"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Sunday; no change in temperature; gentle moderate winds.
☞ For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXX....No. 23,184. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1921. TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

JAPANESE NOTIFIED POWERS MUST FIX CONFERENCE SCOPE

Washington Explanations on Coming Pacific Discussions Are Sent to Tokio.

EXPECTED TO BRING ASSENT

Decision Is Reached Not to Invite Any More Nations at Present.

OUTLOOK SATISFIES CABINET

London Not Seeking to Hold Full Preliminary Meeting, but Only for Dominions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Exchanges are now in progress between the United States and Japanese Governments with reference to the implied objection of Japan to participating in a discussion of Far Eastern and Pacific questions at President Harding's international conference until the scope of the discussion of these subjects has been determined. Japan accepted the President's suggestion that a conference be held in Washington to consider the limitation of armaments, but in the communication delivered to the State Department yesterday she indicated that questions relating to the Far East and the Pacific should be definitely limited before she could assent to participate in their consideration.

Every aspect of the President's proposal of a conference of the five principal allied and associated powers and China was considered at today's session of the Cabinet, with particular reference to the attitude of Japan and intimation that certain uninvited nations having interests in the Far East would like to participate. There was general felicitation that the conference was assured in spite of the obstacle apparently raised by Japan's position.

Publicly, Administration officials make no criticism of Japan's course, taking the view that the Japanese Government was entirely within its rights in seeking to ascertain the range of subjects that would be considered under the heading of Far Eastern and Pacific questions. It is understood that the United States has informed Japan that as this country is only one of the participating powers it cannot undertake to define the limits of the conference procedure. That determination, according to this Government's position, must be left to the participating Governments themselves, and it is evident that the American preference is to defer decision until the conferees assemble in Washington.

No objection exists on the part of this Government to diplomatic exchanges prior to the conference with a view to agreeing in a tentative way upon the agenda. It contends that there is nothing incompatible between the views of the United States Government and the desire of Japan to ascertain the probable nature and scope of the conference and that in the ordinary course of events all these questions will be worked out by the powers before the conference convenes formally or by the conference itself in Washington.

Tokio Assent on Pacific Expected.

A confident feeling exists here that Japan will ultimately accept the proposal to consider Far Eastern and Pacific problems. Her position is being made clearer in news dispatches from Tokio, where, it is evident, the fear exists that Japan will find herself confronting a bloc of European powers, with America and China, whose attitude will be to the detriment of the measures which Japan has taken to strengthen her hold on China and the Far East.

The inclusion of China in the list of nations asked to participate in the discussion of Far Eastern questions is not pleasing to Japan. Suspicion is apparent in Tokio that France and Italy were invited to attend the conference in order to strengthen the case that the United States will present with reference to problems affecting the Orient and the future control of the Pacific.

Japan's hesitation, however, is not to interfere with the plans of President Harding and Secretary Hughes to send out the formal invitations for the conference. The invitations will go forward by cable as soon as current exchanges on the subject of fixing the date for the opening of the conference and some other matters are completed. President Harding still holds the opinion that Armistice Day, Nov. 11, would be the most suitable date for the opening session, and it is supposed that his suggestion will be advanced to the participating Governments in the preliminary conversations.

Not to Admit Other Powers Now.

The President and Cabinet decided that for the time being at least the invitation to participate in a disarmament conference to be held in Washington should be limited to Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and China. This decision was reached after careful consideration had been given to any claims which other powers might have, either through sentiment, or a more direct interest, to the right of participation.

The decision of the Administration is based solely upon the view that if the conference is not to become unwieldy, its membership must be restricted. President Harding and Secretary Hughes are well aware of the desirability from many points of view of broadening its scope to include other nations, but they believe that these considerations must be sacrificed, for the present at least, to the cause of greater efficiency. It has been intimated that both Belgium

Continued on Page Two.

"SALLY," Mat., To-Day, 50c to $2.50. No higher. Ziegfeld Production—Marilyn Miller, Leon Errol. at New Amsterdam Theatre.—Advt.

Cruel Guide Rushes Women From House as Woman Talks

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Led by an official Capitol guide—who taxed them 25 cents a head—nearly one hundred women from different parts of the country swarmed into the House galleries during the tariff debate today and saw what they had hoped to see—a woman member in action.

Just after they sat down, Miss Alice Robertson of Oklahoma, the only woman Representative, arose. Her voice does not carry far, and the women spectators, thrilled as the old-time crowds were when Joe Cannon was in action, leaned forward, cupped their ears and tried to listen.

Miss Robertson had not concluded all of her five-minute appeal for free hides, however, when the guide, uttering a shrill signal, led the crowd away. They had to go or else hire another guide for the rest of the racing trip through the corridors and to the Senate gallery.

TO QUESTION HUGHES ON DEBTORS' STATUS

Senate Committee Seeks State Department "Illumination" on Small Nations Owing Us.

DENY INTEREST DEFERMENT

Mellon and Assistant, Explaining Bill to Widen Powers, Say Law Would Speed Collection.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Secretary of State Hughes, it was indicated today, will be called before the Senate Committee on Finance next week to explain the present status of some of the Governments that obtained loans from the United States during the war, and also, probably, to give his views as to the obligation of this Government to make further payments upon existing credits arranged during the war for war purposes.

Senator Penrose, Chairman of the Finance Committee, suggested at today's hearing upon the bill proposing unlimited power for the Secretary of the Treasury to fund war loans that it would be well to have the Secretary of State "illuminate" some of the questions that have developed during the hearing.

Coincident with Senator Penrose's suggestion, it was revealed by Senator Watson of Indiana that in a conversation with the Secretary of State yesterday he had learned that the State Department was seeking legislative authority to make a new loan of $5,000,000 to Liberia, the African negro republic.

Senator Penrose said he had been asked by the State Department to introduce such a bill and had conferred with Under-Secretary of State Fletcher in regard to it, but had not yet placed it before the Senate. He intimated that he wished further conferences with State Department officials before doing so.

Senator Watson said afterward that he regarded as a significant precedent the State Department's request for authority to make a new loan to Liberia rather than to suggest to the Treasury the making of additional payments upon the $5,000,000 loan authorized to that country during the war. Secretary Mellon told the committee yesterday that he did not think the United States was obliged to make further payments to Liberia or some other countries, including Greece, upon pledges made during the war, and that no more loans would be made without Congressional authorization.

To Protect Our Interests.

Senator Watson said the State Department wanted to aid Liberia in order to protect American commercial interests there. If this country does not make the loan, he indicated, there was reason to believe that either England or France would come to Liberia's assistance, with possible loss of commercial prestige to the United States.

Only a small part of the war loan was paid to Liberia, only about enough, as one Senator expressed it, to defray the expenses of the Liberian delegates to the Paris Peace Conference. Representatives of Liberia since the war have been endeavoring to induce the United States to make further advances on the war loan, but without success.

Aside from the development in regard to Liberia, the chief interest of the Finance Committee centred today upon a dispatch from London stating that an article in The London Times credited a reported agreement between the United States and Great Britain to de-

Continued on Page Four.

CRAIG SEES PREMIER, THEN CALLS ULSTER CABINET TO LONDON

Definite Proposals Believed to Have Been Presented to the Northern Leader.

DE VALERA CONFERS AGAIN

Preliminaries Said by Both Sides to Be Going Smoothly and Will Be Resumed on Monday.

DUBLIN MEETING IS SOUGHT

De Valera Insists That Craig Must Deal Direct With Him on Matters of Internal Irish Politics.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15.—Eamon de Valera was again closeted with Prime Minister Lloyd George at 10 Downing Street today, their conference lasting an hour and a quarter. Although on both sides it is agreed that nothing is to be said regarding the conversations, it is understood that today Lloyd George devoted himself principally to an effort to arrive at the point where the discussion of the minimum demands of the Irish chieftain became possible.

De Valera's maximum claims were undoubtedly put forward at his first meeting with the British Prime Minister. It is held to be of hopeful augury that at the second meeting it was found possible to get down to the consideration of the minimum.

Sir James Craig arrived in London today from Belfast and had a long interview with Lloyd George in the afternoon.

A fillip was given to speculation by the receipt in London a few minutes after 10 o'clock tonight of a message from Belfast that Sir James Craig had telegraphed requesting his colleagues in the Ulster Cabinet to come at once to London. Lord Londonderry is already here. The other Ulster Ministers are crossing from Belfast tonight and are expected here tomorrow.

It is suggested that Craig's summons to his colleagues of the Ulster Cabinet arose from the need he felt of conferring at once with them on certain points raised by Lloyd George at his afternoon interview. That such a conference should be deemed nesessary just after Craig's arrival from Belfast, and following upon the single interview with Lloyd George, is regarded as an indication that the conversations have already reached a critical point and that questions have been put to the Ulster Premier which he did not expect to be asked when he left Ireland, or otherwise he would, in consultation with his colleagues in Belfast, have prepared his answers in advance.

At Sinn Fein headquarters it was stated tonight that the conversations were proceeding as satisfactorily as could be expected.

It is expected that on Monday it will be possible to determine whether or not a full conference can be arranged. If a full conference is held and a plan of settlement formulated de Valera might find it desirable to refer back to Dail Eireann or even to initiate a South of Ireland referendum. Any reference back to Ulster by Craig would presumably be to the Ulster Parliament.

De Valera Wants Dublin Meeting.

In Irish quarters late tonight it was believed that the conversations between the Prime Minister and de Valera would continue until Wednesday and that the Irish delegation would then return to Dublin to lay the facts before the Dail Eireann. Should that body approve, a meeting of de Valera and possibly his colleagues with Sir James Craig may follow.

No such meeting of North and South will be held at the present stage, it was said, as the spokesman of the majority of the Irish people, the Sinn Fein President, holds he is not justified in meeting representatives of Ulster in England. Such a meeting if arranged must take place in Dublin.

Later the position was described as hopeful and it was added affairs had certainly not changed for the worse since the Downing Street conversations began.

Unless there should be a surprise in the developments during the week-end the Downing Street conversations will not be resumed until Monday.

In both the English and Irish camps

Continued on Page Three.

White House Bolt Startles Harding at Desk; Shocks Policeman Near and Puts Out Lights

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A severe electrical storm this afternoon put most of Washington's electrical power and lighting system out of commission for several hours. One heavy bolt of lightning struck near the White House and startled President Harding, as he admitted afterward.

The effect of this bolt was very severe on the telephone wire leading into a sentry box in front of the Executive Offices, twenty yards from where President Harding was sitting at his desk, and a policeman inside the box was literally thrown out. He was not injured, but suffered from a numbness in his limbs.

All the lights went out in the building opposite the White House occupied by the State and War Departments. Officials and clerks had to suspend work as the heavy clouds brought darkness. Secretary Hughes was obliged to sign his mail by candlelight. The State Department always keeps candles on hand to melt the wax used in attaching seals to treaties.

BONUS BILL SHELVED, THEN FRACAS STARTS

McCumber Starts for Reed, Who Said 'Blackguard' to Challenge to Go 'Outside.'

BUT SENATORS INTERVENE

And Missourian Apologizes—Stormy Two Hours Follow Vote to Recommit, 47 to 29.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—After the Senate, yielding to President Harding's request, had recommitted the Soldiers' Bonus bill this afternoon by a vote of 47 to 29, a lively row between the advocates and opponents of delay started in connection with a speech by Senator McCumber of North Dakota, who sought to assure the war veterans, filling the galleries, that the postponement of the bill was for only a short time.

There were several tense moments, especially between McCumber and Reed of Missouri. The former challenged the latter to settle a question of veracity "outside," and afterward when Reed remarked that "I never saw a blackguard yet who did not want to go outside to settle," the angry North Dakotan started for him. But other Senators intervened, and the trouble was finally smoothed over by Reed apologizing and saying that he did not want any reflection to stand, adding, however, that "the outside is so large that it is generally considered a safe place."

This was only one of several lively incidents of two hours of wrangling. Senator Watson of Georgia helped on the general disturbance by shouting several times to Senator McCumber, "Sit down," and talking of the "cowardice" with which the soldiers had been treated by the Senate, while the galleries applauded.

To add to the din with several Senators sometimes clamoring for recognition, a thunderstorm came up and the rain poured heavily on the glass roof of the Senate chamber.

Before the final vote to recommit the Senate refused, 7 yeas to 60 nays, to accept the Kenyon amendment, directing the Finance Committee to report back a new bill before the first Monday in January.

It is not expected that a new bonus measure will be presented for months. Some Senators say that it will not be reported out again for several years, if ever, but this is denied by majority leaders who assert that as soon as conditions permit, a new bill will be offered.

The galleries were packed as the hour for the vote drew near, the men's galleries being crowded with war veterans. The fight against recommittal continued to the last minute, the defenders of the measure, who were on the Democratic side, including Walsh of Massachusetts, Pittman and Jones of New Mexico, Fletcher, Trammell and Stanley. Two Senators urged recommittal, Dial of South Carolina and New of Indiana. Senator Dial said that the American Legion of South Carolina was against the measure and he would not regret if the bill was buried as well as recommitted.

Final Vote in Detail.

The final vote on the motion to recommit was as follows:

IN FAVOR OF RECOMMITTING—47.

Republicans—39.

Ball,	Hale,	Norbeck,
Borah,	Kellogg,	Oddie,
Brandegee,	Kenyon,	Penrose,
Calder,	Keyes,	Poindexter,
Cameron,	Knox,	Shortridge,
Cummins,	Lodge,	Smoot,
Curtis,	McCormick,	Stanfield,
Dillingham,	McKinley,	Sterling,
Edge,	McNary,	Wadsworth,
Ernst,	Moses,	Warren,
Ferneld,	Nelson,	Watson (Ind.),
Freilinghuysen,	New,	Weller,
Gooding,	Nicholson,	Willis.

Democrats—8.

Dial,	Meyers,	Underwood,
Glass,	Simmons,	Williams.
King,	Swanson,	

AGAINST RECOMMITTING—39.

Republicans—9.

Bursum,	Harreld,	La Follette,
Cappel,	Jones (Wash.)	Norris,
Elkins,	Ladd,	Sutherland.

Democrats—30.

Ashurst,	Harrison,	Robinson,
Broussard,	Heflin,	Sheppard,
Caraway,	Hitchcock,	Stanley,
Culberson,	Jones (N. M.),	Walsh (Mass.)
Fletcher,	Kendrick,	Walsh (Mont.)
Gerry,	McKellar,	Watson (Ga.).
Harris,	Pittman,	

Senator Johnson of California was paired with McCumber of North Dakota against recommittal. Senators Phipps of Colorado and Townsend of Michigan, Republicans, were paired in favor of recommittal and Senators Reed of Missouri and Trammell of Florida, Democrats, were paired against recommittal. Senators Pomerene of Ohio, Shields of Tennessee and Smith of South Carolina, Democrats, were paired in favor of recommittal.

In the vote on the Kenyon amendment, the seven Senators supporting the proposal were: Harreld, Kenyon, McNary, Shortridge, Stanfield and Willis, Republicans, and Kendrick, Democrat.

Robinson Starts Rumpus.

As soon as the bill was disposed of, Senator McCumber, who has had charge of the measure, took the floor and began a speech, in which he sought to reassure the war veterans, saying:

"I recognize that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury are

Continued on Page Four.

2 GERMAN WARSHIPS SUNK BY SHELL FIRE

Naval Test Successful Under Difficult Weather Conditions Off Virginia Coast.

CRIPPLED BY DESTROYERS

Then Battleships Inflict the Final Blows—'Enemy' Bow-On When Fired At.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD THE DESTROYER SICARD, EN ROUTE TO NORFOLK, Va., July 15.—Under orders of "shoot to sink," the navy today engaged in gunfire attacks on the former German destroyers V-43 and S-132, sixty miles east of the Virginia Capes, and sent them to the bottom in 56 fathoms of water.

One target, the V-43, after being attacked first by the destroyer Leary and then by the dreadnought Florida, hoisted its stern in the air and disappeared beneath the waves at 4:50 o'clock this afternoon. The S-132 was attacked first by the destroyer Herbert and afterward by the dreadnought Delaware, which riddled her hull so badly that she sank at 7:02 o'clock tonight.

Sixty shots were fired by the two destroyers, which made 8 hits. Approximately 280 shots were fired by the Florida and Delaware which so riddled both targets and so enveloped them with smoke, that it was impossible for observers to count the number of hits scored in the broadside firing by the battleships.

The S-132 was still afloat when the Delaware ceased firing, but her decks were awash when the newspaper correspondents were transshipped from the naval transport Henderson to the destroyer Sicard for an eighty-three-mile dash through a rough sea at an average speed of thirty-two knots to the naval operating base at Hampton Roads to file their stories at the nearest telegraph office at Norfolk. On the way the Sicard was informed by radio that the S-132 sank at 7:07 o'clock.

Weather was Unfavorable.

Weather conditions for the operations were anything but favorable. Intermittent showers, a thirty-knot wind, and a sea so rough that it rolled both destroyers and targets and provided the gunners with anything but a steady firing platform, made the test difficult.

This, and the fact that the target vessels were "bow-on," instead of abeam of the firing vessels, was responsible, according to naval ordnance officers, for the small percentage of hits scored by the destroyers.

The most efficient firing of the day was the last, that of the dreadnought Delaware, which scored three hits with the very first salvo. The gunnery of the Florida was also extremely effective.

Twenty-nine minutes after she cut loose with the first of her five-inch guns the V-43 sank out of sight. The S-132 was sinking slowly with her decks nearly awash, as a result of six hits made by the Herbert when the Delaware began firing.

The division of destroyers, five in number, traveling in column formation, with the Dickerson leading and followed in close order by the Sicard, Leary, Schenck and Herbert, began standing down southward past the target at 11:05 o'clock. But it was not until nearly two hours later that they were ready to shoot.

When the destroyers first bore down on the targets, the division, led by the Dickerson, was moving at a thirty-knot clip. This proved to be too fast for firing, considering the rough sea. The attack was then postponed approximately for two hours while the destroyers described a great arc and again bore down on the targets.

The Leary opened fire on the V-43 at 1:15 o'clock and fired thirty shots in ten minutes, ending at 1:25 o'clock, and was credited by the official board of observers with making two hits, one through the bridge and the other through the starboard bow, both being called effective.

After the Sicard had dropped out, having been assigned to newspaper dispatch duty, the division, led by the Dickerson, after describing another wide arc, again steamed by the targets while the Herbert, the last vessel in the column, fired with three of her starboard four-inch guns at the S-132.

The Herbert began shooting at 2:33 and fired 30 shots in 9 minutes, ending at 3:04 o'clock, and was credited with making six hits. The official Board of Observers, after going alongside the S-132, radiographed this message to Commander Jules James, the official censor aboard the transport Henderson:

"Three hits along water line, amidships and forecastle on starboard side; one on bridge; one on stack; one on last stack; six hits altogether; vessel in sinking condition."

The Battleships Get Ready.

While the Observers Board was alongside the targets, studying the results of the destroyers' gunfire, the dreadnoughts Florida, North Dakota, and Pennsylvania were heading southward, getting ready for their part in the game, the rules providing that if either target remained afloat after the Leary and Herbert had fired, each must be subjected to gunfire from battleships.

The Florida attacked the V-43 at 4:21 o'clock, and fired approximately 140

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LIGHTNING HITS TANK, ROCKS SMOKESTACKS, IN COOLING DELUGE

5,000 Gallons of Gasoline Blaze as Bolt Rips Off Wooden Cover.

STORM SHAKES THE CITY

Many Buildings in Darkness as Clouds Settle and Lightning Melts Wires.

TROLLEY CAR SPLINTERED

No Deaths in Any Accident—Second Tank Burned in Long Island City.

With a brilliant and noisy finale, the oppressive hot spell ended in mid-afternoon yesterday in an electrical storm which hurled bolts against buildings, oil tanks and smokestacks; leaped among power wires, darkening many places; created fright and excitement, and passed leaving the city and its environs refreshed and little damaged.

Part of New England got a taste of the same cataclysm in the heavens that roared and rattled and flashed over New York just after 3 o'clock. The same heavy rain that was driven over the city by a thirty-mile wind drenched up-State and Connecticut cities here and there, while as far south as Washington lightning played pranks just as it was frolicking unpleasantly here.

Eighty-two hundredths of an inch of rain was squeezed from the supersaturated atmosphere over the city in a half hour's fall. It cooled the baked streets and revived drooping gardens and left in its wake, as the wind swept the storm area southward, the prospect of fair and milder weather over the week-end.

Storm Played Leap Frog.

So sporadic were the storms that one traveler on a main line New York Central train reported that in a run of thirty-two miles approaching New York he was whisked through six towns half of which were being deluged, though three others were parched and dry. Though there was neither great damage nor serious injury locally, reports from some districts indicated that crops had suffered severely from the fury of the long-delayed weather break.

Around Middletown, N. Y., fields of ripening grain were laid low, corn suffering particularly, and eight cows which had sheltered themselves under a tree on William Pulinar's farm were struck dead. Uprooted trees barred stretches of the State highway, and many acres were pelted by a violent hail.

The lightning here darkened stores, offices and homes, heightening the nervous tension of the timid, and in some spots defeating the efforts of the lighting companies, who had set all their generators running at top capacity when detectors in the power houses warned of the approaching disturbance. It burned out many fuses of the telegraph lines, causing temporary interruption to service, but with characteristically erratic behavior it skipped telephone equipment entirely, and interfered not at all with the third rails of either rapid transit or railroad lines, which maintained normal service.

Bolt Strikes Gasoline Tank.

The most spectacular feature of the disturbance near this city was the firing of a 35,000 barrel tank of gasoline in the yards of the Tidewater Oil Company at Bayonne. The plant adjoins the works of the Standard Oil Company in the Constable Hook section, in which a bolt shivered a flagpole between two big tanks, but left them untouched. At almost the same instant another bolt shattered a pole in Fourth Street and leaped to the roof of St. Andrew's Church, starting a small fire. A house in Willow Place also was fired.

For just a few minutes, the numerous and well-trained fire fighting forces of the oil plants and the city department feared a repetition of the disastrous fire which swept the Hook in 1900, but fast, efficient work averted the danger.

There were 15,000 barrels of gasoline in the tank when it was fired by a lightning shaft that lifted the wooden roof, rocked the steel drum and then allowed the lid to settle back slowly on the great cauldron, from the mouth of which flames spurted. The electrical blow was so gentle and the resulting explosion so mild that the noise of both blended with the roaring thunder, and only keen observers, alert for just

Continued on Page Five.

Ex-Kaiser Pays 5,000 Guilder Tax to Doorn Under Protest

LONDON, July 15.—The former German Emperor has paid, under protest, the poll tax of 5,000 guilders claimed by the municipality of Doorn, says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News today.

The ex-Kaiser protested against paying the tax on the ground that he had not established himself in Doorn of his own free will.

'SLUSH FUND' $27,000, HIRSHFIELD IS TOLD

Witnesses Describe Work for Detectives' Bill, Sponsored by Lusk.

LOBBYIST KLEIST IS QUOTED

Declared That He Could "Pass Any Bill at Albany for $10,000."

In raising a "slush fund" for the purpose of getting through the last Legislature a bill in the interest of city detectives, as much as $27,000 was "borrowed" and taken to Albany, it was disclosed yesterday by Commissioner of Accounts David Hirshfield who is investigating the matter with a view of turning the evidence over to the Meyer legislative investigating committee.

It has already been testified that $10,000 was raised by detectives, $6,000 of which was paid to John R. Kleist, a professional lobbyist, who refused to return the money after Mayor Hylan had vetoed the bill, which was sponsored by Senator Clayton B. Lusk, Republican majority leader. Kleist, according to information reaching the Commissioner of Accounts, is now in California. To whom Kleist paid the money, if anybody, and how much more was raised and spent is what is interesting Commissioner Hirshfield.

Efforts were made yesterday to establish that the Detective Endowment Association was not a party to the transaction, although its President, Edwin J. Burns, testified that he was present when negotiations for raising the money were carried on in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station between Detectives Thomas J. Conkling, Bernard [illegible] ney and Thomas Finn, who have been reduced in rank by Chief Inspector Lahey, and Charles S. Shotwell, a merchandise broker, who furnished the money.

Burns, on the stand yesterday, told Commissioner Hirshfield that "you can't buy much legislation up in Albany for $1,000," and he also quoted Kleist as saying that he, Kleist, could pass any bill at Albany for $10,000.

New Bill Introduced by Lusk.

The bill which increased the pay of detectives and made the position of detective sergeant permanent, was originally sponsored by Senator C. Ernest Smith of Staten Island. He refused to have anything further to do with it when protests were made by a representative of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, and two days later the same bill, sponsored this time by Senator Lusk, was introduced in the Senate.

Burns in his testimony said he had been informed by Detectives Gegan and Brown, who went to Albany in the interest in the bill, that Senator Smith had refused to press it and had reported back that a new sponsor for the legislation had to be found.

"Do you recall the interview in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station house when Shotwell and Kleist were present?" asked Commissioner Hirshfield.

"Yes," replied Burns.

"What was the subject of the conversation?

"I had no conversation at all. They were talking among themselves. They came into my office as I was doing my work."

"It has been testified here that when the question of raising the money came up you asked whether your association had a borrower capacity, and that Shotwell asked you a few questions in turn and informed you it had not."

"I remember asking that question of Shotwell," replied Burns, "but I do not recall the circumstances under which I asked it. He said we had no borrowing capacity at all."

Did Not Recall Talk About Notes.

"Do you recall that it was suggested that the notes of four or five reliable business men be obtained as collateral security to Shotwell for the loan of the $10,000?"

"I do not recall that conversation. I was in the room all the time, but I was not paying attention, as I was doing my work."

"At the time this conversation was

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BROKER IS SLAIN AT BRIDE'S DOOR BY HER GARDENER

Henry Hemming Shot When He Ignores Wife's Warnings of Threat Against His Life.

SLAYER COMMITS SUICIDE

Couple Separated Thirteen Days After Marriage, but Husband Sought a Reconciliation.

ORDERED FROM WIFE'S HOME

Broker Insists Upon Returning in Face of Death Threats—Quarreled Over Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTHPORT, L. I., July 15.—Henry Glover Hemming, 49 years old, an inactive broker with an office at 15 Broad Street, New York City, was shot and instantly killed at 11 o'clock Thursday night in the presence of his bride of six weeks as he was entering her Summer home on Duck Island, an isolated peninsula about six miles northwest of here. His slayer was Frank Eberhardt, a special deputy sheriff and gardener employed by Mrs. Hemming, who, ten minutes later, shot and killed himself in his room on the second floor of Mrs. Hemming's home.

Mrs. Hemming, her thirteen-year-old daughter, Helen Henderson, Joseph Smith, a chauffeur employed by the slain man, and a butler witnessed the shooting. Investigation by Deputy Sheriff Charles G. Weeks of Northport revealed that less than half an hour before the killing Eberhardt had told the child he intended to kill her stepfather if he attempted to enter the house.

It also developed that the gardener on several occasions in the last two weeks had warned Mrs. Hemming and others that he would kill Mr. Hemming if the broker attempted to enter the house.

Assistant District Attorney Partridge tonight denied a report that the arrest of Mrs. Hemming was contemplated.

"There is no reason to arrest Mrs. Hemming," he said. "The stories of all the witnesses agree that she did all she could to prevent her husband from going to her home."

Bride Warns Her Husband.

Less than five hours before the killing, Mrs. Hemming told her husband, in his apartment at 330 West Eighty-sixth Street, Manhattan, of the gardener's threats, but the husband, seeking to effect a reconciliation with the wife from whom he separated thirteen days after their marriage on May 31 last, only scoffed at the warning.

So they started for Duck Island. At Centreport, a short distance west of their destination, they stopped at a hotel. Here Mrs. Hemming called up her Summer home. Returning from the telephone she repeated the warning in an effort to dissuade her husband from riding with her to the house.

"He (Eberhardt) told me he would not permit you to enter my Summer home," she said to Mr. Hemming, "and I am certain he will shoot you if you persist in accompanying me."

And again Mr. Hemming merely laughed.

Forty-five minutes later the hysterical ringing of the bell brought Deputy Sheriff Weeks to the telephone, and Mrs. Hemming told him of the double tragedy.

The Deputy Sheriff said he hurried to the house and found the broker's body still lying on the ground at the foot of the stairs leading to the main entrance of the Hemming home. The gardener lay dead on the floor of his room.

"Everything was excitement in the house," explained the deputy, "and it was not until about an hour later that I was able to obtain a connected story of what took place."

Child Tells of Tragedy.

And Helen, the child, was the first to tell him about the shooting. She said that about half an hour before her mother and stepfather drove up in Mr. Hemming's automobile, which was operated by the broker's chauffeur, her mother called up her home on the telephone.

"About 5 o'clock in the evening," the Deputy quoted the little girl as saying, "my mother called me from New York and told me she had met my stepfather and was with him there. She told me to tell Frank that my stepfather wanted to accompany her to Duck Island, and that she had told him he could not come out here, and that she wanted Frank to see that he did not get into the house, even if he came to the house with her.

"I told Frank about that, and he waited about the telephone until it rang about 10:30 P. M. I was standing beside him when he picked up the receiver. The butler was standing near the stairs.

"I could hear my mamma's voice as she told Frank that she and my stepfather were at Hall's roadhouse at Centreport, and that my stepfather was insistent on accompanying her to Duck Island.

"Frank said to mamma, 'Do you want Mr. Hemming to enter this house, Mrs. Hemming?' and I heard my mother say through the telephone, 'No, Frank, I want you to keep him out.' Then Frank said to her, 'Well, he'll not get in here, even if he comes with you. What's more, I am determined to protect you from that man.'

"Then I heard my mother say to somebody, I believe it was my stepfather, 'You had better not come to the house with me, Harry, because you know Frank has a pistol, and that he will kill you if you put a foot on the stoop.'

"When Frank hung up the telephone he turned to me and said, 'You had better go to bed, Helen. If that fellow comes to this house tonight, I'm going to kill him.'

Deputy Weeks said Mrs. Hemming told him that when she and her husband drove up to the roadhouse at Centreport he proposed that they have dinner and

French Airman Climbs to Record Altitude; His Uncertified Figures Are 34,768 Feet

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 15.—The airplane height record made at Dayton, Ohio, on Feb. 27, 1920, by Major Schroeder, was beaten in France today by a French airman, Lieutenant Georges Kirsch. Unfortunately, however, the Frenchman's record cannot be accepted officially, as he was forced to make a landing at another point than the one from which he started. His barometric register, when he landed, showed that he had risen to a height of 10,600 meters (about 34,768 feet), which is 500 meters above Major Schroeder's record, which still stands as official.

The attempt was the ninth which Kirsch has made, but on former occasions he has never been able to get much beyond 9,000 meters. Today he profited by previous lessons, and when he reached the 7,000 meter mark he took the climb more slowly than in earlier flights, and got safely through the change of temperature zone into rarefied air without mishap.

When he decided to descend his 300 horsepower motor was still working well, but on the descent a stoppage in his carburetor occurred which compelled him to volplane to the nearest airdrome instead of landing, as required by the rules, at the airdrome from which he started.

The initial calculation of the height attained by Major Schroeder in his flight at McCook Field on Feb. 27, 1920, was 36,020 feet; but after a careful homologation of his records the Bureau of Standards reduced this to 33,000 feet. In this flight Major Schroeder noted a temperature of 67 degrees below zero.

Major Schroeder beat the altitude record of 30,700 feet, held by Roland Rohlfs, made at Roosevelt Field, near Mineola, L. I., on July 30, 1919. Before Rohlfs's feat, Schroeder had ascended to 20,900 feet a year before.

The best writing papers are WHITING PAPERS.—Advt.

BELL-ANS IS A WONDERFULLY FINE THING FOR INDIGESTION.—Advt.

Schooner Rammed and Sunk, Four Lost, In Collision With Tramp Off Fire Island

The three-masted wooden schooner E. Marie Brown of Thomaston, Me., outbound with coal for Charleston, S. C., was rammed early yesterday thirty miles off Fire Island by the British freighter Harmodius. Four members of the crew, including R. W. Belyea, the Captain, were drowned.

Two Norwegian seamen and the Captain's son, Howard Belyea, were rescued by the lifeboat lowered from the steamer and brought to New York. When the Harmodius arrived at Pier 3, Erie Basin, one of the sailors was still unconscious from shock and immersion and was sent to the Long Island Hospital.

The younger Belyea, deck engineer on the schooner, said that the weather was clear and the vessel about thirty miles southeast of Fire Island when the steamer was sighted coming headon.

"It was a peculiar accident," he said, "and difficult to explain, because everything occurred so quickly.

"I was standing by the galley at the time and heard my father give the order to the man at the wheel to starboard the helm and he obeyed. The steamer was supposed to go to starboard at the same time to avoid our colliding with each other. There was not much wind at the time and the schooner might not have shifted her course as quickly as she was expected to do. The next thing I remember was seeing the steel bow of the Harmodius crash right into the port side of our vessel just before the beam and make a big hole through which the water poured in tons. We had a big cargo of coal which put the Marie Brown down deep and she went under by the head in less than three minutes. Before the boat from the steamer could reach us my father, the cook and two Norwegian sailors were drowned."

The young man added that his father was 54 years old and left a widow and two sons, one 18 and the other 16 years old, at their home in Boston. The Captain was a part owner of the schooner, which was of 456 gross tons. The name or one of the seamen saved with Howard Belyea was Robert Ortega. That of the one sent to the hospital could not be learned.

The Harmodius is owned by the Houston Line, trading between this port and South America, and was inbound from Montreal. The chief officer said he was on deck at the time of the accident, but that the weather was hazy,

them go on to her Summer home at Duck Island. Mrs. Hemming told her husband she was willing to stop at the roadhouse for dinner, but that she would not permit him to accompany her to Duck Island. She urged him to stay for the night at the roadhouse, but he declined, and said he was going to the house with her, despite her protests.

Then I called up the house on the telephone," Mrs. Hemming was reported to have added, "and told Frank that Mr. Hemming was with me, that he announced his intention to accompany me to the house, and that I did not want Frank to permit my husband to enter the house.

"My husband heard me tell that to Frank, and when he insisted that he would go up there with me anyway, I warned him that I knew Frank would shoot him. He only laughed at that and said he was not afraid of Frank or his pistol."

Weeks said that both Mrs. Hemming and Smith, her slain husband's chauffeur, then told him that Mrs. Hemming got into the car with his wife, and they started toward Duck Island. Smith told the Deputy he had no inkling of the warning and that as he drove the auto Mabelle through Northport and Asharoken Beach Road both Mr. and Mrs. Hemming seemed to have made up their differences and were conversing in the most friendly terms.

Gardener, Armed, Appears on Porch.

As the car drew up in front of the main entrance to Mrs. Hemming's home, however, the chauffeur said Mrs. Hemming showed signs of nervousness. Mr. Hemming had gotten out of the car and was assisting his wife to alight, Smith said, when the gardener came through the screened door of the porch in front of the house and stood on the top step. Close behind him stood Helen and the butler.

The gardener did not utter a word until Mr. Hemming put his right foot on the lowest step of the stoop.

"Don't you come up on this porch," Smith said the gardener warned Mr. Hemming. "Mrs. Hemming has told me she doesn't want you to enter this house now or any other time. If you come up those steps I'll shoot you."

The gardener held the revolver in his right hand.

"This is my wife," the chauffeur said Mr. Hemming replied as he pointed to Mrs. Hemming, "and its her home, not yours. I don't care for your pistol; I dare you to shoot."

The stories of all the witnesses coincide as to what happened then. Mr. Hemming, unmindful of the weapon, started up the stoop.

The gardener, without another word, deliberately pointed the revolver at the broker and fired. The bullet entered Mr. Hemming's body, passed through a watch in his waistcoat pocket and penetrated the abdomen. Mr. Hemming sank to the grass at the foot of the stoop. He did not utter a word. Mrs. Hemming ran to his side and attempted to raise him to his feet, as the other witnesses warned her the gardener was about to shoot again.

Gardener Fires Two More Shots.

All of the witnesses were so terrified that none could aid Mrs. Hemming in carrying her husband into the house. When she realized she could not lift him alone, Mrs. Hemming started up the stoop, past the gardener, intent on telephoning for Dr. George H. Donohue of Northport.

As she entered the screened door the gardener took aim again and fired two more shots. One bullet struck the dying man under the right ear and passed through his neck, coming out under the left ear. The third bullet merely grazed the scalp, passing through the broker's straw hat, which had not fallen from his head.

Then the gardener walked into the house, and when he saw Mrs. Hemming endeavoring to telephone he said to her:

"Mrs. Hemming, I want you to take care of your little daughter there. Goodbye, Helen, and everybody else. Goodbye."

When he walked upstairs to his room and after a short pause there was another pistol report. The butler had crept up the stairs after the gardener had gone about to open the door of Eberhardt's room when the pistol went off for the fourth time.

The butler rushed into the room and found Eberhardt rolling from the bed on which he had sat when he shot himself through the right temple. When he started to pick Eberhardt up, the butler said, he found he was dead. The bullet which had ended his life had passed through his head and out of the room through a window screen.

Son Tells of Quarrel.

John Genin Hemming, son of the slain man, at his home last evening told the story of events immediately preceding the visit of his father and stepmother to Mrs. Hemming's home.

He said that two weeks after the marriage the couple quarreled and separated. He explained that his father was of a hasty temper, and that soon after Mrs. Hemming ordered his father from her home his father repented and endeavored to bring about a reconciliation.

"She is my wife," he said his father told him, "and I feel lonesome without her. I feel especially anxious to make up with her because she is your dead mother's sister. Your mother's wonderful kindness left an affection for her sister which cannot be set aside."

Young Hemming then said his father wrote many letters and telegrams to his wife, but she refused to answer them. Then he endeavored to get in touch with her over the telephone, but it was not until Wednesday night that he succeeded in talking to her.

As a result of their conversation, the son added, Mrs. Hemming agreed to meet her husband at the Pennsylvania Station, Manhattan, Thursday afternoon.

"My father and stepmother walked into this apartment together about 6 o'clock that evening," young Hemming continued. "She was very cordial to myself and my wife, and conversed with my father, myself and my wife for about half an hour. Then she said she was going to take a nap, as she felt fatigued.

Tells Husband of Threats.

Shortly before 8 o'clock my stepmother came out of the bedroom, and announced that she was going back to Duck Island. My father evidently expected that she would remain over the night at our apartment, but my stepmother insisted that she must start right away for Duck Island."

Hemming said that his father pleaded with Mrs. Hemming to stay at the apartment, and that when she remained firm in her determination to start for Duck Island, he offered to take her there in his automobile.

"My stepmother said: 'No, Harry; if you accompany me to Duck Island Frank will kill you,'" young Hemming explained.

Dr. Cook and Joseph Smith, my father's chauffeur, were in the apartment at the time. Then my stepmother turned to me and said: 'Don't let him come, Jack. Frank will kill him!'

"I then I turned to my father and said: 'I don't believe that you should go to Duck Island, father,' but he declared that he would accompany my stepmother to Duck Island, since she would not remain with us for the night.

"Intimations that my father was after my stepmother's money are false," young Hemming said. "My father had much more money than she had. My father had acquired a comfortable fortune in the many years he had been a broker in the financial district, and our home here was just as luxurious as my stepmother's home on Duck Island."

"Why Did Eberhardt Kill Himself?"

In talking of the case tonight Assistant District Attorney Partridge said:

"Why did Eberhardt kill himself after murdering Hemming? If we can solve this question we will have closed up the whole matter. Eberhardt was a man who took his duties seriously. In this district many people earn money by digging clams between high and low tides. Eberhardt frequently drove these people away from Duck Island and threatened them with all sorts of dire punishment if they returned.

"It is entirely possible, of course, that he might have become enamored of Mrs. Hemming. Of course this might have been in a sort of dumb, foolish way and might never have been reciprocated.

"Admitting, however, that he believed the killing was justified, why should he take his own life."

The slain man for twenty-three years had an office in the Mills Building at 15 Broad Street, although for the last two years he had only desk room in the office of Elias Smith, Son & Co., to whom he sublet his old office. During that time he had been inactive in the financial district, members of the firm said, only calling at his office about once a week to get his mail. On one of those visits, about two weeks ago, Mr. Hemming told persons in the office that he had just remarried.

Accused Bride at Bigamy.

Deputy Weeks said that a few days before Mrs. Hemming ordered her husband from her home on Duck Island the husband called him up at his office and said:

"Sheriff, I want a warrant for my wife. She's a bigamist. She had a husband living when she married me from whom she had not obtained a divorce."

Weeks said he told him that he would have to state his charge against his wife to the District Attorney.

Mrs. Hemming was the second wife of the slain man, his first wife being her sister, who died in January, 1920. Until his second marriage he resided with his son, John Genin Hemming, and the latter's wife in the West Eighty-sixth Street apartment. The Duck Island estate, which is on the Long Island Sound, is bounded on the north by Northport Bay and on the south by Duck Island Bay. It was left in trust for Mrs. Hemming's daughter, Helen, on the death of her first husband, George B. Henderson, an official of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and was valued at more than $100,000.

Several years ago Mrs. Hemming sued Benjamin F. Yoakum in the Supreme Court in Suffolk County for failing to keep a contract made with her first husband to share in the purchase of Duck Island. The complaint said Mr. Henderson bought the property for $82,000.

The Hemming home is a white-shingled structure with a red-shingled roof. It consists of twenty-five rooms and stands on a fifty-foot knoll. In the rear is a dense wood, and branches of many elm trees overhang the house on all sides.

Assistant District Attorney Partridge, who took charge of the investigation of the shooting today, said that information had been received that Mrs. Hemming, before she married Hemming in 1913, was married to Richard Van Wyck Thorne, a mortgage broker of New York City, who disappeared in 1915 while the District Attorney was investigating charges that he defrauded Gilbert H. Montague, a lawyer, out of $27,000. Thorne resided at 120 East Sixty-fourth Street, Manhattan, and, Mr. Partridge said, in asking the police to send out an alarm for the missing man, his wife said she was the widow of George B. Henderson, a railroad official, who had died some time before.

In June, 1912, Thorne instituted suit in the Supreme Court in New York City against Mrs. Thorne, a seven-year-old son by his first wife, Sybilla, an actress, who had obtained a divorce and was then the wife of Charles H. Pope, a cotton goods broker.

Quarrel Follows Wedding.

The double killing, according to stories gathered from witnesses, was the culmination of bad feeling which sprang up between Mr. Hemming and the gardener the day following the broker's marriage in New York City.

Mr. Hemming was described as being a man of exceptionally large build and magnetic bearing. Following his marriage on May 31 last he accompanied his bride to her Summer home at Duck Island. Mrs. Hemming, whose maiden name was Helen de Lespine Brown and was the daughter of John Stoddard Brown of Galveston, Texas, is white-haired, but has a handsome face and striking figure for a woman of 45 years.

The marriage license was made out by James J. Dooling, Assistant City Clerk, and in it Mrs. Hemming gave her address as 129 East Eighty-second Street. Mr. Hemming said he was born in Philadelphia and that his father's name was Frederick Hemming.

Eberhardt had been her gardener for four years and had formed an unusual attachment for her daughter. According to Mrs. Hemming and her daughter, her husband of a day had hardly set foot on the estate when he began to assert his authority.

The gardener had formed a dislike for the new master of the estate during the four preceding years, when on many occasions the broker and his first wife visited Duck Island.

The broker, on the second day of his second martial venture, commented on the fact that the estate lacked flowers and shrubbery, and he ordered Eberhardt, an Austrian, to form several flower beds immediately in front of the main entrance to the large "L" shaped residence.

Gardner Fired, Reinstated.

"You are not my boss," Eberhardt was reported to have heatedly retorted. "I know you were married to my employer yesterday, but I'll never take any orders from you around here."

The broker was reported to have flown into a rage at this and, on his demand, Eberhardt was discharged by Mrs. Hemming. Less than an hour later, however, Mrs. Hemming countermanded the order, and, over her husband's reported objection, Eberhardt was reinstated.

That statement, it was said, was the beginning of the trouble between the couple, which ended eleven days later in Mrs. Hemming ordering her husband from her home and commanding the gardener to see that Mr. Hemming did not enter the estate again.

Eberhardt, it was learned, eagerly consented to carry out the order, and prevailed on Mrs. Hemming a few days later to have him appointed a special deputy sheriff by Sheriff John F. Kelly of Riverhead, so that he could have the police power to keep Mr. Hemming off the estate. The appointment also empowered him to carry the revolver.

While Eberhardt made no statement either before or after the killing, it was believed by officials that the climax of his bitterness toward the broker was reached on the thirteenth day after the Hemming marriage, when, in a violent quarrel with his wife, Mr. Hemming used a foul epithet in speaking to Helen.

Mrs. Hemming told Deputy Weeks and Assistant District Attorney Partridge that this remark was the actual reason for her ordering her husband from Duck Island. She also said she was so insensed that she repeated the remark to Eberhardt. She was reported to have said that she realized after the shooting that Eberhardt possibly sought vengeance on Mr. Hemming because of it.

About 3 o'clock this morning Mrs. Hemming telephoned to her stepson and nephew at his apartment in West Eighty-sixth Street and told him about the shooting.

The son hurried to the Duck Island house in one of his father's automobiles, accompanied by Dr. C. Colgate Moore, family physician for the Hemmings. The son remained at the Duck Island house most of the day, while the investigation of the shooting was in progress, and after Coroner Gibson had performed an autopsy, Dr. Moore made arrangements for the removal of the body.

Duck Island is south of Eaton Neck, where the Summer homes of many prominent men and women, including Albert Cheseborough of the Standard Oil interests, L. A. Bevin, engineer; G. H. Robinson, on official of the Todd Shipbuilding Corporation; Joseph Olive Jones, physician, and Edith Storey, the motion picture actress, are located.

FIND WEALTHY FARMER AND EMPLOYE SLAIN

Four Men Seen Running From Farm Near Ann Arbor Are Suspected of Crime.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 15.—The bodies of George Burg, 66 years old, a farmer, and Henry Vollmer, his employe, with bullet holes in their heads, were found in a shed on the farm of the former near Saline, today, shortly after four unidentified men had been observed running from the place.

Authorities believe the men were murdered by the quartette who planned to rob Burg's home, but feared the sound of the shooting would attract attention, and left to avoid capture. Burg was reported to be wealthy and it is believed the men thought he kept a large sum of money at his home.

Miss Lucella Burg, sister of the dead man, told county officials the four men drove up to the house about 11 o'clock and went down a lane to a shed where Burg and Vollmer were shearing sheep. Shortly afterward, she said, she saw them come running back and hurriedly drive away.

She thought nothing of their actions at the time, she said, but shortly afterward, when repeated ringing of the dinner bell failed to evoke a response, Miss Burg said she went down to the shed and discovered the bodies.

The Burg home is in a secluded locality and authorities say the robbery theory is strengthened by the fact that a coil of new rope was found beside the bodies, leading to the belief the men intended to tie up Burg and Vollmer, and killed them when they resisted.

JAPAN OPENED WAY TO DEFINE PARLEY

Reply Made Reservations on the Pacific Until More Was Learned.

WANTS AMERICAN ACCORD

But Tokio Was Surprised That Powers Other Than Britain Were Included in Call.

TOKIO, July 14 (Associated Press).—Japan's answer to President Harding's proposal for a conference on the limitation of armaments, which has been forwarded to Washington, while accepting the suggestion for an armament conference, says the Jiji Shimpo today, makes reservations concerning general Far Eastern concerns until more has been learned as to the scope and nature of the questions to be considered.

What the significance of President Harding's call for a Far Eastern conference and how such a conference would affect Japan's future position in world affairs are the queries dominating public discussion. The trend of this discussion creates the impression that while Japan anticipated the call for a conference with Great Britain and the United States and is particularly desirous of reaching a workable understanding with America, she is surprised at the inclusion of other powers in the invitation, and looks with trepidation on an international examination, of a magnitude promising to exceed preconceived ideas, into Far Eastern questions.

Generally speaking, the fear is voiced that Japan may be forced to play a lone hand and have another diplomatic battle on her hands similar to that at the Paris Peace Conference, besides being placed constantly on the defensive as regards her Far Eastern rights.

Call For a World-Wide Open Door.

In an article which seems to reflect the representative view, the Nichi Nichi Shimbun declares that so long as the powers practice racial discrimination against Japanese in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and elsewhere while demanding the enforcement of equal privileges and opportunities in the Far East, Japan should carefully consider before joining in such a conference. If, however, says the newspaper, the powers intend to abolish the shackles of limitation on the Japanese, establish a world-wide open-door principle and recognize the equality of the Japanese with other peoples, then the invitation should be accepted.

"Japan must regard as a menace, says the Nichi Nichi, America's gradual concentration of warships in the Pacific, while the increasing of the American fortifications in the Pacific, including those at Guam, near the coast of Japan, leads one to think that an agreement must be reached for the cessation of fortification works on the Pacific coast and at the naval bases in Hawaii and Manila.

"This invitation will have a bearing on the future history of Japan," continues the article. "We believe that the idea in part represents Great Britain's tactful method of extracting herself from her Far Eastern entanglements and also of preventing America and Japan from increasing their navies against Great Britain's."

Predicts Accord With America.

Ex-Speaker Saburo Shimada of the House of Representatives is contributing a series of articles to the Nichi Nichi Shimbun on relations with the United States in which he decries talk of war. The distinguished parliamentarian holds that "the situation between the two countries is studied from a broad, statesmanlike attitude such talk will become meaningless. He says:

"American misunderstandings about Japan may be dispelled by the efforts of diplomats who can explain the general tendencies of the world, and Japan's position, plainly and fearlessly. Immigration is no more a question with America than with Great Britain, which is Japan's ally. Such a problem can be solved with the progress of civilization and mutual understanding.

"It is not the whole American nation that objects to Asiatic immigration on racial grounds. America is a free country, where any sort of opinion can be expressed with perfect freedom. It is not surprising, therefore, that from the Japanese standpoint some of the arguments in favor of America's policy seem too bold and reckless. It is a mistake to think, however, that these views represent public opinion in America.

"The questions pending between Japan and the United States are likely to be solved with the passage of time. It is true that there are some Americans who are not satisfied with Japan's doings in China and Korea, while there are other Americans who perfectly understand Japan's position.

"Japan is not without faults. During the progress of the war Japan concluded with China what is known as a military agreement, by which it undertaken that Japanese officers should be engaged as instructors in the Chinese Army, and the common use of arms by the Japanese and Chinese was stipulated in the agreement. This not unnaturally gave rise to the suspicion among the Occidentals that Japan is attempting the Japanization of China in the same way as Germany contrived the Germanization of Turkey. The twenty-one demands presented by Japan to China are also a potent cause of misunderstanding of Japan among Europeans and Americans.

"In the Siberian intervention, America proposed that similar numbers of troops should be dispatched to Siberia, but whereas America sent only 7,000 men Japan dispatched as many as 70,000. This aroused the suspicions of America as to the real intentions of Japan. Japan's failure in Siberia is clear from what has followed since then."

The militarist journal, the Kokumin Shimbun, doubts the sincerity of the American invitation, and it urges the Japanese to remember how America "duped the world" concerning the League of Nations. The powers, it says, should make sure whether the United States intends to adhere to the agreements which may be reached at the forthcoming conference.

Delay on Alliance Deplored.

Popular enthusiasm is noticeably tempered, as the newspaper comment indicates, by the failure of Japanese statesmen to arrange a prompt renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and by the feeling that Japan might have to face a powerful Anglo-American combination in the suggested conference on Far Eastern affairs, with the Chinese in the background as a diplomatic force to be reckoned with.

The habitual caution with which the Japanese scrutinize any proposal calculated to affect their interests in that part of the earth where they consider themselves the leaders is pointed to as partly explaining the present apparent absence of eagerness for the conference, but Japanese commentators insist that such lack of eagerness should not be interpreted as hostility toward the proposed meeting.

"We realize the importance of the proposal," said a distinguished Japanese public man, "but why confine the deliberations to Far Eastern questions? The proposed limitation of armaments is international. Why, therefore, should not the discussion of problems apply to the Atlantic as well as the Pacific?"

On the other hand, some Japanese naval experts have openly proclaimed the desirability of reaching an accord on policies as the precursor to limitation, the formula of which they assert could be left to experts.

The vague alarm displayed in some quarters is typified by an editorial in the Osaka Asahi Shimbun. After remarking that the outstanding fact is the proposed inclusion of China in the Pacific conference, the newspaper declares that such a conference is an essential preliminary to an armament agreement, and that evidence that Japan is facing isolation is furnished by the negotiations for renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

"The fundamental cause for postponement of the renewal," the editorial says, "is the disinclination of the English to renew the alliance at the cost of the friendship and good will of the American. If it is removed, it will be after the termination of the Harding conference, and its contents would merely supplement the decisions of the conference. It is impossible to escape the conclusion that England places more importance on the friendship of the Americans than on that of the Japanese.

"China's anti-Japanese sentiment is as strong as ever. Moreover, she is steadily gravitating toward the country across the Pacific, which has many questions to settle with Japan. England is doing all she can to win the friendship of the Chinese. What can this mean but that Japan will be placed in a position of isolation?"

Okuma Commends Harding.

Former Premier Okuma has issued a statement, praising the courage of President Harding in "inaugurating a historical move which is certain to be greatly beneficial to the Japanese people."

In welcoming the idea of the conference, Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, former Finance Minister, said that the extent of the limitation of armaments was so closely connected with considerations of the balance of power in the Pacific, as well as with the industrial capacities of the different powers, that the conclusion of a practical agreement would be attended with difficulties.

President Fujiyama of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce said that President Harding's call met the ideas of the Japanese business world, which favored an international agreement such as would permit the reduction of Japan's big army, now deemed necessary to cope with possible dangers in Asia, and that it would present a good opportunity for Japan to prove to the world that she was sincerely ambitious to promote peace.

From a representative of the army authorities came this expression:

"If the conferences touches upon army matters the Japanese Army will be ready to co-operate."

The campaign of Yukio Ozaki, former Minister of Justice, in favor of armament limitation, which made him one of the leading Liberals of Japan, has caused him to be prominently mentioned as one of Japan's delegates to the Washington conference. Admiral Count Minister of Marine, and H. Ijuin, former Japanese Minister to Italy, are also mentioned as possible delegates.

DUTCH VOICE HOPE OF JOINING

Government Circles Cite 59,000,000 Colonial Population.

THE HAGUE, July 15 (Associated Press).—"If the proposed conference at Washington is to discuss problems of the Far East, it is fair that Holland should participate, in the interest of her 59,000,000 subjects in the Dutch Indies, whose territory borders the Pacific."

This is the general opinion in Dutch Government circles, where the plans for the conference are being followed with the keenest interest. Although everybody in Holland realizes that the question of disarmament is a matter for the great powers to decide, hopes are expressed that Holland will be invited to send representatives for the discussions on Eastern affairs.

Some of the newspapers, applauding President Harding's step in calling for a disarmament conference, express the wish that Holland be heard, and point to her long experience with colonization as a reason.

MADE RADICALS BURY GERMANY'S NEW FLAG

Reactionaries Wouldn't Let It Fly Beside Imperial Colors at Memorial Celebration.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 15.—In a hotbed of reactionary nationalism, the village of Trommen, near Potsdam, a war monument to local war dead, was recently unveiled. It was erected by public subscription, the members of all parties, from ultra conservatives to Red radicals, contributing. The contributors of the radical stripe demanded that the new flag of the republic be flown at the ceremonies alongside th old imperial colors, which the Nationalists insisted upon displaying.

But the local pastor, one Dietz, who was the orator of the occasion, refused to speak if "that hated rag," as he called the republican flag, continued to fly on the flagpole; whereupon the Nationalistic peasantry joined threateningly with shouts of "Down with the dirty rag!"

So the radical champions of the republic hauled down the republican flag and for safety's sake rushed it to a local fire house. But the enraged Nationalists followed and insisted that the flag be destroyed. Finally the republicans were cowed and forced to bury the hated black, red and gold flag of the republic in a field.

Only then did the unveiling ceremonies proceed.

POWERS MUST FIX CONFERENCE SCOPE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

and The Netherlands were anxious to have representatives present.

Repetition of reports from London that a preliminary conference on Far Eastern problems might be held there prior to the general conference in Washington found officials unchanged in their view that Washington is the most appropriate place for holding the conference, and that it would be a mistake to separate the two subjects of this Far East and disarmament. It was pointed out, however, that Premier Lloyd George would be entirely within his rights to discuss problems of the Pacific with the Dominion premiers while they are in London.

The purposes of the Washington conference, it is believed in some quarters, would probably be advanced if the British and Dominion premiers could work out a definite program for the empire before the Washington meeting convenes. It is regarded as definitely settled so far as the Administration is concerned, however, that a preliminary meeting of all delegates in London for the settlement of Far Eastern problems is undesirable.

LONDON DISCLAIMS AIM TO DIVIDE CONFERENCE

Exchanges There Only for Dominions—Doubt Premier and Curzon Can Both Come.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—It is not considered probable in official circles, although no decision on that point has yet been reached, that both Premier Lloyd George and Lord Curzon could attend the Washington conference. Between them they manage Great Britain's foreign affairs, and it would be almost impossible for them to be absent from England simultaneously.

The Premier's movements, of course, must depend also upon the domestic political situation and the progress of such matters as the Irish settlement, while Lord Curzon would have to consider particularly the state of the Near and Middle East. He is a recognized authority on that subject and would hardly leave Downing Street unless the situation in regard to it was quiet.

The suggestion that a preliminary conference on the Pacific situation might be held, perhaps, in London before the great international conference with unlimited liabilities summoned by President Harding meets in Washington was never intended, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns, to bring about a change of venue of the discussion of disarmament. It sprang naturally out of the position in which the Dominion Premiers find themselves.

Japan's requests for details regarding the character and scope of the proposed conference on Pacific and Far Eastern problems is not interpreted in official quarters here as indicating any objective, though undoubtedly public opinion would have preferred to find the Japanese Government signifying its acceptance of the President's invitation without question of any kind. It is asserted in Japanese diplomatic quarters here that the Japanese Government "considered it more expedient for the purpose of facilitating the attainment of the object of the conference that the character and scope of the Pacific and Far Eastern problems should first be defined." In the British official view, Japan's reservation is a natural one and it is noted with satisfaction that Washington is reported to see the matter in the same light.

The Daily Chronicle editorially says: "About the general disability of the conferences, Japanese opinion seems just as much convinced as European or American." The paper adds, somewhat significantly:

"Speaking generally, the outlook is good, and likely to remain so. The practical results of the conference will, as always, depended on the preliminary spadework between the Governments, but this time there is no great power interested as Germany was interested at the time of the original Hague proposals in thwarting and sterilizing the policy of disarmament as inimical to its own ambitions. The disastrous failure of Germany's long-nourished ambition for ultimate world conquest ought to have taught something to would-be militarists in every country, and we believe that it has."

Doubt of Results Expressed.

LONDON, July 15 (Associated Press).—The weekly reviews comment at great length on the invitation of President Harding. Both The Spectator and The Nation agree that it would be much preferred for Great Britain not to enter the conference arm in arm with Japan. The Spectator saying that the mere explanation that a Great Britain and Japan have undertaken to interpret the Anglo-Japanese alliance in accordance with the covenant of the League of Nations will not be sufficient to allay American suspicions.

The Nation argues that there can be no agreement about the fleets while England is bound to support Japan diplomatically, even against the United States, and believes that as long as Great Britain covers Japan with her moral support "Japanese aggressions in China will continue."

An enthusiastic feeling is shown by all the reviews over the initiative of President Harding, but they are rather skeptical to the possible achievements. The nation regrets that the American President continued the traditions of

BABY-SAVING WORK NEEDED AFTER WAR

Nathan Straus, in Message to Brussels Conference, Renews Milk Pasteurization Plea.

TELLS HIS FIGHT SINCE 1892

Milk Stations Multiplied, Death Rate Cut Yearly.—Campaign in England Since the War.

BRUSSELS, July 15.—Delegates to the second International Congress for Protection of Infants began their sessions here today, to continue for three following days, under the patronage of the King and Queen of Belgium. Those present applauded a message from Nathan Straus of New York that it was "one of the happy results of peace" that activities for promoting the health of present and future generations could now be resumed by the nations of the world.

Mr. Straus, whose address, prepared for this meeting, was read in his absence, recalled that in 1907 he had been a delegate to the first International Congress, which had taken up the question of milk supply and child feeding, and that he had at that time offered to build pasteurizing plants in any place or places lacking the means to provide them. He was not, he now wrote, in a position to repeat this offer today, as since 1914 he had spent not only his income but annually a part of his capital also for the relief of sufferers from the war. He found such help urgent in the United States as well as in Europe, and the end of such need was nowhere in sight.

Mr. Straus's paper, turning to the subject before the congress, reviewed the method of pasteurizing milk, which, he said, had been carried to great usefulness in his own country, and which was first launched in Europe, on a similar wide scale, when it received the sanction of the earlier congress, more than a dozen years ago. The results of pasteurization, wherever introduced, he declared, had proved the wisdom of the action then taken.

"These results had been evident in my own country," his paper continued, "even before your first congress, as I began the work in 1892. For twenty-eight long years I have by continuous and hard work practically demonstrated that the value of pasteurization for the life and life of children and adults, and that this danger can be prevented. Regulations have been passed by the more important cities and towns of the entire world, prescribing pasteurization.

"The ravages of the white plague, and conditions as they existed in all countries, caused the English Government to appoint a Royal Commission charged with investigation of the causes of tuberculosis and the task of finding remedies to combat it. This commission as early as 1907 stated in its report that cows' milk, containing bovine tubercle bacilli, is clearly the cause of tuberculosis in the very considerable amount of disease and loss of life, especially among the young, must be attributed to that cause. Dr. G. Sims Woodhead of the English commission, said that every tubercular cow is either an actual or potential centre of infection.

"In Canada much progress has been made, due primarily to the work of Dr. Charles J. Hastings, Medical Officer of Health in Toronto. In 1907 Dr. Hastings visited the Straus Milk Laboratory in New York City, where the pasteurized, modified milk which is daily supplied by men to the babies of New York is prepared. On his return to Canada he introduced in the Children's Hospital in Toronto the use of pasteurization according to my method. To the Canadian Medical Association in Ottawa Dr. Hastings declared that if the facts were known, 13,000 children of the 30,000 who die in Canada annually might justly have the epitaph, 'Poisoned by impure milk' placed on their gravestones."

"In 1892, when I started my work, the death rate of children under 5 years of age was 98.2 per thousand in New York City. I do not wish to take much of your time for statistics. I will only quote the most striking. The figures annually issued since from the New York Health Department show the gradual reduction of this death rate until 1920, when it was 28.8 per thousand per annum.

"A convincing demonstration was performed while I was President of the Board of Health. The City Foundling Hospital was at that time at Randall's Island, and the death rate among the babies at that institution was something over 40 per cent., not forty-one per thousand, but over forty-one per hundred, almost half the babies received. In 1897 I presented this city institution with a plant for pasteurization and modification of their milk supply. The death rate dropped to 21 per cent., or little over half what it had previously been.

"During my sojourn in England last summer, I investigated conditions on dairy farms, finding them much better than in some other parts of the world, but the milk was unfit to be used in the raw state. I decided again to take up the pasteurization propaganda, which I had started in London in 1908, and this time to make it country-wide. My friend, Dr. S. G. Moore, Health Officer of Huddersfield, who had lent me valuable assistance when we first met at your International Congress "des Gouttes de Lait" in 1907, again co-operated with me. Since September, 1920, he has carried on what promises to become a most effective campaign.

"The greatest task confronting humanity today is the conquering of disease. The obligation is especially binding in the case of infants. Once born into the world, the mores of humanity has established its right to existence. These are moral considerations. But the conservation of child life and the prevention of disease are measures of self-preservation that will appeal from the simplest economic motives to every nation.

"There are more reasons today than ever before why every nation should devote portions of the public funds to this work. An unusual condition of prosperity is a large and healthy population, and it is no empty belief that I voice when I state that that nation will go far toward achieving greatness which offsets diminishing birth rates by diligent efforts to preserve the lives and health of its babies, the men and women of the future, for the hope and the future of nations lie in the cradle."

REJECTS PROPOSED LAW FOR WOMEN JURORS

German Federal Council Votes Down Draft Also Authorizing Female Magistrates.

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BERLIN, July 15.—Germany's Federal Council, by a 31 to 31 vote, has rejected the Government's draft of a law to permit women to serve as jurors and magistrates, despite the fact that the German Republic's Constitution expressly states the principle that men and women have the same rights and duties of citizenship.

In voting No, Bavaria's representative, von Preger, made a whimsical argument. "The Bavarian Government," he said, "maintains the principal standpoint that women are not suited to judicial office. The admission of women would result in a softening of justice, which is most undesirable just at this time."

ASKS 4-YEAR SENTENCES FOR U-BOAT OFFICERS

Prosecutor's Forecast in Leipsic Is Expected to Herald Indignation in England.

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LEIPSIC, July 15.—The indignation which the release of General Stenger caused in France is likely to be duplicated in England when Submarine Officers Boldt and Dithmar are sentenced tomorrow. The Public Prosecutor asked that they receive only four years' imprisonment, asserting that the only charge proved against them was attempted murder, for which five years is the maximum sentence under German law.

The melodramatic arrival of Major Thomas Lyon of Vancouver, Canada, who made a 7,000-mile trip, reaching Leipsic a few minutes before the hearing closed and his excoriating attack upon Captain Fatzig was the feature of the morning session.

Supreme Justice Ebermeyer in summing up the testimony said:

"Where is Captain Fatzig, who boasted that he did his fatherland a great service by sinking the American liner Cincinnati? Why did not the brave man appear? Why is he leaving his name for the sinking of the hospital ship Llandovery Castle upon his subordinates? Why does not Captain Fatzig come out of his hiding place and say, I sank the Llandovery Castle because I was told she carried American aviators to France?'"

Major Lyon, who was a medical officer aboard the ship, in describing the sinking, said he was playing cards with three Canadian nurses and one American girl when it was torpedoed. Later he saw the girls in a life boat which was shelled by the Germans. The girls were either killed or drowned. He was dragged aboard the submarine so roughly by one of the accused lieutenants that his leg was broken.

Austria Doubles Civil Pensions.

VIENNA, July 14.—Pensions for former civil servants have been doubled, retroactive from March 1. This will alleviate what is conceded to be the most distressed class in Austria.

BERLIN ACCLAIMS OUR BUSINESS MEN

Visit of Chamber of Commerce Commission Stirs General Enthusiasm.

'STUDY TOUR' RAISES HOPES

Germans Expect It to Result in Early Resumption of Cordial Trade Relations.

By CYRIL BROWN.

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BERLIN, July 15.—America is the reigning favorite in Berlin today. The presence of the American Chamber of Commerce mission has aroused more popular enthusiasm than even Senator McCormick's Christmas visit. Its appeal to the popular imagination has been paralleled only by the food-bringing pioneer Quaker mission. "German-American Economic Conferences" is the headline of the Vossische Zeitung, while the Berlin Gazette devotes half its front page to detailed biographies of the six Chamber of Commerce delegates, together with their views, hopes, purposes and intentions as laid down in the official communiqué issued to the German press at the headquarters of the delegation at the Hotel Esplanade.

Even the mighty Hugo Stinnes left his quarters in the Adlon and waited upon the American business men, giving them his views on German and world problems.

Official and unofficial Germans are optimistic in their expectation of far-reaching results flowing from conversations between the visiting American business men and German statesmen as well and leaders of the business and financial world. The Berlin press assures its readers that, while the mission emphasizes the fact that it has no official mandate or status, its reports on its return to America will be read by millions of American business men, and that Washington will undoubtedly be influenced by them.

This German enthusiasm is based on the belief that the American "study tour" here will hasten the resumption of commerce relations between the United States and Germany on a basis of pre-war normalcy.

There is much less German enthusiasm—in fact, none at all—in Government and financial circles so far as what appears to be the principal object of the Americans' three-night stand here. This principal purpose seems to be to make propaganda in certain business, financial and Governmental circles for the pid plan of using the proceeds of liquidated German property in America as security for a big long-time revolving credit to Germany. These Americans, business men by the score, with whom they have conversed know that there is about $450,000,000 worth of liquidated German property salted away in Liberty bonds, on which up to ten times that amount could be made available for Germany as a revolving credit, or more than 300,000,000,000 paper marks at the present rate of exchange.

Most Germans, however, still favor getting this property back in their own hands as soon as possible.

The visit of the American business men was much discussed on the Boerse today, where it caused a rumor that a $80,000,000 American credit to Germany had been arranged.

The day a Wolff Agency report from New York said:

"The granting of credits to Germany is well under way. Six transactions totaling $60,000,000, of which $9,000,000 are for grain purchases, are in process of negotiation."

Rumors were also current on the Boerse that, as the result of the continuation of credit negotiations with Holland, the recent Dutch loan of 50,000,000 gold marks had been increased to 700,000,000, or enough to complete the payment on the 1,000,000,000 gold marks due Aug. 31, without Germany having to go into the open market to buy exchange.

There is not the slightest confirmation of any of these loan rumors. It is significant that neither the Reichsbank nor the Finance Ministry can be coaxed to disclose facts and figures as to how Germany stands on the big initial reparation payment, to wit, just how much Germany could pay down today and how much Germany must still buy in the exchange markets of the world if she does not succeed in floating further loans or credits.

These persistent loan rumors, possibly skillful tactical propaganda to boost the mark, accounted at the point of causing the utmost restraint in exchange trading on the Bourse today.

Sir Sam Hughes Much Weaker.

LINDSAY, Ont., July 15.—Sir Sam Hughes, former Canadian Minister of Militia, who has been seriously ill for several months, was much weaker tonight and his physicians expressed grave fears for his recovery.

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The melodramatic arrival of Major Thomas Lyon of Vanc

COMMUNISTS AGAIN ELECT ZINOVIEFF

He Is Chosen as Chief Executive as Third Internationale Congress Adjourns.

HEAT WAVE HITS RUSSIA

Grain Crops in the Southeast and in the Ukraine Are Reported Badly Scorched.

By CYRIL BROWN.

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BERLIN, July 15.—The congress of the Third Communist Internationale ended on the night of July 12 with the re-election of G. S. Zinovieff as Chairman of the Executive Committee. In his closing speech on the general political situation Zinovieff told the departing delegates:

"The bourgeoisie have been greatly strengthened latterly against the proletariat, which must gird up its loins to grapple with a big task. The revolutionary Russian workers and peasants will continue to stand firmly on their post as the advance guard of the world revolution."

Next morning the delegates repaired to a Moscow cemetery to pay their respects at the grave of Sverdloff, the late Moscow executive leader.

An interesting development is that the Central Association of Social Workers and Mutual Consumption Associations have petitioned the Soviet Government to permit their associations in industrial governmental departments to engage in free trade with Turkey, Siberia and the Ukraine for the purchasing of supplies for the associations. A scheme of direct buying by the associations is evidently bound to come, if it has not been permitted already, because the Central Association has put aside 5,000,000,000 Soviet rubles for purchases from Turkey, Siberia and the Ukraine.

Here is a curious sidelight on conditions. The North Russian Governmental Department of Wyatskaia contains 170,000 craftsmen who engage in agricultural pursuits during the Spring and Summer and work at their handicrafts during the long winter. Last Winter they produced 9,000 sleds, 3,000 wheels, 7,000 sets of wooden harness, 28,000 sieves, 50,000 pairs of boots, 15,000 barrels, 11,000 skiis, 26,000 spades, 300,000 wood-fibre bags, 15,000 pairs of warm boots, 100,000 poods of pitch turpentine, 400,000 poods of coal, 16,000 poods of axle-grease and 800 poods of artificial butter. This was considered very much for Russian workers in prevailing conditions.

In the Don Department a new home industry has developed. Otherwise unemployed artisans and craftsmen have taken up the making of a substitute for coffee. In Turkestan 50,000 Turkoman women and 150,000 Circassian women are engaged in making carpets and rugs. The Soviet experts who made the census returned to Moscow and reported a great chance for organizing a carpet and rug industry, recommending that in all circumstances the old native patterns must be kept and the forgotten old colors revived.

The heat wave has hit Russia, affecting crops. According to the latest reports, the continued drought has badly scorched grain in Southeastern Russia, the Northern Caucasus and part of the Ukraine. In other parts of Russia, which are unspecified, the harvest is reported to give fair promise, and in the other parts the outlook is still good.

But if the bread outlook is gloomy, Petrograd hopes for good supply of vegetables. Apparently all the available ground in and around Petrograd has been turned into truck gardens. The banner Bolshevist vegetable growers are the workers at the Putiloff Iron Foundry plant. Petrograd's hungry scientists have likewise earned Bolshevist praise for their gardening on the island of Golodai. "Science and Labor" is the name of the scientists' truck gardening organization.

Thirty thousand Moscow children of ages ranging from 3 to 15 have been sent into the surrounding country for their Summer holidays. This number is very small, much less than in previous years. Most children are forced to stay in town all Summer. The peasants' lack of furniture, dishes, clothing, bedding and food prevents them from taking in the city children for the usual Summer holidays.

Possibly inspired by Henry Ford's famous peace ship, the Bolsheviki in the next ten days will send out an "agitation ship," equipped and organized by the Baltic Fleet. The good ship Commune will undertake Bolshevist propaganda on a cruise along Soviet Russia's sea coast. The program includes "explaining all questions of Bolshevist kultur and the structure of the Soviet State."

The Commune is equipped with a moving picture outfit and has a printing plant aboard, likewise an extensive Bolshevist library and "much literature."

But it will not minister only to the spiritual and mental needs of the coast dwellers. It has a fully equipped machine shop for repairing agricultural and other implements and a workshop for "art decorations."

The cruise will extend from Kronstadt to Lodeinoe Pola, on the Murmansk coast.

RIGA, July 15.—Reduction by one-half of the vast number of Government employes in Moscow and Petrograd has been ordered upon by the Soviet Government, says a wireless dispatch from Moscow. A collective rationing system, based on the execution of this reduction by Aug. 1, is to be introduced into each department.

COPENHAGEN, July 15.—The Russian Soviet Government has decided to grant a lease on the harbor of Petrograd to a foreign company, says a special dispatch from Helsingfors. The company, which is said to be a British concern, is to have a half interest in the enterprise, the other half being retained by the Government.

DENY ANY TREATY MYSTERY

But White House Officials Won't Say Just Where It Is.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Officials of the White House said today that there was no mystery as to the whereabouts of the officially certified copy of the Versailles Treaty which Woodrow Wilson brought back from Paris, but they showed a decided reticence when asked to tell where it is.

President Harding is one of those who, according to what was said at the White House today, "isn't worried about the matter," but even the President will not come out flatly and tell just where the treaty is deposited. It might be in the President's desk, it was said at the White House. Then again it might not, for one White House official said it was in the custody of the State Department.

"Blest if I know where it is," said a State Department official. And there you are.

Not that it makes a bit of difference where the treaty reposes in peace, officials say. There is only one real signed Treaty of Versailles, they pointed out, and that is in the possession of the foreign office in Paris. The document brought to America by Mr. Wilson, it was explained, was merely a certified copy. This copy was transmitted to the Senate by Mr. Wilson for ratification, and when the Senate rejected the treaty the copy was sent back to the White House. It was delivered to Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the then President, who placed it on the Presidential desk on March 4, the day Mr. Wilson left the White House. And that is the last record of the treaty's whereabouts, as far as the public is permitted to know.

FRANCE FACES TEST IN REPARATION PLAN

Public Is Told it Must Decide Between German Payment in Kind or None at All.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 15.—France must soon choose between getting reparations from Germany and maintaining the economic sanctions of the Rhine, for she cannot have both. That is the theme advanced in the Paris Midi today by a well known political writer, Philippe Millet, who was the first yesterday to announce the solution of the reparation problem just found by the Franco-German committee appointed to carry on the negotiations begun by M. Loucheur and Dr. Rathenau at West Baden.

"The truth is," he says, "that we are rapidly approaching a turning point where this choice must be made. If you want Germany to pay you, renounce the tariff barrier that separates the Rhineland from the rest of the country. Or, if you prefer to keep the barrier, renounce the hope of payment."

Millet puts squarely up to his countrymen the reminder that France already has decided that reparations must be paid, therefore she cannot logically avoid the consequence of that decision, which is that Germany must not be prevented from paying. Obviously, it can be argued, he says, that it is to France's interest to slowly strangle Germany even if she has to forego the reparations money as a result. But short of that, the economic sanctions must go.

Millet admits that many Frenchmen will call him unpatriotic—even pro-German—but he maintains that his argument cannot be disproved, nevertheless. In fact he is merely repeating what American and British officials and the Rhineland High Commission said immediately when the sanctions were put into effect. At that time no Frenchman would listen, but now others besides Millet are willing to consider the matter from an unprejudiced business standpoint and are coming to the same conclusion.

If, as confidently expected here, the French-German economic agreement reached by the Loucheur-Rathenau committee is ratified by both Governments, it is possible that M. Briand will lose no time in attempting to modify the economic sanctions in Germany's favor. His task will be facilitated by the fact that Parliament, whose nationalist majority doubtless would oppose any relaxation of the sanctions, is no longer sitting, and won't reopen until October.

$300,000,000 FOR CANADA.

Imperial Conference Allots Sums From German Reparations.

LONDON, July 15 (Canadian Press).—Canada's share of the German reparations, as fixed today by the Imperial Conference, is $300,000,000. This amount was determined on the basis of the total for reparations decided upon by the Supreme Council—about $30,000,000,000. The British Empire is allotted 22 per cent. of this sum, and, under today's decision, Canada is to receive 4.5 per cent. of the British share, or $300,000,000.

The division of reparations among the dominions was made in proportion to the casualties, pensions, expenditures and loss of shipping shown by the various divisions of the Empire. Canada's share represents about one-eighth of the Canadian national debt.

Germany's ability to pay the amount of reparations demanded is, of course, the determining factor, and opinion is divided as to whether the full amount can be collected.

HARDING FOR UNITING ALL AIRCRAFT SERVICES

President Feels One Central Authority Would Make for Efficiency and Economy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—President Harding favors the proposal to place all the aircraft services of the Government, military and civil, under one central authority.

There has been an impression that the President was opposed to this plan, especially when Major Gen. Menoher, Chief of the Air Service of the army, asked the Secretary of War to remove the Assistant Chief, Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, who was a persistent advocate of amalgamation of the army and navy air services. It was learned today, however, that the President is heartily in favor of the proposed amalgamation and that the Joint Reorganization Commission, which is engaged in preparing plans for a reorganization of the executive branch of the Government, is inclined to recommend the unification of all the Government's aircraft activities.

The position of President Harding is that amalgamation will work for efficiency and economy. One great difficulty of the present separate aircraft services that has impressed him is that there is no systematic method of awarding contracts for the construction of aircraft. One branch makes contracts without regard to any other Government aircraft organization, and the President believes that this is detrimental to the upbuilding of private aircraft manufacture in the United States.

The aircraft manufacturers are dependent almost entirely on Government patronage, as commercial demands are very small. It is claimed that unless the Government so arranges its contracts as to distribute them among all those concerns which produce aircraft meeting Government standards some of them may be obliged to go out of business.

The inference is also drawn from what was learned today of the President's position that he is in favor of the amalgamation of the War and Navy Departments into a Department of National Defense. The plan under consideration by the Reorganization Commission contemplates having a Cabinet officer at the head of the department with Assistant Secretaries under him, in charge of the army, the navy and the aircraft service.

LIVE STOCK RATES ARGUED.

Railroad Charges Destroying West, Say Cattlemen Seeking Reduction.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Present freight rates have no relation to the condition of the live stock industry in the West, Kenneth F. Burgess, representing the railroads, asserted today before the Interstate Commerce Commission, in oral argument on the shippers' plea for relief, in which State Utilities Commissions have intervened. Representatives of the live stock interests had maintained that rates were destroying the West and that the railroads would be among the worst sufferers in the end.

Rate reductions asked by the shippers amount to $34,000,000 a year, which would be only 1.2 per cent. of the total value at the market of the live stock shipped on Western roads, Mr. Burgess said. While the value of live stock on the farm in 1920, he added, had suffered a deflation of $819,000,000, the freight rate increase in that year on the Western roads was only $7,458,000.

Chairman Clark asked whether there was anything to show that the benefits of a reduction would go to the producer. Clifford Thorne, representing the American Farm Bureau Federation, said it was possible the retailers might endeavor to seize all the benefit, but added that there was precedent to show that reductions in freight rates have been of direct benefit to the producer.

HOUSE TAKES HIDES OFF THE FREE LIST

Votes 152 to 97 to Impose 15 Per Cent. Ad Valorem Tax on Such Importations.

BREAKS IN PARTY LINES

Eight Republican Members of Committee Oppose It—Miss Robertson Attacks It.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The first of the contested schedules in the Fordney Tariff bill was disposed of late this afternoon when the House imposed a tax of 15 per cent. on importations of hides. Under the bill as it came from the Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee hides were on the free list, but today an amendment by Representative Chandler of Oklahoma was adopted as follows:

"Hides and skins of all kinds, raw, green, dried, pickled or prepared or preserved in any manner, 15 per centum ad valorem."

The vote was 152 to 97.

Debate on the hides section occupied the entire day. When the Republican leaders attempted to hurry the bill along without reading it, and thus devote all the time between now and July 21 to the debatable tariffs concerning hides, oils, asphalt, cotton and dyes, Democratic leaders objected, but to no avail. There was another protest from the Democrats when the Republicans moved adjournment late this afternoon, thus curtailing debate. Adjournment was carried by a vote of 289 to 39.

Miss Robertson Opposes It.

The feature of the day was a speech by Miss Alice Robertson, the woman Representative from Oklahoma, who opposed the amendment offered by her colleague, Mr. Chandler. Miss Robertson wanted hides admitted free, and said so in plain words.

"I think I am a very brave woman," she said, "to stand up here and call attention to my age, for I go back to a time since which the cattle industry has altogether changed. I wonder if any of you remember the old long-horns. In my girlhood, when I was growing tall—oh, so tall—I used to stand up under a pair of those horns and I wondered if I should ever grow up to reach the top of them. That was in Texas.

"I am free to tell you, heretical though it may be for one born and raised in a cow country, for one who loves the farmers better than anybody else, I am going to tell you that I am going to vote for free hides.

"It is because I love the farm children better than the packers.

"You know the cattle now go by trainloads to the packers and the packers fix the prices everywhere, and you cannot get a cent more. You remember what was said when that packer bill was up. Think about it now. You know they used to say that the packers said they used everything except the bellow of the steer. Now they have started a fashion in music and introduced that into jazz records, so that now they use that, too."

Republicans Vote Against It.

Eight Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, which framed the bill, voted for free hides, and Representative Garner of Texas, ranking Democratic committeeman and in charge of the general fight against the bill, was counted with Republicans voting for the tax.

There were many breaks from straight party lines on the first contested section of the measure, but finding themselves with votes to spare, Republican leaders forced an early adjournment over the Democratic demand that the bill be read for amendment.

Representative Hawley of Washington, Republican member of the committee, in pleading against the duty declared the farmers would get less than they were paid now and that $81,000,000 would be added annually to the nation's shoe and leather bill. He was joined by Representative Barton, Republican, Ohio, a former member of the Senate, who told the House that the Payne-Aldrich bill did not put one cent of tax on the hide of the cow.

The action of the leaders in adjourning after a five-hour session, and on the heels of an eleven-hour sitting yesterday, ended the hope of Democrats of a chance to demand a vote on amendments generally. After discussion had been running for two hours Representative Garrett of Tennessee, the acting Democratic leader, offered a motion to close debate at once so that the House might have an opportunity to work on the bill under the five minute rule, according to the legislative custom.

The Republicans countered with a motion for two additional hours of debate, and got it by a party vote. Then when the vote was taken Mr. Garrett insisted that the House keep on the job, but all he could do was to force a roll call, which showed Republicans voting solidly to quit.

Thirty-one members took part in the day's talk, some defending and some attacking the hide tax. Under the rule by which the Fordney bill has right of way another vote will be demanded in the House proper next Thursday, the action today being in committee of the whole. Opponents of the duty said, however, they had little hope of defeating it then.

Force March Down the Aisle.

By calling for a man-to-man count the Democrats forced a march down the aisle, which showed the following Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee standing out to keep hides on the free list:

Green of Iowa, ranking Republican; Hawley of Washington, Copley of Illinois, Watson of Pennsylvania, Tilson of Connecticut, Treadway of Massachusetts, Mott of New York and Houghton of New York. Representative Longworth, Republican, of Ohio, another member, did not vote. Representative Mann, Republican, of Illinois, minority leader in Democratic days, stood with the losing side. Many Republicans from the shoe centres of New England also opposed the duty.

Uncle Joe" Cannon of Illinois, famous in his day as a high tariff man, made a one-minute speech against free list hides.

Proceedings today indicated that the House would not permit any amendments except such as are offered by the Ways and Means Committee in addition to the vote on dyestuffs, cotton, oil and asphalt. Illustrating the first day's work on the bill, the House jumped over 109 pages until it found the place where the hide paragraph would fit, and will jump back again tomorrow to take up an amendment for elimination of the dye control and embargo provisions.

An increase in the rates on almonds over the duty carried in the Tariff bill has been sought by members of the California delegation in Congress, it was learned today. The rate in the present bill is 4 cents a pound on unshelled and 6 cents on shelled almonds, but in sheet, according to a statement of the Californians to a sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee, the rate should be raised substantially if the growers are to have a profit. The subcommittee has made no recommendations to the full committee on the subject.

The Senate also got a preliminary touch of the tariff fight today. Senator Moses, Republican of New Hampshire, offered an amendment in advance of the bill's coming over from the House to strike out the dyestuffs embargo provision. Senator Moses said the provision was supported by "artificial dyestuff manufacturers" who had violated promises to be satisfied with a protective tariff. Any manufacturer seeking more, Senator Moses said, "is a consummate hog."

FEARS AMERICAN VALUATION.

Franco-American Chamber of Commerce Protests to Washington.

A protest against the American valuation plan in the new Tariff bill was sent to the Ways and Means Committee of the House yesterday by the Franco-American Board of Commerce and Industry. The board condemned it as impractical and as introducing an element of uncertainty in foreign trade. The letter says:

"A number of French manufacturers or producers of imported commodities such as textiles, fashion goods, novelties, perfumery, furniture, rugs, art goods, cutlery, raw materials and half-finished products have expressed to us their fear that the American valuation plan if it becomes a law will practically destroy the import trade on account of the following main reasons:

"1. It will prove impossible in practice and only result in chaos.

"2. It will prevent:

"a. The American manufacturer from buying his raw and half-finished materials in advance.

"b. The American trader from purchasing ahead of time any seasonable goods.

"c. The importer from buying anything abroad because of the impossibility of knowing months ahead what the American wholesale market value will be when the goods arrive.

"3. It will retard the revival of trade because it creates general uncertainty for all import transactions.

"All this may sound good to American manufacturers in that importation will be rendered prohibitive, but the experienced business men with whom we are in daily contact claim that the American valuation plan may have a very serious reflex in France in the import of American goods which would be a great detriment to American industries at the very time the United States surplus is badly in need for foreign outlets."

CRAIG SEES PREMIER, CALLS HIS CABINET

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

the tendency was to assume a hopeful view, Lord Mayor O'Neill of Dublin said today to an English journalist:

"I am amazed to find every shade of political opinion in England is anxious for settlement. We had not been led in Dublin to believe you were all for peace and don't forget we in Ireland are for peace, too."

Commenting on de Valera's message on his arrival in London, the Irish Bulletin, the Republican organ, says tonight:

"If a peaceful settlement is denied the Irish people they will resume their armed resistance to foreign domination. They possess the will and by endurance the power to bring it eventually to success. Five days of truce have proved there is inherent in the nation that discipline and obedience to authority which is the essence of successful self-government."

Confidence in Three Camps.

LONDON, July 15 (Associated Press).—No official information as to the results attained by the conferences of the Premier with Mr. de Valera and Sir James Craig was issued today, but it may be said that the preliminary negotiations are shaping better than any one could have dared to hope a week ago. No hitch thus far has occurred.

Mr. de Valera will meet Lloyd George again on Monday, while Sir James has summoned some members of his Cabinet to London, which would appear to indicate that some suggestion worthy of consideration by the Ulster Government has come to light.

Finally, it is said by those in close touch with the negotiations that there is every prospect the proposed conference of Lloyd George, Mr. de Valera and Sir James will materialize early next week.

The two days' interim in the Irish peace preliminaries, which will terminate on Monday, when the Prime Minister and Mr. de Valera meet for the third time, promises to be a critical period in the negotiations, but in the councils of none of the three parties concerned is there manifestation of fear that the difficulties of the situation will not be bridged.

When the Ulster Premier left Downing Street at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Lloyd George had had four hours of "man to man" discussion with Mr. de Valera and two hours and a half with Sir James. There is reason to believe that at the termination of these intimate talks there was little of the viewpoints of the three leaders, the handicaps with which they are fettered and the lines over which they would not or dare not step, which had not been made perfectly clear to the others. Each also was cognizant of what failure ultimately to compose these divergent views would mean, and was fully alive to the responsibilities with which they were burdened.

Mr. Lloyd George this afternoon was able to amplify the knowledge which Sir James already had concerning Mr. de Valera's attitude. The next move was the urgent summoning to London by the Ulster Premier of several members of the Ulster Cabinet.

From this sequence of developments, those who have followed the meetings closely inferred that the storm centre has shifted to the Ulstermen's camp. It is intimated in a well-informed quarter that Sir James now is face to face with the definite alternatives arrived at in the Lloyd George-de Valera interchanges of yesterday and today. The same informant expressed belief that these were not regarded as utterly impossible by Sir James, but that they involved concessions which the Ulster leader was unwilling to pledge on his own responsibility.

While the interval in the negotiations is to be a busy time for the Ulsterites, the Prime Minister will seek the quietude of Chequers Court after a week crowded with the most intricate and momentous problems ever encountered. While in the country, however, he will not entirely escape these preoccupations, for it is learned one or two of the Ministers, probably the whole Cabinet, and the Irish Affairs Committee will assist him in reviewing the situation. But it is considered extremely unlikely that Mr. de Valera or any member of the Nationalist delegation will see him before Monday.

De Valera Says Craig Must Deal With Him.

Only at the headquarters of Mr. de Valera was there perceptible a lessening of the tension tonight. Here a statement was given to The Associated Press by one in a position to get an authoritative view of the situation as seen by the Irish delegate. It reads:

"The present discussions are designed to find, if possible, suitable ground for holding a useful conference—one that might legitimately be termed a peace conference.

"So far as the Dail Eireann's representatives are concerned, what Sir James Craig says to Premier Lloyd George is of no moment. Mr. de Valera invited representatives of the Irish minorities to confer with him in Dublin. Sir James failed to appear, although he previously had talked with the President. The Southern Unionists did appear and expressed their views.

"Mr. de Valera considers the party of Sir James Craig thus was represented, because the Southern Nationalists consider the Southern and Northern Unionists of the same clan and the same policy.

"By his failure to appear, Mr. de Valera considers Sir James forfeited whatever right he might have claimed to being an element in the situation as between England and Ireland—in other words, it is with Mr. de Valera he ultimately will have to deal. Only in Irish internal politics does Sir James, in Mr. de Valera's mind, continue to be a factor."

Asked for an expression of opinion on the Irish situation today, Sir James Craig replied: "The less said now the better."

He added, however, that he was hopeful.

At the Whitehall entrance to Downing Street scenes similar to those of yesterday were witnessed as the meeting between the British Prime Minister and the Republican leader was in progress. A large crowd awaited Mr. de Valera and cheered him as he entered Downing Street, repeating the ovation as he and his companions left at the close of the talk with Mr. Lloyd George. As the conference proceeded, prayers for its success were said by the crowd in Whitehall, the men and women kneeling and reciting the rosary.

The crowd had disappeared by the time of the Ulster Premier's arrival, there being virtually nobody in or about Downing Street except newspaper men and photographers.

Art O'Brien, President of the Gaelic League in London, and Robert C. Barton, member of the Irish delegation, accompanied Mr. de Valera to the Premier's residence, but remained in another room when today's conference began.

Prior to Mr. de Valera's arrival at 40 Downing Street, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Lord Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, conferred with the Prime Minister.

Ulster Ministers Go to London.

BELFAST, July 15 (Associated Press).—In response to a summons by Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, who is in London in connection with the efforts to settle the Irish problem, three members of the Ulster Cabinet, H. N. Pollock, Minister of Finance; E. A. Archdale, Minister of Agriculture, and U. M. Andrews, Minister of Labor, will leave for England tonight.

They will be accompanied by Colonel Pender, Secretary to the Ulster Cabinet.

De Valera Insists on One Parliament.

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LONDON, July 15.—It is learned that the conversations, so far, between Mr. de Valera and Mr. Lloyd George have been entirely amicable, and there have been no hitches. Both men stated their point of view and a large measure of agreement was found.

The chief difficulty to be overcome is the position of Ulster. Mr. de Valera insists that no matter what the settlement may be there must be one Parliament for all Ireland, and while he is willing to grant a local assembly to Ulster it must be subordinate to the Dublin Parliament. Ulster insists upon complete independence from Dublin, and this is the problem for Prime Minister Lloyd George to solve.

Mr. de Valera takes the position that Sir James is only a representative of the Irish minority and any difference between the minority and the majority must be settled by all Ireland. It is likely that he will maintain this position until Sir James acknowledges the supremacy of the All-Ireland Parliament, when he will probably consent to a round-table conference at London.

ULSTER CABINET ACTS ON RIOTS

General Macready to Be Consulted —One Killed and Five Wounded Yesterday.

BELFAST, July 15 (Associated Press.)—At a meeting of the Ulster Cabinet tonight, called to consider the situation brought about by the intermittent rioting of the last few days, it was decided to make representations to General Sir Nevil Macready, Military Commander in Ireland.

One man was killed and four men and a girl wounded in a renewal of the rioting tonight. A number of grocery stores in the east end of the city were burned. Soldiers were rushed to the scene in two armored cars to combat the rioters, and later another battalion of troops was sent to the scene.

The heads of the three Protestant churches in Belfast have issued an appeal to all those capable of exercising influence to exert their utmost endeavors to secure restoration of order and a renewal of friendly relations among all classes and denominations in the community.

When the reports from last night's rioting were made public this morning it developed that two persons were killed during the disorders, and that between thirty and forty others were wounded.

During the disturbances the mob looted a number of public houses.

16 SINN FEINERS SENT TO PRISON IN ENGLAND

Wild Scenes in Manchester Court When Sentences for Outrages Are Pronounced.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15.—Justice Rigby Smith at Manchester today passed sentence on sixteen Sinn Fein prisoners found guilty of treason and felony. The trial was the outcome of the outrages of last April when attempts were made to set fire to hotels, warehouses and public buildings. During the round-up a policeman was shot and in a subsequent raid on an Irish club an Irishman was shot dead, another wounded and a second policeman wounded.

Three of the prisoners were sentenced to fifteen years, one to ten years, four to seven years, seven to five years, and one to three years.

On the first sentences being delivered there was a great demonstration both in and outside the court. The prisoners shouted excitedly "Up Republic!" and there was wild handclapping and cheering from the crowded men's gallery. Women shrieked and shouted as they were ejected. Two women came to blows and they had to be separated.

Many of the prisoners adopted a defiant attitude and declared they were soldiers of the Irish Republic. One demanded to be treated as a prisoner of war and then tried to push his way to the front of the dock, shouting, "I have been charged with levying war against the King for simply having my name in a Six-Penny Book. If that is justice, I am a rebel and proud of it."

The Manchester trial had been referred to in the House of Commons yesterday. Lloyd George was asked by Captain Redmond, Waterford, Nationalist, whether in view of the Irish negotiations now going on the Crown would discontinue the charges of conspiracy against certain Irishmen now being held at the Manchester Assizes. The Premier said the prisoners had pleaded guilty and were entitled to a verdict.

Captain Redmond—How can the Government reconcile their action in taking proceedings against certain Irishmen in England for conspiring with other Irishmen with whom the Government themselves are at present entering upon open negotiations during a period of truce?

Lloyd George—Charges have been brought against these men, they have pleaded guilty and they are entitled to the verdict.

Captain Redmond—Would it not be well that the truce which we all welcome should be observed in England as well as in Ireland and cannot those charges be postponed if not withdrawn?

Lieut. Col. Croft, Bournemouth, M. P.—Whatever may happen elsewhere will the Right Honorable gentleman see that there is no variation of law in this country?

No further answer was given.

FAVOR IRISH DEMANDS.

English Women at Vienna Congress Support Self-Determination.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, July 15.—At today's sitting of the International Woman's Congress at Vienna, the American delegate, Miss Balch, made a forceful address on the question of the military use of Colonial troops, protesting against the practice as one cruelly barbarous, and to be severely condemned. A resolution empowering the league to use every means toward making impossible the military use of natives was referred to the Committee on International Relations.

A discussion on the Irish question took place at the third sitting of the congress based on the resolution of the English section recognizing the rights of the Irish people to self-determination and pointing out the great importance to civilization of Ireland's struggle for independence, inasmuch as international peace relations could not be guaranteed unless the principle of self-determination and free government was generally recognized.

Miss Wallandar moved a resolution that a telegram be sent to Prime Minister Lloyd George expressing the sympathy of the league with Irish aspirations and their wish for a just settlement.

New Jersey Man Acquitted.

BELFAST, July 15.—William Conlin, said to be a resident of the State of New Jersey, who demanded a re-hearing after a court-martial had convicted him and two others on the charge of having murdered William McConville, cashier of a linen thread corporation's factories on Sept. 3 last, was today honorably acquitted on a retrial of the case. Two other men convicted on the same charge also received an honorable acquittal.

Cockran Offers Irish Resolution.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A resolution introduced today by Representative Cockran, Democrat, New York, would commit the House to expressing "its earnest hope that the negotiations now proceeding between representatives of the English Government and of the Irish people may result in complete reconciliation of both nations on conditions that will make justice and freedom as the birthright of every one dwelling in either country."

How Lloyd George Says De Valera.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15.—It was pointed out today that at the coalition dinner on Thursday night when Lloyd George referred to the "chieftain of a great majority of the Irish race" by name he pronounced it de Valera with accent on "Val" and a short

TELLS HOW BEAUVAIS MET MRS. STILLMAN

H. Phelps Clawson Cross-Examined About Summer Camp in Canada in 1916.

BRENNAN ILL, CASE DELAYED

Fever Follows Cold and Hearings Are Adjourned to July 25—Two Chauffeurs Testify.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 15.—Details of the first meeting of Mrs. Anne Urquhart Stillman and Fred K. Beauvais were given by H. Phelps Clawson of Buffalo, on cross-examination by Colonel William Rand of counsel for James A. Stillman at the hearing before Daniel J. Gleason here today.

Mr. Clawson said Mrs. Stillman first met Beauvais while she, Miss Anne Stillman, "Bud" Stillman and Clawson were at Lake Cochalgney, Canada, in November, 1916. Mr. Clawson said Beauvais was one of three guides hired for the vacation trip, and assumed the leadership because he was the only guide who could speak English.

The witness described Beauvais as a typical trapper with straight black hair, snappy black eyes and every appearance of being an Indian. He said Beauvais was not only an expert fisherman, trapper and hunter, but also an excellent camp cook, who frequently prepared meals for the party and frequently ate with Mrs. Stillman and her children. Clawson said Beauvais told him that he worked as a lumberjack when trapping was dull.

Family Lived in Log Cabin.

Clawson said the family lived in a log cabin on this trip. Beauvais and the other guides lived in tents. The party usually split on hunting and fishing trips, each with a guide. Mrs. Stillman, he said, seldom went on these trips, because she was not well. Mr. Stillman was not there.

Mr. Clawson is a tall, good-looking young man of 24, and Assistant Treasurer of the Marine Trust Company of Buffalo. He expressed affection for Mrs. Stillman and friendship for Beauvais. He said that Beauvais's full name was Fred Kalantomoran Beauvais. The middle name meant "deer wood." Beauvais originally lived on the Caughnawaga reservation near Montreal. The Caughnawagas were an offshoot of the Mohawks, a branch of the Iroquois.

The hearing was cut short by the illness of John F. Brennan, Mrs. Stillman's chief counsel, who developed a fever last night. Mr. Brennan had suffered from a cold for two days, but it was not supposed to be serious.

When word was received, however, that he had developed a temperature of 103 and was in the care of a physician and a nurse, it was decided to adjourn the hearings until Monday and Tuesday, July 25 and 26. Monday is the regular court day at Poughkeepsie, Surrogate of Dutchess County, but, as the Summer recess of that court will begin on July 18, Mr. Gleason said he would be willing to hold a hearing on July 25.

Condition Reported to Be Improved.

Just before adjournment word was received by telephone that Mr. Brennan's condition had improved and that he probably would be able to appear at the next hearing. If he should not be able to do so, it was said the testimony probably would be confined to the issue of the legitimacy of Guy, youngest son of Mrs. Stillman, who would be represented by his special guardian, John E. Mack.

Mr. Clawson was cross-examined by Colonel Rand from 10:30 A. M. until 1 P. M. remained unshaken on the main point of his testimony, that Mr. Stillman was with Mrs. Stillman several times at their country home at Pleasantville in January, 1918.

The witness failed to answer several questions concerning details, asked by Colonel Rand as a memory test, such as the time and arrival of trains at Pleasantville, details of his conversations with Mrs. Stillman, and questions concerning the furnishings at the Pleasantville home.

Mr. Clawson repeated his testimony of the preceding day, that he had visited Mondanne, the Stillman country home, on Jan. 1 and 27, 1918, and that Mr. and Mrs. Stillman were both there on each occasion. He said his first visit to Pleasantville was on Jan. 1, 1917, and that he remained there until Jan. 15. He said Mr. Stillman was there each week-end, but lived the rest of the time in New York City. He said he attended on this visit, after a conversation with Mr. Stillman, to go to Cuba to work in the Havana branch of the National City Bank. He returned from Havana in October, 1917, and on Dec. 1 of the same year enlisted and was assigned to the Fifteenth Aero Squadron. He was sent to Hazelhurst Field, at Mineola, L. I.

Repeats Direct Testimony.

He said he obtained his first furlough on Dec. 31, and went to New York City and registered at the Hotel Biltmore. He said he attended a dance that night at the home of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and met Miss Anne Stillman there and discussed with her his coming visit to Mondanne the next day.

Mr. Clawson reiterated that he had seen Mr. and Mrs. Stillman at Mondanne on Jan. 1, and also on Jan. 6 and Jan. 27. He also repeated his assertion that he had been treated at Mondanne by Dr. Hugh L. Russell, the Buffalo osteopath. Colonel Rand questioned him concerning his tobogganing accident, in which Clawson said he had been knocked unconscious, and placed much stress upon Clawson's reply that he had been treated by Dr. Russell before the accident, and not after it.

Asked if he had ever met Judge Louis F. Hart of Buffalo, Mr. Clawson replied that he knew him well and explained that Judge Hart had come to one of the hearings in New York City and had talked to Mrs. Stillman purely in a voluntary capacity. Mr. Clawson said Judge Hart had no official connection with the case and Colonel Rand dropped this line of questioning.

"Are you a versifier, or should I call you a poet?" Colonel Rand asked.

"I suppose you had better call me a versifier," replied Mr. Clawson. "I publish poems at my own expense."

Colonel Rand then opened one of Mr. Clawson's published volumes, entitled "First Poems," and marked as Exhibit 41. This is a book that Mr. Clawson published and dedicated to his mother.

Poem Dedicated to Mrs. Stillman.

Colonel Rand turned to a poem entitled "To A. U. S." and asked if the verse was dedicated to Mrs. Stillman. Mr. Clawson replied that it was.

Colonel Rand then turned to another poem, entitled "A Man to a Man," and asked if this referred to Fred Beauvais. Mr. Clawson said that it did, and Colonel Rand then asked the witness if he was not very friendly to Beauvais.

"I thought a great deal of Fred Beauvais," replied Mr. Clawson. "I have a friendship for him. He knows a great deal about the woods and Indian history."

"Are you partial to Mrs. Stillman?" Colonel Rand inquired.

"Yes," said Mr. Clawson. "She has been more than a friend to me. She has treated me like a mother. I have every reason to be partial to her."

The only two new witnesses of the day were Patrick Torpey and John J. Cronin, both former chauffeurs for Mrs. Florence H. Leeds. Torpey, who drove the Brewster town car for Mrs. Leeds from December, 1919, to August, 1920, testified Mrs. Leeds lived at 64 East Eighty-sixth Street when he entered her service, but was living at the Hotel Plaza when he left it. He identified a photograph of Mrs. Leeds as that of the woman who had employed him, but said he could not identify a photograph of James A. Stillman as a likeness of Franklin Harold Leeds.

Cronin, who is employed in New York City Police Department, identified photographs of Mr. Stillman, Mrs. Leeds and the baby, Jay Ward Leeds. Cronin said that Mrs. Leeds lived at the Plaza when he was employed by her. He said he drove her once to the co-operative apartment at 969 Park Avenue and that Mrs. Leeds went in with a suitcase, but remained only a short time. He said he frequently drove Mr. and Mrs. Leeds to the Crillon Restaurant, 15 East Forty-eighth Street, and said they usually went to the theatre afterward.

CABINET HEARS FORD OFFER.

But No Decision Is Reached on His Muscle Shoals Proposal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—At today's meeting of the Cabinet there was discussion of the offer of Henry Ford to purchase or lease the Government nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., which already has cost $80,000,000 and is still uncompleted. It was agreed that the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Commerce should co-operate with the Waterpower Commission in an effort to work out a plan for disposing of this vast property either through sale or lease, but no decision was reached that any of Mr. Ford's alternative offers should be accepted.

The disposition of the Government appears to be to give consideration to Mr. Ford's proposal to lease the property. He offered to take a lease for 100 years after the dam and No. 2 dam were completed, the estimated cost of completion being $28,000,000. Mr. Ford would pay the Government 6 per cent. per annum on $25,000,000 and amortise this sum and the entire cost of both for 100 years. The Government figures that Mr. Ford would pay about $1,500,000 per annum for the century period, but it has not figured out the entire proposal in a way to satisfy itself that it would be profitable for the Government to accept.

CRAIG RAPS LEWIS IN SCHOOL SITE ROW

Denounces Prosecutor for Exonerating Dr. Shallow From Charges of Wrongdoing.

WANTED GRAND JURY ACTION

Proposed Site Opposite Sewage Station, He Asserts—Stop Fight, Build Schools, Says Lewis.

The controversy between Controller Charles L.

UNION LEADERS WILL QUIT MINGO FIELD

David Robb, Financial Agent, and Four Others Agree to Leave State.

WERE SENT FROM OUTSIDE

Their Counsel, After Court Refuses Habeas Corpus Release, Assents to States Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 15.—David Robb, a financial agent of the United Mine Workers, who has been in charge of relief stations in Mingo County during the coal mine strike disturbances with two other members of the union, who are said to have been assisting him, must leave West Virginia by next Monday night.

This decision was reached by agreement between August W. Kerr of Chicago, counsel for the miners' union, and Major Tom Davis, special representative of Governor Morgan, in charge of the enforcement of martial law in Mingo County. Major Davi announced tonight. The statement was confirmed by Governor Morgan, who says that he "stands back of any decision Major Davis might make."

A conference between Kerr and Major Davis was held after the Supreme Court this morning denied bail for Robb and eight members of the union who were arrested in Mingo County on charges of violating the martial law proclamation. With Robb must go Robert Gilmore and John Brown.

Within a week after tomorrow night either John Metzer or Herbert Hall, also associated with Robb in the conduct of the relief stations in Mingo County, must leave the State under the terms of the agreement. The idea, Major Davis explained, in permitting one of the men to remain a week longer was to arrange for resident members of the miners' union in Mingo County to take over the duties of the relief stations. Dobbins, another of the nine, will remain with Metzer or Hall for an indefinite period, or until Major Davis decides that the resident members can carry on relief work.

Joe Wiggins, Henry Kopp and Jake Coburn, connected with District 17, United Mine Workers, and residents of the southern part of the State, are to be permanently released, "pending their behavior," in accordance with rules and regulations to be laid down by Major Davis.

In the meantime, all were freed by Major Davis, and on his instructions they are to be unrestricted until they carry out the terms of the agreement. Major Davis tonight telephoned to Captain Brockus, in charge of the State police, and Gen. Wood, in charge of the volunteer militia in Mingo County, and instructed them to give all the men released "full protection."

The decision whereby the union leaders will quit the State is the first of its kind that has marked a year of industrial warfare in Mingo County, beginning with the street battle of Matewan, in which ten men were killed. The action came on the eve of a day in which numerous decisions were made, affecting the Mingo situation. Summed up briefly, they include the following:

Denial by the State Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus to release the nine union men from custody.

Remanding of the union men to the custody of the military authorities of Mingo County.

Notice by the union's attorney of a proposed appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Denial by the State Supreme Court of bail for Robb and his eight associates.

An opinion by the Supreme Court that the recently organized volunteer militia in Mingo County satisfies the court's definition, as expressed in a previous opinion favorable to the union, of a "military force."

Complete endorsement of the validity of Governor Morgan's second proclamation of martial law in Mingo County.

ADMIT 100 CASUALTIES IN MINGO DURING YEAR

Miners Tell Senate Committee of Fake Attack to Bring on Martial Law.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—One hundred casualties resulted during the past year from labor troubles in the Mingo (W. Va.) coal fields, C. F. Keeney, President of the Miners' District Union, today testified before the Senate investigating committee. Mr. Keeney agreed with representatives of the operators—who placed the casualties in the same period at twenty-seven—that the dead were "mostly men on the other side."

"In the words of a law officer, when a real mountaineer of Mingo County shoots twice at a man and doesn't kill him," Keency explained, "it's because he wasn't shooting to hit."

At the same time, speaking to S. B. Avis, counsel for the operators, he said the strikers "have been forced into every battle there by you and your crowd."

R. H. Kirkpatrick, another union witness, formerly mine foreman for the Burnwell Coal and Coke Company, testified that an imitation battle around a mine tunnel had been staged by his superiors and himself "to get martial law declared and beat the strike." One mine official went into the woods and shot many times at the tunnel entrance, Kirkpatrick said, while he, with two gnus shot vigorously back, and two other men "went to outflank" the supposed assailant.

Keeney and Avis wrangled through the course of an hour, as the witness denied charges that "the United Mine Workers win their battle at the point of a gun" and asserted that the operators brought in "gunmen" and detectives. Avis cited the slaying of Albert Felts, one of the Baldwin-Felts Detective Agency men, and the Matewan battle.

Mingo miners were earning from $28 to $30 a week in 1920, at the outbreak of the labor troubles, the union witnesses testified. W. E. Hutchison, a miner and organizer, said the men were dissatisfied "because we didn't get all the Government grants made to miners during the war" and because the company stores system required them to pay higher prices than independent establishments. "If a man didn't buy at the company stores, he was put in the bad places in the mines, where he couldn't make any money," he added.

Miners who joined union locals were immediately discharged and ordered to vacate company houses, Hutchison said.

"It was an open and known fact that union men would not be employed in this section then, and this is the real issue in West Virginia," asked Chairman Kenyon.

"It is," Hutchison said. "The mine owners tell us the moss can grow in the tunnels and the mines lay idle forever before they can be unionized."

Chairman Kenyon and members of the committee today discussed, without reaching a decision, proposals that they visit the scene of the trouble.

SOUTH DAKOTA TOWN DRIVES OUT 103 I. W. W.

Citizen Posses Aid Sheriff and Other Towns Are Notified to Keep Them Moving.

ABERDEEN, S. D., July 15.—One hundred and three alleged I. W. W.s were driven out of Aberdeen and vicinity tonight by citizens' posses aiding Sheriff Elliott of Brown County. They were herded in two groups, one sent east and the other north. Each group was driven about ten miles.

Other towns in the vicinity were notified to keep the men moving.

STATE GUARD NOT NEEDED.

Vermont Troops Demobilized When Paper Strike Outbreak Is Quelled.

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 15.—State Guard companies at Rutland and Windsor, which were mobilized today for possible service at Wilder, where strike troubles were reported at the plant of the International Paper Company, were dismissed tonight. Adjt. Gen. Johnson, who spent the day at Wilder, said on his return that the situation there was "clearing up" and that there was no immediate necessity for troops.

A Sheriff and eight deputies left Brattleboro late today for Bellows Falls in response to a request for protection from James B. Meyers, Superintendent of the International Paper Company's plant there. Meyers reported that strikers had intimidated 200 men from the Champlain Realty Company who had come to remove logs from the river. The strikers, he said, had threatened to dynamite the boom holding the logs if the new men made any effort to start them.

WILDER, Vt., July 15.—Adjt. Gen. Johnson came here today to discuss with officials of the International Paper Company a request for State troops because of strike troubles.

The company, whose 250 local employes have been on strike because of a wage reduction, recently reopened with strike breakers. While additional men were being sought in by automobiles last night shots were fired and one striker, Peter Landry, was wounded. The truck became stalled and strike sympathizers swarmed over it and set on the strikebreakers. Deputy sheriffs quelled the disturbance.

DYE FIRM ENJOINS STRIKERS.

Court Grants Writ After Efforts for Conciliation Fail.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Failing to effect a conciliation between the striking employes of the Nicetown Dye Works and officers of that firm, Judge Staake, sitting in Common Pleas Court, today issued an injunction restraining the strikers from interfering with the legitimate operation of the plant.

When the company sued for the injunction Judge Staake first endeavored to act in the capacity of a mediator and bring peace between employer and employes. He did not grant the restraining writ until he found it impossible to bring about an agreement.

BETHLEHEM CUTS WAGES.

Reductions Averaging 15 Per Cent. for All Classes Are Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., July 15.—The Bethlehem Steel Company announced today that after tomorrow it will make a reduction of approximately 15 per cent. in the common labor rate and a corresponding adjustment in all other wages, piece rates, tonnage rates and all salaries.

The cuts will apply to all the plants of the corporation. The new rate for common labor will be 27 cents an hour.

2,500 Idle at Fore River Plant.

QUINCY, Mass., July 15.—The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation today announced that 2,500 of its employes at the Fore River plant would be laid off indefinitely. The 1,500 other workers will be put on a part-time basis. The curtailment was said to be due to reduction in Government contract allotments.

Cuts Pay of 25,000 in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The California Metal Trades Association, announced today a wage reduction, effective Aug. 1, affecting approximately fifty classes of workers and averaging 10 per cent. It was said more than 25,000 men would be affected in shipyards and other industries. A wage reduction of 10 per cent. was made Nov. 24, 1919.

4 KILLED, MANY HURT IN TRAFFIC CRASHES

Autos Cause Four Deaths, Trolley Collision Injures 20 Near Paterson, N. J.

EX-CONGRESSMAN IS FREED

Is Held Blameless for Death of Little Girl—Trucks Crush Man to Death.

Four persons were killed and several others injured in automobile accidents in and about New York City yesterday. In addition twenty women and several children were cut and bruised when a trolley car in Paterson, N. J., collided with a jitney bus on Hamburg Avenue, near Cliff Street. All the injured were on the jitney. None was seriously hurt, all being sent to their homes after treatment.

An automobile owned and driven by ex-Congressman Morris Schector, a lawyer with offices at 391 East 149th Street, ran down and killed Margaret Herbert, 10 years old, of 376 East 143d Street, last night. The little girl was on her way home from a candy store when she was struck by the car. She was taken in a passing automobile to the Lincoln Hospital, where she was pronounced dead by Dr. Schfrin.

Mr. Schector was taken to the Alexandria Police Station, where several witnesses were questioned by Assistant District Attorney Frank Oliver. All testified that the automobile was going at a moderate rate of speed and that the accident appeared unavoidable. Mr. Schector was not held.

An unidentified woman, about 50 years old, died at Bellevue Hospital last night from internal injuries received when she was struck by a taxicab at Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street. Vincent Kelly, 24 years old, of 158 East Fifty-sixth Street, the chauffeur, was arrested and locked up at the East Fifty-first Street Station on a technical charge of homicide.

John Brown, 23 years old, of 918 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, was crushed to death between two automobile trucks at Eckwell Place and Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Brown was employed as chauffeur by the Marcus Contracting Company of 309 Broadway, Manhattan. Something went wrong with his truck and he called up his office for assistance. William Lyons responded with another truck to tow Brown's truck back. Brown was attaching a rope to the stalled machine when the second truck was backed against him, crushing him between the two machines. Lyons was detained at the Adams Street Police Station on a technical charge of homicide.

Michael Courtney, 28, of 1,484 Amsterdam Avenue, this city, driver of an American Express Company wagon, was killed early yesterday when the wagon was struck by a freight train of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Johnston and Jersey Avenues, Jersey City. The wagon was overturned and both horses were killed. Courtney's helper, Henry Sterling, of 332 Ninth Street, Jersey City, jumped, and escaped injury. No arrests were made.

Joseph Pasevitch, driver of an automobile truck owned by the Hackensack Trucking Company and loaded with brick, jumped just in time to escape injury when the truck was crashed into by a West Shore Railroad express train at the Cedar Lane crossing at Teaneck early yesterday. Pasevitch had not noticed that the gateman, according to the police, had raised the gates, not being in a position to see the approaching express train. Pasevitch had not yet yet landed on the ground when the engine hit the truck, hurling it 1,000 feet down the tracks, and wrecking it. The train was delayed for an hour.

Maurice Fein, a tailor, of 1,000 West Sixteenth Street, suffered a contusion of the back when he was struck by an automobile at Sixteenth Street and Seventh Avenue. Rolic Raselli, 63, of 514 Morris Avenue, received a fracture of the shoulder when he was hit by an automobile at Second Avenue and 125th Street.

An automobile driven by Jennie Spitz, 43, of 1,077 Eastern Avenue, Brooklyn, was in collision with an auto truck at Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street. She received laceration of the left side and possible fracture of the left arm.

An unidentified boy about 5 years old was struck by an auto truck at the Colonial Sales Co., 165 West Street, driven by Arthur McLean of 48 Twelfth Avenue, Paterson, N. J., and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital suffering from contusions of the back. The accident occurred at Hudson and West Houston Streets.

CROSS PASS IN ALPS.

Party of American Rotarians First to Negotiate Simplon Since 1914.

GENEVA, July 15.—A party of American Rotarians, under the leadership of Dr. A. U. Armstrong, crossed the Simplon Pass, in the Swiss Alps, near the Italian frontier, Thursday.

They are said to be the first party to accomplish this feat since 1914. Former International Vice President McDowell of the Rotary Clubs organization and his wife were in the party.

NORTHCLIFFE SAILS TODAY.

Comes First to United States on Tour of Many Countries.

LONDON, July 15.—Viscount Northcliffe's tour, on which he will start tomorrow, going first to the United States, says an announcement by The London Times, is to be extended to include Canada, Honolulu, the Fiji Islands, New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines, Japan, China, Korea, the Straits Settlements, Burma and India.

His time will be devoted mainly to studying Pacific problems.

PLOT TO RESUSCITATE MAN HANGED IN CHICAGO

Friends of 'Lone Wolf' Bandit Planned to Use Pulmotors, Authorities Are Informed.

CHICAGO, July 15.—An organized gang banded together to seize bodies cut from the gallows and resuscitate them by means of pulmotors was revealed today by Walter E. Boerger, attorney for Harry Ward, the "Lone Wolf bandit," who was hanged today.

Boerger said that before the hanging he was approached by a stranger with an offer to attempt to resuscitate Ward. He proposed that the body be obtained immediately after the hanging and taken to an undertaker, where the effort to revive life would be made. Boerger refused the offer and told the authorities, who held the body in jail an hour after Ward had been pronounced dead.

A similar attempt was made recently, according to jail officials, in the case of Sam Cardinella, a gang leader. After his body was cut down from the gallows his friends labored for hours to revive him, it was said.

NEW TURN IN AIR ROMANCE.

Lieut. Kloor May Wed Sister of Former Fiancee.

Lieutenant Louis A. Kloor Jr., one of the three naval aeronauts who were lost in the wilds of Canada last Winter, at the Rockaway Naval Air Station last night, refused to affirm or deny that his engagement to Miss Alexandra Flowerton of Rockaway had been broken off because he had discovered that, much as he admired Miss Flowerton, he admired her sister, Consuelo, a film actress, more.

Consuelo Flowerton, who posed for many of Howard Chandler Christy's war posters, also refused to affirm or deny this session of the breaking of her sister's engagement. The reason made public for the breaking of the engagement was that the pay of a naval lieutenant was insufficient for marriage and that the engagement had been broken by mutual consent.

Since then, however, pretty Consuelo has practically admitted that her affections have been won by a naval officer, but she refuses to reveal his name. She admitted yesterday that she was perfectly willing to eke out the income of a naval officer with her earnings from the stage and screen.

"Marriage on an insufficient income is only a kindergarten for the divorce school," said the actress. "Love in a cottage with just enough money to make both husband and wife comfortable is my idea of happiness."

GREEKS MEET LITTLE TURKISH RESISTANCE

Approaching Kutaia, Where the Nationalists Are Expected to Make a Stand.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15 (Associated Press).—The Greeks in their offensive against the Turkish Nationalists in Asia Minor have reached Balmahmoud, fifteen miles east of Afiun-Karahissar and fifty-five miles south of Kutaia.

West of Kutaia, where the Turks are expected to make a stand against the Greeks, with large reinforcements of Tartar and Kurd troops pouring in from Angora, the Greeks also are coming into contact with the enemy.

ATHENS, July 15 (Greek Official Agency).—Greek forces engaged in the offensive against the Turkish Nationalists are making progress at each end of the battle line and are not encountering sharp resistance, says an official statement issued here covering the operations at the front on July 13. The statement confirms Constantinople dispatches relative to the occupation of Afiun-Karahissar.

"The advance of our troops toward Eski-Shehr and Kutaia, the statement declared, "continues without serious resistance, and we are suffering insignificant losses. During the day of July 13 Greek troops occupied Afiun-Karahissar."

19 MORE AUTOS STOLEN.

List Contains Various Makes and Divers Kinds of Cars.

The following automobiles were reported yesterday as stolen:

Chevrolet 1919 touring; license 113886 N. Y., motor C290044.

Ford 1921 touring; license 253383 N. Y., motor 4904607.

Buick 1920 touring; license 29949 N. Y., motor 723464.

Ford 1921 touring; license 1265 N. Y., motor 4997014.

Chalmers 1917 touring; license 255009 N. Y., motor 397210.

Ford 1921 roadster; license 185231 N. J., motor 4973290.

Buick 1921 touring, green; license 263880 N. Y., motor 776064.

Grant 1919 touring, maroon body, black gear; license 183639 N. Y., motor 8188.

Ford 1920 sedan; license 237038 N. J., motor 4328056.

Ford 1921 sedan, license 259856 N. Y., motor 4786899.

Ford 1921 touring, license 19097 N. Y., motor 5006007.

Chandler 1920 touring, license 221681 N. Y., motor 82454.

Cole 1920 touring, motor 88812.

Ford 1920 delivery automobile, license 818667 N. Y., motor 4517252.

Ford 1921 sedan, license 242975 N. Y., motor 4827768.

Ford 1921 runabout, license 263556 N. Y., motor 4978414.

Oldsmobile 1920 touring, license 184931 N. Y., motor B10960.

Buick 1915 roadster, license 123765 N. Y., motor 125985.

Ford 1920 sedan, license 259282 N. Y., motor 380893.

FUSIONISTS NAMED TO SELECT A TICKET

Republican, Coalition and Citizens Union Representatives Appointed on Committee of 29.

LIST WILL BE INCREASED

Withdrawal of Harvier of Democratic Union From Coalition Conference Charged to Pique.

Announcement was made yesterday of the personnel of the Committee of Twenty-nine, drawn from the Republicans, the Citizens Union and the Coalition Committee as provided for in a resolution adopted at the general meeting of the anti-Tammany forces in the Commodore last Wednesday. The make-up of the committee, which will select a fusion ticket, follows:

Republicans—Manhattan: Samuel S. Koenig, Miss Helen Varick Boswell and Charles D. Hilles; Brooklyn: United States Senator William M. Calder, Frederick J. H. Kracke and Mrs. Beatrice V. Stevenson; the Bronx: William F. McConnell, Samuel J. Josephs and Miss Florence W. Newbold; Queens: William B. Hazelwood, Charles Hahn and Mrs. Ebba Winslow; Richmond: George Cromwell and C. Ernest Smith.

Coalition—Alfred C. Coxe Jr., Republican, Manhattan; Edward W. Allen, Republican, Brooklyn; John Davis, Democrat, the Bronx; Robert W. Higbie, Republican, Queens; Russell H. Loines, Democrat, Richmond; James C. Meyers, Republican, Manhattan; Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Democrat, Manhattan; Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Independent, Manhattan; Mrs. H. E. Dreier, Republican, Brooklyn, and Joseph M. Price.

Citizens Union—Henry Fletcher, Herman J. Westwood, John Gerdes, William Jay Schieffelin, Walter T. Arndt. Alternates—Henry De Forest Baldwin, Clarence Bishop Smith, Mrs. William Pitman Earle Jr., Edwin S. Kasing and Walter Frank.

Other names will be added to this committee from time to time, and by the time candidates are considered it is expected the list will have reached at least fifty Republicans and independent Democrats who will select a ticket to oppose the Tammany contingent.

The withdrawal of Ernest Harvier, head of the Democratic Union, from the Coalition conference and his announcement that he had called a meeting of his own organization to be held Monday night, at the hour set for the meeting of the Republican-Coalition conference at the Hotel Commodore, failed to cause a ripple of excitement in Fusion circles yesterday.

"Any comment to make on the 'flop' of Mr. Harvier?" was asked Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the Coalition Committee.

"'Flop?' Harvier has not 'flopped.' How could he? He has never been in," was his reply.

In Republican and Coalition circles Mr. Harvier's move was attributed to pique because his motion failed at the initial Coalition conference on Wednesday, when he claimed representation for his Democratic Union on the conference committee. Mr. Harvier insisted that the Republicans, Coalitionists and Citizens Union withdraw one member each to make room for three Democratic Unionists. The proposal was voted down.

Mr. Harvier was asked to furnish some particulars regarding the strength of the Democratic Union, for which he claimed to be the spokesman. There was no response to this demand, nor to a further request that Mr. Harvier furnish the conference with the names of some Democratic Unionists of influence and standing who might be proposed for membership on the Conference Committee.

This led to the assertion by some veteran Fusion workers that the Democratic Union was merely a "paper organization."

Announcement was made yesterday of a city convention to be held by the County Committee of the Single Tax Party and a sub-committee of the Committee of Forty-eight, which made its political bow as a political group in the Presidential campaign last year, at the Single Tax headquarters, Thirteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, next Friday. Amos Pinchot and J. A. H. Hopkins, the latter Executive Chairman of the Committee of Forty-eight, it was announced, are most prominently talked of as Mayoralty nominees. Others being considered are Joseph Dana Miller, for Controller; R. H. Macy for President of the Aldermanic Board, and Morris Van Veen for Sheriff.

Deportee Takes First Cabin.

Jacob Kronvold, who arrived in the steerage of the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII. ten days ago from Copenhagen without a passport, was deported to Denmark yesterday on the same vessel as an undesirable alien. He had sufficient money to buy a passage back in the first cabin.

RAINBOW VETERANS CONDEMN HARVEY

Soldiers in Cleveland Session Resent Statement that We Fought In Self-Interest.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—Resenting a statement made in London by Colonel George Harvey, Ambassador to England, that the war was fought by the United States from motives of self-interest, delegates to the second annual convention of the Rainbow Division Veterans' Association today condemned Colonel Harvey. They also condemned the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

A resolution endorsing the stand of the South Carolina Chapter, which recommended that Colonel Harvey, "representing, we trust temporarily, the United State at the Court of St. James's be deprived of his title of Lieutenant Colonel, conferred on him in a burst of generosity, due to the hospitality of the State, and be given a dishonorable discharge from the position," was adopted.

Another resolution declaring that the dry amendment was adopted while 4,000,000 men were either in France or deprived of a vote because they were in camps at home, and advocating that no change in the Constitution on any subject be made when men are at war, was unanimously passed.

The convention also adopted resolutions urging the Federal Government to amend the National Guard organization to create new guard units in twenty-six States made up of the former units of the Rainbow Division, with the designations used by that division during the war, and demanding an investigation of the records of the unit in the War Department at Washington. It was stated that the organization received credit for only thirty-one days of active battle service.

The bonus question was left over until tomorrow.

The veterans paraded through the business district this afternoon. They were reviewed, among others, by Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, who commanded the division during the greater part of the war; Congressman Simeon D. Fess, and former Secretary of War Newton D. Baker.

After the parade, Mr. Baker, Congressman Fess and the Rev. Francis Duffy of the 105th Infantry delivered brief addresses in honor of the heroes.

Minneapolis was chosen as the next convention city. The date will be set later.

HOOVER ON HARDING'S PLANS

Tells Realty Men Government Must Obey Economic Laws.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Points in President Harding's program for governmental assistance in the recovery of commerce and industry were outlined by Secretary Hoover in an address here today before the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

"This great economic program of our President includes," Mr. Hoover said, "revision of our tax system, reduction of governmental expenditures, settlement of the tariff, reorganization of the Federal machinery for more efficient service, reorganization of our mercantile marine, refunding of foreign loans, relief of the world from armament, assistance to exporters of our commodities, upbuilding and safeguarding of our foreign commerce, assistance to our farmers * * * by mobilization of private credit, expeditious settlement of the obligations of the Government to the railways * * * encouragement to the development of our great power resources, the systematic elimination of wastes in production and research and education upon improvements in our processes of production and distribution.

"The question of the purpose and place of the Government in expediting economic recovery is raised in Washington every hour of the day. We are flooded with economic patent medicines that would evade the stern laws of economic hygiene. The question of what the Government can do becomes in part a question of our whole attitude toward social and economic questions. Unless we would destroy individual initiative and drive ourselves straight into nationalization or paternalism, the Government must undertake to reduce or raise wages or to deal in commodities no matter how it is camouflaged."

SWEDISH ALIENS ADMITTED.

78 Were Detained on Liner Until Word Came Quota Is Low.

When the Swedish-American liner Drottningholm arrived yesterday morning from Gothenburg, seventy-eight of her second-class passengers were detained on board by the immigration authorities for four hours. At 4 o'clock word was received from Washington that the quota of 20,000 for Sweden was very low and that all could land. The first cabin passengers on the liner were either citizens of the United States returning from a holiday or Scandinavians who had come over on business trips.

Captain C. Anderberg said the coal was bad on the voyage out and there was a crew of strikebreakers on board. Seven of the third-class passengers volunteered to fire in the stoke hole and had their passage money returned to them on arrival in New York.

To Be Consul in Lithuania.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Appointment of Clement Edwards of Albert Lea, Minn., as Consul at Kovno, temporary capital of the Lithuanian Republic, was announced today. The creation of this post was announced recently, with the statement that it did not constitute recognition of the Lithuanian Government.

MRS. KABER'S FATE NOW IN JURY'S HANDS

She Collapses as They Retire—Sobs She Wanted "to Tell Truth."

STATE ASKS DEATH VERDICT

Defense, Urging Insanity, Devotes Most of Argument to Plea for Mercy.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15.—Eva Catherine Kaber's case is now in the hands of the jury. Her trial for plotting the killing of her husband, Daniel F. Kaber, by hired assassins in their Lakewood home, two years ago, which has been in progress since June 28, ended this afternoon. The jury had failed to reach a verdict at 10 o'clock tonight, and at that hour was taken to a hotel. It will resume deliberations at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The case was given to the jury just before 6 o'clock. Before being sent to their room the jurors were taken out for dinner. Mrs. Kaber, who had sat apparently oblivious to the arguments of counsel in which the State asked that she pay the extreme penalty, fainted just as Judge Bernon told the jury the case was in their hands. She was carried from the court room in her chair.

Six forms of verdict were given to the jurors, any one of which they may return as their decision. They are guilty of murder in the first degree, which carries with it death in the electric chair; first degree murder with a recommendation for mercy, carrying with it life imprisonment without hope of pardon; second degree murder, carrying life imprisonment, subject to pardon by the Governor; manslaughter, carrying a penalty of imprisonment from one to twenty years; not guilty, giving her absolute freedom, and not guilty on the ground of insanity, thus freeing her on the murder charge, but subjecting her to confinement as an insane person.

Demands Death Penalty.

In his charge Judge Bernon said there should be no conviction if Mrs. Kaber was found to be mentally irresponsible at the time of the murder. The burden of proof that she was insane, however, he declared, was on the defense. Insanity was the sole defense, no testimony being offered to refute the State's charge that Mrs. Kaber planned the murder.

Prosecutor Stanton, in the half hour he argued, declared "the extreme penalty—death in the electric chair—is the justice that is due Eva Catherine Kaber as payment for what she did to her husband, Dan Kaber. This was not a hateful, resentful murder by the two assassins," he continued. "They were to be paid with silver for every drop of Dan Kaber's blood. What was her daughter Marian playing on the piano as Mrs. Kaber left the assassins trough the house to show them where they would find her husband, to kill him while he slept? Was she playing 'Nearer, My God, to Thee' for Dan Kaber, whose soul was to go to its Master in less than twenty-four hours?"

Plea Made for Mercy.

Counsel for the defense opened with a plea for mercy. Francis W. Poulson attacked the poison testimony for the State, asserting that the arsenic found in Kaber's internal organs came from hardening powders used by the undertaker. The defense had not placed Mrs. Kaber on the witness stand because to have done so would have been inhuman on account of her physical condition. "For that we are solely responsible," he said. "Do not hold her responsible."

William U. Corrigan, following Mr. Poulson, devoted most of his hour's argument to pleading for mercy for Mrs. Kaber. He asserted that the case had been tried on the streets and Mrs. Kaber "plunged to her death before she ever was brought into court." "I care not whether she is guilty or not, she was not a competent person at the time of the murder, and she is not a competent person now," he ended.

Assistant Prosecutor Cassidy closed the argument. While he was talking, Moses Kaber, father of the murdered man, cried bitterly.

Mrs. Kaber Hysterical.

Mrs. Kaber was carried into the courtroom by two bailiffs when the trial was resumed this morning. When seated she clutched the arm of the bailiff seated at her side, and amid hysterical sobs cried: "Don't leave me, don't leave me; you won't leave me."

"I want to tell them; I want to tell them everything, but Mr. Corrigan won't let me," she sobbed.

Dr. P. A. Jacobs, ex-County Coroner, testified that Kaber's death was caused by the stab wounds which he received on the night of July 18, 1919. He said he thought Mrs. Kaber was "perfectly sane" when she testified at the inquest.

The State ended its rebuttal testimony with Drs. H. H. Drysdale and John S. Tierney, alienists, who said Mrs. Kaber was sane, but incorrigible; that she was and is capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, and that she was a "free agent" at the time her husband was slain.

Dr. J. B. Thompson, jail physician, the last witness, testified Mrs. Kaber was almost completely exhausted at present.

TO QUESTION HUGHES ON DEBTORS' STATUS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

fer payment of interest on American war loans for fifteen years had caused a rise in the value of the pound sterling.

This report was the subject of debate in the Senate yesterday, drawing from Senator Borah the statement that if it were true there would be strong opposition to conferring the arbitrary power the Secretary of the Treasury seeks to fund the war indebtedness.

Senator Smoot of Utah called the report to the attention of Secretary Mellon, but before the Secretary could reply Senator Penrose asked:

"Is that report worthy of attention on a hot day?"

"Yes, I think it is," Senator Smoot said. "I said yesterday in the Senate that no Secretary of the Treasury would enter into such an agreement."

"You were right," interposed Secretary Mellon. "It is not conceivable that such an agreement would be made."

Gives Origin of Article.

Secretary Mellon said the report was entirely unfounded. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Eliot Wadsworth volunteered the information that it was one of several unauthorized reports recently circulated and said he had made an investigation of this particular article in an effort to trace its source.

Mr. Wadsworth said he found that the article originally was printed as a Washington dispatch in The New York Commercial and evidently was cabled to London. From The Commercial he said he ascertained that its Washington correspondent had written the account on information obtained from Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts that he (Mr. Wadsworth) had told of the agreement in a conversation with the Congressman.

Mr. Wadsworth recalled he had talked with Mr. Tinkham, a member of the House Committee on Ways and Means, about the entire foreign loan situation some weeks ago, but had not intimated that any plan to defer the payment of interest for a long period was under consideration. Secretary Mellon remarked that the whole matter was news to him. Mr. Wadsworth informed his chief that he had not brought it to his attention as he did not think it necessary to bother him with unauthorized reports of this character.

Senator Smoot, however, let it be known that he and other members of the Senate thought it of the greatest importance that the Secretary of the Treasury should emphatically repudiate the story. Mr. Mellon was not reluctant to do so and declared that his information was that Great Britain was ready to pay current interest on its indebtedness to the United States.

Senator Simmons inquired if extension of accrued interest now amounting, it is said, on all American war loans to about one billion dollars, was contemplated.

"In some cases, it would be necessary," Secretary Mellon replied. "It might be to the interest of this Government as well as the debtor nation to defer the interest payment if the current rate of exchange was such as to impose a penalty on the debtor Government. In some cases compulsory payment of interest might act as an embargo on American exports."

The Secretary added, however, that there was no occasion in the present situation to grant Great Britain an extension on current interest.

"Suppose Great Britain urged you to defer the payment of accrued interest, would you grant it?" Senator Simmons persisted.

Anticipates No Request.

Secretary Mellon said it was difficult to answer the question. If no reasons other than those which he now knows of were advanced, he said, he didn't believe England would ask to defer payment. He did not anticipate that conditions warranting deferment would arise, but confessed it was difficult to answer directly without knowing what the given circumstances might be.

"From what you know now you don't anticipate such a request, do you?" asked Senator Watson. The Secretary replied he did not.

Senator Smoot then asked if the Secretary could imagine a contingency arising that would cause him to defer the payment of interest for fifteen years. Secretary Mellon again answered in the negative.

Senator Simmons inquired if the Secretary would give Federal consideration to the postponement of current interest if good reasons were given by Great Britain, France and Italy. Mr. Mellon answered that he did not think so, judging from what he knew of the situation.

Senator Watson then developed that no proposition of any kind for deferring interest was now pending before the Treasury or any other department of the Government. Senator Watson also got Secretary Mellon to say that if the power requested was granted him he would proceed to collect the interest and fund the debt as rapidly as possible. The Secretary said he understood that would be his duty.

Senator Simmons asked if there was any movement among leading financiers to exert influence to postpone the payment of interest on the war loans.

Small Nations to Default.

"I have no knowledge of any such movement," said Secretary Mellon. "No one ever made any such suggestion to me and there has been no such suggestion, intimation or thought in the Administration or any intimation that any Government intends asking for postponement. I know, however, from my knowledge of the financial situation that some of the smaller countries are not going to be able to meet the interest."

Senator Watson asked about Armenia's debt of $8,000,000 to the United States Grain Corporation, long past due. Secretary Mellon said the settlement depended upon conditions. Assistant Secretary Wadsworth caused a laugh when he announced that there was no existing Government in Armenia that "has a mail address." It also was brought out that Poland was unable to pay an indebtedness to this country of about $24,000,000, due on June 30 last.

It was at this juncture that Senator Penrose suggested that the Secretary of State be summoned before the committee to "illuminate" the present status of these smaller countries. The hearing upon the funding bill was adjourned until Monday morning.

Debate Debts in Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Refunding of the allied debts got into the Senate debate today Senator Reed, Democrat, of Missouri, stating he was glad at least that the public had been apprised of proposals by Great Britain that the interallied debts be cancelled. He referred to the letter of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson and to Austen Chamberlain's cablegram, and added:

"Great Britain did seriously suggest that the United States should enter into an agreement to forgive the indebtedness of other European nations to her. The British Premier and Chancellor of the Exchequer, it now is shown, made that proposal."

Senator Reed also read a statement accompanying the budget presented this year to the British Parliament in which it was stated that "it is to be hoped" that it will not be necessary to provide for all of the interest on the foreign debt next year. The Missouri Senator criticised failure of the Treasury to take any steps toward refunding of the debts in the three years since the end of the war, and also declared the debts were contracted in plain violation of the law in that the debtor nations were not required to furnish bonds.

The Senator's statement brought a reply from Senator Glass, Democrat, of Virginia, former Secretary of the Treasury, who declared the Treasury and his administration never had given support to any proposal involving cancellation of the inter-allied debts. Mr. Glass read a cablegram received from Mr. Wilson while the latter was at the Paris Peace Conference saying that he was keeping "a close watch" on the matter of America's loans and assuring his Treasury Secretary that there was no necessity to worry over the proposal that America forgive her debt.

Senator Glass also quoted from a message which he sent in March, 1918, to the Finance Ministers of the allied nations, declaring that the American Treasury would not assent to any proposal to write off, consolidate or reapportion foreign loans made by the United States. The message added that the American Treasury was disposed to suspend extension of credits to nations participating in any discussion having such an aim.

BONUS BILL SHELVED, THEN FRACAS STARTS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

charged with the direction of our national finances. While I regret the action taken, they thought it necessary to recommit the bill to the committee. And here I want to say most earnestly to every veteran of the World War that this bill is not and will not be defeated."

Senator Robinson of Arkansas here interposed. He said that as there was no business before the Senate and as unanimous consent had not been asked, Senator McCumber was out of order. He charged that McCumber was trying to apologize for the "cowardice" of the majority in bowing to Executive dictation and voting to send the bill to its death.

"I refuse to yield further. I have the floor," replied Senator McCumber.

"Yes and that is about all that you have got," remarked Senator Watson of Georgia.

The Vice President ruled that as no objection to the speech was made when Senator McCumber was recognised he assumed that unanimous consent had been given as a matter of course. He therefore ruled that McCumber had the floor. Robinson appealed from the decision but the appeal by an almost strictly party vote was laid on the table.

"I want to ask the Senator from North Dakota when he expects this bill to be reported back to the Senate?" said Senator Robinson.

Reed and McCumber Clash.

Senator McCumber replied that he expected the committee to report the bill back after the tariff and tax measures were disposed of and the allied debts had been refunded.

"Since the Senator from North Dakota," said Senator Reed, "states that this is not to pass until our foreign debts are refunded, it may be of interest to him to know that the Secretary of the Treasury objects to a limitation of his powers of five years, saying that it may require more than that time to get these matters adjusted."

"I know," replied Mr. McCumber, "there is no such statement, that it will take that long before the British or the French or the Italian debts are refunded."

"It seems to be getting to be a habit in this chamber," answered Mr. Reed, "when I make a statement of fact, for somebody to get up and say it is not true. That habit may be indulged in once too often some of these fine days."

"If the Senator thinks," replied McCumber with equal heat, "it will be indulged in once too often in my debate and in what I have said, the Senator is entirely mistaken in the character of man he is dealing with."

"I call attention of the Senator from North Dakota to the fact that I have the floor," shouted Senator Robinson.

If the Senator from Missouri wants to call me to order," Mr. McCumber said, "he may do that outside, and his call will be accepted."

"With reference to the physical courage and prowess of the Senator from North Dakota," replied Senator Reed, "he is at perfect liberty to parade it here in the Senate chamber to his heart's content."

"But the Senator challenged me, and I will meet him outside," Mr. McCumber said.

Later after Senator Reed had discussed the technical features of the situation, he renewed his attack on Senator McCumber, saying:

PAID $7,500 TO AVOID TUFTS PROSECUTION

Firm's Officials Testify They Were "Held Up" in Alleged Bank Law Violations.

ONE OF 32 ALLEGATIONS

Accuse Middlesex District Attorney of Maintaining an Office to Defend Criminal Cases.

BOSTON, July 15.—Officials of the International Service Company, Inc., escaped prosecution by District Attorney Nathan A. Tufts of Middlesex County, for alleged violation of the banking laws, by the payment of $7,500 to an attorney recommended by a spiritualist, according to testimony today at the Tufts removal proceedings before the Supreme Court.

Tufts, shaking his fist in the faces of the Directors to emphasize his words, told them at an interview in his office: "I've got you for violations of the banking laws and I'm going to put you before the Grand Jury," two of the Directors testified. They conferred again with the attorney Harry B. Levenson and later paid $7,500, after which they heard no more of the matter, the witnesses said.

The interview with Tufts and the details of payment of the money, some of which they were obliged to borrow, was testified to by James S. Athans, former President of the International Service Company, and George H. Grant, who was Vice President of the company. Previously Levenson had introduced them to William J. Corcoran, Tufts' predecessor in office, who, Levenson said, according to Grant, "was very influential with Mr. Tufts, and had helped him."

Athans testified that he first learned there were complaints against the company from Captain Herbert Gordon of the Cambridge police, who is attached to the District Attorney's office. He then consulted Amar Kaldar, a spiritualist, who recommended that he retain Levenson, as a friend of his who would take the case for nothing.

When Levenson said he thought he "could get them out of this for $7,500," Grant protested, he said, asserting that he "thought it was a triple hold-up."

Asked what Levenson replied, the witness said: "He said that we were getting out of it easy, that others had paid more. He said he had just had the privilege of dividing $80,000 in another case."

The testimony was presented as substantiation of one of the thirty-two allegations of Attorney General J. Weston Allen, who is seeking Tufts' removal.

Testimony that George S. Harvey, formerly assistant to Tufts, appealed to the District Attorney of Suffolk County to quash an indictment against a man because he was a "nice family" man was also introduced today.

Joseph C. Pelletier, District Attorney of Suffolk County, testified that the request was made in a letter written on the stationery of the law firm of Tufts, Harvey & Campbell. It was dated March 25, 1917 and concerned John B. Curry who had been defaulted on an indictment for a statutory offense. He was at the time in St. John, N. B., it was stated.

Pelletier said he replied to Harvey on March 29 that he could do nothing further in the case. Harvey subsequently met Pelletier and asked if Curry could return, the witness said, adding that he told Harvey that if the fugitive came to Boston he would be arrested.

The evidence was introduced in support of a charge by the Attorney General that Tufts maintains a law office in Boston and "personally and by members of his firm defended criminal cases in this Commonwealth and acted for persons charged with crimes against the Commonwealth whereby he has received emoluments."

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—800 shares General Electric Common Stock in 2 certificates. No. 23807 and 25808. This stock is negotiable, having been stopped in transfer. Suitable reward will be offered for return to Room 408, 1,737 B'way.

LOST—Black silk bag containing watch, purse, money and lunch, between 5th Av. and 42d and Commodore Hotel. Finder return to Woman's University Club, 106 East 52d St. Liberal reward.

LOST—Paper bag containing $188 cash on Claremont Parkway, 3d Av. "L" station, 9 A. M. Friday. W 483 Times.

Jewelry.

LOST—At 1 A. M., July 14, Central Park West, opposite 68th St., diamond ring set in platinum, thrown from taxicab by mistake; strong sentiment; liberal reward. Henry P. de Forest, M. D., 71 Central Park West.

LOST—Pearl bar pin, sapphire centre, night July 11, between Shelburne Hotel and Brighton Beach Music Hall; liberal reward. Weisberger, 2,000 Av. L, Brooklyn.

LOST—Friday, July 14, gold watch fob, open work design, set with opal and green stones; liberal reward. Douglas Cook, 627 West 43d.

LOST—Diamond-platinum wrist watch, vicinity Woodmansten Inn or St. John's Pl., Brooklyn, July 13; liberal reward. Sterling 3997W.

LOST—Green gold bar pin, with diamonds, on train leaving L. I. R. R. station, Brooklyn Manor to 5th Av., Manhattan; reward. Telephone Baffa, 6805 Richmond Hill.

LOST—Wedding ring, initials H. H. M. to M. G. M., between Penn. Station and 53d St., 5th Av., July 8; reward. Phone Audubon 8823.

LOST—On road between Hotel Waldorf and Norwalk, Conn., diamond cuff link; liberal reward. Barney Oldfield, 1,871 Broadway.

LOST—Thursday, 101st, near West End Av., fraternity pin, gold beads, ring; reward. Mason, 841 West End Av.

LOST—In or about July 1 or 3, platinum bar pin, 6 diamonds; suitable reward. Phone Circle 0361.

LOST—In taxi, Thursday, small gold vanity case; liberal reward. Schuyler 6074.

$300 REWARD offered for return of diamond ring lost in New London, Conn., on June 24 in grey Sackerbeck from automobile, no questions asked. Z 2335 Times Annex.

$50 REWARD

for return of gold cigarette case monogramed M. B. S.; lost July 1, between East 52d St. and Plaza Hotel. Alfred Smiles, 683 5th Av.

$50 REWARD

for return of large jade ring, lost June 13, between 57th and 58th Sts. A. R. Lee & Co., Inc., 15 William St.

$150 REWARD

for return of diamond and platinum watch bracelet, lost July 11, Far Rockaway, L. I. A. R. Lee & Co., Inc., 15 William St.

$150 REWARD—For gold mesh bag, lost July 13, vicinity Broadway-46th St. Tiffany & Co., 6th Av. and 37th St.

Wearing Apparel.

LOST—Two coats; $50 reward and no questions asked for return of coats taken from automobile at 34th St. entrance Altman's, on Thursday, July 14th. Return to 33 West 42d St., Room 718.

LOST—Liberal reward, blue fox scarf left in taxi-cab white cab between Forty-fifth and Waverley Place, 12:15 A. M. Friday morning. B 30 Times.

LOST—Sable fur neckpiece, Friday, between Lexington, Park Avs. and 75th St.; liberal reward. Stowers, 815 Park Av.

LOST—Small Japanese marten fur, 5th Av. bus, night July 13; reward. W 466 Times.

LOST—Mink neckpiece, on Riverside Drive, 88th St.; reward. Riley, 610 West 139th St.

Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Small white poodle, one yellow spot left ear; Wednesday night, 8:30 o'clock, 101st, Central Park West; reward. Riverside 1083.

LOST—Airdale dog, near Highlands, N. J.; answers to name Pat; reward. E. Yates, Wateraretch Club, Monmouth Hills, New Jersey.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KREBS & GOTTLIEB, DOING BUSINESS as K. & G. Lunch Co., 126 8th Av., N. Y., have sold their restaurant business to N. K. Lunch, Inc.; all creditors of said Krebs & Gottlieb are hereby notified to present their claims at Gottlieb, 178 8th Av., N. Y. C., on or before July 20, 1921. Dated July 14, 1921. A. L. Gottlieb, attorney for N. K. Lunch Co.

I HAVE SEVERED ALL BUSINESS RELATIONS with my partner Nicholas Franco and will not be responsible for any debts contracted by him. The Fed Ress Co., and Frances De Risios, as these concerns have been dissolved. MODEST DE RISIOS.

PASSENGERS BY AIRPLANE TO Atlantic City Monday. Call Virgil Simmons, Prospect 8200.

'ALL-STAR IDLERS OF '21' SATIRIZE BLUE LAWS

Will Morrissey's Review a Scrambled Frolic of Prohibition and No Work.

"The All-Star Idlers of 1921" demonstrated yesterday morning, when the curtain went down at 3:30 at the Shubert Theatre, that it might not be safe for the theatrical manager to encourage prominent Broadway idlers to stage own shows. A little more rehearsing, together with a bit more money spent on costumes and sets, and the managers would, perhaps, have to stage a benefit performance for themselves.

About thirty idlers, each of whose names have appeared in big type or lights, took part in Will Morrissey's show. It was a combination of burlesque without tights, minstrels without bones and revue without a small fortune being spent—and it went. Of course, those who attended called the stars by their first names, and if the season were not so void of attractions they would glitter themselves on rival billboards.

Mr. Morrissey deserves much credit, for he put together a scrambled frolic of cleverness, and the wonder was that the stars which only had an "aside" were just as contented as those bathed in the spotlight. The plot concerned the silver lining of troubles—blue laws, prohibition and no work; and lest the audience should forget that they were made of different clay, the cast climbed over the footlights at the final curtain and filed home to the Lambs, Friars and Greenroom Clubs, which cooperated in the entertainment.

The combined efforts of the talented aggregation will probably keep the company eating regularly in near-by towns until the Fall season opens. Among the entertainers were Tom Lewis, Wellington Cross, Ed Wynn, Gitz Rice, Victor Moore, Herbert Corthell, Robert Woolsey, Joe Sparks, Joe Allen, Joe Prouty and William B. Mack, Robert Morley, Stuart Wilson and Robert Pitkin, who played splendidly the one bit of serious drama, a two-act playlet by John Emerson.

GROCER LOST MILLION SPECULATING IN SUGAR

Bankruptcy Hearing Against Brooklyn Wholesaler Reveals Deals—To Continue Business

Losses of more than $1,000,000 in sugar speculations by Josef Reiter, wholesale grocer at 38 Ross Street, Brooklyn, were revealed in testimony before a Special Master in the Brooklyn Federal Court in a hearing on the involuntary bankruptcy proceedings filed against Reiter yesterday.

Although Reiter is principal stockholder in the Federal Food Stores Company, of which he is Treasurer, that company was in no way involved in the bankruptcy proceedings. The petitioning creditors are the Washburn-Crosby Company, Bradley & McIntosh, and Mifford, Lindor & Co. The last named company obtained a judgment against Reiter, it was said, early this year in the Brooklyn Supreme Court for $75,435.81, of which a balance of $50,370.13 is still due. The Brooklyn Trust Company and the Bank of America hold Reiter's stock in the Federal Food Stores Company and the National Realty Company as collateral.

Federal Judge Garvin appointed Robert H. Koehler as Special Master, and the latter held the special hearing to examine Reiter as to his liabilities and assets. An arrangement will be made, it is understood to permit Reiter to continue his business. The examination will be continued next Monday.

JULIETTE ARNOLD PLAYS.

Pianist, First of "Audition Soloists," Chosen by Vote, Heard at Stadium.

Though the day's showers reduced last night's concert crowd at the Stadium, the orchestra again played in the open air in the City College arena, and the 2,000 persons attending heard the first of the "Audition Soloists," recently chosen by vote from among several hundred competitors.

Miss Juliette Arnold, a pianist, whose training began at the East Side Music School Settlement, played the first movement of Schumannn's A minor concerto. She had appeared last year with the Bucharest Philharmonic in her native country, where she was greeted as an "American pianist."

Returning to New York, she had been introduced as a "Rumanian pianist" at her only previous concert here, an Aeolian Hall recital last December. Miss Arnold was heartily applauded by the Stadium audience last night, and the orchestra, under Mr. Hadley was also heard in Tchaikovsky's fourth symphony.

ENDORSE H.P. DAVISON'S SON

He Would Succeed Theodore Roosevelt in the Assembly.

Frederick Trubee Davison, eldest son of Henry P. Davison of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., was endorsed last night for the Republican nomination for Assemblyman from Nassau County by the Republican Town Committee of Oyster Bay. William H. Seaman, whose name was also put forward, withdrew from the contest to give Mr. Davison the unanimous vote.

The Town Committee of North Hempstead has not yet voted upon Mr. Davison's endorsement, but as it has a minority vote in the district his nomination is considered certain. Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, now Assistant Secretary of the Navy, represented the district in the last Legislature.

Ziegfeld to Give "Sally" in London.

F. Ziegfeld Jr. will present "Sally" in London with an English cast by arrangement with George Grossmith of Lorillard & Grossmith. Jerome Kern, who wrote the music for the production, Guy Bolton, author of the libretto, and Clifford Grey, who wrote the lyrics, are all in London now and will co-operate with Mr. Grossmith in casting and staging the opera. Mr. Ziegfeld expects to go abroad before its opening. The American "Sally" will continue indefinitely at the New Amsterdam.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A performance for the benefit of the Bayside Post of the American Legion will be given by Ned Wayburn and members of his new musical show, "Town Talk," at Bayside, L. I., tonight.

Whitford Kane has been engaged to appear in "Other Lives," which Marc Klaw will produce here next season.

The Repertory Theatre Company has postponed its production of "Kate" until October.

Kate Mayhew will appear in Harry Wagstaff Gribble's comedy, "The Temperamentalists," which the Shuberts will present next month.

"Just Married" will reach its 160th performance at the Shubert Theatre tonight.

Robert Milton will act as general stage director for William Harris Jr.'s forthcoming productions, succeeding Lester Lonergan.

The Playboy Stock Company will make its second production in September, followed by a revival of "The Playboy of the Western World."

Philip Klein has obtained the road rights of "Miss Lulu Bett" from Brock Pemberton, and will send it through the South with Emma Bunting in the leading role.

Arthur Ball, tenor, has been added to the cast of "The Broadway Whirl" at the Times Square Theatre.

Charles Hills, who was in Eugene O'Neil's "Diff'rent," has joined the cast of "Lilion" at the Fulton Theatre.

"The Friars" All-Star Jamboree" will omit the scheduled matinee at the Cort Theatre today, and on next Thursday will give a special midnight performance for students.

Henry Hadley will conduct the Stadium orchestra tonight, in two new compositions by Paul Lannin, "Plantation Song" and "Harlequinade," as well as a "Japanese Rhapsody," by Dirk Shafer.

RARE OLD MARBLE SHOWN BY MUSEUM

Fourteenth Century Pilaster From Pisa Once in Collection of John Ruskin.

MORE ANTIQUE FURNITURE

Recent Accessions Room Filled With Interesting Exhibits for Summer Visitors.

A wonderful old Italian marble carving, a pilaster from the parapet of an ancient pulpit in the Duomo at Pisa, by Giovanni Pisano, about 1301-1310, is a rare accession now being placed on view in the Recent Accessions Room of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It is from the collection of John Ruskin.

There also is a collection of old English furniture, seven pieces from the collection of the late Morgan Williams, recently sold in London, of an early period and difficult to find in these days. Two of these pieces, a fourteenth century chest and a cupboard, from about 1600, of unusual shape and steel trimmings, were the gift of Sir Joseph Duveen. The other pieces were purchased by the Museum.

The marble is an angel symbolizing St. Matthew, with the lion of St. Mark and the ox of St. Luke which, with the reading desk supported by an eagle, symbolizes the four evangelists. This piece is like two others bought by the museum in 1910 and which also came from the Ruskin collection.

Of the old furniture the chest is carved in a simple but delightful design. The cupboard is five-sided, an unusual shape probably derived from the old Gothic credence, carved, an interesting feature being the initials, probably of the original owner, on the centre drawer and the drop fronts to others. Other pieces are a joined stool and a box stool, both early sixteenth century, and a child's high chair, all of oak and carved. The furniture, with one exception, is illustrated in the standard book on English furniture, the "Age of Oak," by Macquoid.

There is a portrait by the late Abbott H. Thayer, the "Head of a Child," a Hearn Fund purchase, bought before the death of the artist. A memorial exhibition of his work is to be held by the Museum in the Autumn. The pictures shown at that time will be those in the possession of the Museum, with others loaned for the occasion.

There are a number of special exhibitions in the Museum which will continue through the Summer, one which will interest people who feel the charm of the work of the Japanese artists as shown in their exquisite old sword guards is in the Gallery of Armor. Added by members of the newly formed Armor Society. This organization is one which brings together collectors and specialists for the study of arms and armor. There are about 100 representative pieces shown in the sword guard exhibition. It will continue to the middle of October. An exhibition of Japanese prints, Hiroshige landscapes, succeeds the collection of surimonos of the nineteenth century in the Gallery of Far Eastern art.

A pleasing exhibition of drawings and prints by Florence Wyman Ivins is shown in Classroom B, and will continue to the end of August. Mrs. Ivins has given much pleasure to patrons of the Museum with her poster announcing the very popular Children's Story Hour of the Museum and the covers for the Children's Bulletin.

Painting of the modern French impressionists which have attracted so much attention, will continue on view during the Summer in the Special Exhibition Gallery, and the work of the impressionists in black and white in the Print Galleries. William M. Ivins Jr., Curator of the Print Department, will have an article on the latter in the coming July number of the Museum Bulletin. The water color collection, works of Sargent and Winslow Homer, will continue in Gallery 25.

CONDEMN PARIS BAN ON OLYMPIC STADIUM

Press and Government Support Games Committee in Fight on Municipal Parsimony.

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PARIS, July 15.—The quarrel which has arisen between the Paris municipal authorities and the French Olympic Games Committee over the question whether a new stadium must be built for the games in 1924 is likely to end in a rout of the City Fathers. With one accord all the newspapers and all the sporting authorities have fallen on them and torn to pieces their parsimonious decision that the Pershing Stadium must suffice.

The decision of the Municipal Council was, of course, based on the need of economy. They could not afford, they said, to grant the land necessary for building the splendid stadium that had been proposed on the site of the old fortifications.

But the Municipal Fathers have really very little authority in the matter. They can, to an extent, restrain the Olympic Committee by refusing ground for the site, but in the last resort it will be the Government which will have the deciding word to say, and the Government, headed by M. Briand, is all for doing the thing handsomely and, apart from keeping the promises made at Lausanne, sustaining the reputation of Paris.

The hole-and-corner way in which the Municipal Council arrived at its decision without consulting the Olympic Committee has possibly had this one good effect, that the whole arrangements for the games henceforth will be carried forward on a big scale as befits Paris. Even the Temps tonight devotes nearly a column to arguing the case for the games.

When the Organizing Committee meets on Tuesday next to consider the situation, it will have the assurance that all the Paris press and all the authorities, with the exception of the Municipal Councillors, are with it in the opinion that the games in 1924 in Paris should be memorable for the splendor and not for the meanness of their organization.

SONS SEE COOLIDGE WORK.

In Washington for School Vacation, They Visit Senate Gallery.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The two sons of Vice President and Mrs. Coolidge, John and Calvin Jr., today for the first time saw their father preside over the Senate. Accompanied by their mother, the two boys, who arrived in Washington yesterday to spend the remainder of their school vacation, visited the Senate and for several hours watched the proceedings from the Vice President's seats in the reserved gallery.

The two boys for a time showed a keen interest in the debate on the Bonus bill, but later one of them opened a book and soon was absorbed in it.

AMERICAN IN JOCKEY CLUB.

Washington Singer Is First From "Trade" World to Be Admitted.

Copyright, 1921, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

LONDON, July 15.—Washington Singer, who inherited a fortune made by the sale of Singer sewing machines, has been elected a member of one of the most exclusive organizations in the world, the English Jockey Club. He is believed to be the first American thus honored and certainly he is the first whose name has been associated with "trade."

At the same time the richest young peer in London, Lord Lascelles, was also elected.

JURY IS COMPLETED FOR BASEBALL TRIAL

More Than Two Weeks Was Taken Up in Questioning 600 to Get 12 Jurors.

STATEMENTS BEGIN MONDAY

But Defense Will First Try to Bar Out Evidence Given to the Grand Jury.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The jury which will decide the guilt or innocence of the Chicago White Sox players and others indicted on conspiracy charges in connection with the alleged throwing of the 1919 world's series was completed today. The final panel of four jurors was sworn in late today amid cheering from spectators and veniremen of the kind which generally greets a ninth-inning rally by the home team. More than two weeks had been taken up in selecting the twelve jurors. Approximately 600 persons were questioned.

George E. Gorman, Assistant State's Attorney in charge of the prosecution, will make the opening statement for the State Monday. Prior to his address to the jurors, however, the defense plans to move that the baseball Grand Jury statements of Eddie Cicotte, Claude Williams and Joe Jackson, indicted White Sox players, be barred from the trial and that no reference to them be permitted in the State's opening statement.

The defense will contend that the evidence given to the Grand Jury by these men cannot be used even against themselves, although they signed immunity waivers before testifying. In these statements the three players confessed to receiving money to throw games.

Another motion planned by the defense is for dismissal of the last two counts in the indictments. These indictments charge conspiracy to defraud Ray Schalk, White Sox catcher, out of about $1,700, the difference between the winner's and loser's share in the series money and to injure and defraud the Chicago American League baseball club. The defense will contend that there is no law covering such charges.

The jury is made up of two clerks, two machinists, a telephone repair man, a stationary engineer, the foreman of a motor company, a steel worker, a salesman, a florist, a hydraulic press operator and the foreman of a stock yards rendering plant. All but two are married, and their ages range from 30 to 47. All said they understood baseball and occasionally saw major league games, but none has ever played semi-pro or pro baseball, and none is a student of the game or of the "fan" type.

HAYS MAY SAVE $15,000,000.

Tells Cabinet of Plans to Reduce Postal Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Plans for cutting expenditures of the Post Office Department about $15,000,000 in the next year were outlined today to the Cabinet by Postmaster General Hays.

The plans involve dropping some of the 300,000 postal employes in the country. Assurances are given, however, that no efficient employes will be discharged. In many instances vacancies that occur will not be filled.

The department plans to cut $2,000,000 from the allowance for city carriers, and equal amounts from allowances for temporary carriers, the railway mail service and mail bag equipment.

GRAND JURY FREES BOY AFTER ATTACK ON GIRL

Erasmus Student Not Sufficiently Identified—Indicted for Having a Pistol.

After hearing several witnesses, the Kings County Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the charge of burglary against James F. Conway Jr., the 15-year-old Erasmus Hall High School student suspected of being the intruder who entered the room of Miss Mathel Stewart at the King's Daughters House, 18 Sidney Place, early on the morning of June 26 and beat her with a pistol. The jury returned an indictment against Conway for having a pistol in his possession without a permit.

The chief witnesses examined by the jury were Miss Stewart and Policeman Frank J. Gleason of the Poplar Street Station, who arrested Conway. It was said that the Grand Jury was not satisfied with the identification of Conway as the intruder. Doubt as to the completeness of this identification had been entertained by District Attorney Lewis.

Conway was standing in the corridor with his father, James F. Conway of 165 Hicks Street, when the District Attorney came out of the Grand Jury room.

"Conway," said Mr. Lewis, "I am happy for your sake, but especially for the sake of your father, that the charge of burglary against you has been dismissed. But come to my office to see me some time. There are several things I would like to talk over with you."

Young Conway said when arrested on Joralemon Street, near the King's Daughters House, that he did not know what had happened during the preceding few hours.

CHARGE BROTHERS WITH FALSIFYING ASSETS

Accuse Cotton Goods Dealers of Getting Bank Credits on Erroneous Reports.

Irwin Hymes, 30 years old, and his brother, Phillip, 27, members of the bankrupt firm of Samuel Hymes & Son, dealers in cotton goods at 201 Greene Street, were released in $10,000 bail each yesterday by Judge Alfred J. Talley in General Sessions under indictments charging false statements to banks on which they obtained credits. The sum specifically mentioned in the indictments was $25,000.

Their father, Samuel Hymes, with whom they lived at 801 West End Avenue, is serving on a second Grand Jury. He retired as active head of the firm three years ago, but he maintained an interest in its affairs, according to Assistant District Attorney Morton.

It was charged in the indictment against Irwin Hymes that he obtained $10,000 credit from the Metropolitan National Bank after he had made a false statement in January, 1920, on which $50,000 credit was extended. The indictment returned against Phillip Hymes specified that he obtained $15,000 from the National Bank on a false statement on which the bank extended $110,000 credit.

Soon after the $15,000 loan from the Chemical National Bank was obtained, Assistant District Attorney Morton said, the firm was forced into involuntary bankruptcy, and Percival Wiles was appointed receiver.

The Assistant District Attorney said that the firm was for many years prominent in the dry goods trade.

Massachusetts Tobacco Crop Suffers

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 15.—Heavy rain and hail caused damage estimated at several thousand dollars throughout this section this afternoon. Tobacco plants were flattened to the ground in many sections. Plants were from three to four feet high and growers were preparing for picking. The heaviest losses from hail were reported from Suffield, Conn. Farmers reported that crops were washed out of the ground in many places and many trees and buildings were struck by lightning.

LIGHTNING HITS TANK IN DELUGE OF RAIN

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

such an occurrence, know their battle with the elements was on.

Fire Marshal Harry Morton of the Tidewater force and Chief Alfred Davis, with all the companies not engaged at the other lightning fires, hoped at first that the patented chemical Foamite process would extinguish the blazing contents of the tank before there was danger of the flames spreading. But, unlike modern tanks in which Foamite pipes are an integral part of the construction, the one attacked was equipped only with a big pipe and spray nozzle at the top. This had been upturned in the lid lifted, and though the Standard rushed three tank cars of the smothering chemicals to the nearest spur, the stuff could not be used.

Pumper Oil Out of Danger.

Firemen then devoted themselves to drenching the steel sides of the drum lest it crumple and spill the flaming liquid over a wide area. Wans of water were interposed between it and nearby tanks and great pumps were set to work emptying dozens of big tanks and shunting their contents to emergency tanks far from the blaze. At the same time a special giant rotary pump began sucking up salt water from Newark Bay and volleying it against the sides of other tanks that were beginning to blister in the heat.

When the fire was at its height pillars of flame stabbed hundreds of feet toward the sky and even after the firemen got to work great billows of smoke thrust themselves upward and then rolled for miles before they were dissipated. Bayonne has a respectably skeptical attitude toward oil fires and it needed but a handful of policemen to keep the few hardly curious a respectful distance from the fences that enclose the plant.

About 11,000 gallons of fuel were pumped out of the tank while 4,500 gallons were burning, and J. McGrath, secretary to J. S. Edwards, general manager of the plant, estimated the damage at $150,000 about 9 o'clock last night when it was all over. The wooden substructure accounted for part of that.

Second Tank Struck.

Lightning fired a tank in the Standard Oil Company yards at the foot of Division Street, Long Island City. The tank contained about 20,000 gallons of oil and within a few minutes there was a big blaze. The fire call was sounded in the plant and the fire brigade of the company assembled. At the same time two alarms called fire companies from Long Island City and the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn.

There was danger of the fire spreading, but the oil was drawn from nearby tanks. The blaze was confined to the tank where the lightning struck. The loss was fixed at about $100,000. Although the fire was hot, the rain was falling while the fire brigade was at work and none of the men was overcome.

Private Thomas Mulready, World War veteran, attached to Fort Jay, fell to the sidewalk at Bleecker and Lafayette Streets and was removed to Bellevue Hospital by Dr. McKenna of St. Vincent's Hospital. He was suffering from shock.

Sadie Stone, 14 years old, of 201 East 118th Street, employed in the kimono factory of Samuel Kamininsky at 111 Wooster Street, became hysterical during the storm and was attended by Dr. Tominy of St. Vincent's Hospital. She was taken home.

Lightning extinguished the lights in East Market Police Court, and more than 100 persons in the courtroom were frightened. Court attendants and Magistrate Simpson calmed them.

A flagpole was shattered by lightning in the yard of Public School 28, at 237 West Fortieth Street. The building was empty. The three-story frame dwelling, occupied by three families, at 229th and Karpeck Place, the Bronx, was struck and a piece of cornice was flung to the street.

The service station of the Department of Plant and Structures at Concord, Staten Island, was hit and traffic on the municipal trolley lines was halted for fifteen minutes. Lights in the station went out, but no damage was caused. Lightning also struck a trolley car between South and Midland Beaches, but did little damage. No passengers were on the car.

John Mauzuso, 4 years old, of 15 Rome Avenue, New Dorp, took refuge under a tree at that place. The tree was blown down by the wind, fracturing one of the boy's legs. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, West New Brighton.

The nine-foot brick chimney of the Long Island Lighting Company plant at Babylon was struck. Bricks along one side toppled, only twenty feet standing. Bricks went through the roof of the plant garage. This had been empty and no damage was done to an automobile in the building.

George Koch of 203 Seaview Avenue, Jersey City, station master at the Public Service Railway's car house at Ocean and Gates Avenues, Jersey City, was struck and knocked down as he came from his office. He was dazed, but was not badly hurt. He was taken to the City Hospital, and after a lump on his head had been treated was able to go home.

LIGHTNING HURTS 14.

Governor of Maryland and Mayor of Baltimore Have Close Call.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Fourteen persons were injured by lightning in several severe electrical storms which swept Maryland today. Eight were stunned by the bolts at Camp Ritchie and Saunders Range. Six Camp Meade soldiers were injured, one of them seriously, when lightning struck some of the camp mess halls. Eight hundred members of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, encamped at Saunders Range, and hundreds of visitors, including Governor Ritchie and Mayor Broening of Baltimore, narrowly escaped injury from the bolts. Serious property damage was reported in many parts of the State.

Among those injured at Saunders Range were Adam H. Young of Baltimore, Mrs. Joseph Daynes and her 2-year-old daughter of Georgetown, D. C.; Miss Lillian Baker and Miss Alice Block of Ellicott City, all stunned.

Private J. F. Winter of the Fifth Regiment was stunned and burned about legs and arms.

Governor Ritchie, with members of his staff, Mayor Broening and Colonel Townsend, U. S. A., had taken refuge on a porch, when a bolt struck a pole directly in front of them. They were nearly blinded by the flash and all slightly affected by the shock.

DROWN DESPITE GIRL'S AID.

Companion Forced to Release Hold on Mineola Man.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 25.—Despite the efforts of a 16-year-old girl to hold him up until assistance came, George Henkel, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Henkel of Mineola, was drowned in Long Island Sound off Centre Island Beach today. Henkel, Miss Edith Beamisch and a friend, John Halleran, were swimming to a float, when Henkel became exhausted and cried for help. Halleran went to his assistance and then called for the girl. She held up Henkel while Halleran went ashore for aid. The girl held Henkel up for five minutes, and then her strength gave out and she was forced to let go her hold.

Henkel was an amateur boxer. He ran six miles this morning, later put on the gloves with Halleran, and it is believed weakened himself too much for the swim. The body was recovered.

George Kersch, 17, of 144 North Fourth Street, Brooklyn, who on June 15 last jumped from the Williamsburg Bridge to the East River, during the storm yesterday saved Frank Pospick, 20, of 90 North Fourth Street, Brooklyn, from drowning in the East River. They were swimming off North Second Street, when Pospick got a cramp in his legs. Kersch swam with Pospick to the dock at North Fifth Street, where friends helped them climb out of the water.

CHICAGO HAS RECORD HEAT.

First Two Weeks in July Has Been Hottest Known to Bureau.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Weather reports showed today that Chicago had sweltered through the first half of the hottest July on record, with an average temperature of nearly ten degrees higher than normal.

The average thus far this month was 80 degrees, 5 degrees higher than the hottest July recorded by the bureau in 1872. Relief from the heat here and throughout the Central West came yesterday with rains and cooling breezes.

In St. Louis the average temperature from July 1 to July 14 was 89 degrees, compared with 85.1 for the same period last year and 85.83 for ten years.

HURRICANE BREAKS HEAT WAVE IN PARIS

Rain Falls After Archbishop's Call for Prayers—Temperature 92 at Zermatt.

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PARIS, July 15.—A wholly unusual storm this evening has broken, for the time at least, the wholly unusual heat wave from which Paris has been suffering. The day was the second hottest of a long series, the temperature reaching 95.9 degrees. The heat was more oppressive than on any other day, and when clouds gathered at about 5 o'clock every one sighed with relief.

There was no rain at first, however. A fierce, dry wind was all that came from the clouds that lashed the sluggish Seine into white-capped waves, sent branches crashing down from the trees in all the avenues and raised a dust storm in every street such as was never before seen in Paris. The air was filled with flying dust for twenty minutes. Then came the rain, in a fierce, short downpour. In the twenty minutes that had passed from the first appearance of the storm the thermometer fell from 93 to 75 degrees.

This evening some further showers have fallen, and the sky has been brilliantly lighted with distant flashes, indicating that the storm and change are fairly general.

Cardinal Dubois, Archbishop of Paris, today called upon the people to pray for rain because of the prolonged drought, which has caused much damage and suffering. The Cardinal instructed the clergy to say special prayers for rain during masses for the next nine days.

PARIS, July 15.—Much damage was done to property when a terrific windstorm struck Paris at noon today. Chimneys were torn from roofs, trees in the Champs Elysées and the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne were uprooted, automobiles were overturned, and awnings over the boulevard cafés and signs on business houses were demolished. Many persons were injured by falling debris and the limbs of trees.

The storm was at its height just as Ambassador Herrick was taking leave of President Millerand after having presented his credentials. The President bade him remain at the palace until the storm abated.

Rain fell early in the evening, and the heat wave appeared to be broken.

Tea Rooms.

RUSSIAN INN CLOSED DURING JULY. 57 W. 37th St. REOPENS AUG. 1ST.

ST. SWITHIN DISCREDITED.

Records of Weather Bureau Upset Tradition About 40 Days of Rain.

Though yesterday's cooling rain came on St. Swithin's Day, all statistical records of the Weather Bureau are against the traditional forty days of rain which should ensue.

"Saint" Swithin, canonized only in popular fancy, was Bishop of Manchester, England, from 852 to 862. As the English legend has it:

Saint Swithin's day, if thou dost rain, for forty days it will remain;
Saint Swithin's day, if thou be fair, for forty days twill rain na mair.

The French version of the superstition is that if it rains that day, precipitation will be diurnal until St. Barthelmy's Day, Aug. 24. They put it this way:

All the tears St. Swithin can cry,
St. Barthelmy's dusty mantle wipes dry.

But the Weather Bureau shows that in 1919 we had nine days rain starting on July 15, and that was the longest period of daily downpours since it began to write things down.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1921.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

Coming political events cast their squabbles before. A general election in England can hardly be deferred beyond next year; it may occur this. In preparation for it, the politicians are behaving after their fashion. Lord NORTHCLIFFE, who admits that he made LLOYD GEORGE Prime Minister, has long been trying to unmake him, and seizes the occasion of the Washington disarmament conference to declare that the Premier is not a fit person to represent England at it. This is his right, but when he asserts that LLOYD GEORGE is neither straightforward nor honorable he abuses the privilege of a political controversialist. The riposte of the Government, probably at the prompting of Lord CURZON, cutting off the Northcliffe newspapers from the Foreign Office information, is equally an abuse and even more a stupidity. Yet it is hardly an elegant retort for NORTHCLIFFE to speak of CURZON as LLOYD GEORGE'S "first footman." Such amenities will make the ancient English nobility wring its hands more despairingly than ever over the dreadful manners of the "new creations."

More important is the political question raised by Lord NORTHCLIFFE. He affirms that the Lloyd George Government is thoroughly "discredited," lives only on sufferance, and may any day be driven from power. If this had been alleged six weeks ago, it would have found more credence than today. Early in June the Coalition Government faced something like a crisis. Rumors of an impending break-up were flying about. There was a report that LLOYD GEORGE was to assign poor health as a reason for a "temporary retirement." When that was denied, stories of a "revolt" within the Cabinet were circulated. The sole question was said to be who was the man to challenge the Prime Minister in his own household and turn him out, much as LLOYD GEORGE himself turned out Mr. ASQUITH. Gossip for a time centred about the Lord Chancellor. But presently it appeared that he could not get sufficient backing in the House of Commons, and so the former "Galloper" SMITH refused to gallop against the Premier. Then it was WINSTON CHURCHILL who was to do the upsetting. He, however, on his return from Egypt looked the field over and told the eager revolters that they hadn't a chance on earth, and that he would refuse to take the plunge with them. After that there was nothing left for the political reporters but to speak of the "abandoned conspiracy" against the Government.

This is not to say that the Ministry is popular or that the country is contented. Latterly, the by-elections have been going heavily against the Government, mainly on the issue of extravagance. There was also the prevailing dissatisfaction caused by the coal strike and the Irish muddle. Lord SALISBURY, the not very distinguished son of a distinguished father, has made speeches and written letters calling upon Conservatives to withdraw their allegiance from the Coalition Government and to work for one of their own having "steadfast policy and settled principle." No marked enthusiasm followed. All sensible politicians knew that the attempt at present to set up a fine old Tory Government would be very like trying to put King CANUTE on the throne.

Another Conservative, Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, has a different song to sing. Being of a statistical as well as political turn of mind, he sharply calls in question the rough and ready assertion that the Government is steadily going down hill. On the contrary, he invited the critics to name any Government that had been so long in power and had come through the ordeal of by-elections so well. In twenty-four by-elections since 1918 the Coalition has lost but seven seats. This makes no impression on the big majority in the Commons. Moreover, in the Cabinet the Liberals and the Conservatives have been able to work together harmoniously. On this point Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S testimony is worth quoting:

> I have not found a question on which, as the result of our deliberations, members of the Cabinet were not able to act honestly and harmoniously together; and, what is more striking, I have not found a single question in this or any previous Coalition Government in which I have sat where, when it had come together in common counsel with a desire to bring clear minds to new problems, such difference of opinion ever followed on old party lines. That party which at present would deliberately break up a national combination and a national Government, in face of the difficulties, both foreign and domestic, with which we are confronted, without clear necessity, would deserve ill of their countrymen and would meet with condemnation at the hands of their countrymen.

Just now the lucky star of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE seems again to be favoring him. In what he had to say on Thursday of the English political outlook, he radiated good cheer. He noted a change in the "temper" of the public. The end of the coal strike meant a revival of industry and of hope. And if the age-long tragedy of Irish misgovernment were also to be ended, the sense of relief would be immense. Supposing that on top of these things the Washington conference should lead to that limitation of military expenditure which the English Government heartily desires, and to a solution of the vexing questions of the Pacific, LLOYD GEORGE would be in a position to turn with a defiant smile to Lord NORTHCLIFFE and his other enemies and detractors and say: "Bring on your general election whenever you please." It would be like him to bring it on himself.

LIBERTY AND ELLIS ISLAND.

"So long as American crookedness is the foreigner's idea of America," said the Chairman of welfare work at Bayonne, "it will be increasingly difficult to Americanize." Mr. HATTON was referring to shyster lawyers and real estate dealers who prey upon employés of the Standard Oil Company; but Commissioner WALLIS'S revelations of the same day with regard to graft at Ellis Island give his remark a more obviously national significance. Our foreign-born citizens have long had a sorry jest on the subject. The Goddess of Liberty, they observe, welcomes the arriving immigrant, but she turns her back upon what Americans do to them when they land.

Of the need for a more stringent regulation of immigration there can be no doubt. Within the past decade there has been a great stirring and enlightenment of public opinion on the subject. In passing the emergency bill Congress was consciously obeying a popular mandate, as also in its promise of a more thoroughly considered and permanent measure to come. What it did not consider, and gives no promise of taking into account, is that legislation is only a preliminary step. Fundamentally, the problem is one of administration. Without an intelligent program, administered by honest and capable officials under a responsible head, a movement that is fundamental to the health of the nation and to the soundness and permanence of its institutions will inevitably be brought into contempt. It is a situation that transcends any single department; the reputation of the Administration itself is at stake.

Present indications are that the conditions which Commissioner WALLIS is ventilating had their origin under officials at Washington who were notoriously slack or wrong-headed during the war. The charges against AUGUSTUS P. SCHELL, head of the Law Division, are said to cover a period of five or six years, and it is hard to see how he could have operated without the connivance of men higher up. Commissioner WALLIS, almost from the day he assumed office, has given unmistakable evidence of intelligence and zeal in the public service. "I'm "going to break up the rotten state "of affairs on Ellis Island," he now says, "if it ruins me."

It will not ruin him. It is far more likely to make him the champion of all who believe in intelligent care as to our citizens of the future and in straightforward Americanization. An Administration that should fail to cooperate with him loyally would have much to answer for.

WHERE ARE THE ROUND ROBINERS?

When President WILSON went to Paris to make peace and work for disarmament, the mightiest minds in the Senate felt it their duty to issue a warning to all the world. The burden of it was that one would reckon ill who left them out. But they also dwelt upon the constitutional limitations of the American President, and showed how the awful sovereignty of the United States could never be infringed upon by a treaty impairing any part of it. Such, in general terms, was the round robin which Senator LODGE and the other intellectual giants of the Senate signed and published in order to hamper and defeat Mr. WILSON.

What are these sworn defenders of the Constitution doing today? Another President is calling another conference which may undertake to limit our army and navy. Worse than that, it may seek an international agreement which will disregard or set aside the land laws of California. Can Senator JOHNSON sit silent when such deeds are in contemplation? Are not REED and BRANDEGEE able to find their voices to denounce the horrid affronts to American sovereignty which are impending? It will not do to say that the whole political situation has changed, and that there are no round robins in last year's nests. The heroic Senators who three years ago stood for truth and patriotism against a designing President were planting their feet upon imperishable principles. So we infer that their keeping still now is only that they may think harder how to prepare a blast that will blow away the nefarious schemes of internationality and super-government to which Mr. HARDING has lent countenance. But the round robiners of the Senate must not presume too much upon the patience of the people. They must speak soon if they expect the spheres to cease revolving in order to listen to them.

SOLDIER PREFERENCE LAW VOID.

After two defeats, in the Supreme Court and the Appellate Division, the civil service reformers have won a victory in the Court of Appeals, and the Duell amendment to the Civil Service law, giving preference for appointment or promotion to persons who "entered the military or naval service of the United States," after passing examination, over all other candidates, has been held unconstitutional. The amendment affected all the civil service employés in the State. The Civil Service Reform Association opposed it on the obvious grounds that it was unfair to the majority of civil service employés and would break down the efficiency of the service. The basis of the legal argument against it was that the Legislature, having set up an equal and uniform system of promotion, had no authority to break it down by creating a preference.

The mere fact of entrance into the military or naval service constituted the preference. No measure of such service was established. A man might have been discharged for cowardice and still be entitled to preference over persons who had shown their higher fitness in examinations. The preference was not only unjust to employés who, like policemen and firemen, had wanted to go to war and had stayed at their civilian posts in the interest of the public safety, but in practice it was unfair to the veterans themselves.

While this decision applies only to some 2,000 veterans in the civil service, it is important as the first legal rebuff to the efforts of the politicians to substitute favoritism for merit. It is important, too, for the sound general principle that emerges from it. It is most important in that it recalls public attention to the danger of the proposed constitutional amendment for veteran preference, an amendment to destroy the merit system and disorganize permanently the whole civil service system, State, county and city. There are some 500,000 veterans who would be entitled to a preference in the State, and only 125,000 civil service posts. No discrimination is made as to the quality of military service. The wounded veteran has no preference over the man who never left the training camp; and women have no chance at all. The voters only need to understand how unjust this amendment is to veterans and civilians, how undemocratic, how injurious to the civil service, how monstrously unfair to policemen and firemen, to vote it down. There is nothing behind it but a false sentimentality and the kotowing and cowardice of politicians.

MUSCLE SHOALS.

Three months ago Secretary WEEKS said that if any industrial organization would guarantee the Government a fair return upon its investment at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, he would recommend that the necessary appropriation be made to complete the Government nitrate plant at that place. Now HENRY FORD comes forward with a proposal to purchase the plant and equipment, with the lands that go with it, for $5,000,000, and to take a lease for 100 years of the dams that were built for the improvement of navigation on the Tennessee River, and of the electric installation when completed, paying a rental of $1,500,000 a year. If this offer, which seems to have the approval of Secretary HOOVER, should be accepted, the automobile manufacturer would engage in the business of making nitrates for fertilizers and selling electric power to cities in the South. He would also bind himself to supply the Government with nitrates for explosives as they should be needed in peace as well as in war.

Muscle Shoals, the enterprise, has been a mystery and a good deal of a scandal in Congress. There has been a disposition to treat it as a joke, but wasting the people's money is no joke. Muscle Shoals, the locality, is a bend in the Tennessee River near the border line of Tennessee and Alabama, and the Government plants that have been planned and in great part completed there were to be the largest nitrate plants in the world, making the United States independent of Chile. Originally Muscle Shoals was a dam project to improve navigation and develop power. That was in 1907. In several Congresses the Muscle Shoals debate raged at every session. Nothing was done except to make surveys. In 1916, the Government needing nitrates for war purposes, the dam and power debate became the "atmospheric nitrogen" debate. In that year it was provided in the National Defense act that $20,000,000 should be appropriated for nitrate plants. The following year a commission of army engineers urged the superior claims of Muscle Shoals as the location for a big plant or group of plants. In 1918 work was begun on the Wilson dam. It was essential to the development of electric power, and a start was also made upon Nitrate Plant No. 1 at Sheffield, Ala., on which $13,500,000 was spent, and on Nitrate Plant No. 2 at Muscle Shoals, which, it is said, has already cost the Government $70,000,000. Early in this year it was charged that the Muscle Shoals projects had used up $140,000,000, yet much work remained to be done. A bill to put the Government into the nitrate industry was recommended by Secretary BAKER, but it came to nothing. In December last the Senate appropriated $10,000,000 for additional work at Muscle Shoals, but in February of this year the House by a close vote of 193 to 182 rejected the item.

Muscle Shoals has become a white elephant to the Government. Nobody wants the Government to make nitrate for fertilizers and sell power. This could not be done except at a loss and without recurring scandals; the business would lend itself to waste and graft. Private operation is the solution of the Muscle Shoals problem. But the management must be in efficient hands. The price paid for possession and development should be adequate.

REASONABLE AND UNREASONABLE RAILWAY RATES.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's examiners have reached a tentative decision that the railways should reduce rates to stimulate the cattle trade. The rates are not excessive from a strictly transportation standpoint, runs the decision, but they should be "substantially reduced to assist in tiding "the live-stock industry over its present period of adversity and to hasten "a return of normal conditions and "business prosperity. In other words, "it is our view that the rates are unreasonable from an economic standpoint."

The same conclusion has been reached by Representative ANDERSON, Chairman of the joint committee investigating agricultural conditions. He says that the most pressing need of the agricultural districts is lower freights, and they must be reduced in the near future. Of what industry may not the same be said? Is it not logical to add that the railways ought to carry goods for nothing, "to stimulate trade"? But what shall sustain the railways while they are bearing the costs of others?

During the war transportation was supplied below cost to keep down the cost of living. The latter soared just the same, and now the railways are prostrate in their finances, even at the top of their efficiency. The idea that the railways had a public and patriotic duty apart from their solvency was natural when the country was subsidizing the railways and their owners were rolling in wealth, not all of it well gotten. It had been thought that era was ended when the railway rates were fixed and the irregular profits of their manipulators were stopped. But now there is started officially a double standard of rates, those which are reasonable from a transportation standpoint and those which are unreasonable from an economic standpoint.

We think the carriers in the public interest, guided by the economic necessity of balancing costs and prices as a condition precedent to a sound business basis, should favorably consider the matter of eliminating for the most part, temporarily at least and especially for the longer hauls, the increase in live-stock rates.

It is a novel duty of railways to balance costs and prices for others while their own costs and prices are unbalanced. If the doctrine offered the commission is accepted, does it not follow that the railways should be supported by the Treasury for the benefit of trade? If not, is it to be hoped that the railways will be sustained by manna? How do those who use the railways think that the railways are supported? And if the shippers withdraw the means of support of the railways, how do they expect to get transportation?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They May Reform Too Late!

It was for precisely eight years, five months and fifteen days, yesterday, that New York had been smothered under a continuous blanket of heat and humidity. In all that time the city has not had even a single hour of the crisp and clear weather, with the brilliant sunshine by day and the gentler but still bright effulgence of moon and stars at night, that in other and better times constituted the climate so envied by foreigners and the cause of so much satisfaction and pride for ourselves.

The Government's hireling observers in their tall towers probably will deny these statements, or accuse them of exaggeration; they even may produce their records as refutation. It is well known, however, that they are quite out of touch with ordinary humanity, that their thermometers never rise as high or sink as low as do those more trustworthy instruments consulted by the populace, and that, professionally contemptuous of the strictly local conditions which are all that affect or interest the rest of us, they go on making their prophecies and complacently crediting themselves with hits instead of misses—merely because somewhere, say, in the Atlantic States, there has been weather somewhat like what they had predicted.

If the hireling observers were wiser, they would realise that the public's patience with them has been strained close to the breaking point, and that a fierce and irresistible demand may be made any minute for a clean sweep of the bureau and for the replacement of the present force with men who will exercise more kindness and better judgment in the manufacture and distribution of weather.

Quite uselessly, when the dread day of revolt comes, will they plead in extenuation and avoidance that they are mere recorders of meteorologic phenomena. Everybody knows better than that—knows, for instance, how effectual is such persistent harping on "occasional showers" as these ruthless wielders of departmental authority have done for weeks and weeks past. And they have mismanaged their cyclonic movements utterly, their thunderstorms have been poor things, sullen and windless, and every day in wearisome monotony has been "the worst yet."

This thing has gone on long enough. We want a change.

She Knows When She's Safe.

As between deportation to Bolshevy and serving out her sentence in an American prison, Miss MOLLIE STEIMER prefers the latter. In so doing she doubtless shows her wisdom, but at what cost to her reputation for consistency!

Until the representatives of law and order lost patience with this young woman she spent the greater part of her time in lecturing to all who would listen on the horrors of social conditions here and the close approach to the millennium that had been achieved by those greatest and best of men who are running what used to be Russia. Innumerable times she implored the American "proletariat" to imitate the noble example set by their Muscovite brothers, and everything in what she said indicated that life under the rule of Messrs. LENIN and TROTZKY would be happiness indeed for her.

Now it seems that it wouldn't—that she is content to praise and preach Bolshevism from a distance of between 4,000 and 5,000 miles, and that the United States is good enough for her, even though for a season American tyranny takes the form of putting her in jail.

Miss STEIMER'S change of mind, if change it is, seems to have been produced by the news brought or sent back from Russia by other American Reds who under stern compulsion or from rash inclination have made a personal test of Bolshevism in action and full flower. The fact is that it doesn't take long to develop a strong liking for food and clothes, both of which are scarce in Russia; and though not all of this voluble young woman's kind have, like her, the courage of their apprehensions, a good many are as willing as she to talk communism here rather than to live it as a really and truly experience.

Repeating Old Criticisms.

One of THE TIMES correspondents has reached from frequent service as a juryman in courts both high and low the conclusion that the product of the jury system is not justice—that the verdicts are determined at least in part by prejudice and self-interest. He does not charge that jurymen are corrupt—that they can be and are bought; his assertion is that they decide less on the evidence than on what they feel as employers or workers or members of this or that class or race.

Of course, this correspondent is not the first to find fault with the jury system, and he has had many predecessors in claiming that a group of Judges would be far more likely to reach just verdicts than are twelve men without knowledge of the law and usually unfamiliar with the particular class of fact upon which in a given case they are expected to pass. Much of this criticism is sound, but, on balance, it is not convincing, and there is not the slightest chance that the jury system will be abandoned until men become perfect—and then there will be no need for Judges, either.

And, after all, Judges also are human, and if in less degree than jurymen do they yield to the influences which, according to this critic of the system, move jurymen, still they are affected by them all.

As good arguments can be made against universal suffrage as against the jury system, but the one, like the other, rightly is held better than any of its alternatives.

THE FISHERMAN.

Yours is such ancient lineage! Since the time
When dates Creation men have heard your name,
Limned you on canvas, told of you in rhyme,
Plying your craft, forever and the same.

No boast of birth is yours, of blood or need,
No crest you blazon on ancestral shield,
Nor service claim to seek unusual meed,
Content, if but your days a living yield.

What secrets you acquire, what mystic lore
Comes of that partnership, so close, so old,
What knowledge, hid from us who fare ashore,
Who shun those risks which you face, rugged, bold!

Leaving the land while yet the day is new,
Perchance in fogs, in bitter chill, in rain,
As men have done for centuries, so you do—
Toil, now with profit, now, alas! in vain!

The years may change, those loved may come and go,
Friendships may wane, life's cares oppress and fret,
You—like the sea—no change in habits show,
In calm, in gale, with faith you cast your net.

Oh, versed in secrets of the winds, the tides,
The whims of boats, of mists and waves and foam,
Whose soul in oar or sail such trust confides,
I pray all favoring breezes waft you home!

Something of grandeur in your simple ways
Suggests your ancient calling—speaks to me
Of that long partnership, through nights and days,
Serving humanity—you and the sea!

ELLA A. FANNING.

"DRY" IMPRESSIONS.

A Foreign Correspondent's Experience With Prohibition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All of us who came over from England and France to report the "boxing contest" between Dempsey and Carpentier have been much impressed by the hospitality and fairness of the Americans with whom we have come into contact. The spirit of such gatherings as attended the match on the New Jersey meadows was marvelous. In no country could have been witnessed an exhibition of better sportsmanship, and this fact argues that brotherhood in sport bids fair to be a dangerous competitor with diplomacy, be the latter secret or open, in making for a thorough understanding between great nations and toward guaranteeing the peace of the world.

But may I, without trespassing on the laws of hospitality, be permitted a tiny bit of criticism—not in reference to sport or what I came to write about, but concerning that very thing one has heard boasted as America's greatest claim to greatness, your liberty? I am sure that my remarks will not be taken amiss by any of your citizens whom I have had the pleasure of meeting and whom I know to be representative at least of this part of the country.

I may confess that I found no lack of the wherewithal to encourage the spirit of good fellowship, and most of it was of prime quality. But to what lengths my friends had to go to obtain it! Almost everybody I met seemed to like the cheering glass, but I understand that he made himself a criminal in the eyes of the law when he tried to procure it. The cocktail, one of the most delightful of America's benefactions to a benighted world; the glass of light wine, which in my country has always been—and is still—taken openly with one's luncheon or dinner, must be drunk surreptitiously, behind closed doors or darkened windows. Even at that most delightful dinner given us at the Biltmore one recent evening, which my friend, Mr. Harry Preston, himself one of the best known of British hotel men, a connoisseur and an epicure of the first rank, pronounced a feast that Lucullus would have wept over because he could not have achieved the serving of it, where everything delighted the eye, was, as you say over here, "dry." Dishes that were real chef d'oeuvres of culinary artistry, and whose taste will long linger as delightful ghosts in our memories, must make their appeal through their art alone and without the aid that English and Continental cooks may depend upon to stimulate the imagination, aid digestion and cover the one or two slips that may occur in the best regulated schemes of cooks, as well as of mice and other men! You will grant, I think, that it is hard on the cooks.

But how much harder is it upon those who hold, with the Apostle, that "a little wine for the stomach's sake" is neither the voice of vice nor the creator of crime, or at least its incentive, but a stimulant to digestion, an aid in promoting good fellowship and a real necessity to the enjoyment of life!

For the hardship you are undergoing—and I believe that all the Americans I met consider your Mr. Volstead and his act and acts a hardship—the only reason that was given me in answer to numerous inquiries was, "A lot of fanatics put it over on us while we were asleep." Perhaps I have not quoted my Americanism quite correctly, but I am sure the purport will be clear. And so when my American friends have asked me whether I would like to remain over here I have said at first "Yes" and then qualified my statement. When one knows your New York and your people, one's impulse is to wish to stay. There are many disadvantages connected with living in the Old World just now. But in England and France, at least, there has been no assault upon personal liberty. Mr. Smith and Monsieur Forgeron are not concerned with what's on their neighbor's table or in his closet or what is in his hip pocket. As a matter of fact, we don't need hip pockets—for flasks. Decency we much prize. We don't consider that a man necessarily makes himself indecent by taking a drink now and then—certainly no taint of crime or vice attaches to the mere act. The indecent and the vicious we would consider those who would make such a man a criminal under the law!

I trust these reflections from one who is under the obligations of hospitality will not be taken amiss. Anyhow, I have found that my sentiments are endorsed by every American with whom I have spoken on the subject.

A VISITING CORRESPONDENT.
New York, July 7, 1921.

The Burden of the Bonus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would recommend that everything possible be done for those injured soldiers who need help or who have no means of their own to enable them to take care of themselves, and to find employment for those who are unemployed, but I am not in favor of an indiscriminate bonus such as has been proposed, as it would further upset the financial condition of the Government and seriously disarrange all plans for economy, and would not be of much benefit to anybody. A large number of those who would receive the bonus are not in need of this money, and for those who could use it, it would only afford temporary relief. If, in order to get an income out of it, the money received would be invested, the amount of income derived would only be very small and would not be of much help. If, on the other hand, the capital is used it would do more harm than good. The value of the services of the men who went to the war cannot be measured by money, and if they received an adequate compensation it would run up into such large figures that it would seriously hamper the financial condition of the country. However, should it finally be decided to grant the bonus, then I propose that it be paid in instalments, running, say, over a period of twenty-five years. There is no reason why the present generation should assume the whole burden, and why would it not be fair and advisable to spread it over a number of years?

ADOLPH LEWISOHN.
New York, July 13, 1921.

Subway Shortcomings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to call attention to the foolishness of the name Broadway on the Canal Street station of the newer subway.

I lost the best part of a business afternoon because the guard told me to change at Canal. How was I to know that Canal station was marked Broadway? As to understanding the "yawp" of the conductor at change points, it is not expected. These men are not elocutionists and their work is hard enough without vocal extras.

In this connection I ask why a simple help to the bewildered passenger, as is given in London and Paris vehicles, could not be used in our more complex New York system? I refer to the little diagram or sketch map framed and hung up in every vehicle (car or bus) showing stations and branch lines. A few New York cars have a badly drawn map pasted to the roof! (Wall space is suitable.) Is there any connection between the difference to public convenience and the financial state of New York transport properties?

CHARLES WIRT, M. E.
New York, July 13, 1921.

INCIDENT TO PROHIBITION.

New Regulations of Medicinal and Industrial Use of Alcohol.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recent letters to THE TIMES have advanced the theory that the medicinal and industrial distribution of alcohol is exempt from regulation under the Eighteenth Amendment. This theory is based upon an interpretation of the United States Constitution which makes the reservation of power to the States cover all power incidental to the prohibition of the beverage use of intoxicating liquors and the delegation of power to Congress include only the specific prohibition of beverage use.

A little thought on this subject will demonstrate the fallacy of this theory. Before the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment Congress possessed no express power to regulate or prohibit traffic in intoxicating liquors. Its only powers in the premises were implied powers, such as the power upon which the interstate shipment bills were passed, to wit: one derived from the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce. Hence, with the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment there was an express delegation of the power to Congress to enforce the amendment. This power found its source in, and was delegated to Congress by, the States or the people.

What is the nature, then, of the power delegated to Congress? The answer to this question is readily found by ascertaining the nature of the power exercised by the States for the attainment of the same end for which this express power was delegated to Congress, to wit: the prohibition of the beverage traffic in intoxicating liquors. This power was exercised by at least thirty-two States prior to the ratification of the amendment. It was police power, the power used for the preservation of the health, morals and safety of the people. It has universally been held that the police power carries with it the right to set such standards and lay down such regulations as are reasonably incident to the main purpose of the legislation. Upon this fundamental proposition of law have been based decisions like those which have upheld the absolute prohibition of any medicinal use of alcoholic beverages. These decisions held that this prohibition is reasonably incident to the purpose of the main legislation.

The power delegated to Congress by the States must have been of the same nature as—must have been almost literally a portion of—the power heretofore used by the States for the same purpose. It was police power.

This is not written as an argument for burdensome legislation or for legislation which constitutes an unwarranted interference with professional discretion. It is written with a desire to set the public right regarding a current and fallacious theory of law. If anyone fears the extension of the theory which I have outlined, let him remember that recourse is always to be had to the courts and it is for the courts to decide whether the power as exercised is incident and reasonably incident.

ORVILLE S. POLAND,
Attorney for the New York Anti-Saloon League.
New York, July 7, 1921.

SALES TAX HONEST.

Less Burdensome Than the Present Disguised System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter printed in THE TIMES of July 10 Mr. Samuel Bloomingdale states:

> "It should not be a tax on capital, it should not be a reduction on the purchasing power of the dollar, it should be upon the earning power of capital and upon the earning power of the dollar, and in this the proposed general sales tax fails."

It is precisely because the existing scheme of Federal income taxes is both in part a reduction in the purchasing power of the dollar and a tax upon capital that the Business Men's National Tax Committee propose their plan for the modification of the existing Federal taxes.

There are just one of two things which can be done with the net profits of any business. They can either be invested as a part of the capital with which the business itself or some other enterprise does business or they can be distributed to some individual. In so far as a tax is imposed upon the undistributed portion of the profits it is either a tax on capital or in the frequent case where the business can increase its prices so as to cover its profits taxes it is a disguised consumption tax. However, the revenue requirements of the Government are so great that no income or profits tax that has yet been proposed will by itself produce the necessary revenue. We must have some kind of a sales tax. We have today sales taxes on some twenty-odd industries which were selected haphazard in the stress of wartime to bear tax burdens that merchants in other lines do not carry.

These taxes are both an unfair discrimination against the industries subjected to them and to the extent that their burden is passed on; they are unfair to the consumer, because their burden is in proportion to the necessities of the consumer for the articles taxed rather than to that fundamental maxim of taxation—ability to pay.

These special sales taxes are not, as they are sometimes supposed to be, simply taxes on luxuries; they include within their scope many necessities. To justify their retention in the face of the obvious discrimination which they produce against a few industries and the many and almost insurmountable difficulties of interpretation and administration which they impose both on the Bureau of Internal Revenue and upon the taxpayer, the burden rests on those who advocate them to show by the clearest evidence that their burden falls with much greater equity upon the consumers than would a general sales tax. This burden has not been met and cannot be met. The bare assertion is often made that it is fairer to tax luxuries than to tax necessities, but no one has yet proposed special sales taxes which are strictly luxury taxes and at the same time both administrable and productive of sufficient revenue.

The general sales tax is fair and equitable between businesses, and it is an honest tax because it presents itself openly as a tax on consumption and is less burdensome than the existing tax system, which is in a large measure a consumption tax disguised under other forms.

H. BOARDMAN SPALDING,
Vice Chairman, Business Men's National Tax Committee.
New York, July 14, 1921.

The President's Chair.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Upon reading your article "Six Hundred Give Chair to Harding" in this morning's paper, we wish to correct the following error in same. The models were made by Ricci, Ardolino & Di Lorenzo, while the craftsmanship and carving were done by the Ell Berman Company, Inc.

ELI BERMAN COMPANY.
New York, July 13, 1921.

IRELAND FOR THE IRISH.

Let Them Decide, Not New York "Patriots."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is gratifying that among the Irish by birth or descent in America, comment upon the terms of the agreement now in the making regarding the future government of Ireland has been so generally withheld.

We hold and have held differing solutions as to what the settlement should be—republic, dominion or divided home rule. Probably after, as we hope, a settlement shall be reached, we in America will in many cases hold to our present opinions.

But the point I make is this: I insist that it is wholly a matter for the Irish in Ireland to accept the terms reached or reject them. They are the Irish people in the case. They should be allowed to reach conclusions for themselves.

They have reached the present posture of affairs by splendid organization, great determination, great action, great restraint, great endurance and at the cost of much suffering. It is their right and theirs only to decide the features of the settlement, whatever it may be.

Well I remember in the Fenian times of fifty years ago the hampering effect of divided counsels from this side of the Atlantic. As one of the men of that time, I resented it bitterly. Let us, therefore, now leave the case of Ireland's future in the hands of the Irish in Ireland, where it belongs. It is not ours to press anew the Crown of Thorns upon their brows.

JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE,
I. R. B., 1867.
New York, July 11, 1921.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The peace that now prevails in Ireland, since noon on Monday, after five years of turbulent warfare, involving untold suffering, devastation and death, carrying in its wake the dread spectre of starvation, as well as the enforced banishment to living graves in the mountains and ravines of their own land of its best and bravest sons, has been hailed with almost delirious joy through five-sixths of Ireland, and echoed with assuring effect through all England.

This peace conference which is about to be held has not been accepted by the Irish leaders without the consent of everybody whose consent is necessary or authoritative. The delegation is composed of the ejected leaders of the Republican movement, and one member of it, Mr. Austin Stack, a close associate of Commandant Michael Collins, represents the Republican Army.

The hunted soldiers of Ireland get a chance to see their heart-broken fathers and mothers and wives and children, to get a decent bite to eat or to sleep in a bed, which perhaps they have not done in months, and behold! the smug "Irish Patriots" of New York, sitting on the fence—or rather in Morris chairs—shout to them across the sea: "Do not make peace—fight to a finish!" If such treachery and stupidity were not tragic at the crucial moment on the eve of the conference, they could be brushed aside as merely impudent. They have not even the good taste to wait until they know what was offered to Ireland, and what Ireland accepts.

But fortunately the "irreconcilables" are down and out—they overdid the Irish game on which they fattened, and, as your editorial says, "Othello-like, their occupations are gone."

And as regards the Republic of Ireland—Shakespeare once said that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." Would not "Republic of Ireland" by any other name (Dominion, for instance) feel as free—if all the demands of a republic are conceded?

PATRICK V. O'CONNOR.
New York, July 12, 1921.

Boxing and the Pulpit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article, "A Pulpit Movie," certainly hits the nail on the head. Isn't it about time that some of these roaring, fanatical reformers were squelched?

I was one of those who saw the fight, and I saw nothing degrading in it, and neither I nor my friends were of the type that Straton would expect people to believe. They talk about manliness and physical perfection, but what do they know about it? Isn't it better to see well-trained men in a match of this kind instead of the sundae-drinking, effeminate youth that they seem to feel is worth while? It is time for red-blooded Americans to arise and do some housecleaning of their own, to remove these busybodies who are attempting to regulate morals through legislation, and who use their so-called religion as a cloak to hide persecution of those who don't happen to think as they do.

FREDERICK W. VANDERPOOL.
July 12, 1921.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Straton's efforts in this city have all been directed toward securing the passage and enforcement of laws restricting the innocent amusements of its citizens, and his sermon of Sunday evening dwelt upon the brutality of boxing and the contempt for the law of which the spectators of the Carpentier-Dempsey fight were guilty. Contempt for the law has its origin in the enactment of the type of laws that the reformers are inflicting upon the people of this nation. Because such restrictive laws interfering with private rights are not derived through popular sanction, they are difficult, if not impossible, to enforce. The nation is in the grip of an epidemic of these reform laws which State Legislatures are eager to enact, but which the authorities are finding impossible to enforce.

JOHN J. MARR.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y., July 12, 1921.

A Shocked East Indian.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a stranger on a short visit to this country and hail from the much maligned Orient branded as unprogressive by the nations of the West. I have also travelled a great deal in the Occident, but may I be permitted to say that the crowded "L's" and subways of New York during the hours of rush are the worst things in local transportation I have yet seen? There is absolutely no regard for life or decency. The companies, it seems to me, are profiteering at the expense of a long-suffering public. The already over-full carriages are literally rammed with fresh passengers at every station, and old dames and delicate maidens mercilessly jostled and sandwiched between gigantic men on the platforms of the trains, where "passengers are forbidden to travel."

My own country, India, has been much criticised for its harsh treatment of women. But where is the chivalry among the men of New York? In your street cars, buses and trains big, strong men sit comfortably reading newspapers, regardless of the silent appeals of the gentler sex hanging on to straps!

OBSERVER.
New York, July 14, 1921.

Tariff on Prayer Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An extension of the application of duties in the new proposed Fordney tariff appears to me to be against one of the fundamental principles of our Government.

We have prided ourselves on full religious liberty, and have always eliminated all tax on religion. According to this proposed tariff, prayer books, which are always printed in the language of the nationality using them, and which have been on the free list, will now bear a duty of 20 to 30 per cent. if this new tariff goes through.

R. ROSENFELD.
New York, July 14, 1921.

PHILENA H. LINCOLN TO WED R. G. COOMBE

Sister of Mrs. William A. Rockefeller Engaged to Former War Aviator.

MISS HARDING BETROTHED

Daughter of the Hon. Francis E. Harding of England to Wed W. H. Arthur Heald.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Walker Lincoln of 38 West Fifty-third Street, and Miramonte, Greenwich, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Philena Hope Lincoln, to Reginald G. Coombe, son of T. Gordon Coombe of 34 East Eighty-first Street.

Miss Lincoln is a sister of Mrs. William A. Rockefeller, Mr. Coombe is a graduate of Yale, class of '18, and served in the war as an aviator. He belongs to the Racquet and Tennis Clubs, and is a member of Squadron A.

Harding—Heald.

The Hon. and Mrs. Francis Egerton Harding of Old Springs, Staffordshire, England, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Clare Mary Harding, to W. H. Arthur Heald of Peatswood, Market Drayton, England.

Miss Harding is the grand-daughter of Charles Hugh, eighth Baron Clifford of Chudleigh, and is a niece of the Earl of Denbigh. Mr. Heald is the elder son of the late James Heald of Parrs Wood, Lancashire, England, and a grandson of the late Stewart Henry Brown, formerly of New York.

Comstock—Vermeule.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Sayre Comstock of Comstock Place, South Orange, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine Sayre Comstock, to Cornelius Clarkson Vermeule Jr.

Miss Comstock served overseas in the American Red Cross with the French and American Armies. Mr. Vermeule is a graduate of Princeton, and was a Captain commanding the Machine Gun Company of the 350th Infantry, Eightieth Division, in the American Expeditionary Force. He is a member of the Holland Society.

Yount—Gleason.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Eleanor Sadler Yount of Morristown, N. J., daughter of Mrs. Francis Milton Yount of Taneytown, Md., to Arthur Leonard Gleason of Montclair, N. J. Mr. Gleason is the son of the late George Gere and Louisa Leonard Gleason, and is with the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation at 26 Wall Street.

Desnoyers—Murphy.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Desnoyers of Montclair, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Elizabeth Desnoyers, to Douglas Leveridge Murphy, son of Elijah D. Murphy, also of Montclair.

Miss Case Weds Capt. Wm. A. Bode.

Miss Florence Case and William A. Bode were married on Thursday at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Case, at Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

Mrs. John Baldwin was matron of honor for her sister, and the Misses Clara Armstrong and Frances Bode were the bridesmaids. Grover Bode was his brother's best man.

The bride was active in child welfare work in France during the war. Mr. Bode served as a Captain in France and is a graduate of Columbia, class of '05, and a member of the Phi Delta Theta and the Columbia University Club.

DODGE NEPHEW ELOPES.

McNutt and Miss Weaver Elude College Mates to Wed.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 15.—Held prisoner by his fraternity brothers in the Sigma Beta chapter house for several days because he would not divulge his wedding plans, J. William Thompson McNutt, nephew of the late Horace Dodge, of the Dodge Brothers' Motor Company of Detroit, escaped his captors last week and eloped with Miss Dorothy Constance Weaver, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Weaver of Canandaigua. The pair went to Schenectady, where they were married Saturday, according to information received here today.

The bride is a student in Syracuse University and was in several classes which her husband attended in the College of Business Administration, in which he is a Sophomore. They will seek to return to college in the Fall and resume their studies, it is understood.

YALE YET LACKS $300,000.

Treasurer Day Appeals to Alumni to Complete $5,000,000 Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, July 15.—Through The Yale Alumni Weekly, Treasurer George Parmly Day has appealed to the Yale alumni to make possible the addition of $5,000,000 to the university endowment. Last year President Hadley announced the anonymous offer of $5,000,000 for the purpose on condition that an additional $2,000,000 was secured.

At commencement last month, ex-President Taft, a speaker at the Alumni luncheon, said that Treasurer Day had succeeded in securing $1,350,000 of the $2,000,000.

Treasurer Day now announces that there remains $300,000 to be secured in order to obtain for the university the $3,000,000 anonymously pledged and the $1,700,000 subscribed by others to date.

The alumni Weekly emphasizes that the university met the demand of the Alumni for better teaching by increasing the Faculty salary budget to the extent of $350,000, and it points out that the responsibility rests with the Alumni also to complete the proposed additional endowment.

MAYOR HYLAN GRANDFATHER

A Son Born to His Daughter, Mrs. John F. Sinnott.

A son, their first, was born Thursday evening to Mr. and Mrs. John F. Sinnott, the newcomer being Mayor Hylan's first grandchild.

Mrs. Sinnott was Miss Virginia C. Hylan and her marriage to John F. Sinnott, the Mayor's private secretary, took place on Dec. 29, 1919, in the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Brooklyn, and was followed by a large reception at the Waldorf-Astoria. It was said at that time that the wedding gifts were worth $100,000. They include the house in which the baby was born, 14 Schenck Court, which Mayor Hylan presented to his daughter.

Dr. Ferguson, the family physician, said yesterday that both Mrs. Sinnott and the baby were doing well.

Denies Mrs. Ferguson Is to Wed.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 15.—Mrs. Imre Josika Herczeg, who has a Summer home at Ritch Avenue, Byram Shore, declared tonight that there was no truth in the report that her niece, Mrs. Tackaberry Ferguson is to wed William Gibbs McAdoo Jr. Mrs. Ferguson, she says, has not yet obtained a divorce from her husband. She is now abroad with Mr. McAdoo's sister, Mme. De Honrenschild.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Miss Louise Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reed Moore of this city, and Theodore Gus Converse, son of the late Mrs. Grovenor Vail Converse, will be married today at Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn. As both families are in mourning only relatives and intimate friends are to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Stewart, who have been at the Chatham, sailed yesterday on the Mauretania and will make a motor trip through England, France and Spain. Mr. Stewart for several years has been Secretary of Legation with the United States diplomatic service.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan and their son and daughter, W. B. Duncan Jr. and Miss Dorothy Duncan, have left Southampton and gone to Murray Bay.

Louis E. Stoddard, a member of the winning American polo team, and Mrs. Stoddard, who arrived on the Olympic, are at the St. Regis for a few days before going to their home in New Haven, Conn.

Alfred C. Bossom of 21 East Eighty-second Street, who designed the "editorial" chair for President Harding, which was presented to the President on July 13, and Mrs. Bossom are in Dallas, Tex., on their way to California and the Northwest.

Miss Ruth Hascall, niece of Mrs. Mary Turner of Mare Island, Cal., is the guest this week at the Astor of her cousin, Mrs. Harry Biddle Turner, wife of Lieut. Commander Turner.

Mrs. George Dewey, wife of the late Admiral Dewey, and her son, G. G. Dewey of Chicago, are at the Majestic for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Mortimer Schiff and Miss Dorothy Schiff, Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cannon, Shipley and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Lanier Key, who were married last Tuesday, are among those sailing today for Europe on the Olympic.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Pavenstadt are at the St. Regis, awaiting the arrival of Mrs. Pavenstadt's mother on the steamer Providence, when they will go to Bar Harbor to spend the remainder of the season. Mrs. Pavenstadt was the Baroness Speck von Sternberg, wife of the late Ambassador from Germany.

Sir Edward Mackay Edgar, Major K. Trevor and Captain G. Chapman, who have been at the Ritz-Carlton for the last fortnight, are returning to England today on the Olympic.

NEWS PRINT FROM WASTE.

Mill With Different Process Nears Completion in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 15.—There is approaching completion in this city a paper mill which, instead of making news print from wood pulp, will manufacture it from waste paper. To insure a continuous supply of material the company constructing the mill has entered into a contract with one of the largest collectors of waste paper in the country to sell the mill his entire output.

The mill is owned by the Waterway Paper Products Company, of which Arthur Strong, auditor of The Chicago Daily News, is President, and Emanuel Mendelsohn is Vice President and Treasurer. The mill will consist of two units, one of which is almost completed. Each unit will cost about $1,000,000. The mill's output is expected to be from 10,000 to 15,000 tons of news print annually.

The Chicago Daily News, it is learned, has entered into a contract with the Waterway Paper Products Company of twenty years' duration where by it guarantees to take on a cost plus basis a minimum of 7,500 tons of news print annually.

PRESS CLUB HEARINGS SET.

Referee Hendrick Ready to Give Up Vacation to Try Case.

Ex-Supreme Court Justice Hendrick, referee appointed to hear the application of the Progressive Committee of the New York Press Club for an accounting, signed an order yesterday, at the request of H. Francis Dyruff of 34 Pine Street, counsel for the committee, directing that the hearings begin on Tuesday, although C. M. Beattie, for the officers of the club, pleaded for delay until September. Judge Hendrick said he would devote both July and August to the hearing, and, if necessary, would give up his Summer vacation.

The committee asked all persons who had been asked by paid solicitors to contribute money to the club to communicate with Mr. Dyruff. The committee said:

"These professional solicitors have been constantly promising newspaper immunity or newspaper publicity in return for money, neither of which is in their power to grant. The Progressive Committee is taking vigorous steps to stop this, but the active assistance of those who have been solicited is necessary to protect them from future annoyance."

LEGION TO SUBMIT EVIDENCE

Facts Relating to Burial of Soldiers to Be Given to Prosecutor.

Evidence obtained by the American Legion in connection with the burial of soldiers will be placed before Colonel William Hayward, United States District Attorney, next week. This was decided upon yesterday at a meeting of the American Legion committee charged with the care and treatment of soldiers and ex-soldiers at the office of Cornelius W. Wickersham, the Chairman.

Facts relating to alleged profiteering in the burial of soldiers by undertakers having contracts with the Government are said by the committee to show gross fraud. The burial of two and three soldiers in one grave is the subject of an independent investigation by the Department of Justice and the evidence obtained will also be turned over to the Federal prosecutor.

LEGION ACCEPTS DECISION.

Cannot Appeal Invalidating of Duell Law, Says Wickersham.

Officers of the American Legion said yesterday that probably no action could be taken by the Legion on the decision of the Court of Appeals declaring unconstitutional the Duell law, giving preference in civil service in New York State to World War veterans.

"There is no appeal," said Cornelius W. Wickersham, who represented the American Legion in the legal fight following the passage of the law. "We won the case in the lower courts, but the highest court in the State has decided against us. I have not seen the decision of the Court of Appeals yet, but apparently there is nothing we can do."

BRIAND FOR SILESIA MISSION

Premier Is Said to Have Notified Britain of Approval of Plan.

PARIS, July 15.—Premier Briand is understood to have informed the British Government today that he is in agreement with the plan to send a mission of experts to Upper Silesia. This mission would be charged with investigating on the spot the question of dividing up the plebiscite zone, on which subject the Interallied Commission in Upper Silesia has failed to agree up to the present.

As time would have to be allowed for the new commission to study the effect which any scheme for division of the territory it might formulate would be likely to have, it is considered improbable that the chiefs of the allied Governments will be in a position to discuss the Silesian question properly before September.

M. F. CUDAHY WEDS ON YACHTING TRIP

Milwaukee Packer and Mrs. Alice D. Pinto of New York Marry at Sault Ste. Marie.

CIVIL CEREMONY IS USED

The Bride Accompanied by Her Mother, Mrs. C. P. Perin, on Lake Superior Outing.

Special to The New York Times.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., July 15.—Michael F. Cudahy, President of the Cudahy Brothers Packing Company of Milwaukee, and Mrs. Alice Dickson Pinto of New York, were married here this afternoon by Judge C. M. Chapman of the Probate Court.

The bride was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. C. P. Perin of New York. Others in the wedding party were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Uihlein of Milwaukee, Miss Ellen Gould, Philip S. Dickson, brother of the bride and John Cudahy, all of Milwaukee.

The wedding interrupted a fishing expedition along the north shore of Lake Superior, which was being directed by Mr. and Mrs. Uihlein and their guests aboard the yacht Wendameen. The plans of the couple for a church wedding were changed. Mr. Cudahy is a Roman Catholic and his bride an Episcopalian. The ceremony was the full civil ceremony of Michigan with the ring service and was performed in the office of Judge Chapman in the Chippewa County Court House.

The marriage license gives Mrs. Cudahy's age as 27 and that of Mr. Cudahy as 35. His occupation was given as "merchant." He is copartner with his brother John, and is a son of the late Patrick Cudahy.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 15.—Michael F. Cudahy served in the World War, being among the first Milwaukeeans to be trained at Fort Sheridan. He ended his military career with the rank of Captain. Mrs. Alice Dickson Pinto's marriage to M. Pinto, a Frenchman, a number of years ago, was a memorable event in Milwaukee society.

LONDON PAYS HONORS TO CANADA'S PREMIER

Freedom of the City Conferred Upon Meighen—Tribute to His Work for Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15.—Arthur Meighen, the Canadian Prime Minister, received the freedom of the City of London today. Until recently Mr. Meighen's name was little known to the British public, although he made a great impression on those with whom he came in contact when in 1918 he represented Canada in the Imperial War Cabinet. Many editorial tributes are being paid to him by the London press.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"If the future peace of the world and the progress of civilization depend, as we think they do, upon a close mutual understanding between the United States and the British Empire, then Canada has a very special part to play in procuring it. She is a Union State, sharing at once in the British and in the American outlook and seemingly placed and equipped by Providence for the very purpose of harmonizing them. For that reason her voice in the Empire's councils is bound to carry new and peculiar weight, and it is well that, as on many notable past occasions, she should now be represented by a leader of outstanding individual ability."

1831 ENGINE MAKES TRIP.

De Witt Clinton to Be Run Tomorrow, Also, Along Riverside Drive.

The De Witt Clinton, the first locomotive to be operated in this State, made a trial trip at Harmon, N. Y., yesterday, after more than half a century of inactivity. The ancient engine drawing a train of cars of the type that was in vogue in 1831 will be given another test tomorrow along Riverside Drive, preliminary to its departure for Chicago, where it will be shown at the Pageant of Progress Exposition.

The engineer rekindled the wood fire in the historic engine yesterday and it puffed and snorted under 75 pounds of steam. When the engineer "let her out" the De Witt Clinton rumbled along at top speed—eight miles an hour. Several short runs were made, and though the aged locomotive groaned after years of inactivity, the officials of the New York Central who watched her speed up said it stood the test well.

Thousands of persons are expected to line Riverside Drive from Ninety-sixth Street northward to watch the De Witt Clinton make the test run tomorrow. The public demonstration will begin at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and the historic engine will draw its train of antiquated type cars along the New York Central tracks.

The De Witt Clinton made its first trip on July 30, 1831.

WIN SUIT AGAINST CITY.

Court Orders Mayor to Give Quit-Claim Deeds to Property Holders.

Supreme Court Justice Gannon, in Brooklyn, granted a writ of mandamus yesterday directing Mayor Hylan to give quit-claim deeds to the Klapper Building Company and Louis Merchant to certain filled-in land north of the old high water mark of Gravesend Bay, between West 23d and West 25th Streets, Coney Island. On Feb. 17 the Sinking Fund Commission adopted a resolution that the city's claims to certain parts of the filled-in property should be wiped out by quit-claim deeds to the holders of the deeds to the original land on payment of $200 by them to the city for each 20-foot front lot and the gores disposed.

On June 16 this resolution was rescinded, although many of the property owners had availed themselves of the offer by paying $200 on each lot, with the taxes. The Klapper Company and Merchant asserted that their repeated demands for quit-claim deeds had been refused.

WARNS FRATS ON CAROUSING

Wisconsin Court Says They Will Be Prosecuted if It Does Not Stop.

MADISON, Wis., July 15.—Representatives of thirty University of Wisconsin fraternities were called before Judge A. O. Hoppmann, in Superior Court, here late yesterday and advised that unless carousing among students was stopped guilty parties would be vigorously prosecuted.

The conference came after citizens of the university section had complained that there was a wave of drunkenness among students.

City Gains Point in Transit Fight.

A point was gained yesterday by the city in its fight to prevent the Transit Commission from functioning, when Justice Donnelly of the Supreme Court granted permission to the Corporation Counsel to file a supplemental complaint. This opens the way for a renewal of the application for an injunction restraining the commission from acting. Justice McAvoy recently denied an application for permission to file a new complaint.

FOUR CROWDED LINERS WILL SAIL TODAY

Frank A. Vanderlip on the Lapland and Thomas F. Ryan on the Olympic.

Four liners sail today for ports in Europe with a big number of passengers including some hundreds of Americans who are going to spend the late Summer abroad and escape the heat at home.

Among the 400 booked in the first cabin of the White Star liner Olympic for Cherbourg and Southampton are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan of New York, Edward N. Hurley, former Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Chubb of New York, Rev. Esra Tipple, President of Drew Theological Seminary; Cornelius B. Agnew, Vice President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York; William Phillips, United States Minister to The Netherlands, and Mrs. Phillips; Professor H. F. Osborne of the Museum of Natural History, New York; Miss Dorothy Jardon of the Chicago Opera Company.

S. M. Felton of Chicago, President of the Chicago Great Western Railroad; C. Allen Munn of the Scientific American; J. O. H. Pitney, brother of Associate Justice Mahlon Pitney, of the U. S. Supreme Court, and Mrs. Pitney; R. L. Sprague, Consul General at Gibraltar; William Brady of the International Steel Car Company; Colonel Frankiin B. Kenney, Air Service, U. S. R., retired; C. A. Pearson and Sir Edward McKay Edgar, Colonel C. Dansey Captain G. D. C. Chapman, Edward Waldan, Major K. Trevor, and F. Rathbone, specialists identified with European oil interests; Mr. and Mrs. Shepard Krech of Boston and New York; Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Mortimer Schiff and Miss Dorothy Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, Mr. and Mrs. Hendon Chubb and Thomas C. Chubb, Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Miss A. B. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Buckley, Ogden Buckley, Tod Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Burrows, Mrs. C. F. Clark and Miss Mabel Clark, Mrs. Newbold LeRoy Edgar of New York.

Some of those who are listed to sail for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Antwerp today on the Red Star liner Lapland are Frank A. Vanderlip, New York banker, who is accompanied by his family; Judge Samuel J. Kalish of the Supreme Court of New York and Mrs. Kalish; J. W. T. Mason, New York correspondent for The London Daily Express, Mrs. Mason and Miss Mason; Ex-Senator James A. O'Gorman, Mrs. O'Gorman and Miss Agnes O'Gorman; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hale, John L. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. M. Holmes, C. J. Green, Mrs. Green, Billy Dyer and Mrs. William E. Jacobs, R. F. Mandel, Mr. and Mrs. James Polak, Mr. and Mrs. H. Upland, Mr. and Mrs. J. Garrett Winter, Mme. Alda Villa, Miss Lillian Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Haas, Miss G. Van Dam, M. Winter, E. M. Pennock.

Some of the passengers on the list of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, for Southampton, Southampton and Hamburg are Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson, who are on their way to South Africa to explore the interior of the jungles and find pigmies and gorillas; Mrs. Shubert Conyngham Reopel, representative of Jugoslavia in the United States, Dr. Arnold Knapp of New York, Mrs. J. de Ardayre, Miss L. P. Harter, Mr. and Mrs. Ole Lund, Professor and Mrs. F. W. Williams, Mrs. J. S. Croll.

G. W. WICKERSHAM SAILS.

Says Calling of Disarmament Conference Pleased Him Greatly.

Before sailing last night for Southampton on the Cunarder Mauretania, former United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham said: "I am leaving full of satisfaction that President Harding has called a conference of the powers to consider the question of disarmament. I have great admiration for his courage in addressing Congress on the Soldier Bonus bill."

Among the passengers on the liner was Herman G. Dixon of the British Board of Trade, who has been in this country two months studying shipping conditions and is returning to make his report in London. Sir Joseph Isherwood and many American shipping men were at the pier to bid him good-bye.

Others on board were Alexander Landesco of Cincinnati, Ferdinand Fleischman, Major J. J. Mier, John L. Bishop, and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Crowe, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. James, A. P. Morgan, Mrs. J. S. Morgan, Mrs. Katharine Tappy, Mrs. Whitney Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Williams, Dr. and Mrs. E. Baker Young, Mrs. Grace M. Williamson, Mrs. Henry D. Whiton, Herman F. Whiton, and Dr. Alfred C. Wood. The Mauretania had 475 first, 300 second and 950 third class passengers.

TO INSPECT LEVIATHAN.

New Shipping Board Head and Aids Will Look Over Vessel Today.

Albert D. Lasker, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, who arrived in New York yesterday, will go to Hoboken today with Directors of Operations Love and Smull to inspect the Leviathan. The party will be accompanied by P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine, which has been looking after the former big passenger liner. They will inspect the White Star liner Olympic at Pier 59, North River, before crossing the river.

The Chairman of the Shipping Board will be received at the gangway of the Leviathan by Captain John Jamison, former Commodore of the American Line, who has had charge of the vessel for more than eighteen months.

Postpone Steamship Merger Vote.

No action was taken at the special meeting of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, called yesterday for the purpose of voting upon the proposed merger of the Coastwise Transportation Company with the American-Hawaiian Company. The meeting was adjourned until July 20, it was announced.

Samuel M. Felton Sails Today.

Samuel M. Felton, President of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, will sail today for Europe on the White Star liner Olympic.

BURY ARGONNE HERO WITH ARMY'S RITES

Private Monson, Runner for "Lost Battalion," Eulogized as a "Noble Soldier."

LEADERS MARCH IN CORTEGE

Colonel Whittlesey Left Sick Bed to Honor Man Who Died in Bellevue Unidentified.

Private John J. Monson, one of the nation's greatest war heroes, was buried yesterday in the National Cemetery at Cypress Hills with highest military honors. Comrades who owe their lives to the bravery of the intrepid soldier who, with Lieutenant Arthur McKeogh and Private Jack Herschkowitz, made his way through the German lines and carried out the news of the plight of the "Lost Battalion," were at the services.

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Whittlesey, commander of the "Lost Battalion" of the 308th Infantry, left a sick bed to testify by his presence to his high regard for Monson, whose body lay unclaimed in the morgue for three days following his death last week in Bellevue Hospital. A large crowd stood uncovered near the Roman Catholic Church of the Ascension at 221 West 107th Street while the funeral cortege passed, and inside the church about 300 persons listened to a high mass of requiem and eulogy of the hero.

The Rev. Aug. T. Dineen, Roman Catholic Chaplain at Fort Jay, was the celebrant of the mass. The Rev. James J. Halligan, former Chaplain of the 308th Infantry, eulogized Monson as a soldier who had ennobled himself in a crisis and left a heritage of bravery worthy of emulation.

Praises Sacrificial Bravery.

"I speak in behalf of those with whom Jack Monson fought in the war," Father Halligan said, "and there are many lessons from his life that we might take unto ourselves. We knew him as a soldier. The whole country, which did not know him before, now looks upon him as a hero who gave his utmost to save his comrades in time of danger.

"He came from obscurity. There was nothing remarkable about him and those who knew him before would have hardly discerned the heroic in him. Yet there was burning within him the fires of patriotism, nourished and developed in this great city, and this patriotism found expression on that day in October, 1918. He went out with two of his comrades. He knew it was no easy mission and that it would be most difficult to get through without being discovered. He and his companions leaped not to safety but into danger from the enemy.

"In that moment he deliberately drew the fire of the enemy on himself so that his comrades might be able to get through to fulfill their mission. A grateful America and a grateful ally have pinned their medals on his breast. There is a lesson for us in his life.

"When the opportunity came he was ready to fulfill the pledge of loyalty to his country. This moment we are not at war but we must live every day for our country and uphold the ideals of America so that when the test comes we, like Private John J. Monson, might be prepared."

French Veterans Pay Honor.

As the flag-draped coffin was borne from the church on the shoulders of six members of Company A of the 306th Infantry a squad from the Twenty-second Infantry presented arms. The funeral procession marched down Broadway as far as Ninety-fifth Street with the Second Corps Area Band sounding funeral dirges. Directly behind the hearse marched Colonel Whittlesey, William Tait, representing Company A, and Leo C. Weiler, commander of the 308th Infantry Post of the American Legion. George Fenck of the French War Veterans' Association, in poilu's uniform, carried a large palm wreathed with the French colors, and Jack Herschkowitz, one of Monson's comrades on the perilous trip, bore the dead soldier's military medals on a black velvet cushion. Others in the procession were 100 members of the 308th Infantry Post of the American Legion and representatives of the Woman's Overseas Service League, the Red Cross and the Knights of Columbus.

At the National Cemetery prayers were repeated and a firing squad rendered final military honors. A bugler sounded taps. Arthur McKeogh, the third member of the "Lost Battalion" relief expedition, joined in the services at the grave.

As the coffin was lowered into the grave Father Dineen removed the colors and silver crucifix and gave them to Mrs. Mary Furey, sister of the dead Monson's war medals, which included the Medaille Militaire, the Croix de Guerre and the Distinguished Service Cross, also will be turned over to his relatives.

CHALLENGES BURNS AGENTS

Atlantic City Mayor Invites "Sensational Disclosures."

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 15.—Intimating that the row over alleged "leaks" in the Police Department, which resulted in the escape of wiretapping swindlers, originated in the desire of private detective agencies employed by beach front hotel interests to draw attention to their own activities, Mayor Edward L. Bader, Director of Public Safety William S. Cuthbert and other officials decided today to issue no more statements or explanations. Mayor Bader challenged Charles L. Dennis, Philadelphia manager of the Burns Detective Agency, who has predicted sensational disclosures, to bring charges against any city detective he believes to be crooked.

MRS. BURKETT COMING HERE

Alleged Forger of Late Col. Roosevelt's Name Waives Extradition.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Ind., July 15.—Detective Sergeant John Cunniff and Policewoman Mary E. Maguire, both of New York City, arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon and left immediately with Emma R. Burkett of Hillsdale, who was indicted in New York recently on a charge of forging the late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's name to a seventy-thousand-dollar note which she filed with the Chemical Bank of New York City against the estate.

She waived extradition papers.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE
AND
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Is there a real difference between them as to their practical objects?

A startling article by a diplomatic correspondent.

The New York Times
TOMORROW

Order today from your newsdealer.

TO TEST DOCTOR'S RIGHT TO TREAT DRUG ADDICTS

Indicted Physician Contends That Addiction Is 'Standard Chronic Disease.'

Dr. Morris Behrman of 308 East Fifty-first Street, indicted in the Federal Court on charges of violating the Harrison narcotic law, announced yesterday through counsel that he expected to make a test case of one of the indictments. The demurrer to the indictment comes up in the Federal Court tomorrow.

The principal point, counsel said, is whether drug addiction may properly be classified by a physician as a "standard chronic disease." The Government contends that drug addiction is not a disease and that a physician has no right to prescribe for an addict. Government agents regard the case against Dr. Behrman as typical.

Dr. Behrman is charged with having given a prescription to a Pullman porter for 150 grains of heroin, 300 grains of morphine and 210 grains of cocaine. The demurrer, Mr. Basch said, is on the ground that the dispensing of drugs by the physician was in the course of his professional practice only; that there is no allegation that he wrote the prescription with criminal intent; and that there was a desire on his part to cure the addict.

BRIDE-TO-BE ARRESTED FOR TROUSSEAU THEFT

Bridesmaid Also Held for Alleged Shoplifting to Make Ready for Wedding Today.

A wedding arranged for today in the Little Church Around the Corner was threatened with postponement because the prospective bride, a cloak model, was charged with having undertaken to complete her trousseau yesterday by shoplifting in Macy's.

She is Martha Martin, 18, giving her address as 508 West 171st Street. Miss Winifred Gould, who was to be the bridesmaid, also a cloak model, 21 years old, living at 308 West 113th Street, was arrested as her accomplice.

They were arraigned before Magistrate Jean N. Norris in the Woman's Court and held in $200 bail for Special Sessions. Miss Martin broke down after her arrest and admitted the thefts, the police said, as well as the reason for them. Both were bailed.

The young women were trailed by Miss Grace Stahl of the store's detective force for an hour and a half. When they started for the street she detained them. The following were the items intended to piece out the trousseau: Three silk petticoats, two silk vests, one pair of silk hose and one umbrella.

FIND DEMAND FOR DIAMONDS

London Dealers Belittle Report From South Africa of Depression.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15.—Stories of acute depression in the diamond industry, which come from South Africa, are regarded with reserve by London merchants. A member of one big London firm said that within the last few weeks diamonds have gone up in price 20 per cent.

"We are not out of the wood yet," he said. "We cannot expect such a boom as we had in 1919, but things are steadily improving. The settlement in the coal dispute with its consequent effect on all industry has made a great difference.

"There is also a demand for diamonds in America, and that country has twenty-six millions more here at present.

"There is a lot of business in Amsterdam and in Antwerp at the moment.

"Two months ago there were many cheap diamonds over here, but there has always been a demand for the poorer quality stones. Now that trade is brisk again, the better diamonds are wanted and there is a demand for them in the East, in India and in China especially."

JURY DISAGREES OVER WILL.

Unable to Give Verdict in Contest by Insurance Broker's Family.

The trial of the contest over the will of Francis H. Ross, fire insurance broker, which has been before Surrogate Cohalan since June 6, ended yesterday with a disagreement of the jury over the clause in the will leaving the bulk of the estate to the son, Francis H. Ross Jr. The contest was filed by the widow, Mary D. Ross, of 1,312 Madison Avenue, who got only $10,000, and her daughter Cornelia and sons, Gerald, Edwin and George H. Ross, who got nothing.

Mr. Ross, who left about $150,000, gave $500 each to nineteen employes and $2,500 to the two executors. Before the case was submitted to the jury yesterday the contestants consented that the legacies to the employes and the executors should be upheld. The contestants charged undue influence by Francis H. Ross Jr., and offered testimony that the decedent had been living apart from his family, in an apartment in New York and a country place at Mountain Lakes, N. J., and that a young woman had posed as his wife.

$850,000 FUND FOR WIDOW.

Will of Benjamin Nicoll Leaves Residuary Estate to Children.

Benjamin Nicoll, coal and steel merchant, who died July 2 at 46 East Fifty-fourth Street, left a will setting aside $850,000 in trust for his widow, Mrs. Grace D. Nicoll.

To each of five household servants he gave $1,000 and left the residuary estate to his son, Courtlandt Nicoll, and his daughter, Mrs. Elsie Nicoll Sloane, wife of John Sloane, on the basis of three-fifths for the son and two-fifths for the daughter.

The value of the estate was not disclosed.

Obituary Notes.

DIETRICK KALLENBERG, a veteran of the World War, who served overseas for a year and a half with the Fifty-ninth Coast Artillery Regiment, died on Wednesday of pneumonia. He was 22 years old, and lived at 535 Hamilton Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM R. STACKHOUSE, 73 years old, a retired diamond merchant, died on Thursday at his home, 600 East Twenty-first Street, Flatbush.

MILTON FRANCIS GORDON, a member of Company H of the 305th Infantry, and who was gassed in the severe fighting in the Argonne, died on Thursday at his home in Woodhaven, L. I. He was 28 years old.

JOHN ILLIG, a well-known contracting painter and decorator of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 415A Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 64 years.

Mrs. IDA ORDELIA WIRTH, wife of William Wirth, for thirty-five years a New York customs inspector, died from heart disease on Thursday in the Norwegian Hospital. She was 62 years old, and lived at 1,557 Sixty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BRUCE DECKER, widow of David C. Decker, an old-time oyster dealer of Staten Island, died in her eightieth year on Wednesday at her home, 27 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Leicestershire, England.

MAURICE BROWER, head of the company of his name at 12 John Street, dealers in pearls and diamonds, died Thursday of heart disease at a hotel in Paris, where he had been buying jewels from Russian nobles. His residence here was 801 West End Avenue.

ELISHA F. LANE, retired banker and railroad Director, died yesterday in Keene, N. H., at the age of 90.

WON'T EVICT BUDDY'S WIDOW

Assistant Marshal Learns Husband Went Down With Ship He Was On.

Mrs. Rose Nowacki, a widow with four children, is still safe in her home at 416 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, because of the refusal yesterday of an Assistant City Marshal to throw her house-goods into the street. The Assistant Marshal, known as "Fatty" Hagen, was sent to the house with three deputies, in charge of City Marshal Nicholas Kelinsky.

Mrs. Nowacki had lost an appeal from a municipal court decision and had been ordered by Kelinsky to leave the house, in spite of her declaration that she had been unable to find other quarters. She had lived in the house since 1919, and paid $20 a month rent.

Hearst asked Mrs. Nowacki who her husband had been. She said he was John J. Nowacki, who had been a chief steward and then a paymaster in the navy.

"Was he on the President Lincoln?" Hagen asked.

"He went down with that ship in May, 1918," Mrs. Nowacki replied.

"Well, I was his buddy," said Hagen, "only I escaped when she went down."

Hagen then told the Assistant Marshals that he was not going to move out a stick of Mrs. Nowacki's furniture, so Mrs. Nowacki was not disturbed.

GEN. McANDREW VERY ILL.

Ex-Chief of Staff for Pershing in France Suffers From Breakdown.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Major Gen. James W. McAndrew, President of the General Staff College and formerly Chief of Staff for General Pershing in France, was in a serious condition today at the Walter Reed Army Hospital here, suffering from a general breakdown.

The General entered the hospital nine months ago as a sufferer from the mental and physical exertions incident to his service as Chief of Staff in France during the war.

PAYNE WHITNEY IMPROVING.

His Condition Satisfactory After Appendicitis Operation.

Payne Whitney, who was suddenly operated on for appendicitis at Roosevelt Hospital Thursday afternoon, was reported late last night to be in a satisfactory condition. Dr. James J. Russell of 31 East Sixty-seventh Street, the surgeon who performed the operation, one of the attending surgical experts at Roosevelt Hospital, stated that his patient is making satisfactory progress toward recovery. Payne Whitney is now 45 years old, having graduated from Yale in 1898 and the Harvard Law School in 1901. In May, 1902, he was admitted to the Bar of this State, but he has devoted himself not to the law but to the management of his large properties, which include the major share of the $40,000,000 left by his uncle, Colonel Oliver Hazard Payne, and one-tenth of the $20,000,000 fortune of his father, William C. Whitney.

JEWS DISCUSS PALESTINE.

Zionist Leaders Meet to Consider Plans for Colonization.

Zionist leaders from all parts of the country met yesterday at the Hotel Commodore to discuss plans for the colonization of Palestine. Louis Lipsky, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Zionist Organization of America, presided.

Among those present were Justice Julian W. Mack of the Supreme Court, Judge Irving Lehman of the Court of Appeals, Felix Frankfurter, Professor of Law at Harvard University, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Rabbi of the Free Synagogue, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, Rabbi Judah L. Magnes of New York, Rabbi Jacob Kohn of Boston, Rabbi Max Heller of New Orleans, Rabbi Samuel Schulman of New York, Rabbi Samuel Wolsey of Cincinnati, Rabbi Abram Simon of Washington, Rabbi Harry Levi of Portland, Ore., Rabbi Samuel Goldenson of Indianapolis, Rabbi Samuel Schrayer of Detroit, Rabbi Israel Goldstein of Brooklyn, Rabbi Israel Levinthal of Philadelphia, Rabbi Jacob Tarshish of Atlanta, Ga.

Born.

ISAACS—Benjamin H., Masonic Brother of Walter, Jerome, Harry, Albert, Charles and Mrs. Ida Isaacs Lowenstein, died July 16, in his 48 year, after a short illness at Monroe, N. Y. Fun

RUTH HITS NO. 35; YANKS GAIN IN RACE

Babe Furnishes Climax to 7-3 Victory With Hoist Over Bleacher Wall in Right.

BROWNS EASY FOR HOYT

Sisler Gets Half of Six Hits Off Enemy Twirler—Hugmen Two Games Behind Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—It is of little moment, friends, that the New York Yanks won a game of ball today from the blooming Browns. What strikes one forcibly, however, is the fact that by so doing they crept one game closer to the leading Cleveland Indians and are now riding serenely in second place but two games in the rear of the rapidly descending Red Men. Incidentally, Babe Ruth crashed out his thirty-fifth home run, a mastodonic thrust which soared high and far ere it disappeared from view behind the distant bleacher wall. The score at the conclusion was 7 to 3.

Cleveland's defeat at the hands of Boston by a score of 3 to 2 furnished the Yanks their opportunity to draw closer to the leaders. Waite Hoyt, the youthful right hander, held the Browns within the hollow of his hand and palmed off fast ones that blinded them, curves that fooled them and slow ones that made fools of them. He was a master if ever master there was. Six hits, three from the bat of Sisler, represented the sum total of the St. Louis attack.

Ruth's home run was not vital to the issue but the Babe threw it into the mass of statistics just to edge a bit closer to his 1920 mark, which now looms nineteen drives away. It came with the Yanks leading, 5 to 1, and with a man on base. The Babe's footgear was the last to sweep across the plate for the Yorkers.

His drive was one of the longest he has ever made in St. Louis and Babe has gone into the business of stretching them out at Sportsman's Park. He had two balls and one strike with Peck on first when Van Glider sought to whisk one past him. Ruth caught the speeding pellet on the end of his bat and drove it high over the right centre field bleacher wall. Out in the busy thoroughfare it crashed into a lamp post and demolished it.

Homer Ruth's Only Hit.

The fans of the West have no protest to make when Babe beats their ball clubs and slaughters their pitchers, but when he wilfully, wantonly and maliciously demolishes the municipal furniture; well, if New York can jail him for speeding, St. Louis can duplicate by sending him through a lane of cells for wilful destruction of property.

It was the only hit the infant scored all day in three official trials. In the first inning he walked and in the third he forced Peck at second when McManus and Gerber turned a fast play. He strutted down the first base line with a complimentary ticket in the fifth, but in the sixth attained his own little plane when he hit upon a fast one and drove it far and wide. In the ninth, against "Rookie" Joe Morris, Babe took a called strike, swung lustily at another and was finally called out with the status of two balls and a like number of strikes.

The principal Yank in the matter of destructiveness was Wallie Pipp. The altitudinous guardian of the primary corner made three hits, two of them doubles and one a near triple. His personal contribution to the New York total was three runs. He scored one, the tying marker, and drove in two others that put the Yanks off to a lead which they never lost. With the score 1 to 0 in favor of the Browns, Wallie opened the fourth with a double to centre. He advanced to third on Ward's neat sacrifice, to Vangilder to Sisler, and tied things up when Hoyt singled to right after Schang was passed. Waite was out trying to make two bases on his hit and Fewster ended the inning with a strike-out.

Peck Opens With Double.

Peck smoothed the way for the "punch under the heart," where all knockouts, so it seems, have their origin. When he opened the fifth with a tremendous punch to left for a double. Ruth further congested the ways by drawing a pass. Whereupon Baker sent the men along to second and third, respectively, with a sacrifice bunt to Vangilder. Meusel singled to right, scoring Peck, but Ruth was held at third. Came now on Wallie Pipp and drove right smartly to left. Williams recovered the ball in time to cut the hitter down at third with a neat toss to Ellerbe, but Ruth and Meusel had scored meanwhile.

Three more materialized in the succeeding inning. Schang dug in at the plate and brandished his bat in much the same manner that a youthful hound wags his tail in anticipation of some choice morsel. It followed that Vangilder found it impossible to toss the sphere in the required zone and the catcher walked. Vangilder threw out Hoyt, sending the receiver to second. Right there trouble for Fewster brought Williams in for a puny fly but Peck came through with a single to left and Schang scampered home. This set the stage for the modern Lord of Baltimore, Babe, who shattered the air with the sound of a terrific impact and trotted leisurely, though in evident enjoyment, about the circle of the bases.

After the largest part of the crowd had fluttered through the exits when Babe appeased their hunger for homers, the Browns flared up before the empty stands and scored two runs in the ninth.

Baker Makes Bad Throw.

Ellerbe initiated it with a drive to left for a single. Sisler beat out a tap to Baker and when Frank tossed past first, Ellerbe scored and Sisler paused at third. Williams lined to Ruth, who made a nifty catch of the ball. Jacobson batted Babe Ruth's centre for a long drive, which permitted Sisler to toe across the plate. Collins bounded to Ward and the Yanks broke for the clubhouse.

Tomorrow between innings Babe Ruth will practice walking past Cobb to centre field and Cobb will practice walking past him, to see if they can accomplish the trick without a passage at arms. As a windup to this exhibition, the Yanks and Tigers will play the first game of a series of four.

The score:

NEW YORK (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Fewster,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Pipp,ssp	4	2	2	3	1
Ruth,cf	3	2	1	4	0
Baker,3b	3	0	1	1	1
Meusel,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Pipp,1b	3	1	3	9	1
Ward,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Schang,c	2	1	0	3	1
Hoyt,p	4	1	1	3	0
Total	30	7	10	27	12

ST. LOUIS (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Tobin,rf	4	0	1	3	1
Ellerbe,3b	4	1	1	1	2
Sisler,1b	4	1	2	8	0
Williams,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Jacobson,cf	3	0	0	0	0
Collins,c	4	0	0	6	1
Gerber,ss	3	0	0	7	2
McManus,2b	3	0	1	0	1
Vangilder,p	2	0	1	0	3
Bayne,p	0	0	0	0	0
aMorris,p	1	0	0	0	0
aSeveraid	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	6	27	12

aBatted for Bayne in eighth.

Errors—Baker, Pipp, Ward, Gerber.

New York	0	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	0—7
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—3

Two-base hits—Williams, Pipp (2), Peckinpaugh, Sisler. Home run—Ruth. Stolen base—Schang. Sacrifices—Ward, Baker. Pipp, Jacobson. Double play—Gerber and Sisler. Left on bases—New York 7, St. Louis 8. Bases on balls—Off Vangilder 7, Bayne 1. Hits—Off Vangilder 8 in 6 innings, Bayne 2 in 3, Morris 0 in 1. Struck out—Vangilder 4, Hoyt 1, Morris 1. Losing pitcher—Vangilder. Umpires—Dineen and Moriarity. Time of game—1:33.

BROWNS BUY AND SELL.

Get Stewart From Virginia League and Send Riley to Three-Eye.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 15.—The purchase of Second Baseman Stewart from the Richmond (Va.) League Club and the release of Jim Riley, second baseman, were announced today by Bob Quinn, business manager of the St. Louis Americans. Riley recently was obtained from Vancouver of the Pacific International League and goes to Terre Haute of the Three-Eye League.

Leading Batsmen of the Major Baseball Leagues

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Hornsby, St. Louis	80	311	67	123	.424
Nicholson, Boston	46	151	26	59	.391
Cruise, Boston	42	139	21	48	.372
Young, New York	88	328	47	92	.350
Cutshaw, Pittsburgh	80	228	36	82	.360

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Heilmann, Detroit	81	320	77	142	.480
Cobb, Detroit	68	233	71	111	.502
Speaker, Cleveland	74	285	66	111	.389
Tobin, St. Louis	83	300	76	120	.374
Ruth, New York	81	288	91	107	.372

RED SOX TRAMPLE ON INDIANS AGAIN

Pennock Injured and Has to Retire, but Boston Wins Pitching Duel, 3 to 2.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—Boston won today, 3 to 2. Pennock injured his another pitcher's battle from Cleveland pitching hand when he stopped a line drive by Sewell and had to retire. Catcher O'Neill of Cleveland made his first appearance in a game since May 30, acting as a pinch hitter.

The score:

BOSTON (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Leibold,cf	4	1	0	1	0
Foster,2b	2	1	1	3	1
Nettske,lf	5	0	1	2	0
McInnis,1b	4	1	1	12	1
Ruel,c	3	0	2	1	0
Scott,ss	3	0	1	3	4
Pittinger,rf	3	0	2	3	0
Vitt,3b	3	0	0	1	3
Pennock,p	3	0	0	0	2
Russell,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	31	3	8	27	14

CLEVELAND (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Evans,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Jamieson,lf	1	0	0	0	0
W'mb'rsa,2b	3	0	0	2	1
Speaker,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Wood,rf	3	0	2	2	0
Smith,rf	1	1	0	0	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	1	2	8
Sewell,ss	4	0	3	1	0
Burns,1b	3	0	0	11	0
Sothoron,p	0	0	0	0	0
Nu'maker,c	4	0	0	5	1
Mails,p	2	0	1	0	0
Step'nson,2b	2	0	1	0	0
Johnson,1b	1	0	0	1	0
Graney,lf	1	0	0	1	0
aO'Neill	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	2	9	27	15

aBatted for Sothoron in ninth.

Error—Nunamaker.

Boston	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Ruel (2), Speaker (2), Sewell, Mails. Sacrifice hits—Ruel, Pittinger, Scott. Left on bases—Boston 9, Cleveland 11. Hits—Off Pennock 7 in 6 1-3 innings, Russell 2 in 2 2-3, Mails 6 in 7, Sothoron 2 in 2. Bases on balls—Off Pennock 1, Russell 3, Mails 4, Sothoron 1. Struck out—By Russell 1, Mails 8, Sothoron 1. Winning pitcher—Pennock. Losing pitcher—Mails. Umpires—Chill, Nallin and Connolly. Time of game—2:10.

KERR WINS IN ELEVENTH.

Chicago Pitcher Ends Extra-Inning Hoodoo by Beating Senators, 3-2.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Dick Kerr won his first extra-inning game since coming to the American League, and his initial victory over Washington this season, when Chicago beat the Senators, 3 to 2, in eleven innings today. In the seventh Earl Sheely started a triple play. With one run in and men on second and first, Erickson lined to Shelly, who stepped on first, doubling O'Rourke, and threw to Johnson, who touched second before Gharrity could return.

The score:

CHICAGO (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Johnson,ss	5	2	1	3	5
Mulligan,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Collins,2b	4	0	1	4	8
Strunk,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Falk,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Mostil,cf	5	0	0	2	1
Sheely,1b	4	0	0	18	1
Schalk,c	4	0	0	1	0
Kerr,p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	38	3	5	33	18

WASHINGTON (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Judge,1b	5	0	2	8	0
Harris,2b	5	1	2	3	3
Rice,cf	5	0	1	7	0
Smith,rf	5	0	0	2	1
Miller,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Shanks,3b	4	0	2	1	2
Gharrity,c	4	0	2	4	2
O'Rourke,ss	5	0	1	1	1
Erickson,p	5	0	1	0	2
Total	40	2	11	*32	11

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Johnson, O'Rourke, Harris.

Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—3
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Harris, Falk, Shanks, Judge, Mulligan. Sacrifice—Shanks. Double plays—Erickson, Shanks and Judge; Harris and Judge; Johnson, Collins and Sheely. Triple play—Sheely to Johnson to Schalk. Left on bases—Washington 10, Chicago 3. Bases on balls—Off Erickson 1, Kerr 3. Hit by pitcher—By Erickson (Mostil). by Kerr (Miller). Struck out—By Erickson 3. Umpires—Hildebrand and Wilson. Time of game—2:10.

MACKMEN NEED 10 INNINGS.

Divide Series With Detroit by Winning Overtime Game, 3 to 2.

DETROIT, July 15.—The Philadelphia Americans divided the series with Detroit, taking today's game, 3 to 2, in the tenth inning. Dauss held the visitors to six hits for nine innings, but was retired when Cobb entered the game as a pinch hitter. The score:

PHILADELPHIA (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Witt,rf	5	0	0	3	0
Dykes,2b	4	1	1	4	2
Welch,cf	5	0	0	6	0
C.Walker,lf	5	2	2	2	0
J.Walker,1b	5	0	2	9	0
Perkins,c	5	0	2	3	2
Dugan,3b	4	0	0	2	4
Galloway,ss	3	0	0	2	5
Hasty,p	2	0	0	0	2
Keefe,p	0	0	0	0	0
Rommell,p	0	0	0	0	0
aBrazill	1	0	0	0	0
bGriffin	1	0	1	0	0
Total	39	3	8	30	15

DETROIT (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,2b	5	0	0	1	4
Flagstead,ss	5	1	2	1	4
Shorten,cf	5	0	0	3	0
Veach,lf	5	0	0	1	0
Heilmann,rf	4	0	2	3	0
Blue,1b	4	0	2	12	0
Jones,3b	3	1	1	0	2
Bassler,c	4	0	2	8	1
Dauss,p	2	0	0	0	3
Middleton,p	0	0	0	0	1
cCobb	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	2	10	30	14

a Batted for Hasty in seventh.

b Batted for Keefe in ninth.

c Batted for Dauss in ninth.

Errors—Perkins, Bush, Jones.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1—3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—2

Two-base hits—C. Walker, Bassler, Perkins, Heilmann. Three-base hit—Flagstead. Home run—C. Walker. Stolen base—J. Walker. Sacrifice—Dauss. Left on bases—Philadelphia 8, Detroit 5. Bases on balls—Off Hasty 1; Dauss 3. Hits—Off Hasty 9 in 6 innings, Keefe 1 in 2, Rommell 0 in 2, Dauss 8 in 9, Middleton 2 in 1. Struck out—By Hasty 1, Keefe 1, Dauss 5, Middleton 1. Winning pitcher—Rommell. Losing pitcher—Middleton. Umpires—Owens and Evans. Time of game—2:00.

FIVE PHILLIES ARRESTED.

Charged With Disorderly Conduct in Altercation With Pedestrians.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15. — Five members of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club were arrested today and charged with disorderly conduct as a result of an altercation with two pedestrians in the centre of the city. One of the players, Jimmy Smith, second baseman, also was charged with assault and a date for hearing tonight was still locked up in the City Hall Police Station. The others, Frank Bruggy, catcher; Goldie Rapp, third baseman; Cy Williams, centre fielder, and Clifford Lee, utility infielder, were released on their own recognizance.

The baseball players were on their way from the Phillies' park in Bruggy's motor car. At Chestnut and Juniper Streets Morris Shuster and Theodore Tannenbaum attempted to cross in front of their machine. Some of the players are alleged to have yielled at them to "get a move on," which is said to have started the argument. Shuster, it is charged, was struck several blows by Smith.

SENATORS PURCHASE TWO.

Washington Club Buys Pitcher Turk and Outfielder Goslin.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 15.—Purchase by the Washington American League club of Outfielder Leon Goslin and Pitcher L. N. Turk from the local club of the South Atlantic Association was announced today by W. D. Foster, President of the Columbia club. The players will report at the end of the South Atlantic season. Turk was purchased outright, while two Washington players, to be selected later, will be turned over to Columbia in addition to a cash consideration for Goslin.

GIANTS MEET TEST IN PIRATE SERIES

McGrawmen Have Chance to Take League Lead in Clash That Starts Here Today.

A series that offers a real test, as well as a handsome opportunity for the Giants, opens at the Polo Grounds this afternoon when the league leading Pirates begin a four-game visit with the McGrawmen. This morning the Giants are three games behind the Smoky City crew and the test will be to keep the Corsairs from widening the gap while here. The opportunity shapes up in the form of McGraw's men taking three of the games, which would put them on the heels of the leaders, or in making a clean sweep, which will carry the New York entry to the front.

So far this season the advantage has been with the Giants in games against George Gibson's fast stepping team. On the first visit of the Pirates to Harlem two games were washed off the slate by rain and the clubs divided the two which were played. When the McGrawmen invaded Pittsburgh shortly after the games here they took three in succession from the front runners and usurped the lead. The final game of the set went to the Pirates and a return to first place went with the victory. Since that time, June 6 to be exact, Pittsburgh has been showing the way with the Giants usually within striking distance. McGraw's men are now in the same position as when they went to Pittsburgh. They can take the lead by winning the first three games but must win the fourth to hold it.

Wilbur Cooper, star southpaw of the National League, is all primed for a fling against the home team this afternoon. Manager Gibson used Cooper in the first game of each series on the first Western trip and he won each of his four starts. On the current swing through the East Cooper was in the opening games of series at Brooklyn and Philadelphia, so his slate is clean for the season in this respect. George Whitted, one of the stars of the Pittsburgh team, who has been out of the ranks for some time with an injured ankle, expects to get back into play while the Pirates are here and it is possible that he may be seen in right field this afternoon.

It is not likely that Charley Glazner, who has been doing fine work for the Corsairs this season, will be seen in action before the final game of the series. Glazner strained a back muscle a few days ago in Philadelphia and may not be able to take up his turn on the mound during this important series, though he believes he will be ready in two or three days.

Barnes or Douglas is expected to do the honors for the Giants this afternoon. Both boxmen have shown to advantage in recent starts and good pitching will be needed if the Pirates are to be checked. The general improvement recently shown in the New York pitching leads to the hope that the team will be able to gain on the league leaders during this series.

No double-headers will be played during the present stay of the Pirates in New York. Two games were postponed on their previous visit, but neither will be played off until late in August, when Gibson's men make their final appearance of the year in this city. One game has been scheduled for the 28th and the day during the final visit, and the other will be played as part of a double-header.

Braves Are Dangerous.

It behooves the Giants to get better than an even break in the series with the Pirates, or they may soon find themselves in a real battle to hold second place in the championship race. The advance of the Boston Braves is becoming so attractive afterwhile, and it is now recognized in baseball circles that Fred Mitchell has a real ball team, one that is no flash in the pan. The recent work of the Boston pitchers recalls the rush of the Dreyfuss hurlers. Oeschger, Rudolph, Tyler and James pitched the Boston Club to a National League pennant and then to four straight victories over the supposedly invincible Athletics.

When the Eastern clubs made their swing through the West in June Boston began its advance. The Braves finished that trip with a much better record than any of the other invaders, winning seven games and losing eight. There was a slump after the team returned to the East(but another spurt is under way. The Braves have won eight straight games and ten of their last eleven contests.

The outstanding feature of Boston's success has been the remarkable pitching. With all the talk that is heard about the lively ball the Braves' pitchers have gone along with the skill that only nine runs have been scored against them in the last seven games. Boston took three straight from Cincinnati by scores of 8-2, 5-0 and 2-0, and followed this up with four straight against Chicago by scores of 2-1, 5-1, 2-0 and 3-2. On the recent Western trip the Boston pitchers turned in four shutouts and twice held opposing clubs to one run. Since returning to the East the Braves have won 8-2 from the Giants and Phillies, and lost 2-1 games to the Giants and Robins. Such scores tell a story of pitching that no other club in the major leagues can match. Mitchell has been getting high-class work from McQuillan, Fillingim, Watson, Oeschger and Scott, all of whom seem able to hold down opposing batsmen in spite of the so-called lively ball.

Ruth's Great Chance.

Babe Ruth continues to travel ahead of his 1920 home run schedule, and unless accident or injury forces him out of the Yankee line-up, the New York slugger is quite certain to leave his former record in the distance this season. Babe now has 35 homers to his credit and a year ago he did not get his thirty-fifth until July 25. It is a peculiar coincidence that the thirty-fifth last year was made against Waite Hoyt and the same homer on this year's list was made for Hoyt's benefit. On this date last year Ruth had 29 home runs, as he equaled his 1919 record on July 15, just a year ago yesterday.

Ruth is not getting as many home runs against left-handers this year as he made a year ago, but that is no sign of any weakness against the southpaws. He demonstrated in 1920 that the left-hander looks the same to him as the right-hander, taking into consideration that he faces the right-handed pitcher more frequently. Of his first thirty-five home runs in 1920 thirteen were made against southpaws, as against five so far this season. The answer rests in the fact that he has not faced as many left-handed pitchers this year. Claude Williams is gone and so are Oldham, Okrie and Wellman, while Harper no longer pitches against Ruth. All these figured among Babe's home run victims last season.

Detroit boxmen have been the easiest for Babe this year. He has made eight home runs against the Tigers, seven against the Red Sox, seven against the Senators, five each against Mackmen and Browns, three against the Indians and one against the White Sox. His home run crop by parks has been as follows: At New York, eighteen; St. Louis, four; Boston three; Washington, three; Detroit, two; Cleveland, two; Philadelphia, two; Chicago, one.

OLDRING COMING EAST.

Former Athletic Player Leaves Seattle to Join New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 15.—Rube Oldring, formerly the lead off batter of the Philadelphia American League team, and for the last two years a member of the Seattle club of the Pacific League, will join the New Haven team of the Eastern League next Sunday, it was announced today. The deal whereby the slugger makes the transcontinental jump is said to have been put through by Connie Mack who knew of Oldring's desire to play in the East.

Browns Don't Need Undertaker.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 15.—Phil Ball, owner of the St. Louis Americans, today denied rumors that the club was for sale. Commenting on a report that a local undertaker might purchase the team, Mr. Ball said: "We don't need an undertaker as yet, although we are pretty sick."

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

All games postponed—rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York 7, St. Louis 2.
Boston 3, Cleveland 2.
Philadelphia 3, Detroit 2.
(10 innings)
Chicago 2, Washington 1.
(11 innings)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	54	27	.667
New York	50	29	.633
Boston	45	33	.584
Brooklyn	42	40	.513
St. Louis	40	40	.500
Chicago	33	44	.429
Cincinnati	29	49	.372
Philadelphia	22	54	.290

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	53	30	.639
New York	50	31	.617
Washington	46	42	.523
Detroit	42	43	.494
Boston	43	46	.469
Chicago	35	47	.427
St. Louis	35	48	.422
Philadelphia	33	48	.407

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.
(Game starts 3 P. M.)
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(2 games, 1st at 1:30 P. M.)
St. Louis at Boston.—(2 games)
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
(2 games)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit:
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

TABLES ARE TURNED ON SKEETERS, 7-3

Metivier's Wildness in First Inning Is Costly and Bisons Triumph.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15.—Today the Skeeters were much easier to handle and the Bisons won, 7 to 3. The victory was due to the form displayed by Metivier, who lasted less than one inning. His wildness and the ease with which he was hit, allowed the herd to score four times during his stay. Ten Buffalos went to bat, and four of them crossed the home plate before Jack Clifford put a stop to the scoring and clubbing.

Clifford was equally generous in passes, but kept the clouts spread out nevertheless. He was scored upon three times during his stay on the mound. McCabe had one of his good days and aside from the Skeeters' second frame, where Denoville and Wigglesworth slammed out tripples for the runs, the Buffalo heaver was never in danger of loving command, holding the opposition to eight scattered hits, while fanning five.

The score:

BUFFALO (I.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Gilhooley,cf	4	0	2	2	1
Sheehan,as	4	2	2	3	3
Miller,1b	3	0	1	4	0
Donelson,rf	3	1	0	1	0
Dowd,2b	5	2	2	1	3
McMarren,3b	3	1	2	0	4
Jacobs,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Traggsser,c	3	0	0	5	0
McCabe,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	30	7	9	27	13

JERSEY CITY (I.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Zitman,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Duval,2b	4	0	1	2	2
Kane,rf	2	1	0	2	0
Denoville,1b	4	1	2	10	0
Brady,3b	2	0	1	1	4
Wig'w'rth,cf	3	1	2	2	0
Jones,as	3	0	1	1	4
McNeil,c	3	0	1	4	1
Metivier,p	0	0	0	0	0
Clifford,p	3	0	0	0	1
aWalker	1	0	0	0	0
bFreitag	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	8	24	12

aBatted for McNeil in ninth.

bBatted for Clifford in ninth.

Errors—Jones, Sheehan, Tragesser.

Buffalo	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—7
Jersey City	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Sheehan, Dowd, Gilhooley. Three-base hits—Denoville, Wiglesworth. Stolen bases—Denoville, Gilhooley. Sacrifices—Brady, Jones, Miller, Jacobs. Double play—Sheehan and Miller.[a] Left on bases—Buffalo 10, Jersey City 7. Bases on balls—Off McCabe 3, Metivier, Clifford 5. Hits—Off Metivier 4 in 2-3 innings, Clifford 5 in 6 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Clifford (Miller). Struck out—By McCabe 5, Clifford 3. Losing pitcher—Metivier. Umpires—O'Brien and McGowan. Time of game—1:50.

BEARS LOSE TO LEAFS.

Toronto Wins Sixth Straight Game —Score Is 6 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., July 15.—Pitcher Bill Snyder was at his best here this afternoon and Newark never had a chance to get out in front, the Leafs winning one of the best played games of the season by 6 to 2. Until the ninth inning, when successive doubles followed by an infield out gave the Bears all their runs, not a visitor reached second base and only two had reached first. It was a remarkable effort by Snyder that gave the locals their sixth consecutive victory. He walked only one man and allowed but one hit until the final frame.

It was Eddie Onslow Day at the island Stadium and about double the usual crowd was in attendance to greet the popular first base man, who has been longer in the International League than has any other player. He was presented with a gold watch and chain and also received the Toronto club's share of the gate receipts.

Barsch pitched a good game for the visitors as long as there was nobody on the bases, but in the pinches he was woefully unsteady and issued no fewer than nine passes. Four of these resulted in runs, the real reason why he failed to keep pace with Snyder. He allowed only five hits, but one was a homer by Blackburne, one a triple by Anderson and two others doubles by Dugiow and Blackburne.

The score:

TORONTO (I.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Spencer,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Gonzales,2b	4	0	2	0	3
Altenberg,rf	3	1	1	0	0
Onslow,1b	3	1	1	10	0
Anderson,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Davis,as	2	1	0	2	4
Blackb'ne,3b	4	1	2	1	1
Devine,c	2	1	0	7	0
Snyder,p	3	1	0	0	3
Total	29	6	5	27	8

NEWARK (I.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Shields,3b	4	1	1	2	0
Shannon,3b	0	0	0	0	0
Walsh,cf	4	0	0	1	1
Webb,as	4	0	0	1	6
Daughton,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Krum'k'r,1b	3	0	0	12	0
Benes,2b	3	0	0	2	5
Smith,c	3	0	0	2	0
Barsch,p	1	0	0	0	2
aWithrow	1	1	1	0	0
Total	30	2	3	24	15

aBatted for Barsch in ninth.

Toronto	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	—6
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Onslow, Blackburne, Withrow, Shields. Three-base hit—Anderson. Home run—Blackburne. Sacrifice hit—Gonzales. Stolen bases—Spencer, Altenberg, Gonzales. Double play—Benes and Krumenaker. Struck out—By Snyder 4, Barsch 1. Bases on balls—Off Snyder 1, Barsch 6. Balk—Barsch. Left on bases—Toronto 6, Newark 2. Umpires—Crystall, Stockdale and Gaston. Time of game—1:40.

Eastern League.

All games postponed—Rain.

American Association.

Milwaukee 2, Louisville 1.
Minneapolis 11, Toledo 4.
Kansas City 7, Indianapolis 8.
Columbus 5, St. Paul 3.

Southern Association.

Little Rock 11, New Orleans 8.
(First game).
Little Rock 2, New Orleans 0.
(Second game, seven innings).
Birmingham 9, Nashville 0.
Atlanta 4, Chattanooga 3.
Memphis 4, Mobile 3.

ROYCE ROOLS HAS WALKOVER IN MUD

Only Starter in the Gramatan at Empire When Rancocas Pair Is Scratched.

The deluge that descended on Empire City yesterday just before the running of the first race may have spoiled the racing generally for the day, but it was not without a saving grace. It provided an opportunity for the veteran campaigner, Royce Rools, he of the rheumatic legs but high turn of speed in muddy going, to scare the two crack racers of the Rancocas Stable, Mad Hatter and Thunderclap, into the deepest recesses of their stalls, where they remained all day and left him with a walkover in the Gramatan Handicap. Royce Rools had only to gallop over the mile and a furlong to earn one-half of the purse awarded under the circumstances. And gallop he did, in 2:13 4-5, about twenty-two seconds slower than the track record.

It was the first walkover on the metropolitan circuit in two seasons, the last one having fallen to Purchase at Belmont Park in 1919 in the Jockey Club Stakes. The heavy rain, which turned the track into a sea of mud, was the direct cause of it. Only four horses had been named overnight for the stake. Bailet Dancer II. was withdrawn early in the day, leaving it to the Rancocas pair and Royce Rools. Then the rain came, and Sam Hildreth looked over the track. He also considered the fact that Mad Hatter had an impost of 132 pounds and Thunderclap one of 127 pounds, to 105 for Royce Rools. He thought also how well Royce Rools liked to splash through just such mud, and then he took his pair of racers out of the event and kept them in their stalls, where they would not get wet, or beaten.

Thus Royce Rools had to go through all the formalities of indulging in a real contest. He had to spend half an hour being saddled, while the small crowd discussed the ill-effects of rain on racing and wondered why some one had not been sportsman enough to send some horse against Royce

WILLIE OGG WINS SHAWNEE TOURNEY

Worcester Pro Captures Annual Delaware Open Golf Event With Score of 298.

TRIPLE TIE FOR SECOND

O'Hara, Kirkwood and Mitchell Deadlock With Cards of 301—Last Gets Day's Low With a 69.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE - ON - THE - DELAWARE, July 15.—Aided by the wide gap which he placed between himself and the rest of the field on the opening day, Willie Ogg, the sturdy Worcester, Mass., professional, was the winner of the annual open golf tournament of the Shawnee Country Club at the end of the closing round here today with a total of 298 strokes for the seventy-two holes. Three strokes separated the former Atlantan from his nearest competitors, Peter O'Hara of Shackamaxon, Joseph Kirkwood of Australia and Abe Mitchell of England, all of whom were tied for second place with 301, followed by Gene Sarazen of Titusville, Pa., a comparative unknown, with 302; Walter Hagen, former open champion, with 303, and Emmett French of Youngstown, Louis Tellier of Braeburn, William MacFarlane of Oak Ridge and Harry Hampton of Brooklands, with 306 each.

As a result of his victory, the biggest ever scored by the former resident of the land of the heather, Ogg was enriched to the tune of $550, the purse offered for first place. And he also received an additional prize for turning in the low round on the opening day of the tournament, a 71 which he scored yesterday morning. Although Ogg played consistently throughout the tournament and won on the merits of his game, he was helped not a little by the caprices of one Jupiter Pluvius. On two occasions yesterday the Worcester star had finished his rounds when the rain began to descend in torrents, converting the greens into lakes and rivulets and making accurate putting an impossibility for his less fortunate rivals.

The weather showed no preference today, for rain fell throughout most of the morning, and for a small share of the time while Ogg and his other finalists were playing a portion of their second rounds.

Mitchell Gets Day's Low Score.

Abe Mitchell and George Duncan, the English-Scotch team, whose playing on the opening day was a big disappointment to many, partially redeemed themselves today. The former especially gave an inkling of what may be expected when he becomes thoroughly acclimated by capturing the prize offered for the day's lowest score with a 69 in his final round, a feat that, considering the condition of the course, tinkled with brilliancy. He was actually leading the field for a short time and had the gallery wondering if, after all, he was not going to provide a parallel for the feat of Ted Ray in the open a year ago. Duncan likewise atoned for yesterday's 80 by a wonderful flash of form in the last four holes of his morning round. It took the former British open champion exactly twelve strokes to negotiate the distance. Birdies on the Binpykill water hole and the seventeenth gave him three strokes under par. His crash on the second round, however, destroyed his chances and today's 74 and 72 gave him a total of 310, placing him far down in the lists in a tie with Willie Cruikshank, farmer Scottish amateur star who is now a professional at Essex County, and Charles Hoffner of the Philmont Club, Philadelphia.

At the conclusion of the morning round here today Ogg, who had a six-stroke margin to work on when the first two rounds were ended, found his advantage cut down slightly. Peter O'Hara, former Irish open champion, playing brilliantly, had reduced his rival's lead to three strokes, and in a threatening position just behind were Harry Hampton with 227, Charles Hoffner, Gena Sarazen and Louis Tellier of Brae Burn with 228, and Emmett French, captain of the American professional team, was by no means out of the running. Archie Capper, Willie Leach and Frank McNamara, the Cherry Valley professional, who had been trailing the leader at the end of seventy-two holes, had lost ground, but were still to be reckoned with.

O'Hara Catches Leader.

When the last turn was reached O'Hara, by virtue of some miraculous putting, had hauled up to even terms with the leader, but at that point he slipped and dropped back, while Ogg kept on at an even pace. The Worcester pro came home in 36 for his 76. He was only one over par for the first nine holes of the last trip around the course, his only mistake coming at the seventh hole, where he took an extra putt. For the most part he was straight down the course, laying his approach shots dead and taking the prescribed number of putts. He had even pars for the first two holes of the homeward stretch, being short on his second shot at the eleventh, but he made up for it by chipping up dead to the pin and holding out on his next. He got a birdie 2 at the twelfth by sinking a tenfooter and just missed a 4 on the thirteenth. After topping his brassie shot going to the fourteenth, he managed to get down in 5, but was one over par figures at the fifteenth, when he just missed a two-footer. Playing to the home hole, he pulled his shot to the tall grass to the left of the green, but laid his next shot to within eight feet of the pin and got down in two.

His cards:

MORNING ROUND.

Out .....4 4 3 5 5 4 4 3 4—36
In .....5 5 3 4 4 5 4 5 5—40—76

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Out .....4 4 4 4 4 5 3 5 5—38
In .....5 4 3 5 5 5 4 5 5—40—78—154

O'Hara's hopes went skyward immediately after the turn was reached this afternoon. Up to that time he had been playing in a manner that bespoke confidence in his ability to overhaul his opponent, who was playing just a short way back of him. The Shackamaxon professional, who also holds the New Jersey open title, was out in 35, two below par for the distance. When the fifth hole had been played O'Hara was only one over 4's and he then launched out into a sequence of birdies that threatened to put an end to all opposition.

Two Holes Costly.

The first came at the sixth hole, where he laid his approach shot dead to the pin and was down in 4. A twenty-five-foot putt gave him a 3 at the seventh and an eight-footer gave him a 2 at the 406-yard eighth hole. With a chance for a 34, he played the ninth badly, being short on his second and only half way to the pin on his pitch. He made a brave try for the cup with his next, but failed. His worst break came at the eleventh, which cost him six strokes, two over par, and he was again over par at the short twelfth. He played steadily from there in, but the damage had been done.

His cards:

MORNING ROUND.

Out .....3 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 4—37
In .....5 4 3 4 4 6 3 5 3—37—74

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Out .....5 4 4 4 4 4 3 2 5—35
In .....5 6 4 4 5 4 5 4 4—41—76—301

Great Golf by Mitchell.

It remained for Mitchell and Duncan, the two British stars who will compete in the open at Washington next week, to furnish the thrills of the entire tourney. Yesterday it was Duncan who supplied the pyrotechnics with his performance on the "frightful fourth," where he expended almost as many strokes as it generally takes him to negotiate three golf holes.

Today it was Mitchell who astounded the gallery by a calibre of golf that it seldom sees. His 69 in the last round was super-golf under the conditions under which he labored. The ground was soft and there was no roll to the ball once it landed, so that it placed a premium on accuracy. The Englishman was four under par going out, his card including birdies and one eagle. He started with a birdie at the first and landed three in a row at the sixth, seventh and eighth, finishing up with an eagle 3 at the ninth. He played the next seven holes in par and then flashed a birdie 3 at the 356-yard thirteenth, getting pars the remainder of the way, with the single exception of the fifteenth, where he was one over. His total was only two strokes over the record for the course held by Jim Barnes, the Pelham professional.

His card:

Out .....4 4 3 5 4 4 3 2 3—32
In .....5 4 3 3 5 5 3 5 3—36—68

Joseph Kirkwood, the Australian open champion, who arrived from England just in time to rush to Shawnee for the tournament, made an impressive showing. He got a poor start with a pair of 6's for his outward rounds yesterday, but came home in 71 for his best score of the tournament. His first three rounds were 77, 77 and 76.

The scores follow:

Willie Ogg, Worcester	145	77	76	298
Peter O'Hara, Shackamaxon	151	74	76	301
Joe Kirkwood, Australia	154	76	71	301
Abe Mitchell, England	150	73	80	301
Gene Sarazen, Titusville	153	73	74	302
Walter Hagen, Detroit	153	76	74	303
Emmett French, Youngstown	154	76	77	306
Louis Tellier, Braeburn	153	75	78	306
Wm. MacFarlane, Oak Ridge	153	79	74	306
Harry Hampton, Brooklands	154	72	80	306
Cyril Walker, Englewood	158	76	74	308
C. H. Mothersale, Weyburn	157	78	74	309
Charles Hoffner, Philmont	152	76	82	310
R. S. Cruikshank, Essex County	154	84	72	310
George Duncan, Hanger Hall, England	164	74	72	310
Leo Ayton, Evanston	168	72	77	312
P. O'Hara, Richmond County	159	78	76	313
Charles Hall, Birmingham	160	81	72	313
William Leach, Merchantville	152	81	80	313
Wilfred Thompson, Richmond	158	77	78	313
Eddie Townes, Shawnepta	155	81	78	314
Bob MacDonald, Bob o' Link	161	76	77	314
G. Kerrigan, White Beeches	159	81	75	315
J. Bredemus, San Felipe, Tex.	156	82	78	316
Charles May, unattached	157	83	76	316
Jack Forrester, Meadowbrook	161	78	78	317
S. Sanderson, Wollaston	166	74	76	316
Charles Murray, Montreal	154	84	79	317
Gilbert Nichols, unattached	158	80	79	317
Tom Adams, Westward Ho	164	78	75	317
Joe Higgins, Galen Hall	156	82	80	318
J. Farrell, Quaker Ridge	158	82	70	319
Isaac Mackie, Canoe Brook	162	78	79	319
J. Edmundson, North Hills	160	79	81	320
Emil Loeffler, Oakmont	158	84	80	322
Archie Capper, unattached	151	85	87	323
Jack Gordon, Buffalo	160	85	79	324
Eugene McCarthy, Florida	161	82	82	325
Jack Park, Maidstone	167	79	79	325
Tom Kennett, Olympia Fields	167	76	83	326
James Donaldson, Norwood	163	81	83	327
John Edmundson, Lienarch	168	82	78	328
Albert Ciuci, Milford School	159	80	89	328
D. K. White, Toledo	163	82	83	328
T. B. Whitehead, Bernardsville	162	81	85	328
Harry Ellis, Long Island	162	84	85	331
George Sparling, Brooklawn	165	87	79	331
Bert Barnett, Tredyffain	165	83	83	331
Hawley Quier, Berkshire P.C.	169	85	85	339

SEELEY IS AGAIN VICTOR.

Defeats Wheeler, 4 and 3, in Connecticut Title Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 15.—In spite of frequent showers this morning, a little progress was made in the third day's match play of the annual State golf championship of the Connecticut Golf Association.

W. P. Seeley of Brooklawn, former champion, was again in excellent form and succeeded in winning his match against N. Wheeler of Brooklawn with apparent ease. The score was 4 and 3. From present indications Seeley will win the championship, for thus far he has played wonderful golf in practically all of his matches.

R. Rockwell, Hartford, beat E. B. Carhart, Greenwich, 6 and 4; Reggie M. Lewis of Greenwich triumphed in his match against J. T. L. Hubbard, Brooklawn, 4 and 2; W. J. Sweeney, Shuttle Meadow, beat A. D. Dodge, Brooklawn, 4 and 2. All further matches had to be called off this afternoon on account of the heavy downpour of rain. They will be continued tomorrow, when Rockwell will meet Lewis and Seeley will have Sweeney for his opponent. The winners in these matches will play off the finals probably in the afternoon.

GOLF TROPHY FOR NEWPORT

Solid Gold Mashie Offered for Best 18-Hole Score During August.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 15.—August is to be a busy month for the golfers of the Newport Country Club. Besides the regular tournaments that will be played on the club course and on T. Suffern Taller's ocean links the interest in the galaxe is to be greatly stimulated through the offering of a Newport championship tropny which has been offered for the best 18-hole score on any nine holes on the Newport Country Club plus the nine holes on Ocean links made during the month of August. This is open to the members of the Country Club and a few guests, and also to John F. Hayes, the professional, and Michael Murphy, the assistant professional, at the Country Club.

The donor of the trophy has not been made known for the present, but it has been learned that it is a solid gold mashie 14 inches in length. It is a perfect reproduction and is mounted in a black velvet-lined case with glass front. Mounted on the velvet under the little club is a silver plate, with the inscription "1921 Newport Championship for the Gold Mashie," with a blank left for the engraving of the winner's name.

REFUSES REQUEST OF PROS.

U. S. G. A. Says Time Is Too Short to Change Rules of Play in Open.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE-ON - THE - DELAWARE, July 15.—President George Sargent of the Professional Golfers' Association, who was here to take part in the open tournament, received word from the officials of the United States Golf Association yesterday that it would be impossible to comply with the request of the professionals for a change of conditions governing the national open tournament at Washington next week. The pros had asked that the qualifying round be played at thirty-six holes instead of eighteen and that the field be divided into three divisions, which would have necessitated starting play on Monday instead of Tuesday. The U. S. G. A. officials stated that the time was too short to make the desired change at this late hour and that the conditions already decided upon would be carried out. It is probable, however, that in the future the field will be called upon to qualify at thirty-six holes. The pros insist that the eighteen-hole route is too short.

WHITE IS REINSTATED.

N. B. A. Returns Chicago Lightweight to Good Standing.

According to an announcement made yesterday by Tex O'Rourke, Secretary of the National Boxing Association, Charlie White, Chicago lightweight, who has been under suspension, has been reinstated. White has not been able to box in the eighteen States having membership in the National Association since the Wisconsin Boxing Commission pronounced his encounter with Sailor Friedman, which took place early in the Spring, unsatisfactory.

BASEBALL TODAY, EBBETS FIELD, Brooklyn vs. Chicago, 2 p.m., 3:30—Adv.

Pitcher Too Good for League, So Davenport Is Released

OGDEN, Utah, July 15.—Big Dave Davenport, former St. Louis pitcher, was released today by the Ogden team of the Northern Utah League because other league teams contended he was too good for the league. Davenport pitched seven full games and won all for Ogden. He pitched one no-hit game, one one-hit game and one three-hit game. His strike-out record averaged sixteen men to a game. Davenport says he will pitch for the Casper, Wyo., team of the Midwest League.

EVANS GAINS FINAL IN GOLF TOURNEY

Defeats Johnston and Will Play Knepper for Western Amateur Title Today.

CHICAGO, July 15.—R. E. Knepper of Sioux City, Ia., a student at Princeton University, won the right today to contest with Chick Evans, national champion, in the finals tomorrow at Westmoreland for the Western amateur golf championship, a title now held by Evans for the fifth time.

Knepper won his semifinal match by defeating George Hartman, a Chicago public links golfer, 3 and 2, in a 36-hole contest, while Evans took a step nearer to his prospective sixth crown by eliminating Harrison Johnston, the long-driving Minnesota champion, 5 and 4, the St. Paul player falling off from the spectacular game he had exhibited in the earlier rounds.

For so late in a championship struggle, today's golf was excellent. Evans scoring 36—34—72 and Knepper 39—34—73 in the first round, as compared with par 36—37—73, while Johnston and Hartman had scores of 39—39—78 and 37—36—73, respectively. Evans even bettered his play in the second circuit of the 6,504-yard links, scoring 37 on the first nine and going one under 4's for the five holes played on the second half before victory was attained.

Johnston also took one off his morning endeavor on the first half, but was one over 4's for the last five holes played. Knepper also fell off three strokes, while Hartman fell off four on the third nine, each taking 41 strokes, but the Iowa champion was even with 4's from the twenty-seventh to the thirty-second hole, where his match ended. Hartman was two above 4's for his final seven holes.

Evans outclassed the other semifinalists in all departments, except distance with the wooden clubs. For the most part he was on a straight line to the pole, seldom over, rarely under and he putted well, while Johnston, frequently drove more than 300 yards, was not so exact as to distance or direction and missed several comparatively easy putts. Knepper and Hartman got good distance, but were always straight with long shots or deadly in approaching.

Evans proved his superiority by chalking up nineteen pars and seven birdies, or twenty-six holes in par or better out of thirty-two played, while Johnston had twenty pars and three birdies. Knepper in his thirty-four holes scored fourteen pars and eight birdies, while Hartman had sixteen perfect holes and four in one under par.

The cards:

MORNING.

Evans out	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	5—38
Johnston out	4	5	4	3	4	6	4	4	5—39
Evans in	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—34—72
Johnston in	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	7—39—78

AFTERNOON.

Evans out	4	5	4	4	4	5	3	3	5—37
Johnston out	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	6	6—38
Evans in	4	4	3	4	3				
Johnston in	4	4	6	4	3				

MORNING.

Knepper out	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4—39
Hartman out	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—39
Knepper in	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	5	4—34—73
Hartman in	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	5—38—77

AFTERNOON.

Knepper out	3	7	5	3	4	6	5	5	5—41
Hartman out	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5—41
Knepper in	4	4	4	4	4	5			
Hartman in	5	4	4	4	4	5			

HENNESSEY REACHES FINAL.

Earns Right to Meet Richards in Western Tennis Championship.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 15.—By defeating Clifton B. Herd, Chicago, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2, John Hennessey, Indianapolis, won his way to the finals of the Western tennis championship singles at the Woodstock Country Club here today. Hennessey will oppose Vincent Richards, Yonkers, N. Y., in the final round Saturday, and the winner of this match will play Walter T. Hayes, Chicago, in the challenge round Sunday.

Richards won his semi-finals match Thursday, defeating Fritz Bastian, Indianapolis, in straight sets.

Herd was erratic in his service and his returns, and Hennessey played a successful waiting game, with occasional brilliant rallies. Time after time the Indianapolis youth outgeneraled his more experienced opponent and Herd's errors were fatal.

Richards is the favorite to win Saturday's match because of his superior experience and national prestige, but Hennessey in his play today showed himself a formidable opponent for any one. Hennessey is playing the best tennis of his career and Richards is in tiptop form.

Men's doubles play will reach the semi-finals Saturday. Hayes and Herd, Chicago, will play Richards and Jack McKay, Indianapolis, and Hennessey and Ralph Burdick, Indianapolis, will meet Bastian and Lucian Williams, Chicago. The finals will be played Sunday.

Bastian and Williams, Western conference collegiate champion and Yale varsity captain, respectively, played through the longest match of the tournament today when they defeated Kirk Reid and Willis Fulton, Cleveland, Ohio, 6—4, 4—6, 4—6, 6—4. McKay and Richards defeated Hence Orme and Leland Haworth Jr., two Indianapolis boys in their early teens, 6—0, 6—1, 8—6. Hennessey and Burdick and Hayes and Herd had previously advanced to the semifinals.

Miss Ruth Wise, Cleveland, and Miss Marian Leighton, Chicago, will play Saturday in the semifinals of the women's single championship, and Miss Lavena Fisher, Indianapolis, and Mrs. H. S. Adams, Indianapolis, will play the other semi-finals match. Miss Leighton defeated Miss Anna Haworth, Indianapolis, today, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Fisher defeated Miss Ruth King, Cleveland, 7—5, 6—4, and Miss Wise defeated Miss Rhea Fagan, Indianapolis, 6—1, 6—1. Mrs. Adams played her match Thursday.

In the final round of the women's doubles championship Mrs. Adams and Miss Leighton will oppose Miss Wise and Miss King Saturday.

RACING CAR TURNS TURTLE.

Murphy and Inghibert Have Narrow Escape in Le Mans Tryouts.

LE MANS, France, July 15.—Driver Joe Murphy and Mechanic Inghibert were injured today when a Deusenberg racing car, which they were trying out over the course where the Grand Prix of the Automobile Club of France will be run, turned turtle. Both men had miraculous escapes through being thrown clear of the car. Murphy was cut and shaken, but had no serious injuries. Inghibert, however, had three ribs broken. He was taken to a hospital and will be unable to enter the race, which will be run on July 25.

The machine was traveling at a high rate of speed when the accident occurred. The spill was caused by a horse which hurdled the fence of an adjoining field and stopped in the middle of the track. Murphy was compelled to pull up sharply and ran into a ditch.

The three Italian entries have been scratched from the race.

WILSON WINS DECISION.

Outpoints George Robinson in Ten-Round Bout at Boston.

BOSTON, July 15.—Johnny Wilson, world's middleweight champion, won the decision over George Robinson of Cambridge in ten rounds here tonight. Robinson, three and a half pounds over the 158-pound stipulated weight, had the best of the first and the ninth rounds. Wilson had a clear advantage over Robinson in nearly every other round.

West Point Gets Star Player.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Elmer Jones of Baltimore, a star member of Johns Hopkins University football team, has been appointed a cadet at the West Point Military Academy and will enter the Academy in a few days. For four years Jones was selected as an all-Maryland half back.

MISS BAYARD WINS IN WOMEN'S SINGLES

Defeats Miss Winn in Greenwich Tennis Tourney—Rain Causes Postponements.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 15.—Before the rain started in heavily at noon and made play for the rest of the day impossible, two matches in singles and two in the doubles were completed this morning on the courts of the Greenwich Field Club in the annual invitation tennis tournament for women. Play in the men's singles and doubles had to be postponed to tomorrow. An important addition has been made to the entries in the men's singles. Zenzo Shimidzu, the famous Japanese player, will make his first tournament appearance on an Eastern court here tomorrow. Shimidzu is drawn against Joseph L. Werner, Captain of the Princeton team, for his introductory match.

Miss Martha Bayard defeated her fellow player from New Jersey, Miss Caroma Winn, in the women's singles today. One of the finest of the younger players in the country, Miss Bayard played up to her enviable reputation, winning by 6—3, 6—1. In a preceding match Mrs. Frank M. Welty of Stamford had taken the measure of Mrs. David C. Mills of Orange in three sets, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4. There were prolonged rallies and many deuce games in all three sets, and the two were as evenly matched as possible.

Miss Bayard is to play Mrs. Welty tomorrow in the round before the semi-finals. Other matches will bring Miss Eleanor Case against Mrs. Raymond Hammond, Miss Edith Handy against Mrs. Edwin A. Falk and Mrs. Carl V. Hitchings against the winner of the match between Mrs. De Forrest Candee and Miss Florence Ballin. In the women's doubles the teams of Mrs. L. Gouverneur Morris and Miss Helen Gilleaudeau and Miss Bayard-Miss Phyllis Walsh won their initial contests. The match in which Mrs. Candee and Mrs. Welty opposed the Misses Adelaide and Helen Hooker was left unfinished with the score standing 2—6, 6—0, 2—2.

Mrs. Morris and Miss Gilleaudeau captured an exciting and well-played match from Miss Winn and Miss Bessie Holden, 10—8, 4—6, 6—1.

In the men's doubles, in which it is hoped to make a start tomorrow, in addition to the singles, Ichiya Kumagae of Japan, twenty Davis Cup team is paired with Beals C. Wright, while other prominent teams are Samuel Hardy and Lyle E. Mahan, S. Howard Voshell and Walter Merrill Hall, Dean Mathey and Leonard Beekman, the Vandeventer brothers and J. Brooks Fenno Jr. and D. P. Robinson.

Today's summaries follow:

Women's Singles, Second Round—Mrs. Frank M. Welty defeated Mrs. David C. Mills, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4. Miss Martha Bayard defeated Miss Caroma Winn, 6—3, 6—1.

Doubles, First Round—Mrs. De Forrest Candee and Mrs. Rawson Wood against Miss Adelaide Hooker and Miss Helen Hooker, 2—6, 6—0, 2—2, unfinished; Mrs. L. G. Morris and Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Miss Caroma Winn and Miss Bessie Holden, 10—8, 4—6, 6—1.

Second Round—Miss Martha Bayard and Miss Phyllis Walsh defeated Miss Sara Atha and Miss Harriet Payne, 6—1, 6—1.

COAST STARS IN FINAL.

Bates and Levy Will Oppose Each Other for Canadian Net Title.

TORONTO, July 15.—Bates and Levy, tennis players from the University of California, will oppose each other tomorrow in the final of the Canadian singles championship. Each won his semi-final round today, but paired together they were defeated in the doubles semi-final.

In the singles Bates defeated P. B. Bennett of Winnipeg, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3, and Levy won from G. D. Holmes, Winnipeg, 6—1, 6—0.

The two Canadian players, however, were able to defeat the Californians in doubles, 8—6, 6—3.

N. Peach and C. V. Dodd of the Australian Davis Cup team, who will meet Bennett and Holmes in the doubles final, won today over J. C. Anderson and J. B. Hawkes, also members of the Australian team, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

In the mixed doubles Mrs. S. H. Waring and Fred Letson of New York were defeated by Miss Best and Carran of Toronto, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1. Miss M. Grove and Harry Steinkamp of New York defeated Miss Early and Welcker, 6—2, 6—2.

NEW YORKERS IN TOURNEY.

Metropolitan Net Stars to Compete at Lee, Mass., July 27-30.

Players from the New York Tennis Club, the West Side Tennis Club and other clubs of the metropolitan district have declared their intention of participating in the eleventh annual open tennis tournament at the Greenock Country Club at Lee, Mass., for the Hoosac Valley championship to be contested from July 27 to 30, inclusive. Excepting the Longwood tournaments, the Hoosac Valley championship is the largest tennis event in the State. Percy L. Kynaston of Rockville Centre is the present holder of the challenge cup, which has been previously held by H. H. Hyde of Hartford, G. W Pike of Springfield and A. J. Veysey of Montreal. Entries will close on July 23.

NO SPECIAL UNIFORMS.

Princeton and Cornell Athletes to Wear Varsity Suits.

The track athletes of Princeton and Cornell, who will combine in an effort to defeat the Oxford-Cambridge collegians at Travers Island on July 28, will not be provided with special running suits for the occasion. The Princeton athletes will wear the customary orange and black stripes, with the varsity "P," if the competing athlete happens to be a letter man. The majority of the Cornell team being intercollegiate point scorers will wear the red sash diagonally across the chest and through the red track "C." Oxford and Cambridge athletes will compete in their customary colors also, the Oxford entrants wearing the "dark blue" and the Cantabs the "light blue."

The suggestion of a special uniform such as American athletes wear in the Olympic games was dismissed as out of keeping with the general spirit of the occasion. While both the Americans and the Englishmen are, of course, eager to win, the contests are in the nature of a get-together affair resulting from the previous visits of Princeton and Cornell teams to England.

50-MILE RACE FOR YACHTS.

Newburg and Return the Course for Motorboat Test Today.

Nearly a score of power yachts will start today in the two-day long distance rate of the New York Motor Boat Club to Newburgh, N. Y., and return, it was announced yesterday by the race committee of the club. Among the boats entered are: Stranger, the property of Commodore A. F. Perkins; Let's Go, which goes under the flag of Vice Commodore Sheer, and Rear Commodore Carl Carlson's Kitty C. Another starter will be Thetis, owned by Thomas J. Morrison.

In addition to the usual prizes offered by the club a special trophy has been announced, which will become the property of the motorist winning it three years in succession.

The start is scheduled for 2 P. M., daylight saving time, from a line off the clubhouse, West 145th Street and Hudson River. A yacht to figure in the running must complete the fifty-mile trip to Newburgh in not less than eight hours.

BASEBALL TODAY, POLO GROUNDS, 4 P. M.—Giants vs. Pittsburgh.—Adv.

British Critics See Little Chance for Davis Cup Team

LONDON, July 15.—The British Isles team which will play in the Davis Cup tennis series will sail for the United States tomorrow. Tennis experts here say they do not expect the team to survive the second round, in which it meets the winner of the match between Canada and Australasia. The second round will be played in Pittsburgh on Aug. 4, 5 and 6.

MANY CLUBS BID FOR MLLE. LENGLEN

Schedule for French Tennis Star's Tour of U. S. to Be Announced Soon.

Just how keen and widespread is the interest in Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, the wonderful French tennis player, is indicated in the fact that more than thirty clubs have applied for dates on her schedule of exhibition matches to be held for the benefit of the American Committee for Devastated France. Mlle. Lenglen will sail for this country on July 23. A. R. de Joannis, Vice President of the French Federation, will be a member of her party.

Mlle. Lenglen's decision to visit this country, no matter how France fares in its Davis Cup match with India, was announced in a cable dispatch from M. de Joannis received yesterday by Julian S. Myrick, President of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. He said that not only Mlle. Lenglen, but the best French men players, would come to take part in our championships, regardless of the Davis Cup result.

In describing Mlle. Lenglen's plans, Mr. Myrick said: "The situation is this: When it became apparent that the French Federation might be unable to send Mlle. Lenglen to this country, in view of the unfavorable exchange and the consequent expense to them, the suggestion was made that the American Committee for Devastated France would gladly bring her here, provided she could play exhibition matches for the benefit of its fund. In view of the excellent work being done by this committee in France and Mlle. Lenglen's natural desire to be of service to her own countrymen in the devastated areas of the committee, the plan was approved.

"Consequently the committee's Chairman, Miss Anne Morgan, who is now in France, arranged with the French Government and the French Lawn Tennis Association to have Mlle. Lenglen make the trip. She will sail July 23, and expects to play in the women's championship at Forest Hills Aug. 15 and the mixed doubles championship at Longwood Aug. 22. She will also play a limited number of exhibition matches between Aug. 1 and 15 and Sept. 1 and 15. She will enter no other tournaments than the national championships, and probably will play not more than ten exhibition matches. As these will have to accommodate both the East and the Middle West, it will be impossible for her to appear at all the clubs which have asked to have her play. All details are being arranged in co-operation with the committee, and her schedule of matches will be announced within a few days."

Miss Morgan called attention in her cable dispatch to the hearty co-operation the committee received from Mlle. Lenglen, who is delighted to have such a chance to help raise money for the "regions devastees."

DANISH PLAYERS COMING.

Will Sail Soon for Davis Cup Matches Aug. 11-13.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, July 15.—M. V. Ingerslev, M. P. Henriksen and Erik Tegner, the Danish tennis stars, will sail for New York in the near future to represent Denmark in the forthcoming matches in the Davis Cup lawn tennis series. Denmark drew a bye in the first round, received a default from Argentina in the second round and will play its third round opponent at Cleveland Aug. 11, 12 and 13.

It is expected Tegner and Henriksen will play in the doubles matches and Ingeralev and Tegner in the singles.

ENGLISHMEN VISIT TIGERS.

Four of Oxford-Cambridge Track Team Practice at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 15.—Four members of the Oxford-Cambridge track team arrived at Princeton last night to spend the week-end with the Princeton squad which is in training here. Captain B. G. D. Rudd, Milligan, Kent, Hughes and Ingrahams comprised the party. The visit is primarily a social one, due to the friendship made during Princeton's three weeks' visit at Oxford prior to the international meeting last Summer. The British cracks braved the rain this afternoon and worked out under the arches of the Palmer Stadium with the Princeton team.

Eleven of the Tiger athletes are now at Princeton, Stevenson, the new national quarter-mile champion, having arrived from California yesterday. Lourie, McKim, Johnson, Captain McCulloch, Foresman, Rich, Massey, Baker, Speers and Emory are also here. Halsey has not arrived from the Coast, and Rogers, the distance runner, is training in Maine for the present. Troup, the Princeton high jumper, was unable to report because of an injured ankle, and his substitute has not yet been picked.

The four English athletes will rejoin their team at Swampscott, on the Massachusetts coast, on Sunday or Monday, training there until after their meet at Boston, after which they will come to Princeton to train here with the Cornell and Tiger camps.

BRITISH RUNNERS UNLIMBER

McInnes Only Athlete Not in Good Shape for First Workout.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 15.—Early this morning the athletes from Oxford and Cambridge came up from Swampscott for their first workout for the coming international games. Five members of the team are in Princeton and New York, but the thirteen others limbered up in the Stadium today. The Englishmen are in good shape, although McInnes, the miler, has a slight cold, which prevented him from working today. The Englishmen have no trainer and are taking things very easy, as they are following no strict training rules, eating what they like and those who smoke indulging occasionally.

Captain Seagrove of the Cambridge team says that any conditions the Americans suggest for the meet will be satisfactory. However, there will be a meeting Sunday to decide whether a 220-yard dash will be added to the program and whether in case of a tie for the first places, seconds shall be counted to decide the meet one way or the other.

The American team also had a workout, but it was not so hard as yesterday. Tommy Campbell has wired that he will be here to start drill tomorrow.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 15.—A hammer throw of 180 feet by M. C. Yokes of Oxford, featured the first workout of the Oxford-Cambridge track team at the Harvard Stadium today. The practice was under the direction of H. M. Abrahams, Acting Captain in the absence of B. G. D. Rudd, who is at Princeton arranging for the meet with the Princeton-Cornell team on July 28.

LARGE FLEET FOR YACHT CLUB CRUISE

Season Reaches Zenith With N. Y. Y. C. Races and Newport Cup Contests.

With the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club, starting from Glen Cove, L. I., and ending at Newport, with the racing for cups from port to port and concluding with the races off Newport for the famous King's Cup and the Astor trophies, the metropolitan—not to say the American—yachting season reaches its zenith. Racing at the Sound regattas for the championships of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound and racing for the championships of the Gravesend Bay Association continues almost to the 1st of October, with the principal yachts engaged week after week.

The cruise of the New York Yacht Club, with its long roster of noted Corinthian skippers and its long list of noted craft, has a glamour to it which is not quite shared by any other yachting event. And this year there is perhaps just a little more of a stir over the classic than heretofore, for the reason that this year's cruise will be the first since the club curtailed activities in 1917 to lend its vessels to the Government for aid in the war. That the cruise would probably be revived this year was made known some time ago. The action of the Regatta Committee in sending out sailing instructions covering itinerary and courses now makes it an assured event.

The yachts to make the excursion will rendezvous off station 10, Glen Cove, July 26, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, daylight-saving time, and will get under way the next morning on the first leg of the run. This first leg is over a course from off Mattinnecock Point to the finish line off the West, or Outer Breakwater, Light, New Haven. The yachts, which on this leg will race for the Navy Challenge Cups, will sail a distance of thirty-eight nautical miles.

The second day's run of the cruise is from New Haven to New London, a distance of thirty-nine nautical miles, the finish line being off Sarah's Ledge. The Rear Commodore's Cups are the trophies on this leg.

On Friday the squadron will race for the Vice Commodore's Cups from New London to Block Island, the finish line being off Great Salt Pond Breakwater Light, a distance of twenty-three miles. And on Saturday, in competition for the Commodore's Cups, the yachts will make the thirty-one-mile race up to Newport, finishing off Brenton Reef Lightship. If a nor'easter should set in this little run would not prove the smooth sailing it sometimes is, and an test of seamanship would be in order.

While it cannot be said with certainty exactly how many sailing craft will comprise the racing fleet, just over half a hundred eligible yachts are in commission this year, and it may be assumed that most will be on hand to battle for the prizes—the cups given above, and, in addition, the class prizes offered by the Club. Of this fleet four are sloops and yawls of various ratings, twenty are schooners, ranging from the 150-foot Elfay down to the 26-foot Oriole, and twenty-seven are the sloops of the three one-design classes, the "Fifties," "Forties" and "Thirties."

After a Sunday at Newport, when the squadron will attend ship at the races for the Astor Cups, presented by Captain Vincent Astor, New York Y. C., will be staged on Monday, Aug. 1. The Astor Cups are two in number, one for sloops, cutters and yawls, and one for schooners. These trophies have not been raced for since 1916, when the schooner prize was won by the late Morton F. Plant with his Elena. The sloop cup went to Cornelius Vanderbilt, who won with Aurora.

The race for these cups is over a triangular course, with the starting line off Brenton Reef Lightship. As the course is designed to give a beat, a reach and a run, it cannot be said in advance of wind conditions just

BLAMES OIL MEN FOR NEW REVOLT

Pelaez Holds Americans Responsible for Uprising Led by His Former Aid.

TROOPS TO THE OIL FIELDS

President Silent on the Reported Changes to Be Made in Tax on Oil Shipments.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 15—Local papers publish a statement by General Pelaez attacking E. L. Doheny. Pelaez charges that William Green, agent of the Hussick Oil Company at Tampico, is responsible for the revolt of General Martinez, second in command to Pelaez. Martinez revolted on Wednesday with fifty men. Pelaez says the aims of the revolt against the present Government is to cause trouble in the oil fields while American gunboats are in the vicinity.

Pelaez adds that the revolt is unimportant. He is returning to Tampico to take charge.

MEXICO CITY, July 15.—Federal troops have been dispatched to the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi to put down rebellious movements headed by General Daniel Martinez, General Alejandro Chao and Lieutenant Colonel Horatio Muñoz. Dispatches reporting the uprisings were confirmed last night by Secretary of War Estrada.

The Secretary asserted Martinez was using his prestige as former principal aide to General Manuel Pelaez, former Military Governor of Tamaulipas, to gain adherents. General Pelaez issued a statement last night disclaiming knowledge of Martinez's movements.

Silence regarding petroleum matters was maintained at the office of President Obregon yesterday and last night. It was asserted by reliable authorities here, however, that it was not his immediate intention to revoke his recent decree increasing the tax placed upon oil exported from Mexico.

A close watch was kept by newspaper men for any statements relative to the petroleum situation as a result of reports current in the United States yesterday. The Department of the Treasury, through which any decree would be issued, made public no press bulletins during the evening.

VERA CRUZ, July 15.—The dispatch of troops to the oil regions, extending from Tuxpam to Tampico, is continuing and tonight the Mexican steamer Jalisco will sail with 500 men for Tuxpam, where military headquarters have been established.

The Compania Naviera, owner of the Jalisco, was notified yesterday to put that vessel and two other steamers, the Tamaulipas and the Tehuantepec, under the orders of the Military Chief here for the transportation of troops.

Oil companies with properties in Mexico, who have their offices in this city, were without information as to the outbreak of a new revolution in that country. Officials of some of the larger companies when asked about the report of a revolution said yesterday that they had received no cables to that effect from their representatives below the Rio Grande.

REPORTS ON OIL SUPPLY.

Consul at Mexico City Believes There Is No Ground for Anxiety.

WASHINGTON, July 15. — Consul Ferris at Mexico City has transmitted to the Commerce Department estimates made public today that the Tampico-Tuxpam oil field would last two and a half years at the present production rate, but his message added that it appeared there was "no ground for anxiety about the future oil supply" in Mexico. Men conversant with conditions and representing "very important oil concerns" took this view, he said.

"New fields were being applied, Mr. Ferris said, and new wells opened continually even in old fields. Experts, he added, regarded the new Ozua district as a deferred field.

"A well known oil expert estimates," Mr. Ferris's message said, "that in January, 1921, the supply of oil in the Tampico-Tuxpam field was 450,000,000 barrels. This would last two and one half years at the rate of production in 1920. But the rate of production is increasing, being now something like 180,000,000 barrels a year. Old wells are giving out, but there is no completed information showing how much the supply from new sources is diminishing."

Mr. Ferris said Mexican production from 1901 to 1920 was 525,500,000 barrels of forty-two gallons each, according to government reports, the quantity increasing yearly from 10,000 barrels in 1901 to 193,500,000 in 1920. Texas reports, he added, showed that on Jan. 1 this year there were 858 wells with a daily production of 3,117,000 barrels, and from January to February, 1921, a registered increase of forty-two wells, with a daily output of 828,000 barrels. Monthly production of petroleum increased from 18,000,000 barrels in January to 19,000,000 barrels in May, he said.

VILLA REBUILDS CHURCH.

Former Bandit Chief Shows an Interest in Religious Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Francisco Villa, the former bandit and revolutionary leader and more lately the foremost wheat grower in the Mexican Republic, has "got religion," according to advices received here today from Durango. He has shown much interest in church affairs.

Former Villa personally contributed $2,000 to the restoration of the beautiful little church in the town of Canutillo, near which his ranch is located, and each of his followers contributed smaller sums in proportion to their means. Villa also sent a personal letter to Father Juan Aguilera of the Church of San Miguel de las Bocas, asking him to officiate in the reconstructed church when the first mass was said.

Villa has held many conferences recently with bankers and business men of Canutillo and the neighboring region, upon matters of personal business and projects for the betterment of the community.

SEES WILSON STILL LEADER.

Chicagoan Says League Is Cure for World's Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Hailing Woodrow Wilson as the new Jefferson who revived the ancient love of democracy, W. F. Dodd, professor of history at Chicago University, addressed an enthusiastic audience at Mandel Hall tonight on the topic "Woodrow Wilson, the League, and America's Present Duty." The meeting was under the joint auspices of the university and the local Woodrow Wilson Club.

"The voice whose words rang out to all mankind," said Professor Dodd, "was that of Woodrow Wilson, the school master of New Jersey and the old South. Under his régime the White House was becoming more and more a symbol of equality, of co-operation, of democracy. That was Wilson, a new and greater Jefferson, a Lincoln with a world for an audience, a great man of a great time.

"The people of the United States are as lost today as were the children of Israel centuries ago, searching for their real leader in the wilderness, declared Professor Dodd.

"This country is still in the wilderness," he said. "Its business is in the grip of a terrible financial reaction. The wheels of industry stand still. Millions of the poor are idle and wondering whence shall come their daily bread.

"The President has called a conference of many of the powers. Their design is to bring about disarmament, ostensibly in the Pacific. But why disarm the Pacific alone? May the conference called to sit in Washington, a conference of nations that belong to the League of Nations, take hold with a will and carry into effect the high purposes Woodrow Wilson pressed so ably at Paris. Then civilization will begin to move again, distress be relieved, and the American people find their way out of the wilderness.

"But when we do that, let us send a delegation to see Wilson with hat in hand and say that we, as a people, repent our sins against the light and against a great leader."

Wales to Play Polo in Spain.

MADRID, July 15.—Reports from Santander say that the Prince of Wales intends to visit that city in the near future. It is added that during his stay there the Prince will play polo against King Alfonso's team, which recently defeated the Prince's four in England.

6 HELD IN TAX PLOT, ONE A LEGISLATOR

Assemblyman Ullman, Another Lawyer, Two Accountants and a Revenue Agent Accused.

TRAP SET BY COL. HAYWARD

Conspiracy to Obtain Money From Firm by Making False Report of Income Is Charged.

Five men were held in bail yesterday by United States Commissioner Hitchcock on a charge of conspiring to defraud the Government. One was Assemblyman Sol Ullman, a Republican and a near neighbor in the Sixth Assembly District of Chairman Koenig, of the Republican County Committee. The other four were Emanuel Friedman, who is associated with Mr. Ullman's law firm at 51 Chambers Street; Harry Levy, an Internal Revenue agent, and Meyer Saal and Justus Frankel, expert accountants.

James C. Dunn, a special agent of the Department of Justice, accuses Frankel, Saal, Friedman and Ullman of a conspiracy to induce Levy to make a false return of the income tax due the Government by Arthe, Levy & Bernard, manufacturers of umbrellas and dolls. It is alleged that the defendants, daily since July 1, had been engaged in fomenting the conspiracy which culminated, according to the allegations, on Thursday evening when the firm, following a plan of United States Attorney Hayward, paid $1,000 on account of an agreed total payment of $7,000 in return for a report of the income of the firm representing an amount due the Government at $30,000 less than the true account.

The first news of the alleged fraudulent scheme reached Colonel Hayward about a fortnight ago, when John Boyle, counsel and a director of Arthe, Levy & Bernard, told him of an offer the firm had received by which a large saving on its income tax might be made.

Trap Set by Flynn.

Charge of the matter was given to John W. H. Crim, a special assistant to Colonel Hayward, and it was arranged that the firm should pretend to agree to pay for a fraudulent return. Chief Flynn of the Department of Justice sent two men to the office of the firm, and they were concealed there after office hours on Thursday, when Frankel and Saal appeared to collect the money. Ten 100 bills were handed to Frankel, it was said, and he barely had time to thrust them in his pocket when Flynn's men arrested the two. Colonel Hayward yesterday added this further information to the details in the complaint:

"It appears that the accused men got a foothold in the Internal Revenue Department through the agent, Levy. Then the firm of Arthe, Levy & Bernard was called on and told that an agent would begin an examination of its books. When the agent appeared there was no question that he was really a representative of the Government. Then the expert accountants came in, and behind them were the lawyers. It is not a new scheme. It has been worked before, but I am going after all such fellows that I can get."

Replying to a remark that Mr. Ullman was a prominent local Republican, Colonel Hayward said:

"I don't care a cent about that."

"Innocent," says Ullman.

Mr. Ullman, over the phone from his Summer home at Asbury Park, said last night:

"I am entirely innocent of any wrongdoing. I do not know any of the men involved, except Mr. Friedman. I do not know the agents, Levy, nor any of the members of the firm of Arthe, Levy & Bernard, or either of the two accountants. It is a mystery to me where I come in at all. The complaint does not indicate my alleged participation, and I received no light on the charges from any of the officials connected with the Government. I shall be vindicated. Of that I have no fear."

On motion of Prosecutor John E. Joyce, United States Commissioner Hitchcock held the two lawyers and Levy in $2,500 bail each and the two accountants in $500 bail each for examination July 21.

Mr. Ullman, according to the Red Book, was graduated from the New York Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1913. He is affiliated with the following organizations and societies: Israel Orphan Asylum, Adolph Ullman Aid Society, John Marshall Harlan Club, Irving Literary Society, Federal Camp No. 14,021 and many similar organizations.

Fire Record.

A. M. Loss.
9:30—1,485 2 Av.: Frank Dishandar..Slight
9:40—504 E. 76 St.....Not given
11:00—91 E. 7 St.: J. Botchuck.....Not given
P. M.
12:30—166 Allen St.: Dehoffsky Bros.,.....Not given
3:00—506 E. 11 St.: Sam Elite...Not given
3:50—220 St. & Kappock St.: Francis Cole.....Slight
3:45—306 E. 12 St.: Peter Colorsto..Slight
4:18—361 Madison Av.: Dr. James Barry.....Not given
6:20—565 W. 145 St.....Slight
6:55—12 W. 17 St.; Pall Mall Wrist Co.....Not given
10:50—614 E. 161 St.....Not given

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for Inspector of fire-alarm boxes, Grade 2, will be received until 4 P. M. on July 22. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age, citizens and eligible. For the examination will be: Experience in technical 4, citizenship 1. A qualifying physical test will be given. There is one vacancy in the Fire Department at $1,500 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 17 an examination for assistant metallurgical chemist. Vacancies at the Naval Ordnance Plant, South Charleston, W. Va., at $6.40 per diem, will be filled from this examination. Both men and women may enter this examination. Competitors will be rated on general chemistry and physics 30, metallurgical chemistry 30, education and experience 40. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of examination. The limits of age do not apply to persons entitled to preference because of military or naval service. Classified employes who have reached the retirement age and have served fifteen years are entitled to retirement with an annuity.

Army Orders and Assignments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The War Department published the following orders today:

Infantry.

Jorden, Maj. F. B., to 61st; to Camp Jackson.
Van Vliet, Captain R. C. Jr., to Camp Vail, to take course at Signal Corps School.
Wendlef, Capt. C., to duty in office of the Adjutant General.
Conrad, Capt. C.; Garcia, Capt. E., to Camp Perry, temporary duty as assistants to Quartermaster, National Matches, 1921, then to Camp Grant.
Caum, First Lt. N. C., to 47th, Camp Lewis.
Sims, First Lt. J. V., to 50th, Camp Lewis.
Harris, First Lt. H. L. Jr., retired, is relieved from further active duty.
Howatt, First Lt. J. B., to 30th, Camp Benning.
Watt, First Lt. R. F., and Mabus, First Lt. L. E., to 44th and 27th, respectively; to Honolulu, about Oct. 7.

Cavalry.

Forsyth, Col. W. D., to Marfa, Texas, duty with 8th.
Foster, Maj. C. W., to Military Academy, West Point.
Stearns, Maj. C. F., to duty at Cavalry School, Fort Riley, as student.
Blaine, Maj. R., to Camp Benning Infantry School, as student in Field Officers' course.
Pitt, Maj. H. A., to Fort Riley, Cavalry School, as student officer, troop officers' course.

Medical Corps.

Manly, Col. C. J., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
De Witt, Lt. Col. W., to Fort Houston as commanding officer of station hospital.
Harwood, Maj. T. E. Jr., to Carlisle Barracks, Pa.
Stammel, Capt. C. A. Jr., to duty at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.
Sward, Capt. E. M. P., to duty at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso.

Corps of Engineers.

Timothy, Capt. P. H. Jr., to 14th, San Francisco, pending sailing about Oct. 5 for Manila.
Dean, Capt. J. F., to 11th; to Canal Zone about Oct. 18.
Hewitt, Capt. L. H., to 14th, San Francisco, pending sailing for Manila about Sept. 7.

Quartermaster Corps.

Downey, Brig. Gen. G. F., will report to the Secretary of War for duty as Chief of the Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service, and to the Quartermaster General, for duty as Chief of the Transportation service, relieving Brig. Gen. W. P. Connor, who will report to the Chief of Staff for duty.
Smith, Capt. H. W., to Fort Sheridan, as assistant to the Finance Officer, Sixth Corps Area.
Fox, 1st Lt. A. J., to General Administrative School, Philadelphia, Pa., to pursue course of instruction.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Cottrell, Maj. J. F., to Naval War College, Newport, R. I., as student officer, 1921-1922 course.
Smith, Maj. H., to Naval War College, Newport, R. I., as student officer, 1921-1922 course.

Miscellaneous.

Wolfe, Col. S. M., Finance Reserve Corps, to the city and report to Chief of Finance for duty. On July 20 he will stand relieved from further active duty in the Officers' Reserve Corps and return to his home.
Wheeler, Col. J. Jr., Adjutant General's Department, to Boston as Assistant Adjutant, First Corps Area.
Cayne, First Lt. Jacob W. A., is transferred to 5th, Camp Bragg.

Leaves.

Baker, Col. D. J., Inf., 3 months.
Oliver, Maj. F. N., Inf., 3 months.
Captains—McCormack, W. E., 10 days; McCaw, W. J., M. C., 1 month; Fairbanks, H. G., Inf., 15 days; Weeks, J. —, Cav., 15 days extension; Perkins, C. B., Veterinary Corps, 15 days.
First Lieutenants—Strahn, E. W. Inf., 3 months; Nash, V. L., Inf., 10 days; Sprague, Bryant, R. W., Inf., 1 month and 15 days.

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8:30—1,485 2 Av.: Frank Dishandar..Slight
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6:20—565 W. 145 St.....Slight
6:55—12 W. 17 St.; Pall Mall Wrist Co.....Not given
10:50—614 E. 161 St.....Not given

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—Local thundershowers Saturday and Sunday.

Florida—Local thundershowers Saturday and probably Sunday.

Extreme Northwest Florida, Alabama and Mississippi—Partly cloudy, with scattered local thundershowers Saturday and Sunday.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday; no change in temperature.

Ohio, Indiana and Michigan—Fair Saturday and Sunday; no change in temperature.

Illinois and Missouri—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Wisconsin—Fair Saturday, probably becoming unsettled Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Minnesota—Increasing cloudiness Saturday, probably followed by showers Sunday and in West Saturday; slightly warmer Saturday northwest.

Iowa—Fair Saturday; Sunday increasing cloudiness, becoming unsettled; not much change in temperature.

North Dakota—Unsettled Saturday; possibly showers; Sunday fair; cooler.

South Dakota—Unsettled Saturday and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Nebraska—Fair Saturday and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Kansas—Unsettled Saturday and Sunday; possibly showers west; not much change in temperature.

Montana—Unsettled Saturday, possibly showers by night, cooler; Sunday fair, cooler.

Wyoming—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday; possibly unsettled and cooler extreme north Sunday; cooler extreme west Saturday.

WASHINGTON, July 15—Friday night a belt of low pressure extended from the Canadian Maritime Provinces west-southwestward to Mexico, and it was flanked by a high area off the South Atlantic Coast and over the Great Lakes and the upper Mississippi Valley. Low pressure centers appeared over the West Canadian Provinces and high pressure from the North Pacific Coast.

There have been scattering local thunderstorms during the last several days from the Atlantic and Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Utah and Arizona, and fair weather in other regions. There have been local rains in the Middle Atlantic States, Ohio and Oklahoma.

Temperatures are now approaching normal generally over the United States except the Southwest, where they are somewhat above.

The outlook is for showers and thunderstorms in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and fair weather elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during Saturday and Sunday. No important temperature changes are indicated for the east half of the country during the next forecast period.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND SUNDAY.

West New York, New England, East New York and New Jersey—Fair Saturday and Sunday; no change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1921	1920		1921	1920
8 A. M. 75	70	4 P. M.	87	80
9 A. M. 74	70	5 P. M.	89	75
10 A. M. 73	71	6 P. M.	79	73
12 M. 71	71	11 P. M.	70	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; and for the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 75; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 79 degrees at 1:30 P. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 66 per cent at 8 A. M.; 54 per cent at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.84 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.80 inches.

Incoming Steamships

THE TIDES.

	Sandy Hook.		Governors Island.		Hell Gate.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
High water	5:18	5:18	5:31	5:35	1:30	5:07
	11:56	1:20	2:03	11:58	1:50	5:30

THE SUN.

	Rises.	Sets.
	A. M.	P. M.
	5:35	8:28

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Prettinghame	Southampton	July 2
Iroquois	Turks Island	July 10
Telmachus	Gibraltar	July 2
G. W. Turner	Barbados	July 11
West Jaffrey	Santos	June 28
Chattahoochee	Liverpool	June 25
Dusang	Copenhagen	July 1
Grove Hall	Philadelphia	July 13
Norman	Demerara	July 6
Franklin	Demerara	July 6
Harmodius	Buenos Aires	June 30

DUE TODAY.

Mongolia	Hamburg	July 6
Finland	Antwerp	July 7
Cuzco	Cuzco	July 7
Zulia	Curacao	July 7
Chicago City	Bristol	July 7
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	July 7
City of Chester	Port Said	June 11
City of Dunedin	Perim	June 30
Creole	Liverpool	June 30
Saxonia	Cherbourg	July 7

DUE TOMORROW.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Mulpus	Colon	July 6
Rochambeau	Havre	July 6
Willfaro	Colon	July 6

DUE TOMORROW.

Gal Djemel	Marseilles	July 8
Patria	Marseilles	June 30
Bourdonnais	Havre	July 7
Celtic	Liverpool	July 8
Pastores	Havana	July 11
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	July 14

DUE MONDAY.

Bergenafjord	Bergen	July 8
Ponce	San Juan	July 12
Yucatan	Havana	July 13
Fort Victoria	Bermuda	July 10

DUE TUESDAY.

Touraine	Havre	July 10
Patria	Genoa	July 2
Apache	Jacksonville	July 16
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 16

Outgoing Steamships Carrying Mail

SAIL TODAY.

Steamer. Destination.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.	Carries Mail For
Olympic, Southampton	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Europe, Africa, West Asia.
Lapland, Antwerp	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Europe, Africa, West Asia (specially addressed); also Belgian Congo.
Noordam, Rotterdam	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Europe, Africa, West Asia. Specially addressed parcel post for Holland.
Orepesa, Southampton	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Europe, Africa, West Asia (specially addressed).
Samland, Hamburg	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia, Poland.
Ipswich, Hamburg	10:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Germany (specially addressed).
Calamares, Colon	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Costa Rica, Nicaragua (except East Coast), Amapala City, Ecuador, Peru (except Iquitos), Bolivia and Chile. Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer), via Havana, Cristobal and Port Limon.
Ft. Hamilton, Bermuda	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Bermuda, via Hamilton.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Cuba (specially addressed only), via Havana.
San Lorenzo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Porto Rico, St. Thomas and St. Croix, via Porto Rico (specially addressed only). Curacao and Venezuela, via San Juan, Curacao, La Guayra and Puerto Cabello.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Cuba, Mexico.
Monterey, Vera Cruz, Eastern Crag, Cape York	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	South Africa. (Specially addressed only.)
Sarpico, Savastilla	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Colombia.
Tivives, Kingston	9:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Jamaica, Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, Sabador, Nicaragua, &c.
	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	

SAIL TUESDAY.

Foreign Ports—Arrivals and Departures

ARRIVED.

Steamer.	At	Date.
Bolton Castle	Yokohama	July 11
Minnekahda	Hamburg	July 11
Edward Munch	Santos	July 13
Hercegovina	Las Palmas	July 14
Zeelandia	Antwerp	July 14
York Castle	East London	July 13
Varanda	London	July 14
Missouri	London	July 14
Ocega	Queenstown	July 14
Cabo Atigal	Gibraltar	July 14
Archimedes	Manchester	July 14
Amerose	Falmouth	July 15
Chantin	Shields	July 15
Adriatic	Southampton	July 15
Francisco	Hull	July 14
La Place	Rio Janeiro	July 14
Orbita	Hamburg	July 14
Leguria	Piraeus	July 7

SAILED.

Steamer.	From	Date.
Texandren	Antwerp	July 12
W. Hardaway	Bremen	July 12
Centennial State	London	July 14
Helice	Newcastle	July 14
Aeropolis	Gibraltar	July 14
Gothland	Danzig	July 8
Bradcrive	Danzig	July 12
Regulus	Gibraltar	July 12
Mongolian Prince	Rotterdam	July 13
Schoharis	Rotterdam	July 13
Dunstan	Para	July 11
Calabria	Palermo	July 12

Other Outgoing Steamships

Steamer & Destination.	Time of Sailing. Date.	Hour.
Juliana, Cadiz	July 18	12:00 M.
Bristol City, Bristol	July 20	12:00 M.
El Mexicano, Montevideo	July 20	10:00 A.M.
Rengdui, Rio Janeiro	July 21	12:00 M.
Volhynia, London	July 21	10:00 A.M.
Clement, Mordeaux	July 22	11:00 A.M.
Oscoda, Havre	July 23	10:00 A.M.

Steamer & Destination.	Time of Sailing. Date.	Hour.
Gustavsholm, Helsingfors	July 25	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Piraeus	July 25	10:00 A.M.
Plow City, Copenhagen	July 25	11:00 A.M.
Collingsworth, Antwerp	July 25	11:00 A.M.
Eastern Sea, Rotterdam	July 25	11:00 A.M.
Aigle, Hamburg	July 25	10:00 A.M.

Transpacific Mails

Connecting mails close at the G. P. O. and City Hall Station at 7 P. M. as follows:

Japan, Korea, China, Siberia, French Indo-China, Netherlands East Indies (except Sumatra) and Philippine Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.	Empress of Russia July 16
Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China, via San Francisco	Siberia Maru July 16
Japan, Korea, Siberia, Philippine Islands and specially addressed mail for China, via San Francisco	Hawaii Maru July 18
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand and Australia, via San Francisco	Marama July 20

Pacific Mails

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, June 17; Singapore, June 17; Hongkong, June 17; Shanghai, June 24, and Yokohama, July 2—which arrived per steamer Russia, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 11, and are due in New York today.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

REAR ADMIRALS.

Bullard, W. H. G., to command Yangtze Patrol Force, Asiatic Fleet.
Beales, A. H., to command Battleship Division 5, Atlantic Fleet.

CAPTAINS.

MacDougall, W. D., to Supt. Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.
Thalgen, D. E., to Captain of Yard, Boston, Mass.
Yarnell, H. E., to Chief of Staff, Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.

COMMANDERS.

Corwin, A. A., to the Arizona as navigator.
Fewel, C. C., to home.
Hoich, A. W., to command the Luce.
Hermesch, H. H., to Naval Academy.
Sears, A. W., to command the Cassin.
Shurcliff, A. L., to home.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS.

Burroughs, E. W., to instruction, Vibrations Specialty Company, Philadelphia.
Daming, R. S., to duty under instruction, Vibrations Specialty Company, Philadelphia.
Esler, J. K., to Receiving Ship at New York.
Gray, A. H., to the Utah as First Lieutenant.
Hilen, M. B., resignation accepted.
Jones, H. A., to command the Buchanan.
Loftin, P., to the Isabel and in command when commissioned.
Pillsbury, H. W., to Receiving Ship at New York.
Braddock, T. G., to the Vestal.
Wilson, J. M., to duty under instruction, Vibrations Specialty Company, Philadelphia.
Woods, W. H., to home.

LIEUTENANTS.

Bridges, A. C., to Navy Yard, Boston, under instruction in accounting office.
Buckley, J. M., to the Baltimore.
Clayton, M. B., resignation accepted.
Fuehsler, W. M., to the Barney.
Kilkinney, W. J., resignation accepted.
Muenzer, H., to the Pueblo.
O'Connor, W. E., to Navy Yard, New York.
Sabelstrom, G., to Receiving Ship at Boston.
Shubert, R. H., to command the Eagle No. 60.
Stein, J. C., to home.
Stevenson, C. W., to duty with Board of Survey, Appraisal and Sale, Fourth Naval District.
Dunn, W. M.; Elmore, B.; Lowell, C. H.; Matheny, D. C.; Pettit, O. J., and Wood, L. N., to home.

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WHITE STAR

Sailings Pier 59-60, North River, New York, 10 A.M. (daylight saving) unless specified.

Baltic	to Liverpool	July 23 Aug. 20 Sept. 17
Cedric		July 30 Aug. 27, Sept. 24
Olympic	to Cherbourg	12 P.M. July 14 Aug. 13 Sept. 9
Adriatic	Southampton	Aug. 3 Aug. 31 Oct. 5

Mediterranean Service.
Boston—New York—Naples—Piraeus—Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa
Canopic ..... 11 A.M. Aug. 6 Sept. 28
Cretic ..... 11 A.M. Sept. 7

RED STAR LINE

Lapland	Plymouth	July 16 Aug. 20 Sept. 24
Finland	Cherbourg	July 23 Aug. 27 Oct. 1
Zeeland	Antwerp	Aug. 6 Sept. 10 Oct. 15
Kroonland		Aug. 13 Sept. 17 Oct. 22
Samland	Hamburg	(2d class only), July 19
Gothland	Libau, Danzig	(2d class only), July 29

AMERICAN LINE

Mongolia	Hamburg	(July 23 Sept. 3 —
Manchuria	via Cherbourg	Aug. 25 — Aug. 11

*Calls at Vigo, Cherbourg, Danzig and Hamburg.
Minnekahda (Hamburg & Danzig)..... Aug. 11

International Mercantile Marine Company
116 Steamers—1,250,000 Tons
9 Broadway, N. Y., or Local Agents

CUNARD ANCHOR

Passenger and Freight Services

CHERBOURG AND SOUTHAMPTON
AQUITANIA ..... July 26 Aug. 23 Sept. 13
MAURETANIA ..... Aug. 11 Sept. 8 Sept. 29
BERENGARIA ..... Aug. 18 Sept. 22 Oct. 20

LIVERPOOL
CARMANIA ..... July 16 Aug. 13 Sept. 10
ETRURIA (new) ..... Aug. 20 Aug. 27 Nov. 1
CARONIA ..... Sept. 3 Sept. 24
SCYTHIA (new) ..... Sept. 6 Oct. 11 Nov. 12

PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG AND FANZIG
SAXONIA ..... July 23
LONDONDERRY AND GLASGOW
COLUMBIA ..... July 16 Aug. 13 Sept. 10
HIBERNIA (new) ..... July 30 Aug. 27 Sept. 24
ALGERIA ..... Aug. 20 Oct. 4
VIGO, GIBRALTAR, PATRAS, DEBROVNIK, TRIESTE AND FIUME
CALABRIA ..... Aug. 6
HAMBURG AND DANZIG.
PANNONIA ..... Aug. 18
BOSTON TO LONDONDERRY AND GLASGOW
ASSYRIA ..... Aug. 13
Cunard and Anchor Steam Ship Lines, 25 Broadway, New York

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100% Service — 100% Service

NEW YORK TO EUROPE
Sailings from Pier 74, 44th St., N. R.
S.S. America and Geo. Washington suspended.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN
AMERICA: July 26—Aug. 27—Sept. 28
GEORGE WASHINGTON: Aug. 3—Sept. 3
PLYMOUTH—BOULOGNE—LONDON
Now—Luxurious—Comfortable
CENTENNIAL STATE: July 30—
OLD NORTH STATE: Aug. 16—Sept. 30
BREMEN—DANZIG
POTOMAC: Aug. 16—Sept. 23
PRINCESS MATOIKA: Aug. 23—Oct. 5
HUDSON: Aug. 30—
NEW YORK—BOSTON—NAPLES—GENOA
POCAHONTAS:
U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
45 BROADWAY 1200 Whitehall

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK TO ROTTERDAM
VIA
PLYMOUTH, BOULOGNE-SUR-MER
11 A. M. Eastern Standard Time
Noordam..... 11 A.M. July 16 Aug. 20 Sept. 24
Rotterdam..... 11 A.M. July 30 Sept. 3 Oct. 8
Ryndam..... 11 A.M. Aug. 6 Sept. 10 Oct. 15
Amsterdam..... 11 A.M. Aug. 13 Sept. 17 Oct. 22
General Passenger Office, 24 State St., N.Y.

WARD LINE

Direct weekly service—New York to
HAVANA
AND POINTS IN CUBA
MEXICO
VERA CRUZ TAMPICO
For information address
NEW YORK & CUBA MAIL S. S. CO.
Pier of Wall St., N. Y. Tel. John 4800

FRENCH LINE

New York—Havre—Paris
LAFAYETTE ..... July 23 Aug. 27 Oct. 1
LA TOURAINE ..... July 30 Sept. 3 Oct. 8
PARIS ..... July 30 Aug. 17 Sept. 14
CHICAGO ..... July 30 Aug. 27 Sept. 28
LAFAYETTE ..... Aug. 6 Sept. 10 Oct. 15
LEOPOLDINA ..... Aug. 3 Sept. 1 Sept. 29
FRANCE ..... Aug. 6 Aug. 20 Sept. 23
LA LORRAINE ..... Aug. 6 Sept. 9 Oct. 7
LA SAVOIE ..... Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Nov. 12
Havre—Hamburg—Danzig
NIAGARA ..... Sept. 5 Nov. 5
New York—Vigo—Havre
LA BOURDONNAIS ..... July 28 Aug. 30 Oct. 4
ROUSSILLON ..... Sept.

Grand Jury Considers Presence in Saloon or Bailing of Accused Employe as Evidence.

DRUG STORE CASE ON TRIAL

First of the Kind Before a Jury—Magistrate Lectures Detective Who Accused Ex-Alderman.

The July Extraordinary Grand Jury of the Supreme Court has set a precedent in the handling of liquor cases, according to Assistant District Attorney William P. Ryan. When the evidence against a bartender indicates that the owner of the saloon had been around the premises just before the alleged violation of the law by the bartender, or had furnished bail for the bartender, the Grand Jury has asked that the District Attorney's office draw a bill of indictment against the owner for illegal possession of liquor. The first action against an owner who had acted as bondsman for his bartender was taken yesterday, Mr. Ryan said.

The present Grand Jury, Mr. Ryan said, is also making a record in the number of indictments returned. In the last two days fifteen indictments were returned out of twenty-two cases presented.

The first trial involving a drug store was begun yesterday. Moe Sugarman of 460 West 145th Street, clerk in a drug store at 2,456 Seventh Avenue, is charged with having sold a pint of whisky without a prescription to detectives. The case will go to the jury on Monday. It was brought out that because of the arrest of the drug clerk the landlord had sought in the Seventh District Municipal Court to break the lease, but the tenants won the case.

James Droogan, saloon keeper at 1,308 Amsterdam Avenue, and his bartender, Owen Martin, pleaded guilty to charges of selling and possessing liquors before Justice Henry V. Borst. They will be sentenced Monday.

Ogden Reid of The New York Tribune had restored to him yesterday, through an order of Justice Borst, the forty-one cases of whisky which the police seized a few months ago when they arrested William Weiss, who was conveying the liquor from Mr. Reid's city residence to his country home. It was shown in the Magistrate's Court that Weiss had no authority from Mr. Reid to remove the liquor.

Justice Borst also ordered the return of twenty-five barrels of sacramental wine to the Rev. Hyman Kaufpur. The wine was taken from a synagogue at 8 East 113th Street by the police on May 6. The rabbi testified that the Federal authorities had granted him a permit to handle the wine, which he had failed to register with the county authorities.

Magistrate William A. Sweetser, in the Harlem Court, scored police officers who enter and search premises, for liquors without a search warrant. James McNulty, a former Alderman, was charged with violating the dry laws. He was in charge of a saloon at 2,009 Lexington Avenue when Detective Arnold J. Bolger went behind the bar and found six ounces of alleged whisky in a flask.

Asked by the Magistrate why he went into this particular saloon, Bolger replied that he had a "pretty good suspicion" and the proof of it was that he did find whisky there.

"You had no right to go in there," Magistrate Sweetser said. "No policeman is justified in invading any one's premises merely because the peculiarities of his mind give him a small suspicion there is liquor there. You are throwing out cases like this by the dozen. I'm not going to expend the taxpayers' money with cases of this kind."

John Piazzo of Piazzo Brothers, wholesale liquor dealers of 172 Boerum Street, Brooklyn, was held in $5,000 bail by United States Commissioner Barmore on a charge of conspiring to violate the prohibition laws. He was arrested Thursday when his place was raided and 87 barrels of whisky seized. The use of forged permits was charged.

Before County Judge Macmahon, in Brooklyn, sixty-seven defendants indicted for violations of the Mullen-Gage law pleaded not guilty. Three pleaded guilty to having liquor in their possession. They were Joseph McMulkin, 129 Third Street, Long Island City; Joseph Judas, 1,297 Fulton Street, and Frank Marani, 48 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn. They will be sentenced Monday.

Judge Garvin signed an order for the transfer of Violet H. Barron of 1,223 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, owner of Arcadia Hall, to Youngstown, Ohio, to answer charges in connection with alleged violations of the Volstead act. Peter McCabe, counsel for Barron, immediately applied for a writ of habeas corpus to fight the transfer order. It is alleged that in addition to handling whisky, Barron attempted to bribe David Scott, Director of Public Safety of Youngstown.

Twenty-one barrels containing 658 gallons of wine were seized by the police last night in the cellar in the rear of a grocery store at 202 East 113th Street. They seized a quantity of mash and a wine press.

Camillo Nufrio of 252 Mott Street was arrested, charged with violating the State dry laws in having wine and mash in his possession, on a warrant signed by Justice Finch of the Supreme Court. The raid was made by Detectives Lovett, Franklin and Burns of Inspector Underhill's staff.

NEW RUM RULING IN FORCE.

Customs Officials Still in Doubt on Bars of Foreign Ships.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Shipments of intoxicating liquors entering the ports of the United States or crossing the Canadian or Mexican borders without a permit are subject to seizure by customs officers under orders effective today. The orders put in force the ruling by Attorney General Daugherty, upholding an opinion by former Attorney General Palmer, that transshipment of liquors from one foreign country to another by way of this country is in violation of the Prohibition law.

There is still some uncertainty as to the effect of the ruling on liquor brought into American ports on foreign ships under certain circumstances, however. Officials said, adding that to clear up those points another opinion would be asked of Mr. Daugherty.

Particularly, it was asserted, the Customs Service wishes to know how it shall regard liquor in the bars of foreign passenger liners which has hitherto been considered as "sea stores," that is carried by a foreign ship for use of its crew only, and how the law applies to a foreign ship which merely enters an American harbor to coal and does not make an entry with the Custom House. Pending further ruling officials said the customs regulations would apply only to cargoes of intoxicants which are intended for transhipment to a foreign destination.

ARREST REVENUE AGENT.

Weehawken Man Is Held Under $5,000 Bail for Embezzlement.

William Taaffe of 450 Boulevard East, Weehawken, recently a field agent of the Internal Revenue Department, was held by United States Commissioner Charles E. Hendrickson, in Jersey City, yesterday, under $5,000 bail to appear before Judge Lynch in Newark, Monday, to plead to three indictments for embezzlement returned by the Federal Grand Jury at Newark last Tuesday.

The indictments charge Taaffe with appropriating tax money collected at a boxing match in North Hudson, with defrauding the Government of luxury taxes and with accepting a bribe in connection with the understanding that he would reduce the furrier's tax payment to the Government.

DETECTIVE'S OFF DAY BUSY.

Hears Alleged Burglar in Apartment Above and Nabs Intruder.

Detective Frank Lemmer, attached to the Coney Island district, had a day off yesterday which he had intended to spend quietly in his home at 618 West 114th Street. Instead he captured an alleged burglar in the apartment house and had to spend the rest of his holiday in the interests of public safety.

Lemmer was reading in his apartment when he heard footsteps in the apartment above. Remembering that John Inskit, the tenant, was out of town with his family, Lemmer decided that a burglar had forced an entrance. The detective concluded that the dumb waiter was the probable method of entrance. He induced a neighbor to rattle the door of the Inskit apartment while he went down into the cellar to await results.

He got results in a few minutes. The dumb waiter descended. When the door opened a man stepped out, later giving the name of Arthur Barrelff of 241 East Seventy-eighth Street. Barrelff started to run, but gave up when he found himself confronted with the detective's pistol. When searched, two gold watches and chains and a set of gold studs and cuff links were found on Barrelff, according to the police. Neighbors said that the articles were the property of Inskit. Barrelff was taken to the West 125th Street Station on a charge of burglary.

BANK THIEF SENTENCED.

Violinist Who Stole $13,000 for Career Goes to Elmira.

Rinaldo Sidoli, 20 years old, of 856 Second Avenue, was sentenced to Elmira Reformatory yesterday by Judge McIntyre in General Sessions, after he had pleaded guilty to the theft last January of Liberty bonds, valued at $13,000, from the National Park Bank at 214 Broadway, where he was employed as a clerk.

When arrested several weeks ago, Sidoli told the detectives that he aspired to a career as a violinist, and that he purchased two violins for $2,700 out of the money he obtained through the sale of the Liberty bonds. He said he gave a concert with the violins in Aeolian Hall, on which he lavished part of the proceeds of the theft, gave his father $500 and spent the rest of the money in "having a good time."

Judge McIntyre was informed that the father had returned the $500 to the bank and that the two violins also had been handed over to his former employers. Judge McIntyre told Sidoli that he must make restitution to the bank after his release from the reformatory.

FREE HUSBAND, HOLD WIFE.

Bank Clerk Discharged in Hearing on Counterfeit Charge.

Walter Moran, 20 years old, a clerk in the Bowery Bank, who was arrested on July 7 in connection with an alleged counterfeiting of small notes, was discharged from custody yesterday by United States Commissioner Charles Hendrickson in Jersey City. His wife, Mrs. Mary Moran, who was arrested on the same day in a Jersey City department store, where, it was alleged, she presented a one-dollar note raised to $10 by the pasting of ciphers over the corners, was held in $500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mrs. Moran said she received the note in a store in Third Avenue in this city. The police said that when they visited the Moran home they found two clipped corners from five-dollar notes. In dismissing Moran, the Commissioner held that there was no evidence to implicate him.

INDIAN SNIPER IS STRANDED.

Won Many Medals in France and Now Gets Vaudeville Job in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 15.—Na-Hiv-A-Ta, or in A. E. F. language, Indian Joe, famous sniper with the American Army during the World War and possessor of the Distinguished Service Medal, the Croix de Guerre with palms, two other medals and a citation from Marshal Petain, found himself stranded here today.

He was on his way back to the Pine Creek Reservation, Porcupine Ridge, S. D.

The Volunteers of America and legionnaires came to his aid, and he accepted, for the time, a vaudeville position in a local amusement park. Joe spent twenty-seven months overseas.

HEADLESS BODY FOUND.

Police Seek Oregon Dentist on Theory It Is Plot to Get Insurance.

ROSEBERG, Ore., July 15.—The police were today seeking Dr. R. M. Brumfield a dentist who is missing, following the finding of a headless body under Brumfield's wrecked and burned automobile. Two identifications of the body were made, one by the dentist's wife and another by friends of Dennis Russell, a boarder.

Sheriff Stamer said the warrant was issued on the theory that Brumfield, who was insured for $26,000 against death and accident, was heavily involved financially; and had slain Russell and hauled the body to the place where it was found and then blown off the head with a stick of cynamite after placing his own ring and other identifying articles on the body.

DERANGED, THREW OUT GEM.

Doctor Advertises for Patient's Diamond Ring, Thrown From Taxi.

The act of a mentally deranged woman in throwing a diamond ring from a taxicab window on Central Park West early Thursday morning has led her physician, Dr. Henry P. de Forest of 71 Central Park West, to advertise for the recovery of the ring. He said last night that the woman, whose name he would not divulge, was taking a ride with her husband when the seizure occurred.

"They were directly opposite my home when it happened," he said, "and the husband brought her in here to me. She was violently deranged, and is now in a sanitarium. The ring was worth several hundred dollars, and I hope that the finder will return it."

Brings a Court Rebuke After Their Arrest.

A public bathing beach is no place for a husband to hug and kiss his wife, Recorder Alfred Mills of North Bergen, N. J., ruled last night, when he found Matthew Marquard and his wife, Lillian, of 305 Union Street, Union Hill, guilty of disorderly conduct. They had engaged in a public demonstration of their affections at the swimming pool in Columbia Park, North Bergen, on Thursday night. He let the couple off with a suspended sentence.

"It is rather unusual these days to see a man kissing his wife," Recorder Mills remarked. "It is nothing unusual to see a man kissing another man's wife or a woman kissing another woman's husband, but for a man to hug and kiss his own wife is unusual." The Recorder added that it was highly commendable for a husband to hug and kiss his wife, but that a public bathing beach was not the place to do it.

Mr. and Mrs. Marquard, who have been married two years, were frolicking on the beach after a swim in the pool, when their lovemaking attracted the attention of Special Officer Malits. Mr. Marquard admitted in court that they were playing leap frog and that he had sat on his wife's lap and hugged and kissed her. They continued their display of affection despite the warning of the officer, and after they had donned their street clothing, were taken to the North Bergen Station and registered as disorderly persons.

Still Seeking Colored Linens.

The popularity of gingham dresses has caused a run on colored dress linens that even now, despite the lateness of the wholesale season, continues so active that it cannot be met in full. Brown, green and orchid goods of this character are most in demand, but a nice business in white and tan and yoke linens could also be done were they to be had. Household linens are also selling here when offered at figures which will permit their being retailed at popular prices. The reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages of the Belfast linen weavers that goes into effect on Monday is not expected here to have any material effect in stimulating demand from importers in this country.

Call for Diamonds Improving.

Among the several things pointing to a revival of the gem business in this country is the growing demand here for fine diamonds in sizes ranging upward of a carat. A well-known local diamond merchant, who is known to sell for the European markets, asserted yesterday that this demand frequently includes stones running up to five and six carats in weight. In some instances, he said, diamonds as heavy as ten carats are asked for. So few are stocks of fine diamonds of all sizes here now that the call for them has forced American dealers to operate in the Amsterdam and Antwerp markets. About forty of them are now abroad on buying trips.

Gray Goods Have Big Day.

Yesterday was one of the most active days the local gray goods market has seen for some time. Large quantities of Southern 38½-inch 60-48 printcloths were let out at 5¼ cents, as were similar lots of 39-inch 56-44s at 4¼ cents. The latter figure had previously been the one obtained only for Eastern makes of this construction. Other printcloth sales included 39-inch 68-72s at 6 cents and 38½-inch 64-60s at 6¼ cents. In the sheetings a large business was reported in 8.50s at 4¾ cents for shipment through the rest of this month and early August. Fruit-of-the-loom 56-60s were sold on the bases of 7¼ cents net and 7½ cents, with terms. For 48-square four-yard sheetings and 6.10s buyers paid 6 and 4½ cents, respectively.

Vicious Circle Continues.

Although there have been wage reductions as well as price reductions, it is held by retail store men now here for Fall buying that further readjustments will have to be made before business can see plain sailing ahead. They admit the problem, however, still remains a vicious circle. People would buy more merchandise, it is explained, if prices were lower, but prices cannot be lower unless further wage cuts are instituted. When the full advantage of lower costs come to the public through the different markets, it is believed that labor will be less obstinate against reductions. Merchants hold that the next few months will make plainer this buying advantage to the consumer and allow for further wage adjustments.

Less Sales During Fall.

As retail stores have decided to make closer prices for the Fall, it is quite the general opinion among wholesalers that fewer sales will be seen through the season. It is explained that an intensive sale effort was necessary during the liquidation period in order to clear away higher cost merchandise. With these stocks sold out, retail stores will be able to devote more attention to the distribution of regular lines in distinction to the typical sale merchandise. More frequent purchases in small amounts will also not leave much in the way of surpluses to be sold at reduced prices. It is noted that merchants are beginning to realize that their former record volume cannot be maintained in the fact of depreciated values.

Conservative Garment Buying.

Buying of Fall garments for women, just under way, is being done on a very conservative basis. Styles and numbers are being noted in many cases by visiting retailers, who promise orders later on. Some, in fact, are confining their present trips to getting information and picking up a little merchandise requirements for immediate use. This immediate order business is what is keeping the industry fairly active at the present time and enabling some houses to reach their last year's total of volumes. Prices on the new garments seem to satisfy buyers chiefly because they agree with manufacturers that further cuts do not appear possible. Forward garment business for the new season will be small, it is believed, until the retailers are able to get a line on public response to new values.

Spangles and Laces.

Among the foreign fashion tendencies especially noted by buyers who have just returned from abroad, the vogue for spangles usually receives first mention. Spangled girdles are promised a very popular run. They will be worn with evening gown and street dresses. Spangled robes also participate in this newly established fashion. Lace are expected to be introduced to a wider use by reason of the demand for spangles.

Chiffon Velvet Featured.

For Fall it is believed that chiffon velvet will be among the most featured fabrics in women's wear. Its development is sponsored by the French, who are using the fabric for capes, coats and dresses. American buyers are understood to have eagerly taken up the cloth in the best types of garment. Not so much has been heard of it in the domestic fabric market, although the more exclusive manufacturers have played it up rather strongly in their new lines.

The Collieries Continue Busy.

In spite of the difficulty of moving certain sizes, Seward's Journal will say today the anthracite collieries are still running steadily except where suspensions have been brought about by labor troubles or the need of repairs. How long they can continue is a question, but so far the demand has shown unexpected vitality, and general curtailment has been postponed longer than seemed likely a month ago. While the volume of buying has not increased materially, some bituminous shippers report having done a little more business this week.

Jewelry Collections Are Better.

One of the best signs of the recovery of the retail jewelry business which the local wholesale trade has seen for some time is the improvement in collections of late. This, it is said here, is positive proof that the retailers are doing business. Coupled with the fact that there has not been a great deal of buying for stock on the part of the retail trade for some time, this presages active purchasing during the early Fall, when it comes time to replenish supplies to meet the demands of the holiday trade. The higher-priced jewelry, the call for flexible bracelets of platinum, set with precious stones, continues the feature. Platinum prices lately have been readjusted to these bases: Soft metal, $72 an ounce; medium, $80 an ounce, and hard, $90.

12 POLICEMEN PROMOTED.

Five Are Made Lieutenants and Seven Named as Sergeants.

Five sergeants were raised to the rank of Lieutenant and seven patrolmen were made sergeants yesterday by Police Commissioner Enright. The new Lieutenants were Charles J. Saich of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, Martin B. Burke of the Classon Avenue (Brooklyn) Station, Bernard Starkey of the Rockaway Beach Station, Thomas E. Rand of the Detective Division and George Darrow of the Traffic Division.

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BUSINESS RECORDS

Failures of the Week.

Bradstreet's reports 310 failures for the United States for the week, against 256 for the previous week, and 139, 90, 172, 241 for the corresponding weeks, 1920 to 1917. The New England States had 30, Middle 57, Western 50, Northwestern 8, Southern 69, Far Western 18. Canada had 44 failures for the week, against 32 for the preceding week. In the United States about 74.8 per cent. of the concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less and 18 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital:

	This Week.	Last Year Week.	Ago.
Apples, econ., bbl.	6.00	6.00	3....
Beans, lb.	6.00	6.00	11.50
Butter, cream., ex., lb.	.41	.38	.35½
Butter, St. D., c. to f., lb.	.34	.30	.34
Cabbage, per bbl.	1.25	1.50	1.50
Cheese, f. m., fl., lb.	.19	.17½	.17½
Codfish, Gd. Banks, 100 lbs.	12.50	12.50	13.00
Coffee, San. No. 1, lb.	.09¼	.09¼	.10¼
Eggs, Ir. gath., fcs., doz.	.31	.31	.45
Onions, bag	1.25	1.25	2.00
Peas, Scotch, 100 lbs.	4.25	3.50	6.50
Potatoes, per bbl.	2.00	3.00	10.50
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.06½	.06½	.04½
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.13	.13	.19
Tea, Japan, best, lb.	.30	.53	.65
Tobacco, 1402 plug, lb.	.15	.14	.17½
Beef, live, 100 lbs.	7.00	6.25	11.50
Hams, big., in tcs., lb.	.21½	.21½	.31½
Hogs, live, 100 lbs.	9.75	9.50	14.90
Sheep, live, 100 lbs.	6.50	6.50	10.00
Barley, malting, bu.	.82	.77	1.50
Hay, No. 1, 100 lbs.	1.50	1.25	2.10
Hay, No. 2, bu.	1.40	1.30	2.00
Aluminum, pig, lb.	.22½	.22	.32
Copper, electro., lb.	.12¾	.12¾	.10
Spelter, lb.	.04.5	.04.7	.08¼
Brown Sheet., std., yd.	.06¾	.06¾	.08
Cloths, 54-60, yd.	.06¾	.06¾	.08
Hides, pack., No. 1, lb.	.13	.14	.20
Hides, cows, hvy., lb.	.11	.11	.14
Leath., h[illegible], No. 1, lb.	.28	.28	.32
Leath., un. bks., fr., lb.	.40	.40	.75
Rubber, up-riv., fine, lb.	.15¾	.15¾	.14¾
Plan, 1st latex cr., lb.	.16	.15	.25
Silk, China, st. fil., 1st., lb.	7.00	6.80	8.50
Silk, Japan, fil., No. 1, Sinshiu, lb.	6.00	5.75	6.80
Wool, dom. av. 98 quo. lb.	.40.2	.40.7	....
Woolens, Nominal.			

Eighteen of the twenty-three changes shown in the foodstuffs this week were upward. Among the features were the advances of 75 and 50 cents a barrel, respectively, in Spring patent and Winter patent flours in this market. Bacon and Middle Western lard were also higher here, but the price of hams did not change. Live sheep and mess pork did not change at Chicago, but live hogs and beef, as well as short ribs, were higher.

Excepting for the best Western eggs, which fell off 2 cents a dozen during the week, all of the changes in the local dairy products list were again upward. The fancy nearby was up 4 cents a dozen and are now only 12 cents under the corresponding 1920 mark. Butter showed advances ranging from 3 to 4 cents a pound for the week, and the best and undergrades of cheese moved upward. Neither the listed fresh nor dried fruits showed change this week, and the only revisions record in the vegetables were a rise in Scotch peas and a break of 25 cents a barrel in cabbage.

Coffees and teas had a featureless week, but both fine granulated and the best raw sugars were quoted higher again. The spice list, with declines in mace, nutmegs and ginger, was the weakest division of the foodstuffs, but it also showed advances in Zanzibar cloves and in black and white Singapore peppers.

The grains list returned a solid advance for the week, but almost the reverse was true of the metals, in which the movings made by the cautious and advance indicated in Dun's wholesale price list this week were unusual for two reasons. The first is that they were more nearly divided equally than has been the case for some time, and the second is that they showed rises in the foodstuffs which outnumbered the declines by nearly four to one. Marked price weakness in the metals, at least numerically, was apparent. In the general list there were 23 advances and 44 declines, against 25 advances and 42 declines a week ago.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on selected standard commodities this week. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for this week and the corresponding week a year ago:

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In Town.

THE WILCOX & WHITE CO.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Wilcox & White Co., manufacturers of player pianos and actions, of 450 Fifth Avenue and Meriden, Conn., by these creditors: Emma C. Moore, $73,000; Charles H. Warfield, $5,000; M. C. Lazarus, $170. Judge Knox appointed William C. Fitts and Jacob H. Shafter receivers under $25,000 bond and authorized them to borrow $10,000 to operate the business.

F. G. SMITH, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against F. G. Smith, Inc., manufacturers of pianos, of 450 Fifth Avenue, Meriden, Conn., and Leominster, Mass., by these creditors: Emma C. Moore, $73,000; Charles H. Warfield, $5,000; M. C. Lazarus, $137. Judge Knox appointed William C. Fitts and Jacob H. Shafter receivers under $25,000 bond and authorized them to borrow $10,000 to operate the business. The corporation admitted its inability to pay its debts.

JEWISH BOOK AGENCY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Jewish Book Agency, Inc., book publishers, at 261 East Broadway, by these creditors: Max Stark, $200; Harry Nussbaum, $300; Samuel Shilonsky, $578. It is stated the liabilities are about $40,000 and the assets about $5,000. Judge Knox appointed Samuel Hershenstein receiver under $5,000 bond.

CONTINENTAL SUPPLY CO.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Rosalee De La Rosa, doing business as Continental Supply Co., exporters, of 395 Broadway, by these creditors: Louis Diamond, $300; A. S. Goldman Co., $18; Neverast Hosiery Mills, $900.

LEONE PIERO RICCI.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Leone Piero Ricci, antiques, at 15 West Forty-seventh Street, by these creditors: Pedro Ruiz & Sons, $4,670; Pedro Ruiz, $1,257; Samuel S. Giles, $12. It is stated the liabilities are about $80,000 and assets about $15,000. Judge Knox appointed Percival E. Jackson receiver under $7,500 bond.

DIXIE DOUGHNUT SHOP, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Dixie Doughnut Shop, Inc., at 324 West Fifty-second Street, by these creditors: Max Cohen, $685; Isaac Bick, $185. It is stated the liabilities are about $15,000 and assets about $1,000.

THE STEINER-KRANZ CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Steiner-Kranz Co., Inc., buttons and braids, at 128 West Thirty-second Street, by these creditors: William Ehrensall, $103; David Hirschman, $1,000; Charles Messinger, $1,000.

DE WELLES CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against De Welles Co., Inc., dress manufacturers, at 13 West Forty-sixth Street, by these creditors: Claflin's, Inc., $1,017; Rusch & Co., $621; Straus-Tomlin Co., Inc., $52. The corporation made an assignment on July 2.

NYDICK & CO.—Harry A. Nydick, Daniel Gleich and Eugene J. Cellar, doing business as Nydick & Co., at 45 William Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday listing liabilities of $28,274 and assets of $2,669. Principal creditors listed are: Chemical National Bank, $6,600; Gastano De Cinca & Co., $6,905; E. H. Boocieri & Co., $2,695; I. Herz, $3,573.

ARTHUR WEINSTEIN—Judge Knox yesterday appointed Herman Wilt receiver for Arthur Weinstein, grocer, at 402 Manhattan Avenue, under $500 bond.

ALLERTON STEAM LAUNDRY, INC., of 132 East Twenty-eighth Street, filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday listing liabilities of $35,589 and assets of $692. Principal creditors listed are: G. T. Stockham, $5,000; W. Kashner, $3,100; I. Lent, $4,337; Asher Manufacturing Company, $3,400 (secured claim).

MELTZER & FLAUM—Judge Knox yesterday dismissed the petition in bankruptcy which was filed on May 5 against Meltzer & Flaum, jobbers in women's hats at 696 Broadway.

NATIONAL CONDUIT AND CABLE CO., INC.—Judge Knox yesterday appointed Clarence G. Galston receiver of the National Conduit and Cable Company, Inc., with plant at Hastings-on-Hudson. Under a bond of $50,000, in a suit brought by John B. Post, a stockholder and holder of $162,900 worth of 6 per cent. gold bonds issued by the corporation. The complaint states that the corporation floated a bond issue of $5,000,000 in April, 1917, which was secured by a mortgage on the property. It is stated that the corporation is without funds or resources to pay the principal and accrued interest on these outstanding bonds, which aggregate $4,217,500; and current liabilities, which are not stated in the complaint. The net quick assets of the corporation on Dec. 31 last were estimated at $3,880,197, the complaint states, but since that time it is said these assets have depreciated to the extent of $500,000. Refinancing plans, which the management of the corporation which aggregate tempting to carry out for several months, did not secure the support of the majority of the stockholders, and made a receivership necessary. Charles J. Seaman is counsel for Gans & Egan, Inc., Star Corrugated Box Co., Inc.

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150 Gillette Safety Razor
35 Home Insurance
200 Lord & Taylor 1st Pfd.
50 Old Dominion S. S.
50 Pneumatic Fuel Com.
100 Solidarf Electric Com. & Pfd.
100 Thompson-Starrett Com.
100 Vulcan Detinning Com. & Pfd.

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25 Guaranty Trust Stock
25 Gillette Safety Razor
100 Glens Falls Insurance
100 Hazard-Kendall Com.
100 J. G. Brill Common
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DIVIDENDS.

Gillette Safety Razor Co.

The Board of Directors have today declared a quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share, payable from the surplus of the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass., on September 15th, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 30th, 1921.

FRANK J. FAHEY, Treasurer.
Boston, July 13th, 1921.

The International Nickel Co.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half (1½) per cent. on Preferred Stock has been declared this day, payable August 1, 1921, to the Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business July 15, 1921.

JAMES L. ASHLEY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

New York, July 11, 1921.

IDAHO POWER COMPANY.

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 19.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Idaho Power Company has been declared, payable August 1, 1921, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business July 18, 1921.

A. E. JANSSEN, Treasurer.

The Board of Directors of the Morris Plan Company of New York, at its meeting held July 14th, declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) payable August 1st to stockholders of record July 25th, 1921.

The books of the Company will be closed from July 25th, through July 31st, 1921.

H. B. JACKSON, Secretary.

THE LOWELL ELEC. LIGHT CORP.
Dividend No. 101.

A $3.50 quarterly dividend is payable AUGUST 1 to Stockholders of record JULY 16.

STONE & WEBSTER, INC., TRANSFER AGENT.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of New York, No. 114 Fifth Avenue, New York City, July 14th, 1921.

A dividend of Five per cent. (5%) has this day been declared.

WHITNEY PALACHE, President.

SIERRA PACIFIC ELECTRIC CO.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 48

A $1.50 quarterly dividend is payable AUGUST 1, to Stockholders of record JULY 15, 1921.

STONE & WEBSTER, Inc., General Manager.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of McGLINN & CO., with offices at 61 Broadway and 44th Street, and 5th Avenue, New York City; 53 State Street, Boston, Mass., Salem, Mass., and 300 Widener Building, Philadelphia, Pa., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

W. J. McGLINN,
J. RUSSELL BUTLER,
WARREN ACKERMAN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned on this day formed a new co-partnership under the firm name of McGlinn & Co., and will conduct a general stock brokerage and investment securities business at 61 Broadway and 44th Street, 5th Avenue, New York City; 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.; Salem, Mass., and 300 Widener Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

WILLIAM J. McGLINN,
J. RUSSELL BUTLER,
ALEXANDER J. McCONNELL,
CHARLES A. ZUBROD.

FLAYBERG & BECKER—PLEASE TAKE notice that the partnership consisting of IRVING FLAMBERG and EDWIN F. BECKER, doing business under the firm name of FLAMBERG & BECKER, at No. 105 East 125th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 4th day of March, 1921, and that the assets and liabilities of the said Copartnership were taken over by THE BUD SHOPS, INC., it continuing to do business at the said premises.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The Firm of Cohen & Gold has this day, July 15, dissolved partnership, and Mr. Philip Gold will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Mr. Jack Gold for the firm of Cohen & Gold.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Heaviness in Stock Market Prices—Marks Hold Firm, but Sterling Declines.

The hesitant course which stock market prices have evidenced for the last several days developed yesterday into a distinct downward trend, even though in the main recessions were not large. Transactions were once again at a low level, and unquestionably most of the pressure exerted came from speculators for the decline. Particular heaviness developed in the steel shares, with Steel common ending the day at a price that was only a little better than the low for the year. Certain of the specialties lost from one to two points, and the railroad list was also reactionary.

It appeared that the unsettlement of the steel group had an adverse effect on the entire market, although the decline in the steel shares was attributable to specific conditions, none of which were new to the financial district. It could hardly be expected that the steel business would show distinct signs of improvement at this period of the year, and so far as decreased earnings in the first two quarters of the year are concerned, there could have been no other interpretation of the steady curtailment of manufacturing activities than that it would produce just this result. However, traders were apparently endeavoring to discount unfavorable statements anticipated as a sequel to the setting forth of the earnings of the Lackawanna Steel Company a day or two ago.

Taking the market as a whole, the greater curtailment of operations appears to arise from two causes; the one a lack of belief on the part of the public that the time is ripe for stock market transactions; the other that the professionals are a bit reluctant to assume heavy commitments on the short side in view of the lack of floating supply of stock on any upturn. Such a condition makes for dwindling activity and narrow price changes. How much of a short interest is present in the market now can be nothing more than sheer guesswork. Presumably there was a big depletion of short contracts by covering during the rise of some days ago, and it is doubtful whether new short lines were put out in anywhere near the volume that they were withdrawn.

The foreign exchange market again showed an easing off in rates. Sterling closed at $3.62½, a decline of nearly 2 cents. Exchange on Rome, Paris and Amsterdam was also reactionary. At the low for the day, $3.61⅝, sterling was only 8⅝ cents above the low for the year made during the first week in January. The outstanding exception to the weakness in Continental rates was in the case of marks, which were practically unchanged from the preceding day. This strength, in contradistinction to the course of other leading rates, appears as further evidence of Germany's activities in the exchange market, in connection with the forthcoming reparations payment, and the success which has attended her endeavors to secure credit.

Exchange on the South American points continues weak. The difficulties as to the credit situation, from all reports, have not been overcome, and there has been the drawing back of American goods from South American markets where that was possible.

Advances in wheat and cotton were attributable, in part, to unfavorable weather conditions for the growing crops, and also to the possibility of steadily increasing demands from abroad. The heavy demand for spot cotton at Liverpool is an index to improvement of real proportions in the textile situation in England. Transactions in spot cotton in the Liverpool market have been heavier in the last several days than at any time this year. In this country trade demand for cotton is showing steady increase.

Reports of mercantile agencies for the last week show that continued quietness exists in most markets, but it is added that current adjustments, of one kind or another, are regarded as shaping the way for the anticipated revival. The revision of prices and wages which is still taking place, it is asserted, will lead to more normal conditions and benefits will ultimately accrue from the transition. With regard to the decline of foreign exchange Bradstreet's says: "The continued downward trend does not seem to carry the depressing influence attached to it in previous periods. Indeed, the disposition is to charge the weakness in sterling and most Continental currencies to reported European buying of wheat and cotton."

MONEY.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1921.

Call money on the Stock Exchange ruled at 6 per cent. all day. Few loans were made in the "outside" market at the same rate. Time money ruled quiet and at prevailing quotations. Acceptances and choice name merchants' paper enjoyed a brisk demand from country banks, but quotations were steady and unchanged.

Call Loans.

Renewals.	High.	Low.	Last.	Thursday's Final.
	6	6	6	6

Time Loans.

Mixed collateral, 60 to 90 days.....6
4, 5 and 6 months.....6
All industrial collateral, 60 to 90 days...6
4, 5 and 6 months.....6

Commercial Paper.

Best names, 4 to 6 months.....5¼@5½
Other names, 4 to 6 months.....6½

Discount Rates Federal Reserve Bank.

Commercial paper, 15 days, 6; 16 to 90 days.....6
Liberty bonds, Victory notes and Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 15 days, 6; 16 to 90 days...6

Open Market Rates.

Call loans against acceptances.....6
Prime bankers' acceptances eligible for purchase or rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks. Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

	Bid.	Asked.
30 days	5¼	5¼
60 days	5¼	5¼
90 days	5¼	5¼
4 months	5⅝	5⅝
6 months	5⅞	5⅞

Non-member and private banks, 60-90 days.....5½ 5½

London Market.

Money on the London market down ¼ at 3¾ per cent.; short bills down ⅛ at 4⅞ per cent., and three months down ⅛ at 5¼ per cent.

Gold bullion on the London market up 2d at 113s 4d. Taking the British Mint's standard price of 85 shillings per fine ounce as par, the market quotations would represent a price of 133 1-3 for gold at London. On the same basis the highest London price for gold this year was 136⅝, on Jan. 3; the highest of the period 149⅝, on Feb. 6, 1920.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Exchange of checks at the New York Clearing House, $809,800,000; balances, $66,800,000; Federal Reserve Bank's credit balance, $54,000,000; clearing this day a year ago, $905,281,994.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
20 railroads	82.80	81.20	81.70	— .80
25 industrials	73.54	71.39	71.75	— .60
40 stocks	82.40	81.54	81.81	— .18

DAILY RANGE OF 40 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 14	82.80	81.80	82.54	— .26
July 13	83.44	82.39	83.04	— .40
July 12	83.80	83.00	83.44	— .36
July 11	84.37	83.36	83.37	+ .39
July 9	83.80	82.60	82.98	+ .32
July 8	84.21	82.73	82.66	— 1.05
July 7	85.80	84.71	84.66	— .94

MONTHLY RANGE OF 40 STOCKS.

July.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1921	85.80	July 7	61.54	July 15	81.81
1920	94.66	July 2	78.27	July 27	79.72
1919	88.58	July 17	86.19	July 31	86.60
1918	72.78	July 1	70.43	July 13	71.67
1917	82.44	July 2	77.55	July 19	80.80
1916	87.04	July 6	83.91	July 14	84.86

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

*1921	73.13	May 9	58.36	June 21	61.81
†1920	94.07	Apr. 5	74.45	Feb. 18	82.08

Full Years.

1920	94.07	Apr. 5	65.70	Dec. 22	67.94
1919	99.80	Nov. 7	84.16	Jan. 21	85.80
1918	90.16	Nov. 12	64.13	Jan. 15	72.39
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	67.47	Dec. 29	80.86

BONDS.
YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change.	Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	89.43	—.08	+1.00	+2.48

DAILY RANGE OF BONDS.

July 14	88.56	+.06	July 5	89.34	+.35
July 13	89.48	+.12	July 6	Holiday.	
July 12	89.36	+.07	July 4	Holiday.	
July 11	89.25	—	July 2	88.99	+.33
July 9	89.29	—.07	June 30	88.58	+.25
July 8	89.36	—.10	June 29	88.33	+.60
July 7	89.46	+.18	June 28	87.98	
July 6	89.31	—.08	June 27	87.95	+.13

YEARLY RANGE OF BONDS.

*1921	71.80	Jan. 20	57.56	June 20	59.49
†1920	92.54	Jan. 10	85.57	May 21	87.00

Full Years.

1920	93.14	Oct. 21	80.57	May 21	82.84
1919	99.06	June 2	91.05	Dec. 19	91.28
1918	92.36	Nov. 13	78.65	Sept. 27	78.73
1917	99.48	Jan. 10	84.24	Dec. 29	91.18

*To date. †The corresponding date last year

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Declines in Sterling and Others —Market Quiet, Trading Less Active.

European exchanges were unsettled again yesterday, with consequent lower rates for all countries. Trading was not as active as on earlier days of the week, in fact, much more reduced, but evidently the preparations which Germany is making for the payment of the next indemnity instalment has brought the sagging tendency. Yesterday sterling exchange got down to $3.61⅝ at the low, with a rally to $3.63⅝, but closed at $3.62½, a net loss of ⅝ of a cent. French francs experienced the same action, opening at 7.78½ cents, advancing to 7.63, and closing at 7.80, at a slight concession from previous final. Rome and Amsterdam exchanges were weak, final prices being the low for the day. German marks showed the activity of recent past, getting up to 1.34½ cents at the close, after establishing a low of 1.32⅝ earlier. Norway and Denmark were weak at a decline of ¼ of a cent. Stockholm unchanged.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1921.

Range of Rates, Sight Exchange.

	High.	Low.	Final.	Thursday's Final.
LONDON	3.63⅝	3.61⅝	3.62½	3.63
PARIS	7.78½	7.78½	7.80	7.85½
ROME	4.58½	4.50½	4.50½	4.57
AMSTERDAM	31.80	31.37	31.37	31.82
BERLIN	1.34½	1.32⅝	1.34½	1.35½
MADRID	13.80	12.85	12.85	13.40

Clearing Rates.

Parity of exchange is given as reported by the United States Mint, except in countries with a silver standard, where parity fluctuates with the price of silver.

Europe.	Friday.	Week Ago.	Par.
STERLING—Par $4.86⅔ per sovereign.			
Demand	3.62½	3.63½	3.85⅔
Cables	3.62⅝	3.63⅝	3.85⅔
Com., 60 days	3.58	3.60¼	3.83
Com., 90 days	3.56	3.58¼	3.81½
FRANCE—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	7.80	7.96½	8.23
Cables	7.80¼	7.96¾	8.235
ITALY—Par 19.3 cents per lira.			
Demand	4.50⅝	4.74½	4.90
Cables	4.51	4.75	4.91
BELGIUM—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	7.61⅛	7.76½	8.03
Cables	7.62	7.79	8.07
GERMANY—Par 23.8 cents per mark.			
Demand	1.34½	1.33⅛	5.61
Cables	1.35	1.33⅝	5.62
AUSTRIA—Par 20.8 cents per crown.			
Demand	.14⅝	.13⅝	.67
Cables	.15	.14	.68
CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	1.33	1.34½	2.46
Cables	1.33½	1.34½	2.48
DENMARK—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	15.70	16.50	16.60
Cables	15.75	16.55	16.70
FINLAND—Par 19.3 cents per finmark.			
Demand	1.70	1.70	4.75
Cables	1.71	1.71	4.80
GREECE—Par 19.3 cents per drachma.			
Demand	5.47	5.77	12.00
Cables	5.50	5.80	12.05
HOLLAND—Par 40.2 cents per florin.			
Demand	32.44	32.44	34.875
Cables	31.80	32.56	35.00
HUNGARY—Par 20.8 cents per crown.			
Demand	.85	.85	..
Cables	.85½	.85½	..
JUGOSLAVIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.66	.67	1.70
Cables	.65½	.67½	1.73
NORWAY—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	12.30	13.95	16.85
Cables	12.35	14.00	16.95
POLAND—Par 23.8 cents per mark.			
Demand	.006⅝	.006	.54
Cables	.006⅝	.006⅝	.60

Europe.	Friday.	Week Ago.	Par.
RUMANIA—Par 19.3 cents per leu.			
Demand	1.44	1.48½	3.00
Cables	1.44	1.49	3.05
SERBIA—Belgrade: Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	1.60	2.77	4.75
Cables	3.61	3.75	4.80
SPAIN—Par 19.3 cents per peseta.			
Demand	14.00	13.70	19.30
Cables	14.05	13.75	19.34
SWEDEN—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	21.10	21.00	23.82
Cables	21.15	21.07	23.13
SWITZERLAND—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	16.61	16.75	17.70
Cables	16.64	16.78	17.75

Far East.			
CHINA.—Cents per silver dollar for Hongkong; per tael for Shanghai and Fowing.			
Hongkong, demand	50.25	50.00	72.75
Hongkong, cables	50.50	50.10	73.00
Peking, demand	37.00	37.00	111.00
Shanghai, demand	71.00	71.00	108.00
Shanghai, cables	71.50	71.00	108.50
INDIA—Calcutta, cents per rupee, nominally established at one-tenth of a pound sterling.			
Demand	33.70	34.00	32.50
Cables	34.00	34.30	32.90
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Manila: Par 50 cents per silver peso.			
Demand	45.50	45.00	49.92
Cables	45.75	45.25	49.80
JAVA—Par 40.2 cents per florin.			
Demand	33.00	32.50	..
JAPAN—Par 49.8 cents per yen.			
Demand	48.00	48.00	51.875
Cables	48.25	48.25	51.625

South America.			
ARGENTINA—Par 42.44 cents per Argentine paper dollar.			
Demand	39.125	39.625	41.125
Cables	39.25	39.75	41.25
BRAZIL—Par 32.42 cents per paper milreis.			
Demand	10.50	10.50	23.00
Cables	10.625	10.625	23.125

Canada.			
MONTREAL—Par 100 cents per Canadian dollar.			
Demand	97.6	97.9	98.0

Russian Currency.

Prices for pre-revolution Russian ruble notes were as follows: Par 51.40 cents per ruble.

	Bid.	Asked.
100-ruble notes, per ruble	.15	.20
500-ruble notes, per ruble	.13	.16

PACIFIC COAST RATE FIGHT.

Traffic Men Favor Abolition of Long and Short Haul Rates.

The Pacific Coast Traffic League decided recently in San Francisco to request the Interstate Commerce Commission to act promptly on applications of the carriers for departures from the long and short haul clause and the re-establishment of Pacific Coast terminal rates. The league will oppose any rigid long and short haul clause in the Act to Regulate Commerce.

This clause prohibits a carrier from making any difference in charges for a shipment whether for long or intermediate distances.

LOFT BOND ISSUE REPORTED

$1,500,000 Securities to Be Held for Any Future Need, Says Report.

Loft, Inc., according to report in the financial district yesterday was said to have placed a mortgage on its plants for $1,500,000 to secure an equal amount of 8 per cent. bonds. The bonds, according to report, will be held in the treasury of the company and will not be offered to the public.

The Directors considered it desirable to create the bond issue in order to make it available as a pledge for a loan with banks, should the need arise, it was said. The property held as security for the mortgage was reported to have been appraised at more than $3,000,000.

POSITION OF FRENCH BANK.

Small Gain in Gold Holdings With Reduction in Notes in Circulation.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France issued yesterday showed the following changes compared with the week before:

Gold in hand	Inc.	281,000
Silver in hand	Inc.	363,000
Notes in circulation	Dec.	111,810,000
Treasury deposits	Inc.	505,000
General deposits	Inc.	13,795,000
Bills discounted	Dec.	37,908,000
Advances	Dec.	60,340,000

Advances to the State during the week were reduced by 100,000,000 francs.

The principal items compared as follows with the same date one and two years ago, in francs:

	1921	1920	1919
Gold	5,520,736,175	5,588,608,903	5,556,289,601
Silver	274,925,495	245,883,495	301,206,584
Circulation	37,585,470,000	37,874,401,870	34,976,725,280

The highest point which the French Bank's outstanding note circulation has ever reached was 39,644,382,000 francs on Nov. 3, 1920. The highest point of the present year to date was 38,832,839,000 francs, on May 5; the lowest, 37,422,987,000, June 30. The bank's official discount rate remained at the 6 per cent. fixed on April 8, last year.

BIG SUGAR SURPLUS MEANS LOW PRICES

Federal Refining Company Says "Artificial Stimulation" Would Be Harmful.

HEAVY STOCKS IN CUBA

Three-fifths of Crop There Still Unsold—European Fields Reported "Decidedly Good."

The Federal Sugar Refining Company, in a statement issued yesterday, says that the supplies of sugar on hand and the general economic conditions do not justify higher prices for raw and refined sugar. The company warns that "any further or continued artificial stimulation of the market to improve conditions can only tend to aggravate an already unhealthy position." Only movement and consumption of supplies which are being held at record figures, according to the company, can improve the situation, and price will be an important factor in such changes.

The Cuban Sugar Finance Commission's return to the market at a substantial reduction in quotations is ascribed to the growing uneasiness of financial institutions about the record stocks piling up on the island. Three-fifths of the crop remains unsold, according to the company's advices from Cuba. The market is lifeless and no sales are reported. With prices below production cost, growers are at a loss as to plans for next season. It is thought that many of the mills may not be able to operate at all unless some unforeseen improvement comes. The proposed Government purchase of 1,000,000 tons of sugar, to be held, perhaps for years, would not benefit the planters in the end, says the review, but would only add to the heavy debt burden of the Government.

The European beet crop promises a big supply, no authoritative information having been received as to the damage from drought. The Federal Company's advices from Czechoslovakia report the beet fields "decidedly good." Government sugar stocks in England, mainly American granulated, have gone down two shillings in price. The demand there continues poor and the market sagging.

Asserting that the statistical and financial positions do not warrant the trade to operate except for actual wants, the Federal Company's review points out that the pressure of old stocks of domestic beets and the probable pressure of new crops for the rest of the year must be considered, as the surplus of Cuba and other raw sugars offer no inducement for the beet interests to carry any more sugar into 1922 than is absolutely necessary.

Dodge Steel Pulley Dividend.

Directors of the Dodge Steel Pulley Corporation have authorized payment of the regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. dividend on the preferred stock. It is payable August 1 to stockholders of record July 21.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Trading Quiet; Prices Again Lower.

Although the movement of prices in yesterday's stock market was of little importance in view of the small amount of business the trend on the whole was again downward. Declines in most instances were confined to fractions, the exceptions being in cases in which a weak technical position exists. The reactions were not confined to any particular group, there being losses recorded throughout the list. Certain issues, though, were weaker than others, as shown by the fluctuations in the steel issues, Famous Players, General Electric and a few others. Famous Players broke to a new low record for the year. The break in General Electric to below 120 carried that stock to a new low for the year. In the rails, declines ranged from 1 to 2 points. Chesapeake & Ohio at a close of 51½ was down 2½ points, while declines of a point were common.

Steel Stocks Under Pressure.

The steel stocks were again under pressure. The greater part of the selling, it was stated, was by speculators who took advantage of the publication of unfavorable earnings for the second quarter of the year to depress prices. Much of the selling was by brokers who generally operate for some of the "insiders" in the industry, but it was intimated that uptown speculators were placing their orders with these firms to create the impression that liquidation was coming from interests closely connected with the corporations. Bethlehem Steel broke 3 points at the closing price of 45¾, although the regular dividend is expected. Steel common sold down to 71⅝, which is only 1¼ above the low record for the year. At the closing price of 71⅝ the loss amounted to 1¾. Republic was also lower, but Crucible advanced. The latter stock is loaning at a premium.

Speculators Switch to Grain.

Big speculators in Wall Street, not finding the stock market very profitable these days, have switched to the grain market, and it is stated that as a result trading there has increased to heavy proportions. July wheat yesterday sold up to 135¾, compared with a recent low of 1.15, September at 123⅝, compared with 1.14, and December at 1.28 compared with 1.18. The rise since the beginning of the week amounts to about 13 cents a bushel and is the result of the damage reported in the wheat belt attributed to dry weather. It is said, however, that should beneficial rains fall over the belt, there would be a sharp reaction in prices. However, the trade has revised downward its estimates of what the next Government crop report will show for wheat. According to predictions, the next report will call for a Spring wheat crop of 200,000,000 bushels as compared with the Government estimate of 225,000,000 bushels on July 1 and 251,230,000 bushels on June 1.

The Rediscount Rate.

According to Washington dispatches the Federal Reserve Board looks with approval on the proposals of various Reserve Banks to lower their discount rates. The view is taken by bankers that any further easing of the rates would reflect the steady improvement in the country's financial position. Officials of the board, of course, have not discussed their plans for publication, but it has been broadly intimated by a member of the board that no objections would be raised to a further cut in the rates, provided the present trend of economic and financial conditions shows no change.

Illinois Central Financing.

One of the new pieces of financing in the coming week, provided permission is granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, will be the issuance of $8,000,000 of fifteen-year 6% per cent. secured gold bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to be sold to raise funds to meet maturing bank loans and to retire previously issued bonds. The bonds, it was stated in the road's application to the Commission, will be sold to bankers at 95¾ per cent.

The German Grain Negotiations.

Although rumors flew thick and fast yesterday regarding credits to Germany, new under negotiation, and bankers spent most of the day in conferences about them, none of the details reached the announcement stage and further conferences have been postponed until the first of the week. Indications are that the negotiations will be concluded within a week, but some details may be long drawn out because they are being conducted largely by cable. Bankers read with interest yesterday the cable in THE NEW YORK TIMES concerning an agreement that further reparations payments need not be paid in cash, but may be paid in kind. They were of the opinion that this would have no effect upon the negotiations here, because the establishment of a dollar credit for Germany here appears to be necessary for the purchase of grain and foodstuffs, no matter what turn the reparations problem may take.

The Cotton Outlook in Europe.

The local cotton trade is pleased with the outlook for the trade in Europe. According to information received here there has been gradual improvement within the last few weeks, and it is predicted that foreign consumers soon will begin to replenish their stocks. Sales of spot cotton in Liverpool this week were the largest for any similar period in a year, the turnover being about 68,000 bales as compared with 40,000 last week and 20,000 in the corresponding week of 1920. Attention is also called to the fact that Germany within the last year has taken 1,800,000 bales of cotton from this country, which amount is only 200,000 bales less than that taken by British consumers. The English manufacturers are reported to be in the market to regain the advantage in trade lost during the last three months through the coal strike, and are competing with German concerns for business in South America and on the Continent. The cotton crop for this year will approximate 8,600,000 bales, according to the latest Government estimate. In addition, there is a surplus of about 6,000,000 bales from last year, so that the available supply will be in excess of 14,000,000 bales as against an actual production of about 12,400,000 bales last year.

American Tel. and Tel.

With a balance after dividends amounting to more than $7,573,000 earned by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company during the first six months of the year, officials are positive in the expression of their belief that the company will do equally as well in the second half. This opinion is based on the gain in subscribers in the last half year amounting to 285,000, which has already been financed and is on a revenue producing basis, according to President H. B. Thayer, and the increasing opportunities for more business. If the company does as well in the second six months as the first it is estimated that the balance, after interest, including undistributed earnings of the associated companies, should be $61,000,000 or an amount equal to 12.7 per cent. on the present $445,000,000 stock outstanding. The present dividend rate is 9 per cent. annually, payable quarterly.

Express Company's Cut.

Officials of the American Railway Express Company figure that the decision of the United States Railway Labor Board in not making effective their wage cut until August 1 will cost the company about $680,000. The company had filed its case in time to receive decision by July 1, it is said.

Circulation Money in Mexico.

Despite the decree of the Mexican Government prohibiting the importation and circulation in Mexico of all foreign moneys except gold, the authorities have made no effort to enforce it, according to advices received from the border. The decree was scheduled to become effective July 1. The decree is not meeting with favor in Lower California it is said, and an effort is being made to have it modified so that this part of the country may be excluded from the provisions.

GOLD HOLDINGS HIT YEAR'S HIGH POINT

Reach $2,647,594,000 on July 13 for Entire Federal Reserve System, Statement Shows.

LARGEST IN SEVEN YEARS

Rediscount, Note Circulation and Ratio of Reserve Fall to Set High or Low.

The Federal Reserve statements of yesterday show that the high point of the year was reached this week by the total gold holdings of the entire system. Rediscounts secured by Government collateral and other collateral, reserve note circulation and the ratio of reserve of both the New York Federal Reserve Bank and the entire system failed to establish either a high or low level this week.

The following comparison of the highest and lowest figures of the Federal Reserve system statements for 1921 to date and for previous years (in thousands of dollars) is made possible:

TOTAL GOLD HOLDINGS.

	Highest.		Lowest.	
1921	$2,647,594	July 13	$2,420,260	Jan. 7
1920	2,059,533	Dec. 29	1,984,561	Mar. 19
1919	2,201,804	June 6	2,066,788	Aug. 29
1918	2,060,274	Dec. 27	1,697,720	Jan. 4
1917	1,671,183	Dec. 28	1,452,062	Jan. 5
1916	1,754,236	Dec. 29	484,533	May 5
1915	642,413	Dec. 30	251,306	Jan. 29

REDISCOUNTS.

Sec'd by	High.	1921.	Low.	1921.
Gov. col.	$1,104,548	Jan. 7	$647,761	June 30
Other col.	1,802,781	Jan. 7	1,048,233	June 16
	High.	1920.	Low.	1920.
Gov. col.	$1,872,980	Feb. 27	$1,141,034	Dec. 30
Other col.	1,616,116	Dec. 2	716,486	Jan. 30
	High.	1919.	Low.	1919.
Gov. col.	$1,263,476	Dec. 26	$1,414,000	Dec. 19
Other col.	684,514	Dec. 26	172,566	May 9

RESERVE NOTE CIRCULATION.

	High.		Low.	
1921	$3,270,023	Jan. 7	$2,934,475	June 30
1920	3,404,662	Dec. 23	2,982,944	Jan. 30
1919	3,037,446	Dec. 26	2,460,734	Jan. 25
1918	2,985,244	Dec. 28	1,234,934	Jan. 26
1917	1,246,458	Dec. 29	1,102,758	Jan. 27
1916	275,320	Dec. 29	183,264	June 30
1915	250,026	Dec. 30	34,800	Jan. 30

RATIO OF RESERVE.

With previous percentages computed on the basis introduced by the Reserve Board on March 15, the highest and lowest reserve percentages of the Federal Reserve system compare as follows:

	High.		Low.	
1921	81.6	July 13	44.5	June 7
1920	49.0	Dec. 17	40.5	May 14
1919	51.1	Feb. 7	42.5	Dec. 26
1918	62.9	Feb. 8	47.9	Dec. 6
1917	86.2	Mar. 30	60.8	Dec. 28

The reserve percentages of the New York Reserve Bank compare as follows:

	High.		Low.	
1921	70.7	June 30	56.5	Feb. 1
1920	42.3	Sept. 24	35.8	Feb. 20
1919	52.9	June 30	38.8	Dec. 26
1918	68.4	Aug. 2	41.7	Dec. 27

CHANGES IN MONEY SUPPLY.

Country's Stock of Gold on July 1 Establishes New High Record for All Time.

Gold holdings in the United States on July 1 according to the Treasury Department amounted to $3,223,351,644, a new high record for all time. The increase over the previous month was due to the continuation of the large gold imports during June. Federal Notes showed another drop, the supply aggregating $3,000,429,860 as compared with $3,405,877,120 on July 1 last year.

The amount of money in circulation again showed a sharp reduction as compared with the previous month, the total of all kinds being $5,774,065,654 or $53.42 per capita as compared with $5,869,258,293 or $55.43 per capita at the beginning of June. Federal reserve notes in circulation dropped from $2,782,726,201 on June 1 to $2,680,297,862 at the beginning of this month.

The stock of money in the country July 1 was made up as follows, compared with the preceding month and a year ago:

	July 1, 1921.	June 1, 1921.	July 1, 1920.
Gold coin and bullion—	$3,223,351,644	$3,176,057,198	$2,667,812,902
Standard Silver dollars—	271,128,280	264,142,328	268,704,823
Subsidiary silver—	271,128,280	271,128,280	258,048,466
United States notes—	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016
*Federal Reserve notes—	2,680,297,862	2,782,726,201	3,405,877,120
Federal Reserve Bank notes—	5,000,429,860	5,033,

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...42,082 Jan. 5
...84,589 May 5
...51,806 Jan. 20

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...41,761 June 30
...35,883 June 17
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...41,658 Dec. 30
...16,466 Jan. 30
...Low, 1919.
...14,930 Dec. 19
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Lenroot at Completion of Tour of Americans Says Methods Were Discussed on Trip.

CONFERRED WITH BORDEN

No Governmental Appropriation Is Expected, Though an International Corporation Is Probable.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEBEC, July 15.—The tour of inspection of the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterways system on which a number of Governors, Senators, Representatives in Congress and business men from the States have been for a week, came to an end today at Quebec, where they sailed about the harbor and then were entertained at luncheon on board the Empress of France. In the afternoon they visited the Plains of Abraham and the party began to disband. Some of them will return to Montreal on the boat which has been their home for a week and shoot the rapids before taking trains for their own homes.

The trip has been much more than a mere sightseeing excursion, for at various times there have been serious discussions between Senators and Representatives and the prominent Canadians on the party as to the method by which the waterway's plan shall be put into effect. Both Senator Lenroot and Senator Townsend have said emphatically that they have no doubt the St. Lawrence project will be an accomplished fact within a reasonable time.

Senator Lenroot, in a speech on the boat this morning, made the significant statement that conversations had been carried on with the Canadians at various times during the trip down the St. Lawrence and that methods of financing had been considered.

Sir Robert Borden, former Prime Minister, has had several talks with Senator Lenroot, who is the father of the waterways project in Congress. Sir Henry Drayton, the Canadian Minister of Finance, has also been a member of these informal conferences. Other men have taken part in them from time to time, and there have taken form in the minds of both Americans and Canadians various plans which have been carefully weighed as to their respective merits.

Suggestions on Financing.

The question of financing the work has been the most serious obstacle in the minds of those who have the project at heart. The possibility of the money being appropriated by either Government has never been seriously considered and both Senator Lenroot and Senator Townsend believe that some sort of an international corporation will be formed to issue bonds, guaranteed by the two Governments, either in part or jointly, which will be put on the market at a fair rate of interest. They feel that this plan would offer few difficulties even under present money conditions.

Just how the expense of constructing the canal will be divided between the two countries has not yet been considered to any great extent, although American members of the party have felt that there will be considerable dickering before this important point is settled.

The canal and dam will cost $252,000,000 ready to carry ships and deliver power for transmission. It has been figured that Canada is spending nearly $100,000,000 in building the new Welland Canal to be a part of the completed system, the new waterways project from Lake Erie to the sea should be considered a unit, and the Welland Canal be figured in as a part of the total work. But no Canadian has as yet suggested this as a possibility, and it is considered rather remote. The Welland Canal will probably come over the division of power from the dam as a factor in the financial arrangements.

The dam will develop 1,500,000 horse power, and it is not thought that Canada will need more than half of the power for some years to come. When this is tossed into the basket to be bargained over, it is believed that Canada may consent to give up a part of her share of the power, at least temporarily, to the United States for the benefit of those sections of New England and New York which need more power for full industrial development. If this is done, probably some arrangement would be made to lessen Canada's share of the financial burden.

Will Pay Within Fifty Years.

"There is no doubt that the power will pay for the entire project in fifty years," said Senator Lenroot to the delegates this morning, "and when that happens it will become a great national asset which may be developed into a source of revenue, or, as I hope will be the case, may supply power at a merely nominal cost to those sections of the country which need it so badly."

The report of the international commission will be made in September or October, and Senator Lenroot believes it will come up in Congress in the next session. There is the same difference of opinion between Canadians and Americans as to the procedure to be adopted. The Canadians were in favor of a treaty, but it was explained to them that it required a three-fourths vote to put a treaty through the United States Senate, and that the Americans felt concurrent legislation would be the most satisfactory way of authorizing the work. In other words, Canada and the United States would each pass bills embodying the necessary legislation, to take effect when legislation on the opposite side of the line became effective.

The determination of the Westerners on the trip to push through the measure has been made increasingly manifest. They plan for the next six months a campaign throughout the States of the Middle West to drive home to those who need conviction the need for the waterways.

As one member of the party put it: "Our own lobby is going to be the folks back home. There are sixteen States in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterways Association, and each of them has a commission appointed to study the plan and urge its early adoption. Several of them have appropriated money to be spent for such study and propaganda based upon it. Michigan, Minnesota and Illinois each appropriated $20,000; Wisconsin, $18,000; Iowa, $10,000, and South Dakota, $4,000. This will be used to bring pressure to bear on Congress from the business men and farmers of these States as a result of a campaign of education as to the probable effect of the waterways on the development of the Middle West."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

COMSTOCK.		Gold Reef	.02
Best & Belcher	.10	Harmill	.12
Challenge	.03	Jim	.02
Con. Virginia	.17	Kernick	.07
Gould & Curry	.03	Midway	.02
Jacket	.10	Pay	.02
Justice	.02	Rescue	.02
Mexican	.12	Verdi	.02
Ophir	.11	Western	.03
Potosi	.06	Zone	.10
Savage	.11	GOLDFIELD.	
Scorpion	.02	Booth	.07
Sierra Nevada	.02	Consolidated	.06
Union	.16	Cracker Jack	.08
TONOPAH.		Florence	.25
Belmont	1.15	Jumbo Extension	.02
Cash Boy	.04	Lone Star	.02
Jim Butler	.08	Silver Pick	.10
McNamara	.14	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Mont. Tonopah	.04	Arrowhead	.03
Midway	.01	Broken Hills	.03
Monarch	.02	Bullwhacker	.30
North Star	.05	Crocesus	.30
Rescue	.21	Hamilton	.50
Tonopah Extension	1.40	Holly	.06
West End	.83	Round Mountain	.13
West Tonopah	.07	Silver Hills	.04
DIVIDE.		Simon	.07
Belcher Extension	.02	Simon Mines	.06
Brougher	.04	Sterling	.06
Divide Tonopah	.85	Uncle Sam	.14
Dividend	.02	White Caps	.03
Extension	.25		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	1¾	2	Isabella	3	4
Dexter	2	4	Mary McK.	8	9
Elkton	3½	3¾	Portland	48	52
El Paso	8	11	U. Gold M.	10½	12
Gold Cycle	60	73	Rose Mool.	2¾	4
Granite	10	14	Vindicator	25	30

September and December Crop Advances to New High Mark—New Ruling Responsible.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 15.—The selling of a vast amount of July wheat by houses with New York connections and the buying of an equal quantity of September and December advanced the latter deliveries to a new high mark on the crop, but the July was weak, and at the last showed 2 cents under the September, or close to a carrying charge difference. The Armour Grain Company was a big buyer of the July and a seller of the deferred deliveries. Prices had a range of 6¼ cents for the day, and closed with July 1¾ cents lower, September ¾ cent higher and December 1½ cents higher. Lowest prices were made around the opening, and the highest on the deferred futures toward the last. Houses with Northwestern and Seaboard connections absorbed the surplus in the pit on an opening break of around 2 cents, which was made on local selling on the scattered rains and lower temperatures over the grain belt. Private reports from North Dakota, however, indicated worse bad conditions in the sections covered, with prospects of heavy black rust damage. The Northwest was a persistent buyer throughout the day.

The heavy selling of July and the buying of deferred deliveries for the latter account was generally attributed to the ruling of the Board of Trade Directors that carlots of contract grain were regular for delivery. Inasmuch as the buyers of the July are likely to be forced to take heavy losses in way of demurrage charges, &c., owing to the elevator situation, the holding of July was considered decidedly undesirable. Trade for cash grains in the sample market showed no change during the day, with No. 2 red 1 cent under and No. 2 hard ¼ cent over to ½ cent under the July. Exporters bought around 500,000 bushels futures here and 200,000 to 300,000 bushels cash wheat was sold for deferred shipment from here, with 250,000 bushels worked via the Gulf.

Reports that foreign buyers who had a profit in purchases for July shipment had canceled 500,000 to 800,000 bushels domestic and Manitoba wheats in the past few days had little effect, as there is a persistent export business under way, though the details are not given out. Flour prices here have advanced $2 per barrel since July 6 and fancy dark No. 1 Northern at Minneapolis was quoted up to $2.17 at the last and that market led the advance.

A material improvement in the local elevator situation is expected shortly from a storage standpoint, as charters have been made to load out 5,000,000 bushels corn within the next thirty days, of which 2,000,000 bushels will be shipped within the next three or four days, mainly for export to Montreal.

Primary arrivals of wheat for the day were 2,406,000 bushels; week ago, 1,214,000; last year, 907,000. Shipments, 850,000 bushels; week ago, 749,000; last year, 678,000. Corn receipts, 550,000 bushels; week ago, 582,000 bushels; year ago, 674,000 bushels. Shipments, 914,000 bushels; week ago, 198,000 bushels; year ago, 310,000 bushels.

Today's Chicago prices for the principal commodities were as follows:

WHEAT.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.33½	$1.29	$1.30¾	$1.33½	.....
Sept.	1.34½	1.30¾	1.32	1.35	.....
Dec.	1.38¾	1.33	1.33¾	1.35¾	2.00

CORN.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	64½	61¾	63¾	64	1.40¾
Sept.	62¾	61¼	62	63¾	1.48½
Dec.	61¼	59⅝	60¾	60¾	1.37⅞

OATS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	33¾	33	33½	33½	80¼
Sept.	41¾	40⅝	41¼	40¼	76¾
Dec.	44¼	42¾	43¾	43⅝	75¾

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.34	1.30	1.32¼	1.31	2.10
Sept.	1.20	1.15¾	1.19	1.17	1.23½

PROVISIONS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	11.87	11.37	11.85	11.42	18.25
Sept.	12.00	11.70	11.95	11.62	18.05
Ribs—					
July	11.05	10.67	11.05	10.87	15.82
Sept.	11.17	11.00	11.17	11.00	16.80
Pork—					
July	.....	.....	.....	18.80	28.50
Sept.	18.75	18.60	18.75	18.50	27.97

COMMODITY PRICES.

Changes Affect Few Staples—Advances in Lard, Sugar and Cotton.

Changes were confined to a relatively small number of the staples traded in locally yesterday, all of which showed advances over the previous day with the exception of tin, which declined ¾ of a cent per pound. The grain established were of 2 cents a bushel in oats, coffee ⅛ of a cent per pound, sugar 15 cents per 100 pounds; lard, Middle West, 40 cents per 100 pounds, and spot cotton, 20 cents per 100 pounds. Wheat, corn and flour, the dairy products and the metals and provisions, except noted above, were unchanged.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business Friday, a week before and a year ago:

	July 15.	July 8.	July 15.
FOODSTUFFS—	1921.	1921.	1920.
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.46¾	$1.38¾	$2.96
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.80¼	.78½	1.72
Oats, No. 2 white	.43½	.47¾	1.02
Flour, Minn., patent	8.75	9.50	14.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¾	.06¾	.13¾
Sugar, granulated	.05¾	.05¾	.22¾
Butter, cream, 92 score	.41¾	.38½	.56
Eggs, fresh-gathered, firsts, per dozen	.34	.33	.51
Lard, Mid. W	12.75	11.00	21.00
Pork, mess	25.00	24.50	39.00
Beef, family	17.00	17.00	20.00
METALS—			
Iron, No. 1 Philadelphia	25.50	26.50	48.50
Steel billets, Pitts	33.00	33.00	57.00
Lead	4.50	4.50	8.95
Copper	12.37½	12.50	19.00
Tin	27.62½	28.50	50.00
TEXTILES—			
Cotton, mid. upland	12.75	12.20	42.50
Printcloths	.04¾	.04¾	.15¾

Highest and lowest prices for the year 1921 to date are as follows:

	—Highest—		—Lowest—	
Wheat (new)	$1.64¾	July 14	$1.31¾	July 6
Wheat (old)	2.12	Jan. 12	1.42	July 8
Corn	.83	Jan. 3	.74¾	June 24
Oats	.60⅝	Jan. 3	.46	July 5
Flour	10.50	Jan. 13	8.00	Apr. 14
Coffee	.07¼	Jan. 12	.06¾	Mar. 12
Sugar	.05¾	Mar. 18	.05¾	June 29
Lard	13.85	Jan. 7	9.50	May 31
Butter	.57	Jan. 3	.38	May 26
Eggs	.70	Jan. 13	.33½	May 27
Pork	32.50	Jan. 3	21.50	May 31
Beef	20.00	Jan. 28	14.00	July 9
Iron	28.25	Jan. 25	26.25	May 27
Steel	43.50	Jan. 3	33.50	July 7
Lead	5.25	Jan. 19	4.60	Feb. 28
Copper	12.00	Jan. 4	11.75	Mar. 11
Tin	30.50	Jan. 10	27.75	Mar. 9
Cotton	18.25	Jan. 10	10.85	June 29
Printcloths	.06	Jan. 19	.04¾	June 24

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL.

Closed firm, 3 to 16 points higher.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	.....	.....	9.03	9.03
Sept.	.....	.....	8.70	8.65
July	8.70	8.70	8.65	8.65
August	.....	.....	9.05	9.02
September	9.17	8.99	9.16	9.05
October	9.30	9.12	9.26	9.12
November	.....	.....	9.03	8.92
December	9.05	8.89	9.05	8.90
January	9.02	8.92	9.03	8.91
February	.....	.....	9.03	8.91

COFFEE.

Barely steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	6.40	6.35	6.34	6.34	11.50
December	6.82	6.82	6.76	6.75	11.67
March	7.14	7.14	7.07	7.07	11.76
May	.....	.....	7.25	7.24	11.76

SUGAR.

Steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	3.09	3.07	3.07	3.06	14.61
October	.....	.....	2.97	2.91	16.45
November	.....	.....	2.89	2.85	16.79
December	2.83	2.80	2.79	2.75	13.55
March	.....	.....	2.79	2.63	12.45

Not One Cent Discrepancy Found in Record of Precious Metal in Assay Office Here.

TASK CONSUMED A MONTH

Was Necessary to Relieve From Responsibility Bondsmen of Retiring Superintendent.

The task of weighing the gold and counting the gold certificates in the United States Assay Office in New York—with the exception of one vault, which is under seal—has been completed. The work was begun one month ago. No discrepancies in the count kept by the assay officials was discovered. It was said yesterday "the books balance to the penny."

No official statement of the amount of gold in the Assay Office ever has been made by Government officials, but it is well above $1,000,000,000 in value if it is known—probably a third more. The counting of the precious metal, much of which has flowed into the United States during the last six months, was necessary to relieve from responsibility the bondsmen of Verne M. Bovie, the retiring superintendent of the Assay Office. Isaac M. Smith, the newly appointed superintendent, now will take charge.

The board of counters was composed of F. H. Chaffin, chief clerk of the Philadelphia Mint; L. T. Zeigler and S. A. Schwartz of the Treasury Department at Washington, and H. S. Webster of San Francisco. Mr. Bovie and Mr. Smith were represented at the counting by agents of their own appointment.

SEES GERMANY SOON A RIVAL

J. J. Mitchell Says America Must Match Her Reviving Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 15.—American industry is failing to regard with sufficient seriousness the vast strides toward industrial rehabilitation made by Germany, which in the not distant future bids fair to become the greatest competitor of this country, according to John J. Mitchell, the Chicago financier, who talked today with reference to plans now forming to extend banking credits of nearly $100,000,000 to Germany.

"It is time to realise that Germany's progress is of vital importance in forecasting the future of our own country," Mr. Mitchell said. "Germany is bending every effort to regain her old commercial place in the world. Her workmen and factories are working long hours and at a hard pace. About the only debts Germany owes to the outside world are the reparations.

"Through the Amsterdam credit, just arranged, Germany will be able to meet the third reparations payment and then will have a breathing spell. I have no doubt large banking credits will be arranged in this country for providing raw materials for Germany.

"In that country, the great Krupp works are employing more men than ever before, making nearly every conceivable thing from locomotives to hair pins. Germany is selling steel in England at $20 a ton below the local price. Germany can sell steel in Chicago, when the demand revives, below the present American prices, even after paying the high freight charges.

"All this shows what the German people are doing. Their bankers and manufacturers are not worried about the low rate of exchange. In fact, they prefer to see German marks cheap, as that discourages importation of foreign goods and makes domestic materials and labor cheap.

"We in this country are all looking for a revival of business. We are all expecting to reap normal profits when such a revival comes. But we must reckon with German competition."

Petroleum Production Falls Slightly.

Petroleum production in the United States for the week ending July 9, according to the statistics compiled by the American Petroleum Institute, averaged 1,312,700 barrels, compared with 1,315,950 barrels in the previous week. Kansas, North Louisiana, Arkansas and California reported increase in output. In all other fields there was a falling off.

Application for Listing.

The Stock Exchange has received application to list Western Pacific Railroad $4,180,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, Series A, due March 1, 1946.

Friendly Action by Stockholder Forecasts Reorganization of Big Company.

Clarence G. Galston of the law firm of Johnson & Galston was appointed receiver in equity yesterday by Federal Judge Knox for the National Conduit and Cable Company. The complainant was John B. Post, holder of 430 shares of the company's stock. It was said that the proceeding was friendly and instituted to conserve the company's assets.

Mr. Post also owns $162,000 of 8 per cent. gold bonds of an issue of $5,000,000 dated in 1917 and due in 1927. The complaint stated that the assets of the company on Dec. 31 last amounted to $3,531,097, and that since that date they have depreciated $300,000. It also stated that the business of the defendant had fallen off; that only 250 employes remained out of 2,000, and that the company was without funds to meet current expenses and interest on its bonds.

Last night Receiver Galston explained that the suit was for the purpose of conserving the assets pending reorganization. He said that the company had no creditors other than its bondholders, and that the present difficulty grew out of a technical difficulty by the failure of the company to maintain quick assets for interest on outstanding bonds. He said that the plant at Hastings-on-Hudson was valued at $6,800,000.

Mr. Galston added that the complainant represented other stockholders and that the underlying cause of the present condition of the company was the poor business situation. The company manufactures bare and insulated wire products and similar material. An attempt, begun several months ago, to reorganize the company in order to strengthen its financial condition failed to obtain the support of a majority of the stockholders.

Cities Service Declares Dividends.

The Cities Service Company has declared the usual monthly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the common stock, payable in scrip, as well as the dividend of ⅛ of 1 per cent. on both classes of preferred stocks, also payable in scrip. The dividend on the bankers' shares has also been declared in ratable proportion to the dividend disbursement on the common. The dividends are payable on Aug. 1 to stockholders of record on July 15.

15% Cut in High-Grade Tool Steel.

The Colonial Steel Company of Pittsburgh has announced a reduction of approximately 15 per cent. in the prices of standard carbon grades of tool steel and vanadium and oil-hardened steels. There have been many price reductions in various grades of steel since the decline in these products began last year, but this is believed to be the first important change in the prices of high-grade tool steels.

Lots Contract for Indians' Shoes.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Endicott-Johnson Corporation had been awarded a contract by the United States Department of Interior to supply all shoes called for on the Indian contract. This includes shoes for men, women and children on all reservations and approximates 40,000 pairs.

Foreign Money Markets.

LONDON, July 15.—Bar silver, 37¼d per ounce.

Bar gold, 113s. 4d.

Money, 3½ per cent.

Discount rates: Short bills, 4⅜ per cent. Three months' bills, 5⅛ per cent.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Guaranty Trust Company has been appointed successor under the Salt & Textile Manufacturing Company and Griswold Worsted Company indenture and deed trust dated June 1, securing an authorized issue of $8,500,000 per value of the Salt & Textile Manufacturing Company first mortgage fifteen-year 8 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due June 1, 1936.

The firm announce that Alexander J. McConnell and Charles A. Zubrod, formerly associated with Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co., have become co-partners, and that Warren Ackerman has withdrawn from the firm.

Kissel, Kinnicutt & Forshay announce the reopening of a branch office at 77 Unter den Linden, Berlin.

R. E. Wilson, formerly in charge of the bond department of E. A. Baker & Son, has opened offices at 60 Broadway for the transaction of a general investment and brokerage business under the name of J. E. Wilson Co. Edwin C. Nelson, formerly with E. A. Baker & Son, will become associated with J. E. Wilson & Co.

Kennedy & Co. have opened a branch office at 5 Columbus Circle under the management of George Horst.

Reserve Board Reports Further Liquidation Accompanied by a Reduction of Deposits

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Continued liquidation of loans and investments, accompanied by commensurate reduction of Government and other deposits, is indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement of condition on July 6 of 816 member banks in leading cities.

Loans secured by Government obligations show a reduction for the week of $24,000,000, loans secured by corporate obligations increased by $2,000,000, while other loans and discounts, composed largely of commercial and industrial loans, declined by about $42,000,000. Corresponding changes at member banks in New York City include a reduction of $14,000,000 in loans secured by Government obligations, an increase of $8,000,000 in loans secured by corporate obligations, and a decline of $28,000,000 in other—that is, commercial loans and discounts.

Only nominal changes are shown in the holdings of United States bonds and Victory notes. Holdings of Treasury notes decreased by $23,000,000, and those of Treasury certificates by $38,000,000, corresponding decreases for the New York City banks being $13,000,000 and $28,000,000, respectively.

There is also shown a net liquidation of $14,000,000 of other securities, of which $4,000,000 is shown for the member banks in New York City. In consequence of the above changes, total loans and investments of the reporting banks show a reduction for the week of $139,000,000, and on July 6 stood at $15,182,000,000, a decline of $1,585,000,000 or over 9 per cent. for the present calendar year. Loans and investments of the member banks in New York City show a decline of $81,000,000 for the week and of $790,000,000, or 14 per cent., since the beginning of the year.

Accommodation of reporting banks at the Federal Reserve Bank shows a further increase for the week from $1,215,000,000 to $1,250,000,000 or from 7.9 to 8.2 per cent. of the bank's total loans and investments. In New York City an increase from $283,000,000 to $327,000,000 in the total accommodation at the local reserve bank and an increase from 5.8 to 6.8 per cent. in the ratio of accommodation are noted.

All classes of deposits show reductions for the week: Government deposits by $62,000,000, other demand deposits (net) by $17,000,000 and time deposits by $15,000,000. For the member banks in New York City the following decreases in deposits are shown: Government deposits by $35,000,000, demand deposits by $85,000,000 an time epoits by $7,000,000. Reserve balances with the Federal Reserve Banks show an aggregate increase of $10,000,000, while cash holdings of the banks, following the July Fourth holiday, show an increase of $14,000,000 for the week. Member banks in New York City report a reduction of $16,000,000 in their reserve balances, as against an increase of $7,000,000 in cash on hand.

This table furnishes some additional details.

Condition of Member Banks in Leading Reserve Cities.

	All Fed. Res. Bank Cities.	Fed. Res. Branch Cities.	All Other Reptg. Banks.	New York.	Chicago.
No. reporting banks.	70	82	225	214	320
Loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with F. R. Banks—					
Lns. sec. by U. S. Govt. obligations	$228,223,000	$81,674,000	$453,481,000	$103,201,000	$79,239,000
Lns. sec. by stocks and bonds	1,102,220,000	316,737,000	2,108,843,000	471,455,000	428,236,000
All other loans and discounts	2,433,538,000	783,945,000	5,298,282,000	1,478,456,000	1,393,234,000
Total loans and disc.	3,763,941,000	1,173,446,000	7,850,286,000	2,053,112,000	1,900,929,000
U. S. bonds	263,481,000	21,922,000	446,754,000	209,040,000	210,737,000
U. S. Victory notes	74,557,000	12,733,000	101,450,000	41,420,000	29,657,000
U. S. Treas. notes	58,382,000	1,096,000	78,624,000	6,013,000	7,173,000
U. S. cfs. of indebt.	160,588,000	11,075,000	123,344,000	38,287,000	21,192,000
Other bonds, stocks and securities	555,884,000	139,917,000	1,121,528,000	594,982,000	348,319,000
Total loans and discounts and inc. incl. bills rediso. with F. R. Bank	4,816,143,000	1,361,099,000	9,740,196,000	2,924,968,000	2,516,387,000
Reserve balance with Fed. Res. Bank	848,567,000	120,042,000	912,420,000	194,577,000	144,246,000
Cash in vault	101,483,000	35,353,000	197,818,000	54,720,000	78,876,000
Net demand deposits	4,074,754,000	969,827,000	7,036,003,000	1,547,122,000	1,446,010,000
Time deposits	283,606,000	315,259,000	1,858,195,000	915,050,000	647,283,000
Government deposits	178,261,000	18,286,000	283,780,000	35,000,000	25,780,000
Bills payable with F. R. Bank not by U. S. Govt. obligations	124,275,000	19,634,000	214,855,000	95,000	46,274,000
Bills rediso., &c.	203,454,000	103,998,000	401,969,000	149,171,000	142,046,000

TURNER COMMISSION

New York Chapter of Engineers Condemns Recent Dismissal of the Consulting Board.

Action Should Have Been Taken Only After Earnest Efforts to Reach Understanding, It Is Held.

A report made by a committee of the New York Chapter, American Association of Engineers, and adopted unanimously by the Board of Directors, condemns the action of the New Jersey Vehicular Tunnel Commission in dismissing the Board of Consulting Engineers and in appointing two engineers to serve the interests of New Jersey. The board was dismissed on May 14. Since then the five members of the board, whose salary is $10,000 a year each, have received no compensation, although they are performing the duties of their office.

The New York Commission stands by them and refuses to recognise the two appointed by the New Jersey Commission. St. John Clark and George M. Wells. Mr. Wells is a partner of General George W. Goethals, who favored a concrete block tunnel, which was rejected by the Board of Consulting Engineers. The five members of the board are William J. Wilgus, Chairman; J. Vipond Davies, George L. Watson, Professor William H. Burr and John A. Bensel. It was suggested yesterday that the board would apply to the courts to force the New Jersey Commission to pay its half of their salaries if amicable settlement of the difficulty was not arrived at speedily.

The report of the committee of engineers was made in connection with a resolution requesting answers to questions whether the action of the New Jersey Commission did not reflect unfavorably on the members of the board, whether it did not tend to injure the whole engineering profession and was contrary to the public interests, and whether it would not seem undignified and unprofessional for other engineers to accept appointment to the places thus made vacant.

Part of the report, which answered virtually all the questions affirmatively, says that the board could not be dismissed except by joint action of both commissions and that information concerning the action of the New Jersey Commission had been refused by its Chairman.

A paragraph in the report says:

"It seems to your committee that, in a public enterprise of this nature, any action tending toward the dismissal of the Board of Consulting Engineers

NOW SERVING WITHOUT PAY

and an opportunity to answer."

SILVER BULLION.

Bar silver in London unchanged at 37¼d. New York price for domestic bar silver unchanged at 88 cents per ounce, the Mint price; "foreign" silver down ⅛c at 60⅛c.

	Highest.	Lowest.
London	37⅛d Jan. 5	36¾d Mar. 8
New York	89¾c Jan. 4	53½c Mar. 8

Range for the Year 1920.

London	87¼d	Feb. 11	36¾d	Dec. 29	
New York	$1.37	Jan. 23	89⅛c	Dec. 29	

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, July 15.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs
Gold in hand	increased 231,000
Silver in hand	increased 383,000
Notes in circulation	decreased 111,610,000
Treasury deposits	increased 305,000
General deposits	increased 13,750,000
Bills discounted	decreased 37,906,000
Advances	decreased 60,540,000

The State repaid the bank 100,000,000f.

SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS.

	Rights Expire.	Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	Aug. 31	15	20	15	20
Am. Tel. & Tel.	July 20	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
D., L. & W. Co.	Aug. 20	27½	29¾	27	29
Nassau Lt. & Pow.	July 15	1	2	⅝	1
Reading	.....	15⅜	17	16	.....
Worcester El. Co.	July 20	8½	8¾	8¼	.....

Short-Term Government Obligations

Following are the closing prices bid in the open market yesterday for United States certificates of indebtedness and notes of the different issues:

Month.	Year.	P.C.	Bid.	Asked.	Approx. Yield.
Aug.	1921	6	100⅛	100⅜	4.70
*Sept.	1921	5¾	100⅛	100⅜	4.65
Sept.	1921	6	100⅛	100⅜	4.80
Oct.	1921	5¾	100⅛	100⅜	4.90
Oct.	1921	5¾	100⅛	100⅜	4.97
*Dec.	1921	6	100⅛	100⅜	5.05
Feb.	1922	5½	100⅛	100⅜	5.15
*March	1922	5¾	100⅛	100⅜	5.15
*June	1922	5¾	100⅛	100⅜	5.63
June	1922	5¾	100⅛	100⅜	5.63

*Acceptable in payment of Federal taxes on the dates of maturity.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per. riod.	Pay-able.	Holders of Rec'd.
Am. S. Fountain	$1.50	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Amoskeag Mfg.	$1.50	Q	Aug. 2	July 15
Do pf.	$2.25	SA	Aug. 2	July 15
Exchange Buffet	$2.00	Q	July 30	July 9
Mot. Prod. Cl. A	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Tex. P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 19

BOSTON CURB.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Ariz. Ext	1	2	Iron Cap	5	6
Ariz. Silver	19	20	La Rose	15	20
Atlas Tin Corp	3	4	Lake Shore	7	8
Black Hawk	5	9	Mex. Metals	40	.....
Boston Mont.	58	60	Midway Moss	26	4
Chief Con.	2¾	2¾	Mut. Div. Tr.	24	25
Calumet	1¼	1¾	Nipissing	8	9
Crystal, new	32	34	Nat. L. & Z.	2	3
Denbigh	7	8	Rainier	4	6
Eagle-B. B.	2	3	Nixon	3	4
Eureka Cro.	29	30	Seven Metals	6	8
Fortuna	2	3	Silver Reef	3	5
Gadsden	45	55	U. V. Ext.

TRADE STILL LAGS, SEE HOPE FOR FALL

Mid-July Finds All Business Marking Time, Awaiting an Upward Turn.

SUMMER GOODS MOVING

West and South React Favorably to British Strike Peace, With Their Products Firmer.

General business throughout the country showed little change during the last week. High temperatures and vacations with cautious buying for immediate needs were in evidence. The result was that trade, except in light Summer wear lines of dry goods, has been held down to a low midsummer level. Industry, according to reports received by Bradstreet's, was a shade quieter than heretofore, but the trend of collections was a trifle more prompt and crop reports better.

The distinct feature of the week, according to the journal, and one which was partially, if not largely responsible for the slightly more optimistic tone notable in the West and South, was the continued strength of food prices and the rally in the cotton market which followed the ending of the 6 British coal strike and the resumption of Lancashire mills. Although industry was dull as a whole, it was noted that all manufacturing was not prostrate. Mills figures showed a quantity taken for consumption which exceeded anything for a year and a half, and cotton consumption for June was the largest since last August. The June building report also showed that industry as not dead, the value of permits being the fifth largest monthly total on record. Despite this, lumber trade reports were quiet.

Dun's Review said that after the passing of the Summer, it was conceivable that the trend toward economic recovery would become more clearly defined. It added that the recent buying was a sign of demand for cotton goods was a hopeful augury and the June statement of foreign commerce with a $10,000,000 increase in general merchandise exports also was encouraging.

In regard to the steel industry, Dun's said that even at lower prices demand was still deferred. With prices on a relatively low basis, buyers do not rush to operate, because they foresee little steel and the effect of freight and labor adjustments is being awaited. Additional wage adjustments are pending and the end of the downward movement is not in sight. The rate of production in both pig iron and steel has not gained and is still far below capacity.

TO FINANCE COTTON EXPORT

Meyer Reports Tentative Proposal to Move 25,000 to 50,000 Bales.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Eugene Meyer Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation, said today that a tentative proposition involving the financing of 25,000 to 50,000 bales of cotton for export had followed a suggestion of the War Finance Corporation to the Federal International Banking Corporation of New Orleans. The New Orleans corporation telegraphed Mr. Meyer today that it was working out a plan for exporting cotton under observance of the conditions specified in Mr. Meyer's suggestions.

Mr. Meyer said that the loan of $5,000,000 on Mississippi Delta cotton, announced last week, has led to preliminary discussions with reference to financing 500,000 bales of cotton in one district, 200,000 bales in another and 9,000,000 bushels of wheat in the Northwest. While it is too soon to say whether any of these transactions will be consummated, the inquiries indicate that the cotton and grain interests are endeavoring to devise methods by which, in co-operation with the War Finance Corporation, adequate financing may be provided to take care of some of the so-called surpluses of these commodities.

COTTON CROP NEWS FAILS TO AID BUYING

Bullish Trade Advices Also Meet Unresponsive Attitude—Close Is Steady.

Bullish British trade advices and renewed nervousness over new crop progress failed to stimulate any general of aggressive buying in the cotton market yesterday. The offerings encountered on advances to about the 13-cent level for October deliveries were smaller and the undertone was steady, October closing at 12.90. The general market closed steady, net unchanged to 12 points higher.

An opening advance of 1 to 17 points was only a partial response to the relatively firm showing of Liverpool and the continued activity of the Liverpool spot market. There appeared to be overnight selling orders around the ring, which included Southern hedging as well as realising, and active months soon showed net losses of from 5 to 8 points. This decline was checked by private cables reporting that spinners of American cotton in Lancashire would increase their working time from twenty-four to thirty-five hours a week, and spinners of Egyptian would discontinue the short time schedule. Combined with apprehensions about the boll weevil this sent the market up from 12.78 to 13.01 for October deliveries, or about 16 points net higher. Later fluctuations were irregular, but the market closed within 10 points of the best on most positions.

The selling was attributed more largely to scattered realising than to a renewal of hedging.

It is generally supposed that the crop was showing improvement during the middle of the week, but not sufficient to justify a substantial increase in the late July yield indication. The Government's canvas will be made a week from next Monday.

Buying on the bullish points in the situation still seemed to be held in check in a belief that considerable cotton was available in the South around present prices. Sales officially reported in the Southern markets were a shade smaller, but prices were steady, holding unchanged to about 20 points higher. The export movement is still pulling up rapidly on last year's figures. Clearances for the week were 116,391 bales, compared with 79,000 for the same week last year. Spinners' takings made a favorable comparison, amounting to 222,781 bales for the week, against 164,476 last year. There was a decrease of 106,752 bales in the world's visible American, compared with 118,687 last year Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
July	12.35	12.35	12.13	12.28 tdg	12.18
Oct.	12.90	13.01	12.78	12.90-91	12.80
Dec.	13.30	13.45	13.22	13.32n	13.28
Jan.	13.30	13.45	13.24	13.35-36	13.31
March	13.51	13.70	13.47	13.58N	13.52
May	13.73	13.80	13.70	13.70B	13.58

The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 50 points advance, at 12.75 for middling upland.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 12, unchanged; New Orleans, 11.88, 13 higher; Savannah, 11.63 unchanged; Augusta, 11.75, unchanged; Memphis, 11, unchanged; Houston, 12, unchanged; Little Rock, 11.50, unchanged.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts....	13,393	19,789	5,108
Exports	28,278	31,708	1,890
Exports, season.	6,258,668	6,224,487	6,258,668
New York stocks	157,383	157,881	28,696
Port stocks	1,476,483	1,515,441	844,156
U. S. arrivals.....	.....	195	2,045

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton in good demand, 5 points decline, at 8.19d for middling. Sales, 10,000; American, 5,000. Imports, 4,000. Future opened quiet at 3@4 points decline. Closed steady, unchanged to 10 points higher. Prices: July, 8.49d; Oct., 8.77d; Dec., 8.85d; Jan., 8.85d; March, 8.89d; May, 8.94d.

Manchester: Yarns in moderate demand; cloths quieter.

SUED FOR $590,362 OF MOTOR CO. FUNDS

Edward Ver Linden Accused of Drawing and Using Money He Was Not Entitled To.

HAD $100,000 A YEAR SALARY

Ex-Vice President of General Motors Discharged When He Refused to Repay, Complaint Says.

Papers filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday in an attachment suit against Edward Ver Linden of Lansing, Mich., formerly Vice President and a Director of the General Motors Corporation, and General Manager of the Olds Motor Works division of the General Motors at Lansing, show that Mr. Ver Linden is accused of drawing and using for his own benefit $590,362 of the funds of the corporation to which he had no claim.

The papers were filed yesterday when Sheriff Knott reported to the court that he had been unable to find in this city any property of Mr. Ver Linden's to attach in the $590,362 suit. Justice Finch thereupon signed an order directing that the papers in the case be served on Mr. Ver Linden by publication on statements by officers of General Motors that they know he is a resident of Lansing and that service cannot be made upon him in this city.

The complaint alleges that on Dec. 31, 1919, a balance of $66,382 was due from Mr. Ver Linden to the corporation for money withdrawn from the corporation's funds on his order, above the amount due him. It is submitted that he agreed to repay this money.

The second claim alleges that from Jan. 1, 1920, to Oct. 30, 1921, during which time Mr. Ver Linden drew $109,000 a year for his services, he caused to be paid to himself on checks of the corporation, drawn on employes subject to his orders, $249,500 more than the amount he was entitled to, making a total of $710,882 improperly drawn up to April 30, this year, the complainant says.

The complaint says that in this period Mr. Ver Linden returned $10,000 to the corporation and is entitled to $115,529 credit by reason of his employment, leaving a balance of $590,362 still due. The payments to him, it is said, have been made without the knowledge or the consent of the corporation. Demand for the return of the money was made on May 11 and refused, and on May 18 Mr. Ver Linden was discharged.

BACK NEW OIL CORPORATION

Royal Dutch Company Reported Financing New $15,000,000 Gasoline.

The Royal Dutch Company is believed to be interested in the formation of the new N. O. C. Holding Company, registered at Somerset House, London, according to advices received in Wall Street yesterday from Washington. The new company has a capital of $15,000,000 one-third of which is preference, and the remainder ordinary shares, according to the information.

The purpose of the new company is said to be to acquire shares and to carry on the business of producing and distributing petroleum and other oils. Paul C. Hayden, Consul of Venezuela in London, is a Director.

The connection of the Royal Dutch Company is brought in by the provision in the incorporation, which says that "the Burlington Investment Company or any other company allied to or closely associated with the Royal Dutch-Shell group is to appoint a majority of the Directors."

Run Closes Texas Bank.

DENISON, Texas, July 15.—Following withdrawal of deposits from the Denison Bank and Trust Company which developed into a run, the bank closed its doors at 11 A. M. today. A. L. Slaughter of Austin, State Bank Examiner, took control and in a statement said plans for a complete reorganization of the institution were being formulated.

Liverpool Cotton Figures.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—Following are the weekly cotton statistics: Imports, 51,000 bales, including 42,000 American; stock, 1,319,000 bales; American, 793,000 bales; forwarded, 38,000 bales; American, 32,000 bales; exports, 3,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; sales, 84,000 bales; American, 48,000 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday: 17,212 packages. Domestic trade quieter. Speculative buying less active and market shows no further advance, although proportion of heavy stock very short and on such market firm. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 42@42½c; extras, 92 score, 41@41½c; firsts, 88@90c; seconds, 34@37½c; unsalted, higher than extras, 42½@43c; extras, 42½@43½c; firsts, 38@42c; seconds, 34@37½c; State dairy tubs, finest, 40@41c; good to prime, 38@40c; common to fair, 34@37½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 30½@32½c; seconds, 28c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 28c; No. 2, 27c.

EGGS—Receipts today: 32,001 cases. Fresh supplies of eggs beyond the demands of the trade and there is further accumulations giving a generally weak market with pressure to sell. Very fancy qualities being in comparatively light supply are held unchanged with a limited movement. Medium and lower grades pressed for sale with a disposition to accept reasonable offers and a scale of prices 1@2c lower than is obtainable for acceptance prices and will have to be carried over. Storage eggs quiet and nominally unchanged. Very fancy, selected, candled, 40@42c; choice, 38@39c; extra firsts, 36@37c; firsts, 31@34c; seconds and poorer, 28@30c; refrigerator eggs, 29@29½c; dirties, regular packed, No. 1, 26@27c; No. 2, 23@23½c; checks, fair to choice, dry, 23@23½c; refrigerator eggs, special marks, 30½@31c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, extras, 51@52c; extra firsts, 47@50c; firsts, 43@46c; gathered whites, first extra marks, 43@45c; 36c; under grades, 35@40c; Pacific coast, white, extras, 51@52c; extra firsts, 47@50c; firsts, 45@46c; other Western and Southern, gathered whites, fancy, 35½@36c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery browns, extra, 41@43c; gathered brown and mixed colors, graded extras, 38@39c; firsts to extra firsts, 32@33c.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1921.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,300	Acme Coal..	1	1	1
1,000	Acme Prod..	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Am Nat Gas	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Br-Am Tob r	12¾	12¾	12¾
1,000	Br-Am Tob c	12¾	12¾	12¾
1,000	Chr Ex & P..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
53	Conw Mo ..	42	42	42
25	Do pf.....	56	56	56
900	Cont Motors.	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	M E III Rr..	10¾	10¾	10¾
225	Durant Mo..	24¼	23¾	24¼
400	Lin Motor P.	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	Herzul P pf.	82	82	82
750	Heyden Ch ..	1¾	1¾	1¾
900	Locomobile ..	15c	15c	15c
30	Maxim Mot ..	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	Mercer Mo ..	2¾	2	2¾
200	Nat Leather	7	7	7

MINING STOCKS.

4,200	AriaPMofA..	57c	55c	56c
700	Alas-BOMet.	38	38	38
500	Ariz Sil	17c	17c	17c
17,850	Big L Cop..	24c	23c	24c
600	Bost & Ely..	47	47	47
32,400	Bos & Mon..	60c	55c	57c
1,500	Caledonia ..	9c	8c	9c
14,000	Cardelia Co	23c	20c	23c
8,000	Cal & Jerome	16c	14c	14c
300	Cons Cop....	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	CorpMotAm.	30c	30c	30c
8,200	Cortez Sil..	78c	70c	10c
4,700	Corp Cons G	1¾	1¾	1¾
19,300	Dix Ext	27c	25c	25c
1,700	El Salvador.	14	14	14
17,000	Eureka Co ..	32c	30c	32c
10,300	Gold Fleece.	21c	20c	21c
4,000	Gold Z Div..	10c	10c	10c
5,000	Harmill Div.	13c	12c	12c
1,000	Hecla	4	4	4
15,000	Knox Div	10c	9c	10c
1,000	Lone Star C	2c	2c	2c
3,300	Nat T & T..	58	56	56
1	N Y Transp.	10	10	10
200	Nor Am P & P	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Do 6 of 66	2	2	2
500	Parsons A A	8½	8½	8½
200	Perfect Tail	17c	17c	17c
100	Phil Morris..	41	41	41
900	Radio Corp..	1¾	1¾	1¾
700	Do pf.....	2	2	2
5,400	Steph of A	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Swift & Co..	99	99	99
75	Uhl Carbide.	42½	42½	42½
1,800	Uni Profit Sh	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Uni Tr Cayey	2	2	2
2,500	U S Dist C..	32¾	32¾	32¾
2,900	U S Light pf	12	12	12
4,000	U S Ship C..	18c	17c	18c
4,500	U S T & C..	27c	26c	27c
100	Wayne Coal..	1¼	1¼	1¼

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

3,500	Aug-Am Oil	15¼	15¼	15¼
29,600	Allied Oil....	3	3	3
300	Am Fuel	2¾	2¾	2¾
600	Atlas Roboa	12¾	12¾	12¾
9,800	Boone Oil...	18c	18c	18c
9,000	Bost-Wyo...	63c	61c	62c
1,500	Carib Synd..	4¾	4¾	4¾
820	Cities Serv.	106½	104½	106½
25	Do pf.....	42	42	42
1,000	De Bkrs Pb.	11¾	11¾	11¾
700	Cosden & C.	85c	85c	85c
400	Creole Synd.	3	3	3
2,500	Cushing Pet.	17c	15c	17c
2,000	Elk B Pet..	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,300	Emp-Ky Oil.	2¾	2¾	2¾
3,600	Englin Am..	37c	35c	35c
5,000	Esm O & G.	2	2	2
5,300	Fay Petrol..	2c	1c	2c
1,750	Federal Oil.	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,600	Glen Rock O	91c	82c	86c
200	Gilliland Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Granada Oil	3	3	3
3,850	Guffey-Gill..	11¾	10¼	10¾
1,000	Harv Crude O	4	4	4
400	Howe Sound.	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,400	Hudson Oil..	28c	23c	28c
20	Ind Pipe L..	70	70	70
6,100	Inter Co Pet.	12	10¾	11¾
200	Invad O Ind.	26c	20c	20c
4	Allied Pack 6s	42¾	42¾	43¾
27	A T & T 6s.'22	98¾	98¾	98¾
37	A T & T 6s.'29	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Am Tob 7s.....	100¾	100¾	100¾
16	Anacon 7s.'29	92¾	92¾	93¼
1	Ang-Am O 7½s	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Arm & Co 7s..	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Beaverboard 8s	80½	80	80
3	Beth St 7s.'23	97¾	97¾	97¾
6	Ch Un 8½s..	103¾	103	103¾
3	C & E I 5s.'51	60	60	60
12	Cons Gas 8s...	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Cons Cop 7s..	41¾	41¾	41¾
5	Cons Gas 8s..	100¾	100¾	100¾
5	Cons Tex 7s..	101¼	101¼	101¼
3	C E E 7s.'24	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Do '25.....	100¾	100¾	100¾
6	Dresden 4s'der	12	12	12
3	Gen Cig 7s.'51	90	90	90
2	G'rich B 7½s.	89¾	89¾	89¾
15	Gd Trunk 6½s.	93¾	93¾	93¾
7	Gulf Oil 7s....	99¾	99¾	99¾
7	Heinz 7s.'50..	98¼	98¼	98¼
16	Humble Oil 7s.	97	96¾	97
35	Ill Cen 6½s.'36	98¾	98¾	98¾
38	Inter R T 7s..	76½	75¾	76½
1	Nat Leather...	94¾	94¾	94¾
6	Lib.McN 7s.'20.	82	82	83
1	Mor & Co 7½s.	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Ohio Cop 7s.'24	93	93	93
1	Phil Co 6s.. '22	99¾	99¾	99¾
6	Sears-R 7s.1 yr	99¾	99¾	99¾
7	Sears-R 7s.2-5r	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	Selr & Co 7s..	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	South Ry 6s...	86	86	86
9	S'west Bell 7s.	98	98	98
6	SONY 7s. '24..	101¾	101¼	101¾
13	Do 6½s.. '31	100	100	100
1	Do 7s. '25..	101¼	101¼	101¼
3	Do 7s. '31..	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Do 7s. '20..	102¾	102¾	102¾
3	Do 7s. '30..	103	103	103
15	Sun Oil 7s..	91	90¾	91
2	Swift & Co 7s.	98¾	98¾	98¾
14	Unit Drug 8s.	100¾	100	100¾
4	U Refrl Tr 7s.	100	100	100
16	Vacuum Oil 7s.	100¾	100¾	100¾
8	Western El 7s.	100¾	100	100¾
14	W R A 7½s.'41.	92	91	92

FOREIGN BONDS.

25	It Cov con 3½s	34¾	34¾	34¾
10	Russian Gov..	14½	13	14½
1	Swiss Gov 5½s	84¾	84¾	84¾

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1921.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Alm-Chalm..	51¾	50¾	51¾
100	Am Can.....	50¾	50¾	50¾
100	Am Car & F.	124¾	124¾	124¾
100	Am H&L pf..	50¾	50¾	50¾
10	Am Ice.....	30	30	30
500	Am Int Cor..	49¾	49¾	49¾
100	Am Linseed..	30	30	30
100	Am Locomo..	80	80	80
400	Am Safe Raz	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,100	Am Ship & G	9	9	9
50	Am Sm & R..	34	34	34
400	Am Sugar...	56¾	56¾	56¾
28,375	Am Tel & T..	98¾	98¾	98¾
100	Am Tobacco	102¾	102¾	102¾
100	Am Woolen..	100¾	100¾	100¾
4,100	Anaconda ...	37¾	37¼	37¾
50	Anacon Cop.	37¾	37¼	37¾
200	Atl, Birmin	29	29	29
50	Atlantic Ref	67¾	67¾	67¾
100	Baldwin Loc	74¾	74¾	74¾
525	Balt & Ohio.	37¾	37¼	37¾
1,640	Beth Steel.B	49¾	49¾	49¾
200	Brown Shoe..	41	41	41
100	Brunswick ..	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Burns Bros..	70	70	70
100	Butte & Sup.	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Butte Coal..	11	11	11
100	Cal Packing.	67¾	67¾	67¾
640	Cal Pet.....	25¾	25¼	25¾
100	Cal Petrol..	10¾	10¾	10¾
60	Cerro de Pas	25¾	25¾	25¾
170	Cent Leather	35¾	35¾	35¾
2,500	Cent Motor..	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Cerro Sal...	40¾	40¾	40¾
90	Chi A & W..	90	90	90
345	C M & St P..	29¾	29¾	29¾
100	Chile Copper	13¾	13¾	13¾
170	De Pf.....	85	85	85
1,100	C R I & P...	23¾	23¾	23¾
2,100	Col Graphic	4¾	4¾	4¾
75	Col Fuel & I	41¾	41¾	41¾
120	Ct North pf.	82¾	82¾	82¾
40	Guilf States	90¾	90¾	90¾
190	Houston Oil.	45¾	45¾	45¾
270	Hupp Motor..	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Int Agricul.	19¾	19¾	19¾
170	Int Harvest	78¾	78¾	78¾
430	Int Mer M pf	44¾	44¾	44¾
200	Int Nickel..	12¾	12¾	12¾
700	Island Oil..	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Invincible Oil	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Int'l Paper.	51¾	51¾	51¾
200	Indiahoma..	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Interboro Con	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Kan City Sou	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Kayser (J) ..	39¾	39¾	39¾
50	Kennec Copp	13¾	13¾	13¾
820	Kayser's Sil	15¾	15¾	15¾
10	Lehigh V Coal	43¾	43¾	43¾
100	Lee Rub & T	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Loose Wiles..	9	9	9
90	Mackay Co ..	70¾	70¾	70¾
90	Mackay Co pf	69¾	69¾	69¾
50	Manhat Elev	90	90	90
28,375	Mex Pet.....	104¾	104¾	104¾
50	Maryland Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Midvale Steel	23¾	23¾	23¾
535	Mid States O	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Mo Pacific..	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Mo Pac pf...	41¾	41¾	41¾
100	Nat Acme....	17¾	17¾	17¾
10	Nev Con Cop	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	N Y Central.	81¾	81¾	81¾
100	North Pac...	73¾	73¾	73¾
170	Pure Oil	10¾	10¾	10¾
1,640	Pan Am pf...	49¾	49¾	49¾
100	Pan Am pf...	51¾	51¾	51¾
700	Pennsylvania	39¾	39¾	39¾
100	Pierce-Ar ..	18¾	17¾	18¾
340	Pierce Oil..	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Pierce Oil pf	10¾	10¾	10¾
185	P Marq R R	23¾	23¾	23¾
70	Pacific Oil..	39¾	39¾	39¾
100	Penn Gr Cas	39¾	39¾	39¾
100	Reading	83¾	83¾	83¾
70	Republic I..	39¾	39¾	39¾
100	Rep Iron & S	67¾	67¾	67¾
700	Repollo Pet.	3¾	3¾	3¾
798	Sapup I & S	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Royal Dutch	51¾	51¾	51¾
100	Cecelia S..	39¾	39¾	39¾
100	Saxon Mot..	50¾	50¾	50¾
50	Sea Gulf Pf	89¾	89¾	89¾
1,075	U S Realty..	47¾	47¾	47¾
1,075	U S Rubber.	48¾	47¾	48¾
1,075	U S Steel...	71¾	71¾	71¾
100	U S Copper	61¾	61¾	61¾
180	Utah Copper	47¾	47¾	47¾
450	Vanadium...	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Va-Car Chem	41¾	41¾	41¾
40	Wab pf A...	29¾	29¾	29¾
70	Western Un	84¾	84¾	84¾
545	Westing Elec	39¾	39¾	39¾
75	White Over..	7¾	7¾	7¾
4,350	White Oil ..	3¾	3¾	3¾
	Total sales			106,600

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Cent T Sub..	1¾	1¾	1¾
21	Celebrine ..	34	34	34
6	Cons Power..	84½	84½	84½
40	Arundle S..	28	28	28
20	Com Credit..	81	81	81
10	Com Pub Ser	102	102	102
22	Maryland C.	78	78	78

Bonds.

$1,000	Cons C 4½s.	76	76	76
1,000	Do 5s.....	78½	78½	78½
1,000	Con P 4½s..	75	75	75
$6,000	Do 7½s....	97	97	97
1,000	Md Ry 4s...	62	61¾	61¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am Zinc pf..	25	25	25
20	Anaconda ..	37¾	37¼	37¾
23	Ariz Comi ..	5	5	5
2	Bar-Hanniel B	16½	16½	16½
48	Bonanza	1¼	1¼	1¼
170	Cal & Ariz..	48	47¾	48
187	Cal & Hecla.	230	225	230
25	Cal & Rands..	31	31	31
185	Davis-Daly .	6	6	6
22	Boston Elev.	51	51	51
2	Do pf.....	51	51	51
50	Rasten & Mo	19¾	19¾	19¾
5	Mo Central..	38	38	38
3	Am Agr pf..	82	82	82
490	Am Pneu	5¾	5¾	5¾
1	Am Sugar...	66¾	66¾	66¾
17	Do pf.....	88	88	88
470	Am Tel.....	103¾	103	103¾
5	Am Wool ..	97	97	97
1	Do pf.....	95	94¾	95
15	All Gulf	23¾	23¾	23¾
40	Eastern S S.	23¾	23¾	23¾
1,000	Edison	134	134	134
200	Gardner	13¾	13¾	13¾
26	Gen Elec	121½	120	121½
130	Greenfield ..	25¾	25¾	25¾
25	Internat Mill	47¾	47¾	47¾
30	MidWUtility	39½	39½	39½
200	Mont Wat ..	17¾	17¾	17¾
776	Nat Leath..	7¾	7¾	7¾
$4,000	Chi Cy 1st s	64	64	64
2,000	Chi Cy 1st s	64	64	64

Bonds.

$1,000	C J & Sn....	74	74	74
1,000	Miss R P 5s	77½	77½	77½

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am Rad.....	65	65	65
326	Armour L....	12¾	12¾	12¾
25	Do pf.....	85	85	85
25	Booth Fish..	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	ChiEIRyspf..	2¾	2¾	2¾
70	ConwEq r 6100	106¾	106¾	106¾
30	Cont Motor..	5¾	5¾	5¾
150	Hol-St L S..	8¾	8¾	8¾
25	Libby-McN..	7¾	7¾	7¾
90	MidWUtility	39½	39½	39½
200	Mont Wat ..	17¾	17¾	17¾
776	Nat Leath..	7¾	7¾	7¾
60	Orpheum ...	21	21	21
190	Pub Ser Sup	80	80	80
2,300	Shaw	47	45	47
125	Stewart W..	24	23¾	24
1,300	Swift & Co.	99¾	99¾	99¾
25	Swift Intl..	24½	24½	24½
200	Thompson ..	41	41	41
80	Tomtor, A...	9¾	9¼	9¾
250	Un Carbide.	42¾	42¾	42¾
75	West Elec..	40	40	40
125	West Knit..	10¾	10	10¾
$1,000	Swift 1st 5s.	84	84	84

DETROIT.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	Charcoal I..	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,800	Cont Motor.	5¾	5¾	5¾
400	Lincoln	19¾	19¾	19¾
525	Packard M..	7¾	7¼	7¾
25	Do pf.....	66	66	66

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
73	El Storage..	103	103	103
25	Lake Super.	7¾	7¾	7¾
11	Lehigh Nav..	63½	63½	63½
10	Phil Co pf..	31¾	31¾	31¾
25	Penn Salt...	67¾	67¼	67¾
338	Phil Elec..	21¾	21¼	21¾
1,284	Un Gas & Imp	24¾	24¾	24¾
1	Ine Co N A.	27¾	27¾	27¾

Bonds.

$2,500	Phil Elec 1st 5s.....			84¾

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
170	Ark Nat G..	10	9¾	9¾
685	Colo Fuel ..

OPENS DRIVE HERE FOR SINLESS SUNDAY

Tennessean, Named Noah, Who Seeks to Save World, Asks Aid of the Press.

WARNS OF DESTRUCTION

Predicts Our End Within 25 Years —Blames War on Wicked, Not Germans.

Noah Webster Cooper, who styles himself "Chairman of the Southern Methodist Conference Committee for the National Sunday Law," came here yesterday from Nashville, Tenn., to launch a campaign for a sinless Sabbath. If Mr. Cooper could have his way not a railroad train or street car would move on Sunday, restaurants would be closed, Sunday papers would be prohibited and all activities calling for labor outside of the churches would be stopped.

As the first step in his campaign Mr. Cooper, who is a middle-aged lawyer, met newspaper reporters yesterday morning at the offices of The Christian Herald in Bible House. With him was the Rev. M. P. Woods of Tennessee, Vice Chairman of the committee.

Mr. Cooper's opening shot was a declaration that the World War was not started by the Germans, but as a result of the wickedness of the world for half a century before. "Europe was for many years violating the Sunday laws," he said. "They were running everything day and night and Sunday. I tell you that the result was as God had said: 'He who violates the Sabbath shall be destroyed.'

"I tell you that in twenty-five years we will be destroyed. I am here fighting to save our country. Every time I hear a train whistle or a train thundering across the country on Sunday it sounds worse to me than a German bomb exploding from overhead."

Mr. Cooper said that the committee needed the support of the newspapers. When one of his interviewers suggested that Monday morning newspapers were prepared largely on Sunday, he said that it would be a good idea to eliminate them, too. "I don't care if we have to cut out five papers a week—we can do without them."

When asked what the big cities would do without their Sunday supplies of milk and other necessities, he said that foodstuffs should be no exception and that the farmers should join in the movement by refusing to market their products on Saturday if they were to be shipped on Sunday.

Mr. Cooper is not against all amusements on Sunday, so long as there is no work performed. "We are not trying to keep a man from taking his wife out on Sunday or taking a ride in his Ford for a breath of air," he explained.

Business Buildings Sold.

A. E. Karscher sold for the George W. Goodrich estate to the Liberty Piano Company the four-story building at 356 Grand Street, on a lot 25.2 by 35; also, the building at 58 Essex Street, on a lot 23 by 50.

The Oval Garage sold through Louis W. Osterweis to Nathan Handelman and others the garage on the southerly side of 148th Street, on a plot 150 by 90.11.

THE BRONX MARKET.

Sell Burnside Avenue Apartment, Held at $250,000.

The Regulus Realty Company sold to the Noho Realty Company the seven-story apartment at the northeast corner of Burnside and Davidson Avenues, having a frontage of 119 feet on Davidson Avenue and 113 feet on Burnside Avenue.

The present annual rental of the apartment is $40,000, and it was held at $250,000. Edgar A. Landauer represented the seller as attorney and Morrison & Schiff were attorneys for the purchaser. Jacob Kaplan and Joseph Blackner were the brokers.

Tenements Sold.

Fred Oppenheimer and Edward A. Baer resold the recently acquired five-story double flat on a lot 26 by 100 at 339 West Forty-third Street to Alexander List, who immediately resold it to the West Thirty-seventh Street Realty Holding Corporation, Louis Appel, President. Harold Fink and John J. Keogh were the brokers.

The Stella, a five-story apartment house on plot 27 by 102, at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-second Street, was sold by the Mendorian Realty Company. The property was held at $10,000. O'Reilly & Dahn and Fred J. Feuerbach were the brokers.

New Jersey Sales.

Louis Schlesinger sold for Mrs. Rose Brams to Max Gelb 548 South Fourteenth Street, Newark, a two-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 100, and for John Geisinger to Meyer E. Ruback 33 to 39 Porter Avenue, Newark, a plot 80 by 100.

The same company sold for the estates of William T. Bruen and Gertrude M. Bruen the frame structure at 307 Washington Street, Newark, on a lot 22 by 85, to the Union Building Company, and for Mary F. Smith to E. J. Wright 473 Central Avenue, East Orange, a plot 50 by 115.

Realty Notes.

Byrne & Bowman placed for the Realty Managers, Inc., Frank Begrisch, President, a first mortgage loan of $180,000 on the two five-story apartments at 2,480 to 2,486 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, adjoining the southeast corner of Fordham Road.

Letitia C. Darlington is the buyer of the dwelling at 20 East Sixty-seventh Street, sold recently.

Alfred Schwab is the buyer of the dwelling, 110 East Seventy-ninth Street, sold to Mrs. Julius Marx through Pease & Elliman.

Clara Wronker is the purchaser of 107 West Eighty-seventh Street, sold recently through Leroy Coventry.

Manhattan Dwelling Sales.

Maude S. Platt sold to George H. Bradley the five-story dwelling, 17 by 100.5, at 209 West Seventieth Street for $40,000.

The 128th Street Holding Company sold to the Broadnax Realty Company 73 West 128th Street, a three-story dwelling, 19.9 by 99.11.

Ennis & Sinnott bought from Ralph S. Rounds, 902 West Ninetieth Street, adjoining the southwest corner of West End Avenue, a 3½-story dwelling, 20 by 100. John A. Osborne was the broker.

Deny Garry Property Lease.

Cruikshank Company, agents for Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, denied yesterday that the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street and the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street had been leased to N. E. Partos.

BROADWAY BLOCK SOLD TO OPERATORS

Quick Resale of Regent Hall and Bellport Hall, Six-Story Apartment Houses.

BUILDERS BUY BIG PLOT

William Waldorf Astor Estate Reported to Have Sold Block on Upper Broadway.

Builders and operators figured prominently in yesterday's realty market, which was remarkably active for a week-end.

On the upper west side, where there has been active trading throughout the week, the two six-story elevator apartment houses, Regent Hall and Bellport Hall, at 3,100 Broadway, comprising the block front on the east side, between 123d and 124th Streets, were sold by Irving Judis and Joseph Silverson to Isidore Zimmer and Samuel Resnick. The property was valued at $850,000 and returns an annual rental of approximately $100,000.

The houses have a frontage along Broadway of 207.10 feet and extend along each street for a distance of 100 feet. They contain accommodations for seventy-four families. Hyman Steinberg was the broker in the deal. The sellers purchased the property last month.

Builders Buy Dyckman Plot.

Further north in the Dyckman section the large vacant plot on the northwest corner of Broadway and Isham Street, one block north of 207th Street and adjoining Isham Park, passed to new ownership and will likely be improved in the near future with multi-family houses.

The transaction was arranged by Richard St. Scoble and Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., as brokers, who sold the property for the Amerigus Realty Corporation for cash. It contains approximately thirteen lots and fronts 116 feet on Broadway and 278 feet on Isham Street, being 296 feet on the northerly side and 115 feet on the westerly side. It was held at $125,000.

The property is to be taken over by the Broadway-Isham Building Corporation formed at Albany recently by Max Miller, attorney, and having as directors H. E. Chumbol, F. Morrell and H. Kinkelstein. The first-named is a builder. The site faces the property of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

Astor Estate Rumor.

The William Waldorf Astor estate is reported to have sold the entire block bounded by Broadway, Amsterdam, Ninety-second and Ninety-third Streets. The major portion of the block is used by the West Side Tennis Club for its courts and clubhouse, the Broadway frontage being improved with a row of one-story taxpayers, erected by the Astor estate about six years ago.

The site, which measures 201.5 feet on Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue and 325 feet on each street, will be improved with apartment houses. No confirmation of the sale could be obtained yesterday.

$2,750,000 In Loans.

A loan of $1,250,000 was closed yesterday by the Mutual Life Insurance Company on the Northerly Garment Center Building, northwest corner of Thirty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue. Simultaneously with this deal, the Title Guarantee & Trust Company advanced to the same owner a loan of $1,500,000 on the Scutherly Garment Center Building, southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-seventh Street. Both loans were negotiated by William A. White & Sons.

BENNETT ESTATE SALE.

941 Lots to Go to the Highest Bidder Today.

Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, will sell 941 lots at auction in Yonkers today, at 2:00 P. M., on the premises under a tent at the corner of Yonkers and Central Park Avenues, Yonkers, for the estate of the late James Gordon Bennett, by order of Rodman Wanamaker and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, executors.

The 941 lots to be sold comprise two large tracts of land just north of the New York City line, one at the head of Jerome Avenue on Central Park Avenue, the other property overlooking the Dunwoodie Golf and Country Club and St. Joseph's Seminary.

The lots are to be sold free of building cost restrictions. They are located on Yonkers Avenue, Central Park (Jerome) Avenue, Midland, Cook, Seminary, Bennett and adjacent avenues, and are to be sold separately.

$1,000,000 TURKISH BATH.

New Company Buys Corner Schiff Parkway and Chrystie Street.

One of the largest Russian and Turkish baths in the city will be built at the northeast corner of Schiff Parkway and Chrystie Street, as the result of a deal closed yesterday. Max Bernstein, acting for Libby's Baths, Inc., acquired the corner, now improved with six five-story flats, on a plot 100 by 100, from Wolf & Mayer, who have held it at $250,000.

The existing buildings on the site will be demolished and an eight-story steel, brick and concrete bathhouse erected, designed to accommodate 2,000 persons. The estimated cost of the structure will be $1,000,000. Benjamin Bernstein represented the purchaser as attorney, the brokers in the deal being Nathan Diamont and Jacob Oppenheimer.

Staten Island Deals.

Cornelius G. Kolff sold at auction the lot 100 by 100 on Cebra Avenue, corner of Chester Place, Tompkinsville, to William Horn of Stapleton.

The same owner sold for Chester E. Clark the lot 100 by 100 feet on Cebra Avenue, near Ward Avenue, Tompkinsville, to Francis Cashel Brown of Stapleton for investment.

The C. E. Simonson Company and W. S. E. Hall sold the vacant tract on Castleton Avenue, between Mada and Davis Avenues, and the plot on the southeast corner of Bard and Castleton Avenues, Livingston, for the heirs of William Ross to H. Schlesinger and Herman Kroll. One of the heirs of the estate is Lady Geddes, wife of the British Ambassador to the United States.

Commercial Leases.

Austin N. Low leased to Stupell & Levey, for a term of years, at a rental aggregating approximatly $20,000, the stores at 1,993-1,995 Broadway. Upon completion of alterations Stupel & Levey will conduct a haberdashery establishment.

Bienes Shirt Company leased, through William C. & A. Edward Lester, the store and basement at 49 West Forty-seventh Street, Amsterdam Avenue and Jacob M. Zinaman obtained for Max Haber a lease from Emilie T. Post and Frederick A. Post, on buildings at 353 Greenwich Street and 19-21 Harrison Street for a term.

Brooklyn Buyers.

The Martin Company sold for Charles L. and Blanchard P. Atkinson to Louis Hirsch the three-story business building at 23 Bond Street.

Austin N. Low leased to the Douglas Shoe Company for a term the store at 430 Knickerbocker Avenue, corner of Harmon Street, which was recently sold by Perthou, the present tenant.

BUILDING PLANS FILED.

$150,000 Bank Building to Be Erected on Cathedral Parkway.

Cathedral Parkway, 546 and 548, for a one-story bank, 50x85.8; G. Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, owner; S. E. Gage, 36 East 40th St, architect; cost, $150,000.

19th Av, 732 to 737, for a two-story garage, 75x100; R. S. Brooks, 342 West 58th St, owner; J. M. O'Brien, 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

56th St, 19 West, and 57th St, 32 West, to a twelve-story hotel, &c.; Bedell Co., premises, owner; G. A. Schonewald, Grand Central Terminal, architect; cost, $20,000.

Madison Av, 885, to four-story dwelling; I. M. Bolman, premises, owner; J. A. Gamel, 686 Madison Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

Hobart Av, w s, 378.4 ft n of Morris Av, two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 19x38; Henry Weigert, 601 Baker Av, owner; Valentine Becher, 854 Edison Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Seton Av, w s, 325 ft s of Edgewald Av, two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20x30; Clara Nebacht, 4,239 Hill Av, owner; H. Nordheim, 726 East 234th St, architect; cost, $9,000.

218th St, n s, 85.6 ft w of Bronxwood Av, two-story brick basement, 22x35; Andrea Natarelli, 2,110 Hughes Av, owner; Michael A. Cardo, 61 Bible House, architect; cost, $15,000.

Vario Av, e s, 48 ft n of 236th St, two-story frame dwelling, 24x27; Mary A. Hooker, 2,067 Valentine Av, owner; Charles E. Jones, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

Barnes Av, e s, of 235th St, two-story frame dwelling, 20x32; M. F. Rose, 448 East 119th St, owner; B. F. Wilson, 1,705 Bussing Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Westchester County.

George Howe sold the ten-acre estate on Fenimore Road, Quaker Ridge, bought through the same office last Fall by Charles L. Wagner, manager of John McCormack, Mary Garden and other famous operatic stars, to I. Seigel, member of the New York Stock Exchange. The property was held at $100,000.

Chauncey B. Griffen & Co. sold for L. F. Diehl, 183 Harmon Avenue, Pelhamwood, a private dwelling and large plot with garage to Frank A. Gallagher of Brooklyn.

Miss A. L. Stafford sold the stucco house and garage on a large corner plot in Larchmont Park, to David Fox of New York. The brokers in the transaction were Mrs. C. M. Murdoch and Arthur S. Hawley.

AUCTION RESULTS.

By A. Joseph & Co.

Creston Av., 2,248, s s, 189.6 ft n of 182d St, 37.6x120, 2-story dwelling; Carrie Krog vs. May J. Smith et al; Lloyd R. Kanter, attorney; Morris Weiss, referee; due, $5,501.62; taxes, &c., $600; subject to a prior mortgage of $4,000; withdrawn.

By James J. Donovan.

Commonwealth Av., 1,440, e s, 150 ft n of 177th St, 25x86, vac; Dennis O'Connell vs. Patrick O'Connell et al; Herbert A. Cohen, attorney; Owen S. M. Tierney, referee; partition; sold to Peter Carrell for $8,450.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FIFTH AVENUE BARGAIN

No. 103, at private sale, before July 21, at $160,000; rents $22,750. Apply Frank Waller, Morristown, N. J. Telephone 524-W Morristown. Principals preferred.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FACING THE PARADE GROUNDS
Corner of Caton and Argyle Road
Very desirable plot for Builders.
158x105. Easy terms.
W. H. MEYER, 211 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

KEW GARDENS

New one-family, corner, stucco, 7 rooms and 2 baths; plot 50x134; near Kew Gardens station and elevated; also 6 smaller adjoining; others; fine restricted suburb. CLASSIC CONSTRUCTION CO., Myrtle Ave. and 10th St.; also 84th Av. and 115th St., Richmond Hill.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of MAXIM'S HOTEL & RESTAURANT CO., Alleged Bankrupt.

On reading the petition of George W. Martin, Receiver in Bankruptcy herein, verified the 7th day of July, 1921, and on reading all the proceedings had herein, and on the annexed consent of the alleged bankrupt and on motion of YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, attorneys for the Receiver,

LET Maxim's Hotel & Restaurant Co., the alleged bankrupt, James S. Herman, creditors of alleged bankrupt, and any other parties interested herein, attend at a Stated Term of this Court, to be held in Room 235 of the United States Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1921, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and then and there show cause why George W. Martin, Receiver in Bankruptcy, should not be authorized to accept the bid of FOUR THOUSAND ($4,000.00) DOLLARS, for the lease of the premises situated at No. 106 West 58th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the terms of which are more fully set forth in the petition annexed hereto, or any higher bid that may be made and why any and all offers or bids for said lease, should not be received and considered at such time and place and why the Receiver in Bankruptcy herein, should not be authorized to sell, transfer and deliver all his right, title and interest and all the right, title and interest of the alleged bankrupt, in and to the said lease to the highest bidder, and why such other and further relief should not be granted as in the opinion of the Court be deemed proper.

Service of this order by mailing a copy of the same at least ten (10) days before the return day, to the alleged bankrupt, all creditors of the alleged bankrupt known to the Receiver, James S. Herman, and all other parties interested herein, and advertising a copy thereof in The New York Times and in The Daily Trade Record, ten (10) days before and on the return day, shall be deemed sufficient and timely notice hereof.

Dated: New York, July 7, 1921.

JNO. C. KNOX,
U. S. D. J.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VICTOR GROBER, trading as DAILY SPECIALTY HOUSE, Alleged Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, July 28, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 167 West 24th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of general merchandise, underwear, fixtures, etc. Also the Receiver's right, title and interest in and to the unexpired term of lease of said premises.

MARY G. POTTER, Receiver.

SAMUEL C. DUBERSTEIN, Attorney for Receiver, 83 Park Row, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of ABRAHAM HELFMAN and IRVING HELFMAN, individually and as co-partners, trading under the firm name and style of HELFMAN & SON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, July 25, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 115 Eldridge Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cotton piece goods, fixtures, etc.

MORRIS FRANK, Receiver.

GINZBURG & PICKER, Attorneys for Receiver, 116 Nassau Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MEYER GOLDMAN AND NATHAN GOLDMAN individually and as Copartners trading as GOLDMAN BROS. Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, July 25, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2 West 29th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, skins, fixtures, &c.

SILVER & MOSKOWITZ, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAXIM HOTEL & RESTAURANT CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, July 29th, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 108-110 West 58th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of restaurant fixtures, supplies, linen, &c.

GEORGE W. MARTIN, Receiver.

YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of E. J. BARTON LIGHTERAGE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, July 27, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, fixtures, etc.

P. RANDOLPH HARRIS, Receiver.

HIRSON & BERTINI, Attorneys for Receiver, 35 Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Featherstone Farms

1,500 Acres

Stock and Equipment

At Absolute Auction

Featherstone, Va.

July 18, 19 and 20

Beginning at 10 A. M. Each Day

The Featherstone Farms, containing 1,500 acres, located on the R., F. & P. Railroad and the Washington and Richmond Highway, one hour's ride from Washington, D. C. Station on farm.

July 18—The land will be sold in tracts ranging from 1 to 300 acres. This is excellent farming land, well watered and especially adapted to the profitable growth of corn, alfalfa, clover, small grain and fruits. Small tracts contain beautiful Home sites, with water front, overlooking the historic Potomac River. Five minutes to railway station.

IMPROVEMENTS—Handsome residence, seven cottages, three stock barns, and feed barns, three dairy barns, six poultry houses, garage, laundry, electric light system and complete water works. All buildings modern in all respects.

July 19 One of the best herds of pure bred, registered Holsteins in the South, most of them with records, under Federal and State supervision—clean and right.

July 20 $20,000 worth of implements and equipment. Every article incident to a well-equipped, up-to-date farm. Nothing reserved.

Everything, including the 1,500-acre estate, fifty-four head of registered Holsteins and all equipment, will be sold regardless of price. Take advantage of this opportunity.

For further information address either of the following: This office, 816 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Lynn Adams, Featherstone, Va., or Frank R. Chambers, Owner, Featherstone, Va.

LOUISVILLE REAL ESTATE & DEVELOPMENT CO.
D. C. Clarke, President, Sales Agent,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

TO-DAY—GO TO THE

James Gordon Bennett Estate

Take Interborough-Lexington Ave. subway (Jerome Ave. train) to WOODLAWN TERMINAL STATION, and change to Central Ave. trolley. Get off at property, at intersection of Central Ave. and Yonkers Ave. From Yonkers or Mount Vernon take Yonkers Ave. trolley to Central Ave.

Absolute Executors' Auction Sale

By Order of Rodman Wanamaker, Esq., and Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Executors

at 2 P. M., rain or shine, on the premises, under mammoth tent, Cor. YONKERS and CENTRAL AVES.

941 YONKERS BUNGALOW LOTS

TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY

on YONKERS AVE., CENTRAL (JEROME) AVE. and Midland, Cook, Seminary, Bennett and adjacent Aves.

10% on Day of Sale—10% in Thirty Days

80% In Monthly Installments of 2%

70% at 6%—60% at 5½%—50% at 5% may remain on mortgage

Westchester Title & Mortgage Company Policies Free.

Savings Bank books, on proper assignment, as well as Liberty Bonds, at market value, accepted as deposit.

Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer

67 Liberty St.
Telephone
Cortlandt 0744

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.

Visit Jackson Heights

Restricted Residential Community, in New York City, Nearest to Manhattan

Golf Course, Tennis Courts, Play Grounds, etc.

Today!

Ready for Occupancy Now and Oct. 1st

4, 5 & 6 Room Garden Apartments

Tenant-Ownership Plan

TAX EXEMPTION FOR TEN YEARS

22 Minutes from 42nd St.

To visit Jackson Heights, take Subway to Grand Central, transfer to QUEENSBORO SUBWAY (Corona Line) to 25th St. Station. (Office opposite Station).

The Queensboro Corporation, Manhattan Office, 50 E. 42d St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT JAMAICA

Corner Judd & Willets Sts.
2½ Blocks North From Main Station.

AM OFFERING NEW HOUSES
With Cash Payment of
$1,000 Down
Balance On Terms To Suit

Houses have 6 rooms and bath, all improvements, driveway. Agent on property, or inquire from

J.P.Storms 12 Herriman Av., Jamaica
Phone Jamaica 2262.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU

To Own a Fine Home or Bungalow $6,000 to $13,000—on easy terms or Building Plots, 60x100 each for $1,200 to $2,000

LOCATED ON BEAUTIFUL
CHESTER HEIGHTS,
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

with water, sewer, gas, electricity and no assessments for roads, sidewalks, etc. N. Y., Westchester & Boston R. R. Station and trolley right at the property. Your ideas carried out in building. Plans supplied and full assistance given in financing your home.

For location, health and complete comfort in owning a country home within easy commuting to your business, you will NEVER AGAIN be able to duplicate our offer.

Take N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. to Columbus Ave. Station; then Westchester & Boston R. R. to Property—or—Office close to Chester Heights Station on Westchester & Boston R. R. Office always open—Tel. 2164 Hillcrest Delightful auto ride from N. Y. Good roads.

HOUSE BARGAIN

Beautiful home, aristocratic Parkhill section, Yonkers; highest elevation in Westchester; large plot; large trees, winding roads, sun parlor, steam heat, electricity, parquetry, artistic decorations, open fireplace, tiled bath, sun parlor, quarry tiled veranda, porcelain plumbing fixtures; small payment; balance $60 monthly.

PHONE YONKERS 3925.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GOLF COURSE
Country Club Hotel
High Class Residential Park
Miles Long Island Shorefront
1000 ACRES
Development Cost Millions
Sell whole or in part to right parties on attractive terms.
Owner, Room 309, 10 E. 43d St., N. Y. C.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE DAINTIEST LITTLE HOUSE

in all the Jersey hills; water rights on chain of pretty lakes; specially built for year round occupancy; fine trees, birds, ground; 7 rooms, tiled bath, electrically equipped throughout, with range, washer, vacuum cleaner, base rings and lights; very low rate for hydro-electric current; beautiful and refined neighborhood; sale only; plot 100x190 feet; fine street, in Jersey's best purely residential commuting section; elegant oak shade trees; brand new. Easy commutation New York City. Every convenience for comfortable living. Invest a little cash and what you now lose paying rent and own your own home. Can be bought for $3,500 cash, balance on mortgage. Shades and complete decorations inside and out included. Total price $11,250. M. A., Post Office Box 878, City Hall Station, New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

7TH AVE. & 56TH ST.
CORNER STORE
FOR RENT

EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION; STORE ROOM 25x45; GARAGE WITH REPAIRING PRIVILEGE 17x50; LOFT OVER THE GARAGE 12.50. ALSO THREE LOFTS ABOUT 1,100 SQUARE FEET EACH.

Inquire Hotel Wellington.
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 1000.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Special Funds—Mortgage Money for Manhattan and Bronx Real Estate. BILTMORE REALTY CORPORATION, TIMES BUILDING, BRYANT 7125-1427.

HAVE money to loan on real estate, first and second mortgages, households, insurance to estates, merchandise or other good collateral. Cohen Bros., 35 Wall St.

MORTGAGE Money (seconds) loaned; reasonable terms. Myams, 334 5th Av., Pennsylvania 8080.

MORTGAGE loans on improved Manhattan and Bronx properties. Meltzer & Co., 97 6th Av.

HAVE clients for second mortgages. Hedmans, Times Building. Bryant 581.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.

Taxpayer on prominent corner in Grand Central zone; leased to tenants on net basis; unusual return without effort; exceptional terms; bargain. William S. Sussman, Inc., 200 Madison Av. Phone Vanderbilt 1723.

DWELLING, 83 Lexington Av., adjoining corner, size 19.9x80, three-story and basement brick; price $500; easy terms. M. V. Mead & Co., 527 5th Av. Chelsea 7974.

DAYLIGHT factory, Grand Central Terminal section, 14,000 sq. ft.; price reasonable. Telephone owner, Murray Hill 6667.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

HOUSE six rooms, bath, located between two subways, near Mott Av.; price $6,800. Phone 6143 Mott Haven.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FLATBUSH, 878 Ocean Parkway, beautiful 9-room detached stone house, plot 50x125, with garage, electricity, Pittsburgh water heater, parquet floors, tiled kitchen, fireplaces, porches; must be seen to be appreciated; 15 minutes to New York; asking $20,000; make offer. Mrs. Sloane, sole agent, 887 Flatbush Av., Flatbush 10326.

32D, 1,270 EAST, SOR. AVE. I, BKLYN. New house in East Midwood, near Brighton subway station, 6 rms., 2 exps., tiled baths, garage, glass enclosed porch; built-in shower, hot water heater, steam, electric, parquet floors; entire southeastern exposure; exclusive residential section. Apply on premises.

PRESIDENT ST. (Near Brooklyn Av.)—No. 125; aristocratic residence, 12 rooms, 3½ baths, all improvements; double garage; wonderful lawn; price $40,000; terms to suit principals only. Telephone Decatur 9884.

SEVEN ROOMS, bath; half stucco; latest improvements; verandas, driveway; 25x100; bargain, $7,700. Edmundsen, 720 East 9th St., Flatbush.

NINE-ROOM house, modern improvements; garage; furniture; rugs; 1921 Ford sedan; 917 Albemarle Road, Flatbush 7307.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

ONE-FAMILY house; 6 large rooms and bath, electric lights, parquet floors; house all screened; porches enclosed, garage; driveway; near L. station; rent $65. Apply Thomas Daly, foot Junction Av. and L. Station, Corona.

BROADWAY, FLUSHING—Five minutes station, brick and stucco house, 7 rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, garage; all in first class condition; $13,500; terms. Ralph T. Wallens, 22d St. and Crocheron Av., Flushing. Telephone Flushing 840.

RIVERDALE, 278 WEST 261—New 2-family house, tax exempt; country surroundings; city conveniences; sacrifice. Ackerman, 1000 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

City Property.

ADVICE cheerfully given for leasing, renting, managing and selling of your property; list your property with me and get results. Isaac Oppenheim, Gotham National Bank Building, 1,819 Broadway, Suite 315. Columbus 9788-9.

BUILDER wanted to put up building in Bronx; only firm that is willing to make reasonable terms. M. Schoenholts Co., 32 West 58th St.

HAVE APPLICANTS for unfurnished rooming houses above 59th; immediate possession; submit particulars. Kent Realty Co., 203 West 72d.

Country Property.

WANTED—Small shore front all-year house; Amityville or Babylon; exchange as first payment on new building in exclusive mission, value $1,200, balance monthly. S 1058 Times Annex.

WANTED—To rent for one or two years, from Oct. 1, nine or ten room modern house within fifty minutes of city. V 625 Times Downtown.

FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

BALTIMORE
FACTORY BUILDINGS

Heavy Mill Construction. "U" shaped, with central yard about 60,000 sq. ft., 127x240, on corner adjoining B. & O. R. R. and near docks. Two minutes to centre of city, suitable for manufacturing or storage; sell right or secure plans through your Broker or JOHN B. BERGER, Attorney, 2 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

317 West 83d Street
7 ROOMS & 2 BATHS—$3,000
From October 1st.

Unfurnished—West Side.

777 WESTEND AVE.
Southwest Cor. 98th St.
Modern 12-story fireproof building.
Two apartments of
10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
One Duplex Apartment
One Corner Apartment
All Outside Rooms
ALSO AN 8 ROOM APARTMENT
Unusually large rooms, wall panelled. Southern exposure.
SHARP & CO., 2439 BROADWAY.

ELDORADO
Central Park West, Cor. 91st St.
Restaurant, Roof Gardens,
APARTMENT HOTEL
Non-Housekeeping Suites of
1 TO 3 ROOMS
Rent including maid service.
Rental $70 to $140.
Inquire on Premises or
SHARP & CO., 2439 Broadway.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

Just Completed
Ready for Occupancy
167 St. & Sheridan Ave.
1 Block East of Concourse
3-4 Room
apartments
with every modern improvement.
3 minutes' walk to Lexington Av. Subway & 6th & 9th Av. "L" at 167 St. express station.
REASONABLE RENTALS
Agent on Premises.

MELROSE COURTS
GARDEN APARTMENTS
163d ST. and TELLER AVE.
One block from N. Y. Central Melrose Station.
Two blocks north 161st St. Crosstown.
Now Ready for Occupancy
ONLY A FEW LEFT
5-6-7 ROOMS $101 $145
ALSO
READY For occupancy about OCT. 1
3-4-6 ROOMS $65 $120
Apply on Premises or
Niewenhous Company, Inc.
316 EAST 161ST ST.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Adventist

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST TEMPLE, 135th St. and Lenox Av. CARLYLE B. HAYNES, Pastor. Today: 9:30, Sabbath School; 11, Sermon.

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs. REV. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D. 10:30—God's Ways of Working." 12:00 Sunday School and Adult Bible Classes. 7:45—A current topic talk by Dr. Straton: "Pulpit and the Press on the Prizefight." Sermon—"Short Beds and Narrow Covers." This church is open all Summer. We have no rented pews. Every seat free.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. Corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. Rev. ROBERT McCAUL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. No evening service.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 79TH ST. Pastor I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. Preaching by Dr. W. LEON TUCKER. 11 A. M.—"The Christ That God Exalted." 8 P. M.—"The Two Hundred Thousand Thousand Horsemen of the Apocalypse." Men's Bible Class, Sunday, 10 A. M. Mr. HORACE L. DAY, Teacher.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV. at 31st St. GEORGE CALEB MOORE, D. D., Minister. Every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. A Series of Sunday Eve. Sermons on THE WORLD'S GREAT PALACES. Sun., July 17.—"The Schonbrun Palace, Vienna."

Christian Science

THIRTEENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Berkeley Irving School, 311 West 83d St., New York City. Services: Sun. 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., Wed. 8 P. M. Sunday School 11 A. M. Reading Room, 605 Broadway. All Christian Science literature on sale.

Community Church

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH OF N. Y., Park Av. and 34th St. 11 A. M.—Church House—MR. HOLMES. "Do We Need a New Bible?"

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Bishop LUTHER B. WILSON will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday, 8 P. M., Midweek Service.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway at 76th St. Rev. EDWARD H. EMETT at 11 A. M. "The Tragedy and Triumph of a Touch." Illustrated by the playing on organ and violin of Sir Arthur Sullivan's "The Lost Chord." W. M. Van Norden, Reader. Dorothy Donaldson, Violinist. Prof. L. G. Carroll, Soloist and leader of Vested Chorus Choir. Columbia students cordially invited.

Disciples of Christ

(Christian)

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 168 West 81st. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor. 11 A. M.—Dr. R. H. Crossfield will speak.

Divine Science

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor. Waldorf-Astoria. SUNDAY, July 17, 11 A. M. Speaker: Mrs. AGNES LAWSON. Healing Meetings on Tuesdays and Thursdays at Noon.

Interdenominational

TENT EVANGEL, 110th St. and Amsterdam Av. REV. WILLIAM ALLAN. Sun., 4 P. M., and Nightly All Week. Sun. 4 P. M.—THE JEW who will be at the head of the best civilization on earth." At 8 P. M., subject "The Strange Ways of a Woman." Special Musical Service Sat., July 16, 8 P. M., by Leonard Voke of England, and Prof. Wyckoff Ashburn. Mr. Voke will tell of his 4 years' experience with the late Chas. M. Alexander. Admission free.

Interdenominational

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 692 EIGHTH AV., AT 46TH ST. FOUNDER, REV. A. B. SIMPSON. REV. ELMER B. FITCH, ASST. PASTOR. SUNDAY SERVICES. 10:45 A. M. AND 7:45 P. M. REV. ROBERT E. ("BOB") JOHNSON, CHICAGO, ILL., WILL PREACH AT MORNING SERVICE. REV ELMER B. FITCH WIL

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

BRONXVILLE.
FOR SALE OR RENT.
A new and attractive English house of moderate arrangement, 8 rooms, 2 baths, built-in garage; good-sized plot; convenient to station, schools and stores; shown by appointment.
SWALLOW & PRATT, INC.,
13 Palmer Av., Bronxville, N. Y. Tel. 1121.

NEW ROCHELLE.
For Sale—Duplex apartment house, one apartment available, other rented $1,200 yearly; each apartment eight rooms and bath, every modern improvement; sleeping porch, large grounds, double garage; half cash, balance liberal terms; no brokers. Owner, phone Barclay 4048; evenings, New Rochelle 1240.

FOR SALE—Sacrifice; price, $17,000; only $4,000 cash; cream-colored shingled house, blue shutters, just decorated inside and out; ready for immediate occupancy; 8 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplaces, steam heat; large sleeping porch glassed in, fine piazza; corner plot, desirable location, or would rent for 3 years. 671 James St., Pelham Manor. Phone Pelham 4358-W.

LOT ON WATER.
Near American Yacht Club; exclusive section; three acres; beautiful view of water and country; decided bargain; only $4,000 cash required, balance five-year mortgage. William B. Boyd, owner, 115 Broadway. Phone Rector 3944.

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
Bungalow, six rooms and bath, electric light, on large plot, high ground, within five minutes' walk to station; permanent water right; for sale on easy terms, or will rent for season. Sylvester Frohock, 41 West 34th. Fitzroy 1570.

ASTOUNDING BARGAIN FOR $11,900.
House of eight rooms, bath, garage; plot 75x100; best section of Mamaroneck; Tompkins Avenue; easy terms. Phone, write or call Samuel Cohen, 1,451 Broadway, telephone 2824 Bryant, or 32 James St., Mamaroneck, telephone 553 Mamaroneck.

BUILDING, 1 year old, 4, 6 and 7 rooms, now rented until October for $125, $166 and $175; available under our plan of ownership for $75, $100 and $125, respectively; possession of one 4 and one 6 room apartment immediately.
BURKE STONE, INC., Bronxville 1480-1.

TRANSFER to European post necessitates immediate sale of beautiful new Colonial dwelling, 10 rooms, three tiled baths, tastefully decorated; two-car garage; large plot; half an hour from Grand Central; terms arranged. O. T. Johnson, 28 West 44th St., N. Y. Telephone 700 Murray Hill.

WHITE PLAINS—Attractive home, 6 large rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, gas, hardwood floors; restricted neighborhood; plot 50x110; price $9,000. William E. Morrell, Inc., Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y. Telephone 904.

PELHAM—New stucco, 7 large rooms, 1 tiled bath, gas, electricity; garage; short walk to two stations; fine view; must sell at once; $15,000; worth $18,000.
OLCOTT & EGGER.
Murray Hill 2826. 51 E. 42d St., N. Y.

WHITE PLAINS—Cottage, six rooms and bath; one acre, shade and fruit trees, brook; block from trolley. Owner, Box 458, White Plains. Phone White Plains 874, J'arty J.

RENT FURNISHED until Oct. 31 or longer, modern house, 10 rooms; fine residential section; corner; spacious grounds; large veranda; garage; reasonable terms. Flushing 1256.

BARGAIN—House 6 rooms, bath; all improvements; plot 50x100; $7,500; terms. Brown-Brown, Depot Square, Harrison, N. Y.

ARTISTIC seven-room house, Larchmont, three blocks from station. E. Greenbaum, 117 Larchmont Av.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS—7-room house, 2 baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch, garage; reasonable. Telephone 6180-J Boulevard.

BEACH 124 12TH ST. (Bayside Drive, Belle Harbor)—Rooms by season or week.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

KEW GARDENS.
One of the most beautiful homes in Kew Gardens is now available for rent for one or two years; 9 rooms and 3 baths, garage, large trees, fine planting; very reasonable rate for a season, 6 months. Edgeworth, Smith, Inc., Kew Gardens, L. I. Phone Richmond Hill 1713.

FLUSHING.
$10,500; partly completed Colonial 8-room home; plot 75x125; garage; splendid electric train service; 25c. trolley to 42d St., New York. Owner will finish to suit buyer. A chance to actually see your home built. $2,500 cash, balance terms. Telephone Jere Johnson, Bayside 1886.

BARGAIN (Broadway-Flushing)—Beautiful stucco dwelling, eight-large rooms, two baths; pantry, enclosed porch, screens, parquet floors, open fireplace, stained, tiled roof; newly decorated inside and out; all modern improvements; two-car garage; garden, fruit trees; plot 120x100; near station; owner leaving for Europe; price $24,000. D 547 Times.

BELLEROSE—30 minutes out (electric service), attractive new Colonial home, complete, built by day's work; glass enclosed sun porch, fireplace, tile bathroom, breakfast room, decorated, screened garage; $13,500; another new house, $10,500. Edward Bialla, owner, 47 West 34th St. Phone 1103 Fitzroy.

AT FREEPORT—Nine rooms and bath, all improvements; six bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen; large porch; garage; fine location; price $9,500. GEORGE E. WHEELER, 15 Railroad Av., Freeport, L. I. Phone 438. Opposite station. Open Sundays.

66 LOTS in one plot, fronting on Queens Boulevard, at Lowery St. Station, Corona subway, Long Island City; two transit lines; absolutely best real estate investment in Greater New York; 70% can remain on mortgage. Arthur A. Johnson, Queens Boulevard, Long Island City. Hunters Point 1394.

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND, NEW TWO-STORY COTTAGE, COMPLETELY FURNISHED IN WESTHOLME SECTION; ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES; TWO LARGE SCREENED PORCHES. TELEPHONE LONG BEACH 500-W.

DOUGLASTON SACRIFICE—I have a 9-room and 2-bath house, stucco on hollow tile, Spanish tile roof; garage; that will sell for $19,000; this means over $4,000 loss, but I simply must sell; easy terms. W 763 Times Downtown.

DOUGLASTON.
Best buy on the North Shore; new Dutch Colonial house on corner plot; 9 rooms, 3 baths; decorations; screens; 2-car garage; $15,000 with tax exemption. W 764 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
Beautiful seven room home in Floral Park, L. I.; garden, garage; near station; good location; near school; also nice home in Jamaica. Bellaire Homes, Inc., 34 Pine St., N. Y.

BEST VALUE on the North Shore: Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, 2 porches; garage; plot 100x150; trees, shrubs, garden; bathing beach; near school and station; $16,500; come out today. Thomas O'Connell, Manhasset. Telephone 226.

FLUSHING—For sale, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 sun parlors; garage; beautiful corner plot 80x113; 8 minutes' walk to station; reasonable; must be sold. Telephone Flushing 2900.

OWNER has left city. House has been placed in my hands to sell. Colonial, 8 rooms; garage; plot 60x100; 30 minutes to N. Y.; near school, church, country; make offer. A. L. Kingsley, 47 West 34th St. Fitzroy 6896.

AT FREEPORT, L. I.—New Summer bungalow, 4 rooms and bath on plot 30x100. Price $3,250; on easy terms.
JOHN J. RANDALL COMPANY,
13 N. Long Beach Av., Freeport, N. Y.

LONG BEACH—High-class new house and garage for sale or rent; all improvements; 12 rooms and 3 baths; garage; lot 50x100. Apply 120 Broadway, Long Beach, or local agents.

$200 PER LOT (QUICK SALE).
The best plot on North Shore, Long Island, at the lowest price; water rights; 3 minutes to station, 30 minutes to Penn. station, electric service. W. M., 196 Times.

BABYLON—6 minutes' walk from station; 8 rooms and bath; piazzas; newly painted; large plot, fruit and shade trees; near beach; $7,500; cash $2,000. Henry L. Redfield, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

LONG BEACH bungalow for rent, reasonable rent; may apply to purchase price. See Thos. J. Walsh, Wyoming Av. and Beach St., West End bus.

DOUGLAS MANOR—SACRIFICE—BRICK AND FRAME HOUSE ON THE WATER; 10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, WITH DOUBLE GARAGE; TERMS. MURRAY HILL 8640.

BUNGALOWS for sale or rent, $100 up; immediate possession; exclusive Summer colony; all sports. Exchange Realty Co., 162 West 34th. Fitzroy 1089.

GREAT NECK, DOUGLASTON, BAYSIDE. Our listings of superb homes are very complete; let us know your requirements.
I. MONTGOMERY, 22 EAST 32D ST.,
3340 Murray Hill. 408 Great Neck.

ATTRACTIVE HOME PLOTS, near station, all improvements; $6,000 and up. Monfort & Hageman, Port Washington, L. I. Telephone 182.

BAYSIDE—Bellcourt section, two-family dwelling, in perfect section; 13 rooms, 2 baths; separate heating plants; all modern improvements. Phone Owner, Bayside 1035W.

FOR SALE—Corner, Douglas Manor; corner, 3 lots, Broadway, Flushing; 3 lots, Ingleside; corner, opposite park, East River Heights; reasonable. M 542 Times.

CEDARHURST, L. I.—For sale, new stucco corner house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, all modern improvements. Tel. 6373 Bryant or 1059 Rockaway.

HOLLIS TERRACE, L. I.—4 to 400 lots, special bargain; owners live in Cincinnati. Address W. M., 70 Orchard St., Jamaica. Phone Jamaica 1108.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

GUARANTY GENUINE BARGAIN—Four master bedrooms, sleeping porch, tile bathroom with tile shower; living room with open fireplace; large foyer hall, reception room, large dining room, kitchen; large porch, screened, glassed and heated; garage; fruit; garden planted; plot 125x107; price $15,500; terms $3,500 cash. This is the biggest bargain we have ever had in our office. Cannot be duplicated for $16,000. Bring your depos't with you. Can be seen any time. GEORGE E. WHEELER, 15 Railroad Av., Freeport, L. I. Phone 438. Opposite station. Open Sundays.

DOUGLASTON, L. I.—Cottage, 6 rooms and bath; also enclosed Summer breakfast room, large sleeping porch, glass and screens; gas, electric lights, screened front porch; dry concrete cellar, steam heat; about 100 front feet.
Dwelling, 12 large rooms, 3 baths, lavatory; two-car fireproof garage; located among beautiful grove of old trees on top of hill three minutes from station and 25 from Long Island Railroad; about 125 front feet.
Both will be sold on easy terms within next 60 days.
Nado Corporation, 121 West 60th St.

DOUGLASTON, L. I.—Am going abroad and must dispose of my home, consisting of nine rooms and two baths; house is stucco on hollow tile, Spanish tile roof; plot 75x100; one-car garage; prefer to sell, but would rent, fully furnished, on year's lease. Apply Salm, Limited, 71 West 23d St.

UNUSUAL opportunity to acquire 300 lots at cost of improvements made, sidewalks, curbs, boulder gutters, macadam streets, large shade trees, water mains all through property, gas and electricity immediately adjoins it; mortgage now on the property has until December, 1922, contains liberal release provisions; principals only. Robert E. Austin, attorney, 136 Pearl St., N. Y. City.

KEW GARDENS.
HOUSES AND PLOTS.
Owned and controlled by the KEW GARDENS CORPORATION. The soundest values in high-class residential property.
EDGEWORTH SMITH, Inc., Sole Agents,
1 W. 34th St., Kew Gardens.
Fitzroy, 5250. Richmond Hill 1713.

$10,800 NORTH SHORE—$500 CASH.
New, thoroughly modern six-room house; open fireplace, tiled kitchen; large plot, close to station; 24 minutes from Penn. Station; built by day's labor at greatly reduced cost; $100 per month pays for house and all carrying charges; tax exempt.
PHONE COCHRAN, FLUSHING 0760,
2 Depot Lane, Broadway-Flushing, L. I.

FOR SALE—At Massapequa, L. I., comfortable 8-room house with cellar and attic, electric lights, running water, steam heat, on lot 80x100; 5 minutes' walk from station; grounds improved; ready for immediate occupancy; very low cost; easy terms arranged; inspection Saturdays, Sundays or evenings. Inquire Charles E. Krohn, New York Av., Massapequa, Long Island.

MANHASSET RENTAL.
New 6 rooms and bath; $125 per month. Phone Jere Johnson, Bayside 1886.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

PICTURESQUE furnished cottage, three rooms, bath; $100 monthly; hour city. Oratamin Farm, Blauvelt, N. Y. Nyack 1040J.

A QUAINT LITTLE COLONIAL HOME on an old-fashioned street located in a beautiful grove of white birches and shading oaks, of six rooms and bath, can be occupied and title secured on the payment of $1,750, balance of $7,000 may remain on mortgages, which can be reduced as you now pay rent; splendid neighborhood; fine neighbors; 700 feet elevation; only a few minutes' walk from the express station on the best commuting road out of New York City; over 300 commuters from this section now; bathing, boating, skating, sledding, golf and tennis available; it's a bargain; wonderful place for children. QUICK, P. O. Box 1107, City Hall Station, New York City.

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS—4-room bungalow, plot 58x100 feet, price $3,500; semi-bungalow, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements, plot 70x100, price $6,500; semi-Colonial, 6 large rooms and bath, hot water heat, every improvement, plot 100 by 100 feet front, unobstructed view of over 20 miles, price $6,200; 2 Colonial homes, 6 large rooms, tile bath, steam heat, electricity, cabinet gun range and boiler, laundry in basement, price $6,500 and guaranteed; only $700 down; balance like rent in the building and loan. Inquire Aitken Bros., 270 Terrace Av., Tel. Hasbrouck Heights 1343. Office always open.

RIDGEFIELD PARK — $6,500, beautiful Craftsman home, 6 rooms, tiled bath, finished attic, hardwood trim, beamed ceilings, parquet floors, steam heat with connection for continuous hot water supply; modern gas kitchen; also has hot water heater; electric light, sewer, paved street; all assessments paid; near station, stores and schools; also 6-room California style bungalow, $500 cash, balance $65 monthly, including interest and principal. Come out today. John A. Baldwin, opposite station.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity to buy now to rent high class new white stucco houses; real homes; 8, 9 and 10 rooms; all the very latest modern improvements; fine residential town; 25 minutes from West 42d St., N. Y. City; terms very reasonable. Address Owner, Louis Friedman, 419 Teaneck Road, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J.—Beautiful craftsman home, six rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, gas, electricity, hardwood trim; large plot on paved street; handy station and school; worth $9,000; will take $7,800 on terms for immediate sale. Hallberg & Longfellow, office opposite station.

CRANFORD, N. J.—$2,000 cash, balance on easy terms, buys this very pretty cottage, seven rooms and bath; hardwood floors, fireplace, electric light, gas, &c. S. H. Droescher, Cranford, N. J., or 79 Warren St., New York City.

$7,500—Very easy terms: modern attractive semi-bungalow, six rooms, bath, steam heat, fine porch, every improvement; large plot; excellent, high location; convenient express depot. Buckley Wheeler, Ridgewood, N. J.

LEONIA—Prewar house, 6 rooms, large sun parlor, steam heat; perfect condition; screens, shades; plot 50x100; high ground; convenient location; price $9,750. BOWLES & CO., Leonia and Central Ave., Leonia, N. J.

TWELVE-FAMILY brick house, with all modern improvements with exception of heat, for sale in Jersey City, 7 minutes from Summit Av. tube station; price $35,000; no agents. W 410 Times.

ON the Palisades; 16-room frame house; all latest improvements; hardwood trim; income $2,500 yearly; want $13,000. Address Owner, 1,077 Boulevard East, West New York.

ARTISTIC farm house, genuine Colonial lines; beautiful shade; ten acres; variety fruit, 60 apple; good outbuildings; convenient location; $7,500. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

HOUSE, 7 rooms, bath, laundry, hot water heat, electricity; 2 minutes' walk Summit tube; rent $110. 641 Bayonia Av., near Boulevard, Bayonne, Jersey City, N. J.

RIVERVIEW MANOR—3 beautiful lots, overlooking Hudson; sell $2,500; leaving New York. Gibson, 380 Clifton Av., Newark. Branch Brook 7343.

MODERN six-room house, bath, every improvement; corner plot; garage; excellent location; 5 minutes station; 35 minutes out. E. Pretch, Rochelle Park, N. J.

BUILDER must sacrifice new house, large plot, all rooms, sun parlor, every appointment; $11,000; worth $16,000. Ken Realty Co., 28 Prospect Place, East Orange.

FOR RENT—8-room house, large grounds, shade; double garage; all improvements; 10 minutes' station; $100; five-room apartment $65. Titus, Westfield, N. J. Phone 418.

RESIDENCE, high class; also large garden and factory, 4,250 sq. feet. Hergesell, Woodridge, N. J.

COUNTRY HOME; excellent; large plot; immediate possession; Jersey; commutation. Stetson, 5 Beekman St.

OCEAN GATE—Sell two corner lots, 40x100; sacrifice $600. Peter P. Kelley, 448 West 47th St.

TWO-FAMILY house for sale, adjoining lot. Inquire after 4 o'clock at 42 1st St., Weehawken, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

GENTLEMAN'S FARM, Orange County; 52 acres, brooks, electric lights, hot water, steam; $8,000 required; terms. M 541 Times.

Real Estate—Other Cities and Towns.

Vermont—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—Twelve acres of beautiful woodland bordering on Lake Champlain with two furnished cottages, 4 baths, garage and deep water dock; booklet on request. James W. Madden, Burlington, Vt.

Richmond.

OAKWOOD BEACH, S. I.—Furnished 4-room bungalow, all improvements; $165 season; sacrifice. Andrade, Phone Bowling Green 4791. Address 17 State St., City.

Westchester County.

CHAPPAQUA—Lovely stone stucco house, beautifully furnished, 9 rooms, 2 baths; garage; cool garden; 1/4 acre; on wood brook. Elkins. Telephone Chappaqua 185.

BEAUTIFUL house, charming grounds; lovely river view; 10 rooms, 3 baths; sleeping porch; garage; August, $200. 162 Villard Av., Hastings-on-Hudson. Telephone 8457.

CHAPPAQUA—Delightful cottage, 4 rooms, bath, all improvements. Elkins, Chappaqua 185.

Long Island.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.—Furnished 9-room house, two enclosed porches, 5 bedrooms; near station, yacht clubs and fine public bathing beach; vegetable garden fruit; for rent August and September, $200 per month, or owner having use of 5 rooms, $125 per month. 43 Mackey Av.

PRIVATE family wish to rent their magnificent home at Neponsit, L. I., City of New York; on Atlantic Ocean; spacious grounds, with beautiful lawns etc.; $1,000 per month for the season, or longer. Tel. Belle Harbor 1090. Richter & Co., Rockaway Park, L. I.

NEW 8-room all-year round brick dwellings with garages, to rent for season or year; latest improvements; located in beautifully restricted section. Inquire Greenberg, Nautilus Av. Phone Coney Island 1097.

RENT—House, furnished, 4 master bedrooms, bath, large living room, excellent view of water; bathing beach within short distance. Tel. 490J Oyster Bay.

PRIVATE family wishes to rent their magnificent home at Long Beach, L. I., for the season. Cor. Magnolia Boulevard and Olive St. Tel 247 Long Beach. McHale.

5-ROOM house for rent, furnished; bathing; no improvements; price from Aug. 1 till Sept. 6, $100. Z 2368 Times Annex.

LONG BEACH PROPER—Apartment, elegantly furnished; ocean half block. Byrne, Front St.

FAR ROCKAWAY—Cottage, 10 rooms, furnished; splendid location. 47 Roanoke Av. Tel. Far Rockaway 1853.

FAR ROCKAWAY—3 large rooms, kitchen, bath, furnished, in magnificent residence; $500 to October. Phone Far Rockaway 4034.

LONG BEACH (Belmont Hotel, 252 Park)—Rooms, week, month; week-end accommodations.

LONG BEACH (128 West Olive)—Private home, rooms, bath; week-end accommodations.

STONY BROOK-ON-SOUND—Pretty 8-room cottage, furnished; best section; improvements; $350 season. Mrs. D. T. Davis.

FAR ROCKAWAY—Beautifully furnished apartment, 4 rooms, $650 season. 2,015 Cornaga Av. Gracie.

LONG BEACH—Furnished rooms; season; bath; without board. Phone 137 Long Beach.

New York State.

PICTURESQUE furnished cottage, three rooms, bath; $100 monthly; hour city. Oratamin Farm, Blauvelt, N. Y. Nyack 1040J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Rate 55 cents an agate line.

LEASE FOR SALE.
Four-story loft building, located West 50s, 25x100; steam, light and alley; two tower floors equipped with machinery repair and stock department for auto service station; reasonable. Circle 5720, or write F. R., 200 East 83d.

SIX-STORY and basement loft building, centrally located, about 25,000 square feet; power plant and elevator; immediate possession; reasonable rent; suitable for heavy manufacturing, storage warehouse; principals only. Apply Carstein & Linnekin, Inc., 221 4th Av. Stuyvesant 7780.

LOFTS—Possession, 21 White St.; 40x100; also 25x100; 133 West 24th St.; 25x110, 125 Bleecker St., store and basement, 20x110; also basement, 25x100; 343 West 26th St., 60x100; top floor; 200 pounds capacity. Owner, Fitzroy 4642.

OFFICES TO LET:
Large and small; reasonable rental; opposite 125th St.-B'way subway station; good for light manufacturing, showrooms, &c.
LIBERTY HOLDING CORP.,
3,107 Broadway. Phone Morningside 9064.

STORE and basement, 1,210 Lexington Av., NEAR 86TH ST. SUBWAY ENTRANCE.
Possession Oct. 1.
MERWIN BLOCH, 1 Madison Av.

GRAND CENTRAL ZONE—Floor of 650 square feet, partitioned into 4 offices. Malcolm, 137 East 43d St., at Lexington Av.

STORE for rent; best location in New Haven; 10 by 30 ft.; long lease; $6,500 annually. 876 Chapel St.

WILL SUBLET office or part thereof. Room 1625, St. James Bldg., 1,133 Broadway. Strictly modern, high-grade building.

BROADWAY DESK ROOM.
Mail and Telephone Privileges.
DUANE, 296 Broadway, Tel. 220 Worth.

OFFICE, desk room, telephone and mailing privileges for rent. Inquire Room 501, 27 West 24th. Watkins 2926.

LARGE, light parlor floor, steam, electricity, hot water, 20x50; no manufacturing; long lease. 148 East 53d St.

OFFICES—Furnished units, modern office building downtown; telephone service. Phone Worth 731.

IF you wish exceptionally light, airy office, furnished or unfurnished, phone John 1107, 80 Pine St., Room 501.

DESK ROOM light, airy private offices; fine building and service; phone on desk; $30. Room 1401, 1,182 Broadway.

DOCTOR'S exclusive suite in physician's apartment; maid and telephone service. Riverside 3435.

WILL SUBLET to infant lines part of beautifully furnished offices. Frank J. Farney, 42 West 33d St. Pennsylvania 1479.

CORTLANDT ST.—Front office, $60; small office, $30; desk space, $15; desk space, $10. Phone Cortlandt 5112.

FACTORIES.

DRESS FACTORY FOR SALE
in Bronx; fully equipped, ready to work; 16 machines, plenty of labor; must sell at once. Write C. D., 1214 Wilson Building.

FACTORY, 4,226 square feet, also high-class large residence. Hergesell, Wood Ridge, N. J.

FACTORIES WANTED.

WANTED—Modern factory with about 150,000 feet of floor space and three acres of land with spur track; must be in town or city where mechanics can be obtained and taxes are low. Address with full particulars, Z 2375 Times Annex.

WILL LEASE small daylight factory building with railroad siding, 5,000 to 10,000 sq. ft., within 50 miles of New York City, for manufacturing books. A. Applebaum, Times Building, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV.—Four delightful, cool rooms, bedroom, kitchenette and bath; well furnished; $150. Telephone Madison Square 2112.

13TH, 102 EAST (Hotel Laclede)—Two rooms, bath, $18 week up.

30TH ST., AT LEXINGTON AV.—1-2-3 ROOMS, WITH BATH, RUTLEDGE HOTEL. UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING WOMEN; ROOM WITHOUT MEALS, $10 WEEK AND UP; ROOM WITH MEALS, $17 WEEK AND UP.

31ST ST., 23 EAST (Near 5th Av.)—Two-room apartment, bath; well-kept house; hotel service; immediate possession. Hampton.

53TH ST., 64 EAST—Living room, bedroom, kitchenette and bath; well furnished; $150 per month until Oct. 1; modern new building; elevator and hall service. Apply Douglas L. Stillman & Co., 15 East 40th St. Tel. Plaza 9200.

50TH, 63 EAST (Manhansett Apartment Hotel)—Model 3-room, elevator, maid service; reasonable rent, monthly, weekly; subway conveniences.

86TH, 78 EAST—Exceptional rooms, with or without private baths; kitchenettes; conveniences.

83D ST. AT MADISON AV.—1, 2, 3 ROOMS WITH BATH; ASHTON; UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; SUMMER RATES $25 UP.

ARTISTIC COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS FOR REFINED PEOPLE.
Two and three rooms, baths and kitchenettes, in hotel and theatre district; exquisitely furnished; must have good references; $75 upward. Phone Owner, Plaza 645.

FOR JULY AND AUGUST.
2 room and bath apartment, linen and all service, $75 month.
HOTEL VAN RENSSELAER,
17 East 11th St. Phone Stuy. 1420.

MODERN STORES, best business section, Jamaica Av., Jamaica, for sale or long-term lease; frontage to suit tenant. Inquire H. E. Building, 30 Union Hall St. Phone Jamaica 4245.

NICE light office on 32d St., between Broadway and 5th Av., to sublet; telephone connection; Holmes protection; good quartered oak partition; immediate possession. W 512 Times.

LIGHT OFFICE, modern building, approximately 12x18; rent all or half, $65 and $40, respectively. R. S. Anderson, Room 502, 120 Liberty St.

SMALL, DAYLIGHT LOFT, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, SUITABLE FOR EMBROIDERER OR FURRIER. C. G. KELLER, 109 WEST 23D ST.

LARGE, light office, with Holmes protection, 64 East 18th St., Room 301. Apply Washington Knitting Mills, 32 West 18th St. Chelsea 9793.

SUBLET part neat office, St. James Bldg., Broadway and 26th St.; desk and phone; Aug. 1; foreign representative preferred. W 474 Times.

FURNISHED office, desk space, desirable location; references; call after 10 daily. Gus Edwards, Astor Theatre Building, Broadway, 45th St.

PRIVATE OFFICE, large, delightful, three windows, City Hall; completely furnished, typewriter; separate entrance; telephone; $65 month. Cortlandt 6066

LOFT, light, first floor, fronting Broadway; can be used for office or light manufacturing; reasonable rent. 1,383 Broadway, Room 10.

TO LET—Half of loft, corner 20th St. and 5th Av.; immediate. W 464 Times.

OFFICE and desk space available; stenographer and telephone. Cortlandt 3105.

LOFTS TO LET.
402 West 27th St. Chelsea 4555.

PRIVATE office, desk room, with service. Suite 2008, 51 East 42d St.

STORES, lofts, offices, buildings, houses, all sections. Deross, 209 Lexington Av. (33d).

5TH AV., 507—Part of office with telephone. Hanna, 5022 Murray Hill.

DESKROOM for rent. Apply Art Shop, 50 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

STORE—Business man's opportunity; busiest location Brooklyn. Schuman, 63 Sands St.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS.

PHOTOGRAPHER wants studio New York or Brooklyn. Harrison, 61 2d Av.

ONE SMALL OFFICE, privilege to use outside room. K 966 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

MADISON AV., 701 (Apartment 75)—From July 27 to Sept. 27, three airy, cool rooms and bath, seventh floor, facing north, south and east; hotel service included.
PARK AV., 829.
FOR TWO MONTHS.
3-4-5-6 handsomely furnished rooms, two baths, living room, 17x32, furnished in mulberry velvet and mahogany; piano; two double bedrooms, servant's room, exceptional kitchen; $250 monthly (half rent). Telephone owner for appointment: Plaza 1452.

WILL sublet one room and bath in hotel at 92d St. and Madison Av.; reasonable. Call Spring 3790 Monday morning.

Furnished—West Side.

10TH—Apartment, four rooms, bath, piano; $110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

11TH ST., 142 WEST—Floor through, living room, bedroom, bath kitchenette, $90. King.

19TH ST., 274 WEST.
5-room apartment; elevator.
RENT $95.

42D, 223 WEST—Luxuriously furnished bachelor apartments, consisting of parlor, bedrooms and bath, $30 to $50 weekly; full hotel service.

43D ST. (680 8th Av.)—Have an ideal home, not just furnished apts. for you, two and three rooms; mine are the nicest in the city inside; come, look, convince yourself; bachelors and newlyweds especially invited; beautifully furnished, clean, new; dirt cheap considering what you get; stoves to cook, ice-boxes, telephone, maid service, linen, silver, gas, electricity, plenty hot water all times; $75 month up and $20 week up. Ring housekeeper's bell.

44TH, 210 WEST (Westover Court)—Bachelor apartment; high-class hotel service, meals. See Resident Manager, Bryant 5980.

48TH, 341 WEST—New elevator building; cleanliness, furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, tiled bath, showers, tiled kitchenettes; unquestionable applicants; highest references essential; $75-$125 up monthly. Longacre 3560.

47TH—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; piano; $85. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

48TH ST., 61 WEST—Two-room apartment and bath; tastefully furnished, all modern improvements. Summer rates. Superintendent or Chelsea 5229.

49TH, 21 WEST—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; very attractive. Circle 6443.

50TH ST., 4 WEST.
Mrs. Prescott has a beautiful 4-room housekeeping apartment on the 3d floor of the handsome apartment house at 4 West 50th St., 2 doors from 5th Av.; within sound of the Cathedral chimes; parlor, 2 bedrooms, each with twin beds; grand piano. Telephone Circle 2687, Mrs. Prescott. Open all day. Big Summer bargain.

SUMMER HOMES

35 cents a line.

Richmond.

OAKWOOD BEACH, S. I.—Furnished 4-room bungalow, all improvements; $165 season; sacrifice. Andrade, Phone Bowling Green 4791. Address 17 State St., City.

Westchester County.

CHAPPAQUA—Lovely stone stucco house, beautifully furnished, 9 rooms, 2 baths; garage; cool garden; 1/4 acre; on wood brook. Elkins. Telephone Chappaqua 185.

BEAUTIFUL house, charming grounds; lovely river view; 10 rooms, 3 baths; sleeping porch; garage; August, $200. 162 Villard Av., Hastings-on-Hudson. Telephone 8457.

CHAPPAQUA—Delightful cottage, 4 rooms, bath, all improvements. Elkins, Chappaqua 185.

Long Island.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.—Furnished 9-room house, two enclosed porches, 5 bedrooms; near station, yacht clubs and fine public bathing beach; vegetable garden fruit; for rent August and September, $200 per month, or owner having use of 5 rooms, $125 per month. 43 Mackey Av.

PRIVATE family wish to rent their magnificent home at Neponsit, L. I., City of New York; on Atlantic Ocean; spacious grounds, with beautiful lawns etc.; $1,000 per month for the season, or longer. Tel. Belle Harbor 1090. Richter & Co., Rockaway Park, L. I.

NEW 8-room all-year round brick dwellings with garages, to rent for season or year; latest improvements; located in beautifully restricted section. Inquire Greenberg, Nautilus Av. Phone Coney Island 1097.

RENT—House, furnished, 4 master bedrooms, bath, large living room, excellent view of water; bathing beach within short distance. Tel. 490J Oyster Bay.

PRIVATE family wishes to rent their magnificent home at Long Beach, L. I., for the season. Cor. Magnolia Boulevard and Olive St. Tel 247 Long Beach. McHale.

5-ROOM house for rent, furnished; bathing; no improvements; price from Aug. 1 till Sept. 6, $100. Z 2368 Times Annex.

LONG BEACH PROPER—Apartment, elegantly furnished; ocean half block. Byrne, Front St.

FAR ROCKAWAY—Cottage, 10 rooms, furnished; splendid location. 47 Roanoke Av. Tel. Far Rockaway 1853.

FAR ROCKAWAY—3 large rooms, kitchen, bath, furnished, in magnificent residence; $500 to October. Phone Far Rockaway 4034.

LONG BEACH (Belmont Hotel, 252 Park)—Rooms, week, month; week-end accommodations.

LONG BEACH (128 West Olive)—Private home, rooms, bath; week-end accommodations.

STONY BROOK-ON-SOUND—Pretty 8-room cottage, furnished; best section; improvements; $350 season. Mrs. D. T. Davis.

FAR ROCKAWAY—Beautifully furnished apartment, 4 rooms, $650 season. 2,015 Cornaga Av. Gracie.

LONG BEACH—Furnished rooms; season; bath; without board. Phone 137 Long Beach.

New York State.

TO RENT—Lake George cottage for August; short run from Saratoga; 8 large, airy rooms and bath; fireplace, running water, electric lights; all newly furnished; on main highway, five minutes from Lake George village; rent reasonable. Wire or address, W. D. Fleming, Glens Falls, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL, among Appalachian Mountains, two miles from Lake Mahopac; lower floor; separate entrance; four rooms, artistically furnished; complete housekeeping; telephone, garage, electricity; $100 month, $200 until Nov. 1. Morningside 5454.

FOR RENT—Charming 7-room cottage; bath; newly decorated; ideal location, heart of Catskills; restricted locality; will rent balance of season $375; bargain; act quickly. Mrs. Laura W. Ackley, Shandaken, N. Y.

FURNISHED CAMP for rent for season at head of Fourth Lake, Adirondacks. D. W. Gilbert, Box 64, Inlet, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

ALLENHURST.
FOR RENT.
Summer home, 2 blocks from ocean; 7 bedrooms, 3 baths; garage, chauffeur's quarters; up to date; until Oct. 1, 1921, $900.
ALLENHURST REALTY CO.,
Allenhurst, N. J.
Phone 722.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW—5 rooms and screened sleeping porch, residential, Ridgewood, N. J., all improvements, garden, fruit and flowers; $150 over Labor Day; references. Box 1042 Times 2 Rector St.

DEAL BEACH, N. J.—Furnished apartment of three rooms and bath, hot water supply, &c.; modern building; near bathing; adult families; $250 July to October. Miss Vollweiler, 89 Poplar Av.

ASBURY PARK, Ocean Grove, Allenhurst, Bradley Beach—Summer homes, hotels. JACOB A. KING, NORTH ASBURY PARK.

Connecticut.

CALIFORNIA TYPE BUNGALOW, brand new; two bedrooms and bath, electric kitchen, living and dining room, well furnished, exception of linen and silver; garage; approximately half acre of ground; ready for immediate occupancy on a rental basis until Nov. 1; five minutes by trolley to railroad station, Y. N. H. & H. station Sound Beach, Conn.; location refined bungalow section situated at Shorelands, Sound Beach; $200 per month. Apply Mr. Eckert, 124 White St. Phone Franklin 6017.

SUMMER HOMES WANTED.

SMALL furnished cottage, Catskills or vicinity, exclusive; 3 adults. Write particulars, Kroener, 55 Christopher St., or phone Spring 1023.

WANTED—Small 2-story furnished cottage, country, till Sept. 8; 2 adults; only full particulars noticed; references. W 69 N Y. Times, Brooklyn.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FARMS and seashore homes; nearby farms for sale, and seashore homes, newly constructed, on terms. Phone 2451W. J. W. Butcher, 719 Madison Av., Asbury Park, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Rate 55 cents an agate line.

LEASE FOR SALE.
Four-story loft building, located West 50s, 25x100; steam, light and alley; two tower floors equipped with machinery repair and stock department for auto service station; reasonable. Circle 5720, or write F. R., 200 East 83d.

SIX-STORY and basement loft building, centrally located, about 25,000 square feet; power plant and elevator; immediate possession; reasonable rent; suitable for heavy manufacturing, storage warehouse; principals only. Apply Carstein & Linnekin, Inc., 221 4th Av. Stuyvesant 7780.

LOFTS—Possession, 21 White St.; 40x100; also 25x100; 133 West 24th St.; 25x110, 125 Bleecker St., store and basement, 20x110; also basement, 25x100; 343 West 26th St., 60x100; top floor; 200 pounds capacity. Owner, Fitzroy 4642.

OFFICES TO LET:
Large and small; reasonable rental; opposite 125th St.-B'way subway station; good for light manufacturing, showrooms, &c.
LIBERTY HOLDING CORP.,
3,107 Broadway. Phone Morningside 9064.

STORE and basement, 1,210 Lexington Av., NEAR 86TH ST. SUBWAY ENTRANCE.
Possession Oct. 1.
MERWIN BLOCH, 1 Madison Av.

GRAND CENTRAL

The New York Times
Classified Advertising Rates
Count six words to an Agate Line. Per Agate Line
(Minimum space two lines) Line.
Situations Wanted ..... 15c.
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted ..... 25c.
Boarders and Board Wanted ..... 25c.
Help Wanted ..... 25c.
Real Estate, &c. ..... 25c.
Lost and Found ..... 25c.
Apartments to Let and Wanted ..... 25c.
Country Board ..... 25c.
Mortgage Loans ..... 25c.
For Sale ..... 25c.
Automobile Exchange ..... 25c.
Agents Wanted ..... 25c.
Employment Agencies ..... 25c.
Per Word.
Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 20c) 15c
Buyers' Wants and Offerings to Buyers 15c
For insertion in the Sunday edition advertisements of schools, stores, hotels and resorts must be received by 5 P.M. Times Building by noon Thursday. Business Opportunities by 11 A. M. today. All other classified advertisements not later than 3 P. M. today.
Advertisements for insertion in the daily edition must be received by 6 P. M. on the day preceding insertion.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

140TH, 150 WEST — BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, ELECTRICITY; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $14.

140TH, 256 WEST—Attractively furnished rooms, running water; reasonable.

140TH, 128 WEST—Newly furnished, clean, airy room, near subway and "L."

140TH, 150 WEST—Attractive rooms, connecting; baths, electricity, phone; $5-$7-$12.

141ST, 57 WEST—Large room for two; private bath, kitchenette; smaller room.

141ST, 145 WEST—Attractive, large rooms, with, without private bath; suitable two.

141ST, 170 WEST (Hotel Berkley, Apt. 706)—Single outside, bath; $4 day.

141ST, 218 WEST—Charming rooms, overlooking Hudson; two doors from Drive.

141ST, 149 WEST—Nicely furnished, medium-sized rooms, running water, electricity; $10.

141ST, 337 WEST—Newly decorated residence, front basement, private bath, electricity; $12; other rooms, $8-$10; gentlemen preferred.

141ST, 180 WEST—Large room, bath, electricity, single person; private house; gentlemen preferred.

142ND, 7 WEST—Attractive, large room, suitable 3 young men. Schuyler 9884.

142ND, 44 WEST—Front parlor; other large rooms, private baths; remodeled house.

142ND, 118 WEST—Newly renovated; large rooms, private baths, twin beds; electricity.

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142ND, 144 WEST—Large room, adjoining bath, also single room, running water.

142ND, 131 WEST—Handsomely furnished rooms, private baths, kitchenettes; other rooms; reasonable.

142ND, 118 WEST—Large, well furnished room; high-class, private house.

142ND ST., 218 WEST—Elegant large and small rooms, with private bath.

142ND, 363 WEST—Two large rooms with bath; newly decorated; other room.

142ND, 210 WEST (Broadway)—1, 2 rooms, bath, private first-class private apartment; splendid view river, cool; separate entrance; references. Apartment 12H.

142ND ST. (West of Broadway)—Desirable, clean, light room, lavatory; gentlemen. Schuyler 9658.

142ND, 314 WEST—Large, front room, adjoining bath, kitchen; all improvements.

142ND, 547 WEST (Apt. 20)—Comfortable private surroundings; bath and shower; gentlemen.

142ND, 507 WEST (Apt. 32)—Large room, next bath; gentlemen preferred; reasonable.

143RD, 541 WEST (Apt. 10)—Two adjoining rooms; private lavatory; also separate.

143RD, 536 WEST, Apt. 24—Attractive room to refined lady; bath privileges.

143RD ST., 415 WEST—Well-furnished room, adjoining bath; private family. Cesnova.

143RD, 404 WEST—Attractive single room, with lavatory, running water. Apt. 65.

143RD and Morningside Drive, overlooking park; elev., tel., private family. Apt. 32.

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153RD, 108 WEST—Clergyman offers large, cool room and private bath; $10.

153RD, 118 WEST—Beautiful, large rooms, also housekeeping; bath; business people.

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153RD, 144 WEST—Large room, adjoining bath, also single room, running water.

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153RD ST., 218 WEST—Elegant large and small rooms, with private bath.

153RD, 363 WEST—Two large rooms with bath; newly decorated; other room.

153RD, 210 WEST (Broadway)—1, 2 rooms, bath, private first-class private apartment; splendid view river, cool; separate entrance; references. Apartment 12H.

153RD (West of Broadway)—Desirable, clean, light room, lavatory; gentlemen. Schuyler 9658.

153RD, 314 WEST—Large, front room, adjoining bath, kitchen; all improvements.

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154TH and Morningside Drive, overlooking park; elev., tel., private family. Apt. 32.

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ELLIS ISLAND GRAFT DENIED BY OFFICIALS

Counsel for Suspended Man Hints That Inside Dissension Is Behind Charges.

WALLIS AID JOINS DENIAL

Defends Employes Against Wholesale Allegations — Merchants' Association Offers Its Help.

Alexander I. Rorke of Rorke & Kane, Counsel for Augustus P. Schell, inspector in the law division of the United States Immigration Service at Ellis Island, suspended on Tuesday pending decision on charges against him, announced yesterday that he was anxious to have his client tried openly where he could confront his accusers.

Schell, said Mr. Rorke in a statement, invited an investigation from Washington, but was not permitted to be present. He added that in justice to Schell it should be said that the charges had no reference to graft on Ellis Island.

"Mr. Schell invited this investigation as a result of rumors that had been brought to his attention," said the statement. "I am informed that a representative from Washington was present at the investigation at Ellis Island; that witnesses appeared and gave testimony. Mr. Schell, however, was not permitted to be present at the investigation. I am informed, however, that some of the witnesses have criminal records and others, as a result of Mr. Schell's investigation into their cases, were ordered deported as undesirable. Under the Civil Service rules a federal employe may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor, be dismissed from the service without a hearing and without an opportunity to cross-examine his accusers or to introduce testimony in his own behalf. It is also in the discretion of the Secretary to accord the accused a trial and the privilege of being represented by counsel. What we are most anxious to secure is an open trial at Ellis Island.

"Mr. Schell incurred the displeasure of many of the criminal radicals of this country by reason of his participation in the deportation proceedings against Martens, the alleged Soviet Ambassador; Gregory Weinstein, Alexander Berkman, Emma Goldman and others deported upon the U. S. S. Buford. It is possible that he has incurred the displeasure of some of the officials in the local Government service by reason of the fact that he has suggested several constructive measures for the reorganization of the departments at Ellis Island. The fact that on a recent investigation made of the departments at Ellis Island his department was alone singled out by the investigators for commendation, may have created a hostile atmosphere for him at the island.

"With reference to the statement in some of this morning's newspapers to the effect that enormous sums of money were being extorted from immigrants, in justice to Mr. Schell it should be said that the charges upon which he is now suspended have no reference to such a condition. If such a condition exists there ought to be a complete investigation and such practices should be made impossible."

Schell was suspended by Commissioner of Immigration Frederick A. Wallis under orders from Washington. Mr. Wallis was absent yesterday, but Bryon H. Uhl, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration, denied the report that immigrants were cheated by Ellis Island employes. He said that the employes invited investigation into complaints about grafting.

Mr. Uhl characterized the charges of graft as "a gross libel on the integrity of the whole of the employes."

"We may have a few rascals among our 500 or 600 employes, but as a whole they are honest men and women of proven integrity," he said. "There is no foundation for a charge that a general clean-up is needed. I defy any one to prove the existence of wholesale grafting, and, furthermore, invite investigation of these charges."

After Mr. Uhl made his statement the Merchants Association announced that it had notified Commissioner Wallis as long ago as May 16 that graft existed on Ellis Island. The report to Mr. Wallis followed an investigation by the association, which reported "that considerable bribery is indulged in at Ellis Island for the purpose of securing special favors or of dispatching the handling of individual cases."

When Mr. Wallis's attention was called to the association's report at that time he denied that anything more than petty graft was to be found, the statement said. In a letter sent yesterday to Commissioner Wallas, the Merchants Association offered its co-operation "in stamping out graft on Ellis Island."

As a result of Commissioner Wallis's denial the association said that it had continued its inquiry and "an additional amount of incriminating evidence was secured and affidavits gathered supporting the position of the association. Information was then laid before Commissioner General Husband at Washington and has been utilized by him in an investigation of his own of conditions on the island.

"We are gratified to see that our findings concerning graft have now been corroborated by you."

Commissioner Wallis returned last midnight from New Haven where he delivered an address at Yale. When informed of the statements of Assistant Commissioner Uhl and of the Merchants' Association he said that he did not believe they had any memorandum concerning graft different from that in his possession.

He was asked if it were likely that an open trial would be accorded Schell and said, "I shall follow instructions from Washington, but see no objection to such a trial."

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WANTED TO PURCHASE, millinery or novelty shop in suburban section within 50 miles New York City. W 745 Times Downtown.

A manufacturing corporation has $25,000 to $50,000 surplus capital to invest with services in a profitable business. Reply, giving full details, Z 2870 Times Annex.

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CAPITAL WANTED.

WANTED—$15,000 for four months on note of well rated company, secured by second preferred 7 per cent. dividend paying stock of large manufacturing company of high standing, established more than 50 years; ordinarily this stock has borrowing value in the local market of 70per cent. of par; scarce money in town where manufacturing company is located necessitates seeking loan in New York; state terms. J 855 Times Downtown.

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NATIONALLY KNOWN MANUFACTURER wants live, hustling business getter to sell in exclusive territory and appoint sunagents, a speed truck unit that converts any Ford into a guaranteed ¾-ton truck, retailing at $97.50; must have Ford car and be able to pay for and carry few units in stock, this is an exceptional opportunity to make big money; first-class references required. W 485 Times.

DISTRIBUTORS for automobile spring lubricant oil; good territory still open; communicate with the Paragon Chemical Co., 683 Republic Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

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PARTY interested in buying or leasing large, up-to-date inn, all new, just opened, city improvements, such as electric light, bath, running water, rooms fully furnished, can accommodate 100 guests; situated on four main roads, including two corners, in finest location in Ulster County; seven buildings in all, including ice house, garage, dance hall, moving pictures; good reason for selling; quick action. Answer by mail, P. O. Box 11, Napanoch, N. Y.

DANCE HALL, GARAGE, MOVING PICTURES—Party interested in buying or leasing all or one proposition, one building, just opened, situated on two main roads alongside large, up-to-date inn, open all year round; fireproof garage, with two gasolene stations; Simplex moving picture machine, booth and screen complete; ideal location; quick action. Answer by mail, P. O. Box 11, Napanoch, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fully equipped plant, machine tables (for about 50 sewing machines) motors, shelving, office partitioned, put up your machines and you can begin operation; everything complete; lease of loft, about 8,000 square feet, still to run for about two years; good location; best labor section in Brooklyn; ideal for shoe factory or other small ware line. W 67 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

HOTEL and restaurant, Long Branch, 19 rooms, well furnished; consider hotel man or chef as partner; price $15,000, $5,000 cash, balance terms. J. Friedman, 117 West 48th St.

CABARET and cafe, Atlantic City, near Boardwalk; fully equipped; well advertised; $1,500 cash; balance Aug. 1; bargain. J. Friedman, 117 West 48th St.

$25,000 NET profit; garage lease for sale; $6,000 required; shows above profit on rental. Sibley Co., 1,493 Broadway. 4327 Bryant.

ESTABLISHED wholesale cigar business, Virginia. $10,000 and services experienced man. 1,203 East Main, Richmond, Va.

FULLY equipped ladies' underwear plant for sale; 18 machines; reasonable rent; light, airy loft. Telephone Interyale 0834.

CANDY store for sale. 312 East 62d St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD-ESTABLISHED ladies' specialty shop, Near New York, population 110,000, desires to lease entire main floor 3,000 square feet to one party for waists, millinery, gloves, hosiery, underwear, &c.; will not consider leasing individual departments; excellent opportunity for reliable parties only. Z 2216 Times Annex.

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MONEY to loan, reasonable service charge, 6 per cent. interest. C 376 Times.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILL SELL your business confidentially. Howard Katz, 1,493 Broadway. Tel. Bryant 4648.

Open All Day Today

so you may take advantage of these big savings

Sale of all our Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits

Originally $45 and less	$35.00
Originally $50, now	43.50
Originally $60 and $55	49.50
Originally $70 and $65	57.50
Originally $85 and $75	65.00

2-piece Golf Suits Reduced to $35

Tailored by Hart Schaffner & Marx. Our three and four piece Golf suits now $49.50, $57.50, $65.

A Sale of Finest Boys' Suits

Our Hart Schaffner & Marx Boys' suits are now at three new low Sale prices —$14.75, $18.75, $22.75.

Wallach Straw Hats Reduced

$3 straw hats	$1.95
$4 straw hats	2.95
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Wallach Fancy Shirts in a Sale

$3.50 madras shirts	$1.85
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$1.00 neckwear now	59c
$1.50 neckwear now	95c
$2.50 and $2 neckwear	1.35
$3.50 and $3 neckwear	1.85

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Opportunities in Mohair Suits

(coat and trousers)

A Wallach Mohair suit has to be smartly styled and tailored, or it would not be a Wallach suit. So don't let our low prices prejudice your chances of keeping comfortable in cool Mohair. At $20, $25 and $30 they merely represent the least money at which strictly fine Mohair suits may be had in New York.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Great Moments in Baseball

A home run!
Coca-Cola's inimitable refreshment!

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.



Scalp Too Dry? or Too Oily?

EITHER condition can be easily relieved—and dandruff sent on its way, too. A Terminal Shampoo about once a week will do the work and do it well.

In rendering this essential service your Terminal barber will use a pure, full-strength preparation of the type best suited to your particular need.

A Terminal Shampoo is an extraordinary service at an ordinary price.

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Where the Promise is Performed
BARBER SHOPS

THE KNICKERBOCKER
The World's Largest Barber Shop—Now Under Construction.

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EQUITABLE BUILDING 120 Broadway	HUDSON TERMINAL Cortlandt	HUDSON TERMINAL BLDG. 30 Church St.
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After sickness, clean up. How?

Wash everything—bed clothes, woodwork, floors with a disinfectant solution you know kills germs.

It is vital that a disinfectant work surely and quickly. Sylpho-Nathol does both.

For personal hygiene

cuts, wounds, douches—Sylpho-Nathol is invaluable.

Drug and department stores. 4 sizes—15c to $1.25. The Sulpho-Nathol Co., Boston, Mass.

Sylpho-Nathol
Acts instantly

THE BIGGEST

TIRE SALE

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McGRAW CORDS RIBBED

34x4	18.00
33x4½	20.00
35x4½	21.00
36x4½	22.00
37x5	26.00

Tires shipped C. O. D. with privilege of examination.

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Lost and Found Advertisements, Page 5.

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Section 1 | "All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Monday, fair and warmer; gentle, variable winds.
☞ For full weather report see Page 22.

Section 1

VOL. LXX....No. 23,185. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1921. In Eight Parts, Including Subscription Picture Sections, Book and Magazine Section. FIVE CENTS In Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn | Elsewhere FIVE CENTS

LEAGUE COMMISSION WILL AID, NOT RIVAL, HARDING CONFERENCE

Decides at First Paris Session to Push Wide Survey of Armament Problem.

LAUD PRESIDENT'S ACTION

Too Many Men Cannot Be Employed, Says Viviani, in Trying to Solve the Question.

DATA TO GO TO WASHINGTON

But Commission's Report Will First Be Made to League Assembly in September.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 16.—At the first session here today of the Temporary Mixed Commission for the Reduction of Armaments, appointed by the League of Nations, the leaders, including M. René Viviani of France, the Chairman, and H. A. L. Fisher, representing Great Britain, declared that the commission would not work in opposition or rivalry with the disarmament conference called by President Harding, but would act in co-operation.

The commission is to make plans for framing a definite disarmament program to be laid before the League Assembly when it meets at Geneva in September. The United States was invited to participate in the conference, but did not accept.

At the opening of the session M. Viviani paid tribute to the "great and noble initiative of President Harding." He went on:

"We were not surprised that the chief of the great American nation, so powerful and so generous, which by its thinkers and in civic movements has so often agitated the question of disarmament, has taken the step which France first approved—of assembling Governments with a view to an agreement on disarmament. We are happy to be associated with this initiative, confident that the work we are undertaking cannot fail to be taken into consideration.

Hails All Helpers in Cause.

"The question of disarmament is so difficult, so complex and so delicate that those who approach it meet ignorance, prejudices and traditions in both military and economic fields, so that there cannot be too many men trying to solve the problem. Such is the spirit in which we work, for it will not have been worth while to have carried the burden of the great war if we cannot derive from it benefits for our children."

Mr. Fisher said that in its report the commission should deal with the project of the Washington conference. If the Washington conference succeeded, he said, it would be in conformity with the League plans. So far from being in opposition to the initiative of President Harding, he went on, the League, on the contrary, was in full conformity with it.

Mr. Fisher went on to suggest that for the present naval disarmament should be discussed separately from land disarmament. He said he had hopes for the limitation of sea armaments in the near future, but, as for land armaments, he declared that, as long as Russia and Germany remained outside the League and as long as the world could not be sure of the good faith of Germany, it was difficult to take any real steps.

Recalling the fact that the United States had not ratified the convention about traffic of arms, prepared at the Paris Peace Conference, he added:

"It would be well to insist upon the difficulties which the attitude of the United States brings to the solution of this problem."

He recommended that the question be brought before the Washington conference.

As for the problem of private manufacture of munitions, Mr. Fisher said that it was impossible for the nations in the League to take any real steps without the agreement of the United States to the general accord.

Senator Carlo Schanzer of Italy praised President Harding for calling a disarmament conference and emphasized the great difficulty of getting the European nations to reduce their armies under existing political conditions.

Make-up of the Commission.

The composition of the Commission on Disarmament is most interesting. The members do not represent their Governments, but sit as experts. They are as follows:

The civilian members appointed by the League Council are: René Viviani, France; Dr. Rivas Vicuna, Chile; H. A. L. Fisher, Great Britain; Carlo Schanzer, Italy; M. Tatsuke, Japan; former Premier Hjalmar Branting, Sweden.

The military and naval members from the Permanent Disarmament Commission are: Captain Penido, Brazil; Admiral Sir Somerset A. Gough Calthorpe, Great Britain; Rear Admiral Marquis de Magaz, Spain; Marshal Fayolle, France; Major Gen. Giovanni Marietti, Italy; General Ingaki, Japan.

As representatives of the Provisional Economic and Financial Commission there are Dem Jancovici of Rumania and Processor Benini of Italy from the Economic Section and Sir James Brumgate of India and Albert Janssen of Belgium from the Financial Section.

As representatives of the International Labor Bureau there are Messrs. Jouhaux of France, Oudegeast of Holland and Thorberg of Sweden from the workers, and Messrs. Hobacs of Czechoslo-

Continued on Page Three.

Water-Proofs, Factories, Factory Sites. FLOYD B. CORBIN, Specialist. 300 Madison Av. (41st St.) Tel. Mur. Hill 6873. —Advt.

Dr. Butler Gets Rare Title From University of Paris

PARIS, July 16.—The title of Honorary Doctor of the Academy of Paris was conferred on President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University by the University of Paris at the reception to him at the Sorbonne today.

This title is one rarely granted to foreigners.

JAPAN EXPECTED TO AGREE IN FULL

Complete Acceptance of Conference Plan Is Looked For by Washington.

SCOPE PURPOSELY GENERAL

Desire to Bring Up Association of Nations Idea Is One of the Reasons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Japan must make the next move in the diplomatic exchanges preliminary to the assembling of the disarmament conference at Washington. Until Japan has responded to the reassuring message sent by Secretary Hughes concerning the scope of the conference there will be no large happening in connection with the prospective gathering.

Exchanges are understood to be taking place concerning minor phases of the conference, such as fixing the date of convocation. While the British Government, under the urging of the Prime Ministers of the Overseas Dominions, is represented as having suggested that a preliminary conference be held in London, the Harding Administration expects the first meeting to take place in Washington. It is assumed here that with no preliminary meeting in London the Premiers of the Overseas Dominions will find it convenient to come here. They will be cordially welcome for the friendship they have exhibited for the United States during the conference in London. Their presence at the conference, it is believed, will make for an understanding that will help to insure peace.

Japan's attitude as disclosed in a public way in the statement given out in New York today by the Consul General there, is causing no real concern to the United States. The feeling has grown since the Japanese reply was received that the Tokio Government will come to realize that there is nothing inimical to Japan's interests in the Pacific and the Far East in a discussion by the nations concerned. The Washington Administration is confident that Japan will enter the conference whole-heartedly and not confine participation to a discussion of armaments.

This Government has told the Tokio Government that it is not for the "inviting participant," to use the expression employed in an official quarter, to define the scope of the conference. That must be left to the conferees when they assemble, although preliminary exchanges may serve to bring out the views of the various Governments. The idea of deferring preparation of the agenda until the conference is in session appears to be acceptable to all the powers except Japan.

The impression is gained that with Great Britain, France, Italy and China accepting President Harding's proposal, these Governments and the United States are willing that the conference should assume the widest range, limited only by developments during its progress.

Japan asks the United States to define the scope of the conference. This Government, according to good authority, wants the powers to consider President Harding's desire to organize an association of nations to supersede or supplement the League of Nations. But this Government does not care to make any statement to that effect in advance of the conference. It prefers that this subject shall come up naturally in the course of the proceedings. To declare now what subjects shall be discussed and for domestic political reasons fail to mention the association of nations would, it is felt, bar consideration of that question, and there is reason to believe that the Administration would feel embarrassed by such procedure.

The sensitiveness of Japan is thoroughly understood here, but it is felt that there is no reason why that Government should be apprehensive that the United States is not anxious that nothing should take place at the conference that would hurt Japan's feelings.

Press dispatches from Tokio giving apparently inspired statements of Japan's position on the conference stress the recognition by the conference of the principle of racial equality.

The Japanese delegates to the Paris Peace Conference proposed that the League covenant should contain such recognition. President Wilson and Colonel House, the American members of

Continued on Page Three.

MRS. HEMMING PUTS WREATH ON BIER OF HUSBAND'S SLAYER

"Poor Boy," She Murmurs, While Nassau County Officials Consider Arresting Her.

SHERIFF WOULD HOLD HER

Prosecutor, However, Says She Had Nothing to Do With Murder and Tried to Prevent It.

CORONER ABSOLVES HER, TOO

Stepson Refuses Information Concerning Funeral Because of Remarks About Husband.

Assistant District Attorney Charles D. Partridge and Sheriff John F. Kelly of Northport, L. I., yesterday expressed dissenting views on the advisability of arresting Mrs. Helen Hemming as a material witness in connection with the slaying of her husband, Henry Grover Hemming, a broker, last Thursday night, in her home on Duck Island.

The assistant prosecutor said no evidence was developed in the investigation of the slaying of the broker by Frank Eberhardt, Special Deputy Sheriff and caretaker on Mrs. Hemming's estate, that showed that she had any knowledge that her employe intended to kill her husband. Sheriff Kelly said he was "firmly convinced that Mrs. Hemming was responsible for the killing and ought to be detained."

John Genin Hemming, son of the slain man, at his home, 310 West Eighty-sixth Street, said that witnesses to the killing convinced him that Mrs. Hemming could have prevented the murder, but that she at no time made any effort to do so.

Coroner William B. Gibson, who conducted the inquest said he agreed with Assistant District Attorney Partridge that Mrs. Hemming could not have prevented the murder, that she did not know her husband's life was in danger, and that he believed the killing was due to the "overzealousness" of the caretaker in protecting Mrs. Hemming and her 13-year-old daughter, Helen.

Deputy Also Absolves Bride.

Charles D. Weeks, Deputy Sheriff, of Northport, the first officer to arrive at Duck Island after the murder and suicide were reported by Mrs. Hemming over the telephone, said he saw "no reason for arresting Mrs. Hemming."

While the officials were expressing their views on the question, Mrs. Hemming motored from her home to Robbins's undertaking establishment at Northport, and, entering a rear room where the body of the slayer of her husband lay in a casket, placed a large wreath of blue flowers, surrounded with a blue ribbon four inches wide, across the bottom of the casket.

Then she walked to the head of the casket, and, after gazing intently at the face of the slayer for three minutes, she sighed and exclaimed: "Poor boy!"

She was accompanied by two friends.

Spectators to the scene watched Mrs. Hemming closely as she peered into the coffin, and said later that, although she was evidently restraining her feelings she did not weep. When she turned her face from the body, and saw she was being observed, she motioned to her friends to follow her, and then was driven in the automobile to the railroad station where she boarded a noon train for New York.

When the train had traveled less than two miles Mrs. Hemming looked out the window toward the East Northport Cemetery and saw the mound of earth removed earlier in the day for Eberhardt's grave. She turned her head as the train sped past the grave, so intently was her gaze centred on her late caretaker's burial place. It was said Mrs. Hemming paid for Eberhardt's funeral.

Mrs. Hemming Guarded by Friends.

Efforts to obtain a statement from Mrs. Hemming regarding the killing of her husband and the suicide of her caretaker were unsuccessful. She was guarded by friends, who evidently had been instructed not to permit anybody to speak to her. Her husband's body had been removed to the home of his son in West Eighty-sixth Street, but it was understood Mrs. Hemming had not seen the body from the time he fell dying at her feet on the grass plot in front of her Duck Island home.

She called up her stepson's home at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, however, and asked young Hemming when the funeral would take place. Her stepson, who is a curb broker, refused to give her any information, because she refused to retract statements which the son said she had made reflecting on his father.

Continued on Page Two.

Capt. Chew, Found Guilty, Gets 7 Years; Court-Martial Rejects His Insanity Plea

The military court hearing the evidence on charges of forgery and about fifty-one other specifications against Captain Beverly Grayson Chew, war veteran, yesterday recommended a finding of guilty and set the penalty at dismissal from the service and seven years at hard labor in a military prison. A plea of insanity was rejected.

Under the new army regulation, the court-martial announced its finding immediately, although the case was subject to review by Major Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, commanding the Second Corps Area, the Judge Advocate General of the Army, the Secretary of War, and President Harding. The prisoner will be held at Governors Island until the papers have followed this course, and if the recommendations are approved will be sent to some military prison to be selected later.

A record for courts-martial was established at Governors Island by the eight weeks required for the trial of this case. This was about three days longer than the trial of Captain Carl Detzer, convicted of mistreating American military prisoners in France. A verdict was arrived at by the military court after deliberation of a few minutes more than an hour.

The bill of charges, including fifty-one specifications, charged forgery, impersonating fellow-officers, conduct unbecoming an officer and many minor offenses. The case was said to be the first of an officer under the new court-martial regulations.

ROB PAYMASTERS AS THRONG PASSES

Five Masked and Armed Men Get $1,200 in Daylight Hold-Up a Few Steps From Park Row.

MISS $3,300 IN NOTES

Two Nassau News Company Employes Are Left in Spruce Street Cellar With Warning.

Within earshot of City Hall Square's passing thousands, five hold-up men at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon quietly robbed two paymasters of the Nassau News Company, the organization which distributes to dealers a large part of the circulation of New York newspapers. More than that, it was evening before the news of the robbery finally leaked through the police station.

It was a robbery almost without parallel, among thieves who hover near the police "dead lines" in the financial district—no shouting, no shooting, but full of work so fast that the facts surpass fiction. And after pulling off an unopposed, unwitnessed hold-up, the robbers bungled by taking a pouch containing $1,200 in heavy silver and overlooking a lighter package containing $3,500 in notes, packed up in envelopes for payment to employes of the news company.

Detectives who swarmed over the scene of the hold-up within fifteen minutes after the report had been sent in to the station could find no trace of any of the robbers, or of any one, besides two paymasters, who had seen them. Yet four of the men were masked, according to the paymasters, and looked the thug in every way. This is the story of the paymasters Frank P. Kelly of 42 East 173d Street, the Bronx, and Patrick Kane of 651 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn:

Shortly before 2 o'clock the two paymasters finished making up their payroll in the general offices of the Nassau News Company at 8 Spruce Street, and left that building to walk the few doors to No. 18, where they were to meet the employes later in the afternoon and pay them off. They saw no one in the street when they left the main office.

Plead With Robbers.

In the hallway at No. 18 five men, four of them masked, and all of them armed with revolvers, leaped from the shadows and commanded the men to put up their hands. Kelly dropped the pouch of silver to the floor and put up his hands. Kane had been in a robbery before about four years ago and, with a respect for hold-up men, laid his box, containing $3,500 in currency in envelopes, on a radiator in the hall. Then his hands went up.

"Don't take my life," was Kane's plea to the robbers, according to the story told to the police. "There is the money in that valise."

Then the hold-up men conducted their victims to the basement of the building, according to the stories, and made ready to tie them up. The paymasters said that on their way down the stairs they thought they saw one or two other men hanging on the outskirts of the gang of robbers and concluded that look-outs had been posted to warn of the approach of danger.

In the basement the paymasters pleaded, they said, that the robbers should not leave them in a damp, dark place with manacles so tight that they might suffer there for hours before help arrived.

"Don't tie us," was their plea, they said, "We won't squeal or holler."

According to their story, the men agreed to this proposal and warned them:

Warned by the Robbers.

"Don't come out under fifteen minutes. If you do you'll get bumped off."

After waiting for about five minutes the paymasters sneaked out of the cellar and gave the warning to a patrolman, who telephoned in a report of the robbery, and within a few minutes detectives from the Oak Street Station, Old Slip, and some of the flying squadrons of plain clothes men were searching up and down the street and into the crowds in Park Row and City Hall Square. But there was no sign of holding up men.

Alarms were sent out, but the descriptions of the men were so meagre that the police had little hope of catching anybody, except by accident. The paymasters said that four of the men were masked so that their features were not visible. The unmasked man was described as an Italian about 25 years old, who wore a green cap. And there was the inevitable phrase: "One was short and one was tall."

A piece of rope, a chisel and a cap were found on the floor of the delivery room of the news company's building by the police, but these were almost useless as clues.

When the paymasters came out of the basement they were astonished to find their wooden box, with $3,500 in envelopes, still on the radiator. The robbers had vanished with the unwieldy pouch of silver. And Park Row's passing thousands, always eager for thrills, did not see one flicker of this silent hold-up.

The Greenbrier, The White and Cottages. White Sulphur Springs. Through Sleepers. Delightful for Summer. Booklet. Plan.—Advt.

FIREMEN RACE TIDE TO SAVE BOY'S LIFE

Head Wedged Between Two Piles at Coney Island as the Water Rises.

CHOPPED OUT WITH AN AXE

Cautious Methods Give Way to Haste When the Waves Creep Near to Pinioned Bather.

Police and firemen raced with a rising tide yesterday afternoon to save the life of Max Rochester, 15 years old, of 210 Hughes Street, Brooklyn, whose head, in a manner best known to the boy himself, had become tightly wedged between two rows of piles at the foot of Ocean Parkway, Coney Island. Max finally was extricated after police reserves had been summoned to hold an anxious crowd in check and members of a hook and ladder company had worked valiantly to chop him out before the tide rose.

Max was one of many youths who brought their bathing suits to Coney Island yesterday afternoon. He "parked" his clothes and took to the water near Seaside Beach and the Parkway Baths. Max swam about for a while, resting occasionally on rocks which jut out into the water at this point. Near the rocks stood a row of piles.

Evidently the boy tried to make his way between two of them, but his ears blocked further ingress. A group of bathers nearby heard feeble shouts for help and saw Max on his hands and knees, his head pinioned. They summoned Policemen Francis Lombardo and Ludwig Frank of the Coney Island Station.

The police, pulled and tugged, lifting the boy's body into a horizontal position, but when these efforts proved futile Lombardo obtained a box of axle grease, applying the grease first to the wood and then to Max's head. When this failed he made his way along the jutting rocks to the shore and got Desk Lieutenant McGarry on the telephone.

The Lieutenant suggested employing an axe, but before the policeman had found one McGarry had dispatched Hook and Ladder Co. 244 to the scene with police reserves. The firemen, better equipped for the work, were forced to proceed cautiously, splintering the wood about the boy's head. They worked for half an hour while Max waited patiently, without a murmur. He complained once or twice about the amount of blood that had rushed to his head, but otherwise bore the ordeal bravely.

As the tide kept rising the firemen worked with less caution and more haste and finally freed Rochester with a few superficial abrasions to show for his proximity to death. Dr. Horn of Coney Island Hospital treated these. Max thanked his rescuers, donned his clothes and went home. It is not on record that he told his father, Louis Rochester, a tailor, of 219 Hughes Street, that he unwittingly had flirted with death.

FRENCH DUKE TO WALK FROM PARIS TO SEASIDE

Will Join the Fashionable Emigration to Deauville on Foot for a Wager of 40,000 Francs.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 16.—The Duke Decazes owns one of the biggest racing stables in France. He owns a steam yacht and he owns several automobiles. His properties cover many miles of rich land in France. But the Duke has still in him a strain of primitive man. He likes to walk.

In these days such taste is regarded with amazement, and in a Duke, at least, as an amiable weakness. So it happended that the other day some one asked the Duke how and when he intended to join the fashionable throng now hurrying off to Deauville for the seaside season.

"Oh, I'll walk," the Duke replied, to his friend's amazement.

"I'll wager you 40,000 francs you don't," was the reply, and the Duke said, "Done."

From Paris to Deauville the distance is 160 miles, and voluntarily the Duke made for himself a time limit of eight days in which to cover the distance. He intends to do a level twenty miles a day, walking five hours at four miles per hour, and he has made one useful provision.

As hotels fit to accommodate a Duke are not to be found every twenty miles along the French roads, he is having a touring limousine sent every evening to a definite stopping place twenty miles forward.

The start has been arranged for July 25. When he arrives at Deauville he is likely to have a marathon winner's reception.

BELL-ANS IS A WONDERFULLY FINE THING FOR INDIGESTION.—Advt.

LASKER SAYS LOSS ON WARTIME FLEET WAS FOUR BILLIONS

Wooden Ships to Be Sunk or Sold Before Oct. 1 Responsible for $240,000,000.

PLANS FOR THE LEVIATHAN

Chairman Declares $12,000,000 Outlay Will Make Great Liner Finest Ship in History.

WOULD FLY AMERICAN FLAG

Decision as to Her Future Will Be Made Within Thirty Days—Now Costing $45,000 Monthly.

In a speech made yesterday morning from the bridge of the liner Leviathan in Hoboken, Albert D. Lasker, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, announced that the losses on its fleet would total $4,000,000,000. He said that the new board had received this commercial wreck from the past Administration, which had passed up an opportunity to sell the vessels at a profit running into millions of dollars. The chief liability, he said, was the wooden fleet, which cost $240,000,000, and which will be sold, scrapped or sunk before the 1st of October. Next in importance was the Leviathan, which has been laid up for two years and was costing a total of $45,000 per month in upkeep.

The board will decide within less than thirty days, the Chairman said, whether she is to be sold, salvaged or reconditioned at a cost of $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 and put into service. If the Shipping Board decides to put the Leviathan into service, including conversion into an oil burner, Mr. Lasker said, she will be operated by the International Mercantile Marine Company, according to the contract made by the board under the last Administration. No matter what became of the former big German liner, said Mr. Lasker, she would not be sold to a foreign firm under the present Administration.

In his inspection of the Leviathan the Chairman was accompanied by the three Directors of Operations recently appointed by him, W. J. Love, J. B. Seull and A. J. Frey. It was the first occasion on which the three had met for a conference. They assembled on board the White Star liner Olympic at Pier 59, North River, with P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, who showed the party over the liner before crossing on a tug to Hoboken.

The inspection of the Leviathan under the guidance of Captain John C. Jamison, the commander, and W. F. Gibbs, Chief of the Construction Department of the International Mercantile Marine Company, who has charge of the repairs and maintenance of the vessel, proved that reports that the great ship was rotting on the mud were without foundation. The liner is afloat, and has been since laid up, in forty feet of water, and the main engines are turned over once a week by hand gear.

Mr. Gibbs told Chairman Lasker that the engines were in good order and that the damage done to the low-pressure turbines astern by the German engineers before they left had been repaired by the United States naval engineers before the vessel went into commission as a transport. The fire guard comprised fifty-seven men, who visited all sections of the vessel every hour each night. This precaution was necessary, as the Leviathan was not insured. Altogether, there were from 130 to 150 men employed on board the ship doing general repairs. The liner could put to sea in twenty-four hours if her coal and stores were on board, Mr. Gibbs said.

"If the board decides to recondition the Leviathan," said Mr. Lasker, "it will have to be commenced at once, because, even with using all possible dispatch, the vessel could not be ready to enter the Atlantic passenger service before the Winter of 1923. By that I mean that she would be ready for the Spring eastward rush of travel of that year. The German steamship company which built the Imperator and this vessel we are on today did not expect to make money, but it considered that owning such fine vessels was the best possible advertisement for the German mercantile marine.

"The estimated cost of reconditioning the Leviathan and putting her into commission as an oil-burning liner is from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000, but with my experience of such estimates I think that

Continued on Page Four.

North Dakota Petition Nears Total Necessary for Recall

Special to The New York Times.

FARGO, N. D., July 16.—Announcement was made today at the headquarters of the Independent Voters Association that recall petitions directed against three non-partisan State officials have been signed by 46,847 voters. Estimates were made at headquarters that a thousand additional petitions still in circulation, carrying an average of twenty signatures each, would bring the total of signers to approximately 67,000, with only 80,000 all told required to insure the holding of the recall.

The recall is directed against Governor Lynn J. Frazier, Attorney General William Lemke and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, John N. Hagen.

The signers already obtained, according to Theodore Nelson, Secretary of the Independent Voters Association, make it certain that the recall election will be held.

SHOWS LANDLORDS HOW TO RAISE RENTS

'Always Ask More Than You Expect,' for Trading Purposes, New Booklet Says.

LEASE FORM GIVEN AS AID

Signing of Any Paper That Is Contrary to Rent Laws Will Avail Nothing, Wilson Holds.

A booklet in the form of a guide to landlords giving instructions on how to meet the new rent laws, has been issued by the United Real Estate Owners Association, of which Stewart Browne is President. When the attention of Junius Pendleton Wilson, Chief Counsel of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering, was directed to the pamphlet, he said the landlords were attempting to "hit below the belt." He said that if the landlords succeeded in getting tenants to sign such leases as specified in the booklet, the tenants would not thereby waive the protection of the new rent laws, and the landlords' methods would recoil on their heads "like a boomerang."

Mr. Browne came to the defense of the pamphlet, saying that the instructions contained nothing that would tend to evade the rent laws, but that, instead, the booklet showed landlords how to comply with the rent laws.

Paragraph 8 of the booklet takes up the law which says that no tenant may go to court and allege that he signed a lease under duress if he has paid three months' rent under the lease. On this subject the booklet says:

"Never give a tenant, big or little, possession until after he has signed the lease and paid three successive monthly instalments of rent. Don't accept monthly tenants. The lease should be dated and the term begun three days before the tenant enters possession. Never guarantee possession. Make the first month's instalment of rent payable three days before possession, the second month's rent two days before possession and the third month's one day before possession. In dickering, better have a witness present and have the two dictate and sign the circumstances under which a lease was signed. Get a deposit as security whenever you can."

The pamphlet contains in detail forms of leases, rent receipts and monthly tenancy notices. The following paragraph appears in the "instructions":

"There is no means of getting a tenant bound by the United's lease except by getting him to sign it. Avoid leaving copies of the lease with the tenant until after he has signed."

A Bit of "General Advice."

Under "General Advice" appears the following paragraph:

"In increasing rents or suing for increased rent or rental value in holdover cases, always ask more than you expect and you have something to trade with. Remember, the court subconsciously favors the tenant, and if the landlord is given all he asks for, the tenant calls him a landlords' Judge; if the landlord gets less than he asks for, the tenant is satisfied."

The monthly tenancy notice notifies tenants that their tenancy has been terminated, but that they may stay upon the terms presented by the landlord; that they must not sublet or add to their families, save by birth, and that if they take a roomer or a new occupant they agree to pay to the landlord half the rent paid by the subtenants. In addition to the regular rent,

Continued on Page Twenty-three.

IRELAND AGREES TO STAY IN EMPIRE, LONDON BELIEVES

It Is Now Accepted That de Valera Has Waived Demands for a Republic.

FULL POWERS TO ULSTER

De Valera Insists Only That These Be Granted by Dublin—Advantages for Belfast Seen.

CRAIG AND CABINET CONFER

Their Deliberations Now the Critical Phase of the Negotiations—Good Prospects for This Week.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—It is almost universally agreed in political circles, where every scrap of information available regarding the Irish negotiations is eagerly discussed, that on Friday morning Lloyd George managed to obtain from de Valera a statement of Ireland's claims that waived the inadmissible demand for an independent republic.

As one English journalist put it: "So long as Ireland is given the status of a nation, de Valera and his friends are quite willing to sing 'God Save the King.'"

This was a graphic way of putting the idea that if Ireland obtains her claim for self-determination, she will determine to remain within the commonwealth of British nations.

Under ordinary circumstances there would be a wide opportunity for hair-splitting over the formula in which it would be necessary to set forth such a position and great danger of offending Irish loyalists of both North and South, but in the present atmosphere of official optimism and unofficial hopefulness it is thought that miracles may be accomplished.

An Irish correspondent draws attention in The Sunday Times to one of the most significant symptoms of the moment, namely, that "Rarely has a plenipotentiary, if de Valera can be so described, departed on a pacific mission in such absence of criticism. His whole party is behind him and if he can bring back peace few voices will be raised in dissent. Much comfort is drawn from the knowledge that Michael Collins, under whose direction it is generally supposed the gunmen have worked, is strongly desirous of peace. He is tired of being a hunted man, and a safe political post in the Dail Eireann is said to be more in accordance with his wishes than a dangerous if heroic existence as a fugitive."

Most informed discussions on the situation finish up with the remark that everything depends on Ulster. How much will de Valera concede and how much will Craig accept?

Dublin Wants to Grant Ulster Powers.

In this connection importance is attached to a report in The Belfast News Letter from its London correspondent which reads:

"If what I hear of de Valera's attitude be true, the crux has been reached. His compromise demand, it appears, is dominion home rule for Ireland on Canadian lines. Ulster can have all self-governing powers with such safeguards as may be required provided she derives them from a central Irish authority. On the unity of Ireland the Sinn Fein leader is insistent. Furthermore, he takes the view that it is for him and Lloyd George to arrange the terms and for the latter to settle with Ulster, and he has intimated that any settlement which he might regard as satisfactory would have to be submitted for ratification by Dail Eireann.

"Whether this line of argument will appeal to loyal Ulster or not remains to be seen. It is being freely pointed out in Ireland that the unity of Ireland, if it becomes a political reality, means the continued, if not increased, economic domination of Ulster, and that Ulster has nothing to lose but everything to gain.

Though, as stated, some importance is attached to The Belfast News Letter's report, which is regarded as likely to be fairly authoritative and a good guide to the general principles of a settlement, the Irish Office today issued the following statement:

"Reports to the effect that Mr. de Valera has offered Ulster all powers possessed under the Home Rule Act should be accepted with reserve. But at any rate nothing has occurred to destroy hopes of an eventual settlement which is the desire of all parties."

The impression which Lloyd George and de Valera have made upon each other is said to have been favorable and conductive to a successful continuance of the conversations. There was nothing dogmatic or overbearing on either side. Each was impressed by the other's desire of peace.

Craig Meets His Ministers.

Sir James Craig had a long talk this evening with the Ulster Cabinet Ministers who came from Belfast in response to his summons. Nothing has occurred today to interfere with the prospect of the negotiations being carried to a further stage on Monday, but apart from this fact, which is agreed to by all parties concerned, nothing very definite regarding the progress made has been allowed to leak out.

Sir James Craig is as non-communicative as Lloyd George and de Valera.

"Lives depend upon the way in which the matter is handled," he said today, "and the slightest indiscretion or misrepresentation might cause serious harm. In my opinion, what will best help to the attainment of peace is for everyone concerned to maintain, outside of the official consultations, a rigid silence on the whole subject."

Dispatches from Dublin say Desmond Fitzgerald, Sinn Fein Minister for Or

Woman Says She Won't, Then Decides She Will, Run Against Husband in Coming Political Race

Mrs. Franklin K. Woodruff of 39 Sherman Avenue, Lincoln Park, Yonkers, who is a candidate for delegate to the Republican State Convention to nominate a candidate for judge of the Court of Appeals against her husband, exercised the feminine prerogative of changing her mind twice yesterday. Mrs. Woodruff is a candidate of the regular Republican organization, of which William M. Ward is the Westchester County leader, and is campaign manager of Controller James J. Lynch, candidate of that faction for Mayor of Yonkers. Petitions designating her for delegate have been in circulation for some time.

Mr. Woodruff is the candidate of the faction which formerly was the regular Republican organization in Yonkers under the leadership of Leslie Sutherland, and is now supporting former Sheriff Ulric Wiesendanger for Mayor. The fight between the two factions promises to be a bitter one and there has been great interest shown in the political struggle between husband and wife.

Inquiry at the Woodruff home brought the information from Mr. Woodruff that Mrs. Woodruff had retired from the race for delegate and had filed her declination of the designation at the county seat in White Plains. According to Mr. Woodruff, the prominence given the pending political battle between them in some of the Yonkers newspapers had caused Mrs. Woodruff to withdraw.

Mrs. Woodruff called THE NEW YORK TIMES by telephone later to say that the information concerning her withdrawal was a mistake. "Something upset me today and made me discouraged," she said. "I told Mr. Woodruff that I was not going to run and had sent my declination to White Plains, which was not true. I am going to stay in the race to the finish."

Mrs. Woodruff said that she intended to make an active fight for election as delegate along with the other seven candidates of the Ward-Lynch faction.

HOTEL ASTOR—ROOF GARDEN AND ROOF RESTAURANT—DANCING 7 to 12:30. —Advt.

INDIGESTION DEPRESSES MILLIONS whom BELL-ANS WOULD RELIEVE.—Advt.

Toledo Report Says Ford Has Eye on Wabash And Is Already Preparing to Buy Branch

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 16.—A Toledo dispatch to The Free Press tonight says:

"Henry Ford is considering the purchase of the Toledo to Fort Wayne, Ind., division of the Wabash Railroad, it was learned on good authority today. Ford visited Toledo this week with a party of Wabash officials and his own advisers. The entire division was inspected to ascertain what improvements would be necessary to place the road in first-class condition.

"Having purchased the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad and developed it as an efficient freight carrier, it is understood by the Toledo parties who were present during Ford's visit here that Ford now desired an outlet into Toledo and Fort Wayne, which he would secure through acquisition of the Wabash Division. Freight transfers could be made at Napoleon, junction of the Wabash and Detroit, Toledo & Ironton lines.

"It is also stated that Ford has an eye on the rest of the Wabash lines with a view to securing a means of direct freight shipment from his Detroit factory to St. Louis. In view of the fact that the entire system sold for only $23,000,000 in 1915, and at the present time is in poor physical condition, it does not seem improbable that Ford might try to take over the entire property.

"It is thought here that this new railroad project has a direct connection with Ford's offer of $5,000,000 for the Government nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals. Completion of the deals, under the terms of Mr. Ford's offer to the Government, would make the Tennessee River navigable as far as Chattanooga and this river would give a direct transportation outlet from the nitrate plant to St. Louis, Western terminal of the Wabash System.

"With the completion of the proposed Cincinnati-Toledo Barge Canal to link up with the St. Lawrence deep waterways project, he would also have direct water transportation between his Muscle Shoals plant and Detroit, via the Tennessee and Ohio Rivers, Cincinnati-Toledo Canal and Detroit River."

was rushed that night from the Rath internment camp at Curragh, County Kildare, and left for London this morning. When he was about to retire last night a military officer entered his cell and told him he was to leave immediately and cross to London this morning. In reply to Fitzgerald's question if it was at the instance of the Sinn Fein leaders that he was to go to London, he was told it was.

Accompanied by the Camp Adjutant and another officer he motored to Dublin, reaching his home at 11:30. His relatives were agreeably surprised, as they had not expected his return in such good spirits and health after three months' incarceration.

Lloyd George and Austen Chamberlain went to Chequers today for the week-end and de Valera is visiting Irish friends.

De Valera paid a visit tonight to the studio of Sir John Lavery and inspected the portraits there. These included paintings of Sir Roger Casement, Mrs. MacSwiney, Archbishop Mannix and Lord Northcliffe.

Ulster Deliberations Critical.

LONDON, July 16 (Associated Press).—On the deliberations of the Ulster Premier and his colleagues is believed to rest the immediate hope for the unembarrassed continuance of the Downing Street conversations.

Mr. de Valera will visit Mr. Lloyd George probably on Monday afternoon, and in some quarters it is predicted that a round-table conference may be held on Tuesday. This, however, is only indicative of the hopeful feeling generally prevailing regarding the progress of the negotiations for an Irish settlement.

The Sinn Fein delegates were joined this evening by Desmond Fitzgerald, Sinn Fein Minister of Propaganda, who has just been released from an internment camp. They will remain in London for the week-end, exchanging visits with Irish sympathizers.

The party motored to the outskirts of London this afternoon and took tea at St. Anthony's Hospital at Sutton, where a son of the Lord Mayor of Dublin is Resident Surgeon.

The de Valera headquarters was bombarded this morning with requests for comment of various published reports as to terms, concrete proposals and decisions alleged to have been made during the talks on the peace question already held, but to all inquirers the official answer was:

"We are pledged to secrecy. These reports are pure fabrications, out of the minds of their writers, and are wholly unwarranted."

WILL NEVER WEAKEN EMPIRE, SAYS CRAIG

Ulster Premier's Message to Memorial Meeting for Soldiers Killed in the War.

BELFAST, Ireland, July 16 (Associated Press).—Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, in a message to a war memorial meeting in Castle Dawson, County Londonderry, today, declared that the British Empire, for which the soldiers in whose honor the meeting was held made the supreme sacrifice, would never be weakened by any action of his.

"You may all rest assured," said Sir James, "I will not do it that the empire in whose cause they so nobly laid down their lives is not weakened by any action of mine. They trusted us to give nothing away and their trust will never be betrayed."

J. R. Etchingham, Sinn Fein member of the British House of Commons for the East Division of Wicklow, acknowledging today the congratulations of the Wexford County Council on his return to that county, said none of those with whom he was associated liked secret negotiations, but that they were sometimes a necessary preliminary. He declared he would say nothing regarding the outlook, except that the country never was in a stronger position than today, and, whatever the immediate result might be, the complete freedom of Ireland was coming.

TRUCE IS WELL KEPT.

Sinn Fein Liaison Officer Says Only Few Incidents Have Occurred.

DUBLIN, July 16.—Eamon Duggan, Chief Sinn Fein Liaison Officer with the British military authorities, declared today that the truce which began last Monday had been well kept on both sides.

"A few incidents in Limerick and other localities on the part of the police were against the spirit of the truce, he said, but orders issued at military headquarters would prevent a repetition.

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LONDON, July 16.—Eoin Duffy, an Irish Republican Army liaison officer for the northern counties, visited the military authorities at Belfast today and assured them that all Catholics were under the strictest control, pointing out that there were no riots in the strictly Catholic districts. He offered to guarantee that the Catholics would not defend themselves if attacked if the military furnished adequate protection.

The military has promised to furnish all the protection necessary.

CURE FOR HEMOPHILIA IS CLAIMED IN PARIS

Physician Tells Academy He Can Remedy Affliction From Which Czarevitch Suffered.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 16.—A French physician, P. Weill, claims to have discovered a cure for the affliction known as hemophilia, whose sufferers are likely to bleed to death from the slightest wound because the blood won't coagulate into a clot.

Dr. Weill informed the Academy of Medicine that by injecting an equine serum into the veins of sufferers he had produced coagulation—in one case having had no repetition of hemophilia in four years.

He did not attempt to account for the origin of this mysterious condition of the blood, which is hereditary so far as the males of the family are concerned, but spares the females. The male child of a daughter of a hemophilic, however, is likely to be a sufferer to a more or less marked degree, for in mild cases the blood does coagulate, but much more slowly than is normal.

It was from this affliction that the ill-starred heir to the Russian throne was supposed to have suffered. His life was prolonged by constant injections of coagulating substances which was the only form of treatment then known, but as Dr. Weill points out a sufferer thus treated invariably succumbs sooner or later, whereas his method, he says, assures an absolute cure.

HOLD MAN AS SLAYER.

Lemonade Vendor Says Victim Threatened Him With Knife.

Albert Fioretti, 22 years old, of 2,248 First Avenue, shot and killed Carmine Vechio, a laborer, near Fioretti's lemonade stand, at 2,239 First Avenue, last night, ending an argument in which Vechio, according to Fioretti, drew a knife and menaced the lemonade vender. Fioretti was locked up in the East 104th Street Station by Detective Dougherty, charged with homicide.

He said that he was standing on the sidewalk at 7:30 o'clock when Vechio, slightly intoxicated had stepped on one of his feet. One word led to another and finally a crowd was drawn about the expostulating Italians. When Vechio drew a long knife the vendor told the police, he ran into a cellar near his stand, returned with his pistol and shot Vechio through the heart.

FOR GERMAN SILESIA

Warns Supreme Council Against a Decision Resting Upon 'Practice of Force.'

POLES READY TO RISE AGAIN

Belief That Another Insurrection Will Follow an Award Favorable to Germany.

BY CYRIL BROWN.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 16.—War correspondents are taking hope from the news from Upper Silesia. Reports are persisting that the Poles are preparing for a fourth insurrection in the eventuality of an unfavorable partition decision; and today I received confirmation of this news from an English personage in Upper Silesia.

"If the Supreme Council's decision does not satisfy Polish wishes, there is sure to be another insurrectionary outbreak," he said, "and the next time lots of blood will be spilled on both sides."

Berlin is puzzled by conflicting reports to the effect that England wants the earliest possible decision about Upper Silesia, whereas France is anxious for a postponement. Berlin is inclined to take the view that a decision will be reached before the end of the month.

Accordingly, Germany, bringing out its last reserve, has mobilized its greatest living white-locked Nobel prize poet, Gerhart Hauptmann, a born Silesian, rushing him from his literary solitude and epic-writing in the Giant Mountains of Silesia to Berlin and exploiting him for a final series of "Save Upper Silesia" mass meetings.

Hauptmann, who has been no friend of the monarchy since the production of his first drama, "The Weavers," but is a stanch champion of the new republic, has responded to his country's call, despite his advanced age, and is stirring German audiences to an unprecedented pitch of non-partisan patriotic fervor with his Upper Silesia speeches.

"We warn the Supreme Council not to declare a policy of force in permanence," Hauptmann told the largest mass meeting.

"It would be force exercised in peace if Upper Silesia were torn from Germany and hitched on to another country. We are a conquered nation, and it is all the bitterest truth that today there should still be victorious and vanquished nations. I say that not as a German but as a European whose ideal is Europe. But the men who ordained the plebiscites surely cannot go so far as to disregard the plebiscite and it unequivocal result. Thus to violate the confidence of 70,000,000 confiding people would, in my modest view, signify the pinnacle of frivolity and give a death-blow to the morality of European nations.

"We warn the Supreme Council, therefore, against the practice of force in a state of peace. Not only Europe, but the whole world, needs peace. There is no spot which does not still suffer from the consequence of the ill-fated war. Lastly, we warn the Council because it surely cannot want to create secret, unquenchable centres of combustion which will menace the work of peace and sooner or later must generate a frightful world conflagration.

"We who hungered after peace have heard a voice from across the ocean—the voice of President Harding. The calls out to peace! Away with deeds of violence! May there at last be light!"

BERLIN, July 16.—The German Plebiscite Commission in Upper Silesia has been dissolved, says a dispatch from Breslau, Prussian Silesia, to a local agency. German interests in the plebiscite zone hereafter are to be represented by a "People's Council," comprising leaders of various German political parties and civic organizations, under the chairmanship of Dr. Lieokaschek.

Vorwart declare that 40,000 German civilians have left Upper Silesia for interior Germany since the resumption of railroad traffic in the area where the recent uprising of Polish insurgents occurred.

HEBLER TO REMAIN A WEEK.

Earl E. S. Tracy's Power Attracts Many—Goes Abroad July 29.

Earl E. S. Tracy, an American layman of the Episcopal Church, has shown such power in spiritual healing that the Rev. E. G. Erickson has invited him to continue this week a healing mission at St. Bartholomew's Swedish Episcopal Chapel, 125 East 127th Street. Rector Ericson was Mr. Tracy's first patient at the spiritual clinic.

"I had been suffering from an annoying ailment which gave me much pain," the clergyman said last night. "Mr. Tracy quickly diagnosed my case; after a short treatment by the laying on of hands he healed me."

Mr. Tracy, who is 34 years old, comes from Minneapolis. This is his first church clinic. He will administer spiritual healing every day this week in the chapel. Yesterday he ministered to about 150 persons.

Mr. Tracy will sail for Stockholm, July 29, where he will conduct a healing mission. He expects to return in September. His methods are much like those of James Moore Hickson, a layman of the Church of England, who two years ago conducted healing missions in Trinity and other Episcopal churches in this city.

MEXICO BUYS NEW EMBASSY.

Takes Washington House Used by Balfour and King of Belgium.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Mexican Government has purchased the McVeagh house, at 2,829 Sixteenth Street, and will occupy the building as an embassy. This residence was the property of Franklin McVeagh of Chicago, former Secretary of the Treasury, and was occupied by Breckinridge Long of St. Louis while he was Third Assistant Secretary of State.

Arthur Balfour and the British War Mission occupied it in 1917. When King Albert of Belgium visited Washington he was the guest of Mr. Long at his residence there.

It is the intention of the Mexican Government to build an addition to the main building and to use the addition as a chancellery for the embassy.

The Mexican Government owns the building which it now occupies at 1,413 I Street N. W., but will probably offer it for sale as soon as the alterations of its new residence are completed, which is expected to be in about two months.

COL. SALISBURY HEADS 102D

Surgeon of 27th Division Is Sworn In as Commander of New Unit.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 16.—Lucius A. Salisbury, division surgeon of the Twenty-seventh Division, was sworn in with impressive ceremony at the State camp of instruction this afternoon as Colonel of the new 102d Medical Regiment. He will have control of all the medical activities of the entire State Guard.

The regiment is the first of its kind to be organized and will be the model followed by the national guards of other States. Colonel Salisbury was severely wounded while serving in France.

TROOPS IN SILESIA

France Calls on Britain and Italy to Increase Their Forces There.

SENDS WARNING TO BERLIN

Foreign Office Regards It as Encouraging Hoefer in His Defiance of the Allies.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 16.—The Upper Silesian situation, which had been quiescent for several weeks, began to bubble trouble again today when the French Government notified the British that it would not agree to an allied conference now to settle the boundary between Germany and Poland, and that in view of the threatening attitude of the Germans France was going to send additional troops to Silesia and was asking the other Allies to do the same.

The general attitude of the French Government is that it is unwise to decide on the boundary line until the Allies are in a position to enforce their decision. The French believe that the allied forces now in Upper Silesia are insufficient to withstand the attack by the Germans which the French foresee if all the district is not given to the Germans.

The French Foreign Office gave out a statement this afternoon. The British Government had observed that both German and Polish irregulars had been cleared out of Silesia, that the Allied Commission was still unable to present a unanimous report, and that the Allied Expert Commission was to convene in Paris the first of next week to study the matter. The British thought this commission could report in a few days and suggested an Allied conference to settle the Silesian question on July 24.

The French Government agrees to the proposal that the experts study the case. Then it calls the attention of London to what it says are the German military preparations in Silesia and at the gates of the plebiscite territory, "which places upon the decision of the Allies an intolerable menace against which the Allied Commission finds itself powerless in view of the feebleness of its troops."

The French note then calls attention to a series of attacks upon French officers and officials in the past two weeks. It says that General Hoefer's men have not been disarmed, and that out of 40,000 rifles only 250 have been surrendered to the Allied Commission. Of Hoefer's 40,000 men, the French say, 20,000 have remained scattered in Silesia, and 20,000 remain clustered on the border. The note recalls the declaration of Hoefer that if Silesia is not given wholly to Germany he will go and take it. The French Government believes it impossible that after a few days' study by experts the Allied conference should meet to take its decision, because an improvised decision may throw Germany and Poland into a war which would involve the allied nations.

The French note then says that France has taken measures to send reinforcements to Silesia, and has suggested to the London and Rome Governments that they do the same. At the same time the French Ambassador in Berlin is instructed to say to the German Government that Paris regards it as guilty of encouraging and aiding Hoefer, and that France regards the situation as serious. It concludes by saying that after the experts have fully studied the question, and after the allied forces in Silesia have reached such proportions that 611,000 people have been saved from starvation, so Peking advises to the National Headquarters of the Red Cross in this city state. The relief in many instances took the form of giving employment to the heads of needy families in the construction of new roads, payment being made in food for themselves and families.

More than 74,000 men were thus employed and a total of 903 miles of new road was built. This relief is expected to result in a double benefit, as the Red Cross roads are expected to minimize the danger of future famines by facilitating the movement of supplies and crops.

Conditions in China have rendered necessary a continuation of the instruction of Chinese children in simple health rules. To meet this need, and also to support a Chinese visiting nurse, an appropriation of $5,000 has just been made in the name of the children of America out of the National Children's Fund of the Junior Red Cross.

The thanks of the Hungarian department of the Joint Distribution Committee, an organization consisting of official representatives of the factions of the community in Hungary, feel proud in using this opportunity for expressing our heartiest thanks to the highly esteemed Red Cross Society on behalf of the whole of the Hungarian jewry for the noble marks of philanthropy bestowed upon them."

While food conditions in Europe are improving, the need of adequate clothing is increasing, according to a statement issued at Red Cross National Headquarters here today. The statement is based upon the latest review of the situation abroad by the American Relief Administration.

To protect the helpless inhabitants of the war-torn countries, and particularly the children, against the menace of another Winter in rags, says the statement, the American Red Cross and the American Friends' Service Committee (Quakers) are conducting a nation-wide collection of garments for distribution in the most needy districts.

ARCADE FRICK BUILT SOLD.

Pittsburgh Structure, Modeled on Louvain Hall, Brings $3,500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 16.—The Union Arcade, known here for years as the "pride of Henry Clay Frick," the late steel and coke operator, and on which he is said to have spent over $10,000,000, has been sold, and the sale price is said to have been $3,500,000.

The building is modeled after the famous Municipal Hall at Louvain, Belgium, partly destroyed by the Germans. When Mr. Frick let the contract it stipulated that it was to be the finest specimen of Gothic architecture in the world. The building is fourteen stories high, including tower rooms.

Under the Frick will the arcade is included in the charitable bequests.

RHINELAND TARIFF

Communique Officially Denies That New Reparations Plan Will Modify Sanctions.

LOUCHEUR GROUP REVERSED

Disavowal of Possible Easing of Customs Barrier May Cause Germany to Reject Idea.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 16.—This evening's papers publish an official communiqué contradicting reports in the German press that the economic agreement just reached between the Franco-German negotiators involves modifications of the Rhineland sanctions inflicted by the Allies last March. What this means is that there is no clause in the agreement whereby the French should relax the Rhineland tariff barrier.

On the other hand, as Philippe Millet has pointed out for the last two days in editorials in the Paris Midi and the Petit Parisien, the agreement does take into consideration the boycott of French goods in unoccupied Germany, which was the German answer to the Rhineland customs line. So the latter point is indirectly involved, despite the official statement issued today.

The fact of the matter is that there are two divergent policies toward Germany in France today—one economic, the other politico-military. The economic policy, whose protagonist is M. Loucheur, Minister of Liberated Regions, aims at getting practical results in the way of reparations from Germany as soon as possible.

The foundations for the economic agreement above mentioned were laid at the meeting of M. Loucheur and Dr. Rathenau at Wiesbaden, and the agreement itself enjoins that Germany be allowed to pay reparations in kind, giving France, in return, satisfaction by allowing French goods to enter Germany up to a prearranged quota. M. Loucheur and his supporters are known to take the businesslike view expressed by Millet that Germany cannot fulfill such pledges if she is being strangled by a Rhineland tariff barrier. The Minister of Liberated Regions, whose first concern is the restoration of those regions to their former prosperity, is understood to be willing to relax the tariff barrier in order to obtain it.

The politico-military group, on the other hand, looks at Silesia, where it fears the danger of a German coup at Leipsic, and where it sees France flouted by a travesty on justice, also the defiant attitude of the German press and many of her leaders, at the weakness of the Wirth Government in the face of Nationalist opposition. With all this in mind, it is argued, the sanctions against Germany must be maintained at all costs.

Between the two policies, M. Briand seems to be inclined to hesitate and the semi-official press shares that hesitation.

Not long ago it was hinted that the tariff barrier might be relaxed, that there was even the possibility of the withdrawal of the troops from Düsseldorf, Rubrort and Duisberg. Today comes the news that the French forces in Silesia are to be reinforced and a communiqué disavowing any connection between the new economic agreement and the Rhineland tariff barrier.

Germany may reply by refusing to accept the new agreement, which would mean the abandonment of a plan that seemed likely to solve the reparations problem.

FOR HORSEBACK RIDING

Has Selected a Big Army Charger —Mrs. Harding an Accomplished Horsewoman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—President Harding is going to take up horseback riding. Already he has ordered riding breeches, boots and a crop and has picked out the horse he will ride. Although the President has not ridden for thirty years, he is said to be a good horseman. He will also have the advantage of instruction from Lieutenant Mathieson, one of his military aids. The horse selected is a big army charger, well schooled and of fine gait.

Mrs. Harding is an enthusiastic and accomplished horsewoman. Although she has not ridden for a long time, she used to be very fond of the exercise. General C. E. Sawyer, the President's personal physician, has taken up horseback riding, and it is said that his enthusiasm over it has induced him to beg Mr. Harding to try it too. George B. Christian Jr., the President's private secretary, rides often in the early morning on one of the White Stone horses.

The President plays golf, often getting up early and reaching the links before 8 o'clock, as he did today. General Sawyer is insistent that Mr. Harding shall keep himself in shape through physical exercise.

PULLS BODY OFF THIRD RAIL

Pressman Risks Life in Vain for Boy Killed in Subway.

James Pope, 12 years old, of 305 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, fell from the platform of the Chambers Street subway station of the B. R. T. to the third rail early yesterday morning. He screamed and lay quite still and smoke came from his blue sweater and gray pants.

Frank Furst, a pressman on the New York Herald, disregarding the warning of his companions, jumped to the track. Several men tried to drag him back to the platform, but Furst shook them off. He picked out two dry places on the wooden ties, planted his feet far apart and snatched the boy from the third rail. The youngster, known as "Fat," was dead.

When Furst touched the boy's clothing he got a slight shock. His friends thought Furst was inviting sudden death when he undertook to lift the boy off the rail. Track workers said they would have thought twice before attempting the rescue, even with rubber gloves.

"Fat" and his negro chum, Frank Robinson, also 12 years old, of 298 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, spent Friday night at Coney Island. They got to Chambers Street by mistake while returning home and were playing about the platform when "Fat" slipped to the third rail.

SAYS WATER RUNS HIS AUTO.

Denver Inventor to Demonstrate "Hydrogen Gas Motor" to Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Colo., July 16.—Marvyn Smith, of Denver, has invented a hydrogen gas motor, which he says is propelled wholly by water. He has arranged for a demonstration of his motor, at which various United States army officials and officials from the French and English armies have signified their intention of being present.

Installed in a car the Smith motor uses the water over and over again, he explains.

The motor is capable of 1,000 horsepower, according to Smith, weighs 722 pounds and can propel a car at the rate of 125 miles an hour. There is no transmission. The speed of the car can be reduced to three miles an hour.

The motor is thought to be particularly adapted for use in airplanes, but, according to Smith, will serve with equal success in automobiles and can be used for any other purpose to which the ordinary gasoline motor is adapted.

Brooklyn Youth Drowns.

John McCumiskey, 17 years old, of 838 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn, was drowned just before noon yesterday while bathing in Flushing Bay at Astoria Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, East Elmhurst.

McCumiskey was a good swimmer and had been showing his prowess to his companions when he was taken with cramps.

IN FREEPORT CIRCUS

Comedian's Daughter Is Thrown and Kicked by Pony in Actors' Affair.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 16.—Dorothy B. Stone, daughter of Fred Stone, comedian, was thrown here today and kicked by a pony she rode in the second annual circus and Wild West show of the Lights Club, an organization composed of theatrical people living on Long Island. Miss Stone, known as the "Queen of Chin Chin Ranch," was shaken up by her fall and bruised by kicks from the pony but not otherwise injured.

The accident happened when her pony became entangled in ropes surrounding the grounds.

Three generations of the Stone family took part in the Wild West show, Fred Stone, his father, L. P. Stone, and the comedian's three daughters, Dorothy, Paula and Caryl. Others who took part were Leo Carrillo, cowboys and cowgirls, B. F. Keith's Band, a couple of buffalo's from Stone's ranch and the local Fire Department, which will receive a share of the gate receipts.

The affair was staged in an arena on the club's grounds at Freeport.

JAMES WINS AIR DERBY.

Flies 200 Miles in 1 Hr. 14 Min.— Cambridge Gets Varsity Race.

Copyright, 1921, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

LONDON, July 16.—John H. James won the aerial Derby today with a Mars 1. The course was 200 miles, consisting of two 100-mile circuits around London, starting at Herndon, with turning points at Brooklands, Epsom, West Thurrock, Epping and Hertford.

James's time was one hour and fourteen minutes. He received a trophy and £400 for the fastest time and a trophy and £200 for winning.

W. H. Longon was second and Samuel Butler third.

In the interuniversity race Cambridge beat Oxford over the smaller course.

PRAYS ON CHURCH STEPS.

Man Thought to Be Shellshock Victim Thinks He Still Is in France.

TRENTON, N. J., July 16.—A man, calling himself Eddie Brown, was found in prayer on the steps of the Church of the Sacred Heart here early today. The police think he is a former service man, evidently a victim of shell shock. He seems to think that he is still in France and keeps asking to be sent back to America. He frequently mentions the Sixty-ninth," and the police think that he may have been a member of the famous Sixty-ninth New York regiment during the war. The man seems to be of about middle age, but shows the effects of deprivation.

ADVERTISEMENT.

An Opportunity

A Metropolitan organization of retail Clothing and Haberdashery specialists requires the services of a Sales Promotion Manager. His experience must combine a sufficient knowledge of Merchandising, Advertising, Selling and Display methods to permit him to synchronize all sales efforts successfully. He must be an analyst and a student of men and conditions. To such a man an opportunity is presented which may be developed to the limit of his ability. Apply, in full confidence and with complete record and details.

Box V 638 Times Downtown.

PUTS A WREATH ON EBERHARDT'S BIER

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

"Very well," Mrs. Hemming was reported by her stepson to have replied, "I shall find out from another source," and she hung up the telephone.

"I certainly think Mrs. Hemming did not act as she should have acted when she failed to stop Eberhardt from shooting her husband," said Sheriff Kelly at his office in Riverhead. "There is no evidence that I know of that she did anything at all to prevent the caretaker from firing the three bullets at her husband.

"There is no evidence that she tried to act as an arbitrator or conciliator in the dispute between her husband and Eberhardt.

Sheriff Differs With Prosecutor.

"Not only as a wife, but as a citizen and a human being, she should have done something to prevent the slaying of her husband. I am fully convinced that she was responsible for the murder, and I feel that she ought to be detained as a material witness."

"Why don't you arrest her?" Sheriff Kelly was asked by a reporter for THE TIMES.

"The only reason I haven't ordered her detention is that the case is out of my hands and in the hands of the District Attorney of Suffolk County," he replied. "His views on the matter are entirely different from mine, it appears."

He then referred to several communications which Mrs. Hemming wrote from Duck Island to officials in Suffolk County requesting the appointment of Eberhardt as a Special Deputy Sheriff, and intimated that it was clear to him that Mrs. Hemming must have feared that Eberhardt would kill her husband should he appear at his wife's Summer home.

When Assistant District Attorney Partridge was seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES in Northport and informed of Sheriff Kelly's statement he said:

"I don't intend to be influenced by what Sheriff Kelly says."

"Are you going to arrest Mrs. Hemming?" he was asked.

"No," the Assistant District Attorney replied.

"Why not?"

"There is absolutely no reason to arrest her or even to detain her as a material witness. If we did so, it would not do any good. She would immediately get out on a writ of habeas corpus."

"Did your investigation satisfy you that she had nothing at all to do with the crime?"

"Yes, I am satisfied that she was not responsible for the murder in any way. There is nothing at all to show that she lured her husband to her Summer home on Duck Island. On the contrary, our investigation revealed that she did her best to prevent his going to the Duck Island house.

"It is not a case of a woman inducing another man to kill her husband. Her entire attitude during the period of several hours immediately preceding the killing revealed that she was in fear. It was Eberhardt, the caretaker, who kept her in fear. He told her that he would not let her husband into the house.

"It was not a case of a woman reassuring a man who was afraid to commit a crime."

"When she saw Eberhardt, the caretaker, on the steps of her home with a revolver in his hand, why didn't she do something to stop him from shooting?" Mr. Partridge was asked.

"She was not in any condition to do anything. She was completely unnerved by what she had gone through. She didn't do anything one way or the other. It is true that she didn't try to prevent the shooting, but there is no evidence that she did anything to encourage it.

"Did you learn why she went to New York City the Thursday morning of the killing?"

"I believe she went there to do some shopping," he responded.

"How did she meet her husband there?"

"It was not by prearrangement. I believe that Mr. Hemming found out his wife was going to New York that day, probably through mutual friends in New York. I don't think Mr. Hemming found out about her contemplated shopping trip from anybody at Duck Island."

"Why did she consent to leave the Pennsylvania terminal in New York with her husband in his automobile?"

"Undoubtedly to prevent a scene in a public place."

"Why did she consent to go to his son's apartment in West Eighty-sixth Street then?"

"I don't know why," rejoined the Assistant District Attorney, "unless she was induced by Mr. Hemming to go to the apartment to talk over their troubles. She may have felt that she could persuade him from returning with her to her home on Duck Island."

"Why was it when she left his son's apartment in West Eighty-sixth Street she consented to return to Duck Island in his automobile?"

"She had missed all of the trains to Northport, the nearest point to her home, except the midnight train."

"Why did she let her husband accompany her all the way to Duck Island home in the automobile, when she knew that Eberhardt was there with a revolver, and was determined not to let Mr. Hemming in the house?"

"Anybody who knew Mr. Hemming would not ask that question," explained Mr. Partridge. "He was a man who was always accustomed to having his own way. He had a brutal, domineering nature, and always insisted on getting what he wanted."

"Why didn't Mrs. Hemming prevent her husband from going to Duck Island Thursday night by spending the night at some other place?"

"She would never do that," said the assistant prosecutor. "She wouldn't spend a night with him anywhere. She was through with him. She tried to get him to remain for the night at Hall's roadhouse in Centreport, or at Mitchell's Hotel in Northport."

"That was impossible, because they were already fighting about the ownership of the limousine. When they separated, thirteen days after their marriage, he took the limousine away with him from Duck Island. He would be afraid that if Mrs. Hemming returned home in the car she would keep it on Duck Island. He wouldn't trust her to send the car back for him."

Denies Bride Planned Death.

"Every turn we make in our investigation of the tragedy we are confronted with the fact that it was Mr. Hemming that met Mrs. Hemming in New York. She did not go to New York to meet him."

Then Mr. Partridge asked:

"Did she plan the death of her husband and lure him to his end? That is a question which we must ask ourselves. The answer unquestionably is, No. When she telephoned to her home on Duck Island Mrs. Hemming had no knowledge that Eberhardt, the caretaker, intended to kill her husband.

"The reason she telephoned to her home on Duck Island was that she was worried about her husband's determination to enter the house and she was afraid to permit him to spend the night there.

"When she talked to Eberhardt over the telephone from Hall's roadhouse at Centreport, Eberhardt told her, 'Don't worry; he'll not come in here.' That's all Eberhardt said.

"We have not held anybody as a material witness to the murder and suicide, and it isn't likely that we will hold anybody.

"We have obtained statements from all witnesses to the shooting, and, of course, we shall continue our investigation of the crime."

Calls Hemming's Habits Bad.

Because of reports that Hemming had been involved in several questionable deals in the past Mr. Partridge was asked whether he had developed information regarding them in the course of his investigation.

"I haven't heard of any," he said. "My investigation of Hemming's past has been limited to the mental side, his habits, &c. His habits were pretty bad, and I have reason to believe that he was showing the beginning of the ravages of paresis, as evidenced by his lack of control of temper and occasional violent outbreaks. This was outside of my regular official investigation, but I looked into it because I was wondering how a man could be so foolish as to insist on going out to the Duck Island house that night when even his own son warned him against it.

"I have found out that Hemming had very little means. He had been pawning things recently, not only his own property, but also his wife's. He had made big money at times in his life, but always in promotion work. It is a pretty good index to his character that, in spite of the big money he used to make, just recently he had only desk room in an office."

Broker's Son Discusses Case.

"My stepmother made absolutely no move to prevent the killing of my father," John Genin Hemming, son of the slain man, said in his apartment in West Eighty-sixth Street. Joseph Schmidt, chauffeur for the murdered broker, had just finished a detailed statement of events immediately before and after the killing.

"My stepmother makes no claim of having attempted to prevent the murder when Eberhardt first pointed his revolver at my father," said Hemming.

"At the inquest Mrs. Hemming's daughter Helen testified that she heard her mother tell the caretaker over the telephone that she did not want Eberhardt to permit my father to enter her home, even if my father was with her.

"When Helen made that statement her mother said to her: 'Duckie, I never said that,' and the little girl replied, 'Oh, yes, you did, mamma.'"

"My father appealed to my stepmother to stay here that night, but she would not, and declared that she was going back to Duck Island. My father met Mrs. Hemming at the Pennsylvania Terminal after he had succeeded in getting in communication with her on the telephone at Duck Island, and not by accident. She waited for him at the station, and then he accompanied her to a department store, where he purchased two silk dresses for her, which he was carrying in his arm when shot down by Eberhardt."

Tells About Pawn Tickets.

Mr. Hemming then explained how his father came into possession of eight pawn tickets for jewelry belonging to his widow which were found in his pockets.

"The tickets called for diamond rings, brooches and other articles pawned by Mrs. Hemming under the name 'H. Henderson,'" he said. "My father knew that she did not have sufficient money to redeem the jewelry, and she willingly turned the pawn tickets over to him. Before their marriage my father gave her a solitaire diamond ring worth at least $3,000, and at the wedding he placed on her finger a wedding ring, surrounded with diamonds, and worth possibly $1,000. He gave her another ring worth about $1,500 after their marriage, and she pawned that less than two weeks ago. She gave him that ticket also, but I don't know whether the ticket was found on his body. I believe it was not."

Mr. Hemming explained that he had been misunderstood in referring to his present stepmother as the sister of his mother. He admitted that his father had been married three times and that his mother was his father's first wife. He refused to discuss further his father's marital ventures, however, but admitted that his father always referred to his second wife, who died in January of this year, as his son's mother.

He said he knew little about the affairs of the third Mrs. Hemming, but admitted that he heard she obtained a divorce from her second husband, Richard Van Wyck Thorne, a mortgage broker of this city, soon after he disappeared from his home in 1915. He said he understood Mrs. Hemming obtained the divorce in Louisville, Ky.

Thorne fled the city, according to police records, when he was being sought in connection with a loan of $20,000, which he obtained from Gilbert H. Montigue, a lawyer. It developed that he gave real estate as collateral for the loan, which later was proved to be the property of another.

Knew Nothing of Henderson.

Young Hemming said he knew nothing about George Henderson, the first husband of his stepmother. He said he had been informed, however, that Mrs. Hemming Sr. had heavily mortgaged the Duck Island estate since the death of her first husband, who, it was said, left the estate to her.

"My stepmother is a woman who never would permit anybody to tell her what to do, and my father, on the other hand, was always eager to help a person. Their natures were so different that one easily can account, for them not getting along together very well."

Did Mrs. Hemming know Eberhardt before she employed him on her estate four years ago?" he was asked.

"I don't know," he replied. "I never heard her say much about him until the night of the shooting. When she arrived at my apartment that evening with my father she telephoned to Duck Island three times between 6 o'clock and 9 o'clock.

Hemming Calls the Number.

"The first time my father called the number for her, and when the caretaker answered the telephone my father said: 'Is that you, Frank?' Then he said: 'Mrs. Hemming and I are coming down to Duck Island in about an hour and a half or two hours.' Then my stepmother got on the wire and said to Eberhardt: 'Frank, put "Duckie" on the telephone.'

"When her daughter came to the telephone my stepmother said: 'Duckie, Uncle Harry and I will be down to Duck Island in about an hour and a half. Don't wait for dinner with us.'"

She called up Duck Island the second time about an hour later, and then she told Eberhardt that my father and she were about to start for Duck Island. The third time she called up her home at Duck Island was about 9 o'clock. When my father heard her give the telephone operator the number, he said: 'For heaven's sake, what are you calling up Duck Island again for? You have told them already that you and I are going down there.'

"They were about to start for the limousine, which was standing in front of this house, when my stepmother suddenly turned to my father in the presence of myself, my wife and our cook and said: 'Harry, you had better not come down to Duck Island with me, because I know Frank will kill you.' That was the first time she showed any opposition that evening to my father accompanying her to Duck Island.

"She walked to the door leading to the elevator, and as she turned the knob she again told my father that if he went with her to Duck Island Eberhardt would kill him. My father laughed at this warning each time, and as she opened the door she turned to me and said: 'Jack, tell your father not to accompany me to Duck Island, because I know Frank will kill him.' I tried to induce my father not to go with her, but he insisted that there could be no trouble with Eberhardt as a result of his trip to Duck Island, because Frank and he spoke on the most friendly terms when he first called up Duck Island for my stepmother."

Chauffeur Tells His Story.

Young Hemming then had Joseph Schmidt, the chauffeur for the slain broker, tell his story of the tragedy. It was noticed that the chauffeur referred to the broker's widow as "Mrs. Henderson," and young Hemming explained that that was the only name under which the servants in the house referred to her.

"Mr. Hemming telephoned to me about 8 o'clock Thursday afternoon to meet him and Mrs. Hemming at the Pennsylvania terminal," he began. "I found them standing in front of the terminal, and Mr. Hemming told me to take them to this house. They were smiling, and Mrs. Hemming carried a package under her arm, as they rode uptown, but when she was getting out of the car, Mr. Hemming took the package, and they went up to the apartment here.

"I waited until about 9 o'clock, when they came out together. Mr. Hemming carried several packages, including that which he took into this house. Both seemed to be on very pleasant terms. I did not notice anything unusual in the way they acted, as we were coming to Centreport. Mr. Hemming told me to stop at Hall's roadhouse.

"Mr. Hemming escorted Mrs. Hemming up to the second floor, and about ten minutes later they came out, and Mr. Hemming told me that he and Mrs. Hemming were going to stop at Duck Island for the night, and that meant, of course, that I was to stay there also with the car.

"I drew up to within ten feet of the entrance to the house on Duck Island soon after. As Mr. Hemming got out of the car with the packages in his arm, Frank, the caretaker, came out of the screen door at the top of the steps leading to the porch, followed by little Helen and somebody else.

"Mr. Hemming helped Mrs. Hemming out of the car and then walked about five feet toward the porch. Just then Frank said to him: 'You can't come in here, and you know it.' Mr. Hemming said nothing, but Mr. Hemming replied: 'You cannot stop me from entering this house. This is my wife and this is my home.'

Caretaker Threatens Hemming.

"'If you do attempt to come into this house I'll shoot you,' Frank said, as he waved the pistol at Mr. Hemming. Mrs. Hemming by that time was standing directly behind her husband, with her right hand resting on his right shoulder. I had got out of the machine and was standing in front of it.

"I started to walk between Frank and Mr. Hemming, but Eberhardt saw me, and pointing the revolver at me said: 'You get out of here.' Mr. Hemming then said to his wife: 'Come on back to New York, dearie. I'll have this man arrested.'

"She made no answer, and then Mr. Hemming faced Eberhardt again and resumed his argument. He started to walk toward the steps leading to the porch, when Frank shouted: 'Throw up your hands.'

Mr. Hemming said: 'You can't shoot me; you have no right to shoot me.'

"'Yes, I have the right, Frank said. 'I'm an officer.' Then Mr. Hemming said: 'Well, I dare you to shoot.' As he said that he put his foot on the first step.

"Then Frank

SURPRISES BRITISH

Regret She Did Not Accept Invitation Unconditionally and Await Developments.

WANT PACIFIC SOLUTION

Press Contends Problem Must Be Settled Before Disarmament Can Be Discussed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—Japan's caution in approaching the question of the Pacific conference is neither blamed nor sympathized with here. Officially of course the British Government could not suggest a criticism of her ally and the propriety of her request to the American Government for further information is not disputed. In the unofficial world, however, it is regretted that Japan did not accept the invitation in general terms, such as those in which it was couched, and wait for developments of details which must necessarily ensue when the agenda of the conference comes to be framed.

The British press, which usually displays restrain when dealing with foreign questions, has shown no tendency to rub Japan the wrong way by finding fault with her action in a matter in which, after all, she is independent. She is entitled to take the line which she considers dictated by her interests, it is felt, but here and there are to be found mild expressions of regret that any nation should show hesitation in rexard to the invitation to the conference which has been hailed here as "the initial chapter in a new charter of liberty."

Wants No Reservations.

"We hope Japan and all other nations coming to the conference will come without expressed reservations," says one newspaper. "After all, it will be a conference, not arbitration, and no participant will be bound except by his duty to his country and his country's duty to civilization. To question beforehand even in the best of faith must to some extent prejudice the issue.

The Pacific conference shares with the Irish the chief place in the weekly papers. It is held that the Pacific question is the first question that must be tackled.

The Observer says:

"The peaceful development of Japan is the first issue before the conference. On this hinges the maintenance of free and equal opportunities for foreign commerce in China, the recovery of China from internal weaknesses and, finally, the disarmament as a sequel of an agreement on the main problems.

"Japan needs outlets for her growing trade and population. The area open to her is restricted by the fact that the white populations of the Pacific territories claim the right to select their immigrants and to preserve their future for the descendants of their own race. To veto for Japan what they insist upon for themselves would convert the rights of white races into privileges valid only for so long as they could enforce them, and certain in time to be tested by force.

"On those lines embitterment in the Pacific would proceed apace, aligning first Japan only, but later the whole East, against the arrogant pretensions of the West. In such a contest it would be mockery to talk disarmament."

How the problem is to be solved The Observer does not say.

Wants New Monroe Doctrine.

The Sunday Times, which has a special article on the conference, also argues that an agreement on Pacific policy must precede the discussion of disarmament or the limitation of armament. It states the problem of Japanese expansion and adds:

"It has the greatest of the world's neutral markets and there is no putting bounds to the magnitude of its future expansion, with its teeming, industrious population. With its vast stores of mineral wealth China is capable, if enterprise with turn-Epsom, West ford. ur and four- a trophy and nd a trophy and Samuel e Cambridge r course.

STEPS.

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16.—A man, was found e Church of today. The ervice man, hock. is still in e sent back intentions police think mber of the ic regiment seems to be ows the ef-

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"It is to be hoped that the conference will set its face sternly against any division of China into spheres of influence, political or commercial. From Peking to Canton there must be one industrial rule for all powers, equality of opportunity for all the nations, with no closed markets, no preferential rights of any kind.

"Great Britain and the United States have steadily pursued this policy, and though the record of Japan is not so good, she is committed to the principle, and the conference should have no difficulty in tightening up the loose screws in the Anglo-Japanese agreement."

The views which find expression in the foregoing excerpts reflect fairly accurately the general trend of discussions that have gone on this last week in official and other quarters where it is fully recognized that the squaring of the circle will be scarcely a more difficult problem than coming to an agreement as useless in view of the proposed Washington conference was countered with the argument that the commission's work in no way prejudiced what any other deliberative body might do, and the suggestion was made that M. Viviani's work on the commission would make him a likely representative of France in Washington in case Premier Briand should be unable to go.

M. Viviani, in his address opening the sessions, reviewed the history of the creation of the commission and then said:

"After indicating my conception of how we should fulfill our mission I feel no hesitation in commenting on the great and noble initiative taken by President Harding a few days ago. We have not been surprised that the head of the great American nation, so powerful and so generous, and which has so often discussed the question of disarmament, should have taken the lead in assembling the various Governments for the purpose of reaching agreements.

"We should be the first to congratulate such action, and we are happy to greet this step. We are glad to be associated in it, certain that the work we are going to prepare cannot but be taken into consideration by the Governments when we ourselves shall be gathered next September, having before us some solutions of the problems. I do not say they will be definite, but they will be precise.

"I may add that the question of disarmament is so difficult, complex and delicate that those who discuss it must meet with preconceived notions, ignorance and prejudices, and must overcome traditions and economic difficulties. There cannot be too many of us who wish to concern ourselves with this problem to appeal to public opinion and to prepare the world for this question that should be solved and definitely solved.

"Such is the spirit in which we must work, for truly it would not have been worth while to have suffered the atrocious war if we could not draw fruitful lessons from the sacrifices of our sons."

Mr. Fisher, in approving M. Viviani's statement, said:

"If the Washington conference should, as must be hoped, reach an agreement, that agreement certainly would be in conformity with Article XXI. of the covenant of the League. This commission also should express great satisfaction with the action taken by President Harding, which, far from being in opposition to the general idea of the League, is, on the contrary, in full conformity with its spirit."

He suggested that naval disarmament might be considered separately from reduction of the land forces. He said that he felt that "the commission willingly welcomed the hope expressed at Washington that a solution of the naval disarmament problem might be reached."

He added:

"As to land disarmament, it will be useful to emphasize that as long as Germany and Russia remain outside the League, and as long as one is uncertain of Germany's good faith, it will be very difficult to accomplish practical results. It is necessary that we show ourselves very prudent."

Dr. Rivas Vicuna of Chile and Senator Carlo Schanzer of Italy concurred in the opinion that the commission should continue its labors. The view was expressed that while the United States was declining contact with the League of Nations, the coming conference in Washington would find itself obliged to consider such conclusions as the League's commission might prepare.

It was also suggested that some delegates to the Washington conference would direct the attention of that conference to the results of the League's Disarmament Commission's investigations.

During the discussions, which ensued, of the treaty signed at St. Germain for the suppression of the traffic in arms some of the delegates pointed out that the United States was virtually the only country which was not a party to that treaty, and the feeling was expressed that the American Government could not help taking cognizance of that fact when considering the disarmament question.

After the session Mr. Fisher said that the results of the commission's work would undoubtedly be placed before the Washington conference by some delegate.

"We are delighted with President Harding's initiative," he said. "It in no way interferes with the commission's plans, and I am sure its efforts will prove very useful to the forthcoming Washington conference."

The commission expects to sit until the middle of next week. It plans for considering disarmament from political, social and economic standpoints.

At the present sessions M. Engberg of Sweden is acting as substitute for Hjalmar Branting, former Swedish Premier, who was unable to be present.

Article XXI. of the covenant of the League, referred to by Mr. Fisher, reads:

"Nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace."

LEAGUE COMMISSION TO AID CONFERENCE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

vakia, Jankjaer of Denmark and Findley of Canada from the employers.

No Interference, Say Leaders.

PARIS, July 16 (Associated Press).—The League of Nations is going ahead with its work in connection with disarmament on the theory that it will in nowise interfere with the proposed conference on limitation of armaments in Washington, and that it may develop information which would be of use to such a conference. That was the decision announced at the opening session today of the Temporary Mixed Commission for the Reduction of Armaments, appointed by the League, which was presided over by René Viviani of France, as Chairman.

M. Viviani, H. A. L. Fisher, the British representative; Senator Carlo Schanser of Italy and delegates of other nations represented on the commission were agreed on this point and all were in accord also in praise of President Harding's initiative in proposing a conference on armaments. They declared that the League could not but welcome joyfully all deliberations having in view a solution of the delicate and complex question which the League was studying objectively.

Brief exchanges of views this morning showed the delegates were impressed with the necessity of proceding prudently with the question by easy stages, since it was impossible not to take into account the special situation of some countries and the absence of Russia and Germany from the League. The commission will first make a general survey of the situation, as set forth by data gathered by the League's consultative military and naval commissions, and appoint subcommittees to take up special branches of the subject in preparation for a report to the meeting of the League Assembly in September.

The tendency in French circles to regard the League's disarmament com-

URGING HARA TO ATTEND.

Government Party Wants Delegates Here Who Can Act.

TOKIO, July 16 (Associated Press).—The Seiyu-kai, or Government party, is urging Premier Hara to attend the proposed conference in Washington on limitation of armaments as Japan's representative, declaring that if a delegation was sent, which would have to wait for instructions from Tokio, every move would be disadvantageous to Japan. Admiral Count Yamamoto, former Premier, is the choice of army circles and Admiral Baron Saito, former Minister of Marine and now Governor of Korea, of navy circles.

Admiral Kato, Minister of Marine, declared in an interview today that he would not refuse such an assignment. He said he believed that it would be better to discuss Pacific questions separately from those concerning armaments, because all the nations should participate in the deliberations on limitation, but it was not necessary that all should deliberate on the Pacific problems. He repeated his previous declaration that if a satisfactory agreement should be reached, Japan would not adhere to her eight-battleship and eight-cruiser program.

Yukio Ozaki, former Minister of Justice, whose resolution proposing curtailment of naval armaments was rejected by the House of Representatives in February, commented today on President Harding's proposal for a conference on armament limitation and Far Eastern questions. He said that when he introduced his resolution the people thought it Utopian and it was indifferently treated.

"Now that President Harding has issued a world summons other questions will be discussed, but their importance is dwarfed by that of disarmament," M. Ozaki went on. "Participation by China may seem strange because of her slight navy, but it is only reasonable that she should be invited because she is vitally interested in Pacific problems.

"Some Japanese erroneously believe that the eight-battleship and eight-cruiser program is the minimum for defense; on the contrary, it is the maximum, which may be reduced according to the strength of the imaginary enemy. Moreover, Admiral Kato declared that it is not necessary to stick to the eight-battleship and eight-cruiser program.

"The Japanese should understand that finances are uppermost in the endless naval competition between America and England, which will surely lead to bankruptcy. Japanese statesmen should treat limitation of armaments in consonance with the prevailing temper of the world. Discussion of general Pacific problems is fraught with important consequences to the future of Japan and demands careful consideration."

Says Harding Would Avert Break With Japan.

MADRID, July 16.—Discussing the disarmament conference sought by President Harding, El Sol today says:

"Raising the question of disarmament is merely a pretext for finding the best way to prevent an armed conflict between Japan and the United States. The danger of such a conflict is exaggerated to everybody, and many think it inevitable; but President Harding is trying to prevent its happening."

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER DROWN IN MILLRACE

Dutchess County Girl Tries in Vain to Save Them in Swift Current.

Special to The New York Times.

PAWLING, N. Y., July 16.—Mrs. E. M. Sern and her daughter, Miss Florence Sern, 18 years old, of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., were drowned at 2 o'clock this afternoon in a small stream just back of the boarding house of Samuel Kelly, at Luddingtonville, Dutchess County, five miles from here, where they were spending the Summer. Their bodies were recovered almost immediately and Dr. Samuel McKowan worked in vain for an hour in an effort to resuscitate them.

Accompanied by Miss Margaret Kelly, daughter of the boarding house keeper, the mother and daughter went in bathing in the stream, an old millrace, flowing from an ice pond, soon after noon. The stream is about twenty feet wide and in places is eight or nine feet deep. Neither the mother nor daughter could swim. The daughter was caught in the swift current and was rapidly carried to water over her head. Seeing her struggles, the mother attempted to rescue her. Her efforts were useless and both were being borne downstream when Miss Kelly, who could swim, reached them. She battled with the strong current for some minutes in an effort to get the two women ashore, and was nearly exhausted when compelled to give up the attempt.

Screams of the women brought to the scene Frank Maynard, manager of a near-by farm, and Herbert Miller, who plunged into the water and soon had both women ashore. It was too late, however, as there was not a spark of life left.

Relatives of the couple in New York City have been notified and are understood to be on their way here tonight. Mr. Sern was notified at his home in New Jersey and is also on his way here.

TOLD BY CONSUL HERE

Tokio Emphasized the Need of Clear Definitions on Far Eastern Conference.

AND REQUESTED OUR VIEWS

Glad to Join in Parley on Disarmament, According to Official Statement.

A declaration that Pacific and Far Eastern problems should first be defined before being discussed, but that Japan subscribed wholeheartedly to President Harding's invitation to an international disarmament conference, was given out yesterday by the Japanese Consulate General in New York City as being the attitude of Japan.

The statement read:

"The United States Government, through its Chargé d'Affaires in Tokio, informally addressed to the Japanese Government an inquiry as to whether it would be agreeable to them to receive an invitation to participate in a conference of Japan, the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy, which would be held in Washington at a time to be agreed upon among the participating Governments, with a view to discussing the question of a limitation of armaments.

"It was suggested at the same time that the question of a limitation of armaments being, in the view of the United States Government, related to Pacific and Far Eastern problems, it would be appropriate that the proposed conference should also embrace a discussion by interested powers of all Far Eastern questions and that China should be invited to participate in that discussion.

"In the announcement, which the Secretary of State of the United States showed Ambassador Shidehara on July 10 and which was published the following day, it was stated that an informal proposition of the above tenor had been made to four powers heretofore known as the principal allied and associated powers, and that the President had suggested that in connection with the conference on a limitation of armaments the powers especially interested in Pacific and Far Eastern problems should undertake a consideration of all matters bearing upon their solution, with a view to reaching a common understanding with respect to principles and policies in the Far East, and that China also had been invited to take part in the discussion relating to Far Eastern problems.

"It has always been the supreme aspiration of the Japanese Government and of the people of Japan to contribute to the enduring peace of the world and the common welfare of mankind. Any scheme or any undertaking, therefore, which aims at these high ideals should be especially welcome to them. Accordingly the Japanese Government made a reply to the United States on July 13, through the American Chargé d'Affaires, in which they declared their intention gladly to accept an invitation from the United States to participate in a conference of five powers, looking to a discussion of the question of disarmament.

"As for a discussion by the proposed conference of Pacific and Far Eastern problems, the Japanese Government, considering it more expedient for the purpose of facilitating an attainment of the object of the conference that the character and scope of these problems should first be defined before they expressed their views in this respect, requested the United States Government to inform them of the views it may entertain on that phase of the matter."

PREMIERS PAVED THE WAY.

Their London Conference Made Disarmament Parleys Possible.

LONDON, July 16 (Canadian Press.)—With the Congress of Prime Ministers of the British Empire nearing its close, it is now possible to sum up its achievements, which include the following:

It paved the way for and made possible the great disarmament conference of the world powers.

Its deliberations resulted in the decision that the Anglo-Japanese alliance must be brought into harmony with the Covenant of the League of Nations, which means that the military clause of the treaty must be eliminated, and it created the idea of a conference on Pacific problems, which, if it be successful, will make the Anglo-Japanese alliance unnecessary.

It created the atmosphere favorable for the step toward the settlement of the Irish question and produced a General Smuts to rescue the negotiations from failure, at an extremely critical juncture.

It enabled the statesmen of the Dominions to arrive at full knowledge and comprehension of the principles underlying the British foreign policy and of the effect which the application of such principles produced upon the international situation.

The naval question was not discussed. The matter came up in a general way in connection with the consideration of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and it is believed that an innocuous noncommittal resolution will be passed in connection with it, but there has been no attempt to formulate a policy, and no suggestion whatsoever, from any quarter, that the principle laid down in the resolution of 1918, namely Dominion control, should be departed from. The contention of Premier Meighen that the whole problem should be shelved, pending the attempt to secure conferences such as have been made possible by President Harding's invitation to Washington, has been accepted from the first.

NORTHCLIFFE OFF, CHEERED BY STAFF

Leaves London to Begin His Journey Around the World From Southampton.

"PROGRAM" OF HIS TOUR

His Papers Drop Attacks on Lloyd George and Curzon as Washington Delegates.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—Lord Northcliffe had a rousing send-off when he left Waterloo Station today to catch the Aquitania at Southampton bound for New York. Several hundred members of his various staffs had gathered to wish him godspeed. Among them were Thomas Marlowe, Sir Andrew Caird and Charles E. Hands.

"I am deeply touched to find so many of my friends here to say good-bye. I hope you will say how grateful I am to them all," he said, as he pointed with enthusiastic pleasure to the eager crowd of well-wishers.

Northcliffe's "official program" is thus set forth in his papers:

"He proposes visiting Washington and then proceeding to Canada, where he will investigate emigration opportunities. From Vancouver the party will go to Honolulu, the Fiji Islands and thence to New Zealand and Australia, where the question of emigration will again be studied. After leavink Australia he will journey to the Philippine Islands. Lord Northcliffe will then enter on a thorough examination of the Japanese and Chinese questions. He has received cordial offers from both governments to facilitate his inquiries in every way. The great problem of the Pacific will form the chief part of his work while away. After Korea and China a visit will be made to the Straits Settlements and thence to Burma and India."

The London Times onslaught of Lloyd George and Curzon in connection with British representation at the Washington conference has had no sequel so far as The London Times is concerned, and The Daily Mail has not intervened editorially at all.

The Sunday Times, which has close relations both with 10 Downing Street and the Foreign Office, refers to the fact that "on Friday neither The London Times nor its auxiliaries had another word to say on the matter, which it was evidently hoped to consign to oblivion." The paper continues:

"Various stories are told of the reasons which prompted this volte-face. I understand the real truth is that Lord Northcliffe, who, as his strongest critics will admit, has his finger on the pulse of public opinion, very soon realized he had made a mistake and had offended his faithful friend, the man in the street, by outraging the canons of public decency. Accordingly he ordered a breakdown on the attack and to divert attention to his forthcoming progress round the world. By the time he returns he hopes the incident will be forgotten."

The Sunday Times states that unless his health or other unforeseen impediment presents itself Lloyd George will undoubtedly go to Washington.

The Sunday Observer also refers to The London Times's attack and says of Lloyd George:

"On this occasion he has borne himself with most perfect calmness and dignity. We heartily hope, in view of the serious effect of The London Times on foreign and American opinion that his example will be reciprocated and this execrable quarrel will end."

The Observer continues:

"In any case Lord Northcliffe left London yesterday for his tour round the world. We had not expected him to start for a few months yet. Nothing this most extraordinary and attractive man does in politics or journalism ever diminishes the affection of his friends. He was 56 on Friday. His health has given him repeated anxiety in these last three years and he has passed more than once through the shadow. It is believed that the long sea voyages will make his cure complete. We heartily wish him a happy and perfect restoration."

With regard to Lord Curzon The Observer considers the Foreign Minister would hardly be a good selection for Washington.

"In an atmosphere to which he is so little adapted," says The Observer, "he might easily say just the wrong thing in a way that would undo the good of all the rest. Lord Curzon is far more suited to European diplomacy than to American environment. If Lloyd George goes to America, he should take Lord Milner with him."

WEST VIRGINIA PICKS GILBERT AS ARCHITECT

He Will Design the New Capitol to Take the Place of Burned Structure.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 16.—Cass Gilbert of New York will draw the plans for West Virginia's new Capitol. Announcement of the selection was made today by Houston S. Young, Secretary of State. Naming of the architect is to be followed closely by the selection of a site for the new building.

The recent Legislature appropriated $9,000,000 for the erection of a new Capitol in addition to the insurance money to be realized on the old structure, destroyed by fire Jan. 3.

Mr. Gilbert is expected to come to Charleston Tuesday to attend a meeting of the Capitol Commission at which proposed sites will be discussed. Governor Morgan is Chairman of the commission.

Mr. Gilbert designed the Woolworth Building and Customs House in New York City, the Treasury Building at Washington and many other notable structures.

JAPAN EXPECTED TO AGREE IN FULL

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

the commission which drafted the Covenant, voted in favor of the Japanese declaration, but opposition, attributed mainly to British overseas representatives, defeated the proposal.

The Japanese delegation at Paris was apparently perturbed over this outcome, but contented itself with reading a statement of its views when the covenant was adopted by the full conference. Later the Japanese delegates made a point of the necessity of having the treaty include the cession to Japan of the province of Shantung.

There was opposition to this, but ultimately the Big Four assented, partly because of an oral undertaking by Japan to cede back the province to China and partly, it is suspected, because the Japanese made it apparent that if, after failing to obtain the adoption of the racial equality principle, a rejection of their Shantung demand would be more than Japanese sensitiveness could bear. Japan is again to contend that her apparent sensitiveness is to be the subject of special consideration in the Washington conference.

The opposition raised by Lord Northcliffe to Premier Lloyd George's coming visit to Washington as head of the British delegation, has brought the question of personnel to the foreground. While the attacks on Lloyd George and Curson are discounted in Washington, they have caused observers to speculate upon other possible delegates.

The Harding administration would welcome a visit from the British Premier, but there is a feeling in diplomatic circles that the success or failure of the conference may depend upon the type of men whom the visiting powers select.

In some quarters the belief is expressed that the Washington conference should as far as possible be made up of men who are not "tarred with the stick of the Paris conference." The spirit of that gathering, with the exception of the American delegation, was one of aggressive nationalism, it is asserted, and left Europe dotted with danger points instead of removing as many possible causes of war as feasible.

Opinion among many observers is that the projected Pacific conference will approach the problem of international misunderstandings from a different viewpoint. The Pacific problem is to be attacked, they believe, while it is possible to discuss points at issue in an atmosphere of calm.

The conference, in other words, is held here to be conceived in a spirit of practical statesmanship, based upon a desire to reach an understanding in the Pacific that will stabilize all interests in that quarter of the world and put the limitation of armaments within the realm of possible achievement.

PUTS \$20,000,000 STRANDS IN RAPIDS

330 Passengers Are Held Prisoners on the Rapids King in St. Lawrence River.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 16.—Strenuous efforts were being made tonight to remove 330 passengers from the steamer Rapids King of the Canada Steamship Line, which was disabled in the long Sault Rapids of the St. Lawrence River late today.

The craft was disabled by the breaking of a rudder chain. The tiller was used to beach the vessel in seven feet of raging waters. No boats were able to approach the disabled craft because of the swiftness of the current.

An improvised platform was constructed by farmers in an attempt to get the passengers ashore, but when the hour of midnight approached all efforts to remove the passengers from the steamer had been unsuccessful.

It was reported that a man in a small boat had made an ineffectual attempt to reach the Rapids King but that his craft had been overturned in the swift current although he managed to swim ashore.

The steamer was said to have a large hole in her hull and the pumps were working steadily.

When the rudder chain broke, the craft was caught in the swiftly-running water in one of the most hazardous spots in the St. Lawrence River. The Captain quickly ordered the tiller manned, and by daft manoeuvring the boat was steered safely between jagged rocks and beached opposite Barnhardt's Island. At this point the water is but seven feet deep, but very swift, and there are many eddies and whirlpools.

When the rudder chain broke three men at the wheel narrowly escaped serious injury. A near panic ensued when the news of the mishap spread among the passengers, and it required the united efforts of the crew to quiet them.

Other St. Lawrence River craft were unable to go to the aid of the Rapids King owing to its precarious position among the rocks. Even small boats which made attempts to reach the stranded vessel found it impossible to navigate in the swift current and whirlpools.

It was said here late tonight that preparations had been completed to remove the passengers and crew from the vessel early tomorrow morning.

RECOVERED $20,000,000 DUE ON INCOME TAX

Government Detected False Returns Last Year and Forced Payments to That Figure.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Approximately $20,000,000 was added to the Government's revenues during the fiscal year just ended through recoveries from false and fraudulent income tax returns, Commissioner Blair announced today.

Indictments have been returned in the course of the year in every section of the country, and many jail sentences have been imposed, ranging from sixty days to a year, in addition to the fines and penalties assessed.

"Fraud upon the revenue by way of filing false and fraudulent tax returns appears in many unique ways," Mr. Blair said. "Some taxpayers are extremely crude in their methods and reduce their tax bills by merely omitting large items of income from their returns. Thus in one instance a prominent merchant in one of our larger cities owned and operated two stores. For three years straight he omitted entirely from his returns the income of one of the two stores.

"In another instance a prominent man received approximately one-half of his income as salary from a corporation of which he was President, and of which corporation he owned practically all the stock. The corporation took his salary as a deduction and a necessary expense, the man himself entirely omitted to report this salary, evidently thinking that the corporation's return would be checked against his individual return.

"Manipulations of inventory are not infrequently found, and these can always be checked accurately by the field examiners of the bureau, and no business of any size can keep accurate books and at the same time manipulate inventories. Some taxpayers, evidently, are of the belief that they can hire unscrupulous accountants who reconstruct their books, and then if the fraud is discovered blame it on the accountants, to whom they usually pay large fees. In many instances field examiners have discovered that taxpayers keep two sets of books, one set accurately setting forth the status of the business, and the other set fraudulently setting forth their income and merely kept for the purpose of defrauding the Government. It is safe to say that in nine out of ten of these latter cases the fraud is discovered within a short time after it is perpetrated."

HOUSING LEAGUE TO QUIT.

Plan Will Be Dropped Aug. 1 Unless Membership Gains Largely.

The work of forming the Citizens' Protective Housing League will be abandoned on Aug. 1 if there appears to be no overwhelming demand for the organization before them, Nathan Hirsch, President of the organization, announced yesterday.

Mr. Hirsch said it was decided at first not to operate the league until 300,000 members were enrolled, each agreeing to pay $1 a year for legal advice and other services. Samuel Untermyer consented to serve as advisory counsel if 300,000 members were enrolled.

Mr. Hirsch intimated that if larger numbers were not enrolled soon the plan would be withdrawn "until the public conscience is thoroughly aroused."

City Hall Reporters Plan Clambake.

The annual clambake and outing of the Association of City Hall Reporters will be held on the field of the Rocky Hill Athletic Club, Broadway and Bell Avenue, Bayside, L. I., on Sunday, July 31. The annual baseball game between the members of the association and the members of the Board of Aldermen will be among the attractions. A surprise is promised in other athletic events. Former Governor Alfred E. Smith will be umpire in the baseball game and Governor Nathan L. Miller will be present if he is in the vicinity.

GREEKS TAKE KUTAIA ON KEMAL'S FRONT

Constantine in Active Direction of Campaign to Smash Turkish Centre.

TURNING AGAINST KEMAL

Turkish Communists Tell Moscow His Rule Is as Bad as That of Abdul Hamid.

ATHENS, July 16.—Greek troops have occupied the city of Kutaia, an important point on the southern branch of the Bagdad Railroad, about seventy-five miles southeast of Brusa, according to a private dispatch received here last night from Smyrna. Advices from Asia Minor, where the Greeks are conducting a general offensive against the Turkish Nationalists, indicated yesterday that the Turks were pouring Tartar and Kurd reinforcements into the Kutaia area, and it was believed that a severe battle might take place there.

An official statement dealing with yesterday's operations said that Greek forces which started from Tulubunar and marched in a northerly direction had crossed the Cynaris River, occupied the Ermanli Mountain and developed an attack south of Kutaia on strongly organized enemy positions.

The correspondent of the Khronikos, who is at the front in Anatolia, reports that Kutaia was invested yesterday by Greek columns which had marched from Jendis and Adranos, to the northwest of Kutaia, and from Tulubunar, to the southwest. Before retreating from Afiun-Karahissar the Turks, he declares, sacked and destroyed the houses of Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 16 (Associated Press).—King Constantine is undertaking the active direction of the Greek offensive against the Turkish Nationalists, now in progress, it is stated in advices reaching here from the front.

The Greek plan for this offensive, it appears, was to strike directly at the Turkish centre at Kutaia (now reported from Athens to have been occupied by the Greeks), where the Third Nationalist Army Corps, commanded by Colonel Arif Bey, constituted the main defensive force, with Nazim Bey commanding at Afiun-Karahissar to the south. The plan differs from that of the offensive of last March, which called for the armies from Brusa and Ushak to operate in straight lines eastward with their objectives behind Eski-Shehr, whereas the present plan, while less ambitious, is considered in military circles here more dangerous to the Turks.

LONDON, July 16.—Mustapha Kemal Pasha, head of the Turkish Nationalist Government, was bitterly criticised by communist delegates from the Near East at the last session of the Third Internationle, early this week at Moscow, says a dispatch from that city to The Daily Herald. A Turkish representative declared that he was employing the same methods that were pursued by the Sultan Abdul Hamid, and said that the soldiers, peasants and workmen of Anatolia realised that they were being deceived by the Nationalists. He said that they were rallying to the Turkish communist organization and predicted that if Mustapha Kemal did not abandon his policies he would be driven from power.

A Greek delegate asserted that many desertions were occurring in the Greek Army and that the peasants and workers of Greece recognized that they had identical interests with their Turkish "comrades." G. S. Zinovieff, head of the Executive Committee of the Third Internationale, denounced Mustapha Kemal's persecution of revolutionaries.

The assertion was made by a Persian delegate that his country had been "bled white" by British capitalists, and a representative of the Armenian Soviet said that Turks and Armenians in Armenia were living in fraternal peace and were united in their struggle against the Turkish Nationalist Government.

TO PUT RICKARD ON OATH.

Must Describe Property of Dempsey and Kearns to Court.

Tex Rickard, promoter of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight, will be forced to submit to an examination, under oath, concerning "the amount, nature and description of the property" of Jack Dempsey, and Jack Kearns, his manager, on Tuesday morning, in the Special Term, Part II. of the Supreme Court, probably before Justice Edward R. Finch. Justice Finch signed the order Thursday when William Klein, attorney for Frank A. Spellman, told him that while he had a warrant of attachment against the property of the fighter and his manager, Rickard had not yet certified to the amount of property they had.

Process servers from Mr. Klein's office and the office of the Sheriff tried for two days to hand the paper to Mr. Rickard before they were successful.

ANNUAL JULY SALE

Formerly up to $16.00
$6.00 PUMPS OXFORDS $6.00

Formerly up to $18.00
$8.00 OXFORDS STREET SLIPPERS $8.00

Formerly up to $22.00
$10.00 OXFORDS STRAP SLIPPERS $10.00

J & J SLATER
415 Fifth Avenue

FRANKLIN SIMON BOYS' SHOPS
FIFTH FLOOR

Semi-Annual Sale
Boys' Wash Suits
2.45
Heretofore $3.75 to $7.50

STRICTLY regular stock—this season's models, this season's materials, this season's merchandise, and a good, representative selection of our assortments at each of the former prices named—the biggest collection—the lowest prices.

SIZES 2 to 10 YEARS
NO C. O. D.'S *NO CREDITS*

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE, 37TH AND 38TH STS.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

WILL CLOSE OUT—MONDAY

WOMEN'S AND MISSES'
HIGH-CLASS SPORTS SKIRTS
For Walking, Golfing, Tennis or General Wear
10.00
Heretofore $16.75 to $39.50

IN pleated or straightline models; all white, or white with stripes, checks or plaids. Also plaids, checks and stripes in subdued and sports colors. Of fine imported or domestic woolens.

NO EXCHANGES NO CREDITS

FEMININE SKIRT SHOP—*Fourth Floor*

ASKS LUSK TO TELL OF DETECTIVE BILL

Hirshfield Wants Explanation Regarding Measure for Which "Slush Fund" Was Raised.

SENDS LETTER TO MEYER

Says He Intends to Submit Evidence to District Attorneys of New York and Albany.

A request that State Senator Clayton R. Lusk appear before Commissioner of Accounts David Hirshfield and explain his connection with the legislative bill increasing the salaries of city detectives and making the position permanent, for which a "slush fund" was raised, $10,000 of which was alleged to have gone to John B. Kleist, a professional lobbyist, was made yesterday by Commissioner Hirshfield.

The request was made in a letter to Senator Schuyler M. Meyer, Chairman of the legislative committee which is investigating the Hylan Administration and of which committee Senator Lusk is a member. Senator Lusk sponsored the detective bill after Senator C. Ernest Smith of Staten Island had dropped it on the advice of friends. Commissioner Hirshfield has already examined many witnesses in connection with the fund, and he said that if Senator Lusk should decide to appear and submit himself as a witness for examination every courtesy would be extended him.

"In this connection," wrote Commissioner Hirshfield, "permit me to remind you that Senator Lusk is a member of your committee, and as Vice Chairman of the Senate has appointed the Senate members of your committee and has participated in the appointment of yourself as Chairman of your committee, and that in consequence thereof it would seem that any action by your committee superseding the procedure by me at this time will be regarded by the people as an intent to stifle the investigation before me and a whitewashing process."

To Send Case to Prosecutors.

Commissioner Hirshfield received the impression that the Meyer committee intended to take the present investigation out of his hands and he assured Senator Meyer that it is his intention to call many more witnesses and upon finishing his investigation to submit copies of his report to the District Attorneys for New York and Albany Counties.

"I shall be very glad," the Commissioner added, "to turn over to you for your committee's perusal and action all records, testimony and evidence correlated. Should you, however, carry out your reported intention of taking this investigation away from me or start your own investigation before mine will be completed, I shall call upon the public to judge for itself the motives behind such procedure."

Commissioner Hirshfield said he had information that Kleist is now in Washington and that subpoena servers are searching for him.

"I shall not let up in my endeavor to bring Kleist before me," he said, "and examine him as to what he did with the fund entrusted to him by Devanney and Conkling."

In his letter to Senator Meyer, Commissioner Hirshfield said:

"I need not remind you as a member of the bar that the use of funds in the manner indicated, to promote, develop or influence legislation, is contrary to the criminal statutes of this State and subject to action of the District Attorneys of New York and Albany Counties. My investigation into this slush fund in connection with this detective bill has not been concluded and I expect to call and examine many more witnesses who, I believe, may have information which will tend to shed light upon the subject.

Suggests Explanation by Lusk.

"It is unfortunate that the testimony thus far taken and the facts and circumstances developed seem to call for an explanation of Senator Lusk's activities in furthering his detective bill and I hasten to assure you that should the Senator decide to appear and submit himself as a witness for examination, every courtesy will be extended to him by me."

In order to keep Senator Meyer informed as to the progress of his investigation he submitted the following resume of the evidence thus far obtained by him:

"On March 25, 1921, a special meeting of the Detectives' Endowment Association was held at the Police Club, where two proposed bills, in typewritten form, were laid before the members present for endorsement. Both of these bills had for their object the creation of a permanent detective division in the City of New York, but were dissimilar in certain of their provisions. The association, after debating the merits of the two proposed measures, by a vote of all but five or six of the large number of detectives present, endorsed the bill later introduced by Senator C. Ernest Smith of Staten Island.

"On March 29 and 30, Detectives Bernard J. Devanney, Thomas H. Conkling, Thomas J. Finn, Michael J. Quinn, Joseph Cooney, Edward F. McAuliff and other members of the detective force, set out to procure funds for the avowed purpose of furthering the promoting this legislation at Albany. A loan of $6,000 in the shape of a certified check, was on April 4 negotiated from one Charles S. Shotwell, a merchandise broker of 532 Fifth Avenue. A certified check of $4,000 was later negotiated from Diedrich Neimeyer, a café proprietor. Promissory notes, totaling $7,500, were secured by members of the detective force from various business men and deposited with Mr. Shotwell as collateral security for the $6,000 loaned.

The Trip to Albany.

"Testimony of Detectives Conkling and Devaney shows that they converted the $6,000 Shotwell check into cash and departed therewith for Albany on the night boat in company with one John E. Kleist, who posed as a lobbyist interested in the bill endorsed by the Detectives' Association at the meeting of March 25.

"The testimony of Conkling and Devaney agrees that the $10,000 which Kleist said was necessary to pass the bill was to be deposited in escrow in a bank in New Jersey, to be turned over to Kleist in case the bill became a law, and to be returned to Devaney and Conkling in case the bill failed to become a law. That instead of so depositing the $6,000, said sum was taken to Albany, and that thereafter, on the evening of the following day there, Kleist demanded the payment to him of the $6,000 on the ground that 'conditions had changed' and at the same time consoling Conkling by stating that he, Conkling, must have confidence in him.

"Conkling further testified that after the passage of this $6,000 to Kleist, on the morning of the next day, Detectives Degan and Brown introduced Devaney and Conkling to Senator Lusk, who stated he would handle the Smith bill, which had been abandoned by Senator Smith because 'he (Lusk) wanted to do something' for the New York detectives.

"On the afternoon of April 7 the Smith bill, without any change in it whatever, was formally introduced by Senator Lusk, with his name on the bill. This bill was later reported out without a hearing and was passed within a few days thereafter.

"President Burns of the Detective Endowment Association has also admitted that about $1,000 was spent by that association for expenses in the furtherance of the passage of the bill, and I am informed that there was a great deal more money expended than the several sums aforestated."

Francis P. Treanor, an examiner in the Commissioner of Accounts' office, obtained the information that Kleist is now in Washington, D. C. Commissioner Hirshfield immediately sent process servers to try to locate him. Treanor said that Kleist lives at 519 West 113th Street and is an architect connected with the Van Buren Building Company of 515 Seventh Avenue. According to his investigation, Kleist has been out of town for two weeks and is not expected back for some time.

Acting Detective Sergeant Philip Hoerter, attached to the Missing Persons Bureau at Police Headquarters, who is Recording Secretary of the Detective Endowment Association, was examined by Commissioner Hirshfield yesterday. He testified that the association members, at a special meeting on April 25 last in the rooms of the Police Club, Riverside Drive and Eighty-sixth Street, had overwhelmingly declared themselves as favoring the Smith bill in preference to the Harris bill.

The Smith bill, he explained, was designed to make permanent the position of every detective attached to the bureau on March 15 of this year, while the Harris bill required five years' service as detective prior to Jan. 1, 1921. Detective Hoerter admitted that the special meeting was called for the purpose of determining which of the various bills the association wanted introduced. He referred to the Smith bill as the "Devanney bill," and explained that it was known as the "Devanney-Conkling bill" because it was acceptable to these two detectives.

Detective Hoerter produced the minutes of the regular meetings of the association, but not those of the special meeting, which, he said, were not in his possession.

That the open sessions of the Meyer Committee will not begin until next month is not at all unlikely, according to one of the committee members. He said yesterday that former Senator Elon R. Brown, chief counsel for the city probers, has been busily engaged "somewhere uptown," assimilating the documentary material furnished by Senator Meyer, Chairman of the committee. Mr. Brown will need at least two more weeks to complete this preliminary work, it was said, before he is in a position to announce definitely when the public is to be invited to hear the nature of the evidence obtained against the city administration.

BLOW SAFE, GET $300 AT LONG ISLAND CITY

Five Bandits, in Auto, Bind Watchman and Rob Oakland Service Garage.

FAILED TO GET PAYROLL

Money Was Not in Office as Expected—Guard Describes Men to the Police.

Automobile bandits, early yesterday morning, carried out one of the boldest safe-blowings recently attempted in the Long Island City section. F. J. McCarthy of Corona, the night watchman, was on guard at the public garage of the Oakland Service Station, First Avenue and Washington Street, Long Island City, about 2:30 o'clock, when an automobile containing five men stopped in front of the place. One of the men came to the office and attracted McCarthy's attention by rapping on the door. McCarthy responded and the man asked him for a small accessory. As he turned his back to get it McCarthy was grabbed by two men and bound and gagged.

While one of the men watched him the other four blew open the safe in an outer office with nitroglycerin and took $300. Several desks in the office were also rifled and a small amount of cash was taken. Detectives from the Hunters Point detective bureau who investigated the burglary said they believed the burglars were after the company payroll which heretofore had frequently been left in the safe on Friday nights.

Finishing their job, the bandits hurried away in the automobile which had been left waiting at the curb. It took McCarthy more than half an hour to free himself. Then he sent a call to the Hunters Point detective bureau. The detectives are working upon a fairly good description of the five men given by McCarthy.

HOLD POLICEMAN FOR THEFT

He Is Charged With Taking $120 From Jersey City Man.

Patrolman John McGuire, of 74 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City, attached to the Communipaw Station in that city, was held in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury yesterday by Acting Police Judge Edward Markley on a charge of grand larceny. The complainant, Aloysius P. Wilson, of 2,727 Hudson Boulevard, charges that McGuire entered Wilson's house early yesterday and took $120 from his trouser's pockets while he was asleep.

Wilson came home early today with two friends, John Lendick and John Dunn. He said they entered a lunch wagon near by and that he, Wilson, showed a roll of bills which Patrolman McGuire saw. Dunn said he was awakened about 7 o'clock by a slap in the face, and saw the policeman standing beside the bed.

When McGuire reported at the station he was detained and the officers said that $120 in bills was found on his person. He is said to have explained that he found the door open at Wilson's house and found the bills on the floor. He took them with the intention of turning them over to the desk at his station, but before he had reported the matter he was detained, he said.

McGuire was appointed to the Jersey City police force on May 4, 1920.

ADMITS $150,000 THEFT.

Controller of Minnesota Packing Company Confesses Defalcations.

AUSTIN, Minn., July 16.—Formal announcement was made today by George A. Hormel & Co. and R. J. Thompson, Controller of the company, that Thompson had admitted defalcations totaling "at least $150,000."

The Hormel Company does a packing business of approximately $30,000,000 annually.

HEAD OF DENTAL CO., ILL, TAKES HIS LIFE

Thomas D. Waterbury, Worn Out by Hot Weather, Drinks Poison in Hotel Room.

JUST FINISHED WORLD TOUR

Not a Dentist, He Opened Dental Parlors Here a Few Years Ago and Became Wealthy.

Thomas D. Waterbury, a retired business man, who controlled one of the largest dental companies in the city, took his life yesterday in the Hotel McAlpin by taking carbolic acid. An investigators agreed that he was worn out by worries, and learned that despondency caused by ill-health and the heat was the reason for his desire to die.

Mr. Waterbury was President of the Waterbury Dental Company, which has offices at 29 West Thirty-fourth Street and 414 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. He had taken active part in the management until a nervous breakdown forced his retirement nearly four years ago. He was directed by his physician, Dr. M. T. Lewis, to cease work and take a long rest. Golf failed to restore his health, and then he tried a trip around the world. That, too, failed.

When out by the continued hot weather, Mr. Waterbury left his home at 24 Monroe Street, in the Columbia Heights section of Brooklyn, last Friday evening, telling his wife he intended to dine with friends. She became alarmed when he did not return, but did not hear from him until the hotel management telephoned her to come to the McAlpin.

He registered at the hotel at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and asked that he be called at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Repeated calls by telephone were not answered, so the clerk on his floor called for A. G. Dennison, the house detective, who unlocked the door. An ambulance surgeon from New York Hospital said Mr. Waterbury had been dead several hours.

A glass containing a few drops of carbolic acid was at the bedside. A slip of paper gave his wife's name and telephone number, and the name of his family physician. No other note was found, but the dead man was quickly identified by cards in his pocket, which bore the name he had written on the hotel register.

"A clear case of suicide," was the decision of Dr. Benjamin Schwartz, Acting Medical Examiner. The death was so recorded on the police blotter.

Mr. Waterbury came to this city several years ago from Chicago. Although he was not a dentist, he opened dental parlors on a large scale, and his success made him wealthy. Friends said that about forty dentists were employed in the two offices in this city. He was born in Wisconsin fifty-three years ago.

Mrs. Waterbury told the story of his fight for health. She said the recent hot spell had worn him out. Frequently he remained from home overnight when he did not feel well, she said, but her alarm was increased when she did not hear from him early yesterday. She told of their two-year trip around the world, completed a few weeks ago, and said her husband had plenty of money and no financial worries.

Mr. Waterbury was a member of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, the Garden City Country Club, Fox Hills Country Club, Oakland Country Club, several Masonic orders and the B. P. O. Elks. A brother, Harry H. Waterbury, lives in this city, and two adopted sons are in school.

PLENTY LEFT IN MARION.

11,304 at Work in Gainful Occupations in Harding's Town.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Jocular comment that Marion, Ohio, had been depopulated by Federal appointments here since the Harding regime began was disproved today when the Census Bureau announced that of 27,891 persons there, 11,304 were at work at "gainful occupations." Of this last number, all more than 10 years of age, 2,137 are women.

Forty-six per cent. of the workers are in manufacturing or mechanical industries, and only 7 per cent are in domestic and personal service.

LASKER SAYS LOSS WAS FOUR BILLIONS

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

$10,00,000 to $12,000,000 would be nearer the mark before we were finished. If we decide to put the Leviathan back into commission, no sane man would attempt to outdo her in the present generation."

"My rough estimate of $12,000,000 would cover everything in the way of refitting and would make her on a par with the finest hotel in the world, and she would, in my belief, be the finest vessel ever turned out in the history of the world, both mechanically and from the standpoint of luxury. The Shipping Board's idea, if it decides to recondition the Leviathan, is to use her as an announcement to the whole wide world as to what can be done in American shipyards and by American mechanics.

"Do you think that it is worth spending so much money upon a vessel that is nine years old?" the Chairman was asked.

"I am informed by those who are experienced in ship construction," he replied, "that it would cost $25,000,000 to replace the Leviathan today, which is more than double the estimate for her repairs."

In speaking of the agreement with the International Mercantile Marine, Mr. Lasker said he understood that it was to have the preference when the question of operation came up for discussion, but Mr. Franklin was more specific. "It is a little more than that," said Mr. Franklin. "The United States Shipping Board signed a contract that the International Mercantile Marine Company should operate the Leviathan for five years if the vessel was reconditioned and this would not interfere with the option to bid if the liner was put up at auction."

"If the contract was made by the last Administration," said Chairman Lasker, "then I shall act up to the spirit of it."

"Does this mean that she will be under the British flag?" he was asked.

Both Mr. Franklin and Chairman Lasker answered at once, and said: "It most emphatically does not." Mr. Franklin continued: "It means that she will be under the American flag and the nucleus of a fast American mail service."

If we spend these millions of dollars on the Leviathan, it will be the only expense. The Shipping Board will economize in every other direction. It will take six months to get the specifications of the scheme for decorating the interior drawn up," he continued, "and we have sixteen draftsmen at work on them now."

The members of the Shipping Board and the newspaper men were shown into the social hall on the "A" deck of the Leviathan where the draftsman were preparing the specifications and they also viewed a cabin on the "C" deck decorated in white to show the contemplated first cabin accommodation.

Mr. Lasker said that time was needed to fit out the Leviathan, time was needed by the Shipping Board, and patience was asked from the American public. "Give us a fair chance," he said. "It will take us at least six months to get the new board properly organized and in smooth working order." An idea of the magnitude of the job to recondition the liner may be obtained from the fact that she has ninety miles of boiler tubes to be overhauled and prepared for oil fuel and 400 miles of wire for electric lighting to be installed.

Mr. Gibbs explained that only $4,000 per month was expended upon salaries for officials of the International Mercantile Marine Company in connection with the Leviathan out of the $36,000 expended, $9,000 monthly, making up the total of $45,000, was incurred by the United States Shipping Board in connection with the upkeep of the vessel.

Mr. Lasker said that he had been much surprised with the condition he found the Leviathan in, as he had been led to believe that the vessel was in a piteous plight and eating up half a million dollars a year for no purpose. After inspecting the big vessel from stem to stern, he had come to the opinion that she was in perfect condition in regard to the engines and the hull and decks, and was worth the money she had cost the nation.

The Chairman and the three Directors of Operations, Mr. Love, Mr. Smull and Mr. Frey, with Mr. Franklin, posed for their photographs on the bridge of the liner before the party returned to Manhattan on the tug.

When Mr. Lasker was asked what took place at the conference he had in New York on Friday with the Gulf operators, he replied: "I told them that the board had two main reasons for existence—to aid the army and navy in time of war and to build up the American merchant marine. I said that we would build up the smaller ports as well as the large, because of the fact that the present war had showed the fallacy of having only a few great ports.

"I told the Gulf shipping men that we wanted the operators eventually to own the ships. And we shall give preference to those concerns which have the most shareholders because, if we get the public as stockholders, they will show greater interest in the success of the American merchant marine than in any other way."

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Final Clearance—Monday

WOMEN'S GOWNS

At Exactly Half Yesterday's Reduced Prices

THE SEASON'S MOST DESIRABLE MODELS IN BLACK, NAVY BLUE AND ALL THE SMARTEST COLORS

All taken from our regular stock and the half prices do not represent half of the regular price but half of yesterday's reduced prices.

18 Original Paris Model Gowns.
12 Richly Beaded Evening Gowns.
32 Evening Gowns of Chiffon or Georgette.
53 Gowns of Canton Silk Crepe.
24 Foulard Silk Gowns.
36 Highest Class Silk Gowns.
92 Gowns of Crepe de Chine or Crepe Meteor.
35 Pastel Tinted Silk Lace Gowns.
27 Black or Brown Lace Gowns.
46 High Class Black or Navy Blue Silk Gowns.
28 Poiret Twill, Tricotine or Serge Gowns.

NO EXCHANGES — NO CREDITS

WOMEN'S GOWN SHOP—*Third Floor*

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

For Madame and Mademoiselle

NEW SPORTS CLOTHES

Fashions Advance With The Outdoor Season
Prices Recede With The Turning Tide . . .

Sports Clothes Make or Mar a Perfect Summer

THE LAST BOAT FROM PARIS BROUGHT THESE KNITTED FROCKS
Of fibre silk and they are different and new from the chic collar to the hem. 59.50

SPORTS FROCKS OF POLKA DOTTED WOOL CHALLIE
Three new models—each one different. . 17.50

SATIN STRIPED WHITE CREPE SILK SPORTS BLOUSES
Mannish in fabric, model and workmanship. 9.75

SPORTS BLOUSES OF WHITE CREPE DE CHINE
Express fineness and wearability in the material—good taste in the model—unusual value in the price. . . 12.75

NEW SATIN SPORTS HATS FROM OUR FIFTH AVENUE STUDIOS—
which are so soft and pliable they may be worn in many ways. 15.00



LACY WEAVE IN MOHAIR TUXEDO SWEATERS
The lacy weave serves a two-fold purpose—smartness and coolness; distinction is given by the woven silk edge. 18.00

SLIP-ON MODEL IN LACY WEAVE MOHAIR SWEATERS
Are as youthful as they are refreshingly different. . . . 12.75

SWIMMING SUITS OF WORSTED JERSEY
with attached tights, add a note of chic to an ensemble of comfort; black or navy. . 7.95

BATHING FROCKS OF BLACK TAFFETA SILK OR SATIN
Prove that simplicity is the best policy. . 9.75

WHITE LISLE SPORTS STOCKINGS
Black or colored embroidered clox. . . 1.65

Sports Clothes Which Insist Upon Comfort Plus Charm

SEPARATE KNICKERBOCKERS FOR GOLF OR TENNIS
Natural color Tussah silk. Correctly styled and well made with hand-made buttonholes. . . 18.50

SEPARATE RIDING BREECHES OF WHITE GABARDINE
Cool, comfortable and smart. Expertly designed and tailored. . . 14.75

RIDING HABITS OF NATURAL COLOR LINEN CRASH
Invest the summer with comfort and the wearer with charm. . . 29.50

KNICKERBOCKER GOLF SUITS OF SHANTUNG SILK
Long line coat and perfectly made knickerbockers remove the "mental hazard." 39.50

SPORTS OXFORDS OR PUMPS OF WHITE BUCKSKIN OR CANVAS
with contrasting leather in black or tan. . 9.50

THIEF CALLS TWICE, GETS 100 PENNIES

Woman Finds Home Rifled, Calls Police and Is Told She Is Merely Nervous.

LEAVES NOTE TO BURGLAR

Hears Him Return at 4 A. M. and Take Purse From Her Pillow.

An unusual story of sneak thievery thwarted was told last night by Mrs. Jacques Busbee, member of a prominent North Carolina family and wife of an artist, at her home, 19 East Fifty-ninth Street.

A burglar entered Mrs. Busbee's apartment on the third floor at the Fifty-ninth Street address on Thursday night and left the apartment in disorder before its tenant returned shortly before midnight. He did not touch valuable silverware and bits of jewelry but, in ransacking the place, removed pictures from the wall, upset furniture and apparently examined every nook and corner. A bowl that had contained about 100 pennies was empty. A gold watch and a box of cigarettes also were missing.

The door to the apartment had been jimmied, and a trunk in which Mrs. Busbee kept valuable articles lay open, although none of the contents were taken.

"I saw that the person who visited the apartment had come there solely for money," Mrs. Busbee said, "and in making a search of the place I was positive I heard the voices of two men in an adjoining apartment. Mrs. Marsh, who lives there, was away in the country, so I knew it could not be she nor a member of her family.

"So I called up Police Headquarters. Presently a policeman, whose name I did not ask, appeared. He saw that the apartment was in disorder, but assured me that I was suffering from a case of nerves.

"But I am not at all hysterical, and felt certain that the apartment across the areaway was occupied, and that if I remained awake the burglar would return. There was too much of genuine value in the place to leave behind."

Mrs. Busbee said she stuffed an old purse with a wad of paper, together with $1.50 and a note which read:

"I'm sorry you did not get what you came for earlier in the evening. I hope this little change will tide you over your present necessity."

After writing this and stuffing it into the purse Mrs. Busbee retired, placing the purse under her pillow, but making it sufficiently conspicuous so that a person entering the bedroom would notice it at first glance.

"I did not sleep, of course," she said; "and several times I thought I heard some one and became nervous. I almost lost my nerve, but decided to go through with it. At 4 o'clock I was awakened by the opening of a rear window. The only way in which any one could have reached this was by placing a board across the areaway from the window of the adjoining apartment. It was a simple operation, but required considerable daring.

"Presently I heard some on tiptoe-ing into the apartment, and, looking out of my room, I could see a faint light thrown about the place. It was a pocket flashlight. I remained perfectly still and soon a hand reached out and took the purse next my head. I nearly screamed, but didn't, and soon I heard the window close. The burglar had left the apartment in the same way in which he entered. I will miss the watch and trinkets, because I treasure a collection of pennies, but I am greatly indebted to the burglar for opening my trunk, because I would have had to call in a locksmith."

Mrs. Busbee said the case was not immediately reported to the police. Mrs. Marsh, she said, returned to her apartment yesterday and discovered that several valuable articles were missing. Mr. Busbee is in North Carolina, Mrs. Busbee said.

SIR CHARLES SYKES FOUND US FRIENDLY

America's Affection for Britain Is "All but Universal," He Writes After Trip Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—Sir Charles Sykes, M. P., who has just returned from a visit to the United States and Canada, says in an article contributed to Lloyd's Weekly:

"So far as the United States is concerned, I have brought back two dominant impressions: first, the deep and, I believe, all but universal friendship of America toward Great Britain, and, secondly, that except in certain more or less technical directions the United States has less to teach this old country than some people seem to think.

"And, after all, it is natural that it should be so. All that is highest and best in the political and social life of the great Republic of the west has been derived from Great Britain.

"In working out legislative and administrative principles which we hold in common, the United States has, in my view, not preserved as much of the freedom as we have ourselves retained. The tendency toward grandmotherly legislation is very strong in many States, and there is a narrow and repressive spirit at work which it is impossible to ignore.

"On the whole I had the feeling that there is more personal freedom in the Old World than in the New, and that liberty and dignity of the individual mean rather more to us than to our cousins.

"I confess to being a lover of our old English ways and customs and at the same time a believer in British capacity to produce the best.

"We have nothing to fear from the United States. Of that I am assured. America is our friend and that friendship is real and vital, not only to us both, but to the world.

"As to business, America is in possession of great natural advantages, yet she is not on the whole in a better position than we are; and if we settle down to work, we shall come out of our post-war difficulties stronger than ever.

"The tendency in the United States as in this country is not to realize that the days of artificial prosperity are finished. Today the whole world is hard up, and the only real cure for that is hard work."

$5,000,000 CHICAGO STATION

Union Terminal to Be Guaranteed by Four Leading Lines.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Chicago Union Station Company was authorized today by the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue $5,000,000 first mortgage bonds for constructing a union passenger station in Chicago.

Authority was granted to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Pennsylvania Company to assume liability jointly in guaranteeing payment of the bonds.

HARDINGS LEAVE ON CRUISE.

Take Another Week-End Party Away on the Mayflower.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—President and Mrs. Harding again left Washington late today on the yacht Mayflower for a cruise down the Potomac. They will return Monday.

Accompanying him are General Pershing, Attorney General Daugherty, Charles G. Dawes, Director of the Budget; B. C. Forbes, Director of War Risk Insurance; Senator and Mrs. New, Senator Edge of New Jersey, Brig. Gen. Sawyer, the President's physician, and E. B. McLean and Mrs. McLean.

ROBBERS HAD THREE AUTOS.

Truck With $6,500 Cigars Is Abandoned as Eight Thieves Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 16.—Eight men, using a five-ton truck and two passenger automobiles, were surprised robbing the tobacco warehouse of Daniel Bittinger, in the rear of 2,102 Atlantic Avenue, in which there was stored $30,000 worth of stock, early this morning. All escaped, but the truck, bearing a Pennsylvania license tag, was abandoned. The police believe it was stolen.

The robbery was nipped by the alertness of Policeman Archie Goff, who was curious to know why Bittinger was loading up the truck with cigars early in the morning. The two-passenger cars were parked as lookouts, according to Goff. The occupants gave a signal and the officer saw several men slip out of the warehouse and disappear in the gloom. He found that the truck contained 30,000 cigars.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Will Close Out Monday
Women's and Misses'
WOOL and SILK SWEATERS
At Greatly Reduced Prices

360 MOHAIR and SHETLAND SWEATERS 5.00
Originally 12.50 to 26.50
Tuxedo or slipons in henna, gray, dark brown, black, pink, turquoise.

100 FIBRE SWEATERS
TUXEDO with SASH 6.00
Originally 9.50
In black, navy blue, white, porcelain blue or henna.

75 SHETLAND FLOSS SWEATERS 8.90
Originally 12.50
In black, navy, white, blue, henna and burnt orange.

100 PURE SILK TUXEDO SWEATERS 14.50
Originally 22.50
With braided sash; in henna, burnt orange, Chinese red, gray or brown.

No Exchanges No Credits No C. O. D.'s

Jay Thorpe Inc.
24 FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET WEST

Pre-Inventory Clearance Sale

Prior to our inventory we offer our entire remaining stock of summer apparel at most extraordinary reductions in order to effect their immediate disposal

MILLINERY
Summer hats of all types and styles for Street, Evening, and Sports Wear at exceptional reductions
Heretofore to 35.00 5.00

DRESSES
A limited quantity of dresses for Daytime and Evening Wear of all the smart Summer materials
Heretofore to 175.00 59.50

WRAPS
Coats, Capes, and Jackets for Street and Sports Wear, in Canton Crepe, Satin, and soft imported fabrics
Heretofore to 155.00 55.00

SWEATERS LINGERIE
SKIRTS BLOUSES
At great reductions

These articles cannot be exchanged or credited

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Introduce —NEW MODES OF MI-SAISON IN SILKEN GOWNS AND FROCKS

MI-SAISON ACCESSORIES

Hats Draped With Black Lace
THE vogue is for the black transparent hat with drooping lace or paradise. 35.00 to 200.00

"Longchamps"—A New Strap Slipper
A GRACEFUL version of round toe and Spanish heel—in black satin, patent leather or brown kidskin. 10.00

New Shoulder Veils —Copies of Imports
EMBROIDERED scroll veils that drape to the shoulder, with round, pointed or fish-tail ends, in black, navy or brown. 3.95 and 4.95

A Satin Striped Moire Envelope Bag
BEAUTIFULLY proportioned; silk cord and tassel handle. 21.50
With gold clips. 24.50

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THE finest quality—imported from Grenoble; beige or mocha. 8.00 and 9.00

For Women and the Jeune Fille

MI-SAISON is the sparkling crest of the wave of Summer-time, just before it breaks upon the shores of Autumn—jubilant with the festivity, frivolity and freedom of informal Summer pleasures. Bonwit Teller & Co. gowns for Mi-saison capture the contagion of delight that characterizes the Summer panorama at the country club, the races, the verandah of the Summer home, silver beaches, garden fetes and dances by daylight or lantern light. To every Summer occasion a Mi-saison gown as interpreted by the "Specialty Shop of Originations" adds the inspired touch to which the scene becomes a setting.

Women's Silken Gowns For Mi-Saison
GAY printed frocks of crepe de chine or satin striped chiffon, Canton crepe gowns sprinkled with rose petals or starry with cocardes, gleaming silk braid, streamer drapery, or flying flanges of chiffon that flutter to the faintest Summer breeze are the characteristics of the Mi-saison mode.

Jeune Fille Silken Frocks for Mi-Saison
CAREFREE as youth and diversified as the interests of youth are frocks of supple chiffon, cool Elizabeth crepe, graceful Canton crepe, delicate laces, with here an artistic applique of taffeta roses, there a unique silk braid embroidery, a coin belt, a nosegay corsage, in colors of Summer's landscape.

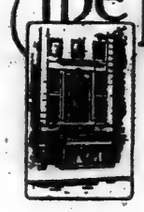
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MISSES' GOWNS Third Floor



New York—Philadelphia—Cleveland
Hagedorn's
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FINAL JULY
CLEARANCE
PRICES LESS THAN ½
These reductions are the most unusual and extreme in the history of Hagedorn's.

30 Odd Dresses of Satin Taffeta, Lace, formerly up to $65.... $18.50
45 Canton Crepe, Taffeta and Taffeta and Lace combinations, formerly up to $89.50.. $25.00
36 Canton and Lace Dresses for street and afternoon, formerly $89.50 to $95..... $42.50
29 Afternoon and Dinner Gowns for street and afternoon, formerly $135 to $165..... $59.50
COATS & WRAPS
18 Coats, formerly $59.50, at.... $22.50
15 Coats, formerly $125, at..... $50.00
18 Baronet Satin and odd SPORT SKIRTS, formerly $18.50..... $5.00



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A Shop of Tailor-mades

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DRESSES COATS SUITS

ALL better grade models taken from our regular stocks and offered for the first time Monday at this low price.

Imported Shantung Suits and Homespun Coats Reduced to $20.00

Dresses in: Canton Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta, Tricotine, Georgette Crepe
Coats in: Bolivia and Camel's Hair
Suits in: Tricotine, English Tweed, Irish Tweed, Homespun, Covert Cloth

All reduced to $45.00

622 Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

TELLS END OF LOVE FOR BOUCK WHITE

French Bride Testifies in Suit Against Radical for a Separation.

HUSBAND ACCUSED OF FRAUD

Ex-Clergyman Declares That Whole Trouble Was Due to Wife's Hysterical Homesickness.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 16.—Supreme Court Justice Morschauser today heard the testimony in the action of Mrs. Andree Emilie Simon White, 20 years old, a Parisienne, against G. Bouck White, ex-clergyman and radical, for annulment of marriage on the ground of fraud. Both Mrs. White and her husband testified and White fulfilled his promise not to oppose dissolution of the tie he entered into last April in the Protestant chapel in Paris.

The hearing took about twenty minutes and Justice Morschauser directed the bride's counsel to submit a brief next Wednesday, indicating that he from today.

And when it was all over a photographer stopped White outside the court building and snapped a couple of pictures, and by chance the pastor who was once accused of burning the national colors was photographed directly under a bronze courthouse tablet which read as follows:

"The people of the State of New York, by their convention assembled in a former courthouse which stood on this ground, ratified the Constitution of the United States of America, July 26, A. D. 1788."

Mrs. White was represented by Attorney Bernard F. Cecire. She was attired in black, with a big, flapping hat that was an effective background for pink cheeks.

She had answered few questions when White, complying with a subpoena issued last Saturday, arrived in court. He wore a Panama hat and gray suit. His attitude appeared to be one of perplexity. He took a seat in the front row diagonally across from where his wife was testifying. There was no exchange of glances.

Under questioning by her counsel Mrs. White told how she and White had met in Paris and, how after a speedy courtship, they were married. The next day, she testified, they took the Cunarder Aquitania for New York. In sketchy fashion she related the history of three days in New York City and then recounted the arrival at Marlboro, Ulster County, where White has a shack on the mountain side—"a monastic retreat" he once called it.

"What did Mr. White say to you when you arrived at Marlboro?" asked Cecire.

"He said," said the French girl, "that he was the master."

"Didn't he say that the cow had at first refused to obey him?"

"Yes."

"Didn't he say that after a short time the cow learned that it was best to obey him?"

"Yes."

"Then what?"

I, too, would obey him."

Justice Morschauser asked the witness whether her parents had interposed any objection to her marriage. She replied that everything had gone off smoothly. Cecire asked whether her father would have prevented the marriage if he had known White's economic and social views. The girl said she thought he would have done so.

Further questioning brought the statement that the six days' married life of the Whites consisted chiefly of a discussion of White's theories—he doing the talking, she the listening. The witness's accent in telling this indicated that she thought it a hardship. Then Cecire asked:

"Did he strike you?"

"OOO-OO yes," the girl put punch into the answer. "He struck me. He threw me to the floor."

"How often did he strike you?"

"He strike me two times."

"Did he ever say he wanted you only as a companion?"

"Well, yes, he said I must accompany him, must help him in his work."

"Didn't care for you otherwise?" prompted Cecile.

"That's it."

More queries and the witness said she had heard of White's contact with the law on two occasions, but not until after she had married him.

"The question is," said Justice Morschauser, "whether he cheater this girl by not revealing his socialistic and other views. That's all that need be adduced here today, and for that reason I strike from the record all of this evidence of cruelty, which has no part in this action."

Turning to Mrs. White, the Justice asked:

"Did you know that your husband had these views?"

"No."

"You thought that he was a good, clean American man and did not know that he had socialism and other isms?"

"Yes."

She was then excused and Justice

to take the stand. His right to do so, the Justice said, had been forfeited by his default to the action, but if he had anything he wished to state he was free to do so.

"Why," said White, "I don't know. I suppose I do not wish to testify unless I am wanted. I'll do whatever is required" he added with a smile as he took the witness chair.

"There is, of course," said the Court, "no collusion?"

"None that I know of," replied White.

"Did you let your wife know about your views?"

"Why, I did not want to go into that very much because when I did I found that she was not interested. I told her little or nothing about my views because of her quite apparent disinclination to interest herself in the matter."

The former clergyman was then excused, and as he returned to his seat Justice Morschauser, after amplifying his statement striking out all of the allegations of cruelty, laughingly remarked to White: "Maybe, you know, you'll get your wife back again."

White's reply was to spread his hands out in a "who-can-tell" fashion and laugh.

Outside the courtroom Mrs. White said:

"I shall be glad to be free of him. I do not like him any more. You noticed—n'est-ce pas?—that I did not speak to him when I entered. I saw him and he saw me, but he did not once look my way.

"When we met I loved him very

is very polite. But now it is finished and I am glad. Soon I shall return to France for the first. I wish to learn the English correctly. I shall study in New York and go to Paris to work as a chemist. I am, you know, a graduate chemist of the Sorbonne, and my father is a chemist. My brother is only 13 and goes to school.

"They have been so kind to me these people here. They have made me very Zond of America. But it has had memories for me and I want to go back to my family. They keep writing me and asking me to come home.

"They know about all the horrible things that have happened. They have not sent me money, none, because they know I am with friends. A year? Oh, no, I shall not stay here as long as that. I speak English not so bad, eh? And I shall soon learn to do it better.

"My parents would never have allowed me to marry him had they known what he was. He told me he had a big house and that he would have servants to do the work. I believed he was rich like other Americans. He told me of his work—that he was a writer for the newspapers and the magazines, you understand, but never that he had committed the crimes; oh, no! His friends were nice and I thought everything would be all right.

"But as soon as we arrived in Marlboro I knew I could not stand it. I am not one to be ordered to do this and that. You would not like it yourself, n'est-ce pas? And then he struck me so hard on the arms—two times, and the

ally the temperament of French women, and I am frank to say that the emigration I invited my wife to was not easy for a home-staying woman to adjust herself to.

"I am a man of pronounced views and not a man of great wealth; perhaps the two may go together. My home in Marlboro Mountain is not palatial as you Frenchmen think. I want to live for myself. Husbands are not nice. They may be cruel and the wife she can do nothing but suffer; na, one is enough."

White said:

"I did try every way possible to make the marriage a permanency. I have a high regard for marriage. I don't know but what I am almost a Roman Catholic in my view of sacredness of marriage, and I, therefore, entered into the marriage contract or alliance with a great deal of seriousness.

"But, when you fellows turned on the publicity, I saw that a resumption of a marriage relation, even if she were willing to come back, even if she had a change of heart, was impossible.

"The whole trouble is due to a hysterical case of homesickness on the part of my wife. Homesickness, you know, is no longer regarded as a trifling thing by the medical fraternity. There are cases known where people have been grieviously sick, physically with homesickness, and I suspect there are cases also where people have died of homesickness.

"The French temperament, particularly among the women, seems to be

kindly to the idea of

denee the same?

"But that night I met him in Paris at—no, I shall not tell you—I fell in love with him at once, although, of course, I made him first to meet my parents. He must obey all the proprieties, as you call them. It is sad how it turned out, n'est-ce pas? I shall not ever marry again; no, not even a Frenchman. I want to live for myself. Who have seen it will readily understand. Those who love the idea of comfort in life would not care for that sort of place.

"So it was just a case of hysterical outbreaks of homesickness on my wife's part that sent her from my hearth. I never treated her brutally or badly. I never struck her. I think the Judge acted judicially in throwing out those statements. The fact that my wife's attorney did not press that point shows that there was nothing to it.

"Why, before she left my home, she said that she was not worthy of the devotion and attention and tenderness I showed her. In cases of hysteria people are not responsible for what they say and when my wife developed that hysterical state of nerves and talked of how I struck her, she was not responsible for what she said.

"But my wife ought not to be accused of falsifying or of being bad or holding ill will toward me; she was mentally sick. My attitude was and is one of sympathy, not of wrath.

"Her statements hurt me, of course.

I have friends who feel rather wickedly toward her, naturally, knowing me as they do.

"She was nervously incompetent when she made the charges and then she left my home. I did not contest the case because a neighbor or two, and more especially the newspaper people, spread accounts of my private affairs across the country, even the cables to Europe carried it.

"Marriage thrives in the shade and not in the spotlight of publicity, and when domestic affairs have been exposed over 3,000 miles of territory they do not thrive. It is too bad that it should be, but it is so. My private affairs and my marriage affairs seem to have an interest for thousands, even millions of people.

"My wife has left my bed and board, and if she is not granted an annulment, as she has petitioned, then I shall apply for a separation.

"I think the Judge is giving more attention to my views than to the fact that I have been arrested in considering the evidence.

"No, I wouldn't say that I shall take steps for a separation immediately if the marriage is not annulled, but I presume something of that sort would take place. It is the customary thing. Yet I can't tell what's around the corner. I cannot say whether I shall remain at my Marlboro home or not. Just say that my plans are unsettled."

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Monday—A Remarkable Shoe Sale

The Season's Greatest Saving Opportunities in

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Oxfords and Pumps—Heretofore 8.00 to 12.75

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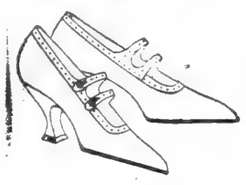


Button Strap Pumps

An unusually large choice of the season's most popular styles.

Reduced to

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Of superior quality White Canvas; trimmed with perforated White Kid.

Reduced to

7.90



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An excellent choice of the season's best styles and leathers.

Reduced to

8.75



Shoes Also on Sale in our Brooklyn and Newark Stores

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34th Street—New York

A Very Extraordinary Sale Monday

2500 Women's

Hand-made Lingerie Blouses

Entirely Hand Sewn

Embracing a Very Special Purchase **2.00** *An Extremely Low Price*

Sheer Batiste hand-embroidered and hand-sewn. Square and round necks, some with Jabot Frills.

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Reduction Sales Monday

Of Extraordinary Magnitude and Importance

Women's and Misses' Afternoon Dresses
Women's and Misses' Midsummer Dresses

Women's and Misses' Wraps and Coats
Women's and Misses' Tailored Cloth Suits

Women's and Misses' Silk Shantung Suits
Women's and Misses' Fine Tweed Suits

Women's Blouses and Sweaters
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Misses' Jumper and Sleeveless Dresses
Girls' Summer Wash Dresses

To Be Closed Out At Unusual Price Reductions

An Unprecedented Offering of

500 Women's and Misses'

French Hand-made Dresses

Distinctively French in beauty of design and artistry of workmanship.

Radically Underpriced for Clearance

Values to 40.00

9.75

Finest French Voile, entirely hand-sewn and with hand-drawnwork. Many choice models in pink, rose, copen and light blues, yellow, orchid and grey, also white.

250 Smart Summer Dresses

For Women and Misses

Shantung Silk one-piece Dresses, some with faggoting. Other models in Silk Tricolette, Embroidered Worsted Jersey and French Voile. *25.00 values* **15.00**

200 Modish Silk Dresses

For Women and Misses

Canton Crepe Dresses with Grosgrain Ribbon tabs. Crepe de Chine models with pleated overskirts. Smart styles of Taffeta and Georgette. *55.00 values* **29.75**

175 White Flannel Skirts

The Smartest Choice for Sport Wear

Four especially smart models in straight-line style, beautifully tailored in detail. *15.00 values.* **8.75**

A Remarkable Sale of

Japanese

Hand-Embroidered

Crepe Kimonos



Extraordinary Value

2.95

Imported models, hand-embroidered in unusually attractive and elaborate designs. Pink, Rose, Light Blue, Copen and Orchid.

Dainty Lingerie Drawers

in Favored Step-in Models

Beautifully trimmed with lace and embroidery. Elastic at waist. Flesh and white. *Special* **1.00**

Athletic Union Suits

Buttonless, Bodice-top Styles

Cool sheer Suits of dainty Striped and Crossbar Voiles, in flesh and white, hemstitched or lace trimmed. Ribbon straps.

Values to 2.95 **1.35**

Attractive Lingerie Chemises

Tailored, lace trimmed and ribbon drawn models, in Flesh and White. Regulation and ribbon shoulder straps.

Sale Price **1.85**

Wash Satin Camisoles

Tailored, embroidery, lace and Georgette trimmed models. Ribbon, lace and regulation shoulder straps.

Sale Price **2.00**

Washable Satin Petticoats

Shadow-Proof Models

Plain tailored straightline or deep flounce, lace trimmed models. Flesh and White.

Sale Price **3.95**

OFFERS SELECTIVE IMMIGRATION BILL

Johnson Introduces Measure to Give Consuls Authority to Grant and Refuse Vises Abroad.

SEEN AS PERMANENT POLICY

Author Says System Is the Best for the Country and Fairest to Those Seeking Admittance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A bill supposed to embody the permanent immigration policy of the United States and which, it is expected, will be approved by the House Committee on Immigration, was introduced in the House today by the committee's Chairman, Representative Albert Johnson of Washington. Selective immigration, with Vice Consular Inspectors authorized to grant or refuse visés to prospective immigrants, is the underlying theory of the measure.

The bill provides for examination of prospective immigrants at American consulates abroad, authorizing assignment of experienced immigrant inspectors and physicians to act as Vice Consuls, and denying authority for granting of visés to immigrants except after examination by such Vice Consuls. Mr. Johnson said that the bill had already received careful examination at the hands of the country's foremost students of the immigration problem, including members of the House Immigration Committee, nearly all of whom have placed their approval upon the plan.

"This bill," said Mr. Johnson, "aims to place the passport visé system on a peace basis in so far as the Immigration Service is concerned. It is intended to prevent the departure from foreign ports of immigrants who cannot or should not be admitted to the United States. Experience during the war has demonstrated the effectiveness of the passport visé system, which already has prevented thousands of aliens from coming here. Its continuance during peace times is desirable, especially from the standpoint of the prospective immigrant, who, in my opinion, is entitled to know, before he starts for the United States, whether or not he will be admitted to our country.

"If such a bill as this should be enacted, wide discretion would be vested in the vice consular inspectors who would administer it. By a wise and patriotic exercise of such discretion, the United States would be making effective a system of selective immigration such as has been advocated for many years by the most advanced students of our immigration problem.

"Our vice consular inspectors would have authority to refuse visés to persons who could not meet the requirements of the immigration laws and thus would effectuate a selection which would admit only the most desirable elements out of the millions now struggling to reach our shores. Such classes the United States always will welcome.

"While the proposed act calls for no co-operation or assistance from foreign Governments, I am sure that all Governments will be glad of its enactment and will assist wherever possible in its administration because of its humanitarian object, that of deciding the question of admission or rejection of an immigrant before the latter sets sail for America. We shall operate the machinery of the new law within our own consulates, but we shall welcome the sympathetic co-operation of the Governments from which our immigrants are drawn."

Mr. Johnson called attention to a statement approving the Selective Immigration bill by Surgeon General Hugh Cumming of the United States Public Health Service, who said:

"I have been more or less directly connected with the medical side of inspection of would-be immigrants for about twenty-five years in this country, in Asia and in various parts of Europe, and have for a long time thought that such a step as is proposed in this bill is the proper method of safeguarding the country, and at the same time protecting the rights of the would-be immigrant. I have seen many very pathetic cases in which heads of families have sold all their belongings in the old country to come to some port, and have traveled all the way to this country only to be turned back at our gates."

MRS. BURKETT IN TOMBS.

Accused of Forging Roosevelt's Name, She Insists He Signed Note.

Mrs. Emma R. Burkett, who is accused of forging the name of the late Theodore Roosevelt to a note for $69,900, arrived in the city last night in the custody of Detective John Cunniffe of the District Attorney's office, and Mrs. Mary McGuire, police matron at the West Forty-seventh Street station. Mrs. Burkett was arrested in Hillsdale, N.J., on a bench warrant charging forgery.

The prisoner was booked and then locked up in the Tombs. She reiterated her assertions that the note was signed by Colonel Roosevelt during the campaign of 1912 and that the money actually was turned over for his use.

TAXES REVISION MAY YET PRECEDE TARIFF

Republican Leaders Find Protectionists in Doubt and Clamor for Tax Relief.

HARDING EXPECTED TO ACT

Watson Says Senate Will Delay Tariff Action and Push Taxation Bill When It Passes House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Revision of the taxation laws in advance of tariff revision now seems pretty well settled as the result of President Harding's address of last Tuesday and the widespread demand of fiscal experts and business men. Republican leaders who have preached for years that protective tariff is a panacea for all ills now find such a division among tariff adherents as to the advisability of raising the tariff schedules at this time, with the United States such a large creditor nation, that it is believed they finally will succumb to the arguments of President Harding and others and sidetrack the tariff for many months after it passes the House.

Republican Senators who have won their reputation as tariff authorities and have held their seats because of their ability to protect their State industries, are timid of openly admitting that the world situation forbids increased tariff duties. But they do admit it privately and are now looking for a means to delay tariff revision as long as possible or until industrial stabilization occurs at home and abroad. They fear that a high tariff placed upon imports would immediately cause retaliatory action by countries affected and that the result would be that the United States would suffer rather than gain in increasing customs duties.

Republicans Want Harding to Act.

Many Republicans say that there would be only a perfunctory objection raised by tariff Senators if President Harding should advise the postponement or delay of tariff revision to permit revision of the war taxation laws. Something of the same feeling exists in the Senate today as to tariff matters as was apparent concerning the bonus bill. Many recognize that tariff laws should not be changed until sufficient information as to cost of production abroad can be obtained and that above all things there must be a free market between the countries owing the United States money if this money is to be repaid and if the United States is to enjoy foreign markets.

But until some one who will assume the responsibility of pushing aside the principle of the protective tariff temporarily speaks, the Republican tariff Senators keep saying that the tariff will be revised first and as promptly as possible. It is generally believed that President Harding will be urged by these Republicans to act and in a statement which is expected to appear shortly after the tariff bill passes the House he will advise Congress, it is said, to modify the taxation laws in advance of tariff revision.

President Harding has become the actual leader of the Republican Party without seeking it by his action in declaring against bonus legislation. The Senate neglected its duty to the taxpayers generally in the bonus matter, some Republicans say, and gave the President the opportunity of breaking down the prestige the Senate has enjoyed.

Members Get Flood of Protests.

So many protests against tariff revision are coming to Republican members of Congress as to worry them, and cause them to ask whether they have thoroughly read Republican sentiment in the country. These protests come from men who are known to be outstanding Republicans, former stanch adherents of protection. They complain not only of some particular high schedule, but generally advise against a hasty revision of the tariff on the ground that it will cut the United States off from the markets of Europe and cause high duties being imposed by the countries affected against American importations.

The situation is worrying the Republican leaders more than the proposed bonus legislation did, because the complaints are so many and so well founded. Informal discussions as to how tariff legislation can be postponed without causing the country to conclude that the Republican Party has changed its policy on protection are now in progress in the Senate. Those who know what is in the minds of the Republican leaders say that President Harding will rush into the breach and save the situation by advising taxation revision ahead of the tariff laws.

Senator Watson of Indiana, who has

HOUSE, 122 TO 106, FOR DYE EMBARGO

It Refuses, After Heated Debate, to Eliminate It From the Fordney Tariff Bill.

PARTISAN FIGHT OVER OIL

Democrats Fail to Force a Vote and Both Sides Get Until Tomorrow to Muster Forces.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—After refusing by a vote of 122 to 106 to eliminate the three-year dye embargo from the Fordney Tariff bill, the House jumped suddenly today into a partisan fight over

WHO SPURNS ORDER

South Dakota Legionaires in Pursuit of Band of 300—500 Reach Aberdeen.

HURON, S. D., July 16.—William D. Henderson, 28 years old, of Austin, Texas, was shot and killed last night at Wolsey, S. D., by one of nearly 300 I. W. W.'s riding on top of a freight train, when he refused to join the organization.

The train was not stopped until it reached the next station, Tulare, where the Sheriff was compelled by force of numbers to permit the I. W. W. members to leave the train, and the slayer was not apprehended.

A posse of American Legion members was dispatched in pursuit and several hundred men are searching the country-side near Tulare. A large number of

ABERDEEN, S. D., July 16.—Prompt deportation of an alleged radical element among harvest hands coming into this territory is believed by Sheriff Elliott of Brown County to have ended for the present any I. W. W. demonstrations in this section. He returned tonight from a search of a group of 500 workers who reached Aberdeen from the south this morning. Two men were arrested in connection with the murder of William Henderson of Austin, Tex., at Wolsey, S. D., yesterday.

Reports from Groton and Frankfort, Brown County, through which the posse reported I. W. W. were sent last night, are that 100 of them boarded a freight train and started for North Dakota. One hundred and fifty applied for work at the Federal Employment Bureau and were taken care of, while the others scattered.

"None of them will be molested as long as they behave themselves," said Sheriff Elliott.

NONE C. O. D.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street

NO EXCHANGES

Beginning Monday—ANNUAL JULY CLEARANCE OF SUMMER APPAREL

The Largest Reductions of the Season

10000 PIECES. FOR WOMEN, MISSES, GIRLS, CHILDREN

WOMEN'S SUMMER APPAREL

THIRD FLOOR

		Originally	Sale
24	Linen and Shantung Suits	29.50	15.00
50	Flannel, Tricotine, Twill Suits	59.50	27.50
40	Tricotine and Twill Suits	79.50	32.50
45	Tricotine & Faille Silk Suits	89.50	48.00
50	Knitted Imported Dresses	45.00	19.00
45	Silk Afternoon Dresses	45.00	25.60
35	Foulard, Crepe, Georgette Dresses	52.50	39.50
35	Silk Dresses—some imported	75.00	50.00

Entire Stock of Evening and Dinner Gowns Greatly Reduced

60	Wool, Flannel, Jersey or Velveteen Sport Coats	29.50 to 95.00	19.50 to 55.00
60	Wraps, Coats and Capes	55.00 to 165.00	38.00 and 45.00
35	Wraps, Coats and Capes	85.00 to 125.00	55.00 and 65.00
25	Wraps, Coats and Capes	95.00 to 155.00	75.00 and 85.00
22	Wraps, Coats and Capes	125.00 to 195.00	95.00
10	Wraps, Coats and Capes	145.00 to 235.00	110.00 & 125.00

NOTE—The Coats mentioned above include just one or two models of a kind in silk duvetyn, marvella, veldyne, tricotine, twill cord, bolivia, Canton crepe and satin, some fur trimmed.

500	Washable Skirts, white and colors	6.95 to 10.50	5.95
450	Silk, flannel, cotton Skirts	13.50 to 19.75	10.00
150	White silk and flannel Skirts	15.00 to 19.75	13.50
150	White novelty silk and flannel Skirts	19.75 to 35.00	15.80
125	Satin & Taffeta Bathing Suits	Special	5.95
95	Satin & Taffeta Bathing Suits	Special	8.50
125	Satin & Taffeta Bathing Suits	13.95 to 19.50	12.50
25	Satin & Taffeta Bathing Suits	21.00 to 32.50	18.50

BLOUSES — SWEATERS — HATS

MAIN FLOOR

450	Imported and Domestic Blouses	6.95 to 10.50	5.00
500	French hand-made Blouses	8.95 to 12.75	6.90
250	Lingerie and Silk Blouses	12.95 to 19.75	9.50
250	Blouses, some hand-made	15.00 to 25.00	12.50
150	Silk and Cotton Blouses	19.75 to 29.75	15.00
100	Lingerie and Silk Blouses	25.00 to 45.00	18.50
240	Silk, Net and French Blouses	29.75 to 75.00	25.00
12	Straw Sailors with draped scarfs	8.75 to 15.00	5.00
100	Silk and Braid Hats	Special	8.50
10	Black Hairbraid and Lace Hats	25.00 to 48.00	19.50 to 28.50
250	Pure Silk Sweaters	29.50 to 43.50	25.00

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR—1 TO 3 YRS.

FOURTH FLOOR

		Originally	Sale
75	Little Children's Chambray Dresses	2.95 to 4.50	1.90
60	Chambray and Organdie Dresses	3.95 to 5.50	2.95
50	Chambray Dresses, some with bloomers	4.95 to 7.50	3.95
27	Short White Pique Coats	6.75 to 38.00	3.50 to 19.50
43	Colored Wool Coats	12.75 to 64.00	7.50 to 39.00
8	Colored Capes	28.75 to 31.25	15.00
58	Colored and White Silk Coats	18.50 to 95.00	5.50 to 34.75

MISSES' SUMMER APPAREL

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years

SECOND FLOOR

		Originally	Sale
30	Jersey Sport Coats	15.00 and 16.50	9.50
50	Flannel and Jersey Coats	15.75 to 25.00	13.50
40	Serge, Tricotine, Tweed Suits	25.00 to 49.50	19.50
30	Tweed and Woolspun Suits	35.00 to 55.00	29.50
65	Dresses of Imp. Gingham & Voile	16.50 to 19.50	9.50
80	Washable Summer Dresses	27.50 to 42.50	16.50
60	Crepe, Voile, Imp. Knitted Dresses	45.00 to 59.00	29.50

GIRLS' AND JUNIORS' APPAREL

SECOND FLOOR

		Originally	Sale
125	Gingham Dresses, 4 to 14 years	4.95 to 8.95	2.95
150	Washable Cotton Dresses, 4 to 14 years	11.50 to 16.50	6.95
80	French Handmade Dresses, 4 to 10 years	18.00 to 39.50	9.50
40	Taffeta Dresses, 8 to 16 years	25.00 to 29.50	15.00
75	Imported White Dresses, 5 to 14 years	27.50 to 59.00	15.00
75	Gingham or Dimity Frocks, 13 to 17 years	10.50 to 13.50	5.00
40	Dotted Swiss Dresses, 13 to 17 years	22.50	12.50
29	Wool Jersey Dresses, 13 to 17 years	22.50 to 25.00	16.50
125	Wool Coats and Capes, 4 to 16 years	15.00 to 29.50	10.00
35	Taffeta or Pongee Coats, 4 to 6 years	29.50 to 48.00	15.00
29	Polo Coats, 13, 15 and 17 years	27.50	15.00

UNDERMUSLINS AND CORSETS

SECOND FLOOR

		Originally	Sale
120	Women's and Misses' Corsets	5.00	2.95
215	Women's and Misses' Corsets	6.50 and 8.50	3.95
50	Women's and Misses' Madras Pajamas	2.95	1.95
60	Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises	3.95	2.50
54	Crepe de Chine Gowns	6.95	4.75
161	Glove Silk Vests	5.95 and 6.95	3.95
620	Cambric Knickers, sizes 1 to 10 yrs.	.75	.59
103	Cambric Knickers, sizes 1 to 10 yrs.	.95	.75
173	Crepe Bloomers, 6 to 14 yrs.	.95	.75
100	Dimity 1-piece Pajamas, 6 to 14 yrs.	2.95	1.95

FUR SCARFS—*Reduced ⅓*

THIRD FLOOR

	Originally	Sale
Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs	55.00	45.00
Stone Marten Scarfs	39.00	25.00
Stone Marten Scarfs	45.00	35.00
Brown Fox Scarfs	42.50	25.00
Brown Fox Scarfs	29.00	19.50

Brown-Clarke

SHOES OF DISTINCTION

23 WEST 57TH STREET

SALE

Fine Sport Shoes

REDUCED BELOW COST



$9.75

Formerly $15-$17

Hand-made shoes for golf, tennis and sports wear.

FINAL CLEARANCE

$7.00 { of all our hand-made Spring Models in all styles, but not in all sizes that were formerly $15 to $18.

NO APPROVALS NO C. O. D.'s

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Section 2, Page 11.

MAYO ASKS $100,000 IN ALIENATION SUIT

James O. Bryant of Memphis, Tenn., Is Served as Sequel to Divorce Action.

DESCRIBED AS WEALTHY

Broker Says That His Wife Has Misrepresented Circumstances in the Case.

As a sequel to the divorce action started on Thursday by Roy Alfred Mayo, the Fifth Avenue broker, summons was served yesterday afternoon on James O. Bryant, described as a wealthy man of Memphis, Tenn., at the Hotel Vanderbilt, in a suit brought by Mr. Mayo for $100,000 for alleged alienation of his wife's affections. The summons was made out in the name of "John" O. Bryant, according to Patrick J. Rooney, counsel for Mr. Bryant and Mrs. Mayo. Mr. Bryant left last night for his home in Tennessee, and it is the purpose of the defendant to take whatever advantage is offered on account of the error in the summons, Mr. Rooney said.

According to Mr. Rooney, Mr. Bryant, a man about 50 years old, has charge of Mrs. Mayo's large plantation and other property in Tennessee and has on several occasions been instrumental in patching up differences between Mr. and Mrs. Mayo. It was to aid in bringing about an adjustment of the present trouble that he came here a few days ago, Mr. Rooney said. He added that he believed the purpose of the suit was to cause Mr. Bryant to bring influence to bear on Mrs. Mayo to settle at Mr. Mayo's terms.

The present trouble began about ten days ago when Mrs. Mayo left home, returning a few days later and taking their two-year-old daughter, Charlotte. Negotiations failed to bring about an adjustment and a few days ago divorce action was started by Mr. Mayo.

Siegel, 1,540 Broadway, last night. Mr. Mayo made a statement, in which he said:

"This is my first public statement since my wife disappeared with my baby, Charlotte. I have not made one derogatory statement against her. I believe that my conduct has been that of a white man thus far, but her statements in the press have been so vicious and have been such insidious and unmitigated falsehoods that I am compelled out of pure self-respect to come out of my silence.

"In yesterday's papers appeared a statement by my wife to the effect that she voluntarily appeared in this action to accept service of papers. This is an absolute and unqualified lie. She has very carefully, studiously and religiously concealed her whereabouts and has done everything possible to evade the service of the summons in this suit, and it was only after countless efforts had been made by my attorney's office that service of the summons and complaint was made upon her.

"With respect to my wife's statement about my relations with other women, I defy her to name any such woman or women.

"Upon the request of my wife, an intermediary and her attorney, I have caused my attorney to lay down certain terms and conditions for an amicable adjustment of this affair, which terms, under the circumstances, were absolutely fair and equitable. After days of procrastination on her part no progress was made, and I told my attorney that I desired to wait no longer. That is the reason she was served with a summons and complaint in an action for absolute divorce."

SPONGED SENATE SLATE.

Capitol Editors Censored Reports of Fiery Reed-McCumber Exchanges.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A blue-pencilled Congressional Record appeared today with its account of the personal clash yesterday in the Senate over recommittal of the Soldiers' Bonus bill heavily censored. Comparative peace and calm in The Record as well as the Capitol atmosphere succeeded the storm which then raged within and without the chamber.

Expunged from official history were most of the tempestuous exchanges between Senators McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota, and Reed, Democrat, of Missouri. The Record was silent on Mr. McCumber's invitation to settle differences "outside." Also lost to history were Senator Reed's remarks about "blackguards," it being understood that the stenographer's ringside report had been blue-pencilled by the principals themselves in the interest of Senate decorum.

Clearance—!



Less than pre-war lowest prices.—Entire stock in Semi-Annual liquidation—newest exclusive models included—many customers are securing a whole years' shoe supply at this *annual* saving event.

Hosiery Radically Reduced

For Example: These jaunty Street and Outing Pumps—Linen, Buck or finest Duck. Black or Tan Leather trim and all novelty Combinations! The Mode of the minute, for all occasions cut to $9.75

ALFRED A. KOHN

505 Fifth Avenue *at* 42nd

BENEDETTI Inc.

Fashionable and Orthopaedic Footmakers

Exquisite Shoes

Made-to-Order and Ready-to-Wear

Presenting fascinating models with fashionable, comfortable MODIFIED TOE

Perfect fit assured

Modest Prices—Always

38 W. 56th St.

P. S. 10% Discount on Custom-made Shoes during July and August. BENEDETTI, Inc.

BUY NOW!

EXPANSION CELEBRATION SALE

WINDOW SHADES

HERE'S just one of our many sensational offerings to celebrate the opening of our new 4 story building and also our sensational growth in the 15 years we have been selling first class merchandise at lowest-in-the-city factory-to-you prices.

SHADES made to order of Holland Linen—sides and bottoms hemmed. Mounted on guaranteed — spring rollers. Retail value $1.25. Our sale price 75c

Shades measured and hung for city patrons at cost. Sent carriage pre-paid to out-of-town patrons. Sample book with instructions how to order and measure shades mailed absolutely free on request.

Standard Window Shade Co.

426 Gold St., Brooklyn.

Near Fulton St. Tel. Nevins 3430. Gold St., facing Lasser's Fulton St. Entrance

The Shop Original RUSSEKS FIFTH AVENUE Between 34th and 35th Streets

The Shop Original RUSSEKS FIFTH AVENUE Between 34th and 35th Streets

FINAL SALE

July Clearance

REMAINDER OF SUMMER MODES

Dresses Suits Coats

Offered At a Fraction of Their Actual Values for Quick Disposal Before Arrival of Fall Modes

Reduced to $13.75 DRESSES Of Gingham, Organdie, Dotted Swiss, Linen Chintz, etc.	*Reduced to* $12.50 JERSEY SUITS Smart Summer Models for Town and Country wear.	*Reduced to* $12.50 CAPES Angora Wool Sport Capes for Sports and Beach wear.
Reduced to $29.50 DRESSES Of White Canton Crepe, Taffeta, Tricotine and Shantung.	*Reduced to* $12.50 IMPORTED SILK KNITTED Sweater-Blouses From Paris—In a variety of new designs and smart color combinations.	*Reduced to* $22.50 COATS Tricotine, Piquetine and Satin and Flannel Sport Models.
Reduced to $39.50 DRESSES Of Black and Navy Canton Crepe, Exclusive Models.	*Reduced to* $24.50 SUITS Belted Flannel Sports Suits with Contrasting Coats and Skirts.	*Reduced to* $35.00 COATS Summer models of Canton Crepe and Top Coats of Chinchilla Cloth and Camel's Hair.
Reduced to $49.50 DRESSES Of Canton and Elizabeth Crepe, Twills, Imported Laces and Silk Chiffon, plain and embroidered.	*Reduced to* $29.50 SUITS Of Tricotine in Plain and embroidered models.	*Reduced to* $69.50 COATS High type models in Marvella and Evora, for Midsummer and Fall, including Embroidered and Beaded Canton Crepe Coats.

High Type Iridescent Evening Wraps reduced to 59.50

Every Garment Is from Regular Stock

Number of Models Is Limited

Only Several of a Size Remain

Immediate Selection Is Suggested

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

The Mail Shopping Bureau

is at the disposal of those who, spending the heated term out of town, find it necessary to replenish their Summer outfits

Everything required for daytime, sports or festivity wear may be obtained from the Store's various Departments through the services of this Bureau; as well as toilet articles (including perfumes and complexion specialties), stationery, materials for fancy work, and many other indispensable concomitants of the vacation season.

Beginning Monday

A very Unusual Sale of

New All-silk Crepe de Chine

(39 inches wide)

offering really extraordinary value at

$2.15 per yard

There are Fifteen Thousand Yards of this lovely silk in this great Sale; and in addition to a varied selection of more than fifty fashionable colors (as well as flesh-tone and white) there are the new Autumn shades of Old Hickory, Sitting Bull, Red Eagle, Old Chief and Pillar-box Red; and the dull French black lately popularized in Paris.

(Sale on the First Floor)

A Midsummer Clearance of

Dainty Lingerie Blouses

(1,800 in all, including several overblouse styles), variously developed in voile, batiste, organdy and dimity; comprising a variety of charming Summer models, some of them frilled, some made throughout by hand, a number embellished with lace or embroidery

now greatly reduced to

$1.45, 2.65 & 3.95

(Sale on the Second Floor)

Women's and Misses'

Knitted Wool Sports Capes

(light-weight) in a popular plaited model, with border and wide collar of brushed wool; a very popular and comfortable garment for beach and country wear; now exceptionally low-priced at

$8.65

(Sale on the Third Floor)

The Motor Delivery Service for the Summer Season to New Jersey, Westchester County and Long Island points, is in active operation

LOWER PRICES

Lower costs enable us to again reduce the prices of Cantilever Shoes. The new fall prices are now in effect.



That Vital Look Of Happiness

—that smiling, easy poise which typifies the wearers of Cantilever Shoes is founded on a basic principle of good health. For foot comfort is a necessary factor in good health, which inspires happiness—while happiness in turn creates good looks.

Proper fitting shoes are necessary to foot comfort, but more than this, the shoes must be correctly designed and constructed to allow ease of walking, of foot action, in a *natural way*.

Nature gave the human foot a flexible arch and instep. That is why The

Cantilever Shoe

is made to flex with the foot, instead of being made rigid by a metal "shank-piece," such as is concealed in ordinary shoes. The Cantilever Shoe encourages strengthening exercise of the arch muscles and with your feet moving easily and naturally, you walk or stand in comfort.

The natural shape of the shoe and the well-set heel encourage correct posture. With the weight properly distributed, you can walk or stand for a long time in Cantilevers without the fatigue experienced in other footwear. The style of Cantilever Shoes is correct for daytime wear.



Oxford in black Kid, $10.50
Tan Calf, $11.00.
Brown Kid, $11.50, and White Canvas, $9.75

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOPS
22 W. 39th St., nr. 5th Av., N.Y.
414 Fulton St. (over Schrafft's), Brooklyn
Also at J. & J. JACOBSON
Lexington Av., at 60th St.



Was $10.50

SPECIAL
For this week only

Smart pump of white reign-skin with trimmings of black patent leather or tan calf; Cuban heel of leather.

Our summer sale of footwear proves again the economy of the Jacobson policy. For our sale prices, like our usual prices, are far below the range of figures in other high-class shops. The reason is not in the character of the shoes, but in the modest location of our shop—a brief bit of a walk east of 5th Avenue.

J. & J. Jacobson BOOTS & SHOES
formerly J.B. BOOTERY
LEXINGTON AVE. at 60TH ST.

Advertising Manager

A chain of large retail stores desires services of a man thoroughly experienced in the fundamentals of advertising. He must have good understanding of typography, layout, copy writing, and all other technicalities of both newspaper and direct-by-mail advertising. Only men who have had long training in advertising from the viewpoint of the retailer to the consumer need apply. Recommendations of the highest grade must be furnished. Apply between 1 and 4 in the afternoon at 1,776 Amsterdam Avenue.

Hair Mattresses Made Over $3.50
CLEANED BY ELECTRICITY

Returned in 24 hours. Upholstering done in all its branches. Mattresses made to order. We also sell beds, bed springs and box springs at wholesale prices.
BRONX SANITARY MATTRESS CO.
3313 THIRD AVE.
NEAR 138TH ST. PHONE 7145 MELROSE

GRANT'S BONUS VETO CITED TO HARDING

President's View Found to Align With Civil War Leader's Action on Own Men.

LACKED REVENUE IN 1875

General Sniffin, White House Secretary to Grant, Points Out Parallel Case Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—President Harding has had his attention called to a notable precedent for his action in going before the Senate this week to protest against the immediate enactment of the Soldiers' Bonus bill. Through Brig. Gen. C. C. Sniffin, United States Army, retired, former Paymaster General of the Army, the President has been informed that President Grant vetoed a Soldiers' Bonus bill passed by Congress in March, 1875. General Sniffin was one of Grant's secretaries at the White House.

Until he received a letter from General Sniffin, President Harding had never heard of Grant's veto of the Civil War Veterans' Bonus bill, and it was not mentioned in the discussion of the current bonus legislation in the Senate. In view of the fact that Grant was the commander of the men in whose interest the Bonus act of 1875 was passed, his veto is looked upon as immeasurably strengthening President Harding's position in opposing the World War veterans' bonus bill.

President Grant took the same ground in vetoing the bill of 1875 that President Harding did in asking the Senate to postpone consideration of the Bonus bill of 1921—that it would embarrass the Treasury seriously.

The Bonus bill of 1875 would have given every Civil War soldier $100 for each year of his service, although there was a provision that bounties received should be deducted from this amount. Estimates of the expense involved ran from $20,000,000 to $150,000,000. An effort has been made, without success, to find the report of the committee which recommended the passage of the bill.

"The purpose of this note," General Sniffin wrote President Harding, "is to call your attention to a pocket veto of President Grant's of H. R. 3341, 'An act to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union.' The veto was based on the ground of the insufficiency at that time of funds in the Treasury to meet the extraordinary outlay required under the bill, and as Grant says, 'the passage of this bill at this time is inconsistent with the measures of economy now demanded by the necessities of the country.'

"The measure passed the House of Representatives, where it originated, and was sent to the Senate shortly before the end of the short term in 1875. President Grant literally put it in his pocket, and when he went to the Capitol on the forenoon of March 3 to deal with the last legislative work of the session he sat down in the President's room there and wrote his veto message."

The text of the veto, a copy of which was forwarded by General Sniffin, was as follows:

"Washington, March 3, 1875.

"To the House of Representatives:

"House Bill 3,341 is herewith returned without my approval for the reasons, first, that it appropriates from the Treasury a large sum of money at a time when the revenue is insufficient for current wants and this proposed further drain on the Treasury. The issue of bonds, authorized by the bill to a very large and indefinite amount, would seriously embarrass the refunding operations now progressing, whereby the interest of the bonded debt of the United States is being largely reduced.

"Second, I do not believe that any considerable portion of the ex-soldiers who, it is supposed, will be beneficiaries of this appropriation, are applicants for it; but rather, it would result more in a measure for the relief of claim agents and middlemen, who would intervene to collect or discount the bounties granted by it.

"The passage of this bill at this time is inconsistent with the measures of economy now demanded by the necessities of the country.

"U. S. GRANT."

BONUS VOTE BALKED BY RAINBOW DIVISION

Veterans at Cleveland Would Pay All Due Claims and Cut Out Dry Law 'Extravagance.'

CLEVELAND, July 16.—The Rainbow Division Veterans' Association failed to endorse an immediate cash bonus for former soldiers at the closing session of their annual convention here, today. They passed a resolution, however, recommending early collection of the accrued interest on the allied war debt to the United States, and the use of the money to pay the adjusted compensation for ex-soldiers.

"The resolution pointed out that the allied debt to the United States amounts to $10,000,000,000 and that $1,500,000,000 is now due as accrued interest.

The bonus resolution, reported out of committee after two days' discussion, took into consideration the fact that Treasury officials stated it would be impossible to pay a bonus without disrupting the financial organization of the Government.

It condemned the "waste of millions of dollars each year in the employment of a vast army of unnecessary public officers and agents, and indulgence in other forms of national extravagance by the Federal Government."

The cause quoted was said to be intended as a condemnation of the amount of money currently spent in enforcement of the Volstead act.

A resolution was adopted demanding adequate and efficient care for disabled service men.

Colonel George R. Leach, former Commanding Officer of the 151st Field Artillery, now Mayor of Minneapolis, was elected President for the ensuing year. Other officers elected were: Honorary President, Matt A. Tinley, Council Bluffs, Iowa; First Vice President, J. Bentley Mulford, Washington, D. C.; Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Halliday, Detroit; Historian, Colonel W. B. Wolfe, Chicago.

The Secretary-Treasurer will be named by the President.

The next annual convention will be held in Minneapolis July 14 and 15.

At the close of the business session, the delegates stood for twenty seconds in silence, as a tribute to the dead of the division.

WOULD SELL BANK'S ASSETS

Massachusetts Commissioner Moves to Pay 9,500 Depositors.

BOSTON, July 16.—Bank Commissioner Allen asked the Supreme Court today for authority to sell to the Boston National Bank the assets and property of the Hanover Trust Company, which he closed a year ago.

Christmas club and savings depositors would be paid in full under the plan and commercial depositors would receive at least 60 per cent. Claims of 9,500 depositors, totaling $3,500,000, are involved.

The capital stock has been wiped out, the Commissioner has found, and he asked the court to determine the individual liability of stockholders.

Emery Attacks Delay in Senate, Declares "Harding All Wrong."

CHICAGO, July 16.—The fight of the American Legion for the soldiers' bonus will be continued with renewed vigor, declared Major John G. Emery of Grand Rapids, Mich., national commander of the Legion, in commenting today on the "sidetracking" of the bonus bill in the Senate.

"We consider President Harding all wrong in his attitude," he said. "Why, the Senate Finance Committee in its report declared untrue the assertions that the Sweet bill and the adjusted compensation program would bankrupt the Treasury."

Major Emery asserted the Legion has a well-defined program to fight for the bonus, and that this will not be modified.

"There was at first considerable opposition in the Legion itself to this program, but this has now subsided," he said. "Wherever it existed, it was on the part of men well off financially. We have now induced these men to devote their shares in the compensation to the men who need it.

"There are now several millionaires among the strongest supporters the program has today. The wounded and disabled men will be taken care of first, and then will come those in financial straits, due to the war."

"The country as a whole is with us in this," he insisted, adding: "Only Washington, the banks and the associations of commerce are against our program."

DAUGHERTY DROPS ROSENBLUTH CASE

All Federal Proceedings Against Captain and Sergeant Pothier Have Been Dismissed.

EVIDENCE SENT TO TACOMA

But Washington Prosecutor Says He Sees No Reason for Trying Men for Cronkhite Killing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The proceedings by the Government against Captain Robert Rosenbluth of New York in connection with the death of Major Alexander Cronkhite at Camp Lewis, Wash., have been dropped by the Department of Justice, as Attorney General Daugherty announced today.

The case against Sergeant Roland Pothier was to be dismissed, and he would have to be exonerated there in a case against the men before Pierce County courts.

"All the papers I have in the case have not convinced me Rosenbluth and Pothier should be tried on the charge of killing Major Cronkhite," Mr. Daugherty said. "However, I will examine carefully all the additional evidence and papers the Government may furnish me."

HEARS ZINOVIEFF HAS QUIT.

London Paper Reports His Resignation From the Soviet Government.

LONDON, July 16. — The Evening Standard today states it has learned that G. S. Zinovieff, the Governor of Petrograd, has resigned from the Soviet Government.

If there is any truth in the report that Zinovieff has disconnected himself from the Soviet Government, it seems that his action can hardly be due to any disagreement with the general policy of the Government or its leaders, as it was announced in Moscow advices dated Wednesday that Zinovieff had been unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Third International at the closing session of its congress in Moscow.



Semi-Annual
MAXON SALE
Now On!

AND a Sale at Maxon's means something like this: A thousand-and-one of the most fascinating, most luxurious, and highest-grade all-occasion Frocks, Suits & Wraps (Samples exclusively) that were formerly Maxon-priced $21 to $199, and costing most anywhere else about $42 to $378, reduced to greatly below cost—

$10 to $69

If you cherish "the best for the least" (other sales notwithstanding), come, welcome!

MAXON MODEL GOWNS
1841 Broadway, Cor. 60th St.
One flight up—Elevator at Stairway.

Fifth Avenue **Stewart & Co.** At 37th Street
Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

Present for the Trip and for the Stay at the Many Summer Resorts, Interesting New

COUNTRY and 'SHORE FASHIONS

When you say "Good-Bye" to the city and are off for the mountains or seashore, you begin your acquaintance with your "going away" wardrobe.

You can find many week-end or longer sojourn companions in our collections of Frocks, Suits, Capes, Sports and Bathing Attire, Millinery, Blouses.

Our Moderate Prices Bid "Adieu" to Costly Apparel

HAND-MADE FRENCH DRESS
49.50

Not content with appearing at the favored French fashion centres, this hand-made dress comes from over seas to make its debut. Modeled of fine Georgette Crepe, artistically adorned with all-over French Beads.



ERMINE FUR COLLARED CAPE
49.50

Whether you select this Silk Canton Crepe Cape with a collar of aristocratic White Ermine fur, dignified Black Caracul fur or soft Squirrel, you are choosing a cape that will make your Summer days more pleasant.

CREPE DE CHINE FROCK
14.75

On the warmer days, the simple frock is most appealing to feminine hearts. This sleeveless frock of fine Silk Crepe de Chine is adorned with smart simplicity and trimming of contrasting Crepe de Chine edging.

New Pall Mall Red Hats
15.00 *and* 18.50

Not only for its brilliance does this new shade win high honors, but for the distinctive touch it lends, as well. The new Pall Mall red shade is exhibited in fascinating hat creations of beautiful Velvet or lustrous Satin.

TWO MODELS IN SPORT COATS
18.50

Two distinct models in Flannel sport coats—each an example of individual smartness. One displays attractive set-in sleeves. Both trimmed with contrasting colored Silk Braid, which lends the right touch of piquancy.

GORGEOUSLY BEADED DRESS
69.50

But for the two softly draped folds at the sides which have escaped the bead trimming, the entire dress is gorgeously adorned with glistening Beads in charming effect. The dress is developed in fine Silk Canton Crepe.

Fetching Bathing Attire
3.95 *to* 49.50

If you frolic in the surf or stick to the shore you will want a bathing costume that is smart and comfortable. A variety of water modes are presented, from the Worsted Jersey swimming suit to the smart Beach costume.



FRINGED CANTON CREPE CAPE
35.00

A cape with the grace of the Spanish mantilla. A cape to grace fashionable women and misses. Fashioned of fine Silk Canton Crepe with the modish uneven hem-line and tastefully embellished with long Silk Fringe.

Reduced for Tomorrow
Chic Separate Skirts
Priced Remarkably Low
12.50

Attractive models in Tal-ly-ho Silk, Moon-glo, Silk Canton Crepe, Roshanara Crepe, Flannel (plain or striped) and other fabrics, smartly trimmed.

Special for Tomorrow
Smart Overblouses
Reduced in Price to
5.00

A collection of pretty overblouses in smart sport colors. Developed in fine Georgette Crepe or Crepe de Chine, adorned with Silk or Wool embroideries.

SAYS SOVIET DIDN'T APPEAL TO AMERICA

Tchitcherin Denies That Senator France Was Asked to Obtain Famine Relief.

10,000 PERSONS STARVING

Cost of Foreign Support for These Sufferers Estimated at $40,000,000 a Month.

RIGA, July 16 (Associated Press)—George Tchitcherin, the Russian Soviet Foreign Minister, in connection with reports appearing in newspapers in the

of the widespread famine, through Senator Joseph I. France of Maryland, who now is in Russia, says that no direct appeal has been made to the United States. M. Tchitcherin's message reads:

"We have not appealed to America except through the widespread radio appeals of Maxim Gorky and the Most Rev. Dr. Tikhon, Patriarch of All Russia. We have no connection with the American Government and therefore have no intention to appeal to the Americans for help, having in mind that we cannot ask for American relief from representatives when we have no existing relations."

The newspaper reports of the alleged appeal to America said the United States had replied it could only consider giving help if a constitutional Government should be established in Russia, and the reports mentioned Nikolai Lenin, the Soviet Premier, as favoring this.

"No one has proposed the forming of a constitutional Government in Russia on the principle of a constituent assembly," M. Tchitcherin asserts in his message.

official appeal to all citizens of Russia to aid in alleviating the suffering caused by famine, signed by all members of the Government, places the number of starving at not less than 10,000,000 in the Astrakhan, Tsaritzyn, Saratov, Samara, Simbirsk, Ufa and Viatka Governments and along the Volga in the Tartar Republic and the Chuvash territory. These, the appeal says, cannot exist until the next harvest without aid. The famine is characterized as a national calamity.

According to an American relief expert in Riga, the cost of completely relieving this number from outside of Russia would exceed $40,000,000 monthly.

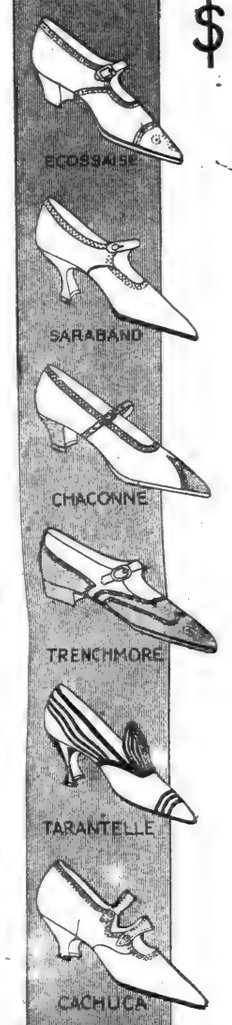
Soviet's Rag-Collecting Drive.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 16.—As a result of the shortage of raw material for making paper and textiles the Soviet Government is organizing a great rag-collecting drive. A proclamation calls on the inhabitants of Petrograd and Moscow to "turn over all the rags you don't need" to the Soviet Government, which "for every bag of rags will pay 450 rubles in money and fifty rubles' worth of rations."

WIDTHS AAAA TO E-LENGTHS 1 TO 10

SHOECRAFT CASH $9.75 SALE



AT 27 WEST 38TH STREET ONLY

Beginning Monday

6327 Pairs of Low Shoes

All sizes—1 to 10 widths AAAA to E.

Regular ShoeCraft Shoes, spirited in design, snug-fitting at heel—at $9.75! It's true. And fortunate. For these are shoes that have been selling at prices from $16.60 to $21. There are 157 styles, and every pair is an investment in summer and autumn smartness.

Included Are:

Grey and tan suede for afternoon
White buckskin for sports
White kid for informal dances
Tan and black calf for street wear
White linen canvas for sports
Black satin for evenings
Patent leather for afternoon
All fashionable combinations

No Credits **No C. O. D's.** **No Exchanges**

Early morning shopping is advised

SHOECRAFT SHOP
27 WEST 38TH STREET
West of Fifth Avenue
Sale at this shop only

UPTOWN SHOP
714 Fifth Avenue
North of 55th Street

FITTING THE NARROW FOOT

Stern Brothers

West 42nd St. *(Between 5th and 6th Avenues)* **West 43rd St.**

JAPANESE PONGEE SILK
(IMPORTED)

SPECIAL: **75c Per Yard** **33 inches wide**

Smooth finish. Natural Color. Excellent weight and quality. Equally desirable for Men's or Women's wear.

JAPANESE HABUTAI SILK
(IMPORTED)

White only. Good quality and weight.

SPECIAL: **85c Per Yard** **36 inches wide**

Open Daily 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street *(Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues)* West 43rd Street

Closed All Day Saturdays During July and August.

Reduction Sales and Seasonable Specials for Monday:

A Limited Number of

Women's Suits

Reduced for Immediate Clearance

$55

(Formerly up to $135)

A SELECT assortment of the most fashionable Summer models developed in superior quality Silk or Wool fabrics.

Plain Tailored or the more dressy type of Suits, embodying workmanship of the highest character throughout.

Extraordinary Reductions

have been effected throughout our remaining stock of

WOMEN'S

Summer Dresses

A timely opportunity to acquire at a gratifying price advantage smart dresses for immediate wear.

Linens, Dotted Swisses, Voiles (plain or embroidered) Eponges, Ginghams

$7.50, 9.75, 12.50 to 25.00

Taffetas, Satins, Georgettes, Crepe de Chine, Foulards, etc.,

15.75, 24.50, 39.50 to 59.50

Extensive assortments of Women's and Misses'

Bungalow and Porch Dresses

Comprising a wide variety of cool, daintily fashioned models in

Tissue Checks, Ginghams, Piques, Voiles and other excellent quality fabrics.

Special $7.50 (2nd Floor)

Finished with Organdie collar and cuffs. All sizes and desirable colors

WOMEN'S

Silk Umbrellas

at Decided Savings on this season's former prices

Tape Edge Silk Umbrellas with handles of leather and Bakalite.

$3.95

Satin Tape Edge Umbrellas—Sun and rain sizes; handles of leather and Bakalite; stub tops and tips,

$5.95

Extra Quality Satin Tape Edge Sun or Rain Sizes—Handsome amber Bakalite handles with tops and tips to match.

$6.75 and 7.50

WOMEN'S Light-weight

Capes and Coats

Remarkable Values at

$30

(Originally up to $85.00)

EVERY seasonable requirement may be fulfilled at a gratifying price advantage from this distinctive display.

Tricotines, Veldynes, Roshanara Crepes, Canton Crepes, Bolivias, Charmeuse, suitable for a multitude of Summer occasions.

A Recent Special Purchase

enables us to offer Notable Values in

CREPE de CHINE

Slip-on Frocks

for *Misses* and *Small Women*

Featuring this season's latest innovations

$23.75 and 34.75

YOUTHFUL Frocks noticeable for their graceful lines and marked style originality.

Black or Navy Blue with self or silk moire ribbons.

PURE IRISH LINENS at Substantial Savings on this Season's Prices

Pure Linen Sheets, hemstitched. Pair. ($20.00 and 27.50 values), **$12.00 and 18.00**

Pure Linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched. Pair. ($3.50 and 5.50 values), **$2.50 and 4.00**

Irish Damask Breakfast Napkins. Doz. ($12.00 and 14.00 values), **$7.50 and 8.50**

Hemstitched Damask Luncheon Napkins, 14 x 14 inches. Doz. ($7.50 values) **$5.50**

Pure Linen Damask Table Cloths

Satin finish, full bleached, heavy weight; round and square designs.

70x 70 inches ($8.00 values)—each, **$4.75**
70x 88 inches (10.00 values)—each, **$5.90**
70x106 inches (12.00 values)—each, **$7.25**
NAPKINS to match—
22x22 inches—doz. (10.50 values) **$6.25**

Hemstitched Pure Linen Huck Towels; Damask border. Doz. ($12 values), **$8.50**

Turkish Bath Towels; soft and absorbent; hemmed. Doz. ($5.50, 8.00 and 12.00 values), **$3.95, 5.90, 7.50**

Union Linen Typed Glass Towels; ready hemmed. Doz., **$3.75 and 6.75**

The Semi-Annual Sale of Fine FURNITURE

NOW IN PROGRESS—Additional Reductions have been effected on our entire stock which had previously been marked at re-adjustment prices based upon this season's lowest level.

10-pc. Dining Suite—Old Oak and Polychrome. $750 Value **$450**

10-pc. Dining Suite—American Walnut. $792 Value **$575**

4-pc. Chamber Suite American Walnut. $460 Value **$230**

4-pc. Chamber Suite Amer. Walnut or Mahogany. $255 Value **$165**

4-post Mahogany Beds 3ft. 6ins., 4ft. and 4ft. 6ins. $45 Value **$30**



10-piece Dining Room Suite *in Mahogany (as illustrated): 60-inch Buffet, China Closet, 54-inch Extension Table, five Side Chairs and one Arm-Chair and Server. William and Mary design.* **$276** $542 Value

Living Room Suite—3 pieces; solid Mahogany frames and cane; Damask. $600 Value **$395**

Living Room Suite—3 pieces; Tapestry; Velour or Damask. $350 Value **$175**

Living Room Suite—3 pieces; Tapestry, Velour or Damask. $500 Value **$250**

Odd Davenports—Tapestry, Velour or Damask. $170 Value **$85**

A Week of SUPRE-MACY SALES

STARTS TOMORROW

JUST as merchandise bearing the Supre-Macy label must meet all of our exacting quality requirements, a sale or series of sales bearing a like imprint must be distinctive of Macy's underselling policy.

The merchandise is seasonable, the quantities large, and the price, in every case, assures pronounced savings on savings, for they are much lower than our usual prices, which are invariably the lowest in the city.

Cotton Crepe Kimonos

For Women

94c



1200 kimonos of serpentine crepe offered at a special economy price.

Simple tailored model with loose sleeves. Pipings of self material outline the neck and sleeves. Ribbon bow at neck. Sash of self material.

Colors: Rose, lavender Copenhagen, light blue, pink and purple.

Sizes 36 to 44.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

For Men and Women

Genuine Unblocked Panama Hats $1.24

An ideal shade hat for shore or country; can be blocked and trimmed for street wear.

Remarkable value at this price!

Macy's—Men's Hat Section, Main Floor, 33th St.



Millinery Economy Event

650 New Silk and Georgette Hats

$2.97

Sold in June for $4.44

Cool, light hats for midsummer wear, specially purchased and priced for this sale.

Delightfully smart and becoming shapes of Georgette, silk with lace or Silk, in white, navy, black, gray and other Summer shades.

Some are trimmed with dainty flowers—others with soft ostrich.

Macy's—Second Floor, Front.

Lawn Porch Dresses

For Women

$2.59



Excellent quality floral lawn in an attractive summery model.

The collar, cuffs and vestee are of crisp white organdie with pointed edge. Long tie sash. Colors: pink, blue and green. Sizes 36 to 46.

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

"Marquise" Cap Shape Hair Nets 69c dozen

Our usual price would be 94c doz.

Every one guaranteed perfect in quality and color.

All shades except gray and white.

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear, 34th Street

Black is the smart color in

350

Women's Slip-On Bathing Suits

$3.49



Three simple but distinctive models—

One of satin has a youthfully round neck, pretty pockets and an all-around belt.

Another particularly attractive one in satin has odd, slashed shoulders, and a belt and pockets that are "different." Illustrated B.

A long-waisted model, becoming to tall persons, is developed in a good quality poplin. Buttoned at the shoulders and skirt trimmed with tucks. It, too, has useful little pockets and a belt. Illustrated A.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, Front.

Men's Mohair Suits

Two-Piece

$17.75



Look Cool Are Cool

Already established as most comfortable for business or vacation wear. This season produces many new effects in pin stripes and checks as well as plain blacks, herringbone weaves and also gray mohairs. The French facing gives a stay-in-shape quality to these suits. Sizes for Stout Men.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Front.

Men's Corded Madras Shirts $1.09

Durable fabrics of fancy striped corded madras. White grounds. Made according to our own specifications, assuring well cut, well made shirts.

Coat style, box pleat centres, half ball pearl buttons. Soft double cuffs

Sizes 14 to 17.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street.

469

A Special Purchase of Women's

Dress or Sport Skirts

$2.89

Washable, well made and offered in the extensive variety of sixteen styles. This is a most unusual sale.

An assortment of colors with a large number of the much-desired white skirts predominating.

The season's newest fabrics in this collection.

Sizes 24 to 32 waistband.

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre, Front.

Economy in ribbons for trimming

5 to 7 inch All Silk Ribbons

39c yd.

Double Faced Block Effects in Rich Satin, Moire Taffetas and Fancy Weaves.

All colors included, but not every color in each fabric.

They are heavy, lustrous ribbons of excellent quality, and fashion has devised many new ways of using ribbon during the past season which makes this sale an opportunity.

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear, Centre.

Framed Mirrors

$9.89

Our Usual Prices $17.74 and $24.74

Only 96—from our regular stock—every one attractive and highly desirable. Prepare for your Autumn household needs now.

Finished in a variety of antique and polychrome designs, in sizes suitable for buffets, mantel-pieces, etc.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 34th Street.

900 Pairs

Men's Goodyear "Keds"

$1.24

Original Price $1.98 pair

Just right for the shore or country. Made of brown canvas with heavy rubber soles. High cut.

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

Only 500 Pairs

Boys' Scout Shoes

$3.24

Original Prices $4.89 and $5.89 pair

Made of brown and black leather with elk chrome tanned soles and leather heels.

Sizes 11 to 2.
Original price $4.89

Sizes 2½ to 6.
Original price $5.89

Macy's—Second Floor, Rear, 35th Street.

1200

Men's Straw Hats

$1.98

Our usual prices $2.89 to $3.74

Imported and domestic weaves of better grades.

A comfort feature of some of these hats is the easy fitting cushion band.

Wide selection and complete size range for first purchasers.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street.

Final Reductions On 34

Children's Silk Coats

$9.74

Originally priced $16.74 to $38.75

These cunning taffeta and satin coats are reduced for quick clearance.

Silk lined, and made with care for comfort, they will be a useful addition to the small girl's early fall wardrobe.

Sizes 2 to 6 years.

All sizes, but not all colors in both materials.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th St., Rear.

4000 Yards

Silk Tricolette $1.49 yd.

Soft, silky tricolette, in plain or drop stitch effects.

The assortment of colors is unusual, including street and evening colors as well as black.

36 inches wide.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St.

Vacuum Containers

For Ice Cream and Other Foodstuffs

2 Qt. size, $8.94

Our former price $12.48
Lowest verified price elsewhere $13.50

Four Quart size, $9.94

Our former price $14.09
Lowest verified price elsewhere $15.00

An opportune offering. These containers are ideal for picnics and other outdoor occasions; will keep foods hot or cold as you wish. Are practically unbreakable, have four-inch openings for easy serving of foods, and are carried by a handle.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th Street, Front.

R. H. Macy & Co. Inc.

Herald Square New York

For other Sale Merchandise See World and American.

Store Hours 9 to 5:30. Closed Saturday.

See Our Grocery Ad on Page 18.

Beginning Monday Morning
The Semi-Annual Sale of
Men's Suits
Reduced to **$33**
Former Prices: $55, $53, $50, $48, $45, and $43.

Broadway at 34th Street

Saks & Company

Specialists in Apparel

Hours of Business 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. **Closed ALL DAY Saturdays up to and including September 3rd**

Men's Imported Colored Border
Handkerchiefs
Six for **1.00**
A splendid offering of imported colored border handkerchiefs in a wide variety of designs and colorings. All fast colors.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY!
Lovely Crepe de Chine and Jap Silk Blouses at 3.95



Blouses of such rich heavy quality, Crepe de Chine and Jap. silk, so splendidly tailored and in such delightful styles are nothing short of extraordinary values at this price!

These lovely waists come in just the model one wants for wear with sleeveless frocks and sweaters, because they have those adorable little round collars and cuffs edged with fluting, and convenient elbow-length sleeves. ***Third Floor***

An Extraordinary Offering Monday—
WOMEN'S FINE
Wraps and Coats
Regularly 59.50 to 95.00
Reduced to **38.00** *to* **69.50**

A collection of the smartest models that have been introduced this Summer, developed in Canton Crepes, Satins, Veldynes, Tricotines and Duvet de Laine. Silk or crepe lined. Obtainable in all the modish shades.

ALSO — WOMEN'S
Sport Coats of Flannel Velveteen and Wool Jersey
In a very special offering Monday at
15.00

Unusually fine quality Sport Coats in the most authentic Mid-Summer models including sleeveless styles. Some lined throughout. All gayly colored in the new sport hues.

Wool Jersey Sport Coats
Reduced to **8.75** *and* **12.50**
Fourth Floor

MONDAY, WE WILL FEATURE
"Plastique" Corsets for Summer Wear

The coolest, lightest, most pliable corset you could find for warm weather wear! So lightly boned that it never binds or restrains, yet so scientifically planned that its support is a revelation of comfort. A specially designed model for every type of figure insures coolness and comfort for every woman during the Summer months.



In Coutil, Broche or Brocaded Satins

Front Laced Models . **5.00 to 13.00**
Back Laced Models . **6.50 to 29.50**

Also at special prices—a complete line of cool Summer Brassieres and Bandeaux in all models and materials. ***Third Floor***

A SALE OF
Smart Leather Pocketbooks
—imported from France
Special, **2.95**



No chic French costume is complete unless one of these new shaped pocket-books is included, and at 2.95, they are remarkable values.

Made of Safian leather in torpedo shape, lined with silk, and fastening with a carved idol. ***Street Floor***



Monday—A Warm Weather Offering of Women's
Cool, Summery Frocks
of dainty Ginghams and Voiles at Very Special Prices

At **10.95**—**Regularly 16.50**
Crisp Gingham Frocks in a smart new Mid-Summer model with gay ric-rac trimmings, organdie vestee and delightful big pockets. To be had in all the Summer colorings.

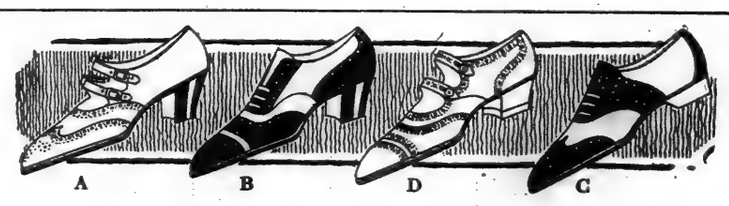
At **12.50**—**Regularly 16.50**
Sheer Voile Frocks daintily made with long-line overtunics and fine organdie collars, cuffs and skirt bands. All colorings.

At **15.00**—**Regularly 25.00**
Frocks of Embroidered Voile in the daintiest Summer model imaginable. Very simply but effectively made with long, becoming lines and lovely embroidery in contrasting colors. Sizes 36 to 44.

Remarkable Reductions Tomorrow In
Women's Higher-Cost Summer Frocks
In the season's newest models, materials and colorings—

French Voile, Linen and Organdie Frocks—**Regularly 35.00 to 49.50**
Now **25.00**

Hand-made Frocks and Swiss Voile Frocks—**Regularly 25.00 to 29.50**
Now **18.50**



Now in Progress!
The Great July Sale of Women's and Misses'
Fine White Buckskin Footwear
Regularly up to 12.00
at **7.50**

—Presenting the four most modish models in Pumps and Oxfords for Mid-Summer wear in a variety of color combinations, *and at the lowest price possible for shoes of this exceptionally high quality.*

A—Dainty Two-Strap Pump for sport and semi-dress occasions with welted sole and military heel. All white with black or tan trimmings.

B—Sport Oxford with ball-strap, white ivory leather sole and Cuban heel. In all white or trimmed with black or tan. *Sizes 2½ to 8; widths AA to D.*

C—Tennis Oxford built on typical sport lines with regulation rubber heel and sole. In all white or tan or black trimmings.

D—Two-Strap Pump for dressy wear in all white or with black or tan trimming. White ivory sole and college heel.

VERY SPECIAL MONDAY
Women's Batiste Nightgowns at 2.00



Sleeveless that one may be cool these hot nights, made with pretty straps over the shoulders, with tiny rosebuds in front.

Fashioned of excellent quality mercerized batiste in pink, blue and orchid.
Third Floor

Step-in Drawers and Vest Chemise
At **3.95** *each*



Radium silk possesses a charm of its own, and when fashioned into the delightful set *pictured*, will prove irresistible.

The model is tailored, with no trimming except the dainty picot edge around chemise and drawers. In pink, blue, orchid and white. ***Third Floor***

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
Women's Silk Suits
Regularly up to 59.50
Monday at **39.50**

One can get the best part of a Summer's wear from these charming suits—evolved in Canton Crepe, Nagasaki or Roshanara Crepe—boasting the new long coat, notched or Tuxedo collars. Lined or unlined, as you prefer.

Women's Taffeta and Shantung Silk Suits
Regularly 29.50
at **19.75**

The suits of Shantung have 36 inch coats—those of taffeta are 30 inch length, with notched collars. Remarkable values! ***Fourth Floor***



Specially Priced for Monday—
600 Girls' Play Frocks with Bloomers
Regularly 3.50
at **1.95**

Play frocks specially designed to stand the roughest Summer romping—yet so adorably styled and so gaily colored that they are a Summer-long joy to wear. Several models to choose from—and in all the light colorings. Sizes 6 to 10. ***Second Floor***

New and Comfortable Are These
Sleeveless Morning Frocks
Crepe Mohair *at* **5.95**
Gabardine
at **4.95**



Sleeveless frocks have made a place for themselves every hour of the day—and here they are for morning wear, in a fascinating array of colors

The crepe mohair comes in stripings of white with blue, lavender, green, brown, or orange—in plain shades of larkspur, rattan, Bermuda, lavender, gray, jay blue and beige.

The garbardine is white only. Sizes 16 to 18; 38 to 44. ***Third Floor***

MONDAY—WOMEN'S and MISSES'
Fibre and Pure Silk Sweaters
Regularly 10.75 to 22.75
at **6.95**

The most remarkable sweater opportunity of the season! Tuxedo and slip-over models so rich in texture and so gorgeous in coloring that their beauty is irresistible. At 6.95 the value is phenomenal, *make your selection early!*
Third Floor



Things Decidedly
NEW!



A Lovely French Perfume Burner
—assumes the shape of a boudoir lamp in order to be entirely appropriate. But tucked away in top is a place where one pours a bit of perfume, the bulb is lighted, and one's favorite scent is wafted through the air **39.00**
Others from 8.50 up



A Frock of Canton Crepe for Misses
—is as youthfully simple as a frock can be—its only trimming the small crochet buttons that travel down each shoulder, and the chic monkey fur that lends its smartness to both skirt and blouse. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years **37.50**



A Vanity Purse from France
—quaint Japanese figures form the pattern of the gleaming, exquisite silk that fashions these pocketbooks. Around the flap runs a gold-finish edge, and the inside is in keeping with the whole effect, beautifully lined and fitted . . **12.50**



A "Plastique" Golf Corset
—so cool, light and supple that one forgets it is on—until it gives its firm restful support to tired muscles. Made of flesh silk broche with wide elastic inserts and top . . . **5.50**



A Sweet Lavender Bag
—laid among your linens will impart to them the delicate refinement of the old-time fragrance. These dainty little bags just arrived from London are made in the quaint old English fashion of unbleached muslin and embroidered in colored silks **59c**

WESTERN FARMERS ASK FOR 2.75 BEER

Delegation From Minnesota Urges Joint Congressional Committee to Act.

DENY IT IS INTOXICATING

Contend Loss of Market for Barley Crop Costs State at Least $30,000,000 Yearly.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Urging that 2.75 per cent. beer is not intoxicating and insisting that the failure to permit the manufacture of such beer means a loss of at least $30,000,000 yearly to the farmers growing barley in Minnesota alone, Representatives of the farmers of that State appeared today before the Senate and House Joint Committee considering the needs of agriculture. They declared that the farmers wanted prohibition modified to permit the sale of 2.75 per cent. beer.

One of the witnesses, Charles D. Kenney of the Minnesota Farmers' Elevator Association, who lives in the same district as Representative Volstead, author of the Enforcement act, said that the sentiment in his State among the farmers was favorable to legislation for 2.75 per cent. beer. Some sections of the State, he declared, were well adapted to raising barley and were not productive of other grains.

Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, who is a member of the committee, advised the farmers to consult with the Department of Justice and other officials and convince them that 2.75 per cent. beer is not intoxicating. Senator Harrison said that the whole argument turned on that.

R. H. Jones, speaking for the Minnesota grain dealers, quoted figures to show the loss in barley production in Minnesota. He related conversations he had had with farmers, who, he said, all expressed themselves as against the prohibition law. He said that sentiment among the farmers appeared so widespread that the Minnesota committee had decided to sound sentiment in the other grain-raising States. To that end petitions will be circulated among the farmers in Minnesota, the two Dakotas, Iowa and Wisconsin, asking them to request legalization for 2.75 per cent. beer. He read a draft of the petition now being circulated which, among other things, quoted physicians as saying that 2.75 per cent. beer was not intoxicating. Another argument advanced in the petition was that 2.75 per cent. beer would prevent bootlegging and improve the health of the boys who were now using bad whisky and substitutes.

"Are the brewers behind this move?" he was asked.

"Not at all," he replied. "It had its inception in the idea that good beer of 2.75 per cent. would not be harmful and that the manufacture of such beer would revive the barley-growing industry."

"I think," added Mr. Jones, "that you should demonstrate that beer having 2.75 per cent. alcohol is not intoxicating by having a demonstration squad under the direction of this committee and the Board of Food and Drugs of the Department of Agriculture."

Before the war, Mr. Jones said, 80,000,000 bushels of barley was used yearly in making beer. The restoring of the market for barley by use in the making of beer he would bring in at least $300,000,000 per year to the Northwest farmers, he declared, by raising the prices of their other products.

"I believe that what we advocate," concluded Mr. Jones, "is the salvation, not only of the barley crop, but of the whole cereal industry. We are not interested in beer as beer, but as the outlet for the use of 80,000,000 bushels of barley. We claim, as do many people, that such beer is not intoxicating and want it demonstrated. I may say to you that the sentiment of the country is for light beer and you men would be surprised at the present attitude of the country on this subject."

SMUGGLERS CAUGHT LANDING WHISKY

152 Cases of Scotch From Bahamas Seized From Boats—Hotel Man Arrested.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 16.—Samuel Katz, described as one of the "master minds" in a gigantic liquor smuggling combine and proprietor of the Hotel Whittle here, was arrested today by Cape May County authorities and held under $2,000 bail for a further hearing on July 25.

One hundred and fifty-two cases of "Johnnie Walker" Scotch, whisky is now stored on the second floor of the Cape May County Court House and Jail. Two Deputy Sheriffs, armed with rifles, are standing guard over it. The liquor is said to be only a small portion of an immense consignment successfully landed along the New Jersey coast about Ocean City and Wildwood. All the cases bear a stencil stamp, "Nassau, Bahamas, via New York."

The lot in question was seized after it had been unloaded from small boats which were run up a deep inlet between the wildwood and the mainland. "At this point, a deserted spot, there is an abandoned reducing plant with a wharf. The inlet had been dredged so that seagoing vessels coul reach the wharf.

The presence off the coast of mysterious ships of large size, which have been maneuvring back and forth, has been known to Government authorities. Coastguard cutters have circled about them but could do nothing while the vessels remained outside the three-mile limit. Apparently the smugglers, with all the daring of the Spanish Main buccaneers, have eluded the revenue patrol boats.

TAKES UP WET FIGHT.

Liberties League Succeeds Anti-Prohibition Parade Committee.

The American Liberties League, Inc., will formally take over the affairs of the Anti-Prohibition Parade Committee this week, it was announced yesterday by C. H. Buhler, National Executive Secretary of the organization. Officers of the league have been elected and the transfer of the money and office property of the Parade Committee will be made just as soon as all the bills have been received for expenditures on account of the Fourth of July demonstration.

Michael J. McCarthy has been elected President of the league; F. C. Drake, who first conceived the idea of the parade, First Vice-President; Miss Bell Norton, Deputy Sheriff of New York County, Second Vice President; Eugene Johnson, Treasurer; C. H. Buhler, Executive Secretary; Warren Shaw Fisher, National Organizer; George F. Kissain, Recording Secretary.

A committee will go to Washington within a few days to confer with officials of the Association Opposed to National Prohibition in an effort to effect a working arrangement through which there will be any interchange of information concerning the legislators who voted for the Volstead act.

The Assembly, a widely-known cafe at 806 Fulton Street, near the Federal Building Brooklyn, where judges, other public officials and lawyers eat every day, was raided yesterday by the "flying squadron" of Federal prohibition agents, headed by "Izzy" Einstein, who dressed in a way to give the impression that he was a visiting jurist. This was the third raid made on the place within a year, it was said.

OUR TREASURY PAYS BRITAIN $32,688,352

War Transportation Claim of Ministry of Shipping Is Met, Despite Big Debt to Us.

DAUGHERTY APPROVES MOVE

Rules in Query From Mellon That 1875 Act Requiring Withholding From Debtors Doesn't Apply.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Despite Great Britain's debt of $4,500,000,000 to this country, payment of $32,688,352 has been made by the American Government to the British Ministry of Shipping in settlement of a claim against the War Department, Treasury officials said today. The payment was made, officials added, pursuant to an opinion by Attorney General Daugherty.

The British claim was for transportation services arising out of the war with Germany and the payment, it was explained, constitutes a final settlement between the War Department and the British Ministry of Shipping of all claims of either party against the other for transportation services.

Secretary Mellon asked Mr. Daugherty for a ruling as to whether the act of March 3, 1875, which requires the Secretary to withhold payment of any judgment against the United States, where the claimant is indebted to this country in any manner, applied to such a claim.

Mr. Daugherty held the act did not apply, as it was not the practice of sovereign nations to prosecute their claims against one another in the courts and obtain judgment, but adjust such matters through diplomatic channels.

"If it should be construed to apply to a case such as is now presented," the Attorney General said, "then whenever a claim is allowed by the United States in favor of a foreign nation, it will be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury in making payments to withhold the amount of any claim which the United States may have against such nation. As is well known, this Government exercises a broad discretion in determining what claims it will present against other nations, and the operations of the statute in such matters would seriously interfere with the Government in the conduct of its foreign relations."

The British transportation claim, it was explained, was for what was regarded during the war as current expenses. Among the Allies, it was said, there was a general understanding that all current expenses would be paid one another without awaiting the settlement of international debts.

In connection with the claim Mr. Mellon also inquired whether $12,275,711 should be withheld pending adjustment of a claim by the Shipping Board against the British Ministry of Shipping for shipments of oil. The Attorney General suggested that such a step might be suggested to Great Britain through the usual diplomatic channels, but the Treasury decided, officials said, that the amount of the Shipping Bord's bill was yet to be adjusted finally and that the British transportation claim therefore should be paid in full.

'LOST' TREATY FOUND IN HUGHES'S SAFE

Recovery of Official Versailles Paper May Hasten Action as Outlined by Harding.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The American copy of the Treaty of Versailles has been found. It appears to be the fact that the copy was actually lost; that is to say, President Harding, Secretary Hughes and other prominent officials did not know where it was. Secretary Hughes instituted an inquiry and search, and the treaty has been located in a safe in Mr. Hughes's office.

The official copy of the treaty again being at hand, President Harding will now be able to carry out the conviction expressed by him in his address to Congress on April 12 that "the wiser course would seem to be the acceptance of the confirmation of our rights and interests as already provided, and to engage under the existing treaty, assuming, of course, that this can be satisfactorily accomplished by such explicit reservations and modifications as will secure our absolute freedom from inadvisable commitments and safeguard all our essential interests."

CITES WIFE FOR CONTEMPT.

Mrs. Kieffer to Explain "Kidnapping" of Child to the Court.

Mrs. Josephine Veronica Kieffer, wife of Paul Kieffer, wealthy member of the law firm of Quinn & Kieffer, has been ordered by Vice Chancellor John H. Backes of New Jersey to show cause why she should not be held in contempt of court for alleged violation of an order granted July 9 restraining her from taking any proceedings to obtain custody and control of her two-year-old daughter, Betty.

Mr. Kieffer's attorneys contended in the contempt proceedings that Mrs. Kieffer, in "kidnapping" the child from the home of her husband at 59 Donaldson Avenue, Rutherford, N. J., on the night the restraining order was served on her, violated that part of the order which reads:

"And it is further ordered that in the meantime and until otherwise directed the said Josephine Veronica Kieffer do desist and refrain from taking any further proceedings in the habeas corpus proceedings referred to in said petition and now pending in the Supreme Court of the State of New York and do likewise desist and refrain from taking any further proceedings otherwise than in the State of New Jersey to secure the possession, custody and control of said infant, Betty Kieffer, or from obtaining any of the relief prayed for in her cross-petition in this suit."

Justus Sheffield, attorney for Mr. Kieffer, said that Mrs. Kieffer also had brought an action for absolute divorce in New York County asking for the same relief she seeks in the cross-bill in the New Jersey suit.

The habeas corpus proceedings will come before Justice McCook next Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

TO CALL BASEBALL LOSERS.

Men Who Bet on White Sox In Thrown Games Will Testify.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Fans who lost money betting on the White Sox in the 1919 world's series with Cincinnati will be among the first witnesses called when the baseball trial gets under way Monday, Assistant State's Attorney George E. Gorman announced today. C. K. Nims and George M. Cohan, the actor, are among the losers to be subpoenaed, he said.

The State also will attempt to introduce the repudiated confessions of Claude Williams, Joe Jackson and Eddie Cicotte, made before the Grand Jury. The big fight on the trial is expected to centre around the confessions, as attorneys for the defense are prepared to fight their introduction.

Where there is Justice, Co-operation, Economy and Energy, There is Service.

5th Avenue **James McCreery & Co.** *34th Street*

Clearance Sale of Summer Cretonnes and Curtain Materials

1,000 yds. Striped and Figured Cretonnes in attractive colorings. yd., **45c**

1,200 yds. fine quality Cretonnes, practical for slip coverings. yd., **65c**

2,000 yds. Fancy Scrims and Marquisettes. White, Cream and Ecru. yd., **20c**

Dainty Filet Curtain Nets. White, Ivory and Ecru. yd., **38c**

750 Cretonne Chair Seat Cushions, reversible and with box borders. each, **2.75**

Summer Curtains

There will be, tomorrow, a special offering of Summer Curtains of every description in one, two and three pair lots **at Half Price.**

1,000 Remnants—

Scrims, Nets, Swiss and plain or figured Madras in one to four-yard lengths,

At Half Price.

(Fifth Floor)

McCreery Quality Linens At Specially Reduced Prices

The finest linen imports, garnered from marts famed the world over for the purity and quality of their products, will be found on our counters specially reduced in price for this sale. This reduction is made on the already widely-known low prices of McCreery Quality Linens.

Irish All Linen Damask Table Cloths
Size 70x70 inches ..... each, **4.65** formerly 7.50
Size 70x88 inches ..... each, **5.85** formerly 10.00
Size 70x106 inches ..... each, **7.25** formerly 12.00

All Linen Table Napkins to match
Size 22x22 inches ..... doz., **6.00** formerly 10.50

1,200 yds. All Linen Irish Table Damask, bleached; 70 inches wide. yd., **1.75** formerly 2.75

All Linen Scotch Damask Tea Cloths, hemstitched. formerly 6.00, each, **4.00**

All Linen Irish Damask Tea Napkins, hemstitched. formerly 7.50, doz., **5.50**

All Pure Irish Linen Sheets and Pillow cases, hemstitched.
Sheets, single size ..... pair, **10.50** formerly 20.00
Cases ..... formerly 4.50, pair, **2.50**

Hemmed Cotton Huck Towels ..... doz., **1.75 and 2.50** formerly 2.50 and 3.50

Hemstitched Cotton Huck Towels ..... formerly 3.00 and 4.50, doz., **2.25 and 3.00**

Union Linen Huck Towels, hemstitched .... formerly 6.00, doz., **4.50**

Union Linen Huck Towels, hemmed ..... formerly 5.00, doz., **3.75**

Irish All Linen Huck Towels, hemstitched... formerly 8.50, doz., **6.00**

All Linen Irish Twilled Kitchen Towels, hemmed, formerly 9.00, doz., **6.00**

Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed doz., **3.00, 4.50** formerly 4.50 and 6.00

3,000 yds. heavy All Linen Scotch Crash Toweling. formerly 45c, yd., **29c.**

2,000 yds. Irish All Linen Glass Toweling, Red or Blue Checks. yd., **39c.** formerly 55c

Decorative Linens

Real Madeira Luncheon Sets, hand-embroidered, formerly 7.50, set, **5.75**

Real Madeira Tea Napkins, hand-embroidered, formerly 9.50, doz., **6.75**

Pure Irish Linen Tea Napkins, hemstitched. formerly 6 00, doz., **4.50**

Hand Crochet Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces..... formerly 10.00, set, **6.75**

(Second Floor)

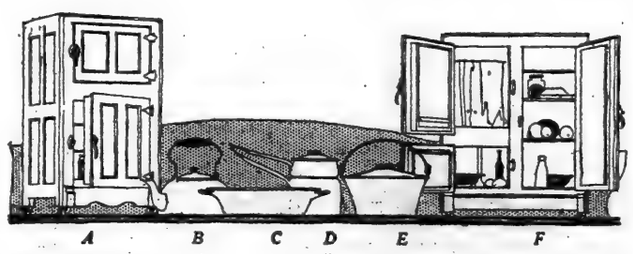
This Sale of Orianglo Rugs

includes 295 of the finest Room-size Wilton Rugs made, at less than one-half their regular retail prices.

15 size	4.6x 7.6 ft.	39.00
2 size	6.9x10.6 ft.	79.00
30 size	9 x10.6 ft.	105.00
150 size	9 x12 ft.	119.00
5 size	9 x13.6 ft.	145.00
5 size	9 x15 ft.	155.00
35 size	11.3x13.6 ft.	167.00
50 size	11.3x15 ft.	189.00

Exact reproductions of Oriental Rugs, they are, with all the beauty of blended colors, and intricate design, but far more durable and finely made than Oriental Rugs of an equal price. Now is the time to secure wonderfully fine rugs at lowest prices. We will store your purchase free of charge till you need it in the Fall.

(Eighth Floor)



A B C D E F

Kitchenware for the Thrifty

Why heat your room while heating your irons on the range or stove when an Electric Iron does away with all that? Why stand and toast bread when an Electric Toaster does it all for you without radiating great heat? These and numerous other articles for household use have been so lowered in price as to afford marked savings.

McCreery Refrigerator, solid ash, finished in golden oak or white enameled; 46x34½x19 ins., ice capacity 100 lbs., nickel-plated brass hardware. *(Illustrated A)* formerly 52.00, **39.95**

Aluminum Tea Kettle with wood handle. *(Illustrated B)*
3½-quart capacity. formerly 2.95, **1.95**
6-quart capacity. formerly 3.50, **2.50**

Vollrath Triple-Coated White Enameled Oval Dish Pan; 12-quart capacity. *(Illustrated C)* formerly 2.95, **1.95**

Vollrath Triple Coated White Enameled Rice or Cereal Boiler; 1¾-quart capacity. *(Illustrated D)* formerly 3.00, **2.25**

Aluminum Windsor Kettle with cover; 5-quart capacity; delicious pot roast may be cooked without water. *(Illustrated E)* formerly 2.25, **1.55**

McCreery Refrigerator, solid oak, white enameled or golden oak finish; nickel-plated brass hardware; 62x24x18 ins., ice capacity 65 lbs. *(Illustrated F)* formerly 50.00, **29.95**

McCreery Electric Iron; nichrome wire element; weighs six pounds; fully guaranteed. formerly 7.00, **3.95**

Wall Coffee Mill with glass canister... **1.45** formerly 2.00

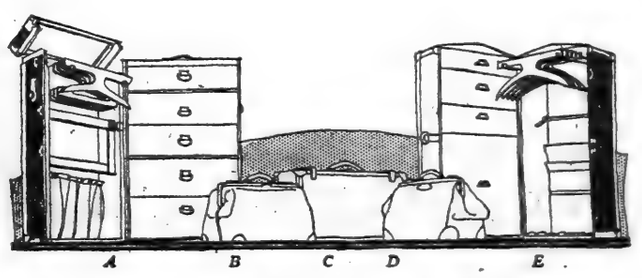
Roll Top Bread Box—white enameled; 15¾x11¾x12½ ins. formerly 4.25, **3.25**

Electric Toaster with toast rack, complete with cord and plug. formerly 5.00, **3.95**

Electric Coffee Percolator, made of copper, heavily nickel-plated; 2-quart capacity; fully guaranteed, complete with cord and detachable plug. formerly 12.00, **9.65**

Set of three-lipped Aluminum Sauce Pans; 1, 1½ and 2-quart capacities. formerly 2.00, set, **1.25**

(Sixth Floor)



A B C D E

McCreery "Life-Long" Luggage

Looks Smart, Stands Up Against Wear and Costs Little

McCreery "Life-Long" Luggage is immediately recognized by its up-to-the-minute smartness of appearance. When you've had it awhile you're surprised to see how well it stands up against hard knocks. These qualities are due to the fact that only the best materials are used in this luggage which has been constructed by experts. In this sale, prices have been very greatly reduced.

Open Top Steamer, Three-quarter and Full Size Trunks, made especially for us by the Oshkosh Trunk Co.; three-ply veneer basswood frame, fibre covered and lined. *(Illustrated A)* **45.00** formerly 50.00, 55.00, 60.00

Genuine Cowhide Traveling Bag in Black or Brown; full cut; leather lined; sewn corners; sizes 16, 18, 20-inch *(Illustrated B)* formerly 19.50, **15.00**

Genuine Cowhide Suit Case; built on steel frame, corners and edges well protected, sizes 24 and 26 inches. *(Illustrated C)* formerly 16.00, **12.00**

Man's Traveling Bag of genuine Walrus or hand-bordered Cowhide, full cut, leather lined. Size 18 inches. *(Illustrated D)* formerly 24.75, **19.75**

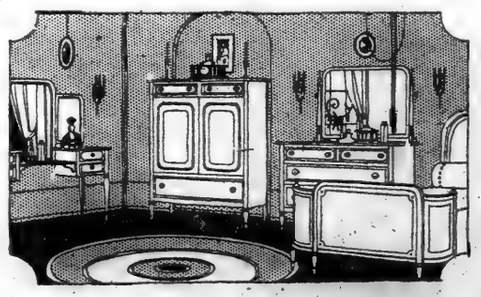
Regulation Wardrobe Trunk, made on three-ply veneer basswood frame, covered and lined with hard vulcanized fibre; nine hangers, four drawers, shoe pockets. *(Illustrated E)* **34.00** formerly 42.50

Week-end Suit Case made of Black Enameled Duck, fibre bound, lined with cretonne; with or without tray; two locks. Sizes 24, 26 and 28 inches. **7.50** formerly 10.00

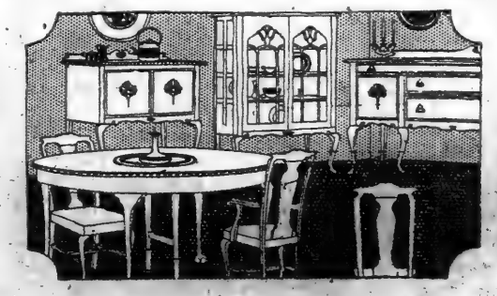
(Fifth Floor)

Annual July Sale of "Master-Made" Furniture

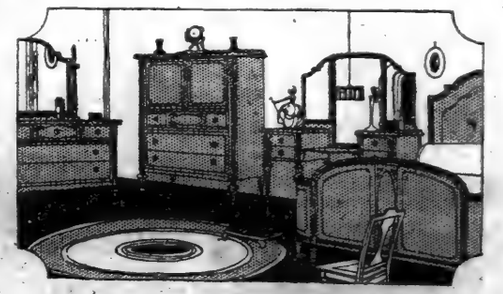
Great reductions on the already low, re-adjusted prices of McCreery "Master-Made" Furniture have made this the most opportune moment of the year to secure a Furniture value which one might well call ideal. The splendid appearance and expert construction of each piece warrant double the price asked for.



Four-piece Chamber Suite, illustrated, finished in beautifully figured Walnut, including Dresser, Chifforobe, Vanity Case and bow-end Bed. formerly 595.00, **337.50**



Ten-piece Chippendale Model Dining Room Suite, illustrated, in dark Walnut, consisting of 66-inch Buffet, China Cabinet, Enclosed Service Table, Extension Table, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair. formerly 595.00, **367.50**



Four-piece Louis XVI model Chamber Suite, illustrated, in Mahogany, with selected crotched panels, consisting of Dresser, Chifforobe, Vanity Case and bow-end Bed. **475.00** formerly 750.00

(Seventh Floor)

WALLIS LOCALIZES ELLIS ISLAND GRAFT

Two Inspectors Suspended, Several Watchmen Discharged, Social Worker Missing.

ALLURING FIELD, HE SAYS

Declares Aliens Victimized Chiefly by Friends—Schell Hearing Postponed Ten Days.

Word was received here from Washington that Commissioner General of Immigration W. W. Husband had asked Commissioner of Immigration Frederick A. Wallis at Ellis Island whether he had been correctly quoted in newspapers concerning graft on Ellis Island. Reports that grafting by officials on Ellis Island had reached a total of $500,000 a year were denied by the Commissioner General. The denial was supported by Commissioner Wallis in the following statement issued yesterday from Ellis Island:

"There have been brought to my attention articles in certain newspapers quoting me as saying that probably $500,000 has been extorted from immigrants at Ellis Island. This statement I most emphatically deny. I have given no figures on graft.

"There is no question but what the opportunities for graft among immigrants present an alluring field. My belief is that the grafting that has occurred has been carried on largely by friends of the immigrants or those who represent themselves to be friends of immigrants. However, there has been some grafting or bribery or theft among certain employes.

"The rank and file of the employes at Ellis Island are honest, trustworthy and loyal to the Government's business.

"The employes recently furloughed by the bureau were furloughed because of the lack of appropriation. During the time that I have been at the Island there have been cases of two inspectors against whom charges of graft are now pending, both of whom have been suspended from the service. There have also been cases of eight or ten non-Civil Service temporary watchmen who have been discharged from the service for the same cause. Every effort has been diligently made to apprehend any who might be dishonest and, when found so, offenders have been summarily dealt with.

"Recently an employe of one of the first Social Service organizations at Ellis Island obtained $50, $25 from a man and $25 from a woman. An attempt has been made to locate this worker but his whereabouts are unknown. The $50 will be refunded by the society which employed him.

"The police and others at the barge office have repeatedly reported grafting among runners, taxicab drivers and expediters among their own nationality. This has become so persistent that at times it has been necessary to call extra policemen. Recently, during a fog, when the ferryboat was delayed, there was a congestion at the barge office. Detectives were called and three pickpockets were arrested within an hour.

"Many of these exploiters gain access to the ferryboat and come over to Ellis Island, claiming to be friends of the aliens, only to exploit them. Last week a man was picked up by one of the inspectors who was selling alleged Board of Special Inquiry passes. He was arrested and is now under $1,500 bail. Several have been driven from the Island who, we have strong suspicion, were professional exploiters of aliens."

Mr. Wallis said that Alexander I. Rorke, Counsel for Augustus P. Schell, suspended Law Division inspector, had requested an additional ten days for preparing a reply to the charges against Schell. The extension was granted.

Loot Wisconsin Bank of $27,000.

GREEN BAY, Wis., July 16.—Three bandits robed the State Bank of Wabeno yesterday afternoon, escaping with $5,000 cash and $22,000 in Liberty bonds, according to a telephone message received here today. The bandits, it was said, locked Cashier Roswell Richardson and Assistant Cashier Myrtle Gratton in the bank vault. They were rescued half an hour later by occupants of an office on the floor above the bank.

NAME FIREBOAT IN MITCHEL'S MEMORY

Commissioner Drennan's Niece Will Christen New Oil Burner on Saturday.

FAMILY OF FIRE FIGHTERS

Late Mayor's Father and Two Uncles Were Many Years in Department.

After a conference yesterday between Fire Commissioner Thomas J. Drennan, Mayor Hylan and Fire Chief Kenlon, Mr. Drennan announced that it had been decided to name the new fireboat, which is to be launched next Saturday, July 23, at the Standard Shipbuilding Company's yards at Shooter's Island, S. I., the "John Purroy Mitchel," in honor of the former Mayor, killed in an airplane accident during the war. The sponsor of the new fireboat will be Miss Grace Drennan, 12 years old, niece of the Fire Commissioner and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter V. Drennan of 94 Taylor Street, Brooklyn. She will break a bottle of "something" on the bow of the vessel. The new fireboat will be the first of the department's nine fireboats to be equipped for oil fuel.

It was considered especially appropriate to name the boat after Mayor Mitchel as a tribute not only to himself but to the part played by his family in the fire-fighting history of the city. The former Mayor's father, James Mitchel, was for many years New York's Fire Marshal. One uncle of the former Mayor was for twelve years President of the Board of Fire Commissioners when the affairs of the city were directed by three commissioners. Another uncle, Charles D. Purroy, rose from the ranks to Deputy Chief of the department and for fifteen months was Acting Chief during the absence of Edward F. Croker.

The "President Roosevelt" was the name given yesterday by Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, to the new fireboat which has just been built by the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company to ply between St. George and the Municipal Pier at South Ferry. Mayor Hylan authorized the name after vesting Commissioner Whalen's suggestion that the boat be named the John F. Hylan.

CASENAVE JOINS INSTITUTE.

Selected as One of Speakers at Williams College Forum.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 16.—Maurice Casenave, French High Commissioner to the United States, was announced tonight as an enrolled member of the new Institute of Politics, which opens its session at Williams College on July 27 for a month's study of international affairs with statesmen of world-wide repute as speakers. Mr. Casenave will participate in the debate of the round table on "Reparations" which will sit twice a week throughout the session with Norman H. Davis, former Under Secretary of State, as its chairman.

Other prominent members of the institute appearing in the advance registration list given out by Professor Walter W. Maclaren, Chief Secretary, are Emil Zerkowitz, Hungarian Ministerial Councilor; Brig. Gen. Harry H. Bandholtz, Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, H. Parmalee Prentice and John Tatlock of New York and H. R. Noyes, former United States Commissioner on the Rhineland High Commission.

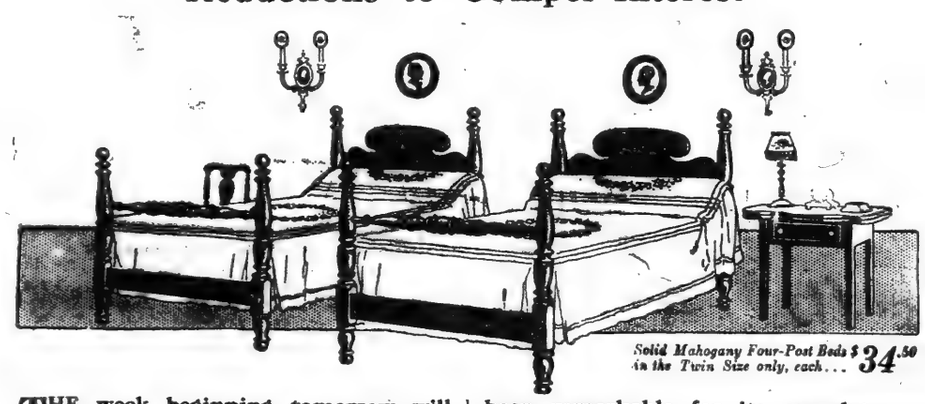
The majority of the body of this unusual institute will consist of professors from more than thirty-five colleges and universities throughout the country, with President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve and President Ellen F. Pendleton of Wellesley, the high ranking members in point of executive authority. Complete programs for the public lecture courses show that Lord Bryce will deliver his first address on July 30, Baron Körff of Russia will open his series on the morning of Aug. 1, and Professor Achille Viallate of Paris on the evening of the same day.

The others follow in this order: Stephen Panareteff of Bulgaria, Aug. 2; Tommaso Titoni, President of the Italian Senate, Aug. 3, and Count Teleki, former Prime Minister of Hungary, Aug. 4.

President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College, organizer of the Institute, will deliver an introductory address on July 28.

HATHAWAY'S
Solid Mahogany Four-Post Beds

Our Entire Collection Priced at Reductions to Compel Interest



Solid Mahogany Four-Post Beds in the Twin Size only, each... $34.50

THE week beginning tomorrow will be devoted to Colonial Mahogany Bed Room Furniture. Four-Posters of true Colonial style, the most admired, most desired of all beds, will hold the center of interest.

The Hathaway collection always has been remarkable for its completeness and exceptionally low prices; but even in the history of Hathaway sales there has been nothing to compare with this week's sensational reductions or the quantity and variety of Colonial Furniture to which they are applied.

Colonial Four-Post Beds

A Heavy Four-Post Bed in Solid Mahogany with Ball Tops. In Twin Size, Three-Quarter or Full Width. Was $78.00..... $47.00

A Solid Mahogany Bed with Heavy Fluted Columns and Carved Tops. Full Size only. Old price $145.00... 75.00

A Cone-Top Bed in Solid Mahogany in the Twin Size only. Formerly $76.00.... 58.00

Solid Mahogany Colonial Four-Post Bed in the Twin Size only. Was $65.00.... 45.00

High-Post Mahogany Bed with Cone Tops in the Twin Size only. Formerly $62.00 39.50

A Colonial Bed in Mahogany with Panel Head and Footboard. Twin Size only. Old price $48.00..... 33.50

A Solid Mahogany Bed with Fluted Columns and Carved Pineapple Tops; Panel Head and Footboard; in Twin Size or Full Width. Was $125.00..... 87.50

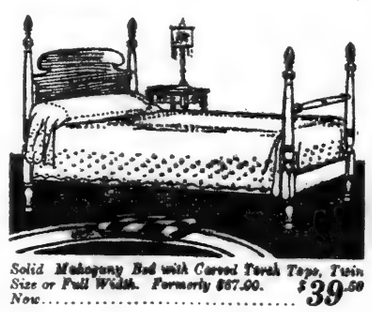
Box Springs and Mattresses

Guaranteed Box Springs
Single Size..... $34.50
Full Size..... 37.00

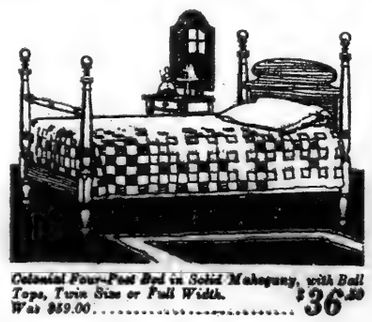
Long Curled Hair Mattresses
Single Size..... 34.00
Full Size..... 47.00



Solid Mahogany Bed with Panel Posts and Cross Rail and Hand-Carved Pineapple Tops. Twin Size or Full Width. Was $110.00..... $67.50



Solid Mahogany Bed with Carved Torch Tops, Twin Size or Full Width. Formerly $67.00. Now..... $39.50



Colonial Four-Post Bed in Solid Mahogany, with Ball Tops, Twin Size or Full Width. Was $59.00..... $36.50

HATHAWAY'S ANNUAL MID-SUMMER SALE

Today's announcement is preliminary to that of our Annual Mid-Summer Sale, which has earned recognition as the most interesting furniture event of the year. The prices featured above are a forecast of the sweeping revisions which will shortly be in effect throughout our six floors.

W·A·HATHAWAY COMPANY
62 WEST 45TH STREET NEW YORK

Other Colonial Bed Room Furniture

Chest of Drawers, 30 inches wide, in Solid Mahogany with Fluted Column and Carved Top.
4 drawer size, was $85.00 $65.00
5 drawer size, was 95.00 62.50
6 drawer size, was 105.00 70.00

Block Front Chest of Drawers in Mahogany, 40 inches wide. Formerly $215.00... 155.00

Colonial Scroll Bed in Mahogany, Twin Size or Full Width. Formerly $85.00.. 65.00

Solid Mahogany Salem Chest of Drawers, 38 inches wide. Was $145.00..... 95.00

Post Colonial Dresser in Mahogany, 44 inches wide. Regular price $115.00..... 82.00

Mahogany Vanity Dresser, 52 inches wide. Formerly $185.00..... 123.00

Solid Mahogany Highboy, Medium Height. Was $195.00..... 137.50

Mahogany Dresser in the Post Colonial Style, 48 inches wide. Was $145.00. 103.00

Triplicate Mirror Toilet Table in Mahogany, 42 inches wide. Formerly $95.00..... 67.00

Mahogany Chiffonrobe, 36 inches wide. Was $105.00.. 67.00

Scroll Colonial Chest of Drawers, 34 inches wide. Formerly $96.00..... 65.00

Solid Mahogany Lowboy, 36 inches wide. Was $95.00 62.50

Hand-carved Colonial Bedroom Suite in Solid Mahogany, 6 pieces. Regular price $1,125.00..... 695.00



Solid Mahogany Bed with Heavy Carved Columns, in Twin Size or Full Width. Formerly $170.00..... $110.00

J.M. Gidding & Co.

564-566-568 FIFTH AVE. AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK PARIS
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Beginning Tomorrow, Monday

Furs—Take First Place in Removal Sales

with Fashionable Suits—Coats—Wraps
Gowns—Dresses—Blouses—Sweaters
Hats—Novelties and Accessories.

FUR Fashions of the most luxurious type are to be turned into CASH. Due to the fact that we do not wish to move a single fur piece to our new building we have completely disregarded former cost or value.

Included in these selections are *many* of the *models which were made especially* for the *Fur Fashion Show* and *embrace* the *ruling styles* for *this Autumn* and *Winter*. You can, therefore, buy your furs *now* with full assurance as to *style* and *value*.

Fur Coats—Fur Capes—Fur Wraps in the *choicest qualities* of *Sable, Broadtail, Ermine, Taupe Caracul, Mole, Squirrel, Mink, Kolinsky, Hudson Seal, Alaska Seal, Leopard, Perwitski, Raccoon* and *other fashionable furs.*

Neck Furs and Separate Scarfs of *Natural Russian* and *Hudson Bay Sable, Silver Fox, Blue Fox, Platinum* and *Arctic Fox, Baum Marten, Stone Marten* and *Mink.*

Stoles and Cape Effects of *Mole, Kolinsky, Squirrel, Seal, Lynx* and *Skunk.*

This promises to be the most Important Fur Buying Opportunity offered New Yorkers in many years—and in order to derive full benefit of the values and wide extent of selection, we suggest your taking advantage of these offerings at the earliest time possible.

The Sale is for Cash. No credits or approvals.

ENDS MEXICO REVOLT HAS BUT 200 MEN

General Martinez Herrerra Surrenders Unconditionally to Tampico Commander.

STARTED IN TAMAULIPAS

Personal Enmities Said to Be at Bottom of This Latest Disturbance.

TAMPICO, Mexico., July 16 (Associated Press).—General Daniel Martinez Herrerra, who recently started an uprising in the State of Tamaulipas, surrendered today after a conference over the telephone with General Gomez, military commander here.

General Herrerra was ordered to concentrate his forces, numbering about 200 men and take them to Ozuluama, in northern Vera Cruz, where it is expected they will arrive tomorrow.

Surrender was unconditional, and General Herrerra is to retire from the service after disarmament.

General Gomez is expecting General Pelaez, commander of the Federal forces in the Tampico district, to arrive from Mexico City, and go with him to disarm the rebels.

It is declared that General Martinez Herrerra discovered he had an opportunity to start a revolt because of the partial disarmament of forces commanded by General Pelaez, and that he was actuated by personal enmity to Governor Tejada of the State of Vera Cruz, who recently sent troops to the Zacamixtla district, south of here.

It was asserted here yesterday that some of the oil companies, apprehending difficulty in obtaining workmen later, were willing to re-employ the men they recently discharged. Governor Lopez y Lara states he will demand that the oil companies pay workmen laid off without justification idemnities amounting to their wages for three months. The oil companies assert that the number of men laid off by them is not as great as reported, claiming that many have said they were discharged so that they might obtain assistance from the Government.

It is reported that the exportation policy of American oil companies will be based upon estimates of the Mexican Government's valuation of oil for the two months of July and August. It is said that if it is found the companies can export oil at a profit, the shipment of petroleum will be resumed. This matter, however, is in the hands of the directors of the companies in New York and Mexico City, the only departments of the concerns having offices here being those concerned with production.

E. L. Doheny, President of the Mexican Petroleum Company, sent a telegram yesterday to President Obregon of Mexico, stating neither that his company nor any of its officials had taken any part in political developments. Dispatches received from Mexico City on Friday reported that the local papers in that city had published a statement by General Pelaez attacking Mr. Doheny. The telegram sent to President Obregon follows:

"My attention has been called to alleged declaration of General Pelaez printed today in New York papers stating that William Green and I are responsible for reported revolt in Huasteca region. Any such statement is absolutely baseless. The policy of our company and of its officials has always been not to take part directly or indirectly in any attempt to overturn or embarrass any Government in Mexico and no deviation from this policy has taken place. E. L. DOHENY."

REPORTED LAW TAKES PROFITS

Vera Cruz Said to Have Ordered Division With Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The State of Vera Cruz has just passed a law providing that half the profits accruing from all industries in the State shall be distributed annually among the workers, according to a report received here through official channels today. The law, the report says, is retroactive to Feb. 5, 1917, and provides for the expropriation of the property of any individual or concern which refuses to comply.

While there is considerable oil production in the State of Vera Cruz, there are very few American companies operating there and the total value of American holdings is not great. It is stated, however, that the Aguila Company, a British corporation, has many valuable interests in that State.

At the Mexican Embassy tonight it was stated that the embassy has not been officially informed of the passage of such a law by the State of Vera Cruz, and that in the absence of official confirmation the reports were regarded with skepticism.

"It may be said, however," said Chargé d'Affaires Tellez of the embassy, "that if the State of Vera Cruz has passed a law intended to have retroactive effect that law will never be put into operation. Such a law would clearly be unconstitutional, and the Central Government would not permit it to be promulgated."

WOMEN GATHER IN VIENNA.

Miss Jane Addams Is Pleased at Scope of Her Congress.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, July 16.—Miss Jane Addams today expressed satisfaction with the work of the International Woman's Congress, presided over by her. She said the congress shows an attendance from all parts of the world. The delegations are from such countries as China, Japan, Mexico, Korea, with entirely new delegations from Greece, Bulgaria and the Ukraine, thus showing the spread toward the East.

"Our program," she said, "is fully covered by able speakers with a thoroughgoing consideration of all questions. Vienna is most kindly. We had a wonderful reception by the Burgomaster and also by President Heinisch. An interesting fact is the attendance at the meetings of a granddaughter of the late Emperor Francis Joseph, Princess Elisabeth Windischraetz."

AID FRENCH REBUILDING.

Fifty American Students of Architecture Are Now at Work.

PARIS, July 16.—Fifty American students of architecture who recently came to France to assist in the construction of buildings in the devastated zone have begun work.

Fifteen are engaged at Soissons under the direction of Professor Beuhen of Princeton University, eighteen are at Rheims, in charge of Professor Donald Tarpley of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and seventeen are at Verdun, their work being supervised by Professor Henry Moreau of Columbia University.

PERU KEEPS GERMAN SHIPS.

Reparation Commission Recognizes Her Rights of Ownership.

PARIS, July 16.—The Reparation Commission, after hearing the arguments today of the Peruvian delegate, Commander Aubrey, unanimously decided that the German ships seized by Peru during the World War belonged to that country. As a consequence, the commission decided, the Allies had no right of requisition over the vessels.

Bed Spreads! A Clearance

These printed bed spreads and sets reach the lowest price levels for several years!

Single Bed Spreads—72x90, $2
Double Bed Spreads—81x90, $2.75
Single Bed Sets, $3, $4, $5.50, $6.50
Double Bed Sets, $4 and $8.50

Summer Blankets

Made of all white cotton:
Single.....$1.75
Double.....$2

SECOND FLOOR

Washable Satin, $1.58 yd!

Both white and light colors in this useful silk for lingerie and blouses. 36 inches wide.

GROUND FLOOR

Reduced! Curtaining 30c Yard

One Day Only!

Filet Net, plain and figured, white and cream ecru.
Plain, 27 inches wide.
Figured, 36 inches wide.
Block Scrim and Filet Net, below present cost. White, cream and ecru. 36 inches wide.

One Price Only!

No. C. O. D. No Returns.

FIFTH FLOOR



To Clear--- Couch Hammocks $12.75!

The "Cedarwood" marked at this record low price!

It has the comfortable upholstered back and reversible mattress.

Other models marked down to ***$13.95,$31.50,$37.50,$46.50***

All ready to swing from porch ceiling. Stands and awnings extra.

FIFTH FLOOR

Colored Dress Linens, $1.25 yd!

A superior quality of this cool summer fabric, shrunk, ready for the needle.

SECOND FLOOR

Printed Cotton Voiles, 35c. yd!

10,000 yards! Dainty patterns in light colors. Also on medium and dark grounds. 38 inches wide.

SECOND FLOOR



Electric Hotpoint Grill $9

You may fry, broil, boil or toast on this electric grill. The illustration shows how two foods may be cooked at the same time. The grill is equipped with a 3-Heat Control, for current economy. Metal dishes. A very well constructed grill that will add to comfort in any home lighted by electricity.

SEVENTH FLOOR

Store-wide JULY SALES

TAKE ADDED IMPETUS TOMORROW

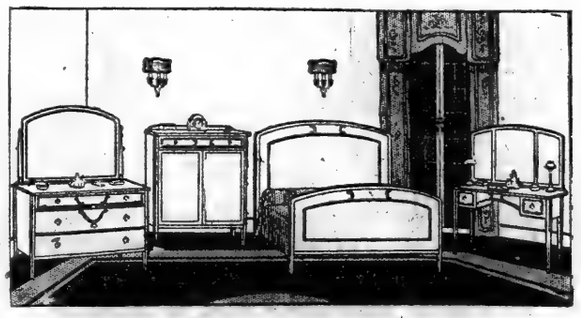
Pure Silk Stockings---Specially Priced, $2.66

In black, white, cordovan. Price includes tax. GROUND FLOOR

Long Cotton Gloves---Lowest Price in Years, $1

16 and 12 button length and strap wrist gauntlet. GROUND FLOOR

Illustrated at right is a Hepplewhite Bedroom Suite; a four-piece suite in walnut. With full size bed, $275. With twin beds, $350.



Slashing Reductions! This is the Value Tale of this Furniture Sale. Splendid Furniture! This is the other story of equal interest.

The Great Furniture Opportunity

Peel Hourglass Chairs . . . $6.00	Small Easy Chairs, in brown denim $37.50	Ten-piece Oak Dining Room Suite $225.00	Ten-piece Walnut Dining Room Suite $395.00
Windsor Rockers, mahogany finish $11.75	Large Comfortable Wing Chairs, in brown denim . $54.00	Four-piece Bedroom Suite, illustrated $275.00	Nine-piece Mahogany Dining Room Suite $395.00
Chairs for gateleg tables, mahogany finish $11.75	Denim Arm Chairs . . . $54.00	Four-piece Mahogany Bedroom Suite $350.00	Ten-piece Mahogany Dining Room Suite $450.00
Fibre Rocker $13.00	Sofas, in brown denim . . $85.00	Four-piece Ivory Bedroom Suite $350.00	Ten-piece Walnut Dining Room Suite $450.00
Fibre Chairs or Rockers . . $18.00	Leather Chairs $95.00	Ten-piece Black Decorated Dining Room Suite . . . $375.00	Five-piece Gray Decorated Bedroom Suite $495.00
Solid Mahogany Tea Wagons, drop leaf $34.00	Four-piece Bedroom Suite, in walnut or mahogany . $225.00	Eight-piece Walnut Dining Room Suite $215.00	
Mahogany Gateleg Tables, 40x40 . . . . . $32.00			

SIXTH FLOOR

Whittall Rugs at Clearance Prices

A store secret! Just how close to cost price these wonderfully artistic rugs are being offered. This Clearance Sale includes Whittall Rugs, and fine Wilton Rugs in discontinued patterns.

Everybody's business! To attend this Sale and purchase NOW a domestic Rug at these low prices. The patterns of the Whittall Rugs are in Chinese and allover designs on rose, blue and tan grounds. FIFTH FLOOR

Royal Wiltons

8¼x10½ $52.50 9x12 $57.50

Worsted Wiltons

8¼x10½ $64.50 9x12 $69.50

Mid-Summer Sale of Household Linens

Damask Napkins Dozen $6.75
Pure Irish linen, 22x22 inches. Odd lot at Clearance Sale prices!

Damask Napkins Dozen $4.95
Pure linen! This is a remarkable price for linen of this grade.

Damask Table Cloths, Each $3.75
Pure Irish linen. 70x70 inches. Serviceable grade. Remarkably low price.

Table Cloths Each $6.75
"Gold Medal," William Liddell & Co., makers, 2x2 yards, $6.75; 2x2½ yards, $8.50; 2x3 yards, $10.25.

Linen Lawn Yard 95c
1,000 yards of imported linen lawn. 36 inches wide, sheer and fine. Very low!

Kitchen Towels Dozen $3.95
Twilled typed, woven in red only; large size. Radically reduced in price.

Huck Towels Dozen $5
A fine durable quality of pure linen. Radically reduced for this Sale.

Tea Towels Dozen $5.75
All pure linen. Hemmed ready for use. A fine quality. Greatly reduced in price.

Glass Toweling Yard 38c
Fine quality in red and blue check. Greatly reduced for this Sale.

FIFTH FLOOR

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE

See Our Other Advertisement in The World and The Tribune



A Steamer Wardrobe Trunk $25

It holds a surprising lot for such a compact, small size. Roomy shoe pockets, laundry bag, 5 hangers and 3 drawers. 40-inch size. The price is amazingly low. The illustration shows how easy it is to unpack. Attractively lined. Durable, manufactured to last many seasons.

Women's Square

Black Enamelled Hat Boxes, $6.50

Cretonne lined, 12 inches high, 18 inches wide. Two hat forms, with pocket in back of box. Protected by large leather corners. Strong lock and catches.

Black Enamelled Suit Cases, $9.75

Extra deep. Cretonne lined, with tray and pocket in cover. Hand sewed on corners. Straps go all around. 24 or 26 inch sizes. A special purchase!

SEVENTH FLOOR

300 Women's Voile Frocks $10

A very special purchase, to be sure, offering voile frocks with dark backgrounds and light figures—navy and white, black and white—so smart and cool looking for present wear, at a price surprisingly low, $10.

THIRD FLOOR

200 Flannel Sports Coats $11.50 $13.50

The season's smartest sports garments are listed among the excellent values of our July Sales. Flannel sports coats, tuxedo model, with patch pockets, $11.50. Sleeveless, notch collar, and tuxedo models, $13.50. All lined with china silk. Colors: polo, hockey, golf and navy.

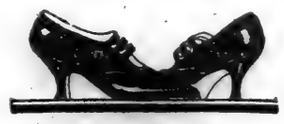
THIRD FLOOR

A Special Purchase

Silk Suits, $20

For immediate summer wear—the ultimate word is tricolette, Roshanara or faille silk suits. These are selling in our July Sales at a matchless price, $20. The tricolette suit has a medium length belted coat with patch pockets and a tuxedo front. Navy, beige, grey, pecan and rust. The Roshanara crepe suit is taupe, grey or tan. The faille silk suit is navy, black or brown.

THIRD FLOOR



Women's Strap Pumps Sale at $9.75!

A number of new models marked at such a modest price considering the fine quality of leather and the careful workmanship seen throughout. There are styles to meet the taste of every woman. Three strap pumps, patent leather, gun metal, tan calf; turned soles and full French heels.

Two strap pumps, patent leather, gun metal and tan calf with smart trimming of white; baby Louis heels and turned soles.

SECOND FLOOR

PLEDGES UNION AID FOR EJECTED MINERS

Lewis Attacks Deportation of Leaders by West Virginia Authorities.

ASSAILS MILITIA AND COURT

He Asserts Operators Are Allowed to Assemble and Act on Strike Without Interference.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 16.—President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, in a statement issued here today, asserted that David Robb and other representatives of the union had been "ordered by the State military authorities" to leave West Virginia, and he added that "the union will afford every possible protection and assistance" to the men.

An announcement by the West Virginia State Government at Charleston last night said Robb and two other leaders had agreed to leave the State before next Monday night, such a course having been decided on by union leaders and representatives of the State after the State Court of Appeals had denied the release of the men from the custody of the State militia on writs of habeas corpus.

Mr. Lewis's statement did not disclose what course was proposed to be taken by the union in giving "every possible protection and assistance" to the men. They were arrested last week charged, under the Governor's proclamation of martial law, with unlawful assemblage. In his statement, Mr. Lewis said coal operators hold meetings daily without interference from the military.

"These men," said the statement, referring to Robb and the others, "have committed no crime. And yet they were arrested, imprisoned in jail and then ordered to leave the State, merely because they are representatives of the United Mine Workers of America. It is extraordinary, indeed, that there is a State in this country in which the military can invade the private office of a peaceful, law-abiding, lawful institution like the United Mine Workers and cart out representatives to prison. And it is more than strange that there is a State Supreme Court that will sanction such brutal work. Our men were in the office of the union, issuing food relief to miners to keep their families from starvation. The only purpose the militia could have in arresting these men was to keep us from supplying food to these poor, suffering people. I do not believe the American public will aprove the action of the West Virginia authorities in joining hands with the coal operators to starve these people to death.

"One very significant feature of this case is that the militia has attacked only the miners. It has not interfered with the coal operators' association, although that association maintains an office, just as do the miners, and operators assemble there every day in connection with the strike. The coal operators are as deeply interested in this strike as are the miners. Certainly the military authorities should treat both sides alike. If the operators are allowed to assemble without interference the miners ought to have the same right."

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 16.—Organizers of the United Mine Workers of America from other States will be sent into the Mingo County mining region immediately to take up the duties of David Robb, International Financial Agent, and his associates, who have agreed to leave West Virginia by next Monday night, Phillip Murray, International Vice President of the union, said tonight.

Murray said that Robb would return to his home at Terre Haute, Ind., while John Brown and Robert Gilmore, international organizers, who are to leave with Robb, will be assigned to other duties. Brown will take charge of District No. 10, United Mine Workers, and Gilmore will go to Colorado.

Notice that the cases will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court has been filed, Murray said, and they will be prepared as soon as Harold W. Houston, aiding union counsel in the Senate investigation into the Mingo industrial situation, returns from Washington.

MINGO MINERS DENY USING FUNDS FOR GUNS

Sid Hatfield Describes Matewan Battle as Witness Before Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Denial that any of the $2,500,000 spent by the United Mine Workers in the Mingo (W. Va.) coal strike troubles was paid for arms was made before the Senate Investigating Committee today, by C. F. Keeney, one of the miners' leaders, who was under cross-examination by S. B. Avis, counsel for the operators. The money was spent, Keeney insisted, in support of tent colonies, in which 11,000 miners and their families were housed.

Avis tried to get the witness to say that the union habitually broke its contracts, if operators dealt with it. Keeney would make no such admission. Avis cited sixty-three strikes alleged to have been called by Keeney in one union field.

"Many of those were bred by your secret service men in the mines, but my records are not here, though your figure is probably too high," Keeney replied.

"What do you mean by saying that mine workers are entitled to the full social value of the coal they produce?" Chairman Kenyon asked the witness.

"It means that a man should receive all the wealth that he creates after payment of the running expenses, transportation and a fair return to the men who own the property," Keeney answered. "It does not mean taking the property away."

Senator Sterling, Republican, of South Dakota, asked if the union men did not use "violence, intimidation and threats to get non-union men to join the union."

"No," Keeney said. "That is not the policy of the Mine Workers."

"What would you do to a local union which resorted to such tactics?" Senator Sterling persisted.

"I'd expel them."

A first hand account of the battle at Matewan was given by Sid Hatfield, Chief of Police of the town, who took part in the fight and against whom six charges of homicide are still pending.

"The Mayor issued warrants for the arrest of all the Baldwin-Felts detectives who came to evict miners' families from their homes," Hatfield said. "I went to serve the warrants and arrest the men. Albert Felts, the leader, turned the compliment on me, and said he had a warrant for me."

There were thirteen men in the Felts party, Hatfield said, and seven were killed. He explained that he was acquitted on one homicide charge, but that six more are awaiting trial.

"I asked the Mayor for warrants," Hatfield explained, "because they were violating the town ordinances by carrying guns. We had been informed also that the warrants for throwing these people out of their houses were illegal."

Avis asked Hatfield if he had not been instrumental in bringing in rifles to the Mingo field. The witness said he was now running a store which sold guns.

"I don't pose as a gunman," Hatfield added.

The cost of his legal defense was being paid, the witness said, by the United Mine Workers.

The committee adjourned until Monday without deciding if it would conduct part of its investigation in Mingo County.

Established 1902

MAISON BERNARD

22 East 57th Street

Between Fifth Avenue and Madison Avenue

Final Clearance

of

Exclusive Summer Modes

Less Than ½ Prices

Prevail Throughout All Departments

A few of the many extraordinary offerings for Monday and Tuesday

Charming Evening Gowns $65
Dainty Chiffons, Summer Brocades, Laces, etc.
Formerly up to $175

Afternoon Gowns Most Exceptional Values at $50
New Models, replicas of advance Paris Fall Models, just released from our workrooms, of superior quality Canton Crepe, Georgette, Chiffon and Meteor.
Black, Navy, White, etc. Sizes 16-42
Including a number of very distinctive Mourning Frocks

Street and Sport Dresses $35
A limited number of various fine silks, crepes and cloths.
Heretofore up to $95

French Cotton Dresses $25
Fine embroidery on Organdy, Voile, Batiste.
Heretofore $50, $75, $95

A Number of Sport Coats $10
of Novelty cloth, all silk lined.
Heretofore $45

Fall Millinery

Advance showing of Fall Hats, perfect replicas of our imported models. $15 up

100 Summer Hats $5

The remaining models suitable for street, sport and evening wear. Previously priced up to $35.

DUNLOP VAC 31 GOLF BALLS



$6.95 *Dozen*

Regularly $13.20 Dozen

NEW BALLS—GUARANTEED

DAVEGA

The Sportsman's Paradise

FIVE NEW YORK STORES

15 Cortlandt Street, Near Broadway
28 John Street, Near Nassau
831 Broadway, Near 13th St.
111 East 42nd Street, Commodore Hotel
125 West 125th Street, Near Lenox Ave.

125th STREET STORE OPEN EVENINGS

Mail orders promptly filled from our main office, 831 Broadway, N. Y. C.

The Knickerbocker

fashion headquarters PARIS — *internet'l millinery service* NEW YORK

An Amazing Sale for Tomorrow Only

Every Hat on the Main Floor

Formerly Priced to $30

five dollars

Canton Crepe—Felts Duvetynes—Satins Black—White Colors.



Every Smart Fabric in Sports, Dress and Boulevard Models.

$5 $5

The Knickerbocker

1466 BROADWAY AT 42ND ST.



ENCOURAGE your children to learn to play golf by giving them one of these perfectly made sets, duplicating the professional clubs in everything except size. Three suitable sizes.

Midget Golf Sets $5.50
For children, 3 to 7 years. Bag, 3-clubs, 2 balls.

Junior Golf Sets $7.25
For children, 7 to 10 years. Bag, 3 clubs, 2 balls.

JUVENILE GOLF OUTFITS for children, 10 to 15 years. Clubs $3.25, Bags $6 and $7.50.

Juvenile Fishing Outfits $9 and $12
Either separate articles or complete in khaki kits. Rods, basket, reels, lines, flies.

Camp Accessories
Folding knife, fork or spoon combination. 65c to $4.50
Mess Kits, steel and aluminum, khaki covered. $2.50 and $5

Also Tennis Sets and Nets, Baseball Outfits, Croquet Sets, Water Sport Wants (Surf Boards, Chair Floats, Aquaplanes), Archery Sets, Canoes.

F.A.O. SCHWARZ

"The Home of Toys for over 50 years."

FIFTH AVENUE, Cor. 31st Street

OUR ONLY PLACE OF BUSINESS.

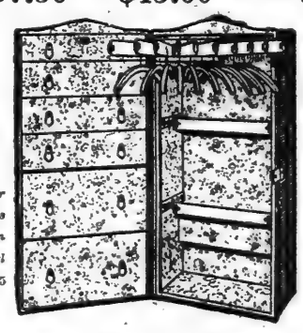
JULY SALE

INNOVATION

TRADE MARK

WARDROBE TRUNKS
AT THESE TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS

Steamer Size $37.50 Full Size $45.00 Extra Deep Size $48.50



Our Famous Design KK Model Now $58.25

Other Models Similarly Reduced

INNOVATION MERCHANDISE CORPORATION

329 FIFTH AVENUE at 33rd STREET

We Are *the* Grand Specialists

Wonderful Display of Reproducing GRANDS
Player GRANDS
Smallest GRANDS



$675 *up*

This is an unequaled display of 50 Grands, shown in small rooms, just like yours.

Payments Arranged

Only 4 ft. 8 in. long

MATHUSHEK

37 WEST 37TH ST.
Tel. Fitz Roy 976-977

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE

OF EVERY GOWN—STREET DRESS AND SPORT FROCK
in our shop
AT EPOCH MAKING VALUES
$25 to $50
former prices $95 to $165

SAMUEL LORBER & CO. *Incorporated*

601 Fifth Ave., at 48th Street

The response to our Annual Clearance Sale was so great that we have decided to extend the event for another week. Stocks have been freshened by addition of new garments from our workrooms

Lane Bryant

21-23 West 38th St., Just West of 5th Ave.

Announces a Continuation of Their Annual

Clearance Sale

of their entire stock, without reserve, of

Summer Apparel

Especially designed for STOUT WOMEN, 39 to 56 Bust, long or short waisted.

An annual event eagerly awaited by thousands of women who are acquainted with Lane Bryant Sales. Tremendous reductions in every department.

Cool Dresses

Models suitable for every occasion, including our finer Gowns for afternoon and evening wear. Plain, Figured and Novelty Voile, Gingham, Silk Foulard, White Canton Crepe, Georgette, Crepe de Chine, Satin, Taffeta, Serge and Tricotine.

Annual Clearance Sale Prices

12.75 to 75.00

Coats and Wraps

Lightweight Summer Coats and Wraps suitable for utility, sport, dress or vacation wear. Newest styles fashioned of Homespun Tweed, Tricotine, Twill Cord, Serge, Chamoistyne, Tinseltone and Satin. Beautifully tailored and silk lined.

Annual Clearance Sale Prices

19.85 to 54.50

Summer Suits

Our entire line of Cloth and Silk Suits. Tricotine, Satin, Canton Crepe, showing new silhouette, plain tailored and embroidered styles. All this season's newest models.

Annual Clearance Sale Prices

35.00 to 89.50

Separate Skirts

A choice range of styles suitable for street, dress or sport wear. Developed in the most favored silks and woolen fabrics in plain and plaited styles. Also White Wash Skirts.

Annual Clearance Sale Prices

4.95 to 29.75

Waists

Choice of tailored models, lace trimmed, hand embroidered or pleated models developed in Voile, Crepe de Chine, Canton Georgette, Radium Silk and Georgette Crepe.

Annual Clearance Sale Prices

2.25 to 19.50

Sweaters

Variety of models in Worsted, Fibre Silk and Pure Silk in all desirable shades. Many long tuxedo models, cut with extra size sleeves and full hips.

Annual Clearance Sale Prices

12.95 to 29.50

Underthings for Stout Women

Sizes: 39 to 56 bust; 26 to 45 waist measure

In our endeavor to provide for Stout Women the same advantages as other stores offer only for the slender, we have inaugurated this timely Sale so that women who wear extra sizes may benefit by reductions in the following lines:

Night Gowns	**Drawers**	**Camisoles**	**Brassieres**
$1.25 to $34.50	$1.65 to $2.25	$1.95 to $6.25	$1.35 to $6.50
Chemises	**Corset Covers**	**Bloomers**	**Petticoats**
$1.95 to $22.50	$1.45 and $1.65	98c to $1.45	$1.45 to $14.95
Corsets	**Hosiery**	**Negligees**	**Union Suits**
$4.95 to $18.00	79c to $3.95	$2.95 to $24.50	89c to $8.50

Sale on Mezzanine Floor

Lane Bryant, 21-23 West 38th St., Just West of Fifth Av.

HEARN

FOURTEENTH STREET — Established 1827 — WEST OF FIFTH AVE.

CLEARANCE

because of lateness of season

Scrim Canopies

(Tent and Canopy in One)

To Clear at 69c. Army Contract Price $4.50

For seashore and country cottage, inside or outside, over bed or table.

Sold in Muslin Section, Curtain Dept., Hammock, Babies' Wear, Comfortable, and Shade Sections.

See Page 17 for Other Hearn Advertising.

A 5th Ave. Specialty Shop Requires The Services Of A

FUR MAN

A thoroughly competent and experienced executive who can meet high class patronage and estimate on repair and remodeling work desired.

Must also be able to cut fur and take complete charge of fur workroom.

State full particulars; all replies will be held confidential.

W 480 Times

Business Connections

Bank and business references required from advertisers in the Business Opportunities columns of The New York Times. Advantageous business affiliations may be made by consulting the announcements in Section 2, Page 11.

4 YEARS FOR SINKING A HOSPITAL SHIP

Boldt and Dittmar Found Guilty of Manslaughter Instead of Murder.

NO HARD LABOR PRESCRIBED

Leipsic Court Says Prisoners Fired on Lifeboats "on the Impulse of the Moment."

LEIPSIC, July 16 (Associated Press).—Lieutenant Dittmar and Lieutenant Boldt, charged with murder in the first degree for firing on lifeboats after the Canadian hospital ship Llandovery Castle had been torpedoed in the Summer of 1918, were each sentenced today to four years' imprisonment.

The sentence did not, however, carry hard labor with it, as demanded by the public prosecutor. The case of Dittmar and Boldt differed from the others which had been heard by the Supreme Court here in connection with the trials growing out of violations of the rules of civilized warfare, inasmuch as the two Lieutenants were brought to trial by the German Public Prosecutor. Great Britain had demanded the trial of only Commander Patzig, of the submarine which torpedoed the Llandovery Castle, who fled the country. The Public Prosecutor, however, after an examination of the evidence, ordered that Dittmer and Boldt be placed on trial.

In addition to his prison sentence Lieutenant Dittmar's dismissal from the Reichswehr defense force was ordered. Lieutenant Boldt, who a short time ago retired from the navy, was ordered deprived of his civil rights.

The men were sentenced for manslaughter, not murder, on the ground that the "officers acted on the impulse of the moment."

An excited crowd filled the courtroom today. Many women and numerous friends of the prisoners were present. The accused officers looked more cheerful than at any time since their trial began, but their appearances changed when the sentences were announced.

Dr. Schmidt, President of the Supreme Court which is trying Germans accused of violations of civilized warfare, in reviewing the case against the two Lieutenants, declared the Llandovery Castle was torpedoed against the law of nations.

"Everything aboard was in perfect order," he said, "and, furthermore, the sinking was against all regulations of the German Admiralty, as the ship was in waters where torpedoing was forbidden.

"At least three lifeboats got clear. There was no reason why all could not have been picked up. All three must have been afloat when the submarine began firing, and two of them must have been hit.

"The court finds these boats were fired on intentionally, with the object of removing witnesses who could testify to the misdeed by the submarine commander.

"The court finds that both of the accused took part in the firing and in the effort to cover up the crime; therefore, both share Commander Patzig's responsibility. Furthermore, the court finds the officers acted on the impulse of the moment, that the need was not premeditated; consequently they are not guilty of murder. They would have done their duty if they had refused to obey Commander Patzig's orders to fire on the lifeboats and would have been justified in refusing to comply with the commander's demand to maintain secrecy.

"This terrible case casts a shadow over the German Navy and the whole submarine war."

There was some commotion in the courtroom after the verdict was announced, but the police locked the doors and prevented demonstrations by the crowds which had gathered outside.

HOELZ BEGINS LIFE TERM.

Saxon Communist Murderer Sent to Muenster Under Heavy Guard.

BERLIN, July 16 (Associated Press).—Max Hoelz, the Saxon communist who was sentenced to life imprisonment last month, with the loss of civil rights, on conviction of the charges of murder, high treason, robbery and other crimes, has been transported in a closed motor car to the Prussian Penitentiary in Münster, Westphalia, where he began serving his sentence Thursday night.

The "Red General," failing in an attempt he made on his life, asked that he be accompanied by one of his attorneys and a representative of the State Prosecutor. Both of them made the trip in the car with Hoelz, while two additional motor cars carried squads of armed police. The trip was uneventful, as the public had not been informed of the time Hoelz was to be transferred or of his destination.

The Warden of the Münster Penitentiary has received special instructions from the Prosecutor General with respect to the measures to be observed to safeguard Hoelz during his confinement. Münster is the garrison for a division of Government troops.

HAWKER FELL TO DEATH IN A PARALYTIC STROKE

Inquest Reveals That Noted Flier Long Had Suffered From Spinal Tuberculosis.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—Harry Hawker died of injuries caused by the crashing to the ground of the airplane in which he was flying and of which he had lost control owing to his physical disability. This was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury at an inquest today on the famous airman.

Medical evidence was given that Hawker suffered from tuberculosis of the spine. A post-mortem examination showed that a hemorrhage had taken place, and the doctor came to the conclusion that as a result of the hemorrhage the airman became paralyzed and lost control of his machine.

A physician testified that Hawker had been advised not to fly for some time, that his physical condition was not strong enough for him to fly and take risks. Hawker did not realize, nor did his friends, how serious his condition was. His disease had advanced to such a point that the slightest movement or strain could have caused the final rupture which led to a hemorrhage. Hawker, as the physician expressed it, was absolutely on his last legs.

RUHR MINERS ON STRIKE.

All Quit Work After Failure of Wage Negotiations With Employers.

LONDON, July 16.—All the miners of the Ruhr region of Germany have struck, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam today, quoting a telephone message from Düsseldorf. Negotiations with the employers have failed, the latter refusing to grant the demands of the miners, the dispatch adds.

SPORT APPAREL

Serviceable types of sport garments or ultra-smart models may be chosen here from extra large stocks. Prices, as always, lowest for qualities offered.

Store Open 9 to 5

HEARN

FOURTEENTH STREET Established 1827 WEST OF FIFTH AVE.

EXTRA SIZE APPAREL

Women of large figure who experience difficulty in being fitted will find in our assortments of carefully chosen modes the usual solution of their dress problems, at prices that are very conservative.

Vacation Week Sales

Spell E-c-o-n-o-m-y in Every Section of Our Store

Late August Inventory Means Full Stocks Throughout July

The Following Cut-Price Items for Both Monday and Tuesday

Vacation Week Sales

Satin and Poplin

Bathing Dresses

7.00

Were $8.94

One smart model in a long waisted effect has sash belt and white collar—another pretty model has a wide belt self ruffle trimmed. Other models to choose from.

Vacation Week Sales

Women's Boxloom Crepe Negligees

3.37

Were $4.47

Pretty slip-over model in semi-Empire style, with shirring front and back—ribbon trim—and silk fruit ornament. Comes in rose, wistaria, Copenhagen and light blue.

Satin Breakfast Coats

6.75

Were $8.94

Self-ruffle trimmed—two pockets ornamented with silk fruit motifs—sash belt—dark shades only.

Vacation Week Specials for Boys

Comfortable boyish suits that will please boys at prices that spell economy for mothers

Boys' Khaki Play Suits—sizes 3 to 8 years—comfortable, one-piece styles—very serviceable — flapper models, knee trousers and short sleeves. Special 2.24 and 2.44

Boys' Washable Trousers—4 to 17 years—white, khaki, drill and gray crash.... 1.00

Boys' Washable Coat Suits—7 to 16 years—gray linen crash, Panama and Palm Beach, tan, gray, green, brown and heather—semi-Norfolk and pleated models—elsewhere $10.00—our price..... 6.85

Other washable coat suits—4.96 to 12.50

Washable Trousers of khaki, Panama Cloth, Palm Beach, linen and linen crash, .75 to 2.74

Boys' Washable Suits—middy, sailor, Dutch and Russian models—colors also white with colored collars and cuffs — embroidered and patch sleeve emblems—some have extra trousers—3 to 8 years—were $2.94 and $3.96.. 1.64

Boys' Wool Suits — gray, brown, tan and green homespuns and cheviots—single breasted models, with yoke back and pleats—some with extra trousers—8 to 16 years—were $10.50..... 6.85

Look for the Clocks!

MORNING SPECIALS—Monday and Tuesday Until 1 P. M.

To Prevent Dealers Buying, Quantities Restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$1.97 PEARL NECKLACES..... 1.88
24 inches long—solid gold clasp.
JEWELRY—MAIN FLOOR.

$2.18 VOILE BLOUSES..... 1.48
Peter Pan collars, pleated, tucked and lace trim, for sleeveless dresses.
BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.

WOMEN'S COTTON UNION SUITS
Low neck — sleeveless — lace trim'd knee.
Regular size— .73..... .54
Extra size— .83..... .58
WOMEN'S KNIT UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

$2.94 PETTICOATS..... 1.95
Shadow proof—lustrous quality—hemstitched.
PETTICOATS—SECOND FLOOR.

10 ct. BOXED STATIONERY..... .07
24 Sheets and 24 Envelopes.
STATIONERY—THIRD FLOOR.

$2.10 RAMIE LINENS..... 1.10
Oyster white — 44 inches — for sleeveless and sport dresses.
DRESS LINEN DEPT.—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.74 BLACK TAFFETAS & SATIN. 1.19
35 inches—a good wearing quality.
SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

74 ct. WOMEN'S NIGHT DRESSES.. .57
Round neck, good quality cambric, blue stitching and shirring.
NIGHT DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$2.75 LINEN DAMASKS..... 1.72
Bleached — 70 inches — heavy weight—unusually good value.
LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.00 SHEETS, 72x90..... .86
Made from good quality sheeting.
SHEETS—BASEMENT.

$2.98 BED TICKS..... 1.98
Full and ¾ sizes—ready for filling—assorted stripes.
MUSLIN—BASEMENT.

$1.00 & $1.47 TOTS' TUB DRESSES .58
To 6 years, gingham, chambray and percale—contrast trim.
BABIES' DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.15 TO $1.48 MEN'S CAPS..... .68
Silk or cloth—large assortment—all sizes in the lot.
MEN'S SHOP—MAIN FLOOR.

55-75 ct. MEN'S BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR..... .33
Short sleeve shirts—34 to 46—double seated drawers—32 to 44—Reiss-Roxfords, etc.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.55 MEN'S SHIRTS..... .95
Large assortment—colored stripes on white or colored grounds—light, medium or dark—all sizes—well made—woven or corded madras—many other fabrics.
MEN'S SHOP—MAIN FLOOR.

$3.47 BATHING DRESSES..... 2.46
Surf Cloth — panel front — contrast trim—sizes 38 to 52.
BATHING DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

88 ct. MOHAIR SICILIENNES..... .57
50 in.—brown, gray, navy and black — silk finish lustre — heavy.
DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

35 ct. CRINKLE CREPES—YARD.. .20
Many dainty styles and colorings.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

57 ct. SILK MIXED PONGEES..... .35
35-inch—all leading colors.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

60 ct. BLACK SURF CLOTH..... .42
36-inch—lustrous quality.
LININGS—BASEMENT.

WOMEN'S MERCERIZED BURSON HOSE..... .26
Regular and extra sizes—rib top cotton — black and cordovan—second of 36 ct. quality.

$3.27 SUMMER COMFORTABLES. 2.36
Pretty floral designs—plain borders — white — cotton filled — full size.
COMFORTABLES—BASEMENT.

18 ct. MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.... .11
With Initials. Half doz., .60
HANDKERCHIEFS—MAIN FLOOR.

38 ct. WHITE CREPES..... .25
Crinkle crepe—requires no starch or ironing for underwear and children's rompers.
WHITE GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

78 ct. TURKISH TOWELS..... .58
Soft, absorbent, full bleached, hemmed—white borders.
TOWELS—MAIN FLOOR.

57 ct. NEW CURTAIN MADRAS... .35
Yard wide, double borders and detached figure centres; dozen styles.
UPHOLSTERY—BASEMENT.

$11.94 FINE VOILE BED SETS.... 6.48
With colored embroidered inserts and bolster, blue, rose, tan, mulberry and other tintings.
BED SETS—BASEMENT.

$10.50 NEW IMPORTED SEAMLESS GRASS RUGS.. 6.84
9x12 artistic Chinese and novelty borders.
RUGS—THIRD FLOOR.

95 ct. BOYS' SPORT BLOUSES.... .61
Newest colors and patterns in light and medium stripes; also plain colors. Sizes 8 to 15 yrs.
BOYS' FURNISHINGS—THIRD FLOOR.

$12.75 OAK CHESTS OF SILVERWARE, SET.... 7.45
Included are 6 each of knives, forks, tablespoons, teaspoons and 1 sugar shell, 1 butter knife; well known makes in French gray and bright finish.
SILVERWARE—MAIN FLOOR.

$3.50 SWEET-ORR WORK PANTS. 2.15
Good weight, strong, durable—all sizes—neat stripe on dark grounds.
MEN'S WORKSHOP—BASEMENT.

$1.48 CHAMBRAY BUNGALOW APRONS..... .78
Shirred Sash Models—edged with rick-rack braid.
APRONS—SECOND FLOOR.

Look for the Clocks!

Look for the Clocks!

Look for the Clocks!

Vacation Week Sales

Imported Dotted Swisses

.75

Were $1.37

White ground with colored dots.

Imported Scotch Ginghams—Splendid assortment of plaids—were .75..... .48

Imported Mercerized Poplins—Full yard wide—tan only—therefore at this low low price..... Special .77

Fancy Dress Ginghams—Stripe, checks and plain colors—were .30..... .21

Fancy Voiles—Light, medium and dark grounds, dots, checks and allover figures..... Special .35

Novelty Dress Voiles—Striped effect—dark and medium grounds—were .97 and $1.38..... .67

Plain Organdies—Excellent assortment of newest Summer shades— Special .25

Vacation Week Sales

UNDERMUSLINS

Three Big Groups

Remarkable values in excellent garments that are both serviceable and pretty and will help you supply your vacation needs economically.

Garments That Were $1.38

.95

Muslin Gowns—lace and embroidery trimmed, with flesh applique on white—many styles in elaborate or simple neat styles.

Envelope Chemises—nainsook—white or flesh—some trimmed front and back with fancy laces, ribbons, etc.

Drawers — nainsook — Marcella, Modesty and regulation styles—lace or embroidery trimmed.

Petticoats—nainsook and sateen—lace inserts—wide embroidery, plain or scalloped.

Corset Covers—round neck—fancy lace trimmed.

Bloomers or Step-ins—crepe and nainsook—plain or figured—lace trimmed or hemstitched.

Garments That Were $1.74

1.36

Night Dresses—nainsook or muslin—round, V or high neck, short or long sleeves—variously trimmed with fancy laces, neat embroideries, tucks and ribbons.

Envelope Chemises—voile, in orchid and white—nainsook, in white and flesh—dainty models with fine lace inserts, medallions and ribbon.

Petticoats — sateen — shadow-proof—tucked ruffles—or nainsook, with rows of lace and wide embroidery.

Drawers—nainsook—Marcella or regulation cut—lace or embroidery trimmed.

Garments That Were $2.68

1.95

Combinations — nainsook, with skirt or drawers—fancy lace trimmed.

Princess Slips—with yokes with lace inserts, embroidered medallions—skirts to match.

Night Dresses—fine assortment—nainsook, cambric, muslin and crepe—tailored or fancy—in fact, fabrics and styles to suit every taste.

Petticoats—nainsook with ruffle of handsome embroidery—rows of fancy lace—very elaborate.

Envelope Chemise—dainty models—fine laces, medallion trimmed front and back.

Drawers—fine nainsook—beautifully trimmed—fine laces and embroidery.

Corset Covers—nainsook—trimmed front and back with fancy lace.

Vacation Week Sales

RUGS

Excellent Assortments at Special Prices for Monday and Tuesday.

About 400 Fine Velvet Rugs—27x54 inches—about one dozen artistic designs—rose, blue and cream ground. Were $4.25..... 2.66

Reversible Wool Fibre Rugs—artistic colorings and designs—9x12 ft.— Were $23.94..... 16.84

Scatter Rag Rugs

27x54—Were $1.47..... .97
30x60—Were $2.47..... 1.67
3x6 ft.—Were $3.97.... 2.97

Seamless Axminsters — fine grade — slight misweaves — which does not affect durability—name stamped on back, Chinese, Medallion, small carpet effects—lowest prices yet quoted.

	Perfect	Price
36x70 in....	$7.97...	5.47
4.6x6.6 ft...	$14.97...	9.97
8x9 ft....	$25.97...	18.97
7.6x9 ft....	$38.50...	24.25
8.3x10.6 ft...	$49.50...	32.44
9x12 ft....	$54.50...	36.44

About 300 Tapestry Table Scarfs — antique Tapestry and Verdure designs—value $1.47. Special..... .97

Vacation Week Sales

Clearance

Women's & Misses'

SUITS

½ Price and Less

All regular sizes included in the lot. Many fabrics to choose from, including serges, tweeds, sports mixtures, jerseys, checked effects, covert cloth and tricotines—Excellent tailoring and a fine range of the season's wanted colors. Not all sizes at each price, but all sizes in the lot.

Were $24.74 to $29.74. 12.50
Were $44..... 19.50
Were $49.00 to $65.00. 35.00

Vacation Week Sales

Children's Undermuslins

Muslin Drawers—1 to 10 years—hemstitched and tucked—were .38.... .18

Cambric Night Drawers—1 to 12 years—low neck—trimmed with pink and blue—were $1.38..... .87

Crepe Night Dresses—6 to 14 years—low neck and short sleeves—plain pink and blue—were $1.48..... .97

Chambray Bloomers—6 to 12 years—pink or blue—were .68..... .38

Princess Slips—6 to 12 years—embroidery and lace trimmed—were $1.68. 1.10

Misses' Fine Lingerie Slips—fancy laces and embroidery—were $2.97..... 1.77

Exquisite French

LINGERIE

(*Our Own Importation*)

At ½ Price and Less

You will be delighted with the charm of this collection and surprised to note the prices.

Handsome 3-Piece Set of Fine Handkerchief Linen—comprising square neck gown, envelope chemise and drawers—intricate handwork—flesh colored design on white—imported to sell for $90.00..... 39.94

Straight Chemises—reduced to..3.85 to 11.54

We do not believe that models represented in this collection of equal value can be bought anywhere in the city for anything that compares with the prices.

Other Beautiful Models, very fine fabrics and hand embroidery. 6.94 to 17.54

Many more three-piece sets all at half price or less. All garments in this offering are French models.

Vacation Week Sales

CHARMEUSES

1.82

Usually $2.45

40 ins. wide—fine Satin face—soft finish, black and colors.

Yard-Wide Silk Tricolettes

Desirable street colors— were $1.77..... 1.16

35-inch Taffetas

Chiffon finish, lustrous—serviceable quality— were $1.95..... 1.34

See to-day's World, American and Herald for Sale of Girls' Dresses.

MRS. KABER SENT TO PRISON FOR LIFE

Jury of Men Saves Her From Chair by Recommending Mercy.

PAYS NO HEED TO VERDICT

Prisoner Apparently Oblivious of Her Surroundings—Five More to Be Tried for Crime.

CLEVELAND, July 16.—Through mercy, recommended by a jury of men, Mrs. Eva Catherine Kaber today escaped the electric chair, though found guilty of plotting the assassination of her husband, Daniel F. Kaber. It was the hope that mercy would be extended by those of the opposite sex which induced her counsel to exclude women jurors on the ground that they are "more cold-blooded and merciless than men."

As a result of the recommendation for mercy, Mrs. Kaber was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Ohio Reformatory for Women at Marysville by Judge Bernon. Had the jury not recommended mercy, the court would have been compelled to sentence Mrs. Kaber to die in the electric chair.

Five Others Still to Be Tried.

There remain five others to be tried on first degree murder charges for the same crime. Two of these are Mrs. Mery Brickal, mother, and Miss Marian McArdle, daughter of Mrs. Kaber. Miss McArdle was with her mother, who was lying in a semi-conscious state in her cell in the county jail, when news of the verdict was brought to them by Francis W. Poulson, Mrs. Kaber's personal counsel. The mother, 60 years of age, was at Sterling House, a detention home for women.

The others under indictment are Mrs. Virginia Colavito, midwife nurse, who is alleged to have been a go-between between Mrs. Kaber and Salvator Cala and Vittorio Pissell, who are alleged to have actually killed Kaber.

Mrs. Kaber showed no signs of interest in the verdict or even the sentence imposed by the court, if, in fact, she actually knew what was happening, for she was apparently oblivious to all things. She merely nodded her head when pressed for answers as to whether she understood. She was as limp as a lifeless person and had to be carried to and from the courtroom.

Her own fate sealed, what little interest Mrs. Kaber did show was said to be in the future of her daughter Marian, who, County Prosecutor Edward C. Stanton says, he will ask shall be sentenced to death. Bail for Miss McArdle was refused today by Judge Bernon on the ground that in the light of testimony in Mrs. Kaber's case, which tended to implicate the daughter also in the crime, he could not grant temporary freedom. Marian is alleged to have furthered her mother's designs and to have played the piano to drown noise while the assassins were taken to their victim by Mrs. Kaber.

Mrs. Kaber Semiconscious.

Mrs. Kaber's semiconscious state continued after she returned to her cell and the jail physician said she apparently did not know when questions were asked her. He said he did not believe there was any paralysis of the articulatory organs, though Mrs. Kaber uttered nothing audible, or even attempted to do so.

Because of her physical condition, Mrs. Kaber will not be taken to prison for ten days or more, it was said. The jail physician said he thought her condition was due to overstrain during the trial.

Both counsel for the defense and the state said they were satisfied with the verdict. "It is a just verdict," William J. Corrigan, Mrs. Kaber's counsel, told members of the jury as he clasped their hands and expressed his gratification at the outcome. He had repeatedly told newspaper correspondents that his only hope was a recommendation for mercy. "The verdict is a just one," State's attorneys also told the jurors. There will be no appeal.

The jury considered the case for four hours before voting a verdict, which is understood to have been reached on the third ballot.

It is said to be the first time in the criminal court history of Cuyahoga County that a mother, daughter and grandmother were involved in one murder trial; that a woman was found guilty of first degree murder; that sentence was imposed on a defendant who did not stand to receive it; that women were barred from the jury on the ground that they are less merciful than men, and that a verdict was delayed two hours because the defendant was unable to be brought into court.

HELD FOR TWO ROBBERIES.

Man Is Being Questioned About One as Victim of Another Appears.

Frank L. Cox, 25, who gave his address as Mills Hotel No. 1, was taken to Police Headquarters yesterday by Detectives Muller and Leydon of the East Fifty-first Street Station after a struggle in the cellar of 4 East Forty-eighth Street. He was charged with attempting to rob the apartment of William Shipley.

Mrs. Henderson, the caretaker of the forty-eighth Street house, went to an upper floor to get some linen. She heard a sound in Mr. Shipley's apartment and opened the door. Cox jumped at her throat, but she screamed and Preston Moore and E. Sinclair, who were in the building, came to her rescue. Cox fled to the cellar where the detectives who were called in found and subdued him after a struggle. The police said Cox admitted taking part in other burglaries.

When Cox was being questioned at the East Fifty-first Street Station Ettore Ganbrocino of 3 East Forty-seventh Street entered, and complained that his apartment had been robbed and some jewelry stolen. The detectives took from Cox a silver cigarette case and some small articles of jewelry which Ganbrocino, representative of the Bank of Naples, recognized as his property.

RAN AWAY TO 'GOOD MOVIES'

Ten-Year-Old Boy Didn't Like New Home—Found After Three Days.

Explaining that "there are no good movies in Roosevelt," George Quick, 10, who disappeared from his home there last Tuesday, was found yesterday in Hempstead, L. I., by his father. The father, Edward Quick, a plumber, saw the youngster walking along the street from the car on which he was going home.

Questioning by the boy's mother brought out the fact that George did not like the movies at Roosevelt, his new home, and that he had longed to see some of "the old boys" in Brooklyn, where the family had lived until a week ago.

Getting a ride on a wagon as far as Jamaica, the lad walked from there into Brooklyn Tuesday. There he spent the night in the apartment vacated by his family the previous week. He made his way to Hempstead from Brooklyn yesterday in much the same manner as he had gone to Brooklyn.

PLAN CIVIC AID BY LEGION.

Noll of Kansas Named to Direct Community Work for Chicago.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 16.—Participation of individual local American Legion posts in projects of community and civic welfare will be fostered and aided by a new department of the American Legion, to be known as the department of national post activities, created at national headquarters here today.

John J. Noll, formerly of Parsons, Kan., assistant director of national organization, will head the new department with headquarters here.

Pilot and Passenger Escape With Slight Injuries in Crash.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 16.—Dropping from a height of 2,500 feet in a two-passenger army type standard airplane, Wesley Keough of Springfield, owner and operator of the plane, and George Phillips, a business man of Providence, R. I., passenger, escaped with slight injuries this afternoon when the plane crashed into a trolley pole at Waterford, three miles east of this city.

Both wings of the plane were smashed, the right wing by hitting the pole and the left wing and wheels when the plane whirled about after hitting the pole and fell violently to the ground. The engine escaped damage.

The accident resulted from a stoppage of the motor due to breaking of the connecting rod. The plane was en route from Pleasant View, near Watch Hill, to Niantic.

ARTHUR IRWIN LOST ON SHIP TO BOSTON

Officers of the Calvin Austin Report His Probable Suicide in the Sound.

HE HAD NERVOUS ATTACKS

Was Identified With Baseball as Player, Scout and Manager Since 1873.

BOSTON, July 16.—The probable suicide of Arthur Irwin, an old-time ball player, former manager of Cincinnati and New York teams and more recently Metropolitan line steamer Calvin Austin when she docked today. Irwin, who had been under treatment recently for an illness of long standing, was a passenger from New York last night. He could not be found on arrival here. His baggage and some of the clothing he had worn were found in his stateroom.

Irwin was with a party of friends aboard the steamer. Members of the party said today that he was depressed when he left them before midnight.

Irwin was 63 years old and a native of Toronto, Ont. He grew up to baseball proficiency on the sandlots in the South Boston district here and in the period from 1873 to 1890 was a crack infielder for local amateur nines, teams at Worcester, Providence, Philadelphia and Washington before retiring as a member of the Boston Players' League Club, for which he was shortstop when it won the Championship pennant of 1890.

He became manager of the Cincinnati Reds within a year or two, and in subsequent years managed the Washington, Philadelphia and New York Clubs until he bought the Toronto Club of the Eastern League to establish himself in his native city. He held the Toronto franchise from 1895 to 1898, after which he returned to major league management with the Washingtons.

In later years Irwin was manager of Kansas City in 1900.

He returned to the major leagues as scout for the New York Americans about ten years ago, had been scout for several other clubs, and this year was manager of the Hartford Club of the Eastern League until illness forced retirement.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 16.—Arthur Irwin, whose probable suicide was reported from Boston today, was forced to relinquish his position as manager of the Hartford Baseball Club of the Eastern League when he was taken to a hospital June 21, suffering from abdominal trouble, attended by severe nervous attacks. He left the hospital early last week, and went to New York two days ago.

"I am going home to die," he is reported to have said to a fellow-passenger on the steamer from which he disappeared.

Will Reopen Bergdoll Hearings.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The House committee investigating the escape of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, Philadelphia draft dodger, decided today to reopen hearings Tuesday but Chairman Peters declined to indicate the new line of inquiry to be followed.

War Department Rejects All Bids for Purchase of Buildings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Camp Upton, at Yaphank, L. I., where the 77th Division was trained for overseas service, is to be sold at auction, the War Department announced today. On the recommendation of the Quartermaster General of the Army all bids recently received for the buildings at Camp Upton have been rejected.

New bids for the buildings were opened at the War Department today. Five of them were taken under consideration. These came from Redfield, Barker and Fulton, Patchogue, $205,150; Buffalo House Wrecking & Salvage Company, Buffalo, $102,000; Julius Pezenik, The Bronx, $187,500; Gordon & Freeman, New York, $142,000, and Frank B. Smith, East Hampton, $50,000.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.

"ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT STORES"

NEWARK

Bring in the films that you take today. We will develop and print them in short time. Sixth floor.

Before buying diamonds, you should view the Bamberger collection. Perfect gems at reasonable prices. First floor.

STORE CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAYS DURING JULY AND AUGUST



What Are the Wild Waves Saying?

EACH foam-capped wave that has broken ardently about Miss Mermaid's new sea suit is registering jealousy at each and every oncoming rival. For the suit is from Bamberger's and, like all Bamberger apparel, inspires desire.

N. B.—The wild waves are not alone in their admiration. Human eyes on the hot sands are casting glances of approval at the style of said sea suit.

This Sale of Table Linens and Towels Brings Prices Way Down

We have had good fortune for our ally, having found it possible to consummate a number of purchases at liberal price concessions. The greater part of the merchandise, however, is from regular stock, marked down by remarkably wide margins.

5.00 LINEN TABLE CLOTHS 3.50

All linen pattern cloths, made of firm and flaxful yarns, very closely woven in a number of beautiful designs. Size 70x70 inches.

5.98 LINEN NAPKINS 4.39 DOZ.

Pure linen table napkins, size 20x20 inches, of an extra firm quality, snow white bleach, in a wide variety of uncommonly pretty designs.

39c LINEN CRASH TOWELING, 29c YD.

All linen crash, 17 inches wide, made of firm yarns, closely woven; white with neat red borders, suitable for hand, dish and roller towels.

LACE TRIMMED SCARFS

A splendid lot of chiffonier and dresser scarfs, made of an excellent material and trimmed nicely with lace in attractive effects.

18x36 in., reg. 95c to 1.19, at 79c each.

18x45 in., reg. 1.19 to 1.29, at 95c each.

18x54 in., reg. 1.50 to 1.59, at 1.19 each.

FANCY TURKISH TOWELS 49c EACH

About 1000 slightly imperfect bath towels of the 89c to 1.00 grade. White with colored Jacquard borders. Made of closely woven yarns.

89c TABLE DAMASK, 69c YD.

A fine quality of mercerized damask, 68 inches wide, made of firm yarns, closely woven and bleached snow white; good range of patterns.

LINEN TABLE DAMASK 2.75 YD.

Pure linen damask, 70 inches wide, made of fine flax yarns, woven extremely close and bleached snow white. Good designs. Regularly, 3.95 a yd.

SCALLOPED TABLE CLOTHS 1.39

About 120 fine scalloped cloths, regularly priced 1.75. Made of good mercerized damask, 64x64 inches round; blue, pink and gold edges.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

A New Mesh Bag at 8.50

L. Bamberger and Co. introduce the "Featherweight," a new accessory. This mesh bag, a sports model, is just the thing to carry with your bright-hued sweater.

The "Featherweight" is exactly what its name implies, light as a feather, but roomy and large enough to really carry all the necessities a woman feels are imperative when she takes any sort of bag at all.

With its little jingling meshes and flat top, it is sure to endear itself to women as one of the trifles that count.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

Summer Curtains, Cretonnes and Upholsteries Reduced

Added charm for the home, made possible at an appreciable saving. Curtains, colorful cretonnes, window shades—these, and other aids to home-beautifying, offered tomorrow at astonishingly low price levels.

IMPORTED CRETONNE AT 1.00 YD.

Regularly 1.50. French and English prints in designs that are exclusive and refreshingly different. Cretonnes for slip covers, cretonnes for summer draperies, cretonnes for draperies and scarfs.

DOMESTIC CRETONNE AT 28c YD.

Regularly 50c. Large assortment of light and dark colors in this season's finest designs. Will make attractive slip covers, sofa cushions, draperies and art objects.

SCRIM CURTAINS 1.50 A PAIR

A splendid grade of scrim in several good-looking patterns, with hemstitched hem, trimmed with lace edge (some with linen edges); in white and ecru. Reduced to 1.50 a pair.

SCRIM AND MARQUISETTE CURTAINS, 3.75

Heavy scrim and marquisette curtains in a wide variety of designs; including many novelties. Linen edges—lace corners—hand hem-stitching—lace insertion and edges; mostly white, a few ecru.

PORTIERES AND WINDOW HANGINGS

Light and dark grounds, with cross stripes; many novelty effects. All the most wanted colors but not in all patterns. Limited quantity. Reg. 2.75 to 7.00 pr. at 2.00 to 5.00 pr.

SASH CURTAINS AT 60c A PAIR

Dainty curtains for the lower half of the window. Made of excellent voile, trimmed with a lace edge; in white and ecru. Complete with a rod, ready to hang. Reg. 75c. a pair.

MARQUISETTE AT 20c YARD

Yard wide marquisette in white only; fine and firm of texture; will make appropriate curtains for all rooms.

JAPANESE LUNCH CLOTHS, 1.00

These lunch cloths are so neat and so easily laundered, they are certain to please the efficient housewife. Festive blue designs on white grounds. 48 inch size, with hemstitched hem. Regularly 1.25

FLAT-FINISH WINDOW SHADES, 60c

Durable shades, made of good material, green and white, mounted on dependable rollers. Size 36x72 inches. Regularly priced 75c each.

UPHOLSTERY REMNANTS, HALF PRICE

Silkolines, cretonnes, nets, velours, damasks, etc. Splendid for fashioning curtains, pillows and scarfs.

Bamberger's—Fourth Floor.

IMPORTANT

Super-Savings

For Monday Only

MEN'S OUTING SHOES, $1.85.

Made to sell for $3.50. Discontinued lines of high and low shoes of white or brown canvas, with leather trimming on seams. Some with suction soles, others with sponge rubber soles. Sizes 6 to 9. Second Floor.

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS WAISTS, 29c.

Regularly 45c. Made of fine cambric, in the girl's model. Finished with well-taped buttons. Sizes 2 to 14 yrs. While quantity lasts. Second Floor.

2A BROWNIE CAMERA, $2.39.

Regularly $2.79. One of the most reliable box cameras made. Takes pictures of the 2½x4½-inch size. An indispensable part of your vacation outfit. Sixth Floor.

CHILDREN'S SWEATERS, $2.50.

Regularly $5.00 Made of zephyr yarn in a fancy block weave, with sailor collar, belt all 'round and patch pockets. In emerald, rose, American beauty and cardinal. Sizes 3 and 4 yrs. Third Floor.

BUNGALOW APRONS, $1.50.

Regularly $2.00. Made of plaid gingham in the side-button model, with fitted back. Trimmed with blue collar and belt. While quantity lasts. Second Floor.

PORCH ROCKERS, $2.95

Regularly $4.00. Well-made rockers of maple, in natural color. Have slat backs and double-woven seats. Very comfortable porch rockers. Fourth Floor.

MAHOGANY FLOOR LAMPS, $17.00.

Regularly $30.00. Solid mahogany, electric floor lamps of standard height, made with fluted column and fitted with two-light socket. Complete with 24-inch silk shade, in several colors, and double silk fringe to match. Basement.

"ELBECO" MANICURE PREPARATIONS, 17c ea.

Regularly 25c ea. Such needed manicure preparations as cuticle remover, nail powder, or nail bleach. Large size, 17c each or 3 for 50c. Cutlery Dept., First Floor.

100-Pc. DINNER SETS, $24.00.

Regularly $30.63. Lightweight American porcelain, neatly decorated with pink sprays of flowers. An open-stock pattern, so pieces can be matched at any time. Basement.

2500 Yards Imported Voile To Go on Sale at 39c

These new imported figured voiles have been selling at prices from 1.00 to 1.50 a yard. By taking advantage of an opportunity offered us by a manufacturer who was about to take inventory, we are able to place on sale this decidedly unusual lot of cotton dress goods. They come in light and tinted grounds with woven figures.

40 in. Colored Organdy, 29c.

Crisp, colorful organdy in all of the season's most favored solid shades. Visions of adorable frocks and blouses lurk in its lovely folds. Most unusual at this price.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

Fine Laces Price-Reduced by Wide Margins

If you are looking for a bit of lace to finish off a garment, or if you need enough to make a complete dress, you will find it here at these exceptionally low prices.

FINE FLOUNCINGS AND ALLOVERS, 10c TO 1.00 A LENGTH

Formerly 25c to 5.00. In this group we offer an unusual selection of laces, greatly reduced in price. There are remnants of georgette flouncings and allovers, beautifully brocaded and embroidered. There are filet flouncings embroidered on silk, Brussels net flouncings, in short lengths. In this same lot we also have some odds and ends of collar laces, especially Venise allover and bandings.

5.75 EMBROIDERED ORGANDY, 3.95

40 inches wide, in brown, orchid, gray, or navy, embroidered with white dots. Also black on white, and blue on white.

75c WHITE COTTON LINING NET AT 59c

72 inches wide, suitable for waists, dresses, and vestees.

75c TO 2.00 FRENCH VAL. LACES, 50c, 75c AND 85c A DOZ. YARDS

All widths, in round and diamond meshes, edgings and insertions.

EMBROIDERED NOVELTIES AT ONE HALF AND LESS

Novelties in embroidered allovers and flouncings in brocaded and beaded chiffon, embroidered georgettes and nets.

4.95 WHITE RUFFLED NET FLOUNCINGS AT 2.95

Suitable for afternoon and evening frocks, 40 inches wide.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

Savings on Muslins, Sheets, Pillow Cases, etc.

Women who have been waiting for lowered prices on domestics, will do well by investing right now, for these sale prices are even lower than can be expected. *Lots remain on sale while quantities last.*

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

Size 72x90, reg. 1.65, at.....1.35
Size 81x90, reg. 1.85, at.....1.45
Size 81x99, reg. 1.98, at.....1.59
Size 42x36, reg. 40c, at.....36c
Size 42x38½, reg. 45c, at.....39c
Size 45x38½, reg. 50c, at.....42c

2½ YARDS UNBLEACHED SHEETING

Regularly 1.13, a 59c

This material is of an extra heavy quality; it is 54 inches wide, and suitable for use on single size beds. Comes in sheet lengths of 2½ yards, and may be had while the quantity lasts at 59c pc.

19c BLEACHED MUSLIN PRICED LOW AT 14c YARD

This muslin is of a very firm quality, closely woven, and bleached pure white. Can be used very satisfactorily for making women's and children's undergarments. On sale while the quantity lasts.

75c LACE EDGE PILLOW CASES PRICED AT 59c

These are of the 45x36 inch size, and made of "Fruit of the Loom" muslin. Well made and finished with an attractive lace edge. A remarkable offer, at 59c each.

53c HEMSTITCHED PILLOW CASES ON SALE AT 45c EA.

These are of an excellent quality, and come in the 45x36 inch size. They are finished with 3-inch hems and nicely hemstitched. On sale while the quantity lasts, at 45c each.

Bamberger's—First Floor

Why Not A Silk Sweater?

"Texto" Silks make the smartest kinds of sweaters.

A silk sweater is almost an essential in a summer wardrobe now-a-days. Generally the really smart woman wants two or three to go with her favorite sports skirts. And it's the simplest thing in the world to make one of them with "Texto" Silks.

You will be eager to try your hand at working with this silk, and delighted with it when you have once seen it. A special instructor is here, always glad to help you pick out models or to assist you in making sweaters.

All shades.....1.35 a hank.

Bamberger's—Second Floor

Tub Skirts for Large Women Priced at 3.95 and 5.00

These Skirts Have Been Selling at Much Higher Prices

These skirts come in waist sizes 34 to 43, at the extremely moderate prices of 3.95 and 5.00.

They are made of a superior grade of mercerized gabardine, which is very popular for summer wear.

At this price, we now offer them in four attractive styles, shirred at the waist, and trimmed with smart pockets and white pearl buttons.

This material is exceedingly practical and launders well. Such skirts are always appropriate and becoming and make excellent apparel for any hour of the summer day. At such inviting cost every woman will want one or two of these pleasing skirts.

Bamberger's—Third Floor

Two Phonograph Record Hits

Music lovers, who are desirous of keeping their supply of records up to the minute, should have this record on file.

"Peggy O'Neil," sung by Betty Jones.
"All by Myself," sung by Earnest Hare.
No. 2108, at 85c

A record by Newark's own Tenor, James Sheridan, who won much fame at the Music Festival, sings

"Laddie Buck of Mine," and "Molly O"
No. 5058, at 1.00

There are seventeen other Brunswick successes, just out. Come and hear them.

Bamberger's—Sixth Floor.

Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

GROCERIES AT Remarkably Low Prices

"Hacienda" Brand Coffee

"Hacienda" Brand Coffee—A good, sound, rich, satisfying coffee of absolute purity; a delicious, mild coffee for breakfast. Our usual price 24c pound.

One Pound Bags, BEAN ONLY, 18c

25 lb. Bags $4.24

A Special Sale of Teas

Macy's Teas are from choice pickings only and are handled in our plant by special machinery which removes dust or foreign matter.

"Lily-White" Chop Teas—Including Oolong, English Breakfast, Ceylon, Gunpowder, Pan Fired Japan, Young Hyson and Mixed; our usual price, 74c lb.; sale, 5-lb. caddy, $3.14; lb. carton, 64c

Fresh From the Mill

Lily White Corn Flakes

Pure Golden Toasted Corn Flakes, made of the choicest white corn, deliciously flavored and toasted, packed in triple sealed large cartons. Introductory price for this sale:

Doz. Cartons, 92c. Each, 8c.

SPECIAL SALE OF FLOUR—Quaker Brand, made of the Finest Selected Minnesota Spring Wheat. An exceptionally fine Bread and Cake Flour.

24½ pound Bag, $1.29

Sale of Macy's Breakfast Cocoa

Our "Red Star" Brand Breakfast Cocoa, made in our laboratory of the best Cocoa Beans obtainable, and guaranteed absolutely pure. 5-lb. tins, this sale $1.39; ½-lb. tins, this sale, 16c

SALE OF SMOKED BEEF TONGUES

These are tender tongues, specially cured and smoked for *R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.* Specially trimmed, each weighing from 3 to 4 lbs.; this sale, 34c lb.

Portuguese Sardines

Genuine Imported Portuguese Sardines, in the finest olive oil; firm, meaty sardines; carefully prepared. Argentee Brand; cans contain 6 to 8 fish; with a new patent device, enabling easy, convenient opening. The low rate of exchange makes this price possible.

Dozen Cans $1.59; each 14c

A SPECIAL SALE OF COLUMBIA RIVER CHINOOK SALMON—Spring Catch, "Lily White" Brand, guaranteed to be the finest quality; packed in large No. 1 flat cans. Our usual price 45c can; this sale Doz. $4.59; each 39c

A Special Sale of Karo Syrup—No. 3½ cans; our usual price 23c; this sale, doz., $1.59; each 14c

California Muscat Grapes, "Red Letter" Brand—Packed by the Pratt-Low Preserving Co. Large No. 2½ cans; doz., $4.58, each 39c

"Lily White" Brand Okra and Tomatoes—Finest packed; No. 3 cans; doz., $2.74; each 24c

"Wakefield" Brand Maine Style Corn—No. 2 cans; our usual price, 16c; this sale, doz., $1.89; each 12c

"Panther" Brand Asparagus Tips—No. 1 square can; this sale, doz., $4.59; each, 39c

A SPECIAL OF STRINGLESS BEANS—"Lily White" Brand—No. 2; our usual price is 28c a can; this sale, doz., $2.74; each, 24c

California Asparagus, "Prattlaw" Brand—In No. 2½ square cans containing 45 to 50 stalks; our usual price, 39c; doz., $3.96; each 34c

A Special Sale of Pure Red Currant Jelly—La Forge Brand, made of fruit and sugar only; 10-oz. jar; our usual price, 34c; this sale, dozen, $3.39; each, 29c

A SPECIAL SALE—Herrings in Tomato Sauce—Prepared by the Aberdeen Preserving Co., Ltd., of Aberdeen; put up in 1-lb. cans; doz., $2.89; each 29c

A Special Sale of Hawaiian Grated Pineapple—Packed from fresh gathered thoroughly ripened pines; "Lily White" Brand, No. 2½ cans; our usual price 39c; doz., $3.39; each 29c

Sale of "Jessemine" Brand Grated Pineapple—No. 2 cans; doz., $2.74; each 24c

Clark's Virgin Peanut Oil

At ⅓ Our Usual Price.

Clark's Virgin Peanut Oil compares favorably with olive oil. According to U. S. Department of Agriculture virgin peanut oil is shown to be at least ⅓% more digestible than all other oils. ½-pint bottles or cans, dozen $1.08; each 11c.

Macy's Macy's

3 WEST 30TH ST. AVONDALE ONE DOOR FROM 5TH AVENUE

New York's Greatest Cut Price Rug House

Overstocked

TREMENDOUS SURPLUS STOCK OF

RUGS

Open Until 8 P. M. Monday

Prompt Delivery on Parcel Post Mail Orders

Linoleums and Carpets

Must be Marked at Less Than One Half Former Values in

GIGANTIC SACRIFICE SALE

at Lowest in the City Prices

Imported GRASS RUGS Double Warped

Reductions in this item are two-thirds less than former value.

9x12 - $4.90 — 8x10 - $3.90 — 4.6x7.6 - $2.39

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN

$55 9x12 All Wool Axminster $20.75

Most beautiful Oriental designs and colors, in blues and tans; made by prominent manufacturer; slightly imperfect; very special.....

$60 9x12 Smith's Royal Axminster $29.95

ALL-WOOL SEAMLESS HEAVY PILE RUGS. Large selection of beautiful patterns in blue, old rose, taupe and brown; very special at....

$125 9x12 Extra Royal Wiltons $45.50

These were a special order; they are beautiful copies of imported Oriental and Persian patterns. We could not weave these rugs for this low price today.....

$25 9x12 Texoleum Rugs $9.98

Fine assortment in latest designs and colors; slight imperfections; special at.....

6x9.....$4.75

VELVET CARPETS (Heavy Wool) $1.49 Yd.

$3.25 grade, suitable for halls and stairs; in a very wide range of patterns, 27 inches wide. Sale price..

Nairn's Inlaid Linoleum Heavy Grade 95c Sq. Yd.

$3.25 value; colors clear through to back, in a variety of patterns and colors, cut from full rolls, 2 yards wide. Floor

Best Felt Base Covering 37c Sq. Yd.

Waterproof; outwears ordinary printed Linoleum. Latest style designs and colorings, cut from full rolls, 2 yards wide; guaranteed perfect; $1.00 value.

Closed Saturdays—July and August.

The Davis Chin Supporter



Wear this restful chin strap while sleeping. It lifts drooping muscles and a loose under-chin; tends to restore firmness and elasticity to the cheeks; moulds the face in smooth youthful contours. Prevents mouth breathing. Measure size over crown of head and point of chin. By mail, postpaid, $2.

$2.00 In cotton

Cora M. Davis, 507 Fifth Avenue, New York

Where to Buy Davis Chin Supporters

Liggett's Drug Stores
Hutchinson
Kalish Pharmacies
Loyd & Taylor
Kann's, Rywr & Sibl.
Hale Drug Co.
Rywr & Tibl.

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Section 2, Page 11.

GIANTS GIVE PIRATES A 13-4 THRASHING

League Leaders Meet Heavy Barrage in Opening Contest of Important Series.

COOPER DRIVEN FROM BOX

Star Southpaw Lasts Only Five Innings After Yielding Eight Runs and Eleven Hits.

33,000 SEE FIGHT FOR LEAD

McGrawmen Now Only Two Games Out of First Place — Douglas Holds Corsairs Well in Hand.

The piece de resistance of the Giants' banquet during their present home stand was served yesterday afternoon at the Polo Grounds. They had sharpened their knives for it because it was supposed to be a tough bird forwarded hither from Pittsburgh, but it turned out to be nothing but soup after all, and could have been devoured with spoons or sopped up with a towel. The score was 13 to 4.

The thrashing administered to the Pirates brought the string of the McGraw troupe up to seven victories in eight starts for the current stay at the Brush Stadium, and put the Giants only two games behind first place. The local players are moving along at a rate which suggests that they would like to adorn their premises with a pennant or two, if it's all the same to the other clubs.

George Gibson led his ace in the person of Wilbur Cooper right away upon sitting in for this important series with McGraw, but couldn't manage to take the trick, because John trumped with Phil Douglas. Phil wasn't out for anything like a hitless game, but he was there to make the Pirates stroll the plank and topple into the bounding billows. This he accomplished with much neatness and considerable dispatch, using for the purpose not only his justly famed pitching arm but also his wary head.

As for Cooper, he wasn't any hurdle at all for the leaping Giants, and they were much surprised when they were informed after the game that he was supposed to be a regular top-notch pitcher, explaining that they had supposed him to be merely a passer by who had dropped in for a little exercise. They bumped him for eleven safe drives and eight runs in five innings, whereupon he was withdrawn to save him from absolute extinction, and Jimmie Zinn ascended the hill to take the fag-end of the pasting destined for Cooper. Zinn was tapped for seven hits and five tallies in three innings.

33,000 See Rivals Battle.

A huge throng gathered under the shadows of Coogan's Bluff—only the shadows were invisible to the nude optic yesterday—to enjoy the first clash of the series between the two leading teams of the league. About 33,000 persons were on hand and most of them went home with their throats rasped to that condition of huskiness which, in the case of the fan, means that he has passed a happy afternoon.

The Buccaneers showed their eagerness for a little action by whacking out a run in the opening inning. Carson Bigbee pounded a double to left as the game got under way, and was sacrificed to the third station by Max Carey. The celebrated Rabbit Maranville looked so childlike and harmless that Phil Douglas humored him with a pass. Cutshaw blazed a single to left and Bigbee jogged over the plate. Maranville was out trying for third, Burns to Frisch. Davey Robertson drew a pass, but Barnhart fanned for the third out.

This hurried grabbing of a tally proved an indiscretion on the part of the visitors, for it roused the Giants to a fury of speedy retribution. In the latter portion of the first session they pummeled Cooper heartily and laid by four runs. The mêlée began placidly enough when George Burns cast the hypnotic eye on the Pirate twirler and drew four wide ones as a result. He advanced to the next stopping point on Dave Bancroft's one-base stab to left, but was forced at third on Frank Frisch's bunt to Cooper. Bancroft scored from second when Ross Young smashed a lusty single to left centre, Frisch going to the far turn on the hit.

George Kelly whaled a double to right and Frisch reported at the platter, while Young cantered around to third. Cooper put on a bit of steam and whiffed Cunningham. Rawlings hoisted a Texas Leaguer to short left centre, and both Young and Kelly registered. Frank Snyder was fanned.

Pirates Struggle Feebly.

The Pirates made a bid to shorten the lead of the Manhattanites in the second, when Schmidt and Cooper singled with one out, the former getting to third on the latter's jab. Cooper was nipped at second trying to make two bases and Bigbee passed away, Rawlings to Kelly.

In the third the Pittsburgh clan scraped up a second marker. Carey hit to Kelly and Douglas, covering first, was not spry enough to make the out, Maranville forced Carey, Bancroft to

Continued on Page 20.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York 13, Pittsburgh 4.
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 3
(first game).
Chicago 9 Brooklyn 4
(second game).
Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 1
(first game).
Philadelphia 5, Cincinnati 4
(second game).
St. Louis 4, Boston 3
(1st game, 10 innings).
Boston 5, St. Louis 2
(second game).

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York 5, Detroit 4.
Cleveland 8, Washington 4.
Boston 10, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 3.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	54	38	.559
New York	51	39	.538
Boston	46	53	.532
Brooklyn	42	48	.500
St. Louis	41	41	.500
Chicago	35	44	.443
Cincinnati	30	50	.375
Philadelphia	23	55	.295

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	54	30	.643
New York	51	31	.622
Washington	46	43	.517
Detroit	42	44	.488
Boston	39	42	.476
St. Louis	36	48	.429
Chicago	35	48	.422
Philadelphia	33	49	.402

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.
(Game starts 3 P. M.)
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(Game starts 3 P. M.)
Other clubs not scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

CARDINALS BREAK STREAK OF BRAVES

Capture First Game of Double-Header in Tenth Inning, but Lose the Second.

BOSTON, July 16.—Boston's winning streak was broken in the first game of a double-header here today when St. Louis won in ten innings, 4 to 3. The Braves took the second game, however, by 5 to 3.

St. Louis scored its winning run in the opening battle on Boeckel's error, Hornsby's grounder, a sacrifice and Lavan's single. A crowd of 25,000 persons saw the two games.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smith,rf	4	1	2	2	0
H'tcote,cf	5	0	2	3	0
Boeckel,2b	5	0	1	1	3
Hornsby,2b	4	0	2	1	2
Fournier,1b	4	0	2	10	0
McHenry,lf	3	0	0	5	0
Lavan,ss	5	0	1	1	3
Clemons,c	3	0	0	3	0
Dilhoefer,c	2	0	0	3	2
Doak,p	2	0	0	0	2
Sherdel,p	0	0	0	0	0
Pfeffer,p	0	0	0	0	0
aShotton	1	0	0	0	0
bSmith	1	0	0	0	0
cMann	0	1	0	0	0
Total	36	2	7	30	7

BOSTON (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Powell,cf	5	0	0	1	0
Barbare,ss	4	0	0	2	0
Sh'thw'th,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Cruise,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Boeckel,3b	4	1	2	0	1
Holke,1b	4	0	1	7	0
Ford,2b	3	1	1	1	2
Gowdy,c	3	0	0	7	1
McQuillan,p	3	0	0	0	3
dGelbert	1	0	0	0	0
eNixon	0	0	0	0	0
fChrist'b'y	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	2	7	30	7

Total..40 4 10 30 12

a Batted for Doak in seventh.
b Batted for Sherdell in ninth.
c Ran for Schultz in ninth.
d Batted for Gowdy in tenth.
e Ran for Nicholson in tenth.
f Batted for McQuillan in tenth.
Errors—Hornsby, Lavan (2), Boeckel (2), Holke, Ford (2), McQuillan.

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	—4
Boston	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Heathcote, Fournier, Cruise. Three-base hits—Smith. Stolen bases—Ford. Sacrifices—Smith, Fournier, McHenry, Ford. Left on bases—St. Louis 10, Boston 4. Base on balls—Off McQuillan 1. Hits—Off Doak, 8 in 6 innings; Sherdell, 2 in 2; Pfeffer, 3 in 2. Struck out—By Doak 2, Pfeffer 2, McQuillan 6. Wild pitch—Doak. Passed ball—Clemons. Winning pitcher—Pfeffer. Umpires—McCormick and Hart. Time of game —1:55.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Powell,cf	3	3	2	2	0
Barbare,ss	5	0	3	3	4
S'th'w'th,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Cruise,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Boeckel,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Holke,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Ford,2b	4	0	1	2	3
Gowdy,c	4	0	0	3	0
Oeschger,p	3	1	1	1	1
Scott,lf	1	0	0	1	0
Fillingim,p	0	0	0	0	0
aNixon	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	5	12	27	8

ST. LOUIS (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smith,rf	5	1	1	1	0
Heathcote,cf	4	1	1	4	1
Stock,3b	4	0	1	2	1
Hornsby,2b	4	1	2	1	3
Fournier,1b	3	0	1	5	1
McHenry,lf	4	0	3	2	0
Lavan,ss	4	0	0	0	3
Clemons,c	4	0	1	5	2
Haines,p	2	0	0	0	1
Sherdel,p	0	0	0	0	1
Perica,p	0	0	0	1	0
Walker,p	0	0	0	0	0
bShotton	1	0	0	0	0
cDilhoefer	0	0	0	0	0
dSchultz	1	0	1	0	0
aMann	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	3	11	24	11

a Ran for O'Neil in eighth.
b Batted for Perica in eighth.
c Ran for Clemons in ninth.
d Batted for Walker in ninth.
e Ran for Schults in ninth.

Boston	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0—3

Two-base hits—Schultz, Powell, Barbare. Stolen bases—Southworth, Cruise. Sacrifices—Barbare, Holke, Southworth. Double plays—Boeckel (unassisted); Cruise and Barbare. Left on bases—St. Louis 7, Boston 10. Bases on balls—Off Haines 2, Sherdel 1, Perica 1, Riviere 1, Walker 1. Hits—Off Haines 10 in 4 2-3 innings, Sherdel 2 in 1 1-3, Perica 0 in 1, Riviere 0 in 0, Oeschger 8 in 7 1-3, Scott 3 in 1, Fillingim 0 in 2-3, Walker 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Oeschger (Fournier). Struck out—By Oeschger 3. Winning pitcher—Oeschger. Losing pitcher—Haines. Umpires—Hart and McCormick. Time—1:55.

YANKS TAKE TIGERS INTO CAMP, 5 TO 4

Bunched Hits and Detroit's Errors Contribute to Fifth Straight Victory.

BABE RUTH HELD HITLESS

Five Times at Bat but Fails to Deliver—Jungaleers Threaten in 9th With 4-Run Rally.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, July 16.—The Yankee clan, singing paeans of triumph after four straight victories, came to the lair of the Tiger today and stowed away another triumph for use in the chase with the Cleveland Indians for the pennant, but it was by no means an easy afternoon for the New Yorkers. After running up a five-run lead behind Bob Shawkey, the Huggins troupe went into the ninth inning and nearly threw the ball game away. The Tigers scored four runs in their final turn at the plate, and had the bases filled when the last batter grounded out. The score was 5 to 4.

Carl Mays, the great rescuer, had to come into the fray in the ninth and pull Shawkey out of the mire. Sailor Bob was in up to his neck, for the Tigers had scored one run and had a runner on each sack. When Shawkey walked Shorten, forcing Cobb in with a second tally, Mays was rushed in from the bull pen and handed the tidy assignment of staving off the Detroit attack.

Carl succeeded, but only after the tightest of escapes. Veach, the first batter to face the underhand delivery, shot a single to right which scored Bush and Flagstead, this episode making the score 5 to 4 in favor of the Yanks. Big Harry Heilmann and his war club were passed along to first intentionally, again filling the paths with Detroit runners, but Ellue, who started the ninth-inning insurrection, accommodated with a feeble tap that Mays throttled and threw to Pipp, ending the game.

Fifth Straight for Hugmen.

Although the Hugmen did not gain on Cleveland during the afternoon, the victory over Cobb's athletes gave the New Yorkers five successes in a string. They trounced the White Sox in the final game of the series and then grabbed three straight from the Browns.

Dutch Leonard started the chucking against the Manhattan invaders, but ran afoul of trouble in the fourth, when two singles, two walks and a pair of Detroit bobbles were merged into three runs. The Yanks added a fourth marker in the seventh, when Fewster was hit by the pitcher and Peck doubled, and Leonard was led away in the following inning, Woodall batting for him in the Detroit section of the seventh. Red Oldham finished on the mound and was rapped for what proved to be the winning marker in the ninth.

Babe Ruth disappointed the local fans by keeping his justly celebrated home runs under cover all afternoon. In fact, the Battering Infant failed to get a single hit. He fanned on his first appearance at the plate and forced Peck at second in the fourth and fifth frames. The Bambino ended the seventh with a long fly to Shorten and died by the same route in the ninth.

Shawkey was reached for seven hits before he was yanked from the scene, but the Tigers were unable to turn this activity into runs during the first seven innings. They threatened in the second, fourth, fifth and sixth, but Bob was never really menaced until he made the great ascension in the final session. On the other hand, the Yankees bunched their hits off Leonard with Detroit errors and overlooked few opportunities to add to the run total.

Yanks Score in Fourth.

Heilmann and Blue singled to start the Tigers' second inning, but Harry was later run down between third and home on Bassler's grounder to Frank Baker, and Shawkey pulled out of the hole without damage. After an uneventful third inning for both teams, the Yankees opened their big guns in the fourth.

Peck walked to start the ball rolling, but he was forced at second by Ruth. Babe was cut down in a laudable effort to pilfer second. Baker got to first when Flagstead fumbled his roller, and Meusel singled to centre, Baker prancing along to third. The bases were filled when Pipp coaxed a walk out of Leonard, and two runs cantered across when Aaron Ward zipped a single to centre field. Aaron stole second, and Pipp scored when Leonard fumbled Schang's grounder to the box.

The next effort limited inning for the New Yorkers did not come until the seventh, which Schang opened by grounding out to Flagstead. Shawkey fanned, but a little matter like two being out did not deter the Yanks, who proceeded to coin a run when Fewster was soaked by a pitch of Leonard and came all the way home on Peck's long drive to the right sector.

With Oldham pitching Pipp's double was wasted in the eighth, but the New Yorkers returned to the attack in the final frame and added another marker for good measure. Schang singled to centre and was advanced to second by Shawkey's sacrifice bunt to Oldham. On Fewster's double to the middle of the field Schang scored easily, but Fewster was run down and killed off on Peck's grounder to Jones.

Then Tigers Stage Rally.

Then the Tigers unleashed the long-hidden attack. Blue started the trouble by persuading Shawkey to give him a walk and he was allowed to romp to second and third without being hindered. Jones fanned and Bassler lifted a foul to Pipp for the second out. Cobb then nominated himself as a committee of one to bat for Oldham, and the Tiger manager singled to centre, Blue scoring. On the hit and run Bush singled to right and Cobb footed it to third. Bush trotted down to second without the Yanks raising a finger and Flagstead walked, filling the bases. Shorten also walked, forcing Cobb over the plate.

Shawkey now went to the mound and Veach singled to right, Bush and Flagstead clattering across the scoring disk. Shorten went to third and Veach to second on the throw. Heilmann was passed purposely, again cramming the sacks, but Blue, up for the second time in the inning, ended it all with a grounder to Mays.

The score:

NEW YORK (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fewster,cf	4	1	1	1	0
P'k'paugh,ss	3	0	2	1	1
Ruth,lf	3	0	0	2	1
Baker,3b	4	1	0	2	3
Meusel,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Pipp,1b	3	1	2	12	1
Ward,2b	4	0	1	4	4
Schang,c	3	1	1	3	1
Shawkey,p	3	0	0	1	2
Mays,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	33	5	8	27	14

DETROIT (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,2b	5	1	1	3	1
Flagstead,ss	3	1	1	4	3
Shorten,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Veach,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Heilmann,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Blue,1b	3	1	2	2	2
Jones,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Bassler,c	4	0	0	11	3
Leonard,p	2	0	0	0	0
Oldham,p	2	0	0	0	1
Woodall	1	0	0	0	0
bCobb	1	1	1	0	0
Total	35	4	8	27	12

a Battted for Leonard in seventh.
b Batted for Oldham in ninth.
Errors—Peckinpaugh, Flagstead (2), Leonard.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	—5
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	—4

Two-base hits—Peckinpaugh, Pipp. Stolen bases—Peckinpaugh, Ward, Blue (2), Cobb, Bush. Sacrifice—Shawkey. Double play—Ruth and Ward. Left on bases—New York 7, Detroit 11. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey 7, Leonard 4. Hits—Off Shawkey 7 in 5 2-3 innings, Leonard 5 in 7, Mays 1 in 1-3, Oldham 3 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Leonard (Fewster). Struck out—By Shawkey 4, Leonard 9, Oldham 1. Winning pitcher—Shawkey. Losing pitcher—Leonard. Umpires—Connolly and Chill. Time of game—2:17.

BASEBALL TODAY, EBBETS FIELD, Brooklyn vs. Chicago, 3 P. M.—Advt.

Lady Langer Wins One-Mile Senior Title Swim; Sets Middle Atlantic States' Record

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Lady Langer of Honolulu won the national one-mile senior championship swim, held on a 220-yard course on the Schuylkill River here today. His time was 24 minutes and 13 seconds. He finished ten yards ahead of Eugene Bolden of the Illinois A. C., whose time was 24:18 2-5. Carl Urban of Philadelphia was third. Urban, although fully 190 yards behind Bolden at the finish, was well in advance of the rest of the entrants.

Langer and Bolden led the other competitors from the start. Langer's time, while a new record for Philadelphia and the Middle Atlantic States, was 45 seconds slower than the world's open water record.

Eleanor Uhl of Meadowbrook, who participated in the Olympics last year, just succeeded in winning the 100-yard scratch race for women from Frances Clarke of Philadelphia, Helen Hillegrass of Philadelphia was third. Miss Clarke led Miss Uhl until they were within ten yards of the finish. The winner's time was 1 minute 15 4-5 seconds.

Langer waited at the finish line until Bolden, who had held the title since last year, came up. The defeated champion shook the hand of his successor and both climbed out of the water together.

Stubby Kruger, Langer's team mate from Honolulu, was compelled to give his opponents in the Edwards cup 220-yard handicap starts ranging from ten to sixty-five seconds. Although the earliest starters had gone almost half of the distance before Kruger leaped into the water, he finished well up in front. Samuel S. Evans, Philadelphia, won in 2:28 3-5. R. Wersler and Raymond Uhl, also of Philadelphia, were second and third, respectively.

Ernest Uhl, 13-year-old brother of Eleanor Uhl, captured first honors in the men's 100-yard handicap, in which Kruger also competed but was obliged to give the other starters big handicaps. Uhl's time was 1:17 2-5. William Selser and Frank Clarkson, both Philadelphians, were second and third, respectively.

In the women's fancy diving contest, Miss Florence McLaughlin, unattached, won first honors; Miss Marie Hillegrass was second, and Miss Emma Gauter third. The last named two both represented the Philadelphia turngemeinde.

SENATORS HIT HARD BUT ARE DEFEATED

Indians Bunch Their Fewer Safe Drives and Take Series Opener, 8-4.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16.—Cleveland bunched hits off Courtney and Schacht and defeated Washington, 8 to 4, in the first game of the series here today. The Nationals made sixteen hits off Coveleskie but he was effective with men on bases. Harris with four hits and Nunamaker with three featured the game.

The score:

CLEVELAND (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Evans,lf	2	0	0	2	0
Graney,lf	3	0	1	1	0
W'mb'rg,2b	0	0	0	1	1
Sep'mson,2b	4	0	2	2	2
Speaker,cf	2	0	0	3	0
Wood,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Smith,rf	3	1	0	2	0
Gardner,3b	2	3	0	1	3
Sewell,ss	2	2	2	1	0
Burns,1b	2	2	2	4	1
Johnston,1b	1	0	0	5	0
Nu'maker,c	3	1	1	4	1
Coveleskie,p	3	0	1	1	1
Total	30	8	11	27	9

WASHINGTON (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	5	1	1	9	1
Harris,2b	5	2	4	3	5
Rice,cf	3	0	0	2	0
E. Smith,rf	2	0	2	0	0
Brower,rf	3	0	1	3	3
Miller,lf	5	0	2	1	1
Shanks,3b	4	0	1	1	1
Picinich,c	4	0	1	3	0
O'Rourke,ss	5	0	1	2	5
Courtney,p	1	0	1	0	0
Schacht,p	1	0	1	0	0
Gaines,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	40	4	16	24	16

a Batted for Schacht in eighth.
Errors—Harris, Stephenson.

Cleveland	0	2	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	—8
Washington	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—4

Two-base hits—Sewell, Miller, Harris, Picinich. Three-base hit—Nunamaker. Sacrifices—Sewell (2), Coveleskie, Johnston, Rice, Shanks. Double plays—Harris, Judge and Shanks; Harris, O'Rourke and Judge; Gardner, Stephenson and Johnston; Miller and Judge. Left on bases—Washington 18, Cleveland 8. Hits—Off Courtney 5 in 3 innings (none out in 4th), Schacht 5 in 4, Gaines 3 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Courtney (Wambsganss). Bases on balls—Off Courtney 3, Schacht 2, Coveleskie 2. Struck out—By Courtney 1, Schacht 1, Coveleskie 4. Losing pitcher—Courtney. Umpires—Owens and Evans. Time of game—2:00.

RED SOX BLANK CHICAGO.

Boston Batters Have Field Day and Win by 10 to 0.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The Boston Red Sox went on a batting rampage today, getting sixteen hits and, with the aid of airtight pitching by Joe Bush, shut out Chicago, 10 to 0. Bush allowed only five scattered hits and was given good support in the pinches, especially by Leibold, who started a double-play which nipped the local men when they threatened to count.

The score:

BOSTON (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,cf	4	2	1	1	0
Rosetar,lf	1	1	2	2	0
J. Collins,rf	4	1	2	3	0
McInnis,1b	6	0	1	11	1
Rue,c	4	0	0	2	1
Scott,ss	4	0	2	3	3
Pittinger,lf	5	1	3	5	0
Vitt,3b	4	1	1	0	1
Bush,p	5	3	3	1	4
Total	43	10	16	27	13

CHICAGO (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnson,ss	4	0	1	1	6
Mulligan,3b	4	0	0	1	3
E. Collins,2b	4	0	0	2	1
Strunk,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Falk,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Mostil,cf	4	0	2	4	0
Sheely,1b	3	0	1	9	1
Schalk,c	3	0	0	2	0
Lees,c	0	0	0	1	0
Wilkinson,p	0	0	0	0	0
aYaryan	1	0	0	0	0
Twombly,p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	31	0	5	27	13

a Batted for Wilkinson in seventh.
Errors—J. Collins, Mulligan, Sheely, Schalk.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	—10
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Sheely, Mostil, Scott, Leibold. Three-base hit—J. Collins. Stolen bases—Mulligan, Sheely, Schalk. Sacrifices—J. Collins, Leibold. Double play—Leibold and Scott. Left on bases—Boston 15, Chicago 7. Bases on balls—Off Bush 3, Wilkinson 4, Twombley 3. Hits—Off Wilkinson 13 in 7 innings, Twombly 3 in 2. Struck out—By Twombly 1, Bush 1. Wild pitch—Twombly. Losing pitcher—Wilkinson. Umpires—Dineen and Moriarty. Time—1:47.

HOME RUN WINS GAME.

Jacobson's Drive Gives Browns 4-3 Victory Over Mackmen.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Davis held Philadelphia to five hits today and St. Louis won, 4 to 3. He was given excellent support. A home run by Jacobson in the sixth proved the winning tally. Tobin suffered an injury to his left hand in the ninth while attempting to pick C. Walker's double off the right-field fence. He will be out of the game for about a week.

The score:

ST. LOUIS (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Wetzel,rf	0	0	0	1	0
Herbe,2b	3	1	0	3	4
Sisler,1b	3	0	1	8	0
Williams,lf	3	1	1	1	0
Jacobson,cf	3	1	2	3	0
Severeid,c	4	0	1	7	0
Gerber,ss	4	0	2	6	2
McManus,2b	4	0	1	1	1
Davis,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	31	4	10	27	9

PHILADELPHIA (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,rf	3	1	1	5	1
Dykes,2b	4	0	1	3	3
Welch,cf	3	0	1	1	0
C. Walker,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Perkins,c	3	0	1	3	0
Dugan,3b	4	0	0	1	4
Galloway,ss	2	0	0	1	5
Rommel,p	1	1	0	2	1
Keefe,p	0	0	0	0	1
Freeman,p	0	0	0	0	0
aBrazill	1	0	0	0	0
bGriffin	1	0	0	0	0
cJohnson	1	0	1	0	0
Total	30	3	5	24	11

a Batted for Rommel in seventh.
b Batted for Keefe in eighth.
c Batted for Welch in ninth.
Errors—Ellerbe, Witt, J. Walker.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	—4	
Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—3	

Two-base hits—Perkins, Dykes, C. Walker. Three-base hit—Ellerbe. Home run—Jacobson. Sacrifice—Ellerbe, Perkins. Double plays—Rommel and J. Walker; Gerber and Sisler; Galloway, Dykes and J. Walker. Left on bases—Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 7. Bases on balls—Off Rommel 3, Davis 8. Hits—Off Rommel 8 in 6 innings, Keefe 1 in 1, Freeman 1 in 1. Struck out—By Davis 5. Wild pitch—Davis. Losing pitcher—Rommel. Umpires—Nallin, Wilson and Hildebrand. Time—1:30.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT SYRACUSE.

				R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	—6	12	0
Syracuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	0

Ogden and Manning; Caldera and Gilham.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	2	0	1	0	2	3	1	0	—8	11	1	
Reading	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—4	11	1

Knight, Brown and Murphy; Fisher and Johnson.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	68	20	.773
Buffalo	52	38	.578
Rochester	47	39	.547
Toronto	46	41	.529
Jersey City	38	47	.447
Newark	33	50	.488
Syracuse	36	49	.424
Reading	23	65	.261

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Jersey City at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Syracuse.
Reading at Rochester.
Other clubs not scheduled.

JERSEY CITY EASY FOR BUFFALO TEAM

Bisons Hit Hard and Profit by Passes, Defeating the Skeeters, 11-2.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 16.—It was Buffalo first, last and in the middle in today's game with Jersey City. The Skeeters stings did very little damage for Donovan's men were held down to four hits and two runs while the Bisons registered eleven clouts, which with the kind assistance of Pitcher Wurm in the matter of passes, gave them just eleven runs, making it a one-sided contest.

Gordonier, whom Manager Wiltse announced would go to the Brooklyn National Club after the regular International season is over, did himself proud by allowing the Skeeters four widely separated hits and never dampened his brow in squeiching the Skeeters. Coach Larry Sutton of the Dodgers sat in the stands. In exchange for Gordonier Buffalo will get one of the Brooklyn's rising young pitchers and two infielders who are making talk in the minor leagues.

Jersey City put over the first run when Gordonier walked Zitman, then made a two-base mistake by trying to nip him off first base. Zitman scored on Duval's out at first. Gordonier found Wurm a difficult batter to pitch to for he walked the big hurter three times in succession. The first pass resulted in a run being scored in the third frame, the last time the Skeeters gazed at the home plate, except when they were standing near it trying to solve Gordonier's delivery. Zitman hit for two bases, which drove Wurm to third from where he traveled to the plate on Duval's sacrifice fly to Barney. For the remainder of the afternoon the Skeeters' journeys were cut off at the midway station.

The score:

BUFFALO (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,cf	4	1	2	3	0
Sheehan,ss*	4	0	0	3	2
Miller,1b	4	2	3	10	0
Barney,rf	2	1	0	3	0
Dowd,2b	4	2	3	1	3
McCarren,3b	1	1	0	1	3
Jacobs,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Bengough,c	4	1	2	6	0
Gordinier,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	31	11	11	27	10

JERSEY CITY (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zitman,lf	3	1	1	0	1
Duval,2b	3	0	1	2	3
Kane,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Denoville,1b	4	0

LEWIS WINS TITLE ON GREENWICH LINKS

Becomes Connecticut State Champion by Beating Seeley in Final, 3 and 2.

IS ONE UP AT THE TURN

Victor's Great Play at Sixteenth Hole Gives Him Triumph in Brilliant Match.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 16.—Reginald M. Lewis of the Greenwich Country Club won the Connecticut State amateur championship over his home links here today, defeating W. Parker Seeley, the Brooklawn star, in the final round of the tournament, 3 and 2. Lewis reached the final round by defeating Percy Rothwell of Hartford, 2 and 1, the same figure at which Seeley was putting W. J. Sweeney of Shuttle Meadow out of the running.

Lewis was the State champion in 1916 when he defeated his clubmate, Samuel Graham, for the honor, while Seeley held the title in 1914. The former's most notable achievement in a national event came last year at the national amateur championship at the Engineers' Club, Roslyn, L. I., when he carried Chick Evans, the ultimate winner, to the forty-first hole before the champion was able to win. It was the most spectacular round that was ever played in an amateur championship event. It was Seeley who captured the handicap event at the Garden City invitation tournament early in the year with a brilliant score of 71.

Today's struggle for the State title was one of the greatest that has ever been staged. It was over 18 holes instead of 36, due to the fact that the rain of yesterday had made it necessary to play both the semifinal and final rounds here today. The match was replete with brilliant golf, but the feature play was reached when Lewis, after being in a deep trap going to the sixteenth hole, overpitched his recovery to a distance of 30 feet from the pin, and then holed out his putt for a par 4. Seeley had a perfectly played 4 at the hole, but the Greenwich star's accuracy put an end to the match and won him the championship.

Lewis Gains on Seeley.

By winning the last three holes in a row with seven 4s, Lewis was one up on his opponent at the turn. He was out in 40 to Seeley's 41. He added the tenth to his string, becoming two up, and they halved the next three holes. Seeley dropped back another notch at the fourteenth when he over-approached and then missed an easy putt.

Seeley won the honors at the first hole with a 5 when Lewis sliced his tee shot into a trap and then took three putts. The next three were halved in par figures, but at the fifth Seeley became two up when his opponent again hooked his tee shot. Lewis drew even, Seeley took 5 at the seventh and lost the hole and Lewis drew up to even terms by taking the eighth after a wonderful recovery. He was in the trap on his second, but laid his approach shot to within 3 feet of the pin and got a par 4. Lewis won the tenth with a perfectly played 3 and he added another hole to his advantage at the fourteenth. The cards:

Lewis—									
Out	6	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	—40
In	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	—41
Seeley—									
Out	3	4	3	4	5	5	4		
In	4	4	3	4	6	3	4		

Rothwell gave Lewis a hard battle for the honor of going into the final in their match this morning. The latter got a flying start by making an eagle 3 at the first hole. He was fifty yards from the green with his drive, but holed out with his mashie shot from that distance. He also had another 2 at the twelfth hole, a par 3. It was these two holes that spelled ruin for the Hartford golfer. Rothwell squared the match with a 4 to Lewis's 5 and Lewis's 6 and he forged ahead by winning the next two. Lewis evened matters by taking the seventh and was 1 up at the turn, winning the ninth with a par 4. He was out in 39 to a 40 for Rothwell. A 3 at the eleventh again squared the match, but Lewis's 2 at the twelfth put him in the lead. Rothwell won the fourteenth, but Lewis captured the next three holes, all victory at the seventeenth ending the match. The cards:

Lewis—									
Out	3	3	5	6	6	4	4	4	—39
In	4	4	2	5	6	3	4		
Rothwell—									
Out	4	3	5	5	5	5	4	4	—40
In	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	

Sweeney Gets Good Start.

Sweeney got away to a running start in the other semi-final match, being 2 up on Seeley at the third hole. He holed out an approach shot for a birdie at the first hole. By winning the last four holes of the first nine Seeley became 2 up. The former State champion was out in 37 and Sweeney in 39. Sweeney squared the match by winning the tenth and twelfth in par figures and forged ahead by taking the thirteenth. He threw away his advantage at the next hole, however, taking a 6, and enabling Seeley to catch up. The latter, by holing out from the edge of the green, won the fifteenth and finished the match at the seventeenth when Sweeney was trapped and took three putts. The cards:

Seeley—									
Out	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	—37
In	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	
Sweeney—									
Out	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	—39
In	4	5	3	5	4	7	4	5	

The summaries:

Championship Division, Semi-final Round—Reginald M. Lewis, Greenwich, defeated Percy Rothwell, Hartford, 2 and 1; W. Parker Seeley, Brooklawn, defeated W. J. Sweeney, Shuttle Meadow, 2 to 1.

Final Round—Lewis defeated Seeley, 3 and 2.

Consolation, Semi-final Round—Dr. W. D. MacDonald, Woodway, defeated G. W. Vanderhoef, Greenwich, 6 and 5; A. Winter, Brooklawn, defeated A. M. Baldwin, 3 and 1.

Final Round—MacDonald defeated Winter, 6 and 5.

Third Sixteen, Semi-final Round—W. A. Flinn, Greenwich, defeated G. L. Fowler, Hartford, 4 and 3; T. W. Walsh, Waterbury, defeated J. C. Quirk, Greenwich, 3 and 2.

Final Round—Walsh defeated Flinn, 1 up (19 holes).

Fourth Sixteen, Semi-final Round—P. L. Mills, Brooklawn, defeated H. S. Pearson, New Haven, 1 up; R. L. Wilmot, Brooklawn, won from D. C. Coeksey, New Haven, by default.

Fifth Sixteen, Semi-final Round—H. M. Ridabock, Waterbury, won from W. H. Mangan, Hartford, by default; E. B. Morris, Hartford, defeated S. N. Pierson, Waterbury 3 up.

Final Round—Morris defeated Ridabock, 1 up.

WILL TRAIN DARNEILLE.

Joe Jeannette Selected to Condition Washington's Fighting Cop.

Joe Jeannette, late sparring partner of Georges Carpentier, has been selected to train Henry Darneille, Washington's fighting cop, who recently attained startling prominence as a future contender against Jack Dempsey for the heavyweight title of the world. Darneille, who waded through a mob of over a hundred men at Capitol Heights, Md., on July 4, with his bare hands, knocking out nineteen and injuring most of the remainder, is under the personal supervision of Dr. F. E. Keller. The doctor thinks that the big policeman should be ready for his first bout about the middle of August. Several prominent promoters have already made offers to stage a bout for Darneille.

Arrangements are being made for a training camp within a twenty-mile radius of New York city, and Darneille and his entire retinue are ready to move at a moment's notice just as soon as a camp has been decided upon. Road work and general body hardening will make up the bulk of the program to be followed out.

Cecil Leitch and Two Other Women Golfers Coming to U. S.

LONDON, July 16.—Miss Cecil Leitch, woman golf champion of Great Britain and France, with her sister Edith, who is a first-class player, and Miss Doris E. Chambers will sail for the United States in August for a golding tour. They will play first in the Canadian championships and then at Deal, N. J. Afterward they wish to tour the United States, playing in any good open championships, and hope to visit Atlanta, Ga., because it is the home of Miss Alexa Stirling, the American champion.

EVANS AGAIN TAKES THE WESTERN TITLE

Chicago Golfer Defeats Knepper, 3 and 2, in Final for Amateur Honors.

CHICAGO, July 16.—R. E. Knepper of Sioux City, Iowa, champion, carried national champion "Chick" Evans of Chicago to the thirty-fourth green today before Evans could annex his sixth title as Western amateur golf champion, 3 up and 2 to play, at Westmoreland Country Club. Evans did not have to extend himself, however, as the Iowan was overgolfed, having played all last week in the Iowa championship and had hard matches this week in the Western.

Knepper was not up except once. He lost the first hole 4—5 by getting into a pit but squared the match by taking the second hole 4—5 with a ten-foot putt and held the champion even with pars for the next five holes. Then on the short eighth the Iowan won 3—5 and held the lead to the first turn only to lose it on the tenth, where Evans scored a birdie 3.

Evans won the twelfth and the thirteenth, stopping for luncheon 2 up. This advantage was increased to 3 up at the nineteenth and the champion, by winning the twenty-first, the twenty-second and the twenty-third, reached his maximum lead of 6 up. Evans dropped the twenty-seventh and twenty-ninth, but became dormie five by winning the thirtieth with a birdie and halving the thirty-first. Then he prolonged the struggle by accidentally moving his ball on the thirty-second green and getting into trouble on the thirty-third, dropping both holes to become dormie 3. The champion, with a perfect 4 on the thirty-fourth ended the match. Knepper having to play out of a trap to halve the hole.

Evans played 11 holes in par, four in one under par and on ine he went above perfect figures, while Knepper had 3 birdies, 22 pars and ten above par. The champion was on the straight line nearly all the way, getting in bunkers only three times and against the roots of a tree once, while the Princeton golfer was off the fairway frequently and played from sand traps a dozen times. The cards:

MORNING ROUND.

Out—									
Evans	4	5	4	5	4	6	4	5	—39
Knepper	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	—37
In—									
Evans	3	5	4	4	3	5	4	4	—36—75
Knepper	5	5	5	5	3	5	4	4	—40—77

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Out—									
Evans	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	—37
Knepper	5	5	5	5	6	4	3	4	—41
In—									
Evans	4	5	4	4	3	5	4		
Knepper	4	4	5	4	3	5	4		

*Has holes not played.

The tie for low medal scores will be decided later. Knepper and Harrison Johnston of St. Paul sharing that honor with 144 for 36-holes.

WILL NAME OFFICIALS.

Principals in Travers Island Meet Confer Here Tomorrow.

Final arrangements for the holding of the Princeton-Cornell and Oxford-Cambridge international track meet at Travers Island on July 28 will be completed at a special conference in New York tomorrow. The meeting will be attended by representatives of all four universities and a representation of the New York A. C., under whose auspices the meet will be held.

The complete program of events will be decided upon and officials chosen. Special efforts will be made to secure the services of officials who have been prominent in American college athletics. While the full list will not be announced until after the meeting, it is shown that among those to be named will be Donald Grant Morring of Princeton and Oxford, John Paul Jones of Cornell and B. M. Howell of Oxford.

The presence of officials of this type is expected to encourage the best spirit of competition among the athletes, and to result in adding to the already fine spirit of friendliness existing among the four schools.

HAMMETT TO PLAY WHEELER

They Advance into Final Round of Fairfield County Net Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 16.—Alfred D. Hammett of New Rochelle and G. M. Wheeler of Yale University will meet tomorrow afternoon on the Stamford Yacht Club courts in the final match for the tennis singles championship of Fairfield County, Connecticut. In the semi-finals today Hammett beat R. D. Golden of Peekskill, 6—0, 6—2, and Wheeler defeated Harold Hartwell of Stamford, 6—3, 6—3.

Hammett and Harry Sachs won two matches in the doubles today, defeating N. R. Sinclair and George S. Groesbeck of Greenwich, 1—8, 6—1, 6—4, and also defeating Dr. William S. Williams and John Wilson, 6—1, 6—2. H. R. Mixsell and Walter Holmes defeated O. C. Wheeler and W. E. Houghton, 6—1, 6—4.

GOLF ON NEAR-BY LINKS.

D. W. Granberry was the winner of first place in the sweepstakes event at the Baltusrol Country Club yesterday with a net 70. Robert Finney was second with a 73 and A. F. Kammer, third, with 74. The latter had a gross 76 with a handicap of 2 while Finney's allowance was 10. Granberry had a gross 77 and was allowed 7 strokes.

M. J. Smith won the honors in the individual medal play for players of 22 handicap and over at Wykagyl Country Club yesterday with a score of 93—22—71. L. C. Ketchum captured the prize for players of 21-stroke allowances and under with 92—18—74. Class A sweepstakes was won by H. V. Gaines, who was five down to par, while Class B resulted in a tie between L. C. Kotchum and M. J. Smith. They were each five down to par.

W. F. Purcell won the Class A honors at the Dunwoodie Country Club yesterday with a score of 76—6—70. Alfred Reeves was second with 87—15—72. In Class B the honors were taken by R. A. Kennedy, who had 101—22—79.

The following scores were returned in the Ball Sweepstakes competition at the Plainfield Country Club yesterday: George H. Parsons, 81, 12—70; A. L. Colgan, 91, 20—71; D. H. Rowland, 89, 18—71; George F. Woods, 89, 17—72; L. S. Ayer, 94, 20—73; M. H. Long, 87, 13—74; J. H. McLarney, 99, 24—75; C. R. Wigton, 99, 22—77; C. D. Barlow, 95, 17—78; C. D. Randolph, 96, 18—78.

George King, Harry Demeza and A. A. Cannon were the point winners for the President's Cup at the Hydewood Golf Club, North Plainfield, yesterday. The scores: George King, 83, 17—66; Harry Demeza, 95, 27—68; A. A. Cannon, 89, 20—69; J. A. Whyte, 94, 24—70; Vincent Laporta, 87, 17—70; J. J. Yates, 99, 27—72; William McComb, 100, 25—75; J. H. Giles, 103, 27—75; A. H. Hassell, 113, 26—77; T. H. Keller, 107, 27—80; Charles M. Russell, 108, 21—87.

BRITISH GOLF STARS NORWOOD VICTORS

Duncan-Mitchell Team Defeats Hutchison and Donaldson, Four Up.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 16.—After riding most of the night in an automobile, in which they were being carried from the Shawnee open tournament to the Norwood Golf Club, George Duncan, former British open championship, and his brilliant partner, Abe Mitchell, today defeated Jock Hutchison, the winner of the St. Andrews tournament, and James Donaldson, the home-club professional, in a thirty-six hole best-ball match, 4 up. The British pair gained their advantage in the morning and, although the Americans cut the lead down by winning two holes in the afternoon, the invaders came back at the seventeenth and eighteenth holes, taking the last with a pair of birdie 3s.

Followers of the match, reluctant to believe the stories that have been told of Mitchell's wonderful driving power, are now ready to accept as gospel truth any and all claims that may be made in behalf of the English star. Throughout the entire journey here today, Mitchell was nearly always out in front and at the eleventh hole in the afternoon round the siege gun carried the green from the tee, a distance of 324 yards. Most of his drives carried 300 yards, but the feature came at the eleventh.

Hutchison was the winner of the $100 purse offered for the lowest score made in the afternoon round. The holder of the British title was out in 35 and home in 36 for a 71, which eclipsed the best mark of the British pair by three strokes.

Mitchell had the best score in the morning round, with a 71, followed by Duncan, with 72. Hutchison shot a 76 and Donaldson a 77. In the afternoon Hutchison led with his 71, Duncan came next with 74 and Mitchell and Donaldson had a 75 and a 77, respectively.

Britishers Arrive Late.

Leaving Shawnee in an automobile at the close of the tournament yesterday, the British pair suffered one setback after another, and between breakdowns and losing their way, they failed to reach the Norwood Club until 4 o'clock this morning. They were up at 8, and it took them only two holes to get their bearings. Mitchell's 71, two under par, over a course which he had never seen before, is considered almost miraculous. In getting it he had 4 birdies, and was only once over the par figures on the first nine holes, his error coming at the ninth, when he took three putts. He started out with a pair of birdies at the tenth and eleventh, and was over the par figures at only the twelfth and fifteenth. Duncan was a close second, only one stroke behind his partner.

The Americans fashioned up capture a single 69 in the morning, Mitchell accounting for two, the third and eleventh, both with birdies, and he and Duncan sharing the honors at the seventh and eighteenth. Hutchison and Donaldson were far off form in putting, taking three putts on several of the greens. Mitchell was out to the fore with his tremendous drives eight times during the morning round.

The morning cards:

Out—									
Duncan	5	4	3	4	4	5	3	4	5—37
Mitchell	5	4	2	4	4	5	3	4	5—36
Hutchison	5	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	5—39
Donaldson	5	4	3	4	4	5	4	5	5—40
In—									
Duncan	4	4	3	5	4	3	4	4	4—35—72
Mitchell	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4—35—71
Hutchison	4	4	4	5	5	3	4	4	5—37—76
Donaldson	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	5—37—77

Americans Stage Comeback.

Both Hutchison and Donaldson got back a hole at the second in the afternoon round, each getting a 3 to the British pair's 4. They cut down their opponents' lead with another pair of 3's at the third, but Mitchell got back one of the 3s by winning the seventh with a birdie 2. Hutchison had the best score for the outward round with a 35. Duncan and Donaldson each had 36 and Mitchell had a 39. After the turn Hutchison brought the Americans' advantage down a point by winning the tenth with a birdie 4, but Mitchell took the eleventh with another birdie. Hutchison's birdie 4 won the thirteenth for the Americans and they halved the seventeenth. At the eighteenth Mitchell, twenty-five feet away from the pin on his approach, sank his putt for a birdie and not to be outdone, Duncan, thirty feet away, dropped in his attempt.

Mitchell's driving in the afternoon was the greatest ever seen here. At the sixth and ninth holes his tee shots carried 300 to 325 yards and at the eleventh Abe carried the green, 324 yards away. In the afternoon round the English star was out ahead on nine drives.

The cards for the afternoon round:

Out—									
Duncan	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	—36
Mitchell	5	4	3	4	4	2	4	5	—35
Hutchison	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	4	—35
Donaldson	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	—36
In—									
Duncan	5	4	3	5	6	3	5	4	5—38—74
Mitchell	5	4	3	5	4	3	4	4	3—35—70
Hutchison	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	5	4—36—71
Donaldson	6	4	3	5	5	3	5	5	4—41—77

The British pair returned to New York tonight, and from there they will go direct to Washington, accompanied by Jock Hutchison.

JAZZ LEADS FLEET HOME.

Wins Elimination Race on Rumson C. C. Course.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 16.—In a good, full-sail southeasterly wind, the Jazz won the Elimination Sweepstakes race this afternoon over the regular Rumson Country Club course on the South Shrewsbury River. While the Jazz maintained the lead throughout, the Rumpus and Frances were close contenders part of the time. The Rumpus was a good second, with Widgeon third.

This was the first event for the Challenge Cup, which is being defended by the Aphrodite.

The summaries:

ELIMINATION RACE.

Start, 3:50 P. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Fin. El'p.Time.
Jazz, W. B. Potts	5:17:45 1:27:45
Rumpus, B. H. Borden	5:18:50 1:28:50
Widgeon, A. V. Stout	5:20:10 1:30:10
Spirite, H. Lebaire	5:21:06 1:31:06
Frances, S. Riker	5:21:13 1:31:13
Margaret J, A. Haskell	5:24:19 1:34:19
Puff, J. F. Talcott	5:24:50 1:34:50

HIGH CLASS.

Start, 3:55.

Willett, F. A. Douglass	4:44:33	40:33
Vireo, Samuel Riker	4:46:06	50:06
Loon, F. Potts	4:46:45	50:45
Cheewick, J. F. Johnson	4:46:00	51:00
Flicker, J. F. Kellogg	4:46:44	51:44
Edna, J. G. Miller	4:46:46	51:46
Edwina, J. Brandall	4:47:45	52:45
Go-It, J. Dehaven	4:47:50	53:50

SUNNYSIDE III. IS WINNER.

Captures Speedboat Cup in Rockaway Park Y. C. Race.

A special speed boat race for a cup offered by Commodore S. O. A. Ullman featured the racing at the Rockaway Park Yacht Club yesterday. The craft were sent over the regulation ten-mile association course, the winner being Sunnyside III., the property of C. Hadley. The craft had no difficulty in beating Buddha on both actual and corrected time.

There also was a race for the catboat class of the club. It was won by a craft sailed by Mr. and Mrs. Oppenheim. A large crowd was at the clubhouse to witness the races, which were well managed by a committee of which H. M. Bergman was the Chairman.

The summary!

ULLMAN CUP RACE FOR SPEED BOATS.

Start, 4:15:25. Course, 13 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. Time.	Elapsed H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Sunnyside III., C. Hadley	4:57:14	0:40:49	
Buddha, G. W. Hagen	4:58:18	0:41:53	
Playmate, W. S. Bertos	5:17:18	1:00:50	
Sunnyside Jr., R. A. Klesner	Did not finish		
Pet, N. W. Sanger	Did not finish		
Thelma III., F. Klostermeier	Did not finish		
Travoiel, E. C. Hollenback	Did not finish		

CATBOATS.

Start, 4 P. M. Course, 8 Miles.

No. 8, M. S. Oppenheim	3:02:38	1:02:38
No. 3, S. A. O. Ullman	3:00:33	1:00:33
No. 4, W. H. Wood	3:04:16	1:04:16
No. 6, M. J. Loby	3:10:00	1:10:00

Leading Batsmen of the Major Baseball Leagues

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Hornsby, St. Louis	82	320	90	156	.422	
Nicholson, Boston	47	188	26	60	.395	
Cruise, Boston	84	138	25	70	.398	
Young, New York	90	333	49	86	.397	
Cuyler, Pittsburgh	81	323	56	85	.367	

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Heilmann, Detroit	82	333	79	144	.432	
Cobb, Detroit	80	304	73	113	.394	
Speaker, Cleveland	76	287	66	111	.387	
Tobin, St. Louis	84	273	77	109	.378	
Ruth, New York	82	288	91	107	.366	

(Includes all games to date.)

RUMSON FOUR BOWS TO WHIPPANY RIVER

Victorious Riders Play Clever Polo in Opening Tilt of Annual Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 16.—The Rumson Country Club's annual polo tournament opened this afternoon with a spirited game between the Whippany River and Rumson first teams and resulted in a victory for the visiting four by the score of 13 goals to 5. This was the first match for the Rumson Country Club Cup, presented by Bertram H. Borden and Brig. Gen. Howard S. Borden.

A large gallery of members of society watched the match, which was featured by fast galloping and some fine mallet work. Whippany River, which conceded Rumson one goal handicap, proved too strong for the Rumson combination and excelled in team work. Dr. J. D. Richards played an exceptionally strong game at back, while the other three players shared honors in several pretty goals. The Rumson team put up a hard fight, the play of W. Strother Jones Jr. excelling.

Monday afternoon Eatontown and the Rumson Wanderers will play for the same cup, and Wednesday West Point is to meet today's victors. The finals are set for next Saturday. On Monday, July 25, polo will be started for the cup presented by Felix M. Warburg and J. Horace Harding, the same teams competing. Both sets of cups were won last year by the West Point team. The players on this team witnessed today's contest.

George C. Sherman and Harry East made five goals apiece for the winners and Dr. H. B. Blackwell made three. W. Strother Jones Jr. got all of Rumson's four goals.

HIGH SCRATCH PRIZE IS WON BY SPOTTS

N. Y. A. C. Nimrod Season's Top Gun at Club Day Shoots—Ranney Second.

The Trapshooting Committee of the New York Athletic Club has just announced the averages for the season of 1920-1921. The committee has compiled figures for both the club days and for the week-end shoots each Sunday. In each race prizes were offered for both handicap and scratch gunners. The best scratch gunner on club days was R. L. Spotts, Chairman of the Shooting Committee of the club.

Based on twelve selected scores, Chairman Spotts had an average of 94.29. Then came A. E. Ranney with an average of 94, followed by M. McVoy Jr., with an average of 93.42. Thirty-nine gunners qualified for this shoot by taking part in twelve or more events. The handicap gunner of this division was F. A. Baker, who had an average of 97.13. Then came R. R. Bebacher with 96.87, followed by E. Milliken with 96.71. Only a number of the runners qualified for the handicap shoots.

A decidedly larger field was figured in the season averages, based on all scores made during the year. No less than 124 different members of the club shot at the club targets on Island during the year. The winner was W. M. Hammond, who had an average of 99. Hammond took part in only one event. E. D. Anderson and W. H. Luckett took part in two shoots. Anderson made the twenty-three times. Anderson made the better average. He finished with an average of 91.26. A. P. Palmer led the handicap gunners with an average of 100 after being three times at the traps.

In the scratch shoots for Sunday prizes, based on twelve selected scores made during the season, R. F. Rice topped the list with 91.81 average. Then came B. S. Donnelley with 91.72 and A. G. Pinney with 91.31. Fifty gunners qualified. R. F. Rice also led the handicap gunners with a score of 95.58. Then came G. T. Hodges with an average of 95.11. The third high was F. W. Finch with 94.82.

J. N. McLoughlin was the high gunner, figuring all the Sunday scores made during the year. In the scratch shoot he had an average of 97. However, he only shot once. B. S. Sloan took part in the most Sunday shoots. He had an average of 84.12 after being at the traps no less than twenty-four times. D. F. Boydon, who took part in two shoots, was the high handicap gunner, figuring all the Sunday shoots of the year. He had an average of 100.

Welsh to Fight in Canada.

CALGARY, Alberta, July 16.—Freddie Welsh, former lightweight champion of the world, yesterday was signed to box ten rounds here Aug. 15. Bert Forbes of Seattle probably will be his opponent.

GIANTS GIVE PIRATES A 13-4 THRASHING

Continued from Page 19.

Rawlings. Cutshaw hit to Bancroft, whose throw to force Maranville at second after a nice stop was dropped by Rawlings, and both runners were safe. Douglas gave Robertson free transportation and the bases were clogged thereby. Frisch threw out Barnhart, Maranville scoring. Grimm flied to Bancroft.

In the fifth chapter the Giants deployed in hornet formation and lit upon Mr. Cooper. Burns smashed the sphere to centre at meteoric speed for one base. Bancroft blazed a one-bagger to right and George dashed to the third bag. Frisch singled to right and Burns tallied, Pancroft stopping at second. Young beat out a bunt to Maranville, Frisch's episode filled the corners. Then George Kelly strove mightily to put on his home run specialty for the sake of old Manhattan, but only sawed the air.

Bill Cunningham seen his duty and done it quite neatly, hoisting a sacrifice fly to Robertson, on which Bancroft crossed the tablet, while Frisch went to third. Rawlings bounced a single over Cooper and Frisch ended his trip. Frank Snyder banged a two-bagger to left and Young scored, while Rawlings paused at third. Robertson absorbed Douglas's fly. The score was now 8 to 2—in case anybody has lost count in the excitement.

Giants Make It Tea.

At the close of the following period, however, the mathematics had undergone another shift, and the tally read: Giants, 10; Pirates, 2. Those two additional local runs in the sixth made their appearance as follows: Bancroft singled to left with one down, and capered all the way home when Frisch burned the pellet to centre for three bases. Young continued the assault on Zinn, who had taken Cooper's place after the sad experience of the latter in the fifth, by beating out a bunt to Barnhart. Frisch crossed the plate on the tap. Kelly hit into a double play, Maranville to Cutshaw to Grimm.

The Pirates got another unit in the seventh on singles by Bigbee and Cutshaw and a bobble by Frisch on Rohwer's tap.

The Giants added a span of markers in their portion of the same period. Singles by Rawlings and Snyder, with a two-base knock by Douglas, were responsible.

A double by Grimm and a single by Brottem put over a Pittsburgh run in the eighth. In the Giants' half of the chukker Frisch singled through Tierney, and then stole second and third. Cunningham brought him home with a sacrifice lift to Rohwer.

The score:

NEW YORK (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Burns,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Bancroft,ss	5	3	3	2	4
Frisch,3b	5	4	3	5	3
Young,rf	4	2	3	2	0
Kelly,1b	5	1	1	11	0
Cunningham,cf	3	0	1	3	0
Rawlings,2b	4	1	2	3	2
Snyder,c	3	1	2	3	1
Gonzales,c	0	0	0	1	0
Douglas,p	4	0	2	0	3
Total	37	13	18	27	13

PITTSBURGH (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Bigbee,lf	4	1	2	3	0
Carey,cf	2	0	1	2	0
Rohwer,cf	2	0	0	1	0
Ma'nville,ss	4	1	0	1	5
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	2	3	1
Tierney,3b	3	0	0	0	3
Robertson,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Barnhart,3b	4	0	1	1	1
Grimm,1b	4	1	1	8	1
Schmidt,c	3	0	1	4	0
Brottem,c	1	0	1	0	0
Cooper,p	2	0	0	0	2
Zinn,p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	34	4	11	24	15

Errors—Frisch, Rawlings.

New York	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	1	—13
Pittsburgh	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	—4

Two-base hits—Bigbee, Kelly, Snyder, Douglas, Grimm. Three-base hit—Frisch. Double bases—Frisch (2), Young. Sacrifices—Carey, Cunningham (2). Double plays—Grimm, Maranville and Grimm; Rawlings, Bancroft and Kelly; Maranville, Cutshaw and Grimm. Left on bases—New York, 6; Pittsburgh 9. Bases on balls—Off Douglas 3, Cooper 2, Zinn 2. Hits—Off Cooper 11 in 5 innings, Zinn 7 in 3. Struck out—By Douglas 5, Cooper 1, Zinn 1. Passed ball—Brottem. Losing pitcher—Cooper. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day. Time of game—1:35.

FATE DEALS BLOW AT ENGLISH TEAM

Lameness May Keep Stallard, Crack Distance Runner, Out of Track Meet.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 16.—The hard hand of ill luck struck the Oxford-Cambridge track team another resounding blow today when it became known that H. B. Stallard of Cambridge, England's great distance runner, had developed a lameness in the left foot that may keep him out of the meet with the Harvard-Yale team at Cambridge next Saturday. Physicians said the lameness was due to a fallen arch.

The English athletes are training here, Captain W. R. Seagroves of the Cambridge team, admitted tonight that there was a serious possibility that Stallard might not be able to run or that he would be in bad shape to compete.

Seagroves explained that the trouble in Stallard's foot first appeared in England some weeks ago and that it recurred while the team was crossing the Atlantic. He said that in a practice run made by Stallard this morning at the Harvard Stadium the foot was in such bad shape it forced the athlete to run flat-footed.

Stallard will give the foot a complete rest this week and will run only if it shows improvement. Captain Seagroves said, adding that physicians hoped to have him in shape for the meet.

George Trowbridge, former Princeton athlete and crack hurdler at Oxford, was forced to withdraw from the meet, earlier in the week after he was stricken with appendicitis at Mount Desert Island, Me.

Stallard ran second to W. G. Hill in the mile run in the British amateur championships on July 2. Hill's time was 4 minutes 13 4-5 seconds, and Stallard finished only a few feet behind.

If Stallard does not compete next Saturday the visitors' chances of winning the meet will have diminished greatly.

OXFORD STARS BEGIN WORK.

Visitors at Princeton Put in Heavy Day on Track and Field.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 16.—The Oxford athletes who are visiting the Princeton squad this week-end indulged in a strenuous double workout today, appearing on the track in both the morning and afternoon. While they did not attempt time trials, all appeared to be in fine condition.

Rudd, Milligan and Kent Hughes all ran several easy laps in the morning and did considerable jogging. In the afternoon they practiced bursts of speed. The broad jumper Ingram was running a workout. Captain Rudd was running exceptionally well and apparently in fast training form which won him an Olympic title last Summer at 400 meters.

The Princeton team went through only a single workout, most of the Tiger athletes appearing on the track in the morning to avoid the heat. The Princeton runners are in good shape, having kept half training since the ending of the college year and Keene Fitzpatrick ordered rather an easy day for most of them. Foresman, the miler who is changing to the three-mile run for the British meet, went through a trial over two miles, the result of which pleased the Tiger trainer greatly.

After their afternoon workout the British athletes together with four of the Princeton team motored to the shore for a swim in the surf. They will leave tomorrow morning for a week at Swampscott before returning to Princeton with their entire team.

ATHLETES IN WORKOUT.

Campbell, Landon, Gourdin and Krogness at Soldiers' Field.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 16.—The Harvard and Yale combination track team which will compete against Oxford and Cambridge next week is now complete. Tom Campbell, Yale's middle-distance runner, Dick Landon, the Elihigh jumper, and Ed Gourdin and George Krogness of Harvard all made their appearance on Soldiers' field this morning.

The four athletes, who have been to the coast, all appeared to be in very good trim and at once started in work. Gourdin did some sprinting, while Landon at once started at the bar in the high jump. Krogness arrived late and simply limbered up, but Campbell ran 660 yards and showed himself to be in very good shape. He looked better than he did when here for the intercollegiates in May, and this in spite of his hard railroad trip.

Johnnie Mack was much pleased with the showing made by Campbell. Gourdin, the Harvard sprinter, showed his old burst of speed at the finish of his century trial.

PLANT BEATEN IN WALK.

National Champion Trails Jackson in Firemen's Track Games.

Wilson Jackson of the St. Christopher A. C. yesterday defeated Willie Plant, Morningside A. C. and national champion, in the one-mile walk at the annual track and field games of the Firemen's Benevolent Protective Association, at Celtic Park, L. I. Jackson had a handicap of 1:10.

Pat McDonald, making his first appearance since the national championships, won the 16-pound shot put with a toss of 48 feet and 10

SHIMIDZU EASILY WINS FIRST MATCH

Japanese Tennis Star Defeats Robinson, 6-3, 6-4, in His Debut at Greenwich.

KELLEHER DOWNS MATHEY

Mrs. Hitchins, Too, Furnishes Upset by Beating Miss Ballin—Miss Bayard Downs Mrs. Welty.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 16.—This was the greatest tennis day of the season thus far, so far as tournament competition on Eastern courts is concerned. Quantity and quality and variety of competition were provided on the four grass courts of the Greenwich Field Club. The women's singles reached the semi-finals, the women's doubles progressed to the final in one-half of the draw, the men's singles got under way and all of the first and second rounds and part of the round before the semi-finals were completed. A beginning was made also in the men's doubles, and all this was accomplished with most of the best players in the metropolitan district in action, and with Zenzo Shimidzu of the Japanese Davis Cup team making his American début in tournament play. It had a four-ring, greatest-show-on-earth effect, and the character of the performances in general could hardly have been more scintillant.

In addition to Shimidzu the play marked a début for Charles S. Garland of last year's Davis Cup team. Garland made his first tournament appearance of the season, and demonstrated in two matches that he had lost none of his wizardry. But the chief interest of a brilliant gallery centred in the initial appearance of Shimidzu, long known as one of the world's greatest players, and who seems destined with Ichiya Kumagae to make Japan's first competition for the Davis Cup an outstanding event in the history of that emblem of the world's team championship.

Shimidzu advanced through the first round as a result of the default of Joseph L. Werner of Princeton and encountered Dwight F. Robinson, formerly of Harvard and Tennis Lane, in the second round. The Japanese won in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4. Robinson started poorly, making many errors on easy shots in the first four games. But from then on he improved vastly and gave his famous opponent a genuine workout.

Is Something Like Kumagae.

Shimidzu, as would be naturally expected, plays an excellently rounded, all-court game. He resembles his equally famous teammate, Ichiya Kumagae, in stature, though a trifle taller, and, to a certain extent, the character of their play is alike. Shimidzu's driving is his strongest asset. He applies a great deal of spin to his shots off the ground and also utilizes a certain amount of top, though less than Kumagae. He has quite as much speed as the latter and is just as effective in hitting off his backhand as his forehand. He is a right-hander, while Kumagae strokes from the left side. Shimidzu gets splendid direction, though, judging by a first view of his game only, he is not quite so successful as Kumagae in mastering his direction to the latest possible moment. Nevertheless, he knows the rules of the game well, and in that respect should make a wonderful mate for Kumagae in the doubles.

Shimidzu's most spectacular shot is a smash from mid-court, at the spot where McLoughlin used to put over his sensational kills. Incidentally, the Japanese gets almost as much fun out of his smashing shots as McLoughlin did; it certainly is all-sufficient to put the ball away beyond a possibility of return. He executes this overhead shot above his shoulder, applying spin to it as he does so practically all his strokes. It travels with rifle-shot velocity and finality.

Curiously enough, with all this speed at his command, Shimidzu's least punishing weapon seems to be his service. This is a reverse twist affair, with a slight break off the ground. It is well enough placed but hasn't sufficient pace to accomplish much more than get the ball in play, and Shimidzu never attempts to run up on it. In fact, he advances to the barrier only when his tremendously paced drives have created a wide opening. But when he does get there he volleys with fine skill, while his overhead hitting is as already described. The Japanese covers courts with great agility and seems to have good powers of anticipation. He is wiry and his powers of endurance are evidently equal to the most exacting test.

Makes Hit With Gallery.

Shimidzu's play pleased the gallery immensely and he received a fine "hand" when he left the court after defeating Robinson. His cheerful grin, when his opponent makes a good placement, won the spectators. He is quite the same engaging sort of sportsman that Kumagae is.

Shimidzu was in the lead all through his match with Robinson. He eased up in the first set, after obtaining a lead of 4—0, and in the second after running the games up to 5—2, while Robinson, on both occasions, hit with much greater pace and accuracy, including some admirable shots to the back corners. The court, after the heavy rain of the preceding day, was heavy and uneven, and the ball took peculiar bounds on many occasions. Both suffered from this condition, but Shimidzu's low, bounding drives were harder to pick off the grass-tops than Robinson's.

The point score of this match follows:

FIRST SET.

									Pts. G.
Shimidzu	3	4	4	4	2	2	4	1	7—32—6
Robinson	2	2	1	0	4	4	0	4	5—22—3

SECOND SET.

Shimidzu	3	4	4	4	3	8	4	4	2	7—43—6
Robinson	5	0	0	1	5	6	0	6	4	5—32—4

There were unexpected outcomes in several of the day's matches. Most surprising in the men's singles was the defeat of Dean Mathey by Hiram O. Kelleher. This was accomplished by scores of 6—1, 1—6, 6—0. Mathey was far off form, making error after error on comparatively easy shots, a thing he is far from in the habit of doing. The other half of the draw was steady and did some excellent shooting from forecourt. He matched his opponent in aggressiveness and volleyed and smashed with considerably more accuracy. Kelleher continued his excellent match play in the succeeding round against Leonard Beekman, who had to call upon all his resources to win at 7—5, 8—6.

Garland played his usual smooth and apparently effortless tennis against Ludlow Vandeventer and Alexander Iler. The finish which he displays in executing all shots is delightful to watch. Iler gave him a hard rub. Sometimes Iler plays splendid tennis and at other times a second rater can beat him. Yesterday was one of his good days. He took the first set from Garland strictly on the merits of the play and not through any weakness of the former Davis Cup man. Garland played better position in the second and third sets, however, and overcame Iler's dangerous attack at the net.

Miss Ballin Is Beaten.

There was an upset in the women's singles, too. Mrs. Carl V. Hitchins, who used to rule Mexican women's tennisdom, defeated Miss Florence Ballin, the West Side Club star, by 0—6; 6—1, 6—1. Mrs. Hitchins's understand cut service and her puzzling chops were too much for Miss Ballin. Miss Martha Bayard, who carries in her clever racquet a large share of the hopes of women's tennis in the future in this country, did an extremely skillful and creditable piece of work in eliminating Mrs. Frank M. Welty in straight sets and by the decisive scores of 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Eleanor Goss, who is the probable winner of the tournament according to general expectations, had no easy task in advancing to the semi-finals at the expense of Mrs. Edward Raymond. The latter, who ranks only one point lower in the first ten than Miss Goss, was expected to deliver an excellent argument, but Miss Goss had been displaying such highly exceptional form of late, playing, in fact, the best tennis of her brilliant career, that few thought Miss Raymond could take a set. Yet she did, by admirable back-court stroking, and she made Miss Goss play her prettiest to take the other two sets, too.

Mrs. Edwin A. Falk, former national indoor champion, was hard pressed to conquer Miss Edith Handy by 6—7, 6—1, 6—3. Miss Handy, who was playing in her first tournament of the season, showed that she is sure to be a dangerous opponent from now on.

In tomorrow's semi-finals Miss Goss will oppose Miss Bayard, while Mrs. Falk plays Mrs. Hitchins. The final round in both men's and women's singles and doubles will be played tomorrow afternoon, starting at 2:30.

The summaries:

Men's Singles—First Round—Zenzo Shimidzu won from Joseph L. Werner by default; Dwight F. Robinson defeated James D. Pell, 6—3, 6—2; Murray Vernon defeated Hofmann Nickerson, 2—6, 6—1, 8—6.

Second Round—Hugh G. M. Kelleher defeated Dean Mathey, 6—1, 1—6, 6—0; Leonard Beekman defeated A. J. D. Biddle Jr., 6—4, 7—5; Bruce Fenno Jr. defeated Philip Vandeventer, 6—3, 14—12; Charles S. Garland defeated Ludlow Vandeventer, 6—2, 6—3; Zenzo Shimidzu defeated D. P. Robinson, 6—3, 6—4; Alexander Iler won from Walter Merrill Hall by default; Theodore R. Pell defeated Murray Vernon, 6—3, 6—2; S. Howard Voshell defeated Lyle E. Mahan, 6—3, 6—0.

Third Round—Beekman defeated Kelleher, 7—5, 8—6; Garland defeated Iler, 4—8, 6—1, 6—4; Pell defeated J. Brooks Fenno Jr., 4—6, 6—4, 6—0.

Women's Singles—Second Round—Miss Florence Ballin defeated Mrs. De Forest Candee, 6—4, 6—2.

Third Round—Miss Martha Bayard defeated Mrs. Frank M. Welty, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Mrs. Edward Raymond, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3; Mrs. Carl V. Hitchins defeated Miss Florence Ballin, 0—6, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. Edwin A. Falk defeated Miss Edith Handy, 5—7, 6—1, 6—3.

Women's Doubles—Second Round—Mrs. Frank M. Welty and Mrs. Edward Raymond defeated Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. Robert Le Roy, 6—3, 7—5; Miss Florence Ballin and Mrs. C.V. Hitchins won from Mrs. H. T. Morris and partner by default; Mrs. L. G. Morris and Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Mrs. De Forest Candee and Mrs. Rawson Wood, 6—2, 6—0.

Semi-final Round—Mrs. Morris and Miss Gilleaudeau defeated Miss Phyllis Walsh and Miss Martha Bayard, 7—5, 7—5; Miss Ballin and Mrs. Hitchins defeated Mrs. Welty and Mrs. Raymond, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.

Men's Doubles—Second Round—Lyle E. Mahan and Samuel Hardy defeated Beals C. Wright and Ichiya Kumagae, 6—3, 1—6, 6—3; Dean Mathey and Leonard Beekman defeated Joseph L. Werner and Alexander Iler, 11—9, 6—2.

WINS CANADIAN NET TITLE.

Bates, California, Defeats His Teammate, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3.

TORONTO, Ont., July 16.—W. Bates of California today won the Canadian men's open singles championship by defeating E. L. Levy, his teammate, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3.

Bates's coolness, combined with his deadly accuracy on cross court shots and his aggressive attack at the net, proved the deciding factor of the match. Levy weakened under the strain of the terrific play.

Levy took the first set by his brilliant net play, but in the second set with Bates leading, 5—4, the break came. Levy lost his service on faults, and Bates, taking advantage of his opponent's weakness, ran out the set, 6—4. Although Levy came back strong at intervals in the next two sets, Bates maintained the upper hand.

Mrs. Harry Bickle of Toronto retained her title as Canadian ladies' open singles champion by defeating Miss M. S. Groves, New York, 6—3, 6—3.

The Dominion doubles title was captured by N. Peach and C. Todd of the Australian Davis cup team, who defeated R. B. Bennett and C. D. Holmes of Winnipeg, 6—4, 5—7, 7—5, 6—3. After obtaining the lead, the Canadians weakened in the fourth set. Todd's service was the feature.

W. Bates of California and Mrs. Harry Bickle of Toronto won the mixed doubles championship of Canada here today, defeating U. T. Steinkampf and Miss M. S. Groves, both of New York, by a score of 6—4, 6—2.

INDIA AND FRANCE EVEN.

Divide Singles Matches in Second Round of Davis Cup Play.

PARIS, July 16.—French and Indian tennis players began today the second round of the Davis Cup series, which would decide the team to come to the United States and compete in the Davis Cup tournament to be held at Forest Hills, New York, early in September.

The Indian team was composed of S. M. Jacob, M. Sliem, A. Fyzee and L. Dean. Jacob acting as captain of the aggregation. Dean is a noted double player. The French team consisted of Andre H. Gobert, William H. Laurentz, Jean Samazeuilh and J. Brugnon. Max Decugis is captain.

The first match was won by Samazuelih of France. He defeated Jacob of India, in straight sets, 6—3, 8—6, 7—5. In the second match M. Sliem, of the Indian team, beat William H. Laurentz of France, in five sets. The score was 4—6, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2, 6—0.

KING REGAINS FOX TROPHY.

Beats Bassford in Final for Westchester Tennis Title.

Dr. George King became the Westchester County tennis champion and the holder of the Fox Victory Trophy for the second time yesterday afternoon. He defeated Henry H. Bassford in the long-postponed final round of the tournament at the County Tennis Club of Westchester at Hartsdale, by scores of 7—5, 6—4, 10—8. The ex-Columbian had won the same title in 1919, losing it last year to Francis T. Hunter.

King played his usual dashing game at the net, staking all his chances on a quick advance at any and all opportunities and finishing the points in a hurry. Bassford was the steadier of the two in baseline play, and was so persistent in his returns, including many from difficult positions when he was all but off balance, that he worried King into numerous nets and outs.

ORANGE TENNIS CLUB WINS.

Conquers Glenwood, 3 to 2, in Match in New Jersey League.

The Orange Lawn Tennis Club defeated the Glenwood Club of East Orange in an interclub match in the New Jersey Tennis League yesterday afternoon by a score of 3 to 2. Orange won two of the three singles matches and broke even in the doubles, the latter being decided in the best three sets in five.

The summaries:

Singles—August Roche Jr., Orange, defeated William R. Bishop, Glenwood, 6—2, 6—2; R. P. Bennett, Orange, defeated L. B. Dailey Jr., Glenwood, 6—1, 6—4; Fred Peters, Glenwood, defeated Stanley Bellows, Orange, 6—3, 1—6, 6—1.

Doubles—L. D. Woodbury and E. A. Clark, Orange, defeated H. T. Ditmars and Edgar Wyman, Glenwood, 8—6, 6—4, 6—4; Nelson Carter and Kenneth Carter, Glenwood, defeated David George and J. W. Strahan, Orange, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5, 6—4, 6—4.

Argentine's Default in Davis Cup Due to Lack of Funds

BUENOS AIRES, July 16.—Argentina's default in the second round of the Davis Cup tennis play, when the players of the South American republic were to meet the Danish team, was explained today by John A. Gibson, Secretary of the Argentine Lawn Tennis League. He said he had notified the Danish and American tennis authorities more than a month ago that Argentina would be unable to participate in the Davis Cup matches this year, owing to inability to meet the expenses connected with the competition, which were made greater by the unfavorable exchange rate.

CAROLINA TRIUMPHS IN OPENING REGATTA

Leads 50-Footers Home on First Day of Larchmont Club's Annual Race Week.

ISTALENA FINISHES SECOND

Is Close Astern of Captain Nichols's Winner as Contest Ends — Norwegian Yacht Makes Appearance.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., July 16.—The storm of yesterday which broke the heat wave left a few breezes in its wake to aid the Larchmont Yacht Club today in the opening regatta of the club's annual race week, which will be concluded next Saturday. The wind was not very lusty, in fact, it was somewhat subject to fainting spells, but it never quite died away, as it had on several regatta days recently, and it held pretty true throughout. Around 6 o'clock, when the New York 50-footers came home, it was absolutely true and almost brisk.

Former Commodore George Nichols, in his black Carolina, just beat the ivory-white Istalena, the Pynchon sloop, over the finish line. About a quarter of a mile from the judges' imaginary tape Istalena, which was close astern of Carolina, on the weather side—the yachts were sailing on a close reach with topsails set—nearly succeeded in establishing an overlap. Could she have done so and blanketed Carolina she undoubtedly would have won.

Captain Nichols saw the danger and luffed. The manoeuvre was successful, for Istalena had to bear away and Carolina came home in front. Yet it is interesting to note that when two of the 30-footers were in precisely the same situation a week ago at the Indian Harbor races, the yacht which luffed lost the race. The weather yacht at Indian Harbor was favored at the critical moment by a freakish puff of wind, whereas the very steadiness of today's breeze worked to the disadvantage of the overtaking boat. But it is just this element of chance which makes yachting exciting.

Fifties Make Good Start.

The fifties made the prettiest start of the afternoon, the sextet coming up to near the line in two platoons and crossing in time in pairs. All six crossed on the starboard tack, and Nichols, who was one of the rearward pair, was first to come about on the port tack and head for the Long Island shore. It was evidently his intention to try to fetch his mark on a long tack, but the tide, setting strongly to the east, carried the entire squadron of big sloops along with it, and Carolina had nothing the better of her sisters on the first leg, in fact, the only boat which did not make the cruise to Maine. Monsoon, which belongs to F. D. M. Strachan, lived up to her name and breezed back in front.

Of the home fleet, the Larchmont "O" sloops, three went over the twenty-one-mile course. L. V. Lockwood's Maisie led home Grey Dawn and Georgia. When the last yacht was in, the Executive Committee, composed of Howell C. Person, H. L. Flint, W. H. Smith Jr., H. B. Downe and Arthur Knapp, were willing to call it a day. The second session of race week will be Monday.

The summary:

50-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:25 P. M. Distance, 21 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Carolina, G. Nichols	5:37:17	5:37:17
Istalena, C. Pynchon	5:38:02	5:33:02
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	6:02:19	5:37:19
Acushla, L. G. Hamersley	6:04:40	5:39:40
Spartan, H. B. Plant	6:02:23	5:42:22
Virginia, L. W. Crofoot	6:07:35	5:42:35

30-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:45. Distance, 15½ Miles.

Mispah, D. Richardson	6:12:07	5:27:07
Nautilus, M. E. Hatfield	6:05:20	5:20:20
Adios, F. L. Richards	5:59:51	5:14:51
Alcazia, W. Q. Low Jr.	6:05:24	5:20:24
Lena, Ogden Reid	6:13:47	5:28:47
Silhouette, R. H. Amberg	6:05:48	5:20:48
Rowdy, H. L. Curry	6:13:06	5:28:06

SOUND SCHOONERS.

Start, 12:50 P. M. Distance, 5½ Miles.

Alicia, W. M. Baldwin	4:30:00	3:40:00
Allure, J. S. Appleby	4:26:01	3:36:01
Aigol, L. Hawthorne	4:30:37	3:40:37
Moira, C. Cowl	4:26:18	3:36:18

VICTORY CLASS.

Start, 1 P. M. Distance, 5½ Miles.

Alerte, R. R. Martin	4:27:54	3:27:54
Black Jack, H. E. Morgan	4:30:31	3:30:31
Mongolia, R. M. Curtis	4:28:04	3:28:04
Aoe, A. Iselin	4:29:06	3:29:06

THIRD DIVISION—HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 12:58 P. M. Distance, 5½ Miles.

	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Robin Hood III., G. E. Gartland	4:13:45	3:18:45
Quakeress III., C. E. Woodland	2:25:37	3:30:37
Acadian, F. S. Raymond	4:27:08	3:32:08
Mingo, H. T. Hornidge	4:28:56	3:33:56
Corrected time—Robin Hood III.,		3:18:45;
Acadian, 3:25:11; Quakeress III.,		3:29:35;
Mingo, 3:33:56.		

FOURTH DIVISION—HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 1:15 P. M. Distance, 5½ Miles.

Frances, S. Wickes	4:42:08	3:27:08
Mercury, E. W. Fisher	4:37:55	3:22:55
Thag, A. McHall	5:11:08	3:56:19
Witch, R. Hill	5:10:31	4:31:18

Red Patch to Be Competitor In U. S.-Canada Yacht Race

MONTREAL, July 16.—The yacht Red Patch, owned by G. V. Whitehead, was chosen today as the second yacht to defend the St. Lawrence International Cup next Saturday against the challenge of the White Bear Yacht Club of St. Paul, Minn. The other yacht, chosen recently, is the Beaver, owned by J. K. L. Ross.

Fly, A. Iselin.....4:44:18 3:29:18
Corrected time—Frances, 3:19:51; Fly, 3:19:00; Mercury, 3:22:55; Wasp, 3:43:58; Witch, 4:01:10.

STAR CLASS.

Start, 1:10 P. M. Distance, 5¼ Miles.

Big Dipper, J. Robinson	4:35:31	3:25:31
Saturn, G. W. Elder	4:35:44	3:25:44
South Wind, W. J. McHugh	4:35:40	3:25:40
Taurus, W. L. Inslee	4:34:13	3:24:13
Neptune, C. F. Searing	4:41:30	3:31:30
Southern Cross, A. Knapp	4:39:58	3:29:58
Milky Way, F. B. Tweedy	4:35:39	3:25:39
Mars II., MacL. Crosby	4:32:11	3:12:11
Twinkle, J. G. Alemi	4:38:27	3:28:27
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	4:31:53	3:21:53
Shooting Star, L. Gillette	4:41:08	3:31:08

VICTORY CLASS.

Start, 1 P. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Soixante-Quinze, Swan and Stone	4:29:00	3:29:00
N. A. R., D. Cowl	4:34:44	3:34:44
Naviator, F. Davison	4:32:00	3:32:00
Buddy, G. B. Alker	4:17:59	3:17:59
Blue Devil, H. F. Whitney	4:28:23	3:28:23
Bluejacket, J. B. Ford	4:19:49	3:19:49

ARROW CLASS.

Start, 1:05 P. M. Distance, 5¼ Miles.

Pontiac II., B. Freeman	4:32:30	3:27:30
Jack o' Lantern, G. J. Bradish	4:26:08	3:23:08
Solony II., P. Whitney	4:26:09	3:21:09
Comrade, A. G. Hanan	4:25:35	3:20:35
Windward II., J. Reinders	4:24:37	3:19:37

FIRST DIVISION—HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 12:40 P. M. Distance, 5¾ Miles.

Astor, C. A. Marsland	4:37:34	3:37:34
Wianno, H. B. Downe	6:19:40	5:39:40
Corrected time—Astor 3:27:27,		Wianno
3:27:27.		

SECOND DIVISION—HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 12:50 P. M. Distance, 5¾ Miles.

Sally IV., Fin. S. Bird	4:22:03	3:22:03
Jaberwock, J. H. Curtiss	4:38:31	3:38:31
Mignon, A. C. Fox	4:29:38	3:29:38
Pingvin III., P. A. Kieve	4:27:01	3:37:01
Tamara III., K. Krogstadt	4:27:52	3:37:52
Corrected time—Sally IV., 3:22:03; Pingvin III., 3:27:28; Tamara III., 3:28:19; Mignon 8:33:16; Jaberwock 3:37:50.		

Vanessa, E. A. Ramsey	4:42:58	3:32:58
12—Peacock, T. E. Habrouck	4:42:38	3:32:38
6—North Star, C. Iselin 2d	4:38:49	3:28:49
14—Themis, Pingry and Van Winkle	4:36:15	3:26:15

SPECIAL RACE.

NORWEGIAN 75 METER CLASS.

Start 12:50 P. M., Distance 5¾ Miles.

Pingvin III., P. A. Kieve	4:27:01	3:37:01
Tamara III., K. Krogstadt	4:27:52	3:37:52

SOUTHAMPTON CLASS.

Start 1:20 P. M., Distance 5½ Miles.

Queen, J. Baudouine Jr.	4:33:55	3:23:55
Liris, T. McGahll Jr.	4:37:29	3:17:29

SAILING CANOES.

Start 2:45 P. M., Distance 5¾ Miles.

Mermaid, L. Friede	4:44:33	1:59:33
Banshee, Ira Kid 3d	5:04:45	2:19:45

NEW ROCHELLE CLASS.

Start 1:45 P. M., Distance 5½ Miles.

Virginia, A. R. Bastine	4:38:34	3:03:34
Nereid, D. Girlat	4:35:10	3:07:08

LARCHMONT "O" CLASS.

Start 12:35 P. M., Distance 21 Miles.

Maisie, L. V. Lockwood	6:21:23	5:46:25
Greydawn, P. H. Johnson	6:25:22	5:50:22
Georgia, J. F. Mahlstedt	6:25:43	5:50:43

SPECIAL RACE.

Start 12:30 P. M., Distance 21 Miles.

Monsoon, 40 ft. class, F. D. M. Strachan	6:14:22	5:44:22
Nahma, Class "P," Hanan and Childs	6:24:14	5:54:14

JENN LEADS CRUISERS.

Behr's Motorboat Shows Way In Diamond Point Regatta.

Yacht racing on Jamaica Bay started yesterday with the annual open regatta of the Diamond Point Yacht Club. The fleet principally was made up of motorboats, and these were divided into the customary classes. Due to the fact that practically all of the boats raced subject to measurement, the actual winners are still in doubt.

In the large cruiser division the best actual time was made by Jenn, the property of E. Behr of the Old Mill Yacht Club. In the half cabin and open launch division the first boat home and corrected time. The craft belongs to J. Feifman of the Midget Squadron. The summary:

CRUISERS.

Start, 12:35. Association Course.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Jenn, E. Behr	1:57:40	59:40
Marian B., T. McKee	1:57:58	59:58
Winsome, L. Sopers	1:57:59	59:59
Winifred, A. Hall	1:58:00	1:00:00
Ruth, P. & T. Tripoli	1:58:30	1:00:30
Minerva, A. Miller	2:05:00	1:07:00

OPEN AND HALF CABIN CRUISERS.

Start, 12:36. Association Course.

Trixie, G. Engelhardt	1:55:40	59:46
Alibi, J. W. Boland	1:59:00	1:00:00
Smarty II., L. Golly	1:59:00	1:03:00
Florence D. II., O. Dennis	1:59:08	1:03:03
Myrtle, W. Ingram	1:58:00	1:03:00
Peggy F., G. Flohn	2:03:10	1:07:10

SMALL MOTOR BOATS.

Start, 12:54. Association Course.

Sea Gull, J. Fgeifman	2:05:30	1:11:30
Marian, W. Lemfesty	2:07:40	1:13:40
Imp, A. F. Herman	2:12:10	1:38:10
Reney, G. King	2:22:10	1:38:10
Corrected time—On Sea Gull, 1:09:28; Marian, 1:13:40; Imp, 1:23:57; Reney, 1:26:26.		

SPEED BOATS. OVER 50 FEET.

Start, 1:00. Association Course.

Sunnyside III., C. Hadley	1:32:30	30:30

SPEED BOATS, OVER 45 FEET.

Start, 1:00. Association Course.

Solidarity, Motor Boat Club	1:48:30	48:30

OPEN CATBOATS.

Start, 12:52. Association Course.

Selfish, C. W. Schober	2:15:40	1:26:40
Iris, A. Spony	2:17:00	1:25:00
Corrected time—On Selfish, 1:23:40; Iris, 1:24:55.		

KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 12:50. Association Course.

North Star, Midget Squadron	2:29:50	1:49:50

ENGLISH NET STARS LEAVE.

Oxford-Cambridge Tennis Team Sails for Home on Board Olympic.

The Oxford-Cambridge tennis team sailed for home yesterday on the steamship Olympic after a series of matches here that, while not generously productive of victories for the English collegians, nevertheless accomplished much in commenting international intercollegiate relationships. So successful was their visit here in this respect that the hope was expressed that similar contests might be made periodically, with American college teams playing in England on one occasion and the Englishmen returning here on the next.

The visiting team included H. C. McCarthy, captain; Clark Hopkins, R. B. P. Barbour, P. M. Dixon, M. D. Horn, J. N. Lowry and S. F. Hepburn. Horn is remaining for the time being in this country and will probably make further appearances in tournament play.

The visitors lost all but one of their matches here and the resultant comparison of the quality of play in the colleges of the two lands was all in favor of American. In their first appearance the Englishmen lost to an all-American college team by 7 matches to 2. The combined Harvard-Yale team defeated them, 5 to 4, and won the last of their intercollegiate contests, that with Princeton, played at the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, the Orange and Black was victorious by 5 to 4. Werner, Hern-don, Shipway, Brawer, Taylor and Howard played for Princeton. The visitors also lost to the West Side Tennis Club, 9 to 0, and won their only victory from the Rockaway Hunt Club, 7 to 3.

AUSTRALASIANS PREPARE

Will Leave Toronto July 27 for Pittsburgh Net Tourney.

According to information received by the United States Lawn Tennis Association, the Australasian Davis Cup tennis team, captained by Norman Peach, will leave Toronto, July 27, immediately after the conclusion of its matches with Canada, provided it is the winner, for Pittsburgh, to practice on the Sewickley courts of the Allegheny Country Club for the succeeding tie which is scheduled for Aug. 4, 5 and 6. The winner of the Canadian-Australasian match will play the British Isles team. The dates of the Toronto series are July 23, 25 and 26.

KYNASTON DEFEATS NEER AT WOODMERE

Wins Brilliant Semi-Final Match in Tourney for Long Island Net Title.

Percy L. Kynaston, tennis champion of Queens Borough and also New England titleholder, defeated Philip Neer of Stanford University, national intercollegiate champion, yesterday afternoon in the feature match in the semi-finals of the Long Island championship tournament at the Woodmere Club. He did it in three of the liveliest and most bitterly contested sets of the entire tournament by scores of 10—8, 6—8, 6—2. Kynaston has had considerably more tournament experience than Neer, and that had its effect in the manner in which he conserved his energy for the rubber session. But he had to play almost beyond his own ability to win, at that.

The Coast star disclosed his characteristic dashing game in forecourt, while Kynaston responded with hard and well placed drives. It was Kynaston's persistency in court covering, his returns of all but impossible shots representing Neer's best efforts, that finally beat down the force of the latter's aggressive play. Kynaston not only returned the ball, but he managed to send it to the spots in Neer's territory that were least convenient for him to reach. The pace of the two long deuce sets that preceded took a greater toll from Neer's game than Kynaston's in the third set. Neer won the first two games of this chapter, but that was all. Kynaston then ran six straight, taking most of his points in the late stages on clean-cut placements.

In the other semifinal match Carl Joliffe, who has set a lively pace all through the tournament, defeated Joseph Pollard by 6—4, 6—3. In partnership with Ben Letson, Joliffe also won two matches in the doubles, reaching the semifinals by virtue of a five victory over a formidable pair in Herbert L. Bowman and Albert J. Ostendorf.

The final in the singles between Kynaston and Joliffe will be played at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and it is hoped to decide the doubles title today also.

The summaries:

Long Island Championship, Singles, Semi-final Round—Percy L. Kynaston defeated Philip Neer, 10—8, 6—8, 6—2; Carl Joliffe defeated Joseph Pollard, 6—4, 6—3.

Doubles, Second Round—Carl Joliffe and Ben Letson defeated Leslie H. Fishel and Benjamin M. Phillips, 6—1, 6—0.

Third Round—Joliffe and Letson defeated Herbert L. Bowman and Albert J. Ostendorf, 6—2, 6—3; Elliott H. Binzen and Embree H. Henderson won from Percy L. Kynaston and Donald M. Lay by default.

WILD CAT FIRST HOME.

Skate and Fuss Cat Also Win In Oyster Bay Regatta.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 16—Members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club held their usual week-end regattas off Centre Island today. In the morning, six of the new Kitten Class raced over the inside course of the club. The wind was light and the boats had more or less difficulty in covering the course. The winner was Wild Cat, the property of D. De Zerman. Wild Cat defeated Edward Whitney's Miss Puss by 1 minute and 40 seconds.

The afternoon regatta was the largest that has been held so far this season by the club with the exception of the annual Spring cups event of the organization. No less than twelve of the fish class sailed. The winner proved to be Skate, the property of H. L. Smith. This craft beat Franklin Remington's Sculpin by 1 minute and 21 seconds for the prize.

Nine Kittens raced, the first boat home being Fuss Cat, which belongs to Paul Fuller Jr. and Frederick R. Coudert. The afternoon races were sailed in a fresh breeze from the southwest that sent the craft around the outside course in splendid time.

The summaries:

KITTEN CLASS.

Start, 11:10 A. M. Inside Course.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Wild Cat, D. De Zerman	1:01:50	1:51:50
Fuss Cat, F. Whitney	1:00:30	1:50:30
Seat, A. D. Weekes Jr.	1:11:46	2:01:46
Krazy Kat, H. D. Whiton	1:12:20	2:02:20
Bob Cat, Loeb & Outerbridge	1:20:15	2:10:15
Kittiwynk, C. A. Stone	1:30:00	2:20:00

FISH CLASS.

Start, 4:10 P. M. Outside Course.

Skate, H. L. Smith	5:44:10	1:34:10
Sculpin, F. Remington	5:45:31	1:35:31
Volador, G. Nichols	5:46:40	1:36:40
Shark, J. F. Bermingham	5:46:50	1:36:50
Cockle, Outerbridge & Har'y	5:47:55	1:37:55
Tuna, J. H. Otley	5:48:26	1:38:28
Bluefish, H. C. Smith	5:49:31	1:39:31
Whale, A. A. Pope	5:50:20	1:40:20
Minnow, T. S. Williams	5:50:22	1:40:22
Sabalo, Dr. L. F. Bishop	5:53:00	1:43:00
Cod, C. M. Fair	5:54:45	1:44:45
Manatee, A. Strauss	5:55:05	1:45:05

KITTEN CLASS.

Start, 4:15 P. M. Inside Course.

Fuss Cat, Fuller & Coudert	5:30:30	1:15:30
Wild Cat, D. De Zerman	5:31:30	1:16:30
Krazy Kat, H. D. Whiton	5:32:30	1:17:30
Miss Puss, E. F. Whitney	5:33:10	1:18:10
Seat, A. D. Weekes Jr.	5:34:31	1:19:31
Meow, J. F. Bermingham	5:35:30	1:20:30
Bob Cat, Loeb & Outerbridge	5:35:52	1:20:52
R. Crews	5:35:53	1:20:53
Tiger Cat, C. E. Pettinos	5:35:50	1:20:50

POWERBOATS GET OFF.

17 Respond to Starter's Gun in N. Y. Club's 11th Annual Race.

The eleventh annual long-distance power-boat race of the New York Motor Boat Club was started from a line off the clubhouse at 147th Street and the Hudson River promptly at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Seventeen boats started in the journey to Newburgh and return. One of the largest fleets that has ever competed in the event was sent away.

The starters were: Commodore Jenkins's Stranger, Vice Commodore Scherr's Let's Go, Rear Commodore Carlson's Kitty C, Fleet Captain Neuburger's Reckless, B. E. McKay's Anna, Gurian's Patty, William Looney's Caroline, Edward B. O'Connell's Buddy, Thomas Smith's Tom, J. P. Stoltz's Fleetwood 2d, E. J. Keiver's Elmor, C. Grant's Charles, T. Craig's Wet, G. A. Dee's Deerwood, L. Carlown's Gunfire, Mr. Cito's City and Thomas Morrison's Thetis.

While the fifty-mile race is a handicap affair, all of the boats started on an even basis. Under the conditions governing the

LORD QUEENBOROUGH TO TAKE BRIDE HERE

Son-in-Law of Late W. C. Whitney to Wed Miss Edith Starr Miller Tuesday.

LORD PAGET'S SON IS 60

Widower's Fiancee, Daughter of Retired Lawyer, Is 33—Troth a Surprise to Society.

Lord Queenborough, who, as Almeric Hugh Paget, married Miss Pauline Whitney, daughter of the late William C. Whitney of New York, who died two years before her husband was raised to the Peerage, surprised society yesterday by taking out a marriage license at the Municipal Building, to wed Miss Edith Starr Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller of 1,046 Fifth Avenue.

The marriage is to be quietly celebrated on Tuesday at the town house of the bride's parents, and the Rev. Dr. Mansfield is to officiate.

No match of recent years took society so completely by surprise, as there had been no rumor of their engagement or impending marriage. Lord Queenborough was in this country in February as the guest of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Willard Straight, and also visited his brothers-in-law, Payne Whitney and Harry Payne Whitney, and was at Palm Beach, returning home before the end of the season. He has been here about three weeks on his last visit.

When the marriage license was obtained, Lord Queenborough gave his age as 60, and his address 39 Berkeley Square, London. He said he was the son of Lord Alfred Paget and Cecelia Wyndham, and gave his occupation as that of a director. Miss Starr was recorded as a "spinster," 33 years old. She was born in Newport.

Miss Starr was formally introduced to society some years ago, and it was during the Winter of 1907 that her mother, who was Miss Edith C. Warren before her marriage, gave a cotillion for her, at which society was largely and brilliantly represented. Her father is a widely known lawyer. She is a niece of George Henry Warren, Whitney Warren, Lloyd Warren and Mrs. Robert Goelet. On the maternal side she is descended from John Bouton, a Huguenot, who came to Boston in 1635, and from the Hon. Jonas Phillips Phoenix, whose family has long been distinguished in the history of New York and Connecticut.

Lord Queenborough's first marriage to Julia Ireland took place in St. Thomas's Church on Nov. 12, 1895. She died in 1916, leaving a large estate to her husband. There were two children by this marriage, Olive and Dorothy, the former marrying Lord Cholmondeley. Mrs. Winn accompanied her father to New York last Winter.

He spent a number of years in the United States prior to his first marriage, ranching and mining in the Northwest, and later was engaged in various enterprises in this city. For a time he was President of the Chihuahua & Pacific Railroad. In 1917 he resigned his seat in Parliament in order to provide a seat for Sir Eric Geddes, the then new First Lord of the Admiralty, having represented Cambridge as a Unionist for more than seven years. The old family of Paget has been represented in the House of Lords ever since 1353, or since the reign of Edward VI. His brother, General Sir Arthur Paget, married Miss Minnie Stevens of New York, and the late Sydney Paget was another brother.

MISS MOORE MARRIES THEODORE G. CONVERSE

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Moore a Bride in Christ Church, Greenwich.

Miss E. Louise Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Moore of Lake Michigan Avenue, Greenwich, Conn., was married to Theodore Guy Converse, son of the late James and Mrs. S. Vail Converse of 857 Park Avenue, this city, at Christ Episcopal Church, Greenwich, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Only the immediate families witnessed the ceremony. The Rev. Dr. M. George Thompson, rector of the church, officiated.

Mrs. Howard Carter Davis of New York was her sister's matron of honor and only attendent. J. Vail Converse of New York was his brother's best man. The ushers were Howard Carter Davis, James C. Oneil of New York, and J. H. T. Richards of Rye.

A small reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, who are residing for the Summer in one of the Rosemary Hall cottages. After a honeymoon trip, Mr. and Mrs. Converse will reside in Greenwich for the present.

Taylor—Jewett.

The marriage is announced of Miss Almira Jewett, daughter of Mrs. Jewett and the late William Cornell Jewett of Cincinnati, a prominent civil engineer, and Professor John Adams Taylor of Westford, Mass., which took place on July 12 at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, Hyde Park, Cincinnati. The bride is a graduate of the University of Cincinnati. Professor Taylor is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Law Taylor of Westford, a graduate of Amherst, and is now associate professor of English and public speaking at the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks, where he and his bride will reside.

Williams—Dawley.

Miss Ednah H. Dawley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Perry B. Dawley of Newport, R. I., and Claude G. Williams of Hempstead, L. I., were married yesterday afternoon at Emmanuel Church in Newport, the Rev. Charles W. Forster, the rector of the church, officiating.

Miss Gwendolyn Dawley attended her sister and William Williams, a brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man.

Miss Davison to Wed Tomorrow.

Miss Edna Davison, daughter of the Rev. Dr. William L. Davison and Mrs. Davison of 62 Montague Street, Brooklyn, and Howard Osterhout will be married tomorrow evening in Grace Methodist Church, Brooklyn. Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the New York Diocese of the Methodist Church, assisted by Dr. Davison, father of the bride, will perform the ceremony. An informal reception will follow in the church parlors.

Miss Ethel Davison will be her sister's maid of honor, and the Misses Jane Griffin, Ines Fando, Mildred and Elizabeth McNeill will be the other attendants. Burgess Osterhout is to be his brother's best man, and George Brokaw Compton, William Eastman, Harold R. Medina and H. Wallace Smith are to serve as ushers.

Miss Hemingway to Wed D. W. Ladd.

Mr. and Mrs. Buell Havens Hemingway of Watertown, Conn., announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Carolina Le Baron Heminway, to Donald Wood Ladd of Plainfield, N. J., son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Ladd Jr.

Miss Heminway attended Miss Porter's School at Farmington, Conn., and she war active in Red Cross work during the war.

Mr. Ladd is a graduate of the Yale Sheffield Scientific School, class of '18. During the war he served as a Lieutenant, junior grade, in the United States Naval Reserve Force.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Bartholomew of 903 Fifth Avenue are leaving tomorrow to be the guests of Mrs. J. Fred Pierson at Newport.

Mrs. Joel David Woodside of 815 Park Avenue is in Southampton for a few weeks.

Mrs. Henry van Dyke of Princeton, who has been seriously ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hamilton Gibson at Sheffield, Mass., has now recovered so far that the Rev. Dr. van Dyke hopes to be able to take her to their Summer home in Maine by the end of July.

Mr. and Mrs. William Adams Brown Jr. of this city are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Brown was formerly Miss Edith Dunbar Gilman of Boston. They were married on Sept. 4 last.

Mrs. C. C. Calhoun of Washington, D. C., President of the Woman's National Foundation, is visiting Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman at her place at Southampton.

Sir Cannop Guthrie has returned to the Ritz-Carlton after spending a week in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Greer of 390 Park Avenue, who have been at the Ambassador for several weeks, sailed yesterday for Europe on the Olympic.

Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander is Chairman of a new series of dances, to be called the Saturday Evening Dances, which will be given at the Plazza, commencing Nov. 26. Mrs. Donn Barber, Mrs. Edward L. Coster, Mrs. K. Harrison Mailler, Miss A. Henry Moale, Mrs. Edward V. Parish, Mrs. William P. Trimble and Mrs. Schuyler Warren are among the patronesses.

Mr. and Mrs. Eustis Langdon Hopkins have taken Irving Brokaw's place at Locust Valley, L. I., for the season.

Mrs. Henry M. Robertson and Miss Lilly Robertson are visiting the Misses Dudley in Maine, and later will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander J. Bruen at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Whitwell have come from Philadelphia, and are at the Astor.

PASSENGER IS LOST AT SEA FROM LINER

James MacNeel Is Reported Missing by Rochambeau's Captain—Had Relatives in Morristown.

When the French liner Rochambeau arrived yesterday morning from Havre, Captain M. Rollin reported that James MacNeel, a cabin passenger, 45 years old, who had his home in Paris, had been lost overboard about midnight on July 12 in mid-ocean. No one saw him go over the side. He had been suffering from a nervous breakdown in France.

Louis Saint-Lanche, a sculptor, who has a studio in this city, and was the only passenger MacNeel conversed with on the trip, said he appeared much depressed. He was walking the deck with MacNeel until after 11 o'clock on the night he disappeared, but did not notice anything strange in the man's behavior.

Gilbert Ramsey Potts, who said he lived in Morristown, N. J., and was a brother-in-law of MacNeel, was on the pier. He said MacNeel was born in Brazos, Texas, and had lived many years in Paris. He had invited him to come over on account of the breakdown in his health. He said MacNeel had a wife and a sixteen-year-old daughter in Paris and a sister in Morristown, Potts's wife.

BARRIE DENIES PARODY.

Hasn't Written in Mimicry of Mrs. Asquith's Memoirs.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—Sir James Barrie denies the soft impeachment that he has written a parody of Mrs. Asquith's memoirs, entitled "Knees I Have Sat Upon."

That, at any rate, is the only form in which THE NEW YORK TIMES can convey an impression of the sort of denial which Sir James gave, in his whimsical way, to the report that has been current in London literary circles.

FEAR SALE OF WAR CAMPS.

Julius Kahn Reports Many Congressmen Against Weeks Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Widespread opposition is developing in Congress to disposing of surplus army real estate, including certain forts, military camps, and posts which are not required for use of the army, so Chairman Julius Kahn of the House Military Affairs Committee told Secretary of War Weeks today.

The policy of disposing of all surplus forts, buildings and real estate was adopted by Secretary Weeks as a part of the general economy measure made necessary by the reduction of the army appropriation by Congress.

Chairman Kahn stated that he is being overwhelmed by various Congressmen, many of whom voted for the reduction in the army appropriation, seeking to have their districts from the operations of the economy measures forced upon the War Department. In some instances they want support in protests against the proposed abandonment of a fort or military camp, and in others they are perturbed because the opacity of the citizens' military training camps just opened by the War Department is not sufficient to take care of all their constituents who wish to attend.

The Secretary stated today that it was his intention to dispose of not only all camps and forts no longer required for the military service, but that he would favor the sale of any real estate which is not needed.

NEWPORT ART EXHIBITION.

Many New York Artists Show Their Pictures.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16.—The tenth annual exhibition of the works of American artists and sculptors at the Art Association of Newport, opened with a private view and reception this afternoon. It is one of the largest and best exhibitions that the association has thus far held. Many of the leading American artists are represented, and besides the people's prize, which is awarded by popular vote of those who attend the exhibition, the Richard S. Greenough memorial prize of $75 for the best picture in the exhibition is also offered this year. This prize has been offered by Mrs. Edith Blight Thompson, of New York.

Among the New York artists represented are J. Stewart Barney, Antonio Barone, Chas. Basing, Reynolds Beal, Henry R. Beekman, Carl J. Blenner, Alexander Bower, Geo. Elmer Browne, Mathilda Browne, Everett L. Bryant, Geo. H. Clements, William L. M. A. Coffin, Bertha Coolidge, Chas. C. Currat, Harry Demaine, William R. Derrick, Lydia Fieldemett, Anna Fischer, Ben Foster, Carlton C. Foster, Emile Albert Gruppe, A. R. Harris, Louise Lyons, Heustis, Felice Waldo Howell, Alex Hadnut, Kyohei Inukai.

TO OBSERVE ST. ANN'S FEAST

Supposed Relics to Be Exposed by Two Catholic Churches.

The feast of St. Ann, the mother of the Virgin Mary, falls on July 26, and a novena to the saint will begin today in two Roman Catholic churches in the city, each of which has what is said to be a bone of St. Ann. One is St. Ann's Church, Twelfth Street, east of Broadway, and the other is the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, Lexington Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street.

At St. Ann's the novena will begin this evening and in the next ten days the relic will be exposed. The novena will be under the auspices of the Confraternity of St. Ann.

At St. Jean Baptiste the relic will be kept in the basement chapel and will be applied after the 8 o'clock mass this morning and after the evening service.

EDDY CENTENARY OBSERVED AT BOW

New Yorkers in Group Who Lay Wreathes at Birthplace of Their Founder.

MANY HERE HOLD ALOOF

Christian Science Churches Told Mrs. Eddy's Writings Bar "Personal" Tributes.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., July 16.—A little group of between 75 and 100 persons gathered in the village of Bow, three miles from here, this afternoon to take part in the simple, brief exercises which marked the centennial of Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the Church of Christ, Scientist.

Two wreaths were placed at the base of the pyramid which marks the site of the old farm house in which Mrs. Eddy was born, one by a secretary to Governor Harlan Pearson, who represented the State, and the other by Mr. and Mrs. John M. Longyear of New York.

Former Governor Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts was the speaker of the afternoon.

"We have many men who have statues reared to them in front of our State House, and the real benefit of those men to the world in some cases has been somewhat equivocal," said Mr. McCall, "but it is rare that you will find a man who has contributed so much and who has set in motion such a vital force as Mary Baker Eddy did when she wrote her book."

As the Directors of the Mother Church of Boston and the churches in this State had passed resolutions disapproving of the celebration, on the ground that it was contrary to Mrs. Eddy's wishes, none of these churches was officially represented at the observance. About half the people present were from this State and the others from Boston and New York.

While local Christian Scientists took unofficial note of the fact that 100 years ago yesterday Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy was born, not one among the twenty-one Christian Science Churches or societies in and around New York held any formal celebration of the anniversary, and it was said none would do so at the regular morning or evening services today.

Inquirers at the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, last evening were told that "nothing had happened" there all day in regard to the natal day of the founder. Lewis Palmer, the first reader, who elected to remain in town from his Summer home near Ossining, N. Y., and conduct worship this morning as usual, but with no reference to the Eddy centenary.

At Second Church, Sixty-eighth Street and Central Park West, the same reply was made last evening when members of that church were asked what recognition, if any, had been taken or would be taken of the birth of Mrs. Eddy a century ago.

Those at the Christian Science General Reading Room, 33 West Forty-second Street, last evening declared that if any church here did observe the anniversary it could only be one not in relation to the Mother Church in Boston.

The reason for holding no celebration was that the Board of Directors of the Christian Science Church, with headquarters in Boston, recently issued an official letter to Christian Science Churches in the world, calling attention to the fact that Mrs. Eddy was thought not to believe in observance of birthdays.

This letter of the board was read in all the local churches a week ago today, and at the testimony meetings last Wednesday evening.

"To all Christian Scientists:

"Press dispatches calling the attention of Christian Scientists to a proposed celebration of the centenary of our leader's birthday have furnished the occasion for warning them to beware of personal propagandism attached to that date. We should not allow our thoughts in relation to Mrs. Eddy to be taken from her discovery of Christian Science and her work as the founder and leader thereof. Speaking of personal contagion, Mrs. Eddy has said: 'Declaring the truth regarding an individual or leader, rendering praise to whom praise is due is not a symptom of this contagious malady, but persistent pursuit of his or her person is.' (Miscellany, Page 6)

"Mrs. Eddy has disapproved the commemoration of her birthday, 'in deed or in word.' After cornerstones had been laid on two anniversaries of her birth our leader rebuked 'this meaningless commemoration of birthdays,' and added: 'Let us have no more of echoing dreams.'

"Therefore, we are confident that no word or deed which may be said or done for the purpose of celebrating Mrs. Eddy's birthday would be consistent with her desire or her teaching. We would urge that Christian Scientists give less thought to controversy and manifest more kindliness one toward another, and, above all, let us strive for more of the love whereby the sick are healed and the sorrowing are comforted.

"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS."

HARVARD CLUBS' OUTING.

President Lowell and New England Federation at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16.—President Lowell of Harvard University and about 200 members of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs enjoyed their midsummer outing here today under the auspices of the Harvard Club of Rhode Island. The party made their headquarters at St. George's School, and tonight had their outing dinner there. The speakers were President Lowell and ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York, an Amherst graduate, who was one of the few guests.

Dr. A. Hamilton Rice was also a speaker, delivering his illustrated lecture on his explorations in the Amazon region a couple of years ago. Dr. Rice recently returned from Northern Africa, and this afternoon was the luncheon host for the party at his Summer home, Mirimar. The Harvard men, and they represented practically every class from 1862 to 1921, were also entertained this afternoon at the Summer homes of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss.

Harvard Glee Club in Alsace.

MULHAUSEN, Alsace, July 16.—The members of the Harvard Glee Club, who are touring France, arrived at Mulhausen today. The American students gave a concert this evening, which was attended by a large audience, who showed great enthusiasm.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Franklin Stewart of Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sarah Eliza Stewart, to Samuel Winter Bowne of this city and Monmouth Hills.

David Rogow of 14 Morningside Avenue announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Elsa Rogow, to Dr. Martin G. Vorhaus, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Vorhaus of 385 Central Park West. At the same time the engagement is made known of William Rogow, Mr. Rogow's son, to Miss Blanche Glattauer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Glattauer of Vienna, Austria.

Mrs. Michael O'Donnell of Brooklyn has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen O'Donnell, to Captain F. F. Gallagher, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, N. J. Miss O'Donnell is a graduate of Saint Angela Fall School of Brooklyn. Captain Gallagher saw active service overseas, serving as a Major in the A. E. F. for over two years. He is a graduate of the Poly Prep School of Brooklyn, and also of West Point, class of '16. The wedding will take place early in the Autumn.

Mrs. John McAusland of 302 West Eighty-first Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Jessie McAusland, to Fletcher Ladd Gill of this city.

GEN. L.E. DE MAUD'HUY, FRENCH VETERAN, DIES

As Commander of the Tenth Army He Checked Attack of Five German Corps.

PARIS, July 16.—General L. E. de Maud'huy, Military Governor of Metz, died today.

General de Maud'huy was born in Lorraine. As a child he witnessed the capitulation of Metz to the Germans, and thereafter consecrated himself to the task of aiding in the restoration of his province to France. At the age of 14 he left Lorraine for France, entered the St. Cyr Military School at 17, and graduated at 20 among the first of his class.

At the outbreak of the war he was in temporary command of the Sixteenth Division at Dijon, forming part of the Eighth Corps and the armies of Lorraine. He marched on Sarrebourg, personally led a night attack upon the heights dominating Blamont, and entered Sarrebourg on Aug. 18, 1914. The Second Army, under General de Castelnau, marching on Morhange, having been obliged to retire, the division of General de Maud'huy was obliged to follow, but operated only under formal superior orders. His masterly conduct of this retreat and his successful execution of orders to throw the Germans back across the Mortagne during the battle of the Grand Couronne de Nancy earned him the command of the Eighteenth Army Corps, at the head of which he faced the Germans in the Battle of the Marne. On Sept. 29 he was called to the command of the Tenth Army, and between Oct. 2 and 10 his men checked the attack of five German corps, and permitted the movement of the British troops toward the north in the race of the belligerents to the sea.

Among the best known exploits of the Tenth Army while under General de Maud'huy's command was the capture of the heights at Notre Dame de la Lorette, dominating the industrial centre of Lens.

OLD ENGINE ON TRIP TODAY.

De Witt Clinton, Built in 1831, to Run Mile Along Riverside.

Running under its own steam for the second time in more than sixty years, the De Witt Clinton, first locomotive to be run on the New York Central system, will carry officials of the road from Ninety-sixth Street to 116th on the track below Riverside Drive this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The old locomotive was built in 1831. After the retirement from active service it was placed on exhibition and has remained a relic of the early days of steam locomotion until Friday, when it was taken from its exhibition place in the Grand Central Station to be sent to the Pageant of Progress, an industrial exposition to be held in Chicago July 30 to Aug. 13.

Chester W. Stark, supervisor of mechanical engineers for the Buffalo-New York division of the New York Central, will pilot the De Witt Clinton with its three old coaches, shining in new coats of paint on its one-mile trip. Among the passengers will be John J. Loftus, superintendent of terminal yards of the New York Central.

Yesterday afternoon the tender was filled high with wood and the water barrels were filled. Although the maximum speed of the De Witt Clinton is rated at ten miles an hour, it will probably not run at more than five or six miles an hour today, as road officials dislike to put too much strain on the old machinery.

SUES FOR PARENTS' DEATH.

Son Asks $75,000 From Niagara Falls Cave Manager.

Two damage actions, one for $50,000 for the death of his father and the other of $25,000 for the death of his mother, were brought in Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, by Joseph C. Hartman of 4,118 Avenue P, Brooklyn, against Harold O. Wright, manager of the Cave of the Winds, Niagara Falls.

It is charged that while he was visiting the Cave of the Winds Sept. 6, 1920, with his parents, there was a slide of rocks and shale, which came down upon Mr. and Mrs. Hartman and killed them.

Wright told Justice Aspinall he had taken all possible precautions to prevent an accident of this sort, and denied criminal negligence. In view of the fact that fifteen witnesses, whom he wished to call live in Niagara Falls, he asked that the trial take place in Niagara County. The motion was granted. The plaintiff's counsel announced that an appeal would be taken from this ruling.

Dr. Robert Bancker Talbot.

Dr. Robert Bancker Talbot of 9 East Tenth Street, with an office at 65 West Fifty-fourth Street, died yesterday at Raquette Lake, N. Y., after an illness of several weeks. A few days ago, on his condition becoming critical, his son, Harold Talbot of Hoboken, N. J., was sent for. Dr. Talbot was 68 years old and a well known obstetrical expert on the visting staff of the Woman's Hospital. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1877, and was a member of the St. Nicholas Society and the New York Athletic Club. Besides his son, his widow, who was Miss Mary C. Thomas, survives. Richmond Talbot of Tuxedo Park is a nephew.

Felix Danbe Dies at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 16.—Felix Danbe, who had recently arrived from France with a staff of artisans to install here Louis Dumoulin's dioramas of the Battalle de Champagne, died here today at the Atlantic City Hospital following an operation for gall stones. He left instructions to be buried at Paris by the side of his parents and named as his executors Jane Mayer and André Jumelle, both of Paris. Plans for the funeral will be announced following the arrival Sunday of M. Arnaud of the French High Commission.

Lloyd Mifflin, Author and Painter.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 16.—Lloyd Mifflin, portrait painter and author of lyrics, died of paralysis today at his home in Norwood, Lancaster County. Mr. Mifflin, who was in his seventy-sixth year, had been bedridden for four years. Two brothers, Dr. Houston Mifflin of Columbia, Pa., and Charles J. Mifflin of Exeter, N. H., survive him. He had published more than five hundred sonnets.

Fair in Aid of Crippled Children.

The Free Industrial School for Crippled Children of 471 West Fifty-seventh Street, of which Walter Scott is President, will hold its annual fair at the country place of the organization, the Lulu Thorley Home for Crippled and Delicate Children, Claverack, N. Y., on the afternoon and evening of July 28. Mrs. M. E. Ballard has charge of the arrangements. The children who are spending the Summer at the home will give an entertainment on the lawn.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. MILTON BURR DAVIS died in his sixty-first year, on Friday, at his home in Patchogue, L. I.

Captain CHARLES L. ELLIS, realty dealer, is dead at the age of 88 in his home near Providence, R. I.

GEORGE W. STRADLEY, aged 78, who served throughout the civil war, died suddenly in Laurel, Del., yesterday.

Captain JARED F. WILSON, Civil War veteran of the Fourth Rhode Island Regiment, is dead at Rockland, R. I.

JAMES DUGAN, Sergeant-at-Arms of the New York Undertakers' Association, died Thursday at his home, 341 West Twenty-third Street, of heart disease.

RENE FISHER, a well known maitre d'hotel by reason of his connection of eighteen years with Delmonico's, New York, and during the last year the Hotel Ambassador, Atlantic City, died at his home in Atlantic City yesterday.

WILLIAM H. McINTYRE, formerly for forty years connected with the Brooklyn Post Office, died on Friday at the home of his son in Lakewood, Ohio. The funeral services will be held at his late residence, 246 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, tomorrow afternoon. He was 64 years old.

WILBUR S. TARBELL of the brokerage firm of Finch & Tarbell died Friday of pneumonia.

CROWN PRINCE HIROHITO VISITS POPE BENEDICT

He Tells Pontiff Emperor of Japan Asked Him to Extend Wishes for Long Reign.

ROME, July 16.—Crown Prince Hirohito of Japan, after visiting the principal historical churches Friday morning, called at the Vatican in the afternoon and had a cordial interview with Pope Benedict, with whom he exchanged presents.

The Crown Prince told the Pontiff that Emperor Yoshihito had intrusted him with the mission of conveying to the Pope his greetings and wishes for a long and prosperous reign. Pope Benedict replied he was much gratified by the cordial expressions.

Later, on behalf of the Pontiff, Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, made a return visit to the Crown Prince at Altieri Palace.

Born.

BEERBOHM—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Beerbohm (nee Birdie Samlowitz) of 130 West 84th St., announce the birth of a daughter on Wednesday, July 13, 1921. Baltimore papers please copy.

BERNSTEIN—Mr. and Mrs. Harold Bernstein (nee Ruth Bade) announce the birth of a son, Tuesday, July 12.

BLOSVEREN—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Blosveren, 84 Whitestone Av., Flushing, N. Y., beg to announce the birth of a daughter, July 8.

BROWN—Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Frederick Brown (nee Helen Seed) announce the birth of a son at the Lenox Hill Hospital, on Saturday, July 16.

COWEN—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cowen (nee Dolly Hess), 3,671 Broadway, announce the birth of a daughter, Marion Rose, July 13, 1921.

GINSBERG—Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Ginsberg (nee Selina Goldenson) announce the birth of Corinne Ruth, on July 11, 1921, at 530 West 166th St.

GOLDSMITH—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Goldsmith announce birth of a son at Nilsen's Sanatorium, 18 West 90th St., July 14.

LEVY—Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Levy (nee Besse Bushong), 147 East 54th St., announce the arrival of a daughter, at Sloane Maternity Hospital, July 14.

LIFMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Lipman, nee Lillian Hirschberg, of 453 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, announce the birth of a son, Robert Lloyd, on Saturday, July 9.

LOWENTHAL—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lowenthal, 409 East 21st St., Brooklyn, announce the birth of a daughter July thirteenth.

MILLSTEIN—Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Millstein of 260 West 117th St., beg to announce the arrival of a baby girl, Mabel Masha, on July 14.

MORRES—Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Morres of 850 East 161st St. announce the arrival of a son, July 15.

NEUBERGER—Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Neuberger (nee Helene Wachsman) announce the birth of a son, July 11, 1921.

ROSENBERG—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rosenberg (nee Sadye Plaut) of 1,418 President St., Brooklyn, announce the birth of a son, Wednesday, July 13, 1921.

ROTHBART—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rothbart (nee Gertrude Lehr) announce the birth of a son July 14, at Muldertg Sanitarium, Bronx.

ROTHMAN—Mr. and Mrs. William Rothman, 247 Audubon Av., announce the birth of a daughter, July 11, at St. Mark's Hospital.

SHAPIRO—Mr. and Mrs. I. Shapiro of 1,225 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, announce the birth of a daughter, July 9.

SHURE—To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Shure of 500 West 111th St., a daughter, Estelle, June 16th.

SILVERMAN—To Rabbi and Mrs. Morris Silverman (nee Althea Gaber), 318 Haven Av., a son, July 14.

SPITZ—Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Spitz, 900 Prospect Av., Bronx, announce the birth of a son, July 11, at Mulderg Sanitarium.

STERN—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Stern (nee Glady Levy) of 12 Muhlebach Court, Far Rockaway, announce the birth of a daughter, Lucille Muriel, at St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway, July 14, 1921.

WEISBURG—Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Weisburg, 1,960 Union St., Brooklyn, announce the birth of a daughter, Jane Adrienne, July 13, 1921.

Engaged.

ALBERTS—MASCH—Mrs. Lillian C. Masch announces the betrothal of her daughter, Helen C., to Mr. Alfred Alberts. July 17, 1921.

ARONSTEIN—COHEN—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cohen of 1,222 Wheeler Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Blanche, to Mr. Moe Aronstein, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michel Aronstein of Brighton-by-the-Sea.

BOWNE—STEWART—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Franklin Stewart of Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Sarah Eliza, to Mr. Samuel Winter Bowne of New York City and Monmouth Hills, N. J.

BUFF—SHAFARMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Shafarman of Richmond Hill, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Pekla, to Mr. Charles Hurf of Schenectady, N. Y. Schenectady and Utica papers please copy.

CLASS—CARTER—Mr. Herbert L. Carter of West Roxbury, Mass., announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Leslie Carter, to Mr. T. Sherman Class, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore S. Class of Westfield, N. J.

DELMAN—ELESTON—Mr. and Mrs. J. Eleston, 873 Simpson St., Bronx, wish to announce the engagement of their daughter Kitty to Mr. David L. Delman, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Delman of 206 East 7th St., Manhattan.

DEMBY—WARSHAUER—Mrs. F. Warshauer announces the engagement of her daughter, Jeanette, to Mr. Louis Demby.

EIDINGER—KOGUT—Mr. and Mrs. U. Kogut, 1,588 Prospect Av., Bronx, New York, announce the engagement of their daughter Rose to Mr. B. Eidinger, Brooklyn, N. Y. Receiving in the Fall.

FOX—BERSON—Mrs. M. Berson, 3,510 Broadway, announces the engagement of her daughter Mary to Mr. Harry Fox.

GLICK—GREENWALD—Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Greenwald of 1,051 Hall Place, New York City, announce the engagement of their daughter Berta to Mr. Harry M. Glick of Utica, N. Y., July, 1921.

LEFKOWITZ—FRIEDMAN—Mr. and Mrs. M. Friedman, 274 Wilson Av., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter Eleanor to Mr. Henry Lefkowitz, New York. July 10, 1921.

LEHMAN—STRAUSS—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Strauss, 911 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Gertrude J., to Mr. Moritz Lehman of 512 8th St., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON—HIRSCHBAUM—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hirschbaum of 192 Nagle Av., New York City, announce the engagement of their daughter Gertrude to Mr. Milton W. Livingston of New York.

NEWMAN—ROTH—Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Roth of 837 Beck Street announce the betrothal of their daughter, Mary E., to Harry Newman of New York City.

POUCHER—THOMAS—Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Peoples Thomas of Plainfield announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Morgan, to Mr. Ralph Irving Poucher.

QUARTZROSE—Mr. and Mrs. A. Rose of 535 West 163d Street wish to announce the engagement of their daughter Wilma to Mr. Max B. Qualt.

QUINT—CHOCK—Mrs. P. Chock of 930 West End Av. announces the engagement of her daughter, Emma, to Milton R. Quint, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Quint.

REVELL—WALLACH—Mr. and Mrs. Wallach of 291 Greene Av., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary, to Mr. Chas. Revell, 110 Van Buren St.

ROGOW—GLATTAUER—Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Glattauer of Vienna, Austria, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Blanche, to Mr. William Rogow, son of Mr. David I. Rogow of 14 Morningside Av.

SCHWARTZ—STRAUCH—Mr. Louis Strauch of Watertown, N. Y., announces the engagement of his daughter, Muriel H., to Michael A. Schwartz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Schwartz of New York City.

STEINER—STEMLER—Mrs. Lena Stemler of 229 Westfield Av., Elizabeth, announces the engagement of her daughter, Jeanette, to Mr. Joseph Steiner of Newark.

VORHAUS—ROGOW—Mr. David I. Rogow of 14 Morningside Av. announces the engagement of his daughter, Elsa, to Dr. Martin G. Vorhaus, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Vorhaus of 385 Central Park West.

Married.

BARAS—COHN—Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Cohn, 600 West 163d St., announce the marriage of their daughter Hilda Levy to Mr. Sam Baras, July 11.

BRIEFNER—GOLDSMITH—Mr. A. Goldsmith announces the marriage of his daughter Sally to Henry Briefner on July 12, 1921.

DHUY—PENTZ—On Saturday, July 16, 1921, by Rev. Dr. Kelsey, rector of Church of the Atonement, Brooklyn, N. Y., Elizabeth Haynes, daughter of Stanton Williams Pentz, to Roy Ferdinand Dhuy.

Married.

BRERSTADT—DAVEY—Married by the Rev. Mr. John Hanna, at Walnut Gate, South Orange, N. J., Mr. Rudolf Eberstadt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Eberstadt, and Mrs. Alberta Webb Davey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Webb.

GILBERT—FRENCH—At Quebec, Canada, July 13, Mrs. Magdalene Spear French, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Furman D. Spear, to Clinton Gilbert.

HAIGHT—DOHRMAN—Mr. James K. Dohrman announces the marriage of his daughter Marjorie to Dr. Harry W. Haight, Saturday, July 16, at his residence in Cranford, N. J.

HARWICK—POPPER—Mr. Jack Harwick and Miss Jessie Popper were married at the home of bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Popper, at 766 St. Nicholas Av., on July 6.

HAUSEN—LOEWSON—Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb Lamson of 10 East 97th St. announce the marriage of their daughter Lillian to Dr. Henry Hausen on Thursday, July 14, 1921.

RIESER—GREENBERG—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Greenberg, 520 West 139th St., announce the marriage of their daughter Ruth to Nervin H. Rieser on June 30, 1921. Mr. and Mrs. Rieser will be at home to friends at the Peter Stuyvesant, 86th St. and Central Park West, after July 18.

ROSENDAHL—HERZFELD—Miss Beatrice Herzfeld, 301 West 150th, to Mr. Richard Rosendahl, July 14, 1921, Rev. Dr. Eisemann officiating.

SELIGMAN—OBEINDORFER—Miss Etta J. Obeindorfer, daughter of Mrs. Jessie and the late Isaac Obendorfer, married on Thursday afternoon, July 14, to Mr. Sol Seligman of New York.

SICHEL—MARX—Tutsie Marx, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Max Marx, 96 Shanley Av., Newark, N. J., June 19, to Mr. Otto Sichel, Newark, N. J.

SILVERSTEIN—ROTHSCHILD—Mr. and Mrs. S. Rothschild of Ashland, Ky., announce the marriage of their daughter, Ruth, to Mr. Morris Silverstein, son of Mr. Elias Silverstein of 350 West 88th St., New York City.

SONDHEIMER—PLATZER—Mrs. Marie S. Platzer of 1,063 Southern Boulevard announces the marriage of her daughter, Grace to Mr. Henry H. Sondheimer. The couple will make their home at 86 West 179th St., New York City.

Announcement.

MAIER—FISHER—Mr. and Mrs. A. Fisher deny the report of the marriage of their daughter Jane to Mr. Harry Maier.

Anniversary.

ALTSCHUL—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Altschul of the Bronx announce their 30th anniversary July 21 at Forest House, Budd Lake, N. J.

Died

EXPOSES FUSION'S DOUBT ON TRANSIT

Hirshfield Makes Public Coalition Chairman's Draft of Tentative Planks for Platform.

DIFFER ON FARE ISSUE

Submitted to Anti-Hylan Committeemen in "Confidential" Letter Asking for Their Views.

Efforts of Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the Coalition Committee that is arranging fusion against the Tammany municipal ticket to feel out sentiment among Republicans and independents in regard to a traction plant, yesterday came to the notice of David Hirshfield, Commissioner of Accounts, in a letter marked "personal and confidential," which Mr. Price had sent to members of the Coalition Committee, along with three tentative drafts of the traction platform.

Mr. Hirshfield, an active worker for Mayor Hylan's re-election, did not explain how the letter and drafts came into his possession, but he said it was a striking indication "of the attempt the fusionists are again making to fool the people." The personal and confidential letter sent by Mr. Price as made public by Mr. Hirshfield reads:

"The Committee on Platform suggests that I write to the members of the Coalition Committee to get their view on the proposed traction plank of the platform. For the Platform Committee to complete its work satisfactorily it is essential that they know how the committee stands on this very important question.

Three Planks Are Proposed.

"I am enclosing herewith three tentative planks which represent three different points of view and I would be obliged if you will indicate to me promptly just which one of these three you prefer. I would like to have this information by the 12th inst., as the Platform Committee have a meeting on that date.

"If no one of these planks meets your views I would be obliged if you would send me any suggestions that you have to make or any changes in the phraseology of the enclosed planks that you think desirable.

"Your reply will be for the information of the Platform Committee only."

One plank, labeled "Suggestion B," is said to contain the strongest appeal to fusion leaders. It follows:

"We condemn the Hylan Administration for the incompetency and indecency characteristic of its handling of all traction and public utility questions.

"We assert that the people of the City of New York are today paying over twice as much for equivalent transit service as they paid four years ago. For this intolerable situation we blame both the Hylan Administration and the traction companies.

"The incompetency of the Hylan Administration left Governor Miller and the State Legislature nothing to do but to pass the so-called 'Miller transit bills.' In strict justice Mayor Hylan is the author of these bills; but for his incompetency they would never have been passed.

"We claim insofar as these bills are in conflict with the principle of home rule that Mayor Hylan has brought about such conflict.

"We demand an Administration of the City of New York that will justify complete home rule in transit matters.

Believe in Five-Cent Fare.

"The question of transit fares is not, and in the nature of things cannot be, an unrelated issue. We believe in a five-cent fare if that can be brought about but we believe that proper transit service with a maximum of comfort to the traveling public is of far greater importance than the question of fare. We believe that all fictitious values in the capitalization of the traction companies should be wiped out. We believe in a unified system with universal transfers. We believe in a development of our transit facilities it needs. We assert that the city will be furnished with all the transit facilities it needs. We assert that Mayor Hylan has ignored the most vital parts of the transit question as outlined here.

"From whatever standpoint the question is approached we assert that Mayor Hylan has injured the interests of our city. To those who believe in dual ownership we say that private capital cannot be expected to invest in transit securities without reasonable protection as to earning power, which protection Mayor Hylan would deny, and to those who believe in municipal ownership and operation we say municipal ownership and operation cannot be thought of under an administration of the Hylan type."

Suggestion A" proposes to justify Governor Miller and the Republican party for passing the traction bills and taking home rule from the city. It contains these phrases: "A fair fare, therefore, is in sight," and "No American wants one that is unfair, either for the passenger, the carrier or the municipality."

Opposed to Higher Fares.

In the third suggestion the Coalition Committee declares itself as being opposed to higher traction fares and deplores that "under the present traction law the city has no right to control its own investment through its elected representatives." It adds:

"The Coalition Committee is opposed to higher traction fares and favors a substantial reduction in the present telephone, gas and electricity rates. We believe in the election of officials pledged to accomplish these objects through constructive effort. We shall also respect their promises. If elected, to demand an amendment to the transit law so that no plan of settlement can be adopted and no contracts changed without the consent of the elected Board of Estimate and Apportionment."

"The people of the city," commented Commissioner Hirshfield, "will learn with great surprise that this group which is being organized against Mayor Hylan has not learned a lesson from what happened four years ago, and are again entering this campaign with a deliberate attempt to deceive the people. Like four years ago, with them it is not a question how and under what conditions, but rather a question of preparing such brand of platform as will fool the people easiest.

"On the other hand, there is no question where Mayor Hylan stands on the traction question or other public service corporation questions. He is for a five-cent fare, lower gas, electricity and telephone rates, and every one knows that if it were not for Mayor Hylan's splendid single-handed fight the people would now be paying ten and fifteen cent carfare, and experience has taught that once the corporations get an increase, it never comes down."

WRECKED ENGINEER SUES.

Charges Brotherhood and Railroad "Conspired" to Drop Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 16.—David M. Demoracus, who says he is a railroad locomotive engineer of over twenty years' service, filed suit for $40,750 damages in Common Pleas Court today against the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Warren G. Stone as Grand Chief of the Brotherhood; the Alingham Division of the Engineers' Organization, Henry E. Richmond, Secretary of the division, and Timothy P. Delaney, John Dwyer, Clayton M. Lively and John Mann, members of the brotherhood.

His petition charges that the railroad and the brotherhood conspired to have him discharged from his position as engineer for the Chesapeake & Ohio.

He says the railroad discharged him in 1903 "after it had conspired with the brotherhood to cause him to wreck his train in a collision with another train at Manchester, Ky."

The collision was caused, he asserts, because the engine was not properly inspected before it left the train shed at Cincinnati.

BRIDE IS KILLED BY LEAP, SAY POLICE

Violinist's Wife, After Alleged 'Argument' With Husband, Falls or Jumps Three Stories.

Following an alleged "argument" with her husband, Mrs. Frances Vincent, 20 years old, a bride of about eight months, whose husband, William Vincent, is a violinist, leaped to her death last night, the police say, from a window in the hall of the third floor of the Adelians apartments, 17 West 108th Street, where her sister, Mrs. Carmine Diaz, has an apartment on the first floor.

Every bone in the young woman's body was broken by her plunge to the cemented courtyard below. Her leap, witnessed by Mrs. Mary McKnight, janitress, of 200 Manhattan Avenue, created great excitement and caused a crowd to gather.

Vincent called at his sister-in-law's home about noon yesterday, to see his wife and went away again, as Mrs. Vincent was out. He left a note, it was said, telling his wife that "I'll be back in half an hour," but he had not returned, the police say, late in the afternoon.

The Vincents lived at 214 East Twenty-ninth Street, and on Friday, after, it is alleged, she had an "argument" with her husband about something not explained, Mrs. Vincent went to the home of her sister, Mrs. Diaz. She stayed there Friday night.

VERLINDEN DEMANDS STOCK

Says He Will Return Money to General Motors on Delivery.

Special to The New York Times.

LANSING, Mich., July 16.—The suit against Edward Verlinden, formerly Vice President and Director of the General Motors Corporation and now President of the Lansing branch of the Durant Motors Corporation, for more than $500,000 is understood to be similar to a suit started in the Federal Court in Detroit a week ago.

It was believed by General Motors officials that Verlinden had acquired considerable property in New York, hence the suit in the Supreme Court of that State, according to Edwin Shiels, representative of Mr. Verlinden and William C. Durant in this city. Shiels says Verlinden had no property in New York and the suit will be dropped.

The dispute arose over the net income of the corporation, on which special compensation to Verlinden was to be based this year. He says the report for the fiscal year showed a net income of $93,150,306 for the corporation. The corporation contends the income was $32,000,000. Following a custom consented to by the corporation, it is asserted that Verlinden advanced to himself a certain sum and notified President du Pont of his action, and notified the corporation that on delivery of his stock to him he would pay the corporation any money drawn by him on account of the stock. The corporation has never delivered the stock, Verlinden maintains.

LIVELY BENNETT AUCTION.

$115,530 From First Day's Sales of His Yonkers Estate.

More than 1,000 persons were attracted to the auction sale yesterday of the Yonkers property owned by the late James Gordon Bennett. The sale was conducted by Joseph P. Day under a large tent at the corner of Yonkers and Central Avenues. The estate comprised 941 lots. Bidding was active, and at 4:30 o'clock 240 lots had been sold for $115,530, an average of $481 a lot.

One of the highest prices paid was $2,000 for the lot at the southwest corner of Central Avenue and Westerley Street. For a good corner plot on Central Avenue and Emerson Street $1,800 was paid, and the lot on the southwest corner of Central Avenue and Tioga Avenue brought $1,250. The northwest corner of the same avenue and Onondaga Street brought $1,050. The lot on the northwest corner of Central Avenue and Cayuga Street sold for $600. Inside lots on Central Avenue, between Westerley and Otsego Streets, averaged $500 each, and plots on the west side of Central Avenue, between Onondaga Street and Mile Square Road, sold for $400. For good lots on Vredenburgh Avenue, between Central Avenue and Mile Square Road, buyers paid $250, and the same price was paid for lots on Boone Place, near Yonkers Avenue.

The property is just north of the New York line, and a portion of it overlooks the links of the Dunwoodie Golf Club. The sale will be continued by Mr. Day tomorrow at the same place. The property is being sold by order of Rodman Wanamaker and the Guaranty Trust Company, executors of the Bennett estate.

SAYS STANDARD OIL IS NOT IN JUDGE CO.

Bonds for Which Standard Paid $578,000 Sold to Present Owner for $200,000.

SLEICHER ARRANGED LOAN

Vice President Cooke Denies Discrimination Against the Three Principal Creditors.

Douglass H. Cooke, Vice President and General Manager of the Leslie-Judge Company, publishers of Judge and Leslie's Weekly, denied yesterday that the Standard Oil Company, from whom William Green, head of William Green, Inc., printers, purchased a controlling interest, had any further interest in the corporation. Denial was also made that the financial investment made by the Standard Oil Company in the Leslie-Judge Company, which was revealed by recent bankruptcy proceedings, was for the purpose of influencing the policy of either publication.

Northrop Clarey, publicity counsellor for the Standard Oil Company, said the bonds of the Leslie-Judge Company held by the Standard Oil Company were not purchased by the present management of the company but were a legacy from the management of ten or eleven years ago. He explained that the loan was made originally through the friendship of a former Standard Oil Director for the late John A. Sleicher, who was the head of the Leslie-Judge Company for many years and who sought financial assistance at a former reorganization of the company.

Records of the proceedings before Referee in Bankruptcy John J. Townsend of 299 Broadway, show that Mr. Green, for $200,000, purchased bonds of the Leslie-Judge Company of a face value of $740,000, which the Standard Oil Company had acquired for $578,000. The bonds were issued originally to the City Real Estate Company, acting presumably on behalf of the Standard Oil Company. In the yearly reports required by the Post Office Department, the City Real Estate Company was named as the holder of more than 1 per cent. of the bonds. In making the purchase, Mr. Green paid $25,000 in cash and the balance in personal notes.

Mr. Cooke explained that before making the sale the Standard Oil Company investigated Mr. Green's financial status through the Chase National Bank. He said the transaction was an ordinary business deal and that Mr. Green had no previous acquaintance with officials of the Standard Oil Company who had sold for the best price offered.

Mr. Cooke added that injustice had been done to Mr. Green and himself by publication of an account of the transaction in a morning newspaper, by which it was made to appear that Mr. Green had thrown the company into bankruptcy to the injury of the three largest creditors, the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, Doubleday, Page & Co. and the Chain & Schweinler Press, and that Frank Doubleday of Doubleday, Page & Co. had charged a plot to block their efforts to put the company on its feet without going into the bankruptcy courts.

It was made to appear, Mr. Cooke said, that by the sale of the company to Mr. Green the Standard Oil Company got back 84 per cent. of its investment while the merchandise creditors were paid only 25 per cent. of their claims. Mr. Cooke said that, when Mr. Green purchased the company, he went to the offices of the three creditors named and expressed a desire for co-operation. They not only refused, he said, but the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company seized all the paper the Leslie-Judge Company had in stock.

"Immediate action was necessary," Mr. Cooke continued. "Suspension of an issue would cause irreparable damage to a weekly publication. It was decided that the only safe procedure was to place the company under the protection of the court. Mr. Green offered to pro rate the profits and pay off the creditors gradually, and this would have been done, the three largest creditors had consented.

"Failing this, bankruptcy proceedings seemed the only remedy. A receiver was appointed. What I am certain was a fair appraisal of the assets was made and the creditors received 25 per cent. Any imputation of unfairness would be an imputation against the Judge, who approved the recommendation of the referee and the appraisers."

Mr. Cooke said that he had been informed that other persons had sought to purchase control of the Leslie-Judge Company and that he believed that a charge of wrongdoing of any kind in connection with the purchase and reorganization of the company, now released from the receivership, was the result of disappointment.

SHOWS LANDLORD HOW TO RAISE RENT

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

or, if no rent is paid by the newcomer, as much for each newcomer as had been paid in proportion for the old occupants.

The landlord is released from all repairs and from liability for heating, hot water, lighting, hall service, telephones, elevator or other forms of service formerly covered by the rent. The landlord becomes the sole judge of whether the tenant is objectionable, according to another clause, and to the landlord is given the right to retake the premises without legal proceedings. The landlord reserves the right to make new rules whenever he desires. Clause 11 in rules mentioned says it contains nothing that can be construed as a waiver of any of the landlord's rights or remedies at law.

The fourteenth clause of the lease is as follows:

"It is understood and agreed by and between the tenant and the landlord that before signing the within lease and agreeing to pay the rent reserved, the tenant has made diligent inquiries as to tenants that made different rent paid in the same neighborhood for like premises, and as a result thereof believes that the rent agreed to be paid hereunder is just, reasonable and not oppressive, and believes that the landlord is entitled to a net income of at least 12½ per cent. on the value of the property of which the leased premises form a part, said net income percentage to be arrived at by deducting from gross rent received taxes, water rates, local assessments, insurance, repairs, actual cost of operation, maintenance, management expenses, the latter not less than 5 per cent. on gross rents received and 2½ per cent. on the value of the building for physical depreciation."

How to Serve Notices.

Landlords are instructed in great detail as to how to serve all old tenants with the association's monthly tenantory notices.

"Make the rent in the notice," it says, "of the same amount as the tenant has been paying, never higher. After service of the notice, and the tenant has paid two months' rent, and you want to raise your rent, do so by giving the tenant written notice a few days before the end of the month that his rent will be $—— for the next month. Never try to have a lease signed with a monthly tenant until after you have served him as above."

Paragraph 13 says: "After a tenant, whether old or new, has paid three monthly instalments of rent successively at the same rate, he has no legal defense as to the reasonableness of the rent."

Paragraph 17 says: "The United believes that the landlord is entitled to 15 per cent. net income on value. Owners receiving less may arrange with the United to endeavor to obtain this net income by court proceedings or otherwise."

Mr. Wilson of the Mayor's Committee said many tenants had called on the committee requesting information concerning some points mentioned in the booklet, but he had no knowledge of the booklet itself.

"I am loath to believe that Mr. Broune could have given such advice to landlords," he said. "The signing of any document by the tenants will not preclude them from raising any point under the rent laws designed for their protection. The clause about the landlord not being responsible for heat, light, services, &c., is absolutely bad and contrary to law. A landlord could be taken before any Police Magistrate and compelled to furnish heat to the tenant and to give him service as they have had obtained. There is no trick, subterfuge or device that can evade the rent laws. No matter how many slips of paper the landlord may get the tenant to sign it will avail him nothing if the terms are contrary to the rent laws. The laws were prepared with the idea of being just to tenant and landlord."

Is Check on "Shyster" Tenants.

Mr. Browne informed THE TIMES last night that the booklet, consisting of two leases and "a letter of advice," were prepared by him as the result of two years of complaints made by landlords against tenants who, he asserted, took advantage of the rent laws.

There are at least one hundred "shyster" tenants to every "shyster" landlord, he said and as a result of the rent laws and the action of the Municipal Courts, the number of tenants engaging in "shyster practices" is on the increase.

"The United has always upheld the rent laws and court administration of them but since the 1921 amendments it has been forced to the recognition that the court administration has become worse and that many of the Justices either do not know or do not care what the amendments or the higher courts decisions are."

The exercise of discretion by the Judges in fixing rents is fast making the courts places of "injustice," he declared. Because of these conditions, he added, something had to be done to offset the increasing injustices to the landlords," and so the booklet was prepared "for which the United has no apology to make."

"The scales of justice are evenly balanced," he said in speaking of the booklet. "The leases and letter of advice are not opposed to but are in strict conformity with the rent laws as amended in 1921 and will be held so by the higher courts."

When asked whether it was not unusual for a landlord to demand three months rent in advance, Mr. Browne said it was done in many loft and office buildings and in about 10 per cent. of the apartments in this city. He said his association was prepared to carry a test case to the highest courts.

A Falling Off of 3.6% in Weekly Business Volume Reported by Federal Banks

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Volume of business, as measured by debits to individual accounts reported to the Federal Reserve Board for banks in 158 important Clearing House centres, declined from $7,579,000,000 for the week ended July 6 to $7,319,000,000 for the week ended July 13, a reduction of $260,000,000, or about 3.6 per cent., in spite of the fact that the earlier week contained only five business days. While the total volume of debits for all reporting centres was smaller for the week under review, many of the leading cities report increased totals, the decrease for New York City alone, where Stock Exchange transactions were at an exceptionally low level, being $313,000,000, or about 8 per cent.

As compared with the corresponding week in 1920, debits for the week ended July 13 are smaller by $1,990,000,000, or about 21 per cent., this lag being comparable with 11 per cent. shown for the preceding week. Smaller figures for the week under review, as compared with last year, are reported for all the leading centres, with the exception of Detroit.

DEBITS TO INDUSTRIAL ACCOUNTS.

District.	July 13, 1921.	July 14, 1920.
New York	$3,874,472,000	$4,731,074,000
Boston	356,065,000	508,889,000
Philadelphia	353,093,000	418,728,000
Cleveland	201,160,000	260,275,000
Richmond	165,345,000	193,824,000
Atlanta	167,774,000	227,762,000
Chicago	891,127,000	1,125,562,000
St. Louis	166,085,000	253,089,000
Minneapolis	129,606,000	183,845,000
Kansas City	234,836,000	307,088,000
Dallas	139,771,000	185,179,000
San Francisco	460,642,000	592,175,000
Total	$7,318,822,000	$9,296,854,000

THOMAS F. RYAN OFF FOR REST IN EUROPE

Is Confident of the Gradual Improvement in World Conditions.

Thomas Fortune Ryan was among the prominent American business men who sailed for Europe yesterday on the Olympic with their families. He expects to be away about six weeks and will look after the interests he owns in the diamond mines in the Congo district. Before sailing Mr. Ryan said to the reporters on board:

"I feel confident that business conditions all over the world, with very few exceptions, are slowly improving. In this country orderly but persistent liquidation has been going on for many months. Our merchants are buying only what they can sell quickly for cash The consumers have had to listen to so much pessimistic talk that they buy only what is absolutely necessary for their daily wants. People everywhere have been scared. They are getting over that. Our people are the greatest consumers of food and manufactured products in the world in normal times—and normal times are slowly coming back.

"While the labor question is a difficult one, there are many signs which show that union as well as non-union laborers are willing and honestly trying to do their part in the readjustment process which is going on. I hope the standard of living and the pay of the workingman will never reach the low pre-war level. To force that would be a very bad thing for everybody. The evils created in seven years largely by a disastrous war cannot be corrected in a few days, but a spirit of determination and co-operation on the part of all will help to bring prosperity much sooner than most people think. I also feel hopeful because President Harding has put on his overalls and is determined to use his great power and influence in the readjustment and the settlement of foreign and domestic questions which so vitally affect the prosperity of all our people."

Edward N. Hurley, former Chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board, also sailed on the Olympic. He will visit Germany. He said that business conditions in America were improving, but the people must be careful.

Sir Mackay Edgar, the Canadian banker and stock broker, left on the liner after a brief visit to his native land and said the outlook generally was brighter in England now that the coal strike had been settled and peace seemed possible in Ireland. George Grossmith, the English actor-manager, was also a passenger on the liner.

Clark Hopkins, the American Rhodes scholar, who came here as the Captain of the Oxford-Cambridge tennis team, returned with R. R. P. Barbour and P. M. Dixon, four others remaining as guests of the American colleges. Hopkins said they were back in time for the fine treatment they had, although they were defeated by Yale, Harvard and Princeton.

The liner took out 651 first, 440 second and 920 third class passengers for Cherbourg and Southampton.

Frank A. Vanderlip, who sailed for Cherbourg on the liner Lapland, said that he was hopeful of the present business situation, and he believed that the United States would emerge from the depths of depression, but the progress would be slow. He was accompanied by his wife and their three daughters.

Former United States Senator James O'Gorman and Mrs. O'Gorman were also passengers.

The Carmania, which left at noon for Liverpool, had a big crowd on passengers on board, and the Columbia, which sailed for Glasgow and Moville, and the Oropesa for Southampton and Cherbourg had their cabins all filled with business people and others leaving to escape the heat.

17 AUTOS ARE STOLEN.

A Set of License Plates Are Also Reported to the Police.

The following thefts of automobiles were reported to the police yesterday:

Mercer, 1917, sedan, maroon body, black top, natural wood wheels; license 258140 N. Y., motor 3232.

Hudson, 1918, touring; license 27364 N. Y., motor 48628.

Hudson, 1918, touring, dark green; license 1176880 N. Y., motor 210299.

Hudson, 1918, touring, dark blue; license 253632 N. Y., motor J 1320.

Chandler, 1916, touring, dark blue; license 184432 N. Y., motor 9115.

Ford, 1921, sedan; license 255308 N. Y., motor 4908349.

Set of license plates number 188372 N. Y.

Ford, 1921, sedan; license 46152 N. Y., motor 4706454.

Ford, 1921, sedan; license 544329 N. Y., motor 4987915.

Buick, 1920, roadster; license 18920 N. Y., motor 867300.

Ford, 1920, sedan; license 148053 N. Y., motor 4706057.

Ford, 1918, yellow wheels; license 18519 N. Y., motor 26173.

Buick, 1920, touring; dark green, yellow wheels; license 210482 N. Y., motor 5921.

Oldsmobile, 1920, touring, green; license 186532 N. Y., motor 24528.

Chandler, 1921, license 268432 N. Y., motor 103136.

Buick, 1921, touring, blue, white stripe; license 491902 Penna.

Studebaker roadster, 1916, license 271190 N. Y., motor 80339.

Reo, 1920, touring, red; license 264680 N. Y., motor 58180.

Manufacturing Stocks.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 16.—Following are latest quotations of Fall River mill stocks:

American Linen Co.	100	108
Arkwright Mills		75
Barnard Mills	90	
Bourne Mills		140
Border City Mfg. Co.		125
Chase Mills		135
Charlton Mills		130
Conanicut Mills	135	
Cornell Mills		200
Davis Mills		90
Durfee Mills		120
Flint Mills		170
Granite Mills		120
Hargraves Mills		135
King Philip Mills		125
Laurel Lake Mills		100
Lincoln Mills		120
Luther Mfg. Co.		200
Montaup Mills		150
Merchants Mfg. Co.	130	
Narragansett Mills		190
Osborn Mills	100	
Parker Mills	35	
Pilgrim Mills	175	
Pilgrim Mills pf.	100	
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	130	
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	300	
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	100	
Seaconnet Mills		100
Sanford Spinning pf.		100
Stafford Mills		123
Seaconnet Mills		50
Shove Mills		80
Stevens Mills		115
Tecumseh Mills		200
Troy Co. & W. Mfg. Co.	730	
Union Cotton Mills	175	
Wampanoag Mills		105
Westport Mills		110

STOLEN CAR KILLS MAN ON SIDEWALK

Driver Escapes in Crowd—Thirteen Hurt in Motor Car Mishaps Throughout City.

One man was so badly injured that he died soon after being admitted to the hospital and thirteen other persons were painfully hurt in automobile accidents in this city yesterday. William Howard, 60 years old, of 144 East Thirty-third Street, delivery man for the firm of Walter Stockhouse, was walking on the sidewalk at Thirty-first Street and Fourth Avenue when he was struck by a Ford sedan. His skull was fractured and he died soon after he reached Bellevue Hospital.

The car was left at the scene of the accident and the driver made his escape in the crowd that quickly gathered. A short time later a report was made to the police that the car had been stolen from Lutzman Brothers, from in front of their establishment at 79 Pearl Street. The sedan was going south on Fourth Avenue when a car owned and driven by Morris Milowtsky of 11 East 111th Street came east through Thirty-first Street. Trying to avoid a collision the driver of the Ford ran onto the sidewalk and struck Howard.

Robert Byrne, 13 years old, of 287 West Houston Street, received a possible fracture of the skull when he was struck by an automobile at 111 Chambers Street. He was taken to the Volunteer Hospital.

Three men employed by the Edison Company in repairing wires at Hudson and Jay Streets were struck by a United States mail truck, but were able to go to their homes. They were E. Hegney, B. Gauley and J. Ruff.

Wald Dabrolski, 52 years old, received treatment for contusions of the leg, and went home, after he was struck by a motor car at Canal Street and the Bowery.

Henry Glenn, 42 years old, a negro, of 259 West 124th Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital suffering from internal injuries. He was hit by an automobile at the foot of West Forty-sixth Street.

John Flynn, aged 60, of 826 Ninth Avenue, had his right foot badly injured when he was struck by an automobile at Fifty-first Street and Ninth Avenue. William Conway, 18 years old, of 743 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, also had his foot injured by an automobile at Fifty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue. Michael Batto, aged 13, of 313 West Forty-seventh Street, was hit by an automobile at Eighth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, but did not need medical attention.

Suffering from contusions and abrasions of the left hand, shoulder and knee, William Bicamik, 25 years old, of 611 East 137th Street, was taken to Lincoln Hospital for treatment. He was hit by an automobile at Brook Avenue and 148th Street, the Bronx. Natale Sattenberg of 3,762 124th Street, Richmond Hill, L. I., received fracture of one of his legs when he was struck by an automobile at 116th Street and First Avenue. He was taken to Beth David Hospital. Sam Berger, 12 years old, of 44 East End Avenue, was hurt about the face and knees when he ran into an automobile at 233 East Seventy-second Street. A United States mail truck struck Tony Sicilnbauro, 7 years old, of 63 West 108th Street, at 110th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The boy was taken to St. Luke's Hospital with lacerations and contusions of the head.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 16.—Charters filed: American Rice Products Co., $5,000,000; Thomas W. Cole. Marion Luce. T. C. Fredrich, Chicago; attorney, Capital Trust Co. of Delaware.

Peters Auto Car Co., $3,500,000; Harry Green, David B. Raschkover, Sol N. Berger, Newark; attorney, Capital Trust Co. of Delaware.

Alaska-Pacific Coal Co., $2,500,000; C. T. Cohee, C. B. Outten, S. L. Makey, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Corporation Service Co.

Marshall Motor Manufacturing Co., automobiles, $1,000,000; Franklin L. Mettler, M. E. Mettler, P. M. Gilkey, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Franklin L. Mettler, Wilmington, Del.

Ohio-Kentucky Fluorspar and Lead Company, $1,000,000; Thomas J. Clay, White Castle, La.; C. P. Shaver, Thibodeaux, La.; F. H. Moody, Smithland, Ky.; attorney, Colonial Charter Co.

The Haber Maxwell Company, knit goods, $350,000; J. D. Frock, C. B. Outten, S. L. Mackey, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Corporation Service Company.

Consumers Vegetable Glue Company, $150,000; J. D. Frock, C. B. Outten, S. L. Mackey, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Corporation Service Company.

Philadelphia X-Ray Laboratory, Inc., practice of rotengenology, $150,000; F. R. Mansell, J. Vernon Pimm, E. M. MacFarland, attorney, Corporation Guarantee Company.

Smarter Set Company, Inc., amusements, $50,000; Malem Ney, Edward C. Brown, J. Homer Tutt, Philadelphia; attorney, Corporation Service Company.

Bankers Finance and Trust Company, stock, bonds, $50,000; M. M. Lacey, V. D. Lacey, L. S. Dorsey, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Colonial Charter Company.

National Office and Home Furniture Company, Inc., $25,000; F. R. Mansell, J. Vernon Pimm, E. M. MacFarland, Philadelphia; attorney, Corporation Guarantee and Trust Company.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Interstate Gasoline Company, New York City, from $100,000 to $1,000,000.

NAME CHANGES.

Berlton Sales Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, to United Hardware Stores, Inc.

Changed from Penmmex Oil and Gas Company, Wilmington, Del., to Armco Oil and Gas Company.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

COMSTOCKS.			
Best & Belcher	.10	Gold Reef	.03
Challar	.04	Hartford	.12
Con. Virginia	.17	Jims	.08
Gould & Curry	.08	Kernick	.06
Jacket	.06	Midway	.03
Justice	.08	Ophir	.02
Mexican	.12	Verdi	.02
Ophir	.10	Western	.03
Potosi	.02	Zone	.10
Savage	.10	GOLDFIELD.	
Scorpion	.03	Booth	.08
Sierra Nevada	.08	Consolidated	.08
Union	.15	Diamondfield	.03
TONOPAH.		Florence	.23
Belmont	1.15	Jumbo Ex	.03
Cash Boy	.04	Lone Star	.02
Jim Butler	.06	Silver Pick	.10
MacNamara	.15	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Do Creecsat	.06	Arrowhead	.04
Midway	.03	Bullfrog	.03
Monarch	.02	Bullwhacker	.50
North Star	.05	Croesus	.80
Rescue	.21	Hamilton	.08
Tono Ex	1.35	Holly	1.40
West End	.80	Round Mountain	.13
West Tono	.03	Silver Hills	.16
DIVIDE.		Simon	.08
Belcher Ex	.08	Tom Mills	.06
Broughar	.04	Sterling	.06
Dy Tone	.21	Uncle Sam	.14
Divide	.22	White Caps	.06

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The disturbance that covered the Atlantic States Friday night passed eastward, and the pressure has risen generally over the interior districts east of the Mississippi River Saturday night. The pressure was high off the South Atlantic Coast, low over the Dakotas and to the northward, and relatively high along the North Pacific Coast.

This pressure distribution has been attended by moderate temperatures in the Eastern and Southern States, and warm weather in the Central Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and the Southern Plain States. There have been rains within the last twenty-four hours in the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic and East Gulf States, Southern Texas and in Minnesota, North Dakota and widely scattered points in the Southern Rocky Mountain region.

The outlook is for local showers and thunderstorms along the South Atlantic and East Gulf coasts and in the vicinity of Lake Superior, and fair weather elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during Sunday and Monday. The temperature will rise Sunday in the region of the Great Lakes and the upper Ohio Valley and Monday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND MONDAY.

Northern New England—Fair Sunday and Monday, warmer Monday.

Southern New England and Eastern New York—Fair Sunday and Monday, warmer Monday.

New Jersey—Fair Sunday and probably Monday; warmer Monday.

Western New York—Fair Sunday and Monday, warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1921.	1920.		1921.	1920.
3 A. M.	67	71	4 P. M.	79	78
6 A. M.	68	67	6 P. M.	76	77
9 A. M.	70	68	9 P. M.	71	74
12 M.	74	71	11 P. M.	70	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69; at 2 P. M. it was 71. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees at 1 A. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.08 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—North Carolina—Partly cloudy Sunday; Monday local showers.

South Carolina—Partly cloudy Sunday, showers on coast; Monday showers.

Georgia—Partly cloudy in north and local showers in south Sunday and Monday.

Florida—Local thundershowers Sunday and Monday.

Extreme Northwest Florida—Local thunderstorms Sunday and probably Monday.

Alabama and Mississippi—Partly cloudy in north and local showers in south Sunday and Monday.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair Sunday and Monday; no change in temperature.

Ohio—Fair Sunday and Monday; warmer.

Indiana—Fair Sunday and probably Monday; no change in temperature.

Lower Michigan—Fair Sunday and probably Monday; somewhat warmer.

Upper Michigan—Partly cloudy Sunday, probably local thundershowers in northwest; Monday fair.

Illinois and Missouri—Fair Sunday and probably Monday; not much change in temperature.

Wisconsin—Partly cloudy and unsettled Sunday, possibly showers in north; slightly warmer; Monday probably fair.

Minnesota—Partly cloudy and unsettled Sunday; warmer in southeast; Monday probably fair; cooler in north and west portions.

Iowa—Partly cloudy and unsettled Sunday; warmer in northeast; Monday probably fair.

North Dakota—Generally fair Sunday and Monday; cooler Sunday.

South Dakota—Generally fair Sunday and Monday; cooler Sunday in extreme east Monday.

Kansas—Partly cloudy and unsettled Sunday; cooler in west; Monday probably fair.

Nebraska—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday, except possibly thunder showers in west; much change in temperature.

Montana—Fair Sunday and probably Monday; cooler Sunday.

Wyoming—Unsettled Sunday and Monday; cooler Sunday in extreme north portion.

Fire Record.

A. M.

2:15—605 E. 136 St.; Sam Lisa.....Not given
2:15—607 E. 137 St.; Morris Lang.....Not given
3:45—642 E. 143 St.; George Graham.....Not given
8:45—54 St. & 5 Av. (gasoline tank). Department of Public Works.....Not given
10:05—218 84 St.; Majestic Garage Co.....Not given

P. M.

12:00—825 W. 48 St.; Mrs. Zeialofe.Not given
12:45—32 Grand St.....Not given
8:15—3,847 Broadway; Mary Colby.....Slight
9:10—14 W. 48 St.; Reginald Sage.....Not given
9:30—284 E. 122 St.; Dan Mellela..Not given

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

CONNECTICUT RIVER PAPER COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Connecticut River Paper Company, dealers in paper, at 115 Spring Street, by these creditors: Elton K. Kriete, $1,500; Hans Lindenberg, $1,000; Lillian Curley, $349. Judge Knox appointed Thomas H. Matters receiver, under $5,000 bond. It is stated the liabilities are about $50,000 and assets about $25,000.

GEORGE F. FOSS MACHINERY COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the George F. Foss Machinery Company, Inc., of 174 Lafayette Street, by these creditors: Smith Brothers, Publishers, Inc., $140; Oneida Electric Company, $32; William C. White, $8,289. Judge Knox appointed Francis B. Wood receiver, under $5,000 bond. It is stated the assets are worth about $8,000.

KAY BROTHERS & BARER—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Jacob Kay, Isidor Kay and Benjamin Barer, doing business as Kay Brothers & Barer, housefurnishing hardware, at 2,283 Third Avenue, by these creditors: H. Auerbach, $25; B. Bunder, $1,000; S. Messinger, $500.

RECREATION ENTERPRISES, INC., conducting cabaret at Cooper Square Tavern, 208 Fifth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $1,715 and assets of $330.

FRAME, LEAYCRAFT & CO., exporters, of 64 Wall Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $585,654, of which $439,161 is secured claims, and assets of $750,427,

Store Hours: 9 to 5:30

Printed Chiffon Voiles and Ginghams

Voiles—striped and floral effects on light and dark grounds. 38 inches wide. Ginghams—stripes, plaids and overplaids in all good colors. 27 and 32 inches wide. Exceptional values at..YARD **18c**

GIMBELS COTTON GOODS SHOP—Second Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

32ND STREET - BROADWAY - 33RD STREET NEW YORK CITY

Printed Chiffon Voiles and Organdies

A very fine selection of organdies in light and dark shades. Imported and domestic voiles, in striped and floral effects. Light and dark colors. 36 and 38 inches wide. Special.....YARD **48c**

GIMBELS COTTON GOODS SHOP—Second Floor

Phone Pennsylvania 5100

GREAT MID-SEASON SALE

400 Women's Silk Frocks



COMPRISING:

—A Very SPECIAL Purchase of New Frocks

—Great REDUCTIONS on Higher-Priced Models Selected from Our Own Stock

Canton Crepes Foulards *(Daintily Covered With Georgette)*

$25

Crepes de Chine Georgettes *(Hemstitched and Ribbon Trimmed)*

TO SUIT EVERY WHIM

No matter what your preferences—no matter whether you are slim or stout, tall or short—you are sure to find YOUR frocks in this Sale. Straight lines, panels; beaded effects; charming simplicity; self trimming; silk embroidery. You have only to choose.

TO GRACE ANY OCCASION

These are truly all-occasion frocks. Some of them simple enough to wear in the morning when shopping. Some elaborate enough for afternoon teas or parties. Strictly tailored frocks. Handsomely embroidered or beaded frocks. All the newest fashion requisites.

VALUE: It is here—in every frock offered.

STYLE: It is *yours* for the choosing.

SIZES: 34 to 46. But not in every style, of course.

GIMBELS WOMEN'S DRESS SHOP—Third Floor.

Out Goes Every Pair of Men's

"KINGLY" TROUSERS

$6.95

Regardless of Former Prices

Blue Serge *Plain Grey* *Plain Brown* *Plain Blacks* *Striped Worsted* *Fancy Mixtures*

Known for quality of fabric—known for fine tailoring. Known for the fortunate choice of colors that makes them match up easily with coats that don't wear out when trousers do. All reduced!

And These Trouser Values!

White Flannel Trousers	$7.95
White Flannel Trousers	5.95
White Duck Trousers	2.75
Khaki Outing Trousers	2.75
Entire Stock of Golf Trousers	9.75

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING SHOP—Fourth Floor

Woolen Dress Goods SPECIALLY PRICED

Imported Men's Wear Serges
All wool. Firmly woven. In dark Navy Blue and Black. 54 inches wide. Yard, **$1.35**

All-Wool Jersey Cloths
A limited quantity, in all the popular shades, including Brown, Navy, Black, Tan and Gray. 54 inches wide.....Yard, **$1.50**

French Twill Serges
A fine American-made, all-wool Serge, perfectly woven. In medium and dark Navy and Black. 54 inches wide.....Yard, **$1.75**

Imported All-Wool Velours
In all the wanted colors, including Tan, Reindeer, Beaver, Taupe, Henna, Brown, Gray, Copen, Ruby, Hunter and Navy. 54 inches wide. Yard, **$2.50**

All-Wool Tricotines
A fine quality in two good shades of Navy Blue and Black. 54 ins. wide. Yard **$2.75**

GIMBELS DRESS GOODS—Second Floor

Wall Papers

Easy to Hang: Specially Priced

15c Roll **35c** Roll

New papers of such easily matched patterns you can hang them yourself—achieving fresh and attractive rooms at small cost. We have a book of simple directions to give on request. We have the paste. We have the tools at $1.50 a set.

Attractive Bedroom Paper Roll.....15c

Living and Dining Room Papers, Roll 35c

GIMBELS WALL PAPER SHOP—Sixth Floor.

THE IMPORTANT FURNITURE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE YEAR

The Gimbel Furniture Sale of last February brought the first sizable reductions from peak furniture prices. From that day to this every furniture move has been a stride in the same direction. The August Furniture Sale will set new and still lower price levels for Standard Furniture.

See Gimbel Ads. Tuesday



Sale-pricing a RUFFLED Taffeta Bathing Suit but

$6.50

Is Just One Reason More Why the Gimbel Bathing Suit Shop Is the Busiest in Town

And Embroidered Surf Cloths at $2.95

And White-piped Surf Cloths at $4.95

are two more of the sensational value-groups that are taking New York by storm. One suit from each group is pictured—but to realize just what bathing-suit value is—SEE the suits!

GIMBELS WOMEN'S BATHING SUIT SHOP—Third Floor.



Lingerie at Big Savings

$1.69

Finely Trimmed Gowns And Envelope Chemises Take a Price Tumble

Manufacturer's surplus! That's how it happened. A host of patterns—fine laces—embroidery medallions—gay, summery—but practical, sturdy nainsook. The models cover every want—kimono sleeved or sleeveless gowns. Envelopes with strap or built-up shoulder. Every one a wonder at a low sale price.

GIMBELS LINGERIE SHOP—Second Floor.



Tie-Around Blouse

With REAL Filet

Georgette Blouses in an Unusual VALUE SALE

11 Distinctive Models: Lavishly Lace Trimmed

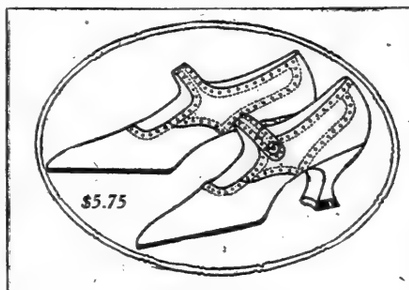
Blouses with REAL Irish or real Filet in wide or narrow widths. Frill blouses in exquisite variety.

$2.95

Sizes 34 to 46

Peter Pan collared blouses for sweater or jumper frock. Extraordinarily lovely blouses at a very little price.

GIMBELS BLOUSE SHOP—Third Floor.



SALE! 1000 Pairs of Sample Shoes

the Famous Wichert and Gardiner Make

$5.75

12 Models—as shown at the Recent Style Show at the Hotel Commodore.

Strap Pumps—in Dress and Sports Models: both Fabrics and Leathers.

If Your Size Is—4A—4½A—4B—4½B—This is indeed YOUR SALE.

GIMBELS WOMEN'S SHOES—Second Floor.

Gimbel Summer Silks

At Very Attractive Prices

Chiffon Cloth : Double-Width

A Fortunate Purchase of 5000 Yards

White *Flesh* *Pink* *Sand* *Sapphire* *Copen* *Silver* *Seal* *Bisque* *Reseda* *Yellow* *Navy* *Black* *Old Rose*

78c YD.

Georgette Crepe : Double-Fold

Just About 5000 Yards of It

A very firm, crepey quality. We have been selling it for much more.

98c YD.

All the wanted shades, including plenty of White, Flesh, Pink, Navy and Black.

Chiffon Taffeta 35 Inches Wide

A heavy quality—5000 yards of it. An exceptionally wide range of colors, including plenty of White and Black. Special, per .....YARD **$1.79**

Canton Crepe Exceptional Value

Fine and crepey. In ten of the most wanted colors, including plenty of White, Navy, Silver Grey and Black. Special for this Sale .....YARD **$2.35**

GIMBELS SILK SHOP—Second Floor.

Brooklyn, Long Island and New Jersey Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

The New York Times.

$1,300,000,000 USED IN BELGIAN RELIEF

Final Report of Hoover Committee Shows Administration Cost Only .42 of 1 Per Cent.

WORK LASTED SIX YEARS

Profits on Outside Operations More Than Paid All of the Board's Overhead Expenses.

GAVE HELP TO 10,000,000

Details of Big Organization Told in Last Survey of Activities for Victims of War.

Purchase of food and clothing aggregating more than $1,300,000,000 during the six years from September, 1914, to September, 1920, were made by the Committee for Relief in Belgium, according to the statement of Herbert C. Hoover, its Chairman, in the final report made public yesterday. The committee is now in liquidation and the accounts are final and complete, with the exception of certain minor outstanding items remaining from the liquidation.

"The commission was born as a purely philanthropic enterprise, dependent upon the charity of the world for support, conceived as a few months' emergency service to defend 10,000,000 people from certain starvation," said Mr. Hoover. However, it became evident that the war was not a struggle of months but of years, and that, if these 7,300,000 people in Belgium and 2,500,000 in Northern France were to survive, it must be accomplished by much broader operation than public charity.

"The commission, therefore, sought and ultimately received financial support from the Belgian, French, British and later the American Governments. These official advances were, by consent of the Belgian and French Governments, debited to them and were finally placed in the reparations settlement for preferred payment under the indemnity. The organization thus rapidly grew to a great economic engine with an annual budget of over $400,000,000 in all its different ramifications inside and outside the invaded regions.

Vast Organization Needed.

"The basic theory of the administration was to erect a system of food supply with all of its train of handling agencies, stretching from the interior of the United States, the Argentine, Australia, India and other great food centres, focusing into Rotterdam with a distribution through chains of primary and secondary warehouses, ultimately through a ration card, reaching to the individual family, which paid for the food at fixed prices.

"Destitution grew rapidly during the war, and of the 10,000,000 people fully 5,000,000 were wholly or partially destitute before the end of the war. A separate branch of administration was organized for the care of these destitute, giving them assistance by ration cards and charitable public eating and clothing establishments. Their needs necessarily extended further afield than the provision of imported food and clothing because bare living requirements must be supplied native foodstuffs, light, fuel, shelter and medical care, as well.

"The provisioning side was organized in the form of a commercial enterprise, transferring its cash receipts to the benevolent side of the administration for the use of the destitute. This plan of division greatly simplified the accounting and gained the administrative values of a separate personnel more adapted on the one hand to commercial administration and on the other to charitable work. It further made possible the exaction of a small profit from the sale of food to those who could afford it, and thus swelled the resources of the benevolent branch.

"The whole plan of organization was a continuous chain of decentralization. Purchasers were decentralized into overseas branches. Shipping control was directed from London. Transportation inland to primary warehouses was directed from Rotterdam. A committee was erected in each of the ten Belgian provinces and six French districts, which may be compared to a wholesale distribution. These committees in turn supplied 4,500 communal committees, which may be compared to retail distribution, they issuing food under the ration card on a family basis and to the public eating places for certain classes of destitute. The rations were sold for cash by the communal committees, who in turn paid cash to the regional committees. The regional committees paid cash to the national committees at Brussels and Lille, and these cash receipts were transferred to the benevolent side.

How the Work Was Done.

"Three methods were employed in benevolent organization. First, existing charitable institutions, and in the case of children were extended to cover the whole child life of the country. Second, certain professions and trades were assisted to care for the members of their profession. Local relief committees were set up in each commune for the conduct of public eating places, together with provision of ration cards to destitute and to superintend other agencies and for the care of those not otherwise reached. Overlaid upon the whole structure were a series of checks and balances to determine the truth as to destitution, to maintain the morale and efficiency of the administration and honesty in accounting."

Mr. Hoover said that the principal officers of the commission gave their services without salary and in many instances also paid the whole of their incidental and traveling expenses.

"Shipping firms, accountants, insurance agencies, buying agencies throughout the world gave their services without charge otherwise than the mere out-of-pocket incidentals," he continued. "The distributing committees of over 55,000 members gave their voluntary services over these many years. Forty thousand Belgian and French women dedicated themselves to the saving of the child life of their nations.

"Never was there greater pressure for economy and efficiency upon an organization. At no time were the population fed to more than the point of bare subsistence. Every penny saved meant larger food supplies and less suffering. At no time were the financial resources of the commission certain for more than a few months, and at different periods its liabilities were in excess of its actual or prospective assets, and the continuous food supply was maintained only through the personal guarantees of the directors and their friends. The total administrative expenditure was held down to less than one-half of 1 per cent. (exactly 42-100 of 1 per cent) of the en-

Continued on Page 1, This Section.

Noted Spanish Bandit Shot When Caught Smuggling

CADIZ, Spain, July 16.—While engaged in a smuggling operation on a large scale, Pedro Dias Jimenez, a noted smuggler and bandit, was killed today by revenue officers.

Jimenez had a long record of operations in banditry and was the sworn enemy of the revenue service, never hesitating to open fire upon officers whom he met. On this occasion, however, the revenue men took him by surprise and well-aimed shots from their rifles brought his career to an end.

UNTERMYER WAGE DECISION PLEASES

Employers' Books Must Be Open to Workers to End Profiteering in Labor, He Rules.

HOLDS THIS WILL CUT COSTS

Leaders of Both Sides Say Award Is Eminently Fair—Builders Expect Business Boom.

The decision of Samuel Untermyer, given last Wednesday, as arbitrator of the Building Trades dispute, affecting all of Westchester County, proved satisfactory to both sides of the controversy. Mr. Untermyer, who is now in Europe, was chosen arbitrator by both sides early in June, after a strike of several months. Fully 12,000 artisans left their work early in April when the employers declared their intention to reduce wages from $9 a day to $8 a day. Mr. Untermyer, in consenting to serve as arbitrator, insisted that both sides agree to abide by any decision he might give.

Mr. Untermyer's decision does not confine itself to the wage question. It seeks to correct abuses on each side as he sees it, and to recommend a way by which the cost of building can be reduced for the public. This is nothing less than that the employers in the future must open their books to the employes, and thus stop profiteering in labor.

The decision of the arbitrator, which was mailed on the steamship Olympic on June 30, fixes the wage scale at $8 a day from Sept. 1, which means that the building trades men will receive $9 up to that date. Corresponding reductions are to be made, after Sept. 1, in the pay of those receiving less than $9 daily now.

Estimate of Fair Earnings.

Mr. Untermyer finds, through his special accountants, that the builders, in many instances, have not been earning excessive or even reasonable profits on the volume of their business. He fixes 7½ per cent. as a fair earning on the average.

Mr. Untermyer contends that labor in Westchester County cannot be recompensed on a basis of wages paid in New York, where conditions are dissimilar, and says that each community must be regulated on its own basis. He finds that labor is being exploited in Westchester County and elsewhere, and that form of gouging more vitally affects living costs than working costs. This evil is practiced, he finds, mainly by the jobber and retailer on day's work. He specifies local firms by name, citing charges they have made to his knowledge, which he describes as vicious.

He asserts that the remedy against exploiting labor rests with the unions, and makes the point that no union man should agree to work for an employer who charges more than a fair profit, and that the employer's books should be open to responsible labor leaders for inspection.

Mr. Untermyer finds that the employers did not give fair notice of the desired wage cut, which, in part, prompted him to have the reduction begin on Sept. 1. He finds that the cost of living really is sufficient to warrant the $1 a day reduction.

"A Vicious Precedent."

Mr. Untermyer is unsparing in his criticism of the five-day a week arrangement of the Yonkers Union. He regards this, he says, as "a vicious precedent, detrimental alike to the welfare and efficiency of the men and to the prosperity of the country, if it were to become a universal rule," and urges that it be repealed.

Mr. Untermyer says he believes existing contracts have largely been figured generally on a 99 wage basis. He criticises any working agreement between the employers and the employes in which the men contract to work for no others. He makes it a condition of acceptance that every contractor and builder in Westchester County employing union labor be required to keep a record of his estimates, setting forth the profit he is figuring on in his work. This will be a guide to labor and serve as a means of reducing building costs.

George T. Kelly, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Westchester Building Employers' Association, said yesterday:

"The boasts on the whole are entirely satisfied with Mr. Untermyer's decision. It proves that the employers were right in their contention that a wage reduction was justified. We are satisfied that the decision of the arbitrator is fair and we are indebted to him for the time and consideration he has given the matter. The bosses are looking forward to marked stimulation in the building business as a result of the decision."

Edward T. Cotter, President of the Westchester County Building Trades Council, said:

"We are of course very much gratified with this in the first decision since the drive against labor was started all over the country in which the unions have received adequate consideration of their agreements, a careful analysis of the equity governing the controversy and an absolutely impartial decision on the merits."

STREET CLEANERS SUE CITY.

Summons Filed Says $5,000,000 is Claimed for Back Pay.

A summons in a suit for $5,000,000 against the City of New York was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by John J. McMahon through Speiser & Speiser of 170 Broadway. The summons says that the suit is for "back pay of street cleaners of the City of New York in accordance with proof of claim."

Explaining the action, the attorneys said it was based on Sections 1 and 3 of Chapter 385, laws of 1870, which provided that eight hours constitute a working day for laborers, mechanics, &c., in the employ of municipal corporations. The suit covers the amount alleged to be due all members of the uniformed street cleaning force for work of more than eight hours a day during the last six years.

FORESTERS DRAW UP BILL OF PROTEST

Complaints Against C. L. Pack's Domination Formulated and a Hearing Demanded.

TO BE GIVEN IN THIS CITY

Present Control of Their Association Denounced as Undemocratic, Unsound, and a Danger to Craft.

Members of the American Forestry Association who charge that the organization is mismanaged under undemocratic methods have demanded a hearing on their allegations, and Charles Lathrop Pack, the President, has decided that a hearing shall be given either in this city or in Washington in September. The hearing was originally set for a date early this Summer, but was postponed by the officers of the association, with the consent of those who made the protest.

As spokesman in this city for the foresters who seek to reorganize the society, J. S. Kaplan, forester for the Park Department in this city, announced yesterday that several prominent foresters had joined the movement. One of these is B. E. Fernow, one of the pioneers in forestry education in this country, for twelve years chief of the Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture, and a member of the Canadian Commission on Conservation.

"I have your advice of my re-election to a Vice Presidency of the American Forestry Association," wrote Mr. Fernow to the association. "I regret to say that I cannot accept what was once an honor. There are two reasons for my declining to serve. I feel myself in disagreement with the methods lately followed by the governing board of the association and have had, as editor of the Journal of Forestry, to take position against them. At the same time my health condition is such that I cannot take active part in an attempt at reform from within the association. Under the circumstances, feeling myself out of harmony with its methods, I consider it proper for me to resign my membership, which I hereby do.

"It is not without sadness that I thus sever my relation of long years with the association of which I was one of the charter members."

The Foresters' Protest.

Outlining the protests of those who seek reform in the association, a statement signed by the foresters say that they "recognise with profound regret that the association has adopted a course which, unless promptly corrected, forfeits its rights to the confidence of the public and clearly invalidates its claim to represent the forest interests of the people.

"First, the management of the association has been taken out of the hands of its members. Amendments to the by-laws proposed by the Board of Directors and adopted at the annual meeting of the Association in Washington, D. C., on Feb. 25, 1921, put the affairs of the association into the hands of what is in effect a self-perpetuating board with unusual powers. Hereafter the board is to consist of fifteen members, of whom seven, nominated by the Directors and elected at the meeting on Feb. 25, are to be permanent.

"The new by-laws authorize the nomination of the other eight by the board, with provision for additional nominations by members if desired. The board thus constituted is given power to elect the President, Vice Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary of the association, and to amend the by-laws, except those relating to the election of the Directors.

"It would be difficult to devise an organization more undemocratic or better suited to put substantially complete control of the association in the hands of a small group not responsible to the membership.

"Second, the amended by-laws, formally expressed, were not presented to the meeting, but, instead, only a brief and incomplete summary of them. The advance announcement of the proposed changes in the by-laws, published in American Forestry, was in such a form and so inconspicuously placed as to be easily overlooked by the average reader. A proposal to secure a referendum vote of all members by mail upon this important plan of reorganization was rejected. These by-laws do not, therefore, represent the deliberate action of the members of the association.

"Third, the financial management of the association is not sound. The National Information Bureau of New York City has declined to endorse the association because it has paid commissions amounting to 20 per cent. on funds received above a minimum, a practice now generally regarded as improper in the solicitation of funds and because of misrepresentation in information supplied the bureau regarding commissions paid.

"Fourth, the association has confined its endeavors too exclusively to the work of general publicity and has failed to take a leadership in many of the vital issues involving State and Federal legislation, especially where controversies are involved.

Steps Needed for Reform.

"We believe that the course taken by the present officers and Directors of the association is undemocratic and contains elements of grave danger; and that unless promptly corrected it will irretrievably impair the confidence of the members and of the general public, and that the association will no longer be able to play an effective part in advancing forestry in America.

"Before the American Forestry Association can once more become worthy of the confidence of the public and capable of performing the functions for which it was organized we hold:

"1. That democratic control of the association must be restored, and to that end the Board of Directors must immediately take steps to bring about the formal rescinding of the amendments to the by-laws adopted at the last annual meeting.

"2. That the management of the association must be brought into complete conformity with the standards established by the National Information Bureau.

"3. That, in addition to the general educational work through publicity, the association must take a real and vigorous leadership in initiating and advancing measures to bring about the practice of forestry, even where this involves public controversy."

Signers of the Protests.

The protests are signed by more than 100 prominent foresters. Many are officers of State forestry associations or State forestry officers. Others are Directors or Professors in schools for forestry, and scores are in the forest services of the States, the Federal Government and Canada. Gifford Pinchot is a signer, as is W. B. Greeley, Chief Forester, and Henry S. Graves, ex-Chief Forester.

$11,365,046 to Meet High School Needs; 408 New Teachers Included in 1922 Budget

There promises to be a large increase in high school registration next Fall. When the schools closed there were more than 86,000 on register, and it is estimated that by next September the registration will exceed 87,000. In anticipation of this, provision is asked for the school budget of 1922 for 408 new teaching and supervising positions.

The 1922 budget for high schools is expected to be $11,365,046.76 for teaching and supervision and $450,000 for supplies and equipment. The allowance for personal service will be an increase of about $1,125,000 over the appropriation of $10,240,000 for 1921, and for supplies $107,082 over the amount granted in 1921.

The original estimate for personal services in the high schools was $11,485,443.38, but it was reduced by Dr. Ettinger to $11,365,046.76. The 408 additional positions will include 28 first assistants, 309 assistants, 16 clerical and 4 laboratory assistants, at a total cost of $939,073.70; 50 teachers in training at $38,028, and a director of commercial branches at $4,800.

Nineteen first assistants, 110 assistants, 6 clerical assistants and 1 laboratory assistant were asked for the term beginning Feb. 1, 1922, but Dr. Ettinger reduced the number of first assistants to 10, and increased the assistants to 125. He also cut the September, 1922, request from 11 first assistants to 4, but added 7 assistants to the 50 asked for.

One hundred and ninety teachers in training were requested at a cost of $144,495, but the number was cut to 50. Six administrative assistants and 9 assistant teachers of home nursing were disallowed.

The request for $320,254 for supplies was cut to $498,574 by Dr. Ettinger. The Budget Committee further reduced it to $450,000.

MILK INSPECTORS EVER ON THE MOVE

Task of Assuring Purity for City Takes Them Into Six States and Canada.

ONLY 18 MEN TO DO WORK

They Must Inspect 2,500 Grade A Dairy Farms and 803 Plants at Regular Intervals.

One of the most interesting and important factors in connection with New York City's daily supply of what Health Commissioner Copeland calls "the best milk on earth" is the work being done in the country by eighteen milk inspectors and one veterinarian in the employ of the city Health Department. These men are working under the direction of James E. Thompson, Chief of the Division of Milk Inspection, an adjunct of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs, of which Ole Salthe is the Acting Director.

The inspectors spend all their time in dairy districts and their duties take them to all parts of the territory from which milk is forwarded to the city. Long hauls of milk come from a distance of 475 to 500 miles, and the men are obliged to keep tabs on milk plants all along the line. They cover virtually the entire State, the upper halves of Pennsylvania and New Jersey and parts of Massachusetts and Vermont. They are obliged at intervals to visit creameries as far west as Newark, Ohio, and as far north as Canada, to make inspection of cream and milk shipped to New York City.

The eighteen inspectors are charged with the duty of inspecting Grade A dairies and creameries and Grade B plants. There are sixty-one plants shipping Grade A milk that must be inspected once a month. At least 2,500 dairy farms producing Grade A milk are to be inspected once every three months.

Among the things that interest the inspectors are the cleanliness of milk pails, sanitary methods of milking, temperature of the cooling milk to the required temperature, general cleanliness of the dairy barns and the physical condition of the cows. The temperature of milk taken by creamery hands has to be checked up, the sanitary arrangements of plants must not be found wanting, and watch must be kept on the health of the men working in and around the creameries and dairies. If it is found that an employe is suffering from tuberculosis trouble or any infectious disease, that man must get other employment.

The inspectors must visit 748 Grade B plants, creameries shipping cream and creameries shipping milk to be pasteurised in the city. The bureau heads must exercise all their ingenuity in shifting their small forces from one point to another in emergencies.

A recent long drought in the country was responsible for a comparative shortage of milk. Milk Week and the abnormally hot stretch of weather increased the demand. It was necessary to bring in milk in a hurry from country milk plants which were not on the Department of Health lists, that is, plants where there had been no inspection. This milk, in case it passed the department's standards, went to supply the city's needs. Inspectors were taken off their regular duties and were directed to cut across country by auto and train to examine the plants and the new sources of supply. A sufficient number of plants passed inspection to help out in the emergency.

PLAN BIG LAFAYETTE DAY.

Joint Celebration of Marne Victory Falls on Sept. 6.

The Lafayette Day National Committee has issued a call for the observance of Lafayette-Marne Day on Sept. 6 in celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Lafayette in 1757 and of the Battle of the Marne in 1914. Celebrations have been held through the efforts of the committee every year since 1915.

"The movement represents," said the call, "what was possibly the earliest expression on a national scale of the hope of America, now happily fulfilled, that liberty and justice might triumph in the great struggle, which, with our co-operation, was brought to a victorious end.

"We particularly urge upon the Mayors of cities and upon all civic bodies the appropriateness of the associating of the two anniversaries of Sept. 6. We venture to recommend that municipalities in co-operation with the patriotic societies, see that our Stars and Stripes and the tricolor of France, which was designed by Lafayette himself, be hoisted on that day on their public buildings."

JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS

From Boer leader to imperial conciliator. A sketch of the life of the famous South African soldier and statesman, by Stephen Bonsal.

The New York Times Book Review and Magazine

NEXT SUNDAY

Order in advance from your newsdealer.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY MADE GAIN IN JUNE

Increase of 52 Per Cent. in Working Forces Show Progress Toward Normal.

MANY OTHER TRADES LOSE

Idleness Extended 2 Per Cent., but There Were Some Notable Improvements.

Although there was a reduction of 2 per cent. in employment in factories of this State in June, compared with May, statistics of the State Industrial Commission showed that there was a decided improvement in some industries, particularly textiles. The number of workers in the latter industry in June increased 52 per cent., compared with last January, when production reached its lowest point. The total decline in employment for all industries for the period of depression was 28 per cent.

Except a small decrease in rope and twine manufacture and cotton goods finishing, every branch of the textile industry gained in June. Increased activity was shown in the production of silk gloves, rugs and carpets, felt goods, cotton goods and knit goods. The gain in the felt industry was mostly due to a resumption of operations in one plant after a strike in May. In the knit goods industry a few additional plants resumed operations in June, following shutdowns of several months. Improvement in textiles during the last few months has been marked.

"The beginning of the canning season accounts for an increase of 80 per cent. in the canning industry from May to June," said a statement of the Industrial Commission. "A further seasonal gain during the month was reported in the manufacture of beverages. Other branches of the food products industries which showed greater activity in June than in the previous month are the confectionery industries, and in the tobacco group a gain in activity occurred in June for the third consecutive month. Flour and cereal mills reported a minor drop in the working forces in June, following a considerable reduction in May.

"Seasonal activity in the building trades was responsible for greater production in June in the manufacture of bricks and lumber mill products. The cement and plaster industry reported a decrease in employment during the month. Leather factories showed another gain in working forces in June, and simultaneously there appears an increase in the manufacture of boots and shoes and leather gloves."

The metal industries again showed the heaviest reductions. Some of the clothing industries also reported considerable curtailment in production as a result of seasonal inactivity. Settlement of the strike in the men's clothing industry here largely was responsible for a gain in employment in that industry for June, although some of the plants affected still remained idle during the month. There was a minor gain in working forces in the printing industry. The strike in the paper mill industry continued in June, not being settled until the first of this month.

"The drugs and chemicals, paints and dyes, soaps and perfumes and miscellaneous chemicals industries each reported minor decreases in employment in June," the statement continued. "The June reduction in the paints and dyes industry follows a period of considerable improvement from February to May. Plants manufacturing paper boxes and miscellaneous paper goods showed significant decreases in working forces from May to June. Outside of paints and dyes, none of the chemical and paper goods industries have shown any signs of a recovery in employment during the last few months."

ALLOWS $500,000 OIL CLAIM.

Supreme Court Grants Attachment Against British Corporation.

An attachment for $500,000 against the property here of the British Controlled Oil Fields, Inc., with offices in Montreal and London, was granted in the Supreme Court yesterday by Justice Finch, in a suit by Ernesto Stagg of Guayaquil, Ecuador. The defendant has a capital of $40,000,000.

The complaint alleges that Stagg brought oil lands in Ecuador to the attention of the defendant and the corporation acquired fifty-one claims. Stagg received $300,000 but alleges that under an agreement of last August he was to get $500,000 additional upon the transfer to the defendant of ownership of four claims, but the money has not been paid.

HYLAN LOOMS AGAIN IN REPUBLICAN RACE

Many of the Party Leaders Believe He Will Run Against Their Candidate.

HINT THAT HE IS WELCOME

Might Split LaGuardia and Bennett Vote, Insuring Nomination of Regular "Standard-Bearer."

From one of several "listening posts" established by the Republican leaders for the purpose of getting early information regarding moves contemplated in the "enemy's camp" came intelligence yesterday which led to a revival of rumors current several weeks ago that Mayor Hylan, although a Democrat, was ambitious to try his strength in the Republican city primaries.

THE NEW YORK TIMES published at the time the fact that such a move was being considered by friends of Mayor Hylan. The Republican leaders made every attempt to trace this information to its source, but failed. One Republican leader said yesterday that the more recent information had convinced most of the Republican strategists that such a move not only was under contemplation, but that active steps were under way to carry it into execution.

To the Republican leaders active in the coalition movement the information proved far from disquieting. They more than intimated that they would welcome Mayor Hylan as a contender in the primaries of their own party. The Mayor, they believe, would appeal as a candidate for the Republican nomination only to that type of Republican who will vote either for Aldermanic President F. H. La Guardia or former State Senator William M. Bennett, and by further splitting the vote of the "footloose" element, would make doubly sure the victory of the candidate running with the backing of the organization leaders.

The Republican leaders were well aware that Mayor Hylan would get a great many votes on the five-cent-fare issue if that has not been eliminated by Sept. 13, the date of the primary election. From almost every district in the city there have come reports indicating a scattering vote for the Mayor among enrolled Republicans. The leaders feel secure, however, in their conviction that at the best only a small percentage of enrolled party men and women would vote for the Mayor, and that, should he become an entry in the Republican contest, he would divert votes almost wholly from candidates whose vote the leaders are anxious to see kept down to a minimum.

City Convention Likely.

With the conferences of organizations prepared to participate in the Coalition movement to defeat Mayor Hylan for a second term already under way, the talk by the anti-Tammany forces of a city convention became more definite yesterday. Instead of the Republican convention discussed some time ago, the talk indicated that if a convention was held, it would be open to all the organizations represented in the movement. The date tentatively was set yesterday as Sept. 1.

By the time that this convention is held the candidates in all likelihood will have been selected both for city, borough and county offices, and although the convention might be called upon to give unofficial sanction to a slate which would have to go to the primaries for final ratification, the principal task of the convention would be the promulgation of a platform. The leaders realize that it would serve a third and not less important purpose in providing a rallying point for all the anti-Tammany forces on the eve of the contest.

Although nothing was definitely known regarding the plans of Joseph M. Price and his group of coalitionists nor regarding the plans and purposes of the Citizens' Union in the conference for the selection of candidates which will begin in the Hotel Commodore tomorrow night, there was strong belief that the Coalition Committee would present the name of Clarence J. Shearn, a Democrat, for the place at the head of the anti-Tammany ticket.

Doubt His Nomination.

One prominent Coalitionist said that undoubtedly Mr. Shearn's name would be brought up, but the Coalitionists were not very hopeful that he would be accepted by the Republicans who will dominate the conference, having the majority of twenty-nine votes on the joint subcommittee on candidates.

"It is a pity that Mr. Shearn is a Democrat—that is his only drawback," said this Coalitionist. "He would appeal more strongly to the voters in this city, I think, if any man who could be nominated for Mayor by the anti-Tamman forces. If the Republicans could be made to swallow their pride and give him honest support in their primaries, he would have, in my opinion, a winning candidate."

With traction the big issue, the anti-Tammany forces would have a candidate already identified with the work of straightening out the transit muddle in co-operation with the Transit Commission. Not only that, but Mr. Shearn was one of the first men Governor Miller had in mind for the place at the head of that commission. It has been announced that the place was offered to Mr. Shearn and that he could not see his way clear to accept it.

The expected cry of Mayor Hylan's following that of their candidate is the standard bearer in a fight against the traction corporations, would come with less force if Mr. Shearn should be selected. During his many years of service as counsel for William R. Hearst he established a reputation for "trust busting," and became known as a leader of extremely progressive thought.

It was said yesterday that the Republicans appeared to be ready to retire from the stand they had taken of a "straight Republican" city ticket and to concede one place to be filled by city-wide vote to the other groups. In connection with this it was intimated that the coalitionists would submit at least two names for Controller and that both would be Democrats. One name mentioned in this connection was that of Cyrus Miller, an Independent Democrat, who in 1909 was elected Borough President of the Bronx on a Fusion ticket, and another that of former Tax Commissioner Lawson Purdy, also an Independent Democrat.

Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the Coalition Committee, announced that he had called a meeting of his full committee for Tuesday afternoon. It is probable that the question of candidates and platform will be taken up and the subcommittee appointed to sit in the conference on candidates with other groups receive definite instructions. There is little likelihood that at the conference in the Commodore on Monday much, if any, progress will be made either toward picking candidates or in platform building. The other meeting will be held at the Hotel Pennsylvania at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Major LaGuardia announced last night that he had received letters from the Theodore Roosevelt Republican Club of the Seventh Assembly District of the Bronx, the Ravenwood Republican Club of Long Island City and the South End Republican Club of the Bronx endorsing his candidacy for Mayor.

Navy Recruiting Stopped; Only Re-enlistments Now

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Navy recruiting has been stopped except for old men who "ship over." Only continuous service re-enlistments will be accepted. Reports for the last week indicate that approximately 600 re-enlistments have been received, while 346 new men signed up before the order became effective. They will be the last men to get in until the personnel is reduced to the 106,000 total provided for by law.

GAMBLING LOSERS TO APPEAL TAX CASE

Seek Reversal of Ruling That Bad Bets Are Not Deductible From Income.

LOST IN APPELLATE DIVISION

Dissenting Opinion Attacked Controller's Regulation on Ground That Gains Had to be Added.

The next step in the fight for State income tax exemption for gambling losses will be taken in the Court of Appeals, and it became known yesterday that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in confirming the ruling of the State Controller that gambling losses were not deductible in income tax returns, also presented a dissenting opinion by Judge Woodward.

He maintained that gambling losses were deductible under the provisions of the income tax law, and to have this dissenting opinion adopted by the Court of Appeals will be the object of the next legal skirmish.

Confirmation of the State Controller's opinion by the Supreme Court was given in the case of Konigswald vs. Wendell, Controller, in which Konigswald sought reversal of the Controller's ruling refusing deduction from his net income of $5,000, which the taxpayer said he lost on horse races. The dissenting opinion of Judge Woodward was made public yesterday by H. Ely Goldsmith, President of the Accurate Audit Company of 1,265 Broadway, at whose instance Konigswald brought the suit.

The gist of Judge Woodward's opinion was that the State Controller's ruling whereby gambling winnings were made liable to taxation rendered imperative the allowance of deduction for losses incurred in a similar manner.

Contentions of the Controller were that, since gambling is prohibited by the Penal Code, the State could take no cognizance of gambling losses as constituting a legal ground for deduction from income. On this point Judge Woodward's opinion said:

"It is urged, in support of the attitude of the Controller, that, as the transaction was illegal under the provisions of the Penal Code (Sections 991, 992, 994), it is against the public policy to allow the claim. But if the public policy of the State is evidenced in the public acts of its legislative body and is defined and applied in the decisions of its courts, and it is better to adhere to the plain language of the law than to engraft the unsafe ground of interference of public policy." (Matter of Lampson, 161 N. Y. 511, 519.)

"It seems to be practically conceded that if the relator (Konigswald) had won in his transaction and entered into a profit, though not connected with the trade or business, he would be bound to account for this increment to his income; and it occurs to us that there is no very good reason why, if money procured by crime is to be charged against the individual as income, he should not be credited with the losses occurring in the same manner. When he has lost his money and incurred the penalties imposed by the statute he has 'presumptively paid, or become liable to pay, the penalties of his crime.

"To impose a further penalty by compelling him to pay an increase tax upon the money he has thus unlawfully lost is to travel outside of the statute, and to give the Government the benefit of a provision of law which is not to be found within the limits of the tax law, contrary to the prevailing rule."

MME. CLAYBURGH SUES HUSBAND FOR $388,969

Singer Begins Four Actions Against Merchant for Damages Growing Out of Separation.

Mme. Alma Clayburgh, concert singer, filed four suits in the Supreme Court yesterday against her husband, Albert Clayburgh, cotton goods merchant, from whom she is separated, for damages aggregating $388,969. One suit asks $150,000 damages because her husband brought an alleged groundless suit for divorce against her, which he discontinued when it was about to come up for trial on Feb. 25, 1920. She says her reputation was demaged by the false and defamatory allegations. She also asks for $8,923 spent in defending the action.

In a second suit Mme. Clayburgh alleges that she was compelled to sue her husband twice to enforce payments of $15,000 a year under their separation agreement, and in opposing her suits, she asserts, he again made false charges of misconduct against her. She asks $150,000 for these statements and $2,500 for the expense of collecting the money.

A third suit asks $75,000 as the value of personal property belonging to her in the country place at Mount Kisco and the city residence at 318 West Eighty-first Street, which, she asserts, her husband knew belonged to her, but which he refused to give up. The list includes a picture frame presented by Alma Gluck.

In her fourth suit Mme. Clayburgh alleges that in the separation agreement her husband offered to pay a nurse to care for their daughter Alma, and for medical attention, but that he refused to pay more than $40 a month, while the plaintiff was compelled to pay the nurse $75 a month, making a difference of $2,410. She also asks for $234 paid to a special nurse to care for the child.

STATE TO AID FARM SALES.

List of Available Places Soon Will Be Furnished to Public.

The Bureau of Farm Settlement of the State Department of Farms and Markets is preparing to issue a bulletin listing farms for sale or to rent in this State. The purpose of the bulletin is to attract settlers to the farms, and no charge is made for listing.

"Large numbers of farmers from other States and countries are asking for information concerning farms for sale in New York State," said a statement from the bureau, "and also for data in regard to the agricultural possibilities of the State. The bulletin gives brief descriptions of farms which are an excellent investment to those experienced in farming."

MACMILLAN SAILS ON ARCTIC VOYAGE

Off in Tiny Schooner With a Crew of Six to Explore Baffin Land.

PLANS TRIP TO THE INTERIOR

Natives Tell of Great Mineral Wealth and Much Scenic Beauty There.

GOV. BAXTER AT THE SAILING

Joins Other Bowdoin Alumni in Seeing the Explorer Off on His Ninth Arctic Trip.

WICASSET, Me., July 16.—Donald B. MacMillan and six adventurous followers sailed down the Sheepscot River today bound for Baffin Land. They were cheered by 2,000 friends and admirers, including Governor Baxter, the explorer's classmate at Bowdoin College.

MacMillan and his six assistants who make up the entire crew of his auxiliary schooner Bowdoin were busy on board during the morning making things snug. State officials and other friends of the explorer, including Bowdoin College alumni, who are members of the MacMillan Arctic Association which financed the enterprise, were on hand early.

Besides MacMillan the expedition includes G. Dawson Howell of Boston, who has been especially trained for the work of making observations in terrestrial magnetism for the Carnegie Institute. He will also act as operator of the radio apparatus equipped to receive messages from the outside world and to send at short distances. The Bowdoin's call is K T D Q.

The expedition plans to map Baffin Land, the vast arctic island southwest of Greenland, whose 1,500 miles of unexplored western coast line is as much a mystery today as when the English navigator, William Baffin, announced its discovery in 1616.

The 115-ton schooner which carries the party was built at East Boothbay, Me. She was named for MacMillan's alma mater, has auxiliary power and embodies all the essentials for resisting heavy ice packs. The vessel is of the Gloucester fisherman knockabout type, sheathed with ironwood, 87 feet long, with a draught of 9½ feet. Crude oil engines capable of developing 60-horse power are included in her equipment, as well as 2,000 gallons of fuel oil and 500 gallons of kerosene. The Bowdoin also carries stores and provisions sufficient to last her crew two years.

The head of the expedition was Peary's chief lieutenant on the latter's successful dash to the North Pole in 1909. He has made eight voyages into the arctic regions.

According to MacMillan's plans, he intends to reach Baffin Land about Aug. 26, and establish a camp south of the entrance to the dangerous Fury and Hecla Strait, where the ships of Captains Parry and Lyon, seekers of the Northwest Passage, were blocked a century ago. The location is 160 miles north of the Arctic Circle and 700 miles south of Etah, Greenland. It is not far from the point where MacMillan's Crocker Land expedition passed the four Winters of 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916. On that occasion the expedition was once reported lost, and two relief expeditions were sent out for it, but MacMillan finally returned. He announced that Crocker Land was not "land," as believed possible by Peary, but an ice intrage.

During the Winter of 1921-22 attempts will be made to explore the coast of Baffin Land, and the following Summer an effort will be made to penetrate the interior where, according to Eskimo tales, there exists one of the richest and most alluring fields of research in the frozen North. The island is said to have great mineral deposits and to possess high mountains and beautiful lakes which have never been seen by white men.

The region is believed to be an immense breeding ground for water fowl, whose nesting habits will be the subject of study, while the program of the scientists of the expedition also calls for field work in zoology, botany, geology, meteorology and terrestrial magnetism. Special observations will be taken of the magnetic pole, which was located first by James Ross in 1830, on the further side of the Boothia Peninsula, not far from MacMillan's proposed Winter camp.

An attempt will also be made to circumnavigate Baffin Land. In the event of a serious mishap to the Bowdoin, the party plans to retreat by dog sledge to Fort Churchill, a trading post at the foot of Hudson Bay, and thence return to civilization by way of northwestern Canada.

MacMillan was born in Provincetown, Mass., Nov. 10, 1874. He son of a Cape Cod sea captain. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1896 and took up post-graduate work at Harvard in 1910-12. Before becoming an explorer he was a teacher and public school principal. In addition to accompanying Peary on his last famous trip north, he was a member of the Cabot Labrador expedition in 1910, and, as previously referred to, the leader of the Crocker Land Expedition three years later. In 1911 and 1912 he made ethnological studies of the Eskimos of Labrador. He is unmarried.

HOTALING ANSWERS SUIT.

Son of Lawyer Says Bride-to-Be Agreed to Release Him.

George Hotaling, a son of George F. Hotaling, lawyer, of 802 West End Avenue, and connected with a Stock Exchange firm, filed an answer in the Supreme Court yesterday to the suit of Phyllis Lawlor for $75,000 damages alleging breach of promise. Mr. Hotaling admitted that their marriage was arranged and the wedding date set, but alleged that the announcements were paid for by his father and that the wedding gifts given to Miss Lawlor by his family were not returned.

Mr. Hotaling said that he had no information concerning the allegations that Miss Lawlor had been unable to regain the position she gave up to marry him, that he did not know that she had tried to regain it, but said that he and Miss Lawlor had agreed to abandon their engagement to wed.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1921.

A CHINESE POLICY.

The inclusion of China in the list of countries invited to take part in the Washington Conference is of happy augury for the attainment of the dual object the President has in view—the peaceful adjustment of international interests and policies in the Pacific and the Far East, and, that being accomplished, an agreement for the limitation of national armaments. Americans who give attention to such matters have long felt that our Government should formulate and carry out a definite policy in respect to China, a country which looks upon the United States as a sincere friend.

With the return of industrial activity in this country, equipped as we are for production on a scale much exceeding our own requirements, we shall h[ave] urgent need of unhampered access to the markets of that great and populous country. We made a most promising beginning in Chinese trade many years ago; at one time American cotton and cotton goods held first position in Manchuria. For a variety of reasons, the chief of which was our own neglect to enforce our rights to the "open door" in China, our trade in that quarter has not developed according to its early promise. The coming conference, where the participating Powers should all be frank and outspoken, will afford us the opportunity to make known fully and clearly our views and intentions in respect to China. It is well known that we set up no assertion of special privilege, that we seek for ourselves only those opportunities which we insist should be open to all.

Japan's unusual and unexpected reply to the President's invitation, indicating her assent to a conference upon the limitation of armaments, but reserving her decision as to the proposed discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions, has been attributed, perhaps too hastily, to her reluctance to take part in a discussion where what she is accustomed to consider her "special interests" in China would naturally come under examination. It is difficult to accept this explanation, since Japan is already under many pledges, publicly given, to observe a policy toward China which, if observed, would be entirely satisfactory to the United States. The Hay doctrine in respect to the "open door" in China has the assent of half a dozen Powers, including Japan. In the Root-Takahira agreement of November, 1908, the two Governments declared their wish "to encourage "the free and peaceful development of "their commerce on the Pacific Ocean"; they affirmed the policy of defending the principle "of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China"; and they declared it to be their purpose to support "by all pacific means at their disposal "the independence and territorial integ-"rity of China and the principle of equal "opportunity for commerce and industry "of all nations" in that empire. The Lansing-Ishii agreement of November, 1917, while recognizing "that Japan has special "interests in China due to the nearness "of their shores to each other" declares that "the territorial sovereignty of "China, nevertheless, remains unim-"paired, and the Government of the "United States has every confidence in "the repeated assurances of the Imperial "Japanese Government that, while geo-"graphical position gives Japan such "special interests, they have no desire "to discriminate against the trade of "other nations or to disregard the com-"mercial rights heretofore granted by "China in treaties with other Powers. "The Governments of the United States "and Japan deny that they have any "purpose to infringe in any way the in-"dependence or territorial integrity of "China, and they declare furthermore "that they always adhere to the princi-"ple of the 'open door' or equal oppor-"tunity in the commerce and industry in "China."

Our diplomacy, in intent and practice, is very much an open book. We run no risk, therefore, in affirming that our Government, at the Washington Conference, will set up no new or exclusive claim of privilege in respect to China; that our declaration of policy, in fact, will not overpass the limits of the Root-Takahira and the Lansing-Ishii agreements. It may be predicted, however, that we shall dwell with considerable insistence upon the necessity that these existing agreements, or any new one entered into for like purposes, shall be observed in good faith. Certainly in all that there is nothing that Japan could well take exception to, since she has already given her promise to respect the principle of the "open door" and equal opportunity in China.

These pledges of Japan in respect to China were given most willingly and in a spirit of entire friendliness. Americans will remember the excellent impression made by Viscount ISHII when he visited this country four years ago. Mr. LANSING said that his open friendliness and his frankness "won the confidence and good-will of all." There is no visible reason why Japan should not be quite willing to enter a conference where Pacific questions will be considered. She will understand, of course, that these matters relating to the Pacific and the Far East naturally come first upon the program of the conference. If it were found to be impossible to reach an agreement respecting the interests of the nations in that quarter of the world, we should probably find it necessary to re-examine our position in respect to the limitation of armaments, and other nations might be similarly inclined. The current speculation as to the motives that have prompted Japan to withhold or defer her acceptance in respect to the Pacific questions is, of course, futile. The Japanese Government is entitled to take whatever time it requires for considering the matter, and, inasmuch as the other nations invited have promptly made known their acceptance, it cannot be doubted that Japan, in due season, will indicate her willingness to avail herself of the President's invitation.

THE WORLD'S UNBALANCE.

The evidence before the Senate Finance Committee at its hearing of Secretary MELLON evidently far from exhausts the subject. Its publication is as indiscreet as the British refusal of official information to newspapers is in disfavor. The refunding of the allied debts to the United States is too important and delicate a matter to be prejudiced either by piecemeal disclosures or by too complete revelations of negotiations during their procedure. Compromises and bargains are not arranged by arousing personal or national irritations in a manner adapted if not designed to have ulterior effects in domestic politics on both sides the ocean.

The British Premier seemed readier to have England relieved of its debts than other representatives of British opinion. All who appreciate how difficult it is to reach agreement on matters of such intricacy must regret that the difficulty is increased by the Senate's procedure, on the Administration's initiative, it is true.

The matter is among the most important before the world, both economically and politically. Just as the re-establishment of railway credit is the key-log in the jam of our domestic affairs, so the breaking of the jam in international trade is most important in world economics. That depends upon the funding of the interallied debts, in more or less direct association with the German reparations. The correction of the exchanges means the balancing of the exchanges, and there never was in all time such a state of unbalance in the world's trade and finance as now. All the world owes the United States, and we owe nobody. How can our surplus goods, the excess above our capacity of digestion, be sold to those whose debts already are above their capacity of payment, as evidenced by several billions now in practical default and the retirement of our too bold bankers from further ventures?

It is not a question of moral hazard. Our debtors have stripped themselves of their treasures, and almost of their garments, and are going hungry at a time when our home markets are breaking down because there is no outlet for what we need to sell as much as they need to buy. The question of political hasard is difficult, but not fatal. The trouble is the poverty, the deficiency of goods, in the countries against which our politicians are erecting customs barriers. The balance dips excessively on our side, and there is nothing to put in the other side to restore equilibrium. Something must come from them if much more is to go from us, and there is nothing presently in sight to come from them except what is to go to them from Germany. The question is how to balance an economic vacuum against all the free gold in the world.

German paper, to be redeemed with goods in a future of such sweat, toil and discredit as no nation ever suffered under—what is its worth? Who will buy if we do not? What good will the paper do the debtors to whom the penalty is to be paid if nobody will give goods for it? Does the key lie there? Shall we be willing to take German paper for our goods sent to our debtors, with their endorsement perhaps? All protectionists would face economic collapse here rather than admit cheap German goods. But cheap German paper against the sale of our goods—is not that different? And does not the unwelcome bargain gain attractions with the prospect that the sale of foods and goods will strengthen our debtors to pay us?

The law forbids, and nobody would defend, that our twenty billions of potential credit should be absorbed in such finance. Our Federal Reserve system is a commercial system, and its resources are not to be diverted from the service of production and exchange. But what a mighty stimulus might there not be in billions of credit for trade and industry against endorsed commercial paper as usual, additionally strengthened by two or three nation paper? It would have been a wild thought with our bank reserves where they were when the British Chancellor was expecting a financial crisis and disability here, and anarchy and chaos in Europe. At today's range of prices, and with more than 100 per cent. of reserves in our city, who can say what may not be done? But one thing is sure—nothing can be done in the Senate's bull-in-china-shop manner.

MILITARY PENSIONS.

From the founding of the Federal Government to the beginning of the Civil War $90,000,000 was paid in pensions to soldiers and sailors and their dependents. Since the Civil War the expenditure for pensions has exceeded $5,000,000,000. On July 22, 1861, a bill authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers provided that volunteers wounded or otherwise disabled should be entitled to the benefits allowed soldiers in the regular army who incurred disability. But as volunteers had already fought at Bull Run and in other minor engagements it was necessary after this bill became a law to give the "invalid" pension principle a general application. On July 14, 1862, President LINCOLN approved what became the fundamental law for all pension claims arising out of disability or death due to military service in the regular army, the volunteers, the militia, the navy and the marine corps. Thus was founded the general pension law system. "This," says WILLIAM H. GLASSON in his "Federal Military Pensions in the United "States," "was the only system of pen-"sion laws in force and applying to the "Civil War until 1890." From June 27 of that year dates an expansion of the system that came to have hardly any limit at all, "the service pension system." The act of June 27, 1890, provided pensions on proof of military service in the Civil War for a period of ninety days or more and honorable discharge in the case of any soldier who suffered from a bodily disability, not necessarily of service origin, and could not perform manual labor. Widows and children were to be cared for without regard to the cause of the soldier's death.

Arrears pension legislation came earlier. An act of 1868 allowed the veteran five years to file a pension claim for disability. Sometimes he discovered when the time had expired that an illness from which he suffered could be traced back to service conditions. The principle of arrears legislation was just in itself, but it was shamefully abused. In the Senate Mr. INGALLS of Kansas, a candidate for re-election, was the advocate and champion of an arrears bill (one of many), which finally became a law in 1879. There was, as opponents of the measure had predicted, "a grand "scramble by a horde of hungry claim "agents to get their hands upon vast "unearned portions of the national "treasure." There was no limitation upon the date of filing the claim. Arrears might be for any number of years. They were payable on claims already allowed. There was a great deal of collusion, an incalculable degree of perjury. Arrears could be paid to the family of a soldier entitled to the pension. In short, the act opened the way to a general raid on the Treasury. Secretary SHERMAN, who was confronted with a Treasury deficit, declared that the Arrears act "was not demanded by "the pensioners, but by the claim "agents." Pension Commissioner BENTLEY in his report for 1879 said: "Besides "being cumbersome and expensive, the "present system is an open door to the "Treasury for the perpetration of "fraud." The following year he calculated that the Arrears act would ultimately cost the country $510,000,000. In five years the total was $179,400,000. The law often came up in debates in Congress. Senator HAWLEY of Connecticut said on one occasion:

> I believe that the mass of the soldiers did not ask for this act; they did not expect it; they were as much surprised by it as anybody; they did not enlist with a chief view to the awards in money; nor would they unduly burden the country they offered their lives to save.

Senator BECK of Kentucky declared that the Arrears act was "a fraud upon "the American people, and a standing "monument to the ignorance, selfishness "and cowardice of the American Con-"gress." But the appetite for pensions grew by what it fed on. The G. A. R. posts were soon demanding service pensions. Nine out of ten of the veterans wanted a service pension, declared Comrade JOHNSTON of Indiana, who was a Representative in Congress. The Dependent Pension bill, providing a pension of $12 a month for veterans who had served three months, had been honorably discharged and were unable to perform labor to support themselves, was passed and sent to President CLEVELAND on Jan. 31, 1887. He vetoed it, asserting that "the race after the pensions offered by "this bill would not only stimulate weak-"ness and pretended incapacity for labor, "but put a further premium upon dis-"honesty and mendacity." The supporters of the bill in Congress failed to pass it over his veto.

The so-called Disability Pension act of 1890 "was really," it has been pointed out, "a service pension law subject to a "limitation, the existence in applicants "of disabilities regardless of origin." A pension of $12 a month does not seem very liberal in these days of bonus legislation; but the act of 1890, as finally passed, made no distinction between those in prosperous circumstances and the poor. The result was that thousands of veterans who did not need the pension accepted it without compunction. The pension agents did a "land office business." But the pension system was still to be expanded. In 1907 a service-and-age pension bill became a law. Veterans 62 or over, and who had served ninety days in the Civil or the Mexican War, were eligible, and payments were according to age on a rising scale. The capping of the Civil War pension legislation, the supreme and final effort of friends of the veterans, was the service-and-age act of 1912, a collaboration by General SHERWOOD of the House and Senator MCCUMBER of North Dakota on a Senate amendment of the Sherwood bill. It provided pensions for practically all the veterans who were left, according to age and length of service. General SHERWOOD was quoted as saying: "You "can get any one to vote for any pension "bill you want in any Legislature of the "North, because the members do not "dare to vote against it." In forty-two business days after President TAFT'S approval of this act 406,048 applications were made for the new pension. Special pension legislation has been perennial, a graft on general legislation. Between 1861 and 1917 the number of special bills passed was 53,288. Mr. CLEVELAND was the only President who made a stand against the abuse. He vetoed many bills. In the Taft Administration 15,999 pensions were granted by special act.

The Grand Army of the Republic exerted its influence in favor of practically all Civil War pension legislation with increasing persistence as the years passed. The bill of the taxpayers has exceeded $5,000,000,000. A question for the American people to ponder is how much pensions growing out of the World War, in which 4,000,000 soldiers and sailors wore the uniform, are going to cost the country in the years to come. The demand for bonuses is obviously a beginning.

A SON OF CHATEAU-THIERRY.

At Château-Thierry, full of so many sad and noble memories to Americans, a gay festival to one of the gayest of Frenchmen was held the other day. LA FONTAINE, of the "Fables" and the "Contes," to foreigners incapable of finding in RACINE all or most or even much of what the French find in him, the greatest name in the French literature of the seventeenth century except MOLIÈRE, was born in Château-Thierry July 8, 1621, and lived there till manhood. TAINE has accounted for him as a genuine child of Champagne. M. ROBERT, who edited the "Fables" a hundred years ago, must have come from that smiling country of trees and meadows and springs and easy hills and pleasant villages, the country that was in LA FONTAINE'S mind when he wrote. "I hope I may be permitted to say a word," writes M. ROBERT, "about the endemic "good nature of the inhabitants of "Champagne, a quality they unite to a "high degree of merit and that often "gives them a waggishness all the more "piquant that it is always free from "gall."

In LA FONTAINE'S youth, among the Champenois, every city had its band of jolly blades who went to the Stag or the Red Hen to dine, to drink wine, to make songs and lampoons. A foreign traveler, writing of provincial France that had not yet discovered the high cost of living, thought that if other countries "ate as "many capons, hens and chickens as are "tucked away here every day, that "species would cease to exist." A chroniqueur in Le Temps tells us that "the good fellows of Château-Thierry "probably met at the Fleur-de-Lys, "where the cooking was choice and the "cellar venerable, and through the win-"dow of the dining room they could see "the comic pictures which, in the fashion "of the time, adorned the inn yards. The "house was famous for its ducks."

In those days Château-Thierry was "a city of pleasure." It was the right spot for the amiable epicurean to be born in. His house is still standing. Built in 1559, "it looks like the house of a mem-"ber of the rich bourgeoisie or of the "noblesse of the robe." There they show you the room he wrote in. There, behind the old house, is an old garden with old trees, and in particular a "secular thorn tree," which, according to tradition, was planted by the poet himself. The municipality asked the Comédie Française to give a performance in a green rural theatre, in the heart of the country and yet very near the town. There couldn't be a more gracious way of honoring the poet than in the midst of the rustic scenes he loved and which he fitted himself thoroughly to appreciate by passing most of his life in Paris.

Of the "Fables" it is time wasted to speak. Millions of us have learned some of them by heart. The involuntary compliment extorted from VOLTAIRE, according to an ancient story, is perhaps the best judgment on them. Jealous at hearing FREDERICK II. praise them, he rashly said there wasn't a single one which was safe from even the most indulgent criticism. The King challenged him to prove it. At the petit lever the next day the King had a splendid copy put on VOLTAIRE'S table. "I'll simply open the book at random," said the sage airily. He read one, two, three, four. Then he threw the book angrily into the closet. "This book is nothing but a collection of masterpieces," he cried; and FREDERICK, delighted, "forgave him the irreverence of his behavior." How he brightened and embellished the cold, meagre sketches of AESOP and the other fabulists, an improvement for which LESSING unaccountably blamed him. JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU'S faultfinding sprang from the same irritated vanity as VOLTAIRE'S.

We read LA FONTAINE in youth, but it is only in middle age that we can appreciate him, and understand what irony, shrewdness, wit, knowledge of men and manners and life were his. In the Mercure de France M. GABRIEL BRUNET studies in detail "The Art of Living and La Fontaine's Work." One passage we must give for the reproof of those who have thought too lightly of the "Bon-Homme":

> Few writers have thrown upon the world and life so penetrating a glance, so free from every optimistic illusion, as this dreamy and constantly absent-minded poet. Yet, while he declares the instability of our ephemeral life, the pitiless egoism of men or the essential injustice on which all societies are founded—there is never a word of complaint against life. Antecedent to every opinion of intelligence upon reality you feel in LA FONTAINE an irrevocable charter of love. Whether he sees life splendid with a smile of beauty or forbodes in the riddle of its look an inexorable law of struggle, LA FONTAINE'S attitude is always a blessing on existence. If he does not lead us along the roads of the morality generally prescribed, he asserts himself as a messenger of the joy of living—and that's better! Those who, observing the indisputable sufferings which life brings with it, decide against the order of things, find in LA FONTAINE a more decided opponent than one would be inclined to suppose.

Let us think of the amiable philosopher and artist of life every time some reminiscence of the fables we had to learn in youth swims over the threshold of subconsciousness, as, for instance, "a rat is not an elephant."

COURAGE IN PUBLIC MEN.

Senator HARRISON of Mississippi appears to have been appointed, or to have named himself, nagger-in-chief on behalf of the Democrats. He loses no opportunity to taunt the Republicans of the Senate for their inconsistency. He "gloats" over their hailing in President HARDING what they severely condemned in President WILSON. In connection with the President's stand against the soldiers' bonus, he was having a fine time railing at the Republican Senators who had been privately assuring the Legion that they were for the bill, but who now were about to reverse themselves. Senator WADSWORTH rose to state that, so far as he was concerned, he had done "the exact opposite." "I know that," admitted Mr. HARRISON; "the Senator from New York has a lot "of courage, and it is going to get him "into trouble some day."

This doctrine is not often thus innocently blurted out by public men, though many of them seem to act as if it were their private conviction. The strange thing, however, is that they do not stop to ask themselves if it is true. Proof to the contrary Senator HARRISON had before his eyes, since the President was getting wide acclaim from his countrymen precisely for his courage in going direct to the Senate to say what he thought about a vicious bit of legislation pending. And if one looked back a little and called the roll of men who have won the confidence and admiration of their fellow-Americans, he would find that most of them had displayed at one time or another the high quality of saying and doing what they thought was right with disdain for the political consequences. GROVER CLEVELAND was perhaps the most conspicuous example of what rugged honesty and fearlessness could do to make up for the lack of the usual engaging arts of the politician. Senator HARRISON ought to look into the "Bigiow Papers" to find that characteristic American saying: "By time, I du like a man thet ain't afeared."

There is, of course, such a thing as courage without discretion. Among the classifications given by one writer is "the courage of fools." That is bad for a man, whether in public station or in private. But when a courageous action is based upon intelligence and principle, with time and circumstance duly considered, it is one of the greatest assets a public man can have. The common delusion that it is not only shows how true it is that, as the great political philosopher said, "politicians do not know their own business."

SCIENCE AND THE SPIRIT.

In speaking of the significance of radium as a source of industrial energy, on the occasion of presenting a gram of it to Mme. CURIE, Professor MILLIKAN made a bold declaration of the value of moral and spiritual perceptions. They are "the most important thing in the world"; it was because we lost our belief in them that the World War came, "and if we do not now find a way to "regain and strengthen that belief, then "science is of no value."

He was, however, unequivocal in claiming for science a co-ordinate importance. Picturing the modern methods of agriculture in Mesopotamia, where the soil is still worked with a crooked stick, the crops gathered by hand and carried down the Tigris and Euphrates on rafts, he produced in evidence a Babylonian tablet to show that Asiatic farming is precisely where it was four thousand years ago. What has made the difference in our Western world of industry? The fact that "GALILEO and a few men like him a "few hundred years ago got the idea "that it was important to study out how "nature worked." Even in our sense of spiritual values we differ from the men of Asia. Said the Chinese sage: "If "thou hast but two loaves, sell one and "buy a lily to feed thy spirit." Professor MILLIKAN'S faith is more circumscribed. "A starving man may indeed be supremely happy," he says; but he adds with a vigorous Occidental shrewdness, "it is certain that he cannot be happy long."

Professor MILLIKAN looks to the release of atomic energy and the like as a means toward the allaying of industrial unrest. "No efforts toward social re-"adjustment or toward the redistribu-"tion of wealth have one-thousandth as "large a chance of contributing to "human well-being"—provided always, of course, that we are spiritually worthy of it. A similar faith inspires other scientists. Biologists see a new hope in the power of the germ plasm to transmit all the powers of eager, upward living. Anthropologists combat the materialism of the Marxian contention that the basis of history is economic with increasing evidence that a still more fundamental determiner is race.

Out of our traditional beliefs and standards we have long decried the unspirituality of the modern world, but have found no very successful means of combating it. It would be a strange phenomenon, but not without precedent, if science itself were to provide the leaven to regenerate this scientific age.

CONFERENCE AND LEAGUE.

That the coming disarmament conference will have an important bearing upon the League of Nations—and the League also upon the conference, for that matter—is plain to all. But just how the one will be found to act upon the other it were rash to predict. Various prophecies are made, all too confident. Some declare that the conference will deliver the finishing blow to the League. Others are equally positive that the conference will find itself unable to function without the League, and will gradually be merged in it. All these speculations are premature and inconclusive. Present knowledge is too limited to go upon, and the diplomatic exchanges which are certain to precede the conference may lead to shiftings in the situation which nobody can now foresee. It is better to possess the soul in patience and wait to see where the force of discussion and the pressure of opinion will ultimately lead.

Of one thing, however, we may well take note without waiting. This is the fact that the League of Nations is a living organism which does not propose to commit suicide at anybody's behest. Viscount GREY is President of the League of Nations Union of England, and on June 25 he issued a statement to be read at the mass meeting in Hyde Park. The parts of it significant for us are those in which he referred to the United States. Accepting the apparently official assurances that this country would not join the League, Viscount GREY declared that he did not doubt that the President and the people of the United States had the "same desires for world peace" as members of the League. He went on to say that in any new crisis like that of 1914 the influence of the United States must be "very great, and may very likely be decisive." That influence, he said, the League would welcome "in whatever way the United States decides to exercise it." Then Viscount GREY quietly added: "But we cannot scrap the League of Nations."

This is explicit. But it is also friendly, and leaves the door wide open for American entrance into the League, either before or after the disarmament conference, and upon any reasonable terms that may be laid down by our Government.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Extract from a letter from Viscount K. Kaneko to Sidney L. Gulick, June 21, 1921.

Generally speaking, it is the weak point of Japanese that they fail to make themselves known to others. We realize the need of being understood, but somehow we do not succeed in disclosing our real selves to others. This may be due to an inherited spirit of reserve, or to a lack of linguistic ability, or even to an absurd diffidence in public speaking. Whatever the cause may be, the results are most regrettable. While saying to ourselves that truth and sincerity will ultimately win the day, we have done little or nothing and the situation has gone on from bad to worse. The present is a most critical time. We do not wish to be regarded by the world more highly than we deserve, but we cannot but be conscious that in many places, and especially in the United States, once so near and dear to us, all sorts of propagandism is at work and ill-feeling is being purposely fostered against us.

The pages of history do not record a sweeter friendship between nations than that which used to bind our peoples together; yet nowadays some do not hesitate to talk of war. After the four hideous years from which the world has not yet recovered, to plunge it into the suffering and misery of another conflict would be an unspeakable crime against humanity. For such an act we feel sure neither the Japanese nor the American people wish to be responsible. We Japanese, as well as Americans here in Japan, are convinced that there is no outstanding issue between our two countries that justifies even the thought of war.

To dispel these lowering clouds we personally would give our all. That many of us would willingly do; but when it comes to the simple matter of saying the right thing at the right time, we fail.

A LEAGUE OF STATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since Armistice Day our Government has been proceeding on the theory that a League of Nations is a dream impossible of fulfillment, and yet this country furnishes an instance where a league of forty-eight nations has a perfectly workable method of settling disputes between them and preventing wars.

The Constitution provides that the Supreme Court of the United States shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies between the States, and this provision is also carried into the Revised Statutes of the nation. Less than fifty words are used in bestowing this tremendous power.

The United States Supreme Court Reports show that in 1831 there was a controversy between New Jersey and New York, which was settled by that court. Then, there were the cases of Rhode Island vs. Massachusetts, decided in 1838; Missouri vs. Iowa, decided in 1849; Florida vs. Georgia, decided in 1855; Alabama vs. Georgia, decided in 1860; Virginia vs. West Virginia, decided in 1871; Virginia vs. Tennessee, decided in 1893; Indiana vs. Kentucky, decided in 1896; Tennessee vs. Virginia, decided in 1908; Louisiana vs. Mississippi and Iowa vs. Illinois, decided in 1906.

In 1896 litigation arose between the United States and the State of Texas, involving the ownership of Greer County; that is, as to whether it was in Texas or Oklahoma. The Supreme Court decided that it was in Oklahoma, and thereby transferred a territory more than half as large as Alsace-Lorraine from the State of Texas to what is now the State of Oklahoma.

Within the last few months a controversy has arisen as to the boundary between Oklahoma and Texas, and in the Burk-Burnett oil field. The property in dispute may be worth $100,000,000, or more. The State of Oklahoma has brought suit in the Supreme Court of the United States to recover a portion of this territory from Texas, and the litigation is now proceeding.

All of these cases involved questions of boundary, and many of them in other ages and countries of the world would have led to strife and bloodshed, but all of them were settled without the firing of a gun or the loss of a life.

Now, it is respectfully submitted that there is no reason why, with this example, a world court should not be organized with jurisdiction to hear and determine controversies between nations and why the decisions of that court should not be final.

H. N. ATKINSON.

Houston, Texas, July 1, 1921.

THE POWERS IN 1919 AND 1921

A Second Opportunity to Promote the Cause of World Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the second time, it seems, the powers that in 1918 proved their control of the world's forces of war are to confer over a plan for the promotion of world peace. The forthcoming disarmament conference will deal fundamentally with the same problem as that attacked by the Peace Congress of 1919; it will aim at the same high and urgent purpose, the general prevention of war. It is to be devoutly hoped that the new assembly will make some step in advance of the Peace Treaty as now emasculated by the absence from its signatories of the most potent single nation of the earth.

The auspices of this second great conference of powers are much less inspiriting than those that favored the victors of 1918. The stimulating sight of actual war is receding. The animation and confidence of victory are losing force. The establishment of permanent peace on a just basis has no longer the brilliant aspect of the prize of a life-and-death grapple, but seems like a work of uninteresting politics or an ism of propagandists.

With all these disappointing features and drawbacks, however inferior a mere disarmament agreement may seem to America's joining and giving life to the more forcefully sanctioned League of Nations, there is encouragement in the disarmament conference even beyond that given by any assembling of international statesmen for avowedly noble purposes. The meeting is called upon the initiative and with the popular approval of the great nation whose absence has largely frustrated the satisfactoriness of the League of Nations. Taking place in Washington, it may please the pride of the people who condemned the idealistic war President for leaving the country to make peace. Being sponsored by a President of the same party as the majority of the Senate, any fruits of the conference have a chance of escaping the blight of partisan jealousy.

CHESTER S. MASSETT.

Flushing, N. Y., July 14, 1921.

AMERICANISM IN ART.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In last Sunday's issue of your paper a letter is published by Isidore Konti, N. A., in which he refers to the art of Whistler, and of Sargent as being "American" despite the fact that they lived a great deal in Europe. Personally I cannot see how Whistler's art can be regarded as American, seeing that it is founded on the Japanese and developed in the characteristics of Europe.

An art is nationalistic when it reflects in its technique the soul and atmosphere of the country where it originates. In Whistler's nocturnes, symphonies and sonatas, yes, and even in his portraits, the very soul and atmosphere of Europe, particularly England, are expressed. Those dreamy cadences could not have been developed with such consistent artistry except in the very country that promoted them. Sargent may be regarded as American, for his staccato brilliance is reflective of the soul and atmosphere of America.

In my own very humble opinion the art of America is most nationalistic in the realm of illustration and design.

IVAN GRAHAM DOUBBLE.

Edgewater, June 22, 1921.

CUSTER'S FAME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The anniversary of the Custer massacre, which has just passed, reminds me of an amusing incident that happened two years ago. I was riding in a New York Central day coach bound up-State. My seat companion was a rather talkative little man from Brooklyn. As we passed by West Point he directed by attention to a small monument on the side of the hill and remarked, in all seriousness: "See that stone up there? That marks the spot where Custer and his men made their last stand against the Indians."

I struggled to conceal my mirth and succeeded in doing so. Upon my return to the city, thinking what a good joke it was, I told the story to groups of my New York friends at different times, and—no one saw the point of the story! One of the parties was a friend of Custer's widow!

Could one imagine this story failing flat forty-five years ago?

JOHN W. CRANDALL.

New York, July 6, 1921.

AIR MENACE TO TARIFFS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our country wants no tariff taxes. Progressive people have learned tariffs rob the many to enrich the few, that commerce is the life-blood of nations, and restrictions of trade on land or sea breed wars, poverty and injustice of every character and kind. Ships do not come here laden with the products of other countries unless there is a demand for them. They would return equally heavily laden with our own products if trade were free and unfettered. All this talk about obtaining markets for our products is nothing more nor less than "clotted nonsense," silly in the extreme.

Airplanes will soon make tariff walls an impossibility, and, as Henry George says, if we are determined they shall continue we'll have to roof our country in.

JOSIE THORPE PRICE.

Inwood, L. I., July 7, 1921.

MISSING SHIPS.

In every age, men have recounted tales
Of missing ships that strangely disappear
And leave no wreckage to reveal their fate—
To tell the world how they were lost—or where!

Triremes and argosies and galleons,
And caravels that sailed the ancient main—
Full many a one, in many a vanished year,
Put bravely forth, but came not back again!

For square-rigged ships, for barks, for brigantines,
Fond waiting ones strained weeping eyes to see
If they might be beyond the bar—but no!
What fate was theirs remained a mystery!

And now, today, proud palaces that go,
Steam-driven on their ways, and merchantmen
That fly the flags of earth's most pulssant powers,
Go to the tryst—and come not back again!

What do they meet? Ah, who can ever say?
The silent seas their solemn secrets keep!
Do whirlpools swallow them, do storms destroy,
Or icebergs crush them, on the lonely deep?

Or do their mariners hear siren songs
Whose sweetness lures them irresistibly
From their safe course to doom upon the rocks—
New victims of the maidens of the sea?

Do strange sea monsters that no eye has seen,
Yet of which men today, as men of yore,
Still whisper, rise to drag them down and down
To dreadful deeps beneath the ocean's floor?

Do pirates that put forth from hidden ports
Make them their captives? Whither do they go?
No whisper comes to tell us of their fate—
They come not back, and that is all we know!

Once I had ships, and I, too, sent them forth,
My galleons of hope, my brave triremes
Of young ambition and of high emprise,
My gallant caravels of youthful dreams!

Ah, yes! I sent them forth. I watched them go,
And gayly waved them off—my merchantmen!
Alas! now all of them are missing ships—
And oh, I watch, but they come not again!

ROBERT MERCIER MONTGOMERY.

SOVIETISM'S EFFECT ON RUSSIA'S YOUNG

What the Demoralization of Education Under the New Regime Has Done.

'SOCIAL CALAMITY' IN CITIES

Immorality and Crime Fostered by a System Which Abolishes Authority—Effort to Save Refugees.

By SIR PAUL DUKES.

Few people yet grasp the fact that the central tragedy of the Bolshevist régime in Russia is an organized effort to subvert and corrupt the minds of the children. With official channels of information monopolized by the Communist Government, most surprising rumors are afloat as to the Bolshevist attitude toward the growing children, while the difficulty of comprehending the situation is complicated by the literal accuracy of the bald statement that "the Bolsheviki are doing all they can for children." The question, which so few proceed to investigate, is, however, this: What is it the Bolsheviki are trying so hard to do for Russian children?

It was after the Communists had been in the saddle for about a year that their fears that this generation would not see communism established led them to turn their minds to the conversion of the children. As is well known, it has always been a Bolshevist principle to fight the institution of the family. Mme. Kolontai's writings can leave no doubt on that score even in the minds of the skeptical. The idea is to remove children at an early age from parental care and bring them up in colonies where they will be free from the evil influence of all non-Bolshevist currents of thought.

Hopes for the future are founded on an institution known as the Union of Youthful Communists, which all school children join. The juvenile members are denied access to any but Bolshevist literature, are exempt from all moral training, allowed unbridled license, and so encouraged in a spirit of rebellion against parental authority and the influence of former preceptors that they are becoming completely demoralized. Moral training was ever one of the weakest sides of Russian life, and the elimination of whatever moral instruction there was is bound to have disastrous effects. This pernicious system is combated by the Church and by parents as far is they can and dare, but open protest is impossible.

The Bolsheviki realise as keenly as do their manifold but disrupted opponents that the secret of the future of Russia lies in education. It is said that not long before the revolution a foreign visitor indignantly told the Czar that a system of universal compulsory education ought to be established in Russia, to which he replied: "That is what I have been telling my Ministers for twenty years, but they won't listen to me." Small wonder that one of the first concerns of the Provisional Government was to introduce compulsory free education, and small wonder also that the Bolsheviki exerted themselves to the utmost to exploit to their own advantage the wave of thirst for knowledge that spread over Russia at the outbreak of the great war, receiving an additional impetus from the revolution.

Teaching Standards Abolished.

To communize the teaching profession the Soviet Government resorted to abolition of all standards of education for teachers. The first qualification for appointment, especially to posts in elementary schools, became, not an adequate education nor any moral qualifications, but the possession of a ticket of membership in the Communist Party. The teachers, of course, protested, but were denounced as "counter-revolutionary." Pronounced opposition also was shown by them to the abolition of examinations and rewards for diligence, a measure which enabled the idlest to leave school on the same footing as the most assiduous.

The evils resulting from the system of compulsory mixed living in boarding schools, suddenly introduced in a land of weak morals, brought education in some cases completely to a standstill. The desirability or undesirability of the suppression of religion in Russian schools may be open to discussion, but there is nothing now to replace it, for the teachers are deliberately hampered in any attempt to exert moral influence over their pupils, lest their admonitions should have a "counter-revolutionary" tendency. The figure of Lunacharsky, People's Commissar for Education and Art, is one of the least unsympathetic—perhaps one should say one of the most pathetic—of the revolution, but such measures as the above have completely nullified whatever good intentions he ever had.

The primary object, therefore, of the Bolshevist educational system, while conferring the benefits of elementary literacy, is so to benumb the juvenile mind as to render it impervious in its later stages of development to every influence that leads to spontaneous initiative, independence of thought, or above all moral uplift. The attitude of the Communist Party toward the Russian Church is that of a snarling dog. As a Moscow workman whom I met in White Russia last November observed to me: "There is only one man in all Russia whom Bolsheviki fear from the bottom of their hearts, and that is the Patriarch, Tihon."

Every variety of persecution having failed, the Communists have retreated to their present attitude of malicious tolerance, contenting themselves with employing the monopolized press to defame, abuse and vilify Christianity on every conceivable occasion, but seeking especially to protect children from what they call "demoralising religious influence."

Food and Clothing as Bribes.

This is what the Bolsheviki are trying so hard to do for Russian children, and this is the method of procedure. But there is a preliminary—an essential preliminary. Astute propagandists as they are, they realize clearly that effective propaganda begins not in the head, but in the stomach. You cannot convince even ignorant and credulous Russian children of the benefits of a system that keeps their stomachs empty or makes them go barefoot and in rags in Winter time. So the children of those bourgeois parents who can be persuaded to part with their little ones, and such proletarian children as promise to make good communists are gathered together in homes and colonies where they are fed on preferential rations at the expense of the general populace and are clothed, mainly with clothing seized from children whose parents refuse to part with them.

Some of these homes and colonies, despite endeavors, are in a deplorable condition and fail hopelessly in their object, but a desperate effort has been made to bring a few as nearly as possible up to Western standards, in order that there may be at least something to exhibit to distinguished foreign visitors.

In pursuance of the theory that all independent philanthropy is a blemish to the State, the numerous successful children's welfare institutions that grew up in the last years prior to the revolution were subjected to gross molestation. The well-known League for the Protection of Children, a society which included several philanthropic institutions, became the object of particular persecution. Even now, when at the eleventh hour the bourgeoisie are being invited to serve the Soviet Government, the existence of this league is but grudgingly tolerated.

Effect of the Changes.

At the close of 1920 the League for the Protection of Children prepared a report on the conditions of children in Russian cities, portions of which, with other frank admissions, were published in the official Bolshevist press early this year. The statistics presented form a tragic contrast to the propagandist concoctions designed for consumption abroad.

"We are powerless," says the District Pedagogic report for Petrograd, December, 1920, quoted in Volia Rosii, "in face of a condition of things formerly unnoticeable in Russia, namely, the increase of juvenile immorality and prostitution. The former is the result of universal demoralisation and experiments of the Soviet Government (such as combining boys' and girls' boarding schools); the latter is consequent upon the privations of present economic conditions. Immorality has become so prevalent in our schools that drastic measures will be needed to combat it. Yet we do not see how this is possible in view of the suppression of public philanthropy in matters concerning the care of children. * * *

"It is essential once again (says Izvestia, March 3, 1921) to point out the ever-increasing lack of care of children, with consequent infantile trading, theft, deceit, and more serious vices. * * * There have been cases when in a brothel on the Hitrov market place as many as fifty children have been seized in a single day. * * * The number of children now leading street life is colossal. * * *

A "Social Calamity" in Cities.

"Children in the big cities (says Trud, February, 1921) dragged into the maelstrom of street speculation are becoming a social calamity. In the majority of cases they are the children of workers. They support themselves and earn for the family an additional income."

"Beginning with the year 1918 (says the report of the League for the Protection of Children), juvenile destitution began to assume catastrophic proportions. The percentage of uncared-for children in Moscow, which in 1917 amounted to more than 1 or 2 per cent., in the Summer of 1920 reached 25 to 30 per cent. In reality, however, the number of uncared-for children is much higher even than this, for the Soviet departments dealing with children's welfare possess no adequate apparatus for registration."

A special conference on children held in 1920 revealed the fact that juvenile prostitution has increased tenfold or 1,000 per cent. since 1917. The interpellation of 8,300 girls of or about 15 years of age showed that no fewer than 4,100, that is 50 per cent., indulge in prostitution. Sailors, Red soldiers, and the vast class of profiteering speculators to which the Communist régime has given birth provide the custom for these girls' earnings. The Bolshevist Commissariat of Public Health admits that while in 1917 in hospitals for social diseases there were 12 per cent of children to 88 per cent. adults, there are now 60 per cent. children to 40 per cent. adults.

Saving Little Refugees.

Such are the appalling results of the system of children's upbringing established under Bolshevist communism. Fortunately, there are those who recognize the supreme gravity of this problem and have taken it into their hands to save as many as possible of those Russian children whose good fortune it has been to be thrown, even destitute and orphan, outside the pale of all-vitiating Bolshevist influence.

The Russian Relief and Reconstruction Society of London is devoting its entire energy and resources to this end, and is establishing schools and homes in those centres on the outskirts of Russia where refugees are most congested. The children of these schools are destined to form a leaven wherewith to purify juvenile Russia the moment the present system in Russia comes to an end. The call for funds should appeal to all, wherever they may be, who fear the world revolution or the canker of Bolshevism, and I cannot but think that my many friends on this side of the water will be willing to assist this association. If you send a check for $150 to J. P. Morgan & Co., Wall Street, New York, payable to the Russian Relief and Reconstruction Fund, it will keep a boy or girl for a year and mean one more child to help restore the world to sanity and one less for world revolution.

RUSSIA AND TURKS SEEN AS NEW PERIL

Greek Deputy, on Visit Here, Says His Nation's Army Is Real Bulwark of Europe.

TWO OLD ENEMIES UNITED

Moslems Want to Gather All of Faith Together and Moscow Wants Anything for Communism.

Dr. George Vlaras, Venizelist Deputy from Epirus in the Greek Parliament and former Consul of Greece in Philadelphia, said in the Hotel Belmont yesterday that he viewed conditions in the Near East with great concern, chiefly because of the revival of the Pan-Islam movement. Linked with communism seeping out of Russia, the Moslem movement became a great menace to neighboring civilization, he said.

"Now that President Harding has issued the call to the great powers to meet in America for the discussion of international problems affecting the peace of the world," said Deputy Vlaras, "the American people should be enlightened as to the difficulties in the Near East—that nest of nearly all European wars during the last century—in order that the conference at Washington may be more successful in making a lasting peace possible.

"The Near East today is in a state of dangerous ferment. The Pan-Islam movement, set on foot by the German policy of Drang Nach Osten, has been checked by the victory of the allied and American arms. Today the Islamic world is endeavoring to pick up the thread and continue the movement which aims at the unification everywhere of the Moslems, with a view to driving out of Asia and Africa the agencies of Western civilization.

"The Pan-Islam movement finds a ready and powerful ally in Russian communism. For the first time in many centuries, Russia and Turkey are united and threatening the existing political and social order in Europe and America. Greece is the best safeguard against this double peril. Its function in the Near East is precisely to check the aggressive imperialism carried under the standards of Islam and Bolshevism combined. The Government of the United States already has formulated a policy which should guide the settlement of the Near Eastern problem. President Harding and the United States Senate, through resolutions unanimously adopted, have urged the establishment of Greater Greece in lands preponderantly Hellenic and of a strong Armenia.

"It is unfortunate that Italy and France did not share the views of the United States but undertook to solve the Near Eastern problem through a compromise with the Nationalist Turks. Instead of bringing about the desired results, this conciliatory policy was construed by the Turks as evidence of European weakness and encouraged them to ally themselves with the Bolsheviki for the pursuit of their ambitions.

"The Greek Army, in fighting the Turks in Asia Minor, today constitutes the only effective weapon of the Western World against the onslaught of Bolshevism and Islam in the Near East. I am convinced of the sympathy of the people of the United States for the Greeks in their struggle against the Turks.

"I realize that the return of Constantine to Greece has affected the American people to some degree. Unquestionably, the recalling of Constantine was a grave error, to which, however, the Greek people are awakening.

"I regret that in some allied quarters the return of Constantine was made an argument in favor of withholding allied support from Greece in its effort to execute the Treaty of Sèvres, but the unfortunate return of Constantine was a matter purely of internal politics and in no way constituted a change in the sentiments of the Greeks, who fought valiantly in the great war on the side of America and the Allies.

"A new political movement is shaping itself under the banner of the Venizelist Party to curtail the powers of the crown and transfer all the authority into the hands of the representatives of the people. Greeks in the United States have a tremendous influence over their relatives in Greece and are helping the movement."

$1,300,000,000 USED IN BELGIAN RELIEF

Continued from Page 1, This Section.

Profit in Side Operation.

"Upon these and similar transactions entirely outside of Belgium and France a balance of profit of over $9,500,000 was earned, several times greater than all overhead expenditures. From these profits on outside operations the Commission first paid its entire administration and overhead expenses; second, paid over to the Benevolent Department some $2,600,000 for charitable distribution in Belgium and France; and third, as at Sept. 30, 1920, still held available for relief work in those countries and to meet the expense of liquidation approximately $3,120,000—since that date largely distributed. The economy of operation in the organization has, in fact, even a higher standard of test than this, in that the average prices maintained for food supplies in this occupied territory during the entire period of war will show from 15 to 20 per cent. less than the prices in the allied countries at the same periods.

"No set of accounts or figures can reflect the intense anxiety, the patience and skill required of the 55,000 volunteers who toiled in this complex agency, defending ten million lives. Inspired with humane sympathy for these people, who, having no responsibility for the war, suffered most from its hardships and barbarities, they labored that this service might be done efficiently and with economy. It is to their unflagging devotion that we are now able to publish exact figures of accountability for funds, and to trace each ton of food from the place of purchase to the ultimate consumer among the civil population of the invaded regions. Surrounded by terror and suffering, this multitude had but little concern for the bookkeepers in the back rooms of the 4,000 branch offices of the relief organization. It was of the utmost concern, however, to those in official direction, not only that the work might be effectively performed and presented to the world, but that our honor and the honor of our country in this trusteeship should never be challenged."

A Genuine
AEOLIAN PIANOLA
at the Price of an Ordinary Player-Piano

WE are offering a limited number of discontinued Export Models of the *genuine Pianola*—original and greatest of all player-pianos, with the Themodist, Metrostyle and all of the marvelous expression devices which give this famous instrument life, almost soul—at lower prices than Pianolas were sold for—even before the war.

These instruments are slightly different in style from our regular line. In attractive cases of fine mahogany veneer and very small, especially suitable for the apartment living-room where space counts.

They are of *guaranteed quality* in every particular and are worth quite one-third more.

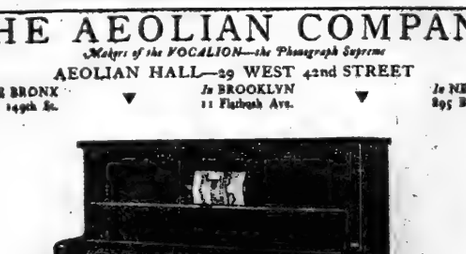
While they last they are marked to sell at

$575

These instruments are subject to all the usual purchasing privileges

Liberal allowance on pianos taken in exchange
Small down payment—convenient monthly terms

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
Makers of the VOCALION—the Phonograph Supreme
AEOLIAN HALL—29 WEST 42nd STREET
In THE BRONX 367 E. 149th St. ▼ In BROOKLYN 11 Flatbush Ave. ▼ In NEWARK 895 Broad St.



Ludwig Baumann will gladly furnish your home complete on credit. You can have a year and a half to pay.

We invite you to buy your housefurnishings here with the distinct understanding that you can pay in small monthly payments. Our business is the extending of credit, and we assure you the same courteous treatment whether your purchase is $5 or as much as $5,000.

Our 36 great departments make it possible to purchase everything you need to start housekeeping. Your first small payment delivers your entire purchase—then pay the balance in amounts to suit your income.

We Welcome New Accounts

Purchases made now will be held FREE OF CHARGE until you are ready for them.



Ludwig Baumann Makes Specially Easy Terms for Young Couples

No matter what your place are, Ludwig Baumann will help you furnish your home with the smallest outlay of cash. Even though your income is modest, you can have that beautifully furnished home you have longed for. And we will make terms to suit your income.

Our Liberal Credit Terms

On $ 35 Purchase		.50 a Week
On $ 75	"	$1.00 a "
On $100	"	$1.50 a "
On $200	"	$3.00 a "
On $250	"	$3.50 a "

Larger Amounts in Proportion
YOU CAN PAY MONTHLY IF YOU PREFER.

See Our Special 3 Room $269 OUTFIT
Consists of Bedroom, Dining Room and Living Room.

Sale of 548 BED ROOM DINING ROOM LIVING ROOM *Suits*



$220 Mahogany Colonial Bedroom Suits—Three Pieces
TOILET TABLE TO MATCH, $20.75
DRESSER—Reg. Price $100 ..... $57.00
BED—Reg. Price $60 ..... 37.34
CHIFFONIER—Reg. Price $55 ..... 33.25
REDUCED TO 128.49 CASH OR CREDIT.

212 Other Bedroom Suits Up to $1,589



$300 Jacobean Oak Queen Anne Dining Room Suits—Three Pieces
SERVING TABLE to match $21.75
BUFFET—Reg. Price $120 ..... $67.47
CHINA CLOSET—Reg. Price $95 ..... 58.79
EXTENSION TABLE—Reg. Price $95 ..... 55.38
The chairs have genuine leather seats and are sold separately at $13.49 each for the Side Chairs and $19.98 for the Arm Chair.
REDUCED TO 179.64 CASH OR CREDIT.
184 Other Dining Room Suits Up to $2,435



Englander Day Beds 28.50 Cash or Credit.
Complete with Mattress, Spring and Pillow, covered in fine, fancy cretonne. Has the famous Englander link springs.

Special Sale
Linens--Bedding --Curtains
at Price Reductions Up to 50%

Extraordinary Sale of RUGS

8.3 x 10.6 Seamless Tapestry
Sold Regularly for $40
Reduced to 26.75
Cash or Credit.



These rugs have closely woven fabric. A good variety of patterns and a choice assortment of colors.

Sale of Grass Rugs
27x54 in. 1.98
36x72 in. 3.50
4.6x7.6 ft. 2.98
8x10 ft. 5.98

Sale of Rag Rugs
18x36 inches ..... .85
27x54 inches 1.75
36x72 inches 2.98

Floor Oil Cloth 59c sq. yd. Cash or Credit.



A variety of neat patterns

Final Clearance Sale
Summer Furniture
at Price Reductions at About 50%



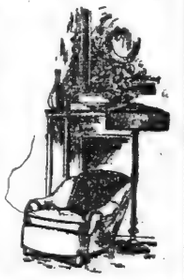
$100 Three-Piece Brown Fibre Suits (with cushions) (Sold separately if desired.)
SETTEE—Reg. Price $40 ..... $24.67
ARM ROCKER—Reg. Price $30 ..... 18.49
ARM CHAIR—Reg. Price $30 ..... 18.49
REDUCED TO 61.65 Cash or Credit.

Special Sale of
Fine Furniture
Ludwig Baumann's
Fine Furniture Department

offers by far the greatest bargains in this sale.

We have included as a special feature the finest suits of our stocks of Period Furniture at price reductions up to 40%. Included are

Bed Room, Dining Room and Living Room Suits from $469 to $2,435.



You may purchase any of these suits on our liberal credit.

Charge accounts are also invited.

$5 DEPOSIT Delivers This $100 Victrola



Pay for it in small monthly payments.
NO INTEREST ADDED
We have a complete line of **Victrolas & Sonoras** in all styles and finishes.

Open 9 to 5.30—Saturday Evenings Until 9.30

America's Greatest Furniture House

Ludwig Baumann & Co.

Do Not Confuse Us with Other Stores with Similar Names.

144 146 West 125 St. | 35 to 36 St. Block 8th Ave. | NEWARK, N. J. 49-51 Market Street

We Give Sperry Gold Stamps.

We have no connection with any other stores. These are our only three stores.

$20,000 SPECIALTY SALESMEN WANTED

We have an exceptional opportunity for a few real high-class salesmen, men who are capable of earning from $10,000 to $20,000 per year.

Our product is a specialty thoroughly demonstrated to be the best of its class. It is sold in large volume and quickly consumed. Orders run from $30.00 to $500.00. There are buyers in every city and town, averaging one to about each 2,000 population.

We have developed a line of sales talk and demonstrating tools which make it possible for a real salesman to sell practically everyone he calls upon. But do not make any mistake, there is a lot of competition in this line. Our selling prices are the highest and it will be a waste of your time and ours to even discuss the proposition unless you have demonstrated by actual experience that you are capable of making from $10,000 to $20,000 per year.

Exclusive territory and full credit for mail orders are given each salesman. Travelling required.

Mail full information regarding yourself, your past experience and references. Personal interviews will be arranged.

Address Box No. W 350 Times.

A large Department Store in a city of the first class requires experienced Buyer of Muslin Underwear and Waists for Subway store

This is an alluring proposition for a man or woman who has the training and initiative to increase business. Address "Waists," P. O. Box 1592, Phila., Pa.

Fleas Flee!

When you find any household insect—fumigate . . . Vermin carry sickness—get rid of them . . . Nearly every one knows our marvelous process—use it—phone us—do it—now.

Free booklet: "In the Spotlight"

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY
500 FIFTH AVENUE at 42d Street New York
Telephone Vanderbilt 2710-2717-2718-4093
GUARANTEED VERMIN EXTERMINATORS

FARMERS AND LEGISLATION.

"A Plain Talk with the Farmers," in The Annalist, out tomorrow, describes how the farmers have undertaken to fashion basic legislation to their interests, and the possible results. At news stands, 10 cents a copy; $4.00 a year by mail.—Adv.

Golf Course For Sale
In Metropolitan District; ready for play.
D. T. HOWELL
47 West 34th St. New York
TELEPHONE PENNSYLVANIA 2700.

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Section 2, Page 11.

BASEBALL HISTORY IN SPALDING RELICS

Library Being Catalogued Reveals Many Interesting Facts About Game.

BEWHISKERED BABE RUTHS

In 1871 Players Shamelessly Wore Long, Full Bloomers, Even With Ruffles, of a Harem Favorite.

A slim, little, red leather-covered account book for 1883 included in the comprehensive baseball library of the late A. G. Spalding, now in process of classification at the New York Public Library, reveals the old-time ball player's conception of hitting the high spots along the Great White Way of that period. The author of the naïve confession made by the orderly succession of neat entries in indelible pencil unfortunately refrains from disclosing his name.

His luncheons were economical—25 and 30 cents. Entries of "theatre, 50 cents," are frequent, recurring twice or more in a week. But not all the items are of a "chicken feed" class—for instance, "Received from J. I. Rogers, Treasurer, $1,000."

One entry starts with the year "1884, cost of costume," and is followed with these items: "White pants, $5.50; white shirt, $4; red shirt, $2.50; shoes, $5; hose, $1.25; cap, 75 cents; belt, 50 cents; pixies, per pair, 50 cents; jacket, $3; white pants, $5.50; total, $27.50."

On the inside of the front cover of this little book, in which the player has so carefully set down the exact cost of his uniform and his 25-cent lunches and other extravagances, is the following carefully written quotation, which requires no comment:

"The disgrace is not in the occupation, but in the failure to make it respected."

This is written in the same hand as most of the entries and with a similar purple pencil. Three names and addresses are set down above the quotation, but probably no one of them is the address of the owner of the account book.

Interesting Data.

The season's playing dates are entered on the opposite page. For Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1884, is the entry: "League meeting, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets." The book also gives the mileage covered by the team in 1883.

By 1883 and 1884 baseball had become somewhat modernized, but there are books in the collection which tell of the game before it reached that point. One of these, published by Ryan & Davenport, 124 Nassau Street, in 1876, is entitled "The Playing Rules of the National Association of Amateur Baseball Players." It shows on the cover the picture of an attenuated man suggesting a height of fully 8 feet, with flowing mustache and curling side whiskers. He is supposed to be in action with bat upraised.

Also tricked out with cavalry mustache and luxuriant burnsides is a figure on the cover of an 1871 publication. This is "Baseball Rules and Regulations," by James H. Haynie, published by J. W. D. Kelley & Brother, Chicago. "As Revised by the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the National Association of Baseball Players; Together With the New Constitution and By-Laws. Also a Full Report of the Proceedings of the Newly Formed Professional and Amateur Associations."

A baseball game must have been a weird affair in 1871, differing in essentials as well as in details from the game as played today. The Babe Ruth of 1871, as shown in the "Baseball Manual of the National Association of Junior Baseball Players," was a bewhiskered hero, shamelessly attired in the long, full bloomers of the harem favorite, full ankle length, and terminating in a fascinating ruffle. True, these are "developed," as the modistes put it, in heavy white cotton stuff, and seem to be well padded, but they are the harem trousers in cut and length. This hero wears a bright blue shirt in the picture, the caption of which indicates that he is in the regalia of the "Star B. B. Club."

A slightly different get-up is portrayed above the caption "Pastor (Tony Pastor) B. B. Club," in the same book, but the whiskers and burnsides are still magnificently prominent. The Tony Pastors apparently played ball in high-heeled, slender shoes, white with brown strappings, like the boating shoes of a mid-Victorian maiden. There was nothing mild about baseball stockings, as indicated by the colored illustrations of this manual. They were of solid, blinding vermillion or equally blinding alternating horizontal stripes of vermillion and red or of a chaste verdigris—better known as "poison green."

Baseball enthusiasts are much interested in the announcement of the New York Public Library that the baseball collection of the late Albert G. Spalding, widely known as A. G. Spalding, who died Sept. 9, 1915, will be available for the use of the public in about two months' time. The collection, given to the library by Mrs. Albert G. Spalding, is being arranged and catalogued and will go into "the stack." Much of the material first must be carefully sorted, identified and marked.

Many Photographs.

There are piles of cabinet-size photographs, some of which are marked with the names of the subjects and some not. These photographs, it was said, probably will be removed from their mounts and pasted up in some for mof book. There are old scrapbooks and boxes of clippings which may be rearranged after more careful classification.

The collection includes a few miscellaneous books on sports other than baseball, but as a whole it deals with baseball only. Two separate divisions of the collection are Harry Wright'sallibrary and Henry Chadwick's library. Henry Chadwick is known as "the father of baseball." The Chadwick library includes old scrapbooks, score books and clippings, a lot of Mr. Spalding's personal memoranda and notes of his trip around the world, Reach's baseball guides and packages of letters about the game.

With the collection are acquired also a quantity of photographs and of Homer Davenport's cartoons, pictures of old baseball teams, the "Boston Baseball Club," the "First Nine," the "Rockford First Nine," "Boston Nine, 1878," and "Providence Grays, 1879."

Scrap books, clippings, large score books, correspondence, account books, photographs, pamphlets, miscellaneous memorandum books and a package of Wright's own score books are included in the Harry Wright library.

The remainder of the Spalding collection is only slightly less varied in character. A lot of chubby leather-bound volumes are the Spalding's Official Baseball Guide for the years from 1876 to 1911. Then there are the older, smaller volumes, Beadle's Baseball Guide, which cover from 1860 to 1881, and De Witt's, from 1874 to 1883. Several volumes of Reach's Official Baseball Guide include the years from 1903 to 1911.

Others among the books of reference in the collection are Spalding's Baseball Encyclopedia, 1905; Spalding's Official Guide, National Association, 1902-1905; Spalding's Official Guide, National Association, Professional Baseball Leagues, 1902 1907; Peck and Snyder's Amateur Baseball Constitution and Playing Rules for the years from 1875 to 1880. There are also volumes of Spalding's Professional Baseball Constitution and Playing Rules, running from 1881 to 1910, and National League Handbooks from 1908 to 1913.

Old guides, manuals, score books, scrap books and record books swell the collection. There is an Atlantic Score Book, 1860, looking like a fat ledger, the ruled pages filled with faded brownish ink entries of games won and scores and names of players. There are file boxes filled with "Chadwick's clippings," some of them dated 1858-69, 1880-1900, 1900-1908. There is a little pile of old season passes, and there are diaries, note books and account books of every description.

PRICES STILL HIGH AS FRUIT POURS IN

1,908 Cars Received This Week, but Retailers Keep the Market Away Up.

FIRST LONG ISLAND CORN

Sale of Meats Continues Slow, With Wide Range of Quotations on All the Grades.

Consumption of fruits in the metropolitan district last week was unusually heavy, as indicated by the carload receipts. Peaches led with 705 carloads; watermelons came next with 344 carloads, and canteloupes were a close third with 332 carloads. In addition there were 203 cars of oranges, 95 of green fruit, 65 of berries, 60 of plums, 31 of apples, 30 of lemons, 13 of pineapples, 12 of cherries, 12 of grapes, 3 each of pears and grapefruit, a total of 1,908 cars of fruits. Notwithstanding the heavy receipts the retail prices in most sections continued very high.

The quality of both fruits and vegetables was affected by the hot weather. Lettuce especially showed the effects of the extreme heat. On Friday, the best Orange County lettuce sold for $1.50 to $2 a crate, and poor grade as low as 50 cents a crate, wholesale.

The first Long Island corn was trucked in last week by farmers and sold in the public markets. Most of the ears were small and not very desirable. Prices ranged from 1½ to 3 cents an ear.

The following table, furnished by the State Division of Foods and Markets, gave the prices at which perishables sold in the wholesale markets on Friday and on the corresponding date of last year:

Many Prices Show Decline.

Blackber's, best, quart	$ .28	@$ .30	$ .25	@$ .30		
Currants, red, best, quart	.10	@ .11	.15	@ .16		
Corn, ear	.01½	@ .03	.03½	@ .04½		
Peas, up-State, bushel	1.00	@ 2.75	2.25	@ 2.50		
Radishes, red tip, bunch	.04	@ .05	.01½	@ .02		
Rhubarb, bunch	.03	@ .05	.01	@ .02		
Bulls, lb	.03½	@ .07	.06	@ .10		
Sheep, lb	.01	@ .05	.04½	@ .08½		
Butter, creamery, best, lb	.41	@ .42½	.56½	@ .57		
Eggs, white, best, dozen	.50	@ .52	.62	@ .64		

"The supply of Long Island cucumbers at the farmers' public markets," said the market review of the State Division of Foods and Markets, "is still small, but is steadily increasing. Long Island cucumbers sold on Friday at from $8 to $10 a barrel of three bushels.

"During the early part of the week the first Canadian cherries arrived. The shipment consisted of one carload of very excellent red sour cherries packed in twelve-quart baskets. The receipts of cherries from the Hudson River Valley section were very light during the week. At the present time black sour cherries only are coming from this section.

"The California cantaloupe season is practically over, with Arizona cantaloupes now coming into the market to replace them. North Carolina melons are also in the market, and Colorado melons are expected to come in at the end of August.

"The receipts of potatoes were heavy on the wholesale markets and plentiful at the Farmers' Public Markets. The bulk of the stock arriving on the wholesale markets came from the South and showed considerable decay. Long Island potatoes were chiefly small sized. The demand this week has been good for fancy, sound stock, whereas the demand for poor potatoes was very limited. The large Long Island Cobbler variety potatoes ranged in price from $2 to $3.50 per three-bushel barrel. Virginia potatoes sold for from $2 to $3.25 per barrel.

Peas Sell Well.

"The receipts of peas from up-State were liberal throughout the week. The bulk of the stock consisted of poor peas which showed the effects of the week's hot weather. There was an active demand for fancy peas but poor stock sold less readily. On Friday, the best peas sold for $2.50 to $2.75, a few sales of extra fancy peas sold at $3.25, ordinary peas sold at $1.50 to $2; poor as low as $1.

The Federal Bureau of Markets said that the meat market was slow, with trading for immediate needs only; prices fluctuated. The beef market opened with prices 1 cent a pound higher than the previous week, but later declined half a cent. In kosher beef, chucks and plates opened Monday at about the closing prices of the week before, selling at $12 to $14 a hundred pounds, but declined during the remainder of the week, being quoted on Friday at $7 to $11 a hundred pounds with little demand.

Butter and eggs have shown considerable increase over the prevailing prices a few weeks ago. On the New York market butter was quoted Friday at 41 to 42½ cents wholesale for the best quality. The Federal Bureau said that "feeling prevails in some quarters that prices are topheavy. Continued hot weather and lower quality, with scarcity of fancy grades and lighter receipts, have been factors lending support to the market. There are unconfirmed rumors of Danish offerings." According to P. Q. Foy, publisher of The Daily Market Report, "the Tariff bill seems to have had a stimulating demand on future buying, wherein lies the strength of the situation." The fresh receipts of butter, he said, were larger than generally expected, but there was an unsatisfied demand, and the offerings were generally cleaned up from day to day. Freshgathered eggs were selling Friday at 31 to 34 cents, with near-by whites bringing 50 to 52 cents a dozen.

Demand Lower Ice Cream Prices.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 16.—More than 500 children, between the ages of 6 and 15 years, marched through the downtown section of Des Moines today, protesting against the high price of ice cream cones. Most of the children carried placards inscribed, "We Want Nickel Ice Cream Cones." A local newspaper furnished the kiddies with free ice cream after they had finished parading.

RESORTS

Other Resort Advertisements, Section 6, Pages 7 and 8.

NEW YORK.

THE BOB-O-LINK TEA HOUSE. Four miles south of Pawling on State road from Brewster. Luncheon and supper. Telephone 20 F 4.

NEW JERSEY.

ADULTS accommodated; commuting distance; beautiful lawns; modern improvements; telephone, boating, bathing, fishing; 8 minutes' walk from depot. Box 553, Westwood, N. J. Tel. 214.

Nearby summer resort; private family will rent two or three connecting rooms, adjoining bath; first class surroundings; garage; board optional. Tel. Academy 3597.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

PRINCESS So. Car. Ave., near beach. Hot and cold running water in all rooms. Bathing from house & our own Boardwalk bathhouses; mod. rates; elevator; French chef; orchestra; dancing; cap. 800. Bklt. mailed. PAUL C. HOSECRANS, Owner.

INSTRUCTION

Other Instruction Advertisements, Section 6, Page 8.

THE DANCING CARNIVAL

66th STREET near BROADWAY, N. Y.
IN THE ST. NICHOLAS RINK



Dancing every afternoon and evening, including Sundays, from 2:30 P. M. to 12:30

Ladies, join our afternoon parties. For health and exercise dancing is recommended by all doctors. We furnish individual instructors, both lady and gentleman. The healthiest and best ventilated dancing academy in the United States. The entire building devoted exclusively to dancing, billiards and roller skating.

Three bands of music. No waiting; come any time; no intermission; 200 lady and gentleman instructors teaching all the latest steps. Not necessary to take lessons. If you know how to dance, lady floor manager will introduce you to suitable partner for dancing.

CORNELIUS FELLOWES, Manager.



ROLLER SKATING on ground floor. DANCING on second floor.

Special Schools.

YOU CAN BE A DOCTOR OF CHIROPRACTIC

THERE IS A SHORTAGE OF 10,000 CHIROPRACTORS IN NEW YORK ALONE. DEMAND GREATER THAN SUPPLY. GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE TIME. ENROLL NOW. EASY TERMS. DAY OR EVENING INSTRUCTION. CALL OR WRITE TO DEPT. T. S.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CHIROPRACTIC
119 WEST 74TH ST., N. Y. CITY

The ALDERBROOK School and Health Farm for BOYS with abnormal mental and moral tendencies. Medical supervision and treatment. Outdoor occupation and recreation. Address Alderbrook, Norwalk, Conn.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

SELF-CONFIDENCE—VOICE BUILDING. Write Walter Robinson, Carnegie Hall, or Phone Circle 4252 for particulars.

TO FOREIGNERS—English woman, brilliant linguist, gives lessons in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian at own or pupil's residence; rapid system; moderate. W 513 Times.

ENGINEER teaches arithmetic, algebra, geometry, drafting, surveying, evenings. Mondell, 280 Madison Av.

Foreign Language School.

PARISIAN French taught cheaply, quickly, carefully, practically. Prof. Lorot, 857 E. 50th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDUCATION.

Wanted—Private Boarding School within 50 miles of N. Y. City for two girls, ages 18 and 19, but who have knowledge of children of about 12; where strict discipline rules; beginning Aug. 1. Address S 80 Times.

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Section 2, Page 11.

STEAMSHIPS

Interesting VACATIONS Attractive

TOUR DDD—Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Ausable Chasm, Lakes George and Champlain; 11 days, all expenses, $133.85 per person and up.

TOUR A1, Automobile Tour—The Berkshires, Green Mountains, Adirondacks, Lake Champlain, Ausable Chasm, Lakes Saranac, Placid, Schroon, George, Champlain, Saratoga, Catskills; 10 days, all expenses, $165 per person and up.

TOUR A3, Automobile Tour—Waterbury, Worcester, Boston, Portsmouth, Portland, Poland Spring, Crawford Notch, Franconia Notch, Lake Sunapee, Manchester, Williamstown, Pittsfield, Waterbury, Briarcliff Manor, New York; 10 days, all expenses, $175 per person and up.

Tours A1 and A3 leave New York July 23, 30, Aug. 13, 28.

SPECIAL TOUR A4—Automobile week-end tour to the Berkshires.
Leaving New York, 8 A. M., July 29.
Returning New York, 10 P. M., July 31.
No buses; private Cadillac and Packard Touring cars; 5 passengers to a car; reserve now, party limited.
Three days, all expenses, $50.85 per person and up.
Tours Arranged Everywhere, Anywhere, Anytime, by Autos, Boats or Rail.
Teachers' Information Travel Bureau.
Office open till 6 P. M., including Saturdays.
Write, phone or call for Itineraries, Dept. C

THE GLOBE TOURS
249 West 34th St., Herz Bldg., New York.
Opposite the Pennsylvania R. R. Station.
Phone Longacre 2730-2731-2732.

SUMMER TRIPS
Rail or Steamer
3 to 30 days All Expenses Included.
Arranged by Experts
CONTINENTAL TRAVEL CO.
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STEAMSHIPS

Other Steamship Advertisements, Section 6, Pages 8 and 9.



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New York:	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Desbrosses St.	‡8:40	9:00	....	1:30
West 42d St.	‡8:09	9:20	10:00	1:50
W. 129th St.	‡9:20	9:40	10:20	2:10
Yonkers	‡9:50	10:13	10:50	2:40
Bear Mountain	†11:30	....	†12:30	†4:20
West Point	†11:50	....	○†1:00	†4:50
Newburgh	†12:40	....	†1:40	†5:40
Poughkeepsie	....	†1:30	†2:30	....
Kingston Point	....	2:15	....	....
Catskill	....	3:30	....	....
Hudson	....	3:50	....	....
Albany	....	5:30	....	....

On Sundays additional Steamer leaves Desbrosses St., 9:30 A. M., for †Bear Mountain, †Newburgh, and †Poughkeepsie.
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KISSEL

SECOND AND FINAL PRICE REDUCTION

$500 to $1000
from original prices of all Models

The lowest costs of materials to be obtained during the next several months—lowest costs of labor—overhead figured on normal production capacity, determine these new low prices. As these prices are based on lower anticipated costs **no further reduction will be possible during 1921.**

The new prices of the De Luxe Models include the same complete equipment shown at the 1921 Automobile Shows, such as individual steps, bicycle fenders, two spare wheels on sides, trunk rack at rear, bumpers front and rear, motor meter, cord tires, snubbers, clock, De Luxe upholstery, The Kissel Custom-built chassis, and the Kissel-built motor, equipped with Kissel's advanced Engineering Achievements and Features.

STANDARD TOURING NOW $2475
A $1000 reduction from Original Price

Originally the Custom-Built Standard Touring sold at $3475. To meet the demand for Kissel *Quality, Comfort* and *Performance*—at a popular price—we reduced the price during January to $2775—only equipment changes being wooden wheels instead of wire and eliminating bumpers, snubbers and clock. The new price of $2475 makes a total reduction of $1000.

NEW KISSEL PRICES
Effective July 15, 1921
F. O. B. FACTORY

MODEL	Original Price	First Price Adjustment	New List Price July 15, 1921	Total Adjustment
Custom-built Standard Touring	$3475	$2775	$2475	$1000
C. B. De Luxe Speedster	3775	3475	2975	800
C. B. De Luxe Touring	3775	3475	2975	800
C. B. De Luxe Tourster	3775	3475	2975	800
C. B. De Luxe Coupe	4575	4275	3775	800
C. B. De Luxe Sedan	4575	4275	3775	800
C. B. De Luxe Urban-Sedan	4950	4650	4150	800
C. B. De Luxe Coach-Sedan	4575	New model Jan. 1	4075	500

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IT is true that you can buy Luggage "at a bargain place" cheaply. And of course it is a simple matter to purchase very fine Traveling Goods at very, very fine prices.

But at what other shops can you find truly good Articles of Travel—the products of only the *best* makers—*sold consistently at the most economical prices possible?*

Surely, if you harbor thoughts of travel and if you are accustomed to buying good things *thriftily*, the obvious thing to do is to call at one or the other of our shops. But please note that the special offerings listed here are

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY!



Wardrobe Trunks
N. V. P. Made by Indestructo folks. Full size, 10 hangers, 5 drawers. Strongly reinforced and riveted. Fully guaranteed. Regularly $75. THIS WEEK.... **$39.75**

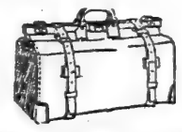


Dress Trunks
We have accumulated a large assortment of general purpose Trunks, made of hard vulcanized fibre on the in and out side. Well reinforced and bound. Good locks and catches. Sizes 32" to 40". Formerly up to $35. THIS WEEK..... **$14.50**



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Fibre-covered and bound, shoe pockets, laundry bag, etc. Fully guaranteed for 5 years. Formerly $25. THIS WEEK.... **$18.75**

Real English Saddle Leather Suit Cases
Made on light weight steel frames. Hand-sewn, linen lined. Shirt pockets. Regularly $25. THIS WEEK. **$11.75**



English Bridle Leather Kit Bags
Hand-sewn with straps all around. Sizes 20"—22"—24". Light russet color. Were $50. THIS WEEK.... **$24.50**

Genuine "LIKLY" Gentlemen's Club Bags
Brown or black cowhide. Hand-stitched, leather lined. Regularly $80. THIS WEEK. **$14.50**



Week-End Suit Cases
With tray. Made on steel frame. Cretonne lined. Shirred pockets. Good lock. Leather corners. Sizes 24"—26"—28". Regularly $10. THIS WEEK... **$5.45**

Genuine Hand Boarded Cowhide Traveling Bags
Sizes 16"—18". Black or Brown. Leather-lined. Sewn corners. Regularly $24. THIS WEEK. **$10.75**



Ladies' Hat Boxes
Black enamel covered, Cretonne lined. Room for several hats. Shirred side pockets. Regularly $12. THIS WEEK... **$5.45**

Mail orders accompanied by remittances are promptly filled, subject to immediate refund in event of dissatisfaction.

Current History

July Issue

192 PAGES—PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED

Published by the New York Times Company

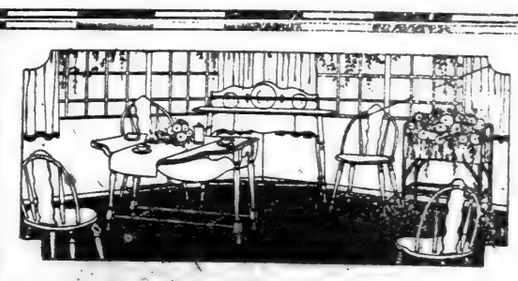
July Current History contains numerous articles of importance and interest regarding the important affairs of the chief nations of the world.

Among a few of the 40 features are: Facsimiles of the Orders of Talaat Pasha, which caused the massacre of 1,000,000 persons: An important article on France's diplomatic blunders: A revealing article on the fight between Democracy and Monarchy in Europe: The Tragedy of Child Life in Russia: The Jugoslav Constitution: Bulgaria's Crimes: Italy's Parliament: Hungary and Her Neighbors: Pontius Pilate's Reservoir in Use Again: The Vatican and France: Colored 'Troops on the Rhine: The Truth About Silesia; Franklin Lane's Greatest Address on Americanism: The Housing Shortage: 50 Nations Covered.

Current History Magazine

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Tudor Breakfast Set of 6 Pieces

Reduced from $185 **$124** Payable $1.75 Weekly

Ideal for Kitchenette Apartment, or Porch.

Picturesque set of Buffet, drop-leaf Table and four Chairs, finished in glossy black and gold. Antique dull brown Tudor finish if preferred.



Golden Oak Chair
A dozen places for one of these in any home. Strongly made. Imitation leather pad seat. Regular Price $2.95. Only..... **$1.98**

Prices Are Down on Our Large Selection of Wicker, Porch and All Sorts of Summer Furniture; also on Rugs, Carpets and House Furnishings.

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Summer Closing Hours:
The store will close at 1 o clock on Saturday Afternoons.
For the convenience of our customers who are unable to come during the day
The Harlem Store Will Be Open Monday Evenings Until 10 P. M.
All departments, as well as the office will be running as usual.

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS
"Oldest Furniture House in America"
3rd Ave. and 121st St.
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He that heareth my word, and believeth on Him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death unto life.

Verily, verily, I say unto you, If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death.—CHRIST JESUS. *(John v., 24; viii., 51.)*

The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death.

The wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.—PAUL. *(I. Corinthians xv., 26; Romans vi., 23.)*

Life is real, and death is the illusion.

Birth, decay, and death arise from the material sense of things, not from the spiritual. . . .

Sin brought death, and death will disappear with the disappearance of sin.

. . . death must be overcome, not submitted to, before immortality appears.—MARY BAKER EDDY. *(Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 428, 544, 426, 76.)*

NEW CITY

Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, July 13, 1921.
New York City.

Dear Mrs. Stetson:—

In the New York Herald I have read the following notice:

EDDY CENTENARY, JULY 16.

The centenary of the birth of Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the Christian Scientist Church, will be celebrated Saturday, July 16, at her birthplace, Bow, near Concord, N. H. Christian Scientists from many parts of the country will make pilgrimages to her grave and observances will be held in Christian Science Churches.

I have been striving to gain an understanding of Christian Science for four years. In my study of the Bible and the teachings of Christ Jesus and Mary Baker Eddy, I have learned that spiritualization of thought is necessary to give us an understanding of the Science of being, which will enable us to obtain health and happiness and finally, to demonstrate over death. This notice in the Herald, and which I have also observed in the New York World, of a celebration commemorating Mrs. Eddy's "birth" and the making of pilgrimages to her "grave," has so startled me, with what is to me a contradiction of Mrs. Eddy's teaching, that I turn to you, almost in despair, and beg you will not consider me presumptuous in asking you to tell me what this reversal of Mrs. Eddy's teaching means? Does not Mrs. Eddy teach that we should not admit material birthdays as real, since they are but the commemoration of the product of the carnal mind? In reference to a commemoration of her "birthday" by the dedication of the Concord Church, she asks, ". . . why this meaningless commemoration of birthdays, since there are none?" *(The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 235.)*

Does not *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* instruct us that material birth and death are but phases of mortal belief, and have nothing to do with the reality of being? If so, why do Christian Scientists go to a "grave?"

Having read your published sermons and articles, I turn to you with a hope that you can enlighten me upon this strange contradiction of the teaching of Christ Jesus and Mary Baker Eddy. There must be thousands who will be shocked, as I was, at this incredible announcement.

I am spending a few weeks in New York. My home is in a Southern city and there are quite a number of my friends who are becoming interested in the study of Christian Science. I know they will be confused, as I am, at this announcement. Am I asking too great a favor, dear Mrs. Stetson, in requesting you to reply? Believe me to be,

An earnest seeker for Truth,

F. M. PITTS.

To "An Earnest Seeker for Truth":—

THE notice in THE NEW YORK HERALD, to which you refer, seems to have aroused *many* "earnest seekers for Truth," who are turning to me, pleading for an explanation of this strange announcement, which, as you say, they consider a "contradiction of the teaching of Christ Jesus and Mary Baker Eddy."

It is impossible for me to send an *individual* answer to these letters, or to give my time to *personal inquirers;* therefore I reply, through the columns of the press, to the multitude who are questioning the possibilities of man when governed by God, as taught by the Galilean prophet, Christ Jesus, the demonstrator of man's eternal oneness with his creator, and who proved the dream of death to be an illusion. I will give you *my* understanding of Christian Science, as taught and demonstrated by Christ Jesus, as in this age discovered and [illegible]ded by Mary Baker Eddy. *Unity of Good*, page 38, Eddy says: "Death is a con[illegible]tion of Life, or God," and *[illegible]nce and Health* she declares [illegible]man is not material; he is [illegible]al." (p. 468.)

[illegible] records of "birth" and [illegible]" belong to the early stage [illegible]an experience, in the ma[illegible]rganization. Our Leader, [illegible]Eddy, wisely guided her [illegible]s in their emergence from [illegible]aterial to the spiritual [illegible]f God, man, and the universe. Let our Leader be heard in this hour:

> It is well to know, dear reader, that our material, mortal history is but the record of dreams, not of man's real existence, and the dream has no place in the Science of being. . . . The human history needs to be revised, and the material record expunged. *(Retrospection and Introspection, p. 21.)*

The material sense of God, man, and the universe must be replaced by *spiritual* sense, to reveal God and His man, idea, or child. The attainment of spiritual sense enables the student of Christian Science to understand and demonstrate the Science of Life and the possibilities, with which God endowed man, to whom He gave "dominion," as executor of His eternal law of Life and Love. Jesus said to his disciples:

> I and my Father are one. Father: . . . that they may be one, as we are. *(John x., 30; xvii, 11.)*

Our revered Leader says:

> The meek Nazarene's steadfast and true knowledge of preexistence, of the nature and inseparability of God and man,—made him mighty. . . .
>
> The Scriptures declare Life to be the infinite I AM,—not a dweller in matter. For man to know Life as it is, namely God, the eternal good, gives him not merely a sense of existence, but an accompanying consciousness of spiritual power that subordinates matter and destroys sin, disease, and death. This, Jesus demonstrated. . . . *(Miscellaneous Writings, p. 189.)*

Mrs. Eddy bid us:

> Keep in Mind the foundations of Christian Science—one God and one Christ. *(Miscellany, p. 191.)*

After more than thirty years of opportunity to assimilate and prove Mrs. Eddy's teaching, viz., that "There is no Life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter," since God is Spirit, eternal Life and Love, the only creator, and that all that he creates is real,—his own image and likeness,—accepting the teaching which Christ Jesus gave to the world and demonstrated, it seems incredible that his disciples, or the followers of Mrs. Eddy can be found believing in and perpetuating the false claim of material birth, growth, decay, and death. They seem not *yet* to understand that it is a belief of *material* "birth" that fulfils the conditions of fleshly *belief* and disappears in what mortals call "death."

> As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive. *(I. Corinthians xv., 22.)*

The mesmeric, hypnotic condition of the so-called carnal mind has deceived the whole world with its claim of life in matter, and some, who are earnestly striving to follow the teaching of Christ Jesus and our God-inspired Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, have not *yet* spiritualized their thought sufficiently to apprehend the spiritual facts of scientific being. These earnest seekers for Truth have not yet heard the voice of the ever-present Christ:

> Why seek ye the living among the dead?
> He is not here, but is risen. *(Mark xxiv., 5, 6.)*

All true Christian Scientists are striving to attain the Mind of Christ, and follow and obey their beloved and revered Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, and they will eventually, through suffering out of the fleshly dream of life in matter, in obedience to the law of Life and Love, emerge from the material senses and *begin* to build on a "wholly spiritual foundation."

Eleven years ago our revered Leader rose beyond the mental capacity of *any* of her students to continue to visualize, or objectify her; but her advanced students knew that she had *not died*. They refused to be separated from her spiritual individuality, and they *continued* to rise mentally with her in her ascending thought. Two years before this she had published in the Journal a letter to her "dear brethren in New York," from which I quote:

> When my dear brethren in New York desire to build higher . . . they must begin on a wholly spiritual foundation, than which there is no other. . . .
>
> Spirit is infinite; therefore *Spirit is all*. "There is no matter" is not only the axiom of true Christian Science, but it is the only basis upon which this Science can be demonstrated:
>
> *(Christian Science Journal, vol. xxvi., p. 696.)*

I, with my students, replied to her that we *desired* to "build higher" and upon a "wholly spiritual foundation," viz.: "Spirit is infinite; therefore *Spirit is all*. 'There is no matter,'" and that we believed we were *ready* to *begin* our *higher* demonstration of the potency of spiritual thought-force, to break the dream of sin, sickness and death, the product of the carnal mind. Two years after this our Leader passed through the "valley and shadow" called death. Having attained to a degree of spiritual power, she dissolved (with spiritual sense) the human concept of a fleshly image, or body, and was no longer physically visible to her students. But again I repeat that *some* of her students *knew* that she had *not* died, that she was leading them to higher proofs of her teaching and to an understanding of the Master's words, "Lo, I am with you alway."

Material organization, which, Mrs. Eddy tells us, "is requisite only in the earliest periods in Christian history," must finally be outgrown and abandoned. In *Retrospection and Introspection*, page 45, she declares:

> After this material form of cohesion and fellowship has accomplished its end, continued organization retards spiritual growth, and should be laid off. . . .

Humanity must emerge from the Adam-Eve dream and awake to their oneness with their creator, our Father, who lovingly cares for every child of His creating.

The master Metaphysician, Jesus the Christ, endured the death of the false material senses, or the physical crucifixion inflicted by the carnally minded, who placed him in a tomb and sealed the tomb with a stone, vainly attempting to destroy him. History records his demonstration of his teaching. He rolled back the stone and walked forth, triumphant over the so-called carnal mind, and won a sublime victory over the illusion called death.

As I have stated, our Leader rose beyond the mental ability of *any* of her students to *visualize* her, and in that hour those who retained a *material* sense of her, carried out the ceremony of the materialists and buried their material concept of the Leader in a grave. At that time, I was interviewed in regard to this experience in the history of Christian Scientists, and if you will consult one of my books, *Reminiscences, Sermons and Correspondence*, beginning at page 1014, you will there find my replies to the questions of an interviewer.

He inquired, "What are Mrs. Eddy's views in regard to death?"

My answer was, "She instructs her followers to *overcome* the belief of life in matter, with its sin, sickness, and death, by gaining the Mind of Christ. In her textbook, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, and in her other writings, she continues to teach that "there is no death," that "all is Mind," "there is no matter." She declares that there is no substance, nor intelligence in mortal thought, so-called, nor in its manifestation, mortal man and the material universe. In *Unity of Good*, page, 38, she avers:

> It is unchristian to believe in the transition called *material death*, since matter has no life. . . .

Therefore Christian Scientists must not continue to commemorate material birth and death; and if they strive to emulate the life of Christ and are loyal to the teachings of our revered Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, divine Love will enlighten them, as they emerge from a material sense of God, man, and the universe, to the spiritual apprehension of eternal Life and Love, the source and supply of their being. Mrs. Eddy says:

> By loyalty in students I mean this,—allegiance to God, subordination of the human to the divine, steadfast justice, and strict adherence to divine Truth and Love. *(Retrospection and Introspection, p. 50.)*

All Christians, weary of the fruitlessness of the search for eternal Life and unity with our Father-Mother God, are looking, longing, and praying for a cessation, through Christ, Truth, of the ills to which flesh is heir and for the passing away of the "former things" (thoughts) which produced sickness and death. The divine metaphysician, or true Christian Scientist, comprehends (though spiritual sense) the words of Mrs. Eddy:

> The foam and fury of illegitimate living and of fearful and doleful dying should disappear on the shore of time; then the waves of sin, sorrow, and death beat in vain. *(Science and Health, p. 203.)*

Genuine Christian Scientists do not commemorate "illegitimate living and . . . fearful and doleful dying," and through their faithful adherence to Truth, the phenomena of the carnal mind are fast disappearing "on the shore of time." Christian Scientists will not continue to regard, as *real*, the embodiment of sin, the fleshly man, which Christ Jesus refused to acknowledge as God's man and whom he condemned. Of this Adam-Eve generation, he said:

> Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it. *(John viii., 44.)*

As universal consciousness is leavened by the teaching of Christ Jesus and Mary Baker Eddy, the false mentality, or carnal thought, which expresses itself in material birth and death, will finally be destroyed. Mary Baker Eddy caught the lost chord of Christ, swept her hand over human heart-strings, and rose to higher spiritual possibilities. She lives, is here, and *continues* to attune, to the anthem of eternal Life, all who are ready to accept and who endeavor to demonstrate her teaching. Let me quote my authority for this statement, from page 297 of *Miscellany*, by Mary Baker Eddy:

> THERE IS NO DEATH
>
> A suppositional gust of evil in this evil world is the dark hour that precedes the dawn. This gust blows away the baubles of belief, for there is in reality no evil, no disease, no death; and the Christian Scientist who believes that he dies, gains a rich blessing of disbelief in death, and a higher realization of heaven.
>
> My beloved Edward A. Kimball, whose clear, correct teaching of Christian Science has been and is an inspiration to the whole field, is here now as veritably as when he visited me a year ago. If we would awake to this recognition, we should see him here and realize that he never died; thus demonstrating the fundamental truth of Christian Science.

To-day history is repeating itself. Upon Jesus' reappearance, he found his dull disciples discussing his death. In the walk to Emmaus they failed to recognize him, until his spiritual presence touched a responsive chord. Then they recognized their Master and Teacher.

> And they said one to another, Did not our hearts burn within us, while he talked with us by the way and while he opened to us the scriptures? *(Luke xxiv., 32.)*

Let Christian Scientists study the words and works of Mrs. Eddy, until her spiritual presence causes *their* hearts to burn within them, and "o'er earth's troubled, angry sea" *they* "see Christ walk," and come to them, and "tenderly, divinely talk." *(Poems by Mary Baker Eddy p. 12).*

Christ Jesus' disciples believed that he had died. Had they gained the spiritual apprehension of his teaching, they would have understood that in leaving them, he was making a demonstration over the carnal mind, or universal evil, and would prove that there is no reality in death. "Let men think they had killed the body," says our Leader. "Afterward he would show it to them unchanged." *(Science and Health, p. 42.)* This he did, and his followers must accept his teaching, follow his example, and finally, here or hereafter, make the demonstration of eternal Life. This will enable them to say, with understanding, as did our Master, "I and my Father are one," but 'my Father is greater than I." *(John x., 30; xiv., 28.)* Mrs. Eddy declares:

> The great spiritual fact must be brought out that man *is*, not *shall be*, perfect and immortal. *(Science and Health, p. 428.)*

Mrs. Eddy's teaching is forever established in the hearts of her true followers, who come forth *en masse* when the enemy of good attempts to trail its standard in the dust, by operating through those who are earnestly striving to follow and obey the teaching of Christ Jesus and their great Leader, Mrs. Eddy, but who have not *yet* attained to a *spiritual* concept of Christian Science. Divine Love will finally illumine the path of every loyal disciple of Christ.

To-day the world is aroused to choose between the Christ-mind and the so-called carnal mind. Humanity desires the *reward* of spiritual thinking and spiritual living, which results in health and happiness but all are not ready to make the *sacrifice* to *attain* it. Only the bravely brave, the dauntless Christian, will work to overcome material self and the carnal thoughts that compose a material universe, which begins in material birth and ends in the phenomenon called death. Heaven is a condition of mind, the heritage of the spiritually minded. What mortals regard as "hell" is the result of envy, jealousy, fear, avarice, greed, malice, revenge, lust, hypocrisy, personal ambition, pride of place and power, and the human will, which opposes the will of God. A wide mental gulf separates these two conditions of mind,—heaven and hell.

Having proved the power of the Christ-mind, in my own experience of over thirty years, I rejoice to defend the potency of spiritual thought-force, as taught by Christ Jesus, and in this age by our revered Leader, Mrs. Eddy. Perfect health, strength which *must* emanate from the *source* of all strength, omniactive Life and Love—since it seems inexhaustible—and a joy, peace, and love for God and every idea, or child of His creating, thus verifying the Scripture, "The fruit of the Spirit is Love, joy" and "the peace which passeth all understanding,"—this has been my exceeding great reward for having striven to attain the Mind of Christ, to follow and obey the teaching of Christ Jesus and my beloved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, and to fulfil the law of Love. With the Psalmist, I exclaim:

> The Lord is my strength and song, and is become my salvation.
>
> I shall not die, but live, and declare the works of the Lord. *(Psalm cxviii., 14, 17.)*
>
> My help cometh from the Lord, which made heaven and earth. *(Psalm cxxi., 2.)*

Clad in this spiritual armor, trusting the dynamic power of immutable, invincible Truth and Love, to envelop and protect me, I shall continue to cross mental swords with the enemy of good, the so-called carnal mind, which testifies of material "birth" and "death," until victory crowns my efforts and I awake in the "image" and "likeness" of God. *(Genesis i., 26.)* Spiritual generation is already revealed as the eternal verity of being, and is spiritually apprehended, as God and His infinite ideas, or children, forever held in the bonds of Life and Love.

In fulfilment of the divine statute, Truth has pronounced sentence upon evil, the lie, "which deceiveth the whole world," and Christ, at his second coming, which is imminent, will fulfil the Scripture as the executor of the law of God:

> . . . and the government shall be upon his shoulder; and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. *(Isaiah ix., 6.)*

It is my sacred duty to God, to my Leader, and to every seeker for the Truth of being, to *continue* to wield the sword of the Spirit, the Word of God, and defend the Cause of Christian Science from this final effort of the enemy of good, or the opponent of Truth, to deceive those who are striving to assimilate, understand, and demonstrate the teaching of Christ Jesus and Mary Baker Eddy, but who have not yet attained to spiritual understanding. They have the letter of Christian Science, and if they strive to possess the Spirit, the Mind of Christ, they will finally prove that

> It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing. *(John vi., 63).*

As of old, the dragon attempts to devour the child of the woman,—the spiritual idea, or divine Science, to which Mrs. Eddy gave birth. Christ's Christianity, or Christian Science, will never again be "lost as aforetime." Our "redemption draweth nigh."

Genuine Christian Scientists know that their "Redeemer liveth" *(Job xix., 25)*, and that their "lives are hid with Christ in God" *(Colossians iii., 3)*, therefore that they are immortal. Our great Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, will prove her words, "Life is real, and death is the illusion." *(Science and Health, p. 428.)* She has met, as did her Master, the false claim of death, and she will demonstrate over this claim, as did our Way-shower to eternal Life. I repeat, what was possible for Christ Jesus, he declared was possible for his disciples. All Christendom admits this. Mrs. Eddy's students, who have attained to spiritual understanding, are looking for the demonstration of their Leader. Again I affirm, what was possible for Christ Jesus, the masculine representative of the fatherhood of God, is possible for Mary Baker Eddy, the feminine representative of the motherhood of God; and for anyone to deny her the ability to demonstrate Christ's teaching, which she promulgates in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* and her other writings, is evidence of the so-called carnal mind, which has always resisted the law of God, eternal Life. Jesus said:

> The works that I do shall he [ye] do also; and greater works than these shall he [ye] do. . . . *(John xiv., 12).*

If we are never to demonstrate his teaching—the victory of Life over the illusion of death—why call ourselves Christians? Christian Scientists are now called upon to prove their understanding of Christian Science and to be classified as "tares" or "wheat," "sheep" or "goats," "wise" or "foolish virgins." If anyone makes a statement which contradicts the teaching of Christ Jesus and Mary Baker Eddy, either you believe their statements, or you repudiate them, and accept the argument of the materialists.

> Let God be true, but every [mortal] man a liar. *(Romans iii., 4).*

I credit our wise Leader with the understanding of Truth, and I await her demonstration of spiritual power over the false claim called death. I never, for one moment, doubt her ability and spiritual might to overcome the "last enemy," and reappear in the image and likeness of God, and I shall be *"satisfied" only* when I *awake* in His likeness.

> I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with Thy likeness. *(Psalms xvii., 15.)*

The contention for immortality between the students of Mrs. Eddy, who have been building on a *spiritual* foundation, and those students who continue to *adhere* to and *obey* the *material senses*, is apparent. They have written their problem upon the world's blackboard, while progress, the law of the Infinite, has enabled thousands to keep abreast with Truth and distinguish the genuine Christian Scientist from the materialist, who continues to perpetuate the dream of life in matter. Humanity is awaking to condemn this, as the reversal of the teaching of Christ Jesus and Mary Baker Eddy.

The true Christian Scientists are striving to spiritualize thought, that they may visualize their great Leader and Teacher, when she reappears, as did Jesus, in confirmation of her acceptance and promulgation of the teaching of the Galilean prophet, viz., that man is an emanation of God, eternal Life and Love, and is therefore immortal, reflecting his creator, infinite Mind, or Spirit. Let me quote Mrs. Eddy's words:

> The continual contemplation of existence as material and corporeal—as beginning and ending and with birth, decay, and dissolution as its component stages—hides the true and spiritual Life, and causes our standard to trail in the dust. *(Science and Health, p. 550.)*

Birth and death belong to the Adam-Eve generation, which conceives in sin and brings forth sorrow and death. Paul says:

> To be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace. *(Romans viii., 6.)*

Mrs. Eddy bids her students:

> Abide in Truth, in fellowship with and obedience to The Mother Church, and in this way God will bless and prosper you. This I know, for He has proved it to me for forty years in succession. *(Miscellany, p. 360.)*

Mrs. Eddy defines "Church" as "The structure of Truth and Love," not a material organization, but a state of spiritual consciousness. Christian Scientists understand this to mean, abide in spiritual, conscious oneness with God and His Christ.

I note to-day in the columns of THE NEW YORK HERALD these headlines:

TO HONOR 7,264 DEAD IN HOBOKEN SERVICE

Alas for poor humanity! Their insistence upon death as a *reality* and their *refusal* to accept the scientific fact of being, viz., that man is God's "image" and "likeness," spiritual and not material, the emanation of his Father-Mother Life and Love,—this insistence upon the reality of the fleshly embodiment, as the dear departed, savors of pagan philosophy, blind idolatry, and an absolute ignorance of God, the creative Principle of being, and Christ, or the body of Truth and Love, God, which is composed of infinite ideas, or members, and whose existence is the reflection of an eternal, creative Principle called "Our Father, which art in heaven." The time will come when these memorial services will be discontinued, and the *presence* of the loved ones will be admitted and revealed.

At times, moved by divine Love and tender sympathy for the sinner and grief-stricken mourner, and longing to arouse humanity from its dream of life in matter, which terminates in suffering and so-called death,—I cry out as did our Master:

> O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets and stonest them that are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not, *(Matthew xxiii., 37.)*

But I rejoice to note that the Christly element is fast developing in humanity, and thousands who have not yet accepted Christian Science are responding to our Leader's statement that "Life is real, and death is the illusion." *(Science and Health p. 428).* Let all deny the evidence of the material senses, when called upon to part with loved ones, and wait patiently for spiritual sense to reveal to them the real, perfect eternal child of God's creating.

The author of the following poem discerned the unreality of death, and wrote:

> Beside the dead I knelt for prayer,
> And felt a presence, as I prayed.
> Lo! it was Jesus standing there.
> He smiled, "Be not afraid!"
>
> "Lord, Thou hast conquered death, we know,
> Restore again to life," I said.
> "This one who died an hour ago."
> He smiled, "She is not dead."
>
> "Asleep then, as thou didst say.
> Yet thou canst lift the lids that keep
> Her prisoned eyes from ours away."
> He smiled, "She doth not sleep!"
>
> "Yet our beloved seems so far,
> The while we yearn to feel them near:
> Albeit with thee we trust they are."
> He smiled, "And I am here."
>
> "Dear Lord, how shall we know that they
> Still walk unseen with us, and thee,
> Nor sleep, nor wander far away?"
> He smiled, "Abide in me."
>
> *(Raymond).*

Again Mrs. Eddy's words come to me, and they will bear repeating:

> Abide in Truth, in fellowship with and obedience to The Mother Church, and in this way God will bless and prosper you. *(Miscellany, p. 360.)*

The Mother Church is "The structure of Truth and Love" *(Science and Health, p. 583)*, and Christian Scientists abide in that state of spiritual consciousness, where they walk and talk with Christ, while he imparts to them an understanding of their oneness with the Father, in fulfilment of his promise:

> Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. *(Matthew xxviii., 20.)*
>
> . . . As Thou, Father, art in me, and I in Thee, that they also may be one in us. *(John xvii., 21.)*

Another states the Truth of man's eternal selfhood, and would comfort the mourner. He writes of those who have passed from our vision:

> They have not died;
> They live and breathe with you,
> They walk here at your side.
>
> And then he asks,
>
> Why dream of poppied sod,
> When flower, and Soul, and God
> Know there is no death?
>
> There is one Life, no more;
> No dying and no tomb.
> Why seek ye them *above*,—
> Those that ye love so dear?
> The all of God is Love,
> The all of God is here.
>
> And he assures the sorrowing,
>
> They have not died,
> Their hands clasp yours and mine;
> They are but glorified.
>
> They have not died;
> They live, they know, they see;
> They shout with every breath,
> "All is eternal Life.
> There is no death!
> All is eternal Life!"
>
> *Gordon Johnstone.*

Mrs. Eddy is mentally active in our midst, solving the problem of scientific being, rising to spiritual dominion and demonstration, as did Christ Jesus, over the illusion of death and the grave. Her students are arising and calling her blessed. They are defending and demonstrating her teaching. Her Church, the "structure of Truth and Love," not a material edifice, which is but the symbol, is built upon the Rock, Christ, and "the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Jesus was crucified for his efforts to waken the world from the belief in sin, sickness, and death. Mrs. Eddy, in *her* endeavors to arouse humanity to awake and come forth from the bondage of material birth and death, antagonized the carnal mind. It was a *mental* battle that Jesus waged and in which he triumphed. It is a mental battle between hate and love, evil and good, death and life, the carnally minded and the spiritually minded, which Mrs. Eddy is encountering, and she will triumph. "Troublesome Truth" has the field and will uncover and overturn all that opposes eternal Life. The divine man, the compound idea, reflecting the fatherhood and motherhood of God, which constitutes the spiritual universe, will be revealed as the only man and the only universe, reflecting infinite, creative Spirit, God, eternal Life, Truth, and Love. This is the Science of being, as taught by Christ Jesus and Mary Baker Eddy.

The time is approaching when the "foolish virgins" will ask of the "wise virgins," "Give us of your oil; for our lamps are gone out." And the "wise virgins," they who have kept their lamps filled with oil, will reply, "Not so; lest there be not enough for us and you: but go ye rather to them that sell, and buy for yourselves." *(Matthew xxv., 8, 9.)* The midnight hour is at hand. Christ's imminence is unmistakable. His voice is heard by the faithful, saying:

> The Son of man cometh at an hour when ye think not. *(Luke xii., 40.)*
>
> Watch ye therefore: for ye know not when the master of the house cometh.
>
> Lest coming suddenly, he find you sleeping.
>
> And what I say unto you I say unto all, Watch. *(Mark xiii., 35-37.)*

Sincerely yours,
AUGUSTA E. STETSON.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS.

Trading in Stocks at Lowest Point in Three Years—Foreign Exchanges Inactive.

The midsummer character of the stock market recently was intensified yesterday to the point that trading brought a turnover of only 100,000 shares, the smallest volume of business that has been recorded on any day since Aug. 11, 1918. For the most part fluctuations in prices were within narrow limits and at the close such changes as were recorded were in fractions and in themselves meaningless as related to the industrial situation. The signs have been apparent for some time that the market was drifting into a period of quietude such as has not been seen in many months.

There is more than merely the seasonal situation to account for the condition. That which is taking place is the aftermath of the big rise in prices in 1919 and the subsequent decline which has carried quotations to levels in many instances that are lower than those prevailing at any time since early in the war period. With public participation in the market absent, in anything other than moderate investment buying, there is apparently getting to be a monotony which is influencing even the operations of professionals, who until recently have been meeting with success in driving prices down.

While there are underlying factors in the industrial affairs of the country which appear to be paving the way for better conditions in the future, the stock market seems still to be governed by affairs of the moment, and, while adverse factors are not so plentiful as some time ago, decreased earnings and low volume of business loom up as the influences of greatest importance from the stock market point of view.

The foreign exchange market yesterday presented no new elements and trading was on a restricted basis but with some degree of heaviness apparent. The foreign exchanges are in something of a waiting position until there is a clearer view as to the bearing which Germany's transactions will have on the course of rates. Speculation, which was such a pronounced factor in the market some weeks ago, appears to be entirely absent at the present time.

The statement of the New York Associated Banks is of interest in that it shows loans and discounts of $4,446,048,000, the lowest recorded since the figure of $4,428,325,000 on Aug. 31, 1918. At the outset of this year loans and discounts stood at $5,220,197,000. The tendency since then has been steadily downward but during the middle of June the trend was temporarily broken by an advance in loans apparently for the purpose of taking care of the July 1 requirements. A week ago loans were $4,501,355,000. The statement of this week shows a decrease in excess reserve of $20,775,650. The reserve held in the vaults of the Federal Reserve Bank shows a decrease of $18,027,000, indicating that the banks have been paying off rediscounts.

MONEY.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1921.

No transactions reported in call loans on Stock Exchange. Range for the week was 6½@5½ per cent., most loans going at 6. Maximum rate of 6½ per cent., reached on Tuesday, was highest since June 9. Off the Exchange, range was 5½@6 per cent. Heavy Government withdrawals from local institutions, particularly on Thursday, in preparation for maturing indebtedness certificates, and unusual demand from interior for money for crop moving purposes, unquestionably caused firmness in rate. Time money for the week was unchanged, both classes ruling at 6 per cent., lenders' rate. Market is quiet, with transaction on moderate scale. American Acceptance Council announced advance in call loan rate against acceptances to 6 per cent. from 5½. Local banks and institutions at interior were principal buyers. Merchants' paper, choice names, discounted unchanged all week.

Call Loans.

Following is the range of call money rates in this week for a series of years:

	High.	Low.	Rul'g.		High.	Low.	Rul'g.
1921	6½	5½	6	1917	6	2¾	3
1920	11	8	8	1916	6	2½	4½
1919	7	5½	6	1915	2	1½	1⅞
1918	6	5¾	6	1914	3	2	2¾

Time Loans.

Mixed collateral, 60 to 90 days	6
4, 5 and 6 months	6
All industrial collateral, 60 to 90 days	6
4, 5 and 6 months	6

Range in this week for time money, 60-day loans, mixed collateral:

1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.
6	8½@8	6	5½@5¾	4½

Commercial Paper.

Best names, 4 to 6 months	6¼@6½
Other names, 4 to 6 months	6½

Range in this week for choice name, 60-90 days, merchants' paper:

1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.
6¼@6¾	8	5¾@5¾	5¾@6	4½@4¾

Discount Rates Federal Reserve Bank.

Commercial paper, 15 days, 6; 16 to 90 days	6
Liberty bonds, Victory notes and Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 15 days; 16 to 90 days	6

Open Market Rates.

	Bid.	Asked.
Call loans against acceptances	6	
Prime bankers' acceptances eligible for purchase or rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks. Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.	Bid.	Asked.
30 days	5⅝	5¼
60 days	5⅝	5¾
90 days	5½	5¾
4 months	5⅝	5¾
6 months	5½	5⅝
Non-member and private bankers, 60-90 days	5¾	5½

London Market.

Money on the London market down ¾ at 3 per cent.; short bills unchanged at 4¾ per cent., and three months down ⅛ at 5 per cent.

Gold bullion on the London market unchanged at 113s. 4d. Taking the British Mint's standard price of 85 shillings per fine ounce as par, the market quotations would represent a price of 133 1-3 for gold at London. On the same basis the highest London price for gold this year was 136¾, on Jan. 5; the highest of the period 140¾, on Feb. 6, 1920.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Exchange of checks at the New York Clearing House, $712,000,000; balance, $68,200,000; Federal Reserve Bank's credit balance, $49,900,000; clearing this day a year ago, $771,260,430.

Total exchange of checks for the week in New York City as reported by the Clearing House, was $3,480,174,646, compared with $3,081,672,295 the preceding week. Following is the comparison with the corresponding weeks in previous years:

1921	$3,480,174,646	1917	$3,728,627,649
1920	4,731,783,001	1916	2,932,474,184
1919	5,379,889,711	1915	1,902,881,280
1918	3,662,879,944	1914	1,725,294,188

Total exchanges of checks for the week for the country as a whole, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, was $6,511,068,735, as compared with $5,735,048,576 the preceding week. Following is the comparison with corresponding weeks in previous years:

1921	$6,511,068,735	1917	$6,243,478,588
1920	8,969,334,881	1916	4,896,814,891
1919	9,181,450,931	1915	3,872,003,836
1918	6,764,575,389	1914	3,168,423,119

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	51.90	51.74	51.82	— .03
25 industrials	72.63	71.56	71.92	+ .14
50 stocks	61.96	61.65	61.87	+ .06

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
July 15	62.46	61.51	61.81	— .73
July 14	63.20	62.30	62.54	— .99
July 13	63.44	62.72	63.04	— .66
July 12	63.82	62.74	63.07	+ .20
July 11	63.37	62.35	62.87	+ .22
July 9	63.00	62.00	62.65	+ .32
July 8	64.21	63.23	62.43	—1.96

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

July.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1921.	65.80	July 7	61.51	July 15	61.87
1920.	86.06	July 2	76.27	July 27	79.72
1919.	83.56	July 17	78.19	July 1	80.82
1918.	72.75	July 6	70.49	July 15	71.87
1917.	82.44	July 2	77.55	July 18	80.00
1916.	87.04	July 6	82.21	July 14	84.39

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

*1921.	78.13	May 6	58.35	June 21	61.87
†1920.	94.07	Apr. 8	74.46	Feb. 13	82.36

Full Years.

1920.	94.07	Apr. 8	62.70	Dec. 23	67.96
1919.	99.50	Nov. 5	64.74	Jan. 21	85.889
1918.	80.16	Nov. 12	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917.	90.46	Jan. 4	67.47	Dec. 29	83.88

BONDS.
YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	—Net Change.— Day.	Month.	Year.
40 Issues 69.46	—.02	+1.55	+2.49

DAILY RANGE OF BONDS.

July 15	69.48	—.08	July 6	69.31	—.03
July 14	69.56	—.36	July 5	69.34	+.38
July 13	69.48	+.12	July 4	Holiday.	
July 12	69.36	+.07	July 2	Holiday.	
July 11	69.29	..	July 1	68.96	+.38
July 9	69.29	—.07	June 30	68.58	+.25
July 8	69.36	—.10	June 29	68.33	+.40
July 7	69.46	+.15	June 28	67.93	..

YEARLY RANGE OF BONDS.

*1921.	71.60	Jan. 30	67.58	June 30	69.46
†1920.	72.54	Jan. 10	65.57	May 21	86.97

Full Years.

1920.	73.14	Oct. '21	65.57	May 21	86.88
1919.	79.05	June 7	71.05	Dec. 19	72.03
1918.	82.36	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917.	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	74.96

*To date. †To corresponding date last year

9,000,000 ACRES IN DEAL.

Andes Corporation to Take Over Big South American Holdings.

New York and Pittsburgh banking interests have formed a new corporation to take over all of the property in South America owned by John W. Leonard and associates in the Leonard Exploration Company and by Kunhardt & Co., Inc., of New York and Venezuela.

The new company is to be known as the Andes Corporation, which will have a capital of 2,000,000 shares of no par value. The property consists of 650,000 acres in Venezuela, 2,133,500 acres in Colombia and approximately 6,500,000 acres in Ecuador, making a total of more than 9,000,000 acres. The bankers interested in the undertaking are expected to make a public offering of the securities within the near future.

The officers of the Andes Corporation are John A. Bell, President of the Colonial Trust Company of Pittsburgh; Glenn T. Braden, also of Pittsburgh; Rufus C. Dawes, President of the Metropolitan Gas and Electric Company, Chicago; John W. Donnan, President of the Citizens National Bank of Washington, Pa.; Sidney B. Donnan, Treasurer of the company; H. E. Kunhardt Jr., President of Kunhardt & Co., Inc., of this city; John W. Leonard, President of the company; Robert P. Marshall of the Stock Exchange firm bearing that name; Fred C. Marston, Vice President of the Columbia Trust Company of this city; Frank Mendes de Leon, Managing Director of the Amsterdamsche Handelsbank of Amsterdam, Holland; Luciano Restrepo, Vice President of the company, and John S. Weller, attorney.

W. W. Baker Gets New B. & O. Post

W. W. Baker, who has been identified with the freight traffic department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for twenty-three years, has been appointed industrial survey agent, according to an announcement by H. O. Hartwell, manager of the company. Mr. Baker succeeds P. S. Phenix, who was made division freight agent at Cumberland.

Bank Removals Approved.

The State Banking Department has given permission for the change of location of the Continental Bank of New York from 23 Broad Street to 25 Broad Street. Approval also has been given to a change of location of the Richmond County Savings Bank from 1,619 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton, to Castleton Avenue and Taylor Street, West New Brighton.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Market Quiet, Transactions on Small Scale—Rates Point Lower.

Transactions in the foreign exchanges yesterday were of the usual week-end character, small in volume with relatively narrow fluctuations in rates. The market pointed lower in keeping with the current trend, little strength being in evidence to turn rates back higher than the previous night's closing. Sterling exchange got down to $3.61⅝, which was the low for the week and also the close, a decline of ⅝ of a cent. French francs barely moved, range for day being 7.82 cents, and 7.78½ low and closing. Holland, Berlin and Spanish exchanges were all weak, but Rome at 4.53 cents showed a recovery from 4.51, the day's low. Other countries followed the trend of the more important currencies and were lower.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1921.

Range of Rates, Sight Exchange.

	High.	Low.	Final.	Friday's Final.
LONDON	3.62⅝	3.61⅛	3.61⅛	3.62¾
PARIS	7.82	7.78½	7.78½	7.80
ROME	4.53	4.51	4.53	4.50½
AMSTERDAM	31.87	31.82	31.82	31.87
BERLIN	1.32½	1.32½	1.32½	1.34½
MADRID	12.89	12.85	12.88	12.88

Closing Rates.

Parity of exchange is given as reported by the United States Mint, except in countries with a silver standard, where parity fluctuates with the price of silver.

Europe.

	Saturday.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
STERLING—Par $4.86⅝ per sovereign.			
Demand	3.61⅛	3.66	3.86½
Cables	3.62½	3.66⅛	3.87⅛
Com., 60 days	3.57⅝	3.61½	3.82
Com., 90 days	3.55⅜	3.59⅝	3.79¼
FRANCE—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	7.79½	7.82½	8.31
Cables	7.80	7.83	8.33
ITALY—Par 19.3 cents per lira.			
Demand	4.53	4.63½	5.88
Cables	4.53½	4.64	5.89
BELGIUM—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	7.61½	7.68½	8.83
Cables	7.62	7.69	8.84
GERMANY—Par 23.8 cents per mark.			
Demand	1.32½	1.31	2.61
Cables	1.33	1.31½	2.62
AUSTRIA—Par 20.8 cents per crown.			
Demand	.14½	.15½	.67
Cables	.15	.16	.68
CZECHOSLOVAXIA — Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	1.33	1.34½	2.43
Cables	1.33½	1.34⅝	2.48
DENMARK—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	15.55	16.27	16.45
Cables	15.60	16.32	16.55
FINLAND—Par 19.3 cents per finmark.			
Demand	1.70	1.70	4.75
Cables	1.71	1.71	4.80
GREECE—Par 19.3 cents per drachma.			
Demand	5.47	5.77	12.90
Cables	5.50	5.80	12.95
HOLLAND—Par 40.2 cents per florin.			
Demand	31.82	32.20	34.875
Cables	31.84	32.22	35.00
HUNGARY—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.35	.38	..
Cables	.35½	.38½	..
JUGOSLAVIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.65	.67	1.70
Cables	.65½	.67½	1.72
NORWAY—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	13.30	13.95	16.45
Cables	13.35	14.00	16.55
POLAND—Par 23.8 cents per mark.			
Demand	.005⅝	.006	.35
Cables	.006¼	.006½	.60
RUMANIA—Par 19.3 cents per leu.			
Demand	1.43½	1.48¼	3.00
Cables	1.44	1.49	3.05
SERBIA—Belgrade: Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	2.60	2.72	6.75
Cables	2.61	2.73	6.80
SPAIN—Par 19.3 cents per pesets.			
Demand	12.88	12.69	16.04
Cables	12.89	12.70	16.06
SWEDEN—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	21.62	21.47	22.10
Cables	21.67	21.52	22.20
SWITZERLAND—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	16.50	16.60	17.70
Cables	16.52	16.62	17.76

Far East.

CHINA — Cents per silver dollar for Hongkong; per tael for Shanghai and Peking.			
Hongkong, demand	50.25	50.00	72.75
Hongkong, cables	50.35	50.10	72.85
Peking, demand	74.25	73.50	111.00
Shanghai, demand	71.00	70.50	103.00
Shanghai, cables	71.50	71.00	103.50
INDIA—Calcutta, cents per rupee, nominally stabilized at one-tenth of a pound sterling.			
Demand	23.75	24.00	38.50
Cables	24.00	24.50	39.00
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Manila: cents per silver peso.			Par 50
Demand	45.50	46.00	48.50
Cables	45.75	46.25	49.00
JAVA—Par 40.2 cents per florin.			
Demand	33.00	33.50	..
JAPAN—Par 49.8 cents per yen.			
Demand	48.00	48.00	51.875
Cables	48.25	48.25	51.625

South America.

	Saturday.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
ARGENTINA—Par 42.44 cents per Argentine paper dollar.			
Demand	39.125	39.75	41.125
Cables	39.25	39.875	41.25
BRAZIL—Par 32.45 cents per paper milreis.			
Demand	10.50	10.50	22.00
Cables	10.625	10.625	22.125

Canada.

MONTREAL—Par 100 cents per Canadian dollar.			
Demand	87.8	87.9	88.0

Russian Currency.

Prices for pre-revolution Russian ruble notes were as follows: Par 51.40 cents per ruble.

	Bid.	Asked.
100-ruble notes, per ruble	.15	.20
500-ruble notes, per ruble	.12	.15

SUGAR MARKET IMPROVES.

More Active Than for Months and Prices Advance.

The sugar market during the last week has shown more activity and strength than for many months, according to Facts About Sugar. Prices continued to advance, raw sugar rising from 4.25 to 4.60 cents a pound and refined from 5.50 to 5.75 cents, less the usual discount. A heavy increase in the demand from consumers has been in evidence since July 1. Retailers and wholesalers had been keeping their stocks close to the floor for months, and were compelled by increasing sales to place orders with refiners for immediate deliveries. The refiners themselves had allowed raw stocks to fall to a fraction of their usual proportions. They were quickly oversold and had to replenish their raw supplies on a basis in accordance with sellers' views.

Continuation of the severe drought in Europe, which is estimated to involve the loss of one-third of the crop in France, Holland and Belgium, caused a stronger demand in the New York market for refined sugar for export. A London cable to Facts About Sugar announced an advance of a shilling a hundredweight in the price of fine granulated at the close of the week.

The opinion expressed by the trade is that the present advance marks a genuine recovery from the extreme low levels reached last month.

B. & O. RESTORES STOP-OVER

Allows 10 Days Where Custom Prevailed Before the War.

Ten-day stop-over privileges were restored by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad on July 10 for the convenience of travelers at all cities and resorts where the custom obtained prior to Government control, according to an announcement yesterday by the company.

Company officials believe that the announcement comes early enough in the vacation season to be availed of by the traveling public. The period permitted by the privilege is ten days on one-way tickets, thirty-day round-trip tickets and convention tickets. It is necessary for passengers desiring to "stop off" to notify conductors of their intention and deposit tickets with city agents. Where all-year and season tourist tickets are used, the stop-over privilege is permitted within the final return limit of the tickets, but deposit of the tickets is not necessary.

The following are some of the most important cities affected by the restoration: Baltimore, Cumberland and Oakland, Maryland; Wheeling, West Virginia; Wilmington, Delaware; Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Akron, Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo and Youngstown, Ohio; Louisville, Kentucky; Chicago, St. Louis, Washington, D. C., and New York City.

YOUNGSTOWN BOND OFFER.

California Issue Sells Well, Some Maturities Sold Out.

H. L. Allen & Co. is offering an issue of $459,000 City of Youngstown, Ohio, 6 per cent. refunding bonds at 101¾ to yield 5.75 per cent. These bonds are legal investments for savings banks and trust funds in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and all New England States. The city of Youngstown has an assessed valuation of $248,415,280 and a net debt of less than 3½ per cent. of assessed valuation.

Members of the banking syndicate which purchased and is offering an issue of $4,878,000 State of California serial 5% per cent. highway bonds maturing in 1928-1937 said yesterday that the bonds were going well and that some of the maturities already have been gubscribed. They are being offered on a basis ranging from 5.40 per cent. for the longer maturities to 5.75 per cent. for those maturing in 1928 and 1929.

8 MONTHS' FINANCING SHOWS SHARP DROP

Out of $1,964,517,460 in New Issues $376,356,000 Went for Refunding.

Corporate financing in the first six months of this year showed a sharp decline in comparison with the corresponding period of 1920. The total of railroad, public utility and industrial corporation loans was $1,964,517,460, compared with $2,251,606,870 for the same period in 1920. These figures, of course, do not include foreign Government loans, nor domestic, State or municipal new capital requirements. In the first six months of the year approximately $206,500,000 foreign Government loans were sold in this country. The principal foreign offering was $100,000,000 external gold 7½ per cent. bonds of the French Republic.

The drop in the amount of loans to provide new capital reflected the lessening of business activity and the tightening of money, causing many corporations which had planned new financing during the early part of 1921 to postpone the matter until the return of easier money conditions. Of the total of new issues floated in the first six months of the year $1,588,161,460 was for new capital and $376,356,000 for refunding maturing loans. In the first six months of 1920 only $134,540,400 was used for refunding purposes.

Most of the railroad financing conducted this year was for the purpose of refunding loans: The Northern Pacific-Great Northern 4 per cent. loan of $215,227,000, issued in 1901, was paid off on July 1 from the proceeds of a new loan of $230,000,000 issued by the same corporations earlier in the year. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company issued $50,000,000 of bonds last February, part of the proceeds of which were used to refund maturities.

The division for the first six months of 1921 and 1920 between financing for the purpose of new capital and refunding has been, with the refunding approximated, as follows:

	1921 New Capital.	1921 Refunding.	1920 New Capital.	1920 Refunding.
	(000 omitted)		(000 omitted)	
Jan.	$277,321	$73,299	$422,039	$42,082
Feb.	238,380	25,279	257,643	30,548
March	164,891	14,122	251,338	8,429
April	438,279	240,073	591,281	13,283
May	324,632	6,540	220,970	24,541
June	124,747	17,043	333,795	15,036
Total	$1,588,161	$376,356	$2,117,066	$134,540

In the first six months of 1921 refunding was 32.7 per cent. of the new capital and for the corresponding period of 1920 the ratio was 6.4 per cent. Present indications point to the lessening of new offerings for the balance of the year as maturities falling due are considerably less than in the first six months and industrial expansion has practically ceased for the time being.

ROADS BUYING EQUIPMENT.

Domestic Inquiries Improve and China Has Bought Freely.

An increase in railroad equipment orders was reported by many manufacturing companies last week, and inquiries for equipment were reported. The Chinese Government railways have placed an order in Belgium for thirty Prairie type locomotives and six English type locomotives, and ordered 300 freight cars from the American Car and Foundry Company and 000 from the General American Car Company. The Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad Company has let 100 underframes and 100 gondola superstructures to the Haskell & Barker Car Company, and is in the market for repairs on 1,000 gondola cars.

Other orders included those received by the Clark Car Company from the Western Pacific for twenty-five thirty-yard extension side dump cars, and the Lehigh Valley's order for 2,700 tons of steel for repairs at its Jersey City terminal. The following inquiries were reported:

The Toledo & Ohio Central is asking for prices on the repairing of 250 steel coal cars; the Tennessee, Alabama & Georgia has renewed its inquiry for 150 50-ton box cars and for 100 50-ton gondola cars; the Great Northern for 200 tons of rolled steel wheels, and the Illinois Central for 50 tons of locomotive forgings.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Trading at Extremely Low Ebb.

That the public is taking virtually no interest in stock market speculation, and that even the professionals who have had things very much their own way of late are not doing much, is indicated by the small volume of business on the Exchange yesterday. The total for the two-hour session was slightly in excess of 100,000 shares, and about two-thirds of the business was transacted in the first hour. Price changes, as a result of the stagnation, were unimportant, and were principally small fractions. Only a few stocks registered gains of more than a point, these being Famous Players, Mexican Petroleum, Atchison preferred, United Alloy Steel and South Porto Rico Sugar. Atlantic Gulf & West Indies was the most active stock in the list, and ended the day with a net decline of 1¼ points. In the balance of the list changes ranged from ⅛ to ⅝ of a point.

***

Germany Gets Equipment Order.

The Rumanian railroads have placed contracts with German manufacturers for 150 locomotives and a large number of oil tank cars, according to information received by local bankers. Of the total, ten locomotives and forty tank cars were delivered by the Rheinische Metallwaren Fabrik of Duesseldorf on June 14. Soon after the signing of the armistice, when Germany was believed to be unable to make such deliveries, the Baldwin Locomotive Works received a large contract from Rumania, taking in payment part notes and part oil. The oil was immediately sold by the company as it left the ground.

***

A Brazilian State Loan.

Negotiations are under way for a loan to the State of Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil for between $10,000,000 and $20,000,000, and it is expected the details will be completed soon. The funds thus acquired will be spent in improving the railway system of the State and in completing the port works of Porto Alegre, both of which are State property.

***

Awaiting Word From Washington.

In at least two cases bankers are awaiting word from Washington before completing details of loans now under consideration. One is the Cuban project, which probably will reach a climax during the coming week. General Enoch Crowder has recommended that private bankers be allowed to negotiate for a loan, and the bankers are placing a great deal of dependence on his recommendations. General Crowder, who is in Cuba as representative of the United States Government, has made one preliminary report on the situation there, and is expected to make another soon.

***

Expect Heavy Grain and Cotton Exports.

Dealers here say that indications point to moderately heavy exports of cotton and wheat during the next month. The seasonal movement abroad already has started, and the foreign exchange market has been reflecting during the last week the pressure of bills on purchases which already have been made. The fact that Germany is arranging a grain credit here has been an important influence in the wheat market during the latter part of the week.

***

Public Utilities.

Although the reports of several of the larger public utilities give promise of a satisfactory year, there has been relatively slight appreciation on this account in this class of stocks. One of the most important handicaps in operation is said to be the high prices charged for coal for fuel purposes at power plants of traction and electric lighting corporations and for the manufacture of gas in the case of the gas companies. During a part of 1919 and 1920 coal cost as high as $12 to $15 a ton, and it is understood that many large corporations paid an average of $6 to $8 for considerable periods. This year, however, public utility officials say that there is a real saving being effected in coal, as an ample supply was obtainable at $3 or under for the best grades in quantity. With savings in wages being put into operation in many of the New York companies, many persons look for decidedly better showings in earnings the latter part of this year as compared with the first half.

***

The Railroad Funding Plan.

According to advices received in local railroad quarters the funding conferences between Secretary of Commerce Hoover, railroad executives, and the War Finance Corporation were expected to be continued yesterday, following a temporary recess on account of Secretary Hoover's absence, but the adjournment had to be extended into this week. It is expected that definite details will be available soon as to the exact manner in which the Government will fund the $500,000,000 spent on additions and betterments during Federal control.

Shipment of Fruit.

While there is a general slump in traffic in many of the basic products of the country's large industries, the shipments of fruits and vegetables throughout the United States this season are greater than last, according to reports from the Department of Agriculture. The latest figures snowed that car load shipments for the season totalled $37,741, compared with 309,151 during the corresponding period in 1920, or an increase of 58,590 cars. The Southern Pacific Company is understood to have had particularly heavy shipments of fruits and vegetables this year.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Memberships Transferred — William West to Charles C. Walbridge, West & Co.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Theodore F. Dixon to John T. Terry Jr., Low, Dixon & Co., 37 Wall Street; Hendrik Hudson to Charles A. Zubrod, McGlinn & Co., 61 Broadway.

Memberships Posted for Transfer—Cleveland Cobb to Bertram S. Rosenbaum, sponsors, Irving A. Sartorius, Joseph D. Frankel; Nathaniel F. Glidden Jr. to William L. Wilson, sponsors, J. Hartley Mellick, W. Colford Anderson; Rogers L. Barstow (deceased) to Frederic C. Haskins, sponsors, Charles T. Lovering, Francis W. Wade; Ferdinand Richter to William Hutchinson Putnam, sponsors, Arthur Turnbull, Benson B. Sloan.

Dissolutions of Partnerships—On July 9, 1921, Richter & Co.; on July 15, 1921, Martin & Co.

New Partnership—Martin & Co., July 16, 1921, 111 Broadway, William H. Dane, P. W. M. West, Harry M. Kilborn.

Changes in Firms—McGlinn & Co. (effective July 14, 1921), Charles A. Zubrod, admitted; McGlinn & Co. (effective July 14, 1921), Alexander J. McConnell, admitted; McGlinn & Co. (effective July 14, 1921), Warren Ackerman, retired; M. J. Meehan & Co. (effective July 15, 1921), James P. McKenna, admitted; Smith & Gallatin (effective July 11, 1921), Rector C. Hudson, retired.

New Address—Warren Ackerman, at McGlinn & Co., 61 Broadway.

Branch Offices—James E. Bennett & Co. Sterling, Col., discontinued; Alfred Hill & Co., Middletown, Ohio, discontinued; E. F. Leland & Co., Fairbury, Neb., discontinued; McDonnell & Co. (new), Los Angeles, Cal., resident partner; Otis & Co. (new), Colorado Springs, Col., (Broadmoor Hotel), Howard T. Baldwin, manager; E. W. Wagner & Co., (new), Kansas City, Mo., James K. Christopher, manager; Zimmermann & Forshay (new), Berlin, Germany, Willy Cale, manager.

Oil Securities

Securities of many large oil-producing companies are now selling at exceedingly low price levels as a result of the present depressed condition of the Petroleum Industry.

The situation, in our opinion, is but temporary, and the large oil-producing companies of the United States should shortly enjoy the greatest prosperity in their history.

All inquiries on the oil industry promptly answered.

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LESS OIL OUTPUT REDUCING SURPLUS

Fewer Shipments From Mexico Expected to Have Beneficial Market Result.

CURTAILMENT SHARP NOW

Drop of 42 Per Cent. in 12 Months in Number of Rigs and Wells Drilling.

The oil industry continues in a demoralized state as a result of the low prices at which oil and its by-products are selling. Still, the opinion obtains in producing circles that a turn for the better is near. Some leading producers in the industry have predicted that the improvement will set in about mid-September, but some of the more optimistic have set an earlier date. It is said that it may be a long time before improved conditions will result in higher prices for the products. The improvement is expected to result in a decrease in the amount of new work in the fields, which would reduce output and give better opportunity to work off the surplus stocks now in storage. It is also considered probable that reduced shipments from Mexico will play an important part in working off domestic supplies.

Statistics of the American Petroleum Institute, giving estimated production of the wells in the United States in the last three or four weeks, show sharp curtailment in the daily output. For the week ended June 18 there was a drop of 13,170 barrels in the daily supply. In the week of June 25 the reduction amounted to 14,470 barrels additional. For the week ended July 1 there was a reduction of 530 barrels, but it is said this small reduction compared with an increase of 22,000 barrels daily from Haynesville and El Dorado and that the increase of those fields did not come through the bringing in of new wells, but through the completion of gathering systems connecting with already completed wells.

At the close of June there were only 6,418 rigs up and wells drilling, according to the statistics compiled by The Oil City Derrick. This compares with 7,027 rigs and wells at the end of May. The decrease in new work in the last year may be seen from the fact that at the close of June, 1920, there were more than 11,000 rigs and wells drilling. The reduction in the twelve-month amounts to approximately 42 per cent.

NEED OF FOREIGN OIL.

Statistics Suggest American Exploitation Should Be Aided, It Is Said

With only one-sixth of the world's resources of petroleum within our borders, the United States is supplying two-thirds of the world's production. This country, annually, is consuming about three-fourths of the world's production, which necessitates development abroad and imports of 25 per cent. more oil than we produce.

The world production of petroleum last year amounted to 688,474,000 barrels, according to statistics compiled by the American Petroleum Institute. Of this amount the Geological Survey says 443,402,000 barrels, or 64½ per cent., was produced in this country. Total consumption in this country last year aggregated 531,188,000 barrels, or 77 per cent. of the world production. Total imports last year amounted to 106,175,000 barrels of crude oil and 2,618,000 barrels of refined, a total of 108,793,000 barrels, virtually all of which came from Mexico.

Of the total world's resources of petroleum, which is estimated at 45,050,000,000 barrels, by the United States Geological Survey, the quantity for this country is 8,740,000,000 barrels, or 15 2-3 per cent. of the total. These figures, New York oil men say, indicate that American capital should be encouraged in foreign fields, rather than discouraged by an almost prohibitive tariff.

FOREIGN SECURITIES.

	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.
Argent. (unlisted)	5	Sep., 1945	62¼	63¼
Belgian (restor'n)	3	1934	65½	66½
Belgian (Frem.)	5	1920	69½	72½
British Victory	4	1919	275	280
British F.	4	1960	251	265
Brit. Nat. W B	5	1927	354	360
Brit. Nat. W. B	5	1925	360	380
Brit. Nat. W. B	5	1929	355	370
Canada	5½	Nov., 1933	84	85¼
Canada	5½	Dec., 1937	84½	85¾
French Govt. Vic.	5	1931	59½	61½
French Loan, '17	4	1943	47½	49½
French Frem.	5	1920	68¾	70¾
French Loan	6	1920	70¾	72¾
Italy Treasury	5	1925	43	46
Italy War Loan	5	1918	33	35
Russia, ruble bds.	5½	Feb. 1926	3	6
Russia, Govt	5½	1921	11½	14
Sweden	6	1939	84¾	86
Switzerland	5½	1929	83¾	84¾

SILVER BULLION.

Bar silver in London unchanged at 37⅝d. New York price for domestic bar silver unchanged at 99 cents per ounce, the Mint price; "foreign" silver unchanged at 60½c.

	Highest.		Lowest.	
London	42¼d	Jan. 5	36¾d	Mar. 5
New York	88c	Jan. 6	52½c	Mar. 6
Range for the year 1920:				
London	80¼d	Feb. 11	88⅞d	Dec. 10
New York	$1.87	Jan. 22	59½c	Dec. 10

Short-Term Government Obligations

Following are the closing prices bid in the open market yesterday for United States certificates of indebtedness and notes of the different issues:

Month.	Year.	P.C.	Bid.	Asked.	Approx. Yield.
Aug.	1921	6	100⅓	100⅓	4.70
*Sept.	1921	5½	100⅓	100⅓	4.65
*Sept.	1921	6	100⅓	100⅓	4.90
Oct.	1921	5½	100⅓	100⅓	4.87
Oct.	1921	5¾	100⅓	100⅓	5.05
*Dec.	1921	6	100⅓	100⅓	5.20
Feb.	1922	5½	100⅓	100⅓	5.15
*March	1922	5¾	100⅓	100⅓	5.21
*June	1924	5½	100⅓	100⅓	5.65
June	1922	5½	100⅓	100⅓	

*Acceptable in payment of Federal taxes on the dates of maturity.

SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS.

	Rights Expire.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	Aug. 31	15	20	15
Am. Tel. & Tel.	July 20	½	⅝	½
D., L. & W. Co.	Aug. 20	29	29½	28¾
Nassau Lt. & Pow.	July 15	¾	1	¾
Reading		15¾	17	15¾
Worcester El. Co.	July 30	6½	8½	6½

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Albert Frank & Co. have made the following appointments in their Chicago office: John Wilder, Vice President, and Robert Wesley Dawson, assistant manager. The two named, with Renwick Abbott, have been given an interest in the firm.

The Central Union Trust Company of New York has been appointed Trustee of the $2,400,000 Series "J" issue of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Saute Ste Marie Railway Company 6½ per cent. equipment gold notes, due serially.

Franklin Escher of Dresser & Escher has prepared an article on "Are Bonds a Buy?"

Frank Dunne & Co. announce the opening of offices at 27 William Street to transact business in high-grade investment securities. A trading department for unlisted securities will also be maintained. Mr. Dunne formerly was connected with the bond department of Eastman, Dillon & Co.

Sartorius, Smith & Loewi, members New York Stock Exchange, announce the opening of a branch office at Castles-by-the-Sea at Long Beach, L. I., under the management of C. Buchignani.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Italian Discount & Trust Company on July 13, 1921, Joseph Gerli of E. Gerli & Co. was elected a Director.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1921.

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Day's Sales	$2,994,250	$4,749,500	Holiday.
Year to Date	1,643,709,085	2,135,772,600	$1,761,155,889

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAR LOANS.

Sales	Issue.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Yield
182	—Liberty 3½s, 1932-'47	86.60	86.60	86.46	86.46	— .08	86.46	86.50	4.37
...	—Liberty 1st 4s, 1932-'47	...	...	...	...	...	87.14	87.30	4.87
2	—Liberty 2d 4s, 1927-'42	86.98	86.90	86.98	86.90	— .02	86.86	87.00	4.98
7	—Liberty 1st cv. 4¼s, 1932-'47	87.24	87.24	87.24	87.24	— .14	87.24	87.30	5.15
153	—Liberty 2d cv. 4¼s, 1927-'42	87.00	87.04	86.98	86.98	— .04	86.98	87.02	5.27
6	—Liberty 2d cv. 4¼s, reg	86.90	86.90	86.90	86.90	— .04	...	...	...
126	—Liberty 3d 4¼s, 1928	91.14	91.14	91.10	91.12	...	91.10	91.12	5.77
3	—Liberty 3d 4¼s, reg	90.92	91.00	90.92	91.00	— .12	...	...	...
285½	—Liberty 4th 4¼s, 1933-'38	87.16	87.18	87.12	87.16	+ .04	87.16	87.18	5.42
...	—Liberty 4th 4¼s, reg	87.00	87.00	87.00	87.00	— .04	...	...	...
78	—Victory 3¾s, 1922-'23	98.34	98.34	98.32	98.32	...	98.28	98.30	4.46
798½	—Victory 4¾s, 1922-'23	98.34	98.34	98.28	98.28	— .04	98.26	98.28	5.70
13	—Victory 4¾s, reg	98.16	98.16	98.10	98.10	— .02	...	...	...

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

C of Berne 5s: 9..... 86¼; 2..... 98⅜; 1..... 98⅜; 5..... 86⅜; 2..... 98½; 16..... 86¼
C of Bord 5s: 5..... 80; 1..... 80½; 15..... 97⅞
C of Chris 5s: K LaCo ctfs: 1..... 98; 3..... 45
C of Copn 5½s: 2..... 76¼; 1..... 34½
C of Mars 6s: 4..... 80; 3..... 83½
C of Paris 6s: 5..... 99¼
Dan Mu s f 8s: Ser A, int ctfs: 1..... 96; 3..... 100
Dom of Can 5s, 1926: 3..... 91⅛; 2..... 98⅛; 7..... 91⅛; 22..... 98⅛; 5½s, 1929: 13..... 89; 29..... 89⅜
French Govt 8s: 15..... 90; 2..... 83; 3..... 82½; 9..... 83
conv 6s: 2..... 97½; 2..... 97⅝; 1..... 97¼; 1..... 97⅛; 10..... 97⅝
Am W Pap 7s: 1..... 76⅛
Arm & Co 4½s: 7..... 78
A, T & S Fe gen 4s: 1..... 76¾; 3..... 76¼; 5..... 76; adj 4s, stpd 1..... 71
Atl C L, Lou & N col 4s: 10..... 68⅝
Atl Fruit temp 7s: 1..... 39
Atl Ref deb 6½s, int ctfs: 1..... 100⅝
B & O cv 4½s: 6..... 68½; ref 5s: 1..... 71; 2..... 70¼; 1..... 70½; S W Div 3½s: 2..... 73½
Bell Tel Pa 7s: 1..... 103⅞
Beth Steel 1st & ref 5s: 1..... 81¼
Bkl Edison 6s: 1..... 88¼; gen 7s, D: 3..... 45
B R T 7s, '21: 1..... 48; c of d, stpd 20..... 43
Bush Term 5s: 2..... 71¼
Bush Ter Bldg gtd 5s: 1..... 75¼; 1..... 75¼
Can Nor 7s: 2..... 100⅞; 1..... 100⅝
Can Pac 4s: 1..... 101; 11..... 101¼; 1..... 101⅜
Cent Leath 5s: 6½s, w i: 9..... 96⅜; 8..... 96⅞; 4..... 96⅜; 18..... 96⅞
Cent Leath 5s: 5..... 80

C N J gen 5s: 8..... 95
Cent Pac gtd 4s: 8..... 71⅞
Cerro de Pas cv s f 8s: 18..... 94½
C B & Q 4s: 2..... 71¼
C & O con 5s: 1..... 90½; gen 4½s: 1..... 73¾; 1..... 73½; 2..... 74
C B & Q g 4s: 2..... 66
C B & Q Ill D 4s: 9..... 70⅜
C Gt West 4s: 9..... 50
C M & St P 4s: 1924: 7..... 57¼; C & N W 6½s: 3..... 99½; 3..... 99¾; 1..... 99⅝
Chic Rys 5s: 1..... 64½
C R I & P 4s: ref 4s: 5..... 71¼; 5..... 66½; 1..... 66⅝; 3..... 66½; C C col tr 5s: 1..... 71⅜; C G & Eist 5s: 5..... 81½; con Gas cv 7s: 1..... 100⅝; C-Am S tr 6½: 2..... 97⅝; conv 7s: 1..... 60; 5..... 59½; 5..... 61; 5..... 61; 3..... 60; D & R G 1st ref 5s: 10..... 42¾; 1..... 42⅝; 8..... 42⅝; D M & FD 1st gtd 4s: 2..... 43; D M & F 7½s: 3s5f..... 103¾; 1..... 103½; D P d N 7½s: 10..... 97⅞; 1..... 97⅞; D L & W tr 6s: 3..... 91; 2..... 91¼; Erie 1stgen 4s: 1..... 43; cv 4s Ser B: 1..... 57⅝; cv 4s Ser D: 4..... 42; Gen El deb 5s: 1..... 75⅝; 8..... 75⅝; G Ht Wat 4s: 9..... 50; G M & St P 4s: 1924: 1..... 74½; Am Sm & Ref 1st 5s: 5..... 76; 10..... 76⅝; AmT&T col 4s: col tr 5s: 2..... 83; 2..... 82¾; 9..... 83; conv 6s: 2..... 97½; 3..... 97⅝; 1..... 97¼; 1..... 97⅜; 10..... 97⅝; Am W Pap 7s: 1..... 76⅛; Arm & Co 4½s: 7..... 78; A, T & S Fe gen 4s: 1..... 76¾; 3..... 76¼; 5..... 76; adj 4s, stpd 1..... 71; Atl C L, Lou & N col 4s: 10..... 68⅝; Atl Fruit temp 7s: 1..... 39; Atl Ref deb 6½s, int ctfs: 1..... 100⅝; B & O cv 4½s: 6..... 68½; ref 5s: 1..... 71; 2..... 70¼; 1..... 70½; S W Div 3½s: 2..... 73½; Bell Tel Pa 7s: 1..... 103⅞; Beth Steel 1st & ref 5s: 1..... 81¼; Bkl Edison 6s: 1..... 88¼; gen 7s, D: 3..... 45; B R T 7s, '21: 1..... 48; c of d, stpd 20..... 43; Bush Term 5s: 2..... 71¼; Bush Ter Bldg gtd 5s: 1..... 75¼; 1..... 75¼; Can Nor 7s: 2..... 100⅞; 1..... 100⅝; Can Pac 4s: 1..... 101; 11..... 101¼; 1..... 101⅜; 6½s, w i: 9..... 96⅜; 8..... 96⅞; 4..... 96⅜; 18..... 96⅞; Cent Leath 5s: 5..... 80

Gt Nor gen 7s: 10..... 98⅝; 29..... 98⅝; 1..... 98⅛; 1..... 98⅛; 1..... 98⅛; 1..... 78⅞; G B & W d ch: 1..... 64½; H & M 1st & r Ser A: 2..... 60½; 18..... 66; 2..... 65⅞; 2..... 65¾; Ill Cent 5½s: 2..... 80½; Ill Steel 4½s: 2..... 90; Ind Steel 5s: 1..... 89; Kan C T 4s: 4..... 71; 1..... 70⅝; K S T ts f 6s: 5..... 94½; 1..... 94¼; LE & Wist 5s: 1..... 80; L of Pa c 4½s: 1..... 76¾; Lig & My 7s: 14..... 107; Lorillard Co5s: 4..... 85¼; L & N A & Cin 4s: 1..... 70⅞; L & N 7s: 14s15f..... 104½; unified 4s: 1..... 81; N O & M 1st6s: 8..... 98; Mar St Ry c5s: 1..... 68¾; Mex Pet s f 8s: 2..... 94; 1..... 93⅞; 2..... 94¼; M St Tel 5s: 1..... 87½; M S c t 5s: 3..... 76½; M & St L 1st & ref 4s: 1..... 30¾; M K & T 1st 4s: 2..... 61¼; Mo Pac gen 4s: 1..... 53¼; 1..... 53⅝; 1..... 53⅛; 3..... 53; Mor & Co s f 4½s: 5..... 74; N Y C deb 6s: 1..... 90¼; gen 3½s: 4..... 65¾; r& l 4½s: 1..... 77; deb 4s: 3..... 76

N Y O & W r 4s: 3..... 58½; N Y Dock 4s: 1..... 70½; N Y N H & H cv 3½s: 1..... 37½; N Y State lty gen 4½s: 5..... 55; N Y Tel 4½s: 2..... 80½; N & W cv 6s: 1..... 101⅞; Nor Pac ref & imp 6s: 6..... 98½; 10..... 98⅝; Gt Nor joint temp 6½s: 16..... 98⅝; 2..... 98⅝; 1..... 98⅝; 2s6f..... 98⅝; 13..... 98⅝; 1..... 98⅝; 5..... 99⅛; Nor States P 5s: 5..... 79; 1..... 79½; NW Bell Tel7s: 10..... 100¾; 3..... 100¾; 3..... 100¾; 2..... 100¾; 2..... 100¾; 1..... 100⅝; Ore&C 1st 5s: 1..... 89¾; Ore S L 1st 6s: 1..... 90¾; Ore-W RR &N 1st & ref 4s: 2..... 78; Pac G & El 5s: 2..... 78; Pac T & T 5s: 1..... 84; Pack Mot Car temp 8s: 2..... 93½; Penn 4s, 1943: 3..... 81; 4s, 1948: 1..... 80½; 1..... 80; Pa RR gen4½s: 3..... 76½; 2..... 76¾; gen 5s: 4..... 84¾; gold 7s: 1..... 103; temp 6½s: 7..... 97⅛; 3..... 97⅝; 10..... 97⅞; gold 7s: 2..... 102⅞; Peo & E 1st4s: 1..... 30; Phila Co cv 5s, 1922: 2..... 96½; P.C.C.&St.L. gtd 4½s: A 1..... 85½; Read'g gen 4s: 2..... 73½; 10..... 73¼; StL. I M & S und & ref 4s: 1..... 70¼; 14..... 70; Seaod Air L ref 4s: 1..... 39; adj 5s: 1..... 25⅞; con 5s: 1..... 26; 3..... 47⅞

St L & S F pr lien 4s, A: 5..... 80⅞; 1..... 60⅝; 12..... 60⅞; 2..... 60⅝; pr lien 5s, B: 1..... 73¼; 6..... 73; pr lien 6s, C: 5..... 87⅝; adj 6s: 1..... 66½; income 6s: 3..... 53⅜; 3..... 53⅜; 1..... 53¾; 1..... 53⅝; Steel & Tube gen s f 7s: 3..... 82; St J Ter Sh Wn con 4s: 1..... 62½; 1st Term 5s: 3..... 67½; Sinclair Con O conv 7¼s: 2..... 91; 1..... 91½; 2..... 91; So Pac col 4s: 9..... 70¼; conv 4s: 1..... 78½; 22..... 78¾; 1st ref 4s: 1..... 74¾; Stand O of Cal deb 7s: 1..... 103½; 3..... 103⅝; 3d Av adj 5s: 2..... 31; 5..... 31½; Tidew Oil 6½s: 6..... 95; Un Pac 1st 4s: 8C..... 80½; 3..... 80½; 2..... 80¾; 2..... 80¾; 6s: 20..... 99⅝; Un Tank Car equip 7s: 2..... 100½; 4..... 100⅝; U S Rubber 1st & ref 5s: 1..... 77½; 2..... 77½; US Sm, R & M cv 6½s notes: 3..... 92; U S Steel Cp s f 5s: 1..... 95; 13..... 94⅝; 1..... 94⅞; Utah P & L 5s: 1..... 77½; 1..... 78; Va-Car Chem tp deb 7½s: 1..... 89½; Westn Elec 5s: 1..... 96⅞; Westn Md 4s: 1..... 52½; 1..... 52½; 2..... 52⅝; 1..... 52⅝; West Shore 4s: 1..... 73⅛; Wests&EAM 7s: 1..... 100½; 6..... 100⅝; 3..... 100⅝; 4..... 100⅝; 3..... 100⅝; Wheel & L E 1st con 4s: 2..... 58; Wilson & Co 1st 8s: 1..... 84

CITES FINANCIAL OUTLOOK IN FRANCE

Banker Points Out American Mistake of Confounding National and Private Credits.

SHOWS BUSINESS STRIDES

Impressed by Substantial Factories, Modern Machinery and Ability of Industrial Heads.

Henry E. Cooper, Vice President of the Equitable Trust Company, who has just returned from an investigation of the financial situation in France, says that American bankers and business men, when endeavoring to pass judgment on conditions in France, are prone to make two mistakes. "First," he says, "in confining themselves almost solely to an analysis based upon reading and figures instead of personal visits, and second, in confounding the question of national finance with that of private credits.

"I have been very deeply impressed with what I have seen in France. The substantial construction of their factories and plants, together with the modernness of the machinery and methods; the high character and ability of the owners and operating managers of these industries; the intelligence and industry of their laborers; their position with respect to their raw materials—all these make for a standing in their own country and an ability to compete with other countries which are, to the last degree, reassuring."

In taking up the present financial condition of the nation in the current issue of The Spur, Mr. Cooper points out that the national finances present a sore and perplexing problem. "It is quite possible," he says, "that in the course of time (and it may take several years) it will be necessary to levy a progressive or serial tax and reduce the currency. Heroic as such measures, if in time applied, may be, it has been done before many times in the world's financial history and without any necessarily disastrous results. Public and private credit questions, however, must not be confounded. A fair reading of economic history will, I believe, show that in a number of instances in the past the national credit of the nation has been strained while its private credits have continued sound and stable."

Exchange Rules on Durham Stock.

The New York Stock Exchange's Committee of Securities has ruled that the preferred stock of the Durham Hosiery Mills shall not be quoted ex dividend on July 20 and not until further notice. All deliveries after July 20 must be accompanied by the bills for the dividend due Aug. 1.

CONFER ON COTTON LOANS.

Reserve Bank Heads in Cotton States Called to Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board announced today that he had called a conference here next Tuesday of governors of the five reserve banks in cotton producing sections to frame a uniform policy on cotton loans during the coming marketing season.

Governors of the reserve banks of Richmond, Dallas, Atlanta, St. Louis and Kansas City have been invited. The only other cotton section in the country, Governor Harding said was San Francisco, but the time was too short to permit a representative from the bank there to attend and it would work out its own policy.

The policy on cotton loans will be in line with the board's policy for orderly marketing of the crop, Governor Harding said, and a statement backed by an announcement by the board will be issued to set forth the uniform plan of the five districts for the season.

The Governor did not discuss details of the proposed uniform cotton loan policy but indicated that with the changes which have occurred in the cotton situation during recent months careful consideration would be given to the terms of cotton paper and the adequacy of security offered for advances.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Alum. Co.	Am. 7	Nov., 1923	96½	97½	7.70
Am. Cot. Oil.	6	Sep. 2, '24	88½	89½	9.60
Am. T. & T.	6	Oct., 1922	98⅝	98⅝	7.10
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	96¾	96¾	7.55
Am. Thr.	Co. 6	Dec., 1928	94	95¼	6.80
Am. Tobacco.	7	Nov., 1922	100	100⅜	6.70
Am. Tobacco.	7	Nov., 1923	100	100¼	6.85
Anaconda Co.	6	Jan., 1929	87¼	88	8.20
Anaconda Co.	8	Jan., 1929	87¼	88	8.15
Ang. A.O. Ltd.	7½	Apr., 1923	99⅝	100	7.50
Armour & Co.	7	July 15, '19	98¾	99¾	7.70
Bal T. Can.	7	Apr., 1925	94	96	8.25
Beth. St. Cor.	7	July 15, '22	99	99¾	7.70
Beth. St. Cor.	7	July 15, '23	97¾	98½	8.00
Can. Fac. Ry.	6	Mar., 1924	90	96½	7.30
Cent. Arg.	6	Feb., 1927	81½	83	10.10
C., R. I & P.	6	Feb., 1922	97¾	98½	9.10
Cudahy Pack.	7	July 15, '23	...	...	...
Fed. Sug. Ref.	6	Nov., 1924	95	95¾	7.45
The B.F. Goodrich Co.	cv. 7	Apr., 1923	99½	99¾	10.25
Gulf Oil Corp.	6	July, 1923	96¾	97½	7.35
Gulf Oil Corp.	7	Feb., 1933	95½	95¾	7.60
H.J. Heinz Co.	7	Dec., 1930	97¾	98	7.30
Hocking Val.	6	Mar., 1924	92	93½	8.35
Hum. O. R.	7	Mar., 1923	96¾	97	8.40
In. Rap Tr.	7	Sep., 1921	75½	76½	...
Ken. C. Ter.	6	Nov. 15, '23	96¾	97	7.75
Kennecott Co.	7	Feb., 1930	80¾	80¾	8.60
Laclede Gas.	7	Jan., 1929	90½	91	8.85
Lig. & Myers.	6	Dec., 1921	99¾	99¾	6.10
Nat. Cloak&S.	7	Sep., 1930	93	94½	8.90
Ohio Co.	6	Feb., 1922	99¾	100	9.00
Proc. & G.	7	Mar., 1922	100¼	100½	6.35
Proc. & G.	7	Mar., 1923	100	100¼	6.85
Pub. S. Corp. of N. J.	cv. 7	Mar., 1922	93¾	94¾	...
Pub. S. Corp. of N. J.	cv. 7	Mar., 1923	93¾	94¾	...
Sears, R. & Co.	7	Aug., 1922	98¼	98¼	6.80
Sears, R. & Co.	7	Oct. 15, '21	99¾	100	7.00
Sears, R. & Co.	7	Oct., 1922	98	98¾	8.20
Sears, R. & Co.	7	Oct. 15, '23	96¼	96¾	8.45
Sloss-Shef. S. & I.	7	Aug., 1929	82½	83½	8.85
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	96¾	96¾	9.25
S'west B. T.	7	Apr., 1925	95¾	96	7.90
Stand. Oil Co. (Cal)	7	Jan., 1931	101¾	101¾	6.70
Stand. Oil Co. N. Y.	7	Jan. 25, '31	100¾	100½	...
Swift & Co.	6	Aug. 15, '21	99¾	100	6.00
Swift & Co.	7	Oct. 15, '23	96¾	97	7.80
The Texas Co.	7	Mar. 1, '23	99¼	99½	7.55
Utah Sec. Co.	6	Sep. 15, '22	86	87½	...
West El. cv.	7	Apr., 1925	99¾	100¾	6.95

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
JCity of Bergen 8s	95½	96½
City of Berne 8s	98¾	99¾
City of Christiania 8s	97¾	98
City of Zurich 8s	98⅝	99
Argentine 5s	67	68
Belgium, 8s	99¾	99⅞
Belgium 6s	92¾	93
Belgium 7½s	100⅜	101
Dom. of Canada 5½s, 1921	99¾	100
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	91½	92½
Dom. of Canada 5½s, 1929	91¾	91¾
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	87	88¾
Danish Municipal 8s, Series A	99	99½
Danish Municipal 8s, Series B	99	99½
Denmark 8s	100⅝	101
Chinese Government 5s	46	46½
Norway 8s	102⅝	103
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	79⅝	80¼
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	78	79
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	68	69½
Brazil 8s	97¾	97¾
Republic of Colle 8s	96	96¾
Dominican Republic 5s	80	80½
City of Lyons 6s	79¾	80
City of Marseilles 6s	79¾	80
City of Bordeaux 6s	80	80½
City of Copenhagen 5½s	76	76¼
French Government 8s	90	90¾
French Government 7½s	95	95⅜
City of Paris 6s	107¼	105
Swiss Confederation 8s	105⅝	105¾
Japanese 4½s	84⅝	85
Japanese 4½s, second series	84⅝	85
Japanese 4s	69¾	69¾
City of Tokio 5s	57¾	60
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	99½	100
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1922	98¼	98¼
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1929	88½	89
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	86	86¾
United States of Mexico 5s	45	45¾
United States of Mexico 4s	33	34¾
Italy 6½s	88¾	88½
San Paulo 8s	95	95½
Sweden 6s	85	87

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRE-WAR LOANS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	100¾	100¾
2s, c, 1930	100¾	100¾
4s, r, 1925	104¼	105
4s, c, 1925	104¼	105
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100	100¾
Pan 2s, c, 1936	100	100¼
Pan 2s, r, 1938	100	100¾
Pan 2s, c, 1938	100	100¾
Pan 3s, r, 1961	75	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	75	..
P l 4s, '34	77	81
P l 4s, '35	77	81
P l 4s, '36	77	81
Dist. of Col 3-65s	93	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Admas Ex.	38¾	39¾
Ad Rumely	12¾	16
Air Red.	39½	41¾
A A Cables	103½	108
Alb & Sus.	135	..
A., T. & O.	37¾	38
Do pf.	88	92
Allis-Ch M pf.	70½	72½
Am. S. 1st pf.	64¾	90
Am Ag Ch.	36¾	38¾
Do pf.	60	62
Am Bk N.	51	52
Do pf.	44	47¾
Am Beet S	27¼	27½
Do pf.	50	70
Am B S & F pf.	41	46
Do pf.	90	93
Am C pf.	78	81
Am Chicle.	15	20
Am Coal.	74	..
Am Cot Oil	16¾	19¾
Do pf.	38	40
Am Exp.	112	115
Am H & L.	16½	11¼
Do pf.	50¾	51
Am Ice pf.	60	63
Am La F pf.	71	75
Am Lin.	23½	25
Do pf.	85	86
Am Lo pf.	103	105
Am M & G sta.	11¾	13
Am Sm pf.	72¼	..
Am S & R.	37	37¾
Do pf.	72	72¼
Am Snuff.	100	110
Do pf.	72	85
Am Stl Fd.	25¾	26
Do pf.	79	82
Am S Tob pf.	71	80
Am T & C.	50	54
Am Tob, B.	118¾	120
Do pf.	88½	91
Am Whl pf.	96	96
Am Wr Pa pf.	25	28
Am Zinc.	8	8¼

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EXPECT A REVIVAL OF RUSSIAN TRADE

Bankers Here Believe Business Relations With America Soon Will Be Unrestricted.

STATISTICS GIVEN FOR 1920

Exports and Imports Larger Than Generally Believed, Says National City Bank.

That unrestricted trade relations with Russia will be resumed soon is considered probable, according to some international bankers. Already several European countries have resumed business relations with the Russians, and in the last week announcement was made that shipping lines were to be resumed by one of the leading central powers. For some time, it is stated, Russia has shown an apparent disposition to renew trade connections with the outside world.

No official trade statistics with the Soviet Government are available, but recently the National City Bank published figures which give some idea of what has been going on as late as 1920. The figures of some of the Governments which have been trading with Russia show that the reduction from the pre-war years was not as large as expected. For instance, the figures of the Department of Commerce show that our trade with that country in 1920 aggregated $40,000,000, as compared with $50,000,000 in 1913. Those of Great Britain show shipments last year valued at $247,000,000, as against $330,000,000 in the earlier year, while those of Japan were $10,000,000 and $3,000,000, respectively. Switzerland, in the latest year for which figures are available, exported $24,000,000, as against $25,000,000 in the year before the outbreak of the World War. The aggregate of these four countries was $320,000,000 for 1920, as compared with $410,000,000 in 1913. In this comparison it must be considered that the value of articles shipped last year was much higher than in pre-war years, so that the quantity of shipments was much smaller.

The greater part of American trade with Russia is in the form of exports. In 1920 our shipments to European Russia were valued at $15,447,000, as against $25,965,000 in 1913, and exports to Asiatic Russia were $13,281,000, as against $1,000,000 in the earlier year, making a total of $28,500,000 and $27,000,000 respectively. On the import side, the goods received from European Russia in 1920 were valued at only $1,825,000, as compared with $22,323,000, while the figures for Asiatic Russia were $10,655,000 for last year and $2,054,000 in 1913.

England last year imported from Russia merchandise valued at $170,000,000, as against $200,000,000 in 1913, while her exports to that country amounted to almost $60,000,000, as compared with more than $90,000,000 in the pre-war year.

Russia's commercial possibilities, according to the National City Bank, upon return of normal conditions, can best be measured by a study of her trade figures of the year preceding the war. Her 1913 exports amounted to $783,000,000, and her imports $706,000,000. Her principal exports in that year consisted of wheat, barley, wood, flax, eggs, butter and petroleum. Her chief imports were raw cotton, coal, manufactures of iron and steel, manufactures of wool and rubber, agricultural machinery and miscellaneous manufactures. Germany, previous to the war, was Russia's chief market for her surplus food and raw materials, and also the chief market in which she bought her manufactures.

HEPBURN WARNS NOT TO NAG JAPAN

Says She Must Have Room to Grow and We Should Not Oppose Expansion in Asia.

The period of depression and liquidation in Japan was severe, but has passed, according to A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Chase National Bank. Money conditions are easy, and Japan is waiting the prosperity which is bound to ensue, he said. Mr. Hepburn detailed his impressions of Japan in the Journal of the American Bankers' Association.

"Japan and the United States were both made creditor nations by the war," he pointed out. "There is no question about the credit of either one of them. They are both on the gold standard, and to these two nations more than to any other and all others the world is looking for the preservation of the gold standard and the protection of the credit fabric of the world. We have no time nor occasion to 'scrap' with each other, but should work in unison for the welfare of the world.

"The Japanese do not want to fight us, they wish to live upon friendly, even cordial, terms with us. But they do want to live, and they must expand. They are not allowed to migrate to our country or Canada, and we hear from the mouth when we hear that they are getting a foothold in Mexico. What else is there for them to do but to expand on the Asiatic continent? We certainly would were we similarly situated, England would, any country would.

"And why cannot we let them follow this natural course without this continuous nagging? It only exasperates them, and we have no intention of doing anything about it. This country would never go to war over the Shantung question; it would never go to war to preserve the open door in China. England, with Hong Kong and outlying territory, is as much an offender as Japan can be; France is similarly situated. Japan has succeeded to the rights of Russia and Germany, acquired in both instances as the fruits of victory in war. Her foothold at Dalny and Port Arthur and the possession and ownership of the South Manchurian Railroad came to her as the result of the Treaty of Portsmouth, and as part compensation from Russia. China is no worse off, but far better off, to have this railroad and rights in the possession of the Japanese, for instead of a military line for strategic purposes as it was under the administration of Russia, it is now a great commercial railroad, serving the interests of the people and affording them an immediate market for everything they can raise.

"No one rejoiced more than the United States when Japan drove the Germans out of Kiao-Chau and closed that port as a base for German submarines and German commerce destroyers. By a treaty with England and France, she was the acknowledged successor to the German rights in Shantung. Why not let her enjoy the fruits of her victories without this constant nagging? To turn Shantung over to the Chinese Government now would be surrendering the territory to banditry and outlawry, since the Central Government of China is without funds and without resources and without power that any one respects. Japan is quite ready to surrender the sovereignty of the country to China; she naturally seeks commercial advantages and the protection of her commercial interests. She is very human and is actuated by the same impulses that would actuate our nation."

Exchange Drops Non-Member Wire Fee.

The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange has adopted a resolution authorising the Committee on Quotations and Commissions to suspend collection of the $15 monthly wire charge to non-members.

SHIPBUILDING DROPS ABOUT 900,000 TONS

American Construction Is 400,000 Tons Less for Quarter Than for Prior Period.

The fact that an American business man, while on a pleasure trip abroad, was able to buy an 8,000-ton cargo steamer, in first-class shape, at $25 per ton cash, and was able to select his purchase from half a dozen ships, explains, to a large extent, the news from abroad and from the shipyards in this country, too, that ship construction is lagging abnormally. The price of $25 per ton compares with the top prices of $220 to $250 which were paid by hurried purchasers at the peak, when every bottom available commanded a high figure.

Returns to Lloyds for the quarter ended June 30 show that world ship construction decreased approximately 900,000 tons from that of the first quarter of the year and the latter figures were less than 100,000 tons below those of the preceding three months. The United Kingdom has 2,813,000 tons more shipping under construction than the United States, and it amounts in all approximately to 60 per cent. of that now building in all parts of the world.

In the three months ended June 30, American shipping under construction dropped nearly 400,000 tons, British approximately 270,000 tons, and other countries combined, with the exception of Germany, for which complete returns are not available, about 250,000 tons. The total tonnage in land at the end of the last two quarters was:

	June 30.	March 31.
United States	717,000	1,102,000
United Kingdom	3,530,000	3,793,000
Other countries	1,952,000	2,186,000
World total	6,199,000	7,086,000

The British total of 3,530,000 gross tons does not represent work actually proceeding. Included are 735,000 tons on which work has been suspended and 444,000 tons the completion of which has been postponed, owing chiefly to the recent strike of shipyard joiners and the now settled coal-mining dispute. If total deferred work, 1,179,000 tons, is deducted, the actual tonnage under way in British shipyards is 2,351,000 gross tons. The growing volume of suspensions and postponements of contracts in British yards is indicated by the fact that while the total now is 1,179,000 tons, it was only 847,000 tons in the preceding quarter.

Further evidence of the shrinkage in the work of British shipyards is shown by the fact that during the last quarter work was started on 68,000 tons of steamers and motor vessels, compared with 391,000 tons in the preceding quarter. The tank ship construction shows a decrease of about 200,000 tons compared with the total reported for March 31. This is due, in large part, to a similar decrease in the United States.

TELEPHONE CONCERNS GAIN.

Net Income of 68 Is $13,262,941, Against $9,640,250 in 1920.

Earnings of sixty-eight telephone companies for April show operating revenue of $45,106,024, and operating income of $10,022,284. This is an increase of $3,100,397 compared with the total for April last year of $6,921,887. The net, after expenses, is shown at $13,262,941, against $9,640,250 in 1920.

For the first four months of operation this year, the operating income was $34,898,752, an increase of $5,343,971 over the figures for the corresponding period last year. The net, after expenses, was reported at $47,077,148, against $40,276,006 in 1920.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

(Quoted on a Percentage Basis).

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic C. L.	1922-36	6½	6.90	6.40
Balt. & Ohio	1921-27	4½	7.37	6.05
Bethlehem Steel	1921-30	7	7.50	7.00
Buff., R. & P.	1921-33	4½@5, 6	6.90	6.40
Canadian Pacific	1921-32	4½@6	7.15	6.50
Ches. & Ohio	1924-35	6½	6.85	6.40
Chic. & N. W.	1921-27	4½	7.00	6.50
Do.	1925-36	6½	6.90	6.40
Cin., R. I. & Pac.	1921-27	4½@5	7.75	7.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1921-24	5	7.20	6.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1921-29	5 @6	6.85	6.40
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	7.00	6.45
Erie Railroad	1921-27	4½@5, 6	8.00	7.00
Illinois Central	1921-27	4½@5	7.00	6.50
Do	1925-35	7	6.80	6.40
Louisville & Nashville	1921-27	6	7.00	6.50
Do.	1922-36	6½	6.85	6.40
Mariand Tank L.	1921-27	8	8.00	8.00
Michigan Central	1921-27	5 @6	6.75	6.37
Minn. & St. Louis	1921-27	5 @6	7.75	7.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1921-24	5	8.00	7.00
New York Central	1921-32	4½@5	7.25	6.50
Do.	1921-33	7	7.10	6.45
Norfolk & West.	1921-24	4½	7.00	6.50
Northern Pacific	1921-30	7	6.80	6.40
Nat. Steel Car L.	1921-28	8	9.00	8.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1921-29	4½@5, 6	8.50	7.50
Pacific Fruit Ex.	1925-33	8	8.85	8.40
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1921-24	4@4½	7.00	6.50
Pitts. & Lake E.	1921-35	6½	6.85	6.40
Reading Co.	1921-27	4½	7.00	6.50
Seaboard Air Line	1921-27	4½@5, 6	7.75	7.00
Sinclair Refining	1921	6	8.75	8.25
Southern Pacific	1921-25	4½	7.00	6.50
Do.	1924-35	7	6.85	6.40
Southern Railway	1921-28	4½@5	7.50	6.75
Union Pacific	1924-33	7	6.75	6.37
Virginian Railway	1921-30	6	7.25	6.80

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Pe-riod.	Pay-able.	Books Close.
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2	S	Sep. 1	*July 30
Hunt. & B. T. M. pf.	50c	—	Aug. 1	July 15
Nash., C. & St. L.	2½	—	Aug. 1	July 23

BANK STOCK.

Am. Exch. Nat.	3½	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Grace (W.R.) & Co.			Aug. 1	July 28

FIRE INSURANCE.

Home	12½	—	On dem.	June 30

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. D. Tel., N. J.	1	Q	July 29	July 15
Am. Soda Fountain.	1½	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Am. Tobac. com. & com. B	14.75	—	Aug. 15	July 23
Amoskeag Mfg.	$1.50	Q	Aug. 2	July 15
Do pf.	$2.25	—	Aug. 2	July 15
Art Metal Constr.	15c	—	July 30	*July 8
Atlas Powder pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Burns Bros.	2½	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Cities Service	1½	M	Aug. 1	July 15
Do pf. & pf. B	1½	M	Aug. 1	July 15
Cons. Utilities pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Dallas P. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Dodge Stl. Pul. pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Eisenlohr & B. pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Elec. Bd. & Sh. pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 16
Esmond Mills	1½	—	Aug. 1	July 26
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 26
Exchange Buffet	2	Q	July 30	*July 9
Fisher Body	$2.50	Q	Aug. 1	*July 21
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	*July 21
Fx. W. P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Franklin (H. H.) Mfg. pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Gen. Asphalt pf.	1½	Q	Sep. 1	*Aug. 16
Gillette Safety R.	$3	Q	Sep. 1	July 30
Houston Oil pf.	2	—	Aug. 1	July 20
Ill. & Pr. Sec. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	July 30
Int. Nickel pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 30
Iron Products pf.	2	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Kaufmann Dep. Sts.	$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Liberty Match	2	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Lowell El. Light	2½	Q	Aug. 1	July 16
Motor Prod., Cl. A.	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Mulina Body pf.	2	Q	Aug. 1	July 23
Nat. Biscuit	1¾	Q	Sep. 20	Oct. 15
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 17
Nat. Cl. & Suit pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	*Aug. 23
N. Eng. Fuel Oil	1	—	July 20	July 16
Piant (T.G.) Co. pf.	1½	Q	July 30	July 16
Royal Dutch	$2.76	—	July 30	*July 19
Sierra Pac. El. pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Sinclair Oil pf.	2	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 15
Stover M. & Eng. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
Submarine Signal	25c	—	July 21	July 9
Texas Pr. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
U. T. Car com. & pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 6
Unit. Eastern Min.	15c	Q	July 28	July 16
Woolworth (F. W.)	2	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 10

*Holders of record; books do not close.
‡Payable in stock of the Mengel Co.
§Payable in scrip.

EARNINGS.

FORT WORTH POWER AND LIGHT CO. for May—

	1921.	1920.	Increase.
Gross	$207,046	$168,718	$38,356
Net after tax.	99,962	88,415	11,587
Total income.	100,297	89,054	11,243
Sur. aft. chgs.	83,568	72,583	10,985
12 mos.'* gross.	2,906,588	1,695,368	1,212,062
Net after tax.	1,072,985	871,543	201,462
Total income.	1,078,838	878,939	199,988
Sur. aft. chgs.	850,264	718,417	164,847
Bal. after pf. dividends.	776,504	619,221	157,273

PORTLAND GAS AND COKE CO. for May—

Gross	294,360	200,064	85,296
Net after tax.	70,067	86,200	*17,123
Sur. aft. chgs.	39,648	53,783	*16,085
12 mos.' gross.	3,143,712	2,352,997	790,716
Net after tax.	951,926	892,222	*40,306
Sur. aft. chgs.	550,086	637,235	*87,149
Bal. after pf. dividends	361,496	468,916	*105,420

*Decrease.

MARKET IN COTTON CLOSES AT ADVANCE

Trading Quiet, Prices Generally Steady—Offerings in Small Volume.

The cotton market was quiet but generally steady yesterday. There may have been a little Southern hedge selling early, otherwise there was no pressure except for scattered realising for over the week-end, and if there was any special trading it was a distinctly smaller volume of offerings attracted by the 13-cent level for October. Naturally this suggested that the contracts for sale on that basis had been absorbed pretty well earlier in the week and only moderate demand was required to advance prices. The latter was attributed largely to covering, but probably included some buying on reports of a better tone in the goods trade. After selling at 12.88 early October advanced to 13.07. That delivery closed at 13.03, compared with 12.90 at the close of Friday. The general market opened steady at an advance of 4 to 9 points sold a point or two net lower and closed firm at a net advance of 6 to 16 points.

The weather news was a little better than anticipated by buyers on Friday, and there was less nervousness over the situation in the Southwest. The early offerings probably included liquidation on this account, but short selling was discouraged by the apparent absence of hedging, reports of an increasing export business in goods and favorable week-end cables from Manchester. Domestic mill curtailment continues on about the recent scale.

The details of last week's exports showed shipment of 12,000 bales of raw cotton to China, the largest in any week this season. The movement of cotton to Germany continues liberal. The cotton on shipboard at all ports at the close of the week amounted to 114,050 bales, against 87,045 last year.

Southern spot markets made a generally steady showing, with prices unchanged to 20 points higher on a moderate volume of business. Middling quotations in the South range from 10.98 to 12.15.

The following shows the statistical position of cotton as figured by The Financial Chronicle:

	Last W'k. Bales.	Prev. w'k. Bales.	Last Y'r. Bales.
Port receipts	62,955	100,136	22,481
Since Aug. 1	5,516,998	6,433,310	6,784,602
Port stocks	1,465,301	1,515,543	544,556
Interior rets.	60,136	92,120	62,019
Since Aug. 1	7,992,368	7,340,585	7,106,495
Int. shipments	92,988	112,658	87,626
Interior stocks	1,308,736	1,340,334	963,700
Amt. brt. into sight	140,316	135,386	92,364
Since Aug. 1	11,295,217	11,077,001	12,068,921
Nor. Spin. tak.	62,443	58,066	51,286
Since Aug. 1	3,014,249	1,959,814	3,014,753
South consum.	70,000	65,000	77,000
Since Aug. 1	2,990,000	2,920,000	3,570,000
Exp. to Gt. Brit.	25,788	14,460	11,539
Since Aug. 1	1,968,131	1,067,819	3,016,274
Exp. to France	18,763	14,166	299
Since Aug. 1	858,050	539,286	551,013
Other exps.	78,430	105,892	17,103
Since Aug. 1	3,088,502	2,982,556	2,706,861
Total exports	114,070	187,017	29,040
Since Aug. 1	5,384,683	5,169,183	6,274,048
World's visible supply	6,336,422	6,410,838	5,160,747
Of which Am.	4,360,422	4,368,155	3,163,747
Liverp'l stocks	1,121,000	1,117,000	1,000,000
Cont. stocks	838,000	886,000	821,000
N. Y. stocks	157,382	157,831	28,806
N. O. stocks	439,082	484,044	270,333
Galven'n stocks	292,854	339,326	113,627
Savann'h stocks	144,599	154,596	90,767
Charle'n stocks	245,461	245,109	240,595
On ship'd wtg. clearing	114,080	150,810	87,048

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
July	12.37	12.89	12.32	12.84	12.28
Oct.	12.95	13.07	12.88	13.03@13.07	12.90
Dec.	13.38	13.48	13.31	13.45@13.46	13.32
Jan.	13.39	13.50	13.33	13.46@13.50	13.35
March	13.63	13.77	13.57	13.74@13.77	13.56
May	13.89	13.95	13.68	13.80@13.85	13.70

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 up, at 12.85 for middling upland. Southern spot markets were: Galveston 12.15, up 10 points; New Orleans 11.88, unchanged; Savannah 11.65, up 2 points; Memphis 11, unchanged; Houston 12.15, up 15; Little Rock 10.75, unchanged.

500 Studebaker Men on Outing.

More than five hundred members of the Studebaker automobile sales and service organisations in the metropolitan section enjoyed an outing to Boehn's Beach, New Dorp, Staten Island, yesterday. The employes from the sales headquarters at Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street, from the Seventy-seventh Street service station and from the Washington Heights, Bronx, Brooklyn and Jamaica branches met at Battery Park early in the morning. The outing was under the auspices of the Economy and Efficiency Club, of which E. C. Cook is President.

BRITISH COTTON MILLS.

An Optimistic View of Them by a Lancashire Manufacturer.

In a survey of conditions in the British cotton trade, it was brought out by a Lancashire manufacturer that the situation is not as dark as it may appear. After explaining that the effects of a seven years' restriction of supplies are everywhere evident and that the market is denuded of goods, he described the industry as being in sound condition, especially as it has weathered the storm of the last twelve months.

"It is certainly remarkable," he said, "that, after all the vicissitudes of the past year or two, there are practically no cotton mills for sale at bargain prices. Furthermore, in the old days any marked improvement in the cotton trade used to be followed immediately by the erection of new mills, all of which competed keenly for their share of whatever trade was to be had. Nothing of that kind is likely to happen when the next revival takes place. There can be no appreciable increase in new mill construction, because the manufacturers of milling machinery have all the business they can handle in foreign orders and repairs and renewals in domestic mills."

MEETINGS ANNOUNCED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
Cons. Textile Corp.	.....	.....	July 22
D., L. & W. R. R.	July 11	.....	July 21
Keystone T. & Rub.	July 8	.....	Aug. 1
Louis. & Nash.	July 12	July 25	July 22
Phillips Jones Corp.	July 20	.....	Aug. 16
Santa Cecilia Sug.	June 28	.....	July 19

FOR RIGHTS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Settlement Day.	Priv. Expires
Am. T. & T.	May 20	.....	June 2	July 20
D., L. & W.	June 15	.....	.....	Aug. 20

DUE BILLS.

The following stocks carry due bills:
Durham Hosiery Mills preferred from July 20 until further notice.
Manhattan Railway Company (also gtd.) from June 30 until further notice.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Ariz. Ext.	1	1	Iron Cap.	5	6
Ariz. Silver.	18	20	La Rose.	15	20
Ariz. Tip Top	3	4	Majestic	6	8
Black Hawk	5	9	Mex. Metals	40	60
Boston Mont.	60	61	Midway Moss	..	26
Chief Con.	2⅜	2⅝	Mut. Div. Tr.	27	30
Calaveras	75c	1	Monarch	..	15
Crystal, new	32	35	Nat. L. & P.	..	2
Denbigh	7	9	Rainier	4	6
Eagle B. B.	2	2¼	Nixon	3	7
Eureka Cro.	29	30	Seven Metals	8	8
Fortuna	3	5	Silver Reef	3	5
Gadsden	40	55	U. V. Ext.	23	25
Hoina	3	4	Yukon	80c	1
Iron Blose.	12	17			

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1921.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
300 Acme Pack.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100 Ark Nat G.	9¼	9¼	9¼
1,400 Car Lt & P	3c	3c	3c
400 Emp P Prod	24¼	24	24¼
350 Glen A Coal	23¼	23	23¼
9,100 Nat T & T	51c	50c	50c
2,200 PerfectT&R	80c	78c	80c
4,000 Al-Brit C M	37c	35c	37c
6,000 Big Ledge	26c	24c	26c
11,300 Bonds & C	57c	55c	56c
7,200 Candel Silv	35c	33c	35c
6,500 Cortez Silv	75c	74c	75c
300 Cres Co G M	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,500 Dive Exten	26c	25c	26c
3,000 El Sal Min	14c	14c	14c
13,000 Eureka C M	30c	29c	30c
14,500 Gold Flor	33c	30c	32c
13,000 Harm D M	13c	12c	13c
6,000 Allied	4c	4c	4c
100 Angio-Am	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
9,000 Boone	19c	17c	18c
3,800 Bos-Wyo	62c	62c	62c
1,100 Castle Syn.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
400 C S B T sh.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
2,800 Cush Pet	17c	15c	16c
300 Elk B Pet	5⅝	5½	5⅝
1,400 Eng Pet	20c	17c	17c
700 Fersa	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400 Gilliland	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
900 Glenrock	86c	83c	84c
4,700 Hudson	26c	21c	26c
10,200 Int Pet	10¼	9¾	9¾
2,600 Mexico	65c	58c	61c
2,000 Noble O & G	18c	18c	18c
100 Omar C & R	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Prod & Ref.	3¼	3¼	3¼
100 Sapulpa Ref	3	3	3
2,500 Sequoyah	11	11	11
200 Simms Pet.	8¼	8¼	8¼
300 Skelly	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100 S O of Ind.	68	68	68
3,300 Texon O & L	69c	68c	69c
2,000 Victoria	50c	46c	50c

MINING STOCKS.

5,000 Knob Divide	10c	10c	10c
4,500 MacN Min.	10c	10c	10c
1,000 Nev Ophir	30c	30c	30c
900 Nip Mines	4¼	4¼	4¼
200 Ray H Con.	20c	20c	20c
1,000 Rex Consol	7c	7c	7c
3,500 Sil M of A	14c	14c	14c
200 Stand Sil-Ld	13c	13c	13c
200 Ton Divide	84c	83c	83c
100 Un Eastern	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000 West Utah	23c	22c	22c

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

2,000 Mexico	65c	58c	61c
2,000 Noble O & G	18c	18c	18c
100 Omar C & R	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Sapulpa Ref	3	3	3
2,500 Sequoyah	11	11	11
200 Simms Pet.	8¼	8¼	8¼
300 Skelly	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100 S O of Ind.	68	68	68
3,300 Texon O & L	69c	68c	69c
2,000 Victoria	50c	46c	50c

BONDS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000 Allied Packers 6s	42¾	42¾	42¾
21,000 Am Tel & Tel 6s, 1922	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛
9,000 Am Tel & Tel 6s, 1924	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛
5,000 Anaconda Copper 6s	93	93	93
5,000 Anaconda Copper 7s	93	93	93
10,000 Armour & Co 7s	96¼	96⅜	96⅜
2,000 Beth Steel Co 7s, 1923	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛
2,000 Beth Steel Co 7s, 1935	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛
1,000 Consol Gas Co 8s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4,000 Copper Ex Assn 8s, 1925	100¼	100¼	100¼
4,000 Copper Ex Assn 8s, 1925	101¼	100⅜	101¼
1,000 Galena Signal Oil 7s	94¾	94¾	94¾
2,000 Grand Trunk 6½s	95⅝	95¼	95⅝
7,000 Humble Oil 7s	97	96⅞	96⅞
100,000 Ill Cent 6½s, 1936, w. i.	98⅞	98¼	98⅜
5,000 Libby, McNeil & Libby 7s	94	93⅝	94
6,000 Southwestern Tel 7s	96	95⅞	96
5,000 Stand Oil of N Y 6½s, '33	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1,000 Stand Oil of N Y 7s, 1926	101¼	101¼	101¼
3,000 Swift & Co 7s, 1925	98¾	98¾	98¾
8,000 Texas Co 7s, notes	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
6,000 Vacuum Oil 7s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜

PUBLIC UTILITIES

	Bid.	Asked.
Am Gas & Electric	99	101
Am Gas & Elec pf	87½	89
Am Light & Traction	79	81
Am Light & Trac pf	75	77
Am Power & Light	52	54
Am Power & Light pf	63	67
Am W W & Electric	3	4
Am W W & E 1st pf	47	51
Am W W & E partic.	8	9
Appalachian Power	3	4
Appalachian Power pf	27	32
Carolina Pow & Lt	25	28
Cities Service	116	121
Cities Service pf	43½	44½
Cities Service pf B	4	5
Cities Service, Bkrs shs	11⅝	12⅛
Colorado Power	5	7
Consolidated Gas	73	76
Columbus Electric pf	55	..
Com Pow, Ry & Lt	10	12
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	29	31
Conn Power pf	75	78
Cont Gas & Elec pf	58	62
Eastern Texas Elec	75	78
Eastern Texas Elec pf	72	75
El Paso Electric	97	100
Elec Bond & Sh pf	80	83

Bonds.

Am W W & E con 5s	56	57
Appalachian 1st 5s, '41	69	72
Cities Service deb B	94

CANADA AWAITING STABILITY ABROAD

Economic Position Is Satisfactory, Compared With Other Nations, Says Bank.

CROP OUTLOOK IS GOOD

Unemployment Found Only In Cities —Demand for Manufactured Goods Lags.

Commercial conditions in Canada cannot become settled until more definite progress has been made toward economic stability in Europe and elsewhere, points out the Canadian Bank of Commerce of Toronto, in a review of trade for July. By comparison with other countries Canada is in a relatively satisfactory position, the bank says, and adds that the most hopeful factor in her economic situation is the agricultural outlook.

Lack of rain in certain sections of Western Canada in May caused anxiety, but in June the usual rains revived the pastures and gave promise of a normal crop. In the West the pastures are excellent and cereal and fodder crops are making good progress under favorable weather conditions.

A break has occurred in the stagnation in the lumber export business in the Maritime Provinces, says the bank. Of late, however, the prices offered are being accepted only by those who desire to liquidate their stocks. The amount of building in the Eastern States is pointed to as creating a certain demand for the lumber products of the Maritime Provinces.

Fishing Industry Backward.

"The fishing industry on the Atlantic coast is adversely affected by unsatisfactory financial conditions in the foreign markets. The salmon packers of British Columbia are facing similar conditions. Up to the middle of May, out of a total of 100 canneries in that Province, not more than fifty had intimated that operations would be carried on as usual this Summer.

"In the present condition of the market, it is said, the operators prefer to shut down altogether rather than operate at a loss. In almost all cases canning will be restricted to the best grades of fish, with the result that the output for the season will be below normal.

"Export shipments from the mines of Nova Scotia have increased as a result of the dispute in the British coal trade.

"It is evident that the factors in general are finding the public in an anxious mood at present," the review continues. "The demand for goods and the prices at which they are available to the consumers has fallen off. New orders received are meagre in quantity and of a hand-to-mouth character, only in occasional cases are factories working full time, and many purposed closing down indefinitely for repairs and adjustments.

"Accompany these conditions is the inevitable corollary to them, the unemployment problem, which is engaging unusual attention in this country as elsewhere. Wage reductions are being generally accepted without protest, but there are important exceptions to this rule, notably in the building construction group, where the reductions so far are not sufficient to affect the future of the industry either one way or the other. In some other groups, notably railway employees, definite steps have been taken by both management and men to bring about an adjustment of wages, a movement that it is hoped will reduce the cost of transportation, which is causing much concern in productive industries.

Unemployment Increases.

"Reports from manufacturing centres indicate that the number of unemployed during May and June was considerably greater than is usual at this period of the year. Unless conditions improve very soon it is probable that during the Winter months there will have to be a distribution, on a larger scale, of the relief measures adopted during the Winter of 1920-21, when nearly every city in the Dominion voted considerable sums for this purpose, which was supplemented by equal grants from the Provincial and Dominion Governments. The cost of this will add materially to the already excessive burden of taxation.

"Unemployment is only to be found in the urban districts, elsewhere the work of agricultural production is going on with unfaltering vigor, despite the decline between April, 1920, and April, 1921, of 50 per cent. in the prices of cereals, of 25 per cent. in those of cattle and hogs, and 18 per cent. in those of dairy products. Wheat prices have been slightly in the last few weeks as the result of a lower estimated production in other countries, and it now seems certain that for the remainder of the year prices will be such as to yield remunerative returns.

"The further development of the cattle export business with the United Kingdom and of export trade in the precious metals, other mineral and forest resources is well under way, but these enterprises are still handicapped by high costs of operation.

"The effects of the United States emergency tariff so far on the exports from Canada have not been very marked," says the bank, and adds:

"During the first week in June, the Canadian cattle markets were somewhat depressed, but they are again becoming normal. Cereal prices have steadily advanced, and there is no perceptible fall in the market price for wool, although hardly any shipments are now being made to the United States. Much attention is being paid to adapting Canadian wool to meet the needs of Canadian mills, as well as to markets in the United Kingdom, to study which the organizations of wool growers have recently appointed a resident agent."

EVENING PRINCIPALS NAMED.

Number of Posts Filled in High and Trade Schools.

The following have been appointed Principals of Evening High and Trade Schools for three years:

Evening High Schools—New York, for men, William Volkhausen; Seward Park, Mary L. Brady; Brooklyn, Limond C. Stone; Bronx, Mary A. Conlon; Long Island City, Peter E. Demarest; Harlem, for women, Lillian M. Elliot Curtis, William Flanagan; Harlem, for men, Walter E. Foster; Morris, Irving A. Heikes; east side, for men, Henry B. Hein; central, Angela M. Keyes; Williamsburg, Anna L. Phillips; New York, for women, Adeline E. Simpson; Washington Heights, Charles F. Thellussen; Bay Ridge, Joseph F. Wingebach.

Evening Trade Schools—New York, Textile, William H. Dooley; Murray Hill, Charles B. Harper; Bushwick, Charles B. Howe; Stuyvesant, Harry T. Knox; Manhattan, Maude McCain; Harlem, Charles J. Pickett; Brooklyn, Henry T. Weed; Evening School for Industrial Arts, George K. Gombarts.

Fisheries Property Ordered Sold.

Decrees signed yesterday by Federal Judge Knox permit the receivers of the East River Fisheries Company and the East Coast Fisheries Products Company, appointed by the courts in Maine, to sell the property of the two concerns in this jurisdiction. This property, it was said, consisted of cash, bills receivable, partly completed trawlers, of the total value of $56,413. The receivers are General George W. Goethals and H. M. Verrill. The court action did not touch the suits pending against the Directors of the companies for the recovery of dividends, aggregating $395,886, which it was alleged were paid out of capital.

BRITAIN TO RETURN MORE SECURITIES

Is Arranging to Release on Oct. 1, to Holders Those Borrowed in War.

The British Treasury is making arrangements, subject to unforeseen circumstances, for the return of a further list of securities to holders during October, 1921. The securities are those issued by American corporations, and were gathered up by the British Government for use, during the war, as collateral for loans here.

Three months' notice will be given to the owners and then it no longer will be possible, in view of the arrangements for packing, shipping and reception in London, to accept instructions of release of these securities in New York, the British Treasury has announced.

The following securities will be released Oct. 1:

Bonds.

Argentine external 5½%, 1919.
Argentine 4%, 1900, Laws 3378 and 3885.
Argentine Treasury conversion 5%, 1887.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Transcontinental Short Line first mortgage 4% bonds, 1958.
Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line first mortgage 4½% bonds, 1944, Series A.
Bangor & Aroostook Railroad first mortgage 5%, 1943.
Beech Creek Railroad second mortgage 5%, 1936.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit first mortgage 4%, 2002, certificates of deposit.
Chesapeake & Ohio, Richmond and Allegheny Division, first consolidated 4%, 1989.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refunding 6%, 1947.
Dominion of Canada 4% registered stock, 1940-60.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia first mortgage 5%, 1930.
Hudson & Manhattan first lien and refunding mortgage 5%, 1957, Series A.
Illinois Central Railroad first mortgage 3½%, 1951.
Illinois Central Railroad first mortgage 4%, 1961.
Kentucky Central Railway first mortgage 4%, 1987.
Lake Erie & Western Railroad first mortgage 5%, 1937.
Lehigh Valley Coal Company first mortgage 5%, 1933.
Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage sinking fund 5%, 1949.
Mobile & Birmingham Railroad prior lien 5%, 1945.
New Orleans City & Lake Railroad first mortgage 5%, 1943.
New York Railways thirty-year real estate and refunding mortgage 4%, 1942.
Norfolk & Western divisional first lien and general mortgage 4%, 1944.
Oregon Short Line consolidated first mortgage 5%, 1946.
Pacific Light and Power Company first mortgage guaranteed 5%, 1942.
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company first mortgage collateral trust sinking fund 5%, 1937.
Reading Company and Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron general mortgage 4%, 1997.
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba first consolidated mortgage 4%, 1933.
Seaboard Air Line first refunding mortgage 4%, 1950.
Seaboard Air Line adjustment mortgage 5% income bonds, 1949.
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior lien 5½%, 1925.
United States Steel first mortgage sinking fund collateral trust 5%, 1951, Series A.
Utah Light and Power Company first mortgage 5%, 1930.
Winston-Salem Southbound Railway first mortgage 4%, 1960.

Shares.

Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore stock.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie 4%, leased lines.
Union Pacific common.

WINS INSURANCE CLAIM FOR SHIP U-BOAT SANK

Japanese S. S. Line Gets Judgment for $778,854 Against Concern That Operated Craft.

A judgment for $778,854 was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday against the France and Canada Steamship Company by the Goshi Kaisha Yamamoto Sohonten, a Japanese corporation, for insurance paid by the French Government for the loss of the 7,000-ton Japanese freighter Kageshima Maru, sunk by a German submarine 150 miles off Brest, July 20, 1917.

The suit was heard by Justice Lehman, who rejected the defense that the insurance money should not be paid because the plaintiff in chartering the vessel to the defendant represented that it was the owner, whereas the ship belonged to the Japanese Government. The evidence submitted showed that the Japanese Government leased the steamship to the plaintiff, who agreed to keep it insured for 250,000 yen. The defendant chartered the vessel in February, 1917, for four voyages, but the plaintiff did not communicate instructions received from the Japanese Government that the vessel must not be sent into the war zone.

The French Government paid the defendant $855,337, through J. P. Morgan & Co., in January, 1918, as insurance on the vessel, but the defendant refused to pay the plaintiff $668,920 of this sum, the Japanese Government having made no claim to the insurance. The judgment ordered for the plaintiff consists of $807,368, as the sum claimed, with interest, less payments made by the defendant in behalf of the Japanese corporation.

FORD PLANT AT AUCTION.

$1,000,000 Building at Broadway and 54th St. Ordered Sold.

The Ford Motor Company building and land at the northeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street have been ordered sold at auction on July 20 by Thomas D. McCarthy, United States Marshal. The property, which is valued at about $1,000,000, consists of a five-story building partly covering a lot 54.7 by 41.5½, adjoining the Albemarle Hotel.

It will be sold to satisfy a judgment of $800,000 and interest secured against the Ford Company by the Hotel Woodward Company in November, 1919.

Since that time, however, the records show that the judgment was paid to the hotel company by the Aetna Casualty and Surety Company, a subsidiary of the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., and an assignment taken to the property, so that now the sale is really for the benefit of the surety company.

If the property is sold the Ford Company will have the option of redeeming it within fifteen months, and should this be done, the whole transaction would virtually result in the Ford Company's having secured a loan of some $700,000 from the surety company for fifteen months at a rate of interest of about 6 per cent.

National City Sued by Moscow Bank

The National City Bank was sued in the Federal Court yesterday by the Moscow Industrial Bank of Moscow, Russia, for the recovery of unsold general securities alleged to have been obtained from Charles L. Alperovich, the plaintiff's agent, in 1920. In default of the return of the securities the plaintiff demands payment of their value, which is put at $800,000. Garrett A. Brownback is attorney for the plaintiff.

Denies Townley Reargument Plea.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 16.—Motion of counsel for A. C. Townley, President of the National Non-Partisan League, and Joseph Gilbert, formerly league organizer, for reargument of their case was denied by the Minnesota Supreme Court today. The defendants got a stay of 30 days to apply to the Federal Supreme Court for review of their case.

COLUMBIA TO STUDY FOOD MARKET HERE

Picked Class, Under Prof. Hobson to Seek Solution of Acute Problems.

GOVERNMENT TO ASSIST

Improved Conditions Are Necessary in the Distribution of Farm Products, Expert Asserts.

Improved marketing conditions are essential, said Professor Asher Hobson yesterday in discussing New York City's food problem, and the demand for a readjustment in the prices of food, but no improvement can be brought about by reverting to methods centuries old. The adoption on a wide scale of the direct-from-producer-to-consumer methods would be such a reversion, according to the Professor, in whose opinion it resembles a proposal to institute the simple machinery of the fifteenth century as a means of satisfying the complex demands of the twentieth century society.

Under the direction of Professor Hobson, this Fall, picked students at Columbia University will pursue research work in the marketing of farm products. The work will be sponsored by the United States Government and will be done by Columbia in co-operation with the Bureau of Agriculture.

Professor Hobson, who is Associate Professor of Economic Agriculture at Columbia, said yesterday that the Government had decided to co-operate because of the growing acuteness of problems relating to food marketing in New York City. In establishing this additional research course, he said, Columbia emphasizes anew the importance of the study of agriculture in urban centres and carries a step further the announced policy of President Nicholas Murray Butler and the Board of Trustees to work with city, State and nation in broad fields of public service.

"Each student will be required to work upon some specific marketing problem," continued Professor Hobson, who came to Columbia last year from the Department of Agriculture. "He will be expected to reach the problem by the collection of first-hand data from the trade. The problems assigned will have a direct bearing upon marketing practices and marketing costs involved in the distribution of food products in the City of New York.

To Work on Current Problems.

"This course, linking still more closely university research with the tasks of the city, is a departure in economic procedure inasmuch as it places the student in actual contact with those engaged in the marketing trades. In addition, the student will be set to work upon current problems of vital public interest, which can only be approached by observing, measuring and interpreting actual business transactions.

"Unusual facilities will be provided, intensive supervision will be maintained, and it is expected that the results of these studies will be published jointly by Columbia University and the Federal Bureau of Markets."

Referring to the demand for a readjustment of food prices, and conceding that improved marketing conditions were essential, the Professor said:

"It should be generally recognised that our present complex system of marketing has grown up because a more simple system failed to meet the demands of the consuming public. As society grew more complex, the machinery of distribution, of necessity, became more intricate, as a means of meeting the demand of a complex society. In the fifteenth cenuryt, when distance did not separate the producing and consuming centres; when storage was imperfect and means of preservation hardly known: when food manufacturing processes were few and extremely plain; in those days the simple direct marketing methods were in vogue. But it must be remembered that it was in those days also that famine years were frequent, and each year had its 'starvation months' just before the harvest season.

Need for Improvement.

"I do not defend present marketing conditions in all their phases. Certainly there is need for improvement. The point is that progress in this direction is not likely to come about by the elimination of present methods and institutions and the substitution of direct methods, but rather will this improvement come through the perfection of the channels already in use and the adoption of improved methods of handling by present institutions.

"To be specific, the marketing problem is not solely a middleman problem. It is just as much a matter of transportation difficulties, improvements in terminal facilities, the adoption and use of recognized grades and standards, better methods of packing and stowing and, most of all, it is a matter of better understanding on the part of the public generally of the tremendous difficulties to be overcome and the numerous services to be performed in the market distribution of America's food supply."

The Government, Columbia announces, will place its machinery at the disposal of the students for the collection, tabulation and interpretation of data gathered from original sources on specific problems in the marketing of farm products. The research students will be provided with desk space and the necessary office equipment in the New York office of the Federal Bureau of Markets, located in the centre of the wholesale produce district of the city. Such students as devote a major portion of their time or full time to the work will receive a salary not exceeding $100 a month;

PLAN TUNNEL CELEBRATIONS

Jersey City to Mark Sinking of Shafts on Aug. 6.

Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City has appointed a general citizens' committee to perfect plans for a notable celebration to mark the breaking of ground on Aug. 6 for the sinking of the two shafts on the west bank of the Hudson of the vehicular tunnel. The Chairman of the celebration committee is John Cronin. Some of the members of the committee are J. H. Schermerhorn, George F. Adamson, W. G. Wrightson, Eugene J. Donohue, Thomas C. Sheehan, H. E. Niese, W. F. Batt, Harry Beixsell, Dr. Philip Forman, M. J. Crotty, R. G. Stone, Hugh Bermann, William Knodel, J. F. Oppenheimer, John W. Ruth, Archie Elder, Arthur Swid, James McIlvrid, James Birtwhistle, John Serpico, B. J. Doan, G. E. Horne, Harry Dailey, Harry O'Mealia and John McHugh.

Subcommittees are to be appointed to carry out details of the demonstration. Letters have been sent to all civic and social organizations in Jersey City asking them to assist in making the demonstration the biggest and best that has ever occurred. Near-by towns, like Bayonne, Paterson, Newark, Passaic and Elizabeth, have already announced their intention of lending a hand. It is hoped that the celebration will be so big that it will attract attention in every State in the Union, thus insuring a favorable response from President Harding, who is to be asked to attend.

The celebration, so far outlined, is to consist of parades, numberless bands, widespread decorations, and, of course, speeches. Aug. 6 falls on Saturday, so that during the hours of festivities all factories and many of the stores will be closed.

OPENS WAY TO SUE CITY.

Decision Gives Controller Chance to Recover Excess Subway Costs.

A decision yesterday by Federal Judge A. N. Hand gives the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation a second opportunity to press its suit against the city for excess costs of subway contracts caused by the war. The suit is a test case. If it succeeds similar suits aggregating about $35,000,000 will be filed.

Following the increased costs of labor and materials after war was declared, many contractors on subway work confessed their inability to carry on the work at costs based on pre-war prices. Then the Board of Estimate, it is alleged, after a conference with the Public Service Commission, agreed to pay the increased costs so that the building of new rapid transit lines might not be delayed.

The courts refused to sustain this agreement on the ground that any payment made by the city in excess of contract agreements would be "extra compensation or a gift." To get over this hurdle an amendment to the law was introduced by Senator Lusk and passed. Still the contractors could make no headway and the proceeding in which Judge Hand's opinion appears was an application for a reargument of the case. In his opinion Judge Hand says:

"If the plaintiff can establish an agreement to pay the increased cost due to the existence of a state of war and can prove at the trial that the agreement was founded upon a substantial consideration such will not be 'extra compensation or a gift' within the proscription of the New York Constitution, and the plaintiff can recover the amount under the terms of the Lusk amendment. I do not think the Lusk amendment is unconstitutional on its face as applied to the facts pleaded."

ENGINEERS PRAISE ALLEN.

American Mission Shows Purpose of Perpetuating Friendly Understanding.

The visit of the American engineering mission to award the John Frits Gold Medal to Sir Robert Hadfield and Eugene Schneider reflects the desire of the people of the allied nations to perpetuate in peace the friendly understanding reached through war, according to officials of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and other international engineering organizations having their headquarters in this city.

Nine new members have recently been added to the Foreign Relations Committee of the American Engineering Council of the Federated American Engineering Societies, of which Lewis B. Stillwell of New York has been appointed Chairman.

One of the first acts of the committee was to frame resolutions of appreciation of the services rendered by British and French engineers in the war. High praise is given to these engineers in the resolution unanimously adopted by the council.

The nine new members of the Foreign Relations Committee are: Dugal C. Jackson of Boston; Louis S. Gates, Salt Lake City; Nelson P. Lewis, J. Parke Channing, C. O. Mailloux and John W. Lieb, New York City; T. A. Rickard, San Francisco; B. J. Arnold, Chicago, and M. O. Leighton, Washington.

SABIN AIDS BOYS' CAMP.

Gives 1,200 Tooth Brushes to Gas House District Youngsters.

Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, who takes great interest in the American boy, has given 1,200 toothbrushes and other dental equipment to the 3,000 gashouse district boys at William Carey Camp, Riverhead, L. I., and has ordained twice-a-day teeth-cleansing drills. Mr. Sabin is President of the Boys' Club, Avenue A and Tenth Street, which operates the camp. No boy will leave the camp without a toothbrush and directions for its use.

At the conclusion of setting-up exercises yesterday the equipment was distributed and the first drill took place. Last week the camp radio station was opened and the first issue of Radio News sent out. This is the camp newspaper, its editorial staff being made up entirely of gashouse district boys.

COMMODITY PRICES.

Markets Unusually Active for Week-End Session—Advances Scored.

For a week-end session yesterday's commodities market showed an unusual number of price changes, mostly on the side of advances. These were in flour, Minneapolis patents, of $1.75 per barrel; 1¼ cents a bushel on corn and 1 cent in oats, with a decline of ½ of a cent in wheat. Coffee moved up fractionally, but sugar and dairy products were unchanged. Lard, Middle West, advanced 20 cents per hundred pounds, with mess pork and family beef each down 50 cents per barrel. Spot cotton advanced 10 cents per hundred pounds.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale markets at the close of business Saturday, a week before and a year ago:

FOODSTUFFS—	July 16, 1921.	July 9, 1921.	July 16, 1920.
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.46	$1.38	$2.32
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.81½	.78½	1.71
Oats, No. 2 white	.52	.47	1.19
Flour, Minn., patent	10.50	9.00	14.75
Coffee, No. 7	.06¼	.06⅝	.15¾
Sugar, granulated	.05¾	.052	.22½
Butter, cream, 92 score	.41½	.38½	.56
Eggs, fresh-gathered firsts, per dozen	.34	.35	.51
Lard, Mid. W.	12.95	11.80	21.00
Pork, mess	24.75	24.50	39.00
Beef, family	16.50	14.00	26.00
METALS—			
Iron, 2X Philadelphia	25.80	26.56	48.56
Steel billets, Pitts.	33.00	35.00	57.00
Lead	.4.50	4.50	8.90
Copper	12.37½	12.50	19.00
Tin	27.62½	28.50	50.00
TEXTILES—			
Cotton, mid. upland	12.85	12.56	42.52
Print cloths	.04¼	.04⅛	.15¼

Highest and lowest prices for the year 1921 to date as follows:

	Highest		Lowest	
Wheat (new)	$1.46½	July 14	$1.31½	July 6
Wheat (old)	2.12	Jan. 12	1.42	July 5
Corn	.86	Jan. 3	.74½	June 28
Oats	.60⅝	Jan. 3	.46	July 5
Flour	10.50	Jan. 13	8.00	Apr. 14
Coffee	.07½	Jan. 12	.05⅝	Mar. 17
Sugar	.08¾	Mar. 18	.052	June 28
Lard	13.85	Jan. 7	9.50	May 31
Butter	.57	Jan. 3	.29	May 30
Eggs	.37	Jan. 17	.33½	May 25
Pork	32.50	Feb. 2	24.50	June 30
Beef	29.00	Jan. 28	14.00	July 9
Iron	33.25	Jan. 25	26.25	May 27
Steel	53.00	Jan. 25	35.00	July 7
Lead	5.25	Jan. 19	4.00	Feb. 28
Copper	13.00	Jan. 4	11.75	Mar. 11
Tin	39.50	Jan. 10	27.75	Mar. 9
Cotton	18.25	Jan. 10	10.85	June 20
Printcloths	.06	Jan. 19	.04½	June 24

PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 9,349 packages. Quiet trading continues, with few sales reported today. Holders steady on fancy stock, but quite a little irregular on lower grades. Creamery, higher than extras, pound, 42@42½c; extras, 92 score, 41@41½c; firsts, 38@40½c; seconds, 34@37c; unsalted, higher than extras, 44@44½c; extras, 42½@43½c; firsts, 38@42c; seconds 34@37½c; State dairy tubs, finest, 40½@41c; good to prime, 39@40c; common to fair, 34@37½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 30½@32½c; seconds, 28c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 28c; No. 2, 27c.

EGGS—Receipts yesterday, 17,453 cases. Market closed dull and without change in the general features. Fresh gathered extras, dozen, 38@38c; extra firsts, 35@37c; firsts, 31@34c; seconds and poorer, 26@30c; trade eggs, 26@29c; dirties, regular packed, No. 1, 26@27c; No. 2, 23@25c; checks, fair to choice, dry, 22@22½c; refrigerator eggs, special mark, fancy, 35½@36c; firsts, 33@35c; seconds, 30@32c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by Western hennery whites, extras, 51@52c; extra firsts, 47@50c; firsts, 43@46c; gathered whites, firsts to extra firsts, 48@50c; under grades, 35@40c; Pacific Coast, white, extras, 51@52c; extra firsts, 47@50c; firsts, 43@46c; other Western and Southern, gathered whites, 34@41c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by Western hennery browns, extras, 41@43c; gathered brown and mixed colors, graded extras, 39@39c; firsts to extra firsts 33@37c.

OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT NOW MUCH BRIGHTER

Rust Damage Less Than Expected and Normal Temperatures May Help Crop Mature Rapidly.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—There has been a sameness in the character of the crop reports on wheat in the last few days, and, with strong local professionals and scattered longs disposed to accept profits after a bulge of around 18 cents from the inside figures of Monday, the market showed a rather heavy undertone from the start and closed with net losses of 1 to 2 cents, with the July showing the most strength, gaining 1 cent on the September. This was the result of the buying of the near-by and selling of the more deferred delivery credited to the Armour Grain Company. There was a great deal of changing around in the various deliveries, with some selling of September and buying of the December, which widened the difference to 4½ cents at the last, against 2½ recently.

Crop experts who are in North Dakota and in the Canadian Northwest are finding plenty of black rust in Spring wheat. But, aside from a few localities, no damage of consequence is claimed, and the Northwest was somewhat disposed to take a less pessimistic view of the crop in the three States. The outlook there is very spotted, and only thrashing returns will give the correct figures as to the yield.

Sentiment generally has become very bullish, and has been helped along by the drought reported from Europe. Famine is expected in parts of Russia this Winter as the result of drought in the central and southern sections of that country.

Many of the locals who took profits today are waiting for a break in order to get in again. The weekly forecast indicated generally fair weather with normal temperatures which may help the Spring wheat crop to mature rapidly.

A good export business was reported under way at the seaboard, but details were not given. The country is inclined to hold on to its cash wheat at the moment and it may take a decline to start selling again.

Primary arrivals of wheat for the week aggregated 12,171,000 bushels, previous week 7,905,000, last year 5,378,000 bushels. Shipments 5,045,000 bushels, previous week 4,985,000 bushels, last year 3,902,000 bushels. Corn receipts 3,622,000 bushels, previous week 5,600,000 bushels, last year 4,753,000 bushels. Shipments 5,506,000 bushels, previous week 5,005,000 bushels, last year 3,110,000 bushels.

Today's Chicago prices for the principal commodities were as follows:

WHEAT.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.35	$1.30⅝	$1.33⅝	$1.33⅝	...
Sept	1.33¼	1.30⅝	1.32⅝	1.33	...
Dec	1.37½	1.34⅝	1.35	1.36⅜	$2.03

CORN.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	65¼	63⅝	63¾	63⅝	1.49¼
Sept	64⅞	63⅛	63⅜	63⅜	1.46
Dec	63	61	62⅝	60⅞	1.36

OATS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	40¾	39⅝	40¼	39½	98¾
Sept.	42⅝	41¼	42⅛	41⅜	76⅝
Dec	45⅛	43⅞	44¾	43⅞	75¾

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.35¼	1.31	1.33	1.33¼	3.23
Sept	1.19¼	1.16	1.19	1.19	1.86¾

PROVISIONS.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	12.00	11.92	11.95	11.85	18.97
Sept	12.20	12.03	12.17	11.95	19.37
Ribs—					
July	11.35	11.17	11.22	11.17	16.00
Pork—					
July	18.60	18.55	18.55	18.55	26.60
Sept	18.90	18.85	18.85	18.75	23.35

COTTONSEED OIL.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	8.70	8.70
July	..	..	8.70	8.68
August	..	..	9.10	9.05
September	9.34	9.19	9.21	9.16
October	9.40	9.36	9.35	9.28
November	..	..	9.15	9.00
December	9.30	9.09	9.16	9.05
January	9.20	9.15	9.20	9.05
February	..	..	9.20	9.05

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Cresson	1¾	2¼	Isabella	3	5
Dr. Jackpot	3	5	Mary McK	4	5
Elkton	3⅝	3⅝	Portland	48	52
El Paso	9	11	U. Gold M.	10½	12
Golden C.	69	70	Rose Nicol	2¾	4
Granite	10	14	Vindicator	28	32

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES

FOR THE WEEK ENDED WITH CLOSING OF BUSINESS FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1921.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

INSTITUTIONS CLEARING THROUGH MEMBERS.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS—Average Figures.

MANHATTAN—	Loans.	Gold.	Other Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	With Other Banks and Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
Battery Park Nat.	$12,311,700	$10,000	$185,800	$1,502,000	$228,800	$12,292,000
Colonial	16,310,000	300,000	1,950,000	1,515,000	.....	18,500,000
Grace & Co. (W. R.)	5,451,200	16,000	21,202	550,802	862,920	5,458,077
Mutual	10,433,000	2,000	272,000	1,627,000	.....	12,411,000
New Netherland	6,537,000	1,000	193,000	1,279,000	51,000	7,873,000
Washington Heights	3,523,000	118,000	377,000	289,000	.....	3,900,000
Yorkville	16,900,000	13,000	534,000	2,018,000	.....	18,431,000
BROOKLYN—						
First National	10,270,800	4,800	279,800	942,400	880,100	10,571,900
Mechanics	28,843,000	142,000	2,200,000	6,868,500	41,000	30,350,500
North Side	7,172,294	3,223	267,794	825,792	.....	8,101,516

TRUST COMPANY—Average Figures.

BAYONNE, N. J.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Co.	Gross Deposits.
Mechanics	$9,861,748	$428,039	$838,572	$221,401	$10,762,836

INSTITUTIONS NOT IN THE CLEARING HOUSE.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS—Average Figures.

MANHATTAN—	Loans.	Gold.	Other Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	With Other Banks and Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
Bank of United States	$29,410,300	$3,400	$708,000	$8,111,700	$3,363,300	$35,480,800
Broadway Central	2,799,000	97,500	288,900	217,800	10,500	3,086,200
Bronx Borough	3,943,706	3,500	246,572	807,211	.....	4,945,937
Bryant Park Bank	2,399,000	92,500	194,800	240,100	.....	2,513,500
Chelsea Exch. Bank	1,214,000	.....	864,000	668,000	20,000	2,650,000
Cosmopolitan	2,944,800	.....	109,000	150,000	.....	3,095,000
Europe (Bank of)	5,800,668	100,000	629,787	295,402	.....	6,409,863
Gotham National	11,778,000	.....	541,000	2,580,000	185,000	13,011,000
Harriman National	30,792,000	26,000	745,000	415,000	731,000	25,883,000
Public National	74,222,000	7,000	1,321,000	3,889,000	3,562,000	77,260,000
Twenty-third Ward	5,024,200	55,100	445,800	883,100	25,000	6,186,700
BROOKLYN—						
Bank of Coney Island	3,939,000	11,000	1,040,800	76,000	.....	4,897,000
Homestead	3,478,500	231,300	214,200	296,700	.....	4,005,400
Montauk	2,602,572	40,000	194,422	194,013	.....	2,896,191
Municipal	2,069,600	2,800	204,600	238,000	23,300	2,426,700
HOBOKEN, N. J.—						
First National	10,726,300	3,000	284,100	880,000	19,200	10,807,900
Second National	8,575,858	1,532	186,338	834,400	260,734	9,063,783

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

MANHATTAN—	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Co.	Gross Deposits.
American	$13,464,440	$662,393	$2,284,794	$15,537	$14,504,866
Central-Union	178,325,000	*25,035,000	5,527,000	1,629,000	182,889,000
Commercial	7,103,000	999,000	466,000	149,000	7,531,000
Empire	38,731,400	*2,556,900	7,204,700	2,362,300	49,867,700
Fulton	8,154,200	*1,276,000	.....	224,500	8,510,400
Hudson	6,405,900	476,000	1,061,400	193,700	6,365,900
Mercantile	16,524,000	162,000	2,023,000	*56,000	16,757,100
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	24,617,300	1,868,200	917,000	.....	24,809,100
United States	61,150,873	5,338,333	5,990,100	.....	53,942,159
BROOKLYN—					
Kings County	23,523,978	1,710,181	1,754,265	.....	23,739,735
Manufacturers	28,932,100	842,000	6,237,200	18,600	31,651,900

*Includes amount with Federal Reserve Bank as follows: Central-Union $21,263,000, Empire $1,235,300 and Fulton $1,160,700.

AGGREGATE TRUST COMPANIES' DEPOSITS.

The following figures of Clearing House trust companies include items not included in the net deposits as reported to the Clearing House:

Trust Companies.	Deposits.	Trust Companies.	Deposits.
Bankers	$267,180,000	Metropolitan	$27,446,800
Brooklyn	33,234,000	New York	188,930,000
Columbia	78,711,000	Peoples	41,371,200
Equitable	192,293,000	Title Guarantee	34,786,300
Farmers	126,809,354	United States Mortgage	60,389,000
Fidelity-International	20,062,000		
Guaranty	479,085,000	Total	$1,542,782,456
Lawyers Title	16,088,102	Change	—19,867,955
Lincoln	24,873,700		

NEW YORK ASSOCIATED BANKS

STATEMENT AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 16, 1921.

ACTUAL CONDITION, CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Excess reserve	Dec.	$20,775,650
Loans	Dec.	55,307,000

The Merchant's Point of View

A YEAR or so hence, when many of the problems which at present vex the business world will be disposed of, will be a better time to understand and appreciate the influences that are now at work toward betterment of conditions. There is no one force in operation whose effect is apparent from week to week, and what improvement there is in any limited period is almost imperceptible. This is what leads many to believe that no progress is being made, a fallacy which a comparison between conditions and prospects at the beginning of this year and at the opening of the second half of it fully shows. From month to month are shown evidences of a continuance of the movement toward stability, which means something more than a comparative fixity of prices. The impatience shown in certain quarters because this movement is not more rapid does not take due account of the difficulties in the way. Readjustments of wages and the need of more activity in the building and construction lines are merely two of the drawbacks in the domestic field. The restriction of exports due to bad conditions abroad also operates to lessen output here and, to that extent, causes unemployment. It will take some time before these obstacles are fully removed, and, as a consequence, improvement in conditions must needs be gradual. This is recognized by merchants in making their future commitments. They continue to buy but in comparatively small quantities, and they are likely to continue doing so until the future is more clearly determined.

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Getting Back to the Landmarks.

A change that is mental is beginning to be observable and is of happy augury to those who wish to see a return to the ways and methods of more normal periods. This is the disposition to consider the minor economies and the paring down of profits to more reasonable margins. More reliance is being placed by merchants on volume of sales than on percentage of gains, so that overhead expense is distributed over a larger number of transactions. Perhaps some of the change of sentiment is due to the scrutiny of general trade statistics, especially those relating to foreign commerce. These are showing a constant decrease, partly due to the decline in the prices of commodities and partly to the reduction in the quantities dealt in. In both respects this condition is reflected in domestic trade. For only too long, during the boom period, the thinking was in terms of billions. Now we are getting to believe that millions, or perhaps even smaller amounts, are by no means negligible. When people get to that point they are more mindful of the economies that ought to play so large a part in the transaction of business if a dependable and enduring trade is sought. They become more watchful of the minor things, attention to which in the long run spells success and disregard of which means failure. To the extent that timeproved methods and practices are followed will business readjust itself and move forward in the sane and sobre way which was its usual wont.

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Foreign Trade of the Country.

Preliminary figures were given out the other day of the country's foreign trade during the fiscal year ended with June 30. They relate wholly to the values of the imports and exports in that period. It is unsafe to go far in drawing inferences or in making deductions from bulk figures of this kind, but there are certain of the data which have a passing interest. The first of these is that the balance of trade in favor of this country for the year is almost precisely what it was in the year preceding, while the totals of imports and exports respectively are each over one and one-half billions of dollars less. The imports for 1920 footed up $5,238,352,114, while those for 1921 were $3,066,760,587 and the exports for the former were $8,108,988,663 and for the latter $6,519,365,734. The reduction in value of the imports by about 35 per cent. and of the exports by about 27 per cent. might plausibly be ascribed to the deflation in values which occurred during the year. While there is no doubt this had an effect, it is still a question of how much it did have, and detailed figures of quantities will be needed to show this. Statistics of this kind up to the end of May showed decreases in quantities. Imports began dropping in September, 1920, and the decline has been fairly constant since. In June they were the lowest in value of any month since November, 1916. Exports did not begin to decrease until January of this year. In June they were little over one-third what they were in the same month in 1920 and were the lowest of any month since November, 1915.

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The Human Element in Efficiency.

That very alluring and elusive thing — efficiency — has been brought to the fore again recently by the publication of some reports showing the waste in many industrial lines. These reports are valuable where they show poor methods and the ways of correcting them. Certain of them, however, are apt to inspire false hopes in those tempted to be guided by them. Paradoxical as it may seem, all preventable waste is not preventable. It would be if only mechanism were involved. But there is the human element to be considered, and this is a variable quantity dependent on many circumstances. Even providing for a minimum standard quantity of output does not get the results aimed at any more than does the attempt at uniformity of production. Speeding up is not a desirable goal unless it is accompanied by a perfection that results in quality. Nor can all operatives keep up the same gait any more than horses can. Continuing the simile, it is a matter of experience that horses, if allowed to go their own gait, will do more and with less wear and tear than if they are pushed at a regular speed up hill and down. Breathing spells in the cases of both men and horses may look at first sight like waste, but they may prove quite the reverse when it comes to results. The weak point about many of the efficiency systems has been that they did not take into account human nature. Very often a bit of courtesy, a kindly word or an expression of approbation will go further than the most logical of systems. The appeal to craftsmanship and that makes for good will should be the basis of any system whose end is real efficiency.

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How Others Handle the Tariff.

This country is only one of many which are wrestling with the problem of tariff taxation. Nearly all of the European nations and a number of those on other continents are engaged in the task or have recently been doing so. No general principle seems to control in the matter except that, in the case of the countries ravaged by war, the disposition is to tax luxuries heavily. The British dominions have a system all their own, giving a preference to imports from one another and from the United Kingdom. With nearly every important country outside the United States having a continuing excess of imports over exports it is felt incumbent to restrict imports as far as possible, and especially those of nonessentials, so as to improve the exchange situation. Still, it is curious that a similar policy should be adopted by two countries as dissimilar in institutions and development as Turkey and Switzerland. Both have imposed duties on breadstuffs, for instance, when neither produces enough of the domestic material. Switzerland has even gone to the extent of putting duties on such raw materials as cotton, copper, petroleum and coal. More enlightened is the case of Sweden, which has recently adopted a new tariff. As to this, Vice Consul Nielsen, writing from Stockholm, very naively says: "None of the manufacturers of necessary commodities, such as textiles, boots, shoes, iron, steel and glass, are pleased. All of these have been clamoring for greater protection. The committee of the Riksdag in charge of tariff legislation has replied to such petitions by saying that such increases, if granted, would mean only continued high prices, and that needed adjustment to lower levels would be deferred." The increases in duty made by the Swedish tariff hit hard watches and other jewelry, ornamental feather goods, tobacco pipes, musical instruments, fancy silk goods, fine furs and a number of similar commodities. And it should be borne in mind that Sweden is making a better showing in balancing its imports with its exports than almost any other European country.

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Influences on Cotton and Cotton Goods.

Attention during the week of those interested in cotton was directed to divers statistics of production and consumption, to the measures under way for financing exports and to the situation in Great Britain following the termination of the strikes of the coal men and the Lancashire mill operatives. Weather and other conditions in the growing districts also claimed their share of notice. The effects of some beneficial rains were offset, in a measure, by reports of further depredations by the boll weevil. But the general tendency was toward greater strength in the quotations, interrupted now and then by declines due to profit taking. Completed figures by the Census Bureau of the last crop showed a yield of 13,439,003 bales, which was an increase of about 70,000 bales over the amount given in the March report. The world's production of commercial cotton was estimated at 19,880,000 bales. Some little surprise was shown at the figures of cotton consumption in domestic mills during June. The amount so used was 461,656 bales of lint and 48,683 bales of linters, a decided increase over that of the month before and the largest of any month since August, 1920. The figures hardly bear out some of the reports of curtailment by the mills. A better feeling is manifest in the goods market, as is shown by the increasing price strength of printcloths and certain other constructions. Good sales of cottons at retail have helped to create a better sentiment, and so, too, have some recent shipments abroad. Some curiosity exists as to whether the dress fabric jobbers who are to meet this week will start buying dress ginghams on which orders are now taken subject to price making before Sept. 15. Buying of Fall underwear still continues freaky. The openings for Spring of such goods will take place on Aug. 15. Somewhat lower prices are expected.

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Wool Sales and Woolen Fabrics.

Nothing decisive was shown by the results of the auction sales of wool during the past week in London and Australia. At the former place Continental buyers were much in evidence. Prices were fairly well maintained, although at times there was some shading of them and there were a number of withdrawals. That the effort to market to advantage the vast accumulation of Australasian wool is not working as well as desired is evident from the discussions had between the growers and the Government authorities looking to new methods of disposal. One plan put forward involves control of wool supplies for five years to come. It begins to look as though the growers would insist on somewhat quicker realization. In Argentina there is a proposition to barter wool supplies with Germany in return for locomotives and other needed manufactures. Should the Fordney tariff bill wool schedule be adopted it will introduce another disturbing factor in the foreign wool situation. The result will be to depress prices abroad so that the wool can still come here with a chance of admission, even after the duty is paid.

The woolen goods situation remains as before, it being now between seasons. All the large mill organizations profess to be fully occupied with filling Fall orders and with preparations for the next Spring offerings, the openings of which are scheduled for a fortnight hence. Orders for tropical weaves have been placed in sufficient volume, so that further ones cannot be entertained for some time to come. The placing of orders for dress goods will probably be delayed for a while. Caution is still shown in the placing of clothing orders for Fall and the same is true of women's wear.

BUYERS SHOULD SELECT.

Not Good Policy to Take Goods Merely for Bargain Sales.

The creation of merchandise shown to be wanted by the customers of a store is urged upon retailers by a realdent buyer, who believes that this prerogative has been taken away from merchants through their desire of getting bargains. The most successful stores in the past, he said, have used this method rather than the one that has obtained so much of a vogue in recent months.

"It was customary for the buyers of good stores in former years," he said, "to have merchandise made according to their special requirements. They found that customers wanted a particular type of merchandise, and that known quantities of such merchandise were always salable. This was merchandise creation, and the stores adopting it thrived on that policy. The manufacturers ware also well satisfied with the arrangement because, very often, it was the most profitable part of their business, since there was no risk of overstocking and there was a ready outlet at a regular price.

"This arrangement has been disturbed by the conditions through which the retail business has passed. Merchandise creation passed into the hands of manufacturers, who have been intent either on selling accumulations or else on producing goods at a price. The stores, at the same time, have been frightened into taking what the manufacturers offered because of the fear that competitors might accept what they refused. As a result, there has been a great increase in this bargain purchasing and too little of steady buying for the known wants of customers.

"It is my opinion that if the stores would investigate the sales they miss they would find that many of the most desirable customers are going away with their wants unsatisfied by the bargain merchandise that floods the retail establishments. Transient trade is attracted by bargains, but not the real substantial sort that can be held only by having the special merchandise which such customers want. It ought to be the purpose of the retailer to find out these needs and to have them adequately supplied, and not to take anything and everything that some outsider offers on a price plea."

FOR FALL MILLINERY.

Variety of Fabrics Which Are Now Favorably Considered.

Panne and Lyons velvets are running a pretty race for supremacy in the millinery fabrics that will be popular this Fall, with hatters' plush coming in for more attention than it has received for several seasons. The supremacy of duvenor over duvetyn, according to the forthcoming bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America, is merely temporary, although it is difficult to say just how temporary.

"The angora trims and facings that are now seen will not be diminished later in the coming season," the bulletin will continue. "Fuzzy naps and fluffy weaves of beaver strips will hold a place, as will the heather angora effects that are a part of the mode. Brocaded duvetyns will be approved, but will probably not prove so popular as the plain material in the long run. A noiré treatment of this fabric will also be seen, and will prove interesting, to say the least.

"Chenille looks as if it will do better as a trimming item than as a complete covering for a shape, but turbans are seen for the new season made entirely of a clipped chenille draping, with smooth light and shade in the wide fringe simulations of the clipped stripe to imitate the pasted-feather type of turban.

"All indications point to a big season for satin, along with velours. Baronette satin for immediate use, cired satin for between seasons, and the heavier duchess variety for Winter, is the outlook. The French are showing a certain amount of interest in a new waxlaise, a kind of cired baronette which is apparently lacquered. It ought to be a bigger factor than the suede and kid glace surfaces, owing to its light weight, which is a factor at any season."

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Have Been Rather Inactive, Although Prices Remain Firm.

A fair volume of business is moving along in the local raw silk market for near as well as forward deliveries. Stocks of raw, report A. P. Villa & Bros., Inc., are a trifle larger than last week, but still comparatively small. The foreign markets in general are rather inactive. Sinshiu No. 1 was quoted at 1,490 yen at Yokohama. Arrivals of new silk are becoming larger, but desirable lots of old silk are practically unobtainable. Cable service between America and Japan is very slow at present owing, no doubt, to a large volume of diplomatic exchanges.

High prices have affected the Canton market, the 14-16 New Style being quoted at over $6 a pound. Holders, however, are very firm, due to the fact that they are sold well ahead for about two months. Shanghai is more or less inactive for the nearby positions and steam filatures, while a good demand for tussahs set in toward the end of the week at rapidly increasing prices.

Single weaving silks are firm at Milan at 270 lire. All the filatures are now engaged practically as far as October-November, both Europe and America having bought heavily in this market during the early part of the week.

POSITION OF MOHAIR.

Decrease in Its Use Leads to Reduction of Angora Herds.

There is a possibility that the Angora goat herds of Asia Minor and South Africa, which supply mohair, may be further limited. Growers have asked Great Britain for a 50 per cent. advance on the clip at a value based on 1914 prices. This assistance may not be forthcoming in view of the uncertainty as to whether the Continental demand will reopen. The flocks comprised 4,395,101 head in 1912, their highest point, and were only 2,696,670 in 1919. Price fluctuations have been responsible for the variation in the number.

The market for mohair has shown a tendency to contract. The staple, owing to its length and lustre, is used for the manufacture of alpaca, cashmere, dust cloakings, pile fabrics, braids, astrakans, &c., which were, to a large extent, in demand in Russia and Germany. Those markets have been practically cut out since 1914, and, in addition, the uses of mohair have been largely supplied by artificial silks. The position then as regards mohair is not on the same footing as merino wool, which rests on an established world demand.

BUYING THE GOODS THAT CAN BE SOLD

It Means the Maintaining of Profits at Normal Levels With Prices Falling.

Of the many merchandising problems now confronting the executives and owners of department and dry goods stores, as well as specialty shops, none is more important than that of maintaining profits at a normal level during the period of falling prices. A great deal of study is being given the matter, and several interesting conclusions have been arrived at. The most important of these is that the greatest hope of maintaining profits lies in increasing turnovers of all departments or in all varieties of goods in the stores that are not so sharply departmentalized.

This decision having been reached, the next point to come up is how to speed up these turnovers. Various ways of doing it have been suggested, none of which is applicable, however, to all classes of stores. The general impression created by the expressed opinions of men conversant with the ins and outs of the retail dry goods business is that, for the big stores, or for stores located in big cities, the best way of increasing turnovers is to limit the number of styles of kinds of goods carried and to buy largely of those which have been decided on as "right."

"For the big store, or the big town store," one of these men said yesterday, "it is undoubtedly the right thing to concentrate and plunge—that is, buy heavily of a limited number of styles or articles. The reason for this is obvious. The fewer things there are for the store's patrons to divide their attention between, the more rapid will be the sale of the merchandise offered. If after a reasonable time any unsold goods should remain, they can easily be disposed of through special sales. These sales have not only the virtue of moving the 'specials' rapidly, but they attract women to the store who otherwise might not come and who, as likely as not, buy other merchandise as well.

"However, I can see two serious dangers to this scheme if it is not worked carefully. One is that too many special sales tend to lower the 'class' of a store and to give the buying public the idea that something is wrong, either with it or the goods it sells. This impression is likely to keep many women from patronizing the store who would do so under other circumstances, and it is very apt to supplant permanent customers with transient ones. The loss of permanent customers is especially likely to happen when special sales are attempted too frequently by stores that ordinarily cater to the so-called high class trade.

"Another danger of concentration and quantity buying lies in the fact that it is liable to make no provision for the 'outsized' woman, whether large or small, and it is also likely to leave unsatisfied the woman who is looking for 'something different.' Inability of a store to satisfy any or all of these types of customers is apt to result in some undesirable word-of-mouth advertising for it. Mrs. Jones, the stout woman is likely to say to Mrs. Smith, the little one, that she is not going to Blank's any more because they never have anything that suits her. Mrs. Smith is likely to say the same thing, and then the two of them will, as like as not, repeat their sentiments to their friends. The bad effect of such publicity does not have to be imagined.

"It is to avoid that kind of 'advertising' that a certain important garment buyer I know recently remarked: 'I would rather sell six dresses at a loss than lose the sale of one because my stock did not contain a garment that would please or fit a customer.' While, personally, I do not subscribe to his sentiments to that extent, because no buyer can hope to have his stock suit everybody, it is easy enough for me to get his viewpoint. Women are good knockers when they set out to be, and it doesn't help a store any to have it made the object of their attacks.

"Just as there are dangers of too much concentration of purchase, there are likewise dangers of too little of it. One of the places in which this is most marked is in the shoe department or store. Here business is frequently lost by having too many styles and too few sizes. Naturally, the danger of this is greater in the case of women's shoes than of men's, and the manufacturers of women's footwear, in their endeavors to increase their own business, make it hard for buyers by constantly bringing forward new styles or novel variations of styles already in existence.

"Unless a shoe buyer or a shoe merchant has a large capital with which to operate nowadays, he is very apt to be caught between the devil of too few styles and the deep sea of too few sizes. Lacking large capital, unless he is buying for a store or department which has a reputation for carrying novelties, I think he should stick to the more staple styles and concentrate his purchases chiefly on the most-wanted sizes in them.

"Another factor in favor of concentration in the buying of any kind of merchandise these days is the better prices that can be got on quantity purchases of a few lines. The manufacturers naturally can afford to give them, for it costs less to make 500 garments, say, in five styles than it does to make the same number in twenty. Concentrated buying has the further effect of avoiding the confusion—due to too many styles—which often bothers women when they go to buy new clothes, and which is a fruitful source of returned goods. After a puzzling and tiring session in an overstocked store or department, a woman is very likely either to go out without buying or to buy something which does not fully satisfy her and which she returns. Yet an understocked department is apt to be prolific of lost sales and 'knocks' by dissatisfied customers. The delicate balance between the two is hard to work out, but it is well worth striving for.

"Still further setting forth the advantages of concentrated purchases there is this to be said: That it is easier to get rid of the left over styles in standard sizes, and at better prices, than it is to dispose of the same styles in 'off' sizes, whether they be large or small. The reason for this is obvious, and it is that there are fewer calls for the 'off' sizes.

"In the final analysis, if he does not take too long chances, the buyer who plunges on a limited number of styles or articles which his judgment and knowledge of the market tell him are 'right' proves himself a much better buyer than the man who picks a few styles here, a few there and a few somewhere else in the hope of landing ultimately on the righ. thing. The latter type of buyer is sure to get into trouble sooner or later, if he is not in it all the time, through a steady stream of lost sales due to insufficient stocks. If, in his groping around, he finally does strike the right thing, when he starts to 'clean up' with it he is likely to find that he will be delayed indefinitely in getting deliveries."

Children's Dresses Promise Well.

The way the warm weather has brought in reorders for children's dresses is taken by the Associated Dress Industries of America as an indication that liquidation of retail stocks has proceeded satisfactorily and that they are in a healthy condition now. As a result, makers of children's dresses and rompers are looking forward to a substantial Fall business. Because of the extent to which stocks have been broken by the process of liquidation, it will be necessary in many cases for retailers to replenish their lines liberally in order to make a good showing. Special plans are now being made by the retailers to handle their school dress business. The consumer demand for these garments sets in soon after the middle of August. Some especially attractive "numbers" are being shown this year by the manufacturers, both for early Autumn and cold weather wear.

Notes on Trade and Industry Abroad

Coal Exports From Britain.

Consul I. N. Linnell has cabled from London that the British embargo on the exportation of coal, coke and manufactured fuel has been removed from July 4, 1921.

To Deal in Hides in Brazil.

By a recent decree the Companis Brasilena de Cueros, an American stock company organized in Havana, Cuba, was authorized to operate in Brazil. The capital is $75,000.

Americans Buy Bolivia Tin Lands.

Consul W. Duval Brown reports from La Paz, Bolivia, that an American concern has recently purchased tin lands in Bolivia valued at about $2,000,000. He states that the output of this property is not large and that it has little effect on the total Bolivian output.

French Cottons for Rumania.

A group of ten cotton mills in Northern France has received orders to the amount of 40,000,000 francs from the Rumanian Government for cotton textiles hitherto supplied from England. This order assures full activity to the French mills for at least one year.

Tin Ore in Brazil.

It has been communicated from Mogy das Cruzes, Sao Paulo, Brazil, that several tons of high grade tin ore have been extracted on the property of Signor Francisco Berardo. Commercial Attaché W. L. Schurz says that it has been known for some time that tin existed in the district.

Rice Imports to Cuba.

According to a cablegram from Consul General C. B. Hurst, Havana, the Cuban prohibition against the importation of rice has been removed by a Presidential decree. No increase was made in the retail price at which rice may be sold. The prohibition against the importation of rice has been in effect since Sept. 7, 1920.

Reduce Employes' Living Cost.

The Lloyd Brasileiro Steamship Company, an official line connected with the Brazilian Government, has recently opened a co-operative store for the sale of foodstuffs and other articles of prime necessity to the employes of the company. It is hoped that this step will reduce the cost of living for the Lloyd employes and place the national merchant marine on a sounder footing.

Italian Monopolies Abolished.

Trade Commissioner A. A. Osborne has cabled from Rome that the Italian commercial monopolies have been abolished by a decree published July 6, 1921. The monopoly on coffee, coffee substitutes and electric lamps was abolished in April, 1921. Manufacturing taxes will replace the monopoly rights on coffee substitutes, electric lamps and matches, with a stamp tax to replace the monopoly rights on playing cards.

Japanes Telpherage System.

A cable transportation company is to be organized in Japan with a nominal capitalization of 1,500,000 yen ($747,750), according to the Japanese press. It is to construct cable lines from the mountain districts to the railway terminus to enable the transportation of freight from these districts by electric power. The cables will carry loads of about sixty kwan (496 pounds) at a speed of four miles an hour, to be dispatched every minute.

Chinese Making Matches.

The manufacture of Chinese matches is growing rapidly and will soon be a serious competitor of the Japanese industry. There are now four factories in the neighborhood of Tientsin, and though one has had to close down the remaining three have a producing capacity of 4,000 tons a month. The actual monthly output is about 3,500 tons, as against a demand of 2,000 tons. Stocks in Tientsin and vicinity total 7,000 tons.

India's Wheat Crop.

A reduction in the Indian wheat yield from that previously forecast is indicated in the estimate of the Department of Statistics of that country. The total for the whole of India is now put at 6,600,000 tons, as against 10,100,000 tons last year, and is thus less than the estimated requirements for India itself. This indicates the lowest yield during the last ten years. The crops for 1913-14, 1915-16 and 1918-19 approximated 8,000,000 tons, but the average for the ten-year period is about 9,000,000 tons.

Cork Industry in Spain.

A convention of cork producers and manufacturers recently held in Madrid adopted a petition to the Spanish Government to take measures to protect and foster the cork industry, which has held an important place in Spanish commerce in foreign markets. Commercial Attaché Charles H. Cunningham reports that the last gathering of cork in Spain amounted to 80,000,000 kilos, valued at 25,000,000 pesetas. The number of workmen employed in this industry has been 35,000, earning 50,000,000 of pesetas in wages yearly.

Sending Oil Instead of Seed.

As evidence of the rapid growth in the Dutch East Indies of the vegetable oil industry, it is stated that within a short time all refining of vegetable oils produced in the colonies will be done at home, where formerly large shipments of oilferous seeds went to other parts to be crushed. At present there are in Java fourteen factories. About 95 per cent. of the total East Indian production consisted of cocoanut oil, of which 1920 produced 380,000 tons. During 1919 1,000 tons of vegetable oil were shipped through the Suez Canal, of which 66,000 tons were from the Dutch East Indies.

More Brazilian Coal.

According to articles in Rio Grande do Sul newspapers, Sao Jeronyme, Brazil, has been making steady progress in the coal industry, and judging from the increasing coal extraction in the district is destined to hold an important place in the life of the country. The three existing companies are Cia. Estranda de Ferro Minas de Jeronymo, Cia. Carbonifera Rio Grandense, and Cia. Minas de Carvao do Jacuhy. The first and most important of these has recently added new machinery to its installation and consequently further increased its capacity. In 1919 its exports reached 45,937 tons.

Poultry Congress at The Hague.

The first world's poultry congress will take place at The Hague Sept. 6-13, 1921. The congress is under the high patronage of their Majesties the Queen and the Queen Mother of the Netherlands. Many American authorities on poultry breeding, incubation systems, poultry societies, poultry hygiene, &c., are on the list of speakers. The objects of the congress are: To stimulate interest in world poultry affairs; to co-ordinate education in poultry husbandry in all countries; to educate poultrymen in the most efficient methods of production, standardization, distribution and co-operation; to promote international good fellowship among the poultrymen of the world. More details may be had upon application to the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce in New York.

BRITISH VIEW OF TEXTILE OUTLOOK

Course and Causes of Recent Prices as Bearing on the Present Situation.

The business readjustment in England is proceeding at a slower rate than in this country. The same deadlock in trade is noted there as occurred here last year. Returning buyers tell of Summer sales inaugurated by the department stores of London that may aid in the resumption of trade because of the lower prices offered to the public. But, in the meantime, the important textile industries of Great Britain are far from being in good shape. This is particularly true of the woolen business. A writer at Bradford states that the estimate of several millions of pounds sterling as the sum of general indebtedness is a very modest figure. The collapse of foreign trade and the buyers' strike at home were the two principal factors in the present situation, just as they made necessary a merchandise liquidation in this country.

As textile conditions in Great Britain have a bearing upon the course of trade here, the semi-annual report of Harrod's, the London department store, may prove of interest. The survey is prepared by W. C. Whittaker of the Textile Office and covers cotton, wool, silk, linen, jute and hemp. Graphic charts illustrate the movement of prices. In a general foreword Mr. Whittaker draws attention to stabilization of values in raw materials. For the four months, February to May, inclusive, the fluctuations, as shown by the index numbers, have practically balanced each other, resting at 166 per cent., with July, 1914, considered as the normal of 100 per cent. May showed a decrease of 5 points due to slight declines in silk, jute and hemp. Cotton, wool and jute, the writer explains, are near prewar prices, while silk is twice and flax three times the pre-war value.

In explanation of the causes of the present slump, Mr. Whittaker writes:

"The causes which led to the boom and consequent slump were many, but the main factor was speculation by a new class of merchants and traders, who thought, and rightly so up to a certain period, that if they bought goods they were certain of selling them at an advanced price. These new people were assisted in forcing up prices by the established merchants and manufacturers.

"New merchants, mainly English, American and Japanese, competed with the established firms in placing orders in Lancashire and Yorkshire. With many of them the cost was no object, and, consequently, manufacturing prices soared to a tremendous height. Thus, there was a great demand for goods from the manufacturer by the wholesaler; in less degree from the wholesaler by the retailer, but in a still less degree by the public from the retailer.

"Whatever the reasons were that caused the public to strike, one thing is certain, that in many cases they never paid the peak manufacturing prices with the legitimate profits added. The strike connected before the high cost material reached the retailer. In other cases these goods were already ordered by the retailer, in others held by the wholesaler or manufacturer, but whoever held them the cost was never realized, and if they still hold them, never will be.

"There were many subsidiary causes which produced the boom, and consequently the slump, but the fact that the principal textile raw materials reached the peak within a few weeks of each other suggests that the main factors were outside influences rather than a number of factors in each particular. February and March of 1920 saw the top prices for silk, wool, American and Egyptian cotton, and also for jute and Manila hemp. The peak price of flax was later in the year. When we consider that the primary markets of these fibres are in various parts of the world, it is clear that more or less the same factors were influencing each market."

In a detailed study of each textile, Mr. Whittaker goes over the range of prices during the period which he reviews, his statistics usually covering eight years. With respect to cotton, he sees a plentiful supply of spinnable grades and inclines to the belief that the staple itself cannot go much lower in price.

"It would seem," he adds, "that manufacturing prices will not be reduced much from the present basis for some time. Apparently, if a manufacturer is working on today's wage basis and the present price of yarns, he is probably at the bottom of the decline curve. Of course, most manufacturers have lost money and will be out to recover as soon as possible, but it will be some time before the markets will calmly accept rising prices as a matter of course. When considering the Lancashire cotton trade, one must remember that there can be no such thing as artificial forced prices of manufactured goods. At the moment they have got to win back the trade of the world, especially against Japan and the United States, not to mention Germany and others, on certain lines."

Pre-war values have been established on wool; crossbreds being lower, merinos about equal, and super merinos a little higher. As Mr. Whittaker points out, there is sufficient wool in the world to last for about two years, and more of it coming along all the time. Many mills have stopped or been working on short time for a considerable period and, consequently, stocks of cloth cannot really be great, though they certainly appear to be, due to distressed goods on the market. Though some manufacturing prices at the moment do not show a reasonable profit, the decrease in various charges and wages will allow a greater margin for the cloth manufacturer.

"The British woolen and worsted industries," explains the writer, "exists on export, and the woolen branch at the moment cannot compete, on certain lines, with the Continent. Therefore, on the woolen side, there can be no thought of increased prices until the export trade has recovered. The worsted trade does not meet the same competition as woolens abroad, but if worsted prices are up they have to compete with cheaper woolens both English and Continental.

"Should the raw material recover somewhat, there will still be a gradual reduction in manufacturing charges that will balance things. Where manufacturers are specialists on certain cloths that have not been affected so much by the slump, we can look for a gradual reduction."

Reviewing the outlook in silks he writes:

"The stocks in the world do not suggest an important advance unless it is well organized by speculators. Prices are bolstered up by the Japanese Government, but the syndicate has succeeded in passing through what appears to have been the most difficult time, and has maintained the minimum price. Marshall, Tex., James Wolf Company, Terre Haute, Ind., and A. Bein of Portsmouth, Mansfield and Hamilton, Ohio.

TO GET MEXICAN TRADE.

Details of the Credit Terms on Which It May Be Obtained.

The fact that Mexico has been able to continue doing business during the trying years of revolution is regarded as proof that the commercial structure of Mexico is fundamentally strong and prepared to withstand almost any difficulty which the future may hold. Houses which have been threatened or failed during the depression following the business crisis of the end of last year numbered only ten. The representative of an American bank in Mexico, in writing on the terms of sale there, contends that war conditions cannot continue to dictate the policy of American trade with the Southern republic. A new and lasting understanding between exporters of the United States and importers of Mexico must be reached in order to build the sound structure of future business.

Unless this readjustment is made, he says, the leading position that the United States has held in the past will be endangered by European competition. Europe is freely offering its goods to that market. Long term credits have been out down to three months, and the interest rate has been raised from 6 to 8 per cent. Orders are being placed in Europe on these terms.

A sound and mutually fair credit basis must be reached. Terms now range from whole or partial payments of from 25 to 50 per cent. with order to ninety days open account. There are few transactions at present carried on in the first method. In the latter case, goods are shipped direct to the ultimate consignee, with or without draft. Many shipments of goods are made to Mexico on the basis of documents being surrendered to the buyer against his acceptances of thirty, sixty or ninety-day sight draft. This practice has been found satisfactory. The accepted draft or "trade acceptance" is the primest kind of paper in Mexico, more desired from every standpoint than the promissory note. Attachment of whatever property can be found can be obtained inside of forty-eight hours if the acceptor of a draft fails to pay at maturity.

Local banks often guarantee accounts to manufacturers in the United States and other countries. Payment is sometimes guaranteed by the local bank after the draft has been accepted. While such methods tend to minimize the element of risk where the shipper is concerned, it is pointed out that the precaution is unnecessary and expensive, as the guarantees are available only to buyers who are financially sound.

TO STANDARDIZE BOOTS.

A Scheme Put Forward by the New Zealand Board of Trade.

The New Zealand Board of Trade has issued an outline of a scheme of standardized boots. In connection with the scheme it is proposed to issue to all boot manufacturers in New Zealand who are willing to comply with the conditions set out in the regulations a license to place on the New Zealand market boots branded "New Zealand Board of Trade."

The maximum retail price will be marked in plain figures on the sole of the boot, and it will not be a breach of the terms of the regulations to sell at a lower price. The stamped price will provide for the cost of manufacture, plus a reasonable profit to the manufacturer and plus a sufficient sum to cover costs and profits in distribution. Where a retailer or manufacturer employs a warehouse to finance him, the warehouse must be paid for services without increasing the retail price of the boots to the public, the idea being to reduce handling expenses to the lowest possible figure and bring the retailer into direct touch with the manufacturer.

It is proposed to ask the Minister of Labor for the services of the inspectors of footwear, who will see that boots are manufactured to sample and specification and therefore of an approved quality. The board will retain the power to alter the retail price from time to time, according to the fluctuation of the market for material and labor.

The specifications provide that best quality chrome leather for the uppers and first-grade New Zealand sole leather shall be used. The maximum retail prices will range as follows: Children's, 14s. 3d.; girls, from 16s. 3d. to 17s. 9d.; women's, from 20s. to 28s. 6d.; boys', from 17s. 9d. to 18s. 6d.; youths', from 21s. to 22s.; and men's, from 26s. 9d. to 33s.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

Germans Make Active Effort to Regain Their Share of It.

That Germany is making strenuous efforts to regain its business with South Africa, according to Vice Counsel C. J. Pisar, Cape Town, is evident from the 1920 trade returns and the increased activity of its traders and shipping companies in the South African market during the past year.

"The imports from Germany into South Africa during the year 1919," Mr. Pisar reports to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, "were valued at $145,488, and exports from South Africa into Germany at $1,401,907. During 1920, the former increased to $4,312,000 and the latter to $2,480,000. The latter figure would have been much larger if suitable means of financing the sale of South African produce to Germany could have been arranged."

In the list of principal imports from Germany in 1920, pianos and other musical instruments come first, with a combined total of more than $1,000,000. Cutlery, hardware, enameled ware and toys also show up well in the list. Mr. Pisar concludes by saying that in 1913 Germany exported to South Africa merchandise valued at $16,562,000 and imported goods from that part of the world to the value of $10,301,000.

BUSINESS NOTES.

M. G. Cooper of the Cooper, Coats & Casey Dry Goods Company of Los Angeles, who is President of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association, is in this city.

Herbert A. Cone, merchandise manager of Harrod's (North American) Ltd., the local branch of Harrod's of London, goes on Aug. 1 with the Realsilk Fabrics Corporation in an executive capacity. This concern is a subsidiary of the Liberty Lace and Knitting Works.

The Peerless Knitting Company of Milwaukee, maker of sweaters for men and women and of knitted fabrics, has opened a salesroom at 1,265 Broadway, Room 508.

The Advisory Board of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers will meet on July 29 and 30 at the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, to consider plans for the annual convention of the association next year.

Hoffman & Hartbiay, resident buyers, 117 West Thirty-third Street, have added the following accounts: Jarrard-Allen Company, Marshall, Tex.; James-Wolf Company, Terre Haute, Ind., and A. Bein of Portsmouth, Mansfield and Hamilton, Ohio.

FRENCH AND GERMAN WAYS OF BUSINESS

Their Selling Policies Are in Direct Contrast, According to Alfred Fanti.

The present French and German selling policies are almost opposites, according to Alfred Fanti, a resident buyer who returned last week from a business trip abroad during which he reorganized and expanded his New York office and opened a new branch in Berlin. Since their experience with the American army, the French believe that Americans are willing to pay any price for what we want, and they put on "all the traffic will bear" in dealing with American buyers. The Germans, on the other hand, are ready and anxious to get all the business possible, and especially with the United States, regardless of what tariffs are imposed, and ventured to predict they would be successful.

"Few physical signs of the great war that swept France were visible to me," he said, "in the territory I traversed. The people appeared healthy and happy and eager for amusement. Behind these evidences of prosperity, however, the country is by no means in good financial shape. Loans are impossible to obtain, even for three and four times the amount in good collateral. Finance, in fact, is at a standstill.

"In buying goods from the French even more than the usual amount of vigilance is required. The extravagance of the American soldiers created a general idea that we will pay anything for what we desire. There is a good deal of difference, as I discovered, between the price made on goods for American consumption and that which is made on merchandise to be offered in the local stores. I tested this out on several cases by telling salesmen that the order was for local or Paris consumption. Fifty per cent. off seemed to be the general rule. Moreover, a strange thing about French manufacturers, and the smaller ones particularly, is that they will offer a lower price on a smaller order than on a large one. This is because they are not equipped to turn out the merchandise on a large scale, since they possess neither the material nor the labor.

"Prices are a variable factor with many French houses, depending, as I have pointed out, on where the goods are going and in what quantities they are required. Another detail that helps along this unsettlement is constant changing of salesmen, who never stay long on one job. They have little to lose in quoting different prices to different customers and the practice is, therefore, not uncommon.

"In Germany an entirely different policy prevails. The nation is quiet and unsettled under its new form of Government, but the manufacturers are out to do business. While the people resent 'working for the French,' as they put it, they are determined to pay themselves out of their difficulties. They offer rock bottom prices and are eager to make concessions for quantity deliveries. Attempts at profiteering conditions there and here in the shipbuilding industry. Stagnation here may be compared with great activity in Germany. The Krupps have put on 26,000 additional workers. While they are friendly to America, they are not interested in buying any goods but raw materials. I have no doubt that, regardless of the tariff we pass, they will sell goods to us.

"Czechoslovakia is also planning an expansion of industry along thoroughly practical lines. This new republic makes many attractive products, some of which, in fact, are being sold under French names. The American is not as well received in that country, which on its registration forms makes a plea only for the French.

"The effects of prohibition in this country are already noticeable in the number of South American buyers to be found at the foreign capitals and business centres. Representatives of other nations are flocking to England and the Continent.

"I might add that the evident movement among American manufacturers to push the sale of novelties and style articles is apt to run against stiff competition from foreign manufacturers. This is their own field, and they intend to be strongly entrenched in it. It seems foolish to go out of the way to invite trouble and, in view of the plans of manufacturers abroad, our own manufacturers should busy themselves more with staples, and be aware of that business before risking too great a development of the style and novelty end of the business. Tariffs won't keep out new ideas, no matter what the rates are."

GERMAN GOODS IN CHILE.

Some Inferior in Quality Even Though They Are Expensive.

A dealer in Valdivia, Chile, has reported that hardware which he received from Germany recently was both poor and expensive, and German dealers at Osorno and Puerto Montt have complained that German drugs and toilet articles have been expensive

Bank and business references required. The New York Times is sold each Sunday to more than 500,000 persons, living in more than 5,000 cities and towns.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Bank and business references required under this classification. Rate fifteen cents per word.

The laws of New York State make it a misdemeanor to publish or cause to be published an advertisement containing a false, misleading or fraudulent statement.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

GOOD SALESMAN has $10,000 cash to invest in going manufacturing business, or if practical man will put up same amount of cash with me will go into partnership in business that will bear investigation; if you want any patents or schemes; only legitimate business propositions will be considered. Will exchange references. C. B. FERRETS, Box 144, Shreveport, La.

EXPERIENCED, successful business man desires purchase interest in going, sound concern showing clean record; substantial income; active service; no new ventures or patents; state nature of business. C 398 Times.

PROVED EXECUTIVE, 38 YEARS OLD, TEN YEARS' FACTORY AND OFFICE EXPERIENCE, WISHES TO INVEST AND BE ACTIVE IN GOOD GOING BUSINESS. K 25 Times.

SILENT partner wanted, willing to invest $25,000 to help expansion of business doing Government and private work; profits last year over $60,000. New York Artificial Limb Co., 27 Union Square West, New York City.

PROMINENT MANUFACTURERS of meritorious automobile light household necessity have openings for State and county distributors on profitable exclusive contract basis. Z 2374 Times Annex.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, millinery or novelty shop in suburban section within 50 miles New York City. W 745 Times Downtown.

UP TO $5,000 will be invested in an honest business by man of many years' experience in the general merchandise field. K 260 Times.

ENGINEER, experienced college graduate, would invest capital, services in going business related to electricity or engineering, manufacturing or sales. F 389 Times.

YOUNG MAN, thorough business experience; will invest up to $10,000 and services in A-1 proposition. Morris Jacob, Audubon 9489, 504 West 158th St.

A manufacturing corporation has $36,000 to $60,000 surplus capital to invest with services in a profitable business. Reply, giving full details. Z 2570 Times Annex.

WE ARE OPEN to purchase going department store doing from $300,000 to $500,000 year; all communications confidential. Z 2376 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN with $3,000, manufacturing and selling experience, wishes to become partner; manufacturing or jobbing preferred. W 402 Times.

WHOLESALE shoe salesman, college graduate, 27, will invest $3,000 and services in established business; no stocks or schemes. K 341 Times.

WILL INVEST up to $5,000, plus active service in staple business. Experienced organizer, executive, salesman. M. N., 1,009, 110 W. 34th St.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in synthetic perfume oils, will invest moderate capital; name or allied line preferred, others also considered. J 801 Times Downtown.

I HAVE the money to establish a manufacturing business and want a man who has an article that can be sold to St. and 10c. stores; nothing else considered. C 756 Times.

TEXTILE commission house will finance several active accounts; liberal accommodations. Address A. W. Perrin & Co., 104 East 25th St., City.

MANUFACTURING or business proposition wanted; capable of big things. Room 514, 68 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

HAVE $1,000 to $1,500 to invest with services; what have you to offer? M 570 Times.

ESTABLISHED corporations financed; sale of capital stock. Write Mr. Gorlow, 522 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, will buy half interest in paying garage. T 1008 Times Harlem.

$25,000-$50,000 to invest with services; established enterprise; electrical, mechanical. Room 905, 108 Park Av.

WILL invest $1,000-$1,500 in business showing good prospects; principals only; details. J 860 Times Downtown.

WILL invest up to $25,000 in sound business proposition; active interest. C 110 Times.

SOUND established business, active, inactive partnership, $25,000 to $100,000. B 880 Times.

CERTIFIED public accountants desire to purchase clientele in New York City. D 586 Times.

ACCEPTANCES purchased, loans on stapled merchandise. John A. Curtiss, 115 Broadway.

$10,000 AND services to invest in established business; wholesale preferred. C 97 Times.

WILL invest $10,000 with services; established staple business. E 1221 Times Bronx.

HAVE $7,500 with services to buy or invest in established money business; strict investigation. J 906 Times Downtown.

WE BUY notes, trade acceptances and loans on mortgages, receivables, warehouse receipts and machinery. A 584 Times.

WANTED—Cigar or confectionery stand in office building. State full details. M 787 Times Downtown.

$10,000 AND active services as partner in sound, established firm; staple line, excluding stocks and oil propositions. F 874 Times.

PARTNER to invest $2,000 good business, auto accessory or hardware line. J 880 Times Downtown.

CAN run office and invest $5,000; want equal partnership; manufacturing preferred. B 31 Times.

WILL invest $7,000 or less as active partner in going manufacturing, wholesale or retail establishment. G 333 Times.

HAVE CASH for paying motion picture theatre in Greater New York; must stand closest investigation. M 588 Times.

WILL purchase retail millinery store; must be established and profit-making. M 584 Times.

MERCHANDISE WANTED

of any description; up to $80,000. V 702 Times Downtown.

MONEY to lend on secured accounts; any amount. M 788 Times Downtown.

WILL INVEST $2,000, with services, in profitable business; describe. C 83 Times.

HAVE capital to invest in meritorious article. F 379 Times.

I WANT to buy crude rubber; state quantity and price. D 586 Times.

WANT to purchase established dry cleaning and valet shop. K 86 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

PARTNER with two to three thousand dollars and services; investment under your control, large and immediate earning power. Z 2416 Times Annex.

EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY — Selling rights Universal Electric Washing Machine; retail price $49 complete, can be operated in any laundry tub, tremendous seller. C 453 Times.

A PROGRESSIVE, growing business requires services of good selling ability; capital required $1,500. P 804 Times Downtown.

FACTORY MANAGER; also salesman with $500 to $1,000 each, to manufacture and sell Ell-Sanal. Phone; big profits. P 400 Times.

WANTED, $25,000 loan on FORD CARS; also other makes, principals only. B 51 Times.

LOAN wanted, $2,000; merchandise as security. Manufacturers, Box 12, 206 Broadway, Brooklyn.

ESTABLISHED printing business desires partner with investment of $5,000, services or otherwise. L 25 Times.

ESTABLISHED handkerchief contractor seeks partner to enlarge business; for consider selling. Stebbins Av., corner 195th.

$5,000 LOAN wanted on MOTOR TRUCKS; good compensation; principals only. G 331 Times.

PARISIENNE lady, enlarging her embroidery business, wishes party with small amount of capital. C 138 Times.

LADIES' handbag manufacturer desires salesman or outside man as partner with capital. C 904 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

A $25,000 INVESTMENT.

Our organization consists of a manufacturer and designer of silk petticoats and bloomers, one of the industries ablest and best-known men; one salesman and possibly another, each of whom personally control a quarter of a million in sales volume. References which will stand the investigation meet our standards; we prefer a comparatively young man who will actively associate himself with us in complete charge of our finances and office; to that man we offer an opportunity to join two successful, young, happily married men engaged in a profitable, clean-cut manufacturing business with an exceptional future. F 466 Times.

BY N. Y. corporation with international trade connections of vital importance to American mfrs. opening branches in St. Louis, Cleveland and Philadelphia; need capable man with $10,000, New York office; salary and interest. Answers treated with strict confidence. In answering give telephone number. Address X. Y., 237 Times.

BY investing $1,000 or more you can participate in profits of improved leased New York real estate; your investment will show an unusual return for a period of ten years. Henry J. Peper & Co., Inc., 1,737 Broadway, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED publishing corporation, growing rapidly, requires investment of one thousand dollars to provide for business expansion; small capitalization and experienced management provide against speculation. W 750 Times Downtown.

$400,000—6 months' loan wanted by reputable oil company with steady net income of $2,500 daily at present prices; repayment further guaranteed personally by officers and directors; good compensation; principals only. C 440 Times.

WANTED—Active manager sales agent in manufacturing business, chemicals and steel products; well-established business; from $2,000 to $5,000. Wm. Ficklen, 122 234 St., Norfolk, Va.

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORY — Man capable of taking entire charge can buy substantial interest in business for $2,000; applicant's business record more important than capital. K 917 Times Downtown.

$25,000 WILL ACQUIRE ART GOODS BUSINESS of highest reputation, 20-years' standing; net earnings average $16,000 yearly; owner, over 60, wishes to retire to California; rigid investigation invited; principals only. F 429 Times.

ESTABLISHED COMMISSION HOUSE, cotton and silk piece goods, about to go into business, would like to connect with party; must invest $15,000 or up for substantial interest; principals only need write. B. A., 520 Presbyterian Bldg.

CONTRACTOR, 30 years' general experience, high reputation, requires financial backing; business well established; prospects excellent; satisfactory references assured. N. C., 10 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

RETIRED successful business man, preferably wholesale grocer, manufacturer food products, wanted as director of corporation; trade-marked brand package goods sold to grocers; $10,000 investment. Woods, F 458 Times.

SPECIALTY SHOP in best location on 5th Av., requiring additional capital for the expansion of its business, would like to communicate with representative man or firm seeking such an opportunity. K 87 Times.

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LARGE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO. with mills located in large town within 100 miles of New York City, with a modern organization and equipment, has been in business many years manufacturing and selling a nationally known staple, trade-marked article to a well established trade, wants from $100,000 to $300,000 from one or two men on a first preferred stock issue, retirable in five to ten years, or will entertain proposition from right source for permanent investment. Investor to take an active part in administration of business at good salary; only principals need apply. W 408 Times.

EXPERIENCED salesman with $5,000 to $10,000 can secure one-third interest in established firm ready to start manufacturing by new process imitating porcelain, a new line of beautiful table lamps, ornamental vases, art objects, &c., for home and window decoration; manufacturing cost very low; articles better and cheaper than what are now in the market; only small initial investment necessary at start, more as business grows; unquestionable field for quick sales. Phone Monday after 10 A. M. except between 1 and 2 P. M., Watkins 9413, or write to T 545 Times.

EXECUTIVE'S OPPORTUNITY.

LARGE WHOLESALE BAKERY, located in Newark, desires to connect with an executive who can qualify for position; must have references and be able to invest from $5,000 to $10,000; investment secured. Write for particulars, A. Slater, 738 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

CHEMICAL SPECIALTY MANUFACTURER

desire a silent investor with from $10,000 to $25,000. This is an unusual opportunity to make large returns on an absolutely safe investment. Money to be used to increase the production and sales of a very high-grade, long-established business, located in New York City; year around demand for goods in unlimited; strictest investigation invited; references given and required. V 988 Times Downtown.

CHRISTIAN corporation, established three years, now active, owning valuable patents automobile accessory line; needs additional capital and desires reach parties with money, or who can place company's capital where company owns fully equipped plant; its product is endorsed and used throughout United States and in foreign countries; its principals are men of highest integrity and experience. Address F 418 Times.

SPLENDID opportunity offers to become interested in a growing mercantile corporation of sound financial standing; increased volume of business requires additional capital; applicant must invest about $20,000 with or without services; proposition will stand thorough investigation. W 767 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE WANTED

as partner in financial company. Salary $250 per month. Investment, $15,000 required. Substantial interest in company offered to enable splendid return quarterly on investment. Excellent opportunity for young, aggressive man desiring permanent connection and independence. Call Schuyler 7867, Mr. W.

PARTY wanted with $5,000 to $10,000, high-class, legitimate, profitable business; money making possibilities already proved; will accept active or silent investor with good references and business ability; investment should pay unusually large profits; don't overlook this opportunity. W 454 Times.

A PROVEN and highly endorsed proposition of exceptional merit with assured possibilities of enormous returns, is offered to investigating man with $5,000 or $10,000 who has initiative, is full of pep and can influence others in his business. Will hold official position in company. Address for interview F 467 Times.

GENTLEMAN with capital of $25,000 for well-established hosiery jobbing business; experience not necessary; need $8,000 cash to pay off retiring partner; balance to be used for working capital; proposition will stand strictest investigation; references exchanged. Telephone Watkins 3423 all day Monday.

INVESTORS! MORE THAN $2,000,000 worth of goods were destroyed by carelessness of sewing machine operators; protective device just patented prevents this waste; manufacturing cost, $1.00. Want partner with some capital to invest.

MANUFACTURERS ENGINEERING CO., 520 8th Av. Phone Vanderbilt 7212.

GENERAL agency for all correspondence courses, scholarships, educational books, new and used; valuable stock on hand; special discounts from established schools; hundreds of neglected applications and mail orders necessitate expansion; Christian proprietor wants active associate; $3,000 to $5,000 required. C 111 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED

for new enterprise; expert manufacturer wants capital for the manufacture of a staple product in overwhelming demand; exceptionally large profits; please do not answer unless you mean business. Z 2418 Times Annex.

CORPRATION controlling revolutionary ELECTRICAL HAND SHOE POLISHING MACHINE, weighing 2½ pounds requires at least $10,000 cash capital to commence manufacture; unusual opportunity for party with or without services; act as treasurer and become member Board of Directors. Mr. Grace, Columbus 6183, or P 456 Times.

WANTED—To get in touch with owner of factory for manufacturing chemicals and who can help me finance the placing on the Eastern market of new product which will be sold in drug and department stores; product marketed successfully in the West for two years; unlimited possibilities for steady development and substantial profits. W 491 Times.

PARTNER—Will sell half interest to active man with $5,000 cash in a prosperous, growing business; owner must leave for Europe at once; weekly drawings $70; no agents. Call at the Tag Envelope Co., Inc., 510 Broome St., between 10 and 12 and between 2 and 4. Tel. Canal 1486.

EXCEPTIONALLY marketable and profitable patented article needs $10,000 finance; local factory space with equipment on right basis; article tried in many States, thoroughly approved; opportunity for capital, with treasury position to right man. Address Z 2348 Times Annex.

A SPLENDID opportunity for a man with capital to invest in the Commercial Body Building business of 7 years' standing. A partner who will be active preferred; a going business with big profits. Phone 616 Long Branch or write Gabriel Edvy, Long Branch, N. J.

WANTED—$10,000 cash, $5,000 three months, $5,000 six months with 50 cents royalty on each article now being manufactured; costs $2; retails for $15; patents cover America, Canada, England and France; article used by every automobile manufacturer. Write Box Z 1111 St. Paul Bldg.

OPPORTUNITY to buy half interest in commercial stationery and printing establishment doing good business and offering exceptional opportunity for future; price based on actual inventory value of stock; $5,000 cash required; only party of unquestionable character with experience in stationery or printing lines considered; confidential. W 862 Times.

BUILDER, engineer and architect, with over 15 years' practical experience, at present sales manager of large building material concern, will entertain partnership proposition from party with capital eager to promote housing of a speculative character. Write Box 192, 806 Fitzgerald Bldg.

ACTIVE PARTNER FOR GOING CONCERN. Owner has larger interests, cannot devote himself to management; looking for partner that will manage and invest $5,000 to $10,000; money is not essential, considering ability first. H 386 Times.

A FAST-GROWING corporation, expanding throughout the Eastern States, desires man that will invest $5,000 and give active services as sales director; must possess executive ability, individual initiative and be resourceful in obtaining results; give full particulars. K 650 Times Downtown.

WANTED by an established 5th Av. house, capital to develop and extend the sale of well-known toilet preparations which have given universal satisfaction but have not obtained the sale to which they are entitled because of lack of capital to push them. W 546 Times.

COMPANY recently organized requires two men of exceptional ability for the positions of Treasurer and also sales manager; investment few thousand dollars necessary; unusual opportunity. G 626 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Young man that would become interested financially in insurance brokerage concern handle inside work; some knowledge business desirable, but not essential. H. A., 123 Times.

CORPORATION of importers want active or silent partner with moderate capital, but substantial backing; we have plenty of orders and stock on hand, but not enough working capital. K 985 Times Downtown.

$25,000, SERVICES optional, desired for men's clothing business, retail; opportunity exceptional. P 451 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

INVESTMENT $25,000.

Exceptional opportunity for executive and financial man of proven ability with above amount to invest in established manufacturing organization composed of nationally known experts in their line.

After several months of preparation at big expense, highest attainment has been achieved in its product proven by direct comparison with the leader in the art.

Organization now ready to put its product in assured channels of distribution; large volume and profit and quick turnover; make an assured instant success of this business, all of which can be verified.

C 454 TIMES.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

offered capable young man to manage old-established retail confectionery business; salary $60 week and half interest in business; about $7,500 cash required; experience not necessary; references. B 634 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

ENGINEER of executive ability wishes to interest progressive man or capital or manufacturers in commercial development of four meritorious patents of unlimited potential values; no air castles or dreams, but practical ideas for which extensive markets exist; interviews arranged. R. L. Atwell, Charlotte, N. C.

ESTABLISHED and well-equipped insurance brokerage office, handling all branches of insurance; has big opening for young man desirous of entering the insurance brokerage business; must have good connections, excellent address and capable of producing results; excellent leads furnished; will make suitable commission and drawing account arrangement. V 606 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECT and engineer, experienced in all classes of building work and who can estimate, handle contracts and purchase materials, desires connections. K 998 Times Downtown.

MACHINE SHOP work desired; special ability developing machines, inventions; successful various difficult projects. Martian Manufacturing Company, 171 Washington St., Newark. Phone Market 8397.

DISTRIBUTORS for Ford sectional radiator; solid brass honeycomb construction; will not break when frozen; each section independent; replacement in five minutes. F 411 Times.

SALESMAN, $5,000-a-year man, good appearance, well educated, 28 years old, sales managing ability, best executive ability, desires change in connection for Fall. Write Room 802, Southland Hotel, Norfolk, Va.

ACCOUNTING WORK of any nature sought by two experienced responsible accountants during evenings and spare time; no work too difficult; reasonable. K 992 Times Downtown.

STOCK SELLING CAMPAIGNS planned by a financial expert and executed by a successful, efficient organization. William R. Thurston, The Dorilton, Broadway at 71st St. Phone Columbus 638.

SHAWNEE, OKLA.—Great distributing centre for wholesale and manufactures. Write for information, Board of Commerce, Shawnee, Okla.

DISTRIBUTORS for automobile spring lubricant oil; good territory still open; communicate with the Paragon Chemical Co., 608 Republic Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

GOOD-SELLING novelty household article or auto accessory wanted, for Brooklyn or Long Island. W. M. Burtenshaw, 594 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

SAILING for Europe on the La Lorraine Aug. 6; will be at liberty to transact any business abroad. Address J. J. Stockdale, Worcester, Mass.

BUSINESS man, familiar with Pacific Coast trade, desires to purchase high-grade lines from manufacturer; exclusive rights preferred. K 970 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, patent attorney, specialised technical patents, has time available taking charge patent department industrial, legal or engineering concern. C 119 Times.

ENGINEER AND COMMERCIAL EXPERT, going to Central Europe on business, is in position to execute commissions for American firms. J 874 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE PARTY or company to handle trade acceptances. Thirty, sixty, ninety days. Cash is needed to expand business. Treasurer, Box 32, Station 1, New York.

PARTNER WANTED in dry goods store; growing business, best location; small capital required. Christian, Box 25, 311 Amsterdam Av.

GOING TO EUROPE, TRUSTWORTHY PERSON; BEST CREDENTIALS; SAILS SHORTLY; ANY COMMISSION FAITHFULLY EXECUTED. K 80 TIMES.

AGENCIES open in N. Y. State and N. J. to sell our Perfection "Clear Vision" Visor for automobiles. Write for territory; big seller. Ferris Cronin, 152 West 42d St.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS—Opportunity to acquire space in exchange for services; fully equipped office. 110 West 40th. Suite 403.

YOUNG MAN leaving for Europe July 26 seeks business proposition of importance; will visit France, Belgium, England. D 595 Times.

ADVERTISING-PRINTING CONTRACT MAN available; experienced direct advertising ideas, copy layouts, art, typography, engraving; salary moderate. M 583 Times.

MACHINE SHOP

open for more work; dies, tools, manufacturing, lathe work up to 36 in.; stamping. Supreme Machine & Tool Works, 4,055 Park Av. Tel. Tremont 6548.

GOOD LINES wanted; established sales organization with offices in New York will represent firm having lines of merit. L. M., 417 Times.

EXPERIENCED salesman owning automobile wishes to represent responsible firm; New York State vicinity. Box 116, 1,515 3d Av.

DRAFTING—We design, perfect, manufacture or market anything mechanical. Keystone Engineering Co., 286 West 56th. Circle 0118.

DESIRE connection with established business; ample capital. Write full description, Ellman, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN-PARTNER wanted, take orders all kinds ladies' dresses; ability more than money required. P 468 Times.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Business man going there will handle commissions. F 386 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, machine designer, desires additional work. E. D. Roberts, 48 East 41st St.

COTTON piece goods line wanted by Chicago salesman with established sales office. Z 2411 Times Annex.

WANTED—European novelties, dolls, toys. What have you for distributor with national sales organization? D 875 Times.

TWO young women with Western, Southern itinerary will take lines; commission. F 392 Times.

TURKISH towel line wanted for Central West by Chicago salesman with established trade. Z 2410 Times Annex.

WOOLEN or worsted line wanted for cutters and department stores by Chicago resident salesman. Z 2413 Times Annex.

FRANCE—Gentleman leaving July 27 would undertake personal commissions; speaks French; references. F 368 Times.

EXPORTER wanted with Latin American connections to handle automobile accessory sole representation. M 761 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURER of France offers sales rights of imported specialties to responsible firms. B 60 Times.

YOUNG, active, business man with woven label experience desires partner. Give full particulars. M 757 Times Downtown.

PARTNER—Established high-class custom tailoring, with reasonable capital; good opportunity for live salesman. W 560 Times.

LONDON, Paris, Hamburg, member established firm selling July 25th, will execute buying, selling, commissions. L 20 Times.

WANTED—Exclusive selling agency of domestic or foreign manufacturer. D 559 Times.

AMERICAN wishes represent American firm Germany, buying, selling. Box 134, 852 Columbus Av.

A1 SILK line wanted by Chicago salesman with big following. Z 2405 Times Annex.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

CONVERTER COTTONS WANTED AS PARTNER.

Young American, 28, college graduate, highly connected, possessing sufficient capital to invest $50,000, with ability to organize and control converting organization composed of nationally known experts in their line.

Exceptional opportunity for executive and financial man of proven ability with above amount to invest in established manufacturing organization composed of nationally known experts in their line.

After several months of preparation at big expense, highest attainment has been achieved in its product proven by direct comparison with the leader in the art.

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BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

ALL-ROUND ADVERTISING AND SALES PROMOTION EXECUTIVE

of proven ability and both domestic and foreign experience, wants to make change in connection, on or about the first of September.

A sound, progressive firm that needs a man who qualifies as a capable investigator and analyst of markets; of profitable and unprofitable lines; of competition, sales, service, foreign trade possibilities—and applies such information in the production of economical and effective advertising and sales promotional work—will find, here, the right man to build and direct such a department.

Prefers mechanical or technical product selling direct to users, agricultural machinery, a specialty which sells through dealer-agents; or passenger steamship advertising. And travel bureau; but will consider any business having good possibilities of BIG DEVELOPMENT.

REASON FOR CHANGE

He wants to become associated with a business and concern whose greatest development is still ahead of it and wherein his demonstrated capability can be applied with full effectiveness and continuity. Now employed at good income, he must be "sold" on the possibilities of your proposition, your organization, and convinced that conditions are such that he will be able to give you the quality of service he would expect were he hiring the man.

PERSONAL PARTICULARS

He is an American of Scotch and English descent, thirty-six, married. Training and experience both broad and thorough; executive capacity, proven; character and disposition, satisfactory; record, clean; prefers Central States, but will go anywhere that he becomes convinced he can give service which will make for mutual growth and profit. He is now 12 hours from New York and, pending personal interview, will send all essential information on receipt of preliminary particulars regarding opening you have; principals only. Write now, in confidence, to—

H. B.
Room 908, 110 W. 40th St.,
New York.

WE WANT to get in touch with a broker who will sell on commission a small issue of preferred stock with common stock bonus for established Rubber Stamp Company controlling exclusive production of material for building construction and road building; company is well rated and output practically sold; additional capital required for plant extensions; a good broker can dispose of this issue to his own clients speedily. T M 208 Times.

RARE OPPORTUNITY!

MECHANICAL engineer, inventor and owner of 5 patents (complete models) of exceptionally great value, combining one of the leading industries in America, wishes connection with capitalist or prominent brokerage house, to begin manufacture and sale. This attractive proposition requires men of big vision, accustomed to investing big capital to put over big things. Box 25, 1339 3d Av.

A PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURER, WITH AMPLE MANUFACTURING FACILITIES AND CAPITAL, SEEKS AN ARTICLE OR LINE WHICH HE CAN HANDLE EXCLUSIVELY, DOING BOTH MANUFACTURING AND SELLING; A LINE SUITABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER BY MAIL ORDER METHODS IS ESPECIALLY DESIRED. ONLY ARTICLES OF PROVEN WORTH AND UNIVERSAL APPEAL WILL BE CONSIDERED. G 334 TIMES.

FOR SALE.

PARTY interested in buying or leasing large, up-to-date inn, all new, just opened, city improvements, such as electric light, bath, running water, rooms fully furnished, can accommodate 100 guests; situated on four main roads, including two corners, in finest location in Dutch County; seven buildings in all, including ice house, garage, dance hall, moving pictures; good reason for selling; quick action; Answer by mail, P. O. Box 11, Napanoch, N. Y.

NEARBY, 20-80 room modern mansion overlooking Hudson; large plot; cost $80,000; assessed $30,000; state sell $25,000; very easy terms; appropriate for sanitorium, school, inn. H 381 Times.

METAL goods factory for sale; 6,000 square feet; light and airy; established 10 years; large amount of orders on hand with good profit; bargain; $8,000. A 578 Times.

$25,000 NET profit; garage lease for sale; $8,000 required; shows above profit on rental. Sibley Co., 1,493 Broadway. 4327 Bryant.

SODA-LUNCH CONCESSION, 5-year lease for sale; large 16-story office bldg., also street entrance; no fixtures; rent $300. W 533 Times.

WELL-ESTABLISHED shoe store; lively section; agency Douglas shoes. Call, do not write, Stein, 177 Summit Av., West Hoboken, N. J.

FULLY equipped ladies' underwear plant for sale; 16 machines; reasonable rent; light, airy loft. Telephone Intervale 0884.

PATENT FOR SALE—Combination keyless lock; not equaled; manufacture cheap. F 348 Times.

LAUNDRY—Good paying laundry on Long Island; cheap rent; must sacrifice account illness. F 401 Times.

TEA ROOM, also rooming house; excellent locations. Gentlewoman's Exchange, Murray Hill 1475.

LACE factory, completely organized, for sale; great opportunity in view of coming protective tariff. Write W 484 Times.

DRESS PLANT, ten 95-1 machines; cheap rent; bargain. Bowdan & Tuman, 45 West 28th.

LADIES' patent bag handle lock for sale; cash and royalty. See Mr. Schmidt, 8 Union Square, third floor.

WELL-PAYING CORSET SHOP, account of two stores. Fordham, low rent, good lease. Box 171, 3,013 3d Av.

GARAGE for sale or would consider partner; a good opportunity for live man. Tiolene Garage, 173d St and Park Av.

GOING multigraph business for sale; exceptional opportunity. M 786 Times Downtown.

RESTAURANT—Financial district, 19 years' lease; seating capacity over 200. Namos, 1,416 Broadway.

CELLULOID and metal buttons and novelties; established; fully equipped plant for sale. F 441 Times.

ACTIVE man will invest $1,000 or more and services in something where hustling counts. P 450 Times.

FOR SALE—Blouse and underwear shop on upper Broadway. H. C., 478 Times Downtown.

READY-TO-WEAR SHOP; BUSY STREET. LEASE AND FIXTURES $750. 184 WEST 46TH ST. LYCEUM SHOP.

DRUG STORE for sale, 7th Av., Pennsylvania section; 5-year lease; easy terms. Room 1311, 220 5th Av.

HIGH-GRADE dress shop; Times Square section; established trade; long lease; cheap rent; good reasons. O 488 Times.

GARAGE sale; capacity 85, now 70; security $7,500 only. B 526 Times.

GOOD going business financed; must have merit. K 829 Times Downtown.

GERMAN ribbon looms for immediate delivery, in running order. D 908 Times.

WILL sell ribbon mill now in operation, at great sacrifice. D 847 Times.

CANDY store for sale. 312 East 62d St.

GOOD, PAYING cigar store on 149th St. Inquire Blackner, 370 E. 149th St.

RESTAURANT fully equipped, good location, for sale or long lease. H 871 Times.

RESTAURANT, sale, self-service; good locality; rent cheap. C 158 Times.

FOR SALE—Bargain, complete office fixtures. Holmes, Adlers, 235 5th Av.

FOR SALE.

HIGH-CLASS SPECIALTY GOWN SHOP FOR SALE ON BROADWAY CORNER; EXCEPTIONALLY LOW RENT; BEAUTIFULLY FITTED; ESTABLISHED SEVEN YEARS, DOING APPROXIMATELY $160,000 ANNUALLY; WILL SELL LEASE AND FIXTURES, OR WITH STOCK, AT A SACRIFICE. MUST SELL ON ACCOUNT OF ILLNESS. WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR LIVE WIRE; ACT QUIC

BELGIUM EXPECTS MARK SETTLEMENT

May Soon Renew Negotiations With Germany Regarding 6,000,000,000 Obligation.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN CABINET

Kathie Schratt and General Sukhomlinof Bob Up in European Press Reports.

Negotiations between the Belgian and German Governments over the question of arriving at a definite agreement through which the former is to be indemnified for the 6,000,000,000 German paper marks in its possession are likely to be renewed in the near future, according to a report by the Brussels correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, printed in that paper on June 21. It is asserted that Belgian financial circles expect such negotiations to begin shortly, although the report cannot be confirmed officially.

As is generally known, the Belgian Government obtained the 6,000,000,000 marks by taking them over after the armistice from their Belgian owners, who had been compelled by the German occupying authorities to accept them at the rate of a franc and a quarter for a mark, about the normal rate of exchange. Belgium had to borrow 7,500,000,000 francs with which to pay the original holders of these German paper tokens, and it insists upon reparation by Germany, although the Treaty of Versailles says nothing about this affair.

In December, 1919, Matthias Erzberger, then German Minister of Finance, reached an agreement with the Belgian Government whereby the latter was to receive German bonds for its stock of marks, these bonds to bear interest at 5 per cent. and to be redeemed during a twenty-year period. But this agreement appears to have been arrived at more or less in secret, even without the knowledge of the officers of the Reichsbank, according to German newspapers, and when a big protest was raised by German financial interests at what they called the hard terms of the pact, the German Government, under a new Chancellor, and with a new Minister of Finance, took no steps toward carrying it out.

But now, following another change of Cabinets and with Dr. Wirth, a close friend and supporter of Herr Erzberger, as Chancellor, the prospects of a real settlement are considered brighter. In addressing the Belgian Chamber of Deputies recently upon the mark question, M. Theunis, Minister of Finance, after pointing out that Germany had thus far failed to live up to the agreement, was quoted as saying:

"The damage inflicted upon us by the imposition of a compulsory exchange rate for the mark during the years of occupation doesn't belong to the damages that were recognized by the Peace Treaty. Consequently, we must deal directly with the German Government. After the latter has declared its intention of living up to its reparation obligations, one may hope that it will recognize the necessity, from a moral as well as a material standpoint, of settling the mark question with Belgium. From the material standpoint it could hardly be believed that the German Government, in so far as it really is trying to restore its money standard, could wish to ignore the existence of such an important quantity of German banknotes in foreign hands."

Commenting upon M. Theunis's remarks, the Berliner Tageblatt notes that while it is true that the German Government must not overlook the 6,000,000,000 paper marks held by Belgium, it is also true that the latter country knows very well that it would gain nothing by suddenly dumping huge quantities of marks upon the neutral exchange market at the present low rates. The German paper concludes that it is to be hoped an equitable adjustment will soon be made in the interest of both countries.

The personnel of the new Austrian Cabinet, headed by Johann Schober, ex-Police Chief of Vienna, as Chancellor and Foreign Minister, is given as follows in the German press: Walter Breisky, Vice Chancellor and Minister of Education; Dr. Leopold Waber, Minister of the Interior; Dr. Franz Pauer, Minister of Social Administration; Dr. Ferdinand Grimm, Minister of Finance; Dr. Alfred Grünberger, Food Minister; Dr. Leopold Hennet, Minister of Agriculture; Dr. Walter Rodler, Minister of Transportation; Dr. Rudolf Paltauf, Minister of Justice; Alexander Angerer, Minister of Commerce, Trades, Industry and Construction, and Karl Vaugoin, Minister of Defense. The Ministry was elected by the National Assembly on June 21 by a vote of 98 to 62. The new Government is a so-called administration of experts, not supposed to be active in politics.

Kathie Schratt, the actress favorite of the late Emperor Franz Josef whose death was reported from Vienna a couple of years ago, is mentioned in a Vienna dispatch of June 13 to the German press as the near-victim of a man named Otto Frankel, who is alleged to have forged her signature to a paper authorizing him to sell her house in Kärntner Ring for 47,000,000 crowns (about $68,000 at present exchange rates). It appears that a brother of Frau Schratt drew her attention to the matter, whereupon she declared that she knew nothing of the existence of the alleged contract.

Impetus has been lent to the temperance movement in Austria through the Government's recent decision to allow the brewers to resume the production of 12 per cent. beer, thus increasing the amount of grain used in the breweries at a time when the question of obtaining enough bread to feed the people is still a burning one. The Arbeiter-Zeitung of June 16 reports a meeting of the Workers' Abstinence League of Austria, at which strong resolutions denouncing the Government's action were adopted. It was pointed out that while on the one hand steps were being taken to improve the foreign exchange condition, on the other huge sums were being spent in the importation of wines and liquors, to the detriment of Austria's financial position. The resolution also approved the anti-alcohol stand of most of the Socialist legislators and urged them to keep up the good work. The Arbeiter-Zeitung avers that in 1920 Austria imported wines to the value of more than 6,000,000,000 crowns.

General Sukhomlinof, the Czar's Minister of War, who was convicted of high treason and sentenced to life imprisonment, afterward being released by the Soviet Government, has arrived in Dresden and joined the German monarchists in deploring the fact that German officers and men are being tried at Leipsic merely for having obeyed orders, says a dispatch sent from the Saxon city to the Pester Lloyd on June 2. General Sukhomlinof is quoted as protesting that he never was anti-German, and blaming the World War upon Austria. Shortly after his release, in the Spring of 1918, the former Minister of War was reported as living in Finland in extreme poverty, and since then his death has been rumored.

BLOOMINGDALE'S
Victrola News

A Genuine Victrola
In a Console Cabinet
Special $89.50
A special offering which also includes $5 worth of records



This is a photograph of the console cabinet, containing a genuine Victrola. This, with $5 worth of records, is special at $89.50.

A $5 Payment
Delivers This to You
The remainder in convenient monthly payments—No interest—No extras

And Special at $150
Are the genuine Victrolas in console table cabinets finished in Wedgewood blue, Chinese Jade green, and gray-and-old-rose. These are hand-decorated.

We suggest you mail the Coupon if you cannot call:

BLOOMINGDALE'S PHONOGRAPH DEPT.
59th St. at Lexington Ave., New York City
Kindly send details and literature about phonograph checked:
☒ Victrola (with console) ☐ Columbia
☐ Victrola (upright type) ☐ Brunswick ☐ Sonora
Name_____
Address_____

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Section 2, Page 11.

Getting one's hair cut is as good as a circus in the Ponyland Barber Shop! Five hobby horses, well-supported, to ride. A play-room adjoining the shop. *Third Floor*

BLOOMINGDALE'S
Illustrated Store News

Some refrigerators that are not ice-thirsty are $23.75 for Monday only. Apartment house side-icer style, holding 50 lbs. of ice. Important item, it seems to us.

VOL. 49, No. 105 — 59th STREET at LEXINGTON AVENUE — NEW YORK, JULY 17, 1921

$500,000 Worth of Homeworthy Furniture Goes Into This Annual Mid-Summer Sale



Every Piece Even Lower Than New Low Prices

Yes, every piece of furniture here—from the smallest taboret to a $2,000 dining room suite reduced even below the new low-level prices

$500,000—a half million dollars—worth of furniture—yes even more than that—is ready for this annual sale action—real action to begin Monday morning. This is the largest furniture assortment ever offered by Bloomingdale's, and the values in this mid-summer sale are in proportion to the event's scope.

Careful preparations—backed by a policy depending on great volume to make possible great values, painstakingly accurate selection, all these help make background for this event.

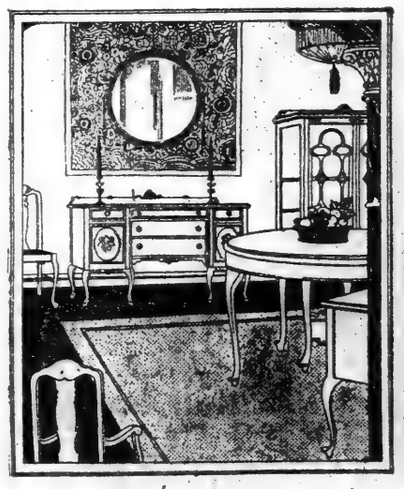
Yes, this event is so broad that it makes an appeal to all of you who need furniture (and who doesn't?) and it says to you with a forceful voice "every sale price is a price for saving."

Important: No Comparative Prices Quoted—the values speak for themselves!

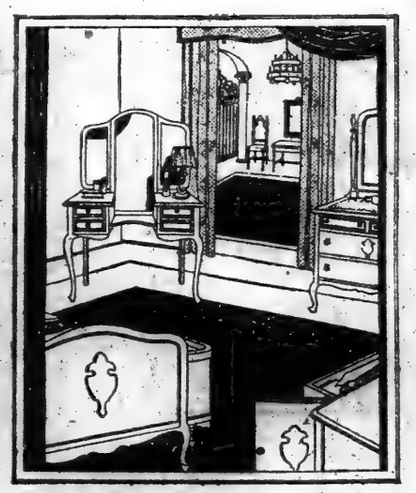
3-Piece Living Room Suite, $195
Of extra importance is this suite, with its luxuriant covering of one's choice of tapestries or velours. Reversible loose Marshall spring cushions, and pillow arms on each piece. 7-foot sofa, extra large arm chair, and high-back wing chair.

10-Piece Dining Room Suite, $272.50
American walnut suite, Queen Anne design, dust-proof interior, mahogany drawer bottoms and sliding trays. 5-foot buffet. 43-in. china closet. 48-in. round dining table. 38-in. serving table. 5 side chairs, one arm chair—with seats of genuine Spanish leather.

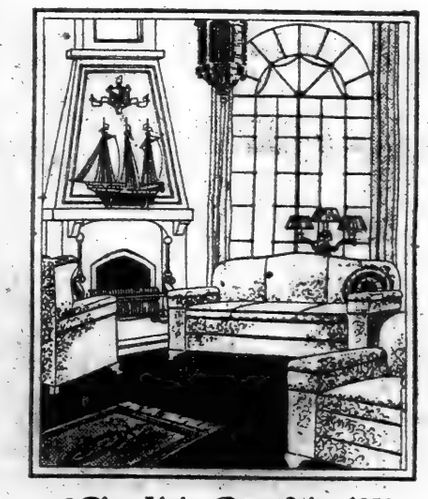
4-Piece Bedroom Suite, $197.50
Beautifully figured American walnut suite, Queen Anne design, excellently finished. Dust-proof construction. Specially attractive is the 48-in. dresser with a 30 x 40-in. mirror. Restful looking bow-end bed, large chifforobe and vanity toilet table.



10-Piece Dining Room Suite, $395
Grained American Walnut Suite in graceful Queen Anne design especially adapted to small homes or modern apartments. Includes 6-foot buffet, 4-foot china closet, 54-inch round dining table, 42-inch serving table, 5 side and 1 arm chair. Illustration above.



4-Piece Bedroom Suite, $250
Ridiculously low priced is this American Walnut Suite in dignified Queen Anne design. Dust proof construction and beautiful finish. 48-inch dresser, full size or single bed, vanity dresser, 36-inch chifforobe. Illustration above cannot show beauty of this low priced suit.



3-Piece Living Room Suite, $250
A 7-foot divan, luxuriously upholstered and comfortable—a low arm chair built for rest—and a high back chair built for the lazy hours. All three for $250. Each piece entirely covered with rich tapestry or velour, even beneath the reversible Marshall loose spring cushions. Illustration above.

Another Dining Room Suite, $195
Here is an exceptionally low priced 10-piece dining room suite in Queen Anne design and of figured American walnut, with burl panels on drawers and doors. 54-inch buffet. 42-inch china closet. 48-inch round dining table. 36-inch serving table together with 5 side chairs and one arm chair with seats of Spanish leather.

4-Piece Bedroom Suite, $138
This suite is tremendous value. Made in Louis XVI design of American walnut it comprises a 42-inch dresser, large semi-vanity dressing table, beautiful chifforobe and bow end bed. Pieces may be purchased separately if desired, but we predict the majority of purchasers will insist on the entire set at such a very low sale price.

Less Expensive Living Room Suite, $147.50
Each piece of this specially priced 3-piece living room suite in Queen Anne design is covered with same rich material (your choice of velours or tapestries). Reversible loose cushion spring seats not customary on so inexpensive a suite. Comfy sofa is 6 feet 6 inches long. High back wing chair and restful arm chair.

Beds and Bedding Share Low Prices With Furniture In This Sale

3-Piece Englander Bed $18.38
White enamel finish. This bed has the Englander link fabric springs—and doesn't sag.

Englander Sliding Couch $14.95
Such a price for this sliding couch! and it includes a comfortable cotton mattress.

Extra Values in Mattresses!
These mattresses are made in our own sunlit Mattress Factory under best sanitary conditions. You know what you are buying.

All cotton mattresses, roll egde 45 lbs. to the full size, any size $7.95.

All layer felt mattress, roll edge 45 lbs. to full size, any size $10.75. 100 per cent. silk floss mattress, roll edge 32 to 34 lbs. to full size, all sizes $14.75.

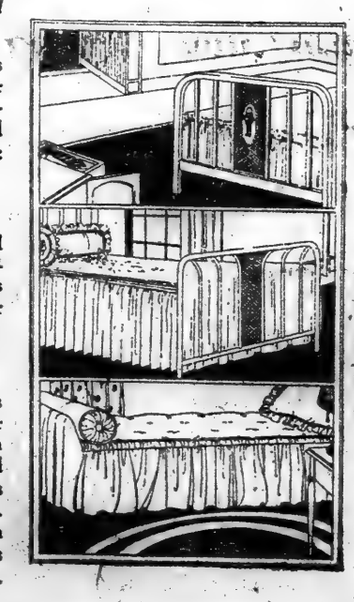
South American hair mattress, choice of covering, all sizes $27.50.

Bloomingdale's—Fourth Floor

Continuous Square Post Bed $26.75
Another extra special is this well finished bed in Ivory or Walnut with wicker effect insets head and foot. The head height is 51 inches. 3 sizes: 3/3, 4/0 and 4/6.

Greenpoint Bed $24.75
Finished in Ivory or Ivory and Blue—similar patterns in Walnut Rust proof, link springs are attached to the rails for the 3-piece bed. All sizes.

Metal Da-Beds at $9.98
This extra sale special offer is surely extra special! $9.98 for a metal da-bed, complete with mattress, pillow and roll-covered as illustrated in several patterns of cretonne, valance edged. The metal frame is finished in gray. The spring is the famous Simmons make, size 2 ft. 6 ins.



Rug Values—in tune with Those in the Furniture sale

Those sharing in this furniture event will find on the floor below that featuring furniture, these rugs, specially priced. And Bloomingdale rugs are well chosen in patterns worthy of homes of good taste:

9 x 12-foot Wilton Velvet Rugs, $59.85
Of Alex. Smith manufacture. Compactly woven of fine worsted yarns. Persian, Turkish and all-over designs. Especially for living or dining rooms.

9 x 12-foot Seamless Axminster Rugs, $49.95
Have a rich deep especially heavy nap to make for homes of comfort and refinement. Taupe, old rose or blue. For bedrooms, living or dining rooms.

8.3 x 10.6 foot Seamless Velvet Rugs, $42.50
Seamless Colonial velvet rugs for almost any room in the home.

Carpeting, Special $3.25 yard
Solid colorings of gray, taupe and green. To carpet entire rooms or to be made up into rugs. 27-in. wide.

These Rug and Carpet Specials are for this week only

Bloomingdale's—Third Floor

PROMENADES *JOAN DALE*

Casting a birds-eye glance along the Atlantic coast, I note:

That big flower hats and capes are being worn extensively *over bathing suits* by the sisters at Long Beach.

That at Southampton a smart miss appeared in a gingham frock just *five inches* from terra firma.

That summer finds us unexpectedly enisled in a deep sea of *light blue* hats, frocks, sweaters and skirts; and

That I've decided the best bathing shoes after all, are the good old cork-soled, canvas or satine shoes that lace up the front; and

THAT after all the most important event from my birds-eye cage is the furniture party to begin here Monday morning—

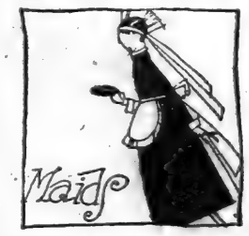
New Purses

In the midst of a group of rather conscientious looking purses on the first floor, I find an inner circle of purses with a truly smart air.

A little round flat black moire purse has sterling silver tips on its flap, $5.95. (Contains mirror and enough room for powder and a bit of change.)

Another Type

Another type—often seen carried by fashionable women—is of blue and silver brocade, envelope shape. Contains mirror the entire length of the purse, $10.50.



Nothing like keeping one's maid sweet-tempered this weather by the proper cool dresses.

Maids' black dresses of thin silky soisette, $5. Organdie cuffs and collars.

Cotton pongee dresses, with organdie collars and cuffs, are also a thin summer black, $3.50.

Black satine dresses, $2.98.

Good Queen Anne

To repeat — tomorrow begins that July furniture sale.

I rejoice to see feted such an interesting array of modern Queen Anne furniture — *a ten piece dining room set for $195 for instance!*

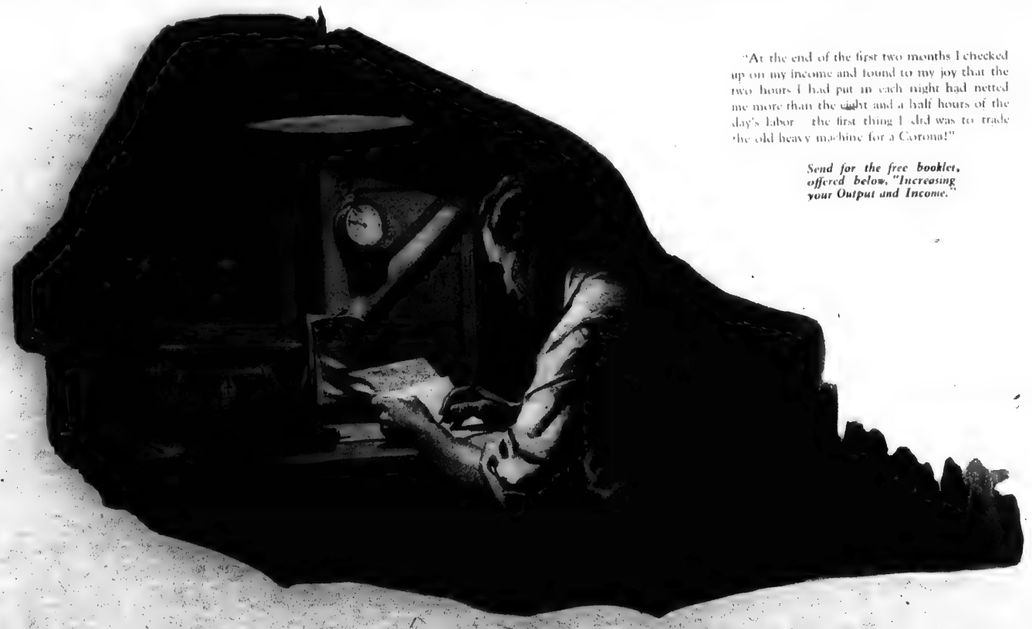
Queen Anne furniture is a plain simple style, with beautiful details. And, incidently, has an especial charm for Americans. Because one finds so many of its details in early American furniture.

Expert Help

You will find Mrs. Katherine Nash Smith, head of the Home Furnishing Bureau, a valuable ally in planning your home decoration. Mrs. Smith is a home-furnishing expert and may be able to give you excellent suggestions in furniture, rug or curtain matters. You will find Mrs. Smith on the Fourth floor. (Her services should be of *particular* importance during the furniture sale.)

Joan Dale:

ADVERTISEMENT.



"At the end of the first two months I checked up on my income and found to my joy that the two hours I had put in each night had netted me more than the eight and a half hours of the day's labor—the first thing I did was to trade the old heavy machine for a Corona!"

Send for the free booklet, offered below, "Increasing your Output and Income."

Corona helped him to success

Send for the free booklet that tells how Corona can increase your output and income

HIS name is Harry Botsford; he is today editor of The Dodge Idea, published in Mishawaka, Indiana, and publicity advisor to five corporations besides. And this is the story of how Corona helped him to success.

He came back from the war to find his business position gone, and no other opening that seemed attractive. In common with many another returned soldier he journeyed out to the oil fields and, in place of the fortune he had hoped to find, found only day labor instead.

Then came a real idea

"I had always been a reader of magazines and books", he writes, "and one day while I was hard at work, the BIG IDEA came—why not rent a typewriter and see if I could write some articles and sell them?

"I managed to rent a typewriter—one of standard size and carried it three miles on my back to the place where I was staying. By the time I got to the house, I will swear that machine weighed a ton! Then and there, I quietly registered a vow that if I could ever afford it, I would buy one of those 6½ pound Corona typewriters I had heard so much about.

More income in the evening than he earned during the day

"Every night, tired and weary physically, I put in two hours before that typewriter, trying to write salable articles. Fortune indeed smiled, for my first attempt was accepted by a small trade paper.

"At the end of the first two months, I checked up on my income and found to my joy that the two hours I had put in each night had netted me more money than had the eight and a half hours at heart breaking labor. That decided the thing right there——!"

What he decided was to take his courage in hand and get into business for himself. "The first thing I did," he continues, "was to trade the old heavy and cumbersome typewriter for Corona . . ."

Finish his story in this free book

The rest of the story—just how he moved forward in income, step by step, how he has travelled all over the country with faithful little Corona, paying his way with its help—is told in a free booklet entitled "Increasing Your Output and Income."

The booklet contains not only Mr. Botsford's story told by himself, but the true experience of many other men and women who owe much of their success and increased income to this little writing machine.

We would like to send a free copy of this booklet to any man or woman who is ambitious to do more and better work—who feels the need of increased income. It will be sent to you without obligation if you will fill in the coupon and mail it.



"Fold it up—take it with you—typewrite anywhere"

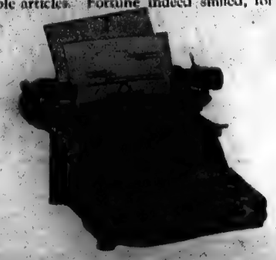
CORONA

The Personal Writing Machine

TRADE MARK

Built by CORONA TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Inc., Groton, N.Y.

In New York you can see Corona at 129 West 42nd Street, Manhattan and two Brooklyn stores—531 Fulton Street, and 1280 Broadway.



THIS is Corona—the wonderful little folding typewriter that weighs only 6½ lbs. and is helping so many thousands of men and women to larger success. You need not pay off (naming your own Corona—for its total cost (including the case) is only $50. You can buy it on easy payments if you prefer.

CORONA TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Inc.
Groton, New York

Without obligation to me, please send by mail your free Booklet No. 14 entitled "INCREASING YOUR OUTPUT AND INCOME."

Name.....

Address.....

.....

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The New York Times
Book Review and Magazine

SECTION THREE

SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1921 THIRTY-TWO PAGES

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ITALY AND MR. WILSON'S WILL

An Interview With Ex-Premier Orlando, One of the Big Four at Paris

By ANNE O'HARE McCORMICK

BECAUSE Italy alone had the courage at the Peace Conference to oppose "a will which seemed to be omnipotent," for the reason that it was supposed to represent the will of the American people, the Nemesis of events leaves Italy free from the tragically equivocal position in which the world finds itself as the result of America's repudiation of the Treaty of Versailles.

Such was the declaration made by Victor Emanuel Orlando, War Prime Minister and representative of Italy at the Peace Conference, in an address to his constituents at Palermo on the eve of his re-election by an overwhelming majority to the Italian Chamber of Deputies and repeated after the opening of the new Parliament to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES. At the same time, Signor Orlando took occasion to link the Wilson message of April 23, 1919 (the appeal of the American President to the Italian people which caused the dramatic departure of the Italian delegates from Paris), with the catastrophe of Caporetto as the two greatest national disasters and rebuffs suffered by Italy during the war.

It was the first time since his retirement from the Premiership that the Italian member of the Big Four had broken the silence which he had maintained in regard to his work in Paris. Neither he nor any other member of the Italian peace delegation had made any previous contribution to the "revelations" which left the details of the making of the Treaty almost too open a secret in all the other allied countries. That none of the four statesmen alone competent to do so has as yet told the inside story of the Peace Conference is less remarkable—in view of the flood of disclosures in America, France and England—than that nobody in Italy has told any story at all.

Signor Orlando had resisted all attempts to induce him to make any revelations of his own or to comment on the revelations of others. I tried to interview him immediately after the Lansing articles and the Tardieu book had told so much about the historic sessions of the Paris peacemakers. I found him extremely courteous, delightfully frank and, for purposes of publication, perfectly non-committal.



Signor Orlando to Mr. Lansing.

Yet the Italian statesman is by nature inclined to openness and expansiveness. He is one of those men so eager to oblige that it is easy to believe that he was the most agreeable of the four chief negotiators at Paris. He personifies the alert, intuitive and responsive intelligence of a race that makes others seem lifeless and slow. He referred to his ignorance of English as his great handicap, as, indeed, it proved at Paris, but in ordinary intercourse it is easier to talk to him without much common speech than to most Anglo-Saxons in their own language. Shorter in stature than either Clemenceau or Lloyd George, Orlando achieves an effect of dignity by the grace and simplicity of his manner and an effect of ability by an intelligence keen enough to hear more than can be said and to miss none of the subtle implications of events. He has something of the genial personal charm of Lloyd George, with more finish, and at the same time, one feels more real candor and sincerity.

Reckoned the most persuasive orator in Italy and the statesman whose great patriotic service was in voicing the best aspirations of his country and keeping the national spirit aflame during the darkest days of the war, Orlando is still a very popular figure among his countrymen. He has "come back" so successfully that there is little doubt that he will again follow Giolitti as the next Premier. He has probably more charm than force, and more intelligence than practical capacity, but nobody doubts his patriotism, and he disarms antagonism by his obvious honesty, his vanity and his tolerant common sense. He is characteristically willing to be the first to reveal the secrets of the Big Four, but his private comments on his colleagues are marked by shrewdness, humor and a singular absence of all personal rancor. If he does not regard himself as the most serious of the peacemakers, he takes very seriously his own political proposals and the present disturbed balance of the Government of Italy to impede either by any suppression or controversial work.

He was vividly interested in Mr. Lansing's characterization of himself and the other members of the Big Four and in the effect of public opinion in America. He was naturally more interested still in its effect on public opinion in Italy, where Mr. Lansing's tribute to the forensic ability of the Italian negotiator, coupled with his explanation of Orlando's failure to exert greater influence in the councils of the Big Four, has made a great impression. The fact that it directly elicited the Paderewski statement is proof that the former Prime Minister regarded the declaration of the American delegate as a justification of the Italian policy at Paris, the justification of empty-handedness at the conclusion of a war. Parliament which includes the first representatives of the territory ceded to Italy as the result of the Treaty.

Signor Orlando was asked to amplify his views on the Lansing disclosures. I visited him in a book-lined study in his modern villa on the outskirts of Rome, still hoarse and weary after a strenuous campaign, and lamenting the manifold activities as professor of constitutional law in the University of Rome, as practicing lawyer, as deputy and half a dozen other things, prevented him from taking the breathing spell he needed

(Continued on Page 17.)

Death As a Scientific Problem

A Review by
MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN

DEATH AND ITS MYSTERY. Before Death—Proofs of the Existence of the Soul. Camille Flammarion. New York: The Century Company. $3.
DEATH: ITS CAUSES AND PHENOMENA. With Special Reference to Immortality. By Hereward Carrington, Ph. D. With frontispiece. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

THIS portion of Camille Flammarion's "La Morte et son Mystère," the first volume of a trilogy representing the results of more than fifty years of observation, collection, investigation and classification of facts concerning immortality, has been put into lucid English by E. S. Brooks. The subtitle of this book is "Before Death." It is a protest against those materialistic theories, of which Henri Taine was as forceful an exponent in the nineteenth century. Renan was less materialistic, but the effect of his influence tended toward the impression that after death there was nothing. It is true that at times he seemed to lean toward the belief in a future state after death—that state of which Cardinal Newman writes in "The Dream of Gerontius"—where the soul is in purgatory, and the kindly angels sing:

> Softly shall pass thy flight of trial hour,
> And I will come and wake thee on the morrow.

In the late seventies and eighties Camille Flammarion's book would have been looked on as very reactionary. Everybody talked of "the laws of nature" then, without defining them, and seemed to consider these "laws" immutable; in fact, one hears so utterly weary of the laws of nature as one is now of the constant harping on those preternatural manifestations which are called "psychic."

In the Administration of President Grant—he truly democratic one must no longer refer to any American epoch as "Victorian"—"science" meant anything that man who called themselves scientists were pleased to say. The Bible had quite gone out of fashion; and even the preamble of the Acts of the Apostles was looked on as apocryphal in a map of Canada's flag. When you died, you disappeared—that was all. Notable exceptions were interesting a certain respectable group, but they were considered to have no influence whatever toward the settlement of that question of the immortality of the soul. That was the question.

Camille Flammarion is of a different opinion; he claims to be scientific; he speaks for science. While he admits that most scientific men are merely too materialistic, his volume is a collection of incidents which tend to show that there is a subconscious life not hitherto explained by any materialistic process, the methods of which the most patient physical research worker is ignorant and which is still, except from the point of view of the intellectualist, inexplicable. It is not a useless book, but it is not a very useful one. As a collection of marvels, it is interesting; as a contribution toward a process for the discovery of immortality it is without value. It seems too bad that Flammarion did not hold fast to his science, which is the study of the stars and the constellations. If he had devoted himself to an analysis of the relations of astronomy, to the horoscope, we might have accepted him as an authority. As it is, he is simply a wanderer in a strange land, bearing a flickering torch. He tells us over and over again "what science teaches"; he rejects, in the name of science, certain phenomena, for we feel all the time that scientific deductions ought to be only important so long as the facts on which they rest can be interpreted scientifically in accordance with them.

He makes a good case for what we call "telepathy," for want of a better name; it needs no defense, for there is scarcely an individual living who has not experienced the effect of what is called "telepathy" in his life. He gives us many examples of prophetical warnings, of presentiments, of what would be called "miracles," if his science did not object to the name, and he does this all in a very reverent and humble spirit, letting the facts speak for themselves. He proves nothing which has not been proved over and over again; that spirits return from another world, he shows by examples, and he seems to believe that these "returns" strengthen his predisposition to believe that the soul is immortal. When, however, you have breathlessly read all these narratives—they are most suitable for the raising of the hair at Christmas festivals when the lights are lowered—you are no more convinced that the soul is immortal than you are when you have finished the "Revelations of Mrs. Piper" or Sir Oliver Lodge's "Raymond." Nevertheless, there has been not as yet collected in any one volume—so easy for a laymen to read—a more fascinating set of examples of the existence of what most people today would call the "preternatural."

In his chapter on "The Will" he actually lays sacrilegious hands on Herr Virchow—who in 1870 was regarded as almost too scientific for words—because Herr Virchow spoke of the stigmata of Louise Lateau as a "fraud." M. Flammarion boldly contradicts him and says "in the name of free science that it was neither a fraud nor a miracle." He explains the stigmata of St. Francis of Assisi by attributing it

> to the psychic action of the soul upon the body, and this fact is of such importance from the point of view of the materialistic physiology that it has been denied, flatly denied, by the learned men who have said, 'It is exaggerated, it is not true,' as it took place about the year 1224, it has been attributed to the credulity of the Middle Ages. Who were the witnesses?' has been asked. Monks, ardent Christians, who accept everything with their eyes shut.

But this example of a canonized saint, to whom more than one miracle is attributed, is not unique of its kind. The researches I have made in connection with this work have furnished me with a great number of others.

The power of the will, of mental force, of the soul, of the idea, of autosuggestion, the manifestation of the action of the spirit upon matter, are shown with striking evidence in the physiological phenomena of the stigmata. People have denied these phenomena; they have seen in them only fraud, deceit, credulity. That was an error. These stigmata are actually produced. Holes are formed in the palms of the hands of those suffering from hallucinations, in their feet, in their sides, and these wounds, the counterparts of those of the Crucified, really bleed.

He gives very well attested examples of the stigmata in the cases of Anne Catherine Emmerich, who was born in 1774, and of Maria Mari, born in 1812. These, he says, are due to autosuggestion—in a word, to the power of the imagination. Despite, he adds, "the doctors of medicine, who could make nothing of it, and despite the doctors of physical and natural science, who authoritatively denied the whole thing, the stigmata of Catherine Emmerich are as certain as the leaves of the elms under which these men argued."

But if we accept the theory of "free science," that the miracles of Christ and the miracle of the stigmata—supposing that the free scientist will permit us to use the word "miracle"—are the result of autosuggestion, what bearing have they on the immortality of the soul? Certainly, M. Flammarion offers very little consolation to the anxious seeker after immortality who hopes to base his belief on the conclusion of "free science."

As the phenomenon of Lourdes occurred in France, and is a great motif in modern French life, one naturally turns to the pages in which he treats of it. These are disappointing. In the first place, he insinuates—without giving any facts whatever—that an amorous episode between Mme. P. and Lieutenant D. had something to do with this famous apparition. This is painfully unscientific. A scientist, if he has facts in his possession, ought to permit other experimentalists to examine them. In the second place, he changes the sex of Bernardette "Soubiroux," who testified that she saw the apparition of the Blessed Virgin. Bernardette happened to be a girl; M. Flammarion takes great liberties in the name of "free science" and makes her an idiot and a boy. In the third place, he suggests that the Abbé Peyramale, the curé at Lourdes, the confessor of Mme. P., was very doubtful about the miracle. He does not seem to know that any quiet priest would object very greatly to a miracle occurring in his parish, if it could be prevented. Nobody but a priest in whose bailiwick a miracle has occurred can really understand how it breaks up the daily life of a really studious and apostolic pastor. This is the only really humorous passage in this serious book, which is almost as fascinating as "The Arabian Nights."

Dr. Carrington treats death as an interesting scientific problem, both from its physiological and its psychological aspects. He writes of the possibility of postponing death and of rendering it more painless, and he endeavors to study the phenomena that lead to death and death itself from this point of view.

Readers familiar with the English edition, of which the late Mr. J. R. Meader was the co-author, will miss several chapters on the material of psychic research, but to make up for this Dr. Carrington has added new evidence, the result of later researches. He says that, while science has been unable to arrive at a positive conclusion regarding the origin or nature of death, "it is by no means so difficult to determine the probable bounds or limitations to the duration of life." He holds that the biblical limitation of "three-score years and ten," need not apply to the length of a man's life. At the same time, his investigations have shown that there are few trustworthy examples, such as those of the longevity of Henry Jenkins, of Thomas Parr and the Countess of Desmond, which have stood the test of careful investigation—even these three mentioned supercentenarians seemed to have been younger than they were supposed to be at the time of their deaths.

"Death: Its Causes and Phenomena," from the scientific point of view, is more satisfactory than "Death and Its Mystery." It is naturally not so nebulous; and the chapter on "Old Age: Its Scientific Study," is a good instance of very careful analysis. It also has its consolations for those who want to live as long as they can. Dr. Carrington tries to present impartially the theological arguments for the immortality of the soul after death. He says:

> In theology this mortal crisis which each and all must face is known as the "temporal" death, to distinguish it from the "spiritual" death, which makes it possible for a man to be "dead while he liveth."
>
> When this point has been reached, when this dread day has come, theology recognizes but one more step before the complete and final issue is attained, for when the last plans of the divine administration have been realized and the God who created all things is ready to take His own unto Himself, the bodies of all who have slept in dust will be reorganized; both the just and the unjust shall rise from their graves to stand with the quick before their Judge, that they may give an account of their experience in the flesh, and be judged in accordance with their deserts. It is then that the just shall be raised by faith through grace to the life eternal and incorruptible, while the unjust, the unbeliever and impenitent sinner shall go away from God's presence into the place of everlasting punishment which is devised for the "resurrection of damnation." It is this that is meant by the "second death." Such is the "orthodox" theological conception of death and "immortality." Naturally the degree to which such teachings influence us will depend upon the extent of our belief in the authenticity of the Scriptures themselves. From the strictly scientific point of view, these teachings will remain theories only, and science will depend upon facts alone for her conclusions.

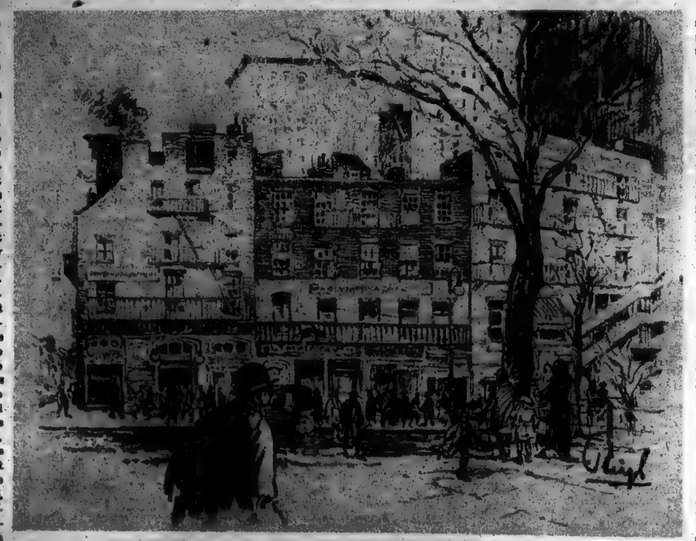
In his chapter on "The Testimony of Science" as to the immortality of the soul, Dr. Carrington produces few facts. He seems to confuse the existence of spirits with immortality. He emphasizes the value of Mrs. Piper's testimony as to the survival of spirits; but spirits might easily exist without immortality. And immortality begins to lose its charm when one discovers the kind of spirits Mrs. Piper picked!

In fact, after one has read and reread Dr. Carrington's explanation of what he considers the scientific point of view, one can hardly help feeling that the results of the researches he quotes prove nothing more than the conclusions of Plato when he "reasoned well." It is refreshing to find on Page 262 an allusion to the late Professor Langley's attack on "the laws of nature." He believed "that nature existed," but to talk of laws that are changed time after time by the occurrence or the discovery of new facts seemed to him to be unreasonable. He held that the more the scientific man discovers, the more the sense of mystery of the universe and the limitation of his knowledge increase.

Dr. Carrington holds that the presumptions from analogy are against, rather than in favor of, the continued existence of man after death. He gets on rather dangerouous ground when he assumes that the vegetable life derived from the seed is not the same life which existed in the original plant. The analogy of the seed, he thinks, would rather show that man exists in his posterity than in a continuous life in the soul. He accepts the hope of an immortality after death, which has been held and is held universally as a "presumption" of the existence of the immortality of the soul; but he insists that the existence of another world beyond this must be scientifically proved before he and men of his point of view can believe that the mental life—as the life of the soul, if you choose to put it that way—does not die with the body.

Parts of Dr. Carrington's chapter on "Premature Burial" ought to be pondered over by our lawmakers. In fact, Dr. Carrington is much more at home and a much more satisfactory companion when he confines himself to the consideration of the things of this world. It is a rather shocking thing to say; but the speculations of both M. Flammarion and Dr. Carrington as to the future life seem to be as futile as those arguments of the decadent scholastics as to the number of angels who could dance on the point of a needle!

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Current Magazines

MIDSUMMER days mean more fiction. At least that is what the editors of magazines conclude, and from past experience it can hardly be doubted that they have truthfully diagnosed America's Great Weakness. There is probably more light fiction read within the borders of the United States than in all the rest of the world put together. The August magazines are just out to fill this cavernous desire for fiction, bringing for this purpose both serials and short stories to their readers.

There is the Metropolitan Magazine, for instance. Its August issue, proudly labeled Summer Fiction Number, contains a complete novelette by Tristram Tupper, entitled "The Man Who Knew Nothing on Earth"; "Small Part People," by Charles B. Davis; "Roses," by Walter Trumbull; "Wintry Peacock," by D. H. Lawrence; "Marie," by H. Grace Carlisle; "Something Big," by Edwin Balmer; "Bradley's Wife," by Harry L. Foster; "Ganymede," by Elinor Mordaunt, and "Immovable Kelly," by Ida Alexander. This is an array that contains fiction to titillate all palates. Even the High-Brows can hardly cavil, for is D. H. Lawrence not there to psychoanalyze subjective minds?

There is also an announcement that will interest many people. And that is that with the appearance of the September issue of the Metropolitan Magazine earnest readers will have an opportunity to judge how young Mr. F. Scott Fitzgerald has progressed since he amazed the public with "This Side of Paradise." His new novel, the first to be written since his earlier success, is called "The Beautiful and Damned," and a generous slice of it will be found in the September Metropolitan. Rumor admits that the novel is concerned with the revolt of our youth. F. Scott Fitzgerald is nothing if not a revolt.

The Pictorial Review appears for August with a fat array of short stories. Of course the usual departments, which tell readers how to embroider for the baby, make nut salads and common-sense house designs, are there, but it is the fiction that will count during the dog days. The third instalment of Samuel Hopkins Adams's serial, "Enchantment," will make unfortunate newcomers desire to go back and get the two previous issues, and among the short stories proper will be discovered "A Life," by Wilbur Daniel Steele; "Dutiful Grief," by Achmed Abdullah; "Mr. Stokes and the Eighth Ancestor," by Charles Goff Thomson, and "The Runt," a collaboration by Alice MacGowan and Grace MacGowan Cooke. Ida C. Clarke propounds and answers "Fifty Questions for the Woman Voter," and Beatrice Washburn writes of "The Tragedy of the Blind."

McCall's Magazine for March starts a sort of General Eyng tank advance through the No-Man's-Land of Summer fiction with the first of a series of short stories by Robert W. Chambers. The series is called "The Flaming Jewel," and the first episode is called "Eve," as the most famous First Episode should be. The locale is laid in the Great North Woods of New York State, and the action concerns a great and mysterious jewel, a beautiful girl living with criminals in the woods, Sard, a nefarious foreigner, State Troopers, and other amazing ingredients. The tales show that Chambers has not lost the trick of concocting particularly absorbing light fiction of the thrill order. Among the other stories to be discovered in this issue are "Sun," by Mildred Cram; "The Turtle's Head," by Holworthy Hall; "Gretna Greenhorns," by Richard Connell; "Common Ground," by Mary Synon, and a serial, "The Lark," by Dana Burnet. Suzanne Sheldon discusses the all-important question, "Do You Give Your Complexion Fair Play?" We refuse to answer this question on the ground that it might tend to incriminate us. There is also an article on "Melons and Cucumbers," which sounds cool enough in these hot days.

The Ladies' Home Journal, once the bulwark of Edward Bok but now edited by Barton W. Currie, offers as its chef d'oeuvre "Shadows," a finely written short story by W. L. George, who was recently on this side of the Atlantic and who has written a whole book about it. There are a number of particularly entertaining special articles in this issue of the magazine, among them being "Great Bargains in Castles," by Freeman Tilden; "The Coming of Lad," by Albert Payson Terhune; "The Lady of the Steel Arena," by Courtney Ryley Cooper; "Are You a Misfit?" by Ethel Spalding Slater; "Women of Greece," by Maude Radford Warren, and "The Wonderful Iris Family," by J. Horace McFarland. There are a number of articles on fashions, several on needlework and several more on household arts.

Vogue for Aug. 1 announces itself as Interior Decorations Number. The reader will find nine instructive articles on this subject, which range from "Romantic Table Decorations" to instructions on how to make one's attic look like Aladdin's cave. The usual large number of fashion articles are to be found, most of them being based on Paris styles.

The Green Book Magazine, formerly such an excellent dispenser of fiction, has been suspended. The suspension is announced as temporary.

The World Traveler for July takes its readers all over the world. One may start at the great American Oasis—Paris—and pause at the Rue St. Honoré, then dip with Thomas Ybarra into Prague, and so through Norway, Corsica, Switzerland, Percé—which is a French-Canadian village in the Province of Quebec, as all who have heard of the Great Pierced Rock know—and Finisterre.

The Reviewer, that little magazine attempting so valiantly to concentrate the literary fluctuations of the South, appears for July 1 with a list of contributors that includes Edwin Bjorkman, Gertrude Maxton Lewis, Hunter Stagg and Mary Coles Carrington. There are also a number of well-written reviews.

The Nation for July 13 appears to be the only magazine which has remembered that this year marks the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great French novelist, Gustave Flaubert. It has an extremely fine editorial about this man, whose influence on fiction extends all over the world.

An interesting quarterly is All the Arts, Commerce and Government, a publication issued as the official organ of the Detroit Orchestral Association. Its June number contains several features of esthetic import, which include an article on the Detroit Public Library by Adam Strohm, the Allen Art Building at Oberlin, Ohio, by F. B. Stiven; a number of fine reproductions of paintings by Myron Barlow and Joseph W. Gies, and "the Science of Vocalization," by Ada B. Corey.

The Measure for July contains a poem by John Butler Yeats, an interesting piece of work which shows that William Butler Yeats was blessed with a kindred soul—his father. Among the other poems in this issue of the Measure are pieces by Hildegarde Flanner, Joseph Campbell, Stirling Bowen, Joseph Auslander, Leonora Speyer, Jessie Lemont and Bernard Raymund. Carolyn Hall reviews David Morton's "Ships in Harbor," Louise Townsend Nicholl reviews Leonora Speyer's "A Canopic Jar," and Padraic Colum reviews Francis Carlin's "The Cairn of Stars."

The Touchstone Magazine has also been suspended, and rumor has it that it will not resume publication again.

That much-discussed portion of New York dubbed Greenwich Village now has a neighborhood paper all to itself. The first issue of The Greenwich Villager appeared a short time ago and announced itself as a weekly enterprise. Frank Shay, the delectable blond bookseller, is the business genius behind it. The paper includes news of the village, book reviews, poetry and other items. It is well edited and should prove popular.

The Woman Citizen for July 2 contains a symposium entitled "What the American Woman Thinks." Those who contribute to it are Anne O'Hagen, Honoré Willsie and Ellis Meredith. Esther Everett Lape writes about "Marriage and Citizenship."

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Hall Caine's Isle of Man

By HALL CAINE

The following article on the people and customs of the Isle of Man, by Hall Caine, will be used as an introduction to his forthcoming novel, the first he has written in eight years, entitled "The Master of Man." This novel was begun in the year before the war, but was laid aside because of the pressure of urgent national and patriotic duty. On the day of the armistice it was taken up again and completed after two years' further work. It will be published some time this Fall.

ALTHOUGH I have published several Manx novels, I always find when I publish a new one that I am addressing many readers who would be the better for some knowledge of the Isle of Man.

All that is generally known about the island is that it is a health and holiday resort for the people of the northern counties of England and Ireland and the southern ones of Scotland, but I think it has claims that rise higher than that. It lies anchored out in the middle of the Irish Sea, and as you approach it from the mainland it looks like a bird sitting on her nest. The majority of its human habitations are such as are to be found in other seaside resorts for Summer visitors, with a few ivy-covered and turreted mansions of moderate size and a number of thatched and whitewashed cottages which stand with their sides or backs to the highroads and are usually screened by the thick foliage of the tammon tree, or the scarlet droppings of the fuchsia.

But it bears to the closer observer a hint of ancient history, of legend, of poetry, and of the struggles of races, in the ruins of old churches, the remains of at least one abbey and of a large ecclesiastical fortress, the bastioned four-square walls of an Elizabethan castle, a number of runic crosses, and (above all in historical interest) a circular turf mound which is probably the only visible relic in the world of the ancient Althing, the open-air Parliament of the Norse Republic.

And behind these remains of the past and their rather commonplace associates of the present there survives, even to this day, a little race that is so distinct from the English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh that though I desire to make no autobiographical intrusion, I find it necessary, in order that this story may be followed with full understanding, to present some sort of personal picture of the curiously self-centred little community in which it lives.

II.

To do this I must take the reader back some fifty-odd years, when, as a very young boy, I lived in a cottage such as I have described on the edge of the Curragh, a marshy meadowland which lies on the seaward side of the remote parish of Ballaugh. It was the home of my paternal grandmother, and of an uncle, who farmed some forty-odd acres—much of it hilly and humpy and some of it boggy and peaty. From this centre of interest, not very wide, I took my first view of the island which is the scene of the present book and of a number of the books that have gone before it—an island that has been the home of my paternal ancestors in their humble way through more years, perhaps more centuries, than the moth-eaten registers of the oldest of the parish churches have been able to record.

Our Manx people, in my boyhood, were not more than forty thousand all told, scattered over an oblong area of some thirty miles by ten. And although we thought there were many mighty distinctions of class among us, dividing the rich from the poor and the educated from the uneducated, we were really one big little family, whereof nearly every member knew something of everybody else.

There were the crofters in the mud cottages on the Curragh, half landsmen, half fishermen, following, from father to son, the labor of both land and sea. There were the tenant farmers, who farmed perhaps seventy acres and had rights of pasturage on the mountains. There were the landlords, who held their heads high and maintained the prestige of aristocracy on incomes which would barely bring certain of them in these days within the range of the income tax. There were the little groups of rather boisterous half-pay English officers who had come to end their days on our island because the customs were low with us and the living (particularly the liquor) cheap. And then (so far above us as hardly to be within our ken) there were the insular officials, some English and some Manx, the Governors, the Deemsters, the Bishops, the Archdeacons, the Vicar-Generals, the High Bailiffs and the Water Bailiffs, who, being practically beyond the reach of British authority, ruled or misruled us in the name of the British Crown.

All this was present to my boyish imagination as far back as I can remember, though it was only little by little that I came to see the tiny human drama that was so plain because it was so close. And perhaps it is only now that I realize that it represented the whole world in little—that nearly every interest, every emotion, every passion and every experience that comes to humanity lay there for me to look upon and to learn on my native rock in the Irish Sea.

Naturally it was through the eyes of my grandmother that I first saw the life of the Isle of Man. She was a little Manx woman, very old and much bent, dressed in the blue homespun of the island, and usually occupied with the lighter duties of the household, while the hustler members of the family were at work in the fields—baking our oaten bread on a griddle, spinning the wool of our sheep into yarn, making tallow candles in an iron dip, salting down the herrings for our Winter "stock," gathering the dried gorse that crackled on the earthen hearth under the "oven pot," and bringing the water from the mountain stream that served us for a well. I think she must have been deeply religious, for though I cannot remember that she could read, I recall the skill with which she could turn up a favorite text in her Manx Bible at the proper page.

She called me "Hommy-beg," which was Manx for little Tommy, and I think I must have been much in her company, for I still have memories of the types of Manx character to which she introduced me. Through her I came to know something of the kind of Manx parson that has long ceased to exist, a simple old-womanly soul for the most part, who rarely did anything worse than stand at the gate of a field in harvest time to count the shocks of corn as they were gathered, and to see that every tenth was carried into his cart. Through her, too, I came to know a vast deal about witches and witch doctors, and fairies and bogganes. You had to be kind to the "little men," I remember, or they might be angry and even spiteful, so, last thing at night, before going to bed, my grandmother would lay out on the kitchen table a crock of fresh water, with perhaps a bowl of new milk, and a plate of "bonnag," which was barley bread.

I like to think that what I saw through the eyes of my old Manx grandmother was in some respects the sweetest and best our island had to show; but there was an aunt in our household at Ballaugh, a strapping country girl in her twenties, not yet married, and through her I came to know something of the more tragic as well as the more joyous aspects of Manx life. Of such kind were the methods of Manx courtship, whereof the accepted law was that it should be done at night, and generally in the dark, when the elder members of the family had gone to bed and the kitchen was left to the girls, who waited for the light rattle of the shingle that used to be thrown at the window by "the boys." Through her, too, though heaven knows how, I came to understand that our Manx morality in those days was very indulgent to sins of the senses, so that if a girl had given birth to a "by-child," and married the father of it "within a year or two," never having compromised herself with any other man, her child became legitimate. I remember one curious Manx custom of legitimation, wherein the mother tucked her baby under her petticoat while she was being married in church, but whether I ever witnessed a scene like this or only heard of it I cannot say.

III.

It was through the eyes of my uncle, however, that I saw the lustier aspects of our insular life. He was a vigorous person, usually clad in a Garibaldian red shirt, and generally at war with the powers above him. Part of the business of his little farm required that he should travel in his springless cart once a week from his Curragh home on the north of the island, over a range of mountains of moderate altitude, to our principal town on the south, and on one of these journeys I was allowed to accompany him. It was a breathless experience, showing me for the first time England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, stretching far beyond our blue seas, as well as our four Manx towns lying in the green ground below—Douglas with its harbors, to which the red-funneled steamers had already begun to bring visitors; Castletown, our capital, with its ancient castle and public school; Peel, with its fishing fleet and its ruined cathedral fortress, and Ramsey, to which we made our way when we quarreled and went to court.

We often quarreled, I remember, and were a ridiculously litigious race in those days. I have clear memory of two of my kinsmen marching off one morning in high wrath to the Court House at Ramsey to "put the law" on each other about a coil of rope, and (leaving various "damages" and "costs" behind them) returning home arm in arm at night, both merry and both poor.

The combativeness of the Manxman sometimes found other and more threatening opportunities of expressing itself in my boyhood, and I can recall the scarcely veiled contempt with which my uncle in the Garibaldian red shirt would point out to me the houses of "the big ones" of the island—the ivy covered mansions at the end of shady lanes, where peacocks spread their gorgeous tails and screamed. I remember, too, some of the fairs to which he took me, particularly a fair on Midsummer Day at St. John's, in the middle of the island, where the sale of sheep and cattle and the general business of becoming merry at the neighboring inns was interrupted for the farmers by proceedings of a more pretentious character—the procession of lawmakers of our island, the Governor, the Bishop, the Deemsters, the Keys, the Captains, the clergy, and the constables, in their cocked hats, lawn sleeves, wigs and gowns and beaver hats, from the chapel to the round mount, called Tynwald Hill, for the promulgation of the laws.

Our Manx Government in those days was an anomalous creation compounded of officialism and feudal power. We were supposed to have inherited from remote antiquity a right to rule ourselves without restraint from the English Parliament, and we did so by means of a popular Chamber, called the House of Keys, whereof the members elected themselves, and acted under the guidance of a Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council appointed by the English Crown. As a consequence the people of the soil had absolute, for many of the laws often to be grateful if they were permitted to exist, and among my memories of those boyish years is that of my uncle protesting to an inspector, who was calling on him for forced labor on the roads, that if things went much further with the "big ones" of the island, a plain Manxman like himself wouldn't be able to call his soul his own.

But it was not until years after this, when I was a youth in my later teens, and some unaccountable turn of the wheel of chance had made me a schoolmaster, that I came to any real comprehension of the ways of our Manx Government. My schoolhouse was a stark and gaunt-looking structure which stood like a lighthouse on the bleakest of our Manx headlands. The wind in Winter swirled around it and lashed it as with a knout, and sometimes we had to tie a rope from the door of the dwelling house to the door of the schoolhouse that I might shoulder my way around the walls without being swept off my feet. The population of the district was scarse, and, partly as a result of their hard fight with nature to make ends meet, it came about that they added to my task as schoolmaster certain extraneous duties, such as the making of wills for the farmers round about, the drafting of agreements and leases, the writing of messages to banks protesting against crushing interest on loans, and the framing of petitions to the Tynwald Court (our Manx Legislature), not to speak of the inditing of love letters for the farm lads of the parish to their sweethearts in service in parishes that were far away.

I had not been long at my various duties before I realised that by much the most threatening force over the Manxman's life in those days was not that of the self-elected Keys, or yet of the Crown-appointed English Governor, or even that of the Bishop, with his astonishing prerogatives, but that of the Deemster, the Judge and President of the Supreme Court of Manx law. This personage, usually of native origin, was in reality the Master of Man. Others might have the show of ruling, but it was he who really governed; others might make the laws, it was he who administered them.

IV.

In earlier days the Deemster's powers must have been practically

(Continued on Page 11)



Hall Caine

Dean Swift's Affair with Vanessa



Esther Vanhomrigh.
[Vanessa.]

THE LETTERS AND THE CORRESPONDENCE WITH JONATHAN SWIFT. Letters Edited for the First Time from the Originals. With an Introduction by J. Martin Freeman. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $5.00.

THE most savage satirist in English letters has connected with his name two of the most romantic and mysterious of love episodes in all the chronicles of literature. The best known of these is that with Esther Johnson, of whom the world has gained most of knowledge from his "Journal to Stella." Some of the students of Swift's life and works have thought that he was married to her in 1716, but there is no definite proof that they were ever married, nor to this day can any one assert confidently what was the relation between them—that of a fine grand passion or whether it was merely a platonic friendship. Mystery envelopes it to this day, a mystery that probably will never be sufficiently cleared away to make known all of its tender passion less obvious.

Equally mysterious is the other episode, wherein his name is linked with that of Esther Vanhomrigh, famous through two centuries as the friend of Swift under the name of "Vanessa," the poetic appellation which he wove out of the first syllables of her given name and her surname. In this case, as in the other, there is no doubt about the sentiments of the lady, but there is doubt as to whether Swift was moved by more than merely friendly feelings or was carrying on surreptitiously a love affair of uncertain warmth. Students and critics have battled bravely over the question—and have proved nothing. Mr. A. Martin Freeman's new book brings together and isolates in one volume for the first time all the available material concerning this episode in Swift's life, so that it can easily be studied as a whole. It is of interest as the story of one of the famous loves of literary annals and, in addition, it has that compelling and universal interest which Mr. Freeman indulgently describes as the love of gossip which is inherent in most people, though in some dignified as interest in history or literature." For it is a very, very human story, and also a very mysterious one.

Only once before this have the Swift and Vanessa letters in part been printed consecutively, in Sir Walter Scott's edition of Swift's complete works. But recently the original manuscripts have been discovered and are now in the British Museum, where Mr. Freeman has studied them, changing sometimes accepted interpretations of difficult passages. And he has included in this volume a few hitherto unpublished letters. To make his story of the episode complete, he has brought together in this volume all the letters thus far discovered between the two principals, additional letters from Swift to others or to him by others that have some connection with the affair, Swift's poem "Cadenus and Vanessa," a rebus by Vanessa on Swift and his answer and a poem "To Love," written for her. His long introduction, filling nearly sixty pages, tells the whole story of the affair, analyzing and interpreting the letters, supplying connecting links between them and providing a certain amount of sketchy background.

In the early years of the eighteenth century Swift was a member of a small, light-hearted, bantering circle that met at the home of Mrs. Vanhomrigh, a widow recently come with her four children to London from Ireland. Esther was the oldest and when Swift first met her was still in her teens, while he had passed his fortieth year. Within two or three years the friendship between them was already recognized by their acquaintances as having a special quality. Of her characteristics at that time and the beginning of the affair, Mr. Freeman says:

> She was a young woman of an unusual type, or of a type considered unusual by her friends, with no taste for cards or entertainments, or for parties, little even for dress; intelligent and receptive, interested in the things of the mind, yet too idle to study, petulant, self-willed but not strong-willed, delighting in reasonable conversation as much as she hated trifle, a spoiled very childish. * * * A girl of such qualities and idiosyncrasies was not calculated to escape Swift's notice, nor would she fail to distinguish him from the other men who frequented the house. The genius which shone through his mocking foolery spoke directly to her and claimed her attention. * * * And to Swift it would appear that he had met a child—almost a child, at least—who was crying out for his guidance. This undeveloped girl in whom so many possibilities were latent, who with help could be so vastly improved, should be encouraged to think and develop her faculties and become a fit companion for men of sense. So, for the amusement of the gods, the bond was tied between them.

Perhaps Mr. Freeman is not wholly justified in saying that she was "too idle to study," for in that case she would hardly have had the keen interest he credits her with in the affairs of the intellect. It is true that Swift sometimes chides her gently and often urges her to read and study, but his own insatiable appetite for intellectual activity would have set a high standard for any one for whom he was ambitious. And in a letter to another which he meant her to read he calls her "incorrigibly idle and lazy—thinks the world made for nothing but perpetual pleasure." But this too must be interpreted in the light of the standard he was trying to set for the young woman's guidance. So doubtless she was, after all, more disposed toward reading and study than most girls of her time and age.

In 1711 Swift was applying to Esther Vanhomrigh in his letters to her and about her such intimate diminutives as "Miscsy" and "Mishessy," both variants of "Miss Hessy," and "Misheskinage." This last one appears to have been adopted between them, especially in an abbreviated form of "Skinage," as his pet name for her. Nearly ten years after it first appears in their correspondence she calls herself in a letter to him "Your own Skinage." Sometimes he calls her "brat," evidently meaning it as a brusque endearment. His letters to her are cheerful, genial, with touches of sardonic humor, and very patient with her many upbraidings. Once, when she apparently had seen letters of his to his printer and bookseller in which he addressed them as "Dear Ben" and Dear John," and had desired similar expression for herself, he wrote to her: "I am pleased to see you piqued about by dearness to Ben and John; they are worthy subjects. There are some words I never use to some people—let that satisfy. And then he mocks at her: "How many gentlemen, says you, and fine young gentlemen truly, would be proud to have you desire so much of them."

This might seem a rather withering reply, and so it would have been from a man of different temperament. Compared with the savage sneer of the reply he had made years before to Miss Waring when she desired to change her mind about her refusal of his offer of marriage, it is, however, the embodiment of gentleness and affection. And it is just those feelings that seem to move him toward her constantly. He writes to her intimately about his health and travels, occasionally makes a brief comment on the public business, gives her advice and counsel, and expresses affectionate solicitude about her health and her troubles, of which she seems to have had many. When Queen Anne appointed him Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, in 1713, she soon followed him to Ireland, where she had a landed property of some sort, inherited from her mother, and lived there until her death, ten years later. Her purpose in this move seems to have been solely to keep near Dean Swift, for she evidently had no regard for that unhappy island. When she is not in her letters chiding Swift for his neglect or pouring her affection into words which she vainly strives to make discreet, she is bewailing her surroundings. Neither does Swift appear to take very well his exile from London. He spends much time visiting country parishes, and he speaks in his letters of "weary Irish rides," mentions contemptuously "this cursed town," and once refers to "this scoundrel island." This last epithet may have been one of his pleasantries for Vanessa's amusement, but there is nowhere in these missives any sign of that observation and feeling that led to the publication in 1729 of his famous satire, "A Modest Proposal for Preventing the Children of Poor People in Ireland from Becoming a Burden on their Parents"—wherein he set forth the suggestion that they should be fattened and eaten. There is frequent mention of his sufferings from that malady in his head, caused by some obscure ear trouble, which twenty years later was to end in insanity.

Many of the letters that passed between the two are evidently missing. But it is apparent that they are, all the time, on terms of intimacy that are, at least, affectionate on both sides. Vanessa attends a fashionable reception and writes to him a description of it and of her distaste for it all that plainly refers to "Gulliver's Travels." As this was not published until 1726, some three years after her death, the conclusion is warranted that Swift had read or lent the manuscript to Vanessa. There are many assurances of his pleasure in her society and his wish to see her, which, apparently, he did at varying intervals. But he is most solicitous that their friendship be concealed as far as possible. Again and again he cautions her to use discretion, to say nothing in her letters that might not be read by a third person. He uses and asks her to use dashes—"strokes" he calls them—to stand for expressions which the context shows to be terms of endearment, and thereafter these dashes appear frequently in both her and his letters. They use forms of phraseology which can mean nothing but the disguise of terms of affection by innocent words, as in the frequent repetition of "I answer all the questions you would ask in the affirmative." He is referred to by both of them in the third person as "Cad"—"Cad tells me," "Cad wishes me to ask you," and so on. The word is a diminutive of "Cadenus," the name under which Swift disguised himself in his poem, "Cadenus and Vanessa," which he had written years before for her eye only. He derived the name "Cadenus" from "decanus" in reference to his appointment as dean. But Vanessa is always wretchedly unhappy unless she has just seen or heard from Swift and her letters are full of chidings because these occasions are so rare. She writes him during the last three years of her life, at various times:

> Believe me, 'tis with the utmost regret that I now complain to you, because I know your good nature such that you cannot see any human creature miserable without being sensibly touched. Yet what can I do? I must either unload my heart and tell you all its griefs, or sink under the unexpressible distress I now suffer by your prodigious neglect of me. 'Tis now ten long, long weeks since I saw you, and in all that time I have never received but one letter from you, and a little note with an excuse. * * * Put my passion under the utmost restraint, send me as distant from you the earth will allow, yet you cannot banish those charming ideas which will ever stick by me whilst I have the use of memory. Nor is the love I bear you only seated in my soul, for there is not a single atom of my frame that is not blended with it. For heaven's sake tell me what has caused this prodigious change in you which I have found of late. * * * Oh! that I could hope to see you here, or that I could go to you. I was born with violent passions, which terminate all in one—that unexpressible passion I have for you * * * For God sake, write to me soon and kindly, for in your absence your letters are all the joy I have on earth. Sometimes I have resolved to die without writing you more; but those resolves, to your misfortune, did not last long.

But, at last, Vanessa did die, and probably of a broken, or, at least, a disappointed heart. There is a story that she had heard the gossip concerning Swift's reported marriage with Stella, that she wrote to Miss Johnson asking if it was true, that the latter showed her letter to Swift, that he thereupon rode to her house, threw the letter before her, turned without a word and rode away, and that in consequence of the shock she died. It is also said that she died of tuberculosis, which seems a more probable story. In that case her end was undoubtedly hastened by her unhappiness, and the torments of the love that, whatever were Swift's relations with her, seems not to have been returned in equal measure. Mr. Freeman's attempts to elucidate the mystery of the story of Swift and Vanessa lean very much in Swift's favor, rather more, indeed, than the facts warrant. He comments as follows:

> It is impossible not to pity Vanessa and easy to blame Swift. Yet the amount of blame allotted to him must depend on our view of the relations existing between them, on our answer to the questions, How did they love? and Why did they not marry? * * * A more reasonable view (founded, however, on the supposition of the marriage to Stella) is that Swift fell violently in love with Vanessa, and though unable to marry her could not force himself to part from her. But this view is very difficult to accept, for it belies his two salient qualities of strength and sincerity. * * * The supposition that he tried to stifle his love for Vanessa and to hide it from her does not accord with our knowledge of his character. The truth to life, which must here be our substitute for ascertained fact, is that he was very fond of her, more than of any woman except Stella, but never in his life a lover in the passionate sense.

This last conclusion, that he was never a lover in the passionate sense, Mr. Freeman seems to adopt as the only means of bringing Swift out of the two simultaneous romantic episodes without blame. It was not an age of Galahads, and to assume that Swift was one strains credulity overmuch. There is a sentence in Vanessa's last letter that yields easily to an interpretation of relations between them much less creditable to Swift than Mr. Freeman will allow. "Is it not very hard," she asks him, "to have so good a fortune as I have, and yet no more command of that fortune than if I had no title to it?"

What Swift wrote to his Vanessa in 1713, in the poem meant only for her eyes, is still true in 1921:

> But what success Vanessa met
> Is to the world a secret yet.
> Whether the nymph, to please her swain,
> Talks in a high romantic strain,
> Or whether he at last descends
> To act with less seraphic ends,
> Or, to compound the business, whether
> They temper love and books together,
> Must never to mankind be told,
> Nor shall the conscious Muse unfold.



Jonathan Swift, D.D.
Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin.

Queries and Answers

Communications for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times. They must be written on one side of the paper only, and must contain the name and address of the writer as an evidence of good faith. Owing to the great demands on the columns, only queries of particular interest will be printed.

QUERIES

"Who Made Believe"

M. P.—Can any of your readers give the complete poem which I quote from memory, as best I remember, below; also the correct title and the author's name:

Here lies a little boy who made believe.
Who found in——and city, stream and star
What wise men said were not; who loved to weave.
Dream warp and woof more fair than things that are.
He made believe that——toil and stress
Were only play, and sang the while he wrought.
He made believe that——and faith were more
Than——and——that love cannot be bought.
That honor lives, that far beyond the goal
That lures our eyes to——ports we steer,
That grief was made to purge the living soul,
And death itself is not for men to fear.
At last he made believe the play was real
A kindly hand the darkling curtain drew
So well he made believe he almost made
The world believe his make-believe was true.

"I Claim You Still"

PIERRE GRINGOIRE—Can any reader tell me from what poem the following lines are taken:

I claim you still. * * *
Delayed it may be for more years yet,
Through worlds I shall traverse, not a few * * * * * * *
Ere the time be come for taking you.

"Benny Cleaviand's Job"

H. A. M.—I am very anxious to find a poem entitled "Benny Cleaviand's Job." I believe each stanza ends "I long for Old Nantucket and Benny Cleaviand's Job."

"Begsie of the Lea"

J. S. T.—I would like to know where I may procure the words and music of an old ballad of which the following is a fragment:

She is the fairest flower ever sent to comfort me,
My darling blue-eyed Bessie, darling Bessie of the lea;
She meets me in the valley where the buds and blossoms blow,
Where the gentle Summer breezes in their fragrance come and go;
But they all will pass unheeded, for wherever I may be,
My heart is filled with Bessie, darling Bessie of the lea.

A French Quotation

J. B.—Can any one give me the name of the author, the source and text of a poem or passage:

Coffres tres beaux, coffres mignons,
de dressoeuer compagnons; coffres de
boys qui point n'empire; madre et
jaune comme cire?

"Remote the Star"

R. M.—Can any of your readers furnish me with the complete poem of which the concluding lines are:

Surely howe'er remote the star
Your wandering feet may tread,
When I shall cross the sundering bar
Our souls must still be wed.

"The Master Stood"

E. A. H.—Can any reader quote the complete third verse of a poem which starts:

The Master stood in the garden
Among His lilies so fair,
Which His own right hand had planted
And trained with tenderest care.
He looked at each snowy blossom
And observed with lamenting frown
That His lilies were drooped and fading
And the leaves were parched and brown.

I have but two lines of the third verse. They are:

It's small, but it's clean and it's empty
That's all that it needs to be.

"Another Fleeting Day"

J. A. R.—Can you tell me where I can find the verses beginning:

Another fleeting day has gone,
Swept from the record of the years;
And still with each successive sun
Life's fading vision disappears.

"The Way of Death"

J. C.—Can you tell me where I can find a poem founded on the following incident: An Italian lady of noble family died of a plague, was hastily buried, and in the excitement following the interment the crypt was left unlocked. In the night she came to life and made her way back to her husband's home. He, with some revelers, thought her a ghost and had the doors locked. She then goes to the home of a former lover who had never married, and was received. There is a street in Florence, Italy, called "The Way of Death," after the legend, and it has been the subject of many poems and stories. Can you help me to find the poem?

The Poverty of Mere Riches

B. V. I.—What philosopher said: "Tho' a man without money is poor, a man with nothing but money is poorer."

"The Good Is Enemy"

B. VINCENT IMBRIE—Who is the author of: "The good is enemy of the better and the better is enemy to the best"?

"God Made the Flowers"

P. E. S.—From what poem by Wordsworth are these lines taken:

God made the flowers to beautify
The earth, and cheer man's careful mood;
And he is happiest who has power
To gather wisdom from a flower,
And wake his heart in every hour
To pleasant gratitude.

"The Ganges Ran Dry"

C. M. S.—From what poem are these two lines taken:

Beneath his broad footsteps the Ganges ran dry,
And the mountains recoiled at the flash of his eye.

"Once Again"

C. W. T.—Can any reader locate the poem from which these lines are taken:

Once again the meadows break in bloom before us,
Crying swallows dart and glitter in the air.

ANSWERS

Lines to John Wilkes Booth

VINCENT N. TOBIN, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Answering the inquiry by "J. L. T." in your issue of June 26, the poem which he quotes was written by Judge A. W. Terrell, at one time American Minister to Turkey. This poem was inspired by the death of John Wilkes Booth, and was written by his friend at a time when men's souls were inflamed with bitterness of war and defeat. The copy I have was published thirty years ago and I have never seen it in print since then. The poem is in nine stanzas, three of which appear below:

Give him a sepulchre
Broad as the sweep
Of the tidal wave's measureless motion;
In the arms of the deep,
Lay our hero to sleep,
Mid the pearls of the fetterless ocean.

It was liberty slain
That so maddened his brain
To avenge the dead idol he cherished;
So 'tis meet that the main,
Ne'er curbed by a chain,
Should entomb the last freeman now perished.

For the dust of the brave
Could not rest in the grave
Of a land where blind force hath dominion;
Then give him a grave
Underneath the blue wave
Where the tyrants of earth cannot pinion.

"Room at the Top"

C. J. SHADDICK, Ishpeming, Mich.—Answering "F. D. T." in your issue of June 19 I find the poem referred to published in a book of practical talks by the Rev. George Thomas Dowling, D. D., The Churchman Company, New York City, publishers. The complete poem is as follows:

Never you mind the crowd, lad,
Nor fancy your life won't tell;
The work is the work for all that,
To him that doeth it well.
Fancy the world a hill, lad,
Look where the millions stop;
You'll find the crowd at the base, lad,
There's always room at the top!

Courage and faith and patience!
There's space in the old world yet.
The better the chance you'll find, lad,
The further along you get.
Keep your eye on the goal, lad!
Never despair nor drop;
Be sure that your path points upward!
There's always room at the top!

"Uncle Sammy"

MRS. C. TRACY, Waterbury, Conn.—The poem requested by "H. L. S." in your issue of June 26 is entitled "Uncle Sammy." It is written by Will Carleton, and may be found in that poet's "Farm Ballads." The lines quoted are part of the first verse of the poem, which is too long to print.

This query was answered also by Willard H. Alger, Factoryville, Pa.

"The Inchcape Rock"

J. D. LEAKEY, New York—The author of "The Inchcape Rock," asked for by W. Beard in your issue of June 26, was Robert Southey. It may be found in Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song," and, of course, Southey's collected poems.

Regarding the subject Louella D. Everett, Boston, Mass., writes: "The Inchcape Rock is east of the Isle of May, twelve miles from all land, in the German Sea. Here a warning bell was floated on a buoy by the forethought of an abbot of Aberbrothok. Southey relates how a pirate, Ralph the Rover, mischievously cut the bell from the buoy, so that it fell to the depths, and on his return voyage his boat ran on the rock and Ralph was drowned."

Others who answered this query were Samuel J. Gibbs, W. T. McMullan, Margaret MacGonigle, L. J. Levy, H. G. Featherstonhaugh, Elfrida Gantter-Bousfield, Caroline Benedi, Nathan Marer, D. Patten and Anna Horowitz, New York; Arthur Powell, Stratford, Conn.; W. W. Schrugham, Yonkers, N. Y.; Sarah H. Moore, Troy, N. Y.; Henry Burt Ware, Salem, N. J.; Maria L. Liano, Montclair, N. J.; Victoria E. Lincoln, Fall River, Mass.; Edith L. Wilcox, Binghamton, N. Y.; Henrietta L. Wall, Elmhurst, L. I.; Mrs. James M. Maxwell, Manasquan, N. J.; Gilbert Chase, Scranton, N. J.; Jessica Goldstone, Staten Island, N. Y., and Mrs. George W. Aldridge, Rochester, N. Y.

"The Giver"

LOUELLA D. EVERETT, Boston, Mass.—The poem beginning "You bound strong sandals on my feet," for which "X. K." inquired in your issue of June 19, is "The Giver," by Sara Teasdale, and appears in her volume "Love Songs," published by Macmillan Company in 1917. The poem has been set to music by Harold V. Milligan and published by Arthur P. Schmidt Company.

You bound strong sandals on my feet,
You gave me bread and wine,
And sent me under sun and stars,
For all the world was mine.

Oh, take the sandals off my feet,
You know not what you do;
For all my world is your arms,
My sun and stars are you.

This query was answered also by Amelia F. Sable, W. J. Cleary, "C. R." and Zona Hooks, New York; Mrs. M. M. Taylor, Allentown, Pa., and Frances B. Ennis, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Babies and Kittens"

E. LOUISE HAIGH, Cincinnati, Ohio—The complete poem asked for by "B. F. D." in your issue of June 19 is as follows:

There were two little kittens, a black and a gray,
And grandmother said with a frown,
"It will never do, to keep them both,
The black one we'd better drown.

"Don't cry, my dear," to tiny Bess,
"One kitten's enough to keep.
Now run to nurse, it's getting late,
And time you were fast asleep."

The morning dawned, and rosy and sweet,
Came little Bess from her nap.
"Go into Mother's room," said nurse,
"And see what's in Grandma's lap."

"Come here," said Grandma, with a smile,
From the rocking chair where she sat.
"God sent you two little sisters,
Now what do you think of that?"

Bess looked at the babies a moment,
With their wee heads, yellow and brown.
And then to Grandma, soberly said,
"Which one are you going to drown?"

No author is given to this poem.

Others who answered the query were M. L. Mallon, New York; Mrs. H. E. Lowe, Woodstock, N. Y.; Mildred A. Knight, Shamrock, R. I.; Ruth Fordham, Flushing, N. Y.; Louella D. Everett, Boston, Mass.; Anna Adams, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Margaret R. Todd, New Haven, Conn.; E. E. Duckes, Carbondale, Pa.; Florence Gerhart, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Ralph Kline, Wheeling, W. Va.

"An Indian Lament"

DANIEL A. McGOUGH, Ebensburg, Pa.—Marshall Brown, in your issue of June 19, asks for a poem called "Blackbird" and quotes a line or two. What he wants is "An Indian Lament," written by H. H. Schoolcraft.

Mr. McGough encloses the poem, which is six stanzas long, the first two of them being given here.

The blackbird is singing on Michigan's shore
As sweetly and gayly as ever before!
For he knows to his mate he at pleasure can hie, and the dear little
brood she is teaching to fly.
The sun looks as ruddy, and rises as
bright, and reflects o'er the mountain as beamy a light as it ever reflected, or ever expressed.
When my skies were the bluest, my
dreams were the best.

The fox and the panther—both beasts of the night—retire to their dens on the gleaming of light;
And they spring with a free and sorrowless track.
For they know that their mates are expecting them back.
Each bird and each beast, it is bless'd in degree:
All nature is cheerful, all happy, but me.

G. P. Colvocoresses, Litchfield, Conn., writes that this poem appeared in a New England grammar more than fifty years ago, and George D. Cheeson, Springfield, Mass., informs us that it may be found in "Famous Single and Fugitive Poems," collected and edited by Rossiter Johnson, and published by Henry Holt & Co. in 1880. The proper title of the piece is "Deehale—An Indian Lament."

This query was answered also by Mrs. William M. Beach, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUNIUS, JR.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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July 13, 1921

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Books and Authors

FANNIE HURST has discovered, apparently, how to cut the Gordian knot of short story writing and enjoy a vacation at the same time. She writes from Glen Echo:

"This promises to be a fine summer of out-of-doors, tennis, cross-country jaunts with my dogs, canoeing, much hammock reading—not named in order of importance—Work!

Of course you wonder how, in the face of the above schedule, I am going to find time for the amount of writing I have mapped out for myself, now that I have finished "Star Dust."

Listen. A little miracle! After all my years of six hours a day, seven days a week, three (sometimes even the four) weeks out of the month on a short story, I awoke one day, and lo, there was light.

You see back there in the dark ages, that is, up to three months ago, I used to work on an average of four weeks on a short story and play for one week. Now I work on an average of one week and play four!

Of course, not literally, because it practically amounts to the same thing, but the division of labor is different.

As always, I conceive my theme, characters, plot, incidents, in toto before I begin to write, only now, instead of sitting me down to write as soon as the story has taken shape in my mind, I carry it about with me (on the aforementioned canoe journeys, &c.), letting it simmer and simmer up in the subconscious realms of the fireless cooker. Occasionally, in the hammock or on the cross-country hike, I peek in, sticking a fork in test tenderness, and when the material is fairly ready to fall to pieces of doneness out of the cooker with it and on to the stove of my typewriter.

It works like a charm.

I've written my last three stories by the fireless cooker method, and it is difficult even to conceive of the old days over the hot coal range.

Yes, I feel exactly as I must sound. For all the world like one of the ecstatic ladies in the magazine advertisements. "Why be a drudge? Try one of our Instantaneous Washing Machines. They rejuvenate."

I completed a new short story yesterday. The actual writing of it consumed six days and I did my usual number of the rewritten. I've called it "The Vertical City," rather think that my next volume will take its title from it. What do you think?

Sincerely,
FANNIE HURST."

On the Fall list of Harper publications are a novel hitherto unpublished in book form, by W. D. Howells, entitled "Mrs. Farrell"; W. L. George's "Ursula Trent," Basil King's "The Empty Sack," Compton Mackenzie's "Rich Relatives," and Bide Dudley's "Bolivar Brown."

Carl Van Doren, an editor of The Nation, has written "The American Novel" which Macmillan has just published. It is the first history of the American novel and links the modern writers with their forerunners, tracing the development of the novel from Colonial times to the present day.

The success of the collected editions of Leonard Merrick and Joseph Conrad in England has set the pace for other complete editions of contemporary authors. Bernard Shaw and Arnold Bennett will be the next authors whose works will appear in collected form. Mr. Shaw is preparing autobiographical prefaces for his books and they will probably appear in a limited subscription edition.

All the Chekhov material which has been appearing serially in The Freeman, the "Diary of Anton Chekhov," "An Appreciation of Chekhov," by Maxim Gorky, and "Reminiscences of Chekhov," by Kuprin and Bunin, will be published later by B. W. Huebsch in book form.

"Bunch-Grass and Blue Joint" is the title of a forthcoming book of poems of the West by Frank B. Linderman, author of "On a Passing Frontier" and the "Indian Why Stories."

An interesting international enterprise is a new and definitive edition of Robert Louis Stevenson, being prepared by Charles Scribner's Sons in connection with English publishers.

The edition will be printed in America and will be limited to 2,000 sets, 1,000 for England and 1,000 for America. The first two volumes will appear in September, to be followed by a volume a month until the twenty-six have been published.

New and hitherto unpublished material will appear in the series, which will be known as the Vailima Edition. The volume of poems will include a number which have never been printed, as well as several which have not appeared in any previous edition. In the volume of plays will be a new one, "The Hanging Judge." Other volumes will include a number of unpublished letters, essays, fragments and autobiographical material, as well as information, in Stevenson's own words, about "The Master of Ballantrae," "Weir of Hermiston" and "Silverado Squatters," and an introduction by Stevenson's stepson, Lloyd Osbourne.

The edition will be illustrated by portraits, some hitherto unpublished, and a number of facsimiles of pages from Stevenson's manuscripts.

"Contemporary Annals" is the name of a new Russian monthly magazine that has been appearing in Paris since the beginning of the year. In the first three issues to come from the press are a novel, "Sorrows of the Soul," by Count A. N. Tolstoy; a few songs of the Russian poet, Mme. Kraadijewsraj, and an interesting study of the late Lyof N. Tolstoy's philosophy, by the Russian essayist Shestow.

In a book entitled "Russia as Seen from the American Embassy," David R. Francis, the United States Ambassador to Russia, first under the Czar, then under Kerensky, and finally under Trotsky and Lenin, tells the story of his Russian experiences. The book will be published during the Summer.

The new French census announced last week shows a population of 36,100,000. In his recent book, "The Human Costs of the War," Homer Folks proved himself something of a prophet, for he estimated the French population as 36,280,000. The only available official information at his disposal when he was in France securing material for his book was the pre-war population, which was 39,500,000. Mr. Folks recently returned from an American Red Cross mission to Europe.

Two books of literary interest that have just come from the Duttons are "Shelley and Calderon and Other Essays on English and Spanish Poetry," by Salvador de Madariaga, and "The Tale of Terror: A Study of the Gothic Romance," by Edith Birkhead. The first of these contains four essays that discuss and compare Spanish and British poets and their work. The other traces the development of the Radcliffe type of fiction in English literature, beginning with the vogue of the Gothic romance and tales of terror at the end of the eighteenth century and continuing down to the present time. A chapter in the book is devoted to the growth of this kind of fiction in the United States, taking up, in this connection, the tales and romances of Hawthorne and Poe.

A. Edward Newton, author of "The Amenities of Book Collecting," has another volume appearing in a few weeks, entitled "A Magnificent Farce, and Other Diversions of a Book Collector." The book is a collection of essays similar in character to his previous volume.

A national "Back-to-School" campaign is being conducted by the International Association of Rotary Clubs. Believing the fact that boys and girls throughout the country were leaving school in order to go into business would prove a menace to the country, the Rotarians have started an active campaign for showing children the practical value of a good education. One of the guns in the campaign is a book called "Your Biggest Job—School or Business," written by Henry Louis Smith, President of Washington and Lee University, and addressed directly to American boys.

A new theory of man's place in nature is set forth in Alfred Korzybski's new book, "The Manhood of Humanity," explained further by its sub-title as being concerned with "The Science and Art of Human Engineering," which E. P. Dutton & Co. have recently published. Korzybski takes issue with the old acceptance of man as belonging to "the animal kingdom." He presents the scientific evidence for his contention that man should have a separate classification as "human" and that the philosophy of ethics, of economics, of life generally, should be revised and established on a new basis in accordance with this new classification. Korzybski divides all life into three general classes: First, the class of plants, living in one spot, which receive solar energy and transform it into organic energy and therefore can be defined as the chemistry-binding class of life; second, the class of animals, using the dynamic products of the chemistry-binding class and having the faculty to move about freely in space and therefore defined as the space-binding class of life; third, the class of human beings, who, in addition to being space-binding, have also the power of utilising the labors and experiences of all past time, and are therefore in a class by themselves, the time-binding class of life.

In connection with the 600th anniversary of Dante's death, the Pope has issued an encyclical to teachers and students of Catholic institutions of learning advising them that Dante was an honor to the Catholic religion, that Catholic doctrines are upheld in all his works, and that his attacks on the Popes of his day were due to the political situation at the time and to malicious rumors that came to his attention. The encyclical closes with the statement that Dante was one of the greatest poets of the Christian faith and that it is particularly desirable to have his works studied in the schools at the present time, when an organized effort is being made to eradicate Christian sentiment from the seats of learning.

Dorothy Canfield's new novel, "The Brimming Cup," publication of which has been delayed, will be issued at once in London by Jonathan Cape. The same firm will publish Stephen Gwynn's book on Ireland, which is said to be an unbiased statement of the situation in Ireland up to the present time and to suggest a possible settlement of the Irish question.

Vachel Lindsay, A B C Artist

(Continued from Page 18)

Oh, the gobblers
That march, march up and down,
Oh, the gobblers
That march, march, march up and down,
Oh, the gobblers
That stand,
Montezumas grand,
And make spells with their feet
And their sunbeam wings,
And lead all their tribes
Round Guiana Mountain,
Finding their dew-hung secret fountain.
June 23, 1921.

The reader will observe that in this article Mr. Lindsay's method is outlined from the moment he set down a few letters until the task is finished with a completed picture and poem. Art is not a new thing for Lindsay. Besides the special studies and lectures in this field already mentioned, the first poem he ever had printed (it was called "Princess of Bubbles" and appeared in The Critic as long ago as 1906), was based on one of his drawings. And he has since issued two portfolios of his drawings from Springfield, Ill.

Lindsay has no patience with the cubists and futurists. If the eye cannot readily see a picture, it is his argument that no picture is there and that it is not good art. "If a picture looks like a stack of shingles in a hurricane," he asks, "why call it a 'Nude Descending a Staircase'?"

One thing that interests him is the proper placing of design in a picture. So many pictures have bad proportions that hurt the trained eye that he is attempting to make the design the least laborious part of his work. Most artists have an idea for a picture and then have to fumble about while charting out the general ensemble, so that it will not be unduly emphasized. It is like the conservative poet who has to keep his mind constantly on his involved verse form, quite often to the detriment of the thought in the verses. Words must be used as padding to fill out stanzas. Therefore Lindsay thinks that in setting down his flourishing letters he is putting the general scheme of the picture on paper with swift, spontaneous lines. The design is there and it needs only elaboration in order to be a completed picture. There is no fumbling over the general outline and placing of the picture. He has his outline and it is up to his imaginative faculties to read from it the picture there contained and, so adhering to the outline, make a complete thing. Examples of his art, made in order to illustrate his art theory, are necessarily done swiftly and not finished to their last point of excellence. After he has secured his design and thought out his picture it often takes him several days to complete the subject.

High Cost of Loving

(Continued from Page 12)

more decisive influence upon the fortunes of Billy than does the priceless stomacher upon those of Jimmy. All things are comparative. As the incisive Job Hedges once remarked, "It isn't so much what you give as what you've got left." And Billy may have mortgaged his independence to raise that hundred.

All of which brings me to the one point which I discern as a semi-goal in the confusion of crossed paths and conflicting guide posts. I have the courage to believe it possible for the Solons to draw up a code which will make it possible to reach this. Heaven knows that enough white paper and sheepskin bindings have been given up to codes of civil and criminal procedure without lessening the work of the law courts or the police, but their failure wouldn't justify our neglecting an opportunity to point out any straight and narrow path leading from the maze, even if it doesn't go all the way.

Should it not, for instance, be made clear that the H. C. L. can be justified, if at all, only where the parity of the second part plays the game? I am not arguing for the blamed thing in any way. I must say that much. With Europe in the doldrums and the Stock Exhange shot to pieces can be no excuse for anything of the sort; but, if it cannot be stopped—and I have not the faintest idea that it can—the thing to insist upon is that if Mabel takes the rock, or Peggy the stomacher, she shall be bound to go through with the bargain or return the goods. Even though they do not fetch the original price, there will be some salvage. Or they can be kept for later experimenting. In either event, there is reduction in the cost.

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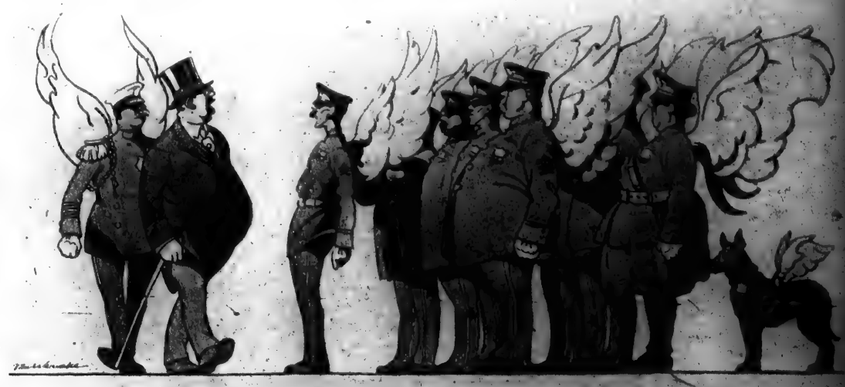
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How to Make a Policeman Good



"No Mayor or Commissioner can get a force of angels, and these will always be crooks."

AMERICAN POLICE ADMINISTRATION. A Handbook on Police Organization and Methods of Administration in American Cities. By Bruno D. Groper. New York: The Macmillan Company.

SEVENTY-FIVE years ago there was no police system to study. Dogberry's watchmen were still on guard. In New York City the organization of a day and night police, with its accompanying dissolution of the old night watch, came in 1844. This police force was not much of a success, because of politics, and in 1857 the Legislature created a "Metropolitan District," consisting of New York, Brooklyn and some outlying territory, and attempted in earnest to cope with what was recognized as a problem. In London the Metropolitan Police system exists today.

However, it was a long time before this police problem was tackled scientifically, in fact not until today. Then Arthur H. Woods and Raymond B. Fosdick and other experts began to write about it just as a doctor would write a book on the treatment of some disease. Before their books appeared, however, there were conscientious efforts in the Police Departments of many cities to go at the problem scientifically, and there have been at least twenty years of constantly growing effort along these lines—more years, if you count sporadic efforts. The public, whose fleeting attention was caught for a moment by such a natty phrase as "Bertillion system," "finger-print bureau," "fixed posts," had no idea of the long work of the police doctors who were at work experimenting on the system while at the same time they were making themselves experts.

Just notice, for instance, if you will, the tone in which Chief Fitzmorris of Chicago speaks, as he frequently does. To use a frayed phrase, it is not so much what he says as the way he says it. He may be talking about the most concrete subject, a murder for instance, but he speaks in the abstract professional way of a doctor at a clinic. When he goes at a special crime or a general problem, his method is spoken of as "sensational"; but it is not sensational, it is experimental, just as would be a doctor's trying out a new kind of attack on cancer.

In the development of these police systems over the United States, New York has taken the lead. Many new deviations from long-used methods have come from other cities, and from across the ocean, too, but as a general thing New York has been the originator oftener than any other American city. The Metropolitan District was borrowed by New York from London, but it offended the intense home-rule feeling in this city and lasted only thirteen years. In 1870 the State had to let go of New York's Police Department, and for fifty years we have been wrestling with our own problem in our own manifold ways. Perhaps the metropolitan system had some advantages over the city system, but there is nowhere a more red-hot feeling of local self-government than in this city, a fact which is being proved daily in this decade just begun, and no system can long withstand it. "Any system is good as long as it works out right," as George Ade says in some perfect fable, and conversely any system is wrong that does not "work out right."

But although New York has thus taken the lead in hammering out police improvements, that is a far cry from saying that the other cities have slavishly copied New York. On the contrary, the differences in the different cities are so great that one might almost say no two are alike, though that would be somewhat too sounding an assertion. They all resemble each other in some points, some more and some less, but the tendency to differ is greater than the tendency to imitate. It is the same in Europe, where each city eagerly studies the systems of other cities and the improvements they make, and adopts some of the other cities' differences, but on the whole retains its own.

Mr. Elmer D. Graper now comes before us with what he calls a "handbook" on the police problem, evidently written after Raymond B. Fosdick's book on European police methods and before Fosdick's book on American police methods. It is, he tells us, submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Faculty of Political Science in Columbia University. It probably would have been written somewhat differently if the author had had the advantage of studying Fosdick's book on American methods, but it departs enough from Fosdick's subject to have an interest. It is more of what he modestly calls it, a "handbook," than was Fosdick's far-reaching study; but that very fact will assure readers of Fosdick that they can safely read Graper in the expectation of finding something new. Besides, nobody can write about American police systems at all without going over some of Fosdick's ground. It is rather a striking fact that this book takes much of Fosdick's point of view as well as his facts, but we do not think anybody can write fairly on police methods without taking much of that point of view.

The master of them all is Colonel Arthur H. Woods, who is growing bigger through the years since he was a centre of conflict. Even at that time other cities were studying him and his methods and transferring the latter to their own police departments. Since then his writings have been authoritative for writers on police systems, and he is taking stature as the greatest theoretical policeman America has yet produced. That designation, of course, does not exclude the practical policeman that Woods also proved himself to be when he was at the head of New York's department. The force that he turned over to Enright, or rather to Bugher, was indeed what the ancient ballad proclaimed it to be, "the finest police in the wurrid."

While Mr. Graper sets forth a handbook for policemen, culled from the most careful study of police reports, laws and charters, it is most surely a book for the layman, too. It is a book for that kind of layman who wishes to understand the practical workings of those few social problems on which he actually votes at every city election. In New York and many other cities the management of the police and their success or failure are the things by which above all the Mayor stands or falls, and are, therefore, the underlying issue in the campaign for his re-election or the election of a candidate who embodies his policies. The unlettered citizen leaves his party for the moment because "the police are on the bum," and the highbrow leaves it because "the Police Department under Mayor Blink has been a disgrace to the city and has nullified the Charter." Neither of them, as a rule, knows anything about the reasons why the police have not satisfied them under Mayor Blink's Administration; or have satisfied them, if that is the case. The policeman is not a thin red 'ero, but a common man in barracks, most remarkably like you. His object is to satisfy his superiors, stay on the force, and perhaps win promotion; and if "the force is demoralised," as our highbrow would put it, or if "every cop is a grafter," as our unlettered voter sometimes extravagantly puts it, the fault may lie not with the force but with the system.

Let the reader take a ramble through Mr. Graper's book and he will find a sort of repetition in each chapter which will bore him if he is looking for a best seller. It will interest him intensely if he is really searching for news. This effect of monotony is caused by the way in which, in paragraph after paragraph, he takes city after city and recites what it has done in this or that detail of police organization and administration. In Atlanta the method is this; in San Francisco is that; in St. Louis it is the other, and so on. At the end of the chapter you know not only what the various police systems have done, but, on the whole, which is most attractive.

New York, for instance, has weaned herself away from the old bipartisan board of four Police Commissioners, but many cities retain it or have gone back to it. State control, even stronger than that of New York's Metropolitan District, makes its appearance in some places. In cities where there is a Chief he is sometimes supreme under the Mayor, as Enright is in New York, while in others he is a mere cipher. Sometimes the whole department is not a department at all, but only a bureau of the Department of Public Safety. Philadelphia is the most conspicuous of such cities. In some of them the Superintendent of Police is powerful, in others, as in Philadelphia, he is a mere underling of the Commissioner of Public Safety. Atlanta has the quearest system of all, from a New York standpoint; its Police Board consists of one member from each ward, with the Mayor and the Chairman of the Police Committee of the General Council as ex officio members. Sometimes, where there is a four-headed Police Board, it is not bipartisan. The Governor and Senate of Missouri control the police of St. Louis and Kansas City by appointing the Commissioners.

San Francisco's Police Board is not only bipartisan or tripartisan but continuing, one member going out each year. It is not exactly bipartisan, the law on the subject being that not more than two members shall belong to the same party, which may on occasion leave the way for a tripartisan board. New Haven's system is bipartisan and curious. The word "bipartisan" usually implies, and always implied in New York, that two Commissioners should be Republicans and two Democrats. The result was frequently a deadlock and much bitterness, as was the case in Mayor Strong's Administration, 1895-7. New Haven tries to avoid this by prescribing that not more than three Commissioners shall belong to the same party. There is nothing, however, that can prevent deadlocks and resulting scandals in a four-headed board; the cleavage in Strong's Administration in New York, for instance, was not on strict party lines.

This summary on one point, which does not include all the places mentioned by Mr. Graper, will illustrate what was meant by repetition which would prove boresome to any one looking for a straightaway story and very interesting to those looking for the facts. Of course, it goes without saying that every one of the instances given above represent only the present system, and that many changes have occurred in the constant search for perfection. In each city, doubtless, the authorities have made close study of the systems in others, but have modified what they learned by their view of what is best for their own town.

New York has tried nearly everything. She began with ward politics as a basis, and has switched from one system to another with about every third mayoralty. The first efforts at reform were political, because it was long before the most ardent reformer was able to conceive the idea of a non-partisan police. The first efforts were to throw the police into the hands of "good men," and to accomplish this result the charter was tinkered with repeatedly and complete changes ordered by acts of the State Legislature; one system was set up as another came down. But the "good men" were always expected, as a matter of course, to yield proper recognition to the organization. The idea of a Police Department which did not know the organization existed is a twentieth century idea. There were many faithful and honest men at the head of the department before that age, but all of them had the idea that the organization was a factor in the situation. It is probable that this notion is still entertained in some of the cities of the United States, even those which are honestly and earnestly striving to improve their police methods.

The writer of this review has been a police reporter, does believe that the ones of the lem will ever be reached by a system to another, system is theoretically better another, but it all depends on man or men at the top. The who pounds the pavement citizen of Hadleyburg, as are of the human race, and whose man who has the power to them from their duty comes large percentage of them will just as an incredibly large age did fall in Mark Twain's work. The ignorance that the police are a band grafters" is as likely as have voted for the men them so. When an ordinary "good reasonable" like you, says that his opposition may be sure that everybody above him getting it," he is tempted to "Why shouldn't I get it. When he knows that good work will get him no promotion but talk will, he loses not some himself to do good work as to do workable pull. But when Woods and others convinced that good work would get him all he knew, he spended eagerly to that Smart urban he seemed to grafter, he had not really what he was to a large number of he had been weak and that what he knew all around the people should blame the heads of the individual policemen the appointing power. Of course he blame or Commissioner can a force of angels, and there always be crooks; but the more fails through weakness will by the strength of those and the majority will inform.

Mr. Graper's book, however by no means entirely or largely on this account. He minutely into all the details of organization in different treating of such matters traffic squad, the formation of fixed posts, the detective and everything pertaining to management. He has an interesting story to tell about traffic jestion, which before 1900 was totally unknown. The first regulations on the subject were used by the late General Fred V. Greene, then Police Commissioner, on Oct. 30, 1908. Chief Phelps Eno, who had been an amateur on the subject for years, got General Greene interested, and drew up the rules, which soon became the model of practically all traffic regulations adopted in other of the United States. Graper says:

"They have been altered somewhat, but their fundamental features have remained intact, the changes having been in the nature of adaptations. Paris adopted them in 1913, and after London alone omitted her traffic lights, they were put in use in most of New York City.

The Pilgrim Spirit in Pageantry



"These are the new Pilgrims who are coming to America year by year."

By BRUCE P. BAKER,

[illegible] of Dramatic Literature, Harvard University.

The "Pilgrim Spirit," the pageant by Professor Baker at the [illegible] this Pilgrim Tercentenary [illegible] week under his direc- [illegible] and is scheduled for rehearsal [illegible] July 30, Aug. 1, 2, 3, 11, 12 and 13.

In the course of the studies that I have necessarily undertaken in writing a pageant in celebration of the landing of Pilgrim Fathers, I have become more and more impressed with the necessity of the achievement of [illegible] [illegible] men and women [illegible] a life of at any rate physical [illegible] and certainly of relative [illegible] [illegible] where they had [illegible] refuge, for the perils and hardships [illegible] residence in a new country, [illegible] which little was known, and little not too reassuring.

[illegible] were five to bear in mind that America at the time the [illegible] came here was by no means an unknown country. The [illegible] had been pre- [illegible] in the early years of the seventeenth century by a number of explorers. The names of Martin Pring, Champlain, Admiral Blok, Captain John Smith, Thomas Hunt and Thomas Dermer occur readily [illegible] All of these visited [illegible] part or other of the North [illegible] continent in the first [illegible] years of the seventeenth [illegible] century. These adventurers, of [illegible] had taken home with them [illegible] concerning the opportunities [illegible] way of trade offered by the [illegible] but they had also taken [illegible] word concerning the dangers [illegible] hardships which the voyager [illegible] be prepared to encounter.

The Pilgrims, therefore, in making their great decision at Leyden in [illegible] 1620, made it with a fairly [illegible] knowledge of what was before [illegible] They were drawn to the [illegible] mind by no hopes of peculiary [illegible] (although that consideration [illegible] its part with the backers of the enterprise); their decision was [illegible] entirely by spiritual reasons. [illegible] the safe security of the Dutch [illegible] to which they had fled from [illegible] they had found not only [illegible] means of making a reasonable [illegible] and that freedom of wor- [illegible] according to their convictions for which they had come, but also a generous hospitality on the part of their Dutch friends. It was this very spirit of hospitality that ultimately prompted them to carry their Pilgrim quest across the Atlantic.

The Dutch were a gay and pleasure-loving people, and the Pilgrim Fathers, after eleven years in their company, found themselves affected with grave fears for the influence upon the younger members of their community of their pleasure-loving hosts. They found themselves, in other words, in danger of losing their identity as a distinct group of English men and women, and they realized that if they were to preserve that identity it must be in a sterner atmosphere than was afforded by the Dutch cities in which they had found refuge.

That is, briefly, the background which determined my treatment of the subject as a spectacle. It made me ambitious from the first to produce something that should be a good deal more than a mere series of historical scenes and incidents. Indeed, the title of the pageant, "The Pilgrim Spirit," occurred to me very early in the proceedings, as giving a name to the plan which I wished to pursue. In brief, the idea which I have tried to carry out is not only to show the spirit with which the Pilgrims came to the new land, the spirit which drove them forth from England for the sake of conscience and which would allow them no rest until they finally established themselves in Plymouth, but to show also the persistence of that Pilgrim spirit through all the history of the United States of America.

I could not have written this pageant if I were not profoundly convinced that the Pilgrim spirit has always been and remains today the highest expression of the ideals of this country. In the pageant I endeavored, therefore, to make the scenes expressive of this persistence of the spirit which the founders of the country planted for all time in the little colony in New England and which in the course of the succeeding 300 years had gradually spread over the whole of what is now the United States.

I have been asked on various occasions if I could give a short and crisp definition of exactly what I mean by the Pilgrim spirit. This I find myself unable to do. I know exactly what I think it means, but it does not lend itself to epigrammatic expression. The nearest that I can come to any definition is to say that the Pilgrim spirit, as I view it, was an extraordinary combination of toleration, spirituality and God-given common sense. The spirituality will pass unchallenged by all. As for the toleration and common sense of the Pilgrim Fathers, I can think of no better instance of these qualities than is to be found in their treatment of subsequent settlers in their colony. They, like ourselves, had their immigration problem, and although it was not as large a problem as ours, it was even more acute. In handling it, the original Mayflower band exhibited a degree of toleration and a sane common sense attitude that in the main set an example for the treatment of the question which has persisted through all our history.

In this connection I should like to emphasize that "The Pilgrim Spirit" as performed at Plymouth is intended quite as much for the newer elements in our population as for the descendants of the old settlers. It seems to me a matter of profound significance that in the cast of nearly 1,400 people which is necessary for the performance of the pageant at least 50 per cent. are foreign born. The fact that so large a proportion of our cast consists of Portuguese, Italians and other European nationalities considerably increased our difficulty in rehearsal by adding the language problem to others that we encountered, but at the same time I have always regarded the presence of this foreign-born element as an inspiration in itself. These are the new pilgrims who are coming to America year by year, and it is of the first importance that these new pilgrims should absorb as they come that which is so essential to the health of the nation in the spirit of the old Pilgrims.

Working side by side with these new pilgrims in the cast of the pageant we have representatives of some of the families of the original settlers. In fact, so far as has been possible, we have endeavored to have the characters of the original Mayflower Pilgrims played either by their descendants or by representatives of old New England families.

Those whom I have described as the new pilgrims, that is, the new Americans, the Italians, Portuguese, Esthonians and what not, throw themselves into the spirit of the mob scenes with a fervor and enthusiasm that are truly remarkable. Miss Virginia Tanner, who is assisting me in the general direction of the pageant and is mainly responsible for the arrangement of the Dutch and Indian dances, would be able to speak with more authority of this matter than I can myself. She has nothing but the warmest praise for the wholehearted enthusiasm with which the foreign-born element in the cast had entered into these scenes.

During the rehearsals the town of Plymouth presented the extraordinary spectacle of practically an entire community giving itself over heart and soul to a single purpose. The spirit in which the players, all of whom are amateurs, entered into this pageant, is one of self-dedication almost sacramental in its intensity. I feel sure that any visitor to Plymouth could hardly fail to be struck by the complete absorption of the population in the work in hand. Those who in former days were fortunate enough to visit Oberammergau in years in which the Passion Play was given will almost inevitably find an analogy to that extraordinary spectacle in Plymouth today. Not only did the 1,400 people who make up the cast devote themselves unsparingly to the rehearsals, but very large numbers of men and women gave almost their whole time to other aspects of the pageant. One had only to go into the costume room, presided over by Daphne Carr, to realize the extent to which Plymouth dedicated itself to this celebration. There one found, day by day and week by week, a large number of the matrons and maidens of the town hard at work with the needle and scissors preparing the costumes for the performances.

I have been asked on two or three occasions if the pageant would throw any new historical light upon the Pilgrims or was likely to start any controversy regarding historical questions. I hardly think that any controversy is likely to arise and I cannot claim that my researches have been productive of any new historical discovery. I made those researches as complete and painstaking as possible. A considerable portion of last year I spent going over the ground in England and Holland where the Pilgrims had lived. I visited all that bleak east coast country of England from which they came. Many of the places to which I wanted to go I found inaccessible by railway and I used an automobile. Indeed, the thing that struck me most about the original homes of the Pilgrims is how small and insignificant were the villages from which they came.

I may mention incidentally that I believe I verified the conjecture of Edwin Arber as to the place from which the Pilgrims made their false start for Holland on the occasion when the men got away, but the boat with the women and children stuck in the mud and the little band was overtaken by the King's men. The place is near Halton on the north shore between Plymouth and Hull and it looks directly out over the sea toward the promised land of Holland. I think one has only to stand on that spot to feel that Edwin Arber was probably right in his conjecture.

When it came to the actual elaboration of my scheme for the pageant, I appealed for co-operation to a number of American artists, composers and poets. The program of the pageant shows how generous a response I received from these groups. Chalmers Clifton undertook the general direction of the musical part of the pageant, and received unstinted co-operation from such well-known composers as George Chadwick, Arthur Foote, John Powell, Henry F. Gilbert, Leo Sowerby, Frederick S. Converse, Edward Burlingame Hill and Edgar Stillman Kelley.

Incidentally, it is interesting to note that Edgar Stillman Kelley, who has composed the stirring music for the "Harrying Chorus," the words of which are by Hermann Hagedorn, is a descendant of Governor Bradford and a member of the Mayflower Society.

Special verse written for various episodes in the pageant was contributed by Edwin Arlington Robinson, Hermann Hagedorn, Josephine Preston Peabody and Robert Frost. On the artistic side I was fortunate in having the constant help and inspiration of Rollo Peters.

The result of this co-operation is, I believe, that "The Pilgrim Spirit" is not a mere pageant of processions or a series of historical scenes, but is a dramatic production that really brings out the spirit with which the Pilgrim Fathers came to this country and shows the persistence of that spirit through all our history right down to the present time, which is symbolized in the procession of the finale.

Books for Vacation Days

A Review by
HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE

GALUSHA THE MAGNIFICENT. By Joseph C. Lincoln. D. Appleton & Co. $2.

STASH OF THE MARSH COUNTRY. By Harold Waldo. George H. Doran Company. $2.

CLOINETTE OF REDMOOR. By F. Roney Weir. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.90.

THE THREE EYES. By Maurice Leblanc. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. The Macaulay Company. $1.90.

THERE may be strenuous souls who like to do what they call solid reading during vacation days, who improve the shining hours with learned volumes on Einstein or other theories, who save for the long, languorous days of Summer the epitomes of wisdom contained in printed tomes. But most of us are inclined to ask simply for a good story to take along when we leave our work and our cities, for tales of pleasant folk in pleasant places, for pages that will make us laugh even while they keep us interested. We don't want to lose touch with the ripple of the lake or the murmur of the wind in the pines while we read. We want to muse a trifle as we lie back in our hammock over the characters we are meeting, even as we muse over those we come to know in our place of sojourn, finding them like ourself, their problems ours, or sympathetic with ours, at least. The joy of vacation is its relaxation, its simplicity, its comfortable contacts with other minds and with nature, its play. We want the books we read to harmonize with these things.

Any one who takes Joseph C. Lincoln's "Galusha the Magnificent" vacationing with him will find a book good to read in Summer, because it has all the above requisites. It is human, smiling, full of pleasant people, it is a story that keeps you interested, but that will not jar with the lovely ways of trees or hills or sea. It is a long book that will last through several days, and which it is good to come back to. Maybe the fact that there are some delightful bits of description of Cape Cod in Winter will make a hot day more endurable, and the sound of the sea through the pages is good to hear. Mr. Lincoln knows and loves his Cape and his Cape folk, and can recreate both in the words he uses so that his reader lives on the one and with the other. To be sure, Galusha is not a Cape Codder. He is a wandering and decidedly helpless scientist who is the sport of circumstance. A circumstance capable of bringing any one into the cottage and under the care of Martha Phipps is certainly worth encountering, however. Miss Phipps is one of those delightful, middle-aged New England spinsters, with humor, tenderness and quaintness of character, and with that snap which gives her kind its living flavor, whom Mr. Lincoln loves so much to draw. He knows her well, and he has seen to it that his readers shall know her. As for Galusha, he is one of those absent-minded, small, gentle men, passionately devoted to his science, which happens to be archaeology, especially Egyptian research, and incapable of meeting with any success the ordinary perils or adventures of life, who naturally forms the best foil in the world for the practical, careful Martha. Moreover, he is a man calculated to inspire a Cape Cod village with considerable amusement, to be by such a place misunderstood; mistaken, like as not, for a fool. Wisdom and folly being not too far apart in this mysterious world as it is, and somewhat readily mistaken the one for the other when either appears in unfamiliar garb.

Galusha becomes involved in a promotion scheme, where he acts precisely as such a man would act, therefore in a manner incomprehensible to the ordinary inhabitant. He is also potent in the love affair of two young people of the village, and quite unsuspectingly in one of his own. By dint of never doing the practical thing, he brings about the most happy and practical results, revealing in the working out of the story a firmness and dignity that the casual observer would not have guessed from his appearance or customary bearing. We grow to love and admire the big little man, and we are not the only ones to do so. But the plot shall receive no further elucidation from me.

It is an excellent book for reading aloud. It is written largely in dialogue, and no one can give the Cape Cod accent better than Mr. Lincoln. There are several characters and many situations that provide good fun; there are also some bits of description that give a vivid idea of the scenery, of the seasons, of the ocean in storm and calm. The story is a wholesome, cheerful, American yarn that will be read with equal pleasure by the Down Easter or the Out Wester, by any one of the great American public to whom Yankee wit and ways savor of home—be it their own or their forefathers'.

But there is more to America than Cape Cod, more than the American of the long line who draws from the builders of the land we live in. And a vision of one part, at least, of this other America is to be found in the book by Harold Waldo, "Stash of the Marsh Country." The Marsh Country is the country of the lakes above Detroit. Stash is a Pole of American birth. A blond, strange, passionate, ill-governed, imaginative lad and man, with a difficult path to tread, tragedy behind him and before, failure at the end, yet a final winning out that is perhaps better than material success.

The story is an enthralling one, but it is told in a curious staccato method that makes its reading something of a trial. The dialect, too, is trying in the long run. But the book is worth reading because of its extraordinary livingness, its sincerity and its knowledge of the people it describes. A wild, gay, luckless people they are. Capable of distressing faithlessness and amazing loyalties, a burning people full of laughter and tears. America does not understand them, nor they her, and they break to pieces, some of them, in endeavoring to understand, to explain. Stash is a seer of visions, visions of splendor and wonder, with himself the hero in a hundred great acts. Always a new vision, a new greatness. Now it is baseball, and he does well at it; then it is the stage, and he has his moments. Always it is something intensely for himself alone, and in the end he fails.

This appears to be a first book, and if Mr. Waldo learns to write so that reading him will be a pleasure instead of hard work, he will go far. He has the fire in him. But for Summer reading choose this book on a day of storm, when you wish to be absorbed, and when nothing is calling you away.

"Colinette of Redmoon" is another American tale, and it, too, walks by itself. It is a story set in a little country town and concerns itself with the affairs of the place, with the aims and ambitions of the population, and particularly with those of a young girl, a child when the story opens who comes from a distance, and from a life very different from that led by any one in Redmoon. It is the contrast between the two points of view, and the effect of either on the other that makes the interest. Colinette is by way of being an unusual girl. She has her ambition, and she follows it through many an obstacle to ultimate success. During this long pursuit she alters the fate of several persons and leads her beloved old grandmother along strange and delightful paths. The story is simple, readable, it is a good genre study and will fit in admirably with a hammock and a shady veranda and a lazy afternoon.

The fourth of the group of books gathered here is in another manner altogether. It is one of Leblanc's stories, though Arsène Lupin does not enter it. Nor is it in any real sense a detective tale. It is a mystery plot in which the planet Venus is intimately concerned. A trifle like a star, for Venus is at varying seasons the evening or morning star, and this fact has its bearing on the mystery, will not halt M. Leblanc. "The Three Eyes" is very French in its setting and manner (which does not at all mean that it is improper) but it is universal in that it holds the lure of the unguessable. Whatever your nation, you are going to be held by a story that puzzles you. There is a murder in the book, the killing off of a most likable old gentleman, but it is not there that the mystery lies. What was the invention or the discovery, it was indeed something of both, made by this estimable old person? There is matter to keep you turning the pages, even though the actions of several persons in the plot will strike you as being less logical than absurd. But we are ready for that in an Arsène Lupin, and equally here. The explanation when it comes is sufficiently amazing, at least. Think of seeing photographs that were taken of such scenes as the ascension of the first balloon, the death of Miss Cavell, the building of Rheims Cathedral, from the laying of the foundation on through the centuries—living, moving pictures at that! Yes, and even more distant and stirring scenes and acts. That is what the Three Eyes command for you until—but it is not allowable to tell too much of any mystery yarn.

In the four books you will find a fortnight's pleasant reading. You will meet some characters good to have met, you will have laughed a good deal, been touched, been angered and been mystified. What more can you ask?

Independent Afghanistan

(Continued from Page 9)

scarlet cloak falling from his shoulders.

Sardar Abdul Aziz, his Minister for Home Affairs, advanced to the foot of the dais and read a long congratulatory address in Persian to the Amir, recounting the opening of various new schools throughout the country, including a girls' school in Kabul, the opening of the Jebal-us-Siraj electric power station which operates the Kabul arsenal, the opening of a new system of telegraphs and telephones, the founding of new newspapers, new Ministries in the Cabinet and a new system of war pensions. The Amir then left the Arq and, attended by Sir Henry Dobbs, Djemal Pasha and General Nadir Khan, Afghan Commander in Chief, walked through the Arq gardens to the banqueting room in Dilkusha Palace, which had been hung with rich silks for the occasion. Here after a program by the pupils of the military college and of the war orphans' home, the Amir finally addressed the Dobbs Mission at some length. Talking in Persian, the language of the Kabul Court, he said that "Afghanistan desires to be friendly toward other Governments and wishes to live on terms of mutual friendship, provided—"

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Favorite Playgrounds of Europe

(Continued from Page 13)

and Harrow, Oxford and Cambridge, do not by any means produce the best men as Highland proprietors; such training just turns them into regular Saissenachs! It is surely better that a Highlander should be something different from an Englishman."

Mr. Mackenzie's memories bark back to days when conditions round about his home were as primitive as they were on our own frontiers, but he recalls his own youth and quotes his uncle's accounts to show how keen was the zest of life, how full of delight the days and how restful the nights, even if the machinery of living was crude and the comforts of civilisation few. It is plain that in writing his recollections at the age of seventy-nine the author has relived the happy days of youth and young manhood, for every line of his book breathes the spirit of joy in living. That fact, perhaps, is one of the reasons why it is a particularly fascinating book of memories. There are stories innumerable, each one adding its bit of color to the picture of the life in that isolated region, of hunting and fishing, of the slow development of the country, of the cultivation and improvement of his family's estate, of the prowess of one or another person in matters of consequence to the welfare or the pleasure or the comfort of the countryside. He tells how the shepherds secured fresh fish and fawns, hares, lambs and grouse by watching the eagles' nests and taking the food brought for the young ones; how the people in some small islands where puffins nested caught quantities of them by lying on their backs and swishing about in the air with their fishing rods; how they went on a whale hunt to Stornaway; about the famous Gairloch pipers, four of whom served the lairds of Gairloch in succession throughout two centuries, and a multitude of other varied and interesting things. He knows much about the birds and beasts, the trees and plants, of the region and frequently brings his knowledge to bear on some point in his narrative. Especially interesting to students of animal life are his frequent comments that this or that bird or wild creature has disappeared. The wild bee, whose nests were once plentiful and full of honey, no longer is known in his countryside; the gulls have disappeared from Loch Marse, the black grouse is no longer known in his part of Rossshire, nor is the brown hare, nor the partridge. The house marten has deserted them, although it used to come in swarms, and the stormy petrel, the snipe and the rock pigeon, as well as several others which he mentions, are rarely seen nowadays.

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Matter With Modern Education

By MILNOR DOREY.

SOME one has spoken of what he calls "The Va-Gary System" in education. Wherever this flourishes, a so-called "Modern" school is a product of that system. It is a revolution, not an evolution. Let there be no mistake about that. It flowers from no slow-growing plant. It is no last link in a chain of progress. It is, frankly, a reversal, a wholly unrelated experiment in education, the product, not of that steady pedagogical evolution which has kept pace with the growth of civilisation, but of a certain few inflexible minds, grown impatient with some baffling defects of the public school system, and clamoring for more obvious results, shorter cuts to bread and butter, frank concessions to the demands of a sordid, materialistic age.

The declared motive back of the "Modern" school is to provide an education for youth that is not "abstract," but "practical"; "genuine," not "artificial." It is an education that makes a boy an "economic contribution" to society, not a "parasite"; a girl, a "practical factor," not a "clinging vine." Traditional subjects like Latin and Greek are barred from the course of study because "a positive case can be made out for neither"; i. e., they do not enable a boy to earn his bread and butter. The classics of English literature have been dropped because they are "obsolete" and "uncongenial." History is taught backward. School life has a minimum of book learning, a maximum of observational trips to museums, art galleries, and the like; its organisation lies along the line of the pupil's "interests," not his pre-conceived needs; its discipline is automatic—nil.

"What is taught, when it is taught, and how it is taught depend altogether on what is needed, when it is needed, and the form in which it is needed." In a word, the child who is subjected to this scheme of education emerges a well-organized, efficient social and economic tool. Personality is not developed, because it has no "practical" values; "taste" and "appreciation" are mere names; "spiritual aspirations" are left to the home and the Church. It is a case of "efficiency" first, "character" last.

The real motive back of the "Modern" school is that business interests of the country, under the guise of beneficent philanthropy, but impatient of the child who cannot sell their goods, figure their accounts or spell their dictations, seek to gain a stranglehold on the growing child of the present day for their own selfish purposes, by bribing educational interests with their millions. That is the long and short of it, and it is a sinister situation.

We are frankly a money-grubbing, a materialistic age. We take pride in our smoky cities, our hum of industry. Our rushing streets, our banking systems, our tariff laws, our exports, our world-dominance. We have become obsessed with these things. We have our code of business ethics to which the young man must subscribe, or go down. We measure a man by his dollars and success, not by his character.

Our social conversation is engrossed with affairs—affairs of clothes, the appeal to the eye, dramatic financial coups, social "stunts," sport. Discussions of literary and philosophical tendencies are confined to the "highbrows," religion and wholesome amusements to the prudes, "uplift" work and better drama to the old ladies, civic reform to the cranks. The rest of us are self-righteous, smug, self-satisfied, patronising, successful, and intensely "practical." That is the invisible, sinister, and sordid force back of this movement—and the pity of it is that some perfectly good minds have been caught.

If it frankly proclaimed itself an exponent of twentieth-century needs, no one would object to its pretensions. But when it boldly proclaims that all education, up to date, is on the wrong track, that it alone is the panacea for all pedagogical ills, that it will revolutionize educational processes for all times, we vigorously enter protest. We grant that twentieth-century needs are acute, practical and insistent, and that the school curricula and teaching force should take cognisance of them. But we submit that these needs are evanescent, not permanent; delusive, not inherent. The signs of the times are all against them.

What are the signs of the times? If the great war taught us anything, it taught not that the spiritual factors in life have proved valueless, but that all man-made contrivances, such as industrial competition, economic products, geographical divisions, diplomatic intercourse, scientific achievement, rational philosophies, human civilization itself, have broken down, proved incompetent, jejune, unsatisfying to the soul. In this great catastrophe we have come to believe that, somehow, these things, after all, are not of real value.

Out of the maelstrom is emerging a great human longing for mental, moral and spiritual peace—a spirit of live and let live, a recognition of the rights of individuals, a ready concession of personal and national limitations. There is a great cry to get back—to get back to simple human nature, whence emanate the real springs of action in man—to get back to God. We are tired—dreadfully tired. Efficiency, aggression, competition, predatory processes, strife, have become abhorrent terms. There are visible signs that we are growing weary of materialism, of sensuality, of dull, cloying amusement, of false values in life, of barren artificialities, of self, pelf, of things.

America, at least, is showing signs of rejecting that theory of the state which one of the belligerents would project on the world—the theory that from now on we are to live in a world of work and of organization only. In America we have no leisure, as it is. We do not read, or, if at all, cursorily and superficially. We do not ponder. We borrow ideas. We affect smart opinions. We talk as though we were distressed for ideas, or were unfamiliar with the assortment of opinions we have picked up here and there in hasty reading. We grub and worry. But we are getting sick of ourselves. Not only do we insist that there shall be no more of it among ourselves, but we protest against any nation telling us we must have more of it.

Moreover, we are rising and saying that our children shall be trained for the largest usefulness, the broadest vision, the soundest character. We demand that they shall not only be greater than their times, but richer. We will have none of the "Modern" school, because we are tired of making everybody alike; for this modern school, despite its claim to "interest" in the child, is going to do that very thing. It will destroy, not invite, initiative, because it cultivates no imagination. It will foster scanty intellectual returns, because it does not provide for hard work. It teaches the immediate, the essential, the obvious; it eliminates originality.

The "Modern" school will fail because it provides only for the exigencies of the day and fails to appreciate the drift of the morrow. The great war changed ideals the world over. All of us are now engaged in conflict for preservation of our spiritual well-being. Call it a return to provincialism; medievalism, if you will. We are engaged in that struggle, and we will win.

Humanity is calling for that knowledge which begins and ends in God. Because of this the "Modern" school is pursuing a wrong economic ideal. It is training youth to become aggressive, economic tools, to conserve the powers of self against all comers. But who has proved that either persons or nations need aggression, that it is impossible to live amicably in economic tolerance? The chief function of government should be to direct the creative energies of its people; at present it seems to make laws only to permit industrial greed.

The "Modern" school would keep alive that political notion. It concedes such a function; it endorses its claim; it provides for its perpetuity. But it will fail because of social omissions. It does not provide for the well-rounded man. It makes him an economic ant, but establishes no intellectual reaches for growth. "Economic units" do not make good companions. They are not interesting. There is no scintillating personality. Their narrow mental horizon enables them to use only their own opinions. They are boors and bores.

The "Modern" school will fail because its pedagogical premises are false. Its definition of education is superficial, wholly utilitarian, inherently fallacious. It makes a fetich out of such words as "genuine," "useful," "practical," "efficient," "standards," "vital," "valid," and the like, without using them in complete senses. In its endeavor to conserve only one conception of education, namely, a process of training youth to meet its immediate and material needs, as called for by the business demands of the day, it ignores—nay, denies—the merits of the traditional and so-called "cultural" elements in education. Its slogan is that it includes nothing for which an affirmative case cannot now be made out—thus putting the schools on the hypothetical defensive, without, at the same time, offering any basis of proof for its own assumptions. It ignores any evidence to show that the schools have proved their case, and misinterprets what evidence it offers. It cites certain statistics to show failures of college entrants in classical examinations, but ignores the data of failures in scientific tests.

Its conception of what is an affirmative case is vague and delusive. It denies the fact that the schools have kept pace with changing needs, that school men are constantly on the job to make their plants more serviceable, more efficient, in every legitimate way. It strives to put into the schools the efficiency of the shop, mill, store and office, without recognising the fact that the efficiency of the shop, mill, store and office is one thing, and the efficiency of the school another. It thus relieves the industrial forces of the obligation of training those who come to them, of fitting the latter to their particular needs. The shop, mill, store and office should expect of the school training in mentality, industry, general knowledge and principles, certain practical matters of rote, but, most of all, in sound character, and moral habits, and attractive qualities of personality. They should do the rest according to their own needs and interests.



"To get back to simple human nature."

The State is doing too much, and too little, for all the children. It is not doing it well at that. By the process of simplification of the "Modern" school is setting on a wrong track. It simply takes those things that the shop, mill, store and office should do, reduces them to a minimum, calls it thorough education, sound training, real schooling and the like, and dismisses the subject!

Granted that the "Modern" school could turn out a competent product, how can it ever prove its case? Comparisons of examination papers prove nothing. The only short cut to adequate measurement would be the test of efficiency taken years afterward—tests almost impossible of accomplishment. Even at that, many elements of success defy labeling, measuring and examining.

Again, the high school pervades is a Mercurial type. It has not arrived at that age of adolescence when presentation of exact science must contain a judicious mixture of instruction in subjects relating to human values necessarily inexact—the humanities, if you will. Education must take account of all forces, one tending toward the development of a man's character and intelligence, as a human being, a creature capable of appreciation and production in the field of art, letters, government and ethics, the other tending toward the fetishes of modern education.

This distinction clearly denotes two types of usefulness, a higher and lower, both relating to the same continent. At all events, the patrons of the "Modern" school must abandon the notion that the high school is dedicated to the proposition of finishing things. Of necessity it is a sort of half-way house, a classical institution, to be sure, of certain essentials, but, in a larger sense, an opportunity to start lines of energy, of thought, aspiration and endeavor. The moderniste would train a boy exactly for his job—no more. The traditional school makes him more than his job. It is a matter of common knowledge that the commercial pupils of the high schools are preferred to business houses to the graduates of business colleges, because of their broader training. Business men recognise this dual personality in studies; they realise that school life is a microcosm as well as a workshop; that the wisely utilitarian mind can think only in statistics.



"The modern school is to provide an education for youth that is not 'abstract' but 'practical.'"

(Continued on Page 15)

An Officially Independent Afghanistan

By CLAIR PRICE

PRINCESS FATIMA SULTANA, cousin to His Highness Amanulla Khan, Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, has been in New York on her way from Kabul to England, where two of her sons are to enter Oxford and a third is to trade his turban for an Eton topper. At the same time Mohammed Vali Khan, Former Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan Army, has reached New York with his suite en route from Kabul via Tashkent and Moscow to the capitals of the world. The meeting of the two Afghan notables and their suites in New York brings together a greater number of Afghans than have ever congregated at this distance from home.

Even at Oxford, whose student body is one of the most cosmopolitan in the world, there has been heretofore no Afghan colony; the only recent Afghan student at any British school has been the Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah, at Edinburgh University, and even he returned to Kabul last year after completing his studies. For Afghans heretofore have never traveled and not more than one American in ten years has ever gone up the Khyber Pass and off the map into Afghanistan. Twenty years ago, an American tourist went up to Kabul to attend the tenth of the great Amir Abdur Rahman Khan; in May, 1911, an American electrical engineer went up to build a power house for the late Amir Habibullah Khan at Jebel-Siraj, some forty miles from Kabul; and once I met at Beirut a certain New Yorker with a weird floppy-brimmed cloth hat which he said he had bought in Afghanistan. Outside of these instances, Americans have probably seen as little of Afghanistan as of any other country on earth, not before the war Great Britain's Indian Empire was but opened to the unknown land of Afghanistan. Today, however, the Indian Empire is dead and Afghanistan has suddenly become "officially free and independent, both internal and external."

Before the war three empires met along its northern frontier in Central Asia, and no foreigner ever rode into the mud village of Herat or picked his way up into the vast fastnesses of the Pamir plateau without occasioning concern in London, St. Petersburg or Peking, particularly in London or St. Petersburg. London's repeated attempts to define that northern frontier more than once brought it to the verge of war with St. Petersburg, for the northern frontier of Afghanistan was the most exposed fibre—a fibre which St. Petersburg had rubbed raw—in all the highly sensitive nervous system of Indian defense.

Since 1880 London had held it by making Afghanistan a political appendage to the Government of India, defending the Amir in his possession of the throne while London administered his foreign affairs at St. Petersburg. Under this arrangement London finally compelled St. Petersburg in 1907 and 1895 to agree to definitions of the Amir's northern frontier and in the famous Anglo-Russian Treaty of 1907, St. Petersburg shepherded Afghanistan to London in return for a heavy concession to Persia. So the wild country of Afghanistan, which consists of some 300,000 square miles tilting up to the roof of the world, became an inner frontier State locked in the vise-like grip of an Anglo-Russian treaty. And along India's northwest frontier—a frontier which is utterly unlike any other frontier in the world, a 1,800-mile frontier which belongs to the British by day and to the tribes by night—a period followed of comparative peace.

But today St. Petersburg is dead, the 1907 treaty has disappeared, and Afghanistan automatically has become "officially free and independent, both internal and external." The Amir Habibullah Khan, whose iron loyalty had saved the British from being stabbed in the back in India, was assassinated on Feb. 20, 1919, and all the pent-up passions of the war period broke loose in Afghanistan. His younger brother, Nasrullah Khan, Afghan Commander-in-Chief and idol of a fanatical war party, seized the throne at Kabul, but was convicted in open durbar of murdering the Amir and was dethroned.

With the late Amir's third son, Amanullah Khan, now enthroned, Nasrullah's powerful following rushed pell-mell into an invasion of India, but was hurled back by the Indian army. Having occupied Dakka within the Afghan frontier beyond the Khyber Pass, the Indian army immediately evacuated it, granted a two months' armistice and in the provisional Treaty of Rawal Pindi, signed in August, 1919, confirmed Afghanistan's independence, postponing the elaboration of a permanent Anglo-Afghan understanding pending developments in Central Asia, which was then in a state of the most complete chaos.

Immediately the tribes along India's northwest frontier began to boil, attacking for the first time in the long and stormy history of the frontier with modern rifles and in modern military formation. The frontier was still a-boil when, at the Anglo-Afghan Conference of Mussoorie in 1920, the Government of India announced its intention of extending its military railway from Jemrud, at the Indian end of the Khyber Pass, some thirty miles through the pass to Landi Kotal, which lies in the Afghan entrance to the pass and just across the Afghan line from Dakka. The new Amir Amanullah Khan favored the proposed Khyber Railway, but the fiery Afghan nationalism, which had rushed into an invasion of India in revenge for the dethroning of its idol Nasrullah, contended that the railway would make it the more difficult for Afghanistan to disagree with the Government of India, and thus constituted a threat to Afghanistan's independence.



The Afghan and His Neighbors.

Already Amanullah had been forced to appoint his first Foreign Minister and the Ministry of Sardar-i-Ala. Mahmud Beg Khan Tarzi, publisher of the Kabul newspaper Siraj-ul-Akhbar, had become a rallying point for Afghan national pride. Sardar Mahmud Tarzi had at once become one of the busiest Foreign Ministers in any capital. The British Khyber Railway proposition had no sooner become known than he secured Djemal Pasha, former Turkish Commander in Chief on the Palestine front, who, with Enver Pasha and Talaat Pasha, had been one of Turkey's Big Three during the war, and made him Minister for War in Amanullah's new Cabinet. Djemal opened an Afghan Military College, imported forty Turkish officers from Angora to whip the Afghan Regular Army into shape, and began training mountain batteries and throwing up hill redoubts overlooking the Afghan end of the Khyber.

In the meantime, Amanullah had no sooner been enthroned than the Nationalists had forced him to dispatch Mohammed Vali Khan to Tashkent en route to Paris, where he was to persuade the Peace Conference to confirm Afghanistan's independence; but with Kolchak holding the Orenburg-Tashkent railway and the British holding the Transcaspian line, he was hung up in Tashkent until Kolchak's retreat opened the Orenburg line, when he left Tashkent for Moscow instead. Here Mahmud Tarzi used him to draw up a Russo-Afghan treaty with which to frighten the Government of India out of its Khyber railway scheme. This treaty, which was signed last Feb. 28 at Moscow, contains clauses which would make any dead Viceroy of India sit up in his shrouds and shriek, but in view of the provisions of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement, it is possible that the Russian Government has refrained from ratifying it.

In it the Russian Government agrees to give the Amir a "yearly free subsidy of 1,000,000 rubles in gold or silver, in coin or bullion"; to place at the disposal of "the sovereign Government of Afghanistan" technical and other specialists; to extend the Russian telegraph system from Kushk via Herat and Kandahar to Kabul; to receive seven Afghan Consuls and to assign Russian Consuls to Herat, Maimana, Mazar-i-Sheriff, Kandahar and Ghazni, but "without the right of giving asylum to persons whom the local Government officially recognises as having broken the laws of the country"; to return certain northern frontier provinces which St. Petersburg had taken from Afghanistan by arrangement with London; to recognize the independence of Bokhara and Khiva, and finally "not to enter with any third State (presumably Great Britain) into any military or political agreement which would damage one of the contracting parties."

All this was to take effect "within two months after the present treaty becomes valid," but so far as the present writer knows the present treaty has not yet become valid. Having drawn it, however, Mohammed Vali was sent from Moscow to Angora, whence, after concluding a Turco-Afghan treaty, he embarked with the rest of his mission on a tour of Europe's capitals (except London), announcing the independence of his country and endeavoring to reach the bases of commercial conventions. This is his present purpose in visiting Washington.

Whether the Russo-Afghan Treaty is to be taken seriously or otherwise, there can be no doubt however that the Turco-Afghan Treaty is to be taken very seriously. It is the first definite move out of the chaos into which Islam has been thrown by the break-up of the old Turkish Empire and the proclamation of the Treaty of Sèvres. It is the first step toward the formation of an entente between the Turkish Caliph and the Sunni Moslem peoples of the old Russian Empire, potentially the strongest group of Moslem peoples in the world, but a group which had been steadily declining for ten centuries until the old Russian Empire fell. Mahmud Tarzi is already negotiating with Teheran to fetch the Shi'ah Moslems of Persia into it and to make it a Moslem league of nations stretching continuously from the Bosporus to Bengal Bay.

In its planning, it is nothing new. As far back as 1889 Amir Abdur Rahman of Afghanistan, stung by the loss of Panjdeh to Russia in the Anglo-Russian demarkation of his frontier two years before, attempted to persuade the Shah Nasiruddin of Persia to admit the suzerainty of the Turkish Caliph, Sultan Abdul Hamid. This Pan-Islamic scheme was so far-reaching in its scope that it at last resulted in the project for a conference of all Islam at Mecca in 1902, but Abdul Hamid's fear that his Arab populations would use the conference to aid their secessionist program led him to quash the conference and Pan-Islamism gave way to the new Pan-Turanian program. This was a scheme under which the Tartar Moslems were to shelve the Arabs who had given Islam to the world, the Turkish tongue was to supplant Arabic as the sacred language of Islam and all Arabic words were to be rooted out of the Turkish language.

It was too large a morsel for conservative Islam to swallow, and Pan-Turanianism followed Pan-Islamism into oblivion. As a rigorously restricted political program, however, the project of welding the Tartar

London Book Talk

LONDON, July 8.

IT is enough to make the Bodleian fling itself into the arms of the British Museum and sink there in a swoon." This is the cry wrung from Mr. Edmund Gosse when describing, in The London Sunday Times, the wonderful five-volume catalogue of the Wrenn Library. Full of first-class rarities of English literature, this great American collection of books and pamphlets, picked up in London, has now passed forever to the University of Texas, and is being nobly housed in the town of Austin, near the frontier of Mexico. It contains many choice first editions of Swift, Defoe, Addison, Fielding, Savage, Tickell, Garrick, Byron, Keats, Shelley and others. All these had stood for generations on English shelves.

Moreover, Mr. Wrenn came over and collected with amazing avidity books and pamphlets which one would not have expected him to covet. Thus he got together an unrivaled set of the works of John Taylor, the Water Poet. London lorists know something about Taylor, but can he be interesting at Austin, Texas? Can Tom Brown's squibs on London life in the reign of Queen Anne? What will they make of Ned Ward or of Tom Durfey, whom Pope describes as "the last English poet who appeared in the streets attended by a page"? He went on to ask, "Dare any one despise him who has made so many men drink?" But, as Mr. Gosse says, Mr. Wrenn's passion for these curious records of London's internal life led him on to Swift and Bernard de Mandeville and Addison and Prior and Gay and Goldsmith and Smollett, whose first editions he seems to have netted in shoals. The library contains no fewer than 119 first editions of Defoe, 121 of Swift, 51 of Garrick, 12 of Tickell, 26 of Savage, and so on to distraction.

The Wrenn Library is no single phenomenon. One cannot open a literary journal or report without realizing that the walls of American houses and libraries are being lined, year by year, with our best literary leather. And we do not know the extent of the process. Mr. Gosse says: "Wrenn's name was never in the newspapers, but every Autumn, when he went back to Chicago, the books were in his baggage." At this moment Mr. James F. Drake of New York is here and has just told us through the Observer that American book-hunger gets keener every year. London second-hand booksellers used to tell me—I think they honestly believed it—that our books would return to us when their American owners, or their executors, wanted to sell. No one believes it now. Yet all this loss may be great gain. This steady emigration of English books to the States must tend to create sympathies that cannot be measured; community of tastes and community of interests go together. Milton said, "Books do contain a potency of life in them to be as active as that soul was whose progeny they are." Today Britain and America are reading each other's books as never before, and a Declaration of Interdependence is being silently drafted on their title pages.

Apropos of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight, which will be history by the time this letter reaches you, I wonder whether it has occurred to a publisher to make an anthology (if that gentle word can be used) of standard descriptions of great fights. The material is plentiful enough without descending to the level of "Pugilistica" and "Boxiana." There is a great fight in "Lavengro," another in Meredith's "The Amazing Marriage," a third in one of Lord Lytton's novels, and there is Bernard Shaw's "Cashel Byron's Profession," and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's "Rodney Stone" from which to draw. Also, there is Hazlitt's classical description of the fight between Hickman (the Gasman) and Bill Neate. Mr. Augustine Birrell has described it as "full of poetry, life and motion; Shakespeare, Hogarth and Nature." He points out that Hazlitt anticipated a phrase of Tennyson when he spoke of Bill Neate making "red ruin" of the Gasman's cheek.

It is probably very little known or remembered that a prizefighter lies buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. This is John Broughton, the virtual founder of the modern prizering. "Broughton's Rules" were long held sacred. What is also curious is that the figure of Hercules, in Rysbrach's monument to Sir Peter Warren, within the Abbey itself, was modeled after his gigantic form. Broughton became an usher of the Yeoman of the Guard, and died in 1789, at the age of 86. In the pavement is the gravestone bearing his wife's name and his own. After "John Broughton" there is a gap indicating a missing line. This, it is said, was intended to be filled by the words, "Champion of England," but the dean objected, and the blank remains. There is some reason to believe that in his later years Broughton was a verger of the Abbey.

We have just lost an interesting link with Lord Byron on Harrow Hill, that great landmark of London's Middlesex. The famous tree, associated with his poem, "Lines Written Beneath an Elm in the Churchyard of Harrow" is no longer to be found even as a fragment. A year or two ago it had become a mere stump, largely through the operations of souvenir hunters. This stump has now been dug up, and Prebendary F. Wayland Joyce hopes to sell it to some admirer of the poet who will at least value and preserve it. The proceeds are to be used to erect seats on the churchyard terrace, which looks over a vast and beautiful plain, even to Windsor Castle. Here Byron spent many hours in youthful meditation. What haunted his memory through life was a flat tomb bearing the name Peachey. It is still there. On it he used to recline for hours, and the Harrow boys came to know it as "Byron's Tomb." He refers to it in his early poem, "Childish Recollections," published in 1807. Of his lasting attachment to Harrow there is no more striking proof than his sending the body of his natural daughter, Allegra, from Italy, in 1822, to be buried in the church. He wished for a marble tablet, for which he wrote an inscription, but scruples were raised by the Church Wardens, and although Allegra was buried just inside the church no memorial exists.

Signor Marinetti has broken out once more, and this time his message seems to be to literary men. Futurist literature is his subject; his objects are these—among others:

1. Syntax must be destroyed.
2. The adjective must be abolished.
3. The adverb must be abolished.
4. Every substantive must have its double.
5. No more punctuation.

I doubt whether we shall hear much more of these crackers. As for syntax, it is already destroyed by many writers who have no other claim to found a Futurist literature. Good writers do not use too many adjectives or adverbs; inferior writers use too many. If adjectives must go, why not begin with Futurist? I am not sure that I understand No. 4; does Signor Marinetti refer to synonyms? There is not, and never can be, such a thing as a true synonym. No doubt we overpunctuate, but we must at least retain the "full stop" in face of such suggestions as the above. In times like these men have too much to say to each other to be in the mood to scrap their ways of saying it.

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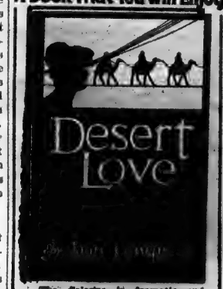
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(Continued from Preceding Page)

ed to an authority. His Buff is an altogether lovable dog, and wins from his master a faith and loyalty almost as great as that which he offers to his human idol. He is not a thoroughbred, having in his veins an inheritance of pit-terrier blood from a pedigreed grandsire. On both sides of his ancestry he was born to the purple, being descended from a line of mighty collies and an equally famous line of bull terriers. But he was an accidental mongrel and barred from registry and bench shows, although his appearance was wholly that of a pure-bred collie of the highest type.

"The mind and the soul and the heart, too," says the author, "were of the true collie sort. But, blended with the fiery gayety and dash of his predominant breed, ran unseen the steadfastness, the calm, the grimness, the stark warrior spirit of the pit-bull terrier." It makes a great mixture, and that mixture gives Mr. Terhune the material for a wonderful story of dog love and trust and loyalty and intelligence. Buff early sets forth to seek adventure, and adventure meets him at his gate. It comes near to being disastrous at the very beginning, but destiny sends him a savior in the shape of a lonely man upon whom destiny has played a scurvy trick, and they become chums, companions, worshipper and worshipped. Two jailbirds have a grudge against Buff's master and well-nigh compass the ruin of them both, but are finally outwitted and brought to book. The endeavors of these two men to sate their vengeful grudge give ample opportunity for exciting incident and moments of suspense. And Buff has an interesting season, when their wiles have apparently succeeded, of running wild, rushing down out of woods and hills now and then, like a four-footed knight-errant, to give the aid of his collie instinct to humans in much need of it. A brief sketch about "The Sunnybank Collies" will be very interesting to readers of "Lad" and "Bruce." The half dozen other stories are all concerned with dogs of one kind or another in various localities.

Miss Robinson's "Tam O'Shanter" is a dog story intended particularly for the reading of girls in their early teens, and it must be said at the outset that it is an exceedingly wholesome and entertaining story for them. A generation or two ago a story for girls about a dog as companion and chum would have been a bit startling, but for the outdoors girl of today it is entirely in keeping with her breezy, wholesome outdoor sports. Tam O'Shanter, the handsome gold-and-white collie which is the hero of the book, is the best kind of companion and playfellow not only for golden-haired Margaret, his young mistress, but for her friends also. He goes to college with her, and with the greatest dignity and success wins through to graduation day, when the girls bestow upon him the degree of LL. D.—Lavishly Loved Dog. In the meantime, he and Margaret and some of her friends have had stirring times and breathless moments, in which Tam was always much to the fore—perils in which he helped to save the day, adventures wherein he was guard and leader. Even if it is a story about girls, there is so much in it about such a very fine dog which helps along so many lively times that boys also will like the book almost as much as girls are sure to enjoy it.

THE WALL

THE WALL. By John Cournos. George H. Doran Company. $2.

SECOND in the series of novels relating the history of John Gombarov, "The Wall" is a study of the years between his twentieth and his thirty-first birthdays. They are years of submission to economic pressure, of caring for the brilliantly clever yet completely helpless family, scarcely a member of which but might, under other and more favorable circumstances, have given rich gifts to the world. Above all, they are years of falling in love, not once but several times. Lilian Novikoff, Muriel Perkins and Winifred Gwynne occupy Gombarov's heart in turn, besides one or two others who never quite entirely possess it. But for a struggling journalist who is the principal support of a large family marriage is too expensive a luxury, and so Gombarov loses all the women he loves. It is shortly after the breaking of his engagement to Winifred Gwynne that we leave him, starting at last on the journey to London of which he had dreamed for so many years. "Gombarov did not know that his life was just beginning."

The author declares that those who identify him with his hero are mistaken, since in John Gombarov he "has sought to present, not his own face * * * but the face of the world, and the traits which humanity have more or less in common." The career of John Gombarov, however, is very like what the publishers tell us of Mr. Cournos's own. Both came to Philadelphia from Russia as children, both became office boys on Philadelphia newspapers, both rose to the dignity of assistant editorships, and both gave up their jobs to travel abroad. But the novel is one of thought rather than of action. It is with the development of John Gombarov's character, with his gradual assumption of a mask, with his consciousness of the walls—walls of circumstances and walls of temperament—with which he is surrounded, that the author is principally concerned. It is apparent that a good deal of thinking has gone to the making of Mr. Cournos's new book. Not that he has, in this volume at least, any solution to offer for the social and artistic problems he presents, beyond his statement that the salvation of America from the "false walls" of Puritanism can only come through the study and love of art. He rather turns his back upon them, as John Gombarov turned his back on the city and country which had promised freedom and brotherly love and given him for a home only a hovel in a cul de sac.

He is not the only unfortunate in the book. One after another, the young artists of the little group which gathered at the Shapiros's are vanquished. The mechanistic society symbolized by the towering factory chimneys is too strong for them. Art, that should have saved them, is defeated by need of money, by the American philosophy of life, which like the American education is in his opinion altogether pragmatic. "Honesty was extolled, notas anoble thing in itself, but as 'the best policy,' because it paid." Gombarov looks for love, hungers for love, feels that a loveless life is a very lonely and a very terrible thing, that only by love can life be given a meaning and a justification. He "had not yet rid himself of the preposterous idea that the love which was bought was not worth buying," yet he found that lack of money made love out of the question. The book belongs to that very large class of modern novels possessing little form and less plot. It is more interesting than many of its kind, because the mind it reflects is a more interesting one, and the character serving as the author's mouthpiece less commonplace than the average. His studies of women, too, are interesting if somewhat circumscribed, and a good deal less penetrating that he quite obviously believes them to be. The American women he meets all disappoint John Gombarov in one way or another, but there are a good many varieties of American women & John Gombarov would never know save in the most casual manner. Those who appear in the book are all neurotic and more or less erotic, it being the author's theory that: "All the finest minds today are possessed by neurotics." Despite occasional lapses, occasional stiffness of phrasing, the book is generally well written. But it is one of the many novels which make one wonder whether, if it were not for the fact that there is a very large demand for fiction and a very small demand for essays, the author would have chosen this particular form as his means of self-expression.

THREE LOVING LADIES

THREE LOVING LADIES. By the Hon. Mrs. Dowdall; 340 pages. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.

A LEISURELY tale this, but it never lags. Cleverly written, cleverly welded together, cleverly rounded out, it is an unusual blending of gay humor and serious problems probed to their depths. The characters are real people, with their mannerisms, faults and virtues. Their conversations stay in one's memory, so vividly natural are they.

The three loving ladies, an unworthy title, by the way, are Susie, Evangeline and Teresa Fulton, wife and daughters of General Fulton, that light-hearted, irresponsible and slightly vulgar but wholly lovable Cyril one grows to know so well. Each one is an individual, and the life of each forms a separate, though intertwining, thread of the whole. Evangeline's and her husband's problem as to the bringing up of little Iver, the difference in their viewpoints and temperaments, is all very natural. Teresa's inner battle, the question of her choice between David Varens and her philanthropic work, is no less true to life. And Mrs. Fulton, with her veiled sweetness and her persistent belief that things are only bad when one reads badness into them, is yet another touch of realism. She is poignantly human. There is not a character—Mrs. Gainsborough, Emma, the Prices, the Vachells, Evangeline's Evan Hatton, even the casually-mentioned maid, Strickland—that does not stand out as a real person, and arrest one's attention.

Here and there are delectable bits of philosophy, scraps of sagacity and wit. "Very few women know how to go on as they meant to begin," "angry faces are as soon dead as merry ones and their memory is not kept green," and "if people would study how things worked out in the past they would get a better idea of what is likely to happen in the future," are examples that come to mind at the moment. In speaking of Mrs. Fulton, "Grief and she had met only on the most courtly terms since she outgrew the realities of childhood which no one escapes," and again, "the sentiments were as much her own as any other jewelry she might have bought to adorn herself with. She admired them quite as much as any sh. could have originated"—all very neatly and compactly phrased.

One fault, perhaps, is the meagreness of plot, the lack of any very definite struggle, complication or suspense. One reads on with interest because of the delightful style, the charm and genuineness of the characters, rather than because of any absorption in the action. Also, at the end, one feels the lack of a point gained, something unachieved. One senses the author's intention to prove something and yet there is nothing proved. But that is in all probability due to her handling of unanswerable problems. Wells presents the unsolvable time and again. So did Galsworthy, and Beresford.

Read this book, by all means. We ought to hear more from the Hon. Mrs. Dowdall one of these days, for she has Wells's touch of economic dissatisfaction and unrest coupled with that whimsical, care-free something displayed by Arnold Bennett in his "Buried Alive." It is an unusual and intriguing combination.

DEATH OF SOCIETY

THE DEATH OF SOCIETY. By Romer Wilson. George H. Doran Company. $2.

IT is to the subtitle of Romer Wilson's new novel, "The Death of Society: A Novel of Tomorrow," that we must probably look for an explanation of the views the book expresses. For in the novels of yesterday, and even in a very large proportion of those of today, to seduce the wife of one's host is regarded and treated either as the act of a cad or as a wrong all but certain to result in tragedy. And this, too, without any such aggravation of the situation as the making love to the host's daughter while carrying on an affair with his wife. But in this "novel of tomorrow" these are presented as deeds rather meritorious than otherwise, and so far as the "hero" of the tale, Rane Smith, is concerned, their principal result is to make him feel that: "Now at last he could live! The grandeur in his soul lighted up his face with glory, and gave his body majesty and strength * * * proudly numbering himself among the angels he prepared himself to wait in patience and humility for an age that he might never see—an age of which he had no doubt, but which he knew would never dawn or ever be established until after the Death of Society."

The scene of the book is laid in Norway, in a district between the Trondhjem Fiord and the Dovrefjeld. Thither came riding Rane Smith, an Englishman who had fought in the World War. He accidentally met the famous old critic, Karl Ingman, and accepted Ingman's invitation to spend the night at his home. Ingman's family consisted of himself, his wife Rosa and their two daughters, Hildegarde and Nathalia. The instant Smith saw Rosa Ingman he fell madly in love with her, but as he could speak only a word or two of Norwegian, and she had no knowledge of English, they could not easily talk together. But Smith stayed on at the house, and though Hildegarde, who was in love with another man, disliked him, Nathalia fell desperately in love with him. He "kissed her violently on the face," while assuring her that his was "an empty love, a good-will love," nothing more, and that his real love was all given to her mother. Although he and Rosa Ingman could not converse together, they went for a couple of walks, and the author makes them understand each other's words whenever such understanding happens to be especially convenient. Presently they declared their mutual passion, and Rosa informed him: "I owe nothing to either man or woman. My name? My husband's name?—those belong to Society. Must I wait to do right until the Death of Society?" She decided that she ought not to wait, but went with Rane Smith to a hut in the forest. Her husband was aware of what happened, but he was an old man; he treated the matter as "a philosopher," and, in Rane Smith's opinion, "acted magnificently."

There are some fine descriptions of Norwegian scenery in the novel, to which its author has at times managed to impart a kind of unearthly quality. But there are many moments when one is tempted to believe the book intended as a burlesque on a certain type of modern fiction.

From the Penitentiary to the Pen

(Continued from Page 14)

one of those writers who talk about how a new edifice must be erected on the ruins of the world that was knocked to pieces in 1914-18; but he does the thing so much better, and really more honestly, that we are constrained to follow him on that point with respect. Or would be if the fatal touch of insincerity did not appear even here. Though he talks about a new and better world, he certainly means a world in which the mechanical laborers, who are certainly a minority, shall rule. As a minority cannot rule except by force, that means force. In other words, the experiment he presents to us as new is nothing more than the communist experiment in Russia, though he does not mention that.

Now, by the testimony of all Socialists and Communists who have gone to Russia, at least the important ones, that experiment has been proved a failure. It has been shown to have worked out to the injury of all classes, including the poor and the workers. We are reminded of Walther Rathenau's "In a country where there are no rich, there will be only the poor, the very poor." The Bolshevist commissary does not live better than his workman, which would be fine if the workman lived well; but he is just one rank above starvation, and the commissary a rank and a half. The dream of the Owenites and Fourierites has been indulgently laughed at, but they never conceived a more unworkable system than these practical Bolsheviki. To paraphrase one of Mr. Tannenbaum's sentences, "It is impossible for organized labor and the Bolsheviki to grow together."

It is a metamorphosis, not a problem, says our author. Let us put his idea briefly and, we think, fairly: Political rule will cease or die out in some such fashion as the Roman Senate, which lived by title centuries after it was dead and sun-dried. In its place will come social rule. The different groups of society will govern the nation or the world instead of Congresses, Parliaments, Presidents and Premiers. They will govern through delegates selected because of their special knowledge of the feelings and wishes of their respective groups. The shoemakers will send their delegates, the railroads theirs, and, to give the impression that others than handworkers will be admitted, he says that the teachers will send theirs. He cannot think of any other illustration than the teachers, and it is doubtful if any one else can.

On its face this may seem fair, though one cannot read Mr. Tannenbaum without looking for the hidden hand, and he says he does not appear as the advocate of a change, since the change is going on about us whether we will or not. But in the first place it cannot come to pass without the consent of the real organized labor, which is not the red fury he calls by that name; the same organized labor which has just re-elected President Gompers over the utmost vote of the Tannenbaums. In the second place, being aimed at society, which includes the clerk and the small storekeeper as well as the millionaire, it cannot come to pass without a fight in which they are a majority, let Mr. Tannenbaum miscall them "capitalism" as much as he may. It may be a metamorphosis, but the thing to which he invites us is not a metamorphosis but a war. The Have who has $80 in the bank will in that war be against the Have-Not who has college professors at his back. Mr. Tannenbaum, at 28, has classified mankind too shrewdly. He is a man who knows how to learn, and one looks with interest for the book he will write at 48.

people against Russia's further advance maintained a fitful but vigorous life. For the old Russian Empire by this time had become the life-and-death enemy of Islam. Moslems of the older generation have not yet forgotten a letter which the Russian General Kaufmann sent his Government through Count Schouvaloff, Russian Ambassador in London in 1875, proposing that the Russian and British Empires divide Asia into spheres of influence and branding Islam as the enemy of the West.

Islam has watched the old Russian Empire befoul the name of its Turkish Caliph by engineering Armenian massacres from Constantinople and Tiflis; it has watched Russia ruthlessly stamping out the independence of Persia; and in Central Asia it has never forgotten the appalling massacres with which Russian Cossacks smashed the Moslem States of Bokhara and Khiva. The Amir of Afghanistan had seen Russian treachery at work in the theft of the Panjdeh province in 1885; he had seen his Shignan and Roshan provinces on the Pamir plateau—wild empty country which commands some of the easiest passes into India—ceded to Russia in 1895; he had seen the Armenians, Russian Jews and Persian traders who inhabit his half of the Seistan weaken his rule until it hung only on British goodwill; and he had seen Russian money flowing so rapidly that he had to change his Herat garrison every two months.

Herat has more than once been called "the throat of India"; and, indeed, a better name for the Berlin-Baku-Bokhara scheme which succeeded the old Berlin-to-Bagdad scheme upon the British capture of Bagdad would be the Hamburg-Herat scheme. He had seen Russian railroads close in on his northern frontier until Bokhara City became a standing threat to Balkh, and the Murghab Valley spur to Kushk enabled the Bear to threaten Herat with the fate of Panjdeh. To the south he had seen the British Lion make New Chaman a railhead which threatened Kandahar, and Jamrud a railhead which threatened the Khyber and Kabul. In this desperate situation he had made what terms he could with the Lion, knowing that Islam had never in its thirteen centuries of life known an enemy like the Russian Bear.

When the war broke out in 1914 the Court at Kabul was divided into two parties, one led by the Amir's stepmother, Bibi Helima, which backed him in sticking loyally to the British, the other led by his younger brother, Nasrullah Khan, which demanded that he seize the chance of powerful alliance in making war on Russia and on Russia's British ally. Nasrullah's war party grew by leaps and bounds despite the fact that Amir Habibullah Khan fought it with every resource at his command. He confronted it personally when in November, 1914, he strode onto Kabul Bridge in royal state and, holding the Koran in his hand, declaimed to his enemies: "These Feringhis [British] are our friends. [A pause.] They are my friends. [Another pause.] I, the Light of Faith, I, the Torch of the Nation, have decreed, and now repeat my decree, that no subject of mine shall lift a finger against the Feringhis."

He was still sticking loyally to the British when the Russian Bear fell in 1917, and all of Central Asia fell with it into the most complete confusion, with 150,000 German and Austrian prisoners loosed, with 15,000,000 poods of Turkestan cotton waiting for an owner at Ferghana and Samarkand, and with a "Provisional Government of India" bobbing about like a cork in the chaos.

The British East India Cordon had immediately seized the old Russian Transcaspian Railway and as soon as the Turkish armistice was signed on Oct. 30, 1918, the British command at Constantinople held a single front which extended all the way from the Bosporus to the back of China. Habibullah Khan had reached enough of an understanding with Said Mir Alim Khan, the Amir of Bokhara, so that when Lieut. Col. F. M. Bailey, C. I. E., of the Indian Political Service, reached Bokhara City from Tashkent late in 1919 disguised as an Austrian officer in the Bolshevist Secret Service, he counted himself at last on friendly soil. But in the meantime Habibullah Khan had been assassinated, Nasrullah's war party had overwhelmed the new Amir Amanullah Khan, the East Persia Cordon had hurried back into India, and on Aug. 20, 1920, a Bolshevist revolution in Bokhara City had sent the Amir fleeing into Afghanistan and had set up in his place a Bokharan Republic.

With the Nasrullah party running Afghanistan Mahmud Tarzi quickly received Yusuf-Zade Khan, the envoy of the new Bokhara, at Kabul, and began negotiating an Afgho-Bokharan entente with him. An Afghan envoy was dispatched to Teheran to bring Persia into the new entente and last April Mohammed Veli Khan signed the Turco-Afghan Treaty at Angora. By this treaty, of which only an official summary has been given out, Afghanistan recognizes the Turkish Caliphate, both signatories recognize the independence of Bokhara and Khiva and both bind themselves to sign no treaty with "any alien imperialism" without the knowledge of the other.

Meanwhile, the Government of India, having withdrawn the East Persia Cordon when the assassination of Habibullah threatened its rear, was confronted again with the problem of its northwest frontier. This is an area of difficult foothills, garrisoned by isolated pickets of British and Indian troops, whose combined strength has never exceeded 50,000 and whose job is that of making 350,000 semi-independent tribesmen behave themselves. French gun-running at Muscat, in the Persian Gulf, which continued right down to 1914, has helped to make the northwest frontier heavily expensive for the British ever since 1840; in fact, the only reason the British have been able to hold it is because the tribes have never been able to agree either among themselves or with the Amir of Afghanistan in their rear, who is himself the crux of the frontier situation.

Various moves have been urged upon the Government of India for the solution of its chronic frontier problem, from the occupation of the Independent Territory to the occupation of Afghanistan up to Kandahar and Kabul. But the memory of the Anglo-Afghan war of 1839, when General Elphinstone's expeditionary force was literally wiped out of existence in the greatest disaster which British arms have ever known in India, has contributed to the Government of India's conservatism respecting proposals to occupy Afghan territory.

In these circumstances the Government of India has heretofore secured the loyalty of Afghanistan by granting its Amir a subsidy of £120,000 a year, leaving the Commander in Chief, Indian Army, to attend to individual tribes along the frontier as necessity might arise. This arrangement had prevailed since 1880, when the war broke out in 1914. It was then found necessary to disband certain native Indian regiments whose loyalty was uncertain and whose personnel returned to the frontier tribes. The use of the Indian Army thereafter in France, Egypt, Syria, German East Africa and Mesopotamia diluted the garrison in India to such a point that in the recent Mahsud campaign on the frontier one of the Brigadiers in command was compelled to station his own pickets, so inexperienced were his officers in the difficult tactics of frontier warfare.

Meanwhile, as soon as the fall of Russia abrogated the Anglo-Russian Treaty of 1907 and removed Afghanistan automatically from the Government of India's control, new lines of communication were driven into the foothills in readiness for any situation which might arise as a result of Afghanistan's independence. Among these was a second road to Khyber Pass which proved of the highest usefulness in throwing back the Afghan troops who swarmed across the frontier on May 2, 1919. Quickly evacuating Dakka rather than increase its already great difficulties on the frontier, the Government of India stipulated in the Treaty of Rawal Pindi a boundary revision in the West Khyber where the Afghan troops had crossed, and at the Mussoorie Conference last year, the Government's decision to add the 30-mile Khyber Railway to its lines of frontier communication became known. Much might be said for this railway as the first step toward the 400-mile Transafghanistan Railway, which will one day connect the Indian State railways with the Russian Gesburg-Tashkent line and bring Bombay within seven days of London; but at present East meets West as unmistakably at the Khyber as at the Bosporus, and the Khyber Railway scheme aroused such feeling at Kabul that further Anglo-Afghan conversations became necessary.

Accordingly, early this year the Government of India dispatched Sir Henry Dobbs, C. I. E., to Kabul with a mission whose accoutrements included a wireless set. With Islam thrown into a state of violent unrest, with the Afghan Government negotiating a Russo-Afghan treaty whose provisions were calculated to send cold chills up and down the spine of the frontier tribesmen with "self-determination," and with it, the Dobbs Mission entered "Sovereign State of Afghanistan" at an unnecessarily delicate moment. It was housed in the Arg Palace at Kabul, and the Arg Palace was in the throes of an official conference on March 4 of Afghanistan's independence, with the Dobbs Mission as special guests of honor.

Here in the great Darbar Hall, some 120 feet long, with massive pillars of green and pink marble supporting its lofty ceiling, 3000 Afghan notables stood in full military or civil regalia, facing the dais on which the Amir's arms were emblazoned in gold. In front of them, before the dais, the Dobbs Mission was seated, between Djemal Pasha, the Turkish War Minister of Afghanistan, in plain khaki with a black astrakhan fez, and Mahmud Hami Pasha, Turkish head of the Afghan Military College. The shrill half dozen notes of the Afghan national anthem heralded the entry of the Amanullah Khan, a small, frail figure with its diamond star of the new Order of the Afghan blazing from the front of his tunic like the diamond of the order on his breast.

(Continued on Page 21)

Virtue of Intolerance

By E. GATEWOOD

I REJOICED a few weeks ago at reading some resolutions of a group of college students. They condemned, among other things, certain forms of dancing and of dressing. They ended with a condemnation of the tolerant spirit that is too common in many places.

I rejoice at this recognition of the virtue of intolerance. We have heard too much preaching by those who want to do as they please without suffering social ostracism. They want to be immoral or immodest or materialistic, and yet be accepted in the society and friendship of people who are of a different nature.

In newspapers, on the stage, and in books and magazines, they abuse us. They call us prudes because we recognize the fact that human nature is such that a view of nudity or near-nudity of the feminine form does not inspire lofty spiritual thoughts. It may not produce evil thoughts in all, though it does in many, but certainly it seldom produces marriage, companionship, and friendship that shall extend through the years. No. The thoughts it arouses are sensual and of the moment.

They call us prudes because we do not prefer to see and read of the purely physical. We are abused because we persist in believing that the talk of esthetic beauty is but a mask, and that the talk of conveying great thoughts in painting or statuary by exhibiting feminine nudity is but pretense. It is our conviction that a woman clothed to her neck can convey every noble thought as well as in any other dress. The meaning of the body is most easily read in the face.

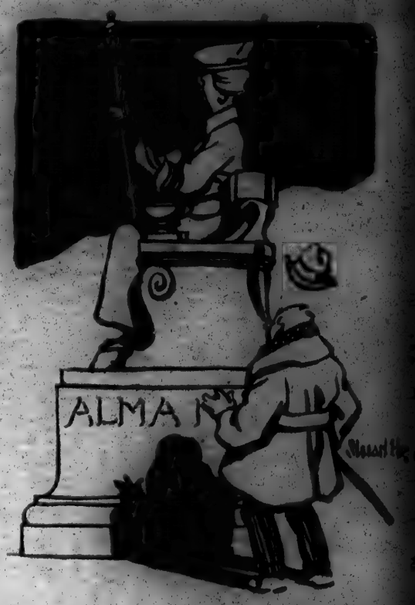
Let us have more intolerance. We intolerant ones know that the pretense of the impossibility of determining the character of plays is mostly an excuse by those who really do not want censorship. It is the argument of those who want freedom to perform and to see what pleases them. We know that it is not hard to determine the character of pictures that find their comedy in scenes of flirting and hugging by married men of every pretty, wayward girl or bathing girl who comes into the scenes. We know that it is not hard to pick the plays that constantly laugh at virtue and present vice as a pleasant pastime.

We intolerant ones know that the claim for the greater healthfulness or comfort of extremely low-necked dresses, short skirts, and scant bathing suits are not the real reason that the wearers prefer them. We know that it is a desire to show more of their bodies. We grant that this desire may not always be evil, but we recognize that it is certainly not spiritual and does not rise above the sensual. We will agree that the wearers are virtuous, but we will not agree that they have good taste, or that they have a claim on our tolerance.

Intolerance has raised humanity from the level of the brutes. Intolerance preserves our civilization. If the day ever came when we ceased to be intolerant, our civilization would soon be a thing of the past. Mankind is intolerant of cowardice. If the spirit of tolerance of cowardice had prevailed, enough men in every army would have followed their cowardly instincts to demoralise that army.

We are intolerant of immorality on the part of women. The fear of social ostracism keeps in the paths of virtue great numbers of girls who do not possess within themselves a love of virtue strong enough to restrain them. But for intolerance they would demoralise society. This same intolerance of immorality on the part of men exists in the better classes, and performs the same service for weaklings in those classes. May the spirit of intolerance of immorality on the part of men soon spread over the entire land!

The tendencies to all forms of evil and of weakness are widespread among men and women. Instinctively, they have ever used the one weapon that can protect them against themselves—intolerance. Intolerance keeps in order the minority who would otherwise corrupt society. Some are strong enough to stand against all evil without this weapon, but they use it to protect the weaker part of society.



"It is our conviction that a woman clothed to her neck can convey every noble thought as well as in any other dress."

Intolerance banished the saloon. The strong got tired of seeing the weak being destroyed by liquor. They got tired of the crime and poverty and squalor due to whisky. Finally, they became so intolerant that they sought to banish it. They got so intolerant that in many communities the man who voted for whisky was under a cloud. Intolerance of this evil grew so great that by a big majority it was wiped from the country. It now exists, clandestinely, only in those few communities that have not yet learned the lesson of intolerance for the common evil. Rally to the ranks of the intolerant ones, my friends! Only intolerance can preserve our civilization. Only intolerance can lead humanity, and ever up, to the ideal.

Of course, intolerance on wrong side is bad. The intolerance of the tolerant for the intolerant is bad. The intolerance of the materialistic, for the old the spiritual is bad. But we must not let their intolerance disturb us. If we are truly intolerant our intolerance will always be

Great Poems of the English Race

A Review by
RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

GEMS OF THE ENGLISH RACE. Selected and Edited by Raymond Macdonald Alden. Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.75.

It is inevitable that from the most catholic and entirely interesting anthology one must begin by the lack of many a thing one has sought. An anthologist cannot please everybody, yet, at the same time to please everybody may be said to be his business, or, at all events, his aim. In proportion as his anthology professes a wide scope, he is limited within a narrower margin his own master. Except in cases where he confessedly pretends to make merely a personal choice, for the satisfaction of his own taste and the taste of those like-minded with himself, he is not allowed merely to please himself. His own whims and predilections must give way before the general consensus of cultivated opinion as to the best. In the immense "corpus" of English poetry this as long been subjected to the skilled and unskilled judgment of mankind that wherever his own judgment differs from his findings he must be content to give way before that long-tested reference. One conspicuous example of editorial refusal to submit to such a general agreement occurred to Mrs. Meynell's well-known anthology entitled "The Flower of the Mind," in which Mrs. Meynell deliberately excluded Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard." Mrs. Meynell gave her reasons for that exclusion, reasons which I am unable to cite, as the book is not by me, but, I remember right, her quarrel with that famous classic was that it was too much of eighteenth century dynamo, that she finds it lacking in the true "ichor" of poetry. I do not say that we know what that means, there seems no doubt that the "Elegy" should not be among those any anthology of English poetry that aspires to be generally representative.

Now there is a similarly astonishing omission from Professor Alden's anthology here before us, and one is tempted to ask whether a book can any claims to be an anthology of "Gems of the English Race" which contains no mention of the great name of Edmund Spenser. Some Like wonderful to say, in addition to this remarkable omission, nor does it seem accounted for by the assessment of his size in mail. This collection, nor by any principle of selection deducible from the contents of his volume. Let us see what Professor Alden's aim has been.

In the Alden which has been in view (he says) in the making of this anthology is to bring together a body of poems considered to introduce the reader to the principal types, forms and phases of poetry (outside the drama), and to meet all ordinary needs in this field, of younger readers from the close of the [illegible] including not merely their more methodical reading of the classics, but their free rambles in the poetic realm as they may be tempted to undertake for the joy that comes before them. The chief characteristics of the collection may be summarized briefly:

(1) Nothing is included which is believed to make sense unnatural appeal to the ages indicated. Under this head, however, the editor has a number of instances put his own judgment in place of that of the majority. Practically all poems which are on the list of recommended readings for students in secondary schools, in American and British poems have been intermingled so that—perhaps for the first time—the reader may obtain a conception of modern poetry written in the English tongue on both sides of the Atlantic, without disproportionate emphasis on [illegible]

In appealing to readers between the ages of 15 and 20 Professor Alden sets a limitation which is more apparent than real; for, really, here and there readers for whom poetry in any concern at all will find the best of it, in a first flash of intense rapture, by the time they are 20. In the years immediately following they will doubtless return for closer and loving study to those poets whom in their first bewildered passionate purview they have found most germane to their own natures and needs, but they will probably have little great or fine poetry to discover for the first time. Certainly, if they are ever to read Spenser, they will have discovered him by the time they are 20. "What poetry does youth actually find appealing?" asks Professor Alden, and attempts an answer to his own question. "Vividness and movement are, of course, among the primary qualities from this point of view," he says, and adds: "Yet one is often astonished to learn what unexpected sources of more effective interest are found to be valid, for comparatively young readers, in poems apparently beyond their natural reach; of this 'Rabbi Ben Ezra,' is now a standard example." And further: "Indeed, it may be questioned whether the normal taste of young readers is not essentially sound in being more concerned for the substantial values of poetry's thought-content than is approved by much characteristic criticism of the present day." This is as true as it is well said, and to the credit of youth, for there is a certain natural priesthood about youth, which answers to "poetry's divine first finger touch," with a high seriousness of response which is apt to fail us as "the shades of the prison house" begin to darken about our maturer years. All our real thinking is done in our youth. Then we "think nobly of the soul," and are in dead earnest about the "eternities and the immensities," and man's spiritual status in a world which is still inspiringly mysterious for us and brimming with beautiful wonder.

Then for us, of all times, is the time for the poets, and with a splendid hunger we devour one after the other, seeking our own peculiar food. We read them then less, I think, for pleasure than from dire spiritual need. It is their spiritual and intellectual content, rather than their aesthetic qualities, that most concern us. This very beauty has a religious significance for us. It is later, as Professor Alden implies, when their "message" has long since become a part of our intellectual constitution, that we are more occupied with their manner of bringing it. As we grow older we read poetry more "for pleasure," for delight in its music and colors, and imaginative suggestiveness—that is, when we read it at all. For even that pleasure grows rather keenly mingled with pain as the years have their way with us, and experience, with its heartaches of joy and sorrow, so sensitizes us that we grow reluctant to subject ourselves to the poignancy even of vicarious emotions. The more deeply we have lived, the more afraid we grow of poetry, and its beauty is too much like a sword in the heart. This by the way, and merely to emphasize the fact that, so far as poetry is concerned, from the age of fifteen to twenty "is a phrase less of limitation than one of something like all-inclusiveness. In fact all poetry whatsoever is the promise of that golden age. Therefore, Professor Alden's exclusion of Spenser cannot be accounted for by the first of his aims. Neither the slight archaism nor the love-interest of the "Epithalamion" or "Prothalamion" can account for it, either; and, in fact, there can be no satisfactory excuse given for not including one or both of those poems in a volume purporting to collect the best "Poems of the English Race." As for their lofty amorous quality, or their decorated preciosity of phrase, is Rossetti a poet more adapted to the understanding of adolescence? Yet here we have the very sophisticated sonnets, "Lost Days" and "Lovesight," to the unwarrantable exclusion of "The Blessed Damosel," Rossetti's poem of poems, and one filled with that breath of a young lover's adoration which regards his mistress as a hallowed being as perhaps no other poem in the English language. While such really living poems are omitted, we have twelve precious pages given to Pope's "The Rape of the Lock," a piece of elaborate artifice, miniature-work tiresomely magnified, which survives, with the exception of a few witty lines, merely historically, and can have no possible appeal to those readers between 15 and 20. A very little of Pope should go a long way in such an anthology, particularly, again, when we have no Andrew Marvell, no Thomas Campion or George Wither.

I suppose there was no escaping Dryden's "Alexander's Feast," perhaps the most over-rated poem in the language, but his "Song for St. Cecilia's Day" might have made way for any one of fifty better poems omitted that could be mentioned. How gladly one would exchange it for the gusto of Lord Charles Sackville's sea poem, "To all you ladies now on land," or for Suckling's "Ballad of a Wedding."

Speaking of omitted poems, great as is its fame, I shall not quarrel with Professor Alden for sparing us "John Gilpin," though certainly neither Cowper nor the reader is better served by the inclusion of such doggerel as "Boadicea," and such chapfallen humor as "The Jackdaws." And, apropos lighter verse, what good reason can there be for including four pages of Praed and not a line of Thackeray? Not a line either of Calverley or Gilbert. And Tom Moore, however exaggerated his fame in his own time, cannot with fairness be entirely ignored in ours—particularly when one recalls "Oft in the Stilly Night," and "At the Midhour of Night." Coming nearer to the present day, we seek in vain for verse by Thomas Hardy or George Meredith. Cryptic as is the bulk of Meredith's verse, "Love in the Valley" is one of the most perfectly expressed, is it is one of the loveliest, love poems in English and there are passages of his very individual nature poetry that should have been included. Among other odds and ends of omission there are lyrics of Landor, as well as "Rose Aylmer" (also missing), which we can ill spare for the not very inspired "Iphigenela and Agamemnon"; and, if space allows only one poem to Beddoes, why should we be given "Old Adam, the Carrion Crow," and robbed of "Dream-Pedlary," with its unique magic? Whatever else young people from 15 to 20 may be supposed to care about, they should surely be given the chance of appreciating the gallant music of Scott's "Waken, Lords and Ladies Gay," and "Sound, Sound the Clarion, Fill the Fife," not to speak of "Where Shall the Lover Rest?" or "Brignal Banks."

Again, Professor Alden does well to include the long and characteristically dreamy narrative, "The Lady of the Land," from William Morris's "Earthly Paradise," but he does ill in omitting its prologue of "The Idle Singer of an Empty Day," with its music like none other in English. Also that magic little lyric from "The Life and Death of Jason."

I know a little garden close
Set thick with lily and red rose,
Where I would wander if I might
From dewy dawn to dewy night
And have one with me wandering.

There are too few such haunting things in English as this and the prologue for an anthologist to run the risk of their being overlooked.

But Professor Alden's selections from Swinburne are most mysterious. He seems to have a not usual leaning for Swinburne's later work, such hollow, elaborate, long-breathed rhyming as "March," "The Armada." In the case of the latter, and in the selection of "The Slaying of Urgan," from "Tristram of Lyonesse," theme has doubtless counted with him. He needed a sample of Swinburne's narrative method, and a dithyrambic celebration of "England, Queen of the Waves," and though these selections are not by any means Swinburne at his worst, they should not have been made at the expense of such classical characteristic masterpieces as the famous chorus from "Atalanta in Calydon," or "The Triumph of Time," or "The Garden of Proserpine," or "The Pilgrims." Not to know these latter and only to know Professor Alden's selections is practically not to know Swinburne at all.

The second characteristic of his collection to which Professor Alden draws attention is one which should meet with widespread approval—the intermingling of American and British poems. This is surely as it should be, for whatever special characteristics American poetry may and must have, it goes without saying that it belongs to the great English tradition, and must so belong so long as it contrives to use the English language. The same applies to Scotch and Irish poetry written either in English or dialect approximating to it. Therefore, Burns and W. B. Yeats are to be found in this collection—but, in passing, we may ask, if Mr. Yeats be included, how is it that Mangan is omitted? With all due admiration for "The Lake Isle of Innisfree" and "The Ballad of Father Gilligan," one could hardly think twice if we had to choose between them and "Dark Rosaleen."

Another characteristic claimed for this collection is that it includes

a selection from recent poetry almost up to the present hour, but the reader must understand that there has been no effort to make that selective choice from the work of the later poets which the perspective of time makes possible for the older. The recent poems here reprinted are chosen each for its own sake, with no pretense of judging them to be the best of their author, or as likely to be more lasting than others of their time; the reason lies in some specific interest of theme, some hopeful element of youthful appeal, perhaps only in some metrical or other incidental quality which has proved significant either in the classroom or in reading at home.

It is but fair that Professor Alden's anticipation of inevitable criticism for this feature of his book should be quoted, even though it be felt that such criticism is not thus to be averted. Professor Alden here assumes a freedom of individual predilection which is out of harmony with the chief aim of his book. If the old poets are to be represented by their best so must the new, and that of the new poets the more important should be represented as well as the less important should, I suppose, be taken for granted. What, then, is to be said for the omission of John Davidson, Stephen Phillips, Lionel Johnson, Ernest Dowson, Andrew Lang, Alice Meynell, Rupert Brooke, John Drinkwater, Edwin Arlington Robinson, George Sterling, R. W. Service, William H. Davies, Edith Thomas, Edna Vincent Millay, Robert Frost, Amy Lowell, Witter Bynner, not to extend the list with other names which are at least as important as some that Professor Alden includes, a little, it is feared, as flies are occasionally included in amber. Such inclusions, by the way, are all the more conspicuous from the fact that such Americans as Bret Harte, Eugene Field and James Whitcomb Riley are only conspicuous by their absence. And some of the moderns who are represented are really misrepresented in a curiously idiosyncratic fashion. William Watson, for example, is forlornly present with a jejune sonnet on "History." He had been better left out altogether. And as for Mr. Kipling, while we have "The Recessional," "The English Flag," the two other selections—"A Ballad of East and West" and "The Last Chantey"—are a poor exchange for 'Mandalay," "Danny Deever," "The Ballad of the Bolivar," "l'Envoi," or "The Feet of the Young Men." Short of some copyright difficulty, the omission of a poem at once so magical and so indissolubly associated with its author's fame, is inexcusable. It is not pleasant to have to find such fault with a piece of work on which evidently (from the admirable notes to each poem) so much care has been expended. But apart from the fact that anthology making has of late been much overdone, an anthology which comes backed with the authority of a professor of English in a well-known university (Stanford) is an undertaking fraught with more responsibility than usually attaches to such compilations. It has something of an official character and may expect to wield a widespread influence as a textbook. The shortcomings of Dr. Alden's "Poems of the English Race" are, therefore, the more to be regretted.

A History of Japanese Culture

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF JAPAN. By Kaizaru Hara of the Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

This volume is the first of a proposed series of publications sponsored by the Yamato Society, an organization whose object it is to promote a common understanding between Eastern and Western thought by an exposition of Japanese culture.

In his effort to avoid the more usual attitude of writers on Japan—the attitude of the seeker after picturesque and even sensational contrasts to Occidental civilization—the author has been betrayed by his austerity into making his history more colorless and tedious than it need have been. He has made his work weak with an excess of purpose, a purpose beyond that of fashioning an interesting and readable book. His desire to present Japan as a "land inhabited by a nation striving hard to improve itself and to take a share, however humble, in the common progress of the civilization of the world," rather than as a rising military power, has made him stand so very straight that he falls over backward, turning what might have been a colored tale of victories and failures into a dull description of progress.

Thus, for example, because he deplores the undue emphasis that has been placed upon Japanese military achievements, he dismisses with cursory notice all that has to do with war, even with the repulse of the Mongolian invasions, although these are of the same importance to Japanese history as the defeat of the Spanish Armada is to English history. Nevertheless, any amount of space is devoted to a detailed consideration of the political organization of the Shogunates.

A like disproportion is apparent elsewhere; that is, where it cannot be explained by a desire to please the Yamato Society. There is an entire chapter filled with alternate proposal and refutation of futile speculations on the probable origin of the Ainu, the first known inhabitants of Japan, and of the various racial components of their conquerors, the anthropological forerunners of the Japanese of today; but no more than a page or so on the meteoric rise, brilliant rule and heroic fall of the Taira family.

the causes which had brought him there, but he could not remember his own name. Who he was and what he was, his identity and his history, were alike a total blank to him.

It was at this juncture that Constable X. appeared upon the scene. To him the young man on the doorstep explained his case, and Constable X., after some cogitation, opined that it was a matter which should be dealt with by a celebrated physician who lived around the corner and whose specialty, as Constable X. understood it, was the treatment of lunatics. So off the pair started for the house of the aforesaid celebrated physician, whose name was Dr. Frohlocken, but at that moment Dr. Frohlocken himself came running around the corner, in a purple dressing gown and a state of intense excitement. Burglars had broken into his house and carried off his silverware, a proceeding of which he strongly disapproved. Then Constable X. told him the story of the young man on the doorstep, and, dismissing the burglary with the utmost celerity, Dr. Frohlocken seized upon the young man, determined to subject him to an examination along scientific and Freudian lines. Before he was able to get really started with his investigation, however, other people intervened, and, to his great astonishment, the young man found himself identified as a French nobleman who had recently inherited a fortune—and was about to be married! Meanwhile, circumstances had so fallen out as to convince him that, far from being a French Count of distinguished lineage, possessed of a fortune and a fiancée, he was, in fact, a notorious criminal named William Brown, and familiarly known to the police by the inromantic alias of "Slippery Bill"—the very criminal who had stolen the good doctor's silver. Now, going to prison is seldom regarded as a charming and desirable experience, but to go to prison for a series of crimes of which one has not the slightest recollection is emphatically and distinctly exasperating. The young man without a memory decided to postpone his journey thither just as long as possible.

All this is only the beginning of a series of complicated and amusing adventures, delightfully related and coming to a satisfactory conclusion. A French chef of excitable temperament, an Australian millionaire, an ingenious and highly talented individual who introduces himself to the young man as his devoted brother George, and a rich American woman who talks as no American woman ever did outside of an English novel, are a few of the characters who figure in this very diverting yarn. It is of course a kind of tale utterly unlike the serious fiction with which Ida A. R. Wylie has made her reputation, but it is an excellent bit of foolery, cleverly written and cleverly handled, just the sort of thing, in short, to help one forget the heat on some torrid midsummer day.

FORESHADOWED

FORESHADOWED. By F. B. Mills Young. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.90.

For some years Miss Mills Young has been sending out novels from South Africa that make very good reading, if one does not ask too much of the casual novel. She tempts her reader's interest from the start and intrigues it more and more both in the development of her characters and in the uncertainty of the evolution of their story. Into the narrative she puts very considerable touches of the South African background—the look of the different landscapes, the feel of the life, the quality of the people. And she writes with dignity, understanding and much skill. In this new novel she does not handle the heroine as deftly as she does the other characters and lays herself liable to the imputation of using the young woman as a puppet to work out the plot of a preconceived story. The other characters reveal themselves by their actions and, given the endowment of traits with which they are provided, they act consistently. But the heroine, Lois Blount, who at the opening of the story has reached the age of 26—and with a woman that means to have attained years of discretion—and who evinces intelligence and some knowledge of the world, acts in crucial matters as foolishly as might ignorant 16. She meets a man of determined and patient persistence, a man of worth and dependable character, who falls in love with her and in his mind begins to lay plans for seeing her again and laying siege to her heart. But before he can make an open move she meets another man who by dishonest subterfuge makes her acquaintance on a coastwise boat and within a few days is pressing for her promise to marry him. She soon learns that he has not been honest with her in other matters and the author makes it evident that he is what his own countrymen call a "bounder." She senses this fact and discovers also that she does not love him, after all, and does love the other man. Nevertheless, she does marry him. And thereafter the situation is prolific of complications which the author works out with plenty of emotional suspense, keeping the reader uncertain as to what the outcome will be until the very end.

Part of the story is scened at Durban, part at Cape Town and the rest at different places in the interior. There is not much description of the scenic backgrounds, which are used more for their psychologic than their scenic effects. Miss Mills Young is particularly deft and effective in the writing of conversation, especially when it partakes of the character of good small talk, in which vivacious banter skirts the edges of deeper meaning and carries suggestions which the talkers do not wish to put into more open words. In nearly all the characters there is evidence of much knowledge of human nature and of ability to embody interestingly the results of keen observation of life. Even the unconvincing heroine, except in her impossible behavior in the matter of marrying the scapegrace, is well thought out, a fine, attractive and natural character. And even that bridge the author might have crossed successfully with a little more thought and care and ingenuity, and have made thereby a more poignant as well as a more convincing story.

DOGS FOR HEROES

BUFF: A COLLIE. And Other Dog Stories. By Albert Payson Terhune. Frontispiece. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.

DR. TAD O'SHANTER. By Mabel L. Robinson. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

Here are two dog-story books which, although they are written for rather different audiences, are so similar in their central characters—splendid and handsome collies, both—and in their authors' love and knowledge of dogs that they naturally class themselves together. Mr. Terhune's previous books with collie heroes, "Lad" and "Bruce," have endeared him to the hearts of all dog lovers, and his many readers will welcome this new book of stories in praise of dogs. Besides the initial tale, which gives its title to the volume and fills nearly half the space, the book contains seven other short stories and sketches. As a dog story "Buff" stands well alongside its two predecessors, having a more compact and conventional structure than "Lad" and having its action and incident better distributed throughout the narrative than "Bruce." People who do not have an intimate acquaintance with dogs, and especially with collies, may gasp a little over some of the things that the dog hero is represented as doing. They may even declare that Mr. Terhune's imagination is as lively as that of a seasoned fisherman who takes his fishing trips alone. But Mr. Terhune will have the advantage of them, because he knows dogs, and particularly collies, and they do not, and, since he has years of knowledge, interest, affection, observation and experience of collies and other dogs on his side, he speaks as an expert and deserves the credence grant-

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Latest Works of Fiction

SHALLOW SOIL. By Knut Hamsun. Alfred A. Knopf. $2.

THE Norwegian capital, which was the scene of Knut Hamsun's wonderful novel, "Hunger," is also the scene of this other and no less wonderful book. But "Shallow Soil" is as different as possible from "Hunger." It is the story, not of an individual, but of a group; a story, much of which is written in a tone of biting sarcasm. The very quietness of this sarcasm, the all but complete avoidance of any direct comment on the author's part, only gives a greater effectiveness to this acid-wrought etching of life in Christiania during the closing years of the last century, an etching which is said to be one of remarkable accuracy. And if the general attitude of society toward the author and the business man, its devout worship of the one and tolerant scorn of the other, is very unlike that usually assumed here in our own country, such groups as the one here called "the clique" are by no means unknown. Each of these mediocrities is clearly and sharply portrayed; their envies and jealousies and petty quarrels, their belauding of one another, always with the tacit understanding on the part of each that if he praises his comrades they in their turn will praise him, thus creating a general illusion of greatness, are delineated with an unsparing hand. The members of "the clique" point one another out to non-members at the cafés and restaurants they frequent. Milde, the artist, arranges to paint and display prominently the portrait of Lars Paulsberg, the novelist, and Paulsberg, who has the ear of one or more men influential in politics, procures a governmental subsidy for Milde.

These painters and writers talk together of "young Norway"; they affirm that they themselves are "young Norway," her hope and pride. They condescend to the young business men who are engaging in large enterprises and building up the country, and upon these young business men they sponge without hesitation and without shame. "The peddlers" ought to feel honored at being allowed to pay the bills of the poets. "An author might owe in unsecured debts his twenty thousand—what of it? He is unable to pay, that is all." As for the women of this time and place: "The women carried on their surface existence . . . They darted around like blue, heatless flames; they nibbled at everything, joys and sorrows, and they did not realise that they had grown insignificant."

While the story is in the main a picture of a certain kind of life, a certain social class, its plot concerns the effect of "the clique" on the lives of two young women, one of them married, the other an unsophisticated girl of 18. The clique is the evil genius of both; one is saved, after much pain and suffering; the other is corrupted and spoiled. In each instance the same man represents the embodied influence of the clique—Irgens, the poet who had become famous two years before, when he published a lyric drama, a man whose very soul is presently stripped naked before our eyes. There is nothing better of its kind than the last scene between Irgens and Hanska, the woman who had loved him and given him everything. Little by little, and quite unconsciously, by his very self-justification, indeed, he shows himself as he is, shows all his selfish meanness, his callousness, his petty vanity, his complete and ineffable caddishness. Then, at the end: "To show her that their friendship was still unbroken, he even asked her to speak to Gregersen about that review of his book. It was most extraordinary that his verses had attracted so little attention." Yet he could talk charmingly—they could all talk, the members of the clique. "Everything under the sun had been discussed: literature and art, man and God." Was it any wonder that Ole Henriksen, the hard-working young business man who felt humbled in the presence of the clique even while he paid their restaurant checks, should seem a rather dull and prosy person to the bedazzled eyes of Aagot Lynum? She was very young, she had lived always in the country. And when she noticed how people whispered to one another as Irgens passed, and heard the rest of the clique refer to him as a great man, the effect upon her girlish vanity, her childish ignorance and inexperience, was all but inevitable. The development of this situation has a truth, a poignancy and a quiet, tense drama as rare as they are notable.

The book is deeply interesting; interesting as a story, as a human drama of weakness and strength, of love and folly and wisdom dearly bought. Interesting, too, in the comments of that rather enigmatical person, the tutor Coldevin, who occasionally serves, one fancies, as the author's mouthpiece, interesting above all in its picture of the irresponsible, vain, insincere society which flutters around the clique, men and women who were not corrupt, but who "had simply reached a certain degree of hollowness, they had degenerated and grown small. Shallow soil, anaemic soil, without growth, without fertility!" It was a restaurant-haunting society, without homes as it was without honor. For not one of the group of those who puffed one another, from solemn Lars Paulsberg, who seldom said anything and was therefore believed profoundly intelligent, to Ojen, who read his prose poems aloud at all times and places, and was not jealous of the rest and did not begrudge them their success. Yet, though it is concerned so much with people of "small souls," the book is one of exceptional beauty as well as of keen psychological insight. Its two women, Hanska and Aagot, are both of them admirably drawn, and the salvation of the one, indirectly brought about by the destruction of the other, is equally well worked out, with a sure and deft artistry.

LOUISE MAUNSELL FIELD.

INVISIBLE TIDES

INVISIBLE TIDES. By Beatrice Kean Seymour. Thomas Seltzer. $2.

A FIRST book ought to be a first book; it should have the fervors and the freshness of its state, and for these one may well forgive it its faults. In Mrs. Seymour's "Invisible Tides" we have just the kind of first book whose faults, and they are plenty, one is thus willing to condone. For the book has been written with real passion for its writing, the characters are living creatures and the story is human and moving. Mrs. Seymour writes an English agreeable to read, at times distinguished. There are passages that truly describe, truly convey what she wishes her reader to see or to feel. It is easy to see that the author loves nature, that she responds to the beauty of skies and moors and the sea, to the movement of clouds and the sound of wind or rain. She gives you a picture with a few strokes—"Pine trees standing up tall and straight against a gold and mauve sky fiercely slashed with red." "The cold finger of November had bleached the universe"; scraps like that. Her book is a living thing to her, and it lives for her readers. It is too long, a good deal too long, but there comes the fault of the young writer. Too interested in what he sees and wishes to transcribe to realize that some things have already been discussed quite often enough, or that the hint once given, there is no need of amplifying on the theme, he goes on, putting word to word and phrase to phrase, where he might better have taken to heart Horatio's "The rest is silence."

Mrs. Seymour gives us a thousand descriptions of Helena, under varying conditions and moods certainly, but it would have been more satisfactory to let us carry along with the picture already impressed, and not to elaborate endlessly on the gold-brown hair, the red mouth with its little slanting smile, the white perfection of her. There are also discussions of the wrongs and rights of society, of socialism and the misery of the downtrodden that give nothing new to a world that has listened to reams of such argument about it. Many a page could be cut out with no loss whatever and considerable gain in the speed and quality of the book. Yet, granting all this, the story is worth while and well done.

It is the life of a girl that is told, a girl of temperament, imagination and beauty, one of several sisters in a family not blessed with too much money, living in a small English village in Yorkshire. The one consuming desire of the family is to get the girls married off, and Helena, the last to remain unmarried, is urged by this family pressure, by the ardent wooing of a presentable man who has fallen deeply in love with her, and by her youth and curiosity to marry where she does not love. She likes Jerome Courtney, she admires him decidedly, she is led to suppose that love follows on marriage where it does not precede it. And so, like many another young girl, she is caught in the net so cunningly contrived by the two forces, nature and society. She and Jerome are married, and start out comfortably enough to follow the ordinary path of matrimony. There is something of a fortune, a great house, nothing to do, and Jerome has the idea that a woman is merely a charming, lovable creature, to be petted and controlled, whose looks are immensely important, whose mind is negligible.

Helena is restless, unsatisfied, eager for a something she knows not of. She craves life, and finds it not. It is no more vivid now, after marriage, than it was before in the dull days of her girlhood. She continues to like Jerome, but there is no response in her to his passion.

It is from this source that the story develops.

Jerome has to go to America. Helena, before this occurs, has begun to take lessons in stenography. She has secretly made up her mind to become "a business girl." She can no longer continue the life of idleness and luxury she is leading. She must prove herself. So, when her husband tells her they are to make the journey, she refuses to go, and asks instead to be allowed to spend the six months that are to be spent by him in America in taking a course at a business college.

Jerome is dumfounded, but after considerable struggle and opposition, he consents. He has to consent or else take Helena with him by force. And Jerome is all right; he is a good sort, though not the sort for Helena.

Behind Helena's restlessness lies the fact that she has met another man, a young artist, Hilary Sargent. These two, without realising it, fell in love immediately. They also separated immediately, dimly aware of danger. But Helena is now conscious of something in life that she had thought mere dream and poetry, and that appears, after all, to be reality.

Fate or chance throw the two together again. And in the end they admit that they love each other.

For a long while the two, content in the radiant joy of their mutual delight in each other, go along the way of friendship, meaning to await the return of Jerome, when Helena will ask for a release from a marriage that was never real to her, and which she does not realize as meaning very much to her husband. But a series of unforeseen incidents interposes between this resolve and its fulfillment. Jerome arrives the day after the two have become lovers and Helena tells him the truth. She asks him to divorce her. He refuses.

The result is that Helena and Hilary enter into an irregular union. Mrs. Seymour is amazingly successful in giving both the happiness and the miseries of this anomalous state. The necessity for lies and subterfuge, the lack of freedom, and yet the intense joy in each other's society and companionship which true lovers along can know, these things are made clear.

And then comes the war. In any novel of England today the war must play its part. For them the war was not, as it was for us, a thing affecting a few only among the citizens of the country. It touched every one, and its grasp endured for years. No one in the book but feels that clutch. The note of heartbreak rings through these pages, there is in them the shuddering intimate knowledge of war which many a woman knew during those years, and which, if only it could be felt by men and women everywhere, would make another war forever impossible.

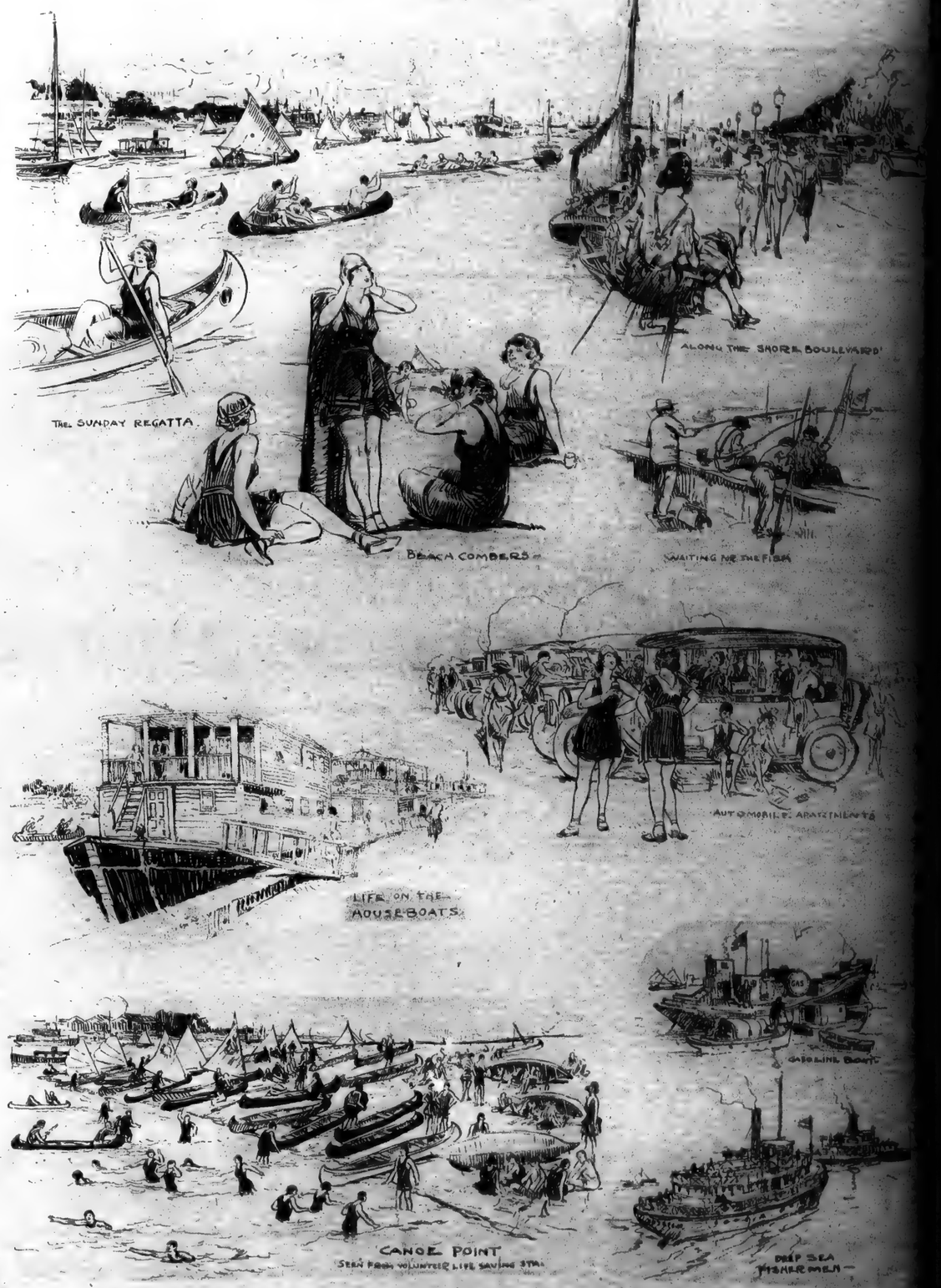
ROGUES & CO.

ROGUES & CO. By Ida A. R. Wylie. John Lane Company. $1.75.

EVERY fair-minded person of either sex and any nationality will admit that to find one's self seated on an unfamiliar doorstep in the middle of the night, without the faintest idea as to how or why one happened to be doing such an unconventional thing, is an experience justly to be desribed as disconcerting. And when to unfamiliar surroundings unfamiliar habiliments are added, the state of affairs becomes still more unpleasant. It is while he is in the very midst of this unusual and disagreeable predicament that the reader is introduced to the good-looking young man who is the hero of Ida A. R. Wylie's new and very entertaining novel, "Rogues & Co." But there was worse in store for him, and more of it; not only was he in a strange place, with an aching head and a ragged and vulgar check suit, cuffless and collarless, and without the remotest idea as to

SUNDAY AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

Drawn By Louis Ruyl



High Cost of Loving Through the Ages



"It appears impossible to maintain that there have been any real forward strides since the earliest days of recorded history."

CHARLES HOUSMAN.

OUR faith in the progressive force of civilization is flagging somewhat when we approach the subject of the Cost of Loving with the aloofness of true connoisseur. Viewed coolly, and with our mind's eye for overwhelming illustrations, it appears impossible to maintain there have been any real forward strides since the earliest days recorded history. When we get down to fundamentals, what we observe through the slow mists of time ages? Crystal and unified examination of the records discloses and foolish to harass Peggy develops unmistakably and depressing conviction.

Take these days, when billions from three leagues of men as in earlier times did wive from the cradle, the sum of $1,400,000,000 [illegible] to be [illegible] of more or [illegible] corresponding (not to [illegible] money and means that are [illegible] determined at the present [illegible] during [illegible] materials in all [illegible] as a high cost of living. [illegible] person, once considered the chief of things, is a beggar's pastime nowadays. [illegible] tells that Shamos's expenditures were fantastically greater than his surrender their wonted locks of hair, but even this, in celebration of his romance, and then pop goes the crown of a great financier because too much attention has been drawn to his amatory experiences. And all over the civilized world there are like instances.

In most of these, contrary to the most cherished line of modern melodrama, it is the man who pays. It is the English Lord who marries the impossible chorus girl and not the Duchess who elopes with the cockney chauffeur. But, now and then, even woman stumbles. "I have brought up my daughter to realise that she can have only two friends," observed a distinguished American hostess, some years ago. As the speaker had relinquished her daughter's father for another and snappier husband, we understood why the former had not been included in the daughter's intimates. Only two friends allotted to a bright and attractive young woman! It struck some of us as cruel. Yet it has appeared since that the estimate was too generous, for the young husband has since been dropped, too. Only the other day the news was flashed around the world that he was about to embark upon another matrimonial venture.

In that case it was the woman who paid—and a high price it was, too. Credible witnesses asserted that the dot demanded by the titled bridegroom was close to ten millions. Of course the discarded father actually provided the cash, but then it must have come out of her inheritance, after all. And now the restored palaces and estate will probably be enjoyed by another wife. Was there ever a more definite illustration of the high cost of loving?

Quite frequently, if one scans the evidence closely and impartially, it will be found that both participants in the game have to pay, as the French say, through the nose. Take the classic example of modern drama, for instance, which has long been accepted as typical of a certain kind of misadventure, "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." Even if the unfortunate woman had not finally taken her life, was she not paying dearly every day after the first glamour of their romance disappeared? If he lost his friends and his position in society, did she not abandon all that had made the world agreeable to her in the pre-nuptial days? She had been a successful actress, admired and courted, and could afford to be indifferent to the criticism which later warped her nature and destroyed her peace of mind. The world did not apply to her then the conventions of formalised society and was as unconcerned with her past as it was heedless of her future. Here was the butterfly existence, in which only the present counted, a present of continuous radiant sunshine. When she surrendered her freedom to enter the narrow walls of the Tanqueray home she paid a price to be compared only with that placed upon the counter of life by the helpless victims of the Grecian fates.

In a play by Schnitzler, the eminent Austrian dramatist, the protagonist, a novel type of Don Juan, gives a definition of life which brings us back to first principles. We play with the facts, he says, when we pretend to be absorbed with the practical things—finance and commerce, war and politics, the building of ships and railroads, palaces and homes. There is but one thing in life worth real thought and energy, and that is love.

In the last analysis this thesis must be accepted as being essentially correct. It is the basis of the greatest of all human institutions, the marriage contract, which controls society and is the foundation of our civilization. That being so, why don't we recognize it frankly and so fashion the education and training of our youth that the high cost of loving may be kept within bounds? Surely, it is quite as important as the cost of the other essentials of life. If it takes the genius of a Hoover to regulate commerce in the things which can be measured, felt and seen, ought we not scour the highways and byways for a superman to disembroil this colossal traffic in the intangible but far more important affections? True, it never has been done, but all the more triumph for us if the New World presents to the Old a thoroughgoing scheme for the handling of this paramount problem. There will be no further need of a League of Nations and disarmament will be a foregone conclusion. Uncle Sam will go round-shouldered carrying all the medals and decorations bestowed upon him by his grateful peers.

The French, whom we all love and admire and doff our hats to, whenever there is excuse, have some definite ideas of their own as to love and its overwhelming influence in all the relations of life. No need to argue the contention of Schnitzler's hero with them. Penetrating the shams, hypocrisies and illusions, and reaching to the vital problems of existence, your Frenchman knows that love rules the universe; and, with the same keenness of intellect, he has set about meeting the ever-recurring problems according to the conclusions he has drawn from experience and his own best judgment. That these would not always accord with the American view, based as this is upon ideals in ethics and morals inherited from Puritan England, is certain. But that does not settle anything, either. As Sudermann points out in "Honour" these ideals are largely a matter of geography. And the French can retort upon any of our critics that the complications of the Joyces are far less frequent under their code than they are with us. As for divorce records, we, of course, have no rivals anywhere.

From the French—and, indeed, the Continental—point of view, a trouble with us is the freedom from restraint accorded our youth. A Frenchman is not free to marry without the consent of his parents until he is 25, and there is no tender-hearted and complaisant clergyman in the next town to override the stern parental veto. Marriage is regarded from a point of view rarely recognised by us. It is fundamentally not a union of individuals but a combination of families. Hence the need of more care in the preliminaries and due regard for many practical considerations which are quite outside the calculations of simple lovers. When Jimmy presents Peggy to the family council he has to be prepared to do something more than prove that he worships the ground she treads upon. Not only parents but all the relations to the remotest cousin are apt to be there, each one with the expression of a native Missourian. It means something to get approval there.

I can hear the yells of derision from American youth at the mere thought of interference by uncles and cousins in their heart affairs, and I hasten to dissociate myself from even the suspicion of approval of this transatlantic custom. As a humble chronicler of facts, I am merely explaining a condition arrived at by the cleverest and shrewdest of peoples, and with the results of which they appear to be entirely satisfied. Very likely what works well with the Latin temperament would miss fire with ours. Just imagine Billy Bobkin, age 23, with a record at tennis, while Uncle James, who is bald and never travels without soda mints and a hot-water bag, dissects the character and exposes the assets of Mabel before the Bobkin clan!

Still, even if Billy does laugh fit to kill himself when somebody mentions the wisdom of the elders, that doesn't mean that the family tree will be improved when he cuts "Mabel" in the bark. Lots of fine old monarchs of the forest have fallen into decay through the zeal of heedless initialers.

It must be remembered that the high cost of loving may apply to Billy—and to Mabel, too—just as much as to Jimmy and Peggy, even if Billy can't achieve the sensational with the purse of Fortunatus. A hundred-dollar "rock" can have a

(Continued on Page 28)

Words! Words! Words!

A Review by
BRANDER MATTHEWS

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS. By F. Sturges Allen. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1921. 482 pp. $3.

IT is a painful avowal for a reviewer to make, that his recollection is not to be trusted; but as confession is good for the soul, I make it. I believed—I have long believed—that when Charles Lamb listed the books that were not books he included among them the harmless, necessary dictionary. But I was wise in my generation, and before jauntily beginning this review with an ascription of lexicophobia to Elia I took the precaution of verifying my intended quotation; and I discovered that my memory had played me false. Lamb utters no word against the dictionary. He tells us that in the catalogue of books which are no books he reckons

> Court calendars, directories, pocket-books, draught boards, bound and lettered on the back; scientific treatises, almanacs, statutes at large, the works of Hume, Gibbon, Robertson, Beattie, Soame Jenyns, and generally all those volumes which "no gentleman's library should be without": the histories of Flavius Josephus (that learned Jew), and Paley's Moral Philosophy.

A little later in these "Detached Thoughts on Books and Reading," Lamb vents his spleen on cyclopedias, "set out in an array of russia or morocco, when a tithe of that good leather would clothe my shivering folios." Even though Lamb does not dismiss dictionaries into outer darkness, I venture to suggest that his edict of annihilation is a little too comprehensive. An almanac affords a nourishing repast, if only it be edited by Benjamin Franklin or Josh Billings. As for pocket-books—well, if the gentle Elia had foreseen the series of pocket-books issued by Mr. Punch forty and fifty years ago with a host of colored woodcuts by Charles Keene—well, I think he would not have put them on the index. And I cannot refrain from asking amnesty for the cyclopedia. It is a great waster of time, no doubt, for when you take down the volume to see what Andrew Lang had to say about Molière, you find yourself reading what somebody else said about Molinos the Quietist. I do not now recall exactly what the tenets of the Quietists were, but they might afford a haven of relief in our noisy nowadays.

I am sympathetically sorry for the reader who does not delight to browse in the dictionary. It leads to enlightening discoveries. It calls up the ghosts of departed words, dead and gone these hundred years and more. Words, like books, have their fates; and they fulfill their destinies, deprived even of the privilege of revisiting the pale glimpses of the moon. But the dictionary is more than a verbal necropolis for ghouls to ravage. It is an asylum for aged and decayed vocables who have fallen on evil days and who linger superfluous on the stage. If the figure may be changed with inartistic abruptness, the dictionary is a table d'hôte where any man can find unknown viands, some of which may be to his taste. Indeed, the dictionary itself is a dainty dish to set before a king. It is like the haggis of the Scotsmen, it supplies "a lot of fine, confused feeding." Many a man of letters has made it his daily diet and has risen from the table nourished and refreshed as to his vocabulary.

"It is easy," said Austin Dobson in the "Casual Causerie," which is the sting in the tail of his "Later Essays," "it is easy to speak disparagingly of what does not appeal to us; and I confess to have formerly sympathized with the matter-of-fact matron who complained that in dictionary reading she found the story somewhat disconnected." (Here I open a parenthesis to record that I have heard this tale told not of a matter-of-fact lady but of a Scots gardener, marooned in his master's study and compelled to occupy his waiting hour with the only book in sight, a portly dictionary. He said that he had read it with pleasure. "They are verra gude stories—but unco' short." Here I close the parenthesis.)

Austin Dobson thus comments on his perversion of this merry jest—

> The practice (of dictionary-reading) nevertheless has its votaries. * * * Browning enlarged his poetic vocabulary by a diligent study of Johnson. * * * I now discover—on the unimpeachable authority of Lord Rosebery—that Chatham boasted he had been twice through Bailey, and can only hope that it was not the folio of 1736, with which I have a respectful bowing acquaintance. On equally good evidence I also find that Ruskin assured the late Sir James Murray that he had read the first part of the Oxford English dictionary from beginning to end. (His subsequent explorations are not recorded.) R. L. S. seems seriously to have advocated the occasional perusal of dictionaries by writers in order to enable them to "weave into the tissue of their language fresh and forgotten strands"; and this penitential practice, though not for the same purpose, must have been the habit of that eminent historian of civilization, H. T. Buckle, of whom it is pleasantly reported that returning a book which had been submitted to him, he cheerfully declared that it was one of the few dictionaries he had *read through* with any enjoyment.

I may supplement this by noting that Stevenson's advice, although it was uttered later, had been acted on by Hugo and Zola, who found their profit in two lexicons of slang, elucidating the vocabulary of the Parisian underworld at two different periods in the development of the French language. As George Ade does not deal with the denizens of the underworld, he has no need of any canting glossary; he invents his own fabulous slang on the spur of the moment.

Yes, the dictionary is one of the most readable of books; it is a guide to the world of words; it is a chart of the verbal wilderness. But it is not so easy to consult as it might be. Even when it is printed on India paper and limited to a single volume it demands muscular effort from those who desire its assistance. It is not a handy desk book; and, although it is a very present help in time of need, we do not lift it up as often as we take down the less ponderous and more portable manuals in which we find collected the helpful lists of synonyms. There are occasions, and many of them, where the full-fledged dictionary does not provide us with the aid we need as swiftly as a thesaurus does.

I have two or three cyclopedias in the room in which I write this and half a dozen dictionaries; but I do not lug them out as frequently as I reach behind me for Soule or Roget. I have Peter Mark Roget's "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases," enlarged by John Lewis Roget, a stout tome of nearly 700 pages, published in London in 1886 by Longmans, Green & Co.; and to companion this British volume I have its American brother, Richard Soule's "Dictionary of English Synonyms, designed as a practical guide to aptness and variety of phraseology," a volume of 450 pages, issued in Boston in 1871 by Little, Brown & Co. Now I shall gladly place by their side this new collection of "Synonyms and Antonyms," by F. Sturges Allen, extending to nearly 500 pages, and published here in New York by Harper & Brothers.

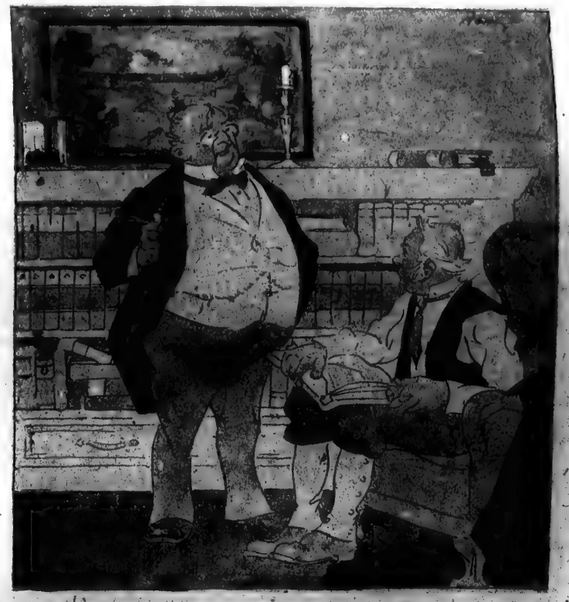
The publishers of this latest recruit in the noble army of synonym books have prepared an instructive circular kindly indicating the points wherein Mr. Allen has improved upon the methods of his predecessors. In this blurb—I have just laid down my pen to ascertain whether or not Mr. Allen has given a proper place to blurb, which is a useful neologism, and I am pained to have to report that it is missing from his catalog—in this blurb attention is called to the care with which Mr. Allen has characterized his synonyms, indicating by contractions their exact status as affected or archaic, as bookish or colloquial, as euphemistic, figurative or formal, as intensive, learned or literary, as obsolete or obsolescent (a valuable discrimination), as rare or rhetorical, as slang, as specific or technical. And although a conscientious reviewer does not like to borrow from the blurb, there is no doubt that this device of Mr. Allen's is really to the profit of all who may consult his bristling pages.

But the blurb goes further and assures the prospective purchaser that Mr. Allen has supplied more antonyms than the editor of any earlier lexicon of this species. Every schoolboy—to borrow from that most brilliant of book reviewers, Macaulay—knows what a synonym is; but there may be not a few grown-ups who would be hard put to define antonym. It is the exact opposite of synonym, and therefore the appending list of antonyms to a list of synonyms is likely to aid in making clear the exact meaning of the word in question. It may be admitted that the abundance of antonyms supplied by Mr. Allen must be set down to his credit.

A third selling point—if I may use the colloquialism of the busy marts of trade—insisted upon by the skilled composer of the blurb is the typographical arrangement of the topics so that the consultant can get the information he needs with the least effort. But a conscientious book reviewer cannot go on playing the sedulous ape to the blurb writer. I may say independently that Mr. Allen has done his work in workmanlike fashion. Of course, the the final test of any book of reference is to be found only in long continued use. I am inclined to think that Mr. Allen's volume will stand it; and, for my part, I shall gladly utilise the result of his long labor to shorten my own. Already have I dipped into his pages here and there, and for the most part I have found what I sought. Perhaps he might have been a trifle more hospitable to a few vigorous colloquialisms which are struggling upward into literary use and which have already attained journalistic use. I note, for example, that his ocabulary includes loafer—idler, larrikin, lazarone, beggar, bummer. But it does not include the noun rough—tough, hoodlum. If the Melbourne larrikin is admitted within he guarded gates, why not the London rough, the New York tough, the San Francisco hoodlum and even the Samoan beachcomber.

The blurb writer of a publisher is likely to be more bookish, not to say more literary, than his brother in arms, the press agent of a theatrical manager; and there is one press agent in New York who would find his account in a diligent study of this volume of Mr. Allen's. This press agent recently proclaimed that the Summer song show he was hired to celebrate was the most "pretentious" of the year, and he quoted from a friendly newspaper a statement that it was the "peer" of any entertainment then being proffered to the playgoers of this city. Apparently he did not suspect that pretentious is a disparaging adjective, and that peer means equal and not superior, as he seemed to suppose.

When all is said, Mr. Allen's "Synonyms and Antonyms" is what Horace Greeley called "mighty interesting reading."



"They are verra gude stories, but unco short."

History of the 107th

HISTORY OF THE 107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A. Compiled by Gerald F. Jacobson. New York: Seventh Regiment Armory.

TO read this book is to read a cross-section of American operations with the British Army. There were two United States divisions brigaded with his Majesty's forces, the Twenty-seventh, of which the 107th was a unit, and the Thirtieth, composed of men from the South forming the Second American Corps.

This regimental compilation is rich in war maps, charts and orders. A list of citations in itself makes absorbing reading. In retrospect the acts of individual bravery are nothing short of amazing. The account of the big battle in which the Hindenburg line was first pierced and then crumbled is of textbook value, embodying the naïveté of soldier parlance:

> The bringing forward of food and water at this particular part of the front was extremely hazardous. The roads were so congested with traffic that no speed could be made with the limbers, and the Germans kept those roads under constant heavy shellfire. Although many men and animals of other regiments lost their lives in this way, the 107th was most fortunate. It lost but few animals. None of its transport men was killed on the road.
>
> With the coming of daylight the men of the regiment began cautiously to look around and get their bearings. There was little to see, however, but the usual shell-torn waste and desolation, with the one exception that the German barbed wire was unusually high and deep. * * * They were quiet now for the most part. They were gathered in little groups in the trenches, saying little, thinking much, and smoking cigarettes.
>
> Meantime, a considerable distance out in front of the trenches, the intelligence sections of three battalions were busy laying out a tape line that was to mark the starting point of the attack. At about 4 o'clock in the morning of Sept. 29 the orders came to the company commanders to distribute their men along the tape line, and forthwith begin the lining up for what proved to be one of the most momentous battles of the whole war.
>
> It may have been that the wily boche had with his airplanes and balloons sighted some of the preparations behind the allied lines for this attack. It may have been that intuition told him that we were about to set upon him in a veritable avalanche. At any rate, he seemed to know that the attack was imminent, for his big guns were pounding ferociously about the time we started forward to assume our positions along the jumping off line. Shells shrieked and droned and crashed everywhere, and scores of men went down, killed or wounded, even before the actual attack was precipitated. * * * The heavens on that morning of Sept. 29 were literally flecked with combating squadrons of planes, large and small. Moreover, they had behold the stirring scene of many monster tanks lumbering like juggernauts toward as many frantic and wavering. And of the tanks that had started out ahead of the men nearly all had been blown up by forgotten English mines at the very height of the battle.
>
> The relieving of the regiment began shortly after midnight on the morning of Oct. 1, and by 6 o'clock that afternoon the little groups of men representing the various companies—a pitiable remnant of a regiment once proud and strong—reached the town of St. Emilie. Of the entire regiment only about six hundred officers and men were now well and sound.

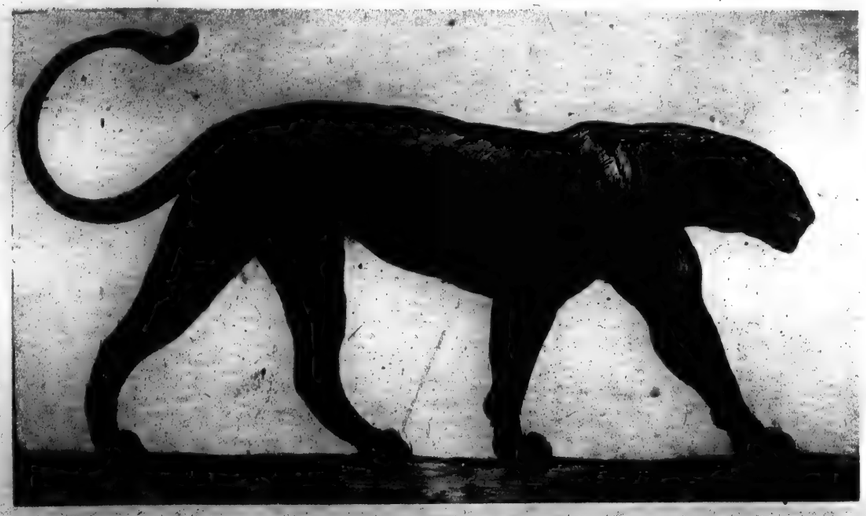
The personnel of the regiment included several artists of ability, and these have contributed some illustrative drawings. Bill Breck, who employs somewhat of the woodcutter's technique, has achieved a series of illustrations of high merit. Other painters, whose work is notable, are M. D. Cutler, Henry Hull, Lauren Stout, J. G. Sweeney, Van Buren and S. B. Wiley.

The real soldier hates war, as does his non-combatant brother, the pacifist. But whatever our views, for those searching a real history of American participation in the North of France and Belgium, they will do well to add the 107th History to their bookshelves.

KARL ILLAVA.

(27th Division, U. S. A.)

THE WORLD OF ART: *A French Animalier*



"Black Panther Walking," by Paul Jouve.
(Courtesy of the Kennedy Galleries.)

PAUL JOUVE expects to come to this country next Fall, and as a foreword to the fuller text of his accomplishment the Kennedy Galleries are showing some of his etchings of animals.

The "animalier" is, of course, far from being exclusively a product of France, but it is true that French artists have interested themselves in the models of the zoo more ardently than the artists of other nations. They have pursued the tawny beast to his jungle with less zeal than continually is shown by the sportsmen of Great Britain, but they have mastered his artistic anatomy as no British sculptor or painter ever has succeeded in mastering it.

Jouve is one of the many successors of Antoine Louis Barye, who raised animal sculpture from a low estate to the high plane it has occupied since. His noble "Lion Crushing the Serpent" was placed in the Gardens of the Tuileries. Barye's animals were studied in menageries and in the Jardin des Plantes, and his study of the models found there was supplemented by drawings made in the horse markets and dog markets, and by the dissection of dead animals for more precise knowledge of their anatomy. He passed from the painstaking detail of his early works to breadth and freedom and power and won the respect of his fellow craftsmen and the admiration of two continents. But he left a place for his successors to fill.

The splendid wild creatures seen in captivity and translated by his vigorous imagination into their forest aspect concerned with killing and self-preservation, brought before us at moments of crisis and tense effort, of violent attack and frenzied resistance, are embodiments of concentrated strength. The huge bodies drawn together with compact muscles are rich in suggestions of physical strength and passion. There are almost no examples in the whole sum of his work of animals enjoying passive existence, holding in reserve their accumulated energy and pausing across the stage easily and in a mood of repose. Neither do we find emphasis placed upon the aristocratic characteristics of the long-limbed species. The tigers and panthers are shown in attitudes and from points of view that emphasize their strength rather than the elegance of their proportions. Barye's animals in general are the peasants of forest and jungle, solid and massive and rugged.

Jouve's animals, on the contrary, are, before everything, noble and elegant. His realism is greater than Barye's, but he has united it to a decorative form that contradicts nothing of reality and adds much of art. In his etchings, where the arrangement of dark and light is clearest, one sees what importance he gives to the open spaces of his design. In tracing the muscular pattern of the sinewy beasts he portrays he penetrates to the essential symmetry underlying all the detail of bone and hollow, and recognises the linear rhythms in the natural movement of life.

While he shows us the enormous feet of the black panther as nature cleverly made them, the thickness of its legs and the heavily developed muscles of its shoulders, he also shows us a gesture and a bearing, a pride of movement, a physical sensitiveness and grace that belong to the panther as Kipling has described him, translating his natural beauty into the terms of art with more than a decorative aim, with a sense of the harmony that satisfies the deeper needs of the mind.

The association of Jouve's drawings with Kipling's "Jungle Book" is one of the happiest incidents of the artist's career. A society of bibliophiles commissioned the illustrations, and Jouve's attitude toward these has been that of an artist using the material of the text for his art without resources to slavish anecdote. Paul Vitry speaks of them as constituting a panorama of portraits, the beasts of the jungle passing in turn before the eyes of the reader, a truthful commentary parallel with the text: the majestic python Kaa; the jackal Tabaqui, "the Dish-Licker"; the faithless tiger Shere Khan, square of head and long of tail, crunching the bones of his victims; the black panther Bagheera, supple, vigorous and terrible, his eyes like jewels and his inky black coat showing panther markings only in certain lights; the good bear Baloo, Doctor of Law, and Chil the Kite, whistling the end of battle; a procession calling for high gifts of analysis and imagination.

The animals serving Jouve for models were found, Vitry tells us, where Barye found his, in the menageries, although the younger artist went further afield for his specimens and visited the magnificent zoological gardens of Antwerp and Hamburg, while Barye contented himself with the resources of France. Jouve had, however, an especial opportunity to obtain a setting for his wild creatures more closely appropriate than the romantic Fontainebleau landscape as Barye reconstructed it for the stage of his ferocious drama. Before he was 30 he was given by the Salon des Orientalistes a traveling scholarship that enabled him to visit Algeria. He went twice under this beneficent patronage, and subsequently returned many times upon his own account, bringing back notes of unforgetable scenes, a number of which were used in the illustrations to another book of more varied theme, and others as studies for decorative paintings with vivid color and gold backgrounds.

Interesting as Jouve's etchings and drawings and paintings are, the chief of his work is sculpture, and the American public hardly can fail to respond to the strong esthetic appeal of his energetic style, large and simplified, but also exact to the point of precision, and filled with the result of close observation of individual details. Few of the younger French sculptors combine subtlety with force to this degree, and it is good fortune that he is to be represented in this country, which has known too little of the highest French achievement in this kind. In the meantime, those who would become more familiar with his point of view should see the superb etchings at the Kennedy Galleries.

The New York Public Library announces that the exhibition of "American Woodblock Prints of Today" and "Recent Additions to the Print Collection" remain on view until Fall. Besides these, there has been placed on view a selection of early American prints, embracing the noted engravers in this country in the eighteenth and the early nineteenth century, and illustrating the development of copper engraving in the United States.

Historical interest remains strong in all these engravings—historical scenes by Doolittle, Tanner and others; portraits of notables by Revere, Eckstein, Pelham, C. W. Peale, Edwin, St. Memin, Hurd, Savage, Tiebout; views of cities; notable bits of natural scenery, by J. Hill, P. Maverick, &c. Also there are book illustrations, bookplates, banknotes, Masonic and fire company certificates, and business cards.

Later on, there will be a series of such exhibitions illustrating America's part in the graphic arts.



"The Walking Lion," from bronze by Paul Jouve.

Favorite Playgrounds of Europe

WATCHING ON THE RHINE. By Violet R. Markham. New York: George H. Doran Company. $3.50.

THE BASQUE COUNTRY. Painted by Romilly Fedden. Described by Katharine Fedden. Illustrated in colors and black and white. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $8.

A HUNDRED YEARS IN THE HIGHLANDS. By Osgood Hanbury Mackenzie. Illustrated. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.75.

SCOTLAND, the Basque country, the Rhineland—those were seductive names in pre-war days when armies of tourists set forth every Summer in search of pleasure and recreation and the interest to be found in other lands. That once more they are being written about and readers are interested in books about them is the best of proof that the world is once more returning to sanity and beginning to long again for its accustomed pleasures. Of all the playgrounds in the world, excepting perhaps Italy and the Swiss Alps, the Rhineland has in its long history welcomed and delighted more tourists than any other. During the many months that a large portion of it has been held by the French, British and American Armies of Occupation it has held a doubled interest, deeply tinged with apprehension and anxiety, and to that and its old-time lure of beauty and multifold attractions is now added the curiosity of would-be tourists eager to know about conditions there and whether or not they will find, if they venture, comfort and welcome and pleasure, as of old.

All these phases of the Rhine country at the present time are considered in Violet R. Markham's deeply interesting book, "Watching on the Rhine." The author is the wife of Major Carruthers of the British Army of Occupation, who has been stationed at Cologne, and her book is the outcome of a year's residence there, varied with travel now and then through other parts of the occupied area, in Alsace, and elsewhere. The work proves her to be a woman who observes closely and who thinks clearly and to definite purpose. She has taken great pains to discern the spirit of the people and to find out what are the facts as to present material conditions and as to the outlook for the future and her presentation and discussion of these matters and of the possibilities of Germany are so illuminating as to deserve wide reading. The book is an important contribution to the study of this problem, for it is full alike of truth and of facts, it is broadly intelligent and it is very human. Mrs. Carruthers is the author of several books on South Africa and she has been for some years prominently engaged in England in activities connected with labor and employment problems.

The observations on which the book is based come down to as late as last Summer and cover a year of time. The author has been much interested in, and much puzzled by, German psychology and through constant study of it she tries to reach some enlightened conclusion concerning the German people as a whole and their relations with the rest of the world. The book is especially valuable for what she sees and thinks and says on this question, which is perhaps the most difficult to understand of all the phases of the German problem. Mrs. Carruthers mingled with city crowds, went into the country, visited little towns in the hills, traveled through the whole of the occupied area, and everywhere talked with people of all classes, trying to understand their feeling and their point of view and to be always wholly just. In her study of the language she used a series of text-books in common use in the schools and her account of these, in connection with her comments on recent memoirs by several German statesmen of the old régime, throws light on the methods by which the pre-war German spirit was produced—as wholly a factory-made product as any of the German-labeled wares the nation spread over the world.

But the book is not all serious discussion. The author goes a-traveling frequently, by train and motor and afoot, and she has much to tell about the beauties of the country, the historic interests that push themselves forward in one or another place, and the thousand and one things that intelligent eyes note and remember. Her English sense of fair play is very much in evidence, and she compares the neatness and tidiness of the methods of German manufacturing concerns with English industrial centres, to the disadvantage of the latter. She is so judicial in her study of the spirit of not only Germany but France and so sympathetic in her understanding of both that it is with surprise one comes upon an outburst of the smugness of self-satisfaction in a paragraph about the American flag in Coblenz, where its size and frequency appeared to annoy her. "If the technical position of the United States in Europe," she comments, "is a little uncertain at the moment, at least there is no doubt about her flag. We English adopt a different policy, and are not given to making our flag too cheap—a fact for which some of us are grateful. There is a great deal to be said for the Zulu custom of not allowing your most sacred things to be spoken about." Underneath the surprising manifestation of feeling on so trivial a matter there was perhaps a deeper cause in the perfectly justified resentment that a nation so powerful and so unwounded as the United States should selfishly turn tail and scuttle out of the difficulties of after-war settlement in Europe. Here are some of the results of her study of German character:

During the war the Germans haunted our imaginations as wily and strenuous children of the devil. In fact they are a very stupid, very insensitive, very docile people. Their ideas are as limited and often as absurd as those which people the nursery. They have many excellent qualities and an admirable capacity for hard work and patient research. But they do, I believe, possess three more skins than the ordinary man. . . . The average German, for all his powers of hard work and his marvels of applied science, is at bottom little better than a stupid child. His docility, his credulity, his lack of any real subtlety of spirit have left him at the mercy of the monstrous theories preached and practised by the ruling military class. . . . Machiavelli took the view that you must either destroy your enemy or so behave that you may turn him into a good neighbor. One thing is very clear: Germany will never be destroyed. What steps are we taking to turn her into a good neighbor?

Not always does a travel book include so many interesting phases of a region as does this handsome book by Mr. and Mrs. Fedden about "The Basque Country." Mr. Fedden is a worker in water colors whose pictures are well known in England. His twenty-four full-plage plates in color reproduced from water-color paintings have delicacy, atmospheric quality, poetic feeling and much skill in the handling of color and of shadows. The views are chiefly of landscapes and street and village scenes, but there is one of the interior of the old church at St. Jean de Luz on Good Friday evening which shows the ancient structure filled with worshippers and with shadows and is noteworthy for the success with which both artist and printer have handled a difficult theme. There are also many smaller illustrations in black and white from pencil drawings scattered through the text which interestingly reproduce some old doorway, or inscription, or stone carving, or roadside cross.

Mrs. Fedden's descriptive share of the book ranges widely in time and theme, although it is confined in space to a small region in Southern France. But that small area has had a long history and it has conserved within itself many varieties of interest. The initial chapters are concerned with the several theories concerning the origin and ethnic relations of the Basque people, the distinctive and characteristic features of their laws and language. While discussing these matters she includes the Basques of Spain also, but thereafter she confines herself almost wholly to the places visited and the scenes and people described on the French side of the Pyrenees. The author has the novelist's keen sense—she has written several novels—for historical interest, dramatic situations and the distinctive color, material and spiritual, of locality and character, and as the Basque country abounds in all these her pages are rich and glowing. They visit all the cities and towns of the region and they go far afield up and down streams and along country roads and in exploration of sleepy villages. To the eye of imagination the stage is everywhere set with vivid and dramatic historical scenes and Mrs. Fedden describes them with an appreciative and colorful pen. She is particularly good at re-creating those scenes of the past and there is stirring and vital drama in every one of her short, swiftly moving and colorful accounts, some of which go back to the beginnings of history and others touch upon modern affairs. But not less graphic is her pen when she is describing the manners and the people of the present. They form the setting always for the visions of the past, and there is much account of market days and village streets and country folk and journeys round about.

There is an interesting chapter on



A Basque Village.



The Old Cairloch Mansion House, An Tigh Dige.
The Most House.

From the Penitentiary to the Pen

A Review by
[illegible] WILLIS THOMPSON

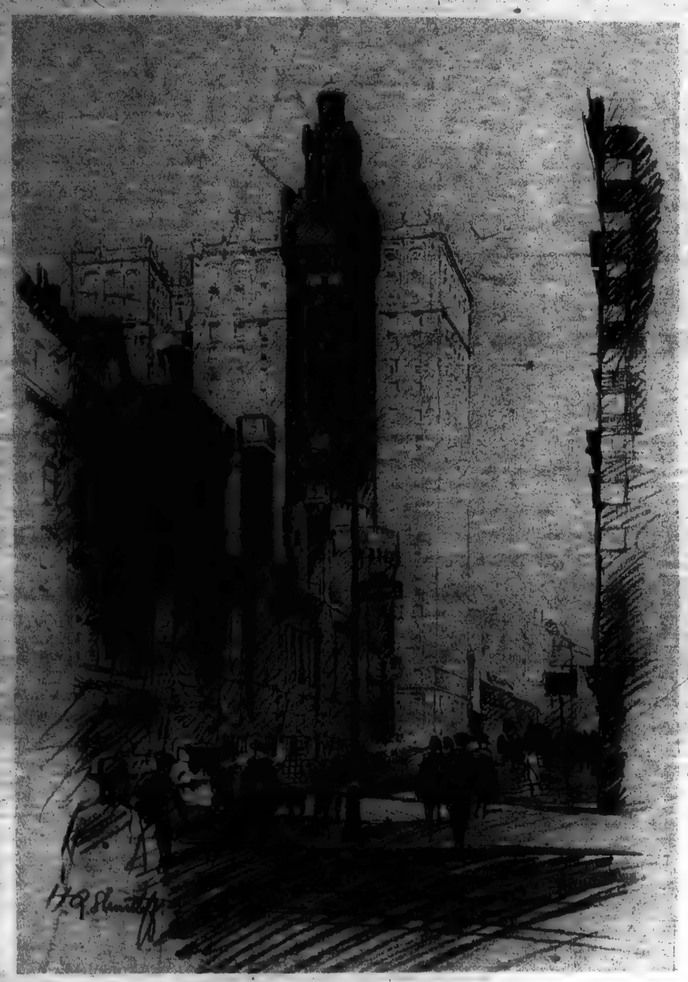
LABOR MOVEMENT. Its Conservative Functions and Social Consequence. By Frank Tannenbaum. Putnam's Sons: The Knickerbocker Press. Copyright, 1921, by [illegible] Tannenbaum.

[illegible] heard March of 1914 re-[illegible] respectability and its gig stopped [illegible] before a hansom, luxury, [illegible] such, which named it-[illegible] "army of the Unemployed" [illegible] was a boy named Frank [illegible] who reached his [illegible] fifty-five cents a day in the middle of [illegible] disturbance. Before he became [illegible] of the unemployed he had [illegible] in a cheap restaurant, but [illegible] their number as rapidly as [illegible] the trade boy in Dickens's [illegible] of the Cornhill feats. His [illegible] practice was to harangue the [illegible] and tell them that they [illegible] as representatives of the [illegible] of humankind, must feed and [illegible] the beggars and the homeless. [illegible] he would lead his "army," [illegible] was most always his name, be-[illegible] he constantly promised to [illegible] and never to demand [illegible] pastor. If the church granted [illegible], as hardly did, Tannen-[illegible] and his Army would take it as [illegible] of record. If it refused, Tan-[illegible] would advise his followers [illegible] out contemptuously the author-[illegible] its tactics of the [illegible] of Jesus Christ.

[illegible] of the horrors, of [illegible] not particularly nice. [illegible] Protestant churches either [illegible] or refused, and took no [illegible] name. St. George's, indeed, [illegible] for one not only to feed and [illegible] but to order out the [illegible] that had to accompany [illegible] For a brief moment, on [illegible] seventy-first birthday, March 4, [illegible] Tannenbaum mysteriously said [illegible] followers, "Let's have a [illegible] give the Catholics a [illegible]." Accordingly his army, now [illegible] number of thousands, [illegible] march on the lower west [illegible] [illegible] him and his [illegible] Tannenbaum talked to him [illegible] parish house, while his fol-[illegible] waited in the church. Some [illegible] priests appeared in the church [illegible] ordered all workingmen to leave. [illegible] did so, leaving nobody but the [illegible] and the priests. Tan-[illegible] ignored the latter and his follow-[illegible] said laughingly, "They [illegible] want us here, so let's go." [illegible] fourteen, who took the mat-[illegible] more seriously, would not stay. [illegible] their hats on and were [illegible] and rolled disorderly [illegible] pastor instantly told them [illegible] were which held the Blessed [illegible] must be no place for them to [illegible] In the meantime two de-[illegible] who had accompanied Tan-[illegible] without his knowledge had [illegible] to the Police Commis-[illegible] rallied out the reserves, [illegible] a force of police had sur-[illegible] in strength. The word passed [illegible] the I. W. W. leaders—for the [illegible] movement was backed by the [illegible] W. W.—that Tannenbaum had [illegible] for insane liberty be-[illegible] the police station well — and [illegible] the end of the crowd, many [illegible] had converted the church [illegible] with their hats on and [illegible] proceeding to enforce the [illegible] for the night, if they went [illegible] further. The crowd walked [illegible] into the reserves, who [illegible] them to the waiting Black [illegible]

[illegible] a trial lasting several days, [illegible]baum was convicted; and [illegible] he was asked what he had to [illegible] against the court, an THE [illegible] YORK TIMES report of March [illegible], says, by making a speech [illegible] which is compared the conduct [illegible] courts toward the rich with [illegible] conduct toward the poor. He [illegible] named the Judge, the [illegible] District Attorney and the [illegible] on having misused their of-[illegible] for the conviction of the trial, and [illegible] freedom of each person in the [illegible] [illegible] part [illegible] says

WESTWARD ALONG THIRTY-FOURTH STREET



Showing the Tower of the 71st Regiment Armory.

From a Drawing by H. R. Shenliff.

the report. At the end he was sentenced to a year in prison and a $500 fine.

In July, 1916, a writer for The Brooklyn Eagle called at Columbia University to see a student. The student was Frank Tannenbaum, who had served his time and had found in some way the money to go to college. Tannenbaum told the interviewer that he had "broadened considerably during the past two years," and so he had in the matter of expression. So far from there being anything coarse about the manner of speech of the one-time mob leader, he spoke like a man of reflection. It is no surprise to a reader of this interview that Tannenbaum had formed in the university a knot of students, who, though he nowhere said or hinted this, looked up at him as an intellectual leader and an oracle on social questions. But his views remained the same. If they had "broadened," it was only in the way of adding to them and strengthening them. He had learned, in short, that a soft tongue and a big stick will go far, whereas two years before he had known only about the efficacy of the big stick. At the same time, one who looks back on the record remembers that there was always a suggestion of the soft tongue even when Tannenbaum was at his big-stickiest. College had brought out that feature and added to his use of it. He left college, probably, all soft tongue and invisibly big stick. Big Bill Haywood had been his backer in the church riots, but Bill perhaps would not have known him when he left college. On mature consideration, however, Bill would probably have handed him the grip of fellowship; such was working for the I. W. W. in his own way.

Presumably, this remarkable young man, who is described by The Eagle interviewer as having "a cordial manner" and "a smile that was all good-will," has been out of the university for a year or two. He now presents us with the book on "The Labor Movement," the full title of which is given above. George Haven Putnam, in a "Publishers' Note," seems to disagree with the author's conclusions, but does not actually do so. When one comes to analyze Major Putnam's apparent disavowal, it comes to no more than this, that his author has not presented the case against the unions, but only the case for them. It does not seem reasonable to expect Mr. Tannenbaum to present the case against them.

The book is exactly what readers should expect from the portrait we have drawn of the author. At 21 he was rather raw, but college and reflection have done what they might be expected to do, bearing in mind that this man is an unusual character. The mob leader, barely 21, who turned with a laugh at the priest's scandalized rebuke and told his hobo followers to leave the church, utterly untouched by the priest's horror and happily serene in the comfortable consciousness that he, and not the priest, held the right of the matter, yet merrily willing to make no trouble, was somewhat out of the ordinary. Touched and "broadened" by culture, and with a brood of college professors at his back, he has written the book you would expect.

He had grown subtle in his interview two years after his arrest, and now, five years later, he is subtler. He is so subtle that his book is dangerous. It is not what it seems. It purports to be a study of the labor unions and their place in society; but, step by step, he leads the reader on until at the end the reader finds that by an imperceptible journey he has arrived at the I. W. W., the Bolsheviki, One Big Union, the casting into outer darkness of Samuel Gompers and all other Laodiceans, government of the majority by the minority without a ballot. True, he has not so much as mentioned most of these things, but that is where you fetch up if you follow Tannenbaum's reasoning without noting a protest anywhere along the line. It goes without saying, after the description we have given of Tannenbaum, that it is an extremely interesting book, but its ingenuity is positively devilish.

Wherever he can speak of the radicals as "the unions" he does so, with the result that one comes to have a gradual feeling that radicalism is the only thing in unionism. This is not so, and Mr. Tannenbaum does not say it is so; he only infiltrates it into your mind. Nothing is clearer than that the old fight between capital and labor has suffered a sea-change; that labor is at least on even terms with capital, if not above it, and that the present fight is between radicalism and society, the radical element in the unions bearing at this time the brunt of the fight for radicalism. But Mr. Tannenbaum subtly prevents you from seeing this obvious fact by referring to radicalism as "organized labor" and to society as "capitalism." This is unfair to start with, and it is difficult to believe that so clever a man as he did not know that it was the craftiest kind of misrepresentation. He bewilders the reader by inserting chapters which are unquestionably on the subject of organized labor, interspersing them with chapters on the fight between radicalism and society, in which the former is called "organized labor," and one has to keep a pretty tight hold on plain facts to avoid being swept from his moorings and getting things mixed up.

He says, for instance, that "the growth of the power of labor and capitalism are seemingly as antithetical as were the system of feudalism and the system of free labor, international commerce and the growth of the bourgeoisie. They could not both exist in the same organization." Here, though he seems to be fair, he is actually covering thought with words. What he should have said, if he had meant honestly, is that the growth of the power of society, as at present organized, and of radicalism is as antithetical (no "seemingly" about it) as were the systems of feudalism and the rule of the bourgeoisie. International commerce was in full bloom ages before the French Revolution, which overturned feudalism, and the two co-existed without any trouble other than that caused occasionally by the ignorant use of force. That use, or misuse, stopped altogether about half way through the Middle Ages, because the Kings and nobles found that if they persecuted commerce it would take its own revenge. It was really not until the age of the Renaissance that a Spanish King tried to strangle commerce to the glory of feudalism and the Church. England, in all ages, encouraged both feudalism and international commerce.

Neither is it true that capitalism and labor could never grow together. Commerce, both international and domestic, grew famously alongside the growth to great power of the guilds. Mr. Tannenbaum, of course, knows that, so when he speaks of "labor" he must mean radicalism.

If we thought Mr. Tannenbaum a charlatan we should not waste words on him. But he has brains, and it is the insincere use of them that annoys us, and still more a certain feeling that he does not know he is insincere. Beyond his attempt to identify "organized labor" with radicalism and "capitalism" with human society is an honest belief that an entirely new form of society is being swiftly worked out. He is

(Continued on Page 24)

Leopold Auer, Master Teacher of Violinists



© Strauss-Peyton Studio.
Mischa Elman.



Efrem Zimbalist.



Thelma Given.



Jascha Heifetz.

By BARNET J. BEYER

PROBABLY the most engrossing musical career of our times has been that of Leopold Auer, the great violinist, chamber music interpreter, conductor and master teacher, whom the American musical world welcomed to these shores some three years ago.



© Mishkin, N. Y.
Leopold Auer.

At the early age of twenty-three, in 1868, Professor Auer was invited by Anton Rubinstein, Founder and Director of the Conservatoire at Petrograd, to succeed Wieniawski, who had resigned, as professor of the master class in violin playing. Tired of stage coaches and the roaming life of a virtuoso, Professor Auer accepted the flattering offer. He was also appointed violinist to the Court, a highly-coveted position, which he held until 1917, when the Russian Revolution upset things a bit in the former realm of the Czars.

Just about the time Professor Auer arrived in Petrograd a new musical era had dawned in Russia. Young Russia, inspired by Glinka, had begun at last its successful battle for national music. Balakireff with four other young composers, Rimsky-Korsakoff, César Cui, Borodine and Moussorgsky, who later grew famous as the "Invincible Five," by dint of an indomitable energy, withstood the onslaught of the conservative press and finally won recognition for a music based on national traditions. While these exponents of national music were struggling for a hearing another giant appeared, Tchaikovsky, who helped—unwillingly perhaps—bring about the triumph of the nationalists. Professor Auer sympathized with the new school of composers and gladly performed their works when he conducted the concerts of the Imperial Russian Musical Society. And the young composers first had occasion to hear their chamber music to advantage when Davidoff and he founded their famous quartet.

Before Professor Auer reached this side of the Atlantic he had been preceded by many of his famous pupils—Elman, Zimbalist, Heifetz, to name but a few—who had made credible the reported existence of a mysterious factory in Petrograd where great violinists were magically turned out in untold numbers. It was, indeed, a reputation almost impossible to live up to; and many a man of unusual gifts would have failed. Professor Auer did not fail. He dispelled the canard of the "mysterious Auer factory," and proceeded to demonstrate—to the great benefit of those American students who enjoyed the privilege of studying with him—that his results had been brought about by a natural method of study founded on knowledge and understanding. Even after this, and especially after the debut of Jascha Heifetz—perhaps the most phenomenal violin genius of the present day—there still remained some overawed people who doubted.

What could Professor Auer do to convince us all? He set to work and wrote "Violin Playing as I Teach It." When the book appeared it created a stir in the violinistic world. It is said that three printings were sold in about six weeks, an unparalleled demand for a work on violin playing. The press, moreover, was unanimous in its praise of the book, an unusual tribute to a work on so technical a subject as the art of the violin, and one that indicates that, incidentally, the volume appeals to all lovers of music. Professor Auer has made good his contention. Here is proof positive that there is no mystery back of his method; more, it reveals to us the reasons why the results obtained are so remarkable. Perhaps no great artist since Tartini (in his famous "Letters alla Signora Maddalena Lourbardini") has written so tellingly and explained so lucidly the subtle nuances of the difficult art of the violin. Small wonder that the book met so wide a welcome.

Professor Auer, who has just celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday, has put his unfailing vitality and his distinctive personality into his book. The work is comprehensive in scope, devoid of useless rhetoric, frank in its criticism, replete with wisdom. Written with all the enthusiasm of youth, it nevertheless reveals the sound judgment that can come only from a long and successful career.

Like all great masters, Professor Auer made his own the best of what had been done in the past without becoming in any sense a slave to tradition. "Beauty we must have," he firmly asserts, "tradition we can dispense with." This is typical of the man's method and personality. He does not narrow himself down to one particular school, nor does he limit himself to one genre. His is a versatile mind, with a sound understanding of the classics, yet warmly hospitable and appreciative toward the younger generation. He was not only one of the first to recognize the Russian nationalists—to say nothing of Tchaikovsky, who dedicated to him his famous "Concerto" and "Sérénade Melancolique"—but he has never ceased looking forward for new men to voice new ideas in an ever-changing world. No matter what the composition may be, whether classical or modern, whether by a Russian, a German, or a Frenchman, Professor Auer's interpretation does not merely bear the mark of authority; it reveals the divine flavor of the "grand manner."

This can be perceived in the playing of all of his famous pupils. They all seem to have something of the "grand manner," though no two of them play exactly alike. Professor Auer never attempts to impress his own personality on his pupils. Once he succeeds in perfecting their technique, his only aim is to bring forth their inherent qualities as artists, whether they be conscious or not of these qualities. He makes it his business to study the physical as well as the mental capacity of each pupil, and by dint of a penetrating insight into the psychology of each, he is able to awaken unsuspected powers. All this with the aim of helping the pupil develop and give free play to his individual genius. For so long as the student does not sin against good taste he is at liberty to elaborate his own ideas and perfect his own interpretation of a composition. This, says Professor Auer, is the only way to give the young artist self-reliance and freedom of style.

This, say we, is also the reason why his pupils never lose their confidence in his correctness. For instance, when Jascha Heifetz was to make his début in the Tchaikovsky concerto under the great Nikisch, the conductor during the rehearsal recommended the concerto several times, fearing that the tempo was too quick for the child. Professor Auer was present in the hall, but said nothing. Young Heifetz, however, insisted on playing the concerto in the proper tempo; and after his wonderful performance, when he was enthusiastically acclaimed by members of the orchestra and the great conductor himself, the young artist had but one thought—his master had been vindicated.



Eddy Brown.



Kathleen Parlow.



Mischel Piastro.



Tascha Seidel.



Max Rosen.

Rehabilitation of the Fields of France



November, 1918.



May, 1921.

WHEN the war ended, nobody was optimistic enough to predict the celerity with which France would restore agricultural areas torn to pieces by shells and military operations. Today, less than three years after the armistice, the farming peasants have 95 per cent. of their wrecked lands leveled, and 80 per cent. plowed and producing crops.

In a recent issue of the Paris magazine Le Panorama are the statistics of progress from ruin to new prosperity. A summary from the pen of Premier Briand accompanies them, as follows:

"On such a large arable area, ravaged down to its very midst; on that soil upset by the shells and almost denaturalised, what have our peasants done after so many sufferings supported during the war? Back to their homes, under the shelter of blackened walls, with no stables for their cattle, for their horses, nestling where they can, what have they already obtained up to the present time?

"Out of the total area, 95 per cent. has been leveled and 80 per cent. plowed and is producing now.

"That is what has been done by the French peasant of the devastated regions. "BRIAND."

The total area of the territory ravaged was 3,800,000 hectares, of which 3,415,259 hectares had been put into good condition by the end of 1920. The ground in the ruined area formerly cultivated was 1,557,557 hectares, and of this 1,405,885 was worked and sowed at the close of last December. Habitations totally or partially destroyed numbered 580,275. Houses repaired number 280,828; provisional houses of wood or old materials constructed, 90,478; barracks newly constructed, 41,128.

Vachel Lindsay, A B C Artist

VACHEL LINDSAY is anxious to assert himself in more than one branch of art. Known to the world as a poet of at least unique and interest-compelling power it may be news to those not familiar with him to learn that for many years he has had definite ambitions as an artist, particularly as a draftsman in black and white. For this he possesses an excellent foundation, since he has studied at the Chicago Art Institute, given art lectures in New York to classes of his own, and has been an unceasing experimenter in technique. It will be remembered that Lindsay first made an emphatic success in the field of American poetry by introducing something decidedly new, a syncopated meter that was full of swing and emphasis, a method of poetry that was practically transformed by recitation. Lindsay is also endeavoring to bring something new into art. It is not particularly new to the old world of the Orient, but it has hardly been used as a serious medium either in Europe or America. Lindsay desires to make drawings which are based upon handwriting, whose spontaneous curves done by an unhesitating hand will add to the vibrancy of the picture.

Lindsay undoubtedly suffers from injudicious praise. He has been marked and ticketed by the critics as a versifier of the ballyhoo order. First of all he is described as the author of these syncopated and reverberating jazz poems, "The Kallyope Yell," "General William Booth Enters Into Heaven," "The Congo," and such efforts. His surprising vocal power of recitation has emphasized this aspect of his work, but, admirable as it may be, this loudness is only a single facet of Lindsay's creative power. As he once plaintively explained, "My voice may be loud but my mind certainly is not loud." And it is not always in sound that Lindsay desires to express himself. He is turning more and more toward pictures and attempting to perfect himself in a delicate medium of swaying pen-strokes.

Whether Lindsay be breakfasting at the Hotel Brevoort or reading "Johnny Appleseed" at the home of Padraic Colum or sitting in a friend's house with an edition of the Egyptian "Book of the Dead" in his hand, he is sooner or later launched upon his favorite subject—that of drawing and the technical means whereby he can most fully express himself. It is toward an Oriental simplicity that he aims. Drawing sheets of white paper toward him, he makes letter after letter, combinations of capitals and small letters, figures from one to nine, and says:

"Here is what I mean. It is the same idea as that of the Japanese and Chinese artists and, perhaps, some of the early Egyptians. It is because the Oriental handwriting is so difficult that the Oriental artist is so supreme. From early childhood the Oriental is brought up to express himself in thousands of difficult signs that include all the beautiful curves, angles and sweeping brush-strokes of the artist. Now, why cannot we get the same spontaneity by employing the basic principles of our handwriting to our drawings? Here is a medium that we have all practiced from early childhood up. We are exercising an artistic power almost unconsciously, for after we reach maturity we shape the curves and angles of our writing without any thought. It comes to us naturally. Now, if we could only shape our drawings so would they not be more spontaneous, fresh and much less faltering in conception."

After Lindsay has covered a large pile of white sheets with letters, a-b-c on this one, and w-y-j on that one, and so on endlessly with a numberless series of arrangements, he begins to look through them for suggestions for pictures. Some arrangements carry definite suggestions, almost complete pictures at times that need but a few additional strokes to complete them.

If one looks at Japanese drawings with their few lines, pictures of birds and of flowers, it will be discovered that the esthetic principles that govern this art are close to Japanese handwriting and the Chinese ideographs. Then there are Egyptian hieroglyphs. Lindsay has been studying the splendid examples in the Metropolitan Museum of Art for the last month or more. Here, too, is a pictorial writing, a writing that is so literal that a picture of the sun stands for the word "sun," that a drawing of a crown stands for the word "king." Lindsay has been studying the Egyptian "Book of the Dead" for some time and it will be surprising to many people to learn that he possesses a knowledge of Egyptian hieroglyphs that practically places him among specialists in this branch of erudition.



Mary Matilda ducked her head
And made those eyes at me,
Her locks uncombed were just the style
To make me bow the knee.

It is from this kinship of writing and pictorial art that Lindsay is evolving his own method of drawing. His figures that writing becomes a spontaneous expression after one has used it as a medium for years. The old Spencerian system with its curves and whorls is a case in point where even our own writing approaches the pictorial. The question that Lindsay propounds is how to use these curves and angles that come so naturally to the penman in drawing. There are twenty-six letters in our alphabet, which may be written either as capitals or small. These give the artist fifty-two distinct designs from which to work. Then there are nine figures. Thus the artist has sixty-one designs. Infinite numbers of combinations may be used by putting together various letters and figures.

Lindsay, who has a naturally sweeping pen-stroke, sits down for an evening and covers sheet after sheet of white paper with letters and combinations of letters, often reaching as high as 1,000 sheets before he is through. Then he goes carefully through these sheets, looking for designs that will suggest pictures, designs whose curves and general suggestiveness will work into a definite drawing. He is sure to find a dozen or more of these in his pile of papers. As Lindsay puts it, there is almost an idea of psychoanalysis in his method. In the back of his mind is a picture. Sooner or later he will come upon the design that will suggest that picture to him. We may take for an example a picture of turkey gobblers which he recently completed. He made his design part of it, by the way, being a number of capital letter D's. Then he looked for a picture. The D's fascinated him; they brought to mind the swelling chests and the pompous strutting of wild turkeys. Back into his mind flashed the remembrance of Guiana Mountain, in New Mexico. So he began to elaborate these letter D's, adding stroke by stroke until the turkey gobblers stood forth on the paper. Other letters, among them V, suggested the Blake-like landscape. So he had his picture and his theme, and it was but a question of work to finish it. From the back of his mind had been drawn a picture that had remained unconsciously there ever since he had passed through New Mexico.

And it is from these pictures that Lindsay's poems often are inspired. He declares that many of the pieces in his four books of verse first came to life as pictures, and only after they were drawn did the poem originate. This was the case with the picture of turkey gobblers, and to carry the illustration to its close here is the poem that was occasioned by this picture. It has never appeared elsewhere:

SUNRISE ON TURKEY-GOBBLER MOUNTAIN.

(Guiana Mountain, Santa Fé, New Mexico.)

They walk in the sunrise.
They are not burned.
They dream
They are Aztec tribes returned.
They have Mexican feathers
And robes
In all weathers.

The mamma-turkeys
Wail and scold.
The frail baby-turkeys
Squeal, "Peep, peep!"
And only the mole
In the roots of the tree,
Deaf as a stone,
Gets his beauty-sleep,
'Mid the gobble and peep,
Gobble and peep.

But there on the cliffs
Of Guiana Mountain
They dance
In the sunrise.
The lordly, big gobblers,
Each one a sunrise
Of feathers and down.
And they use the
Abandoned Aztec groves
To make for their families
A turkey town—
But they love the sun
And are never done
With the sunrise.
And crow, "Gobble, gobble,"
And clown.

(Continued on Page 28)

Dorobo, or the Japanese Burglar

By LEONIE GILMOUR.



"The shoji was half open, and there was a figure—a man's figure—in the aperture."

THE scene, a cottage set in a pine forest. The time, midnight. The only sound, the wind in the pines. The sea is near, near enough to make us fancy the waves breaking at our door, but it is always the waves of the green forest that we hear. Lonely? No, deliciously cosy in our pine nest. Some nights I have been awakened by the intimate call of an owl, or the screech of a train shooting between the hills, leaving its echo trailing in the mists of the forest. Only the nearness of the track, and he thought of track-walkers, ever disturbed our feeling of security, and that very little. We certainly didn't mind the track. By it came all our adventures, just as the yellow primroses had come with the railroad.

Well, on the night I write of I had awakened suddenly. Yet I heard no wailing echo of a train's shriek, no intimate call of a neighborly owl. I listened. Waves of the forest running on endlessly. The breathing of my two children, one on either side, was imperceptible. There was a tiny "bean lamp" on the tansu, which gave a glimmer of light in the room. I could see the wooden panels of the ceiling above me. I felt the comfort of the Japanese mats under me, like terra firma, so much more satisfactory than the uncertainties of a spring bed. My children were by me, as I have said. We were warm, cosy, safe. Yet I was strangely awake, and listening. I put out a hand to touch the baby. All right. And still I listened. And then—I heard—a shoji sliding right above my head.

"That tiresome maid," I thought. "Hasn't she gone to bed? What does she want?"

I turned my head upward. The shoji, only a yard from my head, was half open and I perceived that there was a figure—a man's figure—in the aperture. I believe my first thought was that my maid had a sweetheart who had mistaken his way in getting out of the house. I remember that I leaped to my feet and stood facing the intruder in my night dress, and that I uttered a shrill and indignant "O Tami!" meaning to call the girl to account. At the very instant of giving the cry I realized that it was a "dorobo" (burglar) who stood before me. His make-up was perfect. Exactly that of a stage robber. He was all in dusky brown. His kimono knee-length and with a sort of fringed apron in front. Brown leggings wound around his lower legs. Barefooted—the big toes showing white. Across his face and about his head there was drawn a brown scarf with fringed ends, and I felt that his dark eyes were glowing in the crack between the folds of the scarf. This was all the impression of an instant, for at the very instant of my cry he had drawn a knife—a murderous-looking thing—and was making a sort of sawing motion with it, holding it close down beside his thigh.

The blade of the knife was three or four inches wide and over a foot in length. Even at that moment it struck me as ridiculous. The thing was overdone. Probably a farmer had rigged himself up in this garb to frighten me. No doubt the blade was of wood covered with tinfoil. But, anyway, it was prudent to take no chances. Whether it was a professional burglar or a peasant on a marauding expedition, he was threatening me—and the children—as I saw from his pointing the blade downward at the children sleeping on the floor, while he kept up his sawing motion. I didn't repeat my cry, as he evidently meant me to keep quiet.

The whole thing was rather absurd. But I waited, smiling a little inwardly at my perfect calm, to see what would be his next move. He spoke in a husky whisper. "O Kane!" (money—honorable money!) making a round with his forefinger and thumb, so that I should understand.

"O Kane arimasen" (money have not), I answered. My self-possession made me smirk conceitedly. We never know our own courage until we are actually confronted with danger. I daresay I would have shown the same sangfroid in conversing with a ghost. But then that ridiculous knife was such a palpable giveaway I could hardly be expected to feel any thrills.

"Misite!" (Look) was his next utterance, pointing to the chest of drawers that stood against the wall. The little bean lamp was spluttering there.

I was beginning to feel impatient. To be sure, there was a little money in the top drawer—about a yen and a half. But then I didn't see why I should give it to him. If I turned aside he would have me at an advantage. Certainly he wouldn't be satisfied with such a paltry bit of money. I thought best to keep facing him as one does a growling dog.

All the while I was wondering what I should do about it. After as it seemed some minutes of rackling my brains I had an idea. I said slowly in Japanese: "All my money in Nitta-ya's bank."

My words, spoken in very clear, though probably not quite correct, Japanese, seemed to make an impression on him, for he stopped the sawing motion of his knife and stood stock still. I felt encouraged to repeat the same remark.

"All — my — money — is — Nitta-ya's—bank."

And then I blinked to see the place where he had been was empty. He was gone, without a sound, like the witches in "Macbeth." I stood looking in wonder. Then I noticed that one of the sliding wooden doors which shut in the verandy was open about a foot. That way he had gone. He was surely gone. And then I ran to rouse my maid.

"O Tami! O Tami! O Tami," I cried. My voice was strangely hoarse and far away. If I hadn't been right beside her it might not have roused her. She jumped up. "O Kanai [Madam.] What is the matter?"

My voice came in gasps, new loud, now low, like gusts of wind in a chimney. "O Tami! Dorobo!" And I dragged her to the verandy, pointing to the open door. She was very excited.

"Where? There? There!" She ran to the door to look out; then ran back in fright.

I kept on in my strangely gusty voice. "Shut—everything."

Both at once we ran to shut and bolt the door. Then all about the house to see that everything was shut. There was a barred window in my room and on account of the heat I had left the outer wooden shutter open. This I now tried to close. But my hand, strangely, was trembling so I found it impossible to clutch the shutter, and O Tami came to my assistance.

"Oksan is cold!" she cried.

"N-n-n-n-n-no. Ye-ye-ye-ye-e-e-e-e." My teeth were chattering in such an absurd way it was impossible to speak, so I had to leave her to do the talking as well as the work.

At last we were safely locked again and went to sleep. In the morning we notified the police. [illegible] put in motion as it had proved (perhaps he was on a detective job that day), wearing a [illegible] fitted [illegible] (he divided skirt [illegible] the Japanese man that [illegible] look so much like a woman), [illegible] and sat on my cushions, while [illegible] maid served him [illegible] brought out a little notebook [illegible] pencil took notes, while from [illegible] to time he sipped his tiny cup [illegible] laughed with me as I described the burglar's knife. "So long—and wide." He agreed that it was [illegible] like a toy knife and the burglar farmer dressed up to play the [illegible] "The world serves his purpose," [illegible] said, drawing a plastic sword [illegible] His sculptural somewhat among [illegible] folds of his skirt.

"Weren't you frightened?" asked.

"How could I be frightened [illegible] man was such a ridiculous theatrical kind of a rig and a monstrous [illegible] also sword such as they use [illegible] fighters here?"

"Foreign ladies are very brave," he said admiringly, and went on [illegible] promising to let us know if [illegible] track of the "dorobo."

A week later the policeman [illegible] in passing to tell me that my [illegible] had been caught.

"Was it a real burglar?" I asked.

"Oh, yes. A particularly bad professional burglar. We've been trying to catch him for a year. He went down the railroad track and committed several burglaries. We were out on his trail but didn't catch up with him till we got to Tokyo, where we caught him trying to [illegible] into a temple. Except the roof, [illegible] to picture now."

"But are you sure it was burglar?"

"Yes, he told about visiting [illegible] house of a foreign lady near the [illegible] road track." There was a [illegible] of the policeman's mouth as he [illegible] this, and I wondered if the burglar's description of the foreign lady [illegible] in any way funny.

"And the knife? Was it real?"

"Undoubtedly. It was in [illegible] glass don't use a butcher's knife. But he did, you know."

"Did he ever use it?".

He said it. But he will not [illegible] again. Good morning, madam."

And the moral of this story is [illegible] some burglars are open to [illegible] You have only to keep perfectly [illegible] and have your wits about you, [illegible] talk to the burglar as to a [illegible] human being. Your Japanese [illegible] glar, now, is an intelligent and [illegible] circumspect sort of person. [illegible] not wear the sword as a defense [illegible] but prudent women who keep [illegible] her money in the house. [illegible] thing I may remark is that [illegible] Japanese is not afraid of [illegible] When he shows a knife it is [illegible] be of cold steel.

Matter With Modern Education

(Continued from Page 7)

tabulated results, narrowly defined channels; that the student possessed of cultural manifestations acts with greater freedom of spirit, is better able to adapt himself to changing needs and environment.

These are the vagaries of this astounding experiment; its unsupported figures, its bland assumptions, its vaporish program. It would substitute a scheme of "serving a purpose" for one of "training the mind," without demonstrating that observational work will conduce to greater mental alertness, or that a program of leaving pupils to their own devices in the intellectual world is justified when we would not consider for a moment leaving them to their own impulses in the moral and physical worlds; without proving that observational work will conduce to greater sustained effort than the tasks set by the traditional schoolmaster.

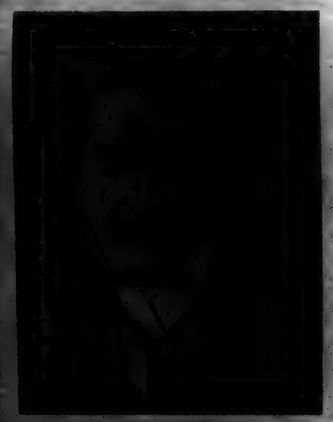
There is very little said about the crying need for a greater recognition of authority, of personal obligation, of a sense of duty, personal initiative, and self-respect.

There is a great deal said about appealing to the child's "interest" as a guide to his vocational demands as against the commonly understood psychological truth that directed, concentrated effort along conventional lines is the surest way to certainty of vital and sustained interest and decision.

The "Modern" school would drop Latin, in defiance of the validity of recent proof that it should not only be retained but begun earlier in the course as a sure producer of correct linguistic sense. It would drop the English classics and have the child's "interest" fostered by certain magazines that exploit sentimentalised, parochial domesticity, or economic success and undiluted mediocrity. It would label all traditional school exercises "stunts," yet would feist on the public an educational mill given over, body and soul, to the most pronounced exhibition of the real meaning of "stunts." It glories in the achievements of science, and ignores the achievements of ideas. It would have our young people remarkable examples of "do," but ignores the age-long truism that before a man can "do" he must first "be." It forgets that real advancement means revision and reversion, not renunciation and revolution. It would fill the school with pedagogically trained teachers and forget the sad truth that many such, lacking personality, a sense of humor, common sense, and the real teaching sense native only to the born teacher, can never teach, no matter how fine the school and equipment, the amount of money spent, or the superior quality of the student body.

It is a fair field upon which the "Modern" school enters, but it marches nobly in where angels fear to tread. With seraphic assurance it proclaims that thus and so will be done, that certain results will be accomplished, though the why, the when, and the how are clothed in mystery. It starts interesting and natural lines of inquiry, but begs that we take for granted that all will be well. All we must do is to take for granted, on its say-so, that the type of education which must shift with varying needs and with varying times, is fundamentally superior to that education which somehow has produced the men of today because it has remained unchanged in its essentials despite the ebb and flow of time and sense. "Two mature men are confronted with a momentous crisis, similar in every respect. They must decide quickly and accurately. Which one will decide right: the one trained in the 'Modern' school, in short-cut mathematical processes, fed on a denuded, ephemeral literature, his history shorn of stimulating achievement and reduced to economic performances, his power of reasoning limited by an ineffectual linguistic sense, his whole nature blinded to spiritual values—or the one whose daily life has been directed to conquer imposed tasks with a mind trained to recognize the principle back of a policy, the philosophy back of a law, the ethics back of a business transaction, the facts, inferences, and analogies projecting through a proposition; the man who has a spirit quickened to beautiful and righteous perceptions because of long years of accumulated habits inspired by profound cultivation of a sense of superior authority, duty, and self-respect? Which of these men, in that hour of far-reaching emergency, will meet the test?

From Rossetti to Ezra Pound



W. H. Hudson.



Joseph Conrad.

TO REVISIT. By Ford Madox Hueffer. E. P. Dutton & Co. $6.

FORD MADOX HUEFFER was born, as long ago as the early '70s, but he has retained his youth surprisingly well. Men when they reach forty and the like discover themselves sufficiently fortunate to be able to set down their recollections. Are we not all encouraged the moment in favor of the past. Mr. Hueffer was served his youth about him and his recollections, he found under the title, "Thus to Revisit," are eminently characterized the modern spirit of revolt. It is not alone that Mr. Hueffer was a rebel in his youth. Apparently he is not. Revolt becomes the concern of his middle years. Just as his various grandfather, Oliver Madox Brown, was imbued "the Oriana of Pre-Raphaelites," so may Mr. Hueffer be enumerated "The Grandfather of Impressionists." The father of the Rossetti may linger over Mr. Hueffer's head, but the voices of Ezra Pound are more to be found discovered with-

This is Revisit" is more than a page of memories. It is a memoir full of propaganda, a definite objective presentation of the artistic movement as espoused by Mr. Pound, Lawrence, Eliot, Joyce et al. Mr. Hueffer declares his book is for the uninstructed reader. This book should be taken with many relative, for the typical uninstructed reader will not make head or tail of huge sections of the book. It is too concerned with the various aspects of many things not just and what today is and very likely tomorrow other things. The instructed reader, who has some and perhaps sympathies of modern movements in mind and the prophet Pound and circle, will find much to entertain him, more to instruct him fully and less a crucial viability, both the uninstructed and instructed readers cannot fail to relish the tidbits of literary gossip, character-illuminations and memories that Mr. Hueffer has set down so deftly.

It may be well to enumerate the names of the chief literary giants about whom Mr. Hueffer discourses delightfully. These are W. H. Hudson, Joseph Conrad, the late Henry James, the late Stephen Crane and a chief loyalty to Arthur Symons. Assuredly we may learn more about Mr. Hueffer himself by investing his heroes than we may by dryly discussing the theories that reveal themselves so consistently throughout the chapters. And first of all there is W. H. Hudson.

Mr. Hueffer is especially silent Mr. Hudson. He lays no middle course between the Scylla and Charybdis of pro and against this remarkable personality, but makes definite declares. "Mr. Hudson," declares Mr. Hueffer, "for me, is the unapproached master of the English prose." "I suppose," he writes, and one may sense the words fairly tumbling over one another from his pen, should "say that one would willingly cancel every one of the forty or so books that one has published if one could be given the power to write one paragraph as this great poet writes a paragraph; or that one would willingly give up all one's powers of visualising this and that if one could be granted this great naturalist's power of looking at a little bird. . . ." But, of course, that would not be enough. Or rather it would be nothing at all. For I suppose that if one had the power to frame one paragraph one could frame others; and if one had the vision of the poet one would be the poet's self. One might say—and indeed I do say with perfect sincerity—that one would willingly sacrifice all one's gifts as a writer if one could give to this unapproached master of English ten years longer of writing life. . . . But even that would be selfish—for one would have the pleasure; one would read what he wrote.

This is assuredly definite enough. But Mr. Hueffer goes still further. He declares that "Green Mansions" is "the only English novel of passion"; that "The Purple Land" is "the only English novel of romance"; that "Nature in Downland," "Hampshire Days," "Birds in a Village," and the "Shepherd's Life" are the only English books about England. He quotes Joseph Conrad as looking up from the pages of "Green Mansions" and crying, "You can't tell how this fellow gets his effects! He writes as the grass grows. The good God makes it be there. And that is all there is to it!"

As to Conrad himself, there is a more personal touch there. It must be borne in mind that Mr. Hueffer collaborated with Conrad in the production of two novels; "Inheritors" and "Romance." It will also be remembered that neither book bulks large in the ensemble of Mr. Conrad's works at this late day. But that means nothing. Mr. Conrad was discovering the English language. He was on a Great Adventure and it is a peculiarly delicate tribute to Mr. Hueffer that he was the means called in whereby Mr. Conrad was to continue that march begun so auspiciously with "Almayer's Folly." As Mr. Hueffer puts it, in those days "Mr. Conrad's unceasing search was for a New Form for the Novel, mine for a non-literary vocabulary." In those days art was sacrificed for the Strong Situation. Serialization had much to do with it, as it has, indeed, today. Each instalment must end with a thrill that the reader's interest may be safely carried over to the next month's magazine. Speaking of himself and Conrad, Mr. Hueffer explains that they wanted to write as only Mr. Hudson wrote—"as simply as the grass grows." Conrad eventually found this with the creation of that amazing figure, Marlow, through whose colloquial and analytic mind Conrad's greater stories pass, and through whose mouth Conrad tells his tales.

Henry James has dubbed Marlow that "fabulous Master Mariner," and James enters a vast deal into Mr. Hueffer's book. The two men lived near one another for a long time and had tea at one another's home virtually every day. There is room to introduce an anecdote here that suffices to show the delicacy and generosity of James.

One day he came over to Winchelsea to ask me if I thought a Lady Help would be a desirable feature in an eminent bachelor's establishment. * * * Going, as we seemed eternally in those days to be doing, down Winchelsea Hill under the Strand Gate, he said:

"H—, you seem worried." I said that I was worried. I don't know how he knew. But he knew everything.

Ellen Terry waved her gracious hand from the old garden above the tower; the collar of Maximilian, the dachshund, called for adjustment. He began another interminable, refining sentence—about housemaids and their locutions. It lasted us to the bridge at the western foot of Rye.

In Rye High Street he exclaimed—he was extraordinarily flustered:

"I perceive a compatriot. Let us go into this shop!" And he bolted into a "trutterer's." He came out, holding an orange and, eventually, throwing it into the air in an ecstasy of nervousness and stuttering like a schoolboy:

"If it's money, H—," he brought out, "mon âme n'est pas grand—Mais puisez dans mon sac!"

I explained that it was not about money that I was worried, but about the "form" of a book I was writing. His mute agony was a painful thing to see. He became much more appalled, but much less nervous. At last he made the great sacrifice:

"Well, then," he said, "I'm supposed to be—Um, um—There's Mary—Mrs. Ward—does me the honor—I'm supposed to know * * * In short, why not let me look at the manuscript?"

I had the decency not to take up his time with it.

Another illuminating anecdote concerns the time that Stephen Crane, author of "The Red Badge of Courage," was living at Brede, near James. James felt that he must go occasionally and visit his countryman, but he used to groan over it greatly.

"Figure to yourself, my dear H.," he would say to Hueffer, plaintively, "what would be your feelings if being, as I hope I may phrase it, an honored guest in Baltimore, or one of our friend Wister's gentler Southern cities, you should find installed in a place of honor, but laughed at as a peculiar national representative of your own, some—gifted, I grant you; oh, surely gifted—but, wholly atrocious for accent and mannerism, * * * Cockney from the Mile End Road!"

And Crane, if we may take Mr. Hueffer's word for it, does appear to have insisted on his Bowery upbringing while in England. Mr. Hueffer narrates that when Mr. Garnett brought Crane to visit Hueffer in the Englishman's newly built cottage of old stones, the American looked at an outside fireplace and remarked:

"That's a bully ol' battlement!"

It was Crane who used to rail at the romances of Robert Louis Stevenson, an attitude that Mr. Hueffer himself appears to take, for he speaks of that gifted Scotchman as "that miserable fellow Robert Louis Stevenson." The reason for this is not far to seek. Stevenson's romance was exactly the thing that Conrad and Mr. Hueffer were attempting to escape. It was the Strong Situation type of fiction, a thing they abhorred. It was written with a plenitude of jeweled passages, another thing they were attempting to avoid. It may be stated that Mr. Hueffer was and is the eternal seeker for the new and precise method. This is undoubtedly the prime reason for his popularity with the younger révoltés, of which band Mr. Pound is such an outstanding example. The attitude is more to be observed in Mr. Hueffer's poetry than in his prose, however. It is interesting to note in this connection that back in those early days when Stephen Crane was living in London and when Mr. Pound was as yet unheard of that brilliant young American had already published a volume of vers libre, entitled "The Black Riders."

There will naturally be much curiosity as to Mr. Hueffer's revelations concerning Joseph Conrad. Their intimacy is unquestioned, for no two men can collaborate on two novels without revealing their inmost selves to one another. Mr. Hueffer has been particularly discreet here. He throws interesting sidelights upon Mr. Conrad, introduces one or two anecdotes, one particularly pleasing being concerned with the first meeting of W. H. Hudson and Conrad, but in the main he sets nothing down that is startlingly new. His comments on Conrad's books are illuminating. "Under Western Eyes" he considers the best. Conrad, he declares, reveals himself as little in his books as Shakespeare did in his plays, and any one who has read through the novels of Conrad must agree to this verdict. There is, of course, a volume of reminiscence by Conrad that does, in a measure, reveal certain aspects of the man.

For Mr. Hueffer Conrad is an Elizabethan. He finds a place between Shakespeare and the author of "The Duchess of Malfi." In Mr. Hueffer's words:

> There is about Mr. Conrad's mind a touch of Ford, of Webster, of Heywood, even of Marlow—his is the same value of life, the same, a little blurred poetic vision. It was a whole plot, a whole region that waited for the rendering of a master, since Ford, Kyd, Webster and the rest had only botched at that estate with harrowing, prentice hands. Mr. Conrad has given it rhythms, organ tones, immense and mournful cadences, dark splendors * * * *

It is interesting to note that Mr. Hueffer asserts that James Fenimore Cooper is the only English writer who has had much purely literary influence on the work of Conrad. "You have," declares Mr. Hueffer, "however, only to read a passage of description in 'The Two Admirals'—a passage describing a view from cliffs over a fog at sea, and the topsails of a great fleet appearing as the fog subsided—to realise how profoundly that great and austere American stylist influenced at least the vision of Mr. Conrad."

Hall Caine's Isle of Man

(Continued from Page 3)

evade their responsibilities. Another was of a Deemster in the south who fell from his office by a too reckless exercise of his judicial authority in the interest of his amours. His relations with a lady who held her head high in Manx society had existed for years before anybody had dared to question her character as an honest woman, and then somebody, in a fit of jealousy, told her what she was. The outraged lady took her lamentation to her lord, who, certain of his power to punish, said, "Haul her up before me," and that being done, the Deemster, sitting on his own character as well as that of his mistress, committed the alleged slanderer to prison. But this proved to be too daring an exercise of "breast-law" even in a Deemster. Somebody lodged a complaint with the authorities in London, with the result that the Deemster was removed from the Manx bench by the polite fiction that his health was broken and he needed a change of air.

There was, however, another judicial scandal in the Isle of Man, which rose far above all this, and somehow entered into the region of the heroic, partly by reason of the part played in it by a great and noble woman. That was the scandal whereof the main features form the groundwork of the following story—the story of a sin, perhaps a little or at least a natural and pardonable sin, which, being concealed and denied at the beginning, went on and on from consequence to consequence (as all hidden sins must), increasing like a snowball in weight and momentum until it was in danger of submerging with an avalanche the entire community.

But while the principal incidents of the tale I have now to tell owe something to reminiscence, I have exercised so freely the story-teller's license in telling them, in analyzing and enlarging the impulses which led up to them and in changing the period and the scenes of them that I can claim no better authority for my story than that of an independent creation, with a general background of fact.

And if I may conclude my introductory chapter with one sentence on the ethical intention of my tale of sin and its consequences and the way of escape from it, I will say:

To show that a young man's highest duty both to himself and his species is to marry, as early as he can, the woman he loves; that until that woman appears, and becomes possible to him, his nearest duty is to remain pure, to control himself and to abide his time; that such restraints and such unions have their moral blessings as well as their physical benefits, and that in the present effort toward the reconstruction of the world the races which openly disregard this law and aim of human life are doomed to extinction, while the future is to those who preserve the purity of marriage and the sanctity of the family on the sole foundation of love.

Greeba Castle, Isle of Man.

Italy and Mr. Wilson's Will

(Continued from Page 1)

Events have made the ex-Premier a world figure, but they have not affected the simplicity of his private life, or the necessity which forces him to live laborious days to earn a living and support his family.

"I am, first of all, as you see, an overworked professor," he said; and if it had not been for the mementos of a notable political career that crowded walls, desk, tables and even chairs, his library might have been the littered and rather shabby workroom of the student and savant. Of all the war trophies, the one in which he took most pride was the framed telegram making the first announcement of the Italian occupation of Trieste and the hoisting of the Tricolor from the historic tower of the Cathedral of San Giusto. In this he is typical of his countrymen. The Italian passion for their redeemed provinces is as strong and valid as that of the French for Alsace-Lorraine. It is impossible to understand Italy's attitude in the peace without taking into account the bitterness of the old resentment against Austrian usurpations and the emotional intensity of the relief of driving out the ancient enemy.

Signor Orlando admires Americs. He expressed regret that his country's position in the war and since was not better understood in the United States, and that the great Republic of North America had not the same sympathy with Italy as had been manifested by the republics of South America. When I mentioned having just read the book on the peace negotiations, edited by Colonel House, he was immediately anxious to see what the Colonel and the American experts had to say. He shared what seems to be the feeling of nearly every one who was in Paris, that no one was better qualified to write fairly and authoritatively about the Peace Conference than President Wilson's chief adviser. He professed admiration for the ability of Mr. Lansing, and said that he had taken the solemn occasion of an important and carefully considered electoral discourse in his own city to refer to Lansing's statements to signify how much importance he attributed to the declaration of the American statesman. He had under consideration at the moment writing an introduction to a translation of the Lansing chapters on himself and the Italian demands, about to be issued, in pamphlet form, by the editor of the Popolo Romano.

"I have resolutely interdicted myself from taking any initiative in referring to the work of the Peace Conference, either to my own work or that of others," he declared. "I have felt that any exact evaluation of those labors and events belongs to history. I am not unaware, however, of the world-wide echo that has followed the recent revelations of Mr. Lansing, a man who was an integral part of the conference, nor of the passionate discussion of the work of the negotiators being waged in other countries. For that reason, and for that reason only, as I said at Palermo, I felt I could not longer evade the public duty of expressing my own thought on the settlement, at least in so far as it affects Italy. I have referred to it only because it has a direct influence upon the situation of today and because it contains essential elements that bear upon the present international life in which Italy participates.

"Since I expressed to my constituents all that the circumstances and the delicacy of my position permit me to say, I can only repeat now what I said then. I am naturally sensible of the flattering expressions with which Mr. Lansing has honored me, in contrast to the malevolent judgments of those who for reasons of interest or passion seek to undervalue my work, and, since they cannot formulate concrete and specific accusations, indulge in easy generic slanders and references to personal qualities which make defense impossible. But what most impresses me in this testimony from the other side of the ocean is that, while judging those personal qualities with excessive kindness, it solemnly affirms that the contribution of Italy would have been of far greater benefit to the peace of the world and to justice between peoples if the influence possessed by the men who had at that time the decisive voice in the destiny of the world had been in proportion to the force of their arguments and their ideals rather than in proportion to the power of the money, the raw materials and the ships they had to dispose of.

"I have the right to proclaim myself proud of this testimony, not because it satisfies a negligible personal vanity, but because it can be a source of comfort and of honor to my country, and because it makes clear the responsibility that can be imputed to the representative of Italy at the Peace Conference depended not upon his will, his attitude or upon his capacity, but upon an iron law which proportions influence to financial and material power. May not this fact explain the grave defects of the settlement given to the world?"

Signor Orlando not only feels that material reasons weakened Italy's influence in the peace negotiations, but that by that very weakness she now has less responsibility for those grave defects in the settlement which he thus freely admits. He is under no delusions as to the results in the present state of Europe of America's refusal to ratify the Treaty, and to the anomalous position in which that refusal leaves her associates in the war. He regards Italy as saved from this hopeless impasse, also, by her resistance to the terms of President Wilson. The Italian member of the Big Four sees in Wilson "the preponderating will" of the conference. His view of the consequences of America's failure to back the Wilson peace program is of great interest and significance.

"It is true," he declared, "that Italy has suffered greatly and unjustly. It was the only one among the victorious peoples whose peace was opposed by a formidable odyssey of difficulty and sorrow, the only country which was unable to obtain from the conference the peace that had been agreed upon as her right. For Italy, the internal trials of the war's aftermath were complicated and aggravated by the persistent irritations of a war not even yet concluded.

"But these sufferings and hardships have been recompensed by a historic Nemesis. Italy alone is able to say not only that she has finally overthrown her secular enemy, the military state monstrously encamped in the heart of Europe, but that her peace, attained with so much effort, is free of the tragic misunderstanding which weighs down the settlement as it affects the rest of the world.

"This settlement, as it was in large measure due to the preponderating will of a man representing the people who emerged from the war with the greatest relative strength, the Republic of the United States, was also in large measure based upon the decisive amount of strength which that great people was expected to bring to the maintenance and execution of the Treaty of Peace. But it is now manifest that the essential hypothesis was fallacious, that the American nation was not in accord with its accredited representative, that the work accomplished by him was not approved by his people, and, therefore, did not involve or obligate them.

"A tragic misunderstanding, indeed, and I could easily demonstrate that out of it come most of the difficulties that prevent a tormented Europe from attaining a true peace. For the present moment, while not one of war, since all European States have resumed normal diplomatic relations, certainly cannot be said to be one of peace while armies are still marching to occupy the territory of other States. Italy alone, while she also suffers bitterly from a state of things which seems to require more sacrifice from the victors than the vanquished, can boast of having a peace that does not rest on the same equivocal foundation as that of other nations, but is actually ranged against it, since Italy alone had the courage to oppose resolutely a will which seemed omnipotent and which events have demonstrated not to be in conformity with the will of the great people in whose name it spoke.

"Ours was not a sterile opposition. "If the Treaty of Rapallo remains to many points inferior to what we were entitled justly to claim, it is still incomparably superior to the iniquitous and intolerable imposition of will which was announced to us on the 23d of April, 1919.

"In spite of the enormous sacrifices by which it was won, we have reason, therefore, proudly to proclaim victory in the difficult international battle we had to face after the magnificent military triumph. Nor was the second victory less arduous than the first, because we had to engage all the powers that remained active after the general exhaustion of the war.

"Today, in her foreign relations, Italy, more and better than any other great power, can safely dedicate herself to a policy of peace and of labor and can be a decisive factor in the world settlement which frantic humanity invokes with desperate appeal. Italy finds herself in this position, it may be because she is free of the incubus of irreconcilable hostilities with other peoples; it may be because, though she has friendships she sincerely wishes to cultivate, she has no reason for dependence on any nation. By herself alone she found out how to win her war, and by herself alone she has won her peace. Twice, after two disasters equally grave and equally unmerited, our people rallied gloriously to the cry to resist, and twice gloriously conquered. Threatened by the new danger of the dissolution of the State, their faith in the destiny of Italy will not waver now, as it did not waver after Caporetto and after the message of Wilson."

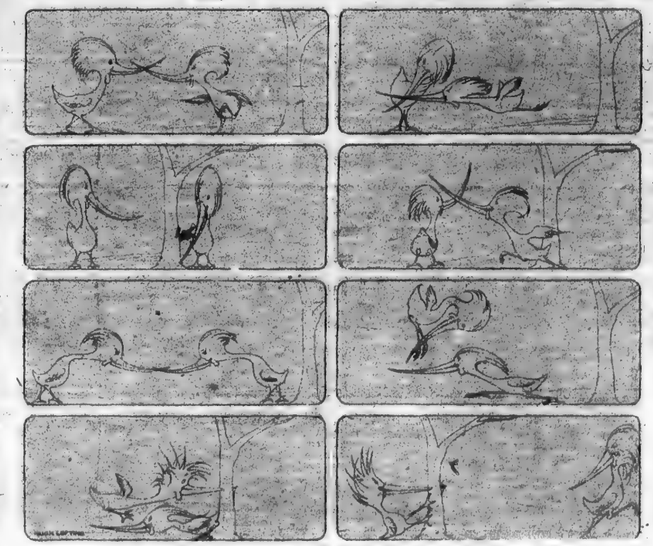
Questioned in regard to the moral obligation which Italy had assumed in entering into the peace negotiations on the basis of the Fourteen Points, of which Number Nine, referring to the new frontiers of Italy, supplied the reason for the appeal of President Wilson to the Italian people over the heads of the negotiators, Signor Orlando confirmed what I had already heard. The Rome correspondent of The London Times had seen and had reported at the time the *procès verbal* of the preliminary meeting held by the representatives of the Allied Powers to consider Germany's appeal for an armistice on the basis of the Fourteen Points. At this meeting the British representative made a definite reservation on Point Two, which dealt with the freedom of the seas. Signor Orlando, for Italy, said he could not subscribe to Point Nine as annulling the Treaty of London and placing an unacceptable limitation on Italian territorial demands. To this the answer of Lloyd George and of Clemenceau was that the subject under discussion was an armistice with Germany, that Italy was not technically at war with Germany, and that the point objected to by the Italian delegate referred to the frontiers of Austria and had nothing to do with the negotiations under consideration. Orlando repeated his reservation several times and finally made a formal statement that only on the understanding that Point Nine did not enter into the negotiations under discussion was he willing to take part in them.

While President Wilson was not at this meeting, Colonel House was present as the representative of the United States. Therefore, Mr. Wilson, said the former Italian Premier, was fully informed of Italy's reservation. Asked how, in view of this fact, he explained the President's later course, he replied that Mr. Wilson afterward made the subtle distinction that as Italy had subscribed to the rest of the Fourteen Points, in spirit and effect, she had also accepted Point Nine.

"That, of course, was not our understanding," smiled the Italian statesman. "The Italian negotiators felt that as Italy had not only never accepted Point Nine, but had categorically and definitely declined in the preliminary meeting to be bound by it, it was not they who could be accused of bad faith when they continued to oppose the inclusion of its provisions in the actual treaty of peace."

Signor Driando added that he could never be quoted as saying anything that might be construed as a criticism of Mr. Wilson, for whose character and ability he had immense respect. "The Sicilians are generous," he remarked, "and I hope they can also be just."

GREAT MOMENTS IN NATURAL HISTORY



The Hoopoe's Duel.
Drawn by Hugh Lofting.

The New York Times

Rotogravure Picture Section 4 In Two Parts



AMERICAN CIVIL WAR VETERANS, BOTH UNION AND CONFEDERATE, GROUPED BEFORE THE STATUE OF WASHINGTON IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON,
Immediately After the Unveiling of the Statue, a Reproduction of the Famous Houdon Figure From Life in the Capitol of Virginia at Richmond, the Gift to England of the State of Virginia, Lord Curzon of Kedleston Withdrawing the Veil and Making the Principal Address.
(*Times Wide World Photos.*)



THE FAIREST DAUGHTERS OF HELEN,
Whose Transcendent Beauty Brought Death and Destruction to Ancient Troy, Assembled on the Pier at Smyrna to Welcome the King of the Modern Hellenes.
(*Times Wide World Photos.*)

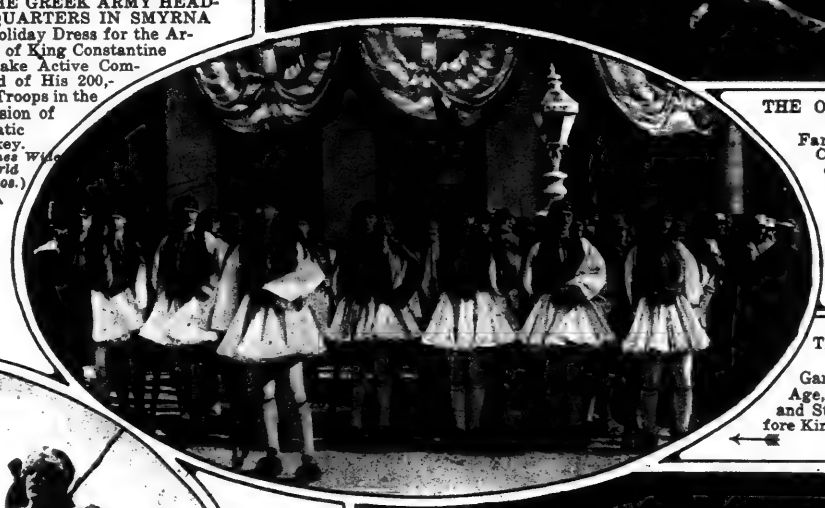






FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE DAYS OF THE BYZANTINE EMPERORS A GREEK KING SETS FOOT ON THE SOIL OF SMYRNA: KING CONSTANTINE I.,
With Prince Andrew, His Brother, on His Right, and Major Gen. Anastasios Papoulos, Commander-in-Chief, on His Left, and With 200,000 Greek Troops at His Back, Making His Triumphal Entry Into the Chief Seaport of Asiatic Turkey, Welcomed on All Sides by "Tino's" Admirers.
(*Times Wide World Photos.*)

THE GREEK ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN SMYRNA
in Holiday Dress for the Arrival of King Constantine to Take Active Command of His 200,000 Troops in the Invasion of Asiatic Turkey.
(*Times Wide World Photos.*)



THE OBSOLETE AMERICAN BATTLESHIP IOWA
Far Out on the Atlantic Off the Virginia Capes, Running Full Steam Ahead, Without a Human Being on Board, Uncannily Manoeuvred by Wireless Control in the Recent Bombing Tests From the Air, the Experiment Being Unique in Naval History Where So Large a Ship Has Been Under Perfect Guidance by the Radio's Hands Stretched Unseen Miles Across Trackless Seas.
(*Official Photograph U. S. Navy.*)

THE PICTURESQUE EOZONES, FLOWER OF THE GREEK ARMY,
Garbed in the Roman Uniform of Another Age, Every One of Them of Proven Valor, and Standing More Than 6 Feet, on Guard Before King Constantine's Headquarters in Smyrna.
(*Times Wide World Photos.*)



WAITING HOPEFULLY FOR THE JOYFUL NEWS WHICH NEVER CAME: MME. GEORGES CARPENTIER
and the Tiny "Mam'selle" Jacqueline in Their Paris Home on July 2 While the Husband and Father Was Putting Forth the Supreme Effort of His Life in the Squared Arena in Jersey City to Capture the Heavyweight Championship of the World.
(*Times Wide World Photos.*)

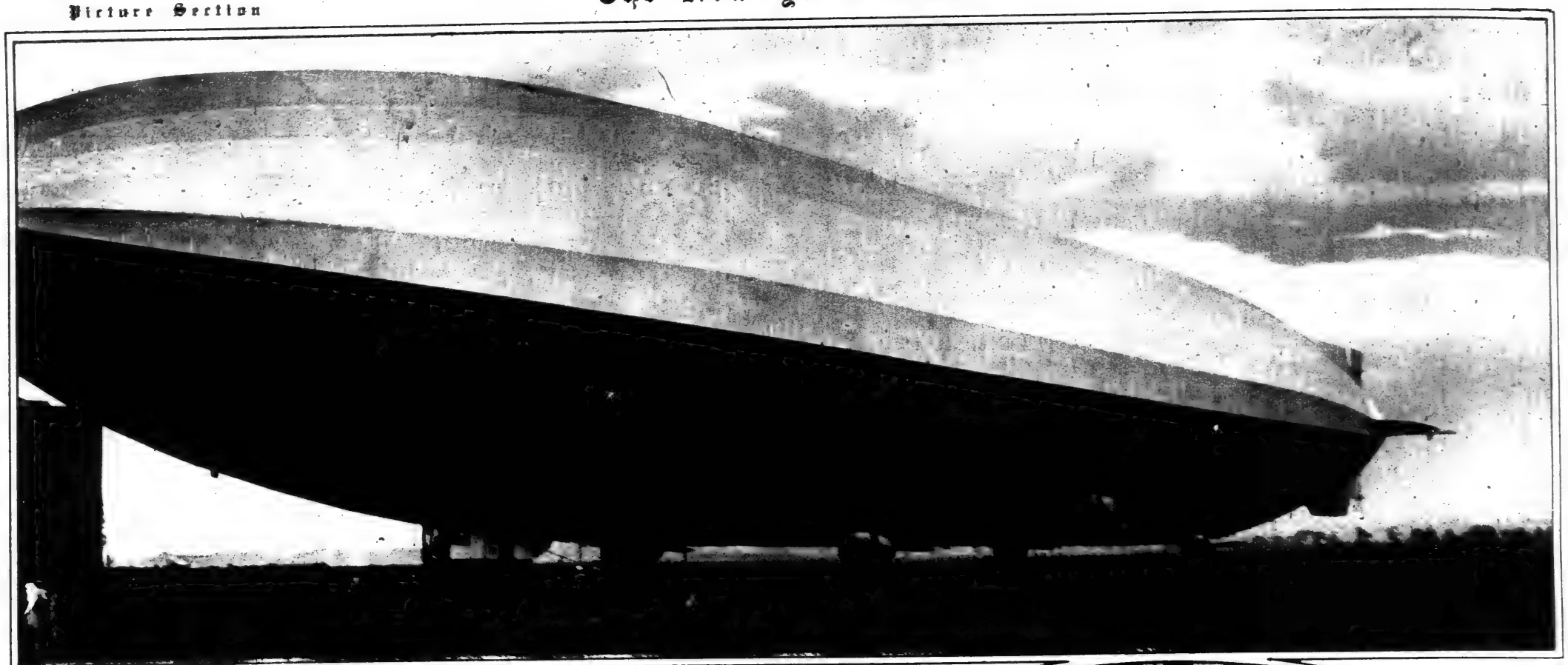


PAGEANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN HYDE PARK, LONDON: THE CAR OF NATIONS PASSING IN REVIEW, GUIDED BY THE ANGEL OF PEACE.
(*Times Wide World Photos.*)



ACHIEVES THE SUPREME AMBITION OF HIS LIFE: FORMER PRESIDENT WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT,
With Attorney General Daugherty at His Side, Taking the Oath of Office in Washington as Chief Justice of the United States. (*Times Wide World Photos.*)

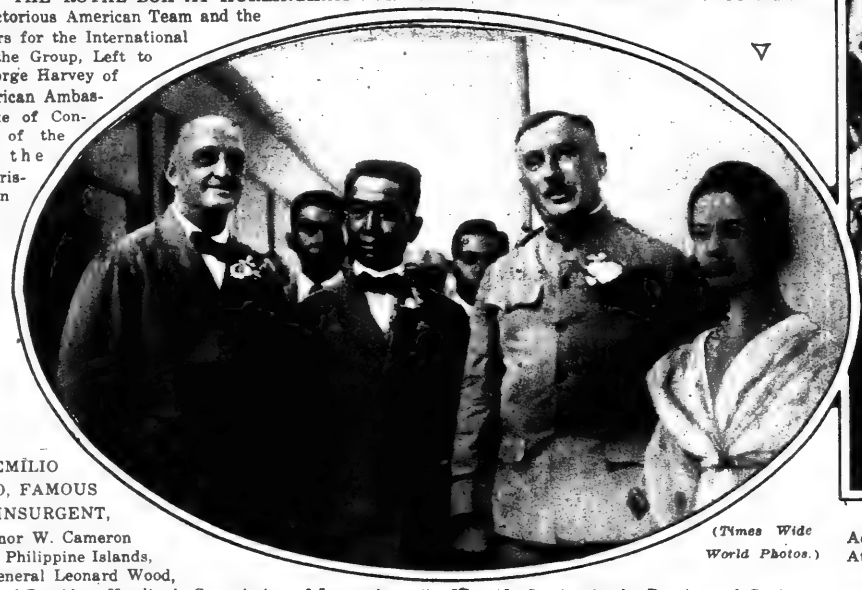
The New York Times



ZR-2, THE NEW UNITED STATES AIRSHIP BUILT AT CARDINGTON, NEAR BEDFORD, ENGLAND,
for the United States Government, and the Largest Dirigible Ever Constructed, Leaving Her Hangar for Her First Flight.



NOTABLES IN THE ROYAL BOX AT HURLINGHAM FOR THE SECOND AND FINAL POLO CONTEST
Between the Victorious American Team and the British Defenders for the International Polo Cup. In the Group, Left to Right, Are: George Harvey of New York, American Ambassador; the Duke of Connaught, Uncle of the British King; the Marquis of Carisbrooke, Alderman Halsey, Earl Haig, the Prince of Wales, and Lady Ramsay, Formerly the Princess "Pat," Daughter of the Duke of Connaught.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



(Times Wide World Photos.)

GENERAL EMILIO AGUINALDO, FAMOUS FILIPINO INSURGENT,
Greets Governor W. Cameron Forbes of the Philippine Islands, and Major General Leonard Wood, Head of President Harding's Commission of Inspection, at a Wayside Station in the Province of Cavite.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE AMERICAN CREW WHICH WILL FLY THE ZR-2 ACROSS THE ATLANTIC TO NEW YORK
and Then on to Washington for Its Formal Delivery to the United States Government, the Members of the Crew Having Been in Training for This Purpose at the British Government's Airship Plant at Cardington for Many Months.
(C. Central News Service.)



GENERAL LEONARD WOOD
Addressing the Triumphant Filipino Athletes on Their Return From the Far East Olympiad at Shanghai, China.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



STUBBY, FAMOUS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES MASCOT AND WAR DOG,
Wearing His New Medal of Gold Presented by the Humane Educational Society of Washington, and Pinned on by General John J. Pershing Himself, in Addition to the Long String of Other Decorations Previously Awarded.
(Underwood & Underwood.)



HE SAVED THE BIRD OF WISDOM: JIMMY BRADLEY,
Youngest Member of the American Forestry Association, and Member of the John Burroughs Club of Washington, Who Was Foreman of the Jury Which Passed the Sentence of "Not Guilty" on the Owls, on Trial for Their Lives, Which Are Making Their Home in a Tree on the White House Grounds, the Sentence Having Been Approved by the President.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



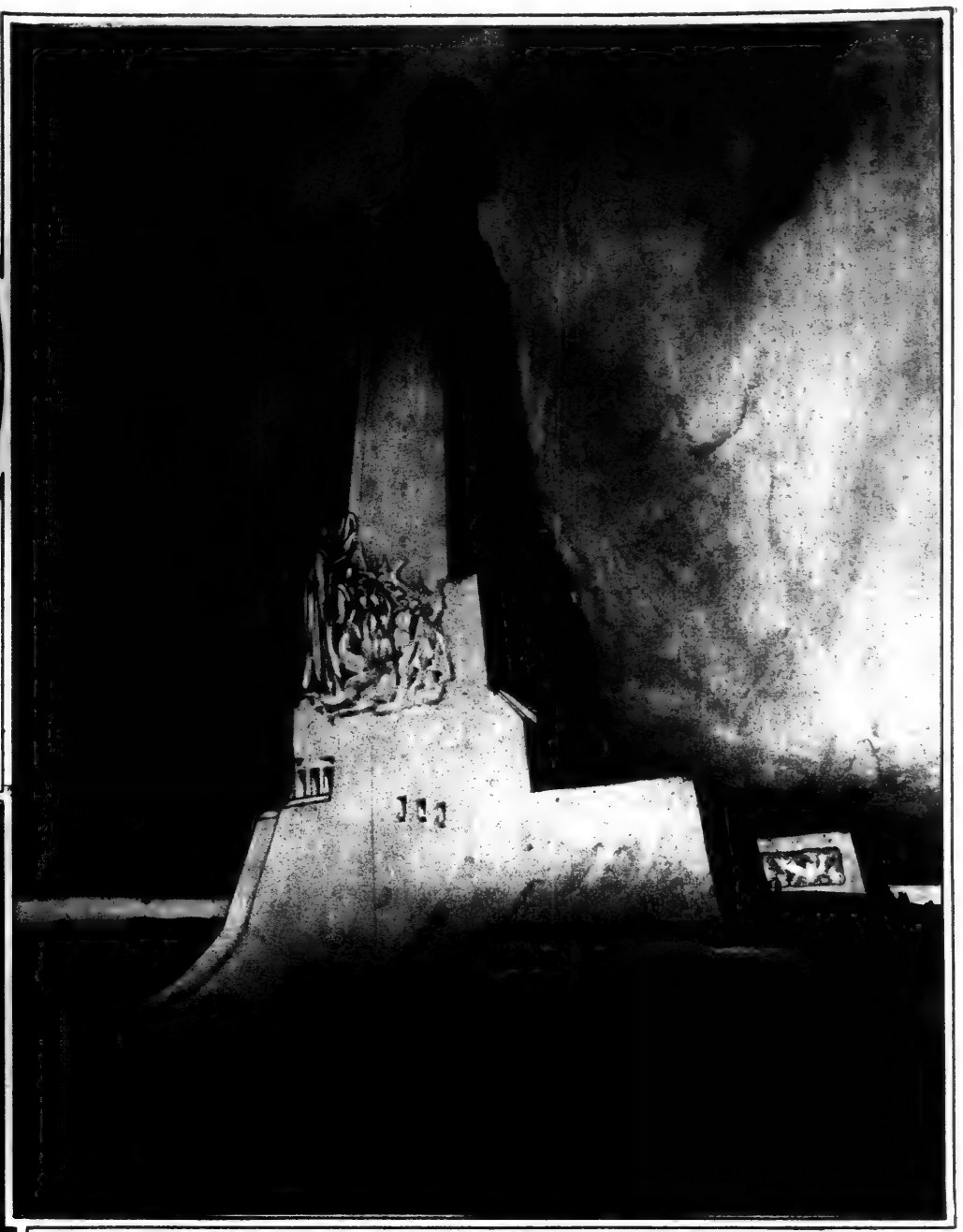
NOTED ATHLETES OF NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND OTHER LARGE AMERICAN CITIES COMPRISING THE CHAMPIONSHIP CONTESTANTS OF THE NATIONAL A. A. U.,
Assembled on the Grounds of the Hotel Vista del Arroyo, Pasadena, California.
Standing Near the Extreme Right, Towering Above His Fellow Athletes, Is Pat McDonald of the New York Traffic Squad, Olympic Champion, and Familiar Times Square Figure Where, at Broadway and Forty-third St., He Has for Years Directed Traffic by a Crook of a Finger With the Strategy of a Napoleon and the Power of a Czar.
(Herbert S. Stone.)



MRS. HUGH C. WALLACE, RETIRING MISTRESS OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN PARIS.
From a New Photograph Just Received in This Country.
(From Times Wide World Photos.)



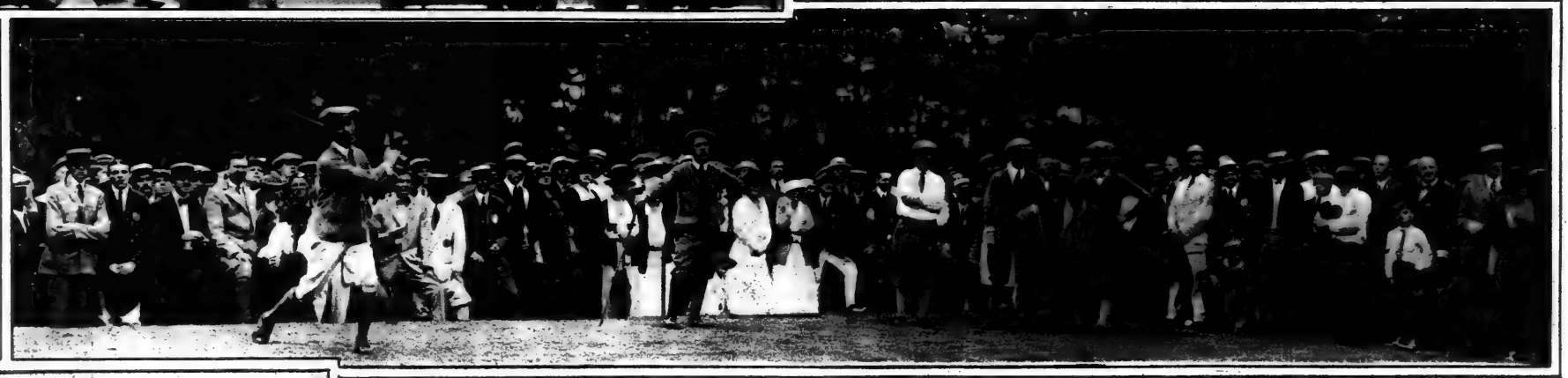
MISS SALLY BEECHER,
Niece of the Retiring American Ambassador to France and Mrs. Wallace, Who Has Resided at the American Embassy in Paris.
(From Times Wide World Photos.)



MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED AT THE POINTE DE GRAVE, NEAR BORDEAUX, From Which Lafayette Sailed to Offer His Services in the War of American Independence, to Commemmorate American Intervention in the World War. The Cornerstone of the Monument Was Laid by the President of the French Republic and the American Ambassador on Sept. 6, 1919, Anniversary of the Birth of Lafayette.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



FOUR OF THE WORLD'S LEADING "PROS" IN PLAY AT THE NEW PELHAM COUNTRY CLUB: JOCK HUTCHISON of Chicago, British Open Champion, Driving From the Ninth Tee, With Every Eye of the Gallery on the Ball. Near Hutchison May Be Seen Tom Kerrigan of Siwanoy and Their Opponents, George Duncan and Abe Mitchell of Great Britain.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



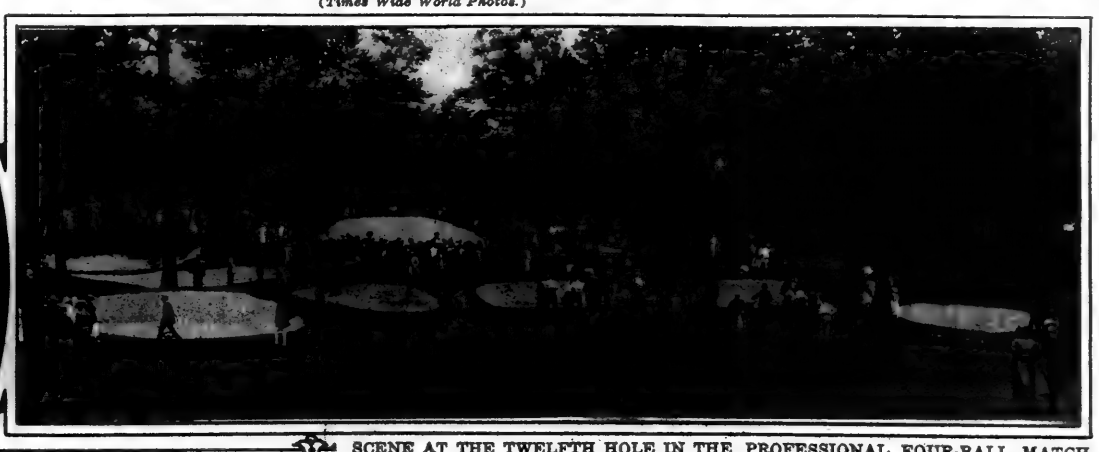
JOCK HUTCHISON DRIVING OFF AT THE SEVENTH TEE IN THE MATCH AT PELHAM, WITH TOM KERRIGAN, ABE MITCHELL AND GEORGE DUNCAN FOLLOWING THE DRIVE.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



KING ALFONSO XIII. OF SPAIN AND PRESIDENT MILLERAND OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC VIEWING THE BEAUTIES OF VERSAILLES.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



JAMES DE ROTHSCHILD AT LONGCHAMP FOR THE RUNNING OF THE GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.
(Central News Service.)



SCENE AT THE TWELFTH HOLE IN THE PROFESSIONAL FOUR-BALL MATCH at the Formal Opening of the Pelham Country Club Links, Showing the Gallery About the Heavily Trapped Green.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



ENGLISH HORSE TAKES FRENCH RACING CLASSIC: LEMONORA,
Owned by J. Watson, Winning the Grand Prix de Paris for 400,000 Francs, the Largest Stake Ever Put Up on a French Race Course.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



PRESIDENT MILLERAND OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC and Crown Prince Hirohito of Japan, the Guest of France, Watch the Running of the Grand Prix de Paris From the Presidential Box at Longchamp.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

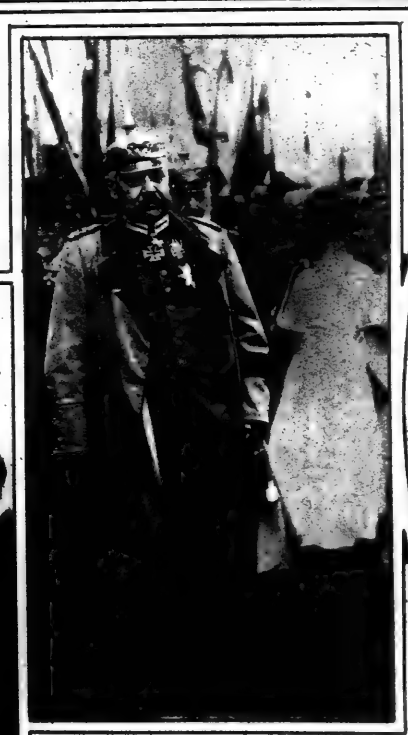
DELEGATES TO THE SIXTH WORLD CONVENTION OF THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY
Passing the New York Public Library in Their Pageant and Parade a Week Ago Up Fifth Avenue to the Great Open-air Conclave in Central Park.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



YELLOW HAND, CHARLES A. STONEHAM OWNER, WINNING BY A HEAD FROM AUDACIOUS THE EMPIRE CITY HANDICAP at the Opening of the Westchester Season, Equaling the Track Record of 1 Minute 51 Seconds.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



OFFICIAL REVIEWERS OF THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR PARADE AND PAGEANT.
In the Group, Left to Right, Are: John McNeil, Dr. John Pollock, Dr. F. C. Clark, Immigration Commissioner Wallis, and William Jennings Bryan, With Flag and Fan.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



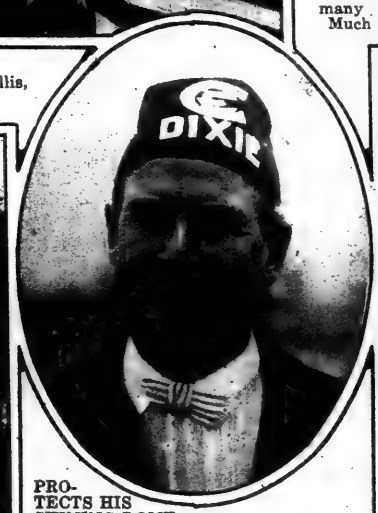
FIELD MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG,
Former Commander-in-Chief of the German Forces in the World War, Making His Way Through the Crowd to the Base of the Kyffhauser Monument, Where He Delivered the Principal Address on Germany of the Future, Which Aroused Much Comment in the French Press.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



FIELD MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG
Addressing a Huge Crowd at the Warriors' League Celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Erection of the Kyffhauser Monument in Thuringia.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



RUDOLPH SAACKE WINNING THE FANCY DIVING CONTEST AT THE N. Y. A. C. SWIMMING MEET ON TRAVERS ISLAND.
(Carl Klein.)



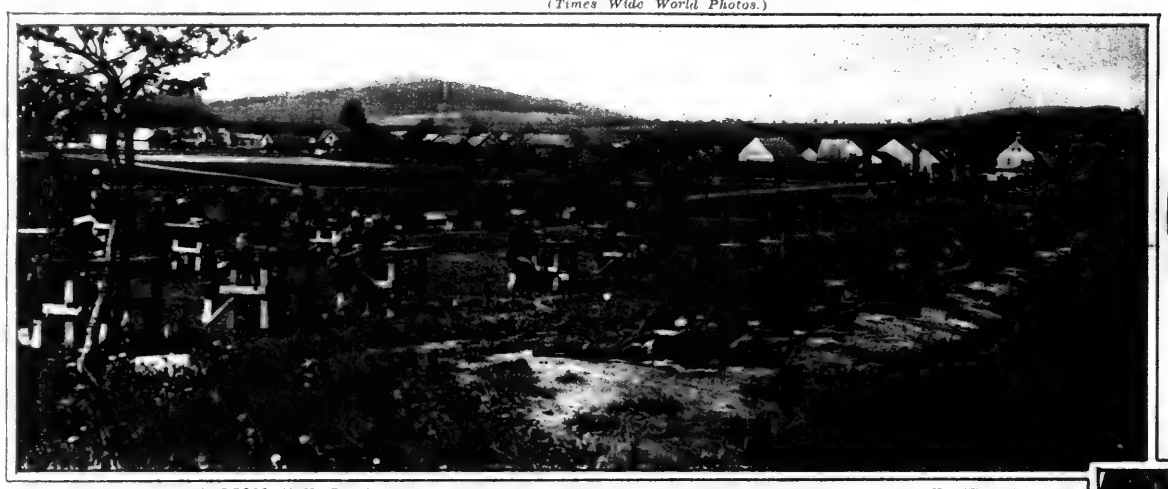
PROTECTS HIS SHINING DOME FROM NEW YORK'S SHINING SUN: WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
a Delegate From Florida, Wearing a Dixie Fez at the Open-air Session of the Christian Endeavor Convention in Central Park.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



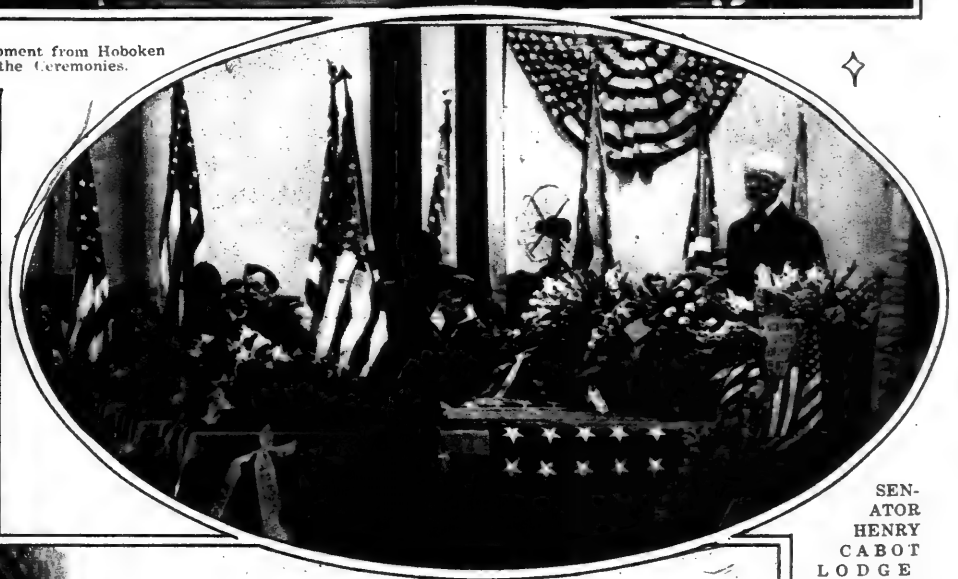
KING ALFONSO XIII. OF SPAIN,
on the Side Lines at the World's Lawn Tennis Championship Tourney at Wimbledon, England, Greets Señor Alonso, the Spanish Champion.
(© Central News Service.)



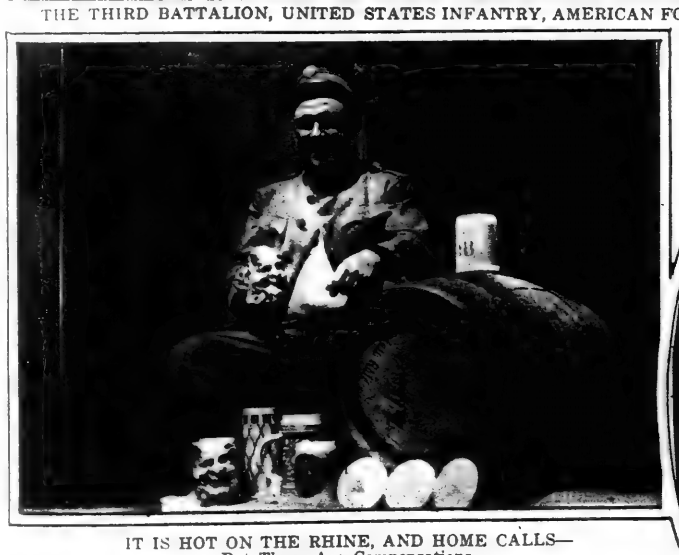
OPENING WITH THE "STAR SPANGLED BANNER" THE SPECIAL MEMORIAL SERVICES
In Honor of the Three First Americans killed in the World War and the More Than 7,000 Other American Soldier Dead Now Awaiting Shipment from Hoboken for Reburial in Their Native Soil, General Pershing and Other High Military Officers Coming from Washington Especially to Attend the Ceremonies.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE THIRD BATTALION, UNITED STATES INFANTRY, AMERICAN FORCES IN GERMANY, ON THE RIFLE RANGE AT VIELBACH, WHICH APPEARS IN THE BACKGROUND. *(Times Wide World Photos.)*

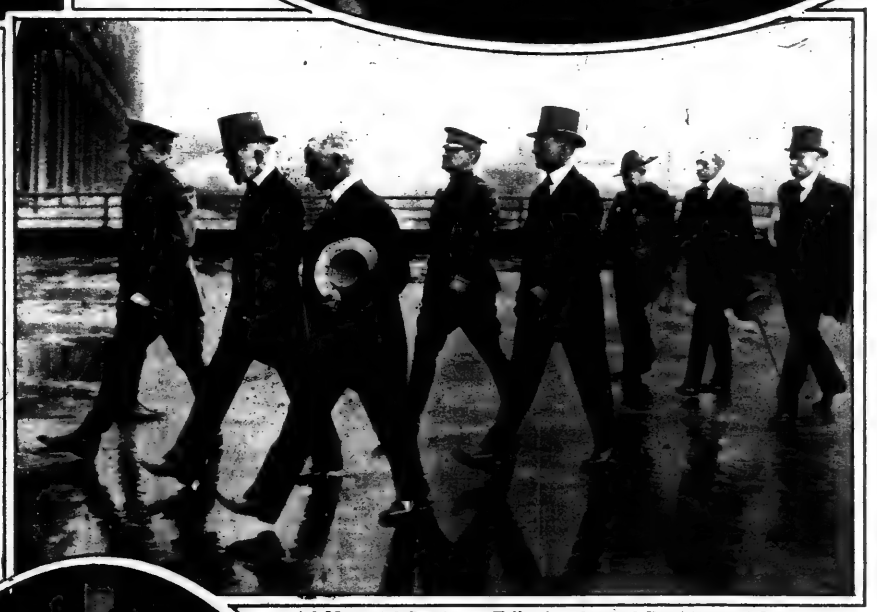


SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE
Delivering the Principal Memorial Address in Honor of the Returned American Dead at Hoboken.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



IT IS HOT ON THE RHINE, AND HOME CALLS—
But There Are Compensations.
(Times Wide World Photos.)





NOTABLES, WITH GENERAL PERSHING AND SENATOR LODGE AT THEIR HEAD,
Proceeding to the Temporary Mausoleum on the Hoboken Piers, to Attend the Special Memorial Services. Following General Pershing and Senator Lodge Are Assistant Secretary of War Wainright, Senator Wadsworth, Maurice Casaneve, French High Commissioner, and Senators King and Kendrick. *(Times Wide World Photos.)*



A GROUP OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN GERMANY LONGING FOR HOME AND READY TO START AT ANY MINUTE.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



PRIVATE PAUL,
Company B, 8th United States Infantry, Winner of the Inter-Allied Individual Trophy, a Gallic Cock, at the Recent Field Meet at Mayence, Germany, Defeating All Athletic Comers from the American, French, British and Belgian Armies.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

TAKING HIS MEDICINE: TRAGIC SCENE
On the Back Step of the Infirmary at Camp William Carey, Jamesport, L. I., Summer Home of the Boys' Club of New York, Where Thousands of Urchins from the Metropolis Are Entertained Every Summer in Fortnight Relays of 300 Each.
(Photos © Paul Thompson.)



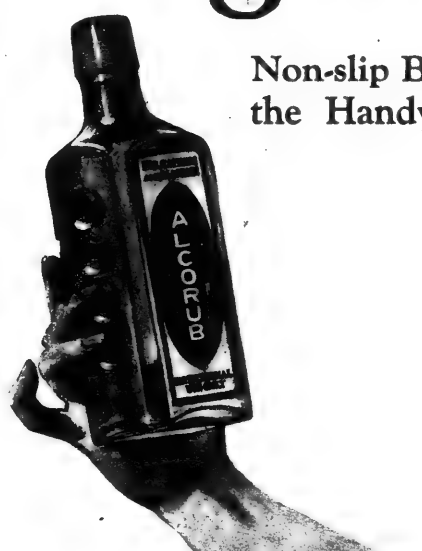
SINN FEIN SYMPATHIZERS RAID IRISH COAST GUARD STATIONS,
Cutting Down the Flagstaffs and Burning the Coast Guard Dwellings. The Destroyed Flagstaff Here Shown Is That of the Malahide, the Guard House Being Burned at the Same Time. *(Times Wide World Photos.)*

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Babies,	All Sports.
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Sore Muscles,	Removes
Prickly Heat,	Perspiration
Mosquito Bites.	Odors

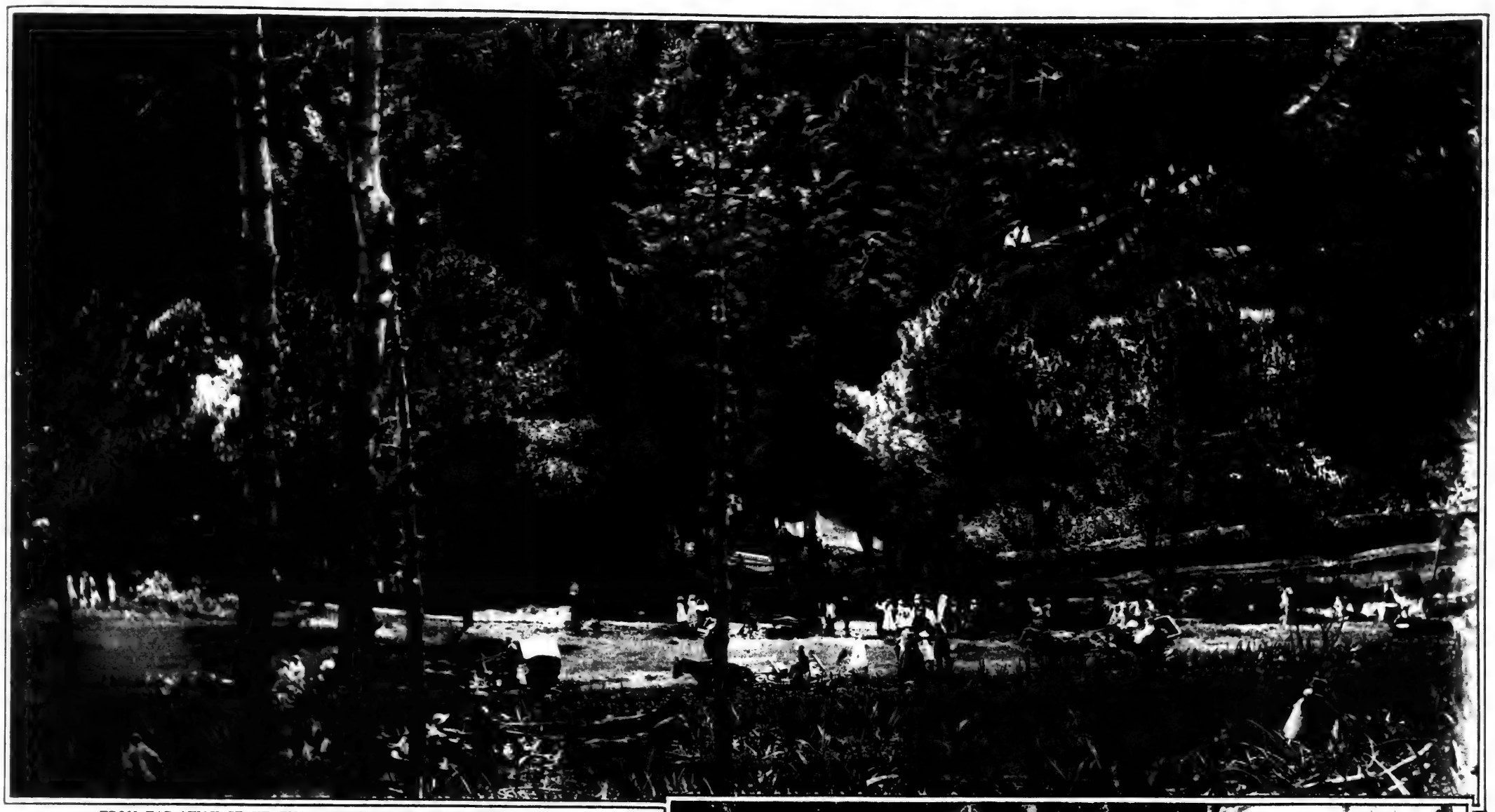
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The New York Times

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In Two Parts



FROM FAR-AWAY ST. HELENA: RESIDENTS OF THIS MOUNTAIN TOP,

Which Thrusts Its Head Above the Waves of the Atlantic, Constituting One of the Most Isolated Spots on the Globe, Where Napoleon I. Died on May 5, 1821, Gathering About His First Tomb 100 Years Later for the Observance of the Centennial of His Death and Burial.

The Tomb in Which He Lay Nineteen Years Is Still Preserved in a Beautiful Dell at the End of a Winding Lane From Longwood, and Is Here Shown Marked by a Snow-white Marble Slab Surrounded by the Original Iron Fence.

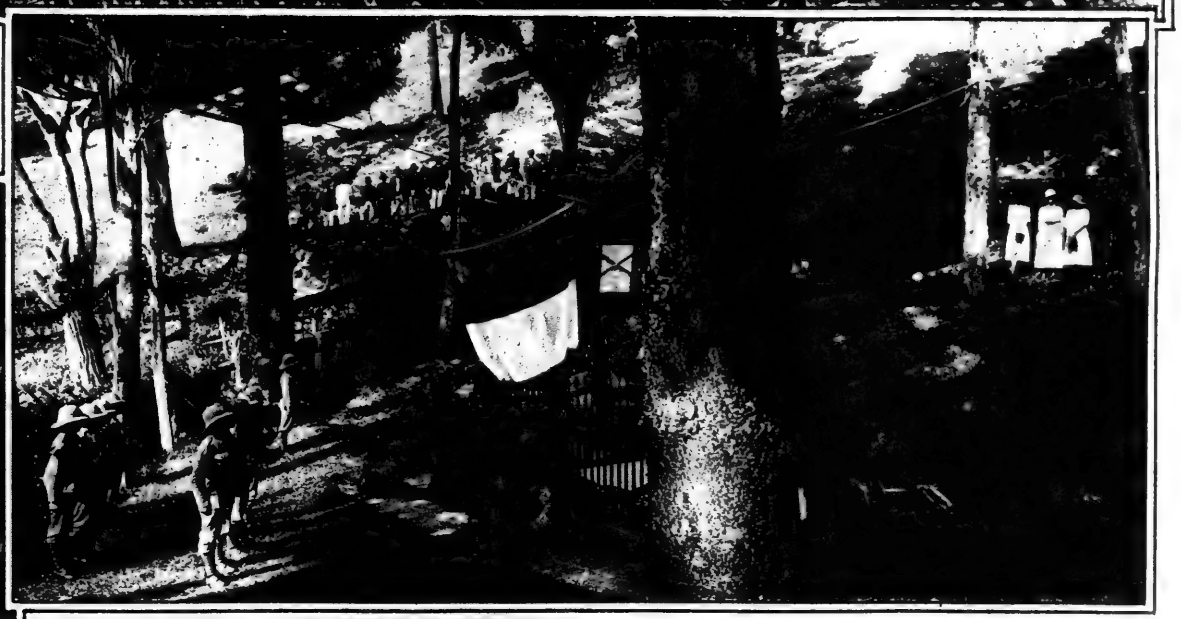
(Times Wide World Photos, From L'Illustration.)



M. GASTON CHERAU,

Representative of L'Illustration of Paris and of The New York Times, and the Only Frenchman Present at the Observance of the Centennial of Napoleon's Death at St. Helena, Delivering an Address to the British Officers and the Assembled Residents of the Island Beside the Vacant Tomb.

(Times Wide World Photos, From L'Illustration.)



MAJOR MORGAN, BRITISH COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE ISLAND OF ST. HELENA,

Placing a Wreath on Napoleon's Original Tomb in the Name of the British Garrison There.

(Times Wide World Photos, From L'Illustration.)





COUNTESS LASZLO SZECHENYI,

Formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt of New York, Starting Out for a Stroll on Bailey's Beach, Newport, R. I.

(Underwood & Underwood.)



JEAN SUMMERS,

Daughter of Congressman and Mrs. John W. Summers of Washington, Who Has Been Selected by Governor Hart of That State as the Sponsor of the Dreadnought Washington, Soon to Be Launched at Camden, N. J.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



NAPOLEON HONORED AT LONGWOOD ON THE CENTENNIAL OF HIS DEATH.

His Bust, Guarded by a British Soldier, Rests Between the Windows of the Room at Longwood Where Stood His Old Campaign Bed, Used Throughout His Residence at Longwood, and on Which He Died, the Bed Itself Being Now Preserved at the Chateau Malmaison, the Empress Josephine's Residence Near Paris.

(Times Wide World Photos, From L'Illustration.)

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND A FAIR COMPANION

Strolling Away From the Polo Grounds at Hurlingham After Witnessing the Crushing Defeat of the British Team by the American Cup Lifters.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH AND HIS BRIDE, THE NEW DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH,

Formerly Miss Gladys Deacon of Boston, Immediately After Their Recent Marriage at the Paris Residence of the Bride's Cousin, Eugene Higgins.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



MRS. VINCENT ASTOR
Viewing From the Side Lines the Tennis Matches at Newport Between the Oxford-Cambridge and Yale-Harvard Teams.
(Underwood & Underwood.)





OVER THE JUMPS IN THE STEEPLECHASE EVENT AT AUTEUIL, ONE OF THE FAMOUS RACE COURSES IN PARIS, WON BY FOREARM, WITH MIGNON SECOND.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



CHIEF BUFFALO BEAR AND PRINCESS BUFFALO BEAR,
of the Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, Leaving the White House After Urging President Harding to Set Aside an Indian National Holiday in the "Indian Summer" of Each Year as a Tribute to the American Indians Who Fought in the World War.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



A DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY, AN HONORARY MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS, AND THE MOTHER OF TEN: MRS. LILLIAN MOLLER GILBRETH of Montclair, N. J., Author of a Number of Books and Monographs on Industrial Psychology, With Her Husband, Frank Bunker Gilbreth, and Their Children on the Lawn of Their Montclair Home.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

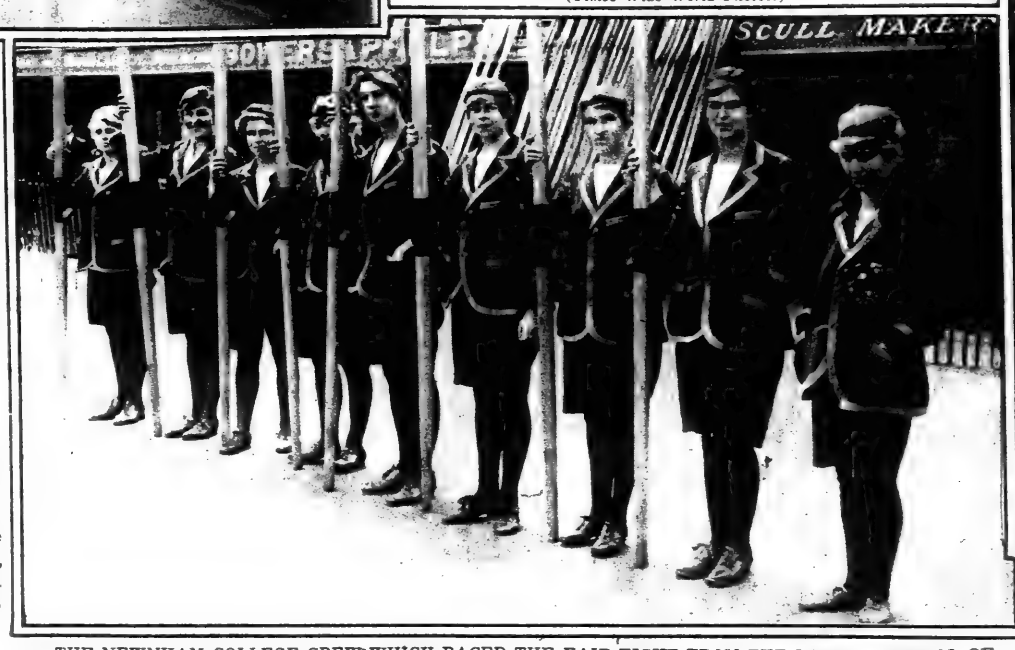


PRINCESS NAGA-KO, FIANCEE AND SECOND COUSIN OF CROWN PRINCE HIROHITO OF JAPAN,
With Her Father, Mother and Sister, Leaving the Imperial Palace in Tokio After Seeing Motion Pictures of the Japanese Prince's Reception in London, the Films Having Been Rushed to Tokio by Courier in Less Than One Month After Prince Hirohito's Arrival at the English Capital.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE GIRLS' EIGHT OF THE LONDON SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
Just Before the Race on the Thames With the Newnham College Team, the Race Resulting in a Draw Between the Fair "Sawbones" and the Newnham Crew.
(Photos Central News Service.)

JOHN BARRYMORE, ACTOR, AND WIFE,
Whose Pen Name Is Michael Strange, Sailing on the S. S. France for a Vacation in Europe.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE NEWNHAM COLLEGE CREW WHICH RACED THE FAIR EIGHT FROM THE LONDON SCHOOL OF MEDICINE TO A TIE ON THE THAMES.



BRITISH PRIME MINISTER'S SON WEDS: MAJOR GWILYM LLOYD GEORGE AND HIS BRIDE,
the Former Miss Edna Jones, Leaving the Wesleyan Church, Carnarvon, Wales, After Their Recent Marriage.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



MANY THOUSANDS OF DELEGATES REPRESENTING THE 4,000,000 MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY, in Every State of the American Union, Assembled in the 71st Regiment Armory of New York, for the Sixth World Mobilization of That Nation-wide Army of "Soldiers of the Cross."

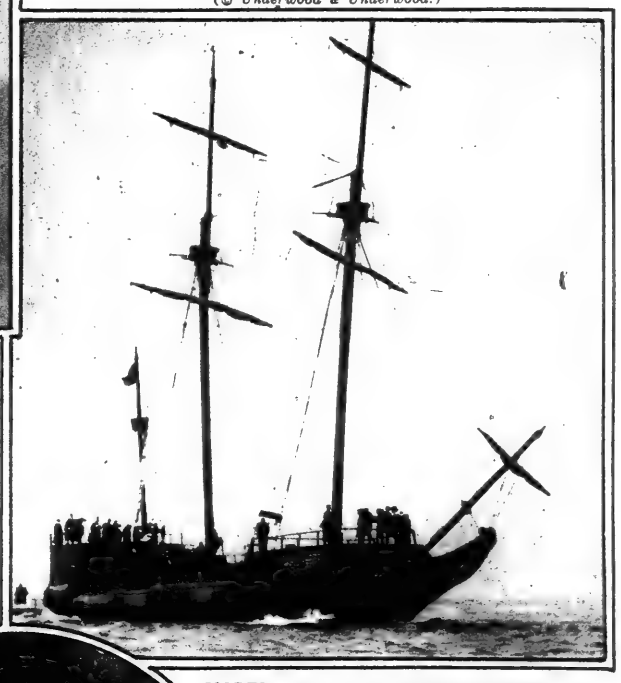
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



THE HARVARD GLEE CLUB, Which Is Making a Tour of France, Assembled on the Steps of the City Hall in Paris, With Hugh C. Wallace, the Retiring American Ambassador, as Their Official Escort, Following the Reception Within the Historic Building by the Chief City Officials of the French Capital.

(Times Wide World Photos.)





PURITAN MAIDENS, AMONG THE FAIREST OF MODERN PLYMOUTH, MASS., Straining Their Eyes Landward From the Deck of the Mayflower as the Descendants of the Original Pilgrims Neared Plymouth Rock for the Tercentenary Celebration.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

MODEL OF THE HISTORIC MAYFLOWER, WITH THE "PILGRIM FATHERS" ON BOARD,

Coming Into Plymouth for the Recent Celebration of the Tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



QUENCHING THE SEWER'S ARID THROAT SCENE IN THE ANCIENT CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.: Wayne Clarence G. Sheppers, U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia, Pours the Best of Confiscated Rye and Bourbon Into the Wailing Mouth Gaping Beneath the Pavement.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



HONOR THE UNKNOWN FRENCH DEAD AT VERDUN: FORMER PRESIDENT POINCARE of the French Republic and M. Maginol, French Minister of Pensions, Saluting the Graves of the French Dead on the Anniversary of the Deliverance of Verdun From the German Besiegers.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



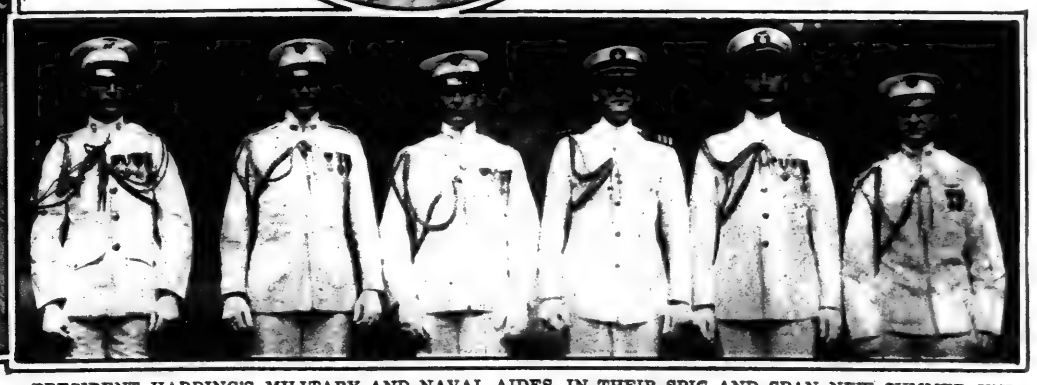
MRS. WINIFRED MASON HUCK, Daughter of the Late Congressman Mason of Illinois, Who, It Is Reported, Will Be Appointed by Governor Small to Complete the Unexpired Term of Her Father in the House of Representatives.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



HEAD OF THE COLUMN OF 300 ACTORS AND ACTRESSES, Members of the National Association of Vaudeville Artists, Passing Down Broadway on Their Way to Fox Hills, Staten Island, Where They Entertained the 2,000 Crippled American World War Veterans in the Reconstruction Hospital There.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



PRESIDENT HARDING'S MILITARY AND NAVAL AIDES, IN THEIR SPIC AND SPAN NEW SUMMER UNIFORMS, GROUPED ON THE LAWN OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

In the Panel, Left to Right, Are: Captain Lemuel C. Shephard, U. S. M. C.; Major H. M. Rayner, U. S. Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Clarence O. Sherrell, U. S. Engineers; Commander R. S. Holmes, U. S. N.; Lieut. Commander Robert M. Griffith, U. S. N.; and Major O. M. Baldinger, U. S. A.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



PEGGY O'NEILL,
American Actress, Who Is Winning Notable Success in "Paddy, the Next Best Thing," at the Savoy Theatre in London.
(Bassano Ltd., From Times Wide World Photos.)

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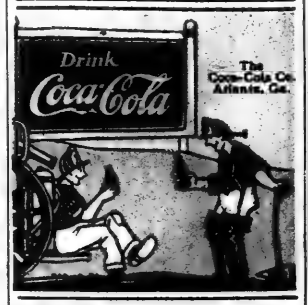
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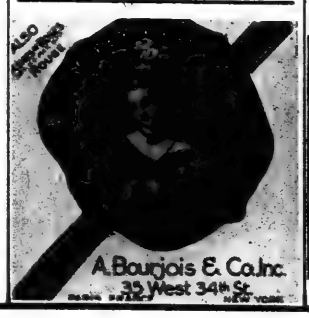
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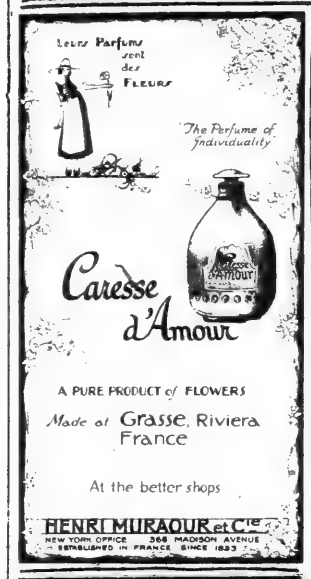
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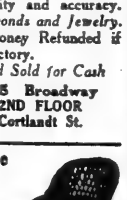
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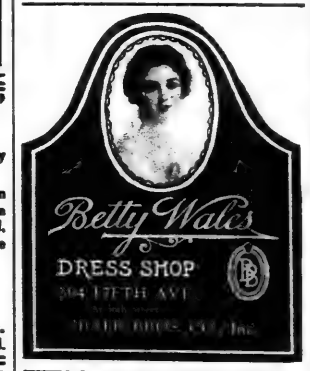
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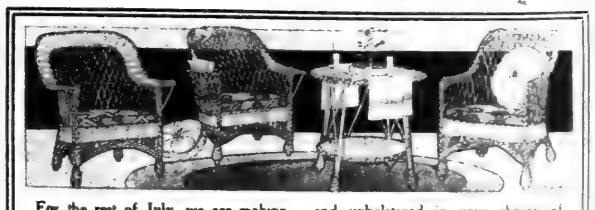
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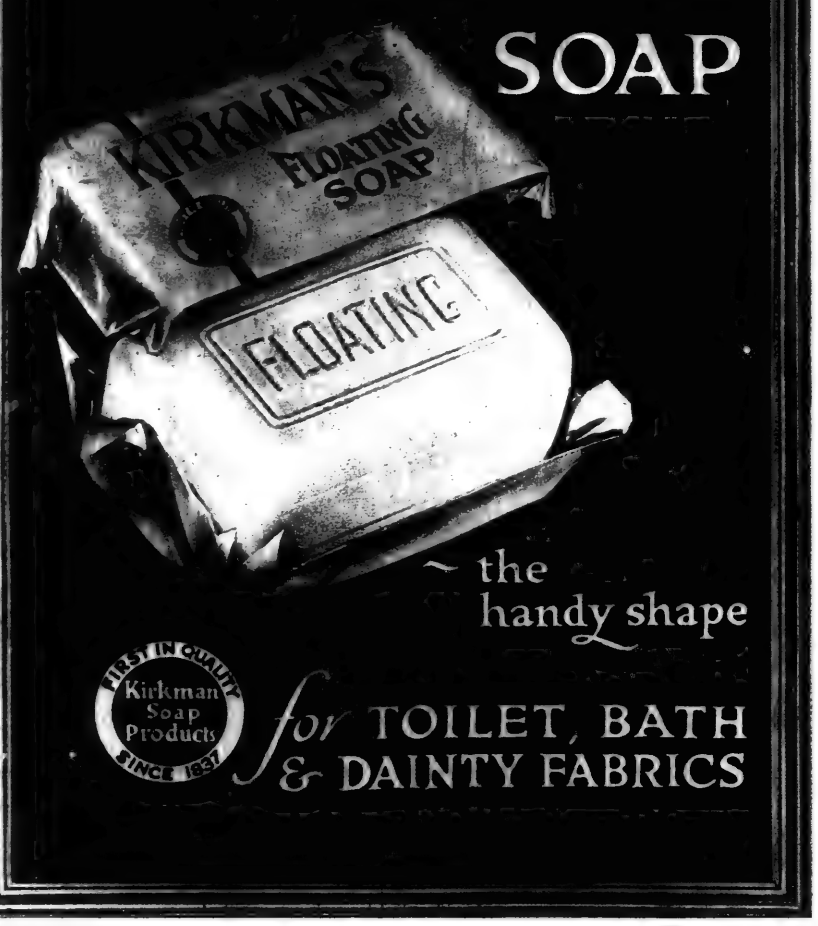
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Section 6 | DRAMA—MUSIC FASHIONS STEAMSHIPS AND TOURS

The New York Times.

DRAMA—MUSIC FASHIONS STEAMSHIPS AND TOURS | Section 6

X SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1921. X

THEATRICAL FORCES GATHERING OUT OF TOWN

Gossip of the Rialto

OUT-OF-TOWN openings at this time give an idea of what the early season in New York may be like, so theatrical eyes are turning toward Atlantic City, Asbury Park, Stamford and other places where young productions first attempt to walk alone. Atlantic City, of course, is a favorite nursery, and among the try-outs there last week were Frank Craven's new play, "Spite Corner," which opened at the Apollo Theatre, and Owen Davis's "The Detour," which went into the Globe, both on Monday evening. Each was favorably commented upon in The Atlantic City Daily Press and The Gazette-Review.

The Press summed up the excellences of "Spite Corner" as follows:

> A splendid play splendidly performed—sharp as an etching in its delineations of character, faithful without exaggeration to the various human foibles that all of us encounter, full of the touches that awaken sympathy and sometimes a near approach to moist eyes, and abundant in its humor that runs like a golden thread throughout the story.

Roberta Arnold, who will be remembered for her performance in "The First Year," received unqualified praise for her acting, with Stephen Maley mentioned as playing "in fine fashion."

The play begins, it seems, with Elizabeth Dean, a village maiden, waiting for the promised return of her lover, John Lattimer, who has been away seven years without writing. Meanwhile, Nathan Lattimer, John's father or uncle (the reviews do not make the relationship clear), is attempting to buy Elizabeth's little shop to add to his block of improvements. But she hesitates to sell—and then John comes home "happy-go-lucky and with little of the old time regard for Elizabeth manifest."

The review in The Press then goes on as follows:

> Her (Elizabeth's) gradual awakening to the situation is a masterly stroke. As she fully realizes that John might easily have saved her years of heartache and was indifferent, her pride rebels. In an intense moment her indignation leaves him speechless and as old Nathan enters she defies both to get possession of the property and vows never to see John again as she disappears up the stairs.
>
> John's love re-awakens and the elder Lattimer's resolve deepens. The young man breaks off relations with his elder and goes to live at the hotel. The old man enlists the neighbors against Elizabeth A rival milliner is brought from a big city and the Dean shop suffers in trade. Still Elizabeth defies the community. The butcher refuses to sell her any meat. The men folk, influenced by Lattimer, make their womenkind buy at the rival store. It is a tradition that the Lattimers have always brought about their deaths suddenly and Elizabeth's challenge "we were the first to come and we'll be the last to go," finds verification in old Nathan's demise. It is an artful touch to have Elizabeth draw the shades in respect for his departure and then sob out her misery. John's visits to the shop and his purchases of things he doesn't want, and his finally being refused even when he sees the goods in the case before him, is a laughable episode.
>
> Nathan being dead, Elizabeth is willing to leave the old home. In the attic she sorts out the souvenirs of happier days and in that occupation is visited by her friends and finally induced to see John if an interpreter will do the talking.
>
> John finally takes her by storm and the ending is a happy one, although her surrender that starts so slightly is rather too sudden. Mr. Craven's skill should make the finale a little harder for John.

Owen Davis, it appears, has done a tragedy. Thus runs the account of "The Detour" in The Gazette-Review:

> We always rather expect melodrama to flow from the pen—or click from the type-writer—of Owen Davis. "The Detour," which opened at the Globe Theatre last night, is not melodrama—at least not melodrama of the obvious type. Quiet tragedy—yes, but the restrained, hopeless, helpless sort of tragedy that Minnie Dupree can do so well, instead of flashing revolvers and wicked villains.
>
> The story is simple, as simple as the life of the four characters about whom the action of the play revolves. Helen Hardy, who, in her youth, gave up dreams of accomplishing big things to marry a man whose horizon and ambitions were bounded by the fields from which he derived a meagre existence, transfers her hopes to her daughter's future. Kate, the daughter, paints a bit, and for years her mother has scrimped and saved that Kate might go to the city to develop her talent.
>
> When the time comes for Kate to go, her father, who has known nothing of the plan or of the money which is to pay for her training, demands that she stay at home and give him the money, or that her mother go with her. If she is determined to leave.
>
> The solution leaves everybody pretty well satisfied except the mother, who, as Tom Lane says, "hasn't lost anything but a dream"—and after the "detour" they all return to the road they had originally started on, but had turned off of for a brief moment.

The reviewer, Ruth Osborne Ewan, was especially taken by the action of Minnie Dupree as the mother and Augustin Duncan as her harder, more practical husband.

As is generally known, New York's chief sensation of 1920, the Elwell case, has received dramatic treatment in "The Elton Case," by William Devereux, and the speculation has been as to how closely the play follows the known facts and most popular theories of the life and death of the murdered bridge expert. The production opened at the Main Street Theatre in Asbury Park on July 8, and some light is thrown on its faithfulness to history and rumor by the review which appeared in The Asbury Park Evening Press.

The hero is "a young man in debt because of his plunging with stolen capital." He encounters Elton, "a bridge sharp, a gambler for small stakes with the cards, but using his bridge expertness as a means of winning women." The hero's sister pits herself against Elton in her brother's behalf, and loses. Complications follow from this and other adventures of Elton, and finally the bridge shark is killed. At this point the play seems to identify itself most clearly with the Elwell case. The discovery of the body by a housekeeper is enacted in a room said to resemble that in which Elwell's body was found, and subsequent developments follow as they did in the case of Elwell, with certain variations and a different conclusion. Here's how it struck The Evening Press's reviewer:

> So cleverly has Mr. Devereux interwoven his threads of fact and fancy that it is sometimes difficult to know just when reality has left off and drama begun. The pink lingerie, for instance, was in its place at the proper moment, and the telephone call from the mysterious woman whom Mrs. Griggs, answering, warned not to come. Others with a better memory or a more vivid interest in the Elwell case may recall other details as reconstructed in the Elton case.
>
> Finally, the District Attorney and the Police Inspector hear the confession of the murderer. It is a clear case of self defense, and by no possibility premeditated. Indeed, as the audience knows, the shooting was with one of those marvel guns that shoot, though unloaded. The District Attorney and the Inspector declare that under no circumstances, then, can the murderer be convicted.
>
> Why, then, they are asked, must there be a trial? Why waste the public funds, why subject innocent persons to the shame of publicity, under such circumstances?
>
> "We'll be accused of grafting," says the District Attorney.
>
> And then—listen, ye cynics:
>
> Then enters the woman of mystery, whose very name the Attorney and the Inspector will not even whisper to the audience, whose name on the program to further keep the secret, is designated as "Mrs. ——."
>
> To the Attorney and the Inspector she lifts her veil.
>
> Both gasp.
>
> "There will be no trial," says the Inspector.
>
> "There will be no trial," echoes the Attorney.
>
> And the play ends.

And without giving further information about the plot, the review ends, too.

At this time when the producers are busy planning their August offerings, definite announcements reveal seventeen plays and musical comedies scheduled for the month. Whether some of the productions listed will ever see the light of Broadway is another matter—but here's a summary of those that have come as close as promissory notices, anyhow:

A. H. Woods will offer the Collison-Hopwood farce "Getting Gertie's Garter" at the Republic Theatre on the first. His second offering will be Fannie Hurst's first original play "Back Pay" with Helen MacKellar in the leading rôle at the Eltinge Theatre later in the month.

On the list, the Selwyns have Roi Cooper Megrue's comedy "Honors Are Even" with Lola Fisher and William Courtenay in the cast scheduled for the Times Square Theatre on the 8th. George V. Hobart's comedy, with songs, "Sonny," with Emma Dunn, Ernest Glendenning and Cari Randall as its principal players, is due at the Cort Theatre on the 15th, and "The Poppy God," a Chinese tragedy, is scheduled for the Hudson, with no date as yet announced.

The first musical comedy to be produced in August will be "Tangerine" by Philip Bartholmae, Lawrence Langer and Guy Bolton with Julia Sanderson and Jack Hazzard in the cast. It will come to the Casino Theatre on the 8th.

"Dulcy," a comedy by George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly, which Chicago thought well of, will open the Frazee Theatre on the 8th, with Lynn Fontanne in the title rôle. Marc Klaw will present "Sonya," a play from the Polish, with Alfred Lunt and Violet Heming in the cast, at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre on the 15th. "Love Time," a musical comedy which Oliver Morosco will present, is scheduled for the 23d with no theatre as yet announced. "Tarzan of the Apes," a dramatization from the Edgar Rice Burroughs book of the same name, is due for the Broadhurst Theatre late in the month. David Belasco will present his first play of the season, "Kiki," a French farce which made a hit in Paris, at the Belasco Theatre. John Murray Anderson's "The Greenwich Village Follies" will open at the Greenwich Village Theatre and later move to the Park Theatre. William Anthony MacGuire's comedy, "Six-Cylinder Love," which was tried out in Asbury Park last Monday, is expected to open at the Sam H. Harris Theatre. Lawrence Weber will present William Le Baron's "Nobody's Money" at the Longacre Theatre. "The Night Cap," by Max Marcin and Guy Bolton, is destined for the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre the first week in August. "Minus Marriage," a comedy by Lawrence Grant Springer and W. D. Heppenstall, and "The Mask of Hamlet" are also due next month.

A visitor in New York let it be known the other day that he had received a letter from his cousin in England telling him that he had received a letter from his brother in Australia telling him that people in Australia were saying that any one visiting in New York ought to go to see "The Bat"—so the visitor in New York took the tip received in this round-about way.

Lee Kugel has accepted "The Six-Fifty," a three-act play of American life, by Kate McLaurin, for production in September, with Lillian Albertson in the leading rôle. Another Kugel offering later in the season will be the dramatisation by Edith Ellis of a novel by Edgar Franklin, as yet unnamed.

Otis Skinner is enjoying everything except siestas in the too, too torrid Spain, according to his letters to this country. He went over to see Blasco Ibanez about his appearance next season in the Tom Cushing stage version of "Blood and Sand," and the Spanish author immediately undertook to make him as thoroughly Spanish as possible. As his rôle is that of a bull-fighter, of course he has seen a bull fight, and also San Sebastian, Seville and Granada, which places, he says, are hot, but worth seeing. He hasn't tackled the theatres yet because of the heat, though they open at 10 o'clock in the evening to avoid it, and offer only frothy Summer stuff.

The National Theatrical Committee of the Near East Relief announces two special benefit performances at the Rosemary Theatre, Huntington, L. I., on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 12 and 13. A feature of the performances will be the appearance of Doris Keane in the rôle of Portia. Included in the program will be the first act of Rostand's "Romancers," the last act of Stephen Phillips's "Herod," and the last act of "The Merchant of Venice." Among those who have promised to appear are Lionel Atwill, Doris Keane, Elsie MacKay, Carroll McComas, John Drew and William Faversham.

The prolific Winchell Smith is at it again. This time the play is entitled "Tips," and John Golden will produce it soon with the following cast: Frank Monroe, Harry Davenport, George Schiller, Blythe Daly and Frank McCormack. . . . "Face Value," a comedy by Sabattino Lopez, adapted from the Italian by Solita Solano, previously known as "That Homely Henriques," will be produced by the Shuberts tomorrow night in Atlantic City with Leo Ditrichstein in the leading rôle. . . . Willard Mack has written a play for Eddie Foy, including his heirs, entitled "Dad," which will be produced next season. . . . Nora Bayes and Alan Edwards, who recently closed in "Snapshots of 1921" at the Selwyn Theatre, are to appear with a company of six in London. . . . "The Bat" and "Sally" will begin their 49th and 32d weeks to morrow night. . . . Geraldine Farrar has been engaged to arrange the incidental Spanish songs in "Don Juan," which comes to the Garrick in September with Miss Farrar's husband, Lou Tellegen, in the leading rôle. . . . Mrs. Leslie Carter will start rehearsals here shortly in Somerset Maugham's comedy "The Circle," which is now playing at the Haymarket Theatre in London. The Selwyns will present it here in September at the Selwyn Theatre. . . . Sinclair Lewis's "Main Street," dramatized by Harvey O'Higgins and Harriet Ford, will be presented by the Stuart Walker Stock Company in Indianapolis with Peggy Woods in the leading rôle, July 18. . . . Mimi Aguglia will play a limited engagement in London before making her appearance in an English speaking rôle on Broadway next season. . . . Mme. Marguerita Sylva, prima donna, has been engaged for "The Skylark," which opens at the Belmont Theatre, July 25. . . . The East-West Players will produce an "Eye for an Eye," a one-act play from the Rumanian, with three other one-act plays in October. . . . Included in the cast with those who have already been engaged for "The Greenwich Village Follies of 1921" are Al Herman, Ted Lewis, James Watts, Bird Millman, Gretchen Eastman, Ada Forman, Madge North, Mlle. Vildhelda, Coroyne Paynter, Polly Platt, Lou Corey, Trilby Clark and Florence Norman.

Relief stations for the girls of "The Follies" and "Sally" are the latest. They're ice cream and lemonade stations, and they are in the Globe and New Amsterdam Theatres. It's hot back stage, even those who have never seen the other side of the curtain will admit that, and the girls do take considerable exercise on the stage—so why not relief stations for them? Mr. Ziegfeld says that all a member of his "Follies" or "Sally" company has to do to get refreshments during a performance is push a little button in his or her dressing room, and ice cream or lemonade will be delivered at the door.

The closing of "Snapshots of 1921" at the Selwyn Theatre last Monday night was due, it is explained, to the inability of the management to arrange a Summer schedule to which all of the members of the company would agree. However, the Selwyns, who produced the show in conjunction with Lew Fields, plan to reopen it at the Selwyn Theatre on July 25.

Richard Carle celebrated his birthday—counting fifty admitted years—last Monday evening as the guest at a dinner given by Blanche Ring, Charles Winninger, Winona Winter and Jay Gould, who are appearing with him in "The Broadway Whirl."

The recovery of Fred Stone from the injury which put him out of the cast of "Tip-Top" and the announcement that the production will come to life again at the Colonial Theatre in Chicago on Aug. 7 added to the gayety of last week's news.



Three of the High Lights of George White's Latest "Scandals" at the Liberty—Agile Ann Pennington, of Course—Theresa Gardela, Who, as Aunt Jemima, Makes One of the Best Acts of the Show Her Own—and Lester Allen, Who Comicalizes Seven Scenes.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play.	Theatre.	Premiere.
Lightnin'	Gaiety	Aug. 26, '18
The Bat	Morosco	Aug. 23, '20
The First Year	Little	Oct. 20
Sally	New Amsterdam	Dec. 21
The Green Goddess	Booth	Jan. 18, '21
Mr. Pim Passes By	Garrick	Feb. 28
Nice People	Klaw	Mar. 2
Liliom	Fulton	Apr. 20
Just Married	Shubert	Apr. 26
Two Little Girls in Blue	George M. Cohan	May 3
The Last Waltz	Century	May 10
Shuffle Along	63d Street	May 23
The Broadway Whirl	Times Square	June 8
The Whirl of New York	Winter Garden	June 13
Ziegfeld Follies of 1921	Globe	June 21
George White's Scandals	Liberty	July 11
Friars' Jamboree	Cort	July 13

A TALE OF TWO CITIES

By BROCK PEMBERTON.

THERE follow some detached observations on the theatre in London and Paris so intertwined with the first personal pronoun that any reader to whom it is repugnant is warned to go no further.

In London I found the paradoxical situation of managers revelling in the slough of the worst business in the history of the English stage. This joy in adversity was founded on the belief that nothing short of wholesale bankruptcy of the firms that hold the leases of the theatres could deflate the business. During the war the majority of playhouses changed hands several times, each successive lessee paying an increased rental. When the warriors of the world jammed the town and any play drew capacity audiences this was well enough, but with sparser crowds the inflated rents became impossible. And so many men of the theatre were praying for others to go broke as the only means of salvation for those who depend on the stage for their war bread and oleo, which still abound in England. I found the answer in London to those who predict a hard year ahead in our theatre. Four plays were virtually selling out and the other thirty or more were starving. "If you've got what they want, you can't stop 'em," as the box office man says, "and if you haven't, you can't give 'em away," one referring to the public and the other to tickets. In no field does success succeed as in the theatre, and with the return to normalcy I rather imagine it will be as difficult to buy seats for the hits next November and much easier to procure them for the quasi-success. The four plays that were monopolizing the trade were "A Bill of Divorcement," "The Circle," "Bull-Dog Drummond" and "If." The first was produced by Basil Dean, who brought "The Skin Game" here last season. The Selwyns are to do "The Circle," a caustically smart comedy, in the late Somerset Maugham manner.

We saw "Bull-Dog Drummond" with the Jerry Kerns, who are summering in London, after dinner at the Ivy, a little restaurant across from St. Martin's Theatre which is most excellent and is just now the most popular of the side street places. Put it down in your memorandum book if you don't know it. Between the acts Mr. Kern introduced me to Mr. du Maurier, at whose feet England rightly worships. There was some talk of how excellent he would be in "Enter Madame" when it is done abroad, and he seemed interested, but unfortunately this world is paved with conversation. Mr. Dillingham, I believe, has the du Maurier play, a detective thriller at whose preposterous moments the stalls sometimes chuckled, but which for all that was amusing. None of this trio of plays should fail here and all three could be easily substantial successes. . . . I am not so sure about Dunsany's "If."

Many playgoers will recall Alan Poilock, a charming English comedian who scurried home at the first call to arms, was graviously wounded, spent several years on his back in hospitals and is again in the land of the living. "This hotel," he said one noon on the balcony of the Hyde Park, "is at once the dullest and the most attractive place to dine in London. You can stay inside and never see any one but the waiter; out here in the morning, when London is cantering and spinning in the Park, it's unique. And I ought to know, for since I've been able hotels have been my hobby. I lie in a hospital until enough of my soldier's pay accumulates to admit of a few weeks in a hotel, and then I engage a room and stay until I've spent it all. Latterly the doctors themselves got interested in my vacations and would help me shop for hotels. They even got so they could guess pretty accurately by the state of my exchequer the day I would be back." Mr. Pollock has acquired the American rights to "A Bill of Divorcement" and is coming over next month to arrange for its presentation. "The doctors said I would be better off with something to do, so I began to look for a play for America. I am not as young as I would have been had the war not used me so roughly, and I didn't want to go back to New York without a play of my own and have to compete in the managerial offices with the English actors who didn't come home."

Basil Dean will take ship for these shores the coming week to stage "The Blue Lagoon" for the Shuberts and "A Bill of Divorcement" for Mr. Pollock. Mr. Dean has another play by Clemence Dane, the author of the latter. It is a pretentious piece, and inasmuch as he could not persuade me to lend him Gilda Varesi for "Hasan," a dramatic spectacle he has to do, until madame has entered London, it is likely to be one of his next offerings there. Mr. Dean had the good fortune to discover Clemence Dane, who is a woman. Mr. Dean also has the good fortune to command the services of Maggie Albanesi, a young actress of Italian extraction, who is reputed the cleverest of her generation on the London stage.

Madge Titheradge, the butterfly on the wheel in the play of that title acted here in those pre-war days that now seem so many years ago, was the Desdemona in a season of "Othello" under the auspices of J. B. Fagan at the Court Theatre. Godfrey Tearle was the Moor and Basil Rathbone the Iago. Rathbone is the John Barrymore of London. He played his rôle in "Peter Ibbetson," he is not unlike him in appearances, and he is a sound actor. He is keen on doing K. K. Ardaschir's "Byron," which I hold, either here or there, and he may. Let other Byrons now stand forth. . . .

I didn't catch up with the Drinkwaters till Paris, as they were deep in rehearsals of "Macbeth," in which I saw them with James K. Hackett as the Odeon. Toby, as we say at the Algonquin, was easily recognizable as a handsome walker-on, but John, shorn of his Saville Row trappings, was not so easily identified. Later at luncheon at the Ritz I wagered him that prohibition would come to England within a decade, not because she wanted it but because she would have to accept it, to compete with us economically. Mr. Drinkwater also uses the English language vocally better than I, and there were many resounding periods about "personal liberty, dearer to the heart of every Briton than life," any of which would be the inspiration for a parade down Fifth Avenue, but the wager stands. It was my observation that England resents our prohibition more than we do. Mr. Drinkwater told me that Copeau's "A Midsummer Night's Dream"—or was it "Twelfth Night"—was the finest Shakespearean production he had ever seen, indeed high praise of a French production by a British poet; that his own "Abraham Lincoln" was to be acted in the West End of London for the first time this month (it was originally done out at Hammersmith); that he would not be back here till next Spring, when he is coming to see his "Oliver Cromwell," and that Mrs. Hackett is going to do "Mary Stuart" in London.

Max Dearly, the idol of the boulevards, was appearing in a revival of "Nothing but the Truth," with the thoroughly French title of "La Verité Toute Nue." He holds the French rights to the Ardaschir "Byron" and told me that he hoped to play it himself when the proper theatre was available. In Paris they still have respect for stages.

The most interesting entertainment I saw in either capital was the Russian show at the Theatre Femina. Before the war, as the Chauve-Souris in Moscow, it was an institution internationally famous. The entertainment is vaudeville done intimately and artistically. There are sketches, dances, songs and ensembles presented before backgrounds done in the ultra-modern manner, and the fact that nothing but Russian is spoken does not minimize the joy it gives. Truly, as Dulcy has said, art knows no frontiers. The soul of the show is Nikita Balieff, known as the Bat. Balieff comes before the curtain and in bad French explains the act about to follow. If there are well-known countrymen in the audience, as when Pavlova was present, he talks to them a la Hitchcock. Usually some one is there, for France is full of Russians waiting for something to happen at home. Balieff is a sort of Russian Irvin Cobb. In Paris they said Morris Gest had arranged for a New York engagement of Balieff and his crew. It will add to the joy of Manhattan if he has.

Sydney Howard was my Paris guide. I first met him in London and later in Venice, but our best parties were in Paris. It was his first visit there since the war and he could scarcely stand it, for every place was full for him of memories of dead men. He talks as well as he writes—how well that is the public will know when I do his "Swords" next season, matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, at a theatre to be announced later—and every café terrace and every balcony on the Bois restaurants recalled a thrilling exploit of his air comrades, for these were the haunts of the birdmen when on their days of leave they tried to forget.

The gallery hissed the Swedish ballet the night I saw them dance "L'Homme et Son Desir." If I could have hissed in French I would have. In New York I think they would have arrested the dancers. • • • Walter Damrosch told me that the most enjoyable play he had seen was "Le Retour." It is to be done here by whom I know not, but let the press agent make whatever use he can of the opinion of a maestro who is also a keen observer of the theatre. • • • In the lobby of the Crillon one afternoon I stumbled upon the Janises, Elsie and mother, and was swept by them in a characteristic gale of enthusiasm into the same French car in which I once breezed down the Westchester roads from the Janis home in an effort to beat the Globe curtain. We went to the flying field near Versailles to see the Germans turn over their latest Zeppelin to the French, a ceremony never to be forgotten, that stretched late into the French twilight, and nearly caused Elsie to miss her performance in town. She has made a tremendous personal success in her revue—she never looked handsomer, and her French is beautiful—and has been chosen over a dozen native actresses to play "Peg o' My Heart" in French in September and October. Then she is coming home to appear in a Dillingham revue. The French will never forget her war record. It was she, not I, who suggested the possibility of her playing "Miss Lulu Bett" in London. She has my permission. • • • Maurice and Eleanor Hughes were dancing in the Rue Caumartin, and while the place was still packed nightly, they began to dance their way out of France by way of the Bois. They are to appear in a Dillingham revue in the Fall, and if Mr. Dillingham wastes much money on scenery with Miss Hughes in the cast he is profligate.

Looking back over the month in the two cities, most of the evening hours of which were spent within playhouses, it seems to me that both the English and French stages are still suffering from shell shock, and that while it may not be fair, it is nevertheless true that the American stage is years in the forefront. With the task of victory accomplished the threads of the theatre were picked up where they were laid when war began; in America there was no cessation, and added to this handicap is the fact that the last seven years have been the most fruitful in the history of our stage. But this estimate, like the whole record, is intimately associated with the first personal pronoun.

Theatres in London

C. B. COCHRAN'S season of French plays at the Garrick Theatre in London, to which reference was made in these columns last week, got under way late in June after what The Times, referring to Mr. Cochran's encounter with the censors calls "a compulsorily belated start." The outcome of the censorship difficulty is summed up in The Times as follows:

> With regard to the French season at the Garrick, Mr. Cochran said yesterday that the changes in the plays objected to by the Lord Chamberlain were to be very slight. The title of "Mademoiselle Ma Mere" has been changed to "L'Honneur des Lecoeur-nel," and the relationship of two of the characters in the play has also been changed, but there has been no alteration in the dialogue or situations. In a third, "La Jeune Fille au Bain," the relationship of two of the characters has also had to be changed, but again there has been no need to alter the dialogue or situations. All the other plays have been left untouched.

The first play offered at the Garrick is M. Louis Verneuil's "Le Traite d'Auteuil," of which The Times says:

> Few stage stories are more familiar than that of the "nominal" marriage arranged upon between two mutually indifferent young persons, who by and by find themselves in love and the marriage becomes a real one. Before they make this discovery they concert arrangements for a divorce, which involve sham flagrant delit, in which threatens to be a highly dangerous, but proves in the event nothing more than a broadly ludicrous "bedroom scene." There are some witty sallies in the dialogue; the old materials of the plot are worked up with freshness of invention in detail, though with an occasionally tiresome excess of talk for talk's sake; on the whole, the play undoubtedly amused a good-humored audience, thanks less to its middling merits than to its excellent acting.
>
> M. Verneuil has something of the neat chalance and the rapid patter of Sacha Guitry; M. Louis Scott, as a woebegone and embarrassed sham corespondent, is distinctly droll, and Mlle. Madeleine Lambert, as the young wife "in name," who elects to become a wife in earnest, has nature and vivacity and charm.

A new theatrical venture was launched in London late last month by "a band of sanguine and plucky young players," as Malcolm Watson calls them in The Daily Telegraph, characterising themselves as the Co-Optimists. They have taken the Royalty Theatre despite warnings of hard times and intend to present burlesques of serious works, the first of which is "A Midsummer Night's Scream, a Pierrotic Entertainment in Two Parts." The players, who are working on a co-operative basis, are Phyllis Monkman, Elsie Macfarlane, Betty Chester, Laddie Cliff, Davy Burnaby, Melville Gideon, Gilbert Childs and Stanley Holloway.

They are also having their troubles between actors and managers in London. For example, The Daily Telegraph's account of the opening of Weedon Grossmith's "The Night of the Party," at the St. James's Theatre recently, begins as follows:

> There was a jarring note at the St. James's Theatre last night. For painful minutes the band played on, and the curtain did not rise. Then Miss May Palfrey, the adventurer of the season, appeared, white-faced and distressed, and explained that because of a difference with the Actors' Association, the members of her company had refused to appear till she signed some undertaking, which under protest, she had signed. Then the play proceeded. Doubtless the rights and wrongs of the case will eventually appear. Such incidents do not make for a pleasant atmosphere in the theatre. But the artists seemed to do their work loyally and well, and the reception of the farce was more than friendly.

The review goes on to say that Mr. Grossmith apparently got his inspiration from Parson Townley's farce, "High Life Below Stairs," but that he added some touches of his own and succeeded in fashioning an amusing piece.

The annual Shakespeare Summer Festival at Stratford-on-Avon will open tomorrow and continue for seven weeks, with five evening and three matinee performances weekly, to be given by the New Shakespeare Company, under the direction of W. Bridges-Adams. The plays to be presented include:

"Antony and Cleopatra," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "King Richard III.," "As You Like It," "Macbeth," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "King Henry IV.," (Part II.), "The Winter's Tale," "The Merchant of Venice," and, by way of avoiding too much concentration on Stratford's home talent, "The School for Scandal."

Which announcement causes the dramatic editor of The London Post to ask, if it is "too late to make a suggestion," and, apparently assuming that it is not, he offers the following:

> A Seven Weeks' Shakespeare Summer Festival is to open at Stratford-on-Avon on Monday, July 18. There will then be in this country thousands of visitors from other lands, not a few of whom will complain that when they call on Shakespeare he is out. There will certainly be little Shakespeare doing in London—the Old Vic. is closed, and "Othello" will be off at the Court. But there will be plenty of Shakespeare going at Stratford. • • •
>
> Now, why not make a regular Shakespeare fortnight of it? And "to make it the more gracious," as Bottom puts it, why not dispense with the railway, and travel by road? A few hours' motoring less than those which Shakespeare at first trudged on foot, but afterwards traversed on horseback, on his journeys between Stratford and London. There are, and there always were, two such roads, and tradition at least connects him with each of them. The one is by High Wycombe and Oxford, where Davenant's mother had a hostelry; the other runs through Aylesbury and Banbury. The point of divergence is Uxbridge. Now both these roads are hedged about with history, and given an intelligent guide, such as accompanies motor-charabanc parties on other interesting routes, the journey to Stratford by the one road and from Stratford by the other, should be not the least pleasant experience of the outing.

The Harvey O'Higgins-Harriet Ford comedy, "On the Hiring Line," has been produced at the Duke of York's Theatre under the title "The Wrong Number," and The Daily Telegraph comments upon it in part as follows:

> The piece is just one of those things which you must accept lightheartedly and impenitentingly or else go away almost. Years ago to reason why or to probe into the motives of characters who, like beings caught up in a whirlwind, are sent flying through space, entirely unable to govern their own movements or actions. "This is a plot for a musical comedy," declares one of them, and if by that he intention is to suggest that the story is of a wildly improbable and incoherent description, there will be disposed to say him nay. But to the reflective mind who is willing to bring so rare a possession to bear upon such irresponsible farce?—the situations are impossible, they are, on the other hand, worked out with much infectious drollery; the dialogue is so lively, and the developments so ingenious that even a confirmed misanthrope would hardly be [illegible] hoped-for need of laughter. • • •

The Mail Bag

From the Provincial Pit.

To the Dramatic Editor:

Actor, New York Manager, Stock Manager—each has had his say in the Arliss matter. May a theatregoer, an amateur of drama and of acting, a person used to Broadway plays and players but for a season immured in the hinterland, call out a few feeling arguments from the Provincial pit?

That same pit is outer dramatic darkness, most obscure. The season's dust, stirred by traveling barnstormers is not yet laid on our boards.—Tenth-rate ranting and chanting still echo in false cadences through the rafters of our Grand Theatre. Tatters of such passions as were torn now lie mouldering behind the rat-infested railings of our "dress circle." And the fusty mustiness of our "opry house" is no less spiritual than material. We who love the drama declare that something must be done. And better, we, with Mr. Arliss, have a constructive idea as to the specific something.

Richmond, one of the big cities, one of the old cities, one of the cultured cities of America, is our scene. Once a stock company flourished here. The players were good; some of them touched greatness. They were persons acceptable to the community socially as well as artistically. They were patronized, supported, admired. Old and new plays of merit were staged. Talent was discovered and developed. There was a place for this stock company, a place made and held by high merit. It did good. But what became of the organization? You have guessed the answer. Some cinema Croesus obtained a lease on their theatre. Thespis and they were banished.

What has Richmond now, theatrically speaking? These outlets for its dramatic urge: two resident Little Theatre Leagues; and too many bands of utterly inept itinerant players. Neither group is adequate; neither is satisfactory. But one could be made so.

The road companies are pitifully poor. They recite their rôles without interpretative flash or inflection, and with the most grating of underbred accents. Our salvation as provincial theatregoers, and as theatre-growers, surely cannot be had through them.

The Little Theatre people might (shall I say "would"?), prove our salvation—if the Arliss idea were adopted. Talent of a sort shows here and there among them. Latent genius in an instance or two. Young dramatists are budding. But their littleness (as is true in many another community theatre group), is a thing not only of stage space, of wardrobe, and of number of not impossible playwrights and players. It is a cramped, a cribbed cabin'd and confined condition of spirit: of insight, of outlook, of feeling, of understanding. They follow their lights acceptably. But, too often they take as their desert guide, a feu follet. An Arliss—the Anglin, witness her lasting work at the University of California—could be a glorious pillar of heartening fire to these. Let the young folk associate for a month with such as these. The Little Theatre, and the theatre, would know more great emotions, more forward moving actions than months of coaching under some jejune Juliet, wrinkled and retired, could ever produce.

Richmond talent needs to have the inspirational warmth of proved and perfected genius acting with and upon it. Let us have a try at the Arliss plan! For are there not undernourished and ill-fed Richmonds all over our theatre-loving America?

RAOUL DOUB-KERR.

Richmond, Va., July 4, 1921.

SCREEN PRO BONO PUBLICO

SPEAKING recently before a group of independent producers in Los Angeles, Robert Lieber, President of Associated First National Pictures, Inc., said that, in his opinion, a protective tariff would not "relieve the present situation" in the American motion picture industry, but, in fact, would "work out in the opposite direction."

"France, England, Germany, Italy and other countries will reciprocate if we impose this tariff, with the result that we will lose our foreign market," said Mr. Lieber. "The amount of money that we have been able to depend on from abroad heretofore to carry a part of our negative cost will be lost. As a result the producers will be compelled to further reduce production costs, if they wish to compete with conditions as they exist today."

All of which may, or may not, be a good business argument. It's hard for one not in the business to tell. The trouble with all these pros and cons about the tariff is that they come arm in arm with private business interests. If any person identified with the motion picture industry has taken a position with regard to foreign films that does not agree with what he conceives to be his pecuniary interests, the writer has not heard of him. If such a man exists his name ought to ring from pole to pole.

The big distributing companies can buy or make pictures in Germany, France, Italy and England at lower prices than they can get equally salable pictures here. So they can sell them to American exhibitors at a nicer profit. As might be expected, they are against the tariff. The fact that some of these companies also manufacture pictures in America has caused a little confusion among outsiders, who have wondered to see manufacturers favoring the easy importation of competitive finished products from abroad. But it is not as American manufacturers that the magnates endorse a low tariff or no tariff at all. It is as American distributers. If they can declare dividends, it doesn't make any difference to them in what capacity they count their profits.

On the other hand, the actors, directors, scenarists, writers, mechanical employes and all those working on the production of pictures in America are in favor of a protective tariff. They fear that foreign competition will reduce the quantity of American production—and their incomes.

Another group anxious for the tariff is composed of the smaller, more or less independent, producers. They make their own pictures in America, and are without the capital or the organization to buy in the foreign market. They are not distributers. Therefore, every foreign film that enters this country competes with their productions. Also, a few distributers who are not equipped to enter the competitive buying abroad, but who can keep their businesses going with domestic products, may be expected to favor a high tariff.

So the discussion about the tariff goes on, reflecting the business interests of the discussers. And the sympathy of the outsider usually depends upon his own bias in the matter.

NOW, it is no function of this department to enter into any of the purely economic controversies of the motion picture industry, but, as this question of the tariff is not purely economic, a brief statement may be made—for the record only. It will have no effect upon the ultimate, or what is likely to be the periodically changing, decision of the issue. The statement is simply that a protective tariff strikes the present writer as an ideal means for putting a blight on American motion pictures. It is absolutely essential to the advancement of the American screen that domestic pictures come into sharp competition with the best pictures that can be made—and who will deny that some of the best pictures have been and are now being made in Europe?

Furthermore, the American picture-goers have a right to see the best pictures made, and to deprive them of European films is to cut down their supply of the best. As everybody else is acting in their own interests, let the public do the same. The public's interest is in good pictures, no matter where they come from, and there should be a public demand that no artificial, commercial barriers be erected for the supposed advantage of any special group.

To those who think they will be hurt by the "invasion" of foreign films, the first reply is that they will not be hurt to anything like the extent that the protection of their immediate interests will hurt the great majority of people, and the second answer is that those who really deserve success will not be hurt at all, but helped. When industrial conditions become more nearly normal, the production of good pictures here will be stimulated by the importation of good pictures from abroad and the worthwhile picture people will be needed for the good pictures made at home. Those directors, actors, authors, cameramen, &c., who ought not to be making pictures, anyhow, and who have succeeded in the picture business so far only because of the unusual monopoly born of the war, will have to go back to whatever they were doing before they became directors, actors, authors, cameramen, &c., or find something else to do—if the production of poor pictures here really is reduced by foreign competition. And the picture-going public will be better off without them. It is to be hoped that they will be better off, too. No one wants to see them suffer. But, surely, the millions of picture-goers should not be made to suffer in order that they may be safe.

That's the way it looks to a spectator, one whose interest is in the screen, and not primarily in any particular set of individuals making their living out of the screen. A great deal more could be said on the subject—but this is enough for the record.

REX INGRAM'S "The Conquering Power," which was at the Rialto last week and the Rivoli the week before, is "a perfectly consistent and amazing exhibition of the most glorious photography and lighting the screen has ever known," writes Charles Albin, a New York photographer and painter, who says that he enjoyed the picture so much the first time he went back to see it again.

"In this moving picture, I hasard my reputation to say," continues Mr. Albin enthusiastically, "the man in charge of the lighting, the particularly difficult close-ups, the grouping, has achieved the high-water mark of screen photography to date. * * * Without resort to the idiotic fussiness, whereby many a fool director or cameraman imagines that he produces an 'artistic shot,' this cameraman has achieved a most beautiful vastness, if I may use the word, never sacrificing essential sharpness. In his interiors he has produced masterpieces of lighting, pure and simple. He has subordinated background detail, emphasized his main groups, without blasting halos of sunshine 'through the ceiling' (back lighting). For one thing he has made the light appear to enter the rooms from the windows, as it should. And he has had the courage to insist on uttermost simplicity, a true stroke of genius.

"Then, the close-ups. At last he has approached the ultimate ideal. The writer viewed the play from the rear of the theatre. Then saw it a second time from the very first seat. May I recommend to every movie director and cameraman a visit to the front seat to see the amazing quality of the screen image under tremendous magnification? There is a complete text-book on the screen!

"One shot in particular amazed me as well-nigh the absolute perfection of composition and tonal quality. The short scene of the suicide of the father lying dead on the rug. Of the close-ups it would be difficult to choose."

Mr. Albin adds that it "seems an outright crime of ingratitude," or worse, that the name of the cameraman is not shown on the screen, and in this his point is well made, though it is hard to tell who is the more responsible for the photography and composition of "The Conquering Power," Mr. Ingram himself or his cameraman, John F. Seitz. From all accounts, a good deal, if not the lion's share, of the credit should go to the director; but even if Mr. Seitz only carried out Mr. Ingram's instructions, he too deserves honorable mention, for it is no small job to do what another man wants when he wants such results as make "The Conquering Power" one of the best motion pictures ever made, despite its dramatic shortcomings. The present writer has also seen it twice, and it is one of the few pictures that have stood that severest of tests with him.

PICTURE PLAYS AND PEOPLE

JOSEPH E. HERGESHEIMER is at present in the Virginia mountains collaborating, which, it is insisted, means real co-laboring, with Director Henry King in the filming of his story "Tol'able David," and his venture into the mysteries and mechanics of motion-picture making has prompted him to observations on the screen. He finds that the position of the motion picture "as an art" has "yet to be established," but that its ultimate establishment is "inevitable." It will be accomplished, he thinks, when certain difficulties are removed, the most important of which is presented by "the diversity of minds and talents necessary to the making of a filmed story." The filming of the story "presents at once a creative, a financial and a technical problem, in the combining of which disasters occur to the principal consideration—a good story."

"Undoubtedly," says Mr. Hergesheimer, "for moving pictures, a story to be good, must move; it must be expressed in action, in the clash of characters, rather than in character study itself; it must have emotion and it may have atmosphere.

"That latter quality, to make everything as clear as possible, is no more than the general color, the intention, of a story as a whole. To this greater need every detail must be subjected—indeed, every detail, even the sun of the camera man, can be beautifully combined—in order to secure a story which never for an instant, a foot, loses its intensity. Certainly there is nothing here impossible for the film; the question of the story itself is more involved, but it seems reasonable to declare that, to fulfill the enormous requirements, in numbers of dollars and spectators, of the moving picture, an appropriate story is one so simple, so fundamental, as to engage equally the highly cultivated mind and the practically unlettered.

"There is, again, no reason why this should not be brought about; such stories, emotions common to all men, have always existed; and moving pictures have technical possibilities, a flexibility, hardly yet guessed. Their production, however, must be concentrated into one principal intelligence, one maintained view and purpose and power; that must be as high and wide as understanding can reach; and then the moving picture will be successful on every desired plane."

"Tol'able David" is being produced for Inspiration Pictures, Inc., with Richard Barthelmess in the leading rôle.

Columbia University, following its own lead in the establishment of a course in cinema composition several years ago, is to have a new course dealing with the production of motion pictures next year. It will be in charge of Dr. Rowland Rogers, Vice President of the Picture Service Corporation and formerly identified as editor and production manager with the Paramount, Goldwyn and Bray companies. Students in his classes, says Dr. Rogers, "will learn not mere theory but the technique and methods of the director, the cameraman and the editor in producing pictures for entertainment, educational and industrial uses. They will actually produce a single reel picture themselves."

This seems to be the adoption by the university of plans proposed by Dr. Victor O. Freeburg when he was the instructor in cinema composition at Columbia. Dr. Freeburg said that his work had convinced him of the need and value of such instruction as the new course, apparently, will afford.

The National Association of the Motion Picture Industry has counted up another victory against censorship, in Washington, D. C., this time. Senator Myers of Montana recently introduced a bill providing for a Board of Censors for the district. It was referred to the Congressional District Committee, which referred it to the District Commissioners, who reported on it unfavorably, "which," according to the National Association's scout, "automatically kills the bill."

Douglas Fairbanks's screen version of "The Three Musketeers," said to be the most ambitious picture that Fairbanks has ever attempted, is scheduled to open for a run at the Lyric Theatre on Aug. 14. The picture is now approaching completion under the direction of Fred Niblo. Its exhibition here will be in charge of Joseph L. Plunkett, managing director of the Strand.

Three cheers for the irreducible minimum! The hardest thing about these paragraphs is that almost every one of them has had to be picked from at least two pages of press copy. Sometimes half a dozen pages have to be read for four lines of information. That's why the copy that has been coming from the press department of Douglas Fairbanks's "The Three Musketeers" has been so welcome. It's been so beautifully brief. And last week the perfect minimum was reached. An envelope arrived containing one sheet of paper on which was printed absolutely nothing. Just for that the picture gets this paragraph in addition to the one above.

Anyhow, as Gotham Gleanings has it, news are scarce this week.

Wilbur Finley Fauley's latest novel, "Quesnie, the Adventures of a Nice Young Lady," has been bought for the screen by the Fox Film Company and will be picturized with Shirley Mason in the leading rôle.

Tahiti, for the time being, is just off Long Island, identical in location with the land known to ordinary navigators as Duck Island, for there the South Seas scenes of "Cappy Ricks" are being made. Palm trees from the Paramount studio in Long Island City shade the beaches, and naked savages from Harlem dance under them, with Tom Forman, off shore in a small boat, directing their activities. Thomas Meighan has the leading rôle in the production.

Rex Ingram, the director of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" and "The Conquering Power," is to marry Alice Terry, the leading woman in both productions, according to an announcement from the Metro office.

The Iris Pictures Company has opened offices at 110 West Fortieth Street and acquired the Ideal Studio at Fort Lee, N. J., for the production of six photoplays a year, the first of which, it is announced, will be an adaptation of "Tangled Hearts," a novel by Meyer Keilsohn. Walter Steiner is the Director General of the new company.

Gus Edwards's vaudeville sketch, "School Days," will be produced on the screen by Warner Brothers, William Nigh directing.

Herbert Rawlinson, who is to be starred by the Universal Company, is at present playing leading man to Priscilla Dean in "Conflict," now nearing completion in California.

"Remorseless Love," which, it is feared, does not refer to the ruthlessness with which movie love tramples all logical obstacles to get to the clinch of the final fade-out, is the title of Elaine Hammerstein's next Selznick picture.

The following pictures, with certain cuts specified, are recommended as family films in the current bulletin of the National Motion Picture League: "The Man Who," with Bert Lytell (Metro); "The Home Keeping of Jim" (Community Motion Picture Bureau), and "Shadow Boxing," cartoon comedy (Famous Players-Lasky).

"Speed," a two-reel comedy made by the Reelcraft Film Corporation, featuring "Tweedy," a French comedian, was added to the picture program of the Hippodrome last week.

Penrhyn Stanlaws has completed his first job as a director, the picture being "At the End of the World," with Betty Compson in the leading rôle. It will come out via Paramount.

Jackie Coogan is to be starred in a series of five-reel pictures produced by the West Coast Theatres, Inc., an organization controlled by Gore Brothers, Sol Lesser and Adolph Ramish, according to Wid's Daily.

Gareth Hughes, who had the title rôle in "Sentimental Tommy," is to appear in three George D. Baker productions for Metro, "The Hunch," "Garments of Truth" and "Little Eva Ascends."

George Fitzmaurice and his wife, Ouida Bergere, will go to England to produce for the Famous Players-Lasky British Producers when Mr. Fitzmaurice has completed the Paramount version of "Peter Ibbetson" which he is now directing.

The Week's Films.

STRAND—"The Sign on the Door," with Norma Talmadge, directed by Herbert Brenon, adapted from Channing Pollock's play of the same name, a First National picture.

CAPITOL—"The Journey's End," with Mabel Ballin, directed by Hugo Ballin, written by Sister Eileen, a Dominican nun, a Hodkinson production; "Topics," a Kinetó Review.

RIVOLI—"Little Italy," with Alice Brady, directed by George Terwilliger, adapted by Peter Milne from a play by Frederick and Fanny Hatton, a Realart picture; "Feathers," a Prizma picture; "Red Hot Love," a Christie comedy.

RIALTO—"The Conquest of Canaan," with Thomas Meighan, directed by R. William Neill, a Paramount picture; "The Soul of the Cypress," photographed by Dudley Murphy; "At the Ringside," a comedy; moving from the Rivoli.

TOWN HALL—"The Spirit of '76," written and directed by Robert Goldstein, beginning tomorrow night.

PARK—"Over the Hill," opened Sept. 17.

CENTRAL—"A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," opened March 28.

LYRIC—"The Queen of Sheba," opened April 10.

CRITERION—"The Golem," &c., opened June 19.

HIPPODROME—"The Twice-Born Woman," opened June 22, and "Tradition," opened June 26.

ASTOR—"The Old Nest," opened June 28.

LOEW'S NEW YORK—Today and tomorrow, George Walford's "A Wise Fool"; Tuesday, "The March Hare," with Dale Daniels; Wednesday, "Moonlight and Honeysuckle," with Mary Miles Minter; daily change of program.

PLAZA—Today, tomorrow and Tuesday, "I Am Guilty," with Louise Glaum; Wednesday and Thursday, "A Message From Mars," with Bert Lytell; Friday and Saturday, "The Traveling Salesman," with Roscoe Arbuckle.

POLI'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC—First part of week, "Sham," with Ethel Clayton, and "The Bronze Bell"; second part, "Children of Night," with William Russell, and "The Girl From Nowhere," with Elaine Hammerstein.

BROOKLYN STRAND — The Golden Spare," from James Oliver Curwood's story.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS. DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT

WINTER GARDEN 50th & B'way Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. "Swept Broadway Off Its Feet"—Eve. Journal. THE WHIRL OF NEW YORK WITH A NOTEWORTHY CAST & TYPICAL WINTER GARDEN BEAUTY ENSEMBLE.

CENTURY THEATRE, 62d St. and CENT. PARK W. EVGS. ONLY at 8:15. Direction Messrs. Lee and J. J. Shubert. "YOU FIND IT DIFFICULT TO SIT IN YOUR SEAT—YOU FEEL YOU OUGHT TO RISE FROM IT AND CHEER."—Alexander Woollcott, Times. The SHUBERT and UNITED PLAYS, Inc., Present THE LATEST OPERETTA By OSCAR STRAUS, Composer of "THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER" THE LAST WALTZ WITH Eleanor Painter PRICES: Evs., (Except Sat.), 50c to $2.50

"Oh! do get out"—and see THE FUNNIEST FARCE EVER Just Married WITH VIVIAN MARTIN AND LYNNE OVERMAN Presented by JULES HURTIG in assn. with the MESSRS. SHUBERT. SHUBERT 44th St., W. of B'way Mornings 9:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

WINTHROP AMES presents GEORGE ARLISS IN The Green Goddess By WILLIAM ARCHER BOOTH THEATRE Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Theatre Guild Productions

Garrick Theatre 35th Street East of B'way Matinees Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30 Mr. PIM Passes By A Refreshing London Comedy

Fulton Theatre 46th Street West of B'way Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:30 LILIOM Franz Molnar's Comedy of Life with JOS. SCHILDKRAUT and EVA LE GALLIENNE

LITTLE West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. JOHN GOLDEN presents The 1st Year by FRANK CRAVEN Staged by WINCHELL SMITH. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:30.

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. 48TH BIG WEEK and STILL GOING! THE BAT SEATS 8 WEEKS AHEAD

MOTION PICTURES.

Times Square Theatre WEST 42D ST. The 5-Star Musical Intoxicant THE BROADWAY WHIRL 100 Proof Distilled Joy with Richard Carle Blanche Ring Charles Winninger Winona Winter Jay Gould Evs. 8:30 Best Seats $2.50 Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

LYRIC THEATRE W. 42d St. TWICE DAILY Daily Mats. 50c to $1.50. Evs. 50c to $2. Sunday Mat. Today at 3 Most Sensational and Most Thrilling Screen Spectacle Ever Shown 5th MONTH Last 4 Weeks Engagement Positively Ends Saturday, August 14th. WILLIAM FOX Presents THE WORLD'S GREATEST MOTION PICTURE. QUEEN OF SHEBA Directed by J. Gordon Edwards. See the Wonderful Chariot Race

MOTION PICTURES.

CENTRAL THEA., B'way at 47th St. Twice Daily—2:30—8:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 3. WILLIAM FOX presents YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT. Staged by Emmett J. Flynn. Pop. Prices. PARK THEATRE, B'way & 59th St. TWICE DAILY 2:30 and 8:30 MATINEE TODAY AT 3. WILLIAM FOX Presents OVER THE HILL By Will Carleton. Directed by Harry Millarde.

MOTION PICTURES. MOTION PICTURES.

Take the Family to See "THE OLD NEST" A GOLDWYN PICTURE—BY RUPERT HUGHES YOU'LL LAUGH—YOU'LL CRY—YOU'LL LOVE IT! Fourth Crowded Week at the ASTOR MATINEE TODAY AT 3 P. M. Daily Mat. 2:30 Every Night 8:30 Good Seats at 50c BROADWAY AT 45th STREET

Mats. Daily at 2 25-50-75c. $1.00 1000 Choice Seats 50c Except Sat. and Holidays B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47th ST. Tel. Bryant 4300 Every Night 25-50-75, $1.00-1.50-2.00 1000 Orch. Seats $1.00 Except Sat. & Sun. and Holidays

Two Big Concerts Sunday, 2 and 8 P. M. Beginning Monday, July 18

ENGAGEMENT DE LUXE Smartest of International Professional Beauties—Speaking Star—Prima Donna—Celebrity of the Screen—The Invariably Attractive MISS KITTY GORDON supported by MARVEL, The Dancing Phenomenon, Mabel James, Ida Clement, Elsie Neville and Mr. Burton Brown at the Piano, in "A CYCLE OF SONGS AND DANCES." Extravagantly Funny Farceur, Parodist and Comedian Whose Burnt Cork Covers a Multitude of Jokes. JACK WILSON Assisted by Frank Griffith and Vera Beresford and All Star Cast in "The Surprise." DOLLY KAY Syncopation's Clever Exponent ONA MUNSON with Shean and Phillips in "A Manly Revue." MONROE & GRANT Topics of the Day AESOP'S FABLES. MR. BOYCE COMBE in "Taler & Turner That Tickle" "AN ARTISTIC TREAT" PATHE NEWS ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY. Comedian Extraordinary, Whose Clowning Is Convulsing in Its Merriment. HARRY WATSON, JR. "Young Kid Basting Dugan" and "The Telephone Scene." "Tell 'Em What I Done to Philadelphia Jack O'Brien."

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY at 96th St. Concerts Sunday, 2:15 & 8:15. Week of July 18. 4 MARX BROS. in "On the Mezzanine Floor." HARRY HOLMAN & CO. & Others

B. F. KEITH'S 81ST STREET BROADWAY at 81st St. Concerts Sunday, 2:15 & 8:15. Week of July 18. CRAIG CAMPBELL CAMERON SISTERS Others & HOPE HAMPTON in the Photoplay "LOVE'S PENALTY."

F. F. PROCTOR'S BIG VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS. 5th Ave. FANCHON & MARCO 23d St. Near 6th Av. CONSTANCE TALMADGE IN "LESSONS IN LOVE" AESOP'S FABLES and SUPREME VAUDEVILLE. 58th St. Near 3d Av. THE SKY PILOT AND USUAL BIG VAUDEVILLE 125th St. Park & Lex. MONARCH COMEDY FOUR HAL JOHNSON & CO., EIGHT Dusky Steppers, Clinton & Cargille, others & Feature Special NOT GUILTY.

Twilight Musicales Town Hall, 113 West 43d St. Under the direction of FRANK LA FORGE and ERNESTO BERÚMEN Sundays, July 17th and 24th AT FIVE-FIFTEEN O'CLOCK ADMISSION FREE

STADIUM CONCERT TO-NIGHT AT 8:30 25c—50c—$1.00 MON. EVE. HELEN STANLEY—SOPRANO Amsterdam Av. & 138 St. HENRY HADLEY CONDUCTING CLARENCE WHITEHILL BARITONE

SCHENCK BROS. PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK OPPOSITE WEST 130TH ST. FERRY. TAKE WATER SURE MEANS SURE. OPEN SUNDAY—NORMA TALMADGE in "THE SIGN ON THE DOOR"

The Irresistible Comedian, JOHN H. GOLDSWORTHY in Joe Weber's "Honeydew" Co. Personal Representative, Max Hart.

The Golden Voiced Tenor, RICHARD BOLD The New Greenwich Village Follies Personal Representative, Max Hart.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES. NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. A NATIONAL TRIUMPH! Ziegfeld Production Marilynn Miller Leon Errol in Sally GLOBE Pop. Mts. Wed. & Sat. A NATIONAL INSTITUTION Ziegfeld Follies

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:30 THEY TICKLED HIM THEY'LL TICKLE YOU "TWO LITTLE GIRLS IN BLUE" A. L. ERLANGER'S MUSICAL COMEDY HIT Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 50c to $2. No Higher.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WORLD'S GREATEST SHOW. GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS with ANN PENNINGTON POP. MATS. WED. & SAT.

KlawTheatre 45 St., West of B'way. Bryant 6767. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20. SAM H. HARRIS Presents FRANCINE LARRIMORE in RACHEL CROTHERS' New Comedy "NICE PEOPLE"

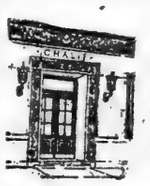
GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Mon., Wed. & Sat., 2:30. JOHN GOLDEN Presents FRANK BACON IN LIGHTNIN' Staged by WINCHELL SMITH

CORT W. 48 ST. EVES. 8:20 BEST Mat. Sat. Only 2:30. SEATS $1.50 ED. DOWLING & WM. HALLIGAN Present ALL STAR JAMBOREE 100 FROLICKING FRIARS 100 With FRANK TINNEY, JAS. J. CORBETT, MOSCONI BROS., LUCILLE CHALFANT.

63D ST. MUSIC HALL, between Broadway and Central Park West. Phone Columbus 1446. Evs. 8:20 3d MONTH OF THE HIT! SHUFFLE ALONG with Miller & Lyles, Sissle & Blake. SPECIAL MIDNIGHT PERFORMANCE EVERY WEDNESDAY, 11:20 P. M. Prices $2 to 50c.



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CARNEGIE HALL Friday Evening, July 22nd, at 8:30 CHALIF DANCERS and COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES of the CHALIF RUSSIAN NORMAL SCHOOL OF DANCING Invitations may be procured from the Chalif School, 163 West 57th Street (opp. Carnegie Hall).

STEEPLECHASE CONEY ISLAND THE FUNNY PLACE LUNA PARK CONEY ISLAND. PRYOR'S BAND CHILDREN FREE WEEKDAY AFTERNOONS with PARENTS FREE RIDES and FREE CIRCUS

BROOKLYN—EXTRA PICTURES. MARK STRAND BEVLYN JAS. OLIVER CURWOOD'S "The Golden Spare" With Atmospheric Prologue, "Under the Northern Lights." BUSTER KEATON Comedy, "The Haunted House." A Reverie of "IRENE" (Tierney) Quartette and Ballet; Overture—Medley of Ziegfeld Follies Hits. "Song of the Soul"—(Broil), Walter Smith, Basso. NEXT SUNDAY—NORMA TALMADGE in "THE SIGN ON THE DOOR"

MOTION PICTURES

CAPITOL B'WAY at 51st STREET World's Largest and Foremost Motion Picture Palace Edward Bowes Managing Director HUGO BALLIN Presents "The Journey's End" WITH Mabel Ballin—Wyndham Standing—George Bancroft the first serious drama made without a sub-title, marking a new epoch in the art of motion picture production A HODKINSON RELEASE MR. ROTHAFEL presents the Sensational Young Pianist Julia Glass Who scored a sensational success as soloist with the National Symphony Orchestra CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA ERNO RAPEE, Conductor CAPITOL BALLET CORPS ALEXANDER OUMANSKY, Ballet Master Assisted by MLLE. GAMBARELLI, Premiere Danseuse. THE CAPITOL QUARTETTE Elizabeth Ayres, Louise Scheerer, Peter Harrower, Alva Bomberger. Soloists: Maria Samson, Reit Rye, Joseph Sheehan. FOREMOST MOTION PICTURE AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD. DE LUXE PERFORMANCES 2—4—7:30—9:30 Presentations by S. L. ROTHAFEL

MARK STRAND A NATIONAL INSTITUTION B'WAY & 47th St. Direction JOS. PLUNKETT BEGINNING TODAY JOSEPH M. SCHENCK Presents NORMA TALMADGE IN CHANNING POLLOCK'S GREAT BROADWAY STAGE SUCCESS "THE SIGN ON THE DOOR" Directed by HERBERT BRENON A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Carl Edouarde Conducting NEW SNUB POLLARD COMEDY Carlos Ferretti Baritone | Judson House Tenor | Madeleine MacGuigan Violinist MARK STRAND TOPICAL REVIEW

Theatres Under Direction of Hugo Riesenfeld

CRITERION TIMES SQUARE CONTINUOUS NOON TO 11:30 P. M. FIFTH WEEK "THE GOLEM" Scenes of Old Prague—"Eli, Eli"—Tony Sarg Almanac Buster Keaton Comedy

RIVOLI Broadway at 49th St. ALICE BRADY IN "LITTLE ITALY" A Realart Picture SUNSHINE COMEDY PRIZMA COLOR "FEATHERS" RIVOLI CONCERT ORCHESTRA Frederick Stahlberg and Emanuel Baer conducting

RIALTO TIMES SQUARE ADOLPH ZUKOR Presents THOMAS MEIGHAN in "The Conquest of Canaan" By Booth Tarkington A Paramount Picture Pathe Comedy—"At the Ringside" FAMOUS RIALTO ORCHESTRA Hugo Riesenfeld and Joseph Littau conducting

CHALIF Russian School of DANCING GRADED CLASSES and private lessons for children, adults and teachers, in Greek, Interpretive, National, Classic, Character and Toe Dancing. Personal instruction by Mr. Chalif. MODERN DANCING in its latest forms can be learned in private lessons. Please send for catalog. Three beautiful ballrooms are TO RENT for entertainments, weddings, recitals, balls, etc. 163-165 West 57th Street Opposite Carnegie Hall. Phone Circle 1927.

HIPPODROME Cooler Than The Seashore MANAGEMENT CHARLES DILLINGHAM EVERY DAY INCLUDING TODAY (Sun.) 1:30 TO 6 7:30 TO 11:30 "MOST ELABORATE PICTURE PROGRAM EVER PRESENTED IN NEW YORK" AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Aft., 15c to 50c. Nights, 15c to $1.00. ALWAYS 1000 GOOD SEATS 50c. TWIN DE LUXE PHOTO DRAMAS "TRADITION" "SHOULD BE SEEN BY ALL"—N. Y. American —AND— MALCOLM STRAUSS' Master Motion Picture "THE TWICE BORN WOMAN" "GREATEST STORY OF ALL TIMES."—EVE. JOURNAL Distributed by SONORA FILMS CORP. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA | SONORA NEWS REELS | COMEDIES ETC.

MUSIC

THE ELWES MEMORIAL

FRIENDS in this country of the late Gervase Elwes have received word that there is to be an English memorial to the singer who lost his life in an accident at the Back Bay Station, Boston, last Spring, while in America on a concert tour.

According to recent announcement, Sir Edward Elgar has been elected President of a committee organized to raise a Gervase Elwes fund, which will be used to assist individuals or to promote or further any objects connected either directly or indirectly with music.

Those interested in the memorial are informed that the aim of the committee is not so much to train professional musicians as to encourage music among those whose opportunities for its enjoyment need extension.

"The prospectus of the proposed Elwes Memorial Fund has now been issued," wrote a correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph in mid-June, "and a strong committee has been formed, with W. H. Leslie as Chairman, the idea being to honor the memory of that great singer, Gervase Elwes, by attempting to further the ideals reflected in his personality and in his specific artistic achievement.

"Individuals may be assisted for the purpose of study to equip them for a [illegible] career, cases of illness or accident may be alleviated and black clouds removed, institutions or societies may be helped. This fund is to be raised by donations, annual subscriptions, with a minimum of half a guinea or by life membership. Any member may apply for grants from the fund, and those interested in any specific case may solicit votes from their fellow-members, as in the case of orphan asylums and kindred institutions.

"This, I think, is a very important point of the fund, and, unless I am in error, is new in music. Also it is important that the votes in unsuccessful cases are not wasted, but are carried forward to the credit of such cases at future elections. The annual subscription entitles the subscriber to become a member, and so to have a vote. Further particulars may be had from the Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Rudolph Elwes. I feel that all will agree that this form of memorial is vastly preferable to the foundation of yet another scholarship, for there can be little doubt that at the present time we have far too many musical scholarships."

SOLOISTS AT STADIUM.

NEARLY 6,000 persons nightly have heard the Stadium Orchestra's open-air concerts at the City College, where the Summer season passes its first fortnight mark within the coming week. Tonight Clarence Whitehill of the Metropolitan will sing with Mr. Hadley's men, and tomorrow Mme. Helen Stanley, while on Friday will appear Berta Ezer, the second of the "Audition Soloists."

These are the programs this week:

TONIGHT.

Overture, "The Bat" ..... J. Strauss
Ballet, "Coppelia" ..... Delibes
Air from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Clarence Whitehill, bass.
Fantasy, "Romeo and Juliet" ..... Gounod
Overture, "Herod" ..... Hadley
Dance and ballet music from "Rosamunde" ..... Schubert
Wotan's Farewell ..... Wagner
Mr. Whitehill.
Rakoczy March ..... Berlioz

MONDAY, JULY 18.

Overture, "Raymond" ..... Thomas
Prayer, "Le Cid" ..... Massenet
Chorus, Soldiers' Song, "Faust" ..... Gounod
Helen Stanley.
Two Hungarian dances ..... Brahms
Prelude, "Hansel and Gretel" ..... Humperdinck
"Nuova Carnival" (new) ..... Busch
Air from "Jeanne d'Arc" ..... Tschaikovsky
Mme. Stanley.
March of the Bayaderes ..... Halvorsen

TUESDAY, JULY 19.

Overture, "Ruy Blas" ..... Mendelssohn
"It Was Summer" ..... Herbert
Dance from "Naila" ..... Delibes
Prelude, "Le Deluge" ..... Saint-Saens
Scenes Pittoresques ..... Massenet
"Carnival in Paris" ..... Svendsen
Violin solo, "Cleopatra's Night" ..... Hadley
"Dance of the Hours" ..... Ponchielli

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.

March, "Queen of Sheba" ..... Gounod
Prelude, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Indian Suite ..... MacDowell
"Valse Triste" ..... Sibelius
"Nirvana" Overture ..... Rubinstein
"Irish Rhapsody" ..... Herbert

THURSDAY—ALL WAGNER.

March from "Tannhauser."
Prelude to "Parsifal."
Bridal Signals from "Tannhauser."
Prelude and finale from "Tristan and Isolde."
March of the Knights from "Parsifal."—Bells sung from "The Master Singers."
Siegfried's funeral, "The Dusk of the Gods."
Overture, "The Master Singers."

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

Overture, "Carnival" ..... Dvorak
Suite, "Scheherazade" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Symphonic poem, "Don Juan" ..... Strauss
"Angelus" from Symphony No. 3 ..... Hadley
Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2 ..... Liszt

SATURDAY, JULY 23.

March, "Pomp and Circumstance" ..... Elgar
Overture, "Le Roi d'Ys" ..... Lalo
"Chinese Wedding Procession" ..... Hosmer
Dances from "Henry VIII." ..... Edward German
Slavic March ..... Tschaikovsky
Hungarian Suite ..... Luigini
[illegible] ..... Tschaikovsky
Overture, "Faust" ..... Gounod
Rakoczy March ..... Berlioz

RUSSIAN ORCHESTRA RETURNS

The Russian Symphony Orchestra, of which Modest Altschuler is conductor, will give a Summernight Festival of eight days, beginning next Saturday, in the athletic field of Starlight Amusement Park on East 177th Street, near the Bronx subway. This will be not only the first venture in classic music for Starlight Park, but will be the first extensive symphonic festival held in the Bronx.

Saturday's opening program is announced as a "Russian night," with selections from Tschaikovsky, Glinka, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Rachmaninoff, Ippolitoff-Ivanoff and other Slavic composers. Special soloists will assist later in an Italian night, opera and symphony nights, and other programs arranged by Mr. Altschuler, who appears at the Bronx resort jointly with the concerts of Bavetta's Band.

PLANS OF MUSICIANS.

Mme. Galli-Curci motored East recently from Minneapolis to her Summer home in the Catskills, where she planned to "live, sing and study" for the next three months.

Ernest Schelling, the pianist, is to make his first appearance since the war on July 30 in a benefit for the American Legion post at Bar Harbor, Me.

Eddy Brown, violinist, whose recent marriage to Mme. Halina Bruzovna, a Polish actress, is announced, will give a concert next Thursday at Ocean Grove, N. J.

Church organists from all over the country will attend the fourteenth convention of the National Association of Organists, to be held July 26 to 29 in Philadelphia.

WITH THE ORCHESTRAS.

The Philharmonic Society reports, concerning its special concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House next season, that almost the entire ground floor has been sold out for the twelve events, while a few of the boxes remain open for subscribers. These concerts will be under Willem Mengelberg and Artur Bodansky, each conducting six. The opening of the series, on Jan. 31, will mark the first appearance of Mr. Mengelberg with the Philharmonic Orchestra on his arrival from Holland.

The New York Symphony Orchestra is including in an "American program" at Chautauqua, N. Y., this week, the first hearing there of the late Horatio Parker's "Commemoration Ode, A. D. 1919," composed as a processional in honor of those who died in the World War. Other numbers are Chadwick's "Tam o' Shanter," MacDowell's "Uncle Remus" and "Indian Lodge," Skilton's "Two Indian Dances," and "A Southern Idyl" by Albert Stoessel.

Sousa's Band, following its annual term at Willow Grove Park, Philadelphia, is announced to begin the "most extensive and eventful tour," including also Canada and Cuba, that any band has yet made on this continent, and to carry an organization of eighty-five, "the largest ever assembled" under the baton of its famous leader. Lieut. Commander Sousa has, however, led masses of men on patriotic occasions before, both here and elsewhere. Two soloists of the tour are Winifred Bambrick, harp, and Marjorie Moody, soprano.

SONGS IN PLYMOUTH SHOW.

PILGRIM descendants have just given four of the projected twelve performances this Summer of the pageant at Plymouth, Mass., reenacting the landing from the Mayflower. Four more will follow on consecutive nights, July 30 to Aug. 3, and a final series Aug. 10 to 13. For those who may not see Professor Baker's historic tableaux, as well as those who will do so, a summary of the dramatic and musical incidents had been issued in advance of the first performance last Wednesday.

The "Voice of Plymouth Rock" strikes the motif of the pageant. A prelude of music composed for the occasion by Henry F. Gilbert ushers in Episode I., the Pilgrim adventurers and their coming to Plymouth. Eight scenes depict the earlier arrival of the Norsemen, under Thorwald, A. D. 1000; Martin Pring in 1603, Champlain in 1605, Admiral Blok in 1614, Captain John Smith in 1614, and the pestilence of 1618 and landing of Captain Thomas Dermer.

Episode II. opens with the forerunners of the Pilgrims near Sturton-le-Steeple, England, in 1623. Martyrs of the cause follow in Fleet Prison, London, on the night of April 5, 1593. Scene 3 in this episode is the royal progress of King James I., with music for the march by Edward Burlingame Hill and the famous "harrying chorus" by Edgar Stillman-Kelley, a descendant of Governor Bradford, to which chorus Hermann Hagedorn has written words.

Life in the hospitable Dutch cities is shown in Episode III. The march of the Dutch "cities of charity" is set to music of Frederick Converse, and leads up to the decision to set sail for New England and the actual departure at Delftshaven. The music in this last scene is by Leo Sowerby, with the words of the Pilgrims' Chorus by Edwin Arlington Robinson. A musical interlude, "The Voyage to the New World," by Chalmers Clifton, musical director of the pageant, opens the way to the arrival of the Pilgrims off the sandy shores of Cape Cod.

The compact in the cabin of the Mayflower ushers in Episode IV., "The Pilgrims in America." The landing at Provincetown, Nov. 25, 1620, has been elaborated with a song for the Pilgrim women, the words by Josephine Preston Peabody and lyric setting by George W. Chadwick. The arrival and debarkation at Plymouth has for an accompaniment MacDowell's "1620," with the "Hymn of Praise" in words by Mr. Hagedorn. After an anthem by Arthur Foote to ancient words of William Bradford, the finale shows America today.

SEVENTH WEEK OF BAND.

STARTING a seventh week on the Green at Columbia University tomorrow is the Goldman Concert Band, which has played recently to audiences declared to be the largest since the free Summer concerts were inaugurated four years ago.

This week's three programs follow:

Monday, July 18.

Coronation March ..... Kretschmer
Overture, "Masaniello" ..... Auber
Andante, "Surprise" symphony ..... Haydn
"The Moldau River" ..... Smetana
Caucasian Sketch" ..... Ippolitoff-Ivanoff
"If Flowers Could Speak" ..... Mana Zucca
Ernest Williams, cornet.
Excerpts "Daughter of the Regiment," ..... Donizetti
"Pan-Americana" ..... Herbert

Wednesday, July 20.

Overture "Bartered Bride" ..... Smetana
Rondo Capriccioso ..... Mendelssohn
Funeral of Marionette ..... Gounod
Dances, "Henry VIII." ..... Edward German
Whitz from "Faust" ..... Gounod
"We Two" ..... Kramer
"Open Thine Blue Eyes" ..... Massenet
Helen Stover, soprano.
Finale, "Tristan and Isolde" ..... Wagner
Excerpts from "Grand Duchess" ..... Offenbach

Friday, July 22.

War March, "Athalia" ..... Mendelssohn
Overture, "Sakuntala" ..... Goldmark
Melody in F ..... Rubinstein
Excerpts "The Master Singers" ..... Wagner
"Les Preludes" ..... Liszt
"The Lost Chord" ..... Sullivan
Ernest Williams, cornet.
"Polish Dance" ..... Scharwenka
March, "Columbia" ..... Goldman

Music is promised for the patients of Bellevue Hospital on Tuesday evening, when the Goldman Concert Band, with Helen Stover, soprano, will provide the program.

SING IN PARK TONIGHT.

Harry Barnhart conducts popular singing on the Mall in Central Park tonight, when his Community Chorus and the usual overflow attendance, often as high as 5,000 on recent Sundays, will open as usual with "America," accompanied by a band. Tonight's other songs for community singing include "Love's Old Sweet Song," "Santa Lucia," "Look for the Silver Lining," "Old Folks at Home," "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," "Dixie," "Humming" and "My Old Kentucky Home."

Music in the Movies.

Julia Glass is announced to play the "Hungarian Fantasy," by Liszt, "followed by a short encore," in the current orchestral program at the Capitol.

Madeleine MacGuigan, an Irish violinist, appears this week with the orchestra at the Strand.

Olive Marshall and George Richardson sing at the Rivoli, where the orchestra revives an overture from Rossini's "La Gazza Ladra." At the Rialto the prelude is from Verdi's "Forza del Destino," while the singers are Lillian Powell and Edwardo Albano.

Current Music Events.

Frank La Forge and Ernesto Berumen have arranged two "twilight musicales" this afternoon and next Sunday, at 5:15 o'clock, in the Town Hall.

The Handel Society will give a free concert this evening in the Straus Auditorium of the Educational Alliance.

Frederick Cromweed, pianist, will be heard on Thursday evening in the third of the free concerts at New York University.

Noon-Hour Concerts Crowded.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 persons heard a recent symphonic program, at Battery Park, in the Neighborhood Orchestra's noon-hour concerts, arranged by the American Orchestral Society. Jacques L. Gottlieb will conduct there on Tuesday of this week, as well as Thursday noon at Madison Square.

Kaltenborn Conducts Again.

Frank Kaltenborn will conduct a second concert next Saturday evening on the Mall in Central Park, where his orchestra opened its current series with classics of Beethoven, Wagner and Tchaikovsky a fortnight ago.

NEW DELOUSING PLANT

GOVERNOR MILLER is taking no chances with the typhus invasion. A trip of inspection which he, with several other State officials, made last Tuesday to Hoffman Island revealed that the delousing plant now under construction is nearly finished and will be in actual operation at the end of this month. Should an emergency arise in the meantime State Architect Lewis F. Pilcher, who made the plans and is supervising the construction, asserts that the plant could be made fit for use within a week.

A commission was created in 1916 to transfer the quarantine establishments at the landing stations at Rosebank, S. I., at Swinburne Island and Hoffman Island to the Federal authorities. After a survey and appraisal of these plants and the real estate involved, by the State Engineer and the State Architect, a basis of transfer was established and recommendations were made to Congress to appropriate the $1,400,000 necessary for the transaction. This transfer was to have been accomplished within the following few months, and Governor Whitman, in view of this fact, appointed as quarantine officer at that time a member of the quarantine force of the Federal Government. His idea in doing this was that the time preceding the transfer to the Federal authorities would be so short that it would be inadvisable to make a State appointment for this brief period.

But one session of Congress after another failed to make the appropriation for the transfer. Various sessions of the Legislature at Albany during this time, expecting each year that the Federal Government would take over the quarantine plants, considered it inadvisable to appropriate any large sum of New York State money to rehabilitate property and equipment which the State was so soon to lose. Such appropriations as were made by the various Legislatures during these five years were only those requested as emergency measures by Dr. Cofer, the Federal officer appointed by Governor Whitman, who during this time had charge of the plants with a salary paid by the State of New York.

In 1920, however, necessary money was appropriated by Congress and the check delivered to the State authorities. The State's responsibility for the station then passed to the Treasury Department of the United States.

But the moment of the passing of the responsibility was just the time when the steamships coming from ports in southern Europe began to bring in passengers affected with typhus fever. The fear aroused by this situation at a time when other depressing conditions contributed to an unsettled state of mind among the people in this port was so strong that a panic was feared as a result of the presence of a disease that is considered an unconquerable terror.

Neither Swinburne Island, Hoffman Island nor the landing station at Rosebank had any facilities for coping with the situation, and the result was a bitter controversy between the Public Health Service, the Treasury Department and the Health Commissioner of the City of New York, who shared the rather terrible responsibility of protecting the entire nation against typhus. The Health Service of the Treasury asked Congress for an appropriation of $200,000 on Feb. 19, 1921, for the purpose of enlarging the facilities of the quarantine stations here. Surgeon General Cummings said then: "The station is sadly lacking in facilities to meet the present emergency, and it is most important that the sanitary safeguards at that port be strengthened if the infection be excluded and at the same time commerce be not obstructed."

But Congress adjourned without providing any protection for the people of the United States at the port which is the gateway to the entire country.

The Surgeon General communicated with Governor Miller, who was then at the beginning of his term. The Governor immediately directed the State Architect to expedite the work of constructing whatever facilities were necessary at the quarantine station with the least inconvenience to immigration, and to plan to spend immediately any reasonable amount of the State funds to erect a delousing plant at Hoffman Island. Plans for the building were rapidly drawn up after conference with experts in quarantine matters and visits by the State Architect, at the request of the Congressional Committee on Plants and Grounds, to similar plants at the ports of Naples, Genoa and Trieste.

These plans were approved by the Public Health Service authorities, and immediately put under construction with a special State fund to draw upon amounting to $60,000.

The contractural estimate for the work was approximately $100,000, but Mr. Pilcher, State Architect, announced to the Governor on Tuesday that, because of the purchase of the materials in the open market, it is probable that the plant when completed will cost only $40,000.

Typhus is primarily a disease of filth, and is carried by bacteria lodged in the stomach of the louse. The delousing station, therefore, is the most important part of the campaign against the disease against which the first line of defense is the precautions taken by medical officers at foreign ports. The preventive measures which they use are specified in our own quarantine regulations.

The delousing plant is situated in a fireproof building costing $40,000, which, in the opinion of State Architect Pilcher, could not be duplicated anywhere for $125,000. There is no other building of its kind in the world, and the plans drawn up by Mr. Pilcher have been adopted by the United States Government for all other stations to be constructed in the future and for the basis of advice to be sent to foreign stations. The Royal Government in Italy has taken over the plans and will adopt them in the development of its own quarantine stations for emigrants.

The most noticeable features of the building are the complete elimination of all trim, which makes it impossible for vermin to lodge anywhere. Floors, when completed, will be made entirely of concrete, sloping to a central drain so as to permit flushing with salt water.

The immigrants who are to go through the process of delousing enter a room capable of accommodating groups of seventy-five to one hundred at a time. They are asked to remove their clothes. Their shoes, leather belts and similar articles are placed in one room, where they are treated with gasoline and oil, and their other clothing put in burlap bags, one to each individual. The bags are numbered and each person receives a tag. The bags full of clothing are put through two chambers, where they are treated with cyanide gas, which does not destroy them, or with steam under pressure. These treatments penetrate the materials and destroy both the lice and the nits.

Immigrants then pass into a series of shower baths where they are treated with a certain mixture of soap and oil or acetic acid, of which the principle is that the vermin are suffocated. The men's hair is cut off and the women's hair is thoroughly treated with oil. When the treatment is finished their clothes are restored to the immigrants, each in an individual bag.

It is felt that the method of handling those who undergo this process is calculated to maintain, as much as is compatible with thoroughness and efficiency, the dignity and pride of the individual. Immigrants can be handled at the rate of 100 an hour, and it is claimed that when they have passed through this process they are absolutely sterilized so far as carrying typhus is concerned.

The work of delousing is now being carried on in a temporary building. An interesting fact was pointed out to the Governor on Tuesday in connection with the well which is being driven between the new building and the old. This well is now about 800 feet deep, and geologists working on the characteristics of the various strata have announced that the water which is found comes all the way from Connecticut.

The new delousing plant from the moment it begins operation will be under the authority of the Federal Government and Washington officials will have the full responsibility of eliminating the diseased immigrant and sending all others with their possessions into this port in a thoroughly sanitary condition.

Accompanying the Governor on his visit to the plant were Senator Charles Hewitt, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee; Assemblyman Joseph McGinnis, Chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee; Controller James Wendell, State Architect Lewis F. Pilcher, Mason Hutchins, Secretary of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and Leon De Mars, Secretary of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly. The escort included Major Grubbs, Captain Scott and Captain Doyle.

BLOSSOMING DESERT

THE American desert blossomed last year to the extent of $68,000,000 worth of crops, due solely to the efforts of the Reclamation Service, the Government's agent in making two blades of grass, an apple tree and half a dozen strawberry plants grow where one cactus grew before.

According to the Reclamation Record, since the Government works began delivering water for irrigation, the crops produced on the reclaimed land have exceeded $400,000,000 in value. These estimates do not include the large amount of land (1,100,000 acres in 1920) dependent upon private systems, which receive subsidiary supplies from the Government reservoirs in time of drought. These subsidies vary from a complete supply to a small percentage of the total. But such are the vicissitudes of dry farming that a small supply of water, delivered at the right time, may double the crop yield. It is often this vital modicum that the Reclamation Service gives.

The crop value per acre of the lands reclaimed by the Government is at present more than double the average for the whole country, doubtless because of the intensive cultivation of this virgin and hitherto arid soil. In 1920 the average yield for the United States was $ 3.44 an acre, while it was $58.80 for the reclamation "projects."

In addition to this direct increase in the value of the land, irrigation is also responsible for a large indirect investment. It is estimated that for every dollar the Government spends in irrigation, five to ten dollars is invested by farmers and the industries brought into being by the new communities.

Under these circumstances, land that sold for $10 an acre or less before irrigation, now sells for $200, $300 or $400. In rare instances the price has gone as high as $1,500 an acre on well improved lands. The average increase in value in the projects has been $200 an acre. Taking into account the increased value of lands in the settlements within the projects, the Reclamation Service has created land values of over half a billion dollars.

During 1920 the Government irrigated 1,225,000 acres through its own system and helped private companies supply 950,000 acres. The Government money with which irrigation is carried on is really a revolving fund, since the cost of constructing irrigation systems is paid back to the Government by the lands benefited and the cost of operation and maintenance is defrayed by an annual charge on the recipients of water. Construction charges are collected over a period of twenty years in percentage payments.

Loss accrues to the fund when a project is investigated and found unfeasible, when a project does not turn out as well as had been expected or when acreage is lost through waterlogging or some other cause. Each project must stand by itself, and the Service is not allowed to take a profit from the successful projects to cover losses. Yet in twenty years of service and the investment of more than $120,000,000 the Reclamation Service estimates that it has expended only $5,000,000, less than 5 per cent., for which there is no return in sight. Against this loss to the fund may be set down the tremendous increase in land values and large annual crops that result from the work of the Service.

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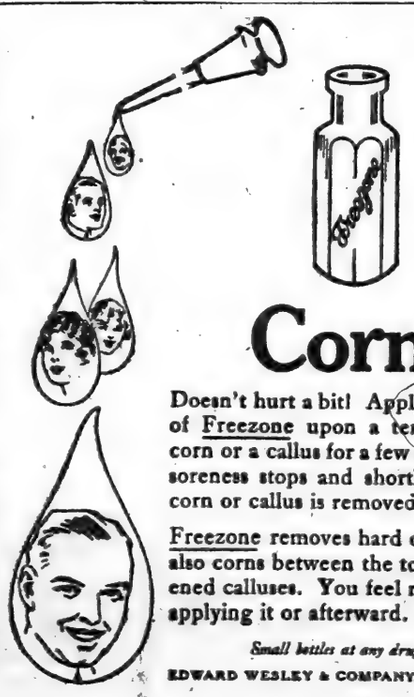
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FASHIONS VOGUE OF BLACK

THERE are so many black dresses in Paris that they look almost like a national costume."

This is a quotation from a letter delivered by the last boat. And, as it was written by a disinterested person—that is, one who has not the least interest in "promoting" style sensations, the remark is significant of the styles of the moment in Paris, which later become influential here.

"Black costumes," this correspondent goes on to say, "are made from every known material, from crêpes and satins especially, and from much black lace. They have very tiny sleeves or no sleeves at all, and they are long—only a few inches from the floor."

Here we have the description in a nutshell. The lead is certainly simple enough, and, as far as can be learned in other quarters, it tells the story adequately. The Frenchwoman has always loved black. She knows how to wear it so that there is nothing sombre or depressing in its effect. By her knowledge of line and proportion, of material and draping and "white spaces" made up of throat and arms, she manages to achieve an effect which is actually colorful.

A French milliner, for instance, will always shrug her shoulders at American enthusiasm for colorful headgear. She believes in black, and black only, for smart effects. She sticks to this theory through hot season and cold, proving by her productions that she is right first, last and all the time.

Many a Parisienne never wears anything but black, and every one has a black gown to fall back upon when she wishes to look her best. But the present uprising in favor of black goes beyond the usual tendency. The season opened with many models in brilliant colorings, but all of a sudden it turned to complete somersault, and everything was black. What became of all the colored things is a mystery that may never be solved.

The Parisienne, at this time of the year, always shows a preference for combinations of black and white. As Summer draws to a close, she does revert to that expression as the one that is coolest and freshest and most pacifying to her soul, and this year the combination is even more noticeable than it has been during the past seasons.

In this page are two sketches of black gowns produced by French designers during the last few weeks. You can see in these two models all the style tendencies for the months to come. We have, in them, the longer skirts, the lower and the bloused waists, the long sleeves and the uneven skirt lines. These various points of fashion are giving us much food for reflection and making us wonder, in a panic, whether the hems of last year's frocks are ample enough to let them express the new mode.

The salvation of the longer skirt is the longer waistline, for it readjusts the proportion so charmingly that we welcome the silhouette and cease to regret the comfort of the shorter skirt.

Martial et Armand design a dress of heavy black crêpe. It has an underskirt made on slim, straight lines, and is quite short. They cover that with a clever draping of the same material and let certain ends of that draping come very near the floor. In this way a skirt is achieved which is short from one angle, and from the next angle surprisingly long. They have carried out the sleeves in the same subtle manner, shading them on the outer edge so that the whiteness of the arm shows through charmingly. The bloused waist is cut in one piece with the sleeves, as the French love to model their gowns, and the cash is made of black satin to give a slight variety to the surfaces of the blacks.

Leiong's gown, though more elaborate, shows the same tendencies. He has made his underslip of black lace and covered it partially with black satin arranged with more than ordinary cleverness.

The chemise dress still has some claim to popularity, though it is now seen with elongated proportions. One of the newest of these is made from black crêpe de chine entirely straight and plain, but at the sides are inserted straight drapings of black chiffon most ample as to material. The chiffon inserts are topped by flopping and graceful bows that give the hips a widened appearance.

Black taffeta is one of the popular materials. Frocks in this fabric are usually full in design, with skirts that puff out in harmony with a material which refuses to do anything else but puff. A black taffeta frock is made with a full-gathered skirt and trimmed with cross sectional cords set into it, which help to exaggerate the puff. The bodice is fitted slightly below the waist and to the hips. The short, tight sleeves are cut out over the top of the arm and the edges are held together by bands of taffeta.

A black lace dinner frock is made with a skirt of lace draped much like the Martial et Armand frock on this page. The foundation skirt is of black satin, as is the long bloused bodice. A waist-length cape, shirred and fastened to either shoulder, swings down in two points, carrying out the idea of the skirt.

Another dinner frock is made entirely of black lace with the merest suggestion of satin, where the lace of the bodice comes together in surplice fashion. A satin sash ties in a bow at the side and hangs down in a long, pointed end.

An evening gown of black satin has a series of lace panels extending some inches below the bottom of the skirt. The bodice has a low, pointed neckline, no sleeves, and is draped and reaches to the hip. Its effect depends upon its really classic line. It is reported to have been worn to the opera in Paris topped by a tight cap of silver metal brocade.

Even the coats and suits shown in advance collections for Fall have a strong tendency toward black. These outer garments are also inclined to the longer waist lines. Some French coats have wide belts around the hips, to which are attached the slightly full skirts and the slightly bloused upper portions. A coat of black silk velour—that fine and soft material which has met no equal—has a wide pleated belt of the same material and a rolling collar edged with monkey fur. It is lined with the most brilliant shade of red crêpe, and the dress that is designed to be worn with it is of the same crêpe made on a simple one-piece model.

A suit made by one of the French designers to foretell the mode for Fall is of black velvet. There is a three-quarter length cape of this material attached to a slightly shorter coat of white plush. The lower edge of the coat is banded with black velvet, and the belt that holds it snugly at a normal waistline is of crushed white plush fastened with a white enamel buckle. The hat worn with this costume has a wide brim, drooping just a trifle at the sides. The crown is soft and small, and at the centre of the back there is a large rosette of spraying ostrich feathers.

An informal street suit for between-season wear has a pleated skirt of white crêpe de chine and a coat of black satin bound with narrow strips of black cire satin. The waistline is long and it has a wide, crushed belt of cire satin. The coat is worn open to show a white crêpe blouse fastened with a close row of shining black buttons.

Even for the déshabillés black is featured. A recent model that is extremely smart is made in one piece of black chiffon without sleeves and with a very low, rounded neckline. It has a wing cape fastened to the wrists by tiny bands of gold gauze, and the sash that ties in a bow at the front is of gold gauze, just wide enough to repeat the touch at the wrists artistically.

Paris reports that the one color that rivals black is mauve. Many house and evening gowns are being designed in that color in chiffons and crêpes Georgette, for in these materials it is almost universally becoming. A dinner dress of this color is made of soft chiffon, quite straight in line. It is embroidered in crystal beads around the lower edge of the long waisted bodice, from which long streamers of fringe fall over the skirt.

The skirt of another evening dress of draped mauve crêpe has all its fullness at the back. It is drawn up in front so that the front line of the skirt's hem is shorter than the back line. This dress is worn with a wide girdle of gold and emerald brocade, without streamers of any sort, arranged so that the left side of the girdle is much wider than the right side.

A dress of mauve and black has a draped skirt of black lace and a sleeveless bodice of the most beautiful mauve and gold brocade.

Another dress of mauve taffeta has wide flowing sleeves of cream lace that soften the whole appearance of the gown.

A dress of mauve crêpe has a portion of its skirt made of silk lace dyed to match the silk and embroidered with silver and gold threads. It is a perfect example of what the French can do with hand stitches, for the brilliant gold and silver threads become the centre of interest in the whole gown.





Black Gown of Satin and Lace by Lelong at Left; Black Crepe Frock by Martial et Armand at Right.

CENSORING WAR MEMORIALS

Diplomacy and Courage Required to Prevent Erection of Unsightly Monuments

By F. A. COLLINS.

AMERICA has progressed far beyond the cast iron period of its national sculpture. The war memorials, now rapidly rising in all parts of the country, reveal for the most part a surprising advance in public taste. Among the forty-eight memorials now in course of erection in New York City and vicinity the average is very high. Compare our memorials of today with those erected at the close of the Civil War. A French artist visiting America at the time, who observed with growing wonder the endless display of soldiers at parade rest and similar effigies the country over, found a happy phrase for the general effect. "At last," he said "I realize what is meant by the horrors of war."

Not only has public taste developed, but the country at large has learned to profit by the art censor. The earlier period knew no such restraint. The war memorials a generation ago were usually designed by the manufacturer of iron fountains, fences and horse blocks. These creations, known in the trade as "stock pieces," were furnished in a variety of sizes and colors. Many firms kept a large stock constantly on hand.

The statues were sold by the pound. The artistic merits of various designs were presented to local committees, as a rule, by the iron dealer's salesman. To save time and trouble for all, they were illustrated in catalogues, along with the iron fountains. The size of the statues was determined by the size of the appropriation. Many troublesome problems were thus avoided. The amount of money to be spent was divided by the price of the statue per pound. The quotient, therefore, gave the weight of the statue and its height. The statue might be painted to suit the individual taste of the purchaser. A suitable railing for enclosing the statue, perhaps consisting of rows of muskets, could be purchased at the same time. The result may be seen to this day in countless public squares in towns and cities throughout the country.

Sometimes the designing and execution of the memorial was left to the local stone cutter with amazing results. As a consequence mere chunks of stone and iron were often dropped in more or less appropriate settings. This convenient method of acquiring art treasures persisted long after the Civil War memorial period.

New York is believed to have been the first city in the country to establish an Art Commission having the veto power. As originally planned in 1898, its power extended only to statues or paintings presented to or bought by the city. Its functions have gradually increased until they include all structures, and therefore war memorials great and small, built on public property whether at public expense or by private gift. All the members of the commission serve without pay. The judgment of the commission is an expression of the best taste of the city's art life. It includes the President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the President of the New York Public Library, the President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, one painter, one sculptor and one architect and three others, none of whom shall be members of any profession in the fine arts. The general organization and methods of New York's commission have been widely followed in other cities.

The censorship of war memorials is at present a considerable part of the work of the Art Commission. The forty-eight war memorials which have recently come before it constitute about one-half of its work in the past year. Each of the memorials involves, as a rule, many plans, in some instances as high as twenty-seven. Last year the various art work upon which the commission passed involved a total expenditure of $21,500,000, and it is expected that this sum will be exceeded in the present year. The activities of the commission are exceedingly varied. The problems which come before it vary from the approval of a simple memorial tablet for the auditorium of a public school to an elaborate monument in a public park.

The difficulties of the problem cannot be measured by the cost of the work. Many of the smaller and less pretentious memorials require the most careful consideration. The commission avoids whenever possible making arbitrary decisions, no matter how unsuccessful the designs laid before it may be. It hands out few negative decisions. The plan is rather to make suggestions which will enable the sculptor or designer to improve his work to reach the standards imposed. Young and unknown artists are especially encouraged. It is common for members of the commission, despite the pressure of work, personally to visit the studios of the sculptor and lend every possible assistance to help him to bring his work up to the requirements. It is also part of the commission's work to approve sites for proposed statues and monuments and other war memorials. When it is possible to remove existing memorials to new and more suitable sites the new locations and their setting are determined by the commission.

Obviously such a commission in New York or elsewhere must have more than a technical knowledge of art to carry on its work successfully. When a memorial is presented by well-meaning people, who nevertheless are deficient in artistic judgment, the matter of criticism becomes an extremely delicate operation. The greatest diplomacy must be used to avoid hurting the feelings of such donors. The problem is often particularly complicated where Americans of foreign birth or descent are concerned. The most delicate diplomacy is often required to prevent the city from becoming the victim of some earnest but ill-advised group of would-be benefactors.

Most of the war memorials now rising throughout the country, however, are planned with the practical intention of serving the living while commemorating the dead. Since some 96 per cent. of the boys who went overseas have returned it is obvious that their welfare should be considered. The idea of building "liberty halls" and community houses of various kinds, to care for the boys who have come back, has proved extremely popular in all parts of the country. Instead of spending millions of dollars upon stone and bronze to ornament our cities the money is being diverted into building living memorials. The plan fits into the general movement for developing community centres which has progressed so rapidly in the last few years.

As early as 1919 definite action was taken in many cities to raise such memorials. The first building is believed to have been planned in Amherst, Mass. The new form of memorial has been happily described as "giving democracy a home." As the general plan has developed a surprising variety of national, State and municipal buildings have been planned, and in a large proportion of cases quickly carried to completion. In many cities and towns buildings have been remodeled to meet the demands of the liberty halls.

The list is headed by two great national projects. A site has been set aside by Congress for a National Victory Memorial Building at Washington, to cost $10,000,000 and to be dedicated to the "Boys of '76 and the Boys of '17." The second national memorial will be dedicated to the aviators who fell in the war. According to the American City Bureau more than 000 buildings have been planned throughout the country to serve as memorials and the list is rapidly growing from day to day. The list includes auditoriums and similar buildings, clubhouses, municipal buildings, hospitals, school buildings, libraries, Y. M. C. A. buildings, churches and chapels.

In sixteen towns and cities alone war memorials of this nature are now in course of erection totaling over $10,000,000. The expenditure for such buildings for the entire country runs into the hundreds of millions. Many small communities, whose names are seldom heard are spending a quarter of a million or more on their memorials. To mention a few cities and towns in this list, Columbus, O., is spending $1,000,000; Salt Lake City, $300,000; Goldsboro, N. C., $250,000; South Orange, N. J., $150,000; Los Angeles, Cal., $200,000; Montgomery, Ala., $125,000; Auburn, Mass., $250,000; Pomona, Cal., $150,000; Townsend, Vt., $300,000 and Lorain, Ohio, $600,000.

The liberty halls or whatever they may be called house a wide variety of civic interests and therefore serve the interests of the city or town in many ways. In many of these halls will be found the Red Cross, war veterans associations, patriotic and defense societies, local charities, playgrounds and recreational clubs, fraternal organizations, farm bureaus, county granges, rotary clubs, civic organizations, women's clubs, Boy Scouts, library societies, &c. In years to come the war memorials of the World War will naturally increase in number and expand in size and in the scope of their influence.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON LEAGUE

THIS seems to be a year of charitable drought. Many small organizations, those that operate courageously on a hand-to-mouth budget, are in grave danger of starvation.

One of these is the Florence Crittenton League, which maintains a home for girls at 427 West Twenty-first Street. As a sort of private annex to the Women's Court it performs a difficult work with a small staff and a small budget. The Judges at Jefferson Market Court freely admit the value of its help.

"It is in great measure due to our splendid court system and to the attitude of our Judges," says Miss Alice Smith, head probation officer of the Women's Court, "that the city is as clean and safe as it is. Yet there are gaps in the system that must be filled by private citizens.

"Such places as the Florence Crittenton League are indispensable to our work. The league's home is almost an annex to the Women's Court, yet it is entirely supported by voluntary contributions. First offenders and girls who seem not to be incorrigibles go there instead of to jail to await trial, and we also send court witnesses there for safekeeping, sometimes for months at a stretch. A stay at the league will sometimes change a girl's attitude completely. I don't know what we shall do if we lose the league."

The league's home is an old-fashioned three-story and basement house in Chelsea. Its upper rooms are thrown together into dormitories accommodating twenty-three beds, the old dining room has become an office walled with file cases, each holding hundreds of tabloid life histories, the third floor ballroom houses an austere doctor's office, yet the high ceilings, dark polished stair rails, and round-arched fireplaces maintain the air of a substantial private house.

The door is open to any woman who seeks shelter, irrespective of creed, race or color. More than half of the girls are remanded from the court to the League's care. Others are sent from social oragnizations and hospitals or brought by the police. Last year ninety-one voluntarily sought shelter. In all the League, during 1920, cared for 776 girls and women.

When a girl comes into the League she is given a physical examination to find out if she needs medical attention and as a protection to the other girls in the house. Her history is then examined to provide a basis for future action. The Court frequently renders its decisions on the information and testimony secured by the League. While the girl is with the League she is instructed in the various arts of maintaining a household, and often this is her first intimation that it is an art. She gets good food, and there are games, music and perhaps dancing with the other girls in the evening. More than all there is the orderly routine of living in a kind and cheerful atmosphere. As one of the directors said: "It's what the people in the house mean to the girls that counts most."

The Magistrates' Court is the dissecting room of the Criminal Court, so that women under every imaginable charge come before it. It is said that "ungovernable girls" predominate on the docket. The League, during the past year, had cases of girls charged with disorderly conduct, larceny, abduction, and the possession or revolvers, drugs and stolen goods. All the girls were "hopeful cases." The Court was, in each case, anxious to avoid a conviction, and to give the girl a fresh start.

In this work the League helps immensely by getting work for girls, looking up boarding homes for them, or helping to make adjustments inside the families.

The success of this effort is indicated by the fact that 417 of last year's girls were returned to their homes, while suitable work and a place to live were found for many more.

The Florence Crittenton League must not be confused with the Florence Crittenton Mission, of which it was at one time the New York branch. In 1914, at the solicitation of the Judges of the Women's Court, it became an independent local charity. Its only connection with the mission is the building in which it is housed, which it receives rent free.

BUYING OLD FURNITURE

ONE of the things which the Plymouth anniversary this year will do will be to boom the furniture used by the Pilgrim fathers and mothers and their immediate descendants. People posted about housefurnishings and decorations say that every big patriotic exposition in this country does something to increase the interest in furniture of America's earlier days, when good taste in such things prevailed.

The Boltes collection, presented to the Metropolitan Museum by Mrs. Russell Sage, was in its time the best of the early American furniture that had been brought together. Since that was assembled other old pieces have come to light, and now other collections have even finer pieces.

"Within the last few years," says Miss C. M. Traver, who is a New York collector, many of whose pieces have been reproduced in the Lockwood book of old furniture, "people have become much more discriminating. Interest in old mahogany decreased with the many reproductions that were made. Little shops on the east side made a business of these reproductions. People grew weary of it. Then maple began to come in. I think the interest in mahogany will come back. There is very little fine old mahogany to be found now. In the meantime, having passed through the various furniture periods, the real collectors have now turned their attention to the early American. There is not much of it, but it is very interesting."

Among these pieces most to be desired and very rare (there are said to be less than half a dozen in existence), is the Pilgrim Chest. Lockwood describes this as a small desk-box, with a drawer beneath and mounted on turned legs with stretchers and an open shelf below. There are rectangular panels in the box at the front and ends with low, flat carving in lunette designs. The finest of the old chairs are the "Carver" and the "Brewster," each a distinctive type and made with spindles in the back, under the arms and seats.

There are many varieties of tables of different sizes and shapes. The "hutch" table has for the centre pedestal-support underneath, a square box or hutch, which is reached by tipping up the table. The Pilgrim mother kept her sewing in the hutch. The old trestle tables run from six to twelve feet in length. The larger trestle tables were used in the old inns which were scattered all over the country where the stage coaches stopped to change horses. Old dower chests are sixteenth century pieces. Hadley and Connecticut chests are in different styles. The Connecticut chests were carved with sunflowers and the Hadley with tulips. Old dressers must have reached quite to the ceilings of early homes. There are cupboards beneath and shelves above upon which were the wooden and pewter dishes. Some of the old paint still remains on the old pine dressers. The dressers are of a little later period, about 1700. William and Mary six-legged high-boys are from the last quarter of the seventeenth century.

No one thought much of any kind of American furnituure until the Centennial Exposition in 1876. Everything before that must be imported to receive consideration.

Liking for Italian and Spanish furniture has not gone out with the demand for the American, and panelings and doors to make rooms, with fine old iron work, gates, torchieres, &c., have been imported from the different countries, and the appropriate setting is made for the foreign furniture. One thing that the collector notices in these days is that while there may be a special demand for things of certain periods, as for the early American, buyers like anything that is really good—of the very best—of any period or nationality.

SOLDIERS' GERMAN WIVES

TWO hundred and sixty-five prospective new citizens of the United States have left Coblenz for the United States. They are the wives and children of American soldiers, members of the Army of Occupation. Their marriages were contracted under the German or the American laws (or both) since the abrogation of the non-fraternization laws, a little over a year ago. The number will be considerably augmented by the time the transport docks in New York, as births are expected daily on the way over. All but twenty-five of the women expect to become mothers.

Activity and excitement reigned at the compound at Coblenz during the ten days of enforced stay. The women came from all parts of the occupied territory, American, English, French and Belgian. Many nationalities were respresented. They included Polish, Italian, Russian, Swedish, French, English, Irish and two Americans, the great majority of course being German. They ranged in age from forty-seven to seventeen. The former was a war widow, with two children, boys of seventeen and ten years respectively, who are making the journey with her. Her husband is a strapping soldier of twenty-two. The youngest baby starting was seventeen days old.

Fully a thousand persons gathered at the railroad yards at Coblenz to see the "honeymoon detachment" as it was called, pull out. Relatives outnumbered the curiosity seekers. One corporal was madly rushing around with a large bottle of soothing syrup, seeking its owner, and some of the young fathers strutted through the crowd showing off their offspring to their buddies. Leave-takings were long drawn out and tender and there were many red eyes among the parting and those left behind. For the most part, however, the wives wore an air of pleased satisfaction and expectancy when the bugler sounded retreat and the train of thirteen hospital cars pulled out of the yards bound for America.

THE TRANSIENT TAX.

MERCHANTS and other foreigners in Danzig, living in hotels and boarding houses, who in the past have eluded the income and various taxes are now compelled to pay a transient tax. This tax ranges from 10 to 40 per cent. of rental on rooms let to temporary guests.

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OUR NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

The current MID-WEEK PICTORIAL contains a full page portrait of the new Chief Justice, former President Taft; it is ready for framing; in the same issue are many pictures illustrating the chief phases of our war with Germany apropos the signing of the Peace Treaty.—Adv.

GIRL SCOUTS OFF TO CAMP

Swimming, Boating and a Lot of Hard Work at Their Retreat in the Ramapo Hills.

THREE HUNDRED khaki-clad Girl Scouts left the hot city last week for their camp at Twin Lakes, Central Valley. Troop formation was forgotten in their haste to board the boat that was to take them up the river to the Ramapo hills. The tents were already up, and Brooklyn, Manhattan and Bronx girls established themselves in rival camps quickly. Bronx shares with Brooklyn the lower end of the lake, while Manhattan overlooks them both from the bluffs at the upper end.

A bugle call begins each day's routine in camp at 6:30 o'clock. At 9 in the evening taps ends the day.

The Girl Scouts turn out for calisthenics at the first notes of reveille. After vigorous exercises, they go to the lake for a dip. There is not enough time before breakfast for a real swim, so the "crib," a forty-foot enclosure in the shallow part of the lake near the boat house, is used. Breakfast is served in the large rustic mess hall. Food is no haphazard matter. A graduate dietitian carefully plans the menus so that the proper number of calories and vitamines are rationed out each day. Rose is the dusky cook. Rose is always happy, and her chief thought is to fatten up some of the wistful-eyed scouts who have never before been in the country.

After breakfast each girl helps with various fatigue duties. Fatigue duty means kitchen help, picking up paper from the grounds, bailing out the boats or cleaning and filling the lanterns. Tent and personal inspection are next in order. Blankets must be folded neatly at the foot of the cots, clothes must be tucked away in suitcases, and the odds and ends piled on the hanging shelf.

Each bit of work, from paring potatoes to catching a butterfly, is play to the girls, because it will count toward getting some of the coveted merit badges. These badges come under three different heads: Health building, home making, and citizenship. The three headings, in the eyes of the Girl Scouts, just about cover women's activities from the cradle to the grave. Here are some of the titles of badge winners: Bird hunter, child nurse, dressmaker, farmer, first aid, gardener, handywoman, health winner, home maker, home nurse, musician, pioneer, signaler, swimmer, star gazer, photographer, path finder, milliner, flower finder, electrician, dancer, drummer, cook, citizen. The badge is sewn on the right sleeve of the uniform. When twenty-one have been achieved, their proud possessor is invested with the highest reward that the Girl Scout can receive—the Badge of the Golden Eaglet.

Summertime gives more opportunity to win badges than any other season. Most of the boating, swimming, lifesaving and nature badges are won at camp.

After inspection is over in the morning the various classes begin. Separating into groups of twenty or so, the scouts hike to some shady spot with their notebooks. If the class is nature study, they learn at first hand the difference between Virginia creeper and poison ivy. Birds are soon identified by their calls and habits. The red-eyed vireo, one of the smallest and shyest of the songsters, is traced to his high perch in an oak tree by his insistent warble.

Swimming period is the most popular time of the day. Big and little scouts rush for their tents and hurry into bathing suits at the first note of the bugle. Those who cannot swim stay in the "crib." Under the direction of Mrs. Belle H. Barry and Edwin Bauer, the scouts are taught how to swim, dive and float. The next thing is to know how to rescue a drowning person, when they have learned how to take care of themselves in the water.

Large flat-bottom boats, that can't be upset even though one stands on the edge, are used for rowing. Rowing a boat looks easy, but the scouts soon find that their first efforts merely twirl the boat around in circles. After a few lessons, however, they learn how to manoeuvre the boats and dock them with ease.

When all the supper dishes are dried and put away, and the tables are set for the next morning's breakfast, the girls gather around the open campfire. Tales of the adventures of other scouts, Lewis and Clark and Daniel Boone, are told. By 8:30 everybody is yawning and glad to go to bed. The whole camp is quiet when at 9 the bugle sounds taps.

Girl Scouts are the sisters of the Girl Guides of England. They were organized in 1912 by Mrs. Juliette Low. Under the leadership of Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin, national director, the movement has grown from 48,000 in 1919 to 107,000 in 1921.

Woman's most ancient form of service was as home-maker, nurse and mother. Scouting instils the spirit of play into all the drudging tasks of the household. More than one-fourth of the number of merit badges directly relate in subject to woman's service in the home. Much of the actual training of the scouts is done in groups, in order to avoid by comradeship the unpleasantness of working alone.

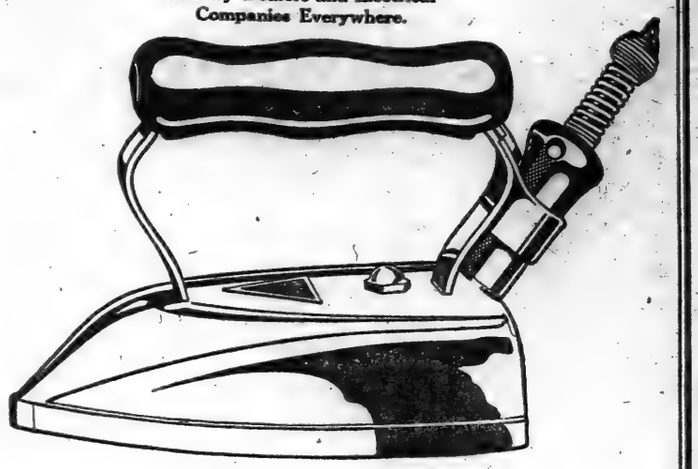
Nowadays woman is both consumer and producer. The Girl Scout must learn how to take care of herself in the woods. She must be able to give first aid in case of accident, know how to buy thriftily, and have some productive occupation. Working together in groups, the scouts soon realize the necessity for democratic decisions. And at their meetings they learn first the elements of parliamentary law. The original program was designed mainly for the needs of the young adolescent, and the age was fixed from 10 to 18 years. But the little girls wanted to come in, and a separate division was made for them, called the Brownies, or Junior Girl Scouts. Then the older girls and women wanted to join, and so three went on the original Girl Scouts grew up but did not outgrow the Scout movement, and programs are being made for Senior Scouts who are 18 and over. The larger number of girls belong to the middle adolescent group.

There are Girl Scouts in the United States, Hawaii, Russia, Norway, Central America, Alaska, Philippines and West Indies, who are asking help in organizing. The Girl Guides flourish in England, Palestine, Canada, Australia, Denmark, Portugal, New Zealand and China; and the French sisters, "Les Eclaireuses," are rapidly attracting the young girls of France. Altogether there are 60,000 Girl Scouts in the twenty-six countries where they are organized.

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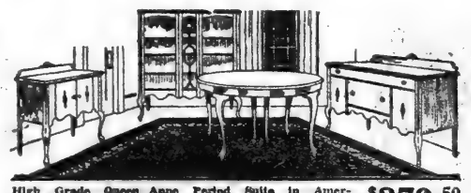
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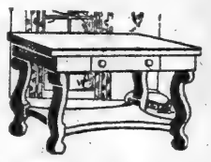
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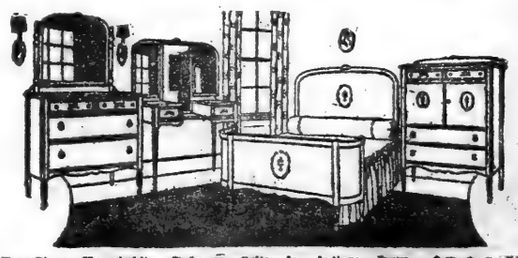
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SEA SCOUTS' CRUISE

Boys Wanted for Training at Sippecan Harbor—What Requirements Are

By NORMAN DUNCAN TAYLOR, Yeoman.

In the little town of Marion, Mass., by the waters of Sipican Harbor, the sea camp for the Boy Scouts of America is well started. Here, under the patronage of old seafaring citizens, boys are taught the tricks of the trade of seamanship. Beginning with knot-tying, splicing, rowing and the kindred subjects that a good sailorman must know, they are taken through an exhaustive training for the tests that await them outside the snug little harbor in the wide expanse of Buzzard's Bay.

Through the timely aid of William H. Todd of the Todd Shipbuilding Corporation and the kindness of the Tabor Nautical Academy in turning over their entire school to Chief Seascout James A. Wilder for a Summer camp dreams became realities.

The "William H. Todd" is to be the first of a series of camps conducted by the Seascouts. Seascouting is a nation-wide scheme, and the camp has boys from as far south as Texas, west to Chicago and north to Maine. In future Summers similar camps will be located at other points in the United States. The high spots of the training will be life-saving, under the distinguished leadership of Commodore W. E. Longfellow, and rowing and sailing under vouched-for leadership.

The National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, in providing an advanced program for older boys, chose a nautical program as one which would prove of invaluable aid to the nation. The navy has been seascouting's strongest friend.

A scout must be at least fifteen years old before joining the Seascout program. It is a club run like a ship, involving strict discipline and immediate obedience, sea ceremonies and general snappy work; for the perils of the sea require that the crew respect and promptly obey their officers. The Boy Scout, when he joins a Seascout ship, enters a line of work which is divided into five stages: The Sloop Class, for apprentices; Schooner Class, for ordinary Seascouts; Barkentine Class, for able Seascouts; Bark Class, for extra Seascouts, and, lastly, the Ship Class, for those who have reached the top.

Food Will Win the Ship—Cook It.

The Seascout "ship" is made up of several crews, which are, in turn, made up of nine specialists. The coxswain, head of the crew, is an efficient leader and a good sailor. Under him, his first mate, the steward, takes care of those very important parts of a boy's life—breakfast, dinner and supper. Like the army, the Seascout "ship" moves on its stomach, and the steward and his cook are popular or unpopular according to their skill in the galley.

The Yeoman is a pay clerk, the recorder for the crew. He also practices his first aid on the crew, who cheerfully resign themselves to his mercy sometimes.

"Lampa," the dignified quartermaster, is a signaler. He can operate a radio set, knows the rules of the road, takes care of the lights and is the messenger.

Next comes the waterboy, who, besides being a cold storage expert, is at home in the water as well as on it. He is neither a fancy diver nor a Houdini, but he breaks death strangles and pulls a drowning shipmate to safety.

The Carpenter, a man expert with his tools, is also general handyman and can be depended upon doing the odd jobs about a ship. His mate, the Machinist, who may not be such an expert with a sailing vessel, can bring his gasoline launch to the rescue of a forlorn windjammer whose sails are flapping in the shadow of a lee shore.

The last man in the crew, the Sailmaker, may be counted on to sew up the torn sail of the luckless ship and repair her rigging.

Thus, every angle of life on the sea is taken care of by the band of expert sailors, who strike not only for expert efficiency in their own line, but also for general efficiency in every line.

Every morning under the pine trees of Tabor Academy, after the necessary camp duties have been completed in efficient style, the scouts assemble for rope work, splicing and knot-tying, learning rules of the road, and the theory of sailing. Before mess, they make themselves at home in the water, and practical swimming and life-saving. In the afternoon, the shove off in the big navy cutters and the more experienced scouts, those who have reached the dignity of Barkentine grade, man the fleet of small sailing boats and practice the fine points of sailing: wearing, tacking, picking up moorings, &c.

In this class, the boys begin to get "salty"; caps acquire a seagoing angle, uniforms are bleached and worn in the most approved navy style, and a profusion of navy slang is acquired.

The camp at Marion is, unlike most other camps, run by the Scouts themselves. Boys who have reached the highest rank in scouting and are the acknowledged leaders of their companions are made junior officers, bos'ns, bos'ns' mates, coxswains and stewards. They instruct and command and hammer sea knowledge into the minds of the lubbers, always under the guiding hand of the "Old Man," who is the skipper of the William H. Todd and the commander of the fleet of whaleboats, catboats and skiffs.

At the ceremony of launching the good ship William H. Todd many famous men will be present. The Shipping Board of the Seascouts is composed of Gen. George W. Goethals, Admiral William S. Sims, Messrs. Charles M. Schwab, Arthur H. Woods and Commodore W. E. Longfellow, and to them belong much of the credit for the success of the scheme.

The program of the day at the William H. Todd is varied and instructive. At 6 A. M. the future skippers and Admirals are sleeping soundly, while their mess cooks prepare cocoa and hardtack. At 6:30 the call of the bos'n arouses slumbering Farraguts with admonitions to "Rise and shine! Hit the deck, sailors! Fall out, you dirty mess cooks!" With a speed born of necessity, they "rise and shine," and at 8 o'clock the ship has been cleaned, mess gear spread, the orders of the day passed, the watch changed, and, the ensign raised on the jackstaff. After morning chow, instruction is given in the cockpit. At 11 A. M. all hands go swimming. At noon a meridian gun booms out over the waters of Sippican Harbor. After dinner and request mast, at which the Old Man hands out liberty to those deserving it, one hour of rest is required. Then all hands go out in the water. It is here that real seamanship is practiced.

The theory is developed with experience. In the first place, the lubbers man the cutters, and although their first attempt at rowing a fourteen-oar navy boat is marked by much splashing and little teamwork, after strenuous and careful instruction the stroke is as smooth as the navy's own, and the big boats skim the waters of the bay like blue and tan birds.

For the more experienced there is the sport of sailing. We have a navy whaleboat, two seagoing catboats and a small fleet of swift little skiffs. When the wind knocks off the tops of the waves into frothing whitecaps and the sea skips over the lee rail our gallant craft has a big "bone in her teeth." To bring her about, to sail by the wind and before it, to pick up a mooring and to accomplish all the arts of smart seamanship requires practice.

The preparation necessary for the two weeks' cruise is under the jurisdiction of old sailing masters. When the day arrives to embark and seek out new ports and adventures we will be at home in our "windjammers." The two catboats and the navy whaleboat will be under convoy of the schooner Black Duck. (By the way, the latter, manned by a crew of Seascouts, won the first of a series of three races for the Commodore's Cup of the Pandoranum Yacht Club of New Bedford, beating her rival schooners from Buzzards Bay by one mile.)

Our cruising course will take us from Sippican Harbor to Little Buttermilk Bay, where we will visit the Garland Farm; thence to the elbow of Cape Cod, where we will serenade the Forbes, the owners of our convoy ship, at Nassabon. From there, our luck holding and the weather permitting, we will sail for Tarpaulin Cove and Martha's Vineyard, and come to a beautiful bight from which we will hike to the Gay Head Indian Reservation. Our next point will be the old whaling town of New Bedford, where we will visit the Ship Museum. From there we will take the homeward cruise to Marion. Then the first period of camp will end with a Seascout jamboree.

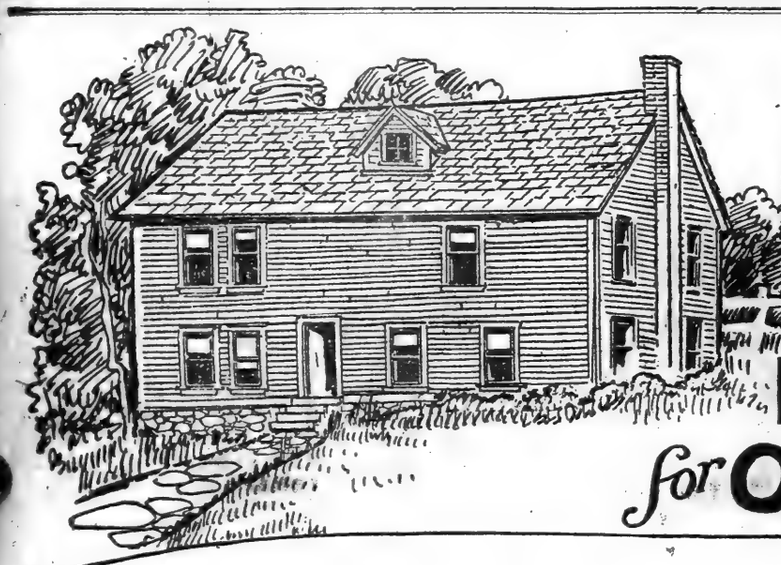
In the second period we will visit the Pilgrim Tercentenary at Plymouth and, shortly after, repeat the cruise over a different route. The ship's roster shows ten boys lacking for the second period, so now is the time to register at either Boy Scouts of America Headquarters, New York, or Tabor Academy, Marion, Mass.

This Seascout program, carried on in the centre of homes of seafaring men, cannot fail to attract particular attention, and the plan is a guarantee of the influence the good ship William H. Todd will have on the country's seamanhood. Whether on smooth sea or rough sea, in calm weather or squally weather, the Seascouts will strive to uphold their standards and maintain their principles.

"A Seascout is a good scout,
So give us our seaway!"

DECLINE IN SHIPBUILDING.

AMERICAN shipbuilding has decreased to a material degree during the last fiscal year. Merchant vessels built in the United States (including a small tonnage for foreign owners) and officially numbered by the Bureau of Navigation, during the eleven months ended May 31, 1921, comprised 1,500 vessels of 2,369,450 gross tons, compared with 2,232 of 3,890,554 gross tons for the eleven months ended May 31, 1920.



A GOOD PRESCRIPTION for OLD BUILDINGS

℞

Don't let that old shabby weather worn home become a loss on your investment and a scarecrow to your neighborhood. Revive its value—its vitality—its backbone—reclaim its youth and grace by overcoating with

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Does not contain a particle of lime, gypsum or portland cement

KELLASTONE overcoating is a simple process. The work is done right over old wood siding or brick surfaces. Unnecessary to alter the brick or to remove weather boarding. No disturbance to the occupants—applied in summer or winter. Will not freeze. Cost is moderate. The first cost is the last cost.

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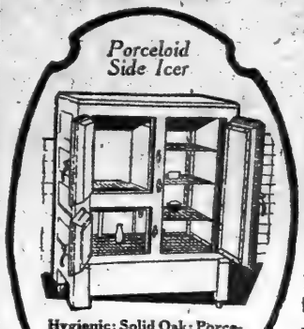
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We Specialize in Nationally Advertised Furnishings

"All big business is built on credit. If it weren't, the banks would have to close up. Why, then, should you not follow the successful merchant's example and avail yourself of credit in furnishing your home? It is the open door to comfort, contentment and happy surroundings. You owe it to your family and yourself to make use of it."

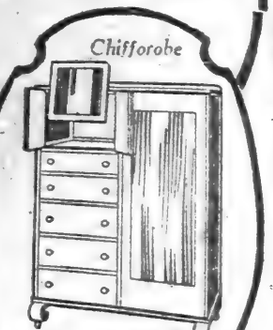
OUR CREDIT DEPARTMENT invites you to Make Your Own Terms Anything within reason will be accepted.

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Hygienic; Solid Oak; Porceloid Food Compartment; as illustrated, $27.98

Chifforobe



In Mahogany; full panel mirror, as illustrated, at $73.50



Queen Anne Period Dining Room Suite in American Walnut; 10 pieces, as illustrated, at $337.50

10-Piece Suite at $337.50

Genuine Leather Living Room Suite

Mahogany finish; indestructible springs in seats; 3 pieces, as illustrated, at $82.50



3-Piece Suite at $82.50



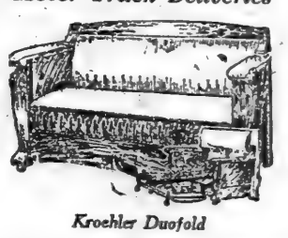
Bedroom Suite Queen Anne Period in American Walnut; 4 pieces, as illustrated, at $231.50

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Fireside Rocker
Cane back and seat, in genuine Antique Mahogany, as illustrated, at..... $22.98



Kroehler Duofold
Upholstered in imitation leather; makes full-size bed when open. This does not include mattress. As illustrated, at..... $47.50



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Colonial Period, in Mahogany; lattice work on doors; 4 roomy drawers, as illustrated, at..... $54.50

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Require the Services of an

ASSISTANT TO BUYER OF MEN'S CLOTHING

This is an opportunity for a man of experience and some executive ability to take a long step forward. The winner of this prize must be skilled in handling men and determined to give whole-hearted support to the organization. Make application direct to Mr. Charles Gimbel, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOST OR STOLEN

An advertisement in the Lost and Found column of The New York Times may bring back to you the cherished property which has gone out of your possession. Telephone 1000 Bryant.



PREVENT Skin Troubles by Daily Use of Cuticura

Make Cuticura Soap and Ointment your every-day toilet preparations. Bathe with the Soap and hot water on rising and retiring, using plenty of Soap, best applied with the hands. Smear any signs of redness or roughness with the Ointment and let it remain five minutes before bathing. Finally dust on a few grains of the exquisitely perfumed Cuticura Talcum, it takes the place of other perfumes for the skin.

COMMONWEALTH FUND

Aid Given to European Intellectuals and to Charities Here at Home

TRAGIC letters by the thousand have been written by the intellectuals of Europe to the Commonwealth Fund, which saved them from starvation. In talking of the work of the fund the retiring General Director, Professor Max Farrand, said a few days ago:

"An appropriation of $500,000 was made by the fund in June, 1920, for the purchase of food drafts to be distributed by the representatives of the American Relief Administration at their discretion. Upon advices received by cable, it was decided to allot these drafts in approximately the following proportions: Forty per cent. to Vienna, 35 per cent. to Warsaw, and 12½ per cent. each to Budapest and to Prague.

"In general, the food packages were given to teachers in the elementary and secondary schools; to teachers in private schools; to universities for the benefit of the most needy professors and students; to former officials of the State and officers of the army; to physicians, lawyers, artists, architects, engineers, authors, musicians, clergymen and rabbis.

"These are some of the tokens of appreciation," continued Mr. Farrand, pointing to a collection of paintings and etchings on the walls of his office, "which the starving artists have sent to the committee."

He said that another donation of $250,000 had recently been appropriated.

The first article of incorporation of the Commonwealth Fund, which was formed under the membership corporations law of the State of New York and approved by a Justice of the Supreme Court on Oct. 17, 1918, states: "The particular objects for which the corporation is formed are the application to charitable purposes of the income or the principal of such property as from time to time the corporation shall possess, including the giving of income or of principal to any other charitable corporation or corporations, and the application of the income or the principal of any property acquired by bequest, devise or gift to such charitable purposes as the testator or donor shall have prescribed by will or instrument of gift."

The first meeting of the incorporators was held on Oct. 23, 1918, and in accordance with the terms of the certificate of incorporation the following were declared to be Directors: Otto T. Bannard, Max Farrand, Samuel H. Fisher, Edward S. Harkness and George Welwood Murray. The Directors elected as officers: Edward S. Harkness, President; William V. Bedell, Secretary; Otto T. Bannard, Treasurer; the New York Trust Company, Assistant Treasurer.

The organization was made possible by the considerable gift of Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness in October, 1918, at which time Mrs. Harkness wrote the Directors as follows:

My gift is absolute. It is not my desire to impose restrictions upon its use other than the limitations of your corporate power, and I hope therefore that you will feel free to use any of the gift for such benevolent, religious, educational and like purposes of an eleemosynary character as shall be within the charitable purposes of your corporate power; and to that end you are free in the exercise of your sound discretion to use the principal as well as the income."

The Directors at that time invited Professor Farrand to become General Director of the work, and he got a two years' leave of absence from Yale University. He will resume his duties in New Haven at the beginning of the next academic year, but will continue to act as adviser in education for the fund. Barry C. Smith, Director of the National Information Bureau, has been appointed his successor as General Director. When Mr. Farrand was asked about the future work of the fund, he said:

"The appointment of Mr. Smith indicates a desire on the part of the Directors to engage more extensively in active philanthropic work in this country. The fund will henceforth throw the emphasis of its work on that side, but will not drop the educational work which is already under way. The tendency will be to avoid giving immediate relief except in dire cases and to work out a plan in co-operation with existing organizations whereby welfare may be treated in its broadest sense, and a permanent program, eliminating the duplication of relief, put into effect. It is the intention of the fund to help do those things which the community cannot do as well."

In commenting upon the work of the Commonwealth Fund in Europe, Mr. Rickard, Director of the American Relief Administration, said: "This particular kind of work brought forth the greatest amount of appreciation, chiefly due to the fact that the people were adults and belonged to the intellectuals. It was a big job in that the business as well as the intellectual minds were among the greatest sufferers, and, with their pride, it took infinite tact to give aid without its appearing to be charity. Through the co-operation of the Commonwealth Fund this was made possible. The value of the work cannot be overestimated."

In addition to its donation to the European intellectuals and a like amount to the Armenians and other children of the Near East, the fund has given in the last two years from $5,000 to $25,000 to many local charitable organizations, including the American City Bureau, American Social Hygiene Association, Crippled Children, Charity Organization Society, Child Health Organization, Maternity Centre Association, National Commission for Mental Hygiene, New York Diet Kitchen Association and Visiting Nurse Association of Brooklyn.

FOR AND AGAINST PACKERS

THE advisability of regulating the meat-packing industry by Government commission has recently been the subject of much courteous debate and some courteous acrimony in the United States Senate.

Bill H. R. 6320, "to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in live stock, live-stock products, dairy products, poultry, poultry products and eggs, and for other purposes," arouses the general question of Government control of industry, but it pivots upon the impugned righteousness of the meat packers, particularly the Big Five.

In June, 1920, Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska published an article in The Nebraska Farmer attacking the packers. This was answered in the same journal by Thomas E. Wilson, President of Wilson & Co., one of the Big Five. The two articles are entered side by side in The Congressional Record of June 15, 1921, as presenting both sides of the case.

Senator Norris charges that the packers underpay the producer and overcharge the consumer. He lays the high cost of meat to the unnecessary and exorbitant overhead expenses of the packer's machinery. He complains that producer and consumer are "bowed down in poverty because they contribute day by day and year by year to the immense fortunes of many millionaires who are living in comparative idleness and luxury."

Chief among the unnecessary expenses of the packers, as Senator Norris puts it, are salaries paid to men of influence outside the industry for certain intangible services rendered under the caption of "expert advice"; the salaries and bonuses paid to high officials; money used for unnecessary advertising, presumably to influence the press; and money contributed to political contests or used indirectly to secure favorable legislation.

The Senator cites several examples to support his assertions. It is asserted that Swift & Co. paid $500 a month to Thomas F. Logan, a young Washington journalist connected with various influential papers, magazine and trade journals, who also enjoyed a high social position in Government circles. It is alleged that he provided advance information on the food bill before it was passed by Congress, and that he also gave them advance information about the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of the packers. In another case the editor of a trade publication called The National Provisioner, Senator Norris said, received secretly a yearly salary of $5,000 from Armour, Morris and Swift. Other sums were mentioned as paid out by various members of the Big Five as contributions to election funds, as loans to editors in States where legislation was pending, and in general to secure good will where it was needed.

Upon the admission of Mr. Swift that his advertising fund for 1919 would probably be $2,500,000, the Senator estimated that the Big Five spend about a thousand dollars an hour for advertising space, twenty-four hours a day. He asserts that the purpose of 90 per cent. of advertising is not to sell [illegible] to build up a favorable opinion [illegible] the minds of [illegible] to buy the good will of the press.

The Federal Trade Commission investigated the packing industry more than a year ago, and recommended to the Attorney General that prosecutions be commenced for violation of the anti-trust law. In spite of elaborate announcements in the press, no criminal proceedings were commenced against the packers; and there is evidence that the civil proceedings were arranged to the satisfaction of both parties before they went into court, according to Senator Norris.

Senator Norris suggests no remedy to narrow "the expensive gulf that exists between the producer and the ultimate consumer," but he hints that the ownership of refrigerator cars and stockyards ties up the control of packers with the control of railroads.

Mr. Wilson bases his defense of the industry on its service to the public. He points out that the packers, by their development of stockyards, refrigerator cars and auto trucks, branch houses and cold storage systems, have "changed the marketing and distribution of perishable farm products from a local and seasonable business to a year-round business on a national and international scale."

"The industry is conducted on the smallest margin of profit of any basic industry, averaging about two cents on every dollar of sales." He points out that the combined profits of the Big Five for 1919 were $34,329,471, and that they slaughtered nearly 40,000,000 head of live stock. Thus the average profit was 87⅓ cents a head. No farmer, says Mr. Wilson, would be willing to slaughter his animals for so small a profit, and the packers could not do it either "were it not for the immense number handled and the efficient distributive system they have developed."

The movement begun to improve the economic position of feeders of live stock has been seized upon, according to Mr. Wilson, by radical and un-American elements as a means to forward the nationalization of all industry. He points out that the real producers represented by seven national agricultural organizations in January, 1920, protested to Congress against Government control of the packing industry. These were the International Farm Congress, the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Farmers' Union, the National Milk Producers' Federation, the Farmers' National Congress and the American Cotton Association.

Mr. Wilson challenges producers to find in the Gronna bill "anything calculated to benefit any branch of this industry."

He claims that "no industry in the country has been the victim of so much unjustifiable criticism. * * * Designing politicians, in and out of Congress, * * * are hunting for trivial and inconsequential incidents which they can twist into something to discredit one of the most vital industries of the country. * * * Meantime, we have stood in the forefront of the fight against those who are seeking to revolutionize American institutions through Government ownership or operation of private business."

RESORTS

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A VACATION FOR HEALTH

Milk diet, with complete rest, is often the quickest and surest way to restore strength, build up weight and remove the real causes of ill-health.

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GOLFERS living at the Hotel GRAMATAN Bronxville, N. Y., have the privilege of playing on the 9-Hole Links of the LAWRENCE PARK COUNTRY CLUB or The Grassy Sprain Golf Club's 18-Hole Course HENRI PAUCHEY & SON, Inc., Lessee. Phone Bronxville 3150.

LEATHERSTOCKING CORPORATION ANNOUNCES THAT The O-te-sa-ga ON OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, NEW YORK, IS NOW OPEN Under the Personal Management of MR. DAVID B. PLUMER, Associate Manager. NEW YORK OFFICE "THE SPUR," 425 FIFTH AV. TEL. VANDERBILT 274.

KIRKLAWN INN POST ROAD, RYE, N. Y. Ten minutes' walk to station, high class exclusive hotel, 1-2-3-room suites with bath; reasonable rates; garage space; lunches, dinner, old fashioned afternoon tea. Substantial concession for season or year. Thos. H. Walsh, Managing Owner.



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The Grand Union Saratoga UNDER THE DIRECTION OF W. E. WOOLLEY Who conducted the hotel for 19 years. Address—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

THE NEW WORDEN SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y. OPEN ALL YEAR THOROUGHLY RENOVATED MODERN IN EVERY RESPECT GRILL EXCELLENT CUISINE E. C. SWEENEY, Mgr.

Red Swan Inn Warwick, N. Y. Orange County, 60 miles of good auto roads Send for illustrated booklet 9-Hole Good Golf Course Dancing Saddle Horses Management MARTIN LANGE

HOTEL MARION on Lake George, N. Y. open for the seventeenth season. A place for refined cultured guests. JOSEPH H. MARVEL

New Berkshire Hills Lodge AND BUNGALOWS ON LAKE ELLIS. Modern improvements; priv. baths, electricity; two hours Grand Central; 1,000 ft. alt.; invigorating climate; water sports, bathing, tennis, riding, dancing. Refined, homelike life. Excellent table, native milk, eggs, poultry. Mrs. FLORENCE MILLER, Lake Ellis, Wingdale, New York.

BYRAM LAKE HEALTH FARM, MT. KISCO, N. Y. For the ill or convalescent or the tired business man or woman. Artistic surroundings. Select. Farm gardens, outdoor sports, boating, fishing. Special diets. Resident physician. Special rates for long stay. New York office, 181 E. 86th St. Plaza 4973.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y. PAVILION HOTEL AND COTTAGES Descriptive Folders on Application. THE ANNEX—Adjoining the famous White Sulphur Springs and Bathing Establishment. Now Open. With Sulphur Springs Co. of Sharon Springs, N. Y. Formerly John H. Gardner & Son.

HOTEL OSBORN New Rochelle, N. Y. A distinctive Residential Hotel. Rooms single or en suite, $24.00 per week up. Am. plan. Telephone 3650 New Rochelle.

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ON THE OCEAN FRONT Edgemere, L. I. NOW OPEN

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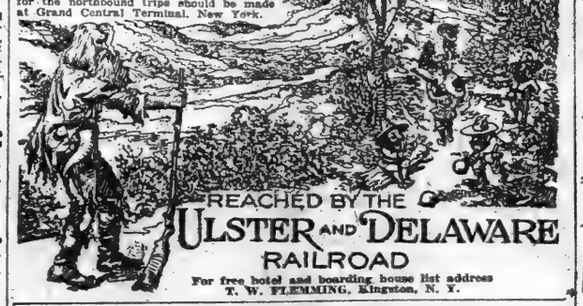
OCEAN FRONT Amer. plan, private baths. Jack Berger's orchestra, dancing. No cover charge. PARK INN ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I. Restaurant a La Carte Table D'Hote Sat. & Sun. Table d'Hote Dinner De Luxe, $2 L. WINTERFELD, Prop.

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The Popular NEW TENNEY ASBURY PARK, N. J. Always open; modern, bright, comfortable, homelike. Phone 1785 Asbury. American Plan

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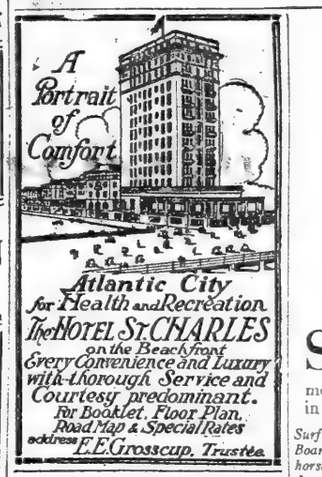
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July 30 Aug. 27 Sept. 24
Aug. 6 Sept. 3 Oct. 1
Aug. 3 Aug. 31 Oct. 5
2P.M. Aug. 13 Sept. 3 Sept. 24
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Canopic.....11 A. M. Aug. 9 Sept. 20
Cretic.....11 A. M. Sept. 7

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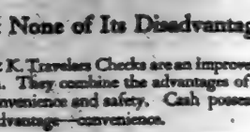
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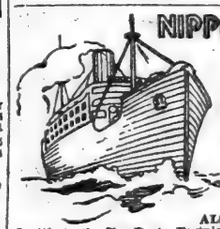
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LA BOURDONNAIS.....July 28 Aug. 30 —
LA TOURAINE.....July 30 Aug. 30 Sept. 17
PARIS.....July 27 Aug. 17 Sept. 14
CHICAGO.....July 30 Sept. 7 Oct. 12
LAFAYETTE.....Aug. 4 Sept. 1 Sept. 29
LEOPOLDINA.....Aug. 9 Sept. 10 Oct. 13
FRANCE.....Aug. 4 Aug. 25 Sept. 22
LA LORRAINE.....Aug. 6 Sept. 3 Oct. 1
LA SAVOIE.....Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Nov. 12
Havre—Hamburg—Danzig
NIAGARA.....Sept. 3 Nov. 5
New York—Vigo—Havre
ROUSSILLON.....Sept. 17 —
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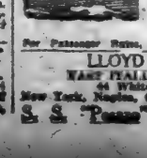
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BERENGARIA.....Aug. 16 Sept. 22 Oct. 20
LIVERPOOL
CARMANIA.....Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Oct. 1
ALBANIA (new).....Aug. 20 Sept. 17 Nov. 1
CARONIA.....Aug. 27 Sept. 24 —
SCYTHIA (new).....Sept. 3 Oct. 11 Nov. 15
PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG AND DANZIG
SAXONIA.....July 23 —
LONDONDERRY AND GLASGOW
CAMERONIA (new).....July 30 Aug. 27 Sept. 24
COLUMBIA.....Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Oct. 8
ALGERIA.....Aug. 20 Oct. 4 —
VIGO, GIBRALTAR, PATRAS, DUBROVNIK, TRIESTE AND FIUME.
CALABRIA.....Aug. 6
HAMBURG AND DANZIG
PANNONIA.....Aug. 31
BOSTON TO LONDONDERRY & GLASGOW
ASSYRIA.....Aug. 13
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Frederik VIII.Aug. 20
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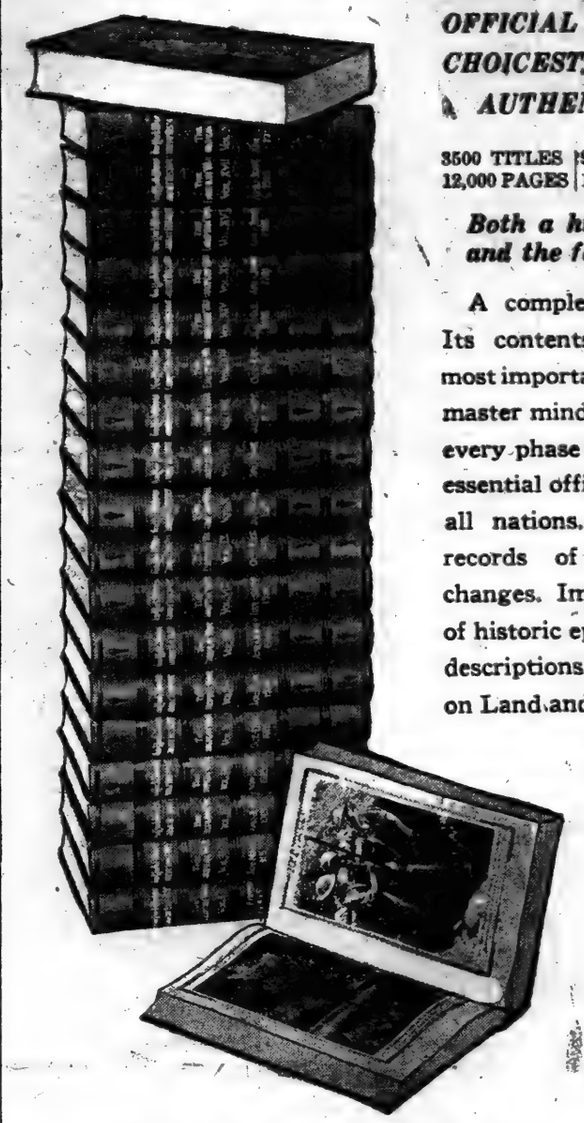
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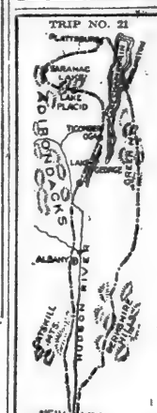
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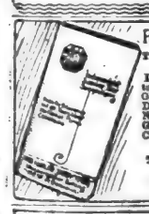
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BOY SCOUTS

Boys in Greater New York wishing to become Scouts may obtain information and be assigned to troops by application at the local councils of the boroughs in which they live: Bronx, 149th Street and Mott Avenue; Brooklyn, 201 Montague Street; Manhattan, 73 Madison Avenue; Queens, 330 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Richmond, 105 Stuyvesant Place, New Brighton.

THE International Scout Bureau at London has compiled a record of scout membership throughout the world, in countries affiliated with the bureau, as follows:

Boy Scouts of America	489,113
Austria	1,794
Boy Scouts de Belgique	5,115
B. P. Belgian Boy Scouts	12,000
Brazilian Catholic Scouts	161
British Empire	324,400
Czechoslovakia	8,000
Denmark	6,300
Esthonia	1,086
Eclaireurs de France	No Report
Eclaireurs Unionistes de France	2,500
Scouts de France	2,000
Holland	4,962
Hungary	3,800
Italian National Scouts	10,000
Italian Catholic Scouts	4,000
Latvia	161
Liberia	300
Luxembourg Scouts	300
Luxembourg Catholic Scouts	446
Norway	5,185
Peru	No Report
Poland	20,000
Portugal	120
Serbia	1,000
Spain	28,000
Sweden	5,000
Switzerland	3,000

Unaffiliated countries are Armenia, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Greece, Japan, Panama, Rumania and Uruguay. The membership of the Boy Scouts of America alone more than equals that of the affiliated Scout countries put together.

•.•

Scouts at Luna Park.

This is to be the second week of Boy Scout activities at Luna Park. The events started in gala fashion with a parade on July 11. One thousand Brooklyn Scouts, headed by Justice Cropsey, President of the Brooklyn Boy Scout Council, marched down Fifth Avenue to call attention to the celebration. The Scouts will get a percentage of the gate receipts at the park during the specified period. They are going to give demonstrations in signaling, first aid, bridge building and other Scout work, different features being put on every evening, Sunday excluded. The celebration is being conducted in connection with the $500,000 drive of the Brooklyn council to finance Scouting in the borough.

•.•

3,000-Mile Motor Trip.

Nearly 200 Clinton (Iowa) Scouts are on a 3,000-mile automobile trip to the Yellowstone Park. They will traverse five States, and will be met officially by four Governors. Eighty-six grown-ups are in the party, which fills fifty-six cars. Each boy has earned $25 toward his own expenses.

•.•

Boy Scouts Police Aids.

Thirty-six boys have been sworn in as members of the Essex County (N. J.) Park Commission Scout Police, an organization formed to act as auxiliary to the county forces in protecting the parks. A picked group of the boys will act as leaders, receiving direct instruction from Chief Gilhooly of the park police. These leaders are: For Newark—Captain, Chester Wintch; lieutenant, Oscar Cederholm; sergeant, Harold Seul; corporal, Earl Stage. For East Orange—Captain, Warner Young; lieutenant, Ashton Gibbons; sergeant, Malcolm Lent. For South Orange—Captain, Albert Lyman; lieutenant, Jack Lamby; sergeant, Richard Stout.

•.•

Good Turns and Great Turns.

Scouts had an exhibit of bird houses at the Great Neck Flower Show. Scout Knife, who says there's nothing in a name, won the prize for the best house.

Pittsburgh Scouts showed that they were prepared by giving efficient first aid to a young girl who had hurt her foot badly. They improvised a coat stretcher and carried the patient half a mile to a doctor.

The Business Men's League of Aiken has offered the Augusta (Ga.) Scouts a new camp site.

The Indianapolis Kiwanis Club recently presented a new hut to the Scouts of the city.

The Pennsylvania State College has once more offered the hospitality of its campus to Boy Scouts this Summer for camping purposes. At least half a dozen troops will go there.

Troop 13 of Plainfield, N. J., has a record of having saved, in a few months, the lives of three persons from drowning.

Boy Scouts of Hutchinson, Minn., are cultivating ten acres of sugar beets as a troop financing enterprise.

Montclair (N. J.) Scouts in camp are enjoying the new shelter hall provided by the Scout mothers of the town. The boys themselves are building the chimney.

Scouts of Hartford, Conn., did police and guard duty at the aviation meet held recently in that city.

Scouts of Tokio and Yokohama led the parade of several hundred Americans from Yokohama General Cemetery, where graves of Americans were decorated on Memorial Day. The Scouts carried both United States and Japanese flags.

•.•

Camp Fires at Home.

Troop 20 of Schenectady has arranged to set up a model overnight type camp in a vacant lot just outside the city. Other troops are being invited to participate in campfire "get-togethers."

•.•

Down in Louisiana.

Some of the year's good turns done by Baton Rouge (La.) Boy Scouts are as follows: Aided police in traffic work during football games, circuses, &c.; served as messengers for Y. M. C. A., Red Cross and anti-tuberculosis committee; prepared and distributed baskets of food for the poor at Christmas time in co-operation with Elks, Good Fellows and other associations; distributed garments for Needle Work Guild; planted community trees; assisted the American Legion in May Day ceremonies; maintained first aid and water stations; acted as aids in co-operation with the inauguration committee and put on life saving and first aid demonstrations during Health Week.

SCOUT CAMPS NOT FAR FROM NEW YORK

There are about 2,000 Boy Scout troop and council camps in operation in the United States.

Among those not far from New York are the following:

Where Binghamton Boys Go.

Camp Roosevelt, run by the Binghamton, N. Y., Council, is at Hallstead, Pa., twenty-one miles by train from Binghamton. It has a capacity of sixty-four boys and is open for six weeks. The rate of $7.50 a week is charged to all who enter, including a limited number of boys from outside the Binghamton Council. Norman Hinds is Camp Director.

There will be featured in the program a camp museum, Scout games and athletics, wireless, swimming, and life-saving.

Full information can be had from Leslie R. Mathiews, Scout Executive, 30 Henry Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

•.•

Camp Rotary's Sea Scouts.

Auburn, N. Y., has a new camp built by the local Rotary Club, and is called "Camp Rotary." It is only eight miles from town and campers are transported by automobiles lent for the purpose by the public-spirited citizens. Auburn boys pay only $5.50 a week, while $7.50 is charged to others. The camp boasts of an organized group of Sea Scouts, Scoutmasters' and patrol leaders' training courses, a museum, and a full course of training in scoutcraft and camping. Clarence L. Dumm is the Director.

•.•

A Trip to Lake George.

Camp Chucagook, on Lake George, to be open the last three weeks in August, is reached by automobile-bus from Albany, a distance of seventy-five miles. The boys pay $7 a week, and Claude L. Metz is the Director. The camp will be completely equipped with a dining hall, administration headquarters, and sleeping tents for sixty boys. The site is used by Schenectady Scouts earlier in the season.

•.•

Camp Reade Cuts Prices.

Bronxville Scouts attend Camp Reade on Lake Mahopac. It is open for only two weeks, and has a capacity of twenty boys. The extremely low rate of $3 per week is announced. This naturally does not pay the full cost of the camp, the funds for which are provided from other sources. B. W. Folger, Scout Executive, may be reached at the Gramatan Bank Building, Bronxville, N. Y.

•.•

Variety in Dutchess County.

Dutchess County Scouts went to camp on July 6, and Camp Brinkerhof will be open until Aug. 3 at Hopewell Junction, N. Y., nine miles from Poughkeepsie.

George H. Abercrombie is the Director in charge. The camp has a capacity of forty boys, and will give considerable attention to construction of towers and bridges, camp cookery, and other methods of handicraft work which pertain to living an outdoor life. Dutchess County Scouts pay $7 per week. No accommodations are offered to outsiders.

•.•

Elmira Scouts pay $5.50 a week, but the charge is $7.50 to Scouts from neighboring towns. The camp, open for six weeks in July and August, is 4½ miles from Elmira, with electric car connection. There is a capacity of ninety-six boys. I. Edward Hoisinger is Director. Athletics, wireless, swimming, life saving, and overnight hikes and trips are features of the program.

•.•

Camp Russell, on White Lake, is the central camping place for Herkimer County, including Ilion and Utica, N. Y. It has a capacity of 100 boys, and makes a weekly charge of $7 each. Willis Day, White Lake, N. Y., the former Camp Director of the Syracuse Camp, will send full particulars on request. This is a very well equipped and carefully planned camp.

•.•

This One Breaks Records.

At Syracuse, Camp Loyalty has an enviable record for numbers and efficiency. Its accommodations for 120 boys will be taxed during the entire season of eight weeks at the rate of $7 to local Scouts and $10 to outsiders. C. W. Hunter is the Director. Scouts will build furniture, bridges and bridges, operate wireless and take many hikes. Harry J. Reichard, Scout Executive, 445 South Warren Street, Syracuse, N. Y., will answer inquiries.

•.•

Rochester Campers.

Camp Otetiana, Rochester, has also one of the well-established camps, at Canandaigua, N. Y., thirty-one miles from the city. The camp has a capacity of 120 boys, charges $7.25 a week and will make room for a few outsiders at the same rate. Edwin Claudius is the Director. A full program, including expert instruction in camping and woodcraft, is provided to all campers. Address Mr. Claudius at Canandaigua, N. Y., or W. Arthur McKinney, Scout Executive, 823 Powers Building, Rochester, N. Y.

•.•

Rome's New Camp.

Camp Kingsley, at Ava, N. Y., is open for six weeks and has a capacity of sixty boys. The trip of fifteen miles from Rome, N. Y., is made by auto. The charge is $6 a week. The Rome camp is being operated this season for the first time with new buildings and equipments furnished by the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs and the Chamber of Commerce members. No provision is made for boys from other cities. G. W. Guyer is Local Scout Executive and Camp Director.

•.•

On Long Island Shore.

Camp Roosevelt, Suffolk County, N. Y., is at Rocky Point. It opened July 16 for six weeks and is eighteen miles from Patchogue, the executive headquarters for the county. The camp has a capacity of 100, and the fee is $7. Leadership training, nature study, wireless, swimming and life saving are prominent in the program. F. C. Cobb of Rocky Point, N. Y., or Patchogue, N. Y., will give full particulars upon request.

•.•

White Plains Playground.

Curtis S. Read Memorial Camp of the White Plains Council is on Lake Mahopac, forty miles from White Plains. The capacity is fifty boys. A fee of $7 per week is charged to White Plains boys and $10 to outsiders. An up-to-date program of scoutcraft and camping is directed by S. P. Hines, local Scout Executive, whose address is R. F. D., Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

•.•

Camp Baden-Powell, Atlantic City, N. J., has a camp at Green Lane, Pa., open from Aug. 24 to Sept. 8. Harold V. Feyl, Scout Executive, is the Director.

•.•

Near New Brunswick.

Camp Rotary of the Camden (N. J.) Scouts is at Holland, N. J., a distance of seventy miles by trolley. The camp has a capacity of 100 boys and each one pays $6 a week. Boys from other places pay $8. A full scouting program, including specialized instructions in first aid, life-saving methods and nature study, is provided. H. H. Etter, the local Scout Executive, is the Director in charge. The same site is used by the New Brunswick Scouts.

•.•

These Are Bridge Builders.

Camp Davidson of Elizabeth, N. J., is at Scotch Plains, N. J., fifteen miles from the council headquarters by trolley. The capacity is seventy-five. Elizabeth boys pay $5 a week and boys from other places $7. The campers will build towers, bridges and roadways and will study elementary forestry and wireless. Myron Geddes, local Scout Executive, is the Director. The camp will be open from July 23 to Aug. 5.

Camp Henry Kohl, of Jersey City Scouts, has a capacity of 100 boys, who pay fees of $6.50 a week each. Outsiders pay $9, which is more than the actual cost.

•.•

For Montclair Boys.

Camp Glen Gray of the Montclair Council is near Ochland, N. J. The Scouts have title to several hundred acres of wild mountain woodland. They pay $8.50 a week and are trained to be in every sense of the word good campers. Frank E. Gray, local Scout Executive, is the Director.

•.•

In Charge of Camps.

George D. Pratt, ex-Conservation Commissioner for the State of New York, is Chairman of the National Camping Committee, which directs the activities of the Camping Department. Mr. Pratt has brought together in this camping committee some of the best-known experts on life in the wilderness and camps for boys—Daniel Carter Beard, world-famed for his books and writings for boys on handicraft and camping; Belmore Browne, Alaskan explorer and big game hunter; John B. Burnham; President of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association; Marshal McLean, President of the Campfire Club of America; G. Barrett Rich Jr., member of the Buffalo Scout Council and Executive Committee of Camp Dudley; Dr. Eugene L. Swan, owner and Director of the Pine Island Camp; Frederick K. Vreeland, explorer, engineer, member of the Montclair Scout Camp Council; Dillon Wallace, author and director of the Culver School of Woodcraft; Major W. A. Welch, General Manager of the Palisades Interstate Park; L. L. McDonald, Director of Camping, National Council.

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GIVING A THOUGHT TO FIRE INSURANCE

Conflagration Lessons — Premium Rate on the Down Grade — Cost Not Increased During War Period—Service Back of Indemnity.

[First of a Series of Eight Sketches. The Second Will Appear in "The New York Times" in the Near Future.]

Could a fire destroy the Borough of Manhattan or Brooklyn in the New York City of today?

Those who are responsible for the futures of the great stock fire insurance companies constantly ask that question of themselves as they keep in their minds fairly exact figures shewing the amount of liability which would result from an uncontrollable fire.

New York has more fireproof buildings than any other city in the world. To us they mean fire barriers dividing the city—much as do fireproof division walls in some manufacuring plant. The ordinary blaze is smothered before it has a chance to assume alarming proportions, and yet a conflagration so great as to startle the world is always a possibility. I am not an alarmist and therefore wish to emphaszie the fact that there would have to be a most remarkable conspiracy of untoward fate and circumstance, before such disaster could sweep New York. But—well, that's our biggest problem, just the same, in New York as well as in every other city in the country.

It has been my privilege to observe fire underwriting from the reconstruction days that followed the Civil War to the present when we are reaching from a world struggle that was for the protection of our very existence. It has been a pride and a satisfaction to me to know that alone of all the great modern business agencies, fire insurance companies have not increased the cost of their services to the public in this period of high prices. When the war was on and we were all readjusting ourselves to the higher costs of living, a temporary surcharge was made, but that increase of cost was only 10 per cent., and it remained in force only a few months. Ours is not a business of immediate results and we take our risk today, but our profit, if any, may only be determined in the distant future.

The average cost of fire insurance, however, is not only lower now than it was before the Great War, but it kept on going down during the war when everything else went up from 50 per cent. to 300 per cent. Perhaps your own rate did not change, but it is still true that the average cost was lowered. That too, in the face of a demand unprecedented in the history of the business due largely to the enormous increase in values. Fire insurance at least was one business where demand did not make for extortion or overcharge when the pressure was on.

The fire that gave birth to fire insurance as a business occured in London in 1666. This was a bit before my time, but I have observed at close range the results from the Chicago Fire of 1871, followed by the Boston conflagration of 1872. Disastrous as they were to the companies of that day, the economic effect was small compared with the destruction in three days' time of $350,000,000 of property in San Francisco in 1906.

Do you recall what happened in 1907—the year after the San Francisco fire? Was there not a panic that tested us all? Such an enormous shifting of values could not be made without a severe reaction and the economists told us that the prime factor was the sudden withdrawal of over $200,000,000 from investment by the stock fire insurance companies to pay their losses in San Francisco.

Maybe this is a good moment to point out that fire insurance only indemnifies; it does not restore. That money paid out in San Francisco came from capital and surplus funds of stock fire insurance companies and from the pockets of their stockholders. To pay their losses there the companies had to cash in on their prime securities. Further, they had to call into their business about $90,000,000 of new money as a result of that one conflagration. Despite all this the fatalities among companies occasioned by that catastrophe were negligible compared with those following the earlier Chicago and Boston conflagrations when wildcat banks and wildcat insurance companies were numerous. There are few of that type in existence today; the insurance laws of all the states are too rigid and the public supervision is too close.

The later conflagrations mentioned are only three of a score or more during my lifetime, each of which has taught its lesson. Their combined effect has been to lower the average cost of fire insurance to you! Sounds like an absurd statement, doesn't it? And yet, literally, it is true. Conflagrations have taught us to urge you to erect better buildings and adequately to safeguard them from fire by every approved mechanical device, and by cleanliness and careful management, the inducement being to give you heavy credits in your premium rate when you follow our counsels. Today no architect of any great structure would dream of beginning his plans without consulting the men behind the whole rating system of fire insurance—the engineers who specialize for us on how to prevent and extinguish fire and how to build to resist fire.

All this is back of the modern science of rating in fire insurance whereby the insured practically fixes his own premium rate and in which his state, sectional and city conditions have an important bearing. Rate-making is the manufacturing end of the business of stock fire underwriting.

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With Every Item Selected for Styles and Qualities and Prices for Vacation Wear

VAST quantities of fresh new undergarments are in this sale—each one fashioned of soft, sheer materials, with dainty trimmings—trimmings that are effective without being too elaborate.

THE styles are simple, but refreshingly pretty and designed for easy "packing in bags and trunks" as well as easy to launder!

The prices and brief descriptions speak for themselves, and a few pictures indicate how attractive your Lingerie may be





NIGHTGOWNS:

46c —White slip-over models trimmed with blue stitchery.

76c —White slip-over models with embroidery edges or semi-Empire effects, trimmed with lace and embroidery.

94c —White or flesh-colored slip-over models with round, square or V-shaped necks, also yoke effects, some with satin and lace tops.

$1.19 —Cotton Crepe Nightgowns in white or flesh, trimmed with self or contrasting color stitchery.

$1.76 —White Batiste Gowns effectively lace or embroidery trimmed.

STEP-IN CHEMISES:

$1.76 —White batiste, with round or square necks, lace and ribbon trimmed.

CORSET COVERS:

29c —White full models with embroidery edge.

66c —White with neat lace insertion and rib-Lon-run edge.

STEP-IN BLOOMERS:

46c —Flesh or white batiste, lace trimmed.

76c —Flesh or white with plain band or lace edged, some with lace insertion.

94c —Flesh or white batiste with lace medallions or embroidered Georgette crepe inserts.

94c —Figured cotton crepe in white or flesh, with dainty colored floral patterns.

SILK UNDERWEAR:

76c —Satin Camisoles in flesh color, hemstitched and lace tops, several styles for selection.

$1.78 —Crepe de Chine Step-ins, flesh or white, with tucked and lace trimmed edges.

$1.78 —Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises in tailored hemstitched styles, with ribbon shoulder straps.

$3.68 —Crepe de Chine Nightgowns in flesh color, square neck model, trimmed with filet lace.

PETTICOATS:

66c —White cambric double-panel models, with scalloped edge or hemstitched hem edge.

94c —Cambric top models with deep embroidery flounce and tailored underlay.

94c —Cambric top models, double panel, embroidery or hemstitched ruffle.

$1.46 —White cambric models with flounces of embroidery or lace-trimmed. Some with double panels.

$2.78 —White Tub Silk Petticoats, double panel back and front, tailored hem.

ENVELOPE CHEMISES:

76c —White models with built-up or strap shoulder styles; lace and embroidery trimmed.

94c —White batiste models effectively trimmed with lace and embroidery medallions.

A. & S.—Second floor, East.

An Extraordinary Sale of

54-inch Wool Jersey Cloth $1.49 Yard

The sports season now at its height says in unmistakable terms "Wool Jersey for Sports Apparel." This new shipment has arrived right at a time when vacation plans and vacation apparel are uppermost in mind.

This is a finely knitted weave and is to be had in the following range of colors:

Pearl	Fawn	Henna
Turquoise	Reindeer	Peach
Seal	Tan	Orchid
Belgian Blue	Emerald	Purple
Elk	Golf Red	Peacock
Cadet	Beige	Pansy
White	Coral	Black
	Navy Blue	

None Sent C. O. D.

A. & S.—Street floor, Central.

Sensational!—This Sale of

38-inch Printed Voiles 19c Yard

Printed voiles in themselves are not sensational—or is the price in itself, but when this better-grade of Voiles is offered at this low price, such news will prove a revelation.

Just about 7,000 yards, all we could secure, enter this sale Monday morning. When you see them, you'll realize that voiles of this quality have sold for considerably more.

The season's newest designs and colorings aplenty. Cut from full, perfect rolls.

A. & S.—Street floor, West.

A Smart New Model in

Women's Worsted Sweaters, $3.29

They are in the youthful "Middy" style that adapts itself to outdoor sports—White trimmed with red, navy blue or Jade green; black with white; Jade green with white, or red with white. Sizes 34 to 42.

A. & S.—Second floor, Central.

Women's Silk and Cotton Blouses, $1.98 to $4.98

Formerly $3.98 to $10.48

Reduced for quick clearance are these several hundred Blouses fashioned of white and colored organdy, some fine batistes, Georgette crepe and crepe de chine Blouses are included.

Odd sizes, odds and ends of our better Blouses, are included. Sizes 34 to 44 are represented.

A. & S.—Second floor, East.

"Old Bleach" Linen Towels 85c Each

Reduced from $1.10

The name of these towels is sufficient guarantee of their worth Heavy all-linen hemstitched huck towels, 19x36 inches. This identical grade and size formerly sold at $1.49. The lowest price up to the present has been $1.10.

Bleached Cotton Huck Towels Very special value. At 10c ea.

Reduced from 79c. All-linen hemstitched huck towels with monogram space. Guest size. At 59c ea.

Fine Mercerized Damask Cloths, hemmed. 45x45 inches. At $1.12 ea.

Heavy all-linen Scotch Dish or Roller Toweling. At 21c yd.

Blue and white Japanese Table Cloths. One piece and hemstitched. Extra quality.

48 inch at $1.49—$2.35 grade
50 inch at $1.98—$2.85 grade
58 inch at $2.79—$4.39 grade

Irish Damask Table Cloths Part Linen.

54 inch, $2.75 ea....from $3.49
63 inch, $3.50 ea....from $4.50

A. & S.—Street floor, East.

An Extraordinary Sale of 500 Envelope and Swagger Bags $4.95

(Of Genuine Seal and Calfskin)

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The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1921.

CURE FOR LEPROSY?

Assistant Surgeon General Schereschewsky Tells of Apparent With Chaulmoogra Oil

HAS a cure been found for leprosy? There is justification for the statement that the answer may be "yes," although at the present it is subject to qualification. A few days ago the newspapers printed the brief facts in the case of the wife of a well-known officer of the United States Army who was found to be suffering from a mild form of leprosy. In the effort to regain her health she was transferred to the Government leprosorium in Louisiana, and there received the chaulmoogra oil treatment, which in recent months has produced apparently remarkable cures in the Hawaiian Islands.

This treatment has been for the last fifteen years the subject of experimentation by the United States Public Health Service. What has thus far been accomplished has justified the high expectation of Surgeon General Hugh D. Cumming of the Public Health Service and his corps of assistants. Prominent among those having an active hand in the experiments are Dr. J. W. Schereschewsky, the Assistant Surgeon General; Dr. George W. McCoy, the Director of the Hygienic Laboratory; Dr. J. T. McDonald of the leprosy investigation station in Hawaii, and Dr. A. L. Dean, President of the University of Hawaii in Honolulu.

Until the discovery of chaulmoogra oil leprosy was a disease that was practically incurable, so far as the then known treatments for the relief of the scourge were concerned. Then in 1905 the Public Health Service had its attention directed to certain reports of Far Eastern origin which were to the effect that an oil drawn from the seeds of an Oriental tree had been beneficial in a number of cases of leprosy. Then and there began the experimentation that has continued to this day and which is considered to justify the hope that in the not distant future leprosy will be transferred to the class of curable diseases and its eradication made possible.

Within recent months 140 leprosy patients in the Kalihi Hospital, Hawaii, have been paroled apparently cured, and have returned to their families or friends. The writer of this article has seen the Government report on these lepers, all of whom owe their apparent recovery to the chaulmoogra treatment.

Here are ten cases taken at random from the report in which the nativity of the patient and the duration of the treatment is given, the duration depending, of course, upon whether or not the sufferer was in the more advanced stages of the disease. Names are omitted:

Nativity.	Duration Treatment. Years.	Months.	Days.
Hawaiian	2	3	3
American	1	3	1
Porto Rican	1	4	15
Japanese	1	2	3
Hawaiian	2	2	1
Filipino	..	11	8
Portuguese	..	9	..
Korean	..	4	10
Japanese	2	8	25
Chinese	2	3	3

Many Suffering From Leprosy.

What chaulmoogra oil, if the hopes of the Public Health Service are realized, means to mankind can be appreciated when it is stated that there are hundreds of thousands of victims of this horrible disease in the world today in every country of the Far East, the islands of the sea, in South and Central America, and in much smaller numbers in other parts of the world, including the United States. Only a few days ago the British Government requisitioned the Public Health Service for a sufficient quantity of chaulmoogra oil to treat several hundred sufferers on the Island of Trinidad.

"Leprosy," said Assistant Surgeon General Schereschewsky the other day, "has come down to us from Biblical times, as one of the most dreaded diseases, because of the belief that the sufferer was incurable and because he aroused such feelings of abhorrence in his fellow-men that he must forever shun them. Even now this is the attitude toward leprosy in the popular mind. Fortunately the outlook in cases of leprosy has become much more hopeful and encouraging of late, because of the work done by the United States Public Health Service in the treatment of this disease.

"Since 1905 the service has maintained a leprosy investigation station in the Hawaiian Islands, which has conducted intensive studies in the disease. In the course of this work the action of chaulmoogra oil in the treatment of leprosy has been very closely studied. Chaulmoogra oil, which is an oil from the seeds of an Oriental tree (Taraktogenos kurzii) has been reputed for a good many years to have a beneficial action in leprosy.

"The difficulty in its use, however, lay in the fact that when given by mouth it was nauseating and offensive to the stomach and when injected intramuscularly was extremely painful and very slowly absorbed. Various modifications of chaulmoogra oil were studied by the Public Health Service, among them a mixture suggested by Dr. Heiser of the service containing chaulmoogra oil, camphorated oil and resorcin; later olive oil was added and guaiacol was substituted for the resorcin. Results obtained by the latter mixture were so favorable that Professor Dean, President and Professor of Chemistry in the University of Hawaii, was led to the belief that chaulmoogra oil might contain certain active principles which could be isolated and might be administered with more favorable results.

"The work of Dr. Power of the Welcome Research Laboratory on the constitution of chaulmoogra oil and its congeners gave some hope of this, for they showed that in this oil there was a new series of fatty acids (chaulmoogric acid and hydnocarpic acid) which differed from other known fatty acids by having the property of rotating a beam of polarized light.

"These acids, however, are solids and hence unsuited to hypodermic administration. As a result of a series of experiments, Professor Dean determined that the ethyl esters of these acids are thin fluid oils which lend themselves readily to intramuscular injection and are readily absorbed. These ethyl ester derivatives of chaulmoogra oil have now been in use at the United States Public Health Service leprosy investigation station at Kalihi in the Hawaiian Islands for some three years and the results have been very encouraging. During that period some 140 lepers have been paroled and returned to their families, the disease apparently arrested.

"The effect of this treatment has been so encouraging that now many persons afflicted with leprosy have voluntarily presented themselves for treatment to the Public Health Service in Hawaii, whereas in past years, since the laws of the Territorial Board of Health provided for the segregation of lepers, all persons who were suffering with the disease endeavored to hide from the authorities in order that they might not be separated from their families.

National Leprosarium.

"Besides the investigation station at Kalihi, the Public Health Service also operates a national leprosarium at Carville, La., which at present houses some 112 lepers. The accommodations at this institution are being increased so as to provide for seventy-five additional beds in the near future. The treatment with chaulmoogra oil derivatives has been begun at this institution, but only within the last year or so. The results recorded have not been so encouraging as those at Hawaii. It should be remembered, however, that practically all the cases at the national leprosarium are advanced and chronic cases of the disease, the majority of whom have been lepers for years, whereas the main successes in Hawaii have been in cases which were milder and of less duration. Besides this the length of treatment has not been nearly so long. Differences in the way in which patients react to the treatment may also possibly be attributable to a difference in the strains of leprosy bacillus in the United States and the strains in the Hawaiian Islands.

"While, therefore, it is too early to announce the derivatives of chaulmoogra oil as a specific for the treatment of leprosy, it may be stated that the treatment has given very encouraging results and of such nature as to hold out to those afflicted with leprosy, provided that the disease be not too far advanced, a very different outlook for the future than was the case a few years ago.

"In this connection, while there can be no doubt that leprosy is a most distressing and dreadful disease, it by no means merits the universal detestation and horror which the mere mention of its name instinctively evokes. For instance, the disease is by no means so contagious as is popularly supposed to be the case. Many devoted men and women have given their lives to the nursing of leprosy, yet the records of persons engaged in this work having contracted the disease are relatively rare.

"Again, in the United States a careful survey would probably show the existence of some 1,500 lepers, a large number of whom are still undetected and are not segregated in any way. Contrast this with the twelve or fifteen hundred thousand tuberculous cases which are constantly in our midst. Yet who can doubt, if leprosy were as transmissible as tuberculosis, that the 1,500 lepers now in our midst in this country would serve as carriers for a constantly widening dissemination of the disease? Be that as it may, the advances which have been made in the treatment of leprosy have given a rosier hue to the situation in regard to this disease, which in the past was shrouded in the deepest gloom, and the unfortunate person who has unexpectedly found that he was a prey to this disease may at least look forward to the fact that his case is not hopeless and that he has a fighting chance, after a period of treatment, of being cleansed.

"This work which the Public Health Service is carrying on in leprosy is but a sample of the work being done by this service in the campaign against preventable disease and death. Take malaria, for instance. Few are aware of the fact that there are still some seven or eight million cases of malaria fever annually in the United States and that in the regions in which malaria is prevalent the vitality and productive capacity of these regions is at least 30 per cent. sub-standard. Nothing can be more certain than that the presence of malaria and of prosperity are incompatible.

"The Public Health Service is now waging a campaign for the eradication of malaria in all the States in which it is prevalent. This is done by cooperation with the State Boards of Health, counties and cities, and the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. Demonstrations are carried on in selected towns and counties. The results of some of these demonstrations have been very striking. Thus in one county a careful survey found that the loss due to malaria per acre under cultivation was $11.50 in 1918. The following year a demonstration in malaria control was conducted in this county, with the result that the loss on account of malaria that year fell to $1.50 per acre.

"Again, the morbidity and mortality from typhoid fever have been steadily dropping. Thus in 1910 there were 23.5 deaths per 100,000 in the registration area of the United States, while in 1919 there were only 9.2 deaths per 100,000, a reduction of mortality of 24.3 per 100,000.

"Since 1910 the Public Health Service has been waging a steady war against typhoid fever, recommending the improvement of public water supplies, making surveys of various watersheds, recommending the pasteurization of milk supplies, improving sanitation wherever it went. No small share of the general reduction of typhoid fever in the United States can be attributed to the work of the Public Health Service. The impetus given to this work in the prevention of the disease is such that in a few short years we may hope that typhoid fever will become a clinical rarity.

"The Public Health Service is the great national agency which protects this country from the introduction of disease from without. It operates all the national quarantines of the United States. Thus, due to the work of the Public Health Service, yellow fever no longer visits our shores, the last outbreak being in 1905. This outbreak was promptly eradicated by the Public Health Service with no interruption to commerce and with a loss of but few lives. Compare this to the great outbreak of 1878 in the Mississippi River Valley, which caused a loss of 18,000 lives and $170,000,000. Shotgun quarantines were maintained at that time, traffic was stopped, and in some instances cities and towns were so deserted that grass grew in the streets.

"Then in the great cholera epidemic which raged through Europe in 1910 through new methods adopted by the Public Health Service there was no interruption to commerce, yet cholera was successfully prevented from reaching our shores. Yet in 1893, when an epidemic of much less proportion prevailed in Europe at a less of untold millions of dollars, commerce was halted between this country and Europe at a loss of untold millions of dollars.

"Some of the achievements of the Public Health Service may be enumerated as follows: Smallpox has been eradicated in the Philippines, bubonic plague controlled on the Pacific Coast by the destruction of rats and ground squirrels, bubonic plague controlled in New Orleans and Porto Rico by the eradication of rats; the Service has shown that pellagra is a disease caused by improper diet and that the prevention and cure of the disease lies in the eating of a well-balanced diet; it has developed most effective methods for the cure of trachoma, a chronic disease of the eyes which has blinded many thousands and has been regarded by some as incurable.

"The Public Health Service has given great impetus to measures for controlling venereal diseases. Under its leadership forty-seven States have organized special divisions in their State Health Departments for the control of these diseases; 427 clinics operated under general control of the Public Health Service and the State Boards of Health gave 1,576,542 treatments during the last fiscal year. Pamphlets on the subject of venereal diseases were distributed by the service and by the State Boards of Health to the number of 8,082,792. The identification of the American species of hookworm as a cause of widespread anaemia was first accomplished by an officer of the service and has resulted in a notable diminution in the prevalence of this disease.

"Under the co-operative work of the Public Health Service great stimulus has been given to measures for the protection of maternal and child life. During the last year the service assisted no less than seven States in the creation of divisions of child hygiene. A Statewide survey was recently completed by the service of the conditions surrounding child life in the State of Missouri. This is one of the notable examples of this type of work."

From a recent joint report by Dr. J. T. McDonald of the leprosy investigation station in Hawaii and Dr. A. L. Dean, President of the University of Hawaii, the following concise conclusions may be drawn as to what the experimentation by the United States Public Health Service in the treatment of leprosy has shown:

1. The intramuscular injection of the ethyl esters of the fatty acids of chaulmoogra oil usually leads to a rapid improvement in the clinical symptoms of leprosy. In many cases the lesions disappear, except for scars and permanent injuries, and the leprosy bacillus can no longer be demonstrated.

2. When combined with iodine, the fatty acids of chaulmoogra oil and their esters give good result, but there is no adequate experimental proof that this addition of iodine causes any increase in the effectiveness of the materials used.

3. Although conclusive evidence is not at hand, it is probable that the oral administration of chaulmoogra oil derivatives is of minor importance compared with the injections.

4. In treating leprosy it is important to make use of all auxiliary agencies to build up and maintain bodily vigor.

5. It has been sufficiently established that chaulmoogra oil contains one or more agents which exert a marked therapeutic action in many cases of leprosy. We cannot say as yet that the disease is cured, since we have no test adequate to establish such a verdict. Whether or not the apparent cures are real and permanent, it is evident that we have a valuable agent at our disposal for the control of the disease.

DISARMAMENT

Is There a Real Difference Between the Objects of Proposed Conference and League of Nations?

By a DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

THROUGHOUT Administration circles there has coursed during the last few days a feeling very much akin to that sense of relief which a man experiences who wrenches off a shoe that pinches.

The Knox-Porter resolution might be described as only an unavailing tug. The shoe still stuck. After the momentary jubilation had subsided which attended the signing of the resolution at Senator Frelinghuysen's New Jersey home, the futility of a unilateral declaration of peace was perceived on all sides. It was seen that all the questions pending between the United States and our late enemies were still unsolved, undefined and even untouched. Obscurity and silence settled again over the Administration's foreign policy, and once more the press began to remind the Administration that it was drifting, without program or objective.

The President's call for a conference on disarmament struck a note which had not hitherto been heard in the course of his Administration. It was constructive. It had initiative. It said something. It pointed somewhere. It was popular. It was good politics.

Disarmament, of course, is a popular slogan. It is not alone in this country that the greater part of the sums raised by taxation is expended for the upkeep of armies and the building of fleets. The demand is everywhere heard for a reduction in public expenditure, and the Ministers of all nations, particularly the greater powers, are distracted by the insistence of the demand for retrenchment on the one hand, and on the other hand by the difficulty of bringing to pass any reduction of national expenditure commensurate with the taxpayers' demands.

Whether the conference succeeds or falls a victim to the unnecessary breadth of its program, it has served at least one purpose, and that a very important one from the standpoint of practical world politics. It has given to the hard-driven Ministers of State a respite from popular pressure to do something. Whether they are moving in the right direction or not, they are at least moving, and, while the President's conference may develop into a discussion of no less a question than the basic organization of world power, it is nevertheless entitled "disarmament," and to the unreflecting man disarmament today carries a powerful suggestion of economy and nothing else.

But what is the true stature of the proposal? Is it opportunism or is it statesmanship? Time will tell. At the moment, however, it is as unsafe to predict confidently the success of the conference as it is distasteful to admit the possibility of its failure.

One fact projects itself into bold relief as we contemplate the scope of the President's invitation. The plan of the approaching conference extends far beyond the proposal of Senator Borah in his amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill. Disarmament, even if unassociated with any other subject, such as cable control in the Pacific or the open door in China, is a twofold subject. Its corollary is national security, and each of the two branches of the subject can only be discussed in terms of the other. And what constitutes national security each nation must decide for itself, depending upon the theory of national policy or interest which each holds to be vital and inescapable for itself.

Thus the dominant note of British policy for more than a century has been the empire. In every critical juncture and in every far-reaching situation the conduct of the British Foreign Office will be seen to hinge upon the conception of imperial interest prevailing at the time. Everything else, whether tariffs or trade opportunities or tonnage or raw materials, is but the superfices of Britain's deep and unaltering concern for her far-flung posessions. To command English assent, therefore, any program of disarmament will have to conform itself to Great Britain's sense of exposure at the point of this sensitive nerve, not only to indicated perils but to potential dangers as well.

The foreign policy of France is predicated upon a different sensibility, but, to her, an equally vital one. It pivots forever upon the fear of German attack. The prostration of a defeated Germany does not blind France to the innate recuperative energies of the Germans. Too often in the past has France felt the hostility and the power of this traditional foe to dismiss from her thoughts the lurking danger of renewed attack or to underestimate the provision that must be made for self-defense. The colonial ambitions of France, as a feature of her foreign policy, are altogether secondary to this primary duty of national protection.

In the case of Italy, one must appreciate her ambition to wield a dominating influence in the Mediterranean and her restiveness under the rivalry of an expanded and quickened Greece to catch the central note in Italian policy. The proximity of Italy to the unceasing ferment in the Balkans, to say nothing of the menace of Turkish recovery, are elements in the problem of disarmament for Italy which she will hardly allow another power to appraise or resolve for her.

China, of course, will come in, but very much as a passive party in a proceeding in equity. Her presence is necessary to complete the record and to validate any judgment that may be entered. China is the next of kin of the open door, and must be brought into court before the case can proceed.

And so we come to Japan, the last of the principal allied powers to whom the President's invitation has been addressed. To Japan the proposed conference has a peculiar interest. The questions which we refer to as the problems of the Pacific, Japan regards as primarily Japanese problems. Her special interest in the territories lying contiguous to her boundaries has twice received a very definite measure of express recognition, once in the treaty of alliance between Japan and Great Britain, and at a later date in the Lansing-Ishii agreement. In the latter, however, it should be observed that the recognition was less explicit and is blurred by the contention on the part of the United States that there was a discrepancy of translation and that recognition of a special interest of Japan was neither intended nor in fact given.

However, the fact that the adjacent Asiatic coast and the intervening waters of the Pacific have twice been the scene of a war waged by Japan, the first with China and the second with Russia, undoubtedly suggests to Japan that its interests in the Far East are not in precisely the same category as those of the Occidental powers. No one will therefore be surprised by a circumspect restraint on the part of Japan in acting upon the President's invitation. She could not be criticised for requesting a more particular definition of the scope of the conference, especially with reference to questions that have their situs in the Far East, before indicating her willingness to attend. While no nation would wish to be regarded as an opponent or obstruction to disarmament, Japan is in little danger of incurring this reproach should she decline to attend the conference or give to it only her qualified adhesion. As one of the signatories of the League of Nations Covenant, Japan might with considerable effect remind this country that we are two years behind her in the formal adoption of this principle and that she in common with all the world has tried to put the principle into operation despite our apostasy and in the face of our indifference.

And here we come back again to the League of Nations. It seems that every attempt to dodge it or escape it is foredoomed to failure. No matter how often we depart nor how far we proceed, we find ourselves back at the starting point—the great covenant of the nations forged at the crest of our pious and unselfish gratitude for the victory.

The League covenant provides (Article VIII.):

> The members of the League recognise that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.
>
> The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments.

May not the point be raised in the conference that all the nations there represented, with the exception of this country, have already bound themselves to a mutual program of disarmament as defined in the League of Nations, and that the world-wide agreement of the civilized powers to substitute the rule of reason and of justice throughout the world is a better way to provide the particular measure.

And is the sovereignty of the United States less compromised by a treaty with five powers than by a signature of the League covenant? In each case the unqualified right to determine the size of our armaments is relinquished, but in adopting the League we would make our due contribution to the effort to inaugurate the new reign of right instead of might, and of justice in place of conquest. Is there sufficient difference, so far as the practical objects of disarmament are concerned, to necessitate or justify the substitution of the old and discredited method of alliances (or what is virtually the same thing, i. e., specific treaties for mutual defense) to supply protection and security, instead of the new principle of an organized peace that shall embrace the world?

National safety can only be achieved in one of two ways—either by mutual protection secured to particular nations through direct agreement, or by the elimination of the danger against which the protection is sought, which is the aim of the League.

IRELAND'S CONTRASTS

Comedy and Tragedy Side by Side as Seen by Visitor Just Before Truce

By R. C. FELD.

(This article was written in Ireland a few days before the truce between the British Government and the Sinn Feiners.)

IN Ireland night and day are as of two different worlds. Fire and bloodshed are of the darkness between twilight and dawn; that is, in the main it is rarely that a gun is fired in broad daylight, at least recently. The people, to all outward appearances, carry on the mean routine of ordinary existence the same as they did before the beginning of the rebellion. They do their shopping; they attend to their social functions; they go to the theatre, provided it ends before the curfew calls them within doors; they eat, they talk as though they were nestling in the bosom of peace.

The Irish themselves tell you there is nothing to be gained by lament and wringing of hands. What work there needs to be done is being done. One must reserve one's strength for an emergency. That is their philosophy.

I came into Dublin on a Saturday night. It was pointed out to me in London that I had better go to the best hotel in Dublin, as one never knew who might be in hiding in the cheaper places. One was selected because of its extremely high rates. The lobby was empty of any soul but a lone porter. So quiet was it that I thought the driver of the car had made a mistake and dropped me at a private residence. The porter, however, becoming aware of my presence, assured me with tears of happiness in his voice that I had come to the right place. Never have I had such a welcome from a hotel porter before. In a trice two maids and a woman who seemed to be their overseer had escorted me to my room. We met nobody in the lift, nobody in the hall, nobody in front of the bathroom door. I mention the bathroom door because that is where one usually meets a crowd in countries which are as yet unacquainted with the private bath.

My one lone valise and my umbrella were deposited in the room. That was all the baggage I carried. The attention I got made me wonder how many people it would take to do the honors for somebody who came with a trunk and a half a dozen suitcases. I was left alone after being told that dinner was served at 8. There was an uncanny quiet in the room and in the hall. To this day I am certain that I was the only person on the floor. When I rang the bell for a maid, the noise of carpeted shuffling would be heard a minute later, some whispered discussion as to who should answer the bell—there were some six maids waiting for summonses which rarely came—and finally at least two girls would appear, ready to bring me a glass of water or tell me when the train left for Belfast.

At 8 o'clock I went down to the dining room. They call them coffee rooms in England and Ireland. The same depressing emptiness greeted me. There was no sound of dinner-table voices, there was no click of silver. Four or five waiters stood against a wall waiting for somebody to come into the room. Their eyes hungrily watched the movements of the six or seven guests who drifted in. When a table was chosen by a diner the fortunate waiter would pounce down on his guest with an avid air of possession that was alarming.

"Will Ye Be Here Tomorrow?"

My waiter hovered over me throughout the entire meal and superintended the cutting of every mouthful of food. Each time he urged a second helping upon me, assuring me that it would all go in for the same price. At the end of the meal I asked for my bill, and he produced it reluctantly.

"Will ye be here tomorrow, ma'am?" he asked me.

I assured him I would. His face fell. It was the first time that I had ever seen news of this kind greeted with such open disappointment. I didn't understand and asked why he objected.

"It's not objecting I am, ma'am. Ah, no. It's just sorry I am that it's me as won't be here tomorrow when it's you as will be here." Just as I couldn't understand the first expression of regret, neither could I understand this second one. I looked nonplused. He helped me out again.

"Ye see, ma'am, we don't work regular these days. There ain't no need for it. I go off tonight and don't come back until next week. I won't see you again, ma'am. And ye're the first American as has been here for months."

I went up the empty lift, through the echoing corridors, to my room. It was past 9:30, which meant that it wasn't safe to be out of doors. The only thing to do was to go to bed. A phalanx of maids answered my summons for hot water, and stood hesitating at my door as I was about to shut it.

It was after 10 when I dropped off to sleep. About an hour later, 11:20 by my watch, I was awakened by a steady fire of revolvers, accentuated every once so often by the popping of machine guns. Not knowing what one did in such circumstances, I raised my head to hear whether anybody was in the hall outside my room.

Everything there was quiet. No sound of human voice or foot. The revolver and machine-gun firing went on. The street below was vacant. The wheels of the tramcars, whose noise at first annoyed me, could not be heard. Nothing but the irregular pop, pop, pop and spluttering of machine-gun fire.

I soon grew accustomed to the rattling shots that pierced the heavy gloom. That noise no longer made me nervous, but another sound did. It was a steady panther-like tread which came at irregular intervals. A series of shots would be fired, then would come a thick layer of silence, and after that the sound of padded feet moving stealthily along the paved streets. This continued for twenty minutes, then everything stopped as suddenly as it had begun.

Shooters in Rubber Boots.

I expected to find everybody agog with the events the next morning. Nothing of the sort. A few people whom I met did, indeed, casually mention the machine-gun fire of the night before, but that was all. There were some comments as to the probable objective of attack. Some said it was one building, others said it was another. I asked what the padded steps meant. For the first time, I drew temperamental fire. They, too, objected to that. The men, it seemed, were equipped with rubber boots when they went out on shooting trips of this sort.

As a matter of fact, it was pointed out, most of the machine-gun fire meant nothing. It was only done to warn the Sinn Fein that the military were on the alert, ready to get to business in case anything was started. Very often, however, shots went astray, and people were hurt, but that, it was admitted, was the fault of the man who took his life in his hands and disobeyed the order to keep indoors after the stated hour. Events related tended to prove that there was much of uncalled-for shooting and pillaging and murder on both sides.

I had tea with some friends in Dublin, and the subject of this casual shooting was brought up by me. I wanted to know how it was taken. Here, again, there was the same indifference, the same impersonal way of discussing the question.

"I went down Grafton Street yesterday," one woman began, "to do some shopping. That was where that poor girl was killed last week, you know. The military and Sinn Fein had a battle in the street, she was trapped in it, didn't know what to do, ran, and was caught by a stray bullet. Horrible. Well, as I was saying, I went down Grafton Street and saw a motor lorry coming down the street with the Black and Tans in it. They had their guns drawn as always. I thought, 'Now, suppose some Sinn Fein were around and something were started, what would I do?' What would I do? What do you think I ought to do?" she said, turning to me. I pleaded ignorance.

The wise thing and the safe thing to do, according to one side, was to get into a doorway and wait until it was over. Under no condition was I to run to a doorway. I was to walk. If I ran, I was told, I should be suspected of being an enemy.

Not so, said the second camp. Nothing of the kind. The thing I was to do when caught in such a fix was to lie down on the ground. Bullets were fired in the air, not on the ground.

Tales of Horrors.

Tales of injustice and burning and pillaging are told the stranger freely. Here, too, they are told as a casual subject of conversation. They begin. "Did you hear * * *" and go on to some story of midnight attacks on innocent beings. The characters in the story bring to mind some bit of gossip, or scandal or interest of some other kind, and this in turn becomes the subject of conversation. Branching out from that comes another story of murder, followed as before by more interpolations of lightness and humor and human failings. In Dublin one gets tales about military outrages; in Belfast one gets tales of Sinn Fein pillage.

Another warning given me in London was that under no circumstances was I to open my mouth in judgment of either side. It was a wise warning, but a very difficult one to heed when people are continually asking you what you think. Occasionally you have to say something.

One of those occasions almost got me into very hot water. It was at the station at Dublin. I had just taken my seat in a much-coveted corner in a carriage of the train going to Belfast. An old lady laden with more luggage than any one human being ought to be allowed to carry came into the

(Continued on Page 9).

A RAMBLER IN EUROPE

Here and There Among the Customs Lines, Money Changers, and Passport Sufferers

By T. WALTER WILLIAMS.

CHIEFLY because of the passport visés and examinations in passing from one country to another, traveling conditions abroad are still a long way from normal. When people are turned out of their sleeping cars in the middle of the night and have to walk a quarter of a mile in the rain to the Custom House, or spend two hours in the mud and rain behind barbed wire to get their passports stamped, sight-seeing, whether it is the picturesque Alps or among the wonderful paintings in the Pitti Gallery of Florence, loses a great deal of its pre-war charm.

Americans cannot complain, because the foreigners promptly tell them that the United States charges $10 for a visé, with an additional $8 head tax—and it is more difficult to obtain than that of any other country with the exception of Russia.

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The nations of Europe are putting up barriers against each other and the customs officials make a strict examination of baggage in order to charge through passengers for any goods they may have purchased with the intention of taking them home. When a traveler is entering France from Belgium, the officials go through the train and bid passengers to declare all gloves, laces, pearls, jewels, perfumery. Then along comes a man with a long piece of iron, turned up at one end, with which he rakes under the seats to see if anything has been there concealed. Women searchers bring up the rear of the inquisitorial procession.

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In Central Europe it is a mania with the newly created governments to put travelers to as much inconvenience as possible. Trains are held up for hours at the frontier stations, where travelers have to carry their own baggage to the customs shed and officials unscrew the bulkheads in the compartments of the cars to see that no one has concealed paper money there. Why any sane foreigner should desire to carry this kind of currency about with him is a mystery. It is bad enough to have to deal with it in the country of its origin.

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I was informed that by changing Jugoslav dinars into unstamped Austrian kronen, and converting the latter into German Reichsbank marks and then taking them to Bangkok and buying Siamese ticals, an enterprising financier could realize enough to enable him to live in the land of the sacred white elephant for the remainder of his life.

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In Central and Eastern Europe people think in thousands, and Americans have to acquire the habit. If they reckon their money in dollars, they will find themselves out of pocket in their daily expenditure. The conductors of the dining cars that pass through three or four of the new republics must be experts in finance. They must know the rate of exchange for dinars, drachmas, francs, French and Italian marks, kronen, American dollars, pounds sterling and Turkish piaster. Kind-hearted travelers feel sorry when they see the conductor changing paper currency of all these nationalities from his portfolio, which resembles a traveling man's valise in size, and fear that he may lose by the transaction. But that is something which never happens! No matter what the drop or rise in exchange may be, he is always ahead of the game and does not worry. It is the passenger who has to do the thinking and wonder where he is at with the bundle of paper currency counted out before him.

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In Jugoslavia the trains wait so long in the frontier stations that the crews go to bed. It is their only chance to get any rest, and they would be unable to finish the journey otherwise. The Slovene language spoken there is so difficult, it is said, that the natives have to think first in Russian and then mentally translate it before they speak.

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The Wagon-Lits Company of Paris has restored its service of sleeping and dining cars through Europe, with the exception of Germany and Austria, where the Mittel-Europa Company has the contract from the railroads. The best way to get a berth in any city in Europe, from Calais to Constantinople, is to go to the porter of the hotel and pay double or three times the tariff price. This is called "sheber" for short.

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At the official railway booking offices one is told that all berths are taken for two or three weeks ahead, and that it is impossible to get anything sooner. I had this experience in Vienna when I wished to travel by the night train to Berlin via Passau, and only managed to get the berth through the kindness of the Austrian Minister of Railways. The route via Techin is shorter, but travelers avoid passing through the frontiers of Czechoslovakia after experiencing the tedious delays.

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Registered baggage is not safe in any country of Europe except Great Britain. Gangs of robbers are in league with the employes of the railroads. While I was in Italy the baggage of an Archbishop was stolen when he was on his way to Rome to visit the Pope. Every one should insure baggage before starting and not leave anything of importance in trunks, as there is a good chance of valuables being stolen in the hotels if the train thieves miss them. The best thing to do is to leave one's trunks in some central city like Paris and travel with a suit case which can be carried easily at the frontier stations. Change of linen can be purchased as needed and the soiled clothes sent back by parcel post to be collected on one's return.

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The Tower of London, which was used for the accommodation of enemy spies and traitors during the war, has been dusted up and reopened to the public—a fact that did not appear to be generally known to the average Londoner when I was there. I obtained the information by calling up Scotland Yard.

The ancient corps of Beefeaters, in their quaint medieval costumes, with flat pancake-shaped velvet hats, were on duty, but looked much thinner than in pre-war days. This might have been due to the shortage of red meats during that period, but a sergeant of the regiment on duty in the tower explained that it was the weak quality of the beer which had caused the reduction in weight of the jovial guardians of the building. He described the quality of the beverage dispensed at local beer houses as "cruel" and said it hadn't the strength to foam over the top of the pewter pot, as it used to do in the old happy days.

Formerly the Beefeaters acted as cicerones to visitors to the tower and used to take great pains in expatiating on the good quality of the liquids sold in the refreshment bar by the gate on Tower Hill before leading the party to the White Tower, where the two young Princes were said to have been murdered by order of their cruel uncle, King Richard III. Now visitors follow a roped-off route through the various buildings and read the inscriptions written in English and French on the doors. The Beefeaters are steadily decreasing, and only a few new ones will be appointed—enough of them to stand by the great gate on Tower Hill and keep up the ancient traditions for the schoolboys.

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On account of the coal strike the tourist season in London has not been a good one this Summer. Many Americans have gone direct to Paris instead of stopping first in the British metropolis. The price of food has decreased considerably, but that has not made any appreciable difference with the hotels and restaurants, which have maintained their high charges after the fashion of their contemporaries in New York and Paris.

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Traveling by airplane between London and Paris and Brussels has become very popular, in spite of the fatal accidents from time to time. There is a waiting list of passengers daily willing to take the risk of crossing the Channel in the clouds.

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Work will be started this Fall on the Dover-Calais tunnel on both sides of the Channel and when it is completed, inside of ten years, travelers will be able to go by train from London to Siberia and the Far East or to Bagdad on the Persian Gulf without any difficulty in comfortable sleeping cars, eat their meals in the diners and watch the camels in the desert go sauntering by with their big loads as they have done for thousands of years.

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A place that is little known to the average American traveler in Paris is Nini's Garden on the top of Montmartre. It is the highest point in the French capital and gives a fine panoramic view over the city. Mme. Nini cuts as her own chef and cooks simple meals to order in the best manner, having them well served in the garden under the shade of the old chestnut trees, at reasonable prices compared with those charged in the city below. It is a great resort for students of the better class on Sunday evenings. They always behave themselves at Nini's. The buxom hostess will not permit any one to annoy fellow-guests in her restaurant.

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The Viennese are still fond of their café life in spite of the low state of their finances. Their spare time is all spent sipping favorite beverages, as in pre-war days. No city in the world has so many first-class cafés as the Austrian capital. The people buy one cup of coffee for four or five kronen and read the papers or play dominoes or chess for the rest of the evening. It is not an expensive amusement.

The tragedies of Vienna are the old pensionaires. Their annuities have been doubled by the Government, but that is of little value to them since the cost of living has increased one hundred fold in the last seven years. Dr. Hilda Clark, the head of the Society of Friends Relief Committee in Vienna, told me that it would be no use to save the aged pensionaires this year, because they would only die next year, and therefore it was better to try to save the people of the middle classes who were not too old to help themselves a little. These former civil servants, who devoted their lives to the service of their country, are mostly members of good families, accustomed to being waited upon all their lives and practically incapable of looking after themselves.

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The average American does not like flies, but the Egyptians treat them as household pets and cannot understand why foreigners wish to buy long grass whisks to beat the insects off. When I was at the Winter Palace in Luxor, upper Egypt, last April, I asked Mohammed Abou Lio, chief dragoman on Cook's Nile steamer for more than half a century, why they had so many flies in his country.

"Moses had them, and he didn't complain," was the reply.

"Don't the Egyptian people do anything to drive them away?"

"No. Our people are kind to the little insects. Their buzzing amuses the children, who do not have much music or many toys to distract them. When we have the feast of the lentils in Egypt every year, the people mix them with sugar and spread the tiny beans about the house so that the flies shall share their enjoyment."

In his long career as a dragoman, from which he has just retired on pension, Mohammed has met thousands of Americans. He visited the World's Fairs at Chicago and St. Louis. I asked him how many wives he had.

"Only one, and she is with me still," said he. "The Moslem law allowed me to have four wives, but one was enough."

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A law passed by the new Government in Berlin abolishes all titles in Germany. They may be retained unofficially as part of the family name. In this manner the former Crown Prince becomes Prince Friedrich Wilhelm Hohenzollern. This does not mean that the German people have lost their love of titles. Princes, Counts and Barons are still addressed according to their rank in hotels and stores and by their circle of friends. When I stopped recently in the Kaiser Hof at Essen I noticed that no one was called out of the dining room to the telephone without having the prefix "Herr Direktor" placed in front of his name. This dignity is acquired in Germany by carrying a black portfolio under one's arm and giving the porter and bellboys an extra tip at frequent intervals. Give small gratuities, but give often, is the motto for the traveler to observe in Germany. One gets in that way good service and politeness along with it.

FALL'S PLAN FOR ALASKA

Secretary of Interior Says Absolute Authority, Centralized in the President, Is Needed

WHAT'S the matter with Alaska? This is a question that President Harding wants answered. Secretary of the Interior Fall, under whose department the many-headed Government of Alaska is supposed to function, is preparing to answer, and on his answer will depend, to a large extent, the future of a land that in the variety and value of its natural resources is one of the richest parts of the earth.

When Secretary Fall succeeded to the Interior portfolio the Alaskan question was early brought to his attention. For a large part of his life Secretary Fall had been engaged in mining and prospecting in the Southwest and in Mexico and very naturally the job of putting Alaska on its feet was a matter that made an especial appeal to him. He called for all reports and data bearing on conditions past and present in the Territory, and he was not long in reaching his conclusion as to what was the matter. At the same time the President was giving time to a study of the problem of the great northern peninsula. He and Secretary Fall had a series of conferences. They discussed the problem from all of its many angles and in the end the President told the Secretary of the Interior to go ahead and carry out the program which both are convinced will mean a greater Alaska.

Secretary Fall discussed the Alaskan situation with the writer a few days ago.

"We do not," he said, "want to boom Alaska; we do not wish and will not mislead people as to what the country offers to the pioneer; we will not plaster the country with posters nor flood the newspapers and magazines with advertisements. Alaska can tell her own story, her resources are matters of record and her possibilities are things that level-headed men or women can study and decide for themselves.

"When a little more than fifty-four years ago Russia decided to sell Alaska to the United States the bargain was closed by the payment of $7,200,000 by the United States into the Imperial Treasury, yet since title was transferred from Petrograd to Washington the output of the fisheries of the Territory have alone exceeded in value $375,000,000, her gold lode and copper mines have long since passed the $200,000,000 mark, while the gold output of the placer mines amounted at the end of 1917 to approximately $207,000,000, and many more millions have been placed since that time on the right side of the ledger.

Alaska's Other Resources.

"These estimates, which are based on official reports, do not include the output of the Alaskan coal mines nor do they take in nearly $5,000,000 worth of silver that has been recovered incidental to gold and copper mining, nearly $700,000 worth of tin and lead valued at more than $375,000. The coal fields of the Territory are vast in extent and form one of the great fuel reserves of this nation, some of the coal equaling the famous Pocahontas of the Virginia and West Virginia fields. There is oil in Alaska, too, how much or how little we do not know, but we do know that oil of a high quality is now being produced in limited quantities in the far north of the peninsula.

"Then, of course, there are the wonderful forests of Alaska, with, we hope, a future that is bright for the wood pulp and paper industries. Already there are a number of pulp mill propositions before the department. When we recall the troubles of the newspapers of the last few years due to the pulp and paper problem in this country and in Canada, we can appreciate what the pulp and paper possibilities of Alaska mean to the newspaper and other paper users of the United States. Then, of course, there are the lumber possibilities that form another item of no mean proportions. Some of the greatest fir and spruce forests in the world are to be found in Alaska, and 99 per cent. of these forests are still in their virgin state.

"From an agricultural standpoint the Alaskan problem should be most carefully approached. It has been estimated that of the total area of the territory of a little more han 590,000 square miles that probably 100,000 square miles are capable of agricultural development. The principal areas where it is believed that agriculture may be conducted are in the valleys of the Yukon and Tanana Rivers, in the interior of the country; the valleys of the Susitna and Matanuska, which go into the interior from Cook Inlet; the western part of the Kenai Peninsula and sections of the Copper River and its tributaries.

Farming in Alaska.

"Grit and perseverance are prime essentials in the make-up of those who would become farmers in Alaska. Reports to the department are to the effect that the men best suited to make Alaska farm land are small farmers and farm laborers, who are not afraid of hard work and who have the physique and stamina to stand the climatic conditions that must be met. Agricultural experiments have been going on for many years under the direction of the experts of the Department of Agriculture, the results in many instances being really wonderful. In some parts they grow vegetables, cabbages, turnips, potatoes and carrots, that in size make some of the samples displayed in our home markets look like midget varieties. Wheat and rye of the Winter varieties can be successfully grown in those interior sections where the snowfall is sufficiently deep to protect the grain from the extreme temperatures. Oats and barley have also been successfully grown in parts of the interior, while hay is made every year from native grasses and grains sown for that purpose.

"The agricultural future of Alaska is, however, speaking broadly and with that conservatism that should be the keynote of all Alaskan projects, still a matter largely of experimentation, although results already attained have, as I have pointed out, proved very successful in a great many instances. Also in some parts of Alaska fine cattle and hogs are raised, though up to the present not in imposing numbers. This is another interesting feature of the problem that is worthy of careful study and experimentation and it will not be neglected.

"The fisheries of Alaska are, of course, a story in themselves, and it is a story that has often been told, so there is no occasion to dwell at length on this Alaskan industry. The salmon and other fish products of Alaska are known wherever good fish are appreciated and has been so wonderfully successful that to date its output has paid back the money we paid for Alaska at least fifty times.

"Another splendid Alaskan asset are its seals and other fur-bearing animals. The Government has and will continue to protect these animals, enforcing such regulations as will make the fur business successful and at the same time prevent indiscriminate trapping and hunting which in the end would mean the extinction of the herds and packs.

"About fifteen years ago the Government imported about 1,200 head of reindeer and established them in that part of Alaska where the supply of reindeer moss is inexhaustible. Today that herd of 1,200 animals has increased to more than 180,000 head, and the industry has become one of the greatest in Alaska. I am convinced that it can provide a good living for a population of 100,000 people. The caribou migrations cross the reindeer country, and these animals, which are not unlike the reindeer, have in thousands of instances been crossed with the imported animals, the result being a fine animal easily domesticated and producing a most appetizing meat. Reindeer meat is already to be had in most of our cities, and I am convinced that in the not far future it will be a popular course on thousands of American and foreign tables. Besides this, the reindeer is of course invaluable as a beast of burden on the snow-covered plains and mountains of such a country as Alaska.

"Having referred to the resources of Alaska and the possibilities of the territory, I am now," continued Secretary Fall, "going to talk about some of the things that have held Alaska back and which are still proving a barrier to the natural and proper development of that wonderful country.

"The greatest handicap now facing Alaska is that of government, and this is one of the things that this Administration is going to straighten out without delay. The administration of this vast territory, which equals in size the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and half of the Dakotas, is at the present time divided between so many different departments and bureaus that I would hesitate to number them. For instance, under the Department of the Interior is the Territorial Government itself, the railroads, education, and mines; highways and trails, telegraphs and telephones are under the War Department; forests and farms under the Department of Agriculture; the fish and seal industries under the Department of Commerce, and so on indefinitely.

Conflicts of Authority.

"What this division of authority, with the inevitable conflicts, means to Alaska one can easily imagine. Here is an instance. The trail over Rainy Pass is forty-two miles long. There is a roadhouse at each end. Every Winter this trail takes its toll of death, the trail signs being buried in snow, travelers simply having to trust to God that they will get through. Recently some of these pioneers who annually face the death that lurks along this forty-two-mile strip of snow-covered wilderness evolved a scheme to minimize the danger, and this was to connect the two roadhouses at the ends of the trail by telephone. The equipment was at hand, but it belonged to the War Department, and that department reported it did not have the men available to build it and there the matter stands now. With this telephone line it was planned to signal the other end of the trail every time a party of travelers took the trail, the result being that when the men failed to show up on time rescue parties would be sent out and in this way many valuable lives saved.

"Instance after instance of this unhappy conflict of authority which has cost Alaska so dearly could be cited and in every case the matter is one that could be settled quickly and to the best interests of all concerned if authority in the territory was centralized under a single responsible head as it is going to be at no very distant date. Take the postal service up there as another illustration. There are places where it costs $8 a pound to deliver the mail. I recall

(Continued on Page 7.)

SOVIET CURE OF SOVIETISM

Effect of the Ancient Communistic System of Bulgaria, Barring Bolshevist Influence

By WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

TO account for Bulgaria's rapid recovery from the great war has been the dismay of political economists. Its neighbors the Rumanians, the Greeks, and the Serbs declare it is because Bulgaria has not faithfully carried out the terms of the Treaty of Neuilly, particularly in regard to the terms of disarmament and reparations. Investigation by the Supreme Council, to which the complaints have been made, has revealed nothing wrong. Yet the rehabilitation of the country to very nearly the pre-war status remains an economic fact—to many an economic and political mystery.

To the casual observer of Bulgarian laws and manners, to the casual reader of Bulgarian newspapers, the political as well as the social and economic fabric of the nation seems only waiting a dictator from Moscow to become in fact, what is in appearance, a Soviet State. Yet the agents of Lenin who went there have gone away, and a dictatorial demand from Moscow that Sofia immediately resume diplomatic relations has been treated with contempt.

Recent reforms have also seemed to be the first steps toward, at least, the communism of Karl Marx; the absorption by the State of the great estates, the law for compulsory labor, the law for the fixing of profits and wages by the State, and finally the institution of the "Green Internationale," which its creator, the Peasant Premier Stambolisky, is seeking to have other States of Central Europe and the Balkans also adopt.

That the "Green Internationale" should have been particularly devised to fight the "White Internationale," or reactionism with the return of royal institutions, is in keeping with the spirit of the times in those little States which have suffered from such things, but that it should also have been devised to fight the "Red Internationale" seems paradoxical.

Old Original Soviet.

The truth of the matter is that Bulgaria tried the Soviet form of government centuries before Lenin, Trotsky, or even Marx were heard of, and found it wanting in at least two essentials—solidarity of national spirit and opportunity for individualism. So the nation, in the course of its development, while taking on certain features of what today is called communism, never had any use for internationalism and encouraged the development of individual experience, education, and natural ability in every possible way. The success of this scheme finds its type in Stambolisky; its perversion in the former Czar Ferdinand.

Bulgaria's experiment in Sovietism is called the Zadrouga. At about the time that the Serbians were being defeated by the Turks on the Plain of the Blackbirds to the west, there were to the south and west of Sofia between two and three hundred communities of this type. Today there are scarcely fifty.

What is, what was the Zadrouga? According to Stephane S. Bobtcheff, Professor of Ancient Law at the University of Sofia, the completion of whose half-century of service was recently celebrated there, "the Zadrouga is a certain form of family community the origin of which is hidden in the night of antiquity, but whose influences ultimately absorbed the nation and today account for its solidarity."

Professor Bobtcheff has written two monographs on the subject. The first is to be found in a report made by him to the Congress of Jurisprudence held in Sofia in 1905; the second is a volume of 207 pages published in 1907 and entitled "Zadrouga, the Bulgar Family Community, as It Is Today and as It Was in the Past."

The Zadrouga appears to be the union of certain families having a common ancestor. It had its heyday among the most advanced Slavs, and survives today in certain parts of Russia, in Jugoslavia, and particularly in Bulgaria, where it reached its fullest expression and attained its greatest influence. The good object probably was to prevent Bulgar communities from being absorbed by their conquerors, and later it operated to counteract the allurements offered by wealthier and more prosperous neighbors.

The essential characteristic of the Zadrouga is that it is a collection of relatives, a collective personality of relatives, which has certain rights and obligations. All the property, both real estate and mobile, of the Zadrouga belongs to the collective personality, and no member can designate an object in the Zadrouga, not even a judgment, opinion, or an idea, and say: "That is mine." All work for the common estate, all turn in their gain to the common estate, and each receives from the common estate, in accordance with his needs, clothing, food and expenses. Under its operation there was never any personal or private property. In recent years, however, the head of a family might retain a certain amount of the earnings of his relatives from which fines were paid to the common fund in case of the delinquency of members of the family. This was called the "backkalik."

Nature of the Zadrouga.

Formerly a Zadrouga contained fifty or even a hundred persons; today these communities have a much smaller membership. They are governed or represented by "Starel," or Elders; "Domakini," or Auditors; "Zapovendnitzi," or Masters, or Judges called Sadii in the region of Haskovo. At a certain epoch the Domakine had the character of the patriarch; that is to say, he was the oldest man in the family. In certain places and in more recent times, after the death of the Domakine, they chose a man esteemed for his character and wisdom. In certain Zadrougas the Domakine was a woman.

The Domakine administered the Zadrouga; he divided and assigned the work to the members of the community, appointed how and where it should be done, and all were obliged to submit to his decisions. He could try and judge delinquents, but before he could inflict penalties, except those of a trivial order he was obliged to consult the Council of the Zadrouga, to which all the elder members of the community belonged. The Domakine guarded the treasury of the Zadrouga, which was common to all. There was another treasury from which certain sums might be drawn for purchases outside the Zadrouga and to which the sums received for sales outside must be returned. These "foreign" transactions required the consent of the Council.

The real estate of the Zadrouga is inalienable and indivisible, so the community counts on its perpetuity. In certain circumstances, however, a part of the paternal heritage may be sold by the vote of all the Elders. But the Domakine may, on his own account, dispose of the products of the land, cattle and dairy products. In the Sofia district the common property is called the "koupe." Here all live and work together, and all render to the community what they acquire.

The motto of the Zadrouga proves that the phrase "Unus omnibus, omnes unus" was not invented by the elder Dumas for his "Three Musketeers," nor yet by the Grand Orient of France. It is probably the most ancient expression of the idea and reads: "Each for all and all for the Zadrouga. Each what he is able and to each what he needs."

Marriage Arrangements.

In the Zadrouga the body politic is like the property: it cannot be divided. The girls of the community marry without any dot. They have no share in the common heritage. On the other hand, the relatives of a girl who marries outside the community must pay from their share in the second treasury a fine called "agarilk." Recently, however, they have begun to give to the bride certain articles of clothing, and, if these are purchased, the money may be taken from the relatives' "agarilk." After the death of a member, the "Domakini" reckon, the property held as so much more; after a birth, as so much less.

Thus by these enterprising separatists the nationalism of the Zadrouga began to spread over the Bulgar nation, taking with it an individualism denied it in the Zadrouga itself. The Zadrouga has not only played an important rôle in the economic and social life of the nation but in the political life as well. It has been the preserver of the virtues of the race. It has taught the advantages of local autonomy. It has handed down the traditions of race and country—the ideal of patriotism against which Bolshevism hammers in vain; the glories of personal achievement, which is not permitted in the Russian Soviet.

As a social unity the Zadrouga maintains equality and permits neither poverty nor criminality; moreover, it cares for the orphans. It has no proletariat as a class, no bourgeoisie as a class; all are workers, all are members of a corporation where the dividends are paid according to the needs of the stockholders, and the balance goes to enrich the community.

Is it any wonder that a nation deriving its nationalism and its individual initiative from such a historic source should prove the dismay of Lenin and an enigma for political and social economists?

In economics, according to M. Bobtcheff, the Zadrouga has always been the co-operative ideal; in its evolution the perfection of nationalism and patriotism in which individual initiative finds its greatest rewards.

CITY'S LIFE AS SEEN THROUGH LICENSE OFFICE

By MARIE DE MONTALVO.

COMMISSIONER of Licenses John F. Gilchrist, whose report for three and a half years has just gone to the Mayor, is sometimes inclined to feel that it would be easier to arbitrate a world war than to decide which of several applicants should enjoy the privilege of selling newspapers near elevated railway stations.

"It takes the wisdom of Solomon," said Commissioner Gilchrist, "and that of all his wives to be License Commissioner. Take the tale of woe of any city department head and multiply it by sixty-two and you know how many problems we have in the License Department.

"Did you ever notice that all the people who operate news stands near the subway kiosks and elevated stands are cripples? I have never yet since I was appointed License Commissioner granted one of these news stands to any one but a cripple. In the old days the licensing of news stands was vested in the Aldermen. This gave rise to an enormous amount of graft. Very often the election of an alderman depended entirely on the way he used this privilege in his district. You can easily see that any man in the district who had money and a certain amount of influence could go to his alderman and bully or bribe him to give him a license to operate a certain stand in a desirable position.

"When I came into office the idea that licensing was a matter of political preference was still prevalent enough for the usual charges to be made that the commissioner would take care of his friends. I realized then that it was necessary not only to eliminate every possibility of graft but to find and to put into effect some sort of really constructive policy, which was that the department had never possessed. Up to that time the pleas of the applicants had all been destructive. A man's reason for advancing his application was that the other fellow had more money than he had, and so should not receive the privilege, and similar arguments all tending to show why somebody else was worse and not why the applicant was better.

"At this time returned soldiers were peddling all over the street. They came in large numbers to ask for peddlers' licenses to sell songs, souvenirs and picture postcards—anything to stay in New York. It was really disgraceful the way their uniforms and often their disabilities were being commercialized by employers who had no intention of giving them permanent work, but wanted to make profit out of them while their standing as veterans could be turned into money. The situation was so bad that the Federal Government requested municipal authorities not to let soldiers bug, promising to take care of them in some way.

A War Veteran's Case.

"The thing to do then, of course, was to put as many of them as possible on their feet and start them out with something permanent. It was at this time that a big husky lad named Fox came into my office to ask for a license to operate the subway kiosk news-stand at William and Wall Streets. The new subway station was just about ready to be opened there.

"Fox was a returned war veteran, I learned, and when he showed me his honorable discharge and I looked him over, I asked him, rather sharply, what merit there was in his application for a soft job like sitting by a stand and selling papers when he seemed perfectly able-bodied and capable of doing good hard work. It was not until then that Fox turned and showed me his empty sleeve. He had been keeping it hidden and apparently did not intend to make a special plea of his disability if he could help it in order to obtain his license.

"I then made it a policy of the department in granting licenses for subway and elevated railway stands: First, to war veterans who were physically handicapped; second, to persons who were not war veterans, but were physically handicapped, and, third, to widows or other dependents of those two classes who had already held licenses. The first class has the preference, and are provided for before the others receive attention. This started out as a policy and has since been made law by the city ordinance. War veterans, moreover, pay no license fee. To all others, except blind persons, if they are citizens of three years' residence in the city, the charge is $5 a year for the subway stands and $10 for the elevated.

"Stands other than those under elevated railway stairways and near subway kiosks do not come under this department. In the little triangular park on Sixth Avenue and Broadway, just under the uptown elevated railway station, there are three news stands under the control of the Park Department. Now, the Department of Licenses is not intended to bring in revenue. It is regulatory, and not revenue producing. But the Park Commissioner under the law is allowed to sell permits. I found that the three men operating the stands in the little triangular park were paying $1,400 a year for the best location and $300 and $600 for the other two, while on the other side of Sixth Avenue under the other elevated stairway, which comes in my department, the newsdealer was paying $10 a year for his license and selling five times as many papers as the one who was paying the Park Department $1,400.

Crippled Applicants.

"I went to a member of the Board of Estimate and suggested that a way should be found to figure out how much these men are making, using as a guide the number of papers they buy—which can be learned through the news bureaus—and the income tax paid. Then it could be arranged for them to pay a graduated tax through the city. The newsdealers are well organized and earn solid sums of money. Many a stand will net as much as $100 a week.

"The situation that we guard against most carefully here is one which was rather prevalent before we tightened up our policy—the using of crippled applicants as a blind for people who want stands but cannot qualify under the rule for obtaining licenses. In order to control this we have made a rule that there must be two photographs of the licensee, one on the papers filed down here and one on the license, so that there can be no selling out. Licenses under the law are not transferable."

A glance through the files of the License Department reveals a picture gallery which as a beauty show does not rank high—photographs of the blind, the maimed, the crippled, the gassed, the paralyzed and distorted features of those suffering from shell shock.

"But," said Commissioner Gilchrist, "if you think the pictures are so depressing, how would you like to come to your office in the morning and pass through a double line of those poor creatures, knowing that your day's work is to choose between a blind man and a legless man, or between a case of tuberculosis and one of shell shock, between a man with one arm or a man with one leg, in giving out licenses for the stands?

"You would never guess how much rivalry there is between different kinds of cripples. They come to me constantly and tell me that it is just as bad to lose your legs as it is to lose your sight, and they are always accusing me of showing partiality for one or the other disability. I have tried to balance things by alternating among them all—when I have given a license to a blind man I try to give the next one to one without a leg and the one after to a man without an arm and the next to a tuberculosis case and the next to a cardiac case.

"It is astonishing how efficient these disabled men are on their jobs. At Forty-second Street and Third Avenue there is a boy named John Nolan who was gassed and lost a leg in the Argonne fighting. At Worth and Lafayette Streets there is a blind man on each corner. One of them can hand you any paper without a moment's hesitation in finding it and make change just by feeling the coins. There is another blind man at Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street on the northwest corner. He holds a handful of change and asks you to take what is coming to you.

"I said that I give out licenses only to disabled men, but this refers to new licenses only. I have given out a great many renewals to men who are not cripples but who have built up the business of selling papers since they were little newsboys selling 'under the arm.'

Suggestions for Changes.

"Personality and experience are as important in developing a news stand business as they are in any other business, and they are often all a man's stock in trade. I would hate to take it away from him. Some of them specialize on knowing what paper you take and handing it out before you have time to ask for it. One boy I know who sells papers near Grand Central Station has for his stock in trade a winning smile; the expression of his face is so attractive that people like to stop and speak to him.

"There have been a great many suggestions for changes in the licensing of these news stands, one being that they be made a source of revenue to the city and let out to the highest bidder. The bad feature of this idea is that some agency would buy up at the highest price all the desirable sites one year; then the next year competition would be wiped out, and this agency would get the same sites by paying hardly any money at all.

"But my idea of the License Department is that it is not intended to produce revenue, but to protect the public by regulating activities which if not regulated would result in fraud and deception.

"If these news stands are to be made revenue-producing, they should be in the Tax Department or under the Controller.

"As it stands now, the problem of licensing the news dealer is one of dependency. In order to handle it with some degree of intelligence I have to work with the various charity agencies and welfare societies. It means a great deal of work and tackling a problem which perhaps ought to be handled by some one who is really expert in welfare work and dealing with physical handicaps. Perhaps it would be done better in the Department of Public Welfare."

Sixty-two different forms of licenses are issued by this department, for activities all the way from amusements and bathing establishments to junk shops, junk boats, itinerant musicians, taxicabs, shooting galleries and massage parlors.

The report makes recommendations for changes in the laws applying to licensing, and these recommendations call attention to some serious discrepancies.

A motion picture theatre seating less than 600 people pays a larger fee than the big motion picture theatre seating more than that number. This is due to the fact that the laws did not recognise the motion picture theatre as such, and it is licensed under the section covering common shows. Therefore, the fee for the big theatre is only $25, and for what is called a "motion picture theatre" in the ordinance the fee is $100. This is an inconsistency, says the report, because the tendency of the industry is to build larger theatres, and the converted store type of motion picture theatre has almost entirely disappeared.

Changing conditions are quickly felt in employment offices. Although the agencies for domestic servants have not increased in numbers, other types of employment bureaus, those supplying professionals, for instance, have increased. Of the 723 agencies licensed in 1920, 236 supplied domestic servants; 120 were commercial agencies; 50 were for theatrical employment; 52 were shipping agencies; 52 were labor agencies, supplying farm hands, railroad laborers, &c.; there were 45 nurses' registries, 81 hotel and general help, 6 furnishing chauffeurs, 14 barbers' agencies and 17 Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association agencies. During the year 55 agencies surrendered their licenses.

Certain types of disorderly houses, formerly conducted under the guise of massage parlors, have been eliminated from the city, and operators and massage institutes are licensed and under constant inspection. The operators must have Health Department certificates and the Commissioner has power to suspend or revoke permission to do business. There has been a large reduction in the number of massage parlors since the enactment of the law. In 1920 only 26 institutes were licensed and 610 operators.

"Perhaps you will realize," said the Commissioner, "why I feel that I should have the wisdom of Solomon, and why my tale of woe is the tale of woe of any other Commissioner multiplied sixty-two times.

"One queer problem that we have had to deal with lately was the protection of the public against imitation of certain established lines of taxicabs. Both the Black and White and the Brown and White were being imitated, and I took it to court in both cases. I won the case of the Black and White and lost it for the Brown and White. I cannot see anything in that except a preference in color schemes—and I do not see any reason why a License Commissioner should be required to qualify as an expert judge of color schemes."

ROMANCE IN LOST ARTICLES

WHEN a young boy in Kankakee, Ill., sent his sister who had gone to New York to enter the movies a rosary, and an aged woman in St. Louis mailed a hand-embroidered baby dress to her daughter in the big city, neither one of them suspected that the gifts which had been planned with so much love would some day be sold at auction to disinterested persons bent on getting something for the least possible amount of money.

Unclaimed articles accumulated at the New York Post Office were sold at auction recently in the lobby on the main floor of the Post Office Building at Thirty-third Street and Eighth Avenue. The 1,000 or more lots of articles were first open for inspection on the mezzanine floor of the post office the day prior to the auction.

Rooms 5 and 6 of the Post Office resembled nothing so much as a department store, and was divided up into veritable departments—notions, dresses, shoes, hosiery, stationery, household furnishings, jewelry, men's furnishings, electrical goods, millinery, sport goods, underwear, &c.

While many of the articles were more or less prosaic in nature, consisting of dresses, bathrobes, underwear, household furnishings, rugs, leather goods, tools, electrical goods, shoes, picture frames, automobile accessories, paints, dyes, crockery, suits of clothes, goods by the yard, and such like, there was an equally large supply of articles of a more interesting and intimate nature. To these, surely, there was sentiment attached.

Literary works, which will never improve the minds of those for whom they were intended, included 100 paper-covered novels, 175 children's books, 250 foreign books, 400 miscellaneous books, 23 on the World War, 90 books of boys' and girls' fiction, 110 scientific works, 125 religious and prayerbooks.

EACH STUDENT AN ATHLETE

Aims and Results of the English College System Compared With the American Way

Franklin F. Russell, graduate of New York University and New York State Rhodes Scholar in 1911, sets forth in the following article the Oxford athletic system, and discusses the question of what good features of the system could be adopted by American colleges. The article has an added interest because Dr. James R. Angell, the new President of Yale, is an advocate of some athletic system that will provide a place as a participant for the average student—a need recognized by other American college Presidents.

By FRANKLIN F. RUSSELL.

CECIL RHODES, in his will establishing the Rhodes Scholarships directed that men should not be selected for the scholarships for ability alone, but, in addition, consideration should be given to the candidate's "fondness for, and proficiency in, many outdoor sports, such as football, cricket and the like." It is unquestionable that the great Anglo-South African statesman—himself a graduate of Oriel College, Oxford—inserted this provision in his will because athletics play such an important part in Oxford undergraduate life. It is almost impossible to conceive of a man, unless a cripple, spending three years at Oxford without engaging regularly in some form of athletics.

Oxford University is composed of twenty-odd colleges—Magdalen, Trinity, Brasenose, &c.—containing on an average 150 men each. But as far as student life is concerned the university in a sense does not exist any more than the University of the State of New York exists. It owns a few buildings, such as the Bodleian Library, gives examinations and confers degrees.

Student life—social, athletic and scholastic—centres about the college. Each college is a world unto itself. Everything found in a small American college, and more, is found at an Oxford college. Every college has a library, chapel, lecture rooms, students' quarters, professors' quarters, dining hall, stores where edibles and potables may be procured, and a kitchen where expert cooks prepare the meals.

College Athletics.

Every college has its own crew and its own soccer, cricket, hockey, tennis and rugby football teams, which regularly engage the other colleges in competition throughout the year. It must be remembered that the Oxford climate permits of outdoor sport being played. During the two Winter terms, from October to March, it rains on an average of once a day—at least. But the Oxonian doesn't mind rain while playing Winter sports. It is only in tennis and cricket that Jupiter Pluvius has any influence.

The climate is so enervating that a student is practically compelled to take regular exercise in order to keep in a fit condition to study.

The chief result of the college athletic system is that a great majority of students take part in some sort of athletic sports. Be it remembered that the average college has 150 men. Half the colleges have two crews, and all have one crew. There are two sets of races—in February on fixed seats and in May on slides. The races last six days each.

Probably 800 men row during the year. Assuming that every team has at least another full team of substitutes—and I do not think this assumption incorrect—and remembering that there are twenty colleges, 600 men play rugby, 440 play hockey and 440 play soccer during the year. Every track team has about ten or twelve men, so about 200 will engage in track meets. Tennis matches are usually played with six men on a side, so 120 men will engage in tennis matches every year. Of course, there is a great deal of overlapping, as many men play on more than one team. But the point is that practically everybody plays some game all the year round.

No man is so poor an athlete but that at some time or other he will be asked to represent his college in some sport. Frequently there will be so many contests on the same afternoon that the captain will be practically begging for men to fill out his team. Many an American has been hastily pressed into service at the last moment as a hockey, soccer or cricket player, although he never played the game before in his life. His feeble efforts are never derided, on the contrary he is thought a wonder if he ever touches the ball.

The chief characteristic, therefore, of Oxford athletics is the large number of men engaging in competitive athletics. At least a majority of the students play some game. Obviously, this is a very desirable thing. The chief fault in American athletics is the vast disproportion of spectators to players. With the exception of important cup-ties, there are very few spectators at Oxford College matches.

Lessons From English System.

How can American colleges, including New York University, induce a majority of its students to indulge in competitive sport? Obviously, the Oxford system cannot be incorporated in toto for many reasons. The climate is different, the American Winter, making outdoor sport impossible for several months. Every Oxford college has its own athletic field—few American colleges have more than one gridiron or diamond. The Oxford college spirit cannot be instilled into a purely arbitrary unit such as a dormitory. It is difficult to get together in a short time an American football team, first, because the game is so strenuous that a man is apt to be seriously injured if not properly trained, and secondly, because it is necessary to have a great deal of signal practice. English rugby football is not as rough as American football and there are no signals.

But, after making due allowances for the necessary differences, the chief feature of Oxford athletics, viz., the large number of competitive matches, could be in great part put into effect in this country. Harvard University in rowing has for some years had a series of inter-class, inter-club and, I believe, inter-dormitory races. As a result some two hundred men or more engage in crew races every year; whereas, formerly some sixty men monopolized the rowing. In addition to the physical benefit derived by the men themselves the standard of the varsity crew is bound to be increased by the extra competition.

The following suggestions are respectfully submitted—and the writer believes that, to a limited extent, some have been in existence for some time.

Inter-school and inter-class competition should be stimulated as much as possible. The incentive to win "The Bun" should be sufficient inducement to get some men out; the love of the sport, and the indirect bearing such competition would have on increasing the standard of the varsity teams should be another motive. Inter-fraternity and inter-dormitory contests should be staged. In order to have as many contests as possible round-robin instead of "knockout" tournaments should be held. If it be objected that inter-fraternity and inter-dormitory matches would not be participated in by commuters, the answer is twofold; first, the commuters will be eligible for the inter-class competitions, and, secondly, the commuters could form teams of their own, either a "Commuters' Team," or some other arbitrary division, such as a Brooklyn or Yonkers team, &c. Such teams could compete in the inter-fraternity and inter-dormitory matches, or whatever name is given to the matches.

Award of Numerals.

Such matches would probably be impracticable in football. But they could be held in baseball. They could be held in track, even in the Winter months, for most of the track events, including the shot-put and the high jump, could be held in the gym. They could be held in basketball; in fact, they have been held.

In addition to giving a cup to the winning team, I would also give medals to the individuals composing it. I would go one step further—I would grant the right to wear the class numerals to members of the winning team. This proposal will be attacked on the ground that it would tend to cheapen a highly prized decoration. The answer is: First, what of it? Second, it won't.

The objects of granting decorations, either the varsity letter, class numerals or team insignia, are to reward the sacrifice of time and effort and to make the wearer a marked man, one of a few, a chap to be envied. By an indirect appeal to his vanity, a student is induced to make the necessary sacrifices, and the varsity team is thereby strengthened.

But the real object of college athletics should be the greatest good for the greatest number. Indulging in athletics, under proper supervision, is an undoubted good. Therefore, the aim of a college should be to get as many men playing games as possible. If the granting of numerals—in themselves a bauble, as any one who has been out of college a few years will testify—will induce more men to play games, the means justify the end.

In conclusion, let me say that this article is not intended to be a brief for the Oxford system as opposed to the American system. It merely indicates the merits of the system, and gives suggestions as to how some features of it could profitably be adopted at New York University.

TEACHING HUMANENESS

By E. D. ROBINSON.

A SPECIAL program to inculcate the humane treatment of animals by children is to be launched in thirty-five public schools of the lower east side.

It is not generally known that instruction on humane treatment of animals and birds became compulsory in the curriculum of the public schools of New York State by an act passed in April, 1917. The sympathy and understanding of the teachers have everything to do with the advance made in this subject in the classroom, of course, but every year since the law was passed steady strides have been made.

The special program in the thirty-five schools was arranged by the Board of Education with the co-operation of the A. S. P. C. A. Mrs. H. Clay Preston, Secretary of the New York State Humane Education Committee, is the woman who was largely instrumental in getting the law passed. Within a few days copies of a letter will be distributed announcing that in the Fall a first prize and two second prizes will be given in each school for the best compositions on what the writer has been able to do to help animals during the Summer. The first prize will be a $5 gold medal membership pin of the A. S. P. C. A., and the lesser prizes will be of bronze.

The A. S. P. C. A. is this week starting an innovation in its usual Summer program. In addition to horse watering stations the organization is establishing stations for the collection of small animals. One is to be at Seward Park, another at the Manhattan approach to the Delancey Street Bridge, another in Crotona Park, and another in the Bronx, each with an attendant. If a dog is delivered of a litter of pups in the areaway and obviously has no home, she with her family, if she will permit interference, can be taken to one of these stations. Or if some stray mascot of uncertain lineage off a ship is wandering about sick and forlorn it can likewise be taken there. As the cages fill with the animals the A. S. P. C. A. wagons will collect them and make humane disposition of them, for it is the theory of the organization that humane destruction of an animal is far more merciful for it and better for the community than a life of terror and wretchedness.

Caught on the wing, between talks at her thirty-five schools, Mrs. Preston said: "The co-operation we are receiving from the Board of Education and from the teachers is simply corking! We are concentrating on the lower east side because of the hideous conditions among the small animals to be found there. Go down and see it for yourself! In this last week I've seen no less than four litters of kittens wrapped up in paper and set out on the curbstone, or any old ledge, as so much garbage. I went in to one woman and remonstrated with her. She beckoned me into the house and pointed to a sleek white cat. 'How can you,' I asked, 'be so cruel to little kittens and their mother and so kind to your own cat?' A shoulder shrug of indifference was the only answer I got. The older people are absolutely irresponsible.

"But the children, ah, that's a different matter! It has been traditional that children at a certain age will rob birds' nests, torture cats, tie cans to dogs' tails, &c. We have found that that age in childhood responds just as eagerly, inquisitively, productively, to the opposite of the old tradition, i. e., humaneness to animals instead of inhumaneness.

"This teacher is planning to appoint a monitor for each street in her district, to keep a watch out for animals, to remonstrate with humans who are unkind, to assist the work of the collections at the cages, &c. They will hand in a report to her in the Fall. Another teacher has appointed ten guards in her school district, to do much the same work. Also, the children are asked to spread the word about the stations, warn owners of pets to safeguard their's so they won't be taken by mistake.

"Every night," she concluded, "the society's wagons go out and collect that pitiful and vast company feeding from the garbage pails. Ninety per cent. prove to be diseased and bear the mark of homelessness. Unfortunate collections will be made sometimes, but they are in the minority and if, through the schools, the general public, the newspapers, we can only spread the word, owners will take care of their pets and only those who have no owners to care for them will be gathered into what is the best haven for them."

"HELLO'S" EBB AND FLOW

WITH its 4,300,000 telephone conversations every day New York enjoys a unique record. No other community in the world probably is so dependent upon the telephone every hour in the twenty-four whether at work or play. Since New York never sleeps, this traffic is constantly rising in one neighborhood or dying away in others. In no other city is the telephone so accurate a barometer of the life of the community. The average New Yorker will find many surprises in the ebb and flow of the telephone traffic throughout the day and night.

Downtown New York, as might be expected, during certain hours makes the greatest demand upon the telephone, but the period is short. The central section of Manhattan talks almost as much and keeps it up three times as long. The upper sections of the city follows a more leisurely pace with surprising periods of activity after breakfast, luncheon and dinner. The night life of New York again makes very free use of the telephone, in some sections keeping the wires engaged until the early business of the city makes itself felt.

What does New York find to talk about every minute of the day and night?

The peak of the load for the day comes between 10 and 11 o'clock in the downtown section. The average number of calls for the city at this period is about 800,000. It is easy to guess that it is business and little else that engages the city. This traffic gradually declines until 3 o'clock, when there is a second peak. The enormous business of the lower part of town is confined almost exclusively to six hours.

As it falls the wave sweeps uptown to the middle section of the city. For the next few hours the busiest part of town is in the hotel, theatre and restaurant zone. The telephone night life in this section begins very early. Between 4 and 5 o'clock the "Bryant" central, which serves the Times Square section, answers some 14,000 calls. There is a corresponding activity at "Riverside" with 3,370 calls, while Wadsworth still further uptown has about 4,000 calls. It is curious to find that at this hour "Melrose," in the business residential section of the Bronx, has 5,000 calls. The business downtown rapidly falls off at this period until at midnight fewer than fifty calls an hour originate in this section.

The Times Square section remains very active throughout the evening and never experiences a dead period like the business section. Between 4 and 6 o'clock there is an immense amount of business for the ordering of theatre tickets, making dinner engagements and conducting other activities that call for telephone calls to and from the hotels, theatres and restaurants. The coin box telephone business is especially large during these hours, presumably to announce delays in keeping engagements, the cancellation and remaking of appointments, &c.

The business of the theatre section begins to taper off after 7 o'clock, but the decline is much less abrupt than in other sections.

After 7 the traffic at "Bryant" falls to 6,000 calls per hour, followed by a gradual decline until by midnight, when the average is about 1,100 calls per hour. Further uptown at the "Riverside" central runs normally in the afternoon with 3,000 calls per hour until 6 o'clock, when it jumps to 4,000, and between 7 and 8 rises again to 5,000, maintaining this level for some time. The upper section of the city goes to bed surprisingly early, judging by the sudden let-up of telephone calls promptly at 10 o'clock. By midnight these residential sections are asleep. If the decline in telephone calls may be taken as an indication, the Bronx retires later than Upper Manhattan and sleeps less soundly.

The central section of the city, of course, never sleeps. The hotels are continuously busy every hour in the twenty-four. The telephone slot machines make constant demands upon the centrals. The police stations also contribute to the early morning business. The busiest exchange in the late hours are those which serve the newspapers. The fire department and hospitals are steady customers throughout the night. There is also a considerable traffic in long distance calls which find it more convenient to operate when the lines are comparatively free. The city awakens surprisingly early. By two o'clock business begins to pick up with the markets and increases steadily until about daylight when New York's millions begin to wake up and the day begins all over again.

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Wise Road Policy of First Importance—Archaic State Laws Against Tourists

By GEORGE C. DIEHL,
President American Automobile Association.

WHILE the sudden and untimely death of Amos G. Batcheller, for many years the Executive Secretary and virtual leader of the American Automobile Association, came as a hard blow to the organization, the officials are setting themselves to the task of making the association an even bigger, better and greater influence in both national and international motoring affairs than ever before.

At the present time, the A. A. A. is deeply concerned in several pieces of proposed national legislation affecting the interests of motor car owners. First and most important is the proposed legislation to establish a system of primary State roads of interstate importance, to be under the supervision of a Federal highway commission. The plan involved was arrived at only after a nation-wide discussion extending over more than two years and marked by extensive hearings. The A. A. A. believes it offers the greatest benefit to the greatest number of road users.

Here I should like to go back a bit in order to make clear just why we favor this plan after having sponsored the Federal Aid Road act. When Congress first began to consider seriously the question of Federal aid to the States in the construction of highways, there were only some 2,500,000 motor vehicles in the United States, practically all of which were passenger cars.

In the period which elapsed, the use of this modern American unit of highway transport has increased so rapidly that there are now approximately 10,000,000 motor vehicles on the highways, and of that number about 1,000,000 compose a new and rapidly growing form of supplementary freight transportation. There is nothing today which indicates that the motor truck will become a competitor of the railroad. There is much to show that in its economical use the rail carriers will be relieved of a large part of a costly and frequently troublesome short haul.

When the Federal Aid act was established, there was but little in our experience to indicate that in the use of the motor vehicle we had come to a new and complex problem in transportation which, because of the flexibility of the new unit, would ignore State boundaries, and which, because of its speed and carrying capacity, would bring new questions in highway administration finance, construction and maintenance.

Perhaps no one factor contributed as much to our enlightenment as did the World War, when congested railroad facilities forced a "speeding up" of all of our forms of transportation and immediately brought to light the inadequacies of our highway systems. As a result of these lessons, we are today made keenly aware of the fact that we must revise former laws and practices if we are to cope with our transport needs.

There are 2,500,000 miles of rural highways in the United States, every mile of which serves the need of some farmer. It is estimated by authorities that the improvement of all of this mileage would cost approximately $15,000,000,000 and at the present rate of expenditure (about $800,000,000 a year from national, State and county sources) the task will take about twenty-five years.

Obviously we cannot construct all of these highways at once and just as obviously it would appear that the immediate task is to select those highways which, because of the traffic needs served, are the most important, and to construct and maintain them first.

Since we have three sources of income and three classes of roads, Interstate, State and county roads, the logical thing would appear to be for each division of the Government to concentrate its funds on the principal roads in the three systems and, working in cooperation, to proceed to their improvement.

It is these principles which form the basis of the measure which has been reported favorably by the Senate for action. In brief, this plan would create a Federal Highway Commission which would take all of the Federal highway activities, so far as is practical from an economical standpoint, locate in cooperation with State authorities an interstate highway system and then proceed through State highway departments to the construction of the system, distributing the funds on the same basis of apportionment as that at present recognized.

A drastic system of maintenance requirements, a more liberal formula, but no more funds, for those States containing any considerable percentage of unappropriated public lands, a requirement that States shall meet Federal funds as States instead of impoverishing counties through use of their funds, and a provision that where interstate systems are completed Federal funds may be applied on co-ordinating highways, are other and scarcely less important phases.

Requiring immediate and aggressive attention from motorists is the recent proposal to tax crude oil imports 35 cents a barrel. Along with other organizations, the A. A. A. is making a decided stand against this tax for the reason that this amounts to about 100 per cent. ad valorem in addition to the export duty of 115 per cent. now imposed by the Mexican Government, the chief source of petroleum imported into this country.

Our consumption of petroleum products exceeds our domestic production by about sixty-six million barrels annually. Our imports of petroleum are valued at about $90,000,000 annually, yet our exports of refined petroleum products amount to about $549,000,000 annually.

If this tariff prevails, it will enable and encourage foreign countries to monopolize foreign supplies of petroleum. At present we are supplying the world with two-thirds of its petroleum products notwithstanding the fact that we have only one-sixth of the world's resources.

The American people are the largest users of petroleum in the world. It is estimated that 83 per cent. of the motor vehicles of the entire earth are found in the United States. Yet less than 17 per cent. of the world's resources of petroleum is situated within the United States.

Sixty per cent. of all the asphaltic materials used in the United States for road building and roofing purposes are imported from Mexico. If this tariff on petroleum finally prevails, it would, therefore, seriously interfere with the present road building program of the country.

Third among the proposed national legislative measures in which the A. A. A. is interested is what is known as the "Federal motoring reciprocity" bills.

Briefly, the passage of these bills makes it possible for motorists to travel anywhere in the United States for indefinite periods with none but a home State license tag. At present all States do not grant yearly reciprocity to the other States, and in many visiting motorists are limited to a fifteen-day touring; others give thirty days, some sixty days, while Maryland does not permit a District of Columbia motorist to enter that State without a Maryland license, thus imposing an unfair restriction on legal residents of the United States.

Also some States have burdensome and annoying registration regulations. The District of Columbia, particularly, has a new regulation requiring visiting motorists to register with the Washington police if the visit extends over three days. While there is no fee attached to this, it smacks too much of Prussianism to please the average visitor.

Passage of these motoring reciprocity bills would obviate all of these nuisances, unfair requirements and un-American regulations, and return highway traveling privileges to the basis which obtained, and which was intended to exist, when in the original articles of confederation it was provided "that the free inhabitants of each of these States shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of free citizens of the several States, and the people of each State shall have free ingress and egress to and from every other State."

The measure also provides for a Unit-

Without going into the details of the proposed uniform vehicle law and other proposals designed to better motoring conditions, it will be readily seen how the interests of motorists often hang in the balance and why a national organization is a vital need.

SPEED TRAP AT OSSINING.

Announcement is made by the Automobile Club of America that a speed trap for motorists is in operation on the road between Ossining and Croton. The officers of the State Constabulary, it is said, are making arrests for the slightest infraction of the laws, especially for speed in excess of 20 miles per hour. The culprits are taken to Ossining and the usual fine is $25 for the first offense.

Motorists are cautioned to keep well within the letter and spirit of the law.

MOTOR CREDIT CONVENTION.

This year's credit convention of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers' Association will be held in Detroit Sept. 14, 15 and 16. In announcing the meeting M. L. Hemingway, general manager, says that Detroit was selected because of its convenience to the great majority of the 400 companies affiliated with the association.

COMPARATIVELY few New York and Long Island motorists are aware that Governor Miller at the close of the recent Legislature signed a bill introduced by Assemblyman McWhinney of Nassau County for the construction of what has been termed the Conduit Highway, beginning at the Ridgewood Reservoir, Highland Avenue, in Brooklyn, and running through Queens and Nassau Counties to Amityville on the South Shore.

This right of way is owned by the City of New York. It is a strip some twenty-five miles long and from 100 to 200 feet wide, and forms part of the water system. Most of the acreage was the property of the old City of Brooklyn, and Greater New York succeeded to the title when consolidation took place in 1897. For the most part the surface is unused. Huge underground conduits, the largest of steel, 72 inches in diameter, carry water from pumping stations into the city. As the highway will not impair the use of land for water purposes, the City of New York has provided the needed land without charge.

A report issued last week by the Automobile Club of America, which has made an investigation of the feasibility of constructing the proposed thoroughfare, states that the new conduit highway has a width of from 30 to 40 feet. "The highway is planned essentially as a business road. It would provide for quick transportation of Long Island farm products into the heart of the city. In an easterly direction, much of the freight now carried to suburban towns by tractors and trucks would naturally follow the new highway as more direct. The narrower existing roads would be relieved of this heavy traffic and the units enabled to move with safety at a rate faster than at present. Lowered costs of transportation should follow.

"The highway, after skirting Jamaica, passes directly through Springfield, Rosedale, Valley Stream, Lynbrook, Rockville Center, Baldwin, Freeport, Merrick, Bellmore, Wantagh, Seaford, Massapequa and Amityville, saving five miles as compared with any of the present routes. Within a few minutes of the road and almost as directly benefited, are such important suburban points as St. Albans, Queens, Hollis, Floral Park, Mineola, Garden City, Hempstead, [illegible]

"The highway would be," says the Automobile Club's report, "the most important piece of road construction ever undertaken on Long Island, with beneficial results, commercial, economic and social, to every township on Long Island, and not without effect on the prosperity of the State."

The cost of constructing the road is estimated at $2,780,270 by the Engineering Sub-committee

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The men who get territory must convince us of their responsibility and capability.

The Central National Bank of Cleveland is our reference.

The examination of a sample light will convince anyone that this is an unusual opportunity. We will send one on receipt of $3.50 the retail selling price.

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SIZE	Fabric	Grey and Red Tubes	Cord Tube
30x3	$ 9.34	$1.40	$2.30
30x3½	11.55	$17.32 1.65	2.70
32x3½	13.87	22.54 1.79	2.90
32x4	18.50	30.53 2.64	3.45
33x4	19.44	31.47 2.72	3.60
34x4	19.85	32.24 2.90	3.75
33x4½	25.53	35.30 3.42	4.50
34x4½	26.37	37.04 3.47	4.65
35x5	32.33	44.77 3.78	5.70

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"Purchased my Essex in the Spring of 1919 and after covering over 18,000 miles my motor is running better than ever. Battery has been out of my car only once. No mechanical expense has been incurred."

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"Have driven 9,000 miles to date and instead of depreciating in efficiency my Essex has increased daily.

It is the greatest of 15 makes I have driven."

BRUCE CHISHOLM
City and Suburban Realty Co.
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"Snug As New After 32,500 Miles"

"In 17 months have driven my Essex 32,500 miles. Bearings are still as snug as when I received the car. It has all the power and speed of a new car. 20,000 on a set of Fabric tires still good for 3000 miles."

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"Best of 31 Cars"

"During the past ten years I have owned 31 automobiles ranging in cost from $1,500 to $10,000, but my Essex Sedan does everything and more than any of them did."

The Writer's Name and Address Will Be Furnished on Request

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"Have driven my Essex Sedan over 20,000 miles on the original tires. Has given excellent satisfaction—upkeep has been very slight. Am also driving an Essex touring which has covered 14,000 miles, and my experience with this has been equal to that with the Sedan."

J. M. BROS., *Secretary*
Wm. Bros. Boiler & Manufacturing Co.
Minneapolis, Minn.

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"We will not trade in any of our Essex cars, but will use them another season. They were used continually since the Spring of 1920, and the man who drive them requested me not to trade them in this year, as each is convinced he has the very best car on the road, and the best motor he ever rode behind.

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"Just Try It After 22,000 Miles"

"One ride in my Essex as it stands, after 22,000 miles, will convince anybody that it has as much power, speed, reliability and freedom from noise as when new."

E. L. MORRILL
Merrick Medicine Co., Inc.
Waco, Texas

"Absolutely the brightest, liveliest, little engine I ever found in an American Car"—S. F. Edge in "The Autocar," London, Eng.
"A colossal revelation of the value Americans can offer at its price"—E. N. D. in "The Auto," of London, Eng.
"Its transcontinental record is not merely a record—it's a miracle"—From "The Car," London, Eng.

—and it set all these famous records—

In 4 trips across America Essex 4 times breaks the transcontinental record

First Essex	*Second Essex*	*Third Essex*	*Fourth Essex*	
San Francisco to New York —4 days, 14 hrs., 43 min. Lowers Record 12 hrs., 48 min.	New York to San Francisco —4 days, 19 hrs., 17 min. Lowers Record 22 hrs., 13 min.	San Francisco to New York —4 days, 21 hrs., 56 min. Lowers Record by 5 hrs., 36 min.	New York to San Francisco —3 days, 6 hrs., 13 min. Lowers Record by 11 hrs., 19 min.	*The average time for each of the four Essex cars over 3347 miles Ocean to Ocean route was 4 days, 21 hours, 32 minutes.*

Essex set the official 50-hour record, traveling 3037 miles at better than a mile a minute. For cars of its motor size it holds all official stock records for speed and endurance from 1 to 50 hours.
It set the world's 24-hour road mark of 1061 miles, and the official 24-hour dirt track record of 1261 miles.
Essex also set the New York-Chicago record—24 hrs., 43 min., and the San Bernardino hill climb record.

—because it is built this way

The Essex did not bring costly car performance and reliability to the light, moderate-priced field without duplicating or excelling the design and workmanship of the finest, high-priced cars.

For instance S. F. Edge, England's most noted automobile authority says: "This motor might have had a Coatalen* or a Pomeroy* as its sponsor (* Respectively designers of two English cars of higher-price than any American car.)

And so throughout, Essex gets its long endurance, and continued smoothness and quietness of operation, from the way it is built. It has eliminated squeaking bodies with a frame so designed that it does not weave. This frame, with one exception is sturdier for the duty it is to perform than any other car.

Devices which provide for longer wear, or for taking up wear at no expense, are Essex features that only a few of the highest priced cars duplicate. This is the reason that Essex cars that have seen 2 years service and upwards of 20,000 miles are running as well and as quietly and economically now as when new. Bearings are snug, Joints are tight and free from squeaks. Doors are solid and flush-fitting, without rattles. You never have seen an Essex with weaving wheels, and bar accident sufficient to smash a car, you never will.

These are not spectacular advantages. You may not notice them in comparing Essex to another new car. But you will know what they mean if you compare an old Essex to another old car.

Time serves to show the real difference between the way cars are built. That is why Essex owners who have had their cars through long, hard service, speak with such conviction of its goodness.

It is easy for you to find and examine the real proofs regarding any car you may think of buying:

What have cars of the same make shown over a period of several years?

What is the future expectancy of good service from such cars after twenty or thirty thousand miles.

You have the all important advantage of being able to ask owners. Make use of it. It is an inexpensive insurance against the risk of making a selection you may regret.

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MEXICO'S MAIN NEED

New Minister of Education Tells of His Plans for War on Illiteracy

By STEPHEN BONSAL.

This is the first of two articles on Mexico by Mr. Bonsal, who recently returned from that country.

THE fundamental and basic problem of Mexico is that of education, or rather the want of it. Madero, when he came to power ten years ago, admitted that 84 per cent. of his countrymen were illiterate, and his figure was a liberal underestimate. Today, after a decade of civil strife waged almost always under barbarous conditions, not only is the total of illiteracy overwhelming but whole communities, where once law and order prevailed and peaceful progress was in the air, have relapsed into primitive savagery or worse.

I might, if I chose, strengthen this statement by the confessions of many Mexicans, who in the last decade and under the most untoward conditions have labored to rescue their countrymen from the deluge of ignorance that threatens to engulf them. Few, however, certainly no Mexican who loves his country, will venture to challenge my statement, and I prefer to let my statement go unsupported rather than add to the difficulties of those who have spent the best years of their lives in seeking to remove the existing national and social handicaps of their people.

Ignorance is the mother evil of all Mexico's sorrows. Even should the agrarian questions be brought to a sane solution and the tenure of land be justly apportioned without upsetting the fundamentals of law and order and credit, as is at present threatened, no permanent advantage will be gained as long as ninety-five per cent. of the population remain the shackled slaves of the past. For the past cannot be wiped out through the enactment of laws which only a civilized and an efficient people could turn to profit.

Digging down into the wreckage of past civilizations one morning at Atzcapatzalco the pessimistic view of the situation came to the front. In nine feet we ran through the cross-section story of three civilizations, the Aztec, the Toltec and the pre-Toltec, as the assembled archaeologists roughly agreed.

Our Aztec digger brought to view with almost every shovelful of long undisturbed earth a smashed cranium or a fractured skull. Those of us who tried to take a cheerful view of the past insisted upon the explanatory indications of volcanic ash or water deluge. But these were rudely dismissed by our Mexican mentor, who, holding up one skull after another, would assert: "This poor devil was given his quietus centuries ago by the sharp stroke of an Aztec battle-axe."

As we dug on a more pleasing picture is pottery was disclosed. The centrepiece was a great earthen vessel as graceful in lines as an Etruscan vase. Careful digging showed it to be a sacrificial urn before a household altar. In the cup of sacrifice were the kernels of the corn that had been offered up to propitiate the offended gods. Down below came to view the still unconsumed charcoal of the long dead fires. The Scotch archaeologist was moved.

"Poor creatures of the long ago," he murmured. "They were offering up sacrifice to the gods of peace when war broke over their little hamlet."

Grind of Machine Guns Breaks In.

"Perhaps," replied the Mexican professor, "but more likely they were offering up prayers for the victory of their men, who were on the war trail when their little fortress village was captured by surprise and all its inhabitants dispatched with the battle-axe."

The Scotch professor was bringing his treasures up carefully out of the trench when suddenly there came over the valley from San Bartolo the rattle of musketry and the regular grind of machine guns. We crouched back in the excavations, more to protect our treasures from the buried past than our bodies, at least so the Scotch professor asserted, and soon the little affair was over. The people of the neighborhood satisfied our curiosity as to what had happened in the near-by hamlet.

"It was a band of hungry Zapatistas," they asserted, "who tried to loot San Bartolo. But some one had given the plan away. They ran into the machine-gun nests and thirty-five will never see their caves in the Ajusco Mountains again."

We, at least we foreigners, were very much distressed at this breach of the peace and the Scotch professor commented severely upon it having taken place on the Sabbath, but the Mexican professor was more philosophic.

"We have had no fighting around the city for a week," he discoursed, "and I have thought it was overdue for several days." Then, with something like vexation in his voice and manner, he added, "You will, I trust, pardon me if I say in my judgment you foreigners, and particularly you Americans, are almost absurdly optimistic about the outcome of things in Mexico. You are always talking about peace and hoping that it will come, but you do not take into account the fact that we unfortunate Mexicans are descended from two of the most war-loving and ferocious peoples known to the history of the Western World. I mean, of course, the Aztecs and the Spanish conquistadores. Perhaps we shall have peace in Mexico some day, but not for a thousand years at least, I should say. It will take a long, long time to calm down our choler. With us in Mexico to breathe is to battle."

The Educational Problem.

On the following morning, however, I heard the optimistic view of the educational situation from José Vasconcelos, the rector of the university, the right-hand man of General Obregon in such matters and, as was well known, the soon-to-be-appointed Secretary for the new Department of Education. He was also in the right man in the right place, but whether he can accomplish the colossal task that has been imposed upon him is quite a different matter.

The rector is endowed with a large measure of that enthusiasm which overcomes difficulties but does not ignore them. His is the strength not of ignorance, but of knowledge. He referred to an article I had recently published on the Indian question in Mexico and agreed with me that the handling of this matter was really the crux of the whole thorny problem.

"They must be brought in touch with the rest of us," he stated more than once. "Unless we become as one people how can our aspirations harmonise?"

He placed in my hands a copy of the Educational bill, then before the lower house. It has since been approved by both House and Senate. As its enactment entails a constitutional change or amendment, it is now before the State Legislatures for their final decision and approval.

"The President," began Vasconcelos, "has laid down an executive rule in the last few days which, though it stabs me to the vitals, I must approve. It is to the effect that, owing to the condition of the Treasury, none of last year's appropriations must be exceeded. It means, to be specific," continued the rector, "that the Federal education budget will have to be kept within the limits of last year's appropriations, which was 3,000,000 pesos or, say, $1,500,000."

When I expressed surprise and told him that a paper in New York, generally considered most well disposed to the Obregon administration, had announced that he was about to begin his educational campaign with a twenty-five-million-dollar credit, the rector made a wry face and admitted that in Mexico, as elsewhere, the zealous inaccuracies of friends were frequently more harmful than the misrepresentations of enemies.

"There is, however, a silver lining to our otherwise dark prospect," he added. "In view of the imperative need of extending educational facilities, which the President recognises as frankly as I do, he has increased our budget on a sliding and somewhat contingent scale. It all depends upon the speed with which the program of disarmament which the President plans is carried out, and, of course, under the circumstances, I am in favor of the Borah limit of armament—indeed, I go further than the Senator. As the army is reduced, the President assures me he will transfer to the Federal educational fund the money saved from reduced military expenditures to the amount of 15,000,000 pesos. If that comes to us, then we can go on. If not, then we must do the best we can with what we have to dispose of."

The new Secretary of Education in Mexico was tremendously interested in the educational work we have carried out in the Philippines, and when he learned that I had served three years in those islands he questioned me closely about the ways and the means through which the great results had been accomplished. Indeed, the very different fate that has befallen in the last twenty years the islands which Legaspi discovered and the once haughty viceroyalty of New Spain should be of vital interest to all subject peoples, as it points the way, and probably the only way, to their redemption.

In the year 1900 I visited Mexico for the first time and also for the first time became acquainted with the real conditions in the Philippines. In the islands at this time 95 per cent. of the population was illiterate and some fifty or sixty tongues were in common use. In Mexico almost equally discouraging conditions existed. I was told at the time—that is, in 1900—that 90 per cent. of the Mexicans were illiterate and that in their language Babel some fifty or sixty tongues were heard and dialects without end.

"I think that statement that was made to you in 1900 was quite correct," interrupted the rector, "although it was not frequently admitted, least of all to foreigners, and the worst of it all is," he added ruefully, "that conditions today in spite of all the painstaking and self-sacrificing work that has been performed by our teachers are not much, if at all, improved."

"In the Philippines," I explained, "under American guidance, although initial mistakes were made and some continued for a long time, the summing up of the twenty years' effort tells quite a different story. Today at least 70 per cent. of the Filipinos can read and write a language, dialects are falling into disuse and the American school system which the Filipinos for more than fifteen years have paid for and supported absolutely out of their own pockets is giving them a common language and a common racial idea."

The Philippine Achievement.

"But I am afraid their resources then and now far exceeded ours," said the rector.

"On the contrary," I interjected, "even during the boom years (for Philippine products) of the great war, the income of the islands never has approached that of Mexico even during the lean years of the revolution."

The new Secretary of Education was evidently greatly impressed with the story of the great Philippine achievement and expressed the hope that I would in some way bring him in touch with our teachers out there, especially those who had worked with the mountain and non-Christian tribes whose problems are practically identical with those that confront the Mexican teachers today.

I brought away from Vasconcelos's busy workshop the only flashes of optimism which my most recent survey of Mexico afforded. In this congenial atmosphere I could recall the fine spirit which so many Mexicans showed at the dawn of the revolution. I recalled the incident of the woman I met in the street on one of the critical days lecturing her pulque-sodden husband as she led him homeward.

"You must not do this any longer, Juan," she protested; then throwing back her head she added proudly, "You must remember that you are the father of children who are learning how to read and write."

I saw again the thousands and tens of thousands of Indians and other "unredeemed" peons who stood outside the railway station in Mexico City awaiting for hours in a cold soaking Spring rain the coming of Vasquez Gomez, who had been chosen as the Secretary of Education in the new Administration that was expected to do at once all the things that for one reason or another Diaz had failed to do.

"Yes," said this Indian, a very remarkable man, whose influence was even more shortlived than that of his chief, Madero, "the hour of your redemption has struck. We shall now build roads and we shall build schools. Every road shall lead to a school and every school shall lead to higher things."

At the request of Vasconcelos Dr. Vasquez Gomez has been invited to return from his Texas exile, to share in the task at which it had been his fate to work as the road-breaking pioneer.

Of course there is politics in the educational machine, and who shall dare to throw the first stone? Carranza handed all educational control to the local authorities, to escape the influence of the "ring of learning" in the capital, which was hostile to him, and to build up organized groups for his own political purposes. And no one thinks, of course, that Obregon is restoring the old system of central educational control for purely educational purposes. But he has placed an excellent man in charge, no mere henchman or partisan, and hundreds of other Mexicans who believe that in the spread of education lies the only hope of redemption are enrolling under his banner and joining their forces with his.

How politics and the more noxious class hatreds creep in to keep the educational machinery from running true is illustrated by a little anecdote which I have on unimpeachable authority. Owing to the fact that he had never mixed in politics and had a remarkable knowledge of English, a Mexican of the old régime was asked under the provisional Government of de la Huerta to preside over a competitive examination in the English language for certain Government positions.

"I will do it gladly, but on one condition," he answered—"that the appointments must be made in accordance with the merits of the candidates as I rate them."

The perplexed professor could not answer this offhand and it went up to his chief, one of the politicians, for decision. This gentleman sent for the English expert and certainly in the interview placed all his cards on the table.

"We must refuse the condition you make and we do it frankly and openly. If you like you can publish our plan broadcast. We mean of course, to appoint our own people, so long submerged and without opportunities, to these offices, but we would like you with your special knowledge to select the most capable and the most efficient from among our people."

Red-Flagged Avenues.

When the English expert refused to preside over this "competitive" examination the new chief of education was furious with him.

"What you ask for would be most unfair," he asserted, "and in any event it will not be permitted while I preside over this bureau."

"Those other people," he continued, "have had advantages of education and of travel and of course for the moment 'Our people' cannot compete with them; and we are here to see that they have their turn of special preferment. Turn and turn about is a good rule. This is our day, but, of course, if the winners knew a little English that would not hurt."

But the English expert was not to be persuaded. The examination was held without his assitance.

Let us draw nearer to the actual scene. Let us follow the red-beflagged avenues that lead to the relatively few schools that are functioning in Mexico today. Generally the teacher is a feeble worn-out old man or woman who, self-preservation being the first law of nature, husbands what little strength he or she may possess for the sharp, hard and ever-recurring struggle to obtain from the authorities a part at least of the promised monthly stipend.

An idea of the status of the teachers may be gathered when I say that according to governmental decree attention can be paid to their demands only after all other State employes, including the street-sweepers, have been satisfied!

Interesting and enlightening is the order of precedence that obtains in the governmental pay offices. The first servants of the State to receive their recompense are, of course, the Generals on the active list. According to the army roster last April, they numbered 448 and, according to the Treasury list for the same period, 456! They receive 40 pesos a day without the busca ditas or rewards for a discriminating performance of their duties, which many seek industriously and few have the nobility to refuse. The Generals get their 40 pesos daily or pay themselves from the unfortunate property holders in their jurisdiction, while the teacher, who is allotted only from 40 to 60 pesos a month, is never paid in full.

Under these conditions all people with family obligations have been driven from the teaching profession. Few with any ability remain and of these not a few have undoubtedly become apostles of the teachings of Moscow and use all their opportunities to hasten the coming of a class war. I myself have never heard the Red Gospel expounded in the Government schoolhouses by the accredited teachers, though I have it on the highest authority that this is frequently done, but I have seen the schoolhouses in many districts covered with scarlet posters bearing the legend "Votad por la bandera roja." ("Vote for the red flag"), and this could hardly be done without the teachers' consent.

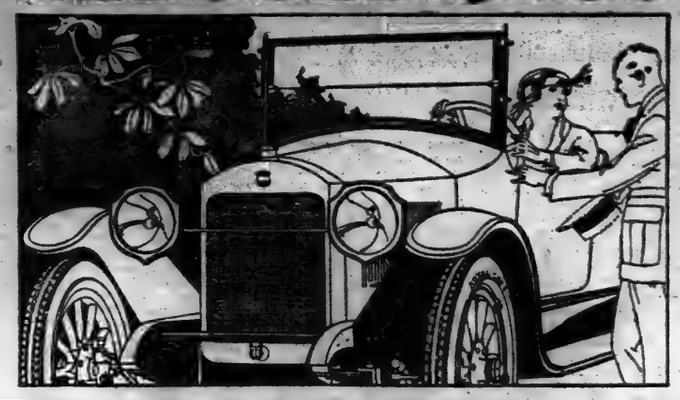
Anything like competent teachers are difficult to find and the difficulty is greatly added to by the fact that priests of the Catholic Church, or indeed of any other church, are excluded from the educational field, although in general attainments they far excel the average layman. The following clause was inserted by the military chiefs in their so-called Constitution of Queretaro. It reads: "No religious corporation nor any minister of a religious sect shall be allowed to found or direct schools of primary education."

The Protestant missionaries and their schools in Mexico fall under the same ban, but whether because their schools are comparatively few, or for political reasons, they have not been interfered with as yet. The new law, however, turns them over, bound hand and foot, to the reigning politicos, who will undoubtedly close these meritorious institutions the moment they have disposed of the larger morsel which the Catholic Church represents.

Mexico can only be brought back to health in one way, and that is by intensive educational effort continued and sustained through a long period of years. Of course the counterfeit republican form of government in Mexico today is not the offspring of democratic institutions nor ideals. On the other hand, it is, it must be admitted, fairly representative of the deplorable social and political conditions from which it springs.

A great problem you will say, but not a discouraging one. What has happened in the Philippines, at first by means of our lavish assistance, what happened in Czechoslovakia with the great reactionary power of the Hapsburg dynasty opposing, may also be brought about in Mexico. It will take time, much time, even if Latin America in a practical spirit of solidarity helps and even if American educationalists and American institutions for the world-wide propagation of free education and liberal thought enter the long-neglected field.

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Why *Is the Liberty Dry Gas Vaporizer a Triumph?*

To get an even flow of Dry Gas to six cylinders has always been a problem. Perfect, smooth operation is impossible without it. The Liberty Dry Gas Vaporizer and Special Manifold have definitely solved this problem.

Why *Is This Important to the Car Owner?*

It means a tremendous increase in flexibility. The Liberty Six has a speed range of from 2 to 60 miles per hour *on high.* Idles at 1½ to 2 miles per hour on high. Picks up smoothly, after long periods of idling.

Why *Is the Liberty Triple-Head Motor So Quiet?*

Because it has a big, perfectly balanced, four-bearing crank-shaft, with 33⅓% more bearing surface than average motors, eliminating vibration.

All motor parts are carefully selected and weighed for accurate balance on delicate scales. Together with precise workmanship and perfect lubrication this insures a sweet-running, quiet motor.

Why *Is It Free from Lubrication Troubles?*

Lubricated by perfected Force Feed Oiling System, oil is forced to each bearing UNDER HEAVY PRESSURE. The entire quantity of oil in the motor, six quarts, is circulated through the motor each minute at average driving speed. A special oil regulator automatically insures correct oil pressure on every bearing at all times. No part can escape proper lubrication. 800 miles per gallon is average consumption. No other motor in any medium-price car has this complete lubricating system.

Why *Is It Economical of Fuel?*

Due to uniform combustion chambers, the Dry Gas Vaporizer and the Special Manifold fuel is completely utilized. The fact that this big, powerful 53 H. P. motor averages 18 miles per gallon *proves* economy.

Why *Is the Liberty Six Easy to Drive?*

Because of Liberty finger-weight controls, gears shift easily and quietly; clutch is unusually soft, yet engages with over one-ton pressure; steering mechanism works with wrist action; brakes, due to perfected leverage principles, set easily. Driving seat and control positions have been carefully placed for perfect comfort.

Why *Does It Ride So Comfortably?*

Proper distribution of weight combined with scientifically designed spring suspension makes the Liberty Six one of the easiest riding of all cars. A ten-minute ride will convince you.

Why *Is It So Easy to Stop the Liberty Six?*

Because of carefully calculated leverage principles, and 16% oversize brake drums, a light foot pressure sets the service brakes at any speed. Emergency brake is mounted on the rear of the transmission case—away from dirt and mud—always clean and in condition for positive action.

Why *Are You So Sure the Liberty Six Will Stand Up?*

Liberty Six records have proved it. No Liberty Six has ever retired from service. Many owners have driven 20,000 miles without even taking up motor bearings. The first Liberty Six is still in use by the original owner after five years of hard, daily service.

Why *Should I Accept All These Claims?*

You are not obliged to. Ride in the Liberty Six. Drive it. Question owners. All this will only confirm our enthusiasm. We will match this car with any car within $1000 of its price. Come over and see us or phone for a man.

Free! Detailed information about the new Liberty Triple-Head Motor. Mail Coupon to Engineering Department, Liberty Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan.

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INDUSTRY'S NEW COURTS

How Offending Employers and Employes Are Tried by Trade Councils

A FANCY leather goods manufacturer, in the sight of the union and some of his fellow employers, committed a misdemeanor against his employes. Instead of submitting to them a type of work which he felt they would refuse owing to the fact that the price was lower than the one current in the factory, he farmed it out to workers not employed in his shop. At the time the men regularly employed by him were idle.

In all other industries, with but few exceptions, such an occurrence would undoubtedly have resulted in a strike on the part of the workers. What happened here? The employer was called to trial before a Joint Grievance Board presided over by an Impartial Chairman. He was represented by the official clerk of the manufacturers' group; the men in his shop were represented by a clerk of the union. Witnesses for both sides were called in to give testimony, and the Impartial Chairman fined the manufacturer a sum equal to the value of the work that was farmed out. It was true, indeed, that the men in the shop would have refused to do the work at the price offered, but the fact remained, as was brought out by the union clerk, that according to agreement all work before being farmed out must be submitted to the workers in the factory.

Organized labor and organized business are today watching with interest this industrial experiment in this city which, it is expected, will mark a distinct advance in labor arbitration. It is not a new one as far as the country is concerned. The clothing workers have since 1911 been operating under such a system.

The fancy leather workers and the silk ribbon workers are today operating under this system of an industrial arbitration court. The silk ribbon workers were the first to adopt it. Previous to this, all their quarrels had been settled in the usual militant manner. The union made a demand; the employers refused to countenance it; result, strike. Or, the employers laid down new rules; the union refused to agree; result, lockout. In both instances, there was loss of work, of money and of amicability.

Last April after much study of the question, four silk ribbon manufacturers and three silk ribbon union locals, members of the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America, came to a decision that the time for casting off the old methods of disagreement and the adoption of new methods of agreement had come.

The Impartial Chairman.

Most important of all in the new agreement were the creation of the office of Impartial Chairman, the formation of a Trade Council on which were to sit representatives of the union and of the employing body, and the inclusion of a clause in the document which provided for the preferential shop. The duties of the first were those of a judge. "All complaints, disputes and grievances arising between the parties hereto," read this section of the clause, "shall be submitted to the Impartial Chairman, either on appeal as hereinafter provided, or for determination in the first instance."

The Trade Council consisted of one representative from each of the factories entering into the agreement. In case the number of manufacturers grew, six men were to be chosen from the total number. The union was to be represented by as many weavers or workmen as there were employers' representatives.

Preference in employment, discharge and distribution of work was covered by the preferential clause. Union members were to get first choice. When the employer, after applying to the union for helpers, could not fill his looms he was at liberty to hire what men he chose.

Charles B. Barnes of this city, who had previously been the Impartial Chairman for the Garment Industry in Cleveland, and later in the clothing industry of Montreal, Canada, was chosen by both sides as the Impartial Chairman. His salary and expenses were paid, half and half, by the employers and the union.

So well did the Trade Council, presided over by the Impartial Chairman, function for the silk ribbon trade that in August the Fancy Leather Workers decided to adopt the same plan. It may be interesting to note that this industry for a number of years had the reputation of being one of the most progressive in the field of industrial reform. At the time it was decided to adopt the Impartial Chairman machinery it already had evolved a method of settling disputes without resorting to the strike or lockout. Their agreement, dated Aug. 20, 1920, read in part as follows:

"Each of the parties hereto shall forthwith appoint three representatives, and the six persons so appointed shall constitute a board to be known as the Joint Grievance Board, for the hearing and determination of all claims arising hereunder between the parties. The determination of this board in all matters shall be conclusive upon the parties hereto. In the event of there being an equal division of opinion between the members of the board, the matter in dispute shall be submitted for determination to an impartial umpire mutually agreed upon by both sides, whose decision shall be binding on the parties. It shall be the duty of the Grievance Board to enforce compliance with the terms of this contract."

Up to the time of the creation of the office of the Impartial Chairman the leather workers, as stated, had worked with a Joint Grievance Board. Inasmuch, however, as the problems that came up were many, and the settlement of them devolved upon the agreement of everybody sitting on the board, it was decided to expedite matters by placing the duty of decisions into the hands of one man. The same man, Charles B. Barnes, was asked to serve as Impartial Chairman for this industry.

Mr. Barnes was asked the other day how the system worked and what part he played in the business of making each side of the industrial tangle get the viewpoint of the other.

"No case comes to me," he began, "that can be settled out of court. What I mean is that every shop has its own machinery to settle minor disputes. A man can appeal directly to his foreman or he can appeal through the union official or shop chairman. If, however, they cannot come to an agreement then the two Chief Clerks are called in, one representing the employers' group and the other the union. If they cannot come to an agreement which is satisfactory to everybody concerned, the case is brought before the Impartial Chairman and a hearing is held with such witnesses as are necessary.

"In obtaining evidence, as little of court formality as is possible is used. Personally, I believe in allowing the workers to tell their grievances freely and fully. I do not bar out hearsay. If they are not permitted free expression, the workers feel that they are unfairly dealt with. The psychological element must have consideration. More often than I expected, I find that merely getting a chance to air the grievance tends to a settlement of the matter. One side gets the point of view of the other.

"After all witnesses have been heard, the Chief Clerks, who are comparable to lawyers in a real court, make their arguments. These arguments are extremely helpful, especially when they involve technicalities of the work. When I find that the case seems to be evenly balanced, that is, when the six faults of one are equal to half a dozen of the other, I call the Chief Clerks into private conference and try to get them to agree to a decision in which both parties must yield something of their demands. It is important for the Chief Clerks to know all the reasons for a decision, for it is they who see that the sentences are carried out. It has been my policy to write out a tentative decision which I submit to the representatives of both sides. If they have further arguments, I listen to them. If not, I make the decision valid by affixing my signature to it.

Fines Go Into Trust Fund.

"If a firm or a member of the union fails to obey the decision rendered it may be and is necessary sometimes to bring the pressure of the Manufacturers' Association on the firm and, in the case of the union, it may be necessary to discipline the individual worker or group of workers until they comply with the order issued. All fines are paid into the trust fund of the Grievance Board. The fines of the unions are entered into the account of the employers; the fines of the employers are entered for the union. One profits by the misdemeanors of the other.

"Through the decisions and orders rendered by the Impartial Chairmen throughout the country, there is being built up a code of industrial common law for the various industries pretty much in the same manner as our Anglo-Saxon system of jurisprudence was built up.

"The chief merit of a collective bargaining agreement with impartial machinery of this kind is its educational value. In the discussions at the meetings of the Trades Councils and in the hearing of cases, employers get a better understanding of the attitude of the employes and a fuller realization of their difficulties in carrying on their work and in the holding together and upbuilding of their organization. The employes on their part, get an understanding of the difficulties which the employer encounters in carrying on his business and a realization that his pathway is not all lined with roses.

"With the elimination of the old system of fighting, the leaders of the union are left with more time to do constructive work along the lines of building up a co-operative organization instead of preparing a regiment for battle. The types of labor union leaders are changing. Today the leader has got to fight with his mind instead of his fists. Formerly when half a dozen or more workers had a grievance they walked out of the shop and stayed out until they could force the employer to come to terms. Under the new system, it is often difficult for the men to understand that they must stay on the job and submit their grievance first to their union representative and later, perhaps to the Impartial Chairman, but it is done.

"Nor is it only on the union's side that such trouble exists. Too many of the employers who join with others of their association in collective bargaining of this kind are still living under the old idea of arrogant and autocratic control. It will take time for all to understand how important is the step they are taking, but the effort at this sort of education is well worth while."

"FUTURUM'S" PROMISES

New Plan "to Regenerate Industrial System" Attracts Attention in Europe

By RALPH COURTNEY.

A NEW company, known as the the Futurum Company, Ltd., was founded in Dornach, Switzerland, just a year ago with the avowed intention of regenerating the industrial system of the world. It began with the modest capital of 600,000 Swiss francs, about $100,000, and declared its plan to be the gradual establishment of an international network of economic associations.

Very little was at first heard of this company. Friends of the founder supplied the original capital and operations were started. Suddenly, however, the social views of Dr. Rudolph Steiner, who is behind the concern, became the subject of almost wide discussion. Dr. Steiner has set forth his social theories in a book which is known in its British form as "The Threefold State; the True Aspect of the Social Question," and in German as "Die Kernpunkte der Socialen Frage in den Lebensnotwendigkeiten der Gegenwart und Zukunft."

Dr. Stein's book was translated into most European languages; it sold more than 100,000 copies on the Continent of Europe and a large British edition was soon exhausted. Dr. Simons, the late German Foreign Minister, hailed the Steiner theories in an interview which he gave to the Berlin correspondent of the Paris financial organ, l'Information, as the world's remedy against Bolshevism, and, among other European statesmen, Venizelos and President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia are said to be particularly interested in the Steiner system.

The Futurum now announces a new issue of capital and its prospectus sheds interesting light on the workings of this concern and the business philosophy behind it. It is claimed for Dr. Steiner's system that if it were adopted nationally all industrial disturbances would cease. That America as well as European nations is still anxiously looking for the real solution of social problems is admitted by all. President Harding, himself, presided over a national conference which he called to consider this subject.

Many of the greatest capitalists of all countries have reached the point where the sheer making of money no longer appeals to them, and they are not only willing but anxious to help appease some of the world's social wounds if a serious method of doing so can be found. To such Dr. Steiner offers the Futurum organization which, while paying an adequate return for capital, is able to devote special attention to methods of handling destructive industrial forces. Secondly, it is hoped that less idealistic capitalists will venture upon a small holding of Futurum shares in order to follow an experiment which, if successful, will establish principles that all may take account of in their workings.

Two principles of Futurum business philosophy, as shown in its prospectus, appear to be the following: The Futurum charges that the existing system of production is built up primarily on considerations of profit. Both the capitalist and the wage-earner devote themselves to the work of production from the standpoint of gain. This, says the Futurum, is wrong and the result is that in practice the needs of the community are made dependent for their fulfillment on this struggle for profits. A local example of this would presumably be the facts shown by the Lockwood committee. At the present moment there is a great shortage of houses. This is not sufficient to induce banks to invest their money in housing bonds rather than other kinds of securities. Whether more houses are built or not with any particular mass of capital is therefore primarily dependent on considerations of profit.

The Futurum denies that any less profit will be made if industry pays first attention to the needs of the consumer, a procedure which has the additional advantage of helping toward the general health of the social fabric.

"The moral and mental stimulus in social life," says the prospectus, "comes from the needs of consumers. These alone provide the only basis for a collective industrial life which has any meaning. That business should be regulated by demand is now regarded as quite old-fashioned, but baneful consequences ensue when capitalists and wage-earners conduct production and business enterprise in an arbitrary fashion. These consequences only make their appearance afterward and therefore it is found convenient to disregard them."

The Futurum argues further that these unfulfilled demands, whether conscious or unconscious, cause ferment in the minds of the people. They result in the revolutionary fever of the masses and cause labor troubles, strikes, and such manifestations. These unfulfilled demands also take their revenge on society by engendering in men an insatiable thirst for economic gain resulting in exorbitant business profits and wage demands which arise from this thirst.

Secondly, the Futurum takes its stand on the following: "It is of greatest importance to recognize that economic enterprise may take forms which for the time being prove advantageous to the individual business man and yet work disastrously in the general complex of society. Many modern undertakings are running on socially harmful lines. They are carried on in a way that produces on the one hand a profit and on the other a loss in the shape of socially destructive forces that cancel the profits in the system of national economy as a whole."

The Futurum therefore offers its shareholders "a dividend such as shall represent a reasonable interest on its nominal value, having regard to the state of the money market at the time" and adds: "Such a proviso enables the management to direct their chief attention to building up their undertakings solidly, on sound economic lines that will give no occasion for social tensions to arise. The subordination of all questions to the one consideration of dividend-tactics is thereby ruled out."

It is difficult to picture the "network of economic associations" at which Dr. Steiner's Futurum ultimately aims, but presumably his intention is as quickly as possible to build up a great production organization into which all the inter-related industries take their places like cells in a living organism. He is an economist of the school which is now springing up in all countries and who proclaim a warning that, unless something is done and done quickly in the industrial field, our present civilisation cannot hope to survive.

The directors of the Futurum are stated in the prospectus to be:

Rudolph Steiner, Chairman, Dornach.
Roman Boos, Vice Chairman, Dornach.
Ernest Gimm, Secretary to the Board Zurich.
Ernest Etienne Chancy (Chief Engineer to the Swiss Railway Bank, Basle), Geneva.
Joh. Hirter (Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Swiss Railway Bank, Berne), Berne.
Paul de Kalbermatten (Chief Engineer), Luchon, France.
Christian Krebs (manufacturer), Paris.
Fred. Tharaldsen (manufacturer), Christiania.

The Board of the Futurum evidently believes in the practice of its recommendation to capital to be abstemious in the taking of profits, for its members act in an honorary capacity and none of them receives fees.

Finally the Futurum prospectus sends an invitation broadcast to owners of businesses interested in Dr. Steiner's ideas who desire in one way or another to link up their concerns with the Futurum company, to communicate with this body. All the factories which have transformed themselves on the threefold system appear so far to have weathered labor storms and expect to continue operations in the future when other institutions may be forced to shut down. A feature of some of the threefold factories is a daily conference during work hours for all members of the staff.

The Futurum Company started a year ago, on the 16th of June last, with a modest capital of 600,000 Swiss francs. It is now increasing this capital to over 5,000,000, and declares its intention of following a policy of rapid expansion. In the single year of its existence the Futurum seems to have touched, in spite of its modest beginning, upon a fairly extended industrial field.

First, the Futurum boasts of a bank, with a comparatively large amount of deposits, which operates on somewhat different principles to those of modern banking houses. The Futurum Bank would not, for instance, place its money in motor stock for considerations of profit at a moment of housing shortage, but would consider its first duty to supply money to fulfill the demands of the community.

Secondly, the Futurum owns a hosiery factory which also manufactures silk and woolen sweater materials and fancy sweater garments. It possesses an umbrella handle and walking stick manufactory near Interlaken, and in the Barnese Seeland it has been working a peatcutting concession. There is a Futurum wholesale tobacco products concern and a Futurum export and import business in Zurich. The Futurum at another place manufactures casein and a vegetable glue.

PLANES FOR REVAL.

AN Esthonian company has been formed to organize airplane service from Reval, Esthonia. The basic capital of the company is 10,000,000 Esthonian marks (at the present rate of exchange equal to about $33,333). The company plans to have service organized in a few months, with ten airplanes on the following routes: Reval - Helsingfors, Reval - Stockholm, Reval-Narva-Petrograd, Reval-Dorpat-Walk-Riga.

CHEAPER OCEAN TRAVEL

IT is predicted that the price of foreign touring will be lower by at least 10 per cent. at the beginning of the next season. That season, from the viewpoint of the managers of steamship lines, is to be one of great importance, with even more luxurious ships than were ever seen before.

First-class ocean travel has increased considerably in volume during the present year. More than 6,000 persons, bent on pleasure or business, thus far represent the increase in the number of passengers leaving the Port of New York as compared with the previous year. The total figure in round numbers up to June 30 was 36,000. Last year on the same date the number was 30,000. These figures seem small for such a port, but it must be remembered that steerage travel is left out of consideration. Before the war, in 1913, the number of first-class travelers was 61,000 to June 30. That was a banner year for the companies.

Passengers who have sailed this year have been mainly of two kinds only—the opulent citizens and the best business travelers. The very wealthy have been remarkable for their demands. They have been willing to pay for the most luxurious appointments the steamship companies could supply. No hint of anything like retrenchment or economy appeared in what they wanted. The business men who have gone abroad have been in the main men engaged in the manufacture of fabrics, mostly dress goods, and there is much promise that these goods will be exported in rapidly increasing quantities.

Restraining influences which have kept at home people who either by birth or relationship have ties in the United Kingdom are the labor troubles in England and the revolutionary doings in Ireland, according to the steamship agents.

How about the halcyon days when school teachers and the groups of inland town young folks traveled by the book and the map? Since these tourists and their sway, the steamship companies have had cause for reflection and are now wondering how they could have been so liberal. Some of the trips were sold as low as $50, which included board. The tourists of the old days had vast appetites, even if they did travel cheaply. Unless they were stricken with mal de mer they came very near to eating $50 worth of food, so that they got their travel free. This sort of an opportunity is not likely to be vouchsafed to young intellectuals again, steamship managers predict. It never did pay and wouldn't come anywhere near paying now.

But there may be a part way return to low priced tours through the medium of smaller ships. There are to be many vessels having only a single class of cabin. For persons of moderate means these boats will avoid wrenches of pride. As there is no first class above them, so there is no steerage below them. It is predicted the small ships will soon increase in numbers.

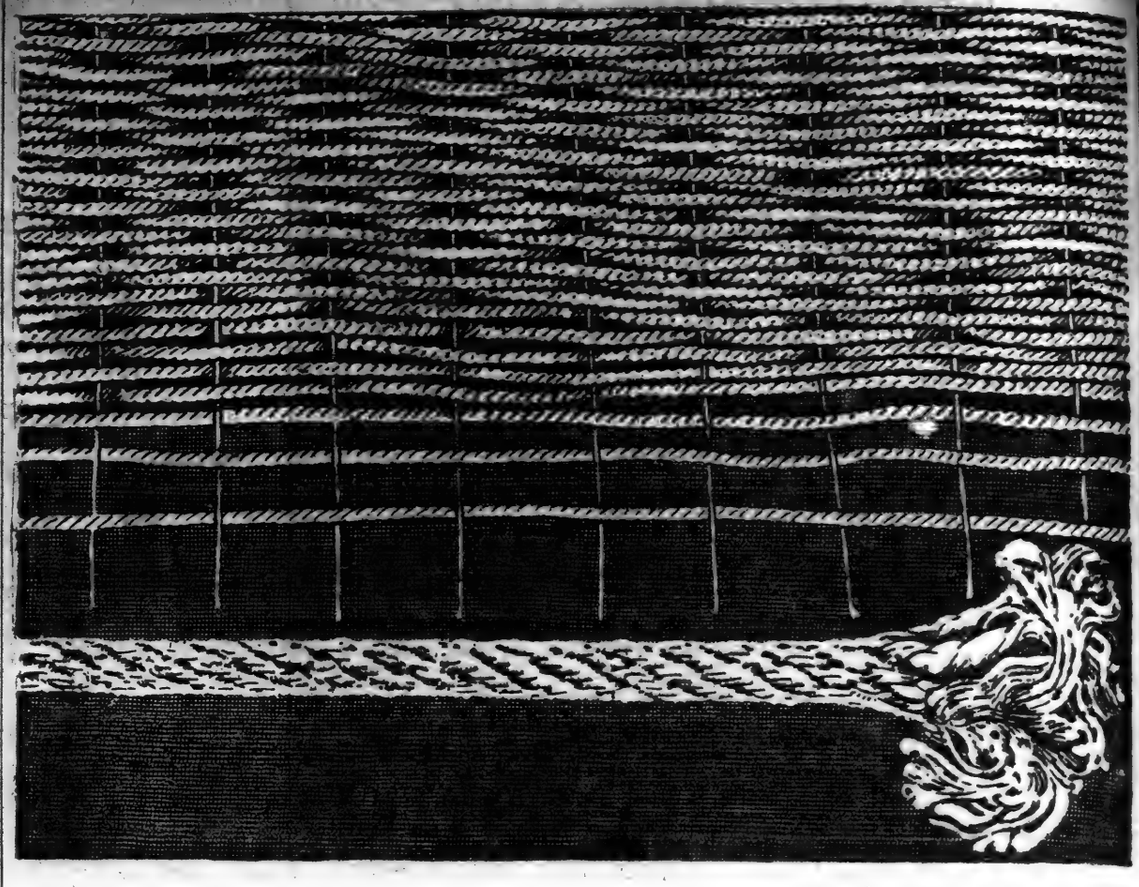
Great things are in store for those who look for more and more luxury in ocean travel. The White Star Line's 50,000-ton Majestic, the ex-Bismarck, will be launched later in the year. It is spoken of as the world's biggest liner and will have accommodations for about 3,500 passengers — 800 first cabin, the same number second cabin and about 2,000 in the steerage. The ship's appointments include a swimming pool, gymnasium, restaurants and a winter garden. A sister ship, the Leviathan, is to be made ready for use again during the season.

The development of ocean travel will be dependent, of course, on the adjustment of many vexatious problems between the Shipping Board and the ship owners. All the economic problems with which the world is oppressed appear to have an influence on the shipping business, including labor in this and other countries, the fuel question and many others. Just now the new restriction law, limiting the entrance of immigrants into this country, is to the fore. Beneficial as the law may be to the country at large, it has a direct and drastic effect on the business of shipping.

WORLD CHILD WELFARE.

PLANS are being completed, according to information received by the United States Department of Labor, through the Children's Bureau, for an International Conference of Child Welfare to be held in Brussels under the auspices of the Belgian Government July 18-21, 1921. American participation in the Conference is much desired by the Belgian Committee on Organization.

The object of the Conference is the discussion of a series of questions dealing with the physical and moral welfare of children, and the rearing of infants. The discussion will proceed under four general heads, (1) Juvenile Delinquents and Juvenile Courts, (2) Abnormal Children, (3) Social Hygiene of Childhood, and (4) War Orphans. Foreign and Belgian experts will prepare reports on child welfare work in their own countries with special reference to the questions on the list. These reports will be printed and distributed in advance to all who join the conference.



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Absorbine, Jr
THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

IRELAND'S CONTRASTS

Continued from Page 1.

gain after me and took the corner seat opposite. I helped her lift the bags on to the rack overhead. This naturally opened conversation between us. She started with a torrent of abuse about midnight marauding. I agreed with a nod of my head. She went on to tell me that just that morning she had been burned out of her house, and that she had had to escape with nothing but what she was carrying with her. She talked for about ten minutes, then stopped, waiting for me to make a sympathetic comment.

Before I go any further let me make this defense of myself and my stupidity. I had been in Dublin for a number of days, where I had heard nothing but outrages of the military. As always happens in time of war, it is one side that always is painted black by the other. This good old soul was coming from Dublin. What other conclusion could I come to than that she had been raided by enemies of the Sinn Fein?

The question I asked her was: "Were they in uniform?". I had been told in Dublin that when the military did something exceedingly uncalled for they came in civilian clothes.

"Were they in uniform?" she gasped after me. Uniform! Who but the Sinn Fein could commit an outrage of this sort? Who but a Sinn Fein could ask such a question?

Americans Welcome.

Being an American carries special privilege with it in Ireland. Wherever you go and are recognized as a member of the Republic overseas, you are immediately taken in and made welcome. That is as true of Ulster as it is of the south of Ireland.

It was in Dublin that by far the most spontaneous cordiality to me as an American, rather than as an individual, was shown. It was in a little lace shop. I had gone to get some handkerchiefs, and was immediately recognized by the woman behind the counter as coming from the "States."

"Shake hands, will ye? and God bless ye! So ye come from America? And from Noo York? I knew it. I knew it. I lived in Noo York thirty years ago. In a grand place. On Third Avenue, between Twinty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets. It was a grand flat, with hot water and everything, and the elevator going past the window regular every minute. Ye know where it is? God bless ye! And what are ye going to do for Ireland? And what are the people at home going to do for Ireland? It's a sore country with thim walking the streets at night in padded feet searching ye out all the time, spying on ye, listening at doors and at windows. It's not like Third Avenue and Twinty-ninth Street. It's—"

I interrupted her, I had to, there was another train I had to catch. I told her I wanted three handkerchiefs.

"Handkerchiefs is it ye want? Three. Ye shall have six. Here ye are. Take thim with my good luck for old time's sake."

She would not hear of my paying for them, but I insisted. On the counter near her there was a bowl of little black bog oak cats and pigs that people buy to hang on chains for good luck. She reached out to the bowl and took out a handful of the trinkets. These she wrapped in green tissue paper.

"Take these. They're not grand, but they will bring you much good luck. Ye won't refuse me that, will ye, you who live in America and know where I used to live?"

FALL'S PLAN

Continued from Page 2.

an instance where a monthly mail delivery is costing the Government $50,000 a year. Why not take this $50,000 and lay it out under contract to some steamship company and thus make it possible not only to deliver mail but also freight and passengers to these isolated communities? In this way we would solve one of the most troublesome of all Alaskan problems, namely, that of transportation and supply, and it would not cost a cent more than we are now paying to deliver mail only.

"Again, we must do something for the little fishermen. The large fishing companies have their own vessels and they get their output to market, while the little fellow, whose catch is worth millions, has to trust to the lucky visit of an independent buyer, and the instances in which a season passes without the buyer showing up are many, the result being the total loss of the catch of hundreds of small fishermen with the attendant loss of millions to American commerce. This situation must be and will be remedied.

To Centralize Authority.

"Transportation is another problem of the first magnitude that must be solved if Alaska is to enjoy the prosperity she is entitled to. The Government railroad which penetrates the heart of the peninsula from Seward on the Pacific to Fairbanks in the interior—a distance of 467 miles—is, with the exception of a seventy-four mile stretch between Hurricane Gulch and Healy, now completed and this road maintained an uninterrupted service during the last two Winters, which is an achievement worthy of note when the severity of Alaskan Winters is considered.

"Another grave feature of the problem is that of getting Alaska's products to market. There are markets for all she produces, but those markets are to a great extent inaccessible under existing conditions. Transportation charges are too high—in fact, they are prohibitive in many instances—and this must be worked out to the advantage of the Territory. Then, again, there are certain shipping regulations that must be altered, so far as Alaska is concerned, if Alaska is to market her products—those of the big corporations as well as the little fellows. This can and will be done.

"There are other grave problems, and they are all receiving the attention of the department and also of the President. However, after all is said, there is just one way to develop Alaska, and that is to vest absolute authority in a single head, and that supreme authority must be the President himself. Such a bill, which will vest this authority in President Harding, is now being considered by the proper officials and, I hope, will shortly be introduced in Congress. When this is accomplished, as I am sure it will be before very long, the rehabilitation of Alaska will begin in earnest."

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CHANDLER, Late Model 20. Touring. Special 7-passenger. Body in dark gray with dark red stripe. 5 wire wheels in dark red. 4 brand new tires. Car only slightly used. Like new in every detail. Price $1,625.

CHANDLER, Model 20. Dispatch. Body in horizon-blue. Chassis and wheels in black. 4 brand new tires. Bumper, motometer and spotlight. All rebuilt cars are fully equipped with pump, jack, tools and spare rim. Price $1,555.

CHANDLER, Model 21. Coupe. Very slightly used. Total mileage 1,500. 4 brand new tires. In exquisite condition throughout. Price $2,375.

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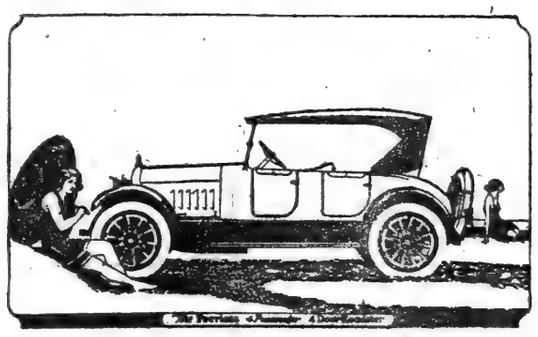
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WORST TARIFF BILL

New York, July 11, 1921.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You will perform a great service to the citizens of this country if you will, without delay, bring about a thorough and impartial examination of the proposed new Tariff bill before it is forced through both houses of Congress and signed by the President. Men familiar with the true purposes of the bill and the methods employed in framing it stand aghast at the daring of the men who have undertaken to put it through. When certain political leaders began to talk about a new Tariff bill the better sense of all honest and patriotic men opposed it. It will be remembered, even, that Senator Penrose, prior to the inauguration of Mr. Harding, announced with considerable fervor that this was no time to disturb tariff conditions and that, if necessary, he personally would lead the opposition to any such move on the part of Congress. But personal profit, party obligations and a desire to give the country the impression that something was being done at Washington induced certain political manipulators to decide upon the policy of forcing through such a bill.

From the very outset, in the Ways and Means Committee and outside of it, the judgment and honest counsel of clear thinking citizens were against it. Then the so-called leaders began to cast about for experts to formulate such a bill as they desired to serve their purpose. One after another experienced customs men were called to Washington, but they all conscientiously pointed out to the committee the disastrous results that must come as a result of what they were proposing to do. These experts were dismissed and others called. At times the members of the committee were near the point of riot. It was clear to the more conscientious members the evil effects that would come to the commerce of this country and to the outside world if the proposed program were carried through, and the American selling price feature was denounced as impractical and absurd both by the Government experts and importers. But the "leaders" were determined to carry their plan through.

Then another set of experts was called in. They were connected with the appraisers' section of the Customs Service. They, too, at first, tried to point out the dangers and undesirability of such a Tariff bill, but were given to understand that their job was to draft a bill and not to argue or raise questions. The bill was forthcoming, and in looking through its pages one finds this singular and interesting provision:

All members of the Board of General Appraisers may be retired after ten years' service on full pay, which is $9,000 per annum. All other Government employes, under the Retirement act, must serve forty years and receive only $720 per annum on retirement. These gentlemen of the board are hereafter to be allowed $10 per diem traveling expenses and all their clerks $5 per diem. All other Government employes and officials are allowed only $4 per diem. All through the bill one comes upon startling provisions of this general character.

If this bill were to become a law it would be a matter of disgrace to the nation. I would suggest with all earnestness that a competent and impartial commission be named to examine its provisions and inform the country what it means. On this commission should be expert customs men, importers, bankers, lawyers familiar with tariff matters and others competent to read the bill understandingly and point out the effect of its provisions.

AN OLD CUSTOMS EMPLOYE.

What Happens to Lead Pencils.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wonder if it is realized by the Congressmen who will vote on the new Fordney Tariff bill that the duty on one of the greatest necessities, lead pencils, used by 105,000,000 men, women and children in the United States, has been fixed at a rate in the proposed new tariff that will make the duty in certain cases 75 per cent. higher than at present. This is figured without taking into consideration the American valuation clause, which, by giving a mere handful of American lead pencil manufacturers an absolute monopoly of the business and giving them the right to place prices where they see fit, will undoubtedly make the duty still higher.

Another objectionable feature is the clause compelling the importer to pay 50 cents per gross additional for lead pencils if they bear an imprint other than the manufacturer's. As an example, a large railroad company wishes to import lead pencils bearing their own imprint in place of the manufacturer's. The pencils will cost, for example, $1.40 per gross f. o. b. Europe. At present the duty on such lead pencils is 35 cents per gross. Under the new tariff it would figure out as follows:

	Per gross.
35 per cent. ad valorem	$0.35
Specific duty	.50
Because the lead pencil bears an imprint other than the manufacturer's, an additional	.50
Total	$1.35

—making the duty $1.35 per gross, or 275 per cent. higher than the present duty of 35 cents per gross.

I believe that this is the highest tariff in the entire schedule and certainly should be energetically protested, for a lead pencil, while a small article, is as much of a necessity as clothing, shoes, &c.

HARRY FERA JR.

Newark, N. J., July 11, 1921.

Worse and More of It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter in your issue of July 9 from Mr. Hughes Fawcett, entitled "Tariff on Linen Goods":

The information given is in some cases erroneous and misleading. Mr. Fawcett states that under the present tariff "Linen housekeeping goods, towels, crashes, &c.," are assessed at 30 per cent. ad valorem. This is true regarding plain woven crashes, &c., in the piece, but is incorrect as applied to articles such as towels, which are assessed at 35 per cent. ad valorem and not 30 per cent., as stated by your correspondent.

He has correctly stated that the rate on the foregoing goods under the proposed new tariff will be 40 per cent. ad valorem, but he has omitted to state a very important factor in the method of assessment, namely, that the duty will be levied on the American valuation of the goods, which, if I correctly understand it, will greatly increase rather than decrease the landed cost of the goods to the importer, and, consequently, the consumer.

While domestic manufacture of linen and union housekeeping goods has greatly increased within recent years, it does not include the finer linens which are so prized by the American public, and the proposed new tariff will only increase the cost of these finer goods without giving any material assistance to the domestic industry.

A. J. GUTHRIE.

New York, July 11, 1921.

Looking to 1924.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There remains only one thing to add to your editorial comment upon the proposed tariff in today's issue. There are so many thousand individuals who put the Republican Party into power who can supply the inevitable conclusion. I think it was Louis XV. who said, prophetically enough, "After me the deluge." The importer has consistently been the Republican. He has regularly shrieked out his part before each election, tramped around in parades and as regularly been told *after* election that his particular manner of earning a living is only slightly short of larceny.

The year 1924 is somewhat far off, but history will once more repeat itself. Taft got less than a half-dozen electoral votes. If this murderous proposal to strangle the importing business becomes law, then the party will get a lambasting that will reach over more than one Administration. The deluge is now gathering force, and it will be quite a wetting when it arrives in 1924.

IRVING E. DOOB.

New York, July 8, 1921.

"American Valuation" Defendent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

George Haven Putnam, writing in THE TIMES on Saturday, July 9, purported to condemn the American valuation plan. Instead, he attacked the rate schedules proposed in the Fordney bill. There is not the slightest relationship between import duty rates and the American valuation plan in so far as the amount of duty is concerned. The American valuation plan is purely and simply a method of collecting duties after rates have been determined.

The American valuation plan would not operate to increase the price of books, as Mr. Putnam charges. If the duty on books is too high at a certain rate under the American valuation plan or any other, there are two courses open. Either reduce the rate or place books on the free list.

The purpose of American valuation is primarily to reduce the practice of fraudulent methods by foreign shippers, and secondarily to operate as a form of specific duty system by imposing the same duty on all imported merchandise regardless of its country of origin. Exponents of the American valuation plan do not insist upon any particular rate schedule. That is something to be taken up by each Administration, and Mr. Putnam is beside the question in declaring that, because the rates are too high, American valuation is wrong.

"In the long history of protective tariffs which have had for their purpose the restriction of trade between the nations," he writes, "I can find no precedent for the absurd proposition of assessing duty on the selling price not in the market of origin, but in the market of consumption."

The first tariff law of the United States was signed by George Washington on July 4, 1789. The average duties were low, because the law contained the provision that "ad valorem duties shall be assessed upon imported merchandise in accordance with the value thereof at the time and place of importation." It was because of this method of levying duties upon the American value of imports that the low duties of that bill proved satisfactory and efficacious, and it was not until foreign valuation was adopted that the rates began to mount up.

This clause was retained in the tariff law until 1796, with satisfactory results, until in that year foreign valuation was substituted without public explanation and without discussion. American valuation was urged by Henry Clay in 1833; by President Fillmore in 1851 and 1852; by Henry F. French, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in 1882, and by numerous other legislators at various times.

The selling price that the importer or the distributer buying from the importer expects to secure must of necessity be based upon the entire cost, in which the amount of duty paid constitutes an important factor. The utilization as the basis of duty of the price charged for the goods in the American market means that there is to be a duty upon duty, Mr. Putnam insists.

American valuation would in no sense operate to pyramid duties. In the first place, the only cases, extremely rare, in which the expected selling price would be used as a basis for computing duties would be in instances when the imported merchandise had never before been brought into this country or was not comparable to any American products. Otherwise the price of similar merchandise made here will be used.

French kid gloves of a certain grade are not comparable to any American products, so that, while they have been imported for years, their wholesale market price under the American valuation plan would not be fixed until the first importation of such gloves under the proposed law.

If the importer pays $24 a dozen for these gloves, his cost accountants can easily determine the price that would be required for resale to show a profit over duties and all other charges. If he finds he can resell the gloves at $35 a dozen, for example, that price then constitutes the American valuation of the gloves, to be used as a basis for determining the duties on all later shipments until the importer himself changes his selling price. There is no pyramiding because, instead of figuring his duty on the $24 price and then adding it to find a selling price which would be the basis for the next shipment, he determines his base price first and then deducts the duty, which was fully provided for before being paid.

"Under the new plan," Mr. Putnam declares, "duty is to be assessed not on the amount paid by the American importer, nor on the cost of production in the market of origin, nor on the wholesale price in that market, but on the price (presumably the wholesale price) at which the goods are to be sold in the American market."

There is no reason to believe that duties under the foreign valuation system have even been based on these markets or prices, except in theory. Shippers abroad have plenty of devices in actual practice to avoid payment of correct duties. One is the practice of submitting two sets of invoices, one of which shows the real price to be paid by the importer, and the other, which shows a much lower price, to be used in paying duties.

Another trick, much more prevalent because of its greater safety, is the custom of shipping to an agent here at a low price, to resell to the actual importer at the true value. For instance, a German manufacturer maintains an office in New York under another name, and operated ostensibly as an American importing company. When an American importer of lace, for example, buys from this manufacturer at $3 a yard, the lace will be shipped to the camouflaged agent at $1 a yard, which price will be named in the invoices and used as a basis for determining duties. The agent will then resell to the American importer at the real value of $3, thus protecting his German principals and avoiding two-thirds of the duty.

Under American valuation the camouflaged agent would pay duty on the actual value of the merchandise here, and there would be no chance to give unfair advantages to foreign manufacturers by helping them get their merchandise into this country at fraudulently low rates without paying duty.

Mr. Putnam declares that the enactment of such a tariff collection system as the American valuation proposition would insure a continuation of, and in fact an increase in, the high cost of living. I have already shown that the American valuation plan has nothing to do with the rates at which duties are assessed, and that it would therefore add nothing to the cost of merchandise. The obvious and complete answer to the objection that American valuation would permit American manufacturers to raise domestic prices and thereby increase the amount of duty collected on competing imported merchandise is that high prices invite foreign competition. An ad valorem duty is but a fraction of the value of the commodity, and therefore every increase in the price of American goods increases the quantity of importations. Furthermore, we have laws in this country which prohibit combinations in restraint of trade, and both the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission have adequate powers of investigation and action.

If American valuation did no more than prevent fraud so as to bring in the just revenue provided for under the present foreign valuation system, it would have the effect of cutting taxes. The Government requires a certain amount of revenue, which must be raised by whatever means are available. If there is no other way, then taxation must be depended upon, but if the money can be raised from import duties without increasing the average prices of imports, as is possible under American valuation, then there is so much burden lifted from the shoulders of taxpayers.

Actually, however, the plan goes much further. In Germany or Japan, for instance, low wages and exchange rates give producers a tremendous advantage over the United States and other countries where living standards are better. Merchandise costing $10 per unit to produce in this country would cost, allowing plenty of leeway, considerably less than $5, after figuring exchange in Germany, and less in Japan. Thus, even a duty of 50 per cent. on the American valuation of this merchandise, which is higher than provided for in the Fordney bill, would not bring the German products up to the price of the American. Under foreign valuation a duty of 100 per cent. would be required to produce the same results as half that rate under American valuation, and even then Japan would have a greater advantage, which would increase proportionately as prices decreased.

AUSTIN T. ROGERS.

New York, July 13, 1921.

KEMAL'S DEMANDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your cable from London, published in this morning's TIMES, gives an inadvertently misleading impression of the aims of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader.

It is incorrect to state that the Turkish Nationalist Government is virtually demanding the restoration of the status quo ante bellum. It has accepted the loss of the Arab territories, which amounted to roughly half of the old Ottoman Empire, and has expressly referred the problem of the Caliphate, with its necessary suzerainty over the holy cities of Mecca, Medina and Jerusalem, to Islam as a whole. What it does demand is the evacuation of Smyrna, Constantinople and Thrace, in accordance with the twelfth paragraph of President Wilson's Fourteen Points, a paragraph which promised to Turkey the retention of Turkish territory proper and a definite undertaking distinctly agreed to by the allied Governments, on the strength of which Turkey signed its armistice.

That Turkey is entitled to Turkish territory proper, none can deny, but whether Smyrna, Constantinople and Thrace constitute Turkish teritory proper may be quite another matter and one which a vast litter of Greek and Turkish "statistics" hardly help to clear up. Certainly, whatever Smyrna's actual population may have been in November, 1914, Smyrna was then and is now economically Turkish, and for a Greek military occupation to isolate it from its hinterland with a Greek customs barrier is as silly a proceeding as for the Irish to occupy Liverpool. As for Thrace, I believe I am right in saying that the British Government had in its possession, at the Conference of London last February, an impartial census taken last year which showed a Turkish majority and which was suppressed at the instance of M. Venizelos; certainly the Turkish Nationalist Delegation at the Conference accepted Mr. Lloyd George's offer of an allied investigation into Thrace and Smyrna, and the Greek delegation would have none of it. As for Constantinople, whatever its population may be (and probably the majority at the moment is anything but Turkish), the Nationalist army on the Ismid front need only stand by while the Government of India, with the hearty co-operation of the British taxpayer, compels its evacuation.

These are the territorial demands of the Turkish Nationalist Government. Its only other demand is for absolute sovereignty within its own frontiers, a demand whose meaning will be understood by those who know the ways of Western Governments in Eastern lands.

CLAIR PRICE.

New York, July 9, 1921.

RUSSIA AT THE CONFERENCE

New York, July 12, 1921.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot help expressing to you my admiration of your remarkable editorial article on the World Conference, printed in today's issue of THE TIMES. It impresses me as a masterly interpretation of the overwhelming sentiment prevailing in this country with regard to this most vital problem.

Of all the countries in the world it is my own native land of Russia which stands most desperately in need of peace. Russian blood has been poured out for the last seven years like the waters of the Deluge until Russian rivers ran red with it and the very air became saturated with it!

I do not speak now of the millions who have been swept to their doom in the mad whirl of the Bolshevist Civil War, and the plagues and the famine following in its wake, for we only know that their victims number many millions, but no one has ever counted them and no one ever will. Today I only speak of the more than 3,000,000 Russian soldiers whose nameless graves are scattered over a thousand battlefields, from the Baltic to the Black Sea, where they fell like grass before the scythe of the German war machine. Their sacrifices and the sacrifices of their comrades, 6,000,000 of whom returned to their homes crippled and maimed for life, could not help dulling the keen edge of the German war scythe sufficiently to allow the Allies to complete the destruction of that militaristic power.

I merely remind the reader of these sacrifices in order to show how utterly impossible it would have been for the allies to gain a decisive victory without Russia playing her tremendous part in the war before she collapsed under the superhuman strain.

Now, I feel convinced that just as Russia proved to be indispensable in winning the war, just so will Russia prove indispensable in gaining a stable peace. I fear no contradiction if I assert most emphatically that all hope for permanent peace is bound to remain futile and vain unless Russia is made a party to the world covenant. A country which covers about one-sixth of the surface of our globe and is teeming with about 180,000,000 souls belonging to the most prolific and vigorous races of mankind cannot be left out of consideration by the conference without dooming the latter to hopeless futility and total barrenness.

Russia's empty seats at the conference table cannot be filled by the idle illusion that the world will ever see real peace without the greatest of the white races participating in the councils of the world. That is ridiculous and impossible. Russia must have her spokesman at that conference. But whom shall they be? Most obviously they should be the freely chosen representatives of the Russian people authorized to speak for the whole nation. This seems to require no further argument; it is self-evident that the men who will undertake to settle the question of permanent peace among the nations of the world must necessarily be the genuine representatives of their people, for otherwise the whole conference is destined to remain a house of cards built upon shifting sands.

Between a free choice of Russia's representatives and the Russian people there stands, however, the Bolshevist power, self-admittedly the dictatorship of an insignificant minority, and also self-admittedly hated by the peasantry, i. e., some 85 per cent. of the population of the country they pretend to rule. Under such conditions Russia cannot be freely and properly represented at the conference table, it goes without saying. And yet, I have tried to point out the utter absurdity of gathering such a conference without the Russian giant playing his decisive and stabilizing part in it. Where, then, is the way out?

The way out, or at least the promise of one, seems to lie in the direction of a peremptory demand by the conference on the Bolshevist power.

The conference wants peace. Peace, however, can be permanent and secure only if agreed upon by genuine representatives of the people, leaning upon large popular majorities. Russia is prevented from sending such a delegation because the Bolshevist minority dictatorship stands in the way. The conference, therefore, in the name of all the nations of the world who are yearning for peace and normal intercourse, has not only every moral right, but the sacred duty to call upon the Bolshevist usurpers to make room for a free and unhampered expression of the sovereign will of the Russian people through immediate elections to a Constitutional Assembly on the democratic basis of universal suffrage. This does not, by any means, amount to "meddling in a country's domestic affairs" any more than would be a demand made in the interest of public health that people use soap and water to keep clean enough to shake hands with.

Behind the barriers and prison walls now erected by the Bolsheviki themselves all around Russia there is the hope and the silent prayer in the hearts of the people that some one will say this word to their oppressors. Such a demand by the World Conference is absolutely certain to meet with general approval, and would probably cause an irresistible clamor of the people for the immediate abdication of the Bolshevist rulers. These will then make an estimate of their chances to weather the storm. Finding their hold insecure, they ought to be only too glad of the opportunity offered by such a demand, for it would enable them to make their exit and save their face under the pretext of having been forced to it by the opinion of the whole world, and Russia may thus perhaps be spared oceans of blood in liquidating Bolshevism without the use of armed force. Since this demand, of course, will not be followed by any armed intervention, even if the Bolshevist answer should prove defiant, the opportunity to save Bolshevism again by an appeal to Russian patriotism will no longer be afforded. The people of Russia will then quickly realize where the real cause of their miseries and their isolation from the rest of the world lies. The ferment thrown into Russia by the action of the conference will begin its work, and Bolshevism will come to an end as soon as the people see clearly who it is that stands in the way of peace.

The World Conference thus appears to have the power to lead Russia out again upon the path of light and freedom, and the appeals of the living and of the dead, who have died to "make the world safe for democracy," not only in Flanders fields, but, alas! twenty-five times more of them in East Prussian swamps and Carpathian Mountains—these silent but terrible appeals of our buried soldiers must not fall again upon deaf ears at this conference! We call upon it to "make the world safe for democracy" and to "let us have peace."

EMANUEL ARONSBERG.

"TRUTH IN FABRIC"

New York, July 13, 1921.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter signed by B. Harrison Cohan attacking the "Truth in Fabric" bill appeared in this morning's issue of your paper and stated that "had this bill been passed six years ago, the Government would have been greatly handicapped in making war necessaries if the quantities upon quantities of reworked wool were not used. Should this bill be passed it would immediately discourage the by-product industry and make the cost of wool in clothing manufacture almost prohibitive."

This statement of Mr. Cohan is, to say the least, seriously misleading, for the reason that the "Truth in Fabric" bill does not in any way restrict or limit the use of shoddy or any substitute for virgin wool.

Under the terms of the "Truth in Fabric" bill any manufacturer is at liberty to use all the shoddy or other substitutes he may desire, and any grade he may desire, and there is no by-product, either those mentioned by Mr. Cohan, and which he states could not be used, or any other by-product, that could not be used under the terms of the "Truth in Fabric" bill.

Mr. Cohan estimates that 90 per cent. of the woolen mills use by-products. I agree with Mr. Cohan that great quantities of shoddy are used.

The serious part of it is that none of this shoddy has heretofore been sold as shoddy. Even the most inferior shoddy may be "all wool" and may be sold as "all wool," which the public understands to mean virgin wool. This, of course, places a tremendous premium on the use of shoddy and correspondingly discourages and discriminates against the use of virgin wool.

With the "Truth in Fabric" bill on the statute books, all of this shoddy and all of these by-products, could be sold, but they could not be sold as virgin wool.

Those who desire virgin wool could be sure they were getting what they paid for, and if too high a price were charged for virgin wool they would naturally purchase a fabric containing shoddy.

The opponents of the oleomargarine law were certain that if oleomargarine were identified it could not and would not be sold, but the fact is that identifying oleomargarine has not prevented its sale, but merely prevented the sale of oleomargarine at the price of good butter.

The "Truth in Fabric" bill would make the huge amount of shoddy now sold in cloth and clothes as virgin wool available at a very moderate price.

Therefore, if shoddy possesses the merit which Mr. Cohan and others who extol the use of shoddy claim for it the "Truth in Fabric" bill would bring great quantities of clothing which Mr. Cohan alleges to be desirable within the reach of people of moderate means.

The statement that fine wool underwear would have to be sold at twice the price it is commanding and that the cost of wool in clothing manufacture would be almost prohibitive is absurd in view of the actual facts.

Government Bureau of Crop Estimates Bulletin 553, page 51, states that the table showing farm prices for wool for the ten-year period 1911 to 1920, inclusive, shows an average price of 31.2 cents per grease pound. It should be borne in mind that these figures include the abnormally high prices of 1918 and 1919.

The current prices of virgin wool quoted in Boston trade papers July 6, 1921, range from 15 cents for the cheap grade to 32 cents for the very finest grade, and this grade of delaine wool, which is quoted at 32 cents a pound, compares very favorably with the finest Australian wool.

Enough of the very finest virgin wool in the world to make the largest size and heavfest weight man's undergarment would not cost more than 75 cents, and enough of the finest virgin wool to make a heavyweight man's suit would not cost more than $4.

With this couple the further fact that there is in the world today unmanufactured approximately two years' supply of virgin wool, and Mr. Cohan's alleged fear of scarcity of virgin wool and prohibited prices appears ludicrous indeed.

The "Truth in Fabric" bill will put a stop to shoddy's counterfeiting virgin wool, and when that is done, then, but not till then, the law of supply and demand will operate, and the amount of virgin wool produced and available will be in exact proportion to the people's needs and demands.

If the people's demand for virgin wool were permitted to reach the wool grower, thus stabilizing the market for virgin wool, scores and scores of thousands of farmers through the East, South and Central West would keep sheep, and instead of having only thirty-five million head as today we would have two hundred million head or more, and there would be an abundance of virgin wool at a just price both to the grower and to the consumer for every man, woman, and child in the United States.

GEORGE D. PRIGGS,
Chairman Legislative Committee, National Sheep and Wool Bureau of America.

WAR ON SPARROWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a student and lover of birds, I was attracted by your article of June 11 on the screech owls which were destroying English sparrows. Simultaneously I thought, "Oh, for a few hundred more screech owls!" A few words of explanation:

The English sparrow was introduced into America in 1852 by a well-meaning gentleman, but it failed to fulfill the purpose for which it was brought here, namely, that of destroying the epidemic of army worms, which were destroying crops.

Frank Chapman, eminent ornithologist, says: "Its harsh, insistent, incessant chirp is now the dominant bird voice about our homes, where we may never again hope to hear a chorus of native bird music, unmarred by the discordant chatter of this alien."

ALVAH C. BESSIE.

New York, June 11, 1921.

What's Going On in the World?

Current History Magazine

Published by The New York Times Company.

July Issue On News Stands

The Bloodiest Documents in History:
The actual orders that led to the massacre of a million Armenian men, women and children are reproduced in facsimile. They were written by Talaat Pasha, one giving directions for the murder even of little orphans. These revelations caused a German court to acquit the Armenian who assassinated Talaat.

An Inside View of the Silesian Question:
This is written by an American who spent months there, and who recently interviewed the leaders on both sides, and presents a new view of the whole question.

Foreign Policy of the United States:
A survey of the attitude of the United States on important foreign questions, with the official rescript of the salient documents.

The Colored French Troops in Germany:
Written by J. Ellis Barker, an English publicist, who deals with the subject with startling frankness that will be of interest to all.

The Trend of Democracy in Europe:
By Dr. Frank Bohn, wherein he balances the chances of the free institutions against the monarchical forces now at work in each country.

Germany and Russia:
The full official text of the new Trade Treaty between Russia and Germany.

New Facts About Kolchak:
By Sidney C. Graves, formerly American officer in Siberia, son of the Commanding Officer; reveals some hitherto unknown facts about the attacks on American troops.

The Living Flame of Americanism:
This is the greatest speech on Americanism, delivered by the late Franklin K. Lane, published for the first time. An inspiring utterance to be read in every school and at every immigrant home in the country.

The Housing Shortage Throughout the World:
Written by Gustavus Myers, who marshals the facts regarding an unprecedented situation of compelling interest.

Jugoslavia's New Constitution:
This article is written by Dr. Ivan Shvegel, a Member of Parliament of that country. He explains the serious constitutional problems now confronting them.

Albania's Conflict With Serbia:
This is a plea for Albania's independence written by an official representing the Albanian Commission to the United States.

Fighting the Turks at Aintab:
By Dr. Lorin Shepard, who was present at the famous siege and describes it in detail.

The Tragedy of Child Life Under Bolshevism:
Dr. Boris Sokolov contributes this chapter, which uncovers one of the most tragic phases of the Soviet Administration.

The Soviet Prisons:
This article by Leo Pasvolsky tells a harrowing story of the unspeakable horrors in the prisons of Russia.

Baring the Soul of a Young Ukrainian Soldier:
These are actual letters from a young Ukrainian soldier, who has crowded a whole lifetime of suffering and fighting into the last two or three years in South Russia. It is full of romance and adventure.

What Japan Is Doing to China:
This article is written by a Chinese student, and makes clear many phases of the Far Eastern question.

Italy's New Parliament:
An analysis of the results of the recent election.

Bulgaria's Crimes Against Serbia:
By Captain Gordon Gordon-Smith.

Rumania in the New Europe:
By Theodore Vladimiroff.

In Defense of King Constantine:
By D. J. Theophilatos.

Hungary and Her Neighbors.

The Central American Union.

What Is the Matter With Business?
By a financial authority.

Eighteen Pages International Cartoons.

The Vatican's New Relation With France:
This article explains the true significance of Senator Jonnart's appointment as French Ambassador to the Vatican.

Diplomatic Blunders of France:
This article by Adamantios Polyzoides, the well-known Greek journalist of New York, carefully analyzes the French policy on the Rhine and in Asia Minor, pointing out serious blunders that are being made.

Drinking From Pontius Pilate's Reservoir:
A description of the waterworks that now supply Jerusalem with good drinking water coming from the reservoir actually built by Pontius Pilate.

The Arrival of Palestine's New Commissioner:
An eye-witness description by Elizabeth L. McQueen of Sir Herbert Samuel's arrival to rule over the Holy Land is an entertaining and interesting article.

Fifty Nations Are Surveyed

July Current History

The New York Times.

CITY TO CONDEMN WATT ESTATE PLOT

Large Part of Old Homestead Block to Be Taken for New Harlem School.

HAS 325 FEET FRONTAGE

School Site Assessed at $143,000—New Building Will Accommodate 2,500 Pupils.

An important improvement and one which is greatly needed in the rapidly growing section of Harlem north of 125th Street will soon be made in the famous Watt estate block, bounded by Seventh and Lenox Avenues, 139th and 140th Streets. The Board of Estimate at a recent meeting authorized the condemnation of practically half of this block for a large schoolhouse. The property to be taken has a frontage of 325 feet on both streets by 200 feet deep beginning at a point 150 feet west of Lenox Avenue. Near the Seventh Avenue, corner of 139th Street, and a few feet west of the school property to be acquired, is the old-fashioned Watt homestead, a wooden building with wide verandas and ornamented by two tall columns. The house is one of the oldest of the fine old-time residences remaining in the uptown region, and it is said to have been erected more than a century ago by members of the De Lancey family, from whom Archibald Watt bought his large estate of many acres in 1828 for $62,500.

Archibald Watt, whose name and family are closely linked with the history and development of Harlem since that time, lived in the house for many years, and it was also the Summer home of his stepdaughter, Mary G. Pinkney, who died in 1909 at the Hotel Buckingham in her ninety-eighth year. The great Watt estate came into the possession of Miss Pinkney, and long before her death its value was estimated at many millions of dollars. The greater part of the estate has now been sold, and the Watt estate homestead block has been owned by the New York Life Insurance Company since 1915.

Several years ago, long before old Harlem residents imagined that the locality above 130th Street would ever become the great colored residential centre, several blocks of the Watt estate to the north, south and west were sold at high prices to builders who erected handsome apartment houses. On the north side of 140th Street, exactly opposite the new school site, is a row of fine structures, reminiscent in their names of the early owners, two bearing the names of Watts Court and Pinkney Court. They are now occupied by colored tenants. The property to be taken by the city for the new school will not affect the old Watt home. But it will probably not be long before it will give way for much needed apartment houses to house the increasing negro population. The plot to be taken by the city, containing 26 lots, is assessed at $143,000, land value. On it are a few old buildings, including the old Watt stable and one or two houses used seventy-five years ago for the family servants. These ancient landmarks will soon be torn down. The land assessed value of the entire block is $430,500. Twenty years ago or so it was held at more than $1,000,000.

Work on the new school house, it was said at the Board of Education yesterday, would probably begin within a few months and by the Fall of 1922 it is expected to be ready for use. It will, as Superintendent Edward B. Shallow explained, be a junior high school for boys with ample playground space. The playground will be in the form of a court, around which the school will be built. The building will accommodate about 2,500 pupils and will greatly relieve the congestion now existing in the big Harlem school on the westerly Lenox Avenue block between 134th and 135th Streets. No section of the city needs additional school room so urgently as this growing district of Harlem, and the site is peculiarly well adapted to the erection of a model school with ample light and air and splendid recreation facilities. It is practically the only block in that neighborhood on which no modern improvements have been made. To the north there are some large parcels of undeveloped property, but they contain a quantity of rock, while the Watt estate block is virtually free from rocky eminences, a large part of it being below the grade of the streets. Several of the old chicken houses are still there, and many Harlem residents still recall their interest in watching the hundreds of fine hens which once congregated there. There was also an extensive vegetable garden.

Plans for the new school are now being prepared at the office of C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, and construction work will probably be ready to start in September.

The original Watt estate comprised a great part of the central area of Harlem, running westerly nearly to the Hudson River. The ground occupied by the City College buildings was part of the estate, and when the city laid out St. Nicholas Park the greater part of it was in the Watt estate, and for the portion taken by the city Miss Pinkney was paid several years before her death the sum of $1,128,000.

A few months ago a portion of what was formerly the Watt estate, comprising several lots on the north side of 125th Street between Morningside and Amsterdam Avenues, opposite the northerly extremity of Morningside Park, was purchased by the Rockefeller interests for the new Lincoln School, conducted under the auspices of Teachers College, Columbia University.

Possible Volstead Violation.

To protect themselves against any violation of the Volstead act, the Swetland Properties, Cleveland, Ohio, in making store leases to druggists and others, require the lessee to deposit with them Government bonds to an amount sufficient, in their opinion, to guarantee them against loss because of the possible misuse of the properties under the provisions of the Volstead act. The agreements protect the lessor against violations of any law or laws enacted by the State Legislature or Congress for the enforcement of the prohibition amendment.

Brooklyn Home Buyers.

Bulkley & Horton Company sold the southwest corner of Bedford Avenue and Union Street, a vacant plot 60 by 100, for John Quinn.

William E. Harmon & Co. sold the northeasterly corner of Ocean Parkway and Ocean Court to Joseph Schachter; the southeasterly corner of Ocean Parkway and Ocean Court to S. Russo; the southwesterly corner of Ocean Parkway and Ocean Court to A. Libretti; the southeasterly corner of Ocean Court and East Third Street to S. Torta.

TORRENS LAW FIXES TITLE.

History of 78th Street Property Dates Back to 1677.

The signing by Justice Donnelly of the final order to register the title of Joseph Kraus to the property at 358 East Seventy-eighth Street is an illustration of the advantages of the Torrens law, permanently fixing titles to parcels in New York Conty.

A very interesting history is connected with this property, going back to 1677 when Sir Edmond Andros, Governor of the Province of New York, granted a tract of land to Abraham Shotwell, which was known as the Saw Kill Farm.

In 1684 a part of this farm came into possession of William Cox, whose widow, Sarah, later married the famous pirate, Captain William Kidd. Her brother, Samuel Bradley Jr., joined Captain Kidd in his voyage of adventure in 1695, which terminated in their being hanged as pirates. Before leaving New York, Captain Kidd and Bradley conveyed their share of this farm to Mrs. Kidd's father, Captain Samuel Bradley Sr.

The entire farm later came into possession of Mary Ellis, who called it Sans Souci. But in 1790 it became known as Baker's Retreat, so called by Dr. John Baker, who had purchased it from Mary Ellis. Dr. Baker, by his will, devised the farm to the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, whose title was confirmed after some litigation in the courts.

The lower part of this property was a part of the Harlem Commons convey to Dudley Selden in 1825 by the freeholders of the Town of Harlem.

Part of Baker's Retreat was within the old lines of the Commons and was marked off into lots when Charles Clinton made his survey of the Harlem Commons for Selden. The latter sold some of these lots regardless of the fact that they were part of the property belonging to the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School. This caused some confusion, and to this day some of the heirs of the grantee believe they have some title in the lots so conveyed by Selden.

The title is now forever settled by the Supreme Court judgment based on the abstract and report on title of Michael H. Wolfe.

The proceedings were conducted by Walter Fairchild, 1 Liberty Street, New York, counsel for the Torrens League.

600 TENANT OWNERS.

Investments in Co-operative Apartments Pay Substantial Dividends.

A report issued last week by the Queensboor Corporation shows that close to 600 families have purchased and now occupy apartments in buildings which they control in the Jackson Heights development in the Borough of Queens.

Dividends declared at recent meetings of stockholders have ranged all the way from 6 to 10 per cent., after deducting 2 per cent. for amortization of mortgage and without deducting the saving due to tax exemption, which, when available in 1922 and until 1930, will, it is estimated, add about 1½ per cent. to dividend payments.

In a typical block—Twenty-seventh Street—a new, eighty-three-foot garden apartment house, after one year of operation, shows earnings of 10 per cent. net. Tax exemption would have increased the dividend to 11½ per cent.

A 107-foot building in the same block made equaaly as good a showing, while a 120-foot building, after seven months' operation—estimating the balance of the year to Oct. 1—shows 8½ per cent. earned, after providing for 2 per cent. amortization and without allowing 1½ per cent additional due to tax exemption.

In the original Twenty-seventh Street prospectus it was estimated that the return on stock, in all except two buildings, would be 7 per cent. The two remaining buildings, it was estimated, would earn 8 per cent.

While many dividends have been slashed and passed dividends to apartment owners at Jackson Heights have been increased from 7 and 8 per cent., as estimated, all the way up to 10 per cent., with 1½ per cent. additional next year due to "tax exemption for ten years."

FAIRCHILD AUCTION SALE.

Valuable Parcels in Brooklyn and Queens to Be Sold Aug. 3.

By order of the Fairchild Realty Company, among whose stockholders are the estate of Thomas Adams, deceased, and the estate of Darwin R. James, deceased, Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, has been ordered to sell, at absolute auction, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 3, at 8 o'clock, at the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street, 154 lots and one small and one large acreage tract, variously located in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

The property to be sold consists of ninety-three lots at St. James Park in the Ridgewood Section of Queens, one block from the Fresh Pond Road station, on the B. R. T., Ridgewood "L," on Hughes, Chaffee, McPherson, Fremont and Shaler Streets and Catalpa Avenue; also in the Borough of Queens, forty-six acres in the Hillcrest and Jamaica Estate section of Jamaica, on Grand Avenue, near Briarwood Road, a short distance from the Hillside station on the Long Island Railroad and the B. R. T. "L" terminal; also three acres at Springfield on Broadway and Chestnut Street, near the Long Island Railroad Station and Merrick Road; also twenty lots at Cooper Heights in the Middle Village section, between Richmond Hill and Glendale, on Frost Street, Harkow and Cook Places, near the Metropolitan Avenue trolley and the Metropolitan Avenue station on the B. R. T. Ridgewood "L."

In Brooklyn the properties to be sold consist of thirty-seven lots in the Greenpoint section on Varick and Stewart Avenues, Cherry and Anthony Streets, two blocks from the Meeker Avenue trolley; also four lots at and adjoining the corner of Irving Avenue and Covert Street, near the Halsey Street trolley to Park Row, Manhattan.

Seeks New Construction Ideas.

Dr. Henry W. Frauenthal, Medical Director of the Hospital for Joint Diseases of New York, will leave on the steamship Paris on July 27 to visit various modern hospitals in England, France and Italy. The purpose of this visit is to assimilate any new ideas in the construction of hospital buildings and any new methods in the treatment of acute or chronic joint diseases for their application in the proposed new hospital building. The construction of this building will be begun in the Spring of 1922 and will cover the entire block on Madison Avenue between 123d and 124th Streets. The Building Committee consists of Franklin Simon, Mrs. Carles Kaye and Dr. Henry W. Frauenthal.

Apartments Leased.

Robert Levers leased for a term for Sybille Dreyfus three five-story apartment houses at 63, 65 and 72 Morningside Avenue.

HOW NEW YORK CITY HAS GROWN SINCE 1790

Population of What Is Now Greater New York Increases From 49,401 to 5,620,048

THE Bulletin for New York State of the Fourteenth U. S. Census, contains the following statement regarding the population of New York City:

"Until 1873 the City of New York consisted of what is now Manhattan Borough. Annexations were made in that year and others in 1895. The organization of the City into the existing five boroughs was made on Jan. 1, 1898.

"The following table gives the population of the present area in each borough as reported by each Federal Census from 1790 to 1920.

"The figures for 1880 and earlier census years include estimates for those parts of the towns of East Chester and Pelham, which became parts of Bronx Borough in 1895, and for that part of the town of Hempstead which became a part of Queens Borough in 1898.

"The possible margin of error in these estimates is so small as to be negligible in comparison with the total population of each of the boroughs."

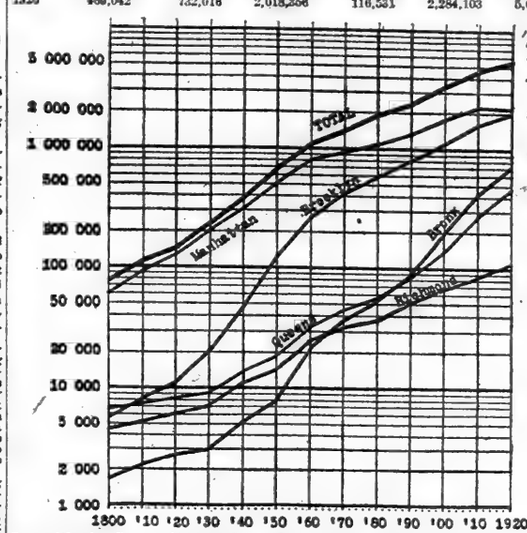
It is interesting to note from the accompanying table and chart that Queens Borough exceeded Bronx in population in every census from 1790 to 1880. In 1890 Bronx jumped ahead of Queens, having 1,558 more residents.

This advantage has increased each decade, so that in 1900 it became 47,598; in 1910, 146,939 and in 1920, 362,074.

The reason for the Borough of the Bronx exceeding Queens in population during the past thirty years has been the extension of rapid transit into the Bronx, first by the original elevated line and second by the extension of the subway in 1904.

All these years Queens lacked the benefits of transportation at a five-cent fare. When it did secure rapid transit in 1915-1917 the effect of the World War offset this new asset, and Queens was unable to capitalize its new facilities.

Year	Queens	Bronx	Brooklyn	Richmond	Manhattan	Total
1790	6,159	1,781	4,495	3,835	33,131	49,401
1800	6,642	1,755	5,740	4,564	60,515	79,216
1810	7,444	2,267	8,303	5,347	96,373	119,734
1820	8,246	2,782	11,187	6,135	123,706	152,054
1830	9,049	3,023	20,535	7,082	202,589	242,278
1840	14,480	5,346	47,613	10,965	312,710	391,114
1850	18,593	8,032	138,882	15,061	515,547	696,115
1860	32,903	23,593	279,122	25,492	813,669	1,174,779
1870	45,468	37,393	419,921	33,029	942,292	1,478,103
1880	56,559	51,980	599,495	38,991	1,164,673	1,911,698
1890	87,050	88,908	838,547	51,693	1,441,216	2,507,414
1900	152,999	200,507	1,166,582	67,021	1,850,093	3,437,202
1910	284,041	430,980	1,634,351	85,969	2,331,542	4,766,883
1920	469,042	732,016	2,018,356	116,531	2,284,103	5,620,048



Logarithmic Curve, Prepared by Leonard Stapleton, Showing Ratio of Growth of Population in the Five Boroughs of New York City Since 1800.

UP-TO-DATE BUILDING COSTS

The Common Brick Manufacturers Association of America issued the following bulletin to its members last week:

"The major items in home construction today, if the homes are built of brick, are within 50 per cent. of 1914 costs. The masonry item, the carpentry and several of the sub-trades have been well liquidated. Plumbing still costs in the neighborhood of 150 per cent. more than it did in 1915. Heating apparatus is similarly high. Painting and decorating have not been thoroughly deflated, and financing remains almost at the peak. It costs from 200 to 300 per cent. more to finance a home building operation today than it did in 1914.

"If these three or four elements could be brought down, as carpentry and masonry costs have been brought down, it would not cost a great deal more to build a home in any part of the United States than it would have cost had there been no war or other great disturbance.

"In a previous issue of this Digest we pointed out how the scale was steadily going upward even before the war. The home builder and home buyer demanded better equipment, better finish; and, while no one could say exactly what the normal advance in building costs might have been between 1914 and 1921, it is quite possible that it would have amounted to 25 per cent. Thus, with the major items in house construction only 50 per cent. above 1914 level, the statement is justified that building costs are not excessive.

"A great deal of publicity has recently been given to investigations of the building industry in the larger centres. Much space has been filled with exaggerated statements on the part of the investigators and with loose testimonies before the investigators, all of which has tended to give the reader the impression that a gang of merciless brick men, lumber men and contractors were seeking to fleece every man who would build.

"This does not represent the true condition, but has unquestionably resulted in discouraging building. By what standard can any man say that a home is not worth exactly what it costs today? If we compare the service rendered by the well-built home with the service rendered by most of our purchases of necessities of life, the home investment will make a good showing.

"Comfortable, permanent, good looking homes of five and six rooms are being built in various parts of the country today at from $8,000 to $7,500. Add to this the price of the lot and the average man may own a brick home with an expenditure of from $7,000 to $8,500. The payment may be distributed over ten or twelve years, and the house, with the minimum upkeep, will serve him his lifetime, and be good for two succeeding generations. Is not a structure which will render safe and comfortable occupancy for a period of 100 years worth $8,500 to any man with a family? The sane man paying $50 a month rent will spend $6,000 in ten years and have nothing to show for it.

"All of this is preliminary to and has a bearing upon the summary below reflecting conditions in the common brick industry in America.

"The most important fact brought out by the reports of the brick manufacturers who are members of the C. B. M. A. of A., covering the thirty-day period preceding June 1, is the lowering of the composite price per thousand of common brick by practically $1.

"The composite price reported on May 1 was $16.11, while the composite today is $15.14. This is a recession of nearly 40 per cent. from the peak. The lowest plant price quoted in the current reports is $10 per thousand in the Southeastern States. The highest price is $20 a thousand for the exceptionally high-grade hard brick made in some New England cities.

"The number of burned brick on hand has been reduced during the month, the most marked reduction appearing in District No. 5, which includes Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

"There were fewer plants closed by sixteen than in the May 1 report. Of the thirty-three plants closed, all but three give as their reason "No demand." These figures are evidence that building is not resuming to the extent which the demand for homes would justify.

"Since our last report several cities have taken an important step in encouraging home building by decreasing the wall requirements for brick residences from 12 to 8 inches. A number of cities also have adopted the Ideal brick hollow wall, now recognized as the most economical form of construction. To encourage building activities, important cities that have recently amended or interpreted their code to permit Ideal construction are Washington, D. C.; Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Erie, Pa.; Minneapolis and Newark, N. J. The eight-inch wall has recently been adopted for residences in Buffalo, Milwaukee, Paducah, Ky., and Worcester, Mass."

BUILDING WAGE SCALES.

Property Owners Unwilling to Build Under Present Conditions.

Prospects of early action for the reduction of building wage scales has slowed down construction in the metropolitan district to some extent during the last week.

Property owners who contemplate improvements are unwilling to make commitments under the existing level of building costs while there is a possibility of lower costs through wage scale reductions.

Although the Building Trades Council has published a statement that the workmen are unwilling to accept a cut at this time, the employers are inclined to feel that unless the unions make an immediate concession there will be very little new construction undertaken during the remainder of this year.

Speculative building is about the only phase of construction that is showing any degree of activity at present. Reports from architects, sub-contractors and material dealers indicate a steady increase in the volume of apartment house construction being started in Greater New York, and there is also a considerable amount of small house building for the accommodation of one and two families, according to the Record and Guide.

This speculative work, while providing employment for a large number of mechanics and laborers at the present moment, and while it is consuming brick, cement and other materials in great volume, is of no particular benefit to the general building situation.

Practically all of this form of building will be completed by Oct. 1 or shortly after, and then, unless through lower wages a great volume of commercial, industrial and other types of building in the meantime are undertaken, the industry will be idle until next Spring.

HIGH COST OF RATS.

Cause Fires and Destroy Millions of Dollars' Worth of Property.

The Fire Prevention Committee of the Building Managers and Owners Association of New York has issued the following bulletin to its members: "The upkeep of rats has gone up. A year or so ago some one figured out that it cost us $1.80 per person per year to feed the rats in the United States. Recent figures compiled by a British expert place this cost in the United States at $750,000,000 a year, which is a trifle over $7 per person. This is simply for food consumed and destroyed and has nothing whatever to do with the very considerable fire loss they cause.

"Needless to say we are urged as an economic measure to exterminate the rats; also you will recall what Dr. Copeland had to say to us along this line last Winter as pertaining to public health. Viewed from all angles they are a menace.

"That fires are caused through many and various ways is again proved by the office building fire in Philadelphia recently—the result of using an inflammable polish on a cuspidor and a lighted match did the rest. This recalls that several cuspidor fires have occurred and are constantly occurring through the cuspidors being used jointly as waste paper baskets and receptacles for matches, lighted cigarettes and cigars.

Manhattan Dwelling Sales.

Pierre & Golden Company sold 55 West Eighty-seventh Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, 21 by 100, for Meyer Vesell to Dr. J. W. Hedden.

The Duross Company sold for Ciriaco Montini the three-story dwelling at 236 West Twelfth Street, 16.8 by 36.8, held at $17,000.

Gregory J. Baltock sold the two-family frame and stucco dwelling at the corner of Tyndall Avenue and West 231st Street, held at $18,000, for Mrs. J. G. Abramson to B. Wildman.

Possible Volstead Violation.

Discussing the general building situation at the annual convention of the National Association of Realty Boards at Cleveland, Daniel Crawford Jr., a prominent Philadelphia building contractor, said that labor lost in wages because of the inactivity in the industry approximately $3,000,000,000 in 1921.

BUILDING SITUATION.

Result of Survey Made by the Merchants' Association.

The survey of the building situation in the larger centres of population which the Merchants' Association of New York is conducting through its Industrial Bureau reveals a chaotic condition which demands attention.

A report to the association says: "It appears from the experience of Cleveland, where an investigation was made by the Chamber of Commerce, that the employers and the wage earners in the building trades were virtually in collusion to muict the public. Because they knew the public would have to pay, the employers showed willingness to concede the demands for more pay and restrictive regulations.

"It also appears that the cost of building material is altogether out of proportion to the cost of other articles of consumption.

"The hold-up in the building industry is adding to the number of unemployed and thereby retarding the return of business activity and prosperity.

"Throughout the country there is a shortage of housing accommodations. The need for more houses has been and still is so acute that it has attracted general attention.

"The facts disclosed by the inquiry afford a general view which is especially valuable at this time in the consideration of plans for relieving the situation.

"Wages in the building industry in New York City are 91 per cent. higher now than they were in 1913.

"It has been estimated that wages constitute from 35 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the total cost of building.

"A recent analysis of the cost of seven buildings representing distinct types of construction shows that the labor cost was 44 per cent. of the total and the cost of building materials 44.88 per cent., leaving 12.12 per cent. for profits and overhead expenses.

"The cost of building materials is now 102 per cent. higher than it was in 1913, according to the latest Government figures, issued in May of the present year. As the average for all commodities is only 51 per cent. above the 1913 average it will be seen that the cost of building materials is astonishingly higher than it ought to be.

"Since wages and building materials together constitute more than 80 per cent. of the cost of construction, it has been clear that reductions of these two items must take place before building can be resumed on a large scale."

BUSH BUILDING PROGRESS.

Huge New Structure in London Reaches Fourth Floor.

Steel construction on the Bush International Sales Building in London has reached the fourth story and setting of stone has begun according to reports received yesterday by the Bush Terminal Company. The erection of this structure is attracting much attention in the British Metropolis because of the large amount of American machinery that has been employed in the excavation work and now being used in the construction. American steam shovels were employed on the three acre sites after ground was broken and two of the largest steel cranes ever seen in England now tower above the site.

Further interest has been created by the fact that the site was vacant for a number of years and there was much conjecture as to the use to which it would be put. It is in the heart of London, at the terminus of Kingsway. The plot faces for 636 feet on Aldwych. The Strand forms the third street that borders the site.

The new building will have all the improvements developed in America. It will introduce the American plan of group elevators with a starter to regulate them and will have steam heat throughout, also ice cooled drinking water, modern lighting and ventilating systems. The site has been leased by the Bush Terminal Company for ninety-nine years. The clearing of the site, which was formerly occupied by the Y. M. C. A. Eagle huts known to every Helmle & Corbett of New York City American soldier during the war, began on March, 1920. The building is expected to be completed late in 1922. are the architects.

URGE USE OF BARGE CANAL.

State Spent $2,000,000 to Improve Terminals in Queens.

Nearly $2,000,000 has already been spent by the State of New York for the acquisition of land and the improvement of the three Barge Canal terminals on the waterfront of Queensboro, according to information just received by the Queensboro Chamber of Commerce from Frank M. Williams, State Engineer. The exact amount to date totals $1,975,047, which includes not only the cost of the property and the amounts paid to contractors upon completed work, but for engineering and for obligations already incurred for additional work.

Walter I. Willis, Secretary of the Queensboro Chamber of Commerce, who has just returned from the First Annual Convention of the Great Lakes-Hudson and Atlantic Waterways Association held at Buffalo, states that plans were started at this convention for a greater utilization of the Barge Canal, which today is only being used to 10 per cent. of its possible capacity and which offers cheaper freight rates for Queensboro manufacturers and merchants.

Mr. Willis said:

In December, 1914, as a result of the combined efforts of Borough President Connolly and the Queensboro Chamber of Commerce, the State of New York acquired title to property on the waterfront of Queens at three different locations for Barge Canal terminals. These locations, which include a total waterfrontage of over a quarter of a mile and approximately ten acres of land, are as follows:

1. East River, north of Queensboro Bridge.
2. Hallett's Cove, Astoria.
3. Head of Flushing Bay.

The terminal on the East River at the Queensboro Bridge and the one at Flushing Bay are now available for the receipt and delivery of freight, but as yet adequate boat service to and from these terminals has not been inaugurated. The Queensboro Chamber of Commerce is now urging the Inland Marine Corporation and the Trans-Marine Corporation, who operate fleets of boats, to establish service at these terminals, so that Queensboro shippers can realize the substantial saving in freight charges as compared with all-rail rates for shipments via the Hudson River State Barge Canal and Great Lakes, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul, as well as points along the Hudson River and the Barge Canal through the State of New York.

THE REAL ESTATE DEBT.

Census Bureau Urges Compliance With Law on Reports.

The United States Census law requires the Director of the Census to collect statistics concerning the number of farms and homes that are encumbered with loans.

This information is obtained in the country districts by the regular census enumerators, but it has been found impracticable for the enumerators to gather the information in cities.

For the purpose of obtaining it, therefore, confidential circulars have been sent out by the Census Bureau requesting answers to the following questions:

1. Street and number of house.
2. Market value on Jan. 1, 1920, of this house. (Amount for which the home could be sold within a reasonable time.)
3. Amount of encumbrance on this home Jan. 1, 1920. (Deduct all payment of principal made before Jan. 1, 1920.)
4. Amount of this encumbrance when existing loan was made.
5. Annual rate of interest actually being paid Jan. 1, 1920, on above indebtedness.

Although the bureau says that these questions have been sent to each citizen in New York City, a comparatively small response has been received. Unless a larger number of returns is sent in to the bureau, it will be necessary to compile statistical information upon the basis of the inadequate number of reports.

In connection with the questions, the Census Bureau in its circular letter says:

"The act of Congress approved March 3, 1919, requires the Census Bureau to collect statistics relative to the number of persons owning their homes and the encumbrance thereon.

"The census enumerator who recently enumerated your family reported that your home was covered subject to encumbrance. I have to request, therefore, that you answer the following inquiries.

"All of your replies will be considered as strictly confidential and no information will be supplied to State assessors or Federal authorities to be used for purposes of taxation.

"The information will be used only to compile statistics showing the totals for the different cities, States, and the United States. No publication will be made whereby the figures for any individual can be identified."

BRIDGE PLAN REVIVED.

Civic Bodies Will Hold Conference on East River Bridge.

Civic organizations in Harlem and the Bronx will hold a general conference to advance the project of building a bridge across the East River from 125th Street to Long Island City. The suggestion that such a bridge be built was first made in 1913 by Frank K. Bowers.

In 1917 the cost of such a bridge, which would be three miles long, was estimated at $10,000,000, and it is said that this estimate, in view of falling costs of material and labor, might be considered as excessive. In explaining the scope of the proposed structure Mr. Bowers said that it would extend east of Randall's Island, south to Ward's Island, and then southeasterly to Long Island City, terminating somewhere near the line of the New York Connecting Railway.

Discussing the bridge, Mr. Bowers said:

"There are many benefits that would come to Harlem from the bridge. It would be an easy route for the bringing of produce from Long Island farms and would place the people of Harlem in direct touch with the whole of Long Island."

Form Riverdale Association.

A new civic organization, for the purpose of benefiting and improving a section of Riverdale, New York City, has been organized. At its first meeting last week the members incorporated the name the Taxpayers and Rent Payers Association of Riverdale.

H. W. Sullivan, realty operator, was elected President, and Mrs. C. Ryan of Riverdale was elected Secretary. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 14, at Lavelle Hall, 260th Street and Riverdale Avenue.

Commercial Leases.

The Duross Company leased the store and basement at 107 West Sixteenth Street to Edward Thomas Converse for a term, and the store and basement at 61 West Eighth Street to Adeline Francis for a term.

Maurice Wertheim leased the store at 608 Lexington Avenue for a term of years for John F. Rowland to Harry J. Livingston, dealer in antiques.

August R. De Pinchi leased the store and first floor of 13 West Forty-second Street to Kapritis for millinery business.

BUILDING CONGRESS TO HOLD SESSION

Will Meet Tuesday at the Engineering Societies Building on West 39th Street.

MANY PROMINENT SPEAKERS

Dr. S. W. Stratton, Director of National Bureau of Standards, to Discuss Standardization.

The New York Building Congress, the local section of the National Congress of the Building and Construction Industry, has issued a general invitation to all interested in the future progress of the industry to attend its next regular meeting, Tuesday afternoon, July 19, at 3:45 o'clock.

This meeting will be held at the Engineering Societies Building, 25 West Thirty-ninth Street, and will be addressed by Dr. S. W. Stratton, Director of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. Dr. Stratton will speak on "Standardisation as Related to the Building Industry."

Following this address there will be an opportunity for open discussion of this subject, in which all present will be invited to participate. It is anticipated that this general discussion will bring out a number of interesting and important facts in connection with this vital subject to the building fraternity which will be of material assistance in furthering the plans now scheduled by the New York Building Congress for its future activities.

Dr. Stratton has been at the head of the Bureau of Standards for a number of years. There is probably no bureau of the Executive Department of the Federal Government whose work has been more fundamental or of more direct value to our industries, including the building and construction group.

The address of Dr. Stratton will not only afford an opportunity for learning of the results of the past work of his bureau, but will be enlightening as to the present plans of this organization for continuing these activities, and for carrying out the new policies of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in connection with the prevention of waste in the building industry.

In issuing a general invitation to all interested in the welfare of the building industry, the Executive Committee of the New York Building Congress points out that the advantages to be gained by standardization are patent to all.

The Bureau of Standards and the building industry as a unit must co-operate if these advantages are to be realized to the fullest extent. Dr. Stratton's address will point the way to such co-operation in the metropolitan district through the functions of the New York Building Congress.

The meeting scheduled for next Tuesday afternoon is the first of a proposed series at which speakers of national reputation as construction economists will deliver addresses on subjects of vital importance to the industry. It is planned to give opportunity for open discussion of these subjects at all future meetings, and the congress is certain that great good will be accomplished.

The New York Building Congress is now completely organized and has practically perfected its plans for a season of earnest effort to eliminate some of the adverse conditions that now retard structural progress.

All of the component parts of the industry are represented in the organization; architects, engineers, general contractors, subcontractors, real estate brokers, financiers, material manufacturers, dealers and organized labor. All are working in harmony to find the answer to the question informally adopted as the slogan of the congress: "What's the matter with the building industry?".

Housing Devision Bill.

A bill has been introduced by Senator Calder authorising the Secretary of Commerce to establish in the National Bureau of Standards a division to be known as the Division of Construction and Housing, the functions of which would be to collect and disseminate such scientific, technical, practical and statistical information as may be procured, showing or tending to show approved methods in building, planning and construction, standardisation, and adaptability of structural units, including farm buildings, building material and codes, economy in the manufacture and utilisation of building materials and supplies and such other matters as may tend to encourage, improve and cheapen construction and housing.

If this bill should become a law the division would co-operate with other governmental agencies, manufacturers, scientific, trade, civic and other organisations, and with individuals and firms connected with the building industry. Bulletins containing information of value to the public on the building industry would be issued. The introductory member of the bill is Senate 1630 and H. R. 5227.

To Relieve Traffic Congestion.

Negotiations are still under way in an attempt to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the traffic congestion around the Grand Central Station, in answer to the Fifth Avenue Association's petition for relief at this important point.

Upon his own request, Borough President Curran of Manhattan has received authorization from the Board of Estimate empowering him to negotiate with the New York Central Railroad in an effort to find some way which would enable the city to open the easterly roadway around the railroad station.

The matter is progressing slowly, but it is hoped that ultimately a plan will be agreed upon which will be satisfactory to both the city and the railroad interests.

Robertson-Coles Building Leased.

Four leases by William A. White & Sons to motion picture and music publishing concerns completed the renting of the new twelve-story Robertson-Coles Building at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, overlooking Times Square. The aggregate rental under the new leases is a trifle less than $145,000.

The store in this building was leased recently by William A. White & Sons to the Central Drug Company for twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of $85,000; also the second floor to the Banca Cariseveland of Pachard, Romania, and offices to the Theatre Owners' Chamber of Commerce.

$3,000,000 BROADWAY APARTMENT HOUSE

One of the largest and most important apartment house developments of the year on the upper west side is now well under way on the west side of Broadway, between Ninty-seventh and Ninty-eighth Streets.

The fourteen-story structure, which is being erected by Harry Shiff at a cost of about $2,000,000, exclusive of the land value, which brings the entire cost of the operation to about $3,000,000, occupies a plot of about eleven full city lots fronting on Broadway and running half-way down the block on Ninety-eighth Street. Schwartz and Gross are the architects.

When completed next Fall the building will contain 161 apartments of from three to seven rooms.

There will be a bank of seven elevators, a roof garden and a restaurant having a seating capacity of over 500 people.

The demand for small apartments in this particular section of the city is shown by the fact that a number of the three and four room apartments have already been leased from the plans.

Mr. Shiff expects to break ground shortly for the erection of another large apartment house at Ninty-seventh Street and Riverside Drive.



Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer

SATURDAY WAS BARGAIN DAY

Bennett Estate Lots Sold for As Low As $75 Each

Saturday was Opportunity Day—Investment—Speculative—Home Building. There will be more and even greater opportunities when the balance of the beautifully located James Gordon Bennett Estate property in Yonkers, just over the New York City Line, will be sold for whatever it may bring

TO-MORROW

Mr. Bennett's will provides that his residuary estate shall go to found "The James Gordon Bennett Memorial Home for New York Journalists," for the purpose of aiding journalists who may be unable to care for themselves, or need a home or aid.

$7.50 Secured a $75 Lot
$15 Secured a $150 Lot
$25 Secured a $250 Lot

10% on day of sale, 10% in 30 days **80%** in monthly instalments of 2%

INSPECT THE

James Gordon Bennett Estate

TO-DAY AND ATTEND THE CONTINUATION

Absolute Executors' Auction Sale

By Order of Rodman Wanamaker, Esq., and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Executors

TO-MORROW

at 2 P. M., RAIN OR SHINE, on premises, under mammoth tent, Corner YONKERS & CENTRAL AVS.

ALL THE REMAINING UNSOLD

941 YONKERS BUNGALOW LOTS

TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY.

on YONKERS AVE., CENTRAL (JEROME) AVE. and Midland, Cook, Seminary, Bennett and adjacent Aves.

80% 10% on day of sale, 10% in 30 days in monthly instalments of 2%

70% @ 6%—60% @ 5½%—50% @ 5%

May Remain on Mortgage

Stetson, Jennings & Russell, Attorneys, 15 Broad St.
Jay & Candler, Attorneys, 48 Wall St.

Savings Bank books, on proper assignment, as well as Liberty Bonds, at market value, accepted as deposit.
WESTCHESTER TITLE & MORTGAGE COMPANY POLICIES FREE.

GO TO THE PROPERTY TO-DAY

Take Interborough-Lexington Ave. subway (Jerome Ave. train) to WOODLAWN TERMINAL STATION, and change to Central Ave. trolley. Get off at property, at intersection of Central Ave. and Yonkers Ave. From Yonkers or Mount Vernon take Yonkers Ave. trolley to Central Ave., where my representatives will be stationed.

Owned for 225 Years

and now to be sold to the highest bidders, regardless of price, at

Absolute Trustees' Auction Sale

on most favorable terms for the Estate of

GEORGE C. FREEMAN, Dec'd.

Cyrus C. Freeman and Herman M. Freeman, Esqs., Trustees

500 HOME BUILDING LOTS

to be sold separately

and A COLONIAL DWELLING

West Orange, N. J.

The property has large frontages on Valley Road and Orange Heights Ave., where improvements are complete; also on Freeman Place, Walker Road, Lowell Ave., Sheffield Terrace, and adjacent avenues. The Freeman Homestead is located in Valley Road, adjoining the corner of Orange Heights Ave., West Orange, N. J.

The balance of the lots are in one of the choicest residential sections, on the summit of the Orange Mountains, adjoining the South Mountain Reservation and Essex County Park, with a few lots on North Brighton Ave. and Fair St., East Orange.

THIS IMPORTANT SALE will be held on

Next Saturday, July 23

at 2:30 o'clock on the premises, RAIN OR SHINE, under mammoth tent, on Valley Road near Orange Heights Ave., West Orange, N. J.

10% on day of sale, 10% in 30 days

80% in monthly instalments of 2%.

70% @ 6%—60% @ 5½%—50% @ 5%

May Remain on Mortgage

Savings Bank books, on proper assignment, as well as Liberty Bonds, at market value, accepted as deposit.

Alfred J. Grosso, Attorney, Metropolitan Building, Orange, N. J.

GO TO THE PROPERTY TODAY

FOR WEST ORANGE LOTS: From New York, take Hudson Tubes, or ferry at Barclay, Christopher or 23rd Streets, Manhattan, to the Lackawanna Railroad Station at Hoboken; thence by train to Highland Avenue Station, Orange, N. J., where my representative will meet you.

FOR ORANGE MOUNTAIN PARK LOTS: Get off at Orange Station; thence Municipal Bus to corner of Walker Road and Northfield Avenue, a short distance from the property, where my representative will meet you.

FOR EAST ORANGE LOTS: Take Erie Railroad (Greenwood Lake Division, Orange Branch) and get off at Brighton Avenue Station, East Orange, N. J.; thence north on Girard Avenue, four blocks to the lots, where my representative will meet you.

SPECIAL SALES DAY

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

Thursday, July 28th

At noon, in the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, N. Y. City

CHOICE MANHATTAN LOTS

S. S. WEST 153RD ST.

(Bet. Riverside Drive and Broadway)

7 vacant lots to be sold in two parcels.
Parcel No. 1, 80.10x99.11, is located 250 feet west of Broadway.
Parcel No. 2, 124.7x99.11, is located 499.3 feet west of Broadway.
Messrs. OSBORN, FLEMING AND WHITTLESEY, Attys., 170 Broadway, N. Y. City.

ABSOLUTE ESTATE SALE
Estate of E. W. COURTNEY, Dec'd.
George W. Courtney, Esq., Executor.
312 SPRING ST.
(Bet. Renwick and Greenwich Sts.)
6 story brick tenement with store. Size 25x75.
EDGAR E. MEAD, Atty., 30 Church St., N. Y. City.

Brooklyn Property
N. S. DEAN ST.
205 feet east of Troy Ave.
Two vacant lots to be sold as one parcel. Size 40x107.2½.

BRONX DWELLING
458 East 164th Street
(Bet. Brook and Washington Aves.)
2-story and basement frame dwelling.
Messrs. ELKUS, YOGEL, GLEASON & FROSKAUER, Attys., 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

13 ROCKAWAY LOTS
on Bayside Drive and Winthrop Ave.
Belle Harbor, L. I.
To be sold in three parcels.
Sizes 80x180 and 100x100.
Near Ocean and Bay.

COUNTRY ESTATE
Near Danbury, Conn.
Tract of About 3 Acres
Improved with 2-story frame residence containing 6 rooms, kitchen and pantry.

L. I. ACREAGE
At Roslyn, L. I.
(On Mineola Turnpike.)
Two tracts, one of 25 acres and other of 41 acres, to be sold separately.

Absolute Auction Sale

BY ORDER OF FAIRCHILD REALTY COMPANY

Estate of Thomas Adams, Deceased, and the Estate of DARWIN R. JAMES.

139 QUEENS and BROOKLYN LOTS

78 LOTS RIDGEWOOD, QUEENS
at St. James Park, one block from Fresh Pond Road Station on B. R. T. Ridgewood "L," on Hughes, Chaffee, McPherson, Fremont and Shaler Streets and Catalpa Ave.

37 LOTS, GREENPOINT, BROOKLYN
Two blocks from Meeker Avenue trolley, on Varick and Stewart Aves., Cherry and Anthony Sts.

20 LOTS, COOPER HEIGHTS, QUEENS
Middle Village section, between Richmond Hill and Glendale on Procter St., Harkow and Cook Place, near Metropolitan Ave. trolley and Metropolitan Ave. station on B. R. T. Ridgewood "L."

4 LOTS, BROOKLYN
at and adjoining the corner of Irving Ave. and Covert St., near Halsey St. trolley to Park Row, Manhattan.

46 ACRES, JAMAICA, QUEENS
In Hillcrest and Jamaica Estates section, on Grand Ave., near Briarwood Road, short distance from Hillside Station and B. R. T. "L" terminal.

3 ACRES, SPRINGFIELD, QUEENS
on Broadway and Chestnut St., near L. I. R. R. station and Monica Road.

Wed. Night, Aug. 3

At 8 P. M., Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague St.

80% 10% on day of sale, 10% in 30 days in monthly instalments of 2%

70% @ 6%—60% @ 5½%—50% @ 5%

May Remain on Mortgage

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO. POLICIES FREE.
Savings Bank books, on proper assignment, as well as Liberty Bonds, will be accepted as deposit.

STEWART & SHEARER, Attys., 45 Wall St., N. Y. C.
WINGATE & CULLEN, Attys., 20 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

"Swept by Ocean Breezes"

Manhattan Beach

Easy to Reach—No Time Tables
35 Minutes by Subway and "L"

Directly on the ocean—cooler in summer—warmer in winter—the ideal New York City Ocean front Home and Bungalow building location, easily accessible at all hours of the day and night via subway, "L" and trolley.

Over a Million Dollars Spent

on city improvements, such as water, sewers, gas, electricity, sidewalks, curbs, boulevards, avenues, etc., without regard to expense. Manhattan Beach is New York's foremost all-year Ocean front residential section, where I will now sell

10 New HOUSES

READY TO MOVE INTO

and

297 Sea Shore LOTS

To be Sold Separately

on Oriental Boulevard, Shore Boulevard and some of the finest boulevards, streets and avenues, in the midst of the large number of homes and bungalows already erected. These 10 houses and 297 lots are to be sold at

Absolute Auction Sale

By Order of the Beaumere Realty Company and Other Owners

Saturday, July 30th

at 2:30 P. M. on the Premises

Under a mammoth tent—rain or shine

80% 10% on day of sale, 10% in 30 days in monthly instalments of 2%

70% @ 6%—60% @ 5½%—50% @ 5%

May Remain on Mortgage

Savings Bank Books, on proper assignment, as well as Liberty Bonds, at market value, accepted as deposit.

GO TO THE PROPERTY TO-DAY

Take Broadway-Brighton (B. R. T.) Subway to Brighton Beach Station, then short ride on trolley to Oriental Boulevard and Ocean Ave., Manhattan Beach, where my representative will meet you.

Send for Bookmap
67 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK CITY

Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer

Send for Bookmap
TELEPHONE CORTLANDT 0744

Special Auction Night Sales

Brooklyn Lots and Houses

THURS. EVE., July 28

AT 8 o'clock at the BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 189 Montague Street

Auction Sale

To close out the holdings of the Samuel Adams Realty Development Co.

70 BROOKLYN LOTS 70

and One Three Story Apartment House

In the BAY RIDGE SECTION

Located on 3d and 2d Aves. and 61st and 62d Sts.

4TH AVE. SUBWAY—Sea Beach Express stop at 59th & 60th St.
5TH AVE. "L" STATION—at 3rd Ave. & 58th St.

Auction Sale

To close out the holdings of Wydler Bros., Inc.

30 BROOKLYN LOTS 30

Located at the Northwest Cor. of 8th Ave. & 61st St.

5TH AVE. STATION of Sea Beach Line right at property.

S. E. COR. 8TH AVE. & 44TH ST.
Vacant plot 60.2x100.

MANHATTAN BEACH
166 FALMOUTH STREET
Two story and attic Dutch Colonial Dwelling.
9 rooms and 2 baths. Plot 60x100.
Send for Illustrated Bookmaps.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Inc.

Real Estate Auctioneers.
149 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. Cort. 1547



"BREEZY POINT"

AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND

Directly on Great South Bay

Absolute Auction Sale

258 WATERFRONT BUNGALOW LOTS

on Clock's Boulevard & adjoining streets
EVERY LOT A WATERFRONT
to be sold
SATURDAY, AUG. 6
ON THE PREMISES, 2 P. M., RAIN OR SHINE.
EASY TERMS—80% may remain on mortgage for 1 or 3 years; or lots may be paid for in 36 equal monthly instalments. Title Guarantee & Trust Co. policies issued FREE to all purchasers.
An Ideal Location for Summer or All-Year Home.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Inc.
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.
149 BROADWAY, N. Y. C. PHONE CORT. 1547
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKMAP. OFFICE ON PROPERTY.

REAL ESTATE. | REAL ESTATE.

100% Co-Operative Ownership

"La Touraine"

50 Morningside Drive, N. W. Cor. 115th St.

Adjacent to COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, TEACHERS COLLEGE, HORACE MANN SCHOOL, and CATHEDRAL of ST. JOHN the DIVINE.

On an investment of $325 TO $350 PER ROOM you will enjoy a permanent lease on an apartment in this high-class elevator building. Superbly located on the crest of Cathedral Heights, overlooking Morningside and Central Parks.

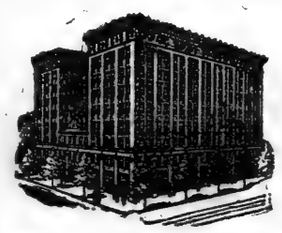
Six Room Suites with Bath	$1950 to $2100
Seven Room Suites with Bath	$2450

Representative on Premises

Spotts & Starr, Inc.
Co-Operative Dep't.
Times Building Tel. Bryant 4000

REAL ESTATE. | REAL ESTATE.

Court Clears Title



The Nationally Known
SOUTHERN BUILDING
Washington, D. C.,
is offered for sale on the
Co-operative Plan

The price asked is less than 70 per cent of reproduction cost, or based upon the whole building is $1,000,000 less than cost to build today.

THE PLAN IN BRIEF

Purchaser of any area of floor space makes initial payment equal to one-third of the purchase price. Thereafter monthly payments, approximating 75% of rental value, continue for 139 months. From that time on owner merely pays proportionate share of operating expenses.

In addition long term leases will be made with firms or corporations of the required financial standing.

Purchase for occupancy, for investment, or contract for long term lease offer remarkable opportunity. The tenant-purchaser will pay less in a seven year term as owner than as renter. The investor will receive a handsome return on a safe and sound investment.

The fact that the Southern Building is located in the very heart of Washington's financial district, that under the co-operative plan the standard of occupancy will be of the very highest, and that the building is nationally known and the most popular in the Capital, makes purchase or lease additionally desirable.

Sale Price from $14 to $18 per square foot.
Leases from $2.75 to $3.00 per square foot.

We advise immediate action.

Complete details of plan gladly furnished.

ALLAN E. WALKER & CO., INC.
Originators of Co-operative Ownership in Washington
Southern Building Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE. | REAL ESTATE.

25,000 Square Feet for Rent in Heart of City

UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY

FOR RENT. 25,000 square feet in desirable fireproof building above 42nd Street, near 5th Avenue. Suitable for offices or showrooms.

Unusually attractive rate to desirable tenant taking twenty-year lease.

Apply LEWIS INNERARITY
35 West 45th Street
New York City

MORTGAGE LOANS.

PRINCIPALS ONLY
$50,000, $15,000, $20,000, $30,000, $50,000 to Loan on Bronx Improved Property only.
EUGENE J. BUSHER CO., Inc.,
149th St. and Courtlandt Av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HAVE CASH BUYERS
For Manhattan and Bronx investment property; full amounts $5,000 to $150,000 cash.
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REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED

Building suitable for club between 34th & 57th Sts., near 5th Ave. Will purchase or lease.
WELD & SUYDAM, Inc.
522 Fifth Ave.
Vand. 634

REAL ESTATE.

Portable Building

(Second-Hand)
WANTED FOR
PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING
Address J. L. Rumbert, [illegible]

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Owners of Property

We want a bargain for an investing client. Price and terms must be right. Has $100,000. Prefers to divide up; will not put in more than 10% of purchase price; prefer West Side, 70th to 110th Street.

W. M. BENETT CO.,
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WE HAVE BUYERS with CASH

For income-producing PROPERTIES, especially where quick action and responsible dealing are essential.
D. KEMPNER & SON, INC.,
522 5th AVE. AT 46th ST.
Murray Hill 4015.

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Only $6,000 Cash Required
161 West 76th St.

Four-story high-stoop residence, 19x100; 15 rooms and 4 baths; house newly decorated; electric light just installed; price $58,000. Immediate possession. Brokers protected. F. B. Bedell, 115 Nassau. Beekman 8340.

REAL ESTATE.

CORNER LOFT

To Sublet
15,000 Sq. Ft.
Windows 4 Sides
Good for Offices
or Showroom
Manufacturing Allowed
Possession August 1st.
Apply on Premises
Peck & Hills Furniture Co.
141 Madison Ave., cor. 31st St.
Madison Square 9425.

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Section 2, Page 11.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE

UNION SQUARE HOTEL

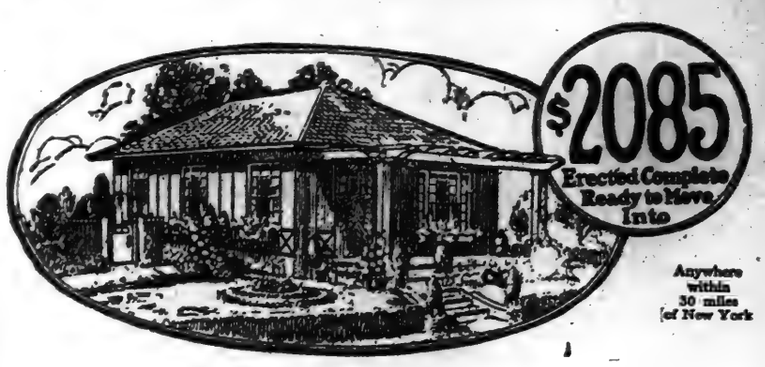
S. E. Cor. Union Square & 15th St. E.
95 x 123

6 Story and Basement Stone Building. 95 Rooms; Store Front; Fireproof Stairways. Steam Heat—Electric Light.
Possession Soon.

Long Term Lease Can Be Had or Can Be Bought on Attractive Terms.

Business Property ADAMS & CO. 170 5th Ave. Gramcy 3254

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Anywhere within 30 miles of New York

$2,085 is the price of this home---including erection

$2,085—not just for material—
$2,085—not for a ready-cut-house
—but $2,085 for a beautiful home
complete—ready to move into.

WHEN you buy "The Mayfair" model STEELITE Home illustrated above—you do not get the material and then struggle with labor to do your own building. You do not get a portable, ready-cut, temporary house—but a permanent all-year-round home, built to your specification anywhere within 30 miles of New York—ready for occupancy—for $2,085—including electric wiring and fixtures, plumbing and fittings, ready for street connections.

---and you can arrange payments to suit your individual convenience

IF YOU have not as yet seen the model STEELITE Home turn your first opportunity into a visit to the roof at 42 West 33rd Street. See the home that has solved the housing shortage—the home within the means of everybody—the home of beauty and economy. See the home that is fire-retarding—warmer in Winter and cooler in Summer. See the home we want you to compare with others.

STEELITE HOMES

For the convenience of those who cannot come up during the day, we will be open to-morrow, Monday, until 10 P. M.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSING CORPORATION
A-Top the Roof 42 West 33rd Street New York City

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Special Auction SALES DAY

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At 12 o'clock noon at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. C.

"THE OASIS"

Situated at

HARRISON & WHITE PLAINS NEW YORK

65 acres of the most beautifully landscaped grounds in Westchester County, with large frontage on North St. and West Purchase St. Gardener's cottage, 6 rooms and bath, with electric light. Garage for 2 cars and numerous outbuildings on the property.

68 WEST 83RD ST.

5 story remodelled dwelling, size 20x102.2.

103 WEST 76TH ST.

5 story remodelled dwelling, size 18.6x102.2.

2017 VYSE AVE., BRONX

2 story and cellar frame dwelling, size 25x100.

1736 VAN BUREN ST., BRONX

2 story frame 2 family dwelling, size 25x100.

1809 MELVILLE ST., BRONX

2 story and cellar 2 family dwelling, size 25x100.

Send for Illustrated Booklet.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc.
Real Estate Auctioneers
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MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Money

WE WILL LEND

66 ⅔ %

of the value on well located property in Manhattan or Bronx.

Moderate Charges

Quinlan & Leland
Rector 8686. 31 Nassau St.

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required). Section 2, Page 11.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BROADWAY CORNER

14 story high-class mercantile building; rent $102,000; 15-year first year mortgage. Equity $300,000; will exchange for country estate or other property.

Vicinity Times Square

12 story heavily constructed business building; 12,000 square feet per floor; possession of 48,000 square feet about December, 1921; approximate rental $180,000; price $950,000; terms to suit.

10 Story Apartment

Broadway corner; finest residential section; will sell for less than $600,000 on reasonable terms.

Many other fine opportunities for investors and speculators; principals apply.

Byrne & Bowman
30 East 42nd Street
Vanderbilt 2371

Excellent for Investor
Leasehold on Garage in 90's
New Erected Building
Good Security by Present Tenant
$22,500 in Cash Required
Will Show Average 28%
Yearly Return of
Over Period of 21 Years.
THE SAHOFF CORP.
49 Wall St. Hanover 7568

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111 WEST 72D ST.

4-story and basement private house with possession.

PRICE AND TERMS MOST REASONABLE.

Full commission to brokers.

LOUIS KRAMER, 103 Park Ave.
Telephone Murray Hill 3954.

TO CLOSE ESTATE
2-5 Story Triples

89th St. Bet. Columbus and Ams. Ave.
Rents $14,500. Price $75,000.

6 Story New Law Tenement,
111th St. Near 3d Ave.
Rents $4,800. Price $32,000.

David Vogel, 198 Broadway

Washington Heights Apartments (2)

WEST 130's; block front; 6 story with stores; rent $59,000, cash $35,000.

WEST 184th; rent $4,800; price $22,000; cash $8,000; long mortgage; bargain.

MANY OTHERS—ALL SIZES.

HARRIS EXCHANGE TIMES BLDG. BRYANT 816.

Special Bargains in Dwellings!

Facing Stuyvesant Park, 15th Street, near 3d Avenue, 4-story dwelling; 22x100; formerly Stuyvesant Fish's residence; quick offer solicited; also 30th Street, near Lexington Av., 4-story dwellings. Price $15,000 each.

JOHN FINCK, 198 Broadway

FIFTH AVENUE BARGAIN

No. 102, at private sale, before July 31, at $160,000; rents $22,754. Apply Frank Waller, Morristown, N. J. Telephone 634-W Morristown. Principals preferred.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Exceptional Bargain
Washington Heights
5 story walkup
all improvements.
Quick Sale
For particulars
Write C. K., 1214 Wilson Bldg.

Broadway Stores
Near Wall Street
Each 16½ by 50 ft.
Possession Aug. 1st.
United Cigar Stores Co.
44 West 18th St. Phone Watkins 8000

FOR SALE
An American Basement House
258 West 91 St.

12 rooms, 4 baths; perfect condition; easy terms. Apply

SHARP & CO., 2489 Broadway
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

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4 East 67th Street

Substantial four-story and basement brick dwelling, 27x100; restricted rear light; price $125,000, less than land value; small cash payment; immediate possession; might consider leasing for long term of years or take smaller house in part payment; brokers protected. F. B. ROBERT, 217 Broadway. Barclay 2342.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HEART OF THE BRONX
BEAUTIFUL LIGHT LOFT
368 E. 148th St.
About 2,750 Sq. Ft.
CONCRETE AND STEEL BUILDING.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
RENT REASONABLE.
LINCOLN MORTGAGE CO.
Woolworth Building.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Factory for Sale

Ridgewood, Bklyn., brick building, electric power; has 7-room apartment above factory floor. Ideal for small manufacturer. Apply mornings, E. A. Harris, 362 5th Ave., New York City.

BUSHWICK—FOR SALE OR TO LET. QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Arleigh

Fifteen Minutes from Grand Central Subway Station. Five Cent Fare.
Adjoining the New 60-Acre Million Dollar Water Front Park

Ten Years' Tax Exemption.

TAKE ANY SUBWAY to Grand Central subway station, transfer to Queensboro subway (Ditmars Ave. line) to Ditmars Ave. station; or, take N. B. T. Broadway train to Queensboro Bridge Plaza and change to Ditmars Ave. train.

BY MOTOR from Queensboro Bridge Plaza, follow left branch of the elevated road to Ditmars Ave. station.

80 Sold!

$1,000 CASH
Balance Like Rent

Six and seven rooms, with heated garage and private driveway. Tapestry brick, parquet floors, white enamel trim, hot water heat, tiled bath and kitchen. Price $11,000.

Rickert-Brown Realty Co.
32 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y. Tel. Vanderbilt 9481

Norwood Gardens

A Colony for Artistic People

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL, designed by Walter Hopkins of Warren & Wetmore for those who seek a home of artistic individuality, in real gardens with thousands of beautiful trees, evergreens, flowering shrubs and hedges. Ten years' tax exemption.

EIGHT ROOMS, two private baths and a two-car heated garage; tapestry brick and white marble stucco; living room 18x28 feet, with large open fireplace; cozy sunroom, with French windows. Price $15,000, easy terms.

TAKE ANY SUBWAY to Grand Central subway station, transfer to Queensboro Subway (Ditmars Ave. line) to Grand Ave. station; or, take B. R. T. Broadway train to Queensboro Bridge Plaza and change to Ditmars Ave. train.

BY MOTOR, from Queensboro Bridge Plaza follow left branch of the elevated road to Grand Ave. station and turn right to the houses on Seventh Ave.

RICKERT-BROWN REALTY CO., 32 Vanderbilt Av., N.Y.C. Tel. Vanderbilt 9484

Write for Booklet "T"

Sage Foundation Homes Co.

Forest Hills Gardens

15 MINUTES FROM PENN. STATION

A place for those who appreciate Artistic Surroundings.

A choice of houses and plots for sale.

47 West 34th St. New York

Forest Hills Long Island

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

2 More Sold Last Week



Sullivan St. and Bedford Ave.
Beautiful 1-Family Houses
with Garages—All Brick
7 to 9 Rooms
Sample house furnished by Gimbel Bros.
Prices $15,700 up
Terms to Suit.
Brighton Line (B. R. T.) Subway to Prospect Park Station.
Realty Associates, Builders
162 Remsen St., Bklyn.

In the Crescent Hill Section of
BAY RIDGE
81ST ST., between Ridge Boulevard and Colonial Road.

One-family, semi-detached (with garage); easy housekeeping homes; eight rooms and bath; every modern convenience; decorated to suit; near 77th St. station, 4th Av. Subway. Open for inspection daily and Sunday.

J. W. SANDS, Builder
Telephone Shore Road 2385M.

FACING THE PARADE GROUNDS
Corner of Caton and Argyle Road
Very desirable plot for Builders.
158x105. Easy terms.
W. H. MEYER, 211 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT JAMAICA
Corner Judd & Willets Sts.
2½ Blocks North From Main Station.
AM OFFERING NEW HOUSES
With Cash Payment of
$1,000 Down
Balance On Terms To Suit
Houses have 6 rooms and bath, all improvements, driveway. Agent on property, or inquire from
J.P.Storms 12 Herriman Av., Jamaica. Phone Jamaica 2282.

KEW GARDENS AND RICHMOND HILL

Wonderful moderate priced 1-family houses; accessible delightful residence section; 6, 7, 8 rooms; all improvements. Inspect them at once. CLASSIC CONSTRUCTION CO., Myrtle av. and 119th st.; also 84th av. and 119th st., Richmond Hill.

LOTS—LOTS

820 lots at Little Neck, near water, depot; fully improved, sidewalks, shade trees, etc.; actual value $1,100 per lot; will sell entire plot this month for $96,000; this is less than cost of improvements. HARRY JOBES, 8 Herriman Ave., Jamaica, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SLEEPY HOLLOW
AN ITALIAN VILLA.

Beautiful new house in Sleepy Hollow, ready for occupancy. 7 rooms, 2 tiled baths, porch, river view from every room. 3 minutes to station; 50 minutes to Grand Central. Boat club with private bathing beach and tennis courts. Price $18,500.

ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION
12 East 44TH St. Murray Hill 7720
Office also at Philipse Manor station. Phone Tarrytown 540.

Near Lovely Bedford

45 miles N. Y.; large and cool stone mansion, beautifully furnished; fine woodland and game, lake, ice pond, &c.; over 200 acres; great bargain at $75,000. Address Owner, Room 1614, 141 Broadway.

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required). Section 2, Page 11.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU

To Own a Fine Home or Bungalow $5,000 to $15,000—on easy terms or Building Plots, 50x100 each for $1,200 to $2,000
LOCATED ON BEAUTIFUL
CHESTER HEIGHTS,
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

with water, sewer, gas, electricity and no assessments for roads, sidewalks, etc. N. Y., Westchester & Boston R. R. Station and trolley right at the property.

Your ideas carried out in building. Plans supplied and real assistance given in financing your home.

For location, health and complete comfort in owning a country home within easy commuting to your business, you will NEVER AGAIN be able to duplicate our offer.

Take N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. to Columbus Ave. Station; then Westchester & Boston R. R. to Property—or—Westchester & Boston R. R. from Hunts Point or 161st. Bronx.

TYNAN CONSTRUCTION CO.
Office close to Chester Heights Station on Westchester & Boston R. R.
Office always open—Tel. 2164 Hillcrest
Delightful auto ride from N. Y. Good roads.

Estate of 3½ Acres

Unusually attractive Colonial house with 5 porches, billiard room, 4 master bedrooms, 3 baths, dressing room, 2 servants' rooms and bath, hot water heat, electric light, gas; garage for 2 cars, with chauffeur's quarters above; house in perfect condition, having recently been decorated by one of New York's well-known decorators; desirable residential section, within easy reach of the station; 40 minutes from the Grand Central; grounds beautifully landscaped with hardy shrubs, trees, flowers, &c. For photos and appointment for inspection see Mr. McCaniess.

ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION
12 East 44TH St. Murray Hill 7720

At White Plains

Wonderfully attractive Colonial house with many unusual features; 9 rooms, 3 baths, large living room with fireplace, sun parlor, enclosed breakfast porch, immense master bedroom with private bath, sleeping porch; polished oak floors, white enamel trim and mahogany doors throughout. Garage attached to house. Plot 100x175, on finest residential street; brand new and ready for occupancy. PRICE $26,000. REASONABLE TERMS.

WM. E. MORRELL INC.
Depot Sq., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 904.

JUST IN MARKET
Finely Developed Estate.

Colonial house, 14 rooms, 3 baths; 7 acres high ground with brook running through; beautifully developed with flower and vegetable gardens; fruits; tenant house 6 rooms, all improvements; 3-car garage; one mile from Pleasantville Station. Price $35,000; reasonable terms.

W. Y. McINTOSH,
Phone 503. Pleasantville, N. Y.

LARCHMONT

THREE new houses of finest material and workmanship.

Brick, 9 rooms, 3 baths, garage $31,000
Stucco, 8 rooms, 3 baths, garage 26,000
Frame, 8 rooms, 3 baths, garage 24,000

WE will unqualifiedly stand back of these houses, and they cannot be duplicated at the price.

LOUIS P. MILLER, Agent.
44 POST ROAD, LARCHMONT. Tel. 685

HOUSE—1-2 ACRE
ONLY $10,000.

5 minutes' walk from station; 50 minutes out. Country surroundings, exclusive neighborhood, fine views. Small house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, servant's room. Gas and electricity. 2-car garage. Trees, garden, etc.

NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

White Plains

High, convenient section; modern, artistic stucco house; 7 rooms, bath; all improvements, including electricity, gas; 2 open fireplaces; plot 100x200; price was $17,500.

Now $15,000 to immediate purchaser.

R. Franklin Hull
5 Court St., White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. 2660-1.

IDEAL COUNTRY HOME

of 9 rooms, bath, hot air heat, electric lights, all modern conveniences, on lot 135 ft. x 138 ft.; all kinds fruit, grapes, asparagus bed; choice location; near station; $17,000.

R. E. LENT.
Ossining, N. Y.
Phone Ossining 840, daily and Sundays.

PELHAM Stucco house, 8 rooms, tiled bath, open fireplace, steam heat; plot 50x100; garage; near depot; immediate possession; $14,500; terms arranged.

Other attractive homes at $8,500 and up. SEVERAL CHOICE BUILDING PLOTS.

JAMES B. CONNOLLY
231 Wolf's Lane. Tel. 1050 Pelham, N. Y.

Westchester-on-the-Hudson

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New York City's Ideal Home Place
West of Van Cortlandt Park
Just Uptown



Offers A Combination of The Best in Country and City Life

Secluded and Beautiful
Quickly and Easily Accessible
Restricted and Protected
Residence of Prominent Business and Professional Men

Build NOW at Fieldston. Building costs are again low. Own your own home—we will help you in the building and financing.

George Howe 527 Fifth Ave. N.Y.
Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties
Fieldston Office Open Every Day

Hudson River Section
Westchester County.

Spacious manor house in the hospitable old Southern style equipped as gentleman's all-year country residence. A famous show place, 40 minutes from Grand Central. Beautiful location with river view. Delightful house in splendid condition, finely decorated and fitted with modern conveniences, including vacuum cleaning system, etc. 10 master bedrooms, 6 tiled baths, 6 servants' rooms and bath. Garage, stable, gardener's cottage, chicken house. 2½ acres of grounds artistically landscaped. Excellent schools near by. For sale at a very attractive figure.

Kenneth Ives & Co.,
17 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6057.

Larchmont Gardens

37 Minutes from Grand Central.
Unusual Bargain—Terms To Suit.

Most attractive residence, Colonial style, with 6 very large rooms, tiled bath; spacious porch. Corner plot, fine old shade trees; in excellent condition. Price $12,500, terms similar to rent.

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE
Plots 80x125 from $1,000 upward.

Select your site for a home while land prices are low. Let us help finance and build your ideal home. It is really easier to do than you think.

Call at local office. Phone Larchmont 22 or write for illustrated booklet.

George Howe 527 Fifth Ave. N.Y.
Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

Buy Land

Now is the time to buy unimproved property. It is the only commodity which has not advanced since 1914.

Buy at
Gedney Farm
Near White Plains.

Rolling hills, high elevation; 28 minutes express service to New York; every plot within walking distance of Gedney Farm Hotel, and Country Club; established community of fine people.

Good Big Plots at Attractive Terms
Send for Maps and Price Lists

Prince & Ripley
SELLING AGENTS,
437 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 553.

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500 Acres—Private Lake, $60,000

Suitable for estate, country club, sanitarium or small game preserve; 200 acres tillable, balance pasture and woodland; main house, 4 tenant houses, 3 large barns, commercial ice house; 1½ miles from station.

70-Acre Farm Bargain, $30,000

¾ mile State Road frontage, 1 mile from town; beautiful lake view; main house contains 17 rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat, gravity water supply, fireplaces, solid oak floors; interior renovated 3 years ago at enormous cost; tenant house, 6 rooms; wagon house and stable for 3 horses; large barn, ice house, tool house.

IN THE HEART OF MERRIAM PARK 300 WESTCHESTER CO. McKISCO

Why Westchester?
SEND FOR PAMPHLET
TELLING REASONS WHY
WESTCHESTER COUNTY
Is the Most Desirable Section for the Establishment of Your Home.

Everything in Houses, Farms and Estates; and the choicest plots in the New York suburbs at Scarsdale Estates, Philipse Manor-on-Hudson and Bryn Mawr.

ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION
12 East 44TH St. Murray Hill 7720

For Rent in New Rochelle.

The stone mansion house in Highwood Park, 14 rooms and 3 baths.

Highwood Park is an exclusive woodland within New Rochelle, is a romantic tract of 21 acres and has a beautiful lake suitable for bathing, boating and fishing. The house will be renovated and leased for one or two years pending tract development. Apply to John Muir, President, New Rochelle, or 61 Broadway, New York City. Telephone 2690 Bowling Green.

MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK

For small, refined family, the most artistic little home in Mount Vernon; six large rooms, tile bath, steam heat, electric lights, open fireplace; plot 75 feet front; snappy and up-to-date; includes awnings, screens, shades; residential section, near station.

PRICE $14,500.

F. J. THILL, Sole Agt.,
27 Prospect Av., Phone 383,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.

Farm 75 acres, 50 acres tillable, 2 acres in wood, 24 acres rough pasture land; farm house 10 rooms, cow barn, wagon house, horse barn, well watered; 5½ miles from Lake Mahopac; must be sold to settle an estate; price $8,000. Edw. Joyce, Real Estate, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

"Turning the Corner"

MR. HOOVER says we have turned the corner of depression and are on the upward trend. We have—prices on suburban real estate are low now—it's a buyers' market, and that's the time to BUY—

Pelham
A Brick & Shingle Cottage

A most attractive house, located in a convenient and quiet section of Pelham Manor, on a plot 100x189; fine spacious living rooms with sun parlor and breakfast porch, 4 good bedrooms, dressing room and 2 master baths, 2 maids' rooms and bath; 1 car garage. Price $27,500—but any reasonable offer considered.

An Artistic Bungalow

Situated in a grove of towering trees on a small lake, 2 living rooms, 4 bedrooms, bath, steam heat, hardwood floors; garage. Easily worth $25,000—we can sell it for $20,000—possibly less for cash.

Scarsdale
Colonial House in Greenacres

Right on top of the hill in this wonderful section, on a plot 80x200, very nicely landscaped; a roomy Colonial design with 9 rooms, 3 baths, inclosed porch; all in perfect condition and fully equipped with shades, screens, awnings, etc. Price $30,000, and it cannot be equalled in this section. Might trade for cash.

A Brick House—Slate Roof

A solid brick house with slate roof, on one acre of land in fine location, near the station; attractive living rooms, 4 master bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, 4 baths; vacuum vapor heat; garage; at a rare bargain price.

White Plains
A Real Home for $12,500

In a fine, high residential section, on plot 65x135, well built two-story house; 8 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplace; garage. Owner, going away, must sell; has been reduced price from $14,000.

40 Acres—Colonial Farmhouse

A choice piece of land on a high ridge in the Purchase section, with a splendid remodeled Colonial house of 9 rooms and bath, with steam heat and all other improvements; located in vicinity of beautiful large estates; can be bought at $44,000. Acreage itself is worth much more than this.

Irvington
A Compact Little Home

A compact little home in private part off the main road, yet only 5 minutes' walk to station; exceptionally durable construction; fine shrubbery and gardens; 4 nice bedrooms, large living room with fireplace, hot water heat, gas and electricity. Family reduced, owner will sell at low figure.

A rare opportunity for one who likes quiet country atmosphere with all conveniences.

To Settle an Estate

A substantial stucco house with 7 acres of beautiful land will be sacrificed; 6 master bedrooms, 3 baths, 4 maids' rooms and bath, hot water heat; all in fine condition; splendid trees, shrubbery and flower gardens; combination stable and garage; has been appraised at $35,000; may be bought for $30,000, possibly less.

PRINCE & RIPLEY
437 Fifth Tel. Murray Hill 535
BRANCH OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY

WESTCHESTER AND LONG ISLAND PROPERTIES

Fish & Marvin

MAIN OFFICE: 527 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK
BRANCH OFFICES THROUGHOUT TERRITORY

Bronxville

COZY COTTAGE, 8 rooms, 2 baths, living and sleeping porch, all improvements. Garage. Plot 55x100. Price $19,000. Any reasonable terms. Apply H-800.

RESTRICTED SECTION. Attractive dwelling, 7 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements. Price $16,500; others with larger plots, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $19,000 to $25,000. Also several other modern homes within walking distance of station.

LAWRENCE PARK WEST. For rent or for sale. Handsome stone residence, recently constructed, located on high ground amid beautiful trees, overlooking Lawrence Park Country Club. House contains 12 rooms, 3 baths, attractively arranged, modern in every detail. Garage. 1 mile from station. Sale price $70,000, owner wants an offer. Rental $6,000 per annum. Apply H-400. Phone Bronxville 3100.

Larchmont

DESIRABLE BRICK RESIDENCE. Located on ¼ acre, commanding a superb water view; fine old shade trees and various shrubs. House contains 9 rooms, 3 baths, sun parlor, hot water heat, gas and electricity; modern in every detail. Garage for 2 cars. Private bathing beach privileges. Near station and school. Price has recently been reduced. Apply S-3652. Phone Larchmont 700.

Briarcliff

10 ACRES, fine old shade trees and large vegetable garden. Old farmhouse of 8 spacious rooms. New garage with quarters. Several outbuildings. 1¼ miles from station. Price $12,000. Apply O-180. Phone Ossining 874.

Riverdale

EXCELLENT RIVER VIEW. Situated on a knoll. ¾ of an acre effectively landscaped. Attractive brick and stucco residence, 12 spacious rooms, 3 baths, all modern improvements. Conveniently located, within a few minutes' walk of station. In most desirable residential section. For immediate sale, may be had at $40,000. Apply Y-376.

SEVERAL OTHERS larger and smaller obtainable in this exclusive environment. Phone Yonkers 2236.

Small Country Estate

OVERLOOKING HUDSON. 1¼ acres, fine old shade trees, flower, fruit and vegetable gardens. Stone bungalow, contains 8 spacious rooms, 2 baths, every convenience. Garage for 2 cars. 1 hour from Grand Central, 15 minutes' walk from station. For rent furnished $700 for season. $1,800 a year. Sale price $30,000. Apply O-1068. Phone Ossining 874.

Westchester Estates, Farms and Residences

IN THE HILLS OF WESTCHESTER.

Unusual Bargain—$22,000. This attractive property contains 34 acres of land, all kinds of fruit, picturesque woods. Remodeled Colonial residence of 8 rooms, 3 baths all modern improvements. Garage, stable and chicken coops. In splendid environment, within an hour from New York City.

SCARSDALE.

Owner Leaves for Washington. Exceptional opportunity for quick buyer. Ten rooms, three baths, large living room, sun porch with fireplace, hardwood floors, two sleeping porches, very near station and splendid schools. Investigate this at once!

NEW ROCHELLE.

With Rights to Water Front—Also private dock and beach. Italian Renaissance home, 11 rooms and 3 baths. Fireproof garage for two cars. Surrounded by very fine estates. Wonderfully attractive property at sacrifice. Phone Pelham 1093 for Sunday inspection.

SOUTH YONKERS.

Very Conveniently Located—Strictly residential street near transit facilities. Plot 60x100; shade and fruit trees and splendid garden. House nine rooms, hardwood floors and trim (3rd floor can rent for $50.00 per month). Price $12,500. Phone 529 Yonkers for Sunday appointment.

BACK OF RYE.

Gentleman's 8½ Acre Estate—Only $23,500. Fine large residence with six master bedrooms, two baths, spacious verandas, set among beautiful shade trees, lawns and gardens. Garage with quarters. Magnificent view of the Sound—five minutes to station. Owner will sacrifice. Phone Rye 330 for Sunday appointment.

GENTLEMAN'S SMALL ESTATE.

In the Heart of Westchester—25 acres of excellent land. Diversity of fruit; fine shade trees, formal gardens. Very attractive Colonial residence, 11 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch. Gardener's cottage, stable, ice house, greenhouse, etc. Two-car garage. Exceptional bargain at $35,000. Phone Chappaqua 23 for Sunday inspection.

PELHAM HEIGHTS.

Charming Colonial House—Seven large rooms, sun parlor, garage attached and heated; steam heat; every modern detail of comfort, situated on attractive plot; beautiful oak and birch trees. Price $16,000, available October 1st. Phone Pelham 1093 for Sunday appointment.

AT GREENWICH.

Owner Will Sacrifice—Unusually attractive estate of two acres, house contains 13 rooms and 3 baths; in midst of fine community. Large garage with quarters. Excellently landscaped — magnificent views. Asking price $45,000. For Sunday inspection phone branch office at Rye 330.

527 Fifth Ave **GEORGE HOWE** New York
SPECIALIST IN SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES

Westchester Homes, Acreage, Residences.

NESTLED IN THE HILLS

This true Colonial on 7 acres of excellent land, fruit trees, brook, 12 room house, 2 baths, cottage and barn. Price $35,500.

LARCHMONT

Beautiful brick home, surrounded by large lawns and trees, just offered for sale at attractive price. One you will admire.

MOUNT VERNON

Best constructed English stucco home, 10 rooms, 3 baths; 2-car garage; large plot; near station. A complete home.

LAKE VIEW

10 acres; a rare setting, overlooking lake; charming Colonial house, 10 rooms; gardener's cottage, garage. Price reasonable.

PELHAM

Tile and stucco, with tile roof, 5 master sleeping rooms, 4 baths; large garage, with quarters; large plot. Offered at less than cost.

Chauncey B. Griffen & Co.
18 E. 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 9326

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12 BUILDING PLOTS
Philipse Manor-on-the-Hudson

Private bathing beach, boat club house and tennis courts. Only twelve plots available at $2,500 each. Assistance in building and terms if desired. Main line New York Central Railroad; station on property. Your opportunity if you act quickly.

ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION
12 East 44TH St. Murray Hill 7720
Office also at Philipse Manor Station. Phone Tarrytown 540.

NEW ROCHELLE BARGAIN

NEW COLONIAL residence, in one of the best parts, ¼ acre of ground, 10 rooms and 3 baths, interior white and mahogany, 2 large enclosed verandas, sleeping porch, gas and electricity, hot water heat, garage. $26,500.

HENRY B. DOWNEY
239 Huguenot St.
Tel. 1307. Est. 1894

See This House Before You Buy

Elegant 10-room stucco and hollow tile; tiled kitchen, butler's pantry, three baths, glassed-in sun parlor, two fireplaces, laundry and garage; 125 feet front; make offer. 47 Lewis Parkway, Park Hill, South Yonkers. E. Paulsen, Builder. Phone 34403.

A REAL HOME

Offered at a bargain figure, this English type stucco residence of 12 large, sunny rooms, 3 baths, surrounded by 2 acres of lawns and gardens, with magnificent shade trees, garage for 2 cars with quarters, should supply that fair desire for the perfect country home; let us show it to you.

MRS. EDMUND W. BODINE,
472 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Tel. New Rochelle 848.

OWNER GOING ABROAD

Offers 81 acres, with improved farm house, in Mount Kisco section, at half price for 30 days only; gravity water system; garage, barns, springs, some woodland.

W. H. OLIVER,
187 Main St., Cambridge, N. Y.
Phone Cambridge 456.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BABYLON, L. I.
On the Great South Bay.

For sale, at sacrifice, handsome frame and stucco house; five master's bedrooms, three baths, adequate servants quarters, open fireplaces, parquet floors, all in first-class condition; one and a half acres, fronting on two streets; stable with maid's quarters; electric and trees; convenient to water and station; no reasonable offer refused. Apply

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FOR SALE
All or Part of

One Square Mile of Waterfront Property

AT FREEPORT, LONG ISLAND
Within 7 Miles of Greater New York City
Fronting on Hempstead Bay, Leading Into the Atlantic Ocean

Two Trolley Lines Through Property
Near Long Island Railroad Station—48 Trains Daily
READY FOR IMMEDIATE BUILDING AND SELLING
A Wonderful Opportunity for a Live Building, or Development Company

CONSISTS OF THREE SUBDIVISIONS

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JOHN J. RANDALL CO.,
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Brokers Protected



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PLACES ON THE MARKET
—THE BEAUTIFUL ESTATE OF—

Oliver Morosco at Great Neck

This elegant property of 6½ acres, magnificently landscaped, with water view and beach rights—PALATIAL RESIDENCE—exquisitely decorated (just completed at a great expense, but never occupied), outbuildings, including garage, gardener's cottage and greenhouse; will be sold considerably below cost, on very favorable terms.

For full particulars and appointment for inspection, apply immediately

I. G. Wolf, OR August Jannsen,
1270 Broadway, New York. 34 West 30th St., New York.
Phone Penn. 6044 or Great Neck 35. Phone Longacre 4924 or Great Neck 4193

BALDWIN, L. I.

BEAUTIFUL ALL-YEAR HOMES.

6-room bungalow, near Merrick Road; 6,000 square feet of ground; cash $1,000. Price $3,500

Sweet new 5-room bungalow with all improvements; 7 minutes from depot; $1,800 cash. Price $4,600

Splendid 8-room bungalow, near bay; in select all-year-round section; $1,000 cash. Price $5,000

A splendid 5-room bungalow, open fireplace, gas, electric lights, bath, porch around front; in excellent condition; cash $1,000. Price $5,200

Beautiful 6-room bungalow; every modern improvement; near bay; in very select section; 6,000 square feet of ground; southwestern exposure, including sun parlor. Price $6,300

One of the sweetest bungalows on the South Shore; every modern improvement; exceptionally large plot; very select section; within 5 minutes of depot; $1,800 cash, balance easy payments. Price $6,500

Magnificent brand new bungalow; 7 rooms, on corner; $800 cash; $90 a month takes care of principal, interest, taxes and insurance. Price $7,000

A handsome 7-room cottage, within 7 minutes of depot; every known modern improvement; fully screened; large garage; most modern heating system; nearly 10,000 square feet of ground. Sacrifice at $8,200

Magnificent stucco cottage, 7 rooms, 2 baths; select section, near depot and schools; extra storage compartments; cash $2,000, balance very easy. This is really good. Price $8,500

Gentleman's home, on corner, five minutes from depot; most exclusive section in town; 13 rooms; every modern improvement; double car garage; fruit orchard; $3,000 cash. Price $13,500

LUERSSEN,
Immediately to right as you get off train.
BALDWIN, L. I.
Tel. Freeport 1042.

23 Acres, Great Neck, —$1,750 Per Acre—

Business conditions necessitate forced sale of hilltop near L. I. Sound, surrounded by finest estates. The cheapest adjacent land is $4,000 an acre. Must be sold before Sept. 1st. This price is absolutely rock bottom.

Great Neck, L. I., office open Sunday.

HARVEY CRAW
Brokers in Country Real Estate.
822 5th Ave. Vanderbilt 4043

North Shore Waterfront Estate

This wonderful property of 11¼ acres, with over 1,000 feet of fine beach; Dutch Colonial dwelling, having on the first floor spacious living room, library, dining room, kitchen and servants' dining room; on the second floor 5 master bedrooms, 3 baths, 4 servants' rooms, one bath; modern gardener's cottage, garage, stable, farm barns and other buildings; owner, now living in France, offers the same at a very low figure, on easy terms. An opportunity seldom offered. Full particulars may be had from Theodore A. Hall, 67 West 44th St., New York City.

Southern Colonial Homestead

And 95 acres high land, with glimpse of L. I. Sound; stately trees, orchard and farmlike land; the house, of the old Mt. Vernon type, has 10 rooms, numerous fireplaces; floor and half cut. Price $19,500. This is a very unusual offering of exceptional value. Photos in my office.

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TWO-FAMILY

house for sale, 14 rooms all improvements, 5 minutes' walk Great Neck Station, ½ acre ground with each apartment, 2-car garage, Lawrence trees, garden, fruit and flowers; $17,500, easy terms. O. Smith Stanton, owner, Great Neck. Telephone, Great Neck 56-W.

BALDWIN—HOME BARGAIN

Electric service (40 minutes New York); attractive 8-room house; bath, hot-water heat, electricity, gas, hardwood floors, white trim; plot 100x210; corner property; hedge surrounding; within 5 minutes bathing beach, transportation station. Price $12,500.
THOMAS J. MORRIS, 1,270 Broadway, N. Y.

Attractive North Shore Estate

Old Colonial house, modern improvements, surrounded by beautiful lawn, trees, shrubbery; also outbuildings, gardener's cottage. Low reasonable offer refused for quick sale.
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DOUGLAS MANOR

The ideal suburban home on the North Shore; 30 minutes Pennsylvania Station; ... to homes and plots. J. ALLAN STANLEY Douglaston, Phone Bayside 1211.

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To Be Sold

Delightful Long Island country home in the Westbury section. New Colonial residence built to owner's specifications. 6 master's bedrooms and 4 master's baths, hot water heat, electricity. Best materials and workmanship throughout. Garage with man's room, stable. Town water supply. About 5 acres of land. Grounds can be cared for by one man. Accessible year round location, near main highway, 25 miles from Pennsylvania Terminal. This property has now been put on the market for sale and offers a splendid opportunity to secure a very charming place of small acreage.

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Quogue Waterfront Lots

Building plots of one and a half acres; larger if desired; fine bathing, boating and fishing; nothing to be had on South Shore to equal this property. C. H. FULLE, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, or C. M. CARMAN, Quogue, L. I.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

3 DAY AUCTION SALE

Friday, July 22d, 2 P. M. Saturday, July 23d, 8 and 2 P. M. Monday, July 25th, 2:30 P. M.
200 CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS 200
KANOUSE FARM
Located on Lathrop Ave., BOONTON, N. J.
Near the Fireman's Home.
In the Heart of Nature.
Will be sold on premises. Rain or shine. In large electrically lighted tent.

Also 2 BEAUTIFUL DWELLINGS—2
813 Lathrop Ave., Boonton, on the property, all impts., 10 rooms, together with 2 lots worth $15,000. On the premises Saturday, July 23d, at 8 P. M.
482 Rockaway Ave., Boonton, 12-room stucco house, all impts., plot 100x200, worth $20,000, on the premises Saturday, July 23d, 2:30 P. M. Both will be sold for whatever they bring at ABSOLUTE AUCTION.
Perfect Title. Easy Terms.
By Order of The Owners.
E. M. CLEVELAND,
Auctioneer.
123 Market St., Newark, N. J.
Phone Market 9445.

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Will sacrifice suburban home in ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

16 miles from New York. Commutation ticket, $5.72. Cottage; plot 150x178 feet. Beautiful lawns and shade trees. 9 rooms, 3 baths, electric light, 4 open fireplaces, gas, instantaneous water heater, heating system, hot water, hardwood floors. Located on beautiful shaded residential street; within five minutes' walk of Erie N. R. station. Price $15,000. Cash $5,000. Immediate possession. Moe & Co., 84 Ave. and 95th Street, Brooklyn.

MONTCLAIR

$35,000 Owner's home; built four years; 10 rooms, sun porch, sleeping porch, 3 baths (3 tiled), large living room (fireplace), woodwork old ivory, quartered oak floors. Tapestry brick and timbered, tiled roof, copper leaders and gutters; garage. Beautifully landscaped grounds commanding extensive view.

MURDOCH COMPANY
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MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

The nicest and best built house in Maplewood in best section of the Oranges. Eight rooms, solarium, breakfast room, two bathrooms, every possible improvement. The price is right.

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SHORT HILLS, N. J.
CONSULT
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NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$3,750 Cash Secures Title and Occupancy



A Chance To Get Into a Fine Home Cheap

Owing to financial reasons this very attractive, imposing Colonial type of suburban home, located in a beautiful, strictly residential section, near New York, specially built for comfortable year-round occupancy, can be bought for ¼ less than cost of house alone to-day. The desires of the neighbors as to personality of buyer will be respected. The house itself will be turned over in perfect condition, ready to occupy immediately, and contains 10 very large rooms, 3 big tiled baths, and garage. The price includes an electric range, electric fixtures and shades, electric washing machine, electric vacuum cleaner and base plugs. The plot consists of about half an acre of land, with 100 ft. street frontage. Unusual care and taste have been used in landscaping the grounds, which are beautifully shaded by fine old trees, and contain many shrubs and flowers. The elevation is about 750 ft.; wonderful scenery, very healthy living conditions. Water rights on chain of beautiful lakes runs with the title. The railroad station is within easy walking distance. Commuting facilities to the city are of the best. The balance of $12,000 may remain on mortgage at convenient terms. Liberal discount for cash. Complete details and pictures can be obtained from GEO. C. BLACKWELL, Sherman Square Hotel, 71st St. and Broadway, N. Y. City. Tel. 3400 Columbus.

MONTCLAIR

ON THE HILLSIDE OVERLOOKING MANHATTAN

For Sale

$20,000 Colonial residence, 12 rooms, 3 bathrooms, solarium; thoroughly modern; garage.

$30,000 Hillside residence; 11 rooms, 3 bathrooms; billiard room; plot 110 ft. front; garden; fruit; garage.

$50,000 Handsome brick-and-frame residence; tiled roof; 12 rooms, 3 bathrooms; handsome interior; brass plumbing; steam heat; plot 150x250 ft.; beautiful shrubbery; restricted location.

For Rental

$200 Month—Attractive residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths; solarium; garage.
$250 Month—Hillside residence, 12 rooms, 4 baths; solarium; double garage.
$350 Month—Fireproof residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths; select section; garage.

WHEN YOU GET THE "CRAWLEY SERVICE" YOU GET THE BEST.

F. M. Crawley & Bros.

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Opposite Lackawanna Terminal Montclair, N. J.

IT'S TIME TO LOOK NOW!



TO GET THE BEST BARGAINS

$1,750 SECURES TITLE TO THIS SEVANTLESS HOUSE, WITH GARAGE, balance of $7,250 on easy term mortgages, which can be paid off in a few years as you now pay rent. Plot 100 ft. x 154 ft. Permanent home; everything modern and ready for occupancy at above price; no extras; steam heat, parquet floors, beautifully decorated inside and out. Select, strictly residential neighborhood. Water sports, golf, country club, schools, churches, markets. Nearly 1,000 feet elevation; no mosquitoes. Big living room, with huge open fireplace. No servants needed; electrically equipped throughout, including electric range, vacuum cleaner, washer, electric lights and base plugs. Balance, after initial payment, can be paid up with less money than you will waste in rent the next few years. Investigate. P. D. WORCESTER, Suite 1312, 170 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. 1522 Cortlandt.

A HIGH RENT SOLUTION.—Must sell within the next fifteen days a fine home property, less than one year old, consisting of pretty cottage, six rooms, big tiled bath and fine sleeping balcony, plus 10-ft. concrete veranda; all improvements, including garage and half acre plot, with fine lawn, garden, flowers and shade trees; easy commuting distance; in heart of Jersey's most beautiful suburban community; near express station. Only $4,250, on easy terms, less than your present rent per month, secures title. Present fixed mortgage of $4,000 can remain. Ready to move into. Worth $11,000 to build to-day. Greatest place in the world for the kiddies. ANXIOUS, P. O. Box 1101, City Hall Station, New York City.

RUTHERFORD

An exceptionally well constructed one-year-old house and garage on a park-like plot, 50x330, for

$11,500, Half Cash

Best section of Rutherford, 17 Minutes from Jersey City.

KRUMBECK
419 Edgewood Pl., Rutherford, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

South Munn Avenue,
Near Central Ave.

Residence of 11 rooms, 3 baths, billiard room, 2-car electric lighted garage. Lot 75x175.

PRICE $28,500. $10,000 CASH.

A wonderful house in a restricted district convenient Lackawanna Depot and Hudson Tubes.

HARRY T. STEVENS,
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HISTORIC WATER WITCH

Ready to live in; with all modern improvements; near beach.

6-room cottage $5,200

WATERFRONT BUILDING LOTS
and HILLTOP LOTS
Carefully restricted—easy terms.
A. E. DENNETT, Water Witch, N. J.

MONTCLAIR—$18,500

Exceptionally attractive white Colonial Residence. Center hall, large living room, open fireplace, sun parlor, dining room, pantries, kitchen; 6 bedrooms, 3 baths; garage. Near schools, station, stores, clubs.

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Opp. Lackawanna Sta., Montclair.

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In suburbs for sale. Booklet free. Over 100 pictures. $7,500 to $100,000. We are not brokers.

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MONTCLAIR

Fine New Colonial. Convenient station.

7 rooms, 3 baths, large living room, fireplace; good plot; pretty street; old trees. Snap, $14,500. Terms.

BERTRAM A. HAM,
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A PERFECT DREAM

$2,000 cash takes title and possession to a new stucco home, 7 rooms, open fireplace, two tiled baths, absolutely the best modern conveniences and improvements, including awnings and shrubs. Refined neighbors. Tax exempt. $8,500 on mortgage.

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New York State

A secluded country estate offered at a low price. Suitable for home, school or sanitarium. Liberal terms. Immediate possession.

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Sole Agent.

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At Tarrytown (Sunnyside); 470 Acres, Very Productive Land.

Without question one of New York State's finest profitable farms; main house 12 rooms, 3 baths, with improvements; two modern homes for superintendent and others. Farm barn for 100 head, hay barns, four silos. Six-car garage, greenhouse, horses, barns, etc. Property in excellent condition; cost over $500,000, now offered with full equipment at $180,000. Only 28 miles from New York.

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Specialist in Subdivision and Country Properties

$100,000 ESTATE FOR $35,000

Fully equipped, stock included; magnificent estate; 2 beautiful dwellings, 20 acres, wonderful lawns, trees, flowers, shrubbery, abundantly fruited; numerous outbuildings; serpentine gravelled driveways, &c.

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"Specialist in high-class estates everywhere."

REAL ESTATE SPECULATORS, ATTENTION!

$50,000 millionaire's estate to be sacrificed; located on banks of Hudson River, Cozsackie. For particulars, write P. Quigley, Cozsackie, N. Y.

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SAYBROOK, CONN.
A BEAUTIFUL LARGE SHORE ESTATE

FOR SALE

House contains 28 rooms and 9 baths. Garage and stable with service quarters above. Three hundred acres beautiful meadow and woodland. Magnificent location convenient to New York and New England cities.

For details and permission to inspect apply to

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Every available Sound front, town or back country property may be seen through this office. Our complete knowledge of values will be helpful.

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Greenwich, Conn., Real Estate
PICKWICK INN BUILDING
Telephone Greenwich 1022-1023.
OPEN ON SUNDAY.

Cottage on River

$6,000

2 Acres 6 Rooms

Delightful retired spot, one mile from village; lawns running to wooded river edge. Large living room, fireplaces, bath, heat. Fine trees. Unusual combination of convenience and charm.

Bathing Beach; Country Club.
70 Minutes from N. Y. Express Station.

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Thirty-Five Acre Farm at WESTPORT

Three miles from station, beach, and country club, on a good State road; peach and apple orchards, berries and asparagus. Good, tillable land and over five acres in woodland; frontage on two streets; brook. The house (100 years old) has been charmingly remodeled; 7 rooms, bath, electricity, large sleeping porch; also sun porch. Barn and garage. Price $14,000.

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For Rent at Amston, Conn.,
On N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
FACTORY ABOUT 12,000 sq. ft.,
Suitable for Any Purpose.
Low rental to Desirable Tenant.
CHAS. M. AMS, 101 Park Ave.
'Phone Murray Hill 8898.

Boat Repairing; Marine Railway

For small boats; water front plot, $7,500 75x200; very nice house, workshop.

3 Acres, Bordering Large Stream

Old-fashioned house, nine rooms, two fireplaces, electricity; fine orchard; $6,000 barn .....

M. P. RICHARDS, Darien, Conn.

A TREE BORDERED RIVER

50 feet wide; another that's fully 36. The house was an inn in stage coach days. The big trees were young at that time. 53 acres, $15,000. At Westport. JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d St. Residence, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE—Furnished house of 10 rooms, 2 baths; garage and stable buildings; large grounds; near the Sound; only 5 minutes' ride to station.

Harry C. Frost SOUND BEACH, CONN.

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100 Acres at North Falmouth

Undulating land, well covered with trees; town road through property and town water supply near; 2,000 feet frontage on Buzzards Bay, including beach. Suitable for one or more private estates or high-class development.

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FOR SALE

One of Chicago's most beautiful theatres, corner, 2,000 seats, store, office and hotel building; new and prominently located; lease 10-15 years; profitable tenants; clear; will make suitable terms or lease for 99 years; owner wishes to retire; particulars on application. George Sauerwein, 37 West LaSalle St., Chicago.

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Maine—For Sale or To Let.

UNUSUAL ESTATE

100 ACRES, CAMDEN, ME.

HIGHEST, MOST SECLUDED LOCATION; View of Mountains, Lakes, River, Ocean. Lake frontage, boathouse, dock, launch. House, superior construction, spacious living rooms, pleasant, sunny porches, 6 master rooms, 6 baths, ample servants' quarters, best quality improvements, all year comforts. Guest house, 2 bedrooms, bath. Both houses well furnished; immediate use. Service buildings exceptionally good. Expert manager has gardens fully producing. Property value $350,000; house worth $120,000. SELL GREAT SACRIFICE—MIGHT EXCHANGE—OFFERS CONSIDERED.

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Ideal Land for Boys' and Girls' Camp Or Rest Cure Sanitarium.

In the State of Maine, 21 miles from Portland; 2,000 ft. elevation; gradual incline; beautiful lawns and clearings; acres of pine trees; the confluence of the Songo and Bay of Naples on the grounds; sandy beach; excellent bathing, boating and fishing (including salmon and trout); clear spring drinking water; State road now in process of construction. Owner will sell several acres of this highly desirable land at a sacrifice. Quick action required. Apply (also brokers) G. H. Ballin, 500 5th Ave., New York. Murray Hill 8577.

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This is your opportunity to locate in the heart of the business district, suitable any line of business.

34 & 36 EAST FIFTH STREET
(Fountain Square)
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Near Mabley & Carew's Dep't Store.
2 floors, 20x100.
13 feet from sidewalk
New front - - Display Windows.
For particulars and picture apply
WM. A. KEADIN,
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New York State—For Sale or To Let.

PROFITABLE FARMS

Truck, poultry, potato, fruit. Country homes.

Monmouth County

GEORGE W. ZUCKER
(Graduate Agriculturist) Marlboro, N. J.

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$800 Secures Lakeside Farm Household Furniture Included

Just bring your grip, move into this delightful lakeside home and enjoy life amidst beautiful scenery, fresh air, numerous advantages of Otsego's splendid section; 74 acres; motor bus service, pleasant drive to city, machine-worked fields, brook-watered wire-fenced pasture, valuable woodland; 80 apple trees, cherries, berries; fine 7-room house, large veranda, magnificent view overlooking lake bordering farm; big basement barn, poultry house, garage; distant interests force immediate sale. $1,300 takes all, only $800 down, easy terms. Get my catalog describing other farms. FREE. Edw. W. Brissie, Chatham, N. Y.

170-Acre Village Farm With 3 Horses, 21 Cows and

Heifers, 3 calves, hogs, machinery, vehicles, harnesses, crops, &c.; good markets, 100 acres fertile machine-worked tillage; good pasture; several thousand cords wood; 80 apple trees, other fruit; sugar maples; good 10-room, painted house; 2 big barns, 2 poultry houses. Aged owner to settle quickly sacrifices. $5,000 takes everything; easy terms. Details page 81 illus. Spring Catalog. 1,100 Bargains. FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150G Nassau St., New York City.

FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FACTORIES

For Sale or to Lease
Any Size Anywhere



GAILLARD REALTY CO., INC.
(Business established 1796)
68 William St. Tel. 1600 John.

50,000 SQ. FT. $90,000
Sprinklered Brick Factory
Real Cheap, Brooklyn Building.
WILL LEASE.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
BAFFA & DIXON 179 Remsen St. Brooklyn, N. Y. Main 147-148.

FACTORY FOR SALE

Brooklyn Near Williamsburg Bridge. Four story corner, 50x95, substantially built, steam heat, Edison power elevator. Fully rented, ninety days cancellation clauses, pre-war prices, easy terms.

KENT AVENUE FACTORY CORPORATION,
1,457 Broadway, N. Y. C. Phone Bryant 6624.

Brooklyn.

50 CENTS A SQ. FT.—50 CENTS

$6,000 SQ. FT.
RAILROAD SIDING.
4 STORY CONCRETE BUILDING; 2 TON ELEVATOR, DAYLIGHT THREE SIDES; EXCEPTIONAL LOADING FACILITIES; LOW INSURANCE; POSSESSION; LONG LEASE.
BULLEIT & HORTON CO.,
INDUSTRIAL DEPT.
414 MYRTLE AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
THREE OTHER OFFICES.

Long Island.

BLICKMAN BLDG.

Modern Sprinklered Building
26,800 Sq. Ft. R. R. Siding
L. I. City's Industrial Center.
Brokers Protected.
APPLY W. J. HARDGROVE,
200 B'way, N. Y. C. Phone 4874 Cortlandt.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

BALTIMORE FACTORY BUILDINGS

Heavy Mill Construction, "U" shaped, with central yard about 100,000 sq. ft., 157x210, on corner adjoining B. & O. R. R. and near docks. Ten minutes to centre of city, suitable for manufacturing or storage; sell right; secure plans through your Broker or JOHN B. BERGER, Attorney, 3 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

110 EAST 23D ST.

Entire sixth floor, about 1,700 ft., divided into three connecting rooms. Also very desirable office seventh floor. All in splendid condition. Will sublet separately or the whole below market rate.

HAROLD M. BENNETT,
153 West 23d St.
Tel. Watkins 10375.

FLOOR TO LET

5th AVE. AT 42d STREET
FOR OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS
Modern Building; 8,000 Sq. Ft.
Lease 5½ years; low rent.
Possession arranged
O'DONOHUE & SON
334 Fifth Ave. Tel. 6895 Penn.

42ND ST. STORE

and Basement; 50x100.
Extra high ceiling. Fireproof building.
7,500 Square Feet, Rent $5,500
Possession. 811 West 42nd St.

PRIVATE GARAGE

40 West 23d St.
2 Story—Reasonable Rent.
H. C. KOPP & CO.
400 Madison Ave. Tel. Vanderbilt 4300.

FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET. | FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

EXCEPTIONAL WATERFRONT SITE

for
WAREHOUSE, FACTORY, COAL POCKETS, LUMBER YARD
or for any business requiring a location where quick transfer of commodities is essential.

50,000 SQUARE FEET, FINELY BULKHEADED
Gowanus Canal, corner 2nd Ave. and 9th Street, with large frontage on 9th Street Basin (Brooklyn)

The size of this plot makes it possible to expand in future.

Short level haul to Bridges, Ferries and Terminals.

No other parcel offered is so strategically located for speed, rapid hauling in all directions at any such price as this can be acquired at; the advantages to a concern using many trucks for delivering especially in winter weather should more than pay in efficiency and time saving for the cost of the land within a short time.

The waterfront permits of Carfloats, Barges and Scows to come to your door with Raw Materials and ship your product to any point without rehandling or trans-shipment.

This plot also possesses many other advantages that make it a most economical proposition; principally the low purchase price, and the advantageous terms it can be acquired on will appeal to a large shipper of manufactures.

Blue Prints Available Now.

G. P. BUTTERLY 16 COURT ST. BROOKLYN
Telephone Main 6965.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SPACE

in units of $20,000 to 80,000 sq. ft. on single floors, with immediate possession.

Central Mercantile BUILDING

45 West 18th St.

The heart of the buying and selling wholesale and retail trade.

Joseph P. Day
Cortlandt 744 67 Liberty St.

Cross & Brown Co.
Ashland 7462 175 Fifth Ave.

Spear & Co.
Stuyvesant 0627 340 Broadway

Agents on Premises—Brokers Protected

TO RENT

18,000 Sq. Ft.

of Floor Space
in
QUEENS SUBWAY BUILDING
Long Island City
10 minutes from 42d St.
This space is very desirable for
DISPLAY ROOM
for manufacturers at half the price they would pay in Manhattan.
Natural Light on All Sides
Also desirable for light storage, on account of its close proximity to Grand Central Zone. Excellent facilities for light manufacturing.
Can arrange to rent one-half the space if desired.
Anable Avenue Factory Corp'n
51 East 42d St., New York
Tel. Vanderbilt 4087.

STORE

19-21 WEST
31st STREET
Newly remodeled; large, light; very high ceiling and large show window.

A. A. HAGEMAN
67 West 36th St.
Fitz Roy 9420.

Facing
Grand Central Terminal
104 East 41st St.
3-Story and Basement Building
25 x 100
Close to Architects' & Terminal Buildings
For Rent
On Long Term
N. A. BERWIN & CO.,
103 Park Av. Phone Vanderbilt 4482.

19 W. 34th St.

THRU TO
30-32 WEST 35TH ST.
(Bedell Building: 50x200)
Light Lofts for Offices or Show Rooms
7th and 8th floors. Light on four sides. Sprinkler system. Will divide. Apply on premises or your own broker.

Restaurant Privilege

36 Central Park South
Large space, Kitchen, etc.
Right man can get favorable consideration, including free rent.
HUBERTH & HUBERTH,
2 Columbus Circle.

5-7-9 West 37th St. Light Lofts

Possession Feb'y 1st, 1922
SPRINKLER.
H. J. Sachs & Co. 38 W. 21st St.

STORE TO LET
WITH BASEMENT
13 EAST 30th ST.
Between 5th and Madison Aves.
Immediate possession.
$4,250
TEL. WATKINS 9942

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES SHOWROOMS

198 BROADWAY
Near Fulton St.

102-4 FULTON STREET
Near William St.

47-49 MAIDEN LANE
Near Nassau St.

1123 BROADWAY
Cor. 25th St.

1140 BROADWAY
Cor. 27th St.

1150 BROADWAY
Cor. 27th St.

2 WEST 47TH ST.
Adj. 5th Ave.

Immediate Possession
Apply on premises or
BING & BING
119 W. 40th St. Bryant 6410
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

CORNER LOFT

13,000 SQ. FT.
71 5th Ave., Cor. 15th St.
$7500 per year
FINE LIGHT
LOW INSURANCE
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Business Property ADAMS & CO. 170 5th Av. Gramercy 3854

Light Corner Floor To Let 428 BROADWAY

Corner of Howard St. Exceptionally light upper floor, windows on three sides; contains 7,500 sq. ft.; ideal for offices or mercantile tenants; low rent. passenger elevator on Broadway, freight elevator on Howard St.; sprinkler system; low insurance rate; convenient to all subways. Immediate possession.

WM. H. WHITING & CO.
41 Park Row, Tel. 5900 Cordt.

15 EAST 57 STREET

5 STORY BUILDING
43 x 100
Adapted for Club
Display of Arts, Modes, Millinery, Antiques, etc.
HUBERTH & HUBERTH,
2 Columbus Circle.

Ideal Location for Insurance Business.

Responsible concern can secure from
5,000-15,000 Sq. ft. Office Space
IN HIGH-CLASS BUILDING ON
William St., bet. Fulton & John
Ground floor, with large frontage on street, also first, second and third floors. 1 B. R. 7th Those Downtown.

Stores and Basements FOR RENT

New Building S. W. Cor. 104th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
Near 103d St. Subway and "L."
Apply Room 908, 220 Broadway.
Cortlandt 4624.

45 East 57 Street
Madison and Park Aves.
5-Story Building
20 x 80
Huberth & Huberth
2 Columbus Circle.

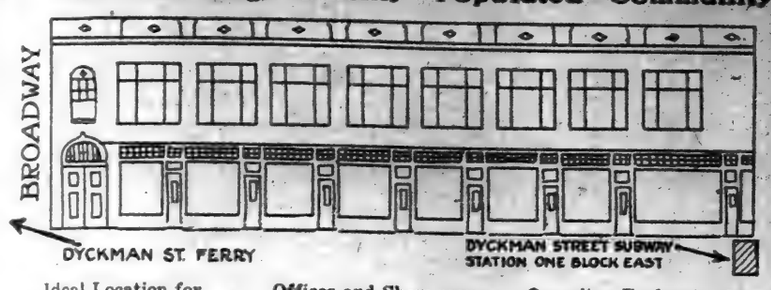
COSMOS
167 WEST 71st ST., at B'WAY
DENTISTS' AND DOCTORS' OFFICE BUILDING
Exclusive, beautiful light offices, with reception rooms, all arranged with necessary plumbing and compressed air. Telephone and elevator service.
F. H. LAGAT, 347 5th Av. Vanderbilt 2121.

47 EAST 57th STREET,
Adjoining Harry Collins'.
STORE TO LET.
HUBERTH & HUBERTH,
2 Columbus Circle.

BROADWAY STORES FOR RENT

EXCELLENT LOCATION.
THE ROOSEVOUGHT, N. W. COR. 42D ST. & BROADWAY, CHANIN & CO., 1,400 BROADWAY, OR L. SINGER,
200 Broadway, Phone Worth 9370.

An Ideal Business Location and Splendid Opportunity in Fast Growing, Thickly Populated Community.



Ideal Location for Drugstore, Ladies' Wear, Ice-cream Parlor, Dry-goods Store. Reasonable Rental

Offices and Show-rooms Suitable for Photographers, Hair Dressing Parlors, Doctor's and Dentist's Suites.

Opposite Dyckman Street Subway Station
2 Blocks East of Broadway
4 Blocks East of Dyckman Street Ferry.

FRANK VOLTZ
140 Dyckman St.
Tel. Wads. 3659

CONRAD GLASER REALTY CO.
22 East 105th St. Tel. Harlem 5179.

GEORGE DAVIS
20 Seaman Ave.
Tel. Wadsworth 7452.

BOSCH BUILDING



A NEW BUSINESS HOME IN THE AUTOMOBILE DISTRICT

Built to the high standard of construction which characterizes all the efforts of the American Bosch Magneto Corpn.

Broadway at Columbus Circle,
17-19-21-23 West 60th Street.

Locate in the New Bosch Building and be known by your location.



Apply on Premises, or
CHICOPEE REALTY CORPORATION
220-5th Avenue
Telephone: Madison Sq. 4181

TO SUB-LET

AT

5th AVENUE & 41st STREET.

Entire 3rd floor in Rogers Peet Building—facing 5th Ave., 42nd St., and 41st St.—15,000 square feet.—Entrance on Fifth Avenue & 42nd St.—High class location—unobstructed light, Sprinkler system.

American Bead Company, Inc.
485 Fifth Avenue. Phone 10200 Murray Hill.

11-13 EAST 26th ST.

THROUGH TO 27TH ST.
FACING MADISON SQUARE PARK
Exceptionally Light Lofts
11,700 Sq. Feet Per Floor
To Lease from Feb. 1, 1922
JOSEPH E. GILBERT, 50 EAST 42D ST.
TEL. 5049 VANDERBILT, OR YOUR OWN BROKER

5th Ave. Corner Floor

Second Loft of 5,600 Square Feet gross, on 5th Ave., below 34th St., is available at once; light on 3 sides. Low rent.

PETER GRIMM
522 5th Avenue. Tel. Vanderbilt 7557.

7TH AVE. & 56TH ST.

CORNER STORE FOR RENT

EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION; STORE ROOM 35x55; GARAGE WITH REPAIRING PRIVILEGE 17x80. LOFT OVER THE GARAGE 14.30. ALSO THREE LOFTS ABOUT 1,100 SQUARE FEET EACH.

Inquire Hotel Wellington.
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 1000.

18-22 W. 18th St., Thru to W. 17th St.

STORE

75 x 200. Good Light. High Ceiling. Fireproof Building. 100% Sprinkler. Rear Shipping. Basement if desired. Immediate possession. Will divide.

Apply on premises or Bedell Real Estate Dept., 19 W. 34th St., or your broker.

TWO UPPER LOFTS

EACH 50x90
At 437-439 West 16th St.
SUITABLE LIGHT MANUFACTURING OR STORAGE.
Immediate possession.
APPLY ON PREMISES.
Phone Watkins 6064.

OFFICES FOR RENT

42D ST.—FIFTH AVE.
$35 Per Month
for moderate size offices, and upward for larger offices or suites.

WALTER J. SALMON
17 WEST 42D ST.
Telephone Vanderbilt 47.

34th St. Building

Bet. 5th & 7th Aves.
25x100
Principals only
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
31 East 42nd St. Vanderbilt 9175

FOR LEASE

17 WEST 57TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
4 upper floors COUSINS new building. Beautiful studio—special photo skylight. Short leases preferred. Might divide floors.
E. H. Peck, care S. Osgood Pell & Co.
Tel. 5610 Vanderbilt. 17 West 44th St., N. Y.

104-106 EAST 32ND ST.

BASEMENT—STORE
4,000 sq. ft. with vaults; sprinkler system; immediate possession; good for any business.
JULIUS ROSENBERG
1123 Broadway. Watkins 4306.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
TO RENT

ENTIRE BUILDINGS OFFICES STORES LOFTS

With and Without Power
Large and Small
Various Locations
LEBERTAN CORPORATION
OWNERS
174 Broadway and 1 Maiden Lane.
Tel. Cort. 4020.
BROKERS PROTECTED.

LONG ISLAND CITY

FOR
CELLULOID
AND
FILM
Manufacture & Storage
10,000-80,000 sq. ft.
IN
Centrally located New Concrete Sprinklered Bldg.
ROMAN-CALLMAN CO.
BRIDGE PLAZA NORTH
LONG ISLAND CITY

LONG LEASE FOR SALE
5 Story and Basement
Modern Business Building
23rd St., nr. 4th Ave.
50 x 100
Elevator and Heat
Splendid Return on Investment
Business Property ADAMS & CO. 170 5th Ave. Gram'y 3854

New Building
28-30 West 57th St.

Stores—Showrooms—Lofts
Especially adapted for Milliners, Furriers and Dressmakers.
Immediate Possession.
Apply on Premises or Telephone Circle 3325.

PENN TERMINAL BLDG.,

7TH AV., 30TH TO 31ST ST.
17TH FLOOR
10,000 Sq. Ft. Will Divide. Good Light. MODERATE RENTALS.
REGENT REALTY CO., 33 West 42d St.

WAREHOUSE AND WHARF

TO LEASE,
52d and 53d STS.—EAST RIVER
15,000 sq. ft., 100% Sprinklered, 30 ft. Ceiling.
Apply 43 Leonard St., Room 218.

BUSINESS HESS PROPERTY
Brooklyn.

STORE FOR RENT
EXCELLENT LOCATION.
MERC. SECTION, FULTON ST., BKLYN.
SIZE 11x23.
APPLY A. L. SCHIFF
514 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

WITH RAILROAD SIDING.
Factory Space to Let

New reinforced concrete b'ld'g; 62,400 sq. ft. on each floor; large & small units; sprinklered; open daylight all sides; subway station at door; 15 minutes' ride to Park Row; remote from other factories; in residential neighborhood. PREN-BROOK CORP., on premises, 3,611 14th Ave., Bklyn. Brokers protected.

Westchester County.
Loft Space, 5,000-10,000 Feet

AT MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Modern brick building; steam heat, electricity; near R. R.; suitable any manufacturing.
VERY REASONABLE RENT.
N. E. Vail & Co., Inc., 1st National Bank B'ld'g. Tel. 1664 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Unfurnished—West Side.

BIRCH HALL

522 West 183d Street
4 AND 6 ROOMS
HAVEN HALL
854 West 180th St.
6 ROOMS
Facing Hudson
Elevator Apartment
Inquire on premises or
MANHATTAN LEASING CO.
149 CHURCH STREET.

APARTMENTS

1 WEST 68TH ST.
Corner Central Park West
7 Rooms, 2 Baths

58 Central Park West
Corner 59th Street
8 Rooms, 2 Baths

129 East 82d St.
Corner Lexington Ave.
4 Rooms, Bath
6 Rooms, 2 Baths

993 PARK AVE.
Corner 84th Street.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths

1000 PARK AVE.
Corner 84th Street
6 Rooms, 2 Baths

2178 BROADWAY
Corner 77th Street
7 Rooms, 2 Baths
9 Rooms, 3 Baths

204 WEST 110TH ST.
Bet. B'way & Amsterdam Ave.
7 & 8 Rooms, 3 Baths

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
For other apartments, possession Oct. 1st, apply
BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Bryant 6410



HOTEL ANSONIA

BROADWAY AT 73rd ST.
Subway Express Sta. at 72d St.

Convenient to all theatres and shops. Any combination of rooms from two to eleven with 3 baths for immediate occupancy.

Very attractive and desirable apartments now ready to show, rental to begin Oct. 1st next.

Edw. M. Tierney, Vice Pres. & Managing Dir.
John McE. Bowman, President.

399 Park Avenue

S. E. Corner 54th Street
2d and 5th FLOORS
10 Rooms, 3 Baths

124 West 72d Street

Near Broadway
Select Apartments of 4 & 5 Rooms
PARK AVENUE OPERATING CO., INC.
512 Fifth Avenue

New Apartments Just Completed

192d St., at University Ave.

Couple short blocks from Jerome Ave., Lexington Ave. Subway and "L" Stations at Fordham Road and Kingsbridge Road, also convenient to crosstown and other trolley lines.

An exclusive residential neighborhood.

5 Large Rooms
Foyer and Bath

Very handsomely appointed, possessing every up-to-the-minute improvement. Ample closets, etc.

RENTS VERY MODERATE
Rental Agent on Premises.

Furnished—West Side.

Westover Court



Bachelor Apartments
210 WEST 44th ST.
Furnished. Unfurnished
2-3-4 Rooms & Bath
A real home for business men in Times Square. Hotel Service rendered which takes care of every want.
S. A. TERRELL, Mgr.

317 West 83d Street

7 ROOMS & 2 BATHS—$3,000
From October 1st.

HOTEL SEVILLIA
117 West 58th St.
3 and 4 Rooms & Bath
Immediate and Fall Occupancy

MODERN APARTMENTS TO LET

789 West End Ave.
Cor. 89th St.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths, $2,500 to $4,200.

345 West 88th St.
Near Riverside Drive.
11 Rooms, 4 Baths, $4,500 and $7,000
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $4,200.

Manchester
285 WEST 105TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,500.

304 West 92d St.
Near West End Ave.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $3,200.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,200.

La Grange
1 WEST 83D ST., Cor. C. P. W.
8 Rooms and Bath, $7,000.

Luxor
600 WEST 115TH ST. Cor. Broadway.
4 Rooms and Bath, $1,000.

545 West 125th St.
Near Manhattan St. Subway Station.
4 Rooms and Bath, $1,000.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, $810 and $900.
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, $540.

109-111-113 West 74th St.
Non-Elevator.
2 Rooms, Kitchenette and Bath, $1,200, $1,300, $1,400.

117 West 81st St.
2 Rooms and Bath, $1,000.

Cornwall
235 WEST 99TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
2 Rooms, 1 Bath, $1,000.

Hendrik Hudson
311 WEST 110TH ST., Cor. Riverside Dr.
3 Rooms, 1 Bath, $1,000.
3 Rooms, 1 Bath, $1,000.
3 Rooms, 1 Bath, $1,200.

Lucania
325 WEST 113T ST., Near Broadway.
4 Rooms, 1 Bath, $1,200.
4 Rooms and Bath, $1,400.
2 Rooms and Bath, $1,000 to $1,100.

Stuart
330 WEST 94TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
3 Rooms and Bath, $1,200.

841-5 West End Ave.
Cor. 101st St.
2 Rooms and Bath, $1,000.
3 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 and $1,300.
Non-Elevator.

Oregon
161 WEST 84TH ST., Cor. 7th Ave.
3, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $2,000.

270 Convent Ave.
Cor. 141st St.
2 Rooms and Bath, $1,000.
4 Rooms and Bath, $1,400 and $1,500.

132 West 72d St.
2 Rooms, Kitchenette and Bath, $1,200.
Non-Elevator.

317 Riverside Drive
Cor. 104th St.
2 Rooms, Kitchenette and Bath, $1,000.

NOTE—With few exceptions immediate possession of these apartments may be had.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d Street, Near B'way. Telephone 7240 Columbus.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS MODERN

125 East 72d St.

Adjoining Park Ave.
8 & 11 Rooms

S. E. Cor. 55th St. & 7th Ave.

The Wyoming
8 & 11 Rooms

30 West 70th St.

Adjoining Central Park West
6 & 7 Rooms

Immediate Possession or Later.
Julius Tishman & Sons, Inc., 280 Madison Av. Tel. Vand. 1977

Only 10 Apartments Left

Don't wait until fall to bid against other tenants in the usual mad rush for apartments. Lease any of these high-class homes now and secure

EARLY POSSESSION

2 Rms.—265 West 72d, $1,500.
4 Rms.—325 W. 71st, new bldg., $2,400.
5 Rms.—606 West 116th, $1,450.
5 Rms.—25 Claremont Ave. (116th), 2 baths, $1,750.
7 Rms.—330 West 95th, $2,000.
7 Rms.—250 Riverside Dr. (97th), $2,400
7 Rms.—515 W. 110th, 2 baths, $2,500.
7 Rms.—606 West 116th, $2,400.
7 Rms.—620 West 116th, $2,500.
9 Rms.—260 W. 72d, 3 baths, $4,500.

Value and Courtesy at "Apartment Headquarters."

Earle & Calhoun
212 West 72d Street
Telephone Columbus 5116

The Rent You Are Paying Will Buy You a Fine Home on the Hudson

A UNIQUE co-operative ownership plan has been developed to enable a few selected tenants to get, at moderate cost, a very desirable 5, 6 or 7 room apartment in the "Porter Arms," 620 West 116th Street, just off Riverside Drive. Initial payment as low as $2,400.

An Excellent Investment.

Telephone Columbus 5116. "Apartment Headquarters"

Earle & Calhoun
212 West 72d Street

Furnished—West Side.

103 W. 54th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS
1-2-3 Rooms
Rents $840 to $1,800
MAID'S SERVICE INCLUDED
POSSESSION NOW OR OCT. 1
Apply on premises or
N. A. BERWIN & CO., 103 Park Ave.

HOTEL BERESFORD

Central Park West, 81st to 82nd St.
One Especially Desirable Corner Suite of
4 ROOMS & BATH
overlooking Central Park and Manhattan St.
Unfurnished—West Side.

Possession at Once

350 WEST 71ST ST.
8 Rooms & Bath; $2,100 to $2,300
172 WEST 79TH ST.
8 Rooms & Bath; $2,200 to $2,500
225 West 80th St. (Cor. Broadway)
5, 6 Rooms, 2 Baths; $2,000 to $2,500
18 WEST 82ND ST.
2 Rooms and Bath; $1,000 to $1,800
131 Riverside Drive (Cor. 85th St.)
7 and 9 Rooms, 2, 3 Baths; $3,250 to $5,000
160 WEST 87TH ST.
2-5 & 6 Rooms & Bath; $1,200 to $3,000
305 WEST 97TH ST.
6 Rooms & Bath; $2,600
312 WEST 109TH ST.
5 & 7 Rooms; $2,000 & $2,000

NOTE:—Oct. possession in few cases.
Wood, Dolson Co., INC.
80th St. & B'way. Phone Schuyler 1100

2 West 88th St.

Cor. Central Park West.
8 Rooms & 3 Baths
BUCKINGHAM COURT
310 West 99th St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths
The above apartments are for either immediate possession or possession October 1st.
Apply on premises or
Manhattan Leasing Co.
149 Church St. Phone Barclay 6280.

55 West 55th St.

Modern 9-Story Apartment House.
Apartments, 3 & 4 Rooms
Immediate Possession or Oct. 1st.
Apply on premises, or
N. A. BERWIN & CO., 103 PARK AV.



Playgrounds Fun and Perfect Safety for Your Children

PLAYGROUNDS, fully equipped, make children happy while they play in perfect safety. A Golf Course, Tennis Courts, Club House and Gardens for the grown-ups are also among the many advantages enjoyed by almost 600 Apartment-Owners at

Jackson Heights

Restricted Residential Community, in New York City Nearest to Manhattan

4, 5 & 6 Room Garden Apartments

Ready for Occupancy now and Oct. 1st.
Tenant-Ownership Plan
TAX EXEMPTION FOR TEN YEARS
VISIT JACKSON HEIGHTS TODAY
To visit Jackson Heights, take Subway to Grand Central, transfer to QUEENSBORO SUBWAY (Corona Line) to 25th St. Station. (Office Opposite Station).
22 MINUTES FROM 42nd STREET
The Queensboro Corporation, 50 East 42d Street



Broadway and 98th St.

Southwest Corner
Now open for inspection
Ready for occupancy September 1st
A magnificent fireproof building embodying every known improvement, the last word in apartment house construction; every new idea of builder's art has been installed, private house rooms, abundance of closet space, 8 elevators, roof garden, ballroom, etc.

Suites of 4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms
$2,300 to $5,500
Maid Service Furnished if Desired
Agent on Premises Daily and Sunday or
HARRY SCHIFF, Hotel Monterey, B'way & 94th St.

Buy Your Apartment

in the NEW 9-Story Fireproof
APARTMENT HOUSE
Now Being Erected
at
110 WEST 55th STREET

Between 6th and 7th Avenues, adjoining the McDowell Club, and in the midst of the highest class art and studio section.

3 and 4 Rooms with Kitchen,
possessing every modern feature for convenience, are offered at *reasonable prices* and *terms*.
If desired, larger suites can be arranged.

A few desirable Apartments may be Leased
For Floor Plans, etc., Apply to
JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS, Builders, 280 MADISON AV. Vand. 1977.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., Management Agents, 15 EAST 49TH ST. Plaza 9300.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Overlooking the Hudson
THE WENDOLYN

cor. Riverside Drive and 100th St.

This distinctive corner apartment house, commanding New York's finest view of the stately Hudson, with a room arrangement only equalled by Park Avenue's finest apartments, offers a few magnificent apartments at attractive rentals—*from October 1st.*

9-10-11 ROOMS
with 3 baths

exceptionally large light rooms with an abundance of closet space and all the very latest improvements—and in addition an unusual service.

Apply on premises, or
DONOVAN ESTATE, INC.
80 Broadway Bowling Green 1280

Studio Apartments FOR RENT

23 West 56th Street

Beautiful private house; elevator and all other conveniences.

2 rooms and bath $1800
4 " " " 1800
4 " " " 3000
4 " " " 4000

Immediate possession or October 1st.

Apply
MICHAEL
23 WEST 56TH STREET

36 Central Park South

Near Plaza Hotel. Clubs and the centre of exclusiveness.
2, 3 & 4 rooms & baths
All modern conveniences.
3 elevators.
Apply to Manager on premises.

Hotel Peter Stuyvesant

Central Park West, at 86th St.
Suites now being shown for rental
UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED
1 Room and Bath, $900 up
2 Rooms and Bath, $1000 up
3 Rooms and Bath, $1200 up
to as many as desired.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
WM. F. INGOLD, MANAGER

12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AVE.

21-23 WEST. "ARDEA" ELEVATOR APARTMENT; AN UNUSUAL SUITE OF 7 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH; MODERN; EXCELLENT SERVICE; $3,200 PER ANNUM; POSSESSION SEPT. 1. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Unfurnished—West Side.

255 WEST END AVE.

at 72nd Street
3 and 4 Rooms, Bath

440 WEST END AVE.

Corner 81st Street
7 Rooms, Bath
8 Rooms, 2 Baths

808 WEST END AVE.

Corner 98th Street
9 Rooms, 3 Baths

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
can be arranged on a few apartments.

Samuel A. Herzog
280 Madison Ave. Murray Hill 7434

Immediate Possession
Fireproof Building

640-644 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
(Cor. 141st St.)
5, 6 & 7 Room Apartment
7, 2 and 3 Baths.
3569 BROADWAY
(Cor. 144th St.)
82-84 WEST 12TH ST.
4 Room Apartment.
Apply on premises, or
Newmark, Jacobs & Newmark,
1042 St. Nicholas Av., N. Y.
Tel. Wadsworth 8240.

3-4-5 ROOMS & BATH

$1,000 TO $2,000.
Complete kitchens.
61 WEST 74TH ST.
Elevator apartment; new, modern and up to date; ready for occupancy.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d St.

411 WEST END AVE.

Cor. 96th
10 rooms, 2 baths, $3,000-$3,750.
157 WEST 79TH ST.
6-7 rooms, 2-3 baths, $3,000-$3,800.
260 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Cor. 96th
6-7-8 rooms, 2-3 baths, $2,750-$4,500.
130 CLAREMONT AVE.
4-7 rooms, $1,200-$1,800.
Apply to Superintendents or
LOUIS SCHLECHTER,
Riverside 1070. 2,501 Broadway.

THE GOYA

611 West 156th St.
6 Rooms and Bath
in high-class elevator apartment house, directly opposite the grounds and buildings of the Hispanic Museum and Art Society and adjoining subway station. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

The Royalton

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
Single Rooms—Room & Bath
2 Rooms & Bath. Kitchenette Apartment.
HOTEL SERVICE—RESTAURANT
44 W. 44th Street

10TH ST., 31 WEST

Exclusive house; 7 very large rooms, bath, heat, electricity; $2,400. Superintendent on premises.

Hotel Esplanade

Opposite the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument

305 West End Ave.

At Seventy-Fourth Street

To those who desire the atmosphere of a private residence, and at the same time, freedom from the cares incidental to conducting one's own establishment, *The Esplanade* offers a delightful solution. It is restrictively a residential hotel combining the comfort and perfect service found in the best European hotels with the convenience and efficiency encountered in America. The Esplanade Restaurant (under the same management as the Elysee) has attained high favor. Here a *dîner à prix fixe* is served, in addition to the service *à la carte*.

For immediate occupancy or from October First. Suites of two or more rooms; some furnished.

As suggestive of effective appointments, several suites have been furnished for exhibition by H. F. Huber and Company.

GEO. E. DANIELS, Resident Manager
Phone Columbus 7200 or

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.
31 EAST 60th STREET
Telephone: Vanderbilt 2627

The Lorington

1 WEST 70th ST.

Facing Central Park. One of the best built apartment houses in the exclusive Central Park section.

For Immediate or October Occupancy

As there will be a shortage this fall of large apartments, it is advisable to inspect the few remaining

One Apartment of 11 Rooms, 3 Baths
Two Apartments of 10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Renting Agent on Premises

MALCOLM E. SMITH, Inc.
186 Madison Ave. Tel. Vanderbilt 7383

THE "HILLCREST"

ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE
430 West 116th St.
Bet. Amsterdam Ave. and Morningside Drive
(Opposite Columbia College Grounds)
(1 Block East of Broadway Subway Station)

Apartments To Lease Consist of
(3) Large Bedrooms
Dining Room, Library, Parlor
Music Room
Kitchen and Maid's Room
Butler's Pantry and
Large Foyer Entrance, Reception Room
All of unusual large size, modern and attractive, with abundance of closet room
Refined, quiet section.
Immediate Possession,
and from October 1st.
Supt. on Premises or
HARRY GOODSTEIN, 261 BROADWAY.
Telephone No. 1922 Barclay.

SMALL SUITES

101 West 52nd Street
N. W. Corner 6th Ave.

EXCEPTIONALLY well arranged suites of two and three large rooms with bath. Every modern improvement—steam heat, electric light, telephone, etc.

Most centrally and conveniently located.

For particulars, apply to representative on the premises, or

EARLE & CALHOUN,
212 West 72d St. Columbus 5116

No. 344 W. 72nd St.

At
Riverside Drive
Five to Nine Rooms
Rentals
$2,100 to $5,500

Manager on Premises.

ELDORADO

Central Park West, Cor. 81st St.
Restaurant, Roof Garden,
APARTMENT HOTEL
Non-Housekeeping Suites of
1 TO 3 ROOMS
Rent including maid service.
Rental $70 to $140.
Inquire on Premises or
SHARP & CO., 2489 Broadway.

94TH ST., 314-321 WEST
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE
9 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS WITH BATH $1500
4 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS WITH BATH $1200
Immediate Possession.

—COSMOS—
167 West 71st St. at B'way
Dentists' and Doctors'
Office Building
Exclusive, beautiful light offices, with reception rooms, all arranged with necessary plumbing and compressed air. Telephone and elevator service.
P. H. ZAGAT, 347 5th Av. Vanderbilt 2161.

301 WEST 57TH ST.
TWO ROOM STUDIO.
KITCHENETTE APARTMENT.
Also 2 Room Kitchenette
Elevator Service, perfect light; $100 up.
P. H. ZAGAT, 347 5th Av. Vanderbilt 2161.

STUDIO
5 WEST 16TH ST.
1 and 2 Rooms, Bath, Phone, Maid Service, Skylights; $70 up.
DUROSS COMPANY
155 West 14th St.

140 West 79th St.

9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
Possession October 1st, 1921, or sooner.
$4,800
J. C. & M. G. MAYER
247 Madison Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 8635

SMALL APARTMENTS

840 Seventh Ave.,
Corner 54th St.
Three and Four Rooms

321 West 55th St.
West of Broadway
Three Rooms

350 West 55th St.
West of Broadway.
1, 2 and 3 Rooms

300 Central Park West
Corner 90th St.
One and Three Rooms

434 West 120th St.
Corner Amsterdam Av.
2, 3 and 4 Rooms

45 Tiemann Pl.
Old No. 608 West 127th St.
One Block South of B'way & 125th St. Subway Station.
Two Rooms
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

For Other Apartments,
Possession Oct. 1st. Apply
BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Bryant 6410.

60 Riverside Drive
corner 78th St.
Just Completed

Two Apartments for Rent
occupying entire 8d and 4th floors in large private residence, overlooking Hudson. Private elevator and all conveniences. An exclusive apartment, with exceptionally large rooms in New York's most desirable location.
$4,000.
Owner resides on premises.
Phone 7345 Schuyler.

777 WESTEND AVE.

Southwest Cor. 98th St.
Modern 12-story fireproof building.
Two apartments of
10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
One Duplex Apartment
One Corner Apartment
All Outside Rooms

ALSO AN 8 ROOM APARTMENT
Unusually large rooms, well planned. Southern exposure.
SHARP & CO., 2489 BROADWAY

Greenwich Village:
Four rooms and bath, all improvements, newly renovated; immediate possession; adults; selected tenants.
Morris E. Sterne, Inc., 9 E. 14th St.

8 ROOMS

Large, light; elevator apartment house; select neighborhood. Apply on premises.
87 HAMILTON PLACE

Unfurnished—East Side.

981 Park Ave.

Cor. 83rd St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
7TH FLOOR
Immediate Possession
Rent $4200.
3-year lease if desired.
Apply Superintendent or

University Heights

JUST COMPLETED
2315 Andrews Ave.
Block west of University Av.

IDEAL APARTMENTS LOCATION
3-4-5 ROOMS
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

3 min. walk to Lexington Av. Sub., 6th and 9th Av. "L." Express Station, Fordham Road.
Reasonable Rent. Apt. on Premises.

Just Completed

Ready for Occupancy
167 St. & Sheridan Ave.
1 Block East of Concourse
3-4 Room apartments
with every modern improvement.
3 minutes' walk to Lexington Av. Subway & 6th & 9th Av. "L" at 167 St. express station.
REASONABLE RENTALS
Agent on Premises.

New Building, Ready for Occupancy
2-4 Rooms.
199th St. and Valentine Ave.
Lex. and Jerome Av. Sub., 6th and 9th Av. "L"; moderate rental. Agent on premises.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

62 PIERREPONT ST.
4 Rooms and Bath
68 MONTAGUE ST.
5 Rooms and Bath
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
For other apartments, possession Oct. 1, apply
BING & BING
119 W. 40th St., New York City.

Unfurnished—Westchester County.

YONKERS
5 rooms, bath, enclosed sun parlor; rental $75 per month.
6 rooms, bath, in 3-family house, $85 per month; with garage, $95.
EDW. P. BAKER,
30 South Broadway, Yonkers.

Unfurnished—New Jersey.

EAST ORANGE—APARTMENTS
Immediate Occupancy.
Situated in one of the most select residential sections of the Oranges, is of Fireproof and Soundproof Construction. Elevator Service, Solarium and Promenade on Roof, Community Garage, Separate Maids' Quarters, together with every convenience of the most Modern Apartments.
Affording an unbroken view of the surrounding country and situated in the Centre of a most Extensive and Elaborate arrangement of Lawns.
Conveniently situated to the D., L. & W. Railroads and the Hudson Tubes. Thirty-five minutes to Cortlandt St. and forty-five minutes to 42d St. and Broadway.
With a few remaining apartments of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms with 1 bath and 6 rooms with 2 baths; will be decorated to suit tenants leasing Sept. 1 and Oct. 1.
RIDGEWOOD COMPANY,
74 South Munn Av., East Orange, N. J.
Phone for an appointment,
or apply to Supt., on premises.
Orange 585-4 Orange 2309

MORTGAGE LOANS.

RESPONSIBLE builder looking for good plots and building loan. 152 West 42d St. Room 402.

SPECIAL FUNDS MORTGAGE MONEY for Manhattan and Bronx real estate.
BILTMORE REALTY CORPORATION,
TIMES BUILDING. BRYANT 7738-1527

HAVE money to loan on real estate, first and second mortgages, leaseholds, interests in estates, merchandise or other good collateral. Cohen Bros., 35 Wall St.

$200,000
to loan on good, safe second mortgages, New York City only; will also finance building operations. M. S. Ames, 7 East 42d St.

ATTENTION, principals, attorneys wanted; $15,000 first mortgage, Harlem flat, below 125th; rents $3,600. Owner, K 983 Times Downtown.

$175,000 FIRST MORTGAGE MONEY.
Will Divide.
L. O., Box 46 Times.

LOANS upon mortgages, rentals, warehouse receipts and other collateral. Neuton Finance Corporation, 160 B'way, Room 902.

$1,500,000
to Loan on Mortgages.
Duross Co., 261 Broadway. Barclay 8734.

MORTGAGE loans on improved Manhattan and Bronx properties. Meltzer & Co., 77 5th Av.

HAVE clients for second mortgages. Hofmann, Times Building. Bryant 581.

$20,000 WANTED on bond and mortgage; New Jersey residence. W 541 Times.

$5,500 ON modern suburban home costing $16,000; bonus. J 851 Times Downtown.

MONEY loaned on real estate and chattels; reasonable, confidential. 813 World Bldg.

MONEY loaned on good security; easy terms. K 686 Times Downtown.

STANDING 5-year mortgages; low cost. J. C. Hough & Co., 200 B'way. Tel. Cort. 4403.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

TO LEASE—Several large elevator apartments on east and west sides; also smaller apartments; excellent investments. Neptune Realty Company, 119 4th Av. Telephone Stuyvesant 8184.

GARAGE.
Dykman St. section, 100x100; no posts; about 75 cars; space for 95; must be sold at once. River Front Garage, 203th St. and 9th Av.

HARLEM INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY.
6-story, 35-family 2 and 3-room apartments; rents $6,300; price $37,500; only $6,500 cash. Sheeran, 1,248 Lexington Av., 84th St.

WEST END AV., 843 (N. W. Cor. 161st St.)—Seven large light airy rooms on fourth floor of walk up; rent $1,200 per year; immediate possession. Apply on premises.

EAST SIDE HOUSES.
SALE. RENT.
PLAZA REALTY CO.,
435 Park Av. Tel. Plaza 6991.

147TH, 106 EAST—Elegantly furnished parlor, bedroom, kitchenette, running water, bath, telephone for business people; references; 2 flights.

EAST 206 (near 5th Av.)—Will lease entire building for 21 years or may sell; principals. WOLFSON, 405 Lexington Av. (42d St.)

PLOT 80x76, Hunts Point section; ready for improvement; price $5,000; easy terms. Address Charles Galewski, 51 Chambers St.

RENTS $7,800, price $40,000, with $8,000 cash, upper Harlem apartment; principals. WOLFSON, 405 Lexington Av. (42d St.)

DWELLING, 4-story, 23d St., near 9th Av.; $20,000, terms; early possession. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St.

20'S (PARK)—RENT HOUSE—$5,500 YR.
Four master's, 3 maids', 4 baths; elevator; unfurnished suite. Plaza 450 Monday.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.
209-71 WEST 38TH ST.
IN NEW GARMENT CENTRE.
SHERRY-LEVIN.
REASONABLE PRICE.
FULL COMMISSION PAID TO BROKER.
PHONE MURRAY HILL 2104.
VAN DERBILT 8224.

D. ZUCKERMAN CO.,
2 EAST 33D ST., N. Y. CITY.

PAYING REAL ESTATE PROPOSITIONS.
Seven-story elevator, size 106.8x141.7x99.8, near 145th St. Broadway subway station; rental $63,685, price $325,000.
SIX-STORY walkup near 110th St. B'way subway station, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 1-7, rents $30,000, price $160,000.
FIVE-STORY walkup near 168th St. Broadway subway station, 3-4s, 2-5s, rental $13,-200, price $75,000.
J. M. ALAS REALTY CO., INC.,
200 West 103d Phone Riverside 9804.

REALTY BARGAINS.
West 16th—10-story loft bldg.; rent $22,000, price $165,000.
West 90th—5x100; rent $12,000, price $75,000, cash $12,000.
West End Av. Corner—12-story fireproof, 100x120; rents $130,000; price $850,000.
SILWEIN REALTY,
152 West 42d. Bryant 6470.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY—Exquisite home, rent free; 3-story and basement dwelling below 110th St., near Riverside; modern appointments; upper floors leased long term, more than covering all charges; 8 rooms available residence purchaser; cash required $10,000; principals only. K 943 Times Downtown.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BARGAIN.
Near 181st St. Subway.
$11,000 CASH.
BALANCE 10-YEAR MORTGAGE.
5-story, 50 ft. walk-up.
JACOB HORN,
1,917 7th Av. University 6535.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.
Lexington Av., between 59th and 60th Sts., 4-story building, 20x65; best business block on Lexington Av., between 2 subway stations and 2 blocks from bridge terminal. W. C. Diiger, 642 Lexington Av.

51ST, 53 EAST—Artistically furnished house; French atmosphere; done in Venetian velvets and brocades and for Summer English glazed chintz; can be had from now until October, 1922; after that lease, unfurnished, four years. Plaza 2468.

CHELSEA DWELLING, VACANT.
No expenditure for decorations; 3-story basement, 2-story extension; 12 large rooms; bath; 3 upper floors; modern, gas heaters, electric lights; price right. Duross Co., 155 West 14th.

FOR SALE—Furnishings and 17-year lease of 130-room hotel; recently furnished and decorated; steam heat; running water every room; yearly profit $45,000; owner going abroad; must sacrifice; price $75,000; half cash; principals only. B. O., 60 Times.

A REAL BARGAIN.
5-story double flat, lower Eighties, Lexington and Park; all improvements; exceptionally light; rent $6,800; price $42,500. Froman & Taubert, 1,230 Lexington Av., corner 83d.

TEN-FAMILY house, 4 rooms, bath each family, $16,500, rent $2,500, cash $4,000; 4-story building containing 3 stores and 7 flats, $9,500, cash $2,500. J. Lemle, 509 East 88th St.

THIRD AV. (near 102d St.)—With stores, 5 st. 4 threes; bargain; large return; low rents.

D. KEMPNER & SON, INC.
Murray Hill 4015. 522 5th Av. at 44th St.

BUILDER wants to communicate with owner of desirable building lots, free and clear, for improvement with taxpayer, apartment or small housing; must subordinate. Write Box 191, 906 Fitzgerald Bldg.

FOR SALE—In West 70's, furniture and lease of well furnished rooming house; 13 rooms, 6 baths, electric light; 4-year lease; $3,500 required. McGrath & Wagner, 5 Columbus Circle.

MADISON AV. (vicinity of 59th St.)—5-story business building, 20x52, first-class condition, can be leased for long term. Peyton Randle & Co., 150 Broadway. Tel. Cortlandt 8338.

A SMALL HOUSE, 9 rooms and bath, in Greenwich Village, can be purchased on easy terms; 5% basis; price $17,500. Frederic Dexter Co., Inc., 72 Greenwich Av. Chelsea 8096.

GARAGE—2-story and basement, east side; immediate possession; can be bought for low market price, to settle estate; quick action necessary. George S. Runk, 1,252 Lexington Av. Lenox 5135.

OPPORTUNITY to secure a four-story and basement dwelling on 90th St. on very easy terms; 14 rooms, 3 baths; electricity only; $2,500 cash required. M. H. Gaillard & Co., B'way and 83d St.

NEW YORK CITY—Bargain, East 70th St., 4-story, 20-family rents for $4,200; price $21,000; terms; principals only. Edward Reis, Knickerbooker Building, Times Square.

ONLY $2,500 cash required; four-story dwelling, convenient to 72d St. subway; 13 rooms, 3 baths; elec. light; can rent at once. M. H. Gaillard & Co., Broadway and 83d St.

31ST ST., NEAR 6TH AV., $20,000 cash above long-term mortgages; 5-story building, 2 lower floors altered; full lot; possession Oct. 1, quick action necessary. Box B 428, Mad. Sq. Sta.

FOR SALE—Lease of an altered house; location West End Av.; cost of alterations $12,000; will sacrifice at $7,500; must be sold this week. For further particulars see McGrath & Warren, 5 Columbus Circle.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
A fine residence in Washington Square section, 13 rooms, 3 baths, good condition. Apply Williams-Dexter Co., Inc., 72 Greenwich Av. Chelsea 8096.

6TH AV., 2,016 (near 125th St.)—5-story business and apartment; old rents $7,090; price $32,500; must raise cash at once. $6,000; brokers protected. Owner, 2,016 Fifth Av.

UNLIMITED FUNDS for walk-up and elevator apartment houses; terms must be right and full particulars in first letter, otherwise no attention paid. S 614 Times.

WOULD BUY modern house, about 11 rooms, along Hudson, within 30 miles; large plot, state price, location first letter. T 1017 Times Harlem.

PRIVATE HOUSE, unfurnished, ten to fifteen rooms, west side, between 72d and 116th, three to five years, option of purchasing. D 297 Times.

OFFER WANTED—13-story tax exempt; upper west side; rent $204,000; 6-story elevator; 75x100; Washington Heights; rent $27,000. H., 852 Columbus Av.

99TH ST., 159, 163 and 165 East—Three 5-story cold-water tenements, good repair; bargain $30,000; no brokers. Manson, 2,674 Valentine Av., City.

ONE or two family house, around $15,000, within 25 miles Penn. Station; $5,000 cash; be specific for quick action., V 783 Times Downtown.

WEST 151ST—$15,000 cash buys 7-story elevator apartment; all improvements; easy terms; price around 5 times rent. Ernest T. Bower, 370 West 125th.

EAST SIDE—Cold water double; can be bought cheap with $5,000 cash; netting 30 per cent. on investment.
BILTMORE REALTY CORP., TIMES BLDG.

40 EAST 67TH ST.
Three-story and basement brownstone house; 20 by 100. Owner, 115 Straiton Av., Arverne, L. I.

PRIVATE residence to lease, West End section, overlooking Hudson River; electric light, parquet floors, 3 baths. F 433 Times.

RESPONSIBLE managing agent solicits high-class apartment houses. H 852 Columbus Av.

SELL or lease 10-room house; suitable doctor; two-family rooming. 734 St. Nicholas Av.

18.9 RESIDENCE, fifties, near Lexington; $21,800; worth $26,500. Gramercy 78. Irving Place.

WANTED—Old or new law income-producing property, Manhattan or Bronx. Adolph Weiss, 154 Nassau St. Beekman 7693.

ATTENTION! Have client looking for plot 100x100, Manhattan or West Bronx. Ford, 21 East 14th St., Manhattan.

127TH ST. (near 5th Av.)—12-room brownstone; rental $2,400; possession October; price $18,500. R 991 Times Harlem.

AM LOOKING for New Jersey farm property near New York; owners only send particulars. Business, 1711 Times Downtown.

DWELLING, 19x102, 7 st; steam, electricity; newly decorated; 17 rooms; possession; $5,000 cash. Hines, 5 Columbus Circle.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS FOR SALE.
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
W. D. MORGAN, 2,873 B'way (147th).

TIMES SQUARE district; for sale, 2-story, basement, 16 rooms; steam heat, electricity, baths, hot water. K 90 Times.

50 ROOMS, 10 baths, elevator; excellent location. Gentlewoman's Exchange, Murray Hill 1473.

SALE—Private house below 59th St., adjoining 3d Av. W 540 Times.

LIST YOUR HOME with us; we have buyers waiting. Kane, 157 East 47th St.

ATTRACTIVE dwelling, 13 rooms, 6 baths, West 70th; moderate. Lamrey, 51 East 42d.

DWELLING in Harlem; must be reasonable. Hofmann, Times Building. Bryant 581.

WANTED for client, private house in West 80s or 90s; reasonable terms. S 55 Times.

MY beautiful home, 3 stories and basement, in beautiful location. Ring Schuyler 6539.

147TH 406 EAST—2-story new law; 20 families; cash $15,000. Ullman.

HOUSE $32,500, cash $11,000; yearly profit $5,000; excellent locality. S. M. 257 Times.

WEST St. corner, 25 lots above Christopher St. Owner, 439 West St.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

BROADWAY CORNER.
Best value in Washington Heights; 100x100; six-story elevator apartment with stores, for sale at a bargain; little cash, good terms. Two double, stories, West 90s; rents $12,000; a bargain at $75,000; cash $12,000. $10,000 buys three Harlem 5-story walk ups, 72x100; ten-year first mortgage.
Clinton St. store property, near Delancey; 5 stories; immediate possession of store; for sale; bargain; easy terms.
ARTHUR CUTLER & CO.,
291 Broadway. Tel. Worth 3196.

COLUMBUS AV. corner in 80s, 5-story apartment and 5 stores; small suites; parquet floors throughout; sunken bath tubs, showers and every modern improvement; rents over $32,000; price $165,000; cash required $85,000; clears over 40% on investment; free and clear lots taken in part payment; excellent proposition. Finance Mortgage Co., 185 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 9633.

CINCH, GET BUSY—Six-story, 50-foot elevator Manhattan; rents $25,000; price $100,000; less than 4½ times the rent; $30,000 cash. Next, 3, 5 walk-ups, below 24th St., west side, rents $38,000, price $150,000, $30,000 cash. Principals only. Marc Loewenthal, 110 West 40th. Phone Bryant 3085.

5,731 BROADWAY—Two blocks south of 238th St. subway station; two-family; all latest improvements; lot 62x163; WILL SELL CHEAP; immediate possession; house open today from 1 to 7 P. M. Thomas R. Crawford, 1,929 Amsterdam Av. Tel. 8166 Audubon.

BROADWAY corner, above 125th St., 100x100, 6-story stores and apartments; gilt-edge investment; opportunity seldom offered; principals only. Robert Levers, Broadway, corner 42d (Knickerbocker) and 57th Lenox Av.

FINE building plot, 100x100; 193th, adjoining Riverside Drive. Sharum, 170 Broadway.

BUILDERS, speculators, cheaper than cheapest, Featherbed Lane, corner Huston. 317 West 145th.

BROWNSTONE private house, furnished; rent from Aug. 1 to Oct. 1. S. Taylor, M. D., 58 West 128th St. Harlem 3563.

HOUSE, 12 rooms, $17,500; fine residence, 1 or 2 families; best location Greenwich Village. Duross, 155 West 14th.

121 LEROY ST.—Possession, worth $3,000 cash. 3-family house; price $12,000. Apply Duross Co., 155 West 14th.

93D, WEST (near Amsterdam)—Brownstone dwelling, $18,500. Vorzimer, 220 W. 42d St.

BUILDERS opportunity; Garment Center District; plots, sale, leases. M 573 Times.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

FIVE-STORY and basement brick new law flat, corner, hands of present owner since completion in 1908; lot 83 by 100 by 49.14; sizes, 1 five; extra large rooms; rent average $7.42 only; all improvements except electricity; one block from Crotona Park, two from McKinley Square, Third or Boston Avs.; rents $5,000; one mortgage, only $28,-000, saving bank; price $55,000; $15,000 cash; balance second mortgage amortized; no brokers. R 983 Times Harlem.

TWO-FAMILY brick house; West 188d St., near University Av.; FIRST FLOOR, parlor, library, dining room, kitchen and pantry; SECOND FLOOR, 5 bedrooms, bath and private hall; THIRD FLOOR, 3 rooms and bath; basement, laundry, &c.; electric light, steam heat, parquet flooring; large closets and solid construction; both apartments for immediate occupancy; $4,500 cash; balance terms to suit. Room 1608, Woolworth Bldg.

INVESTOR'S or Builder's Opportunity.
Vacant Plot, 100x100, on Teasdale Place.
Lots 14, 15, 16, 17 in Block 2621.
Must sell at once for cash regardless of actual value to close estate.
J. T. McNAIER, WOOLWORTH BUILDING.

BARGAIN—Possession well built, modern semi-bungalow; 8 rooms; immediate title room, open fireplace, parquet; location unequaled in city; 50x100, on wonderful driveway, near city and subway. Owner, 201 Mosholu Parkway (206th St.).

BUILDER'S OPPORTUNITY.
University Av., near Tremont Av.
FREE AND CLEAR PLOT, 175x100.
Must be sold. Exchange considered.
HERMAN ARNS COMPANY, 505 5TH AV.

FINE plot for apartment houses on Franklin Av., 93x180; to be sold to close an estate; price reasonable; full commission to brokers. John Oscar Ball, 54 Stover Av., Pelhamwood, N. Y. Tel. 1838-J Pelham.

A FINE taxpayer's, 123x100; 6 stores and 8 apartments, all leased with securities, rent for $11,120; cash required $15,000; will net over $5,000 profit clear. Lang, 929 Jennings St., Intervale 2216.

BRONX building lots, $2,500 each; Ellis Av., near Pugsley; all improvements; near subway station; building loan arranged; principals only. Koop, 1,469 Amsterdam Av., Manhattan.

ONE-FAMILY frame building, 8 rooms and bath, facing 2 avenues, over 5 lots, West 254th St.; room for garage. Apply for permit to John L. Evans, 3,219 3d Av. Telephone 1,477 Melrose.

FOR SALE—Eight-room brick one-family house, modern improvements, including tiled roof, bath, kitchen; price $36,000. John Dardin, owner and builder, on premises, 3,328 Balnbridge Av., Bronx, near 210th.

EIGHT family, 31x100, steam heat, hot water, near Fordham Road and Concourse; rents $3,960; price $28,000; cash $5,500; no brokers. C 433 Times.

TWENTY-FAMILY walk-up apartment; all improvements, for sale; small investment; netting $5,000 per year; bargain. Attorneys, 160 Broadway, Room 1808.

NEW LAW house, 83 rooms, all improvements, near subway and "L" station; $50,000, mortgage $24,000, 6%; rents $8,700. 37 Schofield St., Bronx.

ELEGANT tax-exempt corner, over 8 lots; rent $27,000; price $240,000; also new law corner; rent $13,000; price $82,000. Edward Polak, Inc., 587 Tremont Av.

RIVERDALE, 278 WEST 261—New 2-family house, tax exempt; country surroundings; city conveniences; sacrifice. Ackerman, 799 Broadway.

WEST BRONX—Four lots, 100x100, excavated, one block east of Belmont station, Jerome Av. subway; price $18,000. J. Irving Walsh, 73 West 115th St.

NEW 7-room houses, Bronx; 50-foot plot; tiled bath and kitchen; all improvements; price $8,500; ready October. Room 813, 256 Broadway.

FOR RENT or for sale, 6-room house, all improvements, garage, 1,923 Prospect Av., near Tremont. Phone Tremont 5129.

HOUSE six rooms, bath, located between two subways, near Mott Av.; price $6,500. Phone 0363 Mott Haven.

LOVELY 6-room house, beautiful grounds, on two lots; all improvements; $10,000. Phone 1262 Woodlawn.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD (187th St.)—100x100; Jerome Av., 199th St., 8 plots. Danenbaum Bros., Owners, 27 West 20th.

LEASE two-family house $110 monthly; income besides owner's apartment $1,800 per year; West Bronx. D 552 Times.

WONDERFUL opportunity White Plains Av.; 100x110; $2,500. Huston, 317 West 146th.

TWO-FAMILY brick west of 3d Av., all improvements; price $10,500. Edward Polak, Inc., 587 Tremont Av.

CONCOURSE plot, Bedford Park, 50 feet front; below curb, no rock; $8,500. Tremont Realty Agency, 501 Tremont Av.

GOOD Trinity Av. apartment; rents $11,500; price $62,000; principals. WOLFSON, 405 Lexington Av. (42d St.)

PRIVATE house sites in West Bronx; choice locations. Thompson, Austin & Co., 141 Broadway. Rector 5028.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

BIG SACRIFICE
2-FAMILY BRICK HOUSE
13 rooms up-to-date; all latest improvements; suitable for a professional man. Inquire Yeden's Center, 1709 Pitkin Av., Brownsville. Telephone Glenmore 8783.

FLATBUSH residence, 8 rooms, bath, 1 screened all-weather porch and 1 screened porch; plot 40x100; terraced lawn, garden. S. D. Clark, Room 701, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn. Phone Main 6678.

UPPER part two-family detached Flatbush house, 6 rooms and bath; hot water heat, electricity; dining room southern exposure; half hour to Manhattan; $100; adults preferred. K 684 Times Downtown.

QUINCY ST., Brooklyn—Near "L" station and 8 car lines; 8-family brick, steam heated halls and baths; rent $2,530; price $18,000; brokers protected. Phone Madison Square 3838.

BEAUTIFUL home, white brick, 7 rooms, bath; all improvements; garage; kitchen all tiled; enclosed porch; rent responsible party. 1,116 67th St., Brooklyn. Bensonhurst 5245.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY—8-tastefully detached, 17 rooms, parquet floors, tiled baths, electricity, fireplaces, porches, hot water heat; plot 40x100; $16,500. 161 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

EMERSON PLACE (between Lafayette and De Kalb Avs.)—Two-story brick apartment houses in first-class condition; electric light, steam heat; 22x100 each; price $14,000 each. Stuyvesant 1681.

PRESIDENT ST. (Near Brooklyn Av.)—50x125; aristocratic residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; double garage; wonderful lawn; price $40,000; terms to suit; principals only. Telephone Decatur 9854.

SEVEN ROOMS, bath; half stucco; latest improvements; verandas, driveway; 25x100; bargain, $7,700. Edmundson, 720 East 9th St., Flatbush.

SELL or rent, beautifully decorated nine-room house for year or to May; ocean view, garage, latest improvements; nickel fare. B 328 Times.

GREENE AV. large frame house; all plot 50x100; particularly suitable physician or dentist; price reasonable. Phone Lafayette 4521.

FLATBUSH—Corner house, completely furnished, 8 rooms, with garage, for rent; conveyed to buyer. Phone Midwood 7837W for appointment, before 2 o'clock.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FLATBUSH—MIDWOOD, SECTION.

MUST SACRIFICE MY BEAUTIFUL ORDER-BUILT 11-ROOM HOUSE, MODERN IN EVERY DETAIL; ONLY FINISHED 1½ YEARS; ON PLOT 40x100; SPANISH TILE ROOF AND GARAGE; TERMS ARRANGED TO SUIT. FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS

P. O. BOX 44, STATION A, N. Y.

BAY RIDGE.
Modern 3-family semi-detached brick; 20x116; just off 4th Av., near subway station; one of the finest streets in this section; 11 rooms, 3 baths; windows in bedrooms; exceptional conditions; solid oak trim; rent of one floor pays all carrying charges; price $13,500, cash $5,500. Bauman & Co., 7,014 5th Av. Shore Road 991.

FLATBUSH.
1,114 East 19th St.
2 blocks from Brighton "L."

Modern one-family, 10 rooms and bath; plot 40x100, and garage; exclusive residential section.

Inspection Sunday afternoon.
Phone South 2138W.

SEVEN-ROOM brick house, breakfast room in garden of roses; all modern improvements; garage space; beautiful location; one block from station on Sea Beach line; price $9,800; also other one and two family houses, brand new, with or without garages; open all the time. Call B. Richmond, 2,065 66th St., Brooklyn. Telephone Benson hurst 6229.

ON Carroll St., near Albany Av., Brooklyn, one-family fancy brick and stone house, seven rooms and bath, front and rear porches, awnings and screens for entire house, instantaneous hot-water heater, separate laundry, garage for two cars with private driveway; 2 minutes from subway station; price $17,500. Address Box A. T., 1,358 Broadway, New York.

FOR RENT—New house in East Midwood, near Brighton subway station; Elm Av. 8 rooms, 2 baths, garage, glass-enclosed porch, built-in shower, hot water heater, steam, electricity, parquet floors; entire southern and eastern exposure; exclusive residential section; immediate possession; $1,800 yearly. Apply on premises, 1,370 East 22d, corner Avenue L, Brooklyn.

HOME RUN? NO, A SACRIFICE.
Eight-floor flat in Richmond Hill at prewar price; 25 minutes to Penn station; 55 minutes to downtown New York; near elevated and subway; owner needs cash, and will name attractive figure. Write F. Kalfur, 198 Maure Av., Richmond Hill, or call Hollis 6506.

FLATBUSH, 576 Ocean Parkway, beautiful 9-room detached stone house, plot 30x150, with garage, electricity, Pittsburgh water heater; parquet floors, tiled kitchen, fireplaces, porches; must be seen to be appreciated; 18 minutes to New York; asking $21,000; make offer. Ralph Sloane, sole agent, 887 Flatbush Av. Flatbush 10326.

FLATBUSH (near Avenue H or J stations, Brighton "L")—7 rooms, beautifully decorated, parquet floors, tiled bath and large plot with driveway; 4 private garages in rear, never vacant; rent $150, return from garage $48, making rent $102; to lease from Sept. or Oct. 1. Inquire all week, mornings, 1st floor, 1,011 East 18th St., Brooklyn.

CUMBERLAND ST., 251—In heart of downtown, near all subways and stores; UNUSUAL REMODELED DUPLEX HOUSE; upper part, 8 rooms, 2 baths; lower part, 6 rooms, 1 bath; just completed; plot 25x100; price $22,500; terms arranged. Open for inspection between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Gillies, Campbell Co., 101 Park Av.; N. Y.

22D, 1,370 EAST, SOR. AVE. L, B'KLYN—New house in East Midwood, near Brighton subway station, "Elm Av." 9 rooms, 2 baths, garage, glass enclosed porch; built-in shower, inst. water heater, steam, electricity; parquet floors; entire southern exposure; exclusive residential section. Apply on premises.

FINEST BLOCK in Bedford district, on beautiful McDonough St.; modern three-story and basement, V-front brownstone; 11 rooms and 2 baths, 1 tiled; electricity; parquetry, roof garden, &c.; reasonable price and terms. Owner, V 698 Times Downtown.

FLATBUSH—Bargain, fine 2-family; 881 East 23d St., at Avenue I; 8 large, light rooms in each apartment; for 40x100; large porches; one apartment vacant; very desirable; about $10,000 cash required. E. F. Carlson, owner, 847 East 19th St. Telephone Mansfield 256W.

CHEAP 2-family frame, 9 rooms, bath, electricity, all new plumbing, newly decorated and painted, not a penny to be spent; price $6,800, cash $2,000. Call between 6 and 8 evenings. Owner, Steuer, 235 Chauncey St., Brooklyn.

NEW Duplex Stucco; each house six large rooms, enclosed porch, steam, electric, parqueted throughout, tiled bath, garage space, $5,500 each; rent of one apartment pays balance. Owner, 1,558 East 12th St., Kings Highway Station, Brighton Subway.

BOROUGH PARK—Attractive one-family brick, 8 rooms, all improvements; desirable location. Woodward, 1,151 54th St., Brooklyn. Blythebourne 29073.

NINE-ROOM house, modern improvements; garage, furniture; rugs; 1921 Ford sedan. 917 Albemarle Road, Flatbush 7307.

LOT at East 39th St., near Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, $2,500. Rodgers, 11 East 22d St., New York.

HOUSE to let, $100 month, suitable 1 or 2 families. Owner, 2,534 Coney Island Av., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

MUST SELL OR TRADE
AT ONCE

For cash, automobile or lots, new seven-room English type house, tile bath, all improvements, inclosed sun porch 10x21 living room, 12x21 with open fireplace; dining room, hall, kitchen, inclosed tile entrance porch on first floor; 4 bedrooms and bath on second floor; hardwood floors; telephone installed; evergreens and bushes planted, corner plot 60x100; 6 minutes walk to station; 26 minutes to Penn Station, New York; tax exempt for 10 years. Have run short of cash; require about $1,000 to finish floors, decorate, hang electric fixtures and cement walk; restricted residential community; near school, stores, golf club and all Long Island automobile roads. My equity $5,300; any reasonable terms considered; quick action necessary. Z 2427 Times Annex.

FLATBUSH—Tax exempt, tapestry brick, eight rooms and bath, extra lavatory, decorated glass and screen enclosed porch, steam heat, electric light, space for garage, five minutes from Newkirk express station, B. R. T.; must be seen to be appreciated; price $18,500, liberal reduction for cash above first mortgage. Telephone Owner (Mansfield 3604R.)

RICHMOND HILL—Changing my business to Philadelphia necessitates my sacrificing my residence (corner property centrally located near high school, "L," trolleys and L. I. R. R.; all improvements; hardwood trim; plot 40x100; fine space for driveway and garage; price $12,500; terms arranged. G. W. Speyer, 8,767 118th St. at 91st Av., Richmond Hill. Tel. Richmond Hill 4014.

EXCEPTIONAL home on plot 50x100 in Brooklyn Manor; 17 minutes from Pennsylvania

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The New York Times

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

GREAT NECK.

OLD ENGLISH STUCCO STONE AND HALF TIMBER HOUSE, TAPESTRY SLATE ROOF, REMARKABLE SURROUNDINGS, WATER, BATHING, BOATING PRIVILEGES WITH THE PROPERTY. COMPRISES ABOUT 2 ACRES OF HANDSOMELY LANDSCAPED GROUNDS. RESIDENCE HAS FIVE MASTER BEDROOMS, FOUR BATHS, THREE MAIDS' ROOMS, EVERY CONVENIENCE AND FINISHED IN EXCELLENT TASTE. GARAGE WITH APARTMENT, GREEN HOUSE, ORCHARD, POOL, OFFERED FOR SALE (OR LEASE) ITS VALUE. FURNISHED IF DESIRED.

BAKER CROWELL, INC.
47 West 34th St. N. Y. City.

BRICK RESIDENCE.

Flandoms, L. I., 18 miles out on North Shore; 9 rooms, 3 baths, 5 bedrooms; oil heat; every modern improvement; very attractive grounds; price $27,000; a real bargain; very reasonable terms; 5 minutes of station and water front rights with the property.

W. J. Mock, 25 East 40th St., N. Y.

OVERLOOKING THE SOUND.

Tapestry brick; 8 rooms, 2 baths, garage; large plot; sewer, water, gas, electricity; 30 minutes Pennsylvania R.R.; privilege private bathing beach; reasonable. Stephenson, 200 West 34th St. Longacre 5010.

AT QUEENS—A bargain for sale or rent, direct from builders; two-family duplex; with garage; all improvements; tax exempt for 10 years; price $12,000; open Sunday. 775 11th Av., near Ditmars Av., Astoria, L. I. Benson, Telephone Astoria 1220.

GREAT NECK HILLS—Stucco house, 7 rooms, 3 baths, garage; $15 feet frontage; landscaped; all improvements; copper screened; 50 shade trees; 26 minutes to Penn. Station; bargain. D 578 Times.

GARDEN CITY (7 Magnolia Av., one block from Country Life station)—Three-story 10-room house, 2 baths; all improvements; good condition; plot 75x150; reasonable. H 238 Times.

BEACON HILL, Port Washington, best residence section; private bathing beach; convenient to trains; 35 minutes New York; 9,500 sq. ft.; $2,100. R 653 Times Downtown.

FOREST HILLS—Near station, 10-room house with sleeping porch, 2 baths, handsome garage; beautifully located; price $25,000; cash required, $6,000. L. C., P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station.

BEST BARGAIN—Going abroad, owner sacrifices 8-room and bath, latest improvements; 50x100; 30 minutes Penn. Station; terms to suit. Inquire 23 Marshall Av., Jamaica, L. I.

FLORAL PARK, L. I.—For sale: Lot 50x100; every improvement on street; two blocks from Bellerose Station; $800. Phone 3,000 Greenpoint. F. M. Johnson, 62 West St., Brooklyn.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

Unusual year-around location on Merrick Road; 60 rooms, partly furnished; good condition. For price and terms write Hotel and Restaurant Exchange, 2154 6th Av.

BARGAIN—Ocean front cottage, well furnished, eight rooms; large porches; immediate possession; bathing, fishing; refined Christian colony; sell $2,500. Simonson, Oak Beach, L. I.

LONG BEACH—Bargains in apartments, houses and bungalows; sale or rent; also lots for rent equals value paid for. Communicate with R. Tunkel, 71 Nassau St., N. Y.

LOST—At 1 A. M., July 14, Central Park West, opposite 63th St., diamond ring set in platinum; thrown from taxicab by mistake; deeply sentimental; liberal reward. Henry P. de Forest, M. D., 71 Central Park West.

LOST—Diamond scarfpin, oval shape setting, between Pennsylvania Hotel and Astor Theatre; liberal reward; no questions asked. Joseph Kragen, Room 1809, Pennsylvania Hotel.

LOST—Friday, July 14, gold watch fob, open work design, set with opal and green stones; liberal reward. Douglas Cook, 627 West 43d.

LOST—Gold bar pin, gold rose, small diamond centre, Riverside Drive, 168th; valued as keepsake; reward. Return 25 Claremont Av., Apt. 8A. Morningside 4634.

LOST—Diamond-platinum wrist watch, vicinity Woodmansten Inn or St. John's Pl., Brooklyn, July 13; liberal reward. Sterling 3967W.

LOST—Diamond brooch at Winter Garden or vicinity, Friday evening, July 15; liberal reward. R. W. J., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

PORT WASHINGTON—The biggest bargain ever offered; all-year suburban home in a highly restricted and exclusive residential development; newly constructed house, on corner plot; 8 rooms, bath and 2 toilets; sleeping porch and 2 open porches; everything modern and up-to-date; driveway and garage; near station and beach; water privileges; owner leaving city, must sell at once; sacrifice price $18,500 (worth $25,000); new furniture, shades and screens included; reasonable terms; immediate possession. Owner, P. O. Box 77, Port Washington, L. I.

VERY GREAT BARGAIN—Gentleman's country estate, 225 acres, 200 cultivated, 25 heavily wooded; large fruit trees; half mile frontage on Connetquot River; also fronting three public highways; dilapidated Colonial mansion, 20 rooms; large outbuildings; suitable for club, sanitarium or subdivision; adjoining property no better; $1,000 an acre; $35,000, $15,000 cash. J. B. Swezey, Patchogue, L. I.

A COUNTRY HOME IN CITY.

23 Minutes from Grand Central.

Boating. Bathing. Five-cent Fare.

East Elmhurst—New corner, stucco house; 7 rooms, attic, bath; strictly modern, all improvements; restricted property. Take Queensboro subway, Corona train, to Albertis Av., walk through 46th St. to Grand Av. and Corona; price reasonable; easy terms. See Hickman, Humphreys St.

TWO-FAMILY, NORTH SHORE.

$2,500, balance like rent; tax exempt; tapestry brick, thoroughly modern, decorated home; sewer connection; near station, schools; stores; 22 minutes from Penn. Station; built by day labor; very reasonable. Owner, Peterman, Box 0760, 2 Depot Lane (Broadway), Flushing.

IF you are looking for a well-built, cozy bungalow, 4 rooms, dry cellar, large porch, plenty of ground for garden, fruit, berries, 10 minutes to bathing beach, boating, fishing (privilege of same); few minutes station; commuting distance; price $2,650; $500 cash, balance easy payments. Thomas Browne, 200 West 34th St. Phone Longacre 4899.

BEAUTIFUL country home at Huntington; 6 acres; fine trees, shrubbery, flowers, fruit, berries, garage, 2 barns, electric water system; charming 8-room house, remodeled, 3 rooms, bath, lights, phone, screened living porch; complete for particular people; price $12,500; liberal terms. Address Owner, Box 174, Huntington Station, L. I.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I.

For sale or rent, nine rooms, three baths, two porches and garage, newly decorated, stucco built corner house, one block from station, fourteen minutes from Pennsylvania Station, for sale, $25,000; for rent, $250 month unfurnished; $300 furnished. For appointment call Boulevard 0060.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE—Attractive, cozy home, 6 rooms, tile bath, gas, electricity, steam heat, sun parlor, open fireplace; fine neighborhood; plot 60x144; price $7,500; cash $1,800. W. J. Conner, 26 North Park Av., Rockville Centre, or 47 West 34th St. Fitzroy 5590.

AT ELMHURST.

Bargain; corner house, 11 rooms, conservatory and garage; all improvements; $23,000; 14 minutes by train to New York; near subway and two car lines. 61 Lamont Av. Tel. Newtown 3144.

FOR SALE—Shingled house, five rooms and bath, all improvements; open fireplace; garage, chicken coops, fruit, shrubs, &c.; plot 50x100 surrounded by hedge; easy terms. 18 Marion Av. Telephone 1166-J Jamaica, Jamaica, L. I.

SIX-ROOM California bungalow with all improvements, open fireplace; plot 60x100; within stone's throw of station, 43 minutes from New York; must be sold; owner will take $1,500 cash; balance on terms; immediate possession. D 290 Times.

HUNTINGTON—30 acres, 600 feet shore front; dwelling 16 rooms; garage and stable house; all improvements; artesian water and dirt; views; large lawns; a bargain. Henry S. Mott Co., 286 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Sterling 4838.

FOR SALE—KEW GARDENS, L. I.

FINE HOME AND INVESTMENT.

Two-family duplex apartment, six rooms and bath; seven rooms, two baths; large, separate porches; big lot; fine old trees; $42,000. W 555 Times.

28 ACRES for high-class lots, city limit. Long Island, 30 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; water, gas, electricity; mapped for development; houses all around; only available land in vicinity. Address E. D. Barrett, 350 West 52d St.

FOR SALE—Seven-room house in best residential section of Jamaica; large rooms, exceptional closet room, large Colonial fireplace; two-car garage. Can be seen by appointment. Telephone Jamaica 2710.

DOUGLASTON—New Dutch Colonial house, 7 rooms, 3 tile baths, 2 fireplaces, sun parlor, garage, automatic gas range; fine location; 80x100; $25,000. H 413 Times.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I.

For sale or rent, nine rooms, three baths, two porches and garage, newly decorated, stucco built corner house, one block from station, fourteen minutes to Pennsylvania Station, for sale, $25,000; for rent, $250 month unfurnished; $300 furnished. For appointment call Boulevard 0060.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE—Attractive, cozy home, 6 rooms, tile bath, gas, electricity, steam heat, sun parlor, open fireplace; fine neighborhood; plot 60x144; price $7,500; cash $1,800. W. J. Conner, 26 North Park Av., Rockville Centre, or 47 West 34th St. Fitzroy 5590.

FOR SALE or to rent from Oct. 1, 11-room white stucco house; 6 master's bedrooms, 5 baths, large living room, open fireplace, 2 porches, ratskeller, with open fireplace; beautiful shrubbery; corner plot, 105x100; 2-car garage; English garden, with rustic furniture; furnished or unfurnished. Apply 270 Riverside Drive, Apt. 4C. Tel. Riverside 5065.

ST. ALBANS, L. I. (N. Y. CITY).

Exceptional, specially constructed eight-room stucco house and garage; hardwood throughout; electricity, hot water heat; corner, 100x100; shade and fruit trees; 3 min. from St. Albans Golf Club and station, 33 min. from Penn. Station. For terms address K 652 Times Downtown.

ELMHURST, bargain, eleven rooms, all modern improvements, parquet floors; plot 75x100; for particulars apply 67 Judge St., Elmhurst. Phone 3665.

BAYSIDE BARGAIN.

New Colonial house, 7 rooms, tile bath, hot water heat; plot 60x100; 5 minutes from station; price reduced to $14,000; cash $3,000, terms. 47 West 34th St. Phone 1665 Fitzroy.

"THE BETTER CLASS HOMES."

I SELL THEM.

MRS. DOWD.

FOREST HILLS, KEW GARDENS, HOLLIS.

22 EAST 33D. MURRAY HILL 1429.

BUNGALOW, stucco, new, with extra depth for garage and fine living room, open fireplace, kitchen range, tubs, 3 sleeping rooms, bath, laundry cellar; plot 100x120; location Long Island is the place; full price $3,500; free, clear; bargain. Barclay 6136.

FOR SALE—Westbury, L. I., modern house, nine rooms, bath, sun parlor, gas, electricity; fine lawns, shrubbery, fruit trees, plot 125x134; convenient station; $12,000. Frank Powers.

SIX-ROOM, two-bath apartment, Jackson Heights; co-operative ownership; restricted community; owner leaving city; excellent condition; mostly redecorated. Audubon 8090, Apartment 3E, for appointment.

BEAUTIFUL stucco, shingle house; 7 rooms, bath, 2 toilets; all modern improvements; driveway; location near car, "L"; price $11,000; cash $3,000. Owner, 120 William St., near Queens Boulevard, Jamaica.

KEW GARDENS—RICHMOND HILL.

Attractive homes for sale or rent.

ROBERT J. NASSAUER,
347 5th Av.
Telephone Murray Hill 9070.

HEMPSTEAD.

Attractive modern eight rooms and bath, steam heat, garage; sacrifice; easy terms. Owner, phone 456 Hempstead.

FORECLOSURE BARGAIN.

600 lots 35 minutes from N. Y. City; station on property; sacrifice; also 2 houses. Conway, 47 West 34th St. Fitzroy 5590.

LONG BEACH (corner Washington Boulevard-Walnut St.)—60x100, $2,500, to close estate. J. K., 254 Times.

FURNISHED 6-room house; September-May; minutes Pennsylvania Station; garage; $100. Hempstead 284M.

POINT LOOKOUT, L. I.—East Long Beach; 7-room bungalow on ocean, bay; $1,400. R 993 Times Downtown.

KISSENA PARK, Flushing—Beautiful corner house, ten rooms, two baths; 80x100; $16,000. R. W. Nassauer, Murray Hill 9070.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

PICTURESQUE wooded 175 acres; good house, shaded maples; spring water by gravity; outhouses, orchard, timber, springs, stream; located 10 miles out; $3,000; estate sells this as wild wooded shack, barn, fruit, timber, suitable for week-ends, 10 miles depot, $1,500; several small cheap farms, suitable for week-ends, on State road, 30 min. from Penn Station, 2 miles from New York, 12 acres; terms. Alexander, 1 East 42d St. Vanderbilt 1594. Sunday appointments phone 435 Peekskill, residence and office.

FOR SALE—Famous Holliston Lodge, Moores Mills, Dutchess Co.; finest view in county; four-room lodge, living room 25x28; built of stone; large fireplace in each room; ideal place, suitable for writer, artist or professional man, hunting or sportman's place. Write for particulars, pictures. S. D. Hollis, 115 Wall St., New York.

FOR SALE, Athens-on-the-Hudson—A beautiful ten-room house and garage for two cars; will sell at a sacrifice; in excellent condition; one of the finest views on river and photos may be obtained from Drs. C. J. and F. H. Brophy, 3,456 Broadway, New York City, or phone Audubon 7118.

SUBURBAN PROPERTIES, farms and water fronts for sale; also lots in high-class suburban properties, furnished and unfurnished, to rent. Blauvelt & Morrell, Inc., Nyack, N. Y. The oldest, strongest and largest agency in Rockland County.

MY country estate, Tuxedo section, modern stone and tile house, 16 rooms, furnished, 3 baths, 4 fireplaces, 1,000 feet elevation; 25 acres; fruits, flowers, shrubs, near lakes and golf; 73 minutes out; $42,000; terms; value $70,000; may lease to responsible party. C. Knorr, 142 West 125th. Morningside 750.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

Farm of 20 acres, all level and free from stone, house of seven rooms and many farm buildings, on State road, 25 miles from New York City; only $7,000; to close an estate. J. F. English, Nyack.

AT NYACK ON THE HUDSON.

I offer the choicest small home for $7,500 I have seen anywhere this year; see me, I live in Nyack. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row. Beekman 2596.

A CAMP—SLAUGHTERED.

A beautiful, high class camp on the St. Lawrence River, fully equipped, up to the minute; cost over $75,000; to quick buyer for $20,000. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row. Beekman 2596.

MY beautiful home, Monroe; commuting 73 minutes; 7 rooms, all improvements, including 4-room Summer house with sleeping porch; garage; half acre; lawn, fruits; corner lot; State road; $7,500; terms. John Carey, 142 West 125th. Morningside 0750.

EXCELLENT Summer camp for sale, located at foot of Catskills on beautiful lake, completely equipped, boat, launch, furnishings; price $2,500. Send for special literature. Roger W. Huntington, Inc., Waterville, N. Y.

7-ROOM house, furnished; water, electricity and bath in house; 2 minutes from railroad station and lake; one hour from N. Y. City on West Shore Railroad; $350 to Nov. 1. Arthur Streit.

COUNTRY HOME near Newburgh, 10 rooms, bath, steam heat; Kewanee water system; 26 acres, high, river and mountain view; fruit, stream, pond, outbuildings. Goodrich, Newburgh, N. Y.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—Will sell established 15-room boarding house, furnished, 96 acres land in Shawangunk Mountains, Sullivan County, $2,000 cash, balance terms to suit. Phillip Klein, Walker Valley, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Attractive 5-room bungalow; electric lights; 1¼ acres; 45 minutes on West Shore R. R.; high elevation; unexcelled scenery; $3,800. B 21 Times.

AUBURNDALE—Two lots near depot, 20 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Murray, 2,024 Morris Av.

GENTLEMAN'S FARM, Orange County; 52 acres, brooks, electric lights, hot water, steam; $8,000 required; terms. M 541 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE dwelling or sanatorium on 3 lots, for doctor, dentist or professional man; on 18th St., West New York, 85 minutes from Manhattan; for sale at a very reasonable figure. Address owner, B 99 Times.

$10,000, $2,000 CASH—"The kind they used to build"; 9 rooms, modern improvements, large grounds; near golf, station; fine section; half hour out. Owner, Stuyvesant 2856, 3 East 14th St.

TEN-ROOM house; improvements; corner lot, 148x187; eight minutes to Lackawanna Station; three minutes to trolley, stores, &c.; price $13,000; half cash. Box 42, Millburn, N. J.

TENAFLY, N. J.—For rent, three large rooms, completely furnished for housekeeping, in modern, stone bungalow; specious grounds; immediate possession; $45 per month. Mrs. M. A. Skelly, 296 Engle St.

ALLENHURST — Attractive room furnished cottage, garage, near ocean; sacrifice price, $10,000; photographs. Hover, 215 Broadway, New York.

RIDGEFIELD PARK—Four lots, first class residential section; bargain. Bogert, 1,003 Park Av., N. Y. C.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

QUARANTY GENUINE BARGAIN—Four master bedrooms, sleeping porch, tile bathroom with tile shower; living room with open fireplace; large foyer hall, reception room, large dining room, kitchen; large porch, screened, glassed and heated garage; fruit; choice plot planted; plot 125x167; price $11,800; terms $2,500 cash. This is the biggest bargain we have ever had in our office. Deal completed for $10,000. Bring your deposit with you. Can be seen any time. GEORGE E. WHEELER, 15 Railroad Av., Freeport, L. I. Phone 68. Opposite station. Open Sundays.

DOUGLASTON, L. I.—Cottage, 6 rooms and bath; also enclosed Summer breakfast room, large sleeping porch, glass and screens; gas, electric lights, screened front porch; garage, concrete cellar, steam heat; about 120 front feet.

Dwelling, 12 large rooms, 3 baths, lavatory; two-car fireproof garage; cleated among beautiful grove of old trees on crest of hill three minutes from station and six minutes from bathing beach; about 125 front feet.

Both will be sold on easy terms within next 60 days.

Nasio Corporation, 121 West 60th St.

$10,000 NORTH SHORE—$3,000 CASH.

New, thoroughly modern six-room house; open fireplace, tiled kitchen; large plot, close to station; 24 minutes from Penn. Station; built by day's labor at greatly reduced cost; $100 per month pays for house and all carrying charges; tax exempt.

PHONE COCHRAN, FLUSHING 0760, 2 Depot Lane, Broadway-Flushing, L. I.

DOUGLASTON, L. I.—Am going abroad and must dispose of my home, consisting of nine rooms and two baths; house is stucco on hollow tile, Spanish tile roof; plot 70x100; one-car garage; prefer to sell, but would rent, fully furnished, on 2 years' lease. Apply Salm, Limited, 71 West 23d St.

KEW GARDENS.

HOUSES AND PLOTS.

Owned and controlled by the KEW GARDENS CORPORATION. The soundest values in high-class residential property.

EDGEWORTH SMITH, Inc., Sole Agents, 1 W. 34th St., Kew Gardens.
Fitzroy, 8250. Richmond Hill 1718.

FLUSHING, L. I.—$31,000, new home, 8 rooms, tiled bath and kitchen, 2 porches; full length copper screens; 20 minutes to Penn. station, 10 to local station; plot 50x150, completely landscaped; exceptional location; artistic furnishings, including Oriental rugs not a year old; immediate occupancy required, $11,000; tax exempt C 416 Times.

FOR SALE—Suburban home, 30 minutes from Flatbush Av. or Pennsylvania Station; plot 180x100; street on 3 sides; 12 rooms, 3 baths; toilets separate; wide porch; all modern conveniences; newly decorated; clear garage; could rent apartment; subject to sale; shown by appointment only. M 751 Times Downtown.

SALE—At Stony Brook, L. I., 11 acres adjoining property of Stony Brook Association; well adapted for country residence or subdivision purposes; high elevation; 700 feet frontage on main road; must be sold quickly; by no reasonable offer refused. F. Lee Cox, 1,270 Broadway. Phone Pennsylvania 8884.

KEW GARDENS.

One of the most beautiful homes in Kew Gardens; 9 rooms, 3 baths; for rent for one or two years; 9 rooms and 3 baths, garage, large trees, fine planting; very reasonable offering at $250 a month. Edgeworth Smith, Inc., Kew Gardens, L. I. Phone Richmond Hill 1713.

FLUSHING.

$10,500; partly completed Colonial 8-room home; plot 75x125; garage; splendid electric train service; 15 minutes direct to New York. Owner will finish to suit buyer. A chance to actually see your home built. $1,500 cash, balance terms. Telephone Jere Johnson, Bayside 1888.

BARGAIN (Broadway-Flushing)—Beautiful stucco dwelling, eight large rooms, two baths; pantry, enclosed porch, screens, parquet floors, three open fireplaces, hardwood floors; beautifully decorated inside and out; all modern improvements; two-car garage; garden, fruit trees; plot 120x175; near station. Owner, Box 174, Flushing; price $20,000. D 547 Times.

E. WILLISTON, L. I.—Two-family brick house, near station; 10 rooms, 2 baths; electricity, gas, hot water heaters; large attic; double garage; plot 50x100; $9,500, mortgage $5,500. Address E. M. Taylor, Sherman Av., E. Williston, L. I.

AT FREEPORT—Nine rooms and bath, all improvements; air bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen; beautiful garage; fine location; price $9,500. GEORGE E. WHEELER, 15 Railroad Av., Freeport, L. I. Phone 438. Opposite station. Open Sundays.

37 LOTS in one plot, fronting on Queens Boulevard, at Lowery St. Station, Corona subway, Long Island City; two transit lines; absolutely best real estate investment in Greater New York; 70% can remain on mortgage. Arthur A. Johnson, Queens Boulevard, Long Island City. Hunters Point 1394.

FOR SALE—Directly on Sound, beautiful Colonial, eight rooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces; best location on Sound; three acres lawn, gardens and shade; 25 minutes Columbus Circle by motor; 45 minutes to Wall St., electric service; ideal surroundings. Owner, 120 Boulevard, Edgewood Rd., Rose Whitestone, L. I.

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND, NEW TWO-STORY COTTAGE, COMPLETELY FURNISHED IN WESTERN STYLE; BEST LOCATION; EVERY CONVENIENCE; TWO LARGE SCREENED PORCHES. TELEPHONE LONG BEACH 505-W.

DOUGLASTON SACRIFICE—I have 9-room and 2-bath house, stucco on hollow tile, Spanish tile roof, garage; that I will sell for $19,000; this means over $4,000 loss, but I simply must sell; easy terms. W 763 Times Downtown.

HUNTINGTON HILL, FLUSHING.

Tax-exempt opportunity; $2,000 cash, balance like rent, seven rooms, tiled bath, fireplace, sleeping porch, thoroughly modern, decorated; built by day labor; investigate. Rafaelsen, 168 West 95th, New York City.

DOUGLASTON.

Best buy on the North Shore; new Dutch Colonial house on corner plot; 8 rooms, 3 baths, sunroom; screens; 2-car garage; $15,000 with tax exemption. W 764 Times Downtown.

KEW GARDENS—For sale, 10-room stucco house, 3 baths, shower; 2-car garage; beautiful shrubs; bargain; for quick sale $36,500; only $17,000 cash, $10,500 permanent mortgage; $9,000, easy payments. Address Owner, C 120 Times.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Beautiful seven room home in Floral Park, L. I.; garden, garage; near station; good location; near school; also nice home in Jamaica, near Bellaire Homes, Inc., 84 Pine St., N. Y.

BEST VALUE on the North Shore; Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, 2 porches; garage; lot 100x150; trees, shrubs, garden; bathing beach; near school and station; $16,500; come out today. Thomas O'Connell, Manhasset. Telephone 226.

FLUSHING—For sale, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 sun parlors; garage; beautiful corner plot 80x113; 8 minutes' walk to station; reasonable; must be sold. Telephone Flushing 2990.

AT FREEPORT, L. I.—New Summer bungalow, 4 rooms and bath on plot 30x100. Price $3,250, on easy terms.

JOHN T. RANDALL COMPANY,
15 N. Long Beach Av., Freeport, N. Y.

LONG BEACH—High-class new house and new furnishings, for sale or rent; all improvements; 12 rooms and 3 baths; garage; lot 50x100. Apply 139 Broadway, Long Beach, or local agents.

$200 PER LOT (QUICK SALE).

The best plot on North Shore, Long Island, at the lowest price; water rights; 3 minutes to station, 30 minutes to Penn. station, electric service. W. M., 196 Times.

BABYLON—6 minutes' walk from station; 8 and bath; piazzas; newly painted; large plot; fruit and shade trees; near beach; $7,500; cash $2,000. Henry L. Redfield, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

LONG BEACH bungalow for rent, reasonable rent; may apply to purchase price. See Thos. J. Walsh, Wyoming Av. and Beech St., West End bus.

DESIRABLE PLOT, 100x150; best residential section of Valley Stream, L. I.; gas, water, electricity; 5 minutes from station; sacrifice. Owner, F 407 Times.

REAL BARGAIN, $4,750.

Huntington, 8-room house, acre ground; reasonable terms. Clarke, 197 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

BEAUTIFUL corner lot, 40x100, and driveway in FOREST HILLS GARDENS, near Flagpool; will sell cheap on account of leaving for Europe. Phone Jamaica 0220J.

VALLEY STREAM—14 acres, fronting on 2 highways; half mile from station. Sylvanus Langdam Wheeler Av., L. I.

BACHIFICE.

Huntington—Beautiful home; six rooms, bath; modern; only $1,500 cash. Sammis & Goodrich. Phone 827-J Huntington.

30 MINUTES; fine six room stucco house; restricted; near station; no reasonable cash offer refused. W 528 Times.

AVERNE.

115 Stratton Av., near Ocean; house and sixteen lots. Owner on premises.

MALVERNE—3 lots, $800 for cash. Seid, 555 West 49th St., New York.

LONG BEACH—Several bargains in well-located lots. W 776 Times Downtown.

HOLLIS—Bargain; modern 7-room house, garage, on boulevard. Telephone Hollis 6103J.

Jewelry.

LOST—Wedding ring, initials H. H. M. to M. G. M., between Penn. Station and 53d St.-5th Av., July 8; reward. Phone Audubon 5823.

LOST—Thursday, 10:1st, near West End Av., fraternity pin, gold beads, ring; reward. Mason, 841 West End Av.

LOST—Friday evening, small gold watch, between 93d-64th, Columbus or Broadway. Return 8 West 96d St.; reward.

LOST—On or about July 1 or 3, platinum bar pin; 6 diamonds; suitable reward. Phone Circle 0561.

LOST—On road between Hotel Waldorf and Norwalk, Conn., diamond cuff link; liberal reward. Barney Oldfield, 1,571 Broadway.

LOST—In taxi, Thursday, small gold vanity case; liberal reward. Schuyler 6074.

A REWARD OF $25

will be paid for return of beaded bag containing gold case, powder box, lipstick and gold pencil engraved "D. P. C.," lost July 1 between 9th and 42d Sts. or in taxicab. A. R. Lee & Co., Inc., 15 William St.

$50 REWARD

for return of large jade ring, lost June 12, between 57th and 59th Sts. A. R. Lee & Co., Inc., 15 William St.

A REWARD OF $25

will be paid for the return of gold neckband, lost June 27, vicinity of Plaza Hotel. A. R. Lee & Co., Inc., 15 William St.

$150 REWARD

for return of diamond and platinum watch bracelet, lost July 11, Far Rockaway, L. I. A. R. Lee & Co., Inc., 15 William St.

$150 REWARD—For gold mesh bag, lost July 13, vicinity Broadway-46th St. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Wearing Apparel.

LOST—Two coats; $50 reward and no questions asked for return of coats taken from automobile at 34th St. entrance Altman's, on Thursday, July 14th. Return to 53 West 42d St., Room 712.

LOST—Liberal reward, blue fox scarf left in taxi between Forty-fifth and Waverley Place, 12:15 A. M. Friday morning. B 50 Times.

LOST—Sable fur neckpiece, Friday, between Lexington, Park Ave. and 75th St.; liberal reward. Stowers, 815 Park Av.

LOST—Small Japanese marten fur, 5th Av. bus, night July 13; reward. W 466 Times.

Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Airdale dog, near Highlands, N. J.; answers to name Peg; reward. E. A. Yates, Waterwitch Club, Monmouth Hills, New Jersey.

LOST—From 891 Park Av., male, white eskimo dog, closely clipped; reward offered. Rhinelander 4920.

LOST AND FOUND

Rate 55 Cents an Agate Line.

LOST—Suitcase, brown leather, from auto between Cutchogue, L. I., and Queensboro Bridge, July 5, containing clothes and personal effects; liberal reward. Bangwall, 522 5th Av.

LOST—200 shares General Electric Common Stock in 2 certificates, No. 23307 and 23308. This stock is not negotiable, having been stopped in transfer. Suitable reward will be offered for return to Room 406, 1,737 B'way.

LOST—Black silk bag containing watch, bar pin, money; left in taxi, between 5th Av. and 43d and Commodore Hotel. Finder return to Woman's University Club, 106 East 52d St. Liberal reward.

LOST—Twenty shares Canadian Pacific Railway Company stock certificate, B233243, in the name of John J. Fee. Notify Laidlaw & Co., 25 Broadway, New York City.

LOST—Taxi, Thursday, lady's purse with artificial teeth, watch, check. Goldmark, 103 Park Av. 2013 Murray Hill. Reward.

LOST—Black leather-covered notebook Friday afternoon. Reward for return to W. S. Primley, Harvard Club.

LOST—Suitcase containing dress; liberal reward. Phone Murray Hill 2871.

LOST—London hospital diploma. Reward if returned to Mullen, 477 West 145th St.

Jewelry.

LOST—A silk knitting bag containing small beaded monbag with diamond monogram, gold vanity box and other articles from automobile on 13th St. near Walnut, Philadelphia, Friday, July 15, about 4:30 P. M. Return to J. E. Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia, for reward.

$500 REWARD, no questions asked, for return of ring found near or taken from cottage on Beach 27, Edgemere, L. I. Owner values ring for sentimental reasons, wherefore will regard value paid for. Communicate with R. Tunkel, 71 Nassau St., N. Y.

LOST—At 1 A. M., July 14, Central Park West, opposite 63th St., diamond ring set in platinum; thrown from taxicab by mistake; deeply sentimental; liberal reward. Henry P. de Forest, M. D., 71 Central Park West.

LOST—Diamond scarfpin, oval shape setting, between Pennsylvania Hotel and Astor Theatre; liberal reward; no questions asked. Joseph Kragen, Room 1809, Pennsylvania Hotel.

LOST—Friday, July 14, gold watch fob, open work design, set with opal and green stones; liberal reward. Douglas Cook, 627 West 43d.

LOST—Gold bar pin, gold rose, small diamond centre, Riverside Drive, 168th; valued as keepsake; reward. Return 25 Claremont Av., Apt. 8A. Morningside 4634.

LOST—Diamond-platinum wrist watch, vicinity Woodmansten Inn or St. John's Pl., Brooklyn, July 13; liberal reward. Sterling 3967W.

LOST—Diamond brooch at Winter Garden or vicinity, Friday evening, July 15; liberal reward. R. W. J., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station.

Business Opportunities : Section 2, Page 11

The New York Times

Classified Advertising Rates.

Count six words to an Agate line. For Agate
(Minimum space two lines.) Line.
Help Wanted 40c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted.. 40c
Boarders and Board Wanted 40c
Help Wanted 40c
Real Estate 40c
Lost, Found 40c
Apartments to Let and Wanted..... 40c
Country Board 40c
Mortgages Loans 40c
For Sale 40c
Automobile Exchange 40c
Agents Wanted 40c
Employment Agencies 40c

Per Word
Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 20c) 15c
Buyers' Wants and Offerings to Buyers 15c

For insertion in the Sunday edition advertisements of schools, coaching, boats and resorts must be received in The Times Building by noon Thursday. Business Opportunities by 11 A. M. Saturday. All other classified advertisements not later than 2 P. M. Saturday.

Advertisements for insertion in the daily edition must be received by 6 P. M. on the day preceding insertion.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

JUST WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR.
MOST IDEAL RIDGEWOOD COMMUTER'S HOME.

Remodeled old Colonial homestead, center hall running through house, living room 16x30, with 8 foot craftsman fireplace, beam ceilings, &c.; large tiled sun parlor heated; den, old-fashioned dining room with fireplace, maid completes model kitchen and laundry, five bedrooms and beautifully tiled bathroom second floor; two bedrooms and bath third floor; new hot water heating plant, double inch thick oak floors throughout, artistically decorated, finest plumbing, double garage, chicken house; lot 200x272, on main street, near school and high school; wonderful old shade trees, winding driveway, several kind fruit and small fruits, asparagus, &c.; will sacrifice account going West. Owner, 347 East Ridgewood Av., Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 1460.

PALISADES PARK — TEN-ROOM HOUSE WITH PRIVATE GARAGE; FINEST SECTION; CONVENIENT TROLLEY, TRAIN; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; CORNER LOT 80x100; ARRANGED FOR TWO FAMILIES; CHEAP FOR QUICK SALE; SMALL AMOUNT CASH, BALANCE EASY TERMS; OWNER GOING AWAY. L 36 TIMES.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J. — One-family house, 7 large rooms and bath, hardwood floors, fireplaces, garage, large porch; fruit trees, grape arbor; 50x242; block from trolley and R. R. station, ½ block from Newark bus line; churches, schools, clubs and stores within 5 minutes' walk; price $11,500; easy terms. For details phone Stuyvesant 2836.

MAGNIFICENT six-room residence, $8,500, electricity, gas, hot-water heater, tiled bathroom, fireplaces, breakfast, sleeping porches; exceptionally decorated, copper screening, shades throughout; magnificent corner; commodious garage; amiablest thoroughfare; immediate possession. Frederick Bruno, Ridgefield Park, Hackensack 2170.

ATTRACTIVE bungalow, 7 rooms and bath, excellent condition, nicely decorated; 2 bedrooms first floor and two second; ample closets; polished oak floors, steam heat, electricity and gas; fine heated garage; corner plot, 75x150; concrete walks; many shade trees, fine lawn, roses and lilacs; 3 blocks from school; $10,500; owner on premises, 141 Harrison Av., Ridgewood, N. J.

WELL-BUILT new house, living room 14x28 with fireplace, dining room, model kitchen, icebox room, three large bedrooms and tiled bathroom, completely decorated, steam heat, oak floors, shades, screens, awnings, heated garage, lot 75x150; evergreen shrubbery, all kinds fruit; $10,000; terms. Owner, 9 Spring, East Ridgewood Av., Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 1460.

OCEAN GATE, N. J.—Beautiful five-room bungalow; all improvements; open fireplace; among the pines; 70 miles from N. Y.; wonderful bathing, boating and fishing; 5 minutes to station, 10 minutes to beach; will rent to refined people; August until October or monthly. Address Mrs. Agnes Kinan, 343 Elwood Av., Newark, N. J. Phone Branchbrook 3454.

WILL sacrifice 6¼ acres with a building of 25 rooms; splendid residence, boarding house or hotel; three blocks from station, 40 minutes to New York; electricity, gas throughout the property; garage, stables, houses, barns, stables; music hall, private lake, piazza, fruits; $18,000, easy terms. N 363 Times Downtown.

TO LET, new 6-room house at Ridgefield Park; all improvements; steam heat, hardwood floors; near stations; 35 minutes from New York, two railroads; possession immediately. Apply to John F. Bagett, Attorney, phone Webster 2930, or call at 30 South St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

STONE house, built by day's labor, best materials; beautifully located in Ridgewood, N. J.; 10 large rooms, 2 baths, lavatory; concrete porch; double garage; tennis court; 5 minutes' walk from depot; price $21,000. Telephone Vanderbilt 9781.

AT LAVALETTE, corner property, on beach and boardwalk; eight-room house, also two sleeping porches; just painted; immediate possession; $6,500 cash. Phone Lakewood 213W or write R. M. Larrabee, Lakewood, N. J.

MOUNTAIN LAKES, NEW JERSEY.
Within the hour on D., L. & W.
Houses from $10,000 up.
Chas. R. Furrer, 47 W. 34th St. Fitzroy 5673

Factories and Factory Sites Everywhere.
ROBERT T. STOUTENBURGH,
20-28 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

TWO-FAMILY house for sale, adjoining lot. Inquire after 4 o'clock at 42 1st St., Weehawken, N. J.

JERSEY CITY property bought and sold. Bonora, 87 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

RAMSEY—Seven-room modern home $3,500 cash; $2,500 mortgage. Box 225 Ramsey.

SIX, EIGHT, TEN Room Houses; charming location. Gottlieb, Park Ridge, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

LOVELY little gray shingled house, small window panes and white door, open fireplaces, seven rooms, beautiful condition, all conveniences; shade trees, flowering shrubs; high, cool part of village; price $9,500; terms; 70 minutes from New York; good trains; fine schools, country clubs, bathing beach; Mrs. R. W. Fuller, Westport, Conn.

SHORE FRONT—NORWALK HARBOR.
Sea wall, riparian rights, bathing beach; delightful all year home, every improvement; 8-room house, large piazza, sleeping porch; comfortably furnished; immediate possession; quick sale; $12,500 takes all.
E. N. Peck, care S. Osgood Peil & Co., 37 West 44th St., New York. Vanderbilt 8610.

WESTWOOD—For sale, several choice building lots; 7 minutes from station; 45 minutes from New York; fine opportunity to build your own home to satisfy; 50x150 or 150x350; also beautiful corner, complete. Lawrence, 2811 Singer Building. Phone Cortlandt 8670, or Westwood 119.

MUST sacrifice, Englewood; 7 large, beautiful rooms and bath, all modern improvements; plot 50x144; select residential section; 40 minutes' commuting distance; price $9,000; easy terms; act quick. Kerrigan, Broad Av. and Central Boulevard, Palisade Park. J. Phone Leonia 894.

ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE.
Beautiful Connecticut estate, 225 acres; ideal for school or club; master house, 20 rooms; large garage; power plant; complete modern buildings; hunting and fishing preserve; might exchange. NASH & KENNEDY, Tel. Murray Hill 8818.

FOR SALE—Piece of property, 287x277 feet, suitable for mfg. concern; side of railroad, near station, 8 miles from Bridgeport, Conn.; 6 houses, 9 families, all rented; shop, sales on grounds. Address Paul E. Baldwin, 1,378 Linden Av., Stratford, Conn.

BRAND-NEW 5, 6 or 7 room houses; all improvements; Hackensack Valley; near station; half hour from New York; on 50x100 plot; free taxes for 5 years; $700 cash; balance monthly rent; ready Sept. 20, 1921. G 838 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN'S artistic country estate, Greenwich, Conn.; about 2¾ cultivated acreage; 6 master bedrooms, 4 baths, garage, stable; beautiful year-around home; 45 minutes from New York; price $65,000. Z 2430 Times Annex.

HANDSOME SOUND HOME—BARGAIN.
Deep water front; wonderful view; perfectly appointed home; 11 rooms, 3 baths; hot water heat; electricity; gas; spacious porches; two-car garage; express, commutating. Murray Hill 5173.

ARLINGTON—Built new (tax exemption) on lots in Elizabethus tract; choicest location; every improvement; from $500. Inquire Elizabethus, Sole Agent, 305 Broadway, New York.

BORDERING charming lake, 6-room furnished bungalow; 55 miles Manhattan; $3,000; worth double. Batsel Farm Agency, 789 5th Av.

STAMFORD, Conn.—Corner plot, 160x80; one first-class grocery building and foundations for two buildings. Kehoe & Carew, 233 Broadway.

BARGAIN in Nutley; owner leaving country; 7 rooms and bath; electric light, steam heat; choice location. P. E. R., 22 Colonial Terrace, Nutley, N. J.

REAL BARGAIN
to quick buyer; 20-acre farm, nine-room house; only $3,000. J. W. Phillips, West Main St., Mystic, Conn.

PORT ROAD NURSERY.
Hour out; auto travel passing property offers excellent market for stock; $20,000.
John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

LADY desires to sell 15 restricted lots; River Edge, N. J.; free and clear. R 861 Times Annex.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

RARE BARGAIN—Beautiful Greenwich Colonial home, 2½ acres, bordering water; library, living room, dining and five master bedrooms, three baths, five fireplaces, large kitchen, pantry and garage; also attractive bungalow seven rooms, two baths and four-room lodge; both bring good rent; $20,000, part mortgage; could not duplicate buildings alone under $25,000. C 88 Times.

FOR SALE—Beautiful property along the river and Sound; a little farm of 9 acres under cultivation, 8-room house, barn and chicken houses; beautiful location; view of Sound; 2½ miles from station, beach and country club; on good road; price $20,000. Mrs. Stanley Watts, Real Estate, Westport, Conn. Tel. 96.

NEW modern 8-room house; near Mountain Station; select neighborhood; large lot; terms reasonable. Phone Orange 3079W.

Real Estate—Other Cities and Towns.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

IN OLD HISTORIC TOWN OF BRIMFIELD, MASS., COUNTRY ESTATE AND FARM, COMPRISING 100 ACRES; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; SEVEN MILES TO MAIN LINE OF BOSTON & ALBANY R. R.; TWENTY-TWO MILES BEAUTIFUL STATE ROAD AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY TO CITY OF SPRINGFIELD. APPLY TO LILLIE R. WIBSON, BRIMFIELD, MASS.

FOR SALE—Beautiful estate in Tyringham, Mass.; house has 5 master's bedrooms and 3 servants' rooms; garage; 72 acres; wonderful view and location; send for description of this and other country property. George H. Cooper, Pittsfield, Mass.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
100-acre farm, house, barns, wonderful view; woods, brook; $5,000; only $500 down. H. A. Bidwell, Becket, Mass.

Vermont—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—Twelve acres of beautiful woodland bordering on Lake Champlain with two furnished cottages, baths, garage and deep water dock; booklet on request. James W. Madden, Berlington, Vt.

Maryland—For Sale or to Let.

A FINE WATERFRONT PROPERTY, eight-room house, two four-room houses and garage; fine bathing, fishing; soft and hard crabs; oyster beds; $4,000; five acres fine land. E. L. Seltzer, Marion Station, Md.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

City Property.

AT FLUSHING, FOREST HILLS, or equally close in, an eight-room stucco house on two lots not exceeding $18,000.
A west side house for private family to cost not exceeding $18,000 between 75th and 116th.
West Bronx house, $15,000 to $25,000.
Gramercy Realty Co., 78 Irving Place.

ADVICE cheerfully given for leasing, renting, managing and selling of your property; list your property with me and get results. Isaac Oppenheim, Gotham National Bank Building, 1,419 Broadway, Suite 315. Columbus 9788-9.

RESPONSIBLE Christian family, three adults, will pay $150 to $200 monthly for partly furnished or unfurnished modern house; Tarrytown to Ossining; possession any time. Address Claridge, 58 West 39th.

UPPER FLOOR two-family detached house, with piazza, unfurnished; refined Christian couple, one child; five or six rooms, bath, heat, gas, electricity; lease; about $45-$50; references; city or country. M 868 Times Downtown.

WANTED.
Rent, two-family house; good section, within 50 minutes Grand Central; occupancy Sept. 1; adults; state rental. Darrin, 206 St. James Place, Brooklyn.

BUILDER wanted to put up building in the Bronx; only firm that is willing to make reasonable terms. M. Schoenholtz Co., 25 West 58th St.

HAVE APPLICANTS for unfurnished rooming houses above 59th; immediate possession; submit particulars. Kent Realty Co., 203 West 72d.

AM in the market for apartments and business properties in good localities, provided they are pressed for sale. M. S. Ames, 7 East 42d St.

WANTED—To rent six-room single or semi-detached house, all improvements; garage, Westchester preferred, but within 40 minutes Times Square. F 425 Times.

WANTED to rent, well-furnished 30-room house, suitable for high-class boarding house, from October, between 50th and 96th Sts. M 544 Times.

ONE MAID, 8-room suburban home; some ground; $10,000; describe house, size rooms, size plot, other details in full. E. D. Ward, 860 Broadway, Manhattan.

WILL PURCHASE residence 70th to 104th St., Broadway to Riverside; $30,000 to $35,000; on payments of $3,500 per annum and interest. W 775 Times Downtown.

WANTED, by Oct. 1, 9-room house, neighborhood of Orange; rent $100 per month. Phone Fordham 8250.

WANTED—Good location for restaurant; will lease entire building; will pay full particulars. Box 1,214 St. Paul Bldg.

WANTED—To rent six or seven room house or part of house; within commuting distance. Room 725, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

5-ROOM house or lower flat, will take long lease; will not pay over $75 monthly. R. H., 892 Times Downtown.

WANT to rent house in Kew, Forest Hills, Jamaica, Hollis or Garden City. Address H., Woodhaven, N. Y.

CASH FOR FLATBUSH LOTS,
Or Other Brooklyn Suburban Lands.
F. M. McCURDY, 189 Montague St., Bklyn.

WANTED TO BUY—Best house in Manhattan "15,000 cash will buy; must be desirable. Z 2325 Times Annex.

OWNER—Have clients with $10,000 to invest in new law apartment house. What have you? Brooks, 37 East 28th.

BUILDING wanted, will purchase, for printing house; modern, heavy construction; 50x100, six floors. P 452 Times.

LARGE house and large ground, N. Y. C., for private school. L. M. Courter, 505 5th Av.

REAL estate operator would advise client on prospective purchases of real estate. Address A. B., 176 Times.

A HOUSE wanted to rent, option buying within year; west side; 80s or 90s streets. H 390 Times.

INVESTOR will buy modern walk-up; good location; cheap. F 447 Times.

ONE, TWO family houses, Brooklyn; write detail. Ellman, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

Country Property.

WANTED—Small shore front all-year house, Amityville or Babylon; exchange as first payment cabin cruising motorboat in commission, value $1,200, balance monthly. S 1038 Times Annex.

SEEKING modern house in Westchester; all modern improvements; plot not less than 50x100; new building preferred; give price and full particulars to Oscar Schneider, 170 1st Av., New York.

WANTED—Land or lots within 30 miles of New York City; offer in payment 40 acres fine South Florida land, Polk County; 20 acres cleared and fenced; value $5,000. What have you? State fully; no agents, no commission. D 555 Times.

WANT small house for yearly lease, preferably up Hudson or north shore Long Island; conveniences; good commuting and surroundings; small Christian family; not over $75 monthly; write promptly complete details and price. F 357 Times.

WANTED, house, six rooms, improvements, in Flushing, Elmhurst, Bayside or similarly located commuting station; not to exceed $50 per month. Address A 583 Times.

RENT, August over Labor Day; bathing house; vegetable garden, garage, gas, electricity, screens, awnings, flowers; fully furnished; $385; references required. D 276 Times.

FURNISHED bungalow at Oakland Beach, Rye, N. Y., to rent until October 1 for $450; living room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms and bath on first floor; two bedrooms and lavatory on second floor; immediate possession. Tel. Rye 685.

PELHAM MANOR — Completely furnished home, 14 rooms, 3 baths, large sun parlor, all improvements; garage, stable, shaded grounds; privacy; near golf courses. Tel 1588 Pelham.

TO RENT—For month of August, modern Colonial house, 9 rooms and bath; shade trees; 8 minutes from Hartsdale station; $175; will sell; no agents. Box 268, Hartsdale, N. Y., and phone 1911 White Plains.

HYDE PARK.
Furnished for remainder of season, 8 rooms, 2 baths; garage, flower and vegetable gardens; convenient location. Phone Rye 91W.

MODERN HOUSE, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, garage, Greenacres section of Scarsdale; station, Aug. 1 to Sept. 5; $250. Schloss, 801 East 135th St.

RENT—Furnished, for August, very desirable modern house, 10 rooms and three baths, with garage in Bronxville, N. Y. Telephone Bronxville 1065.

CRESTWOOD—For rent, furnished, August and September; 8 rooms and garage; $175 month; another, no garage, $135; lawn and trees. Logan, 3741 Tuckahoe.

FOR RENT—Furnished house, in Mt. Vernon, with garage until Oct. 1; $150 per month. D 573 Times.

PART large house, furnished; piazza; $85 month; Americans. Box 306, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

SUMMER, furnished modern eight-room house; $200 monthly; garage. 128 Overlook St., Mount Vernon. Telephone Hillcrest 6107.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Country Property.

WANT TO LEASE, with optional buy; intend to buy, but want to make sure we like place before we commit ourselves; highest grade in first-class neighborhood; about 8 rooms; prefer Douglas Manor, Pelham Heights or Manor, New Canaan or Fives Hills Gardens, Riverside or similar location; we might buy without leasing if most unusual bargain. W 766 Times Downtown.

A MODERN unfurnished eight-room house, three baths, in desirable section, White Plains, Scarsdale or Hartsdale, required by responsible business man; will pay from $2,000 to $2,500 the year and will lease for period of years with option to buy; kindly give full particulars in answering. Z 548 Times.

RESPONSIBLE party wishes to rent for one year, with privilege of buying, six or eight room large house, with two baths and all improvements, furnished or unfurnished, large plot, within forty-five minutes from New York. B 66 Times.

SMALL family wishes to rent desirable house, furnished or unfurnished; some grounds; healthy location; Westchester County preferred; within hour Grand Central; one or two rooms for maid; rental best care; warranted bank references; give detail information. Z 2460 Times Annex.

WANTED, a small family who can furnish excellent references; would like to rent seven or eight room house with two or three baths; unfurnished, from Oct. 1; no brokers. Address Allen, 417 Canal St., city.

SMALL HOUSE, suburbs, garden, modern, full particulars, moderate; immediate. J 893 Times Downtown.

WITHIN 150 or 200 miles from city, about 50 acres, with lake, for camp site. P 256 Times.

WANTED to lease, unfurnished, small house within 40 minutes of New York City; improvements. K 891 Times Downtown.

WANTED to rent house, 8-10 rooms, 2 baths, on second floor; garage. Write C. H., 1214 Wilson Building.

WANTED to rent, unfurnished house in or near Hollis; $100-$125 monthly; now or October. Write C. N., 1214 Wilson Building.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

DEAL BEACH, N. J.—Handsome residence on OCEAN AVENUE, corner plot 210x350, 11 bedrooms, 4 baths; $25,000 spent on this property this Spring; price $45,000; small mortgage, $11,000; will trade for Manhattan private house or Westchester home of same value.

WILLIAM J. MOCK,
25 East 40th St., N. Y. 3598 Vanderbilt.

THE OWNERS of an 8-family corner house showing a very fine income and in a very choice location, are dividing their property, as one of them has removed from New York, and are in the market to exchange this fine house for other property and cash; the equity is $20,000, of which half can be taken in real estate and half in cash or second mortgage on property; the income is $6,000. A. B. C., Box 121 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

$55,000—Very modern house, choice location; exchange for improved.

$450,000—Very modern family hotel, large city; clean for New York City improved. 65 acres, District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., for farm, stocked; all, or divide, $300 per acre.
L. M. COURTER, 505 5th Av.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT, New Jersey; commuting distance; over 100 acres; modern dwelling, all improvements; 10 large rooms, fully furnished; garage, stable; farmer's cottage; live stock, implements; cost $300,000, price $100,000, free and clear; consider large apartment house or loft building well financed. C. W. Dunn, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

FINE GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE.
Bernardsville, N. J., 115 acres, fine stone dwelling, 18 rooms, 5 baths, parquet floors, large stables, coach house; cost $300,000; elevation 750 feet; most extensive views; want high-class apartment. Owner, M 744 Times Downtown.

WILL exchange small loft building, Manhattan, for income property over city; nearby; equity $50,000; trade for country home within commuting distance; prefer Westchester County; please give full particulars; listings from brokers invited. V 730 Times Downtown.

ATTRACTIVE 8-room dwelling, all improvements; corner, 100x125; garage; fine location, Rye, Westchester county; price $15,000; mortgage $10,000; exchange for west side dwelling, suitable for physician; will add cash. Biltmore Realty Corp., Times Bldg.

FOR EXCHANGE—2,100 acres of land, free and clear, in Carroll County, N. H.; some fine timber; great for colony development and bungalows. Schumacher, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

ATTENTION BUILDERS—Plot 10 lots Brooklyn, growing neighborhood; value $20,000; offered in exchange for New York, Brooklyn equities, warehouse, dwellings, &c. Oliver, 12 West 60th.

RESTAURANT, completely equipped, in ideal location, offered for sale or exchange for country home or improved city property; price $65,000. Apply Whitney-Foster Corporation, 150 West 72d St., Columbus 9600.

FOR EXCHANGE or For Sale—10 acres at Millneck, L. I.; beautiful view of the Sound; $65,000; free and clear. Apply to WHITNEY-FOSTER CORPORATION, 150 West 72d St., Columbus 9600.

EXCHANGE—41 to 47 Johnson Av.; 28 families, 4 stores; rents $5,000; mortgage $18,000; for small properties; price $35,000. Schumacher, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

HIGH-CLASS 80-foot avenue elevator apartment, Washington Heights, $70,000 equity; $35,000 cash required and smaller property or mortgages. Box 535, 3,013 3d Av.

OWNER high-class Boston apartment houses, in ill health, will exchange for gentleman's estate, lots or farm of unquestionable value. H 382 Times.

900 ACRES, Long Island Sound; five miles waterfront, fine development; price $1,000,000, free and clear. C. W. Dunn, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

ACRES, 30; 10 rooms; outbuildings; Jersey; 48 miles, $10,000; tenement; private, any section. T 1021 Times Harlem.

COLORED, ten-family tenure, boilers; rent $2,240; price $13,000. T 1022 Times Harlem.

SUMMER HOMES—Sale or Let.

Richmond.

OAKWOOD BEACH, S. I.—Furnished 4-room bungalow, all improvements, $165 season; sacrifice. Andrade. Phone Bowling Green 4791. Address 17 State St., City. Inquire at "Elizabeth" Bungalow.

Westchester County.

BEAUTIFUL estate for rent, at Riverdale-on-Hudson; excellent river views; recently redecorated and painted; 8 master bedrooms, 4 master baths, 4 servants' rooms and bath; over 6 acres, beautifully landscaped, gardens; greenhouses, annual crop. Inspection. Phone Kingsbridge 3905, or address George Howe, 527 5th Av., N. Y. C.

CHARMING seven-room cottage with lovely grounds for rent month August; newly furnished; modern; very quiet; convenient. Heights section, 111 Beekman Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; seven minutes from stations; rent reasonable; Christian owner. Hillcrest 2493.

9-ROOM house, all improvements; wonderful view river, completely furnished with fine mahogany, Steinway grand piano, silverware, linen; garden, garage, all kinds fruit; $175 on house; six minutes to station, 54 miles from city. Telephone 35 Croton-on-Hudson.

RENT, August over Labor Day; bathing house; vegetable garden, garage, gas, electricity, screens, awnings, flowers; fully furnished; $385; references required. D 276 Times.

FURNISHED bungalow at Oakland Beach, Rye, N. Y., to rent until October 1 for $450; living room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms and bath on first floor; two bedrooms and lavatory on second floor; immediate possession. Tel. Rye 685.

PELHAM MANOR — Completely furnished home, 14 rooms, 3 baths, large sun parlor, all improvements; garage, stable, shaded grounds; privacy; near golf courses. Tel 1588 Pelham.

TO RENT—For month of August, modern Colonial house, 9 rooms and bath; shade trees; 8 minutes from Hartsdale station; $175; will sell; no agents. Box 268, Hartsdale, N. Y., and phone 1911 White Plains.

HYDE PARK.
Furnished for remainder of season, 8 rooms, 2 baths; garage, flower and vegetable gardens; convenient location. Phone Rye 91W.

MODERN HOUSE, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, garage, Greenacres section of Scarsdale; station, Aug. 1 to Sept. 5; $250. Schloss, 801 East 135th St.

RENT—Furnished, for August, very desirable modern house, 10 rooms and three baths, with garage in Bronxville, N. Y. Telephone Bronxville 1065.

CRESTWOOD—For rent, furnished, August and September; 8 rooms and garage; $175 month; another, no garage, $135; lawn and trees. Logan, 3741 Tuckahoe.

FOR RENT—Furnished house, in Mt. Vernon, with garage until Oct. 1; $150 per month. D 573 Times.

PART large house, furnished; piazza; $85 month; Americans. Box 306, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

SUMMER, furnished modern eight-room house; $200 monthly; garage. 128 Overlook St., Mount Vernon. Telephone Hillcrest 6107.

SUMMER HOMES—Sale or Let.

Westchester County.

BEAUTIFUL home, charming grounds; lovely river views; 10 rooms, 3 baths; all conveniences; $300. 163 Villard Av., Hastings-on-Hudson. Telephone 9453.

Long Island.

MODERN HOME, fully furnished, at Port Washington, from Aug. 25, 8 rooms and bath, 1-car garage, 120 feet of lawn and gardens, 10 minutes from bathing beach; owner commutes in city; rent $200 until October 1st or 15th. Highest reference; owner's family going to Europe; he wishes retain one room, leaving 3 bedrooms to tenant; Aug. 15 to end of Oct. $300. W. D. A., Room 200, 276 5th Av.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.—Furnished 9-room house, two enclosed porches, 6 bedrooms; near station, yacht club and fine public bathing beach; vegetable garden, fruit; for rent August and September, $200 per month, or owner having use of 3 rooms, $125 per month. 48 Mackay Av.

FOR SALE—Large bungalow, furnished if desired; beautiful view, wooded; garage; own beach, sailing, fishing, golf, safe bathing; exclusive; cool; Nassau Point, opposite Southampton. D'Ema, 5707 Fecondo. 220 West 42d.

FOR RENT, Sagaponack, Long Island—Furnished cottage, 9 rooms and bath; garage for 2 cars; 2 acres of ground; quarter mile from ocean and 3 miles from Bridgehampton station; $250 July 15 to Sept. 15. Inquire Post Office Box 246, Rahway, N. J.

NEW 6-room all year round brick dwelling with garage, to rent for season or year; latest improvements; located in beautifully restricted section. Inquire Greenberg, Nautilus Av. Phone Coney Island 1097.

FOR RENT—Completely furnished house; 7 rooms, 2 baths; June and September; one hour by train or automobile; six sleeping rooms; sleeping porch; large lawn and trees; $300; two months. M 896 Times.

RENT FURNISHED until Oct. 31 or longer; modern house, 10 rooms; fine residential section; corner; spacious grounds; large veranda; garage; reasonable terms. Flushing 1256.

ROCKAWAY PARK — FURNISHED, FOR RENT OR SALE, EASY TERMS, 10 ROOMS, ALL IMPROVEMENTS; STEAM HEAT. APPLY 243 134TH ST., TEL. 79, BEACH.

BAYVILLE—BLOCK FROM SOUND AND BAY, 8-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE, ALL IMPROVEMENTS; GARAGE; TELEPHONE BELLE HARBOR 79, or 375W OYSTER BAY.

ON WATER—Three rooms and porch, furnished, all improvements; shady grounds; August and September, $85 month, or yearly lease, $58. Jensen, 307 South Grove St., Freeport, L. I. Phone 728-W.

HOUSE of 8 rooms and bath, beautifully furnished, gas, electricity; garage and fine lawn; short distance from water; July 29 to Sept. 6, $150. Arnold S. Sammis, Huntington, L. I. Phone 72 Y-M.

FOR RENT—For balance of season, 10-room cottage, overlooking Peconic Bay, 180 feet from water, furnished; price $250. Inquire C. J. Squires, Southampton, L. I., R. F. D. No. 90.

BUNGALOW—4 rooms, handy to beach and stores; 17 Stay-a-While Av., Ocean Beach, Fire Island; rent reasonable; immediate possession. Keys at Bungalow No. 14.

BUNGALOW on waterfront; furnished, 6 rooms, all improvements, $300 season. O'Connor, Bayswater Av. and Strand, Far Rockaway.

FURNISHED house, modern, 185 feet front, nine rooms, 2 baths; garage; near Long Island motor boat to New York; $300 to Sept. 1. J 919 Times Downtown.

SAYVILLE, L. I.—Fine furnished cottage on water to sublet for remainder of season; present tenant leaving for Europe. Telephone Sayville 167.

LONG BEACH PROPER—Apartment, elegantly furnished; ocean half block. Byrne, Front St.

FAR ROCKAWAY—Cottage, 10 rooms, furnished; splendid location. 47 Roanoke Av. Tel. 1850-J.

LONG BEACH (Belmont Hotel, 252 Park)—Rooms, week, month; week-end accommodations.

STONY BROOK-ON-SOUND—Pretty 8-room cottage, furnished; best section; improvements; $250 season. Phone Darien.

FAR ROCKAWAY—Beautifully furnished apartment, 4 rooms, $650 season, 2,015 Cornaga Av. Gracie.

LONG BEACH—Furnished rooms; season; bath; without board. Phone 187 Long Beach.

OCEAN BEACH, Fire Island, L. I. (Ocean end Bay)—Furnished houses, bungalows, for rent and sale; rent $300 up. Thos. Keogh.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS—7-room house, 2 baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch, garage; reasonable. Telephone 6186-W Hillside.

BEACH 124 127TH ST. (Bayside Drive, Belle Harbor)—Rooms by season or week.

LONG BEACH, 128 West Olive—1-2 rooms, bath, very reasonable; exclusive.

New York State.

"COTTAGES EVERYWHERE."
ADIRONDACKS,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
ALL NEW ENGLAND STATES.
ADIRONDACKER SUMMER HOMES, INC., Box 589, City Hall Station. Lafayette 1315.

TO RENT—Lake George cottage for August; short run from Saratoga; 6 large, airy rooms and bath; fireplace, running water, electric light; all newly furnished; on main highway, five minutes from Lake George village; rent reasonable. Wire or address, W. D. Fleming, Glens Falls, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Eagle Bay Park, Adirondacks, Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain; Summer cottage, completely furnished; 6 rooms, 2 baths; open-air rooms, all screened; bathing, boating, fishing, excellent hunting in season. G. S. L., care Wilkie, 5 Broad St., Clifton Springs, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS, Chateaugay Lake; attractive log cabin camp, newly renovated, completely furnished for three; water frontage 70 feet; rowboat; $200 rest of season; for cash, $150; cash; exceptional opportunity. Apply Holtzman, Merrill, N. Y.

FOR RENT—Charming 7-room cottage; bath; newly decorated; ideal location, heart of Catskills; restricted locality; will rent for balance of season $275; bargain; act quickly. Mrs. Laura W. Ackley, Shandaken, N. Y.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE—Furnished bungalow, electricity, plumbing; near Assembly; golf, state road, steamer, trolley, woods, fishing; August, Aug.-Sept. $200. McNeal, Forestville, N. Y.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, Lake Luzerne, five rooms and bath, modern cottage; in grove of pine trees; electricity; hot and cold water system; every convenience; $150 a month. Box 257 Luzerne.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Party wishes to sublet attractive, modern house, situated on lake shore; steamer, with responsible family. Address A. S., General Delivery, Newman, Adirondacks, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS—Big Moose Lake; furnished cottage for season; kitchen, living-dining room, fireplace, verandas, three bedrooms, bathroom, sleeping porch; excellent bathing beach. A. L. Simmers, Big Moose, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS—Big Moose Lake; furnished cottage for season; kitchen, living-dining room, fireplace, verandas, three bedrooms, bathroom, sleeping porch; excellent bathing beach. A. L. Simmers, Big Moose, N. Y.

WANTED, a couple or small family to share expenses of country home 70 miles up the Hudson on State road; all conveniences; plenty fresh farm produce. Address H. M. T., Box 683 Times Downtown.

ADIRONDACKS, LOON LAKE — Furnished five-room bungalow, with rowboat, for season; bathing, fishing. Address L. West, 866 West End Av., city.

PICTURESQUE furnished cottage, three rooms, bath; $100 monthly; hour city. Watamin Farm, Blauvelt, N. Y. Nyack 1049J.

ADIRONDACKS.
Directly upon shore, fully furnished; garage; electric lights. White, Box 366, Brooklyn.

FURNISHED cabin for 3 persons; quiet, mountainside camp; terms; to August 15, $40; Sept. 15, $70. Tenney, Cornwall.

OFFICE—Very fine, light, cool, sublet 625 ft., $1,200; Masonic Building; phone. C 409 Times.

FOUR-ROOM new cottage to rent, Catskill Mountains, $150 balance of season. McClosky, 238 West 111th.

New Jersey.

ATTRACTIVE little bungalow, furnished rent (sell with lot); screened porch; ideal location on water; woods, 1,000 altitude; commuting trolley; Denville, Jersey. Bergh (Schuyler 6283).

MODERN BUNGALOW, 5 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, lawn, shade, 5 blocks river, 10 minutes R. R. station; season or year; reasonable. A. B. Beadle, Atlantic Highlands, N. J. Phone 104-J.

FORT MONMOUTH, N. J.—4-room bungalow, furnished; private beach; August over Labor Day. Alexander, 2,050 Davidson Av., Bronx. 1044 Fordham. Call after 5.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS—Attractive 3-room furnished housekeeping apartment, until Oct. 1; rent $65 month; immediate possession. Elliott, 224 Av.

BASS LAKE.
Bungalows, 3, 4, 5 furnished rooms; rent month or week, Aug. and Sept.; 1½ hours Lackawanna. D. B. Miller, Blairstown, N. J.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOME—Six weeks from Aug. 1; motor Matawan 30 minutes, shore bus service; $150. State religion and write A. Eckels, Tennent, N. J.

RENT furnished house, 5 bedrooms; improvements; August; $65. J 543 Times Downtown.

ASBURY PARK, Ocean Grove, Allenhurst, Bradley Beach—Summer homes, hotels. JACOB A. KING, NORTH ASBURY PARK.

AT Grantwood on Palisades view Hudson; furnished house; garage; lease; $85 month; July-October. Phone 1098 Cliffside.

SUMMER HOMES—Sale or Let.

Westchester County.

BEAUTIFUL estate for rent, at Riverdale-on-Hudson; excellent river views; recently redecorated and painted; 8 master bedrooms, 4 master baths, 4 servants' rooms and bath; over 6 acres, beautifully landscaped, gardens; greenhouses, annual crop. Inspection. Phone Kingsbridge 3905, or address George Howe, 527 5th Av., N. Y. C.

CHARMING seven-room cottage with lovely grounds for rent month August; newly furnished; modern; very quiet; convenient. Heights section, 111 Beekman Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; seven minutes from stations; rent reasonable; Christian owner. Hillcrest 2493.

9-ROOM house, all improvements; wonderful view river, completely furnished with fine mahogany, Steinway grand piano, silverware, linen; garden, garage, all kinds fruit; $175 on house; six minutes to station, 54 miles from city. Telephone 35 Croton-on-Hudson.

SUMMER HOMES WANTED.

ADULTS desire simply furnished country house for September, 4 bedrooms, open fireplace, Berkshires preferred; moderate. Full particulars, F. H. McLean, 120 East 22d St., City.

SMALL furnished cottage, Catskills or vicinity, exclusive; 3 adults. Write particulars, Kroener, 55 Christopher St., or phone Spring 1023.

WANTED—Small furnished bungalow on Sound or Jersey shore balance season, within commuting distance New York; adult family; terms must be moderate. W 550 Times.

WANTED, from Aug. 1 to end of season, small bungalow, furnished, commuting distance, near water; married couple. H. S. Watson, 23 West 45th St.

LONG ISLAND or Westchester preferred, near water, 5-9 rooms, 2 baths; must be reasonable; August 1st-September 15th; write Smith, 1,150 West 79th St.

WANTED—House, part or whole, 4 rooms, bathing, about $100

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

BEAUTIFUL furnished office, suitable for desirable tenant; also office space, suitable insurance agent. Apply Janitor Emily, 1,670 Broadway, 6th.

LAKE PLACID.
To sublet or share, beautifully furnished house, situated on lake. Address Box 435 Lake Placid, N. Y.

250-261 WEST 124TH.
8,500 square feet; good location for any wholesale business. C. C. Watson, Architect, 211 West 125th St. Morningside 7496.

LOFTS, [illegible] SQUARE FEET.
100% sprinklered; Penn. garment section. BILTMORE REALTY CORPORATION, TIMES BUILDING. MEDIANT TIMES 1600.

FACTORIES, lofts, 5,000 ft., near 48th St. and 7th Av.; rent $2,000 per year; light, steam, sprinkler, elevator; light manufacturing. Kelly, 1,033 College Av.

ONE OR TWO ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, 600 square feet each, third floor Maritime Building, 10 Bridge Street; low rates, owing to old lease. M 736 Times Downtown.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for interior decorator, desk room, with small and telephone service, in Madison Av. shop, above 59th St. Telephone wee days. Plaza 7942.

10 LOFTS to rent in Bronx and Manhattan, 20c per foot and up, with steam and elevators, all sizes and grades. Kelly, 1,033 College Av.

OFFICE, PARTITIONED, TO SUBLET; TELEPHONE, TYPEWRITER. CALL AT 132 NASSAU ST., ROOM 409. T. SOUREN CO.

Two furnished offices, light, telephone and stenographic service; reasonable. 154 Nassau St., Tribune Building, Suite 927.

BEAUTIFUL office, furnished, on 6th Av above 42d St.; sublease all or part. S 39 Times.

56TH ST., 344 WEST—Immediate possession, eight rooms and bath; newly decorated throughout; exceptionally cheap; inspection made until Oct. 1.

OFFICE sublet; low rental; excellent location. 676 5th Av., Room 901. Phone Susquehanna 7874.

FURNISHED large, light office, one block from Fulton and John Sts.; $40 per month. W 787 Times Downtown.

Bronx.

NEW ONE-STORY daylight factory, 12,000 square ft. (will divide), 28 ft. clear ceiling. Suitable heavy manufacturing or wet wash laundry. Unrestricted. Adjacent water front. Immediate possession. Rudolph Kovats, Owner, 673 E. 135d St. Melrose 4,119.

Brooklyn.

HOUSEFURNISHING DEPARTMENT TO RENT.
Department store doing a large volume of business in the fastest growing section of Brooklyn is open to rent generous space in basement for housefurnishings and electric fixtures on basis of percentage of business. Address Opportunity, 143 Maple St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR RENT, 17 Fulton St., Brooklyn—Four-story brick building, with large excavation, cement floors, metal ceilings, steam heat, electric lights, and fine passageway; approximately 10,000 square feet; ideal for manufacturing; rent, $850 a month. Apply on premises.

TO LEASE—Valuable water front property, 200 crib dock, 104 lots, Newtown Creek, Eastern District; centrally located; convenient to all ferries and bridges. Reynolds, Morgan Av. and Meserole St., Brooklyn.

TWO ROOMS and stores to lease, busiest part of Atlantic Av.; modern garage building, 600-1,000 feet, suitable for automobile salesrooms or other business. Kolkin, 32 Court St., Brooklyn. Main 9616.

LONG TERM net lease, two corners, Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, suitable any business. Apply Charles Lowe, 1,170 Broadway, city.

TO LET—Part of factory on main floor, with or without the use of 100 H. P. boiler and generator set. Apply Stagg, 6023.

FACTORY building for sale, low price, 70x100, 2 story and basement, light around, sprinklered, heavy construction; lower Brooklyn. Kelly, 1,033 College Av.

HEART of Brooklyn, opposite Borough Hall, restaurant, long lease, fixtures; no good will; immediate possession. M 552 Times.

STORE—Business man's opportunity; busiest location Brooklyn. Schuman, 63 Sands St.

Queens.

LOFT 40x90, exceptionally good light, steam heat, immediate possession; 7 minutes by subway from Grand Central Station. Himoff, 254 13th St., Long Island City.

Long Island.

LONG ISLAND CITY.
5,000 to 100,000 square feet space; early occupancy or will build to suit.
HERMAN-CALHAM COMPANY,
Bridge Plaza. LONG ISLAND CITY.

New Jersey.

FACTORY SPACE, Paterson, N. J. in heart of commercial district; 2 exceptionally light lofts, corner building; 100 per cent sprinkler. Total space 22,000 square feet. Will divide. Inquire 8th floor, 239 4th Av., N. Y. City.

Miscellaneous.

STORE SPACE TO LET.
The finest department store in the best city of Maryland, outside of Baltimore, has very desirable space to let for furs, shoes and men's and boys' clothing; this store is modern in every respect, caters to a good clientele and enjoys the best location in town; a golden opportunity worth investigating. United Garment Buyers, 303 5th Av., New York.

STORE FOR RENT, 100% SHOPPING CENTER, Cleveland, Ohio. W 530 Times.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS.

OWNERS, Brokers, Leaseholders, Attention—Wanted, suitable for groceries, located preferably in Washington Heights or West Bronx; present or future leases; will also buy valuable leases, fixtures, &c.; give particulars. Lomask, 198 South 1st St., Brooklyn.

LOFT wanted for steam laundry, 5,000-6,000 feet, from 30th St. down east or west, with live steam, ground floor preferred; with long lease. Z 2485 Times Annex.

CLIENT wants store suitable retail furrier, any good location; will consider purchasing good lease from tenant. Goldwin & Goodwin, 240 Lenox Av. Harlem 6500.

WANTED—LOFT, 5,000 SQ. FT.; PROXIMITY BROADWAY AND SPRING ST., FOR SHOWROOM; $3,000; PRINCIPALS ONLY. Z 858 TIMES.

UNFURNISHED room, good light, for high-class specialty business, one flight, between 5th and Lexington, 59th St. and 42d. C 146 Times.

TWO or six room apartment between 80th and 100th Sts., near Broadway; first-class dressmaker. C 459 Times.

STORE for dry cleaning and valet; will purchase business. K 8 Times.

ACCOUNTANT wants half office, 40th to 50th St. M 586 Times.

FACTORIES.

MODERN BRICK FACTORY, mill construction, sprinkler system, electric elevator 4,000 lbs. capacity, fenestra windows; exposure 4 sides, cor. Claremont, Halsted and Grant Avs., Jersey City, N. J.; 4 stories, ample flooring, basement concrete; building 75x150 ft., an extension about 30x15 ft. of reinforced vault and men and women's comfort room; also extension 27x27 ft. boiler and engine room with new 150 H. P. boiler; gas power and about 25x40 feet, all on plot 123 ft. on Grant and about 250 ft., including yard there will lease for 10 years; adjoining land of about 42,000 sq. ft. can be had; located at west side Av. station of Central R. R. of N. J., 23 minutes from New York, 15$ minutes to Newark. Telephone Bergen 1664. F. A. Lohmeyer Co., 314 Claremont Av., Jersey City, N. J.

MILL SALE—Substantial brick factory, 31,000 sq. ft., 3 floors, steam heated, sprinklered, elevator, power electric line on each floor, transformer station in yard, R. R. switch lines east, west, north and south, exceptionally low price and unusual terms to responsible people. Apply F. E. Hawkes, Asst. Treasurer, Greenfield Tap & Die Corpn., Greenfield, Mass.

FACTORY FOR SALE, BRICK BUILDING, 20x50, 2 stories and basement, mill construction, 100% sprinkler, all improvements, 10 minutes to freight depots; immediate possession; big profits; $60,000, less than pre-war price. Inspect on premises, 1,861 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, near Decatur 218.

16,000 SQUARE FEET, $22,000.
4-story and cellar brick, near Williamsburg Bridge and freight terminals, immediate possession, $5000 cash.
179 Ramsen St., Bklyn. Phone Main 147-148.

DRESS FACTORY FOR SALE
Bronx; fully equipped, ready to work; 18 machines, power or labor; must sell at once. Write C. D., 1214 Wilson Building.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—3-story concrete building, now under construction; 175,000 square feet. John E. Henry Jr., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

FACTORY, 2,250 square feet, also high-class large residence. Hergesell, Wood Ave., Linden, N. J.

GOOD location for factory. Information Mrs. Jenkins, 318 E. Grace St., Richmond, Va.

New Jersey.

FACTORY FOR SALE.
Brick building, fireproof; fit for celluloid manufactory or other heavy work, 66 Patterson Plank Road, North Bergen, N. J.

FACTORIES WANTED.

WILL PURCHASE FOR CASH
large established machine and tool plant, real estate and equipment; Med Jersey preferred; give full details, location and price. Information confidential. Address MACHINE & TOOL, 600 Cedway Bldg., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—Modern factory with about 150,000 feet of floor space; three acres of land with spur track; must be in town or city where mechanics can be obtained and taxes are low. Address with full particulars, Z 2878 Times Annex.

WANTED to rent in New York or vicinity at least 1,000 square feet for light manufacturing purposes; prefer place having gas and power; must have elevator facilities for drying plaster molds in air. S 37 Times.

WILL LEASE small daylight factory building, all reduced siding, 5,000 to 10,000 sq. ft., within 50 miles of New York City, for manufacturing books. A. Appleboom, Times Building, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

97E AV.—Four delightful, cool rooms, bedroom $12x16, real bridge; central location; $150. Telephone Madison Square 2112.

97TH ST., 26 EAST—To RENT, FURNISHED FOR ONE YEAR FROM OCT. 1, LARGE STUDIO APARTMENT, SIX ROOMS, TWO BATHS; LIVING ROOM 24x36, OPEN FIREPLACE; LARGE DINING ROOM; ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS; WILL RENT FROM AUG. 1 IF DESIRED; CAN BE SEEN BY APPOINTMENT; REFERENCES REQUIRED. TELEPHONE SPRING 4810.

107TH ST., 15 EAST—Well furnished 5-room apartment in modern apartment house, for rent in October 15. Private phone; piano; rent very reasonable. Mr. D.'s apartment. Phone Stuyvesant 2027.

115TH, 102 EAST (Hotel Ladiels)—Two rooms, bath, $18 week up.

307TH ST., AT LEXINGTON AV.—1-2-3 ROOMS, WITH BATH. RUTLEDGE HOTEL, UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING TENANT; ROOM WITHOUT MEALS, $10 WEEK AND UP; ROOM WITH MEALS, $17 WEEK AND UP.

315T. EAST—Five rooms, bath and real kitchen apartment, until Oct.; finely furnished. Call Plaza 7086, Monday or Tuesday.

321D, 127 EAST (near Park Av.)—Furnished parlor, bedroom, kitchen, for $15 per week; bargain. Gallandet.

84TH, 155 EAST—Two room, bath apartment; $75 monthly till Oct. 1. Call Sunday, 1 to 5. McNeill.

44TH, 141 EAST—Two rooms, kitchenette and bath; highest class apartment house; elevator and phone service. Superintendent, Murray Hill 8595.

47TH ST., 19 EAST—One or two rooms and bath, until Nov. 1 or Dec. 1. Inquire coffee house.

48TH, 4 EAST—Beautifully furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath; reasonable. Circle 2892.

49TH and Madison—Two rooms, bath apartment; $85. Schuyler 4860, Apt. 9B.

50E—6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $150 MONTH.
Two master s, 1 maid s; elevator; can continue after October. Plaza 410.

52D, 34 EAST—Beautifully furnished, advantages of home, with comforts best hotel; 3 rooms, bath in apartment when desired; one room and bath to entire floor; $100 to $600 per month.

52D ST., 145 EAST—Apartment 3-D; a five-room apartment attractively furnished; all light rooms, from August 1 until September or longer. Telephone Plaza 1274 between 10 and 2.

55TH ST., 28 EAST, and Madison Av., AT A NOMINAL FIGURE to right party, 3 room kitchenette very well furnished; piano; owner sailing. Phone Stuyvesant 5330 or write H 350 Times.

56TH, 125 EAST.
Apartment, entire floor, French drawing room with balcony, circular conservatory, dining hall, regal bedroom, bath, kitchen, foyer; elevator; open fireplaces. Tel. 8067 Plaza.

60TH (PARK), 5 ROOMS, $125.
Three bedrooms, living room, kitchen; maid, restaurant, telephone service free. Plaza 410, Monday.

60TH, 18 EAST—Sublet, sacrifice, divide apartment, 1, 2 rooms; cut rate; quick action. Jacinto Hotel.

64TH ST., 28 EAST—One large room, dressing room, kitchenette, bath; first floor; private entrance; low rent; owner abroad, housekeeper shows, or telephone Melrose 5563.

93D ST AT MADISON AV.—1, 2, 3 ROOMS WITH BATH; ASHTON; UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; SUMMER RATES $25 UP.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
East, west side; long, short leases.
PARK AVENUE RENTING CO.,
178 West 72d St. Phone Columbus 1277.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, choice locations; long, short leases; east, west side; 4 to 12 rooms. Clark Realty Co., 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ARTISTIC, COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS FOR REFINED PEOPLE.
Two and three rooms, baths and kitchenettes, in hotel and theatre district; exquisitely furnished; must have good references; $75 upward. Phone Owner, Plaza 4782.

ARTISTICALLY furnished, centrally located, two rooms, 5 windows on street, bath, kitchenette; possession now (conclusion) or Oct. 1; $100 monthly; two subways in building; also beautiful apartment on west side; either shown by phoning Columbus 3552.

FOR JULY AND AUGUST
2 room and bath apartment, linen and all service, $75 month.
HOTEL VAN RENSSELAER,
17 East 11th St. Phone Stuy. 1410.

GRAMERCY PARK, 21—Beautiful, cool apartment, finely furnished, 3 rooms and kitchenette complete; rent July-October, $100 monthly; also unfurnished apartment 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, newly decorated, for yearly lease.

GRAMERCY PARK—Three attractive rooms, electric, kitchenette; exclusive building, newly furnished; $225 monthly. September to June, M 663 Times Downtown.

GRAMERCY PARK, 36 EAST—7 rooms, $400. K. Van Winkle. Tel. Col. 1077.

IRVING PLACE, 74 (Gramercy Park)—To lease, bachelor apartments, two rooms, bath.

LEXINGTON AV., 845 (Near Commodore Hotel)—Large, cool, beautifully furnished apartment, 2-3 rooms, bath, kitchen, telephone, for two months or on lease, $125 month. Phone Madison Square 5064 for appointment.

LEXINGTON AV. (Near 61st)—Delightful 3-room studio apartment; $100. Rhine. 7822.

MADISON AV., 701 (Apartment 7B)—From July 27 to Sept. 27, three airy, cool rooms and bath, seventh floor, facing north, south and east; hotel service included.

MADISON AV., 267—Studio apartment, one large front room and bath. Thompson.

MURRAY HILL Section—To let immediately, furnished or unfurnished until Oct. 1 and longer, large, sunny, studio, 25x40 feet, bedroom, bath and kitchen, suitable for musician or dancer. Telephone Vanderbilt 0415 between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. today for appointment to view.

PARK AV., 829.
FOR TWO MONTHS.
76th—Six handsomely furnished rooms, two baths, living room, 17x32, furnished in mulberry velvet and mahogany; piano; two double bedrooms, servant's room, exceptional kitchen; $250 monthly (half rent). Telephone owner for appointment, Plaza 1452.

PARK AV., 940 (Apt. 4D)—Three rooms and bath, to Sept. 1 or 15, at $150 per month. Apply to hall man.

PARK AV., 19 (Corner 35th)—Bachelor apartment, large living room, bedroom, bath; $100 to October. Murray Hill 5048.

PLAZA REALTY CO.,
435 PARK AV. TEL. PLAZA 6891.
SUMMER BARGAINS.

WILL sublet one room and bath in hotel at 92d St. and Madison Av.; reasonable. Call Spring 8790 Monday morning.

$250 MONTHLY
8 rooms, bath and foyer; most attractively and completely furnished; in a modern building, Washington Square and Fifth Av.; will lease for one year or sell outright. For appointment address C 449 Times.

2 CONNECTING ROOMS, housekeeping; bath, phone; $14 week. Rhinelander 6857.

Furnished—West Side.

57TH AV. AND 10TH ST. (The Grosvenor)—Two rooms and baths, furnished; hotel service; reduced rent till October. Apt. 53.

57TH AV., 12—One-room, bath; maid service; till October. Stuyvesant 4358.

107TH ST 957—8 rooms, bath, kitchenette; Washington Square district; price very moderate. Chelsea 4503. N. H. Riker.

111TH, 142 WEST—Cool Summer, duplex, 4 large rooms, 2 baths, kitchen, veranda, garden; modern. Sunday 9-6, daily 6-7. Reagan.

117TH ST., 142 WEST—Floor through; cool; large living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, gas range; $90. Watkins 3293. King.

122TH ST., 23 WEST—Studio apartment two rooms and bath; $55 monthly.

141H, 133 WEST—Corner apartment, completely furnished, large combination living room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath; rent $60. Duross.

197TH ST., 274 WEST.
3-room apartment; elevator.
RENT $95.

34TH, 450 WEST—Beautiful two rooms, bath, owner's charming house; kitchen optional; sun parlor, grand piano, Italian garden; all modern improvements; references. Watkins 1872.

54TH ST., 423 WEST—Onc-room kitchenette apartment, fully equipped, bath, porch; owner interior decorator. Chelsea 8966.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

57TH, 344 WEST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; refined, responsible person; references. Walsh.

57TH, 48 WEST—Completely furnished two rooms, bath, shower, electric cooking, radio, private telephone; very cool; immediate possession; $90 month. Ring middle bell. Haworth.

57TH, 41 WEST—Artist will sublet cool, attractive three-room apartment, bath, kitchen, electricity; $65. Hoag.

57TH, 325 W. 57—Charming furnished kitchenette apartments, consisting of parlor, bedrooms and bath, $90 to $60 weekly; full hotel service.

59TH ST., 1089 5th Av.—Have an ideal home, not just furnished apts., for you, two and three rooms; mine are the nicest in the city inside; come, look, convince yourself; bachelors and newlyweds especially invited; beautifully furnished, light, airy, fire escapes, sidering what you get; stoves to cook, toxboxes, telephone, maid service, linen, silver, gas, electricity, plenty hot water all times; $75 month and $40 up. Ring Housekeeper's bell.

44TH, 44 WEST (Royalton)—Small bachelor apartment, will sublet furnished until Oct. 1. Call at office and ask to be shown. Apartment 18S.

44TH, 210 WEST (Westover Court)—Bachelor apartment; high-class hotel service, meals. See Resident Manager, Bryant 5860

44TH, 543 WEST—New elevator building; cleanliness, furnishings and service; 1-3 rooms, tiled bath, showers, tiled kitchenettes; unquestionable applicants; highest references essential; $75-$125 up monthly. Longacre 5500.

46TH ST., 21 WEST—Two rooms, kitchenette and bath, furnished; rent reasonable until Oct. 1. White. Telephone Bryant 7416.

46TH ST., 533 WEST—2 rooms, bath, service, closets; artistic decorations.

46TH ST., 41 WEST—Two-room apartment and bath, tastefully furnished, all modern improvements, Summer rates. Superintendent or Chelsea 8229.

46TH, 49 WEST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, piano. Call 2-6. Wahl.

46TH, 33 WEST—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; charmingly furnished; cool. Circle 9443.

47TH ST., 17 WEST—TWO ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE; $100.

50TH ST., 4 WEST.
Mrs. Prescott has a beautiful 4-room housekeeping apartment on the 3d floor of her handsome apartment house at 4 West 50th St., 2 doors from 5th Av.; within sound of the Cathedral chimes; parlor, 2 bedrooms, each with twin beds; grand piano. Telephone Circle 2887, Mrs. Prescott. Seen all day. Big Summer bargain.

50TH ST., 74 WEST—Desirable and finely furnished small apartment; suitable one or two; $75; lease to suit.

50TH, 54 WEST—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; all conveniences. Collins. Summer rates.

51ST, 33 WEST—1 and 2 room suites; immediate possession to Oct. 1; elevator building; references required.

52D ST., 22, WEST (COR. B'WAY)—MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED, HOTEL SERVICE, ONE ROOM AND BATH $75 UP; TWO ROOMS AND BATH $110 UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

52D, 34 EAST—Beautifully furnished, advantages of home, with comforts best hotel; 3 rooms, bath in apartment when desired; one room and bath to entire floor; $100 to $600 per month.

52D ST., 145 EAST—Apartment 3-D; a five-room apartment attractively furnished; all light rooms, from August 1 until September or longer. Telephone Plaza 1274 between 10 and 2.

55TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.
THE REGAL, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED, MAID AND TAILOR SERVICE; 1 ROOM AND BATH, $85; 2 ROOMS AND BATH, $100 UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

56TH ST. AND 7TH AV. (Hotel Wellington)—Subway station at door; suites of 2 rooms and bath, and 3 rooms and bath; beautifully furnished; to rent by month, season or year; all hotel service. Inquire Manager.

55TH, 145 WEST—Beautifully furnished hotel apartment suite, 3 rooms, firepl ce, real kitchen; grand piano; swimming pool; convenient to 5th Av. and theatres; cool, quiet; $225. Parker, Circle 8815.

55TH ST., 347 WEST—Two-room modern apartment, foyer hall, kitchenette, nicely furnished, piano; references essential. Phone Circle 7120. Ask for one-E.

55TH ST., 5—Beautifully furnished apartment in high-class house; three large, airy rooms; kitchenette and bath; till Sept. 15; reasonable. M 571 Times.

55TH ST., 105 WEST—Five-room furnished apartment for rent, three to five months. See Supt.

56TH, 208 WEST.
(HOTEL THORNDYKE)—VERY ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM SUITES, WITH PRIVATE BATH; FULL HOTEL SERVICE. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

56TH, 200 WEST (Broadway-7th Av.)—Corner apartment; 7 large, light rooms, well furnished, reasonable. Inquire elevator man.

56TH, 63 WEST—Three rooms, bath, large back parlor, bath, kitchenette. Morgan.

57TH ST., 240 WEST.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; 1, 2 AND 3 THREE ROOMS AND BATH $25 WEEKLY UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

57TH ST., 301 WEST—Wonderful 2 rooms, kitchenette; well furnished; elevator, telephone. Barbour.

57TH, 109 WEST—Splendid large room and bath. Gilmore, Circle 4026.

57TH, 301 WEST—Beautifully furnished three-room apartment; piano, Victrola; reasonable. Columbus 9595.

58TH, 47 WEST—Sublet charming apartment, two light, airy rooms, kitchenette; sacrifice.

58TH ST., 358 WEST—For sale, gorgeously furnished 7-room apartment; rent $135; lease to suit. Columbus 5880. Apt. 6 W. st.

58TH, 360 WEST—Large front room, alcove, bedroom and kitchen; running water; elevator, private apt.; $25. Thompson.

59TH, 24 WEST (Phone 8430 Plaza)—Five rooms, living room facing Park, dining room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

59TH, 200 WEST—Luxuriously furnished living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchenette; suitable family or 3 gentlemen; great sacrifice, agent.

63TH, 133 WEST—Cool, beautifully furnished two rooms, bath; unusual service; unusual bargain until October. Childs.

68TH, 231 WEST—APARTMENT, 5 LIGHT ROOMS, PARQUET FLOOR, FURNISHED; WILL SELL FURNITURE IF WANTED.

69TH, 14 WEST—2 LARGE, LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH, SHOWER, LAVATORY; SEPARATE KITCHENETTE, COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING, DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; WEEKLY OR MONTHLY; SPECIAL RATES.

69TH ST., 245 WEST (The New West End)—2 and 3 room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $8C-$125; references required.

69TH ST., 30 WEST—3 sunny furnished and 2 room apartments; Summer rate.

69TH, 50 WEST—Two very large rooms, kitchenette, bath, electricity; maid service.

70TH, 228 WEST—Large parlor floor, studio, living room, kitchen. Columbus 3625.

71ST, 19 WEST—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; ALSO SINGLE ROOMS; VERY REASONABLE.

72D, 247 WEST—Living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished, immediately until October, 1922. Apply Superintendent, or telephone Schuyler 3780, Mrs. Filkins.

72D, 124 WEST—Would sublet two months attractively furnished, modern, four-room housekeeping apartment to responsible applicant; every room outside, cool and light. Richards.

72D ST., 233 West—small apartment and entire floor, completely furnished, kitchenette; bath new; summer rates; long lease if desired. Porter or 255 West 72d.

72D, 240 WEST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $100 month, until Oct. 1.

72D, 53 WEST—3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, also 1 room apartment; furnished.

73D ST., 128 WEST—1-2-3 ROOMS, WITH BATH. THE BOLTON (HOTEL); UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; $25 UP.

73D, 114 WEST—Bright room, real kitchen, bath, $25 weekly, including gas, linen, electricity; smaller room, bath, kitchenette.

73D, 306 WEST—Beautiful floor through, or two rooms with bath; reasonable.

73D, 132 WEST—Modern, cool 2-room apartment; immediate. Call afternoons.

74TH ST., 170 WEST—Three rooms, bath; south and west exposures; for rent now to October, 1922; handsomely furnished; furniture can be purchased at great bargain; immediate possession or Sept. 1. Apply Mr. Westervelt, Hotel Berkley, Columbus 9800. Sunday 12-10 P. M., Monday 12-6 P. M.

74TH, 47 WEST — Handsomely furnished home with owner; apartment unusually large living room and bedroom, two dressing rooms, extension, kitchen and bathroom; $125 monthly; electricity, gas, service included.

74TH (Central Park West), (San Remo Hotel)—Three rooms and bath, alcove; complete hotel service; Summer months, $125. Stein, 101 Wall St. Telephone Bowling Green 3185.

74TH ST., 115 WEST—Two large, light rooms, luxuriant bath; Steinway Grand piano; telephone, electric light; cool; Aug. 1 to Oct. 1; $90 per month; seen any time. Apply Superintendent.

55 WEST 74TH ST.
Beautiful two large rooms, bath, kitchen; reasonable; long or short lease. Superintendent

74TH, 109 WEST—Sublet two-room apartment, accommodate three, or share with lady or couple. Miss Moran, 8181 Columbus.

74TH, 109 WEST—Sublet two-room apartment, accommodate three, or share with lady or couple. Miss Moran, 8181 Columbus.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

76TH, 112 WEST—Beautifully furnished two rooms, kitchenette; piano; cool; reasonable. Burgess.

76TH, 109 WEST—Two rooms with kitchen and private bath.

76TH, 130 WEST—Three rooms, kitchenette, bath; modern, clean, cool, quiet; newly, attractively furnished; telephone; everything complete. Superintendent.

76TH, 108 WEST—3 rooms, kitchenette, bath and telephone; completely furnished; will lease for 2 to 6 months. Sapelli, 50 Union Square. Stuy. 1855.

76TH, 102 WEST—Attractive seven-room furnished apartment. Columbus 2264, Apt. 4S

76TH, 108 WEST—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, all conveniences. Charlesworth.

76TH, 31 WEST—One three-room suite, residence; kitchenette, bath; airy, fire escapes; $75 month. Call Schuyler 9623, or Rector 4464.

76TH ST. (near Riverside)—Seven rooms and bath, until October, 1922; beautifully and completely furnished; ideal for man and wife or three ladies. Schuyler 4815.

76TH, 200 WEST—Seven rooms on corner; elevator, private [illegible] to October or longer. See Superintendent.

76TH (Riverside)—5 rooms, elevator, elegantly furnished; $125. Columbus 1278 Monday.

[illegible] ST., 349 WEST (corner Broadway)—(Apt. 21C)—Well furnished 2 rooms, private bath apartment; player piano; complete service; Summer lease; reasonable terms. Phone Schuyler 2047.

78TH, 157 WEST—Handsome three-room housekeeping suite; all conveniences; select location; gas, electricity; laundry free; $80. Johnson.

80TH, WEST—Completely furnished 5-room housekeeping apartment; light, Summer or longer; immediate occupancy. Sunday, Monday, Riverside 7472.

80TH, 225 WEST (Broadway)—Attractive corner elevator apartment; 6 rooms, 2 baths; less than rental; immediate possession. Plaza 1274 Riverside.

81ST, 186 WEST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette and silver; electric and gas free; ground floor; rent $125.

81ST, 306 WEST—Exceptional two and three room apartments; gas, electricity, telephone.

81ST AND COLUMBUS AV. (COLONIAL HOTEL)—ONE, TWO, THREE ROOMS WITH BATH; UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; $25 UP.

81ST, 158 WEST—Four rooms complete; housekeeping, $200; 14 months' lease. Parker.

82D ST., 61 WEST—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; apartment furnished; very reasonable. Superintendent.

83D, 69 WEST—Two elegant furnished rooms, apartment, bath and kitchenette; reasonable.

83D, 111 WEST—Exceptionally attractive apartment, two large rooms, wall furnished; lovely tile bath, with shower; maid service; kitchenette arrangements; all conveniences; exclusive

84TH, 221 WEST (Central Park West)—Two, three spacious rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity, linen; m'id; $100-$200 month.

86TH, 200 WEST—Furnished apartment; elevator; sacrifice. Phone Schuyler 5200, Apt. 4E.

86TH, 308 WEST—Exclusive, independent one room, bath apartment; restaurant. Inquire Hussey.

86TH, 329 WEST (near Riverside)—Cheerful, large, cool room, kitchen; $85 month.

87TH ST., WEST (Near Broadway)—Quiet, luxurious, cool apartment; 12th floor; will lease for month refined couple or lady; $125 monthly. Phone mornings, Schuyler 7526.

87TH, 323 WEST (Riverside)—Front suites, large rooms, bath, kitchenette; $50, $75.

88TH, 27 WEST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; large room, bath, kitchen; reasonable.

89TH (E'way)—3-room apt., 10th floor, beautifully furnished; $125. Col. 1278 Monday.

90S (Riverside)—Five rooms, high class; southern exposure; immediate possession; long, short lease; Summer $125. Phone Riverside 8098.

91ST, 20 WEST—Attractively furnished two-room, kitchenette apartment; will sell furniture.

92D ST., 300 WEST—Attractively furnished living room, bedroom, bath; northern, southern exposure; large outside rooms, exclusive surroundings; Summer months; also one from Oct. 1.

92D ST., 214 WEST—Six beautifully furnished, cool, front rooms, modern apartment; excellent location; possession to Sept. 15; $100 monthly. Riverside 2709, Apt. 2B.

92D, 147 WEST—Attractively furnished apartment; two rooms, kitchen, bath; lease; references.

93D, 270 WEST—1-2 cool front rooms; bath, kitchenette; furnished, unfurnished; parlor floor suite for doctor, dentist.

94TH, 60 WEST—Two rooms, bath, well furnished; sublet. Rarig, 8069 Riverside.

95TH, 330 WEST (Apartment 6)—Business woman share with couple or another woman, six-room apartment; piano, electricity; near Riverside; or sublet, reasonable references.

95TH ST., 330 WEST (near Riverside)—Attractively furnished 4-room apartment; elevator, switchboard. Phone River. 5023.

96TH, 7 WEST—Whole floor, two rooms; private house; twin beds; shower.

97TH ST., 308 WEST—Beautiful furnished, unfurnished six-room apartment; immediate possession. Weisberg.

97TH, 316 West (adjoining Drive)—Desirable 7-room apartment, $140. Apply Supt.

97TH (West End)—Three, four rooms; Summer rates; $100, $150. Riverside 10071.

98TH ST., 305-311 WEST.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Several desirable two to four room apartments, attractively furnished; housekeeping, housekeeping; maid service; cool, clean, quiet; accessible to all transit lines; $25 week up.

98TH, 248 WEST, Corner Broadway (6B)—For rent or sell, beautiful 7-room elevator apartment, attractively, completely furnished; bargain.

98TH, 208 WEST—5 rooms and kitchen, elegantly furnished, all modern improvements, theatrical centre. Riverside 4857.

98TH (Riverside)—6 rooms, elevator, piano, elegantly furnished; $125. Columbus 1278 Monday.

101ST, 201 WEST—Contents of four-room apartment for sale; $300. Cammeyer.

102D ST., 240 WEST (Corner Broadway)—Six large, light, beautifully furnished rooms; electric fans; player piano; private phone; high-class elevator house.

102D, 245 WEST (West End Av.)—2 nicely furnished rooms, bath, kitchen; also 8 rooms, 3 baths; overlooking Drive.

103D, WEST (Riverside Drive)—The Clearfield—Handsomely furnished 8 extra large rooms, 3 baths, all outside, to rent to Oct. 1922. Pitkin, Tel. 8675 Riverside.

104TH, 904 WEST—3 large rooms and bath, very high class, all improvements, furnished or unfurnished. Apply on premises or Academy 1647.

104TH, 210 WEST—Adorable 3-room apartment, attractive furnishings; right kind home for refined people. Apt. 1D.

104TH, 240 WEST—Contents seven rooms elevator apartment, with lease; possession. Handy.

104TH, 150 WEST—Four-room, bath, moderate rent, elevator; appointment. 58.

104TH AND WEST END AV.—Delightfully cool 8 room and 2 bath apartment; Summer or longer; reasonable. Phone 6738 Riverside.

105TH, 321 WEST (Drive)—Beautiful, newly furnished 3-room, bath, kitchenette; reasonable.

106TH, WEST—3-room apartment, bath; sublet Summer; single gentleman preferred. Academy 4166.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

106TH ST., 61 WEST—Five-room apartment, bath, hot water, steam heat, newly decorated, beautifully, completely furnished for housekeeping; leaving town; will rent furnished; reasonable; rent $90. Call Sunday, all day, weekdays after 6. Ethel.

107TH, 107 WEST.
2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette, $18 up weekly. Academy 1821. Open Sundays.

111TH, 311 WEST—Housekeeping, 4 rooms; short term, $150. Morningside, 1598.

112TH ST., 507 WEST—2-3-4-5 room apartments; exceptionally artistic, 18 months' lease; possession now; Summer; modern 6-story elevator building.

111TH, 242 WEST—Large room, adjoining bath, kitchenette privileges, no other room or business rooms preferred. Cathedral 9696.

113TH, 528 WEST—Nicely furnished 4-room front modern elevator apartment; reasonable.

113TH ST., 416 WEST—Attractively and newly furnished 5 rooms. Cool. 1707.

113TH, 245 WEST (HOTEL CECIL)—ATTRACTIVE 1-2 ROOM SUITES WITH WITHOUT BATH; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

113TH ST., 439 WEST (opposite Columbia University grounds)—Three rooms, kitchenette and bath; all or two rooms may be had until Sept. 15; quiet; possession is sent to right people. Call at premises or phone Miss Knowles, care Packard Motor Car Co. Cathedral 3400.

113TH, 435 WEST (Overlooking Cathedral)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; entirely front, south; ninth floor. $7. Morningside 8206.

119TH ST., 419 WEST, Apt. 2E (near Columbia)—Cool three rooms and bath until Sept. 1. Todd or Superintendent.

119TH ST., 420 WEST—One-room apartment, kitchenette, bath; reasonable.

120TH, 36 WEST—Five-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; modern improvements; private house. Williams. Harlem 9063.

122D, 524 WEST (Apt. 2C)—Attractively furnished living room, dining room and kitchenette, one flight up; suitable for two ladies or gentleman and wife.

122D, 547 WEST (Broadway)—Elevator, 6 rooms, front, bath, $100 month. Wallace.

123D, 449 WEST—Suite, kitchen, elevator; facing Park. Apt. 55.

124TH ST., 542 WEST—Six rooms, elevator, nicely furnished; piano; $35 per month; Summer. Phone Morningside 1414.

125TH ST., 75 WEST—One-room apartment, kitchenette, bath; nicely furnished; furniture for sale; rent $30.

127TH, 407 WEST—Beautiful 2 rooms, kitchenette; only $70. Morning

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

WITH, 100 WEST (Lenox Court)—Two desirable six rooms, maid, elevator. Riverside Drive; convenient to subway, surface cars and tube. Apply to agent or to Supt. on premises.

90TH ST., 342 WEST—Seven rooms and bath to rent for rest October, 1920, or longer; also month. Janitor, 342 West 90th.

97TH ST., 307 WEST (Cathedral Parkway)—Apartment, 4 small rooms, bath; janitor; $35.

100TH ST., 350 WEST—Modern high class 6 room, bath floor, front; reasonable rent, or Oct. 1; rear (reasonable). $2,500. Call 10 to 1 daily. Hugh Hazelton, Janitor.

RIVERSIDE DR., 5 and 7 rooms; high-class fireproof elevator apartments; 1 and 2 baths; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or phone Schuyler 1207.

83D ST., 21 WEST—Five rooms and bath, high-class elevator apartment to sublet; immediate possession. Apply Apt. 2C.

83D ST., 40 WEST—Modern apartment, 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $60.

86TH ST., 251 WEST—Five rooms, bath; electric light; all improvements. Janitor.

87TH ST., 17 WEST—Five rooms and bath; electric light; rents $216-$1296; immediate possession.

87TH ST., 135 WEST—Exceptionally attractive modern 1 and 2-room apartments, bath, kitchenette; also 2-room apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Apply on premises, 4 to 10 P. M. or MIDTOWN & CO. Phone Stuyvesant 6200.

90TH ST., 305 WEST.

Two rooms and kitchenette; immediate possession; $1,200.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

90TH ST., 331 WEST.
91ST ST., 329 WEST.
95TH ST., 309 WEST.

TWO TO FOUR ROOMS, DOCTORS' SUITES; $60 UP, INCLUDING MAID SERVICE.

95TH ST., AT BROADWAY—Remarkably attractive outside apartment, 2 rooms, bath, complete kitchenette; furniture or unfurnished; large elevator building. Phone Schuyler 9610. Goldsborough.

96TH ST., 97 WEST.

Two rooms, kitchen, bath; immediate possession; $1,100 to $1,500.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

96TH ST., 320 WEST—BEAUTIFUL SUITE, WHOLE FLOOR, THREE ROOMS, KITCHEN AND BATH, INCLUDING MAID SERVICE, GAS AND ELECTRICITY; $175.

96TH ST., 110 WEST.

Desirable 2-room apartment with kitchenette; immediate possession; $1,200-$1,100.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

96TH ST., 250 WEST (at West End Av.)—3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; modern. Superintendent on premises.

96TH ST., 320 WEST—3 rooms, 4 baths; very desirable.

97TH, 34 WEST—Beautifully decorated parlor floor; also 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath.

97TH, 35 WEST—Unusually handsome parlor floor, suitable physician; large studio room; four windows; parquet; high-class house.

97TH ST., 206 WEST—Five rooms, all improvements, electric light; rent reasonable. Janitor.

98TH ST., 317 WEST.

5 large attractive rooms, high class apartment house; immediate possession; very desirable for doctor. Tel. Riverside 6687.

98TH ST., 342 W.—Two rooms, $1,100-$1,200. Houghton Company, 174 West 72d St.

98TH ST., 43-53 WEST (NEAR CENTRAL PARK).
2-5 ROOMS; ALL LIGHT; PARQUET FLOORS.
HOUSEKEEPING AND NON-HOUSEKEEPING SUITES. $80 MONTH UPWARD. MAID SERVICE INCLUDED.

99TH ST., 110 WEST—Upper part inclosed, 3 large bedrooms, running water, 2 baths, living, dining, kitchen; $175. Riverside 5720.

99TH ST., 300 WEST—Three large outside rooms, bath, kitchenette; northern exposure; open fireplace; immediate possession; also one and two rooms, bath and kitchenette, from Oct. 1.

99TH ST., 4 WEST—SPLENDID 7-ROOM APARTMENT, PRACTICALLY MODERN; ALSO GROUND FLOOR APARTMENT SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR'S OFFICE. SEE SUPERINTENDENT.

99TH ST., 265 WEST—Three exceptionally large rooms, bath, kitchenette, entire floor, $1501; also 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $90.

99TH ST., 175-177 WEST—One room, $720. Houghton Company, 174 West 72d St.

99TH ST., 178-177 WEST—Two rooms, $720. Houghton Company, 174 West 72d St.

99TH ST., 175 WEST—Three rooms, $1,200. Houghton Company, 174 West 72d St.

99TH, 308 WEST—Six sunny rooms, redecorated; southern exposure; elevator; telephone; immediate possession; unsurpassed transit facilities. Ernest Tribelhorn.

99TH ST., 317 WEST.

Wine-story fireproof building, 7 rooms, $2,000.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

99TH ST., 313 WEST (near Riverside Drive)—6½ rooms, 2 baths; immediate possession. Inquire Superintendent.

100TH ST., 314 WEST.

5 AND 6 ROOMS; $2,000 TO $2,200.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

101ST, 4 WEST (near Central Park West)—5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements, telephone, electricity; rent $216, $36 and $60; lease only; special inducements to Supt. on premises, or office. Academy 2383.

101ST, 325 WEST—Four rooms and bath, overlooking Drive and River; immediate possession. Telephone 8580 Riverside.

104TH, 216 WEST—7 rooms and bath; electric light, parquet floor; walk-up; $115. Janitor.

104TH ST., 3 WEST—6-room elevator apartment; all improvements; $126; possession.

105TH, 201 WEST—Apartment, six light rooms, bath; sublet October; $112 monthly, favorable terms thereafter. 5E. Raphael.

107TH, 322 WEST—9 rooms, kitchenette, bath; half rent till Oct. Apply premises.

108TH ST., 230 WEST—Newly decorated, six rooms, all improvements.

110TH, 2 WEST—Elevator apartments, four and five rooms. Phone Academy 1240.

110TH ST.—Will give up my three-room apartment and furniture. Gramercy 8857.

112TH, 523 WEST—Five and seven room apartments; high-class fireproof building; immediate possession; rent reasonable. Inquire superintendent.

112TH, 540 WEST (cor. Broadway)—4 light rooms, apartment; parlor floor; all improvements; high-class fireproof building; immediate possession; rent reasonable. Inquire superintendent.

113TH, 610 WEST (near Riverside Drive)—6 rooms and bath, high class elevator apartment; immediate possession. Cathedral 7013. F 338 Times.

113TH, 49 WEST—Two large, elegant rooms, kitchenette, bath; all modern improvements; near subway station.

113TH ST., 600 WEST.

Modern 12-story building; 7 all outside rooms; $3,800.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

114TH ST., 628 WEST.

Six rooms, $1,800, modern elevator apartments.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

115TH ST., 620 WEST — Sublet two rooms, bath, kitchenette, August-September; option new lease October. Apt. 6F. Call or phone Morningside 3900.

115TH ST., 370 (Manhattan Av.)—Three, four, six rooms, elevator apartment; reasonable.

117TH ST., 116 WEST—Five cool, light rooms, all improvements; $75. Supt., Fairis, 178 Rector.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.

Corner apartment, 7 rooms, all light; bath, 2 toilets, newly decorated; immediate possession; private family only considered; rent $2,200.

Also 7 rooms, bath, 2 toilets, $1,800. W. Alanson Alexander, 303 8th Av.

121ST, 503 WEST—Newly renovated five-room and bath elevator apartment, choice location, near Columbia and Barnard Colleges; immediate possession. Chas. S. Kohler, Inc., 901 Columbus Av.

121ST ST., 414 WEST.

Four rooms, $1,100 and $1,200.
Modern elevator apartments.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

123D ST., 440 WEST—3 rooms, parlor floor; immediate possession.

125TH, 126 WEST—Seven large, light rooms, bath, gas, electricity, hot water, steam heat; parquet flooring; near "L," subway, surface cars; reasonable. Apply superintendent.

126TH ST., 320 WEST—Six rooms, elevator apartment. Apply Superintendent, or Joseph H. Samuels, 118 Madison Av.

126TH, 634 WEST—Four rooms, bath, private house; quiet business people preferred.

126TH ST., 320 WEST (The Biltmore)—Very desirable 4 rooms, near B'way; convenient to subway, bus and surface car lines. Apply to agent or to Supt. on premises.

141ST ST., 610 WEST (Between Broadway and Riverside)—4 and 5 large, light rooms, high-class elevator apartment; all improvements, reasonable rent.

144TH, 545 WEST—High-class modern apartment, 4 cheerful rooms, thoroughly cleaned and decorated; subway 3 blocks; $75; lease; immediate possession. Ring Ettinger.

144TH, 537 WEST—Second floor, one family on the floor, six rooms, bath, heat, hot water; $75.

353-355 WEST 144TH.
6 ROOMS, FRONT, $90.
Electricity, telephone; near Broadway.

144TH, 510 WEST—Every home convenience; kitchen; reasonable. Apt. 6I.

145TH ST., 553 WEST—5 rooms and bath, electric light; all improvements; $65 a month. See Janitor.

146TH, 600 WEST—2 large front rooms; private entrance; also sunny, rear rooms; furnished, unfurnished; kitchen privilege.

146TH, 600 WEST—Two cheerful rooms; bath; private entrance; adjoining bath; also single room.

146TH, 600 WEST—Four cheerful rooms; bath; private entrance; adjoining bath; also single room.

146TH ST., 600 WEST—Three cheerful rooms; bath; private entrance; adjoining bath; also single room.

146TH ST., 600 WEST—Two

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

207TH, 210 WEST—Attractive room; suitable lady, couple; kitchenette apartment; elevator; no other roomers. Apartment 31. Academy 2627.

207TH, 213 WEST—Beautifully furnished large rooms, adjoining bath; running water; suitable one or two; elevator; reasonable. Sherman.

210TH, 211 WEST—Large, airy room, facing Park; for 1 or 2 gentlemen; reasonable. Apt. 5.

211TH, 523 WEST—Elegantly furnished room, private family; no other roomers; $25 monthly; references. Apt. 36.

211TH ST., 523 WEST—Attractive room for gentleman. Apt. 34.

211TH ST., 504 WEST (Apt. 16)—One or two attractive rooms, bath, kitchen privileges.

211TH ST., 535 WEST (Apt. 42)—Attractive room with private family.

212TH ST., WEST—Can accommodate one gentleman with comfortable home in strictly private family; terms reasonable. H 409 Times.

212TH, 605 WEST—Beautiful furnished outside rooms, small family; reasonable. Apt. 32.

212TH, 504 WEST—Outside single room, clean, airy, elevator; telephone, electricity. Elevator.

212TH, 514 WEST—Large, front room, adjoining bath, kitchen; all improvements.

212TH, 604 WEST—Large, attractive, outside rooms; high-class apartment. Apt. 19.

212TH, 511 WEST (Apt. 24)—Attractively furnished room; modern refined home.

212TH, 542 WEST—Large light room adjoining bath; gentlemen. Apt. 6A.

116TH, 609 WEST (Apt. 1B)—Large room for two young business ladies, congenial surroundings, piano, phone; kitchen privileges, in apartment with two refined business ladies.

213TH, 517 WEST (Apt. 21)—Attractively furnished cool, front; refined French family.

213TH, 607 WEST (Apt. 62)—Large room, next bath; gentlemen preferred; reasonable.

213TH, 611 WEST—Attractive large single room, running water; gentleman. Apt. 69.

213TH, 541 WEST (Apt. 3)—Attractive room, bath privileges; housekeeping, moderate.

213TH, 225 WEST—Beautiful, cool rooms, suitable 2; call all week; references.

213TH, 536 WEST, Apt. 24—Attractive room to refined lady; all privileges.

213TH, 612 WEST—Beautiful, large front room, 3 windows, handsomely furnished, near Morningside Drive; conveniences; suitable couple. Kelly.

213TH ST., 411 WEST (Apt. 2B)—Room with Southern couple; refinement; references.

213TH ST., 418 WEST—Well-furnished room, adjoining bath, private family. Connors.

213TH, 404 WEST—Attractive single room, lavatory, running water. Inquire Supt.

214TH and Morningside Drive, overlooking park, elev., tel., private family. Apt. 5E.

215TH, 155 WEST (7th Av.)—Desirable rooms, near park; single or housekeeping; congenial Southern home; Summer rates. Gordon.

215TH, 210 WEST (HOTEL CECIL)—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATHS; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

215TH ST., 370 WEST—Pleasant room, another adjoining; bus No. 8; breakfast privilege. Hopper.

215TH, 430 WEST—Large room; opposite Columbia, ladies only. Apt. 52.

120TH ST., 423 WEST (Columbia University)—Large room, next to bath, shower, home-like gentlemen Morningside 9070. Apt. 46. Schwarz.

215TH ST., 427 WEST (near Broadway; Apt. 23)—Two home-like furnished rooms, refined business gentlemen; references.

215TH ST., 505 WEST (Apt. 60)—Large, cool room, overlooks Columbia campus; reasonable.

215TH ST., 420 WEST—Single, double, outside, kitchenette; women. Apply Apt. 51.

215TH, 548 WEST—Private family will rent newly furnished light, airy, private, next to bath room; moderate. Apt. 8.

215TH, 547 WEST (Broadway)—Outside double (kitchen) $10; single, $5; elevator. Wallace.

124TH, 31 WEST (Lenox)—Rooms, nurses only; kitchen privileges. Harlem 4331. 5W.

215TH ST., 510 WEST—Attractive room, modern homelike; gentlemen. Apt. 51.

216TH, 4 WEST—Nicely furnished room, modern apartment. Taylor, Apt. 10.

130th St., St. Nicholas Av.)—Two front, open park light, single, kitchen. Jewett.

216TH, 630 WEST (Apt. 61)—Attractive single, double room, all improvements; reasonable.

216TH, 614 WEST—Beautiful, large, cool room; electricity, phone; all conveniences. Fleming.

216TH ST., 615 WEST—Outside room; subway, Riverside; gentleman, references. Apt. 1.

216TH, 536 WEST—Two connecting rooms, twin beds, single room. Apt. 32.

216TH, 630 WEST—Small neat room; gentleman; references. Apt. 4.

216TH, 603 WEST—Attractive room, all conveniences, private family; references. $8. Apt.

216TH, 640 WEST (corner Riverside)—Front room, on Drive. 812; gentleman. Gardner.

216TH, 607 WEST—Large, comfortable, clean front room. 11L. Apt. 3B.

216TH, 606 WEST (Apt. 4B)—Large, front cool room, $9; gentlemen.

140TH ST., WEST—August, front sitting room and bedroom, adjoining; cozily furnished, modern, bus, "L"; reasonable; references essential. Telephone Audubon 4447 9-11 Ford, 117 Edgecomb Av.

140TH ST., 601 WEST (at Broadway)—Furnished room, private family; references. Rader.

140TH ST., (near, 3,456 Broadway)—Outside room, running water, cool, private, high-grade elevator apartment; moderate price. Apartment 4.

142D, 601 WEST (Apt. 15)—Cool front suite of single, elevator; reasonable.

143D, RIVERSIDE (Broadway Subway)—Large, nicely outside cool room; breakfast privilege, private, adjoining shower bath; suitable business couple or gentleman; $10 monthly; references. Tel. Audubon 9000 after 2 P. M. Apt. 2F.

144TH, 600 WEST—Large comfortable room, private family; gentleman. Apt. 4.

144TH, 604 WEST—Nicely furnished single room and conveniences; private family.

144TH, 554 WEST—Nicely furnished room for gentleman; $7. Apt. 4.

144TH ST. (near Broadway) — Spacious, cheerful, outside room and kitchenette.

145TH (3,809 Broadway) — Large, outside room, running Broadway, and kitchen, $10. Hellman.

145TH ST., 541 WEST—Large, light, comfortable room. Smith.

145TH, 536 WEST—Large and small front rooms, private house; references.

145TH, 611 WEST (Riverside)—Single room, private house; every improvement. Apt. 84.

156TH ST., 570 WEST (Apt. 62)—Nicely furnished room, private house, Audubon 5670.

157TH, 544 WEST—Attractive room; gentleman desiring refined home with private family of 2; breakfast optional. Apt. 82.

158TH ST., 647 WEST—Two exceptionally large rooms, 12x20 ft. each, ground floor; overlooking Hudson River; use of spacious grounds; detached house in private park of trees, let separately or together; $15 weekly each, including electric light, heat and fuel; light housekeeping.

158TH, 645 WEST—Large, light, airy room, kitchenette and bath, from Aug. 1; beautiful view over Hudson; also small room. Call Monday, Audubon 8390.

158TH ST., 645 WEST—Large, light, cool room for summer, overlooking river; reasonable; call Monday, Audubon 4485.

162D, 544 WEST—Square room, bath, electricity, telephone; private house; gentleman.

168TH ST., 601 WEST (Broadway)—Delightful cool room, Christian family; private bath, shower, subway station, buses. Apt. 32.

174TH, 590 WEST—Outside room, no other roomers. Apt. 6A. Wadsworth 4050.

177TH, 717 WEST (Apt. 36)—Medium sized room, private family.

178TH, 21 WEST (5 Pinehurst Av.)—Clean, comfortable room, adjoining bath; electricity; reasonable; private family. Apt. 8A.

180TH ST. (130 Wadsworth Av.)—Large outside room, for couple; $10. Christian family. Telephone Wadsworth 9600. Apt. 56.

180TH, 716 WEST — Comfortably furnished room. Apt. 33.

181ST (4,200 Broadway)—2 rooms and kitchen; adjoining bath; reasonable. Apt. 302.

184TH ST., 555 WEST—Three beautifully furnished rooms for rent. Apply Superintendent.

186TH, WEST (412 Audubon Av.)—Bedroom, living room, kitchen, bath; $15 weekly; call after 1 P. M. Simenton.

A GENTLEMAN or lady desiring exclusive home surroundings. I have furniture to furnish apartment and will give services in exchange for same covering rent of kitchenette apartment; willing to serve meals. Ellis, 906 Broadway.

AMSTERDAM AV., 903—Large room, running water, phone, electricity.

A PLEASANT outside room, one block from 96th St. subway; business woman; references. Phone Riverside 9138.

ATTRACTIVE front room, adjoining bath; only roomer; subway; reasonable. Phone Wadsworth 9270.

BACHELOR—Attractive room; modern improvements; near subway; private; telephone. Apt. 2. Sherman.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished room, adjoining bath; telephone, breakfast. Mosher, Academy 2818.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished room, adjoining bath; telephone, breakfast. Mosher, Academy 2818.

BROADWAY (Corner 177th)—Large, well-furnished outside room, adjoining bath; modern improvements; gentleman. Phone Wadsworth 5147, Apt. 14.

BROADWAY, 2,780 (Near 166th St.)—Private home; single or double rooms; phone, shower; gentlemen; references required. 3 north.

BROADWAY, 2,788 (167th St.)—Delightful large outside sunny room adjoining bath; home comforts. Apt. 6C. Tel. 1288 Academy.

BROADWAY, 314—Large, airy front room, newly decorated; American family. Mornings, Apt. 6, Audubon 8464.

BROADWAY, 2,460 (81st)—Large, comfortable room; electricity, telephone, elevator apartment 9; moderate.

BROADWAY, 2,486 (138th)—Nicely furnished room for young girl; very reasonable. Jacobs.

BROADWAY (190th St.)—Medium outside room; electricity, telephone, subway, bath. Academy 2206.

BROADWAY, 2,612—Room adjoining shower bath, private; all conveniences; near 103d subway. Phone 5720 Riverside. Apt. 3 south.

BROADWAY, 2,612 (near 98th)—Single room, with running water, in modern apartment. Apt. 62L. Call before 3.

BROADWAY (near 72d)—Very desirable, sunny room, modern conveniences. Schuyler 5358.

BROADWAY (251 West 98th)—Lady alone will share apartment lady, couple. Townes.

BROADWAY, 3,005 (Apt. 26)—Large room, facing river; private family; reasonable.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 454—Pleasant room in basement, convenient, co-operative arrangement for the mutual comfort of fine fellows; maid, piano, Victrola, telephone; drop in, if you like us and we like you, call it home. Hamilton.

CENTRAL PARK WEST—Refinement, home atmosphere; airy, outside room; view; bath, breakfast optional; family 2. Telephone Riverside 6278.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 320 (Apt. 39)—Attractive room for gentleman; breakfast if desired; absolutely private. Phone Riverside 916.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 673 (entrance 108th)—Lovely cool room; kitchen privileges; gentleman, business people; $10. Apt. 1C.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 424—Front suite; elevator; Summer rates. Moore, Academy 4664.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 386—Newly furnished outside room, private family; reasonable. Herman.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 225 (Apartment 11, 82d St.—Two connecting front rooms. $15 weekly.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407 (Apt. 8 south)—Elegant large rooms, elaborately furnished.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 108 (Cor. 71st), 9C—Unusual room, private bath; reasonable.

CENTRAL PARK WEST (near 71st St.)—Attractively furnished room, private home; gentleman only. C 143 Times.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 341-343—Large, small, modern; conveniences; $9 up.

CHARLTON ST., 39 (Greenwich Village)—Attractive rooms; near subway. Telephone 1240 Spring.

CLAREMONT Av., 180—Corner suite, exceptionally cool; $15; single front room, $10.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS (195 Claremont Av., Apt. 1)—Two high-class rooms; good location.

COMFORTABLY furnished room, bath; electricity, telephone, kitchen privileges; references; vicinity Morningside Park. Morningside 1360. Apt. 4.

DYCKMAN section, 3 rooms, furnished; kitchen privileges; conveniences; reasonable. R 32 Times.

EDGECOMBE Av., 253—Large room, dressing room, private house, convenient L and subway. Beach, opposite Babylon, L. I.

FOREST Av., 155 (Lincoln Park, Yonkers)—Rooms in private house, overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; ideal spot for business men or women; all modern improvements; 8 minutes from Jerome Av. subway. Phone Yonkers 5818R.

EDGEMERE—Large double room; most convenient block. Phone Far Rockaway 382.

FORT WASHINGTON Av., 38 (cor. 160th)—Large room, artistic. Wadsworth 6580. Warner.

GREENWICH VILLAGE (11th, 287 West)—Large, cool, quiet day-bedrooms; running water, bath; residential street; subway express; $10.

I WANT thoroughly reliable gentleman or gentleman and wife able to pay $15 weekly for single furnished room or $25 for double, strictly high-grade apartment; no other roomers; splendid opportunity for parties desiring the best accommodation. T 856 Times.

LARGE, cool, attractive outside room, running water, elevator house; private family; very reasonable. Apartment 65, 567 West 140th St. (corner Broadway).

LARGE room, bath, housekeeping, lower floor; for particulars Machmann, 37 West 46th, after 11, month or six weeks.

LIGHT, large, airy, cool room, neatly furnished, adjoining bathroom; subway and bus stations 168th St.; private; adults preferred; reasonable and permanent to right people; references. Write S 2 Times.

LENOX Av., 257—Beautiful large furnished rooms with housekeeping privilege.

MANHATTAN BEACH — Furnished room; gentleman; season or permanent. 123 West End Av., or 888 Times Downtown.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44—For lady, attractive suite, overlooking park; reasonable. Cathedral 7320.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 6 (Apt. 41)—Cool, comfortable room, facing park; business woman preferred.

NEWLY decorated, newly furnished rooms, tiled bath; convenience; light, airy; $11, $12, $14, $19 and $21 weekly; gentlemen only; references. Little, 150 West 76th.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE 208 — VERY DESIRABLE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND SINGLE OR CONNECTING ROOMS; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; WEEKLY OR MONTHS; SUMMER RATES.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (181st)—Refined couple, bachelor or business woman offered ideal home with couple; artistic furnishings, grand piano; river view; no other roomers; elevator. Phone Wadsworth 9300, Apt. 64L, Bonita.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (Near 103d St.)—Beautiful, large master bedroom, adjoining bath, facing Drive; absolute privacy; high-class apt. bldg. For appointment phone Academy 5326.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE—Apartment, near Columbia; comfortable room; running water, telephone; business man; $10; reference essential. Phone Morningside 2657.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 103 (824)—Elegant, large studio suite; private bath; suitable for three gentlemen; other room; exclusive; residence.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214 (94th)—Beautiful room overlooking Hudson; running water; housekeeping. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 21—LARGE STUDIO, FOYER AND BATH; GRAND PIANO; GROUND FLOOR.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202—Fine, large, newly furnished room; one, two gentlemen; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 337 (104th)—Magnificent studios, bath, kitchenette privileges, electricity, telephone; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 286 (137th)—Attractive single; private lavatory; $3; exclusive. Apartment 41.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 745 (cor. 153d)—Extra large room, corner apartment, with or without private bath. Apt. 3G.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 323 (94th)—Large room, overlooking Hudson; lavatory. Apt. 32.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 305—Fine room, newly furnished, shower, tub bath; $60; gentleman.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362, Apt 4D—Delightful, cool room, beautifully furnished; very reasonable; gentlemen.

RIVERSIDE (90s)—Cozy single room; running water; convenient; gentleman. Phone Riverside 8366.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222 (94th, Apt. 7B)—River view; private family; gentleman. Riverside 9013.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 116 (84th)—Double, single rooms, connecting baths. Apt. 2, south.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 265—Beautiful, large room, overlooking Hudson; adjoining bath. Apt. 4C.

RIVERSIDE, 151 (87th)—Large, handsome, furnished room, bath; also small rooms; $10.

ROOM for refined business woman, private house; phone. Morningside 2267.

SOUTHERN couple, congenial, will share apartment with young gentleman seeking the requirements of a comfortable home; good references essential; near 137th and Riverside. Z 2469 Times Annex.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 778—Large room; twin beds, running water; also single room; every convenience; references exchanged.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 135—Large room and bath, private entrance, rent reasonable, furnished or unfurnished. Call Sunday only, 9 to 12. Casson.

WASHINGTON SQ., W.—Attractive, cool room; kitchen privileges and use of living room. Apply R. W. Craig, Spring 1100.

WASHINGTON SQ.—Large room and sitting room, twin beds; gentlemen or business couple; other rooms; 131 Waverly Pl.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

WASHINGTON SQUARE—Furnished room, high-class apartment; gentlemen; references. H 401 Times.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 16—Outside room to business woman; 2d per week; near Washington Square. Spring 1078, Apt. 2f.

WEST END Av., 600—Comfortable, attractive, convenience, near transportation lines. Wilson, Schuyler 7818.

WEST END Av. (103d)—Attractive, airy 3 room suite; top floor; rent $40; suitable couple (C. E. bride); references. Riverside 8416, after 4.

WEST END, 147 (74th)—Attractive, airy suite (dressing room), piano, phone, electricity; parlor, five baths; moderate. Immaculate.

WEST END, 841 (entrance 101st), Apartment 12—Very attractive, outside room; nicely furnished, business woman only. Riverside 7464.

WEST END Av., 250 (near 73d), overlooking Hudson—Newly opened 1, 2 rooms, with bath; $12, $15.

WEST END Av., 705 (94th)—Beautiful corner room; reasonable. Riverside 4109. Baldwin.

WEST END Av., 617 (90th)—Modern, cool colonial room, bath; private residence; unobtrusive location.

WEST END Av., 840—Cool outside room, private family; homelike atmosphere. SD.

WEST END, 410 (76th)—Cool double front room. Schuyler 4195. Apt. 53F.

WEST END Av., 850 (corner 101st)—Rooms, private family. Apt. 2.

$17.50 PER WEEK, PERMANENT.

Rooms, with private bath; modern hotel service, suites 2 rooms and bath, $60 and up. Board; 12-story fireproof building. HOTEL ABERDEEN, 324 St. between 8th Av. and Broadway. Phone PENNSYLVANIA 1600.

Bronx.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS—In home of university professor; for one or two bachelors; large front second floor; living room with one or two bedrooms, $100-$140 a month; breakfasts if desired. 2317 Loring Place, near Fordham Road. Telephone Fordham 5970. Evenings.

EXCHANGE lovely room modern apartment, refined family, to refined business lady for sharing apartment, co-operative basis; while child sleeps; references. Phone mornings, Tremont 4486, Apartment 5A.

GRAND CONCOURSE—Large, cool, airy room, adjoining bath, two windows; convenient 5th and 6th Avs., 149th St.-Grand Concourse subway; gentlemen, $10 single; $13 double. Fordham 1500. Apt. 5B.

UNIVERSITY AV.—Large, airy room; private house; electricity, bath; gentleman. Fordham 853.

ATTRACTIVE two front rooms, for gentlemen or business couple. Ollinville 2183.

Brooklyn.

PARK SLOPE—Furnished large front room and alcove; modern improvements; suitable two or three; reasonable; 17 minutes home to Wall St.; both subways. 207 Berkeley Place. Phone Sterling 9035.

WASHINGTON Av., 851 (near De Kalb)—Housekeeping accommodation for couple; best residential section.

FRONT ROOM, bath; improvements; private family; subway; gentlemen; $10. Phone Flatbush 1433.

FAR ROCKAWAY (2,812 Franklin Av.)—Furnished rooms, near beach and station.

Richmond.

LARGE ROOM, 10 minutes to beach, 5 minutes to station; references. Johanson, 72 Bayview Av., Princes Bay, Staten Island.

Long Island.

WILL RENT one, two cultured gentlemen front bedroom in our new home; beautifully furnished; every modern convenience; 20 minutes Pennsylvania Station; combining seashore, country; breakfast if desired. Phone Flushing 3372M.

CHRISTIAN couple offer airy, ocean front, double room, unfurnished; refined surroundings; porches; week-ends or season; $12 week; table board available. Simonson, Oak Beach, opposite Babylon, L. I.

HUNTINGTON, L. I.—Large or small rooms in beautiful home for business people; breakfast optional; references. Particulars Room 1338, Woolworth Building. Telephone 7423 Barclay.

LARGE, comfortable room; three windows; board optional; private family; excellent neighborhood. 8,516 118th St., Richmond Hill, Long Island.

LONG BEACH — Double room, overlooking ocean, boardwalk, verandah; season, $300. 10 Front St. Tel. 436 Long Beach.

ROCKAWAY PARK — Rooms with private family, week or season; ideal location. 414 119th St. Tel. Belle Harbor 1296-W.

SEAGATE—Exclusive bathing, large, double room; running water. Phone Coney Island 2366.

LONG BEACH—One, two rooms, furnished, private bath, near station, beach. Phone 318 or 138 Westchester St., Rockville Centre.

FURNISHED ROOM to let, on the Sound, 50 minutes from Penn. station; excellent bathing. Phone Flushing 1708.

FOREST HILLS—Large room, next bath; 3 minutes from station; $10. Phone Boulevard 6510R.

EDGEMERE, L. I.—Large, light furnished room; very reasonable; Jewish family. 342 Columbus Av.

ROCKAWAY PARK—Exclusive room, ocean block; private residence. Belle Harbor 2680.

FAR ROCKAWAY—Newly furnished rooms. Madison Arms, Far Rockaway 2230.

Westchester County.

TWO furnished rooms with private family, private bath, en suite or single; every convenience; three minutes' walk to New York, Westchester & Boston R. R.; references. 425 Webster Av., New Rochelle.

DOUBLE, single rooms; 12 minutes from Harlem R. R. station; breakfast, kitchen privileges; business people desired; reference. Mrs. E. H. Crestwood, N. Y., the Tudahoe.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. (1 Cottage Place)—Large and small rooms, electricity; 2 large connecting rooms suitable for two men; hot and cold water.

PRIVATE family, three minutes Westchester Railroad; large verandas, large rooms, board near, electricity. 85 Sickles Av., New Rochelle.

LADY living alone, rent to business woman, beautifully furnished room, housekeeping privileges; $45 monthly; near station. Rye 844.

LARGE furnished room, suitable two gentlemen or couple; near bathing beach; Summer or permanent. P. O. Box 451, Rye, N. Y.

New Jersey.

WILDWOOD, N. J.—Country and seashore combined; newly furnished rooms at moderate prices; one block from beach. The Miners Cottage, 225 East Oak Av.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Two nicely furnished rooms, breakfasts; all conveniences; large house and grounds; four minutes to station. C. 401 Times.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

MADISON AV., 153—ONE LARGE AND ONE SMALL, LIGHT, MODERN ROOMS AND BATH, NIGHT AND DAY ELEVATOR SERVICE; REASONABLE RENT; BEST REFERENCES REQUIRED. SUPERINTENDENT, PREMISES.

MADISON AV., 173—Studio room, size 22 ft. by 23 ft., parquet flooring, newly decorated, electricity, telephone; $85 monthly; lease.

TWO bright, connecting rooms, unfurnished or furnished; suitable for two. Leishear, 127 Garfield Place, Brooklyn.

MOUNT MORRIS PARK (124th, 34 West)—Attractive rooms, electricity, phone, convenient location.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 800 (Apt. 15)—Two rooms, adjoining bath, kitchen privileges; $50.

67TH ST., 42 WEST—Partly furnished front rooms, dressing room, running water.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG man of character desires small outside room in private family; West side, permanent, rent must be exceptionally moderate. W 556 Times.

BUSINESS lady (Christian) will give Spanish lessons as part payment of room, Summer home, West side above 72d St., near Subway. H 384 Times.

TWO rooms with private bath, centrally located, by two gentlemen; full particulars. C 457 Times.

TWO furnished rooms with bath, kitchenette, in private house between 34th and 50th Sts.; permanent. C 435 Times.

GENTLEMAN wants medium sized room, large closet, water, etc.; full particulars and terms. B 41 Times.

BETWEEN 34th and 72d Sts; business woman, Christian; private family; permanent; $10 weekly. M 783 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS man, permanent, desires room near 42d; excellent meals. Cathedral 8625.

DINNERS for tourists at Edgewood Hall, price $1.00-$1.50; 39 Edgewood Park, New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone New Rochelle 3020.

WELL, educated Swiss desires room with good piano; easy reach Washington Square. Z 3323 Times Annex.

LADY wants room, private house, between 66th-125th; references. B 180 Times Building.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

1 EAST 63D ST.

Exclusive, high-class rooms, with breakfasts, dinners; concessions until September; references exchanged. White.

MADISON AV., 213 (near 36th)—Attractive room, excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 22 WEST—Large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests.

45TH, 43 WEST—Rooms, baths, electricity; meals if desired. 3916 Bryant.

50TH, 61 WEST—Double, single room, running water, bath; board; Summer concessions.

54TH, 54 WEST—Single and double rooms, with or without board; references.

54TH ST., 28 WEST—Rooms with board; table guests accommodated.

56TH, 200 WEST—Large, cool room in beautiful apartment; delicious home cooking; reasonable. Apt. 8F. Circle 5859.

57TH, 351 WEST—Large, small, private bath, piano, French cooking, electricity, telephone.

58TH, 44 WEST—Beautiful rooms, private baths, near Central Park; table unexcelled.

70TH, 23 WEST—Suite of rooms, also single room; refined Jewish household; excellent cuisine; table boarders. Mrs. Newburg.

70TH ST., 200 WEST (Opposite Sherman Square)—Single room, running water, electric light, gas. Hubbell.

70th, WEST—In highest class, cool apartment; meals optional; subway. Columbus 1045.

72D, 269 WEST—Large front room and bath, one flight; July 23; single room; excellent table.

72D ST., 285 WEST—Single and double rooms, with board; Summer rates.

73D ST., 271 WEST.

Few vacancies in refined, small boarding house; Summer rates.

74TH, 144 WEST (Marbury Hall)—Most exclusive American plan hotel in New York; limited number of 2 or 3 room suites available for October occupancy. Telephone 8290 Columbus.

74TH, 149 WEST—Beautiful double, private bath, ideal location; purest foods; singles.

75TH, 26 WEST—Miss Edwards, formerly 60 West 58th, desirable rooms, table guests; references.

76TH ST. (Riverside Drive)—Cool front room; gentleman appreciating refinement; Christian household; excellent home cooking. 2130 Columbus.

76TH, 9 WEST — Elegant rooms; private bath; also single room; every convenience; refined environments; Summer rates. Berger.

76TH, 133 WEST—Large, small rooms, private bath, electricity; table guests; reasonable.

79TH, 114-132 WEST—Wide, parked street; unusual and attractive; large parlors; two rooms and lounge; steam heat.

82D ST., 126 WEST—Gentleman or couple can have home comforts; excellent board; large room, private bath, or single room, private improvement; private house.

82D, 327 WEST—Exceptionally attractive room, overlooking river; every comfort; home table.

82D, 134 WEST (Graycourt)—Spacious parlors, lounge, steam heat; rooms, single, en suite.

82D, 174 WEST — The Little House, large, small rooms; delicious home table.

83D, 5 WEST—Desirable rooms overlooking park; wholesome, well prepared food.

85TH, 150 WEST—Large, small room, good home cooking; Summer rates; references.

86TH SECTION—Every home comfort one could wish, absolutely private Jewish family; meals optional. F. 405 Amsterdam Av.

86TH, 17 WEST—Wide parked street; unusually large single room, parlor dining; table guests; dinner specialty; weekly rates.

86TH, 63 WEST—Board; Summer rates; refined Jewish house; comfortable rooms; references.

86TH, 322 WEST—Large room, with bath; also single room; excellent table.

90D, 307 WEST—Unusually homelike accommodations; rooms with running water, also front rooms. Apt. B.

91ST, 146 WEST—Nicely furnished rooms, private bath, home cooking. Marion.

94TH, 65 WEST — Nicely furnished, cool rooms, excellent table, select house; references.

97TH, 229 WEST (Apt. 7E)—Jewish-American offer comfortable two; board; running water, bath adjoining.

102D, 320 WEST—Delightful location; newly furnished; private baths; wholesome meals; references.

108D ST., 229 WEST—Double, single rooms, meals; express station; Apartment.

109TH, 324 WEST (between Broadway and Riverside)—Beautifully furnished, large and small rooms, with meals; refined Latin family; French and Spanish cooking; table boarders; select neighborhood; reasonable. Academy 1743.

148D, 611 WEST—Elegant rooms, excellent table; all conveniences; Jewish family.

121ST, 2 WEST—Beautiful rooms, overlooking park; parlor dining; good Americans table.

130TH, 108 WEST—Large, small rooms, excellent table, electricity, telephone; Summer rates.

150TH, 400 WEST—Cheerful double room, excellent meals; German-American family. Boehme.

BATH ST., 425 WEST — Attractive large front room; lavatory, dressing room; private residence.

BEAUTIFUL home, first-class house; family will share with couple or gentleman; breakfasts; all conveniences; large rooms. Geo. Metz, Tedmar Farm, East Chatham, N. Y.

THE RAETZ HOUSE, New Paltz, Ulster County, near Lake Mohonk, refined, private boarding house; $18 weekly; excellent German cooking.

CAN accommodate gentleman guest in attractive bachelor bungalow; lawn and garden; Long Island; 30 minutes out; $25 weekly. B 29 Times.

COME to celebrated Cornish, N. H.; beautiful mountain scenery; the villa in the pines. Address Cornish Villa, Windsor, Vt. Phone Windsor 201. Rates $15 to $20 a week.

LARCHMONT GARDENS, N. Y.—Private family offers homelike surroundings to two or three persons, Summer or permanent. De Grau, Lanedowne Drive.

JERSEY, 35 minutes; beautiful private home would like couple as paying guests; garage; country surroundings; West Shore Railroad. F 452 Times.

PRIVATE family would take a few paying guests; near water; excellent table; $14 per week. Mrs. F. Walsh, Box 26, Marlboro, N. Y.

SHADY LAWN, Rosendale, Ulster Co., N. Y. (Box 64)—Homelike boarding house, modern improvements; near village and churches.

HOWARD AV., Grymes Hill, S. I.—Charming water view, superior accommodations; moderate rates; refined clientele. Phone Tompkinsville 1603.

PRIVATE family can accommodate two; excellent home cooking; private beach; 20 min. Penn. Station. Telephone Flushing 3040, or write B 238 Times.

BEECHHURST - ON - THE - SOUND — First-class board and rooms, French cooking; $25 week. Vanmereau, Flushing 685.

PINE GLEN, FARM—Very high and healthy, home cooking; rates $15 per week. Mrs. J. E. Dougherty, Chester, N. Y.

HIGH-CLASS hotel, Asbury Park, offers special rates for present reservations. Apply Tel. University 6768.

NORTH ASBURY—Room with board in exclusive section, near beach and lake. 803 9th Av.

N. Y. man will accommodate (4) guests only, dairy farm; particulars. H. P. Huner, Route 4, Danbury, Conn.

BOARD in modern home, half hour Pennsylvania Station, North Shore, L. I.; bathing, garage, gentleman. Telephone Flushing 3762.

PARENTS, three boys, take two, farm near Peekskill; care, cooking; $15 weekly. Geary, 230 West 73d. Columbus 2974.

CULTURED woman will share cottage, hour out, with refined lady; $30; improvements, kitchen. Apply Maynard, 608 West 140th.

LARGE, comfortable room and med board. 322 Beach 59th St., Edgemere, L. I. Telephone Far Rockaway 3833.

FAR ROCKAWAY—Beautiful, airy rooms, excellent cuisine; 5 minutes beach and station; two, $60 weekly. B 228 Times.

CHILD, not merely boarding place, but attractive Westchester home with refined mother's constant care; $20. C 97 Times.

DOUBLE ROOM, twin beds; private beach, tennis, boating, &c.; board $25 weekly each. Tel. 888 Rockville Centre.

INDIAN FARM—Pleasant, cool rooms; home cooking; few guests; liberal rates. W. M. Wiseman, New Paltz, N. Y.

BOARD in widow's home for little girl; $10 a week. Malavan, W. J., Box 182, E. O.

EXCELLENT home table; excellent board; French specialty; table guests.

BOARDERS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

BEST ROOMS, upper floor detached residence, family house, Fairmont, Stephen Men; newly decorated, $125, or will divide. Address "Owner," Christian, 1407 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED.

A MIDDLE-AGED Gentile, well connected, wishes accommodations in a distinctly private home of culture and companionship, where a paying guest's liberality will be reciprocated by consideration for his personal comforts; no other roomers; must be quiet, description of and state number in family, terms and telephone number. M 794 Times Downtown.

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN wants comfortable room and bath for occupancy starting end of August; breakfast optional; congeniality and privacy desired; prefer location between 72d and 96th Sts. Address with full particulars, giving telephone number, Mr. L., care R. Mills Co., 419-421 Broome St., city.

REFINED, traveled young Christian gentleman desires permanent home with excellent board, with select private family; accommodations must be in quiet neighborhood, cool, comfortable, preferably west side, between 79th and 140th Sts.; $7 limit; references. H 409 Times.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS desired by two refined Japanese gentlemen, without meals, with private family; location between 80th St. and 120 St., West. Reply by letter, stating particulars in full, to D. K., Room 1,203, 1 Madison Av.

ATTRACTIVE furnished room, private bath; must be quiet, modern apartment; for bachelor; no other roomers; west side, seventies to nineties. Write Stefanl, Apartment 20, 600 West End Av.

GENTLEMAN wants room on West side, connecting private bath, small family, as only roomers; offers with full particulars. F 437 Times.

GENTLEMAN (English) requires bedroom, adjoining bathroom, Washington Heights district; permanent; or would share apartment. B 868 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN, Christian, desires room, refined private family; reasonable; no rooming house; give particulars, including price. C 432 Times.

COLLEGE MAN, employed, wants outside room, with real Americans; apartment West 86th-99th St.; prefer no other roomers; permanent if reasonable price. C 432 Times.

GENTLEMAN wants large light front room, quiet neighborhood; bath, electric light; no other roomers; not over $25 month. Goldstein, 15 West 107th St.

GENTLEMAN wants permanent room below 86th St. C 430 Times.

ROOM for student; nice rural location, uptown only. M 551 Times.

JAPANESE gentleman wants light room with refined family. J 870 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

FROM OCT. 1—Large outside room with bath and kitchenette; kitchen privileges, or prefer kitchen; reasonable; between 45th and 130th Sts.; state all particulars; references exchanged; university couple. W 542 Times.

ENGINEER, single, wants large unfurnished room or two, bath or running water, electricity, telephone; private entrance; reasonable; 70th to 106th or 145th to 167th Sts. West. B 34 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires unfurnished room with private connecting bath; October; moderate rental; east or west, below 96th. Write M. N., 227 East 84th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

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Exclusive, high-class rooms, with breakfasts, dinners; concessions until September; references exchanged. White.

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74TH, 144 WEST (Marbury Hall)—Most exclusive American plan hotel in

A. H. ADLEY
Consultant in Advertising
20 West 34th Street, New York

July 13, 1921.

The New York Times:

I inserted a five-line piece of copy in The New York Times Situations Wanted Columns, offering the services of a stenographer. Replies were to be by telephone and exactly forty-eight inquiries came, some of them urgent. Four positions were immediately offered her.

At 1 o'clock on the same day she accepted a permanent position in a bank at $98 a month.

A. H. ADLEY.

SITUATIONS WANTED — Female.

LADY, cafeteria manager, Home Economics graduate; energetic, capable; 4 years' experience; $1,800 Times.

LADY, French, having spare time from 10 to 5, wishes position as companion to lady. D 896 Times.

LADY, refined, to teach small children privately; experienced. O., 31 West 82d St.

LADY'S MAID, experienced; will do light housework; reference. T 1011 Times Harlem.

LAUNDRESS will go out by day; washing and ironing. Telephone Morningside 7062.

MAID—Lady leaving city wants place her maid, housework. Helpin, 7 East 87th.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER, capable, experienced woman, good renter and collector, desires position with high-class apartment or rooming house; best of references; comfortable living quarters more necessary than high wages. Mrs. N. V., 204 West 14th St.

MEDICAL SECRETARY, unusual ability; executive; special training eminent physician; expert stenographer; familiar pathological terms; reliable personality; position country or city; highest references. Miss B., 40 Jersey Av., Suffern, N. Y.

NURSE, graduate, has modern bungalow, refined, homelike, will accommodate invalid, convalescent or two children; excellent care, good, wholesome food; one hour from New York; two blocks from station Nurse, Lynbrook, L. I., P. O. Box 271. Telephone 1611 Lynbrook.

NURSE—Physician moving West would like to place his well-recommended office nurse with reliable physician or specialist, where good home will be appreciated. D 564 Times.

NURSE—Thoroughly experienced English nurse seeks position for infant or children; good references. Weeks, 29 Wells Av., Jamaica. Phone 1473J.

NURSE-COMPANION, managing housekeeper for lady, semi-invalid or child; good reader; cheerful, intelligent; Protestant. C 116 Times.

NURSE, children's, mother's helper, English, French, German, wishes position in good family. D 280 Times.

NURSE wishes to go to Winnipeg, Canada, offers services in return for expenses. Elliott, 422 Clarement Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE, infant's, English Protestant, middle-aged, understands bottle feeding; first-class city references. Tel. 3696 Vanderbilt.

NURSE—A graduate, registered nurse desires a position with store or industrial plant. R 995 Times Harlem.

NURSE, trained; companion chronic semi-invalid elderly woman, babies. Davison, 261 East 34th. Murray Hill 1402.

NURSE, trained babies; temporary; best references. Write, call. Write Box 113, 1,515 3d Av.

NURSE, children's; experienced; private family. Phone Madison Square 6500, Room 819, Monday.

NURSE (infants), German, young, wishes position to one child. M 569 Times.

NURSE, young, useful, for invalid lady; excellent credentials. D 583 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or Mother's Helper —Would like to place young English woman, friendly with children, willing to assist with housework; no washing, no cooking; best references. Lenox, 2,323 Newkirk, B'klyn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, young English, desires position to one or two children; high-est references. 130 N. 7th, Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 2 years high school knowledge bookkeeping, $13. C 455 Times.

OFFICE GIRL, 16, desires position; public school graduate. T 1060 Times Harlem.

PHOTOGRAPHER, retouching, all around, 8 years' experience. Box 28, 1,508 2d Av.

BEAUTRESS—Work wtd, $4 day. Write Mrs. Dumond, 912 2d Av.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.
CHRISTIAN, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, CAPABLE OF ASSUMING CHARGE, DESIRES RESPONSIBLE PERMANENT POSITION RELIABLE COMPANY; PRESENT EMPLOYER GOING ABROAD. K 985 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY—Is there an employer in New York requiring the services of a thoroughly trained woman, possessing executive ability, pleasing personality, tact, education; fitted to meet high-class clientele; used to handling correspondence and directing work person-nel? C 184 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER—Five years' experience in advertising and credit concerns; expert and expeditious in handling intricate details, for two years past have had chief clerical factory production and sales promotion follow-up. D 292 Times.

SECRETARY - ASSISTANT, stenographer-typist, college education; assistant editor of motion picture magazine, with working knowledge of English, French, Spanish, German and Roumanian, desires responsible position. K 780 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.
Opportunity to secure services of exceptionally able, efficient stenographer with seven years' legal experience, now serving as personal secretary to prominent attorney; salary $35 to $38. D 300 Times.

SECRETARY, executive, assistant correspondent; many years' experience, whose former position required brains, adaptability, discretion; now ready for new connection. M 585 Times.

SECRETARIAL position desired with unlimited opportunity for expression; expert stenographer, bookkeeper, correspondent; unusual initiative, executive ability. M 530 Times.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT, HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE, REQUISITE QUALIFICATIONS TO FILL RESPONSIBLE POSITION. K 92 TIMES.

SECRETARY, university woman, 27, excellent stenographer; some French, represent you abroad for short or long period; or would accept position here if scope work not too limited. J 904 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, educated, refined, five years' experience, possesses initiative and reliability, seeks responsible position; preferably publishing house. B 318 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, accurate, intelligent, high and business school graduate, two years' experience. B., 70 West 102d St.

SECRETARY, expert stenographer, college graduate, eight years' experience merc'ts, advertising, educational; quick thinker, careful worker. M 414 Times.

SECRETARY (private), stenographer, bookkeeper, experienced business woman, Christian, seeking position responsibility; best references. M 794 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, temporary position desired; capable, responsible, experienced young lady; salary, $25. M 456 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, three years' practical experience with advertising real estate concerns; highest references furnished; $30. C 148 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, bookkeeper, well educated American, age 30, commercial; good medical experience; $25. $30. K 49 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER — Seven years' experience commercial, legal, newspaper work; ace-high recommendations. B 318 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, EFFICIENT, RELIABLE; 100% ON THE JOB; $30. C 447 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience; thorough knowledge office routine; $30. F 449 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, best quality; eight years; writes excellent letter. M 884 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, Christian, 3 years' experience; $28-$30. J 854 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, exceptionally broad experience, capable, reliable; reference; salary $35. 264 West 98th.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, competent take charge small office; $30. G 625 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-CORRESPONDENT, six years' experience, capable, knowledge bookkeeping; initiative. D 281 Times.

SECRETARIAL typewriting evenings, exchange room; trustworthy, efficient; employer Barker, 227 West 11th.

SECRETARY, Christian, competent, reliable, [illegible] Col. W 250 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, correspondent, academic education, neat personality, age 22, keen grasp of business, engineering experience; operate switchboard; Burroughs operating machines, mimeographing; excellent mathematician; quick thinker; $25; references, O 787 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; 6 years' experience; handled important detail without supervision; knowledge bookkeeping, writes mail without dictation; $25. J., 62 2d Av., City.

STENOGRAPHER-Translator French, English, taking dictation either language, thoroughly competent French lady, 22, desires position; moderate salary. J 918 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, six years' experience, seeks steady employment; capable handling big volume dictation; pleasing personality; references first class; $25. F 61 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, college graduate, several months legal experience, exceptional knowledge English, desires law office position, downtown district only; salary $25. K 980 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, high school, business college graduate, conscientious worker, desires position with good chance for advancement; experienced. Burger, Rhinelander 2965.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, American Christian, long experience in commercial law work; some knowledge bookkeeping. Write B., 404 Columbus Av.

STENOGRAPHER—English firm closing New York office desires position; accurate, efficient; Frenchman. Telephone Cortlandt 2920, Monday and Tuesday.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; billing, dictaphone, switchboard, 4 years; American, neat, intelligent; no agency; $25. K 984 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable of composing own letters; five years' experience; A1 references. Ruth Allfeld, 633 East 19th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, high school, 3 years' experience, rapid, accurate, familiar office details; best references. S. C., 65 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 4 years' business experience, theatrical, motion pictures and writing; good education, personality, references; $225. H 384 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, Christian, high school, transcribe accurately, good speller; personal and school references; $12. E. R., 66 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable, familiar with foreign shipping, loading, chartering, &c., also export insurance; references; salary $30. K 845 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, beginner, neat, accurate and willing worker. K 646 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience, competent, refined; references; $18. M 790 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, high school graduate, experienced, accurate, reliable. K 649 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, 1½ years' experience, neat, accurate. G 622 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 full years' experience, capable; best reference; Brooklyn acceptable. 200 5th Av., Room 1232.

STENOGRAPHER, German, English, taking dictation in either language. J. 898 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, experienced, reliable, efficient, best references; $25. W 589 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, 5 years' experience, rapid, accurate, high school graduate; salary $23-$25. M 402 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, experienced, wishes substitute work; $20-$25. 155 East 83d St.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, refined young lady. Steno., 2,110 Mapes Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; writes faultless letters; adaptable, efficient, agreeable. N 563 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, English-Spanish-French, and translator, wishes position with a reliable firm. M 770 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, general office work, 2 years' experience; salary $18. S. B., care Frank, 1,818 Centre St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST, reliable beginner; business school graduate; moderate salary. M 579 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 4½ years' commercial and architectual experience; well educated. N. Meistein, 1,845 Sterling Pl., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER—Five years' thorough legal experience; highest references. G 628 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY — SEVEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE. CARLSEN, 303 EAST 163D ST. MELROSE 8021-J.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST—Four years' experience Christian; $22; references. J 914 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; competent; reference. Blanche Welsman, 348 Fox St., Bronx, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience; capable; best references; $23. B 638 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, good worker; would substitute. Grinnell, 1,052 Park Av. 1775 Lenox.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience; knowledge of bookkeeping if necessary. S 606 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHY-TYPEWRITING wanted; extra work or otherwise, manuscripts, specifications, &c. Phone Circle 8900.

STENOGRAPHER, intelligent, experienced; $22. Florence Cutler, 174 Henry St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced executive, wants responsible position. K 978 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, permanent or substitute, college education, experienced. Apt. 34, 566 West 172d St. Phone Morningside 9102.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience, conscientious, reliable; references; $23. K 662 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wishes position; willing to substitute; references. Apt. 2, 617 West 149th St. Phone 7050 Cathedral.

STENOGRAPHER, INSURANCE AGENCY EXPERIENCED; $30. F 420 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, neat appearance, conscientious; salary $22. D 579 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—One who is not afraid of work; one year's experience; salary to start, $15. F 357 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience, high school graduate. Kramer, Jerome 1668, 1,520 Washington Av.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience; conscientious, reliable; references; $20. J 873 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience; $23; downtown preferred. K 961 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 1½ years' experience; accurate, willing, reliable; $15. M 759 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, high school graduate; three years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping. Melrose 8104R.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, high school graduate; beginner; 17 years; reference. C 98 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, A1; seven years' experience; reliable, neat, accurate; $30. C 96 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, ten years' experience; Ediphone, dictaphone operator; $25. K 941 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, afternoons or evenings, account illness home. L., 2,110 Mapes Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian; bright beginner; salary $18. C 50 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, 3 years' experience; salary $20. B 63 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience; no objection small office; $25. A 592 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Conscientious, 10 years' experience mercantile line. A 591 Times.

STEWARDESS—American, employed in New York, experienced in buying and all details of kitchen and dining-room; highest reference. C 121 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, 5 years' experience, operates busy board; good office worker; salary $18. M 959 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, knowledge typewriting and general office work. M 788 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, refined, courteous at all times. Anxious, 2,110 Mapes Av., Bronx.

TEACHER, college graduate, experienced in public school, gives private lessons in elementary and high school subjects; English to foreigners. 528 West 114th St. Cathedral 7812.

TEACHER, French lady, would exchange lessons for board and room in family; best references. F 295 Times.

TEA ROOM ASSISTANT, experienced worker, desires temporary position, city. C 456 Times.

TRAINED NURSE
Going Pacific Coast Aug. 1 would take charge of patient, elderly person or children in return for traveling expenses. C 431 Times.

TUTOR, French, at studio or pupil's residence. Vanderbilt Studios, 41 West 9th St.

TYPIST, correspondent; claim investigator; knowledge stenography; five years' experience; well educated, conscientious; Christian; references. J 879 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, clean, careful secretarial, professional or commercial work done on part time in home or office. Fitzroy 6177.

TYPIST, experienced stencil cutter, office worker, understands Monitor switchboard. H 410 Times.

TYPIST, three years' experience office assistant; references; $17. J 863 Times Downtown.

TYPIST-BILLER—A clerk seeks permanency reputable establishment. Mayers, 128 West 111th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

TYPIST-TEACHER, experienced, wishes work at home and evenings; moderate; liberal arrangement. 188 New York Times, Brooklyn.

TYPIST—Some part time; rapid, accurate; reasonable. Ryan, Mad. Sq. 8031.

WIDOW, Australian, energetic, smart and seasoned traveler, wants post companion housekeeper to lady; the West Canada preferred; no encumbrances. Interview or write; Clark, 4,201 Keokuk St., Washington, D. C.

WOMAN as visiting housekeeper to go a few hours each day to "red up" the houses of business people, Mrs. Ames, Tel. Rhinelander 0291.

WOMAN, reliable, capable, to do plain cooking in small family; only small wash; Harlem preferred. Maher, 2,056 Park Av. Morningside 814.

WOMAN, refined, desires position in small family, shore; assist housework, care child; considerate treatment. T 1022 Times Harlem.

WOMAN, colored, neat, wishes day's work; references. Whate, 242 West 144th St.

WOMEN—2 young, experienced Swedish, wish positions as cook and waitress in adult family; seashore preferred. Write Smith, 1,406 St. Nicholas Av.

YOUNG GIRLS (2), French, nurse and maid, desire positions with one family; sewing, pressing and embroidering. Room 108, Hotel Lafayette.

YOUNG LADY, 2 YEARS' BOOKKEEPING, STENOGRAPHY EXPERIENCE, 2 YEARS' ASSISTANT TO CREDIT MANAGER; COMPETENT, GOOD APPEARANCE, PLEASING PERSONALITY. MENCHER, 13 EAST 97TH ST. LENOX 9678.

YOUNG LADY, 22; two years' college training, four years' business experience; thorough knowledge office routine; responsible, capable and possessing initiative. K 942 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, refined, traveling West July 30, would like to accompany child to Chicago or Duluth; moderate compensation. C 419 Times.

YOUNG LADY, first-class pianist, wants position with small orchestra or in movie, F 377 Times.

YOUNG PARISIENNE DIPLOMEE—French teacher; conversation, grammar, literature. Mlle. de Sinsay, 50 West 48th. Telephone Bryant 3441.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, having son 10 years old, would like to have from small family summering at the seashore and willing to exchange board for 4 hours' household duties mornings or care for wailing child. 3804 Babylon.

YOUNG WOMAN, aged 32, member of Bar U. S. Supreme Court, desires position with reputable law firm; ten years as stenographer and private secretary with prominent lawyer; references furnished. Address Z 3484 Times Annex.

YOUNG woman, college graduate, desires interesting work, with opportunity advancement; references, college teacher, German; business experience. F 455 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, employed sales room wholesale business during day, desires work 2 or 3 hours evenings after 7; references given and required. N 564 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, college graduate, three years' business experience, desires employment evenings, Saturday afternoons; no canvassing. K 981 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Domestic Service Southern Exchange (Agency), 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

ESTHER CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY, 2,280 Broadway, corner 82d St. Phone Schuyler 10000.

SERVANTS — Tinka Andresen Scandinavian Agency, 2,294 Broadway, near 83d St. Schuyler 7902.

MRS. HERDY'S AGENCY — Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn. 8016.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER, 20 years' experience, is seeking position because of reorganization. Advertiser is not only an accountant, but and all-around business man with a fluent knowledge of Dutch, French, German, Spanish and English. This is an opportunity for a company to secure the services of a valuable man. G 837 Times.

ACCOUNTANT—EXECUTIVE—COMPTROLLER,
experienced in managing finances and accounting of large institutions, desires change from present company; sound, practical knowledge finance and accountancy, thoroughly equipped to make accounting organization, furnish and analyze balance sheet and other financial statements requiring technical accounting knowledge; married, age 33. G 648 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 34, MARRIED, QUALIFIED WITH LARGE CORPORATION HAVING FACTORIES, BRANCHES, THROUGHOUT U. S.; CAPABLE SYSTEMATIZER, ADVISING, GENERAL ACCOUNTANT, INSTALLATION COST SYSTEMS, EXCELLENT CREDENTIALS; SALARY, $3,000. F 996 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR.
Thoroughly experienced young married man, good executive, systematizer, knowledge of income tax and costs, seeks permanent position with good possibilities advancement. M 593 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, hard worker, desires position with firm, competent on systems, accounting, costs and organization; references as to character, integrity and ability, interviews with principals only. C 126, Times.

ACCOUNTANT—University graduate, 28, with exceptional business experience, including two years corporation auditing and one to office manager, desires position, preferably with public accountants. G 293 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE — New York University graduate, 8 years' experience general and cost accounting, desires responsible position requiring initiative, tact and ability. O 190 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, cashier, office manager desires change; age 45; quick, accurate; 25 years' practical experience corporation accounts; initial salary $45. M 762 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR and systematizer with over 15 years' public and general accounting experience, desires connection requiring part or full time. Address W. B., 117 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, executive (Christian), 28, New York University graduate, with good general business experience desires responsible position; salary $5,000. J 845 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT—Books opened, tax reports, arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly up. Goldwater, 299 Broadway. Worth 5068.

ACCOUNTANT—Office manager, executive, 31, Pace graduate; thirteen years' experience; accountant, bookkeeper, office executive. M 767 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR—Many years' experience large corporation, public accountants; capable managing large force; available immediately. K 137 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, five years' commercial experience, university training, desires connection with C. P. A. as junior; moderate salary. F 435 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, 30, seven years' experience, ability, character, best references, desires engagement public accounting firm. H 391 Times.

ACCOUNTANT — Audits made, systems installed, statements unravelled; bookkeeping supervised. Accountant, Room 1001, 29 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, monthly audits, financial statements and reports; firms without bookkeepers; charges reasonable. E 24 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, 23, B. C. S. N. Y. U., bookkeeping experience, desires connection with C. P. A.; salary secondary. C 115 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, office and branch manager; fourteen years' experience; ten years with one company; can furnish first-class references. K 818 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER—Firms without bookkeepers, books opened, audited, written up; financial statements. K 659 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, 23; bookkeeper four years; thoroughly competent. J. Friedman, 180 South 8th St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, 23, bookkeeper four years; thoroughly competent. J. Friedman, 180 South 8th St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, efficient, 5 years' experience; salary $40. Greenfield, 723 8th Av., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, 2 years' C. P. A. experience, desires position with C. P. A. B 314 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, systematizer; expert bookkeeping service. Woodford, 202 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

*ACCOUNTANT, certified, books opened, systems installed, monthly audits, personal service, moderate charges. C 427 Times.

ACCOUNTANT desires connection certified concern; three days weekly; experienced. M 358 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR, part time, systems, financial statements, income tax reports, &c. K 901 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANCY student, Pace Institute, wishes position as junior accountant. B 1023 Times Bronx.

ACCOUNTANT, 22, foreign experience, seeks permanent connection in city or out of town. F 375 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, certified public, New York, wishes temporary engagement. J 846 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, office manager; take entire charge; open, balance, close any books. Brown, 188 Decatur St., Brklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, certified, offers services 3 days weekly; liberal arrangement. 188 New York Times, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, desires position, full or part time. E 1226 Times Bronx.

ADVERTISING and selling plan and "copy" man of fifteen years' experience; service of advertising agency if required; planned campaigns or special work; magazines, newspapers, trade papers, house organs, printed literature of all kinds; available immediately; interview solicited. W 756 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER, trained and experienced, to do creative work and assume responsibility of sales promotion, prepare and write effective copy for sales letters, advertising and general publicity; thoroughly efficient to sell your commodity by printed word, medium or sales force; now employed by national concern, but desirous to develop larger responsibility and business connection. J 921 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.
Thoroughly experienced advertising manager, can plan and execute entire campaign to trade and consumer; expert on printing, art, engraving; knows paper and typography; seven with two leading agencies; capable taking full charge large appropriation and administering it economically and efficiently. M 575 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, experienced, at present employed, desires to make connection where future is a matter of personal effort and where enthusiasm and intelligence have a natural logical outlet in increasing production. C 132 Times.

ADVERTISING—Capable salesman and manager, successful producer; big general magazine, class, trade publication fields, wide acquaintance, seeks opening where an optimistic, resourceful worker is required; best references. A 587 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER, graduate engineer, wants connection with manufacturer; trade journal or advertising agency; ten years' experience; author of correspondence school advertising and selling course. Z 2389 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING-SALES PROMOTION.
I want to get in touch with manufacturer who wants to go ahead with more business. G 638 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN, experienced; general copy, direct mail matter; layouts, cuts, printing, art; house-organ editing; sales promotion; creative campaigns; salary no object. V 725 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISER, forced to give up business East Indian products owing poor condition, seeks position; willing to travel; well-known London and Calcutta. J 916 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING-PUBLICITY expert; gets fine results with copy, letters, booklets; now production manager successful agency. H 305 Times.

ADVERTISING—Will combine advertising management, direct mail selling, correspondence, with other duties progressive manufacturer. K 995 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING FREE LANCE WRITER, formerly copy chief for big agencies; effective advertisements, booklets, sales letters, house organ. D 594 Times.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT—Young man, 23 years, 4 years' experience directing art and advertising for large M. O. house. A. A., 186 Times.

ADVERTISING; exceptionally qualified man; part time employment accepted. K 1... Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING WRITER, free lance, wants additional work; specialty technical work. X 2386 Times Annex.

AMBITIOUS and thoroughly competent young man, aged 36, married, desires executive position SALES or PRODUCTION, or as outside salesman; capable assuming full charge or good right-hand man to busy manager; have had twenty years' exceptional training as salesman, correspondent, advertiser, export sales, accountant, office manager and purchasing agent; for last five years had charge manufacture and sales in department of large concern; now with metal stamping concern; help prospects rather insecure and, therefore, would appreciate permanent connection offering larger future to intelligent, sincere worker of sterling character and good education. K 656 Times Downtown.

ARTIST—Young man desires new connection in commercial art studio; samples of work will be submitted. Box 107, Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th St.

ARTIST, beginner, would like position with illustrating concern; has knowledge of same. H 388 Times.

ARTIST, expert letterer, designer, layouts, etc.; moderate salary. M 701 Times Downtown.

ARTIST, versatile in any line, plan letter, wishes position. K 83 Times.

ARTIST wishes position or home work lettering and designing. B 321 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, typist, 19; competent; thoroughly reliable; can help in charge set books, trial balance, controlling accounts; best references. G 635 Times Downtown.

AUTHOR, recently from England, desires position as private secretary to gentleman, home or office; unquestioned references; F 443 Times.

AUTHOR, compiles, translates French, German scientific, medical, technical, commercial. K 23 Times.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC, expert, educated, twenty-five years' experience, machinist, welder, vulcanizing, storage battery work, desires position foreman, manager service station or truck fleet; best references. K 58 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT married, comprehensive experience in all branches of the work, would make change; a real executive, not a rubber stamp; can handle the most intricate set of books and help in buying office or factory; a man of efficiency at the same time. If you want a real live wire and have a responsible position to offer an interview is respectfully solicited. M 572 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Are you looking for a competent bookkeeper or office manager? Have had eight years' experience, thoroughly understand general accounts, financial statements, profit and loss, &c.; A1 credentials. C. G., 1,464 East 2d St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager, over 20 years' experience mercantile, manufacturing corporations, competent take entire charge, trial balances, opening, closing, financial reports, &c.; highest credentials. J 902 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cost accountant, live wire; fluent correspondent, typist; good education; neat personality; 7 years' mercantile, manufacturing experience; trial balance, financial statements rendered; references; $38. N 958 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly experienced, full charge complete set books, trial balance, financial statements, cost records, credits, collections; progressive, trustworthy; highest credentials. H 375 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT — Advanced New York University student, C. P. A. experience, take charge of entire set of books; able correspondent; reasonable salary. B 62 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Thoroughly experienced, aggressive young man with selling ability, possesses initiative and executive ability, desires connection as general all around man. G 403 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, controlling accounts, office manager, credits, collections, correspondence, experienced executive, desires responsible position; $45. G 621 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly experienced financial statements, expert correspondent, take full charge; New York University man. K 82 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Young man, 30 years old, desires position; understands double entry; thoroughly capable assuming charge. B 62 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, three years' experience, college education, take full charge or assist controlling accounts; references. D 536 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, keep books small concerns, statements, wishes work evenings, Saturdays, Sundays; very moderate pay. K 635 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and credit man, 28, thoroughly competent, high executive ability, wishes position progressive concern. B 629 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER (28), competent office man; handle entire collections, correspondence; 8 years' experience; excellent references; $35. H 377 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, married, 6 years' experience trial balances, financial statements, correspondent, well recommended. K 999 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, desires position as bookkeeper or bookkeeper's assistant; experienced, fine knowledge of office routine; references. Bloom, 278 Henry St., N. Y. C.

BOOKKEEPER and correspondent, French or German, open for evening hours or Saturday afternoon. Box 66, Post Office, Morsemere, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent, controlling accounts, financial statements; $35. J 901 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, eight years' thorough experience; capable correspondent. B 630 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, experienced, competent controlling accounts, trial balances, &c. L 21 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, complete charge, four years' experience; excellent references. B 23 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 7 years' experience, controlling accounts, financial statements. D 581 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, expert, seeks connection with a concern that needs a trained man; best references. C 113 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 27, seven years' experience, thoroughly competent; references. M 753 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, experienced, typist, stenographer, controlling accounts, complete charge. M 867 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, 10 years' experience, A1 references, bond, desires position. K 914 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, experienced, wishes position in charge set of books. G 191 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, controlling accounts, 5 years' experience, wants position with growing concern. C 394 Times.

BOOKKEEPER — Really capable charge; highest references; $75. K 867 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; take charge office; references; 6 years' experience. N 981 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, wide experience, will take full charge; salary $40. F 408 Times.

BOY—Would like to connect with importing and exporting house; high school education; salary no object. Henry Wexler, 2172 Clarenden Road, Brooklyn.

BOY, 16, desires position in office; lives with parents; has had two years high school. Milton Herrmann, 12,402 Metropolitan Av., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

BOY, high school graduate, conscientious; can furnish excellent reference. M. P., 60 2d Av., City.

BUTLER-CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Packard, Pierce; neat, colored, industrious, handy man; city, country; highest references. Carter, 2,460 7th Av.

BUTLER—Japanese, experienced; references; city, country. Paul, 102 West 123d. Morningside 8192.

BUTLER-VALET, excellent cook, chauffeur for bachelor apartment; references. D 565 Times.

BUTLER-VALET, French, 26, wishes position; excellent references. 104 West 64th.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT, sixteen years' experience on every type of construction; eight on reinforced concrete; four years' university training, engineering; go anywhere. G 596 Times.

BUILDING MANAGER, trained in the efficient maintenance of buildings, seeks position of responsibility. 166 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

BUYER OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
thoroughly familiar with market in every particular, has intimate technical knowledge of woolens, linings, tailoring and manufacturing costs, is open to connect with reputable retailer, jobber, chain store concern or resident buyer; exceptional references. F 878 Times.

BUYER, familiar with food line; would like to hear from good, reliable house; several years' experience. J 913 Times Downtown.

CABLE CLERKS, stenographers, combination cable clerks and stenographers, strictly first class; experienced all commercial and private codes; now employed foreign bank; available immediately; due retrenchment. L. J., 140 Times.

CABLE AND CODE MAN.
Experienced all commercial and banking codes capable compiling private codes; familiar telegraph regulations; executive ability. K 979 Times Downtown.

CARETAKER wishes position; furnish highest credentials. Mayhood, 68 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CASHIER or checker, restaurant; afternoon, evening or night; part or full time; dependable; operate typewriter. C 462 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, EXPERT MECHANIC.
25, single, American, eight years' experience driving and repairing high-grade cars, Crane, Pierce, Locomobile, &c.; neat, punctual; excellent references as to ability; city or country; two years European experience. Albert Ulrich, 30 West 63d St.

CHAUFFEUR, expert mechanic, 32, married, without family; 14 years' experience shop and driving Packard, Locomobile cars; education over 2 years; Crane, Simplex; pleasing personality, trustworthy; excellent references, city or country. R. L., 325 East 52d.

CHAUFFEUR—Gentleman going abroad wishes to place his chauffeur, whom he highly recommends, where good man is wanted; has 12 years' experience; is expert mechanic. Wm. Schall, 960 Park Av. Phone Lenox 9538.

CHAUFFEUR, excellent mechanic, exceedingly good operator, neat and industrious man, wants position private family; city or country; driven Pierce-Arrow for 4 years. Chauffeur, 382 East 156th St., city. Melrose 4941.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic, married, 10 years' experience with private family, willing to go on estate; can furnish best of reference. Chas. Raeth, 604 Park Av., West New York, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR—Single; reliable; first-class mechanic; good Cadillac man; five years last place; excellent references only, as to character and ability; courteous, careful, trustworthy. D 546 Times.

CHAUFFEURS—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR, Scotch-American, 20 years' experience, 12 years' last place; married; mechanic and driver; go anywhere; excellent references. Napier, 200 West 99th. Riverside 8072.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, private, mechanic, careful driver, 8 years' experience, 6 years last place; experience, do all repairing; employed in shop, will call evenings; city, country; married. Collier, 1,685 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, expert mechanician, 38; 8 years automobile factories, 11 years private, best families; select cars; acquainted highways. Phipps, 330 West 96th. Telephone Morningside 7653.

CHAUFFEUR—Gentleman going abroad desires to find position for his reliable, competent chauffeur whom he can highly recommend. Emil Harter, 145 West 100th, or Phone 1467 John.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 33, wishes position private where good reliable man is appreciated; good references. Anderson, 508 West 57th.

CHAUFFEUR, PACKARD EXPERT, SIX YEARS PACKARD FACTORY, 2 YEARS LAST EMPLOYER, AGE 34, SINGLE; GO ANYWHERE. T 1025 TIMES HARLEM.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position; private family; best reference; last employer, Cooper, 544 West 149th St. Audubon 2757.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 31, single, 12 years' experience, mechanically qualified for any car, would specialize and take interest in good position. Hanford, 1,465 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR, 37, married, 15 years' experience high-class cars, Pierce, Locomobile, &c.; city or country. Charles Taylor, 609 West 135th. Morningside 8206. Extension 18.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC — 26 years; 7 years' experience Packard, Cadillac; trustworthy, reliable, careful; best references. Chas.

References

Where advertisements in The New York Times call for references, send copies, not originals, of any letters you wish to submit and avoid the possibility of losing irreplaceable papers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN with an exceptionally large following, covering New York City and vicinity, open for side line catering to dry goods jobbers, mail order houses and large syndicates; reliable house able to deliver will be considered only; commission. Z 2386 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, 28 years, 14 years' mercantile experience, 7 years on road selling novelties, buttons desires connection any staple line as house or city salesman; highest references as to character and ability. B 8, 140 Times.

SALESMAN, own car, covering entire State of New Jersey, retail dry goods, wants to get in touch with manufacturer muslin underwear, sweaters, infants' wear or kindred line, unusual drawing account against commission. Z 2412 Times Annex.

SALESMAN selling household furnishing, hardware, furniture and variety stores, wants good side line, using Chevrolet in Garden City and suburbs; small drawing account necessary; commission basis. M 780 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—Live wire, extensive experience sales and sales managing, seeks permanent connection with reputable concern; a real salesman, not an order-taker; technical education, no stock proposition. C 452 Times.

SALESMAN and producer, box producer, seeks engagement. C 42 Times.

SALESMAN wants line of potash products, chlorides, muriate, sonate, &c., in Western and Central Pennsylvania; now employed; considering change; references. Address Potash, X 2487 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, 32, college graduate, thorough knowledge chemistry and baking business, experienced selling staples, specialties, seeks connection with reputable concern; no securities or [illegible] 160 Times.

SALESMAN, neat appearance, traveling West with section goods line, at present employed, desires connection with good, reliable house, salary or commission. F 419 Times.

SALESMAN, COTTON WASH GOODS AND DRESS GOODS, HAVING CLOSE CONNECTION WITH THE BUYERS OF GREATER N. YORK, IS DESIROUS OF MAKING A CHANGE. P 406 TIMES.

SALESMAN, OPEN TO ACCEPT GOOD, LEGITIMATE PROPOSITION; COMMISSION OR SALARY, MAKING WESTERN STATES, TEXAS, EDMONTON, CALGARY, CANADA. Box 562 TIMES.

SALESMAN, sales manager, seeks Pacific Coast connection, high-grade, qualified man, 10 years traveling and 8 years in sales management; wife, married, Christian; highest references as to character and ability. 140 New York Times, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, clean cut, wide awake, cultured; 6 years' mechanical construction experience; university graduate; 130 words; quick figurer; $30; references. O 766 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY—Correspondent, nine years' mercantile experience, excellent grammarian, mathematician; reliable, trustworthy; references; $35. B 567 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school senior, commercial training, conscientious worker, willing to substitute. Burger, Rhinelander, 3963.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPEWRITER — Thoroughly experienced, educated man; worker. Ft. 433 Schenck Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, six years' experience; reliable, well recommended; $35. 14 27 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 24, six years' experience; competent, reliable; initiative; $30. M 565 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position, both inside and outside. D 561 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, practical, just discharged from army; $25. B 628 Times Downtown.

STEWARD or manager, 22 years' experience in high-class clubs and hotels where executive ability, tact and good management desired; best references. B 320 Times.

STOCK RAISING.

Opportunity to learn, with connected farming, wanted by practical electrical engineer, married, small family ($2); American; desire decent, healthy living with salary enabling save small amount toward investment. While learning can offer engineering and executive experience. Unexcelled professional and character references. New York or New England preferred. 141 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

SUPERINTENDENT—A production executive with 18 years' experience, 3 years as chief engineer, energetic and tactful, an expert designer of automatic machinery, will consider making a change; age 38. D 399 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT of construction and engineer, extensive experience in many operations at once widely separated. C 102 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT of construction, 25 years' experience, wishes position. R 984 Times Harlem.

TEACHER, honors graduate, M. A. (Victoria University, Eng.), D. Litt (University of Pittsburgh), wishes position; chief subjects, economics, sociology, Spanish, French; also musical accomplishments, piano and violoncello. C 423 Times.

TEACHER, French lessons; young lady, graduate Paris University. 422 West 115th St. Cathedral 6582.

TEACHER, 27, wishes permanent work, any kind; night preferred. F 898 Times.

TIMEKEEPER-BOOKKEEPER — Clerical, 8 years' experience; willing to do any kind of work; accurate, reliable; best references; moderate salary. C 424 Times.

TRAFFIC MANAGER, ten years' experience, thoroughly posted, domestic, export traffic, splendid record, highest references; married. G., 6,446 Durman Av., Bronx, N. Y.

TRANSLATOR, English into Spanish and vice versa. Address J. Suares, 357 West 46th.

VALET and companion for single gentleman; best references; reliable, congenial, confidential; correspond. Z 2434 Times Annex.

VALET—An experienced locker room man desires position. J 864 Times Downtown.

WAITER, refined young man, evenings and Sundays. 2,127 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

WATCHMAN or caretaker; intelligent, reliable man (48), very good references, wishes responsible position; institution, club or private estate, anywhere. J 863 Times Downtown.

X-RAY TECHNICIAN,

experienced, at present employed, wants position in institutional or private X-ray laboratory; best references. M 564 Times.

YOUNG AMERICAN, 27, with automobile, desires connection where ability and hard work will be rewarded. T 909 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, married, wishes connection hotel, sanitarium, boarding school, hospital, thorough knowledge installation, repair of electrical dishwashers, laundry machines, &c.; small carpentry, painting, paper hanging, plumbing, driver repair motor cars; driven Eastern States 6 years; last place 6 years; American; references; out-of-town connection preferred. K 46 Times.

YOUNG MAN, able, 29, married, wants opportunity in established concern to demonstrate ability of general sales management and also advertising and sales promotion; sales and advertising agency experience; am not a high-priced world beater, but just an active, level-headed fellow who is out heart and soul to cut a notch for himself. W 482 Times.

YOUNG MAN,

Christian, possessing ability, initiative and "pep" is desirous of locating with a substantial concern; if you have a real permanent future to offer with attainable advancements and do not include the selling of securities, or publications, am available at once! Box K, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN—I'm 19, a year's experience, some high school and university training, an efficient correspondent, typist, stenographer, bookkeeper, copywriter; will work a week free to prove it if opportunity warrants; intelligent and loyal. Telephone Sunday or Monday, Morningside 3884, Apartment 46.

YOUNG MAN, former interpreter U. S. Intelligence and Immigration Bureau, wishes position; honorable discharge; Spanish, French, Italian, Rumanian, Greek, Bulgarian; Jugoslavian, Turkish. C 321 Times.

YOUNG MAN—Refined American Hebrew, considerable education, business experience, desires permanent connection, unlimited opportunities; initial salary secondary; age 22. K 963 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, now employed with large concern where initiative and creativeness can be exercised; good assistant to busy executive; credentials. B 55 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, 20 years of age, well educated and of neat appearance, desires a position with a substantial concern offering a real opportunity for advancement. C 451 Times.

YOUNG MAN, COLLEGE GRADUATE, DESIRES OFFICE POSITION OF ANY KIND; ABLE TO TYPEWRITE; SALARY ONLY. F 424 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN (21), high school graduate, stenographic experience, broad knowledge of the country, its markets and its industries, wide acquaintance among business men, knows how to analyze markets and get best results from salesmen, splendid technical education, now conducting own business, seeks connection with high-grade concern. Z 2442 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER.

Thoroughly experienced sales executive, organize department along modern lines, determine markets, policies, plan and conduct aggressive sales campaigns; broad knowledge of advertising, experienced advertising man with knowledge media, copy, art, printing and plans, age 31, 11 years' business experience. Times.

SALES MANAGER, salesman; high grade; 8 years as owner; and advertising management, 10 years previous personal traveling specialty sales experience; permanent connection with fair initial salary or drawing account will travel; live, 38; married; credentials. F 442 Times.

SALESMANAGER, with experience, ability and personality, also big sales record in the field, wishes accessory line, would like to make connection with live, up to date organization; very best references. A. B., 91 Times.

SALES MANAGER; chemical engineer; successful record chemicals, textiles, machinery, present firm dissolving; high references. G 620 Times Downtown.

SALES OR BUSINESS MANAGER available; I have acquired valuable ideas and deep insight into the selling profession; I've created, perfected, marketed products, organized selling forces; experience: executive, sales management, production, manufacturing, advertising, selling; technical education, ambitious and aggressive; aged 35 I can measure up. When may I call? M 765 Times Downtown.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE - EXECUTIVE, wants to represent a good Eastern house in Chicago and Middle West; now in charge of sales throughout Middle Western States of large nationally known specialty manufacturer; successful salesman, capable of taking charge of branch office and sales force; with present employer over 11 years; will only consider line with a future. Z 2685 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.

Christian, 10 years' experience personnel and general secretarial duties; knowledge bookkeeping. M 776 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-CORRESPONDENT (23), expert stenographer; experienced high school graduate; knowledge bookkeeping, German, Italian; Christian. Z 2421 Times Annex.

SECRETARIAL position, where intelligence is required and stenography not prerequisite; medical, psychological, literary preferred. Paul Strand, Schuyler 2613.

SECRETARY, stenographer, bookkeeper; qualified to take charge of office; 11 years' experience; salary, $28 per week. Harrison, 202 1st St., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY, financial, 25, desires position five years' banking experience; college training; Write M 995 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 27, office manager, bookkeeper, correspondent, salesman, immediately. F 428 Times.

SECRETARY, expert stenographer, correspondent; executive ability; A1 composer; salary. J 856 Times Downtown.

SHOE BUYER.

OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT STORE MAN, 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, DESIRES LOCATE IN OR NEAR NEW YORK CITY. CONFIDENTIAL, BOX Z 2260 TIMES.

SHOE SALESMAN—Young man, 26, intelligent, neat appearing, desires to connect with high-class shoe emporium to learn business. C 105 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, clean cut, wide awake, cultured; 6 years' mechanical construction experience; university graduate; 130 words; quick figurer; $30; references. O 766 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY—Correspondent, nine years' mercantile experience, excellent grammarian, mathematician; reliable, trustworthy; references; $35. B 567 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school senior, commercial training, conscientious worker, willing to substitute. Burger, Rhinelander, 3963.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPEWRITER — Thoroughly experienced, educated man; worker. Ft. 433 Schenck Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, six years' experience; reliable, well recommended; $35. 14 27 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 24, six years' experience; competent, reliable; initiative; $30. M 565 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position, both inside and outside. D 561 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, practical, just discharged from army; $25. B 628 Times Downtown.

STEWARD or manager, 22 years' experience in high-class clubs and hotels where executive ability, tact and good management desired; best references. B 320 Times.

STOCK RAISING.

Opportunity to learn, with connected farming, wanted by practical electrical engineer, married, small family ($2); American; desire decent, healthy living with salary enabling save small amount toward investment. While learning can offer engineering and executive experience. Unexcelled professional and character references. New York or New England preferred. 141 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

SUPERINTENDENT—A production executive with 18 years' experience, 3 years as chief engineer, energetic and tactful, an expert designer of automatic machinery, will consider making a change; age 38. D 399 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT of construction and engineer, extensive experience in many operations at once widely separated. C 102 Times.

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SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.

Christian, 10 years' experience personnel and general secretarial duties; knowledge bookkeeping. M 776 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-CORRESPONDENT (23), expert stenographer; experienced high school graduate; knowledge bookkeeping, German, Italian; Christian. Z 2421 Times Annex.

SECRETARIAL position, where intelligence is required and stenography not prerequisite; medical, psychological, literary preferred. Paul Strand, Schuyler 2613.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADVERTISING AGENCY executive, capable of managing female office staff, able to acquire full knowledge each person's duties quickly; good memory, punctuality, experience essential; no knowledge and correction required; age 25-35; exceptional opportunity for one willing to start fair wage and develop; light, cool offices. W 511 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, experience essential, commission at the start. W 517 Times.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES for hospital of 250 beds in Canada; refinement required; state qualifications. H. C. Tomlin, Toronto, Western Hospital, Toronto, Canada.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, young lady, experienced Burroughs bookkeeping machine, families; detail office position. Apply to Mr. Becker, Lightoller Co., 349 Broadway.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and experienced bill clerk. Write full details, Nathan Schuss & Co., 136 Madison Av.

ASSISTANT TYPIST and bill clerk; must be neat and accurate. Apply in own penmanship. Write Times, B 3,925 Broadway.

ASSISTANT in resident buyer's office; fill orders; young lady not over 25. Call before 10 A. M., Brooke, 1,122 Broadway.

BILL CLERKS—We can place 25 operators in attractive positions on Elliott-Fisher machines, which are easy to learn and operate; salary, $15 to $25. Position Department, Elliott-Fisher Co., 342 Madison Av.—40th floor.

BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATORS.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED ELLIS BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATORS REQUIRED TO FILL PERMANENT POSITIONS; PREFERABLY THOSE WITH DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE; APPLY BY MAIL, GIVING EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, SALARY. BOX 44, 717 ST. JAMES BLDG.

BOOKKEEPER or LEDGER CLERK—One who is positively experienced in checking remittances wanted in high class underwear manufacturing office in city; congenial surroundings and reasonable salary; Burroughs bookkeeping machine used. Address, stating age, education, experience and salary wanted. Box 574, 209 Cable Building.

BOOKKEEPER for men's shirt business; must possess the necessary qualifications that are essential in taking charge of office; good opportunity for one who is bright and active; state references and what salary you are willing to start with; correspondence will be treated confidentially. Apply W 780 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent, to take complete charge of a double-entry set of books for large cloak and suit office; trial balance to write, stating age, experience and salary desired, B. D., 520 Presbyterian Building.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, capable to operate a typewriter; must be over 23 years of age; good opportunity to the right party; write, stating age, references, experience and salary expected. S 17 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—One with at least three years' experience for responsible, permanent position; excellent opportunity for advancement; knowledge of stenography desirable; salary about $25 weekly. D 549 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—A busy law office requires the services of a competent, experienced bookkeeper; must have ability, initiative and personality; salary to start $25 per week. Z 2440 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, take entire charge of office; mercantile experience preferred. Call for interview at accountant's office, Bernstein & Gogolich, 1,265 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER—Big position in large skirt house; must be thoroughly competent and able to take charge of office; only those with first-class references need apply. W 482 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, for manufacturing jewelers; controlling accounts, all phases of notes; must walk on trade and typewrite; $30; give complete information. K 944 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, energetic, double entry; must have 5 years' experience; capable to handle correspondence; best references required. Urband Leather Goods Co., 20 West 22d St.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT, first class; state salary, experience. C. L., 608 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, full charge office young corporation, West 42d St., Broadway; controlling accounts, Underwood; reply own handwriting, experience, references, salary. W 598 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER 30-35 years of age; must have at least 5 years' experience; hotel experience preferred, but absolutely essential. Hotel Bristol, 129 West 48th.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; one capable of handling large number of accounts; quick and accurate; must understand controlling accounts. W 552 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, must be thoroughly competent and reliable, references, closed Saturday, open Sunday morning. Hochhauser, 474 B'way.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, high - class dress house; must be thoroughly competent, able to take charge office. Kay, 15 West 36th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in ready-to-wear line, familiar with handling contractors' accounts; double entry, controlling accounts. Box 653, 209 Cable Building.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, to handle entire set of books, manufacturing concern; state salary and references. G 845 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, knowledge trial balances, control accounts; capable assuming charge, answer mail. Russin, 55 West 19th St.

BOOKKEEPER and TYPIST, experienced, accurate; understand bookkeeping thoroughly; cloak and suit experience necessary. Z 2479 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, experienced accounts payable; state details, salary, when available. B. S., Box 108, Station F, Manhattan.

BOOKKEEPER, to assist cashier; must understand double entry and controlling accounts; good opportunity; state salary and experience. W 1109 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent and experienced; one with paint and window glass experience preferred. Call all morning, Merit Glass Co., 36 Lexington Av.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT—MUST HAVE DRESS HOUSE EXPERIENCE; STATE REFERENCES AND SALARY. BOX 643, 209 CABLE BUILDING.

BOOKKEEPER—Good opportunity in paper business; must be experienced in general ledger work. W 534 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—To take entire charge of office; dress house experience preferred. Box A. W. 100, 48 East 27th St.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted. Christian firm; state age, salary and experience. W 750 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPERS — Burroughs bookkeeping machine operators by large concern. V 758 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER for silk house; must be competent; state experience. H. H., 376 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, experienced; Brooklyn resident preferred; state experience and salary expected. S. D., 147 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, experienced, with knowledge of typewriting. A. Lowy, 13 Greene St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER—Young lady who has had experience in dress house. Ben Gerebel Co., 462 7th Av., 18th floor.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; take full charge of busy house; state salary and reference. S 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, position in upper west side, fur retail office. K. C., 515 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; state age, employment and salary. Box 811, 200 Cable Building.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in taking trial balance, also knowledge of stenography. Anita Waist, 367 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, trial balances, controlling experienced, $25. M 787 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT AND CASHIER, ULLMAN, 236 EAST 59TH.

BOOKKEEPER—Salary $22; state experience. S 677 Times Downtown.

BUYER—Resident buying office specializing in ladies' ready-to-wear desires the services of either a man or a woman to buy ladies' skirts and waists; experience preferable but not necessary; wonderful opportunity for party who is not afraid to work and is looking for an opportunity. W 548 Times.

BUYERS.

Uptown department store wants capable buyers for the following departments: Fancy trimmings, art embroidery, muslin underwear, corsets and infants' wear; good salary; confidential. R 985 Times Harlem.

CANVASSERS (lady) to sell patented sanitary article essential to every woman; those with steady trade will find this a profitable side line; earnings should exceed $5 a day; deposit required; commission basis. Call Room 705, 220 5th Av.

CANVASSERS — High-grade women for ladies' sanitary necessity; if you want to establish your own business and earn $50 weekly, call with valise or grip and $10; commission. Mohawk Bldg., 160 5th Av., Room 708.

CASHIER for high-class tea room at sea shore near New York; must have good personality and ability; give experience and references. S 47 Times.

CASHIER, competent, accurate at figures; must have best of references; good penman. Paul Kaskel & Sons, 9 Columbus Av., between 59th and 60th Sts.

CLERICAL WORKER.

Young lady in office of wholesale woolen house for work on stock records; must be quick and accurate at figures. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience and salary desired. Address Mr. Bromet, care Detmer Woolen Co., 32 28th St., Brooklyn.

CLERICAL WORKERS—Several young ladies for interesting work in sewing office; high school education or equivalent essential; experience not necessary; salary $15 weekly to start. G 330 Times.

CLERICAL WORKERS, EXPERIENCED, CALL MONDAY, FARLEY, 96 5TH AV., 6TH FLOOR.

CLERICAL workers in large organization; exceptional opportunity for a few bright girls with previous office experience; salary to start, $12. Apply 72 5th Av., tenth floor.

CLERK, for general office work, including typing; state age, experience, religion and salary desired. W 575 Times.

CLERK, experienced, aged 18 to 20 years, good penman; state salary. V 682 Times Downtown.

CLERK with Stock Exchange or call money experience, J 882 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE student or teacher at Summer resort; free salesmanship training for educational library work; commission basis. Write only, C. C., Box 29, 120 East 34th St.

COMPANION — Young business woman desires meet congenial, intelligent woman, 22-30, fond outdoor sports; no compensation. W 599 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, experienced in division, large uptown concern; state salaries must be congenial, intelligent woman. Harlem.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, over 20 years of age.

Unusual opportunity for a high-grade, experienced comptometer operator; good salary.

NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO., 207 West 24th St.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR; excellent opportunity for bright, experienced operator in statistical division of large corporation; must understand division and percentage. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, education, experience, present employer, salary expected, references and telephone. Z 2472 Times Annex.

COMPTOMETE ROPERATOR.

Christian firm wants experienced comptometer operator; pleasant surroundings; hours, 9 to 5.

McCALL CO., 236 WEST 37th St.

COOK and CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS, related or friends, wanted in private home in Brooklyn; must be well recommended and fond of children; can arrange with or without laundry. Mrs. Smollen, 403 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

COOK, first class, for exclusive tea room; must be competent and experienced; sea shore near New York. Call 114 West 79th.

COOK and general housekeeper, white; country; assist waiting; no laundry; family 3; have upstairs girl. Phone Rector 9120.

COOK, white, experienced; White Plains. Call 10-2 Monday, 166 East 79th.

COUNTER GIRLS—Wanted, two experienced cafeteria counter girls; must be intelligent and of neat appearance; good wages. Apply Restaurant, 276 5th Av.

CROCHETERS—Women to make caps, bootees, sacques, etc. Apply Monday H. J. Keri Knitting Co., 42 East 20th St.

DEMONSTRATORS AND SALESWOMEN as health instructors to mothers; straight salary $20 per week while learning, with advancement; also specialty salary with bonus $40 to $75 weekly; a reliable firm, established 1872, needs several more women to fill its demonstrating and sales force to assist sales manager; also two for road work outside Greater New York; if you are over 25 years of age, neat in appearance, unemployed and desire a position to start work at once, call in person MONDAY morning, 10 to 12 only, for appointment; expenses advanced. 520 Arbuckle Building, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Borough Hall Subway Station.

DESIGNER

wanted; experienced designer on muslin nightgowns for a well known, established underwear manufacturer in New York City; only those who have had long experience need apply. Call Monday and Tuesday, between 5 and 6 P. M., Room 1068, Hotel Pennsylvania.

DEMONSTRATOR for device to improve face and figure; department and drug store field; salary and liberal commission; should have attractive appearance and must not be overweight or underweight; write fully. S 35 Times.

DEMONSTRATOR, experienced in selling toilet preparations; call at once; salary. Bertha Burkett Co., 22 West 38th.

DEMONSTRATOR, travel, for perfume house on salary. Apply Room 304, 507 5th Av.

DESIGNER,

experienced on infants' and children's white dresses, also on colored novelty dresses; steady position for right party. Write B. E., 520 Presbyterian Bldg.

DESIGNER.

Infants', children's dresses, must have best references, exceptional opportunity. Stork Infants' Wear Co., 12 21st.

DESIGNER wanted, high-class children's coats; spare few hours evenings; well paid; confidential. H 390 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.

must be experienced; hours 9-5, 9-1 Saturdays; pleasant surroundings. Apply General Motors Export Co., 126 West 42d. Personnel Department, 6th floor.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, experienced, wanted in large marine insurance concern; one capable of taking dictation in an emergency preferred; must have good education and come well recommended. Apply to office manager, 72 Beaver St.

DICTAPHONE TYPIST

for court reporter's office; state experience, age, references and salary wanted. 717 Barristers' Hall, Boston, Mass.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, efficient; also act as relief on switchboard; exclusive wholesale house, uptown. S 58 Times.

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly experienced in cutting and fitting, in exclusive retail establishment; references. Green Shop, 11 East 47th St.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS.

TWO (2) FOR BILLING MACHINES; PERMANENT POITIONS. McCRORY STORES CORP., 1,107 BROADWAY, 16TH FLOOR.

ENGLISH TEACHERS wanted, expert; telephone number required. Buncial School, 5 Columbus Circle.

FILE CLERK.

PERMANENT POSITION IN LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK; GOOD SALARY; AT LEAST 6 MONTHS' EXPERIENCE REQUIRED; GIVE AGE AND EXPERIENCE IN REPLY TO BOX L. L., 1111 ST. PAUL BLDG.

FILE CLERK—No experience necessary; when writing give age, education, speed; neck if any, and salary expected. M 760 Times Downtown.

FILE GIRL, young, for large bureau of files; state age, education, religion, business experience, salary expected. Address Mr. Mooney, Personnel Department, Room 2,000, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

FILE CLERK to take charge of complicated card filing system; must be good typist; give age and full particulars of past and present positions; state salary expected to start; permanent. Address V 776 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK, experienced, high school graduate, wanted by large corporation; hours 9-30; good surroundings. C. D., Box 70, Station D, New York.

FILE CLERK—Must be an experienced expert in her line, of mature age and of good education; apply by letter only. V. C. Engelbach, 460 4th Av.

FILE CLERK, MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; STATE SALARY AND EXPERIENCE. W 589 TIMES.

FORELADY'S ASSISTANT

ON CHILDREN'S & INFANTS' DRESSES.

EXPERIENCED WOMAN TO ASSIST FORELADY IN TAKING CHARGE OF WORKROOM; ONE WHO CAN ASSIST IN INCREASING PRODUCTION OF HIGHER GRADE OF MERCHANDISE, TEACH LEARNERS, &c.; POSITION ONE OF RESPONSIBILITY; GIVE PARTICULARS; COMMUNICATION CONFIDENTIAL. C. S., D 195 TIMES.

FORELADY and pattermaker for small dress factory, with some knowledge of designing. Leiwant & Feinberg, 134 West 27th.

FORELADY, experienced, on hand-made men's neckwear. Apply all week, Imperial Neckwear Co., 20 East 20th.

GIRLS FOR OFFICE WORK.

Large insurance company requires several girls over 16 years, with at least public school education, to begin as messenger in the office and qualify for clerical and filing positions later on; excellent opportunity for advancement; salary to start $10 per week; state full particulars. V 723 Times Downtown.

GIRLS,

sample department, wholesale house, sewing sample tickets; experience unnecessary; light, clean work; state reference, salary expected. L. R., 834 Times Downtown.

GIRL, experienced in subscription work, to cut stencils; must operate rapid addressing machine. Call Musical Observer Co., 46 Cooper Square, near Wanamaker's.

GIRLS (3), bright, of good appearance, for messenger work in large office; state age and religion. W 986 Times.

GIRL to make herself generally useful, insurance brokers office; state qualifications, salary expected. K 991 Times Downtown.

GIRL for pantry, country golf club near New York; $45 month; all-year-round position. Z 2433 Times Annex.

GIRL, neat, sample department lace house; also useful in office. Call Monday before 10, 45 Walker St.

GOVERNESS, experienced, two children, country until September; reference required. Call Monday, 9 to 11, Apt. 4, South, 926 West End Av.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE,

commercial, for bank work; no experience necessary; state age and education.

B. C., 855 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HOUSEWORKER—A young woman wanted to do general housework and cooking for business couple away all day; two children, 6 and 14 years; no laundry work; salary $15 weekly; nice room, and treatment. Call Sunday and Monday, between 10 and 5, at Aldene Studio, 1,628 Broadway, corner 50th.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, a working housekeeper; two in family; assist in care of invalid lady. Bedell, 79 South Park Av., Rockville Centre, L. I.

HOUSEWORKER, general; must be a good cook; family of 2. Phone Wadsworth 6486, or call between 10 and 12, 600 West 161st St., Apt. 10D.

HOUSEWORKER—White woman to cook and serve; simple dinners and clear up; three persons; Washington Square neighborhood. M 774 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER, white, small family; no washing. Harris, 1,065 Prospect Av. Pelham 1569M.

HOUSEKEEPER—Colored lady; small apartment for doctor; no laundry. D 556 Times.

LAUNDRESS, white, family of 6; references. 55 East 76th, Apt. 2. Rhinelander 6880.

LEDGER CLERK, CHRISTIAN FIRM WANTS YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE ON CUSTOMERS' LEDGERS; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO PREPARING CUSTOMERS' MONTHLY STATEMENTS, ALSO TRIAL BALANCES; PERMANENT POSITION AND GOOD FUTURE FOR CAPABLE PARTY. STATE AGE, EDUCATION IN DETAIL, PREVIOUS EMPLOYERS AND LENGTH OF TIME WITH EACH CONCERN; SALARY $20. REPLY HELD IN STRICT CONFIDENCE. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING. D. B., 240 TIMES.

MAID.

Refined, competent girl seeking permanent home, with room and private bath; every convenience; small family; must like light housework. Tel. Bayside 361 immediately.

MAID, white, general, competent. Shepherd, 611 West 156th St.

MANAGER for dining room and kitchen, high-class sea shore hotel near New York; take full charge, homelike, meals; must be competent; give references and experience. S 46 Times.

MANICURIST wanted during July and August at Leland House; largest hotel in Adirondacks; excellent money making and vacation opportunity. Room 500, 22 Broadway, between 10 A. M. and 12 noon; also between 1 P. M. and 4 P. M.

MATRON for an important Jewish orthodox home and hospital; one competent and expert in institutional work preferred. Make application in writing for a confidential interview to Department W, 785 Howard Av., Brooklyn.

MILLINERY BUYER

FOR PROGRESSIVE READY-TO-WEAR STORE, WHEELING, W. VA.; MUST KNOW MARKETS THOROUGHLY AND BE CAPABLE OF MERCHANDISING DEPARTMENT PROFITABLY; EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT IN LARGE STORE OR BUYER IN SMALLER STORE, WHO IS READY FOR BIGGER THINGS, WILL FIND THIS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.

Give full details in letter, or call.

AFFILIATED RETAIL STORES, 1,373 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY FORELADY.

Experienced millinery woman to take charge of workroom and sales force in department in Massachusetts; good salary and permanent position to one who qualifies. Apply by letter or in person to Emporium World Millinery Co., 621 Broadway, Room 623.

MILLINERY FORELADY.

EXPERIENCED FORELADY TO TAKE CHARGE OF WHOLESALE MILLINERY WORKROOM; GIVE DETAILS AS T

SHOE SERVICE CORPORATION
602 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

July 14, 1921.

The New York Times:

Our firm had three carloads of rubber heels to be disposed of as quickly as possible. I placed an advertisement for salesmen in the Help Wanted Male columns of The New York Times last Sunday, expecting to hire ten men for two weeks and dispose of the goods. Such a large number of good salesmen came in response to this announcement in The Times that I engaged twenty men and the lot is about sold out.

SHOE SERVICE CORPORATION
Benjamin E. Finberg

HELP WANTED—Female.

SECRETARY (PRIVATE)

to lady; must be experienced stenographer and correspondent; applications by letter only, must contain particulars of education, experience, age, &c. Breitkopf & Hartel, Inc., music publishers, 22-24 West 38th St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, knowledge bookkeeping; good personality, initiative, thoroughness essential; exceptional opportunity for one can qualify; write full details, experience, age, nationality, salary. Opto Lens Corp., 248 West 55th.

SECRETARY to interior decorator; excellent position for young woman of refinement, who can type and is accurate at figures. B 18 Times.

SHOWROOM GIRL.

Young lady, experienced, to take care of samples in showroom of large commercial house. Apply Saxstag & Hilder Bros., 1,200 Broadway.

SKETCH ARTIST.

Young lady, with some experience sketching. Women's ready-to-wear Garments.

UNITED MAIL ORDER HOUSE,
6 WEST 32D ST., N. Y.

SKETCH ARTIST for woven labels; must be expert at lettering; state salary and experience and submit samples of work at your own risk. S 20 Times.

SLIP STITCHERS, Neckwear—Experienced slip stitchers wanted on hand-made men's neckwear. Apply all week, Imperial Neckwear Co., 20 East 20th St.

SOLICITORS—Prominent military academy wants refined, experienced solicitors to follow up leads for new pupils; Summer work; liberal commission. Apply in writing, stating full particulars, R. E., 187 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, FAMILIAR WITH GENERAL OFFICE WORK, WANTED BY LARGE GLASS DISTRIBUTORS, LONG ISLAND CITY; EASILY ACCESSIBLE TO BOTH INTERBOROUGH AND B. R. T. LINES; ABOUT 10 MINUTES RIDE FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION. APPLY IN PERSON, JOSEPH ELIAS & CO., INC., 630 JACKSON AV., LONG ISLAND CITY.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERIENCED

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,

with knowledge of handling notions and fancy goods in wholesale line; in replying state experience in detail and salary expected. T 540 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.

Good opening for capable stenographer in downtown bank; permanent position with opportunity for advancement; state age, education, experience and salary desired.

N. B., 333 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, 22-25 years old, with some high school training and at least two years' experience, accurate and rapid, excellent working conditions, old Christian corporation downtown; hours 9-5; state age, experience, religion and salary. W 793 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, with knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; not afraid of work; initiative, thoroughness; good common sense essential; answer in own handwriting, stating salary expected; hours 8:30 to 6. 562 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant, of good personality, with experience; permanent position, chance for advancement on merit. Reply in person, Drapery Hardware Mfg. Co., 194 18th St., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER, general office worker, experienced advertising; permanent; splendid opportunity advancement for one with initiative; pleasant surroundings; good salary. Bluebook Magazine, 230 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHER — A refined, educated young woman with ability to act as confidential stenographer in office of manufacturer, lower west side; good salary to right party. A 598 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY for head large business selling grocers; opportunity for competent, trustworthy, discreet woman, executive ability required; salary $50; write fully. C 443 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, to work five afternoons weekly; opportunity to substitute 5-20 time two weeks in August with possibility of steady position in Fall. T. L., 736 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, to assist office man; must be accurate and quick at figures; knowledge of small switchboard preferred but not essential. Call Monday, 10 A. M., Champion Supply Co., 312 East 96th.

STENOGRAPHER for piano manufacturing concern in Bronx; must have at least one year's experience. Reply in own handwriting, giving age, reference, experience and salary wanted. W 537 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly capable, in office of importing house; salary $20; good chance for advancement. Miss S. C., 242 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted, a young woman with experience; good grammarian, accurate speller, neat and quick typist. Apply Monday A. M., L. W. Sweet, Inc., 136 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; permanent position; Christian architect's and engineer's office; experience, ability and personality required; salary $20 to $35; state particulars. A 581 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in large organization; bright, refined girl, with at least one year's experience; salary to start, $17. Apply 73 6th Av., tenth floor.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER — Permanent, agreeable position for competent girl; moderate start; state salary desired, &c. M 793 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in well-established law office, state age, education, previous experience and salary expected. G 629 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Must have at least one year's experience and understand filing; $18; steady position. B. Frankel Co., 221 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER: must be intelligent, experienced and capable; busy office. Write, giving references, experience and salary expected. 8 each Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, must be accurate and experienced in modern office methods; write for appointment, giving references, &c.; $100 monthly. Z 2606 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, start $12; opportunity for advancement right party; references required. Sol Roggen Co., 381 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, about 2 years' export experience; preferably in coal; must be accurate; advancement. Apply Room 1711, 32 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, educated, reliable, good knowledge English, Spanish, for export work; state age, experience and salary expected. J 822 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; make herself useful; new business; advancement. Write only, state phone. Cohen & Krauss, 334 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant and switchboard operator for downtown office; must be accurate and attentive to duties. B 821 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, bright, active young woman. Apply Monday 9 A. M., Womrath, 21 West 45th, 6th floor.

STENOGRAPHER and typist having experience; must be quick, accurate and neat in appearance. Address, stating age, experience and salary expected, Solvents, S 8 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, competent; some knowledge of office routine; Christian firm; state references and salary expected. Address W 530 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; must be over 20 years of age, have at least three years' experience; state where last worked and salary required. G 624 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, college graduate, with stenographic experience. Call between 9:30 and 12 noon Monday, Room 2068A, 15 East 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER, WANTED BY LARGE SILK HOUSE, EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY AND RAPID ADVANCEMENT FOR CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN; LIBERAL SALARY, SPEED, ACCURACY AND BEST OF REFERENCES ESSENTIAL. C. T., 223 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted to take dictation and write fluently either or all of the following languages: Italian, Spanish, French, with some knowledge of English; excellent opportunity. Apply Room 811, 175 5th Av., corner 22d St.

STENOGRAPHER—Sales office of Christian concern, in financial district, requires experienced stenographer capable of handling sales records, statistics, quotations, &c.; splendid opportunity for ambitious young woman. Apply, stating age, references, salary desired, M 786 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in downtown real estate office, to substitute for four weeks during August; must have good memory; salary $25 to $30 per week; might have permanent position afterward; hours 10 to 4. F. B., 521 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—An exceptional opening for refined American girl about twenty-five, who is high-grade stenographer; good salary with excellent chance for promotion. Call before 9:30 Monday, Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Co., 346 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and general office worker; experienced American, for branch office of large Christian concern; permanent position and good opportunity; state full details, age, experience, salary, references and religion. W 791 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, well educated, quick comprehension; capable conducting correspondence; knowledge law and collection work advantageous; state age, education, experience, salary desired. N. W. M. F. A., 200 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, experienced, in advertising department of large Christian organization; salary $20; state age, religion and experience. W 590 Times.

STENOGRAPHER as substitute in law office; legal experience desirable, but not essential. Write, giving qualifications, salary desired and telephone number if possible. S 605 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant wanted for about two months, beginning Aug. 1, at Freehold, N. J.; must be competent and experienced; state salary wanted. Z 2450 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPH SUBSTITUTE in Christian advertising agency, two weeks, beginning July 25; pleasant surroundings; $25; capable. S 50 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; ambitious; every opportunity learn business practice; $20. G. E. Rarig, 1,974 Broadway (67th).

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant; excellent opportunity for bright, willing worker. Address, full particulars, Suite 404, 500 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER—Position open with manufacturer for experienced stenographer; state salary, age and experience; give telephone number. W 785 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant; good education; exceptional opening for girl with ambition; state experience and salary wanted. S 22 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST; must be quick and experienced; permanent position with advancement; state qualifications, salary. Box F. H., 10 Union Square.

STENOGRAPHER and general office worker for Christian concern; state age, experience, salary, references and religion. W 792 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter wanted by a wholesale paper warehouse; state experience and wages wanted. W 786 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, who can read and write French and English; must be thoroughly experienced and understand office work; references required. D 569 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, competent, in general office work; state age, experience and salary. W 577 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, French, knowing English, for small office. Apply Jules Cabiat, 295 Broadway. Worth 7981.

STENOGRAPHER—High school education required; salary $15. Apply Room 22, 605 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant. Apply Charles F. Rogers & Co., Inc., 14-16 East 33d St.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; salary to start $8, with chance for advancement. W 795 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, importing house; permanent position; $20 to start; state experience and salary expected. G 647 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER — Wanted, competent law stenographer in Christian law office. Room 401, 15 William St.

STENOGRAPHER — Must be experienced; splendid opportunity for advancement; state salary, age and experience. W 584 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, law office; law experience unnecessary; $15; state education, experience. N 960 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Good typist, education, good letter writer; one that could help city; state age, experience. C 461 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge of Spanish desirable. Apply in handwriting, state salary and experience. Z 2435 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, permanent position; must be refined, educated and experienced. Vacuum Oil Co., 61 Broadway, 16th floor.

STENOGRAPHER, woman; pleasant position; state age, education, experience, salary. C 136 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; must be efficient, experienced; with initiative and adaptability. N 562 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Refined and competent young lady in 5th Av. Christian sales office; salary $18 to start. W 508 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, who can also take care of mail order in a resident buying office. B 28 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, neat and accurate, in Catholic Church goods house; state salary. K 998 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Must have experience and ready to start at once; salary $20 week. J 915 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, neat appearing young lady, with some experience; moderate salary. C 547 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; state age, experience, references, salary wanted. T 546 Times.

STOCK RECORDS
AND COMPTOMETER OPERATOR,

VERY GOOD POSITION FOR NEAT AND ACCURATE GIRL, 18 TO 25, LARGE BROOKLYN FACTORY; EXPERIENCE REQUIRED; SALARY $15 START. BOX 189-90, 6 FITZGERALD BLDG.

STOCK GIRLS WANTED

FOR MILLINERY SHOWROOM.

JOSEPH, 632 5TH AV.

SUPERINTENDENT, active, quick to learn, reliable memory, able to inspect correspondence, manage 10 to 30 typists, clerks; pleasant office; good chance to make progress pleasantly; age under 36; write full particulars, including lowest starting wage. Horace Sherman, 1117 Candler Bldg., New York.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and reception clerk wanted by large Christian organization; must have high school education, experience, pleasing personality and be extremely courteous; salary $18 to $20; state age, experience and religion. W 591 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR—COMPETENT P. B. X. OPERATOR FOR TEMPORARY WORK; PLEASE GIVE FULL DETAILS AND SALARY DESIRED IN REPLY. W 490 TIMES.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced, with knowledge of stenography; state salary. W 499 Times.

TEACHER in institution for deaf and dumb; Jewish preferred. Apply in writing, stating age, qualifications, experience and salary expected, Superintendent, 904 Lexington Av.

TEACHER, critic; Sixth Grade; music, drawing requisite; Eastern normal. K 82 Times.

TEACHER—French, Spanish, Long Island High School; good salary. K 53 Times.

TEACHER—Instructor; French and Spanish, Eastern college; $1,000. K 54 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR — Thoroughly experienced young lady with knowledge of stenography preferred; splendid opportunity for willing worker. W 794 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, intelligent, able to use typewriter; only experienced need apply. Write Manager, Box 50, 2,280 3d Av.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and TYPIST, private switchboard; state experience; $18. S 609 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATOR—By large downtown financial institution; must be able to use typewriter and translate French and Spanish into good business English. J 552 Times Downtown.

TYPIST—Excellent opportunity for bright, experienced stateroom typist, with experience on long-carriage machine in statistical division of large corporation. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, education, experience, present employers, salary expected, references and telephone. S 2471 Times Annex.

TYPIST,

American, with at least three years' practical experience and two years of high school training; salary commensurate with ability; permanent position.

ELECTRICAL TESTING LABORATORIES,
546 EAST 80TH ST.

TYPIST—Young lady for statement work wanted by large marine insurance concern; no previous insurance experience necessary, but one having some knowledge of stenography preferred; in reply state age, experience and salary expected. V 720 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS—2; operators for positions on Elliott-Fisher machines; typists can learn to operate this machine in a few days; salary $15 to $22 per week. Position Department, Elliott-Fisher Co., 342 Madison Av., 16th floor.

TYPIST-CLERK—Young lady, quick, accurate worker, with at least 5 years' general office work experience, to handle orders and correspondence in furniture factory. Write, stating experience and salary expected, Furniture, Box 164, 206 7th Av.

TYPIST and bill clerk, experienced, accurate, preferably with knowledge of details of engineering department; permanent; state age, experience, education. Box 40, 717 St. James Bldg.

TYPISTS, Oliver machine; $15-$20; new position; hours daily, 9 to 5; if not an Oliver operator practice in our office will make you one. Call 310 Broadway, ask for Miss Carlson.

TYPIST, office of large silk manufacturer; experienced in billing on Underwood preferred; congenial surroundings, steady work; chance for advancement; state age, experience and salary expected. B 19 Times.

TYPIST—Neat appearing girl for filing and writing form letters and other circular work; experience not necessary; write, stating salary expected. T 540 Times.

TYPIST wanted in wholesale coffee house; one with experience in billing. Apply Roberts Ehler, Inc., 224 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

TYPIST, statistical work; neat penmanship, and ability to add essential; state salary; permanent position. M 761 Times Downtown.

TYPIST with knowledge of stenography and do filing in mercantile house; state experience, salary expected. H. B., 144 Times.

TYPIST, experienced, wholesale furniture house. Apply S. Karpen & Bros., 37th St. and Broadway, N. Y. City.

TYPIST and order clerk; must have had experience with hosiery and underwear concerns. Write 1,133 Broadway, Room 620.

WAITRESS and Cook Wanted—Sisters or relatives preferred. Phone Bayside 1042 before 11 o'clock Sunday, or any time Monday.

WANTED—Cook and housemaid about Aug. 15, family of four, all-year place, good wages, Swedish or German preferred, sisters or friends. Box 184, Woodstock, New York.

WOMAN.

Exceptional opportunity for bright woman, between 25 and 40 years, to take charge of office in mail order manufacturing concern in Allentown, Pa. (100 miles from New York); must be able to dictate ordinary business letters rapidly and intelligently; a perfect knowledge of double entry bookkeeping is absolutely essential; must be high school graduate or have its equivalent in education, and have at least 5 years' commercial experience; liberal salary to right party; in reply state age, salary, experience in detail and when available.

BOX 567, 200 CABLE BLDG.

WOMAN BUYER, LACES, NECKWEAR AND HANDKERCHIEFS, for large department store; must have ability to originate sales; state in first letter where previously employed, age and salary expected.
THE HUNTER, TUPPEN CO.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

WOMAN, refined, between ages 33-45, to take charge of home and look after boy of 12 in American family of three with two servants; small town 60 miles from New York; references required. Z 2467 Times Annex.

WOMAN, educated, ambitious, for educational work outside city; not teaching or office position; commission basis; average earnings first year $500-$200 weekly; $1,800 yearly assured. Mr. Perryclear, 522 5th Av.

WOMAN, educated, good appearance, for position connected with women's employe club; business experience and knowledge bookkeeping desirable, references important; write fully. S 612 Times Downtown.

WOMAN, competent, take charge circularizing department; must understand addressograph and mimeograph; state salary, religion, references in first letter; good opportunity. M 771 Times Downtown.

WOMAN, experienced, to take charge of 15-month old baby and help with 2 small children; must have the best recommendation; a good home in country; will pay $75 or more to right party. S 43 Times.

WOMAN to supervise diet kitchen for private patients and attend to preparation of meals, with assistance; state salary; call Monday; good salary. Lebanon Hospital, Jackson Av. subway station.

WOMAN artist desires the services of three children to pose for her, 9 to 12; an easy way to earn money during July and August vacation. Write, stating age, height, &c., B 27 Times.

WOMEN—Expert training will be given 2 very capable women in custom made corset line; liberal commission; private work; Monday before 3. Fifth Avenue Corset Co., Inc., 100 5th Av.

WOMAN for clerical and general detail work, typewriter; stenography not necessary; one who is quick to grasp and ambitious; position permanent; state salary expected. F 454 Times.

WOMAN wanted to take child out afternoons, remain two or three evenings a week; address letter only. Curry, 45 West 11th St.

WOMAN wanted, willing, refined, commonsense, practical, as useful companion to lady; little knowledge nursing; no nurse; sleep out. F 457 Times.

WOMEN, 2, refined and intelligent, do entire work of 5-room house; family, mother, father, 2 little girls; $90 monthly for two. Bayside 1891-M.

WOMEN and girls for laundry work in large hospital, near New York. Apply Monday, 12 o'clock, at 8 West 16th St.

WOMAN wanted to manage our confectionery and tea shop in New London; first-class reference required. S. F. Peterson, Inc.

WOMAN wanted, light housekeeping, for lady; sleep out. 601 West 191st.

YOUNG WOMEN.

Mercantile organization offers permanent position to young ladies who are recent graduates of high or business schools; must be good penmen and good at figures.

Will also consider applications of young women who are not in position to consider immediate employment but desire to take up some definite work within four to six weeks. Opportunity for advancement.

Letter should state age, education, previous experience, if any, wages received and church affiliation.

H. K., 780 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG WOMEN WANTED.

JEWISH MATERNITY HOSPITAL offers 9 months' course to young women desiring to enter the nursing profession; diplomas and pin awarded at the conclusion of the course. An average of $20 monthly and maintenance will be allowed during the training period.
Apply Superintendent of Nurses,
270 EAST BROADWAY.

YOUNG WOMAN, about 24 years of age, intelligent and experienced as dictaphone operator; should be able to take dictation if necessary; replies to receive recognition must give full details as to experience, age, salary and religious affiliations, &c. T 541 Times.

YOUNG LADY or young married woman, good figure, whose home duties would permit working short hours to help in showroom of coat manufacturer. Apply third floor, 28 West 31st, between 10-12 A. M. Monday or Tuesday.

YOUNG LADY from refined family as reception clerk, to exchange services for education in shorthand and secretarial training; preference given high school graduate without previous business experience; state age. M 852 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADIES, operators, for confidential store work; sales girl type experienced in department store preferred; highest references required; no professional agencies need apply. W 461 Times.

YOUNG LADY, bright, quick, capable secretarial work; must be stenographer as well; permanent position with first-class firm; state experience and compensation expected. Box 617, 209 Cable Building.

YOUNG LADY, well educated, for clerical work and telephone, Monitor switchboard; good handwriting an advantage; commencing salary $18; state age, experience and religion. T 551 Times.

YOUNG LADY, neat, experienced, in ethical dental office; reference; excellent opportunity. Phone, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., Tompkinsburst 7130.

YOUNG WOMAN, correspondent, has real opportunity with publisher if can compose good business letters and typewrite; $32 begin; state qualifications, telephone. C 144 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, bright, accurate at figures and familiar with bookkeeping; capable of taking inventory and do general office work. Call 10 A. M., 59 Cortlandt St., one flight up.

YOUNG LADY to solicit art work for growing commercial studio doing high-grade work; exceptional opportunity for right party; salary or commission. Apply Studio, 28 West 38th.

YOUNG LADY as bill clerk and assistant bookkeeper; must operate typewriter and have bad cloak and suit experience. Hanauer & Arastein, Inc., 136 Madison Av.

YOUNG LADY for clerical work, experienced; also as stenographer and typist; rapid, accurate; state experience, references and salary. Box 585, 200 Cable Building.

YOUNG LADY—Courteous, neat young lady, 15 to 16 years of age, as telephone operator. Write, stating references, salary expected, 317 770 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY as flower packer and stock assistant in importing house; state age and religion. B 28 Times.

YOUNG LADY, experienced in ready-to-wear, to assist resident buyer. Gliss Purchasing Corp., 1,123 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY, refined, neat, about 18 years, to assist in millinery show room. C. M. Phipps, 29 West 38th.

YOUNG WOMAN TYPIST as billing and stock record clerk, to make out orders and keep accurate stock record; Christian firm; give age, experience and salary desired; telephone number. T 528 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, educated, to sell books over counter in bookstore and have care of stock; salary $22; state education, references, &c. M 568 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN to pose in historic costumes for period setting; good form and features; afternoons only. B 19 Times.

ATTENTION OF
AMBITIOUS, CAREER-SEEKING
WOMEN.

Give thought to salesmanship. It's dignified, refined and, above all others, highly remunerative.

This sales organization is making history—one of the most progressive and most successful in the country, now rapidly expanding to meet the demand for the opening of additional chain stores covering the nation, and desires to take on, in its security sales campaign, ten or more women who are anxious to get started in the building up of permanently successful business careers and who will appreciate commission earnings that may easily average $200 and over a week.

What other women can do, so, too, can YOU. We'll train you thoroughly, back you up by the strongest co-operation and intrust you with an exceptionally meritorious proposition that sells on a single call.

But be quick to call, please. Opportunities like this occur but rarely and because of its unusual merit are bound to be snapped up quickly.

Call 3 P. M.,
L. R. STEEL SERVICE CORPORATION,
ASK FOR MR. KEER,
50 CORTLANDT ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Borough Hall Subway Station.

$15.00
PER WEEK

DURING A SHORT
TRAINING PERIOD,

REGULAR AND FREQUENT
INCREASES
THEREAFTER.

TELEPHONE
OPERATING,

THE IDEAL
OCCUPATION FOR
YOUNG WOMEN.

APPLY

1,158 Broadway,
cor. 27th St., N. Y. City;
58 West Houston St.,
New York City.
81 Willoughby St.,
Brooklyn.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

SALARY, EXPENSES AND COMMISSION.

Want a woman to help me, to work with me. I am a successful saleswoman connected with a reputable house. I sell good, safe, profitable investments. The woman I want does not need previous security-selling experience; would prefer that she have successful selling experience in some other reputable line, but selling experience not absolutely necessary. The principal requirements are honesty, energy and ambition. Present employment she has had, and a favorable acquaintance in Greater New York with a large number of people of moderate or even small financial means. Want a woman who would not be willing to take me to her acquaintances unless she is convinced of the worthiness of what I will offer them. To such a woman I will pay a salary of $25 per week, all expenses and a commission on all the business we do, which should pay her up to $100 per week. Will also teach her how to become a successful security saleswoman with large income. Please state age (approximate), present and past experience in detail, education, religion, residence, telephone. W 514 Times.

FUR SALESWOMAN.

KURZMAN,
5TH AV. & 36TH ST.,

HAVE AN OPENING FOR
FUR SALESWOMAN
WITH A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF
HIGHEST GRADE
FUR GARMENTS
AND
SMALL FURS.

ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO THE MOST EXCLUSIVE CLIENTELE NEED APPLY.

WE CAN PLACE

19 TYPISTS,
10 BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATORS,
10 BILLING MACHINE OPERATORS
on Elliott-Fisher machines
which are easy to learn and operate;
SALARY $15 TO $50.
Position Department,
ELLIOTT-FISHER CO.,
342 Madison Av., 16th floor.

AN INTERIOR DECORATOR
of high standing can use the services of an energetic woman of good address and familiar with good society in a position requiring no experience that is not limited to office hours or to the ability to sell something, and that has possibilities of large income. Write fully, Confidential, W 568 Times.

WANTED
By a Large
Electrical Concern.
Young women with mechanical experience, good working conditions, lunch room privilege. Apply, stating age and salary expected, V 697 Times Downtown.

$50 TO $75 PER WEEK.
The BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE offers a woman of refinement and selling ability a splendid opportunity; liberal commission; special plan of training. Apply to Mr. Jackson, Room 603, 2 West 45th St.

Employment Agencies.

FITCH PERSONNEL SERVICE,
15 EAST 40th. MURRAY HILL 2929.
Stenographers, $125, $100, $90; Typists, $90, $80; clerks, $65; comptometer operators: telephone operators, one year's G. O. experience; $18; Christian firms.

SECRETARIAL stenographer, knowledge bookkeeping, $35; stenographers, $120, $110, $100; typists, $80, $75; clerks, good handwriting, $22; clerks and typists, beginners. The Personnel Co., 9 Church St. Cort. 1172.

Miss C. L. McGUINESS,
Care New York Bar Association,
42 West 44th St.
Positions in high-class law offices available for competent stenographers.

COMMERCIAL
REFERENCE COMPANY,
145 Nassau St. 88 Park Row
STENOGRAPHERS, $20, $30.
COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, $20.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 Nassau St. Miss Griffin.
Stenographers, permanent, temporary, $25-$30; typist, statistical, $25; typist, filing; switchboard, $25.

AETNA PERSONNEL SERVICE,
50 Church St. City.
6 stenographers (commercial and bank), $25-$30; 4 file clerks (bank), $20-$22.
No registration fee. Call all day.

KINMER SERVICE,
Room 617. 132 Nassau.
Permanent and temporary positions for capable stenographers, bookkeepers. Free registration. Call mornings.

ELEANOR D. MOOG,
12 John St. Cortlandt 5789.
Stenographers, typists, bill clerks, clerical workers.

BABCOCK EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.
Desirable positions, stenographers, clerks; Christian firms.
60% 5TH AV. (42D ST.)

Employment Agencies.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
1 BEEKMAN ST., 94 PARK ROW.
NO REGISTRATION FEES.
Permanent Positions
open. CALL, I can place you. Nothing to register.
STENO-SEC'Y, LITERARY, advertising experience, salary no object.
STENO, LEGAL, downtown, $120 mo.
STENO-BOOKKEEPER, uptown, $35.
STENO PUBLISHING, $30.
STENO MFG.—Uptown, $28.
STENO, SALESMAN-ENGLISH, $35.
STENO, RECEPTION CLERK, uptown, $25.
STENO, ADVERTISING, downtown, $30.
STENO, KNOWLEDGE BOOKKEEPING, $90.
STENO, LAW, downtown, $50.
STENO-SEC'Y, uptown, $30.
STENO; ENGINEERING, $30.
STENO; ENGINEERING, high school girl preferred, $22.
STENO, AUTOMOBILE, uptown, $25.
STENO.-SEC'Y, position L. I. C., $90 mo.
STENO, KNOWLEDGE FRENCH, $30.
STENO, TIRE CORPORATION, uptown, $20.
STENO, INSURANCE, $23.
STENO, SEC'Y, position Harlem, $25.
STENO-TYPIST, work on cables and codes, downtown position, $20.
STENO-ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, insurance, 28, downtown, good opportunity.
STENO-DETAIL CLERK, downtown, $25.
STENO, MFG., model size 16, uptown, good salary.
STENO-SECRETARY, position Brooklyn, large house, $25.
STENO, position bank, downtown, $25.
STENO, REAL ESTATE, uptown, opportunity, $22.
STENO-BOOKKEEPER — Numerous positions, $25, $20, $18, $15.
BOOK.-STENO., $35, good opportunity.
BOOK.-TYPIST, Brooklyn, $25.
BOOK.-TYPIST, uptown, $20.
BOOK.-TYPIST, little stenography, downtown, $20.
BOOK.-ASSISTANT TYPIST, cashier, $22.
BOOK.-STENO., 5 days a week, $25.
BOOK., ASSISTANT, position Hoboken, $20.
PAYROLL CLERK, $20.
COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, uptown, $22.
COMPTOMETER OP., Brooklyn, $18.
DICTAPHONE, position Harlem, $25.
DICT. OP., position 28th St., $20.
OFFICE ASSISTANT, position J. C., $18.
OFFICE FILE CLERK, auto concern, uptown, $18.
OFFICE, KNOWLEDGE stenography, Monitor board, downtown position, $18.
TYPIST, OP., uptown position, auto concern, $80 mo.
TYPIST, COMPTO. OP., office, $22.
TYPIST - BOOKKEEPER, cashier, Greenpoint section, $22.
TYPIST, TEL. OP., Protestant organization, uptown, $20.
TYPIST-BILLING CLERK (2), uptown position, $18-$16.
TYPIST-FILE CLERK, uptown, $18.
TELEPHONE OPS., Bronx, $15.
TEL. OP.-TYPIST, $16.
TEL. OP.-TYPIST, $20.
FILE CLERKS, $60 per month.

HAMILTON
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, INC.
6 CHURCH ST.

One block below Cortlandt St.
One block west of Broadway.

Do you want a stenographic position?

We have thirty-nine openings in the following lines:
SECRETARIES (3), rubber, auto and insurance experience, to $40.
STENOS (19), age 20-26, two or more experience, banking, brokerage, dept. store, steamship, neckwear, mail order, elec., oil, textile and credit experience, to $25.
STENOS (4), legal, 2 years' experience, $25.
STENOS (9), temporary, 1 or 10 weeks duration, $25 and $20.
STENO (1), French, English, exp., $25.
STENO (1), German, English, $25.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOS. We have 7 very desirable openings; complete charge. D. E. set. Aver. dictation, $20-$25.

LEDGER CLERKS (7), good penmen, experienced sales ledger work, $18-$22.

TYPISTS (15) Bank, Brokerage, and oil experience, $17-$20.

CLERKS (8), filing, stock, general, record; good penmen, $15.

MISCELLANEOUS openings (15) as follows:
(1) Gen. clk. J. C., knowl. bkpg., $28
(2) Elliott Fisher Billers, $25
(3) Elliott Fisher Billers, $20-$25
(3) Underwood Bkpr, $25
(1) Ellis Machine Opr., $25
(1) Lithograph Examiner, Bronx, $25
(4) Comptometer oprs. All oper., $20-$25
(1) Tel. Opr.-Typist, 75th St., $18
(1) Multigraph Opr., $20

NO REGISTRATION FEE.

EXECUTIVE SERVICE,
22 EAST 42D STREET
WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.
ALICE DANA COLTER.

WOMAN to write ADVERTISING COPY; college graduate; Newark; $30.
SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, $30.
STENOGRAPHER, experience on Noiseless typewriter; $110.
STENOGRAPHER, reception clerk, unusually attractive surroundings; $25.
BOOKKEEPER, take charge complete set; $25.
FILE CLERK, high school graduate; $20.
PAY ROLL CLERK; $20.
TYPIST, rapid and accurate; $20.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR, 2 positions, Long Island City, $20.
CLERK; no experience necessary; $13.
Unusually attractive opportunities for temporary STENOGRAPHIC and TYPING positions are constantly occurring with us.

DOYLE AGENCY,
15 East 40th St. 154 Nassau St.
215 Montague St., Brooklyn.
Bookkeepers, also ass'ts, $30, $25, $20, $18.
Bookers and stenographers, $25, $22, $18.
Cashiers, $15, $20; one for tube.
Comptometer operators, $22, $20, $18.
Dictaphone operators, $23, $22, $20.
Elliott-Fisher operators, $22, $20, $18.
Stenographers, $25, $22, $20, $18; Christian firms.
Typists, $20, $18.
Switchboard operators, $23, $20, $18.
We open 8:30 A. M. Positions New York, uptown and downtown; also Brooklyn and Long Island City.

BUREAN BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS,
170 Broadway, Room 1019.
Bookkeepers and stenographers, $25 to $35.
Asst. bookkeepers & stenographers, $20 to $25.
Stenographers, law, $30 to $35.
Stenographers, $18 to $20.
Typists, dictaphone operators, bill clerks.

RADCLIFFE,
BUSINESS POSITIONS,
304 Madison Av. 30 East 42d St.
Stenographers, bookkeepers, file clerks, dictaphone operators, Underwood bookkeeping operators, temporary stenographers ($135 month). All Christian firms.
NO ADVANCE CHARGES.

OWING to the increase of business due to demand for our applicants we take pleasure in announcing our removal to new and more commodious quarters at 132 NASSAU STREET, Suite 601-602. High grade office help of all kinds continually in demand.
REFERENCE INVESTIGATION CO.
AGENCY, formerly at 96 Wall St.

THE VOCATIONAL BUREAU,
17 West 42d St., near 5th Av.
For appointment phone Vanderbilt 8556.
EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR, store exp., $30.
MANY OTHER HIGH CLASS POSITIONS.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.

ROSE E. BOYD, 30 BROAD ST.
Switchboard operator, brokerage expr., $23-$25; comptometer operators, $23-$25; Elliott-Fisher, $23-$25; Steno.-Sec'y, export, $30; stenographer, 1-4 years' exp., $25; typists, statements, $25; clerks, $18-$25.

FULTON AGENCY, 93 Nassau St., stenographer substitute, all Summer, probably permanent, $25, refined, cultured, for Christian firm; other substitutes and permanent positions; typists, switchboards; register free. Call all week.

BLANCHE REID AGENCY,
Orders being filled by Brown Agency, 200 Broadway. Wanted immediately: Stenographers, $18-$25; comptometer, $25; switchboard, $25; wide carriage typist, $25; typists, $18-$22; file clerks, $21; clerks, $18-$20.

COUPLE—Superintendent, small high-class apartment house; valet, maids and catering service by arrangement; salary with fine apartment; highest references required. Call ten Monday, Mrs. Mason's Agency, 18 W. 43d.

JUPP AGENCY, 82 NASSAU.
STENOGRAPHERS, LAW, $30, $30.
STENOGRAPHERS, COM., $18, $25.
BOOKKEEPERS, EXPERIENCE, $25, $30.
STENOGS., GERMAN, ENGLISH, $20.

STENOGRAPHERS, $100, lunch, bonus; typists, noiseless machine, $20; dictaphone operators, $20; addressograph operators, $25; Underwood bookkeepers, $25. Christian firms. Broadway Service, 9 Church St.

STENOGRAPHERS—COMMERCIAL (2), $25.
LAW (2), $30-$33; LAW (1), $22.
Also on for Brooklyn (commercial), $25.
STOCKWELL AGENCY.
261 Broadway. Barclay 6502.

BRISTOL BUREAU,
500 FIFTH AV.
Have excellent positions for secretaries, $30-$50; stenographers, $18-$25, and typists.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

"NATIONAL"
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
30 Church Street,
New York City.
Established 1908

OFFICERS

Otto T. Bannard .....President
Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the New York Trust Company.
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Eugenius H. Outerbridge.....Secretary
of Harvey & Outerbridge
L. F. Loree .....Treasurer
President of the Delaware and Hudson Company.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPH

VOCATIONAL SERVICE BUREAU

H. M. Lake, Vocational Consultant
15 East 40th St. New York

July 14, 1921.

The New York Times:

My advertisement in the Help Wanted columns of The New York Times for accountants was very satisfactory. I interviewed fifty men, and was particularly impressed with the type of applicants. They were all first class and I was able to make good selections.

H. M. LAKE.

HELP WANTED—Male.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
125th Street, West,

require a

FURNITURE BUYER.

The man we are seeking must demonstrate by familiarity with furniture values and knowledge himself fully qualified, by experience, to swing big business.

Apply in person or by letter to E. H. Koch.

BUYER SILKS & DRESS GOODS

for large department store; must thoroughly understand retail trade of today with ability to increase sales. State in first letter full details of previous employment and salary expected.

THE HUNTER, TUPPEN CO.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

BUYER, retail men's furnishing department; buyer, retail jewelry and gift departments; exceptional opportunity for a buyer or a man who is now an assistant buyer; give all details of yourself, ability and salary desired, in the first letter. The Alms & Doepke Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

BUYER.

Uptown department store wants the service of capable domestic and yard goods buyer; confidential. T 1016 Times Harlem.

CABINET or piano wood-workers wanted; must be first-class for airplane work. Apply The Lawrence Sperry Aircraft Co., Farmingdale, L. I.

CABLE CLERK

in foreign department of large downtown bank, thoroughly posted on rates of exchange, who has had at least three years' experience in coding and decoding cables; excellent opportunity; lunches served without cost; in reply state age, education, experience and salary desired.

C. B., 817 Times Downtown.

CANVASSER, experienced, of office building trade to sell exclusive new line of face creams on commission basis. S 7 Times.

CARPENTER FOREMAN, capable of handling all kinds of building construction; must be experienced in frame construction; 50 miles New York; permanent position. Z 2455 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR for Dodge truck, living near 1,040 Longwood Av., the Bronx; pay to start $17 per week; advancement to right party.

CHAUFFEUR WANTED—Experienced. Apply with particulars and references. W 716 Times Downtown.

CIRCULATION MANAGER for two monthly magazines with established nation-wide distribution; applicant must be experienced in news stand and subscription work, publicity and mail order; must be qualified to take full charge of circulation department; acquaintance with wholesale dealers throughout the country also desired; state age, experience in detail, and salary desired. F 183 Times.

CLERKS—Insurance broker's office wants senior clerks; only those having held similar positions in insurance broker's office need apply, by letter only. Bagot & Co., 40 John st.

CLERK, white goods and curtain stock, wholesale house, must have some experience in the line; excellent opportunity for basis. K 91 Times.

CLERK, junior, wanted in office of manufacturing corporation, commercial or high school graduate; state age, experience and salary. K 857 Times Downtown.

CLERK—Experienced man for making revisions on directory, one familiar with proof reading, salary $25 to $30. Steurer Publishing Co., 430 East 148th St.

CLERK—Young man for stock and order department wholesale silk house; state age and salary. S 14 Times.

CLERK, with Stock Exchange or call money experience. J 883 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR-SOLICITOR with thorough acquaintance with the mercantile collection field can make excellent connection with old-line cantile agency of unquestioned financial standing and reputation; salary or commission, fullest opportunity given to the right man to show his worth; give full details as to salary, experience. G 830 Times Downtown.

COLLECTION MAN, good correspondent, thoroughly versed in follow-up; preference given to lawyer or man with legal collection experience. Address in handwriting only, Peerless Pattern Co., 23 East 13th St.

COLLECTORS, experienced, wanted by large publishing house; familiar with Brooklyn territory; commission basis. Call after 1:30 P. M., 204 5th Av., ninth floor.

COLLEGE MAN wanted to handle complete mail order business in paper and bookbinders' supply house; one with some knowledge of the line preferred; state experience and salary wanted. W 796 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE student or teacher at Summer resort; free salesmanship training; for educational library work; commission basis. Write C. Box 29, 125 East 84th.

COMPOSITOR—Must be a good stone man and pass on proofs for a job plant catering to better-grade work. Shapiro, 5,414 84 Av.

COMPOUNDER, experienced in flavors, extracts and bakers' supplies; give full particulars, references and salary. "Compounder," 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

CORRESPONDENT, young man with sufficient knowledge of anatomy to handle correspondence physical culture correspondence school; knowledge of Spanish preferred; must be able to do own typing; exceptional opportunity. Z 2370 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT, Spanish, French, export work. Give full details and salary. W 716 Times Downtown.

COUPLE, white, preference French; wife cook, man butler and pantry; small country hotel, 58 miles New York; must possess excellent references. Phoenix House, Mendham, N. J.

COUPLE, thoroughly competent, as cook and useful butler, for permanent position in small family; only people of character and the best references need apply; family goes to Florida in the Winter; we give the best of care and treatment and a good home and we demand that our work be really and well done; will consider two adult. Answer P. O. Box 99, Riverside, Conn.

COUPLE wanted, white, wife to cook and do housework, man to help wife and work in the garden; small family; good living quarters. Charles W. Walker, 102 Fulton Av., Hempstead, N. Y.

COUPLE wanted, man for garden and farm work; wife for housework on farm in upper Westchester County; all-year positions. Log in, 717 St. James Building.

CREDIT MAN.

MAN OF EXPERIENCE WANTED AS AN ASSISTANT CREDIT MAN IN OUR OFFICE OF ACCOUNTS. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING AGE, BUSINESS EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS PERSONNEL MANAGER,

L. BAMBERGER & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.

CREDIT INVESTIGATOR for mercantile agency, some employed, can add considerable to his income soliciting accounting work for certified accountant; commission basis. C 7 Times.

CREDIT MAN—Cotton goods house has opening for young man capable taking charge credits, collections and office; must have some knowledge of cotton goods. Answer, giving qualifications. W 775 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN, familiar with textile and cutting-up trades; best of references required as to character and reliability. Address, with references, age and compensation desired, W 473 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CUSTOM tailoring cutter wanted to take full charge of tailoring department in large retail clothing store; good salary and remunerative connection; write, giving full particulars and references to The Quality Shop, Bethlehem, Pa.

DESIGNER for weaved paper, stamped work; one experienced in woven labels or sachets only preferred. S 21 Times.

DETAIL MAN to detail high-class ethical product to physicians in the South-west; give details as to salary, experience and reference. J 887 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.

ELECTRICAL EXPERIENCE ON POWER HOUSE AND SUBSTATION LAYOUT ESSENTIAL; WRITE, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS AS TO EXPERIENCE, TRAINING AND SALARY EXPECTED; STAGGERS OR DETAILERS NOT DESIRED.

D. D., 248 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN, designer of automatic machinery; state age, salary. K 966 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; experienced in chemical machinery. W 944 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, young man; expert letterer; $35. K 966 Times Downtown.

DRY GOODS BUYER WANTED FOR NEW YORK CITY JOBBING HOUSE.

MUST BE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH ALL LINES OF DRY GOODS USED BY THE BETTER RETAIL DEPARTMENT STORES.

MAN WITH DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE, WHO KNOWS DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSES AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY PREFERRED. REPLIES HELD CONFIDENTIAL.

WRITE BOX M. L. K. 1111, ST. PAUL BUILDING.

EDITOR—Practical, constructive, working managing editor for leading non-technical trade journal; must possess ambition, initiative, personality and thorough experience in high class trade publication; if interested write in strictest confidence, age, experience, nationality, salary expected; requests for interview without particulars disregarded; permanent position with fair salary and liberal advancement on merit. B 327 Times.

EDITORIAL WRITER, one familiar with Catholic, American, Irish subjects; state experience, salary expected. J 877 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR wanted; must be carpenter by trade; be able to make details; state experience. W 567 Times.

ELECTRICAL.

EXPERIENCED SWITCH AND PANEL BOARD HANDS WANTED, ALSO LEARNERS; APPLICATIONS BY MAIL PREFERRED; PREFERENCE GIVEN TO MEN HAVING BEEN IN SERVICE.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.,
EAST AV. AND 14TH ST.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

ENTRY CLERK wanted, hotel supply business; must be good at figures; hours 6 A. M. until about 2 P. M.; state age, nationality, experience and salary wanted. J 866 Times Downtown.

ENTRY CLERK, experienced, accurate, rapid, good penman, wanted by large wholesale house; position permanent. L 24 Times.

ESTIMATOR—Experienced on heating of all types; reply must state previous experience and compensation expected; replies confidential. R 1000 Times Harlem.

EXPERIENCED BUYER FOR NECKWEAR, LACES AND GLOVES.

On account of illness, our present buyer of neckwear, laces and gloves will retire Aug. 1; we will be in a position to receive applications for buyership from those who desire connection with live, aggressive establishment; must be able to prove wide experience and past success; advise all details necessary for intelligent consideration of application; all letters confidential.

GOLDENBERG'S,
Washington, D. C.

FACTORY.

Manager or foreman, thoroughly experienced in producing platings, turnings and guimpes; wonderful opportunity for wideawake party; must give references in first letter. P. F., 138 Times.

FLOOR MANAGERS—Meyer' Brothers, Main St., Paterson, N. J., requires several competent floormen; must be experienced in department store work. Apply Superintendent.

GRADUATE MECHANICAL ENGINEER wanted to enter engineering department of concern manufacturing cast-iron sectional heating boilers; good opening for right man; would prefer somebody who has had experience in the boiler business, although not essential; salary moderate, but opportunity for advancement good; reference required; communications will be held confidential, where requested. Z 2474 Times Annex.

GROCERY MAN WANTED.

We have a chain of grocery stores and have a position open for a district manager; must understand the grocery business thoroughly and be capable of hiring help and building up sales. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience and salary expected. If this position is nothing you are looking for, perhaps you may know of some one who is and can call it to his attention. All communications strictly confidential. Z 2445 Times Annex.

HEAD BUSHELMAN, experienced, familiar with high-grade work; excellent opportunity for ambitious man; must be neat in appearance and capable of managing men. Apply Monday morning, 646 Madison Av., main floor.

E. H. FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING CO.
(Franklin automobile).

Four top men in securities department earned in June, on 7% commission basis, $1,977.60, $1,396.50, $983.50 and $778; records open to inspection; don't answer unless yours are, particularly as to producing power. Phone Market 10255 for appointment.

INVESTIGATOR—Insurance company has opening for experienced investigator and adjuster; territory Syracuse and vicinity; good opportunity for right party; salary $150 monthly. Reply fully, giving experiences and references, Box M. S. T., 1,111 St. Paul Bldg.

JANITOR WANTED—A very bright rooms and bath; $60 per month and use; attend to switchboard. Apply Superintendent, Mrs. Case, 1,123 Woodcrest Av., Jerome 2870.

LEADER for a small orchestra of six; young man preferred. Address L. E., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

LEDGER CLERK

on customers' ledger; must have actual experience in commercial house; junior position. Samstag & Hilder Bros., 1,200 Broadway.

LEDGER CLERK—Experienced young man in dry goods commission house; give age, experience, salary expected. T 856 Times.

LICENSED ENGINEER for superintendent of apartment hotel, New York City; reference; $125 month. B 44 Times.

LITHOGRAPH TRANSFERER, first-class, for stone or zinc, position permanent, with organization doing high-grade work, located in Middle West; employer state age, experience, salary expected and whether union or non-union; all communications considered strictly confidential. Z 2367 Times Annex.

LUMBERMAN.

Office man to handle telephone business and assist bookkeeper; Christian firm; opportunity to advance. Apply by letter, giving full details, including salary expected.

KALT LUMBER CO.,
324 East 44th St.

MAN, with executive ability, wanted to look after distribution, advertising and sales promotion of well-known non-intoxicating beverage, sold direct to drug trade; distributed by our own car; age 25; salary $35 per week; state fully past experience. W 873 Times.

MAN—Printing house wants the services of an experienced man to assist in estimating department; one acquainted with commercial work. Philip Hano & Co., 190 Broadway.

MAN with knowledge of furnace, steam and hot water heating, to call on architects and follow up inquiries. Write stating age, experience and salary desired. W 840 Times.

MAN wanted by aniline dye concern; must be strong and not afraid of work; give particulars and state salary desired. J 887 Times Downtown.

MAN, active, mechanical experience, repair and machine operating work, permanent; state age, salary, experience. V 718 Times Downtown.

MANAGER
WINDOW TRIMMING DEPARTMENT

To direct displays of high-class merchandise for large manufacturing and distributing corporation; state experience and salary desired. "9 Times"

MANAGER for hotel; experienced front office man; must be thoroughly competent, exceptionally well recommended. Apply Manager, Hotel Rutledge, 304 St. and Lexington Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MANAGER.

Position in this capacity with highest grade concern in its business in the State of New Jersey will be open for man who will demonstrate to us the fact that he is not an "easy money" man or one that is lacking in poise or ability to command respect from others.

Such a man with unlimited faith in his own capacity as hard work and to do what others have done with equal education will let us know full details as to his business experience, age, education and religion; to will be given consideration for very desirable connection. V 721 Times Downtown.

MANAGER for manufacturing concern wanted, making special machinery which is sold to users, of highest integrity and resourcefulness, with sales and manufacturing experience; prefer well educated young man with initiative and looking forward future; give experience and salary expected to start. Z 2382 Times Annex.

MANAGER, RETAIL STORE SELLING MEN'S FINE SHOES; MUST HAVE REFERENCES AND QUALIFY AS TO CAPABILITIES. STATE FULL PARTICULARS. W 294 TIMES.

MANAGER—A man experienced in managing and renting city apartments and in selling high-class suburban real estate; salary and commission; only one who can get results and is capable and reliable need apply; write fully giving best references. F 462 Times.

MANUFACTURER HAS OPENING FOR TWO GOOD SALESMEN, CENTRAL WEST, TO SELL WELL ADVERTISED AUTOMOBILE SPECIALTY; ACCOUNTS ESTABLISHED WITH MOST LEADING JOBBERS; SALES GOOD OVER BIG; LIVE MEN ONLY WILL BE CONSIDERED WHO CAN SHOW PROVEN SALES RECORD TO AUTOMOBILE DEALER TRADE AND JOBBERS; REAL MONEY TO BE MADE WITH BIG FUTURE. WRITE, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS, REFERENCES AND RECORD; VERY LIBERAL COMMISSION WITH DRAWING ACCOUNT. BOX 982, MT. VERNON, N. Y.

MECHANIC—National cash register manchanic; wonderful opportunity. T 1030 Times Harlem.

MEN—Wanted, men with good personality, thorough knowledge of life insurance, to work among general insurance agents and for a large general agency of an old New England life insurance company; state age, qualifications, salary. J 889 Times Downtown.

MILL DRAFTSMAN—Experienced man in woodworking plant; state experience and salary desired. W 584 Times.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR.

Position open for man who understands multigraph machines and can do rapid feeding by hand; only those considered who have had some experience in operating machines. Apply by letter, stating age, experience and church preference.

K. S., 732 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE BOYS (3).

Boys, 16, can find excellent opportunity with large paper and pulp merchants; experience unnecessary. Write, stating age, education, experience, references, salary desired, give telephone number, W 580 Times.

OFFICE BOYS.

Large insurance office requires bright, intelligent boys, about 16, with at least public school education, as messengers; excellent opportunity for advancement to clerical positions and to learn business; salary to start $10 per week. Call Monday at 85 John St., 8th floor, Room 806.

OFFICE BOY; must have had experience in filing; one who has worked in collection agency preferred; salary $12. Apply Room 823, 253 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY, about 18 years, good opportunity with old-established Christian manufacturing concern. Miller Tompkins & Co., 485 Washington St.

OFFICE BOY—Must furnish satisfactory references. Call Monday 9 A. M., Room 1222, 115 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY, lawyer's office; position may be permanent. Room 1200, 115 Broadway.

OPPORTUNITY!

Large manufacturing industry is going to take on as a young man between the ages of 22 and 30 who have graduated from college or whose college course has been finished off by home study and experience. They will be placed that their instruction and work will enable them to be used in the positions of especially desirable nature for developing up and will give them a good working knowledge of the products made.

Salary to start will be approximately $30 per week.

Only high-grade, refined young men will be considered but the will be offered an interesting future. They must come prepared to prove their qualifications and have enough ambition and vision to carry them through a training period of several months.

Write a brief letter, giving age, college attended, service record, nationality, religion and experience. V 756 Times Downtown.

PHOTOGRAPHER, experienced commercial operator; good opportunity. Hathaway-Knull, Inc., 22 East 30th St.

PHYSICAL INSTRUCTOR wanted by gentleman, several hours a week; general building up and boxing; P. O. Box 448 Madison Square Station, New York City.

PORTER, head (white), to take entire charge of four retail stores in city; must be all around handy man, with ability to handle porters; state references or application will not be considered; strictly confidential. T 525 Times.

PRESSMAN, Harris, all-around-man; one experienced in aerial numbering; good wages; steady job; 44-hour week. M. H., 162 Times.

PRINTERS LINOTYPE, MONOTYPE OPERATORS, STONEMAN; EXCEPTIONAL PAY, STEADY WORK; APPLY AT ONCE. Z 2478 TIMES ANNEX.

PRINTER, experienced on celluloid; one who can set type preferred. The Emeloid Co., Inc., 578 Jardine St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE—Prominent midtown 5th Av. Christian realty firm has opening for experienced young broker, leasing, sales; strictly commission basis; give age, experience, deals closed. A. M., 220 Times.

RESIDENT BUYER'S ASSISTANT, with knowledge of millinery business. Z 2426 Times Annex.

SECRETARIES—Men to get members in districts assigned; commission, bonus. Write Columbus Circle Association, 1,619 Broadway, for appointment.

SAMPLE DEPARTMENT HEAD.

Large wholesale lace house desires man to take charge of sample department; executive ability, experience necessary. Write, stating all particulars, Box 618, 200 Cable Building.

SHEET METAL WORKERS, high-class; must have had experience on airplane work. Apply The Lawrence Sperry Aircraft Co., Farmingdale, L. I.

SHIPPING EXECUTIVE of ability for such with large transportation and automobile engineering organization; excellent opportunity for a worker; state particulars; salary expected. D 572 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK and Packer—Young man, thoroughly experienced, with excellent references; start $15; fine opportunity advancement. Apply personally, Goldsmith, 225 4th Av. (18th St.).

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, familiar with millinery or trimmed hat line; state particulars, salary. Box 820, 200 Cable Building.

SHIPPING CLERK
EXPERIENCED, IN DRESS HOUSE.
AARONS & HOMES,
213-223 WEST 38TH ST.

SHIPPERS, packers, stockmen, experienced publishing business; middle-aged men. State references, salary. Opportunity, W 491 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced in neat line; good opportunity. P. O. Box 48, Station W, Brooklyn.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced retail establishment. W 821 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SHIRT HOUSE

requires in their manufacturing office thoroughly capable, intelligent, accurate person, preferably experienced with shirt, clothing or other garment concern; unquestionable references required; state age, experience, compensation. P. O. Box 622, Philadelphia, Pa.

SKETCHER.

Experienced on coats and suits. Apply

SINGER BROS.,
46 7TH AV.

SIGN PAINTER for woven labels; must be expert at lettering; state salary and experience and submit samples of work at your own risk. H 11 Times.

SOLICITOR, first-class man, with ability to sell manufacturers, jobbers, garages, &c., a legal-service contract. For such a man have opening on straight commission basis that will pay $75 weekly and upward. W 752 Times Downtown.

SOLICITORS—Prominent military academy wants retired experienced solicitors to follow up leads for pupils; Summer work; liberal commission. Apply in writing, stating full particulars, E. R., 187 Times.

SOLICITOR (advertising) wanted, to balance manager of classified advertising department of large weekly; excellent immediate and future possibilities; liberal commission basis. Z 2480 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MAN, COLLEGE GRADUATE, IN EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF LARGE NATIONALLY KNOWN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION; APPLICANT MUST BE EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD STENOGRAPHER; CAPABLE APPLY IN WRITING, GIVING FULL DETAILS OF EDUCATION, AGE, RELIGION, EXPERIENCE, &C., S 84 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHERS — EXPORT SHIPPING COMPANY, CHRISTIAN FIRM, WANTS TWO YOUNG MEN STENOGRAPHERS, ACCURATE, SPEEDY STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS; SALARY $25 WEEKLY TO START; WHITE EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT TO ENERGETIC, CAPABLE AND AMBITIOUS YOUNG MEN; SEND FULL PARTICULARS IN OWN HANDWRITING TO "FORWARDERS," B 582 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED TO TAKE DICTATION AND WRITE FLUENTLY EITHER OR ALL OF THE FOLLOWING LANGUAGES: ITALIAN, SPANISH, FRENCH, WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. APPLY ROOM 611, 175 5TH AV., COR. 23D ST.

STENOGRAPHER—Young man, experienced Underwood machine; also willing to do some clerical work. Samstag & Hilder Bros., 1,200 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER-CLERK — Bright young man to handle correspondence and assist purchasing; dictaphone experience desirable but not essential; permanent position with machinery manufacturers; write fully, stating age, experience, salary, &c. N. W., 169 Times.

STENOGRAPHER — Intelligent, clean-cut American young gentleman, well educated, take dictation rapidly, tireless worker; only those with exceptional references considered; secretarial to busy executive. Telephone private wire Sunday, Schuyler 5231 or write R. A., 170 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, well educated, quick comprehension, capable conducting correspondence; knowledge law and collection work advantageous; state age, education, experience, salary desired. W. B. S., 200 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, age 25-35, for position as assistant to personnel manager; strong personality, ability to conduct interviews; Christian concern; state experience and salary expected. W 917 Times.

STENOGRAPHER FOR SOUTH AMERICA. Young man, 25-30 years old, American, unmarried, knowledge of Spanish preferred, to assist manager oil field work. Apply Room 303, 19 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, thoroughly competent, with railroad experience, immediate. N 966 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, for real estate office on Washington Heights; state experience, salary desired and qualifications. J. C., 248 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping; good hours; state salary. Box 140, Schlosser Advertising Agency, 1,370 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, with experience in construction work; salary $1,000 per month. P. O. Box 85, Station L.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; salary $30 week. Call 606 West 40th St., Pabst.

STEWARD wanted, capable, to take charge of dining hall, laundry and housekeeping department of boys' school forty miles from Philadelphia; an excellent opportunity for right man; in reply please indicate references and experience. Address communications to Z 2121 Times Annex.

STOCK BOYS WANTED FOR LACES, EMBROIDERIES AND COTTON PIECE GOODS; EXPERIENCE DESIRABLE BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; SALARY TO START, $15; PERMANENT POSITION, WITH CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. ADDRESS WITH REFERENCES, B 58 TIMES.

STOCK CLERK.

Experience in supervising goods similar to hardware desirable; state age, experience, salary expected. C 8 238 Times.

STOCK CLERK, experienced in silk department, with commission house; good opportunity. W 716 Times.

STOCK CLERK—Must be well recommended; good chance for advancement. Write J. L., 872 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF WOMEN'S UNDERGARMENTS AND OCCUPY A BUILDING DOWNTOWN. WE RUN A LARGE NUMBER OF SEWING MACHINES AND KINDRED MACHINERY. EMPLOY ABOUT 10 MACHINISTS, 2 ELECTRICIANS, 2 CARPENTERS, PORTERS, &C. HAVE SMALL FILTRATION AND COOLING SYSTEM, OTIS ELEVATORS, &C.

WE ARE LOOKING FOR A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF ABOVE DEPARTMENTS; EXPERIENCE IN SIMILAR CAPACITY PREFERRED, BUT NOT NECESSARY.

SALARY $5,000 A YEAR.

BOX 644, 200 CABLE BLDG.

SUPERINTENDENT for an important Jewish orthodox home and hospital; one competent and experienced in institutional work preferred. Make application in writing for a confidential interview to Department W, 785 Howard Av., Brooklyn.

TRAFFIC—Young man to assist traffic man, familiar with filing railroad claims, steamship regulations, &c.; give full details as to experience, nationality, religion and salary expected; replies confidential. V 417 Times.

WINDOW TRIMMER.

COMPETENT MAN FOR NEWARK SPECIALTY STORE. APPLY BY LETTER, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS.

D. PRICE & CO.,
MARKET AND HALSEY STS.,
NEWARK, N. J.
T 843 TIMES.

WINDOW DRESSER—Young man to give part time in displaying periodicals and books; must be experienced and possess artistic taste and originality; state experience. B 1089 Times Annex.

WOODWORKER, expert machine man, for toy novelty and furniture shop starting up near New York; family man who wants home in country desired; energy and loyalty can earn share in business; state qualifications, nationality and wages. Z 2452 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN WANTED

for electrical work and electrical testing; age over 17; steady employment; interesting work and rapid advancement; previous experience not necessary; $16 per week to start; hours 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.; half day Saturday; in answering, please give the following information: Age, weight, education and previous employment, if any. V 662 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for shipping room in plumbing supply house, Hudson Brass Works, 19 Nassau St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN for clerical work in office; knowledge of building desirable; good opportunity. K 10 Times.

YOUNG MAN, rapid, plain writer, for taking orders; salary $15. W 668 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN.

earnest, capable, with glove experience, as house salesman for wholesale glove concern; permanent position assured to real producer. Write, stating full particulars, salary desired, &c. M. K., 120 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN

to assist in stock, wholesale glove house; excellent opportunity for advancement; state age, salary expected and experience if any. T. R., 120 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN FAMILIAR WITH READING DRAWINGS AND TAKING OFF QUANTITIES AS ASSISTANT TO ESTIMATOR IN ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRASS PLANT; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN WITH AMBITION, WILLING TO WORK HARD AND LOYALLY; STATE AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED; ALSO OTHER FACTS THAT MAY BE OF INTEREST. ADDRESS P. J., BOX 43, LONG ISLAND CITY.

YOUNG MAN wanted, between 20 and 30, of practical and, if possible, theoretical experience in gray-iron foundry work, to take position as foreman in plant manufacturing cast-iron sectional heating boilers; he should have had training in mechanical engineering and, if possible, should be a graduate engineer; opportunity for advancement is excellent for man who can make good; communications will be held in strict confidence, where requested. Z 2473 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN in office of Christian manufacturer of automobile accessory wants an all-round man to do bookkeeping, typing, figure costs; one capable of taking full charge of office; a knowledge of sales from an outside or inside standpoint or of mechanics an advantage; give references, age and salary expected. F 428 Times.

YOUNG MAN.

Leading insurance company has desirable opening for capable young man, about 25, with some business experience, for counter work; good future for young man of good character, ability and personality; salary to start $25 per week; state education, experience and full particulars. V 722 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN and women who are ambitious to earn $25 to $75 per week on salary by working in Far Rockaway section selling high-class, publication apply Monday next to Far Rockaway Five Station or Central Av. and ask for Mr. Feltenstein of the American Hebrew.

YOUNG MAN with college education or its equivalent to be trained in the sales department of a large wholesale book house; good opportunity to learn the business; $20 to start; mention age and give full particulars of education and experience, if any. W 757 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 21, to learn outside selling to drug trade and department stores; nationally advertised talcum powder, &c.; must come highly recommended; state salary to start. D 576 Times.

YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 18, CLERICAL POSITION WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE; OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE; STATE AGE, REFERENCES; $13 TO START. V 606 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN to solicit art work for growing commercial studio, doing high grade work; exceptional opportunity for right party; salary or commission. Apply Studio, 16 West 28th.

YOUNG MAN, exceptional opportunity in traffic division of large concern, where perseverance and hard work will be amply rewarded; state particulars, salary expected. TD 671 Times.

YOUNG MAN, good appearance, to call on department stores and make himself generally useful in wholesale linen house; state age, experience and salary expected. Opportunity. H 387 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted in stock brokerage offices; must be experienced on purchase sales blotter and order phone; state salary expected. "H. B.," P. O. Box 872, City Hall Station, New York.

YOUNG MAN, 16 to 18, as messenger in bank; experience not essential; good chance for good man; answer in own writing, stating age, experience, if any, and salary expected. G 632 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN—High school graduate, knowledge of stenography, for large mercantile house; excellent opportunity for advancement. Address own handwriting, giving full details, Box 896, 200 Cable Building.

YOUNG MAN, capable of doing stenography, typing and attending to switchboard. Address J. T. Linahan, 100 East 138th; Mott Haven station Lexington Av. subway.

YOUNG MAN, school graduate preferably, with a slight knowledge of French, for position in a bank; state all pertinent qualifications and references. B 823 Times.

YOUNG MAN as stenographer and assistant to busy executive; Christian firm; excellent chance for advancement; state full particulars. Assistant, P. O. Box 72, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN—Typist, salesmanship ability, make himself useful in piano store; salary and commission; opportunity to hustler. S 1219 Times Bronx.

YOUNG MAN for stock; must be well recommended; good chance for advancement. E. C., 714 Times Downtown.

Salesmen.

A QUALITY tire manufacturer of repute with branch and stock in New York City offers a commission proposition to right party, calling on and selling commercial accounts in New York City and Brooklyn; no money advanced or drawing account; a good permanent proposition for right party. State age, experience, religious creed and give references. W 858 Times.

ACTIVE SALESMAN, to carry side line of imported and domestic ladies' and men's dress gloves, on commission basis; must have established trade; state territory and references. F 452 Times.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN wanted immediately; exclusive territory; expenses advanced; liberal commissions; experience not essential; give age, height, weight, business experience, three last business references. Stanford-Crowell Co., Ithaca, N. Y.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN.

Advertising service for department stores and baby shop; wide line; liberal commission. Pennsylvania 1017.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN for a trade association publication; liberal commission to start; state qualifications. W 468 Times.

A LARGE distributor of ignition parts and electrical specialties is looking for a thoroughly experienced salesman who has called on the dealer and service station trade. This firm has a reputation of being one of the largest distributors of electrical specialties and will only consider the applications of men who are willing to work hard for advancement. Write full details of past history. Remuneration, drawing account against commission basis. Z 2468 Times Annex.

AN 18 KARAT OPPORTUNITY.

We want immediately several salesmen.

It matters not what they have sold heretofore. They are needed to take part in a live, snappy campaign of placing a dividend-paying security, which is favorably known.

The campaign is taking place under thoroughly experienced management and operated so as to conserve the time and effort of the salesman.

Hand-picked leads are ready for the men as well as a five-minute canvass, which is irresistible.

Compensation will be on a commission basis and participants in the campaign will be drawing commission checks as a result of the first day's work.

Send in your name at once, suggesting quickest way to reach you and you will be invited to call.

Box G. H., 421 Times Downtown.

AN OPPORTUNITY THAT COMES ONCE IN A LIFETIME.

YOUR CHANCE TO MAKE THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS IN COMMISSIONS IN THE NEXT 30 DAYS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED NEWS FROM OUR FIELD MANAGER, WHICH INCREASES THE VALUE OF OUR PROPERTIES TO THE EXTENT OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

AS A RESULT THE STOCK OFFERING IS TO BE WITHDRAWN.

THIS COMPANY IS VERY WELL KNOWN, HAS PAID 19 CONSECUTIVE DIVIDENDS AND WILL STAND THE STRICTEST INVESTIGATION.

IT MATTERS NOT WHAT YOU HAVE SOLD, IF YOU ARE A LIVE WIRE WRITE TODAY FOR AN INTERVIEW.

E. G., 421 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Salesmen.

ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER.

A nationally known soap manufacturer is looking for a live, intelligent man with plenty of interest, energy and enthusiasm, to act as assistant to the sales manager; a man who has a good selling record and who is familiar with the grocery trade preferred; salary to start $3,000, but may be easily doubled if the man proves his worth. Write giving full particulars, W 823 Times.

AUTO ACCESSORIES

Salesmen to sell nationally advertised product, all men; big money for right men; local territory; must have automobile; lands furnished; commission. W 805 Times.

BOND SALESMEN.

An unusually attractive compensation is offered men with clientele or men who can sell a sound, high-yielding security that has stood careful investigation; this security has unusual merit; only men accustomed to selling high-grade securities desired; to such men this issue offers great returns. Call at Room 32, 7th floor, 16 West 34th St., 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BOND SALESMEN,
SECURITY SALESMEN,
INSURANCE AGENTS,
YOUNG LAWYERS.

A large New York organization, consisting of many of the leading men of America, desires to secure the services of six high-class men of good standing, ability and of proven business character; the position offered are on a conservative commission basis; leads and introductions will be given as well as every assistance; might mean excellent executive positions for the right men; state your qualifications and references, which will be considered confidential. S 19 Times.

BOND SALESMAN experienced in real estate mortgage bonds and stocks to solicit conservative house to sell in New York; salary and commissions. Write, stating experience and qualifications. Z 2466 Times Annex.

CIGAR SALESMAN WANTED.

Wanted, a live cigar salesman, with following, for local trade; good opportunity for the right man; only those who can show results need apply; commission basis with drawing account. W 888 Times.

CLOTHING SALESMEN with established trade selling popular priced clothing; state experience; good opportunity for live wire; salary and commission. C. B., 158 Times.

COLLEGE MEN

may enter sales force of old established concern of paper specialty; young man just graduated preferred; salary to start; excellent opportunity for man looking for life work; reply in own handwriting. W 495 Times.

COMMISSION MAN wanted to cover States of New York, excepting cities of Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and New York City, for splendidly selling line of printed table linens; please state in reply what other lines you are selling; references required. Edgar Sallinger, Inc., 100 West 40th St., New York City.

CREW MANAGERS—Men of proven selling ability, energy and pep, to act as crew managers on sales force of nationally known soap manufacturer; knowledge of grocery trade preferred; good salary to start. Write giving full particulars, W 535 Times.

CREW MANAGER—Large, fast-growing coffee and tea concern can use a capable crew manager who understands handling men, to collect tea and coffee orders from families. Apply by mail, giving experience, age, salary expected and references. W 475 Times.

DRESS SALESMAN

BY LARGE JOBBER TO SELL CITY AND OFFICE TRADE; COMMISSION BASIS WITH DRAWING; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. WRITE C. G., 1214 WILSON BUILDING.

DRY GOODS.

SALESMAN—Young man of good personality, experienced in wholesale dry goods, with a following in the city trade; no canvassing. State age, experience in detail, salary desired.
Address G. G., 674 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN
FOR
TRUNKS AND BAGS.

PERMANENT POSITION AT EXCELLENT SALARY.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, INC.,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

APPLY AT
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
CENTRAL BLDG. SUBWAY FLOOR.

FORD SALESMEN.

NEW PLEASURE CARS AND TRUCKS; COMMISSION BASIS. WILLIAM KRAUSS GARAGE CORP., 141 WERNER AGENT, 10TH ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.

FURNITURE SALESMAN wanted to sell short line of dining and bedroom furniture; state territory and experience; commission; good opportunity with a large house; all communications strictly confidential. P. O. Box 448 Madison Square Station, New York City

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 15, 1921.

The New York Times:

My wife lost a pin, which I advertised in The New York Times Lost and Found columns. On the second day I received word from the finder and the pin was returned to me, a reward being declined.

ALBERT B. MARQUIS
719a Monroe St.

HELP WANTED—Male. Salesmen.

SECURITY SALESMEN.
Well established brokerage house is offering a preferred security on allotment to one of its clients of stockholders; desires several salesmen to follow up list; must be of good character and well recommended; straight commission. Address M. H., P. O. Box 873, City Hall Station, New York.

SECURITY SALESMEN.
WE WANT FOUR HIGH-GRADE, SUCCESSFUL SALESMEN TO SELL A HIGH-GRADE PREFERRED STOCK WITH BONUS OF COMMON ON A VERY LIBERAL COMMISSION BASIS. CALL AT 302 5TH AV., ROOM 301.

SHOE SALESMAN,
High-class women's store experience essential; write previous record and salary. M. L. 463 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN.
BIG MONEY.
It is easy to sell this stock, fellows. I'll put you big on commission basis to help me. Line sticks! Old reliable manufacturing company, going, growing. Increased capacity output sold if can deliver. Can deliver stock. Has paid 10% dividend. Room 2308, 220 West 42d St.

STORAGE BATTERY SALESMAN.
WANTED, A MAN WITH TWO OR MORE YEARS STORAGE BATTERY SELLING EXPERIENCE, AGE 25 TO 40; MUST BE SINGLE; REQUIRES PRETTY CONSTANT TRAVELING IN GEORGIA, TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA AND OTHER SOUTHERN STATES; STATE SALARY; NO COMMISSION. CALL IN PERSON, ROOM 708, 30 EAST 42D ST.

SWEATER SALESMAN.
WANTED, SUCCESSFUL SWEATER SALESMAN WITH LARGE FOLLOWING OHIO AND INDIANA, WHO IS DESIROUS OF CONNECTING WITH LEADING AND PROGRESSIVE SWEATER HOUSE. INTERESTED ONLY IN MAN WHO CAN PRODUCE BIG RESULTS; COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT. REPLIES TREATED IN CONFIDENCE. P 487 TIMES.

TECHNICAL SALESMAN.
We are in need of a technical salesman to handle a thoroughly established line of scientific laboratory apparatus, college graduate preferred; excellent opportunity is open for a willing, ambitious man; salary and commission basis; applicant will please state full particulars as to training and sales experience, also age and religion. Address Permanent, Z 2404 Times Annex.

THE MUNSINGWEAR CORPORATION,
534 4TH AV.
Will consider applications from salesmen who have been successfully selling dry goods, department store and men's wear trade in Eastern territory; not necessarily underwear, but some kindred line; only high-grade, clean-cut young men will be considered; make application by mail only, giving complete business history to date and fullest details, in strict confidence. Do not call in person. No applicants will be seen without written appointment. Drawing account and commission basis. Address Charles R. White, Eastern Sales Manager.

THE LIGHTNING COIN CHANGER CO. require three high-grade specialty salesmen to sell their coin changer in New York City; also one for New Jersey; preference given to men who have handled adding machines, time recorders or similar propositions; every co-operation given men who are prepared to WORK, others need not waste their time or ours; liberal commission and drawing account, when ability proved. Call after 11 A. M. Monday, Room 111, No. 5 Columbus Circle

THE STODDARD LECTURES.
The demand for the Revised Edition of this set of books is so great that we will employ a few additional salesmen or saleswomen, with or without experience, on commission with liberal weekly drawing account; exclusive territory assigned. Address with full personal description and references, Geo. L. Shuman & Co., 22 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

THE LARGEST FINANCIAL INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD REQUIRES SALESMEN IN THEIR BANK DEPARTMENT ON STRAIGHT COMMISSION. IF YOU ARE 35 YEARS OLD OR OVER AND CAN QUALIFY YOU MAY COMMENCE WITH THIS LIFE WORK FOR A CONCERN WITH OVER $23,000,000 ASSETS. APPLY NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY, R. M. MILBURN, 76 WEST 43D ST.

TOY SALESMAN.
Salesman making all large cities in Middle West desires additional territory for Toys on commission. Address Room 807, 225 Fifth Av.

TRAVELING MEN handling optical goods and stenographers' supplies can add a rapid selling side line to his trade; commission only. Address P. O. Box 823, Springfield, Mass.

TRIMMED HAT SALESMEN wanted, with experience and chain store following; liberal commission and drawing account. Higham Hat Co., 663 Broadway.

UNDERWEAR, SILK AND MUSLIN salesmen to carry side line ribbon novelties; quality line, backed by advertising; priced right; quick sales; commission basis. Write details, present territory covered. Standard Novelty Works, 103 Lexington Av.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A SALESMAN OF PROVEN ABILITY.
One of the big independent producers and refiners of petroleum products is marketing high-grade motor oils under a plan that calls for representatives with real sales ability combined with a willingness to work; a knowledge of automobile mechanics and lubrication will be helpful but not essential; personality, poise and sales ability are of more importance; salary and commission; income and advancement limited only by your ability to produce results; several attractive territories in New England States and New Jersey are now ready for work with the necessary qualifications; give brief but complete details in first letter; all applications treated as in confidence. Address Sales Manager, W 504 Times.

WIL DRESS CO.,
31 WEST 3RD ST.,
ENJOYING A BIG FOLLOWING,
HAS OPENINGS FOR SEVERAL
LIVE WIRE, BIG CALIBRE
SALESMEN FOR GOOD TERRITORIES.
ANSWER BY LETTER ONLY.
SALARY, COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT.

HELP WANTED—Male. Salesmen.

SALESMEN.
Corporation owning extensive real estate and large surface deposit nitro-fertilizer material, valued by American Appraisal Company at over two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, preparing to market its material after completion of its manufacturing plants and its financial requirements, requires bright, energetic salesmen, desirous of highly remunerative position; liberal commission to those able to present most attractive proposition, with assurance of permanent and high salaried position to follow. To insure prompt interview, confine applications to name, age and qualifications. H 392 Times.

SALES MANAGER.
LARGE SECURITY CORPORATION
WANTS SALES MANAGER.
We want a man who is energetic and ambitious; experience not necessary, but past records must be clean; liberal commission.
Permanent position and future assured to right man. If you think you are the man, call or write
S. W. MERRITT MANFACTURING CO., 899 West 133d St. Ask for Mr. Miller.

SALESMEN.
LACE ASSORTMENTS.
BOXED FOR SPECIAL SALES; QUANTITY OPERATIONS ONLY; NO OPEN STOCK.
SMALL PACKAGE SAMPLES; QUICK SELLERS; LIBERAL COMMISSION.
FOUR TERRITORIES OPEN.
EAST, MIDDLE WEST, SOUTH; PROFITABLE SIDE LINE.
ADDRESS IMPORTERS, BOX C 189 TIMES.

SALESMAN, experienced industrial varnish; Chicago organization; preferably having had New England territory; must have real ability, character, personality; salary or commission arranged. Answer, mail only, Mr. Whinnery, 393 Freeman Av., Long Island City, N. Y.

SALESMAN—Traveling hosiery, underwear, general merchandise house, has exceptional opening for live wire young man, to cover upper New York State and New England States, catering the variety general stores and dry goods trade in the smaller as well as the medium sized towns; territory fairly established and requires an aggressive and hustling type; drawing account as against commission basis; reply fully, giving age, lines you have handled and territories covered. E. H., 835 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, HAVING STRONG FOLLOWING WITH TOILET GOODS BUYERS IN NEW YORK DEPARTMENT STORES, TO CARRY AS SIDE LINE, UPON COMMISSION, THE HANDSOMEST LINE OF SILK BROCADED VANITY BOXES ON THE MARKET; WE HAVE NEW ENGLAND STATES AND PHILADELPHIA TERRITORY STILL OPEN; STATE PARTICULARS. WRITE BOX 190, 906 FITZGERALD BUILDING.

SALESMAN.
Veiling and neckwear man with following in the large and medium size towns in the middle west; to insure consideration, state present and past experience; exceptional opportunity; salary and commission. Address P. R., 186 Times.

SALESMAN—Wholesale jewelry and novelty importing firm want an experienced salesman for Illinois and adjacent States; must have good following among jewelry and department stores; commission basis with drawing account; give full particulars, with experience; replies held confidential. H. H., 234 Times.

SALESMEN TO SELL UNFRAMED PICTURES, PHOTOGRAVURES, FACSIMILES, &C., TO ART AND PICTURE TRADE, MIDDLE AND FAR WEST; COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT. CALL FISHEL, ADLER & SCHWARTZ CO., ART PUBLISHERS AND IMPORTERS, 338 EAST 59TH.

SALESMAN—Old established wholesale hosiery, underwear and general merchandise house has splendid opening for an experienced man for inside trade; good opportunity for a live wire and aggressive man; only those having experience in this line need apply; state age, experience nad salary expected. E. H., 765 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, between ages 30-50, to offer physicians abstract service; reflect appearance, personality and appearance essential; liberal commission and remarkable opportunity for hustling big territory; no territory managers; excellent co-operation from main office; service already well established. Apply 2d floor, 13 East 47th St.

SALESMEN WANTED, DRY GOODS NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS; ALL TERRITORIES; RELIABLE AND ESTABLISHED HOUSE; ONLY THOSE EXPERIENCED AND WELL FOLLOWING NEED APPLY; COMMISSION OR SALARY. S 602 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, with dry goods experience, to sell; must be strictly straight commission; to-wit: have exceptional quality and are also sold at ridiculously low prices; only those who can sell these in large quantities need apply; state experience. S 49 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, one commanding a large trade in the paper and twine business; commission basis; will give an interest in the business to the party that can show the proper credentials. Write S. Abraham, 42 Cooper Square.

SALESMAN, leather goods, to travel middle west for manufacturer with full line of ladies' and men's goods; good opportunity for one with established trade; commission basis; state experience in detail. J 906 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN—Prominent waist and dress house has opening for fully experienced men for Texas, Oklahoma, also Northwest and California; commission; state full particulars. Box 139 Schlussel Advertising Agency, 1,270 Broadway.

SALES MANAGER, experienced in hiring and controlling large sales force along the lines of insurance, books, stocks or similar activities; wonderful opportunity for the right man; state age, experience, &c. S 611 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
Sell direct to wearer aeroplane cloth shirts, excellent opportunity high-class men to join prominent expanding organization; commission basis; Christian firm. Gallagher-Weeks Co., 499 Broadway, N. Y.

SALESMAN wanted; one with experience selling furniture on retail floor; good steady position with old, reliable house if you are the right man; state experience, salary. Box A, 10 Union Square.

SALESMAN wanted for retail drug, candy and grocery stores, to sell well-known brand of candy and cough drops; state experience, salary or commission desired. "C. D.," 839 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to sell soft drinks on routes around Greater New York and vicinity on salary or commission; those having own deliveries preferred; must qualify on fidelity bond. L. M., 204 Times.

SALESMAN to sell food products as side line to hotels, clubs, &c.; radius of 500 miles around New York; send full particulars in reply in confidence; commission basis. S. R., 201 Times.

SALESMEN—Good specialty men with following delicatessen and grocers; on own big commissions on new product. V 754 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by Japanese raw silk importer; experienced and well connected with buyers; salary or commission. Apply with all particulars and references, V 715 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN for Middle West, to handle popular priced line of dresses; must have established trade; commission; state full particulars. Box 138, Schlussel Advertising Agency, 1,270 Broadway.

SALESMAN.
Cotton goods house offers several men carrying kindred line opportunity to handle their line on commission basis; state territory covered. J 907 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, handling beaded bags, to take display fixtures as a side line, on a commission basis only. Write C. P., 1214 Wilson Building.

SALESMAN wanted, experience from the road, having knowledge of selling hair nets; liberal commission and a good opportunity. J. Tannenbaum, 128 East 36th St.

SALESMAN in pawnbroking establishment; experienced only need apply. Paul Kashel & Sons, 9 Columbus Av.

SALESMEN on cotton thread and artificial silk; salary and commission; state experience. Box 1944, 206 Cable Building.

SALESMEN to sell new wheel toy, direct to trade; some outside territory open; commission. Wilcken, 90 West Broadway.

SALESMEN, for wholesale fancy dry goods and notions; must be experienced; salary and commission. S 608 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male. Salesmen.

SALESMEN,
experienced preferred.
SEAL-TIGHT-LEAK PROOF
ROOF COVERING,
LIQUID AND PLASTIC.
Long fibre asbestos base blended scientifically with waterproofed asphalt, rubberized gums and high-quality oils; positively no adulteration of materials.
BEST QUALITY PROPOSITION.
LOW PRICE—LARGE COMMISSIONS.
There are now opportunities in our organization for men to quickly become territory sales managers. Call
FI-BESTOS MFG. CO., INC.,
1 WEST 34TH ST., ROOM 307.

SALESMAN.
We need one more strong, energetic salesman, between 28 and 45, and if he is the right man he will earn a satisfactory income; we do not confuse earnings with telephone numbers; we know that a good man in our line will net from $6,000 to $10,000 on a liberal commission basis, and our reputation of over sixty years stands back of our statements; we are engaged in highly specialized advertising, and include many of the most important concerns in the United States among our customers; we need a salesman who will be free not later than July 25, who is willing to do considerable traveling, making sixty-day trips; give full details in your reply, which will be held in strict confidence; state age and include your phone number. Address W 448 Times.

SALESMEN.
An opportunity with established house for specialty salesmen; reasonable success means $5,000 to $10,000 per year; here is a firm seeking to develop big men for big positions and big incomes; we must have men of earnest purpose who can see the main chance and grasp it; an organization in the very midst of an expansion program looking for material from which to produce executives for our many increasing stores east of the Mississippi River; our product, the Air Container, guarantees 25% more tire mileage and no deflation from puncture; this remarkable opportunity, which is one of the most salable propositions in the world today, is worth leaving an ordinary position to undertake. If you believe that you can meet the above requirements and are willing to start on a commission basis, call after 10 A. M., AIR CONTAINER CO., INC., 245 West 55th St.

SALESMAN WANTED
IN A GENERAL CAPACITY; MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND HAVE A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE DRESS AND WAIST BUYERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY; APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, WITH FULL DETAILS. ALL COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED CONFIDENTIAL; SALARY OR COMMISSION.
SON & ASH,
103 MADISON AV.

SALESMEN,
experienced, acquainted with New York City, Brooklyn and Newark department store trade; wonderful opportunity with large glove importing house; state experience and salary desired. S. M., 876 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
IF YOU ARE A POWERFUL SALESMAN WITH A KEEN ANALYTICAL TURN OF MIND, AND REALIZE THAT SELLING MEANS MORE THAN PUTTING IN TIME, YOU ARE ENTITLED TO THE BEST; IF YOU ARE OF THE ABOVE TYPE AND CAN QUALIFY, WE HAVE AN OFFICE DEVICE WHICH WILL NET YOU $5,000 YEARLY OR MORE 4N COMMISSIONS. SEE MR. MURPHY AT 119 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY, ROOM 930.

SALESMEN.
Big Side Line Profits.
Whether or not you drive a car, you can sell an auto accessory to repair and service stations, garages and auto owners; shown on you own car, it takes no time to demonstrate; handsome commission only on every sale; chance for a permanent business and big profits; write for our practical selling plan. C. Zimmerman Company, Circle Studio Building, New York City.

SALESMEN,
FOR NEW ENGLAND, SOUTHERN STATES AND TEXAS, BY PROMINENT LACE IMPORTING CONCERN; MUST HAVE FOLLOWING AMONG JOBBERS AND DEPARTMENT STORES AND CAPABLE OF DOING LARGE VOLUME OF BUSINESS; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY, ESPECIALLY FOR THOSE HANDLING KINDRED LINE; COMMISSION BASIS. W 488 TIMES.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE—We have room for a few men of personality and moral worth in sales organization of educational institution selling two-year home reading course of cultural nature; product has nation-wide appeal; arrangements on commission basis large and connection permanent; territorial managership reward of successful effort; information about experience, age and present connection held in strict confidence. 307 Lafayette Bldg., Philadelphia.

SALESMAN—Somewhere in New York there is a man who wants to get in on the ground floor of something that has a future. Our landscape irrigation system will make $5,000 to $10,000 a year for him if he has the right connections. Call any morning after 10 A. M., at 154 Nassau St., New York. Room 906.

SALESMEN—I want three men (preferably residents of Long Island) to work with me in Nassau County; shares in the "Long Island Bankers, Inc.," are being offered to responsible men in each community, and a few forceful, truth-telling men can earn big commissions selling this live, marketable security. Apply to Room 4, Franklin Trust Building, 166 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday A. M., 9 to 12. See Mr. Hardie.

SALESMEN, calling on shoe trade wanted, to handle as side line on commission, the newly patented and highly endorsed Bonne Forme Ankle Reducer.
Easy seller, due to special dealer proposition; liberal commission; pocket outfit; send list of cities covered and state class of trade called upon.
L. R. TAYLOR CORPORATION,
18 West 34th St., New York.

SALESMEN.
Two first-class financial salesmen to sell attractive guaranteed bond which shows large earnings; easy selling plan; big company salesmen average $200 weekly; territory open; salary and commission to qualifying man. Apply by letter only, Fidelity Reserve and Guaranty Co., 603 5th Av.

SALESMEN FOR MEN'S STRAW HAT MANUFACTURER MAKING POPULAR PRICED LINE; ONE FOR THE EAST, INCLUDING BOSTON; ONE FOR OKLAHOMA, TEXAS AND ARKANSAS; ONE FOR PHILADELPHIA, ONE FOR NEW YORK CITY, ONE FOR BROKLYN; MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND HAVE ESTABLISHED TRADE; COMMISSION BASIS. C. L., 834 TIMES.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Mack trucks, Pierce-Arrows, Packards, White and Reiser Locomobile trucks nearly new at half price; live men with good connections can make good money; liberal commission; all or part of your time. Call, Hudson Tupany of America, 1,681 Broadway at 53d St.

SALESMEN WITH EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY TO PROMOTE THE SALES OF BELT DRESSING, BOILER COMPOUNDS AND BLACK PAINT; 20% COMMISSIONS; LIBERAL TERMS; MUST BE OVER 30. METROPOLITAN PAINT, 233 BROADWAY (MURRAY ST.).

SALESMEN—Unusual opportunity is offered 4 high-grade women desirous of earning attractive income selling life insurance; commission basis. Apply Monday at 10 A. M., Ida K. Golden, Suite 1201, 527 5th Av.

SALESMEN, brushes, experienced, who have large following with house furnishing trade; state compensation expected. W 703 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, experienced to sell paper boxes; one with established trade preferred; salary and commission. S 18 Times.

SALESMAN—Carry side line of good salable men's knitted ties; commission basis; one who knows the trade. W 907 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male. Salesmen.

SALESMEN—SECURITY.
Why not follow the line of least resistance? It is more difficult today than ever in our history to interest people in any form of investment. If you expect to make money selling securities today you must offer something other than a "possibility"; the investor demands something more than "we expect," "we hope," and based on the enormous earnings of such companies, we anticipate—". The investor demands a CERTAINTY and he can get it, with safety and attractive income from the desk of his investment. We offer such an opportunity. We are an ESTABLISHED Corporation, incorporated under the laws of New York, dealing in the one line essential to all human life—Food Products. We are a CERTAIN Y. We are NOW paying exceptional profits to those who have invested money in this enterprise. We are a reputable concern, enjoying the respect of a score of banks with which we do business and of hundreds of contented people who have entrusted us with the handling of some of their money. We offer you no particular opportunity to get rich in a week or to become an executive officer of the company, but we do offer you an opportunity to sell a most unique, safe and profitable form of investment on a liberal commission. We furnish you leads, people who have had the subject introduced to them by word of mouth, not by letter, and who have expressed an interest, and they live in New York. We repeat, "why not follow the lines of least resistance?" All interviews 11 o'clock Monday. National Co-Operative Stores, Inc., Flatiron Bldg.

SALES MANAGER.
The manufacturer of a nationally known household ironing machine, reputed to be the best on the market, requires a sales manager of broad experience in the electrical household appliance field, who must have a large acquaintance among distributers, dealers and lighting companies.
He must be of a strong and pleasing personalit and have the ability to close large contracts personally.
There are unlimited possibilities in this industry for the right man.
Reply in own handwriting, giving complete details of past history and experience, stating when available and past earnings, which will be held in the strictest confidence.
PRESIDENT, A 593 TIMES.

SALESMAN
TRIMMED HATS
ONE OF THE FASTEST GROWING TRIMMED HAT HOUSES, WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE AND REPUTATION, IS OPEN TO ENGAGE A PRODUCER OF BUSINESS IN THIS CITY AND THE EAST. SUCH A MAN WILL BE GIVEN A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY AND EVERY INCENTIVE; EITHER STRAIGHT SALARY OR COMMISSION BASIS.
R. B., 171 TIMES.

SALES MANAGER
to direct and work with crew in the metropolitan field, selling memberships in an established co-operative enterprise; high-powered man with successful record in securities, specialty, insurance or real estate will be offered a drawing account and commission arrangement which should result in a very large income. Interviews granted only to those stating past experience, age and nationality. V 724 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN,
VEILING HOUSE,
WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE THROUGH DAKOTAS, NEBRASKA, MINNESOTA, IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS, OKLAHOMA, ILLINOIS, INDIANA; MUST OBJECT TO ANOTHER LINE; SALARY OR COMMISSION. K. M., 172 TIMES.

SALESMANAGER'S ASSISTANT, under 35 years of age, to hire and supervise salesmen on established food product; state age, nationality and experience; replies confidential. T 557 Times.

SALESMAN.—We want a man who has had experience in selling mechanical rubber goods in New York State other than Manhattan, one who had an established trade, particularly among the paper mills; splendid opportunity for the right man; must give full particulars as to previous employment, salary expected, &c. Address Eastern Manufacturer, 114 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN and membership solicitors, expert, wanted; commission basis; also splendid opportunity for dental students to engage in lucrative work. Apply 10 o'clock Monday morning, Dentists' Co-operative Association, 412 Grand St., New York City.

SALESMAN—SALES MANAGER.
Young man, thoroughly experienced in selling department and drug stores, beauty parlors, hair dressers, &c., to take complete sales charge of nationally advertised articles to those face and figure; new field; salary and commission; write fully. S 84 Times.

SALESMAN.
Man to call on local jewelers, department store trade and visiting buyers; factory representative of established high-grade artificial line pearls; salesroom on upper 5th Av.; liberal commission. Write G. C., Room 910, 1,493 Broadway.

SALESMAN of real selling ability to handle proposition which entitles automobile owners to procure standard tires and accessories at dealers' prices. Salesmen now making $200 per week commission. Call any morning after 10 A. M., at 154 Nassau St., New York. Room 906.

SALESMAN, travel New York and Pennsylvania; live wire who can close deals, for responsible realty corporation; no soliciting; unusual opportunity, on commission basis; permanent. G 627 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
An unusual opportunity is offered to salesmen experienced in selling popular priced lines of men's and women's wearing apparel (New York); also men for middies; commission at first, drawing account when results shown. W 574 Times.

SALESMEN—Merchants and manufacturers are more interested in our business service now than ever before. It brings them actual cash returns. Sells at $15 to $250; 40% commission to you. Mr. Dorman, Woods National Sales Corporation, 50 East 42d St.

SALESMAN of high merits and ability, accustomed to making big money, preferably with knowledge of machines for bookkeeping, to sell a device of great value; commission basis only. K 651 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN—CORRUGATED BOXES.
Only those having large acquaintance with the manufacturing and jobbing trade; opportunity for right man; drawing and commission basis; answers strictly confidential. S 40 Times.

SALESMAN—Experienced man for Pennsylvania or West Virginia to handle exclusive popular line of gents' neckwear, belts and hosiery; commission; state experience and references in first letter. Box 586, 209 Cable Building.

SALESMEN; must be experienced in wholesale notions and fancy goods line; must have trade in city and outside; only those with thorough knowledge may apply; commission basis. N. Neuburger & Co., 306 Canal St.

SALESMEN wanted, linens, all territories, calling on dry goods trade, to carry a small line of linen piece goods on commission as a side line; men commanding big trade only need apply. F 481 Times.

SALESMAN—Good proposition for Schiesli embroidery man who knows the dress trade and can sell embroideries; commission basis; all or part of your time. Call, Swiss Company of America, 1,681 Broadway at 53d St.

SALESMEN, experienced, selling commercial art work to national advertisers, with some trade; opportunity to grow in established business; commission basis. W 878 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced, for retail and jobbing trade in city on sweaters, gloves, silk underwear; salary and commission. 1,270 Broadway, Room 806.

SALESMEN acquainted New York and Brooklyn hardware dealers. Write full particulars, past experience, salary, R. W., Box 108, Station F, Manhattan.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced, for retail store, hosiery, gloves, underwear, corsets; good salary. Call 5 to 6, 1,440 Broadway, Room C.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced lace; one with experience and good trade following need apply; commission, salary. T 503 Times.

SALESMAN, import house, bakers', confectioners' supplies; commission basis. B 699 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male. Salesmen.

TO SALESMEN WHO ARE SALES-MEN.
This page is full of advertisements of organizations seeking QUANTITIES of men; this advertisement will not bring large NUMBERS to our office, but it will bring to us the CALIBRE of men we desire.
Unless you are in the $10,000 per year class or feel that, given the right opportunity, you have the qualifications that will quickly put you in that class, do not waste our time and yours; if you have supreme confidence in YOUR OWN ABILITY—believe you are one of the men we are seeking—
TURN TO THE ROTOGRAVURE SECTION
and read the opening advertisement on CHEK, which will probably be one of the most extensive advertising and merchandising campaigns ever conducted in this country; tomorrow, in the leading newspapers of the Metropolitan district, will appear six-column full page length advertisements of this new product; during the next few mon hs our consistent, persistent advertising will put CHEK across to the public and BIG MONEY across to YOU, if you are qualified to join our Organization NOW and get your share of the tremendous benefit of this extensive selling plan; CHEK is already stocked by nearly 3,000 dealers, every one of whom will shortly be displaying this product.
Your opportunity with this corporation is not confined to CHEK alone; to put CHEK and our other products on a national basis quickly, we need two things—MEN and MONEY; We are securnig both—we need n ore of both.
OUR OFFER TO YOU—
The opportunity to make from $10,000 to $20,000 in commissions this year, in assis ing us in raising the capital we require and finally, if you prove to be the type of man we want, a permanent executive MERCHANDISING position such as generally takes ten to fifteen years to secure.
Back of this Organization is a group of prominent New York business men, the mention of whose names lends instant confidence to the opportunity we are offering.
Be a "skeptic" if you will—but the eighty-five real Sales-MEN already a part of this Organization will tell you, you owe it to yourself to at least UNDERSTAND our proposition.
For complete details, call tomorrow, preferably in the morning. Ask for Mr. Sco t.
KENDALL PRODUCTS CORPORATION,
709 Sixth Avenue (bet. 40th and 41st Sts.).

SALESMAN—An up-to-date novelty jewelry house has an opening for a man who has personality and character. This man must be a real salesman and have a good following with department stores in New York, Pennsylvania and New England; Middle West considered; one with these qualifications has the opportunity of becoming closely associated with this concern; commission; state experience in detail; strictly confidential. M 196 Times.

SALESMAN—We furnish specialized credit information for the confectionery, food and drug trade; among our subscribers are prominent firms whose names are household words; we want a real service salesman who after learning what we do and how we do it can sell our service to credit men and executives; for a big man who can sell big men this offers an opportunity to establish a clientele assuring a steadily increasing income on a commission, drawing account basis; sell yourself an interview by your letter, giving full details, experience, previous earnings, &c. W 714 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
WELL-KNOWN, ESTABLISHED VEILING HOUSE IS IN NEED OF A BIG MAN TO TAKE OVER TERRITORY CONTINUOUSLY COVERED FOR YEARS. MEN WHO ARE NOW FOLLOWING IN-FINE LACE, VEILING OR KINDRED LINES WILL BE GIVEN CONSIDERATION. REFERENCES IN DETAIL MUST BE STATED. CONTRACT YOU START JANUARY, 1922. SALARY AND COMMISSION. T. W., 175 TIMES.

SALES NEGOTIATOR.
A big operation that requires unusual personality; the advertiser is Vice President of a large service corporation, big scale national publicity business; we want another right hand man to travel, capable of meeting big people and bringing negotiations to a successful issue; this opportunity is for a big man who has an earning capacity of over $25,000 commissions annually; replies must indicate previous experience—negotiating and executive. Confidential, Z 2372 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.
WE ARE DOING EXTENSIVE CIRCULARIZING TO SECURE PROSPECTS; WE HAVE A GOOD, CLEAN REPUTATION, AND OUR OFFERING, LYONS PETROLEUM JELLY, HAS PASSED MANY BLUE SKY INVESTIGATIONS; COMMISSION BASIS.
CALL AND BE CONVINCED.
LYONS PETROLEUM,
347 MADISON AV., ROOM 1710.

SALES ENGINEER.
or versatile salesman, capable of selling high speed and stainless steels in large quantities, of established high-grade trade throughout the United States the product of a Sheffield, England, manufacturer. All selling to be done from New York office. Write fully, stating what manufacturers and jobbers you would approach and what other methods you would pursue; commission. Z 2458 Times Annex.

SALESMAN—Exceptional opportunity for real salesman who has sold women's high-grade shoes in Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh and vicinity; submit references from manufacturers whose line you have carried; will consider only application with high-class reputation; commission basis. William Henne & Co., 957-971 Kent Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN FOR HOUSE.
TOY AND NOVELTY HOUSE.
Large importing house selling in toys, novelties and kitchen utensils, would like to secure a few experienced salesmen familiar with the trade in New York; commission in accordance with ability; to such men we will pay a salary and commission. Address, giving full particulars to V 732 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, LIGHTING FIXTURES, experienced only; one who has a following of builders, architects, contractors or residence, for Metropolitan district or otherwise; up-to-date factory; showroom on premises; interview by phone; appointment only; applications in writing; strictly confidential; commission basis. Crown Chandelier Co., 610 Broadway.

SALESMAN AND CREW MANAGER TO SELL NATIONALLY ADVERTISED ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE ON EASY-PAYMENT PLAN TO THE CONSUMER. TO THE MAN WHO CAN QUALIFY A PERMANENT POSITION IS OFFERED ON SALARY, COMMISSION AND BONUS BASIS. APPLY MONDAY AND TUESDAY, 9-12. DISBROKER & CO., 1 WEST 36TH ST.

SALESMEN—Bakers' supply houses and wholesale grocer want the services of a man with an established trade following, who can assist in the buying of products for the bakery trade; permanent connection; a real opportunity awaits the man who has the ability and a good record; give full particulars in fullest confidence. T 531 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for strong line of high-grade sport and trimmed hats; city, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington; must have following with department stores and buyers' offices; no objection to other non-conflicting lines; commission basis; only high-class men with the very best references need apply. F 481 Times.

SALESMEN to sell high-grade beverages of long standing to retail trade; state age, experience, references and salary desired; salary and commission; confidential. W 563 Times.

SALESMAN, highest class, to secure appraisal contracts from wealthy men; unusual opportunity; state experience fully, age, recent earnings; salary, commission. W 758 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, resident man preferred; experienced only muslin, flannel underwear lines, for New York State, Pennsylvania and Ohio; also Middle Western territories; commission basis. L. K., 255 Times.

SALESMAN, first class only, experienced in selling food products to local delicatessen and grocery stores; state age and experience; salary or commission. T. L., 206 Times.

SALESMEN, to sell only to large users of automobiles, an accessory guaranteed to increase efficiency 100 per cent.; commission. Room 136 Metropolitan Tower.

SALESMAN—Retail grocery specialty work; expense and commission. Phone Franklin 0480.

SALESMAN flavoring extracts firm; liberal salary and commission to right man. Address K. Y., 205 West 125th St.

HELP WANTED—Male. Salesmen.

SALESMAN,
An exceptional opportunity is available for an exceptional salesman to connect with a long-established million-dollar firm in a special capacity. Selling ability is essential, but as negotiation with big executives is involved, only a man with experience in dealing with heads of concerns is desired. We have paid over $30,000 annually to some successful negotiators, and the present opening will enable the right man to earn commissions in excess of this sum. The work is in conjunction with financial publicity and research and requires considerable traveling. This is a bona fide attempt to get in touch with a high-grade salesman. We will arrange for interview with those who, to save their time and ours, give their experience, nationality and telephone number. No attention will be paid unless you state age and when you will be available. W 442 Times.

SALESMEN.
Wanted, six representative salesmen of good character to represent a well known Pennsylvania manufacturer, with main office in New York, to sell a high-grade office device needed in every bank and business house; those having experience in typewriters, adding machines, check writers, scales, &c., can earn $6,000 to $10,000 yearly in commissions; our salesmen are doing this and better; would be to your interest to investigate. V 713 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
Unusual opportunity is offered four high-grade men desirous of earning $7,500 commission per year and upward selling life insurance; successful lead system. Call between 4 and 5 o'clock.
ROBINSON & CAMPBELL,
General Agents,
Suite 300, 527 5th Av.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A real opportunity for a producer to earn a very substantial income on a strictly 20% commission basis; all possible co-operation extended; outline past experience, age, &c.; all information held in strict confidence. Address F. M., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED, WHO ARE CALLING ON THE DEPARTMENT STORES, NOTIONS AND DRESS TRADES, TO HANDLE AS SIDE LINE, ON COMMISSION BASIS ONLY, ONE OF THE BEST REAL HUMAN HAIR NETS IN THE UNITED STATES; TERRITORY NOW OPEN WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE READY TO TURN OVER TO THE RIGHT MAN, VIRGINIA, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA; MUST HAVE GOOD FOLLOWING; STATE PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE. W 507 TIMES.

SALESMAN—A great opportunity for two high-class salesmen to sell guns, dentrines and starches in the metropolitan district for direct importers, to manufacturers of shoe polish, cigars, textiles, newspapers, and wholesale drug houses; only experienced men need apply; salary and commission. Z 2394 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.
I want two alert, ambitious young men who can earn from $150 to $250 a week selling securities on a commission basis.
Experience in selling securities is not essential. I have made scores of salesmen successful in the last three years, and what I did for them I can do for you.
You must have a forceful, pleasant personality and are not afraid of hard work, call Rector 4883 for an appointment. Ask for Mr. Trudeau.

SALESMEN.
WHO THINK THEY CAN SELL CORONA TYPEWRITERS; SALARY AND COMMISSION.
CALL 9:30 A. M.,
CORONA SALES CO.,
531 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESMAN Wanted—A large manufacturer wants a good salesman to represent them in the State of Connecticut, with headquarters in New Haven, to sell a nationally advertised grocery specialty to retail and jobbing trade; drawing account and commission; state complete experience and qualifications in replies, which will be treated strictly confidential. W 789 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN—Five million dollar corporation marketing high-grade electrical refrigeration endorsed by Tribune Institute, Good Housekeeping Institute and New York Edison Company, desires services of ready or seasoned salesmen well-known Southampton, Bridgehampton, Long Island; pleasant, profitable, high-class proposition; commission. F 453 Times.

SALESMEN—On September 1st we will be open for salesmen to sell a high-grade line of pharmaceuticals to physicians on a liberal commission basis; specialties out of the ordinary; favorable contract; references and bond required. Applications may be made at once. Z 2428 Times Annex.

SALESMEN—SPORTING GOODS.
Thoroughly experienced live wire salesmen; must be familiar with some or all of the following lines: Golf, tennis, football, tackle, guns, ice skates, shoes, &c.; wonderful opportunity to connect and "make good" with one of the largest sporting goods firm in N. Y. City. Davega, 831 Broadway.

SALESMEN.
A few experienced and capable salesmen, calling on drug stores, to carry attractive and useful side line; liberal commissions; exclusive territories; references. V 712 Times Downtown.

SALESMANAGER'S ASSISTANT, experienced large office routine, selling novelty to retail grocers; experience advertising, printing and crew management helpful; great opportunity for young live wire; moderate salary. You get co-operation, support and appreciation. F 456 Times.

SALESMAN — Manufacturers popular-priced muslin and flannel underwear, well-known

HELP WANTED—Male. Salesmen.

SALES EXECUTIVES AND SALESMEN.

If you can present a co-operative idea which will sell Ranlf and persons the following qualifications—we want you: Personality, education, force, ambition and capable of earning $75 to $150 per week (commission only); age 30 to 45.

Our plan is unique but proven, as its basic principle is economic service; we are organizing in the largest commercial office and advertisement to important positions will be rapid to those whose proven ability will justify promotion.

In your first letter tell us briefly who you are, what you have done and what you expect. C 106 Times.

SALESMAN, BLANKETS.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, 33D ST. AND BROADWAY,

WISH TO ENGAGE A HIGH-GRADE, EXPERIENCED BLANKET SALESMAN; EXCELLENT POSITION; BEST SALARY AND COMMISSION.

Apply employment office, 8th floor.

SALESMEN WANTED.

We have a proposition for a few live wire automobile accessory salesmen locally and over State, that can really sell, who are looking for advancement and ready to prove they are justly entitled to it; campaign nearly ready to launch on product that has virgin market; don't waste time by answering unless you can produce; give full details and references in first letter; commission basis to start. W 754 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.

We are open for a good resident salesman with a large following to handle a better grade of popular-priced skirts, with offices in the following cities and surroundings: Kansas City, Pittsburgh and Detroit, on a commission basis; all old established firm; references required; confidential. Write N. M., 619 Longacre Bldg.

SALESMEN

ON LADIES' SILK UNDERWEAR, for Pacific Coast and Northwestern States, a good man is wanted by an up-to-date house making one of the strictest lines shown; only one commanding large department store trade need apply; commission basis. Arlington Underwear Co., 105 East 29th St.

SALESMAN WANTED

to represent in Chicago and vicinity New York manufacturer of paper products having national distribution and used by large manufacturers and dealers; applicant must be acquainted in Chicago, and should value future prospects higher than immediate remuneration, salary basis; state full particulars in letter to receive attention. A. H., 440 Times.

SALESMAN TO REPRESENT MANUFACTURER OF SILKS, PIECE GOODS, FROM DENVER WEST; EXCELLENT LINE OF PLAIN AND FANCY GOODS; MUST KNOW HIS BUSINESS THOROUGHLY; APPLICATIONS MUST INCLUDE DETAILED INFORMATION OF EXPERIENCE; COMMISSION. W 500 Times

SALESMEN, calling on cigar, drug, novelty, hardware, department stores, sporting goods trade, to sell nationally advertised smokers' articles and household necessities, full time or as a side line on commission basis; state territory, selling experience and references. M. D. Bernhardt, 148 Chambers St.

SALESMAN, ACQUAINTED WITH CUTTING UP TRADE IN NEW YORK CITY, CAN MAKE GOOD CONNECTION WITH GROWING DOMESTIC LACE AND EMBROIDERY CONCERN; STATE FULL PARTICULARS; DRAWING ACCOUNT. BOX 578, 309 CABLE BLDG.

SALESMEN—Exceptional opportunity for successful salesman for universal display fixture of great appeal; quick seller and returns, capable men can earn $75 up commission weekly; only conscientious men looking for real opportunity need apply. Write, stating experience and age, C N 236 Times.

SALESMAN, aggressive producer for distributors of popular priced automotive specialty; attractive proposition and opportunity for right man; commission. Apply in detail, Sales Manager, Box 213, Sewaren, N. J.

SALESMEN wanted to sell high-grade motor trucks to dealers and consumers, biggest money-making proposition in the automobile industry, only salesmen with experience need apply; commission. Bethlehem Sales Company, Inc., 126 West 56th St.

SALESMAN, New York State and New England, desiring a strong, complete line of brass goods on commission basis; about 6 trips per year, taking 10-12 days each; make very good side line to keep down expenses. "Brass," T 1010 Times Harlem.

SALES AGENT wanted for line of muslin knit underwear, to call on jobbers and large department store trade in Philadelphia, Atlanta, St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago; commission basis only. Write B. H., 920 Presbyterian Building.

SALESMAN calling on factories and industrial plants to carry as a side line a profitable, good-selling range of articles of staple use; liberal commission and good arrangement to right men. Write A. M. Ernest, Room 1805, 347 5th Av., N. Y. C.

SALESMEN

Really live men, not afraid of work, can make $100 and over per week selling new auto device; every owner a prospect; no competition, large commission. Robe Rail Sales Co., 1,776 Broadway.

SALESMEN—Side line men for floor coverings in States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan; good proposition; commission basis. Address John B. Sheehan Service Corp., 212 5th Av.

SALESMAN, import line, call on general merchandise and variety stores Greater New York; experience selling notions or novelties; commission. Call Monday 1 to 5 P. M., Room 445, 200 5th Av.

SALESMAN to travel New York State for wholesale fruit and produce concern, good opportunity for live man, can earn $75 net per week, commission, Christian firm, references. Frank Lenzo, 27 Park Place, N. Y.

SALESMAN wanted for city and vicinity to sell importer's line dress trimmings to department stores and manufacturing trade on salary or commission basis; state experience, references. C 112 Times.

SALESMAN wanted college student, to place educational work; position offering opportunity to earn from $35 to $100 weekly; guaranteed commission of $200 for 60 days. L. V. Curtis, Columbus 1228, 323 8th Av.

SALESMAN selling calendars and advertising novelties can make large commissions selling our new imported advertising specialties; call Monday morning. Scientific Utilities Co., 18 East 16th.

SALESMEN wanted to sell drugs and dressings to doctors and druggists; must have experience in the trade; drawing account against commission. Apply Room 407, 400 West 23d St.

SALESMAN — Wanted, good salesman acquainted in and with retail grocery trade in Greater New York; good salary; permanent position to right party. Call Monday, between 10 and 3, Room 102, 90 Water St.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, out of town, to sell fabric handbags as a side line on commission basis. W 748 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN—An established notion house requires the services of experienced salesmen both in and out of city; commission basis. M 781 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN — Automobile accessory store salesman, thoroughly posted; state salary to start, give references. Sales Manager, P. O. Box 147, Sta. G, N. Y. C.

SALESMAN, experienced, shirts, blouses, retail trade; commission. Enterprise Shirt Co., 442 Broadway.

SALESMAN — Wanted, experienced galatin salesman; salary. Address with full particulars. C 411 Times.

SALESMEN, buttons, familiar, to call on cloak trade; salary and commission. S 8448 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced, for large millinery house; salary or commission; state last position. W 583 Times.

SALESMEN to sell our service to the automobile owners; liberal commission to the right man. Emergency Automobile Towing Service Inc., 8 Columbus Circle.

SALESMAN — Ladies' hat jobber requires salesman with established trade Pennsylvania State; commission. S. A. Landau, 133 West 33d.

SALESMEN, commission basis, for one of the largest Belgian linen mills; only those with long experience in that line need apply. M 475 Times.

SALESMAN wanted on commission to sell high-grade line of twines to New York cordage jobbers; give experience and reference. Z 5463 Times Annex.

SALESMEN — Dunn's Commercial Service offers an unusual opportunity to experienced salesmen who are seeking a connection where a future is assured with very liberal commissions and bonus to start. Call after 10 A. M., 27 East 22d St.

SALESMAN to sell large compound and oil to bakers in Greater New York; salaried position; excellent opportunity for advancement for man of industry and ability. Write fully, giving age, qualifications and experience. Z 498 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, Brooklyn and Long Island; a real opportunity to make big money; auto specialty which insurance companies force auto owners to buy; commission. D. & D. Distributing Co., 1,118 Bedford Av.

SALESMEN, etc., to call upon hotels and institutions with a complete line of linen supplies; city and outside territory; must be experienced; salary and commission; replies confidential. Apply W 206 Times.

SALESMEN can earn a day's pay for a few minutes' work selling our E Z Ball Gun machines from illustrations; $6 commission paid on receipt of order. BALL-LEE NOVELTY CO., Dept. C 2, Chicago.

SALESMEN to sell nationally advertised electric medical apparatus, at lowest prices electro-medical apparatus, at lowest prices commission basis. Hamilton, Dun Co., 1,328 Broadway, Room 1150.

SALESMEN wanted to sell tricolettes and mignonettes; must have an established trade of dress and suit manufacturers; state territory covered; state particulars and experience with tricolette sales. T 548 Times.

SALESMEN, acquainted imported groceries, to sell fine retailers and hotels; commission basis; drawing account if experienced; write fully territory covered; sardines. H. B., 143 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, experienced notions and general merchandise, for established territory, New York City and vicinity; only men with following among retailers considered; commission basis. W 486 Times.

SALESMEN acquainted with automobile, hardware, etc.; lucrative proposition to high-grade men; commission or salary. Mirrolike Polish Co., 8th St. and Jackson Av., Long Island City. Phone Hunterspoint 1461.

SALESMEN, experienced, to sell druggists largely advertised toilet preparation greatly demanded; big commission; exclusive territory. D 291 Times.

SALESMAN, high grade, for State of New Jersey to call on drug trade with nationally advertised line; commission. G 940 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN now selling on drug, cigar and stationery trade, to handle lead for Eversharp pencils; commission. G 641 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, live wires, to sell janitor's supplies to hotels, institutions, hospitals, &c.; salary or commission. Republic Sanitary Co., 99 9th Av., corner 16th St.

SALESMAN-Junior window dresser wanted; steady position, good salary. Eagle Men's Shop, 245 8th Av.

SALESMAN to call on automobile and accessory dealers, big commissions. Address Automobile, 105 Times Sq., No. O.

SALESMAN, experienced as ring laces, embroideries, smaller Western towns; salary. D 284 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male. Salesmen.

SALESMEN, ATTENTION!

We want men with vision, with new ideas; men who can sell by the spirit of confidence, grit, speed, pep and kick which vibrate throughout this organization—the spirit from which we all draw an incentive to greater and nobler deeds.

Many of our salesmen have made in excess of $1,000 in a week; one of our salesmen, who had never sold anything before in his life, made $320 last week; the week before last his earnings were close to $500 in commissions in the marketing of our securities; we can cite many other instances of men who are making right along each week more money than they ever thought possible, and laying the foundation of still greater earnings and a substantial future in the strongest sales organization in the country.

Trained as you are by us you cannot fail to be successful—the salesman's ONE OPPORTUNITY; try to understand the bigness of this opportunity—see its unlimited possibilities with open eyes; we will show you and it is easy to understand how our salesmen make big incomes; it is equally easy for you to realize that you can have one of these big incomes for your own.

This is indeed the salesman's big opportunity and it can be your opportunity if you have within you a real desire to be a big man; NOW is the time.

Call 10 A. M.
Ask for Mr. Kerr,
L. R. STEEL SERVICE CORP.,
50 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
Borough Hall Subway Station.

SALESMAN.

An experienced salesman in shirt and kindred line to fulfill position of house salesman; must be of good address and personality and accustomed to meeting the best class of wholesale trade; age 35 to 45. Apply by mail only, stating all particulars, including salary expected.

SALES DEPARTMENT,
F. JACOBSON & SONS,
380 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMEN.

Salesmen to sell the popular "EASY VACUUM" Electric Washing Machine, endorsed by good housekeeping and tribune institutes. Profit $25.00 on every sale you make for cash or easy time payments. Permanent position, steady income. APPLIANCE DISTRIBUTING CORPORATION, 673 EIGHTH AVENUE.

SALESMAN, SWEATERS.

wanted by well-established manufacturer of sweaters and fancy knitted goods, to cover the State of New Jersey and Long Island; only experienced man in this line and territory will be considered; house has established trade; salesman must have car; wonderful opportunity for the right man; others need apply; drawing account. Excelsior Knitting Mills, 461 4th Av.

SALESMEN.

SALARY AND COMMISSION.

Two experienced salesmen, college education, to be introduced to people of means to secure them as co-operative customers in one of the largest chain store systems in the country.

Call after 9 o'clock, ask for
Mr. Lamb or Mr. Baber,
Third floor, 110 West 34th St.

SALESMEN.

We have a splendid opening for an ambitious, hard-working man with a large following in the city department store trade and incoming buyers, to handle a line of bette-made SKIRTS, at POPULAR prices; old established firm; excellent opportunity for the right man; commission basis; references required; confidential. Write N. L., 184 Times.

SALESMAN—Wanted, on a commission basis, a capable, educated salesman to introduce a portable moving picture projecting machine to schools, colleges and large industrial concerns; experience preferred; positively one of the best machines of its kind made and offers wonderful selling possibilities and large remuneration right man; state age, education and experience. M 587 Times.

SALESMAN TO REPRESENT BROAD SILK MANUFACTURER IN 7 STATES WITH EXCELLENT LINE OF PLAIN AND NOVELTY FABRICS; MUST HAVE THOROUGH EXPERIENCE; ONLY APPLICATIONS WITH FULL INFORMATION WILL BE CONSIDERED. COMMISSION. W 501 TIMES.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, to sell corrugated boxes and fibre shipping containers in New York for a Baltimore manufacturer on a strictly commission basis; no other than experienced men need apply; state territory, age, experience, extent of sales and what kind of boxes can sell. Z 2393 Times Annex.

SALESMAN MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Extraordinary opportunity for high-calibre, experienced salesman with following and large acquaintance to connect with big organization; commission basis; territory open Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. Box 50, 717 St. James Building.

SALESMEN—Experienced, energetic men familiar with toilet goods or gift shop trade can make big money handling our line of high-grade lingerie, either exclusively or side line; commission paid weekly; advance seekers need not apply; give telephone. C. C., 68 Times.

SALES MANAGER—High-pressure specialty salesman, familiar with territorial closings; commission basis; high-grade product; no competition, nationally advertised; no limit to money-making possibilities for the right man. Write Aloeme Manufacturing Co., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN — Dunn's Commercial Service offers an unusual opportunity to experienced salesmen who are seeking a connection where a future is assured with very liberal commissions and bonus to start. Call after 10 A. M., 27 East 22d St.

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HELP WANTED—Male. Salesmen.

SALESMEN.

THE TOP OF THE WOOLWORTH BUILDING

is where it is because the mind of at least one ambitious man refused to stay on the ground.

To GET UP in the world you've Got got to LOOK UP.

Mr. George W. Murphy of the George W. Murphy Business Organizers not only urges you to look up but stands ready to give you a hand and help you climb.

He needs, right now, a few clean-cut, aggressive, ambitious men who, after thorough training in intensive security salesmanship (in the course of which they'll be given opportunity to EARN BIG MONEY), will show that they've got the grit and gumption to hold down executive positions that command $5,000 and more a year in commissions. Three such executive positions NOW AWAIT FILLING. One of them—if you so will—is labeled for you. This ad gives you an option on it, provided only that your confidence in your ability—when given a fair opportunity—urges you to make the most of it.

Your past performances count for little with us. We're interested in the goal you're heading for rather than in the place and condition you started from. Nor will your possible lack of selling experience be a bar to your quick success with us. Our business will speedily reinforce you in all the weak points. Show us that you're not only anxious to get ahead but willing also to be shown how, and we'll GO THE LIMIT IN SHOWING PERSONAL INTEREST IN YOU and establishing you, for the first time in your life, as FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT.

For details of our FREE, COMPLETE COURSE IN SCIENTIFIC SALESMANSHIP, get in touch with Mr. Murphy, between 10 and 2 TODAY. You'll go far and in vain to to find any other such remarkable opportunity to EARN WHILE YOU LEARN.

GEORGE W. MURPHY BUSINESS ORGANIZERS,
82 Fifth Av., Room 1107, 45th St.,
New York City.

SALESMEN WHO HAVE AN ESTABLISHED TRADE IN MIDDLE WESTERN AND SOUTHERN TERRITORIES, WANTED BY OLD-ESTABLISHED COTTON GOODS HOUSE HANDLING CURTAIN FABRICS, &C.; FIRM IS PREPARED TO MAKE SALARY CONTRACTS WITH SALESMEN WHOSE PREVIOUS RECORD SO WARRANTS. ADDRESS, STATING FULL PARTICULARS OF PAST EMPLOYMENT AND TERRITORY COVERED. ALL REPLIES TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY.

B 80 TIMES.

SALESMAN ON FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILES; COMMISSION BASIS; JAMAICA TERRITORY; ALSO JUNIOR SALESMAN ON SALARY BASIS. WALKER BROTHERS MOTOR COMPANY, 496 FULTON ST., JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.

SALES MANAGER.

Corporation engaged in manufacture of nationally used material, sales of which amount to hundreds of millions annually, desires the services of gentlemen capable of assisting in organization of large selling force; must be competent to select, manage and co-operate with salesmen acting under his direction.

Permanent position for man with thorough knowledge of good salesmanship, ability and commissions. Address, with fullest particulars of experience and previous connections, C 408 Times.

SALESMAN to call on drug trade in metropolitan district, with a complete line of pharmaceuticals and toilet articles; commission with drawing account; old established house; opportunity for a live wire to make money; write, giving age, business experience and references. Address Opportunity, 54 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN, cigar experienced, thoroughly acquainted with Brooklyn retailers; also one for Westchester Co. and Northern Jersey; partially established trade both territories; salary and commissions; future for industrious; fullest particulars prerequired. Box 107, 1,515 3d Av.

SALESMEN — Exceptional opportunity for high-class men with acquaintance in bakery and restaurant trade, to sell on commission the most desirable mechanical device; no competition. See Mr. Black, 1,170 Broadway, before 12.

SALESMAN, 30 to 50, for Western territory, to call on butter and cheese cream manufacturers; must be able to make long trips; salary, commission and traveling expenses paid; state age, experience and references. C 90 Times.

SALESMAN.

Exceptional opportunity for high-grade, experienced man to sell novelty trimmings to the dress and suit trade; drawing account. Brian Co., 30 West 38th St.

SALESMEN Wanted—Several progressive men or women to sell Victrolas, on salary, commission; outside work; experience desirable, but not essential. T 584 Times.

SALESMAN for corrugated shipping containers, with or without experience; salary or commission; good opportunity. 146 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

SALESMEN, millinery, well acquainted with retailers, for a high-class service proposition that requires very little time; to sell as a side line; commission. W 886 Times.

SALESMEN to call on drug and department stores with advertised toilet preparations; regular or side line; commission. Call or write Room 1240, Aeolian Hall.

SALESMEN, hosiery; must have a good following and wide acquaintance; only experienced considered; drawing account. W 510 Times.

SALESMAN, notion and fancy goods, for city and vicinity; commission basis. Write Walker & Gruber, 17 West 20th St.

SALESMAN with following to handle side line fancy leather goods; good commission. Pioneer Specialty, 215-217 4th Av.

SALESMEN (furnishing) wanted; must be thoroughly experienced; highest salary paid. Brill Bros., 44 East 14th.

SALESMAN, printing and stationery, with following; salary and commission; references: state experience. B 87 Times.

SALESMEN to carry side line of ribbon novelties; good opportunity. H. L., 31 Howard.

HELP WANTED—Male. Employment Agencies.

"NATIONAL" EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St.,
New York City.
Established 1868.

OFFICERS:

OTTO T. BANNARD, President.
Chairman of the Advisory Comm. of the New York Trust Company.
John H. MacArthur, Vice President, of MacArthur Brothers.
Eugene H. Outerbridge, Secretary, of Harvey & Outerbridge.
L. F. Loree, Treasurer, President of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad.

EXECUTIVE AND TECHNICAL DEPT.

INSURANCE UNDERWRITER — Contract, bond and surety man; $5,000.

SALESMAN—Sell confectionery and ice cream houses; travel; $3,000-$5,000.

SALESMAN—Clientele coffee, tea and spice packers; $3,000-$5,000.

ACCOUNTANT—H. & I. experience; $3,000.

FEDERAL TAX MAN—I. R. D. experience; $3,000-$5,000.

PAINT SALESMAN—To cover Eastern States; experienced man only.

SALESMAN—Hardware and tools; 10 years experience; clientele metropolitan district; $2,000 up.

SALESMAN—Eight years' wholesale experience in food line; must travel; $2,000 and expenses.

OFFICE MANAGER—Real estate and bookkeeping experience; $2,000-$3,000.

PRIVATE SECRETARY—American or British; speak Spanish; S. A.; $2,400 and expenses.

SALESMAN—For Southeastern States, to sell storage batteries; single; American; $2,100 and expenses.

ENGINEER—Practical experience in electrometalling, especially copper, brass and aluminum; location, Levant; $5,000 up.

BANKING AND BROKERAGE DEPT.

SALES MANAGER for $3,000,000 stock issue; large manufacturing company; $4,000-$5,000.

CASHIER—Stock Exchange House; $50.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AUDITOR—Must be experienced; $3,500-$4,000.

BOND SALESMEN—(5); college graduates; some experience; $50 drawing account.

ASSISTANT TO CREDIT MANAGER—Bank experience only; $3,400.

BOND TRADER—College preferred; excellent opportunity; $2,500.

RECEIVING TELLER—Large national bank; $1,800.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR—New York Stock Exchange house; $30 week.

STOCK EXCHANGE BOOKKEEPER—Must understand Underwood bookkeeping machine; $40 week.

BOSTON & IND. LEDGER BOOKKEEPERS—(15); $1,200-$1,800 yearly.

BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATORS—(4); $20-$25 week.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—Double entry will qualify; $25.

JUNIOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE CLERK—Typist; $18-$22.

BEGINNER—Large banking house; $12-$15.

JUNIOR EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SALESMAN—High grade advertising service; traveling; drawing account and expenses.

STENOGRAPHER—Read and write Spanish; locate in city South America; $1,600-$2,000 yr.

BOOKKEEPER—Opportunity for man with knowledge E. S. accounts; $1,500-$1,800.

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced paper business, $1,600 year.

NIGHT WATCHMAN—Unquestionable reference; 7-day week; $1,400-$1,600 year.

SALESMEN—Sound specialty experience; New York City; $1,500-$1,600 year.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced on Oliver machine; purchasing department of large corporation; $25-$30.

STENOGRAPHER—Railroad experience preferred; about $25 to start; rapid advancement.

STENOGRAPHER - CORRESPONDENT—Experience in sales and advertising work; exceptional future for young man aged 22-24; salary open.

ORDER CLERK—Wholesale drug house; more interested in personality and ability than experience; $100 month.

LEDGER CLERK—Several openings on sales and stock ledgers; $18-$20-$23 week.

BOOKKEEPER—Typist—Will take beginner if understands double entry thoroughly; $18.

MOON-HOPKINS BILLING OPERATOR—$20-$25.

ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERKS—(3); $20-$25 week.

CREDIT INVESTIGATOR—Experience preferred; $100 month.

Call 9-1. Room 715-721.

THE "NATIONAL,"
30 Church St.

HAMILTON
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, INC.,
6 CHURCH ST.
One block below Cortlandt St.
One block west of Broadway.

SALESMAN, 21-30, must have retail family store experience; $40.

STATISTICAL CLERKS, insurance, surety experience, months, $20.

ASST. ROOM CLERK—Must have experience, $135.

LEDGER CLERK, A1 firm; big future, $110.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, slight knowledge steno.; lunch, bonus and $1,200 yearly.

TYPIST, speedy; good future; $25.

GENERAL CLERKS (2), experienced, reliable, good penmen, $20.

LEDGER CLERKS (5), knowledge of bookkeeping; good hand; $20.

BOOKKEEPER, 18-25 years, high-class hotel; meals free; note receivable; penman; typing; month, $75.

BOOKKEEPER, 18-27 years, accounts receivable; typing; month, $75.

JR. CLERKS (5), billing, board boy, Burroughs statement, automobile, insurance, bank, stock messenger; $15.

HIGH GRADE MEN

in practically every line of endeavor, whether the highest paid executive or office boy, will find the Executive Service Corporation a reliable medium in seeking a new connection.

EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPORATION,
22 East 42d St. Vand. 2175.
Wm. D. Camp, Pres.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
WALL ST. SPECIALISTS, 60 BROADWAY.
Brokerage openings: Experienced cage man, age 35, married, $50-$60; margin clerk, $40; asst. order clerk, $25; exp. board boy, $15.
Senior accountant, good salary. Bkpr., mfg. expr., $25-$30. Stenos, $25-$20. Multigraph and mimeograph oprs., $20. Register free.

PERSONNEL EXCHANGE, INC.,
56 JOHN ST.
SALESMAN, Bldg. Material record, $2,400.
LAWYER, Member N. Y. Bar, $1,800.
COLLEGE GRAD., some C.P.A. exp., $1,600.
SALESMAN, travel, storage battery experience, $175 and expenses.
GEN. CLERK, good figures, $18.
TYPIST, Remington machine, $17.
NO REGISTRATION FEE. Call 9 to 8.

ROSE E. BOYD, 30 BROAD ST.
Sales manager (American born) to travel China; must have mechanical handling experience in China essential; $6,000-$7,000 and commission. Stock salesman (employer pays agency fee), old established house; must produce; bank salesman (employer pays agency fee), old established house; must produce for bank salesman (employer pays agency fee), old established house; must produce for bank salesman (employer pays agency fee), old established house; must produce for

COURTS TRYING REDS BACKED IN GERMANY

Prussian Diet Votes for Their Retention—Procedure Against Rebels Modified.

RENT TAX LAW IS PASSED

Tenants Enjoying Low Rates Must Help Promote Construction of Dwellings.

Agitation by German radicals of all shades against the alleged severity obtaining in the extraordinary courts set up by President Ebert to handle the cases of some 3,500 persons arrested in connection with the abortive Communist uprising of last March has effected a modification of some of the methods of procedure, but the courts themselves are supported by the National and Prussian Governments, and continue dealing out more or less lengthy sentences to the Red leaders and their followers. Although the courts have condemned eight persons to death for their part in the revolt, none of them has been executed, due to the provision in the rules governing the activities of the special courts suspending the carrying out of death sentences until the President of the republic definitely refuses to exercise his pardoning power.

German papers of June 2 report that in order to get an idea of the strength of the opposition to the extraordinary courts in the Prussian Diet the legal committee presented a motion calling for the retention of these courts. The motion was carried, the opponents being the Socialists, Communists and a few of the Democrats. Another motion approving the prosecution of Deputy Scholem, a Communist implicated in the uprising, was carried by a vote of 189 to 123, amid a noisy demonstration by the Communist members who hurled vituperation at their opponents, and declared that by abandoning the principle of parliamentary immunity the majority of the Diet was practically handing its members over to the executioner.

The principal features of the order modifying the extraordinary courts' powers limit their jurisdiction to deeds committed in connection with the March uprising, bar them from trying persons under 18 years old and provide for more opportunities for the defense to gather evidence and put up a better legal fight.

A report brought in by a majority of the commission appointed to investigate the circumstances of the death of Wilhelm Sült, the Communist leader of the Berlin electrical workers who was arrested and slain when he tried to call his followers out on strike during the March revolt, tends to confirm the Communist allegation that Sült was not shot while trying to escape, but was deliberately put out of the way by the Security Police. The commission's report demands the arrest of Albert Janicke, the police agent who shot Sült, and the suspension of his superiors at police headquarters, where the shooting took place. Janicke is characterized in the report as a semi-insane "bad man" and a former member of the monarchist force led by Captain von Kessel, one of the promoters of the Kapp near-revolution of 1920.

Franz Jung, the German Bolshevist courier who, with the aid of two other Communists, took possession of the German fishing steamer Senator Schroeder in April, 1920, brought it to Murmansk and turned it over to the Russian Soviet Government, has been arrested in Holland, according to a report found in the Berlin Rote Fahne. The German extraordinary court at Hamburg, which sentenced Jung's two comrades to jail for their exploit, has demanded his extradition, which is opposed by the Dutch on the ground of Jung being a political offender. As told in THE NEW YORK TIMES about a year ago, the German crew of the Senator Schroeder soon tired of life under Soviet rule and succeeded in bringing their ship back to Cuxhaven after having obtained permission from the port authorities at Murmansk to go out on a fishing trip.

German regulation of rent raises during and after the war has been so effective that instead of being compelled to pay out about one-fifth of his income to the landlord, as before the war, the average tenant now hands over only about one-twelfth of his earnings in rent when he is lucky enough to have a place to live in, according to a statement made by Minister of Labor Brauns in the Reichstag on June 21 in connection with the passing of a law providing for the payment of a "rent tax" by the tenants. This holding down of rents, however, has kept private capital from being invested in dwellings, with a resultant shortage of about 500,000 houses, despite the appropriation of several hundred millions of marks by the nation and States for building purposes. The new tax is to be 10 per cent. of the annual rental as of July 1, 1914, and will be divided between the State and the local authorities, with the exception of 20 per cent. of its gross proceeds, which is to go to the National Government to form an equalizing fund to be administered by the National Minister of Labor. The tax receipts are to be used to subsidize construction. There are exemptions for tenants with small incomes, and only houses completed before July 1, 1918, are covered by the new law, which is to remain in effect until 1941.

In reporting a surplus of 4,500,000 marks accumulated by the Neu Kölln municipal wholesale trading company in doing a business in foodstuffs involving a turnover of 193,000,000 marks, the Berlin Vorwärts declares that this is it a "ray of light in the gloom of Greater Berlin finances." The total capital of the municipal company was only 26,000,000 marks, but the Neu Kölln authorities took care to have it run in a thoroughly business way.

At a recent meeting of the Rhenish-Westphalian Savings Bank Association, representing 455 savings banks of the two provinces and having a combined capital of more than 10,000,000,000 marks, it was brought out that the savings banks have so increased their deposits and activities since the armistice as to give rise to serious problems of administration, including the need for training additional personnel. The association has approved of taking over by the savings banks of 70,000,000 marks of stock in the provincial Government bank of the Rhine Province, provisionally for a period of ten years, and of making a similar arrangement with the Landesbank of Westphalia. Consul Emil Sauer, in charge of the Cologne office of the American Mission, notes that it is stated that notwithstanding the enormous increase in deposits during the past year there is still much money being kept at home.

The practice of German companies issuing special classes of preferred stock with multiple voting privileges for the purpose of keeping control in the hands of the old stockholders and officials while at the same time obtaining the use of fresh capital is made the object of qualified condemnation by the Prussian Ministry of Commerce. It is pointed out that while this practice is probably justified in the case where foreign capital would otherwise obtain control of German concerns, it must be subject to strict regulation and not be used to the detriment of legitimate holders of common stock.

Herr von Starck, the German Commissioner for the Occupied Rhineland Territory who left his post because of his opposition to some of the decisions of the Interallied High Commission, has been replaced by Herr von Brandt, according to reports found in recent German papers.

The weekly wages of Berlin teamsters have been fixed at from 270 to 290 marks, according to the kind of rig they drive, with from 6.50 to 7 marks per hour for overtime, by a decision of the arbitration committee, retroactive to May 1. Stable men get from 245 to 260 marks per week, and boys under 18 years old 150. Women employes get 197.

By a vote of 53 to 25, the Diet of Würtemberg has decided to lease the State's smelters to the Good Hope Smelting Company, says a Stuttgart message to the Koelnische Zeitung.

LONG ISLAND PURCHASES.

Flushing Block Front Is Bought for Reimprovement.

The Halloran Agency sold for the Robert W. Parsons estate, in association with Robert B. Parsons, the block front facing Broadway, Percy Street and Washington Place, Flushing, a plot 208 by 211 feet. The purchaser is Philip H. Piaget, who intends to improve the property with a house to cost $75,000.

The Thomas A. McWhinney Realty Company sold for Louis Schmitt the large plot on the southwest corner of Broadway and Franklin Avenue, Hewlett, containing a brick apartment house and stores, to the Mott Avenue Realty Corporation. The new owners will develop the property by erecting several stores on Broadway and small dwellings on Franklin Avenue.

The same brokers also sold, for Louis Spitzer of Woodmere to the R. Smith Corporation, the northwest corner of Broadway and Franklin Avenue, Hewlett, containing a brick building and four stores. Also, to the same buyer, the northeast corner of Broadway and Franklin Avenue, Woodmere, which will be improved with business buildings. The same brokers sold for Charles Yung the plot on Central Avenue, at the corner of Lord Avenue, Lawrence, to David Gideon. This will be improved with a dwelling.

Andrew Wriedt bought, for improvement, two lots on the west side of Twenty-third Street, Broadway-Flushing, from William Attrell of City Island. The sale was made by J. Albert Johntra.

Baker Crowell, Inc., sold to Howard Young the southerly portion of the Thomas Messenger estate at Great Neck. The property comprises approximately twelve acres, with extensive water frontage on Manhasset Bay.

William Kerr Macdonald sold at Woodmere for Lester Hafnimer an acre plot on Wood Lane to S. Durlacher; for the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, four and a half lots on Central Avenue to Charles Cort; for Ethel Corneil, new Colonial house and plot to W. H. Busteed; for M. Farreley, business plot on Broadway to L. Pansini for improvement. At Hewlett, for M. J. Joyce, plot on Hamilton Avenue to Josephine Carter; for J. Eckenberg, plots to Peter Daub and Henry Kehne.

THE BROOKLYN MARKET.

Demand for Residential Realty Is Well Maintained.

J. Lacov sold for the Miller-Berga Construction Company to a client the two-family detached house with double garage on a plot 35 by 100, at 1,169 East Fourteenth Street, which is now in the course of construction, for $18,500.

Realty Associates sold the two-story and attic Colonial type dwelling with garage at 152 Sullivan Street, between Rogers and Bedford Avenues, to R. M. Best. This is one of thirty houses of this type completed recently on this street, which is adjacent to Prospect Park and Ebbets Field.

Charles J. F. Bohlen sold for Lena M. Bohlen to Joseph Monistere the six-family brick apartment house 1,170 Madison Street.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold a two-family brick house at 555 Seventy-fourth Street for E. Francis to a client for occupancy, and three lots on the north side of Eighty-third Street, west of Sixth Avenue, for the Solo Realty Company, to a builder for improvement.

Bulkley & Horton Company sold 1,325 Dean Street, between New York and Brooklyn Avenues, a three-story stucco dwelling on a lot 16.8 by 114.5, for S. M. Hounslea to a client for occupancy.

Edward B. Kegel, as broker, sold the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and President Street, a five-story elevator apartment with stores, for the Osceola Realty Company, to an investor.

Tenements Sold.

John Peters sold for Jessie A. Luke as Trustee for the estate of Walter Luke to Camelo Demaro and Paul Vittallaro, 235 Avenue B, a five-story tenement with stores.

Daniel H. Jackson resold 148 to 150 Essex Street, two six-story tenements with four stores on lot 50 by 100, to M. & Pincus Katz for occupancy. Mr. Jackson bought this property through George R. Read & Co. a few weeks ago and has turned over his contract at a substantial profit. The purchaser will alter and occupy the entire four stores for business. Arthur Cutler & Co. were the brokers.

S. Sellman sold for the estate of Nathan Erlanger the five-story basement dwelling at 36 West Ninety-sixth Street, on plot 16.8 by 100, and held at $30,000, to a client for occupancy.

Fred Oppenheimer and the Dormond Realty Company resold the three five-story twelve-room tenements with stores, held at $75,000, at 1,831-1,833-1,835 Third Avenue, near 102d Street, each measuring 25 by 90, to Sigmund Keller. The buyers recently acquired them from M. Joyce in conjunction with 207 East 102d Street, which they disposed of while under contract. The broker was Jacob Subin.

Buying in the Suburbs.

The Rickert-Brown Realty Company sold to E. W. S. Howard the two-story and basement dwelling on Seventh Avenue, between Jamaica Avenue and Grand Avenue, in Norwood Gardens, Queens, for $15,000.

Genung & Day sold a 5½-acre plot on Fox Hollow Road, Morristown, N. J., for William North Duane to Paul Moore, also a lot on Washington Street, corner of Mills Street, for A. W. Driver to Kate Tuttle.

The Lewis H. May Company sold for Theresa Neiman a plot on the east side of Beach Thirty-third Street, Edgemere, L. I., to a client for the erection of eight all-year houses.

Moffatt & Schwab sold for Henry O. Lindemann the residence on Cebra Avenue, Stapleton Heights, Staten Island, to Mrs. Marie Bloch.

People's Hospital Adds to Realty.

Title to 230 East Fifteenth Street has just been taken by the Peoples Hospital, Julian Goldman, President. About two weeks ago the hospital bought 222-224 East Fifteenth Street. It is understood that several other parcels will be acquired by the hospital, which will erect a modern and completely equipped hospital on the site, Joseph P. Day has negotiated the various transactions.

WORDS OF WISDOM FOR HOT WEATHER

Why Our Bodies Swell in High Temperatures and How to Counteract It.

BULK COUNTS IN FOOD

Rolling Up Shirt Sleeves in Theory and Practice—Night Exercise Best.

Some little known facts the possession of which is of value to the average person who must endure hot weather are called to public attention by the medical correspondent of The London Times. For instance it is not known by the majority of people that the body tends to swell in hot weather, just as the skin does. A knowledge of this fact is of importance to those who intend to wear belts or tight clothing when it is inordinately warm, according to the physician, for, forearmed with this knowledge, they can avoid these constrictions.

To lack of such knowledge a great deal of discomfort and uneasiness and even ill-health is due. For it is very easy to increase the swelling by injudicious behavior; it is just as easy to diminish or prevent it.

The physician says that two functions of the body are always to be discerned and differentiated, the active function and the digestive function. The active man is using his brain and his muscles; the digestive man is using his stomach, liver and other internal organs. This is simple enough. What is less simple, or at least less easy for the layman to grasp, is that the nervous system plays a deciding part in both states.

Ask the average man, the doctor suggests, why, at certain moments of his life, he has squared his shoulders and doubled his fists. He will answer: "To fight, of course." And the emphasis on the words "of course" will often reveal his idea that the question is as unnecessary as the reply is obvious. But, says the physician, there is nothing obvious about it, as is seen when we reflect that when the shoulders are squared and fists doubled the heart beats quicker and the bowels are emptied of blood. A vast and sudden change has swept over every cell in the body in response to—what? To the sight of an enemy. That is to say to an impression or sensation reaching the eyes—or it may be the ears.

The fact emerges—it is sensation, stimulation, events or conditions in the outside world which decide that a particular man shall be active or digestive. If his eyes see or his ears hear or his skin feels particular kinds of stimuli, he will become active; if, on the contrary, these stimuli are absent, he will be digestive or inactive.

Feeling the Draught.

The physician takes for an example the stimulus of cold. On a cold day the skin receives a kind of bombardment of what he calls "small calls to action," which act on the nerves of this structure and whip them to action. As a result, the small blood vessels of the body are closed, digestive processes are stayed, and the muscles are filled with blood. Thus in cold weather we feel active and are filled with energy.

The cold depends on several factors. It depends, first of all, upon the lack of warmth in the air; secondly, on the degree of movement in the air; and, thirdly, on the degree of moisture in the air. Quickly moving air naturally cools a man faster than slow-moving air; and damp air is less cooling than dry because there is less evaporation.

Consequently, says the physician, on a hot day with still air in such a climate as England's the amount of "cold stimuli" reaching a man's skin is greatly reduced. There are no calls for action of this sort, and the blood vessels tend to remain dilated and open. The blood stays in the body and the body is swollen.

But, we are reminded by the writer, at any time the arrival of food into the stomach is a call for blood for that organ, just as the approach of an enemy is a call for blood to brain and muscles. So in hot weather when food is eaten the already swollen body tends to swell more. And if much food is eaten or if the food is highly spiced, and so irritating to the stomach, the swelling may be very considerable indeed. There is, as it were, nothing to counterbalance the demands of the stomach for blood. The hot and flabby skin is receiving no calls, the man feels lassitude and weariness. Even a slight demand made by the stomach achieves an overwhelming response.

In patients with digestive troubles and heart troubles, the physician tells us, the result of this swelling in hot weather, after a full meal, may be most unpleasant. They feel their "breath shortcircuited," they seem to have an oppression on their chests, they feel giddy. In some cases they may faint.

Stripped for Action.

It is obvious then that during hot weather the middle-aged man whose nervous system, thanks to his sedentary life, is less well-balanced than it used to be must act in the light of the knowledge available. In the first place, he must do all that he can to give his skin a chance. He must play for stimulation, so to speak, in order to counteract the tendency of his blood to gather in his body.

He should take off his coat when he gets to his office and roll up his shirt-sleeves. He should open all the windows, but screen out the sunlight. The resulting currents of air playing on his bare arms will give him a really valuable degree of stimulation. A wet towel with which the bare arms may be rubbed occasionally is not a bad idea.

Secondly, he must not eat heavily during the day. It is bulk that counts most, for the greater the bulk the more the tendency to drain blood into the body. We may suppose that he has to have a good breakfast—fruit and salads are better just now than bacon and eggs—before he left home. Let him make up his mind, the physician advises, to cut out lunch as an important meal altogether. A sandwich and a cup of tea or coffee or something equally light is quite enough. There is not the slightest chance of his starving.

If he will do this, says the physician, then, as the afternoon begins to cool he can have a cup of tea and will find himself fresh and active and able to go home and enjoy his dinner.

Finally, exercise should be postponed till evening. It should not be abandoned on any account, for the secret of good health is good exercise.

New Jersey Auction.

One of the oldest Colonial estates in the Orange Mountain section of New Jersey will be sold in separate lots, at absolute trustees' auction sale, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, on Saturday, July 23, at 2:30 o'clock, rain or shine, under a mammoth tent on the premises, at Valley Road, near Orange Heights Avenue, West Orange, for the estate of George C. Freeman.

The lots have frontages on Valley Road and Orange Heights Avenue, where improvements are complete; also on Freeman Place, Walker Road, Lowell Avenue, Sheffield Terrace and adjacent streets.

Included in the sale is the old Colonial homestead erected about 1812 by Cyrus Freeman, located on Valley Road, adjoining the corner of Orange Heights Avenue.

GOOD PROFIT IN DOGS FOR NEW YORK STATE

$650,510 Collected in Fees Outside of the City—Many Police Funds Benefit.

City and town clerks in New York State, outside of this city, issued licenses for 231,879 dogs and for 170 dog kennels between March 1, 1920, and June 30 of this year. They collected in license fees $646,003.16, and $4,506.90 in fees for the reclaiming of dogs which had been seized, making a total revenue of $650,510.06. Owners of dogs outside of this city who fail to obtain licenses are liable to prosecution, with a penalty of $10 and costs, under an amendment enacted by the last Legislature. Under the old law unlicensed dogs were liable to seizure, but under the amended law the owner is made responsible.

The Department of Farms and Markets announced that the following amounts were turned over to the Police Department pension funds from this source in accordance with the law:

Poughkeepsie, $2,258.25; Buffalo, $15,-268.40; Watertown, $1,506.24; Amsterdam, $1,371.30; Lockport, $871.35; Niagara Falls, $1,512.18; North Tonowanda, $403.46; Rome, $1,247.55; Utica, $3,-008.63; Middletown, $937.98; Newburg, $1,942.30; Fulton, $330.96; Oswego, $880.06; Saratoga Springs, $1,938.63; Kingston, $1,230.50; Mount Vernon, $3,-432.31; New Rochelle $3,422.76; White Plains, $2,201.95; Peekskill, $2,119.65.

The amended law provides that claims can be made for damages done by dogs to horses, cattle, sheep or swine. Under the old law claims could be made for damages to any domestic animal. It is the duty of the County Treasurer to cause an action to be brought in the name of the county for the recovery of the damage after an assignment of the claim to the county.

"The law now provides," said a statement from the Division of Agriculture, "that the Board of Assessors of a town, and the Police Department of a city, are required, during the month of June in each year, to make a correct list of owners or keepers of dogs. For this service a fee of 20 cents for each name of an owner listed is paid. It is pointed out that it is most important that the lists of names be accurate. The Town or City Clerk is required to prepare a list of names of those who are delinquent and who have not obtained licenses for their dogs. This list, it is provided, must be submitted to a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate for the issuance of summons.

"Another provision which is expected to be effective in the enforcement of the licensing law says that if a dog is found without a tag attached to a suitable collar, in the presumption evidence that the dog is unlicensed, and it is made the duty of any peace officer to seize such dog, and no action may be maintained for injury to or destruction of a dog without a tag.

"Town and City Clerks are required by the law to make monthly reports to the County Treasurer, stating the number of licenses issued, together with their remittances, covering the amounts collected. The County Treasurer must send 10 per cent. of this to the State Treasurer, and he is also required, after approving to pay claims for damages done by dogs, assessors' bills for listing dogs, cost of appraisals, bills of Justices of the Peace and peace officers, after the latter have been approved by the Board of Supervisors."

The provides that licenses and tags must be obtained on or before July 31 in each year from the Clerk of the city or town in which the dog is owned or kept. The license fee is $2 for male and $5 for female. A kennel license is $20. There is a fee of 25 cents to the Clerk for each tag issued. The license year begins July 1 and ends June 30.

NEW JERSEY HOME BUYERS.

East Orange and Montclair Homes in Good Demand.

Frank H. Taylor & Son of East Orange sold the entire East Orange Park End Terrace tract which includes Kenmore Terrace, Park End Place and Elliot Place, to Crowther & Hamer, and Bernard Ness, builders, who plan to erect homes for Fall occupancy. Ground has already been broken for ten houses. The entire frontage consists of approximately 1,500 feet and was held at $60,000.

The Frank Hughes Company sold at Montclair, for George E. Price Jr. to Alfred D. Williams, a residence at 151 North Mountain Avenue, 60 by 160. The property was held at $22,500. They also sold at Upper Montclair, for Charles V. H. Marsh to Gordon James, a residential property at 45 Oakwood Avenue, on a plot 70 by 160. The property is valued at $20,000.

The Frank Hughes Company also sold, for Adelaide C. Mace to Edward M. Butler, 334 Highland Avenue, Upper Montclair, on a plot 150 by 150. The property was valued at $18,000.

The Simpson-Merritt Company sold in Montclair, for L. J. Mulford to Thomas Curtis, a 50-foot plot facing Burnside Street; for T. T. Speed to James T. Jordan, a 60-foot plot facing Marion Road; for Emil Fickinger to William Plate, a 62½-foot plot facing Gordonhurst Avenue. The Modern Building Company sold to Laurids Anderson a 75-foot plot facing Cumberland Avenue.

Mountain Lakes, Inc., sold to Arthur Wynne a farmhouse on Parsippany Road for $9,000. The same company also sold to J. Herms of Brooklyn a house on Pollard Road for $9,000.

Simon & Schultz, who have just completed the erection of two one-family dwellings on Oakland Terrace, Newark, purchased seven additional plots, three on the west side and four on the east side of the street. The erection of seven more one-family dwellings will immediately be started, and finished for Fall occupancy. The sales were made by H. J. Stevens, 478 Central Avenue, Newark.

E. W. Jackson of Newark and Percy Jackson of New York City sold, through Louis Schlesinger, the plot at Ti to 77 Elizabeth Avenue, between Clinton Avenue and Alpine Street. The purchaser, Morris Horowitz, plans to improve the premises by the erection of a modern sales and show room for the sale of motor vehicles.

WEATHER PUZZLES BRITISH.

Recent Drought Unparalleled in the Last One Hundred Years.

The three months' drought in Great Britain, which was broken on Thursday by a rainfall which amounted to a heavy downpour in some parts of England, has been unparalleled in the memory of living man. In fact, it is necessary to go back to 1813 to find a record of similar weather conditions.

The London Post weather expert characterizes the weather which England has been having for the last nine months as "puzzling," citing the unpleasantly cold and wet Summer of last year, which was followed by exceptionally fine weather beginning with October. Wintry conditions for a few days in mid-December were again succeeded by pleasant weather, which persisted practically without a break until July. Very high sunshine records were noted in June, which added to the seriousness of the drought.

The normal duration of sunshine during June," says the writer in The London Post in early July, "is between 200 and 240 hours over Southern England, decreasing northward and westward to about 150 hours in Western Scotland. Last month, however, the only region where the records failed to reach 200 hours was the extreme north of Scotland and the Hebrides, and even here there was an appreciable excess. The sunniest quarter was the southwest of England, South Wales and Southern Ireland, with more than 250 hours. In nearly all parts of the kingdom there were several days on which the registered duration was between fourteen and sixteen hours."

Bellaire Home Purchasers.

F. W. Scutt & Co. sold at Bellaire, L. I., cottages to A. B. Palmer, J. N. Reid, C. Bungay, G. H. Jensen, A. W. Celler of Manhattan and William McBride of Brooklyn; also a cottage on Amherst Avenue, Jamaica, to G. H. Mayers of Manhattan; on Nostrand Place, Jamaica, to P. H. Brown, Joseph Sheldon and Justin Venetucci; on Maxwell Avenue, Jamaica, to W. H. Hughes of Manhattan, and houses on Smith Street to Frank Miranda and Savino Buccio of Jamaica.

The same brokers sold a plot on the corner of Pacific and Vine Streets, Jamaica, to Mrs. Dorothy Daly, on Humphrey Place to Mrs. Jennie F. Temple, and 75 by 100, at Hollis Park Garden, to Sebastin Cascio.

Long Term East Side Lease.

James Kyle & Sons leased for Randolph Hurry the four-story building 124 East Forty-fourth Street, which immediately adjoins the corner of Lexington Avenue. The lease is for a period of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of $77,000. The new lessee will install a street-level store and alter the upper part for business purposes.

30 PSYCHOLOGISTS WANTED IN SCHOOLS

Director of Ungraded Classes Also Asks for 26 New Classes for Next Year.

KIRCHWEY BACKS REQUEST

With Other Welfare Workers, Tells Need of Extending Work for Backward Pupils.

Miss Elizabeth E. Farrell, director of ungraded classes, appeared before the Board of Education Budget Committee for 1922 last week, and asked for thirty psychologists, seven visiting teachers and twenty-six new classes for next year. Her request was supported by a delegation of representative welfare workers.

George W. Kirchwey, former Warden of Sing Sing prison and now connected with the New York School for Social Work, made a strong appeal for the extension of the work of the ungraded classes. He was in favor of increasing it one hundred fold if necessary, as he was convinced, from the study he had make of the causes of crime, that the ungraded classes were the most comprehensive way of checking it.

Miss Ethel Prince, secretary of the State Commission for Mental Defectives, said that it was estimated there were 40,000 mentally defective children in the State, and that provision had been made for only 6,000 of them in institutions.

"The only way," she said, "to keep these children out of custodial institutions is to increase the number of ungraded classes."

Others who spoke in favor of Miss Farrell's request were Miss Julia K. Jaffrey of the National Commission on Prisons and Prison Labor; Mrs. Martha P. Falconer of the Women's City Club; Mrs. Richard Lewisohn of the Jewish Big Sisters and Miss Jean Minor of the National Child Labor Committee.

Miss Farrell said that there were 237 ungraded classes at present in which 4,879 children were on register. In asking for twenty-six additional classes she explained that there were 15,000 children of this type in the city, so as to need ungraded class work waiting to be taken care of in the ungraded classes. Most of these children were in the regular elementary grades awaiting the time when they could be transferred. Others were in truant and probationary schools, and still others were at home. She said there were probably 1,000 children in this group.

To select the mentally defective children, she declared, it was necessary to examine all problem children in the city, of whom there were 75,174, according to the last report of the Board of Superintendents. For this purpose thirty psychologists would be required. She said she would be glad to see the board adopt a three-year policy. She stated that the present staff in her bureau examined 6,000 children a year, and at that rate it would take twelve and a half years to examine all the children whose need now was urgent.

Chairman M. Samuel Stern of the Budget Committee said that he was thoroughly in sympathy with the needs of the ungraded classes, but called attention to the fact that there were thirty-six existing positions at present vacant. Miss Farrell explained that she expected to fill at least twenty-two of these positions by permanent appointments in the Fall and that the Board of Examiners had called an examination for October to provide an eligible list to fill the new places.

The total asked for by Miss Farrell for personal service amounted to $938,-323.97, which had been cut to $885,072.06 by Superintendent Ettinger.

Mr. Stern said that he would refer this estimate to the Board of Education for consideration by the committee of the whole.

Garden City Sales.

Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, on Saturday, June 25, and Monday, June 27, having sold, by absolute public auction, about eight hundred lots at Garden City Estates, in Stewart Avenue, Nassau Boulevard and adjacent streets on both sides of the Nassau Boulevard station on the Long Island Railroad and in the immediate vicinity of the Merillon Avenue station on the main line, yesterday announced a continuation absolute auction sale of these lots, which will be held next Wednesday, July 6, at 8 o'clock in the evening, rain or shine, in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street.

In discussing yesterday the prices paid by the buyers on June 25 and 27, Mr. Day said:

"Never before in all my experience as an auctioneer have I known such splendidly located home-building sites to sell for as little as $100 to $500 per lot.

"The cheapness of these lots is further emphasized by reason of the superb development of Garden City Estates, and the fact that this suburban residential colony is fully established, having long since passed through the experimental stage, and is now the location of more than two hundred residences that cost all the way from $10,000 to $150,000 each to erect.

"These houses are owned and occupied by some of the most prominent professional and business men in New York.

"The purchases made at the first two sessions of this big sale mean that a very large amount of building may be expected to materialize there within the next year, and that the population of Garden City Estates will increase faster in the next two years than during the entire fifteen years the colony has been in existence.

"This is especially true of the section in the immediate vicinity of the Merillon Avenue station on the main line of the Long Island Railroad, where a good-size business building and store district undoubtedly will be one of the results of this series of sales.

"Some of the very best lots remain to be sold, including several blocks in Stewart Avenue."

SAYS GERMANS HIDE WOOD-PULP SECRETS

Present Books on Cellulose Chemistry From Leaving Country, American Chemists Charge.

A bulletin issued yesterday by the American Chemical Society asserts that "German science, adopting a war policy in days of peace, has placed a ban upon the exportation of certain books relating to processes for handling wood pulp and other forms of cellulose." Speaking of German secretiveness on her new discoveries and formulas, Dr. Harold Hibbert, Chairman of the Cellulose Section of the society, said he had proof that German publishers were withholding books from foreigners.

"The important part played by cotton during the recent war," said Dr. Hibbert, "as a source of high explosives of which guncotton is the base, is too well known to call for special comment. It should be pointed out, however, that a satisfactory nitro-cellulose, or guncotton, can also be made from wood pulp. Thus, a thorough understanding of the chemical and physical properties of wood cannot but be regarded as a 'national safety factor' for any country dependent on outside sources for its supplies of cotton.

"Germany for years has given the closest possible attention to the preservation and perpetuation of her forest resources as the result of the intensive study of the chemistry of wood she could, in the event of any future effort at world conquest, free herself from all dependence on outside sources of cotton by drawing upon wood supplies in Finland, Sweden, Norway, and in her own forest domain.

"The need for good scientific and technical literature on the subject of cellulose chemistry has been realized for some considerable time. To our regret, however, it must be admitted that we are today dependent to some extent upon Germany for scientific data relating to the chemistry of cellulose in the various woods and cereals.

"Does Germany propose to monopolize this field? An indication that such is her intention is revealed in the extensive financial support which is at present being given to the study of cellulose in the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute and in various German universities and forestry and textile schools. The Germans have in the last few months also started a new magazine devoted to paper.

"Another and very significant evidence of her intent is the restriction she has placed on the exportation of certain scientific books dealing with cellulose chemistry. It is now impossible to buy such textbooks from German publishers without signing a statement in which the purchaser agrees not to transport the book outside of Germany. For instance, an application for a copy of Schwalbe's Textbook on Cellulose Chemistry was made by an American professor through a well-known German publishing house. The application was met with the demand for a written promise that the book would not be taken out of Germany.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Continued from Preceding Page.

STUTZ USED CARS.
LATE MODELS; SPECIAL PRICES.
Speedsters, runabouts, 4 and 6 pass.
Sport models, 1920, 1918, 1918, 1917.
Stutz Used Cars, 1891 Broadway.

STUTZ 1920 sport model touring; like new, $1,000, part cash, balance payments. Dryer, Room 607, 220 5th Av. Phone Madison Square 6853.

STUTZ 1919, with Sedan body; good condition; must be sold at once. J 848 Times Downtown.

STUTZ 1917 touring, splendid condition, attractive appearance; sacrifice. Kline, 415 West 54th.

STUTZ cars, 1917 road., 1918 tour., Westinghouse. Homan, 250 West 54th.

STUTZ 1920 touring car; substantial reduction. Seen 630 5th Av. Cook-Macconnell.

STUTZ 1920 touring, 1920, splendid condition; make offer. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 19 West 67th St.

WINTON body, 1921, wanted: four-passenger sport sedan. Z 2420 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE AUCTION SALES.
Quickest way for buying and selling.
50 different makes, including Dodges, Buicks, Oldsmobiles, Chevrolets and other popular makes will be sold at Public Auction
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock noon.
BROWN'S AUTO AUCTION SALESROOMS, 3d Av., cor. 11th St. Stuyvesant 9590.
Bring a deposit, we surely have your car. List your cars with us. We have the buyers. Your car sold while you wait. Commission charged if car is sold.

WILL ACRIFICE
PIERCE-ARROW
DUAL VALVE, LEFT-HAND DRIVE.
LATEST 1921 MODEL; 2,500 MILES.
5-PASSENGER TOURING BODY, 2
EXTRA NEW TIRES AND TUBES.
ROLLS-ROYCE LAMPS.
TELEPHONE 434 CIRCLE.
MONDAY, 12 TO 1.
(NO DEALERS.)

THE SMARTEST car on the Atlantic Coast: 4-passenger, newly painted Mercer sportster, Rolls-Royce blue, with tan leather Victoria top, nickel disc wheels and all nickel trimmings; leaving on year's trip, will accept first reasonable offer. Apply between 10 A. M.-6 P. M., Lyric Garage, 42 West 62d St. Columbus 5576.

A LARGE STOCK of touring cars in Lexington, Dodge, Maxwell, Buick, Essex, Haynes, Westcott, Studebaker, Cole, Chalmers, Hupmobile, Chevrolet and Oldsmobile; time payment of 20 per cent. down and 5 per cent. per month. Lexington Motor Co., 16 West 61st, 7th floor.

FOR SALE.
Reo six sedan, late 1919; special body; in excellent condition; owner going to Europe; bargain for cash. Address A. E., Room 607, 44 Beaver St., New York City.

TO SUBLET, private office; immediate occupancy; excellent location; $100 per month. Room 403, 225 5th Av.

Unused Cars.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.
Brand new 6-cylinder 1921 touring cars, offered through bank at 1,295; original factory cost, $1,975; Continental Red Seal motor, Delco ignition, Timken axles, Borg & Beck clutch, Warner transmission, Stromberg carburetor, motometer; full factory guarantee; time payments arranged; act quickly. Rippeth, 1,700 Broadway, 53d St.

BRAND new touring and sedan, 23-1-5 per cent. off list; Continental Red Seal motor, Delco ignition. Roskam-Scott, 1,896 B'way.

CADILLAC, 1920 model, never been used; wonderful buy; very cheap. D 558 Times.

COMMERCE TRUCKS, brand new, 1½-2 ton; 30 per cent. discount. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway, Columbus 907.

FORDS—All models; immediate delivery; time payments. Ford Authorized Dealers, Melrose 5081.

MONROE 1921 touring or roadster, brand new, never used, price $500 under list for immediate sale. Write for New York interview Mills Evans, 10 Lincoln Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y.

WINTON Six 1921 7-passenger touring, wire wheels; never used; cost $5,050; sacrifice $3,800. Phone Franklin, 2742.

Motor Trucks

PIERCE-ARROW
U S E D
DUMP TRUCKS
35—Two-ton Pierce-Arrow Dump Trucks with Pierce-Arrow hoist and steel bodies; complete with guarantee; each $2,250-$2,500.
4—Five-ton Pierce-Arrow Dump Trucks with Pierce-Arrow hoist and wood steel lined bodies; complete with guarantee; each $1,500-$2,500.
1—Five-ton Pierce-Arrow Dump Truck with NEW Pierce-Arrow hoist and steel body; complete with guarantee; $3,800.
4—Five-ton Pierce-Arrow Dump Trucks with wood hydraulic hoist, company hoist and wood steel lined dump body or steel body; complete with guarantee; $3,000.
2—1920 Autocar Dump Trucks, complete; each $1,250.
1—Federal 3½-ton dump truck, $500.
HAROLDS MOTOR CAR CO.
233 West 54th. Circle 1800.

MACK—5½ ton, overhauled, repainted.
Pierce-Arrow—4 ton, overhauled, repainted.
Packard—2 and 3 ton, overhauled, repainted.
White—3 ton, overhauled, repainted.
Riker—Locomobile, 3 ton, overhauled, repainted.
Commerce—2 ton, new, sacrifice.
AT SACRIFICE PRICES.
ROSKAM SCOTT.
1,896 BROADWAY. COLUMBUS 0907.

OPPORTUNITY. OPPORTUNITY. OPPORTUNITY.
TRUCK, 204 IN. WHEELBASE, 5-TON BODY, 18 FT. 6 IN.x7 FT; FUL VAN, SIDE AND REAR DOOR ENTRANCES; ONLY 6 MONTHS OLD; ORIGINAL COST $8,000; WILL SACRIFICE; TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED. LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP'N, 136 WEST 52D ST. CIRCLE 190.

BANKERS' SALE—BANKS HAVE PLACED WITH US A NUMBER OF TRUCKS FOR DISPOSAL AT UNHEARD-OF PRICES; VARIOUS MAKES; CAPACITY 1½ TO 5 TONS; DON'T OVERLOOK THIS OPPORTUNITY. LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP'N, 136 WEST 52D ST. CIRCLE 190.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Motor Trucks

DODGE BROTHERS panel car, very late model; reconditioned throughout, repainted, excellent rubber; looks like new; $700; time payments arranged. Stratton Bliss Company, Used Car Department (8th floor), 109 West 64th.

DODGE BROTHERS screen car, very late model, reconditioned throughout; runs like new car; very good rubber; $900; time payments arranged. Stratton Bliss Company, Used Car Department (8th floor), 109 West 64th.

RARE opportunity, for sale, 2 5½ ton A. C. Mack trucks; equipped with extra springs for 7½ tons capacity; one stake and one rack bodies, slightly used; no reasonable offer refused; can be seen at any time. W 778 Times Downtown.

DODGE BROTHERS screen car, very late model, reconditioned throughout, repainted; excellent rubber; looks like new; $780; time payments arranged. Stratton Bliss Company, Used Car Department (8th floor), 109 West 64th.

DODGE BROTHERS panel car, very late model; excellent condition; price $550; time payments arranged. Stratton Bliss Company, Used Car Department (8th floor), 109 West 64th.

VIM half-ton panel delivery car, excellent running condition; brand new tires; equipped with magneto; $275. Stratton-Bliss Co., Used Car Dept., 8th floor, 109 West 64th.

TRUCKS, N

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and warmer today and Tuesday; moderate southwest winds.
Full weather report on Page 17.

VOL. LXX....No. 23,186. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 18, 1921. TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

HARDING ASSUMES REAL LEADERSHIP AS CONGRESS LAGS

Has Become Dominant in Party Policies Without Break With Associates.

SENATE'S GRIP LOOSENED

President Now Likely to Have His Way in Respect to Foreign Affairs.

CRISIS ON TARIFF AT HAND

Some Expect Harding to Urge Dropping of Bill and Passage of Tax Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—With great domestic and foreign policies before him and with his party divided and without dominant direction in Congress, President Harding is gradually assuming undisputed leadership and without offending his former associates in the Senate. The Senate leadership, which for years has been able to direct affairs and under the Executive, even when he represented the popular view, has collapsed and control has fallen to the President, who has been trained in that school.

Republicans, who are disappointed with party management in House and Senate, say that there is no longer any question as to who is looked to for party guidance in the many unsettled questions before the nation. It is President Harding. This responsibility, they say, has come unsought and without his interference with legislative prerogatives. The leaders got into an indefensible position on bonus legislation and were so divided upon the issues growing out of the Peace Treaty as to ask for direction and Mr. Harding had to face what Congress was unwilling to do, and in doing so became the real leader.

The action of the Senate on the disarmament conference is another instance in which discordant groups played into the President's hand and gave him an opportunity to direct foreign matters without the interference of the bitter-enders. It is believed that the disarmament discussion will take such a trend as to give the President an opportunity to work out his foreign policy without strong objections by Senators.

Another crisis is approaching on tariff legislation. Tomorrow the House resumes consideration of the Tariff bill and has before it the section dealing with oil. President Harding has protested against any tax on imports, and there is every evidence that the House will yield to his contention. If it does not the Senate will do so. The whole question of tariff and taxation legislation is in a tangle with the party divided but not disposed to abandon the principle of protection at a time when even the best advisers say that a high tariff is not the solution for the present business depression.

The leaders recognize the danger of enacting a high tariff now, but are loath to express their views publicly lest the country get the impression that they have dropped protection, which they have proclaimed for years was a panacea for business ills.

The great trouble with the leaders is that they have sought to use protection to meet two distinct factors in the present business depression.

One of these is the influx of wheat from Canada and the Argentine, and frozen meat and wool from Australia and other countries. The farmers complained and an emergency tariff was passed but the importations continued and the agriculturist gained nothing. His prices were not raised but living costs in those products continued high, while the farmer and the wholesaler received lower prices.

The other trouble with the business situation is the decrease of exports. Our foreign trade has diminished by the hundreds of millions. Cotton and copper cannot be sold abroad and the home markets are not good.

If the tariff wall is raised, Europe cannot sell here and therefore she cannot buy in these markets because the only way she can buy is by selling her products. The countries which are affected by one high tariff are likely to adopt retaliatory laws which will shut the United States out from their markets. The result will be the United States will stand isolated and her prosperity must come from within.

Many Republicans object to the imposition of a high tariff now when the United States is a creditor nation and when every economic law dictates that our markets shall be comparatively free, rather than barred to outsiders.

It is in this situation that President Harding is again expected to use the influence of his office and prevent the party making a mistake which, some said, would be as disastrous as in 1913 when the Payne-Aldrich tariff brought serious defeat.

Some of the lesser Republican leaders tell newspaper correspondents that the tariff should not be revised now and that the only thing the party is called upon to do is to protect the new industries that grew up during the war, such as the dye business and others.

It is said in Republican circles that President Harding will make his leadership clear by insisting that the tax laws be revised before the tariff. If this is done it is probable that the tariff will not be disposed of finally by Congress until the regular session in December. Those in the party who are advising this procedure say that the emergency tariff is in operation and there is no immediate necessity for increasing duties, when Europe is not buying and when she is sending enough products into the United States to injure home producers as a serious way.

But leaders in Congress think they must satisfy some of their constituents by increasing duties, and the present bill will be passed until the President steps in and asks a postponement of action on it as he did on the Bonus bill.

The question is being asked anxiously by some Republicans, Will the President do this? If he does not, they say that the elections next November will greatly reduce the present big Republican majority in the House, if not eliminate it entirely.

KEEP BRILLIANS FOR DISINFECTION IN YOUR TRAVELING BAG.—Adv.

Paid 15,000 Rubles a Month To Feed One "Soviet Cat"

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Co.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 17.—"The Soviet Cat" is the title of an anecdote narrated by the Soviet economist, Larin, in the Moscow Pravda.

"In the budget of the forestry soviet of the governmental department of Kostroma," the account says, "appears a monthly item of 15,000 rubles for feeding a cat. A rat plague is cited in the budget as the explanation of the necessity of a Soviet cat.

"The 15,000-ruble-monthly-cat item was discovered by a Bolshevist member of the Central Executive Committee whose monthly salary was only 12,500 rubles."

DE VALERA DENIES COMPROMISE OFFER

Sinn Fein Leader Says He Has Demanded Only That Self-Determination Be Recognized.

NEW CONFERENCES TODAY

Lloyd George to Meet de Valera and Craig Separately to Discuss Problem.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 17.—Premier Lloyd George will continue tomorrow his conversations with Eamon de Valera and Sir James Craig in separate interviews. It remains to be seen whether it will be found possible tomorrow to arrange the full conference hoped for.

De Valera today issued the following statement:

"The press gives the impression that I have been making certain compromise demands. I have made no demand but one—the only one I am entitled to make—that is that the self-determination of the Irish nation be recognized."

De Valera Unwilling to Meet Craig.

LONDON, July 17 (Associated Press).—The discussions between Premier Lloyd George and Eamon de Valera with the object of finding a basis for a general conference on the Irish situation will be resumed tomorrow. It is probable also that Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, will confer with the Prime Minister. But whether Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. de Valera and the Ulster Premier will meet together for a general exchange of views is not known. A spokesman of the Sinn Fein has said that this is not possible, as the head of the Ulster Government is considered by de Valera as outside the pale of the present negotiations, so far as the representatives of Southern Ireland are concerned.

This has been the quietest week-end in Irish annals since January, 1919, when the extremist Sinn Fein campaign began. There was no hint of disorder, even in Belfast, where, according to the Associated Press correspondent, Colonel Duffy, Republican liaison officer for Ulster, has put a stop to Sinn Fein activities. Troops, however, are still patrolling the streets and the police are carrying revolvers.

The Prime Minister spent Sunday at his country residence, Chequers Court, where it is presumed he was in consultation with members of his Cabinet and other advisers.

In view of the de Valera statement issued today it is considered possible that he may receive the Government proposals, modified by his own views, conditional on their submission later to the Irish people for their decision.

When he attended mass at Southwark Cathedral today the Republican leader had another rapturous ovation at the hands of Irish sympathizers.

The Protestant members of the party, including Erskine Childers, Mr. Robinson and Robert Barton, attended morning services in St. Paul's Cathedral, and then the entire party went to Nazareth House, where Archbishop Mannix of Australia stayed during his visit to England. There they were shown round by the Principal. After luncheon they motored into the country.

The issuance of the statement today is believed to have been directly due to reports in Paris and London claiming authority for the statement that Mr. de Valera was shelving the independent republic claim on the understanding that he would be offered what was termed "a practical equivalent."

SINN FEIN PRISONERS REBEL.

Ninety Refuse to Work and Are Forced Back to Cells.

PLYMOUTH, England, July 17.—Ninety Sinn Fein prisoners recently brought from Ireland to Princeton

Continued on Page Four.

RUSSIA ARMING AS IF FOR WAR; MILLIONS STARVE

Mobilization of Seven Years' Classes by Soviet Reported From Helsingfors.

MAY BE ANOTHER REVOLT

Attack on Baltic States, Poland or Operations in Asia Minor Also Suggested.

DROUGHT CAUSES FAMINE

Turkish Nationalist Army in Retreat Before the Greeks Along the Whole Front.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 17.—Along with reports received via Berlin that millions of Russians threatened with starvation due to the continued drought, speculation as to a new war threat by Russia was aroused today through a Reuter dispatch from Helsingfors, Filand, stating: "Information has been received from a reliable source to the effect that the Soviet Government has ordered a general mobilization to include seven years' classes. The mobilization is directed either against Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania or is intended to support the Kemalists in their struggle against the Greeks."

A Berlin message to the Copenhagen Politiken, quoted by the Exchange Telegraph Company, says a telegram from Warsaw gives the Polish Government's reply to the Soviets' threatening allegation that Poland had broken the Riga peace by supporting reactionary counter-revolutionary organizations under General Savinkoff.

It is stated in the Polish reply that the Polish committee, formerly working in Warsaw under Savinoff, has been dissolved, and all anti-Bolshevist organizations have been broken up.

The Polish Government asserts that the right of political asylum is a domestic affair, and the Soviet claim for a mixed commission to try Polish officers and citizens is inconsistent with Polish sovereignty. Reproaches are leveled against the Soviet Government for stirring up an agitation against Poland.

Already the Polish Government has taken measures to meet the Russian ultimatum, including mobilization of the 1885 to 1894 military service classes in the Eastern frontier districts.

It will be remembered that The Daily Herald, the British extreme labor organ, which has had certain relations with the Russian Soviet Government, on July 5 last announced that Russian Whites were planning a new coup and were receiving support from America. The Herald today claims this announcement is confirmed by a telegram from Savinkoff to Kolesnikoff, Foreign Minister of the White Government at Vladivostok, published in Bourteseff's paper in Paris.

"I and my friends," says Savinkoff, "are against any intervention. We are against any agreement with Wrangel and Semenoff. We stand for peasant proprietorship, for friendly relations with France and Poland, for independence and eventual recognition of the border States and for a constituent assembly. We are not connected with Kerensky, we have no party ties, but are united on a national platform.

"According to our definite information serious events are most probable in the near future in Southern Russia, in the Ukraine, in White Russia and in Petrograd. If the Vladivostok Government is in general agreement with our program we are ready to support it."

Widespread Starving Reported.

BERLIN, July 16.—Twenty million persons are on the verge of starvation in drought-stricken sections of Russia, subsisting mainly on moss, grass and the bark of trees, according to the Vossische Zeitung, which quotes information from "reliable Russian sources."

Refugees are reported to be pouring into Moscow and Petrograd by thousands and to be fleeing hopelessly in every direction.

The parched earth, it is asserted, is opening up great crevices, and wells and rivers are drying up. Foliage is asserted to have withered on the trees and a number of villages are reported on fire.

All cattle in the stricken districts have been slaughtered to provide food, but it is believed impossible to avert a catastrophe unless food is received from outside sources.

RIGA, July 17.—A plague of locusts is adding to the famine in Russia, accord-

Continued on Page Three.

Lieut. Hamon, Shellshock Victim, Made Speechless by Thunderstorm

Lieutenant George Hamon of Ardmore, Okla., nephew of the late Jake L. Hamon, Republican leader, who was killed by a woman in Oklahoma, is in the North Hudson Hospital, suffering from aphasia and unable to tell how he came to be found wandering about near the West Shore Railroad ferry house, Weehawken, on Saturday night. The police were able to establish his identity from letters in his possession, and last night wired his aunt at Ardmore.

Lieutenant Hamon, who was shell shocked overseas, had been in a base hospital at Paris. Physicians at the hospital said last night that they believed his mental faculties had been affected by the thunder storm of Friday afternoon. He was picked up at the ferry Saturday night by Policeman Heiser.

When questioned at the station house Hamon was unable to tell his name or give any account of himself. One of the letters found in his pockets was addressed to J. Hamon, Ardmore, Okla., who is believed to be his father. In the letter Hamon says that physicians told him that any loud noises might bring about a recurrence of his ailment.

The police found a tag of the American Hospital at Neuilly, France, pinned to his undershirt, and a card marked Medical Department, U. S. A. G. H., No. 968,802.

Several police officials at the Weehawken station and the physicians at the hospital tried to get some information from the Lieutenant, but he only stared blankly at them. One of the officers, hoping to arouse him from his coma, asked if he knew that "Jake" Hamon was dead. The young man opened his eyes and repeated almost inaudibly "Dead?"

The officer said "Yes, do you know him?" but Hamon closed his eyes again and all further efforts to arouse him were futile.

Ask your purveyor to show you the new cigarette now with Pall Mall rounds.—Adv.

Wife Sues Dr. Morris, Writer on Marriage, For Divorce; Canadian Guide a Witness

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 17.—An action for divorce was begun yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Joseph Morschauser by Mrs. Almee Morris against Dr. Robert T. Morris of New York, it was disclosed here today. A young woman, not named, is cited as co-respondent and the offenses charged are alleged to have been committed in Canada and near Stamford, Conn.

Chester Stiles of the law firm of Macklin, Brown, Purdy & Van Wyck appeared for Mrs. Morris, who was reported as too ill to appear. She is said to be living in a small town in Connecticut. Dr. Morris was represented in court by John W. Rueff, a New York attorney.

Two witnesses testified, William Yates, a Canadian farmer and guide, living in the Algoma district of Ontario, and Peter Velonisky, who said he had been employed by the Morrises as a gardener on the Morris country place near Stamford. Justice Morschauser directed that another hearing be held here next Tuesday, instructing Mr. Rueff to produce the defendant in open court on that day.

Yates testified that in July, 1920, Dr. Morris engaged him as guide for a trip up through the White River district, starting from Basswood Lake, Loferly, Ont. There were three persons in the party, the guide said, including himself, the defendant and a young woman companion.

"The defendant did not introduce his woman companion to me," Yates said, "but called her his secretary. They were alone a considerable part of the time while we were on the trip."

The guide then told of various incidents on the trip, which lasted seven days. He identified a picture as that of the young woman.

Velonisky, the gardener at Stamford, testified that the girl mentioned and the defendant had visited the country place during the absence of Mrs. Morris.

Dr. Robert T. Morris of 616 Madison Avenue yesterday confirmed the report that his wife was suing for a divorce. He refused to go into details, referring his questioner to John W. Rueff, his attorney.

"It is one of those things that cannot be discussed, even though there are two sides to it," Dr. Morris said. "There is nothing that I desire to say for publication."

Dr. Morris was born in 1857 and was married on June 4, 1896. He is a professor of surgery at the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Dr. Morris is the author of several widely read books on medical and philosophical subjects, among them "Doctors vs. Men" and "Microbes and Men." In the last named book Dr. Morris gives this view of marriage:

"There is no particular reason for believing that marriage is a static social problem and that it is to endure for a million years or more as a fixed custom. Marriage is simply the best method which has been devised up to the present time for ensuring the State the best development of children. Marriage will occur less frequently as cultural limitations are approached in any one nation."

8 DROWNINGS MAR DAY FOR BATHERS

Girl and Brother Perish in the Passaic, Boy Loses His Life at Coney, Man on Staten Island.

HELL GATE CLAIMS A VICTIM

Brother Makes Daring but Futile Attempt at Rescue as Parents Look On Helplessly.

The Sunday rush for the beaches brought with it yesterday six drownings, all of which occurred within the limits of the city. Two others were reported near Caldwell, N. J. Most of the victims were young. There were several brave and exciting efforts at rescue, but not all of them succeeded.

Salvatore Billeri, 28 years old, of 401 East 101st Street lost his life, despite the daring attempt of a brother half his age to save him. Billeri, bathing in the dangerous East River channel near Hell Gate, was caught in one of the numerous whirlpools that have made that region so often the grave of bathers and was swept away.

Salvatore, with his brother Louis, took a plunge from Shore Road and Wallcott Avenue, near East River Park, Astoria. His parents and a group watched the two disporting in the shallow water. Louis, the better swimmer, had climbed back to shore when Salvatore, making for the bank, stepped into one of the treacherous holes that abound thereabout.

He made ineffectual attempts to fight his way to the shallows, but a remorseless current caught him, and in an instant he was struggling in a swirling eddy that held him powerless.

Louis, poised on the bank until he was sure his brother could not make it alone, called a word of encouragement to the disconsolate parents and dived.

Other Rescuers Too Late.

A few strong strokes brought him to Salvatore's side, but when he tried to tow the heavier body to quieter water he found that the battle against the tugging water was beyond his strehgth. Salvatore was in sore distress and could not aid in brother's effort.

The little party on the shore, realizing that the battle was going against both the swimmers, set up cries for help which brought Henry Albert of 66 Carver Street, Astoria, and Patrick Corbett of 62 Ditmars Avenue, Astoria, who were strolling along the shore.

The parents shouted to Louis that aid was coming and for a moment the boy strove hard to keep the current from snatching his brother from his grasp. A sudden wrench of the angry water tore loose Louis's grip and Salvatore was swept away. By the time Albert and Corbett had reached Louis he, too, was in imminent danger, but the strength of the two men was equal to the task of getting him into calm water. A brief rest on the beach was all that he needed to recover. The family left the shore without Salvatore's body having been recovered, as there seemed little likelihood that it would be found near the spot where he disappeared.

Coney Island, with its usual holiday "record crowd of the season," had only one fatality, Israel Gochman, 14 years old, of 240 Seventy-third Street, Brooklyn, with a younger brother, Harry, went bathing from the foot of West Thirty-first Street on the Gravesend Bay side. The older boy was making his way along the shelving beach, letting his feet down now and then to make sure he was not getting beyond his depth, when he stepped into a deep pool. Israel lost his head, gulped deep mouthfuls of water, struggled feebly and sank. Harry was helpless in face of the emergency but ran crying to shore. Michael Fagin of the Era Yacht Club and Patrolman James Carroll of the Coney Island station fished the body out of the water within a few minutes, but despite their efforts, seconded by those of Dr. Du Bois of Coney Island Hospital, the lad could not be revived.

Cornelius F. Cleary, fourteen-year-old son of Thomas Cleary, and nephew of ex-Representative William E. Cleary of Brooklyn was swimming with companions off Sixty-fifth Street, Bay Ridge, yesterday morning, when seized with cramps. He went down before help could reach him and though other boys dived again and again, they could

Continued on Page Five.

START NEW INQUIRY IN HEMMING CASE

Prosecutor Acts on Sheriff's Demand for Thorough Examination of Broker's Widow.

SHE IS NOT AT HIS FUNERAL

Makes Her First Public Statement, Saying Stepson Refused to Give Her Information.

Acting on the demand of Sheriff John F. Kelly of Suffolk County for a more thorough investigation into the part played by Mrs. Helen Henderson Thorne Hemming in the killing last Thursday night of her husband, Henry Glover Hemming, on the lawn of her Summer home on Duck Island, near Northport, L. I., District Attorney Le Roy M. Young announced last evening that he would assume personal charge of the investigation at 11 o'clock this morning.

The prosecutor, whose office is in Babylon, said he talked over the telephone with Sheriff Kelly and Charles D. Partridge, Assistant District Attorney, and that he arranged for a conference with his assistant and the Sheriff in Sheriff Kelly's office in Riverhead.

He added that Mr. Partridge had made a report to him by telephone of the killing of the broker and the suicide of his slayer, and had forwarded a written report, which he would go over in the presence of Sheriff Kelly this morning. He said Sheriff Kelly had said that, from his investigation of the killing of Hemming, he was certain that Mrs. Hemming knew, when she rode out to her Summer home with her husband, that her husband was about to be shot to death by Frank Eberhardt, the caretaker on her estate.

Sheriff Kelly requested the District Attorney to put Mrs. Hemming under a more searching examination, and demanded that the prosecutor insist on her answering more fully questions which, he said, she evinced a desire to evade.

Widow Not at Funeral.

A few hours before District Attorney Young made his announcement the funeral of the slain man took place from the apartment of his son, John Genin Hemming, at 310 West Eighty-sixth Street. His widow was not among the sixteen relatives and friends who accompanied the body to the crematory at the New York Bay Cemetery, in North Bergen, N. J. Mrs. Hemming on Saturday afternoon asked her stepson to tell her of the hour arranged for the funeral, but he refused.

At about the time the funeral was taking place Mrs. Hemming made her first statement to newspaper men since the slaying. It dealt entirely with her efforts to obtain information about arrangements for her husband's funeral. Pressed for a statement about events leading up to the killing, she had nothing to say.

Mrs. Hemming made the statement at her home on Duck Island. She was gowned in a white dress with violet trimming, which made her appear much younger than her forty-odd years.

"I went to New York Saturday for the express purpose of attending the funeral of my husband," she said. "During the afternoon I telephoned four times to the West Eighty-sixth Street apartment, where I had been informed his body lay, and asked John G. Hemming, his son, to tell me the hour that had been set for the funeral. He replied that he would give me no information unless I would sign a sworn statement that newspaper reports concerning his father were untrue.

Gets Message From Hemming.

"I told him I had not read the newspapers and would not sign any such statement. I returned to Duck Island last night, and telegraphed from here to 'Jack' Hemming:

"'You have no right to bury the body of a husband without the wife's consent. I have tried hard to learn the hour of my husband's funeral.'

"Between 12 and 1 o'clock this afternoon I received a telegram saying that the funeral of my husband would take place from his son's home in West Eighty-sixth street about 1 o'clock. How could I possibly get there at that hour, when I was here on Duck Island?

"After I got back to Duck Island last night I thought the matter over

Continued on Page Six.

SENATE COMMITTEE CONDEMNS DANIELS AND UPHOLDS SIMS

Republican Majority's Report Scores Last Administration for Conduct of War.

MINORITY IN SHARP DISSENT

Democrats Declare Success of Navy's Operations Demonstrate Wisdom of Policies.

COMMITTEE SPLITS, 3 TO 2

Majority Recommends Commissions to Study Lessons of the War and to Reform Naval Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Republican and Democratic reports of the Senate Naval Committee's inquiry on the attack by Rear Admiral William S. Sims on the Navy Department's war administration under former Secretary Josephus Daniels, were made public today. The Republican majority upholds the Admiral and condemns the former Secretary, while the Democratic minority takes the opposite view, assailing the Admiral and commending Mr. Daniels and his administration.

The majority report is signed by Senators Hale of Maine, Ball of Delaware and Keyes of New Hampshire. The minority report is signed by Senators Pittman of Nevada and Trammell of Florida.

Aside from particular instances cited to support the majority report, the Republicans charge the Democratic administration with following a "self-defensive, non-aggressive and non-helpful policy" in the prosecution of the war. The Democrats' report declares that the "uniform success of our operations amply demonstrated the wisdom of the policies adopted and the plans carried out by the Navy Department."

The majority report goes fully into the many items in the charges made in a letter Admiral Sims sent to Mr. Daniels on Jan. 7, 1920, in which he recommended many changes in the navy as the result of the experience in the war. In this letter he criticised the Navy Department for many alleged failures. The investigation, which lasted many weeks and brought the two officials into a sharp conflict, is reviewed, and the majority, in addition to siding with the Admiral, makes a number of recommendations.

Say Navy Deserves Praise.

There is a wide divergence in the two reports concerning the charge made by Admiral Sims that delays traceable to the navy administration cost 500,000 lives and an extra $15,000,000,000 through the prolongation of the war. The majority report says "the conclusion seems inevitable that had these delays in naval operations not occurred, the American expeditionary forces might have brought about an allied victory earlier than they actually did, but the extent to which these delays failed to shorten the war is altogether conjectural." The minority report declares this charge is "monstrous" and "entirely disproved." Further, charges concerning limitation of Admiral Sims's staff abroad and the failure to keep him fully informed in London as to all the details of policy at Washington, the minority report virtually dismisses as "trivial."

The minority's findings conclude with the statement "that instead of censure or criticism the entire navy—the department as well as the service—deserves the heartiest commendation of this committee and of the American people."

The majority recommends that a commission of navy experts be organized to study the lessons of the war and make a confidential report to the Secretary of the Navy. It is further recommended that a commission be appointed by the President to decide whether the navy needs reorganization, and, if so, in what departments. This commission, the committee suggests, shall consist of civilians as well as officers of the navy.

Republican Majority Report.

Summarized, the findings of the majority are:

"We find that Rear Admiral Sims was not only within his rights in writing as he did to the Secretary of the Navy on Jan. 7, 1920, concerning certain naval lessons of the war, but we find also that as Rear Admiral Sims was in a very responsible position during the war and knew that important lessons could be learned through his observations, it was his duty to write as he did, making a frank and confidential criticism to the Secretary of the Navy.

"We find that his intention in writing the aforesaid letter was to bring about a betterment of conditions in the navy through calling attention to the mistakes that had been made by the Navy Department during the early months of the war. We find further that Rear Admiral Sims acted with entire propriety in reading his letter of Jan. 7, 1920, to the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs when he was requested so to do by the Chairman of the sub-committee.

"We find that on the very day war broke out in Europe, Aug. 1, 1914, the General Board wrote to Secretary Daniels urging him to prepare the navy for war; that nothing was done to follow out the recommendations contained in this letter until in April, 1916, in reply to a demand from the Senate for the production of the aforesaid communication, Secretary Daniels informed the Senate that the communication did not refer to naval preparedness, whereas in reality it was clearly an official plea for naval preparedness; that until shortly before the entrance of the United States into the war Secretary Daniels opposed the expending of the Navy Department so that it could pro-

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Japan's Emperor Breaks Custom, Dropping Pomp in Tokio Trip

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TOKIO, July 17.—The Emperor left this morning for his Summer villa, shattering precedents.

This is the first time the Emperor ever traversed the city except in the strictest incognito, in an automobile. It is the first time the streets were not lined with troops when he passed, a few policemen only guarding the route. It is also the first time street traffic was not stopped a half hour before the passage of the Emperor.

There has been much discussion in court circles regarding the new attitude of the Emperor toward the people which many desire, but to which many old officials strenuously objected. It is the direct result of the Crown Prince's visit abroad, when for the first time a member of the ruling house mingled with street crowds and shook hands with any but royalty.

LEAGUE'S LETTERS TO US ARE IGNORED

Officials Complain That They Have Received No Replies Since Harding Took Office.

CONFERENCE WORK GOES ON

Three Subcommittees Formed to Study Disarmament Details and Report by Sept. 1.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 17.—In the office of the Secretary of the League of Nations at Geneva there is a filing case devoted to unexpedited business. One section of this filing case contains a collection of papers which grows thicker. It contains the communications of the League of Nations to the new American Government. None of them has been answered, for since Mr. Harding has been President the attitude of the State Department toward the League appears to be that "there ain't no such animal." Washington simply won't be bothered.

European diplomats say that there are few, if any, precedents for a Government absolutely ignoring the communications of an international association duly recognized by other Governments, and forty-eight of them belong to the League. Mr. Wilson used to answer the League's notes, and even sent a communication to the Council of the League two days before he left office. But Mr. Harding is unwilling to waste postage on the League.

In that green filing case there are appeals for hungry peoples, there are reports of projects for the suppression of white slavery, there are plans for the suppression of the opium traffic, there are notifications of proposals to change the covenant of the League, which the Republican Party so much dislikes; there is even an invitation to America to send a Minister to discuss the mistakes on mandates Washington thinks the League made. But to these communications no response has come from Washington.

Feel Funeral Is Being Rushed.

There is a growing feeling among League officials that the Republican Administration at Washington is not willing to let "the League be buried" in orderly fashion, but is trying to "hurry along the funeral" in unseemly fashion. This feeling is shown in the telling of two stories one hears about the corridors of the Petit Luxemburg, where the disarmament conference of the League is being held.

Noticing that the State Department would not even reply to League communications, a League official thought it would be well to have the record clear, and began to send communications to Washington by registered mail, which, of course, gave the League records the receipt of the State Department.

A short time after this system went into effect the youthful American Consul at Geneva called solemnly upon the Secretary of the League and informed him that unofficially and orally he was instructed to say that the State Department had received its registered mail from Geneva, but inasmuch as the American Government did not recognize the existance of the League it would not reply.

The other story is that several days ago a European diplomat called on Ambassador Harvey in London, and in the course of conversation expressed the opinion that the Republican Administration was not giving the League a fair deal. Mr. Harvey's reply is said to have been, "We are out to kill the League of Nations."

This feeling that the Harding Administration is so much against the League that it will not even acknowledge its letters causes some doubt in Paris that the disarmament commission will be able to work in co-operation with the Washington disarmament conference.

When the League Commission was working to put Austria on its feet financially it wished to ask America to help. It had got the Council of Ambassadors to approach Washington, but it is not on record that the Austrian appeal has been answered.

So it is being asked if the League cannot communicate with Washington, how can it lay its disarmament work before the Harding conference?

Nevertheless the disarmament conference went forward today and was marked by a debate between representatives of the employers and the employes over the private manufacture of arms. M. Hodges of Prague, representing the employers, thought it was not worth while to be too much against private manufacture, as in time of war almost every industry, he said, made some sort of arms and nothing would be served by forbidding private manufacture in peace time.

M. Jouhaux, head of the French Federation of Labor, did not agree with this reasoning. He said that since the war the manufacturers of arms had ab-

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BIG RIFT IN JAPAN OVER CONFERENCE; FEAR 'ANGLO-SAXONS'

Conservatives See National Danger in Harding Parley—Liberals for Open Policy.

HASTENING YAP EXCHANGES

Settlement Also Sought as to Shantung and Siberia Before Parley Begins.

PARTIES RALLY TO CABINET

Demand for Bringing Up California Question—Paper Declares Nation is Neurasthenic.

TOKIO, July 18 (Associated Press).—Japan today seems an empire divided on the great issues created by the summons of President Harding to a conference on disarmament and Far Eastern problems.

On one side, largely in the ranks of the bureaucrats, there is fear that the proposed conference will be dominated by the Anglo-Saxons and may result in strangling Japan's political and economic development in Asia. On the other side is a powerful liberal group, which demands that Japan enter the deliberations fearlessly, submitting her wants resolutely, combatting for them with confidence and not opposing just claims. Haggling and bickering, they insist, will ruin the cause of Japan.

Both camps agree that Japan is facing a crisis, requiring tact and largeness of vision. Many members of the Privy Council, according to the well-informed Chugai Shogyo Shimpo, are pessimistic about the conference. They contend that the proposal to discuss problems and policies of the Far East indicates co-operation between the United States and Great Britain in an attempt to settle international questions favorably for them, an indication of which was to be seen in the attitude of the English toward the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The invitation to China to join in the conference, it is further urged, is additional evidence in support of the theory of a secret purpose on the part of the Anglo-Saxon nations in calling the conference. They argue that China doubtless will strive, with the support of England and America, for a settlement of questions in her favor, resulting in injury to Japanese interests in China.

Full Understanding Sought Here.

The Councillors are quoted as saying: "Japan should make participation conditional on the settlement of all questions between Japan and the United States, including opening the economic door of all territories in the Pacific to Orientals."

Astonishment is expressed here that there has been comment in the United States over delay by Japan in answering President Harding's invitation to participate in the disarmament conference.

The invitation was received in Tokio July 11 and was answered July 14. It was said today in official quarters that, considering the importance of matters involving the Japanese, the Government acted with remarkable speed and reached its decision in record time.

The Asahi today maintains that it is wrong to construe Japan's answer as implying reservations. The newspaper says it is believed that Japan's determination to join the conference will not be affected by the reply of the United States outlining the proposed scope of the conference, which is being awaited. It asserts that a section of the Cabinet desired to minimize the scope of the subjects for discussion, believing that this would be advantageous to Japan, but that the Cabinet is ruled by Liberal views and desires to discuss Far Eastern questions and strongly present Japan's position.

Seeking Settlements in Advance.

Meantime, the Asahi says, an endeavor is being made to settle the changing questions between Japan, America and China as soon as possible by direct negotiations.

The negotiations between the United States and Japan relative to the status of the Island of Yap have progressed so favorably that it is now confidently expected that a settlement of that question will have been reached before the convening of the conference, called by President Harding, according to the Kokusai News Agency, which quotes "well-informed sources."

The Nichi Nichi forecasts that Japan will expedite a settlement of the questions of the evacuation of Siberia and Shantung and hopes to clear up the situation before the opening of the conference. M. Matsunimiya, Attaché of the Foreign Office, left for Chita yesterday to begin negotiations with the Far Eastern Republic.

A statement of the Nichi Nichi outlining the navy's attitude on the limitation of armaments problem is attracting attention. After emphasizing the statement that Japan is determined to curtail her eight battleship, eight cruiser program if an international agreement is reached, the Nichi Nichi complains that, notwithstanding the expressions of Vice Admiral Kato, Chief of the Naval Board of Education, Japan is unable to equal the naval achievements of the leading maritime powers the Americans are under the impression that Japan intends to complete her program whatever happens.

"Japan's program," says the Nichi Nichi, "is relative. It is needless to say that it was framed with a view to meeting American naval projects. If America tries to force Japan to curtail her program without stopping or modifying her own projects it would be unreasonable and inconsistent that Japan's naval strength should be absolutely defensive while America's offensive strength would be so increased that that country would become the predominant power in the Orient. Japan's naval is

barely sufficient to maintain the existence of the country."

The Jiji Shimpo and the Nichi Nichi condemn the pessimist and urge Japan to go forward without hesitation and present her case to the world. The Nichi Nichi says:

"We have become a sensitive, nervous nation—neurasthenic. If we are isolated we need not necessarily fear it. It is more important for us to destroy the national disease of fear and suspicion and achieve our resurrection."

The leaders of the Kensei-kai, or opposition, party, believing that the Washington conference is more important to Japan than that at Versailles, are convinced that Japan should determine her policy, irrespective of party considerations, and therefore announce their preparedness to support the Government. There is some talk of a coalition Ministry to further the cause of a united Japan, according to the Nichi Nichi.

It adds that the Kensei-kai is represented as seeing in the conference a design to control Japan's activity in the Far East, so as to facilitate American movements without risking a conflict with Japan.

The Chawakes, an important group of peers, have held a meeting to consider the American proposal, and have approved Japan's answer. Other parties of peers are arranging meetings for the same purpose.

The Yamato Shimbun says that Japan will maintain a positive attitude on the conference, irrespective of the American answer, and forecasts that Japan will request a settlement of the California question, and would agree to abandon the defenses of Bonin and other islands in the North Pacific if America would abandon the defenses of Guam, the Philippines and Hawaii. Generally speaking, Japan will demand racial equality throughout the world, according to this paper, and equal opportunity for all races.

Empire's Fate Held to Be Involved.

The choice of Japan's delegation for the Washington conference is exercising the press, which demands the ablest representatives. It has been suggested that Premier Takashi Hara should go, but it is believed that his lack of knowledge of the English language would disqualify him.

"The fate of the empire depends on the conference," says the Kokumin. "Japan should reject with resolution proposals impairing rights legitimately secured and should secede from the conference if the situation so requires."

After expressing the opinion that the invitation to China is incomprehensible, considering the disordered conditions in China, the paper says that it seems probable that the United States, failing to curb Japan's activities at Paris, has sought a new opportunity in the form of a pacific conference. The future world markets, it says, are China and Siberia, and it is only natural that the United States will want to restrict the Japanese, who occupy a superior position there.

"It is quite clear," adds the paper, "that America will assist China in the cancellation of the twenty-one demands. This is better than Japanese activity. Therefore the fate of the empire must be regarded as depending entirely on the results of the conference."

The Navy Department welcomes a conference on disarmament, which already has been advocated by Vice Admiral Baron Kato, Minister of Marine.

Explanation of Topics Sought.

Japan is not necessarily averse to a discussion of Far Eastern questions, but is very anxious for an explanation beforehand of these questions. It is considered likely that Japan will frame a list of the subjects it desires to bring up. A popular movement is under way to secure separation of the discussions on armaments and Far Eastern problems.

Many leaders of Japanese thought are expressing the opinion that Japan will have at Washington the golden opportunity of her history to make known to the world her desires and to reach the understanding with the United States which is regarded as so vital to Japan's future.

Despite the reservation contained in Japan's reply to President Harding's invitation to take part in the conference, the answer is regarded as a virtual acceptance.

It is forecast that when America defines the problems to be taken up at the conference, Japan will prepare a list of questions which she deems essential for discussion. These, it is expected, will be roughly grouped under the headings of population, food and raw materials, the last of which, it is contended, should be freely available to Japan, including cotton from the United States and India.

Want Immigration Discussed.

It is generally held that the question of Japanese emigration to the American continents and the British dominions must be discussed in connection with Japan's population problem. Japan is also expected to urge the according of "most favored nation" treatment to her products in all countries, and that China should be opened to the world, including Japan, for residence and business.

The opinion is prevalent that as limitation of armaments is a world issue, there is no reason why a discussion of international problems should be confined to the Far East on the ground that the Far East is a possible regional seat of causes of war. Several Japanese leaders are quoted as saying they believe that there are equally grave possibilities of war in Europe and as favoring that the conference also go into such questions as war indemnities, Greco-Turkish relations and the Silesian situation.

No special significance attaches to the recent notification of the League of Nations by Japan and Great Britain that the covenant of the League would be recognised as paramount in the event of a discrepancy between its provisions and those of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, Premier Hara said.

The notification, the Premier said, did not reflect any new agreement between the Governments. He added:

"In fact, it might have been made at any time since the signing of the Versailles Treaty, or, to be more particular, that part of the Versailles Treaty which aims at an enduring peace. In short, the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which has stood the test of time and which has so remarkably contributed to the peace of the world, will, pending further action, remain in force and prove as useful as ever, maintaining and advancing the peace, security and welfare of the Far East."

JAPAN'S TERMS TO CHITA.

Renunciation of Communism Is Said to Be One.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—What purports to be a summary of the Japanese note to the Far Eastern republic outlining the conditions upon which Japan would recognise the Chita Government is contained in advices received here from Tokio. The Far Eastern representative, which is understood to enjoy more or less amicable relations with the Moscow Government and is itself admittedly Bolshevistic, has recently made advances to all the great powers, including the United States, for recognition. An American mission is now in Chita investigating conditions.

The summary of the conditions laid down by Japan, as contained in the report, follows:

"(1) The Far Eastern representative must assume a truly democratic character and discard the present communist system of government.

"(2) Vladivostok must be made a free commercial port, and all the fortifications dismantled.

"(3) Kabarovsk, Blagovestchensk and Chita, the principal cities of the republic, must be open for the free inhabitation of foreigners.

"(4) Foreigners must have free access to coal and forest concessions.

"(5) The free use of the Amur must be guaranteed.

"(6) Security of life and property of foreigners must be guaranteed.

"(7) All former rights enjoyed by foreigners must be held inviolable.

"(8) The losses of Japanese citizens caused through disturbances in Siberia must be indemnified.

LAUZANNE EXULTANT OVER ARMS PARLEY

With the Wilson Advisers Out and Lloyd George on Defensive, He Sees Hope for France.

BITTERLY ATTACKS BRITAIN

Matin Article, Extolling Harding's Administration, Scores Baruch, Warburg, Tumulty and Creel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 17.—A slashing denunciation is made today in the Matin by Stephane Lauzanne on Ex-President Wilson's advisers at the Paris Peace Conference in the course of an article on the proposed Washington conference on disarmament. M. Lauzanne doesn't mince words in discussing Paul M. Warburg, Bernard M. Baruch, Joseph P. Tumulty and George Creel. Here is what he says:

"At this conference we will not be in Paris and Wilson will not be there. Even more important, those who were behind Wilson will not be there. For Wilson was an honest man and if his head was in the clouds he was not without nobility and equity.

"But beside him he had partners and behind him could be seen in profile the disturbing shadows of a Warburg, an international financier; of a Baruch, a braggart lightweight; of a Tumulty; a self-satisfied busybody; of a Creel, ignorant and vulgar.

"Behind Harding there are only men of honor and probity: a Hughes, who is the personification of right and uprightness; a Harvey, whose pen has only tenderness when it writes of France a Lodge"—At this point the editor of the Matin goes off into a quotation from Senator Lodge's speeches to show that the Senator has no other policy than that France should remain fully armed and should be paid to the last centime the indemnity due.

Bitter Attack on Lloyd George

This quoted passage occurs in an article which covers a peculiarly bitter attack on Premier Lloyd George and England under the guise of exhorting the people of France to take part in the Washington disarmament conference "with lightheartedness and joy."

Here is M. Lauzanne's argument: Ever since the armistice all conferences which have been held have resulted only in France, resigning claim after claim and right after right. This time it will not be so. It is England who must surrender. M. Lauzanne makes it appear as if France had appeared on each occasion before the tribunal of the Allies with Lloyd George always as the judge.

"Every time," the article continues, "it is he who controls the discussion, decides, reduces, arbitrates. Sometimes he smiles at us, sometimes he eats us up. But one gets tired appearing always before the same judge.

"This time at Washington we are going to a different court. We are not summoned as defendants or petitioners, but as witnesses. We will have another arbiter: a people of 120,000,000 inhabitants, a people who put justice above commerce, a people strong in body and in heart. It is they who will pronounce judgment and it is you, friend David, who will this time sit on the stool to be tried.

No Sacrifice This Time.

"For two years in these conferences, it has been always the same people who have made the sacrifices. Whether it was a matter of coal, money, bonds, boats, reparations, guarantees, justice or moral right, the one who gave up, who reduced the claim, who forewent the right, was always the country of France. The country of England, through the mouth of its preacher, Lloyd George, talked of moderation, harmony, pacification, the need of peace, the necessity of concord. But one tires of everything, even of hearing homilies.

"This time at Washington the discussion isn't to be about Germany and France, but about England and Japan. We are not going to talk about the Rhine, but about the Pacific. On the banks of that gigantic ocean there cannot be any question of French imperialism, of French annexationism: all that will need be discussed will be British disinterestedness, British abnegation, British moderation. We will admire once more the appeals for concord and this time we will not have to pay the cost.

"Brother David, I fear that this time it is you who will have to put your contribution into the collection box."

In another passage, Lauzanne launches into praise of the City of Washington. His description concludes with this reference to the founder of American liberty and the present day British Prime Minister.

Suggestion for the Premier.

"A few miles away is the sacred hill where reposes George Washington, whom America venerates less because he liberated his country than because he never told a lie. Child David, over there you ought to pause before the statue of Kosciusko and you ought to go and meditate at the tomb at Mount Vernon."

France need not have any qualms or fears about the conference, M. Lauzanne goes on to assure his readers.

"There is no question about disarming France," he writes. "There is no question at all about land disarmament. There is only the question of sea disarmament."

"Americans know quite well," the article continues, "against whom France keeps her army; against Germany, against Bolshevism, to maintain peace and order. But Americans do not know against whom England and Japan are maintaining their immense fleets. They want to know and it would be better to tell them. These fleets can be reduced by a third or a half without the liberty of the world running the least risk. And it would be as well that at Washington they should be reduced and that it should be said what should be done with them."

SOUTH CHINA TO SEEK SHARE IN CONFERENCE

Canton Government Protests at Washington That Peking Does Not Represent the Country.

CANTON, China, July 14 (Associated Press).—The Constitutionalist Government, headed by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, has instructed its representative in Washington, Mr. Ma Soo, to inform the American Government that the Peking Administration is no longer capable of representing China and that therefore it is not qualified to send a delegate to the Far Eastern Conference.

The instructions intimate that the Canton Government expects to have representation in the conference. They assert that the Peking Government is bankrupt and politically deserted. Moreover, it is set forth, the Chinese are demanding the withdrawal of recognition of the "Peking militarists" by foreign Governments.

ASK DISARMAMENT VIEW OF 7,000,000 VETERANS

Canadian Urges That Haig Declare Attitude of British Who Fought in the War.

OTTAWA, July 17.—A proposal that the views of the 7,000,000 former soldiers and sailors of the British Empire on the question of universal disarmament be placed before the coming Washington conference, was made today by the Dominion Command of the Great War Veterans' Association.

The suggestion was made that Field Marshal Earl Haig, President of the British Empire Service League, should clearly place before the British representatives to the Washington conference the fact that the former service men generally are in favor of disarmament, consistent with the provisions for the defense of the Empire in case of emergency.

LITHUANIA HOLDS BACK.

Delegates Fail to Attend Conference Called by League.

GENEVA, July 17.—The Lithuanian delegation informed the League of Nations that the Lithuanians would be unable to attend the proposed Polish-Lithuanian conference at Brussels, which it was planned to hold today. They added, however, that the Lithuanian answer would be submitted within a few days.

As this answer is understood to be a refusal of the compromise plan approved at the recent session of the Council, it is considered in League circles that Lithuania is becoming decreasingly less anxious to negotiate a settlement of the dispute with Poland.

ENDORSES HUGHES DECISION

Foreign Policy Association Approves Disarmament Call.

The Foreign Policy Association, an outgrowth of the League for Free Nations Association, yesterday made public a letter of congratulation to Secretary of State Hughes on the disarmament call and on the decision to consider Pacific questions, with China taking part in the deliberations.

"The association expresses the hope that all organizations interested in the League of Nations, or in other forms of international co-operation," said the letter, "will relegate questions of organizational relationships to the background and for the present concentrate their time and energy in making sure that an intelligently formed public contributes its decisive influence toward the fullest possible success of the conference."

JAPAN TENACIOUS OF RIGHTS IN CHINA

Believed in Washington That She Is Sure to Seek Limit on Harding Conference.

HOLDS SHANTUNG NO ISSUE

Tokio Has Refused to Modify Broad View of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Whether she will make the effort prior to the assembling of the Pacific Conference of the principal allied and associated powers or after the conference begins its sessions in Washington, it is taken for granted that Japan will seek earnestly to have the scope of the conference limited with respect to questions affecting the Pacific and the Far East.

Her official implied objection to discussing these questions until their limitation is defined is amplified by the comment in the Japanese press and statements of her prominent men. From these it is apparent that in withholding assent to participation in that phase of the conference which will deal with Far Eastern and Pacific matters, pending a definition by the United States, the Japanese Government had a deeply serious purpose suggesting suspicion of the objects of the conference.

No authoritative information has been furnished in behalf of Japan as to her own views of the limitations which she would place on the deliberations of the Washington gathering.

This is not strange in view of the fact that Japan has asked the United States, "the inviting participant," to furnish its ideas as to the character and scope of the conference. Generally, the United States Government takes the position that in a conference designed to remove causes of friction that might lead to war, every question coming within that description should have the attention of the powers.

Said to Hold Shantung Settled.

Japan holds that the Shantung question is settled by the treaty of Versailles. Even if it were not settled, according to the understanding of Japan's attitude, it would be no concern of the Washington conference, for the reason that the disposition of Shantung is provided for in the treaty, to which the United States is not even a party. The same contention might apply also to the status of the Island of Yap, for which Japan holds the mandate of the League of Nations. The United States holds that the League had no right to grant this mandate without the consent of all the principal allied and associated powers, of which the United States is one.

The Yap issue is now the subject of diplomatic exchanges, and the possibility exists that it may be adjusted before the Washington conference meets. The whole subject of cable communications in the Pacific is bound up in the Yap controversy, however, and communications are certain to form a principal topic of discussion at the conference, despite the fact that a special international gathering, known as the Preliminary Communications Conference of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, has held long sessions in Washington, and is still in existence.

Japan has been as emphatic as the United States in declaring for the open door in China, but there are many phases of this question which probably will be considered by the Washington conference. She has obtained a number of special privileges in China and the Chinese Government has charged that some of these were obtained under threats from Tokio, so it is certain that China will seek to have the Washington conferees take notice of her side of the case.

Even Japanese of prominence have admitted that their Government made errors in the demands upon China to obtain these concessions, and much of the foreign criticism of Japanese policy is attributed in Japan to the course followed with respect to China.

It seems to be certain that the Japanese Government will bring before the Washington conference the question of "racial equality" which formed an interesting phase of the peace deliberations at Paris. The Nichi Nichi Shimbun, a prominent Japanese newspaper, declares that as long as the powers practice racial discrimination against Japanese in the United States, Australia, New Zealand and elsewhere, while demanding the enforcement of equal privileges and equal opportunity in the Far East, Japanese should carefully consider before joining the Washington conference. This matter, should it be brought forward in the conference, will be bound to assume an important aspect.

Differ on Lansing-Ishii Meaning.

The expectation exists that the Japanese will support their claim to superior rights in China and the Far East by citing the Lansing-Ishii agreement of 1917—a war measure—as showing that the United States recognized these rights in the sense of their being superior to those of other nations. The American copy of this agreement recognizes that Japan has "special interests" in China due to the proximity of the two countries. The Japan version interprets "special interests" as going further than that term usually implies, and has led to the contention in Japan that the United States had recognized the Japanese Government as having superior interests in China that virtually amounted to the creation of a Far Eastern Monroe Doctrine, with Japan in the same position toward China as the United States occupies toward the smaller nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Since the World War ended some effort is understood to have been made to have the Japanese and British write into the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance an interpretation of the Lansing-Ishii agreement that would modify the Japanese interpretation and support the contention of the United States that the expression "special interests" did not make Japan the protector or suzerain of China. The Japanese Government is said to have declined to permit this interpretation to be inserted in the treaty of alliance.

On several occasions the Japanese Government has formally declared that it would return Shantung to Chinese control, and only recently announced that arrangements for surrendering possession of that territory were being made. The Japanese delegates at the Paris Peace Conference declined to agree that the pledge to restore Shantung should be incorporated in the Versailles Treaty, but they gave oral assurance of the Japanese Government's intention to make the restoration under certain conditions.

It was in connection with the discussion of the Shantung question at Paris that it was disclosed that the allied powers had secretly agreed to permit Japan to retain control of Shantung when it was wrested from the Germans by the Japanese. In the Peace Conference Japan also sustained her case by producing copies of arrangements with China for Japanese control of Shantung. China declared that she signed these arrangements under duress.

Wilson and Uchida Versions.

Woodrow Wilson, who was criticised severely for assenting to the Peace Treaty provision for the cession of Shantung to Japan, made a statement of his position in the matter on Aug. 6, 1919. His explanation was called forth by a Japanese official statement through Viscount Uchida, which told of the intention of Japan to return Shantung to China.

Mr. Wilson, then President, noted "with the greatest interest" the Uchida statement, and said that it "ought to remove any of the misunderstandings which had begun to accumulate about this question." He noted, however, that "there are references in the statement to an agreement entered into between Japan and China which might be misleading if not commented upon in the light of what occurred in Paris when the clauses of the treaty affecting Shantung were under discussion." He, therefore, would "take the liberty of supplementing Vicount Uchida's statement."

Mr. Wilson then referred to the conference at Paris on April 30, 1919, when the Japanese delegates, Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda, in reply to a question from Mr. Wilson, made this declaration:

"The policy of Japan is to hand back the Shantung peninsula, in full sovereignty to China, retaining only the economic privileges granted to Germany, and the right to establish a settlement under the usual conditions at Tsing-tao. The owners of the railway will use special police only to insure security for traffic. They will be used for no other purpose. The police force will be composed of Chinese, and such Japanese instructors as the directors of the railway may select will be appointed by the Chinese Government."

In commenting on this statement from the Japanese delegates, Mr. Wilson said:

"No reference was made to this policy being in any way dependant upon the execution of the agreement of 1915 to which Viscount Uchida appears to have referred. Indeed, I felt it my duty to say that nothing that I agreed to must be construed as an acquiescence on the part of the Government of the United States in the policy of the notes exchanged between China and Japan in 1915, and reference was made in the discussion to the enforcement of the agreements of 1915 and 1918 only in case China failed to co-operate fully in carrying out the policy outlined in the statement of Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda.

"I have, of course, no doubt that Viscount Uchida had been appraised of all of the particulars of the discussion in Paris, and I am not making this statement with the idea of correcting him, but only to throw fuller light of clarification upon a situation which ought to be relieved of every shadow of obscurity or misapprehension."

WASHINGTON, July 17.—In regard to the conference of powers to be called by President Harding, the suggestion that some them, notably Belgium and the Netherlands, possess interests having relation to the conference, has been met, it is understood, with the explanation that while it has appeared inadvisable to include other than the five large powers—and China in the case of the Pacific conference—in the full discussions, there will be no disposition to close the door to the smaller nations when questions affecting them are up for discussion. This explanation is understood to stand for Latin-American nations as well as European.

LEAGUE'S LETTERS TO US ARE IGNORED

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

tempted to take advantage of the troubled European situation to create a demand for their products. He thought that Governments alone should manufacture arms, which would enable popularly elected Parliaments to control the output. He wanted an international conference of all nations to work out a plan for the limitation of private manufacture. He was confident that the Washington conference would make use of the results obtained by the League of Nations.

At the conclusion of the session M. Viviani advocated, first, a study of projects for the control of the manufacture of arms; second, an investigation in different countries, and, third, a complete report on the status of armaments in all countries now.

Attacks League's Conference.

The Temps tonight says that the League of Nations disarmament conference at this time is a mistake. It calls attention to the fact that the United States is not represented, and then says that the delegates to the conference do not directly represent their countries and cannot bind their Governments, but are to draw up proposals for the League Assembly. The Temps points out this assembly takes place in September, and asserts that by adopting plans it may do harm to the League and to the Washington conference. The Temps then asks if it is opportune now that this conference draw up plans.

"One cannot limit armaments if one cannot prevent war," says the Temps, "and is the League of Nations in a position to prevent wars? Experience gives the answer.

"In 1920 the Russian Bolsheviki almost captured Warsaw. The League of Nations did not intervene.

"In 1921 the Greeks make war on the Turks. The League of Nations was careful not to intervene.

"It tried to settle the Vilna case, but now the Governments of the nations pronounce what is necessary for our security, for our life and for our country.

"In accepting the invitation to the Washington conference the French Government intends to link the question of disarmament with that of guarantees, for the powers which will sit there will be able to give guarantees.

"In drafting a pretended plan of disarmament the League of Nations approaches disarmament without dealing with guarantees, for guarantees it cannot give.

"We ask that there be quick end to this contradiction."

Among League officials and Council members the answer given this evening to the Temps was to point to the day's work of the Disarmament Commission.

Three subcommittees had been appointed with instructions to study and lay before the whole commission before September reports on these questions: First, traffic and private manufacture of arms; second, right of control over armaments of conquered nations under the Treaties of Versailles, Saint Germain, Neuilly and Trianon and the exchange of information with other members of the League, and, third, statistics of the military forces of the world, of financial burdens, and the measure in which expenditure is made on armaments, according to the budget statements of various countries.

These three subcommittees are to report to the General Committee before the League meets in September, and it is pointed out that all information they obtain will be at the disposal of the Washington conference, should it be needed. Like the Brussels Financial Conference, the present meeting is regarded simply as setting in motion machinery for the collection of information on which the League or any other body can base decisions.

Subcommittee Named for Work.

PARIS, July 17 (Associated Press).—The temporary mixed commission for the reduction of armaments went to work with a will today to organize so as to comply with the ardent injunction of René Viviani, Chairman of the commission, to "put all energy to get the work under way, so that we can be sure to make a report to the Assembly of the League of Nations in September. Results must be obtained."

The members of the commission accordingly withstood the muggy heat through two long sessions on a day when League of Nations activities generally cease. A tangible result of the day's work after the members of the commission had finished their exchanges of opinions was the appointment of three subcommittees, which will share among themselves the work which will begin tomorrow with three sessions. These subcommittees are as follows:

First—On Private Manufacture of Arms, Traffic in Arms and Munitions and International Control of Traffic in Arms. The members of the committee are: General Giovanni Marietti, Italy; Admiral Sir Somerset A. Gough Calthorpe, Great Britain; Leon Jouhaux, France; M. F. Hodacz, Czechoslovakia; H. A. L. Fisher, Great Britain; Dr. Rivas Vicuna, Chile; Albert Janssen, Belgium, and Jovan Jancovici, Rumania.

Second—On the right of investigation, mutual control of the exchange of information regarding armaments and the amendment of Article 8 of the covenant of the League of Nations providing for mutual control, as proposed by M. Jouhaux. The members are: M. Viviani, Hjalmar Branting, Sweden; M. Tatsuke, Japan; Marshal Fayolle, France; General Inagaki, Japan; M. Jancovicd, Rumania, and M. Langkjaer, Denmark.

Third—On the collection of statistical information, including armaments budgets of different countries. The members are: Sir James Eerungate, India; M. Janssen, Belgium; Professor Benini, Italy; M. J. Oudegeest, Netherlands; Thomas Findley, Canada; Marshal Fayolle, France; the Marquis de Magas, Spain; Captain Penido, Brazil, and Senator Carlo Schanzer, Italy.

Report to Full Committee Sept. 1.

The subcommittees will report to the full committee Sept. 1 in Geneva, where the full committee will sit to prepare its report for the League Assembly. The members of the committee today expressed themselves as being well satisfied with the way the work is taking shape. They expect to accomplish results of great interest to the assembly and perhaps useful to the Washington conference.

The views of labor and capital on disarmament were expressed at the forenoon session of the League Commission by M. Jouhaux, Secretary of the French Federation of Labor, and M. Hodacs, a manufacturer representing Czechoslovakia.

M. Jouhaux said that what labor wanted was direct action toward disarmament. He proposed, first, the adoption of an amendment to the Covenant of the League of Nations providing for mutual control of armaments; second, an international conference to regulate traffic in arms. Manufacturers of arms, he declared, live on war and naturally encourage it, and some arrangement must be made to control them or to make the manufacture of arms a State monopoly.

M. Jouhaux said he feared the arguments advanced in favor of caution in dealing with the question would prove obstacles in the way of disarmament. M. Hodacs said that industry favored a reduction in armaments. It had no reason to prefer the making of arms to other articles, but that the question presented some difficulties. The situation in now in States exposed to reaction must be taken into consideration, he declared.

M. Jouhaux referred to the speech delivered by Mr. Fisher of Great Britain yesterday, which he said he understood to mean that the British delegate did not desire naval disarmament to be taken up.

Mr. Fisher, however, rectified this by saying he did not at all mean to postpone naval disarmament, but that he had suggested this should be considered separately from military disarmament.

Senator Schanzer, replying to M. Jouhaux, insisted on the necessity of proceeding cautiously. Special conditions in different countries, he said, must be considered or otherwise the objects in view might be compromised, if not defeated.

All the speakers today again referred eulogistically to President Harding's action in calling for a disarmament conference in Washington.

424

No money to pay the bills

Why the well-to-do family's income was suddenly cut off

These are the facts:

A New York family had been receiving steady income under a Trust Fund administered by an exceptionally fine type of business man as Trustee. In the course of time, the Trustee died.

Then, as there was no one legally empowered to continue paying out income from the Trust Fund, the payments ceased.

What happened?

First, a long wait occurred while the *Executors* of the Trustee's *own* estate made a formal accounting to the court.

Next, all the persons interested were obliged to petition the court, through legal counsel, for the appointment of a Substitute Trustee. Weeks and months dragged by. Meanwhile the family funds ran low. Money had to be borrowed under hard conditions at frequent intervals.

Lastly, the court when it had examined the accounts of the deceased Trustee, at length approved them. A Substitute Trustee was then appointed.

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The actual distress suffered by the above family—more serious than the mere stated facts indicate—would have been avoided had we been appointed Trustee in the first instance, years ago.

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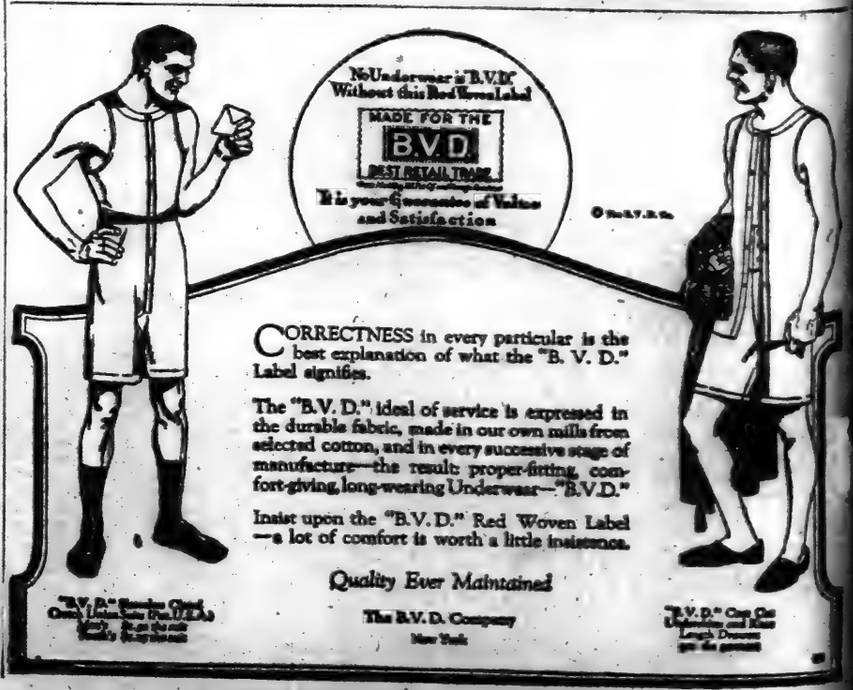
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TURKS' WHOLE LINE NOW FALLING BACK

Greeks Dislodge Kemal by an Encircling Movement and Continued Attacks.

STUBBORN FIGHT KEPT UP

Greek Forces Extend Their Success by Co-operation and Attacks in Many Directions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17.—The development of the Greek offensive in Asia Minor in four directions is reported.

The forces of Mustapha Kemal are said to be retreating over the whole front, but are defending their ground spiritedly and are keeping contact with the enemy.

SMYRNA, July 16.—The Turks were forced by the Greeks to accept battle on the fortified line at Kutaia, on the southern branch of the Bagdad Railway, southeast of Brussa. The fighting lasted all of Friday and the Greeks captured the positions, compelling the Turks to withdraw to Eski-Shehir.

A large Greek encircling movement threatens to compel the retreat of the entire Kemalist army.

ATHENS, July 17.—The Greek offensive in the direction of Kutaia, says an official communiqué issued by the War Office today, is proceeding normally. On July 13 the Greeks repulsed violent attacks at Karahissar, and, it is declared, the Turks left on the field 120 men killed and a number of machine guns and rifles of Russian model.

Premier Admits Reverses.

ANGORA, July 17.—The Turkish Nationalist Premier, Fevzi Pasha, speaking in the Chamber of Reputies on Thursday, protested against measures of reprisal and the commission of atrocities in the warfare between the Turkish Nationalists and Greeks.

The Prime Minister admitted that operations at the front had been of a severe nature during the past month. He declared, however, that preparations were going forward with a view to final victory, despite the apparently overwhelming numbers and powerful equipment of the Greek forces.

Greeks Use New Strategy.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Greek advance is now directed against Eski-Shehir, which is the centre of the Turkish defenses and the principal Greek objective.

Greek circles in Paris stress the fact that their army has learned a lesson from its former defeat. The latter they attribute to the rashness of the Greek General commanding the northern forces who drove alone at Eski-Shehir from Brussa without waiting to synchronize the turning move of the main body of the Greek forces east and north from Afium and Kutaia. It is the latter strategy that is to be put into effect now.

The Gallipoli and Palestine campaigns proved the strength and weakness of the Turkish army. Against a frontal attack their defense is magnificent, but once they are outflanked and in danger of their retreat being cut off they won't stand.

A raid of Greek cavalry, which has been doing good work during the past week around the left flank of the Turkish defenses at Eski-Shehir, would open the way for an advance of the main forces which are reported amply equipped with artillery and machine guns.

The French press affects to minimize the Greek successes and declares the Turks have not yet begun to fight, but Turcophile circles here are not devoid of real anxiety.

Meanwhile the Eclair, which is believed closely connected with Premier Briand, announces today that an agreement virtually has been reached between France and the Turkish plenipotentiary Bekir Sami Bey.

The chief points are: (1) France renounces the benefits of the tri-party accord by which Asia Minor was divided into spheres of influence by Italy, France and England. (2) The French give up the demand that the Turkish gendarmerie to be established in Cilicia be instructed and officered by the French Army. (3) France agrees to withdraw from Cilicia. (4) The Turks agree to engage French instructors for the army and gendarmerie in general. (5) The Port of Alexandretta, which the Turks claimed, to remain a part of French Syria, but the Turks to receive economic privileges.

The Eclair says nothing about French help for the Turks to achieve their national aspirations — expulsion of the Greeks from Smyrna and the establishment of a single independent Turkish Government at Constantinople—which it is understood the Turks were asking before. Nor is there anything about a separate peace between France and Turkey, if France is to maintain solidarity with Great Britain that point of the new agreement must be ratified by the respective Governments before it becomes valid.

RUSSIA ARMING AS IF FOR WAR

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

ing to a dispatch received here from Moscow. A swarm of the insects has greatly damaged crops in the Kuban and Black Sea Governments, where special staffs have been organized and part of the army mobilized to destroy the pests.

In Turkestan heavy rains have destroyed the irrigation works, interrupting rail communication. The Government has appealed to Moscow for aid.

REPORTS KEMAL WORRIED.

Athens Says He Is Disturbed by Turkish Assembly at Erzerum.

ATHENS, July 16 (Associated Press). —A semi-official statement issued here today says that the holding of a Turkish National Assembly at Erzerum in opposition to the assembly at Angora and the appointment of Mustapha Pasha as Governor of Kurdistan are seriously disturbing Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Nationalist leader, who finds himself threatened with dislocation at the front and rear.

LONDON, July 17.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Rome says the Italian battleship Napoli has left Taranto for Constantinople.

JAMAICA HAILS AMERICANS.

Their Aid in Canadian Fleet's Visit Cited as Token of Our Friendship.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 17.—Americans have played a notable part in the reception given here to the first Canadian fleet that has visited Jamaica.

The island's feeling is voiced by The Gleaner, which says:

"We especially wish to mention the Americans here, for, though they are not members of our empire, being themselves citizens of one of the mightiest countries of which there has been any record in the course and history of civilization, they are friends of the empire, and never more friendly than they are today.

"We are especially pleased that citizens of the United States have been identified with British subjects in this welcome to the Canadian naval squadron and have taken a prominent part in the entertainment of our guests."

BERLIN IS SHOCKED BY FRENCH DEMAND

Minister Tells the Ambassador Charges Are Indentical With Those Against Poles in Silesia.

BRITISH HAD NO PART IN IT

London Daily News Says That Even France's Friends Must View Her Stand With Disquietude.

By CYRIL BROWN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 17.—The Wirth Government is wondering whether it is walking in its sleep and dreaming fantastic dreams after the French Ambassador M. Laurent waited on Foreign Minister Rosen and slipped him the roughest of recent verbal notes.

It was based on "the very specific and detailed reports of General Lerond and urgent advices from the Polish Government, which leave no doubt regarding the very menacing and vexing nature of the situation in Upper Silesia as a result of the attitude of the Germans, more particularly of their not giving up arms and the maintenance of German bands in the plebiscite area itself or on the border, and the resultant danger of forcible action in Upper Silesia, either before the decision of the Supreme Council or immediately thereafter, if unfavorable to Germany."

The Ambassador made three categorical demands upon Germany.

First, to take every necessary measure in order to disarm, to dissolve and to remove the self-defense and free corps organizations from the border of Upper Silesia.

Second, to take all necessary measures that the decision of the allied powers and the execution of the Peace Treaty in Upper Silesia won't encounter resistance.

Third, to take all necessary measures for rushing allied reinforcements into Upper Silesia should such prove necessary.

This is the first serious confirmation that the French, too, believe a new outbreak of violence in Upper Silesia is possible. Whereas the French enunciate the theory that the Germans are conspiring to start a fresh outbreak, the English are equally convinced that the Poles will start the trouble.

So far the British Ambassador has not associated himself with the French diplomatic move in Berlin, which probably proved an unpleasant surprise in London. It is significant in this note the French move was motivated by reports from the Polish Government and General Lerond and not by reports from the Interallied Commission.

The French protest specifically set forth that acts of violence by Germans against the French troops and officials in Upper Silesia are multiplying.

"On July 4 Major Montalegre was murdered at Beuthen," it says. "On July 8 the French Adjutant in Ratsbor was attacked in his hotel room and was saved only by barricading himself in his room. On July 12 Captain Lux was attacked in his house by a gang of armed men. Lieutenant Duwalin Oppeln was attacked with a dagger. A bomb was thrown near a hospital; a French official was attacked, beaten and robbed. Arrests indentified the authors of these crimes as members of the free corps.

"Of the self-defense formations only 10,000 have left Upper Silesia, another 10,000 are hidden in the plebiscite area. Nearly 30,000 remain in Central Silesia. Thus German bands still remain ready for battle. The control officers have been able to lay hands on only 251 machine guns, whereas 30,000 men were armed with modern weapons.

"In brief, the responsibility of the Germans and General Hoefer to the German Government remains as heretofore, since it tolerates the recruiting, transport and arming of self-defense forces. Under the circumstances and in view of the pressure of the German menace, the French Government cannot think, and neither can the Allies think, of arriving at a final solution of the Upper Silesian question. After a few days' superficial investigation by an expert commission it decided that a solution would provoke an immediate and direct attack of the real German Army composed of insurrectionists, and undoubtedly would be answered by Polish defense action."

The French Ambassador then announced France's intention of rushing another division into Upper Silesia. Herr Rosen was surprised. The French charges against the Germans are identical, point for point, with the charges which Germany has been persistently making against the Poles. Eventually a German attack and a Polish counterattack, the French Ambassador declared, would mean that the "allied Governments would then see themselves drawn into a war, for they could not suffer the Versailles Treaty to be violated and their decision disregarded."

Herr Rosen immediately replied verbally that for weeks the self-same charges, and much worse ones, had been made by the Germans in Upper Silesia against the Poles; that even before pacification action had begun he had expressed the German Cabinet's doubts as to the effectiveness and expressed the conviction that Polish insurgents would only be disarmed in appearance, and in reality remain in the country, to continue terroristic activities.

Herr Rosen charged that only the regular Polish and so-called Haller troops have been withdrawn from Upper Silesia, that over the Polish border were continued to be drilled and organized troops for a fourth Polish insurrection, that the Poles are not giving up arms, but hiding them, that plundering continues and that Polish insurgent organizations persist.

The rhetorical clash between Rosen and Laurent marks the entrance of the Upper Silesian question into a new crisis, with both sides enthusiastically preparing to settle the Upper Silesian question by force of arms. Both sides are now jockeying for position, each trying in advance to saddle the blame for possible guerilla war on the other.

Laments Action of France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 17.—Only the brief Berlin dispatch recording the presentation of the new French note respecting Upper Silesia was received in London newspaper offices today. No official comment was obtainable.

According to The Daily News, it is hard for the warmest friend of France to view without serious disquietude the attitude she is finding it expedient to adopt over the Upper Silesian question.

"The facts of the situation in that troubled region," it says, "have been worn threadbare by repetition and nothing is necessary here but to point out that the delay resultant on the incapacity of the Allies to come to a final decision on the demarkation of the frontiers was the direct cause of the rising that has recently and with such difficulty been quelled, order having been at last restored.

"In the contested province it was essential that a permanent settlement should be effected at the earliest possible moment. It ought to have been decided on and announced before today. Great Britain has consistently pressed for such a decision, and every other allied and associated power except France was understood to favor it. France did not and does not favor it.

"It is the Supreme Council that must in the last resort give the verdict, and M. Briand, instead of hurrying on the meeting of the Council, appears resolved that it shall not be held at present, or that it shall not clear up the Silesian affair that created a very serious situation.

"To interpose further delay while some new and entirely superfluous commission of experts is set to work out the plan France proposes is simply to invite a new outbreak."

GERMANS PUT HOPE IN BARUCH'S VISIT

He Dispels Cloud of Stories About Loans by Saying His Trip Was Personal.

LEAVES ON HIS WAY HOME

Berlin is Pathetically Eager to Welcome American Aid in Any Form.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 17.—After spending their farewell evening with American correspondents, Bernard M. Baruch left today for Paris on his way to New York, accompanied by Ralph Pulitzer. Like all other wealthy visitors they could see any Germans they wanted to in Berlin, from the doorkeeper of the Foreign Office to the Chancellor and Stinnes.

Not even in the palmiest days of the Kaiser has the latchkey been so ready for wealthy Americans as under the republican régime in its reparation fulfillment phase. Such is the almost pathetic eagerness of Germans for American loans, American raw material, American credits, American business, in fact, anything.

Boerse rumors and subsequently press reports connected Mr. Baruch's name with a story of a hundred million dollar loan to Germany. He was alleged to be the mysterious "American banker who left New York three weeks ago and was now concluding the loan.

Reluctantly and in self-defense Mr. Baruch gave out the following: "The reports of German-American credit negotiations are known to me for the first time through the press. I personally know nothing of such negotiations.

"The object of my visit in Germany was an exclusively private and personal study to inform myself regarding the present situation in Germany."

A group of American Chamber of Commerce members whose presence stirred Berlin with fresh, though vague, hopes, went on today to study Prague and Vienna, mourned by the German Government, press and business and financial world, who were cheered, however, by the announcement that the Chamber of Commerce men would return to Berlin on the homeward way.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent discovered one wealthy American who was seeing nobody and studying nothing, yet was proving a moral hero. He said:

"I have no business here. I came here to drink. But I have not been laid out yet."

Shriners to Meet at Middletown.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 17.—Twenty thousand persons are expected here on the occasion of the Haymakers session of Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine, of New York, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week. The Fair Grounds have been obtained for the gathering, the largest ever assembled in the southern tier of counties. President Harding has been invited to attend.

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Thoroughly familiar with newspaper, magazine and outdoor advertising as well as printing, engraving, etc. I write fairly well.

I am not a miracle man and do not believe that all of the success of any firm is due solely to advertising. I have no inflated or wild ideas that will "double the business" in a short time.

There are plenty of advertising jobs open—I do not want one of them. I want a permanent business home where experience, hard work, energy, initiative, good, sensible ideas and being strictly on the job will work for the further success of some solid manufacturing concern which rewards those who do their part.

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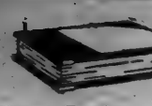
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They are quickly, accurately classified and entered when you use the National "Cash Received" and "Check Register" Loose-Leaf Forms.

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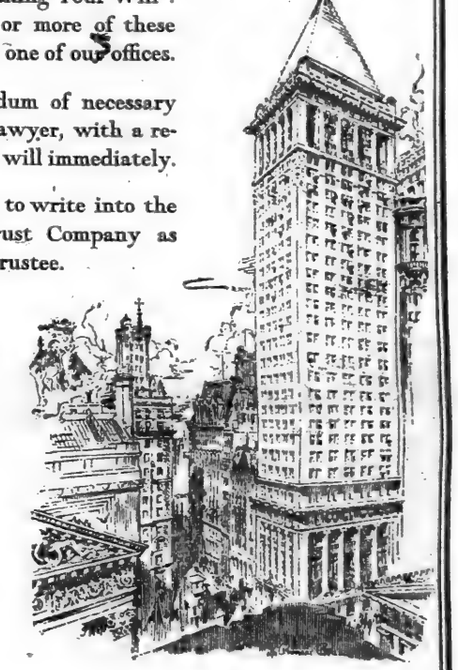
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1. Fill out with the called-for information, a memorandum blank entitled "The First Step in Making Your Will". You can obtain one or more of these blanks TODAY at any one of our offices.
2. Hand this memorandum of necessary information to your lawyer, with a request to draw up your will immediately.
3. Instruct your lawyer to write into the will the Bankers Trust Company as your Executor and Trustee.

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Ask for our booklet, "Why a Trust Company?"

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SENATE COMMITTEE CONDEMNS DANIELS

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

pare the navy for war, and in particular opposed the effective creation of a planning division in the Bureau of Operations, and that said planning division was not finally organized until some time after the armistice; that the great building program inaugurated by the department in 1916, while admirably adapted to the building up of a permanent navy, did not take into consideration the existing conditions in the European war and did not provide especially for anti-submarine war vessels to be used against Germany.

"Further, that no especial attempt was made to push the construction for anti-submarine warfare of the anti-submarine vessels which were included in the 1916 program; that Secretary Daniels also vetoed the urgent request of the General Board for an increase of the personnel of the navy of 19,600 men in 1915, which veto was at the root of the inadequate manning of our fleet at the time of our entry into the war; that between Feb. 2, 1917, when the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany, and April 6, when we went to war, Secretary Daniels caused to be put into condition five more battleships and four more cruisers, although of all our sixty-seven destroyers not one was ready to sail instantly for the war zone. Had the efforts of the Navy Department been properly directed we might have entered the war with more than fifty destroyers in condition for instant service overseas.

"Although Secretary Daniels maintained when the United States entered the war that the navy was ready from stem to stern,' the conclusions from figures made up by the Navy Department itself show that not more than one-third of the vessels of the fleet were in full material condition for war service on April 6, 1917, and that it then took from two to six months to put the balance of the fleet in such condition. These same statistics show that little more than one-tenth of the vessels of the fleet were fully manned when the United States entered the war, and that it was not until nine months later that all of the remaining nine-tenths of the fleet could be fully manned, even with a partially trained personnel; that in short it does not appear that in any important respect, with the possible exception of the capital ships of the first line battle fleet, the navy was adequately prepared for war, and that virtually all of the witnesses agree that the navy was far from ready for war in April, 1917.

"We find that Secretary Daniels was promptly advised by virtually all of the American and British advisers of the critical maritime situation that existed when the United States entered the war, and of the need for immediate concentration of forces against the submarines in as large force as possible in the critical war zone.

"General Pershing's final report makes it very clear that American forces were badly needed in France in 1918 in order to check the German offensive, and that the presence of the American Expeditionary Forces in France that made it possible to start the allied counter-offensive, which brought about military victory in the following Autumn. The report shows that the transportation of the American Expeditionary Forces (and of their essential supplies) to Europe was greatly retarded by the dearth of ocean transport tonnage caused by the German submarine campaign.

"We find that to a large degree to Rear Admiral Sims belongs the credit for bringing about the convoy system which proved such a success in protecting our ships from German submarines, and that the Navy Department persisted in opposing this system during the first two months of the war, and did not accede to it fully until some time about the middle of July, 1917. We find that although virtually all naval authorities recommended immediate concentration of anti-submarine forces in the war zone, yet it was not until April 24, 1917, that any anti-submarine craft set sail from the United States to the war zone; and then only six destroyers were so detailed.

"We find that about this time the General Board most insistently urged that 200 anti-submarine craft be sent immediately overseas and at the same time pointed out that more than 200 of such craft were available and that there were over 2,000 naval guns available wherewith to arm them. Yet in spite of this recommendation Secretary Daniels so directed the navy that less than thirty anti-submarine vessels had arrived in Europe by July 1 and only ninety by Dec. 1. In view of the fact that all of these ninety vessels were afloat on April 6, 1917, and that seventy-one of them were in the United States Navy at the time of the declaration of war, the conclusion appears to be inevitable either that these seventy-one vessels were not ready for war or that it was not the policy of Secretary Daniels to hasten their arrival in Europe. Secretary Daniels maintains that the navy was ready from 'stem to stern.' Whether the arrival of these vessels in Europe was delayed because of unpreparedness or because of the policy of Secretary Daniels the responsibility would seem to rest with him.

Not Advised of Policies.

"We find that Rear Admiral Sims, who had been commander of the United States naval forces operating in European waters and the representative of the Navy Department at the allied headquarters in London, was not kept properly advised as to the policy of the department or as to the forces being sent him; that his requests for forces which were available or could readily have been made available were not acceded to as readily as they might have been; that his requests remained long unanswered, and that he was not provided with an adequate staff to enable him to carry out his important duties.

"We find that Rear Admiral Sims's requests for battleships were not acceded to until after a delay of more than eight months; for submarines until after a delay of six months.

"We find that this general lack of support on the part of the Navy Department, in view of the fact that Rear Admiral Sims was our commander in European waters and the representative of our Navy Department at the allied headquarters in London, and therefore largely responsible for proposing and carrying out with the allied naval forces all the measures of American naval cooperation in European waters, greatly embarrassed and delayed his negotiations with the allied naval commanders.

"The conclusion seems unavoidable that upon our entering the war and for many months thereafter the primary motive of the Administration was not to do everything possible to help win the war with the Allies and against the Germans—the American people were being asked to do by the Administration. Rather does the predominant purpose of the Administration seem to have been to look to the future of the United States apart from the Allies in case the latter might be defeated or in case a 'peace without victory' might be made.

Blames the Administration.

"From all of the foregoing we are forced to conclude that our naval unpreparedness, though great, was not the principal reason that delayed action by the United States naval forces. Inevitably the facts force the conclusion that the principal cause of their delay was the self-defensive, non-aggressive and non-helpful policy imposed on the navy by the Administration through Secretary Daniels. There seems to have been no realization on the part of President Wilson and of Secretary Daniels at the outset of the war that the war would only be won in conjunction with the Allies and that, therefore, the safety of the United States depended absolutely on furnishing the Allies with the assistance that could bring about victory.

"It should be realized clearly that the conditions and policies herein criticised were only those pertaining until toward the close of 1917. Thereafter the naval war was carried on in such a way as to reflect most creditably on the Navy Department as well as on the navy. And similarly it is with pleasure that it can be recorded that the entire point of view expressed by Secretary Daniels on naval matters changed from that of the official whose conduct before and during 1917 we have been obliged to criticise so sharply.

"Also we cannot state too strongly that there is every evidence that throughout 1918 every effort was made by our naval officers to hasten the change from the non-aggressive policy inaugurated by the Secretary to the aggressive policy recommended from the outset by Rear Admiral Sims. And when after months of delay these aggressive policies were permitted full practice in close co-operation with the naval forces of the Allies, the United States Navy wrote a chapter in its history which is all the more glorious because of the unnecessary handicaps under which it labored at the outset."

Minority Ridicules Charges.

The minority summarizes its findings as follows:

"That the major charges made by Admiral Sims, such as that the Navy Department by delays prolonged the war four months, caused the loss of 2,500,000 tons of shipping, 500,000 lives, and the needless expenditure of $15,000,000,000, were entirely disproved.

"That the few charges which appear to have some justification in fact—such as that for a time Admiral Sims was not furnished all the staff he desired or needed—are so trivial in comparison with the vast operations and great activities of the navy during the war that they hardly deserve serious consideration.

"That in no instance was it shown that any or all of the delays or military errors alleged by Admiral Sims had any serious or material effect on the general results.

"That, while no navy is ever 100 per cent. perfect, the United States Navy was as well prepared for war as was any other navy at our entrance into the war.

"That at no time did the navy fail to perform promptly and efficiently every task that was imposed upon it.

"That in its major operations, such as making possible the transportation of 2,000,000 American soldiers across the Atlantic without the loss of a soldier on an American troopship bound for France, the United States Navy made a record never before equaled in history.

"That in its manifold activities not only in operations and transportation, but in shipbuilding, in recruiting and training a personnel of over half a million men, the navy exhibited an energy and efficiency never excelled.

"That the uniform success of our operations amply demonstrated the wisdom of the policies adopted and the plans carried out by the Navy Department and its responsible officials in the conduct of the war.

"The majority censure or criticism the entire navy—the department as well as the service—deserves the heartiest commendation of this committee and of the American people."

The minority report insists that proof is conclusive:

"First—That Secretary Daniels, from the beginning of his administration, used every effort to strengthen the navy, and secured the authorization of far more ships and personnel than had any of his predecessors.

"Second—That he pursued a consistent policy of developing the navy and putting it in the highest state of preparedness possible.

"Third—That two years before our entrance into the war he put into effect a reorganization of the Navy Department and the fleet which greatly improved their efficiency.

"Fourth—That in May, 1915, practically two years before war was declared, he directed all bureaus and officers of the Navy Department to report on their preparedness for war, and from that time forward all worked energetically to that end.

"Fifth—That as a result of this policy of preparedness, at the time of the declaration of war the fleet was at the highest state of efficiency it had ever been: that the Navy Department was better organized and more efficient than ever before in its history: that while, as always, some ships required repairs and some were not fully manned, the navy as a whole was ready and prepared for war service, upon which it entered immediately and effectively upon the declaration."

DANIELS DEFENDS RECORD.

Cites Vindication of Administration in Previous Tests.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 17.—The following statement by Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy, will appear tomorrow in his newspaper, The News and Observer:

"I have not been informed of the nature of the report by the majority of the Senate subcommittee, and, of course, will make no comment until I read it and probably not then, for I answered every criticism of naval administration in detail during the long hearing.

"It may be well, however, for me to call attention to the fact that when the Senate subcommittee began the socalled investigation the members of the House Committee of Naval Affairs were invited to take part. They declined to do so, though of the same political party. There was a reason. Most of the members of the House committee had served before the United States entered the World War. They knew the big things done in 1915-16 which made possible much of the naval efficiency during the war, whereas the Republican members of the Senate subcommittee are all serving their first term and had no connection with big war preparations and little knowledge of the naval conduct of the war.

"More than that: The House members did not wait until the war had been over a year to investigate the operations of the Navy Department and the navy during the war. They were busy doing their duty in the days of conflict. While the war was going on the House appointed a subcommittee in December, 1917, 'to inquire into the activities of the navy.' That committee of four Democrats and three Republicans, to-wit: Messrs. Oliver, Venable, Littlepage, Wilson, Britton, Peters and Hicks, made thorough investigation of every activity and every agency of the navy in the critical period of the war. They had before them the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, the Chief of Operations, all bureau chiefs, head of the Marine Corps and others charged with responsibility for the conduct of the war. After the most searching examination of everything connected with the navy, that committee unanimously declared that what the navy had done in the war was a remarkable record of achievement,' and the report concluded with these words: 'Sirs, all is well with the fleet.' In announcing their findings the House subcommittee said that 'much of the testimony submitted to us has been heard by the full committee in its consideration of the pending appropriation bill, and this fact, assures, we think, the entire committee's ready concurrence in the following conclusions reached by us.' These conclusions were:

"First. All appropriations have been expended or obligated with judgment, caution and economy, when you consider that haste was necessary to bring results and abnormal conditions obtained in reference to all problems of production or operation.

"Second. The navy, with limited personnel and material, was suddenly called to face many difficult and untried problems in sea warfare, and has met the situation with rare skill, ingenuity, and dispatch, and a high degree of success.

"Third. The efficiency of the navy's pre-war organization, the readiness and fitness of its men and ships for the difficult, and arduous tasks imposed by war were early put to the acid test and thus far in no way found wanting, and we feel that the past twelve months' presents for the navy a remarkable record of achievement, of steadily increasing power, in both personnel and material, of rapidly expanding resources, and of well matured plans for the future, whether the war be of long or short duration.

"That report was presented March 11, 1918, nearly a year after the United States entered the war and covers the period in which the critics of the navy directed their main attacks. But the House committee did not end its investigations with the March report, but broadened them in order to make a thorough survey of what the navy had done overseas from its entrance into the war. A committee, headed by its Chairman, of six Democrats and six Republicans, went to Europe in July, 1918, visited naval bases of all character, inspected all naval activities in all allied nations of Europe, and conferred with all naval officers in important posts of duty. Its report furnished in detail what the navy had accomplished, was accomplishing, and the bigger things it was making ready to accomplish. After giving a comprehensive statement, the report presented by the Chairman said:

"As indicated above, in the stupendous operations of the navy there may have been, and doubtless were, minor matters of detail which may have been subject to improvement or criticism, but, taken as a whole, by and large, the navy has accomplished a great work and is entitled to approval and commendation.

"In presenting the report the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Padgett, in a speech in Congress after his return from Europe, said:

"The record made by the United States Navy in this war has not only justified the pride of the American people but has challenged the admiration of the world. Called upon to perform tremendous tasks, some of them seeming almost impossible, in not one instance has it failed.

"The readiness of the navy for action when the war call came was no surprise to us who were familiar with its working, the plans that had been made and the measures that had been taken to prepare for any eventuality. We knew that the organization was sound from keel to topmast, that the men at the helm were worthy of every trust. * * * We found the operations of the United States Navy overseas in a most satisfactory condition. The magnitude of naval operations overseas, in the water and in the air, reflects credit upon the American people and commands the respect and admiration of our allies.

"In the Spring of 1918 German U-boats appeared off the United States coast and sunk a number of merchant ships. This terrorized some people and the terror was voiced in the United States Senate. Some people became hysterical and demanded that the navy discontinue sending troops to Europe. That would have been the very thing Germany desired. Transports, protected by naval ships, did not lose a trip. When criticism of the Navy Department was at its height, Senator Lodge, the leader of the Republican Party, told the Senators and the country that he had taken the pains to go to the Navy Department, 'where everything had been laid before the members of the Naval Affairs Committee, who cared to investigate the subject, and I am entirely satisfied that they are doing everything that is possible.' He said the Navy Department 'will do everything that can be done, they have the means to do it,' and Senator Lodge added:

I did not rise to go into details to describe to you the different naval districts of the country and what has been done in each one of them, but simply to tell you what in my opinion is after having examined the arrangements with the utmost care of which I was capable and with the most intense interest, and give my word for what it is worth, that in my judgment, the navy and the Navy Department, the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary, and all the officers, the Chief of Staff, and every head of bureau has done everything that human foresight could suggest. * * * I wish I could go on and tell you what the American Navy has been doing in the narrow seas. I cannot. The navy has remained largely silent about its work and its preparation, and it is one of the best things about it, but it has been doing the greatest possible work everywhere. It has not failed in conveying troops. It has not failed in its work in the Baltic and the Channel and the coast of France and the Mediterranean, and it will not fail here. It will do everything that courage and intelligence and bravery can possibly do.

"These reports and statements were made before any personal disappointments in the navy or desire for political advantage affected the opinions of fair-minded men in and out of the navy. They were made in the stress of war, without bias or partisanship or prejudice. They completely refute the later attempts to rob the navy of its secure place in history, attempts born of pique or politics, which have sought to distort the true story of naval achievement in the most critical period of the world's history."

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), page 25.

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Beautiful Blues; conservative Grays; prosperous Browns; smart Pencil Stripes; neat Checks; handsome Herringbones; aristocratic Tweeds—in short, just about anything a man could wish for in the way of a good suit is included in this great assortment at our present Sale price of $43.50.

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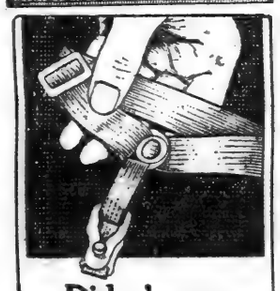
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REQUIEM MASS SUNG FOR CZAR NICHOLAS

Aristocrats of Old Regime and Peasants Crowd St. Nicholas Russian Cathedral Here.

PRIESTS IN GORGEOUS ROBES

Assassinated Potentate Is to Be Thus Honored Perpetually on July 17, as Date of His Death.

A solemn high mass of requiem was sung for the repose of the soul of Nicholas II., who was Czar of Russia until his abdication, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the Holy Russian Orthodox Cathedral of St. Nicholas, Ninety-seventh Street, east of Fifth Avenue.

It was to mark what is believed to be the third anniversary of the death of Nicholas. No one here knows precisely when that potentate was assassinated, but the Holy Synod of Russia has set July 17 as the date when requiem masses shall be celebrated for all time.

The cathedral was crowded to suffocation, the people standing or kneeling, for there are no pews. Many were unable to get inside. Virtually all the Russian aristocracy in New York was present, including Baron Rosen, once Russian Ambassador to this country, and officers of the former Russian Navy, in full uniform. Among others present was W. W. Boumiscrow who was Imperial Commissioner here from the Russian Red Cross.

Side by side with those of high birth knelt Russian peasant women with babies in their arms and shawls about their heads. All alike were praying for "The Little Father of Us All," as the Czar was called.

It was significant that the celebrant of the mass was the Most Rev. Platon, Metropolitan Archbishop of Odessa, here as a legate from the Patriarch of Moscow. Archbishop Platon, who will remain here about two months, was Archbishop of the Aleutian Islands and North America until he was recalled to be elevated.

Archbishop Platon was assisted in the mass by Bishop Stephan, head of the Russian Diocese of Pittsburgh. Other clergy who were officers of the mass were Archpriests Turkovich, Poppoff and Kulevsky; Archdeacon Vsevolod and Abbots Ina and Thodosius. The archdeacon had charge of the music. The famous Russian choir sang.

The requiem was sung wholly in Russian. The priests who officiated wore gorgeous robes.

After the Czar had been deposed the Russian churches in America ceased offering that prayer in the liturgy for him as the head of the Russian Government, but they never ceased praying for him as "the Eldest Brother of the Holy Orthodox Church of Russia," which title he continued to hold.

FUNNELS PUT IN MAJESTIC.

Huge Liner Not Expected to Be Ready Before May, 1922.

Captain H. Hartley of the American liner Mongolia, which arrived yesterday with passengers and mails from Hamburg, said that when he departed on July 6 the second big funnel had been hoisted into its place on the new White Star liner Majestic, and the third one was lying on the pier in Blom & Voss's shipyard near completion. He did not believe the big liner would be ready to enter the New York-Southampton service before May, 1922.

According to A. J. Fitzgerald, the purser of the Mongolia, the workingmen in Hamburg are not contented with their wages, and say they cannot live upon 40 marks a day. He added that the longshoremen turn to at 7 in the morning, take half an hour for the midday meal, and knock off at 3:30 in the afternoon. It is impossible to get anything done after that hour, said the purser.

The cabin passengers were allowed to land, and the steerage, many of whom were from Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia, will be sent to Ellis Island this morning for examination.

BURGLAR'S FIFTH SUIT FAILS

"O. K. Bill's" Latest Habeas Corpus Plea Turned Down.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 17.—Word was received at Sing Sing today that John Meyers, an accomplished burglar known as "O. K. Bill," has just lost the fifth habeas corpus suit he instituted to try to obtain his freedom. Meyers will be obliged to stay with Warden Lewis E. Lawes several months longer. Justice Arthur S. Tompkins of Nyack dismissed the writ.

Every now and then, Meyers, who has been in prison for fourteen consecutive years, tries to convince some judge that he is entitled to go free. He claims it was unlawful for the State to add five years to his term for attempted jailbreaking at Clinton prison and then to put on several months more for violation of the prison rules, which he describes as double punishment for the same offense.

DE VALERA DENIES COMPROMISE OFFER

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

Prison, near Plymouth, mutinied on Saturday. When the men were paraded on Saturday morning they refused to go to work, despite the persuasions of the Governor and Deputy Governor of the prison. They finally had to be forced back to their cells by the large staff of warders.

Another slight disturbance occurred in the prison today, but no details have been given out.

URGES IRISH RECOGNITION.

Miss MacSwiney Speaks in Philadelphia for a Republic.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Miss Mary MacSwiney, sister of the late Lord Mayor of Cork, asked recognition by the United States of the "Irish Republic" at a mass meeting today in Shibe Park.

"We are not asking you to give us a republic," she declared. "We have it already. We are only asking recognition, and that is not un-American. Whether or not you are Irish-Americans, no American of this country need hang his head or feel ashamed if he is called a hyphenate in his desire for a free Ireland, for all of you are descended from people who came originally from foreign shores. You are hyphenates no matter what the land of your ancestors may have been."

Messages were drafted at the meeting and sent to Premier Lloyd George, President Harding and Eamon de Valera declaring that "100,000 persons at three mass meetings in Philadelphia today stood for the freedom of Ireland, which would make for better relations between England and America."

WOULD PAY BONUS FROM EUROPEAN DEBT

Maryland Preacher Proposes Issuing Certificates to Soldiers, Payable as Loans Are Met.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—The Rev. W. A. Crawford-Frost, preaching on "The Forgiveness of Debt" at St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church at Emmorton, Md., today said that Christ's command did not apply to national debts. He opposed the cancellation of Europe's war loans made by the United States and suggested as a solution of the soldiers' bonus problem that these war loans should be given to the American soldiers in the form of certificates, payable as the war loans were paid up in the future.

"I would like to make a suggestion in regard to the bonus problem," he said, "which, so far as I know, does not seem to have occurred to any one, though why this is so I cannot understand, because it is so obvious and simple, will produce immediate results and will not embarrass the finances of the Government in any way.

"Congress should pass an act appropriating seven billions of dollars of the war loans owing to the United States by other countries and granting this money as a gift to the American soldiers in recognition of their heroism and self-sacrifice, not as a compensation or as an adequate reward, and not interfering in any way with compensation for disability or vocational training for injured soldiers, but merely as a 'slight token of appreciation,' and to show that the gratitude of the American people is real and not merely sentimental talk.

"War loan certificates should be immediately issued and granted to the soldiers pro rata according to the time and nature of their services. These certificates should be transferable and freely negotiable. To each certificate should be attached seven coupons, each coupon calling for a one-seventh payment of the amount of the certificate. The first coupon should become payable as soon as the United States had received in principal or interest, or both, the sum of one billion from the debtor nations. The second coupon should become payable as soon as the second billion had been received and so on till the whole seven billions had been paid in.

"The United States could underwrite these certificates, becoming responsible for the payment of the amount of the certificates at the expiration of twenty years in case the loans had not been paid up by the other countries by that time.

"The slower the debtor nations were in paying up, the longer the soldiers would have to wait for their money, while the more rapidly these nations got on their feet the sooner our soldiers would be paid. Thus our people would feel a more intense concern in the welfare of these other countries. Egoism and altruism would march hand in hand and the feeling for world peace as a basis of commercial recuperation would be strongly stimulated."

KIDNAP TEXAS WOMAN, TAR AND FEATHER HER

Band of Masked and Armed Men Wearing White Uniforms Take Her From Hotel.

SHREVEPORT, La., July 17.—Mrs. Beulah Johnson was taken from the porch of a hotel at Tenaha, Texas, stripped, tarred and feathered, according to advices reaching here today.

The attack on Mrs. Johnson, which occurred last night, was said to have been made by masked men wearing white uniforms. They are said to have driven up to the hotel in three automobiles and filed out, displaying firearms, and to have taken the young woman into one of the cars.

The automobiles proceeded to a point several miles into the country, where Mrs. Johnson's clothing was removed and a coat of tar and feathers was administered. She was then placed in the automobile and returned to the town.

Mrs. Johnson, who claims to have been working at the hotel as a maid and cook, says she did not know any of the men in the party.

Beating of a man named McKnight of Nacogodoches, Texas, by masked men at Timpson, a nearby town, is reported here as another Saturday night development in border towns.

LABOR 'WET' DECRIES BRYAN

Assails His Selection by Chicago Federation as a Speaker.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—William J. Bryan may be a speaker at the Labor Day festivities of the Chicago Federation of Labor, but he will not be as welcome as he might have been before the workingman lost his beer.

"The people who will attend the celebration on Labor Day will not relish hearing a man of Bryan's type," said Delegate Fraenkel after hearing a committee report that Senator La Follette and Mr. Bryan had accepted invitations to address them. "When you selected Bryan you picked the Mogul who was partially responsible for the enactment of the Volstead act. If you want to draw a crowd cut the list of speakers and advertise that you will have eighty barrels of good 6 per cent. beer for free distribution. The park will not hold the mob."

Ignace Paderewski, former President of Poland, has promised to speak if he is in the country on Labor Day.

TO ATTACK GERMAN CRUISER

Planes and Destroyers Will Bomb the Frankfurt Today.

NORFOLK, Va., July 17.—The former German cruiser Frankfurt was anchored tonight off the Virginia Capes awaiting a bombing tomorrow by navy and army aviators. Thirty-two airships, including both sea and land planes, are ready to drop a total of 108 projectiles at the big vessel in a series of attacks to begin at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Fair weather with moderate winds was forecast and the airmen were confident that they would be able to send the vessel down. They were to use bombs ranging in size from 250 pounds to 600 pounds.

If the Frankfurt is afloat after the aviators finish their attacks, she will be shelled by a division of destroyers from the Atlantic Fleet. If they fail to sink her, she will be destroyed by depth charges.

GLASS MEN'S WAGE PARLEY.

Annual Conference Begins in Atlantic City Today.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 17.—Workers in the pressed and blown glassware industry all over the country are greatly concerned over the outcome of the conference which opens at the Marlborough-Blenheim tomorrow.

The conference will be between members of the Pressed and Blown Glassware Manufacturers' Association, which includes more than half a hundred manufacturers, and a committee of the American Flint Glass Workers' Association. E. J. Barry of Toledo, President of the Manufacturers' Association, will preside.

The conference is the annual one, at which the whole wage question will be gone into and a twelve months' agreement reached.

Store-wide JULY SALES

Here Are Special Values For the Complete Kitchen!

$1.75



Nest of Heavy Bowls, white porcelain, and blue banded; bowls ranging in sizes from 5 to 10 inches. The convenient kitchen pyramid! The smaller bowls for "left overs" and dressings, the larger sizes for mixing and cooking.



16 Pieces Fireproof Glass $3.95

This fine set, illustrated above, consisting of 6 ramekins, 6 custard cups, one oblong bread pan, one round covered casserole (2 qt. size), one round pie plate (10 inch size).



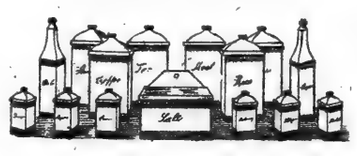
5 Piece Kitchen Set $2.95

Kitchen Set, white porcelain, blue banded, Cream pitcher, 3lb. covered butter dish, salt box with wood cover, large mixing bowl, large water pitcher.

IMPORTED CEREAL SETS $6.50!

Assorted decorations traced in gold; 15 pieces, 6 large cereal jars; 6 spice jars; one oil bottle; one vinegar bottle, and one salt box.

SEVENTH FLOOR



Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE

McCutcheon's

July Clearance Sale *of* Cotton Dress Fabrics

At Greatly Reduced Prices

CONTINUING throughout the month of July we are placing on sale practically our entire remaining stock of fine Imported and American Dress Cottons at considerable reduction from the former prices.

Prices range: 50c, 75c, 95c, $1.25 and 1.50 yard

The collection includes Dotted Swiss, Organdies, Voiles, Tissues, Ginghams, Shirtings, English Prints, Tropical Prints, Sateens, Homespuns, French, English and Swiss Novelties, Fancy White Fabrics, etc.

Sale of Remnants

All remnants of McCutcheon Fabrics such as Ginghams, Crepes, Swisses, Voiles, Organdies, Linens, Prints, Sateens, White Materials and French Novelty Fabrics, in practical lengths, will be marked at about one-half price to close out.

Fifth Avenue New York — 34th and 33d Streets

Reg. Trade Mark

Federated Engineers Development Corp.
154 Ogden Ave., Jersey City.

Founded by a group of America's foremost industrial and technical experts who serve on its Advisory Council.

INVENTIONS

The United States has been well called a nation of inventors. The most difficult of all inventions to finance is one embodying a fundamentally new and epoch-making idea. Too frequently the originators have been compelled to seek assistance abroad.

We develop, perfect and market worthwhile inventions entirely on our own capital.

Pres. T. Irving Potter — Vice-Pres. Dr. Charles F. Steinmetz — Sec'y A. Russell Bond



For strong, well made shooks of clean lumber, you can absolutely depend on Baker quality. They protect your goods in transit and build customer good-will. Write for prices.

Baker Box Co., 64 Foster St., Worcester, Mass.

BOX SHOOKS

Retailers' 30¢ Quality

COFFEE

FRESH FROM THE WHOLESALE ROASTER. In 5-Lb. Lots or More (Bean or Ground). **22c. lb.**

Delivered Within 200 Miles at 25c lb. Sample Mixed Tea (1 lb. or more), 25c. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back

OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 9 P. M.

GILLIES COFFEE CO.
223-229 Washington Street, New York
Between Park Place and Barclay St.
Two blocks from Washington Market.
Phone Barclay 0007. Est. 51 Years.

THE SENSE OF TASTE

Thackeray said of the man who boasts that whatever he eats tastes the same to him: "He brags about a personal defect—the wretch—and not about a virtue."

As a matter of fact, the sense of taste—in man, at least—is so sensitive that it reacts to the mood of each of the other senses.

Thus, polite, attentive service and clean, comfortable surroundings—such as prevail at CHILDS—greatly enhance the enjoyment of a meal.

Of course, the first direct appeal to the sense of taste is made by the attractive appearance of the food and its agreeable aroma—qualities that make the mouth water.

And the second appeal is made by the natural flavor of the food developed by scientific cooking, possibly with other flavors blended to add piquancy.

This appeal of food through its appearance, aroma and flavor might be called Nature's guide to what man should eat—and a very reliable guide it is.

For, where foods are properly prepared and cooked—as at CHILDS—one may choose his diet by instinct and rest assured that reason will endorse the selection.

Luscious, ripe fruits; succulent, fresh vegetables; pure, wholesome dairy products; cool, refreshing beverages; and a host of other summer delicacies.

Childs

The Man's Shop

The "Fifth Avenue Limited" on the Busy Man's Schedule—
Lord & Taylor's Express Elevators to The Man's Shop

Two Summer Captures

White Oxford Shirts, with Collars, $1.95

Summer Foulard-Crepe Silk Scarfs, 75c

Offered us by two of our regular manufacturers as special, which will afford customers of The Man's Shop a big mid-Summer under-price advantage. Both shirts and scarfs are up to our invariable standards.

The shirts are of white mercerized Oxford of extremely good quality—button-down collars—well cut and made—nothing stinted.

Scarfs are of fine grade imported silk crepe, in English foulard Summer colors—bright without being garish—many rumchunder patterns.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — The Man's Shop, Tenth Floor
FIFTH AVENUE — The "Optimus" Shoe—Exclusive in Style
39th Street — Express Elevators Without Stop

TO STUDY MARKETS

Will Visit Terminals and Confer With Middlemen on Distribution Problems.

CLOSER RELATIONS SOUGHT

Inspection Trip to Be Managed by Agricultural Department of the New York Central.

To obtain first-hand information of marketing and transportation conditions in this city with the aim of bringing about a better understanding between the producer and city middlemen, more than 100 representatives of the agricultural interests of the State will begin a six-day inspection tour of the various markets and terminals this morning. They will also meet representative middlemen in a series of conferences covering many branches of the industry.

The visitors will be entertained at dinner each evening by three separate organizations. This evening they will be guests of the North American Fruit Exchange at the Hotel Commodore. Tomorrow evening the Dairymen's League, Inc., will entertain them on the Strand Roof, Broadway and Forty-seventh Street, and on Wednesday evening they will be guests of the New York Milk Conference Board at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

J. R. Howard of Clemons, Ia., President of the American Federation of Farm Bureaus, an organization embracing the 33 State Federations and numbering in its enrolled membership 1,500,000 farmers, will be one of the speakers tonight, as will S. L. Strivings of Castile, N. Y., President of the New State Federation, which represents 75,000 farmers.

The inspection tour will be managed by the Agricultural Department of the New York Central Railroad. The party will be in charge of F. S. Welsh and R. W. Quackenbush.

In the visiting party will be fifty-five County Farm Bureau Agents, officially representing every county in New York State except Putnam and Hamilton and the five counties of that city. Each agent will bring as a guest one representative grower. In most instances the President or Secretary of the agricultural organization in his county.

Other members of the touring party will include the three members of the Transportation and Marketing Committee of the State Federation of Farm Bureaus—E. P. Smith of Sherburne, Charles S. Aldridge of Fredonia, President of the Chautauqua Farm Bureaus and also of the Chautauqua and Erie Grape Growers' Association, and J. D. Page of Gasport. In addition there will be D. T. Witter of Berkshire, Chairman of the Agriculture Committee of the State Assembly; T. E. Cross of La Grangeville, President of the New York State Horticultural Society, and Aaron Sapiro, the California expert on co-operative marketing.

HOOVER NAMES HIS AID FOR POST AT BERLIN

C. E. Herring, Trade Commissioner, First to Represent America Officially Since War.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Selection of the American official who, upon conclusion of the peace formalities, will be the first accredited representative of this country to Germany since the severance of diplomatic relations in 1917, was announced tonight by Secretary Hoover, who said he had named Charles E. Herring, First Assistant Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, to be trade Commissioner to Berlin.

Pending final conclusion of peace, Mr. Herring, as a member of the American Mission to Berlin, Mr. Hoover said, will represent the Commerce Department unofficially, as has been done heretofore by the mission headed by Ellis L. Dresel, which has been in Berlin since January, 1920.

Upon resumption of full peace-time relations between the two countries Mr. Herring, however, will be accredited as the Department's official representative at Berlin, it was added by Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Herring has been connected with the Commerce Department for a number of years, serving as Chief of the Foreign Information Service, as Trade Commissioner to Belgium and as First Assistant Director, and for a time as Acting Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

UPHOLD PROF. CHAFFEE

Graduate Attorneys Asked His Disciplining for Writing Alleged Radical Book.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 17.—Professor Zachariah Chaffee, Jr., of the Harvard Law School will not be disciplined for writing "Freedom of the Press," published recently.

The President and Fellows of the Board of Overseers have dismissed a petition, filed by Austen G. Fox of New York City and other prominent attorneys, all Harvard graduates, urging disciplinary measures. The petitioners asserted the author in the book had made false statements concerning the conviction of "Jack" Abrams and other Russians for conspiracy to obstruct war activities.

In the petition several prominent Harvard men are called parlor Bolsheviki, among them being Roscoe Pound, Felix Frankfurter, Francis B. Sayre (ex-President Wilson's son-in-law) and Edward B. Adams, librarian of the Law School.

It is expected that the refusal to take action against Professor Chaffee will cause a split between one faction of Harvard graduates, who maintain that radicalism is rampant in the Harvard Law School and another whose members contradict this contention.

Among the many leading jurists who rallied to the support of Professor Chaffee and his book was Judge G. W. Anderson of the United States District Court. Judge Anderson condemned the action of the Brookline Public Library trustees for barring "Freedom of the Press" and termed their action "censorship."

Following the vindication of Professor Chaffee, a tempest is brewing in the town of Brookline, where the trustees of the Public Library have barred Professor Chaffee's book. Residents are reported to have begun an action to recall the trustees.

ENTRENCHED NEGROES GIVE BATTLE TO POSSE

Four of Them Killed and One White Man Wounded in Louisiana Conflict.

MONROE, La., July 17.—Four negroes were killed and one white man was injured in a battle at Rayville, near Monroe, last night when a Sheriff's posse, seeking to arrest two negro women, met resistance from armed negro men.

Trouble started at a plantation in the vicinity of Rayville Friday, when a number of small boys using a swimming hole got into an altercation with the negresses, who complained at the youngsters' lack of clothing, and were alleged to have beaten and choked several of them. Parents obtained warrants for the arrest of the women. Deputy Sheriffs sent to serve them were forced to return and secure aid.

The blacks were alleged to have intrenched themselves, and to have stood off the attacking party with rifle fire for some time. Monroe Ferguson, a member of the posse, was hit in the thigh, but the posse marksmen killed Cleo Collins, Charles Kelly, Scott Sheffield and William Gibbs.

Harding Spends Day Cruising.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—President Harding, who left Washington Saturday with friends and associates on board the yacht Mayflower, spent Sunday cruising in Chesapeake Bay. The Mayflower was reported by naval radio tonight on her return trip. Pleasant weather was encountered during the entire period.

Idle Freight Cars Decrease 4,266.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Idle freight cars on the roads of the United States numbered 360,925 on July 8, a decrease of 4,266 from the previous week, according to the American Railway Association. A brisk demand for box cars to meet grain car shortages in the West reduced the surplus in that class to 145,112.

Policeman Hurt in Crash.

Robert McCarthy, a patrolman attached to the Old Slip Station, was slightly injured yesterday when a motorcycle sidecar in which he was riding, crashed into the curb in front of 25 Broadway when the driver swerved to avoid running into a man and woman. The car was wrecked. The patrolman was treated for lacerations of the eye and wrist at the Broad Street Hospital and went to his home.

8 DROWNINGS MAR DAY FOR BATHERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

not find the body. Three hours later two men with grappling hooks brought it up.

Two Drowned on Staten Island.

Two deaths were reported on Staten Island, one at Oakwood Beach and the other at Charleston (formerly known as Kreischerville). Both bodies were recovered.

Thomas Gray, a clerk, 18 years old, of 186 Fox Street, Oakwood, went to Oakwood Beach to bathe. He was seized with an attack of heart disease while in the water and was brought ashore. He died on the beach. Dr. George Mord, Medical Examiner, said heart disease caused death.

John Johnson, 32, of 54 Marshall Street, Elizabethport, N. J., went to Runaida Beach, Charleston, with two companions in a motor boat. He dived off the launch and was drowned. His companions, Albert Byrnes of 108 Marshall Street, and Martin Brady of 57 Elizabeth Street, Elizabethport, went overboard after Johnson. They recovered his body, but were not able to resuscitate him.

Richard Host, 45, a mechanic living at the boathouse of F. Oeggus at 149th Street and the North River, was drowned when he fell from a power boat he was repairing off 145th Street.

Daniel Olsen of 2,350 Webster Avenue, the Bronx, owner of the boat, and Herbert von Wahl of 300 East Eighty-third Street heard Host fall overboard. They dived for him, they said, for half an hour without result and then went ashore and reported the drowning to Lieutenant Treman of the West 152d Street Station.

Man and Sister Drowned.

Lawrence Ziegele, 26 years old, of 860 South Nineteenth Street, Newark, and his sister, Bertha, 22, were drowned in the Passaic River, back of the old rifle range near Caldwell, N. J., late yesterday afternoon, the police of Paterson say. Ziegele, his sister and their friends had gone bathing in the river, as they had done on previous Sundays. The girl was a good swimmer.

She was seized with cramps when some distance from shore at a time when her brother and others were some distance away. Her screams for help, when she came to the surface, were heard by the others.

Her brother reached her and started with her for shore when she lost her head and got a strangle hold about his neck.

A young man and a young woman, who were swimming toward Ziegele and his sister, watched Ziegele try to fight his sister off, but she retained her hold. They saw the two of them go down.

The swift tide kept the others away from the spot for some time, and when they did manage to get there, there was no trace of either of them. Others in the party dived several times, and with their shouts attracted the attention of other swimmers, but they were unable to locate either body until half an hour later, when the girl's was the first recovered. It was carried to the bank, but efforts at resuscitation were unavailing.

In the meantime several persons kept diving for the body of Ziegele and it was recovered a short time later. It was laid on the bank beside that of his sister.

Then from the nearest telephone the drownings were reported to the Newark police. Dr. Brien was called, but there was nothing for him to do.

The information given him was that the drowning occurred about three miles from Caldwell, near Clifton. A man walked into the Little Fall police station shortly before dark last evening and told of the accident, but the police did not learn then whether the couple had been in bathing or been boating in the river.

William Ward, 31, of 121 Leroy Street, was rescued from drowning at Pier 42, North River, by his brother-in-law, Thomas Shanley, of the same address. Ward was seized with cramps when the two men were swimming and had gone down twice when his brother-in-law pulled him out.

Emergency treatment was administered on the dock and Ward was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital by Dr. McKenna, suffering from submersion and in a serious condition.

Father and Two Daughters Drown.

PENN YAN, N. Y., July 17.—Ray Rodger and two of his daughters, Ruth, 10 years old, and Helen, 13 years, were drowned today while swimming in Lake Keuka. Mrs. Rodger and another daughter looked on as the three sank out of sight, presumably because they stepped off a ledge known to be at the bottom of the beach.

Three Drown in Ottawa River.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 17.—Alice Roy, 24 years old, and her two cousins, Annette and Yvette Chattillion, children of 6 and 8 years respectively, were drowned in the Ottawa River yesterday. The bodies were recovered today.

Man Drowned Near New London.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 17.—Patrick Sunnybaltic, 30, of 35 Thames Street, Norwich, was drowned today at Ocean Beach. Lifeguards responded to his call for help, but he sank before they could reach him.

DREICER & Co

Pearls, Precious Stones and Jewels

FIFTH AVENUE at FORTY-SIXTH



Saks & Company

Will Close Out Today—
300 PAIRS of MEN'S

Canvas Oxfords

Reduced to

4.95

Very graceful models, made of the finest quality white canvas. Tan and white combinations with leather soles or all white with leather and rubber soles. All sizes. *A rare opportunity!* *Fifth Floor*

Also—A Special Sale of

Men's Oxfords

—of black and tan imported Scotch grain leather, genuine cordovan, black and tan calfskin

at 6.95

The best values in smart Summer Oxfords offered so far this season! Very carefully made over well-proportioned lasts in brogue effect with full wing tip, others have straight tip.

Made to sell at much higher prices—they are bound to move immediately at the remarkably low price, 6.95

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566-568 FIFTH AVE. AT 46TH STREET

NEW YORK "THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA" PARIS

Beginning Today

Furs—Take First Place in Removal Sales with Fashionable Suits—Coats Dresses — Blouses — Sweaters Hats—Novelties and Accessories

Fur Coats—Fur Wraps—Fur Capes—Neck Furs—Separate Scarfs and Stoles in choice qualities of the most desirable pelts.

Salisbury-Jacobsen

Newark

HATS *and* FURS

Qualité et Superiorité

Saks

METROPOLITAN CLOTHES *for* MEN

Beginning This Morning

THE SEMI-ANNUAL SALE *of*

MEN'S SUITS

Former Prices: 55.00, 53.00, 50.00, 48.00, 45.00 and 43.00

Now $33

All this season's suits, made in our own workrooms from the most dependable fabrics to be had, in smart two and three button single breasted models. Each and every suit is tailored and finished in the customary Saks' fashion—a fact that always places upon our garments the indelible impress of superiority over any and all other clothing in the City of New York.

It is an Extraordinary Event—
No Man Should Miss It!

Small Charge for Alterations *Fifth Floor*

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

James McCreery & Co.

55.00
Formerly $70, $75, $80

46.50
Formerly $55, $60, $65

34.50
Formerly $40, $45, $50

This Price Scale

covers hundreds of our Men's Suits, pretty nearly all of them, as a matter of fact. But the prices hold good only for this, our yearly After-Inventory Sale and represent better values, of course, than usual. Now, as always, we aim to satisfy with quality above that expected. Complete size range---regulars, longs, shorts and stouts.

Men's Shop — Second Floor

Use the 5th Avenue Entrance

at Wanamaker's

It is Not Possible for the Wisest of Men

to be always right.

Now and then, most fortunately for himself and his friends, some weakness of his mind or conduct will crop out to put him on his guard and to give notice to his friends that he has not yet arrived at what the "Perfectionists" of England claimed to have reached years ago.

A man sometimes has to live to "middle life" before he discovers his own susceptibility to temptation. To many of us the world only begins to unveil itself after we have reached the forties.

(Signed)

John Wanamaker

July 18, 1921.

44,910 Yards of Carpet Wanamaker Furniture

44,910! That's how many yards of carpet are ready today. Purchased at the recent auction sales of Alex. Smith & Co. *You* know Alex. Smith, who makes good carpets just outside the city limits. This year's wool velvets, Wilton velvets and Axminsters in a quantity of colors and designs.

Wool velvet, $2.50, $2.85 yd. 19,485 yds., plain, figured.

Wilton velvet, $3.75 yd. 10,980 yds., figured, stair carpet to match.

Wilton velvet, $4.19 yd. 6,255 yds., plain taupe, tan, red, green or blue.

Axminster, $2.50, $3.75 yd. 6,255 yds., plain, figured.

Axminster, $5.40 a yard. 1,935 yds., best grade, high pile, plain sand and taupe.

Also, at below current prices:

English Wilton, $3.25 yd. 2,700 yds., of worsted, red and green two-tone effects; stair carpet to match.

Axminster, $3.75, $4.30 yd. 14,850 yds., small all-over and large Oriental designs.

American Wilton, $4.57½ yd. 1,960 yds. 27 ins. wide.

American Wilton, $6.10 yd. 2,000 yds., 36 in. wide, small all-over and two-tone effects... Purchases made now will be held for Fall delivery if desired.

3d Gallery, New Bldg., Wanamaker's

Better Furniture for the whole United States!

Thanks, partly, to Wanamaker standards and ideals. Thirty years of campaigning for good furniture on the part of this Store have had their effect. From the beginning the policy has been not to order a new model from a catalog or a photograph but only after a visit of inspection by a representative of the Wanamaker Store. And often on such visits suggestions by him for modifications of the model have been adopted by the maker, always resulting in improvement. "Keep the line, omit the gingerbread," is one of the tenets of the Wanamaker faith concerning furniture. And "Remember that people now live in moderate sized homes, not Colonial manor houses. Make your period furniture of a size to correspond." The result is today people who live in modest apartment houses or small suburban homes, as well as those who live in big, expensive, large-roomed houses, may have lovely suites,—at prices within their purse,—which are copies of the fine productions of Heppelwhite, Adam, Chippendale, Sheraton or our own Duncan Phyfe.... The Wanamaker Store carries all these beautiful models in mahogany and walnut, made by the best manufacturers of America.

8th and 9th Galleries, New Bldg.—Wanamaker's.

This Week's Specials

For the Business Man

in our completely equipped Commercial Stationery Department.

Telephone Mouthpiece, 69c
Our Usual Price 79c.

A scientifically made "whispering" mouthpiece. Easily cleaned, instantly adjusted.

Stenographer's Note Book Holders, 79c
Our Usual Price 1.24

Bound in black cloth.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Macy's
Herald Square New York



Send us your films!
for
Developing
Printing
Enlarging
and notice the difference by the Herbert & Huesgen Process.
Send today.
Our informative booklet, "Making Sure of Good Pictures," *is sent free on request.*
HERBERT & HUESGEN CO.
18 East 42nd Street, between Fifth Avenue and Grand Central
New York City
The Proof is the Print.
Costs no more — HERBERT PROCESS by HUESGEN — Ready in 24 hours

fit

—Not Space

THERE is a difference. Any shoe, if it is large enough, will permit the toes to stretch out. But that's not fit. Nor comfort either.

The proper shoe is shaped after the natural lines of the foot, with a soft flexible shank fitting snugly up in under the arch, properly designed heels—the whole fashioned of light sturdy leather.

That's the *Ground Gripper —Do it today.*

Ground Gripper
SHOES
22 West 25th St.
2 Beekman St.
39 Hoyt St., Brooklyn.



Cuticura Shampoos Mean Healthy Hair

Especially if preceded by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff and irritation. This treatment does much to keep the scalp clean and healthy and to promote hair growth.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 14K, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

THE BIGGEST
TIRE SALE
Of the Year
McGRAW CORDS RIBBED

34x4	18.00
33x4½	20.00
35x4½	21.00
36x4½	22.00
37x5	26.00

Tires shipped C. O. D. with privilege of examination.
POSNER & BLOCK
Est. 1915
1211-13 Bedford Ave.,
BROOKLYN
Phone Lafayette 1358

GIRL HIKERS NEAR 4,500-MILE GOAL

They Hit the Trail for New York From California Without a Chaperone or a Gun.

AUTOS PLENTY, HOBOES KIND

"Scared" Only Once in Wyoming, the Pair Plan to Hike Over Europe Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 17.—A half-acre desert in Wyoming or the brake beam of a freight train shared with a friendly hobo are far safer places than their native city, according to Miss Rebecca Brownstein of 207 Van Sicklen Avenue, Brooklyn, and Miss Myra Levine of New York. They know, for they left here this morning on the last lap of their 4,500-mile "hike" by devious routes from San Francisco to the Big City.

The girls, who are both 23 years old, started from San Francisco late in May. They arrived here Saturday night, having $40 left of the $290 they pooled when they left the Golden Gate. That balance is going to last them until the lights of Broadway and home flash in their eyes.

The two are former students at the University of Syracuse. They have really swalked nearly 500 miles of their trip across the continent, and most of the remainder of the journey has been made in automobiles driven by kind-hearted travelers, who gave an occasional "lift" over mountain passes and across the plains, where villages were many miles apart.

They said they went from here to the coast by train and worked in California to raise their fund for the homeward journey. They were maids in homes in the Los Angeles film colony, and even worked in factories while getting together $290 for the homeward trip. While they accepted rides to vary the monotony of walking, they stopped at hotels and refused invitations to dine with families who gave them rides.

Both hikers are apparently fearless and carry no weapons. They agreed today that their nerve in daring to travel unarmed had won respect of men they met, and not once in their 4,500-mile journey, in which they went more than 1,000 miles out of their way to see the Yosemite, were they annoyed.

"We found that New York girls are safer on a hike in the West than on the streets of their native city," Miss Levine said. "Only once on our trip did we know what terror meant, and that was walking at night through Hell's Half-acre desert in Wyoming. It was bright moonlight, and we had heard awful stories of the desert in the early days of the settlers, and more than once our nerves were keyed up when the clumps of sagebrush swayed in the faint breeze.

"We did twenty-three miles on a freight train on which several [illegible] were riding, and they acted both as our champions and chaperones and offered to see us to the end of the 150-mile trip, but we did not care for that sort of train riding.

"Our journey was to study life at close range and to see the country. It has been such a wonderful experience we plan to see Europe next year the same way. When it came to a question of motor riding we could pick our cars and society, and hundreds of men and women stopped their cars when they saw us trugging along the road to offer us rides.

"Afraid? Not of anything we could see. That night in the Wyoming desert was the only one we put in when we knew the meaning of fear, and tales of stagecoach robbers and desperadoes of fifty years ago were what unsettled our nerves."

The two girl hikers spent the night at the Y. W. C. A. here and set out early this morning to continue their homeward journey.

ROB BANKER IN SHIP OF $25,000 JEWELS

Thieves on the Olympic Get Wife's Gems From J. L. Seligman—Other Thefts on Liners.

It became known yesterday, through claims made to insurance companies, that three passengers had been robbed of jewelry, of a total value of more than $70,000, on board Atlantic liners during the last two months.

Joseph L. Seligman, New York banker, who returned from Europe last Wednesday on the White Star liner Olympic, with his wife, claims $25,000 for the loss of jewels belonging to Mrs. Seligman. He carried the jewels in a suit case and did not discover his loss until he reached Garden City and opened the suitcase. On Thursday he notified the International Mercantile Marine Company that the jewels were missing and an investigation was made on board the Olympic but no trace of the gems was found.

Mrs. John Trumbell of New York, another first cabin passenger, reported that she had lost jewels valued at $4,000 on the Olympic on the same voyage west bound. She said she carried the jewelry in a small bag which she left in the lavatory. When she went back to look for it the bag had disappeared.

Isaac Mann, a New York jeweler, reported that he had lost jewels valued at $41,375 on the westbound May trip of the Cunarder Aquitania. Detectives who investigated the case said the gems had been placed in a dressing case which was handled with the rest of the baggage in the stateroom occupied by Mr. Mann, but never reached him on the pier where he was waiting to have his baggage examined by the Customs officials.

Prisoners to Build Sing Sing Wall.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 17.—Sing Sing officials too ksteps today to have the big new masonry wall around the prison property built by prisoners instead of civilian labor. A saving of $300,000 to 500,000 is the estimated result. It had been planned to let out the work to a contractor, but Warden Lewis M. Lawes is in favor of having the prisoners do the work. The wal will be four-fifths of a mile in length, 3 feet wide at the base and 1 foot wide at the top. The material will be concrete reinforced with steel.

START NEW INQUIRY IN HEMMING CASE

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

carefully and decided that they were not within their legal rights in holding the funeral, and my belief was confirmed when I received the telegram this afternoon. However, I don't intend to do anything about it because I don't want any more trouble. I will add, though, that I don't understand Jack's attitude in the matter."

Just before the cortege moved away from the apartment house, Daniel W. Blumenthal, a lawyer, with offices at 35 Nassau Street, said Hemming was a Director of the Ciroia Phonograph Company, of which the lawyer was counsel. He said he met Mr. Hemming last Thursday morning about 10:30 in the Pennsylvania Terminal.

"What are you doing here at this hour?" Blumenthal asked.

"Oh, I'm waiting here to meet my wife," Hemming replied.

The lawyer said Hemming intently sought among passengers on the train from Northport, but Mrs. Hemming was not among them.

Mr. Blumenthal said he understood Mr. Hemming made a will about a year ago, but refused to comment on a report that the broker made a new will soon after his recent marriage.

Shortly before his talk over the telephone with District Attorney Young, Sheriff Kelly announced that, even if Assistant District Attorney Partridge was convinced that Mrs. Hemming was not aware that her husband's life was in danger when the couple drove up to Duck Island Thursday night, he was not going to let his investigation drop.

"I'm not going to let Suffolk County become another Nassau County," he declared. "Women can't go around shooting their husbands or having them shot in this county.

Questions Sheriff Wants Answered.

"I think this case should be investigated much more thoroughly, to see whether some action should be taken in the best interests of the community. I think Mrs. Hemming should be examined much more than she has been, and should be asked questions about events concerning all the features of the case, instead of merely being allowed to answer only the questions she wants to answer.

"I want to know why she left New York with Mr. Hemming. She didn't have to go with him if she didn't want to go. There are plenty of policemen in New York City. She could have found one on most every corner to appeal to for protection from her husband.

"I also want to know why she left Hall's roadhouse in Centreport with her husband if she was afraid of him. She could have communicated with me or any other peace officer in this county by telephone, not alone from Hall's roadhouse, but from any other place along the road to Duck Island.

"Why did she let her husband go all the way with her to Duck Island when she knew that Frank Eberhardt had a revolver and had threatened to kill him? Why did she start with her husband in his automobile from his son's home in West Eighty-sixth Street after she had told him that he would be killed by Eberhardt if he went to Duck Island with her?

"Jack Hemming's story shows that she knew about the caretaker's intention to kill her husband in advance, and I believe it was her duty to prevent the crime she knew was going to happen.

In No Danger from Husband.

"She was not in any danger from her husband that night, judging from the statement of her husband's chauffeur, Joseph Schmidt. The chauffeur swore at the inquest that on the way from New York to Duck Island Mr. Hemming was very polite and gentle to his wife. As far as stories of Mr. Hemming's drinking habits are concerned, my investigation indicated that she could hold up her end.

"I want to make it plain that Eberhardt had no right to carry a revolver, merely because he was a Special Deputy Sheriff. A Special Deputy Sheriff has not got the status of a peace officer. He had no right to a revolver, unless he had a special permit from a Magistrate or a Justice of the Peace. I intend to learn whether he had such a permit."

Sheriff Kelly denied that he appointed Eberhardt a Special Deputy Sheriff at the request of Mrs. Hemming. He said he appointed the slayer on the recommendation of Richard W. Hawkins, Justice of the Peace of Northport.

In announcing the conference this morning with Sheriff Kelly and Mr. Partridge, District Attorney Young said: "I shall be glad to co-operate with Sheriff Kelly, and if there is anything to show that Mrs. Hemming had any criminal connection with the murder of her husband, we will take some action. I shall hear all that the Sheriff has to say about the case, and I shall probe the murder fully.

"It may be, as Sheriff Kelly asserts, that everything has not been explained and that Mrs. Hemming should be questioned more in detail. But, as far as facts at present known to me are concerned, I don't know of any reason to hold her.

"I am satisfied with what Mr. Partridge has done. I don't know what more he could have done. He has reported to me on the telephone, and his report was substantially in accord with the newspaper reports of the tragedy.

"There is no reason for an arrest at present. It may be, as Sheriff Kelly insists, that Mrs. Hemming could have prevented Mr. Hemming from going to the house, and should have done something to prevent the murder when they arrived there.

"But it has not been shown that she did know her husband was going to be killed. It would have been different if she had lured him there. The facts thus far adduced show that he was the one who insisted on going to Duck Island Thursday night, and that she was the one person who tried to stop him.

"My theory is that the double killing was the act of a crazy man. However, if any new facts are developed in the future I shall take action."

After District Attorney Young had arranged the conference, the Assistant District Attorney repeated his statement of the day before that he did not believe Mrs. Hemming knew that the caretaker intended to kill her husband.

"Hemming must have been a fool not to take his wife's warning to stay away from Duck Island that night," he added. "It is true that when they got to her Summer home that night she did not do anything to prevent Eberhardt from shooting her husband. The only thing she said was, 'Oh, my God!' after the first shot was fired.

Written Report to Young.

"That was clearly established by the statement of her little daughter Helen. But after the first shot she knelt down and lifted her husband's body. That was the natural thing for her to do. I have sent a written report to District Attorney Young to the effect that I see no reason now to order the arrest of anybody in connection with the killing."

Mr. Partridge said the Grand Jury would not convene until next October, unless some unexpected event in connection with the murder developed.

Last evening a report was circulated that Mrs. Hemming, accompanied by her daughter, had departed for a two-week trip to the home of friends. Mr. Partridge admitted Mrs. Hemming had told him she intended to leave Duck Island for two weeks, and intimated that she desired to remain away until the excitement following the tragedy had died down.

Mr. Partridge said Mrs. Hemming had told him of her contemplated address, and that she also gave him the telephone number of the place. He said she expressed a willingness to return to Northport, in the event District Attorney Young desired to question her.

Efforts to learn whether Mrs. Hemming had left Duck Island last night were unsuccessful. Callers were confronted by a muscularly built man whom she had employed earlier in the day to take Eberhardt's place. While he was ordering them off the little isolated peninsula, Mrs. Hemming's butler, one of the witnesses to the killing of the broker, bolted the screen doors on the front porch of the house.

Later the butler said: "Mrs. Hemming told me to say that she had nothing to explain about the murder of her husband. She feels that she has done no wrong, and that there is no reason for her to make any defense of herself."

Daughter at Delamater Home.

It was learned, however, that on the day following the killing of the broker little Helen was taken to the estate of Oakley R. Delamater, further north from the Hemming estate, on Eaton Neck. Mr. Delamater refused to discuss the case, but his son, Cornelius, admitted that the girl was staying at their home. He added that Helen and his sister, Laura, who was about Helen's age, had been chums for some time, and that on the day following the shooting Helen rode to the Delamater estate in her pony cart, and Laura insisted on her staying there.

Residents in the vicinity of Duck Island expressed sympathy for Mrs. Hemming. They said it was common gossip in the neighborhood that the broker was brutal toward his wife from the day of their marriage on May 31 last.

The slain man's son said he never heard of his father having been arrested in connection with alleged fraudulent transactions. His father, he said, was a reputable broker. He insisted that stories of his father's brutal treatment of his wife emanated from his stepmother.

B. Altman & Co.

Beginning To-day

A Very Unusual Sale of New All-silk Crepe de Chine
(39 inches wide)
offering extraordinary value at

$2.15 per yard

There are Fifteen Thousand Yards of this lovely silk in this great Sale; and in addition to a varied selection of more than fifty fashionable colors (as well as flesh-tone and white) there are the new Autumn shades of Old Hickory, Sitting Bull, Red Eagle, Old Chief, and Pillar-box Red; and the dull French black lately popularized in Paris.

(Sale on the First Floor)

An Important Offering of Women's White Milanese Silk Gloves
(sixteen-button-length)
at the phenomenally low price of

$1.10 per pair

(Sale on the First Floor)

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

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THE ANTIQUE, conceived before Art was commercialized, and executed when Time was of lesser value, is essential to the complete expression of cultured taste—which alone is real LIVING. These Galleries were founded on that truth. They hold today a thousand rare and beautiful works of art which have a value far beyond their price.

Forty-two East Forty-ninth
BETWEEN MADISON *and* PARK

Know The Milk You Use

Does it come from healthy cows? Are sanitary precautions taken in the milking and handling? Is the bottle sealed for your protection? If you would be sure all these requirements of good milk are fulfilled choose Borden's Grade A.

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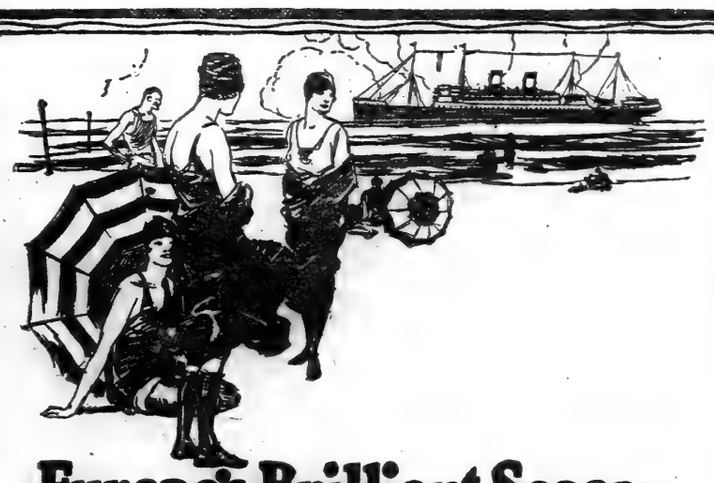
DE PINNA

Our customers now resident at Summer resorts who may wish to replenish quickly the wardrobes of their boys and girls can rely upon us to execute promptly all orders sent by mail.

In the filling of orders received by post our mail-order department will confer with the sales people with whom you are accustomed to deal when visiting our establishment, thus assuring personal service and attention.

Selections will be made from our ample assortments of Summer apparel, headwear and footwear for boys, girls, young ladies and young men.

Fifth Avenue at 50th Street



Europe's Brilliant Season

The most brilliant season that Europe has known since the war is now nearing its height.

The principal summer attractions of Europe—with Ostend and Deauville on the Channel coast leading the way—are now resplendent. Gay and carefree visitors enjoy the races, sports, carnivals, operatic and dramatic performances and the other traditional entertainments of these wonderful watering-places.

Flawless White Star Service—which has made the *Olympic's* international reputation—will make the crossing one of the most delightful features of your vacation, whether you go on this magnificent liner or some other ship of the splendid White Star Fleet.

With sailings every Saturday, the *Lapland* and other steady-going Red Star liners, favored by exacting travelers, will land you at Plymouth for England, Cherbourg for France or Antwerp for the Continent.

The American Line, with its world-wide prestige for dependability, maintains a regular schedule of sailings to Hamburg, calling eastward at Cherbourg.

WHITE STAR LINE
AMERICAN LINE — RED STAR LINE
INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

9 Broadway, New York



AVEDON POINTS OUT AN OPPORTUNITY AND RECOMMENDS SERIOUS CONSIDERATION

A PERUSAL OF THE ITEMS GIVEN IN THIS ADVERTISEMENT WILL DISCLOSE THE FACT THAT EXQUISITE AND PRACTICAL WEARABLES, IN MANY INSTANCES, HAVE BEEN LOWERED TO LESS THAN HALF THE ORIGINAL PRICE, AND THAT ALL PRICES SET A NEW LOW LEVEL. THIS MERCHANDISE HAS ALL ARRIVED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT IN MAY, AND ONE NEED ONLY SEE THE VALUES TO BECOME CONVINCED.

SILK GOWNS

A NUMBER OF STREET FROCKS OF EXCELLENT CHARACTER AND DRAPE IN DARK OR PASTEL COLORS. GEORGETTE CRÊPE, SATIN OR CANTON CRÊPE WHICH FORMERLY SOLD UP TO $69.50.

Now $29.50

EVENING FROCKS OF SPLENDID TAFFETA OR BEAUTIFUL LACE. DANCING FROCKS OF FRAIL CHIFFON WHICH FORMERLY SOLD UP TO $79.50.

Now 39.50

EXQUISITE AFFAIRS FOR DINNER OR EVENING SERVICE WITH A FEW ORIGINAL FRENCH IMPORTATIONS WHICH FORMERLY SOLD UP TO $150.

Now $59.50

COTTON FROCKS

DAINTY LITTLE FROCKS OF IMPORTED DOTTED SWISS, IMPORTED GINGHAMS AND DOTTED VOILES WHICH FORMERLY SOLD UP TO $35.00.

Now $8.95

SLEEVELESS FROCKS OF BLACK AND NAVY GROUND AND TAN OR WHITE STRIPES, OR SATIN BARONETTE OR FLANNEL, FORMERLY SOLD UP TO $24.00.

Now $14.50

DELICATE FROCKS OF ORGANDIE AND LACE, TAFFETA AND LACE AND RUFFLED NET FASHIONS, ALSO MAN TAILORED LINEN FROCKS, FORMERLY SOLD UP TO $49.50.

Now $16.50

BLOUSES

INTERESTING AND SPLENDID BLOUSES OF IMPORTED GINGHAM, VOILE, DIMITY, AND BATISTE. PETER PAN COLLARS AND FLAT FRILLS, FORMERLY SOLD UP TO $10.00.

Now $2.65 and $5

SWEATERS OF PURE SILK IN TUXEDO STYLE. IN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE WEAVES IN BLACK, NAVY AND WHITE WHICH FORMERLY SOLD UP TO $22.50.

Now $13.75

SKIRTS

SKIRTS OF WHITE COTTON TWILL, DAINTY BUTTON TRIMMED OR TAILORED POCKETS, SOME MODELS SELF HAND-EMBROIDERED, FORMERLY SOLD UP TO $7.95.

Now $3.95

SKIRTS OF RAYETTE SILK IN PLEATED MODELS AND ALSO A FEW BLAZER STRIPED FLANNEL AND PRUNELLA WEAVES WHICH FORMERLY SOLD UP TO $16.50.

Now $8.95

SKIRTS OF MOON-GLO CRÊPE, FAN-TASI SILK, CANTON CRÊPE OR FLANNEL, FORMERLY SOLD UP TO $10.75.

Now $11.75

HATS

EVERY HAT IN THE ESTABLISHMENT IS PRESENTED AT ONE PRICE. MODES FOR EVERY EVENT FOR DRESS, STREET AND SPORTS WEAR, FASHIONED OF SATIN, EMBROIDERED TAFFETA, CANTON CRÊPE AND FELT. TO BE HAD IN BLACK, NAVY, WHITE AND PASTEL SHADES.

SUMMERY FRENCH CREATIONS AND DEVELOPMENTS BY AVEDON. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT SOME OF THE CLOSE-FITTING, POKE EFFECTS ARE PARTICULARLY SUITABLE FOR BOBBED HAIR. FORMERLY SOLD UP TO $35.00.

Now $7.50

WRAPS AND SUITS

CAPES OF WORSTED CHECK OR NAVY TRICOTINE, RADIUM SILK LINED, FORMERLY SOLD UP TO $45.00.

Now $15

SHANTUNG SUITS, PERFECTLY MAN-TAILORED, FORMERLY SOLD UP TO $39.50.

Now $16.50

CANTON CRÊPE WRAPS HANDSOMELY EMBROIDERED, ALL BEAUTIFULLY LINED, FORMERLY SOLD UP TO $95.00.

Now $39.50

No C. O. D.
No Exchange
No Credit

AVEDON

448 Fifth Ave. at Fortieth St.

No C. O. D.
No Exchange
No Credit

KILLS RIVAL, WOUNDS WIDOW, HANGS SELF

Rejected Suitor Fires at Couple With Shotgun at Ten-Foot Distance.

HAD THREATENED FUNERALS

Jealous Lover Shoots Himself With Noose Around Neck — Dog Guards His Body.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, Pa., July 17.—Crazed by jealousy, Samuel Bowman, 30 years old, last night killed Emanuel M. Rohrbaugh, 28, a rival for the hand of Mrs. Minnie Resh, a widow of 27, seriously wounded Mrs. Resh, and then committed suicide, shooting and hanging himself. He fired point blank at the couple with a double-barreled shotgun at a range of ten feet.

Bowman laid in wait for his rival and the widow at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Eichelberger, who live two miles south of here. Rohrbaugh and Mrs. Resh spent the evening at a church picnic. They drove up to the Eichelberger home in an automobile about 11:30, and were about to alight when Bowman stepped out from behind a tree and fired without warning. The first shot wounded Mrs. Resh in the neck and shoulder. The second hit Rohrbaugh in the face and blew off his jaw.

Dr. H. M. Alleman of Hanover was summoned, and he ordered both the injured persons removed to the York Hospital, where Rohrbaugh died seven hours later. He then advised Jesse Crabbs, Chief of Police, of the crime. Crabbs notified police headquarters in York, Gettysburg, Littlestown and Westminster to be on the lookout, and organized searching parties. Hundreds of persons soon gathered and searched the surrounding woods and fields. Meantime Special Officer Scheivert, accompanied by five men, drove to the house, a mile and a half away, where Bowman lived with his parents. They saw a man peep out from behind a window shade, but, being armed only with revolvers, did not enter the house. Chief Crabbs was summoned, and Bowman's father told him there was no use searching for his son, as he believed he had committed suicide.

Soon afterward Corporal Snyder of the State Constabulary found a note, tacked on a porch post, reading:

Father and Mother: You will find my body under the pear tree back of the barn. Please bury my body at Dubbs Church. SAMUEL.

Going to the spot indicated, Snyder found the body, clad in shirt and overalls, suspended from a tree. Standing on a step ladder, Bowman had tied a rope around his neck and then shot himself thrice in the chest with a revolver. Bowman's dog attacked the constable when he approached the body.

Bowman had been calling on Mrs. Resh for a year. About four months ago Rohrbaugh began paying attention to her and she flouted Bowman. He threatened her and told her there would be a couple of funerals if she did not take him back. Rohrbaugh was an overseas veteran. Bowman was an employe of the Hostetter stone quarries and a noted marksman. Mrs. Resh and Rohrbaugh were shoe workers.

ANGERED BY TROLLEY, HE SMASHES CAR DOOR

Boston Man, When Third Passes, Makes an Attack, Only to Lacerate Arms and Go to Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 17.—Hot weather, a hot temper and poor transit service are responsible for the condition of James Stone, aged 47, of 567 Tremont Street, who is at the City Hospital suffering from weakness due to loss of blood.

Stone stood on Tremont Street waiting for a car. One approached. Stone signalled for the car to stop. The motorman failed to heed the signal. Another car arrived. The second motorman refused to stop when Stone raised his hand.

The third car stopped, but before Stone could step on the car it started on its way.

Stone was mad. He took two lusty swings at the car door. Glass crashed and Stone bled freely from long, deep gashes in his arms. A policeman applied a temporary tourniquet, but Stone didn't reach the destination for which he started. He was taken to a hospital instead.

SEMINARIES OVER-RICH.

Presbyterian Moderator Names Committee to Look Into Efficiency.

The Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swearingen, moderator of the Presbyterian Church, appointed a committee of three clergymen and two laymen yesterday "to inquire into the equipment and holdings of the Presbyterian theological seminaries with a view to ascertaining whether the widest possible use of these facilities is being made."

Dr. Swearingen, who is pastor of the House of Hope in St. Paul, did this by order of the General Assembly, held last May at Winona Lake, Ind. A resolution was adopted after William Jennings Bryan had convinced the assembly that there was need of such a committee.

Figures announced to the General Assembly showed that in some of the seminaries the endowment was so great that it was with difficulty the interest could be used, for there were not sufficient students for the ministry.

The chairman of the committee appointed by Moderator Swearingen is the Rev. Dr. W. O. Thompson, President of the Ohio State University. The other ministerial members are the Rev. Dr. Joseph W. Cochran of Detroit and the Rev. Dr. Herbert Booth Smith of Los Angeles. The lay members are Dr. David B. Corson, Superintendent of Public Schools in Newark, N. J., and Dr. Henry B. Ward of the Illinois State University.

1831 RETURNS AS FIRST LOCOMOTIVE RUNS MILE

Ancient Costumes Worn by Passengers When the De Witt Clinton Is Tested in Mile Trip.

New York's first passenger train, the De Witt Clinton, made its second run in seventy-six years yesterday on the New York Central tracks opposite Riverside Park from Ninety-sixth Street to 110th Street. The old engine pulled three coaches filled with passengers costumed after the 1831 period, when the De Witt Clinton was put into commission.

By strenuous stoking with cordwood on the part of James Stark, fireman, the old train attained a speed of nearly fifteen miles an hour on one stretch of the run. The engine was piloted by Charles Stark.

Officials of the New York Central who rode on the train were Neil Mooney, assistant general passenger agent, New York; J. S. Hall, chief assistant general passenger agent, Cleveland; L. A. Schroeder, division passenger agent, Cleveland; A. L. Miller, division passenger agent, Albany; W. S. Randolph, assistant general passenger agent, Buffalo; J. B. Martin, division passenger agent, Rochester; O. E. Jenkins, division passenger agent, Syracuse; E. C. Cook, division passenger agent, Toledo; W. H. Northrup, division freight and passenger agent, Utica; L. A. Robison, passenger traffic manager, and John L. Loftus, superintendent of the west side terminals, New York.

Crowds of spectators lined the walls of the park along the run. On the uptown trip the De Witt Clinton carried young women employes of the New York Central costumed as belles of 1831.

After the run yesterday, the old train was mounted again on its flat cars to be taken to Chicago for the Progress Pageant, to be held from July 30 to August 14.

MURPHY TO SETTLE CONTEST

Democrats Want Him to Decide Leadership in 13th District.

Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy will be waited upon within a few days by a delegation of Democrats and asked what he intends to do about a contest for Democratic leader in the Thirteenth Assembly District, which takes in the section from 123d Street to 136th Street and from Seventh Avenue to Riverside Drive.

John H. O'Connell, who died several weeks ago, had been the leader of the district for several years, and since his death Thomas Kane, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the district, has been acting as leader. He is a contestant for leader in the coming primaries, but there are seven other members of the organization who have declared their candidacy for the place. They are Andrew Keating, Thomas Farrell, Pierre Murphy, Pierce Mulroney, James Reilly, Frank Duffy and August Weis, former Alderman.

All these men have their followers and the organization is divided into nine factions, without the possibility of agreeing on any one of the nine unless the "Boss" of the Fourteenth Street Wigwam gives the word.

AKELEY ON GORILLA HUNT.

Sculptor's Family to Accompany Him Through African Wilds.

An expedition under the leadership of Carl E. Akeley, sculptor, scientist and big game hunter, and sponsored by the American Museum of Natural History will depart next month for a six months' trip through the interior of Africa to study animal life. Those accompanying Mr. Akeley will be Herbert Bradley of Chicago, his wife, Mary Hastings Bradley, the writer; their 6-year-old daughter Alice and Miss Martha Akeley Miller, Mr. Akeley's secretary.

The primary object of the expedition is the study of gorillas. Collection of "elephant material" and further studies of natives for the sculptural groups for the projected African Hall of the American Museum are other objects.

Mr. Akeley hopes to obtain a complete family of gorillas to be used in one of the likelike habitat groups in the Museum. He also hopes to obtain motion pictures of gorillas, for which a complete outfit of cameras has been specially constructed.

The party will equip in England. Once in Africa, they will travel entirely on foot. For little Alice Bradley a hammock, to be carried by natives, will be provided. The expedition will return the latter part of February.

MRS. KABER STILL HELPLESS

Remains Exhausted in Bed, Where She Was Put After Sentence.

CLEVELAND, July 17.—There was little, if any, change tonight in the physical condition of Mrs. Eva Catherine Kaber, sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday for the murder of her husband. She remained as helpless and exhausted as she was yesterday and has not moved from her bed since being placed there following her sentence.

Mrs. Kaber talks little and when she does in an almost unintelligible murmur. She has eaten little.

Union Pacific Head Has New Post.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 17.—Carl R. Gray, President of the Union Pacific system, becomes President of the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad and H. M. Adams of Omaha, Vice President in Charge of Traffic of the Union Pacific system, becomes Second Vice President, under the plans the Union Pacific system has to reorganize the road as a unit. Mr. Gray will displace W. A. Clark, former Senator from Montana, from whom the Union Pacific system recently bought the controlling interest in the Los Angeles & Salt Lake road.

1,500 Re-employed on Union Pacific

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., July 17.—The Union Pacific Railroad today announced that it had taken on 1,500 workers, who were laid off with the slump in business, on the Mountain division. The re-employment of the men is taken to indicate the revival of business and it is expected more will be taken back if the economic conditions continue to improve.

FOUNDED 1856



LOOKING for clothes comforts you failed to provide for last week's out-of-town trip?

We have a store full of everything men and boys wear—from head to foot—varied assortments, fitting range of sizes, payable prices and the assurance of dependable quality.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

WE have no prejudice for any kind of roof except the right roof for its purpose.

DAVIS BROS. INC.
ROOFERS
Any kind of Roof-Anywhere
NEW YORK

New Trucks Sold Below Cost

Guaranteed

1¼ ton.....$1885
1½ ton.....$2185
2½ ton.....$2585
3½ ton.....$3285
5 ton.....$3985

These prices delivered F. O. B. New York

Write Box 63

Bedford Advertising Agency
1,180 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

ADVERTISEMENT.

Some Questions

One difficulty in discussing advertising is to agree on the scope of human activity which you are defining.

For example, an eccentric millionaire leaps into a net from his factory roof—and calls it advertising. A doctor joins every movement in town and calls his "joining" advertising.

Henry Ford with his peace ship, Carrie Nation with her hatchet, the actress and the stolen jewels, all are termed advertising.

But so is the tombstone "card" of the old-fashioned bank and the tailor whose spring line "he begs to announce."

There is magazine and newspaper, trade paper and street car advertising and the gold-embossed memorandum book.

What is advertising? What is publicity? What is notoriety seeking?

What is Good Will?

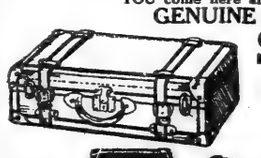
Advertising space in the Butterick publications is for sale by accredited advertising agencies.

Butterick—*Publisher*

The Delineator ($2.50 *a Year*) — The Designer ($2.00 *a Year*)

A SALE SUCH AS COMES ONCE IN A LIFETIME !!

Come and Make Us Prove
that the prices at this sale are less than cost to manufacture.
MONEY REFUNDED if you can equal our wonderful values. Our customers often ask
HOW CAN THEY DO IT?
YOU come here and learn the reason.



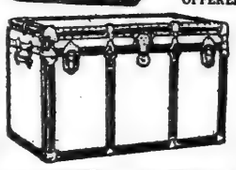
GENUINE COWHIDE SUIT CASES $5
Sizes 24 & 26 inches. Straps All Around. FORMERLY RETAILED AS HIGH AS $20. Only One to a Customer.



DUSTPROOF DOOR WARDROBE
With dustproof door. Made of basswood, covered and bound with hard vulcanized fibre; has laundry bag, shoe pockets; 10 veneer hangers, 5 drawers, lock top drawer, etc. Formerly $65. SALE PRICE..... $32.50



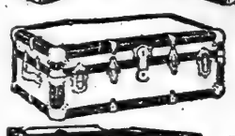
GENUINE COWHIDE BAGS
Smooth brown mahogany and black. Sizes 16, 18 & 20 in.
BY FAR THE BIGGEST VALUE EVER OFFERED. Formerly $15..... $5



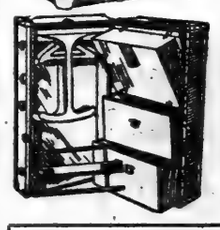
GENERAL PURPOSE TRUNK
of hard vulcanized fibre.
ALL SIZES.
Has self-closing lock, mothproof lining. Formerly $32.00 EXTRA SPECIAL. $14.50



FULL SIZE FIBRE WARDROBE
of strong construction; has laundry bag, shoe pockets, 4 drawers, 10 veneer hangers, steel corners, self-closing lock.. $26.50



FIBRE STEAMER TRUNKS
Made of hard vulcanized fibre. All sizes. Formerly $22.50..... $8.50



STEAMER WARDROBE
Made of hard vulcanized fibre; has laundry bag, shoe pockets, 5 hangers, steel corners and self-closing lock.
BARGAIN $17.50

MAIL ORDERS promptly filled on day received when accompanied by money order or check. None C. O. D.

Bargain Luggage Shop
506 SIXTH AVE., N. Y. Bet. 30th and 31st Sts. 1 Block from Gimbels.
OPEN EVENINGS TILL 7 P. M.

IH

Clearance Sale

MEN'S SUITS
Ready Tailored

$46.00

Were $60, $65, $70, $75 and $80

All from our regular stock and this season's models. Sizes 33 to 48.

Where alterations are required a small charge will be made

Iverson & Heneage
SUCCESSORS TO CROYDON LTD.
Seven & Nine East Forty-fourth Street
Shop Closed Saturdays During July and August

Clemons
Established 1898
39TH & BROADWAY

Continuing To-day (Monday)

A Sale

OF ALL OUR $50 YOUNG MEN'S & MEN'S SUITS

$29

To thoroughly appreciate this price, you must see what other stores are still asking $50 for!

The first Pierce-Arrow pioneered the Worm Gear. The latest Pierce-Arrows are pioneering—the DUAL VALVE ENGINE.

Pierce Arrow *Trucks*

ELLIS — NEWARK, TRENTON
HARROLDS — NEW YORK, BROOKLYN, STAMFORD, POUGHKEEPSIE

"GALATE" SAFETY RAZOR
(Vest Pocket Size)



Made in two parts of brass heavily silver-plated, with rounded comb. Fitted with 2 blades and sold in nickeled case.

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Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), page 25.



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(New York)

TODAY

109 Years of National City Bank History

This is Number Six of a series of special articles published by The National City Bank of New York, co-incident with the opening of its up-town branches.

FROM the days of the Pine Tree shilling to the present time, our national financial history and its intimate relation to public policies is a most fascinating story.

Long after the adoption of the Constitution, a variety of currency issues of various states made the value of money in circulation so confusing that it was part of the curriculum in every high-grade school to teach the boys what the money of New York or Connecticut was worth in Maryland or some other state.

In the years gone by three banks have been closely connected with the Government. These were the Bank of North America, established by Robert Morris in 1781, which aided in financing the Revolution; the First Bank of the United States, established by Alexander Hamilton in 1791; and the Second Bank of the United States, chartered in 1816. But there never was a real, nationally supervised banking system in this country until the passage of the National Bank Act in 1863, which ultimately brought order out of chaos in bank-note circulation.

This Act cured evils in the currency situation and based national bank-note circulation on the security of United States Government bonds. It also threw a strong safeguard around the funds of depositors and gradually worked into our banking system a stability so great that there was rarely a failure of a National Bank.

With the approval of the Federal Reserve Act on December 23, 1913, the nation embarked on a new banking era. It was fortunate that this Act—the result of many years of study—should have been approved prior to the World War which began on the first of the following August. This carefully planned system, devised by able economists and financiers, carried the nation through the most serious financial strain in the world's history with unassailed credit, without moratorium or notable bank failures.

The "First Bank of the United States"

WHEN the charter of the First Bank of the United States expired in June, 1811, and Congress refused to grant an extension, state and private banking institutions had a free hand.

If the financial vision of the times had been large enough to see the possibilities in the First Bank of the United States, much of the financial distress of the early years of our history would probably have been avoided.

When it became apparent that its charter would not be extended a group of leading business men in New York, realizing that there must be a strong institution to take its place, organized the City Bank of New York, which was incorporated June 16, 1812, under the title of "The President, Directors, and Company, of the City Bank of New York."

The new institution arranged that the holders of stock in the Bank of the United States might exchange that stock upon equitable terms for stock of the City Bank. This offer was availed of to the extent of 10,000 shares, or $500,000 par value, of City Bank stock.

As this comprised more than a majority of its original capital, the City Bank may be fairly said to have been a direct offspring of Alexander Hamilton's "First Bank of the United States." The new bank also acquired the property in Wall Street which that bank had occupied as its New York headquarters.

COL. SAMUEL OSGOOD, who became the first president of the City Bank in 1812, was one of the country's most distinguished citizens. During the Revolution he had rendered conspicuous military and other public services. When Congress in 1785 appointed him a Commissioner of the Board of Treasury, the legislature of Massachusetts, of which State he was then a citizen, came forward in a body and became his bondsman—an honor said never to have been conferred on any other individual. He had also rendered important services in the establishment of the Federal Government under the Constitution. After Washington's inauguration he became the first Postmaster General.

THREE days after the charter of the City Bank was granted, the President of the United States issued a declaration of war on Great Britain and for two and a half years the country was engaged in the War of 1812.

Times were very hard. Revenues of the Treasury were light and the burden of giving financial support to the Government fell mainly on Philadelphia and New York. In February of 1813 a war loan of $16,000,000 was offered. About one-third of this was taken in New York. The City Bank received subscriptions and subscribed on its own account for half a million dollars. Again in May, 1814, the Treasury asked for subscriptions to $10,000,000 of bonds and for a second time the City Bank took $500,000, or one-twentieth of the total.

The report of the Loan Committee declares that in making this recommendation to the directors "the Committee is actuated by a desire of rendering this institution serviceable to the Government of our country in support of the just and necessary contest in which it is engaged, as well as a firm conviction in their minds that the interest of the Bank will be promoted thereby."

WHEN the City Bank was being organized, there were but eighty-eight State and Colonial Banks in the United States and these had a total capital of $42,600,000.

The latest report of the Comptroller of the Currency gives a total of about 31,000 banking institutions in the United States having a combined working capital, including surplus and profits, amounting to $6,335,000,000 and deposits amounting to $40,656,000,000.

DURING the 109 years that the City Bank has been in existence, the currency, the financial machinery and the banking structure of the country have undergone many changes.

During the War of 1812 specie payment was suspended and was not resumed until after the establishment of the Second Bank of the United States in 1817. Then came a period of development in the country, the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 and the establishment of the first regular trans-Atlantic service by the shipping firm of Isaac Wright & Sons. Isaac Wright of this firm became the fifth president of the City Bank and during his administration of the Bank's affairs great assistance was given to the rapid national development typical of that era.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK
AND BRANCHES

CONDENSED STATEMENT
of condition as of June 30, 1921

ASSETS

Cash on Hand, in Federal Reserve Bank, due from Banks, Bankers and United States Treasurer	$220,951,629.47	
Acceptances of other Banks	4,288,743.49	$225,240,372.96
Loans and Discounts	526,892,739.46	
United States Bonds, Other Bonds and Securities	49,180,150.95	
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	2,592,000.00	578,664,890.41
Banking House		5,060,000.00
Due from Branches		1,734,120.59
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		51,863,785.94
Other Assets		5,482,996.35
TOTAL		$868,046,166.25

LIABILITIES

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits	$104,460,411.14
Deposits	609,665,823.04
Reserves (for Taxes, Interest Accrued, et cetera)	6,849,133.40
Unearned Discount	2,595,296.52
Circulation	1,325,097.50
Due to Federal Reserve Bank	56,693,086.11
Other Bank Acceptances and Foreign Bills sold with our Endorsement	26,835,078.43
Acceptances, Cash Letters of Credit and Travelers' Checks	54,425,894.18
Bonds Borrowed	2,118,000.00
Other Liabilities	3,078,345.93
TOTAL	$868,046,166.25

Throughout the years from 1817 to 1833 the Second Bank of the United States was in active operation, but steps taken by many of the state banks and the Second Bank's political opponents led to its downfall after President Jackson withdrew the United States Government deposits in 1833.

In the years following, another great volume of unsound paper money was issued. This contributed to the financial depression known as the "Panic of 1837-39," the most serious the country has ever experienced.

This was a period of great confusion. In May, 1837, nearly half the state banks closed their doors, all suspended specie payment and many never resumed business. The storm which swept over the country brought failure to thousands of formerly prosperous firms.

Efforts were made both before and after this crisis to build a more sound foundation for the currency of the country.

Again in 1857 a great panic brought disaster, suffering and want. In New York alone 985 failures were recorded in the latter half of the year.

Through all these trying times the City Bank, because of its past conservative policy, stood like a rock and continued to render to the business interests a quality of service which laid the foundation for its further growth in prosperous days.

The "City Bank" in the Civil War

AMERICAN finance owes a debt to the Civil War. The National Bank Act, which was the outgrowth of financing the war, finally gave the country sound, though inelastic, currency.

No history of financing the Civil War would be complete did it not mention the City Bank's activities in those critical hours. In fact, its president was chairman of a committee of a patriotic group of New York bankers who met Secretary Chase immediately after the disastrous Battle of Bull Run and at once subscribed $50,000,000 against which the Secretary was advised he could draw on the following day.

The Bank also took an active part in subsequent war loans. After the passage of the National Bank Act it surrendered its state charter, entered the new system, and thus went under Government supervision.

The history of its successful operation as a commercial bank during the fifty years in which it operated under the National Bank Act is one of continuous progress.

In January, 1900, the Bank, anticipating the need for better banking facilities, due to the larger commercial and industrial development which it foresaw, increased its capital to $10,000,000. Later, in June, 1902, the capital was again increased to $25,000,000.

The great growth in the business of the country which followed fully justified the wisdom of this action.

The money panic of 1907 again found the City Bank well prepared for the financial storms of that year and the Bank's conservative policies were again vindicated.

The great World War and the activities of every bank in this country in making its financing a success, are too recent to dwell upon.

The National City Bank of New York has from the first taken the lead in establishing branches in foreign countries. Starting with the branch at Buenos Aires, which was opened in 1914, a constantly widening system of branches has been built up, including the branches of the International Banking Corporation, which The National City Bank acquired in 1915, until today this single American bank has more than seventy-five branches in all parts of the world.

In 1920 the capital of the bank was increased to $40,000,000 and today there are stockholders of The National City Bank in every state in the Union.

As an aid to the growing nation and the maintenance of its financial integrity, as a helpful contributor to the upbuilding of its transportation, its industrial enterprises and commercial relations, the City Bank through hearty co-operation and the liberal extension of conservative credit has a record of achievement dating back to the days when the corner of Forty-Second Street and Madison Avenue, where its principal uptown branch is now located, was more than two miles out in the country.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 18, 1921.

A BEDLAM TARIFF BILL.

The worst tariff bill ever framed, a measure that makes the Payne-Aldrich act look like an angel illuminate, wasn't bad enough. By a vote of 152 to 97, eight Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee voting No, the House took hides off the free list, where even the Payne-Aldrich tariff put them, and imposed a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem. It was vain to point out that the farmer would get no benefit from the duty, while the price of shoes and all articles into which leather enters would be raised. The Republicans have evoked the high protection devil, and they can't lay it.

A number of Democrats have abandoned Democratic economic principles on the supposed wishes of the farmers. Something has been heard of an agricultural bloc. Well, if this hide tax stays in the bill as passed, the farmers will soon find out that the protection they receive is a phantom; that their surplus products have a smaller market, and that the cost of everything they buy has been raised. Talk about blocs! Every American who isn't content to go barefoot will join the universal bloo of American consumers, kicking against the higher price of shoes. Indeed, the whole bill is essentially a bill to raise the cost of living; to reduce to still smaller volume our foreign trade, already more than cut in two since last Summer; to prevent our foreign debtors from paying us in the only way they can; to blight agriculture, commerce, industry by checking the flow of goods, and to make us, so far as the zealot high protectionists can, a hermit nation.

It is interesting to notice that Representative CHANDLER of Oklahoma offered the amendment to tax hides. From the same statesman, considerably after the eleventh hour and just before the bill was introduced, came the mysterious provision, which Mr. HAMMOND is one with most of the public in disapproving, laying a tax on crude oil and petroleum. This for the benefit of a few producers and when the United States is insisting officially on its share in the development of foreign oil fields. In its large domestic aspect the proposed impost is characteristic, worthy of the general scope of the bill. It would swell the cost of living. Gasoline, gas, all petroleum products, fuel for our American oil-burning ships, by necessary corollary coal, would be higher. It is a salient folly in a tariff bill of follies, a Bedlam bill.

But the arch-enormity of the Fordney Tariff bill is not found in any schedule increase of rates or raid upon the free list. It is the "American valuation plan," a system of laying duties in the dark, of basing ad valorem duties, not on the price paid by the importer, but on an appraiser's guess at the wholesale price of "comparable and competitive products of the United States" on the date of exportation; but when value can't be so ascertained to the satisfaction of the appraiser, "value" shall mean the value of the import on that date for consumption or use in the United States, to be determined or surmised under this loose license:

> Appraising officers may take into consideration, among other matters, the selling price or cost of production of comparable products of the United States and of articles made therefrom or from like imported materials, not sold in usual wholesale quantities or not sold or freely offered for sale to all purchasers in the ordinary course of trade, or not sold at all, and the selling price in the United States of comparable imports, or the selling price or market value or cost of production of the imported merchandise in the foreign country, and may exclude or include all or any cost, charges and expenses, including duty, if any, keeping always in mind the legislative intention that duties ad valorem shall be assessed upon the fair market value of the imported merchandise in the United States.

This means that the assessor can assess what he pleases; that no importer can know what his merchandise costs until it has gone through the Custom House and the duty has been paid; that there can be no sales for future delivery, and that all hitherto imported goods now unsold must rise in price. This is the crowning monstrosity of a monstrous bill. The Senate will be expected to put the measure under long observation, after July 21, and to cure it to some extent, though the best thing for the Republican Party and the country would be to kill it. It is the worst of times for tariff-making; the House Republicans have taken full advantage of it.

NOT A TRICK ELECTION.

This year's city campaign appears to be thought of by some as a great opportunity for political cunning. There is talk of the need of being "devilish sly" in opposing Mayor HYLAN. We must manage somehow to steal a few of his clothes for a rival candidate to wear. Mr. LAGUARDIA would clearly like to make off with a good part of the Mayor's wardrobe. Then we read of "spies" in the fusion camp, of "informers" from within Tammany Hall, of "conspiracies" to utilize the Controller's dislike of the Mayor and of sham battles in the primaries, together with artful bargains between politicians. From all this one might infer that the coming election to determine the kind of government which New York is to have during the next four years was nothing but a competition in craft and guile and tricks.

In reality, these false alarms and sideshows cannot obscure the true and simple issue before our citizens. It is a question of organizing the City Government so that brains and character shall be on top. The offense of the present municipal Administration lies not merely in this or that failure or misdeed but in its whole tone, which has been low in intelligence, in dignity and in general fitness.

It may be said, after the stupidities of the last city election, that New York got the Government which it deserved, but it is certainly not the Government which comports with its greatness or which the majority of its citizens would wish to see continued in power. The problem is how to unite that majority so as to make its will effective. It must be done, if at all, by honest and straightforward methods. No dodges or devices, however artful, will do the work. There must be a policy at once clear and comprehensive, and candidates must be found of sufficient stature and force to make the electors believe that what they promise that they will perform.

We do not doubt that this expresses the conviction and purpose of the new Fusion Committee. But its members will need to be constantly on their guard against the peddlers of political nostrums, and the amiable gentlemen who are too clever by half in thinking up schemes to "dish" Tammany. What we mainly require is a vivid perception of the enemy to be fought and then a united attack upon him, without any wiles or artifices.

THE HEATED TERM IN THE SENATE.

In the torrid season, when the Potomac flats bake, legislation in Washington is a trial to the nervous system. It is a city of adamantine street surfaces that reflect the sun's rays cruelly. The Capitol, although on a slight rise of ground, is one of the hottest buildings in Washington. It seems to challenge the sun to do its worst, and it does. The Capitol was planned for Winter lawmaking, not for extra sessions in July and the dog days. It is true, of course, that artificial relief is attempted, but the House of Representatives is only less stuffy than the Senate. When there is a dead calm on the Potomac, brainstorms may occur in either chamber. Both have been the scenes of assaults other than verbal. The record would probably show that most of them occurred when Sol was insolent and provocative. On Friday last a physical encounter between two august Senators, Mr. PORTER J. MCCUMBER of North Dakota and Mr. JAMES A. REED of Missouri, was averted by the friendly intervention of Mr. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS of Mississippi, who seldom loses his head when other men lose theirs.

Both Senators were doubtless suffering from the heat; also, it seems, from the recommittal of the Bonus bill. To Mr. MCCUMBER, a veteran promoter of pension bills, it was a keen disappointment. He would have had a grand welcome upon his return to Wahpeton if the measure had become a law. It was while assuring the gallery that it "is not and will not be defeated" that he became entangled with Mr. REED, who is as precise as Mr. MCCUMBER is diffuse, about the refunding of the debts of the Allies. Mr. REED had quoted the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. MCCUMBER insisted that it would not take five years to refund the obligations. Whereupon the Senator from Missouri rejoined with asperity that the habit of doubting his word might be indulged in "once too often some of these fine days." One retiring thing part of the day, a thunderstorm impending), until the sturdy MCCUMBER proposed a settlement "outside" the chamber. The Senator from Missouri is not meek. He once had a brush with a stranger after a committee room hearing, and a lively affair it was. With barbed irony he replied to Mr. MCCUMBER. The North Dakotan reasserted his readiness to meet his adversary in debate "outside," and the latter, returning to the fray, exclaimed in such a manner—the words used were not Senatorial and need not be quoted—that the old war horse of Wahpeton "started for" his tormentor. It was at this point that WILLIAMS of Mississippi, humorist, philosopher, pacifier, intervened.

Later the Chair "restored order," but not until the stormy petrel of Georgia, the historian TOM WATSON, had flown to the side of the Missourian to "protect" him from the aggression of the incensed North Dakotan. After that amusing episode it must have been easy for the Vice President, who by nature is as cool as a Grand Banks iceberg, to arrange an armistice. It is to be feared that the Senate is not quite so dignified a body as it was before popular elections introduced the democratic spirit. If one takes up a copy of the Congressional Record, it is sometimes to be astonished at the levities and personalities that Senators indulge in. On Wednesday, the 13th, TOM WATSON and HENRY L. MYERS of Montana had a tussle in repartee that must have pained the Hon. CALVIN COOLIDGE, whether he was in the chair or not. One of the tasks to which he might address himself is the restoration of dignity to the Senate.

WHO SAID IT FIRST?

Moved by President HARDING'S invitation to a disarmament conference, M. ANDRE TARDIEU comes forward to declare that France proposed at the Paris Peace Conference an effective plan to limit the size of armies and navies. It involved the right of one nation, or group of nations, to inspect the armaments of another, in order to see if it was living up to its pledges. It embraced also a scheme for an international military force, on land and sea, to be under the direct command of the League of Nations. And M. TARDIEU quotes from the secret proceedings of the Council of Four at Paris to show how and by whom this French project was defeated.

The guilty man was President WILSON. He objected that the Government of the United States was bound by the Constitution, and could not therefore allow foreigners to be inquiring into the strength of its army and navy. Moreover, he said that America would never consent to the sort of "super-government" implied in an international military force. When we bear in mind that this took place in February, 1919, months before the horrified Senators discovered that Mr. WILSON had chucked the Constitution overboard at Paris and delightedly accepted a super-government, we see how overfastidious it has been in him to keep secret all this time what M. TARDIEU now reveals. All that the former President would have had to do was to break his promise not to give out what passed in the confidential meetings at Paris. By a timely betrayal he might have stopped the mouths of Senators. But no, he may have reflected that nothing could have done that, short of the hand of death!

RAILWAY VALUATIONS AND RATES.

Almost daily, valuations of the railways by the Interstate Commerce Commission are made public at a critical time in railway history, and, as it happens, just as the death is announced of the Director of Valuations, CHARLES A. PROUTY. He was an Interstate Commerce Commissioner for seventeen years, until he resigned to take over the work of valuation under the law of 1913. He was one of the leaders in the work of punishing the railways for their errors, but rather as a friend of the public than as an enemy of the railways. As the railways reformed under correction his views became more lenient, and his later work was constructive. He was one of the first to perceive the dangers of immoderation in regulation, and put forth obiter dicta which will outlive his formal decisions. One of them, "We can regulate the railways, but "we cannot by legislation force one "single dollar of private capital "into railway investment against "its will," is particularly worth recalling at a time when decisions reducing rates and denying advances have produced the result which he foresaw, and made the railways dependent upon tax money instead of investors' money. If he had remained a Commissioner, there would have been different rate decisions.

With no lack of appreciation of his solid work, it may be said that the valuations prepared by him are worthless, although enormously costly. That may almost be said to be his own opinion. After four years' work he testified before the commission: "I would rather undertake to "recite the Chinese alphabet backward "than read the Valuation act, because "it does not mean anything after you "have read it." Neither do valuations mean anything after they have panies, they care little about the valuation. If the rates do not suit the railways, both rates and valuations are litigated. The Valuation act was written to order for the purpose of reducing the railways' profits. No rates have yet been based on the valuations, and presumably none ever will be.

The rate reductions have sufficed to do the work the valuation was designed for, and the education of the public has now proceeded so far as to create a general perception that there is no way of making general rates which shall both penalize the too prosperous roads and yet let the weaker roads live. The regulators are now on another tack, and it is proposed to preserve general rate schedules by tying weak and strong roads together into great systems. How the rates effective throughout the systems shall be divided between strong and weak members is not yet known. It may prove as troublesome as the question of valuation.

The objection to both regulation and valuation of the sort the country has experienced is that both have miscarried because designed for a wrongful purpose. Rate reduction has succeeded all too well. Valuation has shown its costliness and futility. Valuation has cost the United States $16,000,000 and the railways $37,000,000—over $53,000,000 for a demonstration of worthlessness, and the end is not yet. The intention was to discredit the railways' investment accounts. For 51,853 miles of road the reproduction cost new as of 1914 was $3,208,782,543. The companies' book value was $3,158,275,156, and the outstanding securities something less. For ten leading systems, the chief objective of the valuation, the reproduction cost was valued at $2,080,297,300, and the investment account was $1,789,144,241. But what use, present or future, is there for valuations of 1914, which have not yet stood the test of the courts? The rough and ready "standard rates" of the wartime are better than the valuations of 1914, which perhaps are worth their cost by the demonstration that the railway accounts are trustworthy. But the cost ought to be stopped now.

SINN FEIN CONCESSIONS.

Dublin and London dispatches state that the demand for an absolutely independent Irish Republic has been abandoned. This is, of course, more an inference than an announcement by authority. It is confirmed, however, by Mayor O'CALLAGHAN of Cork, who recently left our shores by special request. He remarks that the refusal of the United States to recognize the Republic of Ireland was fatal to it. If this be so, it took the Sinn Feiners a long time and cost them a great deal of money to find it out. Any impartial man who knew this country could have told them from the first that their hope of getting America to go to war with England to free Ireland—for that was what the scheme amounted to—was sheer insanity.

The conclusion is inevitable from the continuing negotiations between DE VALERA and LLOYD GEORGE that the Irish leader is not insisting, or does not intend long to insist, upon a separate Irish Republic. This sign that Sinn Fein has come to a better and more sensible mind will encourage the old and consistent friends of Ireland in this country. The critical discussions in Downing Street are by no means safely ended. Many important details will require much time before they are settled. But the world will have noted DE VALERA'S words of hope, and will give him his due if he shows that he knows how to take occasion by the hand and secure the utmost now possible for his fellow-countrymen.

A LOCAL TAX REFERENDUM.

The Merchants' Association has taken a referendum which has two points of interest, one of them surprising. That the local sentiment agrees with the national referendums in favor of repeal of the excess profits tax and substitution of the sales tax is only to be expected. As usual, the largest votes cast are on those questions. On the form of sales tax there is a surprise, the votes for a tax on all transfers of all sorts of property being much larger than the votes for taxing merely retail sales, or sales of only goods and merchandise. Even good friends of the sales tax principle have shrunk from being so thorough as to tax sales of real estate, securities and exchange bargains, which often are done and undone on the same day, or several times daily. Yet that is the preference of the largest vote cast by the Merchants' Association.

At a time when thrift ranks with cleanliness, next to godliness, the idea of taxing consumption is particularly fitting. When production is difficult it is well to leave it as free from taxation as may be. Exchanges in the processes of trade are not consumption, but steps in production. Probably those which are essential would not be prevented by so small a tax as the sales tax, and the harm might be slight if the unessential sales, like those used in "making a market," were discouraged. Also, it is to be considered that the tax may be kept low in rate in proportion that it is extended in effect. At worst, business men are agreed that no form of sales tax could be so oppressive and destructive as the excess profits tax Congress cannot plead that the sentiment of the country has not made itself clear.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Canadians Have Not Forgotten.

Whoever asks, "Where is Penetanguishene?" confesses either to having a bad memory or else that he never read PARKMAN and therefore is deserving of severe condemnation as ignorant of his country's history and inappreciation of one of its not too many literary glories.

Be that as it may, for the information of such Americans as have neglected a duty and robbed themselves of much joy—as the neglecters of duties so often do—let it be stated that Penetanguishene is a town, or at any rate a place, up on the shore of Georgian Bay, and that there, for a week beginning Aug. 4, under the management and auspices of a historical society named after the locality, will be commemorated with all sorts of "doings," grave and gay, the tercentenary of CHAMPLAIN'S landing at that point in the course of his memorable explorations of the northern wilderness.

As a matter of fact, the celebration is five years late—that being one of several regrettable consequences of Germany's ambition to rule the world. That consequence, fortunately, is not as serious as some of the others, in Canada and elsewhere, and the chronological inaccuracy need not deter anybody from accepting the invitation of the Penetanguishene Historical Society to attend the ceremonies.

A more profitable and pleasant way to spend a brief vacation hardly could be imagined. Besides the natural beauties of the site, and its associations with the heroic French soldiers and missionaries who paddled the waters of the great bay and roved the forests around it, here was carried to its grim conclusion the greatest tragedy in strictly American history—the final conquest and practical extermination by the Iroquois of their only rivals in numbers, power and ability, the Hurons. PARKMAN tells that story magnificently, as he does so many other stories of the early days.

Whoever wants to know all about the coming celebration, and of the many picturesque and interesting events it will include—the solemn meeting and ratification of peace by Mohawk and Huron chiefs is one of them—should write to the historical society at Penetanguishene, Ontario, and get the information it is glad to supply.

His Travels Were Too Brief.

A British commentator on current events, who came over here to write up for the edification of his paper and its readers the recent encounter between a good representative of France and a poor representative of America, before returning home has been moved—of course—to tell us what he thinks of us. This he did in a long letter to THE TIMES—a letter kinder and more courteous than the utterances of some of our foreign critics, but, like most such utterances, marked by the error of taking a small part for a great whole.

Evidently this Briton moved, while here—as might have been expected—in a circle where the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead law are neither approved nor observed. There are such circles, but there are others; and had the visitor penetrated them, presumably he would have changed or mitigated his conclusion that personal liberty in this country has been so much restricted that he wonders how we can stand it.

The dear man is mistaken. What he called a restriction of liberty was in reality the exercise in regular and legal way of the will of a free people, expressed through an overwhelming majority of its chosen representatives. The coercion of minorities is not unusual in democracies, and here, as in other true democracies, the antagonists of any law are free to have it changed or repealed as soon as they can convince their neighbors by argument that the law is objectionable.

This is not slavery—it is freedom of the only sort worthy of the name. A Briton should be the last to see tyranny in a state of affairs precisely like the one with which he is familiar and of which he is justly proud in his own country. There are more prohibitions than one, and England has now, and always has had, as her minorities well know, her full share of them.

Not Forgotten, but Only Out of Sight.

It is humiliating to us all that a man like MONSON, the heroic messenger of the "Lost Battalion," should have lingered, unknown and unnoticed, in a public hospital through a long illness, the direct result of his services, and that only after he had been dead for three days was the debt remembered and due honor paid—by giving him a great funeral.

Of course, we ought to decide that such a thing never shall happen again, but of course we will not, or at any rate such things will happen again and again, just as they always have happened, and perhaps their explanation and their excuse lie in human nature itself, which cannot be changed.

MONSON did not go about advertising his exploits, and it is said that while in the hospital he never mentioned them to anybody. Those immediately around him, therefore, were not to blame for his lack of special attention, and the officers of his regiment and his late companions in it had not so much forgotten him as been separated from him by the inevitable mutations of life and the passing years. They gathered around him readily and gladly as soon as they heard of his death, and they heard of it soon.

That was too late, it can be said, in a way truly, and, realizing this, it may be that the episode will have the effect of reviving interest in all disabled soldiers and bring such pressure to bear on those whose direct duty is to care for them that the present neglect will cease for a while.

Seemingly Really "Reformed."

No particular surprise should be caused by the news that VILLA, the sometime bandit, is now behaving himself with great propriety, devoting himself virtuously to agriculture, and even repairing churches.

VILLA never was a common bandit—a mere robber. He was a real soldier, for one thing, with a genius for command, and though his ways were rough and his pistol ready for action, he was a man of his time and place, rather than a villain. Illiterate, but not unintelligent, he often talked sensibly to the stray Americans with whom he came in contact, and always there was the chance that his abilities could be better used than in guerrilla warfare. The seeming harshness with which he treated his followers did not turn them

PUGILIST AND PURITAN.

The Past Recalled by a Recent Pulpit Attack.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article on "A Pulpit Movie" might be supplemented by a glance at the past. In this diatribe of "our most eminent clerical sociologist" history repeats itself. If the Dempsey-Carpentier fight was a revival of paganism, its denunciation was a revival of Puritanism. There are some astonishing parallels between the words of the Jeremiah of Fifty-seventh Street and Michael Wigglesworth of Malden, Mass., author of "The Day of Doom." Listen to the first, and then to the second. The twentieth century divine includes among the crowd at the great fight "the home-neglecters, the baby-killers, and the pug-dog nurses. * * * the Sabbath-breakers, the church-scorners and the God-defiers."

In a more poetic strain the seventeenth century divine describes the "goats" at the Day of Judgment as follows:

> "Blasphemers lewd, and swearers shrewd,
> Scoffers at purity,
> That hated God, contemned His rod,
> And loved security;
> Sabbath-polluters, saints-persecutors,
> Presumptuous men, and proud,
> Who never love those that reproved;
> All stand among this crowd.
> False-witness bearers, and self-for-swearers,
> Murderers, and men of blood,
> Witches, enchanters, and ale-house haunters,
> Beyond account there stood."

This is the comparison; now for the contrast. The New York reformer of 1921 is especially severe on the Amalekites and the "liquorites." He portrays with cruel unction how they "dished out" the booze from their thermos bottles. With this heartless description we may contrast the hearty invitation once issued by Henry Ward Beecher to Herbert Spencer through the latter's friend, Edward Youmans: "We dine at 1 o'clock. If he will, he shall have oysters or lobsters, beef or mutton, game or fish, or all of them; tea, coffee, or wine, and if the latter I will give him better port than New York can produce; or he shall have Madeira or sherry or claret or champagne; or if the British blood calls for beer, he shall have that—English ale, brown stout of the finest, German beer, lager beer; and such is my wish to please him that I will even give him cold water. He shall have all of these, or, if he prefer, he shall not have any of them."

WOODBRIDGE RILEY.
Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, July 14, 1921.

A Friendless Soldier.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is quite true that many Americans were stirred while reading the account of the passing out of the brave John J. Munson. There may be some satisfaction to know that he received a full military burial. Some of the more enthusiastic are likely at this late hour to cover his grave with a profusion of costly flowers. A wonderful climax, after ending his courageous career suffering from one of the most dreaded scourges, tuberculosis.

We are glad to know that the brave soldier could not know that he lay in the city's morgue for several days among the "unclaimed dead." Our wonderful Bureau of Missing Persons of the finest Police Department in the world makes much faster progress, and with very much less foundation for identification.

I am in a position to know that every patient who is entered at a hospital in a conscious condition is asked to give the name and address of the nearest relative, if any, otherwise a friend is mentioned. The general rule of Bellevue Hospital calls for the removal of a patient at the end of five days. If there is no visible money in the case, in most instances, the wretched one goes to Blackwells Island in a hurry. These are established rules. Did the Bellevue authorities admit John Munson without these preliminaries and without price? For they knew he was mortally ill, perhaps could have told you in a fairly sure manner about the length of time he could be expected to live. Your paper states "it was after his death that the war medals were found among some belongings which he asked to have sent to Mrs. Peter Peterson, with whom he once boarded." Did the hospital notify Mrs. Peterson, or, for that matter, take any steps to "place" this sick man while there was yet time?

Speed the day that our President Harding will appoint the biggest man he can find to handle the situation of our disabled soldiers.

WELFARE NURSE.
New York, July 18, 1921.

HAVE WE FORGOTTEN?

"They found that three soldiers had been buried in one grave."—News Item.

They lie upon their patient beds of pain,
Poor broken-bodied men who sometimes smile,
Though men forget them quite—nor deign
One passing thought the red hours to beguile.
But in the long, long wakeful hours of night,
When jagged torture tears their souls in two,
When they again live through the fearful fight—
What do they think of us—of me and you?

When, one by one, is placed the kindly screen
Around a bed where some young body lies,
Some comrade who has fought too long and seen
Our gross neglect through tired, sleepless eyes—
What think they then—these heroes left behind—
Of us who owe them more than we can pay?
Of us, who seem so deaf, so dumb, so blind?
Perhaps we dare not hear what they could say!

God pity *us!* We cheered them for a day
And vowed we would remember evermore
Their noble deeds—the sacrifice that they
Made for their country's flag that we adore.
Our vows are with the breath that made them, past,
Our promises like thistles bloomed and flown;
Else we would grant a boon at the last
One little plot of earth to call his own!

Must this be their reward?—to wait, alone,
With none or few to cheer them as they lie?
Can we pass by and not by works atone
For those we sent uncomforted to die?
For some of them our help has come too late,
But there are many left to care for yet,
So that they may not know life's direst fate—
To give their all—and have the world forget!

HARRY VARLEY.

Fordney Bill, if Enacted, Will Force Other Countries to Retaliate as Spain Has Done.

By A STUDENT OF TARIFFS.

The framers and proponents of the Emergency Tariff bill already enacted by the Republican Congress, and of the so-called permanent tariff bill, destined to pass the House of Representatives on July 21, have been told many times in the course of preparation of these measures that one certain effect of their proposed legislation would be retaliation on the part of other nations, and that this retaliation would have a seriously detrimental effect upon the foreign commerce of the United States, vitally necessary to the maintenance of prosperity at home. Close observation of the actions of the Republican statesmen in charge of this legislation has failed to discover any effect produced on them by these warnings. They have accepted the roar of protest that has gone up all over South America without the discernible quiver of an eyelash.

These protests and warnings from South America have been followed by the beginning of retaliatory legislation in some of those countries, notably Argentina. Now they are followed by the beginning of similar protest and similar action in Europe. The action of Spain is a conspicuous example of what may be expected on the part of other countries. It is to be noted also that, whereas the American high tariff legislation is still in the making, and may not become actually operative for a considerable time yet, the Spanish Government has acted on the threat and has promulgated a tariff which seems certain very substantially to reduce American exports to Spain, which for the year 1920 were more than $100,000,000.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Spain, composed of representatives of American business houses located in that country, has furnished to some of its correspondents in the United States a statement about the new Spanish tariff, which should be peculiarly illuminating to the framers and proponents of the American tariff legislation. The American Chamber in Barcelona protests against the Spanish legislation on the ground that it will very seriously damage American trade with Spain, yet it recognizes the fact that this is a matter of "a very delicate nature" because of American tariff legislation.

"The Spanish customs tariff," says the American Chamber in Barcelona, "is divided into a number of classes, each class into a number of groups and each group into a number of sections. There are, in all, 718 sections covering all the classes of commodities imported into Spain. For each of these 'sections' there are two different rates of duty: Tariff 1 and Tariff 2. Rates under Tariff 1 (the higher tariff) are applicable to merchandise imported from countries with which Spain has no commercial treaty or agreement. Rates under Tariff 2 (the lower tariff) are applicable to merchandise imported from countries with which Spain has a commercial treaty or agreement. Through our Commercial Attaché in Madrid, Mr. Charles H. Cunningham, we understand that the Spanish Government expects shortly to notify the Government of the United States of the expiration of the commercial agreement now in force, giving, we are told, from one to three months' notice.

"Up until the 20th of May, 1921, the customs tariff in force was that of 1906. In 1919 a tariff committee was appointed to study and submit to the Government a new tariff more in keeping with post-war values. On Nov. 26 last—more especially as a reprisal against the French Government (although same naturally affected the interests of American exporters), which had practically prohibited the importation of Spanish wines into France—a temporary increase in the rates of duty on a number of manufactured products was adopted. It was then felt this temporary increase would be superseded by the new final tariff (in the hands of the Tariff Committee since 1919) on May 20, 1921, the date of expiration of the commercial treaties between Spain and a number of countries. This new final tariff was not published on May 20, nor is its publication expected for some months to come. In view of the insistent demand for protection on the part of Spanish manufacturers and also because of the unfavorable foreign trade balance of more than 400,000,000 pesetas, the Spanish Government, without consulting Parliament, issued a royal decree establishing a new temporary tariff—pending the adoption of the above referred to final one. This new temporary tariff annuls the temporary one of Nov. 26. Its rates of duty represent an average increase over the old tariff of 1906 of from 50 to 400 per cent. As above stated, it so seriously affects the interests of American concerns that it will prove absolutely impossible for a large number of American firms to continue transacting business in Spain, at least so long as such extremely high rates obtain.

"We do not think it advisable to go into details and enumerate all the differences between the old and the new rates. We will point out, however, a few examples of the protectionist tendency of this new tariff—if one may call protectionist tendency the fact of increasing by from 50 per cent. to 400 per cent. the rate of duty on commodities which are not manufactured in Spain and which are, nevertheless, indispensable:

"The old rate on aniline oils was 4.50 pesetas per 100 kilograms. The new rate is 100 pesetas per 100 kilograms. Aniline oils were produced in Spain during the war. The manufacture of these oils has now ceased. During 1920 1,154,443 kilograms were imported into Spain, of which 939,140 kilograms came from the United States.

"The old rate on bichromate of soda and bichromate of potash was 15 pesetas per 100 kilograms. The new rate is 80 pesetas per 100 kilograms. Neither of these products is produced in Spain. Exact information as to the quantities imported during 1920 is obtainable, as these products are included in a section of the tariff covering 'other chemical products.' Figures show that the quantity of these 'other chemical products' imported into Spain during 1920 amounted to 4,887,010 kilograms, of which 895,439 kilograms came from the United States.

"The old rate on extract of quebracho was 5 pesetas per 100 kilograms. The new rate is 15 pesetas per 100 kilograms. Extract of quebracho is not and cannot be produced in Spain. It is invaluable to the Spanish tanning industry. Exact information as to the quantities imported during 1920 are unobtainable, as this commodity is included under a section of the tariff covering vegetable tanning extracts in general. Figures show that the total imports of vegetable tanning extracts during 1920 were 4,339,891 kilograms, of which 474,127 kilograms came from the United States.

"The old rate on agricultural machinery was 10 pesetas per 100 kilograms. The new rate is 15 pesetas per 100 kilograms. No such machinery is manufactured in Spain. Imports during 1920 amounted to 16,012,236 kilograms, of which 9,912,878 kilograms came from the United States.

"The old rate on typewriters was 4.80 pesetas per kilogram. The new rate is 9.60 pesetas per kilogram. Typewriters are not manufactured in Spain. Imports of typewriters during 1920 from the United States exceeded $2,500,000.

"It should be remembered that the Spanish are a conservative people. They are wedded to their ways and much inertia must be overcome before they will adopt modern machinery and devices such as are largely exported from the United States. If the price of modern machinery, not manufactured in Spain, is increased exorbitantly by high customs duties, the tendency of the Spanish will be simply to do without it, and it must not be imagined that they will purchase it anyhow because it has to be had from somewhere.

"If Spain's importation of modern machinery, for example, and other complex manufactured products not produced here, is stunted at its birth by a continuation of the present preposterous customs tariff, the foreign nation most hurt thereby will be the United States, called to be Spain's principal purveyor of such products. The greatest sufferers, however, will be the Spanish people themselves, for the present high duties on many manufactured products protect no industry either existing or possible of existing in Spain for many years to come. Such duties merely increase the cost of living and retard progress.

"In view of the fact that, as above suggested, a new commercial agreement is shortly to be established between Spain and the United States, we believe recommendations addressed to the proper authorities at Washington would materially assist, if not in obtaining a modification of the present temporary tariff, at least in obtaining a final tariff more in keeping with a just sense of the rights of the industrial and non-industrial interests of Spain and, as a natural consequence, less harmful to the interests of American exporters.

"We realize, of course, that such matters are of a very delicate nature, more particularly in view of the fact that the emergency tariff provides temporary increases on a number of Spanish products imported into the United States. As an example, olive oil, the largest producer in the world of this commodity being Spain, and the quantity exported from Spain to the United States during 1920 having exceeded $25,000,000. We feel, nevertheless, that the situation is of sufficient importance and sufficiently serious to warrant the close attention of those in authority at Washington. Although the official statistics for the year 1920 giving these particular data have not yet been issued, we might state that the exports to Spain from the United States during said year were in excess of $100,000,000."

Certain questions concerning the industrial situation in the United States and the inevitable result of such tariff legislation as that with Spain, sure to be introduced by the enactment of the pending American tariff bill, are inevitably suggested by this communication from the American Chamber in Barcelona. It is well known to every thoughtful person in the United States that our industrial productive capacity has reached a stage where it is capable easily of producing very much more than the ordinary consumption of the United States demands. Does any one believe that under any form of artificial stimulation, tariff or otherwise, the domestic market of the United States can be developed to the point where it can absorb the entire output of our industrial capacity, running at a reasonable approximation of full time?

But if such output is not absorbed at home, the surplus must be sold abroad or production must be curtailed, with consequent stagnation, unemployment and distress at home.

Would even a total prohibition of imports result in enabling this market to absorb all our industrial product, notwithstanding the enormous curtailment of that product inevitably resulting from the stoppage of supplies of raw material by the total prohibition of imports? Furthermore, it is obvious that the complete shutting off of foreign supplies of raw material would necessitate a great readjustment of our industry, even if with such a readjustment effected the result should be the ability of the domestic market to absorb the full output of our plant capacity. Would that compensate for the enormous expense of the necessary readjustment?

The absurdity of the questions is obvious to everybody. Nevertheless, they show the logical development bound to flow from the course of legislation embarked upon by the present Congress with its inevitable retaliation.

The Republicans are headed for a world tariff war, the disastrous consequences of which in the United States can hardly be overestimated.

For the Irish to Settle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letters of Messrs. Joseph I. C. Clarke and Patrick V. O'Connor in this morning's issue of THE TIMES were very appropriate. The settlement of the Irish question at the present time is in very capable hands, and it would be well for all parties to maintain a silence until a conclusion has been arrived at. I have not the slightest doubt that Eamon de Valera and his friends will do everything in their power to secure for the Irish people their just rights. As that grand old veteran, Mr. Joseph I. C. Clarke, the author of that stirring poem, "Kelly, Burke and Shea," so well says, it is for the Irish people themselves to decide what they want.

They have fought a glorious fight, and it would be indeed criminal to deny them the freedom for which so many noble heroes have sacrificed their lives. The eyes of the whole world are focused on the peace conference, with the hope that the struggle of generations will be fully settled to the satisfaction of the Irish people.

M. H. COX.
New York, July 16, 1921.

An Offer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there some shut-in, young or old, or some hospital for crippled persons, who would be interested in having presented to them a large and splendid collection of pictures, cut out from the picture parts of the Sunday papers and better class magazines, of worth-while people, historical events and places for scrapbook purposes? If so, write—do not call.

R. MILLER.
120 West Seventy-first Street, New York, July 15, 1921.

MRS. BACON RESENTS PRALL'S CRITICISMS

Repairs to Some Schools Made After Women's Investigation, She Says.

DENIES POLITICAL AIM

Representative of Forty Organizations Replies to President of Education Board in Long Letter.

Extensive repairs and improvements in forty school buildings for which the Board of Education took credit in a recent letter by its President, Anning S. Prall, to Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, representing forty women's organizations whose investigation, she said, disclosed deplorable conditions, were made in some instances after the schools had been visited by the women investigators, Mrs. Bacon contends in a reply to Mr. Prall. The reply was made public yesterday. Mrs. Bacon complains that the Board of Education knew in advance which of the schools were to be investigated.

Writing from her summer home at Clayton, N. Y., on behalf of the Plan and Program Committee, representing the group of women's organizations in the inquiry, Mrs. Bacon say that she and her associates "deny and resent" the charge that the report was designed to have a political effect in a campaign year, and further, that the non-political aspect of the investigation was fully set forth in the report of the women's organizations showing that the forty schools visited were in wretched sanitary condition, delapidated and lacking repairs, lighting and ventilation, play spaces and rest rooms. She denies that the Public Education Association engineered the investigation.

Mrs. Bacon asserts that the report was made in the hope of stimulating public opinion to a realization of the physical needs of the schools by a group of women who cannot be held accountable for any political trend discussion of the report may have taken. Mrs. Bacon holds that the women's organizations are not concerned with the accomplishments of past administrations but with the duties of the present one. Her letter follows.

"Clayton, N. Y.,
"July 14, 1921.

"Mr Anning S. Prall, President, Board of Education, 500 Park Avenue, New York City."

"My dear Mr. Prall:

In reply to your letter of July 5 forwarded to me on the St. Lawrence, which was received in my office by hand on July 11 after it had appeared fully in the press of Sunday, the 10th, as duly authorized to represent the Plan and Program Committee in any attack upon its integrity and good faith, we deny and resent the statement issued by you that the report in question 'was made for political purposes in a campaign year.' The signatories of this report stand and have stood for years before the citizens of New York, as non-partisan, disinterested and public-spirited groups of women, whose sole purpose is the betterment of the social condition of the city and whose accomplishments entitle them to be heard. We call your attention particularly to the following excerpt from our letter:

"'I am inclosing herewith a copy of a study of forty school buildings in New York City which has just been completed by several of the most nonpolitical organizations. As we point out in the body of the report, we are not seeking to criticise destructively, but are interested solely in stimulating public opinion to a realization of the physical needs of the public schools, for it is only through enlightened public support that the schools can be adequately financed.

"'No one is more conscious of these needs than the school authorities who have repeatedly called attention to them. It is our hope that this study will help to rally the public support you need to the steps you deem necessary to meet this emergency. We therefore trust that the Board of Education will include in its budget for the next year a request for sufficient funds to put all the school buildings into proper physical condition at the earliest possible date, and will also determine as accurately as possible and insist upon receiving the full sum needed to keep them in fit condition thereafter. The welfare of the children and teachers, which is in your hands, makes this imperative and we pledge our support to the steps you may take to make the schools wholesome places for pupils and teachers to work in.'

"We still maintain that position. Whatever political trend the public discussion of this report may have taken, it has not been inspired or fostered by this committee.

"It would seem obvious, owing to the nature and purpose of the investigation as stated in our letter, that the report should be formulated and presented for action by your board before the preliminary budget hearings now under way in the Department of Education, and from the findings of which, through adequate appropriations in the Fall from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the only relief from these intolerable conditions can be obtained. The implication, therefore, that the presentation of this report at this time in any way ties to the existing political situation would seem to any fairminded person a distortion of the obvious purpose of the entire survey.

"In order that there may be no doubt as to the source of the data presented in our report or as to the time when the visits to the schools were made, we beg leave to inform you that the list of schools and the written permits to visit them were furnished directly from the office of the City Superintendent of Schools—the latter March 11, 1921—and not through the Public Education Association or any other group. Practically all of these schools were visited by the end of April last, a little more than two months ago. It so happened that while the Public Education Association was one of the co-operating organizations, it did not, at its own request, visit any of the schools included in this report. The findings of our committee were thus based on independent first-hand visits by members of the women's organizations themselves, who were in no way influenced as has been alleged, and had no connection with the findings of the Public Education Association over two years ago which were then widely published in the press.

"We note with satisfaction that steps are under way to remedy many of the evils pointed out in the survey, and that some of the much needed repairs have already been made since the dates of our visits, which visits have been well known to your department from the very beginning. That there has been no secrecy about the investigation, the source of its authorization gives ample testimony.

"We wish to assure you that we are not concerned with the record of past or even future administrations, but solely with the fact that citizens we must naturally look to our present officials for the correction of intolerable conditions, whatever their cause may be. In the spirit we submitted our report to you, and we deeply regret that you have chosen to stigmatise in such an ungracious manner a disinterested service generously offered. We call your attention in closing to the following paragraph, from Page 2 of the introduction of our report:

"'It is, of course, fully recognized that these deplorable conditions are not of sudden growth, but the outcome of years of neglect to provide adequate funds for repair and unkeep. It is this very fact, however, which has forced the conviction that the time for delay is past, that something must be done at once to correct this shortsighted policy. The committee is convinced, as it believes every citizen will agree when informed, that it would be criminal negligence for the community to permit our thousands of public school children to

AMIR'S ENVOY WAITS ANSWER FROM HUGHES

Princess Fatima Not of Ruler's Family, He Says, but Fails to Clear Mystery.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—His Excellency, Mohammed Vali Khan, personal representative of Amir Amanulla Khan of Afghanistan, will hear from the lips of Secretary of State Hughes tomorrow whether America is to establish diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, which has never had a Minister in Washington.

Seated on a chaise-longue in his elaborate suite at a local hotel, His Excellency, surrounded by courtiers, a military attaché, a counselor and an interpreter, spent Sunday in anxiety.

"We do not know just what will be the outcome of these negotiations," said the interpreter, "but we do know that great opportunities await American business men if a diplomatic relationship is established between the two countries."

"In what way?" was asked.

"The Americans will receive the privilege of developing our mines," was the answer.

Asked what benefits Afghans hope to secure from America, Mohammed Vali Khan said that the rug weavers looked upon this as the greatest market on earth. "And you know," he added, "we make the finest rugs in all the world."

He was informed that all New York wanted to know just what relation Princess Fatima is to Amir Amanulla Khan. The personal emissary of the Amir shrugged his shoulders.

"She is of no relation," he said. "She is not a member of the royal family of Amir Amanulla Khan."

"Who is she, then?" was asked.

"She is a member of the tribe of Mohammed Zaie," he answered, his last word being pronounced "zi-ee," with the accent on the long "i."

And that is all the information which His Excellency, Mohammed Vail Khan, would vouchsafe in regard to the woman who now holds the attention of Broadway.

SHIP SUBSIDY WITHDRAWN.

Italy Quits Paying Deficit for Two Mediterranean Lines.

With the financial support of the Italian Government, the Servizi Marittimi and Lloyd Triestino Steamship Companies have operated the best mail and passenger service ever known on the Mediterranean between Italian ports and Alexandria. Commencing today, the two companies will have to operate without a subsidy, and the management is looking forward to having a large number of Americans crossing in the Fall from Venice, Genoa and Naples to Alexandria.

The Esperia, owned by the Servizi Marittimi, a triple-screw turbine driven burner of 11,000 gross tonnage, built in 1919, and makes the trip of 950 miles from Brindisi to the Egyptian port in forty-two hours.

The Lloyd Triestino Company has two very fine liners, the Helouan and the Wien, which co-operate in the express service between the Italian ports and Alexandria.

BADOGLIO STIRS HEARERS.

Italian General Greeted by Big Audience at Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Wildly cheering crowds of Italians greeted General Pietro Badoglio, hero of the Piave and Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Army, on his visit to this city today. He proved himself an orator as well as a military genius in a stirring address in the Auditorium Theatre, lifting the big audience out of its seats in his peroration.

First he gave the greetings of Italy to the Italian colony of Baltimore. Then he turned to Italy. He said some thought revolution was stalking through Italy, others thought ruin awaited the country in the immediate future. Neither was true, he said, but the Italian people, quietly and steadily, were working their way through the trying period of reconstruction, paying more taxes than any other people to get rid of the war debt all the quicker and looking forward to prosperous days.

The General intimated that each of the Allies claimed credit for the victory in the World War, but said that there would have been no victory without the great work of the Italian Army at the Piave. He quoted the German General, Ludendorf, to this effect.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lenox Banks Jr. of 116 East Sixty-third Street, who are occupying their cottage at Newport, will not return to town before the end of September.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington will open their camp on the Upper St. Regis, in the Adirondacks, later in the season, and their daughter, Mrs. Vincent Astor, and Mr. Astor, now at Beechwood, Newport, will spend some time with them.

Mrs. Richard Stevens and her daughter, Miss Dorothy Stevens, who sailed Saturday on the Olympic, will remain abroad the remainder of the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Hutton of 2 East Ninety-second Street are in the Adirondacks, having opened their camp on the Upper St. Regis for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. George Legg are in town at the St. Regis, where Mr. Legg is convalescing after an operation in the Lenox Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred I. du Pont, who are at the Ambassador for several weeks, have just been joined by Maurice du Pont.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, who sailed several weeks ago on the Patria after visiting Rome and other points in Italy, will go to Switzerland, France and England, and will not return to New York before the latter part of September.

STRATON DEFENDS HIS FIGHT SERMON

Glad His Talk About Dempsey-Carpentier Bout Had a "Punch."

PLEASED ALSO BY LAUGHS

Adheres to His Contention That Roosevelt Would Not Have Attended—Reads Criticisms.

In a sermon last evening, in which he read letters and editorials commenting on his sermon on the Dempsey-Carpentier prize fight, the Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, said that the "honorarium" he received for writing about the prize fight had been turned over to the church for its benevolences.

Dr. Straton said that one letter he got referred to his "itching palm." "This friend is evidently laboring under a misapprehension which has caused several editorial writers to refer to the supposed fact that I received money for writing the article about the fight," said Dr. Straton. "Let me say in this connection most emphatically that I have not profited a single penny from having written about this affair. When I was invited by the Universal News Service to attend and write an article to be sent out to their 600 papers, they offered to pay me for the service, but I refused to accept any remuneration.

"They insisted on sending me a small honorarium, but I told them that even that I would turn over to the benevolent funds of my church. And I did endorse the check from them to the Treasurer of our benevolences as soon as it came in.

"No, I did not attend that disgusting spectacle for personal gain, but only that I might be in a position to speak an authoritative word about it. And that I hope I have done, and I thank God that it seems to have accomplished great good."

"THE TIMES has given much space in a spirit of humor to my sermon of last Sunday night, referring to it as a 'pulpit movie,'" continued Dr. Straton. "If by that characterization it was intended to say that the sermon of last Sunday night had movement and life in it, we thank you for, despite the hoary tradition that the sanctuary is a place for slumber, and despite the venerable jokes about snoring deacons, nevertheless there is no inherent reason why a sermon should be stupid or why the preachment should lack 'punch.'

"The editor of THE TIMES also remarks upon the fact that there was laughter. But why should there not be laughter in the house of God? The Bible tells us that God laughs, and it reassures us to know that the Divine Being has a sense of humor. Otherwise we might be apprehensive that even omniscient tolerance would fail at last in the face of the follies of men, and that certain preachers and editors might be blotted out as utterly unfruitful branches. Yes, there is a place for humor even in the sanctuary, and ridicule in the hands of blood-red earnestness can often smite the silly abuses of today as effectively as the jawbone of an ass wielded by a man of God discomfited the Philistines."

Dr. Straton said that a letter from a man in California had said, "As a Christian, what are you kicking about? Dempsey is a member in good and regular standing of a so-called Christian church."

"And so we ought to call him 'Brother Dempsey,' I suppose," remarked Dr. Straton.

Dr. Straton announced that many persons in letters had taken him to task for saying that were Theodore Roosevelt alive he would not have attended the fight. The clergyman read some clippings containing interviews with members of the Roosevelt family to this effect had been sent to him. The pastor said he still held that although Colonel Roosevelt was a humane man who loved peace, still he was an ardent upholder at all times of the law. He argued that Roosevelt, if he knew it was breaking the New Jersey law to hold the fight, would have risen up and declared he would have nothing to do with it.

One postcard called Dr. Straton many names and said he was well named in his middle name—"Roach."

NO SERVICE FOR MRS. EDDY.

Christian Scientists' Obey Request Not to Celebrate Centenary.

Although Saturday was the one hundredth birthday of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, none of the twenty-one Christian Science churches or societies in New York held centenary services yesterday. The readers without exception obeyed the request for no celebration made by the Christian Science Board of Directors in Boston.

The Board of Directors issued a letter a fortnight ago "to all Christian Scientists," calling attention to the fact that Mrs. Eddy's writings showed she did not believe in the observance of birthdays and pointing out that therefore it would be a regret to observe her centenary. This communication was read in the churches a week ago yesterday and last Wednesday evening. This was not done yesterday as the matter was considered closed.

KLOOR DENIES ENGAGEMENT

Naval Lieutenant Says He Is Not to Marry Ex-Fiancee's Sister.

Lieutenant Louis F. Kloor Jr., one of the three naval aeronauts who were lost in the wilds of Canada last Winter, denied last night that he is to marry Consuelo Flowerton, who has recently been appearing in moving pictures. Kloor had been engaged to her sister, Alexandra Flowerton, until it was announced a few days ago that the engagement had been broken by mutual consent because of the insufficient pay of a naval lieutenant.

A few days ago Consuelo Flowerton was reported as having said that she was willing to marry a naval officer and to help maintain a home with her earnings. Mrs. Flowerton, Consuelo's mother, denied from her home at Rockaway that her daughter was engaged to marry Kloor.

80 ENTER TENNIS TOURNEY.

Large Field to Compete for Travers Island Challenge Cup.

More than eighty entries have been received for the Travers Island Challenge Cup tennis competition in men's singles and doubles, which will start at 2 o'clock this afternoon on the New York Athletic Club courts at Travers Island, Pelham Manor. The draw for the doubles will be made tonight.

Among the entrants in the singles are Walter Merrill Hall, Dr. George King, Alfred D. Hammett, Alexander Iler, Percy L. Kynaston, Allen H. Sehr, Dr. William Rosenbaum, Herbert L. Bayman, Albert J. Ostendorf, Herbert Bussini, R. D. Golden and Hugh Tallant.

Steinhauser-Rosenstein Wedding.

Dr. Charles Steinhauser, medical examiner of the State Department of Labor, was married last night to Miss Helen Rosenstein of Coney Island. The wedding was performed by Dr. Jacob Katz of the Montefiore Congregation at the Temple of the Sons of Israel. Miss Corinne Rosenstein was maid of honor and Ignatz Steinhauser was best man. After a short stay in Atlantic City Dr. and Mrs. Steinhauser will make their home at 838 Kelly Street, Bronx.

Crushed to Death Between Cars.

Caught between two cars in a carbarn on Woodside, Stillman Meade of 145 Thirteenth Avenue, Astoria, a conductor on the New York & Queens County Railway, was killed yesterday.

FORD DOES AWAY WITH FREIGHT HUNTERS

Aims to Get Shipments for Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Road Through Service.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, July 17.—Since July 1 the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, under Ford management, has been operating without what heretofore has been considered a railroad essential, the commercial agent or freight solicitor.

Located in various railroad centres throughout the country, it was the function of the freight solicitor to get traffic for his road either from original shippers or from other roads.

"We have changed all that," said Henry Ford today. "When we took over the road, the D. T. & I. had about thirty of these men stationed about the country. We abandoned those offices, called in every man and attached them to the traffic department to study railroading from an entirely new point of view—service to the shipper—and to work on special assignments by the traffic manager.

"Our experience has taught us that while the freight solicitor once had been a very valuable part of the railroad's organization, he had to a large extent become unnecessary. He had been trained to get traffic by promising rapid movement through shipments or some other desirable feature, but he was so detached from the inner workings of his road that he could not keep posted on what his road could actually do, hence he frequently promised advantages which the road was unable to carry out.

"The solicitors did not care much for the shipper, their sole interest was in getting more freight and more profits for their road, and as a rule they didn't care much how they got them. The result was that shippers were forced to develop within their own organizations traffic bureaus which attended to every detail of routing of shipments.

"If we can give every shipper that uses our road perfect service, abundant traffic will come. A check is kept on freight movements throughout the country. When a big shipment is seen headed toward Detroit a man posted to the minute on what our road can and cannot do is sent to the proper point of contract with the shipment and there negotiates to get it routed over the D. T. & I. We don't believe in getting traffic by making promises that we cannot fill. In short, we are trying to put character into our freight transportation."

Within the last three weeks the chief offices of the road have been moved from Springfield, Ohio, to Detroit and from now on the entire road will be operated from here.

CAR HIT TAXI TWICE, FOUR HURT IN CRASH

Trolley Derailed After First Collision—Ten Injured in Motor Car Accidents.

Four persons were injured when a Fourth Avenue car, southbound in the Bowery last midnight, struck a taxicab and wrecked it. The car jumped the rails after the impact and went on the sidewalk at the corner of Broome Street. The cab was driven by Fred Goetner, whose four passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Murphy of 319 East Fifty-third Street, John J. Whelan of 211 East Sixty-ninth Street and Abby Bagia suffered minor injuries. They were treated at the scene of the accident by an ambulance surgeon from St. Vincent's Hospital and went home.

According to Goetner his cab was struck twice, the second time after the trolley had jumped the tracks. It was the second crash which wrecked the taxicab and hurt the passengers. Goetner was tossed from his seat at the first collision. He managed to bring his car to a halt. Traffic over the line was held up for half an hour before the car was restored to the rails.

Hirch Schuiner, 60, of 179 Clinton Street was struck by an automobile at the corner of Delancey and Suffork Streets early yesterday and was taken to Gouverneur Hospital suffering from abrasions of the forearm, head and legs.

Carlo Aiello, of 2,131 First Avenue was struck by a motor car yesterday morning at First Avenue and 109th Street and received possible internal injuries. He was taken to Reception Hospital.

Mary Walsh, 62, of 128 Bradhurst Avenue, received lacerations of the forehead when she was struck by an automobile yesterday in Central Park, near 110th Street and Seventh Avenue. She was taken to Harlem Hospital. John Jerasker, 30, of 71 Amsterdam Avenue, was injured, possibly internally, when the motorcycle on which he was riding ran into the rear of an automobile at Lenox Avenue and 118th Street yesterday afternoon. He was taken to Harlem Hospital.

Bernard Elstein of 982 Liggett Avenue, the Bronx, was taken to Columbia Hospital with a fractured ankle early this morning, and five other persons received cuts and bruises which required medical attention of ambulance surgeons when the car in which Joseph McCarren of 281 Avenue B was driving Elstein, his young daughter and a party of friends was in collision with another at 177th Street and Fort Washington Avenue.

After hearing accounts of the accident the police arrested Edgar Rosenfeld, a merchant living at 288 Fort Washington Avenue, who drove the other car, and whom they charged with assault. Both cars were smashed badly.

TO DISCUSS LITERATURE.

Subjects Announced for This Week's Conferences at Columbia.

The subjects for this week's conferences on "American Literature Today" were announced yesterday at Columbia University. Samuel L. Crothers will direct this week's conferences and will speak in Havemayer Hall at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon on "The Essay."

Tomorrow Edward Lefevre will discuss "The Short Story." On Wednesday, Rollo Ogden will take up "The Newspaper," and Thursday, William Allen White will lecture on "Writing About the Modern World." The last of this week's conferences will be directed on Friday by Brander Matthews, whose subject will be "The Retrospect." The remaining weeks of these conferences will be devoted to "Scholarship and Literature" and "Education."

RENEWS 'SPIRITUAL HEALING'

Earl E. S. Tracy Administers to the Sick in St. Bartholomew's.

Earl E. S. Tracy, an American layman, who is a communicant of the Episcopal Church, will resume his "spiritual healing" this morning at 10 o'clock in the Swedish Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, 125 East 127th Street, at Lelio, or 2,131 First Avenue was struck by a motor car yesterday morning at First Avenue and 109th Street and received possible internal injuries. He was taken to Reception Hospital.

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TAMPICO REBELS WILL BE DISARMED

Palaez's Repudiation of Uprising Was Followed by Its Collapse in Four Days.

STRICT INQUIRY ORDERED

Obregon Quoted as Predicting Agreement With This Country Within Three Months.

MEXICO CITY, July 17 (Associated Press).—The revolt headed by General Martinez Herrerra in the Tampico oil region has apparently broken down without the firing of a shot. Herrerra's request that he be permitted to surrender has resulted in an order for the disarming of his followers, who are said to number about 150. It is possible that President Obregon, who is at San Luis Potosi attending a State fair, will give instructions from there as to the disposition of the insurgent General.

The centre of interest throughout the four-day period of the rising was General Palaez, Commander in Chief of the Federal forces in the Tampico district. He returned to Mexico City from the United States only a few hours before dispatches told of the insurgent movement led by Herrerra, who was his trusted aid and second in command.

In view of persistent stories that General Palaez was not in entire accord with the Obregon Administration, there was much speculation and not a little anxiety as to what course he would take. He immediately announced himself in complete harmony with President Obregon, disavowed Herrera's actions and described the revolt as inspired by certain oil men, who willfully misled the soldiers into believing that the rebellion was his personal desire.

General Palaez has divided most of the last three days between the War Office, where he was in conference with Secretary Estrada, and his own office, where he has been giving out statements to the newspapermen both for assaulting certain oil men. He is still in Mexico City. He did not accompany Secretary Estrada when the latter left last night for Tampico to conduct an investigation. It was stated officially several days ago, however, that Palaez would assume his old command shortly.

Demands for strict investigation into the culpability in connection with the rising have been made, and it is asserted by Excelsior that Eduardo Neri, Federal Prosecuting Attorney, has directed a thorough inquiry looking to stern legal measures against those guilty.

Two minor revolts occurred near Zacamixtla yesterday, according to newspaper advices, but only a few men were involved.

Persons close to President Obregon describe him as optimistic over international relations. The President is quoted as having expressed his confidence that the difficulties between Mexico and the United States would be cleared up within three months.

ENTIRE 57TH BRIGADE PARADES AT SEA GIRT

Brilliant Military Spectacle Witnessed by 5,000—Camp Crowded by Visitors.

CAMP EDWARDS, Sea Girt, N. J., July 17.—A brilliant military spectacle was witnessed here today when the entire Fifty-seventh Infantry Brigade, under command of Brig. Gen. Howard S. Borden, paraded before 5,000 persons. The column was led by the 114th Infantry Regiment, South Jersey's organization, which was commanded by Colonel Winfield S. Price of Camden. The 113th Infantry of the North Jersey Regiment was commanded by Colonel Edward S. Phillips of Newark.

Thousands of persons swarmed on the State reservation to watch friends and relatives in the military organizations in camp, some to watch the aerial activities of the aviators and others to witness the military ceremonies. Excursion trains brought crowds with presents for the boys in camp, with the result that it proved to be a great holiday for the troops of North and South Jersey. Governor Edwards was greeted by hundreds of friends, who kept him busy shaking hands.

Church services were held this morning on the lawn adjoining the "Little White House." Chaplain George P. Dougherty of the 113th Infantry, preached, and Chaplain Charles A. Dubell of the 114th Infantry, assisted him in conducting the services. Three regimental bands provided the music. Governor Edwards, the members of his staff and those of his household listened to the services from the "Little White House."

The troops for the most part spent the day in resting for the strenuous work which is to fall to their lot tomorrow. The South Jersey men, who have already spent one week here, will begin tomorrow morning on the more advanced stages of their training, while the North Jersey regiment, which arrived on Saturday afternoon, will start at the bottom of the instruction ladder and work up.

ACE HELD OUT, FIGHT BEGINS

Eight in Battle, One Stabbed, Three Arrested and Four Fugitives.

Some one held out an ace during a card game yesterday afternoon when eight men were playing in the yard in the rear of 243 Moore Street, Brooklyn, and a fight followed. When the melee was over one was so badly cut that he was sent to St. Catherine's Hospital, and three others were arrested and taken to Stagg Street Station. The police are looking for the other four players. They say they picked up five stilettos in the yard.

The man in the hospital is Martin Zibbrick, 36, of 243 Moore Street. He has stab wounds in the left side, abdomen and back.

Those under arrest are Stanley Hilkowits, 308 Johnson Avenue; John Zulopsky, 231 Cooke Street, and William Visko, 368 Johnson Avenue. They are charged with felonious assault.

GANG ATTACKS POLICEMAN.

Kiernan Interfered With Crap Game —Lost Coat and Nightstick.

When Policeman Kiernan of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station attempted to break up a crap game last night in front of 259 East Seventy-sixth Street fifty youths set on him, tore his coat from his back and took his nightstick away. Kiernan had seized Richard Hess, 19 years old, of 1,301 Third Avenue and was starting with his prisoner for the station when the crowd again attacked him.

The policeman drew his pistol and fired a shot in the air, which scared off his assailants. In the meantime several policemen on motorcycles and automobiles started for the scene on receipt of telephone messages received at the station, but Hess was the only one arrested.

GIRL'S PLIGHT A MYSTERY.

Hysterical Since Thursday Night, Cause Is Not Yet Known.

A young woman who was found crying Thursday night in front of the Alexander Avenue Police station in the Bronx, and could only remember that her name was Marian, was identified at Bellevue Hospital last night by John McGovers of 534 East 142d Street as his daughter. Miss McGovers is 19 years old. She is a telephone operator.

The young woman still was suffering from hysteria, but was taken home by her father. It had not been ascertained what caused her hysteria.

HUNGARIAN CABINET FACES A NEW CRISIS

Charges Are Made in Parliament of Atrocities on Civilians by Horthy's Officers.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, July 17.—Hungarian political conditions are troubled again as a result of attacks against the Cabinet and Admiral Horthy, the Regent.

At a sitting of the Hungarian Parliament, Deputy Benickky, formerly Minister for Home Affairs, questioned the Cabinet on numerous atrocities alleged to have been committed by detachments of irregulars against civilians, the names being given of officers who are considered to be men in Admiral Horthy's confidence.

Benickky stated that in all these cases, including numerous murders, no prosecutions were instituted.

These charges were supported by Stefan Friedrich, former Prime Minister, who has just been acquitted on a charge of participation in the assassination of Count Tisza.

The difficulties of the Government are increased by the report that heavy reparation claims are expected within a few days, which may adversely influence the program of the Finance Minister and bring about a political crisis.

OPPOSES NATIVES IN ARMIES

Woman's Congress at Vienna Also Urges Individual Resistance to War.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, July 17.—The International Woman's Congress today adopted the following resolution:

"The League should use every means to make the military use of natives by foreign countries impossible."

A further resolution emphasizes the necessity of individual resistance to war.

As regards the limitation of armaments the congress recognizes President Harding's endeavors, welcoming the proposed conference as an important step in that direction.

The Japanese delegate, Miss Wada, declared that 80 per cent. of the reports concerning war preparations in Japan were false and that men as well as women there consider war a national misfortune.

ARREST TWO YOUTHS FOR KILLING WOMAN 85

Girl Also Is Held at Trenton in Philadelphia Crime—Gold They Stole Betrayed Them.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Two youths who confessed to aiding in the robbery and killing in this city last Friday of Mrs. Sarah Parr, were arrested in Trenton this afternoon. A trail of $5 gold pieces—stolen from the house where the crime was committed and which the fugitives spent freely in desperate efforts to keep ahead of the police—led to their capture.

The prisoners at Trenton Police Headquarters described themselves as Henry Reinshreiber, 19 years old, of New York, and also giving an address near Twenty-third and York Streets, this city, and Matthew, also known as "Jack" Donkowski, 17 years old, of Bridgeport, Conn.

With the youths was a woman, Colia Gamble, 24, who said she lived at 2,351 Mutter Street, this city. She is said to have met and accompanied the young confederates of the robbers and murderers under peculiar circumstances, but the police do not believe she had any part in the crime.

The youths in their confessions to Philadelphia detectives admitted they had a part in the robbery and beating of the eighty-five-year-old woman, but they named a third man as the actual slayer. He was introduced to them last Thursday night, they said. After the $310 in gold which they stole was divided, they went to a house to sleep, and the man disappeared while they were sleeping, they told Detective Belshaw.

Bernard Mott, 27, a grandson of Mrs. Parr by marriage, was named by the prisoners as the one who introduced them to the "stranger." They said Mott did not go with them to the home of his grandmother, Mott is under arrest in this city. He was the first to mention the two suspects who were arrested in Trenton.

Reinshreiber, who was the first to be questioned, made a written confession in which he gave a rambling account of the incidents prior to and following the murder and robbery. Reinshreiber, Donkowski and the stranger went to Mrs. Parr's home, according to the confession, and while Donkowski held Mrs. Parr's aged brother powerless, Reinschreiber and the stranger went up stairs. They tied Mrs. Parr and threw a sheet over her. Then they ransacked the house, finding $310 in gold. Reinshreiber declares he did not know Mrs. Parr was dead. He charges the stranger with having caused her death by beating her.

The police traced the fugitives by the gold pieces they spent for gasoline, tires and other automobile expenses.

EXPECT OIL VOTE TODAY.

Leaders Will Not Hazard Guess on the Result.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—After a Sunday's rest the House will enter tomorrow the last week of consideration of the Fordney tariff bill with what has come to be regarded as the most highly controversial of all paragraphs in the measure—the duty on oil—staring it in the face.

House members gave oil some consideration yesterday and a resumption of the discussion, it was said by leaders tonight, would bring a continuation of the heated debate which followed introduction of the Treadway amendment to put crude and fuel oil on the free list.

None of the leaders would hazard a guess concerning the result of the vote on the oil duty which is expected tomorrow.

Whether cotton shall be transferred to the dutiable list presents another problem likely to bring a stormy session and leaders said it would probably be a repetition of the fight for a duty on hides. Democratic members of the House from cotton-growing States announced after informal conferences today that almost a solid party vote would be cast against the Republican amendment providing a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on raw cotton.

Representative Garrett of Tennessee, acting Democratic leader, declared in a statement that the "iniquity of the provision is glaringly apparent." In view of the admission by Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee that it would not increase the price paid the farmer for his product. He added that "the only excuse for the tax was to enable Republicans to increase the duty on cotton goods."

FARES SHOOT TAXI DRIVER.

Three Men Blackjack and Wound Him in Pay Dispute.

Henry J. Frank, 31 years old, of 502 East Eighty-third Street, a taxicab driver, employed by Frank Trunk of 1,601 Avenue A, is in St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, suffering from a bullet wound in the left breast. His condition is critical. Frank was standing in front of Luna Park at Coney Island, early yesterday morning, when he was engaged by three men to drive them to Brooklyn.

At Utica and East New York Avenues he demanded his fare. The men told him to drive to Church Avenue. He refused. His refusal, Frank told the police of the Atlantic Avenue Station, angered the men and one of them leaned over and struck him on the head with a blackjack while a second one shot him. The three assailants escaped.

THIS IS ARMY FRONT OF CHATEAU-THIERRY

American Counter-Offensive 3 Years Ago Marked Beginning of German Army's End.

FRENCH COLONIALS AIDED

First and Second Divisions Victors in One of Most Brilliant Actions in History.

The start of the counteroffensive that marked the beginning of the end for the German Army was launched three years ago today on the northwestern end of the salient the Germans had driven to the Marne at Chateau-Thierry. When the day was finished the First and Second Division, co-operating with the First Moroccan, containing the Foreign Legion, had driven a wedge into the German lines approximately seven kilometers deep.

From the day of the attack, which was one of the real surprises of the war, there was little chance of the Germans stopping the onrush of the French Colonials and the Americans. It was one of the most brilliant victories in history for American arms. Success in the attack meant the cutting of two of the enemy's main arteries and evacuation of the salient by the Germans.

The First Division went into the attack after a long march through rain, mud and darkness, through miles of artillery tanks and transport. Some of the troops reached the jump-off line just as the artillery opened fire for the first barrage and went into action without rest. The Second Division had marched with heavy packs all the night before, after a day on the road without rest.

The fight continued for five days, leaving the ground strewn with dead. Major Paul Daly of New York City, whose battalion of the Eighteenth Infantry was reduced to ninety men and one officer, was surrounded and there were no troops available to be sent to their aid. A small group of Major Daly's men made a quick assault on the Chateau of Buzancy, a German stronghold, and demanded its surrender. After a short parley, the German Commander marched out of the cellar and surrendered at the head of more than 200 of his command.

GEN. B. K. ROBERTS DEAD.

Former Chief of Artillery, U. S. A., Was 74 Years Old.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 17.—Brig.-Gen. Benjamin Kearney Roberts, U. S. A., retired, who left the army in 1905 after forty years' service, died here yesterday of a stomach disease, at the age of 74. He was visiting the Rev. Christian Lucas, who conducted services today before the body was taken to Manchester, Vt., for burial.

General Roberts commanded the Sandy Hook fortifications in the war with Spain, was made chief of artillery in 1905, and retired that year. He made his home in Washington, D. C. His widow survives.

Charles Sumner Rees.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., July 17.—Charles Sumner Rees, a member of the firm of James Rees & Sons of Pittsburgh, died this morning in his cottage here. He was born in Pittsburgh and for many years lived in New York in the Winter, where he had a brokerage business. He had been ill more than a year of diabetes. He had been Commodore of the Thousand Islands Yacht Club for two years, having previously served on the Board of Governors.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM H. RIGGIN, a sea captain for fifty years, was buried yesterday in Laurel, Del. He was 75 years old.

Mrs. LALLA CARR PATTON, widow of William F. Patton of Curwensville, Pa., and daughter of General Julian S. Carr of North Carolina, died yesterday in a hospital in Philadelphia.

Married.

EBERSTADT—DAVEY—Married by the Rev. Mr. John Hanna, at Walnut Gate, South Orange, N. J. Mr. Rudolf Eberstadt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Eberstadt, and Mrs. Alberta Webb Davey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Webb.

RIESCHKE-EARLE—Mr. Percy Alexander Rieschke and Mrs. Belle Hutchinson Earle announce their marriage at Lakewood, N. J., July 15, 1921, by the Rev. W. P. Tomlin.

ROSENDALE-RAPHAEL—Anna Rosenbaum Raphael married to William Rosendale of Providence, R. I., Sunday, July 17, 1921.

STEINHAUSER—ROSENSTEIN—Mrs. Sarah Rosenstein of 2,716 Richard St., Coney Island, announces the marriage of her daughter Helen to Dr. Charles Steinhauser of 838 Kelly St., Bronx, on Sunday, July 17, 1921, at the Temple Sons of Israel, Dr. Jacob Katz officiating.

Died.

ALMSTAEDT—Isaac Almstaedt, age 70, beloved husband of Maud Almstaedt and brother of Mrs. Isabella Bendick and Johanna Bach. Funeral from his late residence, 462 St. Mark's Place, Tompkinsville, S. I., Tuesday, 11 A. M. Burial Machpelah Cemetery. Auto cortege.

BACH—Minche (Mollie), suddenly, July 17, devoted sister of Dina Kahn and beloved aunt of Hannah Russell, Moses, Joseph Herman, Amelia and Louis Kahn. Funeral Tuesday, 2 P. M., from late residence, 330 1st Av. Interment Mt. Carmel.

BECHSTEIN—On Sunday, July 17, Augustus C., beloved husband of Amelia Bechstein, in his 80th year, at his residence, Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, N. Y. Funeral private.

BECK—On Friday, July 15, 1921, at Montefiore Hospital, Marion Beck, son of the late Mendel and Hannah Beck and beloved brother of Dr. Herbert and Joseph R. Funeral from Meyers's Funeral Parlors, 228 Lenox Av., Monday, July 18, 1921, at 10:30 A. M.

BOGART—On July 17, 1921, after a lingering illness, Mary De Angelis, widow of Richard W. Bogart. Funeral private from her late residence, 92 Hamilton Av., Yonkers, Tuesday. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

BRAND—Claude Z., on July 17, beloved husband of

GIANTS SURRENDER TO PIRATES IN 10TH

Cutshaw's Triple With Two On Ends Hard-Fought Battle Between Flag Contenders.

McGRAWMEN TIE IT IN NINTH

Recruit Cunningham Evens Score With Single—Hamilton Outpitches Barnes in 4-2 Tussle.

The Pirates were league leaders when they rode into New York Friday, and when they go away from here tomorrow night the distinction will still be theirs. This side feature of the all-important series between the two leading contenders for the National League pennant was certified at the Polo Grounds yesterday, when the Corsairs grabbed off the second game of the set, 4 to 2. Ten innings were required before a verdict was reached, and 33,000 fans qualified for the psychopathic ward in both the tenth and tenth innings.

The Giants were so conservative for eight innings that the fans had little to get excited about. Earl Hamilton was shooting up a slow curve that had the McGrawmen on the verge of helplessness. They let slow hooks sail by with the hope that the next would be a fast one, and Hamilton crossed them by making it slower. The little southpaw refined only one home hitter on strikes, but the tantalising slow hooks simply baffled all efforts to meet the ball properly. As a result, four scattered hits were the New York portion up to the ninth, and only three home players had passed beyond first base.

Came the ninth, with the Pirates sailing along on the front end of a 2 to 1 set of figures, and in almost the time it takes to tell it two Giants were gone and the bases were empty. Bancroft hit to Maranville, a decidedly poor spot if one hopes to start a rally, and Frisch was retired on a fly which Davey Robertson collected with his shoulder grazing the right-field wall. Then somebody tossed a raisin into the stack of New York bats, and the game began to sizzle.

Kelly's Fly Drops Safe.

Young lined a single to right field, and Robertson got the ball fast enough to hold Pep to a single. George Kelly, who had not earned passage to first base on three previous slams against Hamilton's slow curve, raised a little fly to short centre field, and the fans again resumed the exit march. George Cutshaw, with both arms waving awkwardly and legs dangling ditto, moved back to make the catch, and caused both Carey and Robertson, travelling inward, to halt their progress. The result was that the ball dropped safely among the trio, and Young trundled around to third base. Here was the tying run on third base, and the winning marker only two packs further removed.

Manager New York bench came Seattle Bill Cunningham, freshly plucked from the minors. The youngster probably never realized the vocal powers of 35,000 fans until he heard directed at him the greatest from a frenzied copper-throated throng. While doubtful ones among the well-wishers were debating on McGraw's judgment in letting a rusher of a week ago shoulder such responsibility, Cunningham slapped the ball on a single as ever whistled its way from plate to centre field. Young jogged home with the run that tied, emphasizing the formality of touching the plate by jumping high in the air and landing on the rubber with both feet. Straw hats left owners, never to come back, and the wild-eyed crowd indulged in every other known method of celebrating with the law. Kelly romped to second on the hit, but was left when Rawlings filed to Bigbee.

The Pittsburgh half of the tenth gave the crowd an opportunity to regain its calm. With one out Bigbee worked Carey for a pass and Carey followed with a fly to Burns. Rabbit Maranville was welcomed with the usual "three out" when he appeared at the plate, but the Rabbit did not study three strikes. He raised a fly over the infield and as Burns was playing a deep left field it settled in the hit zone, advancing Bigbee to second.

Cutshaw Turns Trick.

This put the issue up to George Cutshaw, rated as passe some years back but still dangerous enough with the willow to hold down the clean-up position in the batting order of a pennant chaser. Cutshaw gave convincing evidence of his right to the place by driving a triple to deep left centre which chased Bigbee and Maranville over the dish. Cunningham retired on third while Robertson was drawing a pass and Barnhart was flying to Burns.

The two-run lead of the Pirates looked big, but it wasn't big enough to make Cutshaw put out the welcome mat. With one gone Gonzales batted for Causey and scratched a hit past Maranville. Hope died somewhat when Burns batted to Bigbee, but revived in healthy fashion when Bancroft skimmed a double along the third base line, sending Cuban Mike to third. Frank Frisch, with two clean hits to his credit, faced the opportunity to tie things up with a single, but he popped a foul which the agile Grimm collected close to a field box and the battle was over.

Hamilton went the entire route for the visitors and he was about ready to call it a day when the game ended. Jess Barnes opened for the McGrawmen and he went along in fine style for eight innings, well enough to win ordinarily when opposed to normal pitching. This time Jess was handicapped in having Hamilton on the other side of the argument, and he was not quite good enough to surpass the flinging of the lefthander. In New York's eighth Eddie Brown was called into action as pinch hitter for Barnes, and he responded with a double after two were gone. This change brought another pitcher into the picture when the Giants took the field, and the face was recognized as belonging to Cecil Causey, who was making his second début in a New York uniform. Cecil blanked the Pirates in the ninth, but was on the receiving end of the flare-up in the tenth.

Grimm Gets Homer.

The Pirates picked up their first run in the fifth when Barnes tried to slip over a slow one on Grimm. The Pittsburgh first sacker turned it into a fast one which dented the façade of the upper right field boxes for a circuit clout. In the sixth the Pirates collected another marker. Maranville clipped a double into the left field section and was run down between second and third when Cutshaw bounded to Barnes. Cutshaw stole second and counted when Davey Robertson singled to right. Young hesitated as if uncertain whether to make a throw to the plate for Cutshaw, and when he did make the throw it was too late.

In the seventh the Giants got the run back by the slowest of stages, the trick requiring four plays. Bancroft walked, reached second on Frisch's single to right, third while Cutshaw was throwing out Young and, home on Kelly's sacrifice fly to Carey.

This was the extent of the scoring until the Giants tied things up in the ninth and the Pirates resumed business in the tenth.

The score:

PITTSBURGH (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,lf	4	1	1	4	0
Carey,cf	5	0	0	2	0
Maranville,ss	4	0	1	0	4
Cutshaw,2b	4	1	1	7	3
Robertson,rf	4	0	1	5	0
Barnhart,3b	3	0	0	1	3
Grimm,1b	3	1	2	11	0
Schmidt,c	4	0	1	1	2
Hamilton,p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	37	4	10	30	11

NEW YORK (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Rancroft,ss	4	0	1	1	4
Frisch,3b	4	0	2	0	4
Young,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Kelly,1b	3	0	1	14	0
Rawlings,2b	3	0	0	1	5
Snyder,c	4	0	0	2	3
Barnes,p	2	0	0	0	4
aBrown	1	0	1	0	0
bWalker	0	0	0	0	0
Causey,p	0	0	0	0	0
cGonzales	1	0	1	0	0
Total	35	2	9	30	16

a Batted for Barnes in eighth.
b Ran for Brown in eighth.
c Batted for Causey in tenth.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Maranville, Brown, Bancroft. Three-base hits—Barnhart, Cutshaw. Home run—Grimm. Stolen bases—Schmidt, Cutshaw. Sacrifice—Cutshaw. Hamilton. Double play—Maranville, Cutshaw and Grimm. Left on bases—New York 7, Pittsburgh 8. Bases on balls—Off Barnes 1, Causey 2, Hamilton 2. Hits—Off Barnes 8 in 9 innings, Causey 2 in 2. Struck out—By Barnes 1, Causey 1, Hamilton 1. Losing pitcher—Causey. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley. Time of game—2:27.

FABER WINS HIS 19TH.

Leads White Sox in 1 to 0 Victory Over Red Sox in Tenth.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 17.—Urban Faber chalked up his nineteenth victory of the season today when Chicago shut out Boston, 1 to 0, in ten innings. The game was a pitching duel between Myers and Faber.

The score:

CHICAGO (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnson,ss	5	0	0	2	3
Mulligan,2b	5	0	1	3	1
E.Collins,2b	5	0	2	2	7
Strunk,rf	5	0	0	2	0
Falk,lf	3	0	2	2	0
Mostil,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Sheely,1b	2	0	1	15	0
Schalk,c	2	0	0	3	C
Faber,p	4	0	0	0	4
Total	34	1	8	30	10

BOSTON (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,cf	5	0	1	2	0
Fuller,2b	5	0	2	1	2
J.Collins,rf	5	0	1	2	1
McInnis,1b	5	0	1	8	2
Ruel,c	4	0	2	6	1
Scott,ss	4	0	0	3	2
Pittinger,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Vitt,3b	4	0	1	2	1
Myers,p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	38	0	9	29	11

*Two out when winning run scored.
Errors—Johnson, Strunk.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Leibold, Rusl, Vitt, Foster. Sacrifice—Schalk. Double plays—Mulligan, E. Collins and Sheely; J. Collins and Scott; Faber, Johnson and Sheely. Left on bases—Chicago 9, Chicago 11. Base on balls—Off Myers 5, Faber 1. Hit by pitcher—By Myers (Mostil). Struck out—By Faber 1, Meyers 5. Umpires—Moriarty and Dineen. Time of game—1:46.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL GAMES

At Rochester.

			R.	H.	E.
Rochester	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	3	*—	10	9	1
Reading	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2—	5	10	1

Dolan, Murray and Mattox; Karpp and Johnson.

At Syracuse.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	3	4	1	0	1	0	0	1—	10	12	0
Syracuse	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	5	6

Thomas and Davis; Olsen, Kircher and Gilham.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	69	29	.775
Buffalo	53	38	.582
Rochester	48	30	.552
Toronto	46	41	.529
Jersey City	38	48	.442
Newark	39	50	.438
Syracuse	36	50	.419
Reading	28	66	.298

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Jersey City at Rochester.
Newark at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Toronto.
Reading at Syracuse.

American Association.

Louisville 2, Milwaukee 1.
Minneapolis 11, Toledo 2.
Kansas City 12, Indianapolis 0 (first game).
Kansas City 12, Indianapolis 1 (second game).
Columbus 4, St. Paul 1 (first game, 12 innings).
Columbus 2, St. Paul 2 (second game, 5 innings, called).

THREE BOUTS FOR FANS.

Queensboro A. C. Books Trio of Twelve-Round Boxing Contests.

The Queensboro A. C. yesterday announced the completion of its boxing program for Wednesday evening. Three twelve-round bout will feature the show. Red Cap Wilson and George Brown, rival lightweights, will meet in the final. This is in the nature of a return bout. In a recent meeting between the pair Wilson won when Brown was unable to continue because of an injury to one of his ribs. Harry London, east side bantam, will meet Mickey Russell in another twelve rounder, and Harry Martin and Harvey Crosby will clash in the third.

Southern Association.

Nashville 5, Atlanta 2.
New Orleans 9, Little Rock 0.
(First game.)
New Orleans 7, Little Rock 0.
(Second game.)
Memphis 6, Birmingham 1.

Curves and Bingles

Cunningham was solid with the crowd long before he crashed out the single which tied up the game in the ninth. He had made fancy running catches in the fifth and seventh innings, each with a runner ready to dash home.

The Pirates pulled a smart play in the fifth inning when Bigbee faked a bunt just enough to draw Frisch out of position and Schmidt made a clean steal of third base. The play cost nothing, as Schmidt was left on third.

The Giants still have an opportunity to pick up some ground while the Pirates are here, but it will require victories today and tomorrow. An even break in the next two games will leave the teams in the same relative positions as when the series opened.

While Hamilton was losing a few pounds on the mound Babe Adams was out in the bull pen preparing for the emergency call. Babe pitched almost a full game while getting in trim for the [illegible]

Hamilton was jeered several times by the crowd for his efforts to catch the New York batters napping. He tried to shoot a fast one by on four or five hitters, and the only Giant who had any success against the trick was Brown, who doubled in the eighth.

The fans filled the big stand early but the bleachers had plenty of vacant space. The Pirates were cheered when they came on the field, and the individual Giants were welcomed as they toed the plate. The spectators evidently felt the game as at a world's series game.

Before Cunningham hit the single which tied the score in the ninth he drove high and far into the left field bleachers, but the ball landed a few yards on the wrong side of the foul line.

Players of both teams took some desperate chances in chasing pop fouls, thereby showing how keen was the desire for victory. Grimm, Kelly, Maranville and Robertson all raced close to the cement stands, close enough to make [illegible]

YANKS UNCHECKED; MAUL TIGERS, 8-5

25,000 See Hugmen's Sixth Straight Victory — Babe Ruth Again Hitless.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, July 17.—Before one of the largest crowds that has ever jammed its way into Navin Field the Yankees won their sixth straight game here this afternoon, defeating the Detroit Tigers by a score of 8 to 5. By winning while the Cleveland Indians were being beaten by the Washington Senators the New York clan advanced to within one game of the American League leaders.

In spite of the fact that Busting Babe Ruth went hitless for the second day in succession, the Yankees galloped off with the game by staging one of the most robust rallies of the season in the fifth frame. With the Tigers prancing along with a four-run lead and threatening to interrupt the triumphal parade of the Hugmen, the boys from Gotham unlimbered their heavy artillery in the fifth and put together five hits with five bases on balls for a total of seven runs, thereby putting the game in the icebox.

Babe Ruth and his supporting cast proved too great an attraction for Detroit to resist and when the rival clubs trotted on the field to play the second game of the current series the stands were filled to capacity and the crowd had overflowed on the playing field. Those who make a business of guessing at the size of crowds estimated that upward of 25,000 were present. If Navin Field can hold 25,000, then 25,000 were there.

Babe Ruth was particularly anxious to treat the fans he was gathering to a home run or two, but he couldn't get the range of the elusive curves, although his teammates did not seem to experience any great difficulty in solving the deliveries of Slicker Parks, Jim Middleton and Red Oldham, the Detroit moundsmen. On Saturday Babe was officially at bat five times without getting a hit and today he was at bat three times without hitting safely. He got two bases on balls the afternoon, however, and one of them grew into a run.

Collins Is Taken Out.

Rip Collins essayed to lead the Yankees to their sixth straight victory, but Rip was not in complete control of his curve or his fast one, and the Tigers early developed a liking for anything that he threw within reach of their maces. As a result it looked very much as if Miller Huggins's hopefuls were destined for keen disappointment, not to say defeat. Rip must have left all of his pitching tricks in the hotel, for he had nothing more deceptive than his glove while he was on the hillock. When the Tigers finished their half of the fourth inning and were leading by a score of 5 to 1, Collins was removed from the box to make room for Quinn, Detroit. There, after Jack Quinn took up the burden and he pitched to such purpose that the Tigers were unable to score further. To Quinn, then, belongs the pitching spoils.

The Tigers got off to a flying start in their half of the first inning when they mixed three hits into the playing in such a way that three runs resulted. With one out Flagstead got the first of his four hits. It was a single to right. While Ward was throwing out Shorten, Flagstead scampered to the midway. He continued to third on a wild pitch. Veach walked. Collins for a pass, in attempting to catch Veach stealing second. Schang threw the ball into centre field and Flagstead scored and Veach reached third. Heilmann walked. Blue beat out a hit to Peckinpaugh and Veach scored, Heilmann romped all the way to third and Blue pulled up at second. Jones beat out an infield hit and Heilmann scored.

The Yankees did little scoring of their own in the second, but it was very little. They got one run. Meusel had been called out on strikes before Pipp doubled into the crowd in centre-field. Then Ward singled to centre and Pipp checked in at the plate.

In their half of the same round the Tigers got another run. Bush had been retired when Flagstead hit into the left-field crowd. Barber two bases, and reached third while Peck was throwing out Shorten. Veach again walked. He stole second, and Flagstead scored when Schang dropped the return throw on the double steal.

In the third the Tigers got their fifth and last run of the game. With one out, Bassler singled to left. Parks singled to right, and when Meusel fumbled the ball Bassler scampered to third. On Bush's fly to Ruth Bassler registered.

Tigers Blew Up in Fifth.

The Tigers blew up with a resounding crack in the fifth, when the Yanks grabbed the seven runs that stood them in such good stead. Fewster started the inning by doubling to left. Peck walked, and Ruth was purposely passed, filling the bases. Baker hit the first ball pitched to him and Bush for a single. Fewster and Peck scoring, and Ruth arriving at third. Meusel drew a pass, and the bases were loaded again. Slicker Parks was then sent to the showers to think it over, and Jim Middleton was hustled into the game. He greeted Jim with a single to the middle garden that sent the tieing runs scampering across the plate in the persons of Ruth and Baker, and put Meusel on third.

Ward popped to Jones. Schang walked, and the bases were filled for the third time in the inning. Quinn helped his own cause along by singling to centre. Meusel and Pipp both scored and Schang perched on third. Fewster then went to bat for the second time in the round and walked. The bases were jammed again, and there was but one out. Peck, however, fanned. With Ruth at bat Schang scored on a short passed ball with the seventh run of the inning and the last run of the game. Ruth ended the merry tidying to Shorten.

The score:

NEW YORK (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fewster,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Peck'p'gh,ss	4	1	1	2	3
Ruth,lf	3	1	0	1	0
Baker,3b	4	1	1	1	5
Meusel,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Pipp,1b	5	2	2	13	0
Ward,2b	6	0	2	2	3
Schang,c	3	1	1	7	1
Collins,p	1	0	0	0	0
Quinn,p	2	0	2	0	2
aHawks	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	8	11	27	15

DETROIT (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,2b	5	1	0	1	2
Flagstead,ss	6	2	4	2	6
Shorten,cf	6	0	1	2	0
Veach,lf	2	1	1	1	0
Heilmann,rf	3	1	1	2	0
Blue,1b	4	0	3	9	0
Jones,3b	5	0	1	1	1
Bassler,c	5	1	1	7	0
Parks,p	3	0	0	1	2
Middleton,p	0	0	0	0	0
Oldham,p	1	0	0	0	1
aAnnis	1	0	0	0	0
eCobb	1	0	0	0	0
Total	39	5	13	27	12

a Batted for Collins in fourth.
b Batted for Middleton in fifth.
c Batted for Oldham in ninth.

Errors — Peckinpaugh, Baker, Meusel, Schang, Collins 2.

New York	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0—8
Detroit	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Pipp, Peckinpaugh, Flagstead, Fewster, Quinn. Stolen bases—Flagstead, Veach (2), Baker, Meusel. Sacrifices—Bush, Quinn. Double plays—Bush and Blue; Flagstead and Bliss; Flagstead and Bush. Left on bases—New York 12, Detroit 16. Bases on balls—Off Collins 6, Quinn 3, Parks 5, Middleton, 1, Oldham 2. Hits—Off Collins 6 in 3 innings, Quinn 7 in 6, Parks 7 in 4 (none out in fifth), Middleton 2 in 1, Oldham 2 in 4. Struck out—By Quinn 4, Parks 2, Middleton 1, Oldham 2. Wild pitch—Collins. Passed ball—Bassler. Winning pitcher—Quinn. Losing pitcher—Middleton. Umpires—Connolly and Chill. Time of game—2:45.

DODGERS BEAT CUBS IN HECTIC STRUGGLE

Bruins Amass Four Runs in Sixth, but Superbas Come Back With Five—Score, 7-5.

Professor Evers's pupils showed a slight reaction from their double victory over the Robins on Saturday and dropped back into their old habits yesterday by losing a catch-as-catch-can game to the Robinson brigade. A crowd of 8,000 customers slumbered through most of the battle, which started out disguised as a pitchers' duel and ended in a slugging match, with the score 7 to 5.

With the exception of the sixth inning when the two teams together pushed nine runs over the plate, it was a thoroughly respectable ball game. For the first five sessions the Dodgers battled along on even terms with the Cubs, but the Chicagoans broke loose in the sixth and scored four tallies, all of them following a very expensive error by Ray Schmandt, guardian of Wilbert Robinson's first corner. Ray dropped a throw from Johnston with two down, and the Chicagoans then proceeded to go out and pick up a quartet of runs. Chuck Deal sending in three with a home run into the left field bleachers.

Not a whit discouraged by these happenings the Robins, in the same inning, made the customers chuckle by pouncing on the unsuspecting Speed Martin for five markers, this episode putting the Ebbets Field troupe into the lead. Griffith, Wheat, Myers and Schmandt made singles in succession and Daly helped along with a passed ball. After Kilduff had grounded out, Krueger and Cadore hit safely, a base apiece and Johnston grounded safely to deep short, at which interesting juncture Martin was erased by Boss Evers and Sergeant York sent to the mound. After the relief hurler had allowed the fifth run to be scored off him he was forced out of the game in the next inning by a pinch hitter, Freeman finishing up.

Against the three visiting twirlers the Dodgers did some lusty clouting, the net damage being thirteen singles and a double by Krueger. Of these, Martin yielded eleven, York one and Freeman two. The Dodgers scored a seventh run in the seventh, but the Cubs had shot their bolt in the sixth and played dead for the remainder of the conflict.

Cadore's Mates Unfriendly.

Leon Cadore, who was Robbie's nominee for twirling honors, got worse treatment from his mates than from the Cubs. The tourists from Illinois got only one earned run, their first tally in the fourth, and Schmandt's error set the stage for the four others. Eight hits were the extent of the Cubs' familiarity with Cadore's assortment, and the bingles were nicely distributed where they would do the least harm.

The Robins were the first to score. They scraped up a single marker in the third after Martin had retired them handily in the first two frames. Cadore started the third with a single that Hollocher was unable to handle properly. On the hit and run Olson lobbed a single into right while Cadore raced to third in safety. Johnson got to first by smashing a single off Martin's glove, filling the bases. While Griffith was forcing Jimmy at second Cadore hung up a run, the play being made and Wheat ended the inning by hitting into a double killing.

The Cubs wasted only a few minutes in tying the score. Hollocher teed off on the Martin offering, a single right and he was shoved along to second by the sacrifice route, Terry playing the rôle of martyr. On Grimes's long foul to Griffith, Hollocher legged it to third and Barber scored him with a single to the right field terrace.

This status of affairs continued for another inning, but the Cubs then showed how four runs may be scored on two hits. Hollocher opened the demonstration with a neat single to centre and Terry again moved him along with a sacrifice. Grimes's fly to Myers was long enough to allow Hollocher to sneak to third after the catch, and there he stayed until Schmandt dropped Johnston's toss on Sullivan's roller. Cadore was so perturbed by the incident that he walked Sullivan, and Deal thereupon caught a fast one and added to the grand home run total with a hoist that sailed over Wheat's head and bounded zestfully into the temporary stand in left. Barber and Sullivan formed an advance party for Deal as he trotted serenely around the circle.

Wheat Starts Rally.

Zack Wheat was the first batter in the sixth and the Brooklyn captain started the fireworks with a crackling single to right. This inspired Myers to do the same thing, stopping at second. Schmandt's smash was too hot for Martin and went for a single, filling the bases with Flatbush citizens. Wheat scored the first marker when a pitch caused Deal to hike to third to screen. Myers went to third and Schmandt to second on the incident, and Myers crossed the scoring disk when Kilduff grounded out to Terry, Schmandt going to third. Krueger's fleet tap was too slow for Hollocher to handle properly and it went for a single, Schmandt checking in at the plate with a third run.

Cadore advanced Krueger to second with a Texas Leaguer to centre but the excitement subsided for the moment when Olson lifted to Hollocher. Johnston, however, waved his cudgel effectively and skimmed a grounder between third and short that Hollocher captured in a brilliant effort. Trying to force Cadore at second, however, the Chicago shortstop threw low to Terry and the ball rolled into right field. Krueger scored the tying run. Martin was thereupon withdrawn in favor of York and Bernie Neis was sent to bat in place of Griffith against the southpaw. Bernie accommodated with a single to left, sending Cadore home and the Robins into the lead. Wheat, up for the second time in the inning, fouled to Daly.

Myers and Schmandt filed out before the Superbas got started toward another run in the seventh. Kilduff walked and was ferried to the far corner by Krueger's hefty double to right centre. Freeman, who had relieved York at the beginning of the inning, got rid of a wild pitch and Kilduff weighed in at the home platter.

The score:

BROOKLYN (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	5	0	2	3	2
Johnston,3b	5	0	2	2	0
Griffith,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Neis,rf	2	0	1	1	0
Wheat,lf	5	1	1	1	0
Myers,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Schmandt,1b	4	1	2	6	0
Kilduff,2b	3	1	0	3	2
Krueger,c	4	1	2	5	1
Cadore,p	4	2	2	0	4
Total	38	7	14	27	11

CHICAGO (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	5	0	0	1	0
Hollocher,ss	4	2	2	2	5
Terry,2b	2	0	0	1	3
R.Grimes,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Barber,cf	4	1	3	1	0
Sullivan,lf	3	1	0	3	0
Deal,3b	4	1	1	0	2
Daly,c	2	0	1	3	0
Martin,p	2	0	0	0	1
York,p	0	0	0	0	0
Freeman,p	0	0	0	0	0
aTwombly	1	0	1	0	0
bMarriott	1	0	0	0	0
cTyler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	8	24	10

a Batted for York in seventh.
b Batted for Daly in ninth.
c Batted for Freeman in ninth.

Errors—Johnston (2), Myers, Schmandt, Sullivan.

Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	—7
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hit—Krueger. Home run—Deal. Sacrifices—Terry (2), Daly. Double play—Hollocher, Terry and R. Grimes. Left on bases—Chicago 5, Brooklyn 9. Bases on balls—Off Martin 1, Freeman 1, Cadore 1. Hits—Off Martin, 13 in 5 2-3 innings; York, 1 in 1-3; Freeman, 1 in 3. Struck out—By Martin 2, Cadore 4. Wild pitch—Freeman. Passed ball—Daly. Losing pitcher—Martin. Umpires—Klem and Emslie. Time of game —1:45.

Providence Net Play Opens Today.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 17.—Between seventy and one hundred of the world's foremost tennis players are entered in the State championship tournament, which opens tomorrow at the Agawam Hunt Club, and continues throughout the week. The play will include both singles and doubles in both the men's and women's divisions.

Eastern League.

Bridgeport 6, Springfield 4.
Albany 3, Worcester 2.
Hartford 6, New Haven 4.
Pittsfield 6, Waterbury 1.

BASEBALL TODAY. POLO GROUNDS.

Leading Batsmen of the Major Baseball Leagues

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Hornsby, St. Louis	82	330	70	135	.422
Nicholson, Boston	47	152	35	60	.395
Cruise, Boston	44	136	22	50	.368
Young, New York	76	236	50	86	.365
Cutshaw, Pittsburgh	62	230	36	86	.365

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Heilmann, Detroit	83	337	73	145	.430
Cobb, Detroit	70	285	73	112	.393
Speaker, Cleveland	76	292	67	112	.384
Tobin, St. Louis	84	373	77	139	.373
Williams, St. Louis	81	309	66	112	.362

WASHINGTON ATTACK CRUSHES CLEVELAND

Senators Score Nine Runs in Sixth Inning and Punish Indians, 13 to 2.

CLEVELAND, July 17.—Cleveland lost to Washington today, 13 to 2. The champions led, 2 to 1, until the sixth when Washington bunched seven hits, four of which were doubles, with two passes, scoring nine runs. Zachary was effective except in the first inning.

The score:

WASHINGTON (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	3	2	2	9	0
Brower,1b	1	0	1	5	1
Harris,2b	4	2	1	2	5
Rice,cf	5	2	2	2	0
EarlSmith,rf	4	2	1	2	0
Miller,lf	4	2	2	0	0
Shanks,3b	5	1	1	2	4
O'Rourke,ss	5	1	1	4	4
Picinich,c	5	0	1	1	0
Zachary,p	4	1	1	0	2
Total	40	13	13	27	16

CLEVELAND (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Evans,lf	5	0	1	1	0
Steph'son,2b	5	0	0	1	3
Speaker,cf	5	1	1	2	0
ElmSmith,rf	5	1	3	4	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	3	2	2
Sewell,ss	3	0	0	1	4
Burns,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Nu'maker,c	3	0	1	5	0
Shinault,c	1	0	0	1	0
Caldwell,p	2	0	1	0	0
Morton,p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	37	2	10	27	9

Errors—Miller, O'Rourke, Sewell (2), Shinault.

Washington	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	—13
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Earl Smith, Miller, O'Rourke, Judge, Wood. Sacrifice—Miller. Double play—Gardner and Burns. Left on bases—Washington 4, Cleveland 10. Bases on balls—Off Zachary 2, Caldwell 2, Morton 1. Hits—Off Caldwell 7 in 5 innings (none out in 6th), Kunkel 2, Shinault 2, Morton 4 in 2. Struck out—By Zachary 1, Caldwell 4, Morton 1. Passed ball—Nunamaker. Losing pitcher—Caldwell. Umpires—Evans and Owens. Time of game—2:10.

BROWNS ANNEX TWO.

Take Both Halves of a Double-Header With Athletics, 5-2, 6-2.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—St. Louis took both games of a double-header here today from Philadelphia, winning the first, 5 to 2, and the second, 6 to 2. Shocker's pitching won the first game, Philadelphia making but five hits. Moore's eight bases on balls, coupled with steady pitching by Kolp, gave the Browns the second victory of the day. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gerber,ss	4	0	1	1	6
Ellerbe,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Sisler,1b	4	1	1	11	0
Jacobson,cf	4	1	1	3	0
Severeid,c	4	1	1	6	0
Lamb,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Wetzel,lf	4	1	1	4	0
McManus,2b	2	0	1	2	5
Shocker,p	3	1	2	0	3
Total	31	5	8	27	12

PHILADELPHIA (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Dykes,2b	4	0	1	3	1
Welch,cf	4	0	0	5	0
C.Walker,lf	4	0	1	3	0
S.Walker,1b	2	0	0	3	0
Griffin,1b	2	0	2	1	0
Perkins,c	2	0	0	2	0
Pratt,e	2	0	0	2	0
Dugan,3b	3	0	1	0	1
Garrett,3b	0	0	0	0	0
Galloway,ss	2	1	0	3	3
McCarthy	0	0	0	0	0
Naylor,p	1	0	0	0	1
Freeman,p

VOSHELL TRIUMPHS AGAINST SHIMIDZU

Japanese Star Beaten in Stirring Court Battle in Greenwich Tourney.

FAST SERVICE TURNS TIDE

Cannonball Delivery Finds Foreign Player Unprepared—Miss Goss Wins Singles Final.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 17.—Zenso Shimidzu, Japanese Davis Cup player, was defeated here this afternoon by S. Howard Voshell of Brooklyn, the thirteenth ranking player in the United States, in the third round of the invitation tournament of the Greenwich Field Club. The scores were 6—3, 6—8, 8—6. This was the feature match of another day crowded with good tennis.

Voshell's victory places him in the semi-finals, where he is bracketed with Charles S. Garland. Inasmuch as the field club tournament was limited to three days with no provision for postponements, Voshell and Garland will probably play off their match at Providence this week, where both will appear in the Agawam Hunt Club tourney. The winner will meet Leonard Beekman here on a date to be determined later. Beekman won his way into the final by defeating Theodore R. Pell by 6—2, 6—2.

The final in the women's singles was won, as expected, by Miss Eleanor Goss, national doubles champion, who, however, was obliged to utilize her every resource to defeat Mrs. Edwin A. Falk at 6—3, 7—5. Miss Goss was also called upon to play her fastest game to defeat Miss Martha Bayard in the semi-finals, the New Jersey girl leading at once time in the first set at 5—4, but losing eventually at 8—6. Miss Goss took the second set at 6—1. In the other semi-final, Mrs. Falk, who won the women's national indoor title in 1920 as Miss Helene Pollak, solved the mysteries of the underhand cut service and chop strokes of Mrs. Carl V. Hitchens and won at 2—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Uncompleted events, in addition to the men's singles, were the men's and women's doubles. In the former event, Leonard Beekman once more became a finalist. He and Dean Mathey, former Princetonians, defeated another Princeton pair in the semi-finals, the Vandeventer brothers of Plainfield, in two 6—2 sets. This match was filled with sparkling rallies. The Vandeventers offered doughty resistance, despite the scores. They had previously come through another well played match against Theodore R. Pell and Hugh Kelleher.

Women's Final Postponed.

The final in the women's doubles was postponed because of an injury suffered by Miss Florence Ballin in the semi-finals. In a collision with her partner, Mrs. Hitchins, in their match with Mrs. Frank M. Welty and Mrs. Edward Raymond yesterday, Miss Ballin's knee was struck by her partner's racquet and the doctor was afraid today that she would have water on the knee. Miss Ballin and Mrs. Hitchins were to have met Miss Helen Gilleaudeau and Mrs. L. Gouverneur Morris for the final honors.

One of the biggest and most brilliant galleries of the metropolitan season was on hand when Shimidzu and Voshell took the court after an hour's delay, occasioned by the latter's failure to catch a train. Although he had not yet been subjected to a severe test in this country, the Japanese player's world-wide reputation acquired abroad made him the general favorite. He went far to justify that reputation. Even though defeated, he played magnificent tennis. He was beaten and thoroughly beaten in just one department of the game—on service. In all other ways, he established himself as the peer of his conqueror. In fact, in ground strokes and in court tactics, he outshone Voshell in superior.

Yet that one tremendous weapon of Voshell's was enough to turn the tide of battle in his favor, though by how slight a measure the scores plainly enough indicate. Of course Shimidzu has been up against a fast delivery in the past. He has played against Tilden, for instance, more than once. But in general, having learned his tennis in India, he has been schooled in the English style of play, wherein sheer speed of service is not heavily accentuated. Voshell's cannon-ball delivery was evidently something undreamed of, or at least something but rarely encountered, in the Nipponese tennis philosophy.

Voshell's Service Turns Tide.

Just how much that crushing, crashing, high and fast-bounding wallop of Voshell gained for the Brooklyn southpaw is shown in the figures of the match. It was not so much on aces that Voshell scored. He made but four service aces in the three sets. Shimidzu could get his racquet on the ball, but he could not handle it successfully. He made eight nets and five outs directly off service, and on twenty other occasions the blinding speed of the Brooklynite's delivery paved the way directly either for volleys for placement or for kills.

Voshell was also excellent in his overhead shooting, his other main reliance. Shimidzu outplayed him in driving, though the margin of difference was not great. In fact, Voshell, who has been playing in-and-out tennis all season, was at the summit of his form, exhibiting the sort of tennis which has won him titles in the past and which, if he could maintain it consistently, would land him very close to the top of the tennis heap.

Against Voshell's railroad service, Shimidzu, though helpless a great part of the time, especially in the opening set, finally countered with some of the most skillful lobbing that has been seen on a metropolitan court in many a day. He lobbed beautifully, both in the matter of height and distance. Generally the ball landed within an inch or two of the baseline. Five times Shimidzu obtained clean placements on these lobs, Voshell being unable to touch the ball, and on several other occasions the lobs were so close to perfection that Voshell had no real chance to return them successfully.

Shimidzu Makes Openings.

Whenever Shimidzu was able to get past Voshell's initial stroke and get the ball in play for a long rally he had the advantage. He played far better position and created openings with the same adroitness with which he shot the ball through them. Many of his passing shots, both drives and volleys, were beauties, with Voshell so far away that he didn't even try to wave a racquet at them. He was gradually getting accustomed to Voshell's aggressive style, opposing it more successfully at the match wore on, and one imagines that on a second encounter he would be far less at a loss how to circumvent it. In this respect he will be able to learn from his contemporary, Ichiya Kumagae, who at present, judging by brief observation of Shimidzu, plays the stronger game of the two. But his game has no greater possibilities.

At the start of the match Shimidzu ran into a brief lead, taking the second and third games at love. Voshell began making double faults in the very first game and accumulated the astonishing total of fifteen of these miscues in the course of the three sets. This, however, was merely because he was putting everything he had in his service, knowing that in this lay his best chance, and accordingly hitting the second ball as hard as the first. Voshell broke through service in the fourth game and again in the sixth, a long deuce affair, which assured him the set at 6—3.

That the Japanese has an ample supply of grit and determination was indicated in the second session. Voshell was leading at 5—4 and 30-love on his own service, but Shimidzu, trying for every point and conceding nothing, making splendid recoveries, won the game on four fine placements in succession, three of them on shots to Voshell's feet, with the latter at the net. Shimidzu then won on his own service and broke through Voshell for the final game of the match on two placements and two double faults.

Rest Period Helps Voshell.

Voshell appeared to be wabbling at this juncture. Contrary to the rules and customs, a rest period was declared at this point. This the umpire and the referee of the tournament should not have allowed. The excuse that the court needed rolling where Voshell's cleats had dug it up was sufficient. Incidentally Shimidzu were no cleats and did considerable slipping about the court as a consequence. He was frequently caught off balance on a shot that he would have been able to meet firmly under different conditions. At any rate, the calling of a rest period at a time when it was calculated to do Shimidzu's opponent the most good was ill advised.

The third set was as long and as hard fought as the second. It was in this chapter that Shimidzu's lobs were working with particular effectiveness, and he also delivered himself of some wonderful cross-court passing shots. Voshell led at 5—3 in this set, and once more Shimidzu made a plucky pull-up, fighting for the points even when a return seemed impossible. He won three straight games for a lead of 6—5, but two outs by the Japanese and a passing shot and a kill for Voshell evened the count in the next game, two pretty placements by Shimidzu going for naught. Voshell won the next two games, both at deuce, and the set at 8—6. One brilliant exchange followed another in these critical games and the Japanese missed shots that might have turned the scale by inches only.

The point score and stroke analysis follow. They show but five points difference between the two in earned points and but four in errors:

FIRST SET.

															Pts.	G.
Voshell	4	0	0	4	4	1	4	2	4	4	4	2	0	1	40	6
Shimidzu	2	4	4	1	1	5	0	4	2	1	0	4	4	3	34	3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place-ments.	Serv. Aces.	Double Faults.
Voshell	11	14	21	1	7
Shimidzu	9	17	18	0	0

THIRD SET.

															Pts.	G.
Voshell	3	6	2	4	5	4	1	4	6	4	4	2	3	1	48	6
Shimidzu	4	4	4	3	7	2	4	6	4	1	4	5	4	5	50	8

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place-ments.	Serv. Aces.	Double Faults.
Voshell	11	11	18	2	2
Shimidzu	13	20	24	0	0

RECAPITULATION.

	N.	N.	Pl.	S.A.	D.F.	Pts.	Gr.
Voshell	27	32	49	4	15	53	74
Shimidzu	31	47	48	0	0	48	73

Miss Goss Singles Winner.

Miss Goss mixed her strokes splendidly and drove with marked pace and general accuracy against Mrs. Falk in the final of the women's singles. The latter played surprisingly well, however, seldom missing in her drives from one side of the court to the other and making many clever placements. But the greater pace and variety of Miss Goss's game won the decision.

The point score follows:

FIRST SET.

									Pts.	G.
Miss Goss	2	4	6	4	4	4	1	2	4—31	6
Mrs. Falk	4	2	4	1	2	2	4	4	2—25	3

SECOND SET.

Miss Goss	4	1	5	4	3	1	4	3	4—41	7
Mrs. Falk	0	4	7	1	5	4	1	5	1—33	5

The summaries:

Men's Singles, Third Round—S. Howard Voshell defeated Zenzo Shimidzu, 6—3, 6—8, 8—6.

Semifinal Round—Leonard Beekman defeated Theodore R. Pell, 6—2, 6—2.

Women's Singles, Semifinal Round—Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Miss Martha Bayard, 8—6, 6—1; Mrs. Edwin A. Falk defeated Mrs. Carl V. Hitchins, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Final Round—Miss Goss defeated Mrs. Falk, 6—3, 7—5.

Men's Doubles, First Round—T. R. Pell and H. G. M. Kelleher defeated James D. Pell and A. J. D. Biddle Jr., 6—3, 6—2.

Second Round—Ludlow and Philip Vandeventer defeated Pell and Kelleher, 9—7, 6—3.

Semifinal Round—Leonard Beekman and Dean Mathey defeated Vandeventer and Vandeventer, 6—2, 6—2.

KYNASTON CAPTURES ANOTHER NET TITLE

Wins Long Island Singles Championship From Joliffe at Woodmere Club.

Percy L. Kynaston added another to his list of tennis triumphs yesterday at the Woodmere Club, Woodmere, L. I., when he won the Long Island singles championship from Carl Joliffe by scores of 9—7, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2. What with capturing the Nassau-Queens County, the Queens Borough, the New England and now the Long Island trophies this season, Kynaston is likely to be put to great trouble and expense finding new sideboards for his silverware.

Joliffe made a good struggle against the title winner though his play in the last two sets fell short of the excellent brand of tennis he had been flashing all through the event, especially in his victory over Herbert L. Bowman. Joliffe tried to get to the net all through the first set, but the effort cost him more than it repaid him. He usually banged into the net or wide of the lines. Kynaston himself essayed a net game, following up some good forcing shots, and his placing was admirable. He was close to losing the first set several times but managed to outsteady Joliffe. In the second set, Joliffe hit more accurately and had Kynaston running all over the court trying to dig up his widely angled volleys. But the tables were turned completely in the third and fourth sessions, with Kynaston doing the more expert placing and Joliffe doing the major part of the unsuccessful chasing.

Joliffe, though beaten in the singles, won a title none the less. With Ben Letson as his partner, he scored a straight-set victory in the Long Island championship doubles. They defeated Elliott H. Binzen, the North Side champion, and Embree H. Henderson of the University Heights Club, by scores of 6—3, 6—2, 6—3. The first set was a batlle royal, games following service up to the last, but the rest of the match was more like a romp for the new champions.

The summaries:

Long Island Singles Championship—Final Round—Percy L. Kynaston defeated Carl Joliffe, 9—7, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Doubles—Final Round—Carl Joliffe and Ben Letson defeated E. H. Binzen and E. H. Henderson, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

BANKS DEFEATS HEPBYRN.

Former Yale Tennis Star Wins From English Player at Seabright.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 17.—Playing in excellent form, T. Banks, former Yale tennis star, defeated Hepburn, the Oxford-Cambridge player, by scores of 6—3, 2—6, 6—4 on the courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club here today. In the final set, Hepburn played well at the net, but seemed to weaken with games 4-all. Banks, using a terrific service, took his game and handily broke through his opponent's service for the match. Banks, paired with Loury, another of the English collegians, won in the doubles, defeating Prentice and Ward 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, Loury's service featured the match.

The summary:

Singles—T. Banks defeated Hepburn, Oxford-Cambridge, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

Doubles—T. Banks and Loury defeated Prentice and Ward, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

Comment on Current Events in Sports.

TURF

The continued success of the Rancocas Stable's Grey Lag, which is now the undisputed leader of the three-year-old division, has given rise to the question of just how good this son of Star Shoot really is. The colt has triumphed against horses of mature years as well as those of his own age, and is being favorably compared with the three-year-old champions of other seasons.

Grey Lag has achieved enough so far to establish him as a race-horse of great merit. He has proved his ability to race over a distance of ground and to carry weight. His trainer, Sam C. Hildreth, regards him as one of the best horses he has ever trained, and he has trained some noted turf stars. Hildreth is confident that he could have won the Kentucky Derby with Grey Lag had the colt not gone lame. But so far he has been loath to admit that Grey Lag is a better horse than was Purchase as a three-year-old.

It is doubtful if the most enthusiastic supporters of Grey Lag will claim that he compares with Man o' War. The Star Shoot colt lacks the brilliant speed of last year's champion and is a horse of an entirely different type. He is not flashy. Rather, he is a very business-like race horse, going about his work in a methodical manner. He lacks the early speed of Man o' War and is inclined to follow pace rather than make it. In practically all of his races this year he has come from behind to win. He never makes a show of a field of horses as did his predecessor, and in this respect he races more like Purchase, which was always content to let others do the early running. And, like Purchase, Grey Lag can show his quality in a stretch run.

Grey Lag very much resembles that other fine son of Star Shoot, Sir Barton, in both appearance and action. He has a stride similar to that of Sir Barton and as late as Saturday displayed the same dogged determination at the finish in his race against Sporting Blood in the Empire City Derby. Grey Lag's victories are impressive but not sensational and he will never electrify crowds as did Man o' War last year.

The race that entitles Grey Lag to be ranked with such horses as Purchase and Sir Barton is his victory in the Brooklyn Handicap, when he defeated John P. Grier and Exterminator. His conquests among the three-year-olds have hardly been so creditable, for he has not had as strong opposition as the champions of some other years. But he stands out very boldly from these horses of rather ordinary ability.

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BASEBALL

The line of demarkation between the pennant contender and the also-ran is being drawn more clearly day by day as the major league clubs settle down to the closing half of the long battle. In the National League a new peril has crowded into the top set in the form of the Boston Braves, leaving everything below third place in the division of blasted hopes. In the American League the two-team fight becomes more pronounced, with Washington having only an outside chance. Ten clubs in the two leagues may be classed now as distanced without any fear that the figures will require later revising.

With both New York clubs still in the thick of the fight the chances of an all-New York series goes merrily along, with the chances of it coming true being a bit brighter than they were a week ago. The McGrawmen are three games behind the league-leading Pirates this morning, and only a little slump in the ninth inning yesterday would have made that margin but one game instead of three. In other words, the clubs were two games apart when yesterday's play began and a New York victory would have cut it to a game, while a defeat increased the gap. It is possible that the Giants may be within a game of first place by tomorrow night.

Meanwhile, the Braves must not be overlooked. They are four games behind the Giants, but the team has been moving along at a steady clip, getting steadier pitching than any other combination in either major, and showing all the traits of an aggregation just finding its own strength. In almost two weeks only one club has scored four runs against the Braves, and in that instance the fourth marker arrived in the tenth inning. It was the lone defeat for Mitchell's men in their last ten games, and the club gives every indication of being a prominent factor in determining where the next pennant will be flown.

In the American League, Washington, in third place, is eight and one-half games behind the leaders, and Detroit, in fourth position, is thirteen games back. There appears to be no real menace to Indians and Yankees except what either may furnish the other. This morning the Yanks are a game behind the leaders in the figures of the games won and lost, but if the Hugmen win today and the Indians lose, the teams will change positions. The Yankees are getting better pitching than at any previous time, their hitting is steady, and if the club can escape serious injury to its star players it should soon be showing the way. Of their last seventeen games the Yankees have won fourteen, the three defeats at Chicago following a run of eight straight victories and preceding another unbroken run of six straight. The two clubs are closely enough matched to promise a fight down to waning September, such as the leaders in the National League are likely to wage.

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GOLF

Another interesting chapter has been written into the history of golf during the past week, but it remains for the next few days to supply the material for the most interesting chapter of all. The coming national open championship at the Columbia Country Club fairly teems with eventful possibilities, only a few of which are these:

Will Jock Hutchison, the Sir Galahad of golf, succeed in duplicating a performance last turned in by Harry Vardon twenty-one years ago, when the Beau Brummel of the golf stylists won both the British and American golf titles?

Will Abe Mitchell or George Duncan equal the triumph of Ted Ray at Toledo last year, when the British ace single-handed almost snatched victory away from a field that included America's most doughty defenders?

Will Joseph Kirkwood, the Australian trick-shot marvel, carry the American trophy to the far-off Antipodes for the first time?

Will one of the amateur stars, Chick Evans or Bobby Jones, say, come through the field with colors flying—a task accomplished only twice in the twenty tournaments that have gone before?

Or will some unheralded golfer, obscure in the sense of never having won a big tournament, emerge from obscurity, like Roger Wethered in the British open or Willie Hunter in the amateur, and head the list when the last hole is played on Friday next?

These are just a few of the things that may happen at the twenty-first annual tournament, to which will be graced by perhaps the most affluent gallery that ever witnessed an event of its kind—a gallery that will include the President, members of Embassies, Cabinet members and lawmakers.

After what has already happened during the present season anything is within the range of possibility. Miracle performers though they may be, it is not generally believed that the two British stars will win the American title, for the simple reason that the odds are all against them. The first line of American defense includes the brilliant Hutch, whose year has been replete with records and victories, crowned by his success at St. Andrews; Jim Barnes, one of the greatest of the great and who has apparently recovered the endurance requisite for the long, tense journey, and Walter Hagen, the greatest of the American home-breds, who has been working hard to regain his old-time form.

On the horizon of golf stretches out the greatest panorama of the year. What the outcome will be offers a grand field for speculation.

The noteworthy achievements of the past week were the winning of the Shawnee tournament by Willie Ogg, the Worcester professional, from a field that fairly sparkled; the defense of his title as Western amateur champion by Chick Evans, his sixth victory in that event; the victory of Reggie Lewis over W. Parker Seeley in the Connecticut amateur tourney, and, finally, the defeat of Francis Ouimet by Jesse Guilford in the Massachusetts amateur event. Of these the victory of Ogg was the least expected. In gaining it the Bay Stater proved that he had a stout heart, for he uprooted one of the game's traditions by going out in front and remaining there at the end.

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TENNIS

The highly interesting tournament at the Greenwich Field Club, which was supposed to reach its conclusion yesterday, but which didn't, adds another to the long list of metropolitan tennis events in which the final rounds have been indefinitely suspended. This was no fault of the Tournament Committee. It was nobody's fault at all, except that of the party who upset the sprinkling can and deluged the courts on the second day of play. But it calls attention once more to a chronic situation which the Metropolitan Tennis Association has done its best to avoid, but without thus far putting the finger of diagnosis correctly upon the sore spot.

The final round of the Orange invitation tourney, started the first week in June, has still to be played. One of the club officials thought the players would be able to get around to it until September. The finals of the Westchester County championship and the Quaker Ridge title event were postponed for so long that their significance and interest to the general tennis public were all but lost completely. A scrutiny of the records would multiply the instances in this and other recent seasons extensively.

Where but a week at the most can be given to any one tournament with a schedule so crowded as that of the metropolitan district conflicts cannot be avoided. Neither can the attentions of the weather man be sidestepped. The only reasonable way to handle the situation, it would appear, is by establishing a rule of precedence. The Metropolitan Association has decreed that the current tournament, whatever it may be, should take precedence over all others. Thus, final rounds of one tournament, held over because of rain or other unavoidable conditions, must be sidetracked in favor of the opening rounds of the next tournament. That is the general understanding, at any rate, of the association's intention.

The question is apropos as to whether this is the reasonable way to handle the situation. Interest is naturally keenest in final rounds. Why not let them have the precedence? Adjust the introductory rounds of the succeeding event so that the other may be completed. It should often be possible to crowd two rounds into one day's play. It would not be going too far to require that players complete their engagement in one tournament before being admitted to competition in the next succeeding one. That might work occasional hardships to tournament committees anxious for the appearance of star players. But it would work out with greater justice to all concerned in the end and create less of a muddle than exists at present. Complete one job before the next is started. That seems logical.

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BILLIARDS

Willie Hoppe's decision to defend his balkline billiard championship in matches other than those played in the annual tournaments will be welcomed by followers of the sport everywhere. It is one of the best things that could happen to the cue game. It will serve to stimulate and maintain interest in the sport, and there is not the slightest doubt that it will be the means of increasing competition.

Competition is the nourishment upon which all sports thrive. Once competition is stifled the particular sport is bound to suffer immeasurable ham. It is certain to become anaemic. Billiards has suffered from the lack of professional championship competition for the last several years. Ever since the rule makers decided that champions in the three divisions—balkline, three-cushions and pocket billiards—would not be subject to challenge and would not have to defend their titles except in the annual championship tournaments the sport has seriously felt the loss. It was a bad ruling and one that is far from being for the best interests of the sport. It was one that was designed to help only the champions, giving them a whole year in which to realize financially on their titles by devoting themselves exclusively to exhibition tours. Players who were contenders for the titles were denied the privilege of challenging and had to be content with the chance they were afforded once a year in the tournaments.

Prior to the passing of this rule a champion at any of the three styles of play was compelled to defend his title within thirty or forty days after the filing of a legitimate challenge. All challenges had to be accompanied by a forfeit of $250, which was to go as a side bet when the match was played. As a result there was considerable activity among the contenders for the titles, particularly at three cushions and pocket billiards. Willie Hoppe so far outclassed the other balkliners for a protracted period that there was comparatively little championship activity at this style of play, but now the conditions have changed, and with Jake Schaefer, Welker Cochran and Edouard Horemans strutting along the green clothed highway and with Hoppe willing to engage in challenge matches for the title there is bound to be a great increase in activity.

In making his announcement Hoppe has also laid down the conditions under which the matches must be played, and they are perfectly fair conditions. He stipulates that a challenger must post $1,000 for each 1,000 points of the match as a forfeit and a side bet, the winner to take all of the receipts as well as the side bet. In this way Hoppe will be risking his own money as well as his title against a challenger's money. Any player who sincerely believes that he has a chance against the champion should not object to such conditions.

Hoppe has purposely set the price high to keep those who know they have no chance against him, but simply seek to gain publicity, from challenging him and interfering with his lucrative exhibition work.

LOW SCORES MADE ON COLUMBIA LINKS

Golfers Tune Up for Open Tournament—Jones Breaks Course Record.

WASHINGTON, July 17. — Golfers playing at the Columbia Country Club near here today in preparation for the national open championship which starts over the Columbia course Tuesday shot scores well down in the low seventies. Robert T. Jones Jr., crack amateur of Atlanta, broke the course record with a score of 68, the only score below 70 turned in. Jones, who was playing his first round over the course, was paired with Thomas D. Armour, an amateur entrant from Scotland, against Willie Ogg and Robert A. Cruickshank of Essex County, N. J., the amateurs defeated the professionals, by 4 and 3. Ogg, who won the Shawnee open tournament last week, today turned in scores of 75 and 74.

Abe Mitchell and George Duncan, the two British professionals, played a four-ball match with Jock Hutchison, the British open champion and Fred McLeod of Washington. Mitchell's long tee shots surprised the large gallery that gathered to watch the noted professionals in action and his partner, Duncan, displayed some very fine iron shots. Duncan had a card of 73 and Hutchison had a 72. John G. Anderson, amateur from the Siwanoy Country Club, who played with the professionals, had a score of 74.

Joseph H. Kirkwood of Australia and McLeod lost an afternoon match to Alex Smith of New York and Hutchison, the latter pair winning by 2 and 1. Kirkwood had 73 in the morning and 72 in the afternoon. Par for the course is 70.

Orrin A. Terry, professional at the Chevry Chase Club, and Jim Barnes of Pelham both had cards of 70 today, a mark which was tied by Wilfred Thompson of Richmond, and Leo Diegel and Jack Burke, who were in a tie for second place in the championship last year at Toledo, had cards of 77 and 74. Alex Smith had a pair of 73's. He has won the championship twice, his last victory being in 1910.

Chick Evans of Chicago, the national amateur champion, arrived tonight, with Walter Hagen, winner of the open title in 1919 and 1914. Their arrival made the list of entrants on the ground virtually complete. All will play practice rounds over the course tomorrow.

The championship play opens Tuesday with the first half of the qualifying round. The second half will be played Wednesday and the seventy-two best scores and ties will play seventy-two holes Thursday and Friday, the player with the lowest seventy-two-hole total, winning the championship.

The Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association which will be in entire charge of the tournament beginning tomorrow, arrived tonight, headed by President Howard F. Whitney.

Record Profits Are Shown By English Soccer Clubs

LONDON, July 17.—Soccer in England last season enjoyed great prosperity, the majority of the clubs reporting the best year on record. The Manchester City Club finished the season with a record profit of $34,006. Sheffield Wednesday netted $29,004 on the season's working. A dividend of 7½ per cent. has been declared. The famous old Notts Forest Club cleared a debt of nearly $16,000. Bristol Rovers ended the season with a net profit of $13,000. Wolverhampton Wanderers also announced a record profit of $36,500.

RICHARDS CAPTURES WESTERN NET TITLE

Yonkers Star Outplays Hayes, the Champion, in Final Match, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17. — Vincent Richards of Yonkers, N. Y., won the Western tennis singles championship at the Woodstock Country Club here today, defeating Walter J. Hayes of Chicago, 1920 title holder, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2.

Frits Bastian, Western conference champion, and Lucian Williams of Chicago, captain of the Yale varsity tennis team, are sectional doubles champions as a result of their victory over Hayes and Clifton B. Herd of Chicago, 9—7, 6—4, 6—3. Ralph Burdick and Hayes, the 1920 doubles sectional winners, did not defend their honors.

Mrs. H. S. Adams of Indianapolis defeated Miss Ruth Wise of Cleveland, 6—2, 6—3, for the Western women's singles championship, and Mrs. Adams and Miss Marian Leighton of Chicago won the Western women's doubles championship by defeating Miss Wise and Miss Ruth King of Cleveland, 6—2, 6—4.

Richards was the master of Hayes's game at every point in the match and never once was seriously threatened.

MOVES TO KALAMAZOO.

Grand Circuit Opening Tomorrow, Includes All Toledo Horses.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 17.—One of the best Grand Circuit meetings ever held here is expected this week on the strength of the speed displayed at Toledo. All of the horses that competed at Toledo have come here for the campaign that opens Tuesday. The meeting is to continue through Friday, with seventeen events. Thursday is to be the big day, with five races.

Feature events of the program include the 2:11 pace on Tuesday for the $2,000 Park-American Purse; the $3,000 Paper Mills Purse, for 2:08 trotters on Wednesday, and the 2:13 trot for the $3,000 Columbia Purse on Thursday.

THIRD LANARKS WIN FROM LOCAL STARS

Famous Scotch Soccer Team Defeats New York Football Club in Close Game, 2 to 1.

Fully 6,000 spectators witnessed the international soccer match played yesterday afternoon at New York Oval between the Third Lanarks, Scotland's famous visitors, and a team representing the New York Football Club. Although the home team was in splendid form, it succumbed to the Scotchmen by the score of 2 to 1.

After fifteen minutes of exciting play, in which the New Yorkers had the better of the game, Wilson, the Third Lanark's centre, took full advantage of an open goal. There was no further scoring in the first half, play being of the nip-and-tuck variety, both sides showing stubborn resistance.

With the score at 1 to 0 against them the New Yorkers came back in the second half, and several times were dangerous, but were prevented from scoring by the splendid defense of Brownlie until three minutes from time, when Philip equalized. One minute later, Bennett, with a long run, shot the winning goal. Some of the speediest and most exciting soccer was witnessed in the last two minutes of play.

Kelly, Herd and Geudert excelled for the New Yorkers and were in a large measure responsible for the low scoring, while Brownlie, Bullock, Brown, Bennett and Wilson starred for the Third Lanark.

The line-up:

LANARK (2).		NEW YORK (1).
Brownlie	G.	Geudert
Bullock	R. B.	Kelly
Orr	L. B.	Burnett
Scott	R. H. B.	Meyerdiercks
Brown	C. H. B.	Fryer
McAndrews	L. H. B.	Herd
Bennett	O. R.	Duggan
Rankin	I. R.	McDonald
Wilson	C.	Hardy
Maxwell	I. L.	Philip
Los	O. L.	Hunziker

Goals—Wilson, Bennett, Philip.

Referee—C. E. Creighton. Linesmen—T. Cunningham and A. Robertson. Time of halves—45 minutes.

RETAINS IRISH NET TITLE.

Miss Ryan Defeats Miss Wallis in Dublin Tourney, 6-2, 6-4.

DUBLIN, July 17.—Miss Elizabeth Ryan of California retained the Irish ladies' lawn tennis championship by defeating Miss Wallis Saturday in the finals of the title tournament. The score was 6—2, 6—4.

HOPPE TO PLAY IN ANNUAL TOURNEY

Only in Challenge Matches Cue Champion Will Insist on Winner Takes All.

Following his statement that he would insist in the future that all of his championship billiard matches be played on a winner-take-all basis it was feared that Willie Hoppe intended to withdraw from tournament competition. Questioned regarding his attitude in this matter E. B. Benjamin, Hoppe's manager, yesterday declared that Hoppe entertained no such intention. He said that Willie would defend his title in the annual tournament but thereafter all challenge matches for the title would be played on a winner-take-all basis.

Ever since Hoppe has been champion he has insisted upon this condition in virtually all of the titular matches he has played outside of championship tournaments. He realizes that in tournament play there must be prizes for the players who finish second and third. Furthermore, Benjamin yesterday declared that Hoppe will play any number of points in his championship matches of the future. It will be recalled that last season it was because Hoppe insisted on a winner-take-all basis and wanted to play a comparatively short match that it was impossible to arrange a match between him and Edouard Horemans while the Belgian balkline champion of Europe was in this country.

It was also learned yesterday that the rules which have governed championship billiards for some time past will be changed. Under the rules which have been in vogue for some three or four years champions in the three styles of play—balkline, three-cushion and pocket billiards—have been called upon to defend their titles but once a year and then only in the annual championship tournaments. Champions were not called upon to entertain any challenges.

Confer on Rules.

Benjamin and officials of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company held a conference recently at which Benjamin outlined Hoppe's intentions. It was then decided that the rules governing the championship would have to be changed, and, it is said that this work will be started immediately. Billiard fans everywhere will welcome the return to the conditions that formerly existed. Prior to the championship tournament idea being enforced it was possible for any player to challenge for any of the titles by accompanying his challenge with a forfeit of $250, which went as a side bet when the match was played.

Under the revised conditions it was learned that tournament games will be 400 points each, as in the past, and that in the event of a tie the deciding game will be of 500 points. It has also been decided that all challenge matches for the title after the tournament will be at not less than 500 points, and can be at as many more as the rival players may agree upon.

The next championship tournament will be held at Chicago from Nov. 14 to 19. Chicago put in a strong bid for the event. It has been many years since the Windy City has been the scene of a balkline championship tournament and the fans of that city have been anxious to hold one for some time past. For the last several years the balkline championship tournaments have always been held in New York. Last year the finals were held here, but a preliminary event was staged in San Francisco. Whether there will be a preliminary tournament by which players will qualify for the finals has not yet been definitely decided, but the general impression is that this idea will not be employed again, as it was found to be somewhat unsatisfactory last year. It is expected that this year the championship tournament will be more of an invitation affair, only the leading balkline players being invited to compete.

It has also been decided that the tournament this year will be for the world's championship rather than simply for the national title as in the past. This means that the entries will not be limited to the leading players of this country, but will be open to the leading players of other countries as well. Under these conditions it is quite certain that Horemans and other top-notch European players will be among those to contest Hoppe's right to the title.

In order that the winners of championship tournaments may have some time in which to realize on their titles before being called upon to defend them in challenge matches it has been virtually decided that the first match following a tournament will not be held earlier than March 15 and not later than April 1, providing, of course, that there is a challenge. After that, however, champions will be called upon to defend their titles every thirty days if challenged. Just how big a forfeit must accompany challenges has not yet been definitely determined.

Side Bets in Future Tourneys.

Benjamin also announced that in future Hoppe will insist that in all his championship matches outside of the title tournaments $1,000 be put up as a side bet for every 1,000 points comprising the match. In other words, if the match is to be at 1,000 points, the challenger will have to post a forfeit of $1,000 to go as a side bet. If the match be at 4,000 points the challenger will have to post a forfeit of $4,000 to go as a side bet.

"In this way we are ready to accommodate any player in the world who thinks that he has a chance with Hoppe," said Benjamin. "The number of points to be played will be governed solely by the size of the side bet the challenger is willing to make. I think this is a fair proposition. Of course, it must be understood that in these challenge matches Willie will insist upon a winner-take-all basis. Those are our terms. They go for any one who wishes to cross cues with the champion. I am tired of men going about the country to pick up cheap advertising by hurling challenges at Hoppe. The terms now are perfectly plain. We will not deviate from them. Hoppe's rivals must put if they want to do business with us. There will be no bickering.

"Hoppe could not afford to interrupt anxious to meet any player in the world under these conditions. He will play anything from 1,000 points up according to the size of the side bet. Certainly this arrangement is just as fair for the other fellow as it is for Hoppe. Willie does not seek any edge. If a man is sincere in his belief that he can defeat Hoppe he should be willing to risk at least $1,000 for the chance.

"Hoppe could not afford to interrupt his exhibition work to meet all those who want to play him even though they realize that they have no chance against him and simply want to collect the loser's end of the purse. It is not fair to expect Hoppe to do this. If Hoppe is willing to risk his title and his money certainly the challenger should be willing to risk his money."

NET TITLE FOR HAMMETT.

Wins Fairfield County Tennis Championship From Wheeler.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 17.—Alfred D. Hammett of New Rochelle today won the Fairfield County (Conn.) tennis singles championship by defeating G. M. Wheeler of Yale in a four-set match. It required sixteen games to decide the first set, Wheeler winning, 9—7. The set was replete with brilliant tennis, the Yale player apparently having solved Hammett's difficult style of playing. The effort, however, burned up Wheeler's energy and the New Rochelle star ran out the match, 7—9, 6—1, 6—0, 6—1.

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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—600 shares General Electric Common Stock in 3 certificates, No. 22307 and 22306. This stock is not negotiable, having been stopped in transfer. Suitable reward will be offered for return to Room 606, 1,787 B'way.

LOST—On local train leaving Flatbush 4:42 P. M. July 14, red paper portfolio containing orders. Shipley Construction and Supply Co., 43d St. and 2d Av., Brooklyn. Ask Mr. Fuge. Suitable reward.

LOST—Ladies' brown beaded bag, vicinity 70th St. and Madison Av., containing money, checks, keys and other articles; reward for return. Brown, 40 East 70th. Rhinelander 9063.

LOST—Small purse, containing sum of money on Madison Av., near 59th; $5 reward if returned. Telephone Murray Hill 3800, Apartment 137.

LOST—Suitcase, from taxi, vicinity Penn. Station, Central Park, 270 Manhattan Av.; reward. Cathedral 8697, Woolman.

LOST—Memorandum book, vicinity 110th, Broadway. Call Nicholson, phone Franklin 3615. Reward.

Jewelry.

LOST—A silk knitting bag containing embroidery work, gold mesh bag with diamond monogram, gold vanity box and other articles from automobile on 12th St. near Walnut, Philadelphia, Friday, July 15, about 4:30 P. M. Return to J. E. Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia, for reward.

LOST—At 1 A. M., July 14, Central Park West, opposite 68th St., diamond ring set in platinum; thrown from taxicab by mentally deranged patient; liberal reward. Henry W. de Forest, M. D., 71 Central Park West.

LOST—Friday, July 14, gold watch fob, open work design, set with opal and green stones; liberal reward. Douglas Cock, 627 West 43d.

LOST—Gold bar pin, gold rose, small diamond centre, Riverside Drive, 100th; valued as keepsake; reward. Return 25 Claremont Av., Apt. 8A. Morningside 4834.

LOST—Wedding ring, initials H. H. M. to M. G. M., between Penn. Station and 534 St., 8th Av., July 9; reward. Phone Audubon 8822.

LOST—Diamond brooch, between 107th and 112th Sts., on Broadway, Sunday night; suitable reward. Meyer, 330 West 108th St.

LOST—On road between Hotel Waldorf and Norwalk, Conn., diamond cuff link; liberal reward. Barney Oldfield, 1,871 Broadway.

LOST—On road between Hotel Waldorf and Norwalk, Conn., diamond cuff link. Return 1,571 Broadway. Liberal reward.

LOST—On or about July 1 or 2, platinum bar pin; 5 diamonds; suitable reward. Phone Circle 0561.

LOST—In taxi, Thursday, small gold vanity case; liberal reward. Schuyler 6076.

$50 REWARD
for return of large jade ring, lost June 13, between 57th and 59th Sts. A. R. Lee & Co., Inc., 15 William St.

$150 REWARD
for return of diamond and platinum watch bracelet, lost July 11, Far Rockaway, L. I. A. R. Lee & Co., Inc., 15 William St.

Wearing Apparel.

LOST—Sable fur neckpiece, Friday, between Lexington, Park Avs. and 75th St.; liberal reward. Stowers, 815 Park Av.

LOST—Brown fur scarf, taxi leaving Grand Central Station 9:30 P. M.; liberal reward. Johnsen, 523 West 124th.

LOST—Small Japanese marten fur, 5th Av. bus, night July 13; reward. W 486 Times.

Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Boston bull terrier, Sunday, between 9 and 10 P. M., at Joe's Restaurant, Fulton and Pierrepont Sts., Brooklyn; brindle color, with white spot on chest; answers to the name of "Peter"; liberal reward offered for return; no questions asked. O. A. Brown, 470 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Lafayette 1545.

LOST—Airedale, named Teddy, lost Whitestone, L. I.; liberal reward. Telephone Flushing 2520.

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PERSHING SEES ARMY IN BROADER SERVICE

Its Work in Time of Peace, Says the General, Is to Aid in Training of Guard and Reserves.

ONE FORCE IN EMERGENCY

Public-Spirited Co-operation for Permanent Training Enjoined in Letter to Commanders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—General Pershing made public today a letter which, as Chief of Staff, he sent to all corps area commanders and to the commanding Generals, calling their attention to the new duties imposed upon them in peace time by the development of the National Guard and the reserves, so as to make these an effective part of the military establishment.

General Pershing's letter reads:

"In assuming the office of Chief of Staff, I wish to call your attention especially to the important duties of that office in directing the organization and the training of the army of the United States, which now includes not only the regular army, but the National Guard and the organized reserves. In considering these duties in the light of the new law, I wish to impress upon corps area commanders the provision which assigns to them the detailed development of the National Guard and the organized reserves.

"The relation of the War Department to this organization is largely directive, and is limited in general to the issuance of regulations and instructions as to policy, the assignment of suitable personnel, and verification of progress. The success, then, of the great national organization contemplated by the law really depends upon the initiative, interest, energy and organizing ability of corps area commanders.

"It was the evident intent of Congress to provide a permanent peace organization for our traditional citizen armies, which heretofore have always been extemporized after the occurrence of an emergency.

Veterans Share Permanent Service.

"As the law especially encourages the voluntary enrollment of veterans of the war in localized tactical units of the citizen army, as it specifically contemplates the perpetuation of the spirit and traditions of the divisions and other units which actually participated in the World War, and as it provides means of military training to prepare civilians for enrollment in the organized citizen forces, it is clear that the purpose of the law is to build up and maintain a permanent military organization.

"Under the general terms of the law, the Chief of Staff is made responsible for the success of this great national undertaking. Equally under the terms of the law the corps area commanders are also responsible within the limits of their respective commands. In a larger sense all officers of the regular army are likewise expected to contribute their interest, their sympathy and their assistance in perfecting this organization.

"I would, therefore, impress upon you an tdhe other corps area commanders, and through you upon all officers of the regular army, the fact that under the spirit of this law their most important mission in time of peace, next after assuring a highly efficient and well-trained regular army, is the development of the National Guard and the Organized Reserves.

"In thus emphasizing the duty of regular army officers toward the reserve forces, I am not unmindful of the fact that the organization of the regular army itself at its reduced strength is still unsettled and that many difficult problems affecting its distribution and shelter demand solution in the immediate future.

"Congress has provided the enlisted personnel for only a small regular army, but it has authorized and wishes to encourage the employment of regular officers on appropriate duties with the National Guard, the Organized Reserves and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. It must be accepted as the obvious purpose of Congress that those officers who can be spared from the regular army shall be employed in developing and perfecting the other two components of the army of the United States.

Army Responsible for New Training.

"Our affairs must be so adjusted that a considerable portion of the officers of the regular army will be available for duty with the citizen armies under the several corps area commanders to assist in the administration, training and development of the larger elements of the army of the United States.

"It is my view that the mission assigned to the officers of the regular army to create an efficient peace army is most important. Under the law, they become not merely officers of the regular army, responsible for its high standards, but they become the permanent or professional part of the larger officer corps of the army of the United States. In view of the broadened relations of this new army to our national life, our officers should realize the new opportunities that thus come to them for public service. Any lingering feeling of partisanship for the regular army as a separate organization should be avoided. The goal should be success of each component of the army of the United States, each within its proper sphere.

Reserves and Guard Not Rivals.

"The separate missions of the different parts of the army of the United States should be borne in mind. The National Guard in whole or in part is liable to service as a first reinforcement of the regular army in minor emergency. The Organized Reserves are liable to military service only in the event of a serious national emergency especially proclaimed by Congress. It is believed that a misunderstanding of this relation has often resulted in undesirable rivalry between the friends of these two forces.

"Officers of the regular army detailed for duty with either of these forces should therefore co-operate fully in the development of the other. It is important that the organization of the National Guard should be maintained as near the full authorized strength as practicable. The requirements for the development of units of the Organized Reserves for the present may be satisfied if they contain a quota of competent officers, with a reasonable quota of non-commissioned officers and specialists, although it is expected that these units may also be maintained at much greater strength.

"All citizen soldiers who are free to meet the special requirements imposed on members of the National Guard should be encouraged to enter that force. All young men after their voluntary military training in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps or training camps should be encouraged to join a unit either of the National Guard or the Organized Reserves. But all such volunteers whose business and domestic relations permit should be advised that the most appropriate place for such first service is in the National Guard. There should be no rivalry between the two forces, but rather an interchange of service between them.

"In conclusion, it is my desire that the officers detailed for service in the organization and training of the National Guard and the Reserves should be selected from the most efficient officers in our army. It is not sufficient that this duty be assigned to an individual at your headquarters to be performed in a perfunctory manner, but the corps area commander and all officers of this organization will be expected to take an active interest in these forces and establish toward them the most cordial attitude of sympathy and helpfulness, to the end that the army of the United States may be welded into a harmonious and efficient whole, ready to meet any emergency that may call for its services."



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The armholes of garments such as sweaters, blouses, silk dresses which are usually subjected to excessive perspiration may be treated with Chek to make them resistant and to prevent them from absorbing so much of this damaging moisture. When slippers or gloves are treated with Chek they do not easily become stiff and discolored because of the effects of perspiration.

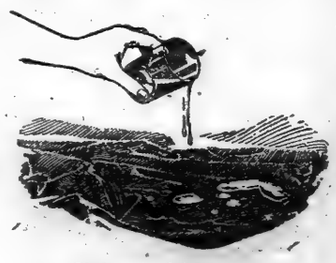
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PLEA OF CITY CLUB

Election Equivalent to Choice by Political Bosses, Committee Contends.

WOULD LET GOVERNOR PICK

Elective State Chief Justice, With Power to Appoint, Offered as an Alternative.

SHORT TERMS SUGGESTED

Judges Would Have Opportunity in Three-Year Probationary Period to Show Worth.

An urgent plea that elections for the judiciary be done away with in this State and that all Judges be appointed, either by the Governor or by an elective Chief Justice of the State, is embodied in a brief submitted by the Committee on Courts of the City Club to the Judiciary Convention which is now sitting. "Election of Judges by the people is demonstrably the mathematical equivalent of appointment by the political bosses," the committee says in its brief.

The demand for return to a system which was in vogue in this State prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1846 and one which continues in force in Massachusetts is not new. It was voiced strongly before the Constitutional Convention of 1915, but in the revised Constitution proposed by that body and overwhelmingly defeated when submitted to the people for ratification the change so vigorously urged was not embraced. The delegates to that convention did not believe the people were ready for it.

"In our opinion," the City Club committee says, "it is desirable that the convention lay before the Legislature a plan for the appointment of all Judges, to supersede the present plan of election by the people. We confess to great doubt that the people of this State can be induced to relinquish what doubtless seems to them a very real but is in fact an unsubstantial and illusory power to select their Judges.

"The whole system of nomination and election is unworkable because, except in small localities, it is impossible for the people to know or be informed of the qualifications of the candidates. Recent examples in this State and elsewhere of scandalous methods resorted to by candidates for judicial nomination are fresh enough in the minds of all to make detailed reference unnecessary. The occasional instance of triumph of a sitting Judge over the political bosses merely emphasizes the fact that only by an intensive campaign and in circumstances that seldom arise can the most objectionable control of judicial nominations be defeated.

"The probability that it will require years of discussion and debate to induce the people to see that their own interests will be served without loss of any real power to themselves by consent to an appointive system does not make it less the duty of the convention to express itself with emphasis on the subject."

Concentration of responsibility, the brief sets forth, would be the chief advantage of having Judges appointed by the Governor without the consent of the Senate. It proposes as an alternative method appointment by the Governor with the advice and consent of a Judicial Council which, it is suggested, might be composed of the Presiding Justices of the various divisions, or the appointment of Justices and all judicial officers by a Chief Justice of the State, either with or without the consent of a Judicial Council, the Chief Justice himself to be elected, and only for a brief term, not in excess of five years.

The City Club suggests that the appointments by the Chief Justice might be for short probationary periods, say three years, at the end of which the question of whether the appointed Judges, who by that time would have had an opportunity to show their worth or lack of adaptability to the duties of their office, should be continued or not, might be submitted to the people at elections separate from elections at which other officers are filled.

There would be no opposing candidates for the Judges, and each Judge would, if running, be "running against his own record." A majority of all the votes cast would be required to oust such a Judge, and after another and longer period of years his name would again be submitted to the people to enable them to determine whether he should be continued in office. If thus approved by the people, he would be continued in office during good behavior and until he reaches the age of compulsory retirement.

The City Club Committee suggests that in order to save the Chief Justice from having to be the temptation, natural in the case of a high elective officer, of [illegible] willing an ear on political [illegible] to bear influence in the appointment of Judges, provision should be made that in the event of his death or the Chief Justice he would become automatically, either for life or for any term that he or [illegible] a member of the Supreme Court. Other principal recommendations made in the brief follow:

Unification of all the courts of the State into one great court, including abolition of Justices of the Peace, who are to be superseded by Magistrates appointed and not elected and who are to be paid a stated salary in lieu of the fees now received by Justices of the Peace, or if complete unification be deemed impracticable, unification of all the courts in the State, except in the City of New York, where the Supreme Court should remain unchanged, but all the inferior courts should be unified and called, say, the Municipal Court of the City of New York, with the jurisdiction now possessed by the City Court of the City of New York, the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace in the City of New York, the Municipal Court of the City of New York, the Courts of Special Sessions, the County Courts, and the City Magistrates.

Whether unification entire or partial be or be not made, there should be provision for administrative organization.

Conferring upon the courts the rule-making power now the exclusion of interference by the Legislature.

Mandatory provision for the gathering and publication of detailed judicial statistics without which it is impossible to know how our courts are actually functioning or where the greatest weakness lie.

Reform of the jury system, including (a) permitting verdicts to be rendered in all cases, civil and criminal, including capital cases, by less than the whole number of the jury; (b) the reduction of the number of jurors from twelve to [illegible] laws to encourage waiver of jury trial, particularly in commercial cases; (d) reduction of the number required to constitute a grand jury; (e) possible abolition of the grand jury.

With reference to the proposal for the unification of the courts, the brief sets forth that this plan has already passed beyond the realm of speculative and theoretical reform and demonstrated its value even where only partly effected, as in the cities of Chicago and Detroit.

"The advice of a few representative business men of the character of those who co-operated in establishing the Municipal Court of the City of Chicago would be extremely useful," says the document. "Even if no attempt were made to unify the courts, it would still be possible to create an administrative organization that would mitigate the evils of the present system, enable business to be dispatched with greater efficiency and all the judges to perform their duties with greater satisfaction to the bar and the public. What is needed is a Chief Justice and a Judicial Council to govern the entire work of the courts."

Among minor recommendations made is one for a mandatory pension system for all judges and one urging that power be given the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals to increase as well as reduce sentences imposed by trial courts; that provision be made for appeal on behalf of the people against verdicts of acquittal as well as orders for dismissing indictments.

"No one who has kept himself informed of public thought and discussion," the City Club brief declares, "can doubt that dissatisfaction with the work of the courts, and particularly of the trial courts, not only in this State but throughout the country, is widespread and deep-seated. We respectfully submit that, while many useful and important improvements in detail may be made in this State, the time has come for drastic and fundamental alterations."

EXECUTIVE JUDGE BRADBURY'S PLAN

Lawyer Suggests Justice Who Shall Supervise Supreme Court Terms and Assignments.

In an effort to remedy the long delays in the trials of lawsuits entailed by clogged calendars and other causes, H. B. Bradbury, an attorney at 159 Broadway, has submitted to the Constitutional Convention, which is revising the judicial article of the State Constitution, a memorandum of suggestions which he believes will clear up the situation. He suggests the appointment of an Executive Justice, who shall supervise the appointment of terms and assignments of the Justices of the Supreme Court throughout the State.

If there were not enough Justices to relieve the court calendars the Governor, under Mr. Bradbury's plan, on the recommendation of the Executive Justice, would be empowered to appoint temporary Justices to hold office not more than a year. Mr. Bradbury believes his system would make the entire Supreme Court of the State a mobile force that could be used wherever its services were most needed.

"Delay has become so great," Mr. Bradbury said, "that it is not only a serious evil in itself, but it has become the strongest weapon available for impeding and often entirely defeating the ends of justice and incidentally enormously increasing the work of the courts. Experience that by interposing a purely dilatory answer a trial can be postponed at Trial Term in New York County for nearly two years and that in the meantime the plaintiff may die or his witnesses may die or disappear or that an unconscionable settlement may be forced by reason of the necessities of the plaintiff has resulted in a practice which has become a disgrace to the entire local judicial system as well as to the presiding Judges and the lawyers practicing before them.

"The delay and consequent injustice grow progressively greater. If it were known that a lawsuit could be brought to trial within four months after issue joined, there would be fewer litigations and less injustice.

"As a result of the present system, or rather lack of system, litigation is enormously expensive and accomplishes much less of justice than it should accomplish, and the honesty and efficiency of the whole judicial system are made the butt of sarcasm and ridicule, not only among business men, but among people generally who have had the slightest experience in litigated matters. The very unfortunate result is that people have to a great extent lost faith in the whole judicial system."

OPEN PARIS HOSPITAL TO TREAT "FOLLETS"

Doctor Says There Are 100,000 of Them, Mentally Deranged by War, in That City Alone.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 17.—"Follets" is the name which Paris mental doctors have given to those of their patients who are what in plain American is called rattle-brained. There is need of a semi-scientific name to describe them, it seems, for since the war the "follets" of this world have increased enormously in number and in proportion.

In Paris, says one of the foremost French authorities, Dr. Toulouse, there are 100,000 of them. That means that among a population of 2,000,000 one has a fair chance of meeting a "follet" in every street. They were most of them not born with their brains rattling, but became so in the war and since, according to doctors.

But, now that they are "follets," the question is what to do with them. The nervous state which has caused a slight mental derangement may be only temporary. In most cases it is so. But while it lasts it leads to suicide, to violence of all kinds, to crime of the petty theft variety, to indulgence; and so what was a temporary and curable trouble may become chronic and, even worse, may become perpetuated.

So the League of Hygiene in France has opened a hospital—it must not be called an asylum—for the rattlebrained. The difference between their establishment, at the head of which is Dr. Toulouse, and other establishments for mental cases is that the "follets" will be at liberty to leave whenever they consider themselves cured. There will be no restraint.

GET CLUE TO KIDNAPPERS.

Police Seek Two Stolen Children on Lonely Virginia Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 17.—After ten days of country-wide search, detectives hunting the kidnappers of Jack and Margaret Woodland, children of Mrs. Robert Emmett Woodland, have a definite clue. The police say it is only a matter of hours before the fugitives will be arrested. Chief Gibson had a hurried call today for photographs of both children and a full description of the kidnappers. He intimated that the kidnappers were hiding in a lonely stretch of beach on the Virginia shore.

GERMANY SEEKS CABLE

Would Break Monopoly of Commercial Cables Between U. S. and Europe.

Seek Entry Into Germany

BERLIN, July 17.—In addition to negotiations between the imperial authorities and representatives of the Mackay Company regarding the laying of a direct cable between Germany and the United States, the Lokal-Anzeiger says that similar concessions have been requested by the Western Union and the Commercial Cable companies.

The newspaper adds that negotiations are proceeding with two American companies for the establishment of an American wireless station in Germany.

TRIAL DELAY FACE A LONG DELAY

Illness of John F. Brennan May Force Postponement of Suit Until September.

TEXT OF CLAWSON LETTERS

One Dated Jan. 27, 1918, Tells of Banker's Presence at His Pleasantville Home.

The illness of John F. Brennan, chief counsel for Mrs. Anne U. Stillman, may postpone further hearings in the Stillman suit until some time in September, it was said yesterday. At the same time, it was intimated that John E. Mack, in the absence of Mr. Brennan, might undertake to try his case—the paternity of Guy Stillman—independently at the next hearings, which are set down for July 25 and 26.

Mr. Brennan was stricken with pneumonia in his Yonkers home late Thursday night, upon his return from that day's hearings in Poughkeepsie. A temperature of 103 the day following gradually subsided and last night his condition was reported to be much better.

Mrs. Anne Urquhart Stillman is keeping in daily touch by telegraph with the bedside of Mr. Brennan. Mrs. Brennan said Mrs. Stillman had sent several messages inquiring as to Mr. Brennan's condition and messages of encouragement to his family.

"Mr. Brennan is doing quite well today," said his wife, "and is resting easily."

Dr. P. S. McCormick, the family physician, who on Saturday diagnosed Mr. Brennan's illness as pneumonia, said:

"Up to date Mr. Brennan is doing very nicely. If everything goes favorably he should pass the crisis within four days."

Doubt was expressed, however, as to his ability to so far recover as to put in an appearance a week from today at Poughkeepsie. Mr. Mack, asked whether he would go ahead with the paternity issue if Mr. Brennan was not well enough, said he had not decided.

Clawson's Letters Made Public.

The text of two letters written by H. Phelps Clawson, Assistant Treasurer of the Marine Trust Company of Buffalo, N. Y., to his mother, Mrs. John L. Clawson of 1,109 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, was obtained yesterday. Both letters and their envelopes were read into the record of the suit at last Friday's session in Poughkeepsie, when Mr. Clawson testified.

The letters were written while Clawson was serving as a private in the 15th Aero Squadron, then stationed at Hazelhurst Field, Mineola. In one, dated Jan. 27, 1918, he wrote that Mr. Stillman was with Mrs. Stillman on that date at Pleasantville. Mr. Stillman's presence there at that time would practically prove the defense's contentions based on the legal theory of access. The second letter was dated Jan. 29, and in it, missive he did not mention Mr. Stillman as being at Pleasantville, but in testimony in connection with the letter he swore the banker was there.

The important Jan. 27 letter, mailed that night at 10 o'clock from the Grand Central Station Post Office, was written on stationery of the Hotel Biltmore.

Text of Letters.

It follows:

Dear Mother, Dad, Aunty Pit and Hooper:

Just to let you know I am very fine and am stopping for a while at the above nickleodian, the Biltmore Hotel. Well I had special orders from Washington to ship airplanes—they said I could not do it under the existing conditions, but I did—fourteen planes, twelve in fifty-two hours. Not bad.

I spent Sunday at Stillman's and had a fine time as usual, although a detachment from Dr. Rushell—one rear leg lengthened and neck, not head, turned. Mr. S. said he was glad I was a private—enough officers, he said. Another balloon squadron arrived and many of my Yale friends—all lieutenants or captains—are here. They seemed glad to see me. Also saw Dan Alvord who is a naval aviator; thanked me for all you have done for him.

More news soon, but am very busy at present, but feeling fine. Hope you're all very well and that Hooper is well and not too docile.

Lots of love and you,

H. P. C.

The other letter was as follows:

Jan. 7, 1918.

Dear Dad and Mother:

This has been a busy week, I can tell you. Friday night I went to a theatre with Anne and had a very good time, and I also spent Sunday out to Pleasantville where I had an unusually good time, coasting down hills. Bud is returning to school today and Anne tomorrow.

I got the questionnaire and am returning it—also Doc's bill and will tend to that.

I am feeling fine and things seem to be coming along O. K. There is no news. If you come to New York I can get you most any night—for the night only, but could have supper and go to a show. It has rained hard today, and it is quite warm.

Regards to Hooper. Hope you are both very well and things are going nicely.

With lots of love, SEPPIE.

Why Witness Was Positive.

Despite his failure of mention of Mr. Stillman as being at Pleasantville on Jan. 6, Clawson as a witness was positive the banker had been there. Colonel Rand asked the witness why he was so certain of himself and Clawson replied:

"Well, I remember it in this fashion. Mr. Stillman noticed me trying to roll a cigarette. I was rather inexpert at it, while Mr. Stillman could roll them very well. He commented on my clumsiness and went into an adjoining room. He returned with one of those mechanical devices for rolling cigarettes—a little thing on the coffee mill principle. He gave me tue cigarette roller and I used it until some of the rows down at the aviation field on 'kidding' me about it."

SOLDIER DIES UNDER TRUCK.

His Warning Saves Comrades as Motor Overturns at Coblenz.

COBLENZ, Germany, July 17.—James Higgins, a member of the motor transport company of the American forces in Germany, whose home was at 85 Bennet Street, Dubuque, Iowa, was burned to death last night under an overturned motor truck.

When the spill started, Higgins gave the warning to other men who were in the truck, enabling all to escape. He was caught under the machine, however, and was fatally burned when the engine backfired, setting fire to the gasoline.

Reprieve for Two Condemned Men.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, July 17.—Sing Sing attendants announced today that they had received notices of appeal staying indefinitely the executions of Luigi Ebanisto and John P. Kelley, two deathhouse prisoners. Ebanisto was to have been electrocuted tomorrow. Kelley, who killed his wife in Jamestown, was to have been put to death in two weeks. Both condemned men will be spared for several months until their appeals can be argued and decided by the Court of Appeals.

New Rome Cabinet Favors Papal Claims; Settlement of Old Controversy Is Nearer

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 17.—On the eve of the reopening of the Chamber when the Cabinet will present its program to Parliament the possibility of settling the vexed Roman question seems even nearer than with the former Cabinet. In the new Administration the Catholic Party has great influence, there being three Ministers and several Under Secretaries of State belonging to that party. One of the most important portfolios is entrusted to a member of the Catholic Party, the Ministry of Justice, which deals with all relations between Church and State and has under its jurisdiction all ecclesiastic affairs.

Many say that question might be solved according to the plan suggested by Cardinal Bourne, according to which the Pope would receive a tract of land on which he would have all rights and prerogatives of a king. The Cardinal stated that many lords and land owners in England possess large estates where they practically reign supreme. Why should not the Pope be treated in like manner? It is asserted that Mr. Balfour when he was received by Pope Benedict in his last visit to Rome expressed the opinion that such a solution would not be difficult to find.

Many varied plans have been discussed and examined, such as giving the Pope that part of Rome which lies on the right bank of the Tiber called Citta Leonina or a strip of land to the seacoast. According to some the solution of the Roman question would now consist of creating another small State about the size of the republic of San Marino which would give the Pope besides St. Peter's and Vatican a portion of land adjoining it, probably the hill of Monte Mario. Of course, should this plan be put into execution all properties on Monte Mario would have to be expropriated and handed over to the Vatican, which it is supposed would build there the residences of Cardinals and diplomatic bodies accredited to the Holy See, besides all offices of administration of the Church.

MERCHANTS' LEAGUE STRONG FOR CURRAN

Open Letter Cites His Services for City and Says He Has "Made Good."

150 FIRMS BACK HIM

Non-Partisan Organization Believes Him Best-Qualified Candidate for Mayor.

The Greater New York Merchants' League, formed recently to push the candidacy of Borough President Henry H. Curran of Manhattan for Mayor, announced yesterday that it had opened headquarters at the Hotel Marlborough, Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street. In a letter to members of the Conference Committee, made public yesterday, the league advocates the name of President Curran not only as that of a vote-getter but also on the ground that he has made good in his ten years' work in the city's government.

The letter says:

"As a member of the Conference Committee, organized to suggest a candidate for Mayor of the Greater City of New York, we urge upon you the qualifications of Henry H. Curran."

It says he is of full age, competent and qualified, possesses poise, dignity and ability, and has made good as member of the Board of Aldermen, Chairman of Finance Committee, member of Sinking Fund Commission, Judge of Magistrates Court, Major Seventy-seventh Division, World War, President of the borough of Manhattan, member of Board of Estimate, man, soldier, Judge, public official.

As a vote-getter, it cites his 8,000 majority in the "hopelessly Democratic Borough of Manhattan" on a straight-party ticket.

He is praised as "a doer, not a talker; a fighter, not a side-stepper," and is called an "apostle of Normalcy." The letter declares he is a New Yorker, who knows the city, and believes in it, and that he is "truly human."

The league, according to its Secretary, Nathan Lieberman, of 51 Chambers Street, has been in existence only a short while, and comprises at present more than one hundred and fifty firms in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx. It is non-partisan, according to Mr. Lieberman, and is supporting Mr. Curran, because it believes him the best qualified man in New York for the Mayoralty.

CHICAGO HAS HOTTEST DAY.

100 Degrees in Streets as 100,000 Persons Flock to Lake Shore.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—This was the hottest day of the year in Chicago. Up in the dome of the Federal Building, where breezes which never reach the street are wont to stray, the official Weather Bureau thermometer registered 96.8 degrees.

This meant a greater heat down on the pavement, where a street thermometer in front of the Federal Building registered 100.8 at noon and exactly 100 at 2 P. M. More than 100,000 persons found solace in the lake, which itself was unusually warm. Four drownings and two rescues were reported at the beaches.

Benny Westerman, 7 years old, was drowned while swimming off the Rosenwald estate at Highland Park.

Joseph Tichy, 14, believed to live in Chicago, met a like fate when swimming in a pool in a stone quarry at Lyons.

An unidentified young man about 25 years old was drowned at Grace Street Beach. A life guard found the body floating in the water.

Walter Schuttert, an employe of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, dived from a diving board into the lake at Fort Sheridan. His head hit a rock on the bottom and life savers were unable to revive him.

The rescue of Ross F. McMichael while bathing at the Lake Side Place Beach was due to his daughter Marion, 13 years old, who dived and brought him to the surface. McMichael had dived from a platform and failed to reappear.

Arthur Reschke, 18, dived from a platform at the Seventy-sixth Street Beach and struck his head on the bottom. The injury caused almost total paralysis of the body, it was said at a hospital to which he was taken after rescue by a lifeguard.

AUSTRIAN ASSEMBLY RISES.

Rushes Bills Before Adjourning—Government Contracts Attacked.

VIENNA, July 17 (Associated Press).—Twelve hours of heated debate ended the Summer session of the National Assembly last night. Fourteen bills were waded through by the House, at lightning speed, in the eagerness of members to get started on their vacations.

A serious blow at the stability of the Government was declared to have been delivered by the commission appointed to investigate the timber land clearing contracts, now definitely annulled, which were alleged to have been given away in return for a contribution of 32,000,000 kronen toward the Christian Social election funds last Autumn, and which it was asserted will cost the country 1,000,000,000 kronen.

A bill designed to aid industrial firms, merchants and banks to pay their pre-war debts to the Allies met a better fate, although it was not adopted without scathing criticism from the Social Democrats. Opponents of the bill estimated it would cost the taxpayers at least 22,000,000,000 kronen. This sum is to be made up by increased duties on tea, coffee and sugar.

LAND 329 TOURISTS IN BOAT ON CABLE

Seamen Operate Windlass Which Hauls Passengers Through Rapids to Shore.

ST. LAWRENCE SHIP FLOATED

Steps Cut in Precipitous Side of Island to Enable the Rescued to Reach Automobiles.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 17.—A lifeboat hitched to a heavy cable connected with ship and shore and operated by a windlass, hauled 329 tourist passengers through raging waters of the St. Lawrence to safety today from the steamer Rapids King of the Canada Steamship Line, which went on the rocks Saturday in the Long Sault Rapids.

The cable was attached to the craft because it was feared that if the boat were turned loose or even had a larger boat been used, the churning waters would have swept it away.

After the passengers were landed makeshift repairs were made on the vessel, which had broken her rudder chain before being dashed against the rocks. The vessel later proceeded down stream under her own power.

The debarkation was completed tonight. No lives were lost and there The accident, said by old river men to be the first of its kind in the Long Sault Rapids in more than fifty years, occurred yesterday afternoon when the Rapids King, bound from Prescott, Ont., to Montreal, broke her rudder chain. With much difficulty the crew, by means of the tiller, managed to beach the vessel seventy-five feet from Barnhardt's Island.

Hole Torn in Steamer.

When the rudder chain broke the steamer had just passed through what is known as the "cellar" of the rapids. The current was so strong—it was estimated at sixteen miles an hour—that the big boat was turned completely around and a hole torn in a forward compartment before she was beached. She listed slightly to starboard.

The passengers, the majority of whom were tourists, including several newly married couples, were thrown into panic when the accident occurred. Captain Batten and members of the crew, assisted by two Sisters of Charity who were passengers, were able to quiet and reassure them.

Captain Batten of the Rapids King, one of the oldest pilots on the river, as soon as the steamship had been beached, had a small boat launched and, accompanied by two sailors, personally undertook to make a landing and send for relief. Persons aboard the steamer cried out in fear as the tiny craft was tossed about by the eddies, but finally a landing was made on the Canadian shore.

Rescue Boat Attached to Cable.

The passengers spent an anxious night and few even attempted to sleep. At a late hour several large searchlights were arranged on the shore and played on the stranded vessel. The same lights were used tonight in assisting the work of disembarking.

As soon as word was received that the steamer was in distress farmers for miles around hurried to the scene and attempted to reach the vessel by small boats, but their efforts were unsuccessful. Late last night, a line was thrown from Barnhardt's Island aboard the steamer and a heavy cable stretched from the ship to the shore.

The work of debarkation began at 8 o'clock this morning. A lifeboat, capable of holding seven passengers, the Captain and two members of the crew, was attached to the cable. The boat then was hauled ashore by twenty men and then back by a windlass aboard the steamer. Not more than three trips an hour were made, and for a long time Captain Batten insisted on making every trip.

At the point on the island where the landing was made the shore line is so precipitous that it was necessary to cut steps in the bank and erect a temporary landing.

As soon as passengers were landed on the island, which is about six miles long, three wide and uninhabited, they were taken by automobiles to the lower end and ferried across to Cornwall, Ont., where some boarded the Rapids Queen, a sister ship to the disabled boat, but the majority apparently preferred to complete their journey by rail.

Hundreds of persons in this city, which is about thirty-five miles from the rapids, motored down the American side of the river today in an effort to view the wreck. Newspapermen who made the trip by motor boat narrowly escaped drowning when its engine stalled while it was going through the rapids.

MONTREAL, July 17.—The conduct of both passengers and crew on the steamer Rapids King, during their perilous adventure in the Long Sault Rapids, was highly praised by William T. Devan, Vice President and Director of the United States Publishers' Association, one of the passengers, who reached Montreal tonight.

There was no panic, he said, although many of the passengers were jolted from their feet when the steamer grounded on Barnhardt's Island. The calm behavior of Captain Batten and his crew gave the passengers confidence, Mr. Devan said, and aided them in acting sanely under a trying ordeal.

GEN. APPLETON TO BE GUEST

Former Colonel Will Review His Old Regiment, the 7th, at Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, July 17.—Coincident with a rush of visitors to see members of the crack Seventh Regiment in camp at the State military field in Peekskill today, it was announced that the regiment's former commander, Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, will visit the camp as a guest of honor in a few days.

For twenty-five years General Appleton was Colonel of the Seventh Infantry. Many prominent men served under him on the regiment's staff or in the ranks. He will be the guest of Colonel Wade H. Hayes and will review the regiment.

A TRIP TO CONEY

Island, After Long Respite, Disturbed by Arrests in Restaurant and Drug Store.

DELICATESSEN SHOP VISITED

"Squadron" on Way Home Seizes Three Brothers in Brooklyn for Selling Alleged Gin.

After a long respite from Federal prohibition agents, Coney Island was disturbed early yesterday morning when the "Flying Squadron," headed by "Izzy" Einstein, made arrests at a restaurant and a drug store. The agents stopped off at a delicatessen store in Brooklyn, bought some sandwiches and a bottle of alleged gin, and then locked up the three brothers who conduct the place.

Jacob Ettenberg and his son Harry, who conduct a drug store at 125 Brighton Beach Avenue, opposite the Shelburne Hotel, both had a part in the sale of a pint of "hootch" to the agents, it is charged. Agents Einstein, Moe Smith and Herman Wittenberg allege that they entered the drug store, called for a pint of whisky and received a bottle, paying $4, the father wrapping up the package and the son taking the money. Both were taken to the Coney Island Police Station, and later were released by United States Commissioner McCabe in $1,000 bail for hearing today.

The agents had a late supper at the Villa Penza, a high-class restaurant at Surf Avenue and Fifteenth Street, where several hundred other persons were eating. In the course of the meal, the agents allege, they called for a bottle of wine and some whisky, which were served, the wine costing $3 a bottle and the drinks 75 cents each. The meal over, the agents arrested the manager, Alfred Motto, and a waiter, Max Bergmann, and locked them up at the Coney Island Police Station. Later they were released in $1,000 bail each.

On their way to Manhattan the agents stopped at Cohen Brothers' delicatessen store, at 1,051 Flatbush Avenue, where, they said, they bought a bottle labeled Gordon gin for $5. Joseph, Louis and David Cohen were arrested and will be arraigned before Commissioner Rasquin in Brooklyn today.

Five out of nine defendants arraigned in Magistrates' Courts in Manhattan yesterday on charges of violating the Mullen-Gage dry laws were discharged for lack of evidence. The other four were held in $500 bail each, three for further examination on Tuesday and one for the Grand Jury.

Philip McCarthy of 39 West 129th Street explained to Magistrate William A. Sweetser, in the Harlem Court, that a bottle of whisky found in his possession when arrested by Patrolman J. J. Wallace had been his property for more than a year and that he thought he was within his rights when he put the bottle in his pocket before starting for an outing at Rockaway. Philip is the janitor of the building in which he lives when arrested. He was discharged and the bottle of whisky was left in possession of the court officers.

Two other defendants were discharged by Magistrate Sweetser, while a fourth, Joseph Santner of 176 East 128th Street, formerly in the liquor business, was held for the Grand Jury.

In the Washington Heights Court Magistrate Francis X. McQuade dismissed charges against three defendants, while three more were held for examination on Tuesday. Those held were John Deegan of 581 West 207th Street; Joseph Sciler, 101 West 130th Street, and Thomas Kelly, 502 West 134th Street, each charged with illegal possession of liquor.

UNITE IN COAST RUM HUNT.

Revenue Officers and Dry Agents Combine to Trap Liquor Smugglers.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 17.—Federal revenue officers and prohibition agents joined forces today to run down the liquor smugglers who have been operating on a large scale and along the New Jersey coast. Because of the big cut in both forces, the men thought it best to combine.

One Federal officer said tonight there was no question but that liquor was obtained from ocean liners. All clues pointed that way, he said.

The Government, it is said, intends to quadruple its already large fleet of fast motorboats on patrol duty off the coast in an effort to trap the illegal carriers.

"Our men have picked up rafts which show plain evidence of having been put overboard from ocean liners with cargoes of liquor," said an agent today. "The rafts are of four or five distinct types, indicating that they have not been constructed by one organization.

"The laden rafts are picked up by boats answering given signals, and while still outside the three-mile limit where no arrests can be made. The cargoes apparently are again scattered among small, fast launches."

HOUSEBOAT STIRS BATHERS.

Craft Off Cape May Is Mistaken for Whisky Smuggler.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 17.—Great excitement was caused among the beach bathers here this morning when about seven miles off shore an ocean-going motor craft with a big houseboat in tow came into view. The report was circulated that it was the supply boat of whisky runners who have been operating between the Bahamas and the Jersey coast.

A naval seaman finally attracted the attention of the skipper of the motor craft and by the wigwag system learned that the houseboat was on its way south through the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal and the Discad Swamp Canal.

CZECH RABBI RAPS DRY LAW.

America in "Bondage," He Says, but Won't Give Up Smoking.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—"America is a land of bondage," said Rabbi A. Spitzer of Czechoslovakia, one of the five rabbis visiting this city in the interest of the Agudas Israel movement. "The only thing that prohibition has done is to make the price of liquor prohibitive and the quality horrible."

The rabbi admires America, with the exception of prohibition. The people are a fine, high-minded class, the rabbi believes, and soon will revolt against the efforts of the moralists.

When asked his opinion of the proposed anti-tobacco legislation Rabbi Spitzer was equally emphatic.

"The American people will refuse to be led by a string any longer," he said.

POLICE PARADE AT CAMP.

Reserve Battalion, War Veterans, Is Reviewed by General Bailey.

The Reserve Battalion of the New York Police Department, composed of World War Veterans, was reviewed yesterday at Fort Totten, where they are in camp, by Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey, in command of the Second District, Coast Artillery Corps. The policemen-soldiers, commanded by Captain Charles E. Schofield, paraded in General Bailey's honor.

Companies A and B of the battalion, which have been in camp for a week, will return to New York today. Their places will be taken by Companies C and D, which will go to the fort in the mine-layer General Gaillard.

Chief Orlando in Restaurant

NAPLES, July 17.—The American women students who are visiting Italy are attracting much attention here.

Today they discovered Vittorio Orlando, former Premier, dining in the same restaurant with them and gave a demonstration in his honor. College yells, interspersed with applause, were given for Signor Orlando, who rose and bowed his acknowledgment.

The freedom of action of the students has created considerable astonishment among the Neapolitans.

LAGUARDIA TO RUN ON 5 CT. FARE PLANK

If Operating Company Refuses to Abide by Contract, Get a New Operator, His Remedy.

WANTS LOWER LIGHT RATES

Declares for Home Rule—Suggests City Limit Its Building Construction to Aid Housing.

Declarations for home rule, the 5-cent fare and the direct primary form are the principal planks in the platform on which F. H. LaGuardia, President of the Board of Aldermen, will run for the Republican nomination for Mayor. He made his platform public yesterday. Mr. LaGuardia also suggested the establishment of municipal power houses unless the rates for gas and electricity should be lowered, and favored the consolidation of various city departments in the interest of economy.

"The tendency on the part of provincial legislators and up-State bosses to attempt to usurp control of public utilities in the Greater City and to curtail autonomy of government calls for unified action of defense by the officers of the city government and city representatives in the Legislature," Mr. LaGuardia says in his platform. "New York City is a commonwealth in itself. Further encroachments upon home rule should be prevented and rights arbitrarily taken away should be restored. The candidate for Mayor should be pledged with all legislative candidates, defensively and offensively, to the promotion of these principles by forming a city conference. The conference should be composed of all members of the Assembly, so pledged, and the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Weekly meetings should be held during the time the Legislature is in session and all measures affecting New York City publicly and frankly discussed with a view to obtaining unified action for the best intereats of the city.

"The right should be restored to the Board of Estimate to decide what contract it shall make or modify with corporations seeking to serve the people in the transit business," Mr. LaGuardia's declaration says. "With the return of control of its own rapid transit property to the city, traction companies should be and could be compelled to live up to the requirements of existing contracts.

"Existing contracts provide for efficient, comfortable and safe service. If traction companies contend that they cannot give such service under existing conditions, the way will be shown how it can be done. In the event that an operating company refuses to follow the way indicated, to give rapid, safe and comfortable service at five-cent fare, the contract should be terminated under the recapturing clause of existing contracts and new arrangements made with responsible, competent, able operators, willing to live up to the terms of the contract and give the high degree of efficient service required."

Mr. LaGuardia suggests the abolition of the Sinking Fund Commission, the establishment of terminal markets and the construction of more public schools.

Economy in city government, Mr. LaGuardia says, will bring about lower rents. To encourage housing construction he suggests that the city declare a two-year recess of construction of all public buildings except schools and terminal markets.

SHIP WAS NEAR COLLISION.

Providence's Captain Saved Her by Reversing Engines.

Captain Noel Marcantelli of the Fabre liner Providence, which arrived yesterday from Mediterranean ports, said that he had narrowly escaped colliding with an unidentified Spanish freighter in a fog July 3 while steaming from Marseilles to Naples.

He sighted the vessel dead ahead and altered his course to starboard, whistling to notify the stranger. The Spanish steamship made no reply and steered straight for the Providence, which missed being rammed only by five feet through the captain reversing his engines and going full speed astern. The stranger gave no signal and steamed away into the fog.

Captain Marcantelli said he had discovered an effective method to get stowaways out of their hiding places before leaving port on the other side. From what the Bo'sun told him he judged that several men had got on board the Providence at Marseilles, but they could not be found when the officers searched the ship.

Finally he sent a sailor with powerful lungs round all the decks and along the 'tween decks to shout a warning for all hands to come up as the holds were going to be fumigated. This brought thirty-five stowaways out of their hiding places and they were handed over to the French police to be dealt with for leaving without passports.

Baroness Katherine von Klenner, President of the National Opera Club of America, who arrived from Naples on the liner, said that Enrico Caruso, the Italian tenor, would sing as well as ever when he returned to America next November.

FIND MANGLED BODY.

Police Think Riveter Was Run Over by Freight Car.

The body of William Lafferty, a rivet heater employed by the Electric Repair & Electric Welding Company, was found mangled and bruised yesterday morning near the tracks of the Bush Terminal railway, 100 feet from Second Avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, Brooklyn. The police at first thought Lafferty had been murdered, but their later investigation indicated that the riveter had been killed by a freight car or other heavy vehicle. A freight car stood ten feet away from the body.

John Dunn of 213 Fifty-third Street, and Frederick Reddendorf had seen Lafferty before midnight on Saturday, "staggering about alone" near the point where the body was found.

Mrs. Mary Lafferty, mother of the dead man, said her son had been employed irregularly of late and admitted that he had been drinking heavily.

REPORTS MAKNO BEATEN.

Riga Dispatch Says Number of Leaders Surrendered to Bolsheviki.

LONDON, July 17.—According to a Moscow report received in Riga, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph, the army of General Makno, the anti-Bolshevist leader in the Ukraine, has been hopelessly beaten.

The dispatch adds that a number of the leaders in the Makno movement surrendered.

FOR, FILED

Exemption Brings, in 19 Weeks, Promises of Homes for 20,897 Families, Says Curran.

370 PER CENT. GAIN SHOWN

Brooklyn Leads in New Accommodations; 1,844 New Houses Planned for Manhattan.

TO BEGIN BEFORE APRIL 1

Wages and Materials Are Too High for Extensive Building, Says Merchants' Association.

Plans to expend $100,000,000 in new housing construction which will provide homes for 20,897 families have been filed in New York City since the Tax Exemption Ordinance went into effect, said Henry H. Curran, Borough President of Manhattan, yesterday.

Quoting figures compiled by the building bureaus in the five boroughs, President Curran said that in the nineteen weeks between Feb. 25 and July 9 plans had been filed for the accommodation of 20,897 families, of which 11,902 will live in small brick or frame dwellings and 8,995 in apartments.

During the same period last year quarters for 6,604 families at an expenditure of $37,143,000 were supplied. The increase in the expenditure provided for since the tax exemption over the same period last year is 370 per cent. in the amount of money and 216 per cent. in the number of families provided for.

Mr. Curran urged public spirited citizens with money to lend on first and second mortgages and come to the aid of the home builder.

His statement, in part, follows:

"The greatest activity is found in Brooklyn, which leads all the other boroughs with 8,480 families provided for, while Queens comes second with 5,061. The new housing accommodations thus recorded will be distributed as follows among the five boroughs:

FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR.

	Houses.	Apartments.	Total.
Manhattan	104	1,740	1,844

AMAZING GROWTH OF A PHILANTHROPY

Home for Hebrew Infants Has Expanded From Small Dwelling to $500,000 Building

IN QUARTER OF A CENTURY

It Is Not Only a Home for the Babies but a Workshop for Shaping Their Lives.

In the countrified part of the upper Bronx there is an interesting institution which by conserving and safeguarding babyhood is building strong men and women for the future.

Twenty-six years ago the Home for Hebrew Infants, the only institution of its kind affiliated with the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, came into being. The original name was Hebrew Infant Asylum, which was changed in 1914 because the Directors felt that it was a real home rather than an asylum. When Mrs. Esther Wallenstein and a group of philanthropic men and women found that Jewish children were being sent to Catholic and Protestant institutions they said: "The Jews have always cared for their own sick, poor and aged. We cannot now permit even the smallest infant of our faith to be cared for by others."

Their efforts to enlist popular support resulted in the founding, in 1895, of the Home for Hebrew Infants. Its first habitation was a small frame dwelling on Mott Avenue, rented at a cost of $75 a month (with room for thirty-four infants), with five as the first inmates—a far cry from the present four beautiful modern fireproof buildings, situated on five acres of ground at University Avenue and Kingsbridge Road, caring for 400 little ones. Three years after its founding it had outgrown the Mott Avenue building and by an appeal to the philanthropic citizens of New York $8,000 was raised toward a building on Eagle Avenue, which in less than six months had 151 children within its walls and many more clamoring for admittance.

It Carried Heavy Burdens.

After paying for the necessary equipment and repairs, the assets of the Home for Hebrew Infants consisted of a lot and building on Eagle Avenue, valued at about $36,000, and the liabilities were a first mortgage of $20,000, a second of $4,000, a third of $2,000, promissory notes of $1,000, and an overhanging suit brought by the contractors.

The pioneers refused to be discouraged. The quality of the work and the great need of a home of this character (for the care of infants from birth to five years of age) were beginning to be recognized by the Jewish community. Men of wide experience and broad views joined the directorate; a determined effort was made to place the home upon a safer financial footing, with a result that six years later, in 1404, the Treasurer was able to report that all the mortgages resting on the property had been canceled, all claims settled, and that the institution had a cash balance in the bank of over $60,000.

In 1906 the Home for Hebrew Infants stood upon a financial foundation sufficiently firm to warrant the directors to think of the erection of a $500,000 building. After two years of solicitation for funds, land was secured and a beautiful modern fireproof building (now the main building) was started, in which were incorporated all those features whose value years of study had proved. This building was dedicated on Feb. 22, 1911. Its location on five acres of land in a beautiful section of the Bronx proved an ideal choice, affording adequate play space, fresh air, sunlight and room for expansion.

As the directors were building shelter for generations of homeless babes, simultaneously they built a human workshop for the shaping of little lives, a home whose efficiency is so great that, despite the dangers of hereditary illness and malnutrition and the many diseases of childhood, the mortality is exceedingly low.

During the recent infantile paralysis epidemic the home had not one single case of this dread disease. Dr. Alfred F. Hess, a leading children's specialist, is head of the Medical Board and devotes his time and experience to these little ones.

Every child is tested with tuberculin to discover whether it has been infected with tuberculosis previous to admission, and is also tested to ascertain whether it is susceptible or immune to diphtheria. If it is susceptible, it is at once immunized. The home was the first institution in this country to carry out this valuable procedure, and, as a result of its initiative in this direction, it has practically stamped out diphtheria from its precincts, having had no case during the last four years. Chicken-pox, mumps and other diseases have been studied and advances have been made in either their mode of spread or treatment.

Study Effects of Diet on Rickets.

The study which is occupying the physicians at the present time is that of rickets. This disorder is the most prevalent disease of malnutrition among young children living in the temperate zone, and particularly among such as have to dwell in the crowded cities. It is therefore of prime importance to understand its nature, its causation, as well as the method of prevention. To this end about one hundred infants have been placed under observation. Their diet is carefully planned and they are examined month by month in order to ascertain whether their rickets improves or not. For example, some are given an abundance of the fat-soluble vitamine in the form of milk and cream, and others a deficiency of this substance; some are given a dietary rich in vegetable or starchy food. The diets are manifold and are planned so as to enable the physician to judge of the efficiency of various foodstuffs.

Research of this kind has a larger scope than merely furthering the health and well-being of the little inmates intrusted to the care of the Home. It is meant to serve the cause of childhood in general, but more particularly of the children of the poor who have to dwell in the crowded tenements of our municipalities. The expenses for this study which is now being carried on over the second year are being borne by a grant from the New York Foundation and a gift from Mrs. Aaron N. Norman.

One of the greatest factors in safeguarding infant health is the Observation Building, used exclusively for the reception of babies from birth to 2 years of age just admitted to the home. For a period approximately three weeks, until it is ascertainable that the newcomers are free from any contagious disease, they are kept apart from the other infants, and their own needs carefully studied. There are twenty-five individual little wards, with walls made entirely of glass, each equipped with its tiny bed and bath. The nurse at the end of the ward can see all her little charges at once, note any signs of restlessness and watch every movement. Children above 2 years of age are kept under observation for three weeks in the Stettenheim Isolation Building (a memorial of I. M. Stettenheim to his son, Ivan) before their transfer to the main building.

Health in Tomatoes and Cabbage.

The home has an unusual diet kitchen, which is a research laboratory as well as a culinary establishment. Here about eight hundred bottles are prepared daily for the infants, and 360 quarts of milk are consumed. A continuous research for new and more nourishing diet goes on. For instance, it was discovered that canned tomato juice is just as valuable and far less expensive than orange juice, and there was an immediate change in the infant's menu. A new preparation of cabbage was found to have unsuspected nutritive qualities. It was prepared and served. When the daily chart shows that a youngster is losing instead of gaining weight, a change of diet is prescribed and pure cream is added to its food.

There are large, cheerful playrooms with toys and equipment, including dozens with brightly pedaled pictures of animals and birds and flowers to add cheer and joy to daily life.

Nurse trained kindergartners, under the direction of the Board of Education, instruct the older children and playground instructors supervise them in the well-equipped outdoor playground. There is plenty of fresh air for these little ones. Outdoor sleeping balconies are provided for all wards.

In order to train infants' nurses for this home and for private families a large training school was established where young women receive, with pay, instruction in child care. This training provides one day nurse for every five children and one night nurse for every ten—thus insuring adequate and efficient watchfulness. The school maintains a registry of its pupils, from which private families are supplied with infants' nurses, but the demand for nurses trained here far exceeds the supply.

The conservation of childhood—of happy, healthy childhood—has been the Home's ideal, and twenty-six years of service finds that ideal attained.

The Ladies' Sewing Circle meets weekly, sews quilts, skirts, outdoor sleeping bags, dresses and caps for the little ones. The Young Folks' League for Aid to Hebrew Infants, founded with the Home itself, recently donated $10,000 for the erection of an iron fence to inclose the grounds of the Home for Hebrew Infants. Its membership is composed of employed young people, who have made it one of the most successful social service auxiliaries in the city.

During its existence four Presidents have been at the helm of the directorate of the Home—Mrs. Ester Wallenstein, Henno Neuberger, Charles Dittman and Aaron E. Norman, who is its present head.

THOUSANDS TOUCHED WITH ST. ANN RELIC

Afflicted Venerate Supposed Bones of Virgin's Mother at Two Churches—Tell of Cures.

More than 5,000 persons attended the opening yesterday of the Novena to St. Ann at the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, Lexington Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, and had the supposed relic, a bone of St. Ann, applied to their afflicted parts. Some had only a headache, but others suffered from cancer, lameness, blindness and epilepsy.

The application of the relic began with the 8 o'clock mass and continued without interruption until 10 o'clock last evening. Three priests took turns in applying the relic. They were the Rev. Joseph A. Pauzet, first assistant; the Rev. E. Mur and the Rev. Alfred Ivey. The relic will be exposed for veneration every day until July 26, which is the Feast of St. Ann, who was the mother of the Virgin Mary.

Many of the pilgrims had come back to offer up prayers of thanksgiving for cures received a year ago. A boy of 8 appeared walking naturally before Father Pauzet and told him that just a year ago he had been lame in one knee and had come to the shrine on crutches. He had been instantly cured, he said. A woman said that last year she had been cured of a growth; that all signs of this had since disappeared and now she had come again to give thanks. Another woman said she had been instantly relieved a year ago of a bad sore throat.

A great crowd also attended the opening yesterday of the Novena to St. Ann in St. Ann's Church, Twelfth Street, east of Broadway, of which the Rev. Dr. William J. Sinnott is pastor. The relic was applied by Dr. Sinnott and his assistants from 9 until after 10 o'clock last night.

ELLEN TERRY TO CELEBRATE

She Will Reopen Theatre Where She Made Her Debut 65 Years Ago.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 17.—Ellen Terry will tomorrow celebrate the sixty-fifth anniversary of her first appearance on the stage by assisting in Manchester at the reopening of the old Gaiety Theatre. It was there Miss Terry made her debut.

The Gaiety, which was run for some years as a repertory theatre by Miss Horniman, is now being turned into a cinema house.

JOHN MEEHAN A PRODUCER.

Cohan Director Announces He Will Put On Several Plays This Fall.

John Meehan, general stage director for George M. Cohan, announced last night that, with the opening of the coming theatrical season, he would become a producer of plays under the business name of John Meehan, Inc., with offices at 64 West Forty-sixth Street. He plans to put on five or six plays during the year 1921-22, the first two of which will be "A Man in the Making," a comedy by James Elliott, with Eddie Dowling in the leading rôle, and "The Boob of the Family," adapted from the German by Carl Fisher.

Mr. Meehan said that he had joined the Producing Managers' Association, resigning from the Actors' Equity Association to do so.

John Hope, who was also with Mr. Cohan, will be Mr. Meehan's business manager.

TROLLEY CARS MEET HEAD ON

Three Are Killed and 35 Injured in Crash at Rhans Hills, Pa.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., July 17.—Three persons are dead and between thirty-five and forty others injured as the result of a head-on collision early today between two trolley cars on the Pottstown and Phoenixville electric railway at Rhans Hills, a quarter mile east of this borough.

Some of the injured were said at the hospital to be in a serious condition. The dead are Calvin Levan, motorman of one of the cars; Earl M. Engle and Mrs. Stanley Wilson, both of Pottstown.

To Head Mt. St. Mary's Seminary.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 17.—The Rev. William P. Brennan, a former Knights of Columbus chaplain in the war and now pastor of St. John's Church, announced to his congregation today that he had been appointed Director of Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, at Emmittsburg, Md. This second oldest Catholic seminary in the United States, includes in its list of graduates some leading churchmen. Father Brennan was graduated from the school in 1900.

Honduras President Flies in Plane.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, July 16.—President Lopez Gutierrez made his first airplane flight over this city today. He flew for about thirty minutes, piloted by the American aviator, Lamb.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

L. Lawrence Weber has placed in rehearsal the new Le Baron comedy, "Nobody's Money," with Wallace Eddinger in the leading rôle. It is scheduled to open at the Longacre Theatre in the middle of August.

Because of illness, it is said, Wallace Widdecombe has retired from the cast of "The Skylark," which is announced to open at the Belmont Theatre next Monday, and Eric Maxon has taken his place.

John Golden's next production will be "Tips," a comedy by Winchell Smith and Tom Cushing, which will have its first presentation at the Main Street Theatre in Asbury Park next Monday.

Wilmer & Vincent will present "Flight," a comedy by J. C. and Elliott Nugent, at the Orpheum Theatre in Harrisburg, Pa., next Monday.

The Dramatic Society of Washington Square College of New York University expects to make the first presentation in New York of Stuart Walker's one-act play, "Sir Davy Wears a Crown," but no date has been announced.

Louis H. Chalif and the graduates of his school will give a recital at Carnegie Hall next Friday evening.

THE SCREEN

Hugo Ballin's second production, "The Journey's End," is at the Capitol this week. It calls for attention first as a photoplay without subtitles. It makes some use of verbal inserts in the form of letters and a newspaper clipping, but has even fewer of these than the average picture with its numerous captions. The only other photoplay to dispense with subtitles was Charles Ray's "The Old Swimmin' Hole," which came to the Strand last February, but Mr. Ballin's picture goes much further into plot complications and character delineation than did Mr. Ray's simple story of juvenile rural life. It may therefore be called the first serious dramatic work without captions to be shown on a Broadway screen, at least in the knowledge of the present reviewer.

The question then arises: What does it mean? Is it significant of anything or just a novel stunt? Is it better or worse than it would have been with the customary verbal explanations?

Before these questions are answered let one thing be stated clearly. The mere absence of words from a motion picture means nothing in itself. Those who have found fault with the present-day use of words on the screen do not say that all photoplays should be wordless. What they maintain is that the essence and dramatic substance of a photoplay should be moving pictures, not still words. If in any production it is found that a word or a phrase here and there accelerates the action by avoiding some needless pictorial circumlocution or by giving an item of information that could not be communicated gracefully in any other manner, then assuredly the word or phrase should be used. The point is that the story of a photoplay should be told in moving pictures, not in words accompanied by animated illustrations or pictures continually interrupted by words without which they are meaningless.

Therefore, when a man makes a photoplay without subtitles, its significance depends upon the extent to which he has been able to put a story into dramatic moving pictures, and its value is determined by the degree to which it provides stimulating entertainment. By this measure, it may be said, then, that "The Journey's End" is significant and valuable, neither as significant nor as valuable as it might be, but far more so than nine out of every ten pictures that come along.

In the first place Mr. Ballin has used a story of as much complication as the average screen narrative, and has told it clearly. Any confusion that arises in the mind of the intelligent spectator is not due, except, perhaps, in one or two instances, to the absence of words, but to the story's occasional departure from the logic of its situations. And those who find the story slow, or lacking in dramatic action, will be mistaken, in the opinion of the present writer, if they attribute this impression to the absence of subtitles. If they will see Mr. Ballin's previous production, "East Lynne," in which the usual captions are used, they will notice that his inclination is to express psychological, rather than physical, action, but that he has not mastered the technique of accomplishing this end. He succeeds to a certain degree, but some times it is apparent that he has not been able to give a scene the vitality it must have if it is to have any dramatic power. For one thing, he has not had the most expressive pantomimists as players, and he does not seem to have acquired the knack of using the various cinematographic devices capable of conveying ideas.

However, this is criticism of Mr. Ballin's workmanship. It does not bear upon the wordlessness of "The Journey's End." "East Lynne" is slower as a picture, and in other ways inferior. At any rate, "The Journey's End" seems to be more vivid, and one of the main reasons for this is its independence of word—because the person who sits through "East Lynne," or almost any other captioned picture, has everything in it spread out and spelled out before him. He is in the position of an adult reading a book in words of one syllable. His mind can go to sleep and he will still get everything there is in the picture. Consequently he has to be shocked, astonished, jolted continually or he will go to sleep. When one is sitting before "The Journey's End," however, his mind is invited to meet the picture half way, and most minds leap to accept such an invitation. There is, therefore, an alertness in the spectators, an impulse to grasp the meaning of each thing as it happens, that is unusual. And it's fun, real pleasure, to feel this sensation of being spontaneously and unconsciously alive in response to the life of fictitious figures on a screen before you. It is commonly agreed that the entertainment which makes no demand on the entertained is always worthless and often vicious. Even a joke should require some mental agility on the part of him to whom it is told. And the photoplay that is composed of moving pictures is valuable chiefly because it demands something from its spectators. Whatever else "The Journey's End" does or does not do, it does this. Therefore it is good.

The picture, however, has considerable merit in its story, which was written by Sister Eileen, a Dominican nun. Its principal characters are an orphaned girl educated in a convent, a rough ironworker of good instincts but no polish, and the well-polished owner of the mill in which he works. To escape from the impossible home of her uncle, the girl marries the ironworker, but she is so offended by his coarse manners and appearance that her life becomes utterly unattractive. When she meets the mill owner the contrast between him and her husband makes the latter unendurable. She does not, however, follow movie tradition and run away with the other man. Instead, she leaves them both and seeks to fight for her own life in the city. It is only after she believes her husband dead that she marries the man with whom she can be companionable. The institution and continuation of this marriage is made possible by the husband's self-sacrifice.

In its central situation of the refined girl and the two contrasted men the story becomes real. It is genuine. It holds the interest. In its final working out, however, it seems weak. Its ending is not convincing.

Mabel Ballin, in the rôle of the girl, is attractive and sometimes sufficiently expressive, but she often fails to give her character definite meaning. She is negative in a number of important scenes. George Bancroft, as the ironworker, is much more vital. He gives a vigorous and, on the whole, a persuasive performance. Wyndham Standing, as the mill owner, simply looks his part.

It may be added that the photography of the photoplay is excellent.

Herbert Brenon's latest production, "The Sign on the Door," with Norma Talmadge in the leading rôle, is at the Strand. It is just Channing Pollock's melodrama done in words and pictures, and may be classed as a fairly good substitute for the stage production. But it's only a substitute. It is not distinctly a work in kinetic photography, and, what is more to be regretted, it lacks the pictorial quality that usually distinguishes Mr. Brenon's work. It is excessively wordy and gives one the impression that a motion picture camera was set up in a theatre while the play was being acted on the stage, the resulting photographs being made intelligible later by the writing in of the spoken lines.

But the play, though unoriginal, has theatrical, as opposed to dramatic, intensity, and so those who like "ersatz" melodrama may like it in its present form. It's about a villain who is killed and a woman who gets into a lot of trouble because of him, but finally convinces her husband that she's a good woman. Like most of these domestic melodramas, though, if any one of the principal characters used a little common sense and said the perfectly natural thing at any time the show would come to an end. There wouldn't be anything to go on with.

"Little Italy," with Alice Brady, is the photoplay at the Rivoli this week, and "The Conquest of Canada," with Thomas Meighan, has moved from the Rivoli to the Rialto.

NEW FILM AT HIPPODROME.

No Rehearsals for Regular Performances Yet Called.

"The Twice Born Woman" and "Tradition," the motion pictures which have been shown at the Hippodrome for the last several weeks, were withdrawn after last night's exhibition, and it was announced that arrangements were being made for the re-opening of the big theatre with another motion picture on Aug. 1. A new screen and projection room will be installed immediately.

It was said at the Hippodrome last night that the new picture would run there during August at least, which means that the theatre's regular season will be postponed. Ever since Charles B. Dillingham took over the house he has staged an annual spectacle in it for which rehearsals have begun some time in July, with the opening in August. It was learned yesterday that no rehearsals had been called for this year, and no date for an opening has been announced. Mr. Dillingham was out of town yesterday, according to a report from his office, and no one could be found who would discuss the future of the Hippodrome beyond the end of next month.

OWEN MOORE REWEDS.

Was Married to Kathryn Perry Last Saturday, It Is Announced.

Owen Moore, motion-picture actor and former husband of Mary Pickford, was married last Saturday to Kathryn Perry, also a screen player and at one time a member of the Ziegfeld "Follies," it was announced yesterday at the office of the Selznick Pictures Corporation, in whose productions both Mr. Moore and his bride are appearing. The ceremony was performed in Greenwich, Conn., by Justice of the Peace Mead. Because the Moore-Pickford divorce case is still in the California courts, Mr. Moore had planned to keep his new marriage a secret, but it leaked out, and the announcement was then made.

Mary Pickford was granted a divorce from Mr. Moore by District Judge Langan at Minden, Nev., on March 20, 1920. Shortly afterward she married Douglas Fairbanks, and then Attorney General Fowler of Nevada attacked the divorce as invalid, but his motion to set it aside was denied last month by Judge Langan, whereupon the Attorney General said that he would appeal to the Supreme Court.

MOTION PICTURES.



TOWN HALL 43rd E. of B'way TO-NIGHT 8:10 Sharp
GALA PATRIOTIC OPENING
All American Film Co. offers
THE SENSATIONAL SPECTACLE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
"The Spirit of '76"
WRITTEN AND DIRECTED by ROBT. GOLDSTEIN
20,000 IN CAST—$500,000 PRODUCTION
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF 35 SELECTED PLAYERS
Prices 50c, $1.00—No higher—Loge Seats $1.50. Twice daily thereafter—Mat. 2:10—Eve. 8:10

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AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND SITES

WINTER GARDEN Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. MATINEE TOMORROW, 25c to $2. THE WHIRL OF NEW YORK

SHUBERT Thea., 44 St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30. The Music Event. JUST MARRIED with VIVIAN MARTIN and LYNNE OVERMAN

TIMES SQ. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Broadway Whirl Richard Carle, Gertrude Hoffmann, Wilmer & Vincent, Winona Winter, Jay Gould, Noel Smith & Lew

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. THE DRAMATIC SMASH! THE BAT SEATS SELLING 2 WEEKS AHEAD.

PARK THEATRE B'way & 59th Street. TWICE DAILY 2:30 & 8:30. WILLIAM FOX Presents OVER THE HILL By Will Carleton. Directed by Harry Millarde. Opening Aug. 15—Mat. Sun. 2:30 P.M. Widow Hunkins & Her Friend Alfred Lunt in 'SONYA'

CARRICK 35th St., East of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. MR. PIM PASSES BY REFRESHING COMEDY BY A. A. MILNE.

CENTURY 62d St. & Central Park West. Direction Zeke of B.S. COOLED BY TONS OF ICE. THE LAST WALTZ with ALEXANDER PAINTER.

BOOTH 45th, West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30. GEORGE ARLISS in THE GREEN GODDESS

ASTOR NEW POPULAR PRICES TWICE DAILY—2:30, 8:30. THE OLD NEST A Goldwyn Picture By RUPERT HUGHES Directed by Reginald Barker. Opening Thursday at 47 St. Theatre, B'way at 47 St. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30.

CENTRAL WILLIAM FOX Presents "A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT" Staged by Emmett J. Flynn. Prop. Prices.

LYRIC 42d Street, West of Broadway. Twice Daily, 2:15 and 8:15 P. M. William Fox presents the most stupendous, most sensational screen offering ever known. QUEEN of SHEBA Directed by J. Gordon Edwards

FULTON 46th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30. SCHILDKRAUT and LILIOM in LE GALLIENNE in FRANZ MOLNAR'S COMEDY OF LIFE.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42 St. E. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. COOLEST SPOT IN NEW YORK. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 50c to $2.50. No Higher. A NATIONAL TRIUMPH! Ziegfeld Production Marilynn Miller Sally Leon Errol in

GLOBE. Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. A NATIONAL INSTITUTION ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

GEO. M. COHAN B'way & 43d St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2 Evs. 8:15 Most Funny. Full of Brass and Laughter! A. L. ERLANGER'S MUSICAL COMEDY TWO LITTLE GIRLS IN BLUE

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WORLD'S GREATEST SHOW GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS with ANN PENNINGTON

CORT W. 48 St. Evs. 8:30. Best Seats $2.50 ALL STAR JAMBOREE Wm. Halligan and Ed. Dowling present 100 FROLICKING FRIARS Frank Tinney, Jas J. Corbett, Mescal Bros., Lucille Chalfant, Others.

KLAW Thea., 45 St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. FRANCINE LARRIMORE in Nice People by Rachel Crothers.

63D ST. MUSIC HALL Bet. B'y & C. P. W. Evs. 8:20. Phone Col. 1464. SPEC'L MIDNIGHT Performance Wed., 11:30 Shuffle Along

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. FRANK BACON LIGHTNIN

LUNA PRYOR'S BAND CHILDREN FREE WEEKDAY AFTERNOONS with PARENTS CONEY ISLAND. FREE RIDES and FREE CIRCUS

STADIUM CONCERT TO-NIGHT AT 8:30 PRICES 25c—50c—$1.00. Amsterdam Av. & 138th St. HENRY HADLEY CONDUCTING Helen Stanley SOPRANO TEL. CIRCLE 2156.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE Bryant 4083. Mats. Daily, 25c-$1. KITTY GORDON & CO. JACK WILSON & CO. DOLLY KAY. ONA MUNSON & CO. Otis & Harry Watson, Jr.

MOTION PICTURES.

MARK STRAND A NATIONAL INSTITUTION B'way & 47th St. Direction JOS. PLUNKETT JOSEPH M. SCHENCK presents NORMA TALMADGE in the Great Broadway Stage Success THE SIGN ON THE DOOR STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. ERNO ROSARIO (CONDUCTOR) Soloists—Mark Strand Topical Review

RIVOLI B'WAY AT 49 ST. ALICE BRADY in "LITTLE ITALY" Rivoli Concert Orchestra.

RIALTO TIMES SQUARE THOS. MEIGHAN "The Conquest of Canada." Famous Rialto Orchestra.

CRITERION TIMES SQUARE "THE GOLEM" "ELI, ELI." PROLOGUE.

CAPITOL B'WAY AT 51st ST. HUGO BALLIN Presents "The JOURNEY'S END" JULIA GLASS (Pianist) CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA.

PLAZA Mad. Ave. at 59 St. MAHLON HAMILTON and LOUISE GLAUM in "I AM GUILTY." Plaza Orch. Novelties & Snookis, The Wonder Ape.

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Because it has hooks in it, that's why.

It has that rare quality of condensation typical of American slang. In three words it hurls an injunction that contains at least the following compressed ideas:

1. Here is a subject about which most people have a wrong or incomplete understanding.
2. They ought to know better; they want to know more; they will listen.
3. You know some things it will be useful to yourself and to me and to others to have generally known.
4. You have just told me what they are and I find it most interesting.
5. You have said it. Why not tell the world? You, you tell 'em.

Well, if you are running a factory or a shop or an office, and there are things about your business that people ought to know, why don't you tell 'em? Why don't you come out fair and tell the world? That's the way to get people to think the way you are thinking. Advertising is the way to get the good opinion of a great many people.

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BOTH SIDES READY FOR BASEBALL TRIAL

Case Expected to Develop Into Series of Legal Engagements.

BURNS REFUSES TO TALK

Defense Fails to Get Any Answers From Him—Will Fight Action Today.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Prosecution and defense in the case of the men alleged to have formed a conspiracy for the Chicago White Sox players deliberately to permit Cincinnati to win the 1919 world series were tonight ready to go into Judge Hugo Friend's court tomorrow when the trial will start after two weeks of preliminary details, most of which was occupied in selecting a jury.

Indications are that the case may develop into a battle on legal points which will leave the jury deciding: not whether there ever was a conspiracy to "throw" the series, but whether such a conspiracy was against Illinois laws. The defense tonight was ready to submit half a dozen motions tomorrow, each of which may further entangle the case.

The defense received a small set-back today when its attorneys tried to interview Bill Burns, the alleged accomplice of the defendants, whom the State is relying on to "strike out" the defendants with his testimony, and Joe Gedeon, former St. Louis player, who was unconditionally released after the Grand Jury investigation last Fall.

All of the defense attorneys met with the State's attorneys to interview the two men, permission for the interview having been granted by Judge Friend, but they learned nothing.

Burns, alleged to have been one of the framers of the alleged conspiracy, gave the same answer to every question.

"I do not care to discuss the case at all," the former major league pitcher replied to every question.

"I have nothing to say." was Gedeon's stock reply, both men having been instructed by the State to give these answers.

The defense will request tomorrow an order from Judge Friend that the men be forced to talk on the grounds that it is against the law to surprise a defendant and that unless Burns and Gedeon tell what their testimony will be the defendants may be surprised.

The defense also plans to ask Judge Friend to order Burns arrested, he being under indictment, although never officially apprehended, due, it is said, to his agreement to turn State's evidence.

Following these motions the defense plans to move that the grand jury statements of Eddie Cicotte, Joe Jackson and Claude Williams be barred from the case, that no grand jurors or others who heard these confessions while under a pledge of secrecy be permitted to testify, that all evidence of gambling on the series be barred as the indictments do not mention gambling and that the last two counts in the indictments, now out.

It was announced by attorneys for the defense tonight that they will produce evidence to show that the feud between President Ban Johnson of the American League and President Charles A. Comiskey of the Chicago club was responsible for the Grand Jury investigation. It will be contended that Johnson instigated the investigation to wreck Comiskey's club, when it was on the verge of winning another pennant.

As a final attempt to stave off action by the State, the defense may base its case mainly on the contention that although there was a contemplated conspiracy, it was never carried out and was not in violation of any Illinois law.

Following disposition of the various motions, Mr. Gorman will make the opening statement and will introduce witnesses who lost money betting on the White Sox. Following them will come Burns, Gedeon and possibly Billy Maharg of Philadelphia, these men comprising the State's chief witnesses.

BROOKLYN JUDGES EASY ON CRIMINALS

Of 1,580 Convicted Last Year Sentence Was Suspended on 593.

Complaints that certain Judges in the city have been unduly lenient in dealing with prisoners who have been convicted of crime are supported, so far as Brooklyn is concerned, by the criminal records of Kings County for the last year. The figures show that of 1,580 persons convicted in the County Court and the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn for various crimes, 593 were permitted to go under suspended sentence. The crimes for which these persons were convicted included burglary, bigamy, grand larceny, abduction, forgery, assault and violations of the Sullivan law.

District Attorney Harry E. Lewis is believed to have had this condition in mind when he recently said: "The rights of society, which should be uppermost in the mind of the Judge, are considered lightly. Pity for the criminal is in the mind of the Judge." Mr. Lewis also said that "the unjustness of the attempts to induce Judges to lighten sentences and even suspend sentence on convicted criminals is apparent."

Nearly 50 of the 593 persons upon whom sentence was suspended were second offenders. Of the 1,580 convicted 594 were sent either to State's prison, the penitentiary, the city prison or the Elmira Reformatory. In the other cases making up the list fines were imposed upon conviction. One Judge is said to have suspended sentence in 175 of the cases of 324 persons who pleaded guilty or were convicted by trial before him. During the recent "crime wave" there was criticism by the police of "sentimental Judges letting crooks down easy."

AUTO SPEEDER KILLS WIDOW

Injures Her Companion Also While Teaching Pupil to Drive.

MERIDEN, Conn., July 17.—Mrs. Antoinette Demond, aged 47, of this city, died on the way to a hospital this noon after being hit by an automobile. She was walking to the cemetery to visit her husband's grave when hit. Her skull was fractured. A companion, Miss Albertina Marcot, of West Philadelphia, Pa., was also hit, suffering bruises and contusions and a severe shock.

Harold L. Cassidy, 21, driver of the car, was held in $2,000 bond on the charges of manslaughter and violation of the motor vehicle laws in reckless driving and operating without license. He was demonstrating a new car and teaching a young woman to drive.

ZOO GETS PYTHONS AND ORANG-OUTANGS

Tricolored Squirrels and Borneo Night Lemur Also in Party From Coast.

'DEMPSEY' A DOUR SIMIAN

Rejected All Proffers of Friendship on Special Car Journey From San Francisco.

Chaperoned by Dr. and Mrs. Raymond L. Ditmars, a carload of rare and valuable specimens for the New York Zoological Park completed a transcontinental trip yesterday and will be placed on exhibition as soon as they recover from the fatigue of their journey. Among the number are two giant pythons, twenty-two and twenty-five feet long, from the Malay Peninsula, a large orang-outang, christened "Dempsey" by the train crew, a baby orang-outang, five tricolored squirrels, and one night lemur, from Borneo.

The animals, which traveled from San Francisco as first-class baggage with a special car, arrived on the Twentieth Century Limited. They were purchased from a California dealer by Dr. Ditmars, who telegraphed to Director William T. Hornaday that he believed they would be a valuable acquisition and help to replenish the collection which has been somewhat depleted since the war.

"Dempsey," who is about 4 feet in height and fifty pounds in weight, which is in the heavyweight class for simians, proved to be the star attraction during the trip. Practically all the passengers visited him in his training quarters in the baggage car, but were unable to establish friendly relations.

At Ogden, Utah, "Dempsey" showed his long reach by extending a hairy arm through the bars of his cage and grabbing a bundle of papers from a newsboy, contracting a bill for damages which Dr. Ditmars settled. Once during the trip he overturned his cage, and, lying on his side, reached out and startled the conductor by seizing his ankle as he walked by.

The baby orang-outang, according to Dr. Ditmars, contracted a severe cold while developed pneumonia before leaving San Francisco. Its life was saved by Mrs. Ditmars, who took the animal to her room at the St. Francis Hotel and nursed it back to convalescence. The baby orang-outang made the trip in Dr. and Mrs. Ditmars's stateroom.

The two big pythons received a good meal before starting—and slept during most of the journey. The five tricolored squirrels and the lemur, which is a small species of monkey very active in the night life of Borneo, were said by Dr. Ditmars to have behaved splendidly all the way.

A reception committee, consisting of three keepers and a motor truck driver, met the party at the railroad station. A short time later the newcomers were assigned quarters at Bronx Park.

Was With Perry in Japan.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIARCLIFF, N. Y., July 17.—John G. Mints, a veteran seaman who was with Commodore Perry when he opened Japan to civilization in 1853 and a former member of the New York City Police Department, was congratulated here today on his eighty-fifth birthday. He was born in Amsterdam, Holland, and came to America when a small boy. He sailed to Japan with Perry's expedition. When the Civil War broke out he joined the Union Navy and after the war became a member of the old Metropolitan Police Department in New York City. His children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren gave him a birthday gift.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Pressure is high and rising over the Western Atlantic Ocean and the Eastern and Southeastern States and it is relatively low in Far West districts. This pressure distribution is attended by warm weather in the great central valleys and the Plains States and by normal temperatures in other regions. It has also been accompanied by local thunder showers in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, the extreme upper Mississippi Valley, the Dakotas, Western Nebraska and the Central Rocky Mountain region. In all other parts of the country the weather remains fair.

The outlook is for scattered local showers in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and the upper lake region and fair weather elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during Monday and Tuesday. The temperature will rise Monday in the upper Ohio Valley and the lower lake region and Monday and Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States.

High temperatures Monday in the great valleys will be followed by slightly lower temperature Tuesday in the upper Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

North and South New England and East New York—Fair Monday and Tuesday, warmer.

New Jersey—Fair Monday and Tuesday, warmer.

West New York—Fair, and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair and continued warm.

(The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:)

1921.	1920.		1921.	1920.
3 A. M.	69	3 P. M.	79	76
6 A. M.	69	6 P. M.	78	77
9 A. M.	72	9 P. M.	73	73
12 M.	78	12 M.	73	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71; at 8 P. M. it was 73. Maximum temperature 83 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum 66 degrees at 2 A. M. Humidity 75 per cent. at 8 A. M., 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.12 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.11 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi—Partly cloudy, scattered local showers Monday and Tuesday.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair and warm Monday and probably Tuesday.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair and continued warm.

Indiana—Fair and warm Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy, possibly local thunder showers and not quite so warm.

Lower Michigan—Warm and partly cloudy Monday, possibly local thunder showers; Tuesday fair.

Upper Michigan—Partly cloudy Monday Tuesday fair.

Illinois—Fair Monday, continued warm Tuesday; unsettled, it so warm north.

Missouri—Fair, continued warm Monday, except probably a thunder shower and cooler northwest. Tuesday thunder showers, cooler north and west.

Arkansas—Fair east, probably thunder showers and cooler west Monday. Tuesday fair north, probably thunder showers south; cooler.

Minnesota—Fair northwest, probably thunder showers east and south Monday; cooler. Tuesday fair, moderate temperature.

Iowa—Fair extreme east, probably thunder showers and cooler west and central portions Monday. Tuesday fair, cooler, preceded by thunder showers in east.

North Dakota—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; cooler Monday.

South Dakota—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; moderate temperature.

Fire Record.

A. M.		Loss.
1:00	320 W. 31 St.; James Bushin	Not given
1:05	523 W. 125 St.; Biltwell Lighting Fixtures Co.	Not given
7:45	208 E. 84 St.; I. Newmark	Not given
8:15	2,505 3 Av.; Max Madisky	Slight
11:30	415 W. 34 St. (fence); French Hospital	Slight
P. M.		
1:45	574 E. 168 St.; John Kingston	Not given
2:10	632 7 St.; Mary Bithari	Not given
5:45	2,189 3 Av.; Abe Saldman	Slight
6:20	21 St. and 3 Av. (auto); Walter Newman	Slight
6:20	346 E. 103 St.; William Kaskowak	$1,000
9:20	Pier 31, North River, foot Desbrosses St.	Not given

Incoming Steamships

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Mongolia	Hamburg	July 6
Providence	Palermo	July 5
A. San Giorgio	Naples	June 23
Amsteldyk	Rotterdam	July 5
Chicago City	Bristol	July 7
Pastores	Havana	July 13

DUE TODAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Waco	Brest	July 9
Zulia	Curacao	July 9
City of Chester	Port Said	June 28
Osaka	Liverpool	June 30
Gul Djemal	Marseilles	July 6
Bourgogne	Havre	July 7
Finland	Antwerp	July 9
Celtic	Liverpool	July 9
Bergenfjord	Bergen	July 8
Ponce	San Juan	July 12
Yucatan	Havana	July 13
Fort Victoria	Bermuda	July 16

DUE TOMORROW.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Touraine	Havre	July 10
Pesaro	Genoa	July 3
Apache	Jacksonville	July 16
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 16

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
America	Southampton	July 13
Advance	Colon	July 16
Orduna	Southampton	July 13

DUE THURSDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
H. R. Mallory	Havana	July 17
Lake Elsah	Avonmouth	July 9
Sicaula	Kingston	July 16
Rosalind	Halifax	July 18

Outgoing Steamships Carrying Mail

SAIL TOMORROW.

Steamer. Destination.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.	Carries Mail For
Tivives, Kingston	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Jamaica, Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, Nabador, Nicaragua, &c.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Dromore Castle, Cape Town	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	South Africa.
Lituania, Danzig	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.	Germany, Poland, Lithuania.
Roma, Lisbon	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Spain, Portugal (specially addressed).
Ft. Victoria, Bermuda	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Bermuda.
Delaware, Santos	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	South America.
Alvare, Bahia	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.	Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco.
Dorothy, Pt. Plata	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Dominican Republic.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Giuseppe Verdi, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Italy.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland.
Yucatan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Cuba, Mexico.
Guiana, St. Thomas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Barbados, Martinique, Demarara.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Gen. Goethals, Colon	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	Haiti, Canal Zone, Nicaragua.
W. M. Tupper, St. Thomas	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Barbados, Dominica, Antigua, &c.

Other Outgoing Steamships

Steamer & Destination.	Time of Sailing. Date.	Hour.
Juliana, Cadiz	July 18	12:00 M.
Montreal City, Bristol	July 20	12:00 M.
M. J. Scanlon, Montevideo	July 20	10:00 A.M.
Songdal, Rio Janeiro	July 21	12:00 M.
Vellavia, London	July 22	10:00 A.M.
Conwell, Bordeaux	July 22	12:00 M.
Ossoda, Havre	July 23	10:00 A.M.
Gustavsholm, Helsingfors	July 25	12:00 M.
Graecia, Piraeus	July 25	10:00 A.M.
Plow City, Copenhagen	July 25	11:00 A.M.
Collingsworth, Antwerp	July 25	11:00 A.M.
Eastern Sea, Rotterdam	July 25	11:00 A.M.
Algic, Hamburg	July 25	10:00 A.M.

Transpacific Mails

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Station at 6 P. M. as follows:

Japan, Korea, Siberia, Philippine Islands and specially addressed mail for China, via Seattle	Hawaii Maru July 18
Australia (specially addressed only), via Seattle	West Camargo July 19
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand and Australia, via San Francisco	Marama July 20
Hawaii, via San Francisco	Maui July 22
Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China, via San Francisco	Tenyo Maru July 23
Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China, via San Francisco	Nanking July 25
Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China, via San Francisco	Empire State July 25
Japan, Korea, China, Siberia, French Indo-China, Netherlands East Indies (except Sumatra) and Philippine Islands, via Seattle	Wenatchee July 25

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OLD NORTH STATE: Aug. 16—Sept. 30

BREMEN—DANZIG
POTOMAC: Aug. 16—Sept. 22
PRINCESS MATOIKA: Aug. 23—Oct. 8
HUDSON: Aug. 30—

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Adriatic, Olympic	to Cherbourg Southampton	Aug. 3 Aug. 31 Oct. 5; 12 P.M. Aug. 13 Sept. 3 Sept. 24
Canopic	New York and Boston—Azores, Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa	11 A.M. Aug. 9 Sept. 20
Cretic		11 A.M. Sept. 7

RED STAR LINE

Finland, Zeeland, Kroonland, England	Plymouth Cherbourg Antwerp	July 23 Aug. 27 Oct. 1; Aug. 6 Sept. 10 Oct. 15; Aug. 13 Sept. 17 Oct. 22; Aug. 20 Sept. 24 Oct. 29
Gothland, Samland	Hamburg Libau, Danzig	(3d class only), July 30 (3d class only), Sept. 1

AMERICAN LINE

Mongolia	Hamburg	July 28 Sept. 8 —
Manchuria	via Cherbourg	Aug. 25 —

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Passenger and Freight Services From New York

CHERBOURG AND SOUTHAMPTON
AQUITANIA ..... July 26 Aug. 23 Sept. 13
MAURETANIA ..... Aug. 11 Sept. 6 Sept. 29
BERENGARIA ..... Aug. 18 Sept. 22 Oct. 20

LIVERPOOL
CARMANIA ..... Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Oct. 8
ALBANIA (new) ..... Aug. 20 Sept. 17 Nov. 1
CARONIA ..... Aug. 27 Sept. 24 —
SCYTHIA (new) ..... Sept. 6 Oct. 11 Nov. 15

PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG AND DANZIG
SAXONIA ..... July 23 —

LONDONDERRY AND GLASGOW
CAMERONIA (new) ..... July 30 Aug. 27 Sept. 24
COLUMBIA ..... Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Oct. 8
ALORIA ..... Aug. 20 Oct. 4 —

VIGO, GIBRALTAR, PATRAS, DUBROVNIK, TRIESTE AND FIUME
CALABRIA ..... Aug. 6

HAMBURG AND DANZIG
PANNONIA ..... Aug. 18
BOSTON TO LONDONDERRY & GLASGOW
ASSYRIA ..... Aug. 18

Cunard and Anchor Steam Ship Lines, 25 Broadway, New York.

ITALIAN LINES
NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA TRANSOCEANICA
For NAPLES and GENOA
SAN GIORGIO (Also Palermo) ..... July 30
AMERICA (Naples and Lavant) ..... Aug. 6
TAORMINA (Also Palermo) ..... Aug. 20
ITALIA AMERICA. 1 State St., N. Y.

SOUTH AMERICA
Regular Sailings
N. Y., West Coast and Intermediate Ports
THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
ANDERSON & SON, Agts., 26 B'y, N. Y.
OR ANY STEAMSHIP TICKET AGENT.

LLOYD SABAUDO
FAST ITALIAN MAIL LINE
44 Whitehall Street.
New York, Naples, Genoa, Black Sea Ports.
S. S. "Pesaro" (Wed.) July 27

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New York to Rotterdam
General Passenger Offices, 24 State St., N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERBERT POTAR SILK MILLS, INC., Alleged Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, July 26, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,150 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of desks, chairs, steel cabinet, files, silk cabinet, typewriter, safe, etc.
HENRY CAPLAN, Receiver.
58 William Street.
MURRAY REIN, Attorney for Receiver.
220 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE
New York—Havre—Paris

ROCHAMBEAU	July 23	Aug. 27 Oct. 1
LA TOURAINE	July 30	Aug. 29 Sept. 17
PARIS	July 27	Aug. 17 Sept. 14
CHICAGO	July 30	Sept. 7 Oct. 12
LAFAYETTE	Aug. 3	Sept. 1 Sept. 29
LEOPOLDINA	Aug. 2	Sept. 16 Oct. 15
FRANCE	Aug. 4	Aug. 25 Sept. 22
LA LORRAINE	Aug. 6	Sept. 3 Oct. 1
LA SAVOIE	Aug. 13	Sept. 10 Nov. 12

Havre—Hamburg—Danzig

NIAGARA		Sept. 2 Nov. 5

New York—Vigo—Havre

LA BOURDONNAIS	July 26	Aug. 30 Oct. 4
ROUSSILLON	Sept. 17	— —

COMPANY'S OFFICE, 19 STATE ST., N.Y.
West Indies, Central and South America
GREAT WHITE FLEET
United Fruit Company
Passenger Traffic Department, 17 Battery Place, N.Y.

to Boston—
Connections for all New England Points
Fall River Line
Cool, Comfortable Staterooms Orchestra on Each Steamer
Lv. Fulton St. Pier 14, N.R. 5:30 P. M. Daily, including Sundays.
NEW BEDFORD LINE
Daily except Sunday. Leave Pier 40 N. R., Houston Street, 6 P.M.
NEW LONDON LINE
Daily except Sunday. Leave Pier 40 N. R., Houston St., 5:30 P. M. Pier 70 E. R., 22d St., 6 P. M.
Daylight Saving Time
Tickets at Piers and Cons. Ticket Offices

"The Public Be Pleased."
BOSTON $5.61
PROVIDENCE $3.80
VIA
COLONIAL LINE
Steamer leaves Pier 29, N. R. (Ft. W. Houston St.), weekdays and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. (Daylight Saving Time). Staterooms may be reserved in advance. Phone Spring 9491.

TO BOSTON $6.78 Inc. Tax
METROPOLITAN LINE
THROUGH THE CAPE COD CANAL
Connections at Boston for Portland, Rockland, Bangor, Mt. Desert, Me., Yarmouth, N. S. Steamer leaves Pier 14, N. R., N. Y. (Ft. Murray St.), daily including Sundays, 5 P. M. (Daylight Saving Time). Tel. Barclay 5060.
EASTERN S. S. LINES

MANDALAY
To Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey.
COOL—DANCING—GOOD MUSIC
Schedule, Week Days and Sundays
(Daylight Saving Time)
From Battery: 9:30 A.M., 1:30 P.M., 8:00 P.M.
From Atlantic Highlands: 11 A.M., 5 P.M., 9:45 P.M.
*Morning Trip Omitted Mondays.
FARE 55 CENTS EACH WAY.
Telephone Broad 7389 and 6934

SAIL LONG ISLAND SOUND
By Daylight
A delightful, cool, daylight trip through the Sound every Monday
TO NEW LONDON
Str. Chester W. Chapin lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00 A. M.; Pier 70, E. R., 22d St., 10:30 A. M. Daylight Saving Time.
Excellent Dining Room Service—Staterooms

AMERICAN SHIPS ARE AVAILABLE FOR YOUR OCEAN VOYAGE
New Combination Passenger and Freight Ships, Fast, Luxurious Steamers, Reliable Freight Ships
THE STANDARD OF THE MARINE WORLD
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
Sailings from every port in America to the leading ports of the world.

THE SUN.

	Rises.	Sets.
A. M.	5:26	8:24
P. M.		

THE TIDES.
[All the times indicated are under Daylight Saving.]

	Sandy Hook. A.M.	P.M.	Governors Island. A.M.	P.M.	Hell Gate. A.M.	P.M.
High water	6:36	6:55	7:07	7:23	9:13	9:27
Low water	0:30	13:24	1:07	1:11	3:30	3:33

The "PARIS"
Comfortable Quarters
From the grand luxe six-room suites—to the simplest cabins, every convenience for the comfort of the traveler has been incorporated. Cabins are big and roomy and exceptionally well ventilated. No expense has been spared to make the Paris the most luxurious and comfortable vessel afloat.
You will never know the complete delights of ocean travel until you go to France on the Paris.

FIRST CLASS BED ROOM—CABIN DE LUXE
Sailing July 27 - Aug. 17
NEW YORK HAVRE—PARIS
S. S. PARIS will be open for inspection July 26 from 3 to 7 P. M.; for card of invitation apply to
FRENCH LINE—*Compagnie Générale Transatlantique*—
19 STATE ST.—NEW YORK

SEATTLE TO THE ORIENT
NEW AMERICAN TRANS-PACIFIC PASSENGER SERVICE between SEATTLE and YOKOHAMA, KOBE, SHANGHAI, HONG KONG and MANILA via THE SHORT ROUTE.
New and palatial U. S. S. B. B. liners; 535 ft. long; 21,000 tons.
SAILINGS
S. S. Keystone State, July 30 | S. S. Wenatchee, Aug. 27
S. S. Silver State, Sept. 17
Fares, reservations, etc., apply any railroad or tourist agent, or HUGH GALLAGHER, Gen. East Agt., 17 State St., New York
AMERICAN OWNED AND OPERATED
The ADMIRAL LINE
ANYWHERE ON THE PACIFIC

A Perfect One-Day Outing
BEAR MOUNTAIN
The People's Popular Day Resort
DAILY SERVICE
STEEL STR. CLERMONT
Leaves Battery at 9 A. M.
SPECIAL UPTOWN BOAT
STEEL STR. ONTEORA
Leaves W. 129th St. 9:30 A. M.
OPERATED BY THE Palisades Interstate Park Commission
ROUND TRIP FARES:
Weekdays—Adults, 75c; Children, 30c.
Sundays and Holidays—Adults, $1.00; Children, 50c. (Including War Tax.)
MUSIC—REFRESHMENTS—DANCING
Phones: John 4326, Bowling Green 7875

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
Daily sailings from Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., weekdays, 6 and 7 P. M.; Sundays and Holidays at 6 and 9 P. M.; West 129th St., half-hour later (Daylight Saving Time). Direct rail connections at Albany to all points North, East and West. Phone Canal 9000.
Express Freight Service. Autos Carried
Hudson Navigation Company
MIDDLETON S. BORLAND and JAMES A. EMERSON, Receivers.

Iron Steamboat Co.
CONEY ISLAND
Special Schedule for MONDAY, July 18th.

Lv. W. 129th St.	Pier 1, N. R.	Coney Island
9:30	10:15	12:25
10:40	11:25	1:25
11:40	12:25	2:25
12:40	1:25	3:25
2:00	2:45	4:45
3:00	3:45	5:45
4:00	4:45	6:30
5:00	5:45	7:25
6:20	7:00	8:25
7:30	8:20	9:25
8:30	9:30	10:30
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
9:45	10:45	11:30

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Lv. W. 129th St., 9:50 A. M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:15 A. M.; Rockaway, 5:30 P. M. Tel. Whitehall 1279.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and Catskill Mts.—Lv. Franklin St., 4 P. M.; Sat., 1 and 2:30 P. M.; Sun., 4:30 P. M. Also Sun., 9 A. M., for Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. All steamers leave W. 129th St. half hour later and connect at Newburgh for return to New York.

25c MIDLAND BEACH 25c
IDEAL AMUSEMENT PARK.
Steamer leaves Battery Daily
*10 A. M., 1:30, 5:15 and 8 P. M.
*Omitted Mondays.

E. H. LOW Agt. All Lines Europe, Bermuda, West Indies, So. America, Honolulu, China, Japan. 1,125 B'way. Tel. 8936 Watkins.

Hudson River Day Line
DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAY.
"Washington Irving," "Hendrick Hudson," "DeWitt Clinton," "Robert Fulton," "Albany."
Direct rail connections. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Daylight Saving Time

North Bound.	Daily except Sunday	Through Service Daily	Night Service Daily	Saturday Only
New York:	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Desbrosses St.	8:40	9:00		1:30
W. 42d St.	8:50	9:10	10:00	1:50
W. 129th St.	9:00	9:20	10:30	2:10
Yonkers	9:50	10:15	10:50	2:55
Bear Mountain	11:30	.....	12:30	4:30
West Point	11:50	.....	1:00	4:50
Newburgh	12:40	.....	1:40	5:40
Poughkeepsie	.....	1:30	2:30	P. M.
Kingston Point	.....	3:15	.....	.....
Catskill	.....	4:10	.....	.....
Hudson	.....	4:50	.....	.....
Albany	.....	6:30	.....	.....

On Sundays additional Steamer leaves Desbrosses St., 9:30 A. M., for †Bear Mountain, †Newburgh and †Poughkeepsie. †Return steamer same day from points marked †. ‡Daily except Sunday.
IDEAL ONE-DAY OUTINGS.
Telephone Canal 9300.
Information at
DESBROSSES ST. PIER, NEW YORK.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS.
ALL AROUND NEW YORK.—Lv. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean 1:30 P. M. Lecturer and refreshments. Tel. Broad 6854. Boats for charter.

AROUND The WORLD Tours
Small de luxe parties, with escort, limited to 10 members. Starting October and December.
Frank Tourist Co.,
489 Fifth Ave. New York (at 42d St.)
(Est. 1875) Telephone Vanderbilt 7390

CLARK'S 17th ORIENT CRUISE
by sumptuous S.S. Empress of Scotland, 25,000 gross tons, 18 days in Egypt and Palestine, etc. Feb. 4, 1922; 63 days $400 up, including Shore Excursions. Hotels, Guides, Drives, Fees, etc.
FRANK C. CLARK Times Building New York

RESORTS

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ELDRED, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.
Offers to permanent or transient guests the advantages of accommodations perfectly appointed, notable cuisine and every facility for enjoyment, motoring, saddle horses, dancing, bathing, sailing, fishing (famous Highland Lake), deer park, trout streams (in enclosed licensed game preserves), beautiful mountain scenery under delightful climatic conditions, leaving nothing to be desired. Rates, $42-$48 weekly. For booklets address Ferncliff Lodge, Eldred, Sullivan County, N. Y. R. R. station, Shohola, Pa. Tel. Barrytville—20, F-1.

UNITED STATES HOTEL
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
LELAND STERRY.
Of the Breakers, Palm Beach.

THE ROB-O-LINK TEA HOUSE.
Four miles south of Pawling on State road from Brewster. Luncheon and supper. Telephone 20 F 4.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

THE NASSAU, LONG BEACH
The coolest spot within commuting distance of New York. Ocean bathing from the hotel. Golf and other Summer sports near by. Music. Dancing. Exceptional cuisine. Reasonable prices. For Reservations Phone Long Beach 100.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
1¾ hrs. from New York City.
Boating, Bathing, Tennis, Saddle Horses. Dining out of doors. Pure Spring Water. Tel. Ronkonkoma 112-W. B. B. Mosher, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY.

The Essex & Sussex
Spring Lake Beach—New Jersey
A Resort Hotel of refinement and distinctive superiority—Now open
C. S. Kram, Mgr

ADULTS accommodated; commuting distance; beautiful lawns; modern improvements; telephone, boating, bathing, fishing; 8 minutes' walk from depot. Box 553, Westwood, N. J. Tel. 214.

HOTEL WINDSOR
Cape May, N. J.
Facing ocean. 150 rooms, 75 baths; running water; best cuisine and service. R. HALPIN, Prop.

Nearby summer resort; private family will rent two or three connecting rooms, adjoining bath; first class surroundings; garage; board optional. Tel. Academy 2307.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL & COTTAGES
on the Beach Can 600
CONVENIENT TO ALL AMUSEMENTS
Sea Baths DIET KITCHEN Orchestra
Family Patronage Invited
C. L. HAMILTON LYMAN J. WHITNEY
President Supt. & Mgr.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

PRINCESS 90. Car. Ave., near beach. Hot and cold running water in all rooms. Bathing from house & our own Boardwalk bathhouses; mod. rates; elevator. French chef; orchestra; dancing; cap. 600. Bklt. mailed.
PAUL C. ROSECRANS, Owner.

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ON OCEAN FRONT. FIREPROOF.
New Golf Club Privileges.

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The IDEAL TOUR
A THOUSAND MILES THROUGH NEW ENGLAND'S SCENIC WONDERLAND
MOUNTAINS, LAKES AND SEA COAST OF INCOMPARABLE BEAUTY. THE BEST HOTELS, WORLD FAMED GOLF COURSES, HISTORIC POINTS AND GOOD ROADS.
Illustrated Route Book and Large Map in Colors Free at 1140 Broadway, N. Y., or by mail from ALMON C. JUDD, Hotel Elton, Waterbury, Conn.

New Waumbek
HOTEL—COTTAGES and SUNSET INN
Jefferson, N. H.
IN THE HEART OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS
GOLF TENNIS FISHING
Frank P. Shute, Manager.


HOTEL PURITAN
390 Commonwealth Ave. Boston
The Distinctive Boston House
One of the most homelike hotels in the

Conditions Favorable To Diversification

It has never been regarded as conservative or desirable to have all of one's money invested in any one property or in any one type of security. In times past this was a condition often difficult to overcome, owing to the comparatively low returns then obtainable on capital. Today, however, with such a large variety of conservative investments selling at prices to yield returns so extremely liberal, every investor is placed in an unusually favorable position to take full advantage of proper diversification.

Write for Circular No. 1351
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Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange
Members Chicago Stock Exchange

Money Works Just the Same In Summer

as it does in the fall and winter. Do not let the apathy of the vacation period blind you to the wisdom of at once investing available funds.

To keep money lying idle for two or three summer months is unnecessary, when one may invest it so easily and so profitably in Canadian Government, Provincial and Municipal Bonds.

Write for our Current List of Offerings.

Wood, Gundy & Co
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
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London, Eng. Montreal

Selected Stocks

The stock market now undoubtedly presents many unusual investment opportunities.

We have just issued a Special Letter reviewing the situation. In this letter 22 carefully selected stocks are presented for the consideration of anyone interested. Mailed upon request.

E. W. Wagner & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1907
Members
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
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CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
33 New St., New York
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17 EAST 42ND ST.
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Will French History Repeat Itself?

During the Napoleonic Wars (1793-1815), French Government 5% Bonds reached a low of 7. A few years after peace they sold as high as 95.

What will be the future prices of French Bonds? Our letter F contains brief pertinent historical data. Copy on request.

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You May Improve Your Investment Position

If your securities are selling at higher prices than other securities of equal merit, yielding an equal income return—

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In either case, you may have an opportunity to improve your position, provided you are sure of the "equal merit."

We will be glad to suggest possible advantageous exchanges.

LAGE BROTHERS & CO.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
160 BROADWAY NEW YORK

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Exchange Rates Swayed by German Factors—Stocks Move Within Narrow Range.

Events of the past week have been of an international rather than a domestic character, and have borne special reference to Germany, but with the portent not altogether sharply defined. In the foreign exchange market the hand of Germany has been clearly shown in recent transactions; in our own wheat market the influence of prospective purchasers for the account of Germany has caused a sharp advance in prices; cotton has been under a similar stimulus not alone because Germany may become a purchaser, but because England is already in the market for raw materials with which to supply her reviving textile industry. Furthermore, Germany has already taken some substantial amounts of copper and more may go to that country in future weeks.

At the root of it all lies the fact that Germany has unexpectedly been able either to arrange credits or provide the basis for credit extension in the near future, with which to pay part of her reparations debt falling due next month and with which also to make much needed purchases of commodities. One loan has already been arranged in Holland and American bankers are planning, with those of England, to supply a grain credit. This may be the first step toward the culmination of Germany's endeavor to arrange a loan in this country. At the moment a loan is probably out of the question, for the reason that prejudice against such a course would probably be of such wide proportions as to presage failure, but ultimately the situation may change. Sentiment has been undergoing a change abroad, where it is realized that to provide the basis for Germany meeting her debt to the Allies there must be a free opportunity to obtain raw materials so that she may pay in goods and services.

The course of the foreign exchange market recently has indicated a gathering up of Germany's credits wherever they may be and the transfer of balances into those moneys with which the next reparations payment is to be made. Indications at the moment point to the possibility of a large portion of the indebtedness, due in August, being paid in dollars. Sterling, francs and other Continental rates have been steadily receding of late, while marks have been firm, a happening quite the reverse of what might have been expected a few weeks ago.

Apparently from now on a greater degree of commercial activity may be expected in Germany, and should this come to pass it would clear up, not only many of the difficulties which beset Germany, but would remove one of the troublesome factors in the realm of world finance and tend toward a settlement of international affairs as related to Central Europe.

So far as this country is concerned the favorable factors of the week were not sharply defined. The recovery of business is still something to be developed in the future. While conservatism rules, there is nevertheless evidence of hopefulness that the Fall months will see improvement more marked than at present. The basic influences are veering toward the constructive side. Now and then some untoward development comes to light, but on the whole the so-called "sore" spots are being eliminated and the way toward improvement is being opened by additional price and wage readjustments.

If the stock market is a barometer of conditions, the greater degree of confidence that exists would appear to be unfounded. But the stock market at the moment is probably not nearly as good an index as the bond market, which, since the first of the month, has been showing steady improvement. This has been based on the presumption of progressively easier money rates as the year moves on. In the case of the stock market operations are on such a limited scale, and so influenced by professional activities, that the course of prices, except where specific influences are at work, is meaningless. One thing is clear, however, that the stock market is not called on to face such an array of unfavorable news as prevailed earlier in the year. This would presume that the process of readjustment is moving forward with fair speed and that in many avenues a pronounced degree of progress has been made toward stability. One outstanding exception seems to be the iron and steel industry, in which price reductions and wage readjustments have brought almost no betterment. But whatever may be the trade situation, the banking position in all parts of the country is improving, with the exception of the Southwest. The Federal Reserve system last week showed the highest reserve against note circulation that has been recorded this year. The gold reserve of the system has gone into high levels and it is particularly significant that note circulation has declined heavily since the first of the year. Whether the improved ratio will lead to a further cut in the rediscount rate is a moot question. There is some clamor for such a reduction, just as there is a desire for a lower discount rate in England. It has been pretty clearly shown that such lowering of the discount rate as has taken place has not made for what was feared, an increase in speculation.

AIR DERBY SET NEW RECORD

163.34 Miles an Hour the Average Speed by Winning Flier.

HENDON, England, July 17.—John H. James in winning the Aerial Derby yesterday made a record for the event.

He covered the 200-mile course in 1:14, or at an average speed of 163.34 miles an hour.

COMMUNIST UNIONS DENY I. W. W. CLAIMS

Allow Haywood Only 3 Votes—Internationale Urges Union With Other Radicals.

RIGA, July 17.—The Congress of the Third Internationale at its recent meeting in Moscow decided against immediate liquidation of the Industrial Workers of the World, says the Moscow Isvestia. The Congress decided, however, according to the newspaper, again to ask the Industrial Workers of the World to unite with other radical bodies in America.

William D. Haywood, chief organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, lost his fight before the Congress of Communist Trades Unions, which is now meeting in Moscow, to deprive American delegates representing revolutionary minorities and unions not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor of the decisive votes among the American representatives. Haywood demanded thirteen of the sixteen American votes for the Industrial Workers of the World, but was allowed only three votes. The Trades Union Congress decided this dispute by splitting the American vote, giving three to the Industrial Workers of the World, two to independents and eleven to unions not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, including representatives of the Central Councils of Trades Unions in the cities of Detroit and Seattle.

The Trades Union Congress has decided to work in the utmost harmony with the Third Internationale, but to preserve a separate identity.

In the debate over the American vote Delegate Williams spoke for the Industrial Workers of the World and Delegate Flip for the other organizations.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 16, 1921.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,002,622	97,833,054
Same period a year ago.	3,004,641	130,025,974½

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	63.82	61.54	73.13	58.35
Same period a year ago.	85.28	81.24	94.07	77.74

—1921.— High.	Low.	Sales.	Stock and Dividend Rate.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
40	26½	1,400	ADAMS EXP.....	41	40	40½	+ 1½
33½	18	4,700	Ajax Rubber	21¼	18	20	— 1
1½	½	810	Alaska Gold M.....	½	½	½	..
1⅝	1	2,000	Alaska Juneau	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
105⅝	100	100	All Am Cables (7)	103½	103½	103½	— 12½
53½	35	4,900	Allied Ch & D (4).	40	37⅝	x37⅝	+ ⅝
92⅝	83	200	Do pf (7).....	85½	87½	88½	..
39¼	28⅝	2,300	Allis-Chalm (4)...	31½	30¼	31½	+ ⅛
83	69¾	300	Do pf (7).....	72	70½	70½	— 2
65⅞	35¼	1,500	Am Ag Chem.....	37½	35½	36½	— ½
84	56	500	Do pf.....	63½	61¾	61¾	— ⅛
54	46½	100	Am Bank Note(4)	51	51	51	+ 1
51	25¾	900	Am Beet Sug.....	28½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
65½	32¼	400	Am Bosch Mag...	35	34½	34½	..
92⅛	83½	100	Am B S & F (7)...	90½	90¼	90¼	— 1⅜
32⅜	23½	4,100	Am Can	26⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
129⅝	115¾	1,600	Am Car & F (12).	125	123	123	— ⅞
114	108	400	Do pf (7).....	110	109	109½	+ ⅜
23½	15⅞	300	Am Cot Oil	17⅝	16⅝	17⅜	+ ¾
67	35½	100	Do pf.....	42	42	42	+ 6½
8¾	4⅛	800	Am Drug Syn.....	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
135	114	400	Am Express (8)....	115½	114	114	+ 1
13⅜	8	400	Am Hide & Leath	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ⅝
57⅝	40½	2,000	Do pf.....	52½	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
50½	42	400	Am Ice (5).....	52⅝	52½	52⅝	+ 1½
65	57	350	Do pf.....	60⅞	60½	60½	+ ½
33⅝	29⅜	5,200	Am International.	34½	31⅜	32¾	— 1⅞
11⅜	8	100	Am LaF F E (1)..	9	9	9	..
62½	21	3,100	Am Linseed	26½	23¼	24⅜	— 1⅛
81⅛	73½	2,100	Am Loco (6).....	82	80	80	..
13	12¼	100	Am Malt & G sta.	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
75¼	66⅝	100	Am Radiator (4)..	68⅜	68⅝	68⅝	— 3½
10	4	6,800	Am Safety Razor.	4⅝	4	4	— ⅜
14	6⅝	5,800	Am Ship & Com..	7⅝	6⅞	7	— ⅛
44⅜	32⅝	300	Am Sm & Ref....	38	37	37¼	— ⅝
83	67	500	Do pf (7).....	72	71	72	— 3½
72½	63	315	Do pf A (6).....	67¼	67½	67½	— ⅛
31⅝	24	2,192	Am Steel Fdys (3)	26⅝	26	26	..
91	80¼	300	Do pf (7).....	80½	80¼	80½	— 1⅛
96	83¼	44,850	Am Sugar Ref (7)	69⅝	64¼	66⅞	+ 2¼
107¼	85½	1,300	Do pf (7).....	88	87	88	..
88	40¾	27,500	Am Sum Tob (8).	52¾	44½	x46⅝	— 5⅞
106½	95¾	17,100	Am Tel & Tel (9).	103½	102⅜	103¼	+ ⅛
123¾	111½	9,500	Am Tobacco (12)..	122½	117	120⅝	+ 2⅞
127⅝	110	2,500	Do, Class B (12)	120¾	116¾	120	— 3½
94	87	800	Do pf (6).....	88⅝	88	88¾	— ⅛
82¾	57	27,400	Am Woolen (7)....	70	66⅜	67½	— 1½
98	93	200	Do pf (7).....	95	94½	94½	— 1½
10	7⅝	120	Am Zinc, L & S..	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
43⅞	33⅞	6,700	Anaconda Copper.	38⅞	36⅜	36⅜	— 1⅝
35½	24	500	Assoc D G (4).....	31	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅜
63¾	45	200	Do 2d pf (7).....	58	57½	58	— ⅜
107½	93	300	Associated Oil (6)	99¼	98½	98½	— 2½
84½	76¼	4,900	A, T & S F (6)....	82⅝	82	82¼	— ⅜
79⅝	75½	600	Do pf (5).....	78½	75½	78½	+ 1⅝
7⅞	2⅞	200	Atlanta, B & A....	3	2⅞	3	..
89½	77	200	Atl Coast Line (7)	84¼	84¼	84¼	— 4¼
9	5	500	Atl Fruit	5	5	5	..
76	18	66,100	Atl, G & W I (10)	25⅜	21½	22¾	+ ¾
44¼	15⅝	500	Do pf (5).....	18	16⅜	17	— 3
22⅝	12¾	330	Atl Pet (2½).....	15	14½	14½	— ¼
1125	820	21	Atl Refining (20).	850	835	850	..
94½	62¼	32,400	BALD LOCO (7)..	76½	72	73¾	— ⅞
102¼	95	200	Do pf (7).....	97¼	97	97	+ 2
42⅜	30⅜	10,600	Balt & Ohio.....	39¾	37	37½	— 1⅝
54	47	1,100	Do pf (4).....	51	50	50½	— ⅝
35	14⅜	200	Barnsdall, B.....	17	17	17	..
1	⅛	100	Batopilas Mining.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
62½	39½	300	Beth Steel (5).....	43½	43¼	43½	— 4⅞
65	41½	27,200	Do B (5).....	49½	45¼	45⅜	— 2⅝
93¼	87	100	Do pf (7).....	90⅝	90¼	90⅜	+ ⅛
107½	93⅜	200	Do pf (8).....	100	99	99	..
6	3¾	300	Booth Fisheries...	4¼	4	4¼	— ⅛
14½	9½	1,000	Bklyn Rap Tran...	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅞
10	8	300	Do cfs of dep..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
72½	51	400	Bklyn Union Gas.	62½	62½	62½	— 1½
93	81¼	400	Burns Bros (10)..	87	86⅜	87	..
6	4	500	Butte Cop & Zinc.	4¼	4¼	4⅛	..
15¾	10¼	200	Butte & Sup.....	12⅞	12	12	— 1
25⅛	14½	1,400	Butterick Co.....	24⅜	22¼	23	— 1½
19⅜	10	600	CADDO C O & R.	11⅜	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
64⅜	54	900	Cal Pack (6).....	57⅝	57½	57½	— ⅛
40⅜	25	5,900	Cal Pet	38⅝	33½	34	— 2½
79	68½	100	Do pf (7).....	72	72	72	+ 1
7½	4½	800	Callahan Zinc L..	4½	4¼	4¼	..
53	41½	200	Cal & Ariz (2)....	46	45½	45⅞	— 1½
119½	101	9,900	Can Pac (10).....	110½	108¾	108¾	— 1½
85¾	72	100	Cane Cal f (7)..	72	72	72	— 1
43¾	31⅜	5,500	Cent Leather (7).	36¾	34½	35½	+ 1½
96	68½	700	Do pf.....	71	70¼	71	— ⅜
32¼	23	1,200	Cerro de P Cop...	28	25½	25⅞	— ⅞
86	47½	35,400	Chandler M (8)....	51⅜	47½	49¾	— 1
65½	46	4,700	Ches & Ohio.....	55½	51⅜	51⅝	— 4¼
8¾	6	100	Chi & Alton.....	7	7	7	— 1
9½	6¾	100	Chi Gt West.....	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
20⅞	14	1,000	Do pf.....	17½	16½	16⅝	— 1⅜
31	22	4,500	Chi, M & St P.....	27¾	25½	25¾	— 2
46½	32	5,000	Do pf.....	41¾	38⅝	39	— 2
71	60½	800	Chi & N W (5)....	65	63½	63½	— 1½
70¾	42	300	Chi Pneu Tool (4)	50⅜	50	50½	+ ⅜
34⅜	22⅝	16,600	Chi, Rock Isl & P	32½	30½	30½	— 1⅝
78	68⅜	500	Do pf (7).....	73½	72½	73½	..
67½	56⅞	600	Do pf (6).....	64	64	64½	+ ⅜
12⅝	9	9,400	Chile Copper	10⅝	10	10	— ⅝
27¼	19½	1,000	Chino Copper	23¼	22½	22⅝	— 1⅜
48	32	200	C, C, C & St L...	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
66	60	200	Do pf (5).....	62¾	61	61	+ 1
81½	19	1,500	Coca-Cola	25⅝	23¾	25⅜	— ⅜
32¾	25¾	200	Colo F & I (3)....	26½	26½	26⅞	— ⅜
39¾	27¼	800	Colo Southern....	37	35⅞	35⅞	— 2⅛
63	52	2,400	Colum G & E (6).	55	54	54⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	4½	5,700	Colum Graph	5¼	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
62¼	17⅞	100	Do pf.....	21	21	21	— ½
91⅜	77½	1,100	Cons Gas (7).....	86	85¼	85¼	— 1
12	6	10,800	Cons Distrib ($2½)	9	7½	8⅛	+ 1½
21⅞	14⅜	3,500	Cons Textile	15⅞	14⅜	14½	— ⅜
66	42	200	Contin Can (7)....	44½	44½	44½	..
5	⅜	2,200	Continen Candy ..	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
76½	59	1,900	Corn Pro Ref (16)	66⅛	66	65¾	— ⅛
104½	96	200	Do pf (7).....	100	100	100	— 1⅜
44½	25⅞	7,300	Cosden Co (2½)..	28⅛	27	27¼	— ¾
107½	51	51,900	Crucible Steel (4)	57⅝	51	x53	— 2
33½	12⅝	5,700	Cuban Am Sug (2)	14	13	13¾	— ⅛
95	75	200	Do pf.....	75	75	75	..
28	6½	19,300	Cuba Cane Sugar.	8½	6⅝	8¼	+ ⅜
67⅛	19½	14,200	Do pf.....	22¼	19½	22	+ ⅜
44	23	100	DAVISON CH (4)	35	35	35	— 1
103¼	90	300	Dein & Bud (9)..	97	90¾	96½	+ ⅛
2⅜	⅛	3,900	Denver & Rio G..	1	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
4¾	1	16,200	Do pf.....	2¼	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	10¼	800	Dome Mines (1)..	17⅜	16½	16½	— 1¾
690	640	10	EAST'N K (†45)..640		640	640	— 5
25¾	16	600	Elk Horn Coal...	17⅝	17¼	17½	..
40⅝	38¾	100	Do pf (3).....	38½	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
69¾	52	9,000	Endicott-John (5).	61½	58¾	60	+ 1¾
95¾	87	900	Do pf (7).....	93½	94	94	..
15¾	11⅜	4,400	Erie	13½	12¾	12⅞	— ⅜
22⅜	16½	2,500	Do 1st pf	20	18⅝	18⅝	— 1½
15⅜	11¼	400	Do 2d pf	13⅜	13	13	— 1⅛
82¼	45¼	60,000	FAMOUS P L (8)	51½	45¼	47⅜	— 2⅝
90	76½	100	Do pf (8).....	79⅝	79¾	79¾	— ⅝
9	5½	100	Fed Min & Smelt	7	7	7	..
23¼	21⅜	200	Do pf (4).....	22	22	22	— 2
96	75	400	Fisher Body (10)..	80⅜	78	79	— ⅛
19⅜	11¼	2,700	Fisk Rubber	11⅞	11¼	11¼	..
20½	12½	400	Freeport-Texas ..	13½	12⅝	13	— ⅛
5⅜	1	400	GASTON W & W	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
78⅝	40¾	102,900	Gen Asphalt	51⅜	46⅞	49	+ 1½
117½	80	300	Do pf (5).....	87	85	87	+ 2
62½	54	50	Gen Cigar (6).....	53½	53½	53¼	— 8½
138½	119¼	18,500	Gen Elec (12).....	127½	119¼	126⅜	— 7⅜
16¾	9½	25,700	Gen Motors (1)....	11⅝	10⅜	x10⅝	— ⅜
71⅜	63	100	Do pf (6).....	67½	67½	67½	— 1½
82	70½	600	Do deb (7).....	74	74	74	..
70⅝	61	600	Do deb (6).....	65	64	64	+ ½
44⅛	29⅝	800	Goodrich, B F....	30	29½	29⅝	— ⅝
85	62½	300	Do pf (7).....	67¼	67	67	..
25	17	100	Granby Consol....	17½	17¼	17¾	— 2⅜
79¾	60	2,900	Gt Nor pf (7).....	69⅝	67½	68	— 1½
32½	25¾	500	Do cfs ore p (4).	28½	27¾	27¾	— 1¾
26¾	18¾	700	Greene-C Cop (2).	21½	20¾	20¾	— 1
10⅝	7½	100	Guantanamo S (1).	8	8	8	..
11¼	7¼	100	Gulf, Mob & Nor.	7¼	7¼	7½	— ⅛
48½	25	500	Gulf States Steel.	30¾	30	30	— 4⅝
60⅜	50¼	100	HASKELL & B(4)	54	54	54	— 1
25⅝	13	200	Hendee Mfg.....	15	15	15	..
61	49¼	100	Homestake M (3).	55½	53¾	55½	— ½
86	47	1,800	Houston Oil	54⅞	52	52	— ⅝
16¾	10½	2,000	Hupp M Car (1)..	12⅜	11½	x11½	..
93	85½	800	ILL CENT (7).....	92⅜	91⅜	91⅝	+ ⅛
7½	2	12,400	IndiahomaR($60c)	3	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	7¼	600	Indian Ref	7⅝	7½	7½	..
37⅜	29⅜	2,500	Inspiration Cop...	34⅞	33¾	33¾	— ⅝
5¾	3½	1,400	Interborough Con.	5⅜	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
16	9	500	Do pf.....	11	11	11	— ½
13⅜	6½	100	Int Agricul	7	7	7	— ⅛
57	36½	300	Do pf.....	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
100¼	71½	25,200	Int Harv, new (5)	75¾	71¼	73⅝	— ⅛
110	99¾	200	Do pf, new (7)...	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	12⅝	400	Int Mer Mar	17½	17	17¼	— ⅛
65¾	42	4,000	Do pf (6).....	49½	43	x44	— 1
42	25	800	Int Motor Truck..	31	30	31	+ ⅛
76	66½	200	Do 1st pf (7)....	69	68	69	..
17	13	1,800	Int Nickel	14¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
86	75	100	Do pf (6).....	84	84	84	+ 1⅝
73⅜	43½	6,000	Int Paper	54⅜	50⅝	50⅝	— 2⅞
75	65½	100	Do pf stpd (6)..	66½	65½	65½	— 1
26	10	9,600	Invincible Oil	11⅜	10¼	10¼	— 1
4⅜	2⅜	13,400	Island Oil & Tr...	3	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	4	300	JEWEL TEA	10	9½	9½	— ⅛
28⅝	18¼	4,300	KAN CITY SO....	26½	24¾	24⅝	— 1⅜
▪52	45½	500	Do pf (4).....	50½	49	49	— 1
76	66	100	Kayser, Julius (8)	73½	73½	73½	— 4½
110	110	100	Do 1st pf (7)....110		110	110	+ 8½
54⅞	34	3,900	Kelly Spg T (*3)..	38	35⅞	35⅝	— 1⅜
94	70¼	100	Do pf (8).....	77¼	77¼	77¾	— ¼
62	35	400	Kelsey Wheel.....	59⅜	59	59⅜	+ 1⅜
90	75	100	Do pf (7).....	90	90	90	..
104⅝	88⅜	1,900	Nort & West (7)..	90⅛	90	93¼	+ 3⅛
62	54½	3,000	North Am (5).....	62	57½	59¾	+ 3¼
85¼	61¼	14,800	Nor Pac (7).....	73⅝	70¼	71⅞	+ 1⅝
39	20¾	300	Nova S S & C (5).	24½	24½	24½	+ 1½
12⅞	8½	200	Nunnally Co (2)..	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
4	1⅜	2,600	OKLA P & R.....	2	1⅝	2	..
30⅝	20¾	1,000	Orpheum Cir (2)..	21	20¾	20¼	— 2⅜
148	90	400	Otis Elevator (8).	92	91	92	..
16	9⅝	500	Otis Steel	11⅜	10¾	10¼	..
54⅝	27⅞	200	Owens Bottle (2).	27½	27⅜	27⅜	— 2⅛
19⅜	8½	300	PACIFIC DEVEL	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
56	46¼	1,100	Pac Gas & E (5)..	53	52⅜	53	..
17⅛	11	100	Pacific Mail (2½)	11	11	11	..
41½	27½	14,400	Pacific Oil (1½)..	34⅝	33¾	34¼	+ ⅛
50¾	38½	300	Pac Tel & Tel.....	47½	46	49¾	+ 2¾
71⅝	39⅛	51,700	Pan Am P & T (6)	51⅞	46¾	49¾	+ 1¾
71⅜	35⅝	5,700	Do B (6).....	44⅞	41⅜	42¾	+ ⅜
41⅜	32½	9,900	Penn R R (2).....	34⅝	34	34	— ⅜
17	6⅝	3,300	Penn Seab Steel..	8½	7⅜	7⅜	— 1
57⅜	38⅝	1,900	Peoples Gas, Chi..	51	50	50	— 1
12	5	100	Peoria & East.....	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
23⅞	15¾	3,200	Pere Marq.....	20⅜	18¾	19¼	— 1⅜
35½	26⅝	900	Phila Co (3).....	29½	28⅞	29	— 1
76	67	100	Phillips-J pf (7)..	74	74	74	+ 7
31½	16	2,400	Phillips Pet	18	17½	17¾	— 1½
42⅜	15½	21,500	Pierce-Arrow	19⅜	17⅜	18¼	— ⅜
58	34	2,900	Do pf.....	41	37	37⅝	— 3⅜
11⅞	6¼	7,400	Pierce Oil	7⅛	6½	7¼	— ½
78	49½	1,700	Do pf (8).....	55	49½	50	— 8
64⅞	52⅜	2,100	Pitts Coal (5).....	55	52	52	— 4
118½	118¼	100	P, FtW & Chi pf(7)	118½	118¼	118½	..
32	24½	1,400	Pitts & W Va.....	27⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
74	70	100	Do pf (6).....	74¾	74¾	74¾	— 1¾
16½	12⅛	500	Pond Crk C (1½)..	15	14	14	..
96	64	1,300	Pressed S Car (8)	71¼	71	71¼	+ ⅛
110⅝	89½	3,000	Pullman Co (8)....	96⅞	94	95¾	..
51½	25	3,900	Punta A Sugar...	29	27	27⅝	— ⅛
36⅜	24⅜	7,400	Pure Oil (14).....	26½	25⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
15	11	1,800	Ray Con Cop.....	13	12½	12¾	— ⅜
80¼	60⅝	13,400	Reading (4).....	69⅝	66⅝	67¼	— 1½
55	36½	1,100	Do 1st pf (2).....	39	39	39	— ⅜
35⅜	17⅝	500	Remington Typew	20	19⅝	20	— ⅜
38½	18	700	Republic Steel...	19	18½	18¾	..
73¼	41½	9,500	Republic I & S....	49	44⅞	45	— 2⅜
96¼	70½	100	Do pf (7).....	81	81	81	+ 1
24½	12⅜	300	Republic M T....	13¼	12¾	12⅜	— 1½
60⅞	46½	20,700	Royal Dutch N Y shares (5.20)....	58¾	54¼	55	+ ⅝
12	10⅝	100	ST JOS LEAD (1)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
25⅜	19½	5,800	St Louis-S F.....	24½	22⅝	23	— 1⅝
30¼	19½	1,900	St. Louis S W.....	24⅜	23½	23½	— 1
41	28	600	Do pf.....	33½	32	32	— ⅛
5½	2	500	Santa Cecilia Sug	2½	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
6⅜	2⅞	400	Saxon Mot

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STERLING'S DECLINE LEAVES ITS EFFECT

Retention of the Bank Rate Is Believed to Be Partly Due to Its Present Relapse.

FALL UPSET CALCULATIONS

Weakness Appears Traceable to European Buying in Dollars—Why Marks Are Feverish.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 17.—The late views on the monetary situation held in the City having been modified, the retention of the Bank rate this last week caused no surprise in Lombard Street, but it disappointed many on the Stock Exchange who had been speculating upon a reduction. There is little doubt here that the Directors of the Bank were influenced in their decision by the weakness in sterling in America. It is considered also possible that the hardening of money rates in your market was also a factor. But it is the opinion of some influential people here that if they are going to wait for a favorable movement in sterling before lowering the rate there will probably be no further change this year in the downward direction.

Some individuals in the exchange market profess that they expected the present relapse in sterling, but the fall was greater than at this time last year, and the majority of the calculations have been upset. The present weakness appears to be directly traceable to European buying of dollars. Both France and Germany are now making payments for purchases of grain and oil. These purchases have been financed through London, which is the equivalent to this country being the actual buyer of the produce. Your grain credits to Germany are arousing considerable interest in exchange circles here, but there is no evidence yet of London joining Americans in European grain credits. Your grain credits being for three and twelve months maturity, no immediate disturbance in the exchange market is anticipated.

Roundabout Transactions in Exchange.

The present feverishness of marks is believed to be due to Germany's necessity to sustain balances abroad. Efforts, however, have been made to keep exchange as steady as possible, under circumstances which are being carried on in a roundabout way, being adopted to cover transactions, for instance, in marks being sold in Holland and Swizerland and sterling bought with the proceeds. This sterling is then sold for dollars in this market. Incidentally, the firmest market for marks is chosen, and less disturbance results.

Increased growth in Continental sales of silver in the London market appears probable within the very near future. The bulk of this will probably come from Germany, and the outlook for the metal consequently is very uncertain. I understand that large shipments of German silver have been made both to New York and China. It is uncertain, however, as to whether or not this metal has been sold, but the fact remains that this is a bear point on silver, which may be felt later on. This operation, however, will provide Germany with another method of obtaining credits abroad in addition to her ordinary exports.

Operations Well Handled.

Having regard to the immense amount of foreign currency held in Germany and having to find the depreciation in the mark less than might have been expected, the situation from the Berlin viewpoint is being well handled. Good use is being made of the balances accumulated in London as well as in neutral countries in recent months. We have evidence of this here in the large volume of business in marks at every centre where exchange operations are carried out. The future of the mark, however, is still very obscure apart from the possible reparations complications. It is difficult to say just how much of the reported improvement in the German industrial situation is genuine and how much is temporary. There is considerable difference between the internal and external value of the currency in Germany. There are also large hoardings of marks outside of Germany which tend to create uncertainty.

The Suit for the Soviet Gold.

An important judgment has just been given by our courts respecting the Russian gold held by the Bank of England for the account of the Soviet Government. It was sought by the holder of some Russian bonds issued in 1906 to establish a claim on this gold as having formed part of the gold seized from the late Imperial Government. As a result of the court's decision the gold remains the property of the Soviet Government.

The decision has a vital bearing upon Russian trade with Great Britain, because it prevents the seizure of the Soviet's principal asset in this country. Bankers as a result may be more ready to facilitate trade with Russia based upon payment in Russian gold. At the same time, however, the decision has not changed the city's view regarding the morality of conducting business on this basis, and it is doubtful whether much advantage will be taken to establish the Soviet's ownership of the gold which will be used in exchange for British goods.

We are speculating regarding your attitude toward receiving Russian gold. Under ordinary circumstances this gold used in trading with Russia would be shipped to America. The question is being asked whether you would permit its importation.

Currency notes outstanding this week and £262,277,000 in this week last year. The tendency will probably be for the notes to increase in the next few weeks owing to the holidays.

The Midland Railway has reduced its half yearly dividend by one-half of 1 per cent. The receipts of the road are guaranteed by the Government until Aug. 15, but the Directors have in view the uncertain state of industrial conditions and the prospects after the period when Government control terminates.

SALES TAX FAVORED.

Merchants' Association and Queens Commerce Chamber Declare for It.

The Merchants' Association has declared in favor of the repeal of the excess profits tax on corporations and for the substitution of a "sales tax on each turnover of goods, wares and merchandise." If such tax, at a rate of not more than one-half of 1 per cent., will not produce enough revenue the association favors a tax on "all turnovers."

The Queensborough Chamber of Commerce has voted in favor of a sales tax on merchandise only and not on all turnovers. The position of the organization was given yesterday by F. Ray Howe, Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs.

"Every one will agree," he said, "that at a time when the Government has more than $20,000,000,000 of debt outstanding no remission of taxes should be resorted to which might impair the Government's credit. From this it may be assumed that no remission of taxes of known productive power should be made in exchange for new tax levies the amount of which is uncertain.

"The Queensborough Chamber of Commerce agrees with the United States Chamber of Commerce in favor of the remission of the excess profits tax, which, however, would create an estimated deficit of $450,000,000. As the excess taxes on various businesses is, with the exception of one or two articles, a tax on luxuries, we do not believe any one would favor the doing away with this tax and the substitution of a tax on necessities."

MINE SINKS A STEAMER.

British Vessel in the Danube Service Is Lost.

LONDON, July 17.—A dispatch to Lloyds from Kustendje, Rumania, says the British steamer General Turner, bound from the Danube to Rotterdam with grain and cattle, struck a mine July 13 off Calliakra and sank.

The members of the crew were saved.

SYNDICATE OFFERING SPICER BOND ISSUE

New Ten-Year 8 Per Cents to Provide More Working Capital and Pay Serial Notes.

TO START A SINKING FUND

Balance of $4,000,000 Constantin Refining Co. Issue, Callable at 104, Is Being Floated.

Merrill, Lynch & Co. and Cassatt & Co. are heading a selling group for the sale of a new issue of $1,500,000 Spicer Manufacturing Corporation ten-year, 8 per cent., sinking fund gold bonds, due July 1, 1931, at 99 and interest. The bonds are to be used to provide additional working capital and for payment of $600,000 of serial 6 per cent. notes due Oct. 1, 1921.

The corporation will provide a sinking fund, beginning July 1, 1922, to be applied to the retirement of the entire issue at 107½ and interest, by drawing by lot yearly at least one-tenth of the largest principal amount which may have been issued and have been outstanding on or before the date of each drawing. On July 1, 1931, the bonds then outstanding will be paid at 107½ and interest. The returns will range from 16.31 per cent. on bonds redeemed July 1, 1922, to 8.64 per cent. on bonds redeemed July 1, 1931. Net earnings applicable to interest charges, after depreciation and adjustment of inventory, but before Federal taxes, have averaged for five years $2,272,550, or more than eight times the interest requirements.

Spitzer, Rorick & Co. are offering at par and interest the unsold balance of a new issue of $4,000,000 Constantin Refining Company 8 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, due serially from June 1, 1922, to June 1, 1926. The bonds are callable at 104. The sinking fund provisions call for a monthly deposit with the Trustees of one-twelfth of the next maturing instalment of bonds and one-sixth of the next maturing coupon on all bonds outstanding. The corporation's net earnings for 1921, based on earnings for the first four months, before setting aside reserves for Federal taxes, are estimated at $3,195,197.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
July 11	3.63⅝	3.62¼	3.62⅜	3.64¼	3.62⅞	3.63⅜
July 12	3.65¼	3.63⅝	3.65⅛	3.65¾	3.63⅞	3.65¼
July 13	3.65	3.63⅝	3.64¼	3.65⅝	3.63¾	3.64⅞
July 14	3.63½	3.63	3.63	3.63⅞	3.63⅛	3.63¾
July 15	3.62⅝	3.61⅝	3.62⅛	3.63⅛	3.62⅝	3.62⅝
July 16	3.62⅝	3.61⅝	3.61⅞	3.63	3.62¼	3.62⅝

Week's range—
High....3.65¼ Tuesday 3.65⅝ Tuesday
Low.....3.61⅛ Saturday 3.62⅝ Saturday
Year to date—
High.....4.00¼ May 19 4.01 May 19
Low.....3.53½ Jan. 3 3.54 Jan. 3

PARIS.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
July 11	7.77½	7.72½	7.75	7.78	7.73	7.75½
July 12	7.86	7.76¼	7.84¾	7.86½	7.76¾	7.85½
July 13	7.89½	7.81¼	7.86½	7.90	7.81¾	7.87
July 14	7.90	7.82¾	7.83¼	7.90½	7.83¼	7.84
July 15	7.82	7.75½	7.80	7.83½	7.77½	7.80½
July 16	7.82	7.70½	7.78¼	7.82½	7.80	7.80

Week's range—
High....7.89½ Wednesday 7.90 Wednesday
Low.....7.72½ Monday 7.73 Monday
Year to date—
High.....8.31 May 19 8.31¾ May 10
Low.....6.30 Jan. 4 6.90¾ Jan. 4

ITALY.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
July 11	4.53	4.48½	4.48½	4.53½	4.49	4.49
July 12	4.61	4.51	4.61	4.61⅝	4.51½	4.61½
July 13	4.69½	4.59	4.64½	4.70	4.59½	4.65
July 14	4.64	4.57	4.57	4.64½	4.57½	4.57½
July 15	4.58½	4.50¼	4.50½	4.59	4.51	4.51
July 16	4.53	4.51	4.53	4.53½	4.51½	4.53½

Week's range—
High....4.69½ Tuesday 4.75 Tuesday
Low.....4.48½ Monday 4.49 Monday
Year to date—
High .....5.70 May 13 5.70¾ May 13
Low .....3.40 Jan. 1 3.41 Jan. 4

HOLLAND.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
July 11	31.90	31.80	31.83	31.92	31.82	31.83
July 12	31.96	31.90	31.96	31.98	31.92	31.98
July 13	31.97	31.93	31.94	31.99	31.95	31.96
July 14	31.97	31.93	31.93	31.99	31.95	31.95
July 15	31.89	31.87	31.87	31.91	31.89	31.89
July 16	31.87	31.82	31.82	31.89	31.84	31.84

Week's range—
High..31.97 Wednesday 31.99 Wednesday
Low...31.80 Monday 31.82 Monday
Year to date—
High .....36.28 May 14 36.35 May 14
Low .....31.25 Jan. 3 31.375 Jan. 3

GERMANY.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
July 11	1.28½	1.27¼	1.28	1.29	1.27¾	1.28½
July 12	1.36⅝	1.28	1.36½	1.37	1.28½	1.37
July 13	1.39	1.32¾	1.38	1.39½	1.32¾	2.36½
July 14	1.35½	1.32¼	1.35½	1.36	1.32¾	1.36
July 15	1.34½	1.32¾	1.34½	1.35	1.33¼	1.35
July 16	1.33¾	1.32	1.32	1.34¼	1.32½	1.32½

Week's range—
High ....1.36½ Tuesday 1.37 Tuesday
Low .....1.27¾ Monday 1.27¾ Monday
Year to date—
High .....1.87 Jan. 24 1.87½ Jan. 24
Low .....1.27½ July 11 1.27⅝ July 11

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem. Cab.	Copenhagen. Cables.	Stockholm. Dem. Cab.	Stockholm. Cables.	Christiania. Dem. Cab.	Christiania. Cables.
July 11	16.00	16.05	21.15	21.20	13.60	13.65
July 12	16.05	16.10	21.32	21.37	13.75	13.80
July 13	16.10	16.15	21.20	21.25	13.60	13.65
July 14	15.95	16.00	21.10	21.15	13.55	13.60
July 15	15.70	15.75	21.10	21.15	13.50	13.55
July 16	15.55	15.60	21.02	21.07	13.30	13.35

Week's range—
High 16.10 16.15 21.32 21.37 13.75 13.80
Low 15.55 15.60 21.02 21.07 13.30 13.35
Year to date—
High 20.10 20.15 23.83 23.88 19.60 19.65
Jan.24 Jan.24 Apr.14 Apr.14 Jan.24 Jan.24
Low 15.55 15.60 20.05 20.10 13.30 13.35
Jan.3 Jan.3 Jan. 3 Jan. 3 July15 July15

SPAIN.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
July 11	12.67	12.62	12.63	12.69	12.65	12.65
July 12	12.84	12.67	12.84	12.86	12.68	12.86
July 13	13.04	12.87	13.04	13.05	12.88	13.05
July 14	13.02	12.90	12.90	13.04	12.92	12.92
July 15	12.90	12.83	12.88	12.91	12.84	12.89
July 16	12.89	12.86	12.88	12.90	12.86	12.89

Week's range—
Low ....12.63 Monday 12.65 Monday
High ...13.04 Wednesday 13.05 Wednesday
Year to date—
Low .....12.45 May 13 12.46 May 13
High .....14.23 Feb. 16 14.25 Feb. 16

Switzerland.

	Dem.	Cab.	Dem.	Cab.	Dem.	Cab.
July 11	11.84	16.55	7.00⅛	7.61	.16	.16⅛
July 12	16.58	16.60	7.65	7.66	.15	.15⅝
July 13	16.56	16.58	7.71	7.71⅛	.15	.15⅛
July 14	16.53	16.55	7.64½	7.65	.14⅝	.15⅛
July 15	16.51	16.53	7.61½	7.62	.14⅝	.15
July 16	16.50	16.52	7.61½	7.62	.14	.14⅝

Week's range—
High ....16.58 16.60 7.71 7.71½ .16 .16⅛
Low .....16.50 16.52 7.60½ 7.61 .14 .14⅝
Year to date—
High ....18.00 18.02 8.77 8.78 .31¼ .32
May14 May14 May19 May19 Jan26 Jan30
Low .....15.22 16.25 6.12 6.13 .14 .14¼
Jan 3 Jan 3 Jan 4 Jan 4 July16 July16

Belgium.

	Dem.	Cab.	Dem.	Cab.	Dem.	Cab.
July 11	11.84	16.55	7.00⅛	7.61	.16	.16⅛
July 12	16.58	16.60	7.65	7.66	.15	.15⅝
July 13	16.56	16.58	7.71	7.71⅛	.15	.15⅛
July 14	16.53	16.55	7.64½	7.65	.14⅝	.15⅛
July 15	16.51	16.53	7.61½	7.62	.14⅝	.15
July 16	16.50	16.52	7.61½	7.62	.14	.14⅝

Week's range—
High ....16.58 16.60 7.71 7.71½ .16 .16⅛
Low .....16.50 16.52 7.60½ 7.61 .14 .14⅝
Year to date—
High ....18.00 18.02 8.77 8.78 .31¼ .32
May14 May14 May19 May19 Jan26 Jan30
Low .....15.22 16.25 6.12 6.13 .14 .14¼
Jan 3 Jan 3 Jan 4 Jan 4 July16 July16

Austria.

	Dem.	Cab.
July 11	.16	.16⅛
July 12	.15	.15⅝
July 13	.15	.15⅛
July 14	.14⅝	.15⅛
July 15	.14⅝	.15
July 16	.14	.14⅝

Week's range—
High ....16.58 16.60 7.71 7.71½ .16 .16⅛
Low .....16.50 16.52 7.60½ 7.61 .14 .14⅝
Year to date—
High ....18.00 18.02 8.77 8.78 .31¼ .32
May14 May14 May19 May19 Jan26 Jan30
Low .....15.22 16.25 6.12 6.13 .14 .14¼
Jan 3 Jan 3 Jan 4 Jan 4 July16 July16

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Hongkong. Cab.	Peking. Dem.	Peking. Cab.	Shanghai. Dem.	Shanghai. Cab.
Week's range—						
High	51.00	51.10	75.00	75.00	72.00	72.80
Low	49.60	49.60	73.50	73.50	70.50	71.00
Year to date—						
High	59.00	59.10	84.50	84.60	78.00	78.50
	Jan.6.	Jan.6.	Jan.6.	Jan.6.	Jan.6.	Jan.6.
Low	44.50	44.60	64.50	64.65	59.00	59.50
	Mar.5	Mar.5	Mar.5	Mar.5	Mar.5	Mar.5

JAPAN.

	Greene. Dem. Cables.	Kobe. Dem. Cables.	Yokohama. Dem. Cables.
Week's range—			
High	5.62 5.65	48.00 48.25	48.00 48.25
Low	5.47 5.50	47.90 48.20	47.90 48.20
Year to date—			
High	8.15 8.20	48.625 48.75	48.625 48.75
	Feb. 23.	Feb. 5.	Feb. 5.
Low	4.75 4.80	47.825 48.00	47.825 48.00
	May 10.	May 10.	June 13.	June 24.	June 24.	June 24.

INDIA—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

	Bombay. Dem. Cab.	Calcutta. Dem. Cab.	Manila. Dem. Cab.
Week's range—			
High	23.85 24.20	23.95 24.20	46.00 46.25
Low	23.75 24.00	23.75 24.00	45.50 45.75
Year to date—			
High	29.50 29.75	29.50 29.75	47.75 48.00
	Jan. 31.	Jan. 31.	Jan. 31.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 14.	Mar. 1.
Low	23.75 24.00	23.75 24.00	45.25 45.75
	July 12.	July 12.	July 12.	July 12.	Jan. 3.	Jan. 3.

South America.

	Buenos Aires. Dem.	Buenos Aires. Cable.	Rio. Dem.	Rio. Cable.
Week's range—				
High	20.50	29.625	10.625	10.75
Low	29.125	29.25	10.375	10.50
Year to date—				
High	35.625	35.75	16.125	16.25
	Jan. 26.	Jan. 26.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 21.
Low	20.125	29.25	10.375	10.50
	July 15.	July 15.	July 13.	July 13.

	Jugoslavia. Dem.	Jugoslavia. Cab.	Czechoslovakia. Dem.	Czechoslovakia. Cab.	Belgrade. Dem.	Belgrade. Cab.
Week's range—						
High	.66	.66½	1.36	1.36½	2.64	2.65
Low	.65	.66¼	1.31	1.31½	2.60	2.61

	Finland Dem.	Finland Cab.	Rumania Dem.	Rumania Cab.	Poland Dem.	Poland Cab.
Week's range—						
High	1.70	1.71	1.46	1.46½	.006	.006⅛
Low	1.70	1.71	1.43	1.43½	.005⅛	.006

RUSSIAN CURRENCY.

	100 Rubles. Bid.	100 Rubles. Asked.	500 Rubles Bid.	500 Rubles Asked.
July 11	.20	.22	.18	.20
July 12	.20	.22	.18	.20
July 13	.15	.17	.13	.15
July 14	.15	.20	.12	.15
July 15	.15	.20	.12	.15
July 16	.15	.20	.12	.15

Week's range—
High .....23 Tuesday. .20 Monday.
Low ..... .15 Wednesday. .12 Thursday.

CANADIAN RATES.

	N. Y. Fds. in Montreal, Premium Per $1,000.	Montreal Fds. in New York, Discount Per $1,000.
July 11	$143.75	$125.68
July 12	141.25	123.77
July 13	140.00	122.50
July 14	140.62	123.29
July 15	141.87	124.24
July 16	141.87	124.24

Week's range—
High .$143.75 Monday. $125.68 Monday.
Low .. 140.00 Wednesday. 122.50 Wednesday.
Year to date—
High .....$177.50 Jan. 3 $150.74 Jan. 3
Low ..... 108.75 May 9 90.09 Jan. 27

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NEW ISSUE

$4,000,000

CONSTANTIN REFINING COMPANY

8% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Interest payable without deduction for Normal Federal Income Tax up to 2%; 4 Mill Tax Refundable in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

Dated June 1, 1921. Denomination $1,000. Principal and semi-annual interest June 1 and December 1. Payable in gold at the office of the Trustee, The Spitzer-Rorick Trust and Savings Bank, Toledo, Ohio, and New York City.

$500,000 due June 1, 1922 — $500,000 due June 1, 1924
500,000 due June 1, 1923 — 500,000 due June 1, 1925
$2,000,000 due June 1, 1926

Callable at 104 and accrued interest at any interest-paying period on and after one year from date on 60 days' notice, and at 1% less premium at the end of each year thereafter.
Bonds may be registered as to principal.

Total Authorized Issue, $5,000,000 — Uncertified and Unissued, $1,000,000, due June 1, 1926

From letter of E. Constantin, Sr., President of the Company, and other official information furnished us, we summarize as follows:

BUSINESS: Established in Tulsa in 1912 by E. Constantin, Sr., with only a nominal capital, from which there has been earned its present surplus of nearly $13,000,000. The Company does a large and profitable business in refining crude oil and marketing its products in this and foreign countries. Its business is well established and constantly increasing. The Company owns and operates two large modern refineries in Oklahoma: No. 1 at Tulsa, having a daily capacity of 5,000 barrels, and No. 2 at Devol, of 10,000 barrels, and at each refinery owns a large tank farm with steel tanks, enabling the Company to carry on hand large stocks of crude oil and manufactured products. It owns its own pipelines and 1,087 modern all-steel tank cars having a capacity of 8,000 and 10,000 gallons each. It owns and controls through the Constantin Oil and Gas Company valuable oil properties in Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana which, with contracts for other production, insure the Company an adequate supply of crude oil for refining at all times. It owns and controls through the Lindner Oil Company its own gasoline and filling stations for handling its domestic trade, and owns one-third of the Export Oil Corporation through which it handles its large and very profitable foreign trade. The Constantin Company is, therefore, in the strong position of controlling the production, manufacture, transportation and distribution of its products direct from oil wells to the ultimate consuming market, both domestic and foreign.

MANAGEMENT: The Company has always had an exceptionally able and efficient management, as is demonstrated by its large surplus, all earned, and its high standing in the trade. No change is contemplated in the ownership, management and policy of this Company. Its officers are men of integrity and experience: President Constantin, the founder of the business, is also President of the Export Oil Corporation and of the Franco-American des Petroles Companie of Paris, in which the Company is a large stockholder; Vice-President Malloy is a former President of the Western Petroleum Refiners' Association.

PURPOSE: The proceeds of these bonds are being used to pay indebtedness and to largely increase its working capital.

SECURITY: The present bond issue constitutes the only bonded debt of the Company and is secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE or DEED OF TRUST, under which is pledged all of its property, real, personal and mixed, now owned or hereafter acquired. Its current assets, including tank cars and equity in tank cars (net) amount to over $7,000,000, or nearly twice the amount of the $4,000,000 bonds to be presently issued, while the total net assets available as security for these bonds are over four times the amount of bonds issued.

SINKING FUND: The Trust Deed provides that the Company shall make a monthly deposit with the Trustee of a sum in cash equal to one-twelfth of the next maturing installment of bonds and one-sixth of the next maturing coupon on all bonds outstanding.

EARNINGS: Net earnings for the five years 1916 to 1920, both inclusive, after payment of income taxes and liberal deductions for depreciation, averaged $1,003,438.94; net earnings for 1920 were $1,975,094 after creating reserve for Federal income taxes, liberal deductions for depreciation and also charging off, on December 31st, $1,287,551 to reduce inventory price of crude and fuel oil on hand to anticipated drop in market price, and loss of $57,551.71 on sale of $450,000 Liberty Bonds. The net earnings for the year 1921, based on the earnings for the first four months, before setting aside reserve for Federal taxes, are conservatively estimated at $3,195,196.84, or over nine times the interest on the bonds to be issued. The foregoing does not include the very large profit in the recent sale to the Standard Oil Company of one-half of the Company's holdings in the Eldorado field.

All legal matters pertaining to this issue have been taken under the direction of Messrs. Tracy, Chapman & Welles, Toledo, Ohio, and Messrs. Breckinridge, Bostick & Daniel, Tulsa, Okla.

Having sold 75% of this issue, we offer the unsold balance

PRICE 100 AND INTEREST

Spitzer, Rorick & Co.
Established 1871
EQUITABLE BUILDING
NEW YORK CITY

Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio — New England Building, Topeka, Kan. — The Rookery, Chicago, Ill.

The statements contained in this advertisement are based on official and other information which we consider entirely trustworthy but are not guaranteed by us.

New York State Bonds Yielding 4.80%

OBLIGATION of the State having the strongest credit standing of any state in the Union, and backed by tax revenue from property having an assessed valuation of more than $14,850,000,000.

Free from all Federal Income Taxes and exempt from the New York State Income Tax.

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York and the New England States.

We offer Gold 5% Bonds maturing serially 1943-70, inclusive

The National City Company
Main Office: National City Bank Building
Tel.—Bowling Green 1700
Uptown Office: 42nd St. & Madison Ave.
Tel.—Vanderbilt 8620

Water Power

Low Operating Expenses
Small Labor and Material Requirements
Natural Forces Utilized by Man

The uses for water power are constantly increasing

These Bonds represent Property Security, Good and Steadily Increasing Earnings; Locations insuring Future Growth; Able Management and Sound Finance.

The yields are 7.25 to 8 Per Cent.

		Due	Yielding about
Connecticut Light & Power Co. 1st and refunding mtge.	7s	1951 @ 96	7.35%
Puget Sound Power & Light Co. General and refunding mtge.	7½s	1941 @ 97½	7.75%
Great Lakes Power Co., Ltd., 1st mortgage	6s	1943 @ 86⅜	7.25%
Mississippi River Power Co. 15 year S. F. Debenture	7s	1935 @ 91¾	8.00%

Estabrook & Co.
24 Broad Street, New York — 15 State Street, Boston, Mass.
Hartford, Providence, New Bedford, Springfield

Market Street Railway
(of San Francisco)
New Securities
SUTRO BROS. & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
120 Broadway, New York
27 St. Francois St., Montreal, Canada

Sugar Securities
West India Sugar Finance Pfd.
Central Aguirre National Sugar Ref.
FARR & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
133 Front St. (Cor. Pine)
Telephone John 6420.

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71 Broadway, New York.

Foreign Government Bonds

are selling to-day at extremely low prices, due to the decline in Foreign Exchange.

Complete details of several attractive Foreign Government bonds will be sent upon request.

Kelley, Drayton & Co.
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120 Broadway. Tel. Rector 7800
Direct Private Wire to San Francisco

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

Seattle, Wash.
School District No. 1
School Building 6% Bonds
Due 1943-1957

Payable in New York City

Prices to yield from

5.75% to 5.70%

P. W. Chapman & Co.
Inc.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
115 Broadway New York
Telephone: Rector 2190
112 South La Salle Street, Chicago

Over 8%
For 20 Years
Sinking Fund Bond
Secured by
First Mortgage

on property valued at over twice the issue after liberal depreciation and write-off. Average net profits after taxes for four years were nearly 3 times maximum annual interest on these bonds, and for last year, despite unfavorable conditions, were 3 times requirements.

Circular Upon Request

ROBERT S. ROSS
INCORPORATED
56 Pine Street, New York
Telephone John 6115

Equipment Trust Bonds

We shall be pleased to send upon request details regarding a diversified list of Equipment Trust Bonds which we own and offer at prices

To Yield
6.40% to 7.90%

GRAHAM, PARSONS & Co.
435 Chestnut St. 30 Pine St
Philadelphia New York
John 5737-30

WHEAT SHARTAGE CHANGES OUTLOOK

Winter Grain Reported Lower in Milling Value and Canadian May Be Used for Mixing.

EUROPEAN SITUATION BAD

Estimate Is United States Will Have 130,000,000 Bushels Less for Export Than Last Season.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—At the beginning of the present crop situation in Europe and North America everything pointed to large yields and for several months the markets were depressed by the excellent crop outlook. Drought, however, has brought about a radical change and from an outlook for a bumper crop of wheat the United States has shrunk to around an average outturn of rather medium quality, while the feeding grain, root and vegetable crops in the leading Western European countries will be short, a counterpart of the conditions existing in this country, barring corn. A short while ago the trade estimated that Europe would need about as much wheat as for the 1920-21 season. The general belief is now that the quantities will be somewhat larger, the actual takings depending more on financial and other conditions than on anything else.

There is no great surplus of wheat in the world according to the statistical showing, and the loss of the Central and Southern Russian crops, if confirmed, means that under any consideration the world will be forced to pay relatively high prices for wheat for two years more. Consumption in the United States is hardly likely to be reduced this season as Minneapolis mills, which have tested the new Winter wheat, claim it is 3 to 5 per cent. less in milling values than last year, and should the Spring wheat crop prove of poor quality, as seems certain in many sections, it would not be surprising if choice grain were imported from Canada for mixing purposes regardless of the duty.

Until final returns are in as to the yield, estimates on the exportable surplus must remain more or less inaccurate, but based on the reports received of late, the United States will not have over 225,000,000 bushels, or about 130,000,000 bushels less than was actually cleared last season, although, had it not been for the imports from Canada, the total would not have materially exceeded 300,000,000 bushels. There is still a probability of damage to the Spring wheat crop in the American and Canadian Northwest, but the weekly forecast indicated unfavorable conditions for its development, and the crop may mature without much further loss.

Sentiment in the grain trade is strongly in favor of higher prices, but the impression prevails that advances will be irregular, and rapid fluctuations are to feature the markets not only in wheat but also in corn and oats. A good advance in wheat and other grains might work wonders with the general business situation, as the purchasing power of the farmer would be greatly increased.

A car shortage is developing rapidly in the grain belt, and the Rock Island road announces that twenty-two elevators in Kansas and Oklahoma have closed down on account of inability to secure cars. A shortage was reported last week on the Atchison. The large number of bad order cars is partly responsible for this condition, but the railroads are rapidly increasing their forces in repair yards, and some improvement may be witnessed shortly.

Primary arrivals of grain the last week were the largest at this season since 1918, and were considerably above the average. As compared with a week ago, wheat showed a net gain of 11¼ to 11⅝ cents for the week, corn was up 3⅝ to 5 cents, and oats 4⅜ to 6⅝ cents, reflecting the changed world's grain situation.

"JACK FROST" A DRY AGENT.

Aids Prohibition This Year by Damaging Fruit Crop, Says Statistician.

This year "Jack Frost" will take the prize as a prohibition enforcement agent, John B. Shepard, statistician in the Federal Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, Ithaca, N. Y., asserted in his summary of the fruit crop for July, received in this city yesterday. Grapes, he said, were badly frosted in the Chautauqua district, especially in vineyards back two or three miles from the protection of the lake. That section, which has about half of the grapevines in the State, now expects only 27 per cent. of a normal crop.

"Growers around the Finger Lakes and close to Lake Ontario," Mr. Shepard said, "will average close to 50 per cent. of a crop and the Hudson Valley section 83. This makes a State average of 40, just half of the average for the last ten years. In Ohio and Pennsylvania conditions are even worse."

This will be the poorest fruit year on the records of the bureau because of the damage done to fruit blossoms by the late Spring frosts, the statement says. The apple crop is estimated at 102,000,000 bushels, which is said to be the smallest since 1907.

The peach crop in this State is estimated at 2,000,000 bushels, which is not far below the average for recent years. The pear crop will be light with an estimated yield of 1,750,000 bushels.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 16.—Nineteen new corporations with aggregate capital of $511,500 were chartered today. They include:

National Historical Filming Commission, Manhattan, $100,000; C. C. and F. B. Gregson, J. D. Meeker; attorney, G. B. Gordon, 2 Rector St.

Bronx Solid Tire Co., Manhattan, $15,000; L. A. Allars, L. Biel, J. V. Kilroe; attorneys, Biel & Biel, 27 Cedar St.

H. C. Witwer Stories Productions, Manhattan, motion pictures, $10,000; E. J. Biel, G. W. Bickeley, E. J. Kelly; attorneys, Biel & Biel, 27 Cedar St.

Federal Outlet Stores, Manhattan, general merchandise, $10,000; S. Estrin, D. J. Rosen; attorney, H. M. Feyser, 350 Broadway.

Federal Hat Works, Manhattan, make hat frames, $30,000; H. and R. Green, J. Smith; attorneys, Newmark & Miller, 154 Nassau St.

Julee Wallace & Co., Manhattan, jewelry, $30,000; E. and J. and W. Glaser; attorneys, Biel & Biel, 27 Cedar St.

D. J. Perry Corp., Buffalo, trucking and deal in gravel, $15,000; D. J. Perry; attorneys, Fitzgerald, Stapleton & Mahon, 25 Broadway.

Eureka Wholesale Drug Co., Manhattan, $50,000; M. Petrain, M. F. Babino, A. Bamonte; attorney, F. M. Gordon, 256 Broadway.

Yonkers Wet Wash and Steam Laundry, Yonkers, $20,000; D. Tulchinski, I. D. Winitz, A. I. Corus; attorney, H. D. Levy, 308 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Power, Moir & Stocking, Manhattan, timber merchants, $100,000; R. E. Stocking, W. Ferguson, J. C. Purdy; attorney, W. M. Ferguson, 27 Cedar St.

Associated Automobile Owners, Manhattan, realty and information, $5,000; C. H. Herndan, C. W. Stewart, G. Roach; attorneys, House, Grossman & Vorhaus, 115 Broadway.

George Glendining Co., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; G. O. Glendining, M. S. Case, E. F. Phelps; attorney, A. D. Richards, 176 Broadway.

Paradise Oil Corp., Albany, $15,000; A. J. and M. A. Fitzgerald, T. F. Shaughnessy; attorney, J. J. McCall, Albany.

J. R. Moyer & Co., Manhattan, iron, steel and copper, $40,000; J. R. Moyer, R. Campbell; attorney, J. G. Turnbull, 27 Cedar St.

Gerard Dross Co., Manhattan, $20,000; I. Pearlburg, I. Watchell, A. Balgley; attorneys, Lesser & Lesser, 277 Broadway.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

B. Fisher & Co., Manhattan, $1,500,000 to $2,500,000.

Lawrence Park Heat, Light and Power Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $250,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

St. Lawrence Land and Milling Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $500.

NAME CHANGE.

United Boiled Painters Oil, Manhattan, to United Boiled Oil Co.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Metalwheel and Toy Co., Brooklyn.

Long Island Fire Foam Co., Queens.

Frank L. Hall, Buffalo.

Fenner A. Hobgetts, Manhattan.

Advances Outnumber Declines—All Grains and Lard Show Largest Gains.

Twelve staples advanced, four declined and two were net unchanged in a survey of the week in the list of eighteen commodities listed below, all dealt in on local wholesale markets. The swing upward in prices brought advances in all the grains, wheat, corn, oats and flour, and in sugar, and one dairy—butter; the provisions, including lard, beef and pork, and in the textiles, both spot cotton and printcloths. The declines were in eggs, coffee, copper and tin, but the size of the recessions was not comparable with the advances, which were in most instances of good size.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business Saturday, a week before, and a year ago:

	July 16, 1921.	July 9, 1921.	July 16, 1920.
FOODSTUFFS—			
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.46	$1.38	$2.92
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.81¼	.78¾	1.71
Oats, No. 2 white	.52	.47	1.19
Flour, Minn., patent	10.50	9.00	14.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06½	.06⅜	.13⅜
Sugar, granulated	.05¾	.05½	.22¾
Butter, cream, 92 score	.41½	.38½	.56
Eggs, fresh-gathered, first, per dozen	.34	.35	.51
Lard, Mid. W.	12.95	11.80	21.00
Pork, mess	24.75	24.50	39.00
Beef, family	16.50	14.00	20.00
METALS—			
Iron, 2X, Philadelphia	25.50	26.50	48.50
Steel billets, Pitts.	33.00	35.00	57.00
Lead	4.50	4.50	8.95
Copper	12.37½	12.50	19.00
Tin	27.62½	28.50	50.00
TEXTILES—			
Cotton, mid. upland	12.85	12.55	42.52
Printcloths	.04¼	.04⅛	.15⅝

Highest and lowest prices for the year 1921 to date are as follows:

	Highest		Lowest	
Wheat (new)	$1.46½	July 14	$1.31¼	July 6
Wheat (old)	2.12	Jan. 12	1.42	July 5
Corn	.95	Jan. 3	.74¼	June 23
Oats	.60¾	Jan. 3	.46	July 5
Flour	10.50	Jan. 13	8.00	Apr. 14
Coffee	.07¼	Jan. 12	.05⅝	Mar. 18
Sugar	.08¾	Mar. 18	.052	June 28
Lard	13.85	Jan. 7	9.50	May 31
Butter	.57	Jan. 8	.29	May 26
Eggs	.79	Jan. 17	.22½	May 25
Pork	32.50	Feb. 2	24.50	May 31
Beef	29.00	Jan. 28	14.00	July 9
Iron	33.23	Jan. 25	26.25	May 27
Steel	43.50	Jan. 3	33.00	July 7
Lead	5.25	Jan. 19	4.00	Feb. 28
Copper	13.00	Jan. 4	11.75	Mar. 11
Tin	39.50	Jan. 15	27.75	Mar. 9
Cotton	18.25	Jan. 10	10.85	June 20
Printcloths	.06	Jan. 19	.04¼	June 24

Highest and lowest prices for the year 1920 were as follows:

	Highest		Lowest	
Wheat	3.50	Jan. 7	$1.79	Nov. 27
Corn	2.31¾	May 15	.94½	Nov. 27
Oats	1.50	May 7	.80	Nov. 22
Flour	16.25	Jan. 7	9.00	Dec. 1
Coffee	.16¾	Jan. 11	.06½	Dec. 22
Sugar	.23	July 12	.08	Dec. 17
Butter	.77	Apr. 24	.51½	Dec. 4
Eggs	.89	Dec. 10	.42¾	Mar. 12
Lard	23.50	Jan. 9	13.55	Dec. 20
Pork	47.00	Jan. 2	29.50	Dec. 21
Beef	28.00	Oct. 19	20.00	May 12
Iron	53.51	Aug. 31	33.00	Dec. 23
Steel	65.00	July 23	43.00	Jan. 2
Lead	9.50	Mar. 15	4.50	Dec. 22
Tin	65.25	Jan. 11	32.00	Dec. 14
Copper	19.50	Jan. 5	12.50	Dec. 28
Cotton	43.75	July 22	14.50	Dec. 22
Printcloths	.16¾	Apr. 13	.05½	Nov. 30

Highest and lowest prices for the principal commodities in the war period, Jan. 1, 1914, to date:

	Highest		Lowest	
Wheat	$3.50½	May 15, '17	.88¼	June 30, '14
Corn	2.45	July 31, '17	.67⅞	Jan. 21, '14
Oats	1.50	May 7, '20	.42½	Apr. 18, '14
Flour	17.40	May 12, '17	4.15	June 25, '14
Coffee	.23½	June 23, '10	.05¾	Mar. 16, '21
Sugar	.22	July 12, '20	.03¾	Apr. 8, '14
Lard	38.50	June 16, '19	7.80	July 12, '15
Pork	65.00	June 29, '19	15.50	Sep. 1, '15
Beef	42.60	Apr. 16, '19	17.00	June 8, '21
Iron	55.00	July 13, '17	14.37½	Mar. 26 '15
Steel	100.00	June 13, '17	19.00	June 24, '14
Copper	34.50	Dec. 12, '16	11.75	Mar. 11, '21
Tin	11.00	July 7, '20	27.75	Mar. 9, '21
Cotton	.43¾	July 22, '20	.07	Dec. 11, '14
P'cloths	.16¾	Apr. 13, '20	.02¾	Jan. 8, '15

COURSE OF THE MARKETS.

CALL MONEY.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
Last week	6½	July 12	5½	July 11
Same week 1920	11	July 15	8	July 12
Year to date	9	Feb. 2	5	June 20
Last year to date	25	Feb. 4	6	Jan. 2

TIME MONEY.

Last week	6	July 11	6	July 11
Same week 1920	9	July 12	8½	July 12
Year to date	7½	Jan. 3	6	Jan. 3
Last year to date	9½	Mar. 8	7	Jan. 3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Last week	6½	July 11	6¾	July 11
Same Week 1920	8	July 12	8	July 12
Year to date	8	Jan. 3	6¾	June 27
Last year to date	8	July 12	6	Jan. 2

DISCOUNT RATES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Discounted bills maturing within 90 days (including member banks' 15-day collateral notes) secured by:

Federal Reserve Bank of	Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness.	Liberty Bonds.	Otherwise Secured and Unsecured.
Boston	6	6	6
New York	6	6	6
Philadelphia	6	6½	6
Cleveland	6	6	6
Richmond	6	6	6
Atlanta	6	6	6
Chicago	6	6	6½
St. Louis	6	6	6
Minneapolis	6	6	6½
Kansas City	6	6	6½
Dallas	6	6	6½
San Francisco	6	6	6

Federal Reserve Bank of	Bankers' Acceptances Discounted for Member Banks.	Trade Acceptances Maturing Within 90 Days.	Live Stock Paper Maturing 91 to 180 Days.
Boston	6	6	6
New York	6	6	6
Philadelphia	6	6	6
Cleveland	6	6	6
Richmond	6	6	6
Atlanta	6	6	6
Chicago	6	6½	6½
St. Louis	5½	6	6
Minneapolis	6	6½	6½
Kansas City	6	6	6
Dallas	6	6	6
San Francisco	6	6	6

Agricultural and Live Stock Paper.

Rate on paper secured by War Finance Corporation bonds 1 per cent. higher than the rate on commercial paper.

LONDON MARKET RATES.

	Discount rate.	Gold.	Silver.	Brit. Cons.
Monday	5½	112s 10d	37d	47⅞
Tuesday	5½	113s 4d	37⅝d	47⅞
Wednesday	5½	112s 9d	37⅝d	47⅞
Thursday	5½	113s 2d	37⅝d	47⅞
Friday	5½	113s 4d	37⅝d	47⅞
Saturday	5½	113s 4d	37⅜d	47⅞

Brit. 4½s. 81⅛ 81⅛ 81⅛ 81⅛ 81⅛ 81⅛

PARIS MARKET RATES.

	French Rentes.	Ex. on London.	Ex. on N. Y.
Monday	56f 70c	46f 87c	12f 86½c
Tuesday	56f 40c	46f 78c	12f 86½c
Wednesday	56f 70c	46f 56c	12f 87½c
Thursday	Holiday.		
Friday	Holiday.		
Saturday	Holiday.		

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended July 16, 1921:

STOCKS (SHARES).

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Monday	424,712	769,616	1,810,500
Tuesday	341,060	640,332	1,846,610
Wednesday	391,590	507,131	1,806,488
Thursday	354,300	384,995	1,696,581
Friday	381,030	561,553	1,488,450
Saturday	109,910	132,014	Holiday
Total wk.	2,002,622	3,004,641	8,627,629
Yr. to date	97,853,054	130,025,974½	161,922,537

BONDS (PAR VALUE).

Mon.	$10,784,500	$9,237,950	$9,764,400
Tues.	8,732,100	12,351,800	13,831,500
Wed.	13,094,000	9,792,500	10,256,000
Thurs.	9,587,250	9,883,350	11,362,700
Fri.	7,129,500	10,333,100	15,291,500
Sat.	2,994,250	4,749,500	Holiday
Tot. wk.	$52,721,600	$56,568,200	$60,653,100
Year to date	1,643,709,085	2,135,772,600	1,761,155,889

In detail last week's bond dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

BONDS.

	July 16, '21.	July 17, '20.	Changes.
Corps.	$15,412,500	$10,759,000	+4,653,500
Liberty	31,096,100	40,801,250	— 9,705,150
Foreign	6,141,000	4,364,000	+ 1,777,000
State		17,000	— 17,000
City	70,000	27,000	+ 43,000
Total	$52,721,600	$56,568,250	—$3,846,650

SUPPORT THEIR SHIPS

Discrimination Against Our Vessels Charged by American Chamber of Commerce in Egypt

LOWER BIDS WERE IGNORED

Shippers Forced Alexandria Merchants to Make Contracts With Liverpool Liners to Carry Cotton

Alleged methods of British shippers to support the British merchant marine at the expense of American shipping interests, even when the British rates were higher, are described in a statement from the American Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, made public yesterday by O. K. Davis, Secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council of 1 Hanover Square. The statement, which tells briefly of transactions with Alexandria shippers, in which the United States Shipping Board and the Liverpool Conference Liners were involved, says:

"Early in May of this year the Alexandria Produce Association invited bids from the Liverpool Conference Liners and the United States Shipping Board for the transportation of cotton to be shipped next season.

"The authorities in Alexandria representing the Liverpool Conference Liners and the United States Shipping Board submitted sealed bids. When these bids were opened it was discovered that the United States Shipping Board had agreed to ship to the United States for 40s. per ton and to the United Kingdom for 25s., whereas the prices given by the Liverpool Conference Liners were, to the United States 60s., and to the United Kingdom 40s. This clearly meant, in accordance with the rules governing the bidding, that the entire business of shipping Egyptian cotton for the coming season (from Sept. 1, 1921, to Aug. 31, 1922), should have gone to the United States Shipping Board.

"The Alexandria Produce Association is composed of ninety-five shippers of Egyptian cotton. The powers of the association in conducting its cotton business are delegated to a committee of sixteen members. For decisions of the committee to be binding on all members of the association they must be made by the unanimous vote of the committee of sixteen.

"Fifteen out of sixteen of the members voted in favor of accepting the lower bids, or those of the United States Shipping Board. One member of the committee, a British shipper, refused to accept the lower bids, with the result that no binding decision could be made and a deadlock ensued.

"The United States Shipping Board representatives in Alexandria, who desired merely to procure the shipments to the United States for their vessels, immediately expressed their willingness to compromise with the Conference Liners and to agree, that if the American business were given to them by unanimous vote, their bids for the United Kingdom would be withdrawn in favor of the Liverpool Conference Liners.

"The Conference Liners refused to accept this offer and attempted to force their private contracts upon the cotton shippers of Alexandria."

The statement of the American Chamber then refers to the Merchant Marine act of 1920, the so-called Jones law, under which provision is made for refusing entry into an American port to any vessel owned or controlled by a concern adjudged by the United States Shipping Board to be guilty of certain specified "unfair" methods.

"These cotton shippers who have signed private contracts with the Conference Liners may now find themselves in a very awkward position," continues the statement of the American Chamber. "If they live up to the terms of these private contracts they cannot ship except on vessels of the Conference Liners. On the other hand they may not, if they so restrict themselves by living up to their contracts, be able to make any shipments to the United States, and, therefore, may be unable to engage in any business with their buyers in the United States. This is a very serious matter and may deal a very severe blow to these shippers, as some of them depend upon America for a large share of their business. This amounts to the loss of a very good market to such shippers, for it should be remembered that in the season of 1919-1920 America purchased from Egypt 270,000 bales.

"These shippers, consequently, face the dilemma of either annulling their contracts with the Conference Liners or losing their American market."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO.
WHEAT.

	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 11	1.20½	1.17⅛	1.19⅝	1.16½	1.22½	1.19⅛
July 12	1.25¼	1.19¼	1.24⅜	1.18½	1.27⅛	1.22
July 13	1.30	1.24½	1.29½	1.24½	1.32¼	1.27½
July 14	1.33	1.27¼	1.32¾	1.26½	1.35⅝	1.29⅞
July 15	1.35¼	1.30	1.34⅝	1.29½	1.38⅝	1.33
July 16	1.32	1.29⅛	1.33¼	1.30⅝	1.37⅛	1.34⅛
Wk. rg.	1.35¼	1.17⅞	1.34⅝	1.16⅛	1.38⅛	1.19⅝

CORN.	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 11	62½	60⅜	60½	59	60¼	58⅝
July 12	64⅝	62¾	62⅝	60⅜	61½	59½
July 13	66	64⅛	64⅝	62⅝	63	61⅛
July 14	64½	63	62½	61	61⅛	59½
July 15	64½	63¼	62¼	61⅛	61⅛	59⅞
July 16	65⅛	63¾	64¼	63	63	61
Week's range	66	60⅜	64½	59	63	58⅝

OATS.	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 11	36	35⅜	36½	37⅜	40½	39¾
July 12	37⅛	36½	39½	38⅝	41¾	40⅝
July 13	39	38	41⅜	40⅞	43¾	43
July 14	38¾	37⅜	41¼	39⅞	43¼	42
July 15	39⅜	39	41⅞	40¼	44½	42¼
July 16	40¼	39⅜	42⅞	41¼	45½	43⅝
Week's range	40¾	35⅜	42⅞	37⅞	45½	39⅜

RYE.	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 11	1.13¼	1.16½	1.06¼	1.04⅜
July 12	1.23½	1.17¼	1.12½	1.06
July 13	1.28	1.23⅛	1.16	1.12⅜
July 14	1.31	1.25½	1.17⅛	1.18
July 15	1.34	1.30	1.20	1.15⅝
July 16	1.38½	1.31	1.19½	1.18
Week's range	1.34	1.16½	1.20	1.04⅜

Provisions.

LARD.	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 11	11.25	11.02	11.52	11.30
July 12	11.25	11.22	11.52	11.42
July 13	11.40	11.35	11.60	11.42
July 14	11.42	11.32	11.65	11.50
July 15	11.57	11.37	12.00	11.70
July 16	12.00	11.92	12.20	12.02
Week's range	12.00	11.02	12.20	11.30

RIBS.	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 11	10.80	10.80	11.00	10.77
July 12	10.75	10.75	10.95	10.90
July 13	10.85	10.80	11.00	10.92
July 14			11.00	10.92
July 15	11.06	10.97	11.17	11.00
July 16			11.25	11.17
Week's range	11.05	10.75	11.25	10.77

PORK.	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 11	18.50	18.40		
July 12	18.70	18.40		
July 13			18.80	18.60
July 14			18.90	18.50
July 15			18.75	18.60
July 16	18.80	18.55	18.90	18.85
Week's range	18.70	18.40	18.90	18.50

WEEK'S COTTON MARKET.

	July High.	July Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
July 11	12.52	12.38	13.18	13.00
July 12	12.50	12.15	13.17	12.80
July 13	12.44	12.26	13.17	12.89
July 14	12.50	12.17	13.22	12.82
July 15	12.35	12.13	13.01	12.78
July 16	12.89	12.32	13.07	12.88
Week's range	12.52	12.13	13.22	12.78

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May High.	May Low.
July 11—	13.59	13.42	13.60	13.48	13.84	13.60	13.80	13.65
July 12—	13.56	13.24	13.55	13.25	13.63	13.42	13.73	13.51
July 13—	13.56	13.30	13.52	13.30	13.80	13.52	13.90	13.63
July 14—	13.60	13.26	13.58	13.28	13.77	13.51	13.90	13.58
July 15—	13.45	13.22	13.45	13.24	13.70	13.47	13.80	13.70
July 16—	13.46	13.31	13.50	13.33	13.77	13.57	13.85	13.68
Week's range—	13.60	13.22	13.58	13.24	13.80	13.42	13.90	13.51

SPOT COTTON.

	Liverpool.	New Orleans	New York.
July 11	8.13d	11.75c	12.70c
July 12	8.20d	11.75c	12.40c
July 13	8.17d	11.75c	12.70c
July 14	8.24d	11.75c	12.45c
July 15	8.19d	11.85c	12.75c
July 16		11.85c	12.85c
Week's range—			
High	8.24d	11.85c	12.85c
Low	8.13d	11.75c	12.40c

$7,000,000
Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation

GENERAL MORTGAGE TWENTY-FIVE YEAR 7% GOLD BONDS, SERIES "B"

DATED MARCH 1, 1921 — *DUE MARCH 1, 1946*

Interest payable March 1 and September 1 in New York City

Not subject to redemption prior to September 1, 1931, but redeemable on said date and on any interest date thereafter at the option of the Company at 105% and accrued interest.

Payable without deduction for any Federal Income Tax or taxes not in excess of 2%.

THE ISSUANCE OF THESE BONDS HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

The following summarized description of these Bonds has been prepared from a letter to us from Robert M. Searle, Esq., President of the Company, dated May 31, 1921, copies of which letter may be had upon application:

The Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation does the entire commercial electric light and power business, as well as the gas business, in the City of Rochester and adjoining communities, operating under franchises which, in the opinion of counsel, are, with minor exceptions, unlimited in time.

Since 1909, the Company has increased its gross revenue 164% and its consumer's accounts 125%, whereas, during that period, it has increased its capitalization only 72%.

For the past twelve years average annual net earnings, after deducting accruals for replacement reserve, have amounted to over twice the average annual interest charges. Earnings for the year ended April 30, 1921, were as follows:

Gross Earnings	$7,712,711.76
Operating Expenses, Current Maintenance and Taxes (excluding Replacement Reserve)	4,696,091.87
	$3,016,619.89
Replacement Reserve Accruals (equal to 6.58% of gross)	507,859.43
Net Earnings Available for Interest Charges	2,508,760.46
Annual Interest on Funded Debt (including present issue)	1,107,172.50
Balance	$1,401,587.96

The property of the Company, including net current assets, (after giving effect to this financing) will represent a book value of approximately $34,500,000, against which funded debt outstanding will amount to about $19,500,000. These Bonds are followed by $4,774,000 preferred stock and by $7,248,000 common stock. Dividends on the common stock have been paid at the rate of not less than 7% per annum for the last twelve years with the exception of 1920, in which year a dividend of 5% was paid, although approximately 8% was earned.

The above Bonds are offered, subject to prior sale and to issue as planned, at 96% and accrued interest, to yield approximately 7.35%.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, New York — *NATIONAL CITY COMPANY*

HARRIS, FORBES & CO.

GUARANTY COMPANY OF NEW YORK — *BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, New York*

New York, July 18, 1921.

$4,878,000
State of California
5¾% Highway Gold Bonds

Dated July 3, 1921 — Due serially July 3, 1928-1937

Interest payable January 3 and July 3. Principal and interest payable in New York City or Sacramento, California. Coupon Bonds, in denomination of $1,000, exchangeable for fully registered Bonds.

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

The State of California, with a population of 3,426,536, according to the 1920 census, has an Assessed Valuation of $4,555,445,447, and a Total Bonded Debt, with this issue included, of $59,180,000, or about 1.3% of Assessed Valuation.

These Bonds, issued for construction of highways, are direct general obligations of the State of California.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York, the New England, and other States

MATURITIES, AMOUNTS AND PRICES

	Amount	Price	Yield About		Amount	Price	Yield About
1928	$301,000	100	5.75	1933	$383,000	102.17	5.50
1929	364,000	100	5.75	1934	364,000	102.30	5.50
1930	382,000	100.35	5.70	1935	770,000	102.42	5.50
1931	384,000	100.76	5.65	1936	774,000	103.57	5.40
1932	384,000	101.22	5.60	1937	772,000	103.72	5.40

Guaranty Company of New York
Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.
Stacy & Braun
The Anglo & London Paris National Bank
Curtis & Sanger

Bankers Trust Company
Eldredge & Co.
Blyth, Witter & Co.
Hannahs, Ballin & Lee
Ames, Emerich & Co.

We do not guarantee the statements and figures contained herein, but they are taken from sources which we believe to be reliable.

NEW JERSEY SECURITIES
OUTWATER & WELLS
75 EXCHANGE PLACE — TELE. 30 MONTGOMERY
JERSEY CITY, N.J.

W. G. Souders & Co.
Investment Securities
31 Nassau St., New York
Chicago Detroit Grand Rapids Milwaukee

LAMBORN & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
7 Wall St. Rector 6310

NAPHEN & CO.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
14 Wall St. New York
105 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass.

Safe Bonds *yielding up to* eighty dollars per thousand

¶ Our business of investment banking was established before the close of the Civil War—in the year 1865. Write to us for advice about investments.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co., Inc.

366 Madison Ave · New York

State of New Jersey

Soldier Bonus 5's

Due July 1, 1941

and

Highway Extension 5's

Due July 1, 1951 Optional 1936

Bought—Sold—Quoted

INQUIRIES SOLICITED

BARR AND SCHMELTZER

Members New York Stock Exchange

Tel. Rector 4500

14 Wall St. New York

The Passing of High Interest Rates

Will end present high income returns from safe securities. Indications are that a gradual return to the customary standard of 6% is already in progress. We offer and recommend a

Seasoned Bond

Now Selling

To Net 10%

Runs for 18 Years

Issued by well established corporation—one of the few enterprises which has shown a substantial increase in earnings every year since 1913, even during industrial depression.

Our Circular TL-807 fully describes this unique investment. May we mail it to you?

Clarence Hodson & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1893 INC.

SPECIALIZE IN SOUND SECURITIES YIELDING ABOVE THE AVERAGE

25 Cortlandt St. New York

Our 1921 Booklet on

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Will be sent you on request

Private Wires to

CHICAGO MONTREAL TORONTO

JENKS, GWYNNE & Co.

15 BROAD ST.

TEL. HANOVER 7470

MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.

11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 Broad St., N. Y.

Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque. Stocks, Bonds and Notes Bought and Sold for Cash and carried on conservative terms. Cotton contracts handled FOREIGN LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

DEAL IN **LIBERTY BONDS** IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Branch { 320 Fifth Ave. 26 Union Square
Offices { 173 Duane St. 145 East 86th St.
18 Court St., Brooklyn.

American Light & Traction

Common

MACQUOID & COADY

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

14 Wall Street, New York.

Inquiries Invited

MUNICIPAL BONDS

EXEMPT FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

FIELD, RICHARDS & Co.

52 BROADWAY

New York

Cleveland Cincinnati

Borden Co. Com. & Pfd.

Northern States Power. All issues

Standard Gas & Elec. All issues

H. M. BYLLESBY & CO.

Private Wire to Chicago

111 Broadway Phone Rector 6780

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 16, 1921.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$52,721,600	$1,643,709,085
Same period a year ago.	$6,568,250	2,135,772,600

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	69.56	69.29	71.60	67.56
Same period a year ago.	67.03	65.88	72.51	65.57

Range, 1921 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
69¾	57	4	ADAMS EXP. 4s....	60	60	60	+ 1
95	91	2	Ala. Midland 5s....	95	95	95	+ 4
89½	88	9	Am.Ag.Chem. Co. 5s	90	90	90	..
96¾	92½	50	Am. Ag. Chem. 7½s	96¾	95½	95¾	— ⅛
75¾	65	1	Am. Cotton Oil 5s..	74½	74½	74½	+ 1½
78¾	72½	23	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s..	76¾	73¾	76⅝	+ ⅜
101⅜	97	185	Am. T. & T. cv. 4s..	97⅝	97¼	97⅜	+ ⅛
83½	77½	87	Am. T. & T. col. 5s.	82¾	82¾	82¾	+ ⅛
90	89	4	Am. T. & T. cv. 6½s.	85⅝	85½	85½	+ 3
72	68	4	Am. T. & T. cv. 4s..	71	71	71	+ ⅛
80	72½	146	Am. T. & T. col. 4s.	78¾	77⅝	78	..
73¾	67	5	Am. Writing P. 5s.	71⅝	70½	70⅝	— 1¼
56	50	7	Ann Arbor 4s.....	55	53	53	+ ⅜
81½	75	82	Armour & Co. 4½s..	79½	77⅞	78	— ⅛
79¼	73½	221	A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	76⅝	76	76	— ⅛
77¼	75	1	A.,T.& S.F.g.4s,reg.	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	+ ⅜
73	67½	1	A.,T. & S. F. adj. 4s	70	70	70	..
73	68	14	A.,T. & S.F.adj.4s,s.	71	70½	71	+ ⅛
84	78⅝	2	A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	81	81	81	+ ⅛
72	67½	5	A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55	70	69	69⅝	— 1½
85	83	2	A.,T. & S.F. E.Ok.4s	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	+ ⅜
644½	77	2	A.,T.&S.F.,C.&A.4½s	78	78	78	+ 1
72	65	1	A.,T. & S.F.Ry.Mx.4s	68	68	68	..
92½	84½	1	At. & Ch. A.L.1st 5s	86½	85½	85½	+ ⅛
103⅜	99	21	Atl. Coast Line 7s..102⅜		101¾	102⅜	+ 1⅛
81	73½	4	Atl. C. L. 1st 4s....	76⅜	76	76	— ⅜
78	69⅝	32	Atl. C.L.L. & N. 4s	69	68	68⅝	— ⅜
66	64	6	Atlantic & Dan. 4s.	65	65	65	+ 1
73	38	2	Atlantic Fruit 7s....	40	39	39	— 1
101¼	99¼	46	Atlantic Ref. 6½s..	100%	100	100⅛	— ⅛
70⅝	64⅜	97	BALT. & OHIO 4s..	67⅛	66⅝	67¼	+ ⅜
67	64¾	1	Balt. & Ohio 4s, reg.	64¾	64¾	64¾	..
84¼	75⅝	53	Balt. & O. pr. l. 5½s	83⅝	83⅛	83⅝	+ ⅝
98⅝	87¼	39	Balt. & Ohio 6s....	89	88⅝	88⅞	+ ⅝
71⅝	63	53	Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	69	68⅝	69	— ⅛
73	66	61	Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s.	71½	70¾	70⅞	..
66⅛	61⅝	24	B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s.....	64⅝	63	64¼	+ ⅛
78¾	76	29	B. & O.,S.W.Div.3½s	79⅛	78¾	79⅛	+ ⅛
55⅜	50¼	12	B. & O., T. & C. 4s.	54½	53¾	54	+ ⅜
76½	76½	1	Beech Creek 4s, reg.	76¾	76¾	76¾	..
104¼	103⅝	72	Bell. Tel. (Pa.) 7s..104⅛		103⅛	103⅞	— ⅛
104	103⅜	1	Bell Tel (Pa.)7s,reg.104		104	104	+ ⅛
95	86¾	1	Beth. Steel ext. 5s..	91	91	91	+ ⅛
82¼	74⅞	34	Beth. St. p. m. 5s..	77⅜	77⅛	77⅛	— ⅛
86	78	31	Beth. Steel ref. 5s..	81¼	81	81¼	— ⅛
84¾	80	7	Braden Copper 6s..	82¾	82¼	82¼	— ⅜
99½	97¼	4	B'klyn Edison gen.6s	98⅜	98	98⅜	+ ⅛
80	76	2	B'klyn Edison gen.5s	79	79	79	— 1
96⅝	96	18	Blyn.Ed.gen.7s,Ser.C	97⅝	96¾	97¼	+ 1
98⅜	96	36	Blyn.Ed.gen.7s,Ser.D	98	97⅝	98⅛	..
50	40¾	65	B. R. T. 7s, '21....	48¾	45⅜	48	+ 1
50	41	46	B.R.T. 7s, '21 c.of d.	45⅜	45¼	45¼	— 2⅝
48¾	38	62	B.R.T.7s,'21,c of d.s.	48	48	48	— 1
82	55	58	B. R. T. gold 5s....	35⅛	32	32	— 1
65¾	58	2	B'klyn Un. El. 5s....	65	64¾	64⅝	+ ⅛
69¾	66⅝	2	B'lyn Un. El. 5s sta.	65	65	65	+ 1
72	67⅛	8	Bush Terminal 5s...	71⅜	70⅜	71⅛	— ⅛
75¼	67½	60	Bush Term. Bldg. 5s	75½	74⅝	75½	+ ⅛
86¾	82⅞	6	CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	84⅛	84	84⅛	+ ⅛
102½	99⅝	118	Canadian Nor. 7s...101⅝		100⅜	101⅝	+ ⅜
97⅛	96½	496	Can. Nor. 6½s, w. l.	97⅛	96⅝	96⅞	+ ⅛
84½	81½	2	Can. South. cons.5s	84½	84½	84½	+ 2
76	68	3	Car. Clinch. & O. 5s	71	70¾	70½	— 1
91	85	37	Cent. of Ga. 6s.....	85½	85¼	85½	+ ⅛
80	80¾	5	Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	82¾	82	82½	+ ⅛
100	92¼	22	Cent. of N. J. gen.5s	95	94⅝	95	+ ⅜
93	86½	18	Central Leather 5s..	90	89	89	..
79	75½	3	Cent. Pac. 3½s.....	78¾	78⅜	78⅝	— ⅛
73¾	67¾	3	C. P., T. S. L. 4s..	69¾	69⅝	69¾	..
75	70¼	394	Cent. Pac. 4s.....	72⅜	71⅛	71⅞	— ⅜
110¾	104½	43	Cerro de Pasco 8s..108¾		107	107⅜	— ⅜
77½	71½	16	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.	74	73¼	74	— ⅛
93¼	87	3	Ches. & O. con. 5s..	91	90½	90⅝	— 1
85	79	48	Ches. & O. conv. 5s.	81¾	80⅝	81	— ⅛
78	71½	8	Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	76	74⅝	76	+ ⅛
84	79	1	Ches. & O. fdg. 5s..	81	81	81	— ⅛
46	41	20	Chi. & Alton 8s.....	44	42	43½	+ 1⅝
39⅞	38⅝	21	Chi. & Alton 3½s..	34⅛	33	34½	+ 1⅛
82	74⅜	28	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s..	77⅜	77	77⅜	+ ⅜
74	69¾	5	C.,B.& Q.,Ill.Div.3½s	73	71¾	73	+ 1
82⅜	76¾	13	C.,B. & Q., Ill.Div.4s	79¾	79¾	79⅝	— ⅛
89⅜	86½	1	C., B. & Q., N.Ext.4s	88	88	88	..
90	78	9	Chi. & E. Ill. g. 5s, U. S. M. & T. ctfs.	87	87	87	+ 2½
90¼	80½	6	Chi. & E. Ill. g. 5s, Guar. Trust ctfs.6	87	87	87	+ 1⅜
34	27½	10	C. & E. I. ref.4s,ctf.	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
81½	75	12	Chi. & Erie 1st 5s...	75½	75	75½	— ½
53⅜	47¼	49	Chi. Gt. W. 1st 4s.	50¼	49⅝	50	— ⅛
81⅛	76⅝	2	C., I. & L. ref. 5s..	78½	78½	78½	+ 2⅛
63	56	1	C., M. & St. P.4s,'34	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ 2⅝
79⅝	71⅜	32	C., M. & St.P.g.4½s	74	73¾	74	+ 1
65	57½	23	C., M.& St.P.ref.4½s	60¼	59⅜	60	— ⅛
71¼	63½	7	C., M. & St. P.gen.4s	65⅞	65½	65⅞	+ ⅜
72½	62	18	C., M. & St. P.cv.5s	66	64¼	64½	— 1½
75⅜	70	22	C., M. & St.P.4s,'25	75	73⅞	75	+ ⅜
72	62⅜	89	C., M. &St.P.cv.4½s	66	65	65	+ 1
62⅜	59¼	1	C., M. & Pug. Sd. 4s	59½	59½	59½	..
69	62½	8	C. & N. W. genl.3½s	64½	64½	64½	+ ⅜
98	88	5	C. & N. W. gen. 5s	92¾	92	92¾	— ⅜
77⅜	74	4	C. & N. W.gen.4s,sta	73	72¾	73	— 1⅛
89	85½	2	C. & N. W. ext. 4s..	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	— ⅜
96⅞	96¼	40	C. & N. W. tem. 6½s	99⅜	99	99⅜	+ ⅜
104	98¾	8	C. & N. W. 7s.....103¾		102⅜	102½	+ ⅜
99½	96¼	2	C. & N. W. t. f. 6s.	98⅜	98⅜	98¼	— 2⅜
68½	58	7	Chicago Rys. 5s....	64⅜	64	64½	— ⅜
73¾	67	2	C., R. I. & P. gen.4s	72¾	71	71	+ ⅛
85¼	64	180	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	66⅜	66¼	66½	..
82¾	77	23	Chi. Union Sta. 4½s.	80	79½	80	— ⅜
106⅜	101	86	Chi. Union Sta. 6½s.103⅜		102⅜	103½	— ⅜
100	93⅞	2	C. & W. Ind. 7½s..	96	96	96	..
62¼	57	27	C. & W. Ind. 4s....	60	58⅞	59½	+ ⅛
96	90	14	Chile Copper 7s....	93½	93¼	93½	..
76⅞	69	50	Chile Copper 6s....	72½	71	72	+ ⅜
85⅜	83½	1	Cin., San. & Clev. 5s	85½	85½	85½	— ⅛
72	65¾	33	C.,C.,C.&St.L.gen.4s.	67	66¼	66⅝	+ ⅜
92	85¾	15	C.,C.,C.& St.L.r.&i.6s	88¾	87	87	— 1
71	65¾	1	C., C., C. & St. L. St. L. Div. 4s....	66¾	66¾	66⅝	+ ⅜
82	76	1	Col. F. & I. gen. 5s.	78	78	78	+ 2
72½	62¾	4	Col. Industrial 5s...	72	72	72	..
84	77	10	Col. & So. 1st 4s....	81¾	81¼	81¼	— ⅜
76½	72	106	Col. & So. ref. 4½s.	74½	73¾	73⅞	..
89½	76⅜	1	Col. Gas & El. 1st 5s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	+ 1½
62	57½	8	Conn.Ry.& L.4½s,sta.	62	62	62	+ 1⅜
102¾	99	46½	Con. Gas cv. 7s.....101⅜		100⅜	100⅜	— ⅜
92	89½	2	Corn.Pr.Ref.s.f.5s,'54	90	90	90	+ ⅛
103¾	96	35	Cuban-Am. Sug. 8s.	98	97	97⅛	+ ⅛
80	57	468	Cuba C. Sug. cv. 7s.	60¾	57½	60⅜	+ 3⅜
80¾	78	1	Cumberland Tel. 5s.	78¾	78¾	78¾	+ ⅜
73	59¾	13	Cuba R. R. 5s.....	65	63¾	64⅛	+ 1⅛
97⅞	96½	1	DEL.& H.lien eq.4½s	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜	+ ⅛
106	100	25	Del. & Hud. 7s.....102¾		101½	102	..
81	74½	4	D. & H. 1st & ref. 4s	78	76¾	76⅝	— 1¼
66	62¾	51	D. & R. G. c. 4s....	63⅞	63¾	63¾	— ⅛
46⅜	40⅜	77	D. & R. G. 1st ref.5s	42½	41	43⅛	+ 1⅛
45	37½	5	D. & R. G. 1st ref. 5s, c. of d.....	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ 2⅝
48¾	40	1	Des. M. & Ft. D. 4s.	43	43	43	..
82½	76⅛	6	Det. Edison ref. 5s.	79½	77¾	79½	+ 1⅛
90¾	86	13	Det. Edison ref. 6s..	88¼	87¾	88¼	+ 1¼
90	87½	2	Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s..	88½	87½	87⅝	— 1⅛
77⅜	74½	4	Det. River Tun. 4½s	76½	76¼	76⅜	— ⅛
103¾	102	15	Dia. Match s. f.7½s.	103¾	103	103¼	— ¾
91½	88	39	Duquesne Light 6s..	91½	90⅞	91¾	..
100¾	96	128	Du Pont de N. 7½s..	98	97¾	97⅝	+ ⅜
89¼	84½	2	E.T.,VA.& GA.Con.5s	87	87	87	— 1
90½	87⅜	1	E. T., V. & G. div. 5s	87⅝	87⅜	87⅜	— 2
56½	51	15	Erie 1st con. 4s.....	56⅝	54	54⅝	+ ⅜
45	39½	37	Erie gen. 4s.....	43	42⅜	43	+ ⅜
40¾	35¾	22	Erie conv. 4s, A....	38⅝	38	38½	+ ⅜
41	34½	11	Erie conv. 4s, B....	38	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅜
45⅞	37	28	Erie conv. 4s, D....	42½	41½	42	..
83	76¼	1	Erie & Jersey 6s.....	76½	76¼	76¼	+ 1
77½	71⅜	1	FLA. E. COAST 4½s	72½	72½	73¼	+ ⅜
81½	74	2	Fla. C. & P. cons. 5s	73½	73½	73⅜	— 4
99	93	9	Ft. W. & D. C. 6s..	99	99	99	+ ⅛
88¾	84⅛	2	GAL. H. & S. A., M. & P. ext. 5s.....	88¾	86¾	88¼	+ 2⅜
70¾	65⅜	1	Gen. Electric 3½s...	70	70	70	+ 4
102	99¼	21	Gen. Elec. deb. 6s..102		100⅜	101¾	+ 1⅛
90	84	43	Gen. Elec. deb. 5s..	86¼	85¾	85⅝	..
99	97	2	Georgia Pacific 6s..	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ⅛
82¼	77	4	Gt. North. ref. 4½s.	80¾	79¾	80¾	+ ⅜
98⅛	96½	1376	Gt. Northern gen. 7s	99	97⅞	98⅛	+ ⅜
8	8⅜	5	Green Bay deb. B..	6	6	6	— ⅛
86	82	1	Gt. Falls Power 5s.	85½	85½	85½	— ⅜
102	97¼	257	Good. T. & R. 8s,w.i.	99¾	98⅞	99⅝	+ ⅜
102⅛	99¼	50	Grand Trunk 7s.....101		100¾	100⅝	— ⅛
82	78¼	6	Grand Rap. & Ind.4½s	79	79	79	+ ⅛
84	83	2	H., E. & W. TEX. 5s	83	83	83	— ⅛
68¾	59	125	Hud. & Man. ref. 5s.	66¾	65½	65⅝	— 1⅛
41½	23½	350	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	41½	40¾	40⅝	..
77½	67⅛	3	ILL. CENT. 4s, '52.	69¾	69	67¾	+ ⅜
72⅜	66¼	18	Ill. Cent. 4s, '53....	69¾	68⅝	69¼	..
77⅛	71⅜	25	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s....	74½	74⅜	74⅝	..
82⅛	75⅝	47	Ill. Cent. temp. 5½s	89¼	88¾	89½	+ ⅜
86	79¼	3	Ill. C. & C., St. L. & N. O. 5s.....	78⅞	78⅜	78⅝	— ⅜
60⅜	58	3	Ill.Cent., Om. Div.3s	60	60	60	..
73	69¼	1	Ill. Cent. West. L.4s	70	70	70	+ ⅛
85⅞	78½	3	Illinois Steel 4½s...	80	80	80	..
92	86	10	Indiana Steel 5s.....	89⅝	89¾	89¾	+ ⅛
21⅛	13½	9	Inter.-Met. 4½s	16⅞	16	16⅜	— ⅛
19½	11⅛	53	Int.-Met. 4½s,c. of d.	13⅞	13	13⅛	..
58¼	45⅜	549	Int. Rap. Tran. 5s..	55⅞	54⅜	55⅞	+ ⅜
79¾	71	9	Int. Agricultural 5s.	72	71⅜	72	+ ⅛
84	77⅛	52	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s..	79⅛	78¾	79⅜	— ⅜
44	38⅝	6	Iowa Cent. ref. 4s..	40⅜	40	40	..
75½	72	2	JAMES F. & C. 5s..	72	72	72	— 1
68½	62	31	K. C., FT. S. & M.4s	63⅜	63	63½	— ⅛
62¾	58	5	K. C. & Mem. Rdg.5s	62	62	62	+ 4
76	72	87	Kan. City So. 5s....	75½	75¼	75¾	— ⅛
57¾	54	85	Kan. City So. 3s....	57¼	56½	56⅞	— ⅛
74	69¼	30	Kan. City Term. 4s.	71⅜	70⅜	70⅝	— ⅜
99¾	92½	82	Kelly-Spgfld. T. 8s..	94⅝	94	94¾	— ⅛
96¾	91	5	LACK. ST., 5s, '23..	94⅝	94¼	94¼	+ ⅛
83	79	7	L. E. & West. 1st 5s	81½	79	80	+ 1
75	63¼		Laclede Gas ref. 5s.	75	74⅜	75	+ 1
86	73	15	Lake Shore 4s, '28..	84½	84	84½	+ 1
85	78¾	43	Lake Shore 4s, '31..	83	81	82	+ 1
71¾	65¼	11	Lake Shore 3½s....	66	66	66	— 1½
47	38	3	Lake Shore 3½s,reg.	58	58	58	..
95¾	88	1	L.V. of N.Y. gtd.4½s	93	93	93	— ⅜
99¾	95	10	Lehigh Valley 6s....	97	96	96¼	+ ⅛
76	67¾	2	Leh. V. of Pa. c. 4s	69	69	69	+ 1
83	72¾	6	L. V. of Pa. con.4½s	76¼	75¾	76¼	+ ⅜
108¼	102	22	Liggett & Myers 7s..107		106	107	+ ⅛
88½	77¾	4	Liggett & Myers 5s..	88½	88	88½	+ 2¼
83½	57½	8	Long Isl. deb. 5s, '37	61	57½	57½	— 3½
108¾	103	10	Lorillard 7s 107		107	107	..
86	78	5	Lorillard 5s	85½	85¼	85¾	— ⅛
68	64½	2	Lou. Jeff. Bdg. 4s..	65½	65½	65¾	— ⅛
85¾	78¾	9	Louis. & N. unif. 4s.	81½	81	81	— ⅞
104½	100	51	Louis. & Nash. 7s..104		103¾	104	+ ⅜
74¾	64½	12	L. & N., S. Ry. 5s.4s	66½	66	66¼	— ⅛
78	66	1	L.&N., A.,K.& C. 4s	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	— 1½
101¼	96	8	L.&N.,N.O.&M.1st 6s	98	98	98	— ⅛
57⅝	51¼	10	MAN. con. 4s.....	56	52½	52¾	— 3⅜
97½	92¼	11	Mar. Oil s. f. 8s....	96	92½	95	+ ⅜
74	69⅜	27	Market St. Ry.con.5s	70⅜	69¾	69⅝	— 1⅛
96¾	95¾	59	Mex. Pet. s. f. 6s..	94⅜	93	94¼	+ 1⅛

Range, 1921 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
89⅝	85	4	Mich. State Tel. 5s.	87½	87	87	+ ⅛
79⅜	74	1	Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	+ 2⅜
81	73	44	Midvale Steel 5s...	78½	78⅜	78⅜	+ ⅜
78⅜	74	10	Mil., S.P. & N. W. 4s	75½	75½	75½	— ⅛
85	80	39	M.& St.L. 1st & r. 4s	49⅝	49	49⅝	— ⅛
72½	67½	2	Minn. & St.L. con.5s	70	69	70	+ 1½
48	39⅝	21	M.& St.L.1st & ext.5s	41	40	40	— 1
40	39⅝	12	M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	39	39	39	+ 1
61⅞	58	293	M., K. & T. 1st. 4s.	61¾	59⅝	61	+ 1¼
42	39⅝	5	M., K. & T. 2d 4s..	36⅞	36½	36½	+ 1
54	39⅝	1	M.,K.&T.1st & ref.4s	53	52	53	— 2⅛
92½	89⅝	1	Mo. Pac. ref. 5s, '38	92	92	92	..
75⅝	67	29	Mo. Pac. 3d ext. 4s.	67	67	67	— 1
56½	50⅝	82	Mo. Pac. gen. 4s...	53⅝	53	53	— ⅛
62	57½	2	Mob. & Ohio gen. 4s	59	59	59	+ 1
88	82	26	Montana Power 5s..	85½	84	85½	+ 1⅜
78½	73	8	Morris & Co. s.f.4½s	74	74	74	+ 1
70⅝	66¼	5	Morris & Essex 3½s	67⅜	67¼	67¼	+ 1¼
20	16¾	3	NAT.R.R. of M.1st 4s	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ 2⅜
24⅛	18	6	Nassau Elec. 4s....	18½	18½	18½	— 6⅝
92	87	10	Nat. Tube 5s.....	91	91	91	..
64⅝	58½	20	N. O., T. & M. inc.5s	58½	55	56½	+ 1½
70⅜	66¾	1	New Or. & N. E. 4½s	67¼	67¼	67¼	— 1⅜
67¼	61⅜	1	New Or. Term. 4s...	63	63	63	..
93⅛	87	214	N. Y. Air B. 1st 6s	86⅝	85½	85⅝	+ ⅜
103⅛	99	59	N. Y. Central 7s...101⅜		100⅜	101	+ ⅜
92⅜	87	118	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s..	90⅜	89⅜	90¼	+ ⅜
69¼	63	85	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	65⅞	65	65⅜	— ⅛
80½	73½	80	N.Y.Cent.deb. 4s, '54	76⅜	76	76	— ⅛
81	73¼	10	N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s.	78	77	77	— ⅜
72⅜	67	10	N. Y. Cent. con. 4s.	67⅜	67⅛	67¼	— ⅛
64½	59½	19	N.Y.C.,L.S. col. 3½s	62	61	61¼	— ⅜
63⅜	58	1	N.Y.C.,L.S.col3½s reg	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	+ 6⅜
82	72⅜	56	N.Y.,C. & St.L.1st 4s	79⅛	78	78⅛	— ⅛
74½	70⅜	2	N.Y.,C. & St.L.deb.4s	71	71	71	..
79⅜	71¼	1	N. Y. Con. R. R. 4½s	74	74	74	+ 3½
71	63	3	N. Y. Dock 4s.....	71	70½	70½	— ½
85	81	3	N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.5s	85	84	84	— ⅜
45	35	7	N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	38	37½	37⅝	+ 1½
50	35⅝	5	N.Y., N. H. & H. n. cv. d. 4s, '55..	41	41	41	— 2
73⅝	58	26	N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. deb. 6s.....	60½	59⅝	60¼	+ ⅛
65	56	5	N.Y.,O. & W. ref. 4s	53⅝	52⅝	53⅛	+ ⅛
25	17½	3	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s..	20½	20	20	— 1½
22	16	2	N.Y.Rys.ref.4s,c.of d.	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅜
6½	3¼	4	N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s..	5¼	5	5⅛	..
55	45	6	N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	55	54½	55	— ⅛
89¾	81⅜	30	N. Y. Telephone 6s..	92⅜	91⅝

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MINUTES MISSING IN SLUSH FUND HUNT

Hirshfield Fails to Get Records of Detectives' Association Relating to Legislative Bill.

MEYER ASKS QUESTIONS

Wants to Know Why Detectives Accused of Crime Have Not Been Dismissed.

Announcement was made yesterday by David Hirshfield, Commissioner of Accounts, that the minutes of the March 25 meeting of the Detectives' Endowment Association, at which, he had been informed, the legislative bill to increase the salaries of detectives and make their positions permanent was discussed and money appropriated to obtain its passage, were missing. Mr. Hirshfield said that other records covering appropriations of the association's funds were also missing from the minute book, which had been delivered to him, and that he would seek the immediate punishment of those who had been concerned in the removal of these records.

Commissioner Hirshfield said that he would continue his investigation into the alleged $27,000 "slush" fund for the passage of the detectives' bill today and that Edwin J. Burns, President of the Detectives' Endowment Association, and Phillip Hoerter, its Financial Secretary, would be called to testify today. The bill passed both Houses of the Legislature and was vetoed by Mayor Hylan.

State Senator Schuyler M. Meyer, Chairman of the Legislative Investigating Committee, to whom Mr. Hirshfield wrote on Saturday suggesting that Senator Clayton R. Lusk, sponsor of the detectives' bill and a member of the committee, should testify, telephoned from his Summer home at Milford, Conn., that Senator Lusk was expected to return to New York on Tuesday or Wednesday and would undoubtedly give Mr. Hirshfield any information he possessed. Senator Meyer asked why the two detectives whom Mr. Hirshfield had accused of a crime had not been dismissed and how long Police Commissioner Enright had known of the so-called "slush" fund before he requested an investigation.

To Learn All About Meeting.

Mr. Hirshfield said that he intended to examine every officer of the Detectives' Endowment Association, if necessary, to determine who had abstracted the missing records, and every one of the 750 members of the association, if necessary, to find out what took place at the March 25 meeting, if he failed to obtain the missing minutes.

Mr. Hirshfield discovered that the minutes for this meeting were missing soon after the minute book was delivered to him by Detective Hoerter. The minute book was of the loose-leaf type with unnumbered pages. Mr. Hirshfield, upon discovery of apparent gaps in the record, required Detective Hoerter to number and place his initials on each page to show that the record had been tampered with before he received it.

So far, Mr. Hirshfield has been unable to learn just how all the money raised by the Detectives' Endowment Association to further the passage of the Lusk bill was expended, except that $10,000 of the amount is supposed to have gone to John E. Keist, a professional lobbyist. Burns, in his examination on Friday, said he could not particularize how all the money was spent. Burns was said to have admitted that he had signed all the vouchers after approval of the Board of Directors, but to have added that he had signed so many vouchers that he could not remember each one.

Witnesses before Mr. Hirshfield have told him that detectives in different precincts were directed to obtain a note from a responsible "business man" in each precinct to raise a fund to put the bill through. One of these witnesses was Detective Joseph Cooney of 161 West 108th Street, who is attached to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, part of whose testimony was made public yesterday.

Asked to Get Note for $2,500.

Cooney, according to Mr. Hirshfield, testified that he had been requested by Detectives Conkling and Finn to try to obtain a note for $2,500. Conkling and Finn, Cooney declared, said that they wanted two notes for this amount, one from the West Forty-seventh Street precinct and one from the West Thirtieth Street precinct.

Cooney said that Finn told him they wanted the notes to pay their expenses at Albany, and that, accompanied by Detectives Quinn, McAuliff, Finn and Conkling, he went to see Charles E. Badenberger, who is in business in the West Forty-seventh Street precinct, and from whom, he said, he obtained a note for $2,500.

"These boys are members of our association," Cooney testified he told Badenberger, "and they are going to Albany to help our bills along. They will incur some expenses and would you mind giving them a note for $2,500 so that it will be a guarantee to them that they will get back what money they pay out for going there. The note is not to be negotiable, but, after the bill becomes a law, we will take up a collection in our association and refund the boys any expense they incur. I told him the note would be only a guarantee that they would be paid their expenses."

Detective Cooney also testified concerning the March 25 meeting, which he said was held at the Police Club. He was asked by Mr. Hirshfield what bill was discussed.

"There were two bills discussed," he replied. "There was a bill put forward in the meeting by Detectives Devanney and Conkling and the substance of that bill was to make permanent every detective attached to the detective division on March 25 of that year. There was another bill which said that after Jan. 1, 1922, every man who had served in the detective bureau for five years would become a permanent detective. This bill was favored by Detectives Burns, Kenny and Oswell.

Majority Favored Smith Bill.

Cooney said there were about 150 members present and that there was an overwhelming majority for the endorsement of the bill advocated by Detectives Devanney and Conkling, then known as the Smith bill because it had been introduced by Senator C. Ernest Smith of Richmond County. Cooney said there was another meeting about ten days later and that he learned from the newspapers just prior to this meeting that Senator Smith got cold feet on the bill.

At this second meeting on April 5, Cooney said that President Burns told him that Senator Lusk was going to handle the bill and that everything was "fine and dandy" and that everything would have to be "clean." Devanney made a speech at this meeting, Cooney testified, in which he said, "any expenses we incur we can get back after the bill becomes a law."

In his statement, telephoned from Milford, Conn., Senator Meyer said:

"According to the newspapers, Commissioner Hirshfield has addressed a communication to me concerning his investigation of the Detectives' Association and its connection with the so-called detectives' bill introduced in the last Legislature by Senator Lusk. He need have no fear that the committee, of which I am Chairman and Senator Lusk a member, will interfere with his investigation. I advise him to make his investigation honest and thorough. In at least one matter which our committee has investigated, Mr. Hirshfield has attempted to apply liberally his well-worn whitewash brush. We shall not follow that example.

"However, from what I have read in the newspapers, the Commissioner has already overlooked one or two points. I suggest that he call Commissioner Enright and find out whether these detectives went to Albany and remained there many days to lobby for the bill with his knowledge and consent, and whether Detective O'Hara, Mayor Hylan's brother-in-law, attempted to bring any pressure to bear in favor of the bill with the Mayor's knowledge and consent.

"Let him ask Commissioner Enright why the two detectives, who, according to Mr. Hirshfield, were guilty of a crime, were not dismissed and why they were merely demoted, thus receiving a punishment no greater than the punishment inflicted by Commissioner Enright on 'Honest Dan' Costigan for being an efficient police officer.

"Let him also ask Commissioner Enright how long he knew of the so-called slush fund before he requested an examination.

"Senator Lusk is out of town and will be back Tuesday or Wednesday. I am sure he will be glad to aid Commissioner Hirshfield to the extent of his power with advice and any information he may have."

WOMEN FARMERS NUMBER 261,553

New York Has 7,477, New Jersey 1,103 — Farm Mortgages Doubled in Ten Years.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Women are operating and working on many farms in the United States, according to a bulletin issued by the Bureau of Census. There are 261,553 women farmers as against 6,448,366 men, and women owned 4.8 per cent. of the farm area in 1920.

There are 7,477 women farm operators in New York and 1,103 in New Jersey.

The percentage of farms conducted by women ranged from 1.9 in Nebraska to 7.2 in Rhode Island. In seven States the proportion was 6 per cent. or greater. These States were Rhode Island, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Alabama, Massachusetts and South Carolina.

The States which reported over 10,000 women farmers were Mississippi, with 18,932; Alabama, with 16,264; Texas, with 16,128; Georgia, with 13,982; North Carolina, with 12,161; South Carolina, with 11,579; Kentucky, with 11,399; Tennessee, with 11,374; Arkansas, with 11,027, and Virginia, with 10,028.

Of the 6,186,813 men farmers, 3,737,326 were owners, 67,726 were managers and 2,381,725 were tenants. Of the 261,553 women farmers 187,769 were owners, 763 managers and 73,021 tenants. In 1920 60.4 per cent. of all men farmers were owners, while 71.8 per cent. of all women farmers were owners.

The total land area in farms on Jan. 1, 1920, was 955,676,545 acres. Women operated 25,798,400 acres, or 2.7 per cent.

The average size of the farms conducted by women was 98.6 acres; the average for men was 150.3 acres.

The mortgage debts of American farmers more than doubled in the decade between 1910 and 1920, the bureau reported. Mortgage charges rose from $1,720,172,851 in 1910 to $4,012,711,213 in 1913.

The mortgages amounted in 1920 to 29.1 per cent. of the value of the farms against debts of 27.3 per cent. in 1910. The value of the farms in 1920 was $13,772,729,610. The average amount of mortgage debt per farm in 1920 was $3,361, against $1,715 in 1910. The number of farms operated by their owners and carrying mortgage debts increased 18.6 per cent.

The greatest relative increase in mortgages was in the mountain States, Montana showing a debt more than seven times as large in 1920 as in 1910. The largest single increase was in Iowa, from $204,242,722 in 1910 to $480,816,730 in 1920. The mortgage debt in 1920 in Wisconsin was $354,574,391; in Minnesota, $234,475,222; in California, $224,063,943; in Missouri, $216,463,380, and in Illinois, $197,504,756.

ASK 5,000,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN FOR RELIEF

Wheat and Corn for Armenia and Syria Will Be Collected in the Fall.

CHICAGO, July 17. — Five million bushels of wheat and corn for the destitute people of Armenia and Syria will be collected by the Near East Relief, in co-operation with various agricultural organizations, according to announcement today by Alonzo E. Wilson, who has been designated national campaign director, with headquarters in Chicago.

The actual collection of the grain will be made during September and October and the campaign will be based on the experience gained in a similar effort last Spring, when 5,000,000 bushels of grain were offered but only 1,000,000 used because of the limited facilities for handling the grain.

"While in this country the farmers have been hard hit by the high cost of production, and at the same time have had to contend with falling prices, they have been blessed with an abundant surplus," said Mr. Wilson. "The farmers of Armenia and Syria, however, have not for some time been permitted to remain in any one community long enough to plant and reap a crop of any description."

Senator Kapper of Kansas is Chairman of the committee in charge of the campaign. Associated with him are the heads of the country's larger agricultural organizations. Area headquarters will be established in Cleveland, Baltimore and New York, as well as in many Western grain centers.

WHEAT ACREAGE FALLS.

151,000,000 Acres Reported This Year in Seventeen Countries.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Estimates of the amount of wheat sown in seventeen countries for which statistics are available show an acreage of 151,000,000 this year, against 155,000,000 acres last year, according to a summary of foreign crop prospects, made public today by the Department of Agriculture.

The estimates were based upon reports from Belgium, Bulgaria, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Algeria, Morocco, Spain, France, England, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Tunis, Canada, India and the United States.

Comprehensive estimates of the areas for 1921 harvest in this hemisphere are not available, the report said. Wheat in Canada shows a condition of 102 against 98 at a corresponding date last year, oats 100 against 93, barley 99 against 98, rye 101 against 96, peas 98 against 91, mixed grains 99 against 101, hay and clover 97 against 95, alfalfa 101 against 94 and pasture 100 against 94.

Crops in France are suffering from lack of rain, the report said, the second crop of hay being problematical in that country and the supply of Winter forage seriously affected.

Climatic conditions in Germany have been favorable for growing crops. The reserve of grain in that country is sufficient to last until the new crops are harvested.

Showers and light rains have improved conditions in the United Kingdom, but the quantity of rain was not nearly what was needed.

In the Southern Hemisphere, crop conditions have been reported favorable. Rains have been reported in Australia and prospects for the coming crops continue good. Reports from Argentina indicate the crops are at present badly in need of rain.

AVERAGING 'COSTS' UNFAIR.

Federal Board Holds Dealers Use Trade Returns to Boost Prices.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Trade association practices in issuing lists to their members, showing costs of manufacturing and distribution, "seem to be open to question because of their tendency to induce those who use them to disregard their actual and individual costs and to adopt standards or averages which do not relate to their business, and to add the margin," the Federal Trade Commission said in a letter addressed today to F. J. Moss of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Moss asked the Commission's view on a plan proposed by the Millwork Cost Information Bureau, with which he is connected, to have its members submit to a central agency their actual costs on completed products from which the average or standard costs are computed.

Paris "Scouts" Welcome Real Indian

PARIS, July 17.—Two thousand Boy Scouts turned out today to welcome Big Hawk, Chief of the Seneca Indians. The Chief is visiting France to give scouting instructions at several boys' camps, particularly in woodcraft.

Jugoslav Premier Ill; May Die.

VIENNA, July 16.—Premier N. P. Pachitch of Jugoslavia, is seriously ill, and his life is despaired of, according to reports received here from Belgrade.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

WEEK ENDED JULY 16, 1921

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Mining	Oils	Bonds
Monday	83,229	123,332	364,350	$728,000
Tuesday	66,105	193,825	204,630	531,000
Wednesday	28,594	346,435	253,800	884,000
Thursday	73,937	464,120	186,333	619,000
Friday	41,991	328,500	127,646	464,000
Saturday	19,950	10,630	50,000	205,000
Total	267,806	1,666,383	1,096,768	$3,331,000

Range, 1921 High	Low	Industrials Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
			INDUSTRIALS.				
5½	1½	2,400	Acme Packing	1⅝	1¼	1½	— ⅜
2	⅛	14,300	Acme Coal	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
12¾	8⅞	200	Aetna Explosives, Bache ctfs	12¼	12	12	— ¾
12¼	12	200	Aetna Exp., rects.	12⅛	12	12	..
23¾	23⅛	15	Am.-Hawaii S. S.	21	21	21	— 1¼
10⅞	7	270	Amal. Leather	11¼	11¼	11¼	— 1
10½	9⅜	1,400	Ark. Nat. Gas	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
48	46	60	Am. W. W. 1st pf.	48	48	48	..
6¾	4⅝	100	Am. Wr. Paper	4	4	4	..
.12	.12	300	*Am. Tin & Tung.	.09	.06	.09	— 3
12¼	12¼	4,100	Br.-Am.Tob., coup	12⅛	12	12⅛	..
12⅜	11¼	400	Br.-Am. Tob., reg.	12⅛	12¼	12¼	..
2⅝	⅝	820	*Beth. Motors	88	75	88	—10
3⅜	⅜	5,100	Car Light & Pow.	1½	.95	1½	..
25	22½	125	Carbon Steel	10½	10½	10½	..
105	98¾	15	Celluloid pf.	101½	101	101¼	..
14⅜	12⅜	200	Chi. & E. Ill., w. l.	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— 1
32½	28⅜	350	Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	30	29½	29½	— 1¼
44½	16	212	*Com'wealth Fin.	43	42½	43	—12
54	54	237	Com'wealth Fin.pf.	57½	45¼	56	..
50	25	350	Cleveland Motors	25	25	25	— 1½
7⅝	4	100	Chicago Nipple	3	3	3	..
8½	4⅞	4,900	Cont. Motors	6¼	5⅛	5⅜	..
3	2¼	300	Dictograph pf.	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
42	29½	504	D.,L. &W.Coal rts.	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞	..
9¼	9⅛	100	Dood. L. & R.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
24½	13	5,425	Durant Motor	28	23	24½	+ 1¼
20½	1½	4,320	Empire Food Pr.	26⅛	20⅝	25½	+ 5
10⅝	1½	450	Emp. Food Pr.	26	25	26	+ 6
21	11	130	Farrell Coal	13⅝	12¼	13⅝	+1-6
26½	4	10	Goodyear T. & R.	9⅛	8½	9½	+ ⅛
11	10¼	130	D. W. Griffith	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
2½	2⅛	1,000	Grant Motor Car	2⅛	2	2	..
1	1	1,100	Grasselle Ch.	1	1	1	..
8½	3½	450	Goldwyn Picture	4⅜	3½	4⅜	..
50	33½	170,151	Glen Alden Coal	34½	31⅜	33¾	+ 3½
2⅜	1½	2,050	Heyden Chem.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— 1½
75	75	10	Hercules Powder	120	120	120	..
80	80	30	Hercules Pow. pf.	82	80	82	..
3½	1⅞	1,900	Howe Sound	2¾	2	2¾	..
5	4	10	Havana Tob. pf.	3½	3½	3½	..
10⅜	6⅞	100	Imp T. Gt. B. & I.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
14½	7⅛	1,500	*Intercont. Rubber	7½	7⅛	7½	— 1½
4+	4	3,500	Jumbo Ext M.	4	4	4	..
2	⅞	100	Lake Torpedo Boat	75	75	75	— ¼
4	.62	3,600	*Locomobile	.90	.75	.75	—.20
50	34	10	Lucey Mfg. A.	32	32	32	..
9	2½	1,000	McClure's Mag.	1	1	1	..
64	63	20	Mangle Box	64	63	64	..
5	2	800	Mercer Motors	2¾	2	2¾	+ ⅛
10	6⅝	500	National Leather	7¼	6⅝	7	..
5⅝	2	25	No. Am. P. & P.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
2	2	700	N. Am. P. & P.pf.	2½	2½	2½	+ ½
34	34	300	No. Amer., new	34	30½	30½	— 4
⅞	⅛	29,600	*Nat. Tin	53	50	50	—10
29	17	11	N. Y. Transp.	10	10	10	..
33	31	3,000	Parsons Auto As'n	33	31	31	..
35½	34	100	Penn. Coal & Coke	33	33	33	— 1⅝
18	2½	3,400	Philip Morris	4⅝	4	4	— ⅝
2¼	⅝	16,830	*Perfection Tire	80	75	80	— 5
2¼	1⅝	4,500	*Radio Co.	8	1⅜	2½	+ ½
2½	1⅜	1,900	*Radio Co. pf.	2	1½	2	..
38	.30	1,900	*Republic Tire	.49	.37	.40	+.10
39	31	300	R.J.Reyn'ds Tob.,B	36	33½	35½	+ 1
10	1	2,300	Southern Coal & I.	2	1⅝	2	— ⅜
65	63	15	Safety Car & H.	63	63	63	..
9	9	100	Stand. G. & E.	9	9	9	..
36	34½	100	Stand. G. & E. pf.	32	32	32	..
6⅛	7⅛	500	Stand. Motors	5½	5	5	..
3⅜	2	24,600	*Swts. Co. of Am.	3	2⅜	2⅜	— 1
20	20	100	Swift Internat.	24	24	24	..
90	90	1,100	Swift & Co.	90	90	90	..
54½	41½	500	Stand. Com. Tob.	58½	58½	59	..
99½	97	300	Stand.Com.Tob.pf.	97¼	97	97¼	..
5½	5½	500	Tob. Prod. Exp.	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
2	2	100	Towar Cond. Milk	2	2	2	..
23	20	75	Tim. Det. Ax.	21	21	21	..
⅞	⅞	100	Triangle Film.	10	10	10	..
72	59	2	Todd Shipyards	60	60	60	— 1
1⅝	1	7,200	Un. Profit Sharing	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
25	21⅜	2,400	U. S. Distrib.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	..
9	6⅜	1,400	*Un. Ret. Candy S.	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	— 1⅛
60	40	375	Union Carbide	43	42½	42½	— 1
1⅜	1⅛	4,300	U. S. Lt. & Heat.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
1½	⅞	2,000	U. S. Lt. & H. pf.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
1⅜	⅛	24,400	U. S. Ship Corp.	.19	.17	.19	..
1⅝	⅜	22,100	*U. S. Sm. Co.	.28	.26	.27	+ .01
11	⅝	13,200	West End Chem.	.88	.83	.83	—.11
2⅝	1⅜	2,000	Wayne Coal	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	— ⅛
5	1¼	2,400	*Willys Corp.	.50	.43	.50	—.13
			STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.				
25½	13½	4,500	Atlantic Lobos	13	12	12⅞	— 3
22	14⅛	5,800	*Anglo-Am. Oil	17	15⅞	17	+ 1⅝
85	82	10	Buckeye Pipe Line	80	80	80	..
86	80	20	Indiana Pipe Line	79	79	79	— 4
176	140	80	Illinois Pipe Line	154	153	153	—..
3½	3½	200	Prod. & Ref.	3½	3½	3½	..
202	160	50	Prairie Pipe Line	178	177	177	— 7
515	395	62	Prairie Oil & Gas	407	405	407	—18
102	78	65	Southern Pipe L.	80	80	80	— 4
71½	60⅝	3,900	Std. Oil of Ind.	67¼	64⅞	66	+ 1
385	296	35	Std. Oil of N. Y.	304	303	303	— 7
			MISCELLANEOUS OILS				
.29	.28	2,500	Allied Oil, new	.28	.24	.25	—.04
20	4	99,900	*†Allied Oil	15⅞	3	15⅞	+10
2½	.23	190,810	*Boone Oil	.30	.15	.18	+.18
37	37	300	Am. Fuel Oil	37	35	35	..
07	.03	300	*Amal. Royalty	.06	.06	.06	—.01
1⅛	.45	900	Allen Oil	.49	.40	.40	—.20
1¾	.44	47,450	*†Boston Wyo.Oil	.68	.58	.62	..
15	15	100	Alton Gulf	15	15	15	..
10⅜	3½	28,750	*Carib. Syndicate	4⅜	3⅞	4	— 1⅛
4⅝	.80	7,500	Columbia Emerald	.75	.64	.68	—.12
5⅝	3⅜	1,000	Cosden & Co. pf.	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	..
6	5⅜	100	Cosden & Co., old.	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— 3
255	106	2,737	Cities Service	113	101	102	—15
6½	4	100	Cities Serv. pf., B.	4	4	4	..
71	35	2,815	Cities Service pf.	42	41	42	— 1½
31½	12½	5,220	Cities Serv., Bkrs.	12¼	11¼	11⅝	— 1½
4½	2	3,200	Creole Syndicate	3	2⅝	3	..
1⅜	.10	28,400	*Cushing Pet.	.19	.15	.16	—.04
4⅜	⅞	7,500	Denny Oil	.12	10	12	..
1⅞	1⅛	300	Edmond O. & R.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
22	25	5,000	Empire Ky. Oil	26	25	26	..
10	5⅜	5,000	Elk Basin Pet.	6¼	5½	6	— ⅛
1½	⅜	7,400	*Engineers Pet.	.39	.30	.37	— 1
20	.13	500	*Ertel Oil	.15	.15	.15	—.08
2⅞	1⅛	9,100	Federal Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
2	2	33,175	Esm. O. & G.	2	2	2	..
2	2	1,000	Esmeralda	4	4	4	..
78	78	25	Eureka Pipe Line	78	78	78	..
1	.02	23,200	*Fay Petrol.	.02	.01	.02	..
2¼	2⅜	600	Granada Oil	3⅜	3	3	— 1
30	5⅜	4,200	Guffey-Gillespie	11⅜	8⅝	10½	+ 1½
32	32	20	Galena Sig. Oil	32	32	32	..
2	2	1,200	Gilliland Oil	3	2⅜	3	— ⅛
24	.55	24,400	*Glen Rock Oil	.91	.76	.84	+.06
10	6	1,000	Harv. Crude Oil	4	4	4	..
26	26	200	Invad. Oil	26	26	26	..
1½	⅛	24,600	*Hudson Oil	.30	.20	.26	—.02
17⅜	11⅞	23,350	*Internat. Pet.	12⅜	9⅞	12⅜	..
14	7	100	Imperial Oil	8	8	8	— ⅝
3⅛	1½	1,100	*Livingston Pet.	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
1½	1⅜	10	Imp. Oil Can.	.84	.82	.82	..
47	28	1,000	Livingston Oil	27	20	27	..
.87	.81	900	*Lyons Pet.	.95	.85	.91	+.04
30	10½	19,650	Maracaibo Oil	21⅜	19	20½	— ½
15⅜	7	900	Merritt Oil Corp.	8¼	8	8¼	— 2
3⅜	1½	310	Magma Oil	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
6½	1⅜		Mexico Pan Oil	.88	.85	.88	..
2	.80	51,000	*Mexico Oil	.72	.58	.70	+.15
.16	.13	35,800	*Meridan Petrol.	.17	.11	.14	—.02
12	5	330	Mountain Pet.	8	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
.60	.60	200	Mt. & G. Oil	.70	.68	.68	+.08
⅛	.10	28,976	*Noble Oil & Gas	.19	.17	.18	—.05
88	75	2,000	Nat. Oil, N. J.	75	75	75	..
7½	6⅝	30	Noco Pet.	7	6	6	..
3¼	1⅛	100	No. Am. Oil & R.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
.18	.12	2,500	*Northwest Oil	.18	.15	.15	—.03
2½	1⅛	3,350	Omar O. & G.new	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
245	242	40	Ohio Oil	245	242	242	..
12	12	200	Orange Nat. Oil	12	12	12	..
6⅞	3	400	*Pennock Oil	4¼	3½	3⅝	— 1⅛
.12	.08	13,000	*Ohio Ranger	.09	.08	.08	—.01
6¼	2⅞	1,800	Producers & Ref.	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
13¼	4⅞	100	Savoy Oil	5	5	5	— ⅛
14⅝	9¼	3,400	*Salt Creek, pro.	10⅝	9⅞	10½	— ½
5½	2	3,100	Sapulpa Ref.	3¼	3	3	..
13¼	8⅜	11,800	*Simms Pet.	6½	6¼	6¼	..
9¼	2¼	10,700	Skelly	4	3½	3⅝	— ⅜
.30	.20	7,000	Sequoyah Oil	.18	.11	.11	—.17
1	⅛	59,445	*Tex. Oil & Land	.76	.65	.66	—.10

Range, 1921 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5	4	3,000	Tex. O. & L. (rts.)	5	4	5	..
2	2	1,000	Vac. Gas & O. Ld.	2	2	2	..
31	31	3,310	Western States Oil	31	26	31	..
1	⅝	58,800	*Victoria Oil	.85	.48	.50	—.37
5	1½	600	Wilcox Oil & Gas	2	1¾	2	..
		600	Woodburn Oil	1	1	1	+ ⅛
7	1	700	*Zapata P. & R.	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
16	8	1,500	Y. Oil & Gas	22	19	22	..
			MINING				
¾	.38	14,400	*Alaska-B.C.Met.	.40	.35	.37	— .05
.57	.43	12,000	*Ariz.-Pat. Min.	.57	.52	.56	— .01
.22	.22	1,100	*Beaver Con.	.22	.20	.20	— .02
34	4	2,900	Ariz. Silver	19	17	17	..
⅛	.13	133,736	*Big Ledge	.50	.17	.27	+ .07
⅛	.12	1,500	Belcher Divide M.	1	1	1	—12
.48	.46	3,600	*Boston & Ely	.47	.45	.47	— .07
.75	.27	517,000	*Boston & Mont.	.60	.40	.60	+ .06
7	2	2,000	Booth Mining	3	3	3	..
1	1	1,000	Butte London	1	1	1	..
1⅛	¾	200	Butte-N. Y. Cop.	.25	.25	.25	..
.17	.06	8,500	Caledonia	.10	.09	.09	— .01
.55	.12	59,200	*Candelaria Silver	.35	.28	.35	+ .04
2	1	1,000	*Carson Riv. Corp	5	2	5	+ 2
⅛	.12	10,100	Calumet & Jer.	.28	.14	.15	— .02
.28	⅜	1,400	*Canada Copper	.26	.21	.21	— .10
1⅛	1⅛	631	Con. Copper	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— 1
1	1	1,200	Copper Canyon	1⅛	1	1	..
2	2	2,000	Con. Mayflower	2	2	2	..
1⅝	1⅝	100	Conragar Min.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
30	30	700	Cop. Min. of Am.	30	30	30	..
.23	.23	1,500	Con. Va. Min.	.24	.24	.24	..
0	⅛	5,000	*Cashboy	5	4	4	— 1
2⅝	1⅜	9,100	Cresson Con

U. S. Rubber
Amer. Sugar
Santa Fe R. R.
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DENIED BY PALMER

Declares That Suit by Former Owners of Magneto Concern Is German Inspired.

OFTEN DISPROVED, HE SAYS

Senate Committee Cleared Him, He Telephones to Times—Garvan Also Ridicules Accusations.

Charges of fraud in connection with the sale of the Bosch Magneto Company while he was Alien Property Custodian were emphatically denied last night by A. Mitchell Palmer. In discussing the charges, which appeared in The Brooklyn Eagle yesterday, Mr. Palmer, over the telephone from his home at Stroudsburg, Pa., declared to THE TIMES that the suit brought on behalf of the former owners of the property was part of a drive directed by Germans to influence Congressional legislation in order that they might regain the property seized during the war by the Government from alien enemies. Mr. Palmer's declaration was supported by Francis P. Garvan, who succeeded to the office of Alien Property Custodian.

In the report published yesterday it was alleged that the property was sold for $4,500,000, when it was worth $12,000,000; that it was sold by Mr. Palmer to "a close business associate and friend," Martin E. Kern; that the property was valued at $8,000,000 by Kern three weeks after he bought it and that the public auction to Kern was "fixed" so that there was no competitive bidding. It was alleged that Kern bought it at Chicopee, Mass., and that but few bidders were present, while if the sale had been held in New York City more competition would have resulted.

Makes Other Serious Charges.

Among the other charges were the following:

The Bosch Company's controlling interest in the Boonton Rubber Manufacturing Company, of which the Bosch Company held more than one-half the stock, was sold for $1,000 to Kern.

The 130 patents held by the Bosch Company were sold to Kern for $1.

The Reading Standard Company, manufacturers of motorcycles, of which the Bosch Company held more than half the stock, was sold for $1.

The St. Louis Car Company, in which the Bosch Company invested $100,000, was sold for $1.

The good will of the company and its various valuable trade marks were turned over to the purchaser gratis.

It was also charged that Mr Palmer did not advertise the sale widely and held it "in the woods" on the outskirts of Chicopee, Mass.

"These charges are a lot of bosh, rot and nonsense," said Mr Palmer last night. "They are a jumble of false statements that have been answered by me time and time again.

"The property was sold at auction to the highest bidder, according to law.

Calls It Part of "German Drive."

"This whole thing is a part of a drive of the Germans to influence Congressional action so that they may regain their properties sold when this country was at war with Germany.

"The entire matter was taken up before the Senate Judiciary Committee when my name was presented for confirmation as Attorney General two years ago. The committee heard Harvey T. Andrews, counsel for the plaintiff, fully and he submitted his records. I brought my records and the committee unanimously held that the charges were untrue and confirmed me as Attorney General."

Mr. Garvan said that nobody ever maintained that the property was worth $12,000,000. A newspaper once made a typographical error that the property was worth $16,000,000, he said, and that was probably the way in which the story that it was worth more than it brought was started. He declared that the stock brought an average price of 65 and that it might be bought on the Stock Exchange now at 34.

"The charges are ridiculous and have been proved false," he added. "There were eight or ten bidders for the property. It was bought on behalf of the owners by Hornblower and Weeks. This is part of the plan of the Germans to raise charges of wrong-doing in order that they may further legislation having as its object the restoration of their property. The instigators of the charges seem to go right on reiterating them, no matter how often they are disproved."

Mr. Garvan was under the impression that a formal answer to the charges would be filed on behalf of Mr. Palmer and the other defendants in a few days. Mr. Palmer thought the answer had been filed recently in the Federal Court.

ONLY SIX CARS STOLEN.

Thieves Are Contented With Truck, Taxicab and Four Autos.

The following thefts of automobiles were reported to the police yesterday:

Reo two-ton open truck, dark gray, marked Elton Fur Dressing Corp., No. 915 Elton St., Brooklyn; license 828051 N. Y., motor 35017.

Ford 1920 sedan; license V3447 N. Y., motor 4424709.

Ford 1916 runabout; license 10900 N. Y., motor 1274797.

Packard 1921 touring, dark green; license 273663 N. Y., motor V348.

Shaw 1917 taxicab, maroon; license C30496 N. Y., motor 620.

Ford 1916 touring; license 171717 N. Y., motor 1247110.

Bring Out New Alloy to Fill Teeth.

ESSEN, Germany, July 16.—Inventors employed at the Krupp works have brought out a new metal, known as platinum steel, which has been used successfully as a substitute for gold, platinum and silver in the filling of teeth.

GAUGE MARKET DRIFT

Big-Order Business Forces Protection Against New Material Price Drops.

FEAR FALL HOSTILITIES

Huge Construction Projects Become Active as Housing Enterprises Lag.

Mixed feeling of hesitation and confidence combine at present to make the Eastern construction situation spotty.

Building investors are being made hesitant by pending price readjustments downward in some basic building commodities and the possibility of the present wage conferences culminating this autumn in more aggressive tactics.

Confidence, on the other hand, is responsible, among a different type of building investor, in proceeding with building projects, notably, huge building construction enterprises or modest alteration work. The speculative builder of the type that would soonest reduce to less harmful influence the housing shortage if he could have a free and favorable market, is finishing up the work he has on hand as rapidly as possible and is inclined to await further development before proceeding with enterprises.

Building material prices are under manipulation downward to all intents and purposes, especially as they appeal to prospective builders, identically as they were manipulated upward about this time last year. The reaction upon the building investing public is also about the same, namely, to check building enterprise of a general character.

Yet there is an increasing number of building projects being recorded and some building construction jobs that have been abandoned for a year or more, awaiting final pit price levels, are being refigured and are being awarded. The gain in building material movement that has been showing an ascending movement since March is apparently settling down to a plateau level, neither gaining very much nor losing very much.

Price cuts in all departments that are being announced are, in nearly all instances, due to a willingness upon either the manufacturers' or distributers' part to sacrifice already meagre margins in order to keep their organizations together.

Competition is keener than it has been in this market for almost a decade. Many firms doing building construction work that never before have had to seek business in competition are aggressively meeting rival prices and delivery promises, according to the current Dow Service survey, to obtain from purveyors of building materials and manufacturers protection on their contracts against further price declines running as long as one year from date of contract. Manufacturers, in making this sort of concession, do not appear to be so reluctant in this regard as they are in protecting themselves against a price advance between the present and at this time next year.

Brick is a fairly safe barometer of this phase of the building market. The price movement in this basic commodity has been generally upward for nearly a month. Prices to the ordinary quantity buyer have advanced a dollar, from $14 to $15, in the wholesale market. Some brick of the finest selection has actually been sold here for $15 during the last week, although the run of the open market for this material is $15 a thousand, to which wholesale price must be added, in estimating delivery prices, the cost of handling, haulage and 10 per cent.

The cause of this stiffening process is low volume of production, that is, no great piling up of reserve stock in the absence of general confidence in the Eastern building market.

This feeling is identical with the policy of building material production in general. Manufacturers are not to be expected, in these days of doubt and distraction, to display confidence in a building market in which the building investors themselves have no confidence.

Until all factors making up the item of construction cost uniformly contribute to general reduction of financial outlay involved in building projection, investors need expect no large reserve volume of building material to be laid up. Until that time both dealer and distributer will continue to supply builders' needs on a brokerage basis and the manufacturer will continue to gauge his production by actual current contract demand.

The least increase in demand, under such circumstances, will produce a change upward in prices, and any time that railroad purchasing starts the general recovery of building material prices to higher levels than those now prevailing may be anticipated.

In the case of brick production, as an illustration, a month of poor brick making weather has cut down production and reserve stocks. Reserves are going out faster than brick can be produced, in certain cases. There were only two barge loads of brick in this market on Saturday morning. A normal stock would be twenty barges or 6,000,000 brick. The two barge loads represented barely 500,000 brick.

The shipment of cement is so rapid as to keep reserves low and plants are supplying this material at 95 per cent. of capacity even with building construction as low as it is. Road work is calling for much of this quantity.

AMERICAN LEGION ARRIVES.

New Liner for Argentine Trade Brings Party From Camden.

The new United States Shipping Board liner American Legion, which has been turned over to the Munson Steamship Company for operation in the passenger and freight service between New York and South American ports, arrived yesterday in Hoboken from the builders in Camden, N. J. She will sail in ten days for Buenos Aires.

The American Legion brought a party of guests of Frank G. Munson, President of the company, among them being United States Shipping Board Commissioners Edward C. Plummer, Meyer Lissner and R. D. Gallwood.

The American Legion is an oil burner of 13,000 gross tonnage, 535 feet long, and has the latest type of accommodations for passengers.

$4,359 ON CAR LINE

Whalen Submits Report on Seven Months' Operation of the Staten Island Midland.

TOTAL REVENUE $205,604

Commissioner Asserts Profits Show New York Can Successfully Operate at a 5-Cent Fare.

Operation of the Staten Island Midland Railway on a municipal basis at a five-cent fare has netted the city $4,359.58 during the seven months, from Dec. 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921, that the road has been under municipal management, according to Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, who has just filed a report with the Board of Estimate.

The total revenue for the seven months, Commissioner Whalen said, was $205,604.53. Making all deductions for expenses, interest charges and depreciation, the Commissioner said the net balance of over $4,000 showed that the city could successfully operate its own traction lines and give better service than under private ownership.

The operation of the Staten Island road is the first attempt by the Hylan Administration at municipal ownership of traction lines and has been watched carefully by railway as well as by public officials. Commissioner Whalen believes that with the road now in good running order a large profit will be shown at the end of the first year. He said there had been a steady increase in revenue with the best months yet to come.

"Important items of cost entering into operation of this road have not yet been fully determined," said Mr. Whalen's report, "but I am firmly of the opinion that when these costs are finally determined there will be an additional credit balance to be added for the period ending June 30.

"Revenues are increasing at a satisfactory rate, having increased from an average per day of $794.54 in December to an average per day of $1,558.95 in July. The revenue from operation for December was $24,631.17, while for the first thirteen days of July it amounted to $20,266.31.

"It should be pointed out that this period included the months of minimum revenue and maximum expense—namely, December, January and February—and that it included only one month of real good business—namely, June—and that the five months still remaining in the operating year will include the months of maximum traffic—namely, July and August—while September will be as good as June, October and November equivalent or better than April and May, as the road will be better equipped to handle increased traffic during the five months to come. It should also be stated that if the city is generating its own power a further substantial earning would, it is firmly believed, have been made.



Statement of Condition of
THE
NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK
OF BOSTON
At the close of business July 14, 1921

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$108,318,021.81
Acceptances of other banks	317,179.62
U. S. Bonds	75,000.00
Banking House	2,850,000.00
Cash Resources	43,125,351.36
Customers' Liability under Acceptances and Letters of Credit	17,148,031.23
Total	$172,433,584.02

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$10,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	11,413,887.06
Reserved for Taxes	1,139,741.69
Deposits	131,099,241.85
Acceptances	14,598,715.94
Acceptances of other banks under Letters of Credit	184,048.13
Letters of Credit	2,995,755.57
Acceptances and Foreign Bills Sold endorsed	1,002,196.78
Total	$172,433,584.02



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Holders of
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and every investment house in the country will want the table of yields at various prices and redemption dates in this week's
Barron's
The New National Financial Weekly
Ordinary bond tables show yields on a par of 100 while these bonds are all redeemable at 107½.

This copyrighted table is not elsewhere available

Also a timely discussion of especial interest to owners and distributors of electric power securities, of the modern attitude of public service commissions.

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PREFERRED OPPORTUNITY

Corporation manufacturing essential automobile accessory issuing $100,000 preferred stock requires experienced salesman to dispose of issue or would use services of executive able to absorb large share. State fully experience and qualifications for handling high-grade proposition.

J. R. C., P. O. BOX 59, Richmond Hill, L. I.

Sinclair's Future
An analysis of the status of this company. One of the interesting features of the current issue. Be sure to read it. A free copy and an attractive subscription offer "A" are obtainable by writing to
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FINANCIAL WORLD
Published Every Monday
29 Broadway, New York

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.
Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation July 16, 1921. Bid.	Asked.
Ala. Power 1st, '46	5	May & Sep.	74	77
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	75	85
Am. W. W. & El., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	56	57
Anac. & Pot. R., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	60	..
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	74	85
Aug.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	22	30
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	73	77
Brooklyn Ed. gen., '49	5	Jan. & July	79	80
Do 1930	6	Jan. & July	87½	89½
Buff. Gen. El., '39	5	Feb. — Aug.	85	..
Do deb., '22	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	..
Buff. & Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	84½	87
Buff. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	74	80
Buff. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	71½	..
Do 1st, '42	5	Jan. & July	77¼	..
Burlington G. L. 1st, '55	5	Jan. & July	60	..
Burling'n R. & L. 1st, '32	5	May & Sep.	51	55
Butte El. & Pr. 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	83	86
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	62	67
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	Jan. & July	86½	87½
Caro. P. & L. 1st, '38	5	Feb. & Aug.	78	76
Cedar Rap. Mf. 1st, '53	5	Jan. & July	79	80
Charleston Con. R., G. & E. cons., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	75
Cit. S. deb. C. 1st, '66	..	Jan. & July	75	80
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	85½
Columbia, Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	55	65
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	73	77
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	66	..
Cons. Gas (Balt.), '54	4½	Jan. & July	73	75
Do, 1939	5	Jan. & July	85	..
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	72	73½
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	70	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	60	..
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	60	65
Con. Water, Utica, 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	82	..
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	84	87
Detroit Edison, '28	5	Jan. & July	96	97½
El. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	72	..
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	80	85
Elec. Dev. 1st, '33	5	May & Sep.	80	81
Eliz. & Trenton, '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	45	..
Ellicott Sq. 1st, '35	5	Mar. & Sep.	79	84½
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	80	83
El Paso Elec., '21	7	Jan. & July	92	95
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	71	73
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	69½	73
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	70	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	May & Nov.	90	95
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	74	..
Idaho Power, '47	5	Jan. & July	75	77
Indianap. Gas 1st, '52	5	Apr. & Oct.	72	75
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	38	43
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	90	92
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	73	83
Laurentide Pr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Memphis St. Ry., '45	5	Jan. & July	57	63
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	82	84
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	77	78
Nev.-Cal. Power, '27	6	Apr. & Oct.	82	..
Nev.-Cal. Elec., '46	6	Jan. & July	84	88
Newark Gas., '48	5	June & Dec.	74	76
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	67	70
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	..	45
N. Or. R. & L. gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	50	54
Niag. Lock. & O., '54	5	May & Nov.	84	87
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '53	5	Jan. & July	96½	97½
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	90	91½
Do 1st & cv., '50	6	May & Nov.	85½	89¾
Norf. & Ports. Tr., '36	5	June & Dec.	80	85
Norf. Ry. & Lt., '49	5	May & Nov.	75	80
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	69½	70½
No. St. P. 1st & ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	77½	79½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	71	74
Nova S. Tram. 1st, '46	5	June & Dec.	56	61
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	77	83
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	98	99
Paterson, N. Y. gen., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	..
Pensacola Elec., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	55	..
Portland (Orc.) Ry. Co. 1st, '30	5	.. ..	60½	..
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	87	..
Do cons., '34	5	Jan. & July	85	86
Pub. Serv. (N.J.), '22	7	Mar. & Sep.	90	91½
Riverside Trac., '60	5	.. ..	45	..
Rockf'd El. 1st & ref., '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	76	80
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	77	78
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	84
Do 1st, '30	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	88
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '58	5	Mar. & Sep.	65	68
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	73	76
Syracuse Gas, '51	5	June & Dec.	72	76
Tampa Electric 1st, '23	5	June & Dec.	80	..
Tex. Pr. & L. 1st, '37	5	June & Dec.	74	77
Twin States Gas & El. 1st & ref., '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	63	65
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	61	63
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	60¾	61½
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	42¾	43½
Wash., B. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	68	70
Washington Gas, '60	6	May & Nov.	76	77
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	61½	62
Wick. Sp. Steel, '35	7	Jan. & July	..	93
Williams (J.H.) & Co. sinking fund, '25	7	June & Dec.	..	94

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 16, 1921. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Gas & El. (50)	2½	Q	Jul 1, 21	99	101
Do pf. (50)	1½	Q	May 2.21	36	37½
Am. Light & Trac.	1½	Q	May 2.21	79	81
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 2.21	75	77
Am. Power & Light	1½	Q	Jun 1, 21	52	54
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 1, 21	62	67
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	..	3	4
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	May 16,21	47	51

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 16, 1921. Bid.	Asked.
Do participating pf.	..	..	..	8	9
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf	3	S	Jun 1, 21	68	..
Buffalo Gen. Electric	2	Q	Mar 31,21	99	100
Capital Traction	1¾	Q	Apr 15,21	85½	86¾
Cities Service	½	M	Jun 1, 21	116	121
Do pf.	½	M	Jun 1, 21	42¾	44¾
Do Bankers Shares	32c	M	Jun 1, 21	11⅝	12½
Do pf. B	½	M	Jun 1, 21	4	5
Colorado Power	..	..	..	5	7
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 15,21	73	76
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jan 1, 21	55	..
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	S	May 1,21	10	12
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 1,21	29	31
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 21	71	75
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jan 15,21	..	34
East. Texas Elec. pf.	2	Q	Jul 1, 21	..	28
Elec. Bond & Share pf	1½	Q	May 2,21	81	83
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Jun 15,21	97	100
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	J. & D.	95	105
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	..	6	7
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 15	40	44
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Mar 15,21	64	67
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	2½	S	Jan 2, 21	55	..
Miss. Riv. Power pf.	..	..	..	61	64
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	J. & J.	65	75
Niagara Falls Pwr. pf	1¾	Q	Apr 15,21	91	93
Nor. States Power	1½	..	Jan 20,18	..	45
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 20,21	78	..
Nor. Texas Elec. pf.	3	S	Mar 1, 21	69	..
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf	1½	Q	May 16,21	78	80
Republic Ry. & Light	1	..	Jul 15, 18	4	6
Do pf.	3	..	Apr 15,18	10	15
Southern Cal. Edison	2	Q	May 15,21	91	93
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,21	98	100
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	J. & D.	85	90
Standard G & E. (50)	..	..	..	8½	10
Do pf. ($50)	2	Q	Jun 15,21	32	34
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	May 15,21	112	..
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	..	1	1½
Do pf.	..	..	..	3	5
United Light & Rys.	..	..	..	20	23
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 21	56	58
Un. Rys. & El. (Balt.)	..	..	..	9	9¼
Washington Gas	90c	Q	May 2,21	43	..
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¾	..	Sep 1, 19	25	30
Do pf.	2½	..	Mar 1, 21	57	60
Western Power	..	..	..	23½	26
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 15,21	68	70

†Incl. 1¾% payable in com stk.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 16, 1921. Bid.	Asked.
America	$5,500,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 21	170	175
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	3½	Q	May 2,21	230	240
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3½	Q	Jun 1, 21	210	220
Batt'y Pk. N.	1,500,000	†3	S	Jul 1, 21	145	155
Bowery	250,000	†3	Q	May 2,21	425	450
B'way Cent'l	200,000	..	..	..	125	150
Bronx Nat.	200,000	5	S	Jul 1, 21	150	160
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	..	125	135
Bryant Park	200,000	3	S	Jul 1, 21	165	175
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($100)	500,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 21	156	160
Chase Nat'l.	15,000,000	4	Q	Jul 1, 21	316	320
Ch.-Ph. Nat.	7,000,000	4	Q	Jul 1, 21	245	255
Chelsea Ex.	1,000,000	3	..	Apr 1, 17	75	100
Chemic. Nat.	4,500,000	4	B	Jul 1, 21	435	440
City Nat'l.	40,000,000	4	Q	Jul 1, 21	307	312
Coal & I. N.	1,500,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 21	220	230
Colonial	600,000	†3	Q	Jul 1, 21	350	..
Columbia	2,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,21	155	165
Commonw'th.	400,000	5	S	Feb 1, 21	215	..
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 21	205	210
Continental	1,000,000	3½	S	Feb 2, 21	120	..
Corn Exch.	7,500,000	5	Q	May 2,21	300	305
Cosmopolitan	200,000	..	..	..	80	100
Do	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 30,21	170	..
Fifth Av.	500,000	6	Q	Jul 1, 21	900	..
Fifth Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,21	150	160
First Nat.	10,000,000	10	Q	Jul 1, 21	845	860
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	†3	Q	Jul 1, 21	220	230
Gotham Nat.	1,500,000	4	Q	Jul 1, 21	190	200
Greenwich	1,000,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 21	240	253
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	8	Q	Jul 1, 21	775	785
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 3, 21	350	360
Imp. & T. Nat	1,500,000	†2	S	Jul 1, 21	490	510
Irving Nat.	12,500,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 21	175	180
Mann'n ($50)	5,000,000	†3	Q	Jul 1, 21	187	193
Mech. & Met.	10,000,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 21	280	285
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 1, 21	320	340
Mutual	200,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 21	510	520
Nat. Amer.	1,000,000	..	..	..	145	155
N. Netherl'd.	600,000	2	..	Jul 1, 21	140	150
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	†5	Q	Jul 1, 21	420	430
N.Y. Co. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 1, 21	135	..
Pacific ($50)	1,000,000	a2	Q	May 2,21	80	..
Park Nat.	10,000,000	6	Q	Jul 1, 21	350	360
People's ($25)	200,000	4	S	Jul 1, 21	150	160
Public	3,000,000	4	Q	Jun 30,21	220	240
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 21	230	250
Second Nat.	1,000,000	†3	Q	Jul 1, 21	450	..
State	2,500,000	4	S	Jul 1, 21	215	230
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	F. & A.	230	..
United States	1,500,000	2½	Q	Jul 1, 21	160	170
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jun 30,21	165	175
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 21	225	..
Yorkville	200,000	5	Q	Jun 30,21	425	..

*And 1¾% extra. †And 1% extra. ‡And 3% extra.
†And 5% of First Sec. Co. a—And 2% extra. b—And 7% extra. c—And 10% extra. d—And 6% extra. f—And 20% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 16, 1921. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	20,000,000	6	Q	Jul 1, 21	293	299
Brooklyn	1,500,000	6	Q	Jul 1, 21	325	450
Cent. Union	12,500,000	5½

BUYERS' WANTS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

ARTIFICIAL SILK Wanted—Quantities. Mortimer, 200 6th Av., New York. Murray Hill 9086.

BEAVERETTE COLLARS Wanted. Wilhansberg Manufacturing Co., 12 West 32d St.

BLANKETS Wanted—Thin material, similar old British army blankets, either whole or torn blankets; half or quarter; clean; possible brown sample available. Slavonian Trading Corporation, 15 Park Row.

BOLIVIA Wanted—American 10626, brown and navy; also American velours 13811, all colors and Hermitage. Rubinstein & Leonards Trade Mark, Pennsylvania 2611.

BOLIVIA Wanted—Spot cash; 0417, 0418, 13517—13518, 13611, 13110, 13516; also Polyzade Bunia, 19 East 21st. Gramercy 2178.

BOLIVIA Wanted—American 21387, navy; Rarelli 911-923, 1283, all colors. Victor Everett, Watkins 2620.

BOLIVIAS AND VELOURS Wanted—American 0417, 13520, 13516. Stevens 6134, 6135. Pennsylvania 2092.

BOLIVIA Wanted—Stewart's 934, color 16 and 17. Kaplan & Weinstein, Chelsea 9086.

BOLIVIA Wanted—6135, 0417. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4814.

BOLIVIAS Wanted — American 21384, all shades; cash. Levine, Gramercy 4041.

BOLIVIA Wanted—American 21383, 0417, Stevens 6135. Vanderbilt 4634, 1389.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—Stevens 4365, all colors. Telephone Madison Square 9364.

BOLIVIA AMERICAN Wanted—21382, all colors; cash. Chelsea 9086.

CHINCHILLA Wanted—American 112 or similar; black and navy. Expert Cloak & Suit, 148 West 29th. Chelsea 5852.

CAMBRICK Nainsooks, Muslin Wanted—60-48, 64-60, 68-72. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4814.

CANTON CREPES Wanted—Eagle 66. Rashkind & Soloff, 22 West 32d.

CARPETS Wanted—Cheap tapestry carpet in rolls or remnants; can use quantities at right price. E 2477 Times Annex.

CHARMEUSE Wanted—Colfax, Nugget, Golden Rule others. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4814.

CHARMOISETTE, POLLYANNA and ERMINE Wanted—Holden-Leonards. Fitzroy 9611.

CHINCHILLAS Wanted—All shades, any quality. S. A. Francke & Co., 25 West 31st St.

CHINCHILLA Satin or similar Wanted—Irving Kats, 11 East 29th.

COATS Wanted—Open to buy Fall coats and suits in new styles up-to-the-minute; placing spot orders. Leipzig & Rosenberg, 123 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted—Jobber looking at Fall novelty, sport models; popular-priced. Rubber Garment, 18 West 27th.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats all week with samples, 1,273 Broadway, 9th floor, Mr. Altman.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats; call with samples, after 11 o'clock. 1,140 Broadway, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted—Cloth; jobber placing orders; call after 11. Maidwright, 17 West 20th.

COATS Wanted—Fur, all kinds, for cash. Room 909, 225 5th Av., from 2 to 5 only.

COATS, Suits Wanted — Junior, misses' ladies'; jobber. 144 West 27th, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted—Looking at stouts and prosimilar models. Wolff & Schlossberg, 22 West 32d.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders better grade coats. 38 West 28th St., 1st floor.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles. 5th floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on coats. Room 1612, 16 East 32d.

COTTON GOODS Wanted—Cash paid for 6-60 flesh and white, 36-inch nainsook, and 8080 30-inch flesh batiste. Denby, Spring 9571.

COTTON GOODS Wanted—Rajah, cotton shantung, ramie, linene, in all colors; also white organdies. Goldwater Bros., 37 East 21st.

COTTON GOODS Wanted—Open to buy large quantity cotton warp serges; price must be right. Devon Mfg. Co. Stagg 4125.

COTTON GOODS Wanted—Open for quantities ramie, linen, ratines; cotton, Rogers. A. Litwack, 450 Broadway.

COTTON NETS Wanted—Paris cream and white, all qualities. Call Madison Square 4658.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted—Good quality, 4 to 5 thread. Call with samples. Feinberg Bros., 5 East 31st, 12th floor.

CREPE DE CHINE, Georgette, Peau de Cygne Wanted—Raw or finished; spot cash. Madison Square 9464.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted—Heavy 8 and 5 thread; also canton crepe. Onyx, 32 East 21st.

DEWEST Wanted—Will pay cash for Malinson's Dewkist or similar cloth in white. Sterling 9630, extension 42.

DRESSES Wanted—We are placing stock orders on popular to highest grade canton, charmeuse, satin canton, crepe satin, foreign, poiret, serge and evening dresses. Submit samples, 9-5 daily, 5th floor, 39 West 33d.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing quantity orders high-grade Fall line; tricotines, poiret twills, satin face cantons, canton crepes, charmeuse. Call all week. 123 West 30th. 3rd floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Will look all week at Fall samples better grade in tricotine, poiret twill, Roshanara, Canton, charmeuse, up to 12 A. M., Rapaport Jablonsky, 306 7th Av., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing stock orders on medium to highest grade tricotine, poiret twill, serge, charmeuse and satin dresses. Call with samples 9-5, Bijou, 7 East 31st St.

DRESSES Wanted—We are ready to buy 1,000 good quality and style cotton dresses at the right price. Parimutter's, 116 Montpelle Av., Jersey City. Telephone 2488 Bergen.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing order on Fall samples, all materials; submit samples all week after 10:30 A. M. Bluwell Dress & Costume, 142 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing stock orders on new Fall styles in crepe satin, charmeuse, Canton and tricotine dresses; submit samples daily, 10th floor, 12 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted — Large jobber placing stock orders on better-grade charmeuse, satin and canton dresses. Call with samples, 46 West 25th, 1 flight up.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing large orders on better made tricotines, poiret twills and canton crepes. Call with samples, 132 West 24th, 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Big jobber looking at Fall styles of the better kind of crepe satins, canton twills and tricotines. 38-40 West 32d. Room 410.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at Fall dresses. Call all week, fourth floor, Kaye Building, Madison Av. and 30th St. (Use 30th St. entrance).

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing stock orders, Newest models; call with samples, Sunday, Tuesday, 9-11, mornings, 10th floor, 1,140 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on all kinds of silk dresses for the Fall. Call with samples, Majestic Dress Co., 139 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on Fall models, suting, charmeuse and canton crepe. Call with samples all week, Marx & Son, 461 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at Fall samples, charmeuse, satins; big business to right contractor. 16 West 31st St., 1 flight up.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber open for popular price silks and cloth, stout and maternity dresses. National Garment, 34 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on cloths and silks. Call with samples after 11 o'clock, Mohawk Dress, 1,140 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders popular price Fall dresses, silk and cloth. Call with samples. 3d floor, 244 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobbers placing stock orders on Fall models; all materials; bring samples. 40 West 27th, 10th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on all kinds of silk and tricotine dresses. See Mr. Herr, 27 West 32d, 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders canton crepe, crepe satin, poiret twill, newest models, 16 East 32d, 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on snappy silk and tricotine dresses. Merrymaid Garments, 104 West 20th.

DRESSES Wanted—Contractors, evening, wedding, afternoon dresses. Call with samples. Deutsch, 32 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on stout dresses in all materials; bring samples. 3d floor, 130 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at Canton, satin crepes, charmeuse. 4th floor, 1400 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at dresses, better kind. Bring samples. 1,140 Broadway, Room 1502.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on snappy styles in silk and tricotine. D. S., 100 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders; snappy styles; cloth and silk. Stoll 13 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted — Placing orders silks, woolens of the better kind. 16 West 27th, 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Canton crepe, ribbon trimmings. Call all week. 9 West 24th, 8th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—New styles for popular line; quantity business. 3 East 28th, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing stock orders Fall dresses, all week. 14 E. 27th, 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on Fall styles of silk dresses. 5th floor, 39 W. 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber open for Fall silks and cloths. 2d floor, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber open for Fall silks. 9-10 West 31st St., 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders silk-plaid dresses. Call Monday, 9-11, 1,140 Broadway, 3d floor.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted—Brown and navy. Mat C. Hirschfeld & Co., Inc., 1 E. 33d.

DUVET de laine Wanted—F. & H., black, navy, brown; quantity. Madison Square 4186.

ERMINE and Pollyanna Wanted—Black and navy. Louis Weinberg, 457 4th Av.

FLANNEL Wanted—1501, 1511, cashmere twill, others. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4814.

FURS Wanted—Cloak manufacturer placing large orders on taupe wool. Rubinstein & Dochter, 8 West 30th.

FURS Wanted—Squirrels; bring samples; large quantities. 12th floor, 8 East 27th.

FURS Wanted—100 coat, stormy collars and cuffs; best prices. Phone 1, Chelsea 9086.

FURS Wanted—Open for jobs in Sealine and Kit-Cooney coats; cash. 12 East 32d.

FURS Wanted—Job muffs, any pattern; spot cash. Bernstein, 31 West 31st.

GEORGETTES Wanted—3rd, below market price. Onyx, 32 East 20th.

GEORGETTE Wanted—5,000 yards for cash. Max Schneck, 116 West 14th.

GERONA Wanted—Forstmann & Hoffman, also Marvella, Orlando and Duvet de Laine, all colors. Watkins 2816.

GINGHAMS Wanted—Amoskeag and Kellner, plaids and checks. Weiser Textile, Gramercy 6462.

GINGHAMS Wanted—Red checks, 27 or 32 inch. Grace Dress Co., 38 West 32d St.

GINGHAMS Wanted—Of any description; cash. Victor Goldman, 46 Walker St.

HERRET Wanted—Heavy 46 eight, navy and black; cash. R. & W., 50 West 17th.

MARVELLA, F. & H., Orlando, Mousseyne panvelaine, veldynes; cash. Madison Square 9202.

MERCHANDISE Wanted for cash; must be cheap. Feldman, 808 Canal.

MOUSSYNES, Velynes, Varona, Pollyanna and Ermine Wanted—All shades; pay cash. Longacre 4074.

MOUSSYNE Wanted—Will exchange panvelaine for mousseyne, any shade. Madison Square 9575.

MOUSSYNE Wanted—F. & H. Mousseyne, black, for cash. S. & S. Goldberg, 31 East 21st.

MOUSSYNE Wanted—Fortmann & Huffmann, all colors, quantity. Chelsea 6549.

ORGANDY Wanted—Swiss, for cash; white only; also baronet satin, white. Gramercy 4641.

ORLANDO and Marvellas Wanted—All colors; will pay cash. Madison Square, 9890.

OSTRICH TRIMMINGS Wanted—5,000 yards, pay $1.40 to $4.75 dozen. Wire, Corenson, Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles.

PANVELAINES Wanted—F. & H., will exchange for mousseyne, all shades. 3d floor, 30 West 26th.

PANVELLAINE Wanted—F. & H. 1633, black and navy. Longacre 3158.

PANVELAINE Wanted—Black and navy. Madison Square 4371.

PLUSHES and Velours Wanted—Peerless T10, Peco 13516; cash. Korostoff, 28 West 27th.

PLUSHES Wanted—Peco and H. & H.; quantity; cash. Friedwald, Fitzroy 3133.

POIRET TWILL Wanted—Lorraine 3866 or similar quality; navy only. Madison Square 4190.

POLO Wanted—¾ or 6-4 cotton warp, navy, brown, reindeer; must be cheap. Kaplan & Weingein, Chelsea 9685.

POLOS Wanted—Jobs, all wool, reindeer, Pekin, brown; also velours. 15 East 30th, 5th floor. Longacre 4291.

POPLINS Wanted — Suguehanna, faille, lustre or similar grades; spot cash. Rosner Dress House, 106 West 32d.

RATINE Wanted—Jobber open to buy large quantity of ratines, all colors. 1,140 Broadway, 3d floor.

RATINES Wanted — Suitable for dresses. Booth, Bregman & Sumberg, 129 West 27th. Watkins 5496.

SATEEN Wanted—Black; quantity; call with samples. Krasnow-Weiser, 38 West 3d St.

SATIN MESSALINE Wanted—Navy and brown, large quantity, cash. Malking Dress, 30 West 15th St.

SATIN, Wash, Wanted—Good quality white only. Munzer & Salinger, 9 West 18th.

SERGES Wanted—PPB, XX, all colors; SBGL, cream and brown; WFX, black and brown; CFS, navy and brown; SPA, black; Hamilton 8200; all colors. Watkins 8183.

SERGES Wanted—For cash, 7190 and 7512; price must be right. 241 Room 711, 1,265 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted—S. B. G. L. 7002. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4814.

SERGES Wanted—7120 orf Botany's 883; spot cash. Rosner Dress House, 106 West 32d.

SERGES Wanted—1464, navy, 7120 brown or similar quality. Gerla, 7 W. 30th.

SERGE Wanted—Brown, 54286 or similar quality; cash. Madison Square 4067.

SERGES Wanted—Whitman's 87, Amoskeag 6002, 7002. Phone Watkins 6553.

SILKS Wanted—Will buy for spot cash all kinds of silks, satins, messalines, crepe meteors, Canton crepes, crepe de chines and novelty silks; must be at the price; call with sample pieces. Store, 34 East 29th.

SILKS Wanted—Spot cash for any kind, any quantity; can use seconds, also odds and ends. New York Silk Exchange, 387 4th Av.

SILKS Wanted—Japs, Habatui, satin, ponge; all weights. Call up forenoon, Vanderbilt 1943.

SILKS Wanted—Good quality printed, radiums. D. Freid & Son, 145 Madison Av.

SILK Wanted—Fancy linings, black ground, any quality. Chelsea 6960.

SUITS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on Fall jersey and tweed suits. 35 West 31st St., 11th floor.

SUITS Wanted—Placing orders on suits under $20. 8th floor, 153 West 27th.

SUITS Wanted—Jobber placing stock orders, ripple suits. 14 East 27th St., 6th floor.

TRICOTINE AND POIRET TWILL Wanted—Fine quality; cash. Malito Bros., 153 West 34th.

TRICOTINES Wanted—0451 or similar, Poiret twill and 7120. Tessler, 29 West 26th.

TRICOTINE Wanted—American style 117, navy; quantity. Isador Weiss. Stuyvesant 7647.

TRICOTINES AND POIRET TWILLS Wanted—Quantity at a price. 3d floor, 36 West 25th.

TRICOTINE Wanted—Open for good quality only. William Frank, 25 West 31st.

TRICOTINES Wanted for cash. New model Dress Co., 114 West 30th.

TRICOTINE Wanted—Lorraine 4065, navy; cash. Madison Square 4067.

UNDERWEAR, Exclusive Ladies', and Waists Wanted—Business man, returning California, will purchase outright from manufacturer, view to handling Pacific Coast sales. K 969 Times Downtown.

VELVETINES AND MOUSEYNES Wanted—F. & H. Telephone Madison Square 6364.

VELOURS Wanted—Spot cash, 13811, 13110, 13516, 13520; also Bolivia 21383, Stevens 6135. Vanderbilt 4634, 1389.

VELOUR Wanted—Stevens 4344, 4613, American 13516; 167 West 25th.

VELOURS Wanted—Can use large quantity Stevens's 4614, all colors. David Marks & Bro., 40 West 17th. Watkins 2786.

VELOURS Wanted—Stevens 4314, and Farber Wilder 7-1,000. Henry Leavy & Son, 213-223 West 35th.

VELOURS Wanted—Lightweight, all makes, for suitings; quantity no object. Vassar Garment, Watkins 2066.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13514, 13518, or similar, any quantity, navy, brown, reindeer. Chelsea 7544.

VELOURS Wanted—Stevens 4314, American 0417, 13520, 13516; all shades. Pennsylvania 2092.

VELOURS Wanted—Americans 13110, navy also; 13530 brown, navy and black. Watkins 2616.

VELOURS Wanted—Lightweights, all colors; must be cheap. Jacobus Bros., Penn. 8526.

VELOURS Wanted—0103, 4314, 1338, 13516, navy de 1400. Ernst Dress, 1,265 Broadway, 3d floor.

VELOURS Wanted—Stevens 4352, or similar, for cash. Schwartz Bros., 150 West 23d.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13518, 13520, 13130, all colors. Phone Watkins 4089.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13520, 13518. Leventhal & Harwitz, Gramercy 5294.

VELOURS Wanted—Heavyweight, navy and black; cash. R. & W., 50 West 17th.

VELOUR Wanted — 13911, shade 367, 15 pieces, spot cash. Gramercy 4641.

VELOURS Wanted—Lightweight, for suiting. J. Duna Co., 137 West 26th St.

VELOURS Wanted—13516, 13520, 13130. Dave Rosengarten, 144 West 27th.

VELOURS Wanted—4314, 13511 or similar. Bloom & Kaas, 149 West 26th.

VELOURS Wanted—13911, all colors. Silver & Goldstein, 15 West 28th.

VELOUR Wanted—13911, all shades. Brinkman & Co., 130 West 32d St.

VELOURS Wanted—13520, 7041, 1338, 1316. Phone Chelsea 4814.

VELOUR Wanted—13520, 13518, brown and navy. Watkins 2770.

VELVETS Wanted—Black Lyons panne, at a price for cash. Madison Square 5307.

WAISTS Wanted—Prominent waist house is placing orders on fancy and embroidered novelties in georgette and crepe de chine blouses up to $5. Write for appointment G 359 Times.

WAISTS Wanted—Placing orders on latest Fall models, velvets and overblouses. Marx & Son, 461 Broadway.

WOOLENS Wanted—50 pieces Parker-Wilder flannels in blues and browns. Call spring 60-51.

YALAMA Wanted—3022, 3176, Palmgreen, M. R. Silverman, 1,273 Broadway. Fitzroy 2711.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

APRONS—200 dozen bungalow aprons, $6.50 and $8.75 dozen. Simon-Kahn, 911 Broadway.

ARMY GOODS reclaimed; shirts, breeches, long pants, cheap. 130 Henry St.

BIAS—Seamed, imported, great variety; will sell at very low price. M. Krass & Co., 260 5th Av.

BATH ROBES—For men; well made; cheap. L. Greenberg & Co., 7 West 32d St.

BELTS—Men's, 200 gross; brief cases, 1,000 rubber composition; sell cheap for cash. 1,232 Broadway, Room 903. Phone Fitzroy 916.

BOLIVIAS—311, capes; 1366, black, taupe; pajamas, all colors; polos, Lawrence & Deland, F. & K. tweeds. Madison Square 1353.

BOLIVIA—American 21376, 13419, 21382, 21383, 0453, 92,275, 13119; Julliard's 2214. Madison Square 6350.

BOLIVIA—21378, 0417, 0453, 15007, 16021; velour, similar, 13516. Fair Woolen, Stuyvesant 8473-14668.

BOLIVIAS—Stevens 6173, Delands 5000 for sale. Best Maid Cloak Co., 104 West 30th. Chelsea 4090.

BOLIVIA—21378, 15001, 0417, 13518, 13419, 16023, 21354, 16021, 21220, 6186. Madison Square 1940.

BOLIVIAS—Velours, tricotines, 21378, 0417, 13911, 09105, 715, 271, 0288. Stuyvesant 9456.

BOLIVIA—Steven's 4365. Phone Gramercy 5296.

BROADCLOTH—Julliard's 110, American 113, all colors. Madison Square 9064.

BROCADES—Japanese white and light colors, for dresses and suit linings, at bargain prices. Vanderbilt 2286.

CANTON CREPE—Jobs to close out, and low price Fall dresses on racks. Reinick Bros., 270 7th Av.

CANTON CREPE—Black, navy, brown, $3.55. Nassau Silk, 34 East 21st. Stuyvesant 1406.

CANTON CREPE—Heavy qualities, for immediate delivery. Florence Silk Co., 456 4th Av.

CANTON CREPE—Good qualities; also satin-faced Canton, all shades. Longacre 7965.

CANTON—Plain black and satin faced, black and navy, $2.75. Vanderbilt 2286.

CHARMEUSE—Cotton, georgette, crepes, messaline. Sol Rosenfeld, 25 East 30th.

CHARMEUSE — Pebbleback, black, very heavy; unusual price. Winterbilt 2286.

COATS—Silk plush, fur trimmed, from $9.95 and up; immediate delivery. Ulin Bros., 24 East 12th.

COATS AND SUITS—Newest Fall models; reasonably priced. Lee Hexter & Co., 114 West 28th.

COATS, WRAPS—Velour and tricotines at a sacrifice. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st.

COATS—Assorted, close out, cheap; ladies' and children's sizes. Nivel, 114 West 26th.

COATS—Cloth, plush, suits, dresses; Fall; 4 months' dating. Hutner, 46 West 25th.

COATS—Cloth, plush; one season's job; cheap. 7th floor, 46 West 25th.

COATS—Good lot Bolivia Fall coats, wraps; close out. Newman, 135 West 27th.

COATS—400 Winter coats at $6.75. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

COATS—Fall coats, Spring suits and wraps, to close out. Orchard 7781.

CORDUROYS—Julliards, 9,000 white shorts to close out. Canal 1847.

COTTON GOODS—Tan, drill, 2-50; 80-inch; very low price. Stuyvesant 3186.

CREPE DE CHINES, Crepe Meteors—60 colors; charmeuse, heavy crepes, crepe satins, wash satins, flattings, poplins; immediate delivery; below manufacturing cost; export trade solicited. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 7300.

CREPE DE CHINE—Our own make; good construction; greige or finished. Knickerbocker Ribbon Company, 456 4th Av., New York City.

CREPE SATIN, Canton Crepe, Satin-faced Canton and Charmeuse—Maxwell Silk Mills, Allentown, Pa., New York office, 156 Madison Av.

CREPE MOHAIR—Lesher Whitman's; ten pieces to close at 50c a yard. Chelsea 440.

DRESSES—Jumper dresses in ramie linen, $18 per dozen; canton crepe and tricotines, in several chic styles, $10.75 up, for immediate shipment. Goldblatt & Schaeffler, 130 West 25th. Chelsea 3205. Watkins 5763.

DRESSES AND GUIMPES—10,000 assorted styles, materials, colors, at sacrifice; also 1,000 heavily beaded, georgettes, good assortment at $5.75; buy while they last. Pan-American, 12 West 21st.

DRESSES—2,000 cotton dresses, selected styles, on racks for immediate delivery; ginghams, organdies, voiles and linens; prices $3.75 upward. Kahn Dress, 36 West 32d.

DRESSES and Guimpe—5,000 remarkable values unusual in design and fabric to be sacrificed; formerly Sunshine Dress Co., now Sunny-Maid Dress Co., 48 West 25th.

DRESSES—Closing out entire stock of Swiss organdies, taffetas, satin and printed georgettes at big sacrifice; take advantage, don't delay. L. Frank & Son, 6 West 32d.

DRESSES—1,000 Canton crepes, charmeuses, satins, kitten's ear; formerly priced up to $32.50, to close out at $15.75; will pay you to come up. Brucker Bros., 37 West 28th.

DRESSES—Canton crepes, crepe back satins, roshanara, unusual in styles, remarkably low prices. Mohawk Dress Co., 1,140 Broadway.

DRESSES—Ramie and linen gulmpes, 13-20, $12 dozen; 7-14, $9 dozen; all wool serges, 7-14, $24 dozen; 13-20, $36 dozen. Buddy Dress Co., 15 West 18th.

DRESSES—Stouts, canton crepes, charmeuse, tricotines; youthful styles; specially priced for early Fall. Wolf Stout Dress Co., 122 West 26th.

DRESSES—For early Fall business don't fail to see our special attractive dress at $7.75 and others. Goldensohn & Mencher, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES—Closing out ginghams, voiles, linens, guimpes, serges and tricotine slipovers, for immediate delivery. Anna Bells Dress, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES—Biggest values ever shown; snappy styles; satins, charmeuse, serges, tricotines, $5-$9.75. Loeb-Nussbaum, 119 West 25d.

DRESSES—150 georgettes, assorted colors, sizes; regular price $12.75, close out $6.75 net; very good for July sales. Jawits, 130 West 32d.

DRESSES—Beautiful styles in large quantities at sacrifice prices, American tricotine, poiret twills, French serges; close out very cheap, Famo Dress, 122 West 27th.

DRESSES—Better grade, imported, domestic gingham, organdie, dotted Swiss, regulars, stouts, silk sports; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES—Canton crepes, crepe satins, poiret twill; all Fall models; to close out at a sacrifice. Don Ray Dress, 510 6th Av.

DRESSES—Advanced styles, cheapest prices, best styles. Hutner, 46 West 25th.

DRESSES—Guimpes, $13.75 dozen; in stock, spot delivery, 7th floor, 46 West 25th.

DRESSES—Children's guimpes, $7.50 dozen, 7-14. S. Fuzakas & Son, 138 5th Av.

DRESSES—Canton crepe, georgette, taffeta, at sacrifice, 134 West 25th, 4th floor.

DRESSES—From the unfortunate war fire we have received our Fall line, at 50c for record-breaking business; hundreds of snappy models, $9.75 up; serges, tricotines, velours, poiret twills, satins, charmeuse; save your time by coming here first; also large assortment georgettes, plain and beaded; canton crepes, &c.; immediate delivery. Meyer Bensilum, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES—Closing out her entire stock of cotton dresses, including guimpes; here is an opportunity for a lot of clean, fresh merchandise fit for any first-class store to buy at a price; take a look at our early bird specials; a selection that cannot be duplicated elsewhere in materials, styles and prices. Tip Top Dress Co., 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES—Entire stock sacrificed; must be low as today; red checks, brown, blue, gold, green checks, $6.95; this is our emergency sale; voiles, value to $4.75, today $1.50; striped ginghams, $1.50; organdies, $1.50; beaded georgettes, $5; beautiful canton crepe, $12.75; never undersold. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES—Ginghams, novelty, inch size blocks and quarter checks; assorted colors, styles and sizes; formerly sold up to $8.75; closing out last 500 lot all at one price, $3.25. Come early and get best selection. Grace Dress Co., 38-40 West 32d.

DRESSES—We must make room for our Fall line, which is now ready, so our red checked ginghams, voiles, organdies and silk dresses must go at greatly reduced prices. Weingarten Bros. & Co., 145 West 30th.

DRESSES—Wash, closing out final lot at sacrifice. Queen, 114 West 28th.

DUVETYNS—Silk embroidered, one-piece, dark brown, 36 inches wide. Frank & Dunn, 821 Broadway.

DUVETYNS — Silk and mercerized, all shades; will give sample cuts. Longacre 7965.

DUVETYN—F & H 4702, navy, brown, grey. Fitzroy 2781. Elnborn.

GEORGETTE—White, flesh, navy, bisque, &c., 80c. Nassau Silk, 34 East 21st. Stuyvesant 1406.

GEORGETTES—3x3, navy, brown; extra heavy quality; closing out. Longacre 4907.

GEORGETTES—3x3, all colors; immediate delivery. Florence Silk Co., 456 4th Av.

GEORGETTE—To close out very cheap. Phone Longacre 2024.

GINGHAMS — Checks, Braylock lavender, blue, black, pink for sale. Chelsea 7527.

HABUTAI, Japanese, 6 and 8 momme, red label, first quality. Vanderbilt 2286.

Textile, 220 5th Av. Pennsylvania 2481.

HABUTAIE—100 pieces, 6½ mme, blue label. Republic Textile Co., 22 West 32d.

HOSIERY—10,000 dozen to close out, first, second and third qualities ladies' men's and children's; full fashions, mercerized and cotton; very cheap for cash. Quinto, 1,123 Broadway.

HOSIERY—Jobs of women's thread silk stockings, $3.75 dozen. Simon-Kahn, 911 Broadway.

HOSIERY—Jobs on hand for bargain basement. Orchard 8227.

JAP SILK—Printed, 7 momme; cheap. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4814.

JERSEY—8-oz. worsted; all shades; below market price. Wickner, 139 West 24th.

KNITTED GARMENTS—Paris models, specially imported, including: Cape, combination knitted, wool and fibre silk in blue and white, green, and green, blue and red; knitted negligee, black and orange; ostrich-trimmed knitted suit, gray; knitted gilet of pink, hand-embroidered; blazer dress, in silver and blue; knitted dress in cream and navy; prices, actual cost, plus duty; terms, spot cash. Phone 7378 Ashland. Room 1203 Flatiron Building, New York.

KNIT GOODS—Silk knitted blouses, wool knitted suits, bathing suits, fibre silk sweaters, jersey sport coats, capes, at sacrifice prices. Crescent Knitting Corp., 33 West 34, Oppenheim-Collins Building.

LININGS—Fancy Japs, original designs. Maxwell Textile Co., 156 Madison Av.

MINU-TRICOLETTES—For jobbers and outters. C. M. Goldberg, 334 4th Av. Madison Square 8470.

NECKWEAR (Men's)—Large quantity silk four-in-hands offered at greatly reduced prices; call and let us convince you. Royal Cravat, 27 East 21st.

NECKWEAR (Men's)—Quantity, attractive goods at close out. 419 Broadway.

NORMANDY—American 0417X, all colors; also ermine, Holden-Leonard, all colors; spot cash. Longacre 4852.

NOTIONS—Fancy goods and knit goods at sacrifice prices; retiring from business. Davann, 545 Broadway.

PANVELAINE—F. & H., all colors; immediate delivery. Madison Square 9067.

PETTICOATS—1,000 jersey and malanade petticoats and pantalettes at a price. Canterbury, 172 5th Av.

PLUSHES—Serges, Peco, Lapinax, Nishni, Nuphur, Numole, Chilina, Unimas 0396. Stuyvesant 8450.

PLUSHES—4T-4T cotton plush in brown and burgundy, also high pile in black. Chelsea 9335.

PLUSHES—Peco, velour du Nord, bolivias, cheap. Barewits, Madison Square 7300.

POIRET TWILL—Lorraine 3866. Abe Vanderbilt 6468.

POLOS—Plushes, American, Lawrence; Peco 4040, H. & H. 200; cheap. Madison Square 3745.

POPLIN—10 pieces all-wool heavy poplin, close out at $1.25 Gutman, 46 West 24th.

PRUNELLA STRIPES—One Dollar net. Stuyvesant 7643.

PUSSY WILLOW LINING—Fancy, 1,200 yards, all colors, at a price for cash. Chelsea 9695.

SERGES—8850, 7614, 7312, 7301, 7120, 7750, 7002; also poiret and tricotines. Warren Woolen, 41 West 25th.

SERGES—Better grade poiret twill; black, navy and colors. Slinger Bros., 498 7th Av. Longacre 4775.

SERGES—Tricotines, broadcloths, skirtings and other materials. Franklin Woolen, 30 West 24th.

SERGES—American, 20¾; navy, 97½c.; bolivia, American 15089, $1.75; cash. Watkins 2185.

SERGES—Gera 50811, navy, 6 pieces; 50003, black, 7 pieces; very cheap. Vanderbilt 2280.

SERGES—54280, 7614, 7301, 4061, 5607, 8950, MFL, WFX. Meirovits, Madison Square 6912.

SERGES—11433, 7301, 7614, 8950, 7120, 5000, 54289. Madison Square 3745.

SERGES—Julliards, 5607, 54286, Gera's 7006. Miller Bros., 229 West 36th.

SERGES—Below market price Whitman's 104. Banin, 19 East 21st. Gramercy 1377.

SHANTUNG—120-130 ounce, 28 to 30 yards. Levin, Madison Square 5665.

SHIRTINGS—For export; striped, Fugi, silk, 32 inches wide, 163 pieces, to be sold at attractive prices in bond; desirable patterns. Store, 41 East 32d.

SHIRTINGS—40-inch striped crepe de chines, to close out, $1 per yard. 64 West 26th.

SHIRTS—Before placing order, see our popular priced line of shirts, woven madras, silk stripes, percales, &c., for immediate delivery. I. A. Samuels & Sons, 508 Broadway.

SHIRTS—Best grades assorted printed madras for spot delivery at very attractive prices to buyers in case lots; also percales. Sweetall & Wender, 375 Broadway.

SILK, Japanese, Habutai, all weights, for immediate delivery, in natural and colors; special prices. David J. Rosenfeld, 330 5th Av. Pennsylvania 2431.

SILKS—Art silk, 36 inches, silver, gold and all pastel shades; also canton crepe; immediate delivery. Birkhahn Corp., 96 5th Av. Watkins 9628.

SILKS—Shantungs, pongee, habutais, cotton crepe. French-American Import Co., Stuyvesant 8459.

SILKS — 100 pieces satins and charmeuse; sacrifice for cash. 1st floor, 16 W. 31st St.

SILK (Jap)—7 mme, natural Echisen, below market. Korner & Cohen, 30 East 30th.

SILKS, Jap—Guaranteed; five momme, flesh and black. Madison Square 5813.

SKIRTS—Last call for special sales white gabardines, separate belts, few styles, $6.50 dozen; white surf satin, $18 dozen. Jacob Hyman Co., 137 West 25.

SKIRTS—Baronettes, assorted colors, at sacrifice price; also Jap Queen Anne satin, white and colored. Faulkner, 35 West 27th.

SKIRTS—Sacrificing baronettes, whites, colors; blazer flannels, gabardines, fancy silks. Brown & Son, 50 West 27th St.

SKIRTS—800 fancy stripe, plaid and silk-pleated skirts to close out, cheap. American Apparel Corp., 1 East 28th.

SKIRTS—Jobs in fancy silk, flannel, Summer plaid and serge at a price. Baldame Mfg. Co., 146 West 27th St.

SKIRTS—Baronette satin, Duplan's white and colors; closing out; Prunella, &c. 5th Av. Skirt, 244 5th Av.

SKIRTS—Baronet satin and other novelties cheap. 7th floor, 46 West 25th.

SUITS—Fall line ready, popular priced suits in all prevailing materials. A. H. Gittelson, 29 West 29th.

SUITS—To close out for immediate delivery; also stylish stouts. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st.

SUITS—Shantungs, to close out at a price. Best Maid Cloak Co., 104 West 30th.

SUITS—Exceptional bargain on last Fall suits. 7th floor, 46 West 25th.

Wholesale Only

POIRET TWILLS

Tricotines Velours

PRUNELLA STRIPES

for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

HAROLD CHASSMAN,

823 Fourth Ave., Mad. Sq. 4613.

SUITS—Superbly tailored suits for immediate delivery at very special prices. Blumbers Bros., 13 West 37th.

SUITS—Wash, 1,000 children's; sacrifice; high grade. American Merchants Mercantile Co., 114 West 26th.

SUITS—Closing out entire stock of pure worsted Jersey suits and sport jackets. Wickner, 139 West 24th.

SUITS, COATS—In velours and tricotines, at $17.75. Maidoff, 16 East 17th.

SWEATERS—Fibre silk, excellent quality, all shades, well made; will close out quantity at much reduced prices. Gropper Knitting Mills, 424 Broadway.

SWEATERS—Wool, assorted, large quantity; closing out entire stock. M. H. Knitting, 104 4th Av.

SWEATERS—Silk, assorted; large quantity, Art Silk, 1,669 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

SWISS—Dotted, imported, assorted colors; sacrifice. Watkins 9289.

TOWELS—5,000 dozen huck towels, made by the Canton Mills, sold in bale lots only, 60 dozens to a bale, at a ridiculously low price; quick action necessary. S 51 Times.

TRICOLETTES—Plain and fancy weaves, 70c up. N. S. DeForest Co., 117 East 34th.

TRICOTINES—Poiret, twills, cord, all leading makes including Reeds, Andrews, etc., $2.10 up; 0417 Normandy, navy, black, other colors; Botany, Yalama, all colors; Sarona, Navarre, Superba. Madison Sq. 8191-1320.

TRICOTINES—Quantity at $1.90 to $2.15; also 0782, 2020, 209, 2304. Meirovits, 404 4th Av. Madison Square 5178.

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 2000.

ALMA, Iowa—C. B. Burns; C. B. Burns, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 23d (A. Minzer).
ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlin-Johnson-Du Bose Co.: Mrs. R. B. White, muslin underwear, shirtwaists; 46 W. 20th (W. Van Buren).
AURORA, Ill.—The Style Shop; H. N. Gelt, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 23d (A. Minzer).
BALTIMORE—American Wholesale Corp.; E. S. Mesmersmith, remnants; G. J. Falk, cotton piece goods; 254 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros.; Miss E. Garland, wash goods; 352 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer, Inc.).
BALTIMORE—Fink, Roemer & Harcum; S. C. Harcum, C. Roemer, mfrs. men's neckwear; Martinique.
BALTIMORE—D. Miller & Co.; D. B. Miller, silks, dress goods; Pennsylvania.
BALTIMORE — Schloss Bros. & Co.; J. Schloss, woolens; 260 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild-Kohn Co.; Miss V. Stern, corsets; 230 5th (F. Atkins).
BALTIMORE—The Hub; Miss R. Horgan, corsets, muslin underwear; 115 W. 30th (Weil & Hartmann).
BALTIMORE—Lowenthal Bros.; A. Lowenthal, notions; Pennsylvania.
BALTIMORE—Kiddie Klothes Kompany (jobbers); S. Kaufman, infants', children's knit goods, sweaters; McAlpin.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—J. L. Morgan Co.; H. L. Riggs, domestics, blankets, table linens; Grand.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Cahoon Bros.; H. H. Gobin, dress goods, silks, velvets; 352 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer, Inc.).
BRISTOL, Tenn.—H. P. King Co.; C. H. King, mdse. manager; M. M. King, dry goods; Flanders.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Fair; L. J. Schulman, jobs gingham dresses; 4 E. 14th.
BURLINGTON, Iowa—Schramm-Schmieg D. G. Co.; T. Schinsely, dry goods, notions, furn. goods, jewelry; Pennsylvania.
BUTTE, Mont.—Hennessy Co.; F. R. Crosby, dry goods, notions; 32 E. 23d, Room 310.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—M. Furchgott & Sons; Oscar Furchgott, jobs piece goods, household linens, men's furnishings, household furnishing goods; 35 W. 36th (Al. H. Gross).
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—The Solof Co.; J. Y. Bush, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 23d (A. Minzer).
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Diamond Shoe and Garment Co.; L. T. Mathes, mdse. manager; Pennsylvania.
CHATTANOOGA—R. Schwartz Co.; Miss F. C. Kirkpatrick, cloaks, suits, dresses; R. Schwartz, women's ready-to-wear; 29 W. 30th (H. Oppenheimer).
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; W. M. Sporborg, general merchandise; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).
CHICAGO—Charles A. Stevens & Bros.; Miss F. E. McKenty, furs; 40 E. 22d, 10th floor.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss K. Leahy, laces; 44 E. 22d, Room 306.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; C. T. Ray, men's furnishing goods; Miss L. A. Griffin, waists; Mrs. G. Dolman, infants' wear; M. C. Wineguth, felt slippers; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; C. Kavesey, perfumery, soaps; W. B. Temple, embroidered silks; Mrs. M. Perkins, embroidered silks; K. Mearns, Miss M. Plunkett, Miss E. Stapleton, millinery workshop; G. Hoskins, sheets; G. Bunker, table linens; 1,107 B'way, 3d floor.
CHICAGO—H. Graff, fur coats; 128 W. 27th.
CHICAGO—The Lederer Co.; A. Spilker, neckwear, ribbons, leather goods, handkerchiefs; 370 7th Av., Room 207.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; D. Levy, musical instruments; 1,164 B'way (Fellows Buying Corp.).
CHICAGO—Riley, Schubert & Grossman Co.; S. M. Grossman, furniture; Pennsylvania.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; W. S. Ochns, hosiery; 115 5th Av., 5th floor.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; G. Bentley, curtains; 1,164 B'way (Fellows Buying Corp.).
CHICAGO—Feldman Bros.; H. D. Feldman, men's ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.
CHICAGO—Liberty Cloak and Suit Co.; A. H. Rosenberg, wash goods; Pennsylvania.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; C. W. Bonesa, wash goods; 43 White, 2d floor.
CINCINNATI—Aims & Doepke Co.; H. Bertelson, wash goods; C. Klein, hosiery, underwear; T. Mannens, domestics; A. Jones, retail manager; J. Farley, linens; Miss A. Hopf, gloves; I. J. Tennery, boys' men's clothing; R. W. Peterson, housefurnishing goods, Mrs. G. Schraffenburger, women's neckwear; Miss S. Wolfsohlang, trimmings; Miss I. Stone, art embroideries; 350 B'way, Room 606.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; basement—Mrs. Flagler, silk dresses; D. S. Michel, mdse. mgr.; 236 5th Av., Room 810.
CLEVELAND—Hirsh Bros.; Mr. Cohen, Fall dresses; 1,261 B'way (S. Solomon).
COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus & Co.; Miss S. Dunlap, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear, 225 5th Av.; Retail Research Association.
COLUMBUS—Bernarts; Mr. Weinberger, silk dresses, 138 West 27th St.; H. Graff.
CORSICANA, Texas—Jarrett & Co.; R. Jarrett, Mrs. M. Perlman, dry goods, clothing, millinery; Breslin.
DALLAS, Texas—Higginbotham, Bailey, Logan Co.; J. S. McCarty, Fall wool skirts, jobbers; 395 B'way, Room 601.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; R. I. Corpening, white goods, domestics, linens; J. K. McMahan, silk, dress goods; 19 E. 24th, 12th floor.
DALLAS, Texas — Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; W. Boggess, ready-to-wear, wash goods; 395 B'way, Room 601.
DALLAS, Texas—M. Rudy & Sons; M. Rudy, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av. (A. Alexander).
DALLAS—Glick Bros.; M. Glick, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way; Pennsylvania.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Miss B. Perry, toilet goods; 19 E. 24th.
DENVER, Col.—Denver Dry Co.; A. F. Sittloh, cloaks, suits, waists; 200 5th Av., Room 706.
DETROIT—Empire Silk and Woolen Co.; H. W. Llewellyn, Pennsylvania.
DETROIT—Millar Silk Co.; T. T. Millar, silks, Pennsylvania.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; H. A. Reichenbach, shoes; Miss A. Murphy, gowns; 200 5th Av., 11th floor.
DETROIT—Finkelstein Bros.; H. Finkelstein, dresses; 18 W. 27th; Bristol.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner & Co.; Miss L. Applebaum, notions; Mrs. B. Bowman, low-priced jobs dresses; 120 W. 23d (A. Fantl).
ELMIRA, N. Y.—Tepper Bros.; Mrs. Quimby, wash dresses, special sales; 246 8th Av.
ELMIRA—Tepper Bros.; E. Tepper, women's, misses' dresses and bathing suits for special sales; 246 5th Av.
FT. WAYNE, Ind.—Root D. G. Co.; Miss I. Laskin, gen'l mdse.; Breslin.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Max De Jong; M. De Jong, ratine guimpes; 276 5th Av (F. Frohman); Room 603.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Fair Dept. Store; J. Langfelder, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; piece goods.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Boston Store D. G. Co.; Miss M. Holder, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Tepper Bros.; B. Gross, women's, misses' dresses and bathing suits for special sales; 246 5th Av.
FT. WORTH, Texas—Monnig D. G. Co.; H. L. Mims, piece goods, linens; O. E. Wandry, linens, white goods, linings, clothing; Bristol.
FRESNO, Cal.—E. Gottschalk & Co.; E. W. Wright, silks, dress goods, linings; 115 W. 30th (Weil & Hartmann).
GRAND RAPIDS—D. T. Patton & Co.; D. T. Patton, W. L. Patton, men's wear; Pennsylvania.
HARTFORD, Connecticut Silk Waist Co.; M. Gassner, women's shirtwaists; 42 W. 32d, Room 302.
HOUSTON, Texas—Columbus D. G. Co.; T. Lovenskiold, piece goods; 117 W. 33d; Pennsylvania.
HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros.; L. L. Harris, hosiery, notions, laces, hdkfs.; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).
HOUSTON, Texas—Harris-Hahlo Co.; J. S. Hahlo, ready-to-wear; I. Simon, millinery; 1,164 B'way (Weil & Hartmann).
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Solof's Ninth Street Store; H. Solof, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 23d (A. Minzer).
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—The Solof Co.; D. Solof, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 23d (A. Minzer).
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; R. F. Brady, ribbons, laces, embroideries, jewelry, hdkfs.; O. W. Lyons, underwear, sweaters; 320 Broadway, Room 1308.
INDIANAPOLIS—Trangott Bros.; E. Trangott, men's, boys' clothing, pants, overalls, wash goods; 117 W. 33d (Hoffman & Hartman).
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Pettis D. G. Co.; H. O. Thompson, coats, suits; 240 Madison Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—C. B. Howard Co.; W. V. Wehlan, upholstery, draperies; Grand Northern.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Stevens & Gribbin; F. Miller, upholstery, underwear; 11 Leonard, Room 411.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Miss J. Walker, underwear; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; M. Platt, men's clothing, furnishing goods, hats; 225 5th Av., Room 829.
JOLIET, Ill.—Kline Bros. Co.; Mr. Tumber, men's, women's, children's shoes; 225 5th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer).
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; Miss Mouldbeck, silks; 35 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Smith, McCord, Townsend D. G. Co.; E. R. Williamson, wash goods; 73 Leonard, Room 411.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; J. D. Varnell, women's garments; 320 5th Av. (J. M. Biggins).
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; F. G. Barnett, suits, dresses, waists; 320 5th Av. (J. M. Biggins).
LAREDO, Texas—Franklin Bros.; W. Franklin, coats, suits, waists, jobs separate dresses; 1,165 B'way (New York Purchasing Co.).
LINCOLN, Neb.—S. M. Pogue Co.; S. Fogelson, dry goods; Somerset.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Mrs. M. Cohn Co.; Mrs. F. Whitehead, gift shop novelties, toilet articles, leather goods, jewelry, women's neckwear, laces, stationery, art goods; A. H. Allen, silks, dress goods; Miss De Walton, women's, children's hats; Mrs. B. W. Steinbach, silk and knitted underwear, house dresses, kimonos, aprons, infants', children's wear; 120 W. 23d (A. Fantl).
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Gus Blass Co.; J. Bensen, jobs women's worsted bathing suits; 1,261 B'way (S. Solomon).
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Doyle-Kidd D. G. Co.; H. J. Lensing, dry goods; 60 Worth, 4th floor.
LOS ANGELES—Stoll Neckwear Co.; E. H. Stoll, George A. Webber, tie silks, knitted neckwear, handkerchiefs, garters, belts, suspenders; Pennsylvania.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Cooper, Coats & Casey D. G. Co.; J. R. Ford, dress goods; S. S. Hayman, women's ready-to-wear; F. E. Melville, white goods; 377 B'way, Room 607.
LOS ANGELES—Maud Miller; Miss M. Miller, gowns, wraps; Gotham.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Loddeville Furn. Goods Co.; S. Goldstein, L. Goldstein, men's furn. goods, notions; Pennsylvania.
LULING, Texas—Finkel & Lapidus; M. Finkel, coats, suits, dresses, waists, sweaters; 1,165 B'way (New York Purchasing Co.).
LYNCHBURG, Va.—J. R. Millner Co.; J. M. Masey, domestics, linens; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).
MANITOWOC, Wis.—Wagner's Style Shop; L. J. Wagner, ready-to-wear; 311 5th Av. (A. J. Rosenau).
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Miss M. E. Mulcee, dresses; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).
MISSOULA, Mont.—Missoula Merc. Co.; R. G. Bailly, clothing, furn. goods; Pennsylvania.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Nachman & Meertief; Mrs. E. E. Pollan, ready-to-wear waists, infants' wear, knit goods; 352 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer).
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—D. Loveman, Barger & Teitelbaum; Mrs. J. E. Hunt, infants' wear; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co., Ltd.; R. L. Barnard, carpets, matting, draperies; R. B. Calligly, shoes; W. J. McCall, kitchenwares; 15 E. 20th, Room 1810.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co., Ltd.; Miss C. Mathews, woman's hdkfs., neckwear; Miss A. Smith, art goods; 15 E. 20th, Room 1810.
NEW ORLEANS—Leon Godchaux Clothing Co.; W. E. Mounsy, hats, furn. goods; 41 Union Square.
NEW ORLEANS — B. Bennett & Co.; B. Bennett, genl. mdse.; 225 B'way, Room 604.
NEW ORLEANS—L. Cahn & Co.; S. Cohn, clothing, wholesale; Aberdeen.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Beir Bros.; A. Pitt, china, glassware, silverware; 6 W. 32d (Mdse. Reporting Co.).
NOGALES, Ariz.—M. Karain Sons & Co.; M. Karain, general mdse.; 1,165 B'way (New York Purchasing Co.).
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Emporium; T. Tobias, Miss G. Simpson, ready-to-wear; 320 5th Av.
OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; W. D. Haller, dress goods, silks, velvets; 320 5th Av. (J. M. Biggins).
OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; H. M. Hall, dry goods; 126 Broadway; S. M. Goldbert, Pennsylvania.
OWENSBORO, Ky.—McAtee, Lyddane & Ray; L. D. Ray, Miss B. Moore, domestics, flannels, linens, white goods; 6 W. 23d (Mdse. Reporting Co.).
PEARSALL, Texas—M. Dalkowitz, general mdse.; 1,165 B'way (New York Purchasing Co.).
PHILADELPHIA—Fink Co.; H. Guroky, jobs, cotton dresses; 1,261 B'way (S. Solomon).
PHILADELPHIA—Stewart's; Miss Goldman, muslin and silk underwear; 120 W. 23d (A. Fantl).
PHILADELPHIA—The Fair; L. J. Schulman, jobs gingham dresses; 4 E. 14th.
PHILADELPHIA—Lowenstein & Granich; J. Lowenstein, woolens; Martinique.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman Dept. Stores, Inc.; Miss E. Hacker, women's hdkfs.; 1,261 B'way (I. M. Keller).
PORTLAND, Me.—The Vogue; B. E. De Roy, jobs sport wear, cotton dresses; Prince George.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Samuels & Bro.; M. Isaacs ready-to-wear; 120 W. 23d (A. Fantl).
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; E. M. Leavens, prints; 432 4th Av. (A. Waldo).
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—S. Dalkowitz, C. Dalkowitz, clothing, shirts, underwear, hosiery, coats, suits, waists, dresses, undermuslins; 1,165 B'way (New York Purchasing Co.).
SAN ANTONIO—E. Blum Co.; M. August, fancy goods, notions, hosiery; 48 W. 35th (W. M. Van Buren).
SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Frost's; W. C. Frost, women's, misses' wear, millinery; 3 W. 29th; Pennsylvania.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—L. Schwartz, jobs dresses, waists, sweaters; 1,165 B'way (New York Purchasing Co.).
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; Miss J. Jackson, jewelry, silverware, cutlery, clocks; Miss E. Austin, notions, ribbons; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).
SAN FRANCISCO—D. Hamburger & Co.; L. J. Lode, coats, suits; 303 5th Av., Room 1706.
SAN FRANCISCO—B. Hirsch Co.; B. J. Hirsch, jewelry, leather goods, neckwear, novelties; 949 B'way; Pennsylvania.
SCRANTON, Pa.—Hagen & Wagner Co.; Miss C. Clarke, laces, embroideries; Mortinique.
SEATTLE, Wash.—The Rhoads Co.; Miss L. Miles, laces, embroideries; Mrs. L. Cross, hdkfs., neckwear; Mrs. J. Jenkins, knit underwear; Mrs. M. Van Gorder, gloves, hosiery; 333 7th Av.; J. M. Biggins.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Frederick & Nelson, Inc.; J. A. Hyde, upholstery, wall paper, jobs small rugs, basement; M. J. Fohn, basement ready-to-wear jobs, small rugs; 450 4th Av.
SEATTLE—Frederick & Nelson, Inc.; G. C. Henriot, notions, stationery, leather goods; 450 4th Av.
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Ellsworth Store; C. Bloom, domestics, blankets, flannels, linens; R. Cooper, coats, suits, waists, furs; 333 5th Av. (J. M. Biggins).
SPOKANE—Whitehouse Co.; Mrs. G. Judges, ready-to-wear; 28 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Jones Hat Co.; C. W. Dean, hats, caps, straw goods; Pennsylvania.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—J. S. Brittain D. G. Co.; W. R. Jones, dress goods, silks, velvets; 320 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; O. D. Heflin, domestics, wash goods; T. D. Page, ready-to-wear; Miss L. Rubenstein, waists, petticoats, sweaters; 37 W. 26th (S. M. Sostman).
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bros. D. G. Co.; Miss Lewis, infants' wear; 404 4th Av. (Jay & Co.).
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; M. Steinfeld, coats, suits; Mrs. E. Sherman, women's suits; Miss A. Becker, women's coats; F. S. Stumm, fur skins, accessories; D. Harrison, curtains, draperies; Miss C. Hamm, basement, coats, suits, dresses; 1,107 B'way, 8th floor.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton Clothing Co.; M. C. Owens, mfrs. clothing; Hermitage.
ST. LOUIS—Singer Bros. Cloak Co.; J. Singer, cloaks, suits, furs; Pennsylvania.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; P. Treumann, domestics, prints, percales, gingham; 377 B'way, Room 903.
ST. LOUIS—A. Manheimer & Co.; A. Manheimer, shoe supplies; 631 Broadway; Pennsylvania.
ST. LOUIS—Ollan Dress and Waist Co.; L. V. Ollan, Fall dresses; 134 West 32d (L. Webber.)
ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; F. Herzog, women's, misses' coats; 874 B'way, Room 901.
TAMPA, Fla.—P. Solomon & Co.; F. Solomon, jobs ginghams, voile dresses; 370 7th Av. (B. Geltner).
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Root D. G. Co.; Mrs. S. B. Kuns, women's, misses' suits, coats, furs; Mrs. B. J. Ryan, muslin underwear, children's wear, kimonos, house dresses, petticoats; H. E. Anderson, representing; 23 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).
TEXARKANA, Texas—J. Schwarts; Mrs. J. H. Ellington, women's ready-to-wear; Miss L. Lanier, lingerie, silk underwear, corsets; L. Schwarts, merchandise manager; 6 W. 32d; Pennsylvania.
TUSCON, Ariz.—A. Steinfeld & Co.; Miss J. Cochran, cloaks, suits; 406 4th Av. (Jay Co.).
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward, Lothrop, Inc.; J. A. Mohler, upholstery goods; 324 4th Av.
WATERTOWN, S. D.—H. F. W. Schaller; W. F. Naylor, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 23d (A. Minzer).
WAUKEGAN, Ill.—B. W. Boothman, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.
WESTHEFORD, Texas—L. Waldron, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; Martinique.
WHEELING, W. Va.—Stone & Thomas; C. H. Jacobs, clothing; 333 7th Av. (J. M. Biggins).
WINFIELD, Kan.—M. Hahn & Co.; W. Bergauer, general merchandise; 117 W. 33d (Hoffman & Hartbley).
YAZOO CITY, Miss.—Miss E. Kennington; G. V. Kelly, dry goods, gloves, laces, embroideries; 120 W. 23d (A. Fantl).

Wholesale Only.

DRESSES

Large dress house with successful values desires to connect with resident buyers.

T. G., 258 Times.

Wholesale Only

—DRESSES—
Lest You Forget
500 DRESSES
At Sacrifice Prices
Limited Sale to 3 Days.
Wonderful Values.
Crescent Dress Co.
NEEDLEMAN BROS.
122 West 25th St. Chelsea 9325

Wholesale Only

LINEN GUIMPES
From $9 to $12 per Dozen.
SALE OF COTTON DRESSES
From $1 to $3.
ISAAC IPP, 118 West 22d St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Bank and business references required from all advertisers in this classification.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

WANTED to buy, small fireproof building, put up for factory use, with 40,000 to 60,000 square feet floor space, new tooth root preferable, which can be transported to Portsmouth; also want some good second-hand machinery for manufacturing sawed box shooks and veneer shooks, including veneer drier, electric motors and generators. Standen' Mfg. Co., Portsmouth, Va.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, millinery or novelty shop in suburban section within 50 miles New York City. W 746 Times Downtown.

WOULD invest up to $25,000 in sound business; must be reliable concern that can furnish highest credentials. 173 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

WILL invest up to $25,000 in sound business proposition; active interest. C 110 Times.

ACCOUNTING all lines, bookkeeping systems, monthly audits; organized 1906. Wiesenfeld Co., 220 5th Av. Longacre 5000.

MERCHANDISE WANTED

of any description; up to $50,000. V 702 Times Downtown.

WOULD invest several thousand dollars in a business that is now established and showing results. 172 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

CAPITAL WANTED.

BY investing $1,000 or more you can participate in profits of improved leased New York real estate; your investment will show an unusual return for a period of ten years. Henry J. Faper & Co., Inc., 1,787 Broadway, N. Y.

PARTNER—Will sell half interest to active man with $5,000 cash in a prosperous, growing business; owner must leave for Europe at once; weekly drawing $70. No agents. Call at the Tag Envelope Co., Inc., 510 Broome St., between 10 and 12 and between 3 and 4. Tel. Canal 1436.

A PAST-GROWING corporation, expanding throughout Eastern States, desires man that will invest $5,000 and give active services as sales director; must possess executive ability, individual initiative and be resourceful in obtaining results; give full particulars. K 680 Times Downtown.

SALES COMPANY wanted to dispose of entire output of firm manufacturing new office device with ready market. T. L. 140 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

CONVERTER
COTTONS
WANTED AS
PARTNER.

Young American, 24, college graduate, highly connected, possessing sufficient capital, desires to connect with active young cotton converter; must have thorough experience with up-to-date house, converting and jobbing for ladies' garment trade, and some capital or an established business; wonderful opportunity; principals only; answers strictly confidential;

BOX 563, 200 CABLE BLDG.

WANTED, a reliable and substantial brokerage firm to place on market a large block of common stock for well-known manufacturing corporation, rated $50,000 to $75,000; FIRST CREDIT in Dun's and Bradstreet's, and who now carry a surplus of over $40,000. All representations made are bona fide. Merchandise distributed to all parts of the world. Goods being sold in largest stores throughout the country. BAMBERGER'S, MARSHALL FIELD'S, LEWIS & CONGER, WANAMAKER'S, etc. Own their own plant, including two buildings and grounds. Good opportunity for right brokerage firm. S 2385 Times Annex.

BUSINESS MAN, thoroughly acquainted with the export and import business in all territories and who has been very successful especially in handling foreign Government contracts, is open for a proposition from financial interests, mfrs., commission houses, for representation abroad; would be willing to invest or partly finance. Leaving shortly for a trip to Europe. 175 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN of excellent experience and a graduate of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration desires connection with New York State general department store where capital and services can be invested. Z 2490 Times Annex.

BUSINESS MAN leaving shortly for Europe and the Far East, formerly head of export house this city, is open for a proposition from first-class houses; would be willing to finance legitimate business deals. 174 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

CONTRACTOR, 20 years' general experience, A1 reputation, requires financial backing; business well established; prospects excellent; satisfactory references assured. Box N. C. 10 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

MANUFACTURER'S AGENT calling on paint and hardware trade desires associates to sell on commission. Send full particulars. 169 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

DISTRIBUTORS for automobile spring lubricant oil; good territory still open; communicate with the Paragon Chemical Co., 603 Republic Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

RESIDENT SALESMAN with office desires lines of women's garments to represent in Philadelphia and vicinity. Z 2409 Times Annex.

FOR SALE.

PARTY interested in buying or leasing large, up-to-date inn, all new, just opened, city improvements, such as electric light, bath, running water; rooms fully furnished, can accommodate 100 guests; situated on four main roads, including two corners, in finest location in Ulster County; seven buildings in all, including ice house, garage, dance hall, moving pictures; good reason for selling; quick action. Answer by mail, P. O. Box 11, Napanoch, N. Y.

HOTEL in Greater New York, consisting about hundred rooms, forty baths and showers, new building, splendidly furnished, exclusive clientele, desires sell half interest, $22,000, to partner capable of operating small dining room and grillroom, permitting present owner handle front end hotel; long lease; moderate rental; will earn approximately 30 per cent. and living on investment; or will sell entire proposition, $40,000. Address Walter K. Sibley, 302 Putnam Building, 1,493 Broadway.

FOR SALE—Fully equipped plant, machine tables (for about 50 sewing machines) motors, shelving, office partitioned; put up your machines and you can begin operating; everything complete; lease of loft, about 8,000 square feet, still to run for about two years; good location; best labor section in Brooklyn; ideal for shoe factory or other small ware line. W 67 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

DANCE HALL, GARAGE, MOVING PICTURES—Party interested in buying or leasing all or one proposition, one building, just opened, situated on two main roads alongside large, up-to-date inn, open all year round; fireproof garage, with two gasolene stations; Simplex moving picture machine, boots and screen complete; ideal location; quick action. Answer by mail, P. O. Box 11, Napanoch, N. Y.

GREAT opportunity for manufacturer, capitalist or business man; on account of illhealth will sell the best selling device in the market; prospective buyers are hotels, restaurants, clubs, institutions, hospitals, &c. N. G. K., general delivery, Pratt's Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ICE CREAM and confectionery business, established over fourteen years, located in centre of business district; long lease if desired; no agents. Apply in person to H. Nielsen, 62 Main St., Port Washington, L. I.

$10,000 buys equipped business, established 24 years, manufacturing children's underwear and kindred lines; plenty of orders; going business. For further information write W 447 Times.

GROCERY-DELICATESSEN, with or without corner property; well established business; $600-$700 weekly; price $8,200. 615 46th St. Brooklyn.

ARE you interested in investing in 8 per cent. first mortgages on island property? I have several for sale. Apply Box 462, Miami, Fla.

DRESS PLANT, ten 95-1 machines; cheap rent; bargain. Bowdan & Tumas, 46 West 25th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD-ESTABLISHED ladies' specialty shop, near New York, population 110,000, desires to lease entire main floor 3,000 square feet to one party for waists, millinery, gloves, hosiery, underwear, &c.; will not consider leasing individual departments; excellent opportunity for reliable parties only. Z 2216 Times Annex.

FURS WANTED—Ettlinger's, Detroit, will rent space for a live fur department. The reputation of this store guarantees success to the right concern. Only live merchants, strong financially, and selling dependable quality of furs will be considered. Apply by letter.

FUR department for rent in women's and children's specialty store; old-established business located in city of 125,000 population 118 miles from New York; exceptional opportunity. Z 2280 Times Annex.

TO LEASE, infants' and children's ready-to-wear department, 2,500 square feet, in large specialty shop near New York; established 25 years; quick action. Z 3400 Times Annex.

ESTABLISHED real estate organization desires services of live-wire associate brokers; wonderful opportunity; all references required. Lavine, Harris, Lewine, Inc., 1,393 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

15 cents a word each insertion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUSINESS for sale? Then see us first; clients waiting. Sibley Co., 1,493 Broadway. Bryant 4220.

WILL SELL your business confidentially. Howard Katz, 1,482 Broadway. Tel. Bryant 4846.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PATENTS—Over 15 years' practice; all communications strictly confidential; handbook of patents free on request; special facilities for office consultation. Munn & Co., patent attorneys, 615 Woolworth Building, New York.

ACCOUNTING, part time bookkeeping, tax reports. Hirsh & Lorry, 608 Broadway. Telephone Canal 9288.

Bank and business references required for all advertisements of Business Opportunities.

AUCTIONS.

Important Peremptory Auction Sale
A. SCHAAP & SONS
Auctioneers
The entire stock and fixtures of
WILLIAM MEYER & CO.
on premises,
888 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.
inventoried at approximately
$200,000.00
consisting of the highest class of
LACES
such as Vals, Venice, Applique, Torchon, Oriental, Flouncings, etc.
EMBROIDERIES
including the finest grades of imported and domestic—in all widths.
HANDKERCHIEFS
About 25,000 dozen Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, in hand embroidered and madeira work.
COTTON GOODS
such as Organdies, Voiles, Dotted Swiss, Linens, etc., etc.
Also the very
FINE FIXTURES
contained in the large premises occupied by William Meyer & Co., at B'way and 19th St.
Also 2½-TON AUTO CAR
DELIVERY WAGON
The above large and fine stock represents an exceptional opportunity, as goods of this character are rarely offered at public auction, and will be sold in trade lots at peremptory auction on
TUESDAY, JULY 19th
at 10:30 A. M.
on the premises at
Broadway, cor. 19th St., N. Y. C.
Exhibition with descriptive catalogue on Monday, July 18th, all day.
For further information apply at the office of
A. SCHAAP & SONS
394 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Telephone Canal 3080 and 8031.

PRINTING PLANT

Frank E. Gore, Auctioneer, 51 Chambers St., will sell today July 18th, at 10 A. M., at No. 118 West 69th St., one of the most modern plants lately offered at public sale, the bulk of machinery having been installed new within the past year, a summary containing:
Two 14x22 Model C, No. 6, John Thompson presses.
Two 14x22 Model 5A John Thompson press.
Two 8x12 C. & P. presses.
All machinery with individual motors.
Seabold dbl. head power die cutting press, 32-in. Oswego lever cutter.
Two 28x36 and one 14x22 brossing machines.
Tatham drill, chuck drill, motors, etc.
Composing room—a large quantity of heavy fonts Jolf type (late faces), cabinets, steel furniture, brass galleys, rigiets, leads, quads, iron imposing stones, quantity metal, chases, etc.
Office—typewriter, adding machine, desks, chairs and office sundries.
Sale for cash and immediate removal.

Burling, Dole & Co., Auctioneers,
at 599 & 601 Broadway, New York
Opening Fall Sale Woolens
Tuesday & Wednesday, July 19th & 20th
By order of
American Woolen Co., and others
About 250 PIECES
Fine Woolens and Worsteds
Suitings, Serges, Overcoatings, Velours, Dress Goods, etc.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF SPARK PLUGS of the "Red Head Spark Plug Corp." Bankrupts, for the account of A. F. Wolke and The Wolke Lead Batteries Co. of Louisville, Ky., will be sold on Tuesday, July 26th, 1921, at 11 a. m., at the Comet Warehouse, West Broadway and Franklin St., N. Y. City, by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer.
The stock consists of about 70,000 spark plugs, all of the well-known brand "Red Head," in various sizes and types, and will be offered in bulk and single lots.
MORRIS & SAMUEL MEYERS, Attorneys for sellers, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

PROPOSALS.

Office of the Quartermaster General, Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until eleven A. M., August 1, 1921, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing 15,000 pairs officers' low white shoes, canvas. Information on request.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

REORGANIZATION OF UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY SYSTEM. Plan and Agreement Dated January 24, 1921.
To Holders of Certificates of Deposit Representing
United Traction and Electric Company first mortgage five per cent. gold bonds due March 1, 1933.
Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company first mortgage four per cent. gold bonds due January 1, 1950.
Pawtuxet Valley Electric Street Railway Company first mortgage five per cent. gold bonds due July 1, 1933.
Cumberland Street Railway Company first mortgage six per cent. gold bonds due October 1, 1915.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

In accordance with the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, the properties hereto belonging to Union Railroad Company, Pawtucket Street Railway Company, Providence Cable Tramway Company and Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company have been or are in process of being transferred to the new company (United Electric Railways Company).
The bonds of the new company to be issued in exchange for the above mentioned certificates of deposit are not yet ready for delivery, but interest thereon from January 1, 1921 to July 1, 1921 will be paid on and after July 20, 1921.
To obtain such interest you must present your certificates of deposit and ownership certificates, executed in compliance with the Federal Income Tax Law, on or after July 20, 1921, in person, or by your duly authorized agent, to the depositary, or the agent of the depositary which issued your certificate of deposit.
The certificates of deposit so presented will be stamped with the notation of the payment and when so stamped will be returned to you. The July 1, 1921 coupon on the new bonds being paid in this way will be detached from the new bonds before they are delivered to you.
The following table shows the amount of interest payable as aforesaid upon the new bonds to be issued in exchange for each $1,000 principal amount of old bonds represented by the above mentioned certificates of deposit.

Certificate of Deposit for:	Amt. of Interest installment payable on or after July 20, 1921, as aforesaid
United Traction and Electric Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due March 1, 1933	$22.50
Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds due January 1, 1950	$18.00
Pawtuxet Valley Electric Street Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds due July 1, 1933	$18.00
Cumberland Street Railway Company First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds due October 1, 1915	$18.00

MICHAEL F. DOOLEY
STEPHEN O. METCALF
SAMUEL P. COLT
Joint Reorganization Committee under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of United Traction System (Rhode Island) dated January 24, 1921.
Providence, R. I.
June 30, 1921.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. D. BLUMBERG & CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 18, 1921, by order of the Court

SUMMER HOMES

35 cents a line.

Long Island.

LONG BEACH PROPER—Apartment, elegantly furnished; ocean half block. Byrne, Front St.

6-ROOM house for rent, furnished; bathing; no improvements; price from Aug. 1 till Sept. 6, $100. Z 2368 Times Annex.

Richmond.

HOUSE furnished, 8 rooms, Staten Island; exclusive district; 35 minutes from city; $250 till Oct. 31. Cortlandt 12060, Ext. 610. Richard Fore.

New York State.

LAKE GEORGE—Summer home to let for month of August, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; all modern conveniences; one hour's run by auto to Saratoga; price $350. A. B. Leotaud, 127 Glen St., Glens Falls, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

BUNGALOW to let or for sale, on small pine hill in that part of Chatham, Mass., nearest to the elbow of Cape Cod; always a cool breeze from the ocean and Vineyard Sound; located among pine trees, which gives a combination of country and sea view; fine bathing. For particulars apply at once to R. I. Edwards, 119 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES WANTED.

WANTED to rent, furnished 6-room bungalow, near seashore, about one hour from New York City, from Aug. 1 until Oct. 1, 1921; $150 entire time. B 615 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Rate 55 cents an agate line.

MANUFACTURING LOFTS.
Av. A, 4,128 sq. ft.; 50c sq. ft.
10th & Hudson, 6,000 sq. ft., 75c sq. ft.
West 13th St., 4,554 sq. ft.; 60c sq. ft.
West 19th St., 9,440 sq. ft.; $1 ft.
5th Av., 20th-21st Sts., 5,500 sq. ft.; 90c ft.
West 26th St., 6,300 sq ft.; 70c sq. ft.
West 30th St., 5,600 sq. ft.; 50c sq. ft.
Bush Ter., B'klyn, 6,000 sq. ft. up, 50c ft.
MORRIS MOORE'S SONS.
152 W. 42d St. Tel. Bryant 2377.

RENT greatly reduced on Flatbush Av., stores; these stores are 200 feet from theatre, with 2,300 seats; handsome corner, with wonderful display, possibilities; entrance on two streets. John F. Kennedy & Co., 1,856 Flatbush Av. Phone Mansfield 3977. Open evenings.

LARGE ATTRACTIVE OFFICE FOR RENT, APPROXIMATELY 5,000 SQUARE FEET, HUDSON TERMINAL BUILDING; POSSESSION AFTER AUG. 1; LOW RENTAL; LEASE EXPIRES MAY, 1922. V 927 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LOFTS—Possession; 21 White St.; 50x100; also 25x100, 133 West 24th St.; 25x110, 128 Bleecker St., store and basement, 25x100; also basement, 25x100; 343 West 26th St., 88x109; top floor; 300 pounds capacity. Owner, Fitzroy 4842.

OFFICE—Nice light office, on 32d St., between Broadway and 5th Av., to sublet; telephone connection, Holmes protection, good quartered oak partitions; immediate possession. S 63 Times.

MODERN STORES, best business section, Jamaica Av., Jamaica, for sale or lease; warm lease; frontage to suit tenant. Inquire E. H. Matting, 80 Union Hall St. Phone Jamaica 4245.

DESIRABLE OFFICES.
5th Av. and Times Square section; large, small and in suites.
BILTMORE REALTY CORPORATION, TIMES BUILDING, BRYANT 7788-1527.

THREE DESIRABLE ROOMS in most up-to-date office building on Broadway, close to City Hall, with private telephone service, will rent all or separately at low rate. Telephone Barclay 6286.

46TH ST., 109 WEST.
The Shopping Centre of New York.
Very desirable, large parlor floor store, 20 feet show window; electric fixtures, telephone; possession; any high-class business.

STORE and basement, 1,270 Lexington Av., NEAR 86TH ST. SUBWAY ENTRANCE. Possession Oct. 1.
MERWIN BLOCH, 1 Madison Av.

LIGHT OFFICE, modern building, approximately 12x18; rent all or half, $65 and $40, respectively. R. S. Anderson, Room 502, 120 Liberty St.

PART of loft to sublet at 148 West 23d St. for 18 months, 1,400 square feet net, 11th floor, light all around. Inquire Arrow Novelty, 29 West 30th St., N. Y. Longacre 1989.

LOFT, size about 50x100; good light; high ceiling; woodworking allowed. James Fagan & Son, 204 West Houston St., New York City.

BAKING PLANT FOR SALE.
Convenient location; lease 2½ years; totals 4,500 sq. ft.; immediate possession.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST.

CORTLANDT ST.—Front office, $60; small office, $30; desk space, $15; desk space, $10. Phone Cortlandt 5112.

BROADWAY DESKROOM.
Mail and Telephone Privileges.
DUANE, 296 Broadway. Tel. 250 Worth.

FURNISHED OFFICE, with telephone, about 300 sq. ft., at 470 4th Av.; low rent. Tel. Madison Square 7524. S. M. Hohl.

STORE—Lease in most desirable location and women's furnishing fixtures for sale. Inquire 135 East 59th St.

LIGHT OFFICE, sublet, half or entire, with furniture, telephone; reasonable. 118 East 28th, Room 812. Madison Square 7252.

HIGH class space, low class price; private office or desk space; 5th Av. outlook. Call Tuesday, 225 5th Av., Room 906.

OFFICE, PARTITIONED, TO SUBLET; TELEPHONE, TYPEWRITER. CALL AT 132 NASSAU ST., ROOM 400. Y. BOUREN CO.

30TH ST., 4 EAST—Two rooms, with bath, suitable for office or commercial artist; north lights. Inquire Inez, Inc.

BEAUTIFUL office, furnished, on 5th Av. above 42d St.; sublease all or part. S 29 Times.

FURNISHED large, light office, one block from Fulton and John Sts.; $80 per month. W 797 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE OFFICE desk room; mail, telephone, stenographer; $2-$30. Nelles, 27 Warren.

19TH, 12 WEST—Store and loft to let, suitable for office or showroom; immediate possession. Apply at 213 Canal St.

PRIVATE office, furnished; stenographic and phone service. 1-224 Broadway, at 24th St., Room 528. Fitzroy 6459.

WELL lighted, furnished office, with telephone, for rent from Aug. 1. Call Madison Square 303.

47TH ST., 46 WEST—Ground floor store, large workroom at rear; also parlor floor for refined business.

OFFICES, single, en suite, furnished, unfurnished; telephone. 503 5th Av. Murray Hill 3624.

IF YOU wish exceptionally light, airy office, furnished or unfurnished, phone John. 1107. 80 Pine St., Room 601.

TO SUBLET—Three adjacent offices, Whitehall Building, 17 Battery Place, singly or in groups. Inquire Room 243.

OFFICE, desk space, furnished; telephone, stenographic service. Mondel, 280 Madison Av. (40th).

STORES, lofts, offices, buildings, houses, all sections. Derosa, 209 Lexington Av. (33d).

PARLOR FLOOR, near Mt. Morris Park; suitable for physician. 49 East 123d.

3D ST., 144 WEST—Parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished; private bath; references.

CIGAR STAND, ALSO LUNCH COUNTERS AT CARRIAGES. 238 W. 29TH.

PART light loft to let; stock and show room; reasonable. 3d floor, 244 5th Av.

DESK ROOM, modern building; conveniences. Room 1625, 1,133 Broadway.

OFFICE to let, unfurnished; 360 square feet; reasonable. Room 311, 1,123 Broadway.

LIGHT LOFTS, WILL DIVIDE ¼ OR ¾, ELEVATORS, HEAT. 252 W. 29TH.

DESK SPACE, bright uptown office at 41st St., near Broadway. T 554 Times.

LARGE, light office to rent, downtown section. Phone Cortlandt 845.

CORNER stores, lofts, shop with yard, basement. 243 7th Av., corner 24th.

FOR RENT—Desk room or half office space. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1521.

LOFTS TO LET.
402 West 27th St. Chelsea 4555.

PRIVATE office, desk room, with service. Suite 308, 51 East 42d St.

5TH A'V., 507—Part of office with telephone. Hanna, 5622 Murray Hill.

PRIVATE office, desk room; use outside office. Room 43, 18 West 34th St.

FACTORIES WANTED.

WILL LEASE small daylight factory building with railroad siding, 5,000 to 10,000 sq. ft., within 50 miles of New York City, for manufacturing books. A. Applebaum, Times Building, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

8TH ST., 12 EAST—Aug. 1-Sept. 15, studio apartment; large studio, bedroom, bath; floor through; garden; $125 month. Telephone Monday, Spring 1552, for appointment.

16TH, 103 EAST (Hotel Laclede)—Two rooms, bath, $18 week up.

30TH ST., AT LEXINGTON AV.—1-2-3 ROOMS, WITH BATH, RUTLEDGE HOTEL, UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING WOMEN; ROOM WITHOUT MEALS, $10 WEEK AND UP; ROOM WITH MEALS, $17 WEEK AND UP.

39TH, 109 EAST—To let until Oct 1 or after, charmingly furnished, cool, quiet apartment, living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; maid service; grand piano. Phone Plaza 5177. Ask for Henry.

40TH, 45 EAST—2 spacious rooms, kitchen, bath; reasonable. Cole, 9399 Plaza.

43D ST. AT MADISON AV.—1, 2, 3 ROOMS WITH BATH; ASHTON; UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; SUMMER RATES $25 UP.

VERY DESIRABLE CORNER TO LET FOR ANY PURPOSE, IN HEART OF BUSINESS SECTION DOWNTOWN, WEST SIDE; 3 STORIES AND BASEMENT, ABOUT 5,000 SQUARE FEET; VERY REASONABLE. INQUIRE FOSTER HOLDING CO., INC., 725 OCEAN PARKWAY, BROOKLYN.

LEASE FOR SALE.
Four-story loft building, located West 50s, 25x100; steam, light and airy; two lower floors equipped with machinery, repair and stock department for auto service station; reasonable. Circle 8728, or write F. R., 209 East 83d.

FOR RENT—Long lease, entire 23d floor, with mezzanine, 90 West St.; building approximately 8,000 square feet. Apply C. F. French, Room 2300, 90 West St.

OFFICES TO LET.
Large and small; reasonable rental; opposite 125th St.-B'way subway station; good for light manufacturing, showrooms, &c.
LIEBERMAN HOLDING CORP.
3,197 Broadway. Phone Morningside 9064.

DRY FIRST BASEMENT.
Are you looking for storage room? Documents or merchandise; power elevator; low rent; near Broadway. Call on Mitchell-Rand Mfg. Co., 13 Vesey St.

PRINTING CONCERNS.
WE HAVE SPACE FOR YOU.
Tell us your needs, large and small.
MORRIS MOORE'S SONS.
152 W. 42d St. Tel. Bryant 2377.

STORE, 20x87, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs., suitable for antiques, art or kindred lines; rent $8,000; immediate possession. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th. Phone Circle 6095.

TWO connecting private offices off private hall in handsome suite, telephone; use of complete law library, stenographic and reception rooms. Room 511, 170 Broadway.

SMALL furnished private office to rent, 2 Rector St., $45, refined surroundings; reference must accompany first reply. W 781 Times Downtown.

"THE CENTRE OF BUSINESS"
1 WEST 34TH ST., CENTURY BLDG.
550, 600 SQ. FT.; POS. NOW.
Supt. on premises. Fitzroy 5989.

LOFT, light, first floor, fronting Broadway; can be used for office or light manufacturing; reasonable rent. 1,583 Broadway, Room 3.

DESK ROOM consisting of one-third of large office; two telephones and stenographic service included; very reasonable. Room 412, 103 Hudson St.

FOR RENT, THEATRE, 1,400 FEET. RELIABLE PARTY DESIRED. APPLY REALTY & THEATRE INVESTMENT CO., 1,645 BROADWAY, ROOM 409.

PART of office or desk room, with telephone service; reasonable. Room 1005, Tribune Building.

171 MADISON AV., COR. 33D ST.
500, 600, 850, 1,100 Sq. Ft.
Supt. on premises. Vilchins, Fitzroy 5989.

PART of office or desk room to rent; telephone and stenographer service if wanted. Room 316, 280 Broadway.

BROADWAY, 1,151, office to let; reasonable; furnished. Belmont. Watkins 0057, 4659.

SMALL LOFT, moderate rent; suitable for embroiderer or furrier; immediate possession. C. G. Keller, 109 West 23d.

WILL SUBLET desirable office at Times Square; renter can purchase complete set office furniture. Room 707, 1482 Broadway.

STORE & BASEMENT, 50 FT. FRONT, WILL DIVIDE, ELEVATORS, HEAT. 254 W. 29TH.

GRAND CENTRAL ZONE—Floor of 850 square feet, partitioned into 4 offices. Malcolm, 137 East 43d St., at Lexington Av.

DESIRABLE office to rent, 5th Av., at 42d St.; three windows facing avenue; very reasonable. Telephone Vanderbilt 7537.

LARGE, light parlor floor, steam, electricity, hot water, 20x50; no manufacturing; long lease. 148 East 53d St.

DESK ROOM light, airy private office; fine building and service; phone on desk; $30. Room 1401, 1,182 Broadway.

PART of office to let; desk and telephone; reasonable. 220 5th Av., Room 1212.

Bronx.

TWO lofts, 50x70 each; freight elevator, light four sides, near east and west side subways, all freight terminals. John F. Allen Co., 870 Gerard Av., Bronx. Mott Av. subway station.

Brooklyn.

INDIVIDUAL CONCRETE BUILDING.
32,000 Sq. Ft. Railroad Siding.
James B. Disher, 174 Montague St. Main 7267

SHOWROOMS and stores to lease, busiest part of Atlantic Av., modern garage building, 600-1,000 feet, suitable for automobile salesrooms or other business. Skolkin, 32 Court St., Brooklyn. Main 0616.

SMALL BUILDING, six stories, basement, will rent whole or part; long lease, low rent. 170 Sands St., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

STORE SPACE TO LET.
The finest department store in the best city of Maryland, outside of Baltimore, has very desirable space to let for furs, shoes and men's and boys' clothing; this store is modern in every respect, caters to a good clientele and enjoys the best location in town; a golden opportunity worth investigating. United Garment Buyers, 303 5th Av., New York.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS.

OWNERS,
WE NEED SPACE.
5,000 to 15,000 sq. feet, anywhere.
List with us; clients waiting.
MORRIS MOORE'S SONS.
152 West 42d. Tel. Bryant 2377.

WANTED TO RENT, LARGE STOREROOM, FOR WHOLESALE MERCANTILE PURPOSES, WHOLESALE DISTRICT, NEAR WATERFRONT, WITH OR WITHOUT BASEMENT. L 54 TIMES.

WANTED—Private house in the 80s or 90s, between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs., direct from landlord. Write all particulars, F. S. Warren, c-o Bellaire Club, Inc., 106 West 121st.

LOFT wanted for steam laundry, 5,000-6,000 feet, from 30th St. down east or west, with live steam; ground floor preferred; with long lease. Z 2485 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

ARTISTIC, COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS FOR REFINED PEOPLE.
Two and three rooms, baths and kitchenettes, in hotel and theatre district; exquisitely furnished; must have good references; $75 upward. Phone Owner, Plaza 945.

FOR JULY AND AUGUST.
2 room and bath apartment, linen and all service, $75 month.
HOTEL VAN RENSSELAER.
17 East 11th St. Phone Stuy. 1410.

GRAMERCY PARK, 31—Beautiful, cool apartment, finely furnished, 3 rooms and bath; kitchenette complete; rent July-October, $100 monthly; also unfurnished apartment 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, newly decorated, for yearly lease.

MURRAY HILL Section—To let immediately, furnished or unfurnished until Oct. 1 and then on yearly lease, studio, 25x40 feet, bedroom, bath and kitchen, suitable for musician or dancer. Telephone Vanderbilt 0415 between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. today for appointment to view.

Furnished—West Side.

19TH ST., 274 WEST.
3-room apartment; elevator. RENT $95.

34TH ST., 438 WEST—One-room kitchenette apartment, fully equipped, bath, porch; owner interior decorator. Chelsea 994.

37TH ST., 42 WEST—City apartment, 3 rooms, kitchen, bath; suitable gentleman wanting exceptional accommodation; 2 flights walk-up but worth it; rent $75; must buy furniture and year's lease for $450 cash. Norman.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

57TH ST., 140 WEST (first floor, over parlor)—Handsomely furnished, spacious, cool; Steinway grand piano. Telephone 3843 Circle. Casey.

42D ST. (689 8th Av.)—Have an ideal home, not just furnished apartments for you, two and three rooms; mine are the nicest in the city inside; come, look, convince yourself; bachelors and newlyweds especially invited; beautifully furnished, clean, new; dirt cheap considering what you get; stoves to cook, ice-boxes, telephone, maid service, linens, silver, gas, electricity, plenty hot water; all times $75 month up and $20 week up. Ring housekeeper's bell.

44TH, 210 WEST (Westover Court)—Bachelor apartment; high-class hotel service, meals. See Resident Manager, Bryant 5860.

45TH, 341 WEST—New elevator building; cleanliness, furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, tiled bath, showers, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; unquestionable applicants; highest references essential; $70-$125 up monthly. Longacre 3560.

47TH, 16 WEST—2 rooms, kitchenette, hot water, bath; conveniences; Summer rates.

50TH ST., 4 WEST.
Mrs. Prescott has a beautiful 4-room housekeeping apartment on the 2d floor of the handsome apartment house at 4 West 50th St., 2 doors from 5th Av., within sound of the Cathedral chimes; parlor, 2 bedrooms, each with twin beds; grand piano. Telephone Circle 2687, Mrs. Prescott. Seen all day. Big Summer bargain.

51ST, 33 WEST—1 and 2 room suites; immediate possession to Oct. 1; elevator building; references required.

51ST ST., WEST—Beautifully furnished 4 rooms; elevator apartment; grand piano; real bargain; rent only $80. Broad 5086.

51ST (near 5th)—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; piano; $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

51ST, 34 WEST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; seen 9 to 5 day; reference. Cazay.

52D ST., 222 WEST (COR. B'WAY)—MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED, HOTEL SERVICE, ONE ROOM AND BATH $75 UP; TWO ROOMS AND BATH $110 UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

55TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.
THE REGAL, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE. NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; 1 ROOM AND BATH, $85; 2 ROOMS AND BATH, $100 UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

55TH ST. AND 7TH AV. (Hotel Wellington)—Subway station at door; suites of 2 rooms and bath, and 3 rooms and bath; beautifully furnished; to rent by month, season or year; all hotel service. Phone Circle 1066.

55TH, 145 WEST—Beautifully furnished hotel apartment suite, 3 rooms, fireplace, real kitchen; grand piano; swimming pool; convenient to 5th Av. and theatres; cool, quiet; $225. Parker, Circle 8815.

56TH, 208 WEST.
(HOTEL THORNDYKE)—VERY ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM SUITES, WITH PRIVATE BATH; FULL HOTEL SERVICE. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

57TH ST., 240 WEST.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; TWO AND THREE ROOMS AND BATH; $26 WEEKLY UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

58TH, 47 WEST—Beautifully furnished one-room housekeeping apartment, $55. Plaza 2803.

58TH, 47 WEST—Charming apartment, entire floor; light, airy, artistically furnished; $110.

69TH, 14 WEST—2 LARGE, LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ROOMS; RIVATE BATH, SHOWER, LAVATORY; SEPARATE KITCHENETTE, COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING, DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; WEEKLY OR MONTHLY; SPECIAL RATES.

69TH ST., 245 WEST (The New West End)—2 and 3 room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $80-$125; references required.

71ST, 19 WEST—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; ALSO SINGLE ROOMS; VERY REASONABLE.

70S—Apartment, six rooms, bath; piano; $110; bargain. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

73D ST., 126 WEST—1-2-3 ROOMS, WITH BATH, NOBLETON HOTEL; UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; $25 UP.

55 WEST 74TH ST.
Beautiful two large rooms, bath, kitchen; reasonable; long or short lease. Superintendent.

74TH, 103 WEST—Two rooms, with kitchen and private bath.

77TH, 325 WEST—Two rooms, 10th floor; ideal location; four rooms; exceeds anything seen immediate possession. Schuyler 1080.

78TH—Two big rooms, kitchenette, bath; $100; piano. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

81ST AND COLUMBUS AV. (COLONIAL HOTEL)—ONE, TWO, THREE ROOMS, WITH BATH; UNEXCELLED SERVICES AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; $25 UP.

85TH, 253 WEST—Luxurious large 1-room and bath apartments, $16 up.

86TH—Two rooms, two baths; piano; $150; high class. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

86TH, 25 WEST—Handsome 2d floor studio apartment; maid service; telephone; piano.

87TH ST., WEST (Near Broadway)—Quiet, luxurious, cool apartment; 12th floor; willing sublet to refined couple or lady; $125 monthly. Phone morning.

87TH, 323 WEST (Riverside)—Front suites, large rooms, bath, kitchenette; $50, $75.

90S (Riverside)—Five rooms, two baths; elegantly furnished; $135. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

97TH, 816 WEST (Adjoining Drive)—Desirable 7-room apartment, $140. Apply Supt.

98TH ST., 305-311 WEST.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Several desirable two to four room apartments, attractively furnished; housekeeping, non-housekeeping; maid service; cool, clean, quiet; accessible to all transit lines; $25 week up.

98TH, 243 WEST, Corner Broadway (6B)—Rent or sell beautiful 7-room elevator apartment, attractively, completely furnished; bargain.

100TH ST., WEST—Small furnished apartment; rent $65; very attractive. Broad 5066.

104TH, 304 WEST—2 large rooms and bath, very high class, all improvements, furnished or unfurnished. Apply on premises or Academy 1647.

104TH, 210 WEST—Adorable 3-room apartment, attractive furnishings; right kind home for refined people. Apt. 1D.

109TH, 107 WEST.
2 and 3 rooms, high-class, $15 up weekly. Academy 1611. Open Sundays.

110TH ST., bet. Amsterdam & Columbus Avs. Attractive housekeeping apartments.
THE CATHEDRAL PIAZZA.
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
Furnished apartments, rented monthly, 2 and 3 rooms, with kitchenette and bath, $75 and up; linen and maid service at moderate rates; two blocks east of Broadway subway, one block from 6th and 9th Av. L or 5th Av. bus stops at door; references required. SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK.

115TH (near Riverside)—Newly and beautifully furnished 5 rooms; $165, Cathedral 5825.

118TH, 210 WEST (HOTEL CECIL)—ATTRACTIVE 1-2 ROOM SUITES WITH, WITHOUT BATH; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

119TH, 86 WEST—Newly furnished 2 and 4 room apartment, private bath, kitchenette; electricity, elevator. Harlem 532. Bergerman.

119TH ST., 438 WEST (9G)—Two-room apartment, kitchenette, bath; reasonable.

120TH, 36 WEST—Five-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; modern improvements; private house. Williams. Harlem 9608.

140TH, 408 WEST—Furnished front apartment near Drive. Call mornings. Apt. 14.

169TH ST., 709 WEST—Three-room kitchenette apartment, $1,000; 3 months; well furnished; lease. Apply Superintendent.

170TH, 629 WEST—Comfortably furnished 3 rooms, bath; Summer or permanent. Sieger.

BACHELOR share comfortable double roof garden apartment, gentleman. Z 2440 Times Annex.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished apartment, living room, bedroom, kitchen, bath; Fifties, near 5th Av.; reasonable; references. Circle 4722.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished five-room apartment for immediate possession until Oct. 1; $125 monthly. Stillman, 66 Ft. Washington.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED THREE-ROOM SUITE, BATH, FACING CENTRAL PARK; EXCLUSIVE RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. Van Winkle, 132 West 72d. Col. 1077.

FURNISHED 6, 7 or 8 rooms, maid service, or 9 rooms, furnished, unfurnished; reasonable. Apply Apt. 34, 222 Riverside Drive (94th St.) Telephone 9681 Riverside.

FIFTY APARTMENTS
TO SUBLET.
Two to six rooms, elevator and non-elevator; kitchens or kitchenettes; $15 a week up. Apply
215 Manhattan Av. Phone Academy 1647.

MRS. PRESCOTT
has a 4-room housekeeping apartment, beautiful furniture with grand piano, at 4 West 50th St., 2 doors from 5th Av.; long or short lease; immediate possession.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

MANHATTAN AV., 294, BET. 106TH-107TH.
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
Two, three, four, five room apartments; telephone, electricity; 110th subway, "L," bus; weekly, monthly rates; several unfurnished apartments; special inducements; open evenings. Academy 726.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 293—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ONE, TWO ROOMS, FRONT SUITES, PRIVATE TILED BATH; LAVATORIES, ELECTRICITY; SPECIAL RATES WEEKLY, MONTHLY.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 938—Four rooms, front, 1 or 2 months; reasonable. Beechinor.

THREE-ROOM apartment, well furnished, select neighborhood, exceptional for artist desiring privacy; seen by appointment. Tel. Riverside 5051.

Furnished—Bronx.

TWO fully furnished apartments to let or for sale; victrola, piano and high-grade furniture in both; will consider renting apartment without furniture, or selling on terms Signal, 347 Bedford Park Boulevard, 1 block from Concourse.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished apartment, until Oct. 1; ten minutes from Wall St., on Brooklyn Heights, opposite downtown, New York; 4 bedrooms, bath and maid's bath, living room, dining room and kitchen; $125 per month; references required. Phone Hanover 6482, or write Room 806, 43 Exchange Place, New York.

Furnished—Long Island.

HUNTINGTON VILLAGE—4 furnished, with improvements, gas, electric light; newly decorated; from July 15 to Oct. 1; a few single rooms for rent. Catherine E. Devoe, P. O. Box 482. Phone 572-J.

Furnished—West Side.

MONTH of August; five rooms, second floor, two-family house; private entrance; residential section of Newark; convenient transportation; $75. 711 Mt. Prospect Av. Branch Brook 4116.

Unfurnished—East Side.

NO. 25 FIFTH AVENUE.
Washington Square Section.
In the new 14-story building, several attractive housekeeping apartments from Oct. 1: open wood-burning fireplaces in living rooms; separate maid rooms.
3 rooms, $2,200 to $2,500.
4 rooms, $3,000 to $3,300.
6 rooms (2 baths), $4,000.
Apply to Manager on Premises.

33D, 165 EAST—Two rooms and bath, newly renovated, with all modern improvements. Inquire on premises.

37TH, 147 EAST—One and two large rooms, foyer, bath, kitchenette, fireplaces.

53D, 148 EAST—Three attractively remodeled, modern housekeeping apartments; 7 rooms and bath; possession Aug. 1; long lease.

60TH, 145 EAST—Light, attractive two rooms, bath and kitchenette; all improvements; $100 month; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

26 EAST 61ST, DUPLEX.
Beautiful, modern six rooms, two baths, large kitchen; newly decorated; moderate. Superintendent.

80S—Apartment, six rooms, bath; $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

82D ST., 17 EAST (Near 5th Av.)—3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; immediate occupancy, unfurnished or furnished; lease $145. Phone Lenox 5817.

CARNEGIE HILL SECTION—7-room apartment, $1,680 to $1,800 yearly. Lenox 7032.

DENTIST'S OFFICE and waiting room with laboratory and service; recently vacated by dentist. Dr. Aronson, Madison Av., corner 97th St.

DOUGLAS GIBBONS & CO.
6 EAST 45TH ST. TEL. VAND. 626.
APARTMENTS FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED PARK AV. AND VICINITY.

GRAMERCY PARK—DUPLEX APARTM'TS.
Upper floors, 8 rooms, 2 master bedrooms; highest type building; asking $4,800. Woolley, Watkins & Jordan, 665 5th Av.

LEXINGTON AV., 515—Elevator apartments, 5, 6 rooms, suitable dentist or doctor.

PARK AV., 815 (75TH ST.).

7, 8 and 10 room apartments, from Oct. 1, or immediate possession. Agent on premises.

Unfurnished—West Side.

6TH AV., 48—Parlor floor, two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; sleeping porch; suitable light business. 4960 Murray Hill.

6TH AV., 48—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, sleeping porch. 4960 Murray Hill.

10TH, 140 WEST—Six large, light rooms, parquet floors; electricity; telephone.

22D, 261 WEST—3 rooms, in modern apartment house; bath.

35TH, 229 WEST—4 rooms, elevator, steam, parquet floors, electric lights; telephone.

44TH, 210 WEST (Westover Court)—Bachelor apartment; high-class hotel service; meals. See resident manager. Bryant 5860.

46TH ST., 37 WEST—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; immediate possession. See Agent on premises.

55TH ST., 70 WEST—Attractive two rooms and bath apartments, furnished or unfurnished; complete hotel service; available; yearly lease.

55TH ST. (Park Av.)—High-class four-room apartment; possession Oct. 1; rent $200. Phone Circle 2945.

70TH ST., 142 WEST—Apartment to rent, 4 rooms and bath. Apply Room 8, 2,010 Broadway, or phone Columbus 9735.

55 WEST 74TH ST.
Two beautiful large rooms, bath, kitchen; modern; $1,200 yearly. Apply Superintendent.

76TH, 300 WEST—7 rooms; $78; selling lease and furniture; unusual opportunity.

77TH, 325 WEST—New nine-story elevator building; two and four rooms, tiled baths, showers, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; spacious closets; $1,800 to $2,400 yearly; four rooms, suitable physician. Schuyler 1080.

79TH—2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; $85 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80S—Apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; $225 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

82D, 35 WEST—Modern high class 6 rooms, 8th floor, front; possession Sept. or Oct. 1; rent (redecorated), $2,500. Call 10 to 1 daily, Supt., 10068 Schuyler.

83D, 201 WEST—Five rooms, bath; electric light; all improvements. Inquire Janitor.

85TH, 159 WEST—Exceptionally attractive, modern 1 and 2-room apartments, bath, kitchenette; also 3-room apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Apply on premises, 4 to 10 P. M., or MELTZER & CO. Phone Stuyvesant 6293.

APARTMENTS WANTED

Furnished.

1-2 ROOM, kitchenette, bath apt., furnished, Aug. 1, permanent; west side, 72d to 110th St.; reasonable. 1,295 Madison Av., Apt. 209. Lenox 8200.

TWO furnished apartments; if possible, same floor; one two rooms, bath and kitchenette, the other one room and bath. M 591 Times.

FOUR or five rooms with bath, between Washington Square and 90th St. Long lease. Box A. T. 103, 43 East 27th St.

TWO business girls want girl rent apartment with them. G 361 Times.

Unfurnished.

RESPONSIBLE business woman wants apartment, 2 large rooms, kitchenette and bath, preferably Greenwich Village; rent $50 on lease; describe fully. Z 2390 Times Annex.

STRICTLY modern 5 or 6 room apartment, west of Broadway, between 90th and 106th Sts.; willing take 3 years' lease. Box 54, 717 St. James Bldg.

MODERN 6 or 7 large room apartment, Yorkville section, west of Lexington Av. Phone William Singer, Watkins 3236.

WANTED—Three or four rooms between 90th and 140th St.; $30-$40; young couple. K 635 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

27TH ST., Madison Av. (Hotel Madison)—Permanent rates for business people; room, use of bath, $10.50 weekly; room, private bath, $15; all outside; modern hotel; perfect service. Phone Madison 1784.

38TH (1,244 MADISON AV.)—Nicely furnished rooms, home comforts, private family. 2

95TH, 115 EAST—Large rooms, for two; private house; bath; electricity; gentleman.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR MEN.
The rates in the newest of the ALLERTON Group, a 17-story fireproof building just completed, containing club and hotel conveniences, are from $9.50 to $18.50 per week. 55TH ST. AND MADISON AV.

FOR GENTLEMAN—Large, airy room, adjoining bath, in 80's, near Fifth Av., private elevator apartment; references. Telephone Lenox 7715 (Monday Stuyvesant 1733).

ROOMS, with all hotel service, attractively furnished; $9 weekly. Stuyvesant 4961. 11th St., 42 East. Hotel Albert.

MADISON AV., 1,069 (Near 81st)—Large and small room; all conveniences.

West Side.

9TH ST., 41 WEST—Furnished and unfurnished, with or without bath; basement studio, $22 and $35, unfurnished.

13TH, 128 WEST—Young professional woman wishes to sublet or share apartment with lady. Apartment 9.

21ST, 351 WEST—Single, double front room; all conveniences; reasonable; gentlemen.

34TH, 338 WEST—Very large attractive suite (parlor, bedroom, bathroom), electricity, &c.; also large room, cool, scrupulously clean; respectable.

40TH ST., 68 WEST—Large room, overlooking Park; small room; references.

47TH, 106 WEST (Raleigh Hall)—A residence for men; light, attractive rooms, with tub or shower; writing, lounge, billiard rooms; comforts and conveniences of first-class hotel at lower rentals.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

47TH ST., 29 WEST—Single or double rooms, private bath; gentlemen; references. Tel. Bryant 6296.

50TH ST., 14 WEST—Large room, bath; gentleman only; permanent; references.

50TH, 44 WEST—Comfortable room and bath; conveniences; references.

52D ST., 8 WEST—Newly decorated large room, select neighborhood; $17 weekly.

55TH ST., 25 WEST—Small, airy room, bath, electricity; excellent location; moderate rate.

57TH (Broadway)—Handsome room, private bath optional; refined home; gentlemen.

61ST, 27 WEST—Room for bachelor; electricity, hot water, bath; accessible, private, "silent" street; on parlor floor; cool; $10. O'Donnell, Columbus 9587.

69TH, 14 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT BASEMENT, 2 ROOMS AND BATH; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; SUMMER RATES.

69TH, 66 WEST—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM; ELECTRICITY; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $14.

69TH, 116 WEST.
Large, cool room, twin beds, private bath, electricity; also hall room.

70TH, 40 WEST—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; SPECIAL SUMMER RATE.

70TH, 125 WEST; 71ST, 57 WEST—Remodeled house; cool rooms; private baths; single rooms; lavatory; cleanliness; reduced rates.

70TH, 55 WEST (near Park)—Large rooms, private bath, twin beds; reasonable.

70TH, 59 WEST—DOUBLE ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; $14.

70TH, 128 WEST—Desirable room, with private bath; references exchanged.

75TH, 301 WEST (New Tivoli)—Beautiful front rooms, Room 813, 1,547 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

71ST, 62 WEST — HANDSOME DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; COMPLETE; $15 UPWARD.

71ST, 31 WEST — TWO CONNECTING

The New York Times

Classified Advertising Rates.

Count six words to an Agate line. For Agate (Minimum space two lines.) Line.

Situations Wanted ... 40c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted... 40c
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For insertion in the Sunday edition advertisements of schools, steamships, hotels and resorts must be received in The Times Building by noon Thursday, Sunday Opportunities by 11 A. M. Saturday. All other classified advertisements not later than 2 P. M. Saturday.

Advertisements for insertion in the daily editions must be received by 6 P. M. on the day preceding insertion.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, expert driver, thoroughly experienced on Locomobile, Pierce-Arrow, Packard, Cadillac, Hudson and Essex of them, best private references, neat, courteous, willing, desires position; city or country. Edward Haven, 121 West 89th. Telephone Riverside 3237.

CHAUFFEUR, Scotch-American, 20 years' experience, 12 years last place; expert mechanic and driver; go anywhere; excellent references. Napier, 200 West 99th. Riverside 10072.

CHAUFFEUR—Gentleman desires to secure a position for his chauffeur, 30 years old, married, good habits, excellent driver and mechanic; 7½ years in present position. Dreese, 88 Worth St., Telephone 9100 Worth.

CHAUFFEUR—Lady wishes to place single man, good mechanic; excellent driver; willing to be useful. Telephone J. F. Curtis, Roslyn 132.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC wishes position private reference; careful driver. Arnold, Melrose 8700J.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC or second man, 28, single; seven years' experience. G 962 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 31, drive any car; best references. Carlson, 354 East 86th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married, experienced, private, Al references. Wright, Harlem 9535.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married, seven years' experience, excellent references. H. Waimsley, 66 West 93d St. Circle 6065.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; private reference. Sheridan, 94 East 86th.

COLLEGE MAN, well recommended, desires position mornings or afternoons. P 464 Times.

COUPLE, first class cook, butler; best references. 154 East 80th St. Lenox 5801.

DRAFTSMAN, automatic machine designer, 20 years' experience, desires position. F 417 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, machine designer, desires additional work. E. D. Roberts, 48 East 41st St.

ESTIMATOR and Construction Engineer, Graduate civil engineer, Cornell University, six years' experience in estimating and supervision, engineering and building construction, also alteration work, capable of designing steel and reinforced concrete buildings; can furnish A1 references. D 574 Times.

EXECUTIVE, EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT, POSSESSES INITIATIVE AND TACT CAPABLE OF ASSUMING FULL CHARGE OF OFFICE AND HANDLING LARGE FORCE; ABLE TO CONTROL FINANCES. K 966 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXECUTIVE, 29, WITH EXPERIENCE IN SALES, ACCOUNTING AND SHIPPING MANAGEMENT; SPEAKS SEVERAL LANGUAGES SALARY $2,500; EXCEPTIONAL REFERENCES. P 471 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE, capable manager, thoroughly conversant with office details. T 1015 Times.

FARMING.

Young man, American citizen, English nationality, age 30, married, one child, desires position on Isle of Pines; would consider proposition for one year or with wife; experienced in all branches of agriculture and horticulture; years with present employer; can furnish own reference; references gladly; willing to leave within 30 days. F 388 Times.

JAPANESE COUPLE, wife Swedish, butler, valet and maid in small family or gentleman's apartment; 2 years' personal reference from last employer. L 48 Times.

LAWYER—Young man, former income tax employe, desires connection with law firm in any capacity. F 444 Times.

LUMBERMAN, 30, eleven years' practical experience manufacturing, buying, selling, all phases exporting and office work, desires immediate connection; best of references. M 506 Times.

MACHINIST AND MARINE ENGINEER, age 30, married, desires position; has mechanical capacity, accustomed to heavy machinery, also ten years' experience motor trucks and cars, economical worker and handle with men, will go anywhere. B 45 Times.

OFFICE MAN, 22, educated, desires position with paper manufacturer; three years' experience. Rosenbaum, 96 East 7th St., City.

PHYSICIAN, European diploma, specialist nervous, internal diseases, assistant in sanitarium. Write Bresler, 854 Columbus Av. Riverside 7678.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MANAGER, chemical engineer, successful record chemicals, textiles, machinery; present firm dissolving; high references. G 618 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 35, 10 years' successful experience advertising, real estate experience, also knowledge of men who appeal to big business and progressive ideas; no medium or magazine entertained; traveled extensively. K 500 Times.

SALESMAN, 38, Christian, road, city experience, proven ability, clean record, neat appearance, wants line from reputable house can furnish best reference. L 40 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced auto and marine accessories, city or traveling; no stocks. Sachs, 128 Sheridan Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, 28, experienced road or city, intelligent, industrious; references; open for a good line. J 900 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, candy, desires to connect with manufacturer or wholesale house; commission or salary, any territory. C 142 Times.

SALESMAN, fifteen years' city, road, wishes position where hustler earns good income. Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, will educated, wishes position. J 56 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, expert, desires evening and Saturday work. K 997 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, practical, just discharged from army, $25. H 628 Times Downtown.

STEWARD'S for first-class hotel or club; Al references. G 338 Times.

TRAFFIC MAN, executive ability, desires to make a connection with some active, progressive concern in their traffic department; references furnished upon application. Z 9463 Times Annex.

TRAFFIC MAN, 9 years' experience, thoroughly conversant with classifications, rates, routings, &c.; best references. C 82 Times.

YOUNG MAN, electrical engineer, university graduate, experienced in factory superintendence, construction and valuation work; can produce real results; age 31. Z 2402 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 20, energetic, neat, good penmanship, high school, desires position with advancement. T 1026 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, who is willing to make himself generally useful, wants position in private family. W. M., 33 Southard St., Trenton, N. J. Telephone 4170J.

YOUNG MAN, 22, 4 years managing stock, shipping, ladies' waists, children's dresses, desires similar position. K 660 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, married, having mechanical and clerical experience, desires a position where hard work and ability counts; $25 to $30. L 52 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, formerly in business, desires position with opportunity; references. C 6 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate; four years' experience, nonsalesman, wants best references. H 385 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bright, references, would like to secure position. K 972 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate, desires position with well-established firm. R 998 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN (26) wishes connection; good bookkeeper, salesman, executive; reliable and trustworthy. G 536 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, shipping, stock experience, desires position requiring ability. K 681 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, experienced in stock and shipping room; $18; best references. Edward Strassberg, 1,917 Matthews Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN (23) desires position out of town, outdoor work preferred; ex-ranch hand. C 181 Times.

YOUNG MAN, knowledge bookkeeping and typewriting, wishes position; references. L 29 Times.

YOUNG MAN, competent stenographer, typist, bookkeeper. Box 41, 234 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 23, college training, selling, bookkeeping experience; best references. L 30 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 22, position at anything; advancement preferred. L 23 Times.

YOUNG MAN will work at anything for 5 weeks. B 16 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, at anything. G 602 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES for hospital of 250 beds in Canada; references required; state qualifications. Box 7, Toronto, Toronto, Western Hospital, Toronto, Canada.

ASSISTANT to resident buyer, experienced in ladies' ready-to-wear. Office Purchasing Corp., 1,123 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent, to take complete charge of a double-entry set of books for large cloak and suit jobber; trial balance. Write, stating age, experience and salary desired. B. D., 230 Presbyterian Building.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER 30-35 years of age; must have at least 5 years' experience; hotel experience preferred, not absolutely essential. Hotel Bristol, 129 West 48th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry bookkeeping; must be accurate and rapid worker; state salary and references. L 41 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, experienced; in reply state nationality, age, experience and salary wanted. S 57 Times.

BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of typewriting and stenography. Hammer, 15 West 31st St.

CASHIER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, WITH CLERICAL EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. WALLACH BROS., BROADWAY AND 29TH.

CASHIER, young woman, refined, neat, reliable; reference. Drug Store, 2,061 B'way.

CLERK—Experienced, intelligent girl with 3 years' experience. Call Israel Orphan Asylum, 280 2d St., at 10 A. M.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, experienced in division, large uptown concern; state salary, nationality and religion. R 964 Times Harlem.

COOK and CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS, related or friends, wanted in private home in Brooklyn; must be well recommended and fond of children; can arrange with or without laundry. Mrs. Smollen, 408 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

COUNTER GIRLS—Wanted, two experienced cafeteria counter girls; must be intelligent and of neat appearance; good wages. Apply Restaurant, 276 6th Av.

DEMONSTRATORS AND SALESWOMEN as well as married women or mothers; straight salary $20 per week while learning, with additional bonus added, making earnings worth $40 to $75 weekly; a reliable firm, established 1875, needs several more women to fill its demonstrating and sales forces to assist sales manager; also two for road work outside Greater New York; if you are over 20 years of age, neat in appearance, unemployed and in a position to start work at once, call in person MONDAY morning, 9 to 12 only, for appointment; experience unadvanced. 530 Arbuckle Building, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Borough Hall Subway Station.

DESIGNER
ON SILK WAISTS.

Only one who has had large experience with representative houses and has good, snappy ideas need apply; good salary and position for right party. Fair Waist and Dress Co., 1,372 Broadway, corner 37th St.

DESIGNER,
experienced on infants' and children's white dresses, also on colored novelty dresses; steady position for right party. Write B. E., 530 Presbyterian Bldg.

DESIGNER.
Infants', children's dresses, must have best references, exceptional opportunity. Stork Infants' Wear Co., 12 W. 21st.

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly experienced in cutting and fitting, in exclusive retail establishment; references. Green Shop, 11 East 47th St.

FILE CLERK and Elliott-Fisher operator, with several years' experience; age and salary desired. J 924 Times Downtown.

FORELADY and pattermaker for small dress concern; one with some knowledge of designing. Leiwant & Feinberg, 154 West 27th.

FOREWOMAN, capable woman to assume full charge of sewing department in silk underwear factory; experienced preferred, but must have executive ability; $30 to $50 per week. Boyd & Co., 143d St. and Southern Boulevard, city.

GIRL wanted for general housework and cooking in private family for country. Apply between 9 and 12 A. M., Lustbader, 423 Madison Av.

GRAPHOTYPE OPERATORS, experienced; good salary certified. 3 East 42d St.

HOSTESS, YOUNG WOMAN,
FOR TEAROOM SERVICE.
SCHRAFFT'S, 47 WEST 22D.

HOUSEWORKER, white, small family; no washing. Harris, 1,085 Prospect Av. Pelham 1595M.

LADIES wanted; a number of refined ladies to solicit home portrait orders for a high-grade studio; good money-making proposition. Apply, Call Mishkin Studio, 510 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

LAUNDRY OVERSEER wanted, competent, for large hospital near New York City; apply by letter, stating age, experience and references. Address William T. Russell, Supt., P. O. Box 175, White Plains, N. Y.

MATRON for an important Jewish orthodox home and hospital; one competent and experienced in institutional work preferred. Make application in writing for a confidential interview to Department W, 795 Howard Av., Brooklyn.

MILLINER, experienced and latest. Tappe, 12 West 40th St.

MODELS.
Tall, slender, attractive young ladies, size 16, for coats and suits.

SINGER BROS.
498 7th Av.

MODELS, SIZE 16.

MUST BE ATTRACTIVE; STEADY POSITION; FOR OUR DRESS DEPARTMENT.

JOEL ISAACS & SONS.
36 EAST 31ST ST., NEAR 4TH AV.

MODEL, SIZE 18, EXPERIENCED, FOR HIGH CLASS LADIES' WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; LIBERAL SALARY; STEADY ALL-YEAR POSITION; PREFER ONE WHO KNOWS SOME KNOWLEDGE OF TYPEWRITING. H. K. LANG & CO., 135 WEST 29TH.

MODELS—Try on suits in showroom; must be tall and stylish appearance; experience unnecessary; must conform to about the following measurements: Bust 37, waist 24, skirt 41. Apply all week. If you are not stout, tell your stout friends. Blogg & Littauer, 151 West 26th.

MODELS, SIZE 26.

TALL, STYLISH, IN DRESS HOUSE.

BRAMBIR & HENDRICKS,
105 MADISON AV., CORNER 30TH.

MODELS, SIZES 36 AND 18.
ATTRACTIVE, EXPERIENCED,
IN COAT AND SUIT HOUSE;
STEADY POSITIONS TO RIGHT PARTIES.
KLEIN-MARCUS, 99 MADISON AV.

MODEL, SIZE 18.
TALL, ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADY; STEADY POSITION, GOOD PAY.

N. H. JACOBSON.
36 EAST 31ST.

MODELS
on cloaks, suits and dresses, size 16; good salary. Apply at once.
MILLAR-MANDEL & CO.,
218-233 West 35th St.,
10th floor.

MODELS, SIZE 16, CLOAK AND SUIT; NO SATURDAY WORK; LONG SEASON; SALARY $35. M. B. KAUFMAN, 6 WEST 32D.

MODELS.
SIZE 16, EXPERIENCED IN CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE; GOOD SALARY. WILLIAM GREENBERG, 41 WEST 25TH.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
Experienced girls on suits; good opportunity; steady. Schrank-Frankel, 145 West 30th.

MODEL, SIZE 36; TALL, ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADY FOR COATS AND SUITS. PHILIP MOSKOWITZ & SONS, 3 EAST 28TH ST.

MODELS, size 16, attractive. Pershing & Bonde, 148 Madison Av. (32d St.)

MODELS, SIZE 18.

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES FOR HIGH-CLASS DRESS HOUSE. M. & H. RENTNER, 3 WEST 33D.

MODELS, SIZE 18; STYLISH YOUNG LADIES FOR GOWNS. HOFF & CO., 159 MADISON AV.

MODEL WANTED WITH KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY; SIZE 16. S 54 TIMES.

MODELS—Stylish young ladies, size 16; high-class gowns; good pay. Kaliman & Cohen, 213 West 33d St.

MODEL, ATTRACTIVE, SIZE 16, EXPERIENCED DRESS HOUSE. WETTY & STRAUSS, 19 WEST 30TH.

MODELS
for dress house; must be stylish and perfect 16. Norman & Katz, 15 East, 32d.

HELP WANTED—Female.

MODELS (15), SIZE 16,
Tall and Attractive.

ALSO STOUT YOUNG LADIES
of 37-40 bust measure,
Graceful, tall and attractive,
to try on coats, suits dresses
in large, beautiful showroom.
Good salary and long season.
Call between 9-12 A. M.
today and next week.

Charlap Bros. & Co., 181 West 26th St.

MODELS, size 16; refined young ladies, try on dresses; experience unnecessary. Apply all week, Rodgers & Horn, 32 East 31st.

NURSE, experienced; complete charge of physician's office; hospital training not essential; good home. Call 11-1, 35 West 110th, Apt. 3.

NURSE for semi-invalid lady; good home; party must be well recommended; $18 week. 129 West 46th St. Ask for Mr. Moss.

NURSE—Experienced infant's nurse; references. Phone 5416 Audubon. 58 Hamilton Terrace, Apt. 62.

NURSE, undergraduate, for night duty; excellent salary. Tarrytown Hospital, Tel. 27.

NURSE, practical, to take care of baby 5 months old. 266 West 104th. Apt. 2B.

NURSE-TEACHER, 2 children, 3 and 6. Harris, 1,085 Prospect Av. Pelham 1595M.

OFFICE GIRL to assist bookkeeper and make herself generally useful; references. Apply H. Sheinbaum, 17 West 17th.

PIANIST for Summer engagement at nearby mountain resort to play popular music. Apply Monday evening between 7 and 8, 1,851 7th Av., Apt. 19.

SALESWOMEN.

Blouses, Skirts and
Bathing Apparel.

Must be experienced and of pleasing address, capable of serving a high-class clientele. Apply Supt.'s Office, 37th St. entrance.

STEWART & CO.,
5th Av., at 37th St.

SALESGIRL—WHOLESALE UPHOLSTERY TRIMMING OFFICE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ONE WILLING TO MAKE HERSELF GENERALLY USEFUL; STATE SALARY, AGE, EXPERIENCE. FOX 58, 717 ST. JAMES BLDG.

SALESLADY, experienced only, with high-class following, need apply. Tappe, 12 West 40th St.

SALESWOMAN—Custom corsets, brassieres, New York and vicinity; experience unnecessary but preferred; salary or commission. L 44 Times.

SKETCHER—One who has had experience in sketching dresses. Monarch Dress Co., 11 East 28th, 20th floor.

STENOGRAPHER and sales assistant; we need a competent stenographer who has had experience in selling to men buyers; must be attractive and have pleasing personality; permanent position. Apply Harris Suspender, 1,230 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER—An exceptional opening for refined American girl about twenty-five, who is high-grade stenographer; good salary with excellent chance for promotion. Call before 9:30 Monday, Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Co., 340 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, one with experience preferred, in office of Hoboken manufacturers. A. D., 611 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, about 2 years' export experience; preferably in coal; must be societe; advancement. Apply Room 1711, 32 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, experienced only; must understand bookkeeping; good pay; permanent position; bring references. Room 1202, 84 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate, rapid typist; understands billing; excellent position. Apply Joseph Eckstein, 40 East 30th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, Christian office, food products brokers. Call Simon Farrington Co., 80 Hudson St.

STENOGRAPHER, clerical, for small office; references. Apply Central Building, Room 219, afternoon.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; state salary and experience desired. Apply by mail, Room 1428, Aeolian Building.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR—Thoroughly experienced young lady with knowledge of stenography preferred; splendid opportunity for willing worker. W 794 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, neat, willing girl for office of large shoptype house; salary $15. Apply 530 Canal St.

TUTOR wanted (lady) for hygiene and third-year French. Phone Rye 168.

TYPIST and order clerk; must have had experience with hosiery or underwear concerns. Write 1,183 Broadway, Room 620.

TYPIST wanted for general office work by wholesale clothing house; experienced preferred. G 634 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY as bill clerk and assistant bookkeeper; must operate typewriter and have had clerical experience. Hanauer & Arastein, Inc., 136 Madison Av.

YOUNG LADY (prefer student), temporary position in sales office; mornings only; excellent appearance; salary $15. D 286 Times.

SALESLADY for dress store; must have ability selling ability; high salary paid. 634 9th Av., corner 45th St.

WOMAN wanted, capable of taking complete charge of buying and selling for ladies' and children's hosiery department; must be a lady, about 30 to 35 years of age; opportunity in a large department store in Trenton, N. J. Z 2491 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN to assist at professional office, near West 70th St., 9:15 to 9:30; each day except Thursdays; some knowledge of stenography and typewriting; kindly state religion; refined environment; sincerity. S 62 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN TYPIST as billing and stock record clerk, to make out orders and keep accurate card records; Christian firm; give age, experience and salary desired; telephone number. T 958 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, intelligent, attractive, to act as office nurse and secretary to ear, nose and throat specialist; experience unnecessary. Write full particulars to Z 2442 Times Annex.

$15.00
PER WEEK

DURING A SHORT
TRAINING PERIOD,

REGULAR AND FREQUENT
INCREASES
THEREAFTER.

TELEPHONE
OPERATING.

THE IDEAL
OCCUPATION FOR
YOUNG WOMEN.

APPLY

1,158 Broadway,
cor. 27th St., N. Y. City;
58 West Houston St.,
New York City.
81 Willoughby St.,
Brooklyn.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Employment Agencies.

J. H. EARLY,
220 WEST 42D ST., 16TH FLOOR.
Permanent and temporary positions to be filled at once; an opportunity to make a good business connection with reliable firms. Stenog.-Secys., $25-$30; Stenog.-Bkkp., $25; Typists, $16-$22; Comptometer Opr., $25; Clerks, $15.
Personal attention to each applicant.

Est. 1897.
GAHAGAN AGENCY, 256 BROADWAY.
F. M. I. King, Mgr.
Stenographer, legal, $20; oil, brokerage, film, automobile, export, $20; practically all lines, $20, $22, $25, $27; general beginners, $15-$18; bookkeeper-stenographer, $30; various typist and clerical openings; good salaries. No advance fee.

RADCLIFFE,
BUSINESS POSITIONS.
304 Madison Av. 30 East 42d St.
Stenographers, bookkeepers, file clerks, dictaphone operators, Underwood bookkeeping operators, temporary stenographers ($135 month). All Christian firms.
NO ADVANCE CHARGES.

BROADWAY EXCHANGE AGENCY,
1,482 Broadway (43d St.), Room 810.
STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$25.
BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, $20.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR, $60 MONTH.
TYP.-BILL CLERK, $18.
GERMAN STENOGRAPHER, $25.
Above positions are in CHRISTIAN FIRMS.

MERCANTILE REFERENCE CO. AGENCY,
1,482 Broadway, Room 204, 200 Broadway.
Stenographers, $20-$25; Typist, $16-$22; Dictaphone Operators, $25; Comptometer Operators, $20; Clerical, $15-$18. Reputable Christian firms.

NASSAU AGENCY, 115 Nassau St.—Bookkeepers, open; stenographers, $22; temporary stenographers, $25; typists, $20; temporary typists, $22; dictaphone operators, open; comptometer operators, $25; bookkeepers, $23; Elliott-Fisher operators, $27.50.

EQUITABLE SERVICE.
Numerous positions for experienced stenographers, typists, clerks. Call 9-2.
Equitable Industrial Relations Service, Inc., 158-160 West 45th, at B'way. Bryant 8835.
DOROTHY M. LANE AGENCY, 115 Broadway. Rector 1899—Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typists, Switchboard.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

DOYLE AGENCY,
15 East 40th St. 154 Nassau St.
216 Montague St., Brooklyn.
Bookkeepers, also assts., $30, $25, $20, $18.
Bookers and stenographers, $25, $22, $18.
Cashiers, $18, $20; one for tube.
Comptometer operators, $22, $20, $18.
Dictaphone operators, $25, $22, $20.
Elliott-Fisher operators, $22, $20, $18.
Stenographers, $25, $22, $20, $19; Christian firms.

Charlap Bros. & Co., 181 West 26th St.

MODELS, size 16; refined young ladies, try on dresses; experience unnecessary. Apply all week, Rodgers & Horn, 32 East 31st.

NURSE, experienced; complete charge of physician's office; hospital training not essential; good home. Call 11-1, 35 West 110th, Apt. 3.

NURSE for semi-invalid lady; good home; party must be well recommended; $18 week. 129 West 46th St. Ask for Mr. Moss.

NURSE—Experienced infant's nurse; references. Phone 5416 Audubon. 58 Hamilton Terrace, Apt. 62.

NURSE, undergraduate, for night duty; excellent salary. Tarrytown Hospital, Tel. 27.

NURSE, practical, to take care of baby 5 months old. 266 West 104th. Apt. 2B.

NURSE-TEACHER, 2 children, 3 and 6. Harris, 1,085 Prospect Av. Pelham 1595M.

OFFICE GIRL to assist bookkeeper and make herself generally useful; references. Apply H. Sheinbaum, 17 West 17th.

PIANIST for Summer engagement at nearby mountain resort to play popular music. Apply Monday evening between 7 and 8, 1,851 7th Av., Apt. 19.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTING STUDENT, knowledge typing, in C. P. A. office; state age, salary and details. C. P., Box 182 Times Downtown.

ATTORNEYS—Title Guarantee and Trust Company has available a few vacancies in its title examination department in Jamaica for admitted attorneys or law school graduates who are capable of growing into advanced positions. Apply in person or by letter to 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted by active Stock Exchange house, experienced operator of Underwood bookkeeping machine; must have Wall Street training and good penmanship. State age, experience and expectations. Address F. P., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

BOOKKEEPER for cash and door factory; must be able to take charge of office and take care of all orders and lift same for the mills; only men with experience in this line need to apply. 669 73d St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER—Young man; must be honest, neat and accurate, reside in Brooklyn. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, religion, experience and salary expected. Music, 163 New York Times, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, wholesale house; moderate start; state age, reference and salary expected. Address G. C., 821 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; experienced; must be rapid and accurate at figures; quick worker, for busy office; permanent position, with advancement. Elkay Co., 101 5th Av.

BOY to assist in stock and make himself generally useful; give particulars as to salary and references. Z 2403 Times Annex.

COLLECTOR—First class, 35 to 40 years of age; good salary and opportunity; must have good appearance and first-class references. French-American Fashion Publishing Co., 210 5th Av.

COLLECTORS, experienced, wanted by large publishing house; familiar with Brooklyn territory; permanent basis. Call after 1:30 P. M. 244 5th Av., ninth floor.

COMPENSATION CLAIMS.
An experienced man wanted to take charge of compensation claim work, home office of large casualty company; state age, references, experience first letter. Address, 910 Union Bldg., Newark.

FLOORWALKER.
Middle-aged man with excellent personality and appearance; experienced man preferred. DAVEGA, 831 BROADWAY.

FUR CUTTER for retail; first-class all-around cutter. Fordham Fur Shop, 354 East Fordham Road, Bronx.

JANITOR WANTED—4 very bright rooms and bath; $90 per month and gas; attend to switchboard. Apply Superintendent, Mrs. Case, 1,123 Woodycrest Av. Jerome 2870.

LAUNDRY OVERSEER wanted, competent, for large hospital near New York City; apply by letter, stating age, experience, references. Address William L. Russell, Supt., P. O. Box 175, White Plains, N. Y.

LAWYER in sash and door factory; experienced man only. Apply 669 73d St., Brooklyn.

LITHOGRAPH TRANSFERER, first-class, for one or six, position permanent, with organization doing high-grade work, located in Middle West; in applying state age, experience, salary expected and whether union or non-union; communications considered strictly confidential. Z 2397 Times Annex.

MAN, MIDDLE AGED, EDUCATED, MARRIED, ABLE TO MEET AND INTEREST PEOPLE IN APARTMENT HOUSE PROPOSITION. WRITE, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. Z 2459 TIMES ANNEX.

MANAGER for manufacturing concern wanted, making special machinery which is sold to users of high-speed steel and resourcefulness, with sales and manufacturing experience; prefer well educated young man with initiative and looking toward future; large experience and salary expected to start. Z 2392 Times Annex.

PIANIST for Summer engagement at nearby mountain resort to play popular music. Apply Monday evening, between 7 and 8, 1,851 7th Av., Apt. 19.

PICTURE FITTER; all-around man. Toni Loudon Photographic Co., 1 East 45th.

PRESSMAN, Harris, all-around-man; one experienced in serial numbering; good wages, steady job; 44-hour week. M. H., 162 Times.

SHOEMAKERS, 50, finishers and stitchers wanted; salary $20-$30. Apply 8 A. M. Monday, Klein's Rapid Shoe Repair Co., 113 Nassau St.

STEWARD wanted, capable, to take charge of dining hall, laundry and housekeeping department of boys' school forty miles from Philadelphia; an excellent opportunity for right man; in reply please indicate references and experience. Address communications to Z 2121 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT for an important Jewish orphan home and hospital; one competent and experienced in institutional work preferred. Make application in writing for a confidential interview to Department W, 795 Howard Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MEN, over 20, high school education, to learn to sell advertising by telephone; training salary $15; advancement. Apply after 1 P. M., Mr. Lamson, Buyers' Guide Dept., Brooklyn Citizen, 3d floor, Fulton and Adams Sts., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN wanted in stock brokerage offices; must be experienced on purchase sales blotter and order phone; state salary expected. "H. P." P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station, New York.

YOUNG MAN as entry and stock clerk in a wholesale jobbing house; give particulars as to age, salary and reference. Z 2401 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, for dress house, with experience in shipping department, also understanding piece goods. Max Maltz, 10 E. 33d St.

YOUNG MAN with selling and shipping experience, one who has handled skirts or petticoats; state salary. Apply by mail only, M. Schinmenti, 48 West 21st.

YOUNG MAN in men's furnishing store, steady, short hours. H. Kofi, 368 B'way.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, for waist house, shipping and typist. Phone Stuyvesant 8674.

YOUNG MEN—Exceptional opportunity offered to right party selling leather specialties in conjunction with our new advertising campaign; salary and commission; write fully, stating telephone number. W 768 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted as assistant in established real estate office to assist in collecting of rents; salary moderate; permanent position; state age, salary expected and experience. Real Estate, 189 Times.

Salesmen.

BOND SALESMEN,
SECURITY SALESMEN,
INSURANCE AGENTS,
YOUNG LAWYERS.

A large New York organization, consisting of many of the leading men of America, desires to secure the services of six high-class men of good standing, ability and of proven business character; the position offered are on a conservative commission basis; leads and introductions will be given as well as every assistance; might mean excellent executive positions for the right men; state your qualifications and references, which will be considered confidential. S 19 Times.

FORD SALESMEN.
NEW PLEASURE CARS AND TRUCKS; COMMISSION BASIS. WILLIAM KRAUSS GARAGE CORP., AUTHORIZED AGENT, 110TH ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.

KALAMEIN—Salesman and estimator wanted; must have experience in this line, able to read plans and close contracts. To a man who will produce results we will pay a liberal salary and commission. Answer, stating full particulars, W 532 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Salesmen.

PRINTING SALESMAN—Address, stating experience and salary required; give full qualifications; good position for a live wire salesman. C. M., 236 Times.

SECURITY SALESMEN.
Well established brokerage house is offering a preferred security on allotment basis to one of the lists of stockholders; desires several salesmen to follow up list; must be of good character and well recommended; straight commission. Address M. H., P. O. Box 573, City Hall Station, New York.

SHOE salesman wanted, for high grade bench made trade; capable and experienced men considered; give age and reference; all territories open; commission basis only. S 44 Times.

TRIMMED HAT SALESMEN wanted, with department and chain store following; liberal commission and drawing account. Miriam Hat Co., 663 Broadway.

SALESMAN,
TRAVELING, AGE 30-40,
ABOVE AVERAGE.

PITTSBURGH, SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW ENGLAND TERRITORIES; REPEAT BUSINESS ABSOLUTE NECESSITY; CONCERN IS WHOLESALE ONE, DOING NATION-WIDE BUSINESS IN HIGHEST GRADE PLUMBING PRODUCT FOR 25 YEARS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL SALESMAN WITH PROVEN ABILITY. INDIVIDUAL RESOURCEFULNESS, CONCENTRATION AND CAPACITY FOR STICKING TO STIFF BUT PRODUCTIVE PROPOSITION; MUST SHOW CLEAN, SUCCESSFUL SELLING RECORD PRIOR TO 1917, AND BE CAPABLE OF EARNING $3,000-$6,000 UP ON STRICT COMMISSION BASIS; PERMANENCE OF STATE AGE, RELIGION, EXPERIENCE. P. O. BOX 8, STATION X, N. Y. CITY.

SALESMEN, WELL-KNOWN TO CITY BUYERS AND RESIDENT OFFICES, FOR HOUSE MAKING A LINE OF COATS AND SUITS IN POSITIVE STYLES AND VERY FINE WORKMANSHIP; ONLY THOSE CONNECTED WITH WELL-KNOWN HOUSES; REFERENCES EXCHANGED; SALARY AGAINST COMMISSION. BOX 599, 209 CABLE BLDG.

SALESMEN—We have an exceptional proposition for a few live-wire automotive specialty accessory salesmen; all territories open; men who are accustomed making big money and ready to prove their ability to negotiate with automotive jobbers only need apply; this is strictly a commission basis proposition and does not apply to salary or drawing account hunters. Call all week, Room 1422, 1,819 Broadway.

SALESMAN—We are doing the publicity work for a large corporation and require the services of a few high-class salesmen; men without previous experience are earning over $100 weekly; out-of-town work for those who prefer it; commission basis. Call 10 to 12:30 A. M., Press Syndicate, 30 Church St. Ask for Mr. Martin.

SALESMAN—Old established wholesale hosiery, underwear and general merchandise house has splendid opening for an experienced man for inside trade; good opportunity for a live wire and aggressive man; only those having experience in this line need apply; state age, experience had salary expected. E. H., 765 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS; ALL TERRITORIES AVAILABLE; ESTABLISHED HOUSE; ONLY THOSE EXPERIENCED AND HAVE FOLLOWING NEED APPLY; COMMISSION OR SALARY. S 602 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN WITH EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY TO PROMOTE THE SALES OF BELT DRESSING, BOILER COMPOUNDS AND BLACK PAINT; 25% COMMISSIONS; TEACH BUSINESS; MUST BE OVER 30. N. Y. METROPOLITAN PAINT, 253 BROADWAY (MURRAY ST.).

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, to sell corrugated boxes and fibre shipping containers in New York for a Baltimore manufacturer on a liberal commission basis; only those than experienced men need apply; state reference, age, experience, extent of sales and what kind of boxes can sell. Z 2383 Times Annex.

SALESMAN—BUSINESS MAN FOR LOCAL AND OUTSIDE TERRITORY INTERVIEWING SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS MEN REGARDING GOVERNMENT COMPILED INFORMATION WORKING ON SALARY AND COMMISSION. BONUS AND EXPENSES. 38 WEST 39TH ST., 3D FLOOR.

SALESMAN wanted to call on the department stores in Greater New York and Jersey with a line of ladies', misses' and infants' knit goods; one who has a good following we offer an attractive proposition; all correspondence held in strict confidence. W 583 Times.

SALESMAN—Capable young man as assistant sales manager of a fast-size corrugated box plant; must have knowledge of estimating; excellent opportunity for right party; special commission; applications considered confidential; give full particulars in first letter. S 5 Times.

SALESMEN, OVER 30 YEARS OF AGE, WITH PRACTICAL BUSINESS TRAINING, FOR SECURITIES DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK COMMERCIAL BANKING HOUSE; $7,500 TO $10,000 YEARLY ON COMMISSION. APPLY MR. WARREN, SUITE 604, 293 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN, leather goods, to travel middle west for manufacturer with full line of ladies' and men's goods; good opportunity for one with established trade; commission basis; state experience in detail. J 906 Times Downtown.

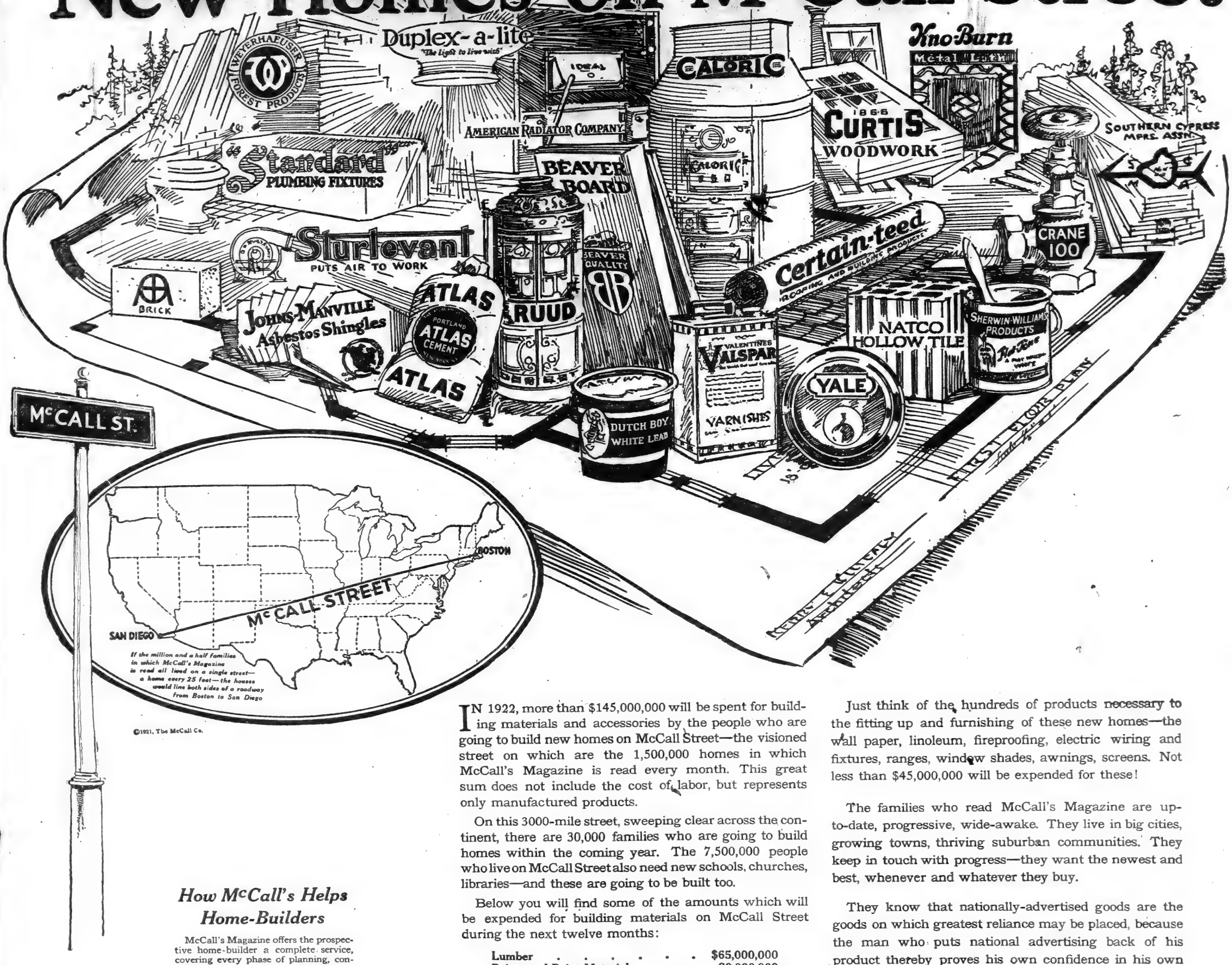
SALESMAN of high merits and ability, accustomed to making big money, preferably with knowledge of machines for bookkeeping, to sell a device of great value; commission basis only. K 664 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN for boys' wash suits and juvenile novelties; to those who have experience and trade in the line a good opportunity will be offered; salary or commission; interview confidential. Greenberg-Marcus Co., 608 Broadway.

SALESMAN—An unusual opportunity is offered a salesman to sell lighting fixtures in Greater New York on commission basis; prefer one who has a following among dealers, contractors and architects. Call 159 East 54th St.

SALESMAN with auto to sell mayonnaise machinery to hotels, del

$145,000,000 Will be Spent for New Homes on McCall Street



IN 1922, more than $145,000,000 will be spent for building materials and accessories by the people who are going to build new homes on McCall Street—the visioned street on which are the 1,500,000 homes in which McCall's Magazine is read every month. This great sum does not include the cost of labor, but represents only manufactured products.

On this 3000-mile street, sweeping clear across the continent, there are 30,000 families who are going to build homes within the coming year. The 7,500,000 people who live on McCall Street also need new schools, churches, libraries—and these are going to be built too.

Below you will find some of the amounts which will be expended for building materials on McCall Street during the next twelve months:

Lumber	$65,000,000
Paints and Paint Materials	20,000,000
Bricks	12,000,000
Plumbing Fixtures	9,200,000
Steam Heating Apparatus	8,800,000
Hot Air Heating Apparatus	4,400,000
Builders' Hardware	4,400,000
Varnish	4,000,000
Ready Roofing	3,200,000
Tin and Metal Roofing	1,000,000
Masonry, Glass, and Miscellaneous	13,000,000
	$145,000,000

Just think of the hundreds of products necessary to the fitting up and furnishing of these new homes—the wall paper, linoleum, fireproofing, electric wiring and fixtures, ranges, window shades, awnings, screens. Not less than $45,000,000 will be expended for these!

The families who read McCall's Magazine are up-to-date, progressive, wide-awake. They live in big cities, growing towns, thriving suburban communities. They keep in touch with progress—they want the newest and best, whenever and whatever they buy.

They know that nationally-advertised goods are the goods on which greatest reliance may be placed, because the man who puts national advertising back of his product thereby proves his own confidence in his own merchandise.

Your salesmen cannot call on all the people who are going to buy building materials, fittings and furnishings to meet McCall Street's needs—you cannot reach them all by letter or circular or catalog—but you can talk to all of them, every month, in McCall's Magazine.

How McCall's Helps Home-Builders

McCall's Magazine offers the prospective home-builder a complete service, covering every phase of planning, construction, and decoration. This service is based upon the soundest principles, correct and authoritative in every phase, and embodies the latest developments in the art of building and furnishing the home.

McCall Houses are designed by architects who have specialized in the planning of moderate sized homes. They are economical houses, combining the greatest possible comfort and convenience with spaciousness and beauty.

THE McCALL COMPANY, 236-250 West 36th Street, New York City

Chicago San Francisco Boston Atlanta Toronto

McCALL'S MAGAZINE

The Largest Circulation of Any 10-cent Magazine in the World

Best Reading—McCall's for August—Just Out

Robert W. Chambers writes in this number a breathless tale of young love, mystery, daring, and adventure. Kathleen Norris reveals her secret of happiness. Fiction and articles by such authors as Holworthy Hall, Princess Bibesco, Mary Synon, Anne Rittenhouse, Dana Burnet, Mildred Cram, and Richard Connell will enthrall you.

The New McCall Pattern "—*it's printed*"

Any woman who can read and sew can make clothes for herself and her children with the aid of the new McCall PRINTED Pattern. Thousands of women are proving this for themselves every day. Straight of the goods, how to cut, how to put together—all PRINTED right on the Pattern itself.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; Wednesday, showers; no change in temperature; fresh south and west winds.
Full weather report, 6th page, 1st issue.

VOL. LXX....No. 23,187. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1921. TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

LASKER FINDS FLEET SQUANDERING MONEY IN MORASS OF DEBT

Chairman Shocks Harding With Allegations Against the Board, Then Makes Them Public.

CALLS BOOKS DEPLORABLE

Charges Deception of Country in Use of Funds, but Clears Benson and Controller.

NO RECORD OF 6,000 TRIPS

To Tell Congress Today of Year's Loss of $200,000,000 and Use of $380,000,000 Public Cash.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Albert D. Lasker, the new Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, will go before a committee of Congress tomorrow and charge incompetency, carelessness, irresponsibility and gross inefficiency in the conduct of Shipping Board operations.

This afternoon Mr. Lasker presented to President Harding a statement of figures supporting these charges, and explained the situation that confronts the Government in undertaking to continue to operate its merchant fleet. To a group of newspaper men whom he saw after his return from the White House Mr. Lasker said the President was "shocked and dismayed" at the portrayal of conditions.

It would be a shock to Congress, as it was to President Harding, said Mr. Lasker, to learn that the Shipping Board used $380,000,000 last year out of the public treasury, and that of this amount $200,000,000 represented an absolute loss in the operation of the fleet.

The books of the Shipping Board, he said, were in a deplorable condition—so deplorable that it seemed impossible to straighten them out. Even the $300,000,000 which he would ask Congress to appropriate for the Shipping Board was "as wild a guess as we can make," but he said he would make an effort to get along for the first six months on $100,000,000.

President Orders Publicity.

President Harding, said Mr. Lasker, had instructed him to publish everything, including the losses of the Government.

When Mr. Lasker on his return from the White House received the newspaper man, he had with him Alonzo Tweedale, the Controller of the Shipping Board, and Mr. Tweedale's principal assistants. In the course of his revelations the Chairman said that neither Admiral W. S. Benson, former Chairman of the Shipping Board and now one of its members, nor Controller Tweedale had anything to do with the deplorable condition of the board's finances. Those in authority on the board, he said, were so busy conducting the affairs of the operation of the Government's merchant fleet that they never had time "to get the straight of the books."

The only reason some information as to the board's financial operations was obtained now, Mr. Lasker said, was that a new administrator of the board had come in and had undertaken to ascertain the situation. Even with the examination that had been made he would not guarantee the figures. Any business concern that had conducted its business in the same way, Mr. Lasker declared, would have gone into bankruptcy.

Frequently during his explanatory talk with newspaper men Mr. Lasker turned to Controller Tweedale and his assistants and asked for verification of the figures he gave.

"Is that right?" was his usual expression, and Mr. Tweedale and the others would assent, except for an occasional correction of some item.

"I find it worse than my worst expectations," exclaimed Mr. Lasker despairingly, as he attempted to describe the situation that confronted him in his effort to put the Shipping Board on its feet.

Figures on Year's Finances.

Mr. Lasker gave out the following statement in round, approximate figures of the condition of Shipping Board finances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

RECEIPTS.

1—Appropriated by Congress	$100,000,000
2—Treasury credit on July 1, 1920	80,000,000
3—Received from sale of ships and other capital assets	200,000,000
4—Received from operation of ships	300,000,000
Total	$680,000,000

EXPENDITURES.

Operating and general overhead expenses	$400,000,000
New ship construction	160,000,000
Construction of dry docks, marine railroads and vessel equipment	6,000,000
Miscellaneous inventory supplies (fuel, &c.)	18,000,000
Advances to foreign branches and advances to receivers	15,000,000
Miscellaneous disbursements	72,000,000
Total	$680,000,000

Holding in his hand a bundle of tabulated statements of Shipping Board finances and addressing the newspaper men, with controller Tweedale and his assistants standing nearby, Mr. Lasker, showing an indignation that became more vehement as he proceeded, told the story of alleged mismanagement and inefficiency that he had narrated to President Harding only a short time before.

"Stress of Incompetency."

"This has been a very difficult thing to get out," said Mr. Lasker, waving his tabulated statements. "I have Mr. Tweedale and the other auditors here so I can't do them any injustice. But the books are in deplorable condition. In any commercial institution they wouldn't be called books at

Continued on Page Four.

Read Joseph C. Lincoln's new book, "Galusha the Magnificent." $2 at bookstores.—Advt.

Italy to Nominate Elihu Root For the International Court

ROME, July 18.—Elihu Root, former United States Secretary of State, will be chosen by Italy as one of the foreign members of the Italian delegation to the International Court of Justice.

If Mr. Root is unable to accept, Italy, through Signor Tittoni, President of the Senate, will ask the American Government to choose a foreign representative for her.

The Italian delegation to the International Court of Justice will be made up of four men, two of whom must be foreigners.

JAPANESE WANT YAP KEPT OFF PROGRAM

Forecast of Reply Also Indicates Aim to Bar Shantung at Washington Conference.

ASSERT FEAR OF DISCORD

Ozaki, Liberal Chief, on the Other Hand, Hopes for Big Gain for General Peace.

TOKIO, July 18 (Associated Press).—The Asahi today in a special editorial concerning the coming Washington conference predicts that Japan, after the receipt of the Washington Government's reply to Japan's request for a defining of the scope of the Far Eastern questions, will expound her views to the following effect:

First—Supposing the Washington conference considers questions like Yap and Shantung. The conference will partake of the nature of the Versailles conference, in that it will again discuss matters already decided at Versailles.

Second—Both Yap and Shantung are special problems affecting the countries concerned, and they should be regarded as questions limited to the particular States interested. If questions of such a nature are submitted, the conference is liable, in the opinion of the Japanese, to bring about an undesirable result by unnecessarily stimulating the mind of the public in the countries concerned, giving rise to prejudice and suspicion between nations and offering opportunity for all kinds of intrigue and other unjust practices calculated to estrange nations.

Says Failure Might Result.

"In such a case," the newspaper continues, "although the Pacific conference was promoted for the purpose of accelerating the realization of permanent peace, it not only would result in failure, but would produce a bad effect on the cause of the preservation of world peace. In short, the desire of the Japanese Government is to localize and minimize the nature and scope of the subjects to be discussed, believing this will best serve the cause of international amity."

The Asahi expresses the opinion that the insistence of some Americans for the inclusion of the questions of Yap and Shantung in the conference is due to a prejudiced notion that Japan is a nation of militaristic and aggressive designs.

"If such practical and concrete problems are incorporated in the program," the newspaper continues, "Japanese emigration may have to be presented, and this would be certain to cause serious complications."

The Asahi forecasts that an understanding will be reached if the United States will withhold such questions from the conference.

The well-informed Jiji Shimpo agrees that Japan will frankly explain her views, but says that it is convinced that Japan will participate in the conference whatever the tone of the American reply.

Opinions Clash in Comment.

The Japanese Government's request to the United States for further information as to the scope of the proposed conference on Far Eastern affairs is approved by the Jiji Shimpo in an editorial today which expresses the belief that if the questions covering the complicated interests involved were taken in hand abruptly, the situation might be complicated and the deliberations as a whole endangered.

"We believe," says this newspaper, "that the American reply will be satisfactory and that the political and armament discussions will be held together, as suggested."

The Yorozu Choho, the popular organ, voices a feeling, which seems quite prevalent among the clientele to which this organ appeals, that America should not concern herself about the Pacific but should attend to the problems of the American Continent. The newspaper charges that the motives behind the conference proposal are selfish and aggressive.

Continued on Page Two.

1,000 CONVICTS RIOT, BURN 12 BUILDINGS, CHARGE POLICE GUNS

Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania the Scene of One of Worst Outbreaks Known.

9 SHOT, 3 DYING, MORE HURT

Warden's Aid Declares Every Effort Was Made to Quell Prisoners Before Shooting.

MEN RIP OUT STEEL CELLS

40 Per Cent. of Tiers in Main Building Wrecked—Guards, Police and Firemen Injured in Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 18.—The interior of the main building of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, situated on the Ohio River in the Woods Run district, was wrecked, while a dozen smaller buildings connected with the institution were destroyed by fire, and fourteen persons, nine of them convicts, were injured this afternoon, in what is declared to have been the greatest prison riot and attempted prison delivery in the history of the United States.

The nine convicts injured were shot by city police, county detectives and prison guards, while attempting to fight their way to liberty. Three were so seriously injured that it was declared their recovery was impossible.

The others hurt include three city police officials and a district fire chief, who were injured in the rioting, and a city fireman who was seriously burned while fighting the flames.

The buildings destroyed, all within the great wall that surrounds the penitentiary, were as follows:

Dining room, a combination three-story frame and two-story brick. North end destroyed by flames, remainder wrecked by rioting convicts.

Weaving shop, large three-story brick, burned.

Machine shop, three-story brick, burned.

Broom shop, two-story brick, burned.

Shoe shop, two-story brick, burned.

Chapel, one-story brick, burned.

Large storage house, one-story frame, burned.

Kitchen, one-story frame, burned.

Four smaller one-story frame storage houses.

In addition, two lookout towers on the prison wall were burned.

1,000 Prisoners Battle with Police.

Virtually all of the 1,135 prisoners, except the fifty women prisoners, took part in the rioting, both inside the main building and in the prison yard. The riot lasted more than two hours and it was at least that much longer before the firemen had the flames under control. Flames leaped fifty feet above the high prison wall.

While 350 city and county police officials and the full corps of guards battled with the maddened convicts, all the firemen from the North Side battled with the flames to keep them from destroying the main building, where all the convicts were confined after they had been driven from the prison yard.

As the flames leaped up from the buildings and licked the window frames of the cells in which they were penned, the prisoners shrieked, cursed, prayed, shouted for help, and with frenzied strength tore at the bars.

The rioting and fires broke out simultaneously, and, according to the prison officials, were part of a plot to empty the great institution of its horde of criminals. But for the alertness of the guards in refusing to be tricked by a ruse, the plan would have succeeded, it is declared.

The first squad of almost 500 prisoners, just after the noon hour, had had their meal served in the dining hall and had been returned to their cells, and the second squad, numbering about 650, were in the dining room, when two of the prisoners started a fight.

Dishes, chairs, tables and other missiles were sent whirling through the air. A sudden rush was made for the guards, who retreated to the prison walls and covered the crowd with their rifles.

Simultaneously with the rioting, fires broke out in the weaving shop, the broom shop, shoe shop, chapel and kitchen. A negro prisoner was seen applying a torch to one of the buildings then to another. A moment later he was felled by a guard.

The buildings, dry as tinder, were soon in flames. In an instant the prisoners broke for the open. The rioting con-

Continued on Page Seven.

$5,000 Gems in Shoes Sent to Cobbler; Gone Before Woman Recalls Hiding Place

Mrs. Fannie Cohen of 173 Hughes Street, Williamsburg, took a pair of old shoes to a cobbler yesterday morning to be repaired, she told detectives, but failed to recall that she had been using the shoes as a receptacle for $5,000 worth of diamonds and other jewels.

Yesterday afternoon, when she remembered the treasure concealed in the shoes she rushed to the shop of the Franklin Shoe Company, at 153 Hooper Street, and asked Toney Colenzo, the proprietor, to produce her shoes. A hasty examination showed that their contents had disappeared.

Colenzo said that he had not seen any jewels when he laid the shoes on the repair bench and returned the footwear to Mrs. Cohen. She hurried to the Thirteenth District Detective Bureau and detectives began an investigation which had not been completed last night. Mrs. Cohen told them that she had been in fear of burglars and since she had no immediate need of the shoes hit upon them as a place of safekeeping. Burglars, she said, never would think of looking into the toe of a shoe for hidden valuables. She explained that she had not worn the shoes for several months and had almost forgotten that she had them, but upon finding the shoes in a closet on Sunday decided to have them repaired.

At the outset the detectives urged her to make a thorough search of her home. They pointed out that she could not have been positive that the jewelry was in the shoes when she took them to the cobbler or she would have removed the articles.

SELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION, KEEP IT HANDY. DON'T FORGET.—Advt.

Cardinal Gibbons Urged All Catholics to use the MANUAL OF PRAYERS.—Advt.

Compact to Live Together but Never Speak, Kept 9 Years, Is Renewed by Husband and Wife

One of the most unusual agreements between husband and wife was signed yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Baumann of 422 Seventeenth Street, West New York. By it Mr. Baumann agrees to live apart from his wife in the same apartment and never speak to her unless it is absolutely necessary.

Mr. Baumann, who is a braid worker, is 78 years old, while his wife is 45. Nine years ago they agreed to disagree and drew up an agreement to live apart for nine years. This agreement expired yesterday and was renewed by both parties.

"Under the agreement," Mr. Baumann admitted last night, "I disavow all control over my children. They are accountable only to my wife.

"My wife is relieved of all responsibility toward me and I toward her. Under the agreement she must support herself and the children and I take care of myself. Three of my boys who are working live with her and contribute to her support.

"Nine years ago we found that we could not get along together, owing to the great difference in our ages. We did not think alike on any subject, so we agreed to disagree.

"I rarely ever see my wife. She goes and comes as she pleases. We have got along very well that way for the last nine years, which is why we are going to continue living in the same manner."

Mr. Baumann has been twice married, his first wife dying in 1890. He is the father of seven boys and five girls, several of them the offspring of his second marriage. Four daughters and two sons are now married.

Lusk Accepted Flowers, Cigars And a Billfold From Detectives

And the Billfold Was Empty, Senator Tells Meyer Committee—But His Wife Got Silverware and His Daughter a Trip to Coney Island.

Senator Clayton R. Lusk, majority leader in the State Senate, testified last night at a public hearing before a subcommittee of the Mayor Legislative Investigating Committee—the first open hearing that has been held—that he had not received any money nor had any been offered him for his sponsorship of the bill to create a permanent tenure of office for detectives and to increase their salaries. After the passage of the bill, he said, he received the following presents from grateful detectives:

Two boxes of cigars, a basket of flowers, a dinner, a bill fold (empty) and possibly a fountain pen.

In addition, Senator Lusk testified, grateful detectives took his daughter on a trip to Coney Island and presented a set of silverware to Mrs. Lusk. Senator Lusk was not asked as to the value of the silver.

Senator Lusk was asked if he had discussed the bill with J. Henry Walters of Syracuse, his predecessor as majority Senate leader, who, it has been said, was retained as counsel for the Detectives' Endowment Association. He replied that he could not recall that he had.

Senator Lusk also testified that his regard for Detective Sergeants James J. Gegan and Cornelius Brown, who had been of great assistance to the Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities in the State of New York, of which he was Chairman, led him, although a resident of Cortland, to become interested in a purely New York City matter, after he had become convinced of the merits of the bill. Senator Lusk said that Archibald E. Stevenson, of counsel to the committee, had also asked him to support the bill.

Asked Permission to Testify.

It was brought out by a question of Assemblyman Charles D. Donohue, the only Democratic member present, that Senator Lusk had asked for the opportunity to testify at a public hearing of the committee, of which he is a member. Senator Lusk testified that he had called upon Commissioner of Accounts David Hirshfield during the afternoon and had arranged to appear before him Wednesday forenoon at 11 o'clock. According to the information obtained by Commissioner Hirshfield the bill, if it had been approved by Mayor Hylan after its passage by the Legislature, would have cost the city approximately $750,000 a year.

Senator Lusk was corroborated by Mr. Stevenson and Detective Sergeant Gegan as to the circumstances which caused Senator Lusk to support the bill and stand as its sponsor after its original introducer, Senator C. Ernest Smith of Richmond County, had abandoned the measure and said he did not wish to have it reported out of committee.

Detective Sergeant Gegan said that he learned after the passage of the bill in the Senate, and while it was still in committee in the Assembly, that Detective Devanney was talking of using money to pass the bill. Gegan said he told Devanney that, if the latter did anything more along that line, he would arrest him and report him to the District Attorney of Albany County, and that he repeated this threat to Detective Conklin, another detective, and John E. Kleist, a lobbyist, said to have received $10,000 from members of the Detectives' Endowment Association to put the bill through.

Reported Incident to Lusk.

Gegan said he reported the incident to Senator Lusk and took back word from him to Devanney, Conklin and Kleist to leave Albany immediately or they would be reported to the Albany District Attorney.

Gegan testified that he did not believe that money had been used to push the bill at Albany, but that Devanney and Conklin were attempting a swindle to enrich themselves by defrauding their brother officers.

Senator Lusk's declaration concerning gifts he had received from detectives after the passage of the bill came at the end of his testimony. "I think there is something I ought to say," he said to Senator Schuyler M. Meyer, Chairman of the committee.

"I was never given or offered any consideration for supporting this legislation. There was never any such suggestion. Since the passage of the bill detectives have made me certain presents. If the committee wishes, I would be glad to tell what they were."

"By all means," said Leonard M. Wallstein of counsel to the committee, who was conducting the examination.

"There were two boxes of cigars," said Senator Lusk, with an air of trying to remember all the gifts, "a basket of flowers, a dinner and a bill-folding book."

"Empty?" interjected Mr. Wallstein.

"Yes, empty," replied Senator Lusk, who continued:

"Then there may have been a fountain pen. I don't recall whether they gave me one or not. There was some talk about it.

"Detectives took my daughter on a trip to Coney Island. They also gave Mrs. Lusk some silverware. None of those gifts were discussed before the passage of the bill and didn't in any way influence my attitude on this legislation."

Frank A. Lord, former Deputy Police Commissioner and now one of the committee's counsel, who was apparently at the dinner, brought out that Senator Lusk was only one of several guests and that the empty billfold he received was merely a souvenir.

The rest of Senator Lusk's testimony was practically identical with a prepared statement, which he made public before going on the stand. The statement follows:

"I became interested in the legislation affecting the Detective Bureau through Detective Sergeants Gegan and Brown of the Bomb Squad. My regard for Sergeants Gegan and Brown arose out of the efficient, conscientious and able services which they rendered in connection with the work of the Committee Investigating Seditious Activities, of which I was Chairman.

"I gave my support to this measure because, after investigation, I believed it to be meritorious. The bill gave members of the Detective Bureau permanent tenure in office after five years of service in that bureau. This system, I understood, had made for efficiency in London, Paris and other cities. The measure made a special appeal to me because, under the present law, a detective who in the line of his duties displeases a local politician, is liable to be arbitrarily returned to the uniformed force, losing the standing which he had earned by years of meritorious service.

"The bill also gave increased pay, which I understood put the Detective Bureau on substantially the same basis as the uniformed force, and corrected an injustice of long standing.

"Sergeants Gegan and Brown came to my office in the Senate some time the last of March or fore part of April. There were two or three other detectives with them, whom they introduced. I did not retain their names or discuss the matter with them at any time. I do not recall ever seeing these other detectives again.

Promised His Assistance.

"A. E. Stevenson, counsel for the Lusk Committee, had already spoken to me about the need of this proposed legislation. After going over the matter at length with Sergeants Gegan and Brown, I told them that I would do what I could to assist them. They asked me at that time, or soon after, to help them get Senator Smith's bill out of the Senate's City Committee. I went with them to that committee and stated to the Chairman, Senator Mullen, that I thought the bill a meritorious one and asked him to report it out. He said that there was opposition to the bill and that Senator Smith did not wish it reported out.

"I understood that the opposition came from representatives of the uniformed force. It did not, in my judgment, go to the merits of the measure. I then requested Senator Mullen to report it out as a committee bill. He stated that this would require reprinting and that it was so late in the session that it should be handled in the name of an individual Senator to save time. I told him that I had no objection to sponsoring the bill, which I did. It passed the Senate on a short rollcall.

"Some time after the bill was introduced and either before or after it passed the Senate—I do not recall just when—Sergeants Gegan and Brown came to my office in the Senate and stated that two detectives were talking of raising money to promote such legislation. They told me that they had informed these detectives that if any money was used in any way they would ask me to kill the bill, and that they had requested the other detectives to leave the Capitol.

"It was at that time agreed to between Sergeants Gegan and Brown and myself that they would take a word to those other detectives from me that they should get out of Albany at once; also that Sergeants Gegan and Brown would investigate the matter, and if they could find any evidence of any money having been used in any way to further this legislation that they would report the matter to the District Attorney of Albany County and to myself at once. I never heard anything further about any money being raised or used in connection with this legislation until about two weeks ago.

Saw Speaker in Behalf of Bill.

"After the bill had passed the Senate and was in the Rules Committee in the Assembly, Sergeant Gegan met me in the hall of the Capitol and stated that he did not know whether it would be reported out. I told him to wait and I would find out. I went over and saw Speaker Machold and told him that I believed that the bill was meritorious and ought to be reported out and passed. He stated that he would give it his support. Later on it was reported out and passed the Assembly, having the support of both the majority leader, Mr. Adler, and the minority leader, Mr. Donahue.

"About two weeks ago Sergeant Brown came to my hotel and stated that a letter had been received at Police Headquarters in reference to some money loaned to detectives in connection with their legislation; that the matter would be investigated right away, and that he would keep me informed as to the developments. I was also promised a copy of the evidence, which I intend to personally lay before the District Attorney of Albany County.

"I have no recollection of ever having heard of a man by the name of Kleist until I saw his name in print in the newspapers in connection with this in-

When you think of writing, think of WRITING.—Advt.

Continued on Page Two.

OIL FIRE LAPS UP $1,000,000 PLANT; 40 SHIPS IN PERIL

Flames From Lindan, N. J., Rush Across Sound and Threaten Staten Island.

ASPHALT WORKS DESTROYED

Five Acres of Warner-Quinlan Grounds a Seething Mass as 34 Tanks Explode.

THOUSANDS SEE SPECTACLE

Idle Shipping Board Vessels at Chelsea Get Up Steam for Flight to Sea as Fire Spreads.

Fire, starting with an explosion in an overheated still at 1:54 o'clock yesterday afternoon had done $1,000,000 damage to the Warner-Quinlan asphalt plant in Linden, N. J., by last midnight. At that hour with five acres of meadow land swimming in burning oil and asphalt which was tumbling into Staten Island Sound, the plant was doomed and the City of New York and the United States Shipping Board were exerting heroic efforts to prevent the flaming sea from spreading to forty of the board's vessels moored at Chelsea, Staten Island, across the Sound.

At 2:15 o'clock this morning a series of explosions among gasoline tanks which for a time had withstood the onslaught of the ever hotter blaze hurled billows of flaming gasoline into the Rahway River, and the danger of the fire sweeping across to the big plant of the Grasselli Chemical Company on the opposite shore was heightened. At the same time the costly new plant of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Company adjoining the Warner-Quinlan plant, which for a time had seemed safe, again was endangered.

Menace Nearer Staten Island.

The renewed explosions following a great blast at midnight brought the menace even nearer to Staten Island. Flaming embers were showering out of the dense black clouds that had drifted across the Sound, the tide had turned and was flooding in so that if the burning oil should get well started again there would be no stopping it, and the wind had stiffened and was blowing straight across the Sound.

It was just at that hour that a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, telephoning from Chelsea a bulletin of the latest developments, was obliged to disconnect after a rapid explanation that the telephone line was needed at once to communicate with the Fire Department.

When communication was re-established at 3:35 this morning the reporter explained that women had become so nearly hysterical with fright they had made renewed appeals for fire apparatus to be deployed along the waterfront in the event it should be needed. Deputy Chief William J. Beggin, however, had assumed personal command of the situation, taking his station on the fireboat William J. Gaynor, and had given orders that no engines were to leave their houses until he gave the word unless actual flames were discovered.

At the hour mentioned, the situation had not changed materially, though the fire, sweeping further back toward the Rahway River section of the plant and consuming everything in its progress, seemed to hold out less direct threat for the Staten Island shore.

At midnight one of twelve tanks of gasoline, which hitherto had escaped the flames because they stood across a railroad spur from the rest of the plant, was attacked. One exploded with a roar that was heard miles away, and a veritable tidal wave of gasoline rushed into the Sound. Borne northwest by a brisk wind, it rolled past all barriers, and thrust itself upon Prall's Island, where, for a time, its course was checked, but the danger was more intense, and it was feared that if the rest of the gasoline tanks should go there could be no stemming the sea of fire before it reached Staten Island.

Burning Flood Covers Water.

As the towering tank burst, a burning flood four or five feet high, catapulted by the expanding gas behind it, was shot into the water and went swirling toward the island. Part of it fetched up harmlessly against the Pralls Island shore, but one big sheet missed the land and seemed to travel faster and faster as it rushed toward the alarmed watchers on the Staten Island shore. The wind was against it. The tide was against it, but, flaming ever higher, it rushed for the land while helpless men looked on.

For a moment it was caught in a whirl of the ebbing tide and shunted off toward open water, but, as though it were a live thing struggling against wind and wave, it forced itself onward once more, bubbling and popping and leaping as the strange fire dance went on.

On a point jutting well into the water at Chelsea stands the home of William G. Decker. Mr. Decker and his family watched anxiously as the burning sea worked its way ever nearer to their home. Time and again it seemed as if wind and time would win and the thousand-foot expanse of flame be stayed, but then the flaming sea, as if it had found new momentum within itself, would flow nearer. It was but 500 feet from the house, then three hundred, a hundred, fifty.

Tide Turns as Fire Laps Shore.

The watchers gave up hope, but just as leap tongues of fire were lapping at the brush almost at the land's edge the tide gained in force or the wind freshened or the burning gasoline lost

Continued on Page Two.

Marconi Eliminates Radio Atmospheric Disturbances

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LONDON, July 18.—Guglielmo Marconi, who has just returned to London, announces that for the last few weeks he has been testing a new method of wireless telegraph reception whereby he was enabled to receive messages from the United States continuously without interference by atmospheric disturbances, which are particularly prevalent at this time of year and which were more severe this year than usual, owing to the prolonged spell of dry, hot weather.

Marconi regards this as an advance of the greatest importance, enabling wireless service to be conducted despite atmospheric disturbances for the entire period of twenty-four hours, and at high speed most of the time. The practical commercial value of the achievement is incalculable, according to experts.

IMPORT TAX ON OIL DEFEATED IN HOUSE

Harding's View Carries, 196 to 86, After Fordney Reads Letter Asking Change in Bill.

15 PER CENT. TAX ON COTTON

President's Victory Is Taken to Forecast Action by Him for Taxation Revision First.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—President Harding won another victory over the disorganized House leadership today when the House acceded to his demands and rejected, by a vote of 196 to 86, the tax on oil in the pending tariff bill. This was the first defeat sustained by the Ways and Means Committee, which prepared the bill, but the President had his way so easily that it was freely predicted that Congress would readily follow him if he should advise the shelving of tariff revision until the war laws had been amended and the taxation burden lifted.

Opposition to the President's position was merely perfunctory. While Representative Fordney and nearly half of the members of the Ways and Means Committee declined to modify their views and follow the President the leading Republicans in the House, including Speaker Gillett and Floor Leader Mondell, aligned themselves with the President. It was a clean victory for the President and another evidence of the desire on the part of the House Republicans to have the Chief Executive assume responsibility for party direction and save them from the criticism which has been heaped upon the tariff bill.

Harding to Name Tax Revision.

It became known today that the President, through Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, will inform the Ways and Means Committee of the desirability of amending the tax laws in a way agreeable to the President. This statement has already been prepared and while it has not yet been sent to the committee, it is understood that, among other things, it suggests that the excess profits taxes be repealed and the income surtaxes be reduced to 42 per cent.

After the President's views had prevailed so decidedly in today's contest, it is generally believed that the Republicans will follow his suggestions as to taxation and report a bill which will meet with the complete approval of the President. After the tariff bill has passed the House the President, it is authoritatively reported, will address the Senate and ask it to consider taxation revision ahead of final action upon the tariff bill.

There was no doubt at any time today as to the outcome of the contest between the views by Representative Fordney and those of President Harding. Members of the Ways and Means Committee were among the first to rush to the banner of the President, and when the vote was taken Representative Fordney stood almost alone as defender of the work of the committee. An unsuccessful attempt was made to meet the objections of the President by reducing the tax, and a motion to reduce the tax to 25 and 20 cents a barrel was adopted by a vote of 142 to 47 through a combination of Democrats and Republicans.

But this temporary victory was wiped out when the amended section was defeated by a motion, offered by Representative Treadway of Massachusetts, striking out the entire section. This motion was adopted by a vote of 196 to 86, and all, therefore, was placed on the free list and the President put in the position where he can better conduct the Mexican situation.

President's Letter Is Read.

Representative Fordney read the President's letter on the oil question to the House, extracts of which have already been published, and this seemed to cement the opposition that already existed against the taxing of oil. The President's letter follows:

White House, June 30, 1921.

My Dear Mr. Fordney:—I understand that your committee is very soon to decide whether to include a protective duty on crude oil in the Tariff bill to be reported to the House. I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that your committee will bear in mind the foreign policy to which we are already committed, under which the Government is doing every consistent thing to encourage the participation of American citizens in the development of the oil resources in many foreign lands. This course has been inspired by the growing concern of our country over the supply of crude oil to which we may turn for our future needs, not alone for our domestic commerce, but in meeting the needs our navy and our merchant marine.

To levy a protective tariff on crude petroleum now would be at variance with all that has been done to safeguard our future interests.

I am not unmindful of the oil industry within our own borders and most cordially believe in its proper consideration. Would it not be prac-

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CRAIG QUITS LONDON, REFUSING TO YIELD ON ULSTER'S STATUS

Says de Valera and British Can Settle Future of the Rest of Ireland.

ULSTER 'SELF-DETERMINED'

Craig Insists de Valera Is Committed to Present Plan by Standing for North Parliament.

HOPE NOT YET ABANDONED

Lloyd George and de Valera Continue Conferences—Latter Appears Not Discouraged.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 18.—"It is just as hot as New York," said Eamon de Valera as he came away from a conference with Premier Lloyd George at 10 Downing Street today.

That was all he would say, but a formal statement was issued officially to the effect that the conversations had been continued and would be resumed on Thursday.

A flood of light was, however, thrown on the whole situation by a statement issued by Sir James Craig, who with his colleagues, had arrived at Downing Street just before de Valera left at 6 o'clock. De Valera and Craig were in No. 10 together for some minutes, but they did not meet or see one another.

Sir James and his colleagues returned to Belfast tonight. Before leaving London Craig said:

"I am returning home well satisfied with the efforts being made toward peace. Mr. de Valera has broken his silence and cleared the ground by the statement in this morning's press that he proposes to found his claims upon recognition of the right of 'self-determination.' By an overwhelming majority at our recent election, the constitutional method of expressing 'self-determination,' the people of Northern Ireland have 'determined' their own Parliament, which was opened by His Gracious Majesty in person.

Ulster Claims Recognized.

"Mr. de Valera and his colleagues have already admitted the right of self-determination on the part of Northern Ireland by the fact that they themselves stood as candidates for the Northern Parliament and submitted their policy of no partition. This was the only issue placed before the electorate, and no partition was rejected by the largest majority which, so far as I am aware, ever has been returned at a general election in any party of the world.

"Such being the true facts, it now merely remains for Mr. de Valera and the British people to come to terms regarding the area outside of that of which I am Prime Minister. The people of Northern Ireland on behalf of whom I speak, while claiming in the most absolute way possible, as has been done to 'determine' their own fate, do not make any claim whatever to 'determine' the terms of settlement which Great Britain shall make with Southern Ireland. When this is accomplished I can promise cordial co-operation on equal terms with Southern Ireland in any matter affecting our common interests.

"Having reached the present stage I go back to Ireland to carry on the practical work of the Government. I feel that our interests are ably represented in the Imperial Parliament and, of course, our services are available at any moment."

It is obvious from Craig's statement that no common ground has been discovered which would permit of a meeting between representatives of North and South Ireland by or of a full conference in which the British Government could join them. De Valera wants what Craig will not concede.

Although it is understood that Lloyd George has not yet abandoned hope of reaching a common ground and is far from despairing of the situation generally, his position was tonight described as that of a man caught in a cleft stick. It is asserted that his only hope of escape lies in further widening the cleavage, and it is suggested, as yet more in irony than in earnest, that the possible means of doing that is along lines of such recognition of "self-determination" as would enable Southern Ireland to declare its independence as a republic, subject to safeguards for Ulster and guarantees and compensation for Southern loyalists.

Hopes of Settlement Lowered.

LONDON, July 18 (Associated Press).—Sir James Craig's statement, which was given out tonight in the form of an interview, has put rather a damper on the hopeful spirit surrounding the Irish negotiations.

"Though it had been thought possible from the first that Ulster might adopt such an attitude, this sudden dashing of hopes that a peace conference would be assembled as an outcome of the separate negotiations of the Prime Minister with de Valera and Craig comes somewhat as a shock to the public.

The Ulster Premier now declares bluntly that the British Government must reach its own agreement with de Valera, and that Ulster is determined to maintain its present status, thus repudiating the whole Sinn Fein argument that Ulster is in the minority and must bow to the majority in Ireland.

There is some hope, however, that when Mr. Lloyd George meets Mr. de Valera again on Thursday he may be able by some means to rescue the negotiations from the apparent deadlock.

While the Premier was in conference with Mr. de Valera he sent a telephone message for the Ulster leader, who arrived with the Marquis of Londonderry almost at the moment that the Premier was taking leave of Mr. de Valera; in fact, the latter was not aware until afterward that Sir James had been summoned. The official announcement

shows that Mr. Lloyd George received the Ulster Premier and his colleagues after de Valera had departed.

Mr. Lloyd George conferred with the Ulster Premier alone. The members of their respective Cabinets accompanied both Irish representatives, but so far as is known did not participate in the conferences with the Premier.

It was at first supposed that Sir James Craig and his colleagues were going to Belfast in accordance with a prior engagement, and that while there they would have consultations respecting future movements on their return to London.

De Valera to Stay in London.

The long adjournment of the Lloyd George-de Valera conference — until Thursday—was believed to indicate that the Republican leader had a similar intention of going to Dublin on a consultative mission. But in reply to a question after the conference he said that, it was not his intention to return to Ireland. He declined to discuss the day's events, but seemed cheerful.

General J. C. Smuts, the South African Premier, has again appeared in the forefront of the settlement. That his continuing his moderating influence in the negotiations is considered a favorable sign.

From a reliable authority it is learned that a deadlock has developed between Mr. Lloyd George and Sir James Craig, and it is inferred that this concerns Mr. de Valera's insistence that under any possible settlement any powers given to the Ulster Government must be derived, not from the Imperial Parliament, but from an Irish Parliament representing the whole country. The unity of Ireland is, from Mr. de Valera's standpoint, absolutely essential to any possible negotiations.

Mr. Lloyd George had been at his official residence in Downing Street only a short time this forenoon after his return from the country when Viscount FitzAlan, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, called at Downing Street and had a long talk with the Premier, during which they were joined by General Smuts, the conference continuing more than an hour.

It was learned today that the Prime Minister and General Smuts had a long discussion of the situation yesterday at Chequers Court.

The Sinn Fein leaders have declared that Mr. de Valera considers the Ulster Premier as outside the scope of the present negotiations, and they have declined to indicate even whether the time might come when he could be regarded by them as a party to the discussions. They were leaving the British Government to deal with him, they declared.

SINN FEIN ORDERS IRISH ROADS REPAIRED

Restrictions on Fairs and Markets Removed Throughout Martial Law Area.

DUBLIN, July 18 (Associated Press).—Commandant Barry, chief Republican liaison officer in the martial law area, announced tonight that General Sir Nevil Macready, British military commander in Ireland, had agreed to remove all restrictions on fairs and markets and permit closed creameries to reopen.

Commandant Barry said that therefore he desired all citizens to assist in the work of removal of road obstructions, filling in trenches and the repairing of bridges to such an extent as is urgently required.

E. J. Dugan, Sinn Fein member of Parliament, who is chief Republican army liaison officer, and Commandant Barry visited General Macready today and complained of a non-observance of the truce in the martial law areas.

They said that restrictions on fairs and markets had not been removed, and that the Crown forces and patrols still were carrying arms. Major Gen. Sir Edward Strickland, the martial law commander, they added, had refused requests for the appointment of Sinn Fein liaison officers for his area, because there was no chief liaison officer in that area. Commandant Barry has now been appointed to that post.

There is noticeable reduction in ordinary crime everywhere. In Dublin this is due to the fact that the city now is policed by the metropolitan police. In the country districts the Sinn Fein police have resumed activities without interference, and ordinary criminals are said to be more afraid of them than they are of the regular forces. In the Belfast area alone a feeling of uncertainty still exists regarding the maintenance of order, owing to the recent sporadic outbreaks.

BONOMI GAINS PRESTIGE.

Italians Commend His Strong Policy With Fascisti and Communists.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 18.—With the reopening of Parliament Premier Bonomi has inherited the apparently impossible task of Nitti and Giolitti of finding a majority in the Chamber, where, unless the Socialists and Catholics work in harmony, no vital majority is obtainable.

The applicants for posts in the new Cabinet were so many that Signor Bonomi could not satisfy them all. The result was that those who failed tried to create an atmosphere of hostility to the new Administration, so that at one time it seemed as if the Government might be overthrown on the first request for a vote of confidence.

Signor Bonomi's energetic determination to restore the authority of the State by putting down conflicts between Fascisti and communists and forcing them to come to an understanding has gained him general sympathy, and any immediate danger seems excluded.

The new Premier has also expressed his intention of dedicating himself chiefly to the reconstruction of Italy, which, despite the amelioration of conditions, is far from having recovered from the shock of war.

The foreign policy is one of the most serious problems which confronts Signor Bonomi. It was on this issue that the former Cabinet was so violently attacked, especially in the person of Count Sforza, the Foreign Minister, who was decorated by the King with the Order of the Annunciation, the highest decoration in the kingdom, its members ranking as cousins of the King, who has been ironically called by his enemies "the Knight of the Renunciation" on account of his consent to waive Italian claims in Albania and Asia Minor.

The difficulty now lies in a settlement of the Porto Baros complications. Sforza had practically given the place up to Jugoslavia, hoping to have in exchange the good-will of that country, which is much needed by Italy for her commerce with it and with the other Balkan States. What is now demanded by Fiume and the majority of the Italians is that Porto Baros, although nominally belonging to Jugoslavia, shall form a commercial unit with Fiume, but this solution is opposed by Jugoslavia.

ROME, July 18 (Associated Press).—The opening of the Chamber of Deputies today was colorless and without incident. There was not even a response when Premier Bonomi outlined his foreign policy and referred to the American disarmament proposal. The only sign of animation was occasioned by the mention of the suppression of internal disorders, the Fascisti and Communist members exchanging epithets.

OLIVE BRANCH TO POLAND.

Soviet Foreign Minister Proposes an Exchange of Envoys.

LONDON, July 18.—A dispatch to the London Times from Warsaw, dated Sunday, says that an exchange of diplomatic representatives between Poland and Russia will probably occur soon, after Poland's receipt of a note from M. Tchitcherin, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, expressing the opinion that all occasion for mutual recriminations would then disappear.

The dispatch adds that Poland also is contemplating sending a diplomatic representative to Kharkov, the seat of the Ukrainian Soviet Government.

PREMIER SUSTAINS BAR ON NORTHCLIFFE

Declares London Times Attack on Curzon Was an Attempt to Stir Prejudice Abroad.

CALLS ACT UNPRECEDENTED

Exclusion of Papers From Foreign Office News Defended as a Public Rebuke.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 18.—Premier Lloyd George replied in the House of Commons today to a number of questions as to the withdrawal from "certain daily and weekly newspapers," i. e., the Northcliffe press, of facilities for obtaining official news from the Foreign Office.

The Prime Minister began by explaining how the greater part of the official news was issued through agencies which carried it to the papers as a matter of routine. He continued:

"For some years past it has been customary for facilities to be given to the representatives of the newspapers to visit the Government offices and make inquiry on their own behalf on the events of the day. These courtesies are normally extended to all newspapers without regard to their attitude to the Government and The London Times took full advantage of these privileges, but courtesy should beget courtesy. ['Hear, hear.']

"I need hardly explain that official information is available to The London Times through the ordinary agencies. The fullest courtesy has at all times been extended to its representatives. The fact that it has pursued a course of virulent opposition and notably to the head of the Government has not in the least influenced the Government departments in regard to the facilities extended to its representatives, and personally I have never made a single effort to induce the withdrawal of a single facility from The London Times or its associated newspapers, The Daily Mail, The Evening News and The Weekly Dispatch.

"On Wednesday the 13th instant, however, The London Times published a personal attack of a peculiarly offensive and mischievous character upon the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with special reference to momentous and delicate negotiations on which he was engaged in pursuance of a policy representing not only the Government of the United Kingdom but the Prime Ministers of the Dominions and representatives of India. Such an attack at such a time seemed to us to fall below all normal standards of English journalism. ['Hear, hear.'] I pass over the question of taste, but it was difficult to pass over the attempt to create personal prejudice in foreign countries against a British public servant of high repute at a time when he was charged with the most responsible and anxious negotiations on behalf of the whole empire.

"It is not too much to say that no reputable British journal of any party would have published such an attack. Fortunately it is without precedent.

"In spite of its record in recent years The London Times is still supposed in many circles abroad to represent both the educated and official opinion in this country. Here we know it has long ceased to hold that position, but that fact is only gradually becoming known abroad. It is therefore essential that the British Government as a whole shall mark strongly its disapproval of such an attack on the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at such a critical moment. Official information is, of course, available as before to The London Times, but the special favor accorded to it by tradition in the past is entirely withdrawn."

In reply to a supplementary question by Commander Kenworthy, the Prime Minister said: "I stated specifically that although I have been attacked in The London Times in a way which is thoroughly well known I have never interfered in the slightest degree with any facility extended to them, and I think the honorable gentleman might have acknowledged that fact, but I do regard the attack upon the Secretary for Foreign Affairs at a juncture of this kind as being in a totally different category."

Captain Wedgwood Benn: "Is it not a fact that the facilities referred to are given by public servants at the public expense? Why therefore should the Prime Minister differentiate between papers he likes and papers he does not like?"

Mr. Lloyd George: "That is a very improper and unfair observation. There are journals that constantly attack the Government, and I am not supposed to like those, but I invite the honorable gentleman to point to a single journal attacking the Government from which we have withdrawn any facility, although their attacks have been incessant. That is the attack upon the Prime Minister, but a rime Minister is here to be attacked."

GREEKS ANNOUNCE THE FALL OF KUTAIA

General Rejoicing in Athens Over the Capture of the Turkish Stronghold.

ATHENS, July 18.—The fall of Kutaia, on the southern branch of the Bagdad Railway, southeast of Brusa, has just been announced here. General rejoicing has been evoked by the news.

ATHENS, July 18 (Greek Official Agency).—The Greek troops in the region of Kutaia, to the southeast of Brussa, Asia Minor, have forced the Turkish Nationalists to retreat in such a manner as to give hope of a complete investment by the Greek forces, says an official statement issued today on the fighting operations. (Previous reports from the Greek front had indicated that the Greeks had begun an encircling movement with this purpose in view.)

To the south of Kutaia the Greeks on July 16 captured the commander of the Fourth Turkish Division, the statement adds.

"After several days of battle our troops occupied positions the enemy had carefully organized, and where they had concentrated heavy artillary," the statements says. "On July 16 the fighting resulted in a victory for us along the entire front. The enemy, almost completely hemmed in, was forced to fight a rearguard action while retreating."

An official statement issued by the Navy Department says that during the past six days forty tons of contraband of war were seized.

CHINESE STILL STARVING.

Inhabitants of Kwei-Chow Province May Be Forced to Cannibalism.

PEKING, July 16 (Associated Press).—The National Commission for Famine Prevention today received a report from the Province of Kwei-chow, in the southwestern part of China, to the effect that famine conditions in the province were such that unless immediate help was given the people in thirty districts would be forced to cannibalism.

The famine in Kwei-chow is described in the report as being as bad as in the most hunger-stricken districts of Honan.

A representative of the commission in Ho-nan reports severe suffering there from the famine.

RUSSIANS PLEAD FOR FAMINE RELIEF

Patriarch Tikhon Asks the English Archbishops to Send Food and Medicine.

PEOPLE FLEE IN TERROR

Lenin Orders More Strenuous Food Levies—Germans Cold to Calls for Help.

By CYRIL BROWN

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 18.—Russia is entering on the worst famine within memory and one not to be exaggerated, according to an increasing volume of news as well as confirmatory private advices from Russia. Ominously the official organ Izvestia of Moscow, under the headline, "Bad Grain Crop in the Volga Region," writes:

"A bad harvest now is exceptionally hard on us because the country is so run down after the long war." The official Soviet organ tries to pluck up courage and adds:

"But we believe we shall have strength to survive this hard time. The solidarity of the working classes will come to the help of the population which will suffer hunger."

Concluding, Izvestia proffers the following rhetorical remedy for famine:

"We must organize a firm front against all the difficulties of our present situation. If the revolutionary spirit is alive in us we shall have strength to survive this last misfortune."

The alarmed state of mind of the Bolshevist chieftains is exemplified by the flock of world wide wireless propaganda appeals suffered to be sent from Moscow painting the situation in darkest colors. Apparently no longer is it Bolshevist tactics to bluff, pretending everything is fine.

In addition to Maxim Gorky's appeal in the name of dead Russian authors to Gerhardt Hauptmann, Anatole France and Blasco Ibanez, this frantic wireless appeal has been sent by the head of the Orthodox Russian Church, the Patriarch Tikhon of Moscow, to the Archbishops of York and Canterbury.

"Fearful famine in Russia. Greatest part must die of hunger. In those regions which ordinarily produce most breadstuffs, all grain now annihilated by drought. Epidemics following in wake of famine. Immediate help large scale imperative. Populace deserting fields and houses and running eastward, crying 'Bread!' Send immediately bread and medicines."

In comic contrast to the spectre of famine is a news item that Petrograd workers and soldiers and students are receiving free tickets to Summer theatres and gardens. Also that a Red Army press camp in Moscow is hatching projects for monuments for the revolution's dead, likewise symbolic monuments of peace and work.

Further monuments are for the Paris commune to Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, and a memorial medallion for the Russion revolution. Also that clothing workers are organizing a technical school for garment making, with a special model factory for practical laboratory work in making clothing.

Lenin Orders Food Levies.

Lenin personally is making what appears to be puny efforts to cope with the crop failure and famine problem. In a circular letter addressed to the Soviets of the several governmental departments Lenin discusses Soviet Russia's difficult food position and enunciates the doctrine that "the sole condition of success is effectively to get the grain and food levies or taxes in nature."

Lenin urges the local Soviets to strengthen organizations for gathering in these levies by appointing the local heads of trade associations to them, and, further, to employ all means to increase the authority of these food levy and gathering organizations.

Indirectly, too, hunger is helping to break down the rigid barriers of the Soviet system. The new "freedom of collective barter" is being eagerly embraced with such astonishingly good results that its extension seems inevitable.

According to a relatively recent Soviet decree, factories and plants may keep part of their production for trading purposes. They may barter this part for whatever other commodities their workers need. Goods thus obtained in barter by factories are divided among the workers.

According to the Soviet publication, Economic Life, this system of permitted barter has visibly increased the efficiency of the workers, resulting in increased production, for the more they work the more bartered goods they individually receive in the distribution. Many factories have adopted collective bartering and co-operative feeding. Industrial efficiency is increased in the industries by many governmental departments. In some cases there is 1,000 per cent. increase in working efficiency under the new system.

A typical illustration: The Association of Engine and Machinery Works, "Gomza," swaps its machine products, particularly agricultural machinery, with the Central Co-operative Society for the latter's food. The barter contract calls for 200,000 gold rubles worth of machinery in return for 100 carloads of grain, 1,000 poods of fat, meat, vegetables and other commodities to the value of 200,000 gold rubles.

It is interesting to note here how money, and the gold ruble at that, figures in this Soviet-sanctioned barter agreement.

The Central Co-operatives also are swapping food with the All-Russian Economic Union for the latter's saws, planes, tools, kitchen utensils and farm implements.

Steps Away From Communism.

While individual factories in Russia are engaging in a new barter system, the tendency is for a number of plants in the same or allied industries to get together. Thus the economic section of the metal workers' union in Moscow reports that several electrical and metal manufacturing plants in Moscow are pooling the various stages as represented by the workers, that portion of production which the factories may retain for barter, using this pooled production for bigger bartering operations than the individual factories could pull off alone.

The same economic section is instituting a studious investigation to determine just what is the food minimum of existence for able-bodied workers and also for officials before war and what it is today.

Many old guard Bolsheviki and communist irreconcilables are aroused over the permitted introduction of the barter system. They fear only one small step back to the "capitalistic system."

Another new decree aimed to increase production marks another backward step from theoretical Bolshevism. This decree permits "economic equipment," to wit, factories, plants, workshops, tools, &c., to be "loaned" to co-operatives, to associations and even to private citizens. Even municipal plants can be thus "loaned" to individuals for operation. Those to whom "economic equipment" is loaned have the right to take orders and also personally to sell the output in a free market. Only the Soviet Republic's laws regarding labor remain in force in connection with such "loaned" plants.

According to official Bolshevist figures, imports from July 1 to 15 totaled approximately 900,000 poods, whereof 37 per cent. was metal manufactures, 30 per cent. foodstuffs, 10 per cent. chemicals, 5 per cent. textiles, 8 per cent. shoes. The Petrograd foreign trade section is rounding up large shipments of wood for England. Germany at the same time is negotiating with foreigners for foresting and wood-cutting machinery.

German, Finnish and English business men are reported in Soviet Russia seeking concessions. A Norwegian delegation wants a big paper factory concession. Various English ship owners are reported to have expressed surprise that the Petrograd port is in such good order.

BERLIN, July 18 (Associated Press).—Maxim Gorky's appeal to the Germans to help the starving Russians meets with slight response. The general attitude appears to be that the Germans are in no condition to help anybody, and, if they were, they would not support Bolshevism, which is charged with responsibility for the bad harvest through failure to furnish the peasants with materials with which to work and discouraging the willing workers by confiscations.

The Vossische Zeitung only hopes that "the Germans will not confuse the Russian people with Bolshevism."

The Local Anzeiger says: "We have nothing to give. If we had we wouldn't dare give it. Perhaps it is better so. The fearful suffering through which the Russians are passing, brought on by Bolshevism, must run its course. We must look on from a distance while the orgy plays itself out."

Conservative organs characterize the situation as "bankrupt Bolshevism, which leads the Russians."

The Rote Fahne appeals directly to the German proletariat. "Russia's only hope in time of trouble." It adds: "Russia's greatest test is just ahead. What the result will be cannot be foretold, but the German proletariat should help her to master the crisis."

RICH MAN'S WEAKNESS IS FOR COPPER STOVES

Score of Them, Supposedly Stolen, Found in the Cellar of His Chateau in France.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 18.—A Jekyll and Hyde mystery of the kind that would have delighted Robert Louis Stevenson has just been discovered by the police of Orleans. Today they arrested on a charge of burglary Ernest Boitier, owner of one of the finest residences in the district and controller of a big wholesale wine business. The burglary in which he is alleged to have been concerned took place last week and was in itself of a somewhat peculiar character. The burglar, or burglars, climbed in through a window of an iron-monger's shop and removed by means that have not yet been discovered a large copper stove. How they got it out, whether through the window or through the door, the police cannot discover, but by some means they have succeeded in tracking the stove to the cellars of M. Boitier.

Not only have they found this one, but when they searched the house they found in the cellars nearly a score more stoves of similar pattern to that which had been stolen from the ironmonger. How they came there and from where they came remains a mystery, as Boitier absolutely refuses to tell. All that he would confess to the police was that he robbed the ironmonger's store and dislodged the stove.

"It was in a moment of weakness," he declared, and the police are left to puzzle out how a successful business man and owner of one of the finest properties in the district came to have such curious weakness for copper stoves.

The arrest has caused consternation in Orleans where Boitier is well known and respected as a merchant and owner of the Château Desporbeauz.

According to the police the copper stoves in the cellars of the château have been stolen from houses and shops at different times in the last ten years. Complains were made to them, but as no one suspected the merchant they could never be traced. But whether Boitier went burglar for the sake of adventure or because he had a mania for the collecting of copper stoves is yet to be discovered.

MINIMIZE SOVIET MENACE.

British Observers Think Mobilization Largely Against Domestic Foes.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 18.—Inquiries made today in well-informed quarters tended to reduce the fears that the Russian mobilization reported yesterday from Finland portended a new war. It is believed that the mobilization is more probably at the same time a threat against the Balkan States, which recently held a conference at which measures to be taken against Bolshevist aggression were discussed, and a political move, not unconcerned with the safety of the Central Government in Moscow.

The Russian people would certainly overthrow the communist régime tomorrow if they had the power, and the only hope for Lenin and his colleagues is to keep the army constantly in being.

NEW RULING CAUSES IMMIGRATION TANGLE

10 Rumanians Become Russians Because U. S. Has Not Recognized Partition of Europe.

PASSPORTS DISREGARDED

Only Place of Birth Counts, So New Zealand Woman Coming From Britain Is Detained.

Washington authorities have given a new twist to the law restricting immigration which will place further burdens upon pursers of the liners who make out manifests, and upon inspectors who meet the vessels on arrival here.

Because the United States Government has not officially recognized the partition of certain countries in Europe since the war, aliens coming from those places must be registered under the old régimes and not the one sanctioned by the Treaty of Versailles.

For example, ten immigrants arriving yesterday on the Celtic were listed on the manifest by Purser Rogers as Rumanians and had Rumanian passports. The immigration Inspector saw by the paper that they were from Bessarabia, formerly a part of Russia, and pointed out that they would have to come in as Russians. This was fortunate for these particular immigrants, because the Rumanian quota at Washington was full and they would have been sent back.

Immigrants from Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania also have to come in as Russian subjects because their countries have not been recognized by the Government in Washington.

British subjects are divided by the new law into several classes, according to where they were born. England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland are all under different headings, and so are the individual colonies of the British Empire.

A woman and her child who arrived yesterday from Southampton in the Red Star liner Finland were detained by the immigration authorities and will not be allowed to land because they came from New Zealand, and the New Zealand immigration quota was full, the inspector said. Passports are ignored by the new ruling and only the place of birth counts.

PHILIP KERR TO JOIN NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE

Lloyd George's Former Secretary to Have a Place on Journals Supporting the Premier.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 18.—It was announced by a news agency this evening that Sir Philip Kerr had been invited to join the board of the United Newspapers, Ltd. For some time past rumors have been current that on leaving Downing Street, where Kerr had been one of Lloyd George's private secretaries, concerned specially with questions of foreign affairs and Ireland, he would tread the pavements of Fleet Street, where that great lexicographer and gazetteer Dr. Johnson was wont to take his walks after prolonged sessions in the Cheshire Cheese, and which Sir Philip Gibbs, another knight of the pen, more recently described as the "street of adventure."

It had been reported, inter alia, that Sir Philip Kerr would become editor of The London Times, and even up to this morning people in journalistic circles were found discussing whether there was not some mysterious connection between Wickham Steed's departure for America with Lord Northcliffe and current reports of Kerr's entry into daily journalism.

These speculations were knocked skyhigh by the presumably official announcement of Kerr's having joined the board of the United Newspapers, Ltd. That is the title of the company which Lord Dalziel of Kirkcaldy, better known as Sir Henry Dalziel, is managing director and which controls The London Daily Chronicle, Lloyd's Sunday News and a number of other weekly and biweekly publications. Dalziel a few years ago bought out Lloyd's interest in this group of papers for £1,450,000, which is believed to have been the highest price recorded in England for any newspaper deal. The Daily Chronicle is a strong supporter of Lloyd George and the Liberal wing of the Coalition.

No information is as yet available as to the form in which Kerr's association with the board of the United Newspapers, Ltd., will develop, but it is generally believed his work will be in an editorial capacity.

The fact that Sir Philip Henry Kerr, who resigned last March as private secretary to the British Prime Minister, is to join the papers operated by the United Newspapers, Ltd., the head of which is Sir Henry Dalziel, a personal friend of David Lloyd George, and not The London Times, of which Lord Northcliffe is the proprietor, would seem to repudiate one of the two reasons given for Sir Philip's resignatoin and to confirm the other.

When Sir Philip, then plain Philip Henry Kerr, left 10 Downing Street it was reported to be due to an irrevocable disagreement between the Prime Minister and himself over the Irish question. The position of private secretary to the Prime Minister is not so important politically as that of the private secretary to the President of the United States; it is purely a personal, often a social, appointment and carries with it no salary. It would not have mattered to Lloyd George, it is believed, what Mr. Kerr thought about the Irish question.

But Kerr is the heir presumptive of his cousin, the tenth Marquess of Lothian, who about this time was in bad health. The Marquess is immensely wealthy, being the owner, among other property, of 32,000 acres. It was, therefore, also said that Kerr left 10 Downing Street in order to take care of the property of which he some day will probably be the owner.

Sir Philip was much better known to American correspondents at London, while he was at 10 Downing Street, than he was to the British public or even to British correspondents, for he gave out the information which the British Government wished to appear abroad. His name began to be frequently used in American newspapers about two years ago, when he repudiated for the Prime Minister, as "a tissue of lies," the story of William C. Bullitt's report of a conversation Bullitt said he had with the Prime Minister and then testified to before the American Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Sir Philip is 39 years old and is the son of the late Major Gen. Lord Ralph Kerr, younger brother of the ninth Marquess of Lothian. From 1910 till 1916 he was editor of The Round Table.

BOMB ARGENTINA CAPITOL

Communists Are Blamed for Explosion Which Wounds Policeman.

BUENOS AIRES, July 18 (Associated Press).—A powerful bomb was exploded in front of the capitol building this morning. A policeman was seriously wounded, but only small material damage was caused.

The outrage is credited here to Communist agitators.

Irish Race Conference in Doubt.

A proposed world conference of the Irish race to be held in Paris early next year probably will be canceled if the present negotiations between Prime Minister Lloyd George and Eamon de Valera are successful, Harry Boland, representative of de Valera in the United States, announced yesterday.

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JAPANESE WANT YAP KEPT OFF PROGRAM

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

gressive, and it expresses the fear that it would have a dangerous trend toward a rupture. It demands, furthermore, that the conference be held in Tokio because the problems of the Far East are of greater importance to Japan than to any one else. The fact that the idea of the conference originated in America and England, it adds, is proof that aggression against Japanese interests is indicated.

Osaki Hopes for Big Results.

KARUIZAWA, Japan, July 18 (Associated Press).—"As there are many persons in America who criticise Japan as being wrong, whatever she may do, so also are there many persons in Japan who think that the United States is unreasonably inclined to thwart or obstruct our development in every way," said Yukio Ozaki, the Liberal leader, in talking today on the political situation created by President Harding's call for a conference on disarmament and the Pacific situation.

In his Summer residence, on the side of the famed Karuizawa Mountains, where he has been overwhelmed with letters of congratulation on the successful issue of his fight in favor of a reduction of armaments, Mr. Ozaki discussed the present situation with apparently the same view as some of his fellow-statesmen that the forthcoming Congress means all to Japan.

"This belief concerning America among the Japanese I refer to," said Mr. Ozaki, "is the chief reason why the comments of our newspapers on a Pacific conference are somewhat lukewarm, although most of them welcome naval limitations most enthusiastically.

"I am convinced that the conference will be able to clear up these mutual misunderstandings to the greatest good of the powers concerned. Remember that an American invitation to Japan to enter into the comity of nations over sixty years ago was the chief cause for the birth of the new Japan. I earnestly believe that the American invitation, this time for disarmament, may become the chief cause of the birth of a new era for modern Japan."

Mr. Ozaki said that there were many differences of opinion as to the scope of the conference, but that if it could limit naval competition the whole world would be benefited and an amicable settlement of all other questions necessarily would follow. On the contrary, if naval limitations should fail to be brought about, it must be almost impossible, he said, to come to a solution of the other problems.

Mr. Ozaki will possibly be a delegate to the Washington conference.

Yukio Ozaki, who was formerly Japanese Minister of Justice, has long been an advocate of disarmament. Early in the present year he introduced in the Japanese Diet a resolution for the curtailment of naval armaments, and after it was defeated he continued his work by campaigning throughout Japan and delivering lectures favorable to armament restriction.

On July 4 in Tokio, on his return from a 10,000-mile speaking tour through the empire, Mr. Ozaki, who is considered the foremost Japanese Liberal, said that if the United States Government proposed a conference on the limitation of armaments it would meet with an eager response throughout the length and breadth of the land and that it surely would be the beginning of a solution of all the diplomatic questions between Japan and the United States.

READY TO DISCUSS CONFERENCE SCOPE

But Washington Opposes Set Program—Believes Japan Will Join Fully.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The attitude of the United States in apparent opposition to a preliminary limitation of the topics to be discussed at the forthcoming Pacific conference in Washington does not extend to barring exchanges between this and other powers concerning the scope and character of the conference.

The United States Government will be glad to learn, through diplomatic channels, any question pertaining to the conference which any of the invited nations desires to take up. At the same time it is felt in official circles here that no set program for the conference can be made in advance of its meeting. The disposition of the Government is to leave the conference free to take up any and all questions concerning armament, the Far East and the Pacific which any of the participating Governments may desire to discuss.

This attitude is not in harmony with the position of the Japanese Government, as it is understood here. There seems to be a confident feeling, however, that Japan ultimately will recognize that in an international gathering of such far-reaching importance it would be detrimental to success to have its scope limited in advance. Press dispatches from Tokio have shown that the Japanese are already aware of the comment in this country over the hesitation of Japan to discuss Far Eastern and Pacific questions without defining the exact topics in advance and it is believed that this will lead them to follow the example of the other invited nations.

Danger exists, it is pointed out here, that the Japanese may misconstrue this critical comment. There has been no disposition on the part of officials in Washington to criticise Japan for her attitude. They have been extremely circumspect in commenting on the situation and have admitted that Japan was perfectly within her rights in seeking to ascertain what limitations would be placed upon this work to be undertaken by the international gathering. Such criticism as has been passed has come from the feeling that Japan made a mistake in accepting only part of the invitation of the United States—that relating to a discussion of the reduction of armaments—and postponing acceptance of the invitation to join a conference on questions relating to the Pacific and the Far East.

It was felt by unofficial observers in Washington that Japan would have done better to have postponed acceptance of any part of the invitation until she had fully made up her mind what course to follow with reference to the invitation as a whole.

The evident wish of the Administration is to have the conference meet in an atmosphere favorable to every nation participating. It deprecates any effort to have Japan placed in an unfavorable light. The whole purpose of the conference, it is declared, is to remove those causes which might ultimately lead to war.

In large measure, the Washington gathering is to be another conference to keep peace in the world. It will have the advantage of the experience of mistakes born of the Peace Conference at Paris, and nothing has yet appeared to indicate or even suggest that the United States Government intends to take any course that will work to its own advantage which is not to the advantage of all the other nations concerned.

Press despatches from Tokio intimate a suspicion on the part of the Japanese that the conference is designed to bring about an Anglo-Saxon domination of the world. That was one of the accusations raised in Paris, mainly by those in sympathy with the ambitions and aspirations of some of the smaller nationalities. Coincident with the utterance of this implied charge Stephan Lausanne, editor of the Paris Matin, attacks Mr. Lloyd George and makes a strong plea that France stand shoulder to shoulder with America in the conference in opposition to the designs of the British Prime Minister.

What impression suggestions such as this have had upon President Harding and Secretary Hughes is not known, but all that has come to light as to the intentions of the President and his Secretary of State with reference to the coming Washington gathering seems to acquit them of any other intention than to have all the nations participating act together for the common good.

The Government was still without a reply from Japan tonight in answer to Secretary Hughes's communication of the position of this Government with regard to the scope and character of the conference. It was learned from an official source that such a reply is expected, though the Administration would not be surprised if it were delayed until as late as Wednesday.

Reports from Tokio that the Japanese Government was disturbed at the prospect of having the Yap question and the question of Shantung come before the conference brought forth an official intimation that the United States is hopeful that the controversy over the status of Yap will be settled before the conference convenes. There is no disposition on the part of this Government, it was made clear, to postpone a settlement of the question until the conference.

If no agreement is reached by direct negotiation, however, the Yap problem, as well as the question of the status of other former German islands in the Pacific, would be regarded as perfectly proper for consideration by the conference.

Shantung May Come Up.

Whether the Shantung problem shall be considered in the conference rests entirely with Japan. If the Tokio Government wishes to dispose of that matter before the conference meets, officials pointed out, it has merely to carry out its intention, several times officially announced, of returning Shantung to China "at the earliest possible moment."

The present Administration has never officially expressed its attitude on the specific question of Shantung, but it is known that indefinite occupation of the province by the Japanese is regarded here as incompatible with the policy of the open door and the maintenance of the integrity of China, and that unless Japan chooses to make a prior settlement discussion of the question at the Washington gathering could scarcely be avoided.

The apparent anxiety of the Japanese people to know whether the question of Japanese emigration to South and Central America is to be considered is somewhat perplexing to officials here. No direct reference to this matter was made in the recent Japanese inquiry as to the probable scope of the conference, though it is admitted that the entire question of racial equality is almost certain to crop out from time to time.

One of the problems yet to be decided in connection with the conference is the question of who shall pay the bills. It had been suggested that the United States, as the inviting nation, might be expected to act as host to the other nations. In this connection it was pointed out, however, that the various nations paid their own expenses at the Paris Peace Conference, at the "A. B. C." Conference held in Canada some years ago, and at practically all the meetings that have been held in The Hague.

Officials today were unable to cite an instance of an international conference in which the inviting power paid the expenses of those participating. This question, however, is one which Congress will have to decide. For the United States to act as host would require a good sized appropriation.

Others admitted that the question of providing accommodations for those who would be attracted to this already overcrowded city as a result of the conference was serious. In addition to the delegations of the participating powers there will be, more than likely, representatives from most of the other nations of the world, and many representatives of the foreign press are expected. The delegations of the participating nations, it was suggested, would probably wish to take over hotels for their own use, which would add to the burden of providing accommodations for casual visitors.

SUGGEST LABOR WANTS SHARE.

Gompers Confers With Harding on Disarmament Meeting.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The possibility that the labor element, which has taken the lead for disarmament in many countries, may be recognized as an influential factor in the coming conference of the powers here, was suggested today by a meeting between President Harding and Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor.

Although Mr. Gompers discussed several other subjects with the President, he presented the disarmament resolutions adopted at the Federation's Denver convention and is understood to have supplemented them with some observations of his own regarding the coming conference. He would not reveal afterward what position Mr. Harding took relative to appointing a labor representative on the American delegation to the conference.

TALK OF LONDON CONFERENCE.

Report That One on Pacific Problem Will Be Held.

LONDON, July 19.—The Daily Mail this morning gives prominence to the statement that a conference on pacific questions may possibly take place in London in the Autumn.

LEAGUE STEPS URGED TO CURB ARMS TRAFFIC

Non-Ratification of Agreement by America Is Said to Impede Action.

PARIS, July 18 (Associated Press).—The discussion of disarmament questions was taken up today by the subcommission of the Temporary Mixed Commission for the Reduction of Armaments, appointed by the League of Nations, which began its sessions here Saturday. The subcommission's sessions were private. They will continue until it has framed reports for the full commission.

The first question taken up today was that or the traffic in arms. The subcommission decided, it was learned, that one of the first essentials in this connection was to secure ratification of the convention signed at St. Germain at the same time as the Austrian peace treaty, prohibiting the sale of arms in Africa and other places where such sales would be likely to encourage trouble.

Ratification by the European powers of this convention is declared by members of the commission to have been delayed because the United States failed to ratify it.

The subcommission also discussed the private manufacture of arms, which is regarded as attended by many dangers, and looked into ways and means of controlling such manufacture.

Another subcommission, presided over by Rene Viviani of France, took up the question of the control of armaments by mutual agreement. Leon Jouhaux, Labor representative from France, offered his proposed amendment to the Covenant of the League of Nations covering this point as the first subject for discussion. The subcommission will decide later whether to report this amendment as one to be considered by the Assembly of the League.

LLOYD GEORGE DENIES THAT KING INTERVENED

Tells Commons George V. Did Not Untangle Complication Over Pacific Conference.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 18.—"There is no foundation for the statement. It is a pure invention," was Premier Lloyd George's categorical reply to a question put to him in Parliament today regarding the reports associating King George with the successful negotiations between Great Britain and the United States over the Washington Conference.

The Sunday Observer, a week ago, had an article suggesting that a hitch had occurred and that it had been straightened out by means of the King's direct intervention with Ambassador Harvey. Official denails that the King had made any move in the matter were promptly forthcoming, but The Weekly Spectator supported The Observer's story and the editor of the latter on Sunday last maintained its accuracy, incidentally paying tribute both the King and the American Ambassador for their reported initative.

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BOMBING AIRCRAFT SINK THE FRANKFURT

All-Day Day Attack Off Virginia Capes Brought to Successful Conclusion by Army Planes.

EARLY HITS INEFFECTIVE

But Lawson's Martin Bombers Finish the Job 10 Minutes After Undertaking It.

THREE BOMBS DO THE TRICK

Two Hit Cruiser's Deck and Third, Exploding Alongside, Breaks Her Back.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD U. S. DESTROYER LEARY, AT SEA, EN ROUTE TO NORFOLK, June 18.—Brig. Gen. William Mitchell supported his contention respecting the ability of bombing aircraft to deal with capital and other types of naval vessels late this afternoon when a squadron of army bombers from Langley Field sank the ex-German cruiser Frankfurt by aerial bomb attack at sea sixty miles east of the Virginia Capes.

After a series of bombing attacks by navy, army and Marine Corps flyers which lasted all day the army brought the operations to a sensational finish when a squadron of its bombers so wrecked the Frankfurt with three bombs that she was battered and sinking within ten minutes after they began their attack.

The bombs which did the work weighed 600 pounds each and were loaded with powerful charges of TNT. The attack was divided into two phases, during the first of which six attacks were made by army, navy and Marine Corps planes which used lighter bombs, weighing from 250 to 300 pounds each. The assault with these lighter bombs lasted from 9:30 o'clock this morning until 1:56 o'clock this afternoon, and after several visits to the target vessel the official board of observers reported that, while severe damage had been done to the deck and upper works of the Frankfurt, the hull seemed intact. No water was entering it, and up to the very edge of the attack by the army and navy Martin bombers, with 600 pound bombs, it was the belief of members of the board that it would be useless to go ahead with the rest of the aircraft attacks. Plans were being made in the assembled fleet for the destruction of the Frankfurt by gunfire attack by destroyers or by time bombs to be placed on board the target ship by a wrecking party from the battleship North Dakota.

It was at this juncture, while members of the prospective wrecking party from the North Dakota were being assembled with a view to sending the Frankfurt under the waves by the time bomb route, that the squadron of army Martin bombers, commanded by Captain Lawson, brought the operations to a sensational finish.

Lawson's Army Bombers Come Up.

Messages, in fact, had gone forward from the air flagship Shawmut, which carried the official board, directing the army bombers not to come to the target area at sea, ninety-seven miles from the army air base, at Langley Field, but to await orders before proceeding. This message was sent a little before 3 o'clock, but was countermanded later, and the heavy army Martin bombers in Captain Lawson's squadron were permitted to proceed.

The Seventh Division of three navy Martins, carrying bombs weighing 520 pounds each, had just dropped ten of them and scored two hits at 3 o'clock without putting the Frankfurt in a sinking condition. At that hour Captain Lawson's squadron of six Martin bombers, loaded with the 600-pound bombs, was en route from Langley Field to sea, and the "gallery" of battleships, destroyers and naval vessels, their decks lined with officers and thousands of enlisted men in white uniform, was waiting for the next move in the game.

Between 3 and 3:30 o'clock the air flagship Shawmut seemingly lost half an hour after the big navy Martins completed their attack without sinking the Frankfurt. Then the Shawmut drew alongside the Frankfurt, and almost simultaneously Captain Lawson's army bombers were sighted sixty miles outside the Capes.

When they came close to the target vessel dense clouds of smoke rose from the aft funnel of the Shawmut. This was a signal to Captain Lawson's bombers to withhold their attack until further orders. This precaution was to save the Shawmut from being bombed while alongside the Frankfurt making an examination to determine whether serious damage had been done in the preceding attack by navy Martin bombers.

Lawson Impatient to Attack.

Captain Lawson's Martin bombers had come nearly a hundred miles to sea, were land planes, had to return an equal distance to their base, and gasoline meant everything to them. The Shawmut continued to remain alongside the Frankfurt, conducting its official examination, while the whole division of six army Martin bombers, four of which carried four bombs of 600 pounds each, circled the target area again and again, unable to land at sea and eager to attack.

Finally, at 4 o'clock, Captain Lawson wirelessed to the Shawmut: "Must begin bombing within fifteen minutes; fuel limited." The real significance of this message was that, as he had been forced to lose time circling the target area, the delay was eating into Captain Lawson's gasoline supply. Unless permitted to attack by 4:15 o'clock his planes would have to turn tail and fly toward their land base. Otherwise they would have run out of gas and have been forced to descend at sea in land planes. The Shawmut quickly grasped the situation and signaled to the army planes to "proceed to attack."

Captain Lawson did so at once. Changing their formation from a huge V to single column, his planes began making a circle around the target. There were six army Martins in this circle, the pilots of which were Captain Lawson, Captain Pascole and Lieutenants Post, Raley, Speck and Harris. Only four of this contingent of six planes actually dropped bombs, but their work was so effective that they soon called a halt on the expectations of those among the navy officers present who had insisted that the Frankfurt could not be sunk by aircraft bombing attack.

Bomb Breaks Frankfurt's Back.

Captain Lawson's first plane dropped its first 600-pound bomb at 4:15 o'clock. Eleven of the 600-pound bombs were dropped by these four planes in ten minutes, and when they sailed away victoriously they had scored two magnificent direct hits on the deck of the Frankfurt, and a third one in the water alongside her hull. This latter was the bomb that sealed the fate of the Frankfurt. It broke her back, causing her forward compartments to fill rapidly with water, and she was soon lost to view in 110 fathoms.

The army Martins had just enough gasoline left to make it possible for them to return safely to their base, and they headed for the Virginia Capes after this attack.

A division of big navy N-C aircboats was circling the Frankfurt by this time, ready to attack. It was evident that the army bombers had made a good job of it, and the Shawmut at this point halted the bombing operations. The Shawmut's observers hoped to go close by the Frankfurt again to study the effect of the army's shots. The damage could be easily seen from a distance, but the Shawmut never again had a chance to go near the Frankfurt.

She was rapidly sinking forward; the aft smokestack was riddled and leaning; the deck between the first and second funnels was a mass of wreckage, and soon the target was listing heavily to port. Then her stem stood perpendicularly, showing the rudder, and the Frankfurt slid gracefully into the depths.

Less than an hour before the army bombers began attacking the official observers had indicated their belief that, while the attacks previously made today had greatly damaged the upper decks and superstructure of the Frankfurt, she was dry and showed no sign of sinking.

Using heavier bombs in each phase of the tests now being conducted off the Virginia Capes, increasing the size of the bombs to 600 pounds for the first time today, and expecting to use 2,000 pounds in the spectacular attack to be made by army and navy bombers on the ex-German dreadnought Ostfriesland on Wednesday, the pilots engaged in these operations have sunk each type of naval vessel—submarine, destroyer and light cruiser—against which they have so far been ordered. They have not tried their hands at the battleship, but are more hopeful, after the success obtained in the final attack by army bombers against the Frankfurt today. Naval officers generally think the Ostfriesland cannot be sunk by aircraft bombing attack.

Opening of the Attack.

The bombing attacks on the Frankfurt began at 9:12 o'clock this morning and continued during the day until the army Martins completed their work at 6:25 this afternoon. Seventy-eight bombs in all were dropped, not including dummy and range-finding bombs. The number of hits credited to the army and navy fliers combined was twelve. Fifty-seven bombs, weighing from 250 to 300 pounds each, were used in the first phase. Twenty-one bombs, weighing about 600 pounds each, were used in the second phase of heavier bombing, seven of the latter being 520-pound, dropped by three navy artin bombing planes, and fourteen being 600-pound bombs used by army Martin bombers. Five of the hits were "duds," while six were direct on the decks of the Frankfurt, and the twelfth, while not a direct hit, was even more effective than a direct hit on deck, for it fell in the water on the starboard side and crushed the bow all the way under the ship and on the port side.

The first attack was made at 9:12 o'clock by the Fourth Division of navy F-5-L planes commanded by Lieutenant Commander Strong, the other pilots being Lieutenants Eddy and Noble, and by the navy Fifth Division of F-5-L planes commanded by Lieutenant Price, with Lieutenant Stump and Lieutenant Williams as his pilots. They dropped twelve of the 250-pound bombs and scored their first and only direct hit at 9:19 o'clock, with one bomb in a salvo of four. This bomb struck abaft the Frankfurt's foremast.

The second attack was made by a division of two army Martin bombers, Nos. 14 and 17, piloted by Lieutenants Meyers and Morris. The leading plane of the two began by dropping two 300-pound bombs, one of which almost scored a direct hit on the forecastle deck near the forecastle gun. This was the nearest this division came to a direct hit, but the bomb fell in the water. As the bombs exploded the concussion caused their detonation in the water was felt against the sides of vessels at a distance of several thousand yards, simultaneously with the appearance of the big spouts of water kicked up by the explosions.

Naval officers observing the bombing from neighboring battleships were not much impressed by the first few hours of the bombing. "I imagine that baby under steam and able to fight off the airmen," said one, alluding to the general failure of the airmen to make many hits.

The third attack was made by a division of three F-5-L planes of the Second Division of Naval Aircraft piloted by Lieutenants Vaini, Calson and Farnham of the Marine Corps. They dropped six of the 250-pound bombs, but made no hits.

The fourth attack, beginning at 10:46 o'clock, was made by army Martin bomber No. 11, piloted by Lieutenant Kirksey, who dropped six 300-pound bombs, making one hit. His fifth bomb was a brilliant hit, abaft the aft stack, the bomb bursting with a great flash of fire, throwing deck wreckage into the air and knocking clouds of soot out of all three of the Frankfurt's funnels. But this hit, while spectacular, would not have sunk the cruiser.

After this there was an hour's halt of the bombing while the Shawmut took the observers alongside the Frankfurt to study the effect of this hit.

The bombing was resumed with the fifth attack which was made by a division of three navy F-5-L planes of the First Division piloted by Lieutenants Thomas, Keene, Rumill and Gariver, one going along as observer. They began their attack at 1.30 o'clock, dropping six 250-pound bombs without scoring a hit.

The sixth attack, beginning at 1:42 o'clock, was made by a division of three light army Martin bombers, piloted by Lieutenants Crocker, Graydeal and Monahan, dropping a dozen 300-pound bombs. This division dropped bombs which exploded in the water close to the cruiser, but scored no direct hits.

"Gee," said one naval officer, "I'm feeling safer every minute."

Big Bombers Get Busy.

This ended the first phase with lighter bombs and at 2:28 o'clock the second phase opened with the heavy bombing. The first attack in this phase was made by three navy planes of the Seventh Division of heavy navy bombers, commanded by Lieut. Commander Hartlett. The plane ahead, commanded by Lieut. Commander Harold Bartlett, made a great shot with its first 500-pound bomb. This bomb landed between the first and second smokestacks of the cruiser, burst with a large show of flame, and is the hit that tore up the deck of the target near these stacks.

At 3 o'clock this same division dropped three more bombs, in a salvo, one of which made a good hit aft the mainmast. Three minutes later the same division wound up its work by dropping three more 520-pound bombs, which registered no hits.

The second of the hits by this division, when examined by the Observers Board, was found to have gone down through the funnel and come out of the hull above the water line, without doing great damage.

Throughout the operations General Mitchell, in a fast pursuit plane, which flew out from Langley Field, spent more than half a day circling around in the air in the vicinity of the target, watching the attack made by the navy, marine and army bombers. After each hit General Mitchell flew down low and skirted the Frankfurt close in, flying no higher than its masts, in a series of birdseye surveys of the damage done to the target by the few hits that were made.

FIGHT ON ELEVATED TRACKS.

Policeman Captures Fugitive After Attempted Burglary.

James Devlin, 20, of 154 West Eighty-fourth Street was captured by Policeman O'Neill of the West 100th Street Station after a fight on the elevated tracks at Columbus Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, following an attempt by four men to loot the safe of Bernard Kelly's saloon, Columbus Avenue and West 100th Street. Devlin was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Frothingham.

O'Neill said the four men fled as he approached. One, later identified as Devlin, ran to the elevated station pursued by O'Neill, made a futile leap for the rear platform of a departing train, then ran south on the tracks and stopped when the policeman fired. They grappled and fought. O'Neill said, but Devlin soon was overpowered.

According to the police, Devlin said he had been induced by companions to join in an attempt to rob Kelly's place. He was told, he said, that Kelly had a large sum of money in the safe. Entrance to the saloon, detectives found, had been gained by jimmying a cellar

DENIES SHE KNOWS OF VOIDED MARRIAGE

Wife of West Point Officer Says She Thought Annulment Suit Was Put Off.

DESERTED, SHE CHARGES

Major Hayes Declares He Received Decree in Illinois Court on July 11.

Although Major Philip Hayes, executive athletic officer of the United States Military Academy at West Point, asserts that the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois, on July 11 last awarded to him a decree of annulment of marriage on the ground of bigamy, Mrs. Ethel Hayes contends that she knows of no such decree and that she will ask the District Attorney in this city this morning whether she cannot make a charge of desertion against the Major.

Mrs. Hayes told her story at the Hotel Astor yesterday, saying that she had come to the city on June 30 with Major Hayes, who left her at the hotel on July 4 and did not return. She said that all attempts of herself and friends to see the Major or communicate with him at West Point had failed, and that his relatives in the officer's house at the Academy had told her that her presence there was not desired. This brief statement was made last night at West Point by Major Hayes:

"An annulment of marriage was granted to me on the ground of bigamy on July 11 in the Supreme Court of Cook County, Illinois. The proceedings in this case were legal and according to law."

Officers Defend Major.

Other officers at the Academy said that they had heard of the decree of annulment and asserted that every legal move had been made openly. They defended Major Hayes against the charge of desertion.

Mrs. Hayes said she had no knowledge of any decree of annulment, and added that she had been assured by her husband that action against her had been postponed in April. She admitted that she had been married previously, but asserted that her husband was dead. Other information was that this first husband was living in Arizona.

During the war she became acquainted with Major Hayes, she said, and marriage ended a short courtship. She said that she instructed deaf soldiers in the reading of conversation by the movement of the lips and that this training had been successful because in the last month she "had become stone deaf." Conversation with her yesterday was carried on with pad and pencil when the lip movement method failed.

According to Mrs. Hayes, Major Hayes went to Chicago last March and she received a letter from him saying that his family had forced him to get the annulment, and that he "signed the suit, but it does not mean anything," and "you can just disregard it." She said she hurried to Chicago, but found that Major Hayes had started back.

Thought Suit Was Put Off.

She said she, too, returned to West Point, but reopened discussion of the suit when she received an unmarked envelope containing a newspaper clipping telling of the filing of the suit in Chicago. She said that Major Hayes reassured her and on April 26 called up his lawyer in Chicago and told him to postpone action. The lawyer's reply, she said, was that it was "to late." She asserted that he went again to Chicago and informed her by telegraph that the suit had been postponed.

On June 30, she said, she and Major Hayes came to this city from West Point, and that he left her at the Hotel Astor on July 4. All efforts to communicate with him failed, she said, and Major Hayes's uncle, N. C. Durick, informed her at the West Point House that "this is not your house. Nothing in it is yours. You have no business here."

Neither Major Hayes nor other officers at West Point answered her letters or telegrams, she said, and she finally went to Washington to tell her story to the War Department. She said that Maj. Gen. Peter C. Harris, the Adjutant General of the Army, told her to present her story in an affidavit.

The Astor management, she said, had refused to permit her to continue signing her checks in the restaurant for addition to her account and some of the hotel service was refused her. Requests for connection with a room by telephone were not refused, but operators announced that "she does not answer." She says that her money is exhausted. A nurse attends Mrs. Hayes, who says that she has been ill because of her deafness.

Two Berlin Posts for Herring.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Charles E. Herring, First Assistant Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who has been named trade Commissioner at Berlin, will succeed Howard W. Adams as a member of the American Mission headed by Ellis Loring Dresel, it was learned today.

LUSK GOT NO MONEY; SILVER GIFT TO WIFE

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

vestigation. I have no knowledge of ever having seen and talked to the man. I certainly never talked with him in reference to detective bills, as my conversations in reference to this legislation were confined to Mr. Stevenson, Sergeants Gegan and Brown and members of the Legislature.

"During the session of the Legislature its corridors were swarmed with men and women urging support and opposition to different measures. I am sorry that any of these have turned out to be grafters, and that I am not the fit to graft in connection with a measure bearing my name. I am sorry that a situation has arisen which tends to discredit a legislation which I believe would make for efficiency in the Police Department of this city. I do not believe that any member of the Legislature received or was promised any money for supporting or voting against this or any other measure. I am naturally very much concerned in seeing that a full investigation is made and that all guilty parties are punished. I feel that Commissioner Hirshfield is to be commended for his zeal in attempting to ascertain all the facts in this matter.

"I will render every possible assistance in making a thorough investigation."

Decision for Public Hearing.

The public hearing was apparently decided upon late in the afternoon, after receipt of Senator Lusk's request, who arrived from his home in Cortland in the morning. Senator Meyer, in opening the session, announced that the committee had taken up the investigation of the detectives' bill, which he had previously said he would not do until Commissioner Hirshfield had finished his investigation, because the latter had failed to call important witnesses.

The first witness called was George McDonald of Chief Police Inspector William J. Lahey's office, who testified that he had tried to reach Captain Randalls, Edwin M. Burns, Thomas H. Conkling, John J. Gegan and Cornelius Brown, after receiving notice by telephone late in the afternoon, but that he had been unable only to reach Gegan.

Gegan testified that he had become acquainted with Senator Lusk as head of the bomb squad and corroborated Senator Lusk's statement. He said he had not been called by Commissioner Hirshfield, but had testified in an inquiry held by Chief Inspector Lahey.

He said he became suspicious of the activities of Detectives Devanney and Conkling when he learned that Kleist did not bear a good reputation in Albany.

"After the bill had passed the Senate and was in the Rules Committee in the Assembly, I met Devanney in the rear of the Assembly chamber," Gegan testified. "I asked him if the bill had been reported out yet."

Tells of Threatening Devanney.

"'No,' Gegan quoted Devanney as replying. 'I've got it stopped, and I am not going to let it out. You have been going around and telling that no money is needed to push it through. I'm going to prove that you're a damned liar.'

"I told Devanney that, if that was the way the matter stood, I was going to see Senator Lusk.

"'What the hell does Lusk amount to in the Assembly?' Devanney replied. 'He may be all right in the Senate, but he is no good on this side.'

"I became very angry. 'No money is needed,' I told Devanney. 'Senator Lusk is an honest man, and I am not going to have you talking money where his bill is concerned. I am going to notify Lusk. I am going to notify the District Attorney of Albany County if you don't stop, and if you go any further I am going to lock you up.'

"Devanney colored. He became red in the face. He walked away and joined Conkling and Kleist. I went after him and said to Conkling and Kleist in Devanney's presence what I had just said to Devanney.

"'I have just told Devanney that I am going to lock him up,' I said to them. 'If you don't stop, look out.'

"I turned on my heel and went to see Senator Lusk. He said: 'Jim, we don't do business up here that way. Don't let the men of the Detective Bureau pay a penny.' Then those fellows to get out of Albany. If you hear any more such talk, let me know, and I'll notify the District Attorney of Albany County and you can do the same thing.'

Gegan said that Devanney, Conkling and Kleist and told them to leave town or end up in jail. Kleist disappeared. I haven't seen him since."

Gegan told of a meeting of the Detectives' Endowment Association a few days later, in which Devanney asked for an assessment on each member to repay the $10,000 raised on notes and alleged to have been used in "expenses" at Albany. "I repeated my talk with Devanney, Conkling and Kleist at the meeting," Gegan said. "'The matter is not ended,' I said. 'If you don't stop this talk about assessments I will make an arrest right here.'

"Devanney said that there would be a scandal if the notes were not paid. I replied that if any member paid an assessment he would become a party to any transactions that Devanney and Conkling might have been concerned in.

"My opinion is that no money was paid to pass the bill, but that these men were trying a swindling game to enrich themselves by swindling their brother officers."

Gegan said he did not know whether Police Commissioner Enright favored or opposed the bill and had not tried to find out.

In addition to Senator Lusk, who is scheduled to appear tomorrow morning, Commissioner Hirshfield announced that he would call Commissioner Enright and Detective Irving O'Hara, brother-in-law of Mayor Hylan, in compliance with Senator Meyer's suggestion, and would invite all members who voted for the bill to testify if they wished.

How Committeemen Voted.

Of the fifteen members of the committee, ten—Senators Lusk, Robinson and Kavanagh, and Assemblymen Adler, Westall and Yale, Republicans, and Senators Walker and Downing and Assemblymen Donohue and Bloch, Democrats—voted for or did not oppose the bill. Five members—Senators Meyer and Harlan and Assemblymen Ullman and Hastings, Republicans, and Assemblyman McArdle, Democrat—voted against the bill.

According to Mr. Hirshfield, the first information concerning the alleged "slush" fund came through an anonymous letter received by Commissioner Enright on July 7. Commissioner Enright sent the letter with a request for an investigation to Mr. Hirshfield on July 8, and the latter began his investigation on July 9.

Detective Edward F. McAuliff, of the West Forty-seventh street station, who with Detective Joseph Cooney, obtained a $2,500 note from Charles Badenberger for the expenses in getting the bill through the Legislature, was the principal witness examined by Commissioner Hirshfield. McAuliff testified concerning the meeting of the Detectives' Endowment Association on March 25, at the Police Club, at which he said two bills were considered.

One of these, he said, was the bill introduced by Senator Harris which provided for a salary of $2,500 and made the rank of detective permanent after service in the bureau for five years. The other, he said, was the Smith bill, later sponsored by Senator Lusk, which made the salary for a first grade detective $3,350 and made permanent every detective serving as such on March 15. McAuliff said it was not until after Badenberger's note had been obtained that he learned through reading the newspapers that Senator Lusk was fathering the measure.

Intended as Assessment.

McAuliff was asked how Mr. Badenberger's note was to be repaid.

"The detectives in the association

BOY, 16, SENT TO SING SING.

Refuses to Divulge Name of Man for Whom He Stole Five Autos.

A boy, 16 years old, was sentenced to Sing Sing for from two and a half to five years yesterday by County Judge MacMahon, in Brooklyn, for stealing five automobiles. He is Harry Telezhefsky of 1,646 Park Place.

It was supposed that the boy was the tool of a ring of automobile thieves. Opportunity was given him to inform on his employers. He said he was the only support of his mother, and that when a man approached him and asked him if he would like to make some money, yielded. Stealing the automobiles was the way he made the money, he said. He refused to divulge the name of the one who paid him.

ARCTIC SHIP PUTS TO SEA.

MacMillan Party to Touch at Cape Breton on Way North.

BOOTHBAY, Maine, July 18.—The MacMillan Arctic expedition took final departure from American shores today. The explorers' auxiliary schooner Bowdoin, which came here Saturday night after formal godspeed from Governor Baxter of Wiscasset, went away at dawn, cheered by townspeople.

The Bowdoin will make a short stop at Sydney, N. S., on her way north.

THINK BRIAND'S ACTION MEANS WIRTH'S FALL

Some Berlin Observers See a Determination to Force Occupation of the Ruhr.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 18.—The Government will formerly answer the French note verbale regarding Upper Silesia at the earliest possible moment; but inevitable delay results from the necessity of making a searching investigation into the specific French charges which Baron Rosen's next note will attempt to rebut.

The sensitive Boerse sniffed a fresh crisis with the result that the market was unfavorably affected by the political news.

One phase of the situation eagerly discussed was its probable effect on the Wirth Cabinet. The consensus of opinion was that the Cabinet was "gravely endangered by the irreconcilable French attitude." An extreme opinion is that the move marks a radical change in Briand's policy. Those holding this opinion are convinced that Premier Briand is bent on throwing the lion's share of Upper Silesia to Poland and occupying the Ruhr on the first possible pretext, letting the Wirth Government go by the board, even though it means the formation of a Nationalistic Cabinet, with a policy of sabotaging reparation.

More moderate opinion sees Briand "trying a new piece on the dog," on the chance of scoring a success in Upper Silesia.

Theodor Wolff, editor of the Democratic Berlin Tageblatt, calls M. Briand "as truth-loving as Molière's Tartuffe" and says his object in using threatening language to Germany and planning to send another French division to Upper Silesia is threefold; first, to keep the way open in Upper Silesia for the Poles to come back; second, to wrest the dominating rôle in Upper Silesia from the English; third, to let the world, and America in particular, know that France is defending peace against the German ruffian, that she is sacrificing herself for the good of all and cannot spare a single battalion—this as preparatory propaganda for the Harding disarmament conference.

The sole ray of light in the new situation, to German eyes, is that so far the British and Italian Ambassadors have not associated themselves with their French colleague's démarche in Berlin, and that nothing is known here officially indicating that England and Italy approve the French action. Whatever hope Germany harbors is pinned to England alone.

BRIDGE CAR FIGHT HELD UP.

Court Confirms Report Favoring City but Injunction Remains.

Justice Gannon in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, granted a motion made yesterday by the city to confirm the report of three special commissioners upholding the right of the city to cross the tracks of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company on the Williamsburg Bridge plaza for the purpose of operating a municipal bridge local trolley service.

At the request of Colonel William N. Dykman, counsel for the railroad company, Justice Gannon reserved decision on the application of the city to vacate a temporary injunction restraining it from crossing the tracks until after the Appellate Division had passed upon the matter. The effect of yesterday's proceedings will be to preserve the present through and local service of the railroad company's cars over the bridge until the decision of the higher court.

MARNE VETERANS MEET.

300 Attend Reunion of 38th Infantry, 3d Division.

The annual reunion of the veterans of the Rock of the Marne Regiment—Thirty-eighth Infantry, Third Division—brought 300 veterans of the regiment together yesterday at the Hotel Langwell, in West Forty-fourth Street. An interesting day's program closed last night with a dinner, presided over by Captain Robert ("Fighting Bob") Woodside, National Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and former commander of Company M of the regiment.

Empty sleeves and the number of veterans who limped and still walked with the aid of crutch or cane, spoke eloquently of the service rendered by the regiment.

The Thirty-eighth Infantry won its name, Rock of the Marne, during the last German drive on Paris in July, 1918, when it was rushed to the Marne. The Thirty-eighth held a sector of the line and counter-attacked successfully a few days later, taking over 600 German prisoners. The French decorated the regiment with the Croix de Guerre with palm. The regiment suffered casualties of 534 killed, 2,186 wounded and 197 missing.

The speakers at the dinner last night included the gold star fathers of heroes who died in the engagements in which the regiment took part.

BIG FRUIT EXCHANGE TO BE MUTUALIZED

Plans Announced at Dinner to Representatives of Farming Industry in This State.

PRICE STABILIZATION SEEN

Visitors Here Looking Into Marketing Facilities Are Told of Advantages of Co-operative Selling.

Plans for mutualizing the North American Fruit Exchange, a national central sales agency of growers' associations, to facilitate the merchandising of fruit and vegetables, were announced last night at a dinner to 100 representatives of the agricultural interests of the State, who are here for a three-day inspection of the city's marketing facilities. The dinner was given by the exchange, at the Hotel Commodore.

Arthur R. Rule, Vice President and General Manager of the Exchange, which last year sold for growers' organizations more than 30,000 carloads, valued at $40,000,000, described the plan, which will be put into effect Aug. 1. All service of the Exchange is to be provided on a service basis. The profits of the Exchange are to be limited to 10 per cent. on its capital stock and all net earnings above 10 per cent. are to be divided equally among the Exchange and the growers' associations, to be distributed pro rata, according to the total fees which each association pays.

The exchange, Mr. Rule said, is not engaged in speculating in the fruit or vegetable industry. "The mutualization plan," he said, "makes the North American Fruit Exchange the national central sales agency of growers' organizations in which the growers have a direct and substantial interest, and enables them to decrease materially their selling costs by co-operating in enlarging the tonnage handled by the exchange. It is obvious that the greater the number of cars handled by the exchange the lower the cost per car will be and hence the greater will be the returns to the growers' organizations as a reduction in service fees at the end of the year.

"The plan will have a far-reaching effect in stabilizing prices by effecting better distribution on a large scale and prevent losses resulting from glutted markets."

Co-operative merchandising was the subject discussed by all of the speakers at the dinner. Aaron Sapiro, a specialist on marketing, said the New York fruit organizers must merchandise their goods co-operatively if they were to be as successful as the fruit growers of the Northwest.

"The growers in this State must wake up," he said. "They have hardly learned that newspapers exist. They have never learned the value of newspaper advertising to tell the consumer that cabbages or apples are coming to market. One of the requirements for co-operative success is advertising."

The agriculturists, representing all the counties of the State, began yesterday their tour of the city to study marketing conditions. The farmers were accompanied by representatives of the middlemen, who seek to bring about a better understanding on matters covering many branches of the industry.

George Ingalls, Vice President of the New York Central, made a short visit dress to the farmers on transporation problems. The visitors inspected the facilities at the Grand Central Terminal and inspected the downtown fruit and vegetable markets.

HIT BY AUTO, SAVES BABY.

Girl Pushes Carriage Away as Car Strikes Her—Boy Killed.

Bertha Isengarten, 13 years old, of 112 East Ninety-seventh Street, was struck by an automobile last night and seriously injured, but saved her baby brother whom she was wheeling in a carriage. The little girl was crossing Fifth Avenue at Ninety-seventh Street when the accident occurred. She gave the carriage a shove which carried the baby out of danger, but was struck down herself.

Stephen Capalano of 216 East Twelfth Street, owner and driver of the automobile, took the girl to Mount Sinai Hospital, where it was said that her skull probably was fractured. No arrest was made as witnesses said that Capalano did his best to avoid the accident.

George Taxter, 6 years old, of 2,948 Third Avenue, was killed in East 152d Street, the Bronx, near Third Avenue, when run over by a motor truck owned and driven by Thomas Dee of Ramsey, N. J. According to witnesses, the boy, who had been playing in the street with several companions, suddenly ran into the path of the truck just as Dee turned in from Third Avenue with his truck. A technical charge of homicide was made against Dee.

I. W. W. RAIDING WEST; LAY 4 MURDERS TO REDS

Trains Seized by Gangs Filling Ranks With Idle Harvesters—Four Who Refused Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., July 18.—Thousands of Industrial Workers of the World have suddenly appeared among the harvest workers in Nebraska and South Dakota and are declared to be perpetrating so many robberies, assault and murders and causing such disturbance that the authorities of these States are considering deporting every I. W. W. found within their boundaries.

In addition to hundreds of hold-ups and assaults, four murders in three days are being charged to the I. W. W. The Reds are traveling in numbers. It is said they defy the crews of freight trains and take possession of any trains they desire. Such harvesters as do not have red cards the I. W. W. rob and throw off the trains.

Today a single Union Pacific train brought in more than 100 I. W. W. from the West. In one car on a Burlington freight train were forty I. W. W.

Lack of employment has caused thousands of the would-be harvesters to become members of the I. W. W. The charge is $5, pocketed by the organizer, and the new recruit receives authority to go and get members under the same condition of keeping all the initiation fees.

The four men killed by the I. W. W. in the last three days are Will Henderson of Austin, Texas; F. D. Bengham, Lansing, Mich.; Will Ellis of Kentucky, and Harry Owen, Wheaton, Ill.

Ellis was thrown from a train and had both legs cut off. The other three were shot because they refused to join the Reds.

Thirty-five I. W. W. captured a train at Murdock, Neb., on Saturday and by acting in concert lined up about fifty harvesters who were beating their way and robbed them of their summer wages.

In Omaha on Saturday night five ex-service men from Arkansas who were following the harvest to the north were beaten and robbed because they destroyed I. W. W. pamphlets handed to them by an organizer.

At Aberdeen, S. D., last Friday 500 Reds were rounded up and sent out of town.

Nebraska State officials will hold a conference tomorrow on plans to keep all I. W. W. out of the State. Because of the size of the gangs in which the Reds travel, the ordinary peace officers cannot cope with the situation.

ZR-2 DAMAGED ON TRIP.

American Airship Buckled Amidships in Flight in England.

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HOWDEN, England, July 18.—The ZR-2, America's greatest airship, is an invalid in the Howden shed. The vessel is suffering from injuries to one intermediate plane and four intermediate braces, incurred last night during a trip from Cardington.

Suddenly the gas bag buckled amidships and, instead of making the flight in for eight hours, as was intended, the airship reached the Howden airdrome at 5 o'clock this morning.

According to expert opinion, the ZR-2 up to the present time has been a keen disappointment.

It has been disclosed that the American craft has never come up to specifications either in lift or speed. Though supposed to do sixty-five miles per hour cruising speed, it has never registered above forty-nine.

The ZR-2's computed lift is 25,000 feet, but in the opinion of all observers it will not be able to make half that height under present conditions. It is said that the vessel lacks weight in the middle, and as a result, has a drag amidships. For this reason, it is said, the girders buckled.

Despite this, however, there is great optimism among the American crew, who declare they will cross the Atlantic with this ship.



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DUREAS TO REUNITE, VOORNOYS FOLLOW

Holiness Pastor, Heckled by Congregation, Goes to Take Missing Wife Back.

VOORNOY DIVORCE OFF, TOO

Wife of "Eloper," Likewise Seeking Harmony, Won't Take Earl to Mother-in-Law's Home.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., July 18.—Mrs. Earl Voornoy and Clarke Durea, unordained Holiness pastor, left here tonight for Bridgeville, a nearby hamlet on the Neversink River, where they were expected to become reconciled with their respective mates, the recently missing Voornoy and Mrs. Durea. Evidently both Voornoy's wife and Mrs. Durea's husband became persuaded of the truth of the plea of the "elopers" that their mutual departure ten days ago was marked by nothing more than a platonic attachment and a desire to flee inspired on Mrs. Durea's part by the husband's "hysterical religion" and on Voornoy's by his distaste for his mother-in-law's society.

There was every indication that Mrs. Voornoy would drop her suit for divorce, to the gratification of local residents, who were pained by the scandal. Before her departure tonight she announced that she would not bring Earl back to her mother's home, "because that would be awful for mother."

Arrangements for the reconciliation followed the appearance of the truants at the Groveville camp meeting of the Church of Holiness. They had forsaken the roof of Joseph Bobrowsky at Rutherford, N. J., where they had found asylum, leaving because Mrs. Bobrowsky objected to the notoriety following the general discovery of their recent history.

They had lived, since they fled together, in the Bobrowsky house under their right names, occupying separate rooms. Mrs. Bobrowsky was satisfied of the innocence of their relations and said she liked and sympathized with Mrs. Durea.

Just before they were asked to leave the Bobrowsky dwelling Mrs. Durea wrote a letter inviting her husband to join them in their retreat. News of that missive led to the pastor being heckled Sunday night at the camp meeting, his congregation expressing decided views on his domestic entanglement. The preacher assured them he felt love and sympathy for his wife, but would not become the short side of any triangle.

Then today Voornoy and Mrs. Durea appeared in Beacon, found Durea was not at his home there and were advised to seek him and effect an understanding at Groverville. They missed Durea there and were seized by Constable Brown, who took them to the Beacon Court, where it was decided there was no jurisdiction.

Mrs. Durea, whose decision to return to her husband was prompted by a belief that publicity had injured the future of her 12-year-old daughter, Gladys, whom she took with her when she fled, denied that she had committed any crime either legal or moral.

Voornoy, Mrs. Durea and Gladys left Beacon and came to Monticello, where intermediaries arranged for the reunion at Bridgeville.

POSED AS WANAMAKER KIN.

Man Is Held for Passing Worthless Checks for $75.

A man who said he was Harold D. Wanamaker, a nephew of Deputy Police Commissioner Rodman Wanamaker, was arrested yesterday on a charge of grand larceny for passing two alleged worthless checks for $75. The complainant was Howard McDougal, manager of the Scully-Walton Ambulance Service of 206 West Seventy-seventh Street, who said that Wanamaker had tendered the checks in payment for the rental of an automobile on two occasions.

Wanamaker, who said he was 23 years old and a writer by profession, asserted that he was the son of French Wanamaker and lived with his parents at 216 110th Street, Philadelphia. Word was received from that city last night that there was no such address there and that the man was not a nephew of Rodman Wanamaker. The checks in question were drawn on the Germantown Trust Company, which reported that Wanamaker had no account there.

He will be arraigned today in the West Side Court.

KIEFFER SUED FOR ASSAULT.

Nurse Brings $50,000 Action Against Divorce Case Principal.

Paul Kieffer, member of the law firm of Quinn & Kieffer, who is suing his wife, Mrs. Johanna Kieffer, in New Jersey, and who has been sued by her for divorce in New York, was made defendant in the Supreme Court yesterday in a suit by Miss Eleanor Elizabeth O'Sullivan, 16 years of age, for $50,000 damages, alleging assault.

Miss O'Sullivan, who sued through the Rev. Father Samuel Ludlow as guardian, said that she lived at 1,513 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, and that on Sept. 1 last, when she was employed as nurse for Mr. Kieffer's infant daughter at 69 East Ninety-third Street, Mr. Kieffer attacked her in her room at 2 A. M. and caused permanent injuries. Mrs. Grace Humiston, attorney for Mrs. Kieffer, filed the action in behalf of Miss O'Sullivan.

International Credits Plan Here.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 18.—Sir Drummond Frazer, organizer of the international credits scheme of the League of Nations, best known as the Termeulen bonds scheme, has accepted an invitation to visit America to address an American banking convention on the subject.

BEGIN VICE DRIVE AT ATLANTIC CITY

Big Hotel Owners Hire Burns Detectives to Oust Undesirables—Start to List Them.

MAYOR AND PROSECUTOR AID

Suspicious Class Is Alarmed and Bookmaking and "Capping" for Games Virtually Stop.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 18.—Atlantic City is to be cleansed of vice, and the work has already begun. Backed by big hotel men, the most powerful interests in the resort, a squad of more than a dozen detectives from the Burns Agency are listing every gambler, crook, booze seller or other undesirable in Atlantic City, and unless there is a general exodus of these gentry soon evidence obtained by the Burns men will be laid before Prosecutor Gaskill.

That Mayor Edward T. Bader, highly praised by Judge John J. White of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals a week ago, is in favor of the movement is taken from his action of today when he discharged John H. Duey, former Philadelphia detective, who has been working as a special detective at $6 a day. Bader gave no explanation of his action.

Charles H. Dennis, Philadelphia manager of the Burns Agency, and for several days storm centre of the sensation following his statement of police collusion with wire-tapping crooks made before the Atlantic City Rotary Club, is authority for the statement that County Prosecutor Gaskill is working with the hotel men to clear up the resort. Dennis declared that he is in "friendly touch" with the Prosecutor's office and that he intends to have his men turn over any evidence they obtain to that official.

"The orders are that Atlantic City is to be cleaned up," declared Dennis today. "Expense is no item. At present we are simply hunting the crooks down and listing them. Later, should they continue to hang around Atlantic City, they will be taken in hand through the Prosecutor's office."

Word that the powerful hotel interests really have decided to take a hand in the policing of the city during the rush period of late July and August has created fear among the suspicious class here. Knowledge that the force of private detective agency men are operating has virtually halted the making of handbooks on horse races in several well known resorts, and there is a notable absence of cappers and steerers for crap and poker games, especially in the section of the resorts away from the Boardwalk.

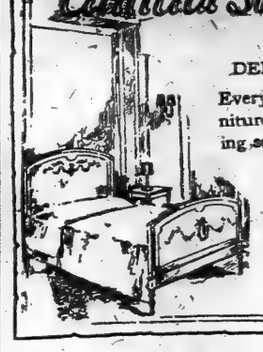
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Annual Summer Sale



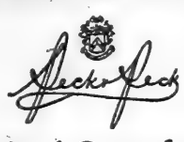
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AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THOSE WARRANTED BY REPLACEMENT COSTS

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Knitted Capes from Peck & Peck's

A HANDY and good-to-look-at morning, afternoon and evening wrap. Made of the softest of wool, these knitted capes are fashionably suitable for summer wear on every occasion. They come in all colors and their cost is $32.50 to $65.00.

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Circle 4500

Telephone to this number whenever you want

The Best Taxi Service at The Lowest Cost

Rates 20% to 45% below legal tariff. Same low rate for 1 to 5 passengers. In addition—$10 Coupon Book for $9.50

800 "20th Century" cabs—all over Manhattan and Bronx

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CIRCLE 4500

Not every Brown & White is a "20 Century." Always look for the above Mark of Responsibility.

Midnight—town asleep—wholesale district deserted—burglars' harvest time—stealthy tread—jimmy—skeleton keys—easy entrance.

Holmes Central Office—delicate instruments—watchful eyes—instant alarm!—no time lost—burglars still outside—Holmes men—on the job—tried—true—alert—catch vandals—prevent theft—

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Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Steeet

Beginning to-day (Tuesday)

A Special Offering of

Men's White Flannel Trousers

at $7.50 per pair

every pair thoroughly well made, of excellent-quality imported flannel.

Exceptional Values

are now obtainable in

Men's White Linen Golf Knickers

at $7.50 per pair

and

Men's Tan Flannel Golf Knickers

at $7.00 per pair

Men's Clothing Department, Sixth Floor

(Thirty-fourth Street elevators)

The Man's Shop

The "Fifth Avenue Limited" on the Busy Man's Schedule—Lord & Taylor's Express Elevators to The Man's Shop

Summer Suits Reduced

$36, $42, $48 and $56

THE MAN'S SHOP'S splendid assortments of Spring and Summer clothes—all the three-piece suits in the establishment included—at big reductions.

Due to the fact that our manufacturing tailors have given us their season surplus at much smaller prices than we paid for the original stocks.

Business, town and country, and golf suits, of fine foreign and domestic custom woolens, in a wide variety of weave, color and pattern. This country's best ready-for-service clothes.

American and English topcoats and raincoats at similar reductions.

All Straw Hats, $2.35

Sennits, fancy braids and split straws, reduced from much higher prices—satisfactory selection still remaining. Panamas and Bankoks alone excepted. These hats should "blow away" at this price.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street The Man's Shop Tenth Floor

FIFTH AVENUE The "Optimus" Shoe—Exclusive in Style

39th Street Express Elevators Without Stop

LASKER FINDS FLEET SQUANDERING MONEY

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

all. They were started in the stress of war and continued in the stress of incompetency until Mr. Tweedale and the others are now trying to straighten them out. Any of our great corporations would have been in receivers' hands long ago as a result of the way the books alone have been and are kept, and the operations of the fleet necessarily must be just as incompetent as the books are because it is impossible to operate any business if there isn't a figure on which remote reliance can be placed.

"In the presence of the men who have had charge of the books for fifteen months (and I ask them to challenge me if I am stating anything incorrectly) I want to say it is inconceivable that an institution like this could be in existence and be turned over to men to administer in the shape it is. Had the books been kept with a view to cheating and deceiving Congress and the country, they could not have been kept in much different shape than they have been, and I measure the words I am using. It has almost worn me out physically and mentally to get anything from the books that could be regarded as complete.

"Last year nominally out of the public treasury approximately $100,000,000 actually authorized by Congress was expended on the Shipping Board. This sum represented the total of appropriations. One might deduce from this that only a $100,000,000 was used by the board during last year. When I showed to the President a few minutes ago the figures I am about to reveal to you he was shocked and dismayed that such a condition could exist.

"Astounding Case of Deception."

"As a matter of fact, the Shipping Board used last year approximately $480,000,000. Besides the $100,000,000 appropriated by Congress and $80,000,000 on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, it sold assets for $200,000,000, all of which money went back into the enterprise. Then, in addition, it received from operation of vessels, &c., $300,000,000, which was also spent, this making a total expenditure by the Shipping Board of $680,000,000.

"This $300,000,000 received from operations when deducted from the $680,000,000 received from all sources shows a net expenditure of $380,000,000, although the public records show $100,000,000 to be all that had been appropriated by the Congress for the year.

"This is an astounding case of absolute deception of the country and Congress. I know and want to explain that Admiral Benson and Mr. Tweedale had not the remotest thing to do with such gross misrepresentation. They were active in accord with the system under which the books had been kept from the hour the institution started, and they were so busy trying to straighten out the mix-up in settlements and operations that they never had time to try to systematize the records, and the only reason this has developed now is because coming in as a new Administration I wanted to find out for my own guidance what the loss had been. This necessitated calling in outside auditors before the facts could be dug out.

"I don't guarantee the figures now; they are the best we could secure from the books, and we are assured by Mr. Tweedale's assistants, all of whom are here, that they will prove fairly reliable.

No Accounting for $310,000,000.

"It will be a shock to Congress, as it was to the President, to hear that the net expense of this enterprise paid out of the public funds last year was $380,000,000. To show the bad shape the books are in, last year the gross operating disbursements were $410,000,000. That represents the expense of the operating of the boats alone. Of that amount there is yet no exact accounting for $310,000,000. This item represents money disbursed for the board by the operators of Government-owned boats who have as yet failed to make a full accounting.

"It is only fair to say that the operators of a boat are always on the average a few months behind in reporting the accounts because if a boat leaves today on a four months' voyage money is paid out for her that cannot be accounted for until she shall have finished her trip; but obviously for 75 per cent. of the year's operations to be unaccounted for demonstrates a complete breakdown and shows further that the new Shipping Board has inherited a collapse that will take its every effort and tremendous patience to resuscitate.

"As I look into the details I find them worse than my worst expectations. Approximately $300,000,000 represents absolute loss in operations in the fleet.

"There was expended $160,000,000 on construction of ships, divided as follows: $149,000,000 on steel ships and the rest on miscellaneous ships, including an item of $3,000,000 for wood, composite and concrete ships. What these newly acquired assets are worth is highly questionable.

"The plans for the steamer American Legion was an army transport, then she a few days, were redrawn seven times, and it is easy to see how that would run up the cost. First the American Legion was an army transport, then it was a navy transport, then she was designed for a hospital boat, then it was determined to make her a cattleboat, and after spending money on all these blueprints it was decided to transform her into a passenger ship—and she is a very beautiful and fine passenger ship. But she cost between six and seven million dollars and that was before she sailed her first mile. As a matter of fact, her real worth is probably half her cost.

Must Operate the Fleet.

"So you can see such assets are pretty sick assets. But, after all, there is a fleet. It is the largest fleet many times over the world has ever known. So that our task is to make what was a liability into an asset, for, of course, the fleet must be operated. And if we can solve the problem of how to successfully operate these ships we have, it will be worth all the money the war cost to put the American merchant marine back on the map. If it had not been for the war we would not have this merchant marine, so we must turn our backs on the sad past and look constructively and patiently to the future.

"Tomorrow I must appear before Congress to tell them it is possible the Shipping Board will require up to $300,000,000 for the present fiscal year. I fear this will throw a lot of sand in the gear box of tax revision. Books are so absolutely incomplete and incompetent that it is impossible to be sure whether that $300,000,000 represents all we may need. We may require more, but it is the most intelligent wild guess we can make.

"The President instructed me that during his Administration the public is to have the facts—and all the facts—and that when we show losses on operations of the Shipping Board, they shall be actual losses. Anything realized from the sale of assets from now on must be covered into the public Treasury and not expended as in the past. The President wants the country to get, not as in the past, a picture which shows what did not happen, but even though it might show that even we ourselves are incompetent, to publish all we really lose.

"Now it is necessary to ask the Congress for $300,000,000 to carry us through the coming year, though we will try the first six months to get along on $100,000,000 to $125,000,000. We will not hide our losses. When I say we may need up to $300,000,000 for the coming year, it is the hope that from that sum we will be able to pay not only the losses of operations, but also to settle finally a part of the claims and the lawsuits pending against the Shipping Board. These latter amount to more than $300,000,000 themselves, but we anticipate settling them for 50 cents on the dollar because many of them are padded.

Expects Losses to Continue.

"Congress already has appropriated $25,000,000 to finish the construction of ships. It is estimated operations will lose $150,000,000. The reason the loss from operations will be so great in spite of the efficiencies and economies we will introduce is that the first six months of the fiscal year just closed were very good commercially. The last six months were poor.

"Most people are looking forward during the twelve months we have just entered upon for dull times, so that we may expect hard sledding during that period. Moreover, it will be several months until the changes of policy we hope to put into effect begin to reflect or even to become active, and we are compelled to go on in the very incompetent way the boats are being operated while we are moving to introduce business methods and reforms.

"The boats are being operated today in the following shocking manner: An operating company is allocated a number of boats. They are allowed a commission of five per cent. flat on gross revenue. The boat can lose all kinds of money—the taxpayers pay the losses, but the operator makes money just the same, because he gets his 5 per cent. commission.

"I have actually heard of a boat turning back in midseas to take cargo on which the operator made $4,000 and the Government lost $8,000, and this boat was half way across the China Sea when they turned her back to get that cargo at Manila.

"It is nobody's fault that the present system prevails. Those boats were built when American operators had no experience and a system had to be developed to get them moving, and as long as times were fine the system did not work out so badly, but anybody can see that a system whereby the operator has nothing at stake and the Government loses and he wins is a system that makes for inefficiency.

"We must grin and bear that system for some months to come, because to establish such a charter system as will be developed by our new Vice Presidents of the present board is a matter almost as difficult, in a minor way, as it would be to negotiate the Peace Treaty of Versailles. It is a highly technical matter and must be approached with the greatest care.

6,000 Voyages Not Accounted For.

"To show the condition of incompetence that exists, the present basis of doing business went into effect in March, 1920, and out of 9,000 voyages made, only 3,000 are accounted for to date.

"The President has inherited in the Shipping Board the most difficult business problem ever given to a President to work out. Every condition surrounding it was sick. Beginning with world trade conditions, which are the worst ever known, and coming down to the ships themselves, sickness prevails. Such ships as they had had ways to build were laid down when the war started. Many of them do not fit into the trade and are expensive to operate. The carrying business of the world is sick, and the morale of the men on the boats, because of all of these conditions, is likewise pretty sick.

"No matter how quickly and efficiently the new board and its officers function, the flood tide of loss from the policies of the past cannot be stopped for months to come and the deficit for the coming year will reflect the sad history of the past rather than the reorganized effort of policies inaugurated by the new board.

"In other words, the new Shipping Board is not disheartened. The very purpose, startling as these figures are, proves to us that with patience, something can be done, and out of this wreck, Phoenix-like from its ashes, a real American merchant marine can arise that will be worth all the penalty that we have suffered, and when prosperity comes to the world that marine will be the greatest insurance that America will get its full share.

"I will say this on the wooden ships: I announced in New York that the wooden ships had cost $240,000,000. This is incorrect. I failed to include cost of uncompleted ships. The total loss on wooden ships, including those uncompleted, is $313,000,000. I was $73,000,000 shy.

"These vessels are practically worthless. We are making an inventory of these assets as fast as we can, and when that inventory is completed we will know what the wooden fleet is worth, and, of course, we will know the value then of all other vessels.

"Makes for Criminal Waste."

"Besides liabilities I have spoken of, there are unknown liabilities because the books have been kept so badly. For instance, we shew here miscellaneous disbursements of $307,000,000 in operations. That means $307,000,000 advanced to operators. They may come in and show we owe them much more than that amount.

"The whole system of operations was basically so improper that it will take a year or more until we can determine the extent of the unknown liabilities. Two hundred auditors today are working in the offices of operators. Think of the expense—waste and unnecessary expense on us—200 auditors trying to dig into these books to secure information on the 6,000 uncompleted voyages.

"Until this year the Shipping Board was permitted to sell ships and surplus materials and to use the cash received for express purpose. This is now forbidden. In order to keep the board running Congress authorized it to use $55,000,000 to be derived from the sale of ships and material. No chance of our getting any such sum from those sources.

"This is a basically wrong thing to do. Therefore, I am going to ask Congress to withdraw that permission and require us to cover into the Treasury all moneys derived from sales. I do not want to be at the head of a business that is run that way. If department heads do not have to account for money they use, it is easy enough for them to fool me and fool themselves; it makes for criminal waste and extravagance just as, undoubtedly, it has in the past."

MAY HEAD CLAIMS COURT.

Walter D. Meals of Cleveland Is Slated for Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 18.—Walter D. Meals of Cleveland, lawyer and former Judge of the Court of Appeals, is scheduled for appointment by President Harding to head a special court of three to hear and determine the settlement of the $200,000,000 or $300,000,000 of claims pending against the United States Shipping Board. This is the understanding here tonight, although there is as yet no official confirmation of the appointment. The word is that Mr. Meals has been offered and has accepted the assignment.

Mr. Meals was summoned to Washington a few days ago by President Harding and talked with him and with Mr. Lasker. It is understood that there only remains the formality of announcement from either the White House or the office of the Shipping Board Chairman to settle the appointment.

President Harding and Chairman Lasker are known to be eager to clean up the claims lodged against the Shipping Board. The Government can be sued through the Court of Appeals, but the process is long and tedious. The Administration has determined upon the plan, it is stated here, of naming a special court to consist of an expert accountant, a naval engineer of experience and a lawyer who will be in effect the supreme Judge of the tribunal had render the decisions.

FIRST

In six months of this year The New York Times published 1,186,844 agate lines of Financial advertising, more than any other New York newspaper, and exceeding the combined volume published by the New York newspapers second and third in financial advertising.

Less Money for Ice

DON'T keep food in the ice compartment. It means frequent opening of the door and rapid melting of the ice.

Knickerbocker's 19 plants have made and stored ice all winter to meet the big demands of a summer following a mild winter. Knickerbocker can take care of customers, but ice thrift means an efficient refrigerator and less money for ice—without straining on crushed ice for the cooling drinks that make hot weather bearable.

Pure Knickerbocker Ice is delivered in clean wagons made in Knickerbocker's own shops. Outside orders for wagon and truck bodies can now be accepted.

Knickerbocker ICE Company

Semi-Annual Sale

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Selected styles from regular stock at greatly reduced prices.

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES

For Men Made by J.P. SMITH SHOE CO.

SOLD ONLY AT

1372 Broadway, at 37th Street
12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.

Send for Illustrated Booklet

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Romeo & Juliet. Shakespeare.



NAPOLEONIC TWIN BEDS

EVERYTHING IN BEDDING

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25 W. 45 TH ST. N.Y.



Is Your Office Downtown?

THERE are thousands of business and professional men in office buildings of lower Manhattan who could advantageously and conveniently maintain a checking account with the Fulton Trust Company in the Singer Building. To these men especially we offer our services in this matter.

FULTON TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

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A WONDERFUL value. Complete, like cut, with 7 inch shower head, duck curtain, rubber tubing, brass nickel-plated fixtures, etc. Mail orders filled.

May Rubber Goods Co.
103 Chambers St.

Everything in Rubber

BRONX CURFEW RULE AIMED AT BURGLARS

Everybody Out After 10 in Riverdale Section Must Give Police Account of Himself.

ALL AUTOS UNDER SCRUTINY

Robbery of Wealthy Homes Leads to a Dragnet With Whole Neighborhood as Lookouts.

A series of burglaries in the Fieldston colony in the Riverdale section of the Bronx—not far from the estates of Cleveland H. Dodge, Darwin P. Kingsley and other wealthy men—has caused the Kingsbridge police to tighten up on their custom of stopping all strangers in automobiles and afoot after 10 o'clock at night to inquire about their mission to this closely-guarded territory.

When the veteran policeman, Captain Matthew McKeon was in command of the Kingsbridge precinct, he devised a system of police protection for the estates of the Riverdale section that created an impenetrable, though invisible, wall against intruders. Police booths were established at Mosholu Parkway, Riverdale Lane and other strategic entrances to the exclusive colonies and the mounted policemen became so well acquainted with the residents that they could distinguish the footfalls of a stranger a mile away. The residents co-operated in this network of protection, and, although it has been relaxed for a few years, the old system of vigilance by residents and police has been restored.

After 10 o'clock at night policemen and detectives stop every automobile, learn the identity of the occupants, and ask about their business in that section at that hour. No party is permitted to proceed until the police are satisfied it has a legitimate mission in the neighborhood. Appearance of an automobile or a pedestrian unknown to the residents has become the signal for a score of telephone calls to the Kingsbridge Station, and the bicycle police are kept busy telephoning and pedaling.

The burglars have not been back since Thursday night, when they began their operations in the colony by breaking into the houses of Charles E. Chambers, an artist, and Herbert C. Freeman, a lawyer at 250th Street and Waldo Avenue. Another report said that they entered the untenanted house of Nash Rockwood, a lawyer, at 246th Street and Waldo Avenue, but the police have no report of loss there. The loss in the other two houses will run into the thousands.

Mr. Chambers said last night that he was absent from home on Thursday, and the servants also took a holiday, so that there was no one around the place. Upon his return he found that burglars had ransacked the house, taking jewelry and picking over the silverware with the discrimination of experienced housebreakers. Most of his gems and valuables were locked up in a hidden compartment, and Mr. Chambers would not tell the value of the loot missed by the thieves or the estimated total of their haul.

Apparently on the same night the robbers broke into the Freeman house when the members of the family were at their Summer home. No estimate of the loss has been made because the police until yesterday had failed in their efforts to get replies to telegrams sent to Mr. Freeman. The Freeman house was ransacked after the burglars jimmied a rear door.

Mr. Chambers learned from some of his neighbors that about 8 o'clock on Thursday evening an automobile stopped in front of the Freeman house and two young women and a young man sat on a grass plot near the roadside for more than a half an hour. No other members of the party were observed.

The two houses are below the street level, surrounded by stone walls so that the movements of any person around the doors would not be noticed by neighbors unless they happened to be watching the premises closely. Some of the neighbors believed that while the three members of the automobile party were acting as lookouts on the roadside, others were jimmying the rear doors of the houses and packing up their loot.

Reports of these burglaries also have caused the watchmen at the estates north of Fieldston to keep a sharp watch on the roads. The homes of many wealthy persons are in the Riverdale section of the Bronx, including those of Cleveland H. Dodge and Darwin P. Kingsley. George B. Cortelyou, the Morosini family and that of the late George W. Perkins.

SHOT WIFE, KILLED HIMSELF

Pascalls, After Separation, Had Agreed to Live Together Again.

Rocco Pascall, a chauffeur, of 189 Bayard Street, Greenpoint, shot and seriously wounded his wife and then killed himself early yesterday morning after a quarrel in their home. The couple, who had been married for seven years, separated two months ago, but on Sunday Pascall visited his wife, and, according to neighbors, the couple agreed to live together again.

Soon after Pascall had returned from his night's work, about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, neighbors heard them quarreling, and a few minutes later Mrs. Pascall ran into the hallway, followed by her husband with a revolver. He fired two shots at his wife, and, apparently believing he had killed her, turned the pistol on himself and fired a shot into his right temple. An ambulance surgeon removed Mrs. Pascall to the Greenpoint Hospital.

Bandits Take $7,000 From Ohio Bank

WARREN, Ohio, July 18.—Five masked automobile bandits late today held up the Orangeville Banking Company at Orangeville, twenty-five miles east of here, and escaped with $7,000. The bandits forced the President of the bank to enter their automobile and carried him five miles from Orangeville and then threw him from the machine.

HEIRS FIGHT TO GET NEWSPAPER CONTROL

Court Has to Order Halt to Squads of Detectives Fighting Over Montreal Daily.

MONTREAL, July 18.—Justice Loranger tonight terminated the hostilities which prevailed throughout the day between forces of detectives employed by rival factions of the Berthiaume family for possession of the offices of La Presse, one of the leading French-Canadian dailies.

He ordered both sides to call off their forces, which had occupied different floors of the building since morning. Counsel for each faction agreed when it was promised that both would have a hearing tomorrow on the merits of their applications for writs of injunction.

In addition to applying for the writs Eugene and Edouard Berthiaume, arrayed in the the dispute against their brother, Arthur, have entered suit for $50,000, alleging interference with their entrance to their offices.

Arthur's forces shut off the watap from the second floor, and frustrated the efforts of outside operatives to deliver food and water to their besieged comrades. City police who were on guard about the building made no effort to interfere with the conflicting forces.

The trouble started last Thursday, when a new Board of Directors of La Presse Publishing Company, Ltd., was elected. When this was done Arthur Berthiaume, President and General Manager, summoned the heads of all departments of the paper and informed them that they must obey instructions only from him or his representatives. New locks were placed on the offices formerly occupied by Eugene and Edouard Berthiaume, who are now on bail under charges of $50,000 and $40,000 misappropriations, respectively.

Eugene succeeded in getting into his office Saturday, but was forced to vacate by detectives.

The rival detectives totaled forty when press time came this afternoon. Some of them were on the roof and others struggled for control of the press and composing rooms, which were strongly defended by Arthur Berthiaume's forces.

HOLD-UP A FAKE, GIRL CONFESSES, SAY POLICE

Warehouse Cashier Is Represented as Admitting She Stole and Gave Money to Fiance.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 18.—Miss Ethel Christie, 21 years old, cashier of the Safety Storage Warehouse, 41 Governor Street, confessed today, the police say, that she "framed up" a hold-up she reported on July 12, when $495 was stolen. She told that she stole the money and gave it to her sweetheart, John Letts, of 203 Godwin Street, so they could get married, the police reported to the newspaper men. She and Letts were arrested. The woman was released in $500 bail, but Letts was unable to get bail and is being held pending action of the Grand Jury.

Miss Christie, who is the daughter of Peter J. Christie, Manager of the warehouse, was arrested after the police had questioned Letts. He had a revolver which, he said, Miss Christie carried wrapped in paper when she came to him at his home last night and accused him of paying attention to another girl, so the police version goes. After receiving the money from Miss Christie, Letts, the police say, went to Chicago. They also say he told Miss Christie that he stole an automobile in Philadelphia.

When Miss Christie reported the "hold-up" to the police, she said three men attacked her and choked her and that they escaped in an automobile which had a Connecticut license.

NEW HOTEL FOR PATERSON.

Incorporation Papers Filed for Structure to Cost $1,250,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 18.—Incorporation papers for the Alexander Hamilton Hotel Company were filed with County Clerk John J. Slater today. No capital was mentioned in the papers, which provided for 20,000 shares of common stock of no par value.

The incorporators are Jacob Fabian, motion picture exhibitor, 150 Fair Street; James Wilson, President, and John J. Fitzgerald, Secretary of Paterson Chamber of Commerce; Hugh C. Lendrim, Paterson; Elmer Z. Halstead, Paterson; Charles A. Carrigan, Manager of the Robert Treat Hotel, Newark, and Frank A. Dudley, Niagara Falls. Each holds two shares.

The company plans to erect a 200-room hotel at Market and Church streets at a cost of $1,250,000.

BUY COAL NOW, SAYS HOOVER

Public Utilities Advised They May Get No Priority Later.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Secretary Hoover has advised the public utility companies throughout the country to buy their Winter coal supply instead of waiting for possible lower prices.

"I am convinced," said Mr. Hoover's letter, made public here today, 'that due to the general depression, the prices of bituminous coal at the mines are not too high at the present time.

"If there should be a recovery of business activities in the Autumn, taken in conjunction with the large increase in percentage of disabled cars and the inability of the railways to finance their maintenance, there are possibilities of developments of a most serious situation as regards coal movement.

"I cannot but feel that the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the face of warnings they have sent out in this connection, would not be disposed to give any priority in such an event."

Four Killed in Fighting in Italy.

ROME, July 18.—Four persons were killed and twenty wounded in fighting which took place yesterday between Fascisti and communists at Mansone and San Stefano, according to reports from Carrera. The Co-operative Works at Mansone were looted.

IMPORT TAX ON OIL DEFEATED IN HOUSE

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

tical to provide for such protection in some bargaining provision which may be placed in the hands of the Executive so that we may guard against the levy of duties against us or the imposition by other nations of export tariffs which are designed to hinder the facilitation of trade which is essential to our welfare?

In the matter of crude oil and in the one of lumber, concerning which we talked, our position will be stronger if the tariff levy is omitted and authority is given the Executive to impose a duty in appropriately stated circumstances. I hope your committee will find it consistent to give consideration to these suggestions.

WARREN G. HARDING.

Representative Byrnes of South Carolina asked Mr. Fordney if President Harding had not written him another letter on the subject of the tariff, pointing out that the letter read was different from extracts of a letter from the President that had been published in newspapers. Mr. Fordney admitted that there was a second letter but refused to produce it.

Democrats Win Victory.

No sooner had Mr. Fordney suffered defeat in the oil controversy than another fight occurred over the alleged attempt of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee to amend the bill without holding meetings to which the minority had been invited.

Representative Longworth informed the House that he wished to offer a committee amendment to increase the duty on citric acid to 12 cents a pound instead of 10 as provided in the original bill. This precipitated a dispute which waged for more than half an hour and which in the end was won by the Democrats. Representative Garner, a member of the committee, objected on the ground that the full committee had not passed on the amendment and that therefore the proposition was without authority. Representative Garrett, acting Democratic leader, insisted that the right of the minority would be swept aside and parliamentary Government destroyed if this procedure were followed.

Mr. Longworth admitted that the procedure was technically wrong but that the majority had followed this course to expedite action on the bill. He offered to withdraw his motion and proposed that the House adjourn so as to give the full committee opportunity to perfect the bill.

Representative Garrett, for the Democrats, declined to permit the motion to be withdrawn and insisted that the chair, Representative P. H. Campbell, should rule so as to establish what he regarded as an important precedent. The chair ruled and sustained the Democrats. This embarrassed the majority, as a number of other amendments were to be offered in the same way. Accordingly Representative Fordney arose and made the House laugh by summoning the committee for tonight.

When order was restored, the cotton schedule came up and after brief debate a committee amendment placing a tax of 15 per cent. ad valorem on one and one-eighth-inch staple cotton, was adopted by a vote of 165 to 71.



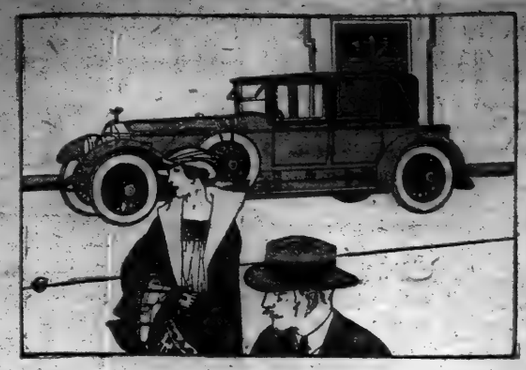
Many a family quarrel has been caused by a hot day, a balky nut, and a cheap wrench. The wise wife gives her husband Billings & Spencer tools and avoids trouble.

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Cole-Aero-EIGHTS

Rebuilt—completely reconditioned as to every detail—repainted and sold with a new car guarantee. These cars are offered at greatly reduced prices owing to the big reduction in New car prices.

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Runs twice as far on a gallon of fuel as the average person supposes it will. This means nothing to the owner in money, but much in other ways. His car of cars is economical, not wasteful. The standing of the Rolls-Royce is entirely due to the perfection of such details, to literally hundreds of practical features of daily importance.

An Enclosed Drive Cabriolet, $16,500

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An important window display of new fall styles

Coats for women made by Hart Schaffner & Marx will be shown in the windows of Wallach Brothers

Broadway at 29th Street

July 19 July 20 July 21

Buyers for women's retail stores will find a complete display at the offices of Hart Schaffner & Marx 200 Fifth Avenue

THIS DAY at Wanamaker's

Mr. Lazybones is Authority for Saying This:

that to an idle man life seems like living in an old graveyard. He intimates that he cannot change his mode of living because his vitality has gone out of him and the power of action has been lost or is dead.

If you know such a man well enough to tell him that some of his schoolmates and fellow citizens have accomplished large things, side by side with Roosevelt, Edison, Goethals, by untiring use of their vitality, and that the mind and will are the forces that set the body in motion and keep it going, he turns away with a vacant stare. The devil certainly has playfellows.

(Signed)

John Wanamaker

July 19, 1921.

A "4-foot 8" Grand Piano Men's Outing Crash Suits and Straw Hats—Down



The Brambach "4-foot 8" baby grand is the smallest grand piano made. For small apartments. The makers of the Brambach agree with us that just because one chose to live in a snug little apartment it was not necessary to deprive oneself of the beautiful grand piano tone. So they were the first to make a 4 foot 8 inch grand piano which takes up no more space in a corner of a room than an upright. As the Brambach makers specialize in grand pianos and devote all their genius to the production of the clear, vibrant, inspiring grand piano tone, they have been able to give this same lovely quality to the baby "4-foot 8."

Come to the piano salons and see and hear this beautiful instrument. $695. Convenient terms. Used pianos taken in part exchange at a fair valuation.

Piano Salons,
5th Gallery, New Bldg., Wanamaker's

They'll make a big noise! 500 Suits of Outing Crash down to $16.50 today! 60 per cent wool. 40 per cent cotton. Good for summer wear. Cool. Wear well. Two-piece suits. Coat and trousers. Gray, tan, heather, plain or striped. Black and white checks. We have sold hundreds like them this season at $21.50. Now $16.50..... And 100 of the same suits with waistcoat were $27.50. Now $21.50. Two models, a two button and a three button coat each with patch pockets.



Men's Straw Hats drop to $1 today. Originally $8.50 to $7. All now this season.

1,310 originally $3.50
12 originally $4
191 originally $5
437 originally $6
306 originally $7
7 originally $12

Each $1. Today.

All imported hats. Best we could find for their price. Now all remaining sizes, 6¾ to 7¾, are $1 each.

Burlington Arcade Floor, New Bldg., Wanamaker's

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), last page.

KIDDE

WE assume complete management of plants for clients who face unsolved technical problems of operation.

Often the profit-wasting difficulty is a highly technical one rather than a problem of handling men. We locate the problem, solve it, and demonstrate the success of the solution.

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Engineers and Constructors
140 Cedar Street, ... New York

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BUYING stationery and supplies from an old reliable stationer is simply good business.

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you want it pure, delicious, inexpensive. You can obtain that kind at home in 45 minutes—*without cranking or other toilsome work*—with the

AUTO VACUUM ICE CREAM FREEZER

Finished in white enamel. Light, sanitary, durable. Sold by leading hardware and department stores.

Write today for complimentary copy of "Desserts That Make Themselves." Contains splendid recipes and tells how this wonderful, labor-saving device is delighting thousands of housewives and their families.

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TO LIQUIDATE ADVANCES ON
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AUTOMOBILES
$1,485
DELIVERED N. Y., INCLUDING WAR TAX.
List Price $3,600.
SPECIFICATIONS
9 N. Red Seal Continental Motor,
Borg & Beck Clutch,
Stromberg Carburetor,
Wagner Ignition System,
Columbia Axles,
125-inch Wheelbase,
and other units of like standard.
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23 Stories
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OFFICES
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4 LONG ISLAND INNS RAIDED FOR LIQUOR

Ten Troopers and Five County Detectives Check Gayety by Arresting Proprietors.

SEIZE MUCH BOTTLED STUFF

Magistrate Discharged Alleged Owner of Still—Seven Arrested in Brooklyn by Dry Squad.

Magistrate Frothingham, in West Side Court yesterday, discharged Herman Pierce of 402 West Fifty-sixth Street, who said he was a janitor in the employ of the Y. M. C. A. Pierce was arrested yesterday morning by Patrolmen McKay and Oehlekin of the West Forty-seventh Street station, who testified that they had been nearly hit by a copper still which had been tossed out of a front window of the house in which Pierce lived.

They say they looked up, after they had examined the still, and saw Mrs. Pierce at a window. In answer to a question as to the home of the still, the patrolmen quoted her as saying "Up here."

Whereupon the patrolmen went to the Pierce apartment, where they said they were told by Mrs. Pierce that she had had an argument with her husband over the article in question and had decided to throw it out of the window.

"I do not want to make any trouble for my husband," was was alleged to have said.

"We are sorry, but you already have made trouble for him by throwing this still out of a window," one of the patrolmen replied.

McKay and Oelhekin said that in searching a closet of the apartment they came across another still and two bottles of alleged home brew. Pierce was then arrested.

Four of the best known roadhouses on Long Island were raided by members of the State Constabulary and Nassau County officers late Saturday night and during the early hours of Sunday morning, it became known yesterday. The raiders were headed by Sergeant Hirsch Byk and County Detective Ferdinand Miller. Ten State troopers and five county detectives took part in the raid.

The first place visited was Krug's Hotel on the Jericho Turnpike, Mineola, where it was alleged thirty-five bottles of liquors were found. Frank T. Krug, proprietor of the hotel, who at one time was President of Mineola Village, was arrested. He was later released on $1,000 bail by Justice of the Peace Frank P. Seaman, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The troopers and detectives next descended on the Flora Park Inn at Floral Park. The only contraband found here was a partly filled bottle of liquor, it was said, but it was enough to result in the arrest of William Muller, described as the proprietor of the inn. He was held by Justice of the Peace James Foster in $500 bail for examination on Wednesday.

At the Morrison House, Roslyn, the raiders said they found a quantity of home brew beer in a woodshed. Justice of the Peace Arthur Jones at Fort Washington, held Charles Bloden, the alleged proprietor of the Morrison House, in $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The Morrison House catered to a wealthy clientele, it was said.

The largest amount of liquor seized, the raiders said, was at the Holley Arms at Hewlett, which was visited about 2 o'clock Sunday morning, when the gayety was at its height. Here they said they uncovered in various parts of the place 165 bottles of liquor. John Roberts, who it was said ran the Arms, was arrested. Justice of the Peace Raisig fixed bail at $500 pending examination on July 27.

Charles Hartman, a janitor, of 528 West 111th Street, who was convicted last week in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court of violating the Mullan-Gage act, was fined $200 yesterday by Justice Henry V. Borst. Detectives testified that they had found a distilling plant in Hartman's home.

Justice Borst fined Moe Sugarman, a drug clerk, of 2456 Seventh Avenue, $500. Thomas Rohan of 581 Amsterdam Avenue and Adam Beis of 1,574 First Avenue were each fined $100. All three were convicted under the State law.

Justice Borst yesterday ordered the return to owners of a large quantity of wine in the possession of the property clerk at Police Headquarters. The liquor had been seized in police raids. Lucian Ardin of 121 West Twenty-sixth Street is to get back 277 barrels, 211 cases, 494 bottles and 31 demijohns of wine seized in April. Ardin showed through counsel that he kept the wine for his own use and had Federal permits to do so.

Two barrels and fourteen bottles of wine, in addition to a crushing machine, were ordered returned to Fernando Gargani of 234 West Forty-ninth Street. This seizure was made on July 7. Gargani said the wine had been made for his own use.

Seven indictments out of eleven cases of alleged violation of the prohibition laws were returned yesterday by the Grand Jury.

"Izzy" Einstein, Moe Smith and Herman Wittenberg of the Federal "flying squadron" yesterday made a tour of the Greenpoint and Williamsburg sections of Brooklyn which netted them seven arrests. Those arrested were Martin Geremoth, proprietor of a saloon at 199 Russell Street, Greenpoint, and William Eifenger, his bartender; Michael Koscrusko of 748 Humboldt Street, Joseph White, proprietor of a saloon at 636 Diggs Avenue, and Tony Fures his bartender; John Zembraisri of 101 Metropolitan Avenue, and Tony Aberrella of 568 Herman Avenue. All were held in $1,000 bail each for examination.

Ontario Bars Liquor Imports.

TORONTO, July 18.—Today it was legal to import liquor into the Province of Ontario, but if anybody is caught doing it tomorrow or later the spirits will be seized and the consignees fined. Thirsty folk of Ontario have given a thought to their cellars and large shipments of intoxicants have been rushed into the Province during the last few days, so that the new provincial dry law will not be felt by some persons for months to come.

SUIT OVER FIGHT MONEY.

Court Reserves Decision on Plea to Enjoin Bronx Bout Receipts.

In a suit of Edward Farian and James Buckley to prevent the disbursal of the receipts of the Moran-Martin bout at Bronx Oval on July 7, answering affidavits were filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by the Ex-Service Men's Employment Bureau, Inc., alleging that nothing is due the plaintiffs, but that they owe money to the corporation. It is alleged that Buckley was discharged as publicity and advertising agent on June 23, after he and Farian had drawn more than was due them, and a new contract was made abrogating the agreement by which Buckley and Farian were to get 40 per cent. of the gate receipts. It is complained that they failed to keen an agreement to devote their entire time for three weeks to advertising the bout and soliciting advertisements for the program.

Justice McCook reserved decision on the injunction application.

KILLED PLAYING BULL-FIGHT

Spanish Boy Is Gored While Imitating Exploits of Toreadors.

VALENCIA, Spain, July 17.—A boy was tossed and torn to pieces by a bull here today while playing at bull-fighting with some companions.

In imitation of the bull-fighters, the boys waved their capes in front of the animal, which became enraged and charged the group.

ADVERTISEMENT.



You don't get milk from Manila

MILK is a perishable product. Even though iced and shipped in fast refrigerator express trains, New York milk must come from within a few hundred miles. The price of New York milk is governed by conditions within that radius.

For example, a long dry spell with heat that increases the flies and burns up the grass and grain crop in the East reduces the supply of milk to a great extent.

You can see, therefore, that even the weather is a big factor in making milk prices.

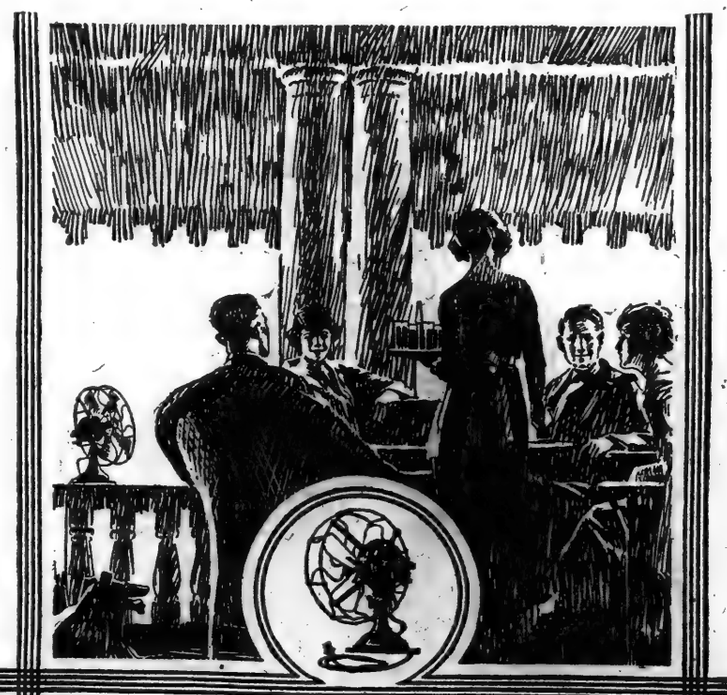
In modern dairy farming, pasturage is only a small percentage of the total expense. High-priced grain must be fed the year around. Cows must have tons of silage corn and hay. The cost of labor is a large factor and is still very high. There is much equipment to buy and maintain in perfect condition.

On top of all this is the varying quantity of milk given by cows at the different periods of their lives and during the various seasons of the year.

So the price of New York milk is determined by the local situation and by the cost of production. When there is an abundant supply, the price is lowered accordingly. When the supply is cut down and the costs increase, it is necessary to increase the price.

At any reasonable price, good, pure milk is one of the cheapest and best foods obtainable, and the quality and service given to New York milk buyers are not excelled anywhere in the world.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.
UTICA, N. Y.



LISTLESS hours on hot afternoons are dispelled by the grateful breezes of a quiet electric fan.

In homes and offices thousands of fans, with the R&M symbol—the sign of a breeze—on the guard, are doing their work season after season, reliably and well.

This reliability shows the kind of service pledged by every R&M Fan—a service coming from twenty-four years' experience in making fine electric fans and motors.

Look for the Robbins & Myers name plate on the fan you buy—it insures you years of quality fan service.

Robbins & Myers Fans
Made in Springfield, Ohio

New York Office—The Robbins & Myers Company, 30 Church Street

Sold by dealers who specialize in electrical products of quality

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), last page.

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Keeps Teeth—

Clean: clears crevices, removes film, prevents tartar

White: polishes, brings out natural lustre

Safe: contains no drugs or other harmful ingredients

For a lifetime: proved by over 50 years' continuous use



Dr. Lyon's
The Dentifrice that made fine teeth Fashionable
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Approved by the best dental authorities for over fifty years

SAMPLE of either sent to anyone free

L. W. LYON & SONS, Inc., 530 West 27th Street, NEW YORK

ADVERTISEMENT.

The
Yeast Health Special—
a new drink which is a real meal in itself

PEOPLE who want an appetizing, nourishing luncheon are trying the new specially prepared Health Special—made with Fleischmann's Yeast, fresh eggs and milk, a dash of spice—and any flavor you wish.

It is so good—a health drink which is really a meal in itself. But add a sandwich or two if you are particularly hungry. It makes a splendid combination for lunch. Try it at noontime. You will surely like it.

The drugstores which serve soda will have this new drink. And of course all the old favorites, too. A chocolate soda or malted milk is better with the addition of your usual cake of Fleischmann's Yeast. The men behind the counter know how to mix them so that you will get all the benefits of the health-giving properties of the little yeast cake.

Fleischmann's Yeast is now being delivered fresh daily to soda fountains.

Fleischmann's Yeast is sold also by 20,000 grocery and delicatessen stores in the Metropolitan district.



Reduced Up to 50%
BRAND NEW CARS
Standard and Export Makes

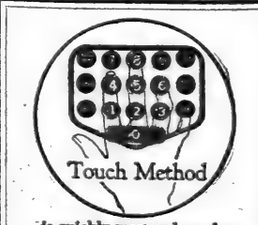
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4 passenger Sport Models
5 and 7 passenger Touring
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Prices include war tax and all freight charges.
Time payments if desired.

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FIGURING MACHINE

All keys at finger tips, arranged in the natural "one, two, three" order.

We will demonstrate in your own office at your convenience.



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Make the Cuticura Trio your everyday toilet preparations and watch your skin, hair and hands improve. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and help heal, and the Talcum to powder and perfume.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 63L, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without Mug.



Union Iron Works, Baltimore.

Have you a factory, warehouse, garage, pier, or coal pocket which needs reconstructing or enlarging?

"Speed with Economy" will do it quickly, economically and with little or no interference with business.

Phone Bryant 2908.

Barney-Ahlers
Industrial Construction
"Speed with Economy"

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The History of the

Business Builders

Two years ago the idea of supplying *men* and *money* to American business corporations was formulating itself in the mind of JAMES W. ELLIOTT, a sales manager for leading American concerns.

TODAY his idea is being realized. The Business Builders, supplying men and money to expand going American corporations, occupies two floors in the Knickerbocker Building.

TEN industrial corporations of repute and standing are being financed and manned by the Business Builders with the money and trained executives necessary for their expansion.

IN 14 months 107 men, trained and selected by the Business Builders, have stepped into the national sales forces of these organizations as executives—positions they themselves helped to develop through the sale of securities. These men are earning from $5200 to $15,000 a year—besides bonuses and commissions.

THE Business Builders serves a distinct function in the expansion of American industrial concerns.

JAMES W. ELLIOTT'S
BUSINESS BUILDERS
Incorporated
Knickerbocker Building
Forty-second Street and Broadway
12th and 13th Floors

R&R EST. 1855



for OUTINGS-
PICNICS, CAMPS, HIKES
AND THE HOME

Convenient, economical, tasty and wholesome. Chicken meat with the country flavor packed in sanitary tins. The contents of each can equal to more than double the quantity of uncooked fowl.

R & R
Boned Chicken

for sandwiches at a minute's notice—or a dozen other tempting dishes easy to make and certain to be enjoyed.

Forsighted housewives keep it on the pantry shelves to tickle the palates of unexpected guests.

AT YOUR GROCER'S
Richardson & Robbins Co.
DOVER, DELAWARE
Makers of
Famous R & R Plum Pudding

ADVERTISEMENT.

Sylpho-Nathol
the disinfectant
Formerly called Sulpho-Napthol

It is 4½ times stronger than the U. S. Public Health Service Standard. Leading Hospitals in New York and New England use it.

For personal hygiene

—cuts, wounds, douches—25c, 50c, $1.25.

Destroys germ life, but is healing to the tissues. Physicians recommend it.

Drug and dept. stores, 15c. Sylpho-Nathol is invaluable

BRIDE TELLS HOW HEMMING WAS SLAIN

In First Interview on Duck Island Killing She Denies She Knew of Death Threat.

ABSOLVED BY PROSECUTOR

Investigation a Closed Incident, He Says After Sheriff Gets "New Facts" About Tragedy.

Soon after District Attorney LeRoy M. Young of Suffolk County, L. I., had absolved Mrs. Helen Henderson Thorne Hemming yesterday of blame in connection with the killing of her husband, Henry Glover Hemming, last Thursday night by Frank Eberhardt, the caretaker on her estate at Duck Island, near Northport, Mrs. Hemming made a statement in the office of her lawyer, Norman W. Kerngood, in the Woolworth Building, in which she told of the killing and events that preceded it.

"I had not the slightest intimation that Eberhardt intended to kill my husband," she said, "nor did I warn him when we left his apartment at 310 West Eighty-sixth Street that if he accompanied me to Duck Island Eberhardt would kill him. I didn't want my husband to accompany me because I was through with him.

"He persisted in trying to effect a reconciliation, and I consented to ride in the automobile with him to Northport because I had missed all the evening trains to Northport. I accompanied him with the understanding that I was to get out of the car at Northport, and proceed alone to Duck Island in a taxicab.

"I did not meet my husband by appointment at the Pennsylvania Terminal, as has been stated by his son, John G. Hemming. I had learned from friends that my husband had been watching for me at the terminal. They said that for two weeks they had seen him scrutinising passengers from Northport trains in the morning and at about the time the 4:29 P. M. express for Northport was due to start.

"On the afternoon of the shooting I suspected that he would be waiting for me to take the 4:29 train, so I decided not to take that train. I did not want to meet him. He met me in the terminal a few minutes before the 5 P. M. train was to start.

"When he came up to me I told him I did not want him to speak to me. He pleaded. I didn't want to create a scene, so I had to listen to him. He urged me to forgive him for what he had said to me and my little daughter Helen on several occasions after our marriage, about six weeks ago.

"I told him I could not forgive him, and begged him not to annoy me in the future, as I wished to be rid of him. While he was talking the 5 o'clock train departed. Then he urged me to accompany him to his apartment to discuss our troubles there. I knew I could not get rid of him, so I consented to go with him, explaining, though, that I would not permit him to accompany me to Duck Island.

"It is true that I called up my home on Duck Island from the apartment, but I did not tell Eberhardt or my daughter that my husband would accompany me to Duck Island. My life had been devoted to my little daughter, Helen. I called up because I did not want her to worry about me.

"When I said I wanted to start for Duck Island around 9 o'clock that night my husband insisted upon going with me in the automobile. I told him he could go only to Northport.

"It is not true that my husband bought three dresses for me the day he met me at the terminal. I had purchased the dresses three weeks before that and had them sent to his apartment so I could try them on without having them sent all the way to Duck Island and then back if any alterations should be necessary. The dresses had been in his apartment more than two weeks and I decided to take them with me.

"When we got to Hall's road house at Centreport he insisted upon having dinner. I thought that would give me an opportunity to get a taxicab and at the same time again to call my little girl on the telephone to let her know I was nearing home.

Denies Order to Bar Husband.

"I called up the house and Eberhardt answered the telephone. I told him to tell my daughter that I was at Centreport and would be home soon. I did not tell Eberhardt not to let my husband enter the house. There was no reason for me to tell him that. I expected to go home alone.

"One would have to understand the persistent nature of my husband to realise why I finally let him accompany me. But even on the trip to Duck Island I repeatedly told him that he could not enter the house. I had tried to induce him to take a room at Hall's road-house or at Mitchell's hotel in Northport. He would not.

"I saw Eberhardt standing on the porch steps as my husband and I alighted from the car. I did not see a pistol in his hand, although I knew he carried one. The first I knew of the pistol was when he fired the first shot.

"I ran to my husband as he fell and tried to lift him. It was then that Eberhardt fired the second and third shots. I can't understand why I wasn't shot at the time.

"Would I have gotten in the way of Eberhardt's pistol if I knew he was going to shoot again? What could I do to stop Eberhardt from shooting? Had I known he had a pistol I certainly would have tried to prevent him from shooting."

Attorney Kerngood here said that for two or three days after their marriage the couple resided in Hemming's apartment.

"On their first journey to Duck Island after the marriage," Mr. Kerngood said, "Hemming became so abusive that his wife refused to ride in the car with him. Hemming had a violent temper and an uncontrollable tongue. But she forgave him on that occasion, and she told me today that he conducted himself properly for a few days. On the thirteenth day of their marriage, however, he again abused her, and made terrible remarks to her child. She ordered him from the house, and he had been trying to get back from them up to the night of the shooting."

District Attorney Young held a conference in Riverhead with Sheriff John P. Kelly, Charles D. Partridge and Deputy Sheriff Charles Weeks, and later said that nothing had been developed that confirmed the Sheriff's belief that Mrs. Hemming knew her husband was to be slain.

"I advised Sheriff Kelly that no matter what people might think of Mrs. Hemming's moral responsibility in connection with the killing, we were to concern ourselves only with her legal responsibility.

"My point is that nobody can be charged with homicide unless he has inflicted a mortal wound, or aided or abetted in a crime of this kind. Mr. Partridge told us that Mrs. Hemming denied that she knew Eberhardt had a revolver."

"Her stepson said Mrs. Hemming told her husband and others that if Mr. Hemming visited her home that night, he would be killed by Eberhardt: "Doesn't that indicate that Mrs. Hemming knew the crime was to be committed?" he was asked.

"I don't believe Mrs. Hemming said anything of the sort. We have nothing on that except newspaper reports. Our investigation revealed that young Mr. Hemming didn't make any statement of that kind to the officials who investigated the murder and suicide. As I understand it, Mrs. Hemming merely said she didn't want her husband to accompany her to Duck Island because she feared that Frank Eberhardt might do him some harm, and Mr. Hemming replied: "Oh, I'll take care of that."

"The only thing against Mrs. Hemming that I know of is that she was there at the time of the shooting. Her failure to prevent the murder is not a crime. It would not be possible to prove her connection with the murder under the circumstances."

Mrs. Hemming "Indisposed."

After the conference Sheriff Kelly said: "Mr. Partridge and Deputy Sheriff Weeks told me they had made a thorough investigation and apprised me of some facts that I did not know of. Some of these facts dealt with family matters that I do not think ought to be made public. From what was told at the conference, it appears that she could not have prevented the shooting. She was indisposed."

The District Attorney and his assistant then said the investigation was a closed matter, unless Sheriff Kelly or anybody else could produce evidence connecting somebody else with the slaying of Hemming.

Ferdinand R. Haber, an attorney, of 44 Cedar Street, will offer the will of Mr. Hemming for probate in New York County this morning. Mr. Haber said the will had been made prior to Mr. Hemming's last marriage and left the property generally to his son. The value of the estate will be recorded as over $10,000, but Mr. Haber said it would be considerably less than the $100,000 commonly reported.

LOOK AT MOON COSTS $700.

Bandits Hold Up Enraptured Guests of Hotel on Kiamesha Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., July 18.—Guests at the Ideal House on the west side of Kiamesha Lake sat up late last night watching the moon. They were just about to retire when an automobile stopped in front of the house. Five men got out and flourished guns, compelling the people, mostly New Yorkers to deliver over jewelry and money, some of whom had to borrow money today to get home to New York. The thieves got about $700.

1,000 CONVICTS RIOT, BURN 12 BUILDINGS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

victs went like stampeding cattle, shrieking and cursing as they hurled every sort of object or weapon they could find. While reserve stewards stationed themselves on the walls to prevent escape by that route, other guards hastened from the buildings and formed lines to prevent the prisoners from rushing the gates.

Defy Guards When Ordered to Cells.

Practically all the shooting took place in the main building. In the rioting in the prison yards, the guards used clubbed rifles and threats of volleys to control the frenzied prisoners. It was almost half an hour from the time that the rioting started before the 650 men had been driven inside the building.

The worst phase of the rioting occurred after the prisoners had been cleared from the yard and had been locked inside the building. Once inside they defied the guards when ordered to their cells, and, taking refuge at top of the cell tiers, rained down bricks, pieces of cement, washstands which they tore from the walls, and even huge pieces of steel from the cells.

Tearing loose great lengths of steel from the cell tiers, they pried and battered down cells, brick partitions, and even broke up the cement flooring which was 18 inches thick, and hurled the pieces all down at the guards and police who were attempting to control them.

Practically 40 per cent. of the cells were destroyed before the prisoners were subdued and driven into what cells remained.

For several weeks rumors have been rife of trouble in the big "pen." Prisoners brought from the Eastern Penitentiary, in Philadelphia, both male and female, have been discontented, asserting that they were not getting the privileges in the local institution that they had received in their former place.

One principal complaint of the men was that their food was not satisfactory and that they were not permitted to have cigarettes.

The women, it was learned, were indignant "because they were not permitted to have face powder and rouge," many declaring that the use of cosmetics was as much a necessary part to their toilet inside the prison as it would be if they were on the outside.

Warden's Aid Blames "Bad" Convicts.

Deputy Warden Egan tonight issued the following statement:

"Concessions which the prisoners wanted which would not be granted under any circumstances, discontent and no work are the causes which started the trouble today.

"At the present time, 1,135 prisoners, including fifty females, are confined in the penitentiary. Recently we received fifty prisoners from the Eastern penitentiary, who have prison records and who are bad men.

"Immediately on arriving at the penitentiary, we noticed that the new prisoners were becoming discontented and we tried to straighten out matters. However, the men continued to find fault with different things and about two weeks ago a small riot occurred in the dining room.

"Yesterday we discovered that a plan to start a riot was formulated, but before the trouble gained headway, the guards promptly quelled it and the men were taken to their respective quarters. About 11:55 o'clock this morning, just as the second section of prisoners had been seated in the dining room and the attendants were about to serve them their lunch, the trouble started.

"Dishes, chairs, knives and forks and other articles were hurled by the prisoners at the guards and at the same time fire started simultaneously in a number of buildings and in the kitchen.

"As the guards were making an effort to control the convicts their attention was diverted by the fire. The prisoners stampeded and ran from the dining room into the prison court yard. The guards surrounded the men and ordered them back to their cells. The prisoners refused to comply with the command and a general riot ensued.

Riot Call for Sheriff and Police.

"Considerable difficulty was experienced in rounding up the prisoners, but the guards worked hard and succeeded in driving the men into the prison and to their cells. Riot calls were sent to the Sheriff's office and police station.

"As the men were being marched to their cells many of them broke ranks and ran to the fifth tier of the block section of the penitentiary and hid on the tops of the cells and alcoves. While there the prisoners loosened bricks, steel bars and beams and chains and hurled them at the guards and police. Many of the missiles struck the men.

"Unable to see the prisoners from where the police and guards were stationed, the latter were compelled to climb to the fifth tier and open fire at the convicts.

"A great deal of shooting occurred, and the prisoners, realizing that it would be useless to combat the armed guards and police, began to surrender.

"We made every effort to control the situation without killing, and tried in every way possible to quell the disorder with as little bloodshed as possible."

It was said that for some time the convicts have expressed dissatisfaction with the Warden. Indicative of this was an incident of the rioting today. After the convicts had been herded back into their cells and the menace of the flames reaching them had lessened, a chant was started which was taken up and shouted from one end of the penitentiary to the other.

"We want a new Warden, we want a new Warden," droned the prisoners in unison, their voices ever growing louder until the words were fairly shouted.

The Injured, of Whom Three May Die.

Following is a list of the injured:

District Fire Chief Daniel Jones, struck with a piece of iron hurled by one of the prisoners.

Patrolman W. B. Cryster, struck by a brick.

Patrolman B. K. Coberley, struck with a brick by a prisoner.

Patrolman M. J. Corcoran, struck by a brick thrown by a prisoner.

Fireman H. Harley of Engine Company 45, burned on hands when struck by burning timbers.

Edward Emil, white, prisoner, shot in body; not serious.

Alexander Johnson, negro, prisoner, shot; condition serious.

Charles Davids, negro, prisoner, gunshot wounds in body; not serious.

William Harris, negro, prisoner, gunshot wounds in body; condition serious.

George Crawford, white, prisoner, gunshot wounds in shoulder and face; condition serious.

Joseph Tornio, white, prisoner, gunshot wounds in body; not serious.

David Traynor, white, prisoner, gunshot wounds in face, body and arms; not serious.

Carmetio Reno, white, prisoner, gunshot wound in left shoulder.

M. C. Campbell, white, prisoner, gunshot wounds in body.

Deputy Warden John Egan tonight said that Campbell, Harris and Johnson were wounded seriously and would probably die.

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364-366-368 FIFTH AVE. AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK PARIS
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Furs—Hold First Place in Removal Sales—*Now*

While our entire selections of Fashionable Suits—Coats—Wraps—Gowns—Dresses Blouses—Sweaters—Hats and Accessories continue to hold the interest of New York's Best Dressed Women.

WE do not wish to move a single fur piece to our new building and are, therefore, completely disregarding former costs.

Fur Coats—Fur Capes—Fur Wraps
in the *choicest qualities* of *Sable, Broadtail, Ermine, Taupe Caracul, Mole, Squirrel, Mink, Kolinsky, Hudson Seal, Alaska Seal, Leopard, Perwitski, Raccoon* and *other fashionable furs.*

Neck Furs and Separate Scarfs
of *Natural Russian* and *Hudson Bay Sable, Silver Fox, Blue Fox, Platinum* and *Arctic Fox, Baum Marten, Stone Marten* and *Mink.*

Stoles and Cape Effects *of Mole, Kolinsky, Squirrel, Seal, Lynx* and *Skunk.*

We suggest taking advantage of the offerings at the earliest possible moment while the selections are at their best.

CAMMEYER
Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit
47-51 W. 34th St. New York
Newark Store—649 Broad St.

WOMEN'S LOW SHOES

$5.95

This is an End-of-the-Season clean up of low shoes. Some of the styles sold for as high as $12.00 per pair.

Particular attention is called to the great number of White Pumps and Oxfords offered, for both Dress and Sport wear.

They come in finely woven white Linen and Snowbuck, both plain and in combinations of colored leather; White Kid and Calf.

You will also find Pumps and Oxfords in all leathers and heels.

Not all sizes in every style, but all sizes and widths will be found in the lot.

SALE SHOES CANNOT BE EXCHANGED, CREDITED OR SENT C. O. D.

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For Sale by Grocers
48c per Pound
Popular Because Of Its Value.

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McGRAW CORDS RIBBED

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33x4½	20.00
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PROMENADES with JOAN DALE

WHEREIN spotlight's turned upon such various interesting subjects as perfumes and pitchers, day-beds and marmalade; with special honorary mention given to mid-summer furniture sale.



The acquisitive connoiseur, as it were, whether of antiques or hairpins, learns to know the *strategic* time to buy.

And when three-piece-living room sets—upholstered ones—are special at $230, all furniture heeders know that their hour hath come!

There are bedroom, dining-room, living-room "sets" during the mid-summer furniture sale. And practically everything else, *furnitureishly* speaking.

Jams

Some people are industrious and make their own jams and jellies.

Other people feel it shows even more discernment to call up our Grocery department and put the entire matter into the hands of those distinguished jammakers Messrs. Cross and Blackwell, *"purveyors to his Majesty, the King!"*

Cross and Blackwell jams, 65c a jar.

Gray's Scotch marmalade, (made in that home of all true marmalades, Glasgow) 40c.

It is convenient to note just how quickly one may get grocery deliveries.

Office daily; below 125th street—east and west.

Daily elsewhere.



OH, YES! Rolls Royce, Pierce Arrow (Fleetwood body, I think); Packards; Locomobile; just a few of the distinguished cars I saw out in front of the store yesterday, while their occupants were in shopping. A regular automobile show!

In Rugs

Made special inquiry and find the Rug department will make up rugs to order in any size.

Which makes it *verra* convenient at this time—when that plain solid-colored carpeting is special at $3.25 a yard.

It comes in taupe, green and gray, but the gray and taupe shades are the best.

There are also Wilton Velvets and Axminsters special.

Silk Stripes

Silk striped voile—m'dears—just 2000 yards of it—is special on the main floor at 78c a yard. (Perhaps you remember what silk stripe voiles have *cost* during the past two years!)

Friv'lous

Sounds rather friv'lous talking about expensive perfumes during vacation time. But it's surprising what *psychic income* one derives on vacations from exquisite perfume.

And—for going-away gifts—the French perfumes come in such amusing bottles.

Among these is that smart-shaped bottle with the Hottentot head, $9.

Rosine's Au Roy, red-topped bottle, $9.

Volny's perfume, in a tall narrow bottle that looks like a *straight* tower of Pisa, $11.

Coty's L'Origon eau de Cologne comes in delightful nine-pin glass bottles, $24 large size.

Imported and domestic bath-salts, 50c to $5.

Verra New!

Someone caught the idea from amber cigarette holders, evidently. And presented to the fair and fastidious summer smoker, *colored glass cigarette holders!* Of course they're almost unbelieveably becoming with one's summer frocks.

They are long smooth-stemmed and slender. And come in pale amber, amethyst or rose quartz shades, 85c. China Department.



Welcome!

Just received word that *everybody's* coming home!

A number of chiefs from this store have been abroad all summer buying imported materials for their departments. Last Saturday most of them set sail on the "Paris." They arrive this Saturday.

And *that* means that soon all the new imported merchandize will begin to come in!

More of this anon when I see and interview these various chiefs; the group includes buyers of hosiery, gloves, trimmings, ribbons, leather goods, linens, stationery, French lingerie, toilet articles, watches, hankies and even others.

Almost anyone can have a baby that cries at night; but it's your father of *distinction* that has an Italian pottery pitcher in which to fetch the desired drink.

Curious thing about these pitchers, that while they are most interesting and aristocratic to behold, they are *not* expensive.

Italian pottery water pitchers, 2.95 and $4.95.

There are Chekо-Slovakian pitchers—in gray bright colors and patterns, in unusual shapes, $4.95 and $6.50.

These pitchers make excellent gifts, I might mention.

But the China department is perfectly impartial—carries Spanish, Danish, and American pottery, as well!

BLOOMINGDALE BROTHERS
NEW YORK

ADVERTISEMENT.

GIVING A THOUGHT TO FIRE INSURANCE

Conflagration Lessons—Premium Rate on the Down Grade—Cost Not Increased During War Period—Service Back of Indemnity.

[First of a Series of Eight Studies. The Second Will Appear in "The New York Times" in the Near Future.]

Could a fire destroy the Borough of Manhattan or Brooklyn in the New York City of today?

Those who are responsible for the futures of the great stock fire insurance companies constantly ask that question of themselves as they keep in their minds fairly exact figures showing the amount of liability which would result from an uncontrollable fire.

New York has more fireproof buildings than any other city in the world. To us they mean fire barriers dividing the city—much as do fireproof division walls in some manufacturing plant. The ordinary blaze is smothered before it has a chance to assume alarming proportions, and yet a conflagration so great as to startle the world is always a possibility. I am not an alarmist and therefore wish to emphasize the fact that there would have to be a most remarkable conspiracy of untoward fate and circumstance, before such disaster could sweep New York. But—well, that's our biggest problem, just the same, in New York as well as in every other city in the country.

It has been my privilege to observe fire underwriting from the reconstruction days that followed the Civil War to the present when we are reacting from a world struggle that was for the protection of our very existence. It has been a pride and a satisfaction to me to know that, alone of all the great modern business agencies, fire insurance companies have not increased the cost of their services to the public in this period of high prices. When the war was on and we were all readjusting ourselves to the higher costs of living, a temporary surcharge was made, but that increase of cost was only 10 per cent., and it remained in force only a few months. Ours is not a business of immediate results and we take our risk today, but our profit, if any, may only be determined in the distant future.

The average cost of fire insurance, however, is not only lower now than it was before the Great War, but it kept on going down during the war when everything else went up from 50 per cent. to 300 per cent. Perhaps your own rate did not change, but it is still true that the average cost was lowered. That, too, in the face of a demand unprecedented in the history of the business, due largely to the enormous increase in values. Fire insurance at least was one business where demand did not make for extortion or overcharge when the pressure was on.

The fire that gave birth to fire insurance as a business occurred in London in 1666. This was a bit before my time, but I have observed at close range the results from the Chicago Fire of 1871, followed by the Boston conflagration of 1872. Disastrous as they were to the companies of that day, the economic effect was small compared with the destruction in three days' time of $350,000,000 of property in San Francisco in 1906.

Do you recall what happened in 1907—the year after the San Francisco fire? Was there not a panic that tested us all? Such an enormous shifting of values could not be made without a severe reaction and the economists told us that the prime factor was the sudden withdrawal of over $200,000,000 from investment by the stock fire insurance companies to pay their losses in San Francisco.

Maybe this is a good moment to point out that fire insurance only indemnifies; it does not restore. That money paid out in San Francisco came from capital and surplus funds of stock fire insurance companies and from the pockets of their stockholders. To pay their losses there the companies had to cash in on their prime securities. Further, they had to call into their business about $90,000,000 of new money as a result of that one conflagration. Despite all this the fatalities among companies occasioned by that catastrophe were negligible compared with those following the earlier Chicago and Boston conflagrations when wildcat banks and wildcat insurance companies were numerous. There are few of that type in existence today; the insurance laws of all the states are too rigid and the public supervision is too close.

The later conflagrations mentioned are only three of a score or more during my lifetime, each of which has taught its lesson. Their combined effect has been to lower the average cost of fire insurance to you! Sounds like an absurd statement, doesn't it? And yet, literally, it is true. Conflagrations have taught us to urge you to erect better buildings and adequately to safeguard them from fire by every approved mechanical device, and by cleanliness and careful management, the inducement being to give you heavy credits in your premium rate when you follow our counsels. Today no architect of any great structure would dream of beginning his plans without consulting the men behind the whole rating system of fire insurance—the engineers who specialize for us on how to prevent and extinguish fire and how to build to resist fire.

All this is back of the modern science of rating in fire insurance whereby the insured practically fixes his own premium rate and in which his state, sectional and city conditions have an important bearing. Rate-making is the manufacturing end of the business of stock fire underwriting.

JOHN B. MORTON
President

NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS
76 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

Copies of "Safeguarding the Home," teaching Fire Prevention to you and your children, will be sent on request.

FIND TORRENS BABY WITH HER FATHER

Eleven-Day Search Ends With His Arrest as a Fugitive From Justice.

CARED FOR CHILD HIMSELF

Margaret Back With Her Mother, but Torrens Will Bring Suit to Get Her.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 18.—Ten-months-old Margaret Eloise Torrens, kidnapped from her grandfather's home at Pompton Lakes, N. J., on July 7, was found here today in the custody of her father, Alfred J. Torrens. She was apparently unaffected by the long auto rides with her father as he evaded the police. Torrens was held as a fugitive from justice, to answer a charge of assault and battery at Pompton Lakes.

"You don't worry me a bit," he told Police Chief Bert Miller of Pompton Lakes, who reached here tonight. "I have been so delighted over seeing my child for the first time in six months that the charge against me does not bother me."

A Long Branch resident who had read of the kidnaping told Chief of Police William D. Watkins last night that a man and a baby were stopping at a boarding house in Seventh Avenue. The police learned that the man was Torrens, and this morning Detective McGarvey brought Torrens and the baby to Police Headquarters, where Torrens was locked up pending the arrival of Chief Miller and members of the family. Except for the fact that the child's body was covered with mosquito bites, she seemed to have been well cared for.

Until Margaret was turned over to Mrs. Miller, wife of the Pompton Lakes Chief, tonight, she was in charge of women of the local welfare service at City Hall. Mrs. Torrens preferred not to come to Long Branch, Mrs. Miller said, because of the possibility of a quarrel with her husband. At the home of James Wooley, a plumber, where Torrens had been stopping since July 10, it was learned that the child had been fed a few minutes before the police arrived.

In a statement made tonight Torrens, who has been separated from his wife since January, said that their differences were due largely to the treatment accorded him by his wife's mother, Mrs. James Simpson of 560 Park Avenue, Paterson. "We were living happily together," he said, "but my mother-in-law did everything she could to estrange us. She often suggested that we separate. I had not seen my child in six months and loved it dearly, and that is why I took it. I took excellent care of little Margaret. She is a nursing baby, of course, but I had her weaned and she soon came to take the bottle from me. She would not accept it from any one else."

He was reticent as to his whereabouts from July 7 to July 10, but the police learned that after the kidnapping he left his own car in Paterson, borrowed that of a friend, took the baby from Pompton Lakes to Perth Amboy, thence to Highlands, N. J. He reached Long Branch three days after the kidnapping.

His story of their domestic relations did not tally with that told by his wife soon after the child was stolen. Mrs. Torrens complained of harsh and cruel treatment at her husband's hands. Torrens said today that he would institute legal proceedings to obtain custody of little Margaret, who was taken to her mother's home in Pompton Lakes tonight by Mrs. Miller. Torrens, handcuffed to Miller, also was taken there.

The baby was taken from the home of James Simpson, her grandfather, a wealthy Paterson silk manufacturer, by four men, one of whom was recognized as Torrens. She was in her crib on the front porch of the Simpson home and one man lifted her out while another held Mrs. Torrens to prevent her from making an outcry. No trace of the child was found until a report reached the police from Perth Amboy. Mr. Simpson announced that he was ready to advance any sum to recover Margaret, but would spend nothing for ransom.

Torrens was born in Suba, and when a child came to Paterson with his mother and sister. The family lived at 236 Seventeenth Avenue, next door to the Simpson home. The Simpson family objected to the marriage of Torrens to Margaret Simpson, but the wedding took place after an elopement. Mrs. Torrens returned to her mother's home when she left her husband.

Special to The New York Times.

POMPTON LAKES, N. J., July 18.—Elaborate preparations were made at The Cedars, the Summer home of James Simpson, for the reception tonight of Baby Margaret Eloise Torrens. Although Mrs. Torrens had been in bed under the care of a physician since her baby was kidnapped, she was elated when she heard the good news today, and, recovering quickly, led in the preparations to welcome the baby.

BUYS NEAR VANDERLIP.

Sparta Ex-Saloonkeeper Gets Only Property Banker Missed.

Special to The New York Times.

SCARSBOROUGH, N. Y., July 18.—"Nick" Sellazzo, who held out for a fancy price for his saloon property in Sparta when Frank A. Vanderlip was buying up the entire village a few months ago, has now bought the only piece of property that Mr. Vanderlip did not acquire and has moved back to the village, it was announced today. Sellazzo, according to acquaintances, is going to open a place to sell "soft drinks." He was supposed to have been selling "soft drinks" when the Ossining police hailed him to court several months ago and charged him with violating the dry law. Sellazzo said when he left Sparta that he received $19,000 for the saloon property. His friends say Sellazzo has bought the old building across the street from his former saloon in the hope of selling that, too, to Mr. Vanderlip.

Mr. Vanderlip announced that he wished to rid Sparta of undesirable elements and to get some "nice people" to locate there. Sparta is near Mr. Vanderlip's Summer home, "Beechwood," in Scarborough and the country places of other wealthy New York City Summer colonists.

CLERICAL STUDENT DROWNS

John Rooney of Jersey City Gets Cramps Bathing in Conesus Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 18.—John Rooney, aged 25, of Jersey City and a student at a Catholic seminary in East Orange, N. J., was drowned last night in Conesus Lake, near Long Point.

Rooney was visiting in Mount Morris, and about sundown went to the lake for a swim. Soon after he entered the water he was seized with cramps and sank.

As he was going down the second time Jacob Swazer made a desperate attempt to save him and nearly lost his own life. The spot where the man went down was dragged far into the night, but no trace of the body was found. Early this morning a diver began a search for the body, but it has not been recovered.

Rooney was studying for the priesthood.

BRITISH ECONOMIST COMING

Sir Drummond Frazer Will Present Varottas Have New Baby Son.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Salvatore Varotta, 354 East Thirteenth Street, last Saturday night and left a baby boy. Varotta said yesterday that the child would be named after their son, Giuseppe, recently kidnapped and whose body was found later in the Hudson River off Piermont, N. Y.

WILLS SAINTE CLAIRE

The Mo-lyb-den-um Car

No. 6—The Silent Gears

WILLS Sainte Claire crankcase and intermediate gears are specially designed to eliminate the usual gear noises.

Each gear is made of two gear rings, pressed together, and paper deadening rings are placed between the surfaces in contact, thus effectually muffling the noise usual to operation, and adding materially to the smoothness and silence that characterize the Wills Sainte Claire.

The very unusual lighting arrangements of the Wills Sainte Claire will be described next week. Look for it.

In the meantime we invite you to see the car itself—Ride in it—Drive it. You'll find it its own best spokesman.

WILLS SAINTE CLAIRE COMPANY
of NEW YORK
EDWIN B. JACKSON, President

1874 Broadway between 61st and 62nd Sts. — *New York City Columbus 8642*

OPEN EVENINGS

We live and build in Marysville



Out of oil again:—

Why ordinary oil is so rapidly consumed

HAVE you had this tough old motoring experience? Have you run out of oil miles from help, when you thought you started with supply enough for the hardest trip?

Whenever your engine consumes oil too fast, it is proof that you are using ordinary oil. Under the intense heat of the engine—200° to 1000° F.—inferior oil forms great quantities of black sediment. The thin oil remaining evaporates rapidly.



Ordinary oil after use — *Veedol after use*

Showing sediment formed after 100 miles of running

You can avoid this trouble. You can stop using up oil at such an expensive rate. Sediment is reduced 86% when you use Veedol, the lubricant that resists heat. (See the two bottles above). Veedol lasts for twice as many miles as ordinary oils.

Have your engine flushed out. Fill up with Veedol. Leading dealers have Veedol in stock. Ask for a supply to-day.



For best results use Tydol Gasoline with Veedol Motor Oils

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Sales Corporation
11 Broadway — New York City
Telephone, Bowling Green 8000 — Ask for Mr. Quinn
Distributed to dealers from the following stations:
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NEW PRICE $1985



SERIES 21 BIG-SIX
Seven-Passenger, 60-horsepower, 126-inch wheelbase
$1985 f. o. b. Detroit

IN times of adjustment when people consider carefully what they get for every dollar they spend, a product of merit, properly priced, receives just consideration. Also, the standing and reputation of a manufacturer is given much thought in times like the present. These are the reasons why the great Studebaker factories are taxed to capacity to meet the present demand for Studebaker cars.

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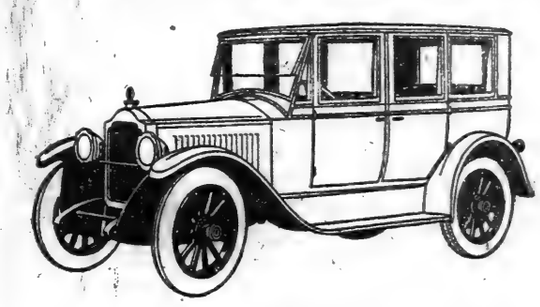
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f. o. b. Factories, effective June 1st, 1921

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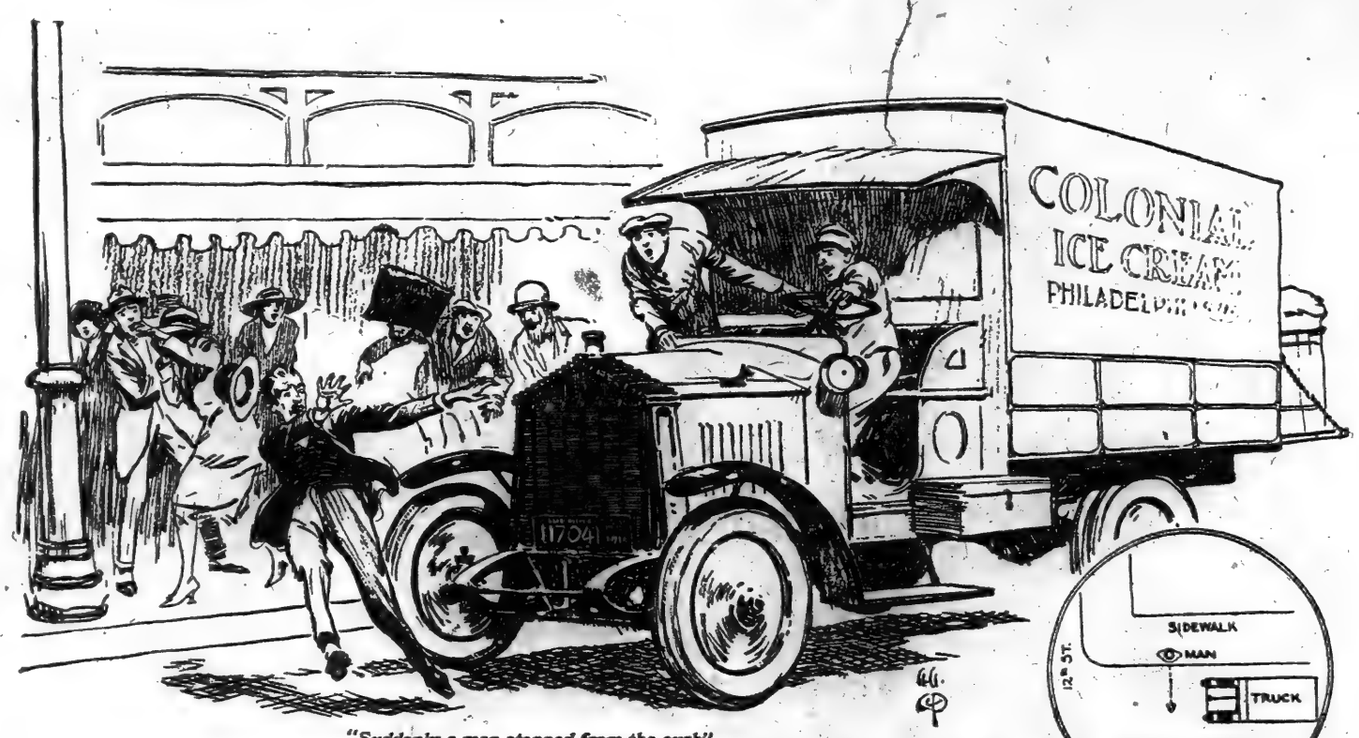
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BRYCE HERE ON VISIT, SILENT ON AFFAIRS

Former British Envoy Says He Won't Discuss World Problems During Stay.

WILL CALL ON HARDING

Viscount Also to Deliver Address Before Institute of Politics at Williams College.

Viscount James Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States and a keen student of American affairs, arrived yesterday from England on the White Star liner Celtic, accompanied by Viscountess Bryce. The author of "The American Commonwealth" appeared hale and hearty and seemed to carry his 83 years lightly as he stepped down the gangway to the pier. His hair and beard were silver white, but his eyes were keen and bright and his cheeks had the ruddy tan which the golf-loving Viscount had acquired upon his native moors. He had to go through the tedious cross-examination that all aliens must pass under the new law from Washington, but the inspectors put him through as quickly as possible.

When asked about his plans Viscount Bryce replied: "Before leaving England I decided not to give out any interviews on public affairs because I considered that it would be bad taste on my part. I have nothing to do with the disarmament conference and have been out of touch with the British Foreign Office. I am here solely in a private and an unofficial capacity.

"I have come here," the former Ambassador continued, "to visit many of my old friends and to attend the session of the Institute of Politics which opens at Williams College on July 29, and to deliver an address there on the subject of 'International Relations of Old World States.'"

"What are your plans afterward?" he was asked.

"I have not settled anything definitely, but probably shall return to England in September. I, of course, will go to Washington and pay my respects to President Harding and the Secretary of State and visit a number of my old friends, including Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University." Viscount Bryce added that he had enjoyed his voyage across.

Other speakers from Europe at the Institute of Politics during the session, which is to last from July 29 to Aug. 27, will be Baron Sergius A. Korff, Stephen Panaretoff, Count Paul Teleki, Tommaso so Tittoni, President of the Italian Senate, and Professor Achille Viallate.

Another passenger on the Celtic was Francis W. Hirst, former publisher of the London financial weekly paper, The Economist, who said that he was on his way to Washington to visit friends.

His expressed great interest in the movement for disarmament and said that if militarism were taken away the people would be relieved of great burdens of taxation. Mr. Hirst added that the Reparations Conference had resulted in Germany sending into France more coal than the country could use, which had shut off the markets of Europe to the British product.

A few of the second cabin passengers were detained by the immigration authorities. The liner brought 113 first, 305 second and 300 third-class passengers.

Captain F. E. Beadnell of the Celtic said that he had been delayed by fog off Nantucket Shoals, but the voyage had been fine. The ship brought 47 cases of gold, about £500,000.

SUES 5TH AVE. MODISTE FOR $7,392 CLAIM

Bookkeeper Says Eugenie von Chorus Intends to Rejoin Husband in Germany.

On allegations that Eugenie von Chorus, who has conducted a dressmaking establishment at 634 Fifth Avenue for some years as Mme. Eugenie, had disposed of her business and other valuable property here and is about to go to Berlin to join her husband, Hans G. von Chorus, an attachment was granted in the Supreme Court yesterday against her property in a suit by Gabriel Valenzuela, who has been employed as bookkeeper.

Valenzuela alleges that Mme. Eugenie told him she and her husband were traveling in England when the World War began and that they were suspected of being Germans, so she separated from him and escaped to America. Von Chorus remained in an internment camp until early in 1919, when he returned to Berlin. Valenzuela alleges that Mme. Eugenie agreed to give him $5,000 and 2 per cent. of the gross sales of the business in 1920 if he would remain with her until she had sold the business, because she said she was lonely for her husband and wanted to return to Berlin to live with him.

Valenzuela said that Mme. Eugenie sold a country place at Greenwich, Conn., given to her by her husband, a town house at 10 East Fiftieth Street, for which she received $100,000, stock in the New Fiction Publishing Company for $40,000, and a few days ago disposed of her business to Mrs. H. Grimm. The plaintiff alleges that Mme. Eugenie has bought 100,000 marks, has notified her landlord that she is giving up her apartment in the Hotel Weylin and has sent her resignation to the Automobile Club of America. He believes she intends to go to Germany without paying the sums promised him, and on that ground got the attachment.

In addition to the $5,000 Valenzuela claims $2,392 as his share of gross sales of $19,624 last year.

ROCKEFELLER POLECAT COSTS HUNTER A LEG

Employe Accidentally Shot in Trying to Exterminate Nuisance on Pocantico Hills Estate.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 18.—Early this morning while employes of John D. Rockefeller at Pocantico Hills were trying to rid the place of polecats, Edward Lockwood, a night watchman, was accidentally shot in the leg by Joseph Latham, a companion. The leg was amputated later in the Tarrytown Hospital.

For some time the polecats have been a nuisance on the Rockefeller estate. They multiplied so fast that they became a menace and Mr Rockefeller ordered his superintendent to have the night watchmen shoot them on sight. This morning Latham had fired at one and as he was reloading his gun the trigger slipped from his finger and the cartridge was discharged, Lockwood getting the full contents in his left leg. He was only six feet away. He was carried to the hospital in an automobile. It is expected he will recover.

Mr. Rockefeller played golf this morning and although there was evidence of polecats in the vicinity he managed to play his nine holes. Mr. Rockefeller may go to Lakewood until the polecats are exterminated.

500 POLICEMEN TO TEST 'RIOT' GAS

Volunteers of Philadelphia Force Offer to Be Mowed Down in Experiment.

VICTIMS HELPLESS FOR TIME

But Physicians Say No Ill Effects Follow—Test Also for New York Squad.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—A "mob" composed of about 500 policemen and others, who have volunteered their services, will be mowed down in a test of a powerful but not deadly gas at Cannon Ball Farm, below Penrose Ferry Bridge, tomorrow afternoon. This new gas, the latest aid to effective police work—so described by Superintendent of Police Mills—in scattering mobs and foiling bank hold up gangs, is the discovery of a former Regular Army gas expert, now on the reserve list.

Army physicians who have observed tests of the new gas declare that, while victims are rendered helpless for a period of less than half an hour, no ill effects are experienced afterward.

Superintendent Mills, who has talked with the discoverer of the new gas and has made arrangements for a test, believes it will be of practical aid in police work. The gas, easily released from a small container, covers an area of about thirty-five yards. All who inhale the fumes in this space are rendered helpless for a short period.

The Superintendent pointed out that with the aid of this new discovery, mobs would never be able to get started. They would be rendered powerless and drop whatever missiles or weapons they had in their hands. While in their helpless condition, the police would have no difficulty in depriving the rioters of their weapons and placing them under arrest.

Following the demonstration at Cannon Ball Farm, where the city police horses are broken and trained, another test of the new gas will be arranged for the benefit of the "riot squad" of the New York police at Plattsburg Training Camp.

ASKS LENIENCY FOR GIRL.

Nurse, Complainant, Pleads for Edna Willsey—Sentence Postponed.

The sentencing of Edna R. Willsey, 17 years old, who pleaded guilty to stealing clothing and jewelry valued at $140 from Rose Reilley, a nurse at Ward's Island Hospital, was postponed yesterday until Aug. 13. Judge Alfred J. Talley was told that probation officers still were investigating the case.

Miss Reilley pleaded for leniency for the girl. The Court continued the $1,000 bail, which her mother had produced.

Kitty Gordon at the Palace.

Kitty Gordon and her company in "A Cycle on Songs and Dances," heads the bill at the Palace this week, seconded by Jack Wilson and his associates, including Frank Griffith and Vera Beresford, in a comedy act. Both of these comedians unite for a third number called "A Surprise." Miss Beresford is Miss Gordon's daughter.

Other numbers on the bill are Harry Watson, Jr., a comedian; Dolly Kay, in songs; Ona Munson in "A Manly Revue," Monroe and Grant, Boyce Combe, and "An Artistic Treat."

THE SCREEN

"The Spirit of '76," a motion picture which makes a pretentious show of dealing with the days of the American Revolution, was presented for an indefinite run at the Town Hall last night. This is the picture, or part of the picture, written and directed by Robert Goldstein which was judged to be anti-British, and therefore pro-German, propaganda in 1917 and caused Mr. Goldstein's imprisonment by the United States Government. Now that the war is over it is revived, and, according to report, it is intended to stir up pro-Irish feeling against Great Britain. Certainly there seemed to be a large number of Irishmen with violently anti-British feelings in the auditorium last night.

But, if descriptions of the original production are correct, they did not see the most inciting parts of Mr. Goldstein's work. For example, it was said that a scene showing British Redcoats spitting American children on bayonets was found particularly objectionable in the original. If it was present it has now been deleted. And such atrocities as are shown do not give much excuse for any special feeling against the British. Only those who want to see in the English men of today the worst of the Redcoat or the Hessian of 1776 can enjoy them.

However, there seemed to be many such in the house last night. With their enthusiasm on its toes, so to speak, the picture got away with a bang. The spectators cheered and hissed with vehemence. George III. was the particular target of their animosity. He was represented as a fat and foolish man, alternately storming and cowering, and with barbaric table manners. And he was hugely enjoyed. The spectators thought he was funny even in his repulsive mad scenes. He was there for them to hoot and they booted.

Altogether, with the screamingly patriotic decorations, the ushers all dressed up as Colonial dames, and the picture promising to give an unimpeachable opportunity for all of the anti-British demonstration desired, it looked like a big night for the big noise makers. They were in high good humor. And then the picture failed them. It did not keep up its speed. Its producer was under the impression that he had to tell a story, an also it seemed that he was anxious to put in things to which he might point, on occasion, as evidence that his work was 100 per cent American.

And the story and the apparent alibis became so mixed up with the history and the alleged history that pretty soon everything was in hopeless confusion. Then a terrible drag began. For reels and reels the picture lumbered on with nothing to give the shouters an excuse for shouting, and all threads of narrative so tangled that those who tried to follow the story became utterly wearied. Everybody seemed bored. The big night grew dull, so dull that when, toward the end, the picture made an effort to drag in the British again the response was more perfunctory than spontaneous. As propaganda it missed its opportunity.

As history it proved funny, except when it became too tiresome. Sometimes it called up memories of Mack Sennett's burlesque, ("Salome vs. Shenandoah"), but most of the time it was simply tedious. One of its historical novelties was the explanation of the real cause of the revolution. It seems that George III. contracted a morganatic marriage with a half-breed Quaker girl who conceived the idea of making Benedict Empress of America and that the Revolution was deliberately provoked in order that the British Army might have a plausible reason for putting her on the throne.

As a motion picture, "The Spirit of '76" seemed to be of the age of 1891. Although it has some rather fine sets, the photography is amazingly poor, and the acting, if it may be called that, generally below the level of the poorest movies commonly shown in the cheaper houses. Also the picture has been badly cut, and the titles have a habit of departing sometimes from the grammar and spelling familiar to educated people.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

During the run of George White's "Scandals" at the Liberty Theatre, a new comedy skit by "Bugs" Baer will be introduced each week.

The entire casts of "Just Married," "The Follies," "Scandals," "Sally," and "Two Little Girls in Blue" have been invited to attend a special midnight performance of the Friars' "All Star Jamboree," at the Cort Theatre on Thursday night.

Barry Macollum will sail for Ireland this month to bring back some new Irish plays which the Repertory Theatre will produce. The regular season of this co-operative company will begin in October.

Rosalind Fuller has been engaged for the "Greenwich Village Follies."

Maurice Sommers will appear in "Somya" with Violet Heming and Alfred Lunt in the leading roles.

Ann Harding, Mina Gleason and Frances McLaughlin have been engaged for "Like A King," which Adolph Klauber will produce in September.

Oliver Morosco has added Rapley Holmes and William Hoselle to the cast of "Wait Till We're Married."

Mrs. Henry B. Harris is convalescing from her recent illness and will be at her desk in about ten days, it is expected.

Marc Klaw has engaged Alethea Luce to appear in "Other Lives."

The Misses Irene and Louise McGovern have been added to the cast of "The Whirl of New York."

Adrienne Morrison (Mrs. Richard Bennett) has been added to the cast of "The Temperamentalists."

OIL FIRE LAPS UP $1,000,000 PLANT

Continued from Page 3, Column 6.

something of its internal force and the flame receded. It went slowly at first, then as the full pull of the tide caught it it whirled rapidly into open water.

The alarm among Staten Islanders along the shore was keener from then on. Many of them had learned that there still were tons and tons of unexploded gasoline in the path of the fire, and, at a safe distance, they had been able to watch the slow progress of the conflagration from the small stills near the waterfront where it started gradually back to bigger and bigger tanks.

Many whose homes would be the first to go if the flames reached the island gathered their valuables. Others parked their automobiles before their houses ready to flee and some even summoned automobile trucks to take away their more precious possessions. Hundreds kept an all-night vigil, too frightened and excited to sleep even when the authorities promised they would be warned in time if an exodus proved advisable.

Those who watched the explosion from across the Sound described it as a vividly beautiful climax to the most wonderful spectacle of their lives. For seconds following the deafening bang as a tank ninety feet high burst into smithereens the sight was so awe-inspiring that they forgot their own fears.

Flames Leap 1,000 Feet High.

Pillars of fire thrust themselves upward a thousand feet until their incandescent heads seemed to touch the black pall that overhung the whole plant. The multicolored flame canopied under the carbon blanket, making fantastic figures in the heavens, the glare reflected against the black background so that on Staten Island, where for hours it had been light enough to read, it seemed as if great searchlights were flooding the land. Stark in the middle of the dazzling picture stood the smokestack a hundred feet high, glowing red hot.

There were minutes of such intense brilliance that the paler leaping flames, which till then had held the watchers enthralled as they gazed across to the burning acres and watched the weird play of the fire as minor explosions tossed it about, were obscured and forgotten.

Then, even as the spectators were drawing relieved breaths when they saw that the scorching sea buried across at them had been stayed just in time, unnatural night blotted out everything. So heavy were the clouds that rolled in the wake of the explosion that darkness came on both sides of the water and for a while the whole spectacle was obliterated.

Not far from the Shipping Board fleet in "Frail's River," really part of the Sound, were moored a heterogeneous collection of scows, barges and other small craft, and as the dense cloud lifted and the fire nearly a half mile away once more brought an uncanny midnight day to the island, skippers and their crews could be seen scrambling about them, making ready for a getaway if things got any worse.

They were pretty well left to their own resources, for the authorities were deeply concerned at the menace to the more costly craft of the Federal fleet and were doing their utmost to salvage it if another explosion of greater force should fling a blazing sea only yards further.

The fireboat Mayor Gaynor patrolled the Staten Island waters throbbing with every available ounce of steam ready to lead in the fight should a shift in the wind bring the flames toward the millions of dollars worth of shipping that lay on the other side of Prall's Island in the middle of the Sound.

Police boats belonging to the harbor squad scurried about the vessels and made intermittent scouting trips toward the Jersey shore, ready to spread the alarm and aid in the mobilization of the quake fire-fighting fleet.

Fire Departments on Alert.

The whole Fire Department of Staten Island was on the alert, prepared to join in the battle from the land side if it should be needed, and Fire Headquarters in Manhattan, with lines running to every available resource of combat, was prepared to direct the battle if local means to keep the burning oil on the New Jersey side should fail. Skeleton crews aboard the vessels had got up steam and were standing by ready for an exodus toward the open sea if the emergency became great.

Meantime two fire tugs of the Standard Oil Company had done heroic work in preventing what might have developed into one of the worst shore fires New York and New Jersey ever saw. Not only the shipping at Staten Island was endangered. Across the Rahway River at Grasselli are the great works of the Grasselli Chemical Company. The great Bayway plant of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is only a few miles away at Elizabeth, and a new $3,000,000 refinery of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Company is rising from the meadows near the asphalt plant.

For a time it looked as if the flames, streaking hundreds of yards into a blackened sky, might spread toward all of these. There had been a second explosion a few minutes after 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At 7 last night one of the ninety-foot-high tanks of refined oil burst with a bang, flinging thousands of gallons of burning oil in every direction. At 10 o'clock another tank exploded with a great roar, adding to the deluge of flaming oil that was pouring in all directions.

Booms Check Flaming Flood.

It was then that deep rivers of the flaming liquid went rolling over the plant, sweeping to the water's edge and firing the company's docks. The fire tugs, inadequately equipped for so desperate a battle, had been doing their best, sucking up salt water to their utmost capacity and trying to so concentrate and direct their streams that the puddles of flame at the dock's edge would be segregated and burn out.

But after the third explosion a veritable sea of flame began drifting out from the ruined dock and the feeble streams from the fireboats were too weak to cope with it.

Thereupon some one hit upon the expedient of damming back the oil flood with great booms. Many of these were found near by, dragged into the water and, at great peril, towed by the fireboats to positions where they formed a barrier against the spread of the burning pools. The booms themselves quickly ignited, but while they were being reduced to cinders they served to stem the oil tide. Every moment gained reduced the danger as the oil meantime was being consumed.

The fight to save surrounding plants and the vessels a half-mile away, drew thousands of spectators. The intense heat when thirty-four tanks of crude oil, refined oil and asphalt had been converted into a spectacular battery of torches, flinging great sheets of flame skyward all at once, kept any one from approaching very near. But from the heights of a dozen towns in northern New Jersey and from the State Island shore as well as from the road leading from the New York and Long Branch railroad's main tracks to the isolated plant, the acres-wide pyre could be watched in safety.

Smoke Pall Like Steam Cloud.

As the flames spread and grew hour after hour great coils of smoke spread themselves slowly into dense blankets that soon shut out the sun. Drifting slowly, the smoky pall found its way over Elizabeth, Paterson and other New Jersey cities, it made its way over the Manhattan waterfront, shrouding the Battery and lower New York, and even moved over as far as South Brooklyn.

The effect was the seeming gathering of a great thunderstorm, and thousands too far away to see the flames believed the heavens were about to be torn asunder with another electrical disturbance. But the air didn't "feel stormy," and to many who gazed into the darkened heavens the phenomenon was a puzzling one.

There were 300,000 barrels of crude oil, finished material and asphalt in the process of making in the thirty-four tanks that were consumed. The first explosion was terrific, tearing asunder the huge cylindrical still in which it occurred and spreading the blaze so rapidly that the plant's own fire department found itself helpless. It was only minutes before the roofs of other tanks were rocketing upwards, and their bared mouths were foaming roaring jets of flame hundreds of feet into the air.

Under Superintendent Almquist the plant fire forces mobilized themselves at the first bang, but before they could dash to the firehouse it, too, was aflame. After that the fire spread quickly to the office building, the laboratories and the storehouse.

There were 3,000 barrels of crude oil on the platform of the storehouse and those gave just the added fillip to the torrent of burning oil that by then was rolling all over the place to make any man-made resistance hopeless.

A few lines of hose were dragged from buildings not yet attacked, but as the firemen retreated before the blistering heat the hose itself was burned to a crisp.

The company had reduced its normal force of 600 men to about seventy. Well aware of the storied forces in those great tanks, the men, except those detailed to fire service, ran straight for the gates and fled across the meadows.

The detonation of the first still carried the alarm to Elizabeth. Believing there had been a great disaster, ambulances were rushed from the Elizabeth General Hospital at the same time that a half-dozen nearby towns, receiving telephone appeals or observing the deeply reddened sky, started fire apparatus for the plant.

The ambulances found little to do. Some of those who stuck too long to the vain task of fighting the fire were sore and smarting from acrid fumes, but the explosion itself had injured no one, and the succeeding detonations proved as harmless. The fire was beyond the utmost of the companies that could be assembled. There were few hydrants in the vicinity, and the little water that could be thrown from them was converted into clouds of steam yards from any of the burning tanks.

From the Standard plant at Bayway truckloads of Foamite, the chemical used in fighting the company's own oil fires, were hurried to Linden, but when they got there the five-acre cauldron was beyond the influence of a whole trainload of the stuff.

Linden Apparatus Arrives.

Fire apparatus from Linden got to the plant in a section of the town called Warner's, after the plane named, before that from Elizabeth, Perth Amboy and other places. But a second still went up so soon after the first and thereafter the flames rushed from one tank to another with such rapidity, that even its efforts were virtually useless.

For a time it was hoped that walls of water might be interposed between the fire and some of the more distant tanks and stills, but it was too hot for even the bravest man long to keep his post within shooting distance. Then efforts were shifted to trying to save the laboratories, office building and storehouse, but the wind from the southwest, whipping the blazing oil about, gave no respite, and soon they, too, were aflame.

A string of cars stood on the company's railroad spur. An engineer, darting the imminent danger of more explosions, backed in to them, did his own coupling and whisked them onto the main line before the flames touched them.

At the dock lay a 100-foot three-masted schooner unladen. The Captain of an unidentified tugboat swung alongside, made fast a hawser and backed away. The hawser snapped and the flames were rolling ever nearer the water's edge. But the Captain, undaunted, maneuvered his craft in, made fast a second line and tried it once more. The line snapped again.

The crew were getting nervous, but the skipper was stubborn and a third time he directed his men while they clambered onto the schooner and made fast the last line available. The engines were turned over heavily, the line tautened and strained, and the schooner went slipping safely into the Sound.

Fear of a back draught led the police of Linden, aided by those from other towns, to drive the more reckless among the curious many blocks away from the plant. They feared that at any moment the thing which happened at midnight would come—that the wind would shift and the flames would reach the inflammable gasoline, and they realized that an explosion there would endanger any one near the plant.

As it was, the immediate scene was deserted when the gasoline let go, and no one was injured.

No estimate could be got of the combined value of the Shipping Board's vessels, moored about Chelsea, but it was known to run into many millions of dollars. The craft ranged in size from 2,500 to well over 12,000 tons, and most of them were of the bigger types. Among them were the Freedom, 12,000 tons; the Hatchie, the Quampiac, the Eastern Queen, and the Hokopatt, all 10,000 tons; the West Port, the West Bacher, the Western Cross, the John Roche, the Western Spirit, all 8,000 tons, and those whose tonnage was not learned: City of Joliet, the Lake Gaino, the Polar Sea, the North Pole, the Western Nohina, the Sioux City, the Lake Orange, the Lake Flandler and the Lake Sunapee.

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BOOTH 45th, West of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. GEORGE ARLISS in THE GREEN GODDESS

TIMES SQ. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Richard Carle, Blanche Ring, Chas. Winninger and Maisie Watts in Jay Gould. Broadway Whirl Best Seats $2.50

LITTLE THEATRE 44th St. E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. The 1st Year

GARRICK 35th St., East of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. MR. PIM PASSES BY REFRESHING COMEDY BY A. A. MILNE.

FULTON 46th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. SCHNITZLER and MOLNAR'S "LILIOM" LE GALLIENNE in FRANZ MOLNAR'S COMEDY OF LIFE.

MOTION PICTURES.

What The Critics Say About Hugo Ballin's "The Journey's End" at the CAPITOL Theatre B'way at 51st

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"Significant and valuable. Far more so than nine out of every ten pictures that come along."—N. Y. Times.

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PARK THEATRE B'way & 50th Street. TWICE DAILY 2:30 & 8:30. WILLIAM FOX Presents OVER THE HILL By Will Carleton. Directed by Harry Millarde.

CENTRAL Theatre, B'way at 47 St. Twice Daily 2:30 & 8:30. WILLIAM FOX "A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT" Staged by Emmett J. Flynn. Pop. Prices.

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CRITERION TIMES SQUARE "THE GOLEM" "ELI, ELI." PROLOGUE.

LYRIC 42d Street, West of Broadway. Twice Daily, 2:15 and 8:15 P. M. William Fox presents the most stupendous, most sensational screen offering ever shown. QUEEN of SHEBA Directed by J. Gordon Edwards.

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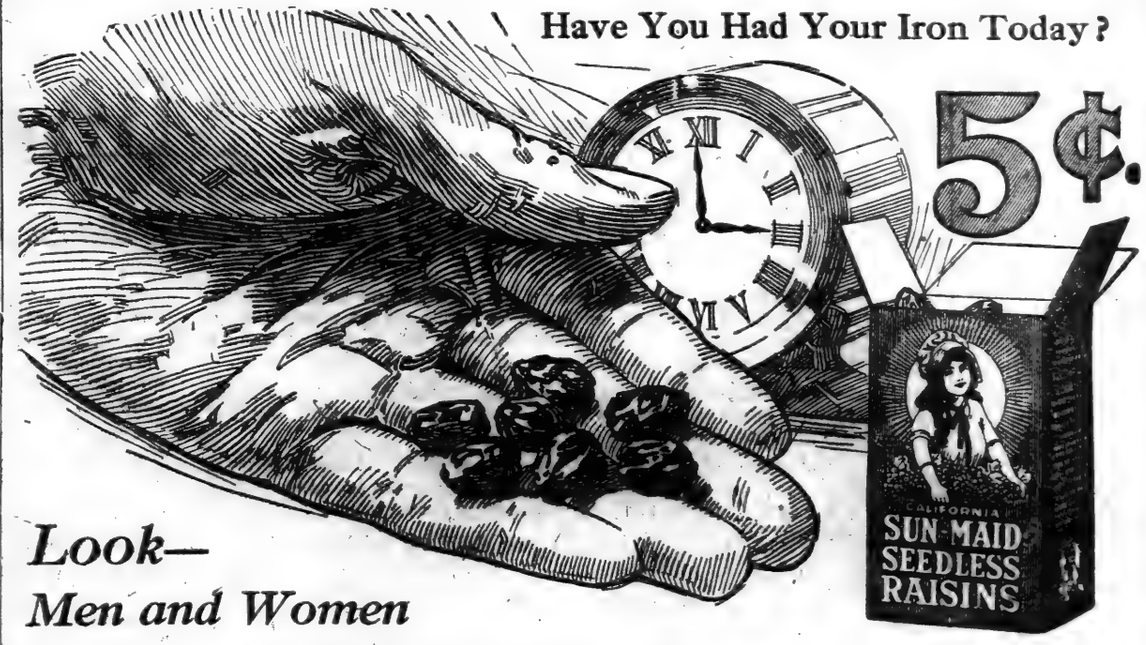
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These little raisins are both *good* and good *for* you—so don't forget them. Buy *every day* at lunch-time for that "3 o'clock pick-me-up". Try now. See how delicious—how they restore your energy.



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Packed just like "big sister" Sun-Maids in a great, modern, sanitary plant in California. Wholesome, sweet and clean. If your dealer has no stock due to faster selling than he anticipated send 5c for trial package by parcel post.

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GIANTS SINK PIRATES WITHOUT A TRACE

Score 12 to 1 When McGraw's Athletes Finish Assault on Pittsburghers.

NEHF MYSTIFIES ENEMY

Home Team Lays Game Away in Fourth With Eight-Run Uprising Against Morrison and Glaznar.

Anybody who has watched a bulldog cutting a red ant about will be able to picture to himself about what took place yesterday afternoon at the Polo Grounds, where the Giants played the part of the bulldog and left to the hapless Pirates the far less enviable rôle of the insect celebrated for its industry. However, if the reader has never been fortunate enough to see this rare episode he can gather the idea by putting a lady on a rug—better borrow the infant for this test—and then filching candy from it.

The score of this affair—it would be misleading to call it a contest—was 12 to 1. The upbuilding of the Manhattan tally to such a total was achieved mostly in the fourth inning, when twelve Giants went to bat, their blows falling so hard and fast that two pitchers blew up in consequence. Messrs. Morrison and Glazner were the unhappy Pittsburghers who got in the way of the Coogan's Bluff landslide, and they were warped and twisted almost beyond recognition. Eight runs resulted from the outburst, and the remainder of the tussle became a mere formality.

For the local team Arthur Nehf held the fort, and it was an impregnable fortress as far as the guests were concerned. Nehf let them have an occasional hit, and once—in the fourth inning it was—it looked for a while as if they might have found Arthur's range, but the capable portside twirler merely set his jaw a bit more firmly, tightened his grip on the ball and—poof! the Pirates were as if they had never been.

Victory Cheers Fans.

About 20,000 fans gathered in the big amphitheatre to watch the third game of the series between the leaders and their nearest rivals. Almost all of the spectators came away convinced that it could be only a question of time, and probably only a brief time at that, until the local marauders would switch past the Brooklyn outfit and into the leaping position. This impression was based on the relative merits of the teams as they appeared yesterday. If another landslide should occur today, with its attendant upheaval, the overthrow of the 20,000 might undergo a slump.

After Bigbee had been retired on a pop to Kelly in the first inning, Nehf covering the sack, Carey got easy transportation to second four times, Maranville, the Rabbit, hit into the snappiest of double plays, Frisch to Rawlings to Kelly. In the Giants' half of the same period, George Burns started auspiciously by beating out a hit to Shortstop Glazner, but an instant later in the effort to pilfer second, a catastrophe that, as it happened, was doubly lamentable, because Bancroft drew a pass. Strikeouts against Young and Frisch and Young ensued upon the latter episode. Ross disagreed with Umpire Quigley concerning that third strike, and was assisted in debating the matter by Messrs. Jennings and Bancroft. As far as words went, the debate was entirely one-sided, the score in words being 412 to 1, but the reticent Quigley won because his lone word was so forceful.

The Pirates got a runner aboard in the second session, and again in the third, singles by Barnhardt and Bigbee being the means adopted, but in each instance there were two gone when the hit was made and means of further advance were not provided. Kelly was passed as the Giants began their second stand at the bat, but after Walker had flied to Carey, Rawlings hit into a double killing on a slash to Cutshaw.

Burns Contributes Triple.

In the third chapter the Manhattanites did considerable business, netting a brace of tallies. Earl Smith was passed at the outset, and galloped to the midway on Nehf's infield out, Maranville to Grimm. George Burns burned the ether to left for three bases and Smith opened home. Burns scored on a perfect wedge-play from Bancroft to Morrison to Grimm. Morrison also looked after Frisch's tap.

In the fourth the Pittsburgh clan took back one of these tallies. Carey, Maranville and Cutshaw singled in a row, and the first named scored on Cutshaw's blow. The damage might have been worse save for a sparkling double play engineered by Dave Bancroft, who scooped up Barnhardt's shot and stepped on second, forcing Cutshaw, and then got the ball to Kelly in time to retire Barnhardt.

In the latter portion of the fourth the Giants made their celebrated role, the human landslide, and the Pirates disappeared almost entirely, the only signs of their presence thereafter being a few arms and legs feebly moving about under a heap of New York runs. Kelly, Walker, Rawlings, Smith, Bancroft and Frisch contributed singles. Morrison turned in a pass to Young, and Glazner, who succeeded Morrison after Rawlings's safe jab, the third of the jamboree, kicked in with an error and also hit George Burns, forcing in a run. In all, eight tallies were compiled by the Clan McGraw by way of showing that the strangers from Pittsburgh were welcome in their midst.

Run for Rawlings.

The at this point turned out to be in vain, when experts had been called in to go over the mathematics of the affair. That sounded conclusive enough, but the cruel Giants were not yet the ash pestering their guests. In the fifth stanza they got together another span of markers. Johnny Rawlings was the first Manhattanite to face Glazner and he pounded the leather-clad globule to the right field fence and made his way all around the circuit before the ball got back to civilized regions. Grimm made a great play on Smith's sharp grounder and got him at first without delay, and also attended to Nehf's throw, Burns drew a pass and stole second and third. Bancroft hammered a double to left and Burns reported at the platter. Dave was nailed at third on Frisch's jolt to Maranville.

That was about all there was to it, and it seemed likely to almost everybody on the premises. In the last of the innings the Giants, not feeling in any particular need of more runs, made no further forays on their guests' peace of mind and young Rader, a Syracuse University student, who twirled the last two sessions, escaped with trifling damage.

The score:

NEW YORK (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	3	2	0	0
Bancroft,ss	3	1	1	2	3
Berry,2b	0	0	0	0	1
Frisch,3b	5	0	1	0	4
Young,rf	2	1	0	2	0
Stengel,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Kelly,1b	3	1	1	11	0
Walker,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Rawl's,2b,as	4	2	2	6	3
Smith,c	2	2	1	3	0
Gaston,c	1	0	0	2	0
Nehf,p	3	1	1	0	1
Total	31	12	12	27	15

PITTSBURGH (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Carey,cf	2	1	1	3	0
Rohwer,cf	1	0	1	1	0
Maranv'le,ss	4	0	1	1	6
Cutshaw,2b	2	0	1	0	1
Tierney,3b	2	0	1	2	3
Whitted,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Barnh'rdt,3b	3	0	1	2	0
Grimm,1b	3	0	1	11	2
Schmidt,c	2	0	1	3	0
Warwick,c	1	0	0	0	0
Morrison,p	1	0	0	0	2
Glazner,p	1	0	0	1	0
Rader,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	8	24	14

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
New York	0	0	2	8	2	0	0	0	—12
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Errors—Barnhardt, Warwick, Glazner. Two-base hit—Bancroft. Three-base hit—Burns. Home run—Rawlings. Stolen bases—Frisch, Burns, Maranville. Sacrifices—Bancroft, Nehf, Young. Double plays—Frisch, Rawlings and Kelly; Grimm, Maranville and Grimm; Bancroft and Kelly; Bancroft, Rawlings and Kelly (2). Left on bases—New York, Pittsburgh 3. Base on balls—Off Nehf 1, Morrison 4, Glazner 1. Hits—Off Morrison 5 in 3 innings (none out in fourth), Glazner 5 in 3, Rader 2 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Glazner (Smith). Struck out—By Nehf 4, Morrison 3, Glazner 1. Losing pitcher—Morrison. Umpires—Quigley and Brennan. Time of game—1:53.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York 13, Pittsburgh 1.
Chicago 5, Brooklyn 1.
Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 5 (first game).
Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 5 (second game).
Boston 14, St. Louis 8.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York 10, Detroit 1.
Cleveland 3, Washington 2.
Chicago 5, Boston 4 (first game, 10 innings).
Chicago 4, Boston 3 (second game).
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	55	29	.655
New York	52	30	.633
Boston	47	38	.553
Brooklyn	43	43	.500
St. Louis	41	42	.494
Chicago	36	45	.444
Cincinnati	32	50	.390
Philadelphia	28	57	.288

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	55	31	.640
New York	51	31	.621
Washington	47	44	.516
Detroit	42	46	.477
Boston	39	46	.459
St. Louis	39	48	.448
Chicago	38	48	.442
Philadelphia	33	52	.388

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York. (Game starts 3:30 P. M.)
Chicago at Brooklyn. (Game starts 3:30 P. M.)
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

REDS TRIM PHILS TWICE.

Take Both Games by 9 to 5 Score—Recruit Pitcher Does Good Work.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Cincinnati took both ends of a double-header from Philadelphia today by the same score, 9-to 5. Peter Donahue, a recruit from Christian Brothers College, who relieved Marquard in the first inning of the first game, after the Phillies had secured four runs, and held the home team to four scattered hits for the remaining eight and two innings, was the pitcher who won the first game, though he was taken out of the box in the seventh inning when the Phillies staged a brief rally. Peters had no fault to find with the Yankees' record during his absence.

Chick Fewster showed the way for his mates in the first inning by singling to left, the first of four hits. Peck likewise clouted a safety to left and Fewster halted at second. The Reds were filled when Ruth was purposely passed, and Fewster score on Frank Baker's fly to Veach. Pipp's single to left drove Peck across the rubber.

Another visiting run resulted in the second when Schang walked, went to second on Mays's out, to third on a passed ball and to the plate on Fewster's single. The Tigers scored their solitary run in the same frame in this manner: Veach, the first batter, dropped a fly among Ward, Meusel and Pipp and made two bases on the poke. Heilmann sauntered and Blue singled to center, scoring Veach, and filling all the bases, but a great double play, Peck to Ward to Pipp, choked the rally off.

Pipp Clouts Homer.

Pipp's homer into the right field bleachers came in the third with one down, and Ward scored a second run on his single, Flagstead's wild throw and Mays's sacrifice fly. Schang, who had got aboard by a fielder's choice, stole second when Bush dropped the ball, and Fewster beat out a roller to Flagstead. On an attempted double steal Schang was run down and expunged between third and home.

Fewster again led off in the sixth, when the Yanks manufactured three more runs, and was safe when Jones tossed him to first. Peck sacrificed and Ruth drew another pass. He got four during the afternoon. Frank Baker then chipped in a single to centre, Fewster scoring, and Meusel poled over the bases with a mastodonic triple. Pipp and Ward ended the insurrection by flying out.

With Cole twirling at the beginning of the eighth, the Yanks sharpened up their knives and went to the butcher for more runs. Peck, first to face the young southpaw, got aboard on Flagstead's fumble, clearing the way for Ruth. Babe had the count one and one when he found one to his liking and sent it bounding out of the park. Later on in the inning Pipp doubled, but there were two out and Jones corralled Ward's pop fly.

Ruth faced Cole again in the ninth with men on first and second and one down, and the youngster again pitched them over for the master swatter. Babe finally fanned, ending the inning.

The score:

NEW YORK (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fewster,cf	6	2	3	4	2
Pasch,as	4	2	1	2	3
Ruth,lf	2	2	1	1	0
Baker,3b	4	1	1	1	4
Meusel,rf	5	0	1	0	0
Pipp,1b	5	1	3	9	0
Ward,2b	4	1	1	1	3
Schang,c	3	1	0	8	5
Mays,p	4	0	1	2	0
Total	37	10	13	27	14

DETROIT (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,2b	4	0	0	1	2
Flagstead,as	4	0	1	1	2
Shorten,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Veach,lf	4	1	1	4	0
Heilmann,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Blue,1b	3	0	1	7	1
Jones,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Manion,c	2	0	0	5	2
Ehmke,p	0	0	0	0	3
Cole,p	0	0	0	0	1
aCobb	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	6	27	12

a Batted for Ehmke in seventh.

Errors—Peckinpaugh, Bush, Flagstead (2), Jones.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
New York	2	1	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	—10
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Veach, Pipp. Three-base hits—Meusel, Pipp. Home runs—Pipp, Ruth. Stolen base—Blue. Sacrifices—Baker, Peckinpaugh, Mays. Double plays—Pipp and Peckinpaugh; Baker, Ward and Pipp; Peckinpaugh, Ward and Pipp. Left on base—New York 10, Detroit 7. Bases on balls—Off Mays 5, Ehmke 6, Cole 1. Hits—Off Ehmke 10 in 7 innings, Cole 3 in 2. Struck out—By Mays 1, Ehmke 2, Cole 1. Passed ball—Manion. Losing pitcher—Ehmke. Umpires—Connelly and Chill. Time of game—2:07.

Eastern League.

New Haven 2, Hartford 1.
Bridgeport 5, Springfield 3.
Pittsfield 4, Waterbury 1.
Albany 4, Worcester 1.

BASEBALL TODAY, POLO GROUNDS, 3:30 P. M., Giants vs. Pittsburgh.—Advt.

SPEEDING YANKEES RUN DOWN A TIGER

Ruth, at Wheel, Drives Thirty-Sixth Homer, Not Through, but Over, Fence—Score Is 10 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, July 18.—Tyrus Raymond Cobb's baby Bengals rolled over and played dead again for the Yankees this afternoon and the New Yorkers steamed through to a 10-1 victory, the third straight in the series that is being presented at Navin Field. The athletes of Miller Huggins were at their very best today, which means that singles, doubles, triples and home runs were streaming over the local greensward and coming back in the form of runs.

Among the two who contributed home runs to the occasion—the other party was lanky Wally Pipp—was George Herman Ruth, who plunked his thirty-sixth over the corner of the centre field fence in the eighth inning and thus reached another landmark in his steady march to a new record. The battering infant is now two-thirds along the path to tying his last year's mark of fifty-four homers, and he will equal that memorable performance by the simple expedient of making, during the remainder of the season, half as many circuit drives as he has compiled thus far.

According to the wielders of the local measuring stick, Ruth's homer today was his longest of the season. The Detroit statisticians aver that it is 560 feet from the plate to the point where the ball soared out of sight over the centre field barrier, and they brought out the old surveying rod and sextant to prove the contention. On top of this they point out that Ruth's celebrated drive into the centre field bleachers at the Polo Grounds—the second of the pair driven to that vicinity by the Babe—measured only 460 feet, which is to insinuate that today's bunt would have gone 100 feet past the centre field seats in the New York park.

However that may be, Ruth's smash this afternoon gave the local inhabitants something to talk about in front of the family hearth. It was the high lights of a victory that kept the Yankees pounding along right on the heels of Speaker's Indians, who saved themselves from falling out of first place by slipping a close victory over on the unsuspecting Senators. The Yanks are still one game from the top and are certain to march into Cleveland Wednesday within easy striking distance of the Redskins.

Mays Tames Jungle Tribe.

Carl Mays was in the box for the Manhattan troupe, and the blond U-boat artist did enough effective slinging to keep the ferocious Tigers eating out of his hand while his teammates flung the harpoon into Howard Ehmke and his successor, young Mr. Cole. The latter enjoyed the distinction of being Ruth's victim in the eighth, and Ehmke was battered fully and freely for seven innings, finally being removed when Ty Cobb hit for him in the seventh. Every visiting player but Wally Schang hit safely, Fewster leading in quantity and Wally Pipp in quality, the latter getting four hits, all singles, but Pipp was contented with nothing less than a double, a triple and a homer. Bob Meusel had only one hit but it was a blazing triple. And it let them in.

Mays meanwhile found little trouble in keeping the hard-hitting Tigers in complete subjection. Their quota of hits was six and such sluggers as Veach and Harry Heilmann had to confine themselves to merely singles and Ty Cobb clan got its only run in the second inning when Veach's fluky double was followed by Blue's single, but the Yankees by that time had pushed three runs over the plate and kept up the rapid-fire until Ehmke was relieved and Cole sent to the box. Pipp's homer led the way to a two-run rally in the second, and Ruth's four-base blast in the eighth accounted for another pair.

It was the seventh straight success for the New Yorkers, who are now traveling at top speed. They have won fifteen of their last seventeen games, the only defeats being the three in succession at the hands of the White Sox. Incidentally, the statistics show that today's score, 10 to 1, represents also the outcome of the season's series thus far between the Yanks and Tigers.

Miller Huggins, who has been ill in St. Louis with an ulcerated jaw, rejoined the team this afternoon and directed the attack from the bench. He had no fault to find with the Yankees' record during his absence.

Chick Fewster showed the way for his mates in the first inning by singling to left, the first of four hits. Peck likewise clouted a safety to left and Fewster halted at second. The Reds were filled when Ruth was purposely passed, and Fewster score on Frank Baker's fly to Veach. Pipp's single to left drove Peck across the rubber.

Another visiting run resulted in the second when Schang walked, went to second on Mays's out, to third on a passed ball and to the plate on Fewster's single. The Tigers scored their solitary run in the same frame in this manner: Veach, the first batter, dropped a fly among Ward, Meusel and Pipp and made two bases on the poke. Heilmann sauntered and Blue singled to center, scoring Veach, and filling all the bases, but a great double play, Peck to Ward to Pipp, choked the rally off.

Pipp Clouts Homer.

Pipp's homer into the right field bleachers came in the third with one down, and Ward scored a second run on his single, Flagstead's wild throw and Mays's sacrifice fly. Schang, who had got aboard by a fielder's choice, stole second when Bush dropped the ball, and Fewster beat out a roller to Flagstead. On an attempted double steal Schang was run down and expunged between third and home.

Fewster again led off in the sixth, when the Yanks manufactured three more runs, and was safe when Jones tossed him to first. Peck sacrificed and Ruth drew another pass. He got four during the afternoon. Frank Baker then chipped in a single to centre, Fewster scoring, and Meusel poled over the bases with a mastodonic triple. Pipp and Ward ended the insurrection by flying out.

With Cole twirling at the beginning of the eighth, the Yanks sharpened up their knives and went to the butcher for more runs. Peck, first to face the young southpaw, got aboard on Flagstead's fumble, clearing the way for Ruth. Babe had the count one and one when he found one to his liking and sent it bounding out of the park. Later on in the inning Pipp doubled, but there were two out and Jones corralled Ward's pop fly.

Ruth faced Cole again in the ninth with men on first and second and one down, and the youngster again pitched them over for the master swatter. Babe finally fanned, ending the inning.

The score:

NEW YORK (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fewster,cf	6	2	3	4	2
Pasch,as	4	2	1	2	3
Ruth,lf	2	2	1	1	0
Baker,3b	4	1	1	1	4
Meusel,rf	5	0	1	0	0
Pipp,1b	5	1	3	9	0
Ward,2b	4	1	1	1	3
Schang,c	3	1	0	8	5
Mays,p	4	0	1	2	0
Total	37	10	13	27	14

DETROIT (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,2b	4	0	0	1	2
Flagstead,as	4	0	1	1	2
Shorten,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Veach,lf	4	1	1	4	0
Heilmann,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Blue,1b	3	0	1	7	1
Jones,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Manion,c	2	0	0	5	2
Ehmke,p	0	0	0	0	3
Cole,p	0	0	0	0	1
aCobb	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	6	27	12

a Batted for Ehmke in seventh.

Errors—Peckinpaugh, Bush, Flagstead (2), Jones.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
New York	2	1	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	—10
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Veach, Pipp. Three-base hits—Meusel, Pipp. Home runs—Pipp, Ruth. Stolen base—Blue. Sacrifices—Baker, Peckinpaugh, Mays. Double plays—Pipp and Peckinpaugh; Baker, Ward and Pipp; Peckinpaugh, Ward and Pipp. Left on base—New York 10, Detroit 7. Bases on balls—Off Mays 5, Ehmke 6, Cole 1. Hits—Off Ehmke 10 in 7 innings, Cole 3 in 2. Struck out—By Mays 1, Ehmke 2, Cole 1. Passed ball—Manion. Losing pitcher—Ehmke. Umpires—Connelly and Chill. Time of game—2:07.

Eastern League.

New Haven 2, Hartford 1.
Bridgeport 5, Springfield 3.
Pittsfield 4, Waterbury 1.
Albany 4, Worcester 1.

BASEBALL TODAY, POLO GROUNDS, 3:30 P. M., Giants vs. Pittsburgh.—Advt.

RUETHER RETURNS AND LOSES TO CUBS

Brooklyn Southpaw, Back in Fold, Is Batted From Box and Loses 8-1 Verdict.

Dutch Ruether, Brooklyn southpaw, went to the pitching peak at Ebbets Field yesterday to establish his right to a place on Squire Ebbets's payroll. Several days ago Dutch became separated from this important essential in the battle against the high cost of living, and he was informed then that his name would again grace the list when he proved himself in pitching trim.

A jury of two considered the merits of Dutch's argument as he pleaded his case on the pitching mound. Sitting on the high stool at the back of the lower stand was the curly-locked squire himself, who certainly had no prejudice against the boxman. The boss of the Robins admitted that he much preferred a pitcher in winning form than a suspended athlete who was not helping the club. The other half of the jury consisted of Manager Wilbert Robinson, who gazed carefully from the bench at everything Ruether tossed up to the Chicago hitters. Like Boss Ebbets, Robbie was pulling for Ruether to win his case, as the Robins are none too strong in pitching material just now.

Dutch's pitching was not particularly impressive, and the Robins lost the ball game, 8 to 1, but there is no certainty that the jury returned a verdict against Ruether's return to the payroll. Up to a late hour last night the jurors had not filed in to make an official report on the southpaw, but rumors were current that he would get a favorable verdict on the grounds of real effort, with a recommendation that he walk the chalkline in the future.

Ruether Lasts Five Innings.

Ruether was not among those present when the Chicago walkover drew to its sad finish for the Brooklyn fans. He toiled for five innings, and, while his hit allowance was not especially large, his poor control made the Cubs' hits valuable to the extent of six runs. Ruether took his turn at bat in the home half of the fifth, and then was notified by Uncle Robbie that another left-hander would wave for dear old Flatbush during the remainder of the game. Clarence Mitchell, who has stuck closer to the narrow path, and also to the payroll, than Ruether has, waved the arm which Umpire Quigley refereed, but it was hardly to the advantage of Flatbush. Mitchell was hit more frequently than was his predecessor, but his better control kept down the Chicago scoring to an additional two runs.

It was a big day for the Royal Knockers of Flatbush. No other team in the major leagues is subject to treatment which the Robins draw whenever they happen to have poor days, and yesterday was certainly poor. Hence, the element that must abuse the home club when it has no opportunity to ridicule the visiting aggregation went after Uncle Robbie's men with vigor. They played no favorites while adding further proof to the oft expressed statement that Brooklyn fans can out-jeer, out-hoot and out-ridicule any baseball crowd along the league trail.

The main trouble with the Robins was not so much their ineffective flinging, but the fancy pitching of Elmer Ponder, who decorated the hill on which the Cubs' Pride of Pirate was so effective with runners on bases that it required a mixture of two misplays to help along the lone run scored by the home team. Ponder seemed easy to hit when the bases were empty or almost empty, but once a runner bobbed up within scoring distance Ponder's speed was dazzling to the Brooklyn hitters. He was reached for eleven safeties, one less than the Cubs collected off the Brooklyn southpaws, but the blows off Ponder were so far apart that they were as useless as Summer furs. Furthermore, the ball was not lively enough to make any of the Brooklyn hits good for more than one base.

Barber Smashes Homer.

The hitting of Terry and a home run drive by Barber with two runners aboard made the going easy for the Cubs. Terry helped along the first Chicago run with a sacrifice, and batted in the next two with healthy doubles long enough to chase Hollocher all the way home from first base. The Chicago second baseman also wielded a healthy single, which advanced another runner but did not help in the scoring. Barber's home run was not of the over-the-wall variety, but a resounding smack down the alley between right and centre field which called for top speed by the hitter on his trip from plate to plate.

Wildness by Ruether gave the Cubs their first two runs and also accounted for another in the fifth when four markers earned Dutch a vacation. Flack and Hollocher drew passes in the first inning. Terry sacrificed and then a pass to Grimes filled the bases. While Barber was fanning Grimes at second, Flack carried home a run.

In the third inning Hollocher collected another walk, and Terry's double to left field sent him all the way around. Brooklyn's lone run was scored in the same inning on Olson's scratch hit, on which Deal made a marvelous stop and then a poor throw, which sent the runner to second. Johnston's single and Griffith's grounder, which was fumbled by Terry.

Hollocher's single with one down in the fifth started Ruether's swan song. Again Terry doubled, this time to right centre, and Hollocher scored all the way from first base. Grimes was hit with a pitched ball, and he scored between Terry and Barber when the last named lined between Myers and Griffith for a home run.

Another Run for Cubs.

Mitchell started well in the sixth, getting the first two men in order, though a great stop by Kilduff made the first out possible. Then came Flack's single, his steal and another single by Hollocher, which sent in the run. Terry also got a hit in this frame, but it was wasted.

A fast double play halted the Cubs in the seventh after they opened with two scratch hits, which cost the home team nothing but some abuse from the rabid element. In the ninth Kelleher opened with a single to right, and Barber sacrificed, probably because the scoreboard showed eight-run lessons for the Giants and Braves, and a seven-run session for the Reds. Maisel's out and Deal's bunt sent the run over. Johnston, with three hits to his credit, was raxzed by the fans when he let the ball roll in the hope that it would go foul.

The score:

CHICAGO (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	4	2	1	2	0
Hollocher,ss	3	2	2	3	4
Terry,2b	4	1	3	5	4
Grimes,lf	2	1	0	1	0
Kelleher,1b	3	1	1	11	0
Barber,lf	4	1	2	3	0
Maisel,cf	5	0	1	2	0
Deal,3b	4	0	1	1	0
Daly,c	3	0	1	1	0
Ponder,p	5	0	0	1	0
Total	37	8	10	30	8

BROOKLYN (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	5	1	3	2	4
Johnston,3b	5	0	3	0	3
Griffith,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Myers,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Schmandt,1b	4	0	1	6	0
Kilduff,2b	4	0	2	1	6
Miller,c	4	0	1	2	1
Ruether,p	2	0	0	0	0
Mitchell,p	2	0	1	0	3
Total	37	1	11	27	17

Errors—Hollocher, Terry, Deal.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicago	1	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	—8
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Terry 2. Home run—Barber. Stolen bases—Johnston, Flack. Sacrifices—Terry, Deal, Barber. Double play—Terry, Hollocher and Grimes; Deal, Terry and Grimes; Deal and Grimes; Kilduff, Olson and Schmandt. Left on bases—Chicago 10, Brooklyn 10. Bases on balls—Off Ruether 4, Mitchell 3, Ponder 1. Hits—Off Ruether 5 in 5 innings, Mitchell 7 in 4. Hit by pitcher—By Ruether (Grimes). Struck out—By Ruether 2, Ponder 1. Losing pitcher—Ruether. Umpires—Klem and Emslie. Time of game—1:40.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	70	39	.779
Buffalo	54	33	.587
Rochester	48	39	.552
Toronto	46	42	.523
Jersey City	38	48	.442
Newark	36	51	.433
Syracuse	36	52	.409
Reading	35	56	.375

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Jersey City at Rochester.
Newark at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Toronto.
Reading at Syracuse.

Leading Batsmen of the Major Baseball Leagues

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Hornsby, St. Louis	88	325	71	126	.438
Nicholson, Boston	67	253	36	90	.356
Cruise, Boston	85	149	24	52	.371
Cutshaw, Pittsburgh	63	223	37	87	.396
Young, New York	71	289	51	96	.361

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Heilmann, Detroit	84	340	73	140	.439
Cobb, Detroit	71	286	72	113	.392
Speaker, Cleveland	77	296	67	114	.385
Tobin, St. Louis	84	372	77	139	.373
Williams, St. Louis	82	309	67	112	.362

PITCHERS' BATTLE IS WON BY INDIANS

Sothoron Gets Decision Over Mogridge and Champions Beat Senators, 3 to 2.

CLEVELAND, July 18.—Cleveland defeated Washington, 3 to 2, today in a pitchers' battle between Sothoron and Mogridge. The former was wild but held Washington to six hits, two of which were bunched with a pass in the sixth inning.

Cleveland scored the tying and winning runs on Sewell's triple, errors by Harris and O'Rourke and Evans's single.

The score:

CLEVELAND (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Evans,lf	4	0	1	1	1
Steph's'n,2b	4	1	2	5	2
Speaker,cf	4	0	2	1	1
Wood,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	1	1	1
Sewell,ss	4	1	1	2	2
Burns,1b	4	1	0	8	3
Nun'm'k'r,c	3	0	1	6	1
Sothoron,p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	33	3	8	27	10

WASHINGTON (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Harris,2b	3	1	1	3	2
Rice,cf	2	0	0	4	0
Smith,rf	2	1	0	3	1
Miller,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Shanks,3b	3	0	0	1	4
O'Rourke,ss	4	0	2	0	3
Picinich,c	3	0	1	2	0
Mogridge,p	3	0	0	0	1
aMilan	1	0	0	0	0
bBrower	1	0	1	0	0
Total	30	2	6	24	11

a Batted for Picinich in ninth.
b Batted for Mogridge in ninth.

Errors—Harris, Rice, O'Rourke, Sewell. Cleveland ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 —3
Washington ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 —2

Two-base hits—Miller, Brower, Stephenson. Three-base hit—Sewell. Stolen bases—Shanks, Harris, Smith. Sacrifice hits—Rice (2), Wood. Double play—Evans and Nunamaker. Left on bases—Washington 9, Cleveland 7. Bases on balls—Off Sothoron 5. Hit by pitcher—By Sothoron (Rice). Struck out—By Sothoron 2. Passed ball—Picinich. Umpires—Owens and Evans. Time of game—2:10.

WHITE SOX WIN TWO.

Defeat Red Sox In Double-Header, 5 to 4 and 4 to 3.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Chicago took both games of a double-header from Boston today, winning the first 5 to 4 in ten innings, and the second 4 to 3. Erratic playing gave the visitors an early lead in the initial contest. A ninth-inning batting rally by the White Sox gave them the victory in the second.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnson,ss	5	1	2	2	6
Mulligan,3b	5	0	1	1	2
E. Collins,2b	5	1	2	3	1
Felsch,cf	5	2	1	3	0
Falk,lf	5	1	2	5



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$3.85 now

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GOLFERS READY FOR CURTAIN RAISING

21st Annual Open Championship Begins at Washington Today.

FEW LINKS STARS MISSING

Present and Past Title Holders and Foreign Champions Among the Competitors.

CARD FOR COLUMBIA COURSE.

OUT. Hole.	Yards.	Par.	IN. Hole.	Yards.	Par.
1—362	.....	4	10—438	.....	4
2—309	.....	4	11—436	.....	4
3—365	.....	4	12—502	.....	5
4—214	.....	3	13—183	.....	3
5—560	.....	5	14—406	.....	4
6—460	.....	4	15—365	.....	4
7—332	.....	4	16—141	.....	3
8—193	.....	3	17—285	.....	4
9—440	.....	4	18—407	.....	4
Totals — Yards. 3,225; par, 35.			Totals — Yards. 3,145; par. 35.		
Grand total for 18 holes—Yards. 6,370; par, 70.					

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The stage is set; the actors are ready.

Tomorrow at 8:25 the curtain will be raised and the prologue furnished by Laurie Ayton, the Evanston, Ill., professional, and Walter Loeffler of South Hills, Pittsburgh, who have the honor or misfortune of being the first to tee off in the first of the two-day qualifying round for the twenty-first annual open golf championship—the event of events for the members of the great niblick family.

The scene is the Columbia Country Club, which is officiating as host for the first big golf event that the nation's capital has witnessed, with the single exception of the women's championship which was held at Chevy Chase here in 1908.

The principal actors in the drama or comedy, for there may be a little of both in the eighteen-hole qualifying conditions, include four stars from foreign theatres—Abe Mitchell of England, George Duncan of Scotland, Joseph Kirkwood of Australia and Charles R. Murray of Canada.

Vieing with them and in equal roles are Jock Hutchison of Glen View, Jim Barnes of Pelham, Walter Hagen of Detroit, Chick Evans of Edgewater and Bobby Jones of Atlanta.

In slightly lesser parts are Jack Burke of St. Paul, Eddie Loos of Ravisloe, J. Wood Platt of Whitemarsh Valley, Loui Tellier of Braeburn, Freddie McLeod of Columbia, Tommy Kerrigan of Siwanoy, Emmett French of Youngstown, Leo Diegel of Lochmoor, Jesse Guilford of Woodland, Mike Brady of Oakland Hills, Bob MacDonald of Bob o' Link, Thomas Armour of Scotland, Willie Ogg of Worcester and Wilfrid Reid of Wilmington.

And, finally, there is a prodigious chorus from whose obscure ranks there may emerge a new national golf hero.

Harding May Attend.

Among those who are expected to be onlookers at some stage or another are no less personages that the President himself, members of the different embassies, Supreme Court judges, lawmakers—the most brilliant gallery that ever attended a national event and one that will take in representatives of every group included in what is known as Washington's official family.

The 1921 event is bound to be history-making, for, in addition to the American professionals, representing clubs from East, West, North and South, there are the quartet already mentioned—Mitchell, Duncan, Kirkwood and Murray—who will extend its scope to every part of the golf-playing world.

Included in the field which starts over the short-distance route tomorrow are numerous champions and ex-champions, national, sectional and district, and the spectre of failure hangs just as heavily over their heads as it does over the heads of the newcomers who are making their first start. A glance over the entries fails to find many of the Who's-Who in Golf missing. In fact there are only four—Francis Ouimet, who once held the open title; Bob Gardner, Dr. Paul Hunter and Davey Herron.

Among the present and past titleholders are Jock Hutchison, British open champion and holder of the P. G. A. title; Walter Hagen, former national open champion; George Duncan, former British open champion; Chick Evans, national and Western amateur titleholder and a former open champion; J. Wood Platt, Joseph Kirkwood, champion of Australasia, and Charles Murray, former Canadia open champion.

Speculation is rife tonight as to the probable winner, and if it is at all to single out any one person as a favorite, it is the tousle-haired Hutch as a result of his sensational winning streak. But there is no such thing as certainty in a field such as this is. Either Mitchell or Duncan, with the odds favoring the former, may race their way through the field just as Ted Ray did at Toledo a year ago. The same is true of Kirkwood, Jim Barnes, on whom the fates have yet to smile; Diegel, Loos, Brady, Evans, Jones, Willie Ogg, Tommy Kerrigan, Pete O'Hara—any one of them has a rosy chance of victory, and there are several others with the same opportunity.

18-Hole Round Dangerous.

The eighteen-hole qualifying round may wreck the hopes of more than one of these stars, for it is a treacherous distance to gamble over. The slightest slip for any of them, great and little, may spell ruin, and for thta reason there has been so little criticism over the qualifying conditions. It is more than likely that another year will see a change back to the old thirty-six hole distance.

The course is not a bad one for a test, but the condition of the putting greens is causing no end of worry. The recent hot spell has burned several of them to a crisp, leaving them fast and tricky, but the fairways are in excellent shape.

Although most of the top-liners were out on the course again today, putting on the final touches preparatory to the official getaway, it fell to the lot of a former Van Cortlandt Park caddie, Joe Sylvester, now the professional at the St. Albans Club on Long Island, to furnish the day's thrills and the first trimmings. For in the course of a foursome match in which Sylvester, who, by the way, was the Metropolitan amateur champion in 1910, was paired with Bob Burnett, the pro at the Tredyffrin Club, Philadelphia, against Willie Leach of Merchantville and Walter Howe of Tatmuck, the St. Alban star came within an eyelash of tieing the course record, made by Bobby Jones on the preceding day.

All that Sylvester had to do to turn the trick was to make a par four on the home hole, and when he reached the green on his second it looked as though another 66 was in sight, with the possibility of a 67 by sinking a long putt. The strain proved too much for him, however, and he took three putts to get down, putting him just one notch over the record figure held by the youthful Southern star. Even at that he would have broken Jones's record had it not been for the fact that he putted erratically on the sixteenth and seventeenth, taking three tries at each green.

In spite of his failure to seize the opportunity that was within his grasp, Sylvester achieved the almost impossible by holing out on a 200-yard mid-iron shot for a two on the 502-yard twelfth hole, a par five affair ordinarily. Club librarians recalled a similar performance five years ago, when Freddie McLeod, the home club professional, performed a like miracle. Sylvester was the sharp-shooter of the links today, with another two at the 193-yard eighth. His tee shot landed on the green and hit the pin, caroming a foot away from the hole. He was out in 33, two under par, and home in 38. His card, with par figures:

Out—										
Sylvester	3	3	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	—33
Par	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	4	—35
In—										
Sylvester	4	5	2	3	4	4	4	5	4	—35—68
Par	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	3	4	—35—70

Leach, who finished well up in the Shawnee event, had a card of 73 for the round, but he and his partner were defeated in the best-ball match, 2 and 1, as a result of Sylvester's brilliancy. The Philadelphian had the odd experience of losing a hole on which he had turned in a birdie. This was the twelfth, which Sylvester won with his sensational 2.

Outside of Sylvester's scoring, the best work of the day was done by Abe Mitchell, the English star whose prowess is most feared. The Babe Ruth of the golf links had a round of 70 in the morning, playing with Johnny Anderson of Siwanoy against Mike Brady of Oakland Hill and Johnny Farrell of Quaker Ridge, in which the latter pair won by the margin of 4 up. Mitchell was home in 34, the feature of his play being a two on the par 4 seventeenth hole.

Hutchison Takes Rest.

Jock Hutchison was not on the course today, the Chicagoan resting up for his test which comes tomorrow. Jim Barnes was out in the morning, playing a two-some with Bobby Jones. The Pelham pro appeared fully recovered from his illness which, perhaps, cost him the British title, and turned in a 74, which he calls his favorite figure. Jones made little effort, being content to study out the lay of the land. Walter Hagen had a 75 with two aces in his game. Kirkwood had to be content with a 75.

Among the metropolitan stars' performances were: Frank Belwood's birdie 3 on the fourth, Jesse Sweetser's 76, Johnny Anderson's 74 and Cyril Walker's 74. There was little attempt at low scoring, however. Bob MacDonald of Bob o' Link turned in a 72 for his share on the day, other scores turned in notice: Leo Diegel, 75; Wilfrid Reid, 79; Emmet French, 75; Gil Nichols, 73; Joe Novak, Spokane, 75; Nicol Thompson, Canada, 74.

Word was received today from Chick Evans, national amateur champion, saying that he would be unable to leave Chicago in time to start tomorrow according to schedule, and as a result he and Charles Murray, with whom he is paired, will be the last pair off the tee in Tuesday. Two members of the Cambridge University team which was one of the contestants in the inter-collegiate tournament at Greenwich were on the course today and will play in the tourney, I. S. White and J. A. Bott.

Some Withdrawals Made.

There were a number of withdrawals during the day, among them two of the well known amateurs, Max Marston, former New Jersey State champion, who now resides in Philadelphia, and Reuben G. Bush Jr. of Audubon. Marston's place in the pairings has been taken by J. R. McNulty of La Grange, Ill., who will be coupled with his old friend, Jack Burke, while James P. Lawson, unattached, of Kansas City, will take Bush's place, paired with Tom Boyd, the Fox Hills star. Others who withdrew during the day were Willie Park of Montreal, Canada, whose place will be taken by Peter Walsh of Nemacolins, Pa., and Joseph Seka Jr. of Cedarbrook, Philadelphia, who will be replaced by William Mitchell of Columbia.

Among the leaders who will play tomorrow to qualify are:

Jock Hutchison, Abe Mitchell, Walter Hagen, Joseph Kirkwood, J. Wood Platt, Fred McLeod, Tom Kerrigan, Patrick Doyle, Eddie Loos and Pat O'Hara.

An injury received while en route to Washington may keep Harry Hampton, one of the leading American stars, out of the tournament. In attempting to lower a Pullman window Hampton injured his thumb and was unable to practice today.

At the annual meeting of the Professional Golfers' Association held here tonight George Sargent of the Scioto Country Club, Columbus, Ohio, was re-elected President of the association for the coming year. George McLean of the Grassy Sprain Club was re-elected Vice President, as was Wilfrid Reid of the Wilmington Country Club. The only change in the personnel of the officers was the election of Ernest Anderson of Bronxville as Secretary to take the place of Alex Pierie, who moved to Chicago recently and who tendered his resignation. John Hoben of Philadelphia and Willie Ogg of Worcester, Mass., were re-elected as members of the Executive Committee.

Upon the motion of Jim Barnes, the Pelham professional it was decided to revert back to the old method of qualifying in the annual P. G. A. tournament which will be held in the Fall. Under this arrangement, each district comprising the association will be allowed to qualify a certain number of men according to its total membership. Under the system in vogue this year, the national open champion was exempt from qualifying and the remaining first thirty-one in the national open were allowed to qualify. It was pointed out that this system prevented a large number of the members of the association from taking part in the P. G. A. tournament and killed off interest.

It was also decided to re-organize the association along district and State lines. Each district will hereafter have its separate organization and officers and the Presidents of these units will make up the Executive Committee of the national association, thus enabling the members to have a greater voice in the management of the affairs than they have had heretofore.

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Beats Way From Alabama to Caddie in Open Golf Tourney

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Charles Hall of Birmingham, one of the entrants in the National Open Golf Championship, has a caddie who takes the cake for faithfulness. Just as the Birmingham player was teeing off today he noticed a forlorn, unkempt little darky watching him intently. To his surprise he recognised his favorite club-carrier from his home club. "How did you get here?" Hall asked when he recovered from the surprise. "Ah beat mah way, suh. Yassuh, on a freight train, suh." Should Hall be the winner, there is one caddie who will be fittingly rewarded for faithful service.

GIBBONS SIGNS TO MEET CARPENTIER

Rickard to Stage Big Bout in October at Boyle's Thirty Acres or the Garden.

As has been generally predicted ever since the historic July 2 encounter in Jersey City, Georges Carpentier's next ring battle will be against Tommy Gibbons of St. Paul for the light-heavyweight title of the world. Eddie Kane, manager of the St. Paul boxer, yesterday signed articles with Tex Rickard which bind his charge to face the European champion in the squared circle some time during the second week of October.

It was announced a week ago, when Descamps signed a similar agreement for Carpentier, that the bout would take place either in the big arena on Boyle's Thirty Acres in Jersey City or in Madison Square Garden. The weight agreed upon is 175 pounds or under, and Kane has promised Rickard to have his protégé on the battle ground three weeks before the bout.

Rickard's first act after Kane signed was to cable Carpentier the name of his opponent, as Descamps, acting for Georges, had left the matter of choosing the other principal entirely in the hands of the promoter.

Rickard did not announce the terms of his agreement with Kane, and it is understood that the terms on which the fighters will meet will not be given out until after Carpentier's return to this country. Two interesting sidelights on the matter of terms, however, have already been made public. One was Kane's statement, made before he left St. Paul, that Gibbons would expect $50,000. The other an announcement made by Rickard shortly after the Dempsey-Carpentier battle, that in future he would conduct all his bouts on a percentage basis.

Assuming that the promoter has not varied from this determination it is reasonable to suppose that the bout will be staged on approximately the same percentage basis as that provided in the alternative provision of the Dempsey-Carpentier agreement. By the terms of this provision, had he chosen to utilize it, Rickard would have divided 50 per cent. of the gate between the two fighters: Dempsey to get 36 per cent. and Carpentier 24. Figuring that the same ratio is likely to be applied between the title-holder and the challenger in the present bout, Carpentier will fight for 36 per cent. of the fighters' 50 per cent. share and Gibbons for 24.

There is little doubt that the fight fans will be pleased with Rickard's selection of an opponent for Carpentier, for several other names have been mentioned as possibilities, notably among them those of Harry Greb, Bob Martin and Johnny Wilson. Gibbons has from the beginning been the logical nominee. The two men appear to be well matched and a real championship struggle may be expected when they face each other in the ring. It is also understood, among Carpentier's friends here, that Georges favored Gibbons as his opponent, feeling that the St. Paul mauler would present him with the best opportunity of justifying the faith his host of American supporters have in him.

Just now Gibbons is taking a vacation somewhere in the Minnesota woods, while Carpentier is aboard the packet La Savoie bound for France. Both boxers will be in almost constant touch with Rickard from now until the time when they come here to begin training. There will be especial interest in the messages from Carpentier and Descamps because of the information they will no doubt contain relative to the French boxer's injured hand. According to the plans announced just before Carpentier sailed for France he will return to the United States early in September and begin training on his old stamping ground at the Matthews farm at Manhasset, L. I. Kane has not yet decided just where Gibbons will prepare for the bout.

DEMPSEY AND BRENNAN NOT SIGNED TO FIGHT

Rumor That Bout Had Been Consummated Denied at Rickard's Office.

It was rumored in local fight circles yesterday that Tex Rickard had signed Jack Dempsey, world's heavyweight champion, and Bill Brennan, the Chicago boxer, for a title bout to be held somewhere in the metropolitan district on Labor Day. Late yesterday afternoon, however, it was denied at Rickard's office at Madison Square Garden that the bout had been consummated. While it was admitted that Rickard and Kearns, Dempsey's manager, had had several conferences within the last few days, it was said that the subject of their talks had been the moving pictures of the Dempsey-Carpentier contest, and not a future contest for the champion.

Nevertheless, it is true that a Dempsey-Brennan encounter is in the air, and it would not be surprising to see these two face each other in their third battle on Labor Day. But whether or not the bout will be held in the vicinity of New York City is still purely a matter of conjecture.

The first time that Brennan and Dempsey clashed was before the Colorado fighter won the heavyweight title from Jess Willard. On this occasion Dempsey found Brennan an easy target to hit, and, after lacing him severely, scored a knockout in the sixth round. In a return fight in Madison Square last Winter, however, Brennan proved to be a different proposition, and gave the champion the hottest time of his career before he (Brennan) was finally knocked out in the twelfth round. This without question was the toughest contest in which Dempsey has engaged since winning the title, and marks Brennan as the logical claimant for Dempsey's next ring battle, no matter where or when the bout takes place.

PLAY ON GOODWIN SANDS.

Golfers Engage in Novel Play Amid Strange Surroundings.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 18.—A new experience in golf has been had by Willie Irvine Hunter, victor in the recent amateur championship, and other members of the Deal Club. The party played on Goodwin Sands which hitherto have been more famous or infamous for shipwrecks than for a golf record. At low tides part of the sands are exposed for about two hours and cricket and bowls have been played on them. Today's golf was the first experiment. The party went out in a motor launch.

"There was only about fifteen yards of smooth sand to play on when we landed," said Hunter, "with pools of water on either side which made excellent hazards though somewhat difficult to recover from especially as the balls we had taken out were not floaters. We made a rule on the spot that each man must play out. As the tide receded we got much more foam and were able to make three holes, one of which had as a guidepost the periscope of the sunken German submarine 285. To those golfers who find difficulty in getting their stand I can thoroughly recommend Goodwins. As one takes up one's stand to make a shot, one gradually sinks in. The characteristics of George Duncan, with his lightning rapidity of execution, would be a decided asset on Goodwins. Another thing that struck me was the tremendous amount of back spin one could obtain on the crisp surface, probably owing to the easy way the mashie cut through the sand. The putting was beautifully true."

Hunter did not say how many balls were lost by the party. Any slice or pull meant one more sphere sunk in the Strait of Dover.

Griffin and Collins Draw.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 18.—Dick Griffin of Fort Worth, Texas, and Marty Collins of New York fought a 12-round draw here tonight.

COOK IS MEDALIST.

Wins Qualifying Round of Shennecosset Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 18.—Robinson Cook of Hartford won the qualifying medal in the annual July tournament on the Shennecosset County Club links here today. A strong wind prevented the best golf possible, but Cook was going well to turn in a 78. Henry W. Grady Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., was second with an 84.

Match play will start tomorrow.

ROGERS JOINS TEAMMATES.

Princeton Distance Runner Begins Work for Meet With English.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 18.—Princeton's squad of athletes in training for the Oxford-Cambridge meet was augmented today by the arrival of Bill Rogers, crack distance man and holder of the two-mile record in the annual Princeton-Yale dual meet. Rogers has been in training for two weeks at Magnolia, Mass., where he has not been hampered by the heat, and in his first workout on the Palmer Stadium track he appeared to have lost none of the endurance he displayed this spring.

Princeton has three runners in training for the three-mile run against the Britishers, and from present indications it is a toss-up as to who will be selected. Foresman, the former miler, is going well at the new distance and Marvin Rick, the former interscholastic champion, who starred on the Freshman team, is showing form that may win him the place. Keese Fitzpatrick will hold a trial late this week to decide his entry.

London Gives English Rivals Pointers on High Jumping

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 18.—Richmond Landon, Yale's premier high jumper, may have unknowingly helped the Cambridge-Oxford track team to defeat Harvard and Yale here Saturday. Burns and Dickinson, England's best jumpers, can do only 5 feet 10 inches, but Landon, in a spirit of comradeship, gave them some coaching today, with the result that the visitors showed vast improvement before they left Soldiers Field. Neither is expected to beat Landon, but, in case both teams should be tied in first places, an improved Briton might sway the engagement to the English, as second places will be used in the event of a deadlock. Krogness of Harvard, who is to jump with Landon, is only a bit better than the Britons.

BRITTON OUTPOINTS WALKER IN NEWARK

Welterweight Champion's Ring Knowledge Counts Heavily in 12-Round Title Bout.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, July 18.—Jack Britton, welterweight champion of the world, successfully defended his title here tonight, when he outpointed Mickey Walker of Elizabeth, N. J., in a twelve-round fight. Britton floored Walker in the very first round with a terrific right-hand punch to the jaw. Walker was down for the count of nine and his eyes looked glassy when he got to his feet. Walker managed to stick out the round, and from that time on was never again in danger of a knockout.

Britton knew too much for his younger rival, who is only 20 years old, and kept hitting him throughout the fight. Walker, though, kept rushing right in after him, and fought an aggressive fight. Walker shook Britton up with a terrific left to the jaw in the third round. He also cut Britton on the bridge of his nose. Britton cut Walker under the left eye.

The fight was held up when Britton refused to fight with the gloves that were thrown in the ring. Britton said the gloves were only six-ounce affairs, and the law called for eight-ounce gloves. The fight did not go on until the eight-ounce gloves were secured.

WILL ACT ON BOUT TODAY.

Commission to Consider License Application for Herman-Lynch Tilt.

The new Boxing Commission will hold its second regular meeting today, at which time it will take action on the application of the International Sporting Club for a license to hold the bantamweight championship bout between Joe Lynch and Pete Herman at Ebbets Field next Monday night. The commission was so busy with the work of organization at its first meeting that it was unable to get around to the International's application, but Tex O'Rourke, manager of the club, has been promised that some action will be taken today. If, however, there should be another delay, the match will be turned over to the Ebbets-McKeever Exhibition Company.

Joe Lynch, who is to defend his title against Herman, moved his camp from Yulon, in the Catskill Mountains, into New York yesterday, and put in a hard day's training at a local gymnasium. Lynch boxed several fast rounds with Jabez White and three with Eddie Anderson. Eilly Grupp's new sensation from Wyoming.

Pete Herman will arrive here tomorrow morning on board the Orduna from England. According to messages received from Herman and his manager, Sammy Goldman, the former champion has been training strenuously throughout the voyage and is in excellent condition.

DUNDEE OUTPOINTS CHANEY

N. Y. Lightweight Scores Clean-Cut Victory in Eight Fast Rounds.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Johnny Dundee of New York outpointed George (K. O.) Chaney of Baltimore in eight rounds of fast fighting tonight at Shibe Park. The New York boxer had the better of every round. Both weighed in at 134 pounds.

Willie Jackson of New York gave Jimmy Hanlon of Denver a bad beating in the windup. The fight was fast, but onesided, Jackson having the advantage in every one of the eight rounds. The New Yorker tried hard for a knockout in the last round, and although he hit Hanlon almost at will, the bell found the Denver boxer still on his feet and apparently strong.

WOULD MEET ALL COMERS.

Balsa, Galician Heavyweight and Dempsey Challenger, at Madrid.

MADRID, July 17.—Andres Balsa, the Galician heavyweight boxer who, it was recently announced here, had issued a challenge to Jack Dempsey for the world's championship, arrived here today and issued a challenge to all comers.

SCRIBES GOLF VICTORS.

New York Newspaper Team Defeats Lambs Club, 6 to 4.

The New York Newspaper Golf Club defeated the Lambs Club in a ten-man team match by the score of 6 games to 4 at the Greenwich Country Club, Greenwich, Conn., yesterday. This match had been arranged after the scribes took the Friars into camp at Belleclaire in June. Eddie Davis, of the Newspaper Club, added another point to his club's score by winning on the eighteenth green from C. M. Devereaux, English playwright.

W. W. Burge won the low net prize for a medal round offered to members not participating in the match play. He turned in a card showing 96, 16—80.

T. J. Walsh was second in this event, with 102, 20—82, and P. L. Campbell, third, with 104, 21—83.

The summaries:

W. A. Keatley, Newspaper Golf Club, defeated Oscar Shaw, Lambs, 1 up.
C. M. H. Atherton, Newspaper, defeated Cyril Scott, Lambs, 1 up.
Leonard Mudie, Newspaper, defeated Frank Haff, Lambs, 5 and 4.
Alex Dunbar, Newspaper, defeated C. W. Winsinger, Lambs, 5 and 4.
A. P. Reth, Newspaper, defeated Larry Abrams, Lambs, 5 and 4.
H. Serine, Newspaper, defeated Brandon Hurst, Lambs, 9 and 8.
Otto Kruger, Lambs, defeated F. T. Pope, Newspaper, 1 up (19 holes).
W. Erb, Lambs, defeated N. C. Hastings, Newspaper, 1 up.
Ray Webb, Lambs, defeated C. L. Fletcher, Newspaper, 2 and 1.
Frank Craven, Lambs, defeated Donald MacDonald, Newspaper, 2 up.

TO HOLD FORMAL TRIALS.

Cornell Will Choose Track Men Thursday to Meet English.

Competition among the Cornell track athletes for places on the combined Cornell-Princeton team which is to meet Oxford and Cambridge at Travers Island on July 25 is so keen that Coach Jack Moakley has decided to hold formal tryout on Thursday afternoon. This decision will necessitate bringing back to Ithaca some men who have been training elsewhere and who were not expected to join the squad until its arrival in Princeton.

ATHLETES NAMED FOR DUAL MEET

Krogness and Gourdin U. S. Mainstays—Rudd and Abrahams Britons' Chief Hopes.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 18.—George Krogness and Ned Gourdin, both of Harvard, will be the mainstays of the Yale-Harvard track team in its dual meet with Oxford and Cambridge at the Harvard Stadium Saturday. The program of events and list of entrants, drawn up today, shows Krogness entered in three events and Gourdin in two. B. G. D. Rudd, captain of the Oxford team, and H. M. Abrahams of Cambridge will be the visitors' chief hope in the point getting. Both are listed for two events.

The program is as follows:

100-Yard Dash—H. M. Abrahams, Cambridge; J. Ford, Oxford; Gourdin, Harvard; Sam Feldman, Yale.

High Jump—R. J. Dickinson, Oxford; E. J. Burns, Cambridge; Richmond Landon, Yale; George Krogness, Harvard.

Shot-Put—A. F. Reese, Oxford; H. Waterhouse, Cambridge; A. Tolbert, Harvard; R. E. Jordon, Yale.

440-Yard Run—B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford; R. C. Gregory, Cambridge; S. W. Chapman, Yale; T. C. Coxe, Yale.

Mile Run—H. B. Stallard, Cambridge; W. G. Tatham, Cambridge; Dennis O'Connell, Harvard; F. H. Hillas, Yale.

120-Yard Hurdles—Krogness, Harvard; Tony Hulman, Yale; L. T. Partridge, Yale; W. C. Kent-Hughes, Cambridge.

Hammer Throw—H. C. Nokes, Oxford; N. F. Burt, Cambridge; Fiske Brown, Harvard; H. F. Cruikshank, Yale.

Running Broad Jump—Abrahams, Cambridge; L. S. T. Ingrams, Oxford; Gourdin, Harvard; Krogness, Harvard.

Two-Mile Run—M. A. McInnis, Oxford; W. R. Seagrove, Cambridge; Malcolm Douglas, Yale; E. C. Vanderpyl, Yale.

880-Yard Run—Rudd, Oxford; W. K. Milligan, Oxford; Tommy Campbell, Yale; E. W. Bleman, Yale.

Dr. C. Howard Dobson, who has been attending H. D. Stallard, star Cambridge miler, and M. A. McInnis, Oxford's middle distance runner, announced tonight that their cases had improved so much that they could take a light workout tomorrow. Stallard has been bothered with a fallen transverse arch in the left foot, and McInnis yesterday was reported confined to his home with bronchitis.

With the arrival from Princeton tonight of Captain B. G. D. Rudd and W. C. Kent-Hughes, the British team is complete. George Trowbridge, the visitors' crack hurdler, has been withdrawn because of an attack of appendicitis.

MIKE GIBBONS ON WAY.

Leaves St. Paul Today to Box Ratner Here Next Monday.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 18.—Mike Gibbons, St. Paul middleweight boxer, and Mike Collins, his manager, plan to leave tomorrow for New York, where Gibbons will meet Augie Ratner on July 25 in a fifteen-round decision fight, postponed from July 21.

Collins will endeavor to arrange a match for Gibbons with Johnny Wilson, middleweight champion.

Queensboro A. C. to Aid Hospital.

A benefit will be held on Thursday evening at the Queensboro Athletic Club for the Children's Hospital at Randall's Island. The proceeds will be used for the purchase of playground and athletic equipment. Some lively fistic attractions have been arranged and B. F. Keith has volunteered the services of a number of his artists.

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GRAYLING LEADS 50-FOOTERS HOME

Morgan Yacht Defeats Istalena and Carolina Over 21-Mile Course at Larchmont.

NAHMA TRIUMPHS AGAIN

Shows Way to Her Old Rival, Hayseed IV., in Class "P" Event—Good Wind Favors Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., July 18.—The second day of Larchmont Yacht Club race week, which started Saturday and will continue through next Saturday, provided some of the fastest sailings seen on the Sound for a month and more. The doldrums which have prevailed over the entire world, according to weather experts, were broken hereabouts today by brisk southwest winds that kicked the water into white caps and drove the yachts ahead at a steaming pace. Moreover, the wind held practically all afternoon, although toward sunset it backed a point or so to the southward. Eighty-nine yachts of all classes went over the starting line and eighty-six finished. This is an unusually large showing for the Monday of race week, and augurs well for the series.

The winning streak of the New York Yacht Club fifty-footer Carolina, owned and sailed by George Nichols, was broken today by Ralp Ellis, sailing J. P. Morgan's Grayling, and by George Pynchon, who sailed his own yacht, Istalena. Grayling covered the twenty-one-mile course from the committee boat to Greenwich Point, thence to Mott's Point, thence to the finish line off the committee boat in 2 hours 39 minutes and 34 seconds. Istalena was but little over a minute astern of Grayling, with the Nichols sloop something more than three minutes astern. Virginia came in a poor sixth, with Spartan and Acushla between her and Carolina.

Big Sloops Away in Close Order.

The first leg of the course for the fifty-footers was laid northwest by north, which placed the wind broad on the quarter. All six of the sloops went away in pretty close order, with the main boom out to port. Balloon jibs were in stops as the yachts came up to the line, to be broken out the second they were over. Carolina got the jump on the others in setting the big headsail, but the margin was very slight, except in the case of Virginia. The ballooner fouled on the Crowfoot sloop, and she lost not a little to the others of the fleet before the recalcitrant canvas could be made to draw. Acushla, in the leeward berth, had the best of the start, but the Hamersley entrant did not succeed in footing it so well on the windward beat, so that this lead did little good. The big sloops came home across the Sound on a close reach, to cross the line in the order given. The fifties, owing to the direction of the wind in relation to their course, did not get a real run on any leg of the race.

It has been proved so many times in yacht racing that a starting match seldom wins for the skipper who starts the game it is a wonder so many persist in trying it. Perhaps the experimenter expects to be the exception which proves the rule at least. It is difficult to ascribe any other motive today to the helmsman of the Larchmont Class "O" sloop, Georgia, in luffing off Maisie immediately after the start of the thirty-nine footers. The three yachts had the whole Sound clear before them, and Grey Dawn, which was down to leeward, had no advantage of the expanse of tide to draw away from the duellists. The lead thus obtained by the pearl gray boat stood her in good stead, for she beat the others across the finish line handily. The race of the Larchmont sloops was, taken all in all, probably the prettiest of the afternoon.

The perpetual contenders in Class "P" sloops, Nahma, The Hanan and Childs defender of the Manhasset Bay Cup, and Hayseed IV., the New Rochelle challenger for that trophy, speeded away on their exclusive twosome. Walter Bowen was at the helm of Nahma and he brought her in just a little under five minutes ahead of the Clark yacht. Former Commodore Peare of the Chicago Yacht Club, an enthusiast over the Class "P" model and a yachtsman who has done a great deal for the class, handled the main sheet on the Indian Harbor victor. It looks as if Nahma had some kind of white magic for ballast. She is so persistently the winner.

The New York forty-four sloops, Shawara and Pompero, not having got back from their cruise last week with the Eastern Yacht Club, the Strachan forty, Monsoon, had no competitor. Accordingly, the Larchmont Race Committee sent her away with the Larchmont "O" group, her time to be computed on a handicap basis, figured on the time of the Larchmont winner. Monsoon finished three minutes actual time astern of Grey Dawn, but when her handicap is computed she may turn out to have won in her special match.

Azor Scores in First Division.

In the various divisions of the handicap class no corrected times were computed because of the lack of data on the preceding races. Owing to the fact that recent matches have been mostly drifting contests, the official handicapper believes that he may have to revise some of his estimates of the prowess of the percentage boats. However, Azor undoubtedly won in the First Division and Jaberwock in the second, as their margin of safety was too wide to be disturbed. The Norwegian Fingvin IV. withdrew from the encounter in the Second Division.

Among the New York thirty-footers the Hatfield sloop Nautilus, several times winner in this class, added to her laurels today, defeating six competitors.

A field of nine entered this event, but two failed to finish, W. H. Hoffman's Minx and Rowdy, owned by H. E. Corey. One of these yachts could be seen apparently disabled, for she had accepted a tow, but which yacht it was that was in distress could not be discerned.

In the Victory Class Ace, owned by A. Iselin 2d, lived up to her name, defeating Curtis's Mongolia, her nearest competitor, by a comfortable margin.

Nine sloops started in the Victory group and all finished.

By far the largest field of the day was in the Star class. These yachts seem to be afraid to go out in anything less than regiments and eighteen turned up. They went over the shortest course of the day, 7⅞ miles, closely bunched at the getaway and pretty well together at the finish. B. L. Linkfield's Mayo took first place in this group, with Mars II. close astern.

Of other classes which started, J. F. Lalor won the race for Class "N" sloops, sailing his yacht Badger. He had but one contender. Allure, J. S. Appleby's Sound schooner, defeated Algol, but two starting in this event likewise. In the Stamford Class, in which seven started and six finished, Peanut came in first, defeating the pessimistically-named Little Hope by several minutes. Opal, the jewel of the Appleby crown, won in the race for Jewels, turning the tables on Willard's Jade. Sulomy II. proved to be a very speedy young lady in the Arrow family, but she had some difficulty in getting the better of Windward II.

The cats, seamews, dories and sailing canoes were absent today.

Tomorrow will be a "lay day" for the Larchmont yachtsmen, so far as racing over the crown course goes, but most undoubtedly will beat out to Execution Light to race for the prizes of the Port Washington Yacht Club, which will hold its first annual regatta.

The summaries:

NEW YORK 50-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:10 P. M. Distance, 21 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	4:49:34	2:39:34
Istalena, G. M. Pynchon	4:50:34	2:40:34
Carolina, G. Nichols	4:52:56	2:42:56
Spartan, H. B. Plant	4:53:53	2:43:53
Acushla, L. G. Hamely	4:55:12	2:45:12
Virginia, L. W. Crowfoot	5:14:03	3:04:03

SPECIAL RACE.

Start, 2:15 P. M. Distance, 21 Miles.

Monsoon (N. Y. 40-ft. class), P. Strachan	5:13:20	2:57:20
Grey Dawn, Larchmont "O" class)	P. H. Johnson	5:15:02	2:50:02

Note—Raced on rating.

LARCHMONT O CLASS.

Start, 2:20 P. M. Distance, 21 Miles.

Grey Dawn, P. H. Johnson	5:15:02	2:50:02
Georgia, J. F. Mahlstedt	5:15:44	2:55:44
Maisie, L. V. Lockwood	5:15:50	2:55:50

P CLASS.

Start, 2:23 P. M. Distance, 16¼ Miles.

Nahma, Hanan and Childs	4:51:06	2:26:06
Hayseed IV., T. S. Clark	4:56:00	2:31:00

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 2:25 P. M. Distance, 16¼ Miles.

Azor, C. A. Marsland	5:00:55	2:44:55
Wianno, H. B. Downs	5:17:20	2:52:20

SOUND SCHOONERS.

Start, 2:33 P. M. Distance 14⅜ Miles.

Allure, J. S. Appleby	5:22:31	2:47:10
Algol, L. Hawthorne	5:24:40	2:49:40

NEW YORK THIRTY-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:30 P. M. Distance, 16 Miles.

Nautilus, M. S. Hatfield	5:10:03	2:40:03
Lena, Ogden Reid	5:11:21	2:41:21
Adios, F. L. Richards	5:12:01	2:42:01
Silhouette, R. H. Amberg	5:12:15	2:42:15
Hauqua, W. G. Low Jr.	5:12:16	2:42:16
Oriole, E. C. Pirie	5:12:53	2:42:53
Mizpah, D. R. Richardson	5:15:05	2:45:05
Rowdy, H. L. Curry	Did not finish	
Minx, W. H. Hoffman	Did not finish	

HANDICAP CLASS.

Second Division.

Start, 2:35 P. M. Distance 14⅜ Miles.

Jaberwock, J. H. Curtiss	5:20:46	2:51:46
Tamara II., K. Krogslad	5:44:51	3:09:51
Pingvin, P. A. Kjeve	Did not finish	

CLASS N.

Start, 2:40 P. M. Distance, 14⅜ Miles.

Ouray, J. F. Lalor	5:58:26	2:38:26
Badger, J. Keppler	5:51:02	3:11:02

HANDICAP CLASS—THIRD DIVISION.

Start, 240 P. M. Distance, 14⅜ Miles.

Mingo, H. T. Hornidge	5:25:50	2:45:50
Robin Hood III., G. E. Gartland	5:30:37	2:50:37
Quakeress, C. L. Weyand	5:33:50	2:53:50
Acadian, F. E. Raymond	5:36:17	2:56:17

VICTORY CLASS.

Start, 2:45 P. M. Distance, 14⅜ Miles.

Ace, A. Iselin 2d	5:33:03	3:08:03
Mongolia, H. M. Curtis	5:36:03	3:11:00
Mary Rose, J. S. Morgan Jr.	5:57:01	3:12:01
Blue Jacket, J. B. Ford	5:51:00	3:14:00
Buddy, C. B. Alley	5:00:18	3:15:18
Soixante Quinz, Swan and Stewart	6:04:02	3:19:02
Black Jack, H. S. Morgan	6:04:14	3:19:14
Blue Devil, H. L. Whitney	6:07:15	3:27:15
Alerte, R. B Martin	5:56:59	3:13:59

STAMFORD CLASS.

Start, 3 P. M. Distance, 7⅜ Miles.

Peanut, F. C. Noble	4:43:08	1:43:08
Little Hope, I. Raymond	4:44:11	1:44:11
Fawn, A. W. Bell	4:46:18	1:46:18
Calixa, A. C. Pomeroy	4:48:55	1:48:55
Virginia, J. Morton	4:49:36	1:49:36
Polly, N. Schickel	4:53:54	1:53:54
Priscilla, Gillespie and Edwards	Did not finish.	

JEWEL CLASS.

Start, 2:50 P. M. Distance, 7⅜ Miles.

Opal, J. S. Appleby	4:31:32	1:41:32
Jade, G. Willard	4:31:48	1:41:48
Aquamarine, M. J. Alberson	3:24:03	1:33:03
Amethyst, H. C. McCully	4:33:32	1:43:32

ARROW CLASS.

Start, 2:50 P. M. Distance, 7⅜ Miles.

Salomy II, F. N. Whittlesy	4:26:23	1:36:23
Windward II., J. Reynders	4:27:18	1:37:18
*Comrade, R. Hanan	4:27:32	1:37:32
Jack o' Lantern, C. J. Bradish	4:29:44	1:39:44

*Got recall.

STAR CLASS.

Start, 2:55 P. M. Distance, 7⅜ Miles.

Maia, B. L. Lingfield	4:40:05	1:45:05
Mars II., McL. Crosby	4:41:23	1:46:23
Taurus, W. L. Inslee	4:41:42	1:46:42
Milky Way, F. W. Teeves	4:43:55	1:48:55
Neptune, C. F. Searing	4:44:46	1:49:46
Aquilla, G. Curry	4:45:27	1:50:27
South Wind, W. McHugh	4:45:53	1:50:53
Southern Cross, A. Knapp Jr.	4:46:58	1:51:58
Big Dipper, J. Robinson	4:47:15	1:52:15
Saturn, G. Elder Jr.	4:47:29	1:52:29
Twinkle, J. C. Alley	4:48:40	1:53:40
Starlight, J. Nesbitt	4:48:53	1:54:53
Themis, Pingry and Vanwickle	4:50:17	1:55:17
Trex, E. A. Ratzy	4:52:52	1:57:52
Banshee D, McLean	4:54:21	1:59:21
North Star, C. Iselin 2d	4:55:20	2:00:20
Peacock, T. F. Hasbrouck	4:59:42	2:04:42

ORIENTA CLASS.

Start, 3:10 P. M. Distance 5½ Miles.

Salty, Haggerty brothers	5:07:10	1:59:10
Thane, A. L. Snow	5:07:50	1:57:50
Ariel, A. K. Griffen	5:13:20	2:03:20
Scot, W. R. Cameron	5:28:14	2:18:14

SOUTHAMPTON CLASS.

Start, 1:05 P. M. Distance, 7⅜ Miles.

Liris, J. McCahill Jr.	4:50:47	1:45:47
Queen, J. F. Baudouine	4:57:22	1:52:22

OFFERS YACHTING TROPHIES

Newport Association to Give Cups for Races on Aug. 3.

The Yacht Racing Association of Newport, R. I., it was announced yesterday at the New York Yacht Club, has offered cups for schooners and for sloops of the fifty-foot, forty-foot and thirty-foot classes of the New York Yacht Club, to be raced for off Newport on Wednesday, Aug. 3, the day following the race for the King's Cup. The contest to be staged for the new trophy of the Newport sportsmen should make a brilliant climax to the cruising and racing events of the New Yorkers. No course has yet been selected for the Rhode Island event, but one or another of the routes laid for the races for the Astor Cups and the King's Cup will probably be prescribed.

NET TOURNEYS ARRANGED.

Details of State Doubles and Women's Matches Announced.

Details of the plans for the New York sectional doubles and women's New York State championship in singles and doubles to be conducted on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge beginning next Monday, July 25, have just been made public by the tennis committee of the club, of which Charles J. Raleigh is Chairman.

The winners of the sectional doubles event will become eligible to compete at the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, for the national championship. Entry in this event is restricted to teams resident in any part of New York State or the metropolitan district, which includes those portions of New Jersey and Connecticut within thirty-five miles of Manhattan. Entries with $3 fee enclosed should be sent to C. J. Raleigh at the club not later than 6 P. M. on Friday of this week. The draw will be made the following afternoon. Play will start each day at 2:30 P. M. Miles S. Charlock will referee the event. In addition to Chairman Raleigh and Referee Charlock the tennis committee of the Crescent A. C. includes Charles Chambers, Charles M. Bull Jr., G. H. D. Foster, Charles J. Shirrefs, Chandler G. Burrows, Edgar W. Page, Adolphus Bennett, Edward W. Ditmars, Edwin L. McLean, Arthur R. Nelll, Edward I. Graef, John W. Irvine, Thomas C. Trask and James M. Heatherton.

Exceptional interest will be lent to the women's State tournament in the fact that Mrs. May Sutton Bundy and Miss Mary Browne of California, former national champions, who expect to enter the defending lists against Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen in the women's national championship, will make their first appearances in the East in several years at Bay Ridge. Play in this tournament will begin at 10 A. M. next Monday in the singles and at 2 o'clock in the doubles. Entries will close next Saturday.

Thomas C. Trask is Chairman of the Tournament Committee, and there is also a women's committee, including Mrs. Harvey Jackson, Chairman; Mrs. A. R. Perpall, Mrs. Daniel Van Brunt, Mrs. Eugene Main, Mrs. Owen Houghton, Mrs. Howard E. Jones, Mrs. C. J. Raleigh, Mrs. Dayton Read and Mrs. Herbert C. Anderson.

FAVORITES ADVANCE IN AGAWAM TENNIS

Tilden Wins Two Matches Easily on Providence Courts —Many Stars in Action.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 18.—With ideal conditions prevailing overhead and underfoot, the State tennis championship tournament was launched without a hitch at the Agawam Hunt Club courts today. All records for an opening day attendance were shattered, the stands being well filled throughout the afternoon.

With the exception of William M. Johnston of California, Davis Cup celebrity and former national singles champion; Ichiya Kumagae of Japan, Zenzo Shimidzu of Japan, and Phil Neer of California, intercollegiate champion, all the stars advertised were present. It was announced that Kumagae, Shimidzu and Neer had been delayed, but that they would be on hand tomorrow. Kumagae will not compete in singles, but will play in the doubles. The other two will participate in the singles tourney this afternoon, their opponents having gracefully accepted postponements.

No upsets marked the day, favorites advancing to new brackets without serious opposition in any of the first or second round matches. So smoothly did the Tournament Committee work that the first-round matches were cleared away and all but four were completed in the second and three decided in the third.

Chief interest centred in the battles in which William T. Tilden 2d, world's champion on hard and turf courts, participated, and the famous internationalist rewarded the gallery with brilliant exhibitions in straight-set victories over R. N. Weeden of the East Side Club and J. B. Fenno Jr. of Boston, a mainstay of the Harvard team and intercollegiate doubles champion.

R. Norris Williams 2d of Boston, another Davis Cup celebrity and ex-national champion, and C. S. Garland of Pittsburgh, also a member of America's conquering cup combination last year, also attracted keen interest, and both achieved comparatively easy triumphs over George S. Crum of the East Side Club and E. S. Chase of Springfield, respectively. Samuel Hardy of New York, captain of the cup team, was not forced to extend himself appreciably to eliminate Q. A. Shaw of Boston in the second round.

Tilden, making his first appearance on an American court since he annexed the world's hard court crown at St. Cloud, and defended successfully his turf laurels at Wimbledon, went into action against Weeden shortly after 2 o'clock, and to the great surprise of the gallery suffered a 4–1 defeat in the first game. He seemed careless, and lost, not because of greater skill on the part of his opponent, but through errors. A booming service ace, coupled with two pretty placements and two errors by his opponent gave him the second game. A string of three outs and a net then gave Weeden a love game and the lead at 2 to 1.

At this point the world's champion swung into his stride and put away three games in succession by a dazzling exhibition of speed and cleverness in stroking. The seventh game was marked by an especially brilliant display by Weeden, who lifted his game to undreamed of heights and battled valiantly for every point. Deuce was called three times before Tilden's forcing tactics caused his opponent to commit a brace of errors. Two love games followed and Tilden took the set at 6–3.

Weeden had given his best in the opening set, while Tilden was simply warming to the work. In the second the Davis Cup star reeled off six games in a row with the loss of but 12 points.

The summaries:

First Round—W. T. Tilden 2d, Providence, defeated R. N. Weeden, Providence, 6–3, 6–0; W. E. Howe Jr., Bristol, won from M. G. Chase, Providence, by default; N. M. Vose, Providence, won from Hofmann Nickerson, New York, by default; R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, defeated George Crum, Providence, 6–0, 6–2; H. R. Gulld, Boston, defeated Carl K. Larsa, New Bedford, 6–0, 6–0; M. D. Horn, England, defeated V. F. Sackmeyer, Boston, 3–6, 6–4, 6–2; R. O. Branch, Providence, defeated Harold Swayne, Newport, 6–1, 6–0; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated E. F. P. Beagan, Providence, 6–1, 6–0; G. A. L. Dionne, New York, defeated J. W. Foster, Boston, 6–3, 11–9; A. H. Chapin Jr., Providence, won from P. Homans, New York, by default; Lawrence Rice, Boston, defeated Carl Fischer, Philadelphia, 6–2, 8–6; J. B. Fenno Jr., Boston, defeated W. H. Angell, Providence, 6–0, 6–1.

Second Round—Arthur Ingraham Sr., Oakland, defeated Granville I. Burr, New York, 6–2, 6–1; A. C. Chapin, Providence, defeated George D. Biddle, Philadelphia, 6–3, 6–2; Leon de Turenne, Harvard, won from R. N. Dana, Pawtucket, by default; C. A. Sparks, New York, won from W. R. Chandler Jr., Providence, by default; Ichiya Kumagae, Japan, won from James M. Davies, California, by default; S. S. Pfaffman, Boston, defeated Robert Swain, Hartford, 6–2, 1–6, 6–3; Arnold Jones, Providence, defeated Norman Harvey, Providence, 6–0, 6–0; J. D. E. Jones Jr., Providence, defeated Arthur Ingraham Jr., Oakland, 6–4, 6–3; Charles M. Wood Jr., New York, won from H. A. MacKinney, Providence, by default; Josiah Wheelwright, Boston, defeated J. P. Pollard, 6–2, 6–3; W. F. Kimball, Brooklins, defeated Frank Mauran Jr., Providence, 6–2, 6–4; C. J. Curley, Pawtucket, defeated Wallace Bates, California, 2–6, 6–2, 6–4; C. K. Shaw, Pawtucket, defeated W. M. Fischer, Providence, 6–3, 7–5; N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated H. K. Sturdy, North Attleboro, 6–0, 6–0; S. Howard Voshell, Brooklyn, defeated R. C. Brady, Boston, 6–4, 6–1; D. P. Robinson, Boston, defeated W. R. Scott, 6–1, 7–5; Samuel Hardy, New York, defeated Q. A. Shaw, Boston, 6–1, 6–1; Tilden defeated Fenno, 6–4, 6–2; James D. Ewing, Yonkers, defeated Raymond Vail, Thompsonville, Conn., 6–3, 6–4; H. C. McCarthy, England, defeated Alfred G. Chaffee, Providence, 6–0, 6–4; Edmund Levy, California, defeated Craig Biddell, Philadelphia, 6–2, 6–4; Charles S. Garland, Pittsburgh, defeated E. S. Chase, Springfield, 6–3, 6–2; Gould defeated Horn, 2–6, 6–2, 6–4; Rice defeated A. H. Chapin Jr., 6–2, 6–0.

Third Round—Niles defeated Sparks, 6–2, 6–0; McCarthy won from Kumagae by default; Wood defeated J. D. Jones Jr., 6–2, 6–2.

EATON-TOWN FOUR WINS.

Defeats Rumson Wanderers on Polo Field, 16 Goals to 10.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 18.—In the second polo match of the Rumson Country Club tournament for the Rumson Cups played this afternoon on Herbert Field, the Eaton-Town team defeated the Rumson Wanderers by the score of 16 goals to 10.

Rumson, conceded a handicap of 5 goals, scored 4 in the first half, and held the Eaton-Town four to 6 goals with the score 9 to 6 in favor of Rumson. The visitors got busy in the second half and tallied 10 goals. J. Ford Johnson Jr. scored the single goal of the second half for Rumson, in the seventh chukker. C. S. Lee tallied 11 of the 16 goals for Eaton-Town, his general play, mallet work and fine direction shots featuring the match.

West Point meets the Whippany River team Wednesday and Eaton-Town plays the winners of that match in the final event on Saturday.

Line-up and summary:

EATON-TOWN.	Hd'c'p.	RUMSON WANDERERS.	Hd'c'p.
No. 1—W. Phillips	1	No. 1—T. S. Field	1
No. 2—R. Lehman	0	No. 2—J. F. Johnson, Jr.	1
No. 3—C. S. Lee	6		
Back—H. Levinski	2	No. 3—M. B. Metcalf	1
Total	8	Back—A. S. H. Jones	1
		Total	4

Goals—Eatontown: By Phillips 3, Lehman 2, Lee 11. Total—11. Rumson Wanderers: By Johnson 3, Field 1, Metcalf 1, handicap 5. Total—10. Referee W. Strother Jones Jr. Timer—B. W. Brown.

TOURNEY FOR CADDIES.

Second Annual New Jersey Championship at Glen Ridge, Aug. 15.

Announcement was made recently of the dates for the second annual New Jersey State Caddie Championship which will be held at the Glen Ridge Country Club, Glen Ridge, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 15.

ABELS SCORES OVER HAMMETT AT NET

Match Proves Upset of First Day's Play in N. Y. A. C.'s Open Tourney.

Thirty-four matches were played yesterday afternoon in the introductory rounds of the tennis tournament in men's singles for the Travers Island Challenge Cup on the New York Athletic Club courts of Travers Island. This tournament is the first open event conducted by the New York A. C. since before the war and is also the first competition for the new trophy presented by Henry W. Wilson, Chairman of the club's Tennis Committee.

The most surprising result of the day was the defeat of Alfred O. Hammett of the University Heights Club by Walter J. Abels of the Harlem Tennis Club. Hammett, who won the Harlem and Fairfield County, Conn., titles this season and was runner-up for the Quaker Ridge title, seemed to have a clear call for victory in this match despite the known ability of his opponent. But Abels plays the sort of game that is best calculated to upset Hammett. The latter's chops have no terrors for the Harlem Club man, because he cuts them off sharply at the net. Abels covers a wide spread of court at the net, and Hammett found great difficulty in passing him. The loser was his usual steady self in defending his territory at the baseline and made many fine recoveries of shots to the corners. But there were other shots to well angled and placed by Abels that not even so fine a getter as Hammett could reach them. Abels won by scores of 6–3, 7–5.

The closest battle of the afternoon was that in which Dr. George King, Westchester champion, defeated Allen Behr, 8–7, 4–6, 6–4. The latter, who has a victory over S. Howard Voshell to his credit this season, made a vigorous fight against the former Columbia star. Both attached from the net position. After losing the first set by a few strokes' margin, Behr trailed at 3–1 and 4–2 in the second and looked like a loser in straight sets. But he rallied splendidly and captured four straight games and the set at 6–4. Again in the rubber Behr made a good pull-up. King had won the first three games of this session before Behr began his second rally. He leveled the count at 4—all, but could not maintain the pace further. King taking the next two games and the match by sharp manoeuvring for position at the net and unfailing accuracy in volleying and smashing.

One third-round match was played. This brought Valentine B. Havens against Henry M. Bassford, both being among the more prominent of the contestants. Bassford won by 6–2, 6–3, but Havens made it interesting for him in both sets. Percy L. Kynaston, the new Long Island champion, opposed Harold W. Hastings in the second round and was within one point of the match when he defaulted. This he did because he is entered in the Hoosac Valley tournament to be contested at Lee, Mass., next week, being the holder of the challenge trophy, and wishes to concentrate his efforts on that event. The scores were 6–4 and 5–1 in Kynaston's favor when he retired.

The list of contenders included most of the leading metropolitan performers. Among those who advanced were Herbert L. Bowman, Quaker Ridge champion, who won over Manfred Goldman in a well-played match, 6–4, 8–6; Ralph L. Bagge, Elliott H. Binzen, Alexander Iler, Gerald Emerson, Albert J. Ostendorf, Leon Croley, Stephen V. Brubaker, Atherton Richards, Hugh Oakley, R. D. Golden, Hugh Tallant, Paul Martin and Thomas B. Keen. E. C. Whitlock distinguished himself by defeating George K. Groesbeck in three torrid sessions, 6–4, 3–6, 6–4. Another successful contestant was Fred H. Hovey Jr., of Montclair, son of the former national champion.

Summaries:

First Round—Alexander Iler defeated H. Wheeler, 6–4, 6–1; Herbert L. Bowman defeated Manfred Goldman, 6–4, 8–6; F. Terada defeated C. H. Marshall, 6–3, 6–1; Leon Croley defeated W. S. Pearce, 6–1; Stephen V. Brubaker defeated H. E. Donaldson, 6–3, 6–0; C. E. Unterberg defeated Edgar A. Wais Jr., 6–2, 3–6, 6–1; Dr. R. F. Drake defeated Dr. F. J. Schieverria, 6–3, 3–6, 7–5; Atherton Richards defeated J. Derrom, 6–4, 6–3; G. B. Sheridan defeated George W. Haine, 6–1, 7–5; J. F. Nikonow defeated S. M. Coughlan, 6–0, 6–0; Dr. George King defeated Allen H. Behr, 8–7, 4–6, 6–4; Albert J. Ostendorf defeated L. Tornay, 6–1, 6–0.

Second Round—F. H. Hovey Jr. defeated D. Greer, 5–7, 6–3, 6–1; Hugh Tallant defeated H. W. Hageman, 6–1, 6–0; Franklin C. Koss defeated Franklin F. Adams, 6–2, 6–1; W. Lightner defeated Fred D. Fox, 6–2, 6–3; Harry Brunie defeated E. G. Striffler, 6–3, 6–1; R. D. Golden defeated R. Prochaska, 6–3, 6–4; Hugh Oakley defeated W. R. Hartman, 6–0, 6–0; E. C. Whitlock defeated George S. Groesbeck, 4–6, 6–3, 6–4; Paul Martin defeated L. G. Fennell, 6–2, 6–3; A. J. Brunean defeated H. H. Buzzini, 6–2, 7–5; Elliott H. Binzen defeated S. J. Manchester, 6–4, 7–5; H. M. Bassford defeated Thomas W. Whitall, 6–3, 6–2; Valentine B. Havens defeated C. A. H. Smith, 6–3, 6–2; Walter J. Abels defeated Alfred D. Hammett, 6–3, 7–5; Thomas B. Keen defeated George Sassen, 6–0, 6–0; Ralph L. Bagge defeated A. F. Lindberg, 6–1, 6–0; Charles L. Schmidt defeated Louis Schwarz, 6–4, 6–0; Gerald Emerson defeated C. H. Coster, 6–0, 6–1; Ralph A. Martin defeated H. J. Wilcox, 6–4, 8–6; Harold W. Hastings won from Percy L. Kynaston, 4–6, 1–3, by default; M. F. Hagar defeated George Kelly, 6–1, 6–1.

Third Round—Henry H. Bassford defeated Valentine B. Havens, 6–2, 6–2.

Makes New Hitting Record.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 18.—Shorty Long, third baseman of the Waterbury Eastern League Club and leading hitter of the league, yesterday established a new record for consecutive hitting by hitting safely in the twenty-sixth straight game.



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THE TRUCK IN IRELAND.

Ireland is the dominant note in this week's MID-WEEK PICTORIAL. There are beautiful pictures of Irish landscapes, portraits of de Valera, Craig and the Ulster and Sinn Fein chiefs, a picture of the Irish Parliament in 1782, showing Henry Grattan, Henry Flood, John Curran, a picture of City Hall, Belfast, and other views of interest. Over 100 sketchings in the issue. On news stands, 10 cents.—Advt.

The OPINION of NEW YORK

New York consumes probably more cigarettes than any other city in the world. New Yorkers can choose what they will. Many brands of cigarettes are offered in this great market. New York has the money to buy.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1921.

THE DUTY ON HIDES.

Eight Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee voted against the Chandler amendment to the Tariff bill imposing an ad valorem tax of 15 per cent. on imported hides. Mr. LONGWORTH, another member, didn't vote. They were following the historical protectionist and Republican policy, as Mr. BURTON of Ohio reminded the House. From 1789 to 1842 hides were on the free list. From 1857 to 1861 a purely revenue duty of 5 per cent. was laid. Even in the stress of war in 1862, when the duty was raised to 10 per cent., it was still a duty for revenue. In 1872 the Republicans put hides on the free list, as they did again in 1883, and in the McKinley tariff of 1890. In a letter to Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. BLAINE said that it would be "a great "mistake to take hides from the free "list, where they have been for so "many years. It will benefit the "farmer by adding 5 to 8 per cent. "to the price of his children's shoes."

The Dingley Tariff bill, as it passed the House, left hides on the free list. The Senate imposed a duty of 20 per cent., reduced in conference to 15. In 1909 they were restored to the free list. Thus, since 1883 they have been on the free list except for twelve years. In that period importations were checked. Hides were high, steers low. The duty, laid then as now for the supposed benefit of the farmer, did him little or no good. Mr. BLAINE, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. JOHN SHERMAN, Mr. DINGLEY, Mr. PAYNE, favored free hides on that account in part. A duty on hides means a "compensatory" duty on leather goods. It means that the farmer, with only the most trivial, if any, advantage from the increased price of hides, which are but a by-product of the cattle he sells, must pay more for his shoes; that he and everybody else must pay more for shoes, for harness, for handbags and suit cases, for leather goods of all kinds. Mr. BIXLER of Pennsylvania estimated moderately that the duty would cost the consuming public more than $20,000,000 a year.

Who, then, is to be protected? A letter from an expert in the leather business to Mr. BIXLER shows. Of every 100 hides used in the United States, 55 are domestic, 45 imported. Of these domestic hides, 65 per cent. go to the great packing plants. From their quality and weight these "packer" hides are extensively used to make sole leather for better-grade shoes. So are the imported hides, certain kinds of which yield sole leather for cheap shoes. The packers are already tanners. They own and produce 60 per cent. of the sole leather tanned in the United States. That is, they have a large control of the raw material of leather and boots and shoes. That control will be made almost complete when the competition of foreign hides is reduced by this duty.

"If we place a duty on hides," said Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania, a strong protectionist, "it will mean that "every independent tannery will be "obliged to close." There is absolutely no defense for the duty on hides. It would hurt the farmer a great deal more than it would help him. With or without the resulting "compensatory" duty, it would be a tax on every consumer. Nothing but the hope of fooling the farmers can have induced the House in Committee of the Whole to approve this tax upon the general public for the illusory benefit of agriculture, for the actual benefit of the packer-tanners. It comes up in the House proper on Thursday. It ought to be killed then and there. There seems little probability that it will be killed. Doubtless many House Republicans fervently hope that the Senate will do what they hadn't the courage to do. "If this "duty of 15 per cent. or any other "duty would confer any substantial "advantage upon him" (the farmer), said Mr. BURTON, "a different ques"tion would be presented here, but I "am satisfied it will not." No substantial advantage to the farmer, an evident substantial disadvantage to him and the rest of us in the increased cost of leather products, a fat and substantial advantage to the packer-tanners—that is what the House in Committee of the Whole voted for last Friday, 152 to 97. Aside from the patter about "protecting" the farmer, the noblest argument for the duty was the antediluvian chant of Mr. FORDNEY, that Wyverde avatar of Pig Iron Kelley: "Nine-tenths of the duty is paid by the foreigner."

IN IDYLLIC KANSAS.

Senator CAPPER of Kansas was 56 years old on July 14, and thousands of children in Topeka celebrated his birthday at his expense. He has given these parties for several years. There are games for the boys and girls and ice cream without stint—trained nurses always being thoughtfully provided to deal with emergency cases—flowers from the gardens and fields and, of course, many, many flowers of rhetoric. The Senator's own newspaper, The Daily Capital, which bears his name at the head of its editorial page, took crafty advantage of his being absorbed in work for the public welfare at Washington to explain that "contributing to the pleasure of children is the most prominent fad of "ARTHUR CAPPER'S life."

Shall the cynic sneer at this? He will not if he knows his Kansas. It is a State where emotions are spontaneous and not at all complex, and where the yield of poetry and sentiment per acre is almost as great as that of wheat. From a thousand main traveled roads in Kansas, and from ten thousand flivvers filled with farmers, a chorus of acclaim goes up for the public man who is good to his old mother and does not forget the little ones. Let hardened politicians try to learn something from that happy region where kind hearts are more than primaries and simple faith than abnormal majorities in the elections.

RAILWAY DEBITS AND CREDITS.

Western newspapers resent the readiness of the Government to make it easy for the railways to repay what they owe for expenditures in betterments during Government administration. The funding of these railway debts is classed with what is called the guarantee of railway earnings, and it is said to be odious to withhold the soldiers' bonus and yet be generous toward the railways. There is not the slightest relation between the two things. It might even be said that the funding of the railways' debt would affect the bonus favorably, in so far as whatever eases Government finances and promotes prosperity generally facilitates whatever duty is imposed on the Treasury.

The railways ought to repay the sums the Government expended on their account. Also, the Government ought to pay what it owes the railways on account of the "guarantee." But the two accounts ought not to be settled by offsetting the debits against the credits, because they are of different nature. What the Government owes the railways is an overdue current cash transaction. What the railways owe the Government is an expenditure on capital account. Every business man knows that if he pays current bills out of capital his profit and loss sheet shows red ink entries, and insolvency approaches. The railways have to meet their bills, especially their interest bills, and there are portents of receiverships if the railways cannot get what is due them on current account. The Government in particular ought to pay such bills for the sake of example to others, and to keep Government credit high. But the fact is that Government is a bad bill payer, although its money comes easily to it, and Government officials do not hesitate to take positions such as they would blush to take in private business. The Railway Administration has not hesitated to put pressure on the railways to make sacrifices for quick settlements with the Government, despite their embarrassment due to Government maladministration, and to the fact that they cannot get from the Government what they used to get from shippers.

In the days of prosperity the custom of the railways was to use part of their income in the betterment of their properties. Railway regulation was able to reduce rates because of the custom of allowing a dollar for betterments for each dollar of dividends. The Interstate Commerce Commission stopped that, on the theory that the rates should pay for the service, and should not supply funds for capital uses. The Government has improved upon that doctrine by stopping payments on admitted obligations. With rates which barely cover operating expenses, with Government credits out of reach, and with interest obligations falling due, it is time for quick action. The Treasury is right in requiring the railways to prove all their claims, and not to make their depressed finances an excuse for exorbitant demands. An Administration which prides itself on putting more business into Government should recognize the distinction between debts which ought to be funded, and current accounts which ought to be paid in cash. As these borrowings must be repaid out of railway earnings, the Government may easily see the relation between railway rates and railway prosperity.

THE SIMS-DANIELS INQUIRY.

Nearly seven months after a Senate subcommittee finished its long drawn out inquiry into Admiral SIMS's charges against the management of the Navy Department by Secretary DANIELS, the country learns from a ponderous report of 4,225 pages the findings of the three Republican members and the conclusions of the two Democratic members of the committee. In the interval there has been a change of Administration at Washington, and such questions as peace with Germany, relations with Japan, disarmament, tax reduction and tariff legislation are holding the public attention. Active interest in the long-deferred reports of the Senate subcommittee will be confined to partisans of Admiral SIMS and Secretary DANIELS, Chairman HALE's majority report approves of the Admiral's course, finds him right in all things, and not only condemns the Secretary but asperses President WILSON. When the reader comes upon the following passage he recoils with disgust:

> The conclusion seems unavoidable that upon our entering the war and for many months thereafter the primary motive of the Administration was not to do everything possible to help win the war with the Allies and against the Germans. * * * Rather does the predominant purpose of the Administration seem to have been to look to the future of the United States apart from the Allies in case the latter might be defeated, or in case a "peace without victory" might be made.

And there is more of the same indecent sort, a descent to the lowest depths of partisan rancor. Mr. DANIELS had his defects no doubt as Secretary of the Navy, and a case of incomplete preparedness for war may be made out against him on the testimony given at the inquiry, but neither the Secretary nor the President was disloyal in thought or deed to the Allies, or half-hearted in prosecuting the war. The worst thing that can be said in criticism of Secretary DANIELS is that he did not realize the importance of preparations to combat the submarine menace, and that he was slow in responding to the demands of Admiral SIMS for destroyers and "chasers." The fleet stood first in his regard, and it was in a high state of efficiency when the United States entered the war, although not every ship was ready to sail for the war zone.

If the Department had hurried destroyers across the Atlantic in the Summer of 1917, there would have been no inquiry into the Secretary's management of the navy before and during the war. After hostilities were declared against Germany, Mr. DANIELS put himself into the hands of his professional advisers, and in some respects their counsel may not have been sagacious. There is no doubt that he and they should have been more heedful of Admiral SIMS's requisitions and views, for he was on the spot. Even the majority report admits that the American operations went smoothly and well after a late start. The minority report is open to criticism because it is too tolerant of the backward condition of the navy on the eve of war and sees no spots on the sun.

THE LEADERLESS SENATE.

They are beginning to make excuses in Washington for President HARDING's course in quietly taking the helm of Congress. He wouldn't have done it, the common explanation runs, unless there had been something like a breakdown in the Senate. Its leaders would not or could not lead, so that it was necessary for the President to intervene. Mr. HARDING conferred with the nominal Senatorial commanders regarding what should be done about the Bonus bill, but they, though they agreed with him as to the policy to be pursued, told him that they would be unable to carry it out unless he appeared in person to assume the responsibility. Thereupon, as they abdicated, he acted.

This is a pretty sorrowful confession for the great minds of the Senate to be compelled to make. They are not masters in their own house. They can recommend plans, but are powerless to execute them. Their own party followers are continually thwarting them or repudiating them. Hence the appeal to the President to come to their help. It is a spectacle comic, or humiliating, as one chooses to look at it—the "most august assembly on earth" admitting that it cannot of itself transact its own business; that its leaders have not the energy or the courage or the authority to do what they acknowledge ought to be done.

One reason why the Senate has thus got out of control is that it is a body which will not adopt the ordinary rules for the dispatch of business. It refuses to limit debate. It puts it out of its power to decide when the question shall be put to vote. It is at the mercy of the dilatory orator and the filibuster. Thus President HARDING advised on Tuesday that the Bonus bill be sent back to the Finance Committee. Senator PENROSE at once made the appropriate motion. Everybody knew that it would be carried. It was carried on Friday by a vote of 47 to 29. But in the interval the Senate was helpless. It could not get this agreed matter out of the way until endless and wearisome speeches had been made and three days had been absolutely wasted.

This intolerable abuse of the Senate rules, or lack of rules, is one explanation of the failure of leadership. No one can lead effectively without the proper instruments of power, and these the Senate will not place in the hands of its ostensible leaders. There is no way of saving time and bringing the Senate up to the scratch. The timid rule to close debate, reluctantly adopted by the Senate four years ago, is so roundabout and cumbrous as to be virtually useless. The Senate goes on choking itself in its own verbosity. The courtesy of "the finest club" in the world has been displaced by the defiant refusal of obstructionist Senators to allow the common parliamentary decencies to prevail. So long as this chaotic state of things is permitted to continue it will be in vain to look for real leadership in the Senate. With sensible rules, Senators of even moderate ability could get the public business done. But with every Senator a "chartered libertine," it is growingly difficult for the most vigorous leaders to bring measures of high import to a decision.

NOT TO BE BELIEVED.

Error or misunderstanding will doubtless prove to be the basis of the report from Paris that the official letters of the League of Nations to this Government remain unanswered and unacknowledged. In the office of the Secretary of the League, it is said, there is a pile of such letters, continually growing in volume, to which Washington has given no attention whatever. When communications had been sent by registered mail the League Secretary naturally got the receipts of the State Department but no reply to the letters, although many of them relate to important matters in which this Government is interested, such as the suppression of white slavery, of the opium traffic, changes in the League Covenant and the action of the Council in respect to the mandates which has been called into question by our Government.

If this charge lay against the Senate it would be sustained by an inherent probability of truth. In matters relating to the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations the Senate is not chargeable with respect for the manners and customs which prevail in civilized and enlightened nations. It is very different at the other end of the avenue. The Administration in all its departments, of course, is punctilious in observance of the courtesies that invariably govern the intercourse of nations. A letter from the League Secretary is a communication to this Government from forty-eight other Governments. It is inconceivable that the State Department would neglect to acknowledge a communication coming from even one Government. It is unimaginable that a long series of such missives from the office of the Secretary of the League in Paris has been allowed to accumulate in the Department, all remaining unanswered.

The explanation that the Government desires to avoid any recognition of the League of Nations is an insult to the intelligence of the Administration. The League exists without our participation, without the participation of Mexico, Turkey and Russia; the forty-eight nations which compose it have not asked us to recognize its existence. It would be monstrously silly as well as a culpable breach of good manners to withhold replies to the League Secretary's letters on any such ground as that. Partisanship runs high in Washington. There have been few occasions in political history when the bitterness of party feeling has been so persistent, the policy of hate so obviously controlling. But that is up at the Capitol. The Administration has shown its breadth of mind by adopting many of the policies formulated and declared by the Wilson Administration. There must be an explanation of the failure of the League Secretary to establish communication with Washington. Perhaps the mischief is due to the interference of some Democratic holdover in the State Department or the Post Office. It will strike the country as pretty despicably small business, which should be looked into at once, to the end that this Government may be freed from the reproach of flagrant bad manners.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Excellent Plan in Principle.

With everybody agreed on the necessity, now and for some years to come, of greater and more intelligent restrictions on immigration than this country has had in the past, and nearly unanimous in condemnation of the present "quota" system, as combining the minimum of effectiveness and the maximum of hardship and inconvenience, the plan devised by the House Committee on Immigration will be examined hopefully as being at least a change. To say that no change could be for the worse would be unsafe, but the fundamental principle of the bill introduced by the committee's Chairman, Representative ALBERT JOHNSON of Washington, is a sensible one.

This is that the would-be additions to our population should be examined in their home land, or rather at the ports of embarkation, instead of after their arrival here. The task of doing this is to be intrusted to Consular Agents, assisted by competent inspectors and physicians, and only immigrants with passports vised by these agents shall be allowed to land. That, of course, if well done, would be vastly better for the immigrants themselves, in that it would save many of them from making the long and costly voyage, only to be excluded and sent back as inadmissible under our laws, and it would be better for ourselves as much decreasing the troubles and complexities now existing in the operation of Ellis Island and the other like stations.

The only objection to the plan that foreign Governments could have would be that it interfered with getting rid of "undesirables" by subjecting them to examination and rejection where evidence in regard to them most easily can be secured. That, however, is an objection no Government could make, and cordial co-operation by the foreign authorities could be expected.

Such Places Full of Temptation.

Whether or not the plan of the Immigration Committee would work well as this country's permanent policy is a question which there would be little or no hesitation in answering in the affirmative except for one doubt that arises. Would it be possible to secure, for the salaries that would be paid to these Consular Agents, men capable of resisting the constant and great temptations to which their honesty and fidelity would be subjected?

Endowed with a large discretionary power, as they would have to be, and as is in fact proposed in the bill, venality or incompetence of even a few of them would make the system worse than farcical. The places would be sought eagerly by the very men who ought not to have them, while, for the men who should, they would not be particularly attractive. This difficulty, of course, is not an insuperable one, but it deserves consideration, and upon the extent to which it is overcome will depend the success or failure of the plan.

Sometimes Blame Misplaced.

That not only abroad are problems hard of solution created in respect to immigrants has been revealed here by the charges and partial confessions made last week of graft at Ellis Island. There, too, opportunity necessarily exists for the exploitation of ignorance, and side by side with it is that of evading the legal restrictions by corrupting those whose duty it is to enforce the restrictions.

Perhaps there is as much of one form of iniquity as of the other, and it is possible to hope that the extent of both has been exaggerated.

There is seemingly good authority, also, for saying that the greater part, and the most ruthless part, of the robbery of immigrants is done, not by Ellis Island officials and attendants, but by outsiders who were themselves immigrants only a few years ago. These persons win the confidence of the newly arriving, for they speak their language and know their customs and ways of thought. They have just the knowledge that the strangers lack, can guide them through the confusions of unfamiliar scenes, and can tell them what they choose about money and employment.

Their numerous villainies, discovered too late, are ascribed to "America," and account for not a little of the disappointment, discouragement and bitterness against the United States that are such obstacles to the work of those who undertake the "Americanisation" of our foreigners.

Everybody Behaved Commendably.

A truly alarming adventure was that of the travelers, most of them vacation tourists, who were on the St. Lawrence steamer Rapids King when one of its rudder chains broke while passing down the Long Sault. Grounded at once in the midst of the wild currents there, the danger of the prisoners on board was not small, and to them it doubtless looked considerably larger than it really was.

It takes skill to steer big boats safely through this and the other rapids of the great river that drains our inland seas, and though these voyages have been made innumerable times without accident, the always possible disaster seemed at last to be a matter of minutes as soon as the steamer struck on the rocks. Help was near at hand, but it took many hours of hard, perilous work before all the passengers could be carried ashore.

Then, curiously enough, but presumably because of her lightened load, it was found possible to get the steamer afloat and she completed the passage of the rapids under her own steam.

Her commander, Captain BATTEN, very evidently knows his business, and has a cool head as well as courage and a clear appreciation of his duties and responsibilities. But the passengers, too, all seem to have behaved commendably. Some of them must have been much alarmed and all not a little disquieted, but there was no panic, no frantic plunges overboard and no hasty launching of the useless lifeboats.

Pictures for Education.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to express appreciation of the editorial article "Education by the Movies" in today's TIMES. It not only commends itself to any thoughtful person with experience in the educational training of children, but accords entirely with my own careful study of the value and limitations of visual instruction. Five years of experimenting with the moving picture and the stereopticon have proved the greatly superior advantage of the still picture, and pictorial aids of any kind are being used with more and more of moderation, because of the evidence that much of the instruction so given (or rather offered) is accepted as merely passive entertainment.

I am glad to have the facilities for pictorial instruction, and know the value of their occasional use, but the general public, and much of the educational world, has gone mad over the new—and easy—way of pouring instruction into the waiting child. It is like the proverbial pouring of water on the duck's back.

I would that your article could find its way into the publications of all associations interested in school work.

FRANK HANKINSON,
Principal of Public School 14, Richmond.
West New Brighton, July 15, 1921.

WOOD NYMPH.

Mortal, I am not for you;
Do not follow me!
Turn and seek the town again
While you yet are free.

My hands are cold as water
And their touch will freeze—
Think that you can feed your love
With such things as these?

My lips are wild rose petals,
My hair is fronds of fern—
Think you, then, in kissing me
That your lips would burn?

One look in my changing eyes,
You will never know
Peace or rest in life again—
Ever you will go

Seeking, seeking through the trees,
Catching at the wind;
But the thing your wild heart wants
You will never find.

AMELIA CRESSON.

CONFERENCE AND LEAGUE.

Delicate Questions Must Come Before the Senate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If anything of permanent importance is to come out of the conference which President Harding is preparing to call, it must come finally through a two-thirds affirmative vote of the Senate at Washington. The party of President Harding does not command two-thirds of the Senate, even nominally, and cannot control several of those who were elected as Republicans. On any matter binding the United States to any agreement with foreign powers, the number of Republicans not subject to control is larger than on anything else.

If the conference succeeds, then, in getting any proposition into shape which promises peace by international agreement, it is quite evident that ratification must come through the aid of a large share of the Democratic vote. Now, the Democratic votes which can possibly be had for such a program are not those of the anti-Wilson and anti-League men, such as Reed and Watson, but of the Senators who loyally supported Wilson and who still believe in the League of Nations.

I call attention to this for this reason: Republican newspapers and individuals professing to see a great forward movement in the proposed conference are already making it the occasion for further abuse of Wilson and ridicule of the League of Nations. Now, if these critics have any desire to see the results of the Harding conference ratified by the Senate, they should cease at once and absolutely a course of irritation which, if kept up, is wholly likely to make ratification an impossibility.

Harding has associated with Hughes and Hoover long enough to know that if the conference is to accomplish anything it must work very closely along the lines marked out by the League, in very important particulars—and particulars, too, for which the League has been roundly abused by its opponents. The task before the President of getting anything finally through the Senate will be a very difficult and delicate one at best; no real friend will make it the more so by keeping up the stream of ridicule and abuse of an element through whose aid alone the task can be successfully accomplished.

W. H. JOHNSON.

Columbus, Ohio, July 14, 1921.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his highly significant cable dispatch from Paris, published today by THE NEW YORK TIMES, Edwin L. James discloses certain fundamental difficulties to be faced by the coming Washington conference which the President has called for the purpose of considering possibilities of disarmament, and for the further purpose of arriving at a solution of serious problems in the Pacific area. The importance of this cable is such that it should command the attention of every thoughtful American.

Quoting authoritative writers in the Paris press, Mr. James clearly reveals something of the prevailing attitude held by France toward Germany. Sensible Americans endorse the views of those who believe that Germany will never cease her efforts to have revenge on France if it takes a hundred years of steady preparation; that the only safety for France lies in possession of sufficient military force to prevent another brutal onslaught, and the keeping of Germany impotent, in a military straitjacket, until successive generations of Germans realize that unprovoked war doesn't pay. If France and Belgium are given guarantees of constant and immediate protection by the late Allies, it may be safe for France to disarm to considerable extent. Otherwise it would be folly. To impute ignorance of this outstanding fact to the President and his advisers would be childish.

When a far-reaching business enterprise of international scope gets into serious difficulties, its rehabilitation is effected by a small group of strong, experienced men. In taking preliminary measures toward reorganizing a very considerable part of the whole world, placing it on its feet, relieving it of crushing liabilities, even trying to insure it against general upheaval in future, common sense dictates that a like plan be followed. This, I take it, is why the President and the Secretary of State decided upon the course of preliminary action now in evidence. Apparently they are bringing back into full working order—certainly for a limited time—the original League of Nations which prevented the Hun savages from overrunning the earth. It is through this League, through the action of such tried and powerful board of international directors, that the world will be restored to better conditions and move forward toward cessation of wars, and settlement of disputes; through a society of nations founded on law and justice determined to uphold law and maintain justice at all hazards. Force still rules the world, and always will rule it—force of character, force of justice tempered, when possible, by mercy; force of intellect, of honesty; and more than anything else, force of high example solidly based on Things As They Are.

In his splendid dream of immediately bringing about peace on earth through moral suasion and the inculcation of lofty ideals, Mr. Wilson failed because he did not visualize mankind as a large part of it really is—backward, semi-barbarous, ignorant and bestially selfish. As far as I have been able to gather from reports of his utterances and actions, Mr. Wilson undertook the practical application of a program for which the world may be ready a thousand years hence, but for which it is not ready today, as is abundantly proved—and this in spite of the fact that for about twenty centuries countless millions, inspired by exactly the same motives that inspired Mr. Wilson, have lived and toiled and died in effort to persuade mankind as a whole to put in practice the rules of conduct proclaimed by the great Teacher of Nazareth, His forerunners and His associates.

In setting about, calmly and methodically, to reorganize the world, those attending the Washington conference will undertake the most momentous as well as the most colossal task in all history—a task to which the framing of the Versailles Treaty of Peace with Germany was a mere preliminary. That marked the cessation of hostilities for the time being. The stupendous effort to be undertaken at the Washington conference will be formulation of methods whereby another world war can be prevented for all time to come, and whereby disputes leading to wars on smaller scale may be settled before hostilities occur. This effort cannot be consummated in a hurry. Infinite patience, and wisdom well-nigh infinite, will be needed if success is achieved. There are not a few Americans who reverently hope that the same Providence which at times past gave our country Washington and Lincoln once more has placed at the head of our beloved nation a group of men who can be trusted to do all that is humanly possible in this supreme crisis of world history.

HENRY ROOD.

Pleasantville, N. Y., July 15, 1921.

"PATH OF PROGRESS."

Some Additions to the List of Republican Achievements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the caption "The Path of Progress," The Washington Post of June 13 contained an editorial listing in twelve items what the editor called the "achievements" and "accomplishments" of the new Administration thus far. Some items were: 4. Pending peace resolution to re-establish peace. 5. Progress toward tax revision. 8. Plans for funding public debt. 9. Plans to put transportation on a satisfactory basis. 12. Appointment of a new Shipping Board.

It would seem that, without further argument, they might well add to this list: 13. The introduction by the Administration and The Washington Post of changes in application and use of the words "normalacy," "achievement," "accomplishment" and "progress."

Do items 4, 6, 8, 9 and 12, foregoing, associate themselves in any degree of harmony with the words "achievement" or "accomplishment"? The peace resolution is not even complete in itself, and we could not reasonably say that it is "progress," or that the Administration is getting anywhere with making peace. Progress toward tax revision, if it is progress, is far, far from a state of entire completion or fulfillment, and we must take The Washington Post's word for it that it is a great or heroic effort.

Having supported a Shipping Board for some years, functioning not badly, or if badly we have not had time to learn of the new board that it is to function better, we cannot agree with the Administration that the appointment of a new Shipping Board is an accomplishment, an achievement or progress. But if the Administration is so hard pressed for items of accomplishment and achievement and progress that it has to include the appointment of a new Shipping Board as one, why not add to the list: 14. Appointment of George Harvey as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. 15. Appointment of an entirely new Cabinet. 16. Appointment of Marion's leading physician Brigadier General, M. R. C. BENJAMIN KING.

Guatemala, June 24, 1921.

An Anti-Tammany Year.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps a few statistics as to our Mayoralty elections during the last fifty years may be interesting:

Year.	Mayor Elected.	Ticket.
1870—	A. Oakey Hall	Tammany
1872—	William F. Havemeyer	Anti-Tammany
1874—	William H. Wickham	Tammany
1876—	Smith Ely Jr.	Tammany
1878—	Edward Cooper	Anti-Tammany
1880—	William R. Grace	Tammany
1882—	Franklin Edson	Tammany
1884—	William R. Grace	Anti-Tammany
1886—	Abram S. Hewitt	Tammany
1888—	Hugh J. Grant	Tammany
1890—	Hugh J. Grant	Tammany
1892—	Thomas F. Gilroy	Tammany
1894—	William L. Strong	Anti-Tammany
1897—	Robert A. Van Wyck	Tammany
1901—	Seth Low	Anti-Tammany
1905—	George B. McClellan	Tammany
1909—	William J. Gaynor	Anti-Tammany
1913—	John Purroy Mitchel	Anti-Tammany
1917—	John F. Hylan	Tammany

Of the twelve two-year terms Tammany had nine and anti-Tammany three.

As to the one three-year term, anti-Tammany had it.

Of the six four-year terms Tammany had three and anti-Tammany three.

During the fifty-one years (1870-1921) Tammany has been in the saddle thirty years, anti-Tammany twenty-one years.

Tammany has several times beaten a coalition. Nothing but a coalition has ever beaten Tammany.

It is anti-Tammany's turn to win this year.

JABEL.

New York, July 16, 1921.

Faith in Prohibition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. "Visiting Correspondent," in his letter to you, pays a generous tribute to the sportsmanship and hospitality of Americans as demonstrated at the recent fistic encounter on the New Jersey meadows. He seizes, however, upon what seems to him a curious phenomenon wherewith most respectfully to vent a "tiny bit of criticism."

This is nothing less than the fact that men and women who are accustomed to the stimulating effects of alcoholic drinks and have cultivated a habit that few have ever succeeded in breaking still retain their "thirst," even though the Eighteenth Amendment has been added to our Constitution. As he indicates, he belongs to this class of persons and for that reason desires no longer to avail himself of the hospitality of this land. One can readily understand that to live here would be for him, as it is for the Americans he has met, a hardship. Nevertheless, the people that "put it over because they were awake" know that with the passing of the topers a new generation of men and women would come who would know nothing of drink and drunkenness, and would lead cleaner, healthier, happier lives.

LEON G. FISHER, M. D.

Brooklyn, July 16, 1921.

Spoken English in the Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter to THE TIMES today an editor appeals to the advocates of the purity of English regarding correctly written English. It seems to me that our colleges (for example, Harvard, Amherst), in increasing their interest in English lately, may have wholly neglected a very important branch in English instruction—namely, compulsory classes in spoken English. I do not think the present instruction of our "stoodents" in so-called oratory and public speaking covers the field I have in mind.

What we need in all our schools today are compulsory classes for all students in standard spoken English. In other words, our schools should insist that before graduation students should be proficient in the accurate pronunciation of the vocabulary we use in our daily existence. In this direction the schools would gradually make their influence felt, in that slovenly pronunciation (including slang) would become unpopular.

PRO ENGLISH.

Boston, July 16, 1921.

Willcox for Mayor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to call attention to the availability of William R. Willcox as a candidate for Mayor.

A Republican should be nominated, and there is no man in the city whose Republicanism and ability have been vouched for by higher authorities.

Mayor Seth Low appointed Mr. Willcox President of the Park Department, President Roosevelt appointed him Postmaster, Governor Hughes appointed him Chairman of the Public Service Commission and the Republican National Committee selected Mr. Willcox for Chairman after he had filled the above-mentioned official positions with honor to the city. No man can present higher endorsements.

JUDSON C. WARD.

New York, July 16, 1921.

What is the Punishment?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Late last night, when I was driving homeward through a lonely country, a woman ran into the road, crying that her husband had been kicked by a horse and was unconscious. The nearest doctor was twelve miles away. I made all speed to my house and returned with a small flask of whisky, by the aid of which, in a few minutes, I had restored the man to consciousness and got him into bed. The physician who came three hours afterward found the patient's heart action still weak and declared that, indubitably, I had saved his life.

Am I liable to a term in the penitentiary?

CHANCELLOR POLLOCK.

Shrewsbury, N. J., July 16, 1921.

ROADS IN A NATIONAL PARK.

Criticism of Conditions by a Tourist Traveler.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having just made a tour in an automobile over the roads of the Yosemite National Park from Merced to Miami Lodge, Mariposa Big Trees, Wawona Point and Glacier Point into Yosemite Valley, I would like to write, for any of your readers who may be contemplating that route that these roads are shamefully bad. They are so narrow that cars have difficulty in passing and sometimes are obliged to back up—one or the other—to reach a wide enough place, the steep slope of the mountain side rising on one side and descending on the other. The roads, besides being narrow and full of sharp bends and very steep grades, are also rough as roads can be, full of ruts and bumps.

I do not know whose fault it is that these roads, through one of our most beautiful national parks, are as bad as bad roads can be, but I suppose the fault lies with Congress, which does not grant sufficient funds.

If it does lie with Congress, that body ought to take immediate steps to remove this disgraceful condition. What is the use of having national parks if there are no decent roads through them?

FREDERICK S. DELLENBAUGH.

Portland, Ore., June 26, 1921.

Afraid of German Competition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How is it possible for American manufacturers to live in the face of such prices as German goods are sold at in this country? It is a matter of plain arithmetic when comparing German labor costs and values of the German mark today, that the American working man has no chance at all to compete with goods produced in Germany. Your arguments lose entire sight of the fact of the difference in living conditions between the two countries.

Assuming, for the sake of argument, that the plan brought up in your editorial article of the 13th is correct, namely, that the European countries have got to pay their bills to the United States in goods, how will it be possible for consumers in this country to buy imported goods if the consumers themselves have no money with which to make purchases, and this condition will most certainly exist if the market is taken away from our manufacturers. You will only have to investigate the conditions today that are brought about from the influx of dumping the imported goods to bring this tariff matter squarely before the people.

D. F. ALVORD.

Winsted, July 14, 1921.

Prohibition's Victory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Van Buren's resignation as chief counsel to the Federal Prohibition Commissioner and reasons therefor give him credit, but surely he is in error when he says, "There can be no doubt that when the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted the people intended to prohibit for all time intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes," as there was not a Federal referendum on this question and therefore the people of the United States had no direct voice in the matter.

The Eighteenth Amendment was as I recall it, adopted on the vote of State legislators who for the most part were not elected on the issue, and citizens generally did not realize what was being put over on them and the lengths to which the anti-liquorites would go until it was too late.

I think as a general proposition that there can be no question that the temperance movement attained its ends because of the apathy of the people and their dislike of the saloon. Had the saloon been abolished altogether and hard liquor with it there would be no Eighteenth Amendment in existence today, in my opinion.

CHARLES H. AULT.

New York, July 3, 1921.

Camp Equipment Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Near Newburg, N. Y., Arnold Toynbee House, a Settlement in East Broadway, just around the corner from Henry Street Settlement and catering to very much the same needy children, has a camp where some of the children of the institution are able to get a vacation at a small cost. The camp is housed in discarded New York City horse cars, and the cost of maintaining the camp is very little, so that a vacation can be afforded for a very small sum.

Last Winter, however, the storehouse at the camp was broken into, and among other things the camp bicycle, the camp tennis equipment and a number of other necessary appurtenances were stolen. This Summer there are not sufficient funds on hand to replace these articles, and I trust that you will be kind enough to publish this letter in the hope that it may come to the eye of some reader who can let us have an old bicycle or some old tennis equipment, or, possibly, even a few dollars toward the purchase of other needed articles. All communications can be addressed directly to the writer at 99 Water Street, New York City.

RICHARD H. TOEPLITZ.
Financial Secretary.

New York, June 21, 1921.

Loses His State Bonus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there any good reason why we are obliged to be residents of the State on date election day to participate in the State bonus? I enlisted in New York, all of my business life up to the time of enlisting was spent in New York, and I went to public school there. When I volunteered into the regular army all other sources of income terminated. When I was discharged from service I was offered my position back, but at the same little pre-war salary, although living expenses had more than doubled.

At the same time I was offered a much more attractive position which, temporarily, brought me to the West. I no doubt am only one of many in similar circumstances. Am I not a New Yorker? Am I not entitled to a bonus as much as those who were more fortunate and could stay? Does New York expect Colorado or the other forty-six States to honor its own men now living or traveling in those States? New Yorkers do not think or act that way.

COLIN CAMPBELL COUPER.

Denver, Col., July 7, 1921.

Dr. Coffin's Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your edition of July 14 Dr. Coffin of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church states some interesting facts as to the causes of non-churchgoing today.

I agree with Dr. Coffin. Sermons often are uninteresting and lack the inspiration and instruction which should come from the modern pulpit

RICHARD H. LONG MARRIES HIS TYPIST

Massachusetts Manufacturer and Politician Weds Miss Laura Bousquet.

TWICE RAN FOR GOVERNOR

This Was His Bride's Fourth Marriage, She Having Obtained Three Divorces.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 18.—Richard H. Long, prominent shoe manufacturer and twice Democratic candidate for Governor, and Miss Laura I. Bousquet, a stenographer in his Worcester office, were married Saturday night by the Rev. William A. Knight, pastor of Plymouth Church, Framingham.

News of the wedding became known today. No member of Mr. Long's family attended the ceremony.

The former Mrs. Long was killed in an airplane accident at Salisbury Beach on July 10, 1920. Mr. Long is 56 years old and has six children. His bride, a native of Canada, has been married three times before, twice to the same man. On each occasion she obtained a divorce and was permitted to resume her maiden name.

At Worcester, Mass., in 1904, Miss Bousquet married Ira St. James, and she divorced him in that city April 19, 1911, on grounds of neglect. She then married N. H. Brown, and on June 16, 1916, she divorced him, also at Worcester, alleging cruelty. According to records she remarried Brown in New York City Jan. 17, 1917, and lived with him there, at Bridgeport, Conn., and Worcester. She again won a divorce, alleging cruel and abusive treatment, once more taking her maiden name.

The second Mrs. Long is about 35 and attractive. She is at the palatial Long estate at Framingham with Mr. Long and his 11-year-old daughter.

SHOWS FEWER MARRIAGES.

Summer Social Register Gives Increase in Families Living Abroad.

The Summer Social Register of 1921, which has just appeared, shows some interesting statistics of the distribution of prominent families during the hot months as compared to the previous year, indicating a continuance of the drift of the families to the seashore at the expense of the inland resorts. Families to the number of 11,268 are residing at the seaside.

In other respects there is a singular similarity in the social figures as compared to last year, and there has been a marked increase in the number of families living abroad, 588 families now having residence abroad. A hundred and twenty-three families apparently are spending the Summer on their yachts. The names and descriptions of 651 yachts appear opposite the owners' names in the Register. Of these 371 are steamers, 78 schooners and 202 sloops.

There has been a decrease in marriages, 747 persons having married, as compared with 959 last year. The mortality is lower, too, 192 men having died, as compared with 211 the previous year, and 163 women have died, as against 201 deaths in that sex last year.

The number of families in residence on the north shore of Long Island is 506, with 651 summering on the south shore and 315 at the Hamptons. The Jersey coast has 1,048 families. Newport and Narragansett combined have 275 families and Bar Harbor 139. Other points on the New England coast show that 1,485 families are passing the Summer there.

Canada leads the list with 223 families at inland resorts, and the Adirondacks have 177 families. There are 56 families at Lenox and 135 at Bernardsville, Morristown and Short Hills, N. J.

MISS DAVISON A BRIDE.

Wed to Howard Osterhout by Bishop Wilson in Brooklyn.

The marriage of Howard Osterhout and Miss Edna Suydam Davison, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. William L. Davison and Mrs. Davison of 62 Montague Street, Brooklyn, took place last evening in Grace Church, Brooklyn, Bishop Luther B. Wilson officiating, assisted by the bride's father.

Miss Ethel Davison was her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Jane Griffen, Inez Pando, Mildred and Elizabeth McNeill, Burgess Osterhout was his brother's best man, and the ushers were George Brokaw Compton, William Eastman, Harold R. Medina and H. Wallace Smith.

The bridegroom is a graduate of Columbia and a lawyer with offices at 111 Broadway. He served as an officer overseas, and after the armistice was attached to the American Peace Commission and went on several economic missions in the Balkans and the Near East for Mr. Hoover.

CLINTON GILBERT MARRIES.

Broker's Wedding With Mrs. M. S. French Reveals Divorce.

Clinton Gilbert, a Wall Street broker and a member of many clubs, and Mrs. Magdalene S. French, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Furman Dexter Spear of this city, were married last Friday in Quebec, where Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert are at present at the Chateau Frontenac. They purpose sailing this week for England, and in October will make a trip around the world.

The announcement of the second marriage of Mr. Gilbert was the first public information of a divorce between him and his first wife, although they had been living apart for some time. He is at the Racquet Club and Mrs. Gilbert and her children, Clinton, Gilbert Jr., John W. and Miss Margaret B. Gilbert, at 48 East Fiftieth Street. She was Miss Margaret G. Bacon and is a sister of Francis McNeill Bacon and a member of one of the most prominent families of this city.

Smith-Walker Wedding Today.

Miss Ethel Walker of Simsbury, Conn., and Dr. E. Terry Smith of Hartford are to be married at 11 o'clock this morning at the Ethel Walker School at Simsbury by the Rev. Dr. John Coleman Adams.

Miss Walker, who is a graduate of Bryn Mawr, will continue as President of the Board of Directors.

Dr. Smith is one of the prominent surgeons of New England. He is a member of the Yale Club of this city and the University Club of Hartford. During the war he was a Major in the Medical Corps overseas.

Dr. Smith and his bride will sail for Europe on July 26 and will return to Hartford in September.

Engagements.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Blanche Warriner Milliken of Boston, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Milliken of Nashua, N. H., and Lawrence P. Hall of Upper Mountain Avenue, Montclair, N. J., Mr. Hall was graduated from Harvard last June, receiving the degree of Master of Arts for graduate study in chemistry.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Beard of Glen Ridge, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marcia Beard, to Robert D. Miller, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Miller of Montclair, N. J.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

James P. Vogel, who is to marry Miss Jeannette T. Ross, will give his farewell bachelor dinner on Saturday evening at the Tuxedo Club. Among his guests will be his best man, A. André Lord, and his ushers, Edward Livingston Burrill Jr., Homer Gage Jr., Brennoch Hyland, William Steele Gray Jr., Louis Gordon Pooler and Wyllys Rossiter Betts Jr.

Count Laszlo Szechenyi has come from Newport and is staying at the St. Regis for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Sherman of 17 East Eleventh Street are at the Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass., for the remainder of the Summer.

Henry de Bach, Attaché of the Russian Embassy, has arrival from Washington, D. C., and is at the Ritz-Carlton for a short stay, where E. Clarence Jones is staying prior to going to Saratoga Springs.

Colonel Henry Hersey Andrew of 122 West Seventy-eighth Street is occupying his cottage in Great Barrington, Mass., where Mrs. Andrew expects to join him in August.

Miss Wise of Washington, D. C., who came here to see her sister, the Duchess de Richelieu, sail for Europe, is visiting Mrs. James Cummings Barr at Southampton. Jefferson Crane and James F. Lee of Boston being among the other house guests.

Ensign Robert C. Sprague and Mrs. Sprague, who was Miss Florence van Zelm, have taken a cottage at 44 Bedloe Avenue, Newport, for the Summer, Ensign Sprague having been transferred from the Pennsylvania to the destroyer squadron at Newport.

Among those entertaining at dinner last evening at Delmonico's roof garden were Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, August Belmont and E. D. Kane.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wanamaker Jr. are visiting Mrs. William Disston in Paris, prior to their visiting Mrs. Axel Wichfeld in Scotland.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Van Pelt, who were married last week in Philadelphia, sailed on Saturday for Europe. Mrs. Van Pelt was formerly Miss Sarah B. Penrose.

Mrs. William H. Dougherty and Miss Nanno Dougherty of 355 Park Avenue are at the Ambassador for a few days before going to the country.

CELTIC AND FINLAND HERE.

Countess Albani Among the Many Passengers From Europe.

Two liners arrived yesterday from Europe with a large number of passengers on board, many of whom were on their way to join steamships at Pacific ports for China, Japan and Australia.

Some of those on the White Star liner Celtic from Liverpool and Queenstown were: Viscount and Viscountess Bryce, the Rev. W. L. Kinsolving, the Rev. William Hogan, W. D. Adams, G. H. Bryant, A. W. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. William Burrows, G. C. Durant, Edward G. Durant, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Coburn, F. W. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hungerford, Miss Adrienne Hungerford, William Henderson, Mrs. A. Kessler, Fred G. Lathom, F. B. Lyon, S. C. Mead, J. R. Redfern, Robert H. Rycroft, Hugh G. Saunders, J. R. Muir, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. H. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Taylor, Miss M. H. Thomas, F. S. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond J. White, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Foulds.

Among those arriving on the Red Star liner Finland from Antwerp via Southampton and Cherbourg were: Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Arnold, E. C. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Fernald, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Cummings, Miss D. M. Church, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jeffery, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory McLoughlin, Miss Jane Hill, John P. Morgan, Countess M. Albani, P. L. Dodge, B. T. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Frambes, Mr. and Mrs. Roland H. Todd, Paul C. Squire, United States Consul at Dunkirk, Mrs. Squire, Richard Squire and John F. Squire.

2 NAMES OFF SLACKER LIST.

Both Gave Military Service — Another Shows Discharge Papers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The names of two New York City men have been ordered removed from the list of draft deserters following a supplementary investigation by the War Department. They are Edward Allen Nelson, 532 Grand Avenue, and William Perry, 882 Dean Street, Brooklyn. Nelson was found to have served in the Navy and Perry in Company H, 106th Infantry.

William Joseph Nestor of 373 East 167th Street, listed as a deserted by Local Board No. 18, showed discharge papers, according to which he enlisted in the Navy Aug. 28, 1917, serving first as a seaman and later as a second-class fireman. His mother said she had notified the draft board of his enlistment. He was discharged March 13, 1919.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 18.—Thomas Carso Mair of North Plainfield, listed as a slacker in District No. 1, Somerset County, died the day he received notice that he had been drafted.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 18.—Two men listed here as draft deserters served in the war. Frank Joseph Machacek served in the Czechoslovak army from Jan. 1, 1918, to Oct. 10, 1919. Martin Kubalano was in the Czechoslovak army from December, 1917, to June, 1920. Both were wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 18.—Thomas Stead, 523 Elizabeth Avenue, listed as a slacker, is in London recovering from wounds suffered when fighting with the Royal Flying Corps of Canada, according to his friends.

ARTISTS BACK FROM ABROAD

Return on the Finland From Tours to Out-of-the-Way Places.

Among the first cabin passengers arriving on the Red Star liner Finland from Cherbourg and Antwerp yesterday were a number of American artists who have been spending several months in out-of-the-way places abroad.

Gregory McLoughlin said he had been away a year, most of the time in the Balearic Isles, which are out of the track of the American tourists. E. D. Roth, a New York artist, returned from a long trip to Spain, where he made etchings in Granada, Cordova, Toledo, Burgos and other places, which he will place on exhibition shortly. Another artist on the liner was Ovude Musin, who had been in the Balkans. Alexander Fisher of Knoxville, Tenn., said he had been away eighteen months in Rumania and Poland, doing welfare work among children.

CANCEL PULITZER AIR RACE.

Inability to Get Army and Navy Entrants Halts Detroit Contest.

DETROIT, July 18.—Sidney D. Waldon President of the Detroit Aviation Society, on his return from Washington today announced cancellation of the Pulitzer Trophy airplane race and contests for other trophies which the Detroit society was to have staged here Sept. 8, 9 and 10.

Inability to get assurances from the Army and Navy Departments of service entries depended upon to provide competition in these events is given as the reason for the cancellation.

Airplane Drops Flowers at Bridal.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 18.—Flowers were dropped from the sky at the wedding of M. W. Fusakawski and Clementine Blashouse, a young Polish couple, which took place today at the Polish Church in Florida, this county. They were dropped from the airplane of H. B. Wisner of this city, driven by Lieutenant Earl A. Thorn. Lieutenant Thorn was a guest later at the wedding.

ALL HYLAN'S FOES TO PICK OPPONENT

Everybody Welcome at Meeting Tomorrow to Help Frame Fusion Program.

NEW PRECEDENT FOR CITY

Democrats Win Five New Places on Conference Committee Instead of Fifteen Asked.

Everybody opposed to the re-election of Mayor Hylan will be afforded an opportunity to aid in picking a candidate to beat him at a "town meeting" in the Hotel Commodore tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, under the auspices of the Anti-Tammany Conference Committee of Twenty-nine on Candidates and Platform. The call went forth last night when the confcrence committee held the first of its meetings at the Commodore.

Incidentally the meeting tomorrow afternoon represents a new idea in the selection of fusion candidates. In the past such gatherings always have been held behind closed doors and every effort made to shut the public out of the deliberations and guard closely the decisions arrived at until the time was at hand to promulgate the slate. Of course the "town meeting" will be held solely for the purpose of receiving suggestions, but the move is the direct result of earnest pleas that public sentiment be sounded before the slate finally is made up.

There is every likelihood that the wheels will begin to move with unusual speed after tomorrow's meeting. Senator William M. Calder, who attended the conference last night and will be one of the dominant forces in future deliberations by the Committee of Twenty-nine, said while the meeting was in progress:

"There will be agreement on a city ticket by next Tuesday night. It will be a winning ticket, too. Every candidate on it will be elected."

Mr. Calder, it is understood, will contend strongly for the nomination of a Brooklyn Republican to oppose Mayor Hylan. He regards such a selection as a fundamental condition for victory.

First Committee Enlarged.

The Conference Committee when last night's meeting began was composed of twenty-nine members, but before adjournment eleven new members had been added, six of whom were Republicans, representing the New York Young Republican Club and the Brooklyn Young Republican Club. The other five were Independent Democrats.

The latter, however, did not represent the Democratic Union, the organization of Ernest Harvier, and other organizations which participated in the Sunday conference at the Commodore and resolved to hold out for a representation of fifteen on the Conference Committee for the Independent Democrats. This would equal the representation of the regular Republican organizations in the five boroughs.

The Conference Committee decided last night to issue an invitation to five representatives of the bodies concerned. Later a delegation appeared before the committee and presented as an ultimatum a proposal for the selection of "fifteen or none." The Conference Committee after hearing this delegation decided that five was a proper representation for the groups which included Mr. Harvier's Democratic Union, the Independent Democracy of Greater New York, the Independent Democracy of the Bronx and the Personal Liberty League of Queens. The latter organization, led by Dr. A. J. Keating, is composed largely of independent Democrats who for the last two or three years have been engaged in a finish fight with Borough President Maurice E. Connolly for control of the Democratic organization in Queens.

Henry W. Taft presided at the meeting last night. Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the Coalition Committee, one of the three original groups represented in the membership of the Committee of Twenty-nine, presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that any organization or individual applying for membership shall pledge his support with full faith to the conference and give unqualified support to the action determined upon at its meetings."

"It is very important," said Mr. Price, "that we should have such assurances, because there are some men about town who are engaged in primary contests and who, if favorably considered by us, may turn around and give their support to Tammany Hall later."

It was very clear to many of those present that Mr. Price had ex-Senator William M. Bennett and Aldermanic President F. H. LaGuardia in mind. As soon as a vote had been taken on the resolution, Mr. Taft read the following letter from Mr. LaGuardia, assuring the conference that he would abide by the result of the Republican city primaries and give the winner his support.

LaGuardia to Be Regular.

July 18, 1921.

To the Chairman of the Joint Committees of the Regular Republican Organizations, Coalition Committee and Citizens Union, Hotel Commodore, New York City:

Gentlemen—I enclose herewith a copy of my platform on which I am entering the Republican primaries for the nomination for Mayor. This will aid us in joining issues.

As I have already declared that I would abide by the result of the Republican primary, it occurs to me that it would be but fair that your committee announce publicly that I will be supported in the event that I defeat your selection in the coming primaries.

With the kindest regards and with best wishes, I am sincerely,

F. LaGUARDIA,
New York City.

It was regarded as probable that Major LaGuardia's action has been suggested by Senator Calder, who was chiefly responsible for his nomination two years ago for President of the Aldermanic Board. It was learned last night that Major LaGuardia and Senator Calder had been in conference at the latter's office yesterday.

"I do not care to discuss the conference," said Senator Calder. "I am only anxious to protect the interests of the Republican Party in this campaign. Yes," he added in response to a question, "I think Major LaGuardia could win if nominated."

After the letter had been read and filed, Mr. Taft read a communication from the Harvier men demanding a representation of fifteen members on the Conference Committee.

"Is this a regular organization?" asked Senator Calder.

"I should judge not," said Mr. Taft. "It is a voluntary organization, which met here for the first time yesterday."

Benjamin M. Day, head of the Young Republican Club of New York moved that his organization and its Brooklyn sister club be each given representation on the committee. On motion of John Gerdes, one of the Citizens Union representatives, seconded by Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, the Conference Committee then went into executive session.

William Jay Schieffelin, head of the Citizens' Union, raised the question of a larger representation for women on the Conference Committee. A motion was adopted providing for a representation of three members from the two young Republican clubs, with the proviso that one of the delegates from each should be a woman.

There was a report yesterday that County Judge Reuben L. Haskell of Kings might enter the Mayoralty race. He was elected County Judge as a wet candidate by an overwhelming majority and against the wishes of the organization in Kings. Should he run for Mayor, it probably would be on a personal liberty platform. The Republican leaders are not keen for his candidacy.

"It is too hot for any announcements in July," was all that Judge Haskell would say.

TRYING TO IDENTIFY SHELL SHOCK VICTIM

First Thought to Be Lieut. Hamon —Physicians Believe Thunder Caused Relapse.

The shell-shock victim in the North Hudson Hospital, Weehawken, believed to be Lieutenant George Hamon of Ardmore, Okla., nephew of the late Jake L. Hamon, who was killed by Clara Smith Hamon, failed to recover his memory yesterday, and doctors were strengthened in their belief that he had suffered relapse in the thunderstorm last week. Efforts to establish his identity definitely were continued by the Weehawken police, Captain Heasner and Detective Lyons devoting themselves to the task, but at midnight the results had only deepened the mystery as to precisely who the young man was and how he came to be wandering, dazed, about the ferry slip.

Telegrams to members of the Hamon family in Ardmore brought two replies. One was from John Hamon, and read:

"Correct name of my son James Luther Hamon. Six feet one-half inch in height, brown eyes, brown hair, scar on chin from burn. Tattoo on arm. Twenty-three years old. If it is my son, wire."

The other message came from Mrs. D. Hamon and said:

"I have a son. Don't know whereabouts. Tall, brown eyes and hair, broken ribs on right side; double-jointed. Scar on leg."

The hospital patient has sandy hair and blue eyes, and in no way tallies with the description of either of the young Hamons described by their parents. The Weehawken investigators, talked by the man's inability to talk coherently for himself, sent further inquiries to Ardmore.

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 18.—Jake Hamon had no nephew named George Hamon. Neither James Luther Hamon nor Mrs. Van Pelt is related to the late Jake Hamon. A dispatch from Ardmore says that Mrs. D. Hamon and James Luther Hamon agree that the description does not tally with that of their son.

MRS. F. H. FAYANT HONORED.

Made Godmother of One of French Farms by General Rogerie.

Mrs. Frank H. Fayant of Hartsdale, N. Y., who returned from Paris on the Olympic, has been made godmother of one of the French farms (Veuilly-la-Poterie, Aisne) where the Croisade Nationale pour l'Agriculture is carrying on its work of agricultural reconstruction. The appointment was made by General Rogerie, President of the organization.

From the subscriptions of members these farms are equipped with necessary buildings and implements so that they can be profitably worked by crippled soldiers and widows and orphans of the war. The farm at Veuilly-la-Poterie is the Château-Thierry and was held by the American troops on the morning of July 18, 1918, when the great allied offensive was begun.

Mrs. Fayant, who served with the American Red Cross in France in 1918, hopes to equip this farm from American subscriptions. Among the subscribers are Daniel Willard, Clarence H. Mackay, James Hazen Hyde, Albert H. Harris, Paul Dana, Robert H. Davis, Otto Carmichael, Roberts Walker, Benjamin G. Paskus, Joseph P. Tumulty, Edward G. Riggs, N. D. Maher, Frederick Johnson, H. M. Alexander, Russell G. Colt, Elisha Lee and Bartlett Arkell.

FIGHT OVER GOOD'S PLACE.

Madden Leads for Chairman of House Appropriations Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Another rift in the Republican ranks in the House appeared today when the different elements started campaigning for the selection of a Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, which position will be the most powerful in Congress when the budget plan is fully organized. That Chairman will be the head of the Rivers-Bird et Committee, and all other committees will be subordinated, since appropriations must be passed upon by the Budget Committee.

Representative James W. Good of Iowa has resigned as Chairman. His natural successor, if the seniority rule is followed, as is customary, would be Representative Charles R. Davis of Minnesota. Republican leaders insist that Mr. Davis's experience is not broad enough to handle the work of the committee, and they have determined that he shall not be made Chairman.

When this became known a sharp contest arose. Representative Martin B. Madden of Illinois, ranking next to Davis, entered the lists, as did Representatives William R. Wood of Indiana and T. E. Burton of Ohio. Each candidate has been indorsed by his State delegation, and the canvassing waxed strong today.

The Committee on Committees will meet tomorrow and fill the vacancy, with indications that Mr. Madden will be selected.

JUDGE MacMAHON REPLIES.

First Offenders Principally Those Who Get Suspended Sentences.

County Judge J. Grattan MacMahon of Brooklyn replied yesterday to a criticism that Judges sitting in the Kings County Court and the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court were too lenient in dealing with criminals convicted before them. It had been brought out from the records that of the 1,580 cases in which there were convictions in the past year, sentence was suspended in more than one-third.

"I offer no defense of my conduct on the bench," said Judge MacMahon. "No Judge should do that, for in that case he would be governed by personal and public opinion rather than by the justness of each case. I do what I think best, and in most cases those who receive the benefit of suspension are first offenders. Many have families and there are good reasons for giving them a chance for reformation. I have not suspended sentence in any case where I would not do so again were the same facts brought before me."

SUICIDE LEAVES NO CLUE.

Man Who Took Life Near Dyckman Street Station About 50 Years Old.

Shortly before 7 o'clock last night an unidentified man about 50 years old, well dressed, with an American eagle tattooed on his left forearm and a ring tattooed round the third finger of his left hand, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head in a small wood 400 feet from the Dyckman Street subway station. A .32 calibre pistol was found on the ground by Policeman Martin Connolly of the West 177th Street Station, who heard the report and found the body.

The man was about 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighed 140 pounds, had gray hair and sandy mustache. Twelve cents were found in the pockets, but no papers leading to identification. He wore a dark suit, brown fedora hat, blue shirt with blue and white spotted necktie, tan shoes and socks, and had gold cuff links. The body was taken to the morgue.

TAKES UP CARE OF DISABLED

Gov. Miller Will Hear Legion Officials Today on State Institutions.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 18.—Governor Miller will give a hearing tomorrow at his home in Syracuse to a committee representing the American Legion in connection with charges that the 600 soldiers in State institutions are not receiving proper treatment. This was announced here today by W. Ward Smith, Secretary to the Governor.

Colonel Cornelius Wickersham of New York is expected to act as Chairman of the committee.

TOWNLEY IS FACING A TERM IN JAIL

President of the Non-Partisan League Has Only One Avenue of Escape.

APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT

Highest Court in Minnesota Has Denied the Petition for Reargument of His Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 18.—A. C. Townley, President of the National Non-Partisan League, has but one avenue of escape left in his fight against serving a 90-day sentence for conspiracy to obstruct enlistments in the war, an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Minnesota Supreme Court has denied a petition for the reargument of his case.

The United States Supreme Court has already upheld the Minnesota Sedition law in the one instance in which it has passed on that law, on an appeal by Joseph Gilbert, former State Manager of the Non-Partisan League in Minnesota, of the conviction in Goodhue County for which he now is serving a term in the Goodhue County Jail at Red Wing.

The fight of the Non-Partisan League leader, in brief, follows:

April, 1919—Townley and Gilbert indicted in Jackson County for "conspiracy to obstruct enlistments for the war with Germany." Indictment demurred to.

May 2, 1919—State Supreme Court upholds Jackson County District Court in overruling demurrer to Townley's indictment.

July 12, 1919—Jury finds defendants guilty on second ballot. Sixty-day stay of sentence granted.

Sept. 19, 1919—Judge Dean sentences Townley and Gilbert to spend three months in the Jackson County Jail. Sixty-day stay granted in which to move for new trial.

October, 1919—Motion made for new trial.

July 27, 1920—Judge E. C. Dean denies motion for new trial.

August, 1920—Townley and Gilbert appeal Jackson County conviction to State Supreme Court.

April 29, 1921—State Supreme Court unanimously upholds conviction of Townley and Gilbert at Jackson.

May 4, 1921—Townley and Gilbert attorneys get time extension for filing reargument petition.

May 29, 1921—Petition for re-argument of case made to State Supreme Court.

July 16, 1921 — Minnesota Supreme Court denies petition for reargument of Townley case.

Today Townley has twenty-seven days in which to chose between asking the Supreme Court to review his case or going to prison.

WILLARD TAKES 'WAGE' CUT.

B. & O. President, With Officers, to Share Men's Pay Reduction.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—The salaries of President Daniel Willard and other general officers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad have been reduced, along with the cut in pay of the rest of the employes of the road.

The reduction in wages of employes authorized by the United States Labor Board became effective as of July 1, and the road's announcement, made yesterday at the central offices here, states that the cut in the salaries of general, division and other officers, together with monthly employes who received increased compensation on or since May 1, 1920, is effective as of the same date.

At the time the Labor Board authorized a reduction in the pay of employes it was estimated that the cut would average about 12 per cent. All reductions were reflected in the pay checks distributed among officers and employes last Saturday.

The announcement made public by the Baltimore & Ohio today in part is as follows:

"These reductions generally are in rates per hour, and the percentage of reduction effective is dependent upon the number of employes of various classes engaged from time to time.

"The company has arranged to reduce in like manner those general, general division and other officers and monthly employes who in the light of the higher cost of living were granted increases in their compensation at or since May 1, 1920.

"While the wages of such officers and employes do not come under the decision of the Labor Board, it was deemed necessary, because of the general conditions which so adversely affect the revenues of transportation companies, that such action be taken, notwithstanding it is recognized that during the period of inflation the officers did not receive increases in their salaries at the time proportionate to the extent generally granted to many classes of officers and employes of industrial organizations, nor in proportion to the increases granted from time to time to other classes of railroad employes generally."

BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

N. Y. Girl Has Man Arrested Who, She Says, Proposed to Her in Japan.

A suit for breach of promise, said to have been made in Kobe, Japan, and broken in Berlin, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday against Adolph Levi, who lives with relatives at 25 Waverly Place, by Miss Marie Gruner of 5 East Seventieth Street. Miss Gruner asked for an order of arrest for Levi on the ground that he was likely to leave the country and that she would be unable to collect any judgment unless he were compelled to give bond. He was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Murphy and released in $1,000 bail.

Miss Gruner, who wants $25,000, alleges that in July, 1918, when she was in Japan as companion to a "lady of wealth and social prominence," she met Levi, and that he proposed marriage and she accepted. Since then, she says, she has received "120 love letters and other messages from him in which he refers to me in most endearing terms and professes to me his undying love and devotion, telling me he preferred death to living without me."

Miss Gruner asserts that the date for the marriage was not set because Levi said he many excuse, among them that he was a German subject and it would be better to wait until peace had been restored. She says that Levi also told her that he had been married in Germany, but that he was under age at the time and the marriage was void.

ALBERT GREETS DELEGATES.

American Women at Brussels Session for Aid of Children.

BRUSSELS, July 18.—The second International Congress for the Protection of Children opened formally today. Thirty States sent representatives. The United States was represented by Mrs. Vernon Kellogg, Mrs. Henry Bayard and Mrs. Ruth Putnam.

King Albert delivered the opening address and welcomed the delegates. Premier Carton de Wiart also spoke. It is expected that the congress will extend over four days.

Confine Ex-Wife of Rufus Gaynor.

May Fairchild, former wife of Rufus Gaynor, fainted and was carried from the courtroom yesterday, where she was arraigned before Magistrate Jean Norris in the Woman's Court. Later she was brought into court again and sent to the Kingston Avenue Hospital for treatment and placed on six months' probation. The woman was convicted last week of vagrancy.

Not Needed by the United States, Says Dr. Egan.

The United States needs no Ambassador to the Vatican, in the opinion of Maurice Francis Egan, former United States Minister to Denmark and prominent Catholic layman, writing in The Columbia, the new monthly magazine published by the Knights of Columbus.

"At the beginning of the present Administration," Dr. Egan writes, "the usual attempt to induce the President to reopen the question of diplomatic relations with Rome was made. It is a curious fact that there is always a small number of political Protestants engaged in supporting this recurrent movement, no doubt with the best intentions. Candidates have been mentioned for the office. But the fact that England and France maintain official relations with the Vatican is no example for us to follow.

"The Apostolic Delegate to the United States fulfills every rational motive for the closer bringing of the spiritual and ecclesiastical affairs of America with the head of the Church."

The only time that such a mission was needed, Dr. Egan says, was during the Philippine negotiations, which President Roosevelt carried through successfully without it.

"The United States of America has no interests which ought to be made a subject of negotiations with the Holy Father," he concludes.

OBJECT TO AIR PORT STATION

Newport Colonists Cite Danger to Children in King Park Playground.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 18.—Members of the Summer colony who live in the vicinity of Halidon Hill object strenuously to the establishing of an air port station at King Park, the beach at the south end of the harbor which skirts the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fitz Simons, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Hugh L. Willoughby and others.

This objection developed at a meeting of the Newport Improvement Association today. Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Simons both appeared at the meeting to voice their objection, as did Mrs. Brown; and Arthur Curtiss James, who has a boat landing close by, also entered his objection.

Mrs. Fitz Simons said that if the air port was established in the park the hill would be vacated by Summer residents. She told of the danger from the airships to the children who use the King Park Playground and also the boats in the harbor. There was also objection to the use of the park for baseball by the men from the destroyer flotilla.

HONORS JEWISH WELFARE.

France Bestows Medal of Gratitude, First Class, for War Work.

The Jewish Welfare Board has been named by the French Government for the Medal of Gratitude, first class, in appreciation for its services during the war. Announcement of the award was made yesterday by Justice Irving Lehman, President of the board.

Ambassador Jusserand in his notification to the board wrote:

"Full of gratitude for the services rendered during the great war by the Jewish Welfare Board, not only to their own compatriots but to ours, my Government has decided to bestow on your association the medal of French gratitude of the first class. Advices to that effect signed by the President of the republic has been published in the Journal Officiel of June 28."

To this Justice Lehman replied, in part:

"I am sure that I need not tell you that all American Jews have always regarded the French Republic with a deep devotion and affection, for of all the European countries France first bestowed upon its Jewish citizens full civic rights and liberties.

"It is, therefore, peculiarly gratifying to the Jewish Welfare Board, acting in behalf of all the Jews of America, to receive from the French Republic this generous token of recognition of its effort."

WANTS BATHS IN PARKS.

Mayor to See if Old Reservoir Can Be Used for Swimming.

Mayor Hylan took up yesterday with Park Commissioner Gallatin of New York and Commissioner Harman of Brooklyn the question of establishing public swimming pools in the parks. The Mayor will see if the old reservoir in Central Park cannot be utilized for this purpose.

"I think it is of great importance that more bathing facilities be provided as speedily as possible nearer to the people than is now the case," said the Mayor. "I believe there should not only be a bathing place in Central Park, but in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, as well, and I shall ask for a report as to what can be done immediately from both Park Commissioners Gallatin and Harman of Manhattan and Brooklyn respectively.

"We have made considerable headway on street sprinkler baths and such other temporary expedients, but I am heartily in favor of establishing in the parks or such other places as is feasible as many additions to public bathing places as is possible."

Isaac Kaufmann, Merchant.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 18.—Isaac Kaufmann, President of the Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc., died today at his home in this city, aged 70 years. He was born in Vierheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, May 15, 1851. He came to this country in 1869, and joined his brother Jacob, who had come to Pittsburgh in the previous year, and began to peddle notions and household goods, carrying a pack on his back from morning till evening. In March, 1871, the two brothers started a store on the South Side, and gradually built up a business of large proportions until they erected the present building in the centre of the business district, and one of the largest department stores in the country.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES DAYTON, 53 years old, long active in politics in Nassau County, died at his home in Lynbrook, L. I., yesterday. Mr. Dayton was a former President of the Board of Education and had also served a term as Village President. At his death he was Secretary of the Nassau County Mosquito Extermination Commission. He was a member of Massapequa Lodge, F. and A. M.

Mrs. JOHANNA PINCKUS, wife of Pinckus Pinckus, a retired tobacconist, died on Saturday after a long illness at her home, 942 East Ninth Street, Brooklyn, aged 64 years.

STANLEY B. BARKER, 50 years old, a manufacturer, died at his home, 347 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was a lifelong resident of Brooklyn and a member of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, 137, F. and A. M., the Aurora Grata Commandery and Kismet Temple.

JAMES THORN PERRY, an old-time builder of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 769 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 78 years. Mr. Perry had been a resident of Brooklyn nearly all his life and belonged to the Catholic Benevolent Legion since it was started in that borough.

H. WINTER DAVIS, produce merchant, with offices at 100 Barclay Street, died Sunday in his Summer home near Lockport, N. Y., aged 55. His city residence was 465 West End Avenue.

GEORGE SYKES, Treasurer of the Lord & Burnham Company of Illinois, died Sunday at his home in Oak Park, Ill., at the age of 69. He was born in Yorkshire, England, and formerly lived in Jersey City.

Mrs. HENRIETTA STEURER, wife of Dr. John A. Steurer of 78 West Forty-seventh Street, died yesterday morning at her residence after a brief illness of acute indigestion. She was an active member of the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church at Sixty-fifth Street and Central Park West.

JOHN VAN NUIS WILLIS, brother of H. Brewster Willis, Superintendent of Schools in Middlesex County, is dead at his home in Plainfield, N. J. He was born in Bethlehem, N. Y., seventy-eight years ago.

ALEXANDER STRACHAN HACKLEY, for many years connected with the brokerage firm of Whitehouse & Co., 111 Broadway, died Sunday night at his home in South Orange, N. J.

The Right Rev. [illegible] bell, head of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn and Long Island, is ill at Brentwood, Long Island. Bishop McDonnell was taken ill last January while at Rockledge, Fla. He recovered sufficiently to return to Brooklyn in April and went to Brentwood soon afterward.

Born.

SIMPSON—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Simpson (nee Rose Levy) announce the arrival of a son, July 18.

Confirmation.

MELTSNER—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Meltsner announce the bar mitzvah of their son William on Saturday, July 23, at the Ansonia Synagogue, Derwin Branch. No cards.

Married.

BERSON—FRIEDMAN—Mr. and Mrs. A. Friedman announce the marriage of their daughter, Ray, to Samuel Berson of New Britain, Conn., and New York, at Broadway Central Hotel, July 17.

HOLLINSHED — BRINCKERHOFF — At Sparta, N. J., Miss Cornelia Brinckerhoff of Sparta and Ringoes, N. J., to Mr. H. Howard Hollinshed, by the Rev. William Hollinshed, Saturday, July 16, at 4 P. M.

STODDARD—DEGEN—Richard C. Stoddard, Florence Degen, July 2.

Died.

AHLERING—On July 17, 1921, Margaret, in her 68th year. Funeral from Dargan's Chapel, 107th St. and Amsterdam Av., Wednesday morning, 9:30. Requiem mass Corpus Christi Church, West 121st St., 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary. Cincinnati papers please copy.

ALMSTAEDT—Isaac Almstaedt, age 70, beloved husband of Maud Almstaedt and brother of Mrs. Julia Sendick and Johanna Bach. Funeral from his late residence, 462 St. Mark's Place, Tompkinsville, S. I., Tuesday, 11 A. M. Burial Machpelah Cemetery. Auto cortege.

BACH—Sarah, widow of Isaac Bach and beloved mother of Louis, Frances

CAME NEAR BLOWS AT BASEBALL TRIAL

Comiskey Resents Question by Defense if He Jumped Contract as Player.

CONFESSIONS ARE BARRED

Courtroom Looks Like Bleachers With Collarless Fans Sweltering in Heat and Boys Watching in Awe.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The baseball trial swung into full speed today with the first testimony presented by the State against the seven Chicago White Sox players and others charged with conspiring to throw the 1919 world series. Many legal arguments and altercations arose, which at times approached so close to physical combats that the excitement made the courtroom wilder in appearance than the bleachers after a home run with the bases full.

At the end of the day the State announced that late tomorrow it probably would bring forth its star pinch hitter in the hope of clinching the battle, sending Bill Burns, the alleged accomplice and State's witness, to the stand to tell his first hand story of the alleged conspiracy. At the same time it was officially announced that in return for his evidence the State would nolle prosse the indictment voted against him with the other defendants.

Preceding Burns, several witnesses, whose testimony is of comparatively minor importance, will probably be called. Among these may be Harry Grabiner, Secretary of the Chicago American League Club, and Ban Johnson, President of the American League. These two men are expected to give technical testimony concerning the ability of the accused players, and the possibility of a baseball game being thrown.

Little Evidence Produced.

While today's session produced plenty of excitement, it brought little in the way of evidence. George Gorman, Assistant State's Attorney in charge of the prosecution, outlined the State's case, telling the jury that Bill Burns met Eddie Cicotte, White Sox pitcher, in New York, and suggested that the series be thrown. He then went through with the oft-repeated story of how Cicotte and the seven other indicted players were alleged to have discussed the matter in Cicotte's room in a Chicago hotel, and how it was finally agreed to throw the series. He repeated the story told at the time of the Grand Jury investigation that Cicotte received $10,000 and Jackson and Williams $5,000 each. Arnold Rothstein of New York again was brought into the case as the man whom Abe Attell quoted as being willing to finance the deal.

At the Grand Jury investigation Rothstein testified, but was not indicted.

During most of Mr. Gorman's talk the spectators, who crowded the courtroom to capacity, remained silent, but as the prosecutor at times brought down his arm in emphasizing some particular point in his story, many "Ah's" and "Oh's" would break forth.

The spectators added to the bleacher appearance of the courtroom, for most of them sweltered in shirtsleeves, and collars were few. Scores of small boys jammed their way into the seats and as Mr. Gorman told of the alleged sell-out, they repeatedly looked at each other in awe, remarking under their breaths: "What do you think of that?" or "Well, I'll be darned."

The defendants sat quietly in one part of the room paying the closest attention to the testimony particularly when their former boss, Charles A. Comiskey, President of the White Sox Club, took the stand.

Comiskey Resents Question.

It was at this point that a physical clash appeared imminent. Ben Short, defense counsel, in cross-examining Mr. Comiskey, asked him if he had not jumped from the National League to the Brotherhood years ago.

The argument became so heated that that "old Roman," rising in the witness chair, shook his fist at Mr. Short and shouted:

"Don't you dare to say I ever jumped a contract. I never did that in my life."

After numerous other remarks Mr. Comiskey was quieted and sank back in the witness chair seemingly greatly fatigued.

The defense won a point when Judge Friend ruled that the State could make no mention in its opening statement of the Grand Jury confessions of Cicotte, Williams and Jackson. The ruling is subject to change and the confessions may be admitted eventually.

"You won't get to first base with those confessions," shouted Michael Ahern, defense attorney, when the point came up.

"We'll make a home run with them," came back Mr. Gorman.

"You may get a long hit, but you'll be thrown out at the plate," replied Ahern.

Commenting on the day's session tonight, Mr. Gorman said:

"We used our weakest line-up and shut them out. Wait until our real hitters get in."

From Thomas Nash, defense attorney, came this statement:

"We took everything they sent over and didn't even burn our hands. We'll fan their heavy hitters."

EXPLOITING OF DEAD CHARGED BY LEGION

U. S. District Attorney Asked to Institute Criminal Action in Connection With Soldier Burials.

Evidence in connection with alleged profiteering in the burial of unclaimed bodies of soldiers who died in hospitals here was presented to United States District Attorney Hayward yesterday by the American Legion with a request for immediate criminal proceedings. Colonel Hayward designated Assistant District Attorney Maxwell S. Mattuck to institute such criminal proceedings as the evidence might warrant.

The evidence relates to the burial of two and three soldiers in one grave and other alleged practices of undertakers which are said to constitute gross fraud against the Government. Some of the facts were disclosed before the Meyer Committee.

The practices referred to in the data placed in Colonel Hayward's hands also will be called to the attention of the Senate Committee which is investigating "all bureaus and agencies of the Government dealing with the care, treatment, insuring, compensating, rehabilitating and hospitalization of the late war." Lt. Col. Cornelius W. Wickersham, Chairman of the Legion Committee that has been making an investigation of conditions in this State, left for Washington yesterday to assume his duties as counsel to the Senate Committee.

The conditions complained of here will, Legion officers said yesterday, probably result in a Nation-wide inquiry by the Senate Committee into the burial of unclaimed soldier dead. It is hoped, by means of such an inquiry, to put an end to similar practices elsewhere.

Richard T. Bell left last night for Syracuse, where he will confer this morning with Governor Miller on conditions among insane veterans confined on Ward's Island. The Legion has charged that the State is profiteering at the expense of these men. Mr. Bell will submit to the Governor the report of the Legion's committee which investigated the Ward's island situation.

CLEARANCE SALE

Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases

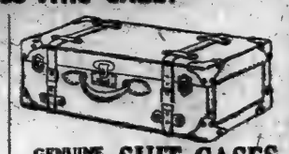
AND OUR ENTIRE LINE OF HIGH-GRADE LUGGAGE AND NOVELTIES
EXCEPTIONAL VALUES! DON'T MISS THIS SALE!



Full Size Wardrobe Trunk
5 ply construction; corticene lined throughout — built to withstand rough usage—snap lock—heavy draw bolts. Formerly $45.
$27.50



GENUINE COWHIDE BAGS
Extra heavy cut, 16, 18 and 20 inches—Tan, Cordovan, Black. An ideal serviceable bag. Reduced from $17.50.
$8.75



GENUINE COWHIDE SUIT CASES
Sturdy construction to give long service. Made on steel frame reinforced throughout, straps all around. Sizes 24 and 26.
$7.75

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

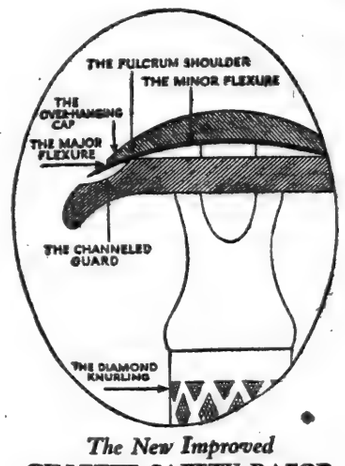
Our Entire Stock of Trunks—Ladies' and Gents' Fitted and Unfitted Bags and Suit Cases, Brief Cases—Leather, Silk and Beaded Bags—Umbrellas and Novelties Greatly Reduced for this Sale.

Uptown Stores
1456 Broadway
Bet. 41st & 42nd Sts.
206 W. 42d St.
West of B'way.

Dorfel LUGGAGE SHOPS

SALE AT OUR 3 CONVENIENT STORES
Downtown—
237 Broadway
Woolworth Building

500,000 since May 16th in America alone



The New Improved
GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR

Note the position of the blade in the *New Improved Gillette*. The blade automatically touches the face at the correct angle to cut the hairs *clean through*.

See how the head of the razor is rounded to make a guiding surface. How the shaving edge is controlled relative to this guiding surface so the shaving edge cuts the hair *right at the surface of the skin*.

The New Improved Gillette uses the same fine Gillette Blades as you have known for years—but now your Blades can give you all the luxury of the finest shaving edge in the world. Identify the New Improved Gillette by its—

Fulcrum Shoulder
Overhanging Cap
Channeled Guard
Micrometric Precision
Automatic Adjustment
Diamond Knurled Handle
Diamond Trademark on Guard

Finer Shave—Longer Service
More Shaves From Your Blades

In SILVER *and* GOLD
Shaving Sets and Traveler Outfits
$5 *to* $75

The New Improved Gillette
Patented January 13th, 1920

EVIDENCE of the confidence of men the world over in this great achievement—the *New Improved Gillette*—is briefly this:—

Announced to the public on May 16th, 1921.

Demand unforeseen by many dealers.

A week later "RUSH" orders from these same merchants.

At one time, it looked as if New Improved Gillettes were at a premium.

Within a month, distribution showing signs of catching up with demand, in spite of unfilled orders.

Today, the factory still making an effort to catch up—with 500,000 New Improved Gillettes already sold to the first 500,000 lucky enough to get them.

The most spontaneous response to any razor of any type since the world began making and using shaving implements.

Go to your Dealer today and get a New Improved Gillette

NOTE:—*The Gillette Company assumes full responsibility for the service of Gillette Blades when used in any* GENUINE *Gillette Razor—either old-type or New Improved Gillette. But with* IMITATIONS *of the genuine Gillette, it cannot take responsibility for service of Blades.*

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, BOSTON, U.S.A.

The New Improved Gillette TRADE Gillette MARK SAFETY RAZOR

Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Montreal, London, Geneva, Paris, Shanghai, Milan, Amsterdam, Port Elizabeth, Rio de Janeiro, Sydney, Singapore, Calcutta, Constantinople, Buenos Ayres, Tokyo, Madrid, Brussels, Copenhagen

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$1,000 temporary certificate No. T1427768, Northwest Bell Telephone Co. 7% bond, due 1941; liberal reward. Communicate D. F., 619 Longacre Building, or telephone Vanderbilt 5375.

LOST—Ladies' brown beaded bag, vicinity 76th St. and Madison Av., containing money, checks, keys and other articles; reward for return. Brown, 43 East 76th. Rhinelander 9368.

LOST—Saturday morning, brown bag, belonging to Fields S. Pendelton; papers inside to fully identify owner; reward $40. Tel. Bowling Green 1930. 120 Pearl St., New York.

LOST—Twenty shares Canadian Pacific Railway Company stock certificate, B238243, in the name of John J. Fee. Notify Laidlaw & Co., 25 Broadway, New York City.

LOST on Lexington Av. subway to Pelham Bay wallet containing two licenses, three checks; reward; no questions asked. Chas. Berkowitz, 70 East 112th.

LOST—In taxi, July 18, 1:15 A. M., between Franklin St. and Broadway and Hooper St., Brooklyn, handbag; liberal reward. 121 Hooper St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Saturday, July 9, small black suitcase, E. H. W., vicinity Grand Central Terminal; reward $100. Warburton, 64 East 89th.

LOST—Pass Book No. I-11293, Mikkel Savas of the Chatham & Phenix National Bank, 205 East 57th St., New York. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank.

LOST—Suitcase, from taxi, vicinity Penn. Station, Central Park, 370 Manhattan Av.; reward. Cathedral 8057, Woolman.

LOST—Green leather bag, imported articles, Brighton Beach, Sunday; reward. Barclay 2021.

LOST—Taxi, Saturday eve, white-rimmed eyeglasses; reward. 1,170 Broadway, Room 605.

Jewelry.

LOST—A silk knitting bag containing embroidery work, gold meshbag with diamond monogram, gold vanity box and other articles from automobile on 12th St. near Walnut, Philadelphia, Friday, July 15, about 4:00 P. M. Return to J. E. Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia, for reward.

LOST—In Hotel Waldorf ladies' dressing room, July 18, diamond dinner ring, three large diamonds in centre, surrounded by small diamonds; liberal reward for return. Keller, 200 5th Av. Gramercy 6380.

LOST—Link bracelet, sapphires, diamonds; wedding gift; Sunday afternoon, Nelson Pl. between Millerest St. and Lindsay's Hotel, Kills, S. I.; reward. G 893 Times.

LOST—Gold bar pin, gold rose, small diamond centre, Riverside Drive, 116th; valued as keepsake; reward. Return 25 Claremont Av., Apt. 8A. Morningside 4824.

LOST—Manhattan Beach bathing pavilion, diamond stickpin, diamond question mark; reward. Return W. H. Samson, 957 Anderson Av., New York.

LOST—Saturday, man's gold watch and fob, engraved J. A. W.; sentiment attached; liberal reward. Lambert Bros., 3d Av., corner 58th St.

LOST—On July 12, small gold watch, maker Patek Philippe, Geneva; initials V. F. G. in white enamel; reward. B 691 Times Downtown.

LOST—Monday afternoon, flexible diamond bracelet; $75 reward if returned to Mrs. Walton Oakley, 10 East 68th St., New York City.

LOST—On road between Hotel Waldorf and Norwalk, Conn., diamond cuff link. Return 1,971 Broadway. Liberal reward.

LOST—July 5th, Norwalk to Milford, Conn., lady's sapphire bar pin. Notify George Hannah, 80 Maiden Lane.

ATTRACTIVE—Part gold bag, between Hotel Majestic and 90th St., Broadway. Finder kindly communicate 8 W Times.

LOST—Blk gold cuff link, Friday; liberal reward. Phone Rector 1468.

$25 REWARD and no questions asked, for return of lady's flat purple leather pocket book containing money and jewelry; one necklace and three rings, diamonds and sapphires; last on beach at Long Branch, near pavilion or on Ocean Avenue, between Long Branch and Atlantic Highlands. Phone 94 J., Atlantic Highlands.

$50 REWARD!
For return of diamond bar pin lost Monday at Altman's, Ritz-Carlton and East 34th St. Charles & Co., 624 5th Av.

Wearing Apparel.

LOST—Wednesday morning, black silk umbrella, Hudson tube or Erie train; reward. Fred Ritter, Rector 10251, Pennsylvania 3000.

Cats and Dogs.

LOST—July 14th, small size bulldog; very light tan, white feet and chest; uncut ears and tail; black moles on sides of face; answers to name of "Bunyip"; license number on collar N. Y. 225405; reward if returned. Richard T. Dana, Esq., East Islip, L. I.

LOST—From 881 Park Av., Mall, white Esquimo dog, closely clipped; reward offered. Rhinelander 8320.

LOST—Airedale, named Teddy, last White Plains, L. I.; liberal reward. Telephone Flushing 3230.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STOREY—WANTED INFORMATION BY sister of John William Storey, Dublin, Ireland; in Newark, N. J., 1866, Jersey City 1867. Dunn, 579 Franklin Av., B'klyn.

I AM NO LONGER RESPONSIBLE FOR THE debts of my wife, Ethel E. Martin, 1,115 Amsterdam Av., having mutually agreed to separate. Elmer B. Martin.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Coal Consumers of New York!

You are interested in the following letter, which, apparently, was intended for the coal trade only:

THE WHOLESALE COAL TRADE ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, INC.,

90 West Street, June 6th, 1921.

FUEL OIL COMPETITION

To Members and the Trade Generally:

Information reached me today that the Petroleum Heat & Power Company (the $2,000,000 du Pont organization) is resuming activity in delivering oil in this city. They have established a large storage plant at Greenpoint, and now have seven trucks and expect the delivery of eight additional within a short time, and are holding themselves out to enter into yearly contracts for delivery of oil to consumers at 5.6 cents per gallon.

If the subject interests you and you will communicate that fact to me, I shall be glad to take the necessary steps to meet the situation in your behalf.

Yours very truly,
CHARLES S. ALLEN, Secretary.

What this says about The Petroleum Heat and Power Co. is true. Our New York tanks are completed. We are selling fuel oil at 5.6 cents per gallon.

And, moreover, (which this coal trade letter does not say), we can *cut down your fuel bill* and vastly increase your boiler efficiency.

We install the equipment. We supply the fuel oil.

Whatever the purpose of this "Association," we are glad to confirm what it says about our New York plans. We have 400 plants in New England. We expect more here.

PETROLEUM HEAT & POWER CO.,
Telephone Vanderbilt 4696.
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HADDAM, CT. Telephone 70

LOST OR STOLEN

An advertisement in the Lost and Found column of The New York Times may bring back to you the cherished property which has gone out of your possession. Telephone Bryant 1000.

DEBTS MUST BE PAID

Reply in 1920 to Lloyd George's Cancellation Plea Is Read Into Record by Lodge.

WARNED OF EVILS IN DELAY

Told Premier Funding of Loans Would Do More Than Anything Else to Promote Amity.

HOUSTON ALSO DISSENTED

Wrote to Chancellor of Exchequer That Meeting of War Obligations Was a Prime Peace Necessity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—In a letter to David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, written in October, 1920, ex-President Wilson, discussing the British proposal to cancel all the allied indebtedness, flatly refused to consider such a proposal, and further informed Mr. Lloyd George that "unless arrangements are completed for funding such loans and in that connection for the deferring of interest," a situation which Mr. Wilson described as a "dangerous misunderstanding" might develop in the United States.

A part of the Wilson letter, the text of which was disclosed to the Committee on Foreign Relations several months ago, was inserted in the Congressional Record today by Senator Lodge. The letter was produced at an executive session of the committee by ex-Secretary of the Treasury Houston, who stated that it was written to the British Premier early in October, 1920. The letter, it was stated, has not hitherto been made public.

Parts of a letter written to Austen Chamberlain, then the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, also were placed in the Record by Senator Lodge. The Houston letter, which was dated March 1, 1920, was in affirmative as that of Mr. Wilson's in refusing to consider the cancellation proposals.

Mr. Wilson's Letter.

That part of the Wilson letter to Mr. Lloyd George, which was made public today, reads:

"It is desirable that our position be clearly understood in order to avoid any further delay in the conservative settlement of reparations which arises from the hope that the debts of this Government can form a part of such settlement. The Secretary of the Treasury is by United States law to arrange for the conversion of the demand obligation of the British Government into its obligations having a fixed date of maturity, in accord with the agreement of the British Government to make such exchange on demand contained in its existing obligations.

"No power has been given by Congress to any one to exchange, remit, or cancel any part of the indebtedness of the allied Governments to the United States. It is highly improbable that either the Congress or popular opinion in this country will ever permit a cancellation of any part of the debt of the allied Governments as an inducement toward a practical settlement of the reparation claim.

"You will recall that suggestions looking to the cancellation or exchange of the indebtedness of Great Britain to the United States were made to me when I was in Paris. Like suggestions were again made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the early part of the present year. The United States, by its duly authorized representatives, has promptly and clearly stated its unwillingness to accept such suggestions each time they have been made, and has pointed out in detail the considerations which caused its decisions.

"The view of the United States has not changed, and it is not prepared to consent to the remission of any part of the debt of Great Britain to the United States. Any arrangement the British Government may make with regard to the debt owed to it by France, or by the other allied governments, should be made in the light of the position now and heretofore taken by the United States, and the United States, in making any arrangements with other allied governments regarding their indebtedness to the United States (and none are now contemplated beyond the funding of indebtedness and the postponement of payment of interest) will do so with the confident expectation of the payment in due course of the debt owed the United States by Great Britain.

"It is felt that the funding of these demand obligations of the British Government will do more to strengthen the friendly relations between America and Great Britain than would any other course of dealing with the same.

Urges Britain to Act Quickly.

"This Government has endeavored heretofore, in a most friendly spirit, to make it clear that it cannot consent to connect the reparation question with that of intergovernmental indebtedness. The long delay which has occurred in the funding of the demand obligations is already embarrassing the Treasury, which will find itself compelled to begin to collect back and current interest if speedy progress is not made with the funding.

"Unless arrangements are completed for funding such loans, and in that connection for the deferring of interest, in the present state of opinion here there is likely to develop a serious misunderstanding. I believe it to be highly important that a British representative with proper authority proceed to Washington without delay to arrange to carry out the obligation of the British Government to convert its demand obligation held by our Treasury into long-time obligations.

"The United States Government recognizes the importance, in the interests of peace and prosperity, of securing the restoration of financial and industrial stability throughout Europe. The war debt of the allied governments, the treaty obligations of Germany under the reparation clauses of the treaty of Versailles and the annexes thereto, and of other enemy states, and the treaties under the treaties negotiated with them, the administration of countries under the mandates provided for by such treaties, and the existing arrangements between the Governments of various countries have, or may have, an important bearing in making plans to accomplish such restoration. It is the view of the United States Government that in according a representative to Washington for the purpose mentioned, it might prove expedient that the British Government should authorize him to enter into discussions of all these matters with the proper representatives of the United States.

"The United States entirely agrees with the British Government that the fixing of Germany's reparation obligation is a cardinal necessity for the renewal of the economic life of Europe, and would prove most helpful to the interests of peace throughout the world. However, it (the United States) fails to perceive the logic in the suggestion in effect that the United States shall pay any part of Germany's reparation obligation, or that it shall make a gratuity to the allied governments to induce them to fix such obligations at the amount within Germany's capacity to pay."

In the letter which he had written previous to the despatch of Mr. Wilson's communication to Mr. Lloyd George, ex-Secretary Houston informed the Chancellor of the British exchequer that in expressing any proposition for a general cancellation of inter-governmental war debts would "serve no useful purpose."

"I feel certain," he added, "that neither the American people nor our Congress, whose action on such a question would be required, is prepared to look with favor upon such a proposal."

The allied debt to each other and to the United States, the ex-Secretary asserted, "is not a present burden upon the debtor governments, since they are not paying interest or even, as far as I am aware, providing in their budgets or taxes for the payment of their principal or interest."

Continuing, he pointed out that too little progress had been made in the direction of disarmament, while no appreciable progress had been made in deflating excessive issues of currency or in stabilizing the currencies at new levels. In Continental Europe, he said, there had been constant increases in note issues and private initiative had not been restored. He referred to what he described as the "unnecessary and unwise economic barriers" still existing.

Borah Protests Payment.

The allied debt also cropped up during the morning hour debate when Senator Borah sought information regarding the payment of $32,000,000 by this Government to the British Government, this being the last payment of a debt incurred by the War Department for transportation services rendered during the war by the British Ministry of Shipping. Senator Borah said this was an example of British energy to protect her own interests. He said the British Government owes the Shipping Board about $12,000,000 and he wanted to know why the Shipping Board debt was not used as a part cancellation of our debt to the British Ministry of Shipping.

"It seems to me," added Senator Borah, "that all this shows the growth of the habit we have long had of taking care of those abroad before looking after the interests of our own people."

Senator Smoot offered an explanation by saying that these were "entirely separate matters," which had to be handled differently. He said that as soon as there could be an adjustment of some of the disputes over the Shipping Board debt England would pay it.

He said further that aside from the question of the so-called allied war debt, there had been a constant interchange of payments between the United States and Great Britain and that each nation had paid the other "hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars."

A further insistence on the part of Senator Borah that there should be an offsetting of accounts, looking to the collection by the United States of what is due her from abroad, closed the floor discussion.

Mellon Pleads for Power.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Secretary Mellon told the Senate Finance Committee today he thought it impracticable to begin negotiations for refunding allied loans without congressional authority to conclude them. Reference to Congress for approval of terms of settlement arranged would materially embarrass the Government and delay the negotiations, he said, continuing his argument for the Administration's bill to give the Treasury blanket power.

"Review by Congress will make it difficult to come to any kind of a conclusion," Secretary Mellon declared, "when time to debate governmental knows the negotiations may be nullified. Such negotiations would be interminable."

"Any suggestion of the substitution of Turkish bonds for French bonds?" asked Senator La Follette, Republican, of Wisconsin.

"We have had no notice of any such plans," assistant Secretary Wadsworth, who accompanied Mr. Mellon, replied.

"Has there been any correspondence or any reference in any note of our Government accepting any of the German bonds after they have been turned over to the allied Governments as reparation bonds?" Senator Reed, Democrat, of Missouri, asked.

"I cannot recall any official communication from any government in regard to that except the tentative agreement which was made by England, France and the United States, that such Government would take German bonds in payment for the amounts Belgium had borrowed up to Armistice Day," replied Mr. Wadsworth. "That agreement was signed by the President and submitted to Congress."

Secretary Mellon insisted, in reply to inquiries from Senator La Follette, that there are no plans for the substitution of securities, and said it was considered by some that authority should exist, if necessity arose, to accept bonds in substitution.

"This authority should be sufficient when refunding has been accomplished," he said, "to foreclose any possibility of a reopening of the same when this Government does not desire a reopening. There should be no possibility of some lawyer appearing and questioning the validity of the security accepted."

The Secretary said he could assure the committee that all negotiations would be concluded in five years, as dealings with some of the smaller nations might require time.

Mr. Mellon told Senator Reed that he did not see why German obligations should be accepted in refunding the Belgian loan and did not expect the question of accepting obligations of one of the Allies for those of another to arise, although it was possible that a condition might be presented in the negotiations where such a substitution might be advantageous.

BILL AIMED AT LANDIS FAILS.

Senate by Tie Vote Refuses to Give It Consideration.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Dial bill to require Federal Judges to devote their entire time to court duties failed to get Senate consideration on a tie vote of 29 to 29 to take it up.

Passage of the bill would prevent Judge Kenesaw M. Landis of Chicago from officiating both as a Federal Judge and baseball arbiter.

MOFFETT, NAVY AIR CHIEF.

Harding Names Him Bureau Head, With Rank of Rear Admiral.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Captain William A. Moffett was nominated by President Harding today to be Chief of the Navy Department's Bureau of Aeronautics.

He will take up his new duties with the rank of Rear Admiral.

IN DIVORCE SUIT

Fails to Offer Any Defense, but Intimates That He May Do So Later.

ADMITS HE WROTE OF WIFE

Is Quoted in "A Surgeon's Philosophy" as Saying Jealous Women Lacked Shame.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 18.—Dr. Robert T. Morris, author of books on marriage, appeared before Supreme Court Justice Joseph Morschauser rather unexpectedly late this afternoon and failed to offer a defense against the divorce action started by Mrs. Aimee Morris on Saturday. After meeting Justice Morschauser's rule in divorce suits—that the defendant must appear in court—the physician returned to the Morris home, 616 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Pending opportunity to weigh the evidence in the undefended action, Justice Morschauser withheld decision, saying he would render judgment in about a week. The charges of the wife involved "a short, dark-haired girl" in incidents in the wilds of Canada and the more placid setting of a farm near Stamford, Conn.

Although the physician's appearance in court today was merely perfunctory, he left with the court the impression that he returned to New York for further consultation with his attorney, John W. Rueff of 48 Cedar Street, and might decide to contest the suit.

Dr. Morris arrived at Poughkeepsie on the same train that brought Chester Stiles of Macklin, Brown, Purdy Van Wyck, attorneys for Mrs. Morris. The physician was not due to appear until Monday, but he explained to the Justice that he had an important operation set down for tomorrow and would like to proceed with the suit today. His request was granted and he testified that he had received a copy of the complaint and summons in the action. He was then excused.

Admits Alluding to Wife.

To a newspaper man who accompanied him on the train from New York City the doctor said that he was innocent of the charges of his wife and that his young woman companion on the trip into the Canadian woods also was innocent. "But what can I do in the face of this evidence against me."

When he was asked about his wife the physician said that when he wrote the chapter on "marital morbidity" in one of his books—"A Surgeon's Philosophy"—he had his wife in mind. Some of the passages follow:

"A woman with the jealous type of mental disorder does not differ essentially from a man in the general range of her symptoms, excepting in two particulars: A man is apt to have an undercurrent of sense of shape remaining when his psychosis has passed beyond control by his reasoning faculties, and he confides in no one.

"A woman, on the other hand, who is suffering from the jealous type of mental disorder, seems to have little sense of shame. She seeks the company of sympathetic women consolers, each one of whom in turn confides the secret in the ordinary course of the customary run of neighborly calls.

"A second characteristic of jealous morbidity in a woman is the demand for extreme and exaggerated attention from her husband. This symptom sometimes amounts to a well-defined mania. She attempts to exercise control over his every movement and turn it to some account for herself."

Forced to Desert Wife.

"A victim of the jealous type of morbidity may retain control of high faculties of the mind well enough to pass for a quite normal and agreeably interesting individual, I knew one very beautiful and talented woman, a most charming conversationalist, who drove her husband to distraction, ruined his business, and finally obliged him to desert her completely.

"Women are not so gregarious as men, and for that very reason do not understand in their inner natures that need for companionship with varied social elements. The desire of a man to leave his wife for the night or even to enjoy himself with other people for an evening, or for a day, or for a week, is something wholly out of her field of experience, and she feels hurt because she herself would not leave him for any such reason.

"Then again, men need a great deal more physical exercise than women require. It may be almost a matter of life or death with them to run off and play golf or to go on shooting or fishing trips.

"None of these things seem to be really necessary from the point of view of the young wife."

Two witnesses, apparently all that have been scheduled, have testified in the action. They were William Yates, farmer and guide who lives in the Agoma district of Ontario, and Peter Belomlyzy, a gardener employed at Dr. Morris country place, Brook Meadows, Stamford, Conn. The Canadian guide told of a trip by the physician, and the correspondent in July, 1920, into the timbered country north of Basswood Lake, Loferly, Ont. The gardener described a visit of the pair to the country place while Mrs. Morris was away.

POLES ENTER A PROTEST.

Ask Allies to Prevent Lithuanians From "Bullying" Them.

LONDON, July 18.—Poland has addressed a note to the representatives of the allied powers in Warsaw, says a dispatch to The London Times from the Polish capital, asking them to prevent the Poles in Lithuania from "being bullied by the Kovno Government."

This request, the dispatch adds, is the sequel to the resignation of Polish Deputies from the Kovno Diet as a result of their being mobbed by fellow-Deputies for having appealed to the League of Nations to secure reasonable treatment for the Polish minority in Lithuania.

The Times's correspondent at Kovno reports anxiety there over the possibility of a new Polish raid and a coup d'état directed against the Lithuanian Government.

Anti-Beer Bill Gets Setback in Senate; $100,000,000 Farmers' Relief Put First

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The supplementary Prohibition Enforcement bill again met a setback in the Senate today when, by a vote of 47 to 17, the Senate voted to make the Norris bill, which creates a $200,000,000 corporation to finance the export of American agricultural products, the unfinished business before the Senate.

Senator Sterling, in charge of the "Volstead Junior" bill, made a hard fight and announced that at the earliest opportunity he would again bring the bill forward for consideration and, as he hopes, quick passage.

The fact that the Prohibition Enforcement Bureau is withholding permits for the purchase of beer for medicinal purposes, in direct resistance to the ruling of ex-Attorney General Palmer, was admitted by Senator Sterling. The Bureau, he added, has been waiting for Congress to take action. Senator Sterling said that, in his view, Mr. Palmer's opinion was correct; yet despite the correctness of Mr. Palmer's interpretation of the law, that bureau, he admitted, had to date declined to issue permits or regulations for the manufacture of beer.

"Then, as I understand it," interrupted Senator Moses, "an administrative officer, when he finds a law that is not exactly to his liking, declines to enforce it, and comes to Congress and asks us for heaven's sake to give him a law that he does like, and then he will enforce it. Does a situation like that constitute an emergency?"

"I think, under the circumstances, it does," replied Senator Sterling.

Senator Sterling read a telegram from H. M. Gaylord, President of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, in which Mr. Gaylord urged the passage of the pending bill.

Senator Moses remarked that it was "interesting" to find a whisky corporation opposing a beer bill.

Accomplishing Non-Stop Run of 4,000 Miles

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LONDON, July 18.—John B. Kelley of New York has arrived in Cowes after a remarkable voyage across the Atlantic in his small schooner rigged yacht, the Diablesse. The Diablesse is of 21 tons displacement and a trifle longer than the Typhoon, a 15-ton ketch in which Washburn Nutting, another American, made a similar voyage to Cowes last year.

While the Typhoon sailed 2,500 miles, the Diablesse accomplished a non-stop run of about 4,000 miles in thirty-three days. Her motor was made use of for only four days.

Kelley was accompanied by his wife, who has made many yachting cruises with her husband; a guest, Egmont Arens, who has had no previous sea experience, and R. Opfer, who navigated the little vessel.

They encountered heavy gales soon after starting on June 13 and were driven about 250 miles south of their course. After that the weather was magnificent. It required ten days to do the last 500 miles on account of the light easterly breezes prevailing.

Word of the successful crossing of the Diablesse has been received with rejoicing in Greenwich Village, where the voyagers are well known. A cablegram from Egmont Arens, proprietor of the Washington Square bookshop at 27 West Eighth Street and publisher of The Play Boy, brought the news that despite "gales and calms" the trip in the fifty-foot auxiliary schooner had ended happily.

Arens, an ex-cowboy and an adventurous spirit, just happened to go along. Kelley, a writer, with his wife, has had numerous exciting journeys in the Diablesse. About a year ago, their friends say, while roving the South Seas, they were wrecked on a little island and had to live for weeks on fruits and herbs until aid came. On June 8 Kelley dropped into Arens's book store.

"Leaving for Europe Saturday in the Diablesse, 'Egg'," he remarked. "Wish I could get a fourth hand."

"I'll go, Jack," replied "Egg," and forthwith turned over the shop to Mrs. Arens. Mrs. Arens took the departure calmly and tended store without a worry until the cablegram telling of the safe arrival reached her.

The understanding in the bookshop last night was that the party would tour the coast of Europe, including the Mediterranean. There would be no surprise in Washington Square if they decided to circle the globe before returning.

Besides the Kelleys and Arens the schooner carried John Opfer, brother of Ivan Opfer, cartoonist, who did the navigating.

$65,000 GEMS GONE, OWNER ARRESTED

Chicago Police Deny Preston's Tale of 1,000 Wrist Watches Lost in Hotel Room.

QUERY HIS NEW YORK FIRM

Western Agent Also Held as He Meets Partner — Police View Shared by Insurance Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Harry Preston, said to be a member of the firm of Preston Brothers, wholesale jewelers in New York, and John Zuckerman, Chicago representative of the firm, were arrested here tonight after Preston had declared he had been robbed of $65,000 worth of jewelry in the Hotel Sherman.

Chief of Detectives Michael Hughes, together with Edward Kerwin and William Bruns, representing Lloyd's of London, refused to believe Preston had told the truth.

Preston declared the jewelry, including 1,000 wrist watches set with diamonds and pearls, had been taken from his grip while he was in the barber shop.

The police said nobody was seen to enter or leave the room during Preston's absence, and declared if any one had gone into the room the floor clerk, whose desk is near by, would have seen him.

They also questioned the bellboy who took Preston's grips into the hotel. The boy said the "empty" suitcase felt just about as heavy as when he took it from Preston to carry it in. He said that if it contained 1,000 wrist watches it was "a deceptive bag." It felt very light, he declared.

The insurance men, when called in, said it was queer that a thief would bother to transfer 1,000 watches and other pieces of jewelry from one grip to another instead of taking grip and all. They had no assistance in calling the robbery a "fake" and sent messages to ask New York authorities to have the firm's books examined. The jewels had been insured for $50,000.

The total stock of the Preston company is said to be valued at $100,000, according to the police, and Chief Hughes said it did not seem plausible to him that $65,000 worth of jewelry should have been brought here to deliver to Zuckerman, who has been with the company only three weeks, and who has hitherto received only samples to show customers.

Preston registered at the hotel at 11:50 o'clock. He says he put the two grips in his room, called up Zuckerman and then went to the hotel basement to get a shave, a hair trim and a shine.

As soon as he went back to his room, he told the police, he found the grip that had contained the jewelry was empty. Immediately he notified representatives of Lloyd's of London, and then called the hotel detectives and the police.

A woman clerk on the eleventh floor, however, asserted positively that "no one entered Mr. Preston's room except himself."

The desk is about twenty feet from the door of Preston's room.

She said she saw him go out and lock the door. Later, she said, Zuckerman called, knocked on the door and went away without having entered the room.

"I am sure nobody either entered or left Room 1112 during Mr. Preston's absence," she told the police.

Preston was asked to give the police a complete list of the articles he declared were stolen. He said there were 1,112 pieces of jewelry in the grip, and priced them at $65,000.

A number of other jewelry salesmen stopping at the various Loop hotels, the police admitted, have reported jewel robberies during the last few years.

SEES PERIL TO EMPIRE IN ST. LAWRENCE PLAN

Canada Faces 'Annexation,' Says Canon Scott, in Yielding River —He Cites Panama Canal.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, July 18.—That the United States "will ultimately annex" Canada if the St. Lawrence Canal project is completed is the fear expressed by the Rev. Canon Scott, a prominent Quebec citizen. Canadians, however, are not worrying over any such hint.

"Internationalizing the St. Lawrence," said Canon Scott, "would be equivalent to moving the United States boundary line north to the St. Lawrence, and Canada might find herself in a hopeless national position at any time.

"The St. Lawrence," he said, "is a great Canadian asset. It is also an imperial asset, and must be wholly under control.

"At some future time the empire might be at war with a foreign power with which the United States was at peace, and it might be necessary for us to close the river by mines or in other ways. Why, it is the very spinal marrow of Canada, and on its shores and the shores of its tributaries lie the cities or villages of a large part of Quebec and Ontario.

"The internationalizing of the St. Lawrence would cut us off, both really and sentimentally, from the lower provinces. The thing is unthinkable.

"Internationalizing of the Panama Canal or the Mississippi? Our great river must be ours, and ours alone."

Hardings Return From Cruise.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—President and Mrs. Harding returned to Washington shortly after 8 o'clock this morning from their week-end cruise on the Mayflower.

Prices realized on Swift & Company sales of carcass beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, July 16, 1921, on shipments sold out, ranged from 12.00 cents to 16.50 cents per pound and averaged 14.93 cents per pound.—Advt.

BOY LIVES WITH 4 STITCHES IN HEART

Taken to Hospital in a Dying Condition, He Recuperates After Delicate Operation.

STABBED HIMSELF AT WORK

Could Not Have Lived More Than 20 Minutes, Says Surgeon, Who Now Hopes for Recovery.

Frank Farino of 553 Union Street, Brooklyn, a 16-year-old paper sorter employed at the garbage disposal dump at the foot of Sixth Street, Brooklyn, is in the Holy Family Hospital, Brooklyn, today, recovering after what physicians assert is a remarkable operation.

Farino in his work used a knife seventeen inches long. Yesterday in cutting some rope the knife slipped and entered his chest. It pierced the covering of the heart and severed several heart muscles. An ambulance brought Dr. Nicholas Carrabo to his aid.

The patient was taken to the hospital, and Dr. James M. Downey of 381 Clinton Street, the visiting surgeon, was called. He advised an immediate operation. Dr. George J. Doyle of 287 Clermont Avenue and Dr. Frank Leder, the house surgeon, assisted. The chest wall was opened and the heart exposed. It was found that the patient was suffering from a severe hemorrhage.

The flow of blood was stopped and four stitches were placed in the heart. The work had to be done slowly and carefully at the end of each heart beat, when the organ was contracted. The operation required fifteen minutes, although the boy was under the anesthetic for thirty-five minutes. After the operation the four physicians grouped themselves about the patient's bedside and awaited results.

A few minutes after he recovered consciousness Farino asked for some water and ice. Late in the afternoon he was permitted to take some orange juice and ice. Last evening his pulse was 110 and his temperature 99½. He was getting along well that the physicians believed that he would recover.

Dr. Downey said such an operation had been undertaken only twice before, as far as he could find out. Once, several years ago, the physician said, it was used in New England, and again in France during the recent war.

When Farino was brought to the hospital, according to Dr. Downey, he was in a desperate condition. He had no pulse and was gasping for air. But for the operation, the physician asserted, he could not have lived for more than fifteen or twenty minutes.

ASSERTS MINGO MINES WILL CONTINUE FIGHT

Representative of Operators Tells Senate Committee They Will Oppose Unionization to the End.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Determination of coal operators in the Mingo, W. Va., coal field to continue their resistence to efforts to unionize the miners was expressed today before the Senate investigating committee by Harry Olmsted, representing the operators in the territory where disorders have occurred.

"The reputation of the United Mine Workers' organization," declared Mr. Olmsted, who was the only witness heard today, "for breaking its contracts and halting or suspending the operation of mines for weeks at a time without just reason or excuse has become notorious in the history of industry."

Operators in the Mingo region, the committee was told, also oppose the miners' union because of the check agency entered into between that organization and the operators of four competitive States—Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania—wherein it was proposed that the output from this State (West Virginia) should not be permitted to grow but should be suppressed, by means of unionizing, in order that the market might be retained by the competitors of the four States.

Mr. Olmsted charged that the "general attitude" of the United Mine Workers opposed "institutions of our Government" and that restrictions imposed by the union "tend to decrease production, lower efficiency and destroy initiative."

Mr. Olmsted declared he could prove "a large number of instances where strikers, or organizers, or gunmen, acting for the United Mine Workers and in behalf of their alleged strike, have wantonly murdered and wounded soldiers and police officers."

Mr. Olmsted contended that since Jan. 1, with better order maintained, there has not existed in Mingo what properly could be called a "strike" or a "lockout." Men have returned to the mines and have "pursued their work from day to day, almost continuously in the face of gun-firing, under insults and in defiance of the assaults, threats and intimidations of the organizers of the United Mine Workers."

Mr. Olmsted quoted statistics which he said proved that miners in the non-union Mingo field were as an average on a higher pay scale than those in a unionized district.

FRENCH HEAT WAVE BROKEN

Steady Rain Reported in the Capital and Various French Cities.

PARIS, July 18.—The hot spell from which France has been suffering for many days is apparently broken. A steady fine rain is falling in Paris and a dozen scattered cities in Central and Southern France, and has brought a decided drop in the temperature.

It is believed to have ended the calamitous drought, the worst in half a century, although the Weather Bureau does not know yet whether the rain is general or limited to the cities, as were the scattered showers in northern coast cities recently.

TO FRAME A DIVORCE

Middlesex Prosecutor Is Accused of Agreeing to Make a Case by "Catching" Husband.

ATTRACTIVE WOMAN AS BAIT

Told Captain's Wife She Had No Case but One Could Be Arranged for Money, a Witness Says.

BOSTON, July 18.—District Attorney Nathan A. Tufts of Middlesex County told Mrs. Charles E. Stearns that he could make a case for divorce against her husband, a former captain in the army, Mrs. Annie Brown testified before the full bench of the Supreme Court today.

Mrs. Brown was the first witness in a new line of evidence in connection with Attorney General J. Weston Allen's proceedings for removal of the District Attorney from office. This evidence charges Tufts with entering a conspiracy to procure commission of crime by Captain Stearns to enable Mrs. Stearns to obtain a divorce. He is further charged with failure to prosecute Stearns for the alleged crime.

Mrs. Brown testified that she and Mrs. Stearns in 1918 called on the District Attorney in his private office at the East Cambridge Court House. There Tufts told Mrs. Stearns that she had no case, but that one could be arranged, Mrs. Brown said.

She testified that Tufts said he had in his employ or knew of persons who could arrange to "catch" Captain Stearns, but that it would take a lot of time and money and that his name must not appear.

Mrs. Stearns told the District Attorney that her husband was expected in Boston on a furlough about Decoration Day, as he always came at that time to visit his mother's grave, Mrs. Brown testified. The Captain was then at Fortress Monroe, Va. When Mrs. Stearns said it would have to be an attractive woman to "catch" Captain Stearns, Tufts replied there would be no trouble about that," Mrs. Brown said.

Mrs. Brown said she later learned from Mrs. Stearns that Daniel H. Coakley had been retained as her counsel. Coakley has been named by the Attorney General in connection with other charges against Tufts. In response to a question as to whether Mrs. Stearns told her Coakley was to get "one-third," Mrs. Brown said:

"She told my husband that."

Another Case Completed.

Another principal chapter in the case against the Middlesex County District Attorney was closed tentatively as far as the prosecution was concerned today—the charge that Tufts conspired with others to extort $7,500 from the International Service Company and its officers under threats of prosecution for alleged violation of the banking law.

The Court also heard Policeman Francis G. Foley of Newton testify that he was offered $1,000 worth of clothes and $200 by a man the Attorney General said was connected with Tufts's office to drop out of a case of drunkenness.

Harry E. Levenson who is alleged to have had a part in the transaction which bought off prosecution of the International Service Company for violation of the banking laws, was the first witness today. He had testified previously that he received $7,500 from the International Service Company, which he turned over in instalments to William J. Corcoran, who had been Tufts's predecessor in office. Other witnesses had said that prosecution of the company stopped after the payment is made.

Levenson said today that he went to Cambridge to see Tufts with his four clients, agents of the concern. He saw Tufts, he said, and Captain Herbert Gordon of the Cambridge police. The District Attorney said he had turned the matter over to Assistant District Attorney H. A. Wagner. Levensan testified. James S. Athans, former President of the company, told the District Attorney, according to Levenson, that he did not know the company's agents were representing the company as a banking concern. Tufts informed him the company was charged with violation of the banking laws, but referred specific inquiries to Wagner, Levenson said.

"Man of Experience" Needed.

Levenson testified he suggested setting former District Attorney Corcoran into the case because a "man of more experience was needed." No indictments had been returned against the company then, but they were anticipated, he added.

Levenson said he then called on Corcoran. The sum of $7,500 was mentioned, and for that amount Corcoran was to handle the case and carry it through, Levenson said, adding that he didn't promise the $7,500 to Corcoran, but told him he would inform his client of it.

When George H. Grant, Vice President of the company, was told of this sum he did not call it a hold-up, Levenson testified.

The second instalment of the $7,500 paid to Corcoran was $5,000 in cash, for which he took no receipt, Levenson testified. The remainder of the sum was paid subsequently, he said.

Corcoran died later, he added, that in consequence of an arrangement made with Wagner the company would withdraw certain statements about banking, and the matter would be dropped if no further complaints were made to the District Attorney's office.

Lemuel W. Peters, of counsel for the International Service Company men, had advised seeing Tufts, the witness testified.

Levenson denied on cross-examination that he had said anything about dividing $64,000 in another case, as testified by a previous witness. He also denied that he said the company ought to consider itself lucky to get out of its trouble for $7,500.

The witness denied that Tufts had said to his clients "I've got you under the Banking act," or that Tufts had made any threat.

Levenson admitted that he left his clients outside Tufts's office when he went in first, and called them in after he had persuaded Tufts to see them. He testified that he recalled no mention of the Grand Jury by the District Attorney.

Fletcher D. Rannay, counsel for Tufts, objected to the introduction of Levenson's books, saying that only matters directly connected with the charges against the District Attorney should be instituted. He mentioned "ulterior motives."

"If it is suggested that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has ulterior motives, I will suggest that the books be marked for identification only," said Attorney General Allen.

"I don't understand the Commonwealth to be a party," retorted Rannay.

MEXICO CITY, July 18.—A virtual reduction of 10 per cent. in the price bases on which taxes on crude petroleum and its derivatives are collected was contained in Circular 107, issued today by the Petroleum Bureau. The reduction refers to the prices fixed by Circular 96, issued last May, and, according to representatives of oil companies here, it is not concerned with President Obregon's recent decree increasing export taxes on oil.

El Democrata, which published the circular, asserted that the reduction was made by the Government "in a spirit of equity, and in view of the depression of the oil market."

According to figures obtained from local oil men, the price on crude petroleum has been reduced from approximately 5 pesos 6 centavos per cubic meter to 4 pesos 73 centavos. Oil men, in admitting that the new circular provides for a reduction, pointed out today that this reduction was insignificant when compared to the export taxes which are still being exacted under the Presidential decree.

OBREGON TO VISIT TAMPICO OIL FIELD

President of Mexico Will Make Personal Investigation of the Situation.

HE IS NOW ON HIS WAY

Herrera, Leader of the Recent Revolt in the Oil Region, Is Now Awaiting a Court-Martial.

MEXICO CITY, July 18 (Associated Press).—El Nacional says it is informed that President Obregon has departed from San Luis Potosi, where he had been visiting, for Tampico, personally to conduct an investigation of the situation in the oil fields.

Court-martial proceedings await General Martinez Herrerra, leader of a recent revolt in the Tampico oil region, according to advices received here from San Louis Postosi. The advices added, however, that executive clemency probably would be extended to the soldier followers of Herrerra, said to number 350.

Delayed reports received here Sunday told of an encounter between Federal forces under General Guadalupe Sanchez and General Herrerra on Saturday near Huasteca, in which several were wounded.

Excelsior says it learns on good authority that the Herrerra revolt originally was planned to occur simultaneously with the arrival of several American destroyers in Tampico Bay, in order to force the immediate landing of United States marines with subsequent international complications.

PAY TRIBUTE TO JUAREZ.

Mexicans Honor President Whose Nephew Is in Jail for Rebellion.

MEXICO CITY, July 18 (Associated Press).—The Mexican nation on Sunday paid an impressive tribute to its reform President, the late Benito Juarez, while his nephew, Jose Sanchez Juarez, was in prison here charged with complicity in the recent abortive attempt at rebellion in the State of Oaxaca.

The Foreign Minister, Alberto Pani, represented President Obregon at the ceremonies attending the anniversary of the death of President Juarez, which was attended by various members of the Juarez family.

MORE DRUNKENNESS IN BRITAIN IN 1920

Number of Convictions in England and Wales 95,763—In 1919 57,948.

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LONDON, July 18.—There was a large increase in the number of convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales during 1920, compared with 1919. The figures were: For 1919, 57,948; for 1920, 95,763. In 1918 the convictions numbered only 29,075, as compared with 188,877 in 1913.

The reaction against sobriety observed late in the war began in 1918, and was at first gentle and hesitating. It gathered force early in 1920 and increased month by month until the figures for December were higher than those for any month since December, 1918. The increase continued in 1920 until the close of the year.

In collecting statistics for 1920 an attempt was made to distinguish ordinary convictions from those arising from the drinking of methylated spirit (a form of wood alcohol). The latter form is a very small proportion of the whole, and there are more women addicted to this habit than men. There were 274 cases—80 males and 194 females—mainly in the northern counties.

CANADIAN FLEET RETURNS.

Naval Squadron Leaves Jamaica for Home by Way of the Bahamas.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Ja., July 18.—The Canadian naval squadron left today homeward bound by way of the Bahamas. In bidding farewell the Gleaner says:

"Our visitors will take with them the good wishes of all Jamaica and the feeling that when they return they will find here true friends who will rejoice to welcome them again, both for their own sakes and for the sake of that common sentiment of imperial solidarity which in the past has stood the test of time and war and which will in the future be a mighty bulwark of the empire, its everlasting foundation stone."

SILESIAN DECISION

British Want an Expert Commission on Frontier Delimitation Appointed at Once.

BRIAND REVERSES POSITION

Now Says It Couldn't Report by Sunday, as Suggested, and Proposes Delay.

AT ODDS ABOUT PENALTIES

British Oppose French Suggestion to Invoke Them on Account of Leipsic Trials.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 18.—The divergencies between British and French policy in regard to the Upper Silesian question have become more clearly marked as the result of the exchange of communications between London and Paris since the dispatch sent by the French Foreign Office to Berlin on Saturday.

The British Government has suggested that a commission be at once appointed to report to the Supreme Council on the delimitation of the frontiers, and that its report should be passed upon by next Sunday. This was an acceptance of the proposal previously made by Premier Briand that an expert commission be appointed. The British acceptance, however, went further than the French had contemplated, being coupled as it was with a request for urgency.

M. Briand has now replied that it would be impossible for the expert commission to reach any useful decision in the time specified by London, and he proposes deferring the whole matter until after August, when the Supreme Council will be in a position to consider the question in all its bearings. In the French view, furthermore, it is necessary for the Allies to have adequate military strength in Upper Silesia to enforce the decisions of the Supreme Council, and the French Government intimates its readiness to send another division there.

Thus, for the time being, the whole question remains suspended in mid-air.

Small Chance of Early Meeting.

With the July 24 meeting ruled out and August coming, during which month both Lloyd George and Briand propose to take a holiday, it looks as if the next meeting of the Supreme Council might be postponed indefinitely.

There are differences of opinion between France and her allies on three different points. There is disagreement with regard to Upper Silesia; there is ignorance here of what is going on in the Near East, and there is some surprise at the policy of France in withdrawing her representatives from the Leipsic trials without first informing Great Britain, Italy and Belgium of what she was about to do.

With regard to Upper Silesia, Great Britain believes that an excellent opportunity is offered for the present Allied unanimity to make an end to the guerrilla warfare for a definite delimitation of the new frontiers. Moreover, harvest time is here, and that will keep so many of the inhabitants of the disputed districts busy that they will accept decisions which might cause much agitation in the bleak times of Winter.

When, however, the British Foreign Office asked M. Briand to call the Supreme Council together to make the necessary delimitations, he replied by asserting the necessity of convening a committee of experts who should examine the facts quite independently of the Plebiscite Commission appointed under the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and come to a unanimous decision. For a time he seemed to think, according to reports received here, that this committee could meet in Paris and reach its decision in time for it to be ready to report to the meeting of the Supreme Council on July 24.

Briand's Change of Attitude.

In a note given out on Saturday in Paris, however, M. Briand had entirely changed his position. He expressed the view that it would be impossible to reach a decision so quickly and doubted whether its rulings would be accepted in Upper Silesia whenever they were announced. He said he feared that the Polish and German bands which were reported to be disarming would only hide their rifles, and that the German irregulars who were supposed to have been disbanded were, as a matter of fact, merely concealed in German-speaking villages; consequently it would be useless for the Supreme Council to meet on July 24, and there was a necessity for the immediate reinforcement of the allied forces in Silesia. The French, he said, were willing to send another division, and the

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Write to Dept. T for a selected list of securities yielding

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Bank Rates and Bond Interest

The Bank of England and the American Federal Reserve Banks again reduced their rates recently. Call money is now available on comparatively favorable terms.

It seems logical to expect that bond interest rates will reflect this situation. We therefore call attention to three long-term bonds yielding from 7.85% to 8.15%.

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Price 79¾ and Interest
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5.50%

Portland with a population, according to 1920 census, of 258,288 ranks high as a financial, commercial and manufacturing center in the Pacific Northwest. The growth of the City, in both population and wealth, has been consistent and substantial.

Send for descriptive circular.

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The Oldest House in America Specializing Exclusively in Government Bonds

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to secure sound bonds have seldom before in the history of this Country been equalled.

In the thirty years prior to 1920, the average yield from high grade bonds ranged from a low of 3½% to a high of 5½%.

Owing, however, to present abnormal conditions, bonds suitable for the most conservative investment may be obtained to yield from

5½% to 7½% and over

Our current list of offerings, which will be sent upon request, gives a diversified selection of bonds which we recommend for investment.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sterling Leads Decline in Foreign Exchanges—Slight Recovery in Stock Market.

Another sharp decline in foreign exchange rates was the outstanding feature in the financial situation yesterday. At the close sterling had lost 3⅝ cents on the day and the rate stood at 3.57⅛. Corresponding weakness was displayed in exchange on Paris, which dropped to 7.72⅝ as compared with 7.70½ on Saturday. Lira declined to 4.44½, guilders were down nearly one-fourth of a cent to 31.60 and marks went to 1.27½ as against 1.32½ at the close on Saturday. There was also weakness in exchange on Madrid. Sterling at yesterday's close had lost practically all the gain made earlier in the year, standing only 4½ cents above the low established in the first few days of January.

This display in the foreign exchange market was different in one respect from that taking place recently. Heretofore there has been some evidence of rallying power as trading progressed. But not so in the case of any of the leading rates yesterday. Opening off they moved steadily downward to the close, buying power being so meagre as to fail in bringing about even a temporary halt in the recession. No new developments have come to light with relation to the foreign exchanges. Grain and cotton bills are coming into the market and the fact that many of these are financed through London makes for a pressure against sterling even without considering the reparations situation as a factor. No doubt the decline in other rates has been influenced somewhat by the weakness in sterling, but it also appears to be true, as has been said before, that Germany is gathering in balances in whatever moneys they may be, to be used in the next reparations payment.

The ramifications of Germany's efforts to accumulate funds are probably being felt in all the European exchanges, but it is not altogether clear to what end Germany's activities in exchange will lead. It will be interesting to see what view the Reparations Commission takes of this most recent situation. It will be remembered that the unsettlement caused by the first German payment, which was in dollars, led to a reversal of opinion by the commission, which made it possible to pay in any currency. This was done with the idea of stabilizing to some degree the foreign exchanges, and especially for the purpose of lifting the pressure from sterling, which lost ground through the bidding by Germany for dollars. Now we have another unsettlement in foreign exchange in the leading European rates which is of greater proportions than that existing at the time prior to the first German payment.

What is to be the future of the exchange market cannot be other than a matter of doubt. At least one thing stands out, that Europe will be unable for a great deal longer to bolster exchange with gold shipments. We have now in this country practically half of what is estimated to be the world's supply of gold, and Europe, it would appear, could ill afford to sacrifice much more of its metal reserve, even though artificial means became necessary to check the outflow. It is possible, then, that foreign loans in this market will become a development before the close of the year. The inactivity of our heavy increase in gold reserve as a credit medium is well known, and it may be that ultimately this gold will serve as the basis for extending needed credits to Europe.

In the stock market prices improved somewhat, but once again there was narrow trading and a decidedly curtailed volume of business. It is significant that of a total of 328,000 shares as the day's business 152,000, or nearly 50 per cent., were in four stocks—Mexican Petroleum, United States Steel, General Asphalt and Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies. In the case of the latter the turnover was 61,800 shares, or nearly one-fifth of the entire business transacted on the Exchange. From the foregoing figures it can be realized how inactive were other stocks. Call money ruled at 6 per cent. all day on the Stock Exchange, but in the outside market the rate was ½ per cent. lower. This is the first time in several days that a differential between the inside and outside rate was to be discovered. Government withdrawals today will total $24,750,000.

MONEY.

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1921.

Money rates were unchanged for both call and fixed period funds. The market for the latter was practically bare of offerings of new money but renewals of expiring loans were arranged in most cases on a 6½ per cent. basis on both classes of collateral. No variation from a 6 per cent. rate appeared on call money whether for new funds or renewals. Commercial paper was also unchanged, with the major part of the offerings taken by out-of-town banks, the local institutions buying very little except of the choicest collateral. Bankers' acceptance rates remained stationary.

Call Loans.

Renewals.	High.	Low.	Last.	Saturday's Final.
6	6	6	6	6

Time Loans.

Mixed collateral, 60 to 90 days.....6
4, 5 and 6 months.....6
All industrial collateral, 60 to 90 days.....6
4, 5 and 6 months.....6

Commercial Paper.

Best names, 4 to 6 months.....6½@6¾
Other names, 4 to 6 months.....6½

Discount Rates Federal Reserve Bank.

Commercial paper, 15 days, 6; 16 to 90 days.....6
Liberty bonds, Victory notes and Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 15 days, 6; 16 to 90 days.....6

Open Market Rates.

Call loans against acceptances.....6
Prime bankers' acceptances eligible for purchase or rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks. Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

	Bid.	Asked.
30 days	5⅛	5¼
60 days	5⅛	5¼
90 days	5⅛	5¼
4 months	5⅜	5⅝
5 months	5⅜	5⅝

Non-member and private bankers, 60-90 days.....5¾ 5½

London Market.

Money on the London market was unchanged at 3 per cent.; short bills down ⅛ at 4⅝ per cent., and three months down ⅛ at 4⅝ per cent.

Gold bullion on the London market up 5d at 113s 9d. Taking the British Mint's standard price of 85 shillings per fine ounce as par, the market quotation would represent a price of 133 1-8 for gold at London. On the same basis the highest London price for gold this year was 136⅜, on Jan. 3; the highest of the period 149⅝, on Feb. 6, 1920.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Exchanges of checks at the New York Clearing House, $97,000,000; balance, $64,000,000; Federal Reserve Bank's credit balance, $60,700,000; clearings this day a year ago, $577,814,000.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	82.11	81.38	82.01	+ .19
25 industries	72.97	71.44	71.96	+ .06
50 stocks	82.54	81.04	81.99	+ .12

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 16	81.98	81.65	81.87	+ .06
July 15	82.45	81.54	81.81	— .64
July 14	83.20	82.30	82.54	— .00
July 13	83.44	82.29	83.04	— .03
July 12	83.82	82.73	83.07	+ .39
July 11	83.37	82.57	82.87	+ .22
July 9	83.06	82.00	82.65	+ .22
July 8	84.21	82.22	82.43	—1.08

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

July.	High.	Low.	Last.
*1921.	85.60 July 7	81.64 July 18	81.99
1920.	86.08 July 9	78.27 July 27	79.72
1919.	93.56 July 11	86.19 July 1	86.32
1918.	72.78 July 6	70.48 July 15	71.87
1917.	82.44 July 2	77.95 July 19	80.04
1916.	87.04 July 3	82.91 July 14	84.38

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

*1921.	78.18 May 4	68.35 June 21	81.99
†1920.	94.07 Apr. 8	74.45 Feb. 13	82.13

Full Years.

1920.	94.07 Apr. 8	62.70 Dec. 22	67.94
1919.	93.50 Nov. 5	8.74 Jan. 21	85.980
1918.	86.16 Nov. 12	64.12 Jan. 15	73.38
1917.	90.46 Jan. 4	67.47 Dec. 20	85.58

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	—Net Change.— Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues 89.28	—.13	+1.53	+2.37

DAILY RANGE OF BONDS.

July 18	89.45 —.02	July 7	89.46 +.15
July 15	89.48 —.08	July 6	89.31 —.03
July 14	89.56 +.08	July 5	89.34 +.38
July 13	89.48 +.12	July 4	Holiday.
July 12	89.36 +.07	July 2	Holiday.
July 11	89.29 ..	July 1	88.96 +.58
July 9	89.29 —.07	June 30	88.58 +.25
July 8	89.36 —.10	June 29	88.33 +.40

YEARLY RANGE OF BONDS.

*1921.	71.69 Jan. 20	67.56 June 30	69.23
†1920.	72.54 Jan. 10	65.57 May 21	66.91

Full Years.

1920.	73.14 Oct. 21	65.57 May 21	65.91
1919.	79.05 June 2	71.93 Dec. 18	72.62
1918.	82.36 Nov. 12	75.65 Sep. 27	78.78
1917.	89.48 Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 20	76.86

*To date. †To corresponding date last year

TURKS PLUNGE IN EXCHANGE

Stock and Bond Dealings Give Way to Money Speculation.

Trading in stocks and bonds in Constantinople has disappeared and a traffic in foreign currencies of all kinds has grown up, according to a report from agents in Turkey received yesterday by P. B. Strassburger, manager of the securities department of the American Express Company. Practically all transactions in stocks and bonds, the agent reported, were private deals between individuals, but the trading in foreign currencies which appeared to have gripped the country as a new speculative medium held the attention of the bourse.

Dozens of brokers could be seen daily selling both currencies and "futures," it was said, and these ranged from the pound sterling and the dollar down through the scale of European countries whose currencies have greatly depreciated.

Texas Admits New York Company.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 18.—Permission to resume business in Texas was granted today by the State Department to the American Cotton Oil Co. of New York, with a capital stock of $34,799,400. The company was ousted from the State several years ago for alleged violations of the anti-trust laws.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Weakness Prevails in All Markets as Bills Are Pressed for Sale.

Acute weakness, despite the small volume of business, characterized the foreign exchange markets yesterday, with practically all of the exchanges starting lower and going through the day without a rally. Sterling broke through the $3.60 mark, around which it has been fluctuating for several days, and before the close got down to $3.57⅜, at which figure it closed. Paris, Rome, Amsterdam, Berlin and Madrid followed the identical course. Two factors stand out rather sharply in the current pressure of bills against the market. One of them, the probability of Germany again being in the market, selling other exchanges for the purpose of building her credits here to meet her late August maturities to the Reparations Commission. The other is that both wheat and cotton have commenced to move abroad and that this seasonal movement, always a factor in the market at this time of year, is making itself felt.

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1921.

Range of Rates, Sight Exchange.

	High.	Low.	Saturday's Final.	Final.
LONDON	3.57⅞	3.57⅜	3.61⅝	3.61⅝
PARIS	7.73	7.72⅝	7.70½	7.70½
ROME	4.51	4.44½	4.44¾	4.53
AMSTERDAM	31.76	31.60	31.61	31.85
BERLIN	1.31½	1.28½	1.28½	1.32½
MADRID	12.88	12.85	12.85	12.88

Closing Rates.

Parity of exchange is given as reported by the United States Mint, except in countries with a silver standard, where parity fluctuates with the price of silver.

Europe.

	Monday	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
STERLING—Par $4.8665 per sovereign.			
Demand	3.57⅜	3.62¾	3.83¼
Cables	3.58⅜	3.63⅜	3.84
Com., 60 days	3.54	3.58¼	3.78
Com., 90 days	3.52	3.57	3.75⅝
FRANCE—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	7.72⅝	7.75	8.265
Cables	7.74½	7.75½	8.295
ITALY—Par 19.3 cents per lira.			
Demand	4.44½	4.48½	5.81
Cables	4.45	4.49	5.82
BELGIUM—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	7.58½	7.60½	8.71½
Cables	7.59	7.61	8.73
GERMANY—Par 23.8 cents per mark.			
Demand	1.28¼	1.28	2.56
Cables	1.29	1.28½	2.58
AUSTRIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.13	.16	.66
Cables	.13½	.16½	.68
CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	1.29	1.31	2.43
Cables	1.31	1.31½	2.48
DENMARK—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	14.95	16.00	16.50
Cables	15.00	16.05	16.60
FINLAND—Par 19.3 cents per finmark.			
Demand	1.68	1.70	4.75
Cables	1.70	1.71	4.80
GREECE—Par 19.3 cents per drachma.			
Demand	5.49	5.60	12.80
Cables	5.52	5.63	12.85
HOLLAND—Par 40.2 cents per florin.			
Demand	31.60	31.83	34.875
Cables	31.62	31.85	35.00
HUNGARY—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.29	.30½	.66
Cables	.29½	.37	.68
JUGOSLAVIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.84½	.86	1.59
Cables	.85	.86½	1.61
NORWAY—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	12.85	13.60	16.70
Cables	12.90	13.65	16.80

	Monday.	Ago.	Ago.
POLAND—Par 23.8 cents per mark.			
Demand	.000⅝	.000⅝	.56
Cables	.000	.000	.60
RUMANIA—Par 19.3 cents per leu.			
Demand	1.35	1.35	3.25
Cables	1.40	1.45½	3.30
SERBIA—Belgrade: Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	2.53	2.64	7.00
Cables	2.60	2.65	7.05
SPAIN—Par 19.3 cents per peseta.			
Demand	12.82	12.63	15.86
Cables	12.86	12.65	15.90
SWEDEN—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	20.95	21.15	22.00
Cables	21.00	21.20	22.10
SWITZERLAND—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	16.46	16.54	17.51
Cables	16.48	16.55	17.57

Far East.

CHINA—Cents per silver dollar for Hongkong: per tael for Shanghai and Feking.

Hongkong, demand	50.00	50.00	72.00
Hongkong, cables	50.10	50.10	72.10
Peking, demand	73.00	73.50	108.50
Shanghai, demand	70.00	70.50	100.50
Shanghai, cables	70.50	71.00	101.00

INDIA—Calcutta, cents per rupee, nominally stabilized at one-tenth of a pound sterling.

Demand	23.75	22.95	36.00
Cables	24.00	24.20	36.50

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Manila: Par 50 cents per silver peso.

Demand	45.50	46.00	46.00
Cables	45.25	46.25	46.25

JAVA—Par 40.2 cents per florin.

Demand	32.50	33.00	..

JAPAN—Par 49.8 cents per yen.

Demand	48.00	47.90	51.375
Cables	48.25	48.20	51.625

South America.

ARGENTINA—Par 42.44 cents per Argentine paper dollar.

Demand	28.375	29.50	40.85
Cables	28.56	29.625	41.00

BRAZIL—Par 32.45 cents per paper milreis.

Demand	10.50	10.625	22.50
Cables	10.625	10.75	22.65

Canada.

MONTREAL—Par 100 cents per Canadian dollar.

Demand	88.00	87.4	88.6

Russian Currency.

Prices for pre-revolution Russian ruble notes were as follows: Par 51.40 cents per ruble.

	Bid.	Asked.
100-ruble notes, per ruble	.12	.15
500-ruble notes, per ruble	.08	.10

CUBAN CREDITORS SET DATE

July 20 Last Day on Which Claims Will Be Received for Collection.

The Cuban Cotton Textile Creditors' Protective Committee, organized to hasten the collection of claims due from Cuban merchants, has set July 20 as the date until which the committee will receive overdue claims. Claims for approximately $5,000,000 already have been filed and according to Ferdinand C. Townsend, of Townsend, Dix & Pogson, Secretary of the committee, this probably will constitute about 70 per cent. of the amount due.

Mr. Townsend said the committe did not intend to compromise any claims. Neither would there be a pooling of funds. Collection charges would not exceed 4 per cent. of the claims. Mr. Townsend was not ready to give out all details of the plan but hoped to do so before the end of the month.

New Bond Listings Sought.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list the following securities: Sharon Steel Hoop Co. $5,000,000 first mortgage 20 year 8 per cent. sinking fund coupon bonds, series A, due March 1, 1941, and Danish Consolidated Municipal loan $15,000,000, 25 year 8 per cent. sinking fund external gold bonds, series A and B, due Feb. 1, 1946.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

DIVIDEND IS $1.50

Payment Due July 15 for Second Quarter is Announced by the Company.

PROFITS ARE ON THE MEND

Executives Say Earnings Are Beginning to Show on the Credit Side of the Ledger.

The American Railway Express Company, the holding and operating company which now handles practically all of the express business of the country, has declared its second dividend of the year. The current dividend is $1.50, and maintains the regular 6 per cent. basis on which dividends were inaugurated on April 15. Earnings, it is said by executives of the corporation, are commencing to show on the credit side of the ledger.

As was the case when the first dividend was declared in April, no announcement was made by the officials of the corporation when the dividend was declared on July 14—last Thursday. Yesterday, however, this formal notice, dated July 14, was handed out when the corporation officials were asked about the meeting:

"At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Railway Express Company, held today, a dividend of $1.50 per share was declared on the capital stock of that company, covering operations for the second quarter of 1921, payable July 15 to stockholders of record at the close of business that day."

On April 15 the corporation paid a dividend of $3.50, of which $2 was for the last quarter of 1920 and $1.50 for the first three months of this year. The dividend amounts to approximately $519,000. Evidently the corporation has definitely emerged from the deficit side of the ledger, although no late figures have been made available as to its earnings. The latest figures which have been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission are those for the month of January. This report was as follows:

	1921.	1920.
January gross	$17,704,104	$12,7..744
Net	351,440	4,108,386
Operating income	177,420	4,338,364

The entire issued capital of the American Railway Express Company is owned by the American Express Company, the Adams Express Company, and Wells Fargo & Co., which took stock in the corporation in lieu of their physical properties. It was the operating unit, semi-governmental, during the war, and continues now as the principal express operating corporation in the United States, maintaining relations, through individual contracts, with each railroad. Each of the three former companies has retired from the field of transportation. The American Express Company owns $12,271,000 stock of the American Railway Express Company, the Adams Express Company owns $11,904,300 stock and Wells Fargo & Co. own $10,466,700.

Erratic Movement of Prices.

Trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday was again on a small scale, three stocks furnishing more than one-fourth of the total. These were Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies, Mexican Petroleum and United States Steel. The first was the most active in the entire group. Transactions in Atlantic Gulf alone made up about one-fifth of the entire day's business. Heavy selling directly from the opening forced the shares down to a new low record for the year. The preferred also was weak. In part the selling was due to the denial of the company's motion to amend the court decree so as to do away with the services of a special master in litigation over the profits of the oil subsidiary. As a result of a speculative move Mexican Petroleum advanced to 107⅞ in the forenoon, a gain of 3 points over Saturday's final. The advance, however, was merely an invitation to the short interest to resume attacks, and as a result it broke sharply in the closing hour to 99⅝. It ended the day at 101, a net loss of 2¼ points. The steel stocks were firm on short covering, while the sugar issues reflected the improvement in the trade. General Electric declined further on the rumors that the extra dividends now being paid in stock were to be eliminated.

***

Copper Prices Again Ease Off.

The copper market has lost some of the improvement registered recently as a result of the heavy demand for the metal for shipment abroad. This demand was larger than had been expected and shipments during the first five months of the year ranged from 50 to 90 per cent. of normal. During the last few weeks, however, there has been some falling off in demand for export account and as domestic buying is still at a low ebb, the market has again lapsed into quietude. At a result some of the smaller dealers have reduced their price from 12¾ cents to 12½ cents a pound, while producers have lowered their price from 13 to 12¾.

***

Steels and Equipments.

While the majority of the steel and equipment issues ended the day above the final prices of last week, the movement in Baldwin attracted attention in an otherwise dull and uninteresting market. The movement appeared to be entirely speculative. Estimates of earnings for the first half of the current year were published in the Street, which if true, make a favorable showing as compared with the year 1920. It was also stated that the company has reduced its bank loans by $11,000,000 since the beginning of the current year. The report had much to do with the recovery in the stock.

***

The German Grain Credits.

Bankers here who are negotiating for the grain credits to Germany, of which preliminary announcement was made last week, said yesterday that there had been no new developments and that the process of completing the arrangements would necessarily be slow. "These credits cannot be granted in a day or two," said one banker. "It requires a careful investigation by both sides, the constant exchange of cables and repeated exchange of opinion." It was reported yesterday that the War Finance Corporation may finally be requested to take some of the paper which the bankers will purchase.

***

Money 6 Per Cent.

What might be called the feature of the money market yesterday was the appearance of some funds which, in seeking employment, were offered across the counter below the going rate on the New York Stock Exchange. The rate inside was 6 per cent., and several moderate loans were made outside the Exchange at 5½ per cent. Withdrawals today by the Federal Reserve Bank will amount to $24,750,000, but this announcement had little effect on the call money market. Time money continues nominal.

***

The Cotton Conference.

Bankers here interested in the cotton situation place considerable emphasis on the conference to be held in Washington today by Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board with the Governors of the Richmond, Dallas, Atlanta, St. Louis and Kansas City Banks. It is considered likely that some uniform plan will be adopted for the rediscounting of cotton paper held by the banks in those particular districts which, to a great extent, are dependent on the staple. The marketing of the crop also is to be discussed, it is reported, and it is probable that some formal announcement will be made by the Federal Reserve Board on its attitude, by which all of the twelve banks will be guided.

***

Foreign Trade Finance Corporation.

Reports in the financial district that the Foreign Trade Finance Corporation's plans will be revised and that it will start operations with a considerably smaller capital than the $100,000,000 planned were denied yesterday by the officials of the corporation. They said that the work has slowed down, but that headquarters still are maintained and that subscriptions are coming in daily. The vacation period and the general business depression, which have made the subscription work doubly difficult, probably gave rise to the reports. "There is no change in the plan at present, and we expect to go right ahead and raise the amount we started out to raise," said the corporation's Chairman.

***

Railroad Funding Plan.

Conferences between Secretary Hoover, the War Finance Corporation and the executives of the railroads will be continued this week in Washington to consider the funding of capital expenditures made by the Government during Federal control. The Administration is anxious to settle the whole matter, it is said, and if the idea of aid from the War Finance Corporation is discarded it is likely that some new plan will be found, according to one railroad official. It is possible that the idea suggested by bankers of a new securities corporation being formed for the purpose of issuing debentures which may be sold, and thus put the Government in cash to settle with the railroads without the necessity of an additional appropriation from Congress, may prove the way out of the difficulty.

***

Union Pacific.

Much interest is manifested in railroad quarters in the probable action which the Union Pacific Directors will take when they meet in about a month to act on the dividend payable Oct. 2. So far as the returns have been made this year, the net earnings for the first five months showed a decrease, as compared with last year, of more than $10,000,000, but all of this loss was sustained in the first three months of the year. Last year the company's earnings were equal to $12.90 a share on the common stock. In April and May this year the earnings were very close to those of the corresponding months of 1920. The June earnings will be published this week and before the Directors meet an almost exact estimate can be made to them of the July earnings, it is said. Officials point out that the company is rich in both quick and fixed assets and are encouraged by the prospects for the latter part of the year.

***

Western Union.

Rumors of new financing by the Western Union Telegraph Company, which accompanied the five-point decline in the price of the stock last week, were denied yesterday by officials of the company. President Newcomb Carlton said it was not the intention of the company to do any financing at present. The stock sold one point up in yesterday's trading on sales of 500 shares, closing at 84.

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should be subjected to a periodical examination and analysis. This is an important feature of our service to investors and has been the means of saving them considerable money and anxiety. Inquiries invited respecting this service.

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The lower interest rates on commercial funds and the recent strength of the bond market indicate that 7% to 8% income returns, with safety, may not be much longer available to investors in bonds. Let us explain, with specific recommendations, why you should purchase long term bonds now.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1921.

Day's Sales.	Saturday.	Friday.	A Year Ago.	Two Years Ago.
328,500	109,910	381,030	312,483	1,492,984

	Same Period		
Year to Date.	1920.	1919.	1918.
98,181,354	130,338,457½	163,415,521	79,319,733

1921. High.	1921. Low.	Sales.	Stock and Dividend Rates.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net. Chge.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.
1½	½	200	Alaska Gold Mines	½	½	½	½	..	½	1
1¾	1	100	Alaska Juneau	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛	1⅝	1¾
55½	35	1,800	Allied Ch. & Dye (4)	38	39	37¼	37¼	— ⅜	37	39
39¾	28⅞	1,200	Allis-Chalmers (4)	31⅛	31⅛	30¾	30¾	— 1	30½	31
83	69¼	400	Allis-Chalm. pf. (7)	70⅞	70½	69½	69½	— 1	68¾	70
65⅛	35¼	1,000	Am. Ag. Chemical	36	36	35¾	35⅝	— ⅛	35⅝	36
51	25⅝	300	Am. Beet Sugar	28⅝	29¼	28⅝	28¾	+1⅛	27½	28
65½	32¼	400	Am. Bosch Magneto	34	34	33	33½	+ 1	32¾	34½
32¾	23½	500	Am. Can	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛	25½	26⅝
120⅜	115¼	500	Am. Car & Fdy (12)	122½	123¼	122	122	— 1	122½	122¾
23½	15⅞	100	Am. Cotton Oil	18½	18½	18½	18¾	+ ⅜	17	19¾
8¾	4½	200	Am. Drug. Synd	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛	4⅝	5
135	113	100	Am. Express (8)	114	114	114	114	..	113	116
13⅜	8	200	Am. Hide & Leath	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	..	10⅝	12
57⅜	40½	500	Am. Hide & L. pf	51	51½	51	51½	+ ⅜	51	51½
53⅞	29⅝	2,400	Am. International	33½	33⅝	32	32¼	+ ⅛	32⅜	32⅝
63½	21	100	Am. Linseed	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛	23⅝	24½
91½	73½	300	Am. Locomotive (6)	80½	81⅞	80½	81⅝	+ 1⅛	80½	81⅞
70½	66⅜	100	Am. Radiator (4)	68½	68⅞	68½	68½	— ⅛	68½	70
10	4	550	Am. Safety Razor	4½	4½	4	4⅛	— ⅛	4	4½
14	6⅜	100	Am. Ship & Com	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛	6⅝	7
44¾	32⅝	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	36½	37½	36½	37½	+ ⅝	36½	37¾
83	67	300	Am. Sugar Ref. (7)	71	71	70	70	— 2	69	70½
31¾	24	400	Am. Steel F. (3)	25⅝	26	25⅝	26	..	23⅝	26
73	63¼	5,500	Am. Sugar Ref. (7)	67⅜	68¾	67½	68¾	+ 1⅝	67⅛	68
107¼	85¼	100	Am. Sugar R. pf. (7)	88	88	88	88	..	87½	88½
88	46¾	2,100	Am. Sum. Tob. (8)	46½	47¼	46	46½	— ½	46¾	46⅞
115⅛	95⅜	2,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. (9)	103	103⅜	103	103⅜	— ⅛	103	103⅜
120⅜	111⅛	800	Am. Tobacco (12)	121	121½	120⅞	121	..	120¾	121
127⅜	120	300	Am. Tob., Cl. B (12)	120½	120⅞	120½	120⅝	— ⅛	119½	120½
82¾	57	2,700	Am. Woolen (7)	67⅛	68¾	67⅜	67¾	..	67⅝	68
10	7⅝	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S	8¼	8¾	8⅛	8¾	..	8	8⅝
43¾	33⅞	300	Anaconda Copper	37½	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛	37	37¾
107½	93	500	Associated Oil (6)	98	98	98	98	— ½	97	98½
84½	76¾	500	Atch., T. & S. F. (6)	82½	82½	82	82½	+ ½	82¼	82¾
7¾	2¾	200	Atlanta, Birm. & A	2½	2½	2½	2½	..	2½	3
9	5	100	Atlantic Fruit	5	5	5	5	..	4¾	5½
76	18	61,800	At., Gulf & W.I. (10)	21½	21½	18½	19⅝	— 2⅞	19½	19⅝
44½	15⅝	200	Do pf. (5)	17	17	16	17	..	16½	19
74¾	62¼	5,100	Baldwin Locomo. (7)	73	73	73	74½	+ 1¼	74½	74¾
42⅜	30⅜	1,200	Balt. & Ohio	37½	38	37½

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MOST OF THE ISSUE RESOLD

New York Bankers the Highest Among 43 Bidders—Other Public Bonds Offered.

For the first time in the history of the city of Philadelphia its bonds yesterday sold above the 5 per cent. figure, the highest figure any previous issue has ever yielded being 4.90 per cent. A banking syndicate, composed of the National City Company, Harris, Forbes & Co., Montgomery & Co., the Bankers Trust Company and Graham, Parsons & Co., purchased an issue of $5,000,000 fifty-year 5½s on their bid of 104.139. The bonds were immediately re-offered at 105½, to yield 5.30 and more than $1,000,000 were sold within an hour after the books were opened. Most of the issue has been resold.

The New York bankers were the highest on an "all or none" basis among forty-three bidders. The highest bid was 106½ by an individual who wanted twenty bonds. The other syndicate bids, also submitted on an all or none basis, were as follows: Drexel & Co., Brown Bros., and Guaranty Trust Company, 102.789; Biddle & Henry, Commercial Trust Company, Elkins, Morris & Co., Franklin Securities Company, and Edward B. Smith & Co., 102.047. Most of the balance of the bids were scattering, in $100,000, $200,000 and $300,00 amounts.

M. M. Freeman & Co. of Philadelphia are offering $286,000 Borough of Park Ridge, Bergen County, N. J., 6 per cent. school bonds, at prices to yield from 6 per cent. to 5.90 per cent., and $156,000 Norristown, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, 5 per cent. school bonds at 100, yielding 5 per cent.

Proposals will be received by Passaic County, New Jersey, on July 27 for the purchase of $398,000 road and bridge improvement bonds.

Miller & Co. and Brandon, Gordon and Waddell have purchased from the Province of British Columbia $2,000,000 par value, gold debenture, five-year 6 per cent. bonds, dated July 15, 1921, and due July 15, 1926, principal and interest payable in gold coin in the United States. It is understood that the bonds will be offered at 93 and interest to yield 7¾ per cent.

The securities are the direct obligation of the Province of British Columbia, which, according to the latest reports from the Minister of Finance, has a net debt of $44,931,511 and assessed property valued for taxation at $515,000,000. Its provincial assets amount to $620,000,000.

Eldredge & Co. have purchased an issue of $1,000,000 City of St. Paul, Minn., 6 per cent. school bonds, maturing July 1, 1951, at 110¼ and interest, which they are offering at 110¾ and interest to yield 5.30 per cent. The bonds are a legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in the States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security. Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Alum. Co. Am.7	Nov., 1925	96⅞	97⅛	7.70
Am. Cot. Oil.6	Sep. 2 '24	88½	89½	9.60
Am. T. & T..6	Oct., 1922	98⅝	98¾	7.10
Am. T. & T..6	Feb., 1924	96⅝	96⅞	7.55
Am. Th'd Co.6	Dec., 1928	94	95½	6.80
Am. Tobacco.7	Nov., 1922	100	100⅛	6.75
Am. Tobacco.7	Nov., 1923	100	100¼	6.85
Anaconda Co.6	Jan., 1929	87¾	88	8.20
Anaconda Co.6	Jan., 1929	87¾	88	8.15
Ang. A.O. Ltd.7½	Apr., 1925	100⅝	100	7.50
Armour & Co.7	July 15 '30	96¾	96¾	7.70
Bell T. Can..7	Apr., 1925	94	96	8.25
Beth. St. Cor.7	July 15 '22	99½	99¾	7.70
Beth. St. Cor.7	July 15 '28	97½	98½	8.00
Can. Pac. Ry.6	Mar., 1924	94⅝	95⅜	7.30
Cent. Arg. ..6	Feb., 1927	81½	82½	10.20
C., R. I & P.6	Feb., 1922	97⅝	98½	9.10
Cudahy Pack.7	July 15 '23	..	..	..
Fed. Sug. R..6	Nov., 1924	96	96⅝	7.45
The B.F. Goodrich Co., cv.7	Apr., 1925	89¾	89⅝	10.25
Gulf Oil Corp.6	July, 1923	96¾	97⅛	7.35
Gulf Oil Corp.7	Feb., 1923	95⅛	95⅝	7.00
H J.Heinz Co.7	Dec., 1930	97⅜	98	7.30
Hocking Val.6	Mar., 1924	92	93½	8.95
Hum. O. R...7	Mar., 1923	96⅝	98½	8.40
Int. Rap Tr..6	Sep., 1921	75⅜	76½	..
Ken. C. Ter..6	Nov.15,'23	96¼	97	7.75
Kennecott Co.7	Feb., 1930	82⅜	90½	8.60
Laclede Gas..7	Jan., 1929	80½	91	8.55
Ltg. & Myers.6	Dec., 1921	99⅝	100	6.00
Nat. Cloak&S.7	Sep., 1930	93	94½	8.90
Phila Co.....6	Feb., 1922	99⅝	100	6.00
Proc. & G...7	Mar., 1922	100⅛	100⅜	6.35
Proc. & G...7	Mar., 1923	100	100⅛	6.85
Pub. S. Corp. of N. J., cv.7	Mar.,1922	93⅜	94⅜	..
R.J. Ry.dr. 7.6	Aug., 1922	98⅝	99	6.80
Sears, R.&Co.7	Oct. 15,'21	99⅝	100	7.00
Sears, R.&Co.7	Oct.,1922	97⅝	98¼	8.20
Sears,R. & Co.7	Oct.,15,'23	96¼	96⅝	8.45
Sloss-Sheff.S.&I.	Aug., 1929	82¾	83½	8.85
Southern Ry..6	Mar., 1922	96¼	96½	9.25
S'west B. T..7	Apr., 1925	95⅜	96½	7.40
Stand. Oil Co. (Cal) 7	Jan., 1931	101⅜	101⅞	6.70
Stand. Oil Co. N. Y.....7	Jan.,26,'31	100⅜	100½	..
Swift & Co...6	Aug.15,'21	99¾	100	6.00
Swift & Co...7	Oct. 15,'23	96⅝	97	7.80
The Texas Co.7	Mar. 1,'23	99½	99¾	7.55
Utah Sec. Co.6	Sep. 15,'22	86¾	87¼	..
West El. cv..7	Apr., 1925	99⅞	100⅛	6.95

FOREIGN SECURITIES.

	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.
Argent. (unlisted)..5	Sep.,	1945	62½	63¼
Belgian (reston'n)..5		1934	66½	66¾
Belgian (Fren.)..5		1920	69½	72½
British Victory.....4		1919	271	286
British F 4		1960	248	263
Brit. Nat. W. B...5		1927	251	266
Brit. Nat. W. B...5		1922	363	378
Brit. Nat. W. B...5		1929	353	368
Canada 5½	Nov.,	1933	84	85¼
Canada 5¼	Dec.,	1937	84½	85⅜
French Govt. Vic..5		1931	59¾	61¾
French Loan, '17..4		1943	47¾	49¼
French Prem.....5		1920	68¾	70¾
French Loan 6		1920	70½	72½
Italy Treasury 5		1925	43	46
Italy War Loan...5		1918	83¼	85
Russia, ruble bds..5½	Feb.,	1926	3	6
Russia, Govt. 5½		1921	11¼	14
Sweden 6		1939	85	86
Switzerland 5½		1929	84	85½

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec'd.
By-Products Coke...	75c	Q	Aug. 20	Aug. 5
Durham Hos. Mills pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Phila. Co. 6% pf.....	1½	SA	Sep. 1	Aug. 1

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

(Quoted on a Percentage Basis).

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic C. L....	1922-36	6¼	6.85	6.40
Balt. & Ohio....	1921-27	5½	7.25	6.75
Bethlehem Steel	1921-30	7	7.50	7.00
Buff., R. & P....	1921-32	4½@5	6.90	6.40
Canadian Pacific..	1921-33	6½@6	7.25	6.50
Ches. & Ohio....	1924-35	6½	6.95	6.40
Chi. & N. W....	1921-32	4½	7.00	6.50
Do.	1926-36	6½	6.60	6.40
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1921-27	4½@5	7.75	7.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1921-24	5	7.10	6.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1921-29	5 @6	6.85	6.40
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	7.00	6.65
Erie Railroad.....	1921-27	4½@5, 6	8.00	7.00
Illinois Central..	1921-27	4½@5	7.00	6.50
Do	1925-35	7	6.85	6.40
Lou. & Nashville..	1921-23	5	7.00	6.50
Do.	1922-36	6½	6.85	6.40
Maryland Tank L..	1921-27	8	9.00	8.00
Michigan Central..	1921-32	5 @6	6.75	6.37
Minn. & St. Louis.	1921-27	5 @6	7.75	7.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex...	1921-24	5	8.00	7.50
New York Central..	1921-32	4½@5	7.25	6.50
Do.	1921-35	7	7.10	6.45
Norfolk & West....	1921-31	6	7.00	6.50
Northern Pacific..	1921-30	7	6.90	6.40
Nat. Steel Car L..	1921-23	8	9.00	8.00
N. Y., N. H. & H..	1921-29	4½@5, 6	8.50	7.50
Pacific Fruit Ex..	1925-35	7	6.85	6.40
Penn. Gen. Prpt...	1921-23	4@4½	7.00	6.50
Pitts. & Lake E..	1921-35	6½	6.85	6.40
Reading Co.....	1921-27	4½	7.00	6.50
Seaboard Air Line.	1921-27	4½@6, 8	7.75	7.00
Sinclair Refining..	1921	6	8.75	8.35
Southern Pacific..	1921-35	4½	7.00	6.50
Do.	1924-36	7	6.90	6.40
Southern Railway..	1921-28	4½@5	7.50	6.75
Union Pacific....	1924-36	7	6.75	6.37
Virginian Railway.	1921-30	6	7.35	6.90

SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS.

	Rights Expire.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	Aug. 31	15	25	15
Am. Tel. & Tel....	July 20	½	¾	¼
D., L. & W. Co....	Aug. 20	89¾	90¼	90
Nassau El. & Pow.	July 15	47½	48	47
Reading	Aug. 31	4¾	4¾	4¾

SELL AT ABOVE 5%

Highest Yield of Any Issue in the City's History—Taken by Syndicate.

MOST OF THE ISSUE RESOLD

New York Bankers the Highest Among 43 Bidders—Other Public Bonds Offered.

For the first time in the history of the city of Philadelphia its bonds yesterday sold above the 5 per cent. figure, the highest figure any previous issue has ever yielded being 4.90 per cent. A banking syndicate, composed of the National City Company, Harris, Forbes & Co., Montgomery & Co., the Bankers Trust Company and Graham, Parsons & Co., purchased an issue of $5,000,000 fifty-year 5½s on their bid of 104.139. The bonds were immediately re-offered at 105½, to yield 5.30 and more than $1,000,000 were sold within an hour after the books were opened. Most of the issue has been resold.

The New York bankers were the highest on an "all or none" basis among forty-three bidders. The highest bid was 106½ by an individual who wanted twenty bonds. The other syndicate bids, also submitted on an all or none basis, were as follows: Drexel & Co., Brown Bros., and Guaranty Trust Company, 102.789; Biddle & Henry, Commercial Trust Company, Elkins, Morris & Co., Franklin Securities Company, and Edward B. Smith & Co., 102.047. Most of the balance of the bids were scattering, in $100,000, $200,000 and $300,00 amounts.

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Parent Company Proposes Three Plans to Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Authority to unite for operation the Chesapeake & Ohio Northern Railroad with the Chesapeake & Ohio was sought of the Interstate Commerce Commission today in a petition filed by the latter, the parent company. Three tentative plans were outlined for approval, the petition indicating that if none of these was satisfactory, the carrier would welcome a suggestion by the commission to accomplish its purpose.

The applicant railroad owns the stock of the smaller line, but indicated doubt as to the commission's probable attitude in view of recent refusals to grant authority for such unified operation where both roads are now going concerns. It was stated specifically in the petition that no application was made under provisions for consolidation of the Transportation act, as the properties are now under one management and in substance commonly owned. Under the Clayton Anti-Trust act, however, the petition asserted, common dealing in supplies and materials for the two roads cannot exceed $50,000 in one year, which affects "heretofore efficient economical operation of these properties as a single system."

The three proposed plans are: To operate the Chesapeake & Ohio Northern as an extension of and by the Chesapeake & Ohio, acquirement of the smaller road by conveyance, or authority to assume direct liability for the outstanding indebtedness of the Chesapeake & Ohio Northern.

J. P. PATTERSON RESIGNS.

He Had Been President of the National Cash Register for 37 Years.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 18.—John P. Patterson has resigned as President and General Manager of the National Cash Register Company according to an announcement made today at the offices of the company.

He is succeeded as President by his son, Frederick, and as General Manager by J. H. Barringer.

The retiring President will continue to direct the affairs and policies of the company as a member of the Board of Directors. Mr. Patterson had been President of the company for the past thirty-seven year, and recently celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday.

CUTS FREIGHT RATES

Reduction of 20 Per Cent. Follows the Establishing of Minimum Wage of $6 a Day.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 18.—The Detroit, Toledo and Toronto Railroad, controlled by Henry Ford, Detroit automobile manufacturer, filed today with the Ohio State Utilities Commission a new schedule of freight rates providing for a 20 per cent. reduction from the present rates between points on the line.

The new schedule is to become effective Aug. 20. The joint connecting rates are not affected by the new schedule, the present rate for shipments originating on the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton, but destined to some point on a connecting line remaining the same. The new schedule for local point shipment, however, applies to all points throughout the system from Ironton, Ohio, on the Ohio River, to Dearborn, Mich.

This is the first Ohio railroad, and believed to be one of the first in the country to announce a voluntary reduction in freight rates.

The announcement was received with interest in view of the fact that on July 1 Mr. Ford established a minimum wage of $6 a day on the road and also abolished all Sunday trains, except those transporting milk.

FORD-WABASH RUMOR.

Road's Chairman Denies That Auto Maker Is to Buy Line.

Reports from the West that Henry Ford had made an inspection trip over the Wabash Railroad, with a view to purchasing it, were denied emphatically yesterday by William H. Williams, Chairman of the Wabash board. Mr. Williams said no proposal for the purchase of the Wabash had been received from Mr. Ford. "The only way Henry Ford, or any one else, can buy an interest in the Wabash Railroad is through the purchase of its securities on the New York Stock Exchange," he said.

The report had it that Mr. Ford was planning to purchase the Toledo & Fort Wayne Division of the Wabash. Mr. Williams said such a sale, from the standpoint of the Wabash, would be inconsistent, since it would deprive the railroad's main line of some of its principal connections through important territory.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1921.

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Day's Sales	$8,017,700	$8,452,800	$12,714,000
Year to Date.....	1,651,726,785	2,144,225,400	1,773,869,889

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAR LOANS.

Sales	Issue.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
404	—Liberty 3½s, 1932-'47.....	86.56	86.56	86.48	86.56	+ .10	86.52	86.56	4.37
....	—Liberty 1st 4s, 1932-'47.....	....	....	....	....	....	87.02	87.28	4.87
89	—Liberty 2d 4s, 1927-'42.....	86.88	86.96	86.88	86.96	+ .06	86.86	86.98	4.86
87	—Liberty 1st cv. 4½s, 1932-'47..	87.34	87.12	87.12	87.12	+ .12	87.12	87.28	5.15
2	—Liberty 1st cv. 4½s, reg.....	87.10	87.10	87.10	87.10	+ .10	....	....	....
784	—Liberty 2d cv. 4½s, 1927-'42....	87.00	87.08	86.96	87.02	+ .04	86.98	87.00	5.27
6	—Liberty 2d cv. 4½s, reg.....	86.90	86.90	86.90	86.90	....	....	....	....
469	—Liberty 3d 4½s, 1928.....	91.12	91.14	91.00	91.00	— .12	90.98	91.00	5.75
12	—Liberty 3d 4½s, reg.....	91.00	91.00	90.86	90.86	— .14	....	....	....
724	—Liberty 4th 4¼s, 1933-'38.....	87.18	87.18	87.08	87.10	— .06	87.12	87.16	5.42
6	—Liberty 4th 4¼s, reg.....	87.16	87.16	86.98	86.98	— .22	....	....	....
145	—Victory 3¾s, 1922-'23.....	98.32	98.32	98.28	98.28	— .04	98.30	98.32	4.46
2,527½	—Victory 4¼s, 1922-'23.....	98.28	98.34	98.26	98.32	+ .04	98.30	98.32	5.67
28	—Victory 4¼s, reg.....	98.10	98.12	98.10	98.12	+ .02	....	....	....

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

Panama 5s r 75
Chinese Ry 5s 46
C of Bergen 8s tem ctfs 96½
C of Berne 6s 98½
C of Cop 6½s 76¾
C of Marsel 6s 80
C of Paris 6s 99½
C of Zurich 8s receipts 98½
Dan Mun s f 8s Ser A l c 99¾
Ser B int ctfs 99½
Dom of Can 5s 1926 ..... 91¾
5½s 1929 ..... 91¾
5s 1931 ..... 87⅝
French Gov 8s 99½
Jap Gov 4½s ster loan 84¾
2d series 84¾
Mosc-Shef.S.&I. 82¾
Stand Oil Co. (Cal) 101⅜
Swift & Co...6 100
Swift & Co...7 100
The Texas Co.7 100
Utah Sec. Co.6 ..... 86¾
West El. cv..7 ..... 100¾
Registered 107½
con 5s 90
gen 4½s 73¾
conv 4½s 78½
conv 5s 72¼
1st 81
1st 80¾
2d con 4s 63
Chi & Alt 3s 24½
1st 33¼
1st 33¼
5 ..... 33½
5 83
Chi Gt Wn 4s 49½
Chi, Ind & Lo ref 6s 78½
ref 6s 92
Chi, M & St P gen 4s,Ser A 65¾
4 63
3 ..... 70⅝
5 ..... 65½
4s, 1925 63
2 ..... 74½
2 76
gen 4½s 74½
conv 4½s 64¾
ref 4½s 60
Chi & N Wn temp 6½s 99⅝
1 ..... 99¼
1 ..... 99¾
1 ..... 99½
1 ..... 99¾
4 ..... 99¾
gen 3½s 64½
7s 103¾
deb 5s, 1933 90
C, R I & P gen 4s 71
ref 4s 68¾
Chi Un Sta 4½s, Ser A 80
6½s, int ctfs 103½
2 ..... 103¾
Chi & W Ind con 4s 69½
2 69
Chile Cop 7s 93¾
col tr 6s 71½
C, C, C & S L ref & imp 6s 87¾
1 88
Col & So ref & ext 4½s 74
Con Gas cv 7s 101
4 ..... 101½
7 101
2 ..... 100⅝
Cub Am Sug temp col 8s 96
2 63
Cuba C Sug conv 7s 101½
2 ..... 61¼
2 ..... 61¼
1 ..... 61¾
3 62
10 ..... 62¼
1 62
5 ..... 61¾
1 63
Cuba R R 8s 64½
Del & Hud 7s 102¾
Den & Rio Gr 1st ref 5s 42¾
..2s6of. 42½
10 ..... 43¾
Tr Co ctfs of dep 41¼
Det Edi ref 5s 79¾
Diam Match s f 7½s 108½
Du Pont de Nem 7½s 97¾
4 ..... 97¾
Duquesne Lt col tr 6s 91¼
1 91
Erie 1st gen 4s 42¾
1 ..... 42½
3 ..... 41½
2 ..... 41¾
10 ..... 41¼
2 ..... 41½
1 42
1st con 4s 34
5 ..... 34¼
1 ..... 33½
7s 64½
1 ..... 102¾
deb 5s, 1933 ..... 80½
Int-Met 4½s, ctfs of dep 13½
Int Rap Trans 1st & ref 5s 55¾
2 ..... 55¾
3 ..... 55¾
1 ..... 55¾
2 ..... 54½
1 ..... 54½
3 ..... 54½
Int MM s f 6s 78¾
2 ..... 78⅝
4 ..... 78¾
Iowa C ref 4s 38¾
KC,FS&M 4s 63¼
Kan C So 5s 75½
2 75
5s 56¼
Kan C Trm 4s 70⅝
2 ..... 70⅝
Kelly-Sp Tire temp s f 8s 94¼
10 ..... 94½
Lack Steel 5s, 1950 ..... 70¼
3 ..... 70⅝
1 ..... 70¼
Lehigh Val Line 1st con 5s 88¾
P Gas & El 5s 78
2 ..... 77¾
5 78
Pac T & T 5s 84
Packard Mot Car temp 8s 95½
1 ..... 95¾
P RR gen 4½s 73¾
1 76
gen 5s 84½
4 ..... 84½
temp 6½s 97⅝
5 98
2 ..... 97¾
4 ..... 97½
gold 7s 108
5 103
1 ..... 102¾
Peo Gas & C of C ref 5s 72¾
Phila Co cv 5s 1922 97
Read's gen 4s 73¾
1 ..... 73¾
1 ..... 73¾
3 ..... 73¾
2 ..... 73¾
2 85
Niagara F P Co ref 6s 86
Norf Southn 1st ref 5s, Series A 41
Norf & Wn con 4s 76¼
divisional 1st 4s 76¼
2 80
Nor Pac 4s 76¼
ref & lm 6s 99
ref & lm 4½s 1s30f. 75¼
Nor Pac-Gt N jt temp 6½s 98
40 ..... 98¼
1 ..... 98¾
5 ..... 98¾
5 ..... 98¾
26 ..... 98⅞
5 99
5 ..... 98⅞
17 ..... 98⅞
Northwestern Bell Tel 7s 100⅝
1 ..... 100¼
2 ..... 100½
4 ..... 100¾
1 ..... 100⅝
2 ..... 100¾
1 ..... 100¾
2 ..... 100¾
3 ..... 100⅝
1 ..... 100½
3 ..... 100⅝
1 ..... 100½
5 ..... 100⅝
Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s 88¾
2 89
P Gas & El 5s 78
2 ..... 77¾
5 78
Pac T & T 5s 84
Packard Mot Car temp 8s 95½
1 ..... 95¾
P RR gen 4½s 73¾
1 76
gen 5s 84½
4 ..... 84½
temp 6½s 97⅝
19 ..... 97¾

"ESTABLISHED 1863"

We are offering, at 100 and dividend, the 8% preferred stock of a company—the largest of its kind in the world—whose business has been successfully conducted for nearly 60 years.

Current earnings are the largest in the company's history, partly because of the widespread business depression.

The call price for the next operation of the annual sinking fund is 110.

Details on request for Circular T-19

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY
INCORPORATED
37 WALL STREET NEW YORK

Foreign Government and Municipal Bonds

Norway—Denmark—Sweden—Great Britain—Belgium—France—Holland—Italy—Brazil—China—Greece and South America.

Present favorable rates of exchange make these foreign bonds an attractive investment.

We will furnish upon request a circular describing the bonds of the above countries, giving description of securities, maturity date, interest dates, denominations, redemption values, etc.

Ask for Circular T-300

HUTH & CO.
30 Pine Street, New York City
Telephone John 6214

General Motors

History
Earnings
Dividends

This corporation numbers among its subsidiaries some of the best known motor car concerns in the country. Its future outlook discussed and detailed information of value to all present or future shareholders is contained in our current

Weekly Financial Review

Gratis on request for "B 34"

THOS. H. COWLEY & CO.
Stocks and Bonds
115 Broadway New York
Telephone Rector 5150

Is Market Discounting Return to Normalcy?

¶ Under this caption there recently appeared one of the most illuminating compilations ever published.

¶ It compares present and normal pre-war prices of about thirty prominent stocks and appends interesting deductions as to the probable future course of prices.

¶ For the benefit of our clients as well as all others interested in market developments, we have reprinted this highly instructive article in the current number of our

Fortnightly Review

Ask for free copy of YT-708

E. L. WITTMEYER & CO.
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Cotton

Surplus Carry-over
versus
Reduced Acreage
What Is the New Crop Worth?

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New York Stock Exchange.
New York Cotton Exchange.
N. Y. Coffee and Sugar Exchange.
New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc.

WAR BOARD FUNDS TO MARKET COTTON

Financial Corporation Will Advance Money to Handle 100,000 Bales of Long Staple.

RAILROAD DEBENTURE PLAN

Chairman Eugene Meyer Jr., Says Proposal Would Eliminate Burden on Treasury.

A plan of action which the War Finance Corporation will follow to assist the marketing of cotton, and also to aid the Government to settle outstanding railroad claims by a funding plan, was sketched yesterday by Eugene Meyer Jr., managing director of the corporation. According to Mr. Meyer, bankers in various parts of the South, spot dealers and cotton exporters have pointed out the necessity of some financing other than that available through ordinary banking channels in the cotton territory. In view of this, he said, the War Finance Corporation has agreed to finance 100,000 bales of long staple cotton in the Mississippi Delta district and also to make other advances. Mr. Meyer believes that this action should stimulate takings by merchants and mills.

In relation to the railroad situation Mr. Meyer pointed out that during the war the corporation, under the provisions of the War Finance Corporation act, had authority to make advances to the railroads under Federal control "for the purpose of making additions, betterments, or road extensions to such railroads;" that this authority has now expired, and that any future action of the corporation would have to be preceded by legislation on the part of Congress.

"The War Finance Corporation," said Mr. Meyer, "made advances to the railroads during the administration of Director General McAdoo, and later under the administration of Director General Hines, to the amount of $205,000,000, of which all but $45,000,000 has been repaid. Some of the loans of the corporation were made to the railroads for the purpose of enabling them to repay the advances made to them by Director General McAdoo, there by putting the Railroad Administration in funds. Most of the advances were made during the period from March to July, inclusive, 1919—subsequent to the failure of the Congress to pass the railroad appropriation—upon the security of certificates of indebtedness issued by Director General Hines, and were all repaid when the Congress met in extra session and passed the railroad appropriation. Among these advances was one for $50,000,000 to the Director General of Railroads."

Railroad executives said yesterday that no developments were in evidence yet on the suggested plan of several New York bankers for the formation of an entirely new securities corporation, somewhat similar to the War Finance Corporation, which would issue debentures, to be sold to the pubic. This plan was in the nature of an alternative to the corporation plan for funding the Government's capital expenditures, and calls for the transfer by the Government to the new corporation the railroad and other securities now held against advances to the carriers by the Railroad Administration and the Treasury, so that the corporation could issue its debentures to the Government against this collateral. The Government would then dispose of these debentures, and with the proceeds make its settlement with the carriers without placing a burden on the Treasury.

5 BANKS GET CORPORATION.

Sale of Haytian-American for $650,000 Ordered by Court.

An order signed yesterday by Federal Judge Mack authorizes the sale of the assets of the Haytian-American Corporation to five creditor banks for $650,000. This was the only bid received. The banks are the Irving National Bank of this city, the Fletcher American National and the Continental National of Indianapolis, and the National Exchange and the Second National of Baltimore. The new owners of the property will form a syndicate with a view to reorganizing the concern.

The corporation passed into the hands of a receiver a few weeks ago in an equity suit brought by several creditors. It owns concessions in Hayti; various enterprises, including alight and power company, a sugar plantation and much wharfage property. Its financial difficulties became known when it defaulted payment of interest on notes.

OIL SUIT PLEA DENIED.

George G. Snowden Estate Loses Point in $839,000 Action.

An application made by the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell to set aside the appointment of a special master in the litigation by Henry C. Mount and other trustees of the estate of George G. Snowden against the Atlantic Gulf and West Indies Steamship lines, the Atlantic Gulf Oil Corporation and the Compania Petrolera de Tepetate of South America, was denied yesterday by Federal Judge Manton.

The plaintiffs, as owners of valuable Mexican oil properties, which the Compania Petrolera de Tepetate was to exploit, demand $839,000 as their share of the proceeds. It is alleged that one month after the contract was made with the plaintiffs the latter company assigned it to the other two defendants. The receiver was pamed to collect the amounts due the plaintiffs.

REA 50 YEARS WITH P. R. R.

Observed Anniversary in Philadelphia With Friends.

Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his association with the railroad on Sunday. Mr. Rea observed the occasion with some of his intimate friends in Philadelphia.

He entered the service of the Pennsylvania as a rodman on the Morrison's Cove, Williamsburg & Bloomfield branch in 1871. Today he directs, as President, the railroad system which handles 12 per cent. of the tonnage of the country.

Kansas Bank Is Closed.

SALINA, Kansas, July 18.—The Peoples State Bank was closed today by the State Bank Commissioner. Officials said the bank was placed in the hands of the commissioner "pending its re-organization."

Will Come in About Three Years, Says Fleet Corporation Official.

Liquidation of the Shipping Board within three or four years and the elimination of politics in the salvaging of the present organization were predicted by J. Barstow Small, senior Vice President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, at a luncheon given in his honor yesterday by the Committee on Harbors and Shipping and the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

In summing up the purposes of the new officials of the Shipping Board Mr. Smull said that it was planned to discard approximately 1,400 steel ships, 636 of which were tied up now, and 240 salable wooden ships costing $240,000,000. The Leviathan is in condition, so far as the engines and hull are concerned, said Mr. Smull, and could leave port in thirty-six hours. With a crew aboard it has been costing the Government $45,000 a month to maintain this idle ship, he said.

E. H. Outerbridge, Chairman of the New York and New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission, who presided, praised the work of the present officials of the Shipping Board.

PROFIT-SHARING PLAN.

Gives Employes Financial Interest in Business.

James McCutcheon & Co., Fifth Avenue linen merchants, announced to a meeting of their employes last night a plan for giving every worker a direct financial interest in the concern. Every employe in service at the end of next June is to participate in the profits. After 8 per cent. profit has been paid on the capital investment, if the profits are sufficient, 8 per cent. of his or her yearly salary is to be paid to each employe. Remaining profits, if any, will be divided equally between stockholders and employes.

There is a provision that employes' dividends may be paid in cash, in preferred shares of the company's stock at par, or part in cash and part in stock. Under the company's charter, $250,000 of second preferred cumulative 8 per cent. stock is authorized for issuance to employes only. It is this stock, none of which has been issued up to this time, that will be given to employes as part or all of their salary dividend, the Directors reserving the right to designate the employes to whom it shall be issued.

BEAVER BOARD TRADE GAINS.

Companies' Position Better, With Good Prospects for Business.

The financial position of the Beaver Board companies, has shown considerable improvement since April 1, according to a statement addressed to the company's employes by General Charles C. Jamieson, Vice President and General Manager.

General Jamieson said that in view of the changes in the Beaver Board companies and its organization during the last year he considered it expedient to acquaint the organization with the conditions governing the management. The prospects for business development on a large scale, he said, were better than ever before in the history of the concern. The companies' position with the banks was sounder than in any period during the last two years, its position with the merchandise creditors and vendors improved and its cash position stronger, it was added. Production facilities are being rapidly improved and reorganized.

FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

Trading Reported Dull at London and Paris.

LONDON, July 18.—The tone of the stock market was quiet today. Old 2½ per cent. consols, 47⅜; British 5 per cent. war loans, 87¾; 4½ per cent. war loan, 81¾.

Rand Mines, 2⅜; De Beers Mining, 10¾.

PARIS, July 18.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 56 francs 60 centimes; 5 per cent. war loan, 82 francs 70 centimes.

Exchange on London, 46 francs 50 centimes; American dollars were quoted at 12 francs 86½ centimes.

Railroad Valuations Announced.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Interstate Commerce Commission announced today the following tentative valuations of railroads: Gulf, Texas & Western, $1,667,771; Timpson & Henderson, (Texas), $392,643; Montana Western, $186,500; White River Railroad (Vermont), $392,222.

SILVER BULLION.

Bar silver in London down ⅝d at 37⅜d. New York price for domestic bar silver unchanged at 99 cents per ounce, the Mint price; "foreign" silver down ¾ at 59⅝c.

	Highest.		Lowest.	
London	42½d	Jan. 5	30¾d	Mar. 5
New York	65¾c	Jan. 6	52⅝c	Mar. 6

Range for the year 1920:

London	89½d	Feb. 11	38¾d	Dec. 10
New York	$1.87	Jan. 22	59½c	Dec. 10

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 18.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	July 16.	Week's Changes. Increase.
Circulation	$2,616,000	*$23,000
Loans, discounts and investments	512,505,000	*5,270,000
Individual deposits	395,529,000	13,207,000
Due to banks	96,007,000	2,251,000
Time deposits	20,544,000	2,989,000
U. S. deposits	15,577,000	903,000
Exchange clearances	9,549,986	*2,714,000
Due from banks	57,901,000	4,102,000
Reserve in F. R. Bank	43,836,000	1,642,000
Reserve excess in F. R. Bank	1,409,000	505,000

*Decrease.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local metal exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked
Antimony	4.62½	4.87½	4.62½	5.62½
Quicksilver		46.00		46.00
Aluminium	22.50	23.50	22.50	23.50
Iron, No. 2X Silicon	24.50	25.50	24.50	25.50

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 13⅝c on the New York Metal Exchange.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	70	10	0	70	17	6
Copper, futures	17	17	6	71	2	6
Tin, futures	166	15	0	167	5	0
Tin, spot	164	10	0	165	10	0
Spelter, spot	26	5	0	26	5	0
Spelter, futures	27	0	0	27	0	0
Lead, spot	32	7	6	32	7	6
Lead, futures	33	5	0	33	5	0

FOREIGN ISSUES

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
City of Bergen 8s	96	96½
City of Berne 8s	96½	96⅝
City of Christiania 8s	97	98
City of Zurich 8s	99⅝	99⅞
Argentine 8s	97	98
Belgium 8s	99½	100
Belgium 7½s	100⅜	100⅝
Kingdom of Sweden 8s	97	97½
Dom. of Canada 5½s, 1921	99¾	100
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1925	91⅛	91⅜
Dom. of Canada 5½s, 1929	91⅛	91½
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	87⅛	88⅛
Danish Municipal 8s, Series A	99	99½
Danish Municipal 8s, Series B	96½	96⅞
Denmark 8s	100⅛	100⅜
Chinese Government 8s	45	45½
Norway 8s	102⅜	103
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	79⅞	80⅛
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	79	79½
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	88	89½
Brazil 8s	98	98½
Republic of Chile 8s	96	96⅜
Dominican Republic 5s	80	80½
City of Lyons 6s	80½	80¾
City of Marseilles 6s	80½	80¾
City of Bordeaux 6s	80¼	80½
City of Copenhagen 5½s	76	76½
French Government 8s	99	99⅛
French Government 7½s	95	95¼
City of Paris 6s	96½	100
Swiss Confederation 8s	105½	105⅝
Japanese 4½s	84½	85
Japanese 4½s, second series	84⅜	85
Japanese 4s	69⅝	69⅞
City of Tokio 5s	57½	60
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	99½	100
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1922	98¼	98⅝
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1925	89⅝	89⅞
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	85⅝	85⅞
United States of Mexico 5s	44¼	45⅛
United States of Mexico 4s	33	34
Italy 6½s	88¼	
San Paulo 8s	95	95¼

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRE-WAR LOANS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	100¾	100¾	Pan 3s, r, 1961	75	..
2s, c, 1930	100¾	100¾	Pan 3s, c, 1961	75	..
4s, r, 1925	104¾	105	P I 4s, '54	77	81
4s, c, 1925	104¾	105	P I 4s, '55	77	81
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100	100⅜	P I 4s, '36	77	81
Pan 2s, c, 1936	100	100½	Dist of Col 3-65s	93	..
Pan 2s, c, 1938	100	100⅜			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	40½	41¼	Beth S 7% pf	..	91½
Ad Rumely	13	16	Do 8% pf	97½	99
Do pf	36¼	41½	Booth Fish	3¾	4¼
Air Red	20	25	B'klyn Ed	90	97
All Ch pf	88¾	89¾	B R T ct	6½	6⅞
Alb & Sus	185	..	B U Gas	62	70
A A Cables	104	107	Brown Sh	25¾	26
Am Sug 1st pf	64¾	90	Do pf	73	82
Am Ag Ch pf	60	62¼	Bruns Ter	2¾	3¼
Am Bk N	51	53¼	B R & P	60	70
Do pf	45½	47½	Do pf	80	85
Am B Sug pf	50	70	Buff & S pf	..	78
Am B S & F'dy	41	46	Burns Bros	86¾	88
Do pf	90	93	Do pf	100	110
Am C pf	78	82	Bush Ter	..	100
Am C & F pf	100	110	Butte & S	12	13
Am Cot Oil pf	76	78	Butte Co	23¼	24⅝
Am Chicle	15	20	Caddo Oil	10⅜	11
Am Coal	74	..	Cal P pf	71	73
Am Ice	53¼	54	Cal & Ar	45½	47
Do pf	60	61¾	Can So	40	45½
Am La F Fire Eng	9	9½	Case (J I) pf	70	72
Am Lin pf	56	63	Do 1st pf	..	70
Am Lo pf	103	106	Do 2d pf	..	70
Am M & G	11⅝	13	Chi & Alt	7½	8¼
Am Sm pf, A	67	69	Do pf	3	12
Do B	72⅝	..	C & E Ill cfs	⅝	1½
Am Snuff	100	110	Do pf	⅝	1½
Do pf	72	81	Chi Gt W	7½	7¾
Am S F pf	79	81	Do pf	16¾	18
Am S Tob pf	71	80	C & N W pf	96¾	98
Am T & C	50	54	Chi Pn T	49¾	50
Am Tob pf	88¼	91	C, R I & P 6% pf	63	64¾
Am Whl pf	92	93¼	Chi. St P, M & Om	49	53
Am Wl pf	94	96	Do pf	73	80
Am Wr Pa pf	25	29	C, O C & St L	37	38
Am Z pf	25¼	27	Do pf	80¼	82¼
Art Metal	13	16½	Ch & Pitts	57	80
Atl Ref	850	920	Do spec	32	35
Do pf	103	108	Clu-Peab	36	41
Ann Arbor	6	15	Do pf	70	..
Do pf	15	30	Col F & I	26	28
Assets R	1¼	1¼	Col & So	35½	37
Asso D G	29	30½	Do 1st pf	51	53
Do 1st pf	62¼	65	Do 2d pf	45	48
Do 2d pf	54	58	Con Cig pf	65	70
At, T & S F pf	77	78	Cons Dist	7¾	8¼
Atlas P	15¾	17¼	Cont Can	42	47
Atl C L	84	86	Cont Ins	60¼	62
Atl Pet	14	14⅞	Corn F R pf	98¼	101
Aus Nich	8	8¼	Crex Carp	33	50
Auto Sales	2¾	3⅜	Cruc S pf	76	82
Do pf	11	13½	C-Am Sug pf	72	78
Bald L pf	95	99	Dav Chem	34	37
Bar Leath	40	55	De Beers	15	22
Do pf	76	96	D & Co pf	89	80
B'dall, A	15	25	D, L & W	174	185
Bayuk B	21	27	Del & Rud	96	98
D & R G pf	8	9	Det Ed	98	..
Det & M	45	..	Do pf	80	..
Do pf	30	..	Det U	70	..
Dist C'p A pf	2¾	4	Do pf	5¼	7
Do pf	5¼	9	Dur Rock	30	35
Do pf	22	25	Do pf	60	65
Elk Tan pf	80¾	90	Eas Sug pf	23¾	24
End-J pf	83¾	84	E Kodak	625	645
Do pf	105	..	Do pf	105	..
Erie 1st pf	18½	19	Do 2d pf	12½	14
Do 2d pf	12⅝	14	Erie & P	42	53
Erie & P pf	72	75	Fam P pf	72	75
F M & S pf	6¾	9	Do pf	23½	24
Fisher Bdy	90	95	Do pf	85	90
Do pf	95	96	Fr Sug pf	60	..
G, W & W pf	1¼	1⅝	G A T Car	33¾	45
Gen Cigar	54	57	Do pf	88	100
Do pf	88	100	Do d pf	84	90
Gen M pf	65	70	G'land pf	20	50
Do 7% d	72	74½	Gen M pf	65	70
G'drich pf	64¾	..	Granby C	17⅝	20
Gray & D	11	..	Gray & R	13	..
Greene-C	20	22	Do pf	65	75
G, M & N pf	7	7¾	Guan Sug	4	8½
G S & S 1st pf	..	100	Hartman pf	69	72
Hass Oil	52	53	Hous Oil pf	29	30
Hud Steel	..	5¼	Homestake	36	38
Ill C I L	58	..	Indian Ref	7¼	9
Int Ag pf	37	38	Int Ag pf	90¼	..
Int El pf	90¼	..	Int Mer Tr	31	33
Do 1st pf	68	69	Do 1st pf	58	60
Do 2d pf	58	61	Int Paper	75	90
Do pf	90	103	Do pf	68¼	70
Int Salt	45	47	Iowa Cent	4¼	7
Iron Prod	25	29	Jol & Chi	96¼	..
Jewel Tea pf	98	30	Do pf	25	75
Jones B T	18	21	Kan & S	101	..
K C, Ft S & M pf	60½	..	Kayser (J)	73½	75
Do 1st pf	104½	..	Kelly Sp T 8% pf	73	77½
Kelsey Wh	58¾	60	K & D M	5	10
Do pf	20	40	Kresge(SS)	130	140
Kress(S H)	..	82	Do pf	97½	112
Do pf	96	..	Lack Steel	37⅜	39
Lacl Gas	48	52	L E & W	10	14⅜
Do pf	19¾	22	Do pf	19¾	22
L R & T	26½	27½	Leh Val	50¼	51½
Do pf	45½	46¼	Ligg & M	148	151
Lima Loc	64	68	Do B	142	145
Loft, Inc	⅝	⅞	Do pf	98¼	103
L-W Bisc	30½	38	Lima Loc	64	68
Do 2d pf, ex div	92¼	115	Do pf	..	95
Lorill'd Co	144	154	Man Bch	½	2¼
Louis & N	110¾	112	Man Ship	21	23½
Mah Coal	340	700	Do pf	90	110
M'kay Cos	61	63	Man Sugar pf	..	90
Do pf	55	55¼	Marlin R	6½	11
Mallinson	12	15	Martin-P	15½	16
Do pf	56½	..	Math Alk	13	18
Max M cfs	⅝	1¼	Do 1st pf cfs	⅝	5
Do 2d pf cfs	⅝	2¼	Mex Pet	98	100
Do pf	15	30	Mex Sec	2	3
Mex Tel	5	6	Mid Steel	75	80
Do pf	70	80	Do pf	90	95
Mid States	10	15	Do pf	50	60
Min, St P & S M	64	68	Do pf	80	90
Do pf	83	90	Do pf	75	80
Do 1st	51	56	Mo Pac pf	37¾	38¾
Mont P pf	88	..	Mor & Es	64	66
Mor & Co pf	84	86	Nat Acme	14	15
Nat Bisc	110	115	Do pf	107	112½
Nat Cl & S pf	57	65	Nat C & C	1¾	1¾
Nat Enam	45	47	Do pf	89	95
Nat Lead	76½	78	Do pf	107	108
Nat Sta pf	4	9	Nat Tea	9	11
New Cas C	10¾	11	Do pf	48	50
N Y Dock pf	4	9	Nor Am	9	11
N Y Transit	80	90	Nor Pac	84	84½
N Y, N H & H	17⅝	18	Nunnally	9⅝	10
N Y O & W	13	14	Nova S S	31½	32
West	17⅜	18	O B & S	7¾	8
N Y S Rys	20	..	Ont Mfg	3½	4¼
Do pf	10	..	Otis Elev	90	92
Norf So	94	96	Do pf	75	80
Nor & W pf	65¾	67½	Otis Steel	16	17
Nunnally	9⅝	10	Owens Bot	25	30
Nova S S	31½	32	Pac Coast	14	20
O B & S	7¾	8	Do 1st pf	50	100
Ont Mfg	3½	4¼	Do 2d pf	30	50
Otis Elev	90	92	Pac Dev	8½	9¼
Do pf	75	80	Pac Mail	10	11
Otis Steel pf	50	60	P T & T	48	50
Owens Bot	25	30	P P & R	13	20
Pac Coast	14	20	Do pf	65	75
Do 1st pf	50	100	Par & B	10	11
Do 2d pf	30	50	Penney pf	88	94
Pac Dev	8½	9¼	Peo & B	10	11
Pac Mail	10	11	Pere M pf	72	84
P T & T	48	50	Do pf	48	54
P P & R	13	20	Do pf	37	40
Do pf	65	75	Phila Co	29	29½
Par & B	10	11	Pierce-A pf	37½	38½
Penney pf	88	94	Pierce O pf	50½	51¾
Peo & B	10	11	Pitts C pf	84	87
Pere M pf	72	84	P, Ft W & C pf	119	..
Do pf	48	54	Pitts S pf	80	83½
Do pf	37	40	P & W Va	26⅜	27⅛
Phila Co	29	29½	Do pf	74	75
Pierce-A pf	37½	38½	Pond C C	13½	14
Pierce O pf	50½	51¾	Pr Stl Car	70¾	71¼
Pitts C pf	84	87	Do pf	80	87
P, Ft W & C pf	119	..	P S C N J	68	69¼
Pitts S pf	80	83½	Rand M	20	22
P & W Va	26⅜	27⅛	R R Sec, I C stk ct	85	87
Do pf	74	75	Rem Type	19¼	22½
Pond C C	13½	14	Do 1st pf	..	75
Pr Stl Car	70¾	71¼	Do 2d pf	..	75
Do pf	80	87	Rens & S	101	..
P S C N J	68	69¼	Rep I & S	83	..
Rand M	20	22	pf	83	84
R R Sec, I C stk ct	85	87	Rep Truck	12¼	14
Rem Type	19¼	22½	R Reis pf	50	53¼
Do 1st pf	..	75	St Jos L	11	13
Do 2d pf	..	75	San Sug	2	3¼
Rens & S	101	..	St L S W pf	22	32½
Rep I & S	83	..	Seab A L pf	9	10
pf	83	84	Sear-R pf	96	99½
Rep Truck	12¼	14	Shell Trans	37½	38¼
R Reis pf	50	53¼	S-S S & I	35	37
St Jos L	11	13	Do pf	65	72
San Sug	2	3¼	So Pac	95	96
St L S W pf	22	32½	Do pf	96	98
Savage, R	10	12	So Ry pf	45½	46¼
Saxon Mot	3⅝	3⅞	S & P pf	72¼	76
Seab A L pf	9	10	Stern B pf	100	120
Sear-R pf	96	99½	Stand Mill	93	100
Shell Trans	37½	38¼	Do pf	65	77
S-S S & I	35	37	S O, N J	132	134½
Do pf	65	72	Studeb Co pf	93	95
So Pac	95	96	Sup Oil	4¾	4¾
Do pf	95	98	Sup Steel	30	33
So Ry pf	45½	46¼	Do 1st pf	92¼	..
S & P pf	72¼	76	Temtor, A	9	11
Stern B pf	100	120	T P L Tr	230	300
Stand Mill	93	100	Third Av	13¾	15
Do pf	65	77	Tide W O	110	150
S O, N J	132	134½	Tob P pf	78¾	82
Studeb Co pf	93	95	T, St L & W cfs	10	12
Sup Oil	4¾	4¾	Do pf cfs	16	19
Sup Steel	30	33	Tran & W	30	34
Do 1st pf	92¼	..	T C R T	23	43¾
Temtor, A	9	11	Do pf	..	95
T P L Tr	230	300	Und Type	121½	210
Third Av	13¾	15	Do pf	101	113¾
Tide W O	110	150	U S & P	60	62
Tob P pf	78¾	82	Otis Elev	90	92
T, St L & W cfs	10	12	Do pf	75	80
Do pf cfs	16	19	Owens Bot	25	30
Tran & W	30	34	Pac Coast	14	20
T C R T	23	43¾	Do 1st pf	50	100
Do pf	..	95	Do 2d pf	30	50
Und Type	121½	210	Pac Dev	8½	9¼
Do pf	101	113¾	Pac Mail	10	11
U S & P	60	62	P T & T	48	50
U T Car	..	100	P P & R	13	20
Do pf	..	100	Do pf	65	75
U Cig Sts	126	200	Par & B	10	11
Do 1st pf	100	103	Penney pf	88	94
U Drug 1st pf	..	38	Peo & B	10	11
U S C I P	14	15	Pere M pf	72	84
Do pf	42	45	Do pf	48	54
U S Exp	5½	5¾	Do pf	37	40
U S Ind A pf	10	17	Phila Co	29	29½
Do pf	..	92	Pierce-A pf	37½	38½
U S Smelt	25	30	Pierce O pf	50½	51¾
Utah Sec	8¾	9¾	Pitts C pf	84	87
Van R Ist pf	70	81	P, Ft W & C pf	119	..
Va-Car Ch	25½	26½	Pitts S pf	80	83½
Va I, C & Coke	70	80	P & W Va	26⅜	27⅛
Vivaudou	6¼	7	Do pf	74	75
Weber & H	10¾	12	Pond C C	13½	14
Wab pf, B	13½	16	Pr Stl Car	70¾	71¼
W F Exp	54½	58	Do pf	80	87
W'wire Stl	10	15	P S C N J	68	69¼
W & L E pf	15¼	17¼	Rand M	20	22
N. C & St L	90	105	R R Sec, I C stk ct	85	87
Nat Acme	14	15	Rem Type	19¼	22½
Nat Bisc	110	115	Do 1st pf	..	75
Do pf	107	112½	Do 2d pf	..	75
Nat C & S pf	57	65	Rens & S	101	..
Nat C & C	1¾	1¾	Rep I & S	83	..
Nat Enam	45	47	pf	83	84
Do pf	89	95	Rep Truck	12¼	14
Nat Lead	76½	78	R Reis pf	50	53¼
Do pf	107	108	St Jos L	11	13
Nat Sta pf	4	9	San Sug	2	3¼
New Cas C	10¾	11	St L S W pf	22	32½
N Y Dock pf	4	9	Savage, R	10	12
N Y Transit	80	90	Saxon Mot	3⅝	3⅞
N Y, N H & H	17⅝	18	Seab A L pf	9	10
N Y O & W	13	14	Sear-R pf	96	99½
West	17⅜	18	Shell Trans	37½	38¼
N Y S Rys	20	..	S-S S & I	35	37
Do pf	10	..	Do pf	65	72
Norf So	94	96	So Pac	95	96
Nor & W pf	65¾	67½	Do pf	95	98
Nunnally	9⅝	10	So Ry pf	45½	46¼
Nova S S	31½	32	S & P pf	72¼	76
O B & S	7¾	8	Stern B pf	100	120
Ont Mfg	3½	4¼	Stand Mill	93	100
Otis Elev	90	92	Do pf	65	77
Do pf	75	80	S O, N J	132	134½
Owens Bot	25	30	Studeb Co pf	93	95
Pac Coast	14	20	Sup Oil	4¾	4¾

JOHN NICKERSON JR.
ORGANIZATION

Recommends

Safe and Secured 10 Year Public Utility Issue

Yielding 8.50%

with Common Stock Bonus

The Company enjoys a high load factor as different business enterprises become active at different seasons.

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61 Broadway New York



SAFE BONDS
Since 1865

Sixty to *Eighty Dollars* income from one thousand with *safety*. Our business of investment banking was established before the close of the Civil War. Write to us for advice about investments.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co., Inc.
366 *Madison Avenue, New York*

New York Central Equipment Trust 7% Bonds

Maturing Annually Up to April 15, 1935

Issued under the "Philadelphia Plan," secured by necessary rolling stock costing more than 25% in excess of bond issue, and guaranteed by the New York Central Railway.

We recommend these bonds for investment.

Price to Yield About 6.45%

Kindly ask for Circular J8-30.

CASSATT & CO.
Established 1872
PHILADELPHIA
5 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK
BALTIMORE · PITTSBURGH · SCRANTON

"Exempt from Federal Taxes"

City of Montgomery, Ala.

General Obligation 6% Improvement Bonds

Dated Jan. 1, 1921
Due Jan. 1, 1931
Callable at 101½

99¼, to Yield 6.10%

Steiner Brothers
Birmingham 53 Liberty St., N.Y.
Alabama Tel. Rector 1138

The South American Gold & Platinum Company has published a

BOOKLET

outlining the history, uses, methods of production and present source of supply of platinum.

William W. Cohen & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / New York Cotton Exchange / Chicago Board of Trade
61 Exchange Place, New York

Guaranty Trust Co.
CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 4845 Rector

BIRD BANDING IN EUROPE IN 1710

This Method of Tracing Migration Used in America Early in the Last Century.

AUDUBON PRACTICED IT

Valuable Results Obtained in the United States in the Last Twenty Years.

Bird banding in America is not a new enterprise; it dates from the early years of the nineteenth century, when Audubon placed silver threads around the legs of a brood of phoebes, and was rewarded the following season by having two of the birds return to nest in the same vicinity.

In Europe bird banding was attempted as early as 1710, but it was not until 1899 that it was undertaken systematically. Between that year and 1914 about twenty different organizations took up the work, and their activities have developed much valuable information. In the United States active experimental work was begun in 1901, and between that year and 1909 several local attempts at bird banding were either planned or prosecuted. One of these by the New Haven (Conn.) Bird Club, was reported to the annual meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union in 1909, with the result that the American Bird Banding Association was organized in New York City.

"Through bird-banding operations," says Frederick C. Lincoln of the Bureau of Biological Survey in a bulletin issued by that department, "as carried on in Europe and America, large numbers of migratory birds have been banded, and data of considerable importance obtained during the last twenty years. In the United States these activities have received added impetus within the last year or two through the evolution of the method of systematic trapping. Birds have been marked in various ways, but the most satisfactory is by means of a numbered aluminum band or ring, attached to the tarus, or bare portion of the leg. The application of a stain or dye to the flight or tail feathers, the attaching of memoranda written on parchment, and various other devices have been tried in the past, but are not satisfactory for any general investigation.

Begin With Fledglings.

"Since it is the returns from birds banded that furnish the data desired in this branch of research, it is of prime importance that the methods employed be improved and that the percentage of birds under observation be increased. Nothing has been found more satisfactory to the accomplishment of this than systematic trapping. As the banding of fledglings has the advantage of affording valuable information on the ages of birds, the bureau wishes to encourage these activities, but it desires to lay special emphasis on the added value of the systematic trapping of adults.

"With the establishment of a well-connected chain of trapping stations throughout the United States and Canada, regular 'returns' are confidently expected through reports of retrapping birds that were banded at the original and other stations. Data thus afforded are already indicating the exact migration of individual birds, the speed of travel, and innumerable items of interest, many of which have a direct bearing upon the study of life histories. A lively interest attaches to the work, in that each operator of a station is in a continual state of anticipation through the knowledge that birds banded at other stations may at any time be registered at his own traps.

"Catching small birds at their nests by means of horsehair snares should be resorted to only when the operator remains within sight of the nest, ready to release the captured bird immediately. Generally this method should be employed only when observation has shown that one or both owners of the nest wear bands, the numbers on which it is desirable to learn without harm to the carrier. Bird time should not be used under any circumstances, as it is virtually impossible to release in good condition a bird that has been so caught. Almost all nest boxes may be equipped with some simple device that will enable the operator to capture and band the occupants with the utmost.

"The short handled net used in connection with the operation of the house-trap is an excellent implement for capturing occupants of nest boxes. A light pole of suitable length is inserted firmly in the net handle and the bird is deftly captured as it leaves the box opening. This net may also be satisfactorily employed to capture such birds as bank swallows and rough-winged swallows, kingfishers, and others. The banding of waterfowl and shorebirds is of great importance, and various traps for this purpose may be readily constructed by the operator. Such traps usually take the form of the funnel trap on a large scale or, for diving birds, an open pen in about two feet of water with a rising door operated from a blind at a distance from the trap.

Handle With Care.

"In handling small birds the utmost care must be exercised. It is of vital importance that they be handled so that they may be liberated in perfect condition. Almost without exception they are highly nervous, and a quick pressure by the operator following some spasmodic struggle of the bird may kill it instantly or so seriously injure it as to make its destruction necessary. Furthermore, it must be remembered that if the data to be secured from the banding of birds are to be of value, the carriers must be strong and healthy and not handicapped in any way. Under no other conditions may their movements be considered as averages.

"To remove a bird from the gathering cage for banding, reach into the cage—blocking the opening around the arm with the other hand—and work the bird into a corner. It will almost surely be facing away from the operator. Grasp it in such manner as to pinion its neck between the thumb and index finger, and the wing tips, tail and feet by the little finger closed against the palm. In this position the bird may be held quietly, without using undue force. Strangely enough, securing the bird's head or neck will almost invariably cause it to cease to struggle.

"If the bird is already handled and only a simple examination is necessary, this position need not be changed, as with the fingers of the free hand the band may be readily turned and the number read. Or the bird may be allowed to perch on the little finger, the neck secured between two fingers, as before. Most birds will rest quietly in this position, which has the advantage of permitting an examination of the entire body.

"The simplest manner of releasing a banded bird is merely to open the hand, allowing the bird to take flight at will. Do not throw the bird into the air or otherwise frighten it into flight, as it will only add to the difficulty of retrapping. Frequently after the hand is opened a bird will lie quietly, not seeming to realize that it is free, and it may even permit stroking or the spreading of a wing. Such occurrences are interesting bits of life history information and should be watched for and encouraged."

Cheap Labor a Bugaboo.

Europeans cheap labor is a bugaboo, created for propaganda in favor of a higher tariff here, the Norwegian-American Chamber of Commerce says. It goes on to assert that labor costs in Norway have risen 235 per cent. since 1914 and that hours have decreased 14.3 per cent.

"Cheap European labor," says an announcement from the Chamber of Commerce, "has been emphasized as a reason why a protective tariff ought to be enacted and passed at once. In using this argument to bring pressure upon Congress the interests in question have treated every European country as though it had nothing but pauper labor and, therefore, stood ready to drive American manufacturers and producers out of business by underselling them in their own domestic market.

"In our opinion such fears have no basis in fact. On the contrary, most European countries have very high labor costs. In fact, some of them have labor costs that are equal if not greater than those of the manufacturers and producers in the United States. As a matter of fact, wages in Norway were high even before the war. During the war, of course, all wages increased enormously to keep pace with the increase in the cost of living. According to official statistics, the increase in the cost of living in Norway from July, 1914, to August, 1918, was 162 per cent.; Sweden, 127 per cent.; Denmark, 82 per cent.; England, 110 per cent.; Italy, 267 per cent., and the United States, 224 per cent.

"It will be seen that the cost of living in Norway increased more than that of any other country mentioned except Italy. This increase very naturally led to a corresponding increase in wages. In fact, according to statistics compiled by the Norwegian Employers Association, wages generally advanced more than the cost of living. Thus, in the period 1911 to 1919 weekly wages increased 249 per cent. while the cost of living increased 206 per cent.

"At the same time as the wages have increased the number of hours of labor have decreased. Norway is now legally committed to a 48-hour week in practically all of its industries. This is an average decrease since 1911 of 9.7 hours a week, or 16.8 per cent. In the export industries, where the greatest decrease has taken place, it amounts to 10.8 hours a week, or 18.4 per cent.

"With wages remaining unchanged this decrease in the hours of work is equivalent to a corresponding increase in the wages. Despite the increase in wages and decreases in hours, the laborers in every industry, as their agreements expired in 1919 and 1920, gave notice to their employers that they did not want to renew their old agreements. This resulted in long negotiations, which, for the majority of industries, led to no direct settlements. Thus most of the disputes had to be settled by compulsory arbitration in accordance with the Norwegian law.

"It is, therefore, evident that the labor costs in the Norwegian export industries, the only industries in Norway that produce anything for the American market, are equal to if not greater than the labor costs in the United States. Even if no other element in the cost of production is considered, it is clear that it is utterly impossible for Norway to dump any of her products in the American market without at the same time bringing ruin to her industries. There are, however, other costs, in addition to the labor costs, which make the production in the Norwegian export industries abnormally high. For instance, in the wood pulp and paper industries the price for the lumber required has increased many fold since 1914, owing to the diminishing timber supplies of Norway and to the fact that Finnish and Russian lumber have not been available.

10,000 ISLANDERS MAKE RUM

Porto Rico Laughs at Light Fines in Enforcing Prohibition.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 3.—There are 10,000 stills in operation in the island, in violation of the Volstead act and local laws, according to the Prohibition Director's staff for Porto Rico. This opinion is substantiated by a recent statement of Antonio R. Barcelo, President of the Senate.

The Prohibition Director's office holds that so long as light fines and sentences are imposed, rum making in the island cannot be suppressed.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Atlantic National Bank of New York has been appointed sub-fiscal agent for the State of Kansas. All bonds, coupons and obligations of Kansas or any of its municipalities made payable by the fiscal agent in this city will be paid through the bank.

The Banco di Roma, through Rodolfo Bolla, its American representative, has inaugurated a monthly bulletin service which deals with current events of interest to American business men, manufacturers, exporters and importers, as well as covering political and economic affairs of general interest.

The Bankers Trust Company is issuing permanent engraved stock certificates of the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company in exchange for the outstanding temporary certificates.

Russell, Miller & Carey, members of the New York Stock Exchange, have just issued a new letter describing several issues of bonds and preferred stocks.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

COMSTOCK.			
Best & Belcher	.10	Harmill	.12
Challar	.13	Jim	.05
Con. Virginia	.15	Kernick	.06
Gould & Curry	.03	Knox	.10
Jacket	.10	Midway	.02
Justice	.08	Rescue	.02
Mexican	.10	Verdi	.02
Ophir	.10	Western	.03
Potosi	.06	Zone	.10
Savage	.10	GOLDFIELD.	
Scorpion	.02	Booth	.03
Sierra Nevada	.02	Consolidated	.06
Union	.13	Crackerjack	.08
TONOPAH.		Florence	.28
Belmont	1.10	Jumbo Extension	.03
Cash Boy	.04	Lone Star	.02
Jim Butler	.08	Silver Pick	.09
McNamara	.14	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
McNamara Consc.	.05	Arrowhead	.03
Midway	.11	Broken Hills	.03
Monarch	.02	Bullwhacker	.50
North Star	.05	Crocesus	.30
Rescue	.20	Hamilton	.03
Tonopah Extension	1.45	Holly	1.85
West End	.70	Round Mountain	.13
West Tonopah	.03	Silver Hills	.15
DIVIDE.		Simon	.67
Belcher Extension	.02	Sunset Mina	.06
Brougher	.04	Sterling	.06
Divide Tonopah	.77	Uncle Sam	.14
Dividend	.02	White Caps	.05
Extension	.75		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Crasson	1⅝	1⅝	El Paso	9	11
Dr. J'pot	2½	3	Mary McK.	7½	8
Elkton	3⅞	4⅛	Portland	45	51
Golden C.	68	70	U Gold M.	10¼	12⅛
Granite	10	14	Rose Nicol.	2⅝	4
Isabella	2⅛	3⅛	Vindicator	57	58

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Topeka, Kansas, July 14, 1921.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that on the above date, at a regularly called meeting of the Board of Treasury Examiners for the State of Kansas, the Atlantic National Bank of New York, 257 Broadway, was designated as the sub-fiscal agency for the State of Kansas, said bank having filed its bond and complied in all respects thereto.

All bonds, coupons and obligations of the State of Kansas or any of its Municipalities, which by their terms are made payable at the fiscal agency in the City of New York, will be paid through the above named bank after this date.

HENRY J. ALLEN, Governor.
L. J. PETTIJOHN, Secretary of State.
N. A. TURNER, Auditor of State.
Board of Treasury Examiners for Kansas.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

THIS CERTIFICATE, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the Hurry Up Lunch, Inc., a domestic corporation, has filed in this office on this 14th day of July, 1921, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

WITNESS my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this fourth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

[L. S.] C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

Federal Jury Holds Washington Lawyer and Bureau Workers on Conspiracy Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Federal Grand Jury today concluded the first phase of a closely guarded investigation into alleged frauds in the Income Tax Bureau of the Treasury Department by returning indictments charging Hugh B. Sorrells, section unit auditor of the trading section of the bureau, and George W. Sutton, a Washington lawyer and expert on tax matters, with conspiracy to defraud the Government.

The Grand Jury also indicted Harry C. Weston, former chief of the personal service section of the bureau, and George E. Dombhart and Charles Bondeson, employes of the bureau, for conspiracy to defraud the Government.

Dombhart and Bondeson were separately indicted for the alleged bribery of a Government official.

The indictment against Sorrells alleges that he conspired with Sutton, the lawyer, to furnish him with the names of firms who had paid excess taxes so that Sutton could solicit their business and get a commission for securing rebates from the Government. In this effort the lawyer is declared to have visited Wagner Brothers, canners, of Baltimore, Md., after, it is alleged, he had received information from Sorrells. It is charged that he secured the canning concern as a client and, as further alleged, got a rebate from the Government for them.

Dombhart and Bondeson, who quit the Government service in the Fall of 1919, are alleged to have afterward bribed Weston with $700 to decide a tax case. In this case Weston is charged with receiving the bribe. The indictment alleges that Dombhart and Bondeson went to Chicago and set up an office and held themselves out to be experts on tax matters.

Then, the indictment alleges, they got in touch with Weston and paid him the $700 for his approval of a claim filed by the Lloyd Thomas Company, engineers and appraisers, in a space of seven days, the claim having been on file for two years. This firm contended that it was entitled to the classification known as "personal service corporations."

Dombhart and Bondeson are alleged to have specialized in this particular kind of work. Eventually, the indictment alleges, the engineers, through the efforts of Dombhart and Bondeson secured the desired classification, which meant a lower tax rate.

Paul M. Warburg is Going Abroad.

Paul M. Warburg, Chairman of the International Acceptance Bank, plans to sail for Europe on the Aquitania next Tuesday. He will be abroad for several weeks.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida—Partly cloudy, with scattered local showers, Tuesday and Wednesday; no change in temperature.

Extreme Northwest Florida, Alabama and Mississippi—Local thunder showers Tuesday and Wednesday.

Tennessee—Local thunder showers Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy; probably showers in east.

Kentucky—Local thunder showers and not quite so warm Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy.

Ohio—Local thunder showers and not quite so warm Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Indiana—Partly cloudy and cooler Tuesday, preceded by thunder showers in extreme south. Wednesday, fair.

Lower Michigan—Partly cloudy Tuesday; cooler in southeast. Wednesday, fair.

Upper Michigan — Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; no change in temperature.

Illinois—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, possibly preceded by thunder showers in south; cooler Tuesday.

Missouri—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, cooler, possibly preceded by thunder showers in southeast.

Wisconsin—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; slightly cooler Tuesday.

Iowa, Minnesota—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; moderate temperature.

North Dakota—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; slightly warmer Tuesday.

South Dakota and Nebraska—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, continued warm.

Wansas—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; somewhat lower temperature Tuesday.

Montana and Wyoming—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; continued warm.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was irregular.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close's Bid.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	.....	8.68	8.70
July	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.70
August	9.07	9.07	9.07	9.05	9.10
September	9.28	9.03	9.10	9.10	9.21
October	9.45	9.17	9.25	9.25	9.36
November	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.00	9.15
December	9.21	8.93	8.95	9.05	9.16
January	9.25	9.08	9.10	9.05	9.20
February	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.05	9.20

Total sales, 22,300.

COFFEE.

The coffee market was steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.94	11.24
December	6.80	6.68	6.79	6.75	11.30
March	7.12	7.03	7.11	7.07	11.27
May	7.21	7.21	7.30	7.34	11.43
January	6.78	6.78	6.90	..	..

SUGAR.

The raw sugar market was steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	3.05	3.03	3.04	3.03
December	2.85	2.79	2.78	2.75
March	2.74	2.73	2.70	2.68
January	2.73	2.73	2.71	..

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST PREFERRED STOCK AND SECOND PREFERRED STOCK OF SUPERIOR STEEL CORPORATION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in the Sinking Fund of Superior Steel Corporation the following sums are applicable "to the purchase of shares of First Preferred and Second Preferred Stock of the Corporation:—

$52,516.84 to the purchase of First Preferred Stock.

$73,056.36 to the purchase of Second Preferred Stock.

and that Superior Steel Corporation will use and apply such funds on August 11, 1921, in the purchase of First Preferred Stock and Second Preferred Stock, as provided in the Certificate of Incorporation and the By-Laws of the Corporation, to such extent as the funds in the Sinking Fund may permit, at the lowest prices at which such shares may be offered for sale to the Corporation, but at a price not to exceed One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars ($115.00) per share, and the amount of all unpaid and accrued dividends thereon.

Sealed offerings plainly marked "Offer of Preferred Stock" are hereby invited to be made to the Superior Steel Corporation, at the office of its Transfer Agent, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before July 28th, 1921.

Such offers shall state the number of shares for sale, and whether First or Second Preferred, and the price at which such shares are so offered, and shall be signed by the holders thereof.

SUPERIOR STEEL CORPORATION,
By Columbia Trust Company,
Its Transfer Agent.

Dated, New York, July 7th, 1921.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS OF NORTHERN NEW YORK UTILITIES, INC., DUE JULY 1, 1965.

The undersigned, Trustee under the mortgage given to secure the above-described issue of bonds, desires under authority of said mortgage and mortgage supplemental thereto, dated March 21, 1918, to expend the sum of Thirteen Thousand Six Hundred Ninety-Five Dollars and Eleven Cents ($13,695.11) in the purchase of Bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, provided such purchase can, in its opinion, be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, TRUST DEPARTMENT, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before August 9, 1921, at twelve o'clock noon.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on August 11th, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice President.

Dated, New York, July 8, 1921.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

To the Holders of

Empire Gas and Fuel Company

Bond Secured Sinking Fund Convertible Six Per Cent. Notes, Dated June 16, 1919.

Proposals are invited to be made to Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York City, as Trustee under the indenture between Empire Gas and Fuel Company and said Trustee securing the above notes, for the sale on September 1, 1921, to said Trustee for the account of the Sinking Fund provided for in said indenture of notes of said issue at prices not to exceed 103% of the principal of said notes plus unpaid accrued interest thereon to September 1, 1921. On or before September 1, 1921, this Company will deposit, or there will be available with the Trustee, a sum sufficient to retire at prices not exceeding the price above mentioned, One Hundred Seventy-Nine Thousand, Five Hundred Sixteen Dollars ($179,516), principal amount of said notes plus unpaid accrued interest to said date; and it is the intention of said Trustee pursuant to the provisions of said Indenture to apply the fund so to be received to the purchase or redemption of notes of said issue at not to exceed the price above mentioned.

All proposals should be securely sealed and marked "Proposal for the sale of Bond Secured Sinking Fund Convertible Six Per Cent. Notes of Empire Gas and Fuel Company, dated June 16, 1919," must be for all or any part of the notes offered, must state the aggregate face value and the denominations of the particular notes so offered for sale, and must be received by the Trustee at its Corporate Trust Department at or prior to Three o'clock P. M. on July 26, 1921.

Advices as to notes accepted will be mailed on or before July 30, 1921, by Bankers Trust Company, Trustee.

Federal Income Tax Ownership certificates, covering accrued interest, should accompany all accepted notes.

Empire Gas and Fuel Company
By FRANK W. FRUEAUFF,
President.

Dated, July 19th, 1921.

THE TEXAS COMPANY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE TEXAS COMPANY THREE-YEAR 7% SINKING FUND GOLD NOTES:

The Texas Company hereby gives notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Agreement dated March 1st, 1920, under which the above mentioned Notes were issued, it will have available on August 23, 1921, a sinking fund of $2,500,000 for the redemption and retirement of so many of said Notes, not exceeding in the aggregate $2,500,000 face amount thereof, as shall be tendered and accepted for purchase for said sinking fund in accordance with the provisions of said Trust Agreement, at prices not to exceed the par value or face amount thereof and interest to September 1, 1921. Tenders of Notes for purchase for the sinking fund may be made to The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Trustees under said agreement, at No. 57 Broadway, New York City, until 3 P. M. August 22, 1921.

Dated July 19, 1921.

THE TEXAS COMPANY,
By W. W. BRUCE, Treasurer.

NOTICE OF LIQUIDATION.

THE ALAMEDA NATIONAL BANK, located at Alameda, in the State of California, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

CHAS. R. TABOR, Cashier.
Alameda, California, June 30, 1921.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Office of
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE.
Pittsburg, Pa., July 13th, 1921.

Notice to Holders of
ALUMINUM GOODS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Ten Year Seven and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Notes
Issued under Indenture,
Dated March 1st, 1921.

For the purpose of using the Sinking Fund moneys in its possession as Trustee under Indenture of the Aluminum Goods Manufacturing Company, dated March 1st, 1921, securing Ten Year Seven and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Notes, the undersigned Trustee will receive tenders for the sale to it of the Notes above described to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate Ninety Thousand ($90,000.00) Dollars.

Such tenders shall be in writing, shall state the number or numbers of the Notes proposed to be sold and the price at which the same are tendered for sale.

All tenders must be received at the office of this Company as Trustee on or before noon, July 30th, 1921.

Payment of Notes accepted will be made on or before August 5th, 1921.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% 50-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF BUSH TERMINAL BUILDINGS COMPANY, DUE APRIL 1, 1960.

The undersigned, Trustee under the mortgage given to secure the above-described issue of bonds, desires, under authority of said mortgage, to expend the sum of Two Hundred and Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars ($225,000), representing money in its hands received from the sale of property released from the lien of said mortgage, in the purchase of bonds of said issue for cancellation, provided such purchase in its opinion can now be made advantageously.

Sealed tenders of bonds for sale to Trustee at a price of not more than 110% (One Hundred and Ten Per Cent.) of the par value thereof and accrued interest may be sent to the office of the undersigned, TRUST DEPARTMENT, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before twelve o'clock noon on July 22, 1921.

Bonds tendered must be delivered on July 25, 1921, or security furnished if required that delivery will be made within ten days.

The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice President.

Dated, New York, June 29, 1921.

DIVIDENDS.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS CORPORATION.

July 18, 1921.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of $1.50 per share on the common capital stock of the Corporation was declared, payable on August 15, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 1, 1921, which dividend is payable in scrip maturing on August 15, 1923, and bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum.

Scrip certificates will be mailed.

WILLIAM A. FERGUSON, Secretary.

TAYLOR-WHARTON IRON & STEEL CO., HIGH BRIDGE, NEW JERSEY.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company for the three months ending June 30, 1921, has been declared payable August 1, 1921, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books at 3 P. M. on July 25, 1921. The Preferred Stock books will remain closed until 3 P. M. on August 1, 1921.

W. A. INGRAM,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Business Convalescence

Today, no matter where you go, manufacturers and wholesalers tell you that the crisis in their commercial affairs has been passed. Their business may not be big enough to boast about; *but it is steadily getting better!*

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New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—Charters filed: Bridgeton Realty Co., Bridgeton, real estate, $30,000; Sterling S. Stevenson, Rutland, Vt.; Roscoe C. Sterling, Maurice A. Chapley, Bridgeton.

Giant Drill Extracting Machine Co., Jersey City, machinery, $100,000; Henry L. Borttleman, Gilbert C. Cadwalader, James F. McCormick, Jersey City.

Gibbstown General Store Co., Gibbstown, $50,000; Christian Graukmeyer, Amos H. Allen, Jacob M. Allen, Gibbstown.

Lincoln Construction Co., Newark, $100,000; Joseph Weiner, Benjamin Weiner, Paul Wolf, Newark.

L. T. Realty Co., Union Hill, $100,000; Percy W. Limouse, Louis Taft, Edw. J. Cantwell, Union Hill.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 18.—Charters filed: Franco-American Petroleum Co., oils, $5,000,000; M. M. Nichols, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Delaware Registration Trust Co.

Hi-Way Service Co., automobiles, $6,000,000; T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, C. H. Maxwell, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Corporation Trust Co. of America.

Britton Axle Co., $3,500,000; W. J. Wickes, Frank H. Payne, Saginaw, Mich.; Wm. H. Britton, Alma, Mich.; attorney, U. S., Corporation Co.

E. F. Murphy & Co., Inc., insurance agency, $1,001,500; J. D. Frock, C. B. Outten, S. L. Mackey, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Corporation Service Co.

Automatic Devices, Inc., engines, $500,000; J. M. Frere, J. A. Frere, M. A. Alexander, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, American Guaranty and Trust Co.

Sloan Products Corp., $480,000; T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, C. H. Maxwell, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Corporation Trust Co. of America.

The White Haven Knitting Co., hosiery, underwear, $350,000; F. R. Hansell, J. Vernon Pimm, E. M. MacFarland, Philadelphia; attorney, Corporation Guarantee and Trust Co.

The Transcaribbean Co., commission merchants, $350,000; T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, C. H. Maxwell, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Corporation Trust Co. of America.

Hickey Fire and Burglar Wire Co., wire and metal specialties, $250,000; T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, C. H. Maxwell, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Corporation Trust Co. of America.

Ray Shield Manufacturing Co., automobile bodies, $300,000; Thomas F. Hogan, Harry E. Algard, John W. Hogan, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, P. Warren Green, Wilmington, Del.

Keystone Film and Supply Co., Inc., $150,000; M. M. Nichols, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Delaware Registration Trust Co.

Hispano-American Export, Inc., wearing apparel, $100,000; Albert Sosa, Carmen Lamas Sosa, Gonzalo de Pavia, New York; attorney, Truston F. Causey, Milford, Del.

The Holman Confectionery, Inc., $100,000; Frank H. Holman, Swarthmore, Pa.; C. Oakley Quillen, Frank A. Cabeen, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; attorney, U. S. Corporation Co.

The Excello Drug Manufacturing Co., $25,000; Abraham Kanner, Parsons, Pa.; Paul Frankel, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; David Mandel, Duquesne, Pa.; attorney, Capital Trust Co. of Delaware.

Individual Laundry, Inc., $22,000; Harvey O. Wilson, Guy K. Browning, Fred S. Baker, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Guy K. Browning, Wilmington, Del.

American Grocery and Meat Market, Inc., $20,000; F. R. Hansell, J. Vernon Pimm, E. M. MacFarland, Philadelphia; attorney, Corporation Guarantee and Trust Co.

NAME CHANGES.

The Quaker City Furnace Co., Philadelphia, Pa., to Quaker City Furnace and Supply Co.

Mackey-Star Co., New York, to Mackey Shoe Co., Inc.

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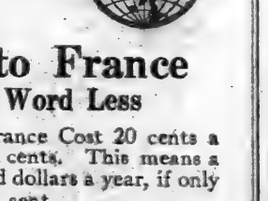
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WAR LOAN INTEREST PROPOSED AS BONUS

Republicans, Seeking Compromise, Suggest Ex-Soldiers Get Allied Payments.

FEAR FOR 1922 ELECTIONS

Hamilton Fish Jr. Approaches Harding and President Is Said to Favor Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Fearing the loss of the ex-soldier vote because of President Harding's attitude on the Bonus bill, which has killed the measure, temporarily at least, Republicans are now seeking a way out to satisfy the ex-service men and the President as well. They say that if the bonus is not granted in some form, or promised, the Republican Party will suffer greatly at the polls in November, 1922, as, according to them, the Democratic leaders are already sending out propaganda attacking the attitude of the majority.

The compromise suggested by these politicians, who are thinking of keeping their promises to the ex-service men and at the same time command their votes, is that the interest obtained from the $10,000,000,000 of foreign loans shall be placed aside and devoted to bonus payments. There are a great many members of Congress who look upon such a compromise favorable, although they say that it is questionable whether this will satisfy those seeking Government aid.

These latter point out that the foreign countries are not paying any interest now and that there is no evidence that any will be forthcoming for many years, and by that time the need for the bonus, if it does exist now, will have disappeared.

President Harding has been asked to give his approval to such a compromise. Representative Hamilton Fish Jr. of New York saw the President today and laid the matter before him. He came away with the impression that the President was disposed to favor the plan and so told a number of House members.

Representative Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, a strong advocate of the bonus, intends having a conference shortly with the President in order to learn whether he will sanction the preparation of a bill to make the foreign interest payments the basis of bonus legislation.

There is no doubt that the Republicans are being criticised by ex-service men for their refusal to provide the bonus after the leaders had assured the American Legion officers that there would be such compensation. On the other hand, those who are looking carefully into the financial and business situation say that the decision to defer the bonus means more than anything else to help bring about a reduction in taxes and therefore relief to the masses.

Those who know President Harding's views are doubtful whether he will change his stand now that the country has so generally approved his address opposing bonuses. If he should do so, it is pointed out, he would lose the prestige he has gained over the Senate leaders, which has made him the undisputed leader of the Republican Party and destroyed the hold the Senate group has had upon the party and legislation.

MORE RUMANIAN OIL.

Output for First Quarter 27 Per Cent. Greater Than for 1920 Period.

Rumanian oil production in the first quarter of 1921 was 27 per cent. in excess of that of the first quarter of 1920 according to information received in this country by Banca Marmorosch, Blank & Co. The average daily production according to the cables was 3,087 tons for the three months of this year as against 2,878 tons in the same period of 1920.

The increase would have been greater if the reconstruction process in the oil regions had not been handicapped by lack of machinery and transportation difficulties. The scarcity of electric current in most of the oil producing centers is also said to be interfering with larger production. It is added, however, that up to June 15, 900 tons of machinery for the exploitation of oil arrived in Rumania. Half of this has already been transported to the fields. In addition about 1,400 tons of machinery is now in transit to Rumanian ports.

OFFICIALS IN DISPUTE OVER ASHES CONTRACT

Leo Takes Work Away From Company Selected by Estimate Board and LaGuardia Protests.

Aldermanic President F. H. LaGuardia yesterday called upon Street Cleaning Commissioner John P. Leo at the latter's office in the Municipal Building for a conference on the removal of ashes, a contract which was awarded the Fradus Contracting Company by the Board of Estimate, but which complained that it was unable to do the work because the Street Cleaning Commissioner insisted on giving it to the Rodgers & Hagerty Company.

The Aldermanic President waited for Commissioner Leo for some time, but the latter did not appear, although Mr. LaGuardia said that the appointment had been made by the Mayor. Mr. LaGuardia reported the circumstances to the Mayor, and the latter sent word to Leo to be present at the Mayor's office in the City Hall today. Mr. Leo said later he was not aware that he had any appointment with Mr. LaGuardia.

Mr. Leo said yesterday that the Fradus Company was not ready to undertake the work of the removal of ashes on July 1, so he made a supplementary contract with Rodgers & Hagerty at a price conditioned by the appropriation for the work.

"They were not ready to take on the work," said the Commissioner, "so they forfeited their contract, that's all. I don't care a continental who does the work, so long as I get the scows out there and unloaded and brought back again."

Mr. LaGuardia denied that the Fradus Company was not ready to do the work.

"The Fradus people went to Riker's Island," he said, "and Rodgers & Hagerty refused to let them put their apparatus on city property."

ANSWERS $100,000 SUIT.

Near East Relief Secretary Denies Injury to Newspaper Man.

Charles G. Vickrey, General Secretary of the Near East Relief, who was sued by Larry Rue, former foreign correspondent for the Chicago Tribune, asking $100,000 damages because he gave out a letter concerning Mr. Rue which, it was said, caused him to be discharged, filed an answer in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr. Vickrey alleged that in October last Mr. Rue published an article charging that part of the money obtained from Sunday school children and others in the United States had been spent in Constantinople for champagne and the entertainment of Turkish officers. Mr. Vickrey said that this article caused many protests to be made and that a letter from a responsible resident of Constantinople concerning the plaintiff was delivered to him. He alleged that the letter was privileged and that the plaintiff was not damaged $100,000 or any other sum.

BRONX ASKS CHEAPER BREAD

Bakers Tell Women Campaigners Labor Keeps It Up.

Assisted by 100 housewives of the Housewives' League of the Bronx, Miss Florence Grimm of 737 Forest Avenue and George Beale of 3,750 Third Avenue made a tour of the Bronx yesterday in automobiles decorated with placards and banners, seeking a reduction in the price of bread.

Miss Grimm and others made addresses and called on several bakers. They told Miss Grimm that master bakers received the largest part of the earnings in bread profits. Some bakers make $13 a day for eight hours, said one of the bakery owners. A meeting will be called next week, when master bakers will be asked to discuss the chances of reducing prices.

A proclamation issued by the committee said in part:

"Each housewife in the Bronx can effectually aid this committee to reduce the price of bread by making bread at home. At its present price bread is a luxury."

Bread in the Bronx weighing twelve and fourteen ounces sold yesterday for 8 and 9 cents a loaf. In the Jewish sections it sold for a trifle more. Bakers said 40 per cent. of the receipts went to labor.

Dollar at 157 in Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES, July 18.—The price of the American dollar, which has been steadily climbing recently, went up 7 points on the exchange market today. Telegraphic drafts were quoted at 157, which is more than 50 per cent. above par.

REACTION IN COTTON AS WALL ST. SELLS

Prices at Lowest Interval Fully 43 to 45 Points Under Saturday's Close.

The actions of the cotton market yesterday suggested that much liquidation was being accomplished through commission houses. In the afternoon there was rather extensive selling pressure, which the ring attributed to Wall Street and uptown speculative account. The result was a pause in the upward movement of the market, and at times considerable weakness, with prices at the lowest interval fully 43 to 45 points under Saturday's close. Much of this selling and the more bearish feeling which attended it, was attributed to improvement in the weather, especially over Sunday.

An influence which had considerable weight with sellers of cotton was the report of easier spots in the South, accompanied by considerable hedge pressure in this market. The October position sold as low as 12.60 and December to 12c, but there was a little rally near the close on scattered room covering. It was said in some of the Southern advices that clear and warm weather this week doubtless would have a restraining influence on the boll weevil.

The crop in the East is reported by some houses to be ten days or two weeks late, but a week of good weather doubtless would modify this drawback. West of the river the crop is reported to be generally clean. Temperatures have continued not far from normal.

Official reports on sales of fertilizer to date, showing a decrease of about 50 per cent. compared with last year, were so much in line with opinions on the subject as to be not much of a factor.

Most of the commission houses seemed to favor the long side, basing their arguments on a prospect for a period of great activity in the textile business and further active English buying on this side. The more optimistic reports about bank resumptions in the South and a belief that with cotton under 12c in the South farmers are not likely to sacrifice their cotton, particularly when indications are for the demand to improve, also were taken into consideration. Various efforts to finance the crop, including a conference of Governors in Washington today, have given the commission house element a friendly disposition toward the market, and they were inclined to regard yesterday's setback as more in the nature of a logical reacton than of any permanent change in the trend.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
July	12.40	12.40	12.00	12.20 bid	12.34
Oct.	13.10	13.15	12.60	12.70@12.72	13.03
Dec.	13.52	13.56	13.00	13.10@13.14	13.45
Jan.	13.52	13.58	13.00	13.10@13.15	13.46
March	13.79	13.87	13.27	13.43@13.45	13.74
May	13.86	13.90	13.39	13.50@13.53	13.80

The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 15 points decline to 12.70c for middling upland; sales none.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 12c, 15 points lower; New Orleans, 11.75c, 13 points lower; Savannah, 11.38c, 25 points lower; August, 11.50c, 25 points lower; Memphis, 11c, unchanged; Houston, 11.85c, 30 points lower; Little Rock, 10.75c, unchanged.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	16,117	14,115	2,940
Exports	13,398	30,419	500
Exports, season	5,337,397	5,215,830	6,281,240
New York stocks	158,898	157,731	32,383
Port stocks	1,459,444	1,497,460	827,834
N. Y. arrivals	1,135	3,350	2,780

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton active, 19 points higher, at 8.38d for middling. Sales, 15,000 bales; American, 10,000. Futures opened steady, 9 to 16 points higher; closed quiet but steady, 5 to 9 points higher. Prices: July, 8.58d; October, 8.85d; December, 8.90d; January, 8.91d; March, 8.95d.

Manchester—Yarns quiet and firm; cloths in moderate demand.

Short-Term Government Obligations

Following are the closing prices bid in the open market yesterday for United States certificates of indebtedness and notes of the different issues:

Month.	Year.	P.C.	Bid.	Asked.	Approx. Yield.
Aug.	1921	6	100.3	100.5	4.70
*Sept.	1921	5½	100.9	100.11	4.65
*Sept.	1921	6	100.9	100.11	4.55
Oct.	1921	5½	100.7	100.9	4.90
Oct.	1921	5¾	100.9	100.11	4.87
*Dec.	1921	6	100.9	100.11	4.95
Feb.	1922	5½	100.3	100.5	5.20
*March	1922	5¾	100.3	100.5	5.15
*June	1924	5¾	100.4	100.6	5.21
June	1922	5½	100.1	100.3	5.63

*Acceptable in payment of Federal taxes on the dates of maturity.

London Wool Sales.

LONDON, July 18.—There were 11,231 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. The demand was fair and fine grades of free wools met with a steady sale at previous rates. Low sorts sold in the buyers' favor.

A Bank Statement that any Man or Woman can Understand

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For this Purpose We Have:	
[1] **Cash** — [Gold, Bank Notes and Specie] and with legal depositories returnable on demand.	$33,197,564.36
[2] **Checks on Other Banks** — Payable in one day.	15,962,812.74
[3] **U.S. Government Securities**	64,064,532.93
[4] **Loans to Individuals and Corporations** — Payable when we ask for them, secured by collateral of greater value than the loans.	20,364,699.19
[5] **Bonds** — Of railroads and other corporations, of first quality and easily salable.	22,856,418.90
[6] **Loans** — Payable in less than three months on the average, largely secured by collateral.	55,598,952.83
[7] **Bonds and Mortgages and Real Estate**	896,212.80
[8] **Twenty-four Banking Houses** — All located in New York City.	3,820,312.33
Total to Meet Indebtedness	$216,761,506.08
[9] **This Leaves a Surplus of** — Which becomes the property of the Stockholders after the debts to the depositors are paid, and is a guarantee fund upon which we solicit new deposits and retain those which have been lodged with us for many years.	$17,593,689.27

OUR listed resources, enumerated in this statement do not and can not include those assets of friendliness and helpfulness which this bank has in the personnel of its board of directors, its officers and employes. These are assets which pay dividends to our patrons in service and satisfaction.

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DIVIDENDS.

REVILLON, Inc.

A at meeting of the Board of Directors held July 13th, 1921, the regular quarterly dividend of $2 per share upon the preferred stock was declared payable August 1st, 1921, to holders of record at the close of business July 20th, 1921.

Thierry Mallet, Treas.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Baltimore, Md., July 13, 1921.

The Board of Directors this day declared for the six months ended June 30, 1921, from the net earnings of the Company, a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1921, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 30, 1921.

The Transfer Books will not close.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

SUPERIOR STEEL CORPORATION

July 6, 1921.

At the regular meeting of the Directors of the Superior Steel Corporation a quarterly dividend of 2% was declared on the Second Preferred Stock, payable August 15, 1921, to stockholders of record August 1, 1921. H. D. SARGE, Secretary.

PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
PORTLAND, OREGON.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 44.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Pacific Power & Light Company has been declared, payable August 1, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 18, 1921.

GEORGE F. MEVINS, Treasurer.

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Business Conditions in Italy

THE continued progressive improvement of business conditions in Italy is commanding the attention of America's business organizations and financial institutions.

In the last half of 1920, five hundred and eighty new Italian corporations were formed with a subscribed capital of about three-quarter billion lire. Increases in the capitalization of established companies aggregated Lire 1,785,000,000.

The Banco Di Roma, with 150 branches located throughout Italy, in addition to many foreign countries, extends its services to American business men and financial institutions conducting business with Italy or contemplating trade relations with its importers, manufacturers, exporters and other business organizations.

To keep the American public informed in regard to current events in Italy, the Banco Di Roma has inaugurated a monthly Bulletin Service. This publication will be sent upon request, to those interested. Kindly address all correspondence to

RODOLFO BOLLA
American Representative
One Wall Street New York

STATEMENT

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES
AND THE
LOS ANGELES TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

The Deposits of The First National Bank of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank show an increase over the figures of June 30, 1920, of $21,023,084.69.

The aggregate resources of the two banks nuder this call show an increase during the same period of $21,855,359.04.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$38,178,851.97	Capital Stock	$ 3,500,000.00
Bonds, Securities, etc.	6,016,572.66	Surplus	2,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	1,250,000.00	Undivided Profits	2,002,849.12
Furniture and Fixtures	156,697.50	Circulation	1,127,100.00
Real Estate Owned	84,546.06	Letters of Credit and Acceptances	2,207,279.31
Customers' Liability Under L. of C. and Acceptances	2,178,673.81	Reserved for Taxes, Interest, etc.	134,818.98
Advances—B. L. Drafts	380,352.23	Unearned Discount Collected	210,508.81
Interest Earned—Uncollected	255,485.73	Earned Interest	255,485.73
Other Assets	60,865.49	Other Liabilities	416,863.83
Cash and Slight Exchange	15,261,461.38	Deposits	51,968,571.05
TOTAL	$63,823,506.83	TOTAL	$63,823,506.83

LOS ANGELES TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK
(Owned by the Stockholders of The First National Bank of Los Angeles)

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES		
Loans and Discounts	$41,665,952.72	Capital		$ 3,500,000.00
Bonds, Securities, etc.	12,253,002.41	Surplus		2,000,000.00
Banking House, Fur. and Fix. and Safe Dep. Vaults	1,443,906.03	Undivided Profits		204,892.60
Other Assets	1,160,831.44	Reserved for Taxes, Interest, etc.		64,872.92
Cash and Sight Exchange	10,800,176.86	Other Liabilities		3,250,153.24
		Deposits—		
		Commercial	$23,089,112.94	
		Savings	35,214,837.76	58,303,950.70
TOTAL	$67,323,869.46	TOTAL		$67,323,869.46

Aggregate Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits	$ 13,207,741.72
Aggregate Deposits	110,272,521.75
Aggregate Cash and Sight Exchange	26,061,638.24
Aggregate Resources	131,147,376.29

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100 Willys Corp. (all issues)

WE WILL SELL

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100 Cities Service (all issues)
200 D.W. Griffiths Class "A"
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50 Merck & Co. Pfd.
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ABOVE ESTIMATES

Returns From 20,000 Acres indicate a Yield of 50,000,000 Bushels for That State.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 18.—Prospects for rains and lower temperatures with an overbought condition and heavy realising sales made for an easier undertone in all grains with the finish at net losses of 3¼ to 3⅝ cents on wheat, and 1¢ to 2½ on corn. There was a lack of aggressive buying and while the seaboard took considerable wheat, apparently against export business, the finish was well toward the bottom after a range of 3½ to 4½ cents.

Crop reports on wheat from the Northwest showed little change, with weather conditions rather favorable for black rust development in many sections, but returns from 20,000 acres of Winter wheat in Northern Oklahoma showed an average yield of twelve bushels per acre, suggesting 50,000,000 bushels for the State, or 15,000,000 bushels more than the Government July 1 returns. Thrashings in Illinois and Indiana continue disappointing, and taking Indiana as a whole the grain will hardly average No. 3 grade. Much Spring wheat will be abandoned in both States. Harvest is on in parts of Minnesota and South Dakota, with prospects of much lightweight wheat, and the same condition is expected to be disclosed in parts of Manitoba when thrashing starts. Snow's report, which fully confirmed black rust, indicated that the wheat was so near maturity that rust damage will not be extensive.

Commission houses were active on the selling side of wheat, but there was rather persistent buying on scale orders every half cent down, which was attributed by the trade to a leading local elevator and cash interest. The break of 7¼ to 9¼ cents from the high of last week was unexpected and was regarded by many traders as only natural reaction in a bull market, but there has been a little change in sentiment among the local element, and there was some disposition to look for a still further decline. Many are waiting for a good break in order to get in again, having sold out late last week.

Export sales in all positions over Sunday were estimated at 750,000 to 1,000,000 bushels, mainly to Germany. The basis at the Gulf was firm at 11 to 12 cents over for August and 10 cents over July for September. Loading sales of 150,000 bushels hard Winter were made here on the basis of 15½ to 16 cents over September for August, 6 to 21 loading, c. i. f. Montreal, and the seaboard paid 15 cents over July, track New York, for quick shipment from the interior, and on the last 13½ cents over was bid for all July shipment. Country offerings were somewhat smaller. Local receipts of 817 cars were around 400 cars less than the preliminary estimates, due to a jam in the inspection office, but receipts tomorrow are expected to be around 750 to 800 cars.

Charters were made today for 100,000 bushels wheat, 490,000 bushels corn and 350 000 bushels of oats, the latter at 1⅞ cents to Buffalo.

Primary arrivals of wheat for the day were 4,673,000 bushels, compared with 2,368,000 bushels a week ago and 1,576,000 bushels last year. Shipments, 1,615,000 bushels; week ago, 739,000 bushels; last year, 623,000 bushels. Corn receipts, 702,000 bushels; week ago, 783,000 bushels; year ago, 693,000 bushels. Shipments, 640,000 bushels; week ago, 1,336,000 bushels; last year, 350,000 bushels.

Today's Chicago prices for the principal commodities were as follows:

WHEAT.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.29½	$1.26	$1.26½	$1.29¾	.....
Sept.	1.31	1.27	1.27	1.30¾	.....
Dec.	1.35¼	1.31	1.31¼	1.35	2.09¼

CORN.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.65¼	.63¾	.63¾	.65¼	1.51½
Sept.	.64½	.61¾	.61¾	.64	1.53¾
Dec.	.63	.60¾	.60¾	.63¾	1.39½

OATS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.40⅝	.39¼	.39½	.40¾	.90¼
Sept.	.43	.41¼	.41⅝	.42⅝	.77⅝
Dec.	.45⅝	.44	.44¼	.45¾	.78½

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.15⅞	1.12	1.12	1.15¼	2.28
Sept.	1.18¼	1.14	1.15	1.19	1.93¼

PROVISIONS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	12.12	11.70	11.70	12.00	18.95
Sept.	12.37	11.90	11.90	12.17	19.45
Oct.	12.42	11.80	11.80	.....	.....
Ribs—					
Sept.	11.30	10.72	10.80	11.22	28.00
Oct.	10.80	10.65-	10.65	.....	.....
Pork—					
July	18.60	18.45	18.45	18.55	.....
Sept.	18.90	18.75	18.75	18.85	28.60

COMMODITY PRICES.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business Monday, a week before, and a year ago:

	July 18, 1921.	July 11, 1921.	July 19, 1920.
FOODSTUFFS—			
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.40	$1.34	$2.95
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.80	.77½	1.72
Oats, No. 2 white	.51½	.47	1.17
Flour, Minn., patents	10.50	8.75	14.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼	.06¼	.13¼
Sugar, granulated	.520	.056	.2225
Butter, cream, 92 score	.41½	.39	.57
Eggs, fresh-gathered, firsts, per doz.	.34	.35	.51¼
Lard, Mid. W.	12.50	12.00	21.00
Pork, mess	26.00	24.50	39.00
Beef, family	17.00	14.00	20.00
METALS—			
Iron, No. 1 Philadelphia	25.50	25.50-	48.50
Steel billets, Pitts.	33.00	31.00	57.00
Lead	4.40	4.50	9.00
Copper	12.75	12.50	19.00
Tin	28.00	28.00	45.25
TEXTILES—			
Cotton mid. upland	12.70	12.70	43.25
Printcloths	.04¼	.04⅝	.15¼

Highest and lowest prices for the year 1921 to date are as follows:

	Highest—		Lowest—	
Wheat (new)	$1.45½	July 14	$1.31¼	July 6
Wheat (old)	2.12	Jan. 12	1.42	July 5
Corn	.86	Jan. 3	.74⅛	June 23
Oats	.60¾	Jan. 3	.46	July 5
Flour	10.50	Jan. 18	8.00	Apr. 14
Coffee	.09¾	Jan. 7	.05⅝	Mar. 18
Sugar	.0625	Mar. 18	.052	June 28
Lard	13.35	Jan. 7	9.50	May 31
Butter	.57	Jan. 3	.39	May 30
Eggs	.70	Jan. 17	.35½	May 31
Pork	32.50	Feb. 2	24.50	May 31
Beef	29.00	Jan. 28	14.00	July 9
Iron	33.25	Jan. 28	25.50	July 11
Steel	43.50	Jan. 3	33.00	July 7
Lead	5.25	Jan. 19	4.00	Feb. 23
Copper	13.00	Jan. 4	11.75	Mar. 11
Tin	30.50	Jan. 10	27.75	Mar. 8
Cotton	18.25	Jan. 10	10.85	June 29
Printcloths	.06	Jan. 18	.04⅛	June 24

PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 4,801 packages. Quieter trading and tone slightly easier on most grades of table butter. Creamery, higher than extras, pound, 42@45¢; extras, 93 score, 41@41½¢; firsts, 38@40¢; seconds, 34@37½¢; unsalted, higher than extras, 43@44½¢; extras, 42½@43½¢; firsts, 38½@42¢; seconds, 34½@38¢; State, dairy tubs, finest, 40¾@41¢; good to prime, 39@40¢; common to fair, 34@37½¢; ladies, current make, firsts, 40½@42½¢; seconds, 38¢; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32¢; No. 2, 27¢; lower grades, 24@26½¢.

EGGS—Receipts today, 17,137 cases. Very high qualities of fresh eggs are sustained in scarcity, but the market is burdened with accumulations of medium and lower qualities, which are pressed for sale at easy prices.

Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 38@39¢; extra firsts, 36@37½¢; firsts, 34@36¢; seconds and poorer, 26@30¢; trade eggs, 29@32¢; dirties, regular packed, No. 1, 30@32½¢; No. 2 and poorer, 28@29½¢; checks, fair to choice, dry, 23@25¢; refrigerator eggs, special marks, fancy, 35½@36¢; firsts, 33@35¢; seconds, 30@32¢; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, extras, 51@53¢; extra firsts, 47@50¢; firsts, 42@45¢; gathered whites, firsts to extra firsts, 42@45¢; under grades, 35@40¢; Pacific Coast, white, extras, 51@52¢; extra firsts, 47@50¢; firsts, 44@46¢; other Western and Southern, gathered whites, 34@44¢; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery browns, extra, 41@43¢; gathered brown and mixed colors, extra firsts, 39@42¢; firsts to extra firsts, [illegible]

Treasury Report Shows 6,000,000,000 Lire Received in Ten Months.

Receipts of the Italian Treasury for the ten months ended June 30 last amounted to 6,000,000,000 lire compared with 5,500,000,000 lire for the corresponding period of last year, and it is estimated, according to the monthly bulletin of the Banco di Roma, that at the end of the year the receipts will be 12,000,000,000 lire.

According to the bulletin, the cost of the war to Italy from Aug. 1, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1920, was 67,000,000,000 lire, equivalent at the normal rate of exchange to about $13,000,000,000, or thirteen times the amount of the whole prewar debt of the United States.

Accounting Filed for Hunt Tilford Dickinson, Recently 23.

An accounting filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as trustee of a trust fund left for Hunt Tilford Dickinson at 15 East Fifty-fifth Street, who has just passed his twenty-first birthday, showed that the young man is entitled to receive $2,220,982 accumulated income from the $6,000,000 fund left by his great uncle, Wesley Hunt Tilford.

The trustee asked the Surrogate for advice as to retaining or disposing of securities embraced in the trust fund which were bought by Henry M. Tilford, the original trustee, but said it to be of doubtful legality in a trust fund.

Reports of What Will Be Done to Solve Problems Unauthorized, It Says.

Concerning several published statements purporting to disclose what the Transit Commission intends to recommend for the purpose of solving the traction problem, Transit Commissioner Leroy T. Harkness issued the following yesterday:

"Statements entirely unauthorized by the commission, and in the opinion of the commission no good purpose is served by speculation as to what the commission is likely to do. Just as soon as it is possible to do so, the commission will make an official statement."

The published reports complained of were that the commission would seek to relieve the traction companies of all local taxes on the theory that this would make unnecessary any increase in fare.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1921.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,400	Acme Coal	2⅝	1⅞	1⅞
900	Acme Pack	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
200	Aluminum	16	14½	15
400	Ark N Gas	9¼	8¾	8¾
800	B-A Tob., cp	12⅞	12¼	12¼
400	Car Lt & P	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
58	Conw Fin	43½	42	43¾
100	Dicta. Prod	3¼	3¼	3⅜
200	Emp Food P	26½	26½	26½
2,400	Glen A Coal	34¾	33¾	33¾
1,100	Hoy Chem	2⅜	2	2⅛
10	Mein&Sc pf	52½	52	52
1,100	Nat Tis & T	52	51	52
100	N A P & P	2⅞	2⅞	2½
1,200	PerfecT&R	79	79	80
1,300	Alas-BSMet	32c	32c	32c
3,400	ArizPMorA	57c	56c	56c
8,200	Big L CoCp	24c	22c	22c
11,000	Bos & Ely	47c	47c	47c
14,200	Candel Sil	40c	36c	36c
58,400	Bos & Mon	66c	60c	65c
1	Cal & Hecla	217	217	217
100	Cen Eureka	2	2	2
1,000	Cop Canyon	1¼	1¼	1¼
25,800	Cortez Sil	78c	65c	79c
2,000	Cres Con G	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11,000	Dev Mex	5½	5	5
100	Dundee-Aris	65c	65c	66c
2,700	El Salvador	15c	14c	14c
22,000	Eureka-Cr	34c	30c	33c
100	G Eagle W	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7,700	Gold Z Div	10c	10c	10c
5,000	Goldf Dev	2c	1c	1c
14,700	Goldf Flor	32c	31c	32c
4,500	Goldfield Con	15c	13c	13c
100	Hecla M	4	4	4
4,000	Knox Div	11c	10c	11c

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

5,600	Anglo-Am	15⅝	14⅜	15
100	Atl Lobos	10	10	10
22	Ohio Oil	242	240	240

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

1,800	Allen Oil	40c	33c	33c
4,500	Allied Oil C	3c	3c	3c
200	Do new	22c	22c	22c
2,200	Amal Royal	6c	6c	6c
5,200	Roone Oil	20c	19c	20c
3,900	Wyo Oil	63c	61c	62c
1,800	Carib Synd	4¼	4¼	4¼
572	Ckles Serv	120	117	118
95	Do pf	44¾	42½	42½
1,000	C S Bkrs B	12	11¾	11¾
1,000	Cud Emer	84c	82c	82c
1,200	Elb B C P	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,800	Engineers P	37c	36c	37c
300	Federal Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,800	Gilliland Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼
5,100	Glen Rock O	90c	86c	88c
300	Guf-Gill Oil	10½	10¼	10¼
4,000	Hudson Oil	20c	20c	20c
100	Illinois Pet	8¾	8¾	8¾
7,800	Int. Pet	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
100	Lyons Pet	90c	90c	90c
2,000	Maracaibo O	19¾	19¼	19¾
1,000	Meridian P	13c	13c	13c
500	Merritt O C	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
14,300	Mexico Oil	73c	69c	70c
100	Mex Eagle	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Nat O of NJ	73c	73c	73c
2,000	Noble O&G	19c	17c	19c
1,200	Nor Am R & R	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,000	Ohio Ranger	8c	8c	8c
750	Omar O & G	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,700	Prod & R C	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	Sal Creek	10¾	10¼	10¼
200	Sapulpa Ref	3⅛	3	3⅛
2,000	Sequoyah O	15c	13c	15c
800	Simms Pet	6¼	6¼	6¼
400	Skelly Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
10,400	Texon O & L	69c	65c	68c
6,100	Victoria Oil	59c	46c	46c
200	White Oil	29c	29c	29c
500	Woodburn O	32c	32c	32c
1,100	Zapata Prod	1⅛	1	1⅛

BONDS.

(In lots of $1,000.)

20	Allied Pack 6s	43	42½	42½
4	Alum Mfg 7s	97	97	97
8	A T & Te 5s	98½	98½	98½
21	Do 6s '24	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
7	Am Tob 7s	100¾	100¼	100¾
5	Anacon 7s '29	93	92¾	93
	Do 6s	87¾	87¾	87¾
1	Ann-Am O 7½	90¾	90¾	90¾
1	Armour 7s	98¾	98¾	98¾
2	Barnsdall 8s	91	90¾	91
2	Beaverboard 8s	80	80	80
6	Beth. St 7s '36	97¾	97¾	97¾
	Do 7s '35	94¾	94¾	94¾
4	Can N R 7s	100¾	100¼	100¾
6	Can Pac 7s '54	98¾	98¾	98¾
22	Chi U Sta 6½	103¾	103¼	103¾
2	Con Gas 8s	100¾	100¾	100¾
7	Con Textile 7s	101¼	101¼	101½
25	Cop E A 8s '34	107¾	107¾	107¾
5	Do 8s '22	100¾	100¾	100¾
15	Do 8s '23	100¾	100¾	100¾
8	Do 8s '23	101¼	100	101¼
18	Grd Trunk 6½	93¾	93¼	93¼
1	Goodrich 7s	38¾	38¾	37¾
3	Heinz 7s '30	98¼	98¼	98¼
26	Gulf Oil 7s	99¾	96½	96½
1	Do 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
33	Ill Cen 6½s	98¾	98¼	98¾
2	Louis G & E 1st 7s	76	76	76
1	Kenne Cop 7s	92¼	92¼	92¼
16	Lib.McN&L 7s	93½	93¼	93½
3	Mex C 4 8s	93	93	93
5	Nat Leather 8s	94¼	94¼	94¼
1	Russ Gov 5½s	13¾	13½	13½
8	SearsRfs, 2 yr	98¼	98	98¼
1	Sinclair 7s	96¾	96¾	96¾
7	Solvay & C 8s	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	South Ry 6s	96½	96½	96½
9	S W Bell 7s	96¾	96¾	96¾
8	S W Ry 7s '25	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Do 7s '26	101¾	101¾	101¾
20	Do 6½s '33	100	99¾	99¾
4	Do 7s '27	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Do 7s '28	102	101¾	101¾
3	Do 7s '30	103	103	103
1	Do 7s '31	104¾	104¾	103¾
7	Zinc 7s '27	100	100	100
12	Swift & Co 7s	96¾	96¾	96¾
5	Swiss, Gov 5½s	84¼	84	84¼
12	Tex Co 7s stp	99½	99¾	99¾
3	Un Drug 8s	100¾	100¾	100¾
28	Vacuum Oil 7s	100¾	100¾	100¾
7	West Elec 7s	100¾	100	100¾

FOREIGN BONDS.

10	Hamburg 4½s	12½	12½	12½
1	Russ Gov 5½s	13½	13½	13½
5	Swiss Gov 5½s	84¼	84	84¼

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
4½s	July, 1967	88½	89½	88½
4½s	June, 1965	88¾	89¾	88¾
4½s	Mar., 1963	88¾	89½	88¾
4½s	Nov., 1957	88¼	89¼	88½
4½s	May, 1957	88½	89½	88¾
4½s	Nov., 1966	83¾	84¾	83¾
4½s	Mar., 1964	83¾	84½	83¾
4½s	Mar., 1932	83¾	84½	83¾
4½s	Sept., 1960	83¾	84¼	83¾
4s	Dec., 1960-90	83¾	84¼	83¾
4s	May, 1959	78¾	80	78½
4s	Nov., 1958	78¾	80	78½
4s	May, 1957	78¾	80	78½
4s	May, 1950-53	78¾	80	78½
3½s	May, 1954	71	73	71

		Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
3½s	Nov., 1954	71½	73	71½
3½s	Nov., 1955	71	73	71

The following rates quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1926-1932	6.00	5.40
4½s	1923-1933	6.25	5.40
4½s	1922-1925	6.25	5.40
4½s	1926-1931	6.00	5.40
4½s	1924-1930	6.00	5.50
4½s	1921-1922	6.50	5.50
4½s	1940-1949	5.80	5.50
4½s	1940-1949	5.80	5.25
4½s	1926-1930	6.00	5.80
4½s	1921-1925	6.50	5.50

*Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

	Bid.	Asked.
Am Gas & Electric	100	101
Am Gas & Elec pf	36	37
Am Light & Traction	81	83
Am Light & Trac pf	77	80
Am Power & Light	55	58
Am Power & Light pf	64	67
Am W W & Electric	3	5
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	47	49
Am W W & El partic	8	9
Appalachian Power	2	3
Appalachian Power pf	28	33
Carolina Power & Lt	26	30
Cities Service	123	124
Cities Service pf	43	45
Cities Service pf B	4	5
Cities Service, Bkrs shs	11¾	12¾
Colorado Power	6	7
Colorado Power pf	75	79
Columbus Electric pf	55	60
Com Pow. Ry & Lt	10	12
Com Pow. Ry & Lt pf	30	32
Conn Power pf	71	76
Cont Gas & Elec	58	62
Eastern Texas Elec	73	78
Eastern Texas Elec pf	73	78
El Paso Electric	97	100
Elec Bond & Sh pf	81	82¼
Am W W & El con 5s	58½	58
Appalachian 1st 5s	61½	62¼
Cities Service deb B	94	100
Cities Service deb C	78	80
Cities Service deb D	74	78
Con Power 5s	83	86
East Tex Elec 5s	42	77
Empire Gas & F 5s	88	93
El Paso Elec 5s	80	83
Galveston El 1st 5s	70	70
Galveston-Hous 5s	84	71
Louisville G & E 5s	94	99

Above quotations of public utilities are obtained from representative brokerage houses.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
Anglo-Am Oil, Ltd	15	15¼	15¼
Atlantic Lobos	10	10¼	10¼
Do pf	50	60	50
Borne-Scrymser	340	360	340
Buckeye Pipe Line	78	80	78
Chesebl Mfg Cons	160	180	160
Do pf	98	99	98
Continental Oil	103	103	103
Crescent Pipe Line	26	28	27
Cumberland P L	115	127	115
Eureka Pipe L	78	81	78
Galena-Signal Oil	52	54	52
Do pf, new	97	99	97
Do pf, old	90	94	90
Illinois Pipe Line	160	164	160
Imperial Oil, Ltd	82	84	82
Indiana Pipe Line	74	78	75
Int Pet Co, Ltd	9¾	10¼	9¾
National Transit	23	24	23
N Y Transit	134	138	133
Northern Pipe L	87	90	87
Ohio Oil	233	238	233
Penn-Mex Fuel	20	22	20
Prairie Oil & Gas	400	410	400
Prairie Pipe Line	178	181	178
Solar Refining	350	360	350
Southern Pipe L	79	81	79
South Penn Oil	168	170	165
Swan & Finch	30	32	30
Union Tank Car	90	95	90
Vacuum Oil	257	263	257
Washington Oil	25	30	25

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
Amer Brass	154	159	154
Am Chicle	35	40	35
Do pf	35	40	35
Amal Leather	11¾	12	11¾
Do pf	35	45	35
Atlas Powder	103	113	105
Do pf	68	71	68
Babcock & Wilcox	104	107	104
E W Bliss	23	25	23
Borden & Co	94	97	96
Do pf	85	87	85
Celluloid Co	100	102	100
Do pf	100	102	100
Childs Co	90	96	90
Do pf	95	99	95
Du Pont	117	122	117
Do pf	67	70	68
General Baking	95	98	96
General Chem	95	103	95
Gill Safety Razor	198	198	198
Hercules	117	123	117
Do pf	90	100	90
Ingersoll-Rand	145	155	145
Do pf	94	100	94
Merck & Co pf	78	79	75
New Jersey Zinc	110	113	110
Niles-Bem't-Pond	49	52	49
Do pf	83	88	83
North Beckwith	70	80	70
Royal Baking Pow	70	75	70
Do pf	73	75	73
Safety C H & L	60	62	60
Seneca Mfg	235	315	235
Singer Mfg, new	90	93	90
Standard Screw	210	225	210
Van Raalte	29	34	29
Ward Baking	80	85	80
Do pf	93	97	93
Yale & Towne	230	236	230

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1921.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Alaska Gold	⅝	⅝	⅝
470	Allis-Chalm	31	30	31
50	Am Agr Ch	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝
100	Am Beet Sug	23¾	23	23¾
175	Am Can	28¾	28¾	28¾
180	Am Car & F	122¾	122	122
375	Am Tobacco	121¼	121	121¾
50	Am Hide & L	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
150	Do pf	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
490	Am Int Corp	33¾	31¾	32¾
110	Am Linseed	24	23¾	24
40	Am Locomo	81¾	81¾	81¾
208	Am Ship & C	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Am Sm&Ref	38½	38¼	38½
800	Am Sugar	63¾	63¾	63¾
100	Am Sum Tob	47¾	46¾	46¾
60	Am Tel & T	103¾	103¼	103¾
60	Am Tob Sec	121¾	120¾	120¾
520	Am Woolen	69¾	67¾	67¾
60	Anaconda	27¾	27	27
21,730	A, G & W I	21¾	19½	19½
2,870	Baldwin Loco	73¾	72¾	73⅜
280	Balt & Ohio	37¾	37¼	37¼
875	Beth Steel, B	46¾	45¾	46½
210	Bosch Mag	34	33¾	33¾
100	Brklyn R T	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	Cal Petr	34¾	32¾	32¾
40	Can Pacific	109	109	109
285	Cent Leather	36⅜	35¾	36
785	Cr'der Motor	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
80	Ches & Ohio	52¾	52¾	52¾
290	C, M & St P	25½	25½	25½
235	Do pf	38¾	38¼	38¼
50	Do Railway	19¾	19¼	19¼
221	Swift	90¾	89¾	90
110	Swift Inter	24¾	23¾	23¾
12	Un Drug	84	84	84
20	Do 1st pf	41	41	41
97	Un Fruit	106	103¾	104¾
80	Un Shoe	35¾	35¼	35¾
70	Waldorf	21	21	21
16	Waltham W	9¼	9¼	9¼

Bonds.

$5,000	A G W 5s	48	48	48
15,000	K C & M B 6s	68¼	68	68¼
1,000	Mass G 4½s	73	73	73
$2,000	Miss R P T 5s	77	77

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1600.

ABERDEEN, S. D.—I. Salinsky, S. Salinsky, ready-to-wear, millinery; 370 7th Av., Room 811.
ADRIAN, Mich.—A. B. Park Co.; F. E. Park, dress goods, silks, domestics; D. Bay, ready-to-wear; Prince George.
AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; P. Tobin, ready-to-wear, basement; 37 W. 26th, 8th floor.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Gold Stores; Miss Weinrauh, cotton crepe Fuji dresses; 366 5th Av., Room 1117.
ALBERT LEA, Minn.—S. Saltzsky, jobs silk underwear; 370 7th Av. (Munser Co.).
ALTOONA, Pa.—H. Stutzker, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; Pennsylvania.
ATLANTA—J. Allen Co.; Miss F. R. McElhaney, misses', girls' underwear, &c., 1,261 B'way (S. M. Goldbers).
ATLANTA—J. M. High Co.; J. C. Acton, carpets, draperies; 20 W. 32d (A. Fanti).
AUGUSTA, Ga.—P. T. Sheron & Co.; P. T. Sheron, hats, shoes; Collingwood.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg, H. Sternfeld, Miss Keating, jobs waists, house dresses, sweaters, bathing suits; 37 W. 26th, 7th floor.
BALTIMORE—Masse & Kemper; G. W. Busch, white goods, linens; Martinique.
BALTIMORE—M. Miller & Co.; M. Miller, women's suitings; Pennsylvania.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; J. Bark, jobs sleeveless dresses; 1,261 B'way (S. Solomon).
BALTIMORE—Kiddie Klothes Kompany (jobbers); S. Kaufman, infants', children's knit goods, sweaters; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; J. L. Smith, jobs cotton shirts, wash silk neckwear; 115 W. 30th (Weill & Hartmann).
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss F. Jeffries, children's dresses; 16 W. 29th.
BALTIMORE—F. Kahn & Co.; L. Katzenstein, men's, boys' clothing; Martinique.
BALTIMORE—Meyer Cloak & Suit Co.; J. Meyer, jobs dresses, wholesale; 1,123 B'way, Room 502.
BALTIMORE—Schloss Bros.; H. Schloss, woolens; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—D. Miller Co.; W. M. Starkey, hosiery, gloves, sweaters, furn. goods; Martinique.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss M. Bass, hdkfs., neckwear; 200 5th Av., Room 811.
BALTIMORE—L. Freudenthal & Son; C. Freudenthal, woolens, trimmings; Martinique.
BALTIMORE—Carmel & Goodman; L. Goodman, cotton, linen piece goods; 1,182 B'way.
BAY CITY, Mich.—J. T. Thompson Co.; J. T. Thompson, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.
BEATRICE, Neb.—M. B. Walker D. G. Co.; M. B. Walker, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—R. Blumberg & Sons Textile Co.; M. A. Blumberg, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; Martinique.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—G. A. Fuller, ready-to-wear; Martinique.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; D. Scales, draperies, rugs; 130 W. 29th (A. Fanti).
BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—Mayer-Livingston Co.; E. Livingston, man's furnishing goods; Pennsylvania.
BOSTON—Coward & Co.; Miss S. Blumenthal, costumes; 132 Madison Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss Ludwig, infants' wear; 423 4th Av.
BOSTON—Sylvia Coopinger Co.; F. L. Sylvia, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. A. Fuller, furs; H. Conway, men's hats, youths' clothing; C. H. Berry, small wares, hair goods, patterns; W. F. Varnum, boys' clothing; A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts, bathing suits; C. Porter, handkerchiefs; S. Blythe, men's furnishings, sweaters, shirts. Basement—Miss G. C. Murphy, art embroideries; A. W. Anderson, men's furnishings; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Bowdoin Manufacturing Co.; G. Wachtel, petticoat materials; 1,182 B'way.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey Co.; Miss C. Murphy, div. mgr., misses' ready-to-wear; J. Zimmerman, women's coats, suits; K. Kellar, misses' coats, suits; Miss H. Foley, misses' dresses; D. Graves, misses' inexpensive dresses; 1,164 B'way, 3d floor.
BOSTON — Tuxedo Co.; P. H. Louis, embroidered Fall dresses, fur-trimmed velour suits; 1,261 B'way (S. Solomon).
BOSTON — Park-Snow, Inc.; Miss Gilligan, dresses; Prince George.
BOSTON—Bailey's; A. E. Casey, women's neckwear, ribbons; 353 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer, Inc.).
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss A. O'Connell, corsets, brassieres; J. Jowett, millinery; Miss E. Minahan, girls' junior coats, dresses, bloomers; Miss N. Davis, knit underwear; 200 5th Av., Room 802.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; G. Winchester, silk sweaters, waists, basement; 200 5th Av., Room 602.
BOZEMAN, Mont.—Braten's; A. A. Braten, ready-to-wear; 1,164 B'way (Fellows Buying Corp.).
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Adele Dress Shop; S. Stern, millinery; 303 5th Av., Room 1717.
BRIDGEPORT—Caesar Misch, Inc.; H. W. Walder, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way (W. E. Montgomery).
BRISTOL, Tenn.—Eagle Mfg. Co.; J. R. Delaney, corduroys, khaki; Martinique.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—Wood-Nickels Co.; Mrs. W. Crowell, dry goods, women's garments; 1,182 B'way (I. S. Nickels).
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Mrs. E. Lawler Postle, waists; Miss M. K. Dooley, house dresses; D. Farnham, representing; 16 W. 30th.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; B. F. Breit, knit underwear, gloves; 16 W. 30th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. J. Siegrist Co.; H. H. Stumph, dolls, house furnishings; 3 W. 20th (P. S. Farmer).
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss F. Brinton, children's wear, ready-to-wear; Mrs. E. Keeney, art goods; A. J. Sutton, boys' clothing; Miss K. O'Hara, representing; 16 W. 39th.
BUTTE, Mont.—Hennessy Co.; Miss R. A. Fanny, infants', children's wear; Miss L. M. Berrington, women's dept.; R. J. Cronin, silks, woolens; 28 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).
BUTTE, Mont.—M. J. Connell Co.; Miss E. Haggarty, millinery; D. J. O'Donahoe, gent. line; 28 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).
BUTTE, Mont.—Wein's Clothing Co.; B. A. Myers, clothing, furnishing goods; Hilo Club.
CANTON, Ohio—United Dollar Stores; S. A. Livingston, ladies' aprons, men's work shirts, boys' knee pants, piece goods, domestics, hats, caps; 42 W. 18th St.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Killian Co.; H. E. Creech, ready-to-wear; A. L. Killian, cloaks, suits, waists, furs, millinery; J. E. Stark, men's clothing, bargains, women's ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av. (Jay Co.).
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Killian Co.; M. H. Jaggersky, linens; 105 Grand (Jay Co.).
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—United Dollar Stores; S. A. Livingston, ladies' aprons, men's work shirts, boys' knee pants, piece goods, domestics, boys' hats and caps; 42 W. 18th St.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward & Co.; C. W. Faulstick, men's, boys' wear, piece goods; 209 6th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Goldstein, muslin underwear; Miss E. Robins, misses', girls' outer apparel; Miss M. Garrity, misses' dresses; Miss F. Anderson, infants' outer wear; Miss K. Leonard, women's suits; Miss E. Hunt, women's dresses; Miss M. Grant, women's house dresses, kimonos; J. J. Tracy, perfumes, soaps; E. A. Wilson, furs; Miss H. Lyberg, women's, misses' silk underskirts, petticoats; 1,107 B'way, 3d floor.
CHICAGO—M. Rosenberg, dresses; 8 W. 29th (National Purchasing Co.).
CHICAGO—Albert Pick & Co.; L. B. Harbet, hotel linens; 47 W. 34th.
CHICAGO—Sol. Klein Stores; Lawrence Klein, mdse. mgr.; Miss A. Heuhl, muslin underwear, infants' wear, children's dresses; H. Voss, cottons, silks, dress goods; G. Langhagen, ribbons, notions, embroideries; 370 7th Av. (Munser Co., Room 202).
CHICAGO—H. L. Ehrlich, silks, leather goods, frames; Pennsylvania.
CHICAGO—Sol Klein Stores; A. Sidliker, jewelry, notions, laces, fancy goods; 370 7th Av., Room 211.
CHICAGO—Liberty Cloak and Suit Co.; L. Stern, furs; Pennsylvania.
CHICAGO—M. Dry & Co.; A. Stern, Fall dresses; 1,255 B'way; Pennsylvania.
CHICAGO—Wheeler & Co.; D. A. Wheeler, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.
CHICAGO—Leder Co.; A. Spilker, leather goods; 370 7th Av., Room 308 (Munser Co.).
CHICAGO—J. Oppenheimer & Co.; S. G. Heller, men's silk, madras shirts; 370 7th Av. (W. Gross).
CINCINNATI—Fair Store Co.; H. C. Alexander, floor coverings; 23 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).
CINCINNATI, Ohio—J. Shillito Co.; N. L. Clark, house furn. goods, toys, china; L. F. Herman, representing; C. C. Vosburgh, upholstery goods; 432 4th Av., Room 1006.
CINCINNATI—The Smith Kramer Co.; Miss E. Boling, sweaters, women's neckwear; Pennsylvania.
CINCINNATI—Leon Harris Co.; Mrs. Deerfield, dresses; 404 4th Av.
CLARKSVILLE, Tenn.—A. Pearson & Co.; M. Latner, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av. (J. J. Roeder).
CLEVELAND—The Bailey Co.; Mrs. F. Freeman, cotton jersey jumpers; 1,873 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss Kornguth, jobs cotton, silk waists; 37 W. 26th, 7th floor.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; Miss A. Loomis, millinery, basement; 235 5th Av., Room 810.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss E. Hedges, jewelry; 220 5th Av. (F. Atkins).
CLEVELAND—J. Meckes Sons Co.; E. E. Meckes, sales mgr.; Pennsylvania.
CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss B. Cohen, Fall taffeta, roshanara and ratine dresses, linen jumper dresses; 1,261 B'way (S. Solomon).
COLUMBIA, Mo.—Fredendall's Dept. Store; Mr. Fredendall, ready-to-wear; 323 7th Av. (J. M. Biggins).
COLUMBUS—The Emporium Co.; J. Guldberg, skirts; 100 W. 32d (J. A. Herzberg).
COLUMBUS, Ohio—United Dollar Stores; A. M. Vatz, ladies' aprons, men's work shirts, boys' knee pants, piece goods, domestics, boys' hats and caps; 42 W. 18th St.
CORSICANA, Texas—Marks Bros.; R. Costa, gen. mdse.; 48 W. 35th.
COVINGTON, Ky.—H. Berman, house-furnishing goods; Martinique.
CUSHING, Okla.—Good-Roberts Co.; P. Roberts, ready-to-wear; Prince George.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; E. E. Corpening, cotton piece goods; Miss H. P. Spelter, millinery; Miss Perry, toilet goods, &c.; H. H. Craft, furniture; J. E. McCann, piece goods, silks; R. Holt, neckwear; 19 E. 24th.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; J. H. Poythress, furnishing goods, shirts, hosiery, silk underwear, knit goods, gloves; 19 W. 24th.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Miss R. Lowe, millinery; 19 E. 24th St., 12th floor.
DALLAS—Goldsmith D. G. Co.; Mrs. M. L. Young, ready-to-wear; 1,164 Broadway (Fellows Buying Corp.).
DALLAS, Texas—M. Saul; Miss Greenstein, millinery; 303 5th Av., Room 1717.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Meis Bros.; C. Meis, ready-to-wear; 190 W. 32d (A. Fanti).
DAYTON—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss M. Heller, art needlework, novelties, lamps, china, baskets, &c.; Miss C. Rowland, notions, ivory ware; Miss J. Coiner, popular priced millinery; Mrs. C. Russell, ribbons; J. Devris, colored wash goods, flannels; Miss L. Stevens, house dresses, bungalow aprons, petticoats; W. Rike, silks, woolens; W. J. Roetter, white goods, linens; Miss Lawler, assisting, muslin underwear, corsets, negligees; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).
DAYTON—L. Traxler Co.; H. A. Gress, ready-to-wear; 149 W. 32d (A. Fanti).
DESCRAH, Iowa—J. Oppenheimer & Co.; B. Bear, men's, boys' clothing, furnishings; 370 7th Av. (W. Gross).
DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; Miss A. Farrell, dresses; 303 5th Av.
DES MOINES—Wilkens Bros.; H. J. McCarthy, ready-to-wear; 323 7th Av. (J. M. Biggins).
DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; M. L. Cassidy, jobs silk dresses; 303 5th Av., Room 1003.
DES MOINES—J. Mandelbaum & Sons, Inc.; M. Cohen, suits, dresses; 16 W. 36th (O. Abel).
DETROIT—Kline Garment Co.; Miss M. Landy, coats; Mrs. Brown, dresses; 404 4th Av.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner & Co.; N. W. Jeran, J. B. Jones, mdse. mgrs.; W. A. Riordan, house wares, hardware; G. Hausman, W. F. Berry, men's furnishings; Miss S. Cherkan, women's hosiery; Mrs. A. R. Beattie, Mrs. A. L. Donovan, infants' wear; Miss M. Applebaum, notions; N. Landsberg, boys' clothing, furnishings, men's trousers; E. A. Ver Linden, men's shirts and neckwear, umbrellas; C. W. Greenberg, men's underwear, sweaters, bathrobes; Miss A. Gallino, junior dept., girls' dresses; Miss A. Becker, silk and cotton petticoats; Miss A. B. Koffron, women's, children's knit underwear; Miss O'Horgan, jobs skirts; Miss B. Bowman, jobs low-priced dresses; J. Magee, draperies, curtain materials; N. A. MacDonald, woolens, cotton linings; E. Kiefer, silks; Miss A. Golding, waists, sweaters, bathing suits, kimonos; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).
DETROIT—Ernst Kern Co.; Miss R. A. Fitzpatrick, silk and muslin underwear, negligees, bathrobes; 1,170 B'way (Morgan & Ahrens Co.).
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; F. A. Theisen, mdse. mgr.; C. Mayhew, notions, toilet goods; J. Bromley, silverware; A. H. Schrashun, silverware, women's belts (immediate delivery); 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).
DETROIT, Mich.—Edson Moore & Co.; E. S. Cleary, notions, fancy goods; W. B. Haseltion, dress, wash goods, silks, linings; H. J. Phelps, domestic prints; A. H. Woodley, white goods, linens, hdkfs.; 43 Leonard (J. S. Meredith).
DETROIT—A. Krolik & Co.; L. P. Laurandeau, dress, wash goods; 377 B'way, Room 501.
DOUGLAS, Ariz.—Levy Bros.; S. Levy, furn. goods; 1,182 B'way.
EVANSTON, Ill.—The Children's Shop; Mrs. A. L. Collins, infants', children's wear; Prince George.
FAIRMONT, W. Va.—J. M. Hartley & Son; J. H. Round, millinery, dress goods, silks, domestics; 333 7th Av. (J. M. Biggins).
FORT WORTH, Texas—Monnig D. G. Co.; O. E. Wandry, women's ready-to-wear, children's wear, millinery, jewelry, novelties, silks, woolens; R. L. Minns, staple white goods, linens, draperies, notions, toilet, art goods, toys, novelties; Bristol.
FORT WORTH—W. C. Stripling Co.; H. Scarborough, ready-to-wear; 333 7th Av., 4th floor.
FORT WORTH—Sanger Bros.; M. C. Hill, dry goods; Max Lardman, cotton goods; E. D. Gardner, silks; 19 E. 24th.
GAINESVILLE, Texas—V. Peers; A. Teague, carpets; Aberdeen.
GALVESTON, Texas—R. I. Cohen; R. I. Cohen Jr., clothing, furn. goods; F. Zander, traveling, athletic goods; 352 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer, Inc.).
GEORGETOWN, Texas—The Fair; W. D. Whiteside, gen. mdse.; 333 7th Av. (J. M. Biggins).
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Siegel's; M. Baer, coats, suits; 1,123 B'way.
GREAT FALLS, Mont.—J. A. Berger Co.; R. A. Berger, ready-to-wear; 1,164 B'way (Fellows Buying Corp.).
HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; J. T. Terrio, coats, suits, basement; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).
HASTINGS, Neb.—Stein Bros. Co.; L. H. Stein, genl. mdse.; Mrs. G. H. Stein, women's underwear, hosiery, novelties; Miss M. Clarke, ready-to-wear; 1,164 B'way (Fellows Buying Corp.).
HOUSTON, Texas—Josephine George Co.; Mrs. Josephine George representing; McAlpin.
HOUSTON—Columbia D. G. Co.; T. L. Cobb, silks, woolens, cotton goods; 117 W. 33d (Hoffman & Hartbiay).
INDEPENDENCE, Kan.—Halsey Bros.; H. E. Halsey, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Mincer).
INDIANAPOLIS — Whitman's—S. B. Whitman, ready-to-wear, furs, millinery; Pennsylvania.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Miss E. Giffin, dresses; Miss S. Lightstone, coats, suits; Miss J. Vallier, misses' ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Haven & Geddis Co.; L. F. Goebel, silk dress goods; T. W. Mitchell, laces, embroideries; 72 Leonard, Room 411.
INDIANAPOLIS—Efroymson & Wolf; L. G. Wolf, muslin underwear, aprons, house dresses; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).
INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; M. Walters, carpets, rugs; 1,261 B'way; McAlpin.
INDIANAPOLIS — Traugott Bros.; E. Traugott, men's, boys' furnishings; 117 W. 33d (Hoffman & Hartbiay).
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; S. W. Shipp, domestics; H. S. Pollock, dress goods; 320 B'way, Room 1308.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. F. Wasson & Co.; C. W. Efroymson, leather goods, jewelry, stamped goods; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).
JACKSON, Miss.—Union Dept. Store; Mrs. J. Burns, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).
JACKSON, Miss. — Jackson D. G. Co.; N. Thomas, dry goods; 379 6th Av. (Goldberg).
JACKSON, Miss.—R. E. Kennington Co.; G. Y. Kelly, dress goods, notions, &c.; Miss L. Mitchell, Miss K. Graham, millinery; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).
JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Ross Stores, Inc.; Mr. Lampson, silk dresses; 3 W. 29th (Merchants Buyers Syndicate).
JOLIET, Ill.—Kline Bros.; D. L. Tuck, ready-to-wear, clothing; 352 4th Av. (Kirby Block & Fischer, Inc.).
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; F. A. Clark, women's shoes; C. Rossner, toys; A. D. Dupuis, jewelry, leather goods; J. T. Hunt, silks, dress goods; J. W. Carlyle, upholstery goods; Mrs. O. Stingley, waists; Miss Schulthels, women's suits; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—John Taylor D. G. Co.; J. Taylor Jr., mdse. mgr.; 200 5th Av., Room 1872.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; C. B. Sefranka, books, stationery; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Fitts-Smith D. G. Co.; J. A. Short, notions; 43 Leonard; Room 202.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—S. H. George & Son; W. J. Tomkin, hosiery, leather goods, neckwear, ribbons, notions; 352 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer).
LANCASTER, Pa.—Buchanan & Brown, Inc.; Miss R. Dongmitz, hosiery, handkerchiefs; Martinique.
LEWISTON, Idaho—Bratton-Morris Co.; H. H. Bratton, ready-to-wear, sleeveless jumper dresses; 117 W. 33d (Hoffman & Hartbiay).
LEXINGTON, Ky.—Wolf, Wile & Co.; Miss E. Klair, notions, women's neckwear; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).
LIBERTY, Mo.—F. Hughes, ready-to-wear; 333 7th Av., 4th floor.
LIMA, Ohio—Glover & Winters Co.; C. L. Daisell, wholesale millinery; Prince George.
LIMA, Ohio—Ladies' Outfitting Co.; M. Michael, women's ready-to-wear; Prince George.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—J. D. Back & Bro.; R. Gilles, dresses, suits, waists; Pennsylvania.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—M. M. Cohn Co.; Mrs. F. Whitehead, gift shop novelties, toilet articles, leather goods, jewelry, women's neckwear, laces, stationery, art goods; A. H. Allen, silks, dress goods; Miss De Walton, women's, children's hats; Mrs. R. W. Stalnback, silk and knitted underwear, house dresses, kimonos, aprons, infants', children's wear; 120 W. 32d. (A. Fanti).
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; Mrs. Milrooney, art needlework; Mrs. A. Dixon, millinery; Miss Varner, millinery, basement; 225 5th Av. (I. S. Farian).
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Hirsch & Sons Co.; A. Harris, men's, boys' furnishings, work clothing, surplus property goods; Miss A. Harris, blankets, piece goods, women's underwear, house dresses; F. L. Hitchcock, women's, children's hosiery, underwear, sweaters, notions; 1,182 B'way (A. E. Beasley).
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Broadway Dept. Store; J. A. Smith, art goods, embroideries, picture frames, &c.; 77 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; J. B. Jansing, women's garments; Miss I. Lesser, children's dresses; 16 West 20th.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. C. Lewis Co.; G. Russell, piece goods, ribbons, notions; 105 Grand (Jay Co.).
MACON, Ga.—Bowden, Smith & Co.; C. H. Denicke, notions, jewelry, neckwear, handkerchiefs; 353 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer, Inc.).
MACON, Ga.—Dannenberg Co.; T. A. Jacobs, clothing; 185 Madison Av.
MANSFIELD, Ohio—Brown Merc. Co.; G. R. Waring, genl. mdse.; Herald Square.
MARSHALL, Texas—Jarrand-Allen Co.; J. C. Jarrand, ready-to-wear, sleeveless jumper dresses; 117 W. 33d (Hoffman & Hartbiay).
MILES CITY, Mont.—Lieberman & Goldstein, L. Goldstein, men's clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Pennsylvania.
MILWAUKEE—Doreen D. G. Co.; Mrs. S. Doreen, millinery, trimmed hats, millinery novelties; 1,132 B'way.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gall & Frank Co.; E. Strahl, laces, embroideries, veils; Latham.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—F. A. Chapman Co.; Miss A. L. Zehrlaut, white goods, embroideries, handkerchiefs; Pennsylvania.
MILWAUKEE—The Paris Fashion Co.; S. S. Jacobs, Fall skirts, waists; 3 W. 29th (Livingston & Cohen).
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Powers Merc. Co.; F. Christie, representing; 16 W. 29th.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Whitney-MacGregor Co.; Mrs. R. Huxtable, infants' wear; Miss A. Nystrom, muslin underwear, petticoats; Mrs. E. Mitchell, art goods; Miss Boeffenmeyer, hosiery; Miss F. Zimmerman, laces, gloves, trimmings; Mrs. Ehle, notions; O. M. Harsted, flannels, wash goods, domestics; J. Frew, men's, furnishings; 432 4th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Miss Williams, misses', children's wear, basement; Miss Grabowski, waists; Miss Hinchcliff, stouts coats, suits, dresses, basement; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn).
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; R. M. Ackemy, underwear, knit goods; T. Delgarno, linens, white goods, laces; G. B. Gilbert, dress goods, silks, velvets; F. E. Leonard, blankets, flannels; 43 Leonard; J. A. Lockwood.
MOBILE, Ala.—The Style Shop; S. J. Kayser, mdse. manager, cloaks, suits; Pennsylvania.
MOBILE, Ala.—Pearson's; A. Pearson, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av. (J. J. Roeder).
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Nachman & Meertief; M. R. Nochman, B. H. Klein, ready-to-wear, silks, dress goods; 353 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer, Inc.).
MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Graham-Sykes Co.; Mr. Babb, mgr.; Graham, ready-to-wear; 333 7th Av., 4th floor.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—M. Milder Co.; M. Milder, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.; G. Heller.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Swords & Co.; D. B. Lightman, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
NASHVILLE—Morse Mfg. Co.; D. S. Morse, furn. goods; Pennsylvania.
NAVASOTA, Texas—R. A. Patout; R. A. Patout, representing; Mrs. R. A. Patout, women's ready-to-wear, sweaters, millinery, furs, notions; 333 7th Av. (J. M. Biggins).
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; P. T. Foy, men's, boys' furnishings; J. Menard, representing; 404 4th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; A. Prats, boys' clothing; R. M. Wright, silverware, china; G. A. Barnum, mdse. mgr.; Miss F. Maher, waists, sweaters; 15 E. 26th.
NORRISTOWN, Pa.—H. C. Warner, dry goods; 105 Grand (Jay Co.).
NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; J. W. Bussey, men's furnishings, wash goods; 404 4th Av.
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; F. J. Congdon, carpets, rugs, upholstery, &c.; 433 4th Av.
OAKLAND, Cal.—Women's Apparel Shop; S. Newman, millinery; 303 5th Av., R. 1717.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Rosebaugh-Brown D. G. Co.; E. E. Lyon, linens, domestics, wash goods, hosiery, men's furnishings; 366 5th Av., care Rorabaugh-Ewing Co.
OMAHA, Neb.—Orkin Bros.; M. Orkin, ready-to-wear; Harkrave.
OMAHA, Neb.—Byrne & Hammer D. G. Co.; F. J. Turinsky, white goods, linens, draperies; 43 Leonard, Room 410.
OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Branders & Sons; W. C. McKnight, hdkfs., embroideries, underwear; 1,261 B'way; S. M. Goldbers.
OMAHA, Neb.—Hayden Bros.; Miss E. Crowe, waists, sweaters; Mrs. E. Gardipee, cloaks, suits, furs, children's coats, dresses; Miss M. Gray, women's hosiery; Miss B. Kohen, C. B. Haines, representing; Pennsylvania.
OMAHA, Neb.—Byrne & Hammer D. G. Co.; C. H. Gaspers, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard, Room 410.
OMAHA—M. E. Smith Co.; T. H. Alexander, ready-to-wear; C. J. Phelps, dress goods, silks, white goods, linens, women's hosiery; B. Paul, gloves, leather goods, notions, ribbons (wholesale); 200 5th Av., Room 1212.
OSHKOSH, Wis.—Henderson-Hoyt Co.; C. W. Hoyt, women's ready-to-wear, furn. goods, umbrellas, trimmings; 44 E. 23d; Pennsylvania.
OSWEGO, Kan.—Van Alstine & Carpenter; S. Van Alstine, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Mincer).
PADUCAH, Ky.—J. A. Rudy & Sons; C. D. Barber, dry goods; 333 7th Av. (J. M. Biggins).
PADUCAH, Ky.—Wm. M. Rieke & Co.; J. C. Rieke, ready-to-wear, floor coverings, draperies; 404 4th Av.
PADUCAH, Ky.—E. Guthrie Co.; R. R. Guthrie, Mrs. K. Kelly, ready-to-wear; 1,164 B'way (Fellows Buying Corp.).
PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—Dils Bros.; G. E. Titchener, piece goods; H. Dils, gen. mdse. mgr.; 333 7th Av. (J. M. Biggins).
PEORIA, Ill.—Block & Kuhl Co.; J. F. Eliman, mdse. mgr.; Mrs. E. Wennbacher, children's wear; H. Finney, draperies; Miss M. L. Bunch, stout coats, suits, dresses; 333 7th Av. (J. M. Biggins).
PHILADELPHIA — Stewart's; Miss Heisen, fur coats at popular prices; Miss Strouse, children's aprons, 2-6 and 8-14 years; Mr. Hersch, Fall suits, skirts, jobs Summer skirts; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).
PHILADELPHIA—M. Bernstein & Co.; L. Bernstein, cloak, suit materials; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—A. Cohen, furniture; Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Frank & Co.; M. Frank, children's cloakings; 1,182 B'way; Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Norwick & Son; H. A. Norwick, suits, piece goods; 1,182 B'way; Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. Bohn, leather goods, trunks; D. S. Scott, men's furnishing goods; V. Zuaner, candy; B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Stewart's; Miss Goldman, muslin and silk underwear; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; E. W. Goldman, mdse. mgr. ready-to-wear; B'way & 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss G. Steckler, boys' suits; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Blaumer's; Miss R. Phillips, infants' knit goods, children's, girls' gingham aprons; J. Weinstein, jobs fancy silk shirts; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Myers, Ratner & Joffe; Mr. Myers, women's silk and cotton Fall underwear; 3 W. 29th, Room 905.
PHILADELPHIA—M. A. Cohn & Co.; M. A. Cohn, waist, dress goods; Great Northern.
PHILADELPHIA—Janoff & Paul; A. W. Paul, piece goods; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Corrsin's; H. C. Corrsin, Fall suits, dresses; Miss Corman, Fall waists; Miss Arons, Fall millinery; 1,255 B'way, Room 610 (Lesser & Wood).
PHILADELPHIA—Blaumer's; Mr. Soble, waists; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).
PHILADELPHIA—James B. Gillies, Inc.; B. Zahn, coats, suits, dresses, furs, children's wear, waists; McAlpin.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; Miss C. Lowenstein, misses', juniors', girls' ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way (S. M. Goldbers).
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; E. Goldfinger, furs; Miss M. M. Crohan, waists; Miss F. Lipsich, dresses; Miss C. Altman, assisting; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).
PITTSBURGH — Lewin-Neiman Co.; H. Lewin, women's sport and trimmed hats; 1,261 B'way (S. Solomon).
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder, Inc.; E. C. Portne, children's coats; Mr. Liebes, jobs silk dresses; 1,372 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; I. Myers, coats, suits, women's ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th, Room 810.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; W. McKelver, notions, fancy goods; 43 Leonard, Room 202.
PITTSBURGH—Meyer Jonasson Co.; Miss M. Casey women's, misses' coats, sweaters; Miss K. Lowry, skirts, children's wear; 100 W. 32d; J. A. Herzberg.
PITTSBURGH — Rosenbaum Co.; A. E. Rogers, domestics, dress goods, silks, blankets; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. E. Davies, silks, woolens, velvets; M. Marshall, floor coverings; 23 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).
PITTSBURGH—M. G. Bagrau; A. Sperling, tricotine, serge Fall dresses; 303 5th Av. (United Garment Buyers).
PITTSBURGH—Arbuthnot, Stephenson Co.; G. R. Aufderheide, dress, wash goods, silks; 43 Leonard, Room 202.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; W. F. Daisell, dress goods, ginghams, prints; 43 Leonard, Room 202.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—England Bros.; Mr. England, gen'l mdse.; 105 Grand (Jay Co.).
POCATELLO, Idaho—L. W. Russell Co.; L. W. Russell, ready-to-wear; 1,164 B'way (Fellows Buying Corp.).
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; T. J. McNamara, men's furnishings; 433 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; R. See, millinery, children's hats; L. Hirsch, mdse. mgr., women's ready-to-wear; 312 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE—Caesar Misch, Inc.; G. Walder, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way (W. H. Montgomery).
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Diamond Co.; Miss A. G. Reilly, laces, embroideries; Brostell.
QUINCY, Ill.—Halbach-Schroeder Co.; R. H. Halbach, ready-to-wear; Miss E. Monke, dresses; Miss F. Hug, waists; McAlpin.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; Miss L. Duran, stationery, books; C. O. Long, Oriental, jobs rugs; 432 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Wilkinson, Williamson & Reed, Inc.; C. C. Reed, white goods, linens, linings; 256 Church, Room 57.
RICHMOND, Va.—Richmond D. G. Co.; E. B. Sydnor, dry goods; 43 Leonard, Room 104.
RICHMOND, Ind.—A. H. Bartel Co.; B. C. Bartel, laces, embroideries; 43 Leonard, Room 902.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Cook, linens, flannels, blankets; J. Bangs, fancy linens; 435 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—B. Forman Co.; Mrs. Leader, dresses; Mrs. M. Lull, children's, juniors', misses' wear; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—McCurdy & Co., Inc., E. E. Swarthout, laces, ribbons; 1,170 B'way (Morgan & Ahrens).
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Richardson D. G. Co.; I. H. Barr, domestics, ginghams, flannels, blankets; F. J. Castle, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves; T. J. Rogers, ready-to-wear; W. E. Andriano, laces, ribbons, linens, white goods; 43 Leonard; Room 413.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Wheeler & Motter Merc. Co.; C. B. Farrish, domestics; J. S. Motter, wash goods; W. W. Wheeler, hosiery; 43 Leonard, Room 603.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller; Mrs. O. M. Thorton, Miss C. Sparks, waists; D. Harrison, cur

American Companies Have Asked for Concessions to Lay Direct Lines.

Reports from Berlin that negotiations between the German Government and representatives of the Mackay Companies, the Commercial Cable Company and the Western Union regarding the laying of direct cables between Germany and the United States had been opened were characterized as "misleading" yesterday by officials of the cable companies mentioned. It was explained that while such negotiations were pending, there had been no change in the situation since about a year ago, when announcements of requests for cable concessions by both the Western Union and the Mackay interests were made.

No action with regard to the laying of direct cables will be undertaken either by the Western Union or the Mackay Companies until the two existing direct cables between Germany and America have been allocated. These two cables, which were operated by the German Atlantic Telegraph Company, were seized by the Allies during the war. One of them is now being operated by France and the other by Great Britain. The first cable has been cut into Brest and the other has been connected to provide communication between Halifax, N. S., and Penzance, England. Allocation of the German cables is in the hands of the International Communications Conference.

Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union, announced in December that arrangements had been made with the German Government to reopen service between the two countries and that direct cable service between the two countries would undoubtedly be the outcome of the negotiations. Officials of the companies said that the German Government would await the final decision of the International Communications Conference before acting on requests for the laying of new cables.

ACCEPT PAPER MILL TERMS.

Fort Edward Workers Vote to Go Back at 1919 Scale.

GLEN FALLS, N. Y., July 18.—Employes of the Fort Edward plants of the International Paper Company, who have been on strike since May 1, today adopted a resolution offering to return to work at the 1919 wage scale and working conditions recently offered by the company.

A committee composed of the Rev. J. L. Morrissey, County Judge Erskine C. Rogers and District Attorney Wyman S. Bascome was appointed at the men's request to inform the company of their decision.

SUES FOR WOOLWORTH TAX.

State Seeks $8,269, Estate Having Paid Only $28 in 1919.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 18.—The State Tax Department instituted court proceedings today against the estate of Frank W. Woolworth to compel payment of $8,269 in income taxes for 1919. The estate paid $28, holding that that was all it was required to turn into the State Treasury under the non-resident clause in the income tax law.

STEAL 27 AUTOS; A RECORD.

Day's Thefts Exceed Previous High Mark, 26, of June 9.

The following thefts of automobiles were reported to the police yesterday:

Buick 1920 touring, green, yellow wheels, license 160884 N. Y., motor 626650.

Ford 1920 touring, license 157743 N. Y., motor 4003030.

Ford 1921 touring, license 680854 N. Y., motor 4083451.

Ford delivery 1920 maroon, containing quantity of satin; license 881703 N. Y., motor 3485830, marked Acme Baking Co., 12 East Twenty-third Street.

[illegible] 1921 touring; license 280298 N. Y., motor 783198.

[illegible] 1920 touring; license 528320, motor 6105509.

Ford 1921 sedan; license 22505 New Jersey, motor 4091020.

Ford 1921 sedan; license 229776 N. Y., motor 4884870.

Hudson 1919 touring; license 135246 N. Y., motor 0106576.

Ford 1920 coupe; license 119931 New Jersey, motor unknown.

Buick 1920 touring, license 196908 N. Y., motor 629294.

Ford 1920 sedan; license 160476 N. Y., motor 3903364, initials H. A. W. on doors.

Ford 1920 sedan; license 34813 N. Y., motor 3428050.

Dodge 1921 sedan; license 238843 N. Y., motor 61678.

Ford 1920 touring; license 41289 Conn., motor 4056982.

Chandler 1921 touring; license 151412 N. Y., motor 103032.

Stutz 1919 roadster, blue; license 16584 N. Y., motor C 2324.

Buick 1919 touring, dark green; license 2848 N. Y., motor 600112.

Overland 1920 roadster; license 220255 N. Y., motor 14005.

Dodge 1920 touring; license 20804 N. Y., motor 581839.

Buick 1918 touring; license 122001 N. Y., motor 305949.

Ford 1921 coupe, J. P. E. on doors; license 9643 Conn., motor 4246612.

Stutz 1920 touring, blue; license 198860 N. Y., motor H 6516.

Ford 1921 sedan; license 254505 N. Y., motor 4881624.

Lexington 1920 sport, yellow; license 2[illegible] N. Y., motor 21747.

Ford 1921 touring; license 233883 N. Y., motor 4056551.

[illegible] 1920 touring dark blue; license 1[illegible] N. Y., motor 50 F 726.

BUSINESS NOTES.

[illegible] of boys' clothing will meet at the [illegible] Alliance, 404 Fourth Avenue, today.

[illegible] Quellmalz has been made merchandise manager of the American Wholesale Corporation of Baltimore. He is succeeded in the dry goods department by Oscar J. Falk.

Edmond P. Baer, Secretary of the Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company of St. Louis, has left for Atlantic City, where he will spend two months on vacation.

"An Ever Growing Patronage Tells Our Story"

COATS & SUITS that express the Bloom of Youth

APPRECIATION

WE declared that we would again follow out the Youthful Style policy which proved so successful for many retailers, last season, and it is gratifying to note how many buyers have returned to us for this season's purchases merely on the strength of this declaration.

PRICES SURPRISINGLY LOW from $13.75 to $79.50

STOCKS ABUNDANTLY BIG

DELIVERIES WHEN YOU SAY



I. D. KARPAS & CO.
15-17-19 EAST 26th ST.
NEW YORK

LIGHTNIN'

SEASON'S SENSATION

NETWAISTS

Lace and Embroidery Trimmed

TO RETAIL AT $2.00

BIJOU WAIST CO.

Esskay Department
303 Fifth Ave., at 31st St., New York

BACK to NORMALCY!

COATS

$8.75 to $100.00

SUITS

$11.75 to $45.00

Ask to see our Special Suits Made to Retail at $25.00

The Greatest Group Sale in the Market

H. B. RUBIN

America's Foremost Coat and Suit House

2-16 West 33rd Street New York

Wholesale Only

Monarch saves you 20%

by Eliminating all Selling Expense
by Reducing Our Overhead
by Figuring Only Minimum Gross Profit

50,000 DRESSES READY TO DELIVER

The largest stock in America.
One entire loft devoted entirely to dresses for immediate delivery. Come and see the wonderful values it contains.

$6.75 to $30.00

MONARCH DRESS CO. FIGURE IT 20% SAVING FOR YOURSELF

11 East 26th Street New York City

Wholesale Only.

Chicline Dresses have a beauty of style that makes selling pleasantly easy and *the splendid profits from these dresses are even more pleasant!*

$6.75 to $25.00

CHICLINE DRESSES
129 WEST 27th STREET NEW YORK

WHOLESALE ONLY

DRESSES to retail at $25

Made and priced from the retailer's point of view.

CANTON CREPES, POIRET TWILLS, TRICOTINES

MAX PASTERNACK INC.
319 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK

Wholesale Only

We wish to announce the initial showing of our

FALL LINE

of dresses, which includes tricotines, poiret twill, serge, canton crepe, crepe back satin and charmeuse at prices ranging from $8.75 to $21.75.

Greenberg Weiner & Co.
31 W. 27th St.

Wholesale Only

Featuring for Fall/ The All Purpose

REDLEAF Scotch Tweed SUITS

Juniors—Regulars & Stylish Stouts

and for School Girls
$10.00 to $25.00
also
Jersey Suits

GAMSON & CO.
212 Fifth Avenue
Telephone Madison Square 2147
Factory, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHOLESALE ONLY
OUR FALL LINE IS READY

ClothDresses
$5.00 to $35.00

Silk Dresses
$16.50 to $35.00

BLAU BROS.
Formerly of Senn & Blau
15 West 31st St.

Wholesale Only

We want to get rid of every

COTTON DRESS

in the house

AT A PRICE THAT WILL SELL THEM
COME AND LOOK

M. WEISMAN & SONS
36 WEST 32ND STREET

WHOLESALE ONLY

CHECK ZEPHYR GINGHAMS

IMPORTED
Immediate Delivery

Green, Red, Brown, Tan,
Helio, Blue, Pink, Navy, Black
36 inches, 32 inches, 27 inches.
Especially priced for even assortment of colors.

ARTHUR WALKER & CO.
DOUGLAS C. WALKER, President.
345 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Chicago, 412 S. Wells St. St. Louis, 305 N. 7th St. REPRESENTATIVES Boston, 116 Bedford St. Phila., 929 Chestnut St.

Wholesale Only

CHIFFON VELVETS

(From N. Y. Times July 15, 1921)

Chiffon Velvet Featured.

For Fall it is believed that chiffon velvet will be among the most featured fabrics in women's wear. Its development is sponsored by the French, who are using the fabric for capes, coats and dresses. American buyers are understood to have eagerly taken up the cloth in the best types of garment. Not so much has been heard of it in the domestic fabric market, although the more exclusive manufacturers have played it up rather strongly in their new lines.

Chiffon Velvets from The Shelton Looms

are achievements in beauty.

These sumptuous silk fabrics drape beautifully and are supplied in every shade.

The coming season will bring an unprecedented demand for our Chiffon Velvets suitable for gowns, wraps, coats and costumes. Our quality A.B.-15 is a standard all-silk velvet of world reputation. Every thread of back and face is pure silk. We also make many other qualities and colors.

Buyers should arrange for their fall deliveries now.

SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL & CO. Inc.,
395 Fourth Avenue, New York

Wholesale Only

Here We Are With Our
PRE-WAR PRICES

LATEST STYLES OF FALL SUITS

VELOURS From American Woolen	$11.75 to 19.75	*Broadcloth From Botany*	$12.75 to 18.50
TRICOTINE From American Woolen	$12.75 to 29.75	*SERGE From All Wool*	$10.00 to 12.50

CLEVER IDEAS IN COATS

From $12.75 to $75.00

Our garments are made from all wool materials only and lined with good quality silk. Deliveries within 10 days.

LILJEAN CLOAK & SUIT CO., Inc.
M. Kananack, Manager
Chelsea 2352 — 118 to 124 WEST 22nd St., N. Y. — Watkins 4604

Wholesale Only

STOUT DRESSES

You'll find it profitable to choose from the largest stock of popularly priced Stout Dresses. Here are wonderful values.
8.75 to 37.50

LINDE & RUBIN
129-133 West 27th St. New York City.

Wholesale Only

Net Waists

Peter Pan Collars for Jumper Dresses

18.00 TO 27.00 DOZ.

B. N. C. Waist Co.
141 Madison Ave., New York

MADAME CHARMING

Wholesale Only

YOUR BEST CHANCE

Get what you need at prices that are lower than you'd imagine possible. Choose from delightful *Stout Suits, Coats, Sport Coats, Wraps* and ultra-smart *Tailored Dresses.*

MADAME CHARMING

is our trademark and it signifies more for your money. We make every garment on the premises and every garment we offer is just right.

Simon, Goodman & Lipshitz
40-42 West 27th St
New York City

Wholesale Only

DRESSES

OUR FALL LINE NOW READY

IN THE SEASON'S MOST DESIRABLE MATERIALS PLUS HIGH GRADE WORKMANSHIP AT SENSIBLE PRICES.

$7.50 to $24.75

Jess Dress Co.
333 7TH AVE.
Longacre 6415.

Ladies — Wholesale Only — Misses

SWEATER HEADQUARTERS
(Est. 1909)

Manhattan
KNITTING MILLS
42-48 East 20th St., New York

Juveniles — Men's and Boys

Wholesale Only

Highest-Character Fall

DRESSES

$18.75 to $35

In class with models costing 25% more.

KLIF DRESS CO.
Younison Bldg.,
213 W. 35th Street

Wholesale Only

GUIMPE DRESSES

Immediate Delivery
In Remie Linene
In All Colors
At Closing Out Prices
MILLER BROS.
118-24 West 22nd St.
Watkins 294-5

Wholesale Only

5000
NEW SILK DRESSES AT A PRICE

Formerly Sunshine Dress Co.
Now
Sunny-Maid Dress Co.
48-54 West 25th St.

Wholesale Only.

WAISTS

Finest French voile, hand embroidered; real filet trimmed, suitable for sleeveless dresses, to close out.

SOL GROSS & CO., Inc.,
76 MADISON AVE.

WHOLESALE ONLY

LET'S GO!

A Quick Disposal Event

to make room for Fall Models—that gives us a new reputation for SPEED as well as for High Quality and the BEST OF STYLES.

TAFFETAS—GEORGETTES—CREPE METEORS
FOULARD and GEORGETTE COMBINATIONS
MIGNONETTES—CANTON CREPES—CREPE DE CHINES
Immediate Delivery SPORT DRESSES *Large Sizes Always on Hand*

PRINCESS DRESS HOUSE
COSTUMES AND DRESSES
25-29 WEST 31ST ST. LONGACRE 4787

Wholesale Only

Pioneer LADIES GARMENT CO. INC.
MAKERS OF
MISSES' AND WOMEN'S DRESSES
6-8 WEST 32nd STREET
NEW YORK

The Styles That LEAD

Compare these smart dresses with others and you'll understand why they are at the head of the procession of fashion. Here are the fabrics you are looking for:

Tricotine — Poiret Twill — Crepe Back Satin
Canton Crepe — $8.75 to $32.50 — Charmeuse

You can be proud of these dresses which are *truly marvelous values!* In our stock large sizes can be obtained *at once.*

Wholesale only.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Net Waists

27.00 to 39.00 Doz.

Schulman Waist Co. Inc.
34 West 27th St., New York.

Wholesale Only

DRESSES

NONE BETTER TAILORED

at popular prices.

"It's all in the Make"

Metropolitan Maid, Inc.
9 West 31st St.

Wholesale Only

Canton Crepe Dresses
Plain and Beaded.
Also Satin Dresses
To close out cheap
Fall Line for Jobbers Ready.
H. LANDES, 31 W. 26th St.

Addressing
Per THOUSAND

Big results from our GUARANTEED Ready-to-Wear list of 15,000 well rated department stores and specialty shops.
Circulars designed and printed.
HIRSCH & ROTTO, INC.,
320 Fifth Ave. Phone Vanderbilt 950

Addressing

The most up-to-date effective and practical list of retailers of Womans and Childrens wear.
Also Dry Goods & Furnishings.
GERBER, KLAUBER & GELB 799 BROADWAY STUYVESANT 1613

Resident Buyers

Reputable ready-to-wear concern, manufacturers, wishes to get in touch with resident men.

Box 553, 209 Cable Bldg.

A long-established house manufacturing better grade suits and coats, carrying stock in season, is open for salesmen on a commission basis. We are also prepared to work with resident buyers. Address, in confidence, S 64 Times.

Wholesale Only

GUIMPE DRESSES

Immediate Shipment
ALL SHADES
REMIE LINENE

GOLDBLATT & SCHAEFFLER
130 West 29th St. Chelsea 8295.

Wholesale Only

The Loxiton
Manufacturing Co of Baltimore
CHILDREN'S BATH ROBES
1182 BROADWAY N.Y.
at 28th St. Phone Madison Sq. 7135

Wholesale Only

DRESSES

Cantons, Satins, Taffetas, Etc.
Reduced to close out
$6.50 to $10.50
Just the THING for Special SALES
FELLER, 34 WEST 32 ST.
FALL LINE NOW READY

We Will Finance You on
Outstanding Accounts
Merchandise in Warehouse
Notes and Acceptances
The Finance Trust
70 Exchange Pl. Bowling Green 4070

THE BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Tuesday ..... 6¼ to 6¾% for the best names
Saturday ..... 6¼ to 6¾% for the best names
The quotations are for six months' paper.

He Combined the Two.

A jewelry manufacturer found that sterling silver narrow bar pins of plain design and set with about a dozen small rhinestones were in great demand, and that bracelets were the next best seller. He believed he would do even a bigger business if he joined the two articles. So he manufactured a plain silver bracelet and soldered upon it the top of the bar pin. He has just placed this novel piece of jewelry on the market and claims to be doing a large business with it. It can retail profitably at from $2 and up, depending on the number of stones.

Gray Goods in Large Demand.

A very large demand for printcloths and sheetings featured purchasing in the local gray goods market yesterday. Although the desire for goods was probably larger than any last week this was not reflected in the prices, which remained at Saturday's levels. All 5 cents 39-inch, 64-72 print cloths had many buyers, and the 72-76s went for 5¾ cents. The 38½-inch, 60-48s brought 5¾ cents, and the 64-60s of the same width fetched 6¼ cents. In the case of sheetings, 36-inch, 64-64, 6.16-yard cloth went for 4¼ cents net, and 39-inch, 48-square, 4.00-yard cloth brought 6 cents.

Rubber Belts Appear.

Following the introduction of rubber belts for men in place of the leather article, several new types have lately appeared showing that further development of this idea is to be expected. The new offerings considerably shade the prices of the older merchandise, one item being sold at half the price of a standard make. This is put up with an initialed buckle in a cheap metal. As the manufacturers are understood to draw their supplies from scrap rubber, which is in almost unlimited supply, the opinion of buyers is that belts of this material are likely to compete very strongly in the popular-priced division.

Fall Shirts Sell Slowly.

Not very much activity has developed so far in the sale of the new lines of Fall shirts for men. The retailers are still buying on an immediate delivery basis, with most of the emphasis placed on price. Owing to the type of merchandise being sold, however, the manufacturers are not inclined to be pessimistic over the outlook despite the slow buying of their customers. White and tan shirts with attached collars are now the most desired article, but they are not expected to continue in demand during the Fall. This will send business to other types of merchandise and help sales of something different.

Coal District Sales Sought.

Word went forth a short time ago that, while the rest of the country was suffering from a business slump, the coal district around Wilkes-Barre and Scranton was fertile sales territory. The hard coal mines are busy, it was pointed out, and the wages of miners not been reduced. The result of this report, no salesman may who has returned from that section, is that the Pennsylvania towns have been flooded with sales representatives of every kind and sort. Philadelphia has sent a large delegation, and New York has a small army on the ground. The hotels are jammed, and the Wilkes-Barre district is described as a sales Armageddon.

American Woolen Opening Monday.

The American Woolen Company will open Spring, 1922, lines for the men's and women's wear trade on Monday. The offering of men's wear fabrics will consist of complete lines of serges, unfinished worsteds, French backs, cheviots and clays. Tropical worsteds will also be shown in Department 1, Division B, and in Department 2. Staple worsteds and fancy woolens are included. Besides these fabrics, prices on complete lines of suitings, coatings, skirtings and dress fabrics for the women's wear trade will be named. Trade generally is of the effect that a lively demand will be found for the new offerings. It is believed that prices will be on a par with, or lower than, the present quotations.

Baltimore Fashion Show.

The Fifth Regiment Armory in Baltimore has been taken by merchants and manufacturers of that city for a fashion show and pageant to be given from Aug. 9 to 19. A special train will leave this city on Aug. 16 to carry a party of merchants down to the exhibition. Alexander Leftwich of the Frohman forces is staging the pageant, which will include settings bringing fashions down to date from the time of the Indians. Appropriate scenes will also be laid out for showing the new styles for wear at resorts, the country club, the opera, ball and wedding. Two performances a day will be given at the armory on a stage twice the size of that of the Hippodrome.

Chamoisette Gloves in Favor.

Glove manufacturers have only recently succeeded in bringing German-made chamoisette gloves for men and women into this country, and already indications point to large sales for the late Fall and Winter. They give two reasons for their optimism. First, these gloves are said to be a good deal warmer than kid, capes or moochs, and men, especially, want warm gloves for the cold weather. Secondly, they can retail profitably for one-half of what the real leather gloves bring. Incidentally they are washable. Firms, however, which are relying on their leather gloves for men are also finding business very much improved and look to a big Fall trade. They are also putting many calls for kid gloves, because of their lack of warmth, but the other leathers are going well. Plain spear backs are leading the silk embroidered backs in demand, it was said.

Both Kinds of Pajamas at Once.

Instead of turning out only Fall garments, pajama manufacturers are now facing the difficult situation of manufacturing light and heavy goods at the same time. This condition has been brought about by the conservativeness of the retailers in placing orders. They commenced buying their Spring lines very late and, in many cases, have still some goods on hand. Others, buying from "hand to mouth," made small purchases at the beginning and since then have been sending in duplicate orders at their stocks run low. It is in the effort to fill these orders, most of them being marked "rush," that the manufacturers are facing this situation. Fall lines of flannelette garments are about 15 per cent. below last year's prices and, from present indications, their sale will be fully as large as last Fall's. As in the case of Spring merchandise, the demand for low-necked coats is said to be largest.

Gingham Prices for Spring.

Gingham jobbers yesterday received the Spring 1922 price list from Jarvis, Loomis & Boucher, agents for the Amoskeag Company. Because of the jobbing trade, the company has based its new prices on the basis of this width. The new prices show little difference between those of the Fall, in fact, remaining unchanged. The greatest variance is in romper cloths and invincible suitings, each being marked 1 cent a yard lower, at 15½ and 17 cents, respectively. An advance of ½ cent is noted in 19,000 range goods, and Hampshire cloth is ½ cent higher. Staple ginghams at 14¼ cents, utility dress gingham at 18 cents, and A. F. C. gingham at 20½ cents are all subject to discounts. The 19,000 range, plain and stripes, is marked at 13 cents, and the 19,000 range, checks and plaids, is 14 cents. Shipment will begin Nov. 1, or possibly earlier, and will extend to April 1, all orders being taken subject to revision. Terms are 2 per cent. ten days, sixty extra.

DRESS FABRIC JOBBERS.

Will Ask the Mills to Defer the Opening of Spring Lines.

An informal conference of members of the Jobbers' Association of Dress Fabric Buyers, an auxiliary of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association, was held yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel for the purpose of discussing the present condition of business and the opening of new Spring lines. Thomas A. Fernley, Secretary of the organization, stated after the meeting that the jobbers would ask the mills to defer their openings until as late as proves consistent with their manufacturing programs.

It will be put before the mill owners that jobbers have not completed their Fall merchandising and would like to get this business out of the way before starting in on the new season. The opinion of the meeting was, also, that large Fall orders will be taken by the jobbers before their season is completed. The greatest strength is now being shown by ginghams, some estimates being made that half the women of the country are wearing this fabric. A request for deferred openings applies principally to the corporation mills making woolen cloth. Ordinarily, the openings would have occurred in July. The conference yesterday preceded a formal meeting, which will be held today at the Waldorf-Astoria, at which more general discussion will be held by the jobbers and by commission men invited to present the facts in their industry.

BUYERS' WANTS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

BEAVERETTE Wanted—Nutria, Australian opohsum, collars and sets. Louis Fein & Co., 246 Jackson Ave.

BOLIVIAS and Velours Wanted—American 13470, 13520, 13516, Stevens 4314, 6185, in all shades. Phone Penn. 2030.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—Raritan 1263, navy, brown, reindeer; also tricotine and poiret twill. Madison Square 4383.

BOLIVIAS, Velours Tricotines Wanted—21278, 9417, 13911, 0915, 715, 271, 0388. Stuyvesant 8458.

BOLIVIA Wanted—American 21283, all colors; 21278, black; 13911, all colors. Pennsylvania 3511.

BOLIVIA Wanted—Americans 21275, black, brown and navy. Levy & Lipshutz, 305 7th Av. Longacre 7875.

BOLIVIA Wanted—American 21283, 0417, Stevens 6185. Vanderbilt 4634, 1380.

BOLIVIA AMERICAN Wanted—21283, all colors; cash. Chelsea 9098.

BOLIVIA Wanted—American 0453; all colors. Madison Square 3824.

BROADCLOTHS, VELOURS Wanted—Style 112, black; also 13911, 13520, 13518; brown and reindeer. Gramercy 2452.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted—Stevens, Deering-Milliken or similar, navy, brown, black. Chelsea 6302.

BROADCLOTH Wanted—American 112 black and navy. Bernstein, 31 West 31st.

CANTON CREPE Wanted—Blacks and colored; heavy quality. J. & W. Goetz, 10 East 32d.

CANTON CREPE Wanted—All shades, all qualities. 44 E. 29th. Mad. Sq. 2325.

CANTON CREPE Wanted—Empire Waist & Dress, 149 West 27th.

CHAMOSTYNE AND ANDREA CLOTH Wanted — All colors. Simon Ginsburg, 16 West 22d.

CHARMOISTYN, POLLYANNA and ERMINE Wanted—Holden-Leonards. Fitzroy 5611.

CHINCHILLA, Satin or similar Wanted—Irving Katz, 11 East 26th.

COATS Wanted—Open to buy Fall Coats and Suits in new styles up-to-the-minute; placing stock orders. Leipzig & Rosenberg, 122 West 27th.

COATS Wanted—Open to buy Fall coats and suits in new styles up-to-the-minute; placing stock orders. Leipzig & Rosenberg, 122 West 27th.

COATS Wanted—Large jobber placing orders on new coats. Call all week after 4, 4th floor, rear elevator, 163 W. 26th.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats; call all week with samples. 1,372 Broadway, 9th floor. Mr. Altman.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on better grade coats. Call all week 5th floor, 18 W. 33d.

COATS Wanted—Jobber looking junior Fall samples; sizes 15-17-19. 5th floor, 15 East 30th.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders novelty coats. Call 9-11, 32 West 30th, 3d floor.

COATS, Suits Wanted — Junior, misses' ladies' Jobber. 144 West 27th, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles. 5th floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS Wanted—Broon Cooney. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COLLARS and sets of Australian, black, opossum and natural raccoon, wanted. Bross Brothers, 16 West 32d.

COTTON GOODS Wanted—Open to buy for strictly spot cash, 500 pieces of ramie linen, in all colors; for immediate delivery. Jacob Hyman Co., 137 West 25th.

COTTON GOODS Wanted—Scos and 36-inch Venetians, all colors. Chelsea 4378. M. Schneider, 35 West 19th St.

COTTON GOODS Wanted—Open for quantities ramie, linen, ratines; cotton, Rogers. A. Lutwack, 450 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS Wanted—White satin, ramies, checked percales. Call Dry Dock 3794 before 10 A. M.

COTTON NETS Wanted—Paris cream and white, all qualities. Call Madison Square 4506.

COTTON GOODS Wanted—Pajama checks, any quantity. Axize, 84 Walker.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at dresses for the Fall, in silk and cloth. Silver Costume Co., 42 West 33d St.

DRESSES Wanted—Job Canton crepe, crepe de chine, satins, for cash; large or small lots. Mortons, 55 East 9th St.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders Canton crepe, crepe satin, poiret twill, newest models. 10 East 33d, 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Contractors, evening, wedding, afternoon dresses. Call with samples, Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on stout dresses, all materials; call all week. 10 East 33d, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on stout dresses in all materials; bring samples. 3d floor, 129 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders; snappy styles; cloth and silk. Stoll 12 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing stock orders Fall dresses, all week; 14 E. 27th, 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on snappy styles in silk and tricotine. D. S., 100 W. 31st.

DRESSES Wanted — Jobber open for Fall silks and cloths. 3d floor, 36 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders, new silk models. 127 West 25th, 8th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Job of high-class wash dresses for cash. Chelsea 4078.

DRESSES Wanted—We are placing stock orders on popular to highest grade canton, charmeuse, satin cloths, crepe satin, tricotine, poiret, serge and evening dresses. Submit samples, 3-5 daily, 5th floor, 29 West 23d.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber will buy cloth and silk dresses; higher priced may change style or fabric for repetition models. See Mr. James. Call all week, 1,227 Broadway, 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Will look all week at Fall samples better grade in tricotine, poiret twill, Roshanara, Canton, charmeuse. 10-45 A. M., Rasaport Jablonsky, 305 7th Av., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing stock orders on medium to highest grade tricotine, poiret, crepe satin, charmeuse and satin dresses. Call with samples 9-5, Bijou, 7 East 31st St.

DRESSES Wanted—We are ready to buy 1,000 good quality and style cotton dresses for the right price. Perlmutter's, 116 Monticello Av., Jersey City. Telephone 2488 Bergen.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing order on fall samples, all materials; submit samples all week after 10:30 A. M. Biltwell Dress & Costume, 142 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing stock orders on new Fall styles in crepe satin, charmeuse, Canton and tricotine dresses; submit samples daily, 10th floor, 12 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted — Large jobber placing stock orders on better-grade charmeuse, satin and canton dresses. Call with samples, 48 West 20th, 1 flight up.

DRESSES Wanted—Snappy models of tricotine and poiret twill dresses; must be good models for large sizes. Jobber, 45 West 27th, 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on all kinds of silk dresses for the Fall. Call with samples, Majestic Dress Co., 129 West 29th.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing orders on silks and cloths in new styles. Call all week after 4, 4th floor, rear elevator, 163 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on juniors' and girls' dresses; silks, serges. Ninth floor, 15 West 28th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on cloths and silks. Call with samples after 11 o'clock, Mohawk Dress, 1,140 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on snappy style cantons, Roshanara, poiret twill, tricotines. 12 West 32d, 12th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobbers placing stock orders on Fall models; all materials; bring samples. 10 West 27th, 10th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on all kinds of silk and tricotine dresses. See Mr. Kramer, 27 West 33d, 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on new charmeuse and satin dresses of the better kind. 27 West 23d, 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on tricotine and silks, snappy styles, before 12. 40 West 27th, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on snappy silk and tricotine dresses. Merrymaid Garments, 104 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on high-grade tricotine dresses, call all week, 3 W. 29th, Room 1,004.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at Canton, satin crepes, charmeuse. 4th floor, 166 Madison Av.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted—Also Mousynes, Mardellas and Veldeens. Madison Square 8508.

FUR TRIMMINGS Wanted—Cooney, Nutria, Beaver. One to six inches wide, straight and reversed; in quantities. 6 West 28th, 2d floor.

FURS Wanted—Collars, cuffs, raccoon, Australian opossum, coney; also open for jobs. Abraham Katz Co., 22 West 21st.

FURS Wanted—Velvet collars. Bernstein, Baum, De Costa, 38 West 32d St.

FURS Wanted—Australian opossum; must be cheap. Gelford, 141 West 28th St.

FURS Wanted—Open for jobs in Sealine and Kit-Coney coats; cash. 12 East 32d.

HABUTAI Wanted—5, 5¼, natural, at a price; cash. Bosher, Spring 3383.

HOSIERY Wanted—Mercerized fibre silk, firsts, seconds. Axize, 84 Walker.

HOSIERY Wanted—Ladies' full fashion silk, cash. Room 116, 33 Union Square.

JERSEYS Wanted—Open for lightweight jersey. 1,225 Broadway, 2d floor.

KERSEY Wanted—Heavyweight, navy and black; cash. R. & W., 50 West 17th.

LININGS Wanted—Fancy sateen. I. Frank, 48 West 22d St.

MARVELLA, F. & H., orlando, Mousayne panvelaine, veldynes; cash. Madison Square 8095.

MERCHANDISE Wanted for cash; must be cheap. Feldman, 303 Canal.

MOUSSYNES, Veldynes, Verona, Pollyanna and Bermuda Wanted—All shades; pay cash. Longacre 4074.

MOUSSYNE Wanted—Fortsmann & Huffmann, all colors, quantity. Chelsea 6549.

MOUSSYNES Wanted—For panvelaines, all colors. Herzig & Rappaport, 30 West 26th.

MOUSSYNE Wanted—All shades, for cash. Waxman, 22 West 15th.

MOUSSYNE Wanted—F. & H., all colors. Madison Square 8095.

NETS Wanted—Fancy or tucked nets open for quantity. Hub Waist Co., 131 Spring.

NORMANDY—American 0417X, all colors; also ermine, Holden-Leonard, all colors; spot cash. Longacre 4652.

NORMANDY Wanted—Will exchange 383 shade for 373 or 202. Longacre 8302.

OSTRICH TRIMMINGS Wanted—5,000 yards, pay $1.40 to $1.75 dozen. Wire, Corenson, Sunset Boulevard., Los Angeles.

PANVELAINE Wanted—Black and navy. Madison Square 4371.

PEAU DE CYGNES Wanted—Plain and chanxeable. Paynette Waist Co., 16 E. 21st.

PLUSHES and Velours Wanted—Peerless 710, Peco 13516; cash. Korostoff, 28 West 27th.

PLUSHES Wanted—Hudson Seal, for cash. Madison Square 2708.

POIRET TWILL Wanted—All colors. Max Levine & Co., 142 West 20th.

POIRET TWILL Wanted. Empire Waist & Dress, 149 West 27th.

PONGEES Wanted—Open to buy 500 pieces 12 momme for cash. Madison Square 2673.

RATINE Wanted—All colors and quantities. Zuck & Goodson, 43 West 32d.

ROSHANARA CREPE Wanted — Quantity black, navy and brown; cash. Dicker & Ginsberg, 22 West 32d St.

ROSHANARA CREPE Wanted—Any quantity, spot cash. 41 West 25th St., 3d floor. Chelsea 5096.

SATIN Wanted—Flesh, also crepe de chine, at a price. Meyer, Barber & Bro., 366 5th Av.

SATIN, Baronette Wanted—White and colors; cash. 3d floor, 244 5th Av.

SERGES Wanted — 11482, 7301; spot cash. Bernard Levy Co., 41 West 25th. Watkins 0130.

SERGES Wanted—Storm, in tan and other colors. Elfenstadt & Joseph, 19 West 35th St.

SERGES Wanted—0936, 7614, 7301, 4061, 54280, 7513, 6361. F. G. L., Madison 5478.

SERGE Wanted—7120, 7301, 7760, 7512, for cash. Madison Square 0842.

SHIRTINGS Wanted—All weights cotton shirtings, also silk. Dubblewear Shirt Co., 688 B'way.

SILKS Wanted—Quantity navy, messalins and taffeta at a price. Madison Textile, 112 East 23d.

SILKS Wanted—Good quality printed, radiums. D. Freid & Son, 145 Madison Av.

SILKS Wanted—White tub, also Honan pongee; cash. Isaacson, 23 Washington Place.

SILKS Wanted—Jap, all weights; quantities. Venetians, all colors. Chelsea 4378. M. Schneider, 35 West 19th St.

SKIRTS Wanted—All wool pleated plaid, $2.25; 100 Santasal white pleated silk, $5.50. Don't fail to see our Fall novelties. Trussell Skirt Co., 71 West 22d.

SUEDINES, Velours and Normandies Wanted—All colors. 35 W. 35th., 4th floor.

SUEDINE Wanted—Open for quantity 13520, 13518, 13516, all colors. Chelsea 4597.

SUITS Wanted—Large jobber placing orders on new suits. Call all week after 4, 4th floor, rear elevator, 163 West 26th.

SUITS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on popular priced suits, after 10 A. M. 224 5th Av., 3d floor.

SUITS Wanted—Placing orders on suits under $20. 8th floor, 153 West 37th.

TRICOTINES AND POIRET TWILLS Wanted—Quantity at a price. 3d floor, 36 West 25th.

VELDYNE Wanted—Moussyne, Deromas, Pollyanna, all shades; spot cash. Longacre 7965.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13520; all shades for cash. Chelsea 4616.

VELOUR Wanted—13516, 13120, 21254. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

VELOURS Wanted—Lightweight, for suiting. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th St.

VELOURS Wanted—13516, 13520, 13120. Dave Rosengarten, 144 West 27th.

VELOURS Wanted — American 13516 or 13518, brown. Fitzroy 8133.

VELOURS Wanted—310, 13911, or similar; all shades. Chelsea 9646.

VELOUR Wanted—Will pay cash, 13911, navy and reindeer. Longacre 3095.

VELOURS Wanted—13110, 810 or similar; also 4314. Longacre 6302.

VELOURS Wanted—13520, 384, 320, 283. Phone Chelsea 4814.

VELOUR Wanted—American 13911, navy and brown; cash. 2247 Spring.

VELOURS Wanted—13520, 21254, all colors. Mad. Sq. 8131.

BUYERS' WANTS.

VELOURS Wanted—Heavy and lightweight; Stewarts bolivia, Normandy, Suedine, Valamar. Tricotine all colors. Louis Fein & Co., 246 Madison Av.

VELOURS Wanted—American, Harding Blue, 13520 or 13518; also 12941. Expert Cloak & Suit Co., 115 West 29th. Chelsea 3332.

VELOURS Wanted—Can use large quantity Stevens 4314, all colors. David Marks & Bro., 44 West 31st. Chelsea 8055.

VELOURS Wanted—Spot cash, 13911, 13110, 13516, 13520; also Bolivia 21283, Stevens 6185. Vanderbilt 4634, 1380.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13516, 13518, or similar, any quantity, navy, brown, reindeer. Chelsea 7044.

VELOURS Wanted—Stevens 4314, and Parker Wilder 1400. Henry Leavy & Son, 213-223 West 35th.

VELOURS Wanted — 09105, 13911, navy, brown, reindeer, Soronto, Stern-Miller, Longacre 5545.

VELOURS Wanted—4314 Stevens 13520, American reindeer and brown. Karl Light, 129 W. 27th.

VELOUR Wanted—America 13520, 384 and other shades. H. Goldwater & Co. Watkins 2980.

VELOUR Wanted—Stevens 4332 and 4346 or similar. Benj. Levy, 11 W. 32d. Penn 6196.

VELOURS Wanted—American 09105, also 13911 or similar. B. Lasker, 122 West 29th.

VELOURS Wanted—American 12300 navy and brown or similar. Karp, 45 West 27th.

VELOURS Wanted—Black, navy, brown, suiting, velours. Rosenschein Bros., 11 East 28th.

VELOURS Wanted—Stevens 4332, or similar, for cash. Schwartz Bros., 150 West 27th.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13518, 13520, 13120, all colors. Phone Watkins 4089.

VELOURS Wanted—Heavyweight, navy and black; cash. R. & W., 50 West 17th.

VELOUR Wanted—High class, and Duvet de Laine. Schroeder, 53 West 36th.

VELOURS Wanted—American or similar, all colors; cash. Supreme, 109 West 26th.

VELOURS Wanted—13516, 13518, 13911 or similar; serges. Ohringer, 9 West 20th.

VELOURS Wanted—Suiting weight. B. R. T. Cloak and Suit Co., 29 West 17th.

VENETIAN Wanted—Open for unlimited quantity of 36-inch brown venetian. Henry Rosenthal & Son, 350 5th Av.

VENETIANS Wanted—Black and colors, 32 and 36 inch, 42 W. 33d, Room 503.

WAISTS Wanted—Prominent waist house is placing orders on fancy and embroidered novelties in georgette or chiffon. Phone Bryant 9 to 5. Write for appointment G 389 Times.

WAISTS Wanted—Placing orders on latest Fall models, high-priced waists. Silverstein, 286 5th Av., Room 403.

WAISTS Wanted—For Fall, jobber placing orders. Rosenthal, 687 Broadway.

WOOLEN Wanted—American, Normandie and Veldettes, all colors for cash. S. L. Silver, 229 W. 36th St.

WOOLENS Wanted—50 pieces Parker-Wilder flannels in blues and browns. Call Spring 6935.

Situations Wanted.

CONTRACTOR with modern equipped plant can cut and make play suits, rompers, &c. Box 229, 2099 Cable Building.

CONTRACTOR on dresses wishes connection with jobber or manufacturer, for cut or uncut work. Phone Chelsea 9865.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

AEROPLANE CLOTH—Grade A; guaranteed U. S. Government inspected; yard wide; dyed or in the grege; spot delivery. George J. Quinn & Co., 294 4th Av.

APRONS—500 dozen bungalow aprons at $4.50 and $5.75 dozen. Simon-Kahn, 911 Broadway.

ARMY AND NAVY GOODS—New navy hammocks, canteens, canteen covers, mess kits, pack carriers, gun slings, blankets, putties, soats and plenty of other merchandise. H. M. Becker, 533 Broadway, New York City.

ARMY GOODS reclaimed: shirts, breeches, long pants, cheap. 139 Henry St.

BAGS—Beaded, imported, great variety; will sell at very low price. M. Kraus & Co., 326 5th Av.

BATHING CAPS, tennis shoes, under priced; prompt delivery. Bernstine & Nachman, 408 Broadway.

BATH ROBES—For men; well made; cheap. L. Greenberg & Co., 14 West 17th St.

BEADS—Gross dozen, all lengths, colors, to retail 39c to $2.50; priced right. Importer, G 688 Times Downtown.

BOLIVIA — American 21278, 13418, 21282, 21283, 0452, 21275, 13115, Juilliard's 2214. Madison Square 9087.

BOLIVIAS, polos, velours, tricotines, serges. Golmar Textile Co., 1,170 Broadway, Room 714.

BOLIVIA—American 21278; immediate delivery. Atlas Textile, 27 West 27th.

BOLIVIA—Burgundy and wine, to sacrifice. 16 West 28th, 9th floor.

BROADCLOTH—Juilliard's 110, black, navy, brown and reindeer. Henry Samson, Spring 2716.

BROADCLOTH—Juilliard's 110, shades 1101, reindeer 164, Harding blue. Stuyv. 6705.

BROADCLOTH—Juilliard 110, American 112, all colors. Madison Square 9087.

BROADCLOTH—110 Juilliard, 7022 Stevens, all colors. Madison Square 9087.

BROCADES—Japanese white and light colors, for dresses and suit linings, at bargain prices. Vanderbilt 2286.

CANTON CREPE — Kitten's ear dresses to close out; also Fall dresses on racks. Myron Dress Co., 1 West 30th.

CANTON CREPE—Eagle 06, also 6 thread crepe de chine, all colors, at price. Pressman, Madison Square 377.

CANTON CREPE—Jobs to close out, and low price Fall dresses on racks. Rolnick Bros., 370 5th Av.

CANTON CREPE—Black, navy, brown, $2.35. Nassau Silk, 34 East 21st. Stuyvesant 5306.

CANTON CHARMEUSE, Georgette, Crepes, Messaline. Sol Rosenfeld, 25 East 30th.

CANTON—Plain black and satin faced, black and navy, $2.75. Vanderbilt 2286.

CHARMEUSE — Pebbleback, black, very heavy, under price. Vanderbilt 2286.

CLOTHING—Large assorted stock men's and young men's suits of style and quality; quick turn and price. Joseph Meisel & Co., 107 Bleecker St.

COATS—Plush, fur-trimmed, $10.50 and up; smashing values; cloth coats, $10.75 and up; the market's best buy; come up. Cohen & Wheilan, 48 West 25th.

COATS—Newest fashions and fabrics from $10.75-$32.50. "House of Bargains," Hurowitz Bros., 122 West 26th.

COATS—Silk plush, fur trimmed, from $9.50 and up; immediate delivery. Ulin Bros., 34 East 12th St.

COATS AND SUITS—Newest Fall models; reasonably priced. Lee Hexter & Co., 114 West 28th.

COATS—600 children's, infants', juniors', high grade, at sacrifice. 3d floor, 38 West 26th.

COATS, WRAPS—Velour and tricotines at a sacrifice. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st.

COATS—Assorted, close out, cheap; ladies' and children's sizes. Nivel, 114 West 26th.

COATS (Winter)—Jobs, also discarded samples; 1926; close out. Alex Kogut, 46 West 27th.

COATS—Cloth, plush, suits, dresses; Fall; 4 months' dating. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS—Big job in Winter coats, to close out. Schwartz & Schwarts, 38 West 26th.

COATS—Good lot Bolivia Fall coats, wraps; close out. Newman, 135 West 27th.

COATS—Cloth, plush; last season's job; Venetians, all colors. Chelsea 4378. M. Schneider, 35 West 19th St.

COATS—400 Winter coats at $6.75. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

CREPE DE CHINES, Crepe Meteors, Heavy Crepes, Crepe Satins, Charmeuse, Shirtings, Poplins, all colors; also silks of every description; immediate delivery; below manufacturing cost; export trade solicited. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 0306.

CREPE DE CHINE—8-thread georgette 8x3 all colors, low prices. Banner Fabrics, 27 West 24th.

CREPE DE CHINE, Charmeuse and Radium—Embe Silk Works, 170 6th Av.

DRESSES—Full models, leading materials, 5% gross profits, popular priced line. Wm. Greenberg, 1,160 Broadway.

DRESSES—Contractor wishes to sell a lot of high-grade charmeuse dresses at a low price. Room 57, 54 West 21st St.

DRESSES—300 ranimas, on the rack for immediate delivery at a price. F. W. R. Dress Co., 11 West 20th.

DRESSES—Canton crepes, on the rack, at a price. Chick-A-Dee Dress, 35 West 31st St.

DRESSES—Fine lot 140 dotted swissees; also linen slip-overs, to close. 13 East 30th, 6th floor.

DRESSES—Children's gulmpe, $7.50 dozen. 7-14. S. Fazekas & Son, 135 5th Av.

DRESSES—Wash, closing out final lot at sacrifice. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES—Better grade silks, close out reasonable. Jack Wein & Kuby, 34 W. 27.

DRESSES—500 voiles and linen to close out. Posnick Nonas, 18 West 21st.

DRESSES — Contractor has job of beaded tricotines. Practical Dress Co., 16 W. 19th.

DRESSES—Sleeveless, checked woolen, to close out. Liberty Dress, 14 West 22d.

DRESSES—Advanced styles, cheapest prices, best styles. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES—Gulmpes, $18.75 dozen; in stock; spot delivery. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES—From the enthusiastic way buyers have received our Fall line, we look for record-breaking business; hundreds of snappy models, $8.75 up; serges, tricotines, velours, poiret twills, satines, charmeuses; we have new lines by cousin here first; also large assortment georgettes, plain and beaded; canton crepes, &c.; immediate delivery. Meyer Boonlak, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES—Closing out our entire stock of cotton dresses, including gulmpes; here is an opportunity for a lot of clean, fresh merchandise fit for any first-class store to buy at a price; take a look at our early Fall dresses in this section that cannot be duplicated elsewhere in materials, styles and prices. Tip Top Dress Co., 35 West 32d St.

DRESSES—Katire stock sacrificed; never so low as today; red checks, brown, blue, gold, green checks, $2.25; this is our 25th anniversary sale; voiles, values to $4.75, today $1.50; striped ginghams, $1.50; organdies, $1.50; beaded georgettes, $5; beautiful canton crepes, $12.75; never undersold. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES—Prices lower than ever before; wool serge, wool embroidered, $2.75; all wool serge, beenax embroidered, tunic effect, $3.75; all wool tricotine, Schiffli embroidered, $5 up; Canton crepe, crepe de chine, beaded embroidery, very attractive styles, $10.75; jobs to close. Feinberg, 43 W. 24th.

DRESSES—Ginghams, novelty, inch size blocks and quarter checks; assorted colors, styles and sizes; formerly sold at $7.50; closing out last 900 lot all at one price, $3.35. Come early and get best selection. Grace Dress Co., 38-40 West 32d.

DRESSES—Attractive styles in large quantities at sacrifice prices; Canton crepe, crepe de chine, beaded georgette, satin and back satins, special close out to quantity buyers at 50 per cent. reductions. Crescent Dress, 122 West 28th.

DRESSES—We must make room for our Fall line, which is now ready, so our red hot gulmpes, voiles, organdies and silk dresses must go at greatly reduced prices. Weingarten Bros. & Co., 145 West 36th.

DRESSES—Jumper dresses in ramie linen, $18 per dozen; canton crepe and tricotines, in several chic styles, $10.75 up, for immediate shipment. Goldblatt & Schaeffler, 130 West 29th. Chelsea 2205. Watkins 5763.

DRESSES—You, too, will fall for our Fall line of dresses in all materials at $8.75 to $22.75; see these wonderful values in our showroom or send for samples. M. Kirschner & Sons, 14 East 33d.

DRESSES AND GUIMPES—10,000 assorted styles, materials, colors, at sacrifice; also 1,000 heavily beaded georgettes, good assortment at $5.75; buy while they last. Panamerican, 12 West 21st.

DRESSES—1,000 cottons, selected styles, all shades, to close out sacrifice; canton, satins, remarkable low prices; special reductions to quantity buyers. Kaufman Brothers, 122 West 26th.

DRESSES—5,000 slipovers for immediate delivery; voiles unusual in design and fabric to be sacrificed; formerly Sunshine Dress Co., now Sunny-Maid Dress Co., 48 West 25th.

DRESSES—Closing out entire stock of Swiss organdies, including gulmpes; here is an opportunity for a lot of clean, fresh merchandise fit for any first-class store to buy at a price; take a look at our early Fall dresses in this section that cannot be duplicated elsewhere in materials, styles and prices. Tip Top Dress Co., 35 West 32d St.

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DRESSES—Jobs Fall styles; satins, charmeuse, tricotines, jerseys; also gulmpes, skirts, at your own price. 16 West 31st, 1st floor.

DRESSES—Sacrificing all gingham and voile dresses; stylish stouts and regular sizes; just what you need for special sales. Kalish & Co., 129 West 27th.

DRESSES—Beautiful styles, made in American tricotine and poiret twill, French serges; biggest values ever shown; don't fail to see us. Famo Dress, 122 West 27th.

DRESSES—Closing out ginghams, voiles

IN CHEESE CO. FIRE

Two With Masks Save Three From Ice Chest Where $1,000,000 Blaze Started.

STOP TRAINS TO FIGHT IT

Acrid Smoke Drives Men From Greenwich Street Factory and They Use Elevated Structure.

Fifty firemen were overcome, three of them seriously, in fighting what was described by "Smoky Joe" Martin, Assistant Fire Chief, as one of the most difficult and obstinate fires in several years, which broke out late Sunday night and raged during yesterday morning in the factory of the Phoenix Cheese Company at 345-347 Greenwich Street. Huge clouds of acrid smoke poured out of the building and percolated through the neighborhood, driving spectators from the scene and adding to the difficulties and dangers of the firemen.

Traffic on the Ninth Avenue "L" was tied up from 3 o'clock until 9:30 yesterday morning to enable the firemen, handicapped in putting out the fire by the closed-in character of the five-story building in which it was centred, to mount the elevated structure and play the streams of water from this vantage point. The damage was placed by Chief Martin at about $50,000, although merchants with goods stored in the building said the loss would approximate $1,000,000. They based their estimate on the value of perishable mechandise which they said was sensitive to odors and taints.

The three firemen who suffered more serious effects from the smoke and flames, which, it was said, paralyzed the senses and tended to make its victimes delirious, were John Flynn, who served in the 305th Infantry of the 77th Division in the war; Michael J. Brosnan and James Melville, all of Engine Company 27. The three were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was said last night that their conditions were critical.

Shortly before 10 o'clock Sunday night, John McNamara, a foreman in charge of ten men, constituting a night force, smelled pungent smoke, which he unsuccessfully tried to trace. He called in Lieutenant Stapleton and firemen from Engine Company 27, on Franklin street, and a careful search was begun. The blaze finally was traced to a large refrigerator on the third floor of the cheese factory.

When the firemen broke open the main door of the refrigerator dense volumes of smoke and fumes issued forth. Lieutenant Stapleton ordered his men to withdraw to the street, but Brosnan, Flynn and Melville entered the huge icebox with their hose. The other firemen, on reaching the street, began to succumb to the fumes they had inhaled. Suddenly the hose slackened, and Lieutenant Stapleton realized that the three men inside the refrigerator also had been overcome.

Firemen Charles Rogencamp and Charles Kennedy of the rescue squad, equipped with gas masks, entered the smoke-ridden building, and, crawling on hands and knees, slowly made their way to the place where the three firemen were lying unconscious. Rogencamp found Brosnan and, hurried him to the street. Kennedy rescued Flynn, and then made a second trip back for Melville. The rescuers were almost in a state of collapse when they finished their task, and had to be attended by a physician.

Ambulances had been summoned from three hospitals, and an emergency hospital was set up at Harrison and Greenwich Streets to care for the firemen. Flynn, Brosnan and Melville received first aid oxygen treatment, and were then rushed to St. Vincent's Hospital. Flynn, it was said, had inhaled so much of the acrid fumes that he might not recover.

Dr. Harry M. Archer, an honorary fire chief, supervised the care of the firemen who were being overcome one after another. Under the effects of the cold smoke, described as smoke collecting at a very low temperature, some of the firemen attempted to fight with those who were aiding them and had to be subdued. Large quantities of butter milk which it was said was an antidote for the effects of smoke were brought and eagerly consumed by the firemen.

The cheese factory building is located in a solid block of buildings. As it was impossible to get into the burning building again because of the smoke, after the blaze had got under way, the firemen for a time were compelled to limit their activities to the rear, where their work was ineffectual. Three alarms were sent in, and at 3 A. M. Chief Martin ordered service stopped on the elevated road. Several lines of hose were run up the structure and in this manner the firemen were able to get the blaze, which had extended to the upper floors, under control.

The disruption of service on the Ninth Avenue line delayed hundreds of downtown office workers. The Ninth Avenue trains were switched to the Sixth Avenue route at Fifty-third Street.

The fire blazed and smoldered throughout the day, and last night a watch line was established. It was not known how the fire started, but, according to the firemen, it could have been smoldering for a week in the place where it finally was located.

STRAUS TO BUILD IN CHICAGO

Banker Pays $1,000,000 for Site Purchased in 1862 for $12,500.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 18.—One million dollars will be paid tomorrow by S. W. Straus & Co., bankers, of New York and Chicago, for the ground under the La Salle Theatre, a bit of real estate that was bought in 1862 for $12,500.

On this and property adjoining, at the northwest corner of Clark and Madison Streets, a $6,000,000 bank, office and theatre building will be erected. It will house a palatial new La Salle Theatre and banking quarters for S. W. Straus & Co., while the balance of the structure will be devoted to offices. A 400-foot tower is under consideration.

David Sinton of Cincinnati bought the La Salle Theatre site in 1862 for $12,500. His daughter, Anna Sinton Taft, wife of Charles P. Taft, also of Cincinnati, half brother of Chief Justice W. H. Taft, sold it today, through Oliver & Co., to Samuel J. T. Straus, senior Vice President of Straus & Co.

WANTS REALTY INQUIRY.

Prosecutor Gets Complaints of Swindling in Lot Sales.

As the result of some thirty complaints received by the District Attorney's office regarding false representation made in connection with the sale of real estate lots, Acting District Attorney Joab H. Banton wrote yesterday to Acting Chief City Magistrate John E. McGeehan requesting that a Magistrate be designated to hold a term of the Magistrates' Court so the District Attorney's office might start "John Doe" proceedings.

Mr. Banton said the victims of these alleged larcenies were poor persons looking for homes to overcome the housing shortage.

Consult Mayor's Committee When Landlord Is Unfair, He Suggests.

In view of the fact that the United Real Estate Owners' Association has issued a circular letter telling landlords how to raise rents, William D. Bosler, an attorney, of 350 Broadway, issued a statement yesterday advising tenants "not to be alarmed or misled by the various associations of landlords who are endeavoring to increase rents in the face of falling income and cost of building construction.

"Do not sign any lease submitted to you until you have read it carefully and have submitted it to a qualified attorney or to counsel for the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering," he said. "Most of the leases are drawn against the interest of the tenant and in favor of the landlords, and contain clauses often with ambiguous or hidden meanings capable of different constructions.

"If your landlord notifies you that you must sign a lease or quit possession do not be alarmed. Tell him that you do not intend to sign any lease that contains unfair, unjust or unreasonable terms and conditions at an unreasonable rent.

"Do not be alarmed at threats of ejection or bulldozing methods, and stay where you are until the court determines the proper and fair rental.

"Do not be alarmed if served with notices or suits or disposses proceedings. Go to the Clerk of the Court where your suit is returnable and ask the Clerk for advice, or go to a lawyer or to counsel for the Mayor's committee, as you cannot be put out on the street until the courts have passed on the merits of your case.

"If sued always demand a jury trial, pay the jury fee required by law and follow the instructions of the Clerk or your attorney as to the payment of rent during the pendency of the action.

"Do no harass, annoy or abuse your lanord, no matter what the provocation. It will not affect the merits of your case and may hurt you."

BRONX ACTIVITY.

Operator Buys on Grand Concourse —Webster Avenue Deals.

Spotts & Starr sold for Louisa M. Wolf the vacant plot on the northwest corner of Grand Concourse and Mount Eden Avenue, to Daniel H. Jackson, the operator. The plot has a frontage of 136 feet on the Grand Concourse and 105 feet on Mount Eden Avenue.

Mr. Jackson also purchased through the same broker the southeast corner of the Grand Concourse and 179th Street, a plot 90 by 100. Negotiations are pending for the resale of the plot to a builder.

The Frausman Realty Company sold to Samuel J. Goldman, the two five-story apartment houses at the northwest corner of Webster Avenue and 184th Street, on a lot 74 by 130.5 by 192.8.

The Building Corporation sold to Patrick F. McGlynn, 2,422 Webster Avenue, a four-story flat on a plot 33.4 by 135.6.

Eugene C. Ludin, 24, bought the vacant plot comprising the block front on the south side of 167th Street, from Sherman to Grant Avenue. The property, which fronts 200 feet on the street and 100 feet on each avenue, was sold by Martin Grossman.

BUILDING PLANS FILED.

$250,000 Office Building for East Forty-Fifth Street.

45th St, 17 East, for a 9-story offices, 75x92.10x100; 44th and 46th Sts Corp., premises, owner; Warren & Wetmore, 16 East 47th St, architects; cost $250,000.

Kingsbridge Road, three 5-story brick tenements, 66.1x106; John H. Beekman, 7,299 Andrews Av, owner; John P. Boyland, 153 East 184th St, architect; cost $380,000.

Palne St, s s, 150 ft w of Crosby Av, 3-story frame dwelling, 25x45; Michael Moramarco, 612 East 180th St, owner; Jos. Ziecardi, 3,360 Cruger Av., architect; cost $8,000.

Golden Av, e s, 100 ft n of Burke Av, 2-story brick dwelling, 20.8x51; Ida Sklar, 525 East 145th St, owner; Jos Ziecardi, 3,360 Cruger Av, architect; cost $7,500.

Overland Av, s w cor 149th St, 2-story brick stores and offices, 38.8x100; Haffen Realty Co, 2,808 86 Av, owners; Paul R. Henkel, 918 East 161st St, architect; cost $10,000.

Byron Av, w s, 175 ft s of 237th St, 2-story frame dwelling, 19x40; Kate McEaney, 664 East 175th St, owner; Chas. Mellarry, 3,049 Barker Av, architect; cost $7,000.

Alterations.

Dewery, 204 and 206, to two 4-story factory, &c; B. Silverfine, 156 East 43d St, owner; S. Levingson, 156 East 43d St; architect; $35,000.

Manhattan Dwelling Sales.

Ennis & Sinnott purchased from the estate of Charles T. Pegg, 52 West Eighty-ninth Street, a four-story dwelling, on a plot 20 by 100. Martin Werden was the broker.

John R. Caldwell sold to Bernard S. Talmey 156 West 112th Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 18 by 100.11.

Hattie Mayer sold to Dora Schnelle 262 East Seventy-eighth Street, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 16.4 by 76.8.

Clarence E. Hutchinson sold to Mrs. C. Sherry 20 West 121st Street, a private dwelling, on a lot 15 by 100.

Schindler & Liebler sold for Robert J. Towers for a client the four-story store and dwelling at 1,368 Third Avenue.

Brooklyn Home Buyers.

E. T. Newman, broker, sold the four-family apartment at 721 Carroll Street, near Seventh Avenue, for about $28,000, for Alfred Johnsen.

G. Tuoti & Co. sold for H. Becker and M. Cohen 664 Rockaway Avenue, a four-story brick tenement, with store, to A. Verstrate.

Martin A. Ansbro sold the eight-family brick apartment at 565 Forty-ninth Street, for T. Arthur Baker. The same broker sold 724 Fifty-eighth Street, a two-family dwelling, for K. P. Costigan, and 535 Seventy-second Street, a two-family brick dwelling.

Edward B. Kegel sold for Peter O'Brien the two-story frame house at 559A Sixteenth Street to a client for occupancy.

Lower East Side Deals.

The Jatison Construction Company sold to Barnet Breitman 22 Pike Street, at the northwest corner of Henry Street, a six-story tenement, with store, on a plot 67.6 by 85.4.

Bessie Blicker sold to Juda Lemport and Samuel Altman 32 Lewis Street, a six-story apartment, on a lot 25 by 100.

G. TUOTI & CO. sold, with Mrs. L. G. Johnson, for Mr. Susswein, to a Mr. Bisceglia, for cash, the six-story tenement with stores at 192 and 194 Mott Street, the northeast corner of Kenmare Street.

Commercial Leases.

William G. MacLean leased the store at 115 to 117 West Twenty-third Street for ten years to Marie Louise of Fifth Avenue.

Silverman's Exchange leased the garrage on West Farms Road and 173d Street for J. Bohrel to Mrs. Leo Rabinowitz for ten years at an aggregate rental of $30,000; also the Windsor garage at 1,552 Southern Boulevard for Rosen to Arna Beck, Inc., for ten years, at an aggregate rental of $84,000.

Sales at Elberon.

Arthur C. Sheridan sold at auction last Saturday at Elberon, N. J., the country estate, Castle Wall, with furnishings, and twenty acres, to Richard V. Lindabury of Newark for $68,500.

The same broker sold in West End for Harry Content the former site of the West End Hotel, comprising a plot 800 by 300, with water rights. It was purchased by the Takannassa Hotel, which is opposite the property, for $25,500.

Herald Square Loft Lease.

An important lease was closed in the Herald Square section in the rental, on a long term, of the five-story building at 124 and 126 West Thirty-sixth Street, covering a plot 41.8 by 98.9 feet. It has been taken by the 124-126 West Thirty-sixth Street Company from the Dongan Investing Company, for twenty-one years. The annual rental is about $20,000.

New K. of C. Clubhouse in Harlem.

St. Joseph's Council, No. 443, Knights of Columbus, purchased the two four-story dwellings at 103 and 105 Morningside Avenue, between 123d and 124th Streets, on a plot 34 by 100. The buildings will be used for a new clubhouse and will be extensively altered into one building at an estimated cost of $30,000, from plans by Victor C. Farrar.

BLOCK FRONT DEAL ON LENOX AVENUE

Transaction Involves Two Six-Story Apartment Buildings Assessed at $530,000.

UPPER WEST SIDE BUYING

Tenement House Investments Active —New Apartments in Bronx to Cost $350,000.

Apartment house dealing in Harlem and the upper west side formed an important part of the realty trading yesterday. Most important of the transactions was the sale of two fourteen-story structures comprising the easterly block front of Lenox Avenue between 113th and 114th Streets. The two buildings have a combined assessed value of $530,000, the land value representing $284,000, each house having a total assessed value of $265,000. Both were sold by Joseph H. Schwartz.

The more northerly house known as The Hudson was purchased by the Zezera Realty Corporation. It covers a plot 100.11 feet on the Avenue by 125 feet on 114th Street. The adjoining southerly house known as The Fulton occupies a plot of equal area and was purchased by the Rockwell Realty Corporation. Each house is subject to a mortgage of $212,625 and the seller took back on each building an additional mortgage of $69,875, to run for eight years at 6 per cent. interest.

The five-story flat at 150 Lenox Avenue, 25 by 100, between 117th and 118th Streets, was sold by Lorenzo A. Cuneo to Aaron Bendersky.

Upper West Side Deals.

In the upper west side the six-story apartment known as The Hillchester at 547-549 West 157th Street, covering a plot fronting 125 feet by 99.11 between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue was purchased by the Nesham Holding Corporation from the Klimerman Leasing Corporation. The holding price was about $250,000.

The six-story apartment house on the northwest corner of Edgecombe Avenue and 165th Street on plot 80.9 by 140.3 feet was sold by the Ardmore Estates, Harnet Klar, President, to the Buick Realty Corporation. It was purchased subject to a mortgage of $112,000.

Tenement Investments.

Among the more important tenement house investments were the five-story flat at 372 Amsterdam Avenue, held at $60,000, sold by the Baumann-Marx Realty Company through C. M. Folsom & Co. as brokers; the five-story tenement at 448 West Forty-seventh Street, 25.6 by 100, purchased by Otto A. Wolf from Christina Schaefer, and the five-story house at 183 East 117th Street, 19 by 95 feet, sold by Agnes M. Mitchell to Charles S. Schnepp.

The Excelsior Savings Bank sold the five-story tenement at 1,911 Second Avenue, 18 by 100, to the Dash Corporation.

The four-story flat at 317 East 123d Street, 25 by 100, was sold by George W. Stettell for Herman Finck to the Armitage Community House. It was held at $20,000.

The five-story flat at 240 West 112th Street, 33.4 by 100, was purchased by Louis Marx from Joseph Eder. The five-story tenement at 518 East Eighty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.8, was pur-

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALASTIR M. FRAME, REGINALD R. LEAYCRAFT and DAVID LEAYCRAFT, doing business under the firm name and style of FRAME, LEAYCRAFT & CO., Bankrupt.—FRAME, LEAYCRAFT & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southrn District of New York, sells this day, Tuesday, July 19 ruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 19 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M. at 64 Wall Street, 10th floor, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of oak office furniture, desks with glass tops, chairs, filing cabinets, Underwood and L. C. Smith typewriters, Burroughs adding machine, steel filing cabinets, leather chairs, mimeograph machine, stationery, rugs, fixtures, mailing list, &c. Also the Receiver's right, title and interest in and to the unexpired term of lease of said premises.

JULIAN HARTRIDGE, Receiver
JAMES A. TURLEY, Attorney for Receiver, 233 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER E. OLSEN & COMPANY, INC., Alleged Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 19, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 142 East 32nd St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, fixtures, etc. Also the Receiver's right, title and interest in and to the unexpired term of lease of said premises.

JESSE W. EHRICH,
DAVID SAQUI,
Receivers.
DAVID W. KAHN, Attorney for Receivers, 120 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SALVATORE MARESCA and ALPHONSO MATERA, doing business and trading as ITALIAN EMBROIDERY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, August 1, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 102 West 43rd Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of automobile radiator, parts, machinery, tools, materials, etc.

ARTHUR Y. DALZIEL, Receiver.
DAVID M. NEUBERGER, Attorney for Receiver, 154 Nassau St., New York.
Above sale adjourned until Tuesday, July 26, at same time and place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TONY FRANCHER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 8th, 1921, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 105 West 48th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of restaurant fixtures, chairs, tables, cigar cases, plate warmers, crockery, cooking utensils, oven and range heater, broiler, silverware, foodstuffs, etc.

CHARLES A. J. GACHOT, Receiver.
ROBERT X. KUZMIER, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Wall St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM HELFMAN & IRVING HELFMAN, individually and as co-partners, trading under the firm name and style of HELFMAN & SON, Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, July 29, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 115 Eldridge Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cotton piece goods, fixtures, etc.

MORRIS FRANK, Receiver.
GINZBURG & FICKER, Attorneys for Receiver, 116 Nassau Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of S. SHIRT MFG. CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, July 28, 1921, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 1797 First Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of silk shirts, piece goods, machinery, fixtures, etc.

MAX G. COHEN, Receiver.
MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

$560,000 For Bronx Apartments.

Plans have been filed for the construction of three five-story apartment houses in the Bronx at the west side of Sedgwick Avenue, 325 feet west of Kingsbridge Road. Each house will cover a plot 60 by 106 feet. They are all to be built by John H. Beckman at an estimated cost of $350,000. John F. Boyland is the architect.

Buys Maiden Lane Building.

The five-story building at 23 Maiden Lane, 17 by 36 and irregular, has been purchased by L. J. Ehrlich & Sons, opticians, from Charles S. Crossman. It is subject to a $30,000 mortgage and the seller took back another mortgage for $41,000 at 6 per cent. interest.

AUCTION RESULTS.

AT 14 VESEY ST.
By L. J. Phillips & Co.

East 76th St, 519-521, n s, 298 ft w of Avenue A, 8-story tenement, 50x102.2; Charles G. Willoughby, against Jacob Gengel et al.; Donnelly & Kadel, attorneys; due $41,114.02; taxes, &c., $780.45; to Ernest N. Adler for $43,873.

By Henry Brady.

East 22d St, 140-142, s s, 158.9 ft e of Lexington Av, 36.8x93.8x irreg; Sheriff's sale of all right, title and interest which Leonard Landes had on April 27, 1921; Max D. Steuer, attorney; withdrawn.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY
Quick Decision
Moderate Charges
WE HAVE RECENTLY PLACED OVER
$12,000,000
Particulars of the Principal Loans will be published in daily papers.
Hughes & Hammond
34 Pine St. Phone John 4168

Mortgage Money
WE WILL LEND
66⅔%
of the value on well located property in Manhattan or Bronx. Moderate Charges
Quinlan & Leland
Rector 6680. 31 Nassau St.

REAL ESTATE.

THE BORDEN BUILDING
23 Stories
Madison Avenue at 45th Street
OFFICES
STORE
Available for immediate occupancy
BRADY & BOWMAN, Inc.
Agents
350 Madison Ave.
Vanderbilt 7403

FOR LEASE
BUILDINGS
for
BUSINESS
PHYSICIANS
RESIDENCE
from
34th to 57th Streets
GEO. R. READ & CO.
No. 3 East 35th Street
Tel. 0860 Murray Hill
12,754.

REMOVAL
HENRY MANDEL
REALTY INVESTMENTS
TO
STRAUS BUILDING
565 Fifth Avenue
TELEPHONE VANDERBILT 280-281

REAL ESTATE WANTED
OWNERS, ATTENTION!
We will lease old and new buildings and will make extensive alterations and will furnish adequate security. Consult
Harlem Holding Co., Inc.
253 Broadway
Phone Barclay 2944.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Broadway Stores
Near Wall Street
Each 16½ by 50 ft.
Possession Aug. 1st.
United Cigar Stores Co.
44 West 18th St. Phone Watkins 8000

FOR SALE
POSSESSION AT ONCE
133 EAST 38th STREET
3 Story & Basement Dwelling
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY
76 William Street

25,000
Square Feet for Rent
in Heart of City
UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY
FOR RENT. 25,000 square feet in desirable fireproof building above 42nd Street, near 5th Avenue. Suitable for offices or showrooms.
Unusually attractive rate to desirable tenant taking twenty-year lease.
Apply LEWIS INNERARITY
35 West 45th Street
New York City

100%
Co-Operative Ownership
"La Touraine"
50 Morningside Drive, N. W. Cor. 115th St.
Adjacent to COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, TEACHERS COLLEGE, HORACE MANN SCHOOL, LINCOLN SCHOOL, and CATHEDRAL of ST. JOHN the DIVINE.
On an investment of $325 TO $350 PER ROOM you will enjoy permanent lease on an apartment in this high-class elevator building, and also become a part owner of one of the choicest properties in New York. Superbly located on the crest of Cathedral Heights, overlooking Morningside and Central Parks.

Six Room Suites with Bath	$1950
	$2100
Seven Room Suites with Bath	$2450

Representative on Premises
Spotts & Starr, Inc.
Co-Operative Dep't.
Times Building Tel. Bryant 4000

New Garden Apartments
Four, Five and Six Rooms
Jackson Heights
Restricted Residential Community — Nearest to Manhattan
Ready for Occupancy Now and Oct. 1st
TAX EXEMPTION FOR TEN YEARS
Visit Jackson Heights Today
To visit Jackson Heights take Subway to Grand Central, transfer to QUEENSBORO SUBWAY (Corona Line) to 25th St. Station. (Office opposite Station.)
22 Minutes From 42nd Street

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
FOR SALE
269-71 West 38th St.
In New Garment Centre
SIZE 41x100
REASONABLE PRICE
Full commission paid to brokers.
Phone Murray Hill 2104
Vanderbilt 8884
D. ZUCKERMAN CO.
2 East 33rd St., N. Y. City

Special Bargains in Dwellings!
Facing Stuyvesant Park, 15th Street, near 3d Avenue, 4-story dwelling; 22x100; formerly Stuyvesant Fish's residence; quick offer solicited; also 30th Street, near Lexington Av., 4-story dwellings. Price $15,000 each.
JOHN FINCK, 198 Broadway

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
ATTENTION BUILDERS
Must sell quickly, 28 acres, approximately 379 lots, right in the heart of City of Queens. Ripe for development and very little improvement necessary. Can be purchased at approximately one-fourth of price commanded by adjoining lots. Wonderful opportunity for some one to push development forward to QUICK, HIGH PROFITS. For full information, phone Rector 7984.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
FOR SALE
17,000 ACRES
AT MILMAY, N. J.
At a Bargain
1 Mile Fronting on R. R.
30 miles from Atlantic City
45 miles from Philadelphia
Suitable for hunting preserve or fruit farming
67 Liberty St. N. Y. C.
Phone Cort. 6744

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
IT'S TIME TO LOOK NOW!

TO GET THE BEST BARGAINS
$1,750 SECURES TITLE TO THIS SERVANTLESS HOUSE, WITH GARAGE, balance of $7,250 on easy term mortgages, which can be paid off in a few years as you now pay rent. Plot 100 ft. x 154 ft. Permanent home; everything modern and ready for occupancy at above price; no extras; steam heat, parquet floors, beautifully decorated inside and out. Select, strictly residential neighborhood. Water sports, golf, country club, schools, churches, markets. Nearly 1,000 feet elevation; no mosquitoes. Big living room, with huge open fireplace. No servants needed; electrically equipped throughout, including electric range, vacuum cleaner, washer, electric lights and base plugs. Balance, after initial payment, can be paid up with less money than you will waste in rent the next few years. Investigate. P. D. WORCESTER, Suite 1812, 170 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. 1522 Cortlandt.

$6,500.
Commuters village farm, 1½ acres; modern six rooms and bath, fireplace; all improvements; fine brook, garden, fruit, lawn, shade, garage, hothouse; $6,500. Buckley, Wheeler, Ridgewood, N. J.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
KEW GARDENS
New one-family, corner, stucco, 7 rooms and 2 baths; plot 50x134; near Kew Gardens station and elevated; also 6 smaller adjoining; others; fine restricted suburb. CLASSIC CONSTRUCTION CO., Myrtle and 110th St.; also 84th Av. and 115th St., Richmond Hill.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
FOR SALE
17,000 ACRES
AT MILMAY, N. J.
At a Bargain
1 Mile Fronting on R. R.
30 miles from Atlantic City
45 miles from Philadelphia
Suitable for hunting preserve or fruit farming
67 Liberty St. N. Y. C.
Phone Cort. 6744

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
OFFICES
PUTNAM BUILDING
N. Y. THEATRE BUILDING
IN
TIMES SQUARE
SEE HUFF.
1493 BROADWAY, ROOM 416.

12 West 19th St.
Store and loft to let, suitable for office or showroom; immediate possession. Apply at 273 Canal St.

Arleigh
Fifteen Minutes from Grand Central Railway Station. Five Cent Fare. Adjoining the New 60-Acre Million Dollar Water Front Park
Ten Years' Tax Exemption.
TAKE ANY SUBWAY to Grand Central railway station, transfer to Queensboro subway (Distance Av. line) to Ditmars Av. station; or, take B. R. T. Broadway train to Queensboro Bridge Plaza and change to Ditmars Ave. train.
BY MOTOR from Queensboro Bridge Plaza follow left branch of the elevated road to Ditmars Ave. station.

80 Sold!
$1,000 CASH
Balance Like Rent
Six and seven rooms, with heated garage and private driveway. Tapestry brick, parquet floors, white enamel trim, tile water heat, tiled bath and kitchen. Price $11,000.
Rickert-Brown Realty Co.
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TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
5th Ave.
Corner Floor
2d loft of 5,600 square feet gross on 5th Ave., below 34th Street, is available at once; light on 3 sides; low rent.
PETER GRIMM
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7TH AVE. & 56TH ST.
CORNER STORE
FOR RENT
EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION: STORE ROOM 35x56; GARAGE WITH REPAIRING PRIVILEGE 17x80.
LOFT OVER THE GARAGE 18.30.
ALSO THREE LOFTS ABOUT 1,100 SQUARE FEET EACH.
Inquire Hotel Wellington.
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 1000.

STORE TO LET
WITH BASEMENT
13 EAST 30th ST.
Between 5th and Madison Aves.
Immediate possession.
$4,250
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Light Lofts
Possession Feb'y 1st, 1922
SPRINKLER.
H. J. Sachs & Co. 38 W. 21st St.

42ND ST. STORE
and Basement, 50x100.
Extra high ceiling. Fireproof building.
7,500 Square Feet, Rent $5,500
Possession. 511 West 42nd St.

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For Sale or to Lease
Any Size Anywhere
GAILLARD REALTY CO., INC.
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Furnished—West Side.
Westover Court
Bachelor Apartments
210 WEST 44th ST.
Furnished, Unfurnished
2-3-4 Rooms & Bath
A real home for business men in Times Square. Hotel Service rendered which takes care of every want.
S. A. TERREY, Mgr.

317 West 83d Street
7 ROOMS & 2 BATHS—$3,000
From October 1st.

HOTEL SEVILLIA
117 West 58th St.
3 and 4 Rooms & Bath
Immediate and Fall Occupancy
Unfurnished—West Side.

Possession at Once
350 WEST 71ST ST.
6 Rooms & Bath; $2,100 to $2,300
172 WEST 79TH ST.
8 Rooms & Bath; $2,200 to $2,500
225 West 80th St. (Cor. Broadway)
5, 6 Rooms, 2 Baths; $2,000 to $2,500
18 WEST 82ND ST.
2 Rooms and Bath; $1,000 to $1,200
131 Riverside Drive (Cor. 85th St.)
7 and 9 Rooms, 2, 3 Baths; $3,500 to $5,000
160 WEST 87TH ST.
2-5 & 6 Rooms & Bath; $1,200 to $3,000
305 WEST 97TH ST.
6 Rooms & Bath; $1,000
312 WEST 109TH ST.
5 & 7 Rooms; $1,000 & $2,000
NOTE—Oct. possession in few cases.
Wood, Dolson Co., Inc.
80th St. & B'way. Phone Schuyler 1100

MORTGAGE LOANS.
HAVE MONEY to loan on real estate, first and second mortgages, leaseholds, interests in estates, merchandise or other good collateral. Cohen Bros., 39 Wall St.

SPECIAL FUNDS MORTGAGE MONEY for Manhattan and Bronx real estate.
BILTMORE REALTY CORPORATION,
TIMES BUILDING. BRYANT 1738-1327

LOANS upon mortgages, rentals, warehouse receipts and other collateral. Newton Finance Corporation, 160 B'way, Room 904.
$1,500,000
to Loan on Mortgages.
Duross Co., 261 Broadway. Barclay 8734.

SECOND MORTGAGE considered on any property. 8 70 Times.

MONEY for 2d mortgages; buy or take. Hofmann, Times Building. Bryant 381.

CITY REAL ESTATE.
Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

COLUMBUS AV, corner in 80s, 5-story apartment and 6 stores; small suites; parquet floors throughout; sunken bath tubs, showers and every modern improvement; rents over $32,000; price $185,000; cash required $85,000; clears over 50% on investment; free and clear lots taken in part payment; excellent proposition. Finance Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 0858.

FOR SALE—331 West 85th St., furnished or unfurnished, three-story and basement; parquet floors, two bath rooms, gas and electricity; $35,000 furnished, $32,000 without furniture; has a mortgage for $14,500. For inspection every day from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.

A SMALL HOUSE, 9 rooms and bath, in Greenwich Village, can be purchased on easy terms, at a price of $7,500. Williams-Dexter Co., Inc., 72 Greenwich Av. Chelsea 8066.

OPTION for lease having expired, the lot, northwest corner 90th st. and Central Park West is now for sale. Only address Owner, E. Francis Hillenbrand, 1,050 Amsterdam Av.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
A fine residence in Washington Square section; 13 rooms, 3 baths, good condition. Apply Williams-Dexter Co., Inc., 72 Greenwich Av. Chelsea 8066.

FOUR-STORY and basement, near Drive, 14 rooms, 3 baths; electricity; parquet; redecorated throughout; will be sacrificed at $18,500; cash $3,000. Coughlan & Co., 200 West 72d.

FOR SALE—Lease of an altered house; location, West End Av.; cost of alterations, $12,000; will sacrifice at $7,500; must be sold this week. For further particulars See McGrath & Warren, 5 Columbus Circle.

81ST ST., NEAR 5TH AV., $20,000 cash above long-term mortgage; 5-story building, 2 lower floors altered; full lot; possession Oct. 1, quick action necessary. Box B 428 Mad. Sq. 844.

EXCEPTIONAL—21-foot four-story extension and basement residence, in mid upper 70s; owner leaving city, no reasonable offer refused; immediate possession. James T. Walden, 524 Longacre Building. Bryant 3940.

EAST SIDE—Cold water double; can be bought cheap with $5,000 cash; netting 30 per cent. on investment. BILTMORE REALTY CORP., TIMES BLDG.

WE have number of attractive locations to offer in mid-town section; entire houses, stores and lofts. Edmund M. Brennan Corp., 11 East 56th. Plaza 7804.

88TH, 313 WEST—4-story and basement, 12 rooms and 3 baths; all up-to-date improvements and ready for occupancy; price $40,000. S. L. PAKAS, 21 Park Row. Barclay 9755.

WEST END AV., 630 (Near 90th St.)—3½-story and basement, 19 by 100, $38,000, terms reasonable. Joseph H. Cohen, 27 Cedar St., Phone John 678.

NEAR park, 4-story and basement, 16 rooms, 5 baths, electricity, parquet, also fire-escape; perfect condition; price $40,000, cash $4,000. Coughlan & Co., 200 West 72d.

94TH ST., 21 WEST—A beautiful 3-story dwelling, 10 rooms, 2 baths; price, $38,500; can take or own premises. Telephone Barclay 9755. S. L. PAKAS, 21 Park Row.

BARGAIN in the 70s, 4-story dwelling, electric light, 15 rooms, $17,000; terms, $5,000 cash. Telephone 224 Columbus.

FINE building plot, 100x100; 126th, adjoining Riverside Drive. Sharum, 170 Broadway.

WE HAVE a number of west side private dwellings to lease; $200 and up. Coughlan & Co., 200 West 72d.

LOFT and store building for sale, exceptional investment; price, $160,000; income, $32,000; cash, $45,000. Goodell, 110 West 40th.

MUST sell private dwelling between Park and Madison Avs. on 123d St.; reasonable. Hofmann, Times Bldg. Bryant 381.

INCOME properties, Manhattan, Bronx; bargains. Lewis H. May Company, 18 West 27th.

80'S (near Riverside)—Sacrifice, vacant house, 14 rooms, baths, $36,000. Bryant 6914.

78TH (West)—Rooming house, 16 rooms, five baths; electricity; rent $4,000; five years lease; sell $4,500. Bryant 6914.

90'S (West)—Lease, rooming house, 15 rooms, three baths, $4,000. Bryant 6914.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

INVESTOR'S or Builder's Opportunity. Vacant Plot, 100x100, on Teasdale Place. Lots 14, 15, 16, 17 in Block 2621. Must sell at once for cash regardless of actual value to close estate. J. T. McNAIER, WOOLWORTH BUILDING.

PART of furnished cottage for rent, reasonable, to right party; near Van Cortland Park West. Phone Kingsbridge 938, before 8 A. M.

TWENTY-FAMILY walk-up apartment; all improvements, for sale; small investment; netting $5,000 per year; bargain. Attorneys, 100 Broadway, Room 1308.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

HOUSE TO LET, Flatbush (near Avenue H or J stations, Brighton or "L")—7 rooms, beautifully decorated, parquet floors, tiled bath and large plot with driveway; 4 private garages in rear, never vacant; rent $150; return from garages $48, making rent $102; to lease from Sept. or Oct.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Continued from Preceding Page.

UNLESS YOU CAN AFFORD A SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLAR RESIDENCE, DON'T APPLY. If you can, I will shortly sell my residence in the choicest section of White Plains, the very best word in property improvements and a comfortable home; might also consider selling some of the furnishings; agreeable terms will be arranged, if desired. property can only be seen by appointment; this is the best buy in Westchester. Address R. N., 197 Times.

MAMARONECK—Unusual circumstances permit us to offer a very substantially built house nearly below producing cost; 8 large rooms and bath; $2,500 for renovations will put the house in first-class condition; nice surroundings and within short walk of depot; 60-ft. plot; tenant vacates Aug. 15; price $8,500. Telephone Murray Hill 9326. Chauncey B. Griffen & Co., 16 East 41st St.

MOUNT VERNON—Fine residential section, convenient to station, stucco house; large living room, dining room, breakfast and sun parlor; opposite master's bedrooms, maid's room, 3 baths; steam heat; large plot; offered at a bargain price. Tel. Murray Hill 9326. Chauncey B. Griffen & Co., 16 East 41st St., City.

BRONXVILLE.
FOR SALE OR RENT.
New and attractive English house of unusual arrangement, 8 rooms, 3 baths, built-in garage; good-sized plot; convenient to station, schools, stores; shown by appointment.
SWALLOW & PRATT, INC.,
12 Palmer Av., Bronxville, N. Y. Tel. 1121.

LOT ON WATER.
AT RYE, N. Y.
Near American Yacht Club; exclusive section; three acres; beautiful view of water and country; decided bargain; only $4,000 cash required, balance five-year mortgage. William B. Boyd, owner, 115 Broadway. Phone Rector 3944.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

KEW GARDENS.
HOUSES AND PLOTS.
Owned and controlled by the KEW GARDENS CORPORATION. The center of values in high-class residential property.
EDGEWORTH SMITH, Inc., Sole Agents,
1 W. 34th St., Kew Gardens.
Fitzroy 8250. Richmond Hill 1713.

UNUSUAL opportunity to acquire 200 lots at cost of improvements made, sidewalks, curbs, boulder gutters, macadam streets, large shade trees, water mains all through property, gas and electricity immediately adjoins it; mortgage now on the property has until December, 1923, contains liberal release provisions; price only $500 each. Robert B. Austin, attorney, 136 Pearl St., N. Y. City.

If you are looking for a well-built, cozy bungalow, 4 rooms, dry cellar, large porch, plenty of ground for garden, fruit, berries, 5-10 minutes to bathing beach, boating, fishing (privilege of same); few minutes station; commuting distance; price $2,650; $500 cash, balance easy payments. Thomas Browne, 2026 West 34th St. Phone Lonsacre 4800.

90 LOTS in one plot, fronting on Queens Boulevard, at Lower Queens Corona subway, Long Island City; two transit lines; absolutely best real estate investment in Greater New York; 70% can remain on mortgage. Arthur A. Johnson, Queens Boulevard, Long Island City. Hunters Point 1394.

BUNGALOW, stucco, new, with extra depth for garage and garden; living room, open fireplace, kitchen range, tubs, 3 sleeping rooms, bath, laundry cellar; plot 100x120; location Long Island in the pines; full price $3,500; free, clear; bargain. Barclay 6136.

FAR ROCKAWAY.
Brick veneer, 6 rooms, 2 baths, new; all improvements; best location; price and particulars upon request. G 682 Times Downtown.

LONG BEACH—High-grade new house, new furniture and garage for sale or rent; all improvements; 12 rooms, 3 baths; lot 50x100; on Broadway, one block from Nassau Hotel. Apply local agent or Room 819, 160 5th Av. Telephone Watkins 10107.

OVERLOOKING THE SOUND.
Tapestry brick; 8 rooms, 2 baths, garage; large plot; sewer, water, gas, electricity; 30 minutes Pennsylvania Station; privilege private bathing beach; reasonable. Stephenson, 200 West 34th St. Longacre 6010.

SURELY A BARGAIN.
KENSINGTON, GREAT NECK.
Colonial 10-room house; 8 bedrooms, 3 baths; garage; worth $40,000; quick sale, immediate possession, $26,000. R. G., 250 Times.

NEW TAX EXEMPT HOME.
Colonial, tiled kitchen and bath, steam heat, electricity, gas, parquet floors, near station, 30 mins. to N. Y., $6,250. First mortgage $4,250, balance easy terms. A. L. Kingsley, 47 West 34th St. Fitzroy 6896.

AT ELMHURST.
Bargain; corner house, 11 rooms, conservatory and garage; all improvements; $23,000; 14 minutes by train to New York; near subway and two car lines. 61 Lamont Av. Tel. Newtown 314.

SIX-ROOM California bungalow with all improvements, open fireplace; plot 60x100; within stone's throw of station, 43 minutes out; must be sold; owner will take $1,500 cash; balance on terms; immediate possession. D 200 Times.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
Beautiful seven room home in Floral Park, L. I.; garden, garage; near station; good location; near school; also nice home in Jamaica. Bellaire Homes, Inc., 34 Pine St., N. Y.

PRIVATE FAMILY wish to rent their magnificent home for the season; corner Magnolia Boulevard and Olive St., Long Beach; can be seen any time. Tel. 247 Long Beach. McDale.

FOR SALE—Corner, Douglas Manor; corner, 2 lots, Broadway and Fleming; 2 lots, Douglas side corner, opposite park. East River Heights; reasonable. M 542 Times.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.—House, furnished, 8 rooms; modern; all improvements; Aug. 1 to Sept. 1; fine neighborhood. B 690 Times Downtown.

HOLLIS TERRACE, L. I.—4 to 400 lots, special bargain; owners live in Cincinnati. Address W. M., 70 Orchard St., Jamaica. Phone Jamaica 1598.

REAL BARGAIN, $4,750.
Huntington, 8-room house, acre ground; reasonable terms. Clarke, 197 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

CONGERS — Seven-room house, furnished; water, electricity and bath in house; 2 minutes from railroad station and lake, 1 hour from New York City on West Shore Railroad; $250 to Nov. 1. Arthur Strang, Congers, N. Y., or, between 9-10 A. M., Schuyler 2310.

AN OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY HOUSE.
Half acre of ground; plot fronts on three streets; fine elevation; eight rooms; running water; plenty fruit; nice grounds; three minutes to Erie Station; $4,500, terms.
HAYES & KAHLBAUM, Nanuet, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER ESTATE,
30 acres, one-quarter mile on river; large house, cottage and extensive outbuildings; to close estate will sacrifice at $50,000; terms arranged. Ogden & Clarkson Corporation, 1 East 49th St.

AT NYACK ON THE HUDSON.
I offer the choicest small home for $7,500 I have seen anywhere this year; see me, I live in Nyack. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row. Beekman 2896.

GENTLEMAN'S FARM, Orange County; 62 acres, brooks, electric lights, hot water, steam; $8,000 required; terms. M 541 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FIRST PAYMENT $2,000,
BALANCE AS RENT.
6 rooms, glass enclosed sleeping porch, tiled bath; extra ice-box room, pantry, large veranda; steam heat, gas, electricity, open fireplace, built-in bookcases; living room, 12x21 feet; 3 windows; dining room, 15x15 feet; oak floors, beautiful trim; complete gas-equipped kitchen, built-in ironing board; few minutes to express trolley and train; restricted residential community; 35 minutes to Manhattan any time, day or night. For further details address:
R. S. DAY,
80 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. C.

MARKET PRICE and cost about $8,900, sell $7,900. $7,645 down; circumstances make it absolutely necessary for me to move to the city; must sell my home, built under my personal supervision one year ago; a home that is a home; every conceivable comfort and convenience; treble floors, waterproofed, parquet hardwood trim, tapestry brick fireplace; large front porch, breakfast porch; coat room, living room, dining room, panelled; sanitary kitchen, pantry, rear porch; three bedrooms, tile bath, attic; cement cellar, concrete foundation, steam heat, fine res. electric fixtures, telephone; sewer; plot 50x150; eight miles out; high elevation; no agents; my total loss about $1,000. B 97 Times.

$7,000 BARGAIN.
30 minutes from financial district; 6 rooms, open attic, tile bath, light, dry cellar; steam heat, electric light and gas fixtures, modern gas range; shades, screens and storm sash included; 50x125 feet lot; fine lawn; beautiful shaded street; excellent neighborhood, near schools, stores, churches, trolley and station. For further particulars and terms address R. S. Day, 1 Union Square, New York City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

City Property.

CHRISTIAN family rent, lease house 9 rooms or more, improvements; good neighborhood; option buying. T 1035 Times Harlem.

CLIENT wants American basement house, about 18 rooms, 3 baths, below 59th St., $75,000 to $100,000. Clark Realty Co., 947 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

LARGE apartment houses wanted for lease in Harlem or Bronx by reliable concern. J. Nagler, 1,045 1st Av.

OWNERS—Have clients with $10,000 to invest in new law apartment house. What have you? Brooks, 37 East 28th.

Country Property.

ADVICE cheerfully given for leasing, renting, managing and selling of your property; list your property with me and get results. Jesse Oppenheim, Gotham National Bank Building, 1,819 Broadway, Columbus 9788-9.

ADVICE cheerfully given for leasing, renting, managing and selling of your property; list your property with me and get results. Jesse Oppenheim, Gotham National Bank Building, 1,819 Broadway, Columbus 9788-9.

WILL you sell house, 7 or 8 rooms, $300 down; $40 or $50 monthly; commuting distance; easily reached, all hours; all improvements; near shore preferred. G 690 Times Downtown.

I WILL guarantee to manage your property with an enormous saving and satisfactory management; phone or write. Jesse Oppenheim, Gotham National Bank Building, 1,819 Broadway, Columbus 9788-9.

WANTED—Suburban house, 6 to 10 rooms; large grounds; all improvements; immediate occupancy. B 106 Times.

ROOMING house to lease, about 15 rooms, near subway station, west side, between 72d and 145th St., N. Y. 215 Times.

DWELLING in Harlem; must be reasonable. Hofmann, Times Building, Bryant 551.

WANTED—House suitable for doctor; 70s-80s; electricity. Hines, 5 Columbus Circle.

FARMS.

New York State.

160 acres, mile to village, 10 room house, barns, 12 cows, 3 horses, implements, crops, $12,000, cash $4,000; good value.
Farm Service Bureau, 220 6th Av., N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

86 ACRES, 30 acres tillable; fruit trees; good 11-room house, 2 barns, 2 henhouses; other outbuildings; 2 horses, 10 cows, 35 chickens, calves, 2 heifers, 2 ducks, 2 geese, 35 hens; some furniture; tools; price $7,000; terms. Clark & Son, 1,024 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

SUMMER HOMES WANTED.

WANTED to rent, furnished 6-room bungalow, near seashore, about one hour from New York City, from Aug. 1 until Oct. 1, 1921; $150 entire time. S 615 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW, small family, Long Beach or Edgemere; immediate possession for balance of season. Full particulars, G. E. Meyers, 213 6th Av.

SMALL furnished bungalow, secluded, beach or country; 75 miles of city; 3 adults. Kroener, 55 Christopher St. Spring 1023.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Manufacturing Space — *Locations on Broadway*

Rate 55 cents on agate line.

HIGHLY DESIRABLE OFFICE SPACE, APPROXIMATELY 2,200 SQUARE FEET; LOCATION NEARBY WALL AND BROAD; THIS SPACE HAS BEEN RECENTLY FURNISHED WITH THE HIGHEST GRADE OF FIXTURES AND MAY BE RENTED FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED AT VERY REASONABLE FIGURE; LEASE FROM AUG. 1. S 618 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MANUFACTURING LOFTS.
Av. A, 4,128 sq. ft.; 50c sq. ft.
10th & Hudson, 6,600 sq. ft.; 75c sq. ft.
West 18th St., 4,354 sq. ft.; 60c sq. ft.
West 19th St., 6,440 sq. ft.; $1 ft.
5th Av., 20th-21st Sts., 5,500 sq. ft.; 90c ft.
West 26th St., 6,800 sq. ft.; 70c sq. ft.
West 36th St., 9,600 sq. ft.; 50c sq. ft.
Bush Ter., B'klyn, 6,000 sq. ft. up, 50c ft.
MORRIS MOORE'S SONS.
152 W. 42d St. Tel. Bryant 2377.

FOR DOCTORS AND DENTISTS
228 West 72d St.—Elevator building, 2 and 3 room suites; convenient to subway. Louis Dowdney, 247 West 72d St. Columbus 8446.

DRY FIRST BASEMENT.
Are you looking for storage room? Documents or merchandise; low rent; elevator; low rent; near Broadway. Call on Mitchell-Rand Mfg. Co., 18 Vesey St.

FOR RENT—Light sample room, 600 square feet, 727 St. James Building, 1,133 Broadway, corner 26th St.; present lessee will sublet to reliable concern at 30% less than present value.

LEXINGTON AV.—Grand Central zone, 4½-story building; business purposes only; entire floor immediate occupancy; long-term lease to responsible tenant; no brokers. Box 3, Grand Central Station Post Office.

CANAL PLACE, 15 (near 138th St., Bronx)—Ground floor, 50x111; steam heat, good light; convenient all railroads; occupancy Aug. 1. Toop, 600 West 43th St. Longacre 1509.

SUBLET—Light loft, 60x100; good location; in connection will sell complete plant of 40 machine tables, with motor, cutting room, shop room, office, &c.; reasonable; immediate occupancy. 30 West 15th St., 1st floor.

SMALL furnished private office to rent, 2 days weekly; all improvements; $25.00; reference must accompany first reply. W 781 Times Downtown.

LOFT, light, first floor, fronting Broadway; can be used for office or light manufacturing; reasonable rent. 1,383 Broadway. Room 3.

FOR RENT, THEATRE, 1,400 FEET, RELIABLE PARTY DESIRED. APPLY REALTY THEATRE INVESTMENT CO., 1,545 BROADWAY, ROOM 409.

STORE and basement, 1,270 Lexington Av., NEAR 86TH ST. SUBWAY ENTRANCE. Possession Oct. 1.
MERWIN BLOCH, 1 Madison Av.

STORES.
BROADWAY AND BUSINESS SECTIONS.
HARRIS EXCHANGE,
TIMES BLDG. BRYANT 310.

COMFORTABLE OFFICE, DESK ROOM, PHONE AND MAILING PRIVILEGES.
Very Reasonable Rental.
280 Broadway, Room 315. Worth 7902.

LIGHT OFFICE, modern building, approximately 12x18; rent all or half, $25 and $40, respectively. R. S. Anderson, Room 302, 120 Liberty St.

STORES, LOFTS, FLOORS, OFFICES, 23d to 59th St.; immediate possession.
HENRY W. POX,
Phone Madison Square 4441.

LOFT, also about 50x100; good light; high ceiling; woodworking allowed. James Fagan & Son, 204 West Houston St., New York City.

BAKING PLANT FOR SALE.
Convenient location; lease 2½ years; totals 4,800 sq. ft.; immediate possession.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST.

LIGHT, airy office, modern building, 27th St., between 4th and Madison, sublease, cheap rent, with telephone. Phone Madison Square 1150.

LOFTS, 5,000-7,000 SQUARE FEET.
100% sprinklered; Penn. garment section.
BILTMORE REALTY CORPORATION.
TIMES BUILDING, BRYANT 7738-1527.

LOWER BROADWAY.
Several very desirable offices at greatly reduced rentals, furnished or unfurnished. Chester D. Clark, 42 Broadway, Broad 5066.

CORTLANDT ST.—Front office, $60; small office, $30; desk space, $15; desk space, $10. Phone Cortlandt 5115.

LITHOGRAPHY DESKROOM.
Mail and Telephone Privileges.
DUANE, 206 Broadway. Tel. 250 Worth.

FURNISHED OFFICE, with telephone, about 300 sq. ft., at 470 4th Av.; low rent. Tel. Madison Square 7524. S. M. Hoff.

LIGHT OFFICE, sublet, half or entire, with furniture, telephone; reasonable. 118 East 28th, Room 812. Madison Square 7252.

OFFICE, PARTITIONED, TO SUBLET; TELEPHONE, TYPEWRITER. CALL AT 132 NASSAU ST., ROOM 409. Y. SOUREN CO.

HIGHLY desirable, modern, 5,000 to 20,000 feet; conveniently located; long rental. Woolf Instrument Corp., 75 Roebling St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE TO LET.
Nice, large, airy, furnished office on Times Square, facing Broadway; rent reasonable. Inquire Suite 410, 1,476 Broadway.

DESK SPACE and private office; telephone and stenographic service; reasonable rentals. Holland Building, 5th Av., at 30th St., Room 704. Longacre 7580-7591.

BROADWAY, 1,131, office to let; reasonable; furnished. Belmont. Watkins 6067, 4850.

SMALL LOFT, moderate rent; suitable for embroiderer or furrier; immediate possession. C. G. Keller, 109 West 23d.

STORE & BASEMENT, 50 FT. FRONT, WILL DIVIDE, ELEVATORS, HEAT. 234 W. 29TH.

GRAND CENTRAL ZONE—Floor of 650 square feet, partitioned into 4 offices. Malcolm, 137 East 43d St., at Lexington Av.

LARGE, light parlor floor, steam, electricity, hot water (24/7); no manufacturing; long lease. 148 East 53d St.

DESK ROOM light, airy private office; fine building and service; phone on desk; $30. Room 1401, 1,182 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL office, furnished, on 5th Av. above 42d St.; sublease all or part. S 29 Times.

FURNISHED large, light office, one block from Fulton and John Sts.; $60 per month. W 797 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE OFFICE desk room; mail, telephone, stenographer; $2-$30. Nelles, 27 Warren.

TO SUBLET—Three adjacent offices, Whitehall Building, 17 Battery Place, singly or in groups. Inquire Room 243.

TWO connecting rooms, 1,400 square feet, modern building; rent $135 month. Rooms 507, 480 4th Av., or superintendent.

OFFICE and showroom, about 3,200 feet, 434 Broadway (corner above Canal); light 3 sides; brokers protected. Bryant 381.

AT 25 CHURCH ST. I have 312 square feet (two rooms) to sublet to May 1, 1922; price $70 per month; bargain. Thompson, Room 906.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

15TH, 102 EAST (Hotel Laclede)—Two rooms, bath, $18 week up.

22D, 144 EAST—A 3-room furnished elevator apartment, twin beds, baby grand piano; $80 per month.

30TH ST., AT LEXINGTON AV.—1-2-3 ROOMS, WITH BATH, RUTLEDGE HOTEL. UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING WOMEN; ROOM WITHOUT MEALS, $10 WEEK AND UP; ROOM WITH MEALS, $17 WEEK AND UP.

34TH ST., 155 EAST—2-room and bath apartment till Oct. 1. McNeill.

56TH, 109 EAST—To let until Oct 1 or after, charmingly furnished, cool, quiet apartment, living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; maid service; grand piano. Phone Plaza 5177. Ask for Henry.

58TH, 43 EAST—Handsomely furnished apartment, now and Winter months; 7 outside rooms, 2 baths; $300.

60TH, 147 EAST.
Charming 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, telephone, linen; Summer or longer. Bryant 2632.

60TH, 18 EAST—Sublet, sacrifice, divide apartment, 1, 2, 3 rooms; cut rate; quick action. Kramer, Jacinto Hotel.

60S, 2 ROOMS, bath; immediate possession; $80 month to October. Vanderbilt 1450.

92D, 124 EAST—Two pleasant, outside rooms and kitchen; private house; cool and quiet; $45. Lenox 7158.

Furnished—West Side.

43D ST. (239 St. Av.)—Have an ideal home, not just furnished apartments for you, two and three rooms; miles are the nicest in the city inside; come, look, convince yourself; bachelors and newlyweds especially invited; beautifully furnished; linen, china, silver, glass, everything you get; stoves to cook, ice-boxes, telephone, maid service, linen; silver, gas, electricity, plenty hot water in boxes; $70 month up and $250 week up. Ring housekeeper's bell.

44TH, 310 WEST (Westover Court)—Bachelor apartment; high-class hotel service, meals. See Resident Manager, Bryant 5866.

45TH, 341 WEST — New elevator building; cleanliness, furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, tiled bath, showers, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; unquestionable character and highest references essential; $75-$125 up monthly. Longacre 3560.

45TH ST., 102 WEST—High-class 2, 3, 4 or 5 rooms, modern improvements; reasonable. Lowenstein. Bryant 6154.

47TH, 16 WEST—2 rooms, kitchenette, hot water, bath; conveniences: Summer rates.

48TH ST., 49 WEST—Two-room, bath, kitchenette; piano. Call 2-6. Wahl.

50TH ST., 4 WEST.
Mrs. Prescott has a beautiful 4-room housekeeping apartment on the 3d floor of the handsome apartment house at 4 West 50th St., 2 doors from 5th Av., within sound of the Cathedral chimes; parlor, 2 bedrooms, kitchen and bath; piano. Telephone Circle 2687. Mrs. Prescott. Seen all day. Big Summer bargain.

51ST, 34 WEST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; seen all day; reference. Casey.

51ST (near 6th)—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; piano; $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

53D ST., 55 WEST—Attractive skylight studio; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; reasonable. Windsor.

55TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.
THE REGAL, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; 1 ROOM AND BATH, $85; 2 ROOMS AND BATH, $100 UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

55TH ST. AND 7TH AV. (Hotel Wellington)—Subway station at door; suites of 2 rooms and bath and 3 rooms and bath; beautifully furnished; to rent by month, season or year; all hotel service. Phone Circle 1066.

55TH, 143 WEST—Beautifully furnished hotel apartment suite, 3 rooms, fireplace, real kitchen; grand piano; swimming pool; convenient to 5th Av. and theatres; cool, quiet; $220. Parker, Circle 8815.

56TH, 208 WEST.
(HOTEL THORNDYKE)—VERY ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM SUITES WITH PRIVATE BATH; FULL HOTEL SERVICE. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

57TH ST., 340 WEST.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE. NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; TWO AND THREE ROOMS AND BATH; $25 WEEKLY UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

57TH ST., 349 WEST (first floor, over parlor)—Handsomely furnished, spacious, cool; Steinway grand piano. Telephone 3543 Circle. Casey.

57TH—Apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, piano; $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

58TH, 161 WEST—Beautifully furnished 3-room apartment; piano, Victrola; reasonable. Broad 5006.

58TH, 47 WEST—Charming apartment, entire floor, bright, airy, artistically furnished; $110.

58TH, 131 WEST—Two large rooms, bath, kitchen. Call 10-6. Wahl.

61ST ST., 10 WEST
(Corner Broadway).
PASADENA HOTEL.
Beautifully furnished two, three rooms, bath, overlooking Central Park, convenient to all cars and shopping district; $25 to $55 weekly; $100 to $200 monthly; references required. Phone 6535-6538 Columbus.

69TH, 66 WEST—VERY LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR; PRIVATE TILE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER, ELECTRICITY, SEPARATE KITCHEN; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING, DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; SUMMER RATES.

69TH, 14 WEST—2 LARGE, LUXRIOUSLY FURNISHED ROOMS; PRIVATE BATH, SHOWER, LAVATORY; SEPARATE KITCHENETTE, COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING, DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; WEEKLY OR MONTHLY; SPECIAL RATES.

69TH, 231 WEST—APARTMENT, 5 LIGHT ROOMS, PARQUET FLOOR, FURNISHED; WILL SELL FURNITURE IF WANTED.

69TH ST., 245 WEST (The New West End)—2 and 3 room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $80-$125; references required.

70S—Apartment, six rooms, bath; piano; $110; bargain. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

71ST, 10 W.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED 2-ROOM SUITE; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; SINGLE ROOMS; VERY REASONABLE.

72D ST., 255 West—Small apartment and entire floor; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, bath, new; Summer rates; long lease if desired. Porter or 255 West 72d.

72D—2 rooms, kitchenette, bath, elevator; beautifully furnished; $90; bargain. Columbus 1275.

73D ST., 126 WEST—1-2-3 ROOMS, WITH BATH. NOBLETON HOTEL; UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; $25 UP.

74TH, 103 WEST—Two rooms, with kitchen and private bath.

817 WEST 76TH.
Owner's apartment, piano, Victrola; Summer rates.

76TH, $115 WEST—Two-room suite, private bath; large, elegantly furnished; reasonable.

79TH—Two big rooms, kitchenette, bath; $100; piano. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

81ST AND COLUMBUS AV. (COLONIAL HOTEL)—SUITES OF THREE ROOMS, WITH BATH; UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; $25 UP.

82D ST., 61 WEST—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; apartment furnished; very reasonable. Superintendent.

84TH-RIVERSIDE—7 rooms, front, elevator, piano; $135 to October. Columbus 1278.

86TH, 253 WEST—Luxurious large 1-room and bath apartments, $16 up.

86TH, 25 WEST—Wonderful studio apartment, private residence; maid service, telephone, piano.

86TH—Seven rooms, two baths; piano; $150; high class. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

90TH, 329 WEST (near Riverside)—Cheerful, large, cool room, kitchenette, bath.

87TH, 323 WEST (Riverside)—Front suite, large rooms, bath, kitchenette; $50-$75.

90S (Riverside)—Five rooms, two baths; elegantly furnished; $135. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

91ST ST., 27 WEST—HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 2 ROOMS AND BATH; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; $90 MONTHLY AND UP.

98TH ST., 306-311 WEST.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
AN RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Several desirable two to four room apartments, attractively furnished; housekeeping, non-housekeeping; maid service; cool, clean, quiet; accessible to all transit lines; $25 week up.

100TH ST., WEST—Small furnished apartments; rent $65; very attractive. Broad 5066.

102D, 245 WEST (West End Ave.)—2 nicely furnished rooms, bath, kitchen; also 6 rooms, 2 bath, overlooking Drive.

104TH ST., 150 WEST—Four rooms, bath, elevator; apartment 58.

108TH, 235 WEST—Elevator apartments, 4-6 rooms; nice, clean; every convenience.

109TH, 107 WEST.
2 and 3 rooms, high-class, $15 up weekly. Academy 1611. Open Sunday.

110TH ST., bet. Amsterdam & Columbus Avs.
Attractive Housekeeping Apartments.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
Furnished apartments, rented monthly, 2 and 3 rooms, with kitchenette and bath, $75 and up; linen and maid service at moderate rates; two blocks east of Broadway subway, one block from 6th and 9th Av. "L"; 55th Av. bus stops at door; references required.
SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK.

113TH ST., 507 WEST—2-4-5 room apartments; exceptionally artistic, 15 months lease; concession over Summer; modern 6-story elevator building.

118TH, 210 WEST (HOTEL CECIL)—ATTRACTIVE 1-2 ROOM SUITES WITH, WITHOUT BATH. SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES. FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

119TH, 435 WEST (Overlooking Columbia)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; entirely front, south; ninth floor. 9F. Morningside 9200.

120TH, 36 WEST—Five-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; modern improvements; private house. Williams. Harlem 9608.

122D ST., 256; 2-room attractive housekeeping suite; elevator; subway. Morningside 1427.

122TH ST., WEST—Beautiful 2-room apartment, kitchenette; only $90. Broad 5066.

126TH, 570 WEST—5 rooms, complete; long lease; low rent, or sell furniture. Apt. 7.

170TH, 632 WEST—Comfortably furnished three rooms and bath apartment; reasonable. Siegel.

177TH ST., 717 WEST—Cool five-room elevator apartment; linen, silver; adults preferred; immediate possession until October; $100 monthly. Apply Supt. Phone Wadsworth 2356.

AMSTERDAM AV., 1,046 (opposite Cathedral) — Five rooms, complete, attractive; reasonable; telephone, elevator.

APARTMENTS OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS.
Two and three rooms, kitchenette, and 2 baths; $75 to $120 monthly; comfortably furnished; telephone, elevator service; maid service optional; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.
APPLY THIS WEEK.
223-229 WEST 69TH ST.

APARTMENT on Broadway, 9 rooms, furnished; modern; elevator; phone; near subway; lovely home and income; will sell below on furniture; $365, terms. 3,609 Broadway. Apt. 3S.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; choice locations; long, short leases; east, west side; 4 to 12 rooms. Clark Realty Co., 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY; Summer bargains. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 128 W. 82d. Col. 836.

BACHELOR share comfortable double roof garden apartment, gentleman. Z 2460 Times Annex.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished apartment, living room, bedroom, kitchen, bath; $75/tes. near 5th Av.; reasonable; references. Circle 4722.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished five-room apartment for immediate possession until Oct. 1; $125 monthly. Stillman, 66 Pl. Washington Av.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED THREE-ROOM SUITE, BATH, FACING CENTRAL PARK; EXCLUSIVE RIVERSIDE 1893.

BUSINESS WOMAN will share apartment with 1-2 business women; $90; until Sept. 1, exceptional home privileges, privacy; near Grant's Tomb, Morningside 6280, Apt. 1K.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 152 West 72d. Col. 1077.

DOCTOR'S OR DENTIST'S exclusive suite, with service, in physician's apartment. Riverside 3455.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity; girl will share apartment refined girl. Circle 9820.

FIFTY APARTMENTS
TO SUBLET.
Two to six rooms, elevator and non-elevator; kitchens or kitchenettes; $15 a week up. Apply
215 Manhattan Av. Phone Academy 1647.

FOR COUPLE—Attractive five room, furnished apartment, Washington Heights; all outside rooms; piano and sonora, by Christian bachelor willing to retain his own bedroom; $70 monthly; A-1 references required. G 385 Times.

GENTLEMAN (Christian), having 5 rooms completely furnished modern apartment, would share same with gentleman, dividing expenses equally. G687 Times Downtown.

GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL
118 WEST 57TH ST.
A few desirable one, two and three room apartments on yearly lease.

MRS. PRESCOTT
has a 4-room housekeeping apartment, beautiful furniture with grand piano, at 4 West 50th St., 2 doors from 5th Av.; long or short lease; immediate possession.

MANHATTAN AV., 304, BET. 106TH-107TH STS.
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
Two, three, four, five room apartments; telephone, electricity; 110th subway, L, bus; weekly, monthly rates; several unfurnished apartments; special inducements; open evenings. Academy 720.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 99—Beautifully furnished 3 room and kitchenette apartment; rent same as unfurnished. Inquire Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 293—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ONE, TWO ROOMS, FRONT SUITES; TILED BATHS, LAVATORY, TOILETRIES, ELECTRICITY; SPECIAL RATES WEEKLY, MONTHLY.

RIVERSIDE, 157TH—6 rooms, 2 baths; magnificently furnished; sell everything complete, $3,500; unfurnished rental, $1,700 per year. Vanderbilt 1452.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61 (78th St.)—Beautifully furnished 2 rooms, bath apartment; parlor floor.

RIVERSIDE (152d)—Seven-room apartment; sacrifice furniture $700; suitable rooming. Fitzroy 4459.

VICINITY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
5, 6 and 7 room apartments for sale.
100% CO-OPERATIVE
Room 200, Times Building. Bryant 4000

WADSWORTH AV., 140—Three-room apartment; $75; furniture for sale. Apt. 36.

WEST END AV., 826—Beautifully furnished apartment for sale or rent; long lease; call Bryant 816 or Columbus 5781. Fred Harris.

380 RIVERSIDE DRIVE—Hendrik Hudson, beautiful, cool apartment; August; longer; 3 rooms, bath; semi-housekeeping. Phone Apt. 6D.

824 WEST 84 ST.—Apartment T3; for superior 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, telephone; Riamo restaurant in building. Inquire superintendent.

Furnished—Long Island.

HUNTINGTON VILLAGE—4 furnished, with improvements, gas, electric light; newly decorated; from July 15 to Oct. 1; a few single rooms for rent. Catherine E. Devoe, P. O. Box 432. Phone 572-J.

Furnished—Bronx.

WILL SHARE lovely private house, beautiful grounds, $75 monthly, refined couple; references exchanged; near subway, 1262 Woodlawn.

Furnished—Westchester County.

2-3-ROOM apartment; improvements; near Glenwood Station; $60-$75. Yonkers 1411R.

Unfurnished—East Side.

15TH, 105 EAST—5 rooms front; elevator apartment; suitable physician, dressmaker, $100; one room, independent entrance, light; $28.

33D, 165 EAST—Two rooms and bath, newly renovated with all modern improvements. Inquire on premises.

35TH, 150 EAST—Four rooms, facing front. Apply Supt. on premises.

37TH, 147 EAST—One and two large rooms, foyer, bath, kitchenette, fireplaces.

40 EAST 51ST ST.
Doctor's offices for October; exceptional opportunity.

52D, 148 EAST—Three attractively remodeled, modern housekeeping apartments; 7 rooms and bath; possession Aug. 1; long lease.

53RD ST. EAST (Park Av.)—High-class four-room apartment; possession Oct. 1; rent $200 monthly. Phone Circle 2945.

82D ST., 17 EAST (Near 5th Av.)—3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; immediate occupancy, unfurnished or furnished; lease $145. Phone Lenox 5817.

50 EAST 86TH ST.
Possession.
6 ROOM APARTMENT.....$2,200
Suitable for Doctor.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 38 West 21st.

84TH, 56 EAST—High-class elevator apartments, lower floor, 6 rooms, $1,600-$1,800; 7 rooms front, $2,500.

ARTISTIC, COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS FOR REFINED PEOPLE.
Two and three rooms, bath and kitchenettes, in hotel and theatre district; exquisitely furnished; must have good references; $75 upward. Phone Owner, Plaza 645.

DOUGLAS GIBBONS & CO.,
6 EAST 45TH ST. TEL. VAND. 626.

APARTMENTS, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, PARK AV. AND VICINITY.

LEXINGTON AV., 515—Elevator apartments, 5 rooms, suitable dentist or doctor.

MADISON AV., 640 (Hoffman Arms)—Eight large rooms and bath, from Oct. 1; moderate rents; also five rooms and bath.

PARK AV., 815 (75TH ST.),
7, 8 and 10 room apartments, from Oct. 1, or immediate possession. Agent on premises.

PARK AV.—BETTER HOUSES
EXCLUSIVE OFFERINGS—SIMPLEX DUPLEX
WOOLLEY, WATKINS & JORDAN.
685 5th Av. (53rd) Tel. Plaza 0874.

PARK AV., 881 (corner 83d St.)—7 rooms, 3 baths, 7th floor; immediate possession; $4,200. William S. Denison & Co., agents, 150 Nassau St. Beekman 1000.

Unfurnished—West Side.

6TH AV., 48—Parlor floor, two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; also small room; suitable light business. 4060 Murray Hill.

10TH ST., 60 WEST—Four rooms and bath; elevator; references; immediate possession.

11TH, 128 W.; ELEVATOR APARTMENT. 7 ROOMS AND BATH; $1,080 TO $2,100. Immediate possession. Manager on premises.

12TH, 140 WEST—Six large, light rooms, parquet floors; electricity; telephone.

22D, 261 WEST—3 rooms, in modern apartment house; shower

70TH, 20 WEST—Attractively furnished double room; kitchen privileges; also single room.

70TH, 62 WEST—Large, cool, clean back room; private bath; kitchenette; reference.

70TH, 155 WEST; TIST, 57 WEST—Renovated houses; cool rooms; private baths; cool rooms; lavatory; cheaprates; reduced rates.

70TH, 200 WEST.
70TH, 205 WEST.
78TH, 124 WEST.

High-class rooms; single, en suite.

70TH, 40 WEST—LARGE BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, ELECTRICITY, COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $15; MEDIUM ROOM, $8.

70TH, 85 WEST—Newly furnished, large rooms; private baths; twin beds; electricity; reasonable. To

70TH, 226 WEST (3D)—Artistically furnished duplex apartment; cool; modern, until October; Steinway grand; $85.

70TH, 28 WEST—Attractive large, medium and rooms; private bath, electricity; references.

70TH, 39 WEST—DOUBLE ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; $14.

70TH, 58 WEST—ATTRACTIVE FRONT BASEMENT; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING PRIVILEGES; OTHER ROOMS; $10 TO $14.

70TH, 62 WEST—HANDSOME DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; COMPLETE; $15 UPWARD.

70TH, 62 WEST — TWO CONNECTING ROOMS, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; COMPLETE DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; OTHER ROOMS; SPECIAL RATE.

70TH, 56 WEST—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; ALSO SUITE, TWIN BEDS, PIANO, COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; REASONABLE.

70TH, 101 WEST—LUXURIOUS DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER.

70TH ST., 251 WEST—Rooms for the Summer; single, double, en suite, with private bath; moderate; references. Columbus 1620.

70TH ST., WEST—Single room; private bath; home comforts; good service; $45-$60 per month; gentleman. Columbus 7369.

70TH, 278 WEST—Large, cool, comfortable room, with bath; service. Summer rates.

70TH ST., 344 WEST—Rooms for the Summer; single, double, en suite, some with private bath; elevators; library, reception and music rooms; Riverside Drive district; moderate rates; references. Columbus 1620.

70TH, 20 W.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, PRIVATE TILED BATH, LAVATORY; ELECTRICITY; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; DISHES, LINEN; WEEKLY.

70TH, 122 WEST—Small, large room, private bath, electricity; housekeeping privilege; private

70TH ST., 261 WEST—Attractive, large, cool room; private bath, twin beds; references.

70TH, 144 WEST—Parlor floor, business, piano; doctor's office; beautiful room; conveniences.

70TH, 55 WEST—Beautifully furnished large and small room; refined surroundings; references.

70TH, 57 WEST—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; SUMMER RATES.

70TH, 46 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS; ELECTRICITY; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $6-$10 UP.

70TH, 41 WEST—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND SINGLE FRONT ROOMS COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

70TH, 3 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND SINGLE FRONT ROOMS; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; ELECTRICITY; $5-$10 UPWARD.

70TH, 159 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, ELECTRICITY; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $14.

70TH, 25 WEST—Elegantly furnished single and large rooms; private baths. Wheeler.

70TH, 145 WEST—Attractive, large rooms; with, without private bath; suitable two.

70TH, 37 WEST—Large room for two, private bath, kitchenette; smaller room.

70TH, 153 WEST—Living studio room; very desirable.

70TH, 236 WEST—Delightfully quiet, newly furnished room, suitable 2; private bath.

70TH ST., 170 WEST—Beautiful front room, suitable for two; every convenience. Pedmore.

70TH, 56 WEST—Attractive cool room with bath; also one without; references.

70TH, 318 WEST—Charming rooms, overlooking Hudson, two doors from Drive.

70TH, 180 WEST—Large room, bath, electricity; single room; private house; genreferences.

70TH, 72 WEST—Newly decorated rooms, without; private baths; front basement; private bath; electricity; $7, $10, $15.

70TH, 119 WEST—House completely renovated, single and double rooms; business

70TH, 44 WEST—Front parlor; other large rooms; private baths; remodeled house.

70TH, 42 WEST—Front room, suitable one or two, running water, bath.

70TH, 112 WEST—Newly decorated rooms, connecting baths; electricity; phone; $10.

70TH, 112 WEST—Attractive large double and single rooms, electricity, phone; reasonable.

70TH, 101 WEST—Parlor, connecting bedroom, electricity; piano; business people. Ward.

70TH, 108 WEST—Newly decorated, comfortable room; near bath; electricity; gentlemen

70TH, 306 WEST—Exclusive house; small, large rooms; also room with bath.

70TH, 110 WEST—Beautiful, large front room; private home; references essential.

70TH, 320 WEST—Large single room, $7; cool and attractive; refined surroundings.

70TH, 125 WEST—Suitable one gentleman; private family; clean; next bath; quiet.

70TH, 117 WEST—Large room, private bath; medium room, adjoining bath; electricity.

70TH, 131 WEST—Handsomely furnished room, private bath; kitchenette; other rooms, reasonable.

70TH, 122 WEST—Very attractive double room, kitchenette, telephone, electricity.

70TH, 118 WEST—Large, well furnished room, high-class, private house.

70TH, 216 WEST (Near Broadway)—Large front room; all conveniences; residence.

71ST AND COLUMBUS AV.—ONE ROOM, BATH; COLONIAL HOTEL; COMFORT, CONVENIENCE, AT SERVICE; SUMMER RATES $13 WEEKLY UP.

71ST (Riverside Drive, 92)—Wonderful front room, exceptionally large, elegantly furnished, private bath; $25 per.

71ST, 252 WEST—Outside airy suite, running water, shower, 8th floor. Pearson.

71ST, 155 WEST—Very attractive front room, running water, bath, electricity; telephone.

71ST, 15 WEST—Beautiful, large double front room; twin beds; every convenience.

71TH, 305 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; ELECTRICITY; $14.

71TH, 31 WEST—Beautiful room, private bath, electricity single rooms; many Southern accommodations.

71TH ST., 47 WEST—Desirable rooms; electricity; phone $5, $10, $12; references.

71TH, 152 WEST—Large, comfortable room; private bath, twin beds; kitchenette privileges.

71TH, 330 WEST—Clean, cool accommodations, twin beds; modern. Apt. 4W.

71TH, 327 WEST (Apt. 5)—Bright single room, $10; lavatory, shower, electricity.

71TH, 204 WEST—Well furnished front suite also single; elevator; modern. Ferris.

71TH, 204 WEST—Attractive, cool room, lavatory, $10, private family; gentleman. Gilman

71TH, 185 WEST—Beautiful room, with or without bath, also small room.

71TH, 329 WEST—Cheerful, large, cool room, $15 kitchen privileges. Schuyler 6982.

71TH, 2 WEST—One, two large front rooms, private bath; kitchenette privileges.

71TH, 344 WEST—Absolutely first class every particular; twin beds, lavatory; single room, lavatory, adjoining shower bath; gentleman.

71TH, 322 WEST—Large room, with bath; also single room; meals; references.

71TH, 301 WEST—Two beautiful rooms with bath, newly decorated; other room.

71TH, (near Riverside)—For refined people only; front room; bay window overlooking Hudson; running water. Costella, evenings Schuyler 10630.

71TH, 311 WEST—Newly renovated large, small rooms, $10 up; select; reference.

71ST ST., 21 WEST — Clean, comfortable large room, private bath; select house; moderate.

71ST ST., 304 WEST—Large, attractive room, private bath; always hot water; references.

71ST, 258 WEST—Beautiful large front suite; twin beds. Apartment 3E.

71ST ST., 62 WEST (Apt. 5A)—Large, airy well furnished room, with complete kitchen; $18, suitable for couple

71ST, 303 WEST—Large room, one flight, front private bath; refined home.

71TH, 30 WEST—Owner's residence, near Park; every convenience; double, single; references

71TH, 153 WEST—Large airy room, running water, bath adjoining; refer

71TH, 310 WEST (Near Subway Express)—

97TH ST., 130 WEST—Living room and bedroom, $15. Apt. 70.

97TH ST., 57 WEST.

Clean, large room, private bath; electricity.

103D, 306 WEST—Two connecting or also single room; running water; bath; private.

107TH, 256 WEST—Large, light, airy room; housekeeping privileges; $12; private house.

104TH, 140 WEST—Neatly furnished rooms; elevator. Campbell, telephone Academy 5180.

107TH, 324 WEST (Between Broadway and Riverside)—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms with meals; refined Latin family; French and Spanish cooking; table boarders; select neighborhood; reasonable Academy 1754.

107TH, 308 WEST—LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH; LAVATORIES. COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; ALSO SINGLE ROOMS; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

112TH, 542 W. (corner B'way)—Large front room, overlooking river; gentlemen. (4B.)

112TH, 511 WEST (Apt. 6)—Attractive, cool, outside room; refined home; reasonable.

112TH, 543 WEST—Large light room adjoining bath; gentlemen. Apt. 6A.

113TH ST. (between 7th and 8th Ave.)—Exquisitely furnished, beautiful large front room; 3 large windows; every convenience. Cathedral 8158.

116TH and Morningside Drive (overlooking Morningside Park)—Select, spotless, quiet; business man preferred; elevator, telephone; private family. Apt. 33.

117TH (411 Manhattan Av.)—Cool, breezy front; private family; $8; gentleman. Morningside 6261 after 6. Brenninger.

118TH, 260 WEST—Large, nicely furnished front room, connecting kitchenette, in private house; all improvements. Tel. Morningside 4705.

116TH, 210 WEST (HOTEL CECIL), ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATHS; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

118TH ST.—Single rooms, near Columbia; housekeeping; $8 and $10; ladies. Morningside 1427.

123D, 547 WEST (Apt. 12)—Well furnished front room; elevator. Phone 8380 Morningside.

124TH, 510 WEST (Apt. 7)—Attractive, cool; electricity, phone; single, double; reasonable.

13TH, 606 WEST (Apt. 2B)—Nice clean, light room in Christian family.

137TH, 622 WEST (Apt. 9)—Two beautiful rooms; improvements; seen all day.

142D, 601 WEST (Apt. 15)—Cool front suite or single; elevator; reasonable.

144TH, 600 WEST—Outside, twin beds, Hudson view; reasonable; convenient location.

148TH, 562 WEST—(corner Broadway)—High-class building; handsome, clean room, kitchen privileges, $8; two, $9. Apt. 46.

149TH, 544 WEST (near Broadway)—Elegantly comfortable, modern room and kitchenette; $15.

149TH, (3,600 Broadway)—Exceptionally desirable room and kitchen, fronting Broadway; $11. Hobson.

150TH, 575 WEST—Large, airy, all conveniences; suitable business couple. Apt. 33.

174TH, 560 WEST—Attractive outside room, private; gentlemen. Wadsworth 4050, Apt. 68.

181ST, 605 WEST—Large, cool, outside room; convenient bus, subway; elevator. Ennis.

184TH, 601 WEST—Large, bright room, bath; gentleman; elevator; $10. Apt. 6B.

BROADWAY (562 West 148th)—Two front rooms, suits; use kitchen; completely equipped; accommodate three; $18. Apt. 46.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 106 (Apt. 9C), (71st St.)—Unusual room; private bath; reasonable.

EDGECOMBE AV., 556—Room, high-class elevator apartment; couple, two gentlemen; kitchen privileges; references; private family. Apt. 8H.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 223—VERY DESIRABLE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND SINGLE OR CONNECTING ROOMS; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; WEEKLY OR MONTHS; SUMMER RATES.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102 (82d)—Elegant, large studio suite; private bath; suitable for three gentlemen; other room; exclusive; residence.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (157th Station)—Exceptional room, private bath, for gentleman appreciating comfort and privacy. Z 2457 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549, cor. 127th. (Apt. 2D)—Delightful room in cool apartment; kitchenette if desired; suitable two; reasonable. Gardner.

RIVERSIDE (90a)—Cosy single room; running water; convenient; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 8366.

RIVERSIDE, (152d) — Large, airy room; kitchen privileges; single room, lavatory. Fitzroy 4459.

RIVERSIDE, 151 (87th)—Attractive rooms with bath; also smaller rooms; elevator; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 71—Large front room, suitable two-three; lavatory; dressing room.

SHERMAN AV., 250 (Apt. 23)—Beautifully furnished parlor, convenience; reasonable; 207th St. subway.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 126—Large room and bath; furnished or unfurnished; electric light; private entrance; rent, $30. Casson.

WEST END, 347 (76th) — Attractive, airy studio room (dressing room), piano, phone, electric light. Parlor, five baths; moderate, homelike.

WEST END AV., 290 (near 73d), overlooking Hudson—Newly opened 1, 2 rooms, with bath; $18, $22, $25.

WEST END AV., 759 (97th)—Attractive double, cool, corner room, private house.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

MADISON AV., 1,213 (126th)—Attractive unfurnished room; exceptional location; private entrance; $33.

97TH, 227 WEST—Large, attractive room with small kitchen; exceptional location.

67TH ST., 53 WEST—Partly furnished front rooms, dressing room, running water.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

TWO rooms, furnished, unfurnished, near Southern Blvd, Bronx. J 922 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN of culture desires small, neat bedroom accommodation where no other roomers. G 403 Times.

HARVARD man desires room, private family; suburbs; $7. B 645 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE business man wants independent room or room in private family; no other roomers. B 658 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN wishes single front room, Riverside Drive; $35 monthly. B 86 Times.

THREE rooms, furnished or, unfurnished; reasonable rent. G 636 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

35TH, 37 EAST—Double room, bath, two; single rooms; Summer rates.

LEXINGTON AV., 303 (near 37th St.)—Furnished large and small rooms; all conveniences.

MADISON AV., 218 (near 36th)—Attractive room, excellent table.

West Side.

45TH, 43 WEST—Rooms, baths, electricity; meals if desired. 3916 Bryant.

54TH ST., 38 WEST—Rooms with board; table guests accommodated.

55TH, 44 WEST—Beautiful rooms, private baths, near Central Park; table unexcelled.

70TH, 23 WEST—Suite of rooms, also single room; refined Jewish household; excellent cuisine; table boarders. Mrs. Newburg.

70TH ST., 200 WEST (Opposite Sherman Square)—Single room, running water, electricity; table guests. Hubbell.

74TH, 149 WEST—Beautiful double, private bath, ideal location; purest foods; singles.

76TH, 26 WEST—Miss Edwards, formerly 62 West 56th, desirable rooms, table guests; references.

76TH St. (Riverside Drive)—Cool front room, gentleman appreciating refinement and Christian household; excellent home cooking. 2139 Columbus.

76TH, 9 WEST—Elegant rooms; private bath; also single room; every convenience; refined environment; Summer rates. Berger.

79TH, 114-132 WEST—Wide, parked street; unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; steam heat.

80TH, 143 WEST—Large room, adjoining bath; single rooms; table board; references.

82D, 124 WEST (Graycourt)—Spacious parlors, lounge, steam heat; rooms, single, en suite.

82D, 124 WEST (Graycourt)—Spacious parlors, lounge, steam heat; rooms, single, en suite.

94TH, 16 WEST—Large and small rooms; excellent meals; electricity; reference. Strandgaard

102D ST., 239 WEST—Double, single rooms, meals; express station; apartment.

154TH ST., 428 WEST — Attractive large front room; lavatory, dressing room; private residence.

BOARD WANTED.

BELOW 14th, west, near elevated or subway, medium room; reasonable; business man; permanent, September; references. X 2092 Times Annex.

BOARD wanted for baby girl 1 month old, with reputable family; must have references. T 1030 Times Harlem.

BOARD with private family; west side, below 90th. L., 288 Columbus Av.

COUNTRY BOARD

EVELYN LODGE, 25 min. cool sail across bay; a truly charming Summer residence, offering superior accommodation; delightful commuting; large, airy rooms, lovely furnished; excellent chef and service; select clientele; fine golf links, bathing, tennis; 13 years one management; weekly $18, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Block from ferry.

ASHBROOK FARM, MORRIS PLAINS, N. J. Rest home for convalescents; large, airy rooms, private baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch; spacious grounds; excellent table; special diets; farm produces, bathing, tennis; 13 years one management; weekly $18, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Block from ferry.

SILVER LAKE LODGE, Silver Lake, Duchess County, Rhinebeck, N. Y.—3 hours from New York; private lake, boating, bathing and fishing; excellent table, home cooking; shady lawns; garden; completely equipped; accommodate three; $18. Apt. 46.

THE RAETZ HOUSE, New Paltz, Ulster County, near Lake Mohank, refined, private boarding house; $18 weekly; excellent German cooking.

SHADY LAWN, Rosendale, Ulster Co., N. Y. (Box 44)—Homelike boarding house, modern improvements; near village and churches.

UNFURNISHED apartment wanted, west side, below 116th St., near Riverside Drive preferred; 8 rooms, 2 baths, also maid's room and bath. X 2002 Times Annex.

BEECHHURST-ON-SOUND. 30 minutes Penn Station, private, modern home, large cool rooms, bath, boat, optional; near beach and station; garage. Phone Flushing 3225W.

MOTOR INN FARM, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.; attractive, pleasant rooms; delicious home cooking; commuting distance. Phone 202.

DINNERS for tourists at Edgewood Hall, price $1.00-$1.50; 30 Edgewood Park, New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone New Rochelle 3860.

THE BETHESDA SANITARIUM receives chronic invalids and aged. Address Supt., White Plains N. Y. Tel. 241.

EAST ORANGE (The Buckingham, 17 Prospect St.)—Desirable rooms, suites, with bath; large lawn, porch; excellent table.

NERVOUS AND MENTAL CONDITIONS. LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, desires neatly furnished room and board (two meals a day), private family within 30 minutes of Long Island City by railroad; state terms. S 82 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, trial balance, controlling accounts, financial statements, five years last concern; references: $25. B. A., 44 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, manager, correspondent; 10 years' experience, college training, credits, collections, costs, financial statements; modern methods. C 123 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, 7 years' experience; trial balances, controlling accounts; take entire charge; excellent references. B 86 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, knowledge of typewriting; neat, accurate. J 896 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, intelligent, competent, complete charge office, $25. B 683 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Christian; connected with high-grade houses 17 years; dependable; best references; $30. B 111 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, beginner, 17, recommended; $14. Pauline, 117 East Houston. Orchard 8271.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, trial balances, controlling accounts; $22. M 747 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, five years' experience; highest credentials; salary, $30. Miss G. Freedman, 80 Osborn St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, beginner; have completed intensive 3-year high school course; also accurate typist. K 977 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, bookkeeper's assistant; understands double entry; experienced; references. 4851 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—PART TIME; write up books daily or weekly; trial balance; reasonable. Box 1012 Times, 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER, competent full charge controlling accounts, financial statements. T 1054 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, expert; executive ability; conversant with controlling accounts, trial balances, statements, &c. B 90 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, trial balance, controlling accounts, financial statements, five years last concern; references: $25. B. A., 44 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, manager, correspondent; 10 years' experience, college training, credits, collections, costs, financial statements; modern methods. C 123 Times.

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BOOKKEEPER, competent full charge controlling accounts, financial statements. T 1054 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, expert; executive ability; conversant with controlling accounts, trial balances, statements, &c. B 90 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED — Female.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; four years' experience; trial balance, controlling accounts; best references; $25. K 51 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Borough machine operator, 3 years' banking experience. R., 1,418 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, expert, five years' experience; can handle any set of books. B 324 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, desires position, permanent or temporary; references. G 370 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-Secretary—Spanish, English; high school graduate; $20. B 650 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER — High school graduate; 4½ years' experience. K 675 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS, neat, courteous, obedient; colored girl. Williams, care Cooper, 114 West 133d St. Phone Morningside 5400.

CLERK (cost), typist and bookkeeper; thoroughly experienced in figuring costs, payroll; quick and accurate at figures; references. D 76 Times.

CLERK—General office routine, filing, high school graduate, ten years' experience, accurate, conscientious; $22. M 793 Times Downtown.

COMPANION — Young American woman wishes position as maid to lady; practical education; good references; would travel. Write R. S., 143 8th Av.

COMPANION to lady or managing housekeeper, widow, middle age, educated, capable, desires position; references. N 565 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR and bookkeeper; excellent mathematician; executive ability. N 580 Times.

DENTIST, lady, European diploma, expert just arrived, wishes position as assistant. Write Bresler, 854 Columbus Av., Riverside 7678.

DISCRIMINATING STENOGRAPHER, capable, efficient; no agencies; $30. G 617 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED, high-class, young woman; 6 years' experience; intelligent and reliable; secretary or personal. C 109 Times.

FIFTH AVENUE SHOP needs knowledge switchboard, ringing, clerical. C. G., 185 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced; operate switchboard; clerical work; best references. K 967 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced switchboard, distaphone, start reasonably if future. Glickenberg, Fitzroy 6340.

TYPIST—Two years' experience; office assistant; references; $16. B 663 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, thoroughly experienced; neat, accurate, comscientious; temporary. Harlem 3736.

YOUNG COLLEGE WOMAN, domestic science graduate, desires business connection; has had excellent success as Western college teacher and New York business woman; will consider a traveling sales position. C 163 Times.

YOUNG LADY — Refined; clerical; eight years' experience general office routine, payroll clerk; excellent references. G 680 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, bookkeeper and stenographic experience; companion to lady. G 968 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, neat colored girls, investigated references, with places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Southern Exchange (Agency), 314 West 50th. Phone Columbus 8023. Established 1890.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY — High-grade colored servants; city, country; references investigated. Audubon 2056.

ERETA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY, 1,230 Broadway, corner 32d St. Phone, Schuyler 1076.

SERVANTS — Tiden Andresen Scandinavian Agency, 1,224 Broadway, near 32d St. Schuyler 7802.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY — Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6616.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, 32 years old, at present employed by large corporation, desires a position where the call of seniority will not block his advancement; a hard worker, possessing initiative, he has had the direction of men, in which he has had the chance to grow loom far larger than any other consideration. G 689 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, young man, 21 years, high school graduate, accountancy student, four years' bookkeeping experience, desires position as junior in C. P. A. office or with large mercantile house; would go anywhere in U. S. Address J. Menig, Box 57, Richmond Hill.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, desires position with firm of certified public accountants; university graduate; highest credentials as to experience, character and ability. B 74 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS—SYSTEMATIZERS.

Books opened, closed, audited; financial statements, investigations, arrangements firms without bookkeepers. 9tim Co., 38 Cortlandt St. Rector 4678.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, office manager, $1; Pace graduate; 13 years' experience general accountant, department manager. K 684 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT—Books opened, tax reports, arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly up. Goldwater, 299 Broadway. Worth 5068.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER.

Young married man, thoroughly experienced executive, systematizer, cost accountant, seeks permanent position. B 83 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, 23, B. C. S. N. Y. U., bookkeeping experience, desires connection with C. P. A.; salary secondary. C 115 Times.

ACCOUNTANT—First-class cost and general accountant (Christian) desires position; take charge of accounting. B 649 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT—New York State certified public accountant desires temporary or permanent connection with firm of public accountants. Address E 25 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior; 2½ years' public experience; college graduate; handles audits without supervision; desires position. B 128 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, three years' public accounting experience, desires connection with certified accountant. G 669 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, certified, offers services 3 days week; liberal arrangement. 162 New York Times, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER, AUDITOR, thoroughly experienced, married, knowledge income tax.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, 22, college man, experience, desires position for three days a week. B 85 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced; New York University senior, desires position. B 103 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, office executive; competent, reliable, thoroughly experienced organizer, systematizer. B 67 Times.

ACCOUNTING STUDENT, 24, desires connection with public accountant. C 165 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, broad experience automatic machinery and tools. B 68 Times.

ADVERTISING-PUBLICITY expert; gets fine results with copy, letters, booklets; now production manager successful agency. H 395 Times.

ASSISTANT AUDITOR, 28, 5 years' public accounting experience, college education; salary $3,000. B 1004 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, cost accountant, live wire; fluent correspondent, typist; good education; neat personality; 7 years' mercantile, manufacturing experience; trial balance, financial statements rendered; references; $28. N 958 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT (34), four teen years with large corporations; experienced credit collection man; effective correspondent; possesses executive ability, initiative, college education; references. B 114 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, reliable and resultant; trial balance, statements, controlling accounts; available immediately. Louis Lapidus, 1,731 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER and credit man, 23, thoroughly experienced; high executive ability, wishes position progressive concern. B 629 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 28, capable of assuming charge of an office, executive ability, best of references, desires steady or part time position. C 162 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Young man, 30 years old, desires position; understands double entry; thoroughly capable assuming charge. B 53 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, desires position as bookkeeper or bookkeeper's assistant; experienced, also good knowledge of office routine; references. Bloom, 276 Henry St., N. Y. C.

BOOKKEEPER, graduate New York University; wishes position as bookkeeper; experienced; capable handling entire office; knowledge credits, collections, &c. G 658 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER (25), competent office man; handle credits, collections, correspondence; 8 years' experience; excellent references; $35. H 377 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Christian, 26; seven years' experience; salary moderate. K 672 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, long experience; excellent penman; highest reference. G 675 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER office manager, financial statements, correspondent, stenographer; executive ability. G 386 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, experienced trial balance, controls payroll; best references. G 379 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, experienced estimating automobile repairs; knowledge French, German. B 26 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, experienced, competent controlling accounts, trial balances, &c. L 21 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 8 years' experience; double entry, trial balance. G 668 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 20; four years' experience; take charge full set books; stenographer; references: $30. G 670 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 18, recommended; $15. Mr. George, 117 East Houston. Orchard 8277.

BOOKKEEPER, 6 years' experience, accounting student, stenography and typing; $30. L 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, N. Y. U. junior; statements, costs. K 671 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17, desires office position; reference, Murray Berlin, 194 Livonia Av., Bklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, thoroughly experienced all cars, foreign and domestic, with over ten years' experience as mechanic and expert driver; best of references; neat, careful; desires position city or country. Moore, Cathedral 7243.

CHAUFFEURS—We have several good men with from 3 to 8 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR—Am compelled to dispense with the services of very efficient chauffeur and mechanic; would like his placement with dependable party. Phone Melrose 4377.

CHAUFFEUR, 37, married, 15 years' experience high-class cars, Pierce, Locomobile, &c.; city or country. Charles Taylor, 609 West 183th. Morningside 8805. Extension 18.

CHAUFFEUR, Scotch-American, 20 years' experience, 12 years last place; expert mechanic and driver; go anywhere; excellent references. Napier, 208 West 99th. Riverside 8072.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 4 years with present employer. Reisendt, Schuyler 9088.

CHAUFFEUR (26), single 11 years' experience, clean record, desires position with private family in the country all year; personal references; wages $35 weekly, room, board. M 1 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; educated; young man, able help with clerical work; wishes position, commercial; own repairs. G 369 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic 26, single, 6 years' experience; private position, city or country; best references. A. Lubejo, 543 East 175d St., N. Y. C.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 10 years' experience, reliable, careful driver, wishes position three-four months, city or country; private. R., 106 West 99th St., Riverside 9648.

CHAUFFEUR—American, 35; 16 years' driving and factory experience; 7 years one family; best references from former employers. F. C. Walton, 325 West 99th.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC — Swiss-French; married; no children; A1 references; city, country. Buhr, 219 West 84th. Schuyler 6782.

CHAUFFEUR—A1; excellent mechanic, careful driver; all repairs; reliable; references; 4 years former position. 2128 8th Av., University 6841.

CHAUFFEUR—Lady wishes to place single man; good mechanic; excellent driver; willing to be useful. Telephone J. F. Curtis. Roslyn 133.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, single, experienced on high-class cars, 3 years with large family. Lehmann, Academy 0631. Robert Harts, 356 West 108th St.

CHAUFFEUR—Colored; expert mechanic; any cars; best references; 12 years. Circle 8507.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 41, experienced driver, mechanic; go anywhere. Chauffeur, 1,849 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wants position, private. Riverside 6543. Scudder, 130 West 97th.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 15 years' driving Rolls Royce, Pierce, Packard; own repairs. Ralph, 148 West 64th St. Columbus 9173.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; six years' experience on high class cars. B 59 Times.

CHAUFFEUR—White; 12 years' experience; A1 mechanic on first-class cars; 3½ years last position. R 1005 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married, experienced all cars; private; A1 references. Wright, Harlem 9503.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private family; 13 years' experience. Knowles, 140 West 142d.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 29, single, eight years' driving; city, country. G 390 Times.

CLERK, college attendant; permanent position; preferably brokerage, advertising. K 873 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE MAN, well recommended, desires position mornings or afternoons. P 464 Times.

COMPANION, tutor, to young boys during vacation; high school senior, excellent athlete at tennis, swimming, golf; sound character. Charles Thompson, Forley St., Elmhurst, L. I.

CORRESPONDENT, German, shortly arrived, 15 years' experience with leading concerns. A1 references, seeks similar position. G 393 Times.

COUPLE, colored, good cook, butler; country, seashore. Audubon 9840, Apt. 40, Washington Court.

COUPLE, first class cook, butler; best references. 154 East 80th St. Lenox 5801.

COUPLE, chauffeur-butler, wife good plain cook. T 1036 Times Harlem.

DRAFTSMAN, CHECKER, STRUCTURAL STEEL DESIGNER, 8 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. C 426 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical designer, technical graduate, practical toolmaker. Willhelm, 2,028 Bleecker St., Brooklyn.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT desires position with progressive concern; just graduated New York University; experienced secretary, stenographer, well educated, good correspondent, knowledge of business methods; excellent references. G 655 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, head, practical experience in all branches, desires position; expert on flowers; single. G 387 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, 22, technical graduate, 3 years' experience, drafting, estimating. B 77 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, machine designer, desires additional work. E. D. Roberts, 43 East 41st.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, wishes extra work evenings. B 91 Times.

DRUG CLERK, experienced junior; good prescription; wishes position. B 643 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICIAN, married; work evenings and Sundays (anything); reasonable. Brand, 1,459 Amsterdam Av.

ESTIMATOR, superintendent, 12 years' experience; general contractors' references. C 448 Times.

EXECUTIVE.

A SOUTH AMERICAN TESTIMONY:

"YOU POSSESS THE RARE FACULTY OF MAKING YOURSELF SOLID WITH THE LATIN-AMERICAN WITHOUT IN THE LEAST COMPROMISING YOURSELF AND WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO YOUR EMPLOYER'S INTERESTS."

Would that ability in an American citizen, coupled with other necessary business and character qualifications, be of value to your organization? If so, please address B 656 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.

Am at present connected with dress house, taking care of contractors, piece goods, shipping, desire to change for bigger opportunity in similar capacity, or as piece goods buyer for resident buyers. Address EXPERT, 487 Times.

EXECUTIVE.

Bank executive, aged 38, now employed, desires permanent position domestic bank; experience covers twenty years, domestic and fore

The New York Times
Classified Advertising Rates.
Count six words to an Agate line. Agate (Minimum space one time) ... 70c
Situations Wanted ... 40c
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For insertion in the Sunday edition advertisements of schools, stenographic, dental and resorts must be received in The Times Building by noon Thursday. Financial Opportunities to 11 A. M. Saturday. All other classified advertisements not later than 3 P. M. Saturday.
Advertisements for insertion in the daily edition must be received by 6 P. M. on the day preceding insertion.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Continued from Preceding Page.

MODEL, SIZE 16, EXPERIENCED GIRL, TO TRY ON MUFFS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR STEADY POSITION. SCHLANK & FRANKEL, 345 WEST 36TH ST.

MODELS 14 TO 16
TALL, STYLISH FOR HIGH-CLASS COAT & SUIT HOUSE
BEST SALARIES. LONG SEASON.
H. B. MILLER
2 W. 33D ST.

MODELS.
Tall, slender, attractive young ladies, size 16, for coats and suits.
SINGER BROS.,
486 7th Av.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
FOR COATS AND SUITS; LONG SEASON. ROTHBLUM, GOLDBERG CO.
36 WEST 36TH ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16, STYLISH GIRLS, FOR COATS AND SUITS; GOOD SALARY. JOSEPH JONASSON, RADER & CO., 218 WEST 38TH.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
STEADY POSITIONS.
ROYAL COAT CO.,
44 WEST 28TH ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16, ATTRACTIVE GIRLS; PERMANENT POSITIONS. COHEN & EDELMAN, 1,225 BROADWAY.

MODELS, size 16, tall, attractive and experienced, for dresses; good pay. Parisian, 21 East 31st St.

MODELS, size 16; refined young ladies, try on dresses; experience unnecessary. Apply all week, Rodgers & Horn, 33 East 31st.

MODEL, SIZE 16.
FOR DRESSES; TALL, ATTRACTIVE.
SON-ASH, 105 MADISON AV.

MODEL, perfect 16, attractive, capable of waiting on trade. M. Schnitzer & Co., 328 5th Av.

MODEL, SIZE 36-18.
Must be attractive; well paid; for suits and coats. Karl Light, 139 West 37th.

MODEL, size 16, coats and suits. Call Edmund Loewy & Co., 29 West 35th St.

MODEL, size 16, for coats. Pfutzer & Weintraub, 145 West 27th.

MODELS, size 16; attractive. Twing & Bondy, 148 Madison Av., 32d St.

MODEL, size 16, for coat and suit house. Philip Unger & Son, 30 West 26th.

NURSE, experienced, to take entire charge of young child and assist with housework; country. Phone 2487 Tilorry between 10 and 12 Tuesday and Wednesday.

NURSE, undergraduate, for night duty; excellent salary. Terrytown Hospital, Tel. 37.

NURSES, graduates; night duty; good salaries. Superintendent Nurses, Metropolis 3260.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Must be accurate, experienced; give full particulars; $30. G 98 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist; bright; Christian owner; $17; address own handwriting. G 985 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, one with at least 3 years' experience in a mercantile house. Rotary Shirt Co., 390 Broadway.

SALESLADIES wanted; real estate office; those who speak foreign languages preferred; we pay salary and commission. Inquire Room 712, World Building, 68 Park Row.

SALESLADY, experienced only, with high-class following, need apply. Tappe, 19 West 46th St.

SALESWOMEN.
STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 23D ST.,
Have vacancies for experienced
SALESWOMEN
in the
CORSET DEPARTMENT.
Only those accustomed to fitting need apply, after 9 A. M. at Superintendent's Office, Sixth Floor.

SALESWOMEN—Three young women for outside subscription work to call on the business men of the city; salary $18 and commission; you can earn from $40 to $70 week if you are a hustler. Call from 9-5, 225 5th Av., Room 420.

SALESLADIES, four, to sell imported perfume novelties; liveral commission. See Preston, 2 West 11th St.

SALESWOMAN, outside, for high-class millinery, on commission basis. Roberts Hats Co., 425 5th Av.

SALESWOMAN,
Thoroughly experienced on gowns, wraps, position steady. Apply Gordon, 40 West 37th.

STENOGRAPHER in real estate and builder's office, with knowledge of bookkeeping; state experience and salary. F 282 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, capable; must be accurate at figures; permanent position; salary expected. E 49 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; knowledge of bookkeeping; good personality. S 55 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, experienced; permanent position; refined surroundings; gives full details. 970, 200 Cable Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, at least 5 years' experience; must be quick and accurate. F 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, neat and efficient, with some experience; Christian firm. Apply 5th floor, 31 West 46th St.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner and assist in office; salary $12; apply afternoon. Room 909, 125 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping wanted by manufacturer of trunks, Century Furniture Co., 171 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping; good hours; state salary. Box 140, Schluszel Ad. Agency, 1,270 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and clerical worker, experienced; moderate salary. Apply C. & L. Steinbuch Co., 215 Greene.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, thoroughly experienced; apply Herman Ziegler & Co., 105 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; good chance for advancement. Selz Shoe Co., 100 Reade St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, Christian office; state age and salary. G 72 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, must be experienced; salary $15; state age, religion. E 38 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced on Underwood machine, wanted by lace house. B 74 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, $30. McBurney School, 318 West 57th St.

STENOGRAPHER Wanted—Experienced. 11 West Forty-fourth Street, Room 606.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR — One with knowledge of typewriting preferred. Box 87, 717 St. James Bldg.

SWITCHBOARD operator, intelligent girl; well recommended. S 77 Times.

TELEPHONIC OPERATOR — Thoroughly experienced young lady with knowledge of stenography preferred. splendid opportunity for willing worker. W 794 Times Downtown.

TUTOR wanted (lady) for hygiene and third-year French. Phone Rye 836.

TYPIST and bill clerk, experienced and accurate, preferably with knowledge details of engraving department; permanent; state age, experience, education. Box 49, 117 St. James Building.

TYPIST; one experienced and accustomed to detail work. See Mr. Fenner, after 9 A. M., Marmon Automobile Co., 1,280 Broadway.

TYPIST—PERMANENT POSITION LIFTING AND TABULATING IN LARGE SILK HOUSE. G 694 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN OF INTELLIGENCE AND BREEDING, TO FURNISH AND WEAR THEIR OWN EVENING CLOTHES (WHICH MUST HAVE CHARACTER AND STYLE), AS AT-MOSPHERE EXTRAS IN SCENES OF EVENING PARTY IN MOTION PICTURE BEING MADE BY ROBERTSON-COLE PICTURES CORPORATION; THOSE WITH OR WITHOUT PREVIOUS PICTURE EXPERIENCE WILL BE USED; NO FEES OR COMMISSIONS. APPLY TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 9 O'CLOCK, AT VICTOR STUDIOS, 645 WEST 43D ST. ASK FOR MR. JAMES.

WOMAN wanted, capable of taking complete charge of buying and selling for ladies' and children's ready-to-wear department; must be a wide-awake person; excellent opportunity in a large department store in Trenton, N. J. Z 2491 Times Annex.

WOMAN, educated, ambitious, for educational work outside city; not teaching or office position; commission basis; average earnings first year $50-$200 weekly, $1,800 yearly assured. Mr. Ferrycker, 522 5th Av.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; who is not afraid of work and can manage help for a select small family hotel near New York; answer, giving experience and reference. Box 295, Hotel Advertising Agency, 217 Broadway, New York.

YOUNG LADY to assist at professional office, near West 70th St., 9:15 to 9:30 each day except Thursdays; some knowledge of stenography and typewriting; kindly state religion; refined environment; sincerity. S 62 Times.

YOUNG LADY capable of assuming charge of all stenographic work, billing and filing for large coat and suit house. Apply Joseph Engle Co., 184 West 37th.

YOUNG LADY to act as clerk in insurance broker's office; must be typist; answer in own handwriting; state salary. Henry Sobel & Co., 126 William St.

YOUNG LADY for general housework, plain cooking; small family; good pay for right person. Massin, 720 West 122d.

YOUNG LADY of good education as typist and office assistant; state age, experience and salary desired. T 562 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HAMILTON
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, INC.,
6 CHURCH ST.
One block below Cortlandt St.
We have 111 orders for clerical help at very good salaries, and need stenographers, typists, ledger clerks and comptometer operators.

MERCANTILE REFERENCE CO., AGENCY, ROOM 204, 200 BROADWAY.
Stenographers, $20-$22; typists, $18-$20; Elliott-Fisher operator, $18-$22; file clerk, $15; telephone operators, knowledge stenography, $25; reputable Christian firms. Registration free.

J. H. EARLY,
220 WEST 42D ST., 10TH FLOOR.
Permanent and temporary positions with high grade firms. Stenographers, $20-$30; legal, $25; bookkeeper-stenog., $25; typist-asst. bookkeeper, $100; clerks, $15-$18. Personal service to each applicant.

HIRSH OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
30 BROADWAY.
Steno.-secy., exp. bond house, Protestant firm, salary about $40.
Many other openings for stenos., typists, switchboard opers., clerks, &c. Register free.

THE VOCATIONAL BUREAU,
17 West 42d St., near 5th Av.
For appointment phone Vanderbilt 8656.
Bookkeepers, stenographers, typists, CLERICAL WORKERS, &C.
HIGH CLASS POSITIONS.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.

FITCH PERSONNEL SERVICE.
15 East 40th. Murray Hill 2929.
STENOGRAPHERS, $125; Others, $90-$100.
TYPISTS, $75-$80.
COMPTOMETER OPERATORS, $22.
CLERKS, H. S. EDUCATION.

MILLROSE Personnel Service, 31 East 42d St. Stenographers, $22; secretarial, $25; technical, $27.50; clerks, $16; Elliott-Fisher operator, bookkeeping, $27.50; Christian firms; typist, $16; telephone operator, $15. Registration free.

BLANCHE REID AGENCY.
Orders being filled by Brown Agency, 280 Broadway. Wanted immediately: Stenographers, $18-$25; comptometer, $25; switchboard, $25; file clerks, typist, $25; typists, $18-$22; file clerks, $21; clerks, $15-$20.

WEAVER EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
574 5th Av.
Several openings for good stenographers; 1 year's experience; $20-$22; also advanced positions.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.

COMMERCIAL REFERENCE COMPANY,
145 Nassau St. 38 Park Row.
STENOGRAPHERS, $20-$25.
STENOGRAPHER, legal, $20.
TYPIST, $20. COMPTOMETER, $20.

JUPP AGENCY, 82 NASSAU.
STENOGRAPHER, commercial, $15-$25.
STENOGRAPHER, law, $18-$20.
BOOKPR. STENO., assistant, $15-$20.
CLERK, good penman, 25 years old.

ELENOR D. MOOG,
12 JOHN ST.
Stenographers, typists, clerical workers, bill clerks; splendid opportunity.
NO ADVANCE CHARGE.

STENOGRAPHERS (SEVERAL) NEEDED IMMEDIATELY; SALARIES $25-$30. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY, 9 CHURCH ST. CORTLANDT 1172.

DAVID AGENCY,
17 West 42d. Room 515.
Stenographic positions, permanent, temporary. Call Tuesday.

SECURITY EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
51 EAST 42D ST.
BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS.

ROYBORNE, INC., 2 RECTOR ST.
Stenographer, some experience, $20-$23; legal, $25; brokerage, $23; typist; Christian firm.

STENOGRAPHERS, many, $35, $30, $25, $20, $18, $15; uptown, downtown; Underwood bookkeeping machine, $25. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

DOROTHY M. LANG AGENCY, 115 Broadway. Rector 1980—Stenographers, bookkeepers; Christian firms; call immediately.

BABCOCK EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.
Desirable positions, stenographers; Christian firms. 507 5th Av. (42d St.).

KINMER SERVICE, Room 617, 132 Nassau. Excellent openings; stenographers, bookkeepers; Christian firms.

McCARTHY Agency, 46 Nassau. Free registration. Bookkeeper-stenographer, $25; bookkeeper-typist, $20.

STENOGRAPHERS, banking, brokerage, legal, real estate, one familiar sounds; $20-$18. Fulton Agency, 66 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY,
OVER 20 YEARS OF AGE,
In private office; experienced operator on Oliver machine, with knowledge of bookkeeping; very good salary; splendid opportunity for advancement.
Employment Office,
207 West 24th St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.
Prominent Western manufacturer desires services in New York office of young woman of refinement, about 30, secretarial work; also assist in selling; state age, references, education and experience; good opportunity. X 2003 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER—An exceptional opening for refined American girl about twenty-five, who is high-grade stenographer; good salary with excellent chance for promotion. Call before 9:30 Monday, Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Co., 366 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; must be over 30 years of age, have at least 8 years' experience; big opportunity for advancement as soon as worth demonstrated; salary to start $19 per week. Do It All Tractors, 33 Park Place, Brew York City.

STENOGRAPHER on noiseless typewriter; must be neat, willing and thoroughly competent, with stenography experience of not less than 2 years. Address, stating age, experience in detail, nationality and salary expected. S 623 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge of switchboard. Call between 9 and 11:30 A. M., Bertran J. Goodman, 140th St. and Walton Av., Bronx, 1 block from Mott Haven Station, Lexington subway, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER in law office of single practitioner; only experienced need apply. Apply in writing, giving education, experience and salary desired, K 686 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS—Several openings for experienced stenographers; both temporary and permanent positions, downtown district; salary, $20-$30; give full information. Write Box 22, 1111 St. Paul Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, expert, with experience in ready-to-wear industry preferred; hours 8:45 to 6. Charlop Bros. & Co., 361 West 36th St.

STENOGRAPHER — Quick, accurate and thoroughly capable; salary $16 start; give reference, religion and experience. B 648 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, French; must be able to speak and translate French into English and vice versa. Apply with references. X 2011 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, in silk manufacturer's office. Rector Co., 258 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.
Young woman, experienced operator on Dictaphone, wanted by publishing house; must have good education and be capable of taking charge of office; state salary expected. Address P. F. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for large automobile corporation; must be hard worker. 1,803 Broadway. See Mr. Duncanson.

STENOGRAPHER, first class, architectural; temporary; state salary expected. Z 2450 Times Annex.

ESTIMATOR, electrical, one familiar with construction work; references. 346 Sixth St.

ESTIMATOR, cash and check record; clerical office; must be familiar with figures in detail, also knowledge of invoices; good salary to competent man. Apply in person or by mail, Hardwood Products Co., 1 Madison Av., New York.

FOREMAN-Contractor, leather goods manufacturer of ladies' handbags, seeks an all-around man to take full charge of plant. Room 1811, 345 Broadway, New York.

FRUIT CLERK.
Experienced in handling canned goods. Chidnes & Co., 62 Park Row.

MAN who knows how to sell and produce consistently can make a very desirable connection which offers fine remuneration and permanent position; only man with record and of reliable character will be considered; selling operating certificates in gasoline drive-in service stations; sales person basis. Consumers Service Stations Corporation, Room 810, 13 Astor Place.

MAN, MIDDLE-AGED, EDUCATED, MARRIED, WILL TO MEET AND INTERVIEW PEOPLE IN APARTMENT HOUSES PROPOSITION STRICTLY GENUINE; EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. Z 2488 TIMES ANNEX.

MAN for adding work in accounting department; ready or immediate employment essential; state age, qualifications and salary wanted. S 232 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, good all-around man, having at least five years' practical commercial experience, capable of making working drawings from sketches; state age, experience in full and salary wanted. T 541 Times.

MECHANIC, experienced on Pinless-Arrow and Mack motors; permanent position; good salary. Call 643 West 52d St.

MEN.
PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.
HIGH PAY.
CONTINUOUS ADVANCEMENT.
These are the incentives that go with our offer to take on a few additional ambitious men as participants in the national expansion of a well-established, well-managed, profitable business the New York factory of which is being today taxed to capacity production and which numbers among its patrons more than 1,000 of the most creditably reputable financial institutions in New York City alone.
THE REWARDS SUGGESTED ARE NOT CONDITIONED UPON YOUR PRIOR EXPERIENCE. WE'LL TAME YOU AS WE FIND YOU AND TRAIN YOU, FREE, IN THE QUICK ACQUIRING OF BIG MONEY-EARNING POWER; MOREOVER, WE'LL MAKE IT EASY FOR YOU TO EARN WHILE YOU LEARN.
When we tell you that seven members of our staff are drawing $300 and over a week in commissions and that many of these men a few weeks ago were novices in selling—you will understand that we are offering you a REAL OPPORTUNITY. Our campaign, besides, comprises both the energetic and the merchandising activities of this rapidly growing business and there is further incentive for really ambitious men to find themselves upon the platform of executive rank somewhere in our organization.
THE OPPORTUNITY, IN THIS FORM, CANNOT BE EXTENDED LONG; YOUR APPLICATION SHOULD BE IN OUR HANDS WITHOUT DELAY. IF INTERESTED YOU ARE TO CALL AT OUR FACTORY, 151 GRAND ST., (Cor. Lafayette), AND ASK FOR MR. GRAHAM.
2:45 SHARP TUESDAY AFTERNOON.
TODAY.

MEN TO ASSIST IN SALES OF MORTGAGE SECURITIES AND MAKE COLLECTIONS; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; WE TRAIN YOU; DRAWING ACCOUNT AND COMMISSION; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. SEE MR. STANGLE, ROOM 601, 126 LIBERTY ST.

OPERATORS wanted on dresses. Appl 2 Cohen, 12 West 31st St.

PRESSMAN, Harris, all-around-man; one experienced in serial numbering; good wages; steady job; 44-hour week. M. H., 162 Times.

SECRETARY, assistant in trade association work; write, giving full particulars, education, age, experience, if any, &c. Box G 661 Times Downtown.

SHOPPERS—BUYER'S ASSISTANT. Experienced, for high-class dress house. J. & W. GOETZ, 10 EAST 33D.

SOLICITOR (advertising) wanted, to become manager of classified advertising department of live weekly; excellent immediate and future possibilities; liberal commission basis. Z 2459 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, about 21, who has had recent experience in wholesale coal office; must be willing to work overtime; state age, experience, salary desired and references; Christian firm. C 165 Times.

STOCK CLERK—Young man, preparatory school education or better, willing to begin at bottom, for Christian concern that trains its own personnel; rubber manufacturing. G 394 Times.

STOCK RECORD CLERK.
Young man, permanent position with large jobbing house; excellent opportunity for advancement; give full particulars. Box 667, 209 Cable Building.

SUPERINTENDENT for an important Jewish orthodox home and hospital; one competent and experienced in institutional work preferred. Make application in writing for a confidential interview to Department W, 785 Howard Av., Brooklyn.

TEACHER wanted for evening work; a thoroughly experienced teacher of English literature of the high school grades; must have good standing, ability and of proven business character; the position offered are on a conservative commission basis; leads and introductions will be given as well as every assistance; might mean excellent executive positions for the right men; state your qualifications and references, which will be considered confidential. S 19 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, permanent position with large jobbing house; excellent opportunity for advancement; state full particulars." Box 668, 209 Cable Bldg.

YOUNG MEN and women wanted who are anxious to earn $25 to $75 per week and commission by working in the Far Rockaway section. Apply any day this week between 9:30 and 11, 3:30 and 5:30, next to the Far Rockaway fire station on Central Av., and ask for Mr. Feldenstein.

YOUNG MEN, over 20, high school education, to learn to sell advertising by telephone; training salary $15; advancement. Apply after 10 A. M., Mr. Lamson, Buyers' Guide Co., 26 Brooklyn Citizen, 3d floor, Fulton and Adams Sts., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MEN and women to sell high-class publication; $25 per week commission guaranteed; can earn $90 or more. Tuesday between 10 and 12 A. M., Room 42, 31 East 27th.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN OF INTELLIGENCE AND BREEDING, TO FURNISH AND WEAR THEIR OWN EVENING CLOTHES (WHICH MUST HAVE CHARACTER AND STYLE), AS ATMOSPHERE EXTRAS IN SCENES OF EVENING PARTY IN MOTION PICTURE BEING MADE BY ROBERTSON-COLE PICTURES CORPORATION; THOSE WITH OR WITHOUT PREVIOUS PICTURE EXPERIENCE WILL BE USED; NO FEES OR COMMISSIONS. APPLY TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 9 O'CLOCK, AT VICTOR STUDIOS, 645 WEST 43D ST. ASK FOR MR. JAMES.

WANTED—A practical dress man who can take charge of the entire detail of a young, progressive dress house; to the right man we offer an interest in the business and a real opportunity; replies restricted to strictest confidence; give full details, age, experience, &c. Write to A. H. W., 1502 World Tower Building, 110 West 40th St., N. Y.

Salesmen.

BOND SALESMEN.
An unusually attractive commission is offered men with clientele or men who can sell a sound, high-yielding security that has stood careful investigation; this security has unusual merit; only men accustomed to selling high-grade securities and to dealing with this issue offers great returns. Call at Room 13, 7th floor, 18 West 34th St., 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BOND SALESMEN.
SECURITY SALESMEN.
INSURANCE AGENTS.
YOUNG LAWYERS.
A large New York organization, consisting of many of the leading men of America, desires to secure the services of six high-class men of good standing, ability and of proven business character; the position offered are on a conservative commission basis; leads and introductions will be given as well as every assistance; might mean excellent executive positions for the right men; state your qualifications and references, which will be considered confidential. S 19 Times.

CLOTHING SALESMAN, first class, capable of assuming charge of high specialty dept.; three years with present employer; reason for leaving, desire larger field; opportunity for master tailor; permanent; $2,000 to $2,500. Times Square.

DRESS SALESMEN.
High-class dress manufacturer has openings for salesmen of proven ability, covering territories:
PACIFIC COAST.
MIDDLE WEST.
TEXAS, SOUTH.
Wonderful opportunity for those who have an acquaintance with buyers of better dresses in the larger department stores and ladies' furnishing establishments.
T. & L. MFG. CO.,
261 Madison Av., or Box.

EXPERIENCED HOSIERY SALESMAN wanted by one of the largest wholesale houses; two territories open—Intermountain and Pennsylvania; liberal drawing account and commission. Write, giving full detailed experience, nationality, age and religion. Hosiery, Room 932, Tribune Building.

FORD SALESMEN.
NEW PLEASURE CARS AND TOURING CONVERSION CARS. WILLIAM KRAUSS GARAGE CORP., AUTHORIZED AGENT, 310TH ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.

FURNITURE SALESMAN
with instalment experience; steady good salary. White Plains Furniture Co., White Plains.

HANDKERCHIEF SALESMAN WANTED.
First-class man, well acquainted with the jobbing trade in New York State and Middle West; one who has successfully sold exclusively to the jobber; state previous experience, salary expected and all information in first letter; good opportunity for the right man. S. H. M., Box 87 Times Downtown.

HAT SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced retail salesman, of good appearance, required by this organization. Apply Mr. Farwell, Wabash Avenue and Broadway.

LALAMOUR—Salesman and estimator wanted; must have experience in this line, able to read plans and close contracts. To a man who will produce results we will pay a liberal salary and commission. Answer, stating full particulars, W 522 Times.

MILLINERY SALESMAN for popular priced hand-made hats, thoroughly experienced, with following; city and out of town; good opportunity; references. S 70 Times.

REAL ESTATE Salesman — Commission basis. I want a good suburban real estate salesman familiar with Long Island and who has a machine; state where you live; also your experience. Apply Room 905, 47 West 34th St.

SECURITY SALESMEN.
Man accustomed to selling high grade securities are offered an unusually attractive commission in selling a sound high-yielding issue that has stood careful investigation. This security has unusual merit and offers a splendid opportunity to high class salesmen. Call at Room 13, 7th floor, 18 West 34th St., 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SECURITY SALESMEN.
We want four high-grade successful salesmen to sell a high-grade preferred stock with bonus of common on a very liberal commission basis. Call at 902 5th Av., Room 901.

SUIT SALESMAN—General representative to handle misses' suit and coat line of better grade. Call personally, Sam Greenberg, 213-223 West 35th.

WE HAVE an exceptional opening for young men as Motor Truck Salesmen on our New York sales force; ambition and good address necessary; drawing account. Call 9 to 9:30 and 12 to 1, Peerless Co., 176 Fulton St.

SALESMAN
IF YOU ARE A SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN WITH A KEEN ANALYTICAL TURN OF MIND, AND REALIZE THAT SELLING MEANS MORE THAN PUTTING IN TIME; YOU ARE ENTITLED TO THE BEST; IF YOU ARE OF THE ABOVE TYPE AND CAN QUALIFY, WE HAVE AN OFFICE DEVICE WHICH WILL NET YOU $5,000 PER YEAR OR MORE IN COMMISSIONS. SEE MR. MURPHY AT 119 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY, ROOM 980.

SALESMEN,
covering New Jersey, Westchester or Long Island, calling on garages, to handle 3-A Piston Rings on commission.
PISTON RING CO.,
147 Metropolitan Av.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMEN.
THE LARGEST FINANCIAL INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD REQUIRES SALESMEN IN THEIR BANKING DEPARTMENT ON STRAIGHT COMMISSION. IF YOU ARE 25 OR OVER AND CAN QUALIFY YOU MAY COMMENCE WITH THIS LIFE WORK FOR A CONCERN WITH OVER $25,000,000 ASSETS.
NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY,
E. M. MILBURN, 25 WEST 43D ST.

SALESMEN,
LOOK, READ, INVESTIGATE.
Opportunity for three neat, intelligent salesmen to make connection with large brush concern; must come well recommended; experience unnecessary; we train you to earn $100 weekly on commission basis, from start; apply Mr. Dowd, 29 Mercer St., New York City, between 8:30 and 10:30 A. M., all week.

SALESMEN,
Two first-class financial salesmen to sell attractive guaranteed bond which shows large earnings; easy selling plan; big company salesmen average $200 weekly; unusual opportunity; salary and commission to qualifying men. Apply by letter only, Fidelity Reserve and Guaranty Co., 685 5th Av.

SALESMEN, WELL-KNOWN TO CITY BUYERS AND RESIDENT OFFICES, FOR HOUSE MAKING A SPECIALTY OF AND SUITS IN EXCLUSIVE STYLES AND VERY FINE WORKMANSHIP; ONLY THOSE CONNECTED WITH WELL-KNOWN HOUSES; REFERENCES EXCHANGED; SALARY AGAINST COMMISSION. BOX 569, 209 CABLE BLDG.

SALESMAN wanted on commission basis, with weekly drawing account, for side line; must have good following among retail druggists to sell successfully "Good Luck" Rupture Supports, approved and recommended highly by physicians; article requires no fitting, sells upon sight and yields a good profit to retail druggists. Ballston Company, 132 Nassau St., New York City.

SALESMEN—Clean cut young men of good character, with selling experience on house to house canvas for advertising purposes; good opportunity for right party to make money with a proposition that will secure a better connection for those who make good; must furnish credentials as to integrity and ability; commission. K 468 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, calling on cigar, drug, novelty, hardware, department stores, sporting goods trade, &c., to sell nationally advertised smokers' articles and household necessities; full time or as a side line on commission basis; state territory, selling experience and references. H. D. Bernhardt, 148 Chambers St.

SALESMAN TO REPRESENT COMBINATION OF FACTORIES IN HOUSEFURNISHING LINE; EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR LIVE WIRE; DRAWING AGAINST COMMISSION. CALL FOR INTERVIEW ROOM 708, MOHAWK BUILDING, 100 5TH AV.

SALESMAN—BUSINESS MAN FOR LOCAL AND OUTSIDE TERRITORY INTERVIEWING SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS MEN REGARDING GOVERNMENT ACCREDITED INFORMATION; WORKING ON LEADS ONLY; COMMISSION, BONUS AND EXPENSES. 88 WEST 38TH ST., 3D FLOOR.

SALESMAN wanted to call on the department stores in Greater New York and Jersey with a line of ladies', misses' and infants' knit goods; to a man with a good following we offer an attractive proposition; all correspondence held in strict confidence. W 562 Times.

SALESMAN—Capable young man as assistant sales manager of a fair-size corrugated box plant; must have knowledge of estimating; excellent opportunity for right party; special commission; applications considered confidential; give full particulars in first letter. S 5 Times.

SALESMEN—We are offering a new $12 Business Service to business men and require a few additional salesmen. Hustlers with ability can make $60 to $100 on commission basis. Out-of-town work for those who prefer it. Telephone for appointment. Gramercy 3879.

SALESMAN of high ideals and ability, accustomed to making big money, preferably with knowledge of machines for bookkeeping, to sell a device of great value; commission basis only. K 468 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with auto to sell mayonnaise dressing to hotels, delicatessens and restaurants; if you can prove good ability we will pay you a salary; local territory. National Mayonnaise Machine Co., 205 Public St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN WANTED—Proctor Signals are selling faster every day; large advertising campaign starts in July; $2 1-2 per cent. commission; our salesmen are making real money. Astor Auto Signal Co., 1780 Broadway.

SALESMEN.
OUR OFFER IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY
to Advertise Places to be Visited.
The BUSINESS BUILDERS wants the man who will learn to interest executives in the service of commercial organizing business organizations under experienced executives. They will earn while they learn and will qualify for promotion to executive positions in our important industrial corporations.
BUSINESS BUILDERS has contracted with these organizations to expand their business through the sales of their securities and to provide them with move ahead plans. We want sales managers, and executives who will fit into the industrial sales forces of the expanded corporations.
BUSINESS BUILDERS has accepted these sales organizations for training and only after it has subjected them to the most rigid investigation by industrial engineers of national standing. The character of these organizations is attested to by the names of some of the men who are on their board of directors:
R. ST. ELMO LIVING, whose career as Business Manager of Success Magazine, Ridgeley Co., as Sales Manager for Burroughs Adding Machine Co., as General Manager Art Metal Construction Co., as President of the Council of Advertising Managers, as Vice President National Association of Corporation Schools, as member of the Council C. of C. Chamber of Commerce and Vice President of the Campbell-Ewald Co., is nationally known.
ROY F. SOULE, editor of "Hardware Age," for ten years.
FERD. R. MOHATH, senior partner of Hoadley, Lauterbach & Johnson, well-known attorneys and counsellors.
C. E. KNOEPPEL, President C. E. Knoeppel Co., Inc., Industrial Engineers, member American Society Industrial Engineers, author of "Installing Efficiency Methods," "Graphic Production Control," &c.
WILLIAM GETTINGER, President Eaton & Gettinger, printers; treasurer Bankers' Development Corporation.
J. M. GILBERT, whose career as Sales Manager Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., as Sales Manager United States Tire Co. and inventor of the Gilbert Rim, is nationally known.
J. S. BRETZ, organizer and President J. S. Bretz Company, director of the Wire Wheel Corporation of America and founder of the Bretzpress Company of America.
J. S. McCLURG, well known for his connection with Republic Rubber Co., of which he was organizer and general manager, and with Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, of which he was production manager.
NICHOLAS T. TICKER, efficiency engineer for such companies as Crucible Steel Company of America, Gorham Silver Company, American Brass Company, General Electric Company and Life Savers Candy Company; member faculty New York University.
JERVIS R. HARBECK, whose industrial life has included Presidency of the American Can Company, the organization of the Duesenberg Motors Corporation, identification with the reorganization of the Maxwell, Chalmers Company. He is Vice President and Financial Director of the Willys Corporation and director of the Industrial Bank of New York.
HIRAM F. HARRIS, prominent in the motor world for his connection with the Maxwell Motor Company, of which he has been advertising manager; the Willys-Overland New York City branch of which he was reorganizer of the sales and service departments, and the Republic Motor Truck Company, of which he is Industrial Engineer.
MARSHALL J. ROOT, who has been prominent as President of the Sargent & Greenleaf Lock Company, and as Vice President of the Fairbanks Company.
ALBERT B. BAUER, who is identified chiefly with the Fairbanks Company of New York City, for whom he was General Manager of the Export Division.
GEORGE E. DANIELS has, in his industrial career, served as member of the Board of Directors of the Buick Motor Company, Vice President and General Manager Oakland Motor Car Company, member of the Board of Directors of the General Motors Company.
SAMUEL K. PHILLIPS, Director Lansdowne National Bank.
EVERLY M. DAVIS, Director Nashville Industrial Corp., and the Davis Chemical Products, Inc., and previously President Butterworth-Judson Company.
These names reflect the probity of the organizations Business Builders are expanding and the value of a connection with these organizations.
The proposition presented to the reader of this advertisement has therefore an extraordinary appeal, backed as it is by prominent and substantial business men and large organizations of America.
BUSINESS BUILDERS' training force puts its men through an intensive course of practical salesmanship in the organization for which they sell the securities and to which they will be assigned as district sales managers and executives if they meet the requirements.
There are more than 450 responsible positions for men and can 231 them. 107 men have already been promoted from the ranks of the salesman in the BUSINESS BUILDERS to positions with salaries from $5,200 to $15,000 a year, besides commissions and bonuses (certified figures).
BUSINESS BUILDERS' qualifications: Ninety per cent. of the successful salesmen who were appointed to executive positions in the organizations represented by the Business Builders never had any other training in salesmanship than that given them in the course of their work with the BUSINESS BUILDERS. Amongst the BUSINESS BUILDERS' enthusiastic personnel are university graduates, corporation lawyers, college professors, locomotive engineers, telephone managers, clerks, bookkeepers, accountants, etc.
In all of them the leading qualification was a desire to succeed as men and as business men. In the man-building or training institution of the BUSINESS BUILDERS they have learned that the essentials of success are expert knowledge of their field, and above all faith in themselves and in the project for which they are working.
IMMEDIATE EARNING POWER.
The immediate earning power of members of BUSINESS BUILDERS varies. In one unit the weekly earning by commissions of the men last week averaged $74 (certified figures). The earning of one man for the week was $695.
The length of time before promotion depends upon the development and adaptability of the individual.
BUSINESS BUILDERS was founded 14 months ago by James W. Elliott, one of America's great sales managers. He has an exact brilliant knowledge of selling and men, acquired through intensive effort and study, and experience. Before he was twenty he had sold goods in every State in the Union. Man Messages, his series of talks to salesmen, has been used by over 700 industrial organizations in America, as a means of Sales Stimulation.
With Business Builders YOU can establish a permanent future and career.
Call between 10 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Sunday excepted, or between 3 and 5:30 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted. Ask for Mr. Wells, 12th floor.
JAMES W. ELLIOTT'S BUSINESS BUILDERS,
12th and 13th floors
Knickerbocker Bldg., 42d St. & Broadway.

SALESMEN experienced in selling credit service wanted by one of the leading credit agencies, only those capable of earning at least $5,000 per year need apply; liberal commissions and drawing account. Z 2424 Times Annex.

SALESMEN—We want four refined American salesmen; must be well dressed and be pleasant conversationalists, to exhibit home portraits; salary or commission; references required. Call Mishkin Studio, 510 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN — NOVELTY HOUSE; NEWELRY, NOVELTY HOUSE MUST BE IDENTIFIED WITH TOILET ARTICLES; WANT EXPORTERS; SOUTHERN TERRITORY AND NEW ENGLAND

ABBOTT-DETROIT Town Car.
AUSTRIAN Daimler Special Sport.
BENZ 1919 Town Car, practically new.
CADILLAC, 17-18-19 Coupes.
CADILLAC, 12s, 13s, 17s, 4-pass. Touring.
CADILLAC 1919 Town Limousine.
CADILLAC 1919 7-pass. Tourings.
COLE 1920 Town Car.
CUNNINGHAM 1921-1919 4-pass. Sport.
FRANKLIN 1919 Spec. Lim. Land.
LANCIA 1917 4-pass. Roadster.
LOCO, 1919 7-pass. Touring.
PACKARD 1919 4-pass. De Luxe.
PIERCE 1919 Pr. Town Brougham.
PHIANNA Spec. Roadster brand new.
ROAMER 1921-1920 4-pass. Sport, brand new.
STUTZ 1921 Bearcat Speedster, prac. new.
WESTFIELD Simplex Custom Collap. Coupe.
ALSO MANY OTHERS.
CARS TAKEN ON CONSIGNMENT.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
HERMAN N. KARP, INC., Est. 1902.
1,000-2-4 Broadway, bet. 52d and 53d Sts.
FORMERLY ICELAND.
Tel. Circle 0065, 5252, 5253. Open Evenings.

ALLEN 1918 SEDAN, $625.
This is really a bargain; act quickly.
OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
1,760 Broadway, at 56th St.

SALISBURY CADILLAC "59" SUBURBAN
CADILLAC 1919 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC "59" SUBURBAN.
CADILLAC "59" TOURING.
CADILLAC "59" 4-PASS.
CADILLAC "59" VICTORIA.
CADILLAC "59" LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC "59" IMPERIAL SEDAN.
CADILLAC "57" RACEABOUT.
PACKARD 1921 Fleetwood 4-Pass.
MERCER 1920 SPEEDSTER.
Substantial Reductions on all cars.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,860 Broadway, at 61st St.

BUICK ROADSTER, MODEL 19, VERY FINE MECHANICAL CONDITION; AP-PEARANCE EXCELLENT. HULETT MOTOR CAR CO., 1,884 BROADWAY, AT 63D ST.

BUICK Six roadster, $550; must sell, leaving town; will demonstrate; paint and motor like new; good rubber; extras. Audubon 2930, Apt. 65, after 6:30 P. M.

BUICK touring, 1920, like new; sacrifice. Rent, 136 West 52d. Circle 3222.

BUICKS.
Flack Co., 238-240 West 54th St.

CADILLAC 1919 4-Pass. Sport Model.
CADILLAC 1919 Special body.
STUDEBAKER 1921 "Spec. 6" Touring.
GRANT 1919 Touring; $600.
MERCER 1918 Speedster.
STUTZ 1920 Speedster.
LIBERTY 1920 Touring.
LANCIA "30" Runabout; disap.
RENAULT "45" 4-Pass. Sport.
RIPPETH MOTOR CAR CO., INC.,
BROADWAY (56th). CIRCLE 227.

CADILLAC RUNABOUT.
Model F 59. Just out of repair shop.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
Pierce-Arrow Distributers in New Jersey for 15 Years.
416 Central Av., Newark, N. J.
Telephone Mulberry 4000.

CADILLAC landaulet, Marmon brougham-landaulet, Fiat limousine and Stearns-Knight coupe; time payments of 20 per cent. down and 5 per cent. per month. Lexington Motor Co., 16 West 61st St., 7th floor.

CADILLAC Landaulet, Marmon Brougham-Landaulet, Fiat Limousine and Stearns-Knight Coupe; time payments arranged. Lexington Motor Co., 16 West 61st St., 7th floor.

CADILLAC 1917 LIMOUSINE
STUTZ 1918 ROADSTER
PAIGE 1919 7-PASS. TOURING.
Packard Auto Ex., 10 West 60th.

CADILLAC 4-passenger, many extras; very latest model; run 2,800 miles; bargain. Time payments arranged. Lexington Motor Co., 16 West 61st St., 7th floor.

CADILLAC, all models, all types; big reductions. Meyers & Stark, 1,890 Broadway.

CADILLAC "59" limousine; attractive bargain Seen at 16 West 60th. Columbus 5078.

CADILLAC "59" suburban sedan; bargain. Seen at 10 West 60th. Columbus 5078.

CADILLAC "59" phaeton; run 4,600 miles; bargain. 10 West 60th. Columbus 5078.

CADILLAC 1919 collapsible cabriolet; bargain. Seen at 10 West 60th. Columbus 5078.

CADILLAC 1918, Model 57 touring, $1,750, 207 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 7027 Prospect.

CHANDLER 1920 Dispatch; newly painted, best condition; sacrifice $1,100. Telephone Beekman 2660.

CHANDLER town car, 1917; big value; $450. 304 West 58th St.

CHEVROLET SEDAN, $485
cash, balance $485, 8 monthly payments, buys practically new car. Haynes Agency, 351 East 149th. Melrose 5005.

COLE Aero Eight, five-pass. Sport Model, 1920, perfect condition, newly painted, fully equipped; only run 5,700 miles; will consider trade for any other car in good condition. Studebaker Agency, 269 So. B'way, Yonkers N. Y. Phon 3891 Yonkers.

COLE 1920 sedan; wonderful bargain.

YORK MOTORS CORPORATION,
Distributors Lincoln Cars,
217 West 57th St. Phone Circle 1577.

COLE 1920 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
Beautiful 7-passenger, practically new; sacrifice. Immediate sale. Warehouse, 132 West 90th.

COLE 1920 touring; private owner; must sacrifice. Seen 123 West 64th. Meyer.

CUNNINGHAM, latest model sport touring; sacrifice price. Roskam Scott, 1,806 B'way. Columbus 0067.

DANIELS 1920 suburban sedan, refinished, condition good as new; now in paint shop; must be sold from there; if interested in high class cars, this offers exceptional opportunity. Bway 0067.

DANIELS 1920 touring, like new; sacrifice. Seen 136 West 52d. Circle 3222.

DAYTON touring car, tire bargain; $575. Hudson Used Car Dept., 236 West 56th St.

ESSEX 1920 ROADSTER
in excellent mechanical condition; price right. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St.

ESSEX Roadster, run less than 1000 miles; will sacrifice. 220 West 50th St.

FIAT 55, 7-PASSENGER TOURING; COST $7,200, OWNER WILL SACRIFICE, RUN 5,000 MILES. FLOOD, 146 WEST 30TH ST. FITZROY 54.

FORDS—All models, immediate delivery; time payments. Ford Authorized Dealers. Merome Sales Co.

FORD roadster 1920, self starter, A1 condition, extras; less than year old; $375. Plaza 3932.

FORDS pleasure and commercial; 20 suburban, 20th Century Auto, 250 West 54th.

FRANKLIN 1920 SEDAN.
Must be sold quick. E. Redding, 5,343 Circle.

GRANT 6 coupe, 1920; 5,000 miles; sacrifice. Peckham, 200 West 72d. Col. 3400.

HAINES, RARE BARGAIN, 1921.
Practically new; easy payments arranged. Haynes Agency, 351 East 149th. Melrose 5005.

HAYNES LATE 1921.
used 90 miles; must sacrifice; easy payments. 2465 Grand Concourse. Fordham 8222.

HAYNES 1917 touring, $475. 230 West 50th St.

HUDSON COUPE.
This car cannot be told from new; has been dried carefully by private owner. Knickerbocker Automobile Warehouse, 143 West 61st St.

HUDSON Super-Six Model "M" touring car, overhauled guaranteed; $1,075. 246 West 52d St.

HUDSON Sup-reme four-passenger sport model, nickel trim; guaranteed. 230 West 50th St.

HUDSON 1917 SEDAN.
Looks, runs and price right. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St.

HUDSON 1920 sedan, new tires, 2 extra; like new; $2,200. 203 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 7027 Prospect.

HUDSON Coupe 1920 car is most unusual value; see Capay Plaza 4837.

HUDSON 1919 model 6-40 touring car; $925. 230 West 50th St.

HUDSON 4-passenger coupe, 10-0, late 1920. Phone Bookkeeper, 2-30, Extension 14.

HUDSON Super Six limousine, Model "M", overhauled, $1,650. 236 West 56th.

HUDSON 1920 limousine, practically new; will guarantee. Seen 123 West 64th. Meyer.

KISSEL 1920 touring; slightly used; make offer. Seen 123 West 64th. Meyer.

LIBERAL terms on automobiles; no public sale. Wm. Tines Downtown.

LOCOMOBILE 1921 Limousine, fine condition. Seen 123 West 64th. Meyer.

YORK MOTORS CORPORATION,
Distributors Lincoln Cars,
217 West 57th St. Phone Circle 1577.

LOCOMOBILE limousine 1921, like new; sacrifice. Scott, 136 West 52d. Circle 3222.

McFARLAN 1920 sport sedan; priced less than half list price.

YORK MOTORS CORPORATION,
217 West 57th St. Phone Circle 1577.

MARMON 1921, 7-passenger Touring, mileage 6,500.

YORK MOTORS CORPORATION,
Distributors Lincoln Cars,
217 West 57th St. Phone Circle 1577.

MARMON chummy roadster; perfect condition, like new; sacrifice. 396 15th St., Brooklyn.

MERCEDES 60 h. p. Victoria top, tonneau shield, guaranteed order; sacrifice price. Roskam Scott, 1,806 B'way.

MERCEDES 5-PASS. TOURING.
A1 mechanical condition; chain drive; bargain; $1,200. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th.

MERCER TYPE OAKLAND SPEEDSTER.
Very snappy and attractive; newly painted blue; reconditioned and guaranteed like new.
OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
1,760 Broadway, at 56th St.

NATIONAL roadster; excellent condition; price $580. J. J. Fowley, 146 West 39th St.

OLDSMOBILE 1920 COUPE.
4-passenger; 6-cylinder; bargain. Stearns Co., 418 West 56th St.

OVERLAND 1920 SEDAN, $650.
An exceptional bargain at the price.
OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
1,760 Broadway, at 56th St.

PACKARD TWIN 1921-5-PASS PHAETON.
PACKARD TWIN-SIX, 5-pass. Fleetwood.
Meyers & Stark, 1,890 Broadway. Col. 4900.

PACKARD 1920 coupe, best possible condition; bargain. Cook-Bisconneau, 830 5th Av.

PAIGE 1920 coupe, wonderful condition; will guarantee. Seen 123 West 64th. Meyer.

PEERLESS 1920 sedan, also 1920 coupe; bargains. Seen 123 West 64th. Meyer.

PIERCE 48, 1920, Delco dual valve touring car, practically new; equipped with new cord tires, two spares, slip covers, trunk rack, full tool set, Weed chains, &c.; this car is complete in every detail; taken in as part payment on new Sunbeam.
SUNBEAM MOTORS, INC., 17 W. 60th St.
Circle 2645-3507.

PIERCE-ARROW touring 1916, Dodge 1916, Chalmers touring car, 1917, for sale; Beerman, 1,859 Mott Av., Far Rockaway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1918 limousine, 48 H. P.; bargain. 10 West 60th. Columbus 5078.

PREMIER touring, seven-passenger; like new; full equipment; $950. 206 West 128th.

ROAMER, late 1919 model, perfect condition, sacrifice; owner leaving town. Alex. F. McAllister, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.

ROAMER—Sport model, good condition; sacrifice. Plaza 2464, after 6 P. M. Quick sale.

ROLLS-ROYCE, 1920-21—Lady wishes to dispose of new interior drive cabriolet, completely equipped; distinctive color and design. Write Lady P., 5 Kings House, St. Denis's Court, London, England.

SEDANS in Lexingtons, Oakland, King, Grant, Lozier, Abbott-Detroit and Murray; time payments arranged. Lexington Motor Co., 16 West 61st St., 7th floor.

SEDANS in Lexingtons, Oakland, King, Grant, Lozier, Abbott-Detroit and Murray; time payments arranged. Lexington Motor Co., 16 West 61st St., 7th floor.

Unused Cars.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.
Brand new 6-cylinder 1921 touring cars, offered through bank at $1,295; original factory cost, $1,700. Continental Red Seal motor, Delco ignition, Timken axles, Borg & Beck clutch, Warner transmission, Stromberg carburetor, motometer; full factory guarantee; time payments arranged; act quickly. Hippeth, 1,750 Broadway (56th St.).

OLDSMOBILE new coupe or roadster; 15 per cent. off for quick sale; time payment. Address Z 2497 Times Annex.

BRAND new touring and sedan, 33 1-3 per cent. off list; Continental Red Seal motor; Delco ignition. Scott, 1,806 B'way.

WINTON Six 1921 7-passenger touring, wire wheels; never used; cost $5,050; sacrifice $3,800. Phone Franklin 2742.

Motor Trucks

TRUCKS, NEW, GUARANTEED.
ONE TO FIVE TON.
SOLD BELOW COST.
TELEPHONE ASTORIA 2851.

PACKARD 1920, 2½-ton, long chassis and 14-foot furniture body; absolute good condition. Address D. E., 243 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD twin 1921 seven-passenger touring, up to date; car owner, private chauffeur 16 years; drives by day, week or month-ly contract. Harry Voight, 205 East 86th St., phone Lenox 3761.

PACKARD Limousine, Westinghouse shock absorbers, suitable for elderly invalid, by hour, day or trip; owner drives; reasonable. James Toale, 307 West 75th St.

CADILLAC Private Renting Service, 145 West 54th St., Circle 2800—First-class service at reasonable rates; monthly specialty.

PACKARD twin sixes; by hour, day or monthly. Columbus 5430. Blue Bird Auto and Aero Service Co.

PACKARD twin-sixes, limousines, touring, calling, shopping, $3 per hour. Columbus 2451.

PACKARD touring, 1920; hire hour, day, week, month; owner drives. Morningside 4884.

STEVENS-DURYEA touring car for hire; hour, day or month. Peterson, Plaza 8494.

FORD sedan, new; owner drives; $2 hour, or contract. Phone Rhinelander 3897.

PACKARDS, late models, mileage or hourly rates, at $2 upward. Circle 1868.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED for cash, late model touring car or sport model; state year and price. B 92 Times.

WANTED, late model 7-seated sedan in perfect order, Peerless, Buick or Cadillac preferred; state particulars and lowest cash price. G 398 Times.

BUICK wanted, in good mechanical condition; give price, model. Box B, Brewster, N. Y.

WANTED, Pierce-Arrow, Packard or Cadillac; first-class condition; 1920 or 1921 model. E 22 Times.

WISH TO BUY used Dodge roadster; only reasonable offers wanted. S 825 Times Downtown.

CADILLAC 1920 sedan, limousine wanted; coupe; condition must be good. Plaza 5435.

CADILLAC wanted, late model limousine or landaulet. Millan, 103 West 57th.

Automobile Bodies.

PIERCE 38 suburban sedan; body only. Vytlika, 258 West 69th. Columbus 7236.

Automobile Accessories.

AUTO PAINTING.
GRAESAM, 258 West 69th. Columbus 7236.

Automobile Instruction.

AUTO INSTRUCTION.
4 and 8 weeks' courses for
Owners, Chauffeurs, Mechanics, Salesmen.
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A.
Get booklet and pass. Special ladies' classes.
202 West 57th St., New York.

AUTOMOBILE TRAINING BY EXPERTS.
Complete shop course, $60, with driving, $90; weekly payments. Ask for Catalogue L.
STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL,
225 West 57th St., at Broadway.
Leading School—Founded 1902.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—High pressure continues over the western Atlantic Ocean and the Eastern and Southern States, and the pressure is relatively high generally over the northern Plains States, and a wide belt of low barometer extends from Hudson Bay southward to the Mexican border, with the centre of minimum pressure north of the Great Lakes.

This pressure distribution has been attended by local showers and thunderstorms in the region of the Great Lakes, the Mississippi Valley, the Middle Plains States and the central Rocky Mountain region and in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. The temperature has fallen somewhat in the upper lake region and the Mississippi Valley and it has risen over the Far Northwest. Temperatures remain near or above the seasonal average throughout the country.

The outlook is for considerable cloudiness and local showers over much of the country east of the Mississippi River within the next thirty-six hours. The temperature will be somewhat lower Tuesday in the southern portion of the region of the Great Lakes and the Ohio Valley. It will change little elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during the next forty-eight hours.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

North New England—Local showers Tuesday; Wednesday, showers; no change in temperature.

South New England—Partly cloudy followed by local showers and thunderstorms Tuesday or Wednesday; no change in temperature.

East New York—Partly cloudy in south and local thunder showers in north portion Tuesday; Wednesday showers; no change in temperature.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Tuesday, thunder showers Tuesday night or Wednesday; no change in temperature.

West New York—Thunder showers Tuesday, cooler in west and south portion; Wednesday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1921.	1920.		1921.	1920.
3 A. M.	68	69	4 P. M.	81	69
6 A. M.	67	68	6 P. M.	77	71
9 A. M.	71	76	9 P. M.	73	68
12 M.	73	70	11 P. M.	71	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 80; average for the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69. At 8 P. M. it was 75. Maximum temperature 82 degrees at 3 P. M. Minimum 67 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity 75 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 74 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches. At 8 P. M. it stood at 30.07 inches.

Fire Record.

A. M. Loss.
1:00—170 E. 105 St.: B. Cohen....Not given
8:45—345 Greenwich St.; Phoenix Cheese Co.....Not given
9:50—32 St. & 4 Av. (chimney); Park Avenue Hotel.....Slight
11:05—415 W. 128 St.....Not given
P. M.
1:20—Front of 360 Avenue A (auto); Samuel Cipner.....Slight
1:30—1,604 Washington Av.; Nathan Horowitz.....Not given
2:15—207 W. 93 St.....Not given
3:30—922 Madison Av.; H. Daniels...Slight
3:50—621 W. 135 St.; E. Higgins...Not given
5:35—Park Av. & 126 St.; N. Y. Central R. R.....Not given
6:45—45 W. 135 St.....Not given
8:55—43 W. 61 St.; James Clark....Slight
7:00—48 W. 35 St.; Sam Muler....Not given
7:50—536 W. 43 St.; J. Gorry....Not given
7:55—7 Av. & 10 St. (auto).....Not given
8:50—536 W. 43 St.; J. Talott....Not given
8:30—1,620 E. 163 St.; Novelty Feather Co.....Not given
10:20—269 E. 111 St.; J. Intopulos....Slight

Army Orders and Assignments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The War Department published the following orders today:

Medical Corps.

Wadhams, Lt. Col. H. S., is retired.
Foster, Lt. Col. C. L., to Fort Houston.
Cook, Maj. G. W., to Camp Eustis.
Bayliss, Maj. J. F., to duty at 39 Whitehall St., New York.

Infantry.

McGrew, Col. M. L., is retired, after more than thirty years' service.
Williams, Maj. W. C., is detailed as instructor of Inf., Ohio National Guard, Columbus, Ohio.

Miscellaneous.

Benet, Col. J. W., Ordnance Department, is retired.
The following are relieved from duty at General Service Schools, Fort Levanworth, and will report to Commander of Headquarters of Corps Areas indicated for duty in connection with the organized reserves—
Colonels: Martindale, E. B., C. A. C., 2d Area.
Brown, L. C., C. A. C., 9th Area.
Lieut. Cols.: Doyle, F. C., F. A., 1st Area.
Smith, E. T., F. A., 1st Area.
Robinson, J. P., F. A., 3d Area.
Wrichi, J. W., Inf., 2d Area.
Price, H. C., Inf., 3d Area.
Greene, G. R., F. A., 6th Area.
Keck, M. M., Inf., 6th Area.
Griffin, F. W., F. A., 9th Area.
Majors: McCammon, E. E., A. S., 2d Area.
McKenney, R. L., C. A. C., 2d Area.
Cole, G. R., Inf., 4th Area.
Grey, B. E., North Dakota, 8th Area.
Madison, I. M., Inf., 7th Area.
Duncan, T., A. S., 8th Area.
Beard, Capt. E. R., Finance Department, to Camp Jackson for duty in office of Finance Officer, Fifth Division, temporarily thence to Los Angeles as property auditor.
Stamps, Capt. T. D., C. of E., is detailed as instructor Engineers, Mass. N. G., with station in Boston.

Leaves.

Fair, Lt. Col. J. S., Gen. Staff, 15 days.
Powell, Lt. Col. W. A., retired, 1 month.
Boswell, Maj. W. O., Inf., 1 month and 20 days.
Scott, Maj. W. T., C. A. C., 10 days.
Horowitz, Maj. N., Finance Dept., 3 months.
Fenton, Maj. C. L., Gen. Staff, 1 month.
Teter, Maj. J. J., C. A. C., 1 month.
Baer, Capt. M. R., Inf., 8 months.
Budd, Capt. O. W., Jr., Inf., 2 months.
Woolsey, Capt. J. F., A. S., 2 months and 15 days.
Dixon, First Lt. O. H., Jr., Vet. Corps, 1 month and 15 days.
Goff, First Lt. J. C., C. A. C., 1 month.
Leslie, First Lt. K. W., Ord. Dept., 1 month.
Russell, First Lt. E. A., A. S., 1 month's extension.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

Chandler, Rear Admiral L. H., to command Train, Atlantic Fleet.
Taussig, Capt. J. K., to command the Prometheus.
Wright, Capt. H. T., to Construction Officer, Navy Yard, New York.
Farquhar, Commander A. S., to command the McCormick.
Morris, Commander C., to aid on staff, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet.
Agnew, Lt. Commander W. J. C., to duty Bureau Medicine, Navy Dept., this city.
Clement, Lt. Commander S. A., to Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet, in command of a destroyer.
Hird, Lt. Commander H. B., to aid on staff and Force Engineer Officer, Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
Smith, Lt. Commander J. D., to the North Dakota as Engineer Officer.
Weems, Lt. Commander P. V. H., to the Rochester as Navigator.
Wenzell, Lt. Commander L. P., to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
Bresnahan, Lieut. M. J., to Navy Yard, New York.
Cloyd, Lieut. J. A., to the Leonidas.
Davus, Lieut. J. G., to Navy Recruiting Station, Seattle.
Gaffney, Lieut. F. L., to Supply Officer, Div. 37, Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.
Hazard, Lieut. F. R., to Naval Station, Guam.
Jacobs, Lieut. J. D., to command the H-9.
Kelly, Lieut. F. L., to Recruiting Station, Salt Lake City.
Kemer, Lieut. H. A., Naval Hospital, New York City, sick.
King, Lieut. D. C., to aid on staff and Flag Secretary, Commander Train, Atlantic Fleet.
Kirkpatrick, Lieut. T. L., to the Utah.
Knowles, Lieut. J. M., to the Nokomis and on board when commissioned.
MacWilliams, Lieut. W. H., to Bureau Medicine, Navy Dept., this city.
Maloney, Lieut. J. A., to the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.
Parson, Lieut. R. P., to Receiving Ship at Boston.
Pennell, Lieut. W. J., to Recruiting Station, Sandstrom, Lieut. C. O., to Naval Station, Key West.
Turentine, Lieut. J. N., to Air Station, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.
Bowman, Lieut. D. O., to the Wright and on board when commissioned.
Cragin, Lieut. H. S., to Recruiting Station, Springfield, Mass.
Dalton, Lieut. W. A., to home.
Palmer, Lieut. C. D., to Atlantic Fleet Ship Plane Div., Hampton Roads.
Wens, Lieut. E. A., to home.

NEW ZEALAND
HONOLULU, SUVA, AUSTRALIA
The Palatial Passenger Steamers
R.M.S. "Niagara" R.M.S. "Makura"
20,000 Tons 18,500 Tons
Sail from Vancouver, B. C.
For fares and sailings apply Canadian Pacific Ry., Can. Pac. Bldg., Madison Ave., 44th St., N. Y., or to Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

[All the times indicated are under Daylight Saving.]

THE TIDES.

	Sandy Hook.		Governors Island.		Hell Gate.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
High water	1:08	1:38	1:49	2:19	5:54	6:38
Low water	7:33	7:57	8:13	8:43	12:05	12:29

THE SUN.

Rises.	Sets.
A. M.	P. M.
5:46	8:36

Incoming Steamships

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Celtic	Liverpool	July 9
Finland	Antwerp	July 7
Gul Djemal	Antwerp	July 7
Hampstead Heath	Antwerp	July 3
Burwean	Amsterdam	July 2
Bellis	Ft. Antonio	July 12
Dorothy	Macoris	July 10
Santa Elisa	Colon	July 12
Tuscania	Tampico	July 8
Westerdijk	Rotterdam	July 3
Fort Victoria	Bermuda	July 16
Bourdomais	Havre	July 7

DUE TODAY.

Waco	Brest	July 9
Zulia	Curacao	July 9
Oneka	Liverpool	June 30
Bergenafjord	Bergen	July 5
Ponce	San Juan	July 13
America	Southampton	July 12
Vallavia	Hamburg	July 1

DUE TODAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Tourraine	Havre	July 10
Pesaro	Genoa	July 2
Provence	Marseilles	July 16
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 16

DUE TOMORROW.

Advance	Colon	July 14
Orduna	Southampton	July 12
Caracas	Curacao	July 6

DUE THURSDAY.

H. R. Mallory	Havana	July 17
Lake Eliah	Avonmouth	July 9
Sixaola	Kingston	July 16
Rosalind	Halifax	July 18
Alban	Liverpool	July 6

DUE FRIDAY.

Aquitania	Southampton	July 15
Regina d'Italia	Naples	July 12
Lancaster	Marseilles	July 2

Outgoing Steamships Carrying Mail

SAIL TODAY.

Steamer, Destination.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.	Carries Mail For
Tivives, Kingston	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Jamaica, Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, Nicaragua, &c.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Dromore Castle, Cape Town	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	South Africa.
Lituania, Danzig	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.	Germany, Poland, Lithuania.
Roma, Lisbon	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Spain, Portugal (specially addressed).
Ft. Victoria, Bermuda	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Bermuda.
Delaware, Santos	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	South America.
Alvare, Bahia	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.	Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco.
Dorothy, Pt. Plata	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Dominican Republic.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Giuseppe Verdi, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Italy.
Heilig Olav, Copenhagen	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland.
Yucatan, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Cuba, Mexico.
Guiana, St. Thomas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Barbados, Martinique, Demarara.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Gen. Goethals, Colon	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	Haiti, Canal Zone, Nicaragua.
W. M. Tupper, St. Thomas	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Barbados, Dominica, Antigua, &c.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Celtic, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Europe, Africa and West Asia (specially addressed).
Finland, Plymouth	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Europe, Africa and West Asia, and Belgian Congo.
Saxonia, Hamburg	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Danzig, specially addressed.
Rochambeau, Havre	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	France.
Drottningholm, Gothenburg	10:30 A.M.	2:00P. M.	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland.
Pastores, Colon	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Cuba, Costa Rica.
Rosalind, St. Johns, N. F.	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Newfoundland.
H. R. Mallory, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Cuba.
Harmodius, B. Aires	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Argentina, Uruguay.
Ponce, Porto Rico	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	St. Thomas, St. Cross.
American Legion, Rio Janeiro	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	South Brazil, Argentina.
Iroquois, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Dominican Republic.
Gen. H. F. Hodges, Haiti	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.	Canal Zone, Guayaquil.

Reported by Wireless

88 America, incoming from Southampton, was signaled. Due July 19, forenoon, Hoboken.

Other Outgoing Steamships

Steamer & Destination.	Time of Sailing. Date.	Hour.
Bristol City, Bristol	July 20	12:00 M.
M. J. Scanlon, Montevideo	July 20	10:00 A.M.
Songdul, Rio Janeiro	July 21	12:00 M.
Vellavia, London	July 23	10:00 A.M.
Comort, Bordeaux	July 23	12:00 M.
Oscoda, Havre	July 23	10:00 A.M.

Steamer & Destination.	Time of Sailing. Date.	Hour.
Gustavsholm, Helsingfors	July 25	12:00 M.
Graecia, Piraeus	July 25	10:00 A.M.
Flow City, Copenhagen	July 25	11:00 A.M.
Collingsworth, Antwerp	July 23	11:00 A.M.
Eastern Sea, Rotterdam	July 25	11:00 A.M.
Algic, Hamburg	July 25	10:00 A.M.

Foreign Ports—Arrivals and Departures

ARRIVED.

Steamer.	At	Date.
Essequibo	Midlendo	July 17
Nieuw Amsterdam	Plymouth	July 18
Caracas	Curacao	July 16
Eclipsa	Valitta	July 16
Assa	London	July 17
Lyons Maru	Kobi	July 16
Madioen	Manavia	July 14
Orcus	Antofagasta	July 15
Manhattan	Liverpool	July 17
Sandon Hall	Port Said	July 16

SAILED.

Steamer.	From	Date.
Pres. Wilson	Gibraltar	July 17
Eastern King	Sligo	July 15
Eemland	Amsterdam	July 16
Noordijk	Rotterdam	July 16
Nydiecht	Gibraltar	July 15
City of Hankow	Calcutta	July 14
Malacca Maru	Calcutta	July 14
Arcturus	Manila	July 15
City of Madras	Penang	July 13
Calabria	Gibraltar	July 16

Transpacific Mails

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Station at 6 P. M. as follows:

Australia (specially addressed only), via Seattle	West Camargo July 19
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand and Australia, via San Francisco	Marama July 20
Hawaii, via San Francisco	Maui July 22
Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China, via San Francisco	Tenyo Maru July 23
Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China, via San Francisco	Nanking July 23
Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China, via San Francisco	Empire State July 23
Japan, Korea, China, Siberia, French Indo-China, Netherlands East Indies (except Sumatra) and Philippine Islands, via Seattle	Wenatchee July 25

Post Office Notice

Postmaster Morgan invites attention to the following announcement by the Post Office Department:

The Warsaw office has given notice by reason of a special convention entered into by Poland and Lithuania that packages for certain places in Central Lithuania will be treated as if the packages were for Poland, and dispatched from New York to Danzig for onward transmission therefrom to destination through the Poland postal service.

The list of post offices covered by special arrangement is as follows: 1, Wilno; 2, Wilno 2; 3, Grandsk; 4, Swieciany; 5, North Swieciany; 6, Podbrodzie; 7, Troki; 8, Nowa Wilejka; 9, Ignalino; 10, Woriany; 11, Lanwarow; 12, Lyntupy; 13, Swir; 14, Rudziszki; 15, Soly; 16, Mejszagola ag.; 17, Niemenczyn ag.; 18, Komaje ag.; 19, Hoduciszki ag.

Packages should be marked "Lithuania via Poland" in order to secure proper distribution from New York post office.

Estates Appraised.

ANDERSON, JOHN M., a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio (March 13, 1921). Total estate $536,462, with $100,627 taxable in New York, consisting of membership in New York Stock Exchange, $95,000, and $14,627 in securities. The debts are given as being $788,158, which makes a deficit of $261,696. The will leaves the entire estate to his wife, Mrs. Mary Powell Anderson, of 2,215 Auburn Avenue, Cincinnati.

HOLLANDER, SAMUEL (July 2, 1920). Total assets, $82,598. Real estate, $11,972; cash, $23,070; personal, $15,885; securities, $16,103; interest in Hollander Machinery Company, Inc., at 3 Howard Street, $18,557. His father, Herman H. Hollander, of 74 East 178th Street, receives the estate.

LUEDER, AUGUST (April 26, 1920). Total assets, $936,733. Net estate, $894,050, plus trust fund created by decedent, $196,430, making the total net estate $1,090,480; cash, $51,112; personal, $2,113; securities, $883,-506. Of the seventeen beneficiaries the following are the principal: His wife, Nathilde Lueder, of 164 West Seventy-fourth Street, $358,711; sons, Eberhard L., of 106 Wall Street; Carl G. Lueder of 1,881 Park Avenue, and daughter, Louise H. Penning, of 164 West Seventy-fourth Street, $174,112 each. Another daughter, Martha N. Lueder, of 164 West Seventy-fourth Street, receives the trust fund of $196,430 as a life estate. The following receive $10,000 each: German Society, Lenox Hill Hospital, Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Children's Aid Society, Lutheran Hospital, Wartburg Orphans' Farm School of the Lutheran Church, Wartburg Old People's Home and Holy Trinity Lutheran Church.

OLCOTT, MARY ESMAY (Sept. 16, 1920). Total assets, $3,853,987. Real estate, 4 East Fifty-third Street, $107,000; cash, $65,724; personal, $400,000, which is composed of notes with interest, $360,059, and contents of the home, including jewelry, $19,810; securities, $3,281,202, the larger holdings being Liberty bonds, $1,236,450; shares in Central Union Trust Company, $241,780, and shares of capital stock in Union Carbide and Carbon Company, Inc., $339,187. The estate goes to her son and daughter, Dudley Olcott 3d of Morristown, N. J., and Edith Van Gerbig of New Canaan, Conn., each receiving $1,872,853.

WISNER, JOHN H. (Sept. 8, 1920). Total assets, $1,243,586. Cash, $1,115; securities, $1,068,071; interest in William H. Wisner & Co., 45 Cotton Exchange, $33,371. His wife, Isabelle Wisner, receives the entire estate.

The Civil Service.

City.

The following promotion lists are announced:

Clerk,

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Bank and business references required from all advertisers in this classification.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, millinery or novelty shop in suburban section within 50 miles New York City. W 145 Times Downtown.

ACCEPTANCES purchased, loans on stapled merchandise. John A. Curtiss, 115 Broadway.

WILL invest $7,000 or less as active partner in going manufacturing, wholesale or retail establishment. G 332 Times.

ESTABLISHED CORPORATIONS financed; sale of capital stock. Write Mr. Goclow, 822 8th Av.

CAPITAL WANTED.

EXECUTIVE WANTED as partner in financial company; salary $350 per month; investment $7,500-$15,000 required; substantial interest in company offered to enable splendid return quarterly on investment; excellent opportunity for young, aggressive man desiring permanent connection and independence. Call Schuyler 7867, Mr. W.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY—OWING TO FACTORY BRANCH MOVING OUT OF CITY; TO SELL AND INSTALL PARTS AND REPAIRS FOR TWO POPULAR CARS; SERVICE STATION NOW FULLY EQUIPPED WANTS PARTNER WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 AVAILABLE. BOX 517, 1,400 SD AV.

A FAST-GROWING corporation, expanding throughout the Eastern States, desires man that will invest $5,000 and give active services as sales director; must possess executive ability, individual initiative and be resourceful in obtaining results; give full particulars. K 650 Times Downtown.

BY investing $1,000 or more you can participate in profits of improved leased New York real estate; your investment will show an unusual return for a period of ten years. Henry J. Feper & Co., Inc., 1,731 Broadway, N. Y.

AM GROWING older, have large property assets, want honest, active partner, 25 to 40 years of age, with $25,000 cash, to share in enterprise of immense prospective value; principals only; references exchanged. B 112 Times.

A WELL ESTABLISHED dress jobbing concern desires a man who will invest about $25,000, with or without services; will give security on investment. investigation invited. T. G., 247 Times.

MANUFACTURERS of new device with unlimited market among business houses and offices, require active man with capital to promote sales expansion. M C 102 Times.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY is offered to man or woman to connect with a high class hosiery concern $10,000 required. S 84 Times.

WILL sell lease of 100-room hotel, 17 years to run, with furniture; near Broadway; making profit now of nearly $30,000 a year; principals only. Address N. H., 186 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

WANTED, a reliable and substantial brokerage firm to place on market a large block of common stock for well-known manufacturing corporation, rated $50,000 to $75,000; FIRST CREDIT in Dun's and Bradstreet's, and who now carry a surplus of over $40,000. All representations made are bona fide. Merchandise distributed to all parts of the world. Goods being sold in largest stores throughout the country—BAMBERGER'S, MARSHALL FIELD'S, LEWIS & CONGER, WANAMAKER, &c. Own their own plant, including two buildings and grounds. Good opportunity for right brokerage firm. Z 2385 Times Annex.

SALES AGENCY wanted by manufacturer (rated AA1) to market in big way new acquisition to shoe finding industry on commission basis, product sold to distributors, jobbers, department stores and dealers; want quick national distribution; only consider high-class organization with reputation for doing things in big way. Manufacturer, T 538 Times.

SILK HOSIERY.
Distributors with following among jobbers on Tricot and Milaness hosiery for Pacific Coast, Southwest, South, New England States and Pennsylvania; only those who can prove past hosiery experience will be considered. Address Hosiery Mills, Box W 146 Times.

FOUR reliable men as district managers, commission, on all business in exclusive territory, $50 to $100 cash bond required; wonderful opportunity for permanent connection. Call or write, Room 401, Dehydrated Food Products Co., 50 Church St.

GENTLEMAN, ex-officer British Army, highly decorated, possessing courage, personality, exclusive acquaintances, knowledge several languages, desires high paying propositions. B 81 Times.

CONTRACTOR, 30 years' general experience, A1 reputation, requires financial backing, business well established; prospects excellent; satisfactory reference assured. Box N. C. 10 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

DISTRIBUTORS for automobile spring lubricant oil, good territory still open, communicate with the Ferngon Chemical Co., 603 Republic Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

RELIABLE wholesale liquor dealer, established 40 years, 5 cars to combine with wholesale dist. Cincin. references exchanged. R. E., 173 Times.

CORPORATION representative sailing for Europe this month will execute select commissions. L 58 Times.

ADVERTISE in publications of Germany for business connections. M. Klein, 1,133 Broadway.

EXPERIENCED man desires exclusive sales agency for any salable product for Albany territory. G 881 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS man sailing Saturday, Hamburg, offers services to reliable concerns. B 116 Times.

WANT partner, expert sign and show card writer. G 650 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Fully equipped plant, machine tables (for about 50 sewing machines) motors, shelving, office partitioned, put up your machines and you can begin operation; everything complete; lease of loft, about 8,000 square feet, still to run for about two years; good location; best labor section in Brooklyn; ideal for shoe factory or other small ware line. W 67 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

I WANT to get in touch with a man with $4,500 who is seeking an investment in a well established fast growing country grocery, no chain store competition; located on main street; five rooms and bath; large rear porch above store, detached building, plot 50x100 feet; $4,500 for building, stock at present value; all new. Address C. A. K., Box 21, Nanuet, N. Y.

PARTY going abroad desires to sell established yarn and novelty shop in year round resort within twenty-five miles of New York; wonderful opportunity. E 32 Times.

RETIRING from business; will sell extremely profitable business; purchaser taught; wonderful proposition, energetic man or woman $15,000 cash necessary. W 761 Times Downtown.

ARE you interested in investing in 8 per cent. first mortgages on Miami property? I have several for sale. Apply Box 462, Miami, Fla.

HAVE factory equipped to make 275 pairs ladies' turn shoes daily, partners can be bought very reasonably; golden opportunity for man with $15,000. G 390 Times.

CHANCE of lifetime to buy long established art embroidery store, located upper Broadway; must positively sell. Call Pannonia Sales Corporation, 206 East 86th.

MULTIGRAPH BUSINESS for sale, exceptional opportunity. M 766 Times Downtown.

STATIONERY STORE,
must be sold at a sacrifice. For particulars telephone Ravin, Intervale 444.

FOR SALE — Bargain, complete office and fixtures, Holmes, Harry Adlers, 225 5th Av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LEASE, infants' and children's ready-to-wear department, 2,250 square feet, in large specialty shop near New York; established 25 years; quick action. Z 2400 Times Annex.

SALESMEN to sell stock for a high class responsible building corporation, commission only; opportunity to earn big money. C, 138 Times.

WHITE CAPS STRIKE TERROR OVER SOUTH

Five Instances of Outrages on White Persons Reported During the Week-End.

WORK AS OLD KU KLUX DID

Texas Authorities Say Prosecution Will Follow, Though Similar Acts Have Gone Unpunished.

DALLAS, Texas, July 18.—Five instances of individuals being tarred and feathered or whipped by masked men in widely separated sections of the South on Saturday and Sunday nights had been reported today. These included the first womanw victim of a score or more similar attacks in recent months. The methods in all cases were so similar as to suggest the existence of a secret society intended to mete out swift community justice, similar to the operations of the Ku Klux Klan in reconstruction days.

Besides Richard Johnson, 68 years old, farmer, who was whipped near Warrensburg, Mo., it was disclosed today, the other victims were Mrs. Beulah Johnson, at liberty under bond on a bigamy charge, who was taken from a hotel porch in Tenaha, Texas, by masked men in automobiles, removed to the country, divested of her clothing and tar and feathers applied; the Rev. Philip S. Irwin, white, archdeacon of the English Episcopal Church, whipped and tarred and feathered near Miami, Fla., and warned, he alleged, that he would be lynched if he did not stop preaching social equality to negroes among whom he has charge of mission work of his church in South Florida; R. F. Scott, of Deweyville, Texas, who was tarred and feathered near Beaumont, Texas, while motoring with two women and a man named McKnight, who was reported to have been whipped near Timpson, Texas.

In most of the cases reported, the assailants wore white uniforms, masks and headgear which Scott described as "conical shaped headpieces."

MIAMI, Fla., July 18.—The Rev. Philip S. Irwin, a British subject, rector of a church in the negro quarter of this city, was attending to his duties today, though suffering from injuries received last night when masked men whipped him and applied a coat of tar and feathers.

The clergyman was found on the street about midnight by a policeman who took him first to the police station where he was questioned regarding his alleged preaching of race equality, and then to his home in the white section of the city. To direct questioning as to whether he had advocated race equality, the police say, the preacher refused to answer.

Irwin said today that while he was a British subject, he "would not insult the American flag" by applying to the British authorities for protection.

The men who kidnaped the minister tried to make him promise to leave Miami within forty-eight hours under threat of being lynched, Irwin said, but this he refused to do.

According to a statement today by Irwin, his kidnapers did not charge him with preaching racial equality, but took exception to his connection with the Overseas Club, an association of British war veterans. He came here from the Bahama Islands about five years ago, is married and has one daughter.

Judge Branning instructed the county Grand Jury to inquire into the case.

SHREVEPORT, La., July 18.—Announcement that the authorities would attempt to prosecute the masked men who stripped, bobbed her hair and tarred and feathered Mrs. Beulah Johnson at Tenaha, Texas, Saturday night, was made today by County Attorney Lewis Johnson. The latter had her released from jail at Center, where she was committed after the tarring. She had been at liberty on bond under a charge of bigamy, and Attorney Johnson held the bond still valid.

In similar cases in the South in the last few months, masked men who flogged or tarred their victims have escaped prosecution.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., July 18.—Richard Johnson, retired farmer, 68 years old, was seized, stripped and whipped by three masked men Saturday night while returning from work on his son's farm near here with two farm workers, it became known today. The masked men covered Johnson and his associates with pistols and while two of the men escorted Johnson a short distance into the woods, the third covered the others and prevented them from assisting him. After severe punishment, the men warned Johnson to leave the county. Johnson said he recognized the masked men. No arrests have been made.

NACOGDOCHES, Texas, July 18.—J. W. McKnight, a plumber, who early yesterday morning was seized by a party of masked men as he alighted from a train at Timpson, near here, taken two miles from town and given a severe beating, left here today for Center, seat of Shelby County, with the announced intention of seeking aid of county authorities in prosecuting the men who attacked him and all of whom he says he recognized.

McKnight was formerly a Deputy Sheriff and Constable of Nacogdoches County. He is married and has three children, but recently was separated from his wife.

A few weeks ago, he said, he received a warning in a woman's handwriting and signed "Ku Klux Klan" which he said he considered a practical joke and ignored.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

15 cents a word each insertion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VALUABLE DEPTS. FOR RENT.
Will consider renting departments to reliable parties only, or entire seven-story fireproof building, fully equipped with most up-to-date fixtures, elevator service; in best location on Division St.; immediate possession; for cloaks, suits, dresses, furs and millinery. S 617 Times Downtown.

FURS, WANTED—Ettlinger's, Detroit, will rent space for a live fur department. The reputation of this store guarantees success to the right concern. Only live merchants, strong financially, and selling dependable quality of furs will be considered. Apply by letter.

VALUABLE DEPARTMENTS FOR RENT. Will consider renting departments to reliable parties only, or entire seven-story, fireproof building, fully equipped with most up-to-date fixtures, elevator service; in best location on Division St., immediate possession, for cloaks, suits, dresses, furs and millinery. S 613 Times Downtown.

FUR department for rent in women's and children's specialty store; old-established business located in city of 125,000 population 115 miles from New York; exceptional opportunity. Z 2390 Times Annex.

BUSINESS LOANS.

CASH advanced on outstanding accounts, merchandise, warehouse receipts, notes, trade acceptances at lowest rates. Capital, 317 Times.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LET US HELP YOU GET MORE BUSINESS—Mailing cards planned and written, $5; newspaper advertisements prepared, $5 up; folders, $5; booklets, $10. We get results. Write Moren, Advertising, 55 West 37th St.

BUSINESS FOR SALE? See us first; clients waiting. Sibley Co., 1,493 Broadway. Bryant 4527.

WILL SELL your business confidentially; partnerships arranged. Howard Katz, 1,197 Broadway. Telephone Bryant 4846.

ACCOUNTING, part time bookkeeping, tax reports. Hirsh & Levy, 398 Broadway. Telephone Canal 8820.

Bank and business references required for all advertisements of Business Opportunities.

BOHEL FILIPINOS DON'T WANT INDEPENDENCE

Islanders, Happy Under American Rule, Vote Down a Separatist Resolution.

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BAYBAY, P. I., July 18.—The Wood-Forbes mission to the Philippine Islands has found the happiest people in the world. They live in Bohel Island, in the Southern Philippines group, and they were so delighted to see the Americans that they decorated their homes along a hundred miles of coast and highway. Every one was dressed in his best in honor of the distinguished Americans.

Bohel contains 350,000 inhabitants. It is a mountainous island cut off from the rest of the world by a barrier of reefs and shoals. The people are contented with their lot. In the uplands the soil is rich, and there is a more equable climate than in most regions here. Along the sea immense cocoanut groves and rice fields are found. The people grow tobacco and make their own wine.

America has given the people of the island schools and roads which are as good as those found in advanced communities in the United States. In other parts of the islands a group of politicians profess to speak for the people in asking for independence, but General Wood's investigation here has developed that the people do not want it despite resolutions and orations to the contrary.

What happened in one small town is a good example of the situation here. About two months ago, when the people first heard that the mission was coming, they held a meeting and after a debate voted unanimously against presenting an independence resolution. Yet at a meeting yesterday a resolution asking for independence was presented to Colonel McCoy. The man who had written it was found to be a right-hand man of Manuel Quezon. Many of the people could not undestand the resolution, which was written in Spanish, and when they learned its meaning they voted it down.

The people in the district had few complaints to present to the mission, and these were almost always against some oppression or crime committed against the people by their own Filipino leaders. Their loyalty to America is apparent.

HEMOPHILIA CURE NOT NEW.

Horse Serum for Persistent Bleeding Used Here, Say Doctors.

The reported discovery by Dr. P. Weill of Paris that subcutaneous injections of horse serum would cure hemophilia, usually a hereditary condition of the blood resulting in severe and often fatal hemorrhages in the newborn and young children, was said by physicians here to be a therapeutic measure in general use in this country. This was borne out by the records in the New York Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Weill's statement was contained in a cable to THE TIMES, which appeared on Sunday last.

Hemophilia is a condition of non-coagulability of the blood, resulting, according to the researches of a Dr. Duke, from a diminution in the number of platelets in the blood. The hemorrhage is often so extensive that the patient dies while the doctor is trying to make the diagnosis.

The earliest record available of the use of human blood serum in cases of hemophilia is contained in a paper read by Dr. John Edgar Welch of this city before the Association of the Alumni of St. John's Guild Hospital on April 17, 1912. He reported the cure of thirty-five cases and gave the clinical details of several of them.

Years before that, in November, 1902, Dr. Eugene Fuller of this city read a paper at the New York Academy of Medicine in which he told of curing two brothers of hemophilia by the administration of the extract of the thyroid gland.

The Journal of the American Medical Association also contains records of several other cures by the same method.

STILLMAN CASE POSTPONED.

Illness of John F. Brennan Forces Delay Until Oct. 11.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 18.—All hearings in the Stillman suit were postponed today because of the illness of John F. Brennan, chief defense counsel, and the decision of John E. Mack, guardian ad litem of Guy, not to try his issue of paternity independently of the divorce charges. The next hearing will be in Poughkeepsie on Oct. 11.

From Yonkers, the home of Mr. Brennan, it was learned that while his condition steadily improved, physicians said more than a month must elapse before he could venture into a courtroom. When Mr. Mack ascertained this he abandoned his half-formed plan to take up the charge against Guy as a single issue at the hearings scheduled here for July 25 and 26.

The decision to put the case over until October, instead of September as originally planned, was due to the fact that Cornelius J. Sullivan of Mr. Stillman's counsel and his wife had engaged passage abroad and would be in Ireland early in September.

These reasons were contained in a letter from Judge William F. Bleakley, one of Mr. Brennan's law firm, to Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Mack and Referee Daniel J. Gleason. Pending arrival of the letter the attitude of the banker's counsel could not be ascertained. It was thought, however, that the illness of Mr. Brennan would prompt a quick agreement from the banker's side.

GIRL HIKERS HOME.

Prairies Safer Than New York, They Say, After Walk From Coast.

Two attractive young women stepped off a train at the Grand Central Terminal at noon yesterday and separated, one to go to her home in Brooklyn, the other to seek a Bronx subway train. They were Rebecca Brownstein of 207 Van Sicien Avenue, Brooklyn, and Miriam Levine, and their arrival here marked the completion of a 4,500-mile hike from San Francisco, during which, they said, they found the Western desert wastes far safer for young women than the Bronx or Brooklyn.

After greeting her mother, Mrs. Hettel Brownstein. Miss Rebecca went out to visit friends, and did not return until last evening. When a reporter called, Mrs. Brownstein said that her daughter, greatly fatigued, had retired.

"They abandoned their khaki-trousers outfit at Syracuse and came home wearing skirts," Mrs. Brownstein said. "It is true that they think the West is far safer than New York for young women, for, despite their rough experiences and unconventional attire, both came back with an excellent report of Western men.

WOUND NEGRO, TAKE $2,500.

Memphis Robbers Escape With Hotel Funds on Way to Bank.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 18.—Two unidentified men shortly before noon today shot and probably fatally wounded Eugene Martin, a negro employe of the Chisca Hotel as he was leaving the hotel, in the downtown section, grabbed a satchel containing approximately $2,500 which Martin was carrying to a bank, and escaped in an automobile.

Scores of persons, many of them women shoppers, witnessed the robbery,

1/3 OFF REDUCTION SALE

This remarkable price-reduction Sale is an event of tremendous importance to the man who desires to save from $15. to $25. in purchasing a suit of clothes.

$60.00 TO $70.00 MATERIALS NOW **$45.00**

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TO MEASURE ONLY.

B'way & 51st St. B'way & 9th St. **Arnheim** 30 East 42d St. 19 East 41st St.

Athletic Union Suits

of satin striped madras

$1.15

three for $3.25

Frankly, they would have been $1.50, $2 and $2.50 except for a little incident we won't describe so long as we are giving you the benefit of it. Their tailoring and their fabrics will prove that to you. Only $1.15.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Try them— with milk— for Breakfast!

You're in for a delicious *Surprise!*



At Your Dealers

If it's a hot day, repeat for Luncheon. Remember, you can live and thrive on the whole wheat nourishment in Wheatsworth Crackers. You will relish this cooling, appetizing breakfast and lunch on the hottest day.

F. H. BENNETT BISCUIT CO., N. Y.
Makers of Wheatsworth Whole Wheat Flour

BATTEN

"You tell 'em"

WHY did that expression take such a hold?

Because it has hooks in it, that's why.

It has that rare quality of condensation typical of American slang. In three words it hurls an injunction that contains at least the following compressed ideas:

1. Here is a subject about which most people have a wrong or incomplete understanding.
2. They ought to know better; they want to know more; they will listen.
3. You know some things it will be useful to yourself and to me and to others to have generally known.
4. You have just told me what they are and I find it most interesting.
5. You have said it. Why not tell the world? You, you tell 'em.

Well, if you are running a factory or a shop or an office, and there are things about your business that people ought to know, why don't you tell 'em? Why don't you come out fair and tell the world? That's the way to get people to think the way you are thinking. Advertising is the way to get the good opinion of a great many people.

ONCE a month, or more frequently, we issue a publication called Batten's Wedge. Each issue is devoted to a single editorial on some phase of business. If you are a business executive and would like to receive copies, write us.

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What is the Fair Average Value of Your Capital Stock?

Is it: The Market Value? The Asset Value? The Earning Power?

EACH corporation must determine this in the Capital Stock Tax Return due on or before July 31st, 1921.

Evaluations of capital stock during periods of decreased earning power present special problems that Certified Public Accountants can answer best.

Their point of view should therefore be taken advantage of by all corporate tax payers.

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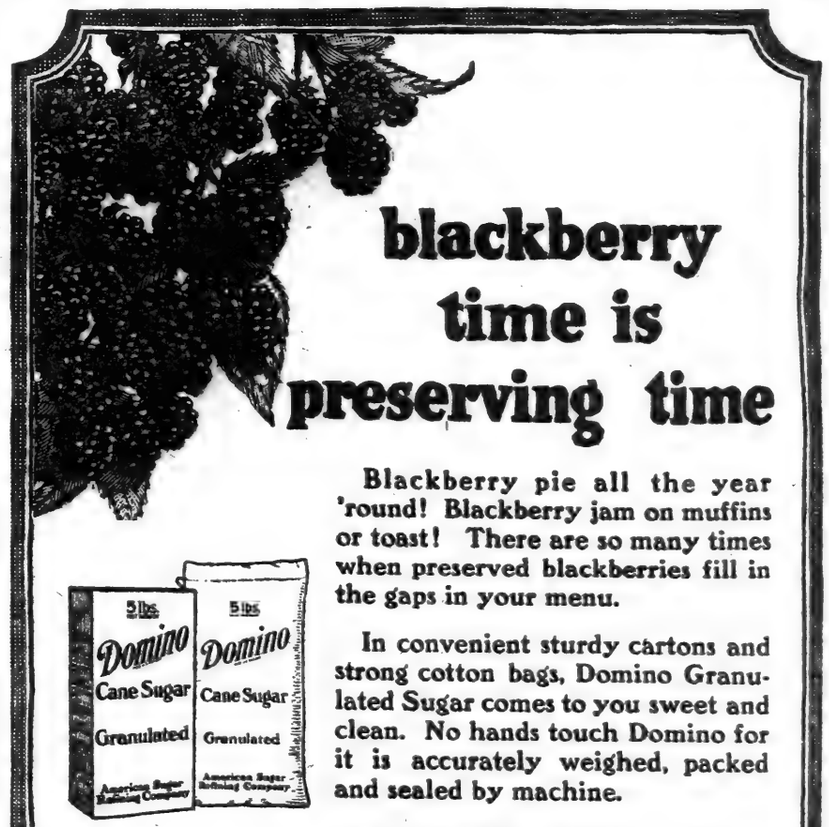
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TAKE USOLINE
The ORIGINAL Russian Mineral Oil To Prevent Constipation

IRISH NUMBER OF MID-WEEK PICTORIAL.
The Irish truce inspires this week's MID-WEEK PICTORIAL. There are fine portraits of de Valera, Craig, the Sinn Fein delegates in London the chief Ulstermen, some beautiful pictures of Irish scenery, picture of Ireland's first Parliament, with many other Irish etchings of historical value. Over 100 pictures in the issue: 32 pages; 10 cents on news stands.—advt.

Kensico
The Permanent Burial Park

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Thursday; mild temperature; fresh northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 10.

VOL. LXX....No. 23,188. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1921. TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 500 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

JAPAN REASSURED ON BIG CONFERENCE; SENATE WILL SHARE

Hughes Indicates to Tokio That It Can Refuse to Discuss Any Topic Presented.

WILLING TO HAVE A PROGRAM

If Powers Favor That Plan—Japan Wants Open Door and Race Equality Taken Up.

1 OR 2 SENATORS TO SIT

Lloyd George Arranges Provisionally to Attend—Canada's Aims Like Ours.

Lloyd George Decides to Come For Washington Conference

LONDON, July 19 (Associated Press).—It is announced as provisionally arranged that Premier Lloyd George will attend the Washington conference on the limitation of armaments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—In informal diplomatic exchanges preliminary to the Pacific conference to take place in Washington, the United States Government has indicated to Japan that the Japanese Government will be fully protected in its sovereign right to discuss or to decline to discuss any question that may be brought before the conference.

This means that there is to be no danger to Japan's interests in her entrance into the conference without a definite determination in advance that only certain questions shall be considered. By leaving the conference itself to determine what shall be considered, each nation will be free to bring forward subjects which it regards as of importance to the interests of the world, while at the same time free to say that it does not care to discuss any topic proposed for discussion.

That is the position assumed by the United States with reference to the implied objection of Japan to be a party to the discussion of Far Eastern and Pacific problems unless the scope and character of that phase of the conference are definitely outlined in advance. Should the nations invited feel that there ought to be some program of subjects outlined prior to the formal meeting the United States will not object, but it is apparent that this Government wishes to leave the conference free to take up any questions that may arise naturally as the conference proceeds.

Hughes and Shidehara Negotiate.

Conversations are proceeding between Secretary Hughes and Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador, in which the views of his Government with reference to an advance agenda of the conference have been outlined. The State Department is communicating the results of these conversations to the other Governments asked to participate in the Washington gathering. The whole attitude of the United States, as developed in these conversations and such other exchanges as have taken place, is entirely friendly to the Japanese effort to obtain information as to the scope and character of the conference. There is not the slightest disposition on the part of the United States to question Japan's right to make inquiries as to the matters that may be brought up, or to imply that Japan is not acting in the fullest good faith.

The outcome of the present interchange of views produced by Japan's acceptance of only that part of the President's invitation relating to the limitation of armaments will depend primarily, it is believed here, on the expression of public opinion in Japan. Some of the press dispatches from Tokio have given the impression that Japan is not disposed to adhere tenaciously to her implied hesitation to enter the conference until the topics have been limited by mutual arrangement. This has produced a hopeful feeling in Washington that Japan will ultimately accept the invitation to discuss Pacific and Far Eastern questions without qualification.

To create a favorable atmosphere for the conference is the ardent desire of President Harding and his advisers. They believe that there is such an atmosphere throughout the world with respect to the part which the conference will play in seeking an agreement for the limitation of armaments. As far as the United States is concerned they believe that the atmosphere is entirely favorable to all the objects which the President wishes to achieve, the primary object being the removal of causes in the Pacific and the Far East that tend to disturb the world's peace.

Because of these considerations it is essential to the success of the conference that world opinion, a composite of national opinions, should not be misled through critical comment likely to give a wrong impression of the objects of the conference. That the impression should be created that the participating countries are to divide into groups, each antagonistic to the ideas and aspirations of any other group, would be a bad thing for the conference, and the hope is expressed in Washington that whatever tendency has been shown in that direction will be abandoned. (In speaking of this condition a high official of the Government said today: "You know your country, and you know that

Continued on Page Two.

"SALLY," Mat. To-Day, 50c to $2.50. No Higher. Ziegfeld Production—Marilyn Miller, Leon Errol, at New Amsterdam Theatre.—Adv.

Premier's Garden Party Casts Reverse in House of Commons

LONDON, July 19.—The Prime Minister and Mrs. Lloyd George gave their first garden party at their Downing Street residence today, to which the whole House of Commons and the wives of the members were invited.

Partly as a consequence of this hospitality, the Government suffered a defeat in the House of Commons tonight on the proposal to exempt cooperative societies from paying a corporation tax, which was carried against the Government, 137 to 135. Many of the Government supporters had not returned from the garden party, while the Opposition mustered a strong force, and raised jubilant cries of "resign" when the figures were announced.

Austen Chamberlain, the Government leader, however, announced that business would proceed.

GERMAN AIR LINES RUN BY TIME TABLE

Substantial Booklet Shows the Big Development of Regular Aviation Routes.

RAILROAD WAYS IMITATED

International Services Arranged to Link With the Interior System.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 19.—Germany has completely inverted the metaphorical expression "It's all in the air," with its implication that the subject referred to is only a nebulous project, for Germany really is in the air, at any rate, its airplanes are there every day, and almost every hour of the day.

A few days ago, feeling, so to speak, in a flighty mood, I called at the Travel Bureau, on the Unter den Linden. Within an hour I had been motored to an aerodrome outside the city, had been strapped into an airplane, and from 1,000 feet above was looking down on the white ribbon of road where I had been standing just before. That was a casual affair, improvised at a moment's notice, but if I had wished I could just as easily and with equal certainty have booked a place in an airplane the next day for any big city in the country.

On my desk is an aerial time table, so far as I know the first complete publication of its sort in history. Its mere existence, not to speak of its contents, is surely a striking witness to Germany's development of aerial transport. A substantial booklet of nearly a hundred pages, it is as matter of fact and substantial as Bradshaw's European Railway Time Table.

Fourteen pages alone are filled with the details of regular daily or twice daily services to places within the borders of Germany. They give to the minute the times of departures and arrivals. There is not even a saving clause about wind and weather permitting, so that it requires quite a mental effort to realize that before one are the pathless tracks of the air and not steel railroads.

By arrangements with Holland and other neighboring countries long distance services are linked up with England and Scandinavia. There is a map which shows at a glance the principal daily services inside Germany and their communications with overseas routes.

To this regular passenger transportation all sorts of subsidiary services are being added. The flying post, for instance, is rapidly developing, especially as it is not burdened with any special regulations apart from a slightly higher tariff. All one has to do to insure this speedy delivery is to mark a letter "by flying post" and drop it into any letter box in the ordinary way. In this matter, too, international arrangements have been made so that a letter posted in Berlin at 7:30 o'clock in the morning reaches London, for example, at 5:30 the same evening.

One interesting use of the airplane, to which special attention is directed, is for keeping the rest of Germany in swift touch with the lost territories, such as Danzig, or areas like Memel, whose fate is not yet determined, so that the populations of these districts shall not cease to imbibe the true gospel of Deutschtum.

Airplanes leave Berlin early every morning loaded with newspapers. Hydro-

Continued on Page Two.

WHITEWASH CHARGE IN 'SLUSH' INQUIRY IGNORED BY MEYER

Says Sole Interest of Committee Is to Run Down Innuendoes Against Lusk.

HIRSHFIELD ASKS QUESTIONS

Lusk Answers Them in Statement About Wallet, Flowers and Silver Gifts.

ENRIGHT CALLED TO STAND

Testifies He Got "Slush" Information in an Anonymous Letter—Detective Upholds Gegan.

Undeterred by the assertion of Commissioner of Accounts David Hirshfield that its purpose was to "whitewash" Senator Clayton R. Lusk, the Meyer Legislative Investigating Committee continued its inquiry into the alleged detectives' "slush" found at a public hearing before a subcommittee at its headquarters at 38 Park Row yesterday.

Senator Schuyler M. Meyer explained the failure of the committee and its counsel to ask witnesses questions designed to ascertain to whom, if to anybody, money was paid to pass the bill increasing the salaries of detectives and making their tenure of office permanent, by saying the sole interest of the committee was to ascertain whether there was any basis for the innuendo put out by Mr. Hirshfield concerning Senator Lusk.

Developments of the Day.

The principal developments during the day follow:

An announcement by Mr. Hirshfield that he would ask Senator Lusk the value of the silverware presented to Mrs. Lusk by detectives after the passage of the bill and whether there was anything but cigars in the cigar boxes, of which Senator Lusk received two from detectives.

An admission by Detective Sergeant Cornelius J. Brown, one of the two detectives who induced Senator Lusk to support their bill, that Detectives Bernard Devaney and Thomas H. Conkling, who, he said, advocated the use of money at Albany, attended the final conference with Senator Lusk, at which the latter promised definitely to support the bill. Senator Lusk testified that he could not recall meeting either Devaney or Conkling, though he had met several detectives whose names he could not remember.

A statement by Police Commissioner Enright, testifying before the committee, that he had obtained his information concerning the use of money in connection with the detectives' bill through an anonymous letter. Commissioner Enright testified that he sent a copy of the letter with a request for an investigation to Chief Inspector William J. Lahey, Commissioner of Accounts Hirshfield and the District Attorney of New York County.

In a statement by Senator Lusk, on his return from Poughkeepsie, in which he took up the innuendos concerning presents given by detectives to himself and to Mrs. Lusk following the passage of the detective bill by the Legislature and its veto by Mayor Hylan, the Senator explained the gifts and made light of the innuendos.

Detective Brown testified that, like Detective Sergeant John J. Gegan, he had threatened to report Devaney and Conkling to the District Attorney of Albany County if they did not stop talking about using money, and had carried word to them from Senator Lusk to get out of Albany. Questioned as to whether Devaney and Conkling did leave Albany at once, Brown replied that they did not, but remained until the bill had passed the Assembly.

Hirshfield Postpones Questioning.

Senator Lusk, who went to Poughkeepsie yesterday to make a speech, is scheduled to appear before Commissioner Hirshfield this morning at 11 o'clock. In his letter to Senator Meyer last night, Mr. Hirshfield said that in view of the fact that the Meyer committee had interfered with his investigation he would not question Senator Lusk until later.

Detective Brown was the first witness called before the committee. He requested that Sidney R. Lask, counsel of the Detectives' Endowment Association, be permitted to represent him. This request was refused, but Mr. Lask continued to sit by Detective Brown and

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Two Hundred Philadelphia Policemen Weep In Flight From Tear Gas in Sham Attack

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—The effectiveness of tear gas as a mob dispeller received the emphatic endorsement of 200 stalwart Philadelphia policemen today after the gas had thrice sent them into hasty and wet-eyed retreat during an official test here.

Police Supt. Mills took a battalion of his huskiest men into a roped-off enclosure, with instructions to capture six men who were armed with 150 tear gas bombs. Three times they charged, but each time were driven back, weeping violently as they came within range of the charged vapor. Major Stephen Delaney of the Chemical Warfare Division, United States Army, inventor of the gas, assured the men before they entered the mimic battle that the substance was "absolutely not dangerous." "It is merely a tear-producing, choking, nauseating gas," he said. "But be careful you don't swallow too much."

Police officials said the test had undoubtedly proved the value of tear gas in police work. Not only is it immediately effective in dispersing a mob, but it might be used to drive a fugitive from a barricaded building, they said. A container of the substance, placed in a bank vault in such a position that it would be released if the door were opened outside of banking hours, would also thwart burglaries, the authorities said. The gas leaves reddish-brown stains on clothing, which would aid in identifying those taking part in riots or crimes.

Victims who inhale the fumes become helpless for a short time, but are not endangered. Officials asserted it was likely the gas would replace means hitherto used to subdue mobs and criminals.

During the second attack a small dog joined the policemen with enthusiasm. As soon as he got a good swallow of the gas, however, he turned with his tongue hanging out and fled to a near-by pond and immersed himself.

The only mishap occurred when a rotund policeman spectator unintentionally sat down on a loaded grenade that had slipped into the side lines. His weight exploded the missile and the result sent him flying after the dog for a drink of water.

HOTEL ASTOR ROOF GARDENS AND ROOF RESTAURANT DANCING 7 to 11:30. —Adv.

Instruct Our Berlin Envoy to Negotiate Treaty For a Resumption of Diplomatic Relations

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Admission was made today in official quarters that Ellis Loring Dresel, the American Commissioner at Berlin, has been instructed to negotiate with the German Government a treaty for the resumption of diplomatic relations between the United States and German Governments. Whether these negotiations are to result in a separate treaty of peace with Germany or are to be based on the Treaty of Versailles, officials declined to say. Delicate matters were involved, it was explained, and it was not advisable to disclose now any details of the negotiations.

This information was confirmed at the White House. President Harding has never indicated in any public way or in response to questions that he had abandoned the opinion expressed to Congress on April 12 that the "wiser course" would seem to be to "engage under the existing treaty"—that is, the Treaty of Versailles—modified and amended to relieve the United States from any "commitments" that might be objectionable. The negotiations entrusted to Commissioner Dresel are already in progress, it was said, and the likelihood exists that the American Congress and people will soon be informed whether there is to be a separate peace or President Harding still believes that the wiser course is to engage under the existing treaty.

Although President Harding approved the Congressional resolution for peace with Germany, Austria and Hungary on July 2, it was said at the White House today that the promised proclamation declaring that peace exists had not been prepared. The many difficulties confronting the Administration in determining the subjects to be covered in the proclamation—such as repeal of war-time laws—have not been overcome, although it was explained that Attorney General Daugherty was working hard in an effort to solve the problem.

SLAYER OF WOMAN SHOT BY POLICEMAN

Landlady Stabbed to Death by Frenzied Roomer Who Flees Through Crowd.

ESCAPES, THEN RETURNS

Attacks Patrolman Guarding Victim's Body and Bullet Fells Him—Taken to Hospital.

Mrs. Anna Cornell was stabbed to death at 6 o'clock last night in her rooming house at 308 West Fifty-fifth Street by Aurelio Francisco, a roomer. The slayer, a young Spaniard, a knife still in his hand, his clothing smeared from the struggle with his dying victim, fled into crowded Ninth Avenue, pursued by two women shouting "Murder!" and escaped.

At 9:35 last night Herbert Rider, a roomer, stood in the ground floor hallway of the house when the front door opened quietly and Francisco stepped in. The man's face was convulsed with rage as he saw Rider, with whom he had had no quarrel. Francisco's right hand was concealed under his coat. He started toward Rider. Then the ten-inch butcher knife with which he had slain Mrs Cornell flashed in the hand that had been hidden and he sprang.

With a cry of fright Rider jumped back to the stairs, vaulted upward three steps at a time, ran into his room on the second floor where his wife awaited him, slammed and bolted the door and yelled for the police.

Francisco beat and kicked at the door, but it held. Then in search of other victims he started for the third story. Patrolman Fick of the West Forty-seventh Street station stood in the hallway there, guarding the huddled form of Francisco's victim until the arrival of the Medical Examiner. At the sound of Rider's shouts he had crept to the stairway and was starting down, pistol in hand, as Francisco started up.

Wounded by Policeman.

The Spaniard saw the policeman. Undaunted by the weapon in Fick's hand Francisco dashed straight at him, slashing wildly with his knife. The impact flung Fick down on the stairway, but as he fell he fired. The bullet crashed into Francisco's mouth and he toppled down the stairway to the second floor.

He was not wounded badly, the bullet having come out through his cheek, and Dr. Paul, a woman ambulance surgeon from Flower Hospital who took him to Bellevue, a prisoner charged with homicide, thought that he would recover.

The prisoner was frenzied and incoherent, and though there seemed some shadow of motive in the fact that Francisco had quarreled with his landlady because he was in arrears with his rent, hospital physicians believed that he might have gone suddenly insane. His return to the house, though he must have known that he ran great risk of being caught, seemed to argue insanity; yet the police were not sure that he had not dared a visit to the scene of his crime to settle a grudge against some one whom he had missed when he got Mrs. Cornell.

Assistant District Attorney Dineen of the Homicide Bureau questioned Francisco in Bellevue. The prisoner was able to talk but little. Later Mr. Dineen said he thought the prisoner might be deranged.

"Spirits ordered me to commit the murder," Francisco told Mr. Dineen, he said. The prisoner also said, Mr. Dineen recalled, "There's $25,000 coming to me for doing this thing."

The struggle which ended in the death of Mrs. Cornell, a frail, gray-haired woman, was short and sudden. No one witnessed it. Detectives of the West Forty-seventh Street Station learned that Francisco, who had lived in the house nearly four years, had not been working regularly, if at all, and had been getting more and more behind with his rent. They learned that several days ago he overheard Mrs. Cornell, talking with another roomer in Spanish, utter a phrase which Francisco believed was intended to reflect upon the legitimacy of his birth. And they were told that a day later Francisco complained that some one had stolen a .45-calibre automatic pistol he kept in his room, and wanted the woman whom he made his confidant to write a letter to the police, so that they would arrest the person he suspected of the theft.

Slayer Flees Unmolested.

Mrs. Anna Reddy was in her room on the second floor when she heard angry words, sounds of a violent struggle in the hallway above her, a woman's scream and the thud of a body hurled against the wall. She ran into the hallway to meet Francisco coming down the steps. As she saw the knife in his hand she cried, "What have you done?"

"I've fixed her; she won't bother me any more," Francisco answered as he raced down the stairs.

Mrs. Reddy started after him and was joined by a Mrs. Walsh from another

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BELLANS IS A WONDERFULLY FINE FEEDING FOR INDIGESTION.—Adv.

$50,000 DEMANDED FOR MISSING MAN

Letters From Supposed Kidnappers and Victim Received by His Father.

WAS SEEN TO MEET WOMAN

Thomas D. Randolph of Sharon, Pa., Sends Appeal to Buy His Release at Any Cost.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON, Pa., July 19.—No trace had been found tonight of Thomas R. Randolph, aged 33 years, a book dealer, who disappeared last night, and who, according to letters received this morning by his father, E. V. Randolph, is being held for $50,000 ransom. The police have telephoned to every point within a radius of several hundred miles, seeking any scrap of information concerning Randolph, who is supposed to have been abducted in his new seven-passenger automobile, but nothing has developed that would throw any light on the case.

Two letters were received by the elder Randolph, one from his son, in which the father is implored "for God's sake, get me away from these fellows; pay whatever they demand," and another from the kidnappers. The latter, in their letter, set forth the conditions to be observed by the father and relatives of Randolph if his life is to be spared. The relatives are ordered to keep the matter secret and to go to Pittsburgh on the 9:45 train, and advised that Henry Buhl, the Pittsburgh millionaire, be asked for the ransom money. The $50,000 they demand must be paid to them in nothing over $50 bills, $10,000 to be in $20 bills and the balance in $50 bills.

Late this afternoon the Sharon police stated that Randolph had met a well-dressed young woman who got off a New York bound Pittsburgh & Lake Erie train at the Sharon station on Monday afternoon, according to Paul Young, a drayman, and Norman McClure and Richard Fricker, taxi drivers. Randolph and the young woman got in Randolph's automobile at the station and drove away. The young woman, the men stated, was dressed in blue.

A reward of $5,000, Randolph's father stated this evening, would be paid to "any local person who brings my boy home safely and causes the apprehension of his abductors."

Not a cent, Mr. Randolph stated, would be paid to the kidnappers.

No attempt was made by Randolph's father or other relatives to comply with any of the supposed kidnappers' demands. No one started for Pittsburgh at the time designated, and instead of keeping the letters a secret the father at once communicated with the police.

Henry Buhl, of Boggs & Buhl of Pittsburgh, had received no intimation of the kidnapping until advised by Pittsburgh newspapermen. He stated that no one had come to see him in connection with the reported kidnapping, and he was unable to state what action he would take until he was fully informed concerning all particulars of the case. Mr. Buhl said he is a cousin of E. V. Randolph, father of the abducted man. The younger Randolph, Mr. Buhl said, he knew only slightly.

The kidnapped man was last seen about 9 o'clock last night at Trout's Corners, a crossroad hamlet three miles east of Sharon, by Augusta Coronsky, aged 24 years, who was sitting on the front porch of her home. She told the police she recognized Randolph, in his new automobile, driving toward Sharon. The car was recently purchased, following the sale of his news agency. In that sale he is said to have received between $5,000 and $6,000.

Randolph left his home at 7 o'clock last evening. He kissed his three young sons good-bye, and then rode to the book store with his father. Between that time and 9 o'clock he was seen, but no one has been found who saw him after 9 P. M.

After he had left home last night he telephoned his wife, telling her he was waiting for a telephone message from Youngstown.

The letter written by Randolph to his father was in the son's handwriting and was received by special delivery this morning. The son's letter and the letter from the kidnappers had been stamped at the Sharon Post Office at 7 A. M. today.

The complete letter from Randolph to his father follows:

"Dear Father: You no doubt know by this time what has happened to me. For God's sake, get me away from these fellows, whatever you do. Whatever their demand is, pay it. I have about $15,000 in stocks. I can pay whoever you get it from. Take care of my little boys until I get away from here, if I

Continued on Page Three.

BURNS TELLS STORY OF PLOT TO THROW 1919 WORLD SERIES

He Testifies Former White Sox Players Agreed to Make It a "Made-to-Order" Contest.

CICOTTE TO LOSE ONE GAME

Asserts He Said He Would Throw Ball Out of Park if Necessary to Do So.

HE MENTIONS ROTHSTEIN

Identifies David Zelser of Des Moines, One of Defendants, as the Mysterious Bennett.

Special to The New York Times.

CHCICAGO, July 19.—Bill Burns, former Chicago American League baseball player, who has turned State evidence in return for immunity, gave a dramatic account today, at the trial of the indicted White Sox players, of the alleged conspiracy to "throw" the 1919 world's series to Cincinnati for $100,000.

Burns had only completed about one-third of his story when court adjourned till tomorrow, but he named Arnold Rothstein of New York, Abe Attell, former boxer; Billy Maharg of Philadelphia, David Zelser of Des Moines, one of the defendants, and himself as having organized the alleged conspiracy. He testified that the indicted players agreed to make the series a "made-to-order one," and quoted Eddie Cicotte as saying:

"I will throw the first game if I have to throw the ball clear out of the Cincinnati park."

The climax of his testimony came just before the hour for adjournment. Burns throughout had testified that a man known as Bennett had had a large part in the alleged conspiracy. Suddenly, Assistant State Attorney Gorman asked if Bennett was in the courtroom.

"He is," Burns replied.

A buzz of comment ran through the room, which was crowded to the last inch, and everybody looked around in search of the mysterious Bennett.

"Do you see him?" the prosecutor asked.

"Yes, he's behind that post," and the former big leaguer, rising, pointed toward one of the pillars on the west side of the courtroom. "He's the man in the yellow shirt."

Judge Friend ordered that the man designated arise and be identified before the jury.

Max Lusker, attorney for the three alleged gamblers, jumped to his feet and protested against the identification of Bennett. He was overruled. The attorney then told the jury that the man pointed out was his client, David Selzer.

Burns will finish his direct testimony tomorrow. Then he will be turned over to the defense for cross-examination. A stormy session is expected, as the defense must break down his story if they are to destroy the web of evidence already woven around the implicated players.

Joe Jackson Is Not Mentioned.

Burns made no mention today of Joe Jackson, former White Sox outfielder, who made a confession last Fall as one of the players present when the conspiracy was formed. Attorneys for the State, however, declared that the omission of Jackson's name had little significance, as other witnesses would name him.

Burns as he took the stand appeared nervous, wiping his face repeatedly with a handkerchief and rubbing his hands over the bald spot on his head. When he began talking, however, he leaned forward with his chin resting on his right hand and talked in low voice that only constant prompting made audible half way across the courtroom. He discarded his coat a few minutes after his examination began.

When Burns first took the witness stand Attorneys Henry Berger and Thomas D. Nash stepped forward and asked that the jury be excluded. Judge Hugo N. Friend complied with this request and then turned to hear a demand on the part of the defense for a chance to interview the witness.

"Your Honor promised us an opportunity to interview Burns," said Attorney Nash, "but when we attempted to see him Sunday in the State's Attorney's office he told us that he was under instructions not to say anything. This is clearly a violation of the court's orders."

"Do you wish to talk to these gentlemen?" the Judge asked Burns.

Burns replied in the negative, and the jury was returned to its place and the examination of the witness began.

"This witness should be instructed that seven indictments are hanging over him and that anything he says may be used against him," said Mr. Nash.

Assistant State's Attorney Gorman rose.

"The State will not prosecute Mr. Burns on any of these indictments," he said. Burns was then questioned by Mr. Gorman as follows:

Q.—What is your name? A.—William T. Burns.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—Sansaba, Texas.

Q.—How old are you? A.—Forty-one.

Q.—Are you married or single? A.—Married.

Q.—How long have you lived in Texas. A.—All my life. I was born there.

Q.—What age were you when you left school? A.—Nineteen.

Q.—Were you ever a professional baseball player? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you enter baseball? A.—1908.

Q.—Where did you play first? A.—Los Angeles, two years.

Outlines His Career.

The witness said he played for Washington one year; Chicago White Sox, one year; Cincinnati, one year; Philadelphia, one year; Detroit, three months; Minneapolis, two years; Louisville, two

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Anti-Soviet Plot Discovered; Uprising Was to Be Next Week

HELSINGFORS, Finland, July 19.—According to the Moscow Pravda a widespread counter-revolutionary organization has been discovered in Odessa.

It was plotting an uprising for next week. One hundred officers and several hundred soldiers are said to have been arrested.

MRS. BERGDOLL SAYS MAJOR TOOK BRIBE

Asserts She Paid $5,000 to Campbell, Slacker's Counsel, for Men "Higher Up."

AVERS HE ASKED $100,000

Declares She Paid Money to Him at Governors Island—Officer Makes Denial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The most startling testimony in the Bergdoll draft scandal was heard today by the special House committee investigating the escape of Grover C. Bergdoll from army officers while supposedly on his way to unearth a pot of gold in Maryland.

Mrs. Bergdoll, his mother, testified that she had given $5,000 to him to pay to Major Bruce Campbell, designated by the Government as military counsel for the slacker. After the trial in March last, Major Campbell, the witness said, had told her in New York that the money had been paid over to men higher up.

Major Campbell at first demanded $100,000, which he said was necessary to fix "men higher up in Washington" who were members of the court-martial. Mrs. Bergdoll refused to accede to his demands, she testified, and told him to "go to hell." It was brought out that the late D. Clarence Gibboney of Philadelphia, of civilian counsel for Bergdoll, had intimated that $150,000 would be necessary to "fix" the "men higher up" to make certain the freeing of her son in the court-martial trials. The only money paid, she said, was the $5,000 which she asserted Grover had given to Major Campbell and which the officer later informed Mrs. Bergdoll had been given to those "higher up."

Campbell Ordered to Appear.

Mrs. Bergdoll's recollection was none too clear as to the officers Major Campbell had told her were to be "fixed." As the names of those who presided at the court-martial were read to her she said that none of them was familiar.

Another witness, representing the brokerage house of Wasserman Bros. of New York, testified that Major Campbell had deposited $4,500 with his firm in February, 1920, and $2,000 a month later, about the time it is alleged he had received the money from the Bergdolls.

Major Campbell has been in the army eighteen years and has a valorous record behind him, especially in the last war in which he fought with the 42d (Rainbow) Division. He is a native of Kentucky. He became ill last year after his name has been connected remotely with the case and since has been at Camp Pike, Ark.

He was ordered to Washington tonight by Major Gen. James G. Harbord, Assistant Chief of Staff, to testify before the committee and submit himself to examination by the Inspector General's office.

Mrs. Bergdoll at first refused to answer any pertinent questions about the alleged payment of money to Major Campbell. Later, when Representative Peters assured her of immunity and said that the only object of the committee was to determine whether officers had violated their oath of office, she answered the questions categorically.

"You told me two weeks ago in your home in Philadelphia," said General Sherburne, counsel for the committee, "a certain officer asked you and Grover to produce money."

"I told you that the first time I was here," replied Mrs. Bergdoll. "What's the use of going over it again."

"Did you not tell me Major Campbell demanded $100,000?"

"I refuse to answer," replied Mrs. Bergdoll.

"But you saw me in Philadelphia two weeks ago and told me that," persisted General Sherburne.

The witness declined to answer.

"For Higher Ups," Witness Believed.

"What did Major Campbell say he wanted the $100,000 for?" asked General Sherburne.

"For the 'higher ups' in Washington," responded Mrs. Bergdoll.

Mrs. Bergdoll explained that she was angry at the demand and said "I told him to 'go to hell.'"

Grover was present when the request was made, she said, and cautioned her "to be quiet and hush up."

"Did you not tell me you took $5,000 to Governors Island?" asked General Sherburne.

"I told you everything before and then the Alien Property Custodian came and seized my property," she replied.

"Major Campbell first asked for $100,000 in January," she said. "This request was made on the parade field at Governors Island in the presence of Grover near a big flag pole."

"Why didn't you tell the story when you were here before?" asked Representative Luhring.

"I never thought about it," answered Mrs. Bergdoll.

"You told us you had given Campbell only $50," Mr. Luhring continued. "Have you still got that gold buried?"

"I refuse to answer," said Mrs. Bergdoll.

The money which was paid to Major Campbell, Mrs. Bergdoll told the committee, was carried to Governors Island by her planed in her waist. The total

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PREMIER TO OFFER IRISH PEACE PLAN TO CABINET TODAY

Proposals, if Approved, Will Be Presented to de Valera at Next Meeting.

OUTLOOK FOR PEACE GOOD

Ulster Expects to Be Recalled Next Week—Sinn Fein Party "Not Unhopeful."

MUCH ALREADY ACHIEVED

Whole Atmosphere of Irish Controversy Is Changed—More Fighting Is Unlikely.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—Conversations between Premier Lloyd George and Eamon de Valera will be resumed at Downing Street on Thursday and a dispatch from Belfast states that Sir James Craig and his colleagues expect to be recalled to London next week.

Desmond Fitzgerald, who is in charge of the Sinn Fein publicity department, said today:

"We are not unhopeful. If we were, we should not remain in London."

As had been arranged, Lloyd George today devoted himself chiefly to the work of the imperial conference, as Mr. Meighen, the Canadian Premier, is leaving London this week, and the other Dominion representatives are due to return home shortly.

The British Prime Minister will report to the full Cabinet meeting on his conversations with de Valera and Craig tomorrow. Whether the Irish problem can be solved by the concrete proposals put forward by the British Government is the question which the Cabinet has now to consider. It is not believed that stage has yet been reached, and in any case it is Lloyd George's opinion that public discussion of any concrete proposals at the present juncture would lead to a controversy endangering further negotiations.

Much Good Already Achieved.

Though it is a fact that little or no progress has been made in the direction of actual settlement of the Irish problem, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was today told by an informant who is in a good position to form an opinion on the course of conversations which have been held at Downing Street and various related and contingent happenings of the past week, that it would be as egregious error to suppose that nothing has been achieved. In fact, a great deal has been achieved. A new atmosphere has been created. Points of difference remain as before, but the leading opinion in all parties concerned is now ready to consider possibilities of removing or harmonising points of difference instead of thrusting them forward into the foreground of discussion as sine qua non.

Neither Mr. de Valera nor Sir James Craig may have budged an inch from the positions which both held to be unassailable, but both are ready to consider suggestions which would enable them to meet on common ground.

It might be advanced, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES informant, that there has been no real advance beyond the positions which each party took up when the conference was proposed by Lloyd George following the King's speech, but such a view would betray an inability to see or reluctance to admit that the whole situation in regard to Ireland has undergone a great spiritual transformation.

Return to Hostilities Remote.

The truce has brought blessings which make the possibility of a reversion to hostilities almost unthinkable. The English public is just as glad as the Irish populations are that the extremest campaign and official reprisals are both in abeyance. If, assuming the worst, the peace negotiations should wholly break down and the Irish Republican Army in that case renew "hostilities," as an ill-timed announcement in the Irish bulletins the other day threatened, a disastrous if not fatal blow would be dealt at good-will and sympathy with which the great majority of British people regard what they consider the legitimate aspirations of Ireland.

It is held to be questionable, too, whether the Southern extremists would be able to regain that amount of popular support or connivance which they had before the truce. It is not forgotten here that the Irish people in mass would be prone to believe that the break-up of the truce was the outcome of another English "betrayal," but facts are stubborn things, and there is no doubt that if the worst comes to the worst the British Government and Lloyd George will together be able to present to the world a report of the negotiations which it will take apologists of Ireland all their time to answer in a manner calculated to convince the unprejudiced.

But at present it is not the worst that is feared, it is rather the best that is hoped. This is particularly the case in official quarters, and by that is not merely meant British Government quarters. Outside these circles there are, of course, many who hold that the problem is insoluble, and wilder spirits among them would not hesitate to wreck such hopes of solution as are prayerfully and otherwise cherished. Even publicists who as a general rule believe in and practice the virtue of publicity are in the main agreed that the less leakage there is regarding the conversations at Downing Street the more chance there is of success. Lloyd George has refused to say one word for publication. He has naturally consulted with his colleagues, but for reasons which he considers valid in view of the special circumstances he has made no report to a full Cabinet

meeting. De Valera has said a little more in direct response.

Not much harm was done by either side's declaration, but today some fears are expressed that the peace agents of all parties may let loose following the example set by Desmond Fitzgerald, who signalized his advent in London from an Irish jail by giving an interview to the correspondent of an American news agency. Neither in temper nor in character, it is believed here by observers who sincerely wish for peace, does the interview help matters. The British press on the whole is strictly observing both the reticence and calm judgment which it is thought will help negotiations.

Ulster Delegates Expected to Return.

BELFAST, Ireland, July 19 (Associated Press).—The return to Belfast of Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, and the members of his Cabinet who have been with him in London in connection with the Irish peace move, must not be taken as a rupture of the negotiations, it was declared today by Colonel Spender, Secretary of the delegation, on its arrival here. It is thought, indeed, that the delegation will be recalled to London next week.

None of the Cabinet members would have anything to say for publication.

Eamon de Valera is regarded by the Ulster Unionists as a visionary, and the feeling in Unionist circles here is that no discussions among all the parties concerned in the Irish settlement will be possible until he considerably modifies his position.

When Sir James Craig saw the Republican leader in Dublin before the recent Irish Parliamentary elections the Ulster Premier is declared in Unionist quarters to have heard a long disquisition on an Irish republic, and Unionists here expressed belief today that Mr. de Valera had expressed himself similarly in his interviews with Premier Lloyd George.

The attitude of the Ulster Premier and his colleagues, as expressed by Sir James in his statement made in London last night, in which he declared Ulster was determined to maintain her present status, with her own Parliament, is cordially approved by the Belfast Unionists in general, as is indicated by their newspaper organs.

"There was never any other outcome of the negotiations possible," says The Belfast News Letter, "except in the minds of those who would have sacrificed us on the altar of a false peace. We shall have nothing to do with any settlement terms that infringe upon or diminish the status of our Parliament, and we base that attitude on the same ground as de Valera makes his claim to self-determination."

On the other hand, The Irish News, which voices the views of Joseph Devlin, Nationalist, says:

"If the six specially-chosen Ulster Counties are to self-determine themselves into ruinous conflict with the rest of Ireland, why deny the claim of any county to self-determine itself out of association with secessionists? The claim insisted on by Sir James Craig is on all fours with that put forward by the Southern States of the American Republic sixty years ago. That is a true and exact parallel. The formula that Ireland is like unto the secessionist States has been abandoned."

Proposals for de Valera.

LONDON, July 19 (Associated Press).—The spokesman of the Irish delegates today characterized their attitude as "still not unhopeful." With reference to the statement to the press of Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, in which he declared it only remained now for Mr. de Valera and the British people to come to terms regarding the area outside that of which he is Prime Minister, and that the people of Northern Ireland made no claim whatever to "determine" the terms of settlement which Great Britain should make with Southern Ireland, the spokesman said:

"It is not a question of Belfast being subservient to Dublin or vice versa, but that both must be subservient to Ireland."

While all the rest of the Ulster officials had shifted the scene of action to Belfast, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Ulster Minister of Education, was received by King George this afternoon at Buckingham Palace. It is understood that a consultation at Downing Street with Premier Lloyd George yesterday, in which the Marquis of Londonderry took part, was discussed.

Later it was reported that General Smuts, who talked with members of the British Cabinet during the morning, might go to Belfast in the capacity of a non-partisan intermediary.

Mr. de Valera and his party made it known today that they considered it probable they would return to Dublin at the week-end for a review of the events of the last fortnight.

HARDING GREETS HIBERNIANS.

Convention Is Told Not to Be Over-optimistic on Peace Conference.

DETROIT, Mich., July 19.—Greetings from President Harding with an expression of appreciation for services rendered to America by men of the Irish race in wartime featured the opening session here today of the Fifty-second annual Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

President Harding's telegram to James E. Deery of Indianapolis, head of the order, said:

"Please express to the national Order of Hibernians and the ladies' auxiliary my best wishes for the order and its members and my high appreciation of the service rendered by men of the Irish race to this country in all the great wars, and by the thousands of members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the national cause during the great war."

The opening session was given over to organizing the convention, which has brought 1,000 delegates, representing a membership of 200,000 in the United States and Canada, to Detroit.

What business of the convention will not be taken up until Wednesday. Mary MacSwiney, sister of the late Mayor of Cork, will address the convention tomorrow.

The convention was formally opened following a pontifical high mass at SS. Peter and Paul's Church, celebrated by the Right Rev. M. J. Gallagher, Bishop of the Detroit diocese and National Chaplain of the order. The sermon was delivered by the Very Rev. John Cavanaugh of the Catholic University of America at Washington.

Bishop Gallagher, following the mass, warned the delegates against over-optimism as to the outcome of the London conference.

We must seek unity and strengthen our spirit so that this order may become the chief instrument in overcoming a hostile, anti-Irish attitude, and in compelling this Government to recognize the aspirations of the Irish people," he said.

The report of Judge James E. Deery of Indianapolis, the President, will show an increase in the organization's membership for the first time in eleven years, it was announced.

KIDNAPPED MAGISTRATE FREE.

Woman, However, Is Still Held by Her Captors.

CORK, July 19 (Associated Press).—Magistrate Patrick Brady, who was kidnapped by unknown armed men from his residence in Ballydicky, West Cork, on July 6, was released today. His captors brought him to a spot near his home in a motor car. Magistrate Brady was one of the witnesses of the killing of Canon Magner, parish priest of Dunmanway, in December last by Cadet Harte, who later was found guilty of the murder, but was adjudged to have been insane at the time the crime was committed.

No news has yet been received of Mrs. J. W. Lindsay, the widow of a local landowner and Justice of the Peace, who was kidnapped from her home in Coachford County Cork, in February last by three armed men. Her sister has issued an appeal in her behalf through the newspapers.

IRISH EDITOR HELD.

His Paragraph on Craig's Return Objected To.

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DUBLIN, July 19.—Edmund Downey, editor of The Waterford News, was bound over in his own recognizance today and faces a fine of £10 and a six-months' jail sentence for inserting a paragraph in his paper describing the departure of Sir James Craig from London under the headline "The Carrion Crow on the Wing."

The Court said that the fact that Augustine Birrell, recently Chief Secretary for Ireland, used the same phrase regarding Craig afforded no excuse for Downey's act.

JAPAN TO BRING UP OPEN DOOR IN CHINA

Proposal to End Extra Territoriality There Also Favored for Washington Conference.

CABINET CONSIDERS STAND

Exchanges of Views With America and Britain to Be Sought in Advance.

TOKIO, July 19 (Associated Press).—Subsequent to a Cabinet meeting held today, which discussed a report of Kijuro Shidehara, the Ambassador to the United States, it was announced that the United States, Great Britain and Japan probably would exchange views in an effort to outline the program for the coming Washington conference.

A semi-official statement issued today says that Japan is prepared to give all prominence in the conference to the questions of the open door and equal opportunity in China, so as to place China in a fair way to the attainment of an independent national status. The statement emphasizes the necessity of co-operation by the powers in aiding China in the recovery of her rights and interests.

The Chinese Minister has had an exchange of views with Viscount Uchida, the Japanese Foreign Minister, regarding the situation as it concerns China.

It is intimated in responsible quarters here that Japan, assuming the initiative as the leading Oriental power, is likely to submit to the proposed conference the abandonment of extra territoriality in China and also to ask the fixation of emigration rights to countries such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Indo-China, and in general to raise the question of racial equality.

The impression is growing that an endeavor will be made to accelerate the settlement of matters of interest to America, such as the Yap and Shantung questions, so that they will be disposed of before the opening of the conference and thus be eliminated from the discussions.

Chinda for Chief Delegate.

Viscount Chinda, former Ambassador to the United States, is mentioned in official circles as the probable choice for Japan's chief delegate to the Washington meeting. Considerations of health may interfere with his selection, but it is said that he is likely to be urged both by the Government and the Court to accept the task. Viscount Chinda, who more recently was Ambassador to Great Britain, is traveling with Prince Hirohito, the Japanese heir apparent, now about to sail home from his trip to Europe.

The conservative Japanese weekly, the Herald of Asia, expresses the opinion that if the proposed conference of the great powers on disarmament succeeds it not only will relieve the Japanese-American situation but also will prepare the way for a combination of all the powers in a working organization to replace the League of Nations.

"Any world organization of the kind, without American participation, is an anomaly and is doomed to failure," the newspaper declares.

The Herald of Asia has constantly disapproved a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance while urging the necessity of an understanding between the Far East and the United States.

Hayashi Says Conference Is Welcomed.

LONDON, July 19 (Associated Press).—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador, denies that there is any question of opposition on the part of Japan to President Harding's proposal for a conference at Washington, which, on the contrary, he says, is welcomed. Japan is quite ready to discuss with other powers questions of mutual interest, he states, including the limitation of armaments, on which the Japanese Government has already expressed its willingness to negotiate. Japan, however, desires to know beforehand what subjects are to be discussed.

"Otherwise," remarked the Ambassador, "we may embark upon a never-ending discussion." The suggestion that naturally arises is whether we are again to bring up matters which the Treaty of Versailles has already dealt with. It is clear that such matters as Shantung, Yap and New Guinea, if raised, would result in a general conference on points that are already accomplished facts.

"Expressing my personal views, I believe that a practical solution of all the questions involved is possible without interfering with matters of principle that have already been decided upon."

URGES SUPPORT OF AMERICA.

London Paper Advises Japan to Trust Washington Plan.

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LONDON, July 19.—Under the title "Words and Counsel for Japan," The Daily Express, which is owned by Lord Beaverbrook, who is a Canadian and is in the closest touch with the Government, in a leading editorial today warns Japan in the plainest language that Great Britain will refuse to support her in any anti-American policy.

"We are convinced," the editorial says, "that the proposal from the United States for a Pacific conference was made without an ulterior motive and in the sole interest of the world's peace. If Japan refuses frankly to be driven—to believe that she harbors dissociate herself with us in that view we shall be driven to believe that she harbors designs incompatible with peace.

"We are already agreed the American alarm as to Japanese armaments is justified. The United States, like ourselves, has given hostages in the shape of a fortune in the Far East. Her vast commercial interests in China and her position in the Philippines stand wide open to attack. Japan has given no such hostages to the West, and her expenditures for armament are altogether out of proportion to the needs of her defense.

"These facts are significant. They compel the suspicion that America stands under the menace of an attack, and if that suspicion hardens into belief the whole British Empire will be on America's side.

"In 1916 friends of Great Britain in America strove incessantly day in and day out to favor our cause. At the supreme moment they succeeded in bringing the great republic over to our side. The scene has changed. It now behooves all friends of America throughout the British Empire to stand by her."

DOMINION PREMIERS DISCUSS CONFERENCE

Australia and New Zealand Want a Voice—Canada's Policy Like That of United States.

LONDON, July 19 (Associated Press).—The Premiers of the overseas dominions met today for the first time since President Harding's proposal for the conference was issued and discussed the question of dominion representation at such a conference. So far as disarmament is concerned, the dominions are willing to allow the Imperial Government to decide what should be done, but Australia and New Zealand especially wish to have a voice in any decisions regarding the future of the Pacific.

Canada is not so much concerned, as her policy, it is pointed out, is practically identical with that of the United States.

LONDON, July 20.—President Harding has been informed of the desire of the Dominion Premiers that advantage be taken of their presence in London to subject the Pacific question at least to a preliminary examination here, according to The London Times. The Premiers hope to be in a position at their meeting Wednesday, adds the paper, "to take a definite step forward in this matter with the concurrence of the United States."

It declares that the strictest secrecy was maintained relative to the discussion of the Pacific conference and empire defence considered by the Premiers at a full session Tuesday, but that no decision was reached on the Pacific conference. The view seemed to be held that no Pacific conference could be of any value without the presence of the Dominion Premiers.

The London Times reports that the Canadian Premier, Arthur Meighen, has postponed his departure from London.

GERMAN AIR LINES RUN BY TIME TABLE

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

planes serve the same purpose for the Island of Sylt, off the coast of Schleswig, leaving Hamburg immediately on the arrival of the Berlin-Journals by train.

Reverting to the aerial Bradshaw, a glance at the advertisements reveals still further enterprise. Here, for example, is the Hamburg-American line running its own services to any town in Germany. It will send passengers or goods by special airplanes available to start at the shortest of notice. Another firm supplies aerial photographs, suggesting the particular desirability for enterprising financiers on the lookout for suitable sites for establishing new settlements and spas.

Still another advertisement discloses a new little subsidiary industry. It reads: "First special business for flying costumes; leather clothes for ladies and gentlemen." On the opposite page is a photograph of a leather-clad pioneer. His expression suggests that he feels as one wondering whether after all the

JAPAN REASSURED ON BIG CONFERENCE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

its Government is not trying to pocket Japan."

Development of American Policy.

The following may be accepted as a detailed explanation of the attitude of the United States Government toward the proposal to have the scope of the conference defined and limited prior to its assembling:

The Harding Administration suggested to the four powers of the group known as the principal allied and associated powers that a conference be held in Washington at a time to be agreed upon for the purpose of coming to some agreement upon the question of the limitation of armaments. In order to remove possible sources of friction it was deemed advisable to hold at the same time a discussion of Far Eastern problems, with a view to arriving at some common understanding as to policies and principles to be applied in the Far East.

This invitation was entirely acceptable to Great Britain, France and Italy. Japan replied that she would be glad to accept an invitation to participate in a disarmament conference, but failed to express either willingness or unwillingness to participate in a similar discussion of Far Eastern questions. Reports indicated that Japan was seeking further information as to the proposed scope of the conference on Far Eastern questions.

The original view of this Government was that there should be no attempt in advance of acceptance to define the agenda of the conference. It was felt that every power should be free to discuss or not to discuss any question which might come up. The success of the conference, it was believed, might depend entirely upon the spirit of cooperation and good will which attended it. Every power, it was pointed out, acts in the light, first of its own national public opinion, and second, in the light of the public opinion of the world. If a conference on disarmament was to be expected to succeed in its purpose there must be a conviction that the enlightened public opinion of the world was in favor of disarmament. In the last analysis, the dominant public feeling is what must determine whether such a conference is to succeed.

Sees Drift to Disarmament.

The Administration believes that the enlightened public opinion of the world favors such a reduction in armament, and therefore it feels assured that a rapprochement on the subject will eventually be reached. If the public opinion of a nation is overwhelmingly in favor of reaching some such understanding as that proposed, there ought to be no difficulty in reaching an understanding with the government of that nation. If the dominant public opinion of the world is in favor of such an understanding and another nation is opposed, then that nation has no claim upon the rest of the world for consideration.

In general, the United States does not feel that there should be hard and fast lines drawn concerning the agenda for the conference.

If, however, when the date has been fixed, the powers wish to exchange views on the question of agenda before coming together, it is possible that such exchanges might be of value. This government certainly would not show any reluctance to deal with matters in this way if there were a preponderance of opinion in favor of such a step.

In case Japan should deem it essential, this Government would be willing to concede that the agenda be fixed by discussion among the powers, conditional of course upon Japan's acceptance of the invitation.

The Administration believes that the conference should proceed along the line of least resistance, progressing by natural stages from one agreement to another. In this way it is believed that the chances of accomplishing definite will be much greater than if the conference plunged directly into the most difficult problem up for discussion.

The Administration is optimistic of the outcome of the negotiations, but it is not losing sight of the very definite and practical difficulties which confront the conference. Officials take the view that nothing is to be gained by shutting their eyes to the fact that every nation naturally has its ideas as to its rights and prerogatives, and that those ideas are often at variance with the views of other nations. There is no tendency, however, to regard the other nations with an attitude of distrust. Such an attitude, it was pointed out, would be fatal to the success of the conference.

Senate to be Represented.

President Harding, either from his own inclination or from being alert to the difficulties that confronted the Treaty of Versailles through President Wilson's failure to include any member of the United States Senate in the personnel of the American Peace Commission, has determined to have the Senate represented on the delegation that will represent this country in the Washington conference. Whether there will be more than one Senator on the delegation, or whether, if there is more than one, both major political parties will be recognized, is something that the White House is not willing to disclose.

Although the House of Representatives is not part of the treaty-making power, a member of the House may be appointed to the American delegation. A suggestion to that effect has been made and while it has not received the fullest consideration, the admission is made in high Administration quarters that "it furnishes food for thought."

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, urged President Harding yesterday, in the course of a call at the White House, to have a representative of labor on the American delegation. No comment was obtainable at the White House today with respect to this suggestion.

South China Plea Presented.

The Government of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, President of the Republic of South China, has protested to the State Department that the Peking Government is not qualified to represent the whole of China in the disarmament conference and asks that the Canton Government be permitted to participate. The protest was made through Mr. Ma Soo, representative in Washington of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who addressed a letter to Secretary of State Hughes.

The text of the letter is:

"I have been instructed by Dr. Wu Ting-fang to thank the American Government for its good intentions in inviting China to join in the conference to be held at Washington for a frank discussion of the questions of disarmament and the Far East, with a view to insuring world peace.

"I have been further instructed to present to you the view of his Government regarding China's participation in this all-important conference. It is a well-known fact that the Peking Government does not and cannot represent China in an international conference, inasmuch as its power rests upon the support of the militarists and not upon the will of the people. As the questions to be discussed at the conference affect China as a whole, it is the contention of the Canton Government that the delegation from China should be a truly representative one so that whatever decisions are arrived at, in so far as China is concerned, may not be rendered nugatory.

"The Canton Government, therefore, requests representation at the conference. The fact that it has not been officially recognized by the Government of the United States should not be regarded as sufficient reason for denying it a place at the conference when matters vitally concerning China will be decided. It may be recalled, as a precedent, that recently at the London conference on Near Eastern affairs Turkey was represented by delegates from both Constantinople and Angora. The Canton Government therefore hopes that in its instance diplomatic usage will not be permitted to do a great injustice to the people of China and nullify the good intentions of President Harding in calling this conference."

Little attention has been given by the President and his advisers to the physical aspects of the conference—that is, the question of selecting the building where it shall take place and arrangements for the accommodation of the large number of persons who will be attached to the delegations. Heretofore the beautiful building of the Pan-American Union has been spoken of as the probable place for the sittings of the conference, but there is reason to believe that President Harding is of the opinion that the Senate Office Building, adjacent to the Capitol, will better afford accommodations.

The Senate Office Building has a number of large and highly ornate caucus rooms and committee rooms, and there are many smaller apartments which could be used for office work by those connected with the conference. It was in that building that the Senatorial investigation of the Titanic disaster was held in 1912.

JUSSERAND TO CONSULT PARIS.

Envoy Soon to Report There on Views of Harding and Hughes.

PARIS, July 19 (Associated Press).—M. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, having finished his conversations with President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes relative to the proposed conference on the limitation of armaments, expects to sail for Europe within a very short time to report personally to the French Foreign Office the result of these conversations, it was said in high official circles today.

At the request of the Foreign Office, M. Jusserand recently canceled passage home on the steamer Savoie, already engaged, in order to participate in the conversations.

DUTCH FEEL CONCERN ON JAPAN'S HESITATION

View Is Expressed That Holland's Interest in the Conference Coincides With Britain's.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 19.—Japan's hesitating answer to the Washington conference invitation has caused considerable disappointment here, where Japanese moves are often regarded with skepticism. Last week's feeling of optimism has given way to one of pessimism which has even been apparent in fluctuations on the Amsterdam Bourse.

At The Hague, which was the centre of peace parleys in the past, there is a feeling that such conferences when unsuccessful are often a prelude to war, as they lead to impasses.

Although there is said to be every indication that the Netherlands will be invited to assist in the conference and a Washington dispatch to the Telegraaf states that Holland will be invited to take part in the Far Eastern discussion, although not immediately concerned in disarmament, I am informed by a high official that the Foreign Office has not yet received official information or intimation of a coming invitation. There is said to be no question of soliciting an invitation.

The Handlesblad says that if Holland should be represented, she would be confronted with the vital question, having hitherto kept out of the politics of the great powers: "Should we place ourselves in the same position regarding our colonies? If so, we will only play the role of an interested observer who has decided in advance not to be dragged into the political constellation."

The paper says that if the Netherlands Government decides on a different policy, no longer remaining isolated as a colonial power, then the Washington conference may be the turning point in Holland's political history, the importance of which it is impossible to foretell. Dutch disarmament is not important, says the paper, but it is only a question of the Far East and colonial policy.

"If Japan refuses to take part because of the Chinese question," it continues, "then the disarmament conference will lead to nothing. Anyhow, Japan can easily wreck the conference."

The consensus of opinion here is that Holland's interests lie with those of Great Britain. H. Duniop, a well-known writer on the Netherlands, declares that, while the German menace has disappeared, the Japanese menace is equally bad, but that England and America will surely pull together to prevent Japan in her strivings in the Pacific. Duniop holds that Japanese education is similar to that of pre-war days in Germany, with the same hero worship and ultra militarism. He speaks of a reigning chaos which, he declares, statesmen are unable to check and may lead to a tremendous war at any time. "Will the Netherlands be able to remain neutral?" he asks.

ITALY FOR ARMS LIMIT, BONOMI TELLS CHAMBER

New Premier Declares General Direction of Country's Policy Will Not Be Changed.

ROME, July 18 (Associated Press).—Premier Bonomi, in his speech opening the sessions of Parliament today, declared that the moment the United States took the initiative in proposing a conference of the great powers on disarmament, Italy, which had approved a similar proposal within the League of Nations and already had begun the reduction of her standing army, adhered promptly and cordially to the American initiative.

The general direction of Italy's policy, Signor Bonomi said, would not change. The foreign policy was tied down by engagements freely entered into, to which Italy desired to remain faithful, as well as to work for the reconstitution of a better Europe.

Referring to the Adriatic question, the Premier said that the treaty of Rapallo would be executed with the greatest firmness, with the interests of the parties concerned safeguarded. The treaty was giving rise to strong opposition regarding the delimitation of the frontiers of Fiume, he declared, and the Government believed that this question should be examined from the economic viewpoint. As soon as the Government of Fiume was constituted, Signor Bonomi pointed out, Italy, Jugoslavia and the State of Fiume would be able to take up the frontier question in connection with an agreement of the three states for regulation of the port of Fiume and trade with the hinterland.

Regarding the economic and financial situation, Premier Bonomi said that the government must help in regulating the national economy and that the State's finances must be placed on a sounder basis. With this latter purpose in view, he declared, the Government was desirous of revising the law dealing with the State's call on war profits, with the principle of adapting the method of its enforcement to the present economic situation. The law dealing with registered securities, the Premier said, must also be amended to meet the necessities of the moment.

DENY POPE WAS NOTIFIED.

Vatican Not Attempting to Join in Armament Conference.

ROME, July 19.—At the Vatican today semi-official denial was given to statements that have appeared in the press in Rome that President Harding has notified Pope Benedict of the plans for the conference on limitation of armaments.

It was also denied that there had been any attempt by the Holy See to participate in the conference.

JAPANESE ENVOY AT CHITA.

Negotiations With Far Eastern Republic Apparently Confirmed.

TOKIO, July 19 (Associated Press).—Announcements by the press that Hajime Matsushima, Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Ministry, had gone to Siberia in connection with negotiations for a general agreement with the Government of the Far Eastern republic at Chita, and also for the evacuation of Siberia by the Japanese, received today what appeared to be official confirmation.

RUSSIA'S ONLY HOPE IN NEW FOOD LEVY

Fight Against Famine Absorbs Public Interest—Turkestan Supplies Counted On.

STANDARD RATION FALLING

Census of Petrograd Industries Shows 75% of Program Was Carried Out in First Quarter.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 18.—The seemingly futile "fight against famine" is the livest and all-absorbing topic in Soviet Russia. The Soviet Executive Committee has decreed a special mobilization of communist workers for a great food-gathering offensive, presumably for the collection of the new so-called Taxes in natura. The only figures available so far are estimates of the expected tax yield in Turkestan, where the tax ranges from 8 to 30 per cent. of the average harvest for grain and 4 to 15 per cent. of live weight for livestock. The Bolsheviki hopefully estimate that Turkestan will yield in natura taxes 16,000,000 poods of foodstuffs, including 12,500,000 poods of grain, 1,000,000 poods of meat, 400,000 poods of dried fruit and 1,500,000 poods of vegetables.

stan will yield in Natura taxes 16,000,000 poods of meat 400,000 poods of dried fruit and 1,500,000 poods of vegetables.

The Association of Labor Unions has aided the fight against famine movement by appointing a committee of three to study ways and means of fighting famine.

A collective wage system has been devised for all Soviet officials in Moscow and Petrograd, effective August 1. Under this system the wages paid in money, food and merchandise to all members of the groups of officials are pooled and distributed pro rata. A second attempt is made to increase efficiency, check overstaffing and squeeze out superfluous employes, clerks and officials by decreeing that if the number of public servants in any group or organization becomes less it will continue to receive the same grand total of pooled wages so that in the pro rata distribution each individual will receive more money, food and merchandise as the number decreases.

The Big Soviet recently discussed the grave subject that standard rations were containing fewer and fewer calories because there was less bread and no fat. The conditions may be inferred from the remarkable statistics for May of inmates of sanatoria. Workers who were supposed to receive 3,776 calories per diem in reality got only 3,420; inmates of tuberculosis sanatoria supposed to receive 3,305 got only 2,610; inmates of hospitals for grown-ups who should have received 1,833 got 1,370; inmates of children's hospitals who should have 1,752 received 1,343; grown-up patrons at each place supposed to receive 474 received 237, children 455 and were allowed 211 calories.

In the first quarter of the year Petrograd industries averaged 75 per cent. of the production mark set for them, considered by the Bolsheviki exceptionally good under the difficult circumstances. The poorest showing was made by the electro-technical industry, which completed only 48 per cent. of the program. The excuse is unskilled workers and shortage of raw materials.

The clothing industry achieved 60 per cent. of the expected production owing to the shortage of cloth.

The shoe industry achieved 63 per cent., blamed on wornout shoemaking machinery. The paper industries 68 per cent. of the expected production because of lack of fuel. The textile industry had plenty of fuel and raw material, but owing to strikes completed only 72 per cent. of the planned production. Food and chemical industries led with 78 per cent. and the metal industry with 80 per cent.

The transportation census of Petrograd on July 1 showed transportation resources of 3,500 Soviet horses, 2,172 army horses, 6,035 private horses and 30,961 horses in the Petrograd district. There were 743 motor trucks and 845 motor cars in the city, 12 trucks and 11 cars in the district. Further available means of transportation in Petrograd were 7,736 bicycles and 180 motorcycles. There were 1,660 motor cars resting in the Petrograd "auto cemetery," mostly requiring minor repairs, without repair shops.

The railroads' locomotive situation is worse. Locomotives repaired in April were only 762, in May 12,302. Railway cars repaired in May were better than in the previous months. However, in the second half of June the railroads in Bolshevist Russia had sufficient wood for thirty-eight days, coal for nine days, naphtha for thirty days, heralded as a big improvement over the time when the railroads had only enough fuel on hand for four hours' normal running.

In the last days of June it was reported that forty-seven carloads of flour were daily arriving in Moscow and twenty-three in Petrograd. Every twenty-four hours ninety trains are under way to these cities 50 per cent. loaded with flour.

The famous Russian Korolenko is dying, according to a letter received from Petrograd. The cause is not given. His mind continues clear, but he is losing the power of speech and movement of his hands.

The health of Alexander Bloch, considered the greatest living Russian poet, is so much worse that the Society of Men of Letters has appealed to Lenin and Lunacharsky for permission for Bloch to go to Finland.

The death "on the epidemic front" of Valentine Christopher, one of the most famous Russian physicians, is announced in Petrograd.

BEGS AMERICA SAVE 6,000,000 IN RUSSIA

Massacre Threatens All Jews as Soviet Power Wanes, Declares Kreinin, Coming Here for Aid.

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BERLIN, July 19.—Russia's 6,000,000 Jews are facing extermination by massacre. As the famine is spreading, the counter-revolutionary movement is gaining and the Soviet's control is waning. This statement is borne out by offical documents presented to the Berlin Government, which show that numerous pogroms are raging in all parts of Russia and the Ukraine.

The information was gathered by Dr. Joseph Kreinin, a noted Jewish social worker and President of the Russian Joint Board of Jewish Societies. He says that several villages have been burned already and scores killed, seventy in one village alone. He is en route to America, where he plans meetings in New York, Chicago and elsewhere for the purpose of "saving his people."

According to Dr. Kreinin, mass flights from Russia have already begun, the Jews rushing to all borders and especially to Rumania, where there are 40,000 families camping along the frontier, hoping to find refuge. Among these, he says, at least 100 persons daily are dying from exposure and hunger.

Dr. Kreinin, who recently escaped from Moscow, says the pogroms are especially severe in the provinces of Homel, Minsk and Volhynia. The pogroms originated outside of Russia, in the Ukraine and White Russia.

He says that in the Volga region a new sort of pogrom occurred, when Russian peasants attacked German settlements because they were foreigners. He declares the recent transfer of General Budenny into White Russia was for the purpose of pacifying the region.

"My object in visiting Germany and the United States is to organize all relief organizations throughout the world, Jewish and Christian," he added. "The only hope for the millions of Jews is for American aid, both material and political.

"I cannot expect much effect from any political steps, as the Soviets are losing control everywhere except in the cities. The massacres are occurring chiefly in the small towns.

"However, I hope the American Government will realize the danger of massacres is greater than at any time in history, and I hope they will help open the borders and lift restrictions on entering the United States."

DENIES SHE HAS GOLD TUBS.

Mrs. Smith-Wilkinson Says Other Stories Are Exaggerated.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—Mrs. Smith-Wilkinson, stories of whose spending of millions for luxuries have appeared in the press, has written to thank The Nottingham Guardian "for not having published the exaggerated accounts which appeared in other papers in reference to myself. For instance, I am credited with having paid a fabulous price for a jewelled head-dress. It is true that I bought one from a lady who was compelled to sell. She told me her story and how very much money was wanted, and as I had just returned from the races, having won, I felt that it would be charity, to do so. But at the same time I have mentioned to no one the price I paid.

"Also, it is stated that I possess two golden tubs. This is too silly for words."

REJECT AID FROM LEAGUE.

Congress for Protection of Children to Establish Own Bureau.

BRUSSELS, July 19.—A proposal, made by the British delegates to the Second International Congress for the Protection of Children, that the League of Nations undertake to execute the work which the conference outlined for itself in 1913, was rejected today after vigorous opposition.

Instead the conference voted to establish its own international bureau at Brussels. The bureau, although affiliated with the League of Nations, will be virtually autonomous.

RUSSIAN PEASANTS FEAR DIVINE WRATH

Terror in Famine Districts Intensified by Religious Feeling for "Holy Russia."

CHURCH STILL HOLDS SWAY

Catastrophe Promises to Weaken Bolshevist Leaders, Who Are Regarded as Atheists.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 19.—An appalling story of agony in Soviet Russia has just reached Paris. In the huge wheat belt of east central Russia extending from the region of Samara on the Volga to Perm, the population is leaving their homes in a panic stricken exodus westward, driven by the terror of starvation and yet the deeper fear of divine vengeance upon "Holy Russia" for the sins and atheism of the present rulers.

It is declared the wave of terror has affected upward of 20,000,000 human beings, of whom a great majority are fleeing before superstitious fears engendered by the catastrophe. A single line in a recent dispatch from Moscow is proof of the real influence still wielded by the Orthodox Church of Russia. The message refers to the motion brought by the Central Soviet of Moscow demanding that ecclesiastical stores be seized by the State for the benefit of the sufferers by the famine. The Assembly rejected the proposal, not daring to lay hands on the Church.

It may come as news to Western Europe and America to learn that except for the large cities ecclesiastical rights of possessions are untouched by the Bolsheviki. The recent appeal of Patriarch Tikhon of Moscow to the churches of America and Great Britain emphasizes the reality of the famine cloud overhanging Russia. Millions of human beings are literally on the verge of death by starvation. It is a national disaster on a scale the modern world has never known outside of China.

The accounts state that what is now happening in Central Russia is a repetition on a gigantic scale of the flight of the French peasant population before the German invaders. The roads leading westward are crowded with miserable fugitives whose wagons are piled up with household goods, children and the aged, drawn by skeleton horses and oxen with bones showing through their skins. Thirst with all its sorrows is added to the sufferings of starvation, and it is estimated that barely 5 per cent. of these unhappy people will survive the desperate journey.

Even in Moscow the food supply, according to those just returned, is terribly curtailed. Salted herring and thin gruel of millet, wheat and oats are the only food the majority has tasted since early Spring.

The regions worst afflicted by drought present a dreadful picture. Beneath a sky of steel gray the fields are parched and the wheat withered on the stalk. In the ground long fissures have appeared, until it seems to the terrified peasants that the earth herself is opening her mouth to swallow them.

Since March no rain has fallen. Wells and springs have dried up, until there is no water for man or beast.

The political effects of the tragedy may be decisive. It is reported a flood of religious fervor is advancing toward Moscow that will sweep away the last remnant of Soviet power like chaff in a hurricane. Such central authority as may remain in the universal anarchy is expected to be wielded by Tikhon, Patriarch of Moscow—in other words, by the Orthodox Church. It is said the Church is by no means monarchist or even in favor of such a modified form of reaction as advocated by Savinkov, Kerensky and other anti-Bolshevist Russian leaders now awaiting the Soviet's downfall. Savinkov is amply supplied with funds and at the head of a powerful organization now in Poland.

The French communist newspaper Humanité, some of whose representatives have just returned from the congress at Moscow, does not attempt to disguise the seriousness of the Soviet danger, and declares large supplies of French arms and munitions are being sent daily to Poland and Rumania in preparation for armed action against Russia, which is to be simultaneous with similar moves by Russian exiles from Finland and the Baltic States.

Whether this is true or not—and there has been no official denial of Humanité's stories—it is obvious that the spirit of anarchy which would follow a Soviet crash would be an opportunity both for patriots and adventurers in Russia. There is no doubt the situation is being closely watched by the French Government, whatever be the truth about the dispatch of war material.

As ever, the keystone of French policy is Germany and the desire to prevent German revenge ever present in the hearts of French diplomats. Efforts to set up Poland as a counterpoise to Germany in Eastern Europe have been unsuccessful. What more natural than that France should be anxious to support any new government which may arise in Russia? It is not her vanished billions France is seeking nor even paramount economic advantages, but her lost ally.

GREEKS CELEBRATE CAPTURE OF KUTAIA

Processions Acclaim King and the Army—Business Complains of Greek Censorship.

ATHENS, July 19.—An official communiqué issued at general headquarters of the Greek army in Asia Minor covering events of July 16 tells of operations around Kutaia, on the southern branch of the Bagdad Railway. Confirmation of a report that Kutaia had fallen on Sunday afternoon was received here through official channels last night, and was followed by general rejoicing.

The communiqué said that four heavy field guns, eleven machine guns and numerous prisoners were taken by the Greeks.

Celebration of the capture of Kutaia took the form of processions through the streets by the citizens of Athens, who acclaimed the King and the army. The houses and public buildings were decked with flags and a Te Deum was ordered sung in the Cathedral to celebrate the victory. Premier Gounaris announced the capture to the Chamber of Deputies, the news being received with great applause.

The newspapers lay stress upon the political and strategical importance of Kutaia and predict that the main Turkisy railway lines will shortly be in the hands of the Greeks.

The prisoners taken by the Greeks are declared by the newspapers to be several thousand in number, while an immense amount of booty also was captured.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 19.—The Greek Government is alleged by commercial interests here to have established a censorship of business and press telegrams over lines from Constantinople touching Greek territory, this action causing numerous strong protests to be made to the United States authorities and to the Allied High Commission here. Pending a reply from the Greeks as to these charges the Allied High Commission has placed the wireless at the disposal of their nationals.

While the cables from Constantinople to Great Britain belong to the British Eastern Telegraph Company they touch some of the Greek Islands, and the alleged censorship is being applied at these points. Some of the foreign correspondents are charging that the Greek censor has been altering their messages to suit the purposes of the Greek propaganda.

ONLY 500,000 FRENCH MEET INCOME TAX

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 19.—On the front page of the Petit Parisien this morning is an article which bears the headline: "Only 500,000 Taxpayers Have Declared Their Incomes."

In the face of the shortage in the French budget estimate, announced the other day, of 2,500,000,000 francs the Petit Parisien exhorts its readers to pay fair and pay up.

But the income tax is new and not a popular tax in France. The Frenchman prefers to pay indirectly in some way that does not feel bad, that is, if he must pay. In 1919 there were just over half a million people who declared their income for revenue purpos

HEAR NORTHCLIFFE SENDS AN APOLOGY

Downing Street Circles Report Message to Lloyd George About London Times Attack.

PREMIER'S SPEECH DERIDED

Criticised as Claiming Prestige for Curzon Which Cabinet Chief Fails to Accord.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—In the Downing Street environment today it was stated that Premier Lloyd George had received an "apology" from Lord Northcliffe with regard to the article in The London Times which argued that neither the Prime Minister nor the Foreign Secretary was a fit and proper person to represent Great Britain at the Washington conference. "Apology" was the actual word used to describe the communication received from Lord Northcliffe.

No details were given. It was not stated whether word had been received direct from Lord Northcliffe, either by letter or by wireless, or whether an indirect message on his behalf has been forthcoming.

The assertion that Lord Northcliffe had sent an apology to Mr. Lloyd George received publication today in The Western Mail, a paper whose London correspondent is an habitue of Downing Street. While it was denied in that neighborhood tonight that any letter or telegram had been received from Lord Northcliffe with which the public was in the least concerned, it is suggested that it may possibly have been his brother, Lord Rothermere. Though in some quarters it is thought that after Mr. Lloyd George's reply in the Commons to The London Times article and this morning's silence of that paper, the whole matter should now be allowed to drop and that any private exchanges between the principals should remain within the confines of personal communications, there are so much larger issues involved and the protagonists play each in his own field so great a part in influencing the destinies of the country that kaleidoscopic glimpses of the relations between Lloyd George and Northcliffe are watched for with keen interest.

While Mr. Lloyd George's statement in the House of Commons yesterday respecting the Northcliffe press drew no comment from The London Times, The Daily Mail in an editorial headed 'Much About Nothing' said:

'If it pleased Marquis Curzon to assert his dignity in this way we have nothing to say about it, except that it does not hurt us. We get our foreign news from our own correspondents abroad, and we usually get it more quickly than the Foreign Office does."

Only one of the other London morning papers referred editorially to the matter, this being The Daily News, which took the view that Mr. Lloyd George had sought to confuse the issues.

"The real issues," it said, "are two, freedom of the press and the proper function of the Government in regard to news distribution. When a paper is deliberately deprived for any reason of news which has been put by the Government at the service of other papers, no justification can alter the fact that there has been a serious infraction of the liberty of the press. Once admitted as legitimate, it might manifestly be carried to the most startling lengths in almost any direction."

The Daily News contends that Mr. Lloyd George betrayed the weakness of his case by his line of defense, knowing that a real boycott of newspapers would not be tolerated by public opinion.

The Westminster Gazette pokes fun at the official attitude in an article headed, "Lese Majeste," suggesting ironically that Lord Northcliffe, instead of being on his way across the Atlantic with a large retinue for a progress round the world, should at this moment be a prisoner in the Tower of London. The Liberal organ deals one blow by saying "fudge," to Mr. Lloyd George's view that the Foreign Office's chief must not be mixed up with politicians like Prime Ministers and proceeds to administer another by suggesting that Mr. Lloyd George himself has done more to impair the dignity of the Foreign Secretary because of perpetual confusion of bounce in late years between the functions of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary.

"That is in a measure inevitable," adds The Gazette, "when foreign affairs are conducted by a supreme council, but it is useless for the Prime Minister to speak in tones of awe of the Foreign Secretary, unless he takes scrupulous care that the greater decisions pass through the Foreign Office and plainly and coram populo makes the Foreign Secretary at least his principal coadjutor in foreign affairs. The Foreign Office and Foreign Secretary will, we imagine, be grateful to the Prime Minister for his recognition of their special position in proportion as he carries it into his own practice in foreign affairs."

Particular point is given to these comments by the fact that the special private secretariat to deal with foreign questions, with which Mr. Lloyd George surrounded himself and which at one time ran a close race for supremacy with the permanent staff of the Foreign Office, has now died; not, however, without leaving a heritage of many blunders, according to the regular Foreign Office view.

ARMY PLANES ATTACK OSTFRIESLAND TODAY

High Officers Will Watch Attack on the Last of German Ships Allotted to Us.

Special to The New York Times.

OLD POINT, Va., July 19.—High officials of the army and navy are tonight anticipating with interest the final phase of the aircraft bombing attacks on ex-German battleships which opens tomorrow morning, when army, naval and marine airmen will try to sink the former German dreadnought Ostfriesland sixty miles at sea outside the Virginia Capes.

Secretary of War Weeks, Secretary of the Navy Denby, General Pershing and many prominent army, navy and marine officers, as well as foreign naval attachés, will witness the attack on the Ostfriesland from the decks of the naval transport Henderson, which tonight steamed out through the Virginia Capes.

General Pershing and Secretary Weeks will spend the night at Fortress Monroe and will leave on a destroyer early tomorrow morning which will take them to sea and transship them to the Henderson. They spent the whole day inspecting the army posts on the Virginia peninsula, as embraced in the Chesapeake Bay coast defenses, and were greatly impressed with the military activities at Fort Monroe, Langley Field and Camp Eustis.

The Ostfriesland, which is to be bombed tomorrow, is the only one of the ex-German warships allocated to the United States that remains afloat. All the others have been disposed of by gunfire or bombing attack.

Aircraft have demonstrated in these tests that they can sink submarines, destroyers and light cruisers by submarine bomb attack. Tomorrow they will see what they can do with the Ostfriesland. The army birdman think they can "turn the trick" if allowed to use heavy bombs. So far no bomb larger than 600 pounds has been used in any of these attacks.

The attack tomorrow will start with 250-pound bombs. This will be increased to 600-pound and probably 1,000-pound bombs. It is not the expectation that the Ostfriesland will be sunk by any bombs lighter than 1,000 or 2,000 pounds. Naval officers are insisting that the fliers will never sink the Ostfriesland at all.

According to present plans, 2,000-pound bombs will not be dropped by the army airmen until the second day's attack on the Ostfriesland, on Thursday. If after two days of bombing the dreadnought is still afloat, she will then be attacked Thursday afternoon by the Battleship Pennsylvania's main battery of 14-inch guns at a range of not less than 18,000 yards.

There are many officers who doubt if the Ostfriesland will be sunk by either aircraft bombs or the Pennsylvania's guns, and who believe that the battleship will have to be sunk by depth charges by the wrecking party from the Battleship North Dakota.

PLATONIC ELOPERS RETURN.

Back in Beacon, but Still Separated From Lawful Spouses.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 19.—Word reached here tonight that though Mrs. Clara Durea and Earl Vernooy, "platonic elopers," returned to Beacon today, a reconciliation between Mrs. Durea and her husband and Vernooy and his wife has not been effected. Mrs. Durea is in the village while Durea, unordained "holiness" preacher, has retired to his cottage at the foot of Mount Beacon.

The precise whereabouts of the Vernooys has not been learned, but Mrs. Vernooy is reported to have paid a visit to Rutherford, N. J., where her husband and Mrs. Durea occupied separate rooms in a policeman's home until they were invited to leave. There Mrs. Vernooy is said to have flouted the excuses of the pair for their conduct and to have asserted she would persist in her efforts to get a divorce. She understood Durea would take similar steps.

URGES DYE PATENTS SUIT.

Frear Asks Daugherty to Press Action Annulling Garvan Sales.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Representative Frear, Republican, of Wisconsin, made public today a letter to Attorney General Daugherty urging action on his resolution requesting the Department of Justice to enter suit to annul the sale of German dye patents through Francis E. Garvan, while Alien Property Custodian, to the Chemical Foundation, of which Mr. Garvan now is President. Consideration by Congress of the resolution is doubtful, Mr. Frear said in his letter, in view of the proposed recess, and I was offering only to secure added support for your action in the matter."

Mr. Frear reiterated his charges that "the sale was fraudulent and simply amounted to seizure of allen patents.

"The chemical company, I am informed," he said, "in order to foreclose Alien Government's right of recovery, recently sought through its offices to have inserted in the peace resolution a provision validating all sales by the Allen Property Custodian, which effort failed through the watchfulness of committee members."

HERRICK SEES IDEALS AS WAR INSPIRATION

In Speech at Rheims Ceremony He Proclaims Faith in Idealism for Which Soldiers Died.

LIBRARY CORNERSTONE LAID

Dr. Butler Says Carnegie Institution There Is a Symbol of Survival of the Human Spirit.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RHEIMS, July 19.—The foundation stone of the Carnegie Library was laid here today by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, in the presence of Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, Minister of Public Health Loredu, representing the French Government; Senator d'Estournelles de Constant, President of the European Committee of the Carnegie Foundation, and numerous leaders in French literature and public life.

In a brief address Dr. Butler declared the library would be a symbol of the survival of the human spirit over the forces of destruction.

"By co-operation in its construction," said Dr. Butler, "between France and America, the new library is admirably typical of the unity and mutual help of the two countries. In making the gift the Carnegie trustees wished to put on record their conviction that France was the victim of a cruel and unprovoked aggression, their certainty that France will rise triumphant from the ruins and their belief in the interdependence of both nations for the benefit, not of themselves alone, but of the whole world."

Ambassador Herrick, who received a great ovation, said the eyes of the world are on France today, "watching as eagerly for her recovery from the war's disasters as they watched before of her success in the war of justice." He declared every one admires the efforts France is making to reconstruct the ruins, no less than they admired her fight against the enemy.

"We know the sacrifices you made at Rheims," he said, "and the splendid work you accomplished during the year that passed since my last visit here. I am convinced that from the ruins of Rheims destroyed by war will arise a new Rheims, which will be the sanctuary of beauty as it is the sanctuary of glory."

After a dinner given by the municipality of Rheims, the party made a tour of the city and was greatly impressed by the progress of the work of reconstruction.

RHEMIS, France, July 19 (Associated Press)—Myron T. Herrick, in his first public appearance in France since he presented his credentials as American Ambassador, was greeted here today with a reception that caused him real emotion. The occasion was the laying of the cornerstone of a library, the funds for the erection of which were donated by the Carnegie Foundation.

A number of inhabitants who have returned to Rheims and who could crowd about the confined space where the cornerstone was laid accorded the Ambassador an affectionate greeting, and there was an emotional huskiness in his voice when he concluded his short address, which, while being delivered, was translated into French, his auditors cheering it roundly.

"I take this occasion," said Mr. Herrick in one part of his speech, "again to proclaim my unalterable faith in the lofty and practical idealism that inspired the men who baptized this soil with their blood that the cause of right and liberty might live."

Mayor Roche, in greeting Mr. Herrick and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, the latter of whom tapped the stone into place, thanked the people of the United States for their generous welfare work in the region of Rheims, which he calculated amounted to about 4,000,000 francs, not including the library, which will cost $200,000.

The Mayor announced that to Dr. Butler would be presented a medal, which is not yet ready for delivery, commemorating the arrival of the American soldiers in France. He said the United States had made the first contribution toward the reconstruction of Rheims, which had suffered damages to the amount of 800,000,000 francs, figured on the pre-war value, or 4,000,000,000 francs, figured on the basis of the present value of the franc.

TORRENS HELD FOR ASSAULT

Prisoner Put Under $5,000 Bail Pending Kidnapping Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

POMPTON LAKES, N. J., July 19.—Alfred J. Torrens of 236 Seventeenth Avenue, Paterson, who kidnapped his baby daughter Margaret Eloise, nine months old, from her mother here on July 7, was ordered held for further investigation by Justice of the Peace J. Frank Cornelius at a hearing in the Municipal Building here tonight. Torrens was charged with assault and battery, alleged to have been committed when the baby was stolen.

Bail was fixed at $500 by Judge Cornelius. Torrens's counsel late last night obtained bail and the prisoner was released.

BRITISH EXPLAIN BAD DRINK RECORD

Many Reasons Advanced for Increase Shown by Police Record of Drunkenness.

WAR YEARS WERE SOBER

Less Tolerance Shown Now and More Arrests Made—Temperance Gains in Business Circles.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—The rise in the record of drunkenness revealed by the latest statistics has created some surprise and even suggested the statement that here is another case in which figures lie. Certainly to the ordinary citizen the increase of drinking is not apparent and one may walk the streets of London for days without meeting any one plainly intoxicated.

Many explanations have been advanced today as explaining the figures. Thus it is pointed out that to compare the records for 1920 with those of any of the war years is to court error. In 1920 the number of men of what might be termed drinking age had enormously increased in England. They had come back from the war and had settled down to their ordinary pursuits. The only fair figures with which to compare 1920 would be 1912 or 1913. Another suggestion is that allowances should be made for the feeling of restraint that was universal in wartime. There was as long as the conflict lasted a real feeling that it was at least bad form to drink intoxicants and the average man did consciously or unconsciously hold himself down in consequence. Since then, it is pointed out, there has been a boom in many forms of amusement and self indulgence and naturally a number of cases this has led to drunkenness.

Moreover, wages have been high and young men without family responsibilities have been particularly well off. They have had plenty of pocket money to spend, and inevitably the saloons have got possession of some of it. These times, however, are already past. Lower wages and unemployment have reduced the workingman's margin considerably, and the chances are that intoxication figures will have decreased greatly when the next returns are made.

Opinions differ as to the effect on the statistics to be ascribed to regulation with regard to the hours of opening saloons, which are still in force, and it seems possible to quote the figures both for and against their continuance. But the fact remains that the set of public opinion and national habits is all against excessive drinking. No one is surprised nowadays to have a young man order a soft drink. No business house will tolerate drunken drinking staff, and public rowdyism, which used to be taken as a matter of course on general holidays, is nowadays severely dealt with.

Perhaps the much less easy-going attitude of the police has a good deal to do with the higher figure. The record is of convictions for drunkenness, not of cases with which the police have dealt. In the old days the police dealt leniently with intoxicated men and were satisfied if they got them to a quiet place where they would disturb no one. Now they have so few drunks they have time to be strict and enforce the letter of the law without hesitation, to a somewhat undue fattening of the statistical record.

BIRKENHEAD ASSAILS LIQUOR CONTROL BILL

Lord Chancellor Says Majority Have No Right to Impose Prohibition on Others.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—Lord Birkenhead, Lord Chancellor of England, who headed one of the British missions which visited the United States during the war, but who has not been to America since prohibition came into effect there, delivered a fierce philippic in the House of Lords today against State control of liquor. It could not, he argued, be any more successful than State management of railways and coal.

The Lord Chancellor was speaking on a bill introduced by the Bishop of Oxford entitled the Liquor Popular Control bill. Viscount Astor had supported the measure on the ground that reasonable restrictions of sale of liquor had been proved to be of value by the Carlisle experiment. During the war a liquor control board has been established in the Carlisle area, where there was a vast munitions works system, under which the sale of alcoholic liquors was restricted severely, while at the same time public houses and soft drinks could be obtained were made attractive.

Lord Astor's mild contribution to the debate appeared to excite the Lord Chancellor tremendously, according to the report printed in The Daily Chronicle. After declaring that the Government having its licensing vessel on the stocks was merely a disinterested spectator, he directed against the Bishop of Oxford's fanciful measure a vigorous broadside on his own account. He said that the bill proposed that on a question which affected individual conscience the majority was to impose its will on the minority as a result of the ballot.

"I find myself irreconcilably opposed to that doctrine," said Viscount Birkenhead. "Sobriety which is the result of compulsion is of no value."

He would put it out of the power of an intolerant majority in this country to impose prohibition on a resisting minority.

One of the provisions of the Bishop of Oxford's bill relates to the extension of hours during which hotels and restaurants can serve wines or other hard liquid refreshment at supper time after the theatres. Restaurants complain that present restrictions are causing serious damage to London business generally on the ground that American and other visitors flee from the city where they cannot get something to drink with their supper after going to the theatre.

"I never go to plays, especially in hot weather," confessed the Lord Chancellor, "and I very rarely go to supper parties, and therefore my interest is entirely altruistic."

But the proposal to put shackles on the freedom of other citizens caused every fibre of his being to rise in resistance.

To deprive men of the opportunity of a reasonable amount of liquor with their supper was a tyranny that ought to be stopped. The peers cheered this outspoken protest, and laughed with the Lord Chancellor later when he admitted that next week he would be engaged in the task of trying to reconcile his views with the proposals of the Government.

Viscount Milner, newly returned from his foreign tour and surprised by this fierce philippic, tersely observed that the Lord Chancellor had been carried away by the wave of public opinion directed against restrictions necessarily imposed on all of them during the war. For himself, Lord Milner said, he would support the bill because it embodied for the first time the principle of public ownership and control, but he added that he was no prohibitionist.

Neither it seemed was Lord Buckmaster, though he favored some control of public houses and said he should vote for the bill. Though the Bishop of London and Lord Clowyd also favored it, the supporters of the bill were obviously intimidated by the onslaught of the Lord Chancellor and they allowed the motion for the second reading to be negatived without a division.

In this connection it is interesting to recall that recently a story went the rounds to the effect that Lord Birkenhead, who is usually photographed with a big cigar in his mouth, and is supposed to be equally fond of a good glass of port, laid a wager with a friend that a man who enjoyed smoking could very well do without drinking and that to prove his contention he should for a period of six months taste nothing stronger than barley water. The friend accepted the wager which was for a goodly sum and, so the story goes, seems uncommonly like losing his money.

DRY RAIDS IN CAFES ALONG BROADWAY

Detectives Report Seizure of Nine Barrels and 1,080 Bottles of Beer in One Place.

A dozen restaurants in Broadway and in side streets between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth Streets were visited early yesterday by Detectives Swain and O'Neill, of Inspector Thomas McDonald's staff. The detectives said the biggest haul was made at the Strand Cafe, 224-26 West Forty-seventh Street, where, they reported, they found nine barrels and 1,080 bottles of beer in the cellar. The beer was confiscated, and the proprietor, William Lahiff of 863 Riverside Drive, was arrested. On a table in the restaurant the detectives said they found a bottle containing whiskey.

In a visit to "Dinty" Moore's restaurant, 216 West Forty-sixth Street, the detectives said they found twenty-six one-ounce vials containing whiskey, which, they reported, were being sold at $1 each. The proprietor, James Moore, and Constantine Datskos, a dishwasher, were arrested.

Magistrate Edgar V. Frothingham held Lahiff and Moore in $500 bail each for examination on July 26. Datskos was discharged.

Only three of thirteen defendants before Magistrate Francis X. McQuade, in Washington Heights Court yesterday, accused of violating the State dry laws, were held for the Grand Jury, ten being discharged. In the cases dismissed the defendants, for the most part, had been arrested in cellars of former saloons and other business places, principally grocery and delicatessen stores. Thomas Leonard, of 1,524 Amsterdam Avenue; Patrick Lyons, of 601 West 132d Street, and Frank Clandro, of 2,562 Eighth Avenue, were held by Magistrate McQuade in $500 bail each for the Grand Jury.

Frank Widow, of 213 East Twenty-fifth Street, who was arrested on April 23, charged with selling two glasses of whisky to Detective Henry Wartward, at 489 West Street, is now in an insane asylum in New Jersey, Justice Borst was informed in the extraordinary term of the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, when the case against the defendant was called. William E. Risley, counsel for Widow, entered a plea of guilty for the defendant. He showed the Court a power of attorney taken from the man at the time of his arrest. Justice Borst allowed the plea and fined the defendant $150, which the lawyer paid.

Charles Saunders, of 139 West Street, was acquitted in Justice Borst's court on a charge of having liquor in his home on April 24, but before he could leave the courtroom he was called by Assistant District Attorney William Ryan as defendant in another case. He pleaded guilty to the second charge of having liquor in his home on April 12. Saunders was fined $150, which he paid.

Unable to withstand the continued vigilance of the police, after three bartenders had been arrested since the police began their crusade April 4, Joseph Harrison, a saloonkeeper at 6,001 Seventh Avenue, quit business after he and seven of his friends "waked" John Barleycorn.

ANCHOR LINE SEEKS TO KILL DRY RULING

Asks Injunction Against Interference With Foreign Liquor Trans-shipments.

VIOLATES TREATY, IS PLEA

Action Anticipates Arrival of 5 Cases of Scotch, Which Under Secretary Mellon's Order Would Be Seized.

Maintaining that the recent orders of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the seizure and retention of alcoholic beverages billed for trans-shipment at American ports would be a violation of the treaties between Great Britain and the United States, the Anchor Line, a British steamship company, filed a bill in equity yesterday in the United States District Court, asking an injunction against George W. Aldridge, Collector of this port, to restrain him or his agents from interfering with a shipment of liquor originating at Glasgow and consigned to a foreign port. The bill, which was filed by Lord, Day & Lord of 25 Broadway, says that the Federal rulings especially violate the trade treaty of 1871.

The bill is predicated specifically on a shipment of five cases of Scotch whisky by Gilmour, Thompson & Co. The goods are aboard the Cameronia, on the way to New York and the Anchor Line is under contract to transfer the shipment to a vessel belonging to the Quebec Steamship Company for delivery at Hamilton, Bermuda.

It is believed the suit is the beginning of a long legal fight, which may be carried to the Supreme Court, to determine whether our Government can apply the Eighteenth Amendment to trans-shipments of liquor by alien concerns. It was not a remote possibility that the controversy would become the subject of diplomatic discussion, it was said.

The complainant, who is Robert H. Elake, agent for the Anchor Line, sets forth in thee bill that in the last five or six years the company has brought over large quantities of intoxicating liquors for transshipment at this port.

The bill refers to section 3005 of the Revised Statutes, wherein it is said transshipment of foreign freight without duty is allowed when it originates in a foreign port and is destined for a foreign port. It also mentions the Secretary of the Treasury's telegram of July 5, which, after quoting the ruling of the Attorney General, directs the Collector of Customs to refuse transportation and exportation entries for all intoxicating liquors not covered by prohibition permit after July 15. The Secretary of the Treasury instructed the collectors to seize and hold such liquors.

The bill of the complaint then says that such directions are "arbitrary, unauthorized and void, because they purport and attempt to limit and restrict the plaintiff's rights to have liquor arriving on complainant's ship destined to a foreign port outside of the United States." The bill further says that the interpretation placed on the Prohibition act by the Attorney General is "illegal, erroneous and void," on the ground that the Eighteenth Amendment applies to intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes in the United States and the territory subject to it, and that the Amendment does not give Congress power to regulate the transshipment of liquors when not intended for this country.

Argument on the application for the injunction will be heard tomorrow morning by Federal Judge Learned Hand.

Franklin E. Lord of the law firm which submitted the bill issued a statement about the suit in which he said:

"Under the provisions of the revenue laws, merchandise arriving in the United States destined for foreign countries can be conveyed in transit through the United States without the payment of duties, under bond; that is, bond is given conditioned on the merchandise being taken out of the United States.

"Since the prohibition act and up to the present, intoxicating liquors have been shipped through the United States under this provision of law without interference on the part of the United States authorities.

"We do not believe it was the intention of Congress to prohibit the transshipment of liquor within the Port of New York when the liquor was not to be imported into the country nor used for beverage purposes there. None of the liquor brought into the Port of New York by the Anchor Line for transshipment has ever been lost while being transferred in the Port of New York."

MEXICAN REBELS BEATEN.

Group Offers to Surrender—Cavalry Goes to Tampico.

VERA CRUZ, July 19.—General Pelasicetas, the revolutionary leader, has been defeated at Chinampa and his troops dispersed by Federal soldiers under command of General J. Guadalupe Sanchez, Chief of Military Operations in the State of Vera Cruz. The defeated rebels have sent an emissary to General Sanchez carrying an offer to surrender unconditionally. The Federal forces captured arms and ammunition from the insurrectionists.

The steamer Tehuantepec sailed from this port last night for the Tampico oil region with the Fifteenth Cavalry Regiment on board.

The soldiers will be placed at the disposal of General Arnulfo Gomez, commander of the military forces in the oil region, which extends from Tuxpam to Tampico.

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BURNS TELLS OF PLOT TO THROW '19 SERIES

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

months, Los Angeles, three months, and Oakland, two and one-half years.

Q.—Where did you go to from Oakland? A.—That ended my career as a ball player.

Q.—What year were you with the White Sox? A.—1909.

Q.—What year did you stop playing baseball? A.—1917.

Q.—What business did you take up when you quit baseball? A.—The mining business in New Mexico.

Q.—How long have you been in that line? A.—Two years.

Q.—Up to what time? A.—Up to a year ago.

Q.—What business have you been in during the past year? A.—I have been handling the Mineral Wells baseball team.

Q.—Did you have any hospital experience during 1919? A.—Yes.

Q.—When during 1919? A.—At about Christmas time.

Q.—Did you have an operation? A.—Yes.

Q.—How has your health been since that time? A.—Good.

Q.—Has your operation interfered with your business activity? A.—Yes, it has.

Q.—During the time you were with the Chicago White Sox what position did you hold on the team? A.—Pitcher.

Q.—During 1919 did you visit New York? A.—Yes, some time in August. I went there to see about an oil lease.

Q.—Did you meet any of the White Sox baseball players? A.—I met them all at their hotel.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with any of them. A.—Yes, with Cicotte.

Q.—Is he in the room now? A.—Yes. He's the man over there with the black tie.

Burns looked squarely at the former star pitcher, who stepped to his feet. Neither displayed any emotion.

"That's the man," said Burns.

Q.—What did he say?

This was objected to by Attorney Michael Ahern for the defense on the ground that the meeting was in New York City and also covered actions prior to the beginning of the alleged conspiracy. The objection was sustained by Judge Friend.

Q.—When did you next meet Cicotte? A.—At the Hotel Ansonia on Sept. 18.

Q.—Any one else there? A.—Yes, Chick Gandil and Maharg.

Q.—Did you have any other meetings? A.—At another time I met Abe Attell, Hal Chase and Bennett.

Q.—What did you do? A.—We had a talk, then we went to the Aqueduct race track to find Arnold Rothstein, but we did not find him.

Q.—Had you ever met Attell previously? A.—Yes, I'd known him for seven years. He was formerly a prize fighter. I'd known all the fellows for several years. Maharg spent one year at my ranch in Texas.

Rothstein's Picture Introduced.

A picture of Rothstein was then introduced in evidence after it had been identified by Burns, who told of several talks concerning the alleged conspiracy he had had with Rothstein. One meeting was in the grill room of a hotel in New York City.

Q.—Who attended that meeting. A.—Rothstein, Maharg and I.

Q.—When did you next meet the ball players? A.—At the Sinton Hotel in Cincinnati.

Q.—Do you remember the number of the room? A.—I think it was Room 708.

Q.—Who was there? A.—There was Gandil, Fred Schulck, "Lefty" Williams, "Happy" Felsch, Eddie Cicotte, "Swede" Risberg and "Buck" Weaver.

Q.—Was that all? A.—All I remember.

Q.—How about Jackson? A.—I did not see him there.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with them? A.—I had told them I had the $100,000 to handle the throwing of the world's series. I also told them that I had the names of the men who were going to finance it. I told them they were waiting below.

Q.—What did the players say? A.—They said to show them up.

Q.—Who were the financiers? A.—They were Rothstein, Attell and Bennett.

Q.—What happened when the men were brought in? A.—Attell said he would give $100,000 to have the series thrown. They were to lose five games. After each game $20,000 was to be paid the players.

Q.—Did the players agree to this? A.—Yes.

Attorney Ben Short for the defense objected that the reply was too vague.

Q.—Who made most of the statements for the players? A.—Chick Gandil. He was supposed to be the ringleader.

"I object to what he supposes," interrupted Attorney Ahern.

"Confine yourself to what was actually said," ruled Judge Friend.

Q.—Did the players make any objection to receiving the money in installments? A.—They did at first, demanding it in a lump sum. They finally agreed to take it after each game.

Q.—Who was this man Bennett? You have not identified him? A.—He said he was acting as Rothstein's lieutenant and that he was handling the money for him.

Q.—What did Attell say? A.—He said he was also working for Rothstein.

Q.—Did the players say anything to that? A.—They wanted to know if Rothstein was a responsible man. Attell answered that he did not need to worry about Rothstein, that he was a walking bank.

Q.—What was that $100,000 to be paid for? A.—To throw the games in the world's series.

Q.—What series? A.—The series of 1919.

Q.—What was said about the order of games to be thrown? A.—Attell said we did not have to follow any order—that they could throw the first three if they chose, or alternate.

Q.—Did the players themselves make any statements concerning the order of the games to be thrown? A.—Gandil and Cicotte said the first two games should be thrown. He said, however, that it did not matter to the players. They would throw them in any order that the financiers wished.

Q.—Mr. Burns, state whether anything was said by any one of the players concerning the throwing of any particular games? A.—Cicotte said he'd throw the first game if he had to throw the baseball clear out of the Cincinnati Park.

A wave of laughter ran through the court room at the answer. Even the player defendants laughed. Cicotte appeared at first puzzled, then broke into a grin. Burns was wiping his face frequently, keeping his eyes steadfastly on the floor. He showed flashes of temper when attacked by attorneys for the ball players.

Q.—Mr. Burns, will you go on now and tell all you know concerning this conspiracy? A.—Well, I stayed a while at the Sinton Hotel after Attell and Bennett left. It was agreed that I was to hand the money over to the players after each game.

Burns's Voice Drops.

Burns's voice had dropped so low that Attorney Shore interrupted, demanding that the witness speak louder.

"I probably could," answered Burns in an undertone, "if I were like you."

In reply Attorney Short asked Burns if he were ashamed of his story. This was objected to by Attorney Gorman. Burns continued his story.

It was agreed that I was to be stakeholder. Gandil acted as spokesman for the ball players.

Q.—Was anything further said by the players? A.—Well, Cicotte said something about wanting to win one game, so as to help him out in making his next year's contract.

Q.—Just what was said? A.—He said he wanted to win his second game. The other players joined in and said they wished to win for Cicotte.

Q.—Was anything said about the first two games? A.—They said they would lose the first two.

Q.—Who talked about this? A.—Gandil, Cicotte and Williams.

Q.—Was anything said about the third game? A.—Yes. They said they would not play for a business that they year the pitcher meant.) The players wanted the Sox to win the third game so as not to arouse suspicion. The players fought, however, to win for their two regular pitchers, Cicotte and Williams.

Q.—Who spoke about this for the gamblers?

An objection to the use of gamblers was sustained.

Q.—In reference to the payment after each game, which of the players did the talking? A.—Gandil, Risberg and Cicotte.

Q.—What did Gandil say? A.—He said I was to get the money for the players.

Q.—Did you have any other talk with the players? A.—Yes, I asked what I was to get for my end. They told me a player's share would be given me after each game.

Q.—What did you do after that? A.—I went out to Norwood, a suburb. My wife was there.

Q.—Did you see the first game? A.—No.

Q.—All this conversation was held on the evening before the game, was it not? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who did you look up after the game? A.—I hunted up Attell for the money for the players.

Q.—Where did you find him? A.—At the Haviland Hotel.

Told Money Was Out On Bets.

Q.—What was said by either Attell or yourself at that time? A.—He told me that all the money was out on bets and that the players would have to wait until it was collected.

Q.—Where did you go from there? A.—I went to the Sinton Hotel to meet the players. I told them that the money was out on bets and that they could not get it until the next day. I also arranged for a meeting between Williams and the financiers for the next day.

Q.—Who was present besides yourself? A.—Maharg was with me when I met Attell, but I was alone when I talked to the players.

Q.—Was Jackson with the players? A.—No.

Q.—What arrangements were made about the money? A.—I was to meet Gandil and Williams before the next games.

Q.—Did you have the meeting with Williams? A.—Yes, we met on a side street near the Sinton Hotel that evening.

Q.—Who was with you? A.—Attell and Bennett.

Q.—Did you all go together. A.—No, we went first. The players followed later.

Q.—What conversation followed? A.—They asked about the game for the next day. Williams agreed to throw it.

Q.—Was anything said about the $20,000? A.—Attell said it would be paid the next morning.

Q.—Was any place or time named? A.—It was to be paid at 10 o'clock.

Q.—When did you next see Attell? A.—The next morning. He showed me a telegram from New York.

Q.—Did you read it? A.—Yes.

Telegram is Barred.

Objection to reading the telegram was sustained. Burns then told of his conversation with Attell.

Q.—Did you see the players at the hotel after that? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who was there? A.—All except Jackson. I told them about the telegram. I said that Attell had a telegram for twenty grand, but had not received it.

Q.—What did you understand by twenty grand? A.—$20,000.

Q.—What arrangements were made then? A.—I told them I would get the money and then meet them on the side lines and pay them before the game on Friday.

A laugh went through the courtroom when Burns said the players objected to being paid on Friday because they were superstitious.

Q.—Did Gandil say anything? A.—Yes, he wanted to know if they were being double crossed. I told him that I was not double crossing him.

Q.—Did you offer them any security? A.—Yes. I told them I'd give them an oil lease.

The last was in such a low voice that Attorney Short demanded the answer read. The players and spectators laughed at the mention of the oil lease.

Q.—Did you put it up? A.—No. Maharg advised me not to. He said Rothstein might double cross us, and then I would be out. The players wanted to put my lease in escrow, but I refused.

Q.—What was the lease for? A.—I had 12,000 acres of Texas oil land.

Q.—What did you tell the players? A.—I told them that it was all off; that I would not put up the lease.

Q.—When did you next see Attell? A.—Immediately after the second game. Maharg was with me. We went to his room at the Sinnont Hotel. Bennett was also there.

At this point the court adjourned. Burns will continue his story tomorrow.

Gives Salaries Paid Players.

The morning session was taken up with the questioning of Harry M. Grabiner, Secretary of the White Sox. After two hours of wrangling between attorneys and the witness, he was dismissed until Monday, when he will be questioned concerning the gate receipts of the club since 1914.

Secretary Grabiner testified that Eddie Collins, the star second baseman for the White Sox, was drawing a salary of $15,000 a year, Ray Schalk, catcher, $1,000 a month, with a bonus of $340 a month, Urban Faber $550 a month plus a bonus. All the other salaries, he said, are below that with the exception of Manager Gleason, who last year received a flat salary of $7,250.

On direct examination by Special Prosecutor Edward Prindville, Mr. Grabiner identified the signatures of the accused players attached to contracts for the playing season of 1919. The defenses are represented in the cross-examination by Attorney Ahern gave an early indication that it would rely to a large extent upon its contention that the players were not under contract to play during the world's series. Attorney Ahern attempted to show that the season of 1919 ended prior to Oct. 1 of that year and requested Mr. Grabiner to show him any clause in the contract requiring the players to take part in post-season contests.

Grabiner cited Section 4, which specified that the players shall take part in such exhibition games as the club may designate.

Q.—Is there anything else in the contract obliging the player to perform in any post-season series? A.—Not that I know of, other than this Section 4, which obliges them to play in all exhibition games that they may be called upon to play in.

Q.—Did the players have any voice in the conduct of the world's series? A.—Only in so far as concerned the disposition of their share of the money.

Q.—How was the players' shares of the series divided? A.—Sixty per cent. to the winners, 40 per cent. to the losers.

Q.—Did the players receive any other compensation? A

PROMENADES de JOAN DALE

WHEREIN we concentrate on one column and clo'es; with side chatter on large wonders and other lively matters.

Black lace veils, they tell me from Paris, are worn again on one's hats—and at every conceivable angle.

The above's confirmed by our own veiling counter. There I learn are black Chantilly lace veils—of delicate design and slightly scalloped edges—are in daily demand. They're $2.25.

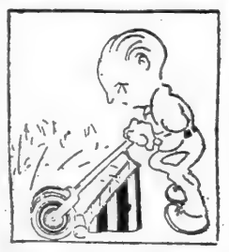
Soft Flesh

If one needs a dainty frock for afternoon or informal dinner wear, a most practicable—albeit attractive—frock is the one I saw of flesh-colored voile.

It looks georgeously, and exceedingly dainty. With an overdress effect, front and back, embroidered in large blue and red eyelets, and finished with narrow ruffles. $19.50.

Also

If, also, one needs *another* afternoon frock, there is a navy dotted swiss—with red dots. And this has insertions over the hips of blue organdie, trimmed with tiny red woolen beads, $16.50.



Next to golf, one excellent and picturesque way to exercise is via the lawn mower. (See Dr. Harvin, the putting-green expert!)

The basement has three special numbers:

Bloomingdale (made in the Bloomingdale factory, that is) ball-bearing machine, 18 inch, $16.75.

Lexington ball-bearing machine, 18 inch, $10.50.

Plain machine, $8.50.

Negligees, $4.29

They're worthy of special mention—indeed, *boxed* mention—the new summer negligees, at $4.29.

They're constructed of a very soft and agreeable box-loom crepe. They're made breakfast-coat fashion, with a three-ruffle flounce, and tiny ruffling about the sleeves, pocket and down the front. They're the most attractive cotton negligees *I've* seen! In blue, wisteria, light blue, rose. *Second Floor*

Always Fresh!

Mothers ought to cheer the return of colored voile frocks for little girls this season. For voile is an agreeable material—always easy to launder—always attractive in appearance.

The new *hand-smocked* frocks in the Children's department are soft pink or blue or yellow; or white with colored smocking.

And the smocking is rather unusual and distinctive. The dresses, $4.95 and $6.95.

But little girls like best of all the new cretonne aprons. They're made like a little sleeveless dress—excellent for hot weather! 69c.

BLOOMINGDALE BROTHERS

LAY NAVY SCANDAL TO F. D. ROOSEVELT

Senate Naval Sub-Committee Accuses Him and Daniels in Newport Inquiry.

DETAILS ARE UNPRINTABLE

Minority Report Asserts Charges of Immorally Employing Men Do Officials Injustice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, former Assistant Secretary, are denounced for methods used in investigating war-time scandals among enlisted men at the Newport, R. I., Training Station, in the majority report of a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, made public today.

Most of the details of the scandal, as disclosed in the investigation, are of an unprintable nature. The committee finds its basis for its criticism of Mr. Daniels and Mr. Roosevelt in the charge that with their knowledge enlisted men of the navy were used as participants in immoral practices for the purpose of obtaining evidence on which to dismiss offenders from the navy. Such use of the enlisted men under orders or suggestions of superior officers, the report declares, "violated the code of the American citizen and ignored the rights of every American boy who enlisted in the navy to fight for his country."

The charges made by clergymen of Providence, R. I., and by John R. Rathom, editor of The Providence Journal, "have been proved to the satisfaction of the committee," according to the report, which is signed by Senators Ball of Delaware and Keyes of New Hampshire, the two Republican members. Senator King, Democrat, of Utah, the third member filed a minority report.

The situation which the committee investigated arose out of the unusual conditions of wartime, when from 15,000 to 20,000 boys and young men who had enlisted in the navy were sent to Newport for training. The barracks, built to accommodate the regular force of about 2,000, became overcrowded, and many of the recruits were housed in cheap lodging houses in and about Newport. Conditions became serious, and after several ineffective investigations a special investigating squad is said to have been formed by order of Mr. Roosevelt, with Lieutenant Erasmus M. Hudson of the Medical Corps of the navy in command and Chief Machinist's Mate Ervin Arnold, formerly a Connecticut State detective, in immediate charge.

"Unfortunate and Ill-Advised."

The findings of a naval court-martial, of which Rear-Admiral Herbert O. Dunn was President, is made public for the first time. This court held the action of Mr. Roosevelt "unfortunate and ill-advised." Mr. Daniels, the report says, disapproved that part of the court's findings which condemned the method of investigation. On this point the committee's report says:

"The committee agrees that Franklin D. Roosevelt's action was not only 'unfortunate and ill-advised,' but most reprehensible. Mr. Daniels' disapproval of this opinion of the court is to be severely condemned.

"Conduct of a character at which seasoned veterans of the service would have shuddered was practically forced upon boys, who, because of their patriotism and the patriotism of their parents, had responded to the call of the country to defend their flag and their homes."

The report states that a secret order, alleged to have been issued by Mr. Roosevelt, brought about a result "beyond comprehension," and adds: "That Secretary Daniels or Assistant Secretary Roosevelt should have allowed enlisted men to be placed in a position where such acts were even liable to occur is, in the opinion of the committee, a most deplorable, disgraceful and unnatural proceeding."

The report also states that Mr. Daniels and Mr. Roosevelt showed "an utter lack of moral perspective" when they permitted men in the uniform of the navy to testify at a trial, despite the protest of Captain Leigh of the navy that "such testimony in public would injure the navy and have its effect upon recruiting."

The report declares that Mr. Roosevelt must have known of the methods being used, as they were undoubtedly discussed during two conferences which he attended.

"If during the conferences of May 5 and June 6 and 7 Assistant Secretary Roosevelt did not inquire and was not informed as to the proposed methods heretofore used and to be used by the men attached directly to his office and under his supervision," the report says, "then it is the opinion of this committee that Assistant Secretary Roosevelt was most derelict in the performance of his duties. The committee, however, cannot believe so. Franklin D. Roosevelt was a man of unusual intelligence and attainments, and after three days of conversation on the subject must have known the methods used and to be used to secure evidence."

Comment on Investigators.

Lieutenant Hudson, the report says, "showed utter lack of moral responsibility" and should have been court-martialed before he left the service. The report adds that the navy would be benefited if the name of Chief Machinist's Mate Ervin Arnold were "stricken from the roster of the navy."

The report says that the difficulty at Newport had its origin in the presence of a few men of bad character among the many thousands concentrated there under the emergency of war and that the responsibility of mishandling the situation rests principally with Mr. Roosevelt, Lieutenant Hudson and Arnold.

"After a painstaking and careful investigation," the report continues, "the committee believes that the charges submitted by the clergy of Newport and by The Providence Journal were justified by the conditions that existed and have been proved to the satisfaction of the committee. In the opinion of the committee, both The Providence Journal and the clergy of Newport deserve the thanks of the people at large and in particular the parents of the boys who served and are serving in the navy of the United States, for bringing this matter to the attention of the Senate and for their assistance to the committee in supplying the evidence which they had gathered. This enabled the committee to investigate fully into the alleged immoral conditions at Newport, R. I., in an intelligent manner. As a result of their activities the committee believe the immoral conditions among the enlisted personnel at the training station have been largely eliminated."

The report states that conditions at Newport during the war needed remedy. "The committee knows," it says, "that the immoral conditions which existed at Newport at this time were a menace to both the health and the morale of the men in the naval training station, and some method should have been conceived whereby those conditions could be eliminated, but to send out into Newport young men, some of them mere boys, practically on their own responsibility and under instructions to use their own discretion and judgment whether they should or should not actually permit to be performed upon them immoral acts, is in the opinion of the committee utterly shocking to the American standard of morality, and that any civilian or naval officer in charge of young men and boys to be trained for service in the United States Navy should permit such a thing is absolutely indefensible and to be most severely condemned.

"The committee desires to point out that no regular commissioned naval officer indoctrinated with the high standards that result from the regular training of naval officers was involved in the obliquities to which the subcommittee has had occasion to direct attention."

Mr. Roosevelt's Statement.

Ex-Assistant Secretary Roosevelt today issued the following statement in reply to the report of the Senate Subcommittee on Naval Affairs:

"The Senate Naval Affairs Subcommittee, two Republicans, Senators Ball of Delaware and Keyes of New Hampshire, and one Democrat, Senator King of Utah, was appointed in January, 1920. On Feb. 12, 1920, Captain Leigh, Admiral Niblack and I went before them to give a preliminary outline of what the Navy Department knew of this Newport investigation. No details were gone into, and Senator Ball, the Chairman, stated that after they had received other testimony we would be given an opportunity at a later date to come before the subcommittee and present the department's case.

"Senator Ball three months later, in May, 1920, confirmed to me that after the Dunn board had reported we would be given an opportunity to be heard. The Dunn board report was acted on March 4, 1921. I never received any word from the subcommittee. Only last Thursday I received a telegram from an outside source that Senators Ball and Keyes had on July 5 filed their majority report with the full Committee on Naval Affairs.

"This was, of course, a clear breach of faith. This is, however, only the first instance.

"I telegraphed at once, demanding a hearing, and Senator Ball wired me they would hear me Monday in the morning, but the hearing was postponed to the evening. As soon as I arrived I was informed by Senator King, the minority member, that he had an understanding with Senator Ball that the report would be withheld from publication until Friday. Senator Ball also said to me that the subcommittee could still withdraw or amend the report.

"Yesterday afternoon I was informed that, in spite of these assurances, and before I have been heard, the report was to be published without change today, Tuesday afternoon. There is, therefore, no possible use in giving my testimony, but I shall do so just the same. This is a second case of a deliberately broken word. All this shows a premeditated and unfair purpose of seeking what they mistakenly believe to be a partisan political advantage.

"None of this worries me, nor does the report itself worry me personally. As an American, one deplores bad faith and a conscious perversion of facts on the part of any Senator. As an American, irrespective of party, one hates to see the United States Navy, an organization of the nation, not of party, used as the vehicle for cheap ward politics. It rather amuses me to know that these Republican Senators consider me worth while attacking so maliciously and savagely. Perhaps they may later on learn what a boomerang is.

"As to the majority report of Senators Ball and Keyes, little need be said. I have today for the first time been given an opportunity to see the whole evidence—fifteen books of nearly 6,000 pages of testimony and exhibits.

His Version of Affairs.

"In a nutshell, the clear facts known to the sub-committee and shown by the evidence are these: Early in 1919 thousands of navy men were still at the Newport Training Station. The conditions in the vicinity in regard to illicit liquor and drug selling and immorality were exceedingly bad. The local navy commandant and the officers in command of the training station tried to investigate and stop these conditions by using local officers and enlisted men to catch the criminals. The Department of Justice was asked by me to take a hand, but it failed utterly to stop the trouble. Then as a last resort, and on the recommendation of the commandant of the training station, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the Morale Officer and the Judge Advocate General, approved the formation of an investigating squad under a naval reserve doctor and a chief petty officer. These men were recommended to me by all concerned and by the Red Cross officer at Newport, sent to me by Governor Beeckman of Rhode Island.

"Emphasis was placed by the Newport officers on the need for secrecy in order to prevent leaking the work in Newport, and for this reason the squad was first placed for purely technical purposes relating to disbursements, travel, &c., first under Naval Intelligence and later under my office. Their work, however, was at no time supervised by me personally, as it related solely to personnel questions under the charge of the Bureau of Navigation and the Judge Advocate General.

"No one other than partisan politicians could ever, in their wildest dreams, assume or charge that the squad was under the 'direct supervision' of the Acting Secretary of the Navy.

"It is curiously enough a fact that a Secretary or Assistant Secretary has plenty to do in the general management of a navy of hundreds of ships and hundreds of thousands of men without attempting to manage the details of an investigation of one small place, by a dozen or so navy men. It is doubly true when it is considered that in the Spring and Summer of 1919 the heads of the navy were trying to bring the army back from France and, at the same time, to demobilize the navy itself from 500,000 men down to peace-time strength.

"In September, 1918, I, as acting Secretary, and Captain Leigh, as Acting Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, were, for the first time, informed by two friends of a local Newport minister, who had been tried in a local court and acquitted, that some of the members of the investigating squad had used highly improper and revolting methods in getting evidence. Immediate orders went out from me and from Captain Leigh that day to stop it. There is no charge that 'any wrong-doing' occured after that. That is all there is to the Senators' unwarranted deductions.

"Their insinuations that I must have known, that I supervised the operations, that I was morally responsible, that I committed all sorts of high crimes and misdemeanors, are nowhere supported by the evidence, directly or indirectly. The Senators cannot cite the evidence in their support.

"Throughout their report I accuse them of deliberate falsification of evidence, of perversion of facts, of misstatements of the record, and of a deliberate attempt to deceive.

"This business of using the navy as a football of politics is going to stop. People everywhere are tired of partisan discussion of dead history. If these Senators want to go on with the question of how effective our navy was in the war, then take it out of the Senate, out of partisanship, and put the facts up to any good, average jury of twelve men in any court in the land. I am quite willing to abide by the result. I only ask fair play.

"The facts in complete answer to the subcommittee's majority report will be immediately filed by me with the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs."

Ball Says Report Stands.

Senator Ball, in reply to Roosevelt's statement, said:

"Franklin D. Roosevelt claims that he was given a promise by members of this committee that he would be allowed to appear before it, previous to the report being made by the committee. If any such promise was given no one has any remembrance of the same.

"Mr. Roosevelt was given every opportunity to appear before the committee and did so in February, 1920, immediately after the allegations concerning Newport were submitted. At that time both he and Captain Leigh and Admiral Niblack appeared, made their statements and were questioned.

"Mr. Roosevelt appeared before the Dunn court and was examined for nine and one-half hours in all and at the end of the examination was specifically asked if he had anything further to say. His reply was, No. The committee went over carefully all the testimony given by Mr. Roosevelt before the Dunn court and decided that as he had appeared before this committee on one occasion and had testified fully before the Dunn court it would be unnecessary for him to be called again. Mr. Roosevelt's testimony was well weighed by this committee and the conclusions drawn were reached after weeks of careful analysis. In some manner Mr. Roosevelt learned that the report of the subcommittee was to be made public today. He immediately wired me asking that he be allowed to appear before it. I granted this request and yesterday Mr. Roosevelt did appear twice before the full subcommittee and was given an opportunity of presenting anything new that he had.

"Mr. Roosevelt had nothing new. He went into a long discussion of the evidence before this committee and the Dunn court, and he presented for consideration certain findings which he believed should be incorporated in the report. The majority of the committee did not so believe. The committee's report had been made after long and careful consideration which has lasted over a period of eighteen months. The full Naval committee had passed a vote to make the report public on the 19th, and there was no justifiable reason given the majority of the subcommittee why the vote of the full committee should be rescinded.

"Any such claims as Mr. Roosevelt makes in his statement are without foundation. The character of the statement given to the papers by Mr. Roosevelt is characteristic of the man. His speeches last Fall were all along a similar vein.

"So far as the evidence before this committee is concerned, it will be printed in full for the perusal of any one. It speaks for itself and for the report of the subcommittee.

MINORITY REPORT DISSENTS.

Senator King Holds Innuendoes Against Officials Unjustified.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Republican majority and Democratic minority members of the Senate Naval Subcommittee which investigated the Newport scandal agree in their reports in condemning in severe terms the methods used by the navy in detecting those at the station guilty of immoral practices.

The minority views, presented by Senator King of Utah in the form of an accompanying statement to the majority report, contend the whole matter was conducted without the knowledge of either of the Navy Department chiefs.

"The inferences and statements and innuendoes that Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Daniels knew of these methods," the minority report asserts, "are wholly without justification and do a great injustice to the persons mentioned."

With respect to the methods employed, the minority report says:

"That the methods employed in securing evidence by some of the enlisted personnel were abhorrent and call for the severest condemnation, no one can deny. The condemnation of the majority committee of these methods meets my approval."

The record of the subcommittee's investigation is said by the minority to show that the naval officers who prepared the plans for the vice campaign conducted by Lieutenant Erasmus N. Hudson of the Medical Corps, "did not have the slightest idea that seamen were to employ improper methods in securing evidence of moral delinquencies or other crimes."

Captain Leigh (an adviser of Mr. Roosevelt) and the Judge Advocate General approved the organization and prepared the necessary orders for its creation and to authorize its operation," the minority report asserts. "I believe that the officers referred to erred in recommending or approving the use of enlisted personnel, and I also believe that Mr. Roosevelt erred in adopting and approving their recommendation."

The minority report disagrees emphatically with contentions of the majority that Mr. Roosevelt was present at conferences at which the methods to be used were discussed and asserts that orders involved coming to his desk were signed as a matter of routine. The minority agrees in substance with the findings of the Naval Court of Inquiry which investigated the scandal.

SUASION FOR LEGIONARIES.

Italian Ministry Seeks Peaceable Evacuation of Porto Barros.

ROME, July 18.—No violence is to be used in securing the evacuation of Gabriele d'Annunzio's former legionaries from Porto Barros, adjoining Fiume, and awarded to Jugoslavia by the Treaty of Rapallo, it was declared today by the Marquis della Toretta, the Foreign Minister. He made this statement in conferring with Professor Benito, the Milan editor, a prominent supporter of the Fascisti, or Extreme Nationalists.

Every effort will be made, the Foreign Minister declared, to reach a peaceable settlement, satisfactory to all concerned, of the Porto Barros dispute.

GEN. MARCH AT COBLENZ.

Former Chief of Staff Arrives There on Leave of Absence.

COBLENZ, July 19.—General Peyton C. March, former Chief of Staff of the United States Army, arrived here last night.

General March is on a leave of absence which extends until Nov. 1. He announced before sailing that his visit to Europe was for the purpose of collecting material for a series of articles on the World War.

MOORISH PIRATES IN FORAY.

Seize a Spanish Sloop, Killing One and Capturing the Crew.

MELILLA, Morocco, July 19.—Moorish pirates are again active off this coast, an attack by them upon the Spanish sloop Antonia Torres being reported today.

One seaman was killed and the Captain, José Martinez Saez, and four seamen were captured. The vessel was found abandoned off Penon Gomera with the dead seaman aboard. It is supposed that he refused to surrender. The vessel left Alhucemas July 14.

SLAYER OF WOMAN SHOT BY POLICEMAN

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

room. As the women reached the street they spied two men on the opposite side and begged them to halt Francisco, who had leaped down the stoop of the five-story brownstone house and was running toward Ninth Avenue. A glance at the knife and the frenzied eyes of the fugitive, and they went their way.

How Francisco managed to get through the throng of homegoers in the avenue was a puzzle to the police which they did not solve after he had returned. Many must have noticed the weapon in his hand, his wild manner and the stains on his clothing. Patrolman Fick and Detectives Maskiell and Dennison of the West Forty-seventh Street station believed he must have dived into some nearby haven until he was ready to creep back to the house, but if he did, they did not learn its whereabouts.

When Mrs. Reddy and Mrs. Walsh returned from their vain pursuit they learned that Mrs. G. Smith had been in Room 10 on the third floor just opposite Room 9, which Francisco had occupied, and that though the killing occurred almost in front of her door, Mrs. Smith, packing for a journey to join her sister in Providence, had heard nothing.

The three women hoped they detected signs of life in the huddled form in the hallway and telephoned the police. Dr. Miller came from Flower Hospital and found Mrs. Cornell dead. There was a gash two inches long across her heart. Mrs. Cornell's ring of keys was around the finger of her right hand and she seemed to have used them in trying to defend herself.

Mrs. Cornell was the wife of a Spanish War veteran, now in a soldiers' home. She had conducted a rooming house in the block, frequented by stage-folk for a number of years.

An odd feature of the case which the police had been prepared to turn to advantage, was that the slayer left behind him an excellent description of himself. In his room on the third floor were found a series of photographs in romantic poses endorsed on the back with the subject's physical characteristics and accomplishments. They evidently had been used in circularizing moving picture studios for work. One of them, which gave his age as 26 years, his height as 5 feet 7 inches and his weight as 180 pounds, was to have been used by the authorities in preparing circulars to be spread broadcast asking for his apprehension. The back of the photograph gave the added information that Francisco could not swim but could drive a horse and ride a motorcycle or a bicycle.

SIMS CONTROVERSY HURT OUR PRESTIGE

How Senate Committee Findings Have Affected Our War Record Abroad.

ACHIEVEMENTS BELITTLED

Much of Misunderstanding Brought Out by Inquiry Unavoidable in Operations on Such a Scale.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—All the English papers published this morning full reports of the Senate Naval Committee's findings in the Sims-Daniels controversy. The statements will not be read analytically and one major impression left in the reader's mind will confirm the already inadequate estimate of America's part in the war. Since the armistice and even before there has been a persistent propaganda in Europe in the same sense.

In nothing is comparison so odious as in the discussion of who won the war. The effort abroad to belittle what America did is instinctive, rather than calculating. It is deep-rooted in human nature that each should jealously protect his own viewpoint. It is useless to get annoyed at such propaganda or take it too seriously, but it seems unfortunate that our own authorities at Washington should play the game for those who are trying to write America as small as possible in the history of the great war.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, who was an observer of the American naval management during the war, refreshed his recollections this morning of the matters covered by the Senate findings. His recollection as well as that of others who had the chance of close observation supports this general view of American operations: Admiral Sims on arriving in England tackled his job promptly and efficiently. He quickly conceived the idea of the convoy system as the best protection against submarines. Mr. Daniels supplied a good many destroyers, but not a sufficient number to satisfy Admiral Sims's zeal for quick results. There was precisely the same difficulty in communicating and understanding between military men in the field and the civilian heads of government that was universal and, indeed, more or less unavoidable throughout the war. Admiral Sims was always straining at the leash, and the Navy Department at Washington was always holding him back.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was brought into touch with this matter. His business of getting and cabling news became an important factor in an attempt in London to bring home to the Navy Department in Washington the necessity of speeding up the dispatch of destroyers and other craft to European waters.

In 1917 Premier Lloyd George had a rigid policy of concealing German submarine efficiency because he feared the effect on the British public. In spite of the Prime Minister's orders, THE NEW YORK TIMES was supplied with the exact information of submarine sinkings in the Spring and Summer of 1917 when other newspapers were not getting any accurate information on this important subject.

It was said here in naval circles at that time that Washington was stirred to a full effort only when an error in cable transmission added a million tons a month to THE NEW YORK TIMES's figures of submarine sinkings. On July 19, 1917, a report was cabled from London giving the figures at 600,000 tons a month, but through an error those figures appeared as 1,600,000, and on that day Washington became thoroughly aroused and adopted a more vigorous policy in sending destroyers for the convoy system.

In the later stages of the war Washington, through the personal activities of Mr. Wilson, took the lead in American co-operation. It was Mr. Wilson's idea to build a mine barrage across the top of the North Sea between Scotland and Norway. This idea was at first regarded in London as amateurish. Naval authorities held that, experience having shown that a mine barrage couldn't be maintained at the eastern entrance of the English Channel because of winds and tides, it would be utterly impossible to maintain such a barrage across the North Sea.

I repeatedly heard statements by naval officials that it would take too long to lay the barrage, and after the time was thus consumed the barrage probably would be destroyed in a single stormy night. Nevertheless, Mr. Wilson persisted. The barrage was laid with unexpected speed and with such technical skill that it held until the war was over. The plan was an unqualified success.

The barrage opposed such a barrier to submarines getting out from Germany and going back to refit that it is not too much to say that it put an end to the submarine as a serious factor in the war. In August and September of 1918 an average of between five and ten submarines was the most that could be maintained by Germany in all waters and, owing to the dangers and difficulties, it had become almost impossible to get enlistments for the submarine service in Germany. Undoubtedly the collapse of the submarine effort was one of the things that broke the German morale and led to their military surrender in November.

The attempt in the Senate committee's majority report to depreciate the Wilson Administration's conduct of the war surprises the British officials here who were working in close co-operation with Washington. In this connection a speech made by Mr. Bonar Law a few weeks ago is recalled. In paying his farewell compliments to his chief he said in substance that he had only once seen Mr. Lloyd George discouraged. It was on the morning when the news came of the great German offensive in March of 1918. Mr. Lloyd George told Mr. Bonar Law that morning that only a vast increase in American reinforcements could save the Allies. A cable was immediately framed asking Mr. Wilson to send the number of reinforcements necessary. Mr. Bonar Law stated in his speech that an affirmative answer was received from Mr. Wilson the same day.

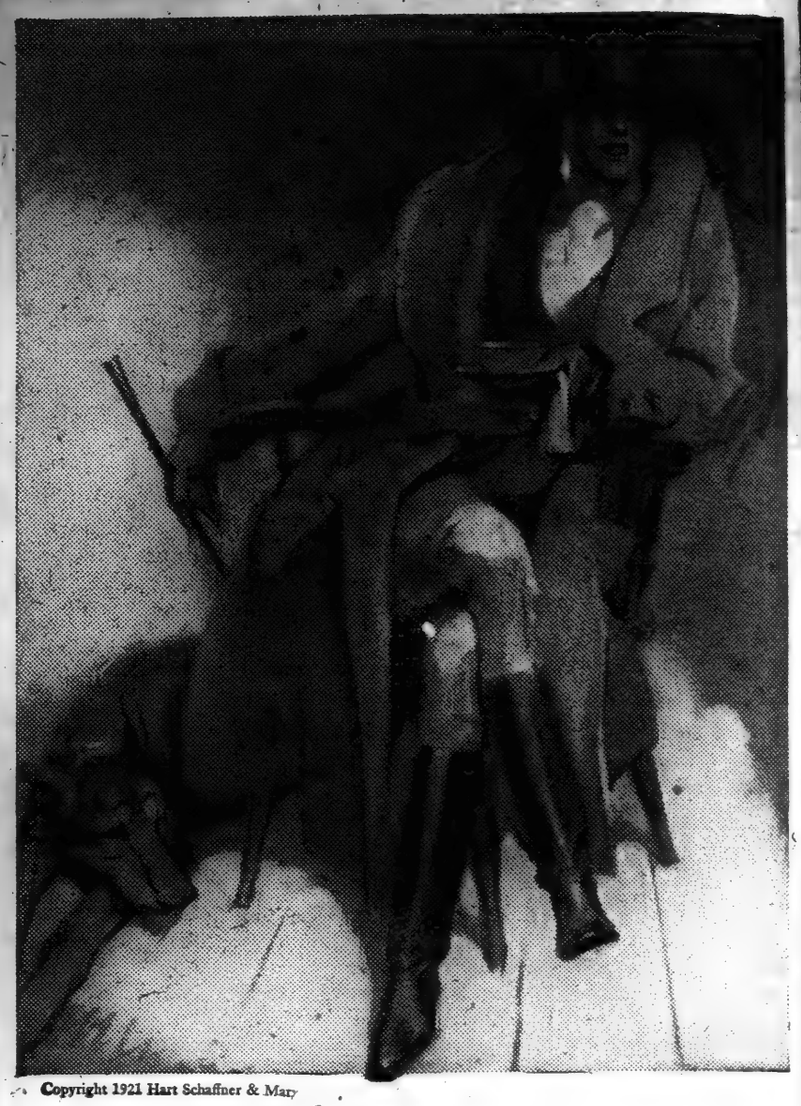
Within the last few days I have been present at a discussion of the League of Nations in which a prominent British official participated. He was severely criticising Mr. Wilson's ignorance of European conditions, which he thought had led to grievous mistakes. In the midst of his comments this official, who during the war had been concerned in transport and other important duties, stopped and said:

"I feel ashamed to be criticising President Wilson for anything when I remember his practical services in prosecuting the war. No other man in any country gave such firm and instant support to every measure for making operations effective. His decisions were fearless and prompt, and he stood by them like a rock. In sending troops promptly and sending plenty of them, in co-operating in the naval effort, in insisting on the unity of command under Foch, in backing the high command in the field and in every other practical detail Mr. Wilson had big, clear conceptions and the courage to carry them out."

In circles well informed regarding the war the Senate committee's comments are regarded as showing the kind of ignorance usually exhibited by armchair critics. In the war, as in other activities, there are necessarily mistakes, and these mistakes are more visible because they are expressed in ghastly terms of human life. But war is carried on much less advantageously than other big activities. It is a huge business, hurriedly thrown together and conducted in the most unfavorable conditions. The degree of its efficiency must be judged largely by results. I have often heard military men say that if your battle goes 60 per cent. right you win it.

In every country there has been much dark talk since the armistice of inefficiency and blundering. Applying the same standards of judgment as are accepted in other countries, America's part in the war, on land, on the sea and in the civil administration at Washington, certainly does not suffer by comparison with any other member of the Entente.

But the majority finding of the Senate committee will play into the hands of those who from narrow motives have been trying to make us out a country strong in financial and material resources, but militarily unskilled. It will take some of the shine off our record.



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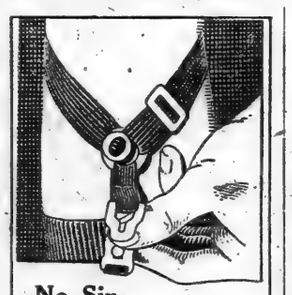
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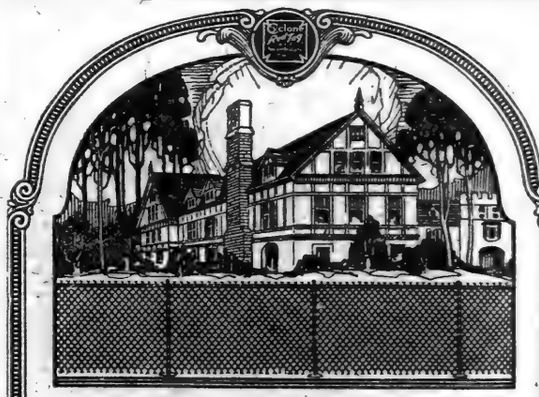
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LUSK IN A SPEECH RAPS 'BESMIRCHERS'

Tells Poughkeepsie Business Men Majority in Public Life Are Honest.

ATTACKS "SELFISH GROUPS"

Says He Intends to Continue Active in Prosecution of Police Fund Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 19.—Senator Clayton R. Lusk, speaking today at a luncheon of the Kiwanis Club, composed of local business men, assailed the "besmirchers of the reputations of honest men" and attacked organizations that sought special legislation. Asked later to designate the targets of his criticism, he replied:

"I think that is scarcely necessary. I was speaking generally of the interests and persons and officials who devote themselves to besmirching the reputations of honest men. We all know the classes."

Senator Lusk was scheduled to discuss "the effect of organization on legislation," and, speaking extemporaneously, he said in part:

"We are living in a hectic stage of history. A large part of the newspapers and a large percentage of men in public office charge every person in political office not associated with them with being controlled by some mysterious power, some vested interest usually. Of course this is not true, and the newspapers which so charge know it is not true and the officeholders who say so know it to be false. The great majority of men in public life are working honestly for the public good.

"The, however, is the day of the demagogue in public office, the man who favors measures to further his own political interests, the man that appeals to class selfishness and advocates price-fixing and wage-fixing legislation. If these measures were carried out, it would mean that every man and woman in the State would have to come to Albany, hat in hand, to get his wages fixed and his prices fixed. No Government could stand that strain.

As illustrative of organization and its relation to legislation, the Senator spoke of a recent proposed measure aimed to increase the tax on non-commercial automobiles. He continued:

"The tax amounted to about the cost of half a tank of gasoline a year. Yet thousands of persons rushed to join organizations, paying membership fees of about the cost of a whole tank of gasoline, to defeat a tax on half a tank.

Lacked Courage to Back Bill.

"Members of the Legislature who yielded to this pressure told me later they were ashamed of themselves for voting against the bill, because they felt that a tax should be levied, but they did not have the courage to face the pressure.

"The trouble is that the automobilists are organized while the plain people, the working men and the widows are not organized and cannot bring such pressure. State taxation is now conducted on a hodge-podge hit-or-miss system, but we intend to restore it to an orderly basis."

During the Senator's speech one of his auditors suggested that he discuss the New York City police fund investigation directly. The Senate leader replied that he did not think an up-State audience would be sufficiently interested in a matter concerning the big city alone. A reporter, however, put the same suggestion to the Senator as he was leaving the Nelson House dining-room. Senator Lusk said:

"I intend to keep very active in the prosecution of that matter to the end that it shall be cleared up quickly and completed, and I shall then lay the evidence I have gathered before the District Attorney of Albany County. I made a statement to the legislative committee yesterday because I wanted to get on the record what I knew about the matter so that the people would know exactly where I stood."

HIRSHFIELD IGNORED IN 'SLUSH' INQUIRY

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

spoke to him occasionally, although his appearance was not formally noted.

Brown in large part corroborated the testimony of Detective Gegan on Monday night. He told of a visit to Senator Lusk with Gegan and said the latter had advised them as follows:

"You boys can't get anywhere with two bills. You've got to gum them together and put in a new one."

He said he met Devaney and Conkling later, who told him that John E. Kleist, the lobbyist engaged to work for the bill, had told him that everything was fixed.

"I said to Devaney, 'What are you trying to do, kid somebody?'" Brown continued. "The Governor doesn't even know Kleist is alive. What do you mean, you've got 150 men fixed?' I told Devaney and Conkling that Kleist have nothing to do with him. I said he was a professional alongside the Gondorf brothers. Those were the very words I used."

Brown said he went to see Senator Lusk again on April 7 with Gegan and Edwin M. Burns, President of the Detectives' Endowment Association.

Brown then paralleled Gegan's testimony concerning the threat to put the trio in jail if they did not stop their money talk. Like Gegan, Brown said he reported the matter to Senator Lusk.

"You boys can come up here and get clean legislation without a two-cent postage stamp," he said Senator Lusk told them.

He said Senator Lusk then told Gegan and himself to take word from him to Devaney, Conkling and Kleist to leave Albany at once.

"Did they leave?" asked Mr. Wallstein.

"I don't believe they did. They stayed until Saturday, when the bill passed," Brown replied.

Brown then gave further details of the meeting of the Detectives' Endowment Association, which followed. He said Conkling tried to read a letter threatening a suit for the recovery of money obtained on notes and wanted each member assessed.

Threatened Suit Mentioned.

"We wouldn't let him read it at the regular meeting," Brown said. "He read it afterward at the informal meeting. He told us that we were going to be sued for $5,000 on some notes. I asked him who signed the letter and he finally said it was a lawyer named Freddy Goldsmith in Forty-sixth Street. I asked him why he didn't read his name at first. I said it didn't look regular.

"'If any of you give one nickel,' I told the members, 'you will be compounding a felony, and if I heard of it I would help in the prosecution.'"

Brown said talk of an assessment was dropped temporarily, but that later several detectives told him that Conkling was trying to collect an assessment of $8 a member and saying that Brown and Gegan had approved the collection.

Chief Inspector Lahey testified that he had conducted an investigation at the request of Commissioner Enright and had turned over the testimony to him.

Commissioner Enright said a committee of detectives called on him early in the year and told him they wanted to put in a bill giving them a permanent tenure of office. He said he told them to go ahead and that he would not pass judgment upon it until he saw it in its final form.

Commissioner Enright said he never expressed any opinion on this year's bill, but did approve in part the bill introduced the preceding year, which gave a certain permanency of tenure to first-grade detectives after they had passed a qualifying examination.

He said he believed there should be a certain amount of permanency in the Detective Bureau and opportunity for promotion within the bureau, which does not exist at present. Commissioner Enright said he believed he had expressed his views on the 1920 bill in a memorandum to Mayor Hylan.

"Can you produce this memorandum?" Mr. Wallstein asked.

"Possibly," said Commissioner Enright, "if this committee of a Grand Jury hasn't it. I wouldn't attempt to say what we have at Police Headquarters after all these raids."

Commissioner Enright said the result of the Chief Inspector's investigation had been referred to Deputy Commissioner John A. Leach, the Trial Commissioner of the department, for action. He said two of the detectives had been transferred to the uniformed force, and that Detective Brown had been promoted to be a first-grade detective to fill one of these vacancies.

Senator Lusk Issues Statement.

On his return from Poughkeepsie last night Senator Lusk gave out the following statement:

"In view of the statement in today's papers concerning the presents received by me from the detectives some time after the Legislature had passed the so-called Lusk Detective bill, I wish to amplify my former statement.

"First, I will deal with the dinner. This was in no way secret. It was a dinner of 1,100 detectives and guests given at the Hotel Astor, after the Mayor had vetoed the bill—and I was invited to be the guest of honor. This was one of the ways in which the detectives sought to show me their appreciation of the fact that I had fathered the first piece of constructive legislation that had ever been put through toward the end of making New York's Detective Bureau an institution in which the men would be free from political control.

"I was not cognisant of the fact that there was anything wrong about the dinner or about my accepting the invitation. If there was, there are two men in New York who should have told about it immediately, for they were present. These men are Mayor Hylan and Police Commissioner Enright.

"They spoke very highly about the bill. The only reason expressed by them for its veto was the additional expense to the city, which they said could not be met at this time out of the budget.

"Now, let's get around to the wallet. I have been amused by the insinuations about the wallet, or billfold, as it really was. Certain writers have been making efforts to build something out of the billfold story. They have tried to get the public guessing about what was in the billfold. There is no mystery about the matter. It was not handed to me secretly—behind closed doors. In fact, Mayor Hylan, who sat near me, could have seen the billfold handed to me, as could Commissioner Enright, who sat right next to me. My best impression is that Mayor Hylan and Commissioner Enright received similar billfolds, and I don't think there was anything more or less in their billfolds than there was in mine, which was empty. The fact is the billfolds were souvenirs of the dinner, and were distributed generally to the guests.

"As to the flowers and cigars there is little to say. At the close of the legislative session many legislators receive flowers or cigars or both from persons who wish to show their admiration or friendship. This has been a custom from time immemorial. A basket of flowers was sent to me and I was glad that I had aroused in the breasts of these officers a sentiment that made them wish to tender me such a compliment.

"The two boxes of cigars, totaling fifty cigars, were accepted in the same spirit, and I smoked them and found them very good cigars. That part of its especially pleased me as we all know what the usual gifts of cigars are.

"Now I will get down to the silverware. I knew nothing about it in advance or I would have prevented its purchase. I first knew of it when a committee of detectives called at my apartment at the Murray Hill Hotel the morning after the dinner. I told them I did not want any such thing and they said the present was not for me, but for Mrs. Lusk. The committee was headed by Detective Sergeants Gegan and Brown of the Bomb Squad—men whom I had learned to like and admire.

"The detectives who have been presented as objectionable by reason of their money-raising had nothing to do with it. Sergeants Gegan and Brown and the rest of them knew there was nothing else in the world they could do for me, and I suppose their enthusiasm found its culmination in this silverware gift. I told them repeatedly that I did not wish to have them do this, but said nothing more when I learned that the silverware had already been initialed and could not be returned.

"I then felt that it would be a slap in the face for these men if I refused to permit Mrs. Lusk to accept it, and since it came from the detectives in what I consider a perfectly honorable spirit, I did nothing more about it.

"I saw only two or three of the pieces, as the silverware was not yet done when I went downtown. Later Mrs. Lusk had it stored away, and I have not seen the set yet, although I understand from Mrs. Lusk that it is a very nice table set.

"If Commissioner Hirshfield is interested in the question of presents of this sort, which are sometimes thrust on men in public life, he can do a lot of investigating of money raised in the Police Department—and by subordinates in other departments—for presents for New York City officials during the last few years, some of which are said to run high into the thousands.

"Now I have discussed my presents. And it is a good time for all public officials to come become Commissioner Hirshfield and the Meyer committee and discuss theirs."

Mr. Hirshfield sent two letters to Senator Meyer during the day. The first declined an invitation to attend the committee's hearing. The second, which was written after Mr. Hirshfield had suspended his own investigation until today, charged Senator Meyer with having broken his pledge of non-interference with the Hirshfield investigation.

Declines to Examine Lusk.

It was in part as follows:

"The situation, therefore, which you have evolved is this:

"Senator Lusk, from Cortland County, resting under the implication of unusual and extraordinary activity in behalf of a bill disapproved by the Hylan administration and abandoned by its original sponsor, Senator C. Ernest Smith of Staten Island, a New York City man, appeared in my office yesterday afternoon and made arrangements to be examined by me on Wednesday, July 20, at 11 o'clock.

"Immediately upon leaving my office Senator Lusk proceeds to the office of your committee and a snap meeting of your committee was called for the purpose of affording Senator Lusk an opportunity to lay his case before the public under friendly auspices. The examining attorneys were Samuel Berger, his law partner, and Leonard M. Wallstein, his friend, both dependent for their fees upon the kindness of Mr. Lusk, who as Chairman pro tem. of the Senate will pass upon all bills of the committee as a member of the Legislative Board of Estimate and Control.

"In the interest of public decency and fair play, I demand that you cease this travesty upon justice and abide by your original statement as expressed in the morning papers of July 18. The people of this city will not permit themselves to be bunked by any quasi-superficial or whitewashing investigation of an extremely serious matter, which, besides its criminal aspect, would have involved an additional expenditure by the people of the City of New York of $750,000 annually in increased detectives' salaries, had not Mayor Hylan vetoed that bill in the interest of the public.

"Under the circumstances I shall decline to examine Senator Lusk at the appointed hour tomorrow morning and shall postpone his examination to a future date. My investigation will continue and the result, if warranted, will be submitted to the District Attorneys of New York and Albany Counties."

In explaining the purpose of the committee in holding public hearings on the matter, Senator Meyer said:

"The sole interest of this committee at this time in the alleged slush fund to push the detectives' bill is to ascertain whether there is any basis for the innuendo put out by Commissioner Hirshfield to the effect that a member of this committee was concerned. While Commissioner Hirshfield's investigation is pending we shall not duplicate it. This committee would have taken no testimony upon this subject at this time if Commissioner Hirshfield had not published an incomplete statement in an attempt to reflect upon a member of this committee. The only witnesses, Sergeants Gegan and Brown, who could testify as to the part played by Senator Lusk in the passage of the bill were not called by Commissioner Hirshfield. Whether or not this committee will take any further action in this matter must depend upon the thoroughness of Commissioner Hirshfield's investigation."

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Another Clearance Sale!

Rubber Toilet Goods

These have all been greatly reduced in price for The July Sale. They offer splendid values in rubber goods.

2-quart Pure Gum Water Bottle	$2.25
2-quart Pure Gum Syringe	2.75
Rubber Sponges	39c and 75c
Silk Brocade Rubber Lined Tourist Case	3.95
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Sateen Bandanna	95c
Beach Hats	1.95
Sateen Bathing Suit Bag	2.45
Rubber Gloves, size 8, 8½, 9	75c
Rubber Tooth Brushes	35c

And a Clearance of Vacuum Bottles

Lilac Vacuum Jug, Pint size	$6.75
Quart Size Vacuum Bottle	5.50
Quart Size Carafe	9.50
Vacuum Coffee Set, tray and 4 cups	14.00
Lunch Kit and Pint Bottle	3.50
Wicker Flasks, ½-pint	1.85
Pint	3.25

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WE are placing on sale tomorrow—Thursday, July 21st—our entire stock of Men's Fancy Manhattan Negligee Shirts at the manufacturers' Sale Prices.

"McCutcheon Label" Shirts

Fancy Negligee Shirts of the usual McCutcheon quality at corresponding reductions.

In addition, we are featuring two special lots:

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Lot No. 2 at $2.95

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Of White Cheviot with attached button-down collars—special at $2.35 each.



Reg. Trade Mark

Department for Men—
33d Street Entrance
Just East of Fifth Avenue

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Will Place on Sale Beginning This Morning



6,600 Earl & Wilson SHIRTS

Reg. 3.50, 5.00 and 6.00

at 2.35

Simply a splendid offering of men's fine shirts!

The materials include:

Silk Striped Madras, Fibre Silk, Scotch Flannel, Imported and Domestic Woven Madras

in a very extensive variety of the season's best patterns and colorings. Many with separate collars to match. *An extraordinary event in every sense of the word!*

Main Floor

TO BEGIN AT SAKS THIS MORNING—

A Most Extraordinary Sale of

MEN'S HIGH-GRADE IMPORTED and DOMESTIC

STRAW HATS

All taken from our regular stock

Formerly $4, $5, $6 and $7

Reduced to 2.65



In the diversified collection are fine sennits, coarse sennits, improved sennits, novelty braids, Italian split straws, combination and novelty braids, with silk ribbon bands and genuine leather sweat bands.

You cannot afford to overlook this great sale—the values are simply wonderful!

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

ADVERTISEMENT.



Use Cuticura To Keep Children's Skins Healthy

If mothers would only use Cuticura Soap and Ointment for every-day toilet and nursery purposes, how much suffering might be avoided by preventing little pimples and scaly troubles becoming serious. Cuticura Talcum is also excellent for little ones. It is delicately medicated and exquisitely perfumed.

Sample Book Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 43K, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), last page.

JULY SALE

INNOVATION

TRUNKS AND LUGGAGE

WARDROBE TRUNKS

At these Tremendous Reductions

STEAMER SIZE	FULL SIZE	EXTRA DEEP SIZE
$37.50	$45.00	$48.50

Other Models Similarly Reduced Effecting Savings up to $35.00

Fifth Avenue's Exclusive *Innovation* Shop
329 FIFTH AVENUE at 33rd STREET

THROWS NEW LIGHT ON HEMMING CASE

Physician Says Wife Planned Divorce While Broker Sought a Reconciliaton.

WIDOW DISCUSSES TRAGEDY

Denies She Bought Revolver and That She Contemplated Suit—Sheriff Still Dissatisfied.

The anxiety of Henry Glover Hemming to effect a reconciliation with his wife on Thursday last, when he was shot and killed at her Summer home on Duck Island, near Northport, L. I., was explained last night by Dr. George B. Donahue of Northport, who said Mrs. Hemming, the day before the tragedy, told him she was going to New York next day to consult her lawyer about a divorce or a legal separation. Told of this statement, Mrs. Hemming replied she had no such purpose in view when she went to New York on Thursday.

Dr. Donahue said Hemming visited his office on the Tuesday before the tragedy and pleaded with him to intercede with Mrs. Hemming. The physician said Hemming urged him to induce his wife to take him back. He had married Mrs. Hemming, he told the physician, because he wanted to "cleanse his soul" of treatment of his second wife, a sister of his bride of six weeks.

Dr. Donahue said he spoke to Mrs. Hemming, who not only refused a reconciliation, but said she was going to start divorce proceedings.

Dr. Donahue told of the incident in corroboration of a statement by Mrs. Hemming that it was through a slip on the part of the physician that Hemming learned she was coming to New York on the morning of the shooting. She had said she was eager to explain all details connected with the tragedy.

Thinks Eberhardt Was Insane.

"What do you think was the motive for Eberhardt's act?" she was asked.

"I believe he brooded over the way Mr. Hemming had treated my little girl until he actually went insane," she said.

"It has been said that Mr. Hemming was cruel and brutal. In view of the fact that he had been married to your sister and that you must have known his character, why did you marry him?"

"He begged me to so that he could redeem his soul. He said he would try to make me happy in order to atone for his ill treatment of her."

"Why did you separate from him?"

"Because he treated me and little Helen so badly."

"Why did you go to New York the day your husband was killed?"

"I went to attend to my affairs."

Mrs. Hemming said then Dr. Donohue had told Hemming of her contemplated trip to New York and that the physician had told her also of her husband's visit to his office. Then she told of meeting Hemming in the Pennsylvania Station.

"Why did you ride with him to his apartment at 310 West Eighty-sixth Street?" she was asked.

"Because he talked so loudly, and particularly because he was in the habit of making scenes in public places. I didn't want a scene."

Denies Instruction to Slayer.

"Did you tell Eberhardt over the telephone that Mr. Hemming was with you, and that you didn't want him to let Mr. Hemming in the house?"

"I don't remember saying anything of the sort."

Mrs. Hemming vigorously denied that she had ordered Eberhardt to kill her husband or that she enticed him to her home.

"It has been asked why you stood by without trying to prevent the shooting," she was told.

"It was so dark that I could not see the revolver in Frank's hand," she explained. "Besides, it all happened so quickly that I did not have time to stop it. I did all I could for my husband after he was shot."

"It has been asked if you purchased the revolver with which Eberhardt did the shooting," she was told.

"I certainly did not purchase the revolver," she replied.

"Do you know who did and when and where it was bought?"

"No," Mrs. Hemming answered.

"Is it true that you had been reconciled to your husband just before the shooting?"

"It is not true. Dr. Donohue can prove that. Go ask him to tell you what he knows."

It was on her request that the physician was sought for information.

Sheriff Still Dissatisfied.

Sheriff Kelly announced that although he had not been able to obtain any evidence that Mrs. Hemming had aided in the killing of her husband, he intended to continue his investigation. He said he would confer tomorrow with Deputy Sheriff Weeks, the first officer on Duck Island after the shooting.

"I'm not at all satisfied with the investigation thus far," he added.

Norman W. Kerngood, Mrs. Hemming's counsel, said that Mrs. Hemming did not go to his office on the day of the shooting, and that he did not know she contemplated a divorce.

Mrs. Hemming, when told that her husband's will had been filed for probate and that his estate of "over $10,000" had been left to his son, said that she had not thought of his will and had not made up her mind what she would do about it. She said: "I shall leave that to my lawyer."

The will was made on Feb. 28, 1920, fifteen months before his third marriage. It requested his son to pay $500 each to the decedent's stepmother, Mrs. Annie M. Hemming of Philadelphia, and his sisters, Miss Maude Hemming of Philadelphia and Mrs. Agnes Hemming Scease of Tucson, Ariz. The petition, which was filed by Ferdinand J. Haber of 44 Cedar Street, states that Hemming left no real estate; referred to his third wife as "the alleged widow" and appointed the son as executor of the estate.

RESERVE BOARD ASKS FOR CONGRESS INQUIRY

McFadden Introduces Request in House, Following Attack by Watson in Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, with the approval of Secretary Mellon, has asked Congress to investigate the operations of the board and the reserve system, and Chairman McFadden of the House Banking and Currency Committee late today introduced a resolution to carry out the request.

The investigation proposed would embrace every detail of the activities of the board, its twelve banks and its branch banks over the "period of deflation," or about the last eighteen months, according to Mr. McFadden.

He said, if the House approved of his program, he would tackle the job immediately, taking in what he described as "a mess of charges and accusations of discriminations coming mostly from the South and West."

"There have been numberless attacks on the board and the banks," he said. "It is my idea that, if there is truth in them, appropriate legislation should follow, and if they are groundless, then the board most certainly is entitled to a clean bill. At any rate, Congress should know the truth and either silence the criticism or disclose the evils."

Mr. McFadden said that his resolution proposed to bring forth an explanation of the board's rulings, its interpretation of the laws under which it operates and the methods it has employed in dealing with member banks.

The "par clearance" question, a subject of litigation by Southern bankers who opposed par clearance, is another phase which Mr. McFadden said undoubtedly would be considered.

Governor Harding's letter to Mr. McFadden touched on recent speeches by John Skelton Williams, former Controller of the Currency and former member of the Reserve Board, attacking the board's policies and actions. Mr. Harding stated he believed that, in view of Mr. Williams's former official position, his statements should be gone into, and it was understood Mr. Williams would be among witnesses called.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A resolution for the removal of the members of the Federal Reserve Board was introduced in the Senate today by Senator Watson of Georgia, who, "in the preamble, charged that in the last year the "secret, unlawful and ruinous" policies of the board had inflicted $21,000,000,000 damage upon the "helpless American people by the sudden and collossal contraction of the money in circulation."

The resolution directs the President to remove the members of the board and to appoint in their places "competent and honest" men who are not bankers nor "servitors of the Morgan interests, the Standard Oil Corporation, the packers, the Steel Trust or any other legalized marauders upon the common people of the Republic."

COURT WILL NOT CITE CARLTON FOR CONTEMPT

Denies Plea by Railroad to Punish Western Union Officers for Refusing to Testify.

An application to punish Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and other officers of the Western Union for contempt of court was denied yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Donnelly. The application was made by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway because the officers did not obey a court order directing them to testify before Hobart S. Weaver of 165 Broadway, appointed commissioner to take testimony here in condemnation proceedings brought by the telegraph company against the railroad in Tennessee to acquire a right of way for telegraph wires along the railroad right of way.

In asking for the testimony of the officers of the Western Union, counsel for the railroad said that the question of the amount of damages to be paid as the result of the condemnation is involved, the telegraph company contending that the damages would be only nominal, and the railroad insisting that they would be substantial, and that the rental value of the railroad right of way for telegraph wires could be determined by the testimony of the officers of the Western Union.

In explaining why the officers did not testify on June 13, as directed in an order by Supreme Court Justice Tierney, counsel for the telegraph company said that the right to condemn the right of way has already been upheld in the preliminary hearings in Tennessee; that the question of damage also has been decided, and it has been held that the damage is only nominal except in cases where the telegraph lines force the railroad to take new routes or where they interfere with the operation of trains. For this reason the telegraph company contends that the evidence asked is unnecessary, and that to compel the officers of the Western Union to testify would not only be an unjustifiable hardship but would delay the trial.

Justice Donnelly ruled that the courts here must determine whether the Western Union officers should be compelled to testify before an application to punish them for not testifying can be made.

MALLORY ESTATE $1,642,000.

Steamship Man's Will Divides His Property Among Family.

An appraisal of the estate of Henry R. Mallory, President of the Mallory Steamship Company, who died on March 4, 1919, was filed yesterday in the office of Surrogate Wingate, in Brooklyn. The report showed that Mr. Mallory left property valued at $1,642,000. He lived at 128 Columbia Heights. He died in Florida, where he had gone to regain his health.

Under the provisions of the will Mr. Mallory's widow, who lives at 1 East Fifty-sixth Street, Manhattan, receives $603,703; Clifford D. Mallory of Greenwich, Conn., receives $279,000; Philip Mallory of Rye, N. Y., a son, receives $291,000, and Mrs. Cora Munson, a daughter, receives $166,000. Two grandchildren receive $63,000 each and three other grand children receive $38,000 each. The estate consisted mainly of stocks and bonds.

MRS. BERGDOLL SAYS MAJOR TOOK BRIBE

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

amount paid out for her son's defense at the court-martial was $37,000.

Financial transactions of Major Campbell with the brokerage firm of Wasserman Brothers, about the time the money was alleged to have been paid to him, was shown by the testimony of J. F. Houlahan, a bookkeeper for that firm.

Major Campbell's account was opened in September, 1918, and closed July 7, 1919. It was reopened again Feb. 10, 1920, when he deposited $4,500 in cash. At this time he purchased 400 shares of stock on margin. Another deposit of $3,000 was made by him with the firm on March 3, 1920. On March 30, 1920, he drew out $1,500, which was used to buy an automobile. His ventures in the stock market, the witness said, were unfortunate, as it was estimated that his losses with this firm amounted to $5,418.

David Schane of New York, an automobile dealer, testified that Major Campbell had purchased a car from him for $1,400 the latter part of March. The bank account of Major Campbell in the Seaboard National Bank, New York City, had been examined for the committee by Captain J. B. McColville of the Military Intelligence Service. He testified this showed no evidence of deposits other than the vouchers paid him by the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 19.—The charges made by Mrs. Emma Bergdoll that he had received money to be used in obtaining the freedom of her slacker son, Grover Bergdoll, were branded as lies today by Major Bruce Campbell, stationed at Camp Pike, Ark. The Major has been ordered to Washington to appear before the Investigating Committee and probably will leave the camp tonight.

"I did not receive a cent from the Bergdolls," said Major Campbell. "I did not have the conversation with Mrs. Bergdoll which she quotes us as having regarding the use of money to 'fix the higher-ups in Washington' or elsewhere. I was counsel for Grover Bergdoll when he was tried before a court-martial, but following his conviction I had nothing to do with the case. I was assigned as counsel to defend prisoners of war and automatically became Bergdoll's counsel when he was called for trial.

"I never had a conversation with Mrs. Bergdoll or her son, regarding money to 'fix' things so that he could be released. I knew nothing about his release from Governors Island until after he had gone. I often saw Bergdoll and his mother, but at no time did we talk of a bribe to secure his release."

The Major claims he has a sworn copy of Mrs. Bergdoll's original testimony before the House Committee in which she said that he, Major Campbell, had nothing to do with her son's release from prison and his subsequent escape from the country.

Major Campbell is Director of Education at Camp Pike College Army School for Enlisted Men.

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Rich Furs are in the Sale at a part of their real worth.

We could hold these furs until the usual selling time later in the year, but desiring to dispose of entire remaining selections before moving to our new building we are offering them at Removal Prices—Now.

Superb pelts — wonderful styles — startling values, in many instances less than half former prices rule.

Today
A SALE EVENT
12.75
WASH FROCKS
Values up to $48.00

One of the really worth-while events for it offers the finer quality summer frocks including French hand-made frocks at a radical clearance price. Voiles, Organdies, Linens and Dotted Swisses.

For Women and Misses

Betty Wales DRESS SHOP
BAER BROS. COMPANY INC.
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Removal Sales—

Grouped for prompt selling today an unusually handsome selection of

Gowns and Dresses at $65-$85

Values up to $195 — **Street, afternoon, dinner, dance and evening styles—of chiffon, lace, canton crepe, satin and other fashionable fabrics.**

An Odd Group of Dresses at $35

***Values up to $125*—Miscellaneous styles, taken from regular selections and grouped for immediate disposal.**

The Man's Shop

The "Fifth Avenue Limited" on the Busy Man's Schedule—
Lord & Taylor's Express Elevators to The Man's Shop

Two Summer Captures

White Oxford Shirts, with Collars, $1.95
Summer Foulard-Crepe Silk Scarfs, 75c

Offered us by two of our regular manufacturers as special, which will afford customers of The Man's Shop a big mid-Summer under-price advantage. Both shirts and scarfs are up to our invariable standards.

The shirts are of white mercerized Oxford of extremely good quality—button-down collars—well cut and made—nothing stinted.

Scarfs are of fine grade imported silk crepe, in English foulard Summer colors—bright without being garish—many rumchunder patterns.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — The Man's Shop Tenth Floor
FIFTH AVENUE — The "Optimus" Shoe—Exclusive in Style
39th Street — Express Elevators Without Stop

B. Altman & Co.
MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

Commencing to-day
An Important Reduction Sale of
Men's Golf Suits
(consisting of coat and knickers)
at $34.50

These Suits are in this season's most desirable patterns, and represent very unusual value at the price quoted

(Department on Sixth Floor)

"A Monumental and Crowning Work"
LORD BRYCE'S NEW BOOK
MODERN DEMOCRACIES

"An amazing achievement. . . . It is hard to imagine anything more timely, in these unsettled days, than Lord Bryce's vigorous argument that, with all its faults and imperfections, Democracy remains the one form of government which gives the better tendencies of human nature their fullest scope."—William Bennett Munro in the *Harvard Law Review*.

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Business Opportunities (Bank and Business References Required), Last Page.

LOSS IS $3,500,000

Staten Island and Jersey Residents Breathe Easy After 24-Hour Peril.

RAIN ENDS FIREMEN'S JOB

Superintendent Climbs 90-Foot Gasoline Tank Near One Afire and Extinguishes the Blaze.

The fire which started in the Warner-Quinlan asphalt plant in Linden, N. J., about 2 o'clock Monday afternoon was virtually out late last night and all danger to nearby plants and to ships and houses across Staten Island Sound was past.

The many acres of the asphalt concern had been laid waste and only a few big tanks of gasoline had escaped the blaze. Charles Almquist, general superintendent, estimated the damage at $3,500,000. This included the destruction of some 200,000 barrels of oil and gasoline, a great quantity of asphalt, all the buildings and machinery and a quarter of a mile of railroad tracks.

A heavy rain began falling late yesterday afternoon and this was counted upon to smother the flames from one big tank and pools of oil. Burning oil-covered seas in the Rahway River and the Sound had exhausted themselves and flowed away and the tension on Staten Island and across the river at the Grasselli chemical works had ended. The new works of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Company adjoining the Warner-Quinlan works had not been damaged.

Firemen of Linden, Elizabeth, Rahway and other towns quit their long fight with the coming of the rain. Almost exhausted by a thirty-hour struggle, they were rueful over the damage to their equipment, having lost thousands of feet of hose and expensive couplings.

Superintendent Almquist himself dealt the final vital blow at the flames which, until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, had threatened to consume fifteen 5,000-barrel tanks of gasoline. In the midst of that cluster one tank was ablaze and Foamite, the chemical extinguisher used by the Standard Oil Company in fighting its own fires, had been used with good effect, but suddenly the supply was exhausted.

Two tank cars of the mixture were sent from Bayonne by the Standard and a special hose coupled to the new supply. Then Almquist, accompanied by his brother Fred, a mechanic, climbed a ninety-foot tank in the midst of the group and only a few yards from the one afire. For thirty-five minutes he clung to his position atop the towering cylinder and directed a Foamite stream on the one danger source remaining. Firemen played every available hose on the tank on which he and his brother stood that it might be kept cool, and in the end the Almquists succeeded in smothering the fire in the other tank.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB TO SELL HOME

Organization to Dispose of Property at 617 Fifth Avenue and Move Further Uptown.

The National Democratic Club has finally decided to dispose of its clubhouse at 617 Fifth Avenue.

This decision was reached Monday by the Ways and Means Committee, of which Nathan Hirsch is Chairman.

No plans have been made regarding the future home of the club, but it is understood that several sites further uptown are under consideration.

The present property of the club, for which a million-dollar offer was recently refused, consists of a five-story brownstone building on a plot 42 by 100 feet, on Fifth Avenue between Forty-ninth and Fiftieht Streets.

It was purchased about twenty-five years ago by a committee consisting of Jefferson M. Levy, the late John D. Crimmins and O. B. Potter for $175,000. It was then a fine residence, owned by Cord Meyer. A few years after the purchase the club might have resold the property for double the price it paid. As the years rolled by higher offers were received—$500,000, $750,000 and $1,000,000—but the club steadfastly refused to sell.

Several months ago an offer to lease the property for about $75,000 a year was refused. The plot is the only parcel in the block between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets not included in the realty acquired by Saks & Co. in April, 1920, as the site for their new department store.

Nathan Hirsch said yesterday that the club had changed its mind and would move elsewhere. The Ways and Means Committee, which is composed of Mr. Hirsch, E. L. Winthrop, John P. Leo, John M. Riehle, David H. Knott, R. T. Wilson Jr. and Murray Hulburt, will meet next week to consider several offers for the property. Mr. Hirsch explained that the committee only received the offers for the property and that the entire membership would have to vote on the sale.

ARREST SOVIET "DIPLOMAT."

Max Schallman Is Accused of Letting "Million-Dollar Contracts."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Max Schallman, who for the last few months has been letting "million-dollar contracts" in behalf of the Russian Soviet Government, was arrested tonight by Jacob Spolansky, special agent for the Department of Justice, and locked up. He is being held incommunicado.

Schallman, according to the warrant, was pretending to be a diplomatic representative of Russia without previously notifying the Secretary of State.

He has been dined frequently by Chicago business men. Gold would be sent to this country just as soon as President Harding recognized the Soviet Government, he is said to have told them.

13 AUTOS ARE STOLEN.

Day's Thefts Include Limousine, Taxicab and Three Roadsters.

The following thefts of automobiles were reported to the police yesterday:

Ford 1920 sedan; license 134118 N. Y., motor 3930078.

Buick 1918 dark green touring; license 310353 Mich., motor 476155.

Henry Detroit 1912 roadster, red-blue running gear, wooden wheels; license 360296 N. Y., motor 112077.

Chandler 1918 roadster, dark blue, white wheels; license W7267 N. Y., motor 40095.

Maxwell 1920 limousine taxicab, green and white; license 059408 N. Y., motor 308803.

Dodge touring; license 46830 N. Y., motor 887837.

Ford 1920 sedan; license 443141 N. Y., motor 3864207.

Maxwell 1918 touring; license 39419 N. Y., motor A198500.

Ford 1921 roadster, black; Ohio license unknown, motor unknown, both rear fenders dented; Cleveland Automobile Association emblem on radiator.

Ford 1920 sedan, black, white wire wheels; license 13095 N. Y., motor 3857384.

Oldsmobile 1917 touring, green body, red wheels; license 145112 N. Y., motor 88090.

Ford 1920 touring; license 230600 N. Y., motor 4071585.

Chandler 1920 touring, blue body, black hood and mudguards, woman's statueon radiator cap; license and motor unknown.

IN WRECKED PRISON

Straitjackets for Three Who Start Mutiny, Not to Be Outdone by the Men.

INQUIRY ON AT PITTSBURGH

20 Male Ringleaders to Dungeons as Mob Yells—Bread and Water Meals Since Kitchen Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 19.—After riot and fire had held sway at the Western Penitentiary in Woods Run yesterday afternoon, resulting in a property loss of $100,000, wounding of nine convicts, three of whom may die, and injury of policemen, firemen and guards, the convicts today, although confined closely to their cells, were far from being cowed. Apparently to show their indifference to the prison officials, guards, State troopers and city police, the prisoners kept up a continual din during the day, shrieking and howling insulting epithets to every one who came near them.

From an authoritative source it was learned that the women convicts, not to be outdone by their male companions, today began rioting in the female section of the big pen. Ordinary methods of suppression proved unavailing.

It was found necessary to place the three ringleaders of the women's mutiny in strait-jackets, and they have been kept that way since, as in the case of the men. The trouble makers among the women are said to have come here from the Eastern Penitentiary.

Twenty of the male ringleaders this morning were singled out from among the several hundred involved and were hurried to the dungeons where they will be confined at least until the Prison Board had finished its investigation of the outbreak.

Thirty-six State troopers, under command of Captain Lighthouser, from the Butler, Greensburg and New Brigaton barracks, arriving at the Woods Run institution today, were told that two convicts missing since the riot were on the roof and must be brought down. Search failed to disclose the pair, who are believed to have slipped through tower windows into some upper recess of the building.

Formal action as to the riot was started this afternoon by the Board of Prison Directors. Later it was announced that a thorough investigation of the mutiny and subsequent burning of the building will be made and that those found guilty of participation will be punished.

Meals consisting mostly of bread and water were served to the prisoners in their cells today. This was necessitated by the fact that the kitchen and dining rooms of the institution were destroyed by yesterday's fire.

President Fairman of the Board of Prison Directors, in commenting on the charges of the men that they are being starved, said today: "If anything, the prison officials are entirely too lenient with the men. Of course, the menu is not as varied as that of a hotel, but it is more than adequate. The trouble yesterday, so far as the impromptu investigation during the riot indicates, was caused by a disgruntled group of convicts from the Eastern Penitentiary in Philadelphia."

AWARD PRESSMEN $165,000.

Judge Holds Union Entitled to Sum From Five of Its Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 19.—The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America is entitled to recover $165,000 and costs from George L. Berry, President of the International, and his four associate members on the Board of Directors, by a ruling today of Federal Judge A. M. J. Cochran in the case of W. L. Haag, President of Chicago Union, 3, et al., vs. George L. Berry et al.

Several weeks ago Judge Cochran handed down an opinion in the case which favored the plaintiffs. Arguments on provisions of a decree began Monday at a special term of the United States court. The suit was filed at Knoxville in June, 1919, and later was transferred to the Federal court for the Eastern District of Kentucky.

Judge Cochran also decided Chicago Union, 3, was a member of the International in good standing, and efforts of Berry and his associates to oust it were futile. It is the contention of the plaintiffs that money has been improperly diverted from the International's funds to private enterprises. Berry and his associates have been enjoined from further diversion of the funds. A. C. Dore of Knoxville was appointed receiver to collect the $165,000.

7 REAL ESTATE MEN FINED.

Blocked the Street in Doing Curb Business in Vesey Street.

Seven real estate operators were fined from $2 to $5 yesterday by Magistrate John E. McGeehan in the Tombs Court for blocking the thoroughfare in front of the Real Estate Exchange in Vesey Street. Policeman Lilienthal of the Beach Street Station, told the magistrate that complaints had been received about men who assemble in that vicinity nearly every day to discuss real estate sales.

Harris Bonney, who said he was 70 years old and lived at 440 East 141st Street, the Bronx, fined $2, said he hadn't made a dollar in the real estate business in six months and that the fine was a hardship.

"You fellows have more money than all the other people in this court put together," retorted the magistrate. "You are too mean to rent an office and want to clutter the street in front of the exchange to transact your business."

Jacob Rappaport of 1,744 Lexington Avenue, Adolph Schreiber of 26 West 113th Street, Harris Meltzer of 90 Lenox Avenue, Samuel Grossman of 515 West 170th Street, David Geisler of 212 Second Avenue and Otto Nouns of 119 East Twenty-sixth Street were the other defendants.

$50,000 DEMANDED FOR MISSING MAN

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

over do. If detectives are put on, I am told I will be killed. For God's sake, keep it quiet! Do not let the insurance company know about my auto, or they will get detectives out at once, and that will be the end of me. They tell me they don't want the car, and will send me home in it if you come to their terms. They are not auto thieves. My love and best wishes to all. Your son, TOM."

Randolph is said to have been a favorite of the late Frank Buhl, millionaire philanthropist of this place, whose gifts to Sharon made him one of the most popular men of the town. Buhl, who died several years ago, left $5,000 to Randolph.

The elder Randolph is grief-stricken over the letters received and Randolph's wife is on the verge of prostration. Police and some citizens of Sharon, however, are inclined to be skeptical of the affair, and some residents assert the missing man will be found in a few days.

B. Altman & Co.

Clearance Prices

now prevail throughout the entire remaining assortments of

Women's Cotton Frocks

The models and materials are seasonable and desirable, but sizes are not complete in all styles.

Simple Forenoon Frocks

$4.90, 6.75, 8.75

Afternoon Frocks

$10.50, 15.00, 18.00

Elaborate and Dressy Frocks

$24.00, 38.00, 48.00

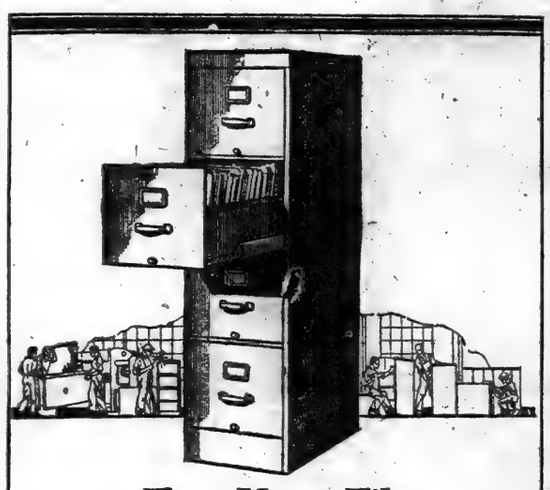
Separate Cotton Skirts

have been greatly reduced to

$2.00, 3.90, 4.50

(Third Floor, Madison Avenue section)

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York



Test Your File *Before* You Buy!

PRICE competition benefits the buyer only when it develops strict economies in production and distribution methods. When it breeds skimped workmanship and materials the buyer pays dearly at the lowest price.

All filing cabinets look pretty much alike when new, but service soon discloses many differences.

Make a few simple tests on your next purchase. Open the drawer and peer into the case for open joints, shake the case for looseness in fabrication, listen to the drawer action, press against the walls to test the rigidity and gauge of steel.

Such simple tests quickly prove Van Dorn sturdy thoroughness of construction. You'll find, too, that the prices of Van Dorn Files are but little more than the obviously cheaper built files. That "little more" is *your protection.*

Van Dorn employs the facilities of a mammoth, modern plant, backed by their long years of practical experience, to build a file as economically as possible. Never a skimped product.

THE VAN DORN IRON WORKS COMPANY
318 Broadway
Phone Worth 5080

Van Dorn WELDED STEEL LETTER FILES

Jiffy-Jell

The Real-Fruit Dainty—for Summer Desserts and Salads

Be sure and get Jiffy-Jell in these summer days. Serve it plain or in combination with summer fruits and vegetables.

In each package is a sealed bottle of condensed fruit juice. It now costs no more than old-style desserts with dry flavors.

Save the trade-marks from Jiffy-Jell packages. They are valuable. Write us for catalog of full line of silverware, dessert molds and other offers to Jiffy-Jell users in exchange for trade-marks.

For your own sake insist on getting Jiffy-Jell of the grocer.

There are ten flavors. *Try them all.*

Mint	Cherry	Loganberry	Pineapple	Lemon
Lime	Raspberry	Strawberry	Orange	Coffee

2 Packages for 25c Jiffy Dessert Co., Waukesha, Wis.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

32ND STREET - BROADWAY - 33RD STREET NEW YORK CITY

KEEPING THE FAITH

AUGUST SALE STANDARD FURNITURE

Gimbel Initiative Again Writes History on the Price Tags of the Nation

You remember February. Remember how Gimbels vetoed the then prevailing peak prices on furniture. How the three Gimbel stores deliberately and avowedly set out to break the furniture market. Dared to price their standard stocks on the cost that they believed would exist by April, 1921. Backed their judgment with their money.

And you remember the result of it all. New Gimbel initiative wrote history on the furniture price-tags of the nation. How Gimbels has followed that undeviating course ever since. Telling blow after telling blow forcing further and further price recession.

And this sale keeps the faith. Keeps the faith with the Gimbel buying public. Keeps the Gimbel pledge of February that lower furniture prices shall prevail.

For once more we back our judgment with our money. Once again we price furniture at lower costs that in our opinion are to be.

Standard furniture, remember. Vouched for by the makers of the land. Marked lower than new 1921 prices. Marked lower than February Sale Prices. Marked lower than any Gimbel Sale Prices—even one-day sale prices—that have prevailed since our first great sale day of February, 1921.

In this sale you'll find $750,000 worth of furniture. $600,000 worth of regular stock. $150,000 worth of new goods, never been shown before.

Much of it at half prices. Among it—values as sensational as the $160,000 worth of summer furniture that this store has distributed during the past seven weeks at prices that have not been approximated throughout the nation.

$750,000 worth of Standard Furniture now on our floors. Ready now for the acid-test of your comparison. As we are ready, COMPARE!

* * *

COURTESY DAYS

Wednesday, July twentieth
Thursday, July twenty-first
Friday, July twenty-second

* * *

Goods Selected Now Will Be Reserved for the Opening Sale Day —Monday, July 25th

GIMBELS FURNITURE SHOP—Seventh Floor

FRANK BROTHERS

Fifth Avenue Boot Shop
near 48th Street



Semi-Annual Sale

of Our Entire Stocks of

Women's Footwear

at a Uniform Discount of **20%**

A significant once-a-season opportunity to obtain footwear of the finest quality made at a substantial saving in price.

This Sale Also at Our Other Stores

224 Fifth Avenue, near 27th Street
974 Third Avenue, at 58th Street

WHEN "BROKE" call on "UNCLE BEN"



"I Must Have $40 NOW"

Many a good man or woman has been in this fix. Shall they ask a friend? No.

Shall they visit "Uncle"? So often this is associated with a trying if not hazardous transaction that—well, they don't know which way to turn.

Some trepidation also exists when for the first time you visit an attorney.

Such situations should not seriously humiliate anyone.

Thousands of the best people have been in this position.

You are willing to pay for the loan; a real business proposition to those having collateral security to pledge.

I am a banker to the masses, and have built a substantial loan business by treating borrowers fairly. Legal rates only. Loans made to any amount.

My customers tell their friends about me, and so will you.

BENJAMIN FOX
Reliable Pawn Broker Merchant.
Est. 1870; for over 32 years at
72 Eighth Ave., near 14th St.

THIS DAY at Wanamaker's

Like Begets Like

A spavined horse and a scabby driver.

Royal blood in man or beast, is a privilege and honor. To be the son of a mother such as Queen Victoria was the richest inheritance a man could have.

There is an aristocracy of birth, honors and gifts.

Whoever dances with wild horses or wild men and women at cheap "movies" or with lewd literature, pays the price in the ruination that follows.

(Signed) John Wanamaker

July 20, 1921.

Sale of Gloves
Cashmere Shawls
Clearaway of Sports Skirts
Men's Extra Size Shirts

Clearaway of gloves today. Odd groups from our own stocks at less than average half price.

FOR WOMEN

174 prs.—85c gloves—35c
Short chamois lisle, mostly white, slightly soiled from handling. Broken sizes.

$1 to $2 gloves—65c
828 prs.—long silk and chamois lisle, short lamb glace, silk and fabric. All sizes in the lot of short gloves. Mostly 5½ and 6 in the long gloves.

$1.85 to $3.50 gloves—$1.15
645 prs. — silk, glace, suede; short and Biarritz styles; black, white and colors; all sizes in the lot. A few driving gauntlets in black capeskin.

$3.50 to $4.50 gloves—$2
125 prs. — capeskin, kidskin, chamois; slip-on and gauntlet models.

$5.50 to $7.50 gloves—$3
75 prs. — long kidskin gloves; white, slightly soiled from handling; broken sizes.

FOR CHILDREN

50c and 75c gloves—25c
143 prs. — 2-clasp silk and chamois lisle; mostly white.

35 prs.—$1.50 gloves, 50c
Strap-wrist silk gloves, white. Size 6 or 7.

Main Floor, Old Bldg.—Wanamaker's.

FOR MEN

$2.35 and $2.50 gloves, $1.
260 prs. — kidskin, suede; mostly white and gray; all sizes in the lot.

$3.75 to $5 gloves, $2
295 prs. — suede, chamois, driving gloves with lisle backs; gray, tan, natural. All sizes in the lot.

Burlington Arcade Floor, New Building—Wanamaker's.

They're real. And very old. These beautiful Cashmere Shawls. To go at $87 to $625. Half original prices. One was worn by "a lady of fashion and note" at the inauguration of President Grant. And she had procured it from an Indian Prince. There are twenty-three more of them. Exquisite in design and coloring. They are in various sizes and may be used in various ways — the larger ones for couch-covers and portieres, day coverings for the single bed and for draperies. The smaller ones for table covers.

3d Gallery New Bldg.—Wanamaker's.

The English Shop for Women announces a Clearaway of Sports Skirts at half price and less. Fine English and Scotch homespuns and tweeds. Made to our order in London. Today $12.50 to $26.25. Were $25 to $52.50. And skirts of white cotton gabardine with pencil and awning stripes of color. Today $4.75 and $6.25. Were $9.50 and $12.50. Also, a few English Sports Hats that were $18.50 to $25 are today $10 each.

2d floor, Old Bldg.—Wanamaker's.

Good shirts for large men. Extra large bodies. Long, roomy sleeves. Woven or printed madras. Designs appropriate to large men. Plain negligee style with stiff cuffs. Sizes 16 to 18. $3.50 each.

Men's Store, Burlington Arcade Floor, New Bldg.—Wanamaker's.

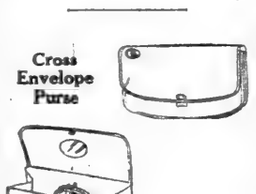
ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

89 Regent Street

For the convenience of Americans in London, purchases may be charged to home accounts.

A Fable: Once upon a time there was a Man in Business. When his Rivals created something new he immediately Copied it, and he always gave them Credit for it in a Public Announcement.

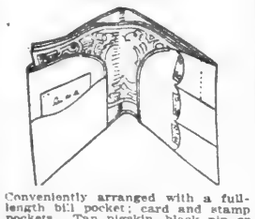
Cross Envelope Purse



Shown open and closed! An attached mirror inside flap, extension pocket with fixed coin purse; tight pocket with flap covering. Strap handle at back. Black English grained patent leather, colored silk lining. Size: 7¼x4¼ inches. Unusual value $9.70

Monogram to order, extra.

Cross Bill Fold



Conveniently arranged with a full-length bill pocket; card and stamp pockets. Tan pigskin, black pin or cobra seal, silk and leather lining. Size: 4¼x4, folded. $5.75

Colored pin or cobra seal leathers $6.00

Initials stamped, 35c extra.

Cross Service Wagon



An extensive line of wicker and solid mahogany serving wagons displayed on our Mezzanine Floor.

White, black or colored enamel wicker wagon (to order) as shown above, is made with top tray, side compartments and shelf underneath, with colored cretonne-under-glass. Rubber tire wheels. Size: 28 inches high over all. Unfitted.. $36.00

Other wicker wagons, from $32.00

Solid mahogany wagons, from $34.50

Fittings, shown above, are extra. Prices submitted upon request.

Cross Bonnet Box



Black enamel Bonnet Boxes, from $12.00

Black enamel Week End Cases, from $13.50

Trunks, from $43.00

A complete line of Bonnet Boxes, "Week-end" Cases, Trunks, etc., shown on our lower floor.

Mark Cross

The World's Greatest Leather Stores

NEW YORK

404 Fifth Ave. (At 37th Street) — 253 Broadway (Opp. City Hall)

BOSTON 145 Tremont St. — **LONDON** 89 Regent St.

Dealers Throughout the World

SHIPOWNERS TO FIX PAY WITH CAPTAINS

Individual Arrangements Will Succeed System of Written Wage Agreements.

MATES ACCEPT 15% CUT

Marine Differences All Ironed Out—New Plan Recognizes Experience and Efficiency.

Masters of American merchant vessels, beginning Aug. 1, will deal individually with ship operators on all wage questions, discarding the practice, effective for several years, of written agreements between associations of operators and masters, which provided for standard wages the country over. The plan of individual wage bargaining was agreed to yesterday by representatives of five masters' associations and spokesmen for the ship operators at a conference called for negotiation of a new wage arrangement to supplant the present written agreement upon its expiration this month.

Coincident with the announcement of Winthrop L. Marvin, Vice President of the American Steamship Owners' Association, of the solution reached with regard to masters' wages, it was also announced that the mates had agreed to accept a 15 per cent. wage cut, effective Aug. 1. This cut is proportionate to that imposed upon engineers and all unlicensed workers, which led to the recent American marine strike. "The agreement reached today was perfectly harmonious and practically unanimous," Mr. Marvin said. "There will be no further negotiations."

Only one conference was necessary for settlement of the details of the new wage arrangement for deck officers. Last week the American Steamship Owners' Association had submitted a proposed wage scale to all of the associations involved. This scale called for a cut of about 15 per cent. for all masters and mates. Representatives of the masters and mates were invited to attend a meeting yesterday morning at the headquarters of the Steamship Association, 11 Broadway.

Present at the meeting were Captain Eugene E. O'Donnell of Boston, Chairman of the association's Wage Committee; J. D. Tomlinson, Vice President of the American Steamship Owners' Association; A. S. Hebble, Superintendent Engineer of the Southern Pacific Steamship Company, and Robert L. Hand, Assistant Manager of the Marine Department of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, all representing the private operators; W. P. Keane, Assistant Director of Operations of the United States Shipping Board; J. C. Jenkins, Assistant Director of Industrial Relations for the Shipping Board; Captain Frederic A. Galinard of the Neptune Association; Captain M. M. Crockett of the Marine Society of the Port of New York; Captain James Dalton of the Shipmasters' Club; Captain I. H. Halsey of the American Steamship Licensed Officers' Association, and Captain John H. Pruett of the Masters' Mates and Pilots' Associations. Other delegates from the Deck Officers' Association also attended.

The suggestion for individual arrangements in the cases of mates came, according to Mr. Marvin, from the steamship owners, and met with immediate favor among a majority of the deck officers' spokesmen. The agreement was reached after about four hours' discussion.

"This arrangement means going back to the good old days," said Mr. Marvin. "Every master's pay will be individually fixed on a basis of merit. Such considerations as experience, efficiency and period of service will enter into each case. The shipowners believe that the masters of ships are in a way their superintendents and should be the representatives of the owners. The new arrangement will make the relations of shipowners and their shipmasters more intimate and will make for better discipline aboard ship."

Captain O'Donnell said that in many cases the pay of masters would not be reduced at all. There was a tacit understanding that no decrease of more than 15 per cent. would be imposed. About 2,500 masters and 9,000 mates are affected, according to Mr. Marvin. The Shipping Board, it was said, after the meeting, may establish, as a Government agency, specific schedules for the pay of masters on Government-owned vessels.

The present pay of masters ranges from $440 a month for captains on Class A vessels of 20,000 or more power tonnage for single screw ships or 15,000 tons or above for twin screw vessels to about $300 for captains of Class F ships of 3,500 tonnage for single screws and 2,500 tonnage for twin screws. The new wage scale, as adopted yesterday, follows:

WAGES PER MONTH.

Class.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
*Captain	205	200	195	190	185	165
First Officer	180	175	170	165	160	135
Second Officer	160	155	150	145	140	†110
Third Officer	140	135	...	...	...	...
Fourth Officer	120	115	...	...	...	...

*Captain's pay to be left to private negotiation with employing company. †When carried.

Eight conditions of employment appear in the new agreement. The first provides for an eight-hour working day in port with extra time off allowed for overtime. The second provides for days off with pay for work performed on holidays. The third provides for night watches in port without extra compensation. Overtime is eliminated by these terms. The fourth provides that no mate who has had less than six hours off duty within the twelve preceding the leaving of port shall be permitted to take charge of a watch. The final clause declares that "there shall be no discrimination against the employment of any master or mate on account of affiliation or non-affiliation with any labor organization."

The return to the system of individual wage bargaining for masters is a radical departure from the present system of written agreements, which were virtually the same as those in force for engineers and all unlicensed workers, the majority of whom are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Most of the masters' associations are not connected with organized labor, but the Masters', Mates' and Pilots' Association is a part of the Federation. The plan of written agreements for masters was adopted in 1917 and has been in force since that time.

FREE PRESTON IN GEM CASE.

Chicago Police, Doubting "Robbery," Can't Prove It False.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Harry Preston of Preston Brothers, wholesale jewelers in New York, who declared he had been robbed of $65,000 of jewelry in the Hotel Sherman and who was held in custody over Monday, was released by the police today.

Attorney Thomas Nash obtained his liberty on a writ of habeas corpus. The police, when asked why they held him, replied that they "did not believe his story that he had been robbed, but had no evidence to prove it false."

Preston was sent back to the Detective Bureau to be either booked or released. The police refused to bring any charge against him.

Insurance men representing Lloyds of London, investigating the alleged robbery, also refused to act. Preston was therefore released.

John Zuckerman, Chicago representative of the jewelry firm, who had been held with Preston, was released late Monday night.

"Zuckerman was not under arrest," Chief of Detectives Hughes said tonight. "He was held several hours as a witness and was released after being questioned."

MINGO OWNERS DENY STEEL INFLUENCE

No Association With Corporation in Policy Toward Mine Workers, They Say.

ADMIT PAYING DEPUTIES

West Virginia County Didn't Have Money to Hire Them, So Operators Made Loan.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Operators in the Mingo, West Virginia, coal fields, in resisting efforts to unionize their workmen, acted entirely on their own accord and were in no way influenced by the United States Steel Corporation, Ernest L. Bailey, Superintendent of the Portsmouth-Solvay Coke Company's mines at Freeburn, Ky., today informed the Senate investigating committee. He emphatically denied, when examined by Senator Kenyon, the Chairman, that there was any association between the operators and the Steel Corporation in policy toward union labor.

Senator Kenyon read a statement, purporting to have been issued by W. Jett Lauck, consulting economist for the United Mine Workers, in which it was charged that the Steel Corporation was the "guiding hand" behind the effort to crush out "the mine workers' organization." The statement said the Steel Corporation, through its subsidiaries, was the largest producer of coal in West Virginia, employing more men than any operator in the region adjacent to Mingo County and was planning, in conjunction with the Norfolk & Western Railroad, to extend its operations in the Mingo field.

Mines supervised by Mr. Bailey are across the Tug River from Mingo County. After Harry Olmstead, representing operators in the region, had testified that twenty-seven persons were known to have been killed during the disorders since the middle of May, 1920, Mr. Bailey described an attack on men employed at his mines who refused to strike. Shots were fired across the river at them and from nearby mountain tops, he said, adding that to protect the men and their families more than 100 high-powered rifles were supplied by the company.

Mr. Bailey testified he had instructions from his superiors not to employ a member of the United Mine Workers unless he renounced his allegiance to the union.

B. Randolph Bias, attorney for the operators, asserted mine owners in the Mingo region had been done "an injustice" by Senator Johnson, Republican, of California, who introduced the resolution for an investigation. On the floor of the Senate, Mr. Bias said, the California Senator had told of cruel treatment of State police toward evicted miners and their families. The recital, he added, was based on erroneous reports.

Senator McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee objected to inclusion in the stenographic report of the hearing any challenge of Senator Johnson's remarks, but other members of the investigating committee held that the statement was not Mr. Johnson's own views and permitted Mr. Bias's remarks to stand.

Charges of union officials that "miners were enslaved and held in peonage" were "absolutely without foundation," Olmsted testified. Private detectives, designated as Deputy Sheriffs, had been paid by the operators, he said, "because the county had insufficient funds." Senator Sterling, Republican, of South Dakota questioned the propriety of such procedure. Olmsted explained that the mine owners, needing protection, lent the money to the county for the payment of deputies with an understanding for reimbursement.

LARESCH JURY PICKED.

Judge Crain Will Preside at Trial for Murder of Police Lieut. Horton.

A jury was completed yesterday afternoon before Judge Crain in General Sessions for the trial of Nicholas Laresch for the murder last December of Police Lieutenant Floyd Horton after a hold-up in the lobby of an apartment house at 540 West 146th Street.

Assistant District Attorney George Brothers said that Laresch was seated in the front seat of an automobile from which Lieutenant Horton was shot and killed, after the Lieutenant had shot and killed Joseph Laresch, brother of the defendant, in the car. He said that Nicholas Laresch drove the car at a high rate of speed after the shooting of the police Lieutenant, with the body of his brother in the rear of the car alongside Mrs. Lucilla E. Brooks, wife of a Chicago real estate man.

Mrs. Brooks would be the principal witness against Laresch, the prosecutor said. She was wounded in the arm by one of the bullets fired by the Lieutenant before he died in the street while pursuing the car. John Cavanaugh, who was formerly Superintendent of the apartment house, would be another witness called by the State, Mr. Brothers said.

BAIL DENIED MRS. BURKETT.

Woman in Roosevelt Case Said to Have Been Diss De Barr's Aid.

When Mrs. Emma Richardson Burkett was arraigned before Judge Alfred J. Talley yesterday in General Sessions on an indictment charging her with forging the name of the late Theodore Roosevelt to a promissory note for $69,000, District Attorney John T. Dooling was informed by a man in court that thirty years ago the defendant had served as private secretary to Ann O'Delia Diss De Barr, who was tried in this city for defrauding General Luther Marsh out of large sums of money by means of alleged spiritualistic paintings.

Mr. Dooling did not call the attention of Judge Talley to the alleged identification when the court held the woman without bail. He said later that in his investigation of Mrs. Burkett's activities since she filed her claim for the money on the executors of the former President's estate, he had learned that she was connected with a spiritualist's establishment near her home, and that she also posed as a fortune teller at times.

DR. SCHURMAN AT LUNCHEON

New York Members of Consortium Honor Minister to China.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, Minister to China, was the guest yesterday of the New York members of the American group in the consortium for China at luncheon at India House. Thomas W. Lamont presided, and Frederick W. Stevens, representative of the American group at Peking, welcomed Dr. Schurman to China.

In the course of brief remarks Mr. Lamont, Dr. Schurman and Mr. Stevens expressed satisfaction over the organizing of a local Chinese banking group along the lines suggested at the consortium meeting in New York last October, and in the fact that this Chinese banking group was already functioning acceptably in assisting the Peking Government.

At the luncheon were Mortimer L. Schiff, Charles H. Sabin, Alvin W. Krech, Thatcher M. Brown, George Whitney, A. J. Sheldon, Harold Stanley, H. T. S. Green, R. M. Byrnes, G. M. Dahl, Roger H. Williams, Benjamin Joy, Howard Beebe, E. E. Quantrell and Theodore G. Smith.

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.

As the Vogue Reaches Its Height The Prices Reach their Lowest Level in

WOMEN'S CAPES

Of Black Canton Silk Crêpe

IRREGULAR HEM FRINGED CAPE

45.00

Of genuine Jacquard Canton Silk Crêpe; with irregular hem that is as smart as it is graceful; lined with crêpe de chine.

VIONNET OR LIBERTY CAPE MODELS

49.50

Copy of *The* Vionnet cape with fringed long stole scarf; lined with Canton Silk Crêpe. Copy of the all enveloping Liberty Cape lined with Pussy Willow.

CANTON CRÊPE SHAWL CAPE

58.00

A cape or a shawl as the occasion demands, of genuine Canton Silk crêpe with very deep fringe; self-lined.

WOMEN'S WRAP SHOP—*Fourth Floor*

Saks

METROPOLITAN CLOTHES *for* MEN

Really a Wonderful Opportunity!

THE SEMI-ANNUAL SALE *of*

MEN'S SUITS

Former Prices: 55.00, 53.00, 50.00, 48.00, 45.00 and 43.00

Now $33

This great offering comprises suits made up-to-the-minute in the season's smartest models, fabrics and colorings. The workmanship is our own—each garment is cut and tailored with all that distinctiveness which sustains our reputation for clothes.

We frankly believe that these are the greatest values ever offered in a clothing sale anywhere or at any time

Small Charge for Alterations — *Fifth Floor*

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), last page.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd, Manhattan
Court Street at Montague, Brooklyn

Buy Reputation, Not A Mere Reduction!

$65 and $60 World-Famous

Stein-Bloch Suits

$49.50

$45 Suits ..... *now* $36.50
$50 Suits ..... *now* $42.50
$55 Suits ..... *now* $45.50
$75 and $70 Suits .. *now* $59.50

No Charge For Alterations If Required

COMPARE



USE CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

Every parent and guardian of children should join in the crusade against firetrap schools. Insist that all school buildings be of concrete—firesafe always, least expensive in the long run.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
To Improve and Extend Uses of Concrete

Atlanta				San Francisco
Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	Parkersburg	Seattle
Dallas	Helena	Milwaukee	Pittsburgh	St. Louis
Denver	Indianapolis	Minneapolis	Portland, Oreg.	Vancouver, B.C.
Des Moines	Kansas City	New York	Salt Lake City	Washington

Write for Schoolhouse Booklet 5-5



Form's That Save Time

Accounting departments of many large business houses are now using the National double-page forms for Notes, Drafts, and Trade Acceptances Payable and Receivable.

Ask your stationer to show you National Forms Nos. 7016 and 7017. For binding these forms, use National Ring Binders 6427 and 6428.

Look for This Trade Mark When You Buy

NATIONAL

Loose Leaf and Bound Books

NATIONAL BLANK BOOK COMPANY 18 Riverside, HOLYOKE, MASS.

Globe-Wernicke

Special Sale of Export Samples

Desks—Chairs—Tables

The Globe-Wernicke Co.

451 Broadway
near Grand Street

OF OFFICER'S WIFE

Prosecutor Asks Illinois Authorities as to Major Hayes's Marriage Annulment.

ALSO QUERIES WASHINGTON

Woman, Deaf, and With Little Money, Is in a Quandary as to Her Future.

After listening to the story of Mrs. Ethel Hayes who said that her husband, Major Philip Hayes, executive athletic officer of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point had abandoned her at the Hotel Astor, Acting District Attorney Joab Banton last night began an investigation into Mrs. Hayes's charges by communicating with the War Department at Washington and the State Attorney at Chicago.

Mr. Banton announced that the first thing to clear up was the circumstances of the annulment of marriage granted to Major Hayes in Chicago on July 11 together with the story of Mrs. Hayes that she was never served with papers in the suit and that her husband had said he had dropped the suit, yet continued to live with her at West Point, Atlantic City and in various hotels in this city until within a week of the day the annulment was granted.

Mr. Banton, after he and Assistant District Attorney Robert Johnston had been closeted with Mrs. Hayes for two hours, said:

"As the alleged abandonment occurred in New York County, we will pursue the case to find out whether there is any criminal action possible here. The fact that Major Hayes may have lived with his wife does not, in my opinion, affect the annulment action.

To Report on Case.

"Mrs. Hayes's story seems to be corroborated by documentary proof that she has in her possession, consisting of telegrams and letters from her husband, some of them very affectionate, and also hotel bills showing they lived together recently in Atlantic City and elsewhere.

"Mr. Johnstone is studying the legal aspect of the case, and will make a report soon. The records appear to show that the couple lived together as man and wife up to July 4, although he started the annulment action last March.

Mrs. Hayes said she and Major Hayes were married in Chicago on Feb. 9, 1918, and lived together until he abandoned her at the Hotel Astor. She said she went to West Point on July 11 to look for her husband, but that the officer of the day told her that a sufficient annulment of marriage had been granted her husband on June 18.

"I have telegraphed to the State's attorney in Chicago asking that a certified copy of the judgment roll in the case be sent me. I have also communicated with the Secretary of War asking to be informed of Major Hayes's whereabouts.

In the meantime Mrs. Hayes, who says she is the daughter of a titled British jurist, is in an extremely pitiful condition. A month ago she lost her hearing and is without friends, medical attention or funds.

Needs Rest, She Says.

"She could obtain relief if she went to Chicago and asked that the annulment be set aside; that is, if what she says is true and she was not the wife of Charles M. Washburn when she married Major Hayes. She says her first husband is dead."

Mr. Banton said that if the decree of annulment was valid there was nothing the New York authorities could do. He said that Mrs. Hayes sent a telegram to West Point yesterday, but that it was returned to her with the notation that Major Hayes was not there.

"I do not know what to do," said Mrs. Hayes after talking with the officials. The hotel management has been very kind to me, but I think perhaps I had better leave the hotel because they do not like the notoriety. I need to rest for a few days and am willing to work at anything after that. I am willing to go to a hospital for treatment, but do not know where to go. All I have in the world is $20 and I had to relinquish the services of a nurse tonight because I had no more money to pay her."

DID NOT CONTEST SUIT.

Mrs. Hayes Is Quoted as Saying She Loved Major Too Dearly.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Mrs. Ethel M. Hayes did not contest the annulment proceedings of her husband, Major Philip Hayes, army instructor at West Point, in the Superior Court in Chicago because she loved him too dearly, according to a letter she is alleged to have written to his attorney, F. B. Murray.

Mrs. Hayes recently complained to officials in Washington that her husband deserted her July 4, but the Cook County records show she had full knowledge of the procedure which separated the couple on June 30 in a decree of Judge Sabath handed down on that date in the Superior Court and entered on July 11.

In the annulment proceedings three other husbands are listed. From two of them, it was alleged, Mrs. Hayes had never been divorced. Judge Joseph Sabath stated in signing the annulment decree that he did not believe Mrs. Hayes was mentally well balanced. She told Major Hayes before they were married she was once the wife of Jack Tiffany, a sportsman. Later she admitted that the name of Tiffany was fictitious, it was said. It was contended in the proceedings that she was the wife of Clifford M. Washburn, an oil broker of El Paso. A letter from him presented to the court in Chicago said she was a dangerous woman and that she should be committed to some institution. The letter also stated that Washburn believed she had been married to a contractor named Corbett in Kansas City before he married her.

HURT IN RUNAWAY CRASH.

Horses Drawing Truckload of Iron Pipes Wreck Trolley Car.

Frightened by the noise of an automobile, two horses pulling a truck laden with iron pipes became unmanageable and crashed against the front of an Eighth Avenue car at Forty-fourth Street, smashing windows and a part of the wooden framework of the car. Four men were injured, two of them seriously.

The trolley car was full. The women in it became hysterical and a few fainted. The injured men were Robert Zank, 21 years old, of 212 Madison Street, Hoboken, whose left leg was fractured; Joseph Richard, 43, of 39 West Ninety-fourth Street, a salesman, left leg broken; John Ridgeway, 52, of 274 West Forty-sixth Street, a laborer, and William Krulager, 41, of 464 Irving Avenue, the Bronx, cut on face and hands.

Zank, driver of the truck, owned by the Knoebles Express Company, of 262 Central Avenue, West Hoboken, and Richard, were taken to Bellevue Hospital. The others were sent home after first aid treatment had been administered.

Mack McHughes, of 416 West Forty-sixth Street, motorman of the street car, was approaching Forty-fourth Street, when he saw the truck horses dashing up the avenue. To give the horses a clear path, he stopped his car, but the truck swerved into it.

The heavy wagon tongue penetrated the front of the car and a score of lengths of pipe tore away about five feet of the framework, scattering glass in every direction. Several pipes struck Richard, who was sitting directly in back of the motorman, and pinned him to the floor. When the passengers realized the danger, they rushed to the rear of the car, thereby escaping serious injuries. The horses were not seriously hurt.

AFTER FIGHT IN AUTO

Men Taken After Struggle in Canadian Car Charged With Having $50,000 in Drug.

Charged with smuggling 300 cans of opium across the Canadian border, Ortinio Antonacci of Montreal was arrested yesterday at Division and Bayard Streets by the police and Federal authorities. The prisoner was driving a high-powered automobile carrying a Canadian license number, and the officers had to draw their pistols before he would stop. Detective Frank Quigley, who jumped on the running board, was thrown off by the driver. Detective Louis Pastorini then pulled his pistol and threatened to shoot. In the rear seat, according to Deputy Police Commissioner Simon, in charge of the Narcotic Squad, 300 cans of opium valued at $50,000 were found.

Later in the day, Antonacci was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock. The defendant, who said he was a waiter, was held in $10,000 bail.

Assistant United States Attorney Francis W. McGurk said that the prisoner had told him that while in Montreal he received the contraband stuff to deliver to a man on Broome Street, whose name he did not know.

Four arrests for alleged violations of the narcotic law were made yesterday in the cellar at 240 Eldridge Street, where the officers alleged that they found 30 vials of heroin after they had purchased three vials from the defendants. Peter J. Lamb, a special agent of the Department of Justice, was assisted by Detectives Quigley and Pastorini.

The men arrested gave their names as Harry G. Edelowitz, a clerk, of 376 St. Mark's Place, and John Harris, a bookkeeper, of 85 Forsyth Street, charged with selling narcotics, and Thomas Brennan and John Weil, both seamen, living in the Seamen's Institute, charged with violation of the sanitary code in having narcotics.

FRENCH MAKE EXAMPLE OF MOROCCAN SLAYER

Soldier Who Robbed and Beat German on the Rhine Is Put to Death Before Troops.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 19.—At Mayence this morning the French military authorities staged the death before a firing squad of Mohamed Ben Ahmed, a Moroccan soldier who robbed a German and beat him so badly that he died.

The execution was staged in a manner calculated to answer German charges that French colonials could maltreat Germans on the Rhine with impunity. The affair took place on the aviation field before 4,000 troops representing detachments from all the units of the French Army of Occupation. A brother of the victim was on hand, as were a large number of German journalists and several French reporters, to say nothing of Mayor Hoesecht, accompanied by notabilities of the city.

At ten minutes after 5 o'clock the convicted man, accompanied by fifty fellow-troopers, was marched before the assembled Sixty-third Regiment, to which he belonged, and then he faced the firing squad, composed of six Frenchmen and six Moroccans. He refused to allow his eyes to be bandaged and asked not to be tied to a stake. At 5:28 the sergeant gave the order to fire.

After the man had fallen dead the troops, to the music of their regimental bands, paraded past the body. General Schmidt, the French Military Governor of Mayence, addressed the German journalists, saying: "Gentlemen, you have just seen the working of French justice."

GERMANY TURNS OVER 31,000,000 MARKS MORE

Is Ready to Pay 41,000,000 Marks in Addition on First Billion Marks of Reparations.

PARIS, July 19.—The Reparation Commission issued today an official statement announcing that the German Government had just paid to it 31,000,000 gold marks in European currency on account of the three months' notes given in the latter part of May in settlement of the 1,000,000,000 gold marks due before June 1.

The commission announces that the 1,000,000,000 marks were to be made up as follows when the pledges were accepted by the commission in May: Three months' treasury notes amounting to 839,573,000 marks and currency 160,427,000.

Including the remittance of 31,000,000 marks paid today, Germany now has redeemed 114,949,000 marks, making a total of 275,376,000 marks paid on account of the 1,000,000,000 marks.

The German Government has informed the Reparation Commission that it is ready to remit immediately 41,000,000 marks more in European currency, which will bring the total paid in specie and currency to more than 310,000,000 marks.

CREW OF 31 ABANDON BATTERED FREIGHTER

Four American Steamer Binghamton, Ashore on Gannet Dry Ledge, Will Be a Total Loss.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 19.—Captain M. L. Gilbert and the thirty men in the crew of the American freight steamship Binghamton, which went ashore on Gannet Dry Ledge in a dense fog early today, landed safely tonight in the ship's boats at Chebocque Point. The wreck is about fifteen miles from Yarmouth.

When the crew abandoned the steamship at 2 o'clock this afternoon, she was being battered by a heavy sea. Holds 2 and 3 were flooded, and there was about six feet of water in the engine room. Several tons of cargo had been jettisoned in an effort to lighten the vessel, but owing to her exposed position it was feared she might be a total loss.

The Binghamton registers 1,549 net tons, and is owned by the Bergen Navigation Company of Panama. She sailed from New York on June 25 for Riga, Russia, with a cargo of clothing, shoes and other commodities. She left Boston three days ago.

NEXT SCHOOL BUDGET UP.

Board of Education Hears About High School Needs.

The budget committee of the Board of Education continued its hearings yesterday on the estimate for 1922. District Superintendent John S. Roberts, who is in charge of intermediate or junior high school, said that ten new junior high schools will be organized soon.

George H. Chatfield, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Attendance, said that nineteen additional persons would be needed to carry out the law with regard to health certificates. He estimated that between 150,000 and 200,000 children would receive this certificate.



Chapeaux La Marquise

$8.50

Our usual price $12.89

The Vogue of Satin and Horsehair Hats

Every hat made specially for this event.

Smart shapes embodying the season's most becoming and desirable styles.

The crowns are of fine satin ribbon—the brims are horsehair faced with silk.

In all black, navy or brown; black with white facing or navy with white facing.

Macy's—Second Floor, Front.

R. H. Macy & Co. Inc.

HERALD SQUARE NEW YORK CITY

Macy's Macy's

The Shop of Original Modes

RUSSEKS

FIFTH AVENUE

Between 54th and 55th Streets

FINAL SALES

July Clearance

REMAINDER OF SUMMER MODES

Dresses Suits Coats

Reduced to a Fraction of Their Actual Values for Quick Disposal Before Arrival of Fall Modes

DRESSES of	White Canton Crepe, Taffeta and Tricotine	29.50
DRESSES of	Black and Navy Canton Crepe in smart, new models	39.50
DRESSES of	Canton and Elizabeth Crepe, Twills, Laces and Silk Chiffon	49.50
SUITS of	Heather Jersey in smart models	12.50
SUITS of	Sport Flannel, belted models—contrasting coats and skirts	24.50
SUITS of	Tricotine, in plain and embroidered effects	24.50
CAPES of	Angora Wool for Sports and Beach Wear	12.50
COATS of	Tricotine, Satin and Flannel sports models	22.50
COATS of	Canton Crepe, Chinchilla cloth and Camels' Hair	35.00
COATS of	Marvella, Evora, and embroidered and beaded Canton Crepe	69.50

Imported Silk Knitted Sweater Blouses in the new color combinations 12.50

Stern Brothers

West 42nd St. (Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues) West 43rd St.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION SALE

Now in Progress:

Men's and Young Men's SUITS

At Savings of $15.50 to 25.50

Representing the greatest value-giving we have announced this season in Men's Clothing.

$29.50

Cheviots Worsteds Unfinished Worsteds
Serges Tweeds Herringbones

Tailored upon smart lines by the Kirschbaum Shops in fabrics both highly desirable and durable.

Owing to the extraordinarily low basis upon which these Suits have been marked, it will be necessary to make a slight charge for any alterations required.

ALL SIZES ALL MODELS

STORE CLOSED ON SATURDAY.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue, at 35th Street—N. Y.

Established 1879

IN THE MEN'S SHOP—FIFTH FLOOR

29.00 *or* 39.00

That's all you need to pay for a suit if you buy it in the July Clearance of Men's and Young Men's Fancy Mixture Suits.

included are

Tweeds, Worsteds, Herringbones, Pencil Stripes, Shepherd Plaids and Cambridge Flannels

IN LONG, SHORT, STOUT AND REGULAR SIZES

The 29.00 Suits were 35.00 to 40.00

The 39.00 Suits were 45.00 to 60.00

REIS UNION SUITS

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MAN'S CLOSEST FRIEND

Lawyers Title and Trust Company
160 Broadway, N. Y.
44 Court St., Brooklyn.
Transacts all Trust Company Business

Purity Cross

Chicken in Jelly Lobster Newburg
Chicken a la King Ox Tongue

At grocers and delicatessens in handy tins all ready to serve.

On EXHIBITION Today Only at the
WINOLD REISS STUDIO
4 Christopher St.
South Sea Island Panels
Painted by Winold Reiss
for the
South Sea Island Ballroom
of the
Hotel Sherman, Chicago

HOW LONG WILL CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN CHINA LAST?

WILL THEY LAST? ARE THEY EFFECTIVE? WHAT ARE THEY DOING? OR, WILL THE CHINESE TAKE CHARGE AND RUN THEM THEMSELVES?

These and other phases of Missions in China will be discussed openly this (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock.

The discussion will be opened by Mr. W. M. Van Norden, who spent two years in China studying the situation, and is the author of "Who's Who Among the Chinese."

Missionaries and Chinese students, both Christian and non-Christian, are invited to participate.

MANHATTAN CHURCH,
Broadway at 76th Street.
Informal Reception Follows.

First

The New York Times in June published 74,306 agate lines of Women's Specialty Shop advertising, more than twice as much as any other New York morning newspaper.

SEEKS TO SPEED UP LICENSES FOR AUTOS

Director Lord Goes to Albany Today to Ask for Examiners to Relieve Congestion.

MANY COMPLAINTS MADE

Applicants Compelled to Wait Two to Four Weeks, They Say, to Get Permits to Drive Cars.

Besieged daily by hundreds of automobile owners and drivers, many of whom say they have been waiting two to four weeks to obtain licenses, the Automobile Bureau of the Secretary of State, at Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street, has got so far behind in its work that Bert Lord, its director, is going to Albany today in an effort to increase his staff of examiners.

Congestion in the bureau has been the cause of innumerable complaints by applicants for licenses. Yesterday a line of more than twenty persons was formed in front of a window placarded "Application Blanks." The window was empty. The second man in the line said he had been waiting there half an hour, and he stood many minutes longer before a clerk appeared at the aperture.

"Why," wailed one applicant, "should it take so much longer to get a license to drive a motor car than it does to obtain a license to get married? I let my license lapse seven years ago, and now I want to get another one, but it looks like it will take me seven more years to get it."

Autos Placed in Storage.

Another man, who for thirty minutes had been lined up before a second window, where applicants were required to present their cards before being sent out with road-test examiners, said he had applied for a license last Thursday. He waited long in line before he could file his application. On Saturday he received a notice to report for examination yesterday at 9 A. M. He reported, and lingered long again.

Effects of this license congestion are reflected in garages, where new automobiles are held in storage by their owners, waiting for the Automobile Bureau to approve their applications and forward their licenses.

An instance was found in a garage in the Highbridge section of the Bronx. A motor car owner applied on June 10 last for his operator's and owner's licenses. That was several days after he purchased an automobile. The car was delivered within two or three days, but the owner could not use it until July 15 because he failed to get his license until then. The wife of this owner made application ten days ago. She underwent the road test yesterday, and was told she would get her license in "several days."

From delays and annoyances such as these, however, Mr. Lord, formerly director of the Motor Vehicle Bureau, who assumed charge of the new Automobile Bureau on July 1, promises early relief.

"We are improving the situation every day," he said.

Albany tomorrow to ask for additional examiners, and motor car owners and operators may be assured that by the end of another week applications for licenses will be handled with the greatest expedition."

Licenses Issued in Five Days.

Licenses, he said, were now being issued within four to five days from the date of application. With a view to further reducing delays, he was revising and simplifying the clerical methods in the office.

It requires at least four or five days to procure a motor car license, according to Mr. Lord, because the Automobile Bureau must verify much of the information furnished by prospective drivers and owners. An application is filed, for instance, on Monday, and the applicant is investigated next day so that the Bureau may also mail to him on Tuesday a notice to report for examination. He usually reports for the road test on Wednesday or Thursday and on the day following receives his license.

One of the bureau's hardest tasks is to direct road tests. There are approximately 300 applicants a day and at least on three days of each week. There are only three examiners to conduct the test designed to eliminate inexperienced and incompetent drivers. There are only six examiners for the entire city and three have been assigned to Brooklyn on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. The three assigned to Brooklyn must examine about 250 applicants each day, tests are conducted.

Because the Automobile Bureau has discontinued the practice of supplying State machines for road tests, applicants must use their own cars for examinations. As a result hundreds of automobiles are parked in the neighborhood of Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street. Examinations, therefore, are made with expedition to prevent traffic congestion.

The total force of the Automobile Bureau formerly was 115 men and women, and this number has been reduced to 75, according to Mr. Lord. The reduction was part of the present Administration's plan of retrenchment. When Mr. Lord appears before the State Civil Service Commission in Albany today he will ask for at least six more examiners.

DEMPSEY PAID BEFORE BOUT

Champion's Check Was Not Made Out to Edgren, Stakeholder.

Tex Rickard testified in the Supreme Court yesterday in the discovery proceedings brought by counsel for Frank J. Spellman, who is suing Jack Dempsey and Jack Kearns for $100,000, to determine whether Rickard held any property for either of the defendants which could be attached in the suit on the ground that they were non-residents. Dempsey's $6,300 automobile already has been attached.

Rickard testified freely and said that on June 29 he had paid all the money due Dempsey for the Carpentier bout. He produced a canceled check drawn to the order of James Woods, manager of the Hotel Belmont, for $300,000. Carpentier's check was drawn to Robert Edgren. The Dempsey check was paid on the date of issue, June 28. The witness said that he could not tell offhand what interest Dempsey and Kearns have in the fight pictures.

FARMERS TOUR MARKETS.

State Federation Members Guests of Milk Board at Dinner.

Representatives of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation and county agricultural agents, who are here for a three-day visit, continued yesterday their tour of the city's markets. During the morning they visited the office of City Commissioner of Markets Edwin J. O'Malley and the Mercantile Exchange.

In the afternoon, the agriculturalists, who represent all counties in the State, visited commission houses in the downtown district, the open markets in Gansevoort Street and the West Washington Market, the hay markets at Thirty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue and the New York Hay Exchange. Last evening the delegates were guests of the New York Milk Conference Board at dinner at the Hotel Pennsylvania. They inspected the milk receiving depots of the large milk companies later in the evening.

ENGINEERS ELECT FINLAY.

Named Chairman of Metropolitan Section, A. S. M. E.

W. S. Finlay Jr. of the American Water Works and Electric Company has been elected Chairman of the Metropolitan Section, the largest of the local sections of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, which embraces a membership of more than 3,000 in the metropolitan district. G. I. Rhodes of Ford, Bacon & Davis, Secretary, and Robert B. Wolf of R. B. Wolf & Co., Treasurer, with A. E. Allen of the Westinghouse Company, constitute the Executive Committee.

The Metropolitan Section, organized in 1910, under which are held public forums on engineering topics, has subcommittees on power engineering, industrial relations, educational manufacturing, production engineering and legislation. It is one of a system of local sections extending throughout the country.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers announces the appointment of a new committee on relations between general meetings, professional divisions and local sections. The members are L. P. Alford of New York, editor of "Management Engineering"; Dean Dexter S. Kimball of Cornell, Professor W. B. Gregory of Tulane University, J. H. Herron of Cleveland and G. A. Orrok, J. W. Roe and H. A. Reed of New York.

SAYS VICTIM IS HUSBAND.

Wife of Oregon Dentist Identifies Headless Body Found Under Auto.

ROSEBURG, Ore., July 19.—Testifying that she believed the headless body found beneath her husband's wrecked and burned automobile last week was that of her husband, the missing dentist, Mrs. R. M. Brumfield today was a witness before the Coroner's Jury which has the task of deciding whether the victim was the dentist or Dennis Russell, a laborer, whom he is accused of killing.

She identified a ring found on the body as that of her husband. A watch and chain, a burned portion of a necktie, a scarf pin, a leather key case and a knife found in the wreckage also were identified.

"I viewed the body in the morgue, and it is most certainly that of my husband," Mrs. Brumfield testified.

Drink Coca-Cola

DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING

Sparkling with bubbles of icy carbonated water—Sweet with the nutritious sweetness of pure cane sugar—Flavored with a perfect blend of choicest savors.

Nothing else can equal it.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.



15 Factories, 10 Warehouses, 3,000 Jobbers, 1,200 Bottlers and 100,000 Retailers Supply Coca-Cola to Every Part of the U. S. A., Canada and Cuba.

Nothing to Compare With Cadillac in Value—
Even from the Angle of Price

There has never been a time in its history when the Cadillac was not plainly the greatest value in America, or, indeed, in the entire world—*even if you approach it from the angle of price.*

In America no car is comparable with it in point of long and honorable history, or demonstrated performance-value over a long period.

No car that assumes or aspires to comparison with Cadillac is *known* in anything like the same measure for undeviating reliability, and dollar-for-dollar return in uninterrupted long-service.

No other car has ever won anything like the same overwhelming admission on the part of the public that it gives back dividends of unbroken satisfaction for every mile of use, whether the distance traveled be one or one hundred thousand miles.

Value expresses itself in the Cadillac not merely in countless miles of freedom from overhauling, adjustment, or repair, but—as a result of that freedom—in lower cost of maintenance which lesser cars cannot equal.

Expert opinion in Great Britain has pronounced the Cadillac the greatest car in the world *regardless of price.*

American opinion unanimously echoes that conviction—and both nations are right.

Phaeton	$3790	Touring Car	$3940	Roadster	$3790
Victoria	4540	Suburban	5190	Town Brougham	5690
Sedan	4950	Limousine	5290	Imperial Limousine	5390

F. O. B. Detroit, War Tax to be added

DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CORPORATION

Inglis M. Uppercu, President.

Broadway at Sixty-second Street.

Brooklyn, Bridgeport, New Rochelle, Poughkeepsie, Newark, White Plains

CADILLAC

"Talk of the Town"

"Did you ever ride so comfortably?" "Could you tell when you crossed the tracks?" "I looked at the oil gauge at 200 miles—apparently we didn't use any." "I averaged over 27 miles to the gallon that last trip—sand and mud most of the way."—You hear it everywhere. All America is talking of this astonishing Overland—and *America is proud of it too!*



A GOOD INVESTMENT

Overland Now $695

America's low cost *now $200 reduced!* Add to its low cost its gasoline, oil and tire economy and its low upkeep—and you get a *service per mile* that *never* has been *equalled* or approached. Then add its amazing comfort *on Triplex Springs,* plus its quality. Its baked enamel finish! Its curtains that open with the doors! Its complete convenience! —Then rush your order in for Summer use.

Touring, f. o. b. Toledo	was, $ 895	now, $ 695
Roadster, f. o. b. Toledo	was, 895	now, 695
Coupe, f. o. b. Toledo	was, 1425	now, 1000
Sedan, f. o. b. Toledo	was, 1475	now, 1275

All Present Models will Be Continued

OPEN EVENINGS

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.

Broadway at 50th Street Tel. Circle 8400

Bronx: 2436 Grand Concourse (Near 188th St.) Tel. Fordham 5340

Brooklyn: Cor. Fulton Street and Bedford Avenue. Tel. Lafayette 8800

Newark: 586 Broad Street. Tel. Mulberry 4020

Main Service Station: 531 West 57th St. Circle 8200

Ask About Extremely Easy Payments

OPEN EVENINGS

CORSAIRS BALANCE BOOKS AND DEPART

Even Accounts With Giants by Capturing Final Game of Series, 10 to 1.

TWO HOMERS AID VISITORS

Carey and Grimm Each Contribute a Circuit Clout With Runners on Board.

The Pirates dissembled their love with entire success yesterday afternoon at the Polo Grounds. They courted Miss Manhattan, in fact, cave man style, with a huge scantling, leaving deep bruises as a parting token of their esteem and affection. Thereby they balanced accounts with the New Yorkers in the series just closed, and departed for other climes still in possession of the three-game lead over the Giants which they flaunted upon their arrival here. The score of the final massacre was 10 to 1.

It was a painful game to watch. It is a painful game to write about. It will probably be a painful game to read about for those fortunate enough not to have witnessed it, and such persons are hereby advised to accept the mere statement of the score as just given, and to read no further, thereby possibly avoiding starting the day in an outburst of unmanly tears. Those who have a sympathetic feeling for pitchers in distress and who dislike to read of their being blown from the mound under vicious cannonading are especially warned to turn aside from this column and grapple with the latest news from Wall Street by way of a jolly change.

The parade of New York twirlers was about two hours in passing a given point. Bill Ryan headed the procession and he accepted quite a hearty thumping at the hands of the Pittsburgh bandits in the very opening inning. In the fourth, observing to their surprise that Bill seemed to be still there in the box, the Pirates got out their cutlasses and nailed him clear over the side of the ship. Jim Scalise appeared next and was hanged with much fervor by the Pennsylvanians. Before the program was concluded Messrs. Benton, Zink and Causey were unblanketed for the approval of the fans, and of the Buccaneers.

The comparative pitching poverty of the visitors was emphasized by the fact that they were able to afford only one poor little twirler as opposed to the riches in this line unveiled by the local team. Come to think of it, however, he didn't seem so little and didn't seem so poor. His name is Babe Adams, and he stuck around all through the game because he didn't have anywhere else to go. He didn't fool the Giant batsmen, though. Not for a minute. They knew all the time that they couldn't hit him.

Rain Tries to Save Giants.

The weather gods were on the side of the Giants and they tried their best to avert the defeat by sending a downpour to drench the scene just after the guests had made the score 10 to 0 in that terrible fourth chapter. Umpire Brennan, however, has recently had a run-in with Jupiter Pluvius, and declined to be a party to his strife. So Bill kept the athletes playing and the crowd cussing for about a quarter of an hour, and then the rain ceased and the game dragged out the rest of its drenched course.

It may be mentioned, without fear of successful contradiction, that the Giants failed to break any speed records in their play during the deluge. They would have been quite content to have the game set back to the end of the fourth inning, which would have made it no contest. In fact, it was that, anyway.

There was no conspicuous delay on the part of the Corsairs in showing that they were out for business and that it was no friendly business. Bill Ryan found that his position on the mound was a peculiarly exposed one, but he used his ground under punishment that netted three runs for the hostile band from Pennsylvania. Bill had heard that there are two sides to every controversy and he fully expected the Giants to offer a few arguments in rebuttal anyhow.

Carson Bigbee opened the attack by jamming the ball against the front of the lower right field stand for a vigorous single. He dashed to second while Jays was being thrown out by Bancroft. Then Rabbit Maranville lingered around until Ryan finally passed him. Cutshaw's slam took an erratic bound at Frisch's feet and was thereby converted into a single, which filled the bases. Babe Robertson lifted a sacrifice bunt to George Burns and Bigbee crossed the plate for the catch. Maranville and Cutshaw advancing a peg each. Barnhart's clean one-base drive to centre scored both of them. Grimm filed to Burns.

Dave Bancroft doubled to left centre with one out in the Giants' portion of the first, but Frisch filed to Robertson, and Young was whiffed. In the second George Kelly started with a one-bagger to left centre and then cooled his rubber heels on the sack while Walker and Rawlings fanned. Earl Smith produced a single to right and Kelly reached third, but that was his limit, for Adams threw out Ryan.

The Buccaneers did no damage to the home cause or the feelings of the crowd in the second or third sessions, but in the fourth the malevolence of the visitors was manifested at great length and considerable width. Barnhart, who was to make two appearances in this chapter, got a walk to start things going. His stay on first was brief, for Grimm promptly whaled the ball into the upper stand opposite right field and cantered leisurely along the highways, preceded by Barnhart. Schmidt played the pigeon to the far reaches of left centre field for a triple.

Sallee Replaces Ryan.

At this point Bill Ryan, almost as fatigued as the fans were, took his departure, having been informed that it was nice and cool in the clubhouse and that neither Pirates nor mosquitoes would be able to annoy him there. Slim Sallee advanced still ascended the hillock with the air of one sent to the sacrifice. Babe Adams was the first to see Slim, and the Babe was so surprised to see that formidable form in the box that he slashed the ball to right for a perfectly valid single, which forwarded Schmidt over the tablet.

Curt Walker made a long dash after Bigbee's short fly and nabbed it neatly, demonstrating that some of the Pirate could be put out if the matter was properly approached. Max Carey, jealous of the applause drawn from two Pittsburgh drummers in a box by Grimm's long thump, swung mightily and inserted the globule among the bleacherites in the left field structure. Adams consented to act as advance guard for Carey on his homeward way, and two more tallies were added to an already plethoric account. Rabbit Maranville singled to centre and went to the midway station on Cutshaw's out. Frisch to Kelly. Robertson launched a two-baser to left centre, which tallied Maranville, and scored himself on Barnhart's single to centre. Barnhart overran first and was run down for the final out.

The Giants gathered their lone and unimportant tally in the fifth, when Rawlings tripled and scored on an infield out.

The score:

PITTSBURGH (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,lf	5	1	1	2	1
Carey,cf	5	1	2	1	0
Maranv'le,ss	3	2	2	2	2
Cutshaw,2b	5	1	2	2	3
Robertson,rf	4	1	2	3	0
Barnhart,3b	4	1	2	0	1
Grimm,1b	5	1	1	8	0
Schmidt,c	4	1	2	7	0
Adams,p	5	1	2	0	1
Total	40	10	15	27	8

NEW YORK (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	0	2	5	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	1	2	1
Frisch,3b	4	0	0	0	3
Young,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Zink,p	1	0	0	0	0
Kelly,1b	4	0	2	13	1
Walker,cf	4	0	1	1	1
Rawlings,2b	4	1	1	0	2
Smith,c	4	0	1	5	0
Ryan,p	1	0	0	0	1
Sallee,p	1	0	0	0	0
Benton,p	0	0	0	0	0
Stengel,rf	2	0	0	1	0
aBrown	1	0	0	0	0
Causey,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	1	8	27	15

a Batted for Zink in eighth.

Errors—Cutshaw, Rawlings.

Pittsburgh	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	—10
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Bancroft, Robertson. Three-base hits—Schmidt, Rawlings. Home runs—Carey, Grimm. Stolen base—Schmidt. Sacrifice—Robertson. Left on bases—New York 7, Pittsburgh 8. Bases on balls—Off Ryan 1, Sallee 1, Zink 2. Hits—Off Ryan 7 in 3 innings (none out in 4th); Sallee 5 in 1 1-3, Benton 0 in 2-3, Zink 2 in 3, Causey 1 in 1. Struck out—By Ryan 1, Sallee 1, Zink 1, Adams 6. Wild pitch—Zink. Losing pitcher—Ryan. Umpires—Brennan and Quigley. Time of game—1:58.

RED RECRUIT EFFECTIVE.

Geary Gets Victory Over Phils, 6 to 4, in His Debut.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Geary, a Red recruit pitcher, made his début today by defeating Philadelphia, 6 to 4. Though he was relieved in the eighth inning by Luque, when Philadelphia made a temporary rally, Geary pitched effectively. Jeff Winters, the pitcher obtained by Philadelphia from New York recently, also pitched, his first game here, but he was unable to scatter the Reds' hits. Rousch's home run in the eighth was a feature.

The score:

CINCINNATI (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Neale,rf	5	0	0	3	0
Bohen,2b	5	0	1	2	0
Groh,3b	5	1	1	0	0
Rousch,cf	4	2	1	3	0
Daubert,1b	5	1	3	8	1
Duncan,lf	2	1	0	2	0
Hargraves,c	2	1	1	9	0
Crane,ss	4	0	2	0	2
Geary,p	4	0	2	1	2
Luque,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	6	12	27	6

PHILADELPHIA (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rapp,3b	5	1	2	2	1
Smith,2b	3	0	1	1	8
Leb'veau,ss	1	1	1	1	0
Monroe,2b	0	0	0	0	0
aLee	0	0	0	0	0
Kingf,lf	4	0	0	7	1
Muesel,rf	4	1	0	3	1
Konetchy,1b	4	1	1	15	1
Williams,cf	4	0	3	1	0
Parkinson,ss	2	0	0	1	1
bW'stone	1	0	0	0	0
cR. Miller	1	0	0	0	1
Peters,c	4	0	1	3	0
Winters,p	3	0	0	1	4
dBruggy	0	0	0	0	0
eRichbourg	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	4	9	27	17

a Batted for Monroe in ninth.
b Batted for Parkinson in seventh.
c Batted for J. Smith in eighth.
d Batted for Winters in ninth.
e Batted for Bruggy in ninth.

Errors—Muesel, Williams, Parkinson.

Cincinnati	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Hargraves, Bohne, Rapp, Williams. Three-base hit—Williams. Home run—Rousch. Stolen base—Richbourg. Sacrifices—Duncan, King, Hargraves. Double play—Meusel and Rapp. Left on bases—Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 8. Bases on balls—Off Winters 3, Luque 2. Hits—Off Geary 9 in 7 2-3 innings, Luque 1 in 1 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Winters (Hargraves). Struck out—By Geary 5, Winters 1. Winning pitcher—Geary. Umpires—Rigler and Moran. Time of game—2:00.

WINGO HAS BROKEN FINGER.

Red Catcher Cannot Play for a Month—Bad Fracture, X-Ray Shows

PHILADELPHIA, July 19. — Red Wingo, the veteran Cincinnati catcher, will be out of the game for nearly a month, it was announced here today by the team's trainer. Wingo was hit on the third finger of his throwing hand in the first game of the double-header on Monday, and the X-ray taken today showed that no has suffered a severe fracture.

Curves and Bingles

The rain which fell for fifteen minutes or so in the early stages of the fifth session had no more effect on Umpire Brennan than as if he had been a New England granite quarry. In reply to the urgent and forcible requests that he call the game, Bill simply tilted his rugged, rosy face towards the clouds and remarked that a heavy dew like this must be expected at this time of the year. His feet were already under water at the time.

It was a spectacular play by Carey that wound up the proceedings. He struck his left hand downward and backward on the dead gallop and netted Smith's hard drive. At that, he didn't have anything on George Burns, which is hardly worth stating, because nobody has. George roused the stands to one of the very few furures of the game when he made a dazzling catch of Maranville's hoist in the seventh.

The Giants played good ball in spite of the score. That is to say, they would have played good ball if they had had any chance. When the sphere sings all around you without ever coming within grasping distance, it's hard to do much nifty fielding.

When Umpire Brennan held up the play for a little while in the ninth in order to fix his mask, he discovered that he was among friends by the many kindly proffers from the stands. One chap bowled forth the proffer of a needle and thread; another offered some barbed wire, and still a third wanted to furnish some liquid glue.

It was an awful thump for a mere single that Carson Bigbee opened the affair with. If the shot had been a couple of feet higher it would have been good for four bases. The ball smashed right against the front of the right field stand and dulled the razor on the advertising sign.

Schmidt qualified as an Olympic Games gymnast when he tried to clutch Frank Frisch's foul in the first period while balanced on his stomach on the wall of a box. If he had held on to it he would have won a blue ribbon. As it was, however, all he got was a stomach ache.

YANKS BUNCH HITS TO DEFEAT TIGERS

Take Final Game in Detroit by Score of 6 to 5—Eighth Straight Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, July 19.—The Yankees laid their eighth straight game away in the knapsack and moved on to Cleveland tonight, still only a game removed from the league-leading Redskins. While the New Yorkers were mowing the Tigers down to the tune of 6 to 5, the Indians kept up their assault on the peaceful Senators, thus setting the stage for the series that will begin in Cleveland tomorrow and continue on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. Bob Shawkey will try to set the Speaker clan down in the first game.

The Yankees showed a slight reaction today from the dizzy pace of the last few weeks. They beat the Tigers by only one run, which in itself is something unusual for the Hugmen, and they were outhit by Cobb's Bengals, who collected nine hits to the visitors' eight. The Yankees, however, bunched their blows effectively in the second and third innings, when they made four of their eight hits. The initial run was made in the opening chukker without the aid of a single hit, and Babe Ruth manufactured the winning marker in the seventh from his double, Ainsmith's wild throw to catch the Bambino napping at second, and some high-class sprinting by the slugger from second to the plate.

Against the pitching of Waite Hoyt, the boy prodigy, the Tigers flared up only twice, but on the second flare they tied the score. The youthful twirler tottered on his throne in the fourth inning after the Yanks had presented him with a five-run lead, and the Tigers compiled two runs after filling the bases with none down. Then came the sixth, when three singles and a double were combined into three runs, enough to tie the score at 5-all. Ruth's hit and sprint in the seventh broke the deadlock and the Cobb team failed to threaten in the three final innings.

Ruth's performance in the seventh kept the home-run king from having a thoroughly quiet afternoon at Navin Field. George Dauss, who has been Babe's most cherished victim in the matter of home runs, found the slugger easy in the first inning and tossed him out at first base. In the second and fourth Babe came to the plate with an optimistic look and retired with the look of a man who has just fanned, which was exactly what the Mauling Mandarin had done. But in the seventh Ruth doubled, and in the ninth he got aboard by the expedient of forcing Peck at second.

Extra-base Hits Valuable.

Three two-baggers and a triple played a big part in the Yankees' run making. Doubles by Ward and Peckinpaugh a prominent part in the three-run insurrection in the second, and Meusel's triple in the third sent Baker, who had singled, across the plate. Ruth's double was the other extra-base clout for the New Yorkers.

The afternoon's victory gave the Clan Huggins a clean sweep in the fourth game series here and made eleven that the Yanks have won from the Tigers this season. The Detroiters have registered a solitary triumph, and that by the figures of 2 to 1. The Yankees also have hung up sixteen victories in the last nineteen contests, their best record for the season thus far.

Dauss looked good as if he was going to help the enemy to another of those 10-1 games. He allowed one run to trickle over in the first, and then yawned so violently in the second that three more tallies leaked through the crevice. With a run in the third, the Yankees made it an even five before the Tigers had awakened to the fact that a ball game was on the card for the afternoon.

Fewster, the first batter to face the Tiger twirler, was hit by a pitched ball and sauntered to first, rubbing the sore spot reflectively. Peck bunted in a laudable attempt to advance his colleague, but Ainsmith frustrated the thrust by picking the ball up and throwing it wild to catch Fewster at the midway. Ruth grounded out to Dauss, but Baker sent a sacrifice fly to Veach, Fewster scoring. Veach stopped with third when umpires ruled that he had held it long enough to make it a put-out. Meusel walked, but Peck was forced at third on Pipp's grounder to Jones.

Ward's double started the New Yorkers off in the second. Aaron speedily scored, for Wally Schang blazed a single to centre, scoring Ward. Hoyt laid down a bunt to Dauss on which Schang was transported to second, and Fewster sent his mate to the plate with a two-bagger to right. Peck rolled a bunt to Jones. It was intended to send Fewster to third, but Chick would not have it that way. He threw to third to third but he turned the far corner without checking his speed and made home before Blue could return the sphere to Ainsmith. Ruth terminated the inning by striking out.

Frank Baker smote a single to right as the third inning opened and came all the way home when Bob Meusel flung a triple to the flagpole. Busting Bob was out at the plate when Bush collected Pipp's grounder and nailed Meusel at the plate. Ward forced Pipp at second, but Schang kept the excitement going with a double to the left pasture. The two runners were left stranded when Hoyt grounded to Bush.

Heilmann Starts Something.

This episode gave the Yankees their fifth tally, but the Tigers took two of the runs back in the fourth, which Shorten started with a walk to first. He halted at second on Veach's single to centre, and the bases were completely clogged when Heilmann beat out an attempted sacrifice bunt. While Peck was tossing Flagstead out at first Shorten scored, and Veach did the same thing when Jones rolled to Ward and was flung out at the keystone post. Hoyt ended the excitement by knocking Ainsmith's weak tap and throwing to Pipp ahead of the batter.

Harry Heilmann and his war club started the Tigers off on another rampage in the sixth, and before the home brigade finished the score was tied. Heilmann singled to centre and Flagstead directed a one-bagger at the right field terrace, Heilmann pacing at second. Jones kept up the bombardment with a single to left, and Heilmann dented the scoring rubber, Flagstead going along to third. Ainsmith grounded to Ward and was easy at first, but Flagstead scored and Jones went to second. The latter got to third on Dauss's infield out and Blue poked a double to left that pushed the runner home with the run that tied the score in a Gordian knot.

Babe Ruth waited only a few minutes before he tied the score with the slight assistance of catcher Ainsmith. After Peck had flied to Veach in the seventh Babe bunted a double to centre and proceeded to playfully around second that Ainsmith could not resist the temptation to try to pick him off. But the attempt became abortive when the sphere sailed merrily over the bag and on into centre field while Ruth made third and kept on for home. He beat the throw by a bit of fast footwork. Meusel singled in the same inning and Pipp was intentionally passed, but an attempt at a double steal resulted in nothing better than the extinction of Meusel at the plate.

The score:

NEW YORK (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fewster,cf	4	2	1	2	0
Peck'p'gh,ss	2	0	0	2	5
Ruth,lf	5	1	1	4	0
Baker,3b	3	1	1	4	0
Meusel,rf	4	0	2	0	0
Pipp,1b	3	0	0	13	0
Ward,2b	4	1	1	3	3
Schang,c	4	1	2	3	1
Hoyt,p	3	0	0	1	6
Total	32	6	8	27	17

DETROIT (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Blue,lb	4	0	1	10	1
Bush,2b	3	0	0	1	2
Shorten,cf	4	1	1	0	0
Veach,lf	3	1	1	4	0
Heilmann,rf	4	1	3	3	0
Flagstead,as	4	1	1	2	1
Jones,3b	4	1	1	1	3
Ainsmith,c	4	0	1	6	1
Dauss,p	2	0	0	0	5
Holling,p	0	0	0	0	1
aBassler	1	0	0	0	0
bCobb	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	5	9	27	14

a Batted for Dauss in eighth.
b Batted for Bush in ninth.

Errors—Ward, Ainsmith.

New York	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—6
Detroit	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Ward, Fewster, Schang, Blue, Bush. Three-base hits—Meusel (2). Stolen base—Ruth. Sacrifices—Baker, Hoyt, Peckinpaugh. Double play—Ward, Peckinpaugh and Pipp. Left on bases—New York 8, Detroit 7. Bases on balls—Off Hoyt 3, Dauss 3, Holling 2. Hits—Off Dauss 8 in 8 innings, Holling 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss (Fewster). Struck out—By Hoyt 3, Dauss 3. Losing pitcher—Dauss. Umpires—Connolly and Chill. Time of game—1:45.

BASEBALL TODAY, POLO GROUNDS
3:30 P. M., Giants vs. Cincinnati.—Advt.

DODGERS FINALLY SUCCUMB TO CUBS

Windy City Clan Wins Old-Fashioned Thirteen-Inning Contest, 3 to 1.

Uncle Wilbert Robinson's mount came a cropper on the plains of Flatbush yesterday afternoon and the Chicago Cubs galloped off with a ball game by a score of 3 to 1. And it was a ball game—one of those old-fashioned kind, just as the score indicates. Thirteen hectic innings were jammed into the annals of the sport before Mr. Johnny Evers's athletes were able to gain the decision, and they were thirteen innings of the kind that gave the 3,000 odd fans who attended plenty of thrills. Losing a ball game such as yesterday's is no disgrace.

It was the final game of the series between the Dodgers and the Cubs and the former were not sorry to see the Windy City clan take their bats elsewhere last night. The Cubs proved quite a thorn in the side of the Robins during their sojourn in Brooklyn. Five games were played by the rivals and four of them were won by the Cubs. Until this last series these clubs had met on the diamond six times, the Dodgers having won four of the games. Now they have played eleven games and the Cubs have won six.

In a measure, yesterday's defeat could be charged against poor base running by the Dodgers. Twice during the struggle, when opportunities presented themselves, the chances were tossed aside through careless work on the paths. For instance, in the second inning after Wheat hit the ball over the right field fence for a home run, the only run the Dodgers got during the afternoon, Hy Myers singled to centre. He tried to stretch the hit to two bases but was cut down at the midway by Maisels throw to Terry. Had Myers exercised better judgment and been content with one base he undoubtedly would have reached second while Deal was throwing out Schmandt. Then he could have scored from second on Kilduff's single to centre.

Misjudgments Costly.

Jimmy Johnston was guilty of a similar breach in the sixth inning, and it was equally costly. He hit over Hollocher's head for two bases, but was too ambitious, and was expunged when he tried to amble to third on the blow. Lapses such as these have been the undoing of the Dodgers many times this year. Errors in judgment have not infrequently cost them games they should have won.

There was another feature about the Robins' work on the offense yesterday that cannot be overlooked and which also materially contributed to their ultimate demise. Counting the second inning, in which Wheat, the first batter up, hit his homer, and Myers followed with his single, the first Brooklyn batter up in seven of the thirteen innings got on the bases. Those that followed were unable to produce the necessary punch or punches to manufacture a run or two. In the first, second, fifth, sixth, tenth and twelfth innings the first man up succeeded in getting on, but to no avail.

Sherrod Smith, who pitched the whole game for Brooklyn, deserved a better fate. His teammates accorded him fine support afield, but their attack was not sustained. Sherry was touched for a total of thirteen hits, but until the ninth inning he managed to keep them fairly well scattered. When the Cubs did threaten prior to that time fast fielding pulled Smith out of the holes. In this respect the Cubs, too, showed to advantage. Virgil Cheeves operated on the hill for the invaders until the eighth inning, when Sullivan was sent in to bat for him. He was given fine support. No less than six double plays were made during the game, three by each of the teams, and they all served to shut off most uprisings that threatened to affect the score.

After Cheeves was removed from the line-up, Evers sent York to the firing line, but his sojourn on the mound was short. He toasted Deal until Kilduff walked at the outset of the Dodgers' tenth inning and Miller sacrificed. Then Martin was rushed into the pastime. A snappy double play in this round killed off Brooklyn's chances for a score. With Kilduff on second base, Smith lined to Hollocher, whose fast and accurate throw to Kelleher doubled Petey off the midway.

One of the fielding gems of the game was contributed by Jimmy Johnston, and it was made at a time when it looked very much as if the Cubs intended to become rambunctious. It was in the fifth inning, with the bases filled and but one out, that Jimmy came to the rescue and deferred the disaster. With one out, Barber beat out a hit to Olson. Maisel singled to centre, and Deal's liner was too hot for Johnston to handle, and it went for a hit. The bases were thus filled when Daly lined to Johnston, and he stepped on third, doubling up Barber.

The Cubs staged something akin to a rally in the eighth inning, and again a double play prevented any damage being done. Deal started the inning by beating out a hit to Smith. Daly filed to Wheat, but Sullivan was sent in to bat for Cheeves. He was safe when Olson fumbled his roller, Deal going to second. Flack then bounced to Kilduff, and a double play followed, Petey throwing to Olson and retiring Sullivan and Ivy relaying the ball to Schmandt ahead of the batter.

Cubs Tie Score in Ninth.

For a time it looked as if Wheat's homer would decide the issue, but in the ninth inning the Cubs managed to tie the score and pave the way for their subsequent victory. The inning started inauspiciously enough. Hollocher was thrown out by Kilduff, but Terry hit to centre field for a base and romped to third when Kelleher singled past Kilduff. Twombly was sent in to run for Terry and Roy Grimes went to bat for Barber. Grimes lifted a long fly to Neis, who had replaced Griffith in right field for Brooklyn. The fly was robust enough to permit Twombly to breeze across the plate with the tying run after the catch. Maisel ended the inning by flying out to Wheat.

Then came the Dodgers' chance in the tenth that was killed off by a double play. In the twelfth it looked for a time as if they might jam over the winning run when Myers introduced the inning by singling over Kelleher's head, but Schmandt forced him and then Kilduff hit into a double play.

This was followed by the fatal thirteenth. Hollocher opened the inning by working Smith for the only base on balls he gave during the game, and the fates were unkind enough to turn this into a run. Twombly sacrificed, Smith to Schmandt, putting Hollocher on second. Kelleher then tripled to left centre and Hollocher checked in at the saucepan. Roy Grimes duplicated his performance in the ninth inning, when his sacrifice fly scored the tying run. In the thirteenth he lifted to Hy Myers and Kelleher checked in with Chicago's third and last run.

The score:

CHICAGO (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Hollocher,ss	5	1	0	3	7
Terry,2b	4	0	1	4	3
Twombly,lf	1	1	0	2	0
Kelh'r,1b,2b	6	1	2	9	3
Barber,lf	3	0	2	3	0
Grimes,1b	1	0	0	6	1
Maisel,cf	6	0	1	6	2
Deal,3b	5	0	3	3	0
Daly,c	5	0	1	2	1
Cheeves,p	2	0	0	0	3
York,p	1	0	0	1	3
Martin,p	1	0	1	0	1
aSullivan	1	0	0	0	0
Total	47	3	13	39	22

BROOKLYN (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,as	6	0	2	0	5
Johnston,3b	6	0	1	5	3
Griffith,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Neis,rf	2	0	1	1	0
Wheat,lf	5	1	2	3	0
Myers,cf	5	0	2	3	0
Schmandt,1b	5	0	0	18	1
Kilduff,2b	4	0	3	1	7
Miller,c	3	0	0	2	0
Smith,p	4	0	0	1	6
bKrueger	0	0	0	0	0
cHood	0	0	0	0	0
Total	43	1	11	39	23

a Batted for Cheeves in eighth.
b Batted for Smith in thirteenth.
c Ran for Krueger in thirteenth.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2—3
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Johnston, Kilduff. Home run—Wheat. Three-base hit—Kelleher. Sacrifices—Miller (3), Grimes (2), Twombly. Double plays—Hollocher, Terry and Kelleher; Kilduff, Olson and Schmandt (2); Johnston (unassisted); Johnston, Kilduff and Schmandt; Hollocher and Kelleher; Kelleher, Hollocher and Grimes. Left on bases—Chicago 9, Brooklyn 7. Bases on balls—Off York 1, Martin 1, Smith 1. Hits—Off Cheeves 8 in 7 innings, Martin 2 in 3 2-3, York 1 in 2 1-3. Struck out—By Cheeves 1, Martin 1. Winning pitcher—Martin. Umpires—Klem and Emslie. Time of game—2:16.

BASEBALL TODAY, EBBETS FIELD
Brooklyn vs. St. Louis, 3:30.—Advt.

Leading Batsmen of the Major Baseball Leagues

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Hornsby, St. Louis	83	329	72	127	.416
Nicholson, Boston	67	252	35	90	.306
Sutshaw, Pittsburgh	64	246	36	69	.280
Cruise, Boston	80	145	34	62	.364
Williams, Phila.	80	308	39	111	.360

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Heilmann, Detroit	85	344	73	140	.433
Cobb, Detroit	72	287	72	112	.390
Speaker, Cleveland	78	290	67	115	.396
Tobin, St. Louis	85	377	79	141	.374
Williams, St. Louis	82	313	68	114	.364

SENATORS BEATEN AGAIN BY INDIANS

Champions Win Three Out of Four by Annexing Final of Series, 6-4.

CLEVELAND, July 19.—Cleveland made it three out of four from Washington today, winning 6 to 4. While Erickson passed eight batters, he was unhittable with men on the bases until the fifth.

Catcher O'Neill made his reappearance behind the bat, the first time since Memorial Day, while Bagby went to the box for the first time since July 4, both doing relief work. The score:

CLEVELAND (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	1	0	4	0
Wamb'g'a,2b	2	0	0	5	1
Speaker,cf	3	0	1	4	0
Smith,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Gardner,3b	5	0	1	0	3
Sewell,ss	2	1	1	0	6
Johnston,1b	3	1	2	9	1
Nunam'k'er,c	2	1	0	4	0
O'Neill,c	0	0	0	0	0
Mails,p	1	0	0	0	1
Bagby,p	0	0	0	0	0
Jamieson	1	1	0	0	0
bCaldwell	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26	6	7	27	12

WASHINGTON (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	0	0	4	1
Harris,2b	5	1	4	5	1
Rice,cf	4	0	0	5	1
Milan,rf	5	0	0	0	0
Miller,lf	5	1	2	3	0
Shanks,3b	4	1	1	0	2
O'Rourke,ss	3	0	1	6	3
Picinich,c	3	1	1	1	0
Erickson,p	2	0	0	0	0
Schacht,p	1	0	1	0	0
Total	38	4	10	24	8

a Batted for Mails in sixth.
b Batted for Nunamaker in seventh.

Errors—Wambsganss, Harris, Picinich, Schacht.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	—6
Washington	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Picinich, Miller. Home run—Miller. Stolen bases—Harris, Rice. Sacrifices—Erickson, Bagby, Wambsganss (2), Nunamaker. Double plays—O'Rourke and Harris; Harris, O'Rourke and Judge. Left on bases—Washington 10, Cleveland 11. Base on balls—Off Erickson 8, Schacht 2, Mails 3. Hits—Off Erickson 3 in 5 innings (none out in sixth), Schacht 4 in 3, Mails 8 in 6. Bagby 2 in 3. Hit by pitcher—By Mails (Rice), by Erickson (Graney). Struck out—By Erickson 1, Mails 2. Losing pitcher—Schacht. Winning pitcher—Bagby. Umpires—Evans and Owens. Time of game—2:26.

BROWNS TAKE ANOTHER.

Defeat Athletics, 5 to 4, for Their Fifth Consecutive Victory.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Jacobson's single and doubles by Severeid and Gerber in the eighth, after two were out, gave St. Louis one run and a 5 to 4 victory over Philadelphia today. It was the locals' fifth consecutive victory.

The score:

ST. LOUIS (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Ellerbe,3b	2	0	0	2	4
Sisler,1b	4	0	1	10	2
Jacobson,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Williams,lf	4	1	2	1	1
Severeid,c	4	1	2	4	3
Gerber,ss	3	0	2	1	3
Maisel,2b	4	0	1	2	3
Morris,p	1	0	1	0	0
Bayne,p	2	0	0	0	4
Total	33	5	14	27	17

PHILADELPHIA (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,rf	5	1	1	2	0
Dykes,2b	3	1	2	6	4
Welch,cf	3	1	1	3	1



Expressions often show impressions!

They've just read about the price revisions on our men's Summer suits—several thousand included. Mixtures and serges.

Good pickin' still among the men's bargain straws marked down yesterday.

Splits, Sennits and Mackinaws formerly $3.00 to $9.00.

$1.85, $2.85 and $3.85 now.

Panamas and Bankoks that were $10.00 to $15.00.

$6.85 now.

Thin office coats, cool two-piece suits, silk socks, soft collar shirts, athletic underwear—everything for warm weather wear.

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LEAD FIELD IN OPEN

Irish Pro and New Orleans Amateur Top 125 Golfers With a 73 Apiece.

FOUR ARE TIED AT 74

Hagen, Farrell, Burke and Trovinger One Stroke Behind Leaders—Second Division Plays Today.

CARD FOR COLUMBIA COURSE.

OUT.			IN.		
Hole.	Yards.	Par.	Hole.	Yards.	Par.
1—362		4	10—438		4
2—309		4	11—336		4
3—365		4	12—502		5
4—214		3	13—163		3
5—560		5	14—408		4
6—460		4	15—365		4
7—332		4	16—141		3
8—193		3	17—285		4
9—440		4	18—407		4
Totals—Yards, 3,235; par, 36.			Totals—Yards, 3,145; par, 35.		
Grand total for 18 holes—Yards, 6380; par, 70.					

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—With the honor of Old Erin at stake, Paddy O'Hara of the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, former holder of the Irish open championship and member of a famous golfing family, raced in ahead of the other professionals who played in the first division of the qualifying round for the national open golf championship over the sun-parched links at the Columbia Country Club here today. Paddy did not have all of the glory, however, for an amateur, Nelson Whitney of the Audubon Golf Club, New Orleans, shared the day's honors with him. Each had identical scores for the 18-hole journey, thirty-six going out, thirty-seven coming home, for a grand total of seventy-three, which was a stroke in advance of the nearest competitors.

Considering the fact that such able marksmen as Jock Hutchison, British open champion; Abe Mitchell, the hard-hitting Englishman; Walter Hagen, former open champion, and Joseph Kirkwood, the Australian monarch, were shooting at the same objective the achievement of Messrs. O'Hara and Whitney in topping the field of 125, has a considerable amount of merit.

Finishing up in the rush, just a stroke behind, were J. J. Farrell of Quaker Ridge, Mamaroneck; Walter Hagen, who has shifted his allegiance from Detroit to New York; Jack Burke of Town and Country, St. Paul, and W. H. Trovinger of Bloomfield Hills, Mich.; the latter a newcomer in the tournament world. They were followed in turn by three players with 75, Abe Mitchell, Freddie McLeod of the Columbia Country Club, and R. L. Finkenstedt, an amateur representing the home club.

Hutchison Home in 76.

Jock Hutchison, by dint of hard labor, got into the 76 class, which also included John Cowan of Oakley, Mass.; Eddie Loos of Ravisloe, John Bredemus of San Felipe, Texas; Charles P. Betschler of Arlington, Md.; Robert A. Cruikshank, former Scottish amateur star, who has come to the Essex Country Club recently; Al Watrous of Red Run, Mich.; James Donnachie of Hagerstown and Fred C. Canausa of West Point, N. Y.

Following them, in the Seventy-seventh Division, which included eight, were Emmet French of Youngstown, Pa., captain of the American team that made the recent visit to St. Andrews; Robert T. Barnett of Tredyffrin, Pa.; W. J. Rajoppi of Maplewood, N. J.; Captain Charles Clarke of the Engineers, Roslyn, L. I.; Louis Tellier of Brae Burn; Tom Kerrigan, the Siwanoy professional; Alex Campbell of Los Antiville and J. B. Rose, an amateur of Allegheny.

In the last division, the seventy-eighters, appeared Joseph Kirkwood, one of the favorites for the title; John A. Park of Maidstone, N. Y.; Isaac Mackie of Canoe Brook, Alexander Smith of Shennecossett, Frank Coltart of the Philadelphia Country Club, J. J. Rowe of the Stenton Country Club, James D. Ferguson of Spring Lake, N. J.; Wilfred Thomson of Richmond, Va.; A. J. Sanderson of Sleepy Hollow, George T. Sayers of the Merion Golf Club, Tom Boyd of Fox Hills, Jack Forrester of Meadow Brook, Westbury, L. I.; Frank Bellwood of Garden City, W. C. Sherwood of Newark, Ohio; Frederick Baroni of Montour Heights, Louis Chiappetta of Woodway, Conn., and Joe Sylvester of St. Albans.

This gives a total of three amateurs and forty professionals left for the championship rounds which will start on Thursday.

No Upsets in Day's Play.

There were no upsets today—a condition which has not obtained in many golf tournaments thus far this year. All of those who were picked to qualify did so, although there were a few who had a troublesome time of it. So far as the favorites for the title are concerned, all of them—Hagen, Mitchell, Hutchison, McLeod, Loos, Fretch, Tellier, Kerrigan and Kirkwood—survived, which is as it should be, and if the starters for the golden fleece of golf fame as well tomorrow a merry scramble is the forecast for the champion proper.

True, some of those who generally enjoy the honor of being listed in the ranks of competitor instead of spectators fell by the wayside. Among them were a few of the stars of the metropolitan district—such men as Paddy Doyle of Deal, Willie MacFarlane of Oak Ridge, Frank McNamara of Cherry Valley, George Kerrigan of White Beeches, Archie Reid of Ardsley, Chris Shea of Trenton, who had recollections of having taken one or two too many somewhere along the journey. But, as a general run, the fittest survived. In spite of the gloomy forecasts of woe, due to the short-distance schedule laid out for the qualifying round.

In outstripping the other members of the pro-fraternity, O'Hara shot consistent golf. There was nothing sensational about his game. He maintained a steady gait from beginning to end, religiously avoiding trouble and seldom wasting any opportunities. The Richmond County pro got away to a good start by a birdie three on the second hole, but that was the only time that he was under the par figures. And there were only four occasions on which he was over them.

His card:

Out ..... 4 5 4 3 5 4 3 5 5—36
In ..... 5 4 3 4 4 4 5 4 4—37—73

Whitney, who is a four-time winner of the Southern Amateur championship was aided by an eagle three on the 502-yard twelfth hole, which offset his errors on the eleventh, where he took a six, two over the par figures. He was also assisted by a birdie three on the 382-yard seventh.

His card:

Out ..... 5 4 4 4 5 4 3 2 4—36
In ..... 4 6 3 4 5 4 3 4 4—37—73

The feature match of the day and the one that had the biggest gallery following it was that in which Hutchison and Mitchell were paired. After unctious ceremonies at the starting tee, in which the Glen View pro was introduced with due formality, the pair started off and for the first nine holes it looked as though the Glen View player was going to be a victim of the eighteen-hole route. Jock was finding trouble in places where he least expected it, and to make matters worse he was taking three putts on the fast, tricky greens. It was only by making the homeward journey in even fours that the Scot was able to get under the wire with any margin of safety.

Mitchell's Play Steady.

Mitchell was playing steadily and had it not been for a lapse on the seventh the English star would have finished in first place. Here he tried to hold the at least a tie with the two leaders or green with a drive, but hooked to the adjoining tee and his ball carromed off to the railroad tracks and out of bounds. Before he got through he had amassed a total of six strokes, two over par. He was out in 38 to Hutchison's 40 and home in 37, as against a 36 for his partner.

Hutchison started poorly at the very first green. After getting away a good drive and reaching the green in two, he took three putts, losing the hole to Mitchell, whose sliced tee shot landed in the brook from where he played a wonderful shot, his ball just rolling off the edge of the green. Hutch partially atoned for his error at the next, sinking a ten-foot putt for a birdie 3. Going to the third, Jock got into the tall grass and had a tree in his line. He tried to play through, but his ball hit a branch and was short. He got on with his next, but overran and then missed his next by three inches. Mitchell, who had a forty-yard advantage on his drive, was over the green on his second and then ran past the cup.

Hutchison again got into difficulties at the fifth, where his second shot was out of bounds. He went back, however, and was more successful this time, his ball almost reaching the green and he was down in six. Mitchell, too, had a troublesome time getting to the green, slicing his tee shot to the rough and his second into the mounds, but he managed to get a five. Again at the sixth, Hutchison almost got the out-of-bounds fence. It was here that Mitchell gave his first exhibition of putting, holing an 18-footer.

The Chicagoan just missed a two at the eighth, one of the many times during his round that he was robbed of a stroke when the ball evaded the cup by a hair's breadth. Hutchison picked up a stroke at the ninth, where he got away a beautiful second which landed on the green. Mitchell, who was in the bunker, missed a two-foot putt and took a five on the hole.

Both got 4's on the tenth and at the eleventh they reached the tran at the right of the fairway. Mitchell played safely, but Hutchison banged away with a spoon and reached the green. missed putt cost Jock another stroke at the eleventh and another at the twelfth, both of which he should have had with any degree of luck. Again at the fourteenth the Chicagoan experienced hard luck when his ball curled away. Another instance of the way the Fates were treating him came at the sixteenth, where a twenty-footer hopped into the cup and out again. He took no chances on the 17th, after seeing Mitchell's predicament.

Their cards:

Out—										
Mitchell	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	5	5	—38
Hutchison	5	5	3	6	4	6	5	4	3	4—40
In—										
Mitchell	4	5	4	3	4	4	3	6	4	—37—75
Hutchison	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	—36—76

Hagen Has Difficulties.

Hagen, playing with Finkenstaedt, who is a former Columbia district champion and also runner-up in the Middle Atlantic States tourney this year, had the same difficulties as Hutchison, and had to put on the pressure after reaching the turn with a 40. The former open champion, who appears to have regained some of his old-time form, lost his strokes by errant putting, but the rest of his game lacked none of its former brilliancy. The Columbia amateur, undaunted by the fact that he was playing with one of the game's greatest, had only two bad holes, the ninth and the eleventh, where he took six strokes, but he had three birdies to offset them.

After a 38 for his first half, Joseph Kirkwood, the Australian, put himself in jeopardy immediately after making the turn. He had a 7 at the tenth, where he got into the trap, and this bad lie thrown in, and a 7 at the next. Trovinger, who finished up with the leaders with a 74, is rated as a coming star in the western section. He has come up out of the ranks at the Flossmoor fields Club, serving as caddy master and assistant to Wilbur Oakes. When the latter resigned, two years ago, Trovinger was selected in his place, and it is his first national tournament.

One of the notables who failed to make the grade today was J. Wood Platt, the Philadelphia amateur who was a member of the American team at Hoylake. "Woodie" found the going too rough for him ,and he had to be content with an 83, which was several strokes over the border line.

Tomorrow will be another star day, with the following scheduled to start: Leo Diegel, Robert T. Jones Jr., Jesse P. Guilford, Jim Barnes, Mike Brady, J. Douglas Edgar, Jesse Sweetser, Willie Ogg, Charley Hoffner, George Duncan and Harry Hampton.

The summaries:

Pat O'Hara, Richmond County	36	37—73
Nelson Whitney, Audubon	36	37—73
J. Farrell, Quaker Ridge	35	39—74
Walter Hagen, New York	40	34—74
Jack Burke, Town and Country, St. Paul	35	39—74
W. H. Trovinger, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.	37	37—74
Abe Mitchell, England	38	37—75
R. L. Finkenstaedt, Columbia	38	37—75
Fred McLeod, Columbia	39	36—75
John Cowan, Oakley, Mass.	39	37—76
Eddie Loos, Ravisloe	41	35—76
John Bredemus, San Felipe, Texas	38	38—76
Charles P. Betschler, Maryland, Arlington	37	39—76
Jock Hutchison, Glenview	40	36—76
R. A. Cruickshank, Essex County	39	37—76
A. L. Watrous, Red Run, Mich.	40	37—77
James Donnachies, Hagerstown	37	39—76
Fred C. Canausa, West Point, N. Y.	35	41—76
Emmet French, Youngstown, Penn.	38	39—77
J. B. Rose, Allegheny	36	41—77
R. B. Barnett, Tredyffrin, Pa.	39	38—77
W. J. Rajoppi, Maplewood, N. J.	40	37—77
Captain C. Clarke, Engineers	39	38—77
Louis Tellier, Braeburn	39	38—77
Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy	39	38—77
A. D. E. Jones and L. Loanitvelle	38	39—77
Louis Chiappetta, Woodway, Conn.	37	41—78
Joe Sylvester, St. Albans	39	39—78
John A. Park, Maidstone, N. Y.	38	40—78
Isaac Mackie, Canoe Brook	37	41—78
Alex Smith, Shennecossett	39	39—78
Frank Coltart, Philadelphia C. C.	38	40—78
J. J. Rowe, Stenton C. C.	40	38—78
Wilfred Thomson, Richmond, Va.	39	39—78
J. C. Ferguson, Spring Lake, N. J.	38	40—78
A. J. Sanderson, Sleepy Hollow	36	42—78
Tom Kirkwood, Australia	38	40—78
G. T. Sayers, Merion Golf Club	38	40—78
Tom Boyd, Fox Hills	39	39—78
J. Forrester, Meadow Brook, Westbury	38	40—78
Frank Bellwood, Garden City	39	39—78
W. C. Sherwood, Newark, Ohio	36	42—78
Fred Barone, Montour Heights	39	39—78

The scores of those who failed to qualify:

Charles H. Mayo, Edgewater	41	38—79
Willie MacFarlane, Oak Ridge	39	40—79
Jack Dowling, Scarsdale	41	38—79
Frank McNamara, Cherry Valley	39	40—79
George Dernbeck, Agawam Hunt	39	40—79
R. M. Thomson, Glen Ridge	40	39—79
Alex Brown, Depot	40	39—79
John W. Sawyer, Torresdale, Pa.	38	41—79
Harry Cowie, Bethlehem, N. H.	41	39—80
*F. A. Godchaux Jr., Nashville, Tenn.	39	41—80
*S. M. Newton, C. C. of Va.	38	42—80
R. W. Treacy, Danville	42	38—80
Fred Braucl, Allentown	40	40—80
Eddie Meyers, Mistacomet	37	43—80
Tom Burke, Fort Worth, Texas	36	44—80
George Kerrigan, White Beeches	39	41—80
Jack Stahl, Hartford, Conn.	42	38—80
Peter Walsh, Nemacolina, Pa.	42	38—80
O. A. Terry, Chevy Chase	44	36—80
Harry Ellis, Woodbury, L. I.	40	41—81
Chris Shea, Trenton	40	41—81
Arthur Reid, Ardsley, N. Y.	40	41—81
*B. Warren Corkran, Baltimore	44	37—81
T. J. Harmon Jr., Hudson River	40	41—81
James McKeen, Elbridge	39	42—81
Walter Howe, Tatnuck	42	39—81
J. Edmundson, North Hills, Pa.	42	39—81
A. W. Longworth, Bluefield, W. Va.	43	39—82
Alex Anderson, Bronxville, N. Y.	41	41—82
R. C. McKimmie, unattached, Washington	42	40—82
Daye Thomson, Rosslyn, Va.	41	41—82
Dan Kelley, Glen Echo, Md.	39	43—82
*J. Wood Platt, Whitemarsh Valley	41	42—83
Charles H. Larms, Inverness	42	41—83
Willie Kidd, Minnesandis	42	41—83
F. T. Spraguell, Montgomery, Ala.	40	43—83
Garry Ketcham, South Shore, N. Y.	43	41—84

Stays to Qualify for Title

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—J. J. Rose, the amateur from the Allegheny Club, who qualified in the professional golf championship today, was a post entry. He came over this morning with the idea of watching the stars and late in the afternoon, when Wilbur Mack withdrew, started out as a partner with Scottie Robson of Bradford. He returned with a 77, which placed him in a position toward which not a few of the professionals strove today in vain. Incidentally, Rose's entry increased the total to 268, which breaks the record made at Toledo last year by one.

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.....	6.10 a.m.
7.05 a.m.	7.30 a.m.
8.47 a.m.	9.00 a.m.
10.45 a.m.	11.00 a.m.
12.45 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
1.45 p.m.	2.00 p.m.
2.45 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
3.45 p.m.	4.00 p.m.
4.47 p.m.	5.00 p.m.
5.45 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
.....	11.10 p.m.

Dining-Club Cars on trains from Liberty Street at 6.30 a.m., 7.30 a.m., 11 a.m., 4 p.m., 5 p.m.

Sleeping cars on the 11.10 p.m. train from Liberty St. may be occupied 9 p.m. to 7 a.m.

SUNDAYS

Leave W. 23rd St.—9.47 a.m. 1.47, 3.47, 5.47, 6.47, 7.47 p.m.

Leave Liberty St.—10.00 a.m., 2.00, 4.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 11.10 p.m.

Time Tables and clocks of the New Jersey Central will show Eastern Standard Time, which is one hour earlier than Day-Light Saving Time.

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ODD PICTURES OF RARE SUBJECTS.

Among the interesting offerings in the MID-WEEK PICTORIAL this week are the following rare subjects: Sioux Chief and his Princess at Washington; a page of pictures of the Court of Annam in Indo-China; detailed views of Sulgrave Manor, the home of Washington's ancestors; the Abbot of the Japanese Buddhists, His Grace, Bishop of Sparta, head of the Greek Church in America. Pages are devoted to Ireland's truce, to sports, to news from all over the world. On news stands, 10 cents.

IN AGAWAM TENNIS

Japanese Wins in Singles and With Kumagae in Doubles on Providence Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 19.—More tennis stars of international magnitude were added to the brilliant constellation at Agawam Hunt today, Ichiya Kumagae and Zenzo Shimidzu, who will represent Japan in the Davis Cup tournament, arriving to participate in the men's division, while Miss Edith Sigourney, a member of the American team that invaded France and England early in the Summer, reported to compete in the women's singles and doubles.

Other players of national reputation shedding lustre on a State championship series that promises to outrank any other this season were Vincent Richards of Yonkers, N. Y., holder of the national junior championship and victor in the recent Western tournament; Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup of Wilmington, who says she is the "best little national women's runner-up ever;" Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole of Boston, who holds the national women's clay court title, and Miss Helen Wills of California, junior and State doubles champion of the Far Western State.

From 10:20 o'clock in the morning until 8 tonight, the courts were busy, with the women holding forth in the morning and the men playing throughout the afternoon and evening. Excellent progress was made in the two divisions, all the matches in the first and second rounds of the women's singles being cleared away. The men's doubles were started and all except four matches finished in the first round. Play in the men's singles has advanced to the fifth round with Leon de Turenne of Harvard and Boston, N. W. Niles of Boston and C. S. Garland of Pittsburgh earning brackets there.

A Day Without Upsets.

Nothing approaching an upset marked the day's play, favorites in all three fenior ability.

Probably the most attractive feature of the afternoon was the dash of Oriental flavor given the tournament by the entrance of Kumagae and Shimidzu into the competition. Shimidzu went into action in the men's singles with E. V. Page of Boston, formerly of this city, and romped through the match at 6—1, 6—1. He was in command from the start, and Page could not muster enough real opposition to make the Japanese extend himself.

Taking the court an hour later in a contest with Edmund Levy of the California coterie, Shimidzu showed the galaxy flashes of the tennis that made him the runner-up to World's Champion Tilden in the 1920 Wimbledon tournament. The Japanese solved the Californian's hurricane delivery with ease, returning it faultlessly but cross-courting it time and again for clever placements. Without apparently exerting himself, Shimidzu managed to be in the right place most of the time. His ability to diagnose and anticipate the Californian's attack was marked. Victory was achieved in this third round match at 6—2, 6—2.

The shades of night were falling when Kumagae, who is confining himself to doubles in this meet, and Shimidzu faced Clyde J. Curley and H. Y. Stites across the net. Despite the fact that it was the first time the players from Nippon had ever played together, they gave an excellent exhibition of team work, especially in the second set, which ended 6—1, after a 6—3 victory in the first.

Stites, campaigning from a position at the net, made several pretty shots and Curley, with his service, puzzled the enemy for a time, but it was not long before the Japanese were out in front and increasing their lead with every game. Shimidzu had shown a splendid forehand in his singles matches and it was again in evidence in the doubles. He volleys hard and with great accuracy. His service is mild but he manages to get top spin on practically every delivery.

Kumagae did not seem to be in the best of form and most of the earned points were credited to his partner. If Curley and Stites had been less erratic, a real battle would have been waged.

Washburn Beats Hardy.

The field of American internationalists was cut down to four by the defeat of Samuel Hardy of New York, captain of the American Davis Cup team, at the hands of Watson M. Washburn, a match in which mediocre tennis was displayed, ending 6—4, 6—3.

Of the other internationalists, R. Norris Williams 2d of Boston, former national champion, was the only one forced to travel at top speed to remain in the running for the singles crown. He came through to the fourth round at the expense of Lawrence Rice of Boston, formerly of the Yale team, but only after a stubbornly fought battle. The scores were 9—7, 6—2.

The summaries:

Men's Singles, Second Round—R. Norris Williams, 2d, Boston, defeated G. A. L. Dionne, New York, 6—4, 6—3; Philip Neer, California, defeated H. B. Hill, Providence, 6—0, 6—0; Zenzo Shimidzu, Japan, defeated E. V. Page, Boston, 6—1, 6—1; Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated M. Champlin, Providence, 6—1, 6—2.

Third Round—Charles S. Garland, Pittsburgh, defeated Arnold W. Jones, Providence, 6—4, 6—3; W. E. Howe Jr., Bristol, defeated K. S. P. Huffman, Boston, 6—4, 6—2; A. Ingraham Sr., Oakland, defeated A. E. Chapin Sr., Providence, 6—3, 6—2; W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated H. R. Guild, Boston, 6—1, 6—4; Leon de Turenne, Boston, defeated Clyde G. Curley, Pawtucket, 6—2, 8—6; S. Howard Voshell, Brooklyn, defeated W. F. Kimball, Brookline, 6—0, 6—2; Williams defeated Lawrence Rice, Boston, 6—7, 6—2; Shimidzu defeated Edmund Levy, California, 6—2, 6—2; Richards defeated C. K. Shaw, Providence, 6—1, 6—4, 6—1; Neer defeated C. R. Branch, Providence, 6—3, 6—3; Josiah Wheelwright, Boston, defeated D. P. Robinson, Boston, 8—6, 6—3; James D. Ewing, Yonkers, defeated Duncan Yangdon, 6—3, 6—4; Watson M. Washburn, New York, defeated Samuel Hardy, New York, 6—4, 6—3.

Fourth Round—Niles defeated H. C. McCarthy, England, 6—0, 6—2; Garland defeated C. M. Wood Jr., 6—0, 6—0; De Turenne defeated Ewing, 6—3, 6—3.

Men's Doubles—First Round—Craig Biddle and Samuel Hardy defeated G. K. Shaw and H. A. Mackinney, 6—1, 6—3; R. Williams and E. Levy defeated E. S. Chase and R. E. Snow, 6—1, 6—2; L. B. Rice and R. Baker defeated C. Kihren and R. Vail, 6—0, 6—1; A. St. Chapin Jr. and A. H. Chapin Jr., defeated P. Owen and H. K. Sturdy, 6—4, 10—8; Carl Fischer and C. M. Wood Jr., defeated J. D. E. Jones and Arnold W. Jones, 6—8, 7—5, 6—4; W. F. Kimball and J. Pollard defeated Harold Swain and F. Pollard, 6—1, 6—3; Ichiya Kumagae and Zenzo Shimidzu defeated Curley and Stites, 6—3, 6—1; Tilden and Garland defeated Wheelwright and Foster, 6—2, 6—1; Weeden and Dionne defeated Swain and Lauchon, 6—3, 6—3.

Langdon, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2; Arthur Ingraham and N. M. Vose defeated C. A. Sparks and R. F. Bellamy, 6—3, 6—2; D. P. Robinson and L. de Turenne defeated G. F. Wales and H. C. Bray, 6—4, 6—3.

Women's Singles, First Round—Miss Helen Wills, California, defeated Mrs. John Chaffee, Providence, 8—1, 6—2; Miss Leslie Bancroft, Boston, defeated Miss Katherine Calwell, New York, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Rosamond Newton, Boston, defeated Mrs. C. C. Makepiece, Providence, 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole, Boston, won from Miss Clare Cassell, New York, by default; Miss Florence Ballin, New York, defeated Miss Penelope Davies, New York, 6—3, 6—3; Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup, Wilmington, defeated Miss Madeleine Brown, Providence, 6—1, 6—0; Mrs. John Cooke, Providence, won from Mrs. Robert L. Roy, New York, by default; Mrs. J. R. Chapin, Worcester, won from Miss Mildred Willard, Philadelphia, by default; Miss Katherine Gardner, Crairville, Mass., defeated Mrs. William Thurston, Providence, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Mrs. Beth T. Crawford, Randolph, Mass., 6—0, 6—0; Mrs. Homer Albers, Randolph, defeated Miss Lalina Coffin, Providence, 6—1, 6—4; Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, Boston, won from Mrs. R. E. Steed, Providence, by default; Miss Alice Jenckes, Worcester, defeated Miss Madeleine Wilcox, Providence, 6—2, 6—3; Mrs. N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated Miss Bertha Greenough, Providence, 6—0, 6—3; Mrs. N. Darrell Harvey, Providence, defeated Mrs. Thornton Vail, Worcester, 6—2, 6—3.

Second Round—Miss Wills defeated Miss Newton, 6—0, 6—4; Mrs. Chapin defeated Mrs. Cooke, 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. Cole defeated Miss Jenckes, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Sigourney defeated Miss Gardner, 6—1, 6—4; Mrs. Cole defeated Miss Jenckes, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Sigourney defeated Miss Gardner, 6—1, 6—4; Miss Bancroft defeated Mrs. Albers, 6—4, 6—0; Mrs. Jessup defeated Miss Godfrey, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Ballin defeated Mrs. Byars, 6—2, 6—3; Mrs. Niles defeated Mrs. Harvey, 6—1, 7—5.

Drawings were made for the mixed doubles tournament in the State series tonight. Play will be started the latter part of tomorrow afternoon.

HALL WINS TWICE IN N. Y. A. C. TENNIS

West Side Veteran Defeats Oakley and Brunie in Travers Island Cup Tourney.

Another good day for the favorites was recorded yesterday in the continuation of the New York Athletic Club's open tennis tournament for the Travers Island Challenge Cup on the Travers Island courts. Walter Merrill Hall was a double winner. The West Side Club veteran defeated Hugh Oakley of Montclair, 6—1, 6—4, in the third round, and followed this by eliminating Harry Brunie in the round before the semi-finals.

Dr. George King, Westchester champion, and Aubert J. Ostendorf of the New York Tennis Club, met for the second time within a fortnight in tournament competition and the former again came through with the victory. He won at 6-4, 6-3, but Ostendorf put up an excellent defense against his opponent's crisp volleying and keen overhead shots. Elliot H. Binzen, who was King's conqueror in the recent North Side title match, won decisively over Armand L. Bruneau, 6-1, 6-3.

Alexander Iler, who played excellent tennis at Greenwich last week, taking a set from Garland, has found the traveling rough in spots in the N. Y. A. C. event. In his opening match, he defeated Wisehler, a former Cornellian, by 6—0, 10—8, after the latter had been three times within a point of taking the second set, and he was similarly hard pressed to defeat Dudley Rich in the succeeding round, the latter being successful in taking the second set.

Fred H. Hovey Jr. did credit to his parent and tennis mentor, the former national champion, by holding Hugh Tallant to scores of 4—6, 6—1, 7—5. The youngster was not a first-round stagger in the third frame. Thomas B. Keen of the University Heights Club avenged his clubmated, Alfred D. Hammett, by taking the measure of Hammett's conqueror of the preceding day, Walter J. Abels. Keen had a narrow escape in the first session, which ran to 7—5, but fairly romped through the next one. Herbert L. Bowman, Quaker Ridge champion, eliminated the Japanese player, Takas Terada, in straight sets, and Dr. William Rosenbaum and Leonard W. Knox also registered in the winning column in straight set matches. Stephen V. Brubans was forced to a third set against Leon J. Croley. The two were matematically even after the first two sessions, but Brubans won the rubber with something to spare, holding to his form in the excessive heat better than his opponent.

Title summaries:

Third Round—Hugh Tallant defeated Fred H. Hovey Jr., 4—6, 6—1, 7—5; T. A. Lightner defeated Franklin C. Toms, 6—1, 6—2; Herbert L. Bowman defeated Robert D. Golden, 6—3, 7—5; Walter Merrill Hall defeated Hugh Oakley, 6—1, 6—1; G. C. Whitlock defeated F. C. Mayer, 6—3, 6—2; Alexander Iler defeated Dudley C. Rich, 6—3, 5—7, 6—1; Herbert L. Bowman defeated Takas Terada, 6—4, 6—2; Stephen V. Brubans defeated J. J. Croley, 2d, 6—2, 6—4; Harris B. Fisher Jr. defeated Clarence E. Unterberg, 11—9, 2—6, 6—4; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Dr. B. F. Drake, 6—2, 6—1; J. F. Nikonow defeated A. B. Sheridan, 6—3, 6—3; Dr. George King defeated Albert J. Ostendorf, 6—4, 6—3; Elliot H. Binzen defeated A. L. Bruneau, 6—1, 6—3; Thomas B. Keen defeated Walter J. Abels, 7—5, 6—4; Gerald Emerson defeated Ralph A. Martin, 6—0, 6—3; Harold W. Hastings defeated Marshall S. Hagar, 6—4, 6—1; Leonard W. Knox defeated Harry Wiswell, 6—4, 6—1.

Fourth Round—Walter Merrill Hall defeated Harry Brunie, 6—2, 6—3.

BOTH REACH SEMIFINALS.

Fisher and Cawse Have Chance for Staten Island Net Trophy.

The sixth annual tennis tournament for the singles championship of Staten Island on the clay courts at Arrochar, S. I., has reached the semifinal round, with the present champion, Kenneth D. Fisher, holder of two legs on the cup, and A. J. Cawse, former champion, who also has won two legs of the trophy, still in the running. The cup was won on one occasion by L. W. Fisher, but he defaulted in the second round of the current tournament. The two Fishers and Cawse are all members of the Princess Bay Tennis Club.

In the semifinals to be contested next Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Kenneth Fisher will be opposed to R. T. Townsend of the Richmond County Country Club in what should be a close match. Townsend revealed by the quality of his play in the earlier rounds that he is seriously to be reckoned with as a candidate for final honors. Cawse will meet B. Stansbury in the other semifinal. The title round will be contested on Sunday afternoon.

In the feature match of the round before the semifinals, Cawse defeated J. Ruys, who plays No. 2 on the Holland tennis team and who arrived in this country some three weeks ago. Ruys has been competing recently in England. He is agile in covering court and made some wonderful back-hand recovories against Cawse. However, his strokes are lacking in sting, and it was this more than any other factor that enabled Cawse to breeze through to victory at 6—1, 6—3. Cawse figured in still another exceptionally well played match when he eliminated Merritt Cutler of the Seventh Regiment tennis team by 6—4, 6—3. The third round produced two stirring encounters when Townsend won over Hicks and Henderson vanquished Allen.

The summaries:

State Island Singles Championship—First Round—T. A. Blythe defeated G. Brown, 6—1, 6—0; Merritt Cutler defeated G. Kurtz, 6—2, 6—3; A. J. Cawse defeated L. McDonald, 6—0, 6—1; C. Hicks won from D. Coloman by default; J. Walker defeated R. Martin, 7—5, 2—6, 6—4.

Second Round—W. Vester won from J. A. Blythe by default; A. J. Cawse defeated Merritt Cutler, 6—4, 6—2; A. King defeated R. Macan, 7—5, 2—6, 7—5; J. Ruys defeated D. Jones, 6—0, 6—4; C. Henderson defeated G. Wallace, 6—1, 6—3; J. Allen defeated P. Keenan, 6—4, 6—3; R. Lewis defeated P. Randall, 6—3, 6—3; B. Stansbury defeated F. Boggs, 6—1, 6—3; W. Steinbergerger defeated K. Lindheimer, 6—3, 6—3; F. Bedley won from L. W. Fisher by default; J. Logan defeated S. Boggs, 6—1, 6—3; K. D. Fisher defeated Dr. G. Dow, 8—0, 6—0; R. Triest defeated F. DeReyes, 6—3, 6—1; W. Van Riper defeated C. Wright, 6—1, 5—6, 7—5; R. Tailor Townsend defeated M. Kerr, 6—2, 6—1.

Third Round—Cawse defeated Vester, 6—1, 6—3; Ruys defeated King, 6—3, 7—5; C. Henderson defeated J. Allen, 6—1, 6—3; Stansbury defeated Lewis, 6—3, 2—6, 10—8; Steinberger won from Bedley by default; K. D. Fisher defeated Logan, 6—2, 6—2; R. Triest defeated Van Riper, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3; Townsend defeated Hicks, 6—2, 6—0.

Fourth Round—Cawse defeated Ruys, 6—3, 6—3; Stansbury defeated C. Henderson, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3; K. D. Fisher defeated Steinberger, 6—0, 6—1; Townsend defeated R. Triest, 6—4, 6—4.

OF DAVIS CUP PLAY

Sleem of India Beats Samazeuilh in Straight Sets—U. S. Trip Canceled.

PARIS, July 19 (Associated Press).—France was eliminated from this year's Davis Cup lawn tennis competition in the match with India here today. In the singles, Sleem of India, defeated Jean Samazeuilh of France, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3. India had previously won the doubles and one of the singles matches.

The elimination of the French team through the defeat

PURCHASE STAGES BRILLIANT RETURN

Handsome Son of Ormondale First in Kotonah Handicap at Yonkers.

KREWER TAKES FEATURE

Wins Arrow Selling Stakes and Accounts for Double Victory for Rancocas Stable.

More handsome than ever and retaining all of his brilliant speed, the fine race horse Purchase of the Rancocas stable returned to the races at Empire City yesterday after a retirement since 1919 and scored a triumphant comeback. The big son of 135 pounds this big son of Ormondale and Cherryola galloped home two lengths in front of the Redmond stable's Gladiator to win the Kotonah Highweight Handicap over the same third, followed by Lord Brighton, teammate of the winner and the last of the small field.

The return of Purchase, which had been forecast by some fast trials, was the important event in racing circles, for he is one of the most popular horses that ever a six-furlong course. Dunsandel has been developed in this country in many years. His presence quite took all the edge off the featured event of the day, the Arrow Selling Stakes, which also went to the Rancocas stable through the victory of Krewer.

Purchase had a surprise for even his most ardent admirers, for he returned as equine beauty, although five years old and fully matured. He is a brilliant chestnut, unusually large and powerful, and as he walked out on parade was a picture horse. He had lost none of his high spirit, for he pranced about on the way to the post, apparently having lost none of his zest for racing. An admiring throng gathered about his stall as he was being prepared for his race, and when the big horse came out on the track, he was accorded a warm greeting.

No Evidence of Lameness.

It was a tribute to the skill of Trainer Sam C. Hildreth that he was able to bring Purchase back to the races in such excellent condition. The last public performance of Purchase was at Belmont Park in the Autumn of 1919, when he had a walkover in the Jockey Club Stakes. He was taken to Maryland following that and trained for a meeting with Sir Barton which was to have settled the question of supremacy in the three-year-old division that year. While training Purchase went lame and Hildreth retired him for the Winter. In the following Spring he again put the horse in training, but Purchase once more went lame. It was said that he had a slightly bowed tendon. He was retired to the stud, where he served last season to perpetuate the grain of Ormondale for the benefit of future racing. He was brought back a few weeks ago and carefully prepared for his return. When he came out yesterday he gave no outward evidence of having had a bad leg. His underpinning seemed firm and sound. If he continues to train well he will be a highly interesting turf figure and will add another powerful factor in the handicap division.

The prowess of Purchase is well known, but there is always some skepticism about a horse that has been in the stud. Thus Purchase went to the post at better odds yesterday than will again be quoted against his chances. He was a 4-to-5 choice, along with Lord Brighton, against Gladiator and Dunsandel. A majority of the spectators wanted to see if the horse still had his speed. They found that he had it. Gladiator, also a giant in proportions, and with an impost of 127 pounds, was very strongly supported and was backed almost into favoritism. This was due, no doubt, to the uncertainty of whether Purchase was himself.

When it came to the actual running Purchase left little doubt about his condition. Though a trifle slow at the break, he rushed up to second place in a few strides, and there Sande kept him under very strong restraint. Purchase seemed anxious to run faster, but his rider kept him just lapped on Dunsandel, which was setting the early pace. Gladiator was also kept under restraint while Dunsandel raced Lord Brighton to places.

Coming around the turn, Sande let Purchase step along, and the big chestnut quickly took the lead and proceeded to gallop home under restraint. Once he got into motion in the stretch he raced like his old-time self. Gladiator had been sent after him by this time, but, good sprinter and weight carrier as he is, he was utterly outclassed, and his task was a hopeless one. Purchase won by only two lengths because Sande made no effort to win by more. Dunsandel took third place place easily, for Lord Brighton was eased up when beaten.

Hildreth came in for much praise and congratulations after the race. He was enthusiastic about the victory, for Purchase has long been the apple of his eye. "Purchase is the greatest horse I ever trained," said Hildreth, "and I think he is just about as good a horse as anybody ever trained."

Krewer's Margin Small.

The other score for the Rancocas Stable and Hildreth was not so easy or impressive though it was approached with much greater confidence. Of the pair originally named for the Arrow Stakes but three went to the post. Krewer had opposed to him only Wellfinder and Guv'nor, both three-year-olds which did not figure to give him much of a race. Krewer was thus quoted at 1 to 10 in the oral market. The race was over the short six-furlong route and Krewer did not win like a horse that deserved so much confidence. He was but half a length in front of Wellfinder at the finish, and though he had Wellfinder well beaten inside the sixteenth pole he was ridden out at the end. Guv'nor trailed in about two lengths further back.

Wellfinder got the jump on this small field at the start and raced in front with a fine burst of speed. Krewer was in close attendance at all times, but coming around the turn he had all he could do to wrest the lead from the three-year-old. When he did get in front he had to be urged with the whip to go on. At the sixteenth pole he raced Wellfinder into submission and from there on he was not in much danger, but was pretty well used up by that time, and Fator took no chances and drove him right to the finish.

Valor, which was the first of the Hildreth offerings for the day, failed in his effort in the second race, at a mile and seventy yards. With an impost of 121 pounds he could not beat Genie W. with 105 pounds, and the latter scored the victory by more than half a length. St. Allan was third, and Thunderstorm, which appeared to be the contender, was last in the field of four.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For two-year-olds; purse $1,066. Five and a half furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Mardale	111	Miller	8-5	1
Elrita	99	Bullman	10-1	2
Timbrel	115	Fator	5-1	3
Dick Deadeye	112	Kelsay	8-5	4
Furious	104	Mooney	15-1	5
Promenades	106	Zoeller	12-1	6
Durality	112	Rice	30-1	7
Greenwich Village	104	Campbell	30-1	8

Time—1:08 1-5.

Start good; won easily; place same. Marsala, ch. c., by Ormondale—One Star; owned by E. B. Williams and trained by A. G. Blakely.

SECOND RACE.

For four-year-olds and upward; purse $1,066. One mile and seventy yards.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Genie W.	105	Callahan	4-1	1½
Valor	121	Sande	9-20	2*
St. Allan	121	Ponce	30-1	3
Thunderstorm	121	Enaor	4-1	4

Time—1:44 4-5.

Start good; won driving; place easily. Genie W., b. f., by Star Shoot—Pamela; owned and trained by John Whalen.

THIRD RACE.

The Katonah Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; $1,266 added. About six furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
*Purchase	135	Sande	4-5	1
Gladiator	127	Kelsay	Even	2½
Dunsandel	96	Penman	30-1	3*
*Lord Brighton	125	Fator	4-5	4

*Coupled.

Time—1:09 1-5.

Start good; won galloping; place same. Purchase, ch. h., by Ormondale—Cherryola; owned by Rancocas Stable and trained by S. C. Hildreth.

FOURTH RACE.

The Arrow Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; $3,000 guaranteed. About six furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Krewer	116	Fator	1-10	1½
Wellfinder	99	Penman	10-1	2*
Guv'nor	101	Mooney	20-1	3

Time—1:09 3-5.

Start good; won ridden out; place easily. Krewer, br. c., by Aldford—Keodeas II.; owned by Rancocas Stable and trained by S. C. Hildreth.

FIFTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward, to be ridden by maiden jockeys; purse $1,066. One mile and seventy yards.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Grundy	106	R. Turner	4-1	1*
Rockport	107	E. Peon	9-2	2½
Salute	99	S. Tarpano	4-1	3*
Tan II.	108	G. Bruening	7-1	4
Episode	102	G. Mein	18-5	5
Mountain Dew	92	N. Swart	50-1	6
Sunoco	96	R. McMurray	20-1	7
Flypaper	102	F. Reilly	15-1	8
Perigourdine	109	J. Peters	7-1	9
Shandon	97	R. McNamee	25-1	10

Time—1:47 3-5.

Start good; won easily; place driving. Grundy, ch. g., by Roquelaure—Prude; owned by H. Walser and trained by J. Johnson.

SIXTH RACE.

For two-year-old maiden fillies; purse $1,066. Five and a half furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Emotion	114½	Sande	4-5	1*
*Balance	112	Goldfeldt	5-2	2*
Maryland Belle	112	Turner	20-1	3*
Bee's Wax	112	Rice	15-1	4
Dispute	112	Mooney	20-1	5
Delhi Maid	112	McAtee	20-1	6
*Early Bird	112	Penman	8-2	7
Sidius	112	Fator	8-1	8
Finnish Maid	112	Zoeller	30-1	9
Humanitarian	112	*Miller	10-1	10

*Coupled.

Time—1:06 4-5.

Start good; won galloping; place easily. Emotion, ch. f., by Friar Rock—Affection; owned by J. E. Madden and trained by F. M. Taylor.

Weather cloudy; track fast.

HARNESS FAVORITES LOSERS IN FEATURE

American Hotel 2:11 Pace to Jimmie McKerron at Kalamazoo—Choices Break.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 19.—The feature of the opening day at the grand circuit races at Recreation Park was the dumping of the two favorites, Jim B., and Prince Loree, outside the distance flag in the Park American Hotel purse for 2:11 pacers, the big event of the day's racing. Jimmie McKerron won the race in straight heats, while the favorites went to smash. Jim B. broke at the first quarter in the first heat and was given the flag, while Princess Loree received the same treatment in the second. The losers as a result of their early season showing at Toledo and North Randall were top-heavy favorites.

Peter Bieler, the favorite in the 2:18 trot, had no difficulty in winning that event in straight heats, with Alicola and Princess Nedena trailing. Tommy Murphy piloted Brookworthy to victory in the 2:07 trot. In the opening heat the field was bunched coming under the wire, but the Brook horse had the edge. In the following heats the favorite had no difficulty in finishing ahead of Wiki Wiki.

Kokomo George won the first two heats of the 2:07 pace and finished second to Logan Hedgewood in the third from a field of four starters. The crowd was the largest that ever attended an opening day meet in this city.

The summaries:

2:07 TROT—THREE HEATS.

Purse $1,000.

Brookworthy, b. h., by Justice Brook (Murphy)	1	1	1
Wiki Wiki, br. g., by Anvil (Geers)	3	2	3
Kilo Watts, b. m., by General Watts (Childs)	2	3	2
Red Bon, b. h., by Bonwood (McMahon)	5	4	4
Natalie the Great, br. f., by Peter the Great (Cox)	6	5	5
Aileen Dillon, Romeo and Tommy Todd also started.			

Time—2:07½, 2:07, 2:07½.

2:11 PACE—AMERICAN HOTEL PURSE.

Purse $2,000.

Jimmie McKerron, br. h., by Jack McKerron (Ray)	1	1	1
Ruth Patch, br. m., by Twinkling Dan (Edman)	3	2	5
Charley Sweet, br. g., by Direct Hal Jr. (Stokes)	4	4	2
Lawyer Swift, blk. g., by Heir-at-Law (Valentine)	2	6	6
Walter K., br. g., by Walter Cochato (Falin)	7	3	3
Jim B., Prince Loree, Minnie Williams and Hal H. also started.			

Time—2:06¾, 2:06¾, 2:06¾.

2:18 TROT—THREE HEATS.

Purse $1,000.

Peter Bieler, br. h., by Peter the Great (Stokes)	1	1	1
Alicola, b. m., by Boren (Egan)	2	2	2
Princess Nedena, b. m., by Justice Brook (Murphy)	3	6	3
Great Excitement, b. m., by Peter the Great (McMahon)	4	4	6
Grovetown, b. g., by Native King (Grady)	5	3	5
Baroness Hanover, Utah, Peter Stillwell and Edna Forbes also started.			

Time—2:11¼, 2:08¾, 2:07½.

2:07 PACE—THREE HEATS.

Purse $1,000.

Kokomo George, ch. g., by Hedgewood Boy (Stokes)	1	1	2
Logan Hedgewood, b. g., by Hedgewood Boy (Fleming)	2	2	1
Hoosier Lady, b. m., by Mitre Bearer (Falin)	4	3	3
Hal Buy, b. g., by Hal H. (Lyman)	3	4	4

Time—2:08¾, 2:08¾, 2:07¾.

EDWARDS TO BE GUEST.

New Jersey Governor Accepts Invitation to Monmouth Horse Show.

Entries have closed for the twenty-eighth annual show of the Monmouth County Horse Show at Long Branch on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week. Seventy-two classes will be exhibited during those three days.

The Monmouth County show ranks as the oldest in the country. Harry Content and the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt were long among the chief supporters and organizers of the event, and since the death of Mr. Vanderbilt in the Lusitania disaster the greatest burden of responsibility and work has fallen on Mr. Content, who is President of the association. Among the twenty-eight Honorary Vice Presidents are the Hon. Edward I. Edwards, Governor of New Jersey, N. F. Brady, Lewis L. Clarke, William du Pont, Robert A. Fairbairn, S. R. Guggenheim, Henry Seligman, Edward T. Stotesbury, William H. Wanamaker Jr. and J. Macy Willets.

Governor Edwards has accepted the invitation to be present on the second day of the show, which will be celebrated as "Governor's Day" and will be an occasion of especial interest. Mr. Content is giving a dinner that evening. Preparations are practically completed, and Long Branch is filling up with exhibitors, while the stalls are rapidly being occupied by fine horses. Numerous house parties are being arranged for the week of the show, and the indications are that this year's exhibit will in no way fall short of its predecessors.

Mowrey Resigns as Manager.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 19.—Mike Mowrey, former major league player, has resigned as manager of the local team of the Blue Ridge Baseball League, effective at once. Charles Dysert, right fielder of the club, was appointed his successor.

RUDD MAY BE SEEN IN THREE EVENTS

Oxford Captain Works Out Impressively for International Games Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 19.—Interest in the workout for the athletes who will fight for international track and field honors in the Harvard stadium on Saturday centred today in the appearance of Captain Rudd of the Oxford team and his announcement that it is possible that he will run in three events—the 100-yards dash, the quarter and the half mile. Rudd ran beautifully in his workout, showing not only plenty of strength, but a natural style which made the onlookers feel that he is likely to be a very important factor in Saturday's competition.

This afternoon the order of events was decided. It will be as follows: 100-yard dash, shot put, high jump, quarter hurdles, hammer, two miles, broad jump and half mile.

It was also decided to allow the contestants in the broad jump and the weights seven tries each, all to count in the final rating, and England will be allowed to use three men in the broad jump if desired. The hammer throwing will be held just outside the open end of the stadium so that the event will be seen by those in the stands.

Today Siemens ran a very strong half mile, and Douglas continued to look like a fellow who will take a lot of beating in the distance run. The Cambridge hurdler, Partridge, struck one of the flights while practicing and got a nasty fall. He seemed all right, but he got a shaking up.

Gourdin and Krogness not only worked on the track, but also in their field events. In the 100 Gourdin ran better than on Monday, not being so stiff and using his own style of poise and gait.

It was stated by the English team that Stallard's foot continued to improve, and that when it was strapped he would be able to run. It has not been determined yet, however, whether he will run in the mile or half mile event.

Rudd was not over-optimistic regarding the outcome of the meet. He said he felt sure his team would win two events and had a mighty good "sporting chance" for four of the others.

Only formal sanction from the Yale Advisory Committee on Track Athletics is understood to lie in the way of formal agreement for biennial international meetings of this kind, the first of which under the new plan would be held at London in 1923. This matter will be disposed of finally, it is expected, at a meeting at Swampscott, where both teams are in training, next Friday night.

TIGERS IN HARD WORKOUT.

Fitzpatrick Gives Princeton Athletes Vigorous Test.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 19.—Princeton's track squad had a hard workout in the Palmer Stadium this afternoon. Keene Fitzpatrick ordered all the runners to go a bit over their normal distances, thus taking advantage of the weather, which was rather cool by the time the athletes appeared on the track.

The Tiger trainer has been keeping his charges under cover until after 5 in the evening, owing to the heat. Bill Stevenson, who has been taking light work ever since his return from California last week, got his first long assignment today. He raced through a fast 600-yard run, and apparently is going fully as well as when he won the national title, two weeks ago. Reg Johnson, the half-miler, and Captain Dick McCluskey went through a hard 1,000-yard spin, although Fitzpatrick did not time them today. The squad of three distance runners, Rogers, Foresham and Rick, drew by far the easiest work of the day when they trotted an easy mile. Apparently, Fitzpatrick expects to run them the deciding trial tomorrow or Thursday.

Don Lourie, McKim and Bill Massay all spent half an hour practicing starts with the gun and running through to the 40-yard mark. McKim is running exceptionally well, and is at present able to give anybody in the squad, with the exception of Lourie, a four-yard handicap in the hundred. He appears to be a certainty for Princeton's entry in the dash against the English team. The Tigers are planning to use Lourie in the broad jump only.

Bill Massey, who won the metropolitan hurdles championship last year, is going over the sticks with his usual speed. Massey was troubled with a severe attack of appendicitis—same trouble which is keeping his old teammate, Trowbridge, off the Oxford-Cambridge team—just before the beginning of the Spring season at Princeton this year, but he seems to have entirely recovered from this and to be as good as ever. He has been working out with Harvey Emery, the freshman hammer thrower. This versatile athlete was second in the junior metropolitan championship a month ago and is a big help to Massey in his training. Lourie is also a hurdler, but is not working over the sticks this Summer.

SWIMMING RECORDS FALL.

Miss Woodbridge Lowers 1,000 Yard and One Mile Marks.

DULUTH, Minn., July 19.—Two American swimming records were broken in St. Louis Bay last night by 17-year-old Margaret Woodbridge of the Detroit A. C., who covered the mile in 29:32 2-5 and the one thousand yards in 16:37 2-5. Miss Woodbridge's feat cut thirteen seconds off the American record for 1,000 yards and lowered by one second the American mark for the one-mile, made in 1918 by Miss Claire Galligan of the New York Women's Swimming Association.

STAKE ENTRIES TO CLOSE.

Lists for Belmont Autumn Card Not Open After Today.

Eleven of the stake events which will be run during the Autumn meeting at Belmont Park close today, according to the notices sent out by Secretary Earlocker. Chief among these is the Gold Cup, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward. This is a test at two miles, with $5,000 added. It was designed to encourage distance racing, and it is expected that it will bring to the post some of the best of the horses in training at that time.

Other stake events of the meeting which close today are the Manhattan Handicap at a mile, which always is patronized by the best of the handicap division; the Champagne Stakes, for two-year-olds, at seven furlongs; the Tomboy, for juveniles, and two steeplechase stakes.

CHAMPION RETAINS LEAD.

Janowski, French Star, Half-Game Ahead in Chess Tourney.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 19.—David Janowski, chess champion of France, retained his half-game lead in the chess masters tournament, in the tenth round today, by defeating Stasch Mlotkowski of Los Angeles after twenty-nine moves. The final round will be played tomorrow.

N. T. Whitaker, Washington, defeated J. F. Harvey, Fenelon Falls, Ont., by a default, while S. T. Sharp, Philadelphia, and I. S. Turover, Washington, went twenty-seven moves to a draw.

The contests between Samuel Factor, Chicago, and Frank Marshall, American champion, and Charles Jaffe, New York, and V. Sournin, Washington, were adjourned.

The standing: Janowski 7½, Whitaker 7, Hiro 6¾, Jaffe 6, Factor, Sharp and Turover 5 each, Marshall and Sournin 4½ each, Mlotkowski 4, Harvey and Jackson 1 each.

English Track Stars Will Be in Condition for Meet

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 19.—M. A. McGinnis, middle distance runner, and H. B. Stallard, miler, of the Oxford-Cambridge team that will meet Yale and Harvard on Saturday in a dual meet at the Harvard stadium, will be in shape to run good races, Dr. C. Howard Dobson, their physician, said tonight.

Stallard, who is suffering from a fallen transverse arch in the left foot, took a fast workout at the stadium today, the physician said, with no bad results. McInnis, who had a bad cold, donned running trunks for the first time and experienced little inconvenience from his trial runs.

HULL TO REFEREE BIG ATHLETIC MEET

Former Track Star Will Serve at Oxford-Cambridge-Princeton-Cornell Games.

The list of officials selected for the international track meet between Oxford-Cambridge and Princeton-Cornell at Travers Island on July 28 was announced yesterday by John T. McGovern, Secretary of the Princeton-Cornell committee. The list contains the names of many men prominently connected with track athletics in some one of the four universities which are to take part in the meet.

Lawrence H. Hull, a prominent track athlete at Michigan about fifteen years ago and later star sprinter of the Oxford team, has been selected to referee the meet. Not only did he achieve prominence as a competing athlete during his college career, but also held the Presidency of the athletic associations of both Michigan and Oxford. In 1909 he was a double winner in the intervarsity games at the Queen's Club, capturing first place in both the 100 and 440-yard races.

The other officials selected are all well-known in college and amateur athletic circles.

The list as named by the committee, composed of Professor Kennedy, Princeton Faculty Athletic Committee; R. M. Murray, graduate manager, Princeton; Romeyn Berry, graduate manager, Cornell; Mathew P. Halpin, New York A. C., and John T. McGovern, Cornell, is as follows:

Referee—Lawrence H. Hull, Michigan and Oxford. Judges at the Finish—Charles Halstead Mapes, Columbia (chief judge); F. J. Walsh, New York A. C.; B. H. Howell, Oxford; C. E. Patterson, Princeton. Timers—Charles J. Dieges, New York A. C.; Mortimer Bishop, New York A. C.; C. A. S. Hatfield, New York A. C.; Robert Stoll, New York of Course—Paul Pilgrim, New York A. C. Assistant Clerk of Course—Donald G. Herring, Princeton and Oxford. Chief Announcer—Warren C. Fielding, New York A. C. Announcer—Peter Prunty. Press Steward—Edward B. Moss. Assistant Press Steward—Daniel J. Ferris. Starter—John J. Fitzhugh. Chief Inspector—Howard McClenahan, Princeton. Inspectors—Carl Erdman, Princeton; Franklin Wright, Princeton; Darwin R. James, Princeton; Rupert B. Thomas Jr., Princeton; W. C. Porter, New York A. C.; John Paul Jones, Cornell; Barrett Smith, Cornell; W. D. Crim, Cornell; A. F. Van Winkle, Cornell; E. J. Benson, New York A. C. Judges and Measurers of Shot Put—Robert Garrett, Princeton; E. J. Giannini, New York A. C.; Sanford B. Hunt, Cornell. High Jump—Wesley Oler Jr., New York A. C.; W. H. Fritz, Cornell; Howard M. Sawyer, Princeton. Broad Jump—Dr. J. M. Breen, New York A. C.; J. H. Simons, Princeton; Joseph M. Pew, Cornell. Chief Scorer—A. J. H. McGrath. Assistant Scorers—R. W. Kennedy, high jump; W. E. Atkinson, New York A. C., broad jump; C. C. Nobles, shot put; Ralph Gamble, hammer throw.

Mr. McGovern stated last night that many distinguished men had accepted invitations to be honorary referees and guests of the committee, but that this list would not be announced until next Monday, together with a list of the speakers at the dinner to the Oxford-Cambridge team at the Blind Brook Golf Club following the meet.

It is definitely settled that President John Grier Hibben of Princeton will preside at the dinner and President-elect Livingston Farrand of Cornell University is expected to be the principal speaker.

U. S. RIFLE TEAM LANDS.

Americans to Compete in Lyons Shoot Arrive at Cherbourg.

CHERBOURG, France, July 19.—The American team which competes in the international rifle shooting matches at Lyons Aug. 9 to 13, arrived at Cherbourg today on the United States battleship Utah. The riflemen will proceed to Cobienz, where they will continue practice under Lieu. Col. Snyder until they go to Lyons about Aug. 1.

BENNETT FIRST TO ENTER.

N. Y. A. C. Marksman Heads List for Grand American Handicap.

For the third successive year A. P. Bennett, one of the foremost shooters of the New York Athletic Club, gained the distinction of being the first trapshot in North America to enter the Grand American Handicap. Bennett is a veteran shot and each year tries conclusions with the best that this country, Canada and the Canal Zone can turn out at the Grand American, which is the world's series of trapshooting.

The Grand American Handicap this year will be staged on the grounds of the South Shore Country Club, Chicago, and entries will close with Stoney McLinn, Secretary of the American Trapshooting Association, 460 Fourth Avenue, New York, on Aug. 6. It is predicted that this Grand American will be the greatest ever held in many ways and that the attendance will surpass all previous records. Secretary McLinn stated today that he looked for 1,000 entries in the trapshooting classic.

SCOTS WIN 24TH GAME.

Soccer Team From Glasgow Defeats Lynn Eleven by 6 to 3.

LYNN, Mass., July 19.—The Third Lanark soccer team of Glasgow, Scotland, scored the twenty-fourth consecutive victory of its tour of the United States and Canada here tonight, defeating the General Electric united team, 6 to 3. The visitors complete their tour at Fall River on Thursday night.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—For two-year-olds; five furlongs. Little Patsy 107 pounds, Doversroost 105, Awning 105, Witchwork 102, Fair Virginia 102, Restraint 102, Wild Deuce 105, Citation 102, Emma W. 104, Restless 102, San Stefano 105, *Swift Grass 97, Wreckless 105, *Razdola 97, Kaitol 105, Simple Simon 105, *Goodheart 97.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; about six furlongs. Tinga-Ling 120 pounds, Bergourdine 110, *Martha Luckett 105, Liberty Girl 110, Cum Sah 115, Celiva 98, Invincible 115, Mountain Dew 106, *Flippers 93, Yosmite 98, Phoenix 115, *Midian 110, Jago 115, Foam 106, *Jamaica Belle 93, Streamer 106, Arrowhead 115, Rustler 108.

THIRD RACE—The Mamaroneck Purse; for three-year-olds; one mile. Top Sergeant 113 pounds, Curfew 110, Court View 116, Padava 105, Duc De Morney 115, Parader 115, L'Eclair 110, Wrecker 107, Huonac 112, The Enquirer 115.

FOURTH RACE—The Mount Vernon Handicap; $3,000 added; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Naturalist 128 pounds, Thunderclap 127, Blazes 114, Despair 105, Mad Hatter 152, St. Allan 98.

The weight on Blazes includes a penalty of 3 pounds.

FIFTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a quarter. Challenger 118 pounds, Gem 93, Scotch Verdict 108, Pirate McGee 109, Gleamy Gus 109, *Old Dad 111, Rockport 119, *Alda McGee 87, Keliher 109, Queen Blonde 104, Bombast 102, Maize 102.

SIXTH RACE—The Holly Purse; for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Morvich 122 pounds, Sling 105, Miracle Man 105, Zealot 112, St. Maurice 119, Yankee Star 105, Kai-Sang 122, Olynthus 105, Mustard Seed 116, Sidereal 116, Valentine D'Or 107.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather cloudy; track fast.

Delmont and Spencer to Clash.

K. O. (Phil) Delmont, the east side lightweight, will meet Bert Spencer in a twelve-round bout at the Steeplechase A. A. at Rockaway Beach next Friday evening. Beside this feature bout there will be a ten-round contest between Tommy Lynch and Frankie Bell.

NIMRODS TO SHOOT FOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Eastern Zone Meet Will Be Held at New Haven, Beginning Today.

One of the biggest trapshooting events of the season to be held in the East will begin at New Haven this morning and continue throughout the remainder of the week. Practically all of the best shots in this section of the country have entered the Eastern Zone Handicap Tournament, which will be held over the traps of the new Haven Gun Club. This sectional affair is one of five held annually in the United States to decide the best shots in the various departments of the game and within a prescribed territory. The American Trapshooting Association, the governing body of the sport, has divided the North American continent into five zones—the Eastern, Southern, Great Lakes, Prairie and Pacific Coast—and in each of these zones championships are annually decided. The Eastern event has attracted shooters from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces of Canada. It is expected that about 200 shooters will compete, for there will be professional as well as amateur championships at stake.

The eighteen-yard Eastern zone amateur and professional championships will be shot today as well as the doubles championship of the East. There will be a special event at fifty targets. Tomorrow there will be a 200 target race, the final hundred of which will count on the Eastern zone singles, amateur, professional and women's championships. The first 100 targets on Friday will complete the championship race. This will be followed by the preliminary handicap. The Eastern Zone Handicap will be held on Saturday. Previous to this event on that day there will be a shoot at 100 targets from sixteen yards.

The all-around championship will constitute the 16-yard championship, doubles championship, 16-yard championship, and the preliminary and Eastern handicaps, making a total of 290 targets. More than 100 trophies have been donated by the merchants and sportsmen of New Haven and the American Trapshooting Association. Considerable cash will also be presented in prizes.

During the tournament the zone five-man team event will be shot. There will be one team from every State in the zone, and the winning team will represent the zone in the team shoot at the Grand American Handicap in Chicago next month.

The Eastern Zone meeting will be held at the Hotel Garde on Tomorrow evening, at which time a zone delegate will be chosen. The present delegate is Jay Clarke Jr. of Worcester, Mass.

The following teams have been named to compete in the team shoot:

New Jersey—C. R. Woodward, C. B. Platt, C. Z. Vaughn, F. J. Hineline, Fred Plum.

New York—A. C. Skutt, C. L. King, W. H. Patterson, Paul Von Boeckman, J. H. Wanniing.

Massachusetts—Jay Clark, L. F. Curtis, E. A. Staples, F. H. Andres, J. L. Snow.

Pennsylvania—Walter Posey, H. W. Goeller, Edward Heilyer, W. A. Lindsay, S. M. Crothers.

Vermont—D. M. Barclay, H. B. Moulton, F. W. Yeaton, C. H. Burr, A. L. Estey.

Connecticut—H. C. Barstow, F. O. Williams, H. E. Alling, W. A. Flinn, W. E. Beers.

New Hampshire—R. H. Stubie, E. Stilton, P. E. Beldon, E. E. Reed, H. T. Wendell.

Delaware—H. L. Morgan, L. D. Willis, George Simon, W. Foord, J. Masten.

Rhode Island—C. H. Dillon, E. C. Griffith, D. Robert Donaghy, W. J. Stainton, N. F. Reimer.

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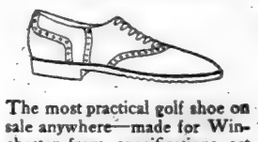
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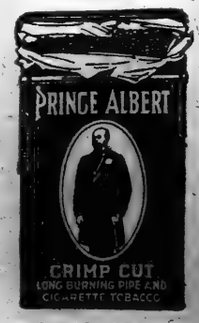
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1921.

TAX REVISION FIRST.

Mr. HARDING'S easy smashing of the dishonest duty on oil shows again that courage pays and that the House is eager to be saved from the follies into which it has followed a flabby and disrupted leadership. Here was a tax imposed almost surreptitiously, representing nothing but the avarice of a few oil producers, buffeting in the face one of our important foreign policies, opposed by manufacturers and ship owners, sure to raise the price of kerosene, gasoline, roofing, pavement, fuel and lubricating oils, and coal itself, by natural result. Yet it was an appropriate part of a tariff bill that makes the Payne-Aldrich act look moderate and intelligent in comparison. From all parts of the country and from Republican papers testimony against some of the most insensate provisions, or the whole notion of making any tariff now, has been accumulating. The method of its composition is clearly described by The Chicago Tribune:

> When a demand from the Mayor of Ionia, Mich., can result in the placing of a tariff on Chinese sea-grass and rattan furniture amounting approximately to 1,300 per cent. over the present rate of duty, it would seem clear that the Tariff bill is not drawn for the benefit of the public which must buy furniture, but for the interest or group which makes it.

Aside from the iniquity of particular schedules the so-called American valuation plan, which would apply to 50 or 60 per cent. of articles of no standard value, is utterly vicious and has been everywhere denounced. It would make it impossible for any importer to know the cost of his goods until they were received in the United States and put it in the power of customs appraisers to make the duty what they chose. Importer, manufacturer, wholesaler, consumer would all be left in the dark as to the duties to be levied under this arbitrary method, never tried but once in the United States. That was nearly eighty years ago, when it caused such a welter of uncertainty, confusion and lawsuits that it lasted exactly one month.

There is no genuine demand for a revision of the tariff at this time. The half-hearted Republican effort at revision is contrary to the Republican promise in 1920, when the Republican Party pledged "itself to a revision of "the tariff as soon as conditions shall "make it necessary for the preservation of the home market for Amer"ican labor, agriculture and indus"try." Fallen and falling foreign trade, depressed domestic trade, industry, agriculture, piling up of great surpluses of foods, goods and raw materials, extensive unemployment, make this the worst time that could be selected to revise the tariff. How are our foreign debtors to pay the $10,000,000,000 they owe us save in goods? The fatal objection to this Tariff bill has been stated ingenuously by Mr. FORDNEY. The purpose of the tariff, he admits, is "a restriction of imports."

This Tariff bill can only make conditions worse. It goes to the Senate tomorrow. The best thing the Senate Finance Committee can do with it is to bury it. What Congress ought to have done, what it should do now as soon as possible, is to revise the taxes, wipe out the excess profits and lower the surtaxes, invite the rush of capital away from non-taxable securities into productive business channels, free business not only from unworkable taxes, but from the uncertainty as to what taxes are to be. This is the first, imperative step toward relief and recuperation. The Senate Finance Committee has shown only the faintest interest in the matter, in the repeal of impossible taxes and the substitution of practicable and unonerous ones. The President is to ask the Senate to take up tax revision before disposing of the Tariff bill. Such a course is inevitable. Nobody knows how much time the Senate will give to a bill fit only to be killed, but it will be long. Tax revision should come quickly.

It won't do for the Republicans in Congress to foster the impression, already felt in some suspicious minds, that they don't mean to do anything about tax revision. Mr. HARDING is trying to save his party as well as to benefit his country. It is fortunate for both that he has the common sense, the energy, the capacity for leadership, that are not too visible among the disorganized and wrangling Republicans of Congress.

THE IRISH PARLEYS.

It is premature and rash to assert, as some are doing, that Ulster is going to put an implacable veto on the Irish peace negotiations. There were bound to be ups and downs in the affair, with much manoeuvring for position. Sir JAMES CRAIG appears to have felt that DE VALERA had been riding the high horse, as respects the Belfast Parliament, and to have decided to show, Irish fashion, that he himself could say a few words, if it was a matter of talking big. His own secretary, Colonel SPENDER, hastens to assure the press that Sir JAMES had no idea of forcing a rupture with DE VALERA.

What the latter is obviously working for is some large offer of self-government in purely Irish affairs, so that he can take it back to his people and ask them to vote on it. It is now stated that the British Government will be ready by Thursday to formulate the new terms for Ireland. If they are not put up precisely in order to be knocked down, it is certain that the movement for peace, now so powerful in both Ireland and England, could not be halted by a dispute over mere details.

Too quick despairers of an Irish solution should not overlook the significant position taken by The Gaelic American of New York. That organ of the unterrified extremists admits that the game is up. "The cards are stacked against Ireland." DE VALERA, who privately in this country confessed that he was ready to accept "Colonial Home Rule" for Ireland, is now prepared to abandon the Irish Republic and agree to a compromise proposed by that "Master Trickster," LLOYD GEORGE. So much for the "fools, frauds and four-flushers," as The Gaelic American calls them, in the Irish movement. It sees through its tears the Irish Republic "sub"merged for a time through the "crooked work of its false friends." These wails may not correspond to the facts, but they at least show what is now feared by those who have dreaded nothing so much as a settlement of the Irish question by peaceful agreement.

CHAIRMAN LASKER'S JOB.

"The new Shipping Board," said Chairman LASKER on Monday, "is not disheartened." That is, the spirit, of course, in which to tackle the Augean task of auditing the accounts of the board, not to speak of making the American merchant marine pay its way. Profits are in the remote future. On March 2 the Walsh committee of a Republican House, which had been investigating the affairs of the United States Shipping Board, reported:

> There has been waste and inefficiency and lack of co-ordination in the tremendous operations of this Government agency. The reason or justification given for this is the stress under the war emergency. No one will deny that there was a great emergency, that time was the most vital factor.

The committee dealt lightly with evidence indicating that the waste and inefficiency had not been wholly due to "the stress under the war emergency." The committee held its hearings two years after the armistice. It was well enough to ascribe wasteful and faulty ship construction to the "emergency," but operation of the new merchant marine after the war was under investigation as well as the building of more ships. While the integrity of officers of the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation was not tarnished, evidence was submitted to show that payrolls had been padded, that subordinates were bribed, that collusive bids were made, that malingerers drew salaries, that salvage material was sacrificed, and that the bookkeeping was so incompetent and careless that thousands of employés had to be engaged at an expense of millions of dollars to find out how the money was spent and where it went. The Shipping Board and the Corporation were shockingly victimized. It would be paltering with the truth, nevertheless, to say that there was not contributory inefficiency on the part of the officers. Yet the Walsh committee's report was in no small degree a whitewash.

Chairman LASKER did not have to dig deep before discovering that chaos was worse confounded. "Had the books been kept," he says, "with a "view to cheating and deceiving the "country they could not have been "kept in much different shape than "they have been." He states:

> The Shipping Board used last year approximately $480,000,000. Besides the $100,000,000 appropriated by Congress and $80,000,000 on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, it sold assets (ships) for $200,000,000, all of which money went back into the enterprise. Then, in addition, it received from operation of vessels, &c., $300,000,000, which was also spent, this making a total expenditure of $980,000,000.

Thus the net expenditure was $380,000,000. "As I look into the details," Chairman LASKER says, "I find them "worse than my worst expectations. "Approximately $200,000,000 repre"sents absolute loss in operating the "fleet." However, there is this to be said for the other side of the sheet: Out of 9,000 voyages only 3,000 are accounted for to date. Until the books are straightened out the new Shipping Board will not know the deficit it has inherited. For the year to come Chairman LASKER wants an appropriation of $300,000,000, for losses in operations, to settle claims, and to keep the Shipping Board and the revived Emergency Fleet Corporation going. All that can be expected of the new organization is reform in the system of operating ships, efficiency in all departments and rigid economy.

A SUMMER SCHOOL OF POLITICS.

Viscount BRYCE explains that his visit to this country is in nowise official, but is chiefly for the purpose of meeting "old friends." If he were to look them all up, he certainly would have no time to do anything else and could not think of sailing home as soon as in September. It is the simple fact that no other foreigner ever made so many Americans feel a friendly indebtedness to him as has JAMES BRYCE. His too brief stay here will have a public aspect in the series of lectures which he is to give, beginning July 30, before the "Institute of Politics" at Williams College.

This novel and interesting experiment in promoting intelligent discussion of foreign affairs has been long preparing. It was financed by an anonymous benefactor of Williams. The work of administration was necessarily undertaken by members of the college Faculty, but they have had the help of a noteworthy "Board of Advisers," who no doubt suggested themes for treatment and helped secure the eminent lecturers. These include, besides Lord BRYCE, Baron KORFF for Russia, Count TELEKI for Hungary, Signor TITTONI for Italy and Professor VIALLATE for France. And the plan embraces much more than set addresses. There are to be conferences, debates and opportunities for intensive study. The whole may be thought of as a sort of magnified seminar in the higher international politics, extending from July 29 to August 27.

It is expected that students and men of affairs from all parts of the country will be attracted to Williamstown to attend the sessions and enjoy the advantages of this unique Summer school. The expense of both membership and residence is kept low, thanks to the generous provisions made. This Williams Institute of Politics is one evidence more of the moral gravitation which today draws the United States, as never before, to contacts with the rest of the world.

THE FUTURE OF HOUSING.

In spite of Borough President CURRAN'S encouraging report of projected construction, it is evident that the housing problem is not yet solved. Plans have been filed calling for the expenditure of $100,000,000 and providing for 20,879 families; but the best Mr. CURRAN can promise is that if a second $100,000,000 is provided "there should be substantial relief." He sounds an ominous note as to the supply of mortgage money, the continued high cost of wages and building materials, and especially as to the early date, the 1st of next April, by which houses must be actually under construction in order to benefit by the tax exemption.

The crucial factors in the situation are wages and building materials. The average cost of all commodities is only 51 per cent. higher than it was in 1913, but the cost of wages in the local building trades is 91 per cent. higher and the cost of building materials 102 per cent. higher. In these circumstances mortgage money is not likely to be forthcoming in abundance; nor will it be available for any large proportion of the total cost of construction, for eventually the time must come when wages and materials will find their normal level, and with it the market value of the housing built now. There are, in fact, still several knots in the situation that require to be untied.

The cause for the obstinate resistance of building-material prices is obscure. In spite of the promised dissolution of unlawful combinations, which resulted from Mr. UNTERMYER'S revelations, our market report is that prices are hardening "on a plateau level." The price of cement is kept high by road building. Brick, which is a good barometer of materials in general, has actually advanced from $14 to $15. The most that can be said is that, if the dealers in materials share Mr. CURRAN'S hope as to the future, the fact is not evident in the volume of their output nor in reduced prices. With regard to labor costs the case is clear. The scale of wages fixed when inflation was at its height has still five months and more to run, and, unmoved by the prospect of a general shaking down in the new year, the unions refuse to consider even a moderate scaling of their agreement. According to Bradstreet's report, building permits in the Middle Eastern States showed a decline from May to June, and that in the face of a general increase in the country as a whole.

One influence is inestimable—the tax exemption has proved something of a boomerang. With a painful housing shortage and a limited period in which it can be remedied on favorable terms, both the unions and the dealers in materials see a bird in hand. It is quite possible that they can maintain the present range both of wages and of prices until next April, though, of course, with a greatly curtailed demand. Judging by what we know of them, there is little likelihood that they will be swayed by the fact that to do so is against their own ultimate interests and flagrantly against public policy. It may well be urged that the period of the tax exemption should be extended.

A REFERENDUM ON THE LEAGUE.

Talk in Administration circles of the "mountainous majority of seven million votes" against the League of Nations has not deceived the public. To the most rudimentary political sense it is evident that the result of a national election cannot be construed solely with regard to a single one of the many issues involved, and especially with regard to the issue that is least of all clear-cut. Not only "the" League but "a" League and also "an Association of Nations" were involved. But there is an obvious and increasing danger that members of the Administration may take their own talk seriously, wherefore it is well to consider another and highly specific referendum lately made to its readers by The Woman Citizen.

The question was put with great skill. The reader was asked whether he or she voted (a) the Republican or (b) the Democratic ticket "believ"ing the United States would join the "League of Nations in some form." Of those replying, 3,047 believed that the United States would join the League and only 298 believed that it would not—a majority of over ten to one. But that is not the most remarkable disclosure of the referendum. Of those believing that the United States would join the League, less than two-thirds voted the Democratic ticket—1,977—as against 1,070 who voted the Republican ticket. Moreover, of the total number of Republicans answering (1,348), only 278 were against the League, whereas 1,070 were for it—a majority of almost three and a half to one.

Admittedly, readers of The Woman Citizen are in some respects a special class, but in so far as they are so they are distinguished from the rank and file of voters by a greater intelligence and a greater eagerness for the cause of progress. That unreasoning pacifism was not their prevailing motive is evident enough in the number of those who voted as pro-League Republicans. In such a cause it is the intelligent and the eagerly public-spirited who eventually win. They have small patience with a party that, however vaguely, makes progressive campaign promises only to ignore them after election, and count in the liberals who believed them to justify a policy of reaction.

It may well be doubted that our Ambassador to the Court of St. James's ever said the Administration was "out to kill the League of Nations." The report comes indirectly, by way of Paris. But his recent and much discussed address was full to overflowing with references to the majority of over seven million. Talk along these lines can only embarrass the Administration. Of those who voted for Mr. HARDING, untold multitudes did so under the guidance of the thirty-one pro-League Republicans, and two of their foremost champions are today leading members of his Cabinet.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

His Defense Far From Successful.

With much of his customary skill, but with less than his usual success, Mr. LLOYD GEORGE has answered the criticisms made in Parliament and elsewhere on his closing to the Northcliffe papers sources of information hitherto available for the whole London press.

The first point he made was that what he withdrew was not access to the news as formally and officially given out by the Government departments, but merely certain special courtesies and privileges that have been extended as a favor or kindness, not enjoyed as a right. This is a distinction without much difference, if any, for it is not to be believed that in either case is information given other than that the publication of which is considered desirable by those supplying it, and the withholding of it from any paper would be a way of penalizing journalistic antagonism. That, as Mr. LLOYD GEORGE distinctly admitted, would be wrong and indefensible.

The second point made by the Premier was that what he had resented was not the Northcliffe attack on himself—"a Prime Minister is here to be attacked," he said—but one on his Secretary for Foreign Affairs and of a nature that would expose that Minister to undeserved suspicion and dislike and so decrease his ability for public service at a time when all of his ability was needed by the nation.

Again the distinction is small, if it exists, and it does not deserve a much better name than "quibble." Surely Mr. LLOYD GEORGE is in as much need of public confidence as is Lord CURZON.

The Adequate Excuse Was Lacking.

Everything considered, it would have been better, or at least so it seems when the circumstances are viewed from this distance, if Mr. LLOYD GEORGE frankly had admitted that in a moment of easily understandable, and therefore easily pardonable, irritation he had made a mistake. Few men in the world could do that more safely than he, thanks to his colossal achievements, not only for England, but for the whole world. Then, by revoking the order against the representatives of the Northcliffe papers, he could have ended the incident with a gain rather than a loss of respect and prestige.

There is only one real grievance that an official in his position can have against those to whom official information is given—the grievance that the individual reporter or the paper he served had presented it in a false or distorted form. That is an unpardonable sin, and probably it fully justifies the placing, if possible, of a news boycott on the offenders. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE did not make that charge, however, against the Northcliffe papers or their representatives, and therefore, with all his skill in extricating himself from embarrassing positions, he did no more than make the not very good best of a weak case.

On the other hand, more is justifiable than it is wise to do, and even had he had an adequate excuse for what he did, he would have been well advised not to do it. He would have suffered no real, or at least no permanent, injury from misrepresentation; the paper that committed the sin would have been its chief victim in the end and had most cause to regret its course.

A man as articulate as Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, and commanding so many means of effective publicity, never would have any difficulty in defending himself from undeserved assault.

Silence Will Be Welcome.

No great or general regret will be caused by the news that for a good many weeks to come there will be no more hearings in the Stillman case. Were they to continue as had been planned, of course it would have been necessary to report them, and right as well as necessary, but their suspension is a relief for the newspapers and for the majority of their readers.

And there is at least a chance that in the long period for thoughtful and quiet consideration thus provided for the litigants they may compromise their differences and agree to a suspension of hostilities. Already much has been lost on both sides—much besides the money paid to the lawyers—and whatever the outcome of the case may be, it will be one hardly less sorry for the victorious than for the vanquished side.

Perhaps on both sides what is meant by "substantial justice" already has been inflicted or gained. On whom it has been inflicted and by whom it has been gained is a question of no great consequence. Any decision on that point will serve well enough for him or her who makes it.

Writing Is Not Everything.

A suggestion worthy of notice was that of a TIMES correspondent who reminded the students and the teachers of "English," yesterday, that the language is spoken as well as written. That is a fact too often forgotten, and the result is that many people, young and old, who write their native tongue at least decently, talk it uncouthly or out-and-out ill.

Carelessness of pronunciation is prevalent, consonants are clipped, vowels distorted or slurred, and the rules of grammar are not respected. Of real "dialect" there are few nowadays, but peculiarities of speech mark many cities. Brooklyn has several of them, including that of pronouncing "oil" not much different from "url," and innumerable children, everywhere, use an English that has in it echoes of the foreign language their parents spoke or speak.

The public schools do something to establish a standard of English, but home influences often are the stronger and relapses into jargon after graduation are lamentably frequent.

It is whispered that not all of the teachers in these schools are careful or competent as exemplars of good spoken English. It would be wise to ascertain their qualifications in that respect before they are licensed.

Turks and Armenians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two weeks ago I read an article in the Magazine Section of your esteemed paper about Turkey's Nationalist aims as set forth by one Clair Price, and today I read a communication which is signed by him.

I, too, am an American, who has lived in Turkey where there were Turks and Greeks and Armenians, and his touching picture of a Turkish neighbor leaving his valued possessions with his Armenian neighbor, and vice versa, brought tears to my eyes—almost. But I fear they were tears of anger, for in all I have ever seen or heard or read 'about the associations of Turks and Armenians, I never knew any one to claim that mutual trust' before.

No one can deny that the possessions of thousands of Armenians are in Turkish hands, but I do not believe that so much as one piastre was ever given willingly or trustingly by Armenian to Turk.

Heaven, as well as earth, knows European diplomacy has many sins of both omission and commission to answer for; but let no one lay to its charge the racial and religious antipathy of Turks to all others, nor try to suggest that the Turk shall longer rule the hapless and hopeless millions of Armenians, Greeks and others who have suffered so cruelly under him.

As to Smyrna being essentially Turkish, as Clair Rice would have the reader believe, every one knows that Greek is and has been for generations the language of that city—the Turkish name for Smyrna, Giaour Ismir (infidel Smyrna) itself proves that Smyrna is not regarded by the Turk as Mohammed's own.

MABEL S. LOUTFIAN.
Coxsackie, N. Y., July 17, 1921.

HAYMAKING.

They have cut the hay in the meadow—
The smell of the grass is good.
There is rough, red stubble standing
Where brave, red clover stood.
Birds come down for grass seed,
Winds have come to play
With sweet red clover
And new-mewn hay.

When I woke in the early morning
I heard the scythes and said,
"The baby bobolinks are fledged
And the meadow lark has fled."
Strong in the hands of the reapers
The shining edges go
And leave the brown grass lying,
Scattered low.

The sun drinks in the meadow,
It will drain the meadow dry,
But clover's curiously strong,
Its sweetness does not die.
And every one who passes
Along this quiet way
Is greeted by the clover
And sweet, new hay.

Arabia never offered
Finer, cleaner sweet
Than grass and clover falling
About the reaper's feet.
I heard the sharp scythes singing
Early in the day
And wind brought to my window
The scent of hay.

It is a pleasant saying
That man shall die as grass
With Death the strong-armed reaper.
Let it come to pass!
Let me go as clover,
Sweet in wind and sun,
A good thing to remember
When the day is done.

LOUISE DRISCOLL.

SOVIET'S CHILDREN.

Another Tragedy Wrought by the Rulers of Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of all the attempts made by Bolshevist apologists to make it appear that at least the children of Russia are well cared for by the Soviet Government, a recent article by A. Lunacharsky, Bolshevist Commissar of Education, published in the Moscow Isvestia of Feb. 24, 1921, is illuminating though very appalling. (The article is reprinted, in translation, in the current issue of the Bulletin of the Russian Information Bureau.)

"The children of the republic," writes Lunacharsky, "are in need of powerful and extraordinary protection. * * * The appalling poverty and chaos, inevitable companions of all revolutions, * * * could not help affecting the needs of these delicate human sprouts.

"But in addition * * * we had to snatch from the children their legitimate share of comforts in food, clothing, means of instruction and housing accommodations.

"We are not so familiar with the situation among the children living with their parents; but we do know the condition of the children cared for by the State, children whose fate depends wholly upon the organs of the Soviet power, the inmates of our children's homes of all types. Their condition is unspeakably bad. These children are crowded into unsuitable buildings, sleeping four in a bed, shivering in the cold, without a change of underwear, eaten by vermin, starved, and deprived of the opportunity to learn.

"To be sure this appalling picture does not extend in an unbroken, black pall over the whole republic. * * * Nevertheless, the sombre colors predominate. * * *

"The condition of the teachers and pedagogues in schools and children's homes is horrible. Practically all of them are starving, destitute of clothing, and left without their salaries for months. * * * When I contemplate the nightmare that is the fate of our teachers, * * * I really have to ask myself: 'How is it possible that in spite of all this an army of nearly half a million teachers remains loyal to the flag of the Commissariat of Education?'"

Of course, Lunacharsky knows well enough why most employes of the Soviet Government maintain at least a show of loyalty. Lunacharsky and all other employes of the Soviet Government know that the alternative to loyalty in Russia is visitation by emissaries of the "Extraordinary Commission." Lunacharsky himself points out that F. Dzerzhinsky, Chairman of this notorious commission and "chief executioner" of the Bolshevist régime, is the head of a special "Children's Defense Council" appointed by the Commissariat of Education, largely for the purpose of aiding the Commissariat of Education in their control of the schools.

Referring to plans for the immediate future, Lunacharsky writes: "A very prominent part will be played by the All-Russian Commission. * * * The organs of the latter, with their military precision in action, with their more perfect liaison organization as compared with any other, will undoubtedly become the most active apparatus of our commission."

Poor teachers, as well as poor children of Russia! No wonder Lunacharsky writes that "the first impression which some pedagogues gained from our commission was apparently unfavorable [!]. The fear was expressed that the commission was liable to interpret its duties chiefly as an investigating and punitive part." Lunacharsky expresses much anxiety as to the further results of the experiment. "The organs of the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission," he writes, "are absolutely inexperienced in pedagogical matters, and this * * * can only lead to more undesirable consequences."

Lunacharsky sums up in a single paragraph the benefits (?) afforded by Bolshevism to the teachers of Russia. "What have we given to the teacher?" he asks; and he answers, "We have ruined him completely, and he is now living under incomparably worse conditions than those under which the elementary school teacher used to live prior to the revolution, terrible enough though they were."

In a single sentence Lunacharsky epitomizes the tragedy wrought by Bolshevism among the children. He calls the children the "flowers of the earth," but adds, "and yet cruel reality has forced us to trample down the gardens where these flowers were to bloom."

J. G. PHELPS STOKES.
New York, July 18, 1921.

Who Are the American Artists?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter in today's issue of your paper from Ivan Graham Doubble, he takes issue with Isidoro Konti, M. A., not as to the ranking of John Sargent, R. A., but as to the classification of James McNeill Whistler as an American painter. It is said, and very stupidly, that art has no nationality. It has, on the contrary, very distinctly that aspect. I suppose the saying may be used as meaning it is for all, and that of course is all right.

Certain it is, however, that Whistler can by no stretch of the imagination be classed as an American painter, nor can Sargent, except by the accident of birth. Whistler based himself on the Japanese, Sargent on the early English portrait painters, but his color is French, the French of Carolus Duran, who up to the debut of Sargent stood alone. Sorolla y Bastida is called a Spanish painter; he is certainly very modern French, whereas Zuloaga is purely Spanish. To my mind the real American painters are such men as Inness and Alexander, Tryon and Twachtman, and some of the present men such as Daniel Garber, and these men had and have the backbone to live and paint in a country in whose life art atmosphere is more of a miasma than a perfume.

DAWSON-WATSON.
Cambridge, Mass., July 17, 1921.

Pension Raids.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me thank you most cordially for your admirable article in yesterday's issue on "Military Pensions."

The history of pension legislation in this country since the Civil War, as narrated by Professor Glasson, cannot, it seems to me, be read by thoughtful citizens without a sense of disappointment and humiliation. What a pitiable spectacle do Congress and Executive exhibit!

How to prevent still greater raids upon the Treasury is the question that the taxpayers and owners of Liberty bonds may well be considering at this time.

H. E. GREGORY.
New York, July 18, 1921.

Foster's School.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the article on Stephen C. Foster in the Magazine Section of yesterday's TIMES it is stated that he went to a seminary in Athens, Ohio. An older brother, William B. Foster, was chief engineer on the North Branch (Susquehanna) Canal and lived in Towanda, Pa., and Stephen attended the academy at Athens, Pa., at the junction of the Chemung and Susquehanna Rivers, formerly known as Tioga Point. While there he wrote the "Tioga Waltz." My father was an assistant engineer under William B. Foster and I had this from him and my mother, who knew Stephen.

JAMES R. MacFARLANE.
Pittsburgh, July 11, 1921.

CARSON AS VILLAIN.

Popular Idea of His Role in Irish Affairs Held to Be an Error.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has become so much the custom to hold Sir Edward Carson responsible for all the difficulties into which Ireland has been plunged in the last few years that it may seem rash and foolish to make an open expression of admiration for this much abused leader. But whatever may be the predilections of others, I feel for Sir Edward Carson both respect and sympathy. The American people, for the most part, acknowledge that neither the British Government nor the British people are hostile to justice, freedom and right and, naturally, they also sympathize with the "legitimate aspirations"—that is the phrase—of the Irish for self-government. So, admitting that there is right on both sides, and seeing only a horrible conflict as the result, it is necessary to search for the villain who has so successfully managed to bring evil out of good; and with dreadful reiteration Sir Edward Carson is displayed as a sinister and Mephistophelian figure, frustrating peace, justice and good-will. It is fondly assumed that everything would have been so different if he had only consented to the first Home Rule bill of the Asquith Government.

It is really surprising what naïve and childish explanations people will accept of difficulties they do not or can not understand. THE TIMES is one of the few papers that are disposed to treat the Irish question with fairness and a reasonable modesty of judgment, and it avoids the cocksure attitude of being able to solve with ease the problems of others. But I observe that its special correspondent, Mr. Grasty, has recently (July 13) reproduced the stereotyped legend of the wicked baronet, while in many other papers this explanation of Ireland's dilemma is given solemn editorial sanction and acceptance.

My own opinion is that Sir Edward Carson is very much of a man, loyal, stanch and true—faithful to those who follow him and deservedly winning their confidence and esteem. He has had a good cause and has stood by it manfully. He has held to a definite and clear purpose while his opponents have been filling the air with hollow phrases and impossible demands. He has maintained a dignified reserve in the face of bitter attacks and constant misrepresentation. Neither he nor his followers have sent forth lamentations to the four corners of the earth, nor have come to America seeking alms. His offense is something new in the catalogue of crime: it is loyalty; he has wished to remain subject to the Imperial Parliament, and that his province should abide under its control. It has been imputed to him for a fault that he has been conservative, that he has held fast to that which he believed to be useful and good. At a time when man have been rushing hither and thither without knowing where they were going, he has resolutely stood firm on ground that he thought to be solid and secure.

It is a gross error to suppose that he has led the people of Ulster as though they were a flock of sheep, or that they have been as puppets in his hands. He has been their leader because he has best expressed their aspirations and best championed their cause. It is also a monstrous error to suppose that he does not love Ireland, and that he does not sincerely desire the welfare of all her people. He is only one of many representative men who have been firmly convinced that the good of Ireland could best be secured by maintaining the legislative union with Great Britain; and it is quite certain that there is a very large number of Englishmen, and more Irish than is generally believed, holding the same conviction, who have agreed to the fullest measure of self-government for Ireland from no better motive than the desire to be rid of an intolerable nuisance. If ever a man has been justified by events it is Sir Edward Carson.

While sincerely hoping that Sinn Fein supremacy in the Southern Parliament will end in an enlightened and progressive government, I believe that if Carlyle were living now, when others are talking of the fulfillment of deferred hopes, he would repeat with stronger emphasis his mournful exclamation, "Poor Ireland." JOHN H. BEESON.
Brooklyn, July 18, 1921.

DRAMA ON A FERRYBOAT

And a Question of the Responsibility for Preventing a Tragedy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This evening I was a passenger on the Lackawanna ferry making connection with the inbound train due at Hoboken at 9:10 Eastern standard time and bound for Twenty-third Street. We were well under way and I was standing on the front upper deck near the gate. Suddenly a shriek was heard just beneath. I stepped to the rail to behold a red automobile, the first of the line, the driver's seat vacant, and a young woman with bobbed blonde hair occupying the other. The engine was still running.

The young person in question was crying. "Don't you touch me; you've done enough already." The man addressed stood with another, beside the left front fender of the car. It had right hand drive. The latter man was attempting, with not too much success, to keep the former away from immediate proximity to the girl, who protested loudly whenever he approached.

Presently the young woman climbed precipitately out of the runabout and somewhat unsteadily made her way, hatless, to the front of the ferryboat, stepped over the festooned chain, asked to be "left alone," whenever any one addressed her, and stood beside the closed gate unmolested or undeterred by any one.

We had reached midstream, when she darted through the opening where the gates meet, and made for the edge of the boat. Only the promptest kind of action on the part of the second youth prevented her from jumping overboard, which she manifestly intended. While being dragged back she cried, "I don't want any more of this world." The inference was fairly simple.

So far as I am aware, the only interference on the part of the boat officials was in the form of a question from an employe to the girl before she left the machine, which resulted in the motor being stopped. I should be glad to have this letter published and to know what responsibility, if any, devolved upon the employes of the ferry, and what initiative lay open to them. It is patent in the premises that prompt, not to say drastic, action should have been taken. It seems impossible the young woman should have escaped with her life had she succeeded in reaching the water, for the entire boat must inevitably have passed over her. I am rather interested to know whether a recurrence of this drama would be easily presumable in New York City.

HOWARD S. PACKARD.
Columbia University, July 18, 1921.

SOUTH AGAINST PEONAGE

Oppression Will Be Punished Wherever Found to Exist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of the 15th, under the caption "Peonage," was a letter written by William Goodell Frost of Wellesley, Mass. The writer cites the experiences of two of his friends who have, it is alleged, discovered that peonage exists in certain localities in Mississippi.

One of his friends, a Kentuckian (therefore, a Southerner), declined to settle his sons on farms in any one of three counties in Mississippi because he did not wish them to become identified, even in a business way, with people who prey upon members of the colored race in such a reprehensible way. Another friend, however, "from the North, and of an old Abolitionist," did locate in the State, and, judging from Mr. Frost's letter, I assume that he fell in with a deplorable system of peonage.

Since Mr. Frost's letter adds, in my judgment, to a quite erroneous impression which persists in the minds of many people living in the North, which is unjust to the people of the South, I presume to write my comment, with the desire of promoting justice and fair play, so dear to the hearts of American people as a whole.

You will recall that when a case of peonage was uncovered in Georgia recently, the Governor and people of that State dealt with the culprits very promptly and also very severely, as they deserved. There was no delay over legal technicalities and no conflict of sentiment. All seemed to regard the offense as a crime most heinous, to be stamped out as a most devilish outrage against human society. It was a unique case, and it was dealt with as such, in a manner which leaves the impression in the minds of many people who live outside the State of Georgia, whose loyalty to America extends beyond the narrow confines of any one section of this country and who cherish no provincial antagonism against the people of another section, that peonage is extremely rare and decidedly unpopular in the Southern State just mentioned.

If Mr. Frost possesses information of a nature which would establish the fact that peonage exists in the State of Mississippi, or in any other State in the Union, I venture to suggest that he submit his evidence, not to the readers of a New York City newspaper, but to the Governor of the State where the offense exists, and I believe the evidence will obtain a reception that will be most gratifying to your correspondent and to millions of other Americans of the South as well as of the North.

I have spent many years of my life in the South, and I know it for a fact that peonage will be punished as severely in the South as it will be elsewhere. It is absolutely contrary to the spirit which dominates the Southern people in their relations with members of the negro race. The motive I have in writing this letter to your paper is to advance this last statement with all the emphasis and force of which I am capable.

I do not maintain that there are no instances of peonage anywhere in the South. I have not investigated the particular case of every negro laborer. But I do maintain that the system is abhorrent to Southern people and it would be properly punished if brought to the attention of the proper authorities.

The Georgia incident was a particular case. The alleged instances of peonage in Mississippi cited by Mr. Frost are also particular cases, not indicative of a general condition, not even of a frequent condition. Therefore, the whole South cannot be condemned because certain individuals residing in one, or even two, Southern States have violated, in secret, the moral and State laws. Yet, how frequently it happens when some particular crime is detected in the South, some people speak (and write to Northern newspapers) as though the act reflected the spirit of Southern people as a whole! It is a common fallacy of reasoning, or lack of reasoning, combined with the lack of a spirit of goodwill.

We have not yet attained to the Utopian heights of morality in any State in this country, where some individuals do not violate written laws and unwritten laws because of lust and selfish greed, at the expense of weaker people, white as well as black. Decent and high-minded people everywhere, South as well as North, are striving, against great opposition, for law and order, for justice, and for the rights of all classes and of all colors. While the battle is on, let us not stigmatize the people as a whole section with the crimes of a very few people unless we are certain that the particular crimes reflect the sentiment of that particular section of the country. I have not discovered that either virtue or vice is localized in any one section of the country, or in any one group of people. This race problem is but one of many problems we have in America, which are in need of adjustment, and I am for all the education available which may help to solve them.

HENRY ERVING BATCHELLER.
Middletown, N. Y., July 18, 1921.

The Messenger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have all been shocked and mortified to read of the finding in the Morgue of the messenger of the "Lost Battalion." We read with shame that the holder of the Distinguished Service Cross, the French Medaille Militaire and the Croix de Guerre, who by his exploits was entitled to the everlasting care and gratitude of the American people, died in Bellevue Hospital, unknown and neglected by the public, of tuberculosis which he contracted in the rescue of his comrades and in our service and protection.

That he narrowly missed burial in an unmarked grave in the Potter's Field was an accident. That his body, when found, received burial with full military honors, proves that the neglect from which he suffered during his life was an accident also. We did not know—that was all!

But he was the messenger! He suffered death itself this time to tell us of the perilous plight of his buddies—the Lost Battalion of his comrades, the sick, the wounded, the insane young veterans who are lost in

LORD QUEENBOROUGH WEDS MISS MILLER

British Peer Quietly Marries Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller

IN FIFTH AVENUE HOME

Thirty Relatives at Second Marriage of Son-in-Law of Late W. C. Whitney—Sail Soon for England.

Simplicity marked the wedding of Lord Queenborough, a British peer, and Miss Edith Starr Miller, which was quietly celebrated yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, at the town house of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller, 1,048 Fifth Avenue.

The plans of the family to make the affair as simple and as unostentatious as possible were carried out successfully. Except for a few arriving limousines at the East 86th Street entrance to the big dull red and gray house, just previous to the hour set for the ceremony, there was little sign to those who happened to be traveling along the avenue on a humid mid-Summer's afternoon of the important social event taking place within.

It was just an informal wedding, with only about thirty near relatives of the respective families and a few intimate friends attending. The windows of the house, in a neighborhood of mansions shuttered for the season, were all open to let in any errant breezes that might stray from the park opposite, and the arrangement of the flowers and greens inside—was such as to suggest the refreshing coolness of a country house. There was a bank of greenery, including big high palms, broken with summer flowers, in the entrance hall, and cut flowers and palms in the room where the ceremony took place.

Bride's Father Gives Her Away.

This was the music room on the second floor, where the guests assembled. The bride entered with her father, who gave her in marriage. She wore a gown of white satin with soft lines of drapery, and a chantilly lace veil which belonged to her great-grandmother. She carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. There were no bridal attendants. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Archibald R. Mansfield of the Seaman's Church Institute of New York.

After the ceremony Lord Queenborough and his bride received the congratulations of relatives and friends. Then came the luncheon in the tapestried dining hall. Some time later the bride and bridegroom left on their honeymoon, without betraying their destination. They will sail shortly for England, however, to make their home.

The first intimation that the wedding was to take place came last Saturday when Lord Queenborough and his fiancée obtained their marriage license at the Municipal Building. As there had been no hint of an engagement and as both are prominent in society here and abroad, friends of the family were taken completely by surprise.

The bride is 33 years old and was born in Newport. She made her début there and in New York was marked by a series of brilliant dinners and cotillions given by her parents. She is a granddaughter of the late George H. Warren, one of the founders of the Metropolitan Opera House. Her mother was Miss Edith C. Warren before her marriage, and she is, therefore, a niece of George Henry Warren, Whitney Warren, the architect, and Lloyd Warren, who is at present abroad. She is a niece of the late Mrs. Robert Goelet, and a cousin of Robert Walton Goelet, who recently brought his bride, formerly Miss Anne Guestier, from Bordeaux to New York.

Lord Queenborough's Second Marriage.

This is Lord Queenborough's second marriage. He is 60 years old. His first marriage as Almeric Hugh Paget to Miss Pauline Whitney, daughter of the late William C. Whitney, on Nov. 12, 1895, in St. Thomas's Church, was one of the brilliant weddings of that season. She died in November, 1916, about two years before her husband was raised to the peerage as a baron. She left two daughters, Olivia Cecilia Paget and Dorothy Wyndham Paget, the former becoming the wife of the Hon. Charles John Winn. Shortly before her death she divided $4,000,000 between her two daughters, having inherited a large fortune from her uncle, Colonel Oliver Payne, who was one of the founders and original directors of the Standard Oil Company.

From 1910 to 1917, Lord Queenborough, then Almeric Hugh Paget, represented Cambridge in the House of Commons. He was then created a peer, transferring his seat to Sir Eric Geddes, the new Minister of Transport. He is now Conservative Parliamentary Provincial whip for eastern and home counties, and is Chairman of the National Appeal and Finance Committees of the League of Nations.

During the war, together with his late wife, he founded and carried through the Almeric Paget Military Massage Corps, whose members operated in every hospital in the United Kingdom, and maintained this corps at his London town house, 39 Berkeley Square. He still keeps up these massage clinics in the poorer parts of London, where treatment is given to all who apply. He is also Governor of Guy's Hospital and the Miller General Hospital at Greenwich, and President of the Preston Hall Hospital at Maidstone.

Widely Known Sportsman.

He is a widely known sportsman, having a training stable at Newmarket and being Vice Commodore of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. He is Chairman of the Queenborough Fort Development Company, which a few months ago bought from the British Government the port of Richborough, known as the "mystery city" during the war, with all its vast fleet of tugs, barges and steam ferries.

Among those at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mr. and Mrs. William Greenough, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald B. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. Willard Straight, Miss Elizabeth Lynch, Prince and Princess Roaglioloi, Mr. and Mrs. George N. Miller, Miss Katharine Miller, Mrs. Hamilton F. Webster and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Walton Goelet.

Gallagher—Sleicher.

The marriage is announced of Miss Ethel Sleicher, a daughter of Mrs. William Sleicher, and Henry Mason Gallagher of New York, a son of Mrs. Henry Newcomb Gallagher of East Greenwich, R. I., which took place at the Knolls, the home of the bride's mother, at Warwick, N. Y., on last Friday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Knox of the Dutch Reformed Church of Warwick, officiated.

Mrs. Robert Baker of Columbus, Ohio, was the matron of honor, and J. K. H. Nightingale Jr., of Providence, acted as best man. The ushers were Thomas B. Annin, Ferdinand D. Sanford, Thomas C. Greene and John Beatty.

The bride was in the Red Cross Service, and served overseas during the war. Mr. Gallagher served as an Ensign in the United States Naval Reserve during the war.

Miss Sperry to Wed Robert B. Lea.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer A. Sperry of 1,505 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Sperry, to Robert Brooke Lea.

Miss Sperry is a member of the Junior League and a graduate of Packer. Mr. Lea is a Cornell graduate and an engineer. He belongs to the Sigma Phi fraternity.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayden B. Harris are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet at Glenmire, Chester, N. Y. Mrs. Harris has been in California and Mr. Harris in South America, having been absent from New York for the last nine months.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. William P. Merrill and their two sons are spending the Summer at Wellesely, Mass. Mrs. Merrill is a graduate of Wellesley College.

Mrs. Charles Steele, who had her daughter with her, the Countess Eleanor Steele de La Gresa, and Mrs. W. A. Kissam were among those entertaining at luncheon yesterday at Delmonico's.

Mr. and Mrs. Eton St. Clair Hobbs and Miss Elizabeth Hobbs are spending July at Cooperstown, N. Y., and will go to Lenox for the rest of the Summer.

Mrs. Herman Kountze entertained at luncheon yesterday in the Japanese Garden at the Ritz-Carlton.

Viscount James Bryce, with Viscountess Bryce and Roland L. E. Bryce, who recently arrived from England, is at the Belmont.

EX-KAISER DESCRIBED AS SINGER SAW HIM

Sits With Doorn House Servants Listening Till Dawn—He Talks War, Avoiding Politics Now.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 19.—The German operatic star and former Kammersaenger, Walter Kirchhoff, tells in an interview here of visiting the Kaiser at Doorn.

"I keep looking at the door," begins his description, "with tense nerves, conscious of being the first stranger to be received at Doorn since the Kaiserin's death.

"Now will enter the man who was our Kaiser. The soldier awakens in me. He is wearing the grand cross of the iron cross and the Pour le Mérite.

"My eyes quickly take him in and search for the piercing look, the to me well-known tense expression—but a whitish-grey pointed beard gives his features a soft look.

"'It's very friendly of you to visit a lonely man.' The Kaiser approaches me and I bow silently.

"Food is then served and consumed at a small round table.

"The Kaiser warms up in the course of the conversation, but it seems as if I notice sometimes a sarcastic, ironic undertone to his words which he formerly did not have.

"The Kaiser's private conversation predominates in our conversation. We do not talk politics. Details of the battle of Skagerrak are discussed.

"Then a cigarette in an adjoining room, where the grand piano is opened and I sing. Since 1914 the Kaiser has heard no song.

"I believe I sang at brief intervals for three hours, ranging from the Grail narrative in Parsifal to the Netherland 'Hymn of Thanks,' with Schubert, Schumann, some Meistersingers and ballads by Loewe between.

"As I begin singing, I hear whispering in the dark, through the opened side door. There sit the Kaiser's servants, housemaids, gardeners, happy that the great silence of Doorn is broken by music, that ringing tones reach through its empty halls.

"The Kaiser, who had been standing beside me, now seats himself among the servants, telling them to keep their seats. Then the Kaiser calls for Loewe's ballad, 'Prince Eugene.'

"But the others, too, clamor their wishes. I say, smilingly, 'Your Majesty, we are outvoted. A majority wants the folksong.'

"The Kaiser nods approval, and I sing 'At the Outside Gate.'

"Wine is served. Everybody gets a glass. We clink glasses, and the cozy sociability of this hour is undimmed by a single false note.

"The concert last until 2 in the morning. The Kaiser asked for Selberger's 'Marche Militaire' and a marching song of 'Old Fritz the Great,' and thrice I had to sing Loewe's 'Prince Eugene.'

"Immediately following the Grail recitative, the Kaiser involved me in a long talk regarding Wolfram von Eschenbuch's Parsival.'

"The master has studied this epic recently, for he knew all its details and discussed Wagner's departure from the original text, reasoning with notable keenness.

"Only at dawn did the Kaiser withdraw to his sleeping apartment. The valet brought his picture, a photograph of the former days of sunken splendor, with autographed inscription, 'Doorn House,' and the date, a sad contrast between them and now."

MRS. WILLARD TO WED W. EUGENE KIMBALL

Former Wife of Eugene S. Willard to Marry Stock Broker Today—His Third Marriage.

Mrs. Ella Guthrie Willard, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Guthrie of 28 Park Avenue, will be married today to W. Eugene Kimball of 521 Park Avenue, at the country home of the bride's parents, Mendon Lodge, Locust Valley, L. I.

This will be Mrs. Willard's second marriage. Her first husband was Eugene Sands Willard, a realty broker in this city. She obtained a divorce in 1920 after their being separated for over a year. Since then she has been living at Mendon Lodge with her children, Marian and Guthrie Willard. Mrs. Willard's father, William D. Guthrie, is a lawyer of this city.

Mr. Kimball has been married twice before. His first wife was Miss Edith Gibb, who died in 1914. Five years later he married Mrs. Josephine Hotchkiss Williams, widow of Waldron Williams of New York. The second Mrs. Kimball died in 1920. He is a stock broker and lives with his stepson and stepdaughter, Harmet W. Williams and Miss Hope Williams, at his country home, Cedarcroft, in Glen Cove. Mr. Kimball is a graduate of Amherst, class of '96, and is a member of the University, Racquet and Tennis, Nassau Country, Piping Rock, and Turf and Field Clubs.

CONSIDINE TELLS OF DEBTS.

Says He Got $30,000 for Former Cafe Lease and Used the Money.

William H. Considine, who conducted Considine's Cafe at Broadway and Forty-second Street for some years, sold his lease there for $30,000 when he was forced out of the liquor business by prohibition. This fact was made known when Mr. Considine testified in supplementary proceedings against William H. Considine, Inc., under which name the cafe was run. Lee L. Barth & Son got a judgment for $1,048 for supplies, and when the corporation was found to have no assets the order to examine Considine was signed.

Considine testified that his wife, himself and a promoter named Ryan were the only stockholders. When he collected the $30,000 for his lease Considine said that he considered that the money was his and that he could spend it as he pleased. He gave $20,000 to Arnold Rothstein for a loan to the business and $4,000 to John M. O'Connor, a publisher, for a loan in 1918. He bought clothes worth $500 and paid himself the balance of the $30,000 as salary, he said.

ARNSTEIN LOSES APPEAL.

Columbia District Appellate Court Refuses to Grant New Trial.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The District Court of Appeals denied today the application of Jules W. Arnstein and Isaac Cohn of New York, and David W. Sullivan, Norman S. Bowles and Wilen W. Easterday of Washington for a mandamus to compel the District Supreme Court to grant a new trial of the conspiracy case in which they were convicted recently.

The Appellate Court, merely endorsing the paper with the word "denied," rendered no opinion.

SAYS VETERANS FARE WELL AS TAXPAYERS

Gov. Miller Tells Legion the Disabled Ones Are Better Housed Than Most of State.

DENIES PROFIT IN THEIR CARE

If Nation Did Its Duty to Insane, He Says, the State Could Cut Year's Budget by $3,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 19.—Flatly contradicting most of the major charges and dismissing as "picayune propaganda" most of the minor ones, in a virtual indictment of the State recently drawn by the American Legion after investigation of the treatment received by disabled veterans in State hospitals for the insane, Governor Miller today told a Legion committee that it had blundered by giving publicity to so-called charges without facts to back them up.

Veterans in the State hospitals, he said, are receiving careful and competent care, and "are better fed, slept and housed than 75 per cent. of the people of the State who are paying taxes to support the hospitals."

He advised the Legion to drop all talk of "charges" and devote itself to study of practical plans for helping the discharged veterans.

The committee, which was headed by Richard T. Bell of New York, acting for Chairman Cornelius Wickersham, included James F. Gallivan of Rochester, Robert C. Booth of Plattsburgh, and John B. Tuck of Syracuse.

Though the meeting broke into the second day of his vacation, Governor Miller took up the report of a special committee representing the Legion and discussed the "charges" one by one.

Among the charges characterized as "picayune propaganda" was the one that potatoes were served at Manhattan Hospital "with the eyes left in" due to an imperfectly operating peeling machine in the kitchen.

To the charge that it costs the State only 91 cents a day to maintain a veteran in a State hospital, although it receives $2 a day from the Federal Government for each, the Governor replied at some length.

"Less than one-half of the veterans now in the State hospitals," he said, "are maintained by payments from the Federal Government. There are numerous cases in which it has disallowed claims, or has failed to take any action on them.

"If the Government would do its duty in caring for the insane veterans, the State could save $3,000,000 in the budget next year.

"If the Government paid $2 a day for every ex-service man in the hospitals, the fact would still remain, regardless of the relief it would be to the State on our building program, that the $2 would not be compensation to the State for what it costs to look after the patients of the class in which service men are."

Another statement bearing on Manhattan Hospital particularly aroused the Governor's ire.

"You say," he declared, "that owing to the very rigid policy of economy forced on the hospital by the State Government ex-service men are not receiving the treatment to which they are entitled.

"You made that statement without ascertaining the facts. The appropriations for coal, for food, for clothing, are greatly in excess of what the hospital is spending or can spend this year.

Instead of having a shortage, the hospital has an appropriation that exceeds its needs; and so far as attendants are concerned, the appropriations allowed for more than the hospital is able to get."

The Governor disposed of the suggestion that the State build a hospital especially for veterans at Creedmoor, by declaring that he "will never sanction it."

It would be much better, he said, to concentrate all of the veterans at the Kings Park Hospital and make special provision for their treatment there.

CATHOLIC OFFERS PLEA TO USE ENGLISH BIBLE

Canon Barry Tells Birmingham Conference It Is a Means of Converting England.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—Canon William Barry, a well-known English Roman Catholic, has created a mild sensation at a conference being held in Birmingham by advocating the use by English Catholics of the English authorized version of the Bible, i. e., the version authorized by the Church of England.

Canon Barry said that if Roman Catholics were to persuade the English nation to become Catholic they must prove to men that they were not giving up the word of God. It was almost impossible, he declared, to measure the English nation's suspicion of the Roman Church in this matter.

"If you are to convert England," he added, "you must convert it by means of Holy Scripture."

He urged inquiry to ascertain whether it was possible to adopt the English authorized version while safeguarding the official status and authority of the Latin Vulgate.

There was considerable opposition to the suggestion, Mgr. Barton Brown, a convert, declaring that if such a course were taken converts would say that Rome was beginning to give way.

Canon Barry is a distinguished theologian and man of letters. He is the author of many historical studies, but is perhaps best known by his novel, "The New Antigone," first published anonymously in 1887.

WANT LEGION POST OUSTED.

Austin Local Objects to Praise of Jack Johnson in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 19.—At a meeting of the local post of the American Legion, held here tonight, resolutions were adopted urging that the charter of the Sol. Salmar Post of the Legion in Chicago be withdrawn by the national organization because of its action in entertaining Jack Johnson at a dinner, praising his war record and pledging support for a fight with Jack Dempsey.

The resolution recites that Johnson only recently finished serving a sentence for a "most despicable crime"; that he was a fugitive from justice while the war was in progress, and therefore could not have served the country in any official capacity, and that "Johnson has been quoted as having said that he threw the fight at Havana to Jess Willard."

Similar action has been taken by the American Legion Post of Dallas, and is proposed by other posts of Texas.

MRS. HOYT SAYS PARIS HAS QUIT SHORT SKIRT

New Movie Actress and Husband Return on America—40 Notorians Arrive on Touraine.

According to Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, who returned yesterday with her husband on the U. S. Mail steamship America from France, short skirts have gone out of fashion in Paris and are worn only by those who are unable to buy the new style of frock, which comes to the ankle. Mrs. Hoyt added that she understood the film for which she had acted would be shown in New York in October.

Mr. Hoyt said that although he had heard of a financial stringency in France, he saw no signs of it in Paris. The Indo-China bank, which went under a short time ago, would be resuscitated, he was told.

Nine American girls of Polish extraction, who were recruited here by the Y. W. C. A., returned on the America, wearing their gray uniforms, with medals, after doing welfare work in Poland for two years.

A band on the liner played "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the ship was warped into her pier in Hoboken, and some of the women passengers who had been away throughout the war wept. This was the first round trip of the liner under the American flag. She had 693 passengers and a quantity of mail.

Seventy cabin passengers on the French liner Touraine, from Havre, were kept aboard yesterday, under the new immigration laws, pending the arrival of Rotarians on the Touraine, returning from the conference held recently in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Other arrivals on the America were Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Coddington, C. G. Cornell Jr., Mrs. Rosa Duffan, G. W. Fish, Charles Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse, Miss Silvie Hillhouse, Mrs. C. L. Johnson, Mrs. E. Page Lamprecht and Mrs. R. F. Robin. Prince and Princess Magalova, Mr. and Mrs. C. North, A. C. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Treadwell.

Among those on board the Touraine were Miss M. L. Atwood, Robert Barton, C. Balmer, Mme. E. Ballet, Miss Yvonne Donygan, M. Dodd, G. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Hall, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. R. Marty, Mrs. M. Morrison, Miss C. Merrill, E. Horton, Mrs. L. T. Sommers, Miss H. Y. Smith, Mrs. A. L. Walton, Mrs. A. Webb and Mrs. E. Romney.

BOGUS WANAMAKER HELD.

"Nephew" Now Says He Is Son of Cambridge Banker.

A prisoner held in $1,000 bail yesterday by Magistrate Frothingham on a charge of giving worthless checks on a Philadelphia bank and posing as a nephew of Rodman Wanamaker said that he was Carl D. Harrington of 51 Ellery Street, Cambridge, Mass., son of Laverne Harrington. He said that William T. Ross of Cambridge was his uncle and that both were prominent bankers.

Before the young man knew that he was going to need bail he admitted that he was no relative of the Wanamakers, by whom he already had been repudiated, but said that he was Charles Harold Macdonald of 12 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Representatives of the Guaranty Trust Company were in court, ready, it was said, to testify that the prisoner had posed as an Harvard student and had induced them to cash checks totaling $450. A rug dealer was present who said that he thought he recognized the defendant as a young man who purchased rugs worth $1,700. He tendered a check for $3,000 and wanted the change, the dealer said, so he kept his rugs.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 19.—Carl D. Harrington, who was arrested in New York, is a son of Laverne Harrington of Cambridge.

"You bring me the first word of my son's latest escapade in New York," said Mr. Harrington tonight, "for it is not the first time my son has been in trouble. About three or four years ago a mischievous trait developed in Carl, and since that time he has been in trouble several times. The William T. Ross to whom he referred is an uncle, but he is not a prominent banker. Mr. Ross is a furniture dealer in Cambridge."

Young Harrington is known to the police of Cambridge and Brighton. He was arrested two years ago as he left an exclusive dance hall near Harvard College with a young woman. The police charged that the machine he had driven to the dance was stolen.

About two years ago Harrington was arrested in New York, while parading Broadway in the early forenoon, attired in evening clothes and under the influence of liquor.

TRAMP POET GETS PENSION.

Britain Puts Davies on Civil List as Recognition of His Work.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—W. H. Davies, who was a tramp and peddler in the United States and England before he published his first poems, which now number ten volumes, has been granted a civil list pension of £50 in recognition of his work as a poet. He previously got a grant of £100 a year.

Frederick Villiers, once distinguished war artist and correspondent, receives a pension of £100.

William H. Davies, the cripple, whose sad experience of life has included tramping in parts of the United States, got his first grant from the Asquith Government in 1911. Like Byron, he awoke one morning to find himself famous, or almost so. This was in 1905, when, owing to the indifference of publishers, he was obliged to bring out his first volume of poems, called "The Soul's Destroyer," at his own expense. But his real literary sensation came three years later when he published his "Autobiography of a Super-Tramp." Proof reading and advertising used up most of the profits, so, notwithstanding its large sale, the author continued to live in a cheap lodging house in Southwark. The fame which came from both ventures, however, was pretty well confined to England until 1917, when the last book was first published in New York. Meanwhile his poetry had been compared to that of Herrick, Wordsworth and William Blake, and Bernard Shaw had sought him out and related in his characteristic style how the acquaintance had begun through his receiving a copy of Davies's first book.

TO RECEIVE AMEER'S ENVOY.

Secretary Hughes Will Greet Mohammed Vali Khan of Afghanistan.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Arrangements were completed today for the reception next week by Secretary Hughes of Mohammed Vali Khan, personal representative of Ameer Amanulla Khan, King of Afghanistan, who is here seeking formal recognition of his Government. The Ameer's representative called on the chief of the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, who will present him to the Secretary.

In receiving the Afghanistan envoy the State Department does not consider that it is according the recognition sought. Mohammed Vali Khan and his suite have visited other capitals and have been received by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

Mrs. Felix Agnus Slightly Better.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 19.—The condition of Mrs. Felix Agnus, wife of the former publisher of The Baltimore American and The Baltimore Star, was said tonight to be slightly improved. She suffered a sinking spell this afternoon and her family was summoned to her bedside.

Mrs. Agnus has been in poor health for eighteen months and was recently brought from her country home to her city residence at 1,616 Eutaw Place.

3 DROWNED, 2 SAVED, 2 BODIES RECOVERED

Boy Dies in Bronx Park Lake, Another in Creek and a Third at Beach.

PULMOTOR SAVES ONE MAN

East River Victim Is Found—Police Marines Recover Another at Van Cortlandt.

Three youths were drowned and a boy and a man were rescued from water in and near the city yesterday. The bodies of two boys drowned on Sunday were recovered after a search of two days.

Samuel Jacobson, 10-year-old son of Isaac Jacobson, of 2,070 Vyse Avenue, the Bronx, was drowned in what is known as the "Half Mile Lake" on the outskirts of Bronx Park at White Plains Avenue, near Pelham Parkway. Companions recovered the body immediately afterward. Dr. Sabatino of Fordham Hospital worked long over the lad, but was unable to resuscitate him.

With two companions, Charles Baumann, 15 years old, of 1424 Ninth Avenue, Long Island City, while bathing yesterday afternoon in Jackson Creek, North Beach, was seized with cramps and sank. Charles Schaefer, 16 years old, of 470 Fourteenth Avenue went to his aid, but became so exhausted in trying to get the boy back to shore that he had to let go. Two men who were near by rescued the Schaefer lad and brought in the body of Baumann. Although a pulmoter was used, Baumann could not be revived. The other lad in the trio was William Richter of 436 Twelfth Avenue.

Carl Ramftle, 11 years old, of 263 Eckford Street, Brooklyn, was drowned in the afternoon at Woodland Beach, near Midland Beach. The boy, who was visiting friends at Midland Beach, accompanied two young women in bathing. They heard his cries, but when they got him out of the water he was beyond help. Dr. Wilbur Moore of the Staten Island Hospital used a pulmotor in a vain effort to revive the boy.

Before Dr. Moore left the beach, John Cooper, 45 years old, of 47 Gold Street, Yonkers, was brought in exhausted after being rescued. He was revived by the pulmotor.

Two bodies were recovered in the Bronx yesterday afternoon. The body of Charles Callahan, 16, son of Robert Callahan of 444 Willis Avenue, was found in the East River off 132d Street. He was drowned early Sunday morning from the steamer Grand Republic, returning to 138th Street from an excursion trip. The youth was employed by the New York Telephone Company.

The body of Dominico Lupo, 10 years old, of 80 West 128th Street, who was drowned Sunday afternoon in a lake in Van Cortlandt Park, was recovered yesterday by the Marine Division of the Police Department.

DOCTORS TO EXAMINE WEALTHY STOVE THIEF

Wife Found to Have Known of Strange Mania of Orleans Merchant.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 19.—The man who owns a chateau in 200 acres of ground has a successful wine business and 1,000,000 francs for a fortune and who goes out at night as a burglar is such an unusual phenomenon that the Magistrate at Orleans who is trying Ernest Boitier has had to call in doctors to see if they have any theory. One of the most baffling sides to the question is just why Boitier chose to steal always and only copper stoves. In a shop which he robbed on July 13 were many other more valuable things and things much more easily removed. But the millionaire wine merchant seems to have had a passion for stoves.

And now the curious fact has been established that his wife was at least cognizant of his midnight activities if not an active participant. Owing to the state of her health she has not been arrested, but will appear in court with her husband. The whole collection of the couple's stolen goods which the police found in the cellars of the chateau has been valued at only about 1,000 francs. So the theory that the burglaries were carried out for the purpose of gain has been definitely set aside. Now it remains to settled whether Boitier is suffering from kleptomania or is even more seriously deranged.

PROTEST COGSWELL WILL.

Grandchildren Say Engineer Was a Resident of Syracuse.

Objections to the probate of the will of William B. Cogswell in New York County were filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday by his grandchildren, Leonora, Cordelia and Herbert Button, of Cazenovia, N. Y., on the ground that Mr. Cogswell was a resident of Syracuse at the time of his death on June 7 last. Mr. Cogswell, who was a noted engineer and the discoverer of the Solvay process, died at 320 Park Avenue, this city, which was stated to be his residence.

Mrs. Cora L. Cogswell, the widow, who now lives at the Plaza, has filed the will for probate here, but his grandchildren insist that he lived in Syracuse for sixty years and never gave up his residence there. The grandchildren do not indicate whether they intend to contest the will, which gave $100,000 to each, with the stipulation that the legacy is not to be paid until two years after the testator's death, but each grandchild is to have $10,000 a year until the bequest is paid.

George M. Pinney, Lawyer.

George M. Pinney, 66 years old, former District Attorney of Richmond County, died Monday at his home, Dongan Hills, S. I. He was for many years a Republican State Committeeman and at the time of his death was a member of the Richmond County Republican Committee. Since 1900 he was senior member of the law firm of Pinney, Thayer & Van Slyck.

Vera Sassulitch, Nihilist.

COPENHAGEN, July 19.—Vera Sassulitch, a notorious Nihilist known twenty-five years ago throughout the world, died at Moscow yesterday, according to a report received here.

The death of Vera Sassulitch at Petrograd was also reported in July, 1910. Included in her crimes was the killing of General Trepoff, Prefect of Police of St Petersburg, in 1878.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY BICK, 40 years old, Vice President of the R. E. Tiebout Company, is dead at his home, 496 Macon Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELIZABETH C. BURNETT, 56 years old, of 241 West Seventy-second Street, widow of Harry C. Burnett, died yesterday at Alston's Sanitarium.

MEYER DANENBAUM of Danenbaum Brothers, manufacturers of women's wear, died yesterday at his home, 39 East Sixtieth Street. Mr. Danenbaum was 66 years old.

Captain ARTHUR CRENSHAW, U. S. N., died yesterday at the Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I., following an operation for appendicitis. Captain Crenshaw had been in command of the naval reservation at Gulfport, Miss.

Dr. JOHN FRANK, for many years a practicing physician in this city until his retirement ten years ago, died yesterday at his home, 80 West Fortieth Street, Bayonne, N. J. In this city, Dr. Frank lived for many years at 221 East Eighty-ninth Street. He was in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

JOHN VEEDER KING, 85, pioneer leather manufacturer of Fulton County, died at his home in Gloversville last night.

SAYS 5,000,000 WOMEN WORK IN UNITED STATES

President of Mills College Tells Cleveland Convention 50 Per Cent. of Them Are Teachers.

CLEVELAND, July 19.—There are 8,000,000 women in the United States in gainful occupations, Dr. Amelia Henry Reinhardt, President of Mills College, Oakland, Cal., told the 800 delegates attending the third annual convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs in an address here this afternoon.

Fifty per cent. of the women are teachers, Dr. Reinhardt said, while 37 per cent. occupy secretarial positions. Only 1,000 women had graduated in law.

Mrs. Lena Lake Forrest of Detroit, national President, outlined the aims of the federation for the future and told of the achievements of the past. She pleaded for a better education for business women, sane thinking on the problems of the commercial world today, intelligent citizenship and a full acceptance of the responsibilities of equal suffrage.

She declared the federation was an organization of builders, and predicted in years to come it would make its voice felt throughout the business world.

Thirteen new State federations have affiliated with the national body during the last year, Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, Executive Secretary, reported. The State organizations number 39, with approximately 325 federated clubs and a membership of more than 30,000. Rhode Island is the only State without federated clubs.

CALEB W. HAMMILL DEAD.

New York Stock Broker Stricken With Heart Disease in Paris.

PARIS, July 19.—Caleb W. Hammill, a New York broker, died in a hotel here tonight. Death was due to heart disease.

Mr. Hammill was born in Chicago fifty-eight years ago and came to this city in 1890 to engage in the brokerage business with Edward Swarson. He formed the Stock Exchange firm of Shearson, Hammill & Co., in 1902.

In 1903 Mr. Hammill married Miss Maude Echols of Fort Smith, Ark., who, with one daughter, Maude, 18 years old, survives. They were with him when he died. The body will be brought here.

Mr. Hammill was a member of the Riding Club, the Turf and Field Club, the Automobile Club of America, the New York Yacht Club, the Aero Club, the Colony Club, the National Golf Club and the Recess Club. The city home is 9 West Fifty-second Street.

Miss Josephine D. Jefferson.

Miss Josephine D. Jefferson, daughter of the late Joseph Jefferson, the actor, died at 9:15 o'clock last night at her home, 73 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J. She was about 60 years old. For the last eight or ten years Miss Jefferson had been ill-health, the illness which terminated in her death began last April. Surviving are three brothers, Thomas, William and Frank Jefferson, and one sister, who lives in London.

Engaged.

MATHIASEN—LUCAS—Announcement has been made by Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Lucas of Evanston, Ill., of the engagement of their daughter, Ethel Mae to Oscar E. Mathiasen of Keyport, N. J. No date has been set for the wedding, but it will probably take place in the Autumn.

Married.

QUEENBOROUGH—MILLER—On July 19, Edith, daughter of William Starr Miller, to the Lord Queenborough.

ROENTGEN—ADAMSON—Engelbert Roentgen and Helena Helfrich Adamson of Woodstock were married on July 14 at Kingston, N. Y., in the Trinity German Lutheran Church by the Rev. Schmidt-Konz.

Died.

ADENAW—On Tuesday, July 19, at Litchfield, Conn., Julius K. Adenaw of Aix la Chapelle, Rhenish Prussia, in the 78th year of his age. Funeral notice later.

APPLETON—On July 19, 1921, Edwin James, husband of the late Laura Anderson Appleton, in his 75th year. Services at 169 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, Friday, July 22, at 3 P. M. Interment private. Boston papers please copy.

BACH—Sarah, widow of Isaac Bach and beloved mother of Louis, Frances Muese, Bella Wollenberg, Ida Stone, Max and Mortimer, after a lingering illness, age 78. Funeral Wednesday, July 20, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, 2,504 7th Av.

BARNETT—On July 18, Agnes Barnett, beloved wife of Hay Barnett. Services at the Universal Chapel, 507 Lexington Av., on Wednesday at 8 P. M. Interment at Whitefield, N. H.

BAUMAN—On Tuesday, July 19, 1921, in her 64d year, beloved mother of John, Mrs. Lena Fiesaas, Mrs. Tina Knipe and Mrs. George Nathan. Funeral from her late residence, 513 West 185th St., on Friday, July 21, 1921, at 2 P. M.

BOORMAN—At Blacksburg, Va., on July 15, 1921, Elizabeth Duval, widow of Robert H. Boorman and daughter of the late William H. Brodie of Elizabeth, N. J.

BREADON—On Monday, July 18, 1921, Jane E., daughter of the late George Breadon. Funeral from the home of her niece, Mrs. Herman Methfessel, 80 Richmond Road, New Dorp, S. I., to St. Patrick's R. C. Church, Richmond, S. I., Wednesday, July 20, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BRUNNER—Rose Smith Brunner, on July 18, 1921, widow of Dr. Charles W. Brunner and mother of Mrs. Dorothy Brunner Lang of Hull, England. Funeral services to be held at the residence of her cousin, Mrs. Helen Schmidt, 719A Quincy St., near Reid Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, July 20, at 8 o'clock.

BRYAN—John Fraser, Lieutenant, Co. L, 102d Infantry, 26th Division, died of wounds in France on Oct. 25, 1918, beloved son of Martha Fraser Bryan. 2,626 Grant Av., New York City. Services at his late home Wednesday evening, 8:30. Funeral Thursday, 10:30 A. M. Automobile cortege. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

BRYAN—Lieutenant John Fraser, Co. L, 102d Infantry, 26th Division. Members of John Fraser Bryan Post No. 119: You are hereby summoned to attend the funeral services of Lieutenant John Fraser Bryan at the home of his mother, 2,626 Grand Av., Bronx, Wednesday, July 20, 8:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn, Thursday, 10:30 A. M.

H. A. SIMPSON, Adjutant.

BRYAN—John Fraser, First Lieut. Co. L, 102d Infantry, 26th Division, of wounds in France, Oct. 25, 1918. Funeral services at his late home, 2,626 Grand Av., Bronx, N. Y., Wednesday evening, July 20, 1921, 8:30. Society of 5th Co. Veterans of the 7th Regt. requested to attend.

HERBERT ALDHOUS, Pres.
F. E. WILKENS, Secy.

BUERMEYER—Suddenly, on Monday, July 18, at Portland, Me., Lilian E., beloved daughter of Phebe and the late Charles W. Buermeyer. Funeral services at her late residence, 193 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, Thursday, the 21st inst., at 2 P. M. Interment in Greenwood.

BURKE—On July 18, James W., beloved husband of Margaret Burke (nee Reilly). Funeral from his late residence, 876 East 158th St., on Thursday, July 21. Mass of requiem at Church of St. Peter and St. Paul at 7 A. M. Interment at Lee, Mass.

Opportunity for toilet requisites wholesaler

FOREMOST French Perfumer, recently arrived from Paris and now in New York, maker of very fine toilet soap, wants to make connection with reliable concern to act as wholesale distributor for this soap in the United States and Canada. Only financially responsible organization will be considered. Address Box S 113, Times.

Died.

BURNETT—Elizabeth C., widow of Harry C. Burnett and mother of Harry C. Burnett Jr., on July 18. Body lying in state Frank E. Campbell's. The Funeral Church," 1,970 Broadway, at 66th St.

COLE—On Monday, July 18, Susan R., wife of the late Colonel H. W. Cole, aged 94 years. Services at her late residence, 144 Halsey St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, July 20, at 2 o'clock.

DANENBAUM—Meyer, on Monday, July 18, son of the late Moses and Sophia Danenbaum. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 39 East 60th St., on Wednesday, July 20, at 1:30 P. M.

DAVENPORT—Suddenly, at New York City, Frances Eleonore Davenport, daughter of the late Thomas and Frances Davenport. Funeral services from her late residence, Franklin Place, Westfield, N. J., on Friday, July 22, at 10:30 A. M. Trains leave foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J., at 9:30 A. M. Interment Somerville, N. J.

DE LONG—Suddenly, on Monday, July 18, 1921, at Fisher's

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Ladies' brown beaded bag, vicinity 70th St. and Madison Av., containing money, checks, keys and other articles; reward for return. Brown, 40 East 70th. Rhinelander 5862.

LOST—Off automobile on way from Long Beach to New York, Sunday evening, black handbag, containing bathing suits; reward. E. Kaufman, 90 Madison Av.

LOST—Tan leather traveling bag, Monday morning, on concrete road between Centreville and Keyport; N. J.; liberal reward. Phone Harrison 4800, G. V. C.

LOST—Small purse containing commutation ticket, check and money; between Commodore's, 34th St. and West 39th St. Reward. Telephone 4800 Vanderbilt, Extension 1.

LOST—Saturday, July 9, small black suitcase, E. H. W., vicinity Grand Central Terminal; reward $100. Warburton, 64 East 80th.

LOST—Suitcase, from taxi, vicinity Penn. Station, Central Park, 370 Manhattan Av.; reward. Cathedral 8087, Woolman.

LOST—Traveler's letter of credit, number 18153; return to Edwin C. Barnes, 412 Broadway; reward.

LOST—Green leather bag, important articles, Brighton Beach, Sunday; reward. Barclay 2981.

LOST—Taxi, Saturday eve, white-rimmed eyeglasses; reward. 1,170 Broadway, Room 403.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of package of old postage stamps, lost on 3d Av. car last Saturday. Address Box S, 39 Cooper Square.

$100 REWARD.

Lost, on Saturday, June 25, 1921, about 11:30 P. M., on 12th St. and 2d Av., a Hudson Sport type 4-passenger speedster, body blue, red wheels, equipped with Dominion cord tires, bearing Quebec license No. 65475, manufacturer's No. 45409. Communicate with Charles D. Patterson, 55 John St. Beekman 7901.

Jewelry.

LOST—Flexible bracelet, with 19 diamonds, set in platinum on gold, between 37th St. and 5th Av., Pennsylvania Station, Long Island Station or on 3 o'clock train to Hempstead, L. I., on Monday, July 18. Return to Mrs. Harry Irwin, Hempstead, L. I., or telephone Bryant 6084. Reward.

LOST—Gold lorgnette and chain, with 18 diamonds, on Tuesday, in fitting room of the Women's Gown Shop of Franklin Simon & Co., 5th Av. and 38th St.; liberal reward. Mrs. T. B. Bratten, Hotel Marie Antoinette, 67th St. and Broadway.

LOST—Monday night, sapphire and platinum flexible bracelet, between 77th St. picture house, Du Barry's and Manhattan Square Hotel; liberal reward. 50 West 77th, Apt. 46.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe, platinum front, gold back, about 22 stones, safety catch; reward. Apartment 12, 216 West 99th St. Riverside 7200.

LOST—Diamond stickpin, Curleys Baths, Rockaway Park, Sunday; reward. E. Rusch, 43½ Mechanic St., New Rochelle. Phone 3162.

LOST—Monday afternoon, flexible diamond bracelet; $75 reward if returned to Mrs. Walton Oakley, 10 East 58th St., New York City.

LOST—Sunday, Brighton Beach, Parkway Baths, signet ring, initials L. C.; reward. Cohn Bros., 14th St., 5th Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—P. H. I. Kappa Sigma pin; F. F. Adams on back; L. I. Penn. Station, Monday; reward. S 1049 Times Annex.

LOST—Platinum diamond ring Saturday afternoon, Bayville, L. I.; reward. Marr, Lafayette 7196.

LOST—Diamond pin, monogram "L. H."; reward. Hecla Gown Co., 38 East 32d.

LOST—Watch chain; liberal reward, no questions asked. Phone Stuyvesant 5818.

$300 REWARD.

Lost, in taxicab, from Grand Central Station to Park Av. and 32d St., small black leather bag, containing jewelry; no questions asked. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Cats and Dogs.

LOST—On July 14, a small size bulldog, very light tan, white feet and chest, uncut ears and tail; black moles on sides of face; answers to name of "Bunyip"; license number on collar 252496. Reward if returned to Richard T. Dana, East Islip, L. I.

LOST—Irish terrier, male, reddish brown, name Paddy; vicinity Chatham, N. J.; reward. F. E. Hurst, 14 Essex Road, Summit, N. J. Phone 332.

LOST—Sunday, black, white cocker spaniel, near Roslyn; collar marked W. A. Flagg, 49 Broad St. Liberal reward, no questions.

LOST—From 591 Park Av., Mall, white Esquimo dog, closely clipped; reward offered. Rhinelander 6920.

LOST—Airedale, named Teddy, lost Whitestone, L. I.; liberal reward. Telephone Flushing 2520.

Found.

FOUND—Two-skin neckpiece, Long Beach, July 8; identify. S 1042 Times Annex.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT THE following stock certificates for the respective amounts shown thereafter have been either lost or stolen and that new certificates have been applied for and that these lost or stolen certificates will be cancelled on the books of the company: Common stock certificates Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 48 for 150, 889, 3,161 and 3 shares, respectively; preferred stock certificates No. 1, 3, 48 and 4, for 717, 2, 6 and 2 shares, respectively.
(Signed) THE PITTSBURGH-AMERICAN CHINA CO., GREENSBURG, PA.

I HAVE SEVERED ALL BUSINESS RELATIONS with my partner, Louis Flachner, and will be responsible for no debts contracted by the West End Plumbing Co.
July 20, 1921. JACOB MENDELSOHN.

INFORMATION WANTED ABOUT ALFRED HAUTRIVE, disappeared 14 years ago. Mrs. A. Hautriva, 2,359 Lyon Av., N. Y. City.

ANYONE KNOWING ADDRESS OR whereabouts of William A. Slayback communicate with S 1041, Times Annex.

INFORMATION APPRECIATED. WHAT is suitable offer? S. R.



Final Reductions
FANS
STANDARD MAKES

		Reg. Price.	Our Price.
9 in.	Oscillating	$24.00	$16.00
12 in.	"	$35.00	$25.00
16 in.	"	$40.50	$29.00
8 in.	Non-Oscillating	$13.00	$9.00
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For Infants & Invalids
NO COOKING
The "Food-Drink" for All Ages.
Quick Lunch at Home, Office, and Fountains. Ask for HORLICK'S.
Avoid Imitations & Substitutes

Capital Found

Bank and business references required from all advertisers in the Business Opportunity columns of The New York Times. Reputable concerns frequently stand in need of additional capital. The Business Opportunity columns of The New York Times offers such firms facilities for securing assistance for their enterprises.

MRS. BOUCK WHITE WINS ANNULMENT

Court Finds in 17 Words That Socialist Preacher Was Guilty of Fraud Against Her.

HE WISHES HER HAPPINESS

But She Resents Former Husband's Charge of "Hysterical Homesickness" and Will Not Wed Again.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 19.—Supreme Court Justice Joseph Morschauser today annulled the marriage of C. Bouck White, former pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution, to Mrs. Andree Emilie Simon White, the 20-year-old wife he brought from Paris, in a seventeen-word judgment. Justice Morschauser decided that her charge of fraud had been sustained.

Ruling out all of the wife's allegations and testimony of cruelty—she had sworn that White twice struck her—the Court found that the former clergyman had concealed his two convictions and his economic and social views from his bride, and that this concealment was sufficient ground for dissolution of the marital tie.

"I am delighted," said Mrs. White. "It is a very good day. Now that I am free, I will not marry—nev-e-e-rr. I am through—this has been too much," and she slipped off the wedding ring.

White was informed of the decision at his home in Marlboro, N. Y., and said:

"I don't see how Judge Morschauser could have done otherwise than give my wife the decree she asked for. Our marriage was not a marriage in any real sense of the word. A two-weeks' sail across the Atlantic together, and then the smash since the dramatic termination of our meteoric honeymoon. That's a mixed metaphor, but let it go. We could never have hoped to resume wedded relations. Therefore to release her, and also me, was the only logical thing to do, and the decree of the Court, annulling the marriage, was judicial and sensible. I suppose she who was my wife will marry again, and I wish her the best of fortune in the paths she will choose. The hysterical and high-voltage homesickness that caused her to break with me will in all likelihood not occur again. She, by this time, is a bit acclimated among us, and there is no reason why she cannot mature into a helpful and glad-hearted housewife and woman.

Afraid to Love Again.

"As for me, I don't see how I'll ever dare fall in love again and marry. Perhaps it will be a salutary safeguard in my life, this prohibition henceforth of the softer and sentimental thoughts. It will compel my energies to seek sterner channels. I may be no good on love affairs. As a honeymooner and a staid, indulgent husband, I don't shine, but as a fighter against a hell-bent scheme of things there is power in me."

Justice Morschauser's decision read:

"The plaintiff is entitled to the relief asked for in the complaint: I direct judgment for plaintiff."

After Mrs. White had been notified of the finding, she went to the office of Justice Morschauser and thanked him. As she left, she said:

Never So Very Homesick.

"I wish to deny emphatically that I ever was hysterically homesick as Mr. White said. I cannot be homesick in America, where I find justice. I am going to learn English and stay here. As to my returning to France I do not expect to go back until I get 'hysterically homesick.' I must say I thought that Mr. White gave a very poor excuse when he said I was 'hysterical homesick.' It was very poor for my husband who claims to be so clever. I do not like this phrase at all.

"I think what my husband wanted was an intellectual companion who would be a servant to him. He was a man of peculiar views. He should have married a strong Russian woman with socialistic beliefs. She would have done his housework and agreed with his views. He used to talk to me until I wondered which one of us was crazy. He could think of nothing but revolution and socialism. His plan was to tour the whole country, preaching his doctrines. He wanted me to go with him and help him in this. Such foolishness for me! In Paris I lived a happy life. I went to the theatre, to the dance, in the boulevards. Everything was gay. Then I came to America. Now I have had the great experience, and it makes me feel very old. But today I am young again—just 20.

"I could not work in an office. I think I would like to teach French in a girls' school. Then, at the end of a year, I could go back to my dear Paris and again become a chemist in the metallurgical laboratories. My parents used to live in Rheims until the war. Then our home was destroyed and we moved to Paris.

"Now that I am free I feel I will not marry—never—I am through. I have many offers to marry now. But no, I will not. Only yesterday a man came from Syracuse to see me and wrote down an offer of marriage. He was deaf and dumb."

FAVORS FIREPROOF HOUSES.

Dr. Stratton Tells Congress Foreign Building Excels Ours.

Dr. J. W. Stratton, Director of the National Bureau of Standards, in an address on "Standardization in the Building Industry" before the New York Building Congress at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street yesterday, advocated standardization of hardware, plumbing and other factors entering into the building of dwellings.

He said that the greatest waste in this country today was through destruction of houses by fire. "Recently I returned from a trip abroad," he said, "where I inspected the homes being erected there and which have been erected in the past for the laboring classes.

"These houses are of fireproof construction and are built to last. The construction which has been going on in this country, however, has been entirely of wood. These houses will disappear in a few years. Why can we not build homes which will be durable and sanitary and which will measure up to present standards of living at the same time?"

MRS. STILLMAN AIDS CHURCH

Gives $150 to Fund for Which Mrs. John E. Mack Is Working.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 19.—Mrs. James A. Stillman has contributed $150 to the fund being collected here to build a Catholic church in Arlington, a suburb. Active workers for the church fund are Mrs. John E. Mack and Miss Minnie Mack, wife and sister respectively of the guardian ad litem for baby Guy Stillman.

It had been planned for Mrs. Stillman to preside at a lawn fête designed to raise money for the church, but other plans prevented this from being carried out. The pastor of the new church, designated by Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes of New York City, is to be the Rev. Father Peter Conaty, formerly rector in Ulrell-Redhook, N. Y.

SHOOT TO QUELL RIOT OF ROCHESTER PAVERS

Series of Disorders Follow City's Ban on Mass Picketing—Police Net Two Prisoners.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 19.—Revolver shots were fired by the police, automobiles were driven into the ranks of invading strikers and clubs were used effectively in quelling a riot caused here this morning when a mob of infuriated strikers attempted to drive a gang of laborers form a paving job.

Shovels, stones and other missiles were hurled back and forth and the riot was fierce while it lasted. But for the arrival of police reserves Thomas Holahan, the contractor, and his employes might have been injured seriously.

When the police began to shoot, the rioters broke so quickly that only two of them were caught. These were charged with rioting and held without bail.

Today's fight was but one of a number of outbursts which have occurred here because of friction between the police and the strikers, growing out of the refusal of the police to permit "mass picketing."

Several other working gangs were molested today and the police were kept busy trailing groups of strikers who walked from job to job enticing workmen away from their anti-union tasks.

Mayor Edgerton this afternoon issued a proclamation deploring the use of force in the deadlocked building strike and warning the union forces that the municipality would "use every weapon at its disposal to give protection to persons engaged in lawful employment."

Prince of Wales to Visit Japan.

LONDON, July 19.—Japan's invitation to the Prince of Wales to visit Japan at the conclusion of his Indian tour has not yet been officially accepted. It is understood, however, that the King approves of the visit and that the Prince will go to Japan in March or April, 1922.

FERMOGAS DISCOVERER IS SENT TO PRISON

Receives Five Years' Sentence for Exploiting Corn Juice Gasoline Substitute.

Stanislaws C. Papp, 41 years old, a chemist, who in May, 1920, caused a stir when he announced he had discovered that the juice of corn stalks, plus a little sugar, could be made into a substitute for gasoline in the operation of automobiles, yesterday was sentenced to from two and a half to five years in Sing Sing when arraigned before Judge McIntyre.

He had pleaded guilty to six indictments charging him with posing as "Professor F. John Chassler" when he induced many poor Hungarians and others to purchase stock in the Fermogas Company, a $1,000,000 corporation, which he organized after he had given several fraudulent demonstrations of his "discovery" to army officers, bankers and capitalists in Ramsey, N. J.

Assistant District Attorney Lazarus told Judge McIntyre that the "professor" opened an office at 10 East Thirty-ninth Street for the disposal of stock in his "fermogas" company to victims, and that he maintained a "laboratory" at his home at 5,614 Second Avenue, Brooklyn. He gave a demonstration of his "product." Mr. Lazarus said; but it was found later that the "professor" had an old pipe running to the vat containing the ingredients for the gasoline substitute, which pumped perfectly good gasoline into the automobile in which he gave his demonstration.

Nickel "Shines" Again in Boston.

BOSTON, July 19.—The nickel shine has returned. The boys of the North End have invaded the business district in a "rate war" on the established bootblacks, some of whom met the competition by cutting rates from 10 cents to 5. Meantime the shined shoes reflect the joy of citizen wearers at this visible sign of lower prices.

SPECIAL REAL ESTATE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

New Garden Apartments
Four, Five and Six Rooms
Jackson Heights
Restricted Residential Community.—Nearest to Manhattan
Ready for Occupancy Now and Oct. 1st
TAX EXEMPTION FOR TEN YEARS
Visit Jackson Heights Today
To visit Jackson Heights take Subway to Grand Central, transfer to QUEENSBORO SUBWAY (Corona Line) to 25th St. Station. (Office opposite Station.)
22 Minutes From 42nd Street



"—and be sure to give her an Alcorub bath"

ALCORUB
COOLING REFRESHING
For Bathing and Massage

Note to Physicians
Complying with the National Food and Drugs Act, it is stated on the label that ALCORUB contains 70% Alcohol, conforming to the requirements of U. S. Pharmacopoeia IX.

Everyday ALCORUB Uses

Use ALCORUB for every external purpose for which "grain" alcohol was formerly used.

For
Rub-Down,
Bathing Invalids,
Elderly People,
Athletes,
Babies,
Tired, Aching Feet,
Sore Muscles,
Prickly Heat,
Mosquito Bites,
Removes Perspiration Odors.

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ALCORUB is the same pure alcohol you used to buy for bathing and massage, made absolutely unfit for internal use, but with no poisonous, irritating additions.

It has all the antiseptic and other properties of alcohol, and its components have been chosen because of their recognized beneficial, invigorating and refreshing action when applied to the skin.

SINCE PROHIBITION, until ALCORUB was perfected, alcohol for bathing and massage has been mixed with poisonous substances such as Wood Alcohol, Formaldehyde, Carbolic Acid, Bichloride of Mercury, and therefore, has a big red poison label on every bottle.

ALCORUB has changed this.

It is no longer necessary to buy poisoned alcohol.

Buy ALCORUB

There is no "red tape" or prescription necessary in buying ALCORUB. It is bought and sold like any other standard article.

Non-Slip Bottle with the Handy Stopper



Only One Size, 1 Pint for $1.00, at Drug Stores

U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.
Largest Producer in the World
NEW YORK CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA BOSTON CLEVELAND ST. LOUIS
NEW ORLEANS PITTSBURGH DETROIT CINCINNATI ST. PAUL KANSAS CITY BUFFALO

COALITION OUT FLAT FOR FIVE-CENT FARE

Fusion Platform Demands Lower Rates for Telephones, Gas and Electricity.

MUNICIPAL HOUSING PLANK

Extension of Market Facilities and Sale of Coal, Ice and Milk by City Also Favored.

SOCIALISTIC, SAYS DYKEMAN

Chairman Price Says Platform May Be Radical, but Insists It Is Honest and Does Not Pussyfoot.

A traction plank in which is embodied an unqualified declaration in favor of the five-cent fare, a demand for a "substantial reduction in the present telephone, gas and electricity rates" and for amendments to the Miller Transit act which would restore to the Board of Estimate control over transit contracts, is the central feature of a platform adopted by the Coalition Committee after a fight at a meeting held in the Hotel Pennsylvania yesterday afternoon.

The traction plank, with other planks in the platform draft adopted, was referred back to the Platform Committee, of which Miss Mary E. Dreier, a settlement worker, is Chairman, for changes in form and phraseology only. The platform, when put in final form, will be submitted to the Conference Committee now holding meetings at the Hotel Commodore, which is dominated by the Republicans, as a guide in the drafting of the coalition platform on which the anti-Hylan candidates will make their campaign.

Before the traction plank came up for discussion Miss Dreier announced that three alternative traction planks had been submitted to members of the Coalition Committee for their approval. Of 110 replies that had been received, Miss Dreier said, sixty-one favored the plank incorporated in the platform; sixteen, a plank endorsing the Miller traction program, and twenty-one, a plank emphasizing above the question of fare the importance of continued transit facilities at the lowest rate of fare consistent with efficient service and fair profits.

There was a fight on practically every plank in the platform by a small but aggressive group of committee members which in nearly every instance was defeated when the vote was taken. One opponent accused the platform committee of trying to "steal Hylan's thunder." Another said after perusing the platform and listening to the discussion:

"I am not sure but I am sitting in a Socialist body."

Aside from the bitterly fought transit item, the platform contained planks pledging municipal housing projects with power for condemnation in aid of such plans, extension of terminal market facilities, including a plan for the sale of coal, ice and pasteurized milk by the city to prevent profiteering, a home rule and charter revision plank, a plank urging a civilian head for the Police Department, another condemning the Lusk bill establishing a loyalty test for teachers in the public schools, and one condemning the movement for repeal of direct primaries as one threatening local elections. This is the text of the traction plank which was adopted at the meeting by a vote of 21 to 10:

"The Hylan Administration has sought to cover its own incompetency by loud declarations for the 5-cent fare. The truth is that because this Administration has failed to face the traction difficulties and to adopt a constructive program, tens of thousands of men and women in this city pay two and three fares to reach their places of work.

"Failing operating costs are fast removing the only possible claim for fares higher than those guaranteed by contracts upon which the people of New York have expended several hundred million dollars. Under the present transit law the city has no right to control its own investment through its elected representatives. It is merely a spectator, and must accept the plans of the Transit Commission, while the traction companies may reject any plan submitted.

"The Coalition Committee favors a unified traction system supplying an adequate and satisfactory service at a five-cent fare. We also favor a substantial reduction in the present telephone, gas and electricity rates. We believe in the election of officials pledged to accomplish these objects through constructive effort. We shall also expect our nominees, if elected, to demand an amendment to the transit law so that no plan of settlement can be adopted and no contracts changed without the consent of the elected Board of Estimate and Apportionment."

The principal opposition to the five-cent fare pledge in the traction plank was voiced by William R. Dorman of Bayside, Alick H. Man of Queens and Lewis W. Thompson of Brooklyn. Mr. Dorman fought practically every part of the platform as it was taken up plank by plank and after his defeat on each item of the meeting resigned from the committee and from the platform and left the room.

"It is a great mistake to come out flat-footed for a five-cent fare as long as we do not know whether it is equitable," said Mr. Dorman. "If we say anything on the subject at all we should come out for a fare that is just to all citizens, whether it be 4 cents or 6 cents. I think it is a mistake, too, to make telephone and electric light and gas rates which are not fixed by city officials in a city platform. Anyhow, I dare say, there isn't a person in this room who knows whether the present rates are justified or not."

Conrad S. Keyes of Brooklyn said:

"We have got to make our appeal to Republican voters in order to bring about the defeat of Mayor Hylan and it seems to me we should avoid unnecessarily to antagonize them by adopting a program so entirely out of keeping with theirs. I am not in favor of saying anything about amending the law in the interest of city home rule. I am willing to leave transit matters to the present Commission."

Thomas F. Hickey of Brooklyn took the opposite stand. He declared the campaign did not afford sufficient time for propaganda to educate the voters on the fare question, and the Coalitionists, if they wanted to win, must meet Mayor Hylan on the traction issue.

Ephraim Kaufman, a Bronx coalitionist, supported this stand. "We must persist in our attitude that a five-cent fare is sufficient," he said. "If the Transit Commission fixes another rate, we must say that the Transit Commission has gone wrong. The people are entitled by every rule to ride for 5 cents within the city limits. It was sufficient up to the time of the war for all traffic and it ought to be sufficient now that the war is over."

"If we want something merely to catch votes, why don't we go the other side one better and come out for a four-cent fare or even a three-cent fare?" said G. W. Thompson. "We do not know that the lines can operate at that rate. Most of them are in the hands of a receiver or on the verge of bankruptcy now. But do we want to put something that is false into the platform? If we do, we deserve to lose."

Everett D. Martin propheaied certain defeat for Coalition if the Coalitionists permitted Mayor Hylan "to force them into a defense of what was done by the Legislature in Albany." Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the Coalition Committee, who wielded the gavel at yesterday's meeting, interrupted to say that as he understood it it was conceded that the subway contracts were not equitable to the city, and that the only reason for subscribing to them on the part of the city officials was the assurance of a five-cent fare.

"If 5 cents is not enough," he said, "let the city make up the difference and put it in the rate."

Opponents to a plank on schools forced the elimination of a recommendation for the complete separation of the schools from the influence of the Board of Estimate, leaving control of the school appropriations in the hands of the Board of Education and another recommendation for a Board of Education composed of nine instead of seven members. The plank condemned the Hylan administration for neglect of the public schools.

An "economy" plank, condemning the Hylan administration for adding $134,000,000 to the city budget in four years and causing an average increase of 44 points in the tax rate, was adopted after brief discussion. There was considerable opposition to the housing plank, but when the vote was taken it favored retention of that plank, although it had been denounced as socialistic in tendency.

Conrad V. Dykeman of Brooklyn attacked a clause in the plank dealing with markets, urging a plan for municipal sale of coal, ice and other commodities.

"Why not include ice cream cones—it might get you votes in the Bronx," sneered Mr. Dykeman after denouncing the plan as pure Socialism.

A plank endorsing the Miller port development program was adopted without any discussion. When the Home Rule plank was brought up, question was raised whether its suggestion of harmful control by the Legislature of city functions would be acceptable to the Republicans. "I do not care," said Chairman Price. "This is no time to quit in order, but some things happened this year at Albany that were positively immoral, and we should not be silent on the subject."

A court-house plan urging the election of a Board of Estimate that will realize the court-house project was adopted without debate, as was another plank demanding "the immediate adoption" of a modern system of garbage disposal. Unemployment and Industrial Disputes was the title of another plank in which an expression of regret over curtailment of the State employment service by this year's Legislature at a time when there was much unemployment was assailed by Mr. Dorman, who declared that it would have the approval of taxpayers generally. Mr. Dorman thought it was foolish to drag this into the platform, but the plank was adopted unchanged.

Chairman Price was asked, after the meeting, if he did not think the coalition platform was a bit too radical to be acceptable to the Republicans.

"Perhaps," he said. "I do not know. But it is an honest platform. At least, they cannot accuse us of pussyfooting."

ARMY NAMES HONOR LIST.

34 Schools, Colleges and Universities Entitled to Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Thirty-four educational institutions in the United States were named by the War Department today as the "Distinguished Colleges and Honor Military Schools, respectively, for the year 1921." The recognition gives each college and university the right to one appointment, virtually without examination, to the regular army each year, while each of the honor schools is permitted to maintain one representative candidate at West Point.

The colleges and universities named are the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Clemson Agricultural College, South Carolina; Colorado Agricultural College, and the Cornell, New York; Georgetown, D. C.; John Hopkins, Maryland; Norwich, Vt.; Ohio State, California, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin Universities; Georgia School of Technology; Oregon Agricultural College; Pennsylvania Military College; Purdue University, Indiana; the Citadel, South Carolina; Virginia Agricultural, Mechanical and Polytechnic Institute and the Virginia Military Institute.

The honor military schools are the Augusta, Virginia, and the Culver, Ind., Military Academies; the Kemper Military School, Wisconsin; Kentucky Military Institute; New Mexico Military Institute; Northwestern Military and Naval Academy; Wisconsin; Chattuck School, Minnesota; Stauton Military Academy, Va.; St. John's School, New York, and the Western Military Academy, Illinois.

HARDING CONFERS ON ROADS

Discusses Situation Again With Mellon, Hoover and Cummins.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The railroad problem was discussed by President Harding again today with Secretaries Mellon and Hoover and Chairman Cummins of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

It was indicated afterward that no definite solution had been reached. It was understood that the President asked Senator Cummins's views on what legislation might be necessary to raise money on railroad securities held by the Government to pay to the roads amounts owed them as a result of governmental operation.

Duke of Devonshire Sails Home.

QUEBEC, July 19.—The Duke of Devonshire, Canada's retiring Governor General, and the Duchess of Devonshire and party, received a hearty send-off today as they boarded the steamer Empress of France for their return trip to England.

Shoe Workers' Novel Strike; Sit Idle at Machines

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 19.—Shoe shops here were the scenes of a new kind of strike today. Stitchers in fourteen factories were at their machines as usual, but stitched no shoes. Instead they passed their time knitting, sewing and in conversation. In other departments of the shops the whir of the wheels went on as usual.

The stitchers were carrying out a decision of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union to make protest in this manner against delay in fixing prices on a piece-work basis. The manufacturers had proposed that pay be at the rate of 60 cents an hour, but the stitchers voted to work on no shoes for which piece-work rates were not provided.

PICK FUSION LEADER AT TOWN MEETING

Lockwood, Curran and LaGuardia Mayoralty Possibilities at Today's Free-for-All.

MAY OFFER HYLAN'S NAME

Senator Calder Unable to Effect LaGuardia's Withdrawal—Support for Curran.

With everything in readiness for today's "Town Meeting" at the Hotel Commodore under the auspices of the coalition conference, when suggestions will be received from the general public with regard to candidates to oppose Mayor Hylan and his prospective running mates on the Tammany ticket, it is the general opinion in both Republican and coalitionist circles that the candidate for Mayor will be some one of the men whose names have already been prominently mentioned in that connection.

Today's open meeting, which will open at 2 o'clock this afternoon, will be a free-for-all affair. There is nothing to prevent admirers of Mayor Hylan to attend and present his name as that of a man who should be acceptable to the coalition forces. "Nothing could be of greater service than to have a full and free discussion in the open at the 'Town Meeting' of the merits of Mayor Hylan as a candidate for re-election," said one prominent coalitionist last night.

There was an inclination among Republicans sitting in the coalition conference to rush proceedings as soon as today's meeting is out of the way. Many agree with United States Senator Calder that a set of candidates for the anti-Tammany city ticket ought to have been agreed upon in another week or ten days. Influential members of the Price coalition committee, however, were of the opinion that more deliberation would be necessary, and that no slate made up in such a hurry would meet with the general approval of all anti-Tammany elements.

The situation on the eve of the "Town Meeting" presents Senator Charles C. Lockwood of Brooklyn and Borough President Henry H. Curran of Manhattan as the leading candidates for the place at the head of the ticket. Aldermanic President F. H. LaGuardia is regarded by the leaders in the coalition movement as such a dangerous outsider that every effort is being made to placate and divert him from his purpose of giving the organization a tussle in the city primaries. Ex-Senator William M. Bennett, another outsider, who won in the Republican city primaries four years ago over John Purroy Mitchel, is not regarded as a real danger.

It was learned yesterday that the talk of Senator Calder on Monday afternoon with Major LaGuardia was with a view to induce him to withdraw as a candidate for the nomination for Mayor and become the regular Republican-Coalition candidate for President of the Aldermanic Board, his present position. Major LaGuardia, who owes to Senator Calder more than to any other man his nomination two years ago to the position he now holds, turned a deaf ear on that proposal, but assured Senator Calder that he would withdraw if he himself would accept the nomination. Senator Calder, however, had already made it clear that he is a candidate for a second term in the Senate, not for Mayor of the City of New York.

It was suggested in Republican circles yesterday that Major LaGuardia might yet take the advice of Senator Calder. Mr. LaGuardia said yesterday that only in the event of a platform identical with the one promulgated by him in its denunciation of the Miller program, and the selection of a candidate for the nomination for Mayor who in his opinion would faithfully abide by such platform pledges and could win, would induce him to abandon his plan to make a primary fight for the leading place on the ticket. Mr. LaGuardia said that as yet no candidate had been mentioned who would meet the qualifications.

The LaGuardia committee opened headquarters yesterday at the Hotel Netherlands, where a meeting was held at which a LaGuardia Business Men's Committee was organized, with E. J. Jones, President of the Wells Fargo Company, as Chairman and Paul Wing as Secretary. A LaGuardia Flying Squadron was also formed, with E. L. Gardner as its head.

Democratic State Chairman Herbert C. Pell Jr., called on Major LaGuardia yesterday at the City Hall, but Mr. LaGuardia described the visit as merely a personal and friendly call. The two served in Congress together.

The Greater New York Merchants' League yesterday sent a letter to the coalition conference urging the selection of Borough President Curran as designee for the Mayoralty nomination. "For the last two years Mr. Curran has been in the Board of Estimate," the letter read in part, "and we think his work in that board, where he has stood practically alone against the Tammany majority, has accomplished untold good for the taxpayers of New York. His record there alone, in our judgment, makes him the logical choice for an opponent against Mayor Hylan."

A joint committee representing the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association and the Uniformed Firemen's Association, called on Mr. Curran at his office in the Municipal Building yesterday and presented him with an engrossed copy of resolutions thanking him for services to the organization. The Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, together with an auxiliary composed of voting members of patrolmen's families, has a potential voting strength of 55,000, and the firemen's organization a potential voting strength of a little more than 20,000.

Robert Adamson, who was Secretary to Mayor Gaynor and Fire Commissioner in the Mitchel administration, yesterday took himself out of the Mayoralty race when in a letter to Hermann Morris of 305 Broadway, who had been active in the formation of an "Adamson League," he urged that this work be discontinued.

$200,000 VERDICT REVERSED

Judgment Set Aside by Court In Wilson Alienation Action.

Supreme Court Justice Cohalan set aside yesterday a judgment for $200,000 obtained by Mrs. Laura Cave Wilson against Mrs. Bertha Lobit Wilson for alienating the affections of Hunter Le Grand Wilson, an insurance broker, who divorced the former in Texas and married the latter. The judgment was obtained by default because the second Mrs. Wilson did not defend the case, and after it had been entered against her she applied to set it aside on the ground that she never was served. Justice Cohalan granted the motion.

A referee was appointed to take testimony because of allegations that Mrs. Wilson had been served in the Waldorf-Astoria and he decided that detectives did not get into the papers as they alleged. Justice Cohalan approved the referee's decision and said that he believed no service was made. In addition to losing the judgment the Court ruled that the first Mrs. Wilson must pay the cost of the hearing before the referee.

Harvard Glee Club at Coblenz.

COBLENZ, July 19.—The Harvard Glee Club was enthusiastically received today at a concert which was attended by all the American officers and many of the enlisted men. General Allen publicly thanked the club for its visit to the American zone of occupation.

Administration Denies Ignoring League Notes; Its Policy is to Deal Through Member Nations

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Officials of the Harding Administration have had their feelings hurt over the statements made by those connected with the meeting of the League of Nations Disarmament Commission in Paris that the United States has consistently ignored communications from the League, failing even to acknowledge their receipt. That such an idea should prevail, it was said in Government circles, was the result of imperfect knowledge on the part of those responsible for the accusation.

The explanation offered here is that when the League Secretariat began sending formal notices to the United States, the State Department instructed the American Embassy in London to go to Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary General of the League, and tell him that through an error in filing the first communication from the League was not acknowledged by the United States, but that it was desired to take notice of the fact that subsequent communications had reached the State Department.

It was explained to Sir Eric Drummond, however, that as the United States was not a member of the League it was not in a position to formally acknowledge the various communications that had been received under the League's imprint, many of them of a routine character. But this Government, the Secretary General of the League was told, had adopted the policy of taking up directly with the powers represented in the League all matters pertaining to war settlements which would have been discussed by the United States with the authorities of the League had this Government been a member of that body. In the circumstances the United States felt that the proper course to follow was to take up these matters directly with the individual powers and it was doing so.

In view of this procedure, of which the Secretary General of the League was informed by the American Embassy in London, the Government feels that it has been placed in a wrong position through the accusation of persons connected with the League that the United States was guilty of discourtesy in failing to acknowledge the League's communications.

HAYS TO ECONOMIZE, NOT CRIPPLE SERVICE

Order for $15,000,000 Saving Tells Postmasters How to Meet Needs After War.

NO DRASTIC CUT IN FORCE

Postmaster General Says Wartime Service Was Undermanned—Public Asked to Help.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Readjustment of the Postal Service to suit postwar conditions is emphasized as a necessity by Postmaster General Hays, in a statement which he made today. In fact, he announced that this readjustment must begin at once at the larger Post Offices. The Postmaster General has approved detailed instructions for this readjustment sent out by First Assistant Postmaster General Hubert Work to 10,000 Postmasters.

There will be no drastic cut in the forces, but economies will be practiced, for Mr. Hays sees no necessity for continuing the expenditures for auxiliary help or for keeping on paying out overtime. During the war, he says, the department was called on to carry a heavy load, due to the emergency, and also to assist in outside activities such as Red Cross and Liberty Loan drives, but these, he makes the point, are over now.

The Postmaster General believes that fully $6,000,000 of the $15,000,000 to be saved in postal expenditures can be retained through economies in the larger offices. Plans for these reductions have been under way for several months.

In his statement today Mr. Hays says:

"Attention is called to the acute financial condition of the country and the urgency of meeting the desire of the President for economy in public expenditure as far as possible in the Postal Service.

"While aiming at extravagant and expensive methods which crept in during and immediately after the war, positive instructions are given to Postmasters to keep constantly in mind that the service must not be curtailed nor impaired.

"Plans for the reduction in expenditures at Post Offices, which will amount to approximately $5,000,000 out of the $15,000,000 to be saved in postal expenditures for the current fiscal year, have been under way for several months. Careful comparisons of expenditures with the receipts and business transacted have been made. Business and receipts at many offices doubled and trebled, incident to the war, and clerical and carrier forces were increased accordingly, including extraordinay expenditures for auxiliary and substitute service as well as for overtime.

"The general survey of postal conditions show that while this emergency has long since passed and with population and business greatly lessened at many of the larger offices, there are few that have made any appreciable curtailment in expenditures or voluntarily surrendered any clerks or carriers. On the other hand, the general survey shows expenditures for auxiliary help have continued unstinted, overtime has apparently been unnecessarily employed and repeated requests have been made for additional clerks and carriers.

"Postmasters are asked to consider the revision of schedules of clerks and carriers, the shifting of force from one section to another, according to volume of work, and to arrange the work of the office so as to avoid the necessity for overtime work, as well as to carefully scrutinize all miscellaneous expenses of their offices.

"The work of the Post Office Department consequent upon the war was enormous. To a greater or less extent, it participated in all other war work of the Government. It assisted in the work of the draft, the Liberty Loans, the Red Cross Service; food, fuel and labor conservation; the enforcement of the alien enemy and espionage laws, and nearly every war activity placed upon it some share of the burden. Its widely extended organization having a representative in every town throughout the country, and its fully organized system of communications, made of it the utmost value to other departments in connection with other activities.

"The war is over and these activities have practically ceased. Therefore, it is only reasonable to expect that the Postal Service should readjust to post-war conditions just as in any other industry. This alone is the aim of the survey as to postal expenditure. There is no drastic cut in force contemplated because it is pretty well fixed in the minds of the public that the Postal Service was undermanned if anything during the war. This was probably due to almost 30 per cent. of its work being that not directly connected with the Postal Service.

"Employes are reminded that Congress has granted them generous increases in salaries. They will be expected to give honest service, full eight hours, and those who are unable or do not have the inclination to do so are to be separated from the service.

"It must be understood from the outset," says the circular of instructions, "that the department will not require anything unreasonable, but that it expects and must receive full value in the service for the public funds expended."

Public participation in this effort to save at Post Offices is suggested by use of mail receptacles at residences and business houses. Early mailing, facing of mail, use of pre-canceled stamps, and simple routing of mail by heavy users of the mail, is urged as an aid to economy as well as in the quick dispatch of mail.

Postmasters are instructed by Mr. Hays to report progress, and Post Office inspectors to "check up" on the effort made.

SETTLE CONTESTED TARIFF SCHEDULES

House Overrules Action of Ways and Means Committee in Four of Five Open Paragraphs.

PUT ASPHALT ON FREE LIST

Debate to "Perfect" Amendments Develops a Verbal Tilt in Which Fordney Defies the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The House finished consideration of contested schedules in the Fordney Tariff bill today by placing asphalt on the free list, and, thus, in four of the five paragraphs open to separate votes, overruled the action of its Ways and Means Committee in framing the measure. Dye control provisions of the bill as drawn were in the only section of the five not upset by the House.

After disposing of the asphalt amendment which rejected proposed duties ranging from 50 cents to $3 a ton, the House began consideration of the numerous "perfecting" amendments which the Ways and Means Committee deemed necessary. It raised the proposed duty on dried beans from 1½ to 1¾ cents a pound, and increased the duties on shelled almonds from 8 cents to 12 cents a pound and shelled walnuts from 5 to 7½ cents a pound in rapid order.

The business of "perfecting" the bill then was stopped by a long parliamentary fight. It was a recurrence of the controversy of yesterday ranging about claims of the Democrats that the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee had not allowed the minority to pass on the amendments before they were offered.

The wrangle continued for two hours. Some members declared there was nothing fair in the treatment, others that it was an old-time custom.

At the end of the argument Representative Campbell of Kansas, presiding, ruled that the amendments could be offered. The decision was immediately appealed by Representative Garner, Democrat, of Texas, but the House sustained the action of its presiding officer by a narrow margin. Mr. Campbell's decision was attacked by the Democrats, who several times during the afternoon referred to the "gag" used by the majority, but it allowed the House to proceed on some sixty-odd "perfecting" amendments.

The Democratic side took advantage of the time offered for discussion of the amendments, designed to clarify and define provisions of the bill, to deliver denunciatory speeches about the bill in general. Several times they were thwarted by Republican points of order that they were not discussing the amendment under consideration. These objections were sustained without exception.

In the course of the five-minute talks several Democrats pressed Chairman Fordney of the Ways and Means Committee for a statement as to when they would be permitted to offer amendments. Mr. Fordney paid no heed for awhile, but when the demands became insistent, he fairly shouted:

"Just as soon as the Democrats get control of the House they can amend the tariff. They can't do it here."

The Democratic fight embraced a wide range with little or no response from the Republican side except from Mr. Fordney, but charges that the Tariff bill was drawn in the interest of "the trusts" kept cropping out continually. Steel, aluminum and dye and several other "trusts" were picked out as beneficiaries of the bill, but Mr. Fordney contended none would derive more protection than the smallest "infant" industry. The bill, he said, was to encourage American industry of all kinds and he had no apologies to offer for its provisions, he asserted.

DOUGLAS IN TARIFF PROTEST

Shoe Manufacturer Tells Fordney Duty on Hides Is Unfair.

Special to The New York Times.

BROCKTON, Mass., July 19.—Ex-Governor William L. Douglas of Massachusetts, one of the leading shoe manufacturers of the world, declared today that the proposed duty on hides will immediately be reflected in an added cost of leather products and shoes to the consuming public. He sent the following telegram to Chairman Fordney of the Ways and Means Committee in Washington:

"Shoe manufacturers are doing their best to reduce the cost of footwear to the consumer. Tariff on hides means increased prices for leather. The packers control 60 per cent. of the hides, 40 per cent. being imported. Any duty placed on hides will naturally aid the packers, tanners in creating a monopoly in the leather business.

"It would be a grave economical mistake, in my estimation, to take hides and leather from the free list. I must express my dissatisfaction in emphatic terms and believe I am voicing the sentiments of the manufacturers of shoes and leather products, of the people engaged in their production, and of the general public. I am in sympathy with legislation beneficial to the farmers. A duty on hides would in no way help them. They do not sell hides. They sell live cattle the price of which is determined by the beef value. It is absolutely wrong to humor the farmers along in this way, as they, as well as other consumers, will be compelled to pay more for their shoes. This is not an opportune time to increase the cost of shoes, as millions of people are out of employment and legislation should benefit the majority and not a few.

"I would like to have you explain just who, in your opinion, is to be benefitted by a tariff on hides, and who petitioned the Ways and Means Committee for such a tariff."

DAWES ANNOUNCES CUT OF $112,512,628

Writes President Departments Have Agreed to Save That Amount at Once.

CALLS IT "FINE RESPONSE"

Continuing Appropriations, Involving Chiefly Building and Construction to Be Deferred, Shorn $22,822,113.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Government departments have agreed to save $112,512,628 out of their appropriations for the fiscal year, which began July 1, Brig. Gen. Dawes, Director of the Budget, announced this afternoon in an official letter to the President. The historic meeting at which General Dawes, backed by the personal appearance of the President, warned Cabinet members and others that they would have to slice their expenditures, occurred only nineteen days ago, but as shown by the Dawes letter, the wheels are already moving swiftly.

General Dawes was delighted by the result. Late this afternoon, when he gave out copies of the letter he had sent to President Harding, he sat at his desk in his shirt sleeves, a white stock adorned with black polka dots covering his neck, and the inevitable amber cigar holder clenched between his back teeth. Those teeth gleamed as he opened his lips in a smile.

The Saving by Departments.

"Pretty good for nineteen days, huh," he chuckled.

Accompanying the letter was a "memorandum of estimated savings, fiscal year 1922," which read:

State Department	$1,171,982.64
Treasury Department	30,342,149.41
War Risk Bureau	16,534,523.73
War Department	15,000,000.00
Navy Department	10,047,891.35
Interior Department	19,837,191.37
Department of Agriculture	1,687,802.14
Post Office Department	35,500.00
Postal Service	14,920,421.00
Department of Commerce	2,063,385.66
Department of Labor	10,660.00
Department of Justice	94,300.00
Government Printing Office	1,123,536.70
Smithsonian Institution	1,500.00
Federal Trade Commission	25,000.00
National Advisory Committe for Aeronautics	16,000.00
Federal Power Commission	40,000.00
Arlington Memorial Amphitheatre	5,800.00
Civil Service Commission	7,500.00
Employes' Compensation Commission	*489,600.00
Controller General	*43,468.58
State, War and Navy Buildings	90,553.00
Total	$112,512,628.32

*Loss.

Attached to this memorandum was a note saying that of the total $22,822,-113.14 represented postponements in building and other construction work, payable from continuous appropriations. This means that Government departments have consented to refrain from using continuing sums for building post offices, docks, improving rivers, &c. It must not be understood that all continuing projects have been held up, but there has been a selection by each department of what work shall proceed, and what shall be postponed.

In his letter to President Harding, General Dawes says that because of possible legislation, the operations of the Shipping Board and Railroad Administration, and the fluctuations of the Post Office Department, it is impossible to ascertain just where the Government's balance will stand at the end of the fiscal year. But he says that through the saving announced a start has been made.

Senator Warren of Wyoming, Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, yesterday handed to the Senate his report of what had been set aside for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922. This amounted to $5,317,996,722.23. Of this $3,386,611,227.49 was for regular appropriations and $1,300,776,360.87 for permanent appropriations. Two deficiency acts reached $784,609,133.87.

The letter sent by General Dawes to President Harding follows:

"The Treasury Department, Bureau of the Budget.

"Washington, July 19, 1921.

"The Honorable, The President of the United States:

"Sir: The Budget and Accounting act, 1921, provides for the presentation by you of a regular and alternative budget of the United States to Congress on the first Monday in December, 1921, covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923. Recognizing in the budget machinery created by this law, an agency through which Executive policy and pressure involving better business administration could be exerted, you assembled on June 29, 1921, for the first time, the heads of departments and independent organizations and bureau chiefs and after announcing a government policy of economy and efficiency, directed that an immediate attempt with the budget machinery be made to reduce expenditures under the appropriations of the current year ending June 30, 1922.

"I have, therefore, the honor to report that as the estimated savings in expenditures reported to me by the heads of departments and independent organizations in compliance with your directions to all concerned to secure a reduction in expenditures under appropriations and balances available during the current fiscal year, where consistent with the mandatory obligations imposed by Congress, either direct or implied. The attached statement apportions this amount by departments and independent establishments of Government. Of this amount $22,822,113.14 pertaining to continuous appropriations and involving for the most part building and construction will be postponed for expenditure in future years, unless otherwise decided by Congress. Whatever may be the relation of total expenditures to total revenues at the end of the current year, which, for various reasons, including possible new legislation, the operations of the Shipping Board, the Railroad Administration and the fluctuation in current receipts of the Post Office Department cannot be predicated at this time, the above amount is that much of a contribution to a more favorable relation.

"This fine response to your request from the heads of departments and independent organizations and bureau chiefs, incidental to your assumption of responsibility as the business head of Governmental administration, infers the existence in their minds of three principles involving improvement in Governmental business which should not be overlooked:

"First—That the business organization of Government hereafter assumes that the minimum amount of money to be expended in any fiscal year is not of necessity the sum appropriated in advance by Congress, but the smallest amount upon which the business of the Government can be efficiently administered under the program outlined by Congress.

"Second—That the minds of the business administrators of Government have been diverted from a too easy reliance upon the custom of deficiency appropriations.

"Third—That where Congress has directed the expenditure of certain sums for specific purposes, an executive pressure will now be exerted for more efficient and economical administration, in order to produce greater results from the given expenditure, and also, wherever possible, to complete the given project for a less amount than the total appropriated for the purpose. Very respectfully,

CHARLES G. DAWES,
"Director of the Bureau of Budget."

$2,000,000 Soviet Order To Canadian Car Company

MONTREAL, July 19.—The Russian Soviet Government has given the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Ltd., a $2,000,000 order for 500 50-ton tank cars, W. W. Butler, President of the company, announced today on his arrival from Europe.

Work has been started on the order, Mr. Butler said, and it will be completed by the end of November.

BUDGET COMMITTEE HEADED BY MADDEN

Precedent Established in His Election as Chairman Over Three Rivals.

RANKING MEMBER DEFEATED

Resolution for a Constitutional Amendment Allowing President to Veto Single Appropriations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Representative Madden, of Illinois, selected today to be Chairman of the enlarged House Appropriations Committee, known now as the Budget Committee, said this committee was charged with the most important work of the Government, that of shaving down expenditures; that taxes could be reduced and business men encouraged to make profits instead of the Government stepping in and taking the bulk of these profits.

Mr. Madden was selected by the Committee on Committees after a sharp contest with a number of other candidates. His nomination marks a departure from the rule which has been followed since the overthrow of Speaker Cannon, that of making the senior member of a committee Chairman. The Republican leaders say that the precedent established today will be followed in the next reorganization of the House and that the more capable men will be placed at the head of committees which in many instances are regarded as weak.

There were four contestants for the Chairmanship of the Budget Committee, made vacant by the resignation of Representative Good. Representative Davis, of Minnesota, who was ranking member of the committee, received 61 votes; Representative Burton, of Ohio, 57; Representative Wood, of Indiana, 14, and Mr. Madden, 153. There were 285 votes cast and 143 were necessary for a choice.

In addition to promising great reductions in appropriations, so that the heavy war taxes could be lifted from the backs of the taxpayers, Mr. Madden started his new job by offering a resolution to submit a constitutional amendment to permit the President to veto any item of an appropriation bill. Under the Constitution at present, the President is forced to accept or reject an appropriation bill in its entirety.

"The appropriations committee is more important now, with the budget in operation and all its responsibility under the budget placed under one committee," said Mr. Madden. "It is essential, therefore, that every man on the committee devote himself unstintingly to the development of a situation which will harmonize with the fiscal condition of the country and bring about economies which will meet with the approval of the House and the country. So far as I can bring about this condition, I intend to devote my entire time, energy and experience, and I am sure that every member of the committee, all able men, will work in harmony to this end.

"It shall be my purpose to take every man into my confidence and endeavor to effect co-operation between this committee and other committees from which authority of appropriation has been taken by the budget system.

"The biggest thing before the country today is economy of expenditures without destroying the efficiency of Government service. The burden of taxation is so great that everybody feels it. Direct taxation has been imposed on nearly every citizen by the income tax, so that at present there is a direct partnership between the Government and every citizen. In other words, every taxpayer who has a taxable income is in partnership with the Government.

"Now that the Government, through its system of direct taxation, has become the partner of every individual, firm and corporation having a taxable income, it is increasingly important that every safeguard shall surround Government expenditures. It will not do to say that because the Government has the power to do so it shall therefore take a constantly increasing share of the citizen's income, while the citizen must continue to work and save and deprive himself of necessary comforts to enable his Government to go on unbridled in its waste and extravagance.

"A good beginning has been made by the adoption of the budget system. Though the President becomes directly responsible to the people for the amount recommended to be expended in any given year, and for the activities in which the Government is to engage, the President should, and doubtless will, be mindful in making his recommendations that the lighter the burden of taxation to be imposed upon the citizen, the firm or the corporation, the greater the incentive of those working partners of the Government will be to put forth every effort. The President will understand that criticism by the taxpayers will follow every unnecessary expenditure and he will be called upon to justify the cost of Government as never before.

Deems Amendment Necessary.

"The Congress will pass upon the wisdom of the President's recommendations and can reduce or increase the amounts set forth in the budgets submitted by him. The Constitution authorizes the President to veto any bill passed by Congress, but it does not authorize him to veto any single item in an appropriation bill, as is the case with Governors of many States. I believe the President should be given the power to veto any appropriation bill, either in whole or in part, so that he may exercise his discretion in eliminating any item which to him seems extravagant, wasteful and unwise, so to that end I have introduced an amendment to the Constitution giving the President additional veto power.

"It is my opinion that nothing that we can do will have a more salutary effect on Government expenditures than to give the President this additional power; in fact, I am fully persuaded that the passage of this amendment to the Constitution is an essential corollary to the Budget act."

The action of the Committee on Committees was not ratified by the House. The nomination will be submitted to the House tomorrow. In the meantime friends of the disappointed candidates had a paper circulated to call a Republican caucus in protest against the use of the unit rule by the committees. It is charged that Mr. Madden would not have been elected if the unit rule had not been followed, as many members of State delegations whose committeemen voted under the unit rule for him were opposed to him and there would have been sufficient of these to elect another candidate.

Since the unit rule has been followed in all the other elections of the committee, it is not believed that the movement will get far.

Mr. Madden has been a member of the House since 1905 and most of his time has been devoted to serving upon the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads. He was made a member of the Appropriations Committee and stood third among the Republicans on that committee.

RECEIVERS NAMED FOR SHIPBUILDERS

Henry A. Wise Will Handle the Affairs of Pusey & Jones Company Here.

CONTROLLED BY C. HANNEVIG

Federal Court in Newark Appoints Joseph Tumulty as Joint Receiver.

ASSETS PUT AT $15,000,000

Proceedings Follow Like Action in Delaware—Reorganization Was Pending.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday in the United States District Court against the Pusey & Jones Company, shipbuilders, with offices at 139 Broadway. Federal Judge Manton appointed former United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise as receiver, with a bond of $25,000. Saul S. Myers of 60 Wall Street was appointed attorney for the receiver.

Judge Lynch in the Federal Court in Newark, N. J., last night appointed Joseph F. Tumulty, formerly Secretary to President Wilson, joint receiver with Henry A. Wise of the Pusey & Jones Company. The assets of the company were said to be $15,000,000.

In a petition filed last night with Judge Lynch by George F. Lawling, President of Paling & Co., it was alleged that Pusey & Jones Company owed his firm upward of $100,000.

The Pusey & Jones Company was owned by Christopher Hannevig, who carried on a banking business at 139 Broadway and a shipping business at 32 Broadway. Last February Hannevig and Hannevig, Inc., were declared bankrupts, and Mr. Wise was appointed receiver.

The papers in the case show that the Pusey & Jones Company have a claim against the United States Shipping Board for $14,000,000, and that it owns two plants, one at Gloucester, N. J., valued at $1,000,000, and another at Wilmington, Del., worth several millions of dollars. The papers on file show that Mr. Wise, after he had been appointed receiver for Christopher Hannevig and Hannevig, Inc., tried to save the Pusey & Jones Company from going into the hands of a receiver. With this object in view, he caused a reorganization of the Board of Directors, according to the papers.

On the new Board of Directors were placed Hartwell Cabel, an attorney representing the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York; Laurance Leonard of the United States Shipping Board, William G. Coxe, former General Manager of the company; George Weems Williams, representing the Drydocks and Shipbuilding Company, a creditor to the extent of $800,000, and Mr. Wise. Notwithstanding this reorganization, which was approved by Federal Judge Mayer, Kariu

LEWIS DEFIES CRAIG ON SCHOOL CHARGES

Kings Prosecutor Sees "Malicious Falsehood" in Alleged Suppression of Evidence.

SERVE CONTROLLER IN SUIT

Dr. Shallow's Complaint in $100,000 Action Seeks Damages on Two Charges of Defamation.

District Attorney Harry E. Lewis of Kings County denied yesterday the charges of Controller Charles L. Craig that he had suppressed evidence in the controversy between the Controller and Dr. Edward B. Shallow, Associate Superintendent of Schools, over the selection of a Coney Island school site. The District Attorney called the Craig charges "willful and malicious falsehoods," and said he could find in the statements submitted by the Controller no evidence that a crime had been committed.

The complaint in the $100,000 damage suit brought by Dr. Shallow against the Controller as a result of the school site dispute was served on the Controller yesterday by mail. The suit alleged defamation of character, and was based on two allegations, $50,000 being demanded on each. The Controller's statement at a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission on June 16 was made the basis for the first allegation. His letter of June 28 to District Attorney Lewis, in which the Controller asked for an investigation of the school site matter, was the basis for the second allegation.

"I have no genius for writing long letters and giving them out to the press, and I therefore have not published the volume of testimony taken by me at your request," Mr. Lewis told the Controller. "I did not go to the length of explaining in my letter the conditions of the sewage pumping station at Neptune Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, and the abandonment of that site by Dr. Shallow after those conditions were pointed out to him.

Denies Suppression of Records.

"Neither did I go to the length of explaining the charge by Dr. Shallow against you, that you caused the city's interest in this very property to be released to the present owners for $30,383.40, although it is now said that the land released has an approximate value of $186,000 and although a decision of the Supreme Court in this county had practically destroyed any hope that the claimant may have had of establishing title to the property. Dr. Shallow's explanation and your explanation are both matters of record in this office. Neither has been suppressed. I can find in neither any evidence of a crime.

"You say in your letter that I falsely stated that there was an agreement between Dr. Shallow and yourself. I would not be foolish enough to accuse you of willingly agreeing with anybody. You suggested the plot on the northerly side of Neptune Avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets. Thereafter Dr. Shallow expressed himself to me as being willing to accept that site for the purpose of expediting the building of a school. This certainly looked to me like an agreement. It is enough of an agreement to prevent you from further delaying the building of the school.

"Your yourself admitted in my office that you had no evidence that a crime had been committed—that you had nothing but suspicions. I have given your suspicions a most painstaking investigation, and have found them unsupported by evidence or proof of any kind. The results have not been suppressed. They are on record in this office. They are official records and are open to your inspection at any time. If, upon reading them, you are still of the opinion that there is evidence of a crime, you are at liberty to take them before a Magistrate and ask for an arrest.

"I thought I could stop your fighting. Apparently I was mistaken. Keep on fighting, if you want to, but build the school."

In his complaint Dr. Shallow alleged that the accusations made by the Controller in his statement before the Sinking Fund Commission were intended to convey the impression that he had been acting in connivance with unscrupulous persons in a "corrupt and criminal scheme to defraud the taxpayers of the city," and had placed the city in a position where it would be compelled to repurchase a part of such land for a school site which it had previously sold at a greatly increased cost.

Letter to Lewis Scored.

The statements in the letter to District Attorney Lewis, Dr. Shallow alleged, "were known to the defendant to be false and defamatory, and were composed and published with the malicious intent to injure the plaintiff and to bring him into public hatred and contempt, and were intended to convey the impression that the plaintiff was guilty of malfeasance and misfeasance in office and criminal and corrupt conduct."

The trouble between Controller Craig and Dr. Shallow over the Coney Island school site was first aired on June 16. A resolution was presented by Mayor Hylan at that meeting rescinding a previous resolution which released the city's interest in certain lands on Neptune Avenue, its purpose being to make them available for school site purposes.

Dr. Shallow was accused of having "three sites up his sleeve," and at the same time asking the Board of Education to withdraw other sites from consideration. Controller Craig intimated that under the proposed plan the city would be required to buy back for $75,000 land which it had previously sold for $7,500, and concluded by saying: "I would just as soon have this thing go before the Grand Jury. That is where it ought to be."

John E. O'Brien of 115 Broadway, attorney for Dr. Shallow, declined yesterday to discuss the service of the complaint or any of the matters connected with the suit until it is brought to trial in the Supreme Court of Kings County. Controller Craig refused to discuss either the suit or District Attorney Lewis's letter.

THESPIANS WED IN DENVER.

Ann Mason and Paul Gordon, Leading Players, Marry.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., July 19.—Miss Sadie Barksdale Read of Washington, D. C., and Thomas Achelis of New York City were married yesterday afternoon at St. John's Cathedral by the Rev. W. F. Beckerman. That fact will mean little until it is explained that Read is the family name of Ann Mason, leading woman of the stock company at Elitch's Gardens, and that the man is known to Denver as Paul Gordon, leading man of the same company.

The wedding was the culmination of a five weeks' romance which started at the moment that Rollo Lloyd, director of the company, gave each the opening week's part and began instructing the couple in the intricacies of stage love-making.

Apparently the couple decided that they had a better "system" to follow than that suggested by Director Lloyd, for companionship on the mountain trips and in the brief periods of rest snatched after rehearsals resulted yesterday morning in the application for a marriage license by the couple.

Mrs. Mary Elitch Long, Miss Grace Peters and Rollo Lloyd attended the couple during the ceremony.

Miss Mason is the daughter of Mrs. E. M. Read of Washington and Mr. Gordon is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Achelis of New York.

NOME WAITS RETURN OF AMUNDSEN'S SHIP

Coast Guard That Rescued the Maud Precedes Her With Others Rescued Off Siberia.

NOME, Alaska, July 19.—The coast guard cutter Bear, which rescued Roald Amundsen's exploration ship Maud from a precarious position in the ice near Cape Serdze, Siberia, arrived here Sunday with the news that the Maud had been towed to about 100 miles south of St. Lawrence Island, in Bering Sea, and is proceeding under sail toward Dutch Harbor, Alaska.

While cruising in eastern Siberian waters, the Bear rescued the crew of the wrecked American schooner Gertrude a few miles from East Cape, Siberia, where the Gertrude was beached in a sinking condition.

The Bear also rescued from St. Lawrence Island Dr. F. F. Bruning and Dell Bishop, who were shipwrecked there last Fall, after they had drifted about for days in a frail boat in one of the worst storms of the season. They had spent the entire Winter on the island, subsisting on food furnished by the natives.

Leo P. Harris, a member of the Burnham party, of New York, en route to Siberia to hunt sheep and to prospect, returned to Nome with the news that Russian officials at Emma Harbor had refused the party permission to land. Two other members of the expedition are remaining at St. Lawrence Island awaiting result of another attempt to secure the required permission to prospect.

A. L. Johnson of San Francisco, a member of the Siberian expedition which sailed from Nome last year on the schooner Casco, later wrecked in northern Bering Sea, returned to Nome on the Bear. He suffered many hardships last Winter in "mushing" across the barren tundra from Chaun Bay, Siberia, with news of the discovery of gold, silver and tin at that point.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 19.—Captain Roald Amundsen today received private notification from Christiania, Norway, that the Norwegian Parliament had voted him an additional 500,000 kroner with which to continue his Arctic expedition, delayed last year, when his schooner, the Maud, lost a propeller in the ice of Cape Serdze, Siberia.

The Burnham expedition, mentioned in the Nome dispatch, was headed by John B. Burnham of New York, President of the American Game Protective Association, and Andrew M. Taylor, of McCarthy, Alaska, noted big-game hunter, trapper and guide. It was outfitted at Seattle, Wash., and proceeded to Nome on the steamer Victoria, early last June.

Mr. Burnham announced the expedition would attempt to penetrate the Chuckchi peninsula, the most northeastern point of Siberia, and that it would be semi-scientific and semi-sporting in nature.

FATHER FEARS GIRL IS HELD A CAPTIVE

Left Home on July 5 and Telephoned of Visit to Friend, but She Never Reached House.

Fearing that his 16-year-old daughter, Lillian, is held against her will by an Italian, who had represented himself as a hero of the war, Malston Hansen of Queens Village last night appealed to the police of Jamaica. The girl has been missing from home since July 5. On that day she left to take a piano lesson in Brooklyn. It is feared by her father that she may have been waylaid by the Italian and compelled to accompany him. The police have asked the authorities in Newark, Jersey City and Atlantic City to send out a general alarm for this man.

The father told the police that he received a letter from his daughter postmarked in Brooklyn July 11, in which she wrote that she was with a girl friend at Northport "having a glorious time." Her father became suspicious and made inquiries at the home of the daughter's chum and learned that she had not been in Northport nor was she expected. He made further inquiries and learned that the Italian had been seen about the village a short time before the girl left home.

Miss Hansen attracted attention a couple of years ago when she was attending school in Jamaica by saying that two men had cut off her curls. Later she admitted that she had cut off the hair herself.

"She would never stay away from home of her own account," said the father last night. "I have not the least doubt that she was forced to write the letter by her captor."

The girl was described as 5 feet 6 inches tall, weighing 110 pounds, brown hair and eyes, wearing an orange-colored waist, blue suit, brown shoes and stockings when last seen.

HAS SPORTSMAN HELD AS BREAKER OF TROTH

Girl Charges That Manager of Yorkville Kennels Is About to Marry Another.

Valentine Huf, manager of the Yorkville Kennels at Jamaica, L. I., was arrested by two Deputy Sheriffs of Queens County yesterday and held in default of $5,000, on a plea of Miss Lillian Moratznik, 20 years old, who in an affidavit, said he had promised to marry her, but instead, was to wed another next Saturday.

Attorney Joseph Clark of Jamaica, who represented Miss Moratznik, appeared before County Judge Humphrey, in the Queens County Court, earlier in the day, with the affidavit. The young woman said Huf intended to leave the State on his honeymoon. Judge Humphrey handed down an order directing Huf's arrest on the ground that the affidavit showed that Miss Moratznik had apparent grounds for an action for breach of promise. Last night Huf was arranging to get bail.

In the affidavit Miss Moratznik says that she became acquainted with Huf in April, 1918. He made love to her, she details, and she fell in love with him. He gave her an engagement ring and costly presents, she narrates. Later, she deposes, she learned that he was married and that then Huf promised her he would marry her as soon as he could get a divorce or his wife should die. His wife died recently, Miss Moratznik says. Then she called on Huf to keep his promise to marry her. She says that she learned the approaching marriage from friends of Huf and from Huf himself. Huf has an income of more than $8,000 a year, and is worth more than $30,000, Miss Moratznik says.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The premiere of "The Teaser," at the Playhouse, is announced for Wednesday night of next week.

"Lancelot and Elaine," a romantic drama in blank verse, by Edwin Milton Royle, will be produced at the Greenwich Village Theatre on Sept. 12. The play, which is a dramatization of Tennyson's poem, will be offered by Authors-Players, Inc.

Edna May Oliver, Mrs. Jacques Martin and Louise Sydmuth have been engaged for "Wait 'Til We're Married," which Oliver Morosco is producing.

John W. Ransome will head the cast of "Three Wise Fools" on tour this season.

Richard Fielding will be in the cast of "We Girls," to be produced by Marc Klaw, Inc.

The Friars' "All-Star Jamboree" will end its New York engagement at the Cort this week, and will go on tour.

Olive Wyndham will be seen next season as the star of "Eliza O'Neil," a comedy by Fred Jackson, to be produced by Alex A. Aarons. Miss Wyndham will retire from the cast of "The Green Goddess" this week.

NUDD IS UPHELD ON SCHOOL INQUIRY

He Acted as an Official Investigator of the Education Association, Says Its Head.

DENIES POLITICAL BIAS

Wants Only to Describe Conditions and to Point Out Remedies for Evils.

The Public Education Association, through its President, Charles P. Howland, yesterday took up the cudgels in defense of its Director, Howard W. Nudd, who has been vigorously assailed by both Mayor Hylan and President Prall of the Board of Education as the real instigator of the school investigation conducted by forty women's organizations. Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon has assumed full responsibility for the disclosures of unsanitary conditions, lack of fire protection, lighting and ventilation, and other inadequacies, made by the Plan and Program Committee of Women, and now Mr. Howland says that Mr. Nudd's participation in that investigation has the full approval of his organization, regardless of recently published statements from President Prall indicating that the Public Education Association was about to discipline Nudd for taking part in the controversy.

"Statements have appeared in a certain section of the press, quoted as coming from President Prall of the Board of Education, to the effect that the Public Education Association does not approve of the work of its Director, Mr. Nudd, in exposing the deplorable conditions in the older public school buildings of this city," says Mr. Howland. "An assertion of our confidence in Mr. Nudd is not needed with those who know his long and effective service to the association. He has our unqualified and hearty support in his efforts to create public support of measures for the improvement of the schools. His action on the association and on constant conference with the Executive Committee. Every step he has taken has had our approval, and he has acted not as an individual, but as the official representative of the association.

Deny Political Leanings.

"Statements have also appeared in the same quarter in which this association is made to appear as actuated by political motives. Such a statement can be plausibly addressed only to persons ignorant of the attitude and record of the association. We are interested solely in describing conditions as they are and in pointing out ways in which they can be remedied, irrespective of the party in power. The publication of the facts is the limit of our duty as an association.

"In order that there may be no doubt of the constructive principles of school administration for which we have contended throughout a quarter of a century, we have asked Mr. Nudd to summarize them for us. We present them herewith for the consideration of public-spirited citizens who are interested in the schools.

"The obligation of the City Government to the public school system is two fold: the appointment of competent and high minded citizens to the Board of Education, and the appropriation of adequate funds to enable the schools to operate fully and efficiently in the interests of the children.

"No public school system can succeed which does not have at its head a policy-making Board of Education composed of public-spirited men and women of vision who look upon public education as an expert function of government requiring professional leadership of a high order and an enlightened system of administration that makes adequate provision for the physical needs of the school plant and for the orderly and expeditious conduct of its essential business. The Mayor should appoint Board members who realize that their function is primarily to formulate broad policies and not to decide in administrative details. Any other method of action makes for friction, confusion and ineffficiency in administration and in the professional work of instruction."

For Merit System.

The association further holds that Board of Education members should be of the type who realize the importance of adopting such policies in school management as the merit system in appointing employes; enlightened grading of children according to their mental and physical ability; adoption of courses to suit the needs of the individual pupil; extension of public school facilities to meet the needs of boys and girls who must leave school prematurely; adequate compensation; establishment of professional standards, and an adequate program of school maintenance and school construction.

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FRANK LA FORGE
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Sunday Afternoon, July 24th,
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Following the Photo-Play, "Spirit of '76."
ADMISSION FREE.

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SYMPHONY
ORCHESTRA—POPULAR PRICES
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8 NIGHTS BEGINNING SATURDAY, JULY 23
STARLIGHT AMUSEMENT PARK
East 177th St. Bronx Subway Station.

STADIUM CONCERT TO-NIGHT AT 8:30
Amsterdam Av. & 138th St.
HENRY HADLEY CONDUCTING
CANTOR WOOLFF TENOR
PRICES 25c—50c—$1.00. TEL. CIRCLE 2100.
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THE FUNNY PLACE
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CHILDREN FREE WEEKDAY AFTERNOONS with PARENTS
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PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK
Opposite W. 130 St. Ferry. Best of All.
SALT WATER SURF BATHING NOW.

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BROADWAY AT 51ST ST.
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WINTER GARDEN—Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 50c TO $2.
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CENTURY 62d St. & Central Park West.
EVENINGS ONLY AT 8:15.
COOLED BY TONS OF ICE.
THE LAST WALTZ with ELEANOR PAINTER.

SHUBERT Thurs., 44, W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30
Matinees Today & Sat., 2:30.
The Newly Weds and Their Baby
JUST MARRIED
with VIVIAN MARTIN and LYNNE OVERMAN

"SKYLARK" at the BELMONT THEATRE
COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING

TIMES SQ. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
Broadway Whirl
Richard Carle, Bilhebe Ring, Chas. Winninger, Winona Winter, Jay Gould.
Best Seats $1.50

LITTLE THEATRE W. 44th St.
The 1st Year
Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:30.

BOOTH 45th, West of B'way. Evs. 8:30.
Matinees Today & Sat., 2:30.
GEORGE ARLISS in THE GREEN GODDESS

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
POPULAR MATINEE TODAY
THE BAT
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS AHEAD.

GARRICK 35th St., East of B'way. Evs. 8:30
Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
MR. PIM PASSES BY
REFRESHING COMEDY BY A. A. MILNE.

FULTON 46th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:30.
Matinees Today & Sat., 2:30.
SCHILDKRAUT and LE GALLIENNE in "LILIOM"
FRANZ MOLNAR'S COMEDY OF LIFE.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
COOLEST SPOT IN NEW YORK.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 50c to $2.50. No Higher.
A NATIONAL TRIUMPH!
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Best Seats.
Full of Breeze and Laughter!
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TWO LITTLE GIRLS IN BLUE

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Pop. Mat. Today
GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS
with ANN PENNINGTON

CORT W. 48 St. Evs. 8:15. Best Seats $2.50
ALL STAR JAMBOREE
100 FROLICKING FRIARS
SPECIAL MIDNIGHT SHOW THURS. AT 11:30. BEST SEATS $2.50.

KLAW Thea., 45 St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Today, 2:30.
FRANCINE LARRIMORE in Nice People by Rachel Crothers.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Mats. Today & Sat.
FRANK BACON in LIGHTNIN

63D ST. MUSIC HALL, Bet. B'y & C. P. W.
Evs. 8:30. Phone Col. 1446.
Shuffle Along TONIGHT MIDNIGHT Performance at 11:30.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'way. & 96 St.
FOUR MARX BROS., HARRY HOLMAN & CO., Joe Bennett, Lovenberg Sisters & Neary, Maybelle Sherman, Others.

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CRAIG CAMPBELL CAMERON SISTERS
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MARK STRAND B'way, 47 St.
Norma Talmadge "The Sign on the Door." Strand Symphony Orchestra.

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JULIA GLASS (Pianist). Capitol Grand Orchestra.

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ALL THIS WEEK ALICE BRADY
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"The Conquest of Canaan."
Famous Rialto Orchestra.

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An American Film Co. offers:
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TWICE DAILY: MAT. 2:10—EVE. 8:10
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WILLIAM FOX Presents OVER THE HILL
By Will Carleton. Directed by Harry Millarde.

CENTRAL Theatre, B'way at 47 St. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30.
WILLIAM FOX Presents "A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT"
Staged by Emmett J. Flynn. Pop. Prices.

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William Fox presents the most stupendous, most sensational screen offering ever known.
QUEEN of SHEBA
Directed by J. Gordon Edwards.

ASTOR NOW—POPULAR PRICES TWICE DAILY—2:30, 8:30.
THE OLD NEST
A Goldwyn Picture
By RUPERT HUGHES
Directed by Reginald Barker.

PLAZA Mad. Ave. at 58 St. BERT LYTELL in "A Message from Mars"
COMEDY, NEWS, REVIEW, PLAZA ORCH., ETC.

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PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Knabe
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SALE COMMENCES AT 8:30 A. M.



Paris Says They Must Match!

Paris has a mania for frocks with cape wraps to match. So when Molyneux made this frock of black cheviot with stripes of steel threads, he gave it a straight cape to match, with a collar of squirrel, and showed it in his midseason collection.

For there's only one more month of summer, and Paris is already thinking about suits and wraps. And for this number of Vogue the great dressmaking houses of Paris show the tailleurs, top coats and frocks that Paris will wear this autumn. Some of the models surprised even Paris. You'll see why when you get your

AUGUST 1ST number of

VOGUE

There's a new evening silhouette, which brought Jenny great reclame. It has the graceful lines of Greek draperies, and a neck-line that leaves one shoulder bare. Jenny shows, too, one of the coats with square sleeves that she likes so much, and a three-piece suit with a certain Breton charm about it that's very taking.

And Lanvin launches a rose tulle ruffled evening frock, which is long, as Lanvin says even bouffant skirts should be. So long that it almost hid the heelless pink satin slippers that the mannequin wore with it. And another evening gown of Lanvin's goes further still and trails a length of lace underskirt on the floor.

Fashions with a future as far off as next winter are shown, too—fur coats with a flare to their skirts, and the first autumn hats. And for the immediate moment, the Shopping Department has found some cool and practical dresses that could be worn either in town or in the country.

At All News Stands! Now!

CONDÉ NAST, Publisher..... EDNA WOOLMAN CHASE, Editor.... HEYWORTH CAMPBELL, Art Director

CURZON'S LAST WORD ON OIL RESTRICTIONS

Covers the Whole Empire and Not Mere Mandates in Defense.

SAYS U. S. HAS NO CASE

Vast Areas Unexploited by Foreigners, While Restricted Small Areas Are Worked by Foreign Capital.

In its correspondence with the State Department during the last year of the Wilson Administration on the subject of mandates and American allegations that under these mandates the British Government was placing restrictions on foreign enterprise, particularly in oil, the British Foreign Office followed the example initiated by Secretary Colby and kept the subjects inseparable. On April 21, the British argument took a broader scope, in a dispatch and memorandum, which Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, addressed to the British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Auckland Geddes.

The memorandum pointed out that in vast areas under the British flag no foreign attempt to explore for oil had been made by foreigners, while in Canada and Trinidad, where restrictions were enforced, foreign capital had been working for many years. Therefore, it added, that the restrictions, such as they were, could hardly be considered detrimental to foreign enterprise.

The letter and memorandum were published in the form of a White Paper on July 5 and reached this country yesterday. In his dispatch Lord Curzon said:

"In view of the public interest in the question of petroleum supplies and in the policy of his Majesty's Government, an attempt has been made to give in this memorandum a summary of the conditions now existing in this country, in other parts of the British Empire, and in various foreign countries. The memorandum will be laid before Parliament, and you are at liberty to make use of the facts contained in it in replying to any inquiries which you may receive on the subjects dealt with."

Text of the Memorandum.

Following is the text of the memorandum:

Statements have frequently appeared in the foreign press during the past year to the effect that his Majesty's Government are co-operating with British commercial interests to secure an undue share of the petroleum resources of the world, and, while they are entirely without foundation, they may through constant repetition have obtained some credence.

Great Britain is, next to the United States and (in normal times) Russia, the largest consumer of oil in the world. Over 90 per cent. of her navy is oil-fired (as compared with 45 per cent. before the war), as is a rapidly increasing proportion of her merchant marine. Her present home resources consist of one well giving a daily production of one ton, and Scottish shale fields which yield about 165,000 tons of oil products annually.

In 1920 Great Britain imported about 3,366,000 tons of oil (motor spirit, kerosene, fuel oil, lubricants, &c.), of a total value of £67,000,000. Of this, 61 per cent. in quantity and 68 per cent. in value came from the United States, 37 per cent. in quantity and 30 per cent. in value from other foreign countries, and 2 per cent. in quantity and 2 per cent. in value from British possessions. During the war the annual imports of petroleum rose as high as 5,160,000 tons.

As to the "Closed Door."

The figures which have been quoted indicate that, although the consumption of Great Britain per head is only about one-sixth of that in the United States, her requirements are nevertheless very large, and are at present met almost wholly from foreign countries at an extremely high cost. Much has been written as to the so-called "closed door" policy in the British Empire; but even if such a policy was in force it would surely not be difficult to find arguments in its favor in view of the very serious position of the British Empire as regards petroleum supplies. It is proposed, however, to deal with each part of the empire in turn, stating also the position of Egypt, and to show what the charge as regards the "closed door" really amounts to. At the same time, a brief note will be given of the production and prospects of each territory.

There is no ban whatever on the exploitation of possible oil-bearing lands by foreigners or foreign companies. A regulation which was introduced during the war restricting the participation of foreigners in British oil undertakings has been withdrawn. As already explained, the total output of oil products of Great Britain is less than 170,000 tons. To secure 165,000 tons from the Scotch shale fields, it is necessary to mine 3,000,000 tons of shale and to employ 10,000 men, and the high costs have frequently menaced the existence of the industry.

Conditions in the Dominions.

Canada—Annual production about 34,000 tons, which meets only a small proportion of the Dominion's requirements. Favorable indications have been found in the Northwest territories, but the remoteness of the locations must render development slow. Exploitation in Canada is confined to British registered companies, but it is worth noting that the most active company in Canada, in regard to both imports and prospecting work, is Imperial Oil, Ltd., a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. There are extensive shale deposits of varying richness in New Brunswick and other provinces.

Union of South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Newfoundland—In none of these Dominions is there at present any general prohibition of the exploitation of oil lands by foreigners, though in certain of the Australian States regulations introduced during the war limit the issue of mining leases to British subjects. In the Northern Territory of Australia leases are, as in Canada, restricted to British registered companies. No important production has been obtained in any of these countries, though shale is worked on a small scale in Australia, and a trifling quantity of oil has been obtained in New Zealand. Exploration is being carried on in Papua on behalf of the Imperial and Australian Governments, but so far without definite result. In Newfoundland the grant to a British company of a prospecting license for five years over all unallotted Crown lands is being considered.

India—Prospecting or mining leases have been, in practice, granted only to British subjects or to companies controlled by British subjects.

The production of petroleum in India is about 1,200,000 tons per annum, which is insufficient to meet the country's needs. Large quantities are imported from the United States, the Dutch East Indies and, to an increasing extent, Persia.

American Conditions.

Regulations were introduced last year in the Philippines restricting the exploitation of certain lands to citizens of the United States and of the Philippines. In this action, in almost her only detached territory, the United States appears to be adopting the very policy, and probably for the same reason, for which Great Britain has been so vaguely condemned.

In Mexico, United States companies control at least 80 per cent. of the production, while British commercial interests have a share in the remaining 20 per cent., which is largely Dutch-controlled. As the growing production of Mexico, which increased from 3,750,000 tons in 1918 to 23,000,000 tons in 1920, is perhaps the predominating factor in the oil situation today, the strength of the United States position will be apparent. Most of the Mexican production of crude oil is at present shipped to United States refineries.

In Central and South America oil production is, except in Peru and the Argentine, still in the initial stages, the only other countries where commercial supplies have been found being Venezuela and Colombia. No evidence can be adduced from any of these countries of any attempt at British domination. If British-Dutch interests have considerable holdings in Venezuela, American companies are at least equally prominent in Colombia, while in Peru, where the oil industry was established by British enterprise and was at one time almost entirely in British hands, the control of all producing companies but one has passed to the Standard Oil Company.

The Persian "Monopoly."

Among the criticisms leveled against this country is that of having secured a monopoly in Persia. It should hardly be necessary to say that the rights of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company in Persia have no connection whatever with the British Government holding in the company, but are mainly derived from a concession which was obtained through the personal enterprise of W. K. D'Arcy in 1901, and for which it was equally open to any other individual, British or foreign, to apply.

It was only after heavy expenditure and much discouragement that success was achieved, to the great advantage of Persia, and the suggestion that British Governmental influence was used to force a monopoly on an unwilling country can only be made through complete ignorance of the facts. The British Government did not acquire its present holding in the Anglo-Persian Company for thirteen years after the concession was obtained by Mr. D'Arcy, and it does not interfere with the company's commercial policy in any way.

In the Crown Colonies.

Trinidad—In the case of private lands there is no nationality restriction, but the lessees of Crown or alienated lands [i. e., lands, the surface of which has been alienated by the Crown for agricultural purposes since Jan. 17, 1902] must be British subjects or a British-controlled company. Exception has, however, been made in the case of an American company, which, in view of good pioneer work done on private lands, has been permitted to lease certain Crown lands. Trinidad's annual production is about 295 tons, and development is actively proceeding which it is hoped will lead to a material increase.

British Guiana, British Honduras, Nigeria and Kenya Colony—Similar regulations to Trinidad. No production and no definite prospects, but prospecting work is being done by two British companies in Nigeria, and applications from prospectors are under consideration in British Honduras and Kenya.

Jamaica and Barbados—No nationality restrictions. No production, but prospecting work is being done by a British company in Barbados.

Somaliland—No production. Prospecting is being carried out on behalf of Government. No nationality restrictions.

Sarawak—Annual production, 150,000 tons. No nationality restrictions.

Brunei—No production. Prospecting has been proceeding for a number of years without tangible result. Nationality restrictions generally similar to those in Trinidad.

British North Borneo—No production. No nationality restrictions. Prospecting is being carried on by Japanese and British companies.

As to Egypt, nationality restrictions. Annual output 155,000 tons, produced by a single company, which discovered a valuable deposit in 1914. Several other firms have recently started prospecting operations.

Position of Foreigners.

The foregoing shows the extremely small oil production of the British Empire and the absence of any general policy of exclusion of foreigners. It will be seen that in the vast areas of territory where there are no restrictions no foreign country has taken the opportunity of exploring for oil except in the case of British North Borneo, whereas in Canada and Trinidad, where restrictions are in force, foreign capital has for many years past been actively at work both on its own account and by way of participation in British companies. It can therefore hardly be contended that the restrictions have imposed any serious disability on foreign enterprise.

It has to be remembered that when such regulations were first introduced in India and elsewhere the oil situation was very different from that prevailing today. The problem was then not so much to find new sources of oil as to secure profitable markets for that already produced, and there was a real danger that oil lands might be taken up by large oil companies and kept unworked so as to maintain prices.

Apart from this consideration, however, it is evident that in regard to a "closed door" policy no real parallel can fairly be drawn between the British Empire, with its small and scattered production, and a country like the United States, which at present produces two-thirds of the world's output within her home territory. With no nationality restrictions, it would have been feasible for an isolated oil field, such as Trinidad, to be taken up by German companies and worked with German personnel, with the result that on the outbreak of war the wells and plant might have been rendered useless and the supplies of oil from this source cut off for months. In the United States, on the other hand, the foreign holdings are bound to represent only a small proportion of the whole, and can be no source of danger. As a matter of fact, the foreign companies to which America has thrown her fields open are mostly registered in America, are staffed with Americans, and dispose of their production in America.

Scope for All.

Little need be said of the other fields in which British interests are represented. In Galicia, where they were never very important, they have been reduced since the armistice, while British firms have been temporarily driven from South Russia. In Rumania a one-eighth share in an enemy company has been acquired by a British group, but the British share in the oil industry of that country is not more important than the American, French or Dutch.

The whole question of Mesopotamia, which has been fully dealt with in correspondence with the United States Government, need not be referred to here beyond saying that, while there is no intention of discriminating against non-British interests, accession must be taken of legitimate rights acquired before the war, and this applies equally to Palestine, where American claims are understood to exist.

In conclusion, it can only be repeated that, although it is hoped that British interests will take an increasing share in the development of the world's oil resources, any suggestion that British domination is intended or possible is entirely unfounded. It has been frequently alleged that Great Britain has secured control of half the petroleum deposits of the world, but statements of this kind are based on entirely inadequate data and are mere conjectures.

The United States has, through her unique natural resources, been able to develop a vast industry with great organizations, whose experience, wealth and energy make it certain that her present overwhelming lead in oil production will be retained for many generations to come. Apart from her home deposits (of which fresh discoveries continue to throw doubt on pessimistic forecasts of early exhaustion), the United States is already taking the chief share in the development of the Mexican oil fields, and is certain to play a leading part in opening up those of Central and South America, as well as of other countries.

It is becoming increasingly obvious, however, that there is ample scope for the activity and enterprise of all nations in searching for and bringing into use the world's store of petroleum as yet undiscovered.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The disturbance that was central Monday night north of the Great Lakes moved southeastward and tonight its centre was over Eastern New York. Pressure is also low in Far West districts and high over the Plains States and the upper Mississippi Valley and the Gulf of Mexico.

In the last twenty-four hours showers occurred in the Mississippi Valley and practically all districts east thereof and at widely scattered points in the Plains States and the Southern Rocky Mountain region. There have been local rains in parts of New York, Northern New England, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and Arkansas.

The temperature has fallen somewhat over the Plains States, the upper Mississippi Valley and the Ohio Valley and the region of the Great Lakes. It has risen since Monday over the Northwest.

The outlook is for local showers and thunderstorms in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and fair weather elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during Wednesday and Thursday. Temperature near the normal will prevail generally east of the Mississippi River during the next forty-eight hours.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Northern New England—Showers, followed by fair Wednesday; Thursday fair.

Southern New England—Fair Wednesday, preceded by showers in early morning; Thursday fair, moderate temperature.

Eastern New York and New Jersey—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; mild temperature.

Western New York—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; mild temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.
3 A. M. 69	66	4 P. M. 82	73
6 A. M. 69	70	6 P. M. 81	74
9 A. M. 70	72	8 P. M. 78	73
12 M. 76	77	11 P. M. 73	73

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 75; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 78. Maximum temperature, 84 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum, 69 degrees at 2 A. M. Humidity, 98 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.94 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.72 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Forecast:

North Carolina and South Carolina—Local thunder showers Wednesday; Thursday fair.

Georgia, Extreme Northwest Florida, Alabama and Mississippi—Local thunder showers Wednesday and probably Thursday.

Florida—Scattered local thunder showers Wednesday and Thursday.

Tennessee—Partly cloudy Wednesday; Thursday fair; no change in temperature.

Kentucky—Fair and somewhat cooler Wednesday; Thursday fair.

Ohio—Fair Thursday; cooler in western part.

Indiana—Fair Wednesday, somewhat cooler in south.

Lower Michigan—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; mild temperature.

Upper Michigan—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; warmer Thursday.

Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, not much change in temperature.

Minnesota—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday; warmer Wednesday.

Iowa—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday; warmer Thursday and in extreme west Wednesday.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Fair Wednesday, probably becoming unsettled Thursday; warmer Wednesday.

Nebraska—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday, becoming unsettled Thursday in west; warmer Wednesday.

Kansas—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday, becoming unsettled Thursday in west; not much change in temperature.

Montana—Fair and continued warm Wednesday, becoming unsettled and not so warm Thursday.

Wyoming—Fair and continued warm Wednesday, becoming unsettled and not so warm Thursday in north portion.

Fire Record.

A. M. Loss.

2:30—421 Brook Av. (awning); Isaac Singer.....Slight

9:20—11 W. 25 St.; James McGowan..Slight

P. M.

12:05—533 E. 14 St. (tar pot);....Not given

12:20—383 Essex St.; Abe Dimsen.....Not given

12:25—160 St. & Mott Av. (auto)...Not given

1:50—6 Cortlandt St.....Slight

4:00—Lafayette & E. 4 St. (auto) Montgomery Mills .....Slight

6:10—745 Forest Av.....Not given

7:00—12 W. 21 St.; the Pan-American Dress Co.....Not given

7:40—1,123 1 Av.; Mrs. Anna Bellina.....Not given

9:10—506 E. 17 St.; Joseph Kuski....Slight

10:45—177 Brook Av.; S. Berger.....Not given

11:10—187 Orchard St.; L. Leashkeal.....Not given

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

Howe, Rear Admiral H. McL. P., to member of General Board, Navy Dept.

Magruder, Rear Admiral T. P., to Naval Intelligence, Navy Dept.

Plunkett, Rear Admiral C. P., to President Board of Inspection and Survey, Navy Dept.

Knox, Capt. D. W., to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Bean, Commander C., to Naval Insp. of Machinery, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.

Slayton, Commander C. C., to the New York as navigator.

Lieutenant Commanders: Following to duty receiving ship New York:

Dudley, R. A.; Little, H. H.; Malloy, W. E.; Ralston, B. B.; Stecher, L. J.; White, H. L.; Womble, S. G.; Morey, F. L., to the Arizona.

Moyer, J. G., to navy yard, Charleston, S. C.

Murphy, P. J., to Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Nelly, G. F., to Boston as District Communication Supt., First Naval District.

Seymour, P., to command the Paul Hamilton.

Stephenson, C. S., to the Isabel and on board when commissioned.

Wellbrook, J. H., to command the Parker.

Best, C. L., to Naval Operations, Navy Department, Washington.

Denfeld, L. E., to the Wadsworth.

Frost, H. H., to command the Breck.

Gates, J. W., to duty District Communication Supt, Twelfth Naval District.

Hill, J. L., to the Delaware as Assistant Fire Control Officer.

Hoogewerff, H., to destroyer force, Pacific Fleet.

Lieutenants: Arvin, G. S., to the Harding as executive officer.

Buckner, C. R., to the Baltimore.

Burke, H. E., to receiving ship New York, N. Y.

Carpenter, W. C., to command the Kaosanqua.

Dague, C. F., to the Columbia.

Davies, W. W., to Marine Recruiting Station, Cleveland, Ohio.

Erskine, W. E. G., to the Mississippi.

Flaherty, T. E., to Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.

Hartley, H., to Naval Academy.

Hazlett, E. F., Jr., to command the R-8.

Howitt, W. H., to duty in office works of Curtiss Engineering Corporation, Garden City, L. I.

Hill, J. L., to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Kelly, P. H., to command the Iuka.

Mason, W. A., to the Savannah.

McCree, J. L., to the Burns.

Partello, M. C., to the R-3.

Petri, E. H., to Key West, Fla.

Robinson, E. C., to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Swenson L. K., to the New Mexico.

Watt, D., to officer in charge Navy Recruiting Station, New Haven, Conn.

The Civil Service.

City.

The following promotion list to clerk, grade 3, is announced:

Fire Department, Bureau of Fire Prevention, Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond: Alfred Williams, 87.35; Herbert L. Barnstein, 84.74; Rose M. Bennet, 83.86; Sarah Eisenberg, 88.71; Josephine G. Monaghan, 81.29; Josephine L. Fiscella, 79.03; Dora Levy, 77.55.

United States.

Applications will be received until 4 P. M. on Aug. 9 for Assistant Director of educational work. There are three vacancies in the Public Health Service at salaries ranging from $2,800 to $4,500 a year. Applicants must have had at least one year's responsible recent experience in the field of medicine, social welfare, social reconstruction or education, or one year's recent experience in executive work in business.

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SHIPPING AND MAILS

[All the times indicated are under Daylight Saving.]

THE TIDES.

	Sandy Hook.		Governors Island.		Hell Gate.		THE SUN.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Rises	Sets.
High water	7:36	8:06	8:25	8:36	10:25	10:36	A. M.	P. M.
Low water	1:33	1:36	3:31	3:36	4:27	4:34	5:41	8:23

Incoming Steamships

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
America	Queenstown	July 11
Maine	Havre	July 10
Touraine	Havre	July 9
Bergensfjord	Hull	July 8
H. R. Mallory	Bergen	July 8
Sagua	Havana	July 16
Anna	Tela	July 13
W. D. Munson	Colon	July 8
Amelia	Port Padre	July 13
Hebe	Port Antonio	July 12
Dartford	Cape Haitien	July 13
City of Savannah	Tampico	July 10
	Savannah	July 16

DUE TODAY.

Waco	Brest	July 9
Ulua	Curacao	July 9
Oneka	Liverpool	June 30
Vellavia	Hamburg	July 1
Pesaro	Genoa	July 3
Advance	Colon	July 14

DUE TODAY.

Orduna	Southampton	July 13
Caracas	Curacao	July 6

DUE TOMORROW.

Lake Mesa	Avonmouth	July 9
Siboney	Kingston	July 16
Rossling	Halifax	July 18
Alban	Liverpool	July 6

DUE FRIDAY.

Aquitania	Southampton	July 14
Regina d'Italia	Naples	July 3
Lancaster	Marseilles	July 2
Esperanza	Havana	July 16
Paris	Havre	July 16

DUE SATURDAY.

Rotterdam	Rotterdam	July 14
Michigan	London	July 10
City of Pekin	Tyne	July 9

Outgoing Steamships Carrying Mail

SAIL TODAY.

Steamer. Destination.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.	Carries Mail For
Dromore Okeefe, Cape Town	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	South Africa.
Lithuania, Danzig	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.	Germany, Poland, Lithuania.
Roma, Lisbon	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Spain, Portugal (specially addressed).
Ft. Victoria, Bermuda	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Bermuda.
Delaware, Santos	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	South America.
Avare, Bahia	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.	Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco.
Dorothy, Pt. Plata	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Dominican Republic.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Giuseppe Verdi, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Italy.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland.
Yucatan, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Cuba, Mexico.
Guiana, St. Thomas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Barbados, Martinique, Demarara.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Gen. Goethals, Colon	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	Haiti, Canal Zone, Nicaragua.
W. M. Tupper, St. Thomas	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Barbados, Dominica, Antigua, &c.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Celtic, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Europe, Africa and West Asia (specially addressed).
Finland, Plymouth	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Europe, Africa and West Asia, and Belgian Congo.
Saxonia, Hamburg	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Danzig, specially addressed.
Rochambeau, Havre	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	France.
Drottningholm, Gothenburg	10:30 A.M.	2:00P.M.	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland.
Gul Djemal, Naples	7:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Italy, Palestine, Syria, Turkey.
Pastores, Colon	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Cuba, Costa Rica.
Rosalind, St. Johns, N. F.	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Newfoundland.
H. R. Mallory, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Cuba.
Harmodius, B. Aires	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Argentina, Uruguay.
Ponce, Porto Rico	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	St. Thomas, St. Croix.
American Legion, Rio Janeiro	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	South Brazil, Argentina.
Iroquois, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Dominican Republic.
Gen. H. F. Hodges, Haiti	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.	Canal Zone, Guayaquil.

Other Outgoing Steamships

Steamer & Destination.	Date.	Time of Sailing. Hour.
Bristol City, Bristol	July 20	12:00 M.
M. J. Scanlon, Montevideo	July 20	10:00 A.M.
Songdal, Rio Janeiro	July 21	12:00 M.
Vellavia, London	July 23	10:00 A.M.
Consort, Bordeaux	July 28	12:00 M.
Oscoda, Havre	July 23	10:00 A.M.

Steamer & Destination.	Date.	Time of Sailing. Hour.
Gustavsholm, Helsingfors	July 25	12:00 M.
Gracia, Piraeus	July 25	10:00 A.M.
Plow City, Copenhagen	July 25	11:00 A.M.
Collingsworth, Antwerp	July 25	11:00 A.M.
Eastern Sea, Rotterdam	July 25	11:00 A.M.
Algic, Hamburg	July 25	10:00 A.M.

Reported by Wireless

SS Rotterdam, incoming from Rotterdam, was signaled; due July 23, forenoon. Holland America Line, Hoboken.

Foreign Ports—Arrivals and Departures

ARRIVED.

Steamer.	At	Date.
Roald Jarl	Christiania	July 13
Montauk	Flushing	July 16
Mexico	Copenhagen	July 14
San Francisco	Marseilles	July 14
Santa Luisa	Talcahuano	July 18
City of Alma	Buenos Aires	July 17

SAILED.

Steamer.	From	Date.
Chicago	Havre	July 13
Leopoldina	Havre	July 16
Oscar II.	Christiania	July 14
Monadnock	St. Nazaire	July 14
Ausaroka	Lisbon	July 16
Canada	Palermo	July 17
Veendijk	Gibraltar	July 16
Paris	Havre	July 16
City of Agra	Saloniki	July 17
Finland	Buenos Aires	July 17
Aeolus	Rio Janeiro	July 18

Transpacific Mails

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Station at 6 P. M. as follows:

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand and Australia, via San Francisco..... Marama July 20

Hawaii, via San Francisco..... Maui July 22

Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China, via San Francisco..... Tenyo Maru July 23

nawaii add specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China, via San Francisco..... Nanking July 25

Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China, via San Francisco..... Empire State July 26

Japan, Korea, China, Siberia, French Indo-China, Netherlands East Indies (except Sumatra) and Philippine Islands, via Seattle..... Wenatchee July 25

CUNARD ANCHOR
Passenger and Freight Services
From New York
CHERBOURG AND SOUTHAMPTON
AQUITANIA ....July 26 Aug. 23 Sept. 13
MAURETANIA ....Aug. 11 Sept. 6 Sept. 29
BERENGARIA ....Aug. 18 Sept. 22 Oct. 20
LIVERPOOL
YASARI ....Aug. 6
CARMANIA ....Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Oct. 8
ALBANIA (new) ..Aug. 20 Sept. 27 Nov. 1
CARONIA ....Aug. 27 Sept. 24
SCYTHIA (new) ..Sept. 3 Oct. 15 Nov. 15
PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG AND DANZIG
SAXONIA ....July 23
LONDONDERRY AND GLASGOW
CAMERONIA (new) July 30 Aug. 27 Sept. 24
COLUMBIA ....Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Oct. 8
ALGERIA ....Aug. 20 Oct. 6
VIGO, GIBRALTAR, PATRAS, DUBROVNIK, TRIESTE AND FIUME
CALABRIA ....Aug. 6
HAMBURG AND DANZIG
FANNONIA (new) ....Aug. 13
BOSTON TO LONDONDERRY & GLASGOW
ASSYRIA ....Aug. 13
Cunard and Anchor Steam Ship Lines,
25 Broadway, New York.

WHITE STAR
Sailings Pier 58-62 North River, New York
At noon (daylight saving) unless specified.
Celtic, Baltic to Liverpool July 23 Aug. 20 Sept. 17; July 30 Aug. 27 Sept. 24
Cedric to Cherbourg Aug. 6 Sept. 3 Oct. 1
Adriatic to Southampton Aug. 3 Aug. 31 Oct. 5
Olympic Aug. 13 Sept. 3 Sept. 24
New York and Boston—Azores, Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa
Canopic ....11 A.M. Aug. 9 Sept. 20
Cretic ....11 A.M. Sept. 7

RED STAR LINE
Finland, Zeeland, Kroonland, Lapland, Gothland, Samland to Antwerp (3d class only) July 30 Aug. 27 Sept. 24; (1st class only) Sept. 1

AMERICAN LINE
Mongolia, Manchuria to Hamburg (via Cherbourg) July 23 Sept. 8 —
*Calls at Vigo, Cherbourg, Danzig, Hamburg.
Minnekahda (Hamburg & Danzig) ....Aug. 11
International Mercantile Marine Company
116 Steamers—1,250,000 Tons
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SPECIAL NOTICE.
Steamers of this Line carry Mail and Passengers only, and promptly regardless of cargo offered.
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To CADIZ and BARCELONA
H. M. S. Leon XIII. ....about Aug. 15
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HAVANA & VERA CRUZ
For Further Particulars Apply to
LUIS LLANSO, Agent,
Pier 8, E. R. Telephone Bowling Green 8150

FRENCH LINE
New York—Havre—Paris
ROCHAMBEAU ....July 23 Aug. 27 Oct. 1
LA TOURAINE ....July 28 Aug. 29 Sept. 27
PARIS ....July 27 Aug. 17 Sept. 14
CHICAGO ....July 30 Sept. 7 Oct. 12
LAFAYETTE ....Sept. 1 Sept. 30
LEOPOLDINA ....Aug. 3 Sept. 10 Oct. 15
FRANCE ....Aug. 4 Aug. 25 Sept. 22
LA LORRAINE ....Sept. 3 Oct. 1
LA SAVOIE ....Aug. 18 Sept. 10 Nov. 13
Havre—Hamburg—Danzig
NIAGARA ....Sept. 8 Nov. 5
New York—Vigo—Havre
LA BOURDONNAIS ....July 28 Aug. 30 Oct. 4
ROUSSILLON ....Sept. 17 ——
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 19 STATE ST., N.Y.

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FAST ITALIAN MAIL LINE
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New York, Naples, Genoa, Black Sea Ports.
S. S. "Pesaro" (Wed.) July 27

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THE STANDARD OF THE MARINE WORLD
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
Sailings from every port in America to the leading ports of the world.

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Comfortable new American steamships. Unexcelled service.
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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
TRANSOCEANICA
For NAPLES and GENOA
SAN GIORGIO (Also Palermo) ....July 30
AMERICA (Naples and Lavori) ....Aug. 6
TAORMINA (Also Palermo) ....Aug. 20
ITALIA AMERICA, 1 State St., N. Y.

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NEW ZEALAND—SOUTH SEAS.
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COOL—DANCING—GOOD MUSIC
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FARE 50 CENTS EACH WAY.
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Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, N. R., week days, 8:30 A. M., 2:45 P. M.; Battery, 8:55 A.M., 3:12 P.M. (ft. Murray St.), daily including Sundays, 5 P. M. (Daylight Saving Time). Tel. Barclay 7996.
Franklin St., 8:30, 9:35 A.M. Battery 8:55, 9:40 A.M.

25c MIDLAND BEACH 25c
IDEAL AMUSEMENT PARK.
Steamer leaves Battery Daily 10 A. M., 1:30, 5:15 and 8 P. M.



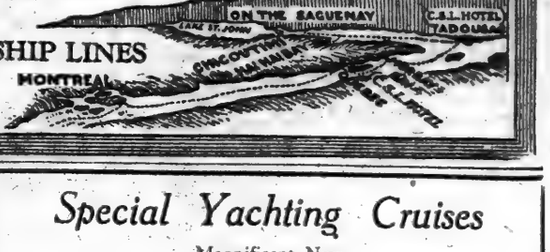
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HERE, indeed, is a vacation trip you'll never forget; a delightful 6-day cruise, without change of steamer!

The splendidly appointed steamship "CAPE ETERNITY" will leave Montreal every Saturday, from July 16th until the close of the season, for the far-famed Saguenay, returning to Montreal on the following Friday. Arriving at Quebec, "The Gibraltar of America," time is given for a visit to the Battlefields Park on the historic Plains of Abraham, to the wonderful Falls of Montmorency, higher than Niagara, and to the miracle-working Shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

The ever-changing panorama of the St. Lawrence and the majestic grandeur of the Saguenay, with its towering cliffs on either hand, combine to produce a vivid impression of beauty and harmony which can never be forgotten. Make YOUR vacation a memorable one this Summer.

For full information call or telephone J. J. Daly, General Agent, Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., 32 West 42nd St., New York (Tel. Vanderbilt 7434), or send 2c. in stamps for illustrated booklet, map and guide "Niagara to the Sea," including rates, etc., to John F. Pierce, Passenger Traffic Manager, Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., 103 C. S. L. Bldg., Montreal, Canada.



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North Bound.	Daily Except Sunday	Through Service Daily	P'k'pale Service Daily	Saturday Only
New York:	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Desbrosses St.	‡8:40	9:00	.....	1:30
W. 42d St.	e9:00	9:20	10:00	1:50
W. 129th St.	e9:20	9:40	10:23	2:10
Yonkers	e9:50	10:15	10:50	2:44
Bear Mountain	‡11:30	.....	‡12:30	4:20
West Point	‡11:50	.....	‡1:00	‡4:50
Newburgh	‡12:40	.....	‡1:40	‡5:45
Poughkeepsie	.....	‡1:20

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The Bank of England and the American Federal Reserve Banks again reduced their rates recently. Call money is now available on comparatively favorable terms.

It seems logical to expect that bond interest rates will reflect this situation. We therefore call attention to three long-term bonds yielding from 7.85% to 8.15%.

For details write for List 129

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the average 5% railroad bond sold above par. Today such high grade bonds as the

Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railway General Mortgage 5% Bonds, 1941

can be purchased at $750 for each $1,000 bond. In the twenty years that will elapse before this bond matures, $1,000 will accrue to the holder in interest and at maturity the holder will be entitled to receive $1,000 of principal—a net gain of $1,250 without taking into consideration the working of compound interest.

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First Mortgage Railroad Bonds

On application we will send to investors our current list of conservative first mortgage railroad bonds of:

The Union Pacific
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Atchison and
other systems.

Yields from 5¼ to 8.40%

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Founded 1797
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The two factors which most interest the average investor are combined in a bond which will give you safety of principal and a yield of 8%.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Advance in Quiet Market —Improvement Shown in Foreign Exchange Rates.

A uniformity in price trend such as has not been seen for many days was evidenced in yesterday's markets. Stocks, continued the advance which began on Monday, the foreign exchanges recovered moderately, wheat and cotton were higher, and the bond market maintained the firmness which has characterized it of late. On the other hand, there was no great degree of buoyancy displayed at any point, except perhaps in a few stock market issues which heretofore have been under heavy selling pressure.

The upturn in the stock market had as its basis two developments which were construed as favorable. In the one case there appeared to be a good prospect that the refunding plan, which is to be applied to the indebtedness which the railroads owe the Government, would go through in the near future, and carry with it the release of some $500,000,000 of railroad funds held by the Government. In the second place, word overnight from Washington was to the effect that the threatened import duty on petroleum had been abandoned and that in the new tariff measure oil would be on the free list. Both developments affected particular groups of stocks, but other issues were carried along to advances by the moderate buying which developed and at the close the market presented a more cheerful appearance.

It has been evident for some time that speculators for the decline were not meeting with any great degree of success in their attacks against certain issues. Liquidation of a general character appeared to have run its course, and with the floating supply of stock admittedly depleted operations on the short side have been dwindling in scope. Yesterday's advance undoubtedly had its inception in short covering, and transactions of this sort probably made up a big total of the day's business. It could hardly be said, however, that there was any pronounced running in of the short interests. The one significant fact which stood out was that the market had reached a point where it was disposed to take consideration of such favorable factors as came to light. This is rather a change from what has gone before. In recent weeks the unfavorable has always been magnified to the utmost and the favorable crowded into the background. Possibly this might have been the case yesterday had there been any conflict in the news of the day.

The gain in the railroad shares was not striking, but at least it indicated that Wall Street is following the news in that particular field with close attention. Nearly all of the developments of recent weeks have been on the constructive side, and there is a belief among railroad men that earnings during the balance of the year will show a decided betterment. The report of the Kansas City Southern for June, always one of the first roads to announce its earnings, may be a straw to point the way of things. As compared with last year there is an increase of $117,059 in gross and net income shows a gain over June, 1920, of $121,429.

Recovery in the foreign exchanges was more or less a rebound such as usually follows any severe reaction. Sterling closed the day at $3.59¼, as compared with $3.59⅛ on Monday. This cannot be looked upon as other than a very moderate advance after such a severe decline as has taken place. Exchange on Paris, Rome, Amsterdam, Berlin and Madrid showed better rates prevailing. Trading, however, continued quiet.

Shipments of agricultural products from the United States during June amounted in value to $150,675,917, an increase of approximately $7,000,000 over the May figures, but well under the agricultural exports in June of last year, which amounted to $229,192,991. Breadstuffs, meat and dairy products increased in value, while cotton, mineral oils and cottonseed oil declined, as compared with the May figures. For the twelve months ended June 30 agricultural products show a falling off, as compared with the year ended June, 1920, of more than $600,000,000, which, of course, is in part accounted for by the decline in commodity prices.

MONEY.

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1921.

Money on call continued to loan at 6 per cent. and renewals were effected at the same rate. The withdrawal of $24,750,000 of Government funds from the local depositories was without influence on rates, the inactivity of the stock market keeping the demand well within the limits of the available supply. Outside of the Stock Exchange concessions amounting to a half of 1 per cent. were made, but the inquiry there was also light. Time money rates were again of a nominal character owing to the paucity of offerings. Quotations were maintained at a 6 per cent. level for mixed collateral, with occasional higher bids where the latter was made up wholly of industrials. Commercial paper was slightly more active, with 6⅛ per cent. the usual rate for the best names, although some prime paper was allowed to go at 6¼ per cent. On the other hand, 6⅝ per cent. was asked for the less choice names and longer maturities. The best demand was from out-of-town institutions, the local banks taking only the best class of paper and that in very moderate amounts.

Call Loans.

Renewals.	High.	Low.	Last.	Monday's Final.
	6	6	6	6

Time Loans.

Mixed collateral, 60 to 90 days	6
4, 5 and 6 months	6
All industrial collateral, 60 to 90 days	6
4, 5 and 6 months	6

Commercial Paper.

Best names, 4 to 6 months	6¼@6⅜
Other names, 4 to 6 months	6¾

Discount Rates Federal Reserve Bank.

Commercial paper, 15 days, 6; 16 to 90 days	6
Liberty bonds, Victory notes and Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 15 days, 6; 16 to 90 days	6

Open Market Rates.

Call loans against acceptances	6
Prime bankers' acceptances eligible for purchase or rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks. Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.	Bid. Asked.
30 days	5⅝ 5⅜
60 days	5⅝ 5⅜
90 days	5½ 5⅜
4 months	5½ 5⅜
6 months	5⅝ 5⅜
Non-member, and private bankers, 60-90 days	5¾ 5½

London Market.

Money on the London market was up ¼ at 3⅜ per cent.; short bills up ⅛ at 4⅜ per cent., and three months up ⅛ at 4⅜ per cent.

Gold "bullion" on the London market up 1s 3d at 115s. Taking the British Mint's standard price of 85 shillings per fine ounce as par, the market quotation would represent a price of 133 1-3 for gold at London. On the same basis the highest London price for gold this year was 136¾, on Jan. 3; the highest of the period 149¾, on Feb. 6, 1920.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Exchanges of checks at the New York Clearing House, $650,900,000; Balance, $56,500,000; Federal Reserve Bank's credit balance, $41,100,000; clearings this day a year ago, $795,862,301.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	52.99	52.12	52.74	+ .73
25 industrials	73.06	71.84	72.85	+ .80
50 stocks	63.01	62.07	62.78	+ .79

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
July 18	62.54	61.66	61.96	+ .13
July 16	61.96	61.65	61.87⅝	+ .08
July 15	62.46	61.54	61.81	— .73
July 14	63.20	62.80	62.54	— .50
July 13	63.41	62.99	63.04	— .26
July 12	63.82	62.75	63.07	+ .20
July 11	63.57	62.98	63.57	+ .22
July 9	63.06	62.00	62.65	+ .32

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

July.	High.	Low.	Last.
*1921	66.60 July 1	61.54 July 15	62.78
1920	86.06 July 9	78.27 July 27	78.73
1919	93.56 July 17	86.19 July 1	86.82
1918	82.73 July 6	70.48 July 15	71.67
1917	92.45 July 2	87.76 July 18	88.40
1916	87.04 July 6	82.91 July 14	84.58

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

*1921	78.13 May 6	58.55 June 21	62.78
†1920	94.07 Apr. 5	74.45 Feb. 13	82.47

Full Years.

1920	94.07 Apr. 5	62.70 Dec. 23	67.96
1919	99.50 Nov. 5	6.74 Jan. 21	85.96
1918	80.16 Nov. 12	64.13 Jan. 19	73.82
1917	90.46 Jan. 4	67.47 Dec. 29	85.86

BONDS.
YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change.	Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	69.40	+.13	+1.65	+2.63

DAILY RANGE OF BONDS.

July 18	69.23—.18	July 8	69.36—.10
July 16	69.45—.02	July 7	69.46 +.10
July 15	69.45—.08	July 6	69.31—.02
July 14	69.56 +.08	July 5	69.34 +.38
July 13	69.48 +.12	July 4	Holiday.
July 12	69.36 +.07	July 2	Holiday.
July 11	69.29	July 1	68.96 +.38
July 9	69.29—.07	June 30	68.58 +.25

YEARLY RANGE OF BONDS.

*1921	71.60 Jan. 20	67.56 June 20	69.40
†1920	72.54 Jan. 10	65.57 May 21	66.17

Full Years.

1920	72.14 Oct. 21	65.57 May 21	65.86
1919	79.06 June 5	71.05 Dec. 13	71.06
1918	83.56 Nov. 12	73.65 Sep. 27	79.72
1917	89.43 Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 20	76.80

*To date. †To corresponding date last year

FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

Trading Featureless at London—Prices Irregular at Paris.

LONDON, July 19.—There was no feature in the trading on the Stock Exchange today. Old 2½ per cent. consols, ⅛ point higher at 47⅞; British 5 per cent. war loan, ⅛ higher at 87⅞; 4½ per cent. war loan, unchanged at 81¾.

Rand Mines, ¼ lower at 2¼; De Beers Mining, unchanged at 10¾.

PARIS, July 19.—Prices were barely steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 18 centimes lower at 56 francs 42 centimes; 5 per cent war loan, unchanged at 82 francs 70 centimes.

Exchange on London, 14 centimes lower at 46 francs 36 centimes per sovereign; American dollars were quoted at 12 francs 91 centimes, against 12 francs 86½ centimes yesterday.

Two Refiners Raise Sugar Price.

The American and the Warner Sugar Refining Companies announced another advance in the price of refined sugar yesterday. The new quotation is 5.90 cents a pound for hard sugar, less the usual trade discount of 2 per cent. for cash. A recent price was 5.75 cents, and a low record for the year was 5.20 cents.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Leading Rates Show Moderate Gains—Sterling Advances 1⅜ Cents to $3.59¼.

There was a recovery in all of the leading foreign exchange rates yesterday, but the upturn was not accompanied by any increase in the volume of trading. On the whole the market could not be described as other than quiet. Sterling moved within a narrow range and at the close, $3.59¼, was up 1⅜ cents. French francs gained slightly, but lira moved up sharply from 4.44⅛ to 4.57⅛. Exchange on Amsterdam showed a stronger tone and the same was true of the exchange on Berlin, which rose from 1.28½ to 1.30⅝.

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1921.
Range of Rates; Sight Exchange.

	High.	Low.	Final.	Monday's Final.
LONDON	3.59⅝	3.55	3.59¼	3.57⅞
PARIS	7.73½	7.72½	7.77	7.75½
ROME	4.57	4.44	4.57⅛	4.44½
AMSTERDAM	31.65	31.55	31.67	31.60
BERLIN	1.31	1.25½	1.30⅝	1.28½
MADRID	12.90	12.86	12.91	12.85

Closing Rates.

Parity of exchange is given as reported by the United States Mint, except in countries with a silver standard, where parity fluctuates with the price of silver.

Europe.

	Tuesday.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
STERLING—Par 34.36⅔ per sovereign.			
Demand	3.59⅜	3.65⅛	3.83½
Cables	3.60⅜	3.65⅝	3.84⅛
Com., 60 days	3.55	3.60⅜	3.78½
Com., 90 days	3.53	3.58⅜	3.76½
FRANCE—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	7.70½	7.84⅜	8.20
Cables	7.80	7.95½	8.31½
ITALY—Par 19.3 cents per lira.			
Demand	4.57	4.61	5.78
Cables	4.57½	4.61¼	5.79
BELGIUM—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	7.61½	7.65	8.71
Cables	7.62	7.66	8.72⅛
GERMANY—Par 23.8 cents per mark.			
Demand	1.28½	1.36½	2.53
Cables	1.29	1.37	2.57
AUSTRIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.14½	.15	.66
Cables	.15	.15½	.68
CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	1.31	1.36	2.43
Cables	1.32	1.36½	2.48
DENMARK—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	15.30	16.05	16.35
Cables	15.35	16.10	16.45
FINLAND—Par 19.3 cents per finmark.			
Demand	1.70	1.70	4.75
Cables	1.70	1.71	4.80
GREECE—Par 19.3 cents per drachma.			
Demand	5.48	5.62	12.80
Cables	5.51	5.65	12.85
HOLLAND—Par 40.2 cents per florin.			
Demand	31.65	31.96	34.675
Cables	31.67	31.98	34.75
HUNGARY—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.31	.37⅛	.66
Cables	.31½	.38⅛	.68
JUGOSLAVIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.63	.66	1.57
Cables	.63½	.66½	1.59
NORWAY—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	12.90	13.75	16.45
Cables	12.95	13.80	16.55
POLAND—Par 23.8 cents per mark.			
Demand	.003¾	.005½	.57
Cables	.006	.006	.59
RUMANIA—Par 19.3 cents per leu.			
Demand	1.36	1.46	3.25
Cables	1.37	1.46⅛	3.30
SERBIA—Belgrade: Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	2.53	2.64	7.00
Cables	2.54	2.65	7.05
SPAIN—Par 19.3 cents per peseta.			
Demand	12.90	12.94	15.80
Cables	12.91	12.86	15.85

Europe.

	Tuesday.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
SWEDEN—Par 26.8 cents per krona.			
Demand	20.92	21.22	21.70
Cables	20.97	21.27	21.80
SWITZERLAND—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	16.49	16.58	17.43
Cables	16.51	16.60	17.46

Far East.

CHINA—Cents per silver dollar for Hongkong; per tael for Shanghai and Peking.			
Hongkong, demand	49.50	49.50	72.50
Hongkong, cables	49.00	49.50	72.00
Peking, demand	71.00	73.50	106.50
Shanghai, demand	69.00	70.50	100.50
Shanghai, cables	69.50	71.00	101.00
INDIA—Calcutta, cents per rupee, nominally stabilized at one-tenth of a pound sterling.			
Demand	23.75	23.75	37.75
Cables	24.00	24.00	38.00
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Manila: cents per silver peso.			Par 50
Demand	46.00	46.50	48.00
Cables	46.25	46.00	48.25
JAVA—Par 40.2 cents per florin.			
Demand	52.50	53.00	..
JAPAN—Par 49.8 cents per yen.			
Demand	48.00	48.00	51.375
Cables	48.25	48.25	51.375

South America.

ARGENTINA—Par 42.44 cents per Argentine paper dollar.			
Demand	28.25	29.375	29.75
Cables	28.375	29.50	29.90
BRAZIL—Par 32.45 cents per paper milreis.			
Demand	10.50	10.50	23.00
Cables	10.625	10.625	23.125

Canada.

MONTREAL—Par 100 cents per Canadian dollar.			
Demand	88.2	87.6	97.1

Russian Currency.

Prices for pre-revolution Russian ruble notes were as follows: Par 51.40 cents per ruble.

	Bid.	Asked.
100-ruble notes, per ruble	.12	.13
500-ruble notes, per ruble	.08	.13

MYSTERY CLOAKS GERMANY'S CREDITS

Local Bankers Believe That Some of Present Heavy Withdrawals Are Going Abroad.

Mystery surrounds financial operations now being conducted by the German Government in the New York, as well as other, exchange markets. Yesterday, for instancee, bankers who are handling the negotiations said that Germany is drawing heavily on her balances at the moment and that some of the credit was going abroad. One banker who is in touch with the international situation said that it is his information that Germany has paid off and retired two, and possibly three, of the twenty ten-million-dollar bonds which she deposited with the Reparations Commission as a part of the preliminary payments, which are guaranteed by three big German banks and which fall due Aug. 31.

Indications are that her credit with bankers here remains moderately large, despite the withdrawals, and that the report that she will establish a credit of between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000 here before the next reparations payment is correct. There were no developments yesterday in the grain credit arrangement, by which she hopes to get advances of $40,000,000 here and $10,000,000 in London. Bankers are working on the project.

All negotiations are completely clothed in mystery, so far as the New York bankers are concerned, and when ordered to make a cash payment at a certain time from German balances they receive no further information.

JOINT-STOCK DEALS WITH LONDON SOON

Petitions to Lift Restrictions on Arbitrage Being Liberally Signed Abroad.

ALREADY LIFTED IN N. Y.

Members of Local Exchange Ready to Resume Operations as Soon as Britain Relaxes Rules.

Indications are that joint-account arbitrage between members of the New York and the London Stock Exchanges, suddenly terminated by the outbreak of war, will be resumed soon. The New York Stock Exchange has removed its restrictions, and according to cable advices a petition to remove the restrictions now is in circulation on the London Exchange and is being liberally signed.

In an announcement Nov. 5, 1920, the New York Stock Exchange officials said:

"The special committee has been in communication with the London Stock Exchange with the result that it has been advised that if the New York Stock Exchange takes action to restore joint-account arbitrage, there is reason to believe that the British Treasury will be prepared to sanction the repeal of temporary regulations regarding arbitrage."

This was done by the local Exchange and joint-account arbitrage, under certain conditions, now is permitted by the New York Exchange. However, it has not revived the business, since the wartime regulations have not yet been relaxed in London.

There is practically no arbitrage at the present time. Members of the Exchange have attempted arbitrage operations between New York and Amsterdam, but they have proved unsuccessful because of the slowness of the cables and the inability to get messages through to Amsterdam in a hurry. This is not the case, however, between New York and London and New York and Paris, and members of the Exchange here are ready to resume joint-account dealings as soon as they receive word that the regulations abroad have been relaxed. These, of course, will include the restoration of trading conditions which obtained prior to the war, which made arbitrage profitable.

COTTON CREDIT FOR BERLIN.

American Deal Involving $1,000,000 Is Made With Bank.

BERLIN, July 19 (Associated Press).—The first million-dollar American cotton credit has just been negotiated between the American Products Export and Import Corporation of Charleston, S. C., and the Darmstadter Bank of Berlin, the latter guaranteeing repayment, which is based on three six-month credits on the dollar basis.

The United States Department of Commerce, through Howard W. Adams, its representative for Germany, looked after the American interests in the transaction.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Prices Recover in Inactive Market.

Although trading on the local Stock Exchange yesterday was again on a small scale, there was some improvement in prices under the leadership of the rails and foreign oil issues. Mexican Petroleum, as a result of the overnight news from Washington to the effect that foreign oil had been placed on the free list, instead of being subject to an import tax of from 25 to 35 cents a barrel, opened at 105¼, an overnight gain of 4½ points. That price, however, proved to be the high for the day, as it later reacted to 101⅝, but closed at 104⅞, a net gain of 3¼. Atlantic Gulf improved as did Royal Dutch and General Asphalt. The rails were particularly firm for a time during the day, but in some instances they closed below the high for the session. The increase in activity and firmness in this group was the result of the information from Washington that progress is being made in connection with the settlement of the problems of the carriers. An exception to the general trend was the motor group, which ended the day fractionally lower. Steels, sugars and tobaccos were mostly higher.

***

Predictions on General Electric Dividend.

The recent sharp decline in the price of General Electric has been in connection with the circulation of reports in the financial district to the effect that the Directors of the company at their coming meeting might eliminate the declaration of the extra dividend on the shares now being paid in stock. The stock recovered yesterday on the report that there was no intention on the part of the board to make any change in the dividend payment at the coming meeting, and it was added that "when, as and if there is any change it will be an increase in the present rate rather than a reduction."

***

Reports From the Steel Trade.

Local steel men placed little credence in the reports coming from Youngstown yesterday to the effect that the leading independents in that district were about to adopt the plan of pooling their orders and turning them all over to one mill in order to take care of the light demand and at the same time reduce the cost of operations. It was also said that such a plan would provide increased employment. In one quarter doubt was expressed as to the feasibility of such a system, but it was admitted that it had been discussed in steel production circles. As for the plan giving increased employment to the men, it was pointed out the system would do just the contrary, as it would concentrate all the business in one section of the district, while the mills in other parts would be closed down completely, whereas now they are at least employing about from 20 to 30 per cent. of the forces.

***

A Report From the Tire Industry.

Wall Street yesterday received estimates of the earnings of the Lee Rubber & Tire Company for the month of June, the amount being placed in excess of $1,000,000, which is the largest in the history of the company in spite of the reductions in prices announced some time ago. Current output is placed at 2,000 tires daily, also a record, which makes for the utilization of the new capacity constructed last year. It was also said that as a result of the curtailment of operations during the Fall and Winter months, stocks on hand are only 10 per cent. of orders.

***

Call Funds Easier.

Although there were no indications in the regularly posted quotations that there had been a shift in the call money market, the borrowings outside reflected an easier position. The Stock Exchange's quotation remained 6 per cent. all day, but on the outside it was possible to secure funds on Exchange collateral at 5½ per cent. A "freak" loan was made during the day of approximately $100,000 at 4½ per cent. This, of course, did not reflect the actual state of the market, being merely a private dicker between individuals, who, on the one hand, were anxious to loan and others who were not anxious to borrow. Withdrawals from the member banks by the New York Federal Reserve Bank on Thursday will amount to $11,000,000.

***

Bond Market on an Even Keel.

Particular emphasis is laid, by many people in the financial district, that the bond market appears to have reached a point where a day or so in which offerings are scarce gives it the appearance of "hunger" for new issues. This has been remarked, time and again, in the last few weeks, and is considered a particularly good omen. The bond market has the appearance of having reached an equilibrium to be on an even keel and in shape where first-class issues are in keen demand. The fact is not to be overlooked, however, that this is a day of discrimination, and investors are very prone to pick and choose. This has been demonstrated by the manner in which one or two good-sized issues, of recent days, have fallen flat, while others, offered about the same time, have been oversubscribed. Generally speaking, the bonds which have been issued within the last few weeks have met all requirements for an investor's envelope, and this probably accounts for the rapidity with which subscriptions have been entered and for the steadiness—at times verging on buoyancy—of the bond market as a whole.

***

Pennsylvania Meeting.

Any quarterly dividend which may be declared by the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be payable Aug. 31 to stock of record Aug. 1, it was learned yesterday from the officers of the company. Action will be taken at the meeting of the Directors on July 27, and the announcement is in accord with the custom of the Pennsylvania to state in advance the time of meeting and the date on which dividends will be payable.

***

Toledo, St. Louis & Western.

Disagreement is known to exist on the part of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western management because of the difference in valuation figures announced recently for the company. The Interstate Commerce Commission's tentative valuation of $17,326,263 falls far short of the property investment figures in the company's report, which reported investment in road and equipment of $39,381,687. It was explained that this valuation represents an appraisal of only $38,503 a mile for road and equipment for the 450 miles owned by the company. Whether or not the executives of the company would protest this valuation could not be learned yesterday.

***

Outlook for June Earnings.

The Railroad reports for June will show further improvement in net operating income, according to officials of Western systems. It was explained that the volume of traffic in the Middle and Far West has increased somewhat more than a mere seasonal increase would indicate. One executive pointed out that the postponing of maintenance work and repairing until after July 1, in order to take advantage of reductions in railroad wages, should be reflected in the net in June. There is still uncertainty over the crop situation, it was said, but it is believed that the exportable surplus grain will be considerably less this year than in 1920. Traffic directors are of the opinion, moreover, that there is little indication of increased shipments of merchandise and building materials toward which railroad men have been looking.

Chicagoans Visit Stock Exchange.

W. S. Brewster, President, and T. C. Atkinson, Secretary, of the Chicago Stock Exchange visited the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. Both are expected to remain in the city for a few days. The object of the visit was said to be the cementing of friendship between the two exchanges.

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would be non-productive because an income would not be available and gold can never be worth more than itself.

On the other hand, well-protected bonds of strong corporations payable in gold afford opportunities for the investor to benefit with any increase in the purchasing power of gold as prices of commodities reach more normal levels.

For a further discussion of this subject, and some investment recommendations, write for Letter F-58.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1921.

Day's Sales.	Monday.	Saturday.	A Year Ago.	Two Years Ago.	Year to Date.	Same Period 1920.	Same Period 1919.
309,125	328,300	109,910	316,333	1,324,783	98,490,479	130,654,790½	164,740,254	79,672,348

1921 High.	1921 Low.	Sales.	Stock and Dividend Rates.	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Net. Chge.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.
46	26½	400	Adams Express	41¾	42½	41¾	42½	+ 2	40	42½
38½	18	200	Ajax Rubber	20	20	20	20	..	20	21
1½	½	300	Alaska Gold Mines	½	½	½	½	..	½	⅝
55⅞	35	300	Allied Ch. & D. (4)	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	+1	38	39
93⅞	83	200	Allied C. & D. pf. (7)	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ⅛	88	88¾
39¼	28½	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. (4)	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ⅛	30	32
65½	35¼	100	Am. Ag. Chemical	36	36	36	36	+ ⅝	35¾	36¼
51	25¾	400	Am. Beet Sugar	25¼	26½	25¼	..	..	25	28¾
32¾	23½	100	Am. Can	26	26	26	26	..	26¼	26¾
129¾	115¼	200	Am. Car & Fy. (12)	122¾	123	122¾	123	+ 1	122¾	124
8¾	4½	800	Am. Drug. Synd.	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛	4½	4¾
135	114	100	Am. Express (8)	116	116	116	116	+ 2	114	116
57¾	40½	700	Am. Hide & L. pf.	52¼	52½	51¼	51¼	..	51¼	51½
53⅞	29½	600	Am. International	33	33⅞	33	33¼	+ ⅛	33¼	33¾
93	56	100	Am. Linseed pf. (7)	60	60	60	60	— 1	57	62
10	4	1,700	Am. Safety Razor	4	4	4	4	— ⅛	4	4¼
14	6¾	1,000	Am. Ship & Com	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛	6⅞	7⅛
44⅜	32⅝	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	37⅜	37⅝	37½	37½	..	37½	37⅝
31¾	24	1,300	Am. Sti. Found. (3)	26	26⅜	26	26	..	25⅞	26½
96	63¼	2,500	Am. Sugar Ref. (7)	68	69	68	68½	— ⅛	68¾	69
107¼	85¼	300	Am. Sug. R. pf. (7)	88½	88½	87¾	87¾	+ ⅛	87¾	88¼
88	40¾	1,600	Am. Sum. Tob. (8)	47⅜	47⅜	46¾	47⅜	+ ⅛	46¾	47
108½	95¾	14,100	Am. Tel. & Tel. (9)	103	103⅝	103	103½	+ ⅛	103½	103¾
124⅜	112½	2,400	Am. Tobacco (12)	121¾	123¼	121¾	123¼	+ 2¾	123¼	123¾
127¾	110	300	Am. Tob. Cl. B (12)	122	122½	122	122½	+ 1⅜	122½	123
82¼	57	4,900	Am. Woolen (7)	68	68⅝	67¼	68¼	+ ⅜	68¼	68½
43½	33⅞	800	Anaconda Copper	37⅝	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅝	37½	38¼
84½	76¼	1,100	Atch. T. & S. F. (6)	82¾	83¾	82¾	83½	+ ⅝	83	83½
79⅝	75½	100	Do pf. (5)	78½	78⅝	78¼	78½	..	77	79
9	5	100	Atlantic Fruit	5	5	5	5	..	4½	5
70	18	22,100	At., Gulf & W.I.(10)	21	21⅝	19¾	21½	+ 1⅜	21½	21¾
23⅜	12½	100	At. Petroleum (2½)	14½	14½	14½	14½	..	14	15
1125	820	30	At. Refining (20)	850	850	850	850	..	850	900
110½	103⅜	300	Do pf. (7)	103⅝	103⅝	103⅜	103¾	— 2⅜	103½	108
87¼	64½	7,300	Bald. Loco. (7½)	74½	75¾	74½	75¾	+ ⅞	74½	75½
42¾	30⅜	3,900	Balt. & Ohio	37⅞	38⅝	37⅞	38½	+ 1	38⅝	38¾
64	47	200	Do pf. (4)	51	51	50¾	50⅝	+ ⅛	50½	51¼
85	41½	4,200	Beth. Steel, Cl. B(5)	46¼	47½	46¾	46¾	+ ⅛	46¾	47
93	81¼	100	Burns Bros. (10)	86	88	88	88	+ 1	87½	88
49¾	25	200	California Pet.	34½



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MEXICAN OIL TAXES EQUAL SALES PRICE

Association of Producers Shows That in Some Cases New Imposts Even Exceed Value.

JULY TOLLS JUST RECEIVED

Three Forms of Levy on Exports Under Government's Policy to Increase Revenue.

The Association of Producers of Petroleum in Mexico has received advices giving the valuations just established by the Mexican Government as a basis for the export taxes which became effective on July 1. The valuations change from time to time and and are published in a circular issued by the Mexican Government. The valuations which apply to shipments of petroleum and its products, made from Mexico during the current month, call for a tax of 29½ cents on heavy crude oil and 36½ cents on light crude. These taxes are below the estimates made by the association some time ago, which were based upon the old valuations. The tax, however, is still far above the old rates, the new valuations merely reducing the estimates originally made.

The valuations established under the latest circular are as follows:

Heavy crude, 11.06 pesos per cubic meter, or 1.762 pesos (approximately equivalent to $0.88 United States money) per barrel.

Light crude, 14.36 pesos per cubic meter, or 2.80 pesos (approximately equivalent to $1.30 United States money) per barrel.

Fuel oil, 14.60 pesos per cubic meter, or 2.82 pesos (approximately equivalent to $1.16 United States money) per barrel.

Gasoline, 11 centavos per liter, or $1.6 centavos (approximately equivalent to $0.8 cents United States money) per gallon.

Kerosene, 8.2 centavos per liter, or 12 centavos (approximately equivalent to 6 cents United States money) per gallon.

The taxes of the principal products under the decree of May 24, and on the basis of these valuations with the so-called "falsificable" tax of 10 per cent. added, are approximately as follows: Heavy crude 9.7 cents in United States currency per barrel; light crude 14.9 cents; heavy fuel 8.6 cents; light fuel 11.5 cents per barrel; gasoline, refined, 2-8 cent a gallon and gasoline crude, 1 1-6 cents a gallon.

In addition to the export taxes under the decree of May 24 President Obregon has established a new and additional export tax under a decree dated June 7. The taxes of this latest decree are specific and add from 100 to 200 per cent. to the taxes under the decree of May 24. In other words, according to the statement issued by Guy Stevens, Director of the Association of Producers, the taxes on the valuations just issued are bases for the ad valorem export taxes only, and represent only 1-3 to ½ of the total export tax (ad valorem and specific) under the two decrees of President Obregon which became effective the first of this month. The combined ad valorem and specific export taxes on the principal products, with the 10 per cent. additional "infalsificable" tax added, are approximately as follows:

Heavy crude, 23½ cents U. S. Cy. per bbl.
Light crude, 38¾ cents U. S. Cy. per bbl.
Heavy fuel, 20 cents U. S. Cy. per bbl.
Light fuel, 20 cents U. S. Cy. per bbl.
Gasoline (refined), 1 2-3 cents U. S. Cy. per gallon.
Gasoline (crude), 3 1-3 cents U. S. Cy. per gallon.

In some cases these taxes, according to Mr. Stevens, amount to considerably more than the present prices of the oil at the well, and slightly more than the current price at the Mexican ports, which, of course, includes not only the value at the well but also the cost of pipe-line transportation to the sea-loading stations.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Alum. Co. Am.7		Nov., 1925	96½	97½	7.70
Am. Cot. Oil.6		Sep. 2,'24	88½	89½	9.60
Am. T. & T..6		Oct., 1922	98¼	98¼	7.10
Am. T. & T..6		Feb., 1924	90¾	96¾	7.45
Am. Th'd Co.6		Dec., 1928	94	95½	6.80
Am. Tobacco.7		Nov., 1923	100	100¼	6.75
Am. Tobacco.7		Nov., 1923	100	100¼	6.85
Anaconda Co.6		Jan., 1929	87¼	88	8.20
Anaconda Co.6		Jan., 1929	93¾	93¼	8.20
Ang. A.O. Ltd.7½		Apr., 1925	95¾	100	7.50
Armour & Co.7		July 15,'30	95¾	95¾	7.70
Bell T. Can..7		Apr., 1925	94½	95½	8.25
Beth. St. Cor.7		July 15,'22	99¼	99¼	7.70
Beth. Bt. Cor.7		July 15,'23	97¾	98½	8.00
Can. Pac. Ry.6		Mar., 1924	96¾	96¾	7.30
Cent. Arg. ...6		Feb., 1927	81½	82½	10.20
C. R. I. & P.		Feb., 1923	98	98½	9.10
Cudahy Pack.7		July 15,'23			
Fed. Sug. R..6		Nov., 1924	95	95¾	7.45
The B.F. Goodrich Co., cv.7		Apr., 1925	89¼	89¾	10.25
Gulf Oil Corp.6		July, 1923	96¾	97½	7.40
Gulf Oil Corp.7		Feb., 1933	95½	95¾	7.60
H.J.Heinz Co.7		Dec., 1930	97¾	98	7.80
Hocking Val.6		Mar., 1924	92	93½	8.35
Hupp. C. R...7		Mar., 1923	96¾	98½	8.40
Int. Rap Tr..7		Sep., 1921	75½	76½	....
Ken. C. Ter.6		Nov.15,'23	96¾	97	7.75
Kennecott Co.7		Feb., 1930	89¼	90½	8.60
Lackawa Ste.7		Jan., 1929	89½	91	8.55
Lig. & Myers.6		Dec., 1921	99¾	100	6.00
Nat. Cloaks&S.7		Sep., 1930	93	94½	8.90
Phila. Co.....7		Feb., 1922	99¾	100	6.00
Proc. & G...7		Mar., 1922	100¼	100¼	6.85
Proc. & G...7		Mar., 1923	100	100¼	6.86
Pub. S. Corp. of N. J., cv.7		Mar.,1922	94½	95½	....
R.J. Rey. Cr..7		Aug.,1922	98¾	99	6.80
Sears, R.&Co.7		Oct. 15,'21	99¾	100¼	7.00
Sears, R.&Co.7		Oct., 1922	97¾	98½	8.20
Sears R. & Co.7		Oct.15,'23	96¾	96¾	8.45
Sloss-Shef.&I.		Aug., 1929	85½	85½	8.85
Southern Ry..6		Mar., 1922	96¼	96½	9.25
Swift B. T..7		Apr., 1925	95¾	96¼	7.40
Stand. Oil Co. (Cal).....7		Jan., 1931	101¾	101¾	6.79
Stand. Oil Co. N. Y.....7		Jan.,25,'31	100¾	100¾	....
Swift & Co...6		Aug.15,'21	99¾	100	6.00
Swift & Co...7		Oct. 15,'25	96¾	97	7.80
The Texas Co.7		Mar. 1,'28	90¼	90½	7.55
Utah Sec. Co.6		Sep. 15,'22	86¼	87½	....
West El. cv..7		Apr., 1925	96¾	100¾	6.90

FOREIGN SECURITIES.

	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.
Argent. (unlisted)..6		Sep., 1945	62¼	63¼
Belgian (restor'n)..6		1934	68½	69½
Belgian (Prem.)..5		1920	69½	72½
British Victory....4		1919	268	283
British F.....5		1960	347	362
Brit. Nat. W. B..5		1927	350	365
Brit. Nat. W. B..5		1922	360	375
Brit. Nat. W. B..5		1929	351	366
Canada 5½		Nov., 1933	84	85¼
Canada 5½		Dec., 1937	82½	83¼
French Govt. Vic..5		1931	59¾	61¾
French Loan, '17..4		1948	47¾	49¼
French Prem.....5		1920	69¾	70¾
French Loan 4		1920	70½	72½
Italy Treasury 5		1925	43	46
Italy War Loan...5		1918	33	35
Russia, ruble bds..5½		Feb., 1926	3	6
Russia, Govt. 6½		1921	11¼	14
Sweden 6		1939	85	85½
Switzerland 5½		1929	84	84½

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

(Quoted on a Percentage Basis).

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic C. L....	1922-26	6½	6.85	6.40
Balt. & Ohio....	1921-27	4½	7.25	6.75
Beth. Steel.....	1921-30	7	7.50	7.00
Buff. R. & P....	1921-23	4½@5.6	6.90	6.40
Canadian Pacific..	1921-23	4½@6	7.25	6.50
Ches. & Ohio.....	1924-35	6½	6.95	6.40
Chi. & N. W.....	1921-23	4½	7.00	6.50
Chi. & N. W.....	1925-36	6½	6.80	6.40
Chi., R. I. & P....	1921-27	4½@5	7.75	7.00
Chi. St. L. & N. O.	1921-24	5	7.10	6.50
C. C. C. & St. L...	1921-29	5@6	6.85	6.40
Cola. & Hudson....	1922	4½	7.00	6.65
Erie Rightroad....	1921-27	4½@5.6	8.00	7.00
Ill. Central.....	1921-27	4½@5	7.00	6.50
Do	1926-36	7@6½	6.85	6.40
Lou. & Nashville...	1921-23	5	7.00	6.50
Do	1922-36	6½	6.85	6.40
Marland Tank L...	1921-27	8	9.00	8.00
Michigan Central..	1921-32	5@6	6.75	6.37
Minn. & St. Louis..	1921-37	5@6	7.75	7.00
Mo. Kan. & Tex...	1921-34	5	8.00	7.00
Nat. Steel Car L..	1921-26	5	9.00	8.00
New York Central..	1921-32	4½@6	7.25	6.50
Do	1921-35	7	7.10	6.45
Norfolk & Western..	1921-24	4½	7.00	6.50
Northern Pac.....	1921-30	7	6.90	6.40
N. Y., N. H. & H..	1921-29	4½@6.6	8.50	7.50
Pac. Fruit Ex.....	1925-36	7	6.85	6.40
Penn. Gen. Ref....	1921-23	4@4½	7.00	6.50
Pitts. & Lake E...	1921-33	6½	6.85	6.40
Reading Co.....	1921-37	4½	7.00	6.50
Seaboard Air L....	1921-27	4½@5.6	8.75	7.00
Sinclair Refining..	1921-23	7	8.75	8.25
Southern Pac.....	1921-25	4½	7.00	6.50
Do	1924-33	7	6.85	6.40
Southern Railway..	1921-27	4½@5	7.50	6.75
Union Pac.....	1924-35	7	6.75	6.37
Va. Railway.....	1921-36	6	7.25	6.85

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1921.

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Day's Sales	$8,577,950	$8,445,000	$13,942,000
Year to Date.....	1,660,304,735	2,132,673,400	1,786,311,889

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAR LOANS.

Sales	Issue.	Open	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Yield.
322	—Liberty 3½s, 1932-'47.....	87.56	87.56	87.56	87.56	— .10	87.56	87.76	4.35
....	—Liberty 1st 4s, 1932-'47.....	87.20	87.20	87.20	87.20	— .10	87.20	87.30	4.57
4	—Liberty 2d 4s, 1927-'42.....	86.90	86.90	86.90	86.90	— .20	86.90	87.00	4.61
46	—Liberty 1st cv. 4¼s, 1932-'47..	87.20	87.20	87.11	87.11	— .06	87.20	87.30	4.58
1	—Liberty 1st cv. 4¼s, 1932-'47..	87.20	87.20	87.20	87.20	— .20	87.20	87.30	4.58
574	—Liberty 2d cv. 4¼s, 1927-'42..	86.96	87.00	86.84	86.84	— .20	87.00	87.08	4.57
431	—Liberty 2d 4¼s, 1927-'42.....	91.08	91.16	91.02	91.14	— .14	91.10	91.14	4.70
4	—Liberty 3d 4½s, 1928-'33.....	91.00	91.00	90.92	90.98	— .06	....	....	....
972	—Liberty 4th 4¼s, 1933-'38.....	87.14	87.16	87.04	87.10	— .06	87.10	87.12	5.02
16	—Liberty 4th 4¼s, 1933-'38.....	87.14	87.14	87.04	87.10	— .06	....	....	....
122	—Victory 3¾s, 1922-'23.....	98.32	98.32	98.32	98.32	— .02	98.34	98.36	4.86
2,581	—Victory 4¼s, 1923-'23.....	98.36	98.36	98.36	98.36	— .02	98.36	98.38	5.07
27	—Victory 4¾s, reg.....	98.13	98.16	98.13	98.16	— .02	....	....	....

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

Argentine 5s		1st...	89½	C & Alton 3s		Ga & Ala 1st con 5s		5....	71	5....	89
5.....	97¾	1....	89¾	1.....	44	1.....	71	10....	71	adj 5s	
14.....	97	2....	89¾	5½s		Grt'r T. & R. tamp 4 s 5s		1.....	54	1.....	68½
Chinese Ry 5s		4....	89¾	1.....	54	1.....	90¾	2.....	68	2.....	68
1.....	46	1.....	89¾	C B & Q 4s		15.....	90¾	4.....	68¾	3.....	68¾
City of Bergen 5s, tamp c/s		2.....	89¾	1.....	70¾	Grd Trunk 7s, interim rects		5.....	68¾	4.....	68¾
13.....	94½	15.....	89¾	C B & Q D 4s		1.....	100¾	Nati Tube 5s		Income 6s	
City of Bordeaux 6s		5.....	89¾	1.....	70	Gt Nor gen 7s		6.....	99¾	3.....	53¾
2.....	89¾	1.....	89¾	C & N 1st 5s		6.....	98¾	N Y Cent 7s		5.....	53¾
1.....	89¾	U S Mexico 5s		1.....	85¼	10.....	98¾	1.....	101	11.....	54
1.....	89¾	2.....	44¼	C Ot Wa 4s		16.....	98¾	1.....	101¼	5.....	54½
2.....	89¾	U S Mexico 4s		3.....	49¾	4.....	98¾	1.....	101¼	15.....	54
City of Bordeaux 6s		1.....	32¼	C M & St P ref 4½s		4.....	98¼	deb 5s		St L. Ex. Wn con 4s	
2.....	80¾	9.....	32¼	10.....	59¾	10.....	98¼	2.....	90¾	1.....	62¾
2.....	80¾	MY City 4s, '60		cv 1966	75	4.....	98¼	2.....	90¾	2.....	62¾
C of Chris 8s, Kuhn, Loab & Co ctfs		4.....	80	conv 4½s		10.....	98¼	1.....	90¾	1st tam 5s	
4.....	97¾	4½s, Nov. '37		2.....	64¾	4.....	98¼	1.....	90¾	1.....	65¾
1.....	97¾	10.....	93¼	2.....	65	10.....	98¼	san 3½s		St P & K C S L 1st 4½s	
City of Copenhagen 6½s		Adams Exp 4s		C & N W 5 4s		4.....	95½	20.....	85¼	1.....	63¼
10.....	76¼	1.....	63¼	10.....	74¾	13.....	95½	50.....	85¼	St P M & M con 6s	
13.....	76¼	Alaska G M cv deb 6s, B		tamp 6½s		10.....	95¼	ref & imp 4½s, Ser A		1.....	100½
20.....	76¼	1.....	10	1st...	99¼	10.....	94¾	8.....	77½	San An & A P 4s	
C of Lyons 5s		AmAgCh'ls, int rcts		1.....	99¾	4.....	94¾	L & Nash 5s		1.....	83¼
6.....	80¾	3.....	98	1.....	99¾	Hav El Ry 5s		1.....	77	S V & N E 4s	
2.....	80¾	5.....	98¼	1.....	99¾	1.....	74¼	L S col 3½s		2.....	74½
5.....	80¾	1.....	98	1.....	99¾	2.....	74¼	1.....	37	Seabd Air L adj 5s	
2.....	80¾	Am Sm & Ref 1st 5s		1.....	99¾	3.....	74¼	N Y N H & H non-cv deb 4s, 1955		3.....	26
C of Marsil 6s		2.....	76¾	C & N W d 5s 1933		Hbd & M 1st & ref 5s, Ser A		1.....	41	3.....	25¾
1.....	80¾	1st5f...	76	5s30f..	90	5.....	68¼	1950		3.....	25½
1.....	80¾	15s30f..	76¼	1.....	90	adj inc 5s		1.....	37	2.....	25¼
2.....	80¾	3.....	76¾	1.....	89¾	24.....	40¼	N Y State Rys con 4½s		con 6s	
3.....	80¾	Am T & T col trust 5s		Chic Rys 5s		5.....	40¾	5.....	55¾	1.....	47¼
C of Paris 6s		1.....	82¾	1.....	64½	5.....	40¾	N Y Tel 4½s		2.....	47¼
5.....	93¾	1.....	82¾	C R I & P 4s		Ill Cent 4s, 1953		1.....	80¼	1.....	47¼
82.....	89½	15.....	83	ref 4s		2.....	69¾	3.....	80¼	6.....	48
City of Zurich 5s, receipts		col 4s		2.....	68¾	5.....	69¾	2.....	80¼	Sinclair Con O conv 7½s	
2.....	99	2.....	73¾	4.....	68¾	ref 4s		s f deb 6s		1.....	91¼
2s6f..	99	10.....	76½	4.....	68¾	2.....	74¾	1.....	92½	1.....	91¼
10.....	99¼	conv 6s		1.....	68¾	2.....	73¾	2.....	92½	6.....	91
1.....	99¼	1.....	97½	1.....	68¾	5½s		1.....	92¼	6.....	90¾
4.....	98¼	1.....	97¾	84.....	68¾	1.....	74½	2.....	92¼	1.....	90½
Dan Mun s f 5s, Series A int'm ctfs		1.....	97¾	C St L. N & G M Div 4s		Ind Steel 5s		3.....	92¼	2.....	90¼
17.....	99¼	72.....	97¾	2.....	71¾	2.....	73¾	4.....	92¼	6.....	90¼
2s6f..	99¼	13.....	97¾	C St P M & O 6s		5½s		5.....	92¼	6s7f..	90¼
5.....	99¼	27.....	98	2.....	71¾	Int Met 4½s, ctfs of dep		1.....	92¼	4.....	90¼
Dom Rep 6s		12.....	97¾	20.....	71¾	1.....	13¾	1.....	92¼	4.....	90¼
1.....	80	Armat Co 4½s		gtd 5s		2.....	13¾	1.....	92¼	6s7f..	90¼
Dom of Can 5½s, 1929		1.....	78¼	1.....	73	10.....	13¾	1.....	92¼	2.....	90¾
12.....	88¾	1.....	78¼	C St L. Ns & O M Div 4s		Int Rap Tran 1st & ref 5s		1.....	92¼	6.....	91
4.....	88¾	1.....	78¼	2.....	84½	6.....	54½	1.....	92¼	So Bell T & T 1st 5s	
4s, ster loan		1.....	78¼	Can Nor 7s		10.....	55	1.....	92¼	2.....	81
1.....	69¼	1.....	78¼	5.....	101¼	10.....	55½	1.....	92¼	So Pac col 4s	
King of Belgns		1.....	78¼	5.....	101¼	Int Mer Mar s f 6s		1.....	92¼	9.....	70¾
1.....	92¾	A, T & S Fe gen 4s		2.....	101¼	5.....	78¼	1.....	92¼	2.....	70½
T½s, rects		1.....	75¾	1.....	101¼	Ia Cent ref 4s		1.....	92¼	conv 4s	
1.....	100¾	4.....	75¾	6.....	101¼	2.....	80	1.....	92¼	2.....	78½
1.....	100¾	5.....	75¾	CanN 6½s w 1		Kan C So 3s		1.....	92¼	3.....	78½
4.....	100¾	4.....	76	18.....	96¾	2.....	66½	1.....	92¼	5.....	78½
6.....	100¾	cv 4s, 1955		18.....	96¾	6.....	66½	1.....	92¼	1.....	78
1.....	100¾	1.....	69¼	Can of Ga Ry 5s		1.....	66½	1.....	92¼	2.....	78¼
9.....	100¾	3.....	68	10.....	85¾	5.....	66½	1.....	92¼	1.....	100¾
U K Gt B & I 5½s, 1921		Cal-Ariz 1st & ref 4½s		Cent Leather 5s		5.....	66½	37.....	92	West Shore 4s	
6.....	99½	1.....	77¼	3.....	89¾	Kan C Ter 4s		Nor States Pr 1st & ref 5s		3.....	70¾
1.....	100	A C L 1st 4s		C of N J 5s		8.....	70¾	1.....	78	WestingEAM 7s	
5½s, 1922		3.....	75¾	1.....	90	2.....	71¼	1.....	70	2.....	100¾
1.....	98¼	L & N col 4s		Cent Pac g 4s		8.....	71¼	1.....	78	1.....	100¾
175.....	98¾	9.....	68¼	2.....	71¾	Kelly Spr Tire tamp s f 8s		Northwestern Bell Tel 7s		7.....	100¾
37.....	98¾	1.....	68	2.....	71¾	12.....	94¼	2.....	100¼	1.....	100¾
80.....	98½	6.....	67¾	15.....	71½	1.....	94½	3.....	100¼	2.....	100¾
5s6f..	98¾	6.....	68	3.....	71¾	2.....	94¾	1.....	100¼	gen s f 7s	
75.....	98¾	Atl Fr tam 7s		3.....	71¾	19.....	94¾	1.....	100¼	1.....	92
5½s, 1929		1.....	87	5.....	71¾	1.....	94	1.....	100¼	Ad Av ref 4s	
12.....	88¾	Atl Ref deb 6½s, int ctfs		C de P o r 7s		Ky Cent 4s		1.....	100¼	1.....	49
4.....	88¾	1.....	100¾	11.....	107¼	1.....	70	1.....	100¼	adj 5s	
5½s, 1937		4.....	100¾	G & E 1st 5s		Leak Steel 5s, 1950		1.....	100¼	6.....	81
55.....	88	1.....	100¾	6.....	97¾	1.....	74	1.....	100¼	Tidew Oil 6½s	
5.....	85¾	1.....	100¾	8.....	98¼	1.....	74¼	1.....	100¼	5.....	95
1.....	86	1.....	100¾	9.....	98¼	3.....	74¼	1.....	100¼	2.....	95¼
7.....	83¾	1.....	100¾	10.....	98¼	L E & Wn 1st 5s		1.....	100½	Tol, St L & W pr lien 3½s	
U S Brazil 6s		cv 4s, Ser A		2.....	63¾	6.....	81¾	1.....	100½	1.....	75
3.....	98¼	11.....	88½	2.....	63¾	L S & MSo 3½s		1.....	100½	1.....	74½
1.....	98	gen 4½s		1.....	63¾	1.....	67	1.....	100½	Un Pac ref 4s	
17.....	98¼	5.....	73½	2.....	63¾	4s, 1931		1.....	100½	2.....	80¾
10s7f..	98¼	1.....	73¾	10.....	64	2.....	81¼	1.....	100½	3.....	80¾
5.....	97¾	conv 4½s		1.....	64¾	1923		1.....	100½	8.....	80¾
5.....	98¼	1.....	73½	5.....	64½	1.....	81	1.....	100½	2.....	80¾
		1.....	80¾	5.....	64¾	Leh & N Y 1st 4s		1.....	100½	4.....	80¾
		10.....	81	8.....	64	1.....	83¼	1.....	100½	4.....	80¾
				Cuba R R 5s		Leh Vy of Pa con 4s		1.....	100½	4s6f..	80¾
				1.....	64¾	4.....	69	1.....	100½	3.....	80¾
				Del & Hud 7s		5.....	68¾	1.....	100½	conv 6s	
				1...103		Leh Vy col tr 6s, temp rcts		1.....	100½	3.....	83¾
				1st & ref 4s		1.....	96¼	1.....	100½	1st & ref 4s	
				5.....	77	Long Isl deb 5s, 1937		1.....	100½	2.....	74½
				1.....	76¾	1.....	89	1.....	100½	6.....	75¼
				7.....	77	La & Ark 1st 5s		1.....	100½	6s	
				7.....	76¾	6.....	66¾	1.....	100½	1.....	99¼
				D&RG con 4s		Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s		1.....	100½	1.....	99
				4.....	63¾	5s30f..	66	1.....	100½	1.....	100
				1st ref 5s		Lou & Nash 7s		1.....	100½	1C.....	101
				8.....	43¼	5.....	104¼	1.....	100½	U S Rubber 1st & ref 5s	
				4s30f.	43¾	2.....	104½	1.....	100½	4.....	78
				15.....	44	unified 4s		1.....	100½	1.....	77¾
				con 4½s		5.....	81¾	1.....	100½	1.....	78
				1.....	88	So Mon 1t 4s		1.....	100½	1.....	77¾
				1.....	87¾	1.....	86¼	1.....	100½	7s	
				D M & Ft D 1st gtd 4s		Manh Con 4s, tax exempt		1.....	100½	1.....	97¾
				1.....	43	1.....	83	1.....	100½	7½s	
				Det Edison 1st & ref 6s		Manh Ry 1st 5s		1.....	100½	1.....	99¾
				1.....	88¼	1.....	84	1.....	100½	1.....	99¾
				Det RTun 4½s		Market St Ry com 5s		1.....	100½	1.....	99¾
				1.....	76¾	6.....	66¾	1.....	100½	1.....	99¾
				Dis Match s f 7½s		6s7f..	69¾	1.....	100½	1.....	99¾
				1st10f.108		Mex Petrol'm s f 8s		1.....	100½	1.....	99¾
				Du P de Nemours 7½s		1.....	94¼	1.....	100½	1.....	99¾
				1.....	97¾	5.....	94½	1.....	100½	1.....	99¾
				3.....	97¾	1.....	95	1.....	100½	1.....	99¾
				1.....	97¾	Midvale Steel cal tr 5s		1.....	100½	1.....	99¾
				5.....	97½	1.....	76¼	1.....	100½	1.....	99¾
				Duq Lt o tr 6s		1.....	77¼	1.....	100½	1.....	99¾
				2.....	85	1.....	76¾	1.....	100½	1.....	99¾
				Erie 1st gen 4s		Minn & St L 1st & ref 4s		1.....	100½	1.....	99¾
				1.....	41½	5.....	40¾	1.....	100½	1.....	99¾
				10.....	42	2.....	40½	1.....	100½	1.....	99¾
				1.....	42½	10.....	41	1.....	100½	1.....	99¾
				20.....	42¾	2.....	41¼	1.....	100½	1.....	99¾
				28.....	42½	Mo, K. & T 1st 4s		1.....	100½	1.....	99¾
				1st con 4s		12.....	60¾	1.....	100½	1.....	99¾
				2.....	54¼	7.....	60½	1.....	100½	1.....	99¾
				10.....	54¼	1st & ref 4s		1.....	100½	1.....	99¾
				5.....	54¾	cfs of dep		1.....	100½	1.....	99¾
				10..e..	54	6.....	51	1.....	100½	1.....	99¾
				cv 4s, Ser A		Missouri Pac		11.....	87½	1.....	99¾
				11.....	88½			1.....	87½	1.....	84

Investors in Foreign Securities and Exchange should receive our WEEKLY FOREIGN LETTERS and SUPPLEMENTS REGULARLY. The current issue can be mailed immediately.

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$11,000	1924	5.60%
11,000	1925	5.60%
11,000	1926	5.50%
11,000	1927	5.40%
11,000	1928	5.40%
11,000	1929	5.30%
11,000	1930	5.25%

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PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M., July 22, 1921, and then opened, for the sale of the U. S. hopper dredge Key West and equipment. Information on application.

OFFER FUNDING PLAN FOR RAILROAD DEBT

Executives and Government Officials Meet Today to Consider Proposed Solution.

PRESIDENT SPEEDS UP WORK

War Board May Relieve Treasury by Financing Roads and Issuing Securities.

Determination of the manner in which the refunding of the railroads' debt to the Government of $500,000,000 shall be carried out may be arrived at this afternoon, when it is expected that plans drawn up by the Steering Committee of the Association of Railway Executives and officials of the Government at Washington will be submitted for approval to the entire membership of the association. Discussions of the measures to be taken have been going on in Washington for a number of days and it is thought that a settlement of the situation is imminent. This, it is pointed out, is in line with the recommendation of President Harding that the railroad debt be funded so that money now due the railroads could be released to them at once to meet immediate needs. This afternoon's meeting will be held in the board room of the New Haven Company at Grand Central Terminal.

The War Finance Corporation will cooperate, to enable the Government to settle the claims of the carriers without an extra appropriation from Congress. There is every reason to believe, it was learned in railroad quarters yesterday, that the carriers will permitted to fund debts accruing from capital expenditures, so that payment will span a period of ten years.

Surprise has been expressed that the settlement of the railroad finances with the Government was so near culmination. This speedy action is attributed to President Harding's earnest desire to adjust the railroad problem as soon as possible, in the matter of the settlement of claims it is expected that the War Finance Corporation will be permitted, through legislation, to reimburse the roads for expenditures on additions and betterments, and then issue its own bonds and notes for public subscription. The total financing which is involved in these two projects is placed at approximately $1,000,000,000.

The possibility of such assistance from the War Finance Corporation eliminates the necessity of consideration of the alternative plan suggested by several New York bankers. According to this proposal a securities corporation somewhat similar to the War Finance Corporation would be formed for the purpose of issuing debentures sold, providing the Government with cash to settle with the railroads without an appropriation from Congress.

BIG RAIL SALARIES CUT SAME AS MEN'S WAGES

Pennsylvania, Atlantic Coast Line and the Erie Have Followed Example of the B. & O.

The reduction of the salaries of President Daniel Willard and other general officers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, announced recently, along with the cut in pay of the rest of the employes, followed the policy adopted by several of the Eastern railroads, it was learned yesterday. The Pennsylvania, Atlantic Coast Line and Erie Companies are operating under a wage cut plan which extended not only to the classes affected by the ruling of the United States Railway Labor Board, reducing wages about 12 per cent., but to all heads of departments and officers. In the case of the Erie the cut of officers amounted to more than 5 per cent., but it was pointed out that the salaries of the general, division and other officers had not been increased along with that of employes granted increases by the Labor Board since May 1, 1920.

The New York Central Company has made no announcement of any action on this matter.

COMMODITY PRICES.

Wheat Advances While Flour Declines—Pork at Low Record for Year.

A sharp advance of 4½ cents in the price of spot wheat accompanied by a drop of 50 cents a barrel in the price of flour marked the features of the cash markets for commodities yesterday. Corn was also a shade firmer, while oats were slightly lower. Another contrasting movement was the decline in the price of pork to a new low record for the current year, while beef advanced. Lard was slightly firmer.

In the metals group there was no change in either pig iron or steel billets, but lead moved slightly higher, while copper and tin eased off. Spot cotton was higher at 12.75, but printcloths were unchanged at .04¾. Butter was down ½ a cent a pound and eggs were unchanged.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business Tuesday, a week before and a year ago:

FOODSTUFFS—	July 19, 1921.	July 12, 1921.	July 20, 1920.
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.44½	$1.30½	$2.05
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.80¾	.80	1.74
Oats, No. 2 white	.51	.46	1.16
Flour, Minn., patent	10.00	8.75	14.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¾	.06¾	.13½
Sugar, granulated	.05	.05	.22½
Butter, cream, 92 score	.41	.40	.57
Eggs, fresh gathered, firsts, per dozen	.34	.35	.52
Lard, Mid. W.	12.05	12.05	21.00
Pork, mess	24.00	24.50	39.00
Beef, family	19.00	19.00	20.00
METALS—			
Iron, 2X, Philadelphia	25.50	25.50	48.50
Steel billets, Pitts.	33.00	33.00	57.00
Lead	4.50	4.50	9.00
Copper	12.25	12.50	19.00
Tin	28.75	28.25	49.25
TEXTILES—			
Cotton, mid. upland	12.25	12.40	43.00
Printcloths	.04¾	.04¾	.15

Highest and lowest prices for the year 1921 to date are as follows:

	Highest		Lowest	
Wheat (new)	$1.46½	July 14	$1.31¾	July 6
Wheat (old)	2.12	Jan. 12	1.42	July 5
Corn	.85	Jan. 3	.74½	June 24
Oats	.60¾	Jan. 8	.46	July 5
Flour	10.50	Jan. 13	8.00	Apr. 14
Coffee	.07¼	Jan. 12	.05¾	Mar. 13
Sugar	.08¾	Mar. 18	.052	June 28
Lard	13.85	Jan. 7	9.50	May 31
Butter	.57	Jan. 3	.39	May 31
Eggs	.79	Jan. 17	.28½	May 25
Pork	32.50	Feb. 2	24.00	July 19
Beef	29.00	Jan. 28	14.00	July 9
Iron	33.25	Jan. 25	25.50	July 11
Steel	43.50	Jan. 8	33.00	July 7
Lead	5.25	Jan. 19	4.00	Feb. 28
Copper	13.00	Jan. 4	11.75	Mar. 11
Tin	39.50	Jan. 10	26.76	July 19
Cotton	18.25	Jan. 10	10.85	June 20
Printcloths	.06	Jan. 19	.04⅛	June 24

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Ariz. Ext	1	2	Iron Cap	5½	6½
Ariz. Silver	18	20	La Rose	17	20
Ariz. Tip Top	3	4	Majestic	6	8
Black Hawk	8	9	Mex. Metals	..	40
Boston Mont.	65	70	Midway Mos	..	26
Chief Con	2¼	2⅝	Mut. Div. Tr.	23	25
Calaveras	75c	1⅛	Monarch	..	15
Crystal, new	33	33	Nat. L. & Z.	..	2
Denbigh	7	8	Rainier	4	6
Eagle B. B.	2	2½	Nixon	3	7
Eureka Cro.	46	47	Seven Metals	6	7
Fortuna	3	5	Silver Reef	3	5
Gadsden	40	45	U. V. Ext.	23	25
Homa	3	4	Yukon	80c	1
Iron Blos.	12	17			

WHEAT MARKET UP ON EXPORT BUYING

Japan and Germany Taking Much Grain—With the Heavy Demand From Abroad, $1.75 Wheat Is Predicted.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 19.—Heavy buying of wheat futures for seaboard account turned a weak market into a strong and advancing one, and with many of the local professionals disposed to reinstate lines sold out on the recent bulge, a break of ½ to 1½ cents was quickly recovered, with the finish at net gains of ¾ to 1½ cents, September leading. Messages from the seaboard, while claiming that a large business had been done in wheat, indicated that it was mainly in the way of exchanging futures for the cash grain, but confirmation was obtained on sales of 500,000 bushels to Japan yesterday and 500,000 bushels more today via the Gulf. In addition there was a good business with Germany.

A cargo of hard Winter was sold from New York to Argentine interests that operate mills in Brazil, and the latter country is believed to be the destination of the grain. Japan has been a good buyer of wheat at the Pacific Coast for several weeks, and the placing of orders for shipment via the Gulf is taken as indicating that there is an urgent demand for grain.

Cables of late have indicated a poor crop in Japan and Manchuria. The development of export business with countries that have been scant buyers for some time past is serving to intensify bullish sentiment, and with the general estimates that the United States has only slightly in excess of 200,000,000 bushels available for export, there is a growing belief that much higher prices will be seen ultimately, with $1.50 to $1.75 generally predicted. At the same time the conservative traders are not inclined to take hold freely on the bulges on account of the light outside trade.

Country offerings of wheat to arrive were light. A railroad official estimates that there is around 10,000 cars of all grain on track at Chicago waiting to get into elevators, and another railroad today refused to furnish cars for the movement of grain to Chicago, not caring to tie up its equipment. Some grain has been out since early in July. Elevator operations are necessarily slow, but are improving gradually. Premiums on cash wheat on spot were a shade easier, but the Gulf August was quoted at 11 to 12 cents over July.

Primary receipts of wheat aggregated 2,964,000 bushels; a week ago, 1,643,000 bushels; last year, 826,000 bushels; shipments, 953,000 bushels; a week ago, 866,000 bushels; last year, 804,000 bushels. Corn receipts, 516,000 bushels; week ago, 667,000 bushels; year ago, 669,000 bushels; shipments, 850,000 bushels; week ago, 990,000 bushels; year ago, 289,000 bushels.

Today's Chicago prices for the principal commodities were as follows:

WHEAT.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.28	$1.23	$1.27¼	$1.26½	...
Sept.	1.29¾	1.26½	1.28½	1.27	1.50⅝
Dec.	1.33½	1.30	1.32	1.31¼	1.57⅜

CORN.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.64½	.63	.63	.63¾	1.49⅜
Sept.	.62¾	.61⅜	.62¼	.61⅞	1.50⅝
Dec.	.62½	.60	.62	.60⅝	1.37⅜

OATS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.40¾	.39½	.39½	.39½	.89½
Sept.	.42¾	.41	.41¾	.41⅝	.78½
Dec.	.45	.43¾	.43⅝	.44¼	.75¾

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	1.16	1.14	1.14	...	...
July	1.28¾	1.27	1.28¾	1.27½	2.28½
Sept.	1.15½	1.13⅜	1.15½	1.15	1.93⅜

PROVISIONS.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	11.85	11.70	11.70	11.70	18.95
Sept.	12.00	11.85	11.85	12.00	19.42
Oct.	12.15	12.00	12.00	11.80	19.82
Ribs—					
Sept.	10.92	10.85	10.85	10.80	16.92
Oct.	10.80	10.70	10.70	10.65	....

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was irregular.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close's. Bid.	Close's. Ask.
Spot	..	..	..	8.85	8.65
July	..	..	..	8.80	8.75
August	..	..	..	9.05	8.95
September	9.09	9.01	9.08	9.08	9.10
October	9.28	9.19	9.07	9.27	9.25
November	..	..	..	9.05	9.00
December	9.05	9.00	9.05	9.05	9.05
Jan.	9.06	8.99	9.07	9.07	9.06
February	..	..	..	9.05	9.05

Total sales, 8,500.

COFFEE.

The coffee market closed 5 points net lower.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	6.37	6.32	6.33	6.38	12.25
December	6.79	6.79	6.74	6.79	10.81
March	7.11	7.06	7.06	7.11	11.00
May	7.26	7.25	7.25	7.30	11.05

SUGAR.

The raw sugar market was irregular.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	3.08	3.00	3.06	3.04
December	2.80	2.80	2.79	2.78
March	2.71	2.70	2.70	2.70
January	2.72	2.71	2.70	2.71
October	3.00	2.92	2.97	..
May	2.78	2.75	2.75	..

PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER—Receipts today, 8,116 packages. Market ½c lower on most grades of creamery with general trade quiet. No change in ladies or packing stock. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 41½@42c; extras (92 score), 41c; firsts, 37½@40½c; seconds, 34@37c; unsalted, higher than extras, 43½@44c; extras 42½@43c; firsts, 38½@42c; seconds, 34½@38c; State dairy tubs, finest, 40@40½c; good to prime, 38@39½; common to fair, 34@37c; ladies, current make, firsts, 39½@42½c; seconds, 28c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 28c; No. 2, 27c; lower grades, 24@26½c.

EGGS—Receipts today, 17,079 cases. Very high qualities of fresh goods are sustained under continued scarcity of such but the market is still overburdened with good medium and lower grade eggs pressing for sale at irregular and generally easy prices, with no adequate outlet, except to warehouses. Storage eggs somewhat nominal in the absence of important trading. Fancy white eggs steady; medium grades quiet and irregular. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 38@38c; extra firsts, 35@37c; firsts, 31@34c; seconds and poorer, 25@30c; trade eggs, 26@28c; dirties, regular packed, No. 1, 26@27c; No. 2, 22@25c; checks, fair to choice, dry, 22@25c; refrigerator eggs, special marks, fancy, 35½@36c; firsts, 33@35c; seconds, 29@32c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery whites, extras, 41@42c; extra firsts, 47@50c; firsts, 42@46c; gathered whites, firsts to extra firsts, 42@50c; under grades, 38@40c; Pacific Coast, white, extras, 51@52c; extra firsts, 47@50c; firsts, 44@46c; under grades, 38@42c; other western and southern, gathered whites, 34@44c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery browns, extra, 41@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, graded extras, 38@39c; firsts to extra firsts, 32@37c.

SILVER BULLION.

Bar silver in London unchanged at 37⅜d. New York price for domestic bar silver unchanged at 99 cents per ounce, the Mint price; "foreign" silver down ⅛ at 59⅛c.

	Highest.		Lowest.	
London	42¼d	Jan. 5	30¾d	Mar. 5
New York	68¾c	Jan. 6	52⅝c	Mar. 6
Range for the year 1920:				
London	89¼d	Feb. 11	88⅞d	Dec. 10
New York	$1.87	Jan. 22	59½c	Dec. 10

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec'd
Buckeye Pipe Line	$2	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 23
Butler Bros	3½	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Canada Cement pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 16	July 31
Elk Basin Cons. Pet.	2½	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Hood Rubber pf.	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Ontario Steel Prod.	2	Q	Aug. 15	July 30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 15	Apr. 29
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	July 31

M., K. & T. COMMITTEE OPPOSES NEW PLAN

Seeks Better Terms for Second Mortgage Bonds in Proposed Reorganization.

$7,000,000 NOT DEPOSITED

Merrill Committee Will Try to Defeat Plan or Modify Conditions.

Dissatisfaction was expressed yesterday by the committee representing the second mortgage bonds of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad over the pending plan of reorganization, and holders of that issue were asked to deposit their bonds, in an effort to defeat or modify the plan under consideration. An unfair discrimination in favor of liens junior to the second mortgage was charged by the committee. The reorganization plan of the company has not yet been published, but has been submitted to the committee representing the second mortgage bonds, which is headed by Edwin G. Merrill, President of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.

The American committee representing these bonds already has on deposit about half the bonds outstanding in this country, or more than $6,000,000. The total issue is $20,000,000. A committee also was organized in Holland, representing the large holdings in that country, and it is understood that this committee is willing to recommend acceptance of the plan of reorganization. It is estimated that there are outstanding in this country $7,000,000 of undeposited bonds, mostly in small lots, which the Merrill committee is seeking to have deposited. The committee provides that deposited bonds may be withdrawn at any time if the owners are dissatisfied with the work of the committee, or for other reasons, an unusual feature in such proceedings.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas went into receivership in December, 1915, and protective committees were formed for the various security issues. In 1917 a plan of reorganization was submitted, but, owing to war conditions and the taking over of the railroads by the Federal Government, no action was taken, although it was accepted, in effect, by the committee representing the second mortgage bonds. The present plan is said to be based on the 1917 plan, but with less favorable provisions for the second mortgage security owners.

The Central Union Trust Company is acting as depositary for the second mortgage bonds, and will accept deposits up to Aug. 31. In addition to Mr. Merrill, the committee consists of W. J. Matheson, D. E. Pomeroy, Lewis L. Clarke, P. J. Goodhart and G. E. Roosevelt.

Deny Crop Failure in Rumania.

Arthur Zentler, executive delegate of the Banca Marmorosch, Blank & Co., S. A., has received information from the head offices in Rumania denying reports that the crops of Rumania will be about half those of pre-war years. A cable received yesterday says that the outlook is cheerful and baring unforseen set-backs, the crop should be of fairly large proportions. "The result is," says the cable, "that we will need granaries and storehouses of magnitude such as Rumania never expected to have."

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
City of Bergen 8s	96	96½
City of Berne 8s	98⅜	98⅝
City of Christiania 8s	97	98
City of Zurich 8s	98½	99
Argentine 6s	67	68
Belgium 8s	99⅜	100
Belgium 6s	92¾	93¼
Belgium 7½s	100¼	100⅝
Kingdom of Sweden 6s	85½	86
Dom. of Canada 5½s, 1921	99¾	100
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	91¾	92
Dom. of Canada 6½s, 1929	91⅜	91¾
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	87⅜	88¼
Danish Municipal 8s, Series A	99½	100
Danish Municipal 8s, Series B	99½	100
Denmark 8s	100¾	101
Chinese Government 5s	45	46½
Norway 8s	103	103½
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	79½	80¼
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	..	79
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	68¼	68¾
Brazil 8s	98	98¼
Republic of Chile 8s	98	98⅜
Dominican Republic 5s	80	80¾
City of Lyons 6s	80	80¾
City of Marseilles 6s	80	80¾
City of Bordeaux 6s	78¾	78½
City of Copenhagen 5½s	78¼	79
French Government 8s	98⅞	99
French Government 7½s	95	95½
City of Paris 6s	99¾	100
Swiss Confederation 8s	106	106
Japanese 4½s	84¾	84⅞
Japanese 4½s, second series	84¾	85
Japanese 4s	60⅜	60⅝
City of Tokio 5s	57	60
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 6½s, 1921	99½	100
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1922	98⅝	98⅝
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1929	88¾	88¾
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	85⅝	85⅞
United States of Mexico 5s	44½	45
United States of Mexico 4s	32¾	33⅜
Italy 6½s	83¾	83¾
San Paulo 8s	95	95½

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRE-WAR LOANS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	100¾	100⅝
2s, c, 1930	100⅜	100⅝
4s, r, 1925	104¾	105
4s, c, 1925	104¾	105
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100	100⅜
Pan 2s, c, 1936	100	100¼
Pan 2s, r, 1938	100	100⅜
Pan 3s, r, 1961	75	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	75	..
P I 4s, '35	77	81
P I 4s, '34	77	81
P I 4s, '36	77	81
Dist of Col 3-65s	93	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Ad Rumely	13	16	Bald L pf.	95	97
Do pf.	39½	41½	B'dall, A.	15	25
Air Red.	31	35	Do B.	15	25
A A Cables	104	107	Batop M.	⅝	¾
Alaska J.	1⅝	1⅞	Bayuk B.	21	27
Alb & Sus.	135	..	Beth Steel.	44	47
Allis-Ch M pf.	69½	70	Do 7% pf.	..	91½
Am S 1st pf.	84¾	90	Do 8% pf	98	99
Am Ag Ch pf.	60	61½	Booth Fish	3⅝	4¼
Am Bk N.	51	53½	B'klyn Ed.	90	97
Do pf.	46½	47½	B R T.	10¾	11
Am B Sug pf.	50	70	Do otfs.	6¾	6⅞
Am B M.	33½	35	B U Gas.	63	70
Am B S & Fdy.	41	46	Brown Sh.	29¾	30
Do pf.	90	93	Do pf.	78	82
Am C pf.	78	82	Bruns Ter.	2¾	3½
Am Chicle.	16	18	B, R & P.	60	70
Am C & F pf.	106½	110	Do pf.	80	85
Am Coal.	74	..	Buff & S.	..	78
Am Cot Oil	17¾	20	Do pf.	..	43
Do pf.	36	42	Burns Bros pf.	100	110
Am H & L	11	11½	Bush Ter.	..	100
Am Ice.	62	64½	B C & Z.	4	4½
Do pf.	60	63	Butte & S.	12	13
Am La F Fire Eng.	9	8½	Butte Co.	17	20
Am Lin.	24	25½	Caddo Oil.	10¾	11
Am Loco.	81	82	Cal Pack.	57½	58
Do pf.	103	106	Cal Pet pf.	70	73
Am Rad.	68½	70	Cal & Ar.	45¼	45⅝
Am Sm pf. A	67	69	Canada So.	40	45½
Do B.	72¼	..	Case Plow.	4¼	4½
Am S & R pf.	69	70½	Case (J I) pf.	70	72
Am Snuff.	100	110	C R R of N J.	170	190
Do pf.	72	81	Cerro de P.	25¼	25¾
Am Stl Fds pf.	80¼	81	C'tain-teed pf.	24	30
Am S Tob pf.	71	80	Do 1st pf.	..	..
Am T & C.	50	56	Do 2d pf.	..	70
Am Tob pf.	89	91	Chi, R I & P.	7% pf.	73¼	74½
Am Whl pf	92	95	Do 6% pf	63	64¾
Am Wl pf	94	96	Chi, St P, M & Om.	50	54
Am Wr Pa pf.	25	29	Do pf.	72	90
Am Zinc.	8	8¾	C, G C & St L.	37	40
Do pf.	23½	25½	Do pf.	60¼	62¾
Art Metal.	13	15½	Cl & Pitts.	57	80
Do otfs.	10¾	..	Do spec.	32	35
Ann Arbor.	6	15	Clu-Peab.	86	40
Do pf.	15	35	Do pf.	79	..
Assets R.	1¼	1⅝	Col & So.	36¼	38
Asso D G.	29	31	Do 1st pf	52	53
Do 1st pf	62½	63	Do 2d pf.	45	48
Do 2d pf.	54	58	Col Gr pf.	18	19
Assoc Oil.	87½	89	Con Cigar.	27½	28
Atlas T.	15½	17½	Do pf.	68	70
A. B & A.	2¼	3	Cont Can.	43¼	45
Atl C L.	85	88	Do pf.	73	95
A, G & W I pf.	17	18	Cont Ins.	60¾	62
Aus Nich.	8	8½	Corn P R pf.	99	102
Do pf.	52	58	Crex Carp.	33	50
Auto Sales.	2⅜	3⅜	Cr-Am Sug pf.	72	78
Do pf.	11	12	Crex Carp.	33	50
Bar Leath.	40	55	Cr-Am Sug pf.	72	78
Do pf.	76	96	Crue S pf.	76	82
Day Chem.	34	37	Dav Chem.	34	37
De Beers.	21	22	De Beers.	..	..
D & Co pf.	89	90	D & Co pf.	89	90
Del & Hud.	96	98	Del & Hud.	96	98
D, L & W.	174	185	D, L & W.	174	185
D & R G pf.	1⅜	1⅝	D & R G pf.	1⅜	1⅝
Det Ed.	89	93	Det Ed.	89	93
Det & M.	45	..	Det & M.	45	..
Do pf.	50	70	Do pf.	50	70
Det U Ry.	..	..	Det U Ry.	..	..
D, S S & A pf.	21½	4	D, S S & A pf.	21½	4
Do pf.	4¼	7	Do pf.	4¼	7
Dur Hos'y.	20	35	Dur Hos'y.	20	35
Do pf.	..	83	Do pf.	..	83
E Kodak.	625	655	E Kodak.	625	655
Do pf.	105	..	Do pf.	105	..
Elk H Coal	17	18½	Elk H Coal	17	18½
Do pf.	38½	40	Do pf.	38½	40
Em Bus.	6	8	Em Bus.	6	8
Do pf.	..	..	Do pf.	..	..
Erie & P.	45	53	Erie & P.	45	53
Erie & S.	69½	71	Erie & S.	69½	71
Do pf.	21½	24	Do pf.	21½	24
Fisher Bdy	80	89	Fisher Bdy	80	89
Do pf.	95	98	Do pf.	95	98
F B O pf.	50	75	F B O pf.	50	75
G, W & W.	1¼	1⅝	G, W & W.	1¼	1⅝
Gen A pf.	85	88	Gen A pf.	85	88
G A T Car	39½	45	G A T Car	39½	45
Gen Cig pf.	88½	100	Gen Cig pf.	88½	100
Do d pf.	84	100	Do d pf.	84	100
G Oil pf.	20	50	G Oil pf.	20	50
Gen M pf.	66	70	Gen M pf.	66	70
Do 6% d.	62	65	Do 6% d.	62	65
Do 7% d.	71	74	Do 7% d.	71	74
G'drich pf.	67	70	G'drich pf.	67	70
Gray & D.	11	..	Gray & D.	11	..
Gt N Ore ctfs.	27¼	28	Gt N Ore ctfs.	27¼	28
Guan Sug.	8	8½	Guan Sug.	8	8½
Greene-C.	20¾	21	Greene-C.	20¾	21
G, M & N.	7	7½	G, M & N.	7	7½
Do pf.	20¾	23	Do pf.	20¾	23
Gulf S S.	31	32	Gulf S S.	31	32
Do 1st pf	..	100	Do 1st pf	..	100
Hack W pf	62	65	Hack W pf	62	65
Hartman.	69	72	Hartman.	69	72
Hab'shaw.	..	10	Hab'shaw.	..	10
Hendee	14	15	Hendee	14	15
Hyd Steel.	54	10	Hyd Steel.	54	10
Homestake	56	58	Homestake	56	58
Ill C I I.	59	..	Ill C I I.	59	..
Int-Consol.	3⅜	3⅝	Int-Consol.	3⅜	3⅝
Do pf.	10¼	11	Do pf.	10¼	11
Indian Ref.	7¼	9	Indian Ref.	7¼	9
Int Agric.	6¼	7	Int Agric.	6¼	7
Do pf.	37	38	Do pf.	37	38
Int H pf.	90¼	..	Int H pf.	90¼	..
Int Mer M.	11	11⅝	Int Mer M.	11	11⅝
Int Mot Tr 1st pf.	68	68½	Int Mot Tr 1st pf.	68	68½
Do 2d pf.	58	61	Do 2d pf.	58	61
Int Nick.	13¾	14	Int Nick.	13¾	14
Do pf.	75	90	Do pf.	75	90
Int Pa pf.	90	103	Int Pa pf.	90	103
Int Paper	38½	39	Int Paper	38½	39
Int Salt.	45	..	Int Salt.	45	..
Iowa Cent.	4¼	7	Iowa Cent.	4¼	7
Iron Prod.	25	28	Iron Prod.	25	28
Jol & Chi.	96½	..	Jol & Chi.	96½	..
Jewel Tea.	9¾	9¼	Jewel Tea.	9¾	9¼
Do pf.	26	28	Do pf.	26	28
Jones B T.	18	21	Jones B T.	18	21
K C, F't S & M pf.	60¼	..	K C, F't S & M pf.	60¼	..
Kan C So pf.	49	50	Kan C So pf.	49	50
Kayser (J) pf.	73½	75	Kayser (J) pf.	73½	75
Do 1st pf	104½	..	Do 1st pf	104½

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COTTON, STRONG, UP ON CROP OUTLOOK

Complaints of Boll Weevil Ravages and Encouraging Trade Reports Factors in Bulge.

The actions of the cotton markets yesterday conveyed the impression that crop conditions were not so favorable as the trade had been led to expect and that the weather was not bearing out Monday's long range forecast, which had encouraged traders to look for a week of sunshine and improvement throughout the Eastern belt.

Many commission houses had complaints of boll weevil ravages and weather reports indicated a return of showers, which promote boll weevil activity and prevent the proper working of the fields. Under these circumstances the market displayed considerable strength. Outside of a little irregularity after the opening, when some of the active positions sold 2 to 6 points under Monday night, the course of the market was steadily upward, although absence of much outside speculative support made the advance rather slow at times and chiefly dependent upon buying by local shorts and Wall Street.

There was some hedge selling from the South again. Commission houses are expecting a higher market. So, during the day there was considerable switching from October to December around 46 points, compared with 40 points at Monday's close. Much was made by bull traders of the news from drygoods sections, particularly the big sales of ginghams which suggested that large users of goods are convinced that prices are not going much lower, if at all, and are quietly picking up supplies. Jobbers are placing orders far above their purchases of last season. Meanwhile, effort is being made by the Government and by private interests to expedite business with Europe.

It was reported that much of the cotton delivered here on July contracts had been taken up by a New York house having wide European and Far Eastern connections, and in the last ten days Liverpool's total business for export shipment to the Continent has aggregated 27,000 bales. The crop expert of a house whose views of the Texas situation are regarded as conservative wrote his firm that as conditions stand today in that State it looks like there might be good crops on the high prairie lands and poor crops on bottom and sandy timber lands. He said cotton should be having bolls and blooms coming every day, whereas many fields barely show a few blooms and no bolls.

The New York market closed steady at 12 to 21 points advance, or within 2 or 4 points of the highest of the day.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
July	12.23	12.40	12.13	12.37@12.40	12.20
Oct.	12.74	12.92	12.64	12.89@12.90	12.79
Dec.	13.17	13.32	13.06	13.28 tdg	13.10
Jan.	13.17	13.34	13.08	13.30@13.31	13.10
March	13.43	13.58	13.35	13.55@13.57	13.43
May	13.48	13.66	13.44	13.66 tdg	13.50

The local market for spot cotton was steady, at 15 points advance, at 12.83 for middling upland.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 12.30, up 20 points; New Orleans 11.75, unchanged; Savannah 11.50, up 12; Augusta 11.63, up 13; Memphis 11, unchanged; Houston 12, up 15; Little Rock 10.75, unchanged.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	21,801	23,610	8,155
Exports	37,533	15,914	2,787
Exports, season	5,374,730	5,231,744	6,284,036
N. Y. stocks	158,751	157,731	32,141
Port stocks	1,447,465	1,504,703	833,149
N. Y. arrivals	....	....	3,843

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton good demand at 6 points decline at 8.32d for middling. Sales, 14,000; American, 9,000. Imports, 19,000; American, 15,000. Futures opened quiet, at 5@11 points decline; closed quiet but steady, at 10@16 points decline. Prices July, 8.42d; October, 8.60d; December, 8.76d; January, 8.79d; March, 8.84d; May, 8.89d.

Manchester—Yarns and cloth quiet and firm.

SEVERAL BOND OFFERINGS.

Dutch East Indies Loan Attractive, Bankers Say.

Boissevain & Co. are inviting subscriptions at 100 per cent. to an issue of 75,000,000 guilders Dutch East Indies 7 per cent. forty-year sinking fund bonds. They are to be issued in Amsterdam this week, and are redeemable at par in annual drawings. The sinking fund cannot be increased until 1926.

In connection with these bonds the bankers say: "Special attention is called to the fact that on account of the prevailing rate of exchange on Holland these bonds can be bought at a depreciation of 20 per cent. When the exchange has recovered to normal, it is estimated that the profit to the buyer should be about 25 per cent. and the yield on the investment about 8.75 per cent. Subscriptions are to be transmitted to Holland on or before July 21, and payment is to be made on or before Aug. 9.

The entire issue of $5,000,000 fifty-year City of Philadelphia 5½ per cent. bonds, offered Monday at 105½ and interest, has been subscribed and the books were closed yesterday. The offering was one of the most successful made in the financial district this year.

Estabrook & Co. and associates are offering an issue of $1,165,000 Norfolk, Va., 6 per cent. water bonds, at 99.75 and interest, yielding 6¼ per cent. The bonds are dated July 15, 1921, and mature in 1922. The bonds are exempt from all Federal income taxes.

INFLOW OF BULLION.

Gold and Silver Arrives From England, Holland, Mexico and Peru.

Arrivals of gold in the last twenty-four hours have been as follows: Steamship Westerdyk, from Rotterdam, one box of gold for the Guaranty Trust Company, one box to Bankers Trust Company, five boxes to Zimmermann & Forshay, three boxes to the National City Bank, one box to the Equitable Trust Company and one box to the Irving National Bank. The steamer Yucatan arrived from Vera Cruz with five kegs of money to J. S. Smith, one box of money to the Equitable Trust Company, one case to the National City Bank, one box of money to the Bank of New York and fifteen bars of silver to the Wells Fargo Express Company.

The steamship Celtic, from Liverpool, brought forty-three boxes of gold to the National City Bank. The steamer Santa Elisa, from Callao, brought four boxes of silver coins to Zimmermann & Forshay, one case of gold ingots to the Banco Commercial Italo, two cases of gold coin to the American Foreign Banking Corporation and two cases of Peruvian coins to the Banco Commercial Italo.

Kansas City Southern Shows Gain.

The Kansas City Southern Railroad Company's report for June, one of the first to be received, shows net after taxes amounting to $351,597, compared with $230,168 for June of last year, making an increase of $121,429. The June gross was reported as $1,780,800, against $1,683,741 for 1920. For the first six months of the year gross is given as $11,056,819, an increase of $1,165,683 compared with the same period in 1920, and the net after taxes stands at $3,406,556, against $1,570,647 a year ago.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Keane, Higbie & Co. announce the offering of a diversified list of municipal bonds of various maturities and at various prices to yield from 5.50 per cent. to 6¾ per cent.

Hornblower & Weeks announce that Ernest E. Clymer now is associated with them at their New York office, 42 Broadway.

W. S. Gifford, Vice President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the American Surety Company yesterday.

I. K. Pauw & Co., foreign exchange brokers, announce the admission of Ronald Andrus to membership in the firm, M. S. Uhlfelder having retired.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS BOW TO UNTERMYER

Buffalo Exchange Ready to Support Legislation and Rules Like Those Adopted Here.

The Buffalo Association of Fire Underwriters yesterday notified Samuel Untermyer, chief counsel to the Lockwood committee, that it had taken formal action upon the recommendations made by the committee as a result of its inquiry into the Buffalo fire insurance situation. In the absence of Mr. Untermyer, in Europe Senator Charles C. Lockwood, Chairman of the committee, gave out the letter. The committee also made these recommendations:

That the association recommend and support legislation along the lines agreed upon by the New York Fire Insurance Exchange; that brokers licensed by the State be recognized by the association's members without restricting intercourse with them "or as to whom else they may do business" with, and that mutual companies having authority to do fire insurance business in this State be made eligible to membership.

In the letter to the Lockwood committee, signed by E. H. Sigison, manager of the exchange, it was said that at a special meeting resolutions had been adopted recognizing the advisibility of action along the lines suggested by the Lockwood committee.

The first resolution placed the exchange on record as being in favor of legislation "which may provide that all fire insurance rates and the manner in which the same are made and all the regulations and practices of rating associations shall be subject to the supervision and review of the Department of Insurance, provided that any 'party in interest shall be accorded the right of appeal to the courts on the merits from any decision of such superintendent."

The two other resolutions took up the other points in the recommendations of the committee.

BANK ADVISES CLIENTS.

Corn Exchange Opens an Investment Department.

The Corn Exchange Bank announced yesterday that an investment department had been organized to give advice to the bank's clients on stocks and bonds. President Walter Frew said that the bank did not expect to make any money out of the new department, but that it was just an added form of service to its customers, some of whom may not be entirely familiar with financial affairs and the best and safest forms of investment of idle funds.

The bank's announcement said: "The Corn Exchange Bank, with the view of assisting its depositors and friends to make investments of their surplus funds, has organized an investment department through which they will supply the best obtainable information as to bonds and stocks, United States, State and municipal securities, bonds and mortgages. The bank recognizes the necessity of good counsel in these disturbed times. It should be distinctly understood that this is not a movement to dispose of any securities that the bank has on hand or wishes to sell, but an organized effort to place at the use of its depositors the very best information possible."

JOINS NATIONAL CITY BANK.

W. W. Woods, Los Angeles, to Handle Pacific Coast Business.

The National City Bank yesterday followed its policy of drawing into its organization a banker from each section of the country to handle its business in that section, by the election of W. W. Woods, Vice President of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, as one of its vice presidents. Mr. Woods will take up his new duties Aug. 15, and will have charge of the institution's business on the Pacific coast, probably making two or three trips to the coast each year.

The bank executives made this statement about him:

"Mr. Woods is recognized as one of the able bankers on the Pacific coast. His coming to the National City Bank is in line with the policy of the institution of adding to its personnel bankers who are familiar with and are personally widely known in sections far removed from Wall Street."

Mr. Woods started his banking career in Las Vegas, N. M., twenty-six years ago. In 1917 he went to San Francisco as General Manager of the Bank of Italy, returning to Los Angeles as Vice President of the First National Bank in December, 1920.

He is forty-four years old.

CUBAN EXPORTS FALL OFF.

Drop in Price of Sugar Brings Heavy Decrease for 1921.

The sharp decline in the price of raw and refined sugar has been responsible for a drastic reduction in the value of exports from Cuba to the United States, according to advices received by the Department of Commerce from Consul General Hurst at Havana. The declared exports, according to the information, during the first six months of the year aggregated $55,430,120, compared with $151,809,820 for the corresponding period of 1920. The decrease amounted to more than 63 per cent.

Prices in some cases were below the cost of production and exports were less, whereas in 1920 prices were high and exports were heavy and regular. The chief commodity exported in each case was sugar, $127,601,596 being shipped in the first six months of 1920 and $38,124,296 in the same period this year. Pineapples and tobacco were other leading articles of export.

New York Central Wants $4,425,000

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The New York Central Company asked the Interstate Commerce Commission today for authority to issue $4,425,000 in 4 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds to be exchanged for a like amount of New York Central & Hudson River 3½ per cent. gold bonds.

Short-Term Government Obligations

Following are the closing prices bid in the open market yesterday for United States certificates of indebtedness and notes of the different issues:

Month.	Year.	P.C.	Bid.	Asked.	Approx. Yield.
Aug.	1921	6	100⅛	100⅓	4.70
*Sept.	1921	5¾	100⅛	100⅓	4.85
*Sept.	1921	6	100⅛	100⅓	4.55
Oct.	1921	5¾	100⅛	100⅓	4.90
Oct.	1921	5¾	100⅛	100⅓	4.87
Dec.	1921	6	100⅛	100⅓	4.81
Feb.	1922	5¾	100⅛	100⅓	5.10
*March	1922	5¾	100⅛	100⅓	5.15
*June	1924	5¾	100⅛	100⅓	5.63
June	1922	5¾	100⅛	100⅓	5.14

*Acceptable in payment of Federal taxes on the dates of maturity.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local metal exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked
Antimony	4.63½	4.87½	4.62½	4.81½
Quicksilver	46.00	....	....	46.00
Aluminium	22.50	23.50	22.50	23.50
Iron, No. 2X Silicon	24.50	25.50	24.50	25.50

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 12¾c on the New York Metal Exchange.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	70	2	6	70	10	0
Copper, futures	70	10	0	72	17	6
Tin, spot	161	10	0	166	15	0
Tin, futures	164	0	0	164	10	0
Spelter, spot	28	0	0	26	5	0
Spelter, futures	26	15	0	27	0	0
Lead, spot	23	10	0	23	7	6
Lead, futures	23	5	0	23	5	0

SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS.

	Rights Expire.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	Aug. 31	15	25	15
Am. Tel & Tel.	July 20	⅞	1	⅞
D., L. & W. Co.	Aug. 20	28½	29½	28½
Nassau Lt. & Pow.	July 15	¾	2	¾
Reading	....	18½	17	15½
Worcester El. Co.	July 25	6¼	8¼	6¼

NEW INCORPORATIONS

New York Charters.
Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19.—Forty new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $1,620,000, were chartered today. They include:

17019 Bryant Avenue Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. M. and M. Klein; attorney, H. M. Schwartzberg, Elizabeth, N. J.

Criterion Realtors, Buffalo, $10,000; W. S. and E. K. Miller, W. G. Langbear; attorney, C. C. Page, Buffalo.

Overpine Realty Co., Manhattan, $20,000; S. S. Gray, C. H. Buffalow; attorney, H. S. Morgan, 2161 7th Av.

High Grade Cost Front Co., Manhattan, $25,000; F. Passalacqua, B. Greenstald, I. Karp; attorney, E. A. Palumbo, 185 Montrose Av., Brooklyn.

Lyons Battery Distributing Co. of New York, Manhattan, $10,000; C. G. Beatty, A. H. and M. K. Church; attorney, A. N. Jordan, 105 Wall St.

National Foot Specialties Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Krulak, R. R. Fox, H. C. Parish; attorney, B. H. King, 135 Broadway.

Batavia Pure Ice and Storage Co., Batavia, to make ice, $100,000; F. W. Gardner, P. J. Marion, N. J. Shults; attorneys, Stedman & Waterman, Batavia.

New York Coin and Stamp Co., Manhattan, $10,000; D. and H. V. H. Prosky, E. L. Whadcock; attorney, E. D. Doremer, 60 Wall St.

Beach 20th St. Corp., Lawrence, $5,000; G. E. Pettit, R. A. Smith, C. R. Minnis; attorney, W. S. Pettit, Far Rockaway.

Brender & Weiss, Manhattan, general merchandising, $5,000; N. and M. Brender, C. Weiss; attorney, B. M. Pyzser, 350 Broadway.

Lawrence Tire Service Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. and S. and B. Zerman; attorney, S. Solomon, Tribune Building.

Pulp and Paper Sales Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; A. and E. H. Meahar, H. Deverich; attorney, J. G. Meyerson, 342 Madison Av.

Borough Park Gardens, Brooklyn, restaurant and hotels, $15,000; H. Sun, C. Chen, C. Way; attorneys, Lempke & Stein, 29 Broadway.

Playwright and Players Co., Manhattan, theatrical and motion pictures, $25,000; R. W. Chubb, C. W. Painter, L. Raynolds; attorneys, Cravath, Henderson, Leffingwell & Degrasdorff, 52 William St.

Shaft Construction Co., Manhattan, engineering, $10,000; J. J. Green, A. E. Magnus, T. E. Shea; attorney, J. J. Buckley, 233 Broadway.

Solomche Co., Manhattan, to make boats and autos, 500 shares common stock, no par value; active capital $5,000; J. H. Solonche, J. G. Fischlin; attorney, F. Match, 99 Nassau St.

Wickes Motor Service Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. T. and F. G. Wickes, S. Spiegel; attorney, A. H. Rosenfeld, 80 Maiden Lane.

John Minder & Son, Manhattan, foodstuffs, $20,000; W. and G. E. Minder, H. L. Fierman; attorneys, Kaye, McDavitt & Scholer, 149 Broadway.

Holmes, Manhattan, to make clothing, $400,000; S. R. Hollander, F. B. Burke Jr., T. L. McNamara; attorneys, McKennell & Appell, 4St St. and Madison Av.

Vandam & Barnard, Manhattan, textiles and upholstery goods, $50,000; A. H. Vandam, E. O. Barnard, R. B. Smith; attorney, G. B. Rosenheim, 40 West 72d St.

Thrift Dairy and Creamery, Buffalo, $20,000; J. G. Lesswing, R. W. Dox, C. T. Cadwallader; attorney, U. S. Thomas, Buffalo.

Central Park Furniture Mfg. Co., Central Park, L. I., $25,000; G. and M. Digesu; attorney, J. B. Coppola, 25 Broadway.

Efficient Shoe Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. and A. and M. Jacbas; attorney, W. W. Frankel, 261 Broadway.

139-141 West 22d St. Corp., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; J. Karpel, L. Horowitz, D. Waxenberg; attorney, E. I. Herbst, 116 Nassau St.

Virginia Sales and Advertising Corp., Buffalo, $10,000; C. P. Joslyn, W. Silliman, E. Hayden; attorney, C. B. Burd, Buffalo.

Hanchette & Stork Co., Manhattan, to make hair nets, $5,000; F. H. and L. Hanchette, H. W. Stork; attorney, W. W. Butcher, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Chain Clothes Shops, Manhattan, men's and boys' clothing, $50,000; J. Gross, I. O. Mosher; attorney, B. Weinstein, Brighton Beach.

Schwartz & Gartner, Manhattan, make shoes, $10,000; H. and G. Gartner, J. Schwartz; attorney, S. B. Lillienstern, 280 Broadway.

Kominz New Chain Mfg. Co., Rochester, to make motor vehicles, $250,000; J. B. and M. and A. Kominz; attorneys, Wile, Ovoatt & Gilman, Rochester.

Crestonia Construction Corp., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; S. Kaplan, H. L. and E. H. Rosenthal; attorney, L. A. Sable, 51 Chambers St.

Astor Display Corp., Manhattan, metal and printed signs, $10,000; R. Labliss, C. Cohn, L. N. Larson; attorney, O. Englander, 302 Broadway.

R. L. Church & Co., Skaneateles, farm products, $75,000; R. L. Church, G. M. Harvey, J. Stewart; attorney, E. C. Miller, Skaneateles.

Askiri Broadtail Co., Manhattan, fur business, $10,000; W. D. Fuchs, E. J. Magan, L. C. Weller; attorneys, Loeb, Ash & Weller, 175 5th Av.

Gramercy Packing Box Corp., Manhattan, $20,000; M. C. Lynch, M. V. Krebs, I. Bressler; attorney, M. D. Kopple, 108 West 46th St.

Triangle Tool & Die Co., Rochester, $25,000; J. A. and G. E. Ryan, S. J. Emerick; attorneys, Webster, Meade & Straus, Rochester.

Samuel Buckley & Co. Manhattan, importers and exporters, $50,000; J. T. Pompirey, L. K. Waterhouse, W. Sully; attorneys, Blake, Durham & De Milhau, 2 Rector St.

Six Sheet Poster Co., Manhattan, advertising business, $5,000; E. J. White, J. J. Wunderlin, W. Eckert; attorney, J. A. O'Brien, 1,402 Broadway.

McFarland-Clum Corp., Brooklyn, electric devices for autos and engines, $75,000; C. T. McFarland, R. V. Clum; attorney, J. G. Snyder, 256 Broadway.

State Cafeteria, Manhattan, $30,000; M. Fischer, M. B. Ackerman; attorney, J. W. Linaker, 277 Broadway.

American Daybreak, Manhattan, theatres and motion pictures, $100,000; E. De Bruys, A. L. Schmeeger; attorney, S. E. Ginsburg, 220 West 42d St.

E. Reimer Corp., Manhattan, foodstuffs, chemicals and textiles, $10,000; E. Steiner, M. Tyras, H. J. Ritter; attorney, J. Ritter, 27 West 42d St.

People's Knitting Mills, Brooklyn, $7,000; B. Bergman, S. Meschkowitz, B. Joseph; attorney, W. E. Smith, 297 Stone Av., Brooklyn.

Sea Gate Construction Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; F. J. Rassler, M. Levin; attorney, A. J. Halprin, 41 Park Row.

Diamond Costume Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; J. and S. Diamond, J. Gerstenhaber; attorney, J. Brenner, 41 Park Row.

New Jersey Charters.
Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 19.—Charters filed: E. E. Hallinger Sons, Inc., Jersey City, automobiles, $100,000; Edna E. Hallinger Jr., Charles Bannwaldt, Jersey City.

Realty Investment Co. of Westfield, Westfield, $100,000; William H. Weldon Jr., Peter J. Windfeld, George J. Bermiston, Westfield.

Empire Butter Co., Inc., West Hoboken, $10,000; Anthony L. Bozzina, New York; Samuel Gilson, Waldwick; Joseph M. Gardner, Passaic.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Outlook Co., Manhattan, $350 to $4°0,000.

45 Beaver Street Corp., Manhattan, $25,000 to $100,000.

General Forwarding Co., Manhattan, $30,000 to $100,000.

Seymour Butt, Manhattan, $8,000 to $12,000.

Atlantic Lighterage Corp., Manhattan, $100,000 to $160,000.

Empress Brassiere Co., Manhattan, $18,000 to $50,000.

Vernon Heights Garage, Mount Vernon, $3,000 to $30,000.

McPhillips Lighting Fixture Co., Queens, $45,000 to $95,000.

Ander Knitting Mills, Queens, $25,000 to $37,500.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Fulton Freight Forwarding Corp., Manhattan, $20,000 to $10,000.

NAME CHANGES.

Western Ocean Shipping Corp., Manhattan, to Western Ocean Chartering Corp.

Milltrose Wine Co., Manhattan, to Milltrose Drug Co.

DISSOLUTIONS.

New Italy Library, Manhattan.

Stein's Shoe Store, Manhattan.

Duhresen & Pfaltz, Manhattan.

Lewis J. Selmick Enterprises, Manhattan.

Dean & Mann, Manhattan.

Carrell Holding Co., Brooklyn.

Glen Cove Light and Power Co., Glen Cove.

Batavia Pure Ice and Water Co., Batavia.

Thomas Export Corp., Delaware.

Delaware Charters.
Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 19.—Charters filed: Vitalis Products, Inc., operate electric storage batteries, $13,000,000; T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, C. H. Maxwell, Wilmington, Del. Attorney, Corporation Trust Company of America.

Bankers Commercial Trust Corp., stocks, bonds, $10,000,000; T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, C. H. Maxwell, Wilmington, Del. Attorney, Corporation Trust Company of America.

National Underwriters Trust Company, stocks, bonds, $10,000,000; T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, C. H. Maxwell, Wilmington, Del. Attorney, Corporation Trust Company of America.

Interurban Airways, Inc., airships, $2,000,000; T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, C. H. Maxwell, Wilmington, Del. Attorney, Corporation Trust Company of America.

Multiple Machine Corporation, machinery, $1,000,000; T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, C. H. Maxwell, Wilmington, Del. Attorney, Corporation Trust Company of America.

General Oil Company of New Jersey, oil lands, $1,000,000; Herman L. Cohen, James J. Kirby, Newark; N. J. Thomas, M. Barry, Pittsfield, Mass. Attorney, Registrar and Transfer Company.

Meridan Amusement Company, $700,000; C. T. Cohee, C. B. Outten, R. E. McCloskey, Wilmington, Del. Attorney, Corporation Service Company.

Great American Petroleum Company, oil lands, $250,000; M. M. Lucey, V. P. Lacey, M. L. Lynch, Wilmington, Del. Attorney, Colonial Charter Company.

Klazy Film Company, $200,000; F. R. Hansell, J. Vernon Pimm, E. M. MacFarland, Philadelphia. Attorney, Corporation Guarantee and Trust Company.

The Michigan-Texas Company, refine oil, $150,000. Attorney, Corporation Trust Company of America.

Tinglea, Inc., confections, $25,000; Charles W. Littlefield, Hamilton M. Dawes, Montclair, N. J.; C. Wesley Abbott, Paterson, N. J. Attorney, U. S. Corporation Company.

Roge Labratories, Inc., toilet articles, $25,000; Vivian C. K. Roby, Bethesda, Md.; Arthur L. Gebhart, Meyer Wenaten, Washington, D. C.

CAPITAL INCREASE.

East Penn Photoscope Company to Automatic Continuous Motion Picture Corporation, and capital stock from $400,000 to $1,000,000.

American Range and Foundry Company, Minneapolis, Minn., from $4,0C0,000 to $5,000,000.

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DIVIDENDS.

Exchange Buffet Corporation

34th QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share on the capital stock of the Corporation, payable July 30, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 9, 1921. Transfer books will not be closed.

H. A. FREAM, Treasurer.

FISHER BODY CORPORATION

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fisher Body Corporation held on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1921, it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾% be declared on the preferred stock of the company, payable on the first day of August 1921, to the holders of preferred stock of record at the close of business on the 21st day of July, 1921, and that the transfer books be not closed.

It was further resolved that a dividend of $2.50 per share be declared on the no par common stock of the company, payable on the first day of August 1921, to the holders of no par common stock of record at the close of business on the 21st day of July, 1921, and that the transfer books be not closed.

A. MENDELSON, Secretary.

JULIUS MAYSER & CO.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarter per cent. (1¾%) upon the first preferred capital stock and the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarter per cent. (1¾%) upon the second preferred capital stock of Julius Kayser & Co. has been declared payable August 1, 1921, to the holders of record of said first preferred capital stock and of said second preferred capital stock at the close of business July 26, 1921.

Dividend checks will be forwarded by Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

CLARENCE W. SINN, Secretary.

FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.

July 5, 1921.

The regular quarter dividend of one and three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Common Shares and One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Shares of this Company will be paid August 1st, 1921, to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 21st, 1921. Transfer books will not close.

PIERRE J. SMITH, Treasurer.

OTTO EISENLOHR & BROS., INC.

Philadelphia, Pa.

The directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent on the outstanding preferred stock of the corporation, payable October 1, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20, 1921.

HARRY DIETSCH, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, INC.
165 Broadway,
New York City, N. Y.

Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders. To the Stockholders of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc.:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the call of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of the stockholders of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, Room 1017, No. 165 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, July 27th, 1921, at twelve o'clock noon, for the following purposes:

To consider and act upon a certain resolution adopted by the Board of Directors recommending that this corporation be forthwith dissolved in accordance with the provisions of Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York.

To consider and act upon any and all other matters, relating to said dissolution or otherwise, which might properly be acted upon at a regular meeting of the stockholders of the corporation.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on Friday, July 22nd, 1921, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the final adjournment of said meeting.

Dated, New York, June 26th, 1921.
F. E. FENTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

UNITED MARINE CONTRACTING CORPORATION

To the Stockholders:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the annual meeting of stockholders of the United Marine Contracting Corporation will be held at the office of the company, No. 13 Whitehall street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 29th day of July, 1921, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated, New York, June 25th, 1921.
E. W. NICHOLS,
President.
BERTHOLD SOOCHER,
Secretary.

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Report of Condition, June 30, 1921

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Loans and Investments	$31,342,332.50
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	1,400,000.00
Other U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	2,617,293.67
Due from Banks and Bankers	2,778,416.80
Customers' Liability on Letters of Credit and Acceptances	5,216,690.75
Cash in Vault, Federal Reserve Bank and Exchanges for Clearing House	22,404,992.44
	$65,759,720.16

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	7,200,612.64
Reserved for Taxes and Unearned Discount	880,415.16
Circulation	1,357,250.00
Letters of Credit and Acceptances	5,820,286.40
Deposits (including U. S. Deposits)	47,301,155.96
Due Federal Reserve Bank Secured by Loans on Government Securities	1,500,000.00
	$65,759,720.16

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FEDERAL EXPENDITURES $5,115,927,639 LAST YEAR

$7,846,000,000 Was Paid on Public Debt—Drop of $9,000,000,000 in Disbursements.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The total Government expenditures during the fiscal year just ended dropped off $9,000,000,000, as compared with the preceding year, representing a decrease of $1,387,000,000 in ordinary disbursements and a reduction of $7,846,000,000 in payments on the public debt, according to the annual statement issued today by the Treasury.

Ordinary expenditures for the year amounted to $5,115,927,639, compared with $6,408,343,841 for the fiscal year of 1920, while disbursements on the public debt totaled $9,182,027,170, as against $17,038,089,722 in the previous fiscal year.

During the last year ordinary expenditures were heaviest in the month of March, when $536,476,860 was expended, and public debt disbursements were greatest in June, when $1,605,816,001 was applied on the national debt. Of the ordinary expenditures for the year the War Department led with a total of $1,101,000,000, representing a reduction of $500,000,000 compared with the previous year. Interest on the public debt was the second largest item, amounting to $999,000,000, a drop of $21,000,000, while payments on account of Federal control of the railroads ranked third in volume, with $730,000,000, representing a decrease of about $300,000,000.

Of the public debt disbursements for the year $8,562,000,000 was applied to the redemption of certificates of indebtedness, a decrease of about $5,000,000,000 as compared with the previous year, while the next largest item was $431,000,000 in Liberty bonds and Victory notes retired, representing a decrease of about $702,000,000.

Fire Engine Company Report.

The American La France Fire Engine Company for the quarter ended June 30, 1921, reports operating profits of $226,839 compared with $275,231 in the corresponding quarter last year. Net income after deduction of fixed charges amounted to $172,228 against $241,168 last year.

VIEWS OF JOBBERS OF DRESS FABRICS

Need of Getting Back to Lower Price Level Stressed at Meeting Yesterday.

Confirming the results of a previous conference, the general mid-year meeting of the Jobbers' Association of Dress Fabrics Buyers, an auxiliary of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association, yesterday went on record as desiring a postponement of Spring openings by the manufacturers until Oct. 15. This action was taken because the Spring business on wool dress fabrics is relatively light, and the buyers feel they can operate more intelligently if the openings are put off until the time mentioned. Another important decision of the dress goods wholesalers was that of calling upon the manufacturers to sell their product f. o. b. New York and not f. o. b. mill which was established as a war measure. New York delivery is asked in the interests of the Western wholesalers.

M. G. Cooper, President of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association, who was present yesterday and addressed the meeting, made a special plea for courage in business now that conditions appear to be more stabilized. He criticised that judgment which believes only a period of rising prices can help in restoring normal conditions.

"I wish to go on record before this company," he said, "by making the statement that no cure can be effected by a period of rising prices. Only by a concerted effort of the mill man and the wholesaler and the retailer to get back to a level of prices where the ordinary consumer with the ordinary income is willing to buy, will the patient begin to mend.

"It is a known fact that in all business transactions the best interests of all concerned are most furthered when everybody is satisfied. I believe that you will agree with me when I say no other commodity offers greater chances of success than dry goods. Of course, one must have much self-control if he does not experience any confusion of mind when he realizes the utter lack of former landmarks, especially now that our business is of the hand-to-mouth order and, doubtless, a shrinkage in our hands and mouths also causes us to reconsider.

"But let us remember that for years we lived in the sky of high prices, and this change is only our getting back to earth. We must realize that sky-piloting is not for us fellows conducting dry goods stores. Perhaps our problems will solve themselves if we would establish a zone of courage. Courage today is one of our more valued assets—the courage that will give hope and faith and the courage of our convictions. With this thought uppermost we can start our journey along the road that leads to success.

"Let us all realize that normal activity must come from within our own organization rather than from without. That it is up to us to start something by efficiency in management, in production and in distribution."

The general sentiment of the meeting, as indicated by the discussion of conditions in various lines, was that dress goods as a whole are in healthy condition. Particular reference was made to price stability and it was pointed out that no important reduction has occurred since the beginning of the year. Further concessions were not considered likely, as both material and labor costs have been pretty well adjusted.

An exchange of information, promoted by the meeting, it developed that piece goods are selling more briskly than ready-to-wear produced from such fabrics. This was taken as an indication of the continued strong tendency toward home dressmaking.

It was brought out by O. P. Riegel, sales manager of the McCall Company, who talked on increasing the sale of yard goods, over the retail merchant's counters, that improvements in dress patterns now enable women to get the new styles two weeks ahead of their appearance in ready-to-wear garments. The time consumed in preparing new patterns is only four weeks, comparing with the six weeks required by the garment manufacturers. He told of a gingham jumper pattern that was put out in four days' time. These pattern improvements, he thought, should spur the demand for piece goods and greatly encourage home dressmaking. E. H. Schniewind, Vice President of the Susquehanna Silk Company, reviewed conditions in the broad silk industry and told of a very satisfactory business.

Besides resolutions on openings and shipments, the wholesalers asked for a reconsideration of the action taken by manufacturers in depriving them of private tickets. These are the labels which the jobbers have placed on certain mill goods and recently several manufacturers have refused to allow their use. Hidden in another resolution was a subtly veiled request to retailers to follow wholesale price changes more promptly. This read:

"Whereas, we appreciate the co-operation of the manufacturer in naming list prices on ginghams, and we believe he is entitled to have those schedules immediately reflected in all branches of the industry as a basis of true value."

The jobbers also asked for discounts on percales, since they are now granted on ginghams, and renewed their request for Spring and Fall datings on seasonable merchandise. Francis X. Walsh of the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company of St. Louis presided at the meeting.

INCREASE IN 1921 EXPORTS.

Breadstuffs and Cottonseed and Mineral Oils Showed Largest Gain.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Exports of breadstuffs, cottonseed oil and mineral oils increased substantially during the last fiscal year over the previous year, while cotton exports fell off by more than 1,500,000 bales and meat and dairy products declined by more than $300,000,000, according to Department of Commerce figures made public today.

Breadstuffs exports were $1,071,000, against $808,000,000 the previous year, figures for the month of June being $68,000,000 against $81,000,000.

Cotton exports for the year were 5,409,000 bales, worth $900,000,000, against 6,915,000 bales, worth $1,381,000, and for the month 495,000 bales, worth $30,519,000, against 241,000 bales, worth $50,000,000.

Cottonseed oil was 273,000,000 pounds, worth $31,000,000, compared with 159,000,000 pounds, worth $36,000,000, for the year and 14,000,000 pounds, worth $1,000,000, against 11,000,000 pounds, worth $2,000,000, for the month.

Meat and dairy products were worth $403,000,000 for the year, compared with $771,000,000, and for the month $24,000,000, compared with $43,000,000.

Wheat in June was 25,000,000 bushels, worth $40,000,000, compared with 12,000,000 bushels, worth $37,000,000. Flour exports were 1,500,000 barrels, worth $11,000,000, compared with 2,000,000 barrels, worth $22,000,000. Corn was 12,000,000 bushels, worth $9,000,000, compared with 834,000 bushels, worth $1,600,000.

Exports of the different groups of agricultural commodities by value in June, 1921, as reported by the Department of Commerce yesterday, compares as follows with May, 1921, and June, 1920:

	June, 1921.	May, 1921.	June, 1920.
Breadstuffs—	$68,410,940	$82,842,063	$81,265,860
Cottonseed oil—	1,105,467	1,332,165	2,568,291
Meat & dairy products—	24,055,706	21,857,844	45,817,369
Cotton	32,519,440	30,640,092	50,140,705
Mineral oils—			
Ingersoll-Rand	145	155	145ex
Do pf	94	100	94
Merck & Co pf	75	79	75
New Jersey Zinc	110	112	110
Niles-Bem't-Pond	49	52	49
Do pf	82	88	82
North Securities	70	80	70
Royal Baking Pow	70	75	70
Do pf	73	75	73
Safety C H & L	80	82	80
Scoville Mfg	285	315	285
Singer Mfg. new	89	93	90
Standard Screw	210	225	210
Van Raalte	29	34	29
Ward Baking	80	85	80
Do pf	97	100	97
Yale & Towne	230	238	230
Total	$2,642,364,416	$3,424,173,984	$3,375,541,725

To Retire $2,500,000 Notes.

The Texas Company has announced that it has sufficient funds available under the sinking fund plan to retire $2,500,000 notes at par and accrued interest to Sept. 1. Tenders for the redemption of the notes must be filed with the Chase National Bank not later than the close of business Aug. 22.

EXTEND COTTON FINANCING.

Meyer Tells Replies From South to Government Questionnaire.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Replies to a questionnaire sent by Eugene Meyer Jr., Managing Director of the War Finance Corporation, to a number of prominent Southern bankers, state that it would be desirable, in order to meet the present unusual conditions, to provide some financing in addition to that which is available through ordinary banking channels in the cotton territory.

Speaking this afternoon for the special committee appointed by the President, consisting of Mr. Meyer, Secretary Mellon and Secretary Hoover, Mr. Meyer said:

"The War Finance Corporation has agreed to make advances, as already announced, which will finance 100,000 bales of long-staple cotton in the Mississippi delta district. It also has made advances on 65,000 bales, and these advances, through renewals, are expected to finance the export of about 200,000 bales.

"Other advances already concluded cover 20,000 bales in one case and smaller quantities in others; and business under consideration involves the financing of 25,000 to 50,000 bales in one transaction, 200,000 bales in another and 300,000 bales in still another.

"All these loans mature within the coming cotton year and are designed to aid in financing the orderly marketing of the crop without encouraging holding for speculative purposes. In addition, the Federal Reserve Board is giving active consideration to cotton financing and will hold a conference tomorrow to consider its policy under present conditions.

"If it becomes clear that adequate financing will be forthcoming through the War Finance Corporation, through Federal Reserve banks in the cotton districts and, in case of need, by providing a fund from banking districts outside of the South, it should, in my opinion, result in such increased confidence as to stimulate more normal takings by retail and wholesale merchants as well as by mills.

"The inquiry which I have personally made indicates that retailers and wholesalers are operating on the basis of the lowest possible stocks. This has resulted, to a great extent, in forcing stocks of raw materials, which normally are carried by mills, wholesalers, jobbers and retailers, back upon the original producers and the country banks that do their financing."

TO GET CLOTHIERS HERE.

This Is First Object of an Association Formed Yesterday.

New York's Men's and Boys' Apparel Industries was formed yesterday at a luncheon meeting of clothing and furnishings manufacturers, who met at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The purpose of the new organization will be to foster the interests of the local market in every possible way, and the first work which the association has set for itself is to obtain next year's convention of the National Association of Retail Clothiers. A general committee was selected to represent all the trades interested in the movement. Joseph Frankel was elected Chairman of the organization.

With respect to the plans for securing the retail convention of clothiers, the new association also proposes to have a temporary exhibit of the different products made in New York and sold to men's apparel stores throughout the country. Julius Hoach, President of the Retail Clothiers and Furnishers' Association declared yesterday that his organization would co-operate with the manufacturers who seek the retail convention here. The meeting draws about 5,000 retailers from all over the country.

A meeting of the newly formed association will be held next week for the purpose of completing its organization and working out a specific program.

UTAH-IDAHO SUGAR PLANS.

Financing Program Under Way, Is Report From Salt Lake City.

Stockholders of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company will have a special meeting early in August for the purpose of dividing the present capital of 3,000,000 shares of common stock into 500,000 shares of preferred and 2,500,000 shares of common, was the semi-official information yesterday from Salt Lake City.

It was said that Hebert J. Grant, President of the company, who is also President of the Mormon Church, and Stephen L. Richards are supposed to be in this city endeavoring to arrange for new financing to take care of the proposed expansion program of the company.

Schulte Stores' Business Grows.

Business aggregating $9,332,000 is reported by the Schulte Retail Stores Corporation for the first six months of this year. This compares with $7,450,000 for the same period last year, showing an increase of about 28 per cent., and is held by officials of the company to indicate an improvement in retail business.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1921.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Acme C M..	1¼	1	1¼
800	Acme Pack..	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
100	Brit-A Ch..	1	1	1
400	Br-A T coup	12	12	12
3,400	Car Lt & P.	1¼	1⅛	1¼
10	Celluloid ..	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
45	Do pf..	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
100	Cent T Sug.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Ch Mot ctfs	1½	1½	1½
200	Chic Nipple.	3	3	3
10	C'with Fin..	43½	43½	43½
100	Coni Tin F.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100	Wm Davies.	24	24	24
100	D W G C A	10	10	10
900	Emp Pr Pf	27	26¾	27
3,600	Glen Ald C.	33⅜	33	33⅜
100	Goldw Pict..	3½	3½	3½
300	Good T & R	10¼	10	10¼
100	Grant M Co.	2	2	2
2,900	Heyden Ch..	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,500	Locomobile..	80c	75c	78c
1,000	N A P & P.	3	2⅝	3
1,500	Parsons A A	3¼	3¼	3¼
600	Pert T M R.	80c	75c	78c
700	Phil Morris.	4	4	4
300	Radio	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	RJReyn T B	35	35	35
600	Sears-R acp.	96¾	96	96
200	So C & I...	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
200	St & C Tob.	59	59	59
100	Do pf....	97½	97½	97½
100	Stand Text.	4	3	3
2,100	Sweets of A	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Swift Int..	24¼	24	24¼
200	Tob Pr Ex...	6	6⅜	6⅜
500	Triangle F..	14c	14c	14c
1,000	Union Carb.	42½	42¼	42¼
1,800	Un Pr Sh...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	U S Lt & H	1½	1½	1½
100	Un Bis & C	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,400	U S Ship...	19c	17c	17c
1,700	U S St'ship	27c	26c	26c
1,700	W End Ch..	75c	70c	70c

MINING STOCKS.

2,800	Al-Br C Mn	38c	36c	36c
2,500	Ariz P M A.	57c	56c	56c
6,700	Big Ledge C	24c	22c	23c
500	Bl'ck'n C..	10c	10c	10c
500	Bos & Ely C	47c	47c	47c
48,000	Bos & Mont.	69c	57c	57c
100	Cal & Jero..	14c	14c	14c
1,000	Canada C M	30c	27c	30c
4,300	Candel Sil..	37c	36c	37c
500	Col Emerald	80c	80c	80c
500	Cons Ariz S.	3c	3c	3c
200	Cop Canyon.	1	1	1
5,100	Cortez Sil ..	79c	76c	79c
2,600	Cress C G M	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
12,200	Div Ext M..	23c	22c	23c
5,300	El Salva M.	15c	14c	15c
192,000	Eu-Croesus.	47c	35c	47c
1,000	Goldfield D..	1	1	1
1,000	Golf Flor M	33c	30c	32c
6,500	Harmill Div.	18c	12c	12c
300	Hecla Min ..	4	4	4
100	Howe Sd	2¼	2¼	2¼
3,100	Jerome Ver.	21c	17c	21c
1,000	Jim Butler T	10c	10c	10c
2,000	Kerr Lake M	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,000	Knox Div M	11c	11c	11c
100	Magma Cop.	18½	18½	18½
100	Mason Val...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	McKin Dar..	12c	12c	12c
2,500	McNa. MAE.	16c	15c	16c
120	Motherlode G	3½	3½	3½
3,100	Nat T & T..	53c	50c	52c
2,000	New Ophir..	31c	30c	32c
100	Nipissing M.	4½	4½	4¼
150	Penn C & C	83	82½	83
1,000	Rex Cons M	7c	7c	7c
1,000	Rochester M	5c	5c	5c
200	Ryan Cons..	5	4¾	5
1,500	Seven Metals	5c	5c	5c
2,000	Sil Hills M..	16c	15c	16c
2,000	Silver Ex...	70c	60c	70c
2,500	Sil M of Am	1½	1½	1½
600	Stand Sil L..	12c	12c	12c
58,600	Stewart M..	9c	4c	6c
67,000	Tonopah Extn	85c	75c	85c
500	Tonopah M..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	UnitedEast'n	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	United V Ex	24	24	24
200	West End C	76c	75c	75c
1,800	West Utah C	28c	27c	27c
2,200	Wilbert M...	1c	1c	1c

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

600	Anglo-AmOil	15	14⅝	14⅞
300	Atl Lobos ..	13	12⅝	12⅝
10	Prairie O&G.	410	410	410
300	St O of Ind.	66½	66¼	66¼
10	St O of N Y.	304	304	304

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

2,000	Amal Roy ..	7c	7c	7c
500	Allen Oil ..	37c	31c	31c
1,700	Ark Nat Gas	9¼	9	9¼
200	Atl Pet, old.	3	3	3
200	Atl Lobos ..	13	12⅝	12⅝
8,700	Boone Oil ..	20c	18c	18c
6,900	Bos-Wyo ..	62c	61c	62c
2,000	Carib Synd..	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
1,000	Col Emerson	80c	80c	80c
191	Cities Serv..	119¼	117	119¼
80	Do pf	43¾	43	43¾
860	Do Bkrs sh	12¾	11⅜	12⅜
100	Cont Pet ..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8,000	Cushing Pet.	17c	16c	16c
6,000	Denny Oil ..	10c	8c	8c
200	Domin Oil...	8	8	8
800	Elk Basin...	6¼	5⅝	6⅛
1,000	Emp Ky Oil.	26c	26c	26c
500	Engrs Pet...	38c	36c	36c
3,221	Federal Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,600	Fensland Oil	8¾	8	8
5,600	Glen Rock ..	98c	93c	95c
200	Granada Oil.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Guffey-Gil..	10¼	10¼	10¼
8,200	Hudson Oil...	25c	20c	20c
5,500	Int Pet	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
400	Kinney Oil..	7c	6c	7c
600	Key T & R..	11¾	11¾	11¾
60	La Rose T..	2½	2⅜	2⅜
60	Leh Val	51	51	51
150	Lowe's, Inc..	10½	10½	10½
170	Loft Candy..	9¼	9¼	9¾
60	Mex Pet	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
100	Marland Oil..	14¾	14¾	14¾
13,120	Mex Pet	106¾	101⅞	104
50	Miami Cop...	21	21	21
140	Midvale Stl..	23½	23¼	23½
1,820	Middle S Oil	10⅜	10¼	10½
10	Mo, K & T..	2¼	2¼	2¼
160	Mo. Pac.....	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Nat Acme ..	34⅞	34⅞	35½
800	Mont Ward..	17⅞	17	17¼
40	Nat Lead ..	74½	74½	74⅝
60	Nev Con Oil	11	11	11
40	N Y Canning	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
150	NY NH & H	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛
10	North Am..	59½	59½	59½
580	North Pac..	73¾	72¾	73¾
235	Pure Oil ...	25¾	25¼	25¾
175	Okla P & R.	2	1⅞	1⅞
1,915	Pan Am	50¾	48¾	49½
80	Do B.....	44¾	43¾	43¾
1	Penn	35¾	34¾	35¾
1,520	Pierce-A ..	18⅝	17¼	17⅝
110	Peoples Gas	50¾	49¾	50¼
120	Phila Co ..	29¾	29¾	29¾
100	Pierce Marq..	19	18¼	19
80	Pitts & W..	27¾	27¾	27¾
160	Pacific Oil..	34¾	34½	34¾
50	Pullman	97¾	97¼	97¾
25	Rem Type..	19¾	19¾	19¾
870	Reading	68¼	67½	68¼
390	Rep Iron & S	46¾	44¾	45¾
480	Ross Winter	52¾	51¾	52½
800	Saxon Motor	3¾	3¾	3⅝
150	Seneca Cop.	14¾	13¾	13¾
345	Sinclair Oil.	20½	19¾	20¼
300	Sinclair pac.	76¾	75¾	76¼
270	Southern Ry	19¾	19¾	19¾
10	Do pf	45	45	45
1,420	Sears-Roe ..	86⅝	85¾	86⅜
100	Spicer Mfg..	30¾	30¾	30¾
4,385	Studebaker..	81⅝	79½	80
50	Superior Oil.	4¾	4¾	4¾
130	St L & S F..	24¼	23¾	23¾
100	Texas Co	35⅜	33¾	33¾
230	Tex & Pac..	23¼	22¾	22¾
60	Tob Prod	56¼	54¾	56¼
325	Transcont Oil	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
90	Union Pac..	119¾	119	119
400	Un Fruit	104¾	104	104½
100	Un Ret Strs.	54¾	54	54½
350	U S Drug..	82¾	82¾	82¾
93	UnFoodProd.	16¾	16¼	16¾
410	U S Ind Alc.	50¼	49¾	50
1,725	U S Rubber.	50¼	49¾	50
5,140	U S Steel...	73	72¾	72¾
50	Utah Copper	49¼	48¾	49
100	Vanadium ..	28¾	28¾	28¾
80	Weber	8	8	8
280	Whouse El.	43¼	41⅞	43¼
90	Willys-Over.	7¾	7¼	7¾
50	Wheel & L E	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
150	White Mots..	32¾	31⅞	31⅞
170	Worth Pump	42¼	42¼	42¼
405	White Oil ..	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛

Total sales, 81,515 shares.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1921.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
170	Allis Chalm.	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛
90	Ajax Rubber	20	19⅜	19⅜
80	Am B Sugar	28½	28⅜	28⅜
55	Am Can	28¾	25⅝	26⅜
130	Am Drug ...	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
30	Am Tobacco.	122	122	122
80	Am H&L pf	51½	51⅛	51⅛
210	Am Int Corp	33¼	33	33
810	Am Safe R..	4	3⅞	4
160	Am S & C..	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
110	Am Sm & R..	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝
50	Am Steel F.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
650	Am Sugar...	69	67¾	68
1,080	Am Su Tob.	47½	46½	47⅛
90	Am T & T..	108⅜	105	103⅜
20	Am Tob Sec.	122¾	121⅝	122⅜
900	Am Woolen..	68⅜	67¼	68
120	Anaconda C.	38	37⅛	38
90	Atchison ...	83½	82⅝	83½
7,985	Atl G & W I	21¼	19⅜	21
2,180	Baldwin Lo..	75⅝	74⅜	75
425	Balt & Ohio	38⅜	38	38⅝
2,090	Beth Steel B	47⅜	46¼	47⅜
50	Burns Bros..	88½	88½	88½
60	Cal Pet	34¾	34	34
90	Can Pacific.	109⅜	108¾	109
565	Cen Leather	37	36⅝	36⅞
1,040	Chandler Mo	50¼	48⅝	49¼
90	Ches & Ohio	54½	53⅝	54½
150	Chi & G W..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
80	Chi, M & St P	17	16⅝	16⅝
190	C, M & St P	26⅜	23⅞	26⅜
970	Do pf.....	40⅝	39¼	40⅜
90	Chi & N W..	64⅝	64¼	64⅝
125	C R I&P pf	32¼	31⅞	32¼
150	Chile Cop...	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
80	Chino Cop...	23⅜	23¼	23⅜
310	Col Graphoph	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
40	Cons I C M..	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Col F & I..	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜
210	Cons Text..	14½	14¼	14¼
170	Cont Candy..	5	5	5
80	Corn Prod..	65¼	65⅛	65¼
74	Cosden & Co	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
1,260	Crucible Stl.	54¼	53¾	54¼
530	Cuba C Sug.	9¼	9¼	9¼
140	Cuban A S..	14¾	14¾	14¾
345	Do pf.....	25¼	24¾	24¾
80	Erie	13⅜	13	13
110	Do 1st pf.	19¼	19	19¼
110	Do 2d pf.	19¼	19	19¼
870	Endic Johns	61⅜	59⅝	60⅞
590	Fam Play...	48¼	47	47⅝
70	Fisk T & R.	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
1,585	Gen Elec....	119⅝	117	119⅛
875	Gen Motors.	10⅞	10¼	10¼
60	Goodr Rub..	31½	30¾	31½
7,345	Gen Asphalt	50¾	48¾	50
93	Gt Nor pf..	69¼	69¼	69¼
50	Hupp M C..	11¾	11¾	11¾
175	Indian Ref..	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Insp Cop....	33½	33¼	33½
130	Inter Harv..	75	74¾	75
320	Int M M pf	43¼	44	44
615	Island Oil...	3	2⅞	3
80	Invinc Oil...	10¼	10¼	10¼
895	Int Paper...	52¾	50¾	52¾
80	Int Motors..	31¾	31¾	31¾
70	Kan City So	25¾	25¼	25¾
160	Kelly Spg T	37¼	36⅞	37
75	Kennecott C	19¼	19	19¼
50	Key T & R..	11¾	11¾	11¾
60	La Rose T..	2½	2⅜	2⅜
60	Leh Val	51	51	51
150	Lowe's, Inc..	10½	10¼	10½
170	Loft Candy..	9¼	9¼	9¾
60	Mex Pet	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
100	Marland Oil..	14¾	14¾	14¾
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175	Okla P & R.	2	1⅞	1⅞
1,915	Pan Am	50¾	48¾	49½
80	Do B.....	44¾	43¾	43¾
1	Penn	35¾	34¾	35

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 2000.

AKRON—A. Polsky Co.; Miss M. Harris, furs; Miss L. Malone, waists, knit goods; 32 5th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer).

AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; P. Tobin, dresses; 17 W. 26th, 8th floor.

ALBANY, N. Y.—J. G. Myers Co.; W. Harris, silks, velvets; 220 5th Av. (F. Atkins).

ALBANY, N. Y.—Gold Stores; L. Gold, Canton crepe Fall dresses; 366 5th Av., Room 712.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Marks' Sons; I. Marks, domestics, hosiery, underwear, corsets; 4 W. 32d (Misc. Reporting Co.)

ANDERSON, Ind.—A. Wesilow, Inc.; A. Wesilow, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av. (Jay & Co.)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; M. R. Mandel, millinery; 41 E. 49th, 6th floor.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss F. Jeffries, children's dresses; C. R. Collins, misses' dress goods, velvets; A. Singer, furs; 16 W. 30th.

BALTIMORE—Blumberg Bros.; A. Blumberg, skirts, hosiery; H. M. Hurley, hdkfs., muslin underwear, corsets, notions, spot deliveries only; 43 Leonard, Room 311.

BALTIMORE—The Hub; R. Kaufman, cloaks; 11 W. 30th (Weill & Hartmann).

BALTIMORE—The Hub; A. Snellenburg, men's, boys' clothing; 115 W. 30th, 8th floor.

BALTIMORE—Mann & Kemper; A. L. Mann, dress fabrics.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; J. K. Hill, flowers, feathers; Martinique.

BALTIMORE—S. Ellenberg; H. Sternfeld, Miss Keating, bathing suits, sweaters, dress goods, cotton dresses, waists; 37 W. 26th, 6th floor.

BALTIMORE—American Wholesale Corp.; F. Quellman, manager, 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hechscher, Kohn & Co.; T. J. Rice, carpets, 220 5th Av. (F. Atkins).

BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros.; J. Lebow, suits, skirts, Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE—Meffert Co.; H. H. Greenhut, underwear, laces; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—Greenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, women's coats, suits, furs; McAlpin.

BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Freese Co.; Mrs. Dyke, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av. (Jay & Co.)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Parisian Millinery Co.; Miss Hall, millinery; McAlpin.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Wm. Hendley, millinery; A. H. Shannon, silks, dress goods; L. S. Hill, women's coats, dresses; 51 Geary.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Miss L. Mahoney, [illegible] dresses, J. T. Donovan, men's [illegible] underwear, E. A. Brown, [illegible] art goods, C. T. Sennott, corsets, Miss Brown, umbrellas, petticoats; C. H. Smith, men's hosiery, underwear, basement; 32 Geary.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Upstairs, Miss Meyer, men's hosiery, underwear; Miss Wardwell, misses' dresses; Miss Bell, dress goods, waists; Miss Jackson, [illegible] dresses; Miss McCrossan, [illegible] costumes; Mrs. Phillips, women's dress goods; Miss Hallock, women's suits; Mr. [illegible], men's suits; Mr. Hunting, women's coats; Mr. Post, Mr. Phillips, representatives, [illegible] wearing apparel; Miss Joyce, [illegible] neckwear, Miss Gilman, silk and [illegible] underwear, Miss Fitzgerald, petticoats; Basement—Mrs. Kasanof, women's dresses; Mr. Goldberg, men's furnishings; Mr. Lee, waists, Mr. O'Brien, misses' [illegible], suits, Mr. Ring, misses' [illegible] dresses, Miss Callahan, silk and [illegible] underwear, Mr. Levin, children's, [illegible] Annex—Mr. Gainsberg, men's clothing, 5th Av.

BOSTON—Reed & Co.; Mrs. [illegible] A. Messenger, petticoats, negligees, house dresses; Miss A. Tibbetts, hosiery, knit underwear; 32 Madison Av.

BOSTON—D. Hovey Co.; J. Zimmerman, women's coats, suits; Miss C. Murphy, [illegible] ready-to-wear; Miss K. Kellar, [illegible] suits; Mr. Graves, misses' [illegible] dresses; Miss F. Blendeau, girls' [illegible] coats, dresses, 1,164 B'way, 3d floor.

BOSTON—Jordan Upstairs; Miss E. Minahan, [illegible] dresses, coats, bloomers; Miss N. Davis, knit underwear; 5th Av., Room 502.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss A. M. Doyle, [illegible] cotton, silk dresses; Miss S. Bluenthal, costumes, 132 Madison Av., Room [illegible].

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss Hutchins, silk, wool dresses, 10 E. 32d.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; J. B. Connor, clothing; J. F. Sullivan, representing D. F. Brett, underwear, hosiery; M. Schwab, women's dresses; H. F. Bartlett, coats, suits, dresses; 16 W. 39th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; A. Stage, [illegible] suits; Miss M. J. Neff, knit goods; 16 W. [illegible].

BUTTE—The Symons D. G. Co.; Mrs. E. Smith, millinery, 141 5th Av., 5th floor.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Killian Co.; J. R. Sista, bargain basement merchandise; M. Jerowski, linens; W. D. Kennedy, millinery; 32 Geary.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—D. B. Loveman Co.; [illegible] women's suits, waists; Mrs. A. [illegible] dresses, coats, 1,150 B'way; Baer & Lilienthal.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Miller Bros. Co.; [illegible] muslin underwear, corsets, waists, 303 7th Av. (J. M. Appel).

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The F. B. Loveman Co.; P. T. Mangold, draperies, upholstery; [illegible] (Baer & Lilienthal).

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The [illegible] Co.; C. M. Mc[illegible], coats, 43 White, 2d floor.

CORNING, N. Y.—Arcade Apron Co.; H. Lee, gingham aprons; Pennsylvania.

DALLAS, Texas—The [illegible] Co.; Immekus, [illegible]; A. Boutler, dresses, 1,164 B'way (Fellows Buyers Corp.).

DAYTON, Ohio—The [illegible] & Co.; Miss C. [illegible] J. F. O'Neil, merchandise, 1107 B'way, 3d floor.

DAYTON, Ohio—The [illegible] & Co.; D. L. [illegible], dress goods; Mr. McHugh, [illegible].

DENVER, Col.—The [illegible] Co.; S. Goldberg, furs; [illegible].

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; Miss Jurgensen, M. Davis, [illegible] shoes; McAlpin.

DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley, Milner & Co.; J. F. O'Neil, merchandise, 1107 B'way, 3d floor, [illegible] & Co.; D. L. [illegible], dress goods; Mr. McHugh, [illegible].

DETROIT, Mich.—The [illegible] Co.; S. Goldberg, furs; [illegible].

DETROIT, Mich.—The [illegible] Co.; Miss Jurgensen, M. Davis, [illegible] shoes; McAlpin.

DETROIT, Mich.—The [illegible] Co.; F. I. Levy, toilet goods, 251 5th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—The [illegible] Co.; B. Munzes, [illegible], 1,120 B'way, Room [illegible].

DETROIT, Mich.—The [illegible] Co.; Miss D. Mangson, [illegible] dresses, 370 7th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—The [illegible] Co.; E. F. Paddock, [illegible], Room 903.

DETROIT, Mich.—The [illegible] Co.; Miss G. Livingston, 401 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—The [illegible] Co.; Mr. Swanson, [illegible] 5th floor.

DETROIT, Mich.—The [illegible] Co.; Miss L. Emerson, 37 West 26th (E. [illegible]).

DETROIT, Mich.—The [illegible] & Co.; D. [illegible] coats, suits, 377 [illegible].

DETROIT, Mich.—The [illegible] & Co.; Miss [illegible], art goods, [illegible] Research Assn.).

DETROIT, Mich.—The [illegible] Co.; S. H. Rubel, [illegible], 370 B'way.

DETROIT, Mich.—The [illegible] Co.; A. Green, [illegible] ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—The [illegible] Co.; [illegible] underwear, millinery, [illegible].

DETROIT, Mich.—The [illegible] Co.; Miss M. Higginbotham, [illegible], dry goods, [illegible].

DETROIT, Mich.—The [illegible] Co.; Goodman & Shayne, [illegible] 27th St.

DETROIT, Mich.—The [illegible] Co.; Miss B. [illegible], 32d (A. Fantl).

DETROIT, Mich.—The [illegible] Co.; H. & H. Abrams, Mr. [illegible], 500 5th Av. (A. [illegible]).

DETROIT, Mich.—The [illegible] Co.; R. Plumer, [illegible], Miss Malka, assisting, [illegible] Research Assn.).

DETROIT, Mich.—The [illegible] Co.; Irving P. [illegible], ready-to-wear; 404 [illegible].

DETROIT, Mich.—The [illegible] Co.; Spiegel & Co.—A. V. [illegible], flannels, blankets, [illegible] shirts, prints, ginghams, [illegible] dress goods, 45 Leonard.

DETROIT, Mich.—The [illegible] Co.; Miss Bean, A. J. Guimond, [illegible] W. C. Crowley, prints, [illegible] goods, 43 Leonard, Room [illegible].

DETROIT, Mich.—The Main Dress Shop; J. E. Ginsberg, [illegible] 43 West 33d (McAlpin).

DETROIT, Mich.—The [illegible] Co.; W. A. Moore & Co.; N. W. [illegible], hardware; G. Hausmann, [illegible] W. P. Berry, men's furnishings; Miss [illegible], women's hosiery; Mrs. A. R. Pearce, Mrs. A. L. Donovan, infants' wear; Miss I. Applebaum, notions; N. [illegible], boys' clothing, furnishings, men's [illegible] Pennsylvania.

DETROIT, Mich.—The [illegible] Co.; A. Van Linden, men's shirts [illegible] wear, underwear, C. W. Greenberg, [illegible] underwear, hosiery, sweaters, bathing suits; Miss A. Gallino, junior dept., girls' [illegible]; Miss A. Becker, silk and cotton [illegible]; A. B. Koffron, women's, [illegible] underwear; Miss O'Horgan, [illegible]; Miss B. Bowman, jobs lots [illegible]; J. Magee, draperies, curtain [illegible]; A. Macdonald, woolens, [illegible]; E. F. Kiefer, silks; Miss A. [illegible], sweaters, bathing suits, 320 W. 32d (A. Fantl).

DETROIT, Mich.—The [illegible] Co.; Crowley-Milner Co.; E. G. Aruffe, rugs, linoleums; 120 W. 32d (A. [illegible]).

DULUTH, Minn.—I. Freimuth; J. Cleaver, [illegible] dresses, 1,170 B'way (Morgan [illegible]).

DULUTH, Minn.—Meier Abenberg Co.; M. [illegible], women's, children's wear; 303 [illegible].

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio—D. M. Ogilvie Co.; [illegible] goods; Pennsylvania.

EAST ROCKAWAY, Mass.—E. S. Brown Co.; A. [illegible] corsets, infants' wear, 6 W. [illegible] Reporting Co.)

ELMIRA, N. Y.—A. McWhirr Co.; [illegible] suits, furs, shawls; 416 [illegible].

ERIE, Pa.—The Leader; M. H. [illegible] ready-to-wear, 120 W. 32d, 5th [illegible].

FORT WORTH, Texas—W. C. Munn Co.; Miss W. H. Whistler, infants', misses' [illegible] department, muslin underwear, kimonos, negligees, house dresses, bungalow aprons, 366 7th Av., Imperial.

FRESNO, Cal.—E. Gutterchalk & Co.; D. M. Wright, silks, dress goods, linings, 115 W. 30th (Weill & Hartmann).

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Herpolsheimer Co.; D. Pickett, coats, dresses, basement; 1,170 B'way (Morgan & Ahrens Co.)

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown-Thompson Co.; Miss Williams, infants' wear; 366 Madison Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; C. S. Cleasby, boys' furnishings; H. F. Johnson, rugs; 404 4th Av.

HARTFORD—G. Fox & Co.; Miss W. Daniels, misses' suits, dresses; 120 W. 32d (A. Fantl).

HAVERHILL, Mass.—New York Specialty Shoe; M. H. Goldman, Fall coats, suits; Imperial.

HAZLETON, Pa.—Sasse's Dept. Store; N. Levee, genl. mdse.; 1,164 B'way (Fellows Buying Corp.).

HOUSTON—Harris-Hahlo Co.; Mrs. J. P. Shannon, furs; 115 W. 30th (Weill & Hartmann).

HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros.; Miss H. B. Ingram, blouses; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Croft-Stanard Co.; J. H. McMahon, shirts, underwear; 60 Worth, 4th floor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; E. M. Wiles, mdse. mgr.; 320 B'way, Room 1208.

INDIANAPOLIS—Efroymson & Wolf; L. G. Wolf, muslin underwear, aprons, children's, women's gingham dresses; 120 W. 32d (A. Fantl).

INDIANAPOLIS—Traugott Bros.; E. Traugott, men's, boys' Fall clothing, furnishings; 117 W. 32d (Hoffman & Hershley).

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—S. M. George & Sons; S. M. George, men's furn. goods; 362 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer, Inc.).

KNOXVILLE—Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; Miss Murphy, waists; 338 7th Av., 4th floor.

LANCASTER, Pa.—Watt & Shand Co.; T. C. S. Travis, men's wear; 432 4th Av.

LANCASTER, Pa.—Hager & Bro.; Robert Orr, china, housefurnishings, toys, dolls, trunks, bags; 404 4th Av.

LANCASTER, Pa.—Watt & Shand; J. Shand, dry goods; 432 4th Av. (D. G. Union).

LEWISTON, Idaho—H. C. Beach Co.; Miss A. Murphy, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Wolf, Wile & Co.; D. Wile, women's ready-to-wear, infants' wear, toys; 120 W. 32d (A. Fantl).

LINCOLN, Neb.—Rudge & Guenzel Co.; A. H. Bennell, men's, boys' clothing, furnishings, women's hosiery; Prince George.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—M. A. Abraham, dry goods, clothing; Mariborough.

LOGANSPORT, Ind.—Weiler & Wise; V. Wise, ready-to-wear; 48 W. 32th (W. M. Van Buren).

LOS ANGELES—Faris-Walker; E. Bloom, umbrellas; 115 W. 30th (Weill & Hartmann).

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Rosenfield Co.; J. L. Rosenfield, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

MILWAUKEE—A. P. Rosenberg Co.; A. P. Rosenberg, coats, suits; McAlpin.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Miss K. Dupont, millinery; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research).

MINNEAPOLIS—Whitney-McGregor Co.; J. W. Thorpe, leather goods, drug sundries, candy, stationery, silverware, jewelry; 432 4th Av., Room 1607.

MINNEAPOLIS—Leader Merc. Co.; H. M. Biggins, suits, coats, dresses; McAlpin.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Whitney-McGregor Co.; D. C. Ramsay, draperies; C. J. Peterson, carpets, rugs; 432 4th Av.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A. J. Kaufman & Son; A. K. Kaufman, clothing, gents' furnishing goods; 2 Rector, care of Kuhn Bros.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; J. L. Bowie, laces, trimmings, wash goods, art goods, dress goods, linings, ribbons; G. M. Turner, kitchen furnishings, toys; J. J. Quinlan, furniture, talking machines, sewing machines; 404 4th Av.

NEW CASTLE, Pa.—H. Gross Co.; A. E. Lindsley, cloaks, suits, women's furn goods; Martinique.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Kreeger Stores; Mr. Spier, ready-to-wear; 48 W. 35th (W. M. Van Buren).

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa.—Silverman's; O. Silverman, dresses; 37 W. 26th, 7th floor.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The E. Malley Co.; A. H. McKenzie, shirts, shirtings; 105 Grand (Jay & Co.)

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz Co.; C. W. Neyhard, housefurnishings; 432 4th Av.

NORWICH, Conn.—Norwich Overall Co., Inc.; B. Davidson, mfrs. overalls; Breslin.

NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; A. Mitchell 4th, piece goods; 432 4th Av.

OIL CITY, Pa.—C. H. Smith Sons Co.; H. M. Bell, ready-to-wear; 134 W. 32d (C. L. Logan).

OMAHA—Byrne & Hammer D. G. Co.; J. F. Byrne, men's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 43 Leonard, Room 410.

OTTUMWA, Iowa—W. J. Donelan Co.; N. J. Donelan, M. Lamb, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av. (Jay & Co.)

PADUCAH, Ky.—Bright Bros.; Adolph Bright, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av. (Jay & Co.)

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. F. M. Barnes, muslin underwear, wrappers, petticoats; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; B'way and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—H. Kohn & Co.; H. Kohn, mfrs. waists, dresses; 33 W. 34th; Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA—Stewart's; J. H. Hirschl, suits, skirts; Miss Heisen, low-priced fur coats; 120 W. 32d (A. Fantl).

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; H. Rosenblum, furs; 120 W. 32d (A. Fantl).

PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss J. Kaufman, children's coats; 1,201 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—N. C. Schoenfeld, waists, silk underwear; Longacre.

PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss J. Kaufman, children's coats; 1,201 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—N. C. Schoenfeld, waists, silk underwear; Longacre.

PHILADELPHIA—Dreyfoos & Lang; S. Dreyfoos, clothing materials; Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA—W. Freedman & Son; S. Freedman, boys' waist materials; Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA—Stone's; L. Stone, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Miller, ball dresses, dress goods; 1,270 B'way, Room 316; Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA—Janoff & Paul; F. E. Paul, dress goods; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—Reis & Smith Mfg. Co.; M. Smith, mohair silks; Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH—Arbuthnot-Stephenson Co.; W. E. Orr, linens, hdkfs.; 43 Leonard, Room 209.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; F. H. Lloyd, domestics; W. McKelvey, notions, fancy goods; 43 Leonard, Room 202.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. S. Exline, silks; H. Mitchell, women's neckwear, vellings, laces, handkerchiefs; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Campbell's; P. D. Campbell, mdse. manager; 432 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Rauh Bros. & Co.; A. Rauh, men's furn. goods; Latham.

PITTSBURGH—The Porter Co.; F. C. Waddell, hats; Imperial.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder, Inc.; E. Frank, wool tuxedos, Peter Pans, fibre sweaters; A. Arnfeld, men's shirts; D. Simon, boys' crash Norfolk suits, pants; M. H. Davis, Peter Pan and silk sweaters; 1,372 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).

PITTSBURGH—Philip Ginsburg Co.; P. Ginsburg, hosiery, underwear, sweaters; McAlpin.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss K. Sullivan, special lots cotton dresses; 1,140 B'way.

PLYMOUTH, Pa.—Harman H. Levy Co.; H. H. Levy, dress goods; Pennsylvania.

PORT ARTHUR, Texas—A. Goldberg, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).

PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; O. F. Hunt, drapery, upholstery; 404 4th Av.

POTTSVILLE, Pa.—Lilienthal's; M. E. Lilienthal, jobs bungalow aprons; 1,170 B'way (Weisman & Miller).

POUGHKEEPSIE—Luckey, Platt & Co.; A. L. Davidson, coats, suits, 220 5th Av. (F. Atkins).

RALEIGH, N. C.—E. M. Morton, gen mdse.; Marlborough.

RICHMOND—Cohen Co.; A. Peebles, silks, dress goods, 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).

RIDGEWAY, Pa.—Smith Bros.; W. T. Townsend, ready-to-wear; 134 W. 32d (C. L. Logan).

ROCHESTER—B. Forman Co.; Miss Dewey, coats; Miss B. Sallerson, muslin underwear; Miss Hirah, assisting, dresses; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—S. Heumann, wool piece goods; Pennsylvania.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Gold Stores; Miss Weinraut, net waists; 366 5th Av., Room 712.

SALINA, Kan.—Stiefel Bros.; Mr. Stiefel, women's ready-to-wear; 1,123 B'way (D. Carton).

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Emil Blum Co.; M. August, sweaters, waists; 48 W. 35th (W. M. Van Buren).

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Sidley Co.; S. Levy, men's, women's, children's garters, belts, girdles, satins, sateens; Prince George.

SAN FRANCISCO—Miss M. Murphy, infants', children's wear; Martinique.

SAN FRANCISCO—Livingston Bros.; A. Livingston, coats, suits; Herald Square.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—H. M. Heineman Sons; J. Haines, ready-to-wear neckwear, neckwear silks; 200 5th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—Raphael Weill & Co.; H. B. Kiser, shoes, basement; 13 E. 26th.

SAVANNAH—Gustave Eckstein Co.; J. Eckstein, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 6 W. 32d (Mdse. Reporting Co.).

SCRANTON—Scranton D. G. Co.; H. D. Ehrlich, cotton, silk waists; 37 W. 26th, 7th floor.

SEATTLE—The Bon Marche; Miss O. Brandenburg, millinery; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane D. G. Co.; Mrs. C. L. Bond, ribbons, laces, &c.; 440 4th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Norman Wallace, ready-to-wear; Miss Fo[illegible], infants' wear; 240 Madison Av.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss J. Flynn, waists, sweaters; Miss O'Rourke, Fall skirts; 1,372 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).

ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; Mrs. F. Kern, trimmed, tailored hats; 303 5th Av., Room 904.

ST. LOUIS—Stewart's; H. Katzman, suits, furs; 256 5th Av. (F. Frohman).

ST. LOUIS—Kline Apparel Co.; Miss L. Julius, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; T. D. Page, dresses; 37 W. 26th St., 5th floor.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bros. D. G. Co.; Miss L. Sullivan, juniors', children's garments, 1,372 Broadway (Affiliated Retail Stores).

ST. LOUIS—Singer Bros. Cloak Co.; H. Singer, cloaks, suits, furs; Pennsylvania.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; L. Becker, lace curtains, draperies; 1,107 B'way, 8th floor.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; D. Harrison, curtains; 1,107 B'way, 8th floor.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Richardson D. G. Co.; R. A. Gill, J. K. Ross, wash goods; 43 Leonard, Room 410.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Robinson-Strauss Co.; C. J. Hunter, trimmed hats; 521 B'way, Room 604.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Schuneman & Byrne, Inc.; Miss K. Dillon, dresses; Miss M. McCorry, gen. mdse.; M. M. Shufflebarger, women's, misses' suits, coats, dresses, furs; 220 5th Av. (F. Atkins).

ST. PAUL—Hush Bros.; S. L. Waterman, jobs silk waists; 16 W. 20th (O. Abel).

TEXARKANA, Texas—L. Schwartz; I. Schwartz, women's ready-to-wear; Mrs. J. H. Ellington, women's ready-to-wear; Miss L. Lanier, lingerie, silk underwear; 6 W. 32d (Misc. Reporting Co.).

TOLEDO—Thompson-Hudson Co.; Miss B. Smille, coats, suits, dresses; Miss A. Thompson, infants', children's wear, waists; 200 5th Av., Room 514.

TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch; Miss B. L. Meyers, special values lingerie, house dresses, negligees, kimonos, bathing suits, children's dresses; C. P. Greene, dresses, skirts, basement; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

TORONTO, Canada—Barron & Dick Jobbing Co.; R. Dick, coats, dresses, sleeveless jerseys; 141 W. 33d (Kananack's).

TORONTO, Canada—R. J. Saperb Co.; R. J. Saperb, dresses; 141 W. 33d (Kananack's).

TROY, N. Y.—W. H. Frear & Co.; M. J. McDermott, prints, ginghams; Continental.

TUCSON, Ariz.—A. Steinfeld & Co.; W. T. Darby, yard goods, linens, blankets; G. Taylor, toys, economy basement; 105 Grand (Jay Co.).

TUCSON, Ariz.—Albert Steinfeld Co.; Mrs. Corcoran, ready-to-wear; Miss Smith, underwear; 404 4th Av. (Jay & Co.).

WARREN, Pa.—Smith, Metzger & Wright; W. W. Wright, ready-to-wear; 134 W. 32d (C. L. Logan).

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; I. E. Fronani, housefurnishings, china, glassware; J. A. Hobson, upholstery, curtains, nets; Miss J. Alder, corsets, brassieres; Mrs. C. C. Allen, special size wear; 384 4th Av.

WICHITA, Kan.—Cohn-Hinkel D. G. Co.; C. S. Schaefer, notions, jewelry, neckwear, handkerchiefs, ribbons, leather goods, toilet goods; 115 W. 30th (Weill & Hartmann).

WICHITA, Kan.—Roralaugh Dry Goods Co.; T. O. Harris, jewelry, men's underwear, housefurnishings, domestics, linens, art goods; 366 5th Av. (Rorabaugh-Ewing Co.).

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—MacWilliams; A. C. Roberts, upholstery goods; 134 W. 32d (C. S. Logan).

WILKES-BARRE—Wilkes-Barre D. G. Co.; W. C. Moore, rugs, draperies; 23 E. 26th (W. T. Koch).

WILMINGTON, Del.—Topkis Bros. Co.; L. Topkis, piece goods; 350 B'way, Room 706.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; J. E. Dunlop, women's garments, waists, millinery; 404 4th Av.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—B. McManus Co.; C. L. Woodworth, dry goods; McAlpin.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Youngstown D. G. Co.; A. C. Smith, notions, ribbons; 72 Leonard, 6th floor.

Wholesale Only

Spray Mark

Spray Mark Suits and Coats FOR FALL

Take Precedence

by virtue of their genuinely distinctive designing, absolutely first-class fabrics, and a skilled craftsmanship that makes each garment a work of art.

See them in their new setting.

SPRAYREGEN & MARKS

Garment Center Capitol

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PERFECT FITTING HAND MADE BLOUSES

French in conception
Exquisitely made
Exact to a fraction of an inch
Unsurpassed values at $3.75 to $16.50.

Real laces used exclusively

HENRY J. MYERS INC.
35 WEST 36th ST.
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Immediate Delivery

Net Waists and Guimpes

Peter Pan Collars
Finest Quality Net
Trimmed with Filet
and Venice Laces

To Retail at $2.00 to $2.95

West Point Waist Co.
119-125 W. 24th St., N. Y.

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THEY'RE PRICED TO SELL LIKE LIGHTNIN'

CANTON CREPE DRESSES

Beaded and Ribboned

On the Racks for Quick Action

To Retail At $25 25 Styles

NOW IS THE TIME

Get the Sale business in your City with these Rapid Fire Sale dresses.

BIJOU DRESS CO.

303 Fifth Ave., at 31st St., New York

Wholesale Only

Pioneer LADIES GARMENT CO. INC.

MAKERS OF MISSES' AND WOMEN'S DRESSES
6-8 WEST 32nd STREET NEW YORK

See These FABRICS

No matter how clever the fashioning, if the fabric is not right the dress is wrong! Here are the approved materials, made up right.

Tricotine, Canton Crepe, Poiret Twill, $8.75 to $32.50, Crepe Back Satin, Charmeuse

These are the chic, dainty fashions *that please your customers and that bring you fine profits.* Large sizes always in stock.

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DRESSES to retail at $25

Made and priced from the retailer's point of view.

CANTON CREPES, POIRET TWILLS, TRICOTINES

MAX PASTERNACK INC

319 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK

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GUIMPES!

Linen—Beach Cloth
Roshanara—Canton Crepe
on the rack.
For instant delivery.
At Extreme Low Prices

Mohawk Dress Co., Inc.
1140 Broadway
New Canton Crepe styles,
$16.75 to $24.75

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CHILDREN'S BATH ROBES
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SLEEVELESS DRESSES
OF THE BETTER KIND
Made in Roshanara Crepe, Baronette Satins and Men's Wear Serge.
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5000 DRESSES
NEW CANTONS
AT A PRICE
JACOBS BROS.
34 W. 32

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DRESSES

OUR FALL LINE NOW READY

IN THE SEASON'S MOST DESIRABLE MATERIALS PLUS HIGH GRADE WORKMANSHIP AT SENSIBLE PRICES.

$7.50 to $24.75

Jess Dress Co.
333 7TH AVE.
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GUIMPE DRESSES
Immediate Delivery
In Remie Linene
In All Colors
At Closing Out Prices
MILLER BROS.
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MANUFACTURER OF POPULAR PRICED
COATS & SUITS

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. 20 West 30th Street, New York.

BACK to NORMALCY!

COATS

$8.75 to $100.00

SUITS

$11.75 to $45.00

Ask to see our Special Suits Made to Retail at $25.00

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H. B. RUBIN

America's Foremost Coat and Suit House

2-16 West 33rd Street New York

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AMERICA'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS

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GIRLS COATS

QUALITY BETTER PRICES LOWER THAN EVER

REISMAN, ROTHMAN & BIEBER

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Featuring for Fall
The All Purpose

REDLEAF Scotch Tweed SUITS

Juniors—Regulars & Stylish Stouts
and for School Girls
$10.00 to $25.00
also
Jersey Suits

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212 Fifth Avenue
Telephone Madison Square 2147
Factory, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHOLESALE ONLY
OUR FALL LINE IS READY

ClothDresses
$5.00 to $35.00

Silk Dresses
$16.50 to $35.00

BLAU BROS.
Formerly of Sonn & Blau
15 West 31st St.

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GUIMPE DRESSES
Immediate Shipment
ALL SHADES
REMIE LINENE
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130 West 25th St. Chelsea 3285.

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DRESSES

Cantons, Satins, Taffetas, Etc.
Reduced to close out
$6.50 to $10.50
Just the THING for Special SALES
FELLER 34 W. 32 St.
FALL LINE READY

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COTTON DRESSES
CLOSING OUT.
Thousands on the racks to pick from. Ginghams. Dotted Swiss, Organdies, at $2.25 to $4.75.
J. KAPLAN & SONS.
118 Madison Ave.

CROWLEY-MILNER CO.
Detroit, Mich.

WILL BUY FOR CASH

Any quantity, large or small, of the following merchandise:

Ladies' and Children's Underwear and Hosiery.
Ladies' Waists, Sweaters, Bathing Suits, Kimonos, Skirts, Petticoats.
Ladies' Neckwear and Gloves.
Girls' Ready-to-Wear (Sizes 6 to 14).
Infants' Wear.
Men's and Boys' Furnishings, Hats, Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Collars, Belts and Suspenders.
Men's Pants and Overalls.
Boys' Clothing.
Silk and Woolen Piece Goods.
Cotton Linings.
Draperies and Curtain Materials.
House Furnishings.
Notions.

Call with Samples to Office of

ALFRED FANTL
120 West 32nd Street, New York
From 9 to 11 A. M. Wednesday
9 to 10 A. M. Thursday

NO ONE WITHOUT SAMPLES WILL BE INTERVIEWED

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Chicline Dresses are the dresses your misses and women customers want at the prices they're glad to pay.

$6.75 to $25.00
All Wanted Materials.

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CHECK ZEPHYR GINGHAMS
IMPORTED
Immediate Delivery
Green, Red, Brown, Tan,
Helio, Blue, Pink, Navy, Black
28 inches, 32 inches, 27 inches.
Especially priced for even assortment of colors.

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LINEN GUIMPES

From $9 to $12 per Dozen.
SALE OF COTTON DRESSES
$1 to $3, all ready to ship.
ISAAC IPP, 118 West 22d St.

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Girls' DRESSES Juniors'
SERGES—SILKS—VELVETS
FROM $4.00 up to $14.75
MAY-BUR DRESS CO.
13 West 26th Street Mad. Sq. 1304

THE BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ..... 6% to 6% for the best names.
Monday ..... 6% to 6% for the best names.
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Asking Wide Margins.

A shirt manufacturer complains of many requests being made for prices that will offer larger than the usual profit margins. He explained that $8 used to be considered the lowest price at which shirts to sell retail at $1 were purchased. This amount would frequently be raised to $8.50 and even $9 when special value was to be given to the customers. The price of $8 is dozen, he says, does not now seem to be low enough to many retailers, who seek a still lower quotation even though they profess to be hunting $1 shirts.

Dark Effects in Neckwear.

Men's neckwear offerings for the Fall continue to feature the darker colors and combinations with stripes and small dotted designs. Sharp reductions under the prices of last Fall offerings are noted, enabling the stores to put out good values at $1 and $2. Imported silks are being used in a large way, and Irish poplins have been commented upon especially. Forward orders are not very active, as the retail trade continues to operate more on an immediate delivery basis. It is believed, however, that as values are shown to be stabilized the retail buyers will grow more confident.

New Mailing Box.

A new mailing box has been put on the market to supply the need for a container which will safely carry different articles through the mails. It is made of reinforced cardboard with metal clamps of tempered white metal that slide through the cover on top and bend down over the sides, thus securing the package. The outside of the box contains a place for an address, while the inside of the cover has the Parcel Post rates for the different zones. The box is put out in five different sizes and will carry from two up to fifteen pounds. It will be sold by stationery, jewelry and drug stores.

Gray Goods Sales Were Large.

Sales, especially of printcloths, were active in the local gray goods market yesterday. They included good-sized lots of 39-inch 68-72s at 8 cents for August delivery. For 38½-inch 64-60s buyers paid 6¼ cents again, with several houses now asking 6 5-8 cents for spots. There was also quite a run on 38½-inch 60-52s and 40-48s at 5 7-8 and 5½ cents, respectively. In the sheetings, spot business was done in 5.50s at 4¾ cents, with five-yard goods disposed of at 5¾ cents. Bids of 4½ cents for September deliveries of 6.15-yard sheetings were rejected by some sellers. Fine-yarn cloths and specialities did not do a great deal.

Fuchsia Now Looms Up Strongly.

The color note introduced by the fuchsia is one of the new fads of the Parisian modistes. The deep wine shades promise to make a wide appeal in this country as well, as the richness of the purple tints, tinged with brilliant crimson, combine to make a shade of undeniable beauty. Touch the season for flower trimmings is about over, in the opinion of many buyers, the introduction of these shades in thick pile fabrics has given an impetus to the blossoms that show up best against a background of the kind. Hollyhocks, clematis, dahlias, and the fuchsia itself are among the flowers so used.

Good Demand for Auction Woolens.

Prices were a little better and bidding more active yesterday at an auction sale of woolens and worsteds conducted by Burling, Dole & Co., as compared with the previous sale of such goods in June. Desirable goods, particularly worsteds, cassimeres and fancy back overcoatings proved in good demand and many duplicates were sold, contingent upon delivery by the American Woolen Company whose product was offered. Napped fabrics showed up the best in the women's wear included in the sale. Buying came from clothing manufacturers and jobbers in about equal measure, it was said, and out-of-town concerns were represented.

Large Buyers at Lace Sale.

The auction sale of stock and fixtures of William Meyer & Co., was started yesterday by A. Schaap & Sons, auctioneers, with a good attendance and brisk buying, in which department stores and large jobbers participated. The offering included $200,000 worth of lace, embroideries, handkerchiefs and cotton goods. Handkerchiefs proved one of the features of the auction, and about 1,500 lots were disposed of yesterday. The better class merchandise will be included in the lots offered at a continuation of the sale today. Among the buyers yesterday were J. L. Brandeis & Sons Company; Orkin Bros., of the Boston Store of Chicago and E. W. Edwards & Sons of Syracuse.

Will Not Reprice Prints Now.

The pricing of ginghams for the coming wholesale season will not be followed by a repricing of prints as replacings, as is sometimes the case. Replying to a question on this point yesterday, a sales executive of one of the most important houses in the market replied: "There will be no change. We are going right along." A similar executive of another leading handler of cotton goods asserted that "We haven't even considered it." The firm position of the market, due to the price strength of gray goods and the excellent demand for them from the jobbing and cutting-up trades would preclude any possibility of a decline in the cloths in question if they were repriced. Present quotations will cover deliveries running up to Oct. 1.

What It Was Wanted For.

A buyer came into a well known linen concern yesterday, showed a piece of green cloth to the man who came to wait on him, and asked if there was any of it to be had there. The fabric was a ramie linen, and the man was insistent that the finish be exactly like that of the piece he brought in. He was told that the concern had no such fabric in all-linen, but that he could be supplied with an all-cotton cloth of similar construction and finish. That would not do, however, and the buyer was so insistent on getting a green linen cloth that the salesman finally asked him what he wanted it for. The buyer told him that it was wanted to cover poker tables, and that he did a big business in it in his town because the players liked the way the cards slid across it and the way the "spots showed up." It turned out to be the first call for that purpose that the house had ever experienced.

More Ginghams Prices Made.

At least one of the principal lines of Spring ginghams for sale to the jobbing and manufacturing trades was priced here yesterday, following the pricing of the Amoskeag lines on Monday, and others will be "opened" during the current week, Smith, Hogg & Co. announced quotations on its Spring goods which showed only one advance—a rise of a cent a yard on Berwick chambrays—from the levels established at the close of 1920. Red Seal zephyr ginghams and York seersuckers were again quoted at 17 cents, with York dress ginghams and Silver Brook seersuckers held at 15 cents. Berwick chambrays were advanced from 15 cents to 16. Everett classics were held at 18 cents, with Everett shirtings, Bluebell chevlots and Wash Pine chevlots all quoted at 15 cents. Peggy cloth was priced at 19 cents. Prices will be ready today on the lines sold through the T. Holt Haywood department of F. Victor & Achelis. There are apparently no prospects of the Dates products of Bliss, Fabyan & Co. being priced right away, although the entire Spring production has been disposed of on an "at value" basis.

BUYERS' WANTS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

AEROPLANE COTTON Wanted—Finished lots for trade or sale; mail or submit. 256 Church St., Room 46.

ARTIFICIAL SILK Wanted—Quantities. Meritzer, 339 5th Av., New York. Murray Hill 2899.

BOLIVIA Wanted—Stevens 6185, American 91230, 91477, copen and poly; 13110, brown navy; copen; manufacturers. Vanderbilt 4634-1389.

BOLIVIAS and VELOURS Wanted—American 0417, 0463, 13520, 13516, Stevens 4314, 6185, in all shades. Phone Penn. 2030.

BOLIVIA Wanted—Americans 21275, black, brown and navy; Levy & Lipshutz, 306 7th Av., Longacre 7875.

BOLIVIAS Wanted — American 21278, all colors. Supreme Garment, 109 West 26th.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOUR Wanted—American 112 and 13110; cash. Madison Square 3967.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted — Juilliard's 110, shade 155 red; for cash. Phone Watkins 9749.

BROADCLOTH Wanted—American 112 black and navy. Bernstein, 31 West 31st.

BROADCLOTH Wanted—Juilliard 112 black. Longacre 3316.

CANTON CREPE Wanted—Black and navy, any quantity, cash, at the price. Goller Costume Co., 500 7th Av.

CANTON CREPE, black, and brocaded crepe satin wanted. Leo Finkenberg, 31 E. 31st.

CHAMBRAY Wanted—Amoskeag; all colors; Clover & Colfax. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4814.

CHINCHILLA, Satin or similar Wanted—Irving Katz, 11 East 26th.

COATS Wanted—Open to buy Fall coats and suits in new styles up-to-the-minute; placing stock orders. Leipzig & Rosenberg, 122 West 27th.

COATS Wanted—Large jobber placing orders on new coats. Call all week after 4, 4th floor, rear elevator, 163 W. 26th.

COATS & SUITS Wanted—Large jobber placing quantity orders; call with samples. 12 West 27th St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats; call all week with samples. 1,372 Broadway, 9th floor. Mr. Altman.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on ladies' juniors' and children's snappy styles. 3 East 17th, 4th floor.

COATS wanted—Looking at snappy fall coats; 10 A. M. to 4:30 P. M., 12th floor, 114 West 38th.

COATS Wanted—Jobber looking junior Fall samples; sizes 15-17-19. 5th floor, 15 Ea. 30th.

COATS, Suits Wanted — Junior, misses' ladies': jobber. 144 West 27th, 3d floor.

COLLARS, FUR, Wanted—Black opossum, Australian opossum, beaverettes, raccoons and squirrel, quantity for cash. Lubow, Langer & Cohen, 153 West 13th. Chelsea 7630.

COTTON GOODS Wanted—Secos and 36-inch Venetians, all colors. Chelsea 4378. M. Schneider, 35 West 19th St.

COTTON GOODS Wanted—Linens, all colors; cash. Fifth Av. Skirt, 244 5th Av.

COTTON GOODS Wanted—Colored, Milene suitings. Canal 1658.

COTTON NET wanted at a price; white, acru. S. & W. Waist Co., 36 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing order on Fall samples, all materials; submit samples all week after 10:30 A. M. Biltwell Dress & Costume, 142 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted — Large jobber placing stock orders on better-grade charmeuse, satin and crepe de chine; call with samples, 48 West 25th, 1 flight up.

DRESSES Wanted—Snappy models of tricotine and poiret twill dresses; must be good models for large sizes. Jobber, 48 West 27th, 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on all kinds of silk dresses for the Fall. Call with samples, Majestic Dress Co., 129 West 29th.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber open for popular price silks and cloth, stout and maternity dresses. National Garment, 34 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing orders on silks and cloths in new styles. Call all week after 4, 4th floor, rear elevator, 163 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on all kinds of silk dresses for Fall, better grade only; call with samples. 290 5th Av., 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on silk dresses, popular-priced, well-made garments. 148 Madison Av., 13th floor; see man.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on popular-priced new Fall dresses; must be good values. Call 9-12, 14th floor, 6 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on cloths and silks. Call with samples after 11 o'clock, Mohawk Dress, 1,140 Broadway.

DRESSES, Wanted—Silk and cloth of the better grade; only those showing high-class models need call. Fourth floor, 32 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobbers placing stock orders on Fall models; all materials; bring samples. 40 West 27th, 10th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on new Harmonette cloth dresses of the better kind. 11th floor, 54 West 25th.

DRESSER Wanted—Jobber placing order on silk Fall dresses; better kind. Call all week 158 Madison Av., 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders snappy Fall and Winter dresses. Merrymaid Garments, 104 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at girls' gingham dresses, sizes 2 to 6 and 6 to 14. 142 West 24th St., 8th floor, left.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobbers placing large orders on better grade. Call, with samples, 135 West 29th St., 2d floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at Canton, satin crepes, charmeuse. 4th floor, 166 Madison Av.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on stout dresses in all materials; bring samples. 3d floor, 129 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted—Sleeveless; Jobber open for large quantity in Ramie linen. Room 611, 26 West 22d.

DRESSES Wanted—Open to place large orders on better class of silk dresses. 4th floor, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted—In canton and Roshanara crepe for Fall line. K. & S. Dress Co., 333 7th Av., 10th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—1,000 volles; must be cheap. Women's Wear Stock Exchange, 15 West 31st St.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at Fall dresses in all materials. 31 East 31st, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at new Fall samples of Canton crepe only. Room 1502, 1,140 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at girls' gingham dresses, sizes 6 to 14. 142 West 24th, 8th floor, left.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobbers buying fall line better grade; call all week. 38 West 33d St., Room 410.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders; snappy styles; cloth and silk. Stoll 12 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on Fall styles, silk dresses. 39 West 32d, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber open for Fall silks and cloths. 3d floor, 36 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders, new silk models. 127 West 25th, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Job of high-class woolen dresses for cash. Chelsea 4978.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on Fall styles of silk dresses. 5th floor, 39 W. 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on tailored stout dresses. Hershfield, 104 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing stock orders on silks. 236 5th Av., 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Silks, high class, snappy styles. Skudowitz, 125 West 39th.

DRESSES Wanted—Japs, better linde, cash; also Fall line. 31 East 27th, Room 36.

DRESSES Wanted—Better grade jobs wanted for cash. Telephone Canal 1161, Weinberg.

DRESSES Wanted—Girls', juniors' better kind. Call all week 12 W. 28th, 9th floor.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

AEROPLANE CLOTH—Grade A; guaranteed U. S. Government inspected; yard wide; dyed or in the grege; spot delivery. George J. Quinn & Co., 288 4th Av.

APRONS—500 dozen bungalow aprons at $4.50 and $5.75 dozen. Simon-Kahn, 911 B'way.

ARMY AND NAVY GOODS—New navy hammocks, canteens, canteen covers, mess kits, pack carriers, breeches, blankets, puttees, cots and plenty of other merchandise. H. M. Becker, 533 Broadway, New York City.

ARMY GOODS reclaimed; shirts, breeches, long pants, cheap. 139 Henry St.

BAGS—Beaded, imported, great variety; will sell at very low price. M. Kraus & Co., 320 5th Av.

BATHING CAPS, tennis shoes, under priced; prompt delivery. Barnatine & Nachman, 408 Broadway.

BATHING SUITS—Men's pure worsted suits; immediate delivery. Woonsocket Knitting Company, 135 5th Av.

BATH ROBES—For men; well made; cheap. L. Greenberg & Co., 7 West 22d St.

BOLIVIAS—Astricant and men's wear, below market price. A. Garber & Sons, 43 West 34.

BOLIVIA, Velours, Tricotines, Serges—0417, 13500, 16021, 0388, 0018, 7614. Gramercy 0440.

BOLIVIAS, plushes, 0417, 61378, 13011, 271, 16021, Lapinex, Peco, Nuphur. Stuyvesant 8438.

BOLIVIAS—American 0453, black, navy, brown, also 15091, sell cheap. Watkins 9295.

BUYERS' WANTS.

BROADCLOTH—American, Buckley-Dolese, Stevens, black, brown, reindeer; sell reasonable. Watkins 9076.

BROADCLOTH—Juilliard's 110, black, navy, brown and reindeer. Henry Samson, Spring 8716.

BROADCLOTH—Juilliard's 110, shades 1104, reindeer 104, Harding blue, Stuyv. 6795.

BROADCLOTH—Juilliard's 110, shades 1101, reindeer 104, Harding blue. Stuyv. 0795.

BROADCLOTH—110 Juilliard, 7033 Stevens, all colors. Stuyvesant 1404.

BROADCLOTH—Juilliard's 110, brown, navy, reindeer. Call with samples 9-5, Bijou, 7 East 31st St.

DRESSES Wanted—Good styles in Canton Crepe. 3 East 28th, 5th floor.

FURS Wanted—Collars and suits of Australian, black opossum and natural raccoon, beavers. Bross Brothers, 10 West 29th.

FURS Wanted—Australian opossum, raccoon and nutria. M. W. Haft, 1,333 Broadway, top floor.

FURS Wanted—Australian opossum collars and cuffs. Rubinstein & Dochter, 5 West 30th.

FURS Wanted—Open for jobs in sealine and kit coney coats; cash. 12 E. 32d. 7th floor.

GEORGETTE 2x3 wanted. Lazarus & Newfield 22 West 30th.

GINGHAMS Wanted—Of any description; cash. Victor Goldman, 260 Walker St.

GLOVES Wanted—Jobber offers spot cash for quantity of fabricant or kid if perfect and cheap. Gramercy 1368.

HABUTAI Wanted—5, 5½, natural, at a price; cash. Bosher, Spring 8383.

HOSIERY Wanted—Ladies' artificial silk, immediate delivery; first, second and best quality; cash. Room 215, 35 Union Square.

MARVELLA, F. & H., orlando, Mousseline panvelaine, veldynes; cash. Madison Square 8095.

MARVELLA Wanted—F. & H. black, navy all and brown. Joseph H. Cohen, 260 East 33d.

MERCHANDISE Wanted for cash; must be cheap. Feldman, 303 Canal.

MOCHATEX Wanted—S. & H. Malay, shade 56. Madison Square 1969.

MOUSSYNE Wanted—Botany yalama, all colors, for cash. S. L. Silver, 229 West 36th.

MOUSSYNE Wanted—Forgmann & Huffmann, all colors, quantity. Chelsea 6549.

MOUSSYNES Wanted—For panvelaines, all colors. Herzig & Rappaport, 30 West 26th.

MOUSSYNE Wanted—All shades, for cash. Waxman, 22 West 10th.

MOUSSYNE Wanted—All shades. Pennsylvania 8424.

NAINSOOK Wanted—Large quantity 64-60. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4814.

NORMANDY—American 0417K, all colors; also ermine, Holden-Leonard, all colors; spot cash. Longacre 4652.

NORMANDY, NARVELLAS and ORLANDOS Wanted—All shades, spot cash. Fitzroy 0628.

OSTRICH TRIMMINGS Wanted—5,000 yards, pay $1.40 to $1.75 dozen. Wire, Corenson, Sunset Boulevard., Los Angeles.

PANAMA Wanted — Large quantities for cash. Cotton warp panama any width. Chelsea 7904.

PANVELAINE Wanted—F. & H. black and 613 navy. Telephone Longacre 2135.

PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted—Printed Jap and tubs, all colors. Room 202, 1,165 B'way.

PERCALE Wanted—68-72 shirtings; 64-60 house dress patterns. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4814.

PLUSH Wanted—Open for quantity. Salts Esquivalent. Superior Garment Co., 1,333 Broadway.

PLUSHES Wanted—Hudson Seal, for cash. Madison Square 2708.

POLLYANNA Wanted—Holden and Leonard. Plutzer & Weintraub, 145 West 27th St. Chelsea 4278.

POLLYANNA Wanted—All shades, for cash. Sam Dretzin & Co., Murray Hill 2414.

PONGEE Wanted—Large quantity, 12 mome. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4814.

POT CLOTHS and MITTS Wanted—Large quantities; manufacturers only. G 415 Times.

RAYONE Wanted—Cotton, all colors, any quantity. Chelsea 2730. Mr. Finkelstein.

SERGE Wanted—Botany 833, large quantity. Carlo Dress, 15 East 26th.

SERGES Wanted—WFX, black only, quantity. Phone Watkins 9307.

SILKS Wanted—Will buy for spot cash all kinds of silks, satins, messalines, crepe meteors, canton crepes, crepe de chines and novelty silks; must be at the price; call with samples pieces. Store, 34 East 29th."

SILKS Wanted—Roshanara printed cotton back satin and canton crepe, high shades. Mad. Sq. 7782.

SILKS Wanted—Quantity for cash, plaids; satin or messalines; desirable shades only. Chelsea 3291.

SILKS Wanted—Tender, must be cheap; mail samples and prices. C. C. Orr, 325 Court St., Hoboken.

SUEDINES Wanted—All colors. Dubin & Horn, 45 West 27th. Watkins 9044.

SUITS Wanted—Large jobber placing orders on new Fall samples, all materials; submit samples all week after 10:30 A. M. Biltwell Dress & Costume, 142 West 24th.

SUITS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on better made velour ripple suits. Max Goldstein, 39 West 31st.

TAUZELAINE AND CHAMORSTYNE Wanted—Harding & Gibbons, 16 West 22d.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Andrews, Reeds and Frankklin tricotines. Frank & Adelson, care Simon Ginsburg & Sons, 16 W. 22d.

TRICOTINES AND POIRET TWILLS Wanted—Quantity at a price. 3d floor, 36 West 25th.

TRICOTINE Wanted—3304, 0451 or similar. Spring 1359.

TRICOTINES Wanted—All qualities, for cash. Hershfield Co., 104 West 25th St.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13516, 13518 or similar; any quantity; navy, brown, reindeer. Chelsea 5544.

VELOURS Wanted—Stevens 4314, and Parker Wilder V-1,000. Henry Leavy & Son, 213-223 West 35th.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13911, all shades. Fh. Klein & Bro., 11 W. 32d St., 1st floor.

VELOURS Wanted—00105, color MB, and 384 MR. Silverman, 1,372 Broadway. Fitzroy 2781.

VELOURS and BROADCLOTHS Wanted—13518, 112, 0036, all shades. Gramercy 2432.

VELOUR Wanted—American 16021, 329, deer and 384. Ensign-Myer-Gans Co., 151 West 26th St.

VELOUR Wanted—American 13516, 18 and 20, all colors. Holtsberg & Beckman, 38 West 33d.

VELOURS ,Wanted—Black, navy, brown, suiting, velours. Rosenscheln Bros., 11 East 26th.

VELOURS Wanted—Suiting weight. B. R. Cloak and Suit Co., 29 West 17th.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13520; all shades for cash. Chelsea 4616.

ELOURS Wanted—American or similar; all colors, cash. Supreme, 109 W. 26th.

VELOUR Wanted—13520, shades 384, 329, 302. Phone Chelsea 4814.

VELOURS Wanted—6105, 4314, 5935, F. & H. Velvet de Lathe. 1,372 B'way, 2d floor.

VELOURS Wanted—Lightweight, for suiting. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th St.

VELOURS Wanted—13516, 13520, 13120. Dave Rosengarten, 144 West 27th.

VELOUR Wanted—13512-16 or similar, brown and reindeer. Goldberg Bros., 15 W. 26th.

VELOURS Wanted—For suitings. Big B Cloak & Suit Co., 135 West 26th.

VELOUR Wanted—13520, 13518, brown and navy. Watkins 2770.

VELOURS Wanted—13520 and 112. Longacre 2056.

VELOUR Wanted—4314, in all colors. Madison Square 3824.

VELZURA Wanted—212, 75, color 384, Call Chelsea 6315.

WAISTS Wanted—Jobber looking at Fall samples. 7th floor. 48 West 25th.

WOOLENS Wanted—50 pieces Parker-Wilder flannels in blues and browns. Call Spring 6935.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

AEROPLANE CLOTH—Grade A; guaranteed U. S. Government inspected; yard wide; dyed or in the grege; spot delivery. George J. Quinn & Co., 288 4th Av.

APRONS—500 dozen bungalow aprons at $4.50 and $5.75 dozen. Simon-Kahn, 911 B'way.

ARMY AND NAVY GOODS—New navy hammocks, canteens, canteen covers, mess kits, pack carriers, breeches, blankets, puttees, cots and plenty of other merchandise. H. M. Becker, 533 Broadway, New York City.

ARMY GOODS reclaimed; shirts, breeches, long pants, cheap. 139 Henry St.

BAGS—Beaded, imported, great variety; will sell at very low price. M. Kraus & Co., 320 5th Av.

BATHING CAPS, tennis shoes, under priced; prompt delivery. Barnatine & Nachman, 408 Broadway.

BATHING SUITS—Men's pure worsted suits; immediate delivery. Woonsocket Knitting Company, 135 5th Av.

BATH ROBES—For men; well made; cheap. L. Greenberg & Co., 7 West 22d St.

BOLIVIAS—Astricant and men's wear, below market price. A. Garber & Sons, 43 West 34.

BOLIVIA, Velours, Tricotines, Serges—0417, 13500, 16021, 0388, 0018, 7614. Gramercy 0440.

BOLIVIAS, plushes, 0417, 61378, 13011, 271, 16021, Lapinex, Peco, Nuphur. Stuyvesant 8438.

BOLIVIAS—American 0453, black, navy, brown, also 15091, sell cheap. Watkins 9295.

BROADCLOTH—American, Buckley-Dolese, Stevens, black, brown, reindeer; sell reasonable. Watkins 9076.

BROADCLOTH—Juilliard's 110, black, navy, brown and reindeer. Henry Samson, Spring 8716.

BROADCLOTH—Juilliard's 110, shades 1104, reindeer 104, Harding blue, Stuyv. 6795.

BROADCLOTH—Juilliard's 110, shades 1101, reindeer 104, Harding blue. Stuyv. 0795.

BROADCLOTH—110 Juilliard, 7033 Stevens, all colors. Stuyvesant 1404.

BROADCLOTH—Juilliard's 110, brown, navy, reindeer. Call with samples 9-5, Bijou, 7 East 31st St.

CANTON CREPE—Kitten's ear dresses to close out; also Fall dresses on racks. Myron Dress Co., 370 7th Av.

CANTON CREPE—Jobs to close out, and low price Fall dresses on racks. Rolnick Bros., 370 7th Av.

CANTON CHARMEUSE, Georgette, Crepes, Messaline. Sol Rosenfeld, 25 East 30th.

CHARMEUSE—Crepe back satin, Canton crepe, all shades, good quality; immediate delivery. Letzter, 433 4th Av.

CHARMEUSES—Finest quality, attractively priced; season shades; immediate delivery. Feldman. Gramercy 1283.

CLOTHING—Large, assorted stock men's and young men's suits at style and quality; quick turn, price. Joseph Meisel & Co., 197 Bleecker St.

COATS—Plush, fur-trimmed, $10.50 and up; amazing values; cloth coats, $10.75 and up; the market's best buy; come up. Cohen & Whellan, 48 West 20th.

COATS—Newest fashions and fabrics from $10.75-$32.50. "House of Bargains," Hurwits Bros., 122 West 26th.

COATS—Closing out balance of Spring sport coats at clean-up prices. Cohen-Edelman, 1,295 Broadway.

COATS—Silky plush, fur trimmed, from $9.50 and up; immediate delivery. Ulin Bros., 34 East 13th.

COATS AND SUITS—Newest Fall models; reasonably priced. Lee Hexter & Co., 114 West 29th.

COATS AND WRAPS—Velour and trictines at a sacrifice. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st.

COATS—Assorted, close out, cheap; ladies' and children's sizes. Nivel, 114 West 26th.

COATS (Winter)—Jobs, also discarded samples; close out. Alex Kogut, 40 West 27th.

COATS—Big job in Winter coats, to close out, 36-inch, 54 and 56 bust. Chelsea 2091.

COATS—Good lot Bolivia Fall coats, wraps; close out. Newman, 135 West 27th.

COATS—400 Winter coats at $6.75. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS—Closing out, for the Fall. 27 West 24th. Watkins 8276.

CONTRACTOR has woolen and cotton dresses to close out at a sacrifice; also cassimeres. 1,337 W. 20th.

CREPE DE CHINES, Crepe Meteors—60 colors; charmeuse, heavy crepes, crepe satins, wash satins, shirtings, poplins; immediate delivery; below manufacturing cost; export trade solicited. M. Marks Co., 384 4th Av., Madison Square 7200.

CREPE DE CHINE—Our own make; good construction; greige or finished. Knickerbocker Ribbon Company, 456 4th Av., New York City.

CREPE DE CHINE—8-thread georgette 8x3, all colors, low prices. Banner Fabrics, 27 West 24th.

CREPE DE CHINE—Flesh, pink, rose, burnt orange and scarlet, 87½c., 7% off cash. Watkins 8079.

CREPE DE CHINE—All colors, below market price. 37 West 28th, ninth floor.

CREPE DE CHINE—Three thread, reasonable, for cash. Madison Square 7941.

DRESSES—5,000 slipovers for immediate delivery; 8 styles, sizes 16-44; colors copen, rose, orchid, navy, leather and green, at $2 regular; terms. Nagle & Co., 34 West 28th. Chelsea 3680.

DRESSES—Biggest values ever shown; snappy styles; satins, charmeuse, serges, tricotines, $5-$9.75. Loeb-Nussbaum, 119 West 23d.

DRESSES—Contractor has quantity of crepe back satin, charmeuse, poiret twill and tricotine dresses to close out. 205 Lexington Av., 1st floor.

DRESSES—1,000 canton crepe of the better kind, plain and beaded and embroidered; a wonderful selection; to close out at a sacrifice. C 206 Times.

DRESSES, cotton, of the better kind and makes, to close out; imported dotted Swisses, voiles and gingham. Murray Hill 9885, 3d floor, 31 East 32d.

DRESSES—Big sacrifice in cotton dresses as a clean-up; also showing a most wonderful line in most selection materials. Levy & Deutsch, 39 West 29th.

DRESSES—Voiles, sacrifice; 200 tailored georgettes crepes, satin and organdy dresses to quick buyer. Brown & Yolles, 158 Madison Av.

DRESSES—600 silk dresses, five different styles to close out at rock bottom prices. Simmont & Hoffman, 154 West 31st. Watkins 8690.

DRESSES—Better grade, imported, domestic gingham, dotted Swiss, regulars, stouts; immediate delivery. Quickner, 49 West 27th.

DRESSES—Attractive styles in large quantities at sacrifice prices; Canton crepe, crepe de chine, checked ginghams, crepe back satins, special, close out to quantity buyers at 50 per cent. reductions. Crescent Dress Shop, 412 West 28th.

DRESSES—500 Canton crepe, for immediate delivery; also 300 silk gulmpes; all of these are made up in late season and Fall styles; prices are low enough to satisfy every buyer. Miller & Gilman, 148 West 23d St.

DRESSES—We muser make room for our Fall line, which is now ready, so our red checked ginghams, voiles, organdies and silk dresses must go at greatly reduced prices. Weingarten Bros. & Co., 145 West 30th.

DRESSES—Jumper dresses in ramie linen, $16 per dozen; canton crepe and tricotines, in several chic styles, $10.75 up, for immediate shipment. Goldblatt & Schaffer, 130 West 29th. Chelsea 3200. Watkins 5762.

DRESSES—Closing out balance of our Summer stock, cottons and silks, wonderful styles and values for July sales; come up and pick them off the racks. Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co., 27 West 20th.

DRESSES AND GUIMPES—10,000 assorted styles, materials, colors, at sacrifice; also 1,000 heavily beaded georgettes, good assortment at $5.75; buy while they last. Pan-American, 15 West 21st.

DRESSES—4,000 cottons, selected styles, all shades, to close out at sacrifice; also cottons, satins, remarkable low prices; special reductions to quantity buyers. Kaufman Brothers, 122 West 26th.

DRESSES—You, too, will fall for our Fall line dresses all materials at $8.75 to $22.75; see these wonderful values in our showroom or send for samples. M. Kirschner & Sons, 14 East 33d.

DRESSES—Stout and maternity, 100 voiles and ginghams, final close out for this season; Fall line now ready for your inspection; popular priced stouts. Liman Dress Co., 38 East 38d.

DRESSES—2,000 cotton dresses, selected styles, on racks for immediate delivery; ginghams, organdies, voiles and linens; prices $3.75 upward. Rain Dress, 36 West 32d.

DRESSES—Closing out entire stock of Swiss organdies, taffetas, satin and printed georgettes at big sacrifice; take advantage don't delay. I. Frank & Son, 6 West 32d.

DRESSES—Will close out 500 silk, satin and cotton dresses at a big sacrifice; wonderful opportunity Commercial Outfitting Co., 27 East Broadway. 9470 Orchard.

DRESSES—Jobs fall styles; satins, charmeuse, tricotines, jerseys; also guimpes, skirts, at your own price. 16 West 31st, 1st floor.

DRESSES—Sacrificing all gingham and voile dresses; stylish stouts and regular sizes; just what you need for special sales. Kailah & Co., 120 West 27th.

DRESSES—Beautiful styles, made in American tricotine, poiret twill, French serges; biggest values ever shown; don't fail to see them. Pome Dress, 126 West 27th.

DRESSES—Canton crepes, crepe back satins, roshanara, unusual in styles, remarkably low prices. Mohawk Dress Co., 1,140 Broadway.

DRESSES—For early Fall business don't fail to see our special attractive dress at $7.75. Schiffli Embroidered, $6 up; Canton crepe, charmeuse, with beaded embroidery, very attractive styles. $10.75; jobs to close. Feinberg, 45 W. 34th.

DRESSES—Attractive styles in large quantities at sacrifice prices; Canton crepe, crepe de chine, checked ginghams, crepe back satins, special, close out to quantity buyers at 50 per cent. reductions. Crescent Dress Shop, 412 West 28th.

DRESSES—500 Canton crepe, for immediate delivery; also 300 silk guimpes; all of these are made up in late season and Fall styles; prices are low enough to satisfy every buyer. Miller & Gilman, 148 West 23d St.

DRESSES—We muser make room for our Fall line, which is now ready, so our red checked ginghams, voiles, organdies and silk dresses must go at greatly reduced prices. Weingarten Bros. & Co., 145 West 30th.

DRESSES—Jumper dresses in ramie linen, $16 per dozen; canton crepe and tricotines, in several chic styles, $10.75 up, for immediate shipment. Goldblatt & Schaffer, 130 West 29th. Chelsea 3200. Watkins 5762.

DRESSES—Closing out balance of our Summer stock, cottons and silks, wonderful styles and values for July sales; come up and pick them off the racks. Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co., 27 West 20th.

DRESSES AND GUIMPES—10,000 assorted styles, materials, colors, at sacrifice; also 1,000 heavily beaded georgettes, good assortment at $5.75; buy while they last. Pan-American, 15 West 21st.

DRESSES—4,000 cottons, selected styles, all shades, to close out at sacrifice; also cottons, satins, remarkable low prices; special reductions to quantity buyers. Kaufman Brothers, 122 West 26th.

DRESSES—You, too, will fall for our Fall line dresses all materials at $8.75 to $22.75; see these wonderful values in our showroom or send for samples. M. Kirschner & Sons, 14 East 33d.

DRESSES—Stout and maternity, 100 voiles and ginghams, final close out for this season; Fall line now ready for your inspection; popular priced stouts. Liman Dress Co., 38 East 38d.

DRESSES—2,000 cotton dresses, selected styles, on racks for immediate delivery; ginghams, organdies, voiles and linens; prices $3.75 upward. Rain Dress, 36 West 32d.

DRESSES—Closing out entire stock of Swiss organdies, taffetas, satin and printed georgettes at big sacrifice; take advantage don't delay. I. Frank & Son, 6 West 32d.

DRESSES—Will close out 500 silk, satin and cotton dresses at a big sacrifice; wonderful opportunity Commercial Outfitting Co., 27 East Broadway. 9470 Orchard.

DRESSES—Jobs fall styles; satins, charmeuse, tricotines, jerseys; also guimpes, skirts, at your own price. 16 West 31st, 1st floor.

DRESSES—Sacrificing all gingham and voile dresses; stylish stouts and regular sizes; just what you need for special sales. Kailah & Co., 120 West 27th.

DRESSES—Beautiful styles, made in American tricotine, poiret twill, French serges; biggest values ever shown; don't fail to see them. Pome Dress, 126 West 27th.

DRESSES—Canton crepes, crepe back satins, roshanara, unusual in styles, remarkably low prices. Mohawk Dress Co., 1,140 Broadway.

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DRESSES—Closing out entire stock of cotton dresses, including guimpes; here is an opportunity for a big run of cash, fresh merchandise fit for any first-class store to buy at a price; take a look at our early Fall dresses; a selection that cannot be duplicated here in materials, styles and prices. Tip Top Dress Co., 35 West 32d St. Watkins 9796.

DRESSES—Prices lower than ever before; wool serge, wool embroidered, $2.75; all wool serge, bonnas embroidered, tunic effect, $6.75; wool tricotine, Schiffli embroidered, $6 up; Canton crepe, charmeuse, with beaded embroidery, very attractive styles. $10.75; jobs to close. Feinberg, 45 W. 34th.

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EDGE ATTACKS BILL FOR FARMER RELIEF

Asserts $100,000,000 Corporation Would Put Government Further Into Business.

FEARS TAX AND PRICE RISE

Senators Norris and Simmons Defend It, Saying Situation Is Most Critical.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Norris bill, which provides for the creation of a $500,000,000 Federal corporation to help finance the export of American farm products, was denounced in the Senate this afternoon by Senator Edge of New Jersey, who asserted that if the bill is enacted it will "be a deliberate violation of the Republican pledge to the country to take Government out of private business."

Senator Reed of Missouri also expressed his disapproval of the measure, while Senators Norris and Simmons defended it on the ground that never in history was the agricultural situation so serious as at this time, and that the Government should leave nothing undone in the effort to help the farmers.

Senator Simmons said that it is impossible to overestimate the seriousness of the agricultural situation in North and South Carolina, and added that unless cotton goes up in price no man can foresee what the situation will be in the coming Winter. Senator Norris said that he was convinced of the truth of everything that the North Carolina Senator said, and declared that conditions in the Western agricultural States were just as alarming.

"If ever there was a deliberate violation of a party pledge to the people if is to be found in this bill," said Senator Edge. "The Republican Party promised to take the Government out of private business, and now it is proposed to plunge the Government still deeper into private business. It promised to lighten the taxpayer's burden, and now it proposes to increase this burden. The bill is a subsidy clothed in an 'emergency' cloak, and a subsidy is a plain subsidy, be it clad or naked.

"No man in this chamber entertains greater sympathy for the farmer than I do, but he must remember, and we must remember, that the only is sharing in the post-war depression and has no monopoly in economic suffering. Scores of other industries of every kind are suffering also, and it would be just as logical and fair to enact 'relief' legislation for the pill and porous plaster industry as for the producers of any other commodity.

"This legislation is unnecessary for at least two reasons. First, the 'emergency' for which it is designed will be past before it can become operative; second, in the War Finance Corporation and private export finance corporations ample agencies can be provided to handle the farmers' exports, as has been proved and is being proved daily. It may be that those corporations can be encouraged by further legislation, such, for instance, as a Government guarantee of foreign collateral for American loans, and perhaps in other ways, but the private corporations will be strangled when trade again settles down with the dutch of Government rivalry.

"And is the American taxpayer to have no consideration in all this legislation for the benefit of the favored classes? Some $100,000,000 must be provided in the end by the American taxpayer, now staggering under an unbearable burden, while the tax evader will dodge his fair share of the load by purchasing the tax-exempt securities to be issued by the proposed corporation."

As to the possible issue of $1,000,000,000 in bonds, Senator Edge said that the Government would be morally responsible for them, even though it might not actually guarantee them, and a guarantee would involve the crediting of income tax to that extent at 6 per cent. interest or more, and this would mean another $1,000,000,000. And on the plain economic side he said it would mean the raising of prices to the American consumer.

"And if the prices of the farmers' products are artificially raised above world prices, who in the world will buy these products?" he demanded. "True, much of the stuff may be placed in storage, but much will be in perishable goods, and the people who are 'the Government' must pay for the depreciation and the other losses.

"This bill is a subsidy, plain and simple—an iniquitous and indefensible subsidy—and by one has been more opposed to subsidies in the past than the farmers. Let us legislate for the masses and not the classes, and let us respect the law of supply and demand, even if we ignore the entire Decalogue."

Permanent and adequate relief from the prevailing depression, said Senator Edge, could best be obtained by revision of the tax laws, and this he urged without further delay.

DEFENDS FEDERAL RESERVE.

Gov. Harding Says Loans to Farmers Have Doubled in Past Year.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Vigorously defending the Federal Reserve Board's policy toward agricultural interests, Governor Harding, before the Senate Banking Committee today, gave official statistics to show that instead of curtailing farm loans, as charged by critics, the Federal Reserve system's advances on long-term loans virtually doubled during the past year.

"I deny the charges, so frequently made," said Governor Harding, "that the board has discriminated against agriculture. On the contrary, any discrimination has been in its favor. All criticism is not supported by the facts.

Governor Harding appeared before the committee to oppose a bill by Senator Kenyon, Republican, of Iowa, proposing enlargement of the board by appointment of an additional member representative of agriculture. This, Governor Harding said, the board was "decidedly of the opinion," would be "unwise, subversive and class legislation."

AFTER REALTY SHARPERS.

Magistrate Mancuso Chosen to Hear Complaints of Fraud.

Acting Chief City Magistrate McGeehan announced yesterday that Magistrate Francis X. Mancuso had been chosen to hear complaints of fraud against certain real estate operators in the sale of small properties in New Jersey and Long Island.

Chief Assistant District Attorney Banta requested the designation of a magistrate to hear the complaints, saying that hundreds of poor persons had been victimized by real estate sharpers when they bought lots on the instalment plan. Magistrate Mancuso will set the date for beginning the hearings at a conference today with Mr. Banton and other officials in the Yorkville Court this morning.

Apartment Sales.

Charles Kimmelman sold to Joseph Brana, the operator, the Alta Vista, 590 West 179th Street, corner St. Nicholas Avenue, a six-story elevator apartment, 50 by 100, held at $225,000.

The same owner sold to Irving Judas, the six-story apartments at 3,100 and 3,115 Broadway, being 100 by 70 and valued at $275,000 each.

Simon Levering sold the Kingsdale Apartments, 721 to 723 West 187th Street, to Theodore Freideberg to I. Ginsberg.

The Bulck Realty Corporation sold to the Varian Holding Company 461 to 463 Edgecombe Avenue, a six-story apartment, on lot 80.9 by 140.3 by irregular.

The Joint-Ownership Construction Company caused title to be vested in 136 East Sixty-seven Street, Inc. to the plot on East Sixty-seventh Street between Lexington and Third Avenues, 150 by 100, formerly the property of the Chaplin Home for the Aged and Infirm. The construction company will erect for the purchaser a five-story elevator apartment.

Scherman & Kirschner resold for Hayman Derman the five-story flat at 71 East 106th Street on a plot 25 by 100 to Jacob Wiener.

THE BRONX MARKET.

$600,000 Apartment for Grand Concourse to House 150 Families.

Accommodations for approximately 150 families will be provided through an apartment operation to be started immediately in the west Bronx adjacent to the Grand Concourse and to involve about $600,000. The undertaking comes as the result of the sale of the plot of more than twelve lots on the west side of Sheridan Avenue, between 167th and 168th Streets, and having a frontage of 308 feet, with a depth of 100 feet.

The property was sold by the Plough & Fox Company to Tosti Baroni, who will proceed immediately with work on three five-story high-class apartment houses. They will be modern in every respect and each house will occupy a plot 103x100 and have accommodations for forty-eight families. The property is located one block east of the Concourse and is in a section that has found favor with builders since the advent of rapid transit through the west Bronx.

Samuel Bremer bought from Thomas F. Ahearn the southwest corner of Morris Avenue and 181st Street, a plot of eight lots, fronting 142 feet on Morris Avenue by 114 feet on 181st Street. Ferdinand Kramer and J. N. Osorio were the brokers.

E. Osborne Smith sold for Realty Managers, Inc., Frank Begriech, President, the northeast corner of Burnside Avenue and Creston Avenue, and six lots on the west side of Grand Concourse, 149 feet north of Burnside Avenue, to Wehat Realty Company. This plot was resold through the same brokers to Bren-Sam Realty Corporation, Samuel Brenner, President.

Roseff Building Corporation, Samuel Roseff, President, sold premises, 2,416 Webster Avenue, to Michael Breen.

The same broker sold for Genevra Prato the three-story, three-family dwelling at 2,021 Morris Avenue, to a customer for occupancy.

S. Friedenberg bought of a client of Henry D. Patton the corner plot of five lots on the southwest corner of 198th Street and Valentine Avenue. McLernon Brothers were the brokers. The same broker bought through B. H. Weisker from Albert H. Harris the five lots on the west side of Andrews Avenue, between 183d Street and Fordham Road. Mr. Friedenberg was represented by Max Miller.

J. Clarence Davies sold for Annie Rosenthal to A. Liebman, 1,219 Tinton Avenue, south of 169th Street, a three-family house on lot 20 by 110.

Brookyn Buyers.

Meister Builders, Inc., purchased from the Borough Hall Realty Company a plot 40 by 100, at the northeast corner of Eighticth Street and Twelfth Avenue; a plot 100 by 100, at the northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street; a plot 260 by 100, on the northeasterly side of Seventy-sixth Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Avenues; a plot 200 by 100, on the southeast corner of Seventy-fifth Street and Twelfth Avenue; a plot 100 by 100, on the southwesterly side of Seventy-fifth Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Avenues; a plot 80 by 100, on the northwesterly side of Eleventh Avenue, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth Streets, and a plot 60 by 100 irregular, on Eightieth Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues.

The Bulkley & Horton Company sold 192 Buffalo Avenue, between Prospect Avenue and Park Place, a two-story dwelling, on a lot 15.8 by 100, for the estate of Mary Howett to a client for investment.

The F. C. Sauter Agency sold the two-story dwelling at 2565 Twenty-second Street, for the White estate to a client for occupancy.

William P. Jones sold for Bertha Kejel to an investor the plot 70 by 200, on East Seventh to East Eighth Streets, between Avenue M and Skidmore Avenue.

HARLEM BLOCK FRONT IN $6,500,000 LEASE

United Cigar Stores Company Turns Over Valuable Corners to a New Syndicate.

A 66-YEAR-TERM LEASE

Lessees May Erect a Theatre on One Portion of Property and Rebuild Balance.

At an aggregate rental of close to $6,000,000, the United Cigar Stores Company has leased, for a term of sixty-six years, to a syndicate headed by Louis Sperling, represented by S. Isaacs, attorney, the fourteen two, three, four and five story buildings covering the entire block front on the west side of Lenox Avenue, from 124th to 125th Streets.

The property is known as the Eisleben apartments, which occupies the southwest corner of 125th Street and Lenox Avenue and is known as 106 and 110 West 125th Street. This structure is one of the oldest apartment houses of the better kind in Harlem, and the ground floor is occupied at present by the Columbia Trust Company and other stores. The balance of the property included in the lease is known as 107 and 109 West 124th Street and 281 to 293 Lenox Avenue.

The annual rent to be paid by the lessees is about $90,000, which, with improvements called for in the transaction, will bring the aggregate amount for the term up to about $6,500,000.

The new lessees contemplate extensive improvements, and may erect a theatre on the 124th Street end of the property, which is directly in front of the Lenox Avenue subway express station at 125th Street. This is one of the busiest corners on 125th Street.

There has been considerable activity in the 125th Street section of Harlem during the last six months, the present transaction being one of three important deals closed through the same brokers.

The first was the northeast corner of 125th Street and Lenox Avenue to the Krim Realty Company, which erected a new business building on the plot, now fully tenanted.

This transaction, according to Walter Barnett, aggregated about $2,000,000.

About two weeks ago the property of the Eugene Higgins estate on the south side of 125th Street, between Eighth and St. Nicholas Avenue, 100 by 200 feet, on which are some old business buildings and residences, now on short leases, was leased at an aggregate rental of $4,750,000.

The new lessees contemplate razing the old buildings at the expiration of the leases and improving the site with a large business building, possibly with a theatre on the 124th Street end.

New Theatre for Rockaway Park.

The Rockaway Park Realty Company sold for Josephine Leipold the property on Beach 116th Street, running through to Beach 117th Street, near the boardwalk, comprising 12 lots, to Alexander Cohen and Alexander Nova, who will erect a theatre.

BENNETT ESTATE SALE.

A Total of $287,282 Obtained at Auction for Yonkers Property.

A total of $287,282 was obtained for the sale of the James Gordon Bennett property in the Dunwoodie section of Yonkers.

The sale was started Saturday by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, and concluded yesterday.

A total of 1,413 lots was disposed of for an average of about $204 per lot.

The late Mr. Bennett's will provided that his residuary estate should go to found the "James Gordon Bennett Memorial Home for New York Journalists," for the purpose of aiding journalists who may be unable to care for themselves or need a home or aid. In order to carry out the directions in Mr. Bennett's will, Mr. Day was instructed by the executors, Rodman Wanamaker and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, to sell the entire property at public auction to the highest bidder, regardless of price.

After the sale Mr. Day said: "The James Gordon Bennett estate sale was a remarkable demonstration of the present purchasing power for vacant lots. In two sessions I sold 1,413 lots, which means that what has always been a dormant tract under one ownership has now passed into the hands of many, and new homes and other improvements are bound to result."

The northeast corner of Yonkers Avenue and Seminary Avenue sold for $4,400, while the northwest corner of Yonkers Avenue and Page Avenue brought $3,700. Inside lots on Yonkers Avenue, between Seminary and Page Avenues, brought $750 each. The southeast corner of Yonkers Avenue and Boone Place was purchased for $2,600, and the southwest corner, directly opposite, brought $2,750. One block to the east on Yonkers Avenue, inside lots sold as high as $1,050 each.

There was keen competitive bidding for not only Yonkers Avenue lots, but also for those on Central Avenue and in the section adjoining to the west. The southwest corner of Central Avenue and Otsego Street was sold for $750, and adjoining inside lots to the south brought $475 each.

A plot of seventeen lots, running through from Brewster to Burtis Avenue, was sold for $5,100, an average of $300 per lot; and Edmston Avenue lots brought $100 each. Lots on Burtis Avenue and on Mile Square Road, west of Orchard Place, brought $75 each.

Manhattan Dwelling Sales.

Daniel H. Jackson bought from the estate of Charles D. Hammond 115 West Seventy-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100, held at $35,000.

William Cruikshank's Sons were the brokers and Goldsmith & Rosenthal represented the buyer.

The Merit Realty Corporation purchased from the Lillian Dana Carr estate, represented by Cannon & Cannon, the three-story dwelling on the southeast corner of Eighteenth Street and Ninth Avenue, on a plot 26 by 61. The broker was C. C. Dickinson.

Leon S. Altmayer and Douglas L. Elliman & Co. sold for K. Koestin the three-story private house at 1,150 Park Avenue, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third Streets, on a lot 18 by 88.

The Cusack Company sold 509 West 152d Street, a three-story dwelling, held at $14,000.

Pepe & Brother sold for Charles W. Knight to a client the three-story brick dwelling, on a lot 20 by 95, at 238 West Eleventh Street.

Long Island Deals.

The Halleran Agency sold for Robert W. Parsons to Samuel G. Thomson the vacant plot 150 by 150 feet on the southwest corner of Percy and Washington Streets, Flushing.

Thomas O'Connell sold the Ralph P. Barnett house on North Drive, Kensington, Great Neck, to C. Campbell, held at $40,000.

$500,000 GARAGE LEASE.

Old Car Barns in Third Avenue to Be Altered.

The old car barns of the Third Avenue Railway Company at 407 West 129th Street, east of Amsterdam Avenue, have been leased by the West 129th Street Building Corporation, which recently altered the property into a garage. The lessee, the New Amsterdam Garage, Inc., will pay an aggregate rental of more than $500,000 during the lease, which will run for a term of years. The property consists of a one-story building and fronts 155.11 feet on 129th Street and 150 feet on 130th Street. It has a total depth of 198.8 feet. Morris Barkowitz, as attorney, represented the lessor and David D. Deutsch acted for the lessee.

The West 129th Street Building Corporation secured possession of the property last October, at which time it arranged for a twenty-one year lease with the railroad officials.

Commercial Leases.

Adams & Co. leased for E. Hicks Herrick, trustee, the six-story building at 16 East Twenty-third Street, opposite Madison Square, to the Domestic Lunch Corporation, for a term of twenty-one years, at an aggregate net rental of approximately $250,000. Albert B. Ashforth represented the owners of the property.

The Eugene J. Busher Company leased for a term for Marie Biechner the three-story house and store at 2,984 Third Avenue to Gustav Krist, who will occupy for a millinery store.

The Mouquin Restaurant and Wine Company leased 466, 468 and 470 West Broadway, running through from West Broadway to Thompson Street.

Erect Two Harlem Garages.

The A. B. Community Garages bought for improvement with a garage the plot of fifteen lots measuring 375 by 100 on the south side of 146th Street, 100 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

Loewenfield & Prager sold to the 19 West 140th Street Corporation the plot 175 by 100, on the north side of 145th Street, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for improvement with a one-story garage.

Building Plans Filed.

Park Av, e s, 201.50 ft s of 169th St, 1-story brick garage, 50x150; Samuel Rubin, 1,060 Finlay Av, owner; Chas. Schaefer Jr., 394 East 150th St, architect; cost $15,000.

Otis Av, e s, 125 ft e of Tremont Av, 2-story frame dwelling, 18x50; Mrs. Philip R. Fortsch, 1,836 Holland Av, owner; Philip R. Fortsch, 1,836 Holland Av, architect; cost $7,000.

Tremont Av, e s, 35 ft s of Otis Av, 1-story frame dwelling, 26x24; Mrs. K. Pfeid, 1,180 East 178th St, owner; Philip R. Fortsch, 1,836 Holland Av, architect; cost $5,000.

Eastern Boulevard, s s, 55 ft e of Edison Av, 2-story frame dwelling, 28x28; David Shierh, 2,330 Quimby Av, owner; Harold J. Hewitt, 2,119 Globe Av, architect; cost $6,000.

Alterations.

5th Av, 306, to a 4-story factory; A. Feigelman, premises, owner; M. Whitsman, architect; cost $10,000.

63d St, 151 and 153 East, to a 3-story dwelling; C. D. Dillingham, premises, owner; J. E. Casale, 128 East 58th St, architect; cost $20,000.

Lexington Av, n e corner 51st St, to a 3-story dwelling, &c.; Ambrose estate, 10 East 42d St, owner; C. F. Peck, 7 East 42d St, architect; cost $25,000.

Auction Results.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

1st Av, 340, s e corner of 20th St, five-story tenement and stores, 23x96; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Michael Maier et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; due, $21,021.37; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

Broadway-233d St, through to 234th St and Putnam Av, vacant, 363.10x209.8x177.5x irregular; also Albany Road, w s and West 235d St, vacant, 147.6x321.8x irregular; Putnam Av, w s, 325.5x214x irregular; Edward Severin Clark against William B. Denison et al.; Ver Planck & Prince, attorneys; amount due, $113,296.15; taxes, &c., $35,807.61; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

LOFT BUILDINGS.

Penn Zone Gets $400,000 Structure —Sixteenth Street Deal.

Henry Shapiro & Co. sold to Samuel Kaufman for the estate of G. Y. N. Baldwin, represented by Baldwin & May, the two four-story buildings at 470-2 Seventh Avenue, near Thirty-fifth Street, and covering a plot of approximately 40 by 100.

The purchaser contemplates the erection of an eight to twelve story fireproof loft structure, work on which will be started within the next three months. The entire transaction will involve approximately $400,000. Henry Shapiro & Co. have been appointed agents of the new building.

The ten-story loft building at 53 West Sixteenth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, was sold by Jerome C. and Mortimer G. Mayer to August J. Grenet. The structure stands on a plot 30 by 92 and was held at $175,000. It rents for approximately $35,000 annually and is fully tenanted. Byrne & Bowman were the brokers in the transaction, Weschler & Kohn, attorneys, representing J. C. and M. G. Mayer, and Thomas J. Brady acting for the buyer. The sellers purchased the property a year and a half ago.

Buying in Queens.

The Rickert-Brown Realty Company, sold to F. Gmeiner, a two-story and basement Colonial tapestry brick dwelling on Lawrence Street near Ditmars Avenue, Arleigh, for $11,500.

Dr. Robert E. Bowen, Professor of Zoology in Columbia University purchased the apartment at 82 Twenty-seventh Street, Jackson Heights, formerly owned by William T. Costen.

A. W. Fitzgibbons bought the apartment at 374 Twenty-fifth Street, Jackson Heights, formerly owned by A. B. Giles.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Money

WE WILL LEND

66⅔%

of the value on well located property in Manhattan or Bronx. Moderate Charges

Quinlan & Leland

Rector 6680. 31 Nassau St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

816 FIFTH AVENUE

22 ft. 6 in. front.

5-story American basement dwelling.

17 rooms, 6 baths; Elevator, electric light.

Possession Oct. 1st, possibly sooner.

Reasonable rent.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 B'way.

FOR SALE

An American Basement House

258 West 91 St.

12 rooms, 4 baths; perfect condition; easy terms. Apply

SHARP & CO., 2489 Broadway OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OSSNER & BROWN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, July 20, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 58 Greene Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of trustee's right, title and interest in and to the unexpired term of the lease of the premises formerly occupied by the bankrupt at 106 Reade Street.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Trustee.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Trustee, 299 Broadway, New York.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy, 2 Rector Street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of B. F. G. HAT & CAP CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, August 1, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 58 Greene Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hats, caps, sewing machines, button machines, motor grinding machines, desks, chairs, safe etc.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.
BERNARD BERENBAUM, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of E. BAUCHWITZ CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, July 20, 1921, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 432 E. 73d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fur dressers, dyers, machines, fixtures, etc.

JULIAN HARTRIDGE, Receiver.
SILVER & MOSKOWITZ, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of REGAL MEN'S SHOP, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, July 20, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 620 8th Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's furnishings, fixtures, etc.

MORRIS FRANK, Receiver.
S. GOODMAN, Attorney for Receiver, 130 West 42d St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BREWER BAG CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, August 2, 1921, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 76 Pearl Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of burlap bags, burlap, office furniture, fixtures, etc.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.
SILVER & MOSKOWITZ, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—BAKU CONSOLIDATED OILFIELDS, LIMITED, of 48 Cannon Street, London, a British Company, Hereby Declares that the undermentioned Companies controlled by it are the lawful owner of oilfields in Baku (Balakhany, Sabounchy, Romany, Bibi-Eibat) and other districts in the Caucasus, with the wells, machinery, buildings, plant and other property appertaining thereto, NAMELY—BAKU OILFIELDS CORPORATION, LIMITED; RUSSIAN PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD.; BAKU RUSSIAN PETROLEUM COMPANY (1908), LTD. All British Companies recognized and registered as such in Russia, and BIBI-EIBAT OIL COMPANY, LIMITED, a Company registered in Russia.

As soon as circumstances permit, these companies will resume the possession and active exploitation of their properties.

By order of the Board.
S. C. ROGERS, Secretary.
7th July, 1921.

OSSMAN JAMALL & SONS, LTD.,
16 Exchange Place, N. Y. C.

Notice is hereby given that in consequence of Mr. S. Manasseh's departure to India, the joint Power of Attorney hitherto vested in Messrs. S. Manasseh and S. H. Rizavi has been revoked as from July 19th, 1921, and henceforth Mr. S. H. Rizavi is duly authorized to conduct all busines in this country.

Dated July 15th, 1921.

CITATION.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.
No. 507. April Term, 1885.

ESTATE OF RACHEL BRIDFORT, DEC'D. TO THE HEIRS OR LEGATEES OF IDA CRASSOUS CUNNINGHAM:

Notice is hereby given that a citation has been awarded directed to show cause why the said adjudication of the account of Fidelity Trust Company, Trustee under the will of Rachel Bridport, and the schedule of distribution should not be opened and reviewed in so far as the award and direction to pay the one-eighth of the balance of principal and accrued income to Elise Sanderson or her personal representatives are concerned, and why such relief should not be given by the court as equity and justice may require.

Returnable the 9th day of September, A. D. 1921, at ten o'clock A. M.

HENRY REPPER BODINE & STOKES, Attorneys for petitioner.

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$6,500 cash secures title and occupancy now. Balance easy terms.

$70 monthly pays taxes, insurance, water and first mortgage interest.



16 big rooms, 3 tiled baths, fine billiard room, big open fireplace, wide concrete verandas; beautifully finished throughout; parquet floors; oak, old ivory and mahogany finish trim; fine tree-covered grounds and lawn; exclusive residential neighborhood; convenient to R. R. express station; nearly 600 ft. elevation; overlooking beautiful lakes and near golf and country clubs, schools, churches and markets; almost an acre of grounds. Two car garage included. Less than one hour by train to N. Y. City, via D., L. & W. R. R. Excellent commuting service. Bathing and boating rights run with the land. Ideal spot for year round living. Pictures and plans may be obtained from CURTIS SMITH, 165 Broadway, N. Y. City. Tel. 1470 Cortlandt. Suite 1312.

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Splendid 7 room bungalow, brand new, every modern improvement; select section, near depot; tiled bath. Price $8,250. Reasonable cash.

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28 minutes from Grand Central. Beautiful Chester Hill Park at Mt. Vernon, a section of fine homes on large plots of ground.

STUCCO HOUSE,

having wide centre entrance hall, large living room, opening on side porch which overlooks beautiful formal garden. Six bedrooms and two baths, steam heat, modern equipment. House about 6 years old.

Grounds 150x200.

Garage, chicken house, vegetable garden. Ideal Summer and Winter Home.

THE OWNER IS ANXIOUS TO SELL.

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An exclusive American plan hotel with an a la carte restaurant for motorists.

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For ADIRONDACK booklet address Geo. W. Ryan, Sec'y, Plattsburgh, N. Y. For MONTREAL-QUEBEC TOUR booklet address Tourists' Bureau of Montreal, 909 New Birks Bldg., Montreal, Canada.

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PUBLIC AUCTION

"EDGEWOOD," Great Barrington, Mass.
in the Berkshire Hills

A MILLION-DOLLAR ESTATE UNDER THE HAMMER

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1921

at 2 P. M., on the premises

Famous 8000-Acre Domain to Be Sold in Parcels

To settle an estate we are offering the former residence of the late Dr. F. S. Pearson of New York, one of the most notable, complete and extensive country establishments in America. The Manor House connotes the best traditions of New England architecture, and is so situated as to command wonderful panoramas of Berkshire scenery. Nearly 1,000 acres have been devoted to agriculture and stock raising. This estate, situated adjacent to Stockbridge, Lee and Lenox, was created about 16 years ago, and is today in most excellent condition, ready for immediate occupancy.

PARCEL No. 1—The Manor House is a 3½-story structure in the shape of the letter L, facing west and south. Principal features are the Elizabethan music room, with its $70,000 Aeolian organ and an escalade the exact replica of the celebrated staircase of the Prince Albert and Victoria Museum. The library is in mahogany. The living room, dining room, den and south hall are finished in quartered oak. There are 16 master's chambers, with 8 tiled baths, 4 servants' rooms with bath. Ample and complete service quarters. There are approximately 526 acres accompanying the Manor House, with 3 acres of lawns, 5 miles of drives and riding trails, 2 acres of terraced flower gardens with Italian statuary, overlooking the lake; tennis courts, conservatories; horse stable, dairy barn, creamery, sheep barns, help's apartments, superintendent's house, gardener's and poultryman's houses, 4-car garage, machine shop, coach barn and poultry houses. Plum, apple, grape, raspberry and blackberry plantings to the extent of 12 acres and vegetable gardens. Stock and machinery sufficient for maintenance. Terms: Parcel No. 1—Manor House and 526 acres, $15,000 deposit.

PARCEL No. 2—Tobey Farm, 225 acres, one mile west of the main tract. Highly productive dairy, sheep and truck farm, with 27 acres apple orchard in full bearing and 7-acre plot cultivated for intensive truck gardening. Original farm house and tenant house; modern cow barn, 50 head capacity; 2 sheep barns and necessary outbuildings. Sale includes work horses, cattle and sheep, farm machinery, tractor and 1-ton truck. Crops in cultivation. Terms: Parcel No. 2—Tobey Farm, 225 acres, $3,000 deposit.

PARCEL No. 3—Baker Farm of 112 acres. Terms, $2,000 deposit.

PARCEL No. 4—Turner Tymerson Farm of 102 acres. Terms, $1,000 deposit.

PARCEL No. 5—Austerlitz Tract of 5,000 acres. Terms, $6,000 deposit.

50 per cent. of purchase price can remain on 2-year mortgage at 6 per cent. Sale regardless of weather conditions. Fifteen days for examination of title. All sales to be held in the Manor House music room. Papers to pass at the Berkshire Southern District Registry of Deeds. Auction of Manor House furnishings occurs immediately following real estate sales. Furnishings include antique chests, oil paintings, dining room suite, rugs, bedroom furniture, portieres, linen, etc. 25 per cent. of purchase price on furnishings must be paid at time of striking off. Great Barrington is 4½ hours by train from New York. A note under your own heading will bring an illustrated booklet of Edgewood to you. Further particulars and permit to view from

D. Bradlee Rich & Co., Auctioneers

Main 3977 — 262 Washington St. — Boston, Mass.

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3 DAY AUCTION SALE

Friday, July 22d, 8 P. M. Saturday, July 23d, 2 and 8 P. M. Monday, July 25th, 2:30 and 8 P. M.

200 CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS 200
KANOUSE FARM
Located on Lathrop Ave., Near the Firemen's Home
BOONTON, N. J.
In the Heart of

Will be sold on premises. Rain or shine. In large electrically lighted tent.

Also 2 BEAUTIFUL DWELLINGS—2
513 Lathrop Ave., Boonton, on the property, all impts., 14 rooms, together with 6 lots worth $15,000. On the premises Saturday, July 23d, at 3 P. M.
432 Roekaway Ave., Boonton, 12-room stucco house, all impts., plot 100x200, worth $27,000, on the premises Saturday, July 23d, 2:30 P. M. Both will be sold for whatever they bring at ABSOLUTE AUCTION.
Perfect Title. Easy Terms.
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10,000 Sq. Ft. Will Divide. Good Light.
MODERATE RENTALS.
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Small Loft to Let
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5 STORY BUILDING
43 x 100
Adapted for Club
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PER ANNUM
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Tenant Will Give Over Lease
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Large space, Kitchen, etc.
Right man can get favorable consideration, including free rent.
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5-Story Building
20 x 80
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Clear Light Loft to Let
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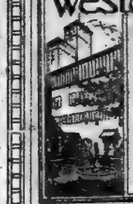
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2 to 14 rooms, 1 to 4 baths
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Furnished. Unfurnished
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A real home for business men in Times Square. Hotel Service rendered which takes care of every want.
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6 & 7 Rooms
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12 ROOMS
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Exceptional Size
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Modern House—Full Service
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Near Plaza Hotel, Clubs and the centre of exclusiveness.
2, 3 & 4 rooms & baths
All modern conveniences.
3 elevators.
Apply to Manager on premises.

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10 rooms, 2 baths, $3,000-$3,750.
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130 CLAREMONT AVE.
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Apply to Superintendents or
LOUIS SCHLECHTER,
Riverside 1070. 2,561 Broadway.

Hotel Peter Stuyvesant
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Suites now being shown for rental UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED
1 Room and Bath, $900 up
2 Rooms and Bath, $1600 up
3 Rooms and Bath, $2200 up
Or as many as desired.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
WM. F. INGOLD, MANAGER

94TH ST., 314-321 WEST
High-Class Elevator Apartment.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE
6 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS WITH BATH $1500
4 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS WITH BATH $1200
Immediate Possession.

12TH ST, NEAR 5TH AVE.

31-33 WEST, "ARDEA" ELEVATOR APARTMENT; AN UNUSUAL SUITE OF 7 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH; MODERN; EXCELLENT SERVICE; $3,300 PER ANNUM; POSSESSION SEPT. 1. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

10TH ST., 31 WEST
Exclusive house; 7 very large rooms, bath, heat, electricity; $2,400. Superintendent on premises.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

6 rooms, bath; servant toilet, latest improvements, fireproof apartment, subway corner; Aug. 1st, 1921. W. J. Brunt, N. W. corner 142d St. and Broadway. Real Estate Office.

Unfurnished—East Side.

375
Park Ave.
Several Attractive
Apartments
From Oct. 1st.
Apply on Premises.

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SPECIAL FUNDS MORTGAGE MONEY for Manhattan and Bronx real estate.
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SECOND MORTGAGE of $30,000 desired for 2 years on corner property in best business location; principals only. Room 819, 261 Broadway.

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CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

WEST 88TH ST.—Few doors from Drive, 12 rooms, 3 baths, electricity, parquet; perfect condition; owner leaving city will sacrifice at $35,000; worth $45,000. Coughlan & Co., 200 West 72d.

4-STORY AND BASEMENT, in lower 30s, also 18x102, 14 rooms, 4 baths, parquet floors; near subway and "L" stations; suitable for rooming; must be sold this week at a sacrifice. Coughlan & Co., 200 W. 72d.

A SMALL HOUSE, 9 rooms and bath, in Greenwich Village, can be purchased on easy terms, at a price of $7,500. Williams-Dexter Co., Inc., 73 Greenwich Av. Chelsea 8096.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
A fine residence in Washington Square section, 13 rooms, 2 baths, good condition. Apply Williams-Dexter Co., Inc., 73 Greenwich Av. Chelsea 8096.

ESTATE BARGAIN!
Very handsome dwelling, seventies; every modern improvement; $45,000; unusual opportunity for physician; no brokers. Attorney, X 2015 Times Annex.

EXCEPTIONAL—21-foot four-story extension and basement residence, in mid upper 70s; owner leaving city, no reasonable offer refused; immediate possession. James P. Walden, 624 Longacre Building. Bryant 3840.

RESIDENCE lease, 11 rooms, 3 baths, butler's pantry, laundry; electric light, parquet floors; prime neighborhood, between West End and Riverside Drive; only $325 month; sailing 29th Europe. C 172 Times.

FOR SALE, or on long term lease, between 34th and 40th Sts., plot 45x98, four and five story buildings, lease until May 1922. WRITE L. K., Room 852, 1,328 Broadway, N. Y. City.

100TH ST., 5th and Lenox Av.—3-story and basement brownstone dwelling; size 18x100; 11 rooms, bath, electric lights, parquet flooring; terms to suit; possession October. Shaw, Rockwell & Sanford, 1 West 125th St.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

ST. NICHOLAS AVE.—Gravstone, swell front, 3 story and basement, 10 rooms, 2 baths, 8th Ave. busses pass door, near subway and L express station; possession Oct. 1st. J. K. Roddy, 45 E. 17th St., Room 706.

BARGAIN—25 East 116th St., thirty-foot double, with house; held since 1916; price $37,500. C. M. Folsom & Co., 300 West 129th St.

88TH, 313 WEST—4-story and basement, 12 rooms and 4 baths; all up-to-date improvements and ready for occupancy; price $40,000. S. L. PAKAS, 21 Park Row. Barclay 9755.

WEST END AV., 630 (Near 90th St.)—3½ story and basement, 19 by 100, $38,000, terms reasonable. Joseph H. Cohen, 27 Cedar St., Phone John 678.

NEAR PARK—3-story and basement, electricity, parquet floors, free and clear; must be sold; will sacrifice at $17,500; cash $3,000. Coughlan & Co., 200 West 72d.

FOR SALE—Corner elevator apartment house, plot 100x100, near West 145th St.; very easy terms. WRITE H. G., Room 852, 1,328 Broadway, N. Y. City.

94TH ST., 21 WEST—A beautiful 3-story dwelling, 10 rooms, 2 baths; price, $28,500; caretaker on premises. Telephone Barclay 9755. S. L. PAKAS, 21 Park Row.

LEXINGTON AV., near 123d—Three 3-story dwellings, 10 rooms each, $2,000 cash each; price low; possession. J. L. Van Sant, owner, 119 Nassau St.

APARTMENT HOUSE—32 Families, 166x100, modern, income $31,000. Practically new; wonderful bargain. Hines, 5 Columbus Circle.

FOUR COLD WATER, walk-up tenements, with stores; no vacancies; East 123th St., Manhattan; 70 per cent. can remain on mortgage. 25 94 Times.

TWELVE-ROOM brick house, stone porch; one or two families; good location; great sacrifice. 832 W. 187th St.

MADISON AVE.—5 story, basement; price $30,000; rent $4,136; cash $7,500; 50% investment. Wolfe, 290 Broadway. Worth 248.

DAYLIGHT FACTORY, 14,800 sq. ft.; Grand Central Terminal section; sell reasonable. Owner, Murray Hill 8687.

BARGAIN in the 70s, 4-story dwelling, electric light, 15 rooms, $97,000; terms, $5,000 cash. Telephone 224 Columbus.

90S. (near 5th Avenue)—High-class apartment, wonderful investment. 25% on $65,000 cash investment. Murray Hill 4630.

BARGAIN—One door from Central Park, 3 W. 86th St., 5 stores, American basement, fine condition, brokers protected.

18TH STREET, (near 2d Ave.)—Private house, rented in floors; price $22,000. Folsom & Barus, Inc., 127 E. 59th St.

LOFT and store building for sale; exceptional investment; price, $160,000; income, $32,000; cash, $45,000. Scobel, 110 West 40th.

INCOME properties, Manhattan, Bronx; bargains. Lewis H. May Company, 18 West 27th.

80'S (near Riverside)—Sacrifice, vacant house, 14 rooms, baths, $36,000. Bryant 6914.

78TH (West)—Rooming house, 19 rooms, five baths, electricity; rent $4,000; five years' lease; sell $4,500. Bryant 6914.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE

55 cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

MAMARONECK—Unusual circumstances permit us to offer a very substantially built home much below present reproducing cost; 8 large rooms and bath; $2,500 for renovations will put the house in first-class condition; nice surroundings and within short walk of depot; plot 75x100; tenant vacates Aug. 15; price $8,500. Telephone Murray Hill 9326. Chauncey B. Griffen & Co., 18 East 41st St.

BUILDING one year old; 4, 6 and 7 rooms; now rented until October for $125, $166 and $175; available under our plan of ownership for $75, $100 and $125, respectively; possession of one four and one six room apartment immediately. Burks Stone, Inc., Bronxville 1980-1.

I NEED CASH.
For a reasonable cash payment you can buy for less than cost a new house of eight rooms, three baths and garage, in one of the finest section of Westchester. For particulars Address Z 2432 Times Annex.

CRESTWOOD—Rent, new 6-room bungalow, 7-room stucco house, bath; all improvements; near station; each $125 month. Geo M. Canners, Crestwood, N. Y.

RENT—6-room house, new, all modern improvements; high class neighborhood; long lease; 20 minutes out; $100 month. Offenbach, 2,036 5th Av.

FINE UP-TO-DATE PROPERTY, with store; suitable for any business. Box 146, Hawthorne, N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE Dutch Colonial cottage, two acres; 2 baths, electricity, fruit; terms. P. O. Box 186, Katonah, N. Y.

BARGAIN—House 6 rooms, bath, all improvements, sleeping porch, $7,500; terms. Brown-Brown, Depot Square, Harrison, N. Y.

MT. VERNON—2-family, $11,000; improved; 50x100. T 1029 Times Harlem.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

KEW GARDENS.
HOUSES AND PLOTS.
Owned and controlled by the KEW GARDENS CORPORATION. The soundest values in high-class residential property.
EDGEWORTH SMITH, Inc., Sole Agents, 1 W. 34th St., Kew Gardens. Fitzroy, 5250. Richmond Hill 1718.

FOR SALE—Suburban home, 30 minutes from Flatbush Av. or Pennsylvania Station; plot 180x100; street on 3 sides; 12 rooms, 3 baths, toilets separate; wide porch; all modern conveniences; newly decorated; 2 car garage; would rent furnished subject to sale; shown by appointment only. M 751 Times Downtown.

SALE—At Stony Brook, L. I., 11 acres adjoining property of Stony Brook Association; well adapted for residential or subdivision purposes; high elevation; 700 feet frontage on main road; must be sold quickly; no reasonable offer refused. E. F. Luyens, 1,270 Broadway. Phone Pennsylvania 6894.

36 LOTS in one plot, fronting on Queens Boulevard, at Lowery St. Station, Corona subway, Long Island City; two transit lines; absolutely best real estate investment in Greater New York; 70% can remain on mortgage. Arthur A. Johnson, Queens Boulevard, Long Island City. Hunters Point 1394.

GREAT NECK, to rent, furnished or unfurnished, modern 7-room Colonial house, 4 large bedrooms, 1 bath, gas, electric light, combination coal and gas range, screen, occupancy Aug. 15; rent $200 furnished, $125 unfurnished. Phone 72M, or Box 57, Great Neck.

A REAL HOME—Dutch Colonial type, 6 rooms, bath, glass-enclosed porch, screened sleeping porch, open fireplace, parquet floors, steam heat, gas, electricity; at station, only 40 minutes out; a genuine opportunity. B 141 Times.

BUNGALOW, stucco, new, with extra depth for garage and garden; living room, open fireplace, kitchen range, tubs, 3 sleeping rooms, bath, laundry cellar; plot 100x120; location Long Island in the pines; full price $3,500; free, clear; bargain. Barclay 6136.

LONG BEACH—High-grade new house, new furnishings and garage for sale or rent; all improvements; 12 rooms, 3 baths; lot 50x100; on Broadway, one block from Nassau Hotel. Apply local agent or Room 819, 160 5th Av. Telephone Watkins 10107.

NEW TAX EXEMPT HOME.
Colonial, tiled kitchen and bath, steam heat, electricity, gas, parquet floors, near station, 30 mins. to N. Y., $8,250, first mortgage $4,250, balance easy terms. 95 L. Kingsley, 47 West 34th St. Fitzroy 6895.

MALVERNE, Long Island, opposite Pennsylvania Station—Beautiful home, 6 rooms; Duke Colonial type; all improvements, on plot of 50x100. Apply Jesse Oppenheim, 1,819 Broadway, Columbus 9788-9.

ISLIP—Commuter's home; 6 rooms, bath, all improvements, electric lights, gas and heat; south corner plot; fine garden, berries and fruit trees; 2-car garage; 5 blocks from station; price $5,000. Box 112, Islip, N. Y.

AT FREEPORT, L. I.—New Summer bungalow, 4 rooms and bath on plot 30x100. Price $3,250, on easy terms.
JOHN J. RANDALL COMPANY,
15 N. Long Beach Av., Freeport, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Corner, Douglas Manor; corner, 3 lots, Broadway, Flushing; 3 lots, Ingleside; corner, opposite park. East River Heights; reasonable. M 843 Times.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.—House, furnished, 8 rooms; modern; all improvements; from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1; fine neighborhood. B 860 Times Downtown.

HOLLIS TERRACE, L. I.—4 to 400 lots, special bargain; owners 16 yrs. in Cincinnati. Address W. M., 70 Orchard St., Jamaica. Phone Jamaica 1508.

BARGAIN in Arverne modern up-to-date ten-room house, 40x100; near station; immediate possession. Orchard 7491.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

HUDSON RIVER ESTATE,
80 acres, one-quarter mile on river; large house, cottage and extensive outbuildings; to close estate will sacrifice at $50,000; terms arranged. Ogden & Clarkson Corporation, 1 East 49th St.

ARDSLEY, N. Y.—Nine-room house; electric light, steam heat; good condition; 7 full city lots; 15 minutes' walk to station, 35 minutes from New York City; possession 15 days; beautiful country; by appointment. G 600 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN'S FARM, Orange County; 55 acres, brooks, electric lights, hot water, steam; $8,000 required; terms. M 943 Times.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—321 West 95th St., furnished or unfurnished, three-story and basement; parquet floors, two bath rooms, gas and electricity; $35,000 furnished, $32,000 without furniture; $20 a month mortgage for $14,500. For inspection every day from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—
Marble Hill—325th St. Subway.
MODERN DETACHED HOUSE; 9 ROOMS, 2 plots, facing 2 avenues; choice location; gardens, lawn, shrubbery; garage space.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; PRICE LOW. Phone Owner, Marble 3767R.

90'S (West)—Lease, rooming house, 15 rooms, three baths, $4,000. Bryant 6914.

WEST St. corner, six lots above Christopher St. Owner, 429 West 18th.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

BUILDERS—SPECULATORS.
Have 40 lots near Pelham Bay subway station; ripe for building one, two family houses; make liberal arrangements with live builder. Lewhewill Co., 347 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 9400.

BUILDER'S OPPORTUNITY.
Universally Av., near Tremont Av.
FREE AND CLEAR PLOT, 75x100.
Must be sold. Exchange considered.
HERMAN ABNS COMPANY, 505 5TH AV.

BARGAIN—Elegant 2-family corner, detached frame house, near subway; country-like, healthful location; $13,000, $3,000 down; balance easy payments. E 1237 Times Bronx.

PART of furnished cottage for rent, reasonable, to right party; near Van Cortland Park West. Phone Kingsbridge 938, before 8 A. M.

TO OWNERS OF LOTS.
We will design, build and finance home for you. Wyckoff Engineering Corp., Woolworth Bldg., N. Y. C.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

PRIVATE home in parklike surroundings, 2 blocks Sea Beach subway; 9 rooms and bath, open fireplace, large verandas; handsome exterior; 2 lots; fine shrubbery; large grape vine, 3 young fruit trees; a most desirable offering. Mason, 2,428 84th St., Brooklyn.

BIG SACRIFICE
2-FAMILY BRICK HOUSE
12 rooms up-to-date; all latest improvements; suitable for a professional man. Inquire Yeden's Center, 1708 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Glenmore 8783.

ATTRACTIVE house, 12 rooms, unusually arranged, Flatbush. Apply daily, 9-12 A. M., 5-8 P. M. 616 Beverly Road, near Ocean Parkway.

OCEAN PARKWAY—$1,800 down, balance arranged; bungalow type 6-room house; every improvement; sacrifice. Phone Coney Island 2224.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

City Property.

ADVICE cheerfully given for leasing, renting, managing and selling of your property; list your property with me and get results. Jesse Oppenheim, Gotham National Bank Building, 1,819 Broadway, Suite 315. Columbus 9788-9.

APARTMENT HOUSES, ALL KINDS, wanted on lease. We can lease for you quickly. Neptune Realty Company, 110 4th Av. Telephone Stuyvesant 3184.

REAL estate operator would advise client on prospective purchases of real estate. Address X. B., 176 Times.

LARGE apartment houses wanted for lease in Harlem or Bronx by reliable concern. J. Nagler, 1,545 1st Av.

OWNERS—Have clients with $10,000 to invest in new law apartment house. What have you? Brooks, 37 East 28th.

Country Property.

ADVICE cheerfully given for leasing, renting, managing and selling of your property; list your property with me and get results. Jesse Oppenheim, Gotham National Bank Building, 1,819 Broadway, Columbus 9788-9.

WANTED—6 or 8 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, by year; Westchester suburbs preferred; must be reasonable. Phone Schuyler 7316. Price.

EIGHT, nine room house, modern improvements; good locality; rent with option buying; Far Rockaway. Write F. B., 8,525 Broadway.

WOODMERE-CEDARHURST — RENT, UNFURNISHED, FOUR MASTER BEDROOMS, THREE BATHS, MODERN, THREE YEARS. K 697 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED—Suburban house, 8 to 10 rooms; large grounds; all improvements; immediate occupancy. B 104 Times.

FARMS.

New York State.

160 acres, mile to village, 10 room house, barns, 12 cows, 3 horses, implements, crops, $12,000, cash $4,000; good value.
Farm Service Bureau, 220 5th Av., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FARMS—All sizes, located in the potato belt. Clifford G. Brown, Cranberry Station, Middlesex County, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Rate 55 cents an agate line.

OFFICES,
GRAND CENTRAL ZONE,
Partitioned, Furnished or Unfurnished; Telephones.
BAUER, MILBANK & MOLLOY,
51 East 42d St. Murray Hill 1936.

"THE CENTRE OF BUSINESS"
ENTIRE 18TH FLOOR
1 WEST 34TH ST., CENTURY BLDG.
ALSO 550, 600 SQ. FT.; POSS. NOW.
Supt. on premises. Fitzroy 5899.

FOR DOCTORS AND DENTISTS
228 West 72d St.—Elevator building, 2 and 3 room suites; convenient to subway. Louis F. Dowdney, 247 West 72d St. Columbus 6446.

FOR RENT—Light sample room, 600 square feet, 727 St. James Building, 1,133 Broadway, corner 26th St.; present lessee will sublet to reliable concern at 30% less than present value.

SUBLET—Light loft, 40x100; good location; in connection will sell complete plant of 40 machine tables, with motor, cutting room, show room, office, &c.; reasonable; immediate occupancy. 80 West 15th St., 1st floor.

305 BROADWAY (cor. Duane St.)—Reasonable, furnished or unfurnished, high-class building; nicely furnished, telephone, connection, switchboard; 1,100 square feet; will divide. Apply Room 802. Tel. Worth 1814.

SMALL OFFICE.
Sublet to May 1, 1925; 330 square feet, in Hudson Terminal Building; possession Aug. 1; moderate rent. Wm. A. White & Sons, John 5700.

MODERN STORES, best business section, Jamaica Av., Jamaica, for sale or long-term lease; frontage to suit tenant. Inquire E. H. Matting, 30 Union Hall St. Phone Jamaica 4245.

DESIRABLE OFFICES.
5th Av. and Times Square section; large, small and in suites.
BILTMORE REALTY CORPORATION,
TIMES BUILDING, BRYANT 7788-1527.

48TH ST., 109 WEST.
The Shopping Centre of New York.
Very desirable, large parlor floor store, 20 feet show window; electric fixtures, telephone; possession; any high-class business.

LOFT, light, first floor, fronting Broadway; can be used for office or light manufacturing; reasonable rent. 1,283 Broadway, Room 3.

FOR RENT, THEATRE, 1,400 FEET, RELIABLE PARTY DESIRED. APPLY REALTY & THEATRE INVESTMENT CO., 1,545 BROADWAY, ROOM 409.

STORE and basement, 1,270 Lexington Av., NEAR 86TH ST. SUBWAY ENTRANCE. Possession Oct.

MERWIN BLOCK, 1 Madison Av.
LIGHT OFFICE, modern building, approximately 12x18; rent all or half, $65 and $90, respectively. R. S. Anderson, Room 502, 120 Liberty St.

BAKING PLANT FOR SALE.
Convenient location; lease 25 years; totals 4,500 sq. ft.; immediate possession.
AMES & CO., 25 WEST 31ST.

SACRIFICE.
2,200 feet best building Grand Central zone at half market value; quick action. M 867 Times.

OFFICE, furnished or unfurnished, 18x22, in high class office building facing 324 St. and Broadway. Room 802, 1,270 Broadway.

LOFTS, 5,000-7,000 SQUARE FEET.
100% sprinklered; Penn. garment section.
BILTMORE REALTY CORPORATION,
TIMES BUILDING, BRYANT 7788-1527.

COMFORTABLE OFFICE, DESK ROOM PHONE AND MAILING PRIVILEGES.
VERY REASONABLE RENTAL.
280 BROADWAY, ROOM 315, WORTH 7902

TWO connecting private offices off private hall in handsome suite, telephone; use of complete law library; stenographic and reception rooms. Room 811, 170 Broadway.

OPPOSITE HUDSON TERMINAL.
Very desirable large or private office, also desk room. 28 Cortlandt St., room 912. Phone 4150 Cortlandt.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FOR RETIRED POLICEMAN OR HOTEL MAN.
A furnished country home and business proposition combined (a choice surrey or motor road), which offers an extraordinary opportunity at $10,500; you must see it to appreciate what is offered at this price. Richard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row. Barclay 2936.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—New house, 90 acres, good, excellent water; 7 minutes' walk from Farmington depot, 10 minutes' ride by motor from Farmington centre; splendid chance. Address to Daniel Lyons, Farmington, Conn.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

HOMESEEKERS—Send for Virginia farm list. Dept. M, Emporia, Va.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT, NEW JERSEY, COMMUTING DISTANCE; OVER 100 ACRES; MODERN DWELLING; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; 10 BEDROOMS; FULLY FURNISHED; GARAGE; FARMER'S COTTAGE; WILL GIVE BY EXCHANGE; IMPROVEMENTS; COST $360,000; WILL TAKE $200,000; FREE AND CLEAR; CONSIDER LARGE APARTMENT HOUSE OR LOT; BUILDING WELL FINANCED. C. W. DUNN, 200 BROADWAY, N. Y.

900 ACRES, LONG ISLAND SOUND; FIVE MILES WATERFRONT; FINE FARM; IMPROVEMENT; PRICE $[illegible]; FREE AND CLEAR. C. W. DUNN, 200 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES—Sale or Let.

Westchester County.

9-ROOM house, all improvements; wonderful view river; completely furnished with fine mahogany; Steinway grand piano; silverware, linen; garden, garage, all kinds fruit; $75 lease; six minutes to station, 34 miles from city. Telephone 55 Croton-on-Hudson.

WHITE PLAINS—High-class furnished house, 4 rooms, bath, $700 for season. Parsell, 243 Main St. Phone 1241.

ON SOUND—Six-room house, hour commutation; immediate possession; three months, $110. Phone City Island 1215.

Long Island.

LONG BEACH—Seven-room apartment, furnished; minute from station; harbor. Phone Leonard, Rector 8030, or write L. P. O. Box 872, City Hall Station, New York.

FAR ROCKAWAY—Cottage, 10 rooms, furnished; splendid location. 67 Roanoke Av. Tel. Far Rockaway 1855.

New York State.

LAKE GEORGE—Summer home to let for month of August, 5 bedroo

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Rate 55 cents an agate line.

STORE, WITH SKYLIGHT, ABOUT 600 SQUARE FEET; RENT $800 PER YEAR. LARGE, LIGHT, AIRY ROOM, SUITABLE FOR STUDIO OR LIGHT MANUFACTURE; ALSO OFFICE; ABOUT 750 SQUARE FEET; RENT $900 PER YEAR. LARGE, AIRY ROOM, FOR LIVING OR BUSINESS; STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER, ELEVATOR. RENT $540 PER YEAR. BASEMENT SPACE, LINCOLN GROUND FLOOR SPACE, LINCOLN SQUARE ARCADE; ABOUT 1,600 SQUARE FEET; RENT $1,800 YEAR. APPLY ROOM 208, 1,947 BROADWAY. PHONE COLUMBUS 1866.

HIGHLY DESIRABLE OFFICE SPACE, APPROXIMATELY 2,300 SQUARE FEET, LOCATION NEARBY WALL AND BROAD; THIS OFFICE HAS BEEN RECENTLY FURNISHED WITH THE HIGHEST GRADE OF FIXTURES AND MAY BE RENTED FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED AT VERY REASONABLE RENTAL. LEASE FROM AUG. 1. 8 618 BROAD, DOWNTOWN.

MANUFACTURING LOFTS.
Nr. 4, 4128 sq. ft.; 50c sq. ft.
With 2 Motors, 6,000 sq. ft., 75c sq. ft.
West 13th St., 4,564 sq. ft.; 60c sq. ft.
West 19th St., 6,440 sq. ft.; 55 ft.
6th Av., 20th-21st Sts., 5,500 sq. ft., 90c ft.
West 28th St., 6,300 sq. ft.; 70c sq. ft.
West 30th St., 8,600 sq. ft.; 50c sq. ft.
Park Ter., B'klyn, 6,000 sq. ft. up, 50c ft.
MORRIS MOORE'S SONS,
Tel. Bryant 2377.

VALUABLE DEPTS. FOR RENT.
We will consider renting departments to responsible parties only, or entire seven-story and basement building, fully equipped with most modern fixtures, elevator service; in best business section on Union St.; immediate possession can be given. Apply to Mr. Cleaks, suite, dresses, furs and millinery, V 739 Times Downtown.

DESIRABLE office space on five years' lease, about 20x40 feet, suitable for any business, abundant north window light and skylight, 46th St., between Madison and 5th Avs. G 417 Times.

THE DESIRABLE CORNER TO LET FOR ANY PURPOSE, IN HEART OF BUSINESS SECTION, DOWNTOWN WEST SIDE. STORES AND BASEMENT, ABOUT 5,000 SQUARE FEET; VERY REASONABLE. INQUIRE FOSTER HOLDING CORP., INC., 725 OCEAN PARKWAY, BROOKLYN.

OFFICES, furnished and unfurnished; also store room, with telephone service, very reasonable. Apply 220 West 43d St., off Broadway.

FINE, 206 (corner Fulton St.)—Offices, large, small, furnished, unfurnished, light and airy, service, fronting Broadway; reasonable. Room 501.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
LOFT, PART OF FINE, LIGHT LOFT, MANUFACTURING, LOW RENT. 511 W. 23d. CHELSEA 3853.

DESIRABLE office and desk room, telephone, modern office building, for rent. Desire after 10 A. M., 116 West 39th St., Room 630.

EQUITABLE BUILDING.
Several suites of fine offices at greatly reduced rentals. Chester D. Clark, Real Estate, 42 Broadway. Bryant 5066.

LOFT—20 EAST 23RD ST.
25x80, STEWART FORSHAY, 20 EAST 42D ST. VANDERBILT 2371.

1,175 MADISON AV., COR 33D ST.
500, 600, 850, 1,100 Sq. Ft.
Supt. or phone Wilchins, Fitzroy 5980.

LOFT, 4,000 sq. ft., good light, high ceiling; well-lighted showroom. James Talcott Inc., 65 West Houston St., N. Y. City.

STORE for rent, good location; reasonable price. Inquire 30 West 18th St., Machine Store.

WALL ST.—Small, attractive office to sublet for short term. G 690 Times Downtown.

BUILDING FOR LEASE, long term, 34 St., between 6th and 7th Aves.) also store. Rhoes & Smith, 110 W. 34th. Fitz Roy 1271.

LARGE, light, airy loft; latest improvements; reasonable rent. Diamond, 48 West 25th St.

50 SK ROOM in light, airy office; low price. Room 903, 377 Broadway.

PRIVATE OFFICE or desk room, best location, 38 Nassau, corner Church St.

LARGE FURNISHED OFFICE, all conveniences, Times Square district. 1 to 5 Times.

BASEMENT, entrance, fireproof, to let; for storage. 24 Madison Ave., 29th St. —

LIGHT attractively furnished office; immediate possession. 225 5th Av., Suite 312.

CIGAR STAND, ALSO LUNCH COUNTERS IN OFFICE BUILDINGS. 1,054 Lexington Av.

GROCERY STORE, good location, suitable for delicatessen. 1,054 Lexington Av.

FOR RENT—Store in Brooklyn, fireproof, 40x120. Apply 615 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

LOFT, 50 FT. WIDE, DIVIDE ½ OR ¾. ELEVATORS, HEAT. 252 W. 29TH.

LOFT, 25x80, light, reasonable. Apply 401 Broadway.

DESK ROOM—Half office, light, very reasonable. 1123 West 181st Street, Room 405.

OFFICE TO LET.
42 West 37th St. Chelsea 4355.

PRIVATE office, desk room, with service. Suite 508, 51 East 42d St.

FACTORIES.

DRESS FACTORY FOR SALE
In Bronx, fully equipped, ready to work; 18 machines, plenty of labor; will sell cheap. Write C D 1214 Wilson Bldg.

FACTORIES WANTED.

WILL LEASE small daylight factory building with railroad siding, 5,000 to 10,000 sq. ft. within 50 miles of New York City, for manufacturing books. A. Applebaum, Times Building, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

57TH, 19 EAST—Aug. 1, Sept. 15 or Oct. 1, studio apartment, large studio, bedroom, bath floor through, garden, $125 month. Telephone Spring 1552 Wednesday or Thursday morning for appointment.

74TH (37th St.)—Studio apartment; three large, airy rooms, handsomely furnished; Steinway grand, Victrola, telephone, bath, kitchenette well stocked. Summer months. Vanderbilt 1901.

37TH, 102 EAST (Hotel Laclede)—Two rooms, bath, $15 week up.

30TH ST., AT LEXINGTON AV.—1-2-3 ROOMS, WITH BATH. RUTLEDGE HOTEL, UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES. IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING WOMEN. ROOM WITHOUT MEALS, $10 WEEK AND UP. ROOM WITH MEALS, $17 WEEK AND UP.

33D, 137 EAST (near Park Av.)—Furnished parlor, bedroom, kitchen, for $15 per week; bargain. Gallagher.

40 EAST 51ST ST.
One to three-room apartments; service.

33D, 34 EAST—Beautifully furnished, advantages of home, with comforts best home meals served in apartment when desired, one room and bath to entire floor; $100 to $600 per month.

39TH (37th St.)—Name your price; apartment two rooms, kitchenette, bath; 578 Madison Av.; new rental Summer; further use Oct. 1; unusually handiasy. Tel. Plaza 1215 9 A. M. or evening. Call evening. Erv-

57TH, 43 EAST—Handsomely furnished apartment, one and Winter months, 7 outside rooms, 3 baths, $300.

47TH, EAST—Sublet, sacrifice, divide apartment, furnishings, rent rate; quick action. Kramer Jacobs Hotel.

1 WEST 8TH AT MADISON AV.—1, 2, 3 ROOMS WITH BATH. ASHTON, UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES. IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; MODERATE RATES $25 UP.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, choice locations, short leases, east, west and midtown. Realty Co., 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

FOR JULY AND AUGUST.
Two-room bath apartment, linen and kitchenette, $75 month.
HOTEL VAN NESS-SLAUER,
17 East 11th St. Phone Stuy. 1410.

FIVE rooms, furnished, $60. Christian family preferred. Immediate possession. Apply Janitor.

APARTMENT TO SUBLET—3 rooms, bath, kitchen, private entrance, one flight. 1 PARK AV., 829.

FOR TWO MONTHS.
7th—8th, handsomely furnished rooms, two baths, living room, 17x32, furnished in mulberry velvet and mahogany; piano; two comfortable bedrooms, servant's room; exceptional kitchen and bath, furnished; hotel service; telephone owner for appointment. Plaza 1532.

PARK AV., 170th—8 rooms, 3 baths, $250 per month. Vanderbilt 1450.

Furnished—West Side.

57TH AV. AND 10TH ST. (The Grosvenor)—Two rooms and baths, furnished; hotel service; reduced rent till October. Apt. 53.

57TH AV. 852 (near 54th)—Attractive two rooms, private apartment, twin beds, telephone; all conveniences. Apartment 11.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

16TH, 50 WEST—Four rooms, bath, splendidly furnished, until Oct. 1. Inquire Superintendent, Bridge.

11TH, 142 WEST—Floor, living room, 2 bedrooms, bath, kitchenette. King, Watkins 3393.

19TH ST., 274 WEST.
5-room apartment; elevator.
$95.

27TH ST., 438 WEST—Double, single, baths; cooking arrangement, garden; owner interior decorator.

37TH ST., 42 West—Unique 3-room apartment, $75 month to buyer of furniture for $450; ring bell. Norman.

40TH ST., 24 WEST—Two rooms, bath and kitchenette, excellent light, moderate rent, furnished or unfurnished. Frederick Fox & Co., Inc., 297 Madison Av. Phone Vanderbilt 0340.

44TH, 210 WEST (Westover Court)—Bachelor apartment; high class hotel service; rooms, $60. See resident manager. Bryant 5800.

45TH, 341 WEST — New elevator building; cleanliness, furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, tiled bath, showers, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; unquestionable applicants; highest references essential; $75-$125 up monthly. Longacre 3560.

45TH ST., 149 WEST (Rialto Apartments)—Newly renovated, newly furnished, two rooms, bath; $25 weekly up; $100 monthly basis; references required. Telephone Bryant 797.

46TH, 228 WEST—Parlor floor, to let, will divide; good place dressmaker.

47TH, 3 WEST—Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; great reduction; $85 monthly till Sept. 1st. Hawkins, Bryant 3846.

48TH ST., 61 WEST—2-room apartments and bath, all modern improvements; telephone; Summer rates. Superintendent, or Chelsea 5229.

48TH ST., 40 WEST—Two-room, bath, kitchenette; piano. Call 2-6. Wahl.

49TH ST., 21 WEST—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; very attractive. Circle 6443.

50TH ST., 4 WEST.
Mrs. Prescott has a beautiful 4-room housekeeping apartment on the 3d floor of the handsome apartment house at 4 West 50th St., 2 doors from 5th Av., within sound of the Cathedral chimes; parlor, 2 bedrooms, each with twin beds; grand piano. Telephone Circle 2687, Mrs. Prescott. Seen all day. Big Summer bargain.

51ST, 33 WEST—1 and 2 room suites; immediate possession to Oct. 1; elevator building; references required.

51ST (near 5th)—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; piano; $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

52D ST., 228 WEST (COR. B'WAY)—MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED, HOTEL SERVICE, ONE ROOM AND BATH, $75 UP; TWO ROOMS AND BATH, $110 UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

52D, 41 WEST—Beautifully furnished kitchenette; two months; immediate. Jahren, Circle 1538.

53D ST., 55 WEST—Attractive skylight studio; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; reasonable. Windsor.

54TH ST.—Large room and bath; electric light, maid service, telephone; $80 per month, August and September, or longer. Phone Mad. 5x, 9065.

55TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.—
THE REGAL, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; 1 ROOM AND BATH, $85; 2 ROOMS AND BATH, $100 UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

55TH ST. AND 7TH AV. (Hotel Wellington)—Subway station at door; suites of 2 rooms and bath, and 3 rooms and bath; beautifully furnished; to rent by month, season or year; all hotel service. Phone Circle 1066.

55TH ST., 106 WEST—Five-room furnished apartment for rent, three to five months. See Supt.

57TH, 208 WEST.
THE THORNDYKE—VERY ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM SUITES, WITH PRIVATE BATH. FULL HOTEL SERVICE.
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

57TH ST., 340 WEST.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; TWO AND THREE ROOMS AND BATH; $25 WEEKLY UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

57TH ST., 140 WEST—Attractive apartment, 2 bedrooms, living room and kitchenette; linen, silver. Circle 8053. Dr. Nash.

51TH—Apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, piano; $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

56TH, 131 WEST—Two large rooms, bath, kitchen. Call 10-6. Wahl.

59TH, 24, WEST (Phone 8430 Plaza)—Five rooms, living room facing Park; dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms, two bathrooms.

61ST ST., 10 WEST
(Corner Broadway).

PASADENA HOTEL.

Beautifully furnished two, three rooms, bath, overlooking Central Park, convenient to all cars and shopping district; $25 to $50 weekly; $100 to $200 monthly; references required. Phone 6585-6586 Columbus.

66TH, 66 WEST—VERY LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR; PRIVATE TILE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER, ELECTRICITY, SEPARATE KITCHEN; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; SUMMER RATES.

66TH, 14 WEST—2 LARGE, LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ROOMS; PRIVATE BATH, SHOWER, LAVATORY; SEPARATE KITCHENETTE, COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING, DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; WEEKLY OR MONTHLY; SPECIAL RATES.

66TH, 231 WEST—APARTMENT, 5 LIGHT ROOMS, PARQUET FLOOR, FURNISHED; WILL SELL FURNITURE IF WANTED.

66TH ST., 245 WEST (The New West End)—2 and 3 room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $80-$125; references required.

WEST 69TH ST., 210—Must sell; leaving city; furnished three-room apartment; reasonable offer accepted. Birger.

69TH, 50 WEST—Two very large rooms, kitchenette, bath, electricity; maid service. Phone Morningside 9064.

70TH, 236 WEST (2D)—Artistically furnished kitchenette apartment; modern, cool 3 rooms until October; Steinway grand; $85.

70TH ST., 323 WEST—Desirable room, large, light, airy; housekeeping privileges; electricity, phone; $35 monthly; references.

70S—Apartment, six rooms, bath; piano; $110; bargain. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

71ST, 18 W.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; SINGLE ROOMS; VERY REASONABLE.

72D ST., 167 WEST—Reduction for Summer months; two rooms, bath, kitchenette; southern exposure. Phone Academy.

72D ST., 126 WEST—1-2-3 ROOMS, WITH BATH, NOBLETON HOTEL; UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES. IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; $25 UP.

74TH, 103 WEST—Two rooms, with kitchen and private bath.

75TH, 156 WEST—High-class three rooms, kitchenette, bath, every convenience. Superintendent.

317 WEST 76TH.
Owner's apartment, piano, Victrola; Summer rates.

79TH, 118 WEST—Two-room suite, private bath; large, elegantly furnished; reasonable.

79TH — Two big rooms, kitchenette, bath; $100; piano. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80TH ST. (west of Broadway)—Apartment, two rooms and bath, completely furnished, with piano; rent was $110 unfurnished; will rent completely furnished till Oct. 1 for $100 per month. Telephone Madison Square 5983.

80TH, 225 WEST (Broadway)—Exceptional corner apartment, six rooms, two baths; Summer concessions; immediate possession. Apartment 3 South.

80S, WEST—Apartment 2d floor, 8 light rooms, bath, electricity, maid's toilet. American family only, possession Aug. 1, $150. Communicate W., at 568 Columbus Av.

80TH, 223 WEST—2 rooms and bath, light, airy, till Oct. 1, $80 month. Schuyler 7306.

81ST AND COLUMBUS AV. (COLONIAL HOTEL)—ONE, TWO, THREE ROOMS, WITH BATH; UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; $25 UP.

82D ST., 61 WEST—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; apartment furnished; very reasonable. Superintendent.

83D, 60 WEST—Two elegant furnished room apartment, bath and kitchenette; lease.

324 WEST 84 ST.—Apartment 73; for summer; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, telephone; Riandra restaurant in building. Inquire superintendent.

85TH, 108 WEST—Two rooms, foyer, bath; Summer or longer. Schuyler 4891.

87TH, 233 WEST—Luxurious large 1-room and bath apartments, $16 up.

88TH (Riverside) — Exclusive independent one room, bath; hotel apartment. Phone Riverside 4122.

87TH, 25 WEST—Wonderful studio apartment, private residence; maid service, telephone, piano.

86TH—Seven rooms, two baths; piano; $150; high class. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

87TH, 323 WEST (Riverside)—Front suite, large rooms, bath, kitchenette; $50-$75.

89TH (B'way)—3-room apartment, 10th floor, elegantly furnished; $125. Columbus 1278.

90TH, 54 W.—Newly furnished two large rooms and bath, $24. Ford.

91ST ST., WEST—HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENT, 2 ROOMS AND BATH; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; $90 MONTHLY AND UP.

94TH ST., 321 WEST (at Riverside)—Leaving for Europe, will rent beautifully furnished four-room elevator apartment for long time; reasonable. Telephone 2185 Columbus.

97TH (Riverside)—6 rooms, front; elevator; beautifully furnished; $125; bargain. Columbus 1278.

97TH, 316 WEST (1A, adjoining Drive)—Desirable seven-room apartment, $140.

98TH ST., 305-311 WEST.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Several dairable two to four room apartments, attractively furnished; housekeeping, non-housekeeping; maid service; cool, clean, quiet; accessible to all transit lines; $25 week up.

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99TH, 243 WEST, corner Broadway (6B)—Rent or sell, beautiful 7-room elevator apartment, attractively, completely furnished; possession.

102D, 245 WEST (West End Av.)—2 nicely furnished rooms, bath, kitchen; also 6 rooms, 2 bath, overlooking Drive.

109TH, 107 WEST.
2 and 3 rooms, high-class, $15 up weekly. Academy 1611. Open Sundays.

110TH ST., bet. Amsterdam & Columbus Avs.
Attractive Housekeeping Apartments.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
Furnished apartments, rented monthly, 2 and 3 rooms, with kitchenette and bath; $75 and up; linen and maid service at moderate rates; two blocks east of Broadway subway, one block from 6th and 9th Av. "L"; 5th Av. bus stops at door; references required. SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK.

113TH, 504 WEST—1-room elevator apartment, complete for housekeeping; very desirable; 2 or 3 months; reference.

115TH ST., 620 WEST—Overlooking Hudson, two cool rooms and bath; unusual kitchenette; sublet August-September; longer lease if desired. Apt. 4C. Telephone Morningside 3900.

118TH, 210 WEST (HOTEL CECIL)—ATTRACTIVE 1-2 ROOM SUITES WITH, WITHOUT BATH. SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

119TH, 435 WEST (Overlooking Columbia)—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; entirely front, south; ninth floor. 9F. Morningside 8206.

123D, 547 WEST (Broadway)—Elevator 2-room, kitchenette, bath; $75 month. Janitor operator.

144TH ST., 530 WEST (Apt. 43)—Four rooms; mahogany and leather; twin beds, Oriental rugs, silver, linen, or will sell lease and furniture. See Supt. or address A., Forest Hill Field Club, Belleville, N. J.

170TH, 629 WEST—Comfortably furnished three rooms and bath apartment; reasonable. Siegel.

171ST, 4 ROOMS, BATH, $100. Handsomely furnished; long, short leases. Vanderbilt 1450.

177TH ST., 717 WEST—Cool five-room elevator apartment; linen, silver; adults preferred; immediate possession until October; $100 monthly. Apply Supt. Phone Wadsworth 2356.

181ST ST., WEST—Well furnished front 7-room modern apartment, southwestern exposure; owner desires to retain, on account two months or longer. S. Crager, 506 South Washington Av. Telephone Wadsworth 9642.

207TH ST. (145 Vermilyea Av.)—Four large private rooms, beautifully furnished, $65. Apt. 4F. Inquire Supt.

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BACHELOR share comfortable double roof garden apartment, gentleman. Z 2440 Times.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED THREE-ROOM SUITE, BATH, FACING CENTRAL PARK; EXCLUSIVE RIVERSIDE HOME.

BUSINESS WOMAN share with couple or another woman, six-room apartment; piano, electricity, phone; near Riverside; or sublet, reasonable; references. 250 West 99th St., apartment 6.

CENTRAL PARK WEST—Exceptionally desirable, sunny, corner apartment, furnished, seven rooms, two baths; modern, elevator, overlooking Park; sublease to October, 1922. Phone Columbus 2361 before 10 A. M., or evenings.

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E. K. Van Winkle, 162 West 72d. Col. 1017.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

CONVENT AV., 180—Four handsome rooms, up to date, year's lease, $160; 125th subway; references. Smith.

CORNER APARTMENT, completely furnished, large combination living room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath, rent $60. Duross, 14th, 156 West.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity; girl share apartment with refined girl. Circle 9830.

FIFTY APARTMENTS
TO SUBLET.
Two to six rooms, elevator and non-elevator; Kitchens or kitchenettes; $15 a week up. Apply
215 Manhattan Av. Phone Academy 1647.

FOUR ROOMS, elevator, August-September, $80 monthly. Telephone evenings, Academy 2140. Waidron.

GENTLEMAN (Christian), having 5 rooms completely furnished modern apartment, would share same with gentleman, dividing expenses equally. G667 Times Downtown.

GIRL to share apartment with other girls; reasonable living expense; references exchanged; convenient subway, bus. E 48 Times.

HOTEL ESPLANADE, 305 West End Av.—Elegantly furnished (two-room, sublease.

MANHATTAN AV., 304, BET. 105TH-106TH. RENTAL SUMMER RATES.
Two, three, four, five room apartments; telephone, electricity; 110th subway, "L" bus; weekly, monthly rates; several unfurnished apartments; special inducements; open evenings. Academy 720.

MRS. PRESCOTT
has a 4-room housekeeping apartment, beautiful furniture with grand piano, at 4 West 50th St., 2 doors from 5th Av.; long or short lease; immediate possession.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46 (77th St.)—Sublet until Sept. 5, 2 large rooms, kitchenette, beautifully furnished; piano, Victrola, silver, linen. Call Wednesday or Friday after 2 P. M., or phone Schuyler 2306 evenings. Apt. 8.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 96—Beautifully furnished 3 room and kitchenette apartment; rent $80; as unfurnished. Inquire Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 293—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ONE, TWO ROOMS, FRONT SUITES, PRIVATE TILED BATHS, LAVATORIES, ELECTRICITY; SPECIAL

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Long Island.

Continued from Preceding Page.

ROCKAWAY PARK (365 Beach 117th St.)—Rooms; season, week; near beach, station. SECOND FLOOR, front room, in Forest Hills Gardens. Phone Boulevard 6607-W.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

MADISON AV., 1,613 (79th)—Attractive unfurnished room; exceptional location; private entrance; $35.

GREENWICH VILLAGE, near subway; elevator; improvements; $40. Telephone Spring 6393.

HOBOKEN AV., 22—Large room, dressing room, private house, convenient L and subway.

WEST, 618—One or two, with private bath and kitchenette.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

REFINED young couple, Christian, seeking permanent home, want one large room, southern exposure, with or without private bath and kitchenette; private steam heated house, west side, between 80th and 96th; references exchanged; reasonable. B 49 Times.

EXCEPTIONAL couple desire modern furnished room with bath; about $30; below 14th St.; permanent. L. B. Field, 89 West 8th St. Tel. Spring 6295.

VOCAL STUDIO, one or two rooms, bath, reasonable, by cultured woman; references. Call 3 to 6 Times Annex.

TWO rooms, furnished, unfurnished, near Southern Blvd, Bronx. J 928 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

3RD ST., 1 EAST—Most attractive, cool, double, single rooms, breakfast, dinner, for balance of season; rates. Tel. Plaza 1414. Credentials.

MADISON AV., 213 (near 26th)—Attractive room, excellent table; references.

West Side.

54TH ST., 26 WEST—Rooms with board; table guests accommodated.

COUNTRY BOARD

EVELYN LODGE, 25 min. cool sail across bay; a truly charming Summer residence, offering superior accommodation; delightful swimming; large, airy rooms, tonsy furnished; excellent chef and service; select clientele; lawns, porches, bathing, tennis; 15 years one management; weekly $18, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Block from ferry.

LONG BEACH—Private cottage in good location can accommodate few families; excellent meals and bathing from house; terms moderate; week-enders accommodated. Mrs. Goldstein, 2 Broadway, between Riverside and Long Beach Boulevard. Telephone Long Beach 141.

ORATAMIN INN, Blauvelt, Rockland Co., commuting distance W. S. R. R., beautifully situated, bath, hot, cold running water, electricity; auto sheds; Viennese cooking. Write or call Nyack 1049-W. Capt Harris, manager.

BOARDING—All year around refined family, commuting distance, near station, improvements; acre peaceful country, fine surroundings, orchard; excellent table; $15 up weekly; garage. Rose Cottage, Fanwood, N. J. Phone 1474 J.

WANTED—Unfurnished apartment, New York City, west side, north of 72d St., Riverside Drive section, West End Av., 4 theatre bedrooms; lease two or three years, prefer. Address 19 Argyle St., Rochester, N. Y.

BOARD for two; nice double corner room, twin beds; near water; fifty minutes express Grand Central; $20 week; garage. Post Road and Riverside Dr., Riverside, Conn. Phone Sound Beach 474.

LONG BEACH—Spacious suites, with or without bath; private home; excellent table; all comforts; special terms to Labor Day. 30 Laurelton Boulevard. Telephone 464.

EXCELLENT rooms and board, refined, homelike; special attention given to week-end parties; term reasonable. The Rostyn, 416 Ocean Av. Tel. 0134 Far Rockaway.

CHESTER HILL, 30 minutes New Haven Railroad—Attractive, modern house, excellent table, 190 Archer, Mount Vernon. Phone 2577.

PRIVATE family would take a few paying guests; near water; excellent table; $14 per week. Mrs. F. Walsh, Box 26, Marlboro, N. Y.

HOME COMFORTS for two or three convalescents; pine and sea air. Phone Bayshore 261 R. 760 Baldwin Boulevard, Brightwaters, L. I., N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

70TH, 22 WEST—Suite of rooms; also single rooms; refined Jewish home; excellent cuisine; table boarders. Mrs. Newburg.

76TH St. (Riverside Drive)—Cool front room, gentleman appreciating refinement and Christian household; excellent home cooking. 2139 Columbus.

76TH, 127 WEST—Elegant rooms; private bath; also single room; every convenience; refined environment; Summer rates. Berger.

76TH, 125 WEST—Large, small room, private bath, best accommodations; table guests.

79TH, 114-123 WEST—Wide, parked street; unusual and attractive; large parlors; two open and lounge; steam heat.

80TH, 148 WEST—Large room, adjoining bath; single rooms; table board; references.

80TH, 146 WEST—One large, one medium room, bath adjoining; homelike; references.

82D, 227 WEST—Exceptionally attractive room, adjoining bath, near Drive; Summer rates.

82D, 124 WEST (Graycourt)—Spacious parlors, lounge, steam heat; rooms, single, en suite.

82D, 174 WEST (The Little House)—Large, small rooms; delicious home table.

96D, 254 WEST—Attractive rooms, private baths, hotel service; table guests. Manion.

154TH ST., 626 WEST — Attractive large front room, lavatory, dressing room; private residence.

BROADWAY, 2,580 (corner 112th)—One outside room with all improvements, southern exposure; private family; breakfast if desired. Deutsch.

NURSE will board semi-invalid or elderly lady requiring attention; private apartment; real comfort; pleasant surroundings. Wadsworth 2195.

VERY desirable room near Riverside Drive; meals; references. 326 West 83th.

BOARD WANTED.

ELDERLY gentleman wants good board and pleasant room with running water in apartment, west side, between 72d and 110th; no permanent home with refined private family. 6E, 749 West End Av.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN of good appearance and address wants accommodations in exclusive boarding house or private home with congenials surroundings; advise rate. E 57 Times.

BOARD wanted for baby girl 1 month old, with reputable family; must have references. T 1080 Times Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, experienced, high school graduate; $15. E. Fisch, 72 West 118th.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, knowledge stenography; clothing experience; references 5 years; expert $25. Miss Gray, care of Sindel, Stern &Co., 200 5th Av., city.

BOOKKEEPER, five years' experience; high-est credentials; salary, $30. Miss G. Freedman, 80 Osborn St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, controlling accounts, 7 years' experience; capable of assuming full charge; highest credentials. C 198 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, bookkeeper's assistant; understands dictaphone; experienced; references. G 983 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—PART TIME; write up books daily or weekly; trial balance; reasonable. Box 1012 Times, 3 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, executive; trial balance; express claims, collections; $25. 429 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, 23, educated, recommended, desirable, take full charge. Phone Hillcrest 5877-J.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, desires position, permanent or temporary; references. C 143 Times.

BOOKKEEPER of ability; Christian, employed 15 years by houses of standing; $30. E 53 Times.

CASHIER, refined position, experienced; able to take initiative. C 198 Times.

CLERICAL WORKER, experienced switchboard and filing; excellent references; $16. Q 409 Times.

COMPANION—Refined, congenial young lady as companion to elderly lady or as child's nurse with private family in Long Island. Call 9 to 11 Rockaway 2940.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR and bookkeeper; excellent mathematician; executive ability. N 560 Times.

COOK and chambermaid, waitress; mother and daughter, American, wishes position together; best references. C 302 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, stenographer; capable, efficient; no agencies; $25. C 654 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER—Elegant gowns, also youthful summer dresses, first class fitting and workmanship strictly guaranteed, summer prices. Schuyler 4899.

DRESSMAKER, high class, out, day, city, suburb, moderate, references. Hall, Andubon 2806.

DRESSMAKER—Expert remodeler and designer; original gowns, $7 day. E 59 Times.

DRESSMAKER by day, colored; references. J. Harris, 151 West 142d St.

GIRL, colored, good cook. Audubon 2846, Apartment 40, Washington Court.

GOVERNESS, well educated, excellent city references, piano, saw. Orchard 3719, 10-P. M.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined American woman with best of references desires position in small family; country preferred. B 138 Times.

HOUSEWORKER wants position, family two; no washing. Audubon 2070, Apt. 23, Robinson.

HOUSEWORKER, neat, colored girl; half-time position; reference. Audubon 1340, Apt. 5.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, city references; please write. G 405 Times.

HOTEL RECEPTIONIST—English girl; personality, ability; college, London. K 70 Times.

HOUSEWORK, general, colored woman, Long Beach; excellent references. Tyson, 212 West 25th St.

LADY who has one child and French governess, vicinity Riverside Drive, would take care of 1 or 2 children few hours daily, or all day if desired. Phone River 4061.

LAUNDRESS wants washing home, ladies' gents', children's clothes; open-air drying; first-class references. Carlson, 254 East 54th St.

LAUNDRESS by day; also cleaning. Audubon 9480, Apt. 53, Douglas Court.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wishes few days' work. Box 131, 1,518 3d Av.

NURSE, practical, desires lady patient, mental or chronic case; good results; references; $30 weekly. K 3029 Times Annex.

NURSE—Practical or companion to elderly lady; best references. H. L., 2,535 B'way.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, college girl, with knowledge of Spanish, wishes a position. K 224 Times Downtown.

OFFICE GIRL, 16, desires position; public school graduate. T 1400 Times Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

HAVING an attractive house, with excellent table and service, wish to cater to a few people of refinement. Telephone 469 New Rochelle.

WANTED one or two boarders private family; reasonable rates; excellent table, special rates week ends. Mrs. L., 107 6th Ave., Belmar. Belmar, 964-W.

BROWNLEIGH PARK, Goshen, N. Y., has beautiful single rooms and suites, with or without bath, with board, in beautiful park; woods, lake, all sports.

SHADY LAWN, Rosendale, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Select bedrooms; lease two or three years preferred. Address 19 Argyle St., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Unfurnished apartment, New York City, west side, north of 72d St., Riverside Drive section, West End Av., 4 theatre bedrooms; lease two or three years, prefer. Address 19 Argyle St., Rochester, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

BACHELOR, 35, Christian, seeks permanent home in strictly private family; about 50 minutes Hudson or Harlem division N. Y. C.; high ground; countrylike; musically inclined family preferred. E 38 Times.

ENGLISH Christian gentleman desires room and board with private family; country; commuting distance; no other boarders preferred; state terms; full particulars; highest references. B 146 Times.

GENTLEMAN, Christian, wishes room and board, American family, country; commuting distance; Staten Island preferred; state terms; best references. B 147 Times.

REFINED couple, Christians, desire room and board, or convenient to meals; August; moderate; Long Beach. G 693 Times Downtown.

BACHELOR desires room and breakfast; Long Island; half hour Penn. Station; full particulars. G 411 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

SALESWOMAN wishes position in store (other than department), "R" 852 Columbus Ave.

SEAMSTRESS, chambermaid, willing assist children; country; references. G 424 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.

Seven years, legal, newspaper, commercial work. Faithful, clean-cut. Ace-high recommendation. Scheller, 8769 20th Avenue, Brooklyn.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, college education, wants position; experienced executive; excellent correspondent; knowledge bookkeeping; best references. S. T. 118 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, expert. Columbia secretarial training; eight years' experience in handling correspondence, detailed records, bookkeeping; $35. E 41 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, 7 years steamship, railroad shipping, coal; highest credentials, M. Lazarus, 200 W. 112th. Cathedral 5385.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, experienced, possessing initiative, personality and capability. Write S 925 Prospect Avenue, Bronx.

SECRETARY, dictaphone, stenographer, expert; six years' experience; $30. Miller, 519 West 180th St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, sales and executive ability, seeks reliable connection. N 561 Times.

SECRETARY—Highly experienced and capable, loyal, reliant; best references on request. Phone Scarsdale 185 for interview.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 8 years, experienced, capable assuming responsibility; $25. Phone Melrose 8921J.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, Christian; 7 years' experience assistant to manager. Morningside 3048.

STENOGRAPHER-TRANSLATOR and dictaphone operator wishes position either temporary or permanent; French, English, Spanish, German; wide experience and exceptionally good references. E 57 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly familiar with office details, six years' experience, wishes position where intelligence, initiative and perseverance are required; highest recommendations; $25. K 690 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, beginner, energetic, ambitious, desires position where advancement is assured; salary $13. Spring 5845, Miss Bender.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, knowledge bookkeeping; ten years' experience; familiar with office details; initiative; capable; $30. J 676 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, operate Burroughs bookkeeping and stenotype machines; law, commercial; educated woman; $20. G 693 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER (19), experienced, well educated, capable taking charge small office; highest reference, permanent connection only. 794 Lenox 7167.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 5½ years' experience; competent, reliable, neat appearance; best references; $30. B 50 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, office assistant, one year's experience; high school graduate. 1006 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' varied experience, seeks opening to secretarial position; will start at $25. K 681 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, reliable, executive ability; refined personality. G. L., 103 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST, beginner, 17, recommended; $14. Helen, 117 East Houston. Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER, substitute two months; 1½ years' experience; reference. D. G. Schermerhorn, Bklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, efficient, educated, reliable; 4 years' practical experience; $22. B 142 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, accurate, dependable, assume responsibility; diversified experience. B 137 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, educated, bright, willing, conscientious, 512 L. C. 137 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience; competently trained; reference; $20. G 693 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; knowledge of bookkeeping; good personality. S 85 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, wishes position with reliable firm. J 933 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; $25; experienced; thoroughly efficient; high school education. G 177 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, neat, accurate and willing worker. G 180 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, 17, Christian, two years' high school, fair knowledge of Spanish; one year's publishing experience; conscientious worker; salary $15. Steele, 1264 West 168th Street.

STENOGRAPHER, two years' experience; office assistant; references; $15. G 693 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position; experienced; references. G 333 Times.

STENOGRAPHER — Reliable, conscientious; references; six years' experience; $22. B 657 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience, capable. 351 E. 49th St. Plaza 2698.

TYPIST has spare time during summer for a dozen pages each week. Manuscript or commercial papers accepted in confidence. Work called for and delivered for a fair price. Write Script, 126 E. 24th.

TYPIST and clerical worker, two years' experience, knowledge of switchboard; two years' high school. R 1007 Times Harlem.

TYPIST, experienced, assistant bookkeeping; switchboard, filing, clerical. G. G., 184 Times Downtown.

TYPIST—Two years' experience; office assistant; references; $16. B 658 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced, wishes position, private; references. Miss M. 66 Amsterdam Av., City.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS — First - class colored housework, competent cooks, investigated references; other desirable supplied; day-workers a specialty. Telephone Columbus 8165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 56th St.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY—High-grade colored servants; city, country; references investigated. Audubon 2866.

BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY, 2,280 Broadway, corner 82d St. Phone Schuyler 1076.

SERVANTS — Tinka Andreson Scandinavian Agency, 2,294 Broadway, near 82d St. Schuyler 7203.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, 24, MARRIED, QUALIFIED WITH LARGE CORPORATION HAVING FACTORIES, BRANCHES THROUGHOUT U. S.; CAPACITY, SYSTEMATIZER, ADVISING GENERAL ACCOUNTANT, INSTALLATION COST SYSTEMS, EXCELLENT CREDENTIALS; SALARY $6,000. G 173 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, 7 years of general and cost accounting experience; systematizer and supervisor for three of largest manufacturing companies in country; college training; unquestionable references; $3,000 a year. B 54 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, desires position with firm of certified public accountants; university graduate; highest credentials as to experience, character and ability. B 74 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS—SYSTEMATIZERS. Books opened, closed, audited; financial statements, investigations, arrangements firms without bookkeepers. Stim Co., 39 Cortlandt St. Rector 4675.

ACCOUNTANT, correspondent, broad general business experience, first-class bank and commercial references, open for suitable connection; can furnish cash bond if desired. K 701 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT—Books opened, tax reports, arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly up. Goldwater, 299 Broadway. Worth 5068.

ACCOUNTANT—First-class cost and general accountant (Christian) desires position; take charge of accounting. B 649 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER, AUDITOR, thoroughly experienced, married, knowledge income tax, executive, cost accountant, manager, seeks permanent position. B 54 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, university graduate, expert claims, credits, collections; strong at detail; highly recommended. G 207 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, 25, thorough office man, competent taking full charge; neat, punctual, systematic; A1 references. C 178 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, three years' bookkeeping experience; completed four years accounting study N. Y. U. K 676 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, tax expert; audits; systems; bookkeeping arrangements; moderate rates. E 40 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, office executive; competent, reliable, thoroughly experienced organiser, systematizer. B 67 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, two years' experience with C. P. A., available immediately. C 201 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, certified New York, is open for temporary work for accounting firms. C 216 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, certified public, New York, has time for temporary engagement. J 939 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTING STUDENT, 24, desires connection with public accountant. C 168 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, experienced enough to keep up routine; young enough to contribute ideas and enthusiasm; 25; three years' advertising copy, layout, general planning; salary $2,500. A 656 Times.

ARTIST—Have attended life and illustration class at Art Student League for a few years and have fair talent for drawing, must make some money; can you make use of me? X 2020 Times Annex.

BANK CLERK, 28, wishes position; 8 years' banking experience; capable of handling the work of any department; best references. B 1043 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT, married, comprehensive experience in all branches of the work, would make change; a real executive, not a rubber stamp; can handle the most intricate set of books and keep a busy office up to the final notch of efficiency at the same time. If you want a real live wire who will have a responsible position to offer, an interview is respectfully solicited. E 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly experienced financial statements, executive ability, commercial experience, New York University man. J 940 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, knowledge accountancy; 10 years' experience fruit commission house; excellent penman; highest references. J 929 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, competent office man, handle credits, collections, correspondence, 8 years' experience; excellent references; $30. G 418 Times.

BOOKKEEPER office manager, financial statements, correspondent, stenographer; executive ability. G 388 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, operate books of small firm evenings; reasonable. G 412 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-OFFICE MAN, 27, thoroughly efficient, salary $25. K 693 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, experienced, competent controlling accounts, trial balances, &c. L 21 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, trial balances; reasonable; references. B 45 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, 15 years' experience; system efficiency; $30. C 113 Times.

BOOKKEEPER (24), accountancy student, stenography, typewriting, desires position; best references. K 687 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 3 years' experience; double entry, trial balance. G 668 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, expert, seeks connection; salary $35. N 968 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, long experience, capable office manager; bond. B 136 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-AUDIT check; write up books in evening. J. 930 Times Downtown.

BOY, 15, high school, wishes office work during vacation. Phelan, 2,486 Marion Av.

BOY, 16, wishes position at anything. Price, 110 Lenox Av. University 5116.

BUTLER wants position; at present employed, but can leave when suited; English, age 30; 6 feet; highly recommended by present employer. B 145 Times.

BUTLER, valet, excellent cook, chauffeur; best character apartment; best references. B 42 Times.

CHAUFFEUR—I am desirous of procuring good position for my chauffeur and to place him with some nice family; he is thoroughly experienced with all makes of cars and a good mechanic. Telephone Wise, Madison Square 603.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, expert driver (Cadillac, Packard, Pierce-Arrow, Hudson, 10 years' experience, best of city references, neat, careful, willing, desires city or country position. Cathedral 7840. Henry, 435 West 149th St., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR (30), single 12 years' experience, clean record, desires position with private family in the country all year; personal references; wages $25 weekly, room, board. E 22 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 36, single, 6 years' experience, private position, city or country; best references. S. Labole, 349 East 153d St., N. Y. C.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position private family; city experience; references; married; go anywhere. Neville, Montpelier St., Bklyn. Ex. 11.

CHAUFFEUR, man of fifteen years' experience; seeks position; city or country; A1 personal references as to character and ability. F 461 Times.

CHAUFFEUR (Swede), 26, willing, 8 years' experience on Cadillac, Marmon and Packard; best references; city or country. Address G. L., 187 East 77th.

CHAUFFEUR—Gentleman recommends exceptionally trustworthy, temperate chauffeur-mechanician. Write Cadillacs, 1,858 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 32, careful driver; 10 years' experience; 5 years last position; Schuyler 1120. Lawson, 111 W. 84th.

CHAUFFEUR, American, 36, four years last position; go anywhere; excellent references. R. Dravech, 1,997 1st Av.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 25, experienced driver-mechanic; go anywhere. Chauffeur, 1,340 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 13 years' driving Rolls Royce, Pierce, Packard; own repairs. Ralph, 146 W. 84th St. Columbus 9173.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 31 years, with 10 years' experience, wishes position; A1 references. Relay, 167 East 84th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 10 years' experience, city, country; good reference. 207 West 99th.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private family; 12 years' experience. Knowles, 140 West 142d.

CHAUFFEUR, useful, country; year last place; references. J. Davison, 847 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR, Christian, shop experience, city, country, 4 years last position. F 474 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 4 years with present employer. Reinhardt. Schuyler 9088.

CHEMIST, B. S., analyst, five years' experience, paints, oils, soaps, cement, metals, desires connection. C 176 Times.

COLLEGE SENIOR desires tutoring or other employment out of town. H. W., White Plains, P. O. B. Box 481.

COMPANION, TUTOR to young boys, high school senior, teach tennis, swimming, golf. Charles Thompson, Farley St., Elmhurst, L. I.

CONSTRUCTION office man, purchasing, storekeeping, payroll and A1 stenographer; age 45; single; good executive and organizer; will go anywhere. K 688 Times Downtown.

COTTON GOODS SALESMAN, producer, selling for very well rated firm in Ohio, wants representative wash goods line for this State; can give indisputable evidence of his ability to take good care of the territory for the right house; in New York this week. M. M. Marcus, Hotel Hargrave, 113 W. 72d.

COUPLE, capable, young, Swedish, want position in small American family; wages $150. E. J., 1,356 Broadway.

COUPLE, chauffeur-butler, wife good plain cook, T 1086 Times Harlem.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical designer, technical graduate, practical toolmaker. Willheim, 2,028 Bleecker St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, expert mechanical machine, patent drafting, designing, desires position. B 134 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, expert tracer mechanical drawings, wants position half day. E 61 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, machine designer, desires additional work. E. D. Roberts, 48 East 41st St.

DRAFTSMAN, broad experience automatic machinery and tools. B 68 Times.

ELECTRICAL—Young man, 25, desires position designing or testing, student with experience. E 55 Times.

ELECTRICIAN, married; work evenings and Sundays (anything); reasonable. Brainin, 249 Amsterdam Av.

ESTIMATOR and engineer building construction; long experience. G 407 Times.

EXECUTIVE—American, 30, progressive, virile type, seeks man-sized job along sales and executive lines; has ten years' sound business training, covering credits, collections, manufacturing, sales and executive work; offers enthusiasm, red-blooded energy, facile pen and loyalty to the job; no stocks. G 699 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, organizer, energetic manufacturing administrator, age 35, with mechanical engineering education, broad experience manufacturing small interchangeable machine parts; available Aug. 1. E 46 Times.

EXECUTIVE.

Bank executive, aged 33, now employed, desires permanent position domestic bank; experience covers twenty years' domestic and foreign banking as department head and manager; highest credentials. E 35 Times.

FILIPINO MAN as butler, valet. D. Delgado, 29 Corbin Av., Jersey City.

HORSEMAN, saddle, polo, ride, drive; English; good references, prominent people; weight 140 pounds; 5 feet 4 inches. C 174 Times.

JAPANESE COOK, house worker, wants position with gentlemen or small family; take entire charge if desired; highly recommended. Mura, 148 West 65th.

JAPANESE STUDENT, cook, wishes part time work, family. Jibu, 330 East 57th.

LADY laying up car wishes to place chauffeur, highly recommended. Telephone 3638 Worth, 9 to 12 or 2 to 4.

MAN (30), married, 10 years' experience foreign banking, steamship tickets, fluently speaking Polish, Lithuanian, Russian, Ukrainian, excellent correspondent, translator, salesman, desires permanent responsible position. S 946 Times Downtown.

MAN, 34, office and traffic manager, thoroughly familiar exports and imports, seeks position clerical line, salary to be arranged when interviewed. K 692 Times Downtown.

MAN, colored, wishes position of any kind. J. Mitchell, 5 East 132d St.

MAN wishes position as helper or anything. William Krae, 220 East 73d.

MANAGER, 26 years in establishment of steamship ticket and foreign exchange business, Polish-American, 8 years of age, married, would like to change his position. Address W. R. D. D., Post Office Box 386, Jersey City, N. J.

MECHANIC and steam engineer desires position. 90 Church St., Room 532 A.

OFFICE MAN, 22, educated, desires position with paper manufacturer; three years' experience. Rosenbaum, 96 East 7th St., City.

OFFICE MANAGER, expert accountant, executive, practical business man, desires high-grade, responsible position. C 181 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER and credit man, 12 years' experience, good memory, expert at details; salary secondary. G 421 Times.

SALESMAN.

I am seeking a connection where hard work and ability will bring proper reward; no stock proposition will be entertained, but if you have a staple commodity and require a business builder, address 183 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, WITH LARGE FOLLOWING IN SOUTH, DESIRES CONNECTION WITH FIRMS MAKING POPULAR PRICE SUITS, DRESSES, REPUTABLE LINES ONLY; IMMEDIATE ACTION; REFERENCES. C 211 TIMES.

SALESMAN, specialist, conducting special sales retail stores, dry goods, shoes, furniture, hardware, &c. Need quick turnover; real cash quick? Let me do it with a "winning punch" and cash in big by running a "special sale." Expert 44 Times.

SALESMAN wants connection manufacturers' high grade hosiery and men's fait hats; willing push their goods first class trade in Mexico; best references and splendid sales records; several years' experience travelling. Address 109 Crofton Av., San Antonio, Texas.

SALESMANAGER, with experience, ability and personality, also big sales record in the automobile accessory line, wishes to make connection with live, up to date organization; very best references. A. B., 91 Times.

SALESMAN, 28, high-grade college graduate, pleasing personality, executive character and ability, seeks permanent connection with A1 concern; salary basis. C 207 Times.

SALESMAN of proven ability, general merchandise, would like to hear from reliable house only, looking for city or road representation. V 229 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with car desires branded line for retail dry goods in and around N. Y. C.; commission. E 84 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced wholesale dry goods, desires connection, salary or commission. J 964 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 34, gents' furnishings, experienced, seeks position; good reference. F 464 Times.

SALESMAN; staple or specialty, experienced, reliable; local territory preferred. E 52 Times.

SALESMAN (26), married, desires city or road position; references. C 170 Times.

SALESMAN, window trimmer, traveling man wants position clothing line. G 372 Times.

SALESMAN, 30, married, desires position, moderate salary to start. E 54 Times.

SECRETARY, aged 25, executive, knowledge stenography, good correspondent, 10 years' experience; $30 weekly. 177 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, formerly Secretary-President New York bank, excellent correspondent, bookkeeper, Income tax experience. J 963 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING, receiving clerk, can pack freight, express, parcel post, all rates; 13 years' experience; or anything. Chas. Stanke, 349 East 149th St., Bronx.

SPANISH expert in export business desires position; best references. E 63 Times.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN, ten years' successful sales experience with National Cash Register Co. C 468 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish; knowledge of English; 3 years' experience; take charge office; answer Spanish correspondence; references. F 465 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position private family; city experience; references; married; go anywhere. Neville, Montpelier St., Apt. 11, Bklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, man of fifteen years' experience; seeks position; city or country; A1 personal references as to character and ability. F 461 Times.

CHAUFFEUR (Swede), 26, willing, 8 years' experience on Cadillac, Marmon and Packard; best references; city or country. Address G. L., 187 East 77th.

CHAUFFEUR—Gentleman recommends exceptionally trustworthy, temperate chauffeur-mechanician. Write Cadillacs, 1,858 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 32, careful driver; 10 years' experience; 5 years last position; Schuyler 1120. Lawson, 111 W. 84th.

CHAUFFEUR, American, 36, four years last position; go anywhere; excellent references. R. Dravech, 1,997 1st Av.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 25, experienced driver-mechanic; go anywhere. Chauffeur, 1,340 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 13 years' driving Rolls Royce, Pierce, Packard; own repairs. Ralph, 146 W. 84th St. Columbus 9173.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 31 years, with 10 years' experience, wishes position; A1 references. Relay, 167 East 84th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 10 years' experience, city, country; good reference. 207 West 99th.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private family; 12 years' experience. Knowles, 140 West 142d.

CHAUFFEUR, useful, country; year last place; references. J. Davison, 847 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR, Christian, shop experience, city, country, 4 years last position. F 474 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 4 years with present employer. Reinhardt. Schuyler 9088.

CHEMIST, B. S., analyst, five years' experience, paints, oils, soaps, cement, metals, desires connection. C 176 Times.

COLLEGE SENIOR desires tutoring or other employment out of town. H. W., White Plains, P. O. B. Box 481.

COMPANION, TUTOR to young boys, high school senior, teach tennis, swimming, golf. Charles Thompson, Farley St., Elmhurst, L. I.

CONSTRUCTION office man, purchasing, storekeeping, payroll and A1 stenographer; age 45; single; good executive and organizer; will go anywhere. K 688 Times Downtown.

COTTON GOODS SALESMAN, producer, selling for very well rated firm in Ohio, wants representative wash goods line for this State; can give indisputable evidence of his ability to take good care of the territory for the right house; in New York this week. M. M. Marcus, Hotel Hargrave, 113 W. 72d.

COUPLE, capable, young, Swedish, want position in small American family; wages $150. E. J., 1,356 Broadway.

COUPLE, chauffeur-butler, wife good plain cook, T 1086 Times Harlem.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical designer, technical graduate, practical toolmaker. Willheim, 2,028 Bleecker St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, expert mechanical machine, patent drafting, designing, desires position. B 134 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, expert tracer mechanical drawings, wants position half day. E 61 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, machine designer, desires additional work. E. D. Roberts, 48 East 41st St.

DRAFTSMAN, broad experience automatic machinery and tools. B 68 Times.

ELECTRICAL—Young man, 25, desires position designing or testing, student with experience. E 55 Times.

ELECTRICIAN, married; work evenings and Sundays (anything); reasonable. Brainin, 249 Amsterdam Av.

ESTIMATOR and engineer building construction; long experience. G 407 Times.

EXECUTIVE—American, 30, progressive, virile type, seeks man-sized job along sales and executive lines; has ten years' sound business training, covering credits, collections, manufacturing, sales and executive work; offers enthusiasm, red-blooded energy, facile pen and loyalty to the job; no stocks. G 699 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, organizer, energetic manufacturing administrator, age 35, with mechanical engineering education, broad experience manufacturing small interchangeable machine parts; available Aug. 1. E 46 Times.

EXECUTIVE.

Bank executive, aged 33, now employed, desires permanent position domestic bank; experience covers twenty years' domestic and foreign banking as department head and manager; highest credentials. E 35 Times.

FILIPINO MAN as butler, valet. D. Delgado, 29 Corbin Av., Jersey City.

HORSEMAN, saddle, polo, ride, drive; English; good references, prominent people; weight 140 pounds; 5 feet 4 inches. C 174 Times.

JAPANESE COOK, house worker, wants position with gentlemen or small family; take entire charge if desired; highly recommended. Mura, 148 West 65th.

JAPANESE STUDENT, cook, wishes part time work, family. Jibu, 330 East 57th.

LADY laying up car wishes to place chauffeur, highly recommended. Telephone 3638 Worth, 9 to 12 or 2 to 4.

MAN (30), married, 10 years' experience foreign banking, steamship tickets, fluently speaking Polish, Lithuanian, Russian, Ukrainian, excellent correspondent, translator, salesman, desires permanent responsible position. S 946 Times Downtown.

MAN, 34, office and traffic manager, thoroughly familiar exports and imports, seeks position clerical line, salary to be arranged when interviewed. K 692 Times Downtown.

MAN, colored, wishes position of any kind. J. Mitchell, 5 East 132d St.

MAN wishes position as helper or anything. William Krae, 220 East 73d.

MANAGER, 26 years in establishment of steamship ticket and foreign exchange business, Polish-American, 8 years of age, married, would like to change his position. Address W. R. D. D., Post Office Box 386, Jersey City, N. J.

MECHANIC and steam engineer desires position. 90 Church St., Room 532 A.

OFFICE MAN, 22, educated, desires position with paper manufacturer; three years' experience. Rosenbaum, 96 East 7th St., City.

OFFICE MANAGER, expert accountant, executive, practical business man, desires high-grade, responsible position. C 181 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER and credit man, 12 years' experience, good memory, expert at details; salary secondary. G 421 Times.

SALESMAN.

I am seeking a connection where hard work and ability will bring proper reward; no stock proposition will be entertained, but if you have a staple commodity and require a business builder, address 183 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, WITH LARGE FOLLOWING IN SOUTH, DESIRES CONNECTION WITH FIRMS MAKING POPULAR PRICE SUITS, DRESSES, REPUTABLE LINES ONLY; IMMEDIATE ACTION; REFERENCES. C 211 TIMES.

SALESMAN, specialist, conducting special sales retail stores, dry goods, shoes, furniture, hardware, &c. Need quick turnover; real cash quick? Let me do it with a "winning punch" and cash in big by running a "special sale." Expert 44 Times.

SALESMAN wants connection manufacturers' high grade hosiery and men's fait hats; willing push their goods first class trade in Mexico; best references and splendid sales records; several years' experience travelling. Address 109 Crofton Av., San Antonio, Texas.

SALESMANAGER, with experience, ability and personality, also big sales record in the automobile accessory line, w

The New York Times

Classified Advertising Rates.

Count six words to an Agate line. Per Agate Line
Minimum space two lines.) ..... Line.
Situations Wanted 40c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted 40c
Boarders and Board Wanted 40c
Help Wanted 40c
Real Estate, &c. 40c
Lost and Found 40c
Apartments to Let and Wanted 40c
Country Board 40c
Mortgage Loans 40c
For Sale 40c
Automobile Exchange 40c
Agents Wanted 40c
Employment Agencies 40c
Per Word.

Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 20c) 15c
Buyers' Wants and Offerings to Buyers 15c

For insertion in the Sunday edition advertisements of schools, steamships, hotels and resorts must be received in The Times Building by noon Thursday. Business Opportunities by 11 A. M. Saturday. All other classified advertisements not later than 3 P. M. Saturday.

Advertisements for insertion in the daily edition must be received by 6 P. M. on the day preceding insertion.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY, make himself useful shipping and stock room. G. L., 686 Times Downtown.

BUYER AND MANAGER for cloak and suit department in busy popular-priced department store, Utica, N. Y.; good position for live wire; state full particulars in letter or call M. Feit, 804 Broadway, 6th Floor.

CABINET AND MILL WORK SOLICITOR who can sell blueprints, make drawings for showroom and store fixtures; only men experienced in this line, small salary, liberal commission. Box 1120 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, experienced 2-ton truck; must be familiar with Bronx and Washington Heights; steady position for good worker. Apply, stating salary, 27 W. 56 St., 566 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR—Honest, reliable man, good mechanic, careful driver. Packard and cars; references required. Apply Kaye, 50 Beaver St., City.

CLERK and assistant bookkeeper; knowledge of German essential; salary $60 month, with room, board and laundry. Apply Lenox Hill Hospital, 112 East 77th St., after 9 A. M.

COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT, experienced, for position of assistant credit man in branch office of national corporation; must be willing to work hard; to the right man we offer an excellent opportunity for advancement, state age, references, salary expected. 180 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

COLLECTION AGENCY has openings for bright, experienced, competent men to handle collection correspondence; must have had previous experience. Apply by mail; F. Landesman, 120 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COLLEGE STUDENT or teacher, Summer work for educational volume library work commission basis; state only, B. B., Box 29, 125 East 34th St.

COMPOSITORS, UNION, ALL SHIFTS OF DAILY NEWSPAPER. FAIRCHILD PRESS, 8 EAST 13TH.

COUPLE—Man as chauffeur, wife for cooking of general housework; private garage; 3 rooms with kitchen and bath; In Far Rockaway. GOOD HOME, GOOD PAY; must have A1 references. Apply Thursday and Friday, M. Snyder, 201 Tribune Building, Suite 905.

COUPLE for small farm; woman must be good cook, agreeable, general housework, small family, man must understand outside work. Telephone 2351 Columbus, 13 West 60th St., Schaap.

CREDIT OFFICE ASSISTANT—We have a desirable opening for a well-educated man who has had at least one year of credit experience in a department store; must be of pleasing personality and accustomed to meeting the best class of people; position is permanent and offers a splendid opportunity. Please apply Thursday morning at the Department of Accounts, Sixth Floor, Bloomingdale Brothers, 59th St. and Lexington Av.

CUSTOMERS' MAN wanted, with or without clientele, by established Consolidated Stock Exchange house; give references, which will be held strictly confidential. Box 1045 Times, 2 Rector St.

DESIGNER—Experienced on children's cotton colored dresses, 2 to 6. Manchester Penner Co., 116 West 14th.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY to President of heating and ventilating contracting engineering young man, 25 to 30 years old, of good appearance and address, one who has knowledge of selling preferred. 9 to 10 or 3 to 4 Thursday, E. G. Woolfolk & Co., 15 West 38th.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CLERK, well versed in general work in foreign exchange department (banking) and trader and bookkeeper, must have had experience with a New York concern, and state in application age, religion, nationality, previous experience and salary expected. S 631 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN—Western leather goods manufacturer of ladies' handbags, seeks an all around man to take full charge of plant. Room 1012 940 Broadway, New York City.

FUR MAN.

A FIFTH AVENUE SPECIALTY SHOP REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A FUR MAN, A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE WHO CAN MEET HIGH-CLASS PATRONAGE AND ESTIMATE ON REPAIR WORK. DESIRED: MUST BE ABLE TO CUT FUR AND TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE OF WORKROOM; STATE PARTICULARS. ALL REPLIES WILL BE HELD CONFIDENTIAL. S 116 TIMES.

MAN wanted by a large downtown financial institution, 25 to 35 years old, experienced in the foreign remittance business; must speak German and Polish as well as English. Box W. 9, City Hall Station.

MAN for auditing work in accounting department surety or insurance experience essential, state age, qualification and salary desired. S 622 Times Downtown.

MANAGER FOR PHONOGRAPH DEPARTMENT BY SAGE, ALLEN CO., HARTFORD, CONN. APPLY DRY GOODS ALLIANCE, 304 4TH AV.

MANAGER for fur department for out of town store. Greenhut, 42d West 37th.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, good all-around man, having at least five years' actual commercial experience, capable of making working drawings from sketches; state age, experience in full and salary wanted. T 361 Times.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR.

Man thoroughly experienced and familiar with addressograph, understand typewriting and other office appliances, capable of handling help, write, giving experience, references and salary desired. Box 631, 209 Cable Building.

PACKER and shipping clerk; one accustomed to handling foreign engraved stationery; must be experienced, quick and intelligent. X 2014 Times Annex.

PHARMACIST, man or woman; position to that of assistant. Apply New York Hospital, 8 W. 68th St.

PORTER—Bank wants night porter, strong man, to do cleaning. S 627 Times Downtown.

RENTING MAN

for high-class apartments, central Manhattan and Bronx; one conversant with same, experienced in following up leads. R. H., 72 Times.

SECRETARY AS ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE IN TRADE ASSOCIATION WORK; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, EXPERIENCE IF ANY, AGE, EDUCATION AND REFERENCES. O 604 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SHIPPING CLERK

Competent one who has had experience in millinery or trimmed hats, good prospects; state references and salary. Box 725, 209 Cable Building.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced on ladies' wearing apparel; give full qualifications, references and salary desired; steady position for right party. Box 624 209 Cable Bldg.

SOLICITOR wanted for educational work; good commission basis; if satisfactory, salary and commission; state experience. S 598 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for an important Jewish charitable and hospital one combined; permanent and experienced; Western preferred. Make application in writing for a confidential interview to Department W, 225 Howard av., Brooklyn.

WINDOW TRIMMER, experienced, card writer and all around man for store in suburbs of Boston; must be able to wrap store, measure and estimate; salary $40 to $45 and commission. Apply between 2 and 7 P. M. Mc-Lord, Hotel Buckminster, Boston.

WINDOW TRIMMER and card writer, for small specialty shop. T. H., 225 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for permanent work on 56-foot power launch; must be good cook; must have family to which he can bring and willing to remain on launch until Sunday night; wages $20 per week and board. Apply Room 2107, 42 Madison Av.

YOUNG MAN wanted by downtown wholesale grocer in Hanover Square; must be experienced in office work and capable of handling help; preferably live in Brooklyn; salary desired. S 598 Times.

YOUNG MAN with advertising experience preferred, to take care of art work, copy and typewriting; exceptional opportunity for right party. 720 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, about 24, as clerical assistant; must be good penman; state experience, education, salary. X 2021 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN as bookkeeper and shipping clerk; salary $18. Call Lincoln Cloak, Suit Co., 36 W. 24th St., New York.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN.

A. I. NAME A SON, FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG MAN 25 YEARS OF AGE FOR OFFICE WORK; MUST BE GOOD AT FIGURES AND UNDERSTAND INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE. PERMANENT POSITION,

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, SIXTH FLOOR.

YOUNG MAN, experienced as stock clerk, in wholesale fruit and produce concern, understanding out of town shipping; good opportunity. S 626 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, cashier, wholesale produce house, night work; knowledge stenography and typewriting, $20. Call 281 Washington St., City, after 9 A. M.

YOUNG MAN with shipping experience and as office assistant; state age, qualifications and salary desired. G 606 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, over 25 years, with following in brushes, paper and sanitary supplies; commission basis. G 416 Times.

YOUNG MEN and women wanted who are over 21 years; $25 to $75 per week and commission by working in the Far Rockaway section. Apply any day this week between 9:30 and 11, 2:30 and 5:30, next to the Far Rockaway fire station on Central Av., and ask for Mr. Feltenstein.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MEN.

College men just entering business and young men now engaged in office work: KARDEX offers you an opportunity to learn modern business control and salesmanship. Our training school is open to you. No tuition—and you can earn while learning.

See H. R. SNYDER, Kardex Sales Co. Kardex Building, 10 East 44th St.

Salesmen.

CIGAR SALESMAN—To sell offices and trade associates a fine line cigars, wholesale prices, monthly charge account; splendid returns by one well acquainted in city trade or business line; commission. N 965 Times Downtown, or telephone Canal 8183, 9 to 11.

COAT SALESMAN.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, CHILDREN'S, JUNIORS' AND MISSES' COATS, FOR THE LARGER RETAIL TRADE; SALARY AND COMMISSION. WALTER KIRSCHNER, 226 5TH AV.

DRUG SALESMAN WANTED—Familiar with New York and Suburban trade; toilet goods or specialty experience desirable; salary; call Wednesday, 10 to 12. 186 Madison Av., Room 1300.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLY HOUSE

desires an experienced SALESMAN, thoroughly acquainted in New Jersey; state age, education, experience, references and salary desired. X 2012 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCED HOSIERY SALESMAN wanted by one of the largest wholesale houses; two territories open—Massachusetts and Pennsylvania; liberal drawing account and commission. Write, giving full details, experience, nationality, age and religion. Hosiery, Room 1202, Tribune Building.

FORD SALESMEN.

NEW PLEASURE CARS AND TRUCKS; COMMISSION BASIS. WILLIAM KRAUS SALES CORP., AUTHORIZED AGENT, 110TH ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.

GROCERY SALESMAN wanted by large wholesale grocer in California; must possess initiative, resourcefulness, executive ability and thorough knowledge of general grocery business; high-class man, who can handle high-class trade; fine opportunity for capable man. Address particulars, including salary wanted. P. O. Box 743, City Hall Station, New York City.

HAT SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced retail salesman of good appearance required by this organization. Apply Mr. Farrell, Weber & Heilbroner, 241 Broadway.

MEN'S FURNISHING SALESMEN.

L. S. PLAUT & CO.,

NEWARK, N. J.,

have positions for experienced salesmen in their Men's Furnishing Department.

Apply by letter or at Employment Office, Second Floor.

SALESMEN—KARDEX offers you an unusual opportunity to associate yourself with the most rapidly growing concern in the office equipment field.

KARDEX embodies all that is modern and most up-to-date in the handling of card records. It is the greatest improvement that has been made in record-keeping in twenty-five years.

The enormous fields for KARDEX have not been scratched—every office is a prospect. Sales are rapidly increasing—NOW IS THE TIME to hook up with a live proposition. Liberal commission; exclusive territory.

Res

W. K. PAGE, Kardex Building,

10 East 44th St.

SALESMEN.

Wanted, six representative salesmen of good character to represent a well known Pennsylvania manufacturer, with main office in New York, to sell a high-grade office device needed in every bank and business house; those having experience in typewriters, adding machines, check writers, scales, &c., can earn $6,000 to $10,000 yearly in commissions; our salesmen are doing this and better; would be to your interest to investigate. Y 713 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED.

Wanted immediately, by one of the largest proprietary medicine concerns in the world, 20 high-class, heavyweight, salesmen, to sell Tanlac and other nationally advertised products to retail and retail trade in this country and Canada; applicants must be of good appearance and address; strong, vigorous personality and must be able to furnish best of references as to character and ability; men who are conversant with drug and medicine business preferred; don't apply unless you can prove your ability to produce results by past records; salary $3,000 to $5,000 per year and expenses, with attractive bonus feature; right men should net from five to ten thousand dollars per year; apply in own handwriting, stating fully age, experience, qualifications and present connection. International Proprietaries, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.

SALESMAN, age 25-35, commission, well educated, good appearance, to sell complete office equipment; must have sales experience; we are the only house selling everything for the office direct to the business man; this ad. only calls for men of unusual ability and will not be of interest to the mediocre salesman looking for a drawing account and satisfied with a small income; four territories open; opportunity for live sales manager. Apply 10 to 11 A. M. Wednesday, Savage Equipment Company, 116 Pearl Street.

SALESMAN.

IF YOU ARE A POWERFUL SALESMAN WITH A KEEN ANALYTICAL TURN OF MIND, AND REALIZE THAT SELLING MEANS MORE THAN PUTTING GOODS IN, YOU ARE ENTITLED TO THE BEST; IF YOU ARE OF THE ABOVE TYPE AND CAN QUALIFY, WE HAVE AN OFFICE DEVICE WHICH WILL NET YOU $5,000 YEARLY OR MORE IN COMMISSIONS. SEE MR. MURPHY AT 119 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY, ROOM 830.

SALESMEN.

LOOK! READ! INVESTIGATE!

Good opportunity for 5 neat intelligent salesmen to make, connection with large brush concern. Must come well recommended. Exclusive Long Island territory. Experience unnecessary. Married men preferred. We train you to earn $50 to $100 weekly on commission basis from start. Apply Mr. Brandt, 4 to 6 P. M. all week. Suite 210, 367 Fulton Street, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN.

Oldest metropolitan automobile distributer wants to add sales producer to New York City retail sales force; salary and commission. Write, giving full particulars to receive reply. S 94 Times.

SALESMAN wanted on commission basis, with weekly drawing account, for side line; must have good following among retail druggists to sell successfully "Good Luck" Rupture Appliance, approved and recommended highly by physicians; article requires no fitting, sells upon sight and at good profit to retail druggists. Ralston Company, 132 Nassau St., New York City.

SALESMEN, WELL-KNOWN TO CITY BUYERS AND RESIDENT OFFICES, FOR HOUSE MAKING A LINE OF COATS AND SUITS IN EXCLUSIVE STYLES AND VERY FINE WORKMANSHIP; ONLY THOSE CONNECTED WITH WELL-KNOWN HOUSES; REFERENCES EXCHANGED; SALARY AGAINST COMMISSION. BOX 569, 209 CABLE BLDG.

SALESMEN—New York corporation, serving physicians, having openings for several men between ages 35-55, who can develop into territorial managers, to offer professional abstract service; good appearance, education and personality essential; liberal commission basis. Mr. Robinson, 13 East 47th, between 9-10 A. M.

SALESMAN TO REPRESENT MANUFACTURER OF SILKS, PIECE GOODS, FROM DENVER WEST; EXCELLENT LINE OF PLAIN AND FANCY GOODS; MUST KNOW HIS BUSINESS THOROUGHLY; APPLICATIONS MUST INCLUDE DETAILED INFORMATION OF EXPERIENCE; COMMISSION. W 500 Times.

SALESMAN TO REPRESENT BROAD SILK MANUFACTURER IN 7 STATES WITH EXCELLENT LINE OF PLAIN AND NOVELTY FABRICS; MUST HAVE THOROUGH EXPERIENCE; ONLY APPLICATIONS WITH FULL INFORMATION WILL BE CONSIDERED. COMMISSION. W 501 TIMES.

SALESMAN for engineering periodicals. If you have had insurance and stock correspondence courses, magazines or books and wish to connect with a live sales organization paying commissions of $100 to $300 per week, phone Mr. Buck, Bryant 8570, for appointment.

SALESMAN, approved auto lock; no complicated installation; entities purchaser insurance rate reduction greater than cost of lock; commission basis. Call 3 to 7 P. M., Preferred Utilities Co., 1,780 Broadway.

SALESMEN—An unusual opportunity is offered to men well known to city buyers and resident offices on men's clothing; commission basis. Apply Milmed & Sacks, 56 Suffolk St., New York City.

SALESMEN—TEN ENERGETIC MEN TO SELL STOCK IN GOING CONCERN; LIBERAL COMMISSIONS PAID AND EVERY ASSISTANCE RENDERED. ROOM 802, 18 EAST 41ST ST.

SALESMAN with large following among wholesale dry goods trade to handle side line boys' pajamas and infants' gowns, commission basis. Schwartz Mfg. Co., 141 Green St.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced, selling tricolette and nainsookettes to cutting-up trade; must have following; none other apply; drawing account against commission. R. H., 175 Times.

SALESMEN—Six live wire salesmen to work the confectionery trade; good commission basis. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M. 107 Bethel, Muscadine Punch Dist. Co. Inc., 538 Grand St., N. Y. C.

SALESMEN, for city and surrounding territory, to carry manufacturer's complete line of men's, boys' and children's headwear; commission basis; good opportunity for right man. Box 662, 209 Cable Building.

SALESMEN to call on dealers and large automobile fleet owners with side line selling accessories of merit; liberal commission; guaranteed territory. Call 1,027 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN—High-class auto accessory salesmen; best of references required; men with car preferred; commission basis. Call between 9 and 12 A. M. See Mr. C. S. Schwarz, Room 714, 236 West 55th St.

SALESMAN.

Young man, good address, appearance and education, to sell typewriter ribbons and carbon paper; salary and commission. Give full references. G 683 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, jersey cloths, experienced, for dresses, petticoat and underwear trade; commission basis; salary if satisfactory. S 104 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to handle a line of ladies' and misses' coats for jobbing and city office trade; commission. X 2022 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, on commission, to sell advertising space on three-color calendars; man capable of earning ten thousand a year preferred. Emery Co., 118 East 28th St.

SALESMEN for children's dresses and middy blouses; experienced only need apply; commission basis. Beauty Children's Dress Co., 643 Broadway.

SALESMAN, resident, to represent silk underwear manufacturer in Philadelphia; straight commission. Columbia Underwear Co., 1139 Columbia Av., Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMEN, distributors, on commission, for newly patented automobile radiator. Signal Pegasus Indicator Mfg. Co., 325 Church St., office, 160 East 31st St., New York.

SALESMEN—Two experienced salesmen, acquainted with restaurants and hotels, to sell fish; must have following; salary and commission. S 102 Times.

SALESMAN to call on wholesale millinery trade with a trimming line; rapid advancement; commission. Box 662, 209 Cable Building.

SALESMAN, wholesale hosiery and underwear; must have experience this line, also die good side line of sheet metal specialties; salary or commission or both. X 2018 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, best references, capable selling high-class article for farmers; commission. Call between 1 and 4 P. M., see Mr. C. S. Schwarz, Room 714, 236 West 55th.

SALESMAN, who handles women's neckwear on road, to carry few special Marabou capes; liberal commission. American Marabou Co., 67 5th Av.

SALESMAN, traveling; hardware, sporting goods, auto accessories; dealers and jobbers; commission basis. Wilder Mfg. Co., Inc., 211 Pacific St., Bklyn., N. Y.

SALESMAN, experienced only, jobbers' department stores; commission basis. Well Made Bloomer Co., 285 Powell St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, silk, for cutting-up trade; commission basis; good opportunity for hustler. X 2028 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced on children's high-grade novelty dresses, 2 to 6 years; commission basis. Box 673, 209 Cable Building.

SALESMAN—Experienced, first-class man for leading phone engraving house; state full particulars; salary. G 382 Times.

SALESMEN wanted, for New Jersey, on transmission belting; commission basis. Dawson Belting Co., 96 Warren St.

SALESMAN with ability to sell safety razors and blades; salary; state past experience. J 961 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, for city and office trade, experienced in dresses, with large following; salary and commission. Fitzroy 2123.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Salesmen.

OUR NEED IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

400 Executive Places to be Filled.

The BUSINESS BUILDERS wants big men—he will learn business and salesmanship by the service of successful operating business organizations under experienced executives. They will earn while they learn and will qualify for more than 400 executive positions in seven important industrial corporations.

BUSINESS BUILDERS has contracted with these organizations to expand their business through the sales of their securities and to provide them with more than 400 trained district sales managers and executives who will fit into the national sales forces of the expanded corporations.

BUSINESS BUILDERS has accepted these going organizations for expansion only after it has subjected them to the most rigid investigation by industrial engineers of national standing. The character of these organizations is attested to by the names of some of the men who are on their boards of directors:

E. ST. ELMO LEWIS, whose career as Advertising Manager, National Cash Register Co., as Sales Manager Burroughs Adding Machine Co., as General Manager Art Metal Construction Co., as President Association of National Advertisers, as Vice President National Association of Corporation Schools, as member of the Committee on U. S. Chamber of Commerce and Vice President of the Campbell-Ewald Co., is nationally known.

ROY F. SOULE, editor of "Hardware Age," for ten years.

FERD. R. MINRATH, senior partner of Hoadley, Lauterbach & Johnson, well-known attorneys and counsellors.

C. E. KNOEPPEL, President C. E. Knoeppel & Co., Inc., Industrial Engineers, member American Society Industrial Engineers, author of "Installing Efficiency Methods," "Graphic Production Control," &c.

WILLIAM GETTINGER, President Eaton & Gettinger, printers; treasurer Bankers' Development Corporation.

J. M. GILBERT, whose career as Sales Manager Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., as General Manager United States Tire Co. and inventor of the Gilbert Rim, is nationally known.

J. S. BRETZ, organizer and President J. S. Bretz Company, director of the Wire Wheel Corporation of America and founder of the Bearings Company of America.

J. S. McCLURG, well known for his connection with Republic Rubber Co., of which he was organizer and general manager, and with Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, of which he was production manager.

NICHOLAS THIEL FICKER, consulting Industrial Engineer, whose methods have been adopted and used by such companies as Crucible Steel Company of America, Cadillac Motor Car Company, American Brass Company, General Motors Corporation, Huyler's Candy Company; member faculty New York University.

JERVIS R. HARBECK, whose industrial life has included Vice Presidency of the Amazon Cap Company, the organization of the Duesenberg Motors Corporation, identification with the reorganization of the Maxwell Motor Company, of which he was President and Financial Director of the Willys Corporation and director of the Industrial Bank of New York.

HIRAM F. HARRIS, prominent in the motor world for his connection with the Maxwell Motor Company, of which he has been advertising manager; the Willys-Overland New York City branch of which he was Comptroller, sales and service departments, and the Republic Motor Truck Company, of which he is Industrial Engineer.

MARSHALL J. ROOT, who has been prominent as President of the Sargent & Greenleaf Lock Company, and as Vice President of the Fairbanks Company.

ALBERT B. BAUER, who is identified chiefly with the Fairbanks Company of New York City, for whom he was General Manager of the Export Division.

GEORGE E. DANIELS has, in his industrial career, served as member of the Board of Directors of the Buick Motor Company, Vice President and General Manager Oakland Motor Car Company, member of the Board of Directors of the General Motors Company.

SAMUEL K. PHILLIPS, Director Landsdowne National Bank.

EVERLY M. DAVIS, Director Nashville Industrial Corp., and the Davis Chemical Products, Inc., and previously President Butterworth-Judson Company.

These names reflect the probity of the organizations Business Builders are expanding and the value of a connection with these organizations.

The proposition presented to the reader of this advertisement has therefore an extraordinary appeal, backed as it is by prominent and substantial business men and large organizations of America.

BUSINESS BUILDERS' training force puts its men through an intensive course of practical salesmanship in the organization for which they sell the securities and in a few days they are assigned as district sales managers and executives if they meet the requirements.

There are more than 450 responsible positions for men who can fill them. 107 men have already been promoted from the ranks of the salesman in the BUSINESS BUILDERS to positions with salaries from $5,200 to $15,000 a year, besides commissions and bonuses (certified figures).

BUSINESS BUILDERS' qualifications: Ninety per cent. of the successful salesmen who were appointed to executive positions in the organizations represented in the Business Builders never had any other training in salesmanship than they given them in the course of their work with the BUSINESS BUILDERS. Among the BUSINESS BUILDERS' enthusiastic personnel are university graduates, corporation lawyers, college professors, locomotive engineers, telephone linesmen, clerks, bookkeepers, accountants, etc.

In all of them the leading qualification was a desire to succeed as men and as business men, and in the BUSINESS BUILDERS' training institution of the BUSINESS BUILDERS they have learned that the essentials of success are expert knowledge of their field, and above all faith in themselves and in the project for which they are working.

IMMEDIATE EARNING POWER.

The immediate earning power of members of BUSINESS BUILDERS varies. In one unit the weekly earning by commissions of the men last week averaged $74 (certified figures). The earning of one man for the week was $625.

The length of time before promotion depends upon the development and adaptability of the individual.

BUSINESS BUILDERS was founded 14 months ago by James W. Elliott, one of America's great sales managers. He has an exact brilliant knowledge of selling and men, acquired through intensive effort and study, and experience. Before he was twenty he had sold goods in every State in the Union. Man Messages, his series of talks to salesmen, has been used by over 700 industrial organizations in America, as a means of Sales Stimulation.

With Business Builders YOU can establish a permanent future and career.

Call between 10 A. M. and 1:45 P. M., Sunday excepted, or between 8 and 8:30 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted. Ask for Mr. Wells, 12th floor.

JAMES W. ELLIOTT'S BUSINESS BUILDERS,

12th and 13th floors

Knickerbocker Bldg., 42d St. & Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Salesmen.

IF you know that you are doing the work for which you are best fitted and have no desire for greater success than you have achieved today, this message is not for you.

But IF YOU feel that you are All GOOD as the next fellow and have only lacked the REAL OPPORTUNITY to show your ability you should read this carefully.

We need 100 men who will have an earning capacity of $10,000 a year or better. We MUST have them by the end of this year. These men must be familiar with every phase of our business. They must know from experience how to solve the problems that will confront their subordinates.

We cannot hope to find these men on the outside. They must come from within the organization—from among the men whom we have thoroughly trained in our work.

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO PREPARE QUICKLY FOR THE HIGH SALARIED POSITIONS YOU DESIRE. YOU CAN NOW BECOME ASSOCIATED WITH ONE OF THE LARGEST ORGANIZATIONS OF ITS KIND, ONE THAT REALIZES THAT ITS SUCCESS DEPENDS UPON YOUR SUCCESS. WE WILL SPARE NO EFFORT TO HELP YOU TO THAT SUCCESS.

During the first four weeks of your training you will have a chance to try out the work and will be paid on a liberal commission basis for what you sell. THIS WILL ASSURE YOU A SUBSTANTIAL WEEKLY INCOME. If you show during that time that you have grasped the work and that you have the ability you know you have you will be immediately placed on a salary basis of $3,000 WITH BONUS during the remaining four weeks of your training.

This organization is engaged in the business of developing men into more competent industrial executives. Your work will be to sell a high-grade home study course, THE ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND IN EXISTENCE.

You would not trust your life to a doctor who had not studied medicine or your legal problems to a man who had not studied law. But our American industrial system has been trusting its problems to men who were not trained until we made that training possible.

COME TO US AND HELP US BUILD A BETTER INDUSTRIAL AMERICA.

COME TO US AND LET US HELP YOU TO BUILD YOURSELF INTO A SUCCESSFUL HIGH POWERED SALESMAN.

Our training classes are unique. Good men have found our training an inspiration to success.

If you appreciate what MAN TO MAN dealing means; if you are ready to work in every way that the word implies, an honest and thorough effort every day, HERE IS A PLACE IN LIFE WHERE YOU WILL FIND A REAL RETURN WILL COME TO YOU FROM SO DOING.

YOU NEED NOT HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN SELLING HOME STUDY COURSES. YOU NEED NOT HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN SELLING ANYTHING IF YOU HAVE AN OPEN AND INTELLIGENT MIND.

MEN WHO HAVE HAD THE ADVANTAGE OF A LIBERAL EDUCATION IN BUSINESS WILL FIND THEMSELVES PARTICULARLY SUITED FOR OUR WORK.

You owe it to yourself to find out if this is Your Opportunity. Call Wednesday between 9:30-12, 1-3, and we will take you to the 5th floor, 9 East 45th St., and talk it over with him.

SALESMAN, hardware experience to sell good line capping machines; opportunity; salary, commission. Milwaukee Products Co., 1,966 Broadway.

SALESMEN, experienced, to sell wooden cases; very good opportunity; commission basis. S 612 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—Experienced soap powder salesman; state experience; commission. W 72 New York Times, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN to call on automobile and accessory dealers, big commission. Address Automobile, 105 Times Sq. P. O.

SALESMEN to sell Japanese novelties on commission basis; state experience. S 619 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Salesmen.

SALESMEN.

Unusual opportunity is offered four high-grade men desirous of earning $7,500 commencing first year; need not have selling life insurance; powerful lead system. Call between 4 and 5 o'clock.

ROBINSON & CAMPBELL,

General Agents,

Suite 302, 527 5th Av.

SALESMAN—One acquainted with hotel, institution and steamship trade; salary and commission. S 95 Times.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, INC.

U. S. Realty Bldg.,

115 BROADWAY.

We need the following at once:

STOCK EXCHANGE BOOKKEEPER—3-4 years' experience, A1 type and abilities; salary open.

SALES MGR.—Candy; to conduct N. Y. Branch for large concern; must be man of national ability and candy record; $5,000; $6,000.

SALES MGR.—Direct sales force from office; lumber, packing boxes, shooks; salary open.

BANK LETTER of Credit man, $25.

WAREHOUSE MGR.—Shipper; $30-$35.

COLLEGE GRADUATE—Public acct. experience; $30.

TYPISTS (3)—One experienced L. C. Smith typewriter; $13-$22.

LEDGER CLERKS (2)—Understand bookkeeping; $21-$32.

STATEMENT MACHINE OPERATOR—Bank experience; $1,000-$1,200.

STENOGRAPHER-CLERK, $22.

BOOKKEEPER—Double entry; $20.

BANK BOOKKEEPER, $32.

STOCK CLERK—Experience fireproof material; $32.

ASST. BOOKKEEPER—Brokerage experience; $32.

STENOGRAPHER—Take charge large invoice; $34.

CALL BEFORE TWO O'CLOCK.

FITCH PERSONNEL SERVICE,

15 East 40th. Murray Hill 2920.

SECRETARY TO EXECUTIVE, 20-25 YEARS, $125.

Storage battery salesmen, thoroughly experienced, invoice clerk, good penman, $36; typists, touch, $18; office boys, rapid advancement, $50 month. Christian firms.

MERCANTILE REFERENCE CO. (Agency), ROOM 204, 200 BROADWAY.

Invoice clerk, Remington machine, $30; Elliott-Fisher operator, dry goods experience, $20-$25; high school boys; reputable Christian firms.

CONTRACT BOND UNDERWRITER, $4,500.

INDIVIDUAL LEDGER BANK BKPR.

STENO., young; H. S. grad.; advancement.

THE PERSONNEL COMPANY,

9 Church St. Call 9-1 ONLY.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE.

WALL ST. SPECIALISTS, 80 BROADWAY.

Sr. Accountants, Bkprs., Eng. steno. Span. Eng. steno., Span. steno. Register free.

EFFICIENCY EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 10 E. 43d—Clerk to learn converting business, $18; office boys; immediate openings. Miss Budenbender.

H. M. LAKE, 15 E. 40. M. Hill 3128.

Bookkeeper, $30; stenotypist, $25; assistant.

SALES-CORRESP., YOUNG MAN, $35.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT, uptown, $20.

YOUNG MAN, stenographer, $20; stock clerk, $18; experienced. Horrigan Agency, Room 1128 Tribune Building.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, Washington, $1,800-$3,000. Park Row Placement Bureau, 3 Park Row.

HAMILTON EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, INC.,

4 CHURCH ST., 160 LIBERTY ST.

Cor. Church below Cortlandt St., station of the 9th Av. "L."

SHIPPING CLERK—Must be high school graduate; knowledge bookkeeping; familiar with Cuba and Australian trade; knowledge American; good opportunity; $25.

SPANISH TYPIST-TRANSLATOR—Dictation and typing; rare, $1,500-$1,700.

BKPR.—Steamship exp.; bright future; $30.

CLERKS (3)—Clean-cut Americans; young; adding machine; bank experience essential; Summer work; month, $75.

RECEPTION CLERK, 18-21 years; highest type; excellent address; $17.50.

LEDGER CLERKS (4)—Enough knowledge of bookkeeping; excellent penmen; $20.

TOUCH TYPIST—Some bookkeeping; accounting; rapid; $22.

STENOS. (4)—Experienced, clean-cut; $22.

EQUITABLE SERVICE.

An unusual placement service for qualified, reliable office workers. Interviews 1-3. Equitable Industrial Relations Service, Inc., 128-130 West 45th, at B'way. Bryant 8888.

Instruction.

SPECIAL COACHING COURSES IN ACCOUNTING

under nationally known C. P. A.'s. Personal attention by new plan. Preparate for COST AUDITING, INCOME TAX and C. P. A. work. Elective system. Low tuition. Easy terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. For full particulars, write, phone or call.

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTANTS SOC'Y, 904 Knickerbocker Bldg., B'way at 42d St., New York.

DO YOU WANT A GOOD POSITION?

The first step is to find out the kind of work for which you are best fitted by reason of your natural talents and abilities. Let our expert charts, analysis and data definitely determine the right job for YOU! Come in and get the facts. Booklet "K" on request.

Merton Institute, 90 5th Av. (at 15th St.), New York. Tel. Watkins 9795.

ACCOUNTANCY.

Are you interested in training for the C. P. A. degree or for an executive position as Controller, Treasurer or Office Manager? If so, investigate the professional courses of Pace Institute. Write for helpful booklet, "Making Good," and Bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN—Big demand for high salaried executives; past experience unnecessary; we train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities; write at once for particulars. Lewis Hotel Training School, Desk 118, Washington, D. C.

LEARN ACCOUNTANCY.

Call, phone, write.

LASALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY,

112 West 42d St., N. Y. C.

Bryant 8020.

MEN wanted to operate moving picture machines in theatres. We teach you days or evenings. American Theatre Building, 844 8th Av. (42d St.). Bryant 1519.

FOR SALE.

GLOVES.

$20,000 worth of high-grade gloves, men's and ladies' mocha, kid and cape, for immediate delivery; price below cost of manufacturer. R. H. Mahon, 130 West 42d St., New York.

FANS (3), 16-inch oscillating, 110 volt, direct current; perfect condition; reasonable. Room 1128 Tribune Building.

INTERIOR TELEPHONES, high grade, perfect condition, guaranteed, bargain, including installation. Stuy. 7960.

Furniture.

FURNITURE of a completely furnished five room apartment in a refined neighborhood in Jersey City near Ocean Av. trolley and Arlington Av. central R. R. Station; rent reasonable; ideal for people just married to begin housekeeping. Telephone Bergen 6688 between 3 and 7 P. M.

BED, WILLOW AND FIBRE FURNITURE direct from factory at lowest prices; large selection in stock. LORING BEACH WILLOW CO., 126 East 61st St.

DAMASK satin, imported yellow, Louis XVI, thirty yards, sacrifice. C 191 Times.

FINE-CLASS furniture, brass 4-room flat; value apparent. 250 West 109th. Sherman.

Office Furniture and Supplies.

BIG BARGAINS—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Tremont & Broadway, 3.

EIGHT COMPTOMETER adding and calculating machines to be sold at once at $75 each; guaranteed mechanically perfect. Phone Cort. 8084, or write John E. Ranney, 66 Church St., New York.

OFFICE FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT. Contents of large office; oak furniture, flat top and typewriter desks, chairs, tables, &c. 165 Broadway, Room 1301.

MAHOGANY flat top desks, tables, chairs, leather settee; bargain. Phone Bryant 634. Room 606, 110 West 40th St.

Jewelry.

HAVE a fine pearl necklace, Oriental pearls, well matched, will sell same at a sacrifice. Call at 562 5th Av., 10th flo

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Bank and business references required from all advertisers in this classification.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

BUSINESS MAN with $5,000-$10,000 wishes to communicate with principals only who can show good return in investment, with or without services; please give particulars in reply. B 135 Times.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, millinery or novelty store in suburban section within 35 miles New York City. W 745 Times Downtown.

ACCEPTANCES purchased, loans on stapled merchandise. John A. Curtiss, 215 Broadway.

WILL invest $7,000 or less as active partner in going manufacturing, wholesale or retail establishment. G 322 Times.

HAVE several thousand and services; wholesale or jobbing business; particulars first letter. 178 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTING all lines, bookkeeping systems, monthly audits; organized 1906. Wood Audit Co., 256 5th Av. Longacre 8088.

WILL FINANCE good proposition; must have merit. J 927 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL WANTED.

OFFICE MANAGER WANTED.

Long-established brokerage house with 5th Av. offices requires immediately the services of an active young man to act as financial manager; salary to start $60 week and small interest in business; $2,500 cash investment required, fully secured; experience not as essential as unquestioned integrity. S 117 Times.

GENERAL agency for all correspondence courses, scholarships, educational books, new and used; valuable stock on hand; special discounts from established schools; hundreds of neglected applications and mail orders necessitate expansion; Christian proprietor wants active associate; $3,000 to $5,000 required. E 60 Times.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY—OWING TO FACTORY BRANCH MOVING OUT OF CITY; TO SELL AND INSTALL PARTS AND REPAIRS FOR TWO POPULAR CARS; SERVICE STATION NOW FULLY EQUIPPED WANTS PARTNER WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 AVAILABLE. BOX 517, 1,464 8D AV.

A WELL ESTABLISHED dress jobbing concern desires a man who will invest about $25,000, with or without services; will give security on investment; investigation invited. T. G., 347 Times.

AUTOMOBILE pneumatic tire armor, guaranteed against punctures, absorbs shocks, light weight; one of the greatest inventions of age, all patents; capital needed to operate immediately. V 737 Times Downtown.

PARTNER WANTED.

Young man with $7,500-$15,000 as partner in financial business; splendid opportunity for permanency and independence. Call Mr. W., Schuyler 7867.

SILENT partner wanted, willing to invest $25,000 to help expansion of business doing Government and private work; profits last year over 200%. New York Artificial Limb Co., 27 Union Square West, New York City.

SALES COMPANY wanted to dispose of entire output of firm manufacturing new office device with ready market. T. L., 140 Times.

NEW YORK business woman desires gentleman or lady to join her in profitable business enterprise; small capital required; wonderful opportunity. A. G., 1,358 Broadway.

MACHINE manufacturing concern wants partner with $5,000 to $10,000; chance to connect with growing business. B 964 Times Downtown.

PRACTICAL skirt man with established business has opening for good skirt salesman with money to invest. B 137 Times.

NOVELTY specialist wanted as active partner; small capital investment required; state experience. G 697 Times Downtown.

ESTABLISHED wholesale cigar business, Virginia; $10,000 and services experienced man. 1,203 East Main, Richmond, Va.

LADY with capital wanted; splendid business proposition. X 2017 Times Annex.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

SALES MANAGERS

wanted in every city and county to handle the exclusive agency for the Elliott Cook-Top Water Heater; eliminates need of separate water heater, equips gas or oil stove to heat boiler of water while cooking; demonstration means quick sale to homes, apartments, hotels, restaurants, hospitals, institutions, &c.; big money on every sale; you must be well-rated or have good credit and sufficient capital to install a demonstrator in an office or part of store, we show you how to build a sales organization; there is big commission for you if you are the man we want. Write at once to Zimmerman Corp., Circle Studio Building, New York City.

OPPORTUNITY.

NEWLY PATENTED ARTICLE; 50C SELLER; INVENTED AND MANUFACTURED ON PACIFIC COAST; EXTREMELY SIMPLE; EASILY MARKETED; ABSOLUTELY NO COMPETITION; AGENCIES BEING PLACED THROUGHOUT EAST. IF YOU CAN FINANCE YOURSELF AND HANDLER SALESPEOPLE, INVESTIGATE, AS THIS ARTICLE HAS MORE THAN ORDINARY MERIT. TRY-OUT PRIVILEGE ALLOWED. SEE MR. STEEN, ROOM 603, 130 WEST 42D ST., 9:30 TO 4:30.

BUSINESS MAN of good financial standing and character, at present visiting the United States representing one house as buying agent, is open to take up one more agency as buyer for large and responsible house; advertiser lives in Germany and visits the principal markets of Europe regularly; speaks English, German, French and Dutch; first-class references. X 2019 Times Annex.

BROKER WANTED

to handle sale of about $250,000 First Mortgage 6% Bonds of a Southwestern Electric Interurban Railroad Line; operating over 15 years, no other debt, prefer to make outright sale of entire issue, price attractive. S 616 Times Downtown.

EXPORT TO FAR EAST.

Successful New York exporting house with sales office in Far East and excellent credentials would represent manufacturers leather, rubber goods, paper, surgical instruments, clothing, tools and other lines. For interview address "Export," Room 906 Times Building.

WE HAVE 400 lots centrally located in Mamaroneck which we would like to dispose of to close an estate; would like to negotiate with responsible builder. Estate of J. D. Carroll, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PATENTS PROMPTLY PROCURED.

Trademarks registered by reliable Patent Attorneys and Engineers. Free consultation. MANUFACTURERS' PATENT COMPANY, 820 5th Av. Phone Vanderbilt 7212.

SALESMAN, $5,000-a-year man, good appearance, well educated, 29 years old, sales managing ability, best references, desires change in connection for Fall. Write Room 823, Southland Hotel, Norfolk, Va.

GENTLEMAN, ex-officer British Army, highly decorated, possessing courage, personality, exclusive acquaintances, knowledge several languages, desires high paying propositions. B 81 Times.

DISTRIBUTORS for automobile spring lubricant oil; good territory still open; communicate with the Paragon Chemical Co., 635 Republic Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

A SMALL though efficient sales organization seeks the exclusive New York State or Connecticut rights for any article of merit. C 208 Times.

RELIABLE FIRM wants to represent first-class house on Pacific Coast; excellent references, commission basis, or will job. Peltier, 617 Market St., San Francisco.

RELIABLE wholesale liquor dealer, established 40 years, desires to combine with wholesale dry concern; references exchanged. R. E., 173 Times.

CORPORATION representative sailing for Europe this month will execute select commissions. L 58 Times.

ADVERTISE in publications of Germany for business connections. M. Klein, 1,183 Broadway.

TRAPPED BY BANKER AS AN EXTORTIONER

Woman Arrested in Office of B. A. Unger After Receiving $20,000 Check.

MAN HELD AS ACCOMPLICE

Threat to Kidnap His Three Sons Followed Demands for $50,000, Financier Says.

A woman, charged by Bertram A. Unger, a wealthy private banker, with having threatened to kidnap his three boys unless he gave up $50,000, was arrested yesterday in his office at 347 Fifth Avenue. The banker said it was the second time an attempt had been made to extort that sum from him. A man also was arrested at the same time, accused of acting with the woman, but the police have only commenced their investigation of the case and other arrests are looked for.

The woman said she was Mrs. Yetta Fox, a mattress maker, living at 229 East Fourth Street, and the man who accompanied her to Mr. Unger's office said he was Morris Hirsch, 53 years old, of 747 Fifth Street. He told the police he was a salesman and out of work. Magistrate Raphael Tobias, in the Yorkville Court, held them in $5,000 bail each for examination next Tuesday.

Although Mrs. Fox speaks only Jewish, the letters Mr. Unger has been receiving were written legibly and intelligently in English, "like the work of a lawyer," Mr. Unger said. It is in an effort to learn who this person is and how many others may be involved that the police have asked for the letters to aid in their investigation.

Mr. Unger is well known on the lower east side as a generous contributor to all charitable organizations and needy individuals, and has particular cases looked up by a special investigator. While he would not say how much this charity amounts to during the year, lists of the recipients indicate that he gives away between $50,000 and $60,000 annually. Mr. Unger believed that the letter-writing band are Bolsheviki, who think that his wealth should be equally divided.

As to the accusations in the letters, some of them general and others specific, Mr. Unger said: "These people believe that a man would not do charity unless he had transgressed. They believe that after sinning he will try to make up with God, and what does the Lord like more than charity?

"The day after I returned from a business and pleasure trip through Europe," continued Mr. Unger, "a well-dressed young man came to my downtown office and was ushered into my private office by a special policeman. There was something in his manner that made me suspect him at once.

"'You came back from Europe yesterday,' he said. 'I know all about what you were doing on the other side. How about the money?'

"I asked him what he was talking about, and he said he wanted $50,000 to keep it to himself. When he left I asked Mr. Loshek, the credit manager, if the firm ever had any dealings with him, and he told me it had not. About an hour later he telephoned and told me to meet him at the Equitable Building. I told him he would have to come here if he wanted any money. Then I telephoned to the police, and two detectives were on hand to nab him after I handed him my check.

"In court the Magistrate ordered that he be sent to Bellevue for observation. Then a man and woman came to the office, stating they were the parents of the boy. They pleaded that I try to get him out of the hospital, which I did. A few days later a woman who said she was Mrs. Rosenzweig, but who was the same person arrested in my office this morning, came in and appealed for charity.

"'I have heard how charitable you are,' the woman told me, 'and I would like you to help my husband who has tuberculosis. You have helped so many others that I know you won't refuse.' She asked me to meet her that night in a tenement house at 229 East Fourth Street where I should ask for a Jewish rabbi. I have forgotten his name, but have heard he has since gone to Europe. I explained to her I would not give any money until my investigator had made a report. She left saying she would get it some other way.

The banker said that from that time until last Saturday morning he had received about a dozen letters and many telephone calls. Some of them were signed "Mrs. Rosenzweig" and others were unsigned. Saturday's letter was the first that had the name "Mrs. Fox" attached. While some of the epistles accused him of having too much money, and told vaguely of his having made it illegitimately, in a few he was called a counterfeiter. The fact that he had the young boy sent to Bellevue was mentioned in another.

"When the woman threatened to kidnap my three boys, in the letter I received on Saturday, I decided I would meet her, but I did not think she would come around so soon," Mr. Unger continued. "At 10:30 this morning she arrived in my uptown office, at 347 Fifth Avenue, and gave her name as 'Mrs. Fox.'

"She started off by telling me that some newspaper reporters had offered her $10,000 if she could furnish proof that I was making counterfeit money, and she said she would keep quiet if I handed over $50,000. She spoke to me in Yiddish, and my knowledge of German made it possible for me to understand her. Just after I found out who she was I motioned to my secretary to telephone to the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station.

"I had to keep her there long enough for the detectives, so I started bargaining with her, and we finally agreed at $20,000. When I told her I would make out a check for that amount she balked. She would have cash only.

"'But aren't you afraid the money might be counterfeit?' I asked her.

"She decided to take the check and I made it out to 'cash.' She said she could not endorse it as she was not able to write, so she made a cross and my cashier, Kurt Bartell, signed his name as witness. She was walking out of the office with the check when Detectives McDonald and Byrne placed her under arrest."

Mr. Unger lives with his wife and children at 270 Riverside Drive. The two older boys, Paul, who is 13 years old, and Irving, 11 years old, attend the Columbia Grammar School. His other son, Oliver, is 6.

Mr. Unger gives chiefly money to tubercular men and women and cripples. He explained that his only brother, Leo, caught cold on his way to America from Hungary in 1914 and died of pneumonia. Since then he has been giving all he can, he said, to help persons suffering with tuberculosis. Last year his son Irving was run over and one of his legs was broken. The older children travel to one of the orphan asylums in the city every Sunday, he said, to take some of the inmates for a walk.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

15 cents a word each insertion.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

COMPLETE PLANT, 7,500 SQUARE FEET, MANUFACTURING ELECTRICAL PORTABLE LAMPS AND LIGHTING FIXTURES, CONSISTING OF UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY, STOCK, FIXTURES AND SHOW ROOM; LATEST MOLDS OF EXCLUSIVE—ALSO FULLY EQUIPPED PLATING PLANT; NO DECENT OFFER REFUSED. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, T 563 TIMES.

FOR SALE.
Broadway and 42d St.
Cor. Store—Soda, Luncheonette, Cigars.
Can sublet 40% of space for 150% of rent.
Suitable any business. Immediate possession.
Cash required, $25,000.
Sells, 110 West 40th St.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Fully equipped, prosperous health institute, located in heart of city; unusual opportunity for man with $3,000 capital; don't waste our time unless you have money and mean business. P 473 Times.

CONFECTIONERY—Jersey's busiest section; good paying, old established; long lease (United Cigar); bargain price, $25,000; half cash required; fullest details; investigate immediately. Greek, B 144 Times.

RETIRING from business; will sell extremely profitable business; purchaser taught; wonderful proposition, energetic man or woman; $15,000 cash necessary. W 751 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.
Cigar Stand. Also Drug Dept.
Times Square Corner.
Long lease. Cheap rent. Big business.
Sells, 110 West 40th St.

A WOMAN'S specialty shop on the main street of Lowell, Mass., cheap rent, will sell stock, fixtures, lease or lease and fixtures; good reason for selling. Madison Square 842.

FOR SALE, FACTORY PLANT—Modern silk plant of 100 looms, with full equipment, located in Paterson, N. J. X 2016 Times Annex.

FOR SALE—Multigraphing and advertising business, two plants and offices; excellent opportunity; must sell quickly, $6,000. Breuer, 335 Broadway.

ELEVATOR, motor and pump concern for sale, owning building and fully equipped plant; established over 18 years. S 89 Times.

HIGH-CLASS COAL BUSINESS, located in Brooklyn, bringing big profit. For all information inquire Joseph Murray, 485 18th St., Brooklyn. Phone 0373 Henry.

RUBBER STAMP BUSINESS — Registered trade mark; good reasons for selling. Address Rubber Stamp, 813 East Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.

HOME BAKERY — Good location; new machinery; ill-health cause of selling. John L. Harris, 144 South St., Newburgh, N. Y.

BUSINESS FOR SALE? See us first; clients waiting. Sibley Co., 1,493 Broadway, Bryant 4327.

FOR SALE—U. S. patent on gas turbine engine dated June 10, 1919. C. T. Osborne, Room 1906, Times Building.

MILLINERY STORE to sacrifice, theatrical section; wonderful opportunity. Call Bryant 4867.

LEATHER GOODS plant; well equipped, sales stock and fixtures; bargain. Merit Leather Goods Co., 108 4th Av.

LUNCH ROOM—Doing fine business; will sell cheap. 65 East 59th.

ESTABLISHED dress plant, fully equipped. Winthrop & Schwartz, 128 5th Av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LEASE, infants' and children's ready-to-wear department, 2,250 square feet, in large specialty shop near New York; established 25 years; quick action. Z 2400 Times Annex.

FUR department for rent in women's and children's specialty store; old-established business located in city of 125,000 population, 115 miles from New York; exceptional opportunity. Z 2399 Times Annex.

SALESMEN to sell stock for a high-class responsible building corporation; commission only; opportunity to earn big money. C, 138 Times.

MILLINERY OR LINGERIE—High-class custom dressmaker offers space and window; splendid opportunity. Maurice & Adams, 24 West 47th St.

FOR RENT—Drug, cigar and other departments. Broadway and 42d St. Sells, 110 W. 40th St.

WILL SELL your business confidentially; partnerships arranged. Howard Katz, 1,493 Broadway. Telephone Bryant 4846.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PATENTS—Over 75 years' practice; all communications strictly confidential; handbook of patents free on request; special facilities for office consultation. Munn & Co., patent attorneys, 615 Woolworth Building, New York.

LET US HELP YOU GET MORE BUSINESS —Mailing cards planned and written, $3; newspaper advertisements prepared, $5 up; folders, $5; booklets, $10. We get results. Write Moren, Advertising, 55 West 37th St.

ACCOUNTING, part time bookkeeping, tax reports. Hirsh & Levy, 398 Broadway. Telephone Canal 8629.

Bank and business references required for all advertisements of Business Opportunities.

SON DEAD; LOSES ANOTHER.

Body Comes From France as Second Boy Is Killed.

Shortly after she had received word yesterday from the War Department that the body of her eldest son, William, who died in action in France, had reached Hoboken, Mrs. Elizabeth Flynn of 250 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, was notified by the police of the Fifth Avenue Station that a younger son, John, had died in Methodist Episcopal Hospital from a fractured skull, sustained when he had been run down by a bicycle.

William Flynn was a member of Company I of the 165th Infantry of the Rainbow Division. He fell during the fighting on the Ourcq in July, 1918. John, the youngest son, was employed by a Brooklyn laundry. He was delivering laundry Monday afternoon at Tenth Street, near Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, when he was knocked down by a bicycle ridden by James Fox, 13 years old, of 450 Eleventh Street. The boy was arrested on a charge of juvenile delinquency and, although witnesses said the collision was an accident, he was held pending investigation.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Young Business Man

of proven ability wishes to become connected with a first-class concern which can utilize his services. He has had thorough training in manufacturing practice and general business administration and valuable experience in sales management. He has successfully directed the activities of large numbers of people and knows how to get along with his associates in a spirit of co-operation. He is used to accepting responsibility and can go about his work on his own initiative. He is thirty-three years of age, has had a college education and eleven years of business experience. His record will stand the most rigid investigation. G 691 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Are You Suffering Pain?

Sloan's Liniment brings relief to external aches and pains by renewing circulation in the painful parts, scattering congestion. You will find it soothing and comforting.

Sloan's Liniment is not an experiment. 40 years ago it was made purposely to fight pain, and thousands use it with gratifying results.

Sloan's Liniment Pain's enemy

ADVERTISEMENT.

Your Safe

bears mute testimony to the value you place upon your records.

Being the history of your business, they are vital.

You employ safeguards against their destruction.

Are you equally prudent in safeguarding their accuracy?

James Barr & Co.
Certified Public Accountants
Woolworth Bldg., New York
Detroit Syracuse

ADVERTISEMENT.

Brill Brothers
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE TO-DAY

The great half-yearly Brill Clearance for which thousands of men wait — offering better buying opportunities than ever before, because Brill prices prior to this sale were already, in most instances, down to cost or less.

The only reason for these further very radical reductions is our belief in the need for a regular half-yearly housecleaning and our desire to build good-will for the name of Brill.

$65, $70, $75 and $80 Suits for Men $43.50

Most of Them Made Especially for Us by the House of Kuppenheimer

$50, $55.00 and $60 Suits for Men $32.50

Many, at Both $32.50 and $43.50, Are Fall and Winter Weights

Palm Beach Suits, $15.00 and $25
Cool Mohair Suits, $22.50 and $35

White Flannel Trousers, $10 to $15

Brill Brothers

Broadway at 49th St. — *44 East 14th St.*
879 Broadway — *47 Cortlandt St.*

A Moderate Charge for Alterations

15 HURT AS LIFT DROPS.

Car Falls Like a Plummet, but Check Averts Tragedy.

About fifteen persons were injured, none of them seriously, when the cable snapped on a passenger elevator in the Morton Building at 116 Nassau Street, yesterday afternoon, causing the car to drop from the seventh floor to the ground. The floor of the car was almost entirely wrecked by the impact with the bumpers, while the severed cable fell on top of the cage.

For six stories the car fell like a plummet and then through some unknown cause suddenly slowed up enough to break the speed for the remaining few feet to the bumpers. The screams of the occupants and the noise of the dropping elevator attracted a large crowd. Patrolman Ferretti of the Oak Street Station and several citizens assisted the passengers to the lobby to await the arrival of an ambulance.

The car was in charge of Joseph O'Connor, 34 years old, of 305 Columbus Avenue. He said that when he tried to stop at the eighth floor the car failed to respond. Then there was a lurch and the car began to drop. Miss Minnie Reich of 303 Wallabout Street, Brooklyn, one of the passengers, was treated for shock by Dr. Renner of the Volunteer Hospital. Fred Palmieri, 116 Nassau Street, received a sprained knee and contusions of the eye.

Others attended for shock and minor injuries were: John Fischer, 31 years old, of 170 West Seventy-Fifth Street; Jacob Porashinsky, 38, of 464 Riverdale Avenue, Bronx; John Warbintan, 105 Dean Street, Brooklyn; Sigmund Herzog, 42, of 1,486 Glover Street, the Bronx; James Landsman, 22, of 620 East 170th Street; Abraham Eisenberg, 24, of 898 Atkins Avenue, Brooklyn; Isidor Kabin, 44, of 451 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn; Albert Palmer, 24, of 1,265 Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn; James Kenedy, 37, of 935 East Fifth Street, Brooklyn, and John Sapel, 30, of 116 Nassau Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

If You Want the Volstead Act to Go *Sign Here!*

The League account is with the Corn Exchange Bank, 42d Street Branch, Treasurer Eugene A. Johnson, President Michael J. McCarthy, Secretary C. H. Buhler.

Name .....
Address .....
.....
Fill out this Coupon and mail with your remittance.

Out of the organization that made the Anti-Prohibition Parade possible, there has grown something that we wish to call your attention to.

The parade was only the beginning, against Volsteadism. We meant what we said. We are now perfectly organized under the standard of our new organization, The American Liberties League, Inc.

We are sending out speakers and starting a country-wide campaign to bring in all organizations opposed to the present tyranny. We hope to form a national federation for united action in fighting the obnoxious Volstead Act.

The Anti-Prohibition Parade Committee is keeping its promise, and while the parade has passed into history, its soul goes marching on.

NOW WE NEED MORE MONEY!

We make no bones in asking for it. We ask you, Mr. Irate Citizen, who is now merely jawing about his lost liberty and writing to the newspapers, to use a little common sense, and send $1.00 to the American Liberties League, Inc., and keep up the fight.

"Prohibition Propaganda" is backed up by capital of vast private interests. If we are to have our own liberties again, we must meet these resources, dollar for dollar, by popular subscription.

SEND YOUR DOLLAR NOW!

We need it. In fact, your country's interests demand it.

The League account is with the Corn Exchange Bank, 42nd Street Branch.

Treas. Pres. Sec'y
Eugene A. Johnson. Michael J. McCarthy. C. H. Buhler.

500 Fifth Avenue, City. Phone Murray Hill 3273.

Opportunities in
Mohair Suits
(coat and trousers)
$20, $22.50, $25 and $30
Come in today and we can fit you



Sale of HartSchaffner&Marx
Golf Suits
(coat and knickers)
$35
3-piece and 4-piece Golf Suits reduced to $43.50, $49.50, $57.50, $65

Hart Schaffner & Marx

$50 Summer Suits
$43.50

A Valuable Saving on Suits that were Great Value at $50

This group at $43.50 is as notable for its variety as for the savings this Sale price affords. All the sensationl favorites: Pencil Stripes, Checks, Herringbones, Tweeds, Blues, Grays, Browns, $43.50.

Other Sale Savings at $35.00, $49.50, $57.50 and $65.00

No Charge for Alterations

Wallach Bros.

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GIMBEL BROTHERS

32ND STREET - BROADWAY - 33RD STREET NEW YORK CITY



Gimbels Upholds Its Reputation As New York's Headquarters For

ELECTRIC FANS : SALE!

Plenty of Fans Here And Prices Much Less

Last year's slow sale of fans—due to a long cool spell—led the makers to cautiously cut down production this year. Result—a hot spell—and a depleted market. Not enough fans now!

We've wired east and west for fans. Two hot months ahead—and New York's supplies disappearing. We had to gather in a few hundred here—a few hundred there. But we got them! Gimbels keeps up its reputation as headquarters for electric fans—full stocks—leading values! BIG SAVINGS!

Polar Cub Electric Fans; Universal Motor; 9 inch diameter. **$6.95**

Kendrick and Davis Electric Fans; Universal motor; 8 inch. **$11.70**

Westinghouse 6 blade Electric Fan; direct current; 12 inch. **$15.90**

Other Electric Fans Up to $40.50

Gimbels New Kind of Houseturnishing Store—Fifth Floor

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Friday; moderate temperature; moderate west and northwest winds.
Per weather report see page 24.

VOL. LXX....No. 23,189. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1921. TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | Elsewhere FOUR CENTS

FRANCE REJECTS BRITISH PROPOSAL IN SILESIAN CRISIS

Won't Consent to Early Summoning of Supreme Council to Discuss Boundary Report.

INSISTS ON SENDING TROOPS

Note Reminds England That Her Own Commissioner Joined in Demand for Reinforcements.

OUR MEDIATION IS SOUGHT

Suggestion Made That It Is Necessary to Avert Another Outbreak in Silesia.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 20.—The Anglo-French Entente appears to be suffering from the heat. At 5 o'clock this afternoon the French Government received from the British a request that there be an immediate allied conference to settle the Upper Silesian and other pending questions. At 7 o'clock the French Government replied, declining a conference at this time and stating that it was about to dispatch more troops to Silesia and suggesting that the English do the same.

This is the second time the French have refused Premier Lloyd George's suggestion to fix the boundary line between Poland and Germany through the plebiscite area. Two weeks ago the French replied that the time had not come, and the same reply was made today. It is to be remarked that this morning the Council of Ambassadors received a joint note from the allied Commissioners in Silesia asking for more troops and the earliest possible settlement of the boundary question.

The British note said that it was urgent that the Silesian tangle be straightened out, that there was danger in delay, and that it was the opinion of the London Government that the best thing to do was to give up the project of an expert examination and to have the Premiers meet at Boulogne between July 27 and Aug. 1 and render a decision.

The French reply stated that the need for sending more Allied troops to Silesia before the judgment was rendered was admitted by all the allied Commissioners in Silesia, including the British. It was stated that France was going to send troops at once, and that while these troops were being transported the experts could meet in Paris and make a report. Sufficient troops being in place and the experts in accord, the Premiers could then meet.

Many Franco-British Differences.

The political situation revealed by today's clash between London and Paris is far more important than appears on the surface. With the evident advisability of Europe's settling her troubles, or some of them, before the Harding conference, England and France are at loggerheads on matters of radical importance. There is no accord between them on Silesia, England proposing that a valuable part of the contested territory be awarded to Germany, and France wishing Poland to get it. They are far apart on the Turkish policy, the English favoring the Greeks and the French not favoring Constantine. They are almost at daggers points over the maintenance of allied soldiers in Düsseldorf and Duisburg.

The French internal political situation has an important bearing on the international situation. The Briand Cabinet is weak. It came very near falling last week, just before Parliament adjourned. The Chamber is controlled by the Nationalists, whose leaders, it is reported, exacted from Briand before the adjournment the promise that during the recess he would make no concessions to the English in conference or out. Briand is anxious to go to Washington in November. If, when the Chamber reconvenes in October, he has to report new concessions he will not go to Washington. There is a large part of French opinion which would back Briand in the policy of compromise he is disposed personally to follow, but that opinion does not control the French Chamber, which is undoubtedly more Nationalist than the general population of France.

Harvey Will Sit in Allied Conference.

When the Silesian question comes before the Allied Conference, Ambassador Harvey will be sitting on it. There is considerable speculation as to what part America will wish to take in the settlement of this bitter dispute. America bases her argument relating to mandates on the premise that the former German colonies were turned over to the Allied and Associated Powers. The Treaty of Versailles provides that the Silesian boundary shall be fixed by the Allied and Associated Powers. But for America to take part in fixing the boundary would be direct participation in the enforcement of the treaty. Therefore the question is a delicate one.

The Temps tonight says that, whether or not America has ratified the treaty, it is true that she has been designated as one of those powers which are to decide the issue, and this paper thinks that to raise the question at the allied conference might be to embarrass Secretary Hughes. It thinks America should be consulted thoroughly diplomatic channels.

Apparently perfectly sincere in their fear that the Germans may try another rush into Silesia if the boundary decision does not please them, the French seem intent on getting more troops in the plebiscite area. Once these troops are there it may be taken for granted that the strain between London and Paris will lessen, and that the conference will take place in August, despite

Continued on Page Three.

A watch repair service of particular accuracy with a keen regard for low cost. Bick's, 124 E. 42nd St. and 380 3rd Ave.—Advt.

Report Japan Accepts Fully, Trusting Powers' Good Faith

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TOKIO, July 20.—It was stated today in circles close to the Government that Japan had practically decided to accept President Harding's invitation to the conference on Pacific problems as well as to the one on disarmament, even lacking advance information as to its scope and object.

The acceptance is based on Japan's good faith in the other participants following the fundamental principles of the conferences, which are understood to be world peace and the advancement of civilization.

BRITISH SEEK DELAY OF BIG CONFERENCE

Will Consider Asking Washington for a Postponement, Perhaps Until Spring.

DROP THE LONDON MEETING

Takahashi Demands Recall of Japanese Troops From Manchuria and Tsing-tao.

LONDON, July 20 (Associated Press).—It is believed that the idea of holding a preliminary disarmament and Pacific conference in London will be abandoned. Such a conference was originally proposed by William Morris Hughes, Premier of Australia, and William Ferguson Massey, Premier of New Zealand, who will be unable to go to the United States during the Autumn, owing to the convening of their respective Parliaments. A London conference is supposed also to have been strongly favored by Japan.

"Any and all conferences dealing with these two subjects will be held in America," was the assurance given in a well informed quarter today.

Instead of the proposed preliminary conference, there will be held here a conference between the British Cabinet Ministers and the Dominion Premiers. For this purpose Premier Meighan of Canada has postponed indefinitely his plan of sailing for home.

This conference will be devoted, first, to a discussion of the policy and representation of the British Empire at the Washington conference, and, second, to the advisability of asking the Washington Government to postpone the conference to some later date than Nov. 11, possibly next Spring.

Such a postponement would not only be agreeable to the Dominion Premiers, who will be unable to be in Washington in November, but it would be more convenient to the British Government because, in the event of the Irish negotiations proving successful, it might become necessary to hold an Autumn session of Parliament to legislate for a new Irish settlement.

Not to Invite Dominions Directly.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 20.—The Imperial conference held its last meeting today without reaching any definite decision upon a preliminary British conference on the Pacific question or on a definite British Empire policy toward it.

One thing, however, stands out, the determination of Australia and New Zealand as Pacific powers to have their position and point of view recognized. How that will be managed is not as yet clear. Geographical facts are beginning to make themselves evident and the physical difficulties with which England's far-flung empire has so long had to deal are obtruding themselves on the diplomatic field.

Prime Ministers Hughes of Australia and Massey of New Zealand must leave for "down under" in a few weeks, and if there is to be an agreement on British policy it must be reached within the next month. Of that there is as yet no sign, and it may well be that the Dominions will have an opportunity of expressing their individual views at the Washington conference and of discussing problems with the powers on equal terms.

How that will be managed is not certain. The United States, THE NEW YORK TIMES learns, will under the treaty hold that the method of representation of Australia and New Zealand is a British question with which she has no concern. Certainly she will send no direct invitation to the Dominions, but it

Continued on Page Three.

HARDING WILL URGE RECESS OF CONGRESS; TAX BILL PRECEDENCE

Hopes House Can Adopt Revision Measure by Aug. 7 and Quit With Senate Till October.

SENATORS TO REVISE IT

Finance Committee Could Report by Fall, It Is Thought—Tariff Meanwhile to Wait.

HOT SHOE DEBATE IN HOUSE

Fordney Proposal of Duty Is Beaten—May Eliminate Hides Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Following the warning President Harding gave when he appeared before the Senate on July 12 that "there is confessed disappointment that so little progress has been made in the readjustment and reduction of wartime taxes," he intends to try to have the revenue laws revised prior to the enactment of the general tariff measure.

The Administration's program proposes that, after the House passes a bill revising the internal revenue laws, Congress shall take a recess for two months, and upon reassembling shall put through the revenue bill without delay, leaving the tariff to be dealt with later, perhaps at the regular session in December.

The Administration hopes that Congress will be able to take the recess on or about Aug. 7, and it has been tentatively suggested that it meet again about Oct. 1. During the recess the Senate Committee on Finance, which is preparing for revenue legislation, pending action by the House, would complete its changes of the House measure and bring the amended bill into the Senate at the beginning of the session in October.

The House will vote tomorrow on the Tariff bill, and the Committee on Ways and Means will begin immediately to frame the new tax measure. How this can be done and the bill passed by the House by Aug. 7, only seventeen days away, members cannot figure.

Plans for a recess, however, are developing in the House. A movement in favor of taking one the middle of next week was started today. If this is carried out, the Ways and Means Committee will devote itself during the recess to drafting the tax measure. Members say that this will require three or four weeks.

It is expected that the Administration's desire for a recess from early August until October will soon be officially disclosed. Whatever the outcome of the plan, a strong effort will be made to have the Taxation bill enacted ahead of the Tariff bill.

Chairman Fordney of the Ways and Means Committee announced tonight that open hearings on tax revision would be held before the committee beginning Tuesday, and will continue four days.

Penrose Losing Hope of Tax Relief.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Republican leaders in Congress, said Chairman Penrose of the Senate Finance Committee today, were losing hope of reducing either governmental expenditures or taxes. The Finance Chairman said that he did not wish his statement regarded as "a note of alarm," but asserted that the "scandalous" financial situation revealed regarding the Shipping Board and other Government commitments, including the Sweet bill passed today by the Senate, could not but result in less hope for economy.

"When Congress met there were hopes of economy and of reducing Government expenditures," said Senator Penrose, "but I do not look now for any radical changes in the tax system."

Chairman Penrose said that he thought it possible in tax revision to remove some of the bothersome excise taxes and also the levy on transportation.

MAY DROP THE HIDES DUTY.

House Rejects Duty on Leather Goods After Lively Wrangle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The House rejected today a Ways and Means Committee amendment proposing a 10 per

Continued on Page Two.

Son-in-Law of 46 Threatened With Death For Marrying New Jersey Woman of 26

J. B. Rue, Monmouth County (N. J.) detective, was at his home in Red Bank last night in possession of the pistol which goes with his calling.

Chief of Police William H. O'Neill of East Orange yesterday received the following telegram:

"Notify Bruce W. Campbell, 260 Park Avenue, your city, contents of this message. Margaret has disappeared. If you are the instigator, carry a gun. Will kill you on sight. J. B. RUE,

"Monmouth County Detective."

Chief O'Neill tried to reach Campbell at the Hotel Alvord, where he had been living in East Orange, but learned that he had moved to Eatontown. Word reached Campbell that O'Neill wanted to communicate with him and he telephoned to the Chief.

According to O'Neill, Campbell, an official of the Van Beuren and New York Bill Posting Company, 515 Seventh Avenue, Manhattan, and a widower 46 years old, said that he already had received a similar message direct from Rue that Margaret was Rue's 26-year-old daughter and that he, Campbell, had married Miss Rue in New York on Tuesday.

Campbell added, the Chief said, that he had replied at once, telling Rue of the marriage and that he was not worried by the threat.

Campbell also explained to O'Neill that the marriage had been prevented for some time because the Rues objected, Mrs. Rue particularly disliking the discrepancies in the ages of the pair.

At Campbell's office here it was said the marriage had taken place, although information as to where it took place was lacking. It was believed that the couple had started on a wedding trip to Maine.

Chief O'Neill, after he had talked with Campbell, tried to reach Rue on the telephone in Freehold, the Monmouth County seat. He could not get Rue, but talked to Charles H. Sexton, Monmouth County prosecutor, under whom Rue serves. Afterward he quoted Sexton as saying the threat was "too bad."

Efforts to reach Sexton at his home in Long Branch last night were fruitless. When a reporter called upon Rue at his home in Red Bank he became angry, refused to discuss the telegrams and ordered the reporter from his house.

The impression was gathered that officials in East Orange and in Monmouth County were not inclined to take the threat seriously, although it was recalled that in 1914 William V. Cleary, boss of Rockland County, New York, shot Eugene Newman to death when the latter called upon Cleary in his Haverstraw office to inform Cleary that he had married Cleary's daughter despite the father's opposition.

MINISTERS APPROVE IRISH PROPOSALS

Lloyd George Goes Over the Plan With the Cabinet and Then With the King.

IN WRITING FOR DE VALERA

Sinn Fein Leader to Receive the Document Today and Return With It to Dublin.

LONDON, July 20 (Associated Press).—The British Cabinet sat for two hours and a half this evening considering the Irish plans, after which Premier Lloyd George went to Buckingham Palace and laid before the King, whose interest in an Irish settlement is the keenest, the proposals for submission to Eamon de Valera, the Irish Republican leader, at tomorrow's conference.

The Prime Minister presided at the Cabinet Council, which was held in the House of Commons, and outlined for the benefit of those Ministers who had not been closely concerned in the Irish negotiations the history of recent events and the Premier's new offer to Ireland, which is described as being drawn on generous lines.

It is understood that the financial arrangements in the new offer have given considerable trouble to the ministers, but eventually after consultation with Sir Robert Stevenson Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Treasury officials, the various provisions were agreed to. It is also understood that the general lines of the Premier's offer have the approval of Austen Chamberlain, the Government leader in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Horne, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Secretary for War, and other ministers, and that probably, with some modifications, the entire Cabinet will assent to the proposals which will be reduced to writing for presentation to Mr. de Valera.

An announcement that Sir James Craig is coming to London again, probably next week, is considered a favorable omen, and no hint of a breakdown in the negotiations is apparent. These, however, may be more protracted than had been generally expected. General Smuts is holding himself in readiness to go to Ireland again, if needed.

Mr. de Valera gave a reception tonight, which was attended by members and executives of the various Irish organizations in Great Britain.

De Valera Returning to Ireland.

Tomorrow's meeting between de Valera and Lloyd George will probably be their last before the return of the South Ireland delegates to Dublin. Following their return to Ireland a meeting of the Irish Republican Parliament will in all likelihood be convened to give the republican leader an opportunity to report and take fresh counsel on the new complexions which the Downing Street parleys may have placed upon the old questions and to formulate a policy respecting such issues as may have originated during these talks.

It is problematical whether Mr. de Valera will then go to Belfast for a meeting with Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, which was forecast this morning in some quarters as a probability; whether he will resume what he has termed his "long-range bombardment" with Mr. Lloyd George, with the one in Dublin and the other in London, or whether the southern Irish leaders will signify their belief that the continuation of the parley would be unlikely to produce the desired results.

The last contingency, however, is still considered at Irish headquarters as the least probable of the three alternatives.

One point upon which Mr. de Valera will be urged by his colleagues to make representations to Mr. Lloyd George before the return of the South of Ireland delegation to London from Dublin will be what the Republican leader's advisers regard as the unfavorable background created by the British Premier's maintenance of the "two-nation idea," by seeing Mr. de Valera and Sir James Craig separately.

"Some members of our party see in this a desire on the part of the Premier to hold before the world the familiar picture of two separate entities within Ireland, which contradicts the very essence of our case," said a man who enjoys the confidence of the Southern delegation.

"In view of our refusal to sit at the conference table with Mr. Lloyd George and the Ulsterites' he continued, "it would seem that our objections on this point were unjustifiable, but what we desire to have made clear is that conversations such as have occurred here do not imply any recognition on our part of the Ulsterites' equality."

In Irish quarters here there is some question with regard to the authorship of the statement given by Sir James Craig on his departure for Belfast on Monday evening, in which he declared

Continued on Page Five.

The best writing papers are WHITING PAPERS.—Advt.

BOMBS FAIL TO SINK THE OSTFRIESLAND

Only Four Explode on Ex-German Ship's Deck in a Combined Heavy Attack.

15 AIRPLANES TAKE PART

They Drop a Total of 52 Bombs, of Which 13 Fall on Target Off Virginia Capes.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES DESTROYER LEARY, AT SEA, EN ROUTE TO NORFOLK, July 20.—The former German dreadnought Ostfriesland, which played an important rôle in the Battle of Jutland as part of the German First Battle Squadron, rides snugly at anchor on the high seas tonight sixty miles east of the Virginia Capes, after facing a heavy bombing attack this afternoon by army, navy and Marine Corps fliers.

Fifteen airplanes participated in the operations, which were postponed from morning to afternoon on account of low clouds and bad visibility, and will be resumed tomorrow with bombs of heavier type, if the weather conditions permit. Fifty-two bombs, weighing 16,990 pounds, loaded with heavy charges of TNT were dropped, and of these thirteen bombs, weighing 4,470 pounds, fell on the deck of the Ostfriesland. Only four of the thirteen bombs making these direct hits exploded. The other nine were "duds," or bombs that crumpled up without exploding.

Two of the bombs that exploded on the deck of the target were of the 230-pound type, while the other two direct hits, not of the "dud" variety, were made by the 600-pound bombs, the heaviest used today.

Squall Suspends the Tests.

The program called for the dropping of fourteen other bombs, each weighing 1,000 pounds, but the army and navy Martin bombing planes which were to attack with such bombs, were called off when a heavy northwest squall developed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon around the Cape Charles light vessel, guarding the entrance to the capes twelve miles out at sea. The actual bombing attacks took place fifty miles further out at sea, or ninety-seven miles from the army air base at Langley Field, from which the army bombers had to fly in their land planes.

The navy and marine planes had to go a similar distance, which meant that each bombing machine was called upon to make a round trip of at least 200 miles from the bases to the Ostfriesland.

When the attacks are resumed tomorrow only 1,000 and 2,000 pound bombs will be used, it having been demonstrated to the satisfaction of naval officers on the board of the official observers which made a minute examination of the Ostfriesland after each of today's attacks that the ship can hardly be sunk with 600-pound bombs.

The thirteen hits, "dud" and otherwise, which landed on the Ostfriesland's decks were carefully studied with discriminating technical eyes after each phase of the operations. The hull of the battleship is absolutely intact and undamaged. The Ostfriesland was taking in no water whatever as a result of the attacks, when examined by the official board late in the afternoon. Her protective deck, not heavier than three-inch armor at any point, was not pierced. Her hull plating was not opened by any of the heavy explosions of bombs that fell into the water near stem and stern, all around the target and close in.

Battleship Advocates Sustained.

Altogether it was a great day for advocates of the battleship and a poor one for those who have been contending that battleships will be at the mercy of bombing airmen sent out from the coast. The consensus of opinion among ordnance men who witnessed the attack is that battleships of the Ostfriesland class are practically safe so far as their vitals are concerned against attacks with bombs carrying 600 pounds. The real vitals of a battleship lies behind the side armor and under the protective deck.

Whether the Ostfriesland will be equally immune against 1,000 and 2,000 pound bombs is the enigma which army and navy fliers will seek to solve tomorrow. If the Ostfriesland withstands the projected attacks with these heavier bombs, the American dreadnought Pennsylvania, flagship of the Atlantic fleet, will haul off with her main battery of 16-inch guns tomorrow afternoon, at a range of not less than 18,000 yards, and try to sink the target with the least expenditure of ammunition. Under the agreement made by President Wilson at Paris the Ostfriesland must be sunk at sea on or before next Sunday, July 24.

The first attack today was made by five 1-5 planes, manned by marine fliers, and by three F-5-L planes manned by naval aviators. They began at 1:40 o'clock and ended at 2:28, dropping thirty-three bombs of 230 pounds

Continued on Page Fifteen.

GOV. SMALL INDICTED FOR THEFT AND FRAUD IN ILLINOIS FUNDS

Conspiracy That Netted $3,200,000 Charged to Him, Lieut. Gov. Sterling and Banker.

USED TREASURY BALANCES

Part Carried in Separate Fund While Officials Were in Treasury Post, Grand Jury Says.

FOUR TRUE BILLS RETURNED

Governor, Defiant, Tells the People Foes Plot His Fall—Will Demand Quick Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 20.—Governor Len Small and Lieut. Gov. Fred E. Sterling were indicted by the Sangamon County Grand Jury this afternoon on charges of embezzling public funds, conspiracy to defraud the State, and operation of a "confidence game." Vernon Curtis of Grant Park was named jointly with the officials in two of the four bills.

Governor Small, Lieut. Gov. Sterling and Vernon Curtis are accused of conspiracy to defraud the State of $3,000,000.

Governor Small, Lieut. Gov. Sterling and Curtis are charged with the embezzlement of $700,000.

Governor Small is accused of embezzlement of $500,000.

Lieut. Gov. Sterling is charged with embezzlement of $500,000.

The indictments were returned before Judge E. S. Smith in the Circuit Court. Bonds of Governor Small and Lieut. Gov. Sterling were fixed at $150,000 each, and those of Curtis at $100,000, and warrants for the defendants were immediately issued. It is understood that Governor Small, the only one of the defendants now in Springfield, will appear before Judge Smith tomorrow, furnish bond and demand an immediate trial.

The Grand Jury submitted a long report to Judge Smith, recommending that the Legislature conduct an "exhaustive investigation of the whole subject of the handling of public funds for the two-fold purpose of determining (1) official delinquency, if any, and (2) what legislation, if any, should be enacted to protect the interests of the State and to put an end forever to the traffic in public funds."

How Funds Were Manipulated.

In describing the methods of operation of the alleged conspirators the report says:

"From the evidence submitted it appears that the Treasury of the State of Illinois carries large daily balances and that during the Administration of Fred E. Sterling those balances have ranged from $22,000,000 to $32,000,000. During the administrations of Len Small and Fred E. Sterling as Treasurers of the State of Illinois, the law then in force in this State required the State Treasurer to deposit all moneys received by him on account of the State within five days after receiving same in such banks in the cities of the State as in the opinion of the Treasurer were secure and which paid the highest rate of interest to the State for such deposits.

"We find that both the letter and spirit of that law were violated. Instead of loaning the State moneys to all secure banks of the State without discrimination and to such of them that paid the highest rate of interest, only a portion of that money was loaned in accordance with the provisions of the statute. For the purpose of circumventing those provisions an ingenious scheme was devised and closely adhered to.

"Beginning with the administration of Former Treasurer Small, the daily balances of the State treasury were carried on the books under two primary funds, one denominated as the 'vault fund' and the other as the 'safe fund.' The vault fund represented the aggregate loans made to legitimate banking institutions throughout the State and was uniformly less in amount than the 'safe fund.'

"The so-called safe fund represented loans made to the so-called 'Grant Park Bank,' which was formerly a private banking institution which absolutely ceased to function as a bank after 1908. Although this purported bank was purported to be owned by a single individual and did not transact any banking business whatever, an had no depositer other than the State of Illinois, yet it was given huge deposits of public moneys by two former State Treasurers, Small and Sterling. The average deposits of State moneys carried by this purported bank were $10,000,000.

"The evidence shows that money was taken from the State Treasury, generally in lots of $500,000, and deposited in the so-called Grant Park Bank, which thereupon issued and delivered to the State Treasurer certificates of deposit for the amounts received, but without any collateral security. In other words, the only evidence of indebtedness and the only security held by the Treasurer for the loans aggregating $10,000,000 were paper obligations of a fictitious bank.

Little Interest Paid to State.

"The moneys so received were used in purchasing at a discount short-time notes issued by Swift & Co. and Armour & Co., two large corporations engaged in the packing business in Chicago. These transactions netted the purchasers of the notes large profits. If any portion of the profits so realized was paid into the State Treasury it was less than 2 per cent. The evidence shows that most of the banks receiving public moneys paid into the State Treasury on public funds during the administrations of Messrs. Small and Sterling less than 2 per cent. per annum.

"The records of the Treasurer's office for July 10, 1919, illustrate the man-

Continued on Page Two.

Women Held Still Ineligible For Office in Massachusetts

BOSTON, July 20.—Women are still without the right to hold constitutional office in Massachusetts. This was the ruling today of Attorney General Allen. He held that the Nineteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution served only to give women the right to vote and did not alter the State constitutional requirement that men only are eligible for constitutional offices.

The ruling was made because several legislative seats are to be filled next Fall and women were said to be contemplating becoming candidates in some places.

TELLS HOW PLAYERS MADE GAMBLERS LOSE

Burns Testifies White Sox Won Third Game They Were Expected to "Throw."

HAD BEEN 'DOUBLE CROSSED'

Witness Swears They Refused to Make Further Deals, Although $45,000 Was Offered.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Unshaken by the furious storm of questions from attorneys for the defense that greeted him today, after he had finished on direct examination his amazing story of graft in the sale of the 1919 world's series, "Bill" Burns, former big leaguer and star witness for the State, smiled coolly as he stepped from the witness stand at the end of the day's testimony.

During the day he had completed one of the most amazing and tangled tales of graft and bribery and interlocking "double-crossing" unfolded in the Criminal Courts Building. It was a tale of gamblers "double-crossing" ball players and ball players "double-crossing" gamblers; of the gamblers making a fortune on the first two games and then losing it on the third when their cupidity led them to "double-cross" the players and refuse to pay them the bribe promised for the sale of the series.

Burns Tracked to Mexico.

It was revealed that Burns, looked on as the only man whose testimony could convict the conspirators, had been tracked into Mexico by Ban Johnson, President of the American League, and John F. Tyrrell, Assistant State's Attorney, and persuaded to come back to the United States and tell a jury what he knew.

George E. Gorman, Assistant State's Attorney, brought out in his questioning how the State, up against a blind wall, had learned that Burns knew everything. He told how Tyrrell met Burns at a little town on the Mexican border in the dead of night and talked over the question of the former pitcher's return.

By the testimony thus far given the State has implicated all the players except Joe Jackson. The only gambler named with Eddie Cicotte, Claude Williams, "Buck" Weaver, "Swede" Risberg, "Chick" Gandil and "Happy" Felsch so far is David Zelser of Des Moines, who was referred to by Burns as "Bennett," the lieutenant of Arnold Rothstein of New York, who was named as the man who was to finance the conspiracy. Messrs. Prindeville and Gorman, Assistant State's Attorneys, said tonight that evidence implicating other alleged gamblers, Carl Zork of St. Louis and Ben and Louis Levi of Des Moines would be introduced later this week.

The next contest in the trial will follow the end of Burns's cross-examination some time tomorrow. This will be over the admission of confessions made last Fall by Jackson, Cicotte and Williams. Attorneys for the State asserted that the admission of the confessions, with Burns's testimony, would virtually clinch their case.

Players Turned Tables on Gamblers.

In these confessions is the story of how three of the Sox players found $10,000 in a mattress in a Chicago hotel. If this is admitted in evidence, it will bring the total of money alleged to have been paid to the ball players up to $20,000; $100,000 was promised.

The high lights of Burns's testimony today were that the players, after agreeing to sell out at $20,000 a game, "double-crossed" the gamblers when the payments were not forthcoming and won the third game, after leading the gamblers to bet heavily that they would lose.

Just before the third game, the gamblers tossed a sop of $10,000 to the players. This was accepted. At a meeting, just before the third game began, it was decided to play to win. The gamblers thus lost all they had won on the first two games.

Following this certain of the gamblers, through Attell, offered the players $45,000 to throw the fourth and fifth games. This the players refused to do, all but Weaver, saying they were through—that they were going to play to win.

Burns was cross-examined by Thomas J. O'Brien and Tom Nash. Their main attack was aimed at Burns's character and minor details of his story in an attempt to impeach his credibility. After referring sarcastically to Burns's record as a fisherman and ball player, O'Brien examined him concerning his story that he had talked with Gandil in Chicago at the Warner Hotel. Burns stuck to his story that it was there that Gandil had told him he was through throwing games.

O'Brien asserted that he had the witness "nailed to the cross" and that he would prove Gandil had lived at another hotel during the world's series.

Nash, who represents Weaver, forced Burns to admit that immunity had been promised him by "Billy" Maharg at the instigation of Ban Johnson. Burns also said he had received $300 as expenses thus far from Johnson. He de-

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LOCKWOOD IN CLOSE RACE WITH CURRAN AS FUSION NOMINEE

Wildly Cheered as 300 Anti-Tammanyites Make "Nominations" in "Town Meeting."

WALLIS A THIRD CHOICE

Eight Others, Including Untermyer, Named as Only Candidates Who Could Defeat Hylan.

MAYOR IS CALLED A "DUD"

"Without Brains," "Incompetent," Are Other Appellations, but Speakers Say He's Hard to Beat.

Henry H. Curran, Borough President of Manhattan, and Senator Charles C. Lockwood of Brooklyn, head of the Joint Legislative Housing Committee, outdistanced all rivals for the Anti-Tammany nomination for Mayor in the strength of the backing they received at the "Town Meeting" yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Commodore. The meeting was under the auspices of a Conference Committee representing the Anti-Tammany Allies and headed by Henry W. Taft.

Between Curran and Lockwood, both "regular" Republicans, it was nip and tuck, with Frederick A. Wallis, U. S. Commissioner of Immigration for the Port of New York, running third. His name came before the meeting, bearing the tag of "an independent Democrat, never identified with Tammany Hall."

The strongest plea of his supporters was made on the ground that only a Democrat could defeat Mayor Hylan. In the fervor of their appeal Mr. Wallis's supporters appeared to overlook the fact that before he could become the nominee, their candidate must run an uphill race in the Republican primaries. They seemed to have forgotten the fate, four years ago, that overtook another independent Democrat, John Purroy Mitchel, who, despite strong backing from all Republican organization leaders, went down to defeat before William M. Bennett, an "outside" Republican.

Eight Other Candidates Named.

The names of eight other candidates were brought before the meeting in "nominating" speeches. They were Samuel Untermyer, described by Joseph Benjamin of the Seventh Assembly District in the Bronx as the man "who made both Lockwood and his committee famous"; Henry S. Thompson, Independent Democrat and Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity under Mayor Gaynor; ex-Governor Alfred E. Smith, an out-and-out Tammany man; George McAneny, Chairman of Governor Miller's Transit Commission; Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey of Brooklyn; Presiding Justice John Proctor Clarke of the Appellate Division, First Department; United States Senator William M. Calder and County Judge Reuben L. Haskell of Brooklyn. Of the last five all are Republicans except Mr. McAneny, an Independent Democrat.

After the "Town Meeting" the Conference Committee adjourned to meet again tomorrow in executive session, when the selection of candidates will be undertaken behind closed doors. Prominent Republicans identified with the committee expressed a sure conviction that the head of the ticket would have been agreed upon early next week. There is to be another conference on Monday night.

Three Hundred Attend the Meeting.

About 300 persons, one-third of them women, attended the "town meeting," which was held in the west ballroom at the Commodore. Mr. Taft, in calling the meeting to order, said he thought the several anti-Tammany organizations that had declined to join the conference had made a serious mistake.

"If there is no fusion before the primaries," he added, "it is almost certain that fusion will not come after the primaries."

Mr. Taft said that looking over the names of candidates and those who desired to address the meeting in their behalf, he found that Mr. Curran appeared to have the largest following. For that reason he would call upon spokesmen for Mr. Curran to appear first.

Douglas Mathewson, former Borough President of the Bronx and an ex-Deputy Controller, was the first speaker.

"I represent no organization," he said. "I believe, however, that I am voicing the sentiment of many, many people in appearing before you. As a business proposition, New York City is in a deplorable condition. Even though our bonds and credit are good, backed by New York's immeasurable wealth, this does not controvert the fact that in some respects our liabilities exceed our assets. Had the budget last year contained all that should have gone into it, the city would have exceeded the 2 per cent. tax limit imposed by its charter. The burden of financial mismanagement is felt not only by the land owner, but also by the rent payer.

Thinks Curran Is the Man.

"I appreciate the responsibility which rests on this committee. You are seeking the most available man for the next Board of Estimate. To some, undoubtedly, availability is measured by the locality from which the candidate comes. I do not believe that should be the standard. It is your transcendent duty to find the right man to shoulder the responsibilities, whether he comes from Manhattan or Queens or Richmond or any other borough."

Mr. Mathewson thought Curran was the man.

"He has an honorable and distinguished record for public service," he said. "He is experienced in the city's business to an extent shared by few, if any, of the others mentioned. His is known throughout the five bor-

Wilson Deal on Debts Binding on Harding; Mellon's Opinion as to Allied Payments

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The "understanding" reached by the Wilson Administration, deferring interest payments on a loan made by the United States to one of the Allies, will be binding upon the present Administration, Secretary Mellon stated today to the Senate Finance Committee. He did not disclose the policy which he would pursue in making collections and advised the committee that he had reached no agreement with any of the debtor nations on the subject.

This "understanding," it is said, is related to $1,500,000,000 loaned to Great Britain from the proceeds of the first Liberty bonds. The agreement is that the payments are to spread over a period of 25 years, the final payment coming in 1947. The interest, it was said, was to be consolidated with the debt.

Senator La Follette, a member of the committee, revealed that plans had been made to extend payment of the accrued interest on the British debt over twelve years. The Senator asserted that one-thirtieth was to be paid the first year, one-thirtieth the second year, one-fifteenth in the third and fourth years and the rest in eight years.

The present situation, which the Secretary called embarrassing, was caused by discussions in 1919 between Albert Rathbone, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Blackett, representing Great Britain, with the result that the "understanding" was reduced to written memoranda. These conferences, the committee was informed, were held after Secretary Glass and his successor, David S. Houston, had decided that there was authority in law for the deferment of interest payments.

Assistant Secretary Wadsworth, who accompanied Mr. Mellon before the committee, said that a large part of the interest which the United States had collected upon its foreign loans was from money which the allied governments had borrowed for that purpose. Figures were presented to the committee showing that on the foreign loans, amounting to more than $10,000,000,000, there had accumulated accrued interest amounting to $943,534,755, which was unpaid and had been deferred. Of this, France owed $284,148,883, Great Britain $407,303,382, Belgium $34,007,409 and Italy $161,078,880.

Secretary Mellon submitted a copy of a letter, written by him May 11, to the British Ambassador following a conversation with him nine days earlier on the subject of refunding the British debt. The Secretary said that he confined himself to submitting to the Ambassador memoranda prepared as a result of the conference between Mr. Rathbone and Mr. Blackett.

"The papers cannot be said to have been in any sense the drafts or proposals of either Government, the Secretary continued, "and the fact that any provision is contained in them does not indicate that either was prepared to agree to it. Although I understand Mr. Rathbone and Mr. Blackett were close to an agreement on the whole matter, the discussions were suspended before an agreement was reached."

INDIGESTION DEPRESSES MILLIONS whom BELL-ANS WOULD RELIEVE.—Advt.

oughs for his independence and his fairness. He is not a Manhattanite—he is a New Yorker. He is a vote getter, as proved by the records of past elections. And—this is something that appeals to me—he has the ability to say no when the interests of the city demand it."

After William E. Russell had made a seconding speech, Arthur F. Egger of Queens, who served as Sergeant Major in Major Curran's Battalion, made a rousing appeal in behalf of his former commander.

Praises Curran as Soldier.

"A lot of you know Alderman Curran," he said. "A lot of you know Judge Curran. A lot of you know President Curran. I knew Curran the soldier. I knew him on the battlefields of France where the thin veneer that men assume was lost and where you got to know men as they really were. Every-time I hear the name Curran I feel like standing at attention."

Mr. Egger praised his humanity, his courage, his capacity for organization and administration and expressed a sure conviction that if nominated, "Major Curran of the American Expeditionary Forces would become Mayor Curran of New York City after Jan. 1."

Mrs. Frederick C. Hodgdon, President of the Women's Municipal League; Miss Laura A. Skinner of the Republican State Executive Committee; Mrs. Gordon W. Colton of Brooklyn; Assemblyman Nathan Lieberman, representing the New York Democratic League; Miss Mary Chalmers, a public school teacher, and John C. O'Connor, editor of The Advocate, an Irish organ, also endorsed Major Curran. Mr. O'Connor said of Mr. Curran would get all the Irish vote.

"It's the American vote we want," shouted some one in the audience amid applause. Chairman Taft uttered a gentle rebuke and rapped with his gavel, smiling contentedly the while.

Fuller Speaks for Lockwood.

Senator Lockwood's name was presented by Jesse Fuller Jr., a Brooklyn lawyer and a neighbor of the Senator. Mr. Fuller is a former Bull Moose.

"The question before this conference," he said, "is not who would make the best Mayor, but who can be elected and make good as Mayor after he gets in. Brooklyn is the home of Hylan and the natural battleground in this campaign. It is also the home of Lockwood, and in my opinion Lockwood is the only man who can defeat Hylan."

Mr. Fuller somewhat startled his audience by saying:

"Cropsey invented the name 'Red Mike' and fastened it on Mayor Hylan. I don't think the people refer to or think of him as 'Red Mike.' I don't believe the people of this city think he is crooked. I don't believe it myself. I think the people believe he is sincere and trying to aid the city. But in recognising his sincerity the people of New York City also recognise his genius as a blunderbuss.

"Mayor Hylan has been loud in his denunciation of the traction trust and the rent profiteers, but what has he done except talk loudly about them? Senator Lockwood has not done so much talking, but when threatened with the housing situation through grafting landlords, he put through a set of laws which have stood the test of the courts and gone a long way toward straightening out the situation. Lockwood is a pathfinder. When he starts for somewhere he gets there. He stands out as a man who can be relied upon to find his way out of any difficulty, as shown by his legislative record. He is the man we want and the man who has by far the best chance of licking Hylan."

Hugo Levy, a Brooklyn Republican, praised Lockwood as the most useful member of the Legislature.

"He is a man who takes time by the forelock and takes advantage of every opportunity to serve the people," said Mr. Levy.

"He not only knows whose advice to take but whose advice not to take and would make a great Mayor," said Elmer G. Sammis.

Felix Leiter, representing the Civil Service organization of the City of New York, strongly urged the nomination of Senator Lockwood. Dr. Henry Mcskowits, ex-Bull moose, said the anti-Tammany organizations were confronted with a more difficult situation this year than four years ago.

"The people believe that Hylan is honest and has stood between them and an eight-cent fare," said the doctor. "You cannot defeat Hylan with a 'high brow' pledged to 'high brow' efficiency. Hylan boasts that he has been working as a motorman. Well, he hasn't got a thing on Lockwood, who started out working in a lumber mill."

Mrs. Jessie Bilvin Colburn, a Brooklyn teacher; Mrs. Annie J. Gunn, Lockwood's associate in the leadership of the Fifth Assembly District in Brooklyn; John Loughlan, another Brooklyn teacher and a Democrat; Mortimer H. Michaels, a Republican and personal friend of Lockwood; Harry Diamond of the Sixth Assembly District in Brooklyn, and John H. Smith, speaking for the League of Colored Voters of Brooklyn, all indorsed Senator Lockwood.

Wilson Supporter for Wallis.

Stuart Gibboney, a prominent Wilson Democrat, appeared as principal sponsor for Commissioner Wallis.

"Mr. Wallis is a business man and an independent Democrat who never was identified with Tammany Hall," said Mr. Gibboney. "He was made Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner and for the first time in the history of this city put that job on the map. His administration at Ellis Island has been so creditable that Republicans have been signing petitions asking that he be retained in charge there, as he has been, by this Republican Administration.

"No Republican can defeat Hylan. I know the temper of the independent Democrats in this town and I will say that if a Republican heads this so-called Coalition ticket, then Mayor Hylan will win overwhelmingly."

James P. Davenport, former Municipal Court Justice; Dr. Alexander Cumming, President of the University Forum; Alfred Nicholson, a former preacher, and J. A. Campbell, head of a "Wallis League," also praised the Immigration Commissioner and pleaded his cause.

Mr. Untermyer's name was then presented by Mr. Benjamin, Treasurer of the Republican County organization of the Bronx, who pronounced Mr. Untermyer, a Democrat, more of a benefactor to the city and its people than any one whose name had been or could be mentioned at the meeting.

W. J. Lee, who until three months ago was Superintendent of Recreation under the Hylan Administration, then presented the name of Henry S. Thompson.

"Tammany is not an issue in this campaign," he said. "Hylan is the issue. I cannot agree with a party that backs Hylan for a second term. Hylan is totally incompetent. I am an Al Smith Democrat. My candidate is no handshaker. He is a business man. If nominated, he can win. If elected, he will make good."

Attacks Dry Enforcement.

This was the last of the "nominating" speeches. Some other speakers were listed for general remarks. The first of these to get the floor was Dr. John P. Davin, who denounced the Hylan Administration for the methods it pursued in enforcing the Prohibition law.

"There isn't any law that the police in this city seem bound to respect," said Dr. Davin. "Congressman Volstead asked me why I did not prescribe near-beer for my patients, and I replied that near-beer like near-statesmanship never produced anything that could be used.

"This is the semi-centennial of the defeat of Boss Tweed. Tweed was not defeated by seventy different varieties of anti's, but by seventy earnest men looking for a candidate and finding him. Why don't you pluck a leaf from the little book of Charley Murphy and steal one of his own? I have heard the name of Al Smith mentioned here. I think if the people of the City of New York really want Al Smith to be the anti-Tammany candidate against Hylan he would run."

Derision mingled with the applause which greeted this statement. Joseph Cospe then urged the conference to "get the right man and make him serve without paying attention to the politicians" as a preface to springing the name of Transit Commissioner McAneny.

Calls Mayor Hylan a "Dud."

William Z. Gold, who announced himself a Democrat and a lawyer, said Mayor Hylan was a "dud."

"He has no brains at all," he said. "His Bible and textbook is The New York American. His ideas are derived from Hearst, the two Murphys in Manhattan and the Bronx, and John H. McCooey of Brooklyn. Croker, who preceded Murphy as leader of Tammany Hall, admitted that in this position he was working for his own pocket all the time. Those who were determined to beat his ticket made a campaign slogan of that and it won for them. When you make up a slogan for this campaign remember that his district leaders are still in the saddle in Tammany Hall. The fifty-fifty guys are still with us. With the right kind of candidate and the right kind of slogan, you ought to be able to make things as hot for Hylan as this ballroom is at the present moment. Mr. Gold said either Justice Cropsey or Justice Clarke would make a good candidate.

Bernard Nolan, a labor man, said he was for a business man and urged the drafting of Senator Calder. He expressed a general distrust of lawyers and members of the Board of Estimate.

"Hylan is too stupid to be given a second term," he said.

Just as the meeting was about to adjourn a man who said his name was John N. Bragh broke through to the front of the hall and said, a little out of breath:

"You want a candidate who can win, I take it; I got the right man for you. Nominate Reuben L. Haskell."

Mr. Haskell won his seat in the Kings County Court by an enormous majority as a "vest" candidate in the City of Churches.

LaGuardia Is Not Named.

The names of Aldermanic President LaGuardia and ex-Senator Bennett, for both of whom petitions are being circulated to give them a place in the primary race for the Mayoralty nomination, were mentioned only incidentally and deprecatingly by speakers. Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the Coalition Committee, attended, but did not propose any candidate. He said later that he would defer such action until the Conference Committee met in executive session tomorrow.

While there is no chance of the Coalitionists getting a man of their own in the first place on the ticket, they expect to get one of the three places, and would prefer the Controllership. S. Percy Strauss, Lawson Purdy and Cyrus L. Miller, former Borough President of the Bronx, are all men who would be acceptable to the Price group.

Republican leaders, while declining to make any statement for publication, clearly indicated that the Coalition city platform adopted on Tuesday was far too radical to please them.

Secretary Thomas F. Ward Jr. of the Hylan League in a statement last night said that having adopted a platform in virtual agreement in its stand on the transit question with the attitude of Mayor Hylan, there was only one thing left for the Coalitionists to do.

"They can establish their honesty and sincerity of purpose, now that they have drafted Mayor Hylan's program as the ostensible basis for their platform, by drafting Mayor Hylan as their candidate."

CROOKS ALL KNEW HIM.

Atlantic City Mayor Gives Reason for Dropping Detective Duey.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 20.—In answer to many rumors, Mayor Edward L. Baden today issued a signed statement giving a clean bill of health to John H. Duey, former Philadelphia detective, who resigned several days ago at the Mayor's request. Duey's name had been mentioned in connection with charges that there was a "leak" in the Public Safety Bureau which enabled confidence men to operate with protection.

"My action in dropping Detective Duey has been misunderstood," reads the statement. "In fairness to him, I want to say that I asked for his resignation because he had become so well known to crooks that his usefulness was impaired. I want to take this opportunity to inform the public of Atlantic City that every precaution that can be taken has been taken by the city to rid it of any undesirables that either may be here or intend to come here."

The Mayor refused to state whether or not Duey's usefulness ended before or after Judge John J. White of the Marlborough-Blenheim charged that members of the Detective Bureau were "tipping off" confidence men before the police could arrest them.

ASK HIGHER RATES TO GULF.

Mississippi Valley Roads Want Them to Prevent Bankruptcy.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—C. D. Drayton, representing Southwestern lines, told the Interstate Commerce Commission today that unless Mississippi Valley carriers were permitted to increase their rates to river and Gulf points, or Southwestern and Southeastern lines which also serve the valley were permitted to charge higher rates to intermediate points than to valley points, the Southwestern and Southeastern lines would be thrown into bankruptcy.

His argument supported adjustments proposed by the carriers that would increase rates to points on the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri Rivers and on the Gulf to levels in effect to intermediate points. A. P. Humburg, representing Mississippi Valley carriers, upheld proposed increases on rates to river and Gulf points.

JOINS FRENCH NAVY FETE.

Pittsburgh, With Admiral Niblack, Arrives at Havre.

HAVRE, July 20.—The American cruiser Pittsburgh, flagship of Vice Admiral Albert P. Niblack, commander of the American Naval Forces in European waters, arrived in Havre Roads from Cherbourg today to be present next Monday at the opening of "French Navy Week."

There will be a series of receptions and naval manoeuvres at which Admiral Niblack will be a guest.

HIT BY HOT IRON FROM SKY.

Thirteen-Story Drop of Builder's Rivet Wounds Cabby and Fare.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 20.—A red-hot rivet, which an iron worker failed to catch on the thirteenth floor of the Biltmore Hotel structure here, fell into Washington Street this afternoon, dropped through the top of a jitney automobile and burned the driver and a passenger.

Frank J. Gilligan, operating the car, was struck by the rivet on the right leg, and William Jordan, the passenger, was struck on the left arm.

Mr. Jordan's arm was burned and cut by the rivet, the flight of which down thirteen stories had given it momentum. The driver's trouser leg was scorched before the rivet fell in the bottom of the car.

ROB BROADWAY CIGAR STORE

Two With Pistol Hold Up United Clerk and Take $200.

Two hundred dollars was taken from the safe and cash register of a United Cigar Store at 1,178 Broadway, corner of Twenty-eighth Street, late last night after two bandits had held up the clerk, Samuel Perts of 317 East Twenty-seventh Street. The men asked Perts to show them briar pipes. As he went to the rear of the stores to get them one of the men pointed a pistol and forced him into a rear room.

While the man with the weapon kept him there, the other collected the cash. Perts telephoned the West Thirtieth Street Police Station as soon as he was alone and gave detectives a description of the robbers.

LEAYCRAFT TWINS FOUND.

Had Been Visiting Friends in Montclair, N. J., Since Monday.

The police of the Charles Street Station reported yesterday that Latrobe and Charles R. Leaycraft, twins and members of one of the oldest families in the city, had been located in Montclair, N. J., where they have been visiting friends. Reginald R. Leaycraft, a brother, asked the police on Tuesday to search for the twins, who he said had been missing from their home at 11 Charles Street since Monday morning.

PROSECUTOR TO GET 'SLUSH' FUND DATA

Hirshfield, in Answer to Proffer, Says He Will Turn Over Evidence to Banton.

NOW PUTS SUM AT $28,000

Charging Bad Faith, Commissioner Refuses to Examine Senator Lusk.

After examining three detectives, members of the Detectives Endowment Association, which was active in getting through the last Legislature the Detective bill making the position of detective permanent at an increased salary, Commissioner of Accounts David Hirshfield yesterday declared that the total amount of the alleged "slush" fund raised in behalf of the bill now totaled $28,000. Much of the money is still to be traced.

Additional interest was given to the Hirshfield investigation when Acting District Attorney Joab H. Banton called the Commissioner on the telephone yesterday, and not only told him that the District Attorney's office was closely watching the inquiry, but was ready to take it up any time Commissioner Hirshfield expressed a willingness that this should be done. Mr. Banton said he saw no occasion for two investigations at this time, and he thought the Commissioner was doing his work very well. Mr. Hirshfield said he would turn over to the District Attorney's office all the evidence taken when his investigation was completed.

The Commissioner of Accounts kept to his announcement that he would not examine State Senator Clayton R. Lusk, Senate majority leader, who sponsored the detective bill and admitted that he had received several presents from grateful detectives after the bill was passed. The Commissioner said he was willing to call Senator Lusk at one time out of deference to his position, but as the Senator had seen fit to break his agreement with the Commissioner and testify before the Meyer Investigating Committee he would now have to wait until the Commissioner of Accounts was ready to call him. Senator Lusk reached the Commissioner of Accounts' office just as Commissioner Hirshfield was leaving for luncheon.

Cool to Senator Lusk.

"Am I too late?" inquired Senator Lusk.

"I have no intention of examining you today," replied Commissioner Hirshfield coldly. "As I wrote Senator Meyer, you broke faith with me on Monday when you called your committee together and had yourself examined by it."

"Well, I didn't come here to be examined," said Senator Lusk. "I came here to help you."

"When I want you I'll let you know," retorted Hirshfield, and the Senator left.

"I might have examined Senator Lusk if he had not gone before the Meyer Committee for personal examination by me," Mr. Hirshfield explained later.

"I first asked him to appear here because I wanted to give him an opportunity to tell what he knew about the slush fund scandal. I proposed to hear him out of his turn because he is a public official and consequently ought to receive every opportunity to tell his side of the story. He saw fit to rush before his own committee to give his version of what happened at Albany. Now he will have to wait until I am ready to call him."

One witness before Commissioner Hirshfield during the day was former Senator Henry J. Walker, who presided Senator Lusk as majority leader. He said he appeared voluntarily and wanted to explain his connection with the detective bill. The former Senator had assisted the Detective Endowment Association to draw the Harris bill in which the association was interested before it took up the Smith bill. Mr. Walters said he never saw the Smith nor the Lusk bills, but he refused to go into details about their contents. He said his interest in the matter ceased when he was informed that the Harris bill had no chance.

Got Nothing, He Says.

Mr. Walters said the Harris bill failed because the association members never could agree among themselves and that there was no solidarity behind it. He said he never received a cent for his efforts and never expected to get anything. He characterized as absolutely false the statement that he had said in Albany that he would sleep there until the Smith bill passed.

Detective Charles D. Koerbacher, Financial Secretary of the Detective Endowment Association, attached to the Missing Persons Bureau at Police Headquarters, testified that he was present at the special meeting of the association on March 25, but left the meeting in disgust because it "turned out to be a rigged affair."

The detective produced a number of sheets and several cards which he said contained a record of the money received by the association during the last half year ending in June. He testified that so far as he knew there were no assessments other than for endowment purposes and that the only money he received came from delegates who had collected endowment money during that period.

In answer to questions by Commissioner Hirshfield, Koerbacher testified that the association kept no bound books, all its records being kept on cards from which the monthly statements were compiled. The originals, he said, were in the hands of the members of the Board of Directors.

Detective William Daley, treasurer of the association, testified that he did not know of any assessments to pay for the presentation to Senator Lusk. He said he was not assessed himself. Asked about the $1,000 expense account which Detective Burns, President of the association, had declared was used to pay the expenses of detectives sent to Albany to work in behalf of the bill, Daley said he had nothing to show what became of the money.

Tells of Checks "to Cash."

Daley testified that on April 6 Detective Burns received a check for $500, that on April 19 Detective Brown received a check for $350 and on April 18 Detective Clark received a check for $200. He said he did not know how the money was spent. He said the $500 check was made out to cash and given to Detective Burns and that a $250 check was made out to cash and endorsed by Detective Cornelius R. Brown.

Daley also testified to three other checks, one dated May 5 for $85, which was given to Detective Burns, another dated April 9 for $75, also given to Burns, and a third dated April 18 made out to cash for $200 and endorsed by Philip Louke. Daley said he did not know Louke and had never heard of him. This check he said he gave either to Detective Burns or to Detective Clark.

In addition to these checks Commissioner Hirshfield said accountants in his office had discovered two additional expenditures, one of $250, an express money order sent to Albany on April 14 to Detective Brown, and the other for $100 sent on the same day to Detectives Burns at Albany in response to an urgent call for additional expense money. The Commissioner said that a cursory examination of the accounts of the mounting of the Detective Endowment Association has so far disclosed that the association spent upwards of $1,700 in urging the detective bill.

According to the Commissioner he is investigating a report that a certified check for $16,500, endorsed by a business man of the city and to be used in connection with the bill, was returned to the owner and like a previous check for $4,000 was never used. This, according to the Commissioner, would make the total fund approximate $28,000.

Detective Delancey Miller testified that he had attended the special meeting of the Detective Endowment Association on March 25 to take minutes, but that the meeting turned out to be so riotous that he was unable to get any of it." During the examination of the detectives Commissioner Hirshfield caused the expulsion of Sidney B. Lash of 15 William Street, attorney for the association.

Commissioner Hirshfield said Lash was making "wild statements" about having him and Mayor Hylan removed as the Governor and that he would not let him be present at the hearing. Out in the corridor Lash said that Commissioner Hirshfield "has a single track mind, which is always running, but never getting anywhere."

When the Commissioner's attention was called to the statement of the Meyer Committee that committee process servers were trying to locate John E. Kleist, who is said to have received $8,000 of the alleged "slush" fund, and that when they found him they would turn him over to Hirshfield for examination, the Commissioner said he had investigators of his own after Kleist, and he didn't need any assistance from the Meyer Committee. He said if Kleist did not appear soon he would ask the District Attorney of Albany County to indict him, and that this would bring him back to the jurisdiction of the State.

"I am going to stay at this investigation for the next six months, if necessary," said Commissioner Hirshfield. "I am going to find out how much money was raised and who got it. I am going to investigate it in my own way and no Meyer committee is going to stop me from doing it. I am after other men in connection with the Albany bills. The Meyer Committee can now resume its investigation of the ice cream cones in Coney Island, which investigation was stopped when it broke into the police slush fund investigation."

HERO YORK HARASSED, CAN'T MAKE FARM PAY

Sergeant Who Got 128 Germans Single-Handed Fights Debts—Friends Appeal to People.

Special to The New York Times.

PALL MALL, Tenn., July 20.—Sergeant Alvin York is working like a Trojan to save his fine farm for a home for his wife and baby. So many reports have gone out of the financial condition of the greatest hero of the war, as he was acclaimed when he returned from France, where he captured 128 Germans single-handed besides killing a number of others, and so many inquiries have come in expressing a desire to help him, that Sergeant York has been prevailed upon to make a statement setting forth the facts.

He says in his statement: "The Rotary Club of Nashville, Tenn., purchased a farm for me at the price of $23,000 and has paid $10,937.50 and executed three notes for the balance of the purchase price. The three unpaid notes amount to $12,062.50, not counting interest from date of same, which was Nov. 18, 1919, and are a lien on the farm to secure payment of same. The Nashville Rotary Club has paid all the money that was raised by them for the purpose of purchasing the farm, for which I am thankful to them."

This is the simple statement of the simple man of the mountains, who turned down thousands of dollars because he did not believe it was right to "capitalize his patriotism," and who refused countless offers to enter vaudeville, the movies and other amusements, because they were against his religious convictions.

But the story as told by Attorney General William H. Buttram, one of the closest personal friends of York, is something else.

"York has the most beautiful farm in this section of the State," declared General Buttram. "It lies in the three forks of the Wolf River. Great rolling bottoms. Rich as can be. It was the same farm on which Alvin York worked for $8 a week, plowing all day long, a big bare-footed, freckled-faced boy.

"The Rotary Club at Nashville made up the money and made the payment on the farm for Alvin, and it was to this new home that he took his bride when he was married here, attended by the Governor of the State and hundreds of other officials and celebrities from far and near.

"Alvin has worked day and night as a farmer. He has put in and tended his crops and worked enough to kill a dozen ordinary men, but the season has been against him. His hay was practically burned up, and other crops failed, and Alvin was left in the hole.

"I do not know about his other debts. I don't believe he has many, if any, and whoever has them knows that he will get his money, for Alvin York is as honest as the day is long.

"Several of us tried to get Alvin to go out and go either on the stage or into the movies, but he refused to go. He is an elder in the Church of Christ, a small but very religious denomination here in the mountains, and of which Pastor Pile is the local leader.

"Alvin would not capitalize his patriotism, nor would he do anything against his religous scruples. He declares the same God who bore him upon the battlefields of France made it possible for him to win the great victory and win the coveted battle crosses of three nations will be with him in his present trials and will see him safely through.

"There came into York's home a few months ago the finest boy you ever saw—Alvin Junior, they call him—and don't you know, before that kid was three months old he was crawling up to Alvin's old hog rifle and trying to call the hounds for hunting?

"I hope the people of the United States will stand by Alvin York," concluded General Buttram. "He mustn't leave that farm. Not that Alvin cares for wealth or anything like that, but he has founded a school here for the mountain boys and girls, which it is his aim to have cover his farm some day."

HARDING WILL URGE RECESS OF CONGRESS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

cent. ad valorem compensatory duty on leather goods, including boots and shoes.

As a result of this upset, which was by a vote of 52 yeas to 90 nays, there are predictions tonight that the House will reverse its action on hides when the final vote is taken tomorrow and eliminate the 15 per cent. duty that was put upon them.

There is sharp division in Republican ranks over the hides duty, and this was reflected in the lively debate today over leather duties. The decision reached a climax when Representative Longworth disclosed a joker in an amendment taxing hides as offered by Representative Chandler of Oklahoma Saturday, which was adopted by a teller vote of 152 to 97. He showed that whereas the bill originally put only cattle hides on the free list, the amendment, taking these from the free list and taxing them, also included "hides and skins of all kinds."

"This is something which no Congress, Republican or Democratic, ever did—taxing skins when no competition exists," said Mr. Longworth.

There was great disorder when Representative Focht of Pennsylvania, a shoe manufacturer, spoke. When he said that shoe manufacturers had sold their products at low prices, yells and hoots interrupted him, and Representative Snyder of New York jumped up, and cried:

"A man standing on this floor and defending the shoe business is about as popular as a skunk at a Maypole party."

Charges were made by Representative Snyder that the compensatory duty had been promised by Republican leaders in exchange for the duty on hides.

"If it is not adopted," he said to Chairman Fordney, "it will have a very serious effect on the vote on the duty on hides tomorrow."

Chairman Fordney urged the compensatory duty, saying that it would be inconsistent to vote for a tariff on hides and not on leather. This plea proved of no avail.

"Now, here's one that will suit the gentlemen better," said Representative Tilson of the Ways and Means Committee, turning to the Democratic side of the House and proposing to cut the duties on imported automobile tires from 20 to 10 per cent. This was agreed to by a viva voce vote.

During the debate a letter from Claude Kitchin, Democratic leader of the House, who is convalescing at his home in North Carolina, was read, in which he urged his party to vote as a unit against the tariff bill.

Representative McFadden, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency sent a letter today to several colleagues opposing the hides duty as meaning an additional burden on consumers of $100,000,000 to $165,000,000 annually.

CHICAGO ATTACK ON TARIFF.

Large Number of Concerns Send Appeal to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—A telegraphic appeal to all Congressmen from Chicago and to the Congressman-at-large, L. T. Yates, urging them to vote against the Fordney Tariff bill was sent out tonight by local mercantile and banking houses, importers and manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. The appeal reads in part:

"Merchants cannot determine the cost of imported merchandise prior to its actual arrival and clearance through the Custom House. Goods cannot be sold in advance of delivery without knowledge of costs. Purchases abroad would practically cease with consequent loss of revenue to the Government.

"The rates provided in the bill, when applied under the American valuation clause, unwarrantably increase costs, which the consumer must bear. While we all believe in a fair measure of protection to American industries, this bill is designed solely in the interest of the domestic producer, who fixes the amount of duties his competitor is obliged to pay. It gives him absolute control of the market, enabling him to advance prices without foreign competition.

"The American valuation plan is especially unreasonable and unwarranted, when viewed in the light of our rapidly declining imports. The reduction in our purchasing abroad is seriously affecting our international trade.

"Shipment of our surplus products to foreign countries is rapidly declining. The American valuation plan, if enacted into law, will do far to destroy our foreign trade, for if we do not buy we cannot sell.

"We believe that in the interest of the general industries of the country and the consuming public this bill should be defeated and urge you as our representative to vote against the measure."

The appeal was signed by the following concerns:

Marshall Field & Co., Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., John V. Farwell Company, Charles A. Stevens & Bros., Mandel Bros., Peltin & Brooks, Rothschild & Co., The Fair, Hart, Shaffner & Marx, Albert Pick & Co., Gage Bros. & Co., Montgomery Ward & Co., Butler Bros., Sears, Roebuck & Co., Merchants Loan and Trust Company, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Corn Exchange National Bank, National Bank of the Republic, Union Trust Company.

W. A. Wieboldt & Co., E. Iverson & Co., E. H. Knoop & Co., Loren Miller & Co., Laboratory Materials Company, Berghoff Importing Company, Illinois Watch Case Company, Boston Store, Lyon & Healey, Irwin Smith Company, Inc., Burley & Co., D. B. Fisk & Co., A. G. Sheldon & Co., Peter Van Schaack & Son, A. B. Fielder & Sons, Francis T. Simmons & Co., Tenk Bros. Company, Wm. Lewis & Son, Worms & Loeb, Morris Wolf Silk Company, A. L. Randall Company, Chicago Mercantile Company.

IRWIN'S DOUBLE LIFE BARED BY SUICIDE

Baseball Manager's Wife and Son Lived in Boston—Another Family Here.

HAD KEPT SECRET 30 YEARS

Sent Check for $500 and Message to Wife in Boston Just Before Boarding Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, July 20.—Friends of Arthur I. Irwin, Manager of the Hartford baseball team, and for thirty years noted "scout" and manager, who committed suicide last week by jumping from the steamer Calvin Austin, bound from New York to Boston, today began an investigation of his actions for the last two days in this city, the search being started by his son, Herbert Irwin of Boston, who lives there with his mother who was Irwin's legal wife.

This son knows now the story of his father's double life for the last thirty years, most of which the baseball man spent with a common-law wife at 565 West 102d Street, New York. He had two daughters and one son by the New York woman. The New York son, known as F. Harold Irwin, is 27 years old, and is a clerk employed by the New York Central Railroad.

Several weeks ago Irwin was taken to a local hospital where he was told that only a serious operation would prolong his life beyond two months. The New York Mrs. Irwin says the last she heard from Irwin was in Hartford last week when he told her he would meet her in New York on Saturday. That morning she heard from Boston of the suicide the night before. She says the only relatives she knew Irwin had beside her son, were a brother, Richard, connected with a New York brokerage firm, and John Irwin, proprietor of the New Weymouth Hotel at Nantasket Beach.

Harold Irwin of New York visited his father upon the latter's admittance as a patient at the local hospital, and several days ago when the Boston son, Arthur Herbert Irwin, came here the New Yorker was amazed when people spoke to him concerning the brother of whom he had never heard.

Though reputed to have considerable money, Irwin contributed little in the last thirty years to support his Boston wife and children. His parting gift was a check for $500, received from the sale of his rights in a football score board device, which Mrs. Irwin says was worth $1,500 in annual royalties.

John Irwin plans to interrogate Irwin's partner in this enterprise, Julian P. Hart, former President of the Boston National, as to the identity of "Seeler" named in the bill of sale. He and the son Herbert, whom Irwin on his infrequent visits invariably called Harold, until repeatedly corrected, have announced they will make every effort to obtain the baseball man's property for the almost destitute Boston wife.

"Hart is keeping something from us," said John Irwin. "Who is this Seeler person that is mentioned, and why is it that Hart claims that Arthur never received any money from James Clarkin since the middle of May, when Mr. Clarkin gave Arthur a check for $1,000 only last week? That sale of the score-board rights is not going through. Arthur and I have been out of his mind when he made the deal, and we shall contest it strongly."

The first news of the sale of the score-board rights was learned by the members of Irwin's family in his last letter to his wife, just before he left Hartford. The sale was negotiated Wednesday, and Thursday Irwin left Hartford "To go home to die," as he expressed it.

The last word from her husband received by Mrs. Irwin in Boston was hardly readable—it was nothing more than a scrawl, resembling the work of an illiterate person. The letter started: "Dear Lizzie," an dtold of how the scoreboard rights had been sold to a man named Seller for $2,000 and of the enclosure of a draft for $500 to her. It finished with "God bless you all," and was signed "Arthur."

As a postcript, the father of two families added: "The bills were terribly heavy."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 20.—Arthur H. Irwin, noted baseball player, scout and manager, who lived a dual life with two wives, planned to commit suicide twenty-four hours before he disappeared from a steamer bound for Boston, according to theories held by members of the family here.

Revelation of the fact that Irwin maintained a home in New York for a woman whom he presented as his wife, while he maintained his legal wife and family in this city, has surprised his friends here. Members of the family here base their belief in premeditated suicide on the fact that the day before he disappeared he sent to Mrs. Irwin in Boston a check for $500 and a note which read: "God bless you all." Never before, according to Mrs. Irwin, had her husband sent her so much money or such a written message.

Mrs. Irwin has been in poor health for several weeks and it was believed that when she was told of her husband's relations with another woman she would be seriously affected. Mrs. Irwin exhibited no emotion when members of her family and newspaper men told her of what had been learned. She uttered no blame for her husband, but said the mistakes of her husband must have been entirely the fault of the woman in New York.

Refusing to believe that the dead baseball man could have cared more for his "other wife" than he cared for her, Mrs. Irwin exclaimed:

"I feel confident and happy in the belief that, although he had this other woman in New York, he was on the way to me when he died—that he knew he was dying and that he turned to me as the woman he really loved at the last. He wanted to die in my arms."

Last Thursday Irwin visited James H. Clarkin, owner of the Hartford team in the Eastern League, of which Irwin was manager last season. Irwin was accompanied to Hartford by the "other woman," and he presented her as his wife. Leaving her in Hartford, Irwin went to New York and boarded the boat for Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 20.—James H. Clarkin, owner of the Hartford Baseball Club, said today that the report of Arthur A. Irwin's double life was a complete revelation to him, and that he had no intimation that Mr. Irwin had any family connections other than those in Boston. Mr. Clarkin said that he was unfamiliar with the dispute over the score board rights.

At the apartment house at 565 West 102d Street, it was said that a Mrs. Irwin lived there, but had not slept in the apartment since she had been notified of the death of her husband. The Superintendent said she had left the house early last evening after several telephone calls.

WON'T BUY FIGHT FILM.

Paris Still Without a Sight of the Jersey City Affair.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 20.—There are still no offers in France for the moving pictures of the Carpentier-Dempsey fight and the public is listlessly beginning to wonder when they will see the fight. The price asked for the exhibition rights is 700,000 francs, approximately $54,000, and in the present hot weather when the movie theatres are nearly empty and no one is inclined to buy.

A reduction by nearly half, it is said, will have to be made before the theatres will come in. They object, too, that the film is far too long for their public. It is said to be 2,000 yards long and the fight occupies only a very small proportion of this length. The rest is taken up with pictures of the building of the ring in Jersey and a hundred other side scenes which, it is stated, are not of sufficient merit or interest to hold the attention of the Summer crowd in Paris.

If Georges had won it might have all been different.

LECOINTE CABLES ENTRY.

French Aviator Wants to Fly in the Pulitzer Trophy Race.

PARIS, July 20.—Sadi Lecointe, who won the Gordon Bennett Cup in 1920, today cabled his entry for the Pulitzer trophy airplane race to be held in Detroit Sept. 8.

A dispatch from Detroit July 18 said that Sidney D. Waldon, President of the Detroit Aviation Society, had announced the cancellation of the Pulitzer trophy race and other events which had been contemplated owing to inability to obtain assurances from the army and navy departments of the number of service entries depended upon to provide competition.

Hungary Cuts Army to Obey Treaty.

BUDAPEST, July 20.—The Hungarian Government has reduced the effectives of the army to 35,000 men, the number provided for under the Trianon Treaty, without awaiting the arrival of the Entente Commissioners on Disarmament.

GOV. SMALL INDICTED FOR THEFT AND FRAUD

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

ner in which the public funds have been handled. On that day the vault funds ebbted with $7,977,500, of which sum $4,977,000 was deposited in approximately 900 banks throughout the State, and $3,000,000 in a private banking institution; while the safe fund was debted with $18,000,000."

Each of the indictments contains six counts. The bill, charging Governor Small specifically with the embezzlement of $500,000, sets forth that the Governor, then State Treasurer, had in his possession on Jan. 1, 1919, that amount of money in denominations unknown, and that "said Len Small, then and there as such Treasurer, did then and there wicked, willfully, unlawfully and feloniously embezzle and fraudulently convert to his own use, steal, take and carry away the said money then and there belonging to the State and then and there being the property of the State of Illinois." The second, third and fourth counts merely amplify the money embezzlement charge. The fifth charges the defendant with the embezzlement of "bonds, mortgages, coupons, bank bills, notes, warrants, orders, funds and securities." The last count accuses him with converting these securities to his own use.

The joint embezzlement indictment against Small, Sterling and Curtis and the separate indictment against Sterling are in the same general language as that against the Governor, with the exception that the amount named is $700,000.

The conspiracy indictment against the three charges that on Feb. 10, 1920, all of the defendants, in order "to obtain of and from the said State of Illinois the moneys, funds, goods and property of the said State of Illinois by false pretenses, did then and there unlawfully, knowingly, designedly, fraudulently and feloniously conspire, combine and agree together with the fraudulent and malicious intent willfully and wickedly to cheat and defraud said State," and that they endeavored "to obtain by false pretenses divers large sums of current money of great value, to wit, of the value of $2,000,000."

They are also charged with operating a confidence game and attempting to cheat and defraud the State by "malfeasance, partiality and oppression in the office of Treasurer."

Plat of Fees, Says Small.

Governor Small issued this statement to the people of the State tonight:

"You, who elected me your Governor by the greatest vote ever given a Chief Executive in Illinois, are entitled at this time to a frank statement from me concerning the indictments returned against me today by the Sangamon County Grand Jury.

"For the present I may not ask you to accept from me with the same confidence which you accepted my candidacy for Governor assurance to you that I am absolutely innocent of any charges which the public may consider brought against me by the Grand Jury after a one-sided hearing, in which personal and political enemies were heard and I had no voice.

"Attorney General Brundage, leader of the conspiracy, has succeeded in obtaining this indictment, simply because of the personal fury I aroused in him, because I refused to permit him to take from the taxpayers' pockets $1,500,000 for the up-keep of his personal political machine.

"I promised the people of Illinois that I would attempt to secure for them a 'dollar's worth of service for every dollar spent.' In carefully examining the appropriation bills I found $7,000,000 in appropriations which the needs and welfare of the State of Illinois did not require, and I was able through the power of my veto to save that amount in taxes to the people of our State.

"I found it necessary in thus reducing the burdens of taxation to cut Mr. Brundage's appropriations $7,000,000. As I explained to you at that time, I had no hesitancy in doing this, because Mr. Brundage had been using your money, not for the enforcement of the law or for the welfare of the State, but merely for his own selfish political desires. Evidence of that fact is available.

"So Mr. Brundage not only desired my political assassination, but he proceeded with the machine at his hands to accomplish that fact."

This statement was issued by Attorney General Edward J. Brundage:

"The Constitution of Illinois says in plain language that the Treasurer shall receive for his services his salary, and that he shall not receive for his own use any fees, perquisites or other compensation.

"It has been the common gossip of Springfield for quite a time that the handling of the public funds was a business of profit for the officials charged with their custody.

"When the new State Treasurer, Edward E. Miller, brought to my attention apparent confirmation of this misuse of public moneys, I deemed it my duty to lay the entire matter before the State's attorney for presentation to the Grand Jury of S

SECRECY THE BANE OF SILESIAN POLICY

London Observers Think Publicity Regarding Facts Would Make for Harmony.

BRIAND'S COURSE APPROVED

But British Realize That French Chauvinists Make His Task a Most Difficult One.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 20.—According to comment which I have heard today, the present critical situation as regards Upper Silesia is largely due to the false atmosphere created by a policy of secrecy. Such news as does come out is too often colored by partisanship or garbled by the censor. There is little information to which the various allied publics can pin their faith as important and reliable. The consequence is that allied public opinion is confused and uncertain, and that the several national interests continue to play their respective games at the imminent risk of warlike complications that might prove most serious.

To give one or two instances of news suppression: It is being published, and all the world knows, that the French Major Montelegre was killed several weeks ago by persons unknown, supposed to have been Germans. But the fact is here made public for the first time that French soldiers in Beuthen instantly retaliated by hitting out right and left in their indignation at the death of their comrade, and killing twenty-five or thirty Germans. There was a wild time in Beuthen that day, and it is said that the Burgomaster himself narrowly escaped death. Why should such facts be suppressed? The reason assigned is that the censorship officials thought that France might be offended or her interest prejudiced by their publication.

French Public Kept in Ignorance.

On the other hand British critics ask: Are not the French people themselves entitled to know what goes on? Would not this information help them form an opinion that would support Premier Briand in his enlightened and broad policies, thus giving him more strength to combat the clique of Chauvinists, small but sufficiently powerful to overthrow the present Government if it can be put in a false light? Anything smacking of pro-Germanism is bound to go down against popular indignation; but perhaps if it were known what happened in Upper Silesia after the murder of the French officer it would be better understood that nobody had a monopoly of outrage in these troubled parts.

Another instance of news suppression may have more excuse. The British sent reinforcements from Cologne to Silesia. As the British troops are none too numerous for various needs, those sent to Silesia a few weeks ago were drawn back at the time of the threatened labor troubles in England. This fact was concealed for obvious reasons. The British withdrawal upset the military equilibrium as between the former Powers in Silesia and caused considerable unsettlement. The same British units have now gone back to Silesia, together with two additional battalions.

With this kind of censorship and with the intense feeling prevailing between Germans and Poles, and, indeed, to some extent between French and English, there is no such thing as the whole truth out of Silesia. The French papers represent the Germans as cherishing sinister purposes backed by armed forces, while the Berlin journals allege that Korfanty's army, supported by French sympathy, is ready to strike at any moment. Meanwhile British opinion recognizes that the situation is most inflammable and that the fires of war may break out at any time.

The British would undoubtedly like to end this dangerous condition, but the Government is not in a position to move strongly. In the first place, August, which is the holiday season, is approaching. Premier Lloyd George has arranged to go to Switzerland and get a sorely needed rest. The other members of his Cabinet are loath to let anything interfere with the sacred holidays. Between now and holiday time the Government will be intensely preoccupied and in no position to raise new and delicate questions involving French susceptibilities.

Anxious for Help From Hughes.

I am informed that the British would be gratified if Secretary Hughes could and would convey to M. Briand the expression of his desire for peaceful settlements, as he did with such good effect when during the London conference, early in May, the occupation of the Ruhr seemed probable. It is believed here that such a tactful expression would really suit M. Briand's book, as it would give him a good argument against the military agitators who constantly threaten his political existence. Washington's opposition to warlike violence is potent in European politics. M. Briand's task is extremely difficult. His views and purposes are broad and fair, and he is less swayed by narrow nationalism than any other French leader. His policy is that of the "long pull." His patriotism is no less intense than that of the militarists, but he believes that the ultimate interest of France is bound up with peace. It is likely that the vast majority of Frenchmen would support Briand if there were time and opportunity to make his aims understood and develop the public opinion of the country. But this is not possible in the circumstances; so Briand is forced to play politics. As this is a game in which he is a past master, he has so far succeeded in keeping at bay the military party, by which he is regarded with suspicion. Briand, like every other French and English statesman, is under the universal terrorism that has followed in the wake of the war. He must do nothing that his political or press opponents can possibly distort into leniency for Germany. As all relations with Germany, both economic and political, are intrinsically most difficult, even if they could be approached without embarrassment, they become almost impossible when the approach must be through or around the barbed wire entanglements of resentment and passion.

British Sympathy for Briand.

Despite the apparent conflict between Curzon and Briand, as evidenced in the official notes, the French Premier is considered by British politicians to have done very well indeed in the circumstances. Whereveu he can find an opening he pushes through good settlements. M. Loucheur's meeting with Herr Rathenau and the subsequent negotiations looking to economic mutuality is a case in point. Briand is obliged to handle most carefully such matters as economic sanctions on the Rhine, the French occupancy of the Ruhr towns, and the maintenance of French dominance in Upper Silesia, which is now apparently to be accomplished by sending an additional French division from the Rhine.

Even if it were true—which certainly has not been proved—that the French militarists through General Lerond were fomenting and aiding a Polish rebellion, Briand probably could not at this time undertake to reverse a policy antedating his Ministry without putting into the hands of his enemies a "pro-German" club with which to beat him to death.

Whatever may be the facts about Upper Silesia, and whoever may be committing injustices and outrages, it is believed that if these could be established by some trustworthy, impartial authority and published from day to day it would go far toward curing the present troubles. It is not only the censorship which prevents this, but the fact that all the testimony is so tainted with partisanship that few statements can be relied upon.

Lerond an Aggressive Personality.

General Lerond has the more aggressive personality and more soldiers, and he is the most powerful figure in the situation. The British representative has different views, but the British Government cannot back them up for fear of friction with the French Government. The Italian representative does what he can to reconcile these conflicts by a compromise policy. All of which results in substituting for a united, earnest effort to compose the dangerous situation a mere effort to keep peace among the allied powers.

When and if the meeting of the Supreme Council can be held, and provided the war is not set ablaze in the meantime, it is believed that a good and lasting settlement may be reached on the basis approved by the reparations authorities, making territorial sovereignty subordinate to economic freedom and unity, safeguarding against again turning Upper Silesia into a war arsenal by apportioning the coal supply at fixed prices for a term of years to the various countries to which this supply is essential and providing for the common use of the railroads by Poland and Germany, to assure efficient deliveries of coal. General disorder in Silesia has temporarily postponed the consideration of these plans for economic settlement, but they have not been abandoned.

ALBANIA MOBILIZING.

Government Takes Measures to Repress the Mirdite Insurrection.

BELGRADE, July 19 (Associated Press.)—The Albanian Government has decreed general mobilization of all men between the ages of 18 and 40 to repress the insurrection of the Mirdites, a Christian tribe inhabiting Upper Albania. The Mirdites recently proclaimed an independent republic and elected Marco Djoni as their President.

ATHENS, July 20 (Greek Official Agency.)—Marco Djoni, President of the recently proclaimed republic of the Mirdites in Upper Albania, has announced his election as Minister of Foreign Affairs of the new republic.

Reports German Consortium for Paris

PARIS, July 20.—The Intransigeant is authority for a report that a German consortium has been formed under the auspices of the Dresdner Bank, and will be installed shortly in Paris.

DEPLORE INACTION ON WORLD COURT

League Officials Regret That Washington Has Not Replied to Proposal.

ROOT TO BE NAMED JUDGE

Ignoring of Overtures on Passport Rules and Opium Trade Also Regretted.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 20.—Despite the fact that the League of Nations has not been able to get a reply from the Washington Government to its invitation to ratify the convention for a world court, the League is going ahead with its plans for the election of judges and the setting up of the court by the League Assembly, which will meet in Geneva in September.

At least two Americans, one of whom is Elihu Root, will be nominated for the court, and perhaps three. China will nominate an American as well as Brazil, and it is reported that Siam will do likewise.

When the project for the court was adopted last year at Geneva it was sent to Washington as well as to the capitals of the members of the League. It was provided that the project was valid when ratified by a majority of the members and that majority has been long ago obtained.

American public opinion has always been favorable to a world court and Americans supported strongly The Hague Tribunal. It was hoped by the League that, since as soon as it is established the world court becomes absolutely independent of the League, America would like to take part.

There is much speculation as to how the court will work in matters affecting the United States should the United States remain outside the League and should Americans be among the judges. The court is open to non-members of the League as well as members.

There is still hope among League officials that before September Washington will adhere to the court project. The court is not to have compulsory jurisdiction nor power to enforce its decisions.

The League also regrets that America had ignored the proposals to lessen the passport regulations and international red tape generally. No travelers object more to red tape than Americans because at home they are least used to it. In accepting the covenant of the League members turned over to that body the task of lessening the passport tribulations, but up to the present time it has been impossible to get the co-operation of America, Washington not answering communications on the subject.

The League has also been unable to get any action from Washington on plans for control of the sale of opium, a work in which the United States always led until the League became an agent.

A statement in Washington that America has paid no attention to League moves against opium because even the Hague treaty on the subject is regarded by League officials as a poor statement of the case, inasmuch as forty-two nations, members of the League, agreed in the covenant that the League should take over this work.

At Geneva last year it was decided that the regulations of the League should supplant The Hague treaties, at the same time leaving behind the office agent of the League. Thus America has the singular position of being the only signatory which depends only on The Hague treaty for the regulation of the opium trade.

It is the general contention of League officials that America would lose none of her sovereignty by co-operating with the joint agent of forty-two nations in the suppression of the opium traffic, the war on white slavery, the lifting of the passport restrictions and the establishment of a world court, in the drafting of which project Mr. Root, the nestor of the Republican Party, had a large part.

MORE DENIALS MADE OF IGNORING LEAGUE

America Not in Category to Which White Slave Conference Note Was Addressed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Additional information was obtained today from official sources with reference to the accusations that appear to be made freely by persons connected with the meeting of the League of Nations Disarmament Commission in Paris that the United States has been guilty of gross discourtesy toward the League in failing to answer its communications and in opposing the League's efforts for the good of the world. In a Washington dispatch published in THE NEW YORK TIMES today the Government's explanation of the charge that it had failed to answer communications from the League was given. Further information on the subject, brought forth by additional accusations from Paris, became available this afternoon.

One of the charges was that an invitation of the League extended to all league members and those non-members which had subscribed to the Convention of 1919 for the suppression of the White Slave traffic had been ignored by this Government. The facts in the case, according to what was said today, were that the League's invitation came by mail in a printed circular, which was opened at the State Department and on account of its form was regarded by the employe by whom it was first seen as a mere circular notice of no importance. He placed it in the State Department files. That was in February. In June the State Department received a cable message from Sir Eric Drummond, the Secretary-General of the League, calling attention to the invitation and asking for a reply. Inquiry was then made at the State Department and the printed circular was found in the files.

The invitation explained that it was addressed to all members of the League and to non-members which had signed the convention of 1910. As the United States had not been a party to that convention for the reason that at that time the suppression of the white slave traffic was under State and not Federal control, the State Department explained by cable to the Secretary General of the League that the United States could not be included in the nations qualified to participate.

In the Washington dispatch published in today's NEW YORK TIMES it was explained that the Government had informed the Secretarint General of the League that as the United States was not a member of the League it was following the practice of taking up with the individual powers all matters of League concern that affected the United States. The League Secretariat General was apparently not aware, according to what was said today, that this practice had been adopted by the United States. In continuing to forward League invitations to this Government and then complaining that they were not answered, the position of the League Secretariat General, it was said, was analogous to that of the Secretary of a corporation who was ignorant of what was being done by the President and the Board of Directors.

The complaint that the United States has paid no attention to communications from the League in regard to American participation in the organization of a world court falls within the same category as other matters about which the League had approached this Government. The general position of the United States is that it will take up with individual powers any questions of this character and not with the League itself.

To illustrate how this Government was dealing directly with the powers it was explained that on April 5 Secretary Hughes had presented directly to the allied and associated powers the views of the United States on one of the most important of League problems—that of mandates. In taking this course, Secretary Hughes followed the principle that this Government, not a member of the League, should deal directly with the individual Governments to which Germany had ceded the territory which the League was disposing of under the mandate arrangement.

The United States also received an invitation from the Netherlands Government to participate in a League conference concerning control of the traffic in opium. This invitation was answered by a communication saying that as this Government was already a signatory of the treaty for the suppression of the opium traffic it was not in a position to participate in the proposed conference.

Another accusation against the United States coming out of the current League conference at Paris was that it had refused its co-operation in the League plan for the economic and financial reconstruction of Austria. This plan as presented to the United States was in three parts. Austria owes $25,000,000 to the United States for money and supplies for relief purposes, and the first proposal was that the United States should postpone the collection of its claims. The second proposition was in the form of a question whether the United States objected to private loans from America to Austria, and the third had to do with the arrangement of a general economic program for the regeneration of Austria.

Secretary Hughes did not ignore this appeal. He wrote to several of the allied Governments on the subject. He explained that it had been held that the United States Government could not agree to postpone the collection of its claims against Austria, but that a bill had been introduced, with the endorsement of the Government, that would permit the Secretary of the Treasury to defer the collection of such claims. It was also stated that this Government had no objection to private loans to Austria. The third proposition depended upon the enactment of the bill giving the Secretary of the Treasury authority to arrange for the refunding or repayment of foreign debts to the United States Government.

These facts, Administration officials contend, refute charges that the Harding Administration has not given attention to the various questions raised by the League. In practically every instance when such questions arose, the Harding Administration has negotiated directly with the individual members of the League which were directly interested in the points at issue.

POKER, GAME OF SKILL, SAYS LONDON JURY

Hear Testimony About Bluffing in Case of Raid on Vaudeville Club.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 20.—Twelve good men and true declared today at the London Sessions that poker was a game of skill. They met to try David Carter, manager of the Vaudeville Club, headquarters of the White Rats, for keeping a common gaming house, because when the police raided the clubhouse on May 10 they had found five men playing poker with £9 5s in chips on the table and 42 shillings in the jackpot.

The prosecuting counsel waxed eloquent on the evils of gambling and read extracts from a judicial decision in which gamblers were denounced as idle and avaracious men. In poker, he urged, there was no skill in the actual card-playing, while to speak of bluffing, the art of frightening one's adversary with worthless hands, as skill, was a sheer perversion of words.

The police inspector who engineered the raid told his story, and was asked sharply by counsel for the defense, "Would you call these five players idle and avaricious men? Look at this."

The counsel handed, amid laughter in the court, two or three illuminated testimonials thanking the Vaudeville Club for the help it had rendered in getting up entertainments for police charity.

A police sergeant followed to explain to the jury how entirely without skill poker was.

"Can't some players bluff better than others?" asked the defense counsel.

"Yes, inveterate gamblers," was the answer.

"Is it true that if the player hesitates or lets his eyelids tremble it may be very material?"

"Yes."

"Then if you say bluffing is 50 per cent. of the game is it then not 50 per cent. on skill?" asked the counsel triumphantly.

A little later the Sergeant was examined as to his knowledge of card games, and mentioned faro.

"But faro is definitely illegal," retorted the counsel. "Doubtless you studied it in order to make professional observations."

The defense called experts to show that there was skill in poker. One was asked:

"If you had four aces and a king in your hand, what would happen?"

"I should drop dead," he replied.

Carter was acquitted.

RUSSIAN ARRESTED AS SOVIET'S BUYER

Max Schallman Taken Under Espionage Act After Placing Orders Put at $450,000,000.

WORKED FOR RECOGNITION

Influence of Those to Whom He Promised Trade Used in Favor of Bolshevist Government.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The arrest by Federal authorities of Max Schallman, a Russian, who was held to the Grand Jury in bonds of $5,000 for violation of the Espionage act, is believed to have uncovered deals in which influential business men in Detroit, Cincinnati, Chicago and other cities are said to have urged their Congressmen and Senators to hasten recognition by the United States of the Soviet Government so that contracts totaling $450,000,000 could be made with Russia through Schallman.

Schallman, who is said to have been arrested as he was about to leave for Russia, has admitted, Government officials say, that he represented himself as an agent for Russia.

There are three charges against him, one for representing himself as the agent of a foreign country, demanding things of value, and acting as agent of a foreign Government without first registering as such at the office of the Secretary of State.

Schallman is said to have started his activities in the interests of Soviet Russia a year ago. Under the promise that as soon as the United States recognized the Soviet Government a gold deposit would be made for goods ordered, Schallman is said to have made contracts with business men of Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Cincinnati and New York.

Many of the business men thus approached got in touch with their State and Federal representatives, it is said, to influence them to get Congress to recognize the Soviet Government. It is stated that some even went direct to President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes with their appeals for action.

In New York Schallman, it is stated, made a contract for $1,300,000 in buttons.

William B. Berger, attorney for Schallman, declared Schallman was in close touch with Lenin and Trotsky and was a bona fide representative of the Soviet. The attorney declared he would produce Schallman's credentials and a contract with the Soviet Government showing that for placing contracts with America concerns he was to receive $25,000,000 compensation.

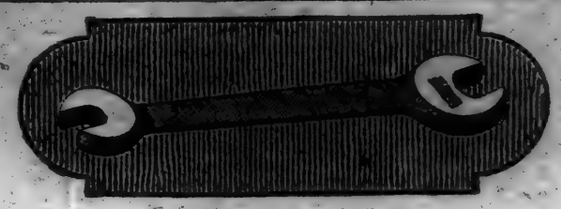
Michael Meyer, whose headquarters are said to be in Montreal, Canada, directed Schallman's activities in the United States, the latter said, and it was from Meyer that Schallman was to receive pay for his work in this country.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—R. C. Stewart, President of the United States Motor Truck Company, said tonight:

"Max Schallman last November or December placed an order with my company for auto trucks totalling $98,000,000 contingent on the recognition of the Soviet Government. He placed contracts with the Stewart Iron Works Company for $8,000,000 worth of steel bodies.

"Other contracts he placed, I understood, were with the Cincinnati Trail Mobile Company and the Ohio Body Company. All told he placed contracts with Cincinnati concerns totalling $200,000,000, covering auto trucks, shoes and clothing, and all contingent on Soviet recognition.



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BRITISH SEEK DELAY OF BIG CONFERENCE

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

is suggested that they might send representatives to the conference as a part, technically, of the British delegation.

Australia and New Zealand would thus be able to present their views to the conference, where they would naturally receive all consideration that no one here denies is their due. By this means, it is argued, an awkward constitutional question might be avoided.

MELBOURNE, July 20 (Associated Press.)—Speaking in the House of Representatives today Sir Joseph Cook, the acting Premier, said that it was vital and imperative that Australia should be represented at the forthcoming pacific conference, wherever it is held. He strongly advocated London as the place for holding this conference.

WASHINGTON OBSERVING JAPANESE OPINIONS

Takahashi Calls for the Withdrawal of Manchuria and Tsing Tao Garrisons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Press dispatches from Tokio to the effect that a favorable reply to the American communication concerning the joint armament and Far Eastern conference was understood to be in process of preparation were read with interest by officials here today. It was stated, however, that while there is every reason to believe that Japan will eventually indicate her unqualified acceptance of President Harding's plan for a conference, nothing so far has been received which materially alters the situation.

The fact that no reply has come, it was made plain, is in no way regarded as a reflection upon the Japanese Government, as the Administration is entirely conscious of the fact that Japan may wish to give careful consideration to the proposal before making a definite answer.

Officials are displaying intense interest here in Far Eastern problems, and the receipt today of a declaration by Viscount Takahashi, Japanese Minister of Finance, that Japan should withdraw her garrison from Manchuria and Tsing Tao, because the Japanese economic policy toward China had been "a constant failure" attracted immediate attention. The statement by Viscount Takahashi, which was issued in Tokio, reads:

"Our policy vis-a-vis China has been a constant failure. It has antagonized the Chinese against Japan and earned for her the ill-repute of holding the inglorious principles of militarism and aggressiveness. This is all because of the fact that there has not been any basic China policy on our part. Hence is the necessity of establishing a fundamental policy toward China. But this depends in the last analysis on the question of national strength.

"In the present day national strength means economic power and Japan must therefore foster her economic strength. Since, however, she is poor in natural resources, she should attain the end by means of the promotion of commerce and industry. The condition precedent to the establishment of this commercial and industrial policy is her entering into economic co-operation with China.

"In order to effect the Chinese-Japanese economic co-operation, we should not take any measures which are calculated to make our country appear militaristic and aggressive in the eyes of the Chinese. Never must we act in such a way as to create the suspicion among the Chinese that Japan has in mind to acquire rights and interests in Manchuria and Mongolia.

"The withdrawal of Japanese garrisons from Manchuria and Tsing-tao should be carried out by all means. The circumstances have not admitted of the practice of the step still now. But withdrawal must be effected of necessity some time.

"Economically we must realize the interdependence of the two countries. The Chinese Government is in such straitened circumstances that it has been unable to pay salaries to officials for many months on end. Civil disturbances threatened thereby would immediately affect this country.

"In these circumstances, Japan must give loans to a certain extent in order to relieve the Chinese Government from the present financial distress. But what is to be borne in mind in this connection is that our financial assistance should be solely for the sake of establishing the financial policy of the Chinese Government and not in any way for individual or party interests. In short, loans should be for the sake of the Chinese people.

"As to the quadruple consortium, it was originally a tripartite consortium. Afterward it took on the form of a quintuple syndicate, and has now again been transformed to a quadruple consortium. It is plain that the consortium has been transformed from a political to an economic syndicate. Railway loans are the principal object of the new consortium.

"The utmost discretion should be exercised in dealing with the economic loans, which consist of subscriptions from the peoples of the countries concerned, because at this time, when the North and South stand against each other, it is to be feared that the loans may be utilized for the prosecution of political warfare.

"Regarding the recent economic relations between the two countries, it is to be noted that they are so close that despite a continued adverse balance shown by our trade with the other countries, China trade alone has continually shown a favorable balance. Therefore Japan's interests are far more closely bound up with the question of the establishment of Chinese railways than any other powers. She must lead other countries to respond to loans for the completion of the railways.

"In the event of the new consortium failing to make effective services in this direction, I believe that it may be found necessary for Japan to act independently and take such measures as to furnish a railway loan by the approval of the Imperial Diet and under the guarantee of the Government."

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Secretary Hughes had consulted with many high officials on the subject of the pending negotiations for the conference of powers, and late this afternoon had an extended conference with President Harding, at which it is understood the position of the United States was canvassed in some detail.

Continued discussion in official circles regarding the personnel of the American commission to the conference revealed an increasing expectation that Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, would be one of the delegates. Some of Mr. Lodge's associates in the Senate are said to have been sounded out on the possibility of his serving on the commission, and at the same time continuing his duties as Republican leader, and are understood to have expressed the opinion that such an arrangement would be practicable.

CHINA AIMS TO PRESENT SHANTUNG QUESTION

Officials Believe Their Country Cannot Fail to Gain at the Conference.

PEKING, July 19 (Associated Press).—Chinese officials are reticent with regard to China's hopes in the proposed Washington conference, but the Government has accepted the conference feeling assured that the country cannot otherwise than profit by a free discussion of Far Eastern problems.

An attaché of the Foreign Office, giving the first expression on the subject since the receipt of President Harding's invitation, said that the officials of the Government were highly gratified by the inclusion of China with the other nations.

The personnel of the Chinese delegation has not yet been selected, but will, it is expected, include Dr. Yen, Minister of Foreign Relations. The desirability of the presence in London of Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister, lends weight to the probability of Dr. Yen's nomination.

Given an opportunity, China hopes to bring before the conference various outstanding questions, such as Shantung, foreign post offices, foreign police in the interior of China, foreign wireless operating in China, and possibly mixed courts and extra-territoriality.

The vernacular press guardedly commented at the outset, but later more freely. It expressed the conviction that the conference assuredly would benefit China through the clarification of the perplexing questions at issue.

JEST ON PREMIER'S TRIP.

London Circles Say His Address Here Will Be "George Washington."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 20.—According to The Evening News, the latest joke in political circles is that when the Prime Minister goes to the disarmament conference his cable address will be "George Washington."

FRANCE REJECTS BRITISH PROPOSAL

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

the fact that Premier Lloyd George wishes to spend that month resting in Switzerland. It would be no surprise if the allied conference were held at Aix-les-Bains about the middle of August.

Calls a Compromise Impossible.

OPPELN, Upper Silesia, July 20 (Associated Press).—The Upper Silesian situation, which emerged from the stage where it constituted a threat of war between Germany and Poland with the withdrawal of the armed Polish insurgents and German volunteers, will again be a menace to the peace of Central Europe as soon as interallied forces of occupation are withdrawn, in the opinion of Entente officials who have been in close touch with conditions here for many months.

"There will be trouble here for twenty years unless every town is garrisoned by Entente troops," said one official. "The instant our forces are withdrawn the fighting will begin again between the Poles and the Germans, who have reached a point where adjustment of the tangle on any compromise basis is virtually out of the question.

"Both sides have arms and always will have them, but if they did not they would fight with knives and clubs or any other weapon at hand.

"I have been here fifteen months, and the conviction has been forced upon me that the situation is all but hopeless. The country will either have to be all Polish or all German, or forever the scene of a factionalism which can be prevented from turning into outlawry and fighting only by the presence of a strong Entente military force."

Our Mediation Suggested.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 20.—According to statements circulated in American quarters here today, the Upper Silesian question has reached a stage so critical that American mediation has been suggested as necessary to prevent the outbreak of a new war in Europe. The United States, it was further stated, would not mediate in any question purely concerned with the settlement of the boundaries of any European country; but if a territorial dispute should assume such proportions as to menace the general peace of this Continent, American influence would undoubtedly be used in the direction of averting an explosion.

Those statements were described as startling and even extraordinary in British quarters, where it was denied that American mediation had been sought—at any rate officially—and where it was held that, notwithstanding the divergencies of view which admittedly existed among the European allies, there was no ground for apprehending that British and French policies in regard to the Upper Silesian question could not be brought into harmony by the meeting of the Supreme Council.

Danger of Silesian Flareup Felt.

The alarmist view of the Silesian question is founded upon the undoubted fact that, despite all that has been accomplished in the last few weeks in the disbanding of German and Polish irregular forces, there are still plenty of men ready to spring to arms on both sides if an opportunity is afforded them. Moreover, although the French stories of buried stores of arms are considered greatly exaggerated, it would be absurd to suppose that disarmament has been completely carried out. So the situation is full of inflammable material, and at any moment—perhaps within forty-eight hours—there may be a flareup.

It is on such grounds as these that whatever unofficial hints may have been given as to the welcome with which an offer of American mediation would be received have been based. Responsible British officials, however, decline to be frightened by the latest news from Silesia. They have lived through so many alarms from that quarter that they are confident that the present situation will straighten itself out. They reckon on the fact that no time is so bad for an irregular revolution as the harvest, when all the agricultural population is busy. They know, too, that the French authorities on the spot are satisfied with the Polish disarmament and the British commission with German disarmament; and so the position at the moment cannot be so very bad.

FRENCH CARTOONIST ASSAILS LLOYD GEORGE

Silesian Affair Calls Forth Savage Attack on the British Prime Minister.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 21.—Against Lloyd George the French cartoonist Jeannoll has portrayed a drawing of a bitterness and cruelty in the latest issue of Le Rire, the French satiric comic weekly, that the most savage attacks of Raemakers upon the Germans during the war never attained. The drawing takes its title "The Statue of the Commander" from the grim legend at the end of "Don Juan," when that famous libertine was crushed to death by the suddenly vitalized statue of the father of a girl he had betrayed.

It shows a mail-clad Jeanne d'Arc of heroic size holding in the air with a strong right arm a miserable figure of the British Premier. Beneath is the caption: "Assassin of Frenchmen in Silesia, Lloyd George, 'Tis Through," and above a note from the press: "Fêtes are being organized in Rheims to celebrate the return of the statue of Jeanne d'Arc to the martyred city."

The picture evokes the same thrill of unpleasant discomfort as the story Don Juan, by which it is inspired. It is unfortunately true that the French reserve their sharpest arrows for friends they believe have failed them.

During the Peace Conference no small sensation was caused by an equally scandalous but less cruel cartoon of President Wilson, which was hurriedly withdrawn from sale.

This attack on Lloyd George is the measure of French anger at his attitude on Silesia, which bids fair to be the final straw on the back of the Entente camel.

OUR POLICY UNCHANGED.

Informal Silesian Suggestions Have Not Reached State Department.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Changes in the Upper Silesian situation have not been so marked as to cause the United States Government to consider intervention. The informal suggestion which it was reported in London had been made that the United States intervene had not reached the State Department today, but it was clearly intimated that they would not be likely to alter the Administration's policy.

When Ambassador Harvey was designated as the American representative on the Council of Ambassadors he is understood to have been instructed not to take a part other than that of an observer when Silesian affairs were discussed. The United States Government explained informally that it could not be expected to join in discussion of questions that were peculiarly European, and, it was indicated, the Silesian question was regarded as falling within that category.

It was suggested, however, that it might possibly assume a character that would cause the United States to regard it as one warranting American attention, but recent reports from Silesia and from European capitals have not convinced the United States officials that it is anything but a European problem.

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CALIFORNIA RAIDERS DEPORT 58 JAPANESE

Stanislaus County Sees General Exodus of Orientals Brought There to Pick Fruit Crop.

THEIR FAMILIES LET ALONE

Japanese Leaseholders Also Are Not Molested—Inquiry to Follow by Consul General Yada.

TURLOCK, Cal., July 20.—A general exodus of Japanese field laborers and their families from this district is taking place today, following the deportation to Keyes, five miles north, of fifty-eight Japanese male workers by members of a union of fruit and melon pickers, the authorities announce. The union is composed principally of white itinerants.

Japanese here who witnessed the enforced departure of their countrymen complained to the police that they were roughly handled and in some instances were robbed. Local Japanese leaseholders were not disturbed.

The authorities said the members of the mob, which numbered about seventy-five, threatened to burn one Japanese hotel and two Japanese bunk houses in order to hasten the departure of their occupants.

Fifteen Japanese were taken from the Gerard ranch, near town, and the remainder from various other properties. The police expected to arrest some of the mob leaders today.

The Japanese leaving today are going in all directions, but the greater number are headed for Stockton, Keyes and Modesto.

The police were notified that a number of Japanese taken to Keyes by the mob were placed on board a north-bound freight train, which was flagged. The Japanese submitted in most instances without even a protest.

The Japanese had been brought into the district under contract to white ranchers to pick the fruit and melon crop. They were being paid 16 cents a crate, it was said, whereas white workers were getting 25 and 26 cents, and this was cited as the principal cause of the trouble.

The deportation followed by a few days a similar deportation of Japanese workers from the Livingston, Merced County, fruit district.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Action on the Turlock situation was being withheld today by the Japanese Consulate here until detailed advices could be received from both Japanese and American participants.

S. Yada, the Japanese Consul General in this city, said "The incident was the most deplorable affair of its kind that has happened in California since I became Consul General here."

"However," Mr. Yada said, "I feel certain that the American Government should protect the Japanese residents in this country, for in our country the Japanese Government protects the Americans."

Reports from Stanislaus County said the Japanese were placed on automobile trucks by white workers, taken to Keyes, six miles north, and told to "leave the country."

According to a dispatch to The San Francisco Call, the Japanese offered no resistance. Two hundred and fifty additional Japanese workers had been expected to arrive in Turlock today.

Not only were the male Japanese who hold leases on lands not disturbed, but the women and children of that race also were in no case molested, according to reports here.

MASKED TEXANS REPEAT BEATING OF VICTIM

McKnight, Who Complained, Is Seized Again—Another Tarred and Feathered.

NACOGDOCHES, Texas, July 20.—J. W. McKnight was taken by masked men near Tenaha last night, beaten and tar was placed on his clothing, but not on his body. He was brought to his home here about daylight this morning by his brother. McKnight was not forced to submit to a surgical operation, as one report had it.

TENAHA, Texas, July 20.—J. W. McKnight of Nacogdoches, who was attacked early Sunday morning by a party of masked men at Timpson and severely beaten, was taken from the custody of a deputy sheriff late last night by another party in motor cars. The band sped through Timpson firing volleys of pistol shots.

McKnight, who is a plumber, came here yesterday to obtain warrants for the arrest of some of his assailants on Sunday, whom he said he had recognized. County officials arrested him on a charge of carrying concealed weapons, and started with him for Center, the county seat, when he was again seized.

LUFKIN, Texas, July 20.—Ben Wiley, about 30 years old, was seized here last night by masked men. A coat of tar and feathers was administered to him and he was released from an automobile on a prominent corner as theatregoers were passing. Wily ran through the business streets to his automobile and left hurriedly for his home at Dibell.

BOBBED HAIR GETS BY HIM.

Nets and a Head for Spelling Win Jobs Where Controversy Began.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 20.—All the nation-wide talk against bobbed hair, first started here by Frank Daniels, an employe of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, of which former U. S. Senator Morgan G. Bulkley is President and active head, has not resulted in that particular insurance office being without its female "bobs."

Furthermore, it was shown today that the bobbed hair is "getting past" Daniels, and that new girls seeking positions with the company simply pull in their bobbed tresses with a hair net, get the job desired, and then let loose their bobbed hair.

It is reported that the men to whom the bobbed stenographers were assigned merely grinned at the joke played on Daniels and have judged the new employes by their spelling and punctuation rather than by their coiffure.

FOR SOLDIER RELIEF UNITY.

Senate Passes Veterans' Consolidation Measure in Quick Time.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—In record time the Senate passed today the Sweet bill to consolidate Federal agencies, dealing with veterans and extending additional benefits to disabled former service men. The bill now goes to conference.

The principal Senate amendment is a centralization of administering soldier relief in a Veterans' Bureau, independent of all Government departments. The War Risk Insurance Bureau, the work of the Board for Vocational Training, which would be abolished, and the Bureaus of the Public Health Service, which minister to war veterans, would be under the new bureau.

RUNAWAY HORSE SHOT TO RESCUE 2 CHILDREN

Policeman Pursues Animal Drawing Carriage for Miles in Commandeered Auto.

Catherine Dyer, 11 years old, and her baby brother Vincent climbed into a carriage which their father, Frank Dyer of 30 Whitney Street, Newark, stopped in front of his home at lunch time, yesterday. As Dyer, ground foreman of the Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, went to the rear of the carriage to get a hitching line, the horse, frightened by the children, dashed away.

The animal went so fast Dyer soon lost ground in pursuit. The carriage, swaying, turned into South Orange Avenue and Dyer had a last glimpse of the frightened little ones clutching to the supports and heard them screaming.

At South Orange and Munn Avenues Traffic Policeman Moore saw the horse rushing toward him. Through a cloud of dust that swirled about the vehicle he saw that the children were in imminent danger of being pitched to the street.

Moore lunged for the horse's head and missed. He halted the first automobile that came along, sprang to the running board and went in pursuit. For two miles over rough roads a line of cars, with Moore's in the van, chased the runaway. Now and then Moore would snatch at the reins, but each time the animal would rear and shy, and the policeman's grasp would miss. The driver of the car tried to manoeuvre it in front of the horse, but the attempts had to be abandoned lest the animal dash upon the sidewalk and wreck the carriage.

At the end of the road the runaway entered the cemetery, from which Dyer had driven it. Moore's car raced in after it, and then the policeman, fearing that the children would be flung among the gravestones, took careful aim with his revolver as he steadied himself on the running board and fired. The horse pitched and fell dead. The children were not hurt. The policeman returned them to their parents, who two weeks ago lost a 5-year-old daughter, Grace.

CAT KILLING EDICT ARGUED TO DEATH

Protestants Figure the Average Marksman Would Require 7,000 Shots to Kill One Cat.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., July 20.—The proposed West Orange cat ordinance, providing for the killing of stray cats, died a painless death at the meeting of the Town Council last night. A number of women appeared before the council and objected so strenuously that the ordinance was defeated.

The ordinance, which was drawn up by School Trustee Stanley Babson, would have given permission to any one to kill any cat at sight, when it was off its own premises. Among the leaders of the protesting women were the Misses Mary and Gertrude Knevels, sisters, of Wheeler Street. The latter declared that the proposed ordinance would be contrary to the fish and game laws, under which no one may fire a gun without a license.

Another objection pointed out by Miss Knevels was that not all men can shoot straight, and "bullets would be as thick as flies" in West Orange. Moreover, she said, the cats would be only wounded, and would crawl off to suffer and die, and then the town would have the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals after it.

Two men also joined the objectors. John Gianni said that he lived near the town dump, and his house would be infested with rats if the cats were killed. Michael Blessington said that it would take nine hits to kill each cat, as each cat had nine lives. Military experts have found that there are 3,000 misses for every hit, he said, so that 27,000 shots would be necessary to kill each cat. Thus West Orange would be turned into a "lead mine." The ordinance had no defenders.

STOLE TOYS FOR HIS FLOCK.

Poor Country Priest in Paris Like a Santa Claus When Arrested.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 20.—Yesterday afternoon a saleswoman at the counter of a big Paris department store saw an aged priest lift and secrete beneath his robe some trifle of tin and tinsel—a child's plaything. She told the store detective and they arrested the old man, took him to the police station and locked him up.

Called on today by the judge to explain his conduct, Abbé Leche, curé of a little church in the provinces, told his story. He was poor, very poor; his salary was small, so very small.

His voyage to Paris was an event in the life of his parish, and his people had come to him and asked that he bring back playthings for their children. "I could not go back empty handed," he said, "and I had no money. What was I to do?

"I could not disappoint my children. I stole for them."

The aged priest was sent to the Santé until the authorities decide what to do with him.

At his hotel were found several hundred toys.

TO END BOXER INDEMNITY.

State Department Approves Bill to Wipe Out Claim on China.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—A bill to remit further payments on the Chinese indemnity was introduced today by Chairman Lodge of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and went to committee without discussion.

The Senator said later that the State Department had approved the legislation, which would end an obligation this Government had always opposed.

Germany's insistence, he said, had required the United States to join with other powers in imposing the indemnities growing out of the Boxer rebellion.

The American share of the Chinese indemnity was $24,000,000 and payments were suspended during the war.

It was to the Tsing-Hua College, for preparing Chinese youths to enter American universities, that this country voluntarily devoted China's former payments on the Boxer indemnity.

The school, often visited by American tourists, is on the former Prince Ching's estate, about five miles northwest of Peking on the Summer Palace road.

FAVORS ENLARGING HOUSE.

Census Committee Backs Proposal for 460 Members.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Reapportionment legislation, providing for a House of Representatives of 460 members as compared with the present membership of 435, was agreed upon tonight by the House Census Committee. Chairman Siegel was ordered to report out the bill.

Under the law two States, Maine and Missouri, would each lost a member, and sixteen States would gain members as follows: California, four; Michigan and Ohio, three each; New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Texas, two each, and Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Washington, one each.



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is for $2,750 and is held by one of our clients as an investment netting him 5½% guaranteed. The property itself is owned by a builder who purchased it for his home at a price of $9,000.

This is a good example of the margin of equity that protects every mortgage offered the investor by the Home Title Insurance Company. These mortgages are guaranteed both as to principal and interest at 5½%. Every mortgage is on a specific piece of property which the investor may at any time inspect. We will be glad to show you properties upon which we hold mortgages, ready for immediate sale.

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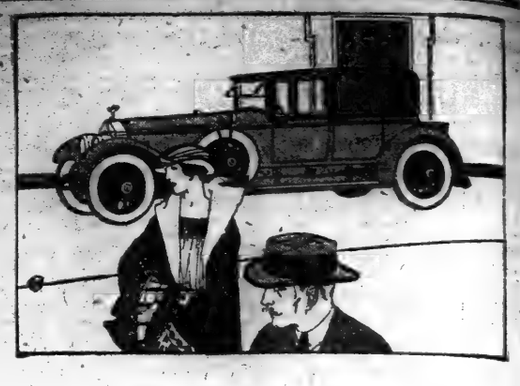
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Is it Hot Enough for You?

This bromide has worked overtime during every torrid spell since the glacial period. Again it bobs up serenely. It's been hot enough for *you* and everybody else during New York's most prolonged hot wave. Ice has saved life and reason—made thousands of the sick more comfortable—kept thousands of the well, going—and has made delightful moments when icy drinks, icy salads and glowing icy hearts of watermelon have been served.

Pure Knickerbocker Ice is made from 4 times filtered water. The drivers, ever faithful, have served customers promptly.

Knickerbocker ICE Company



ROLLS-ROYCE

Runs twice as far on a gallon of fuel as the average person supposes it will. This means nothing to the owner in money, but much in other ways. His car of cars is economical, not wasteful. The standing of the Rolls-Royce is entirely due to the perfection of such details, to literally hundreds of practical features of daily importance.

An Enclosed Drive Cabriolet, $16,500

New York, 785 Fifth Avenue

Works, Springfield, Mass. Ritz-Carlton, Atlantic City



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Coats for Women

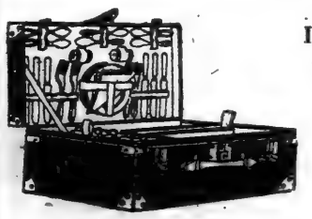
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Hart Schaffner & Marx

On display in Wallach Brothers' windows at Broadway and 29th Street; the new fall styles and fabrics

Buyers of women's coats for retail stores will find a showing of these fine models at the offices of Hart Schaffner & Marx, 200 Fifth Ave

MOTOR LUNCH KIT



Double Deck Style —Service for Six

$14.74

Lowest Verified Price Elsewhere $20.00

The model illustrated has case of veneered basswood, covered with black enameled duck and lined with enameled cloth in a black and white striped design. It is made especially to withstand the shocks of motor driving.

Service for six people is provided. There are half a dozen each of plates, cups, knives, forks and spoons. Also large metal food box and salt and pepper shakers. Compartments in tray for two quart vacuum bottles and space in bottom for two pint bottles.

Other Motor Lunch Kits from $8.74 to $62.50

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th Street.

R. H. Macy & Co. HERALD SQUARE Inc. NEW YORK

McCutcheon's

Manhattan Shirt Sale

WE are placing on sale today—Thursday, July 21st—our entire stock of Men's Fancy Manhattan Negligee Shirts at the manufacturers' Sale Prices.

"McCutcheon Label" Shirts

Fancy Negligee Shirts of the usual McCutcheon quality at corresponding reductions.

In addition, we are featuring two special lots:

Lot No. 1 at $1.95
Lot No. 2 at $2.95

Sport Shirts

Of White Cheviot with attached button-down collars—special at $2.35 each.

Department for Men—
33d Street Entrance
Just East of Fifth Avenue

Reg. Trade Mark

"The WHITE build it of CONCRETE"

WE have a corps of trained men—a real, live, "up-and at-'em" organization, ready to tackle a new industrial project in or away from New York. Can you use them to advantage? Just phone Madison Square 8084.

WHITE CONSTRUCTION Co. INC

6200 Show Rooms

For the comfort of out-of-town buyers, wholesale merchants are installing G-E Fans so that goods may be displayed and viewed in calm coolness, thereby insuring equal happiness for models and buyers

Sibley Pitman Electric Corp.
6th Ave. at 13th St., New York

Wholesale Distributors General Elec. Co. Products

All Dealers Display this Sign

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ADVERTISEMENT.

U. S. ARMY SURPLUS

On July 26, Aug. 2 and 8th,
THE WAR DEPARTMENT
Will sell by Sealed Bids a Varied Assortment of
NEW AND RECLAIMED CLOTHING AND EJUIPAGE, TEXTILES, GENERAL SUPPLIES, and MOTOR AND VEHICLES.

The goods consist of BLANKETS, UNDERWEAR, SHOES, COATS, SHIRTS, BREECHES, DUCK, WEBBING, PACK CLOTH, MOLESKIN, JERKIN LINING, DENIM, CURRYCOMBS, COTS, NOSEBAGS, RATION BAGS, CARTRIDGE BOXES, CUPS, RANGES, WHIPSTOCKS, BREAD RACKS, DOUGH TROUGHS, MEDICAL CARTS, ETC.

Goods to be sold are stored in Atlanta, Chicago, and Brooklyn zones. Full and complete list with descriptions and terms of sale can be had upon application to

QUARTERMASTER SUPPLY OFFICERS
at the following addresses:
Candler Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga.; 1819 W. 38th St., Chicago, Ill.; 1st Ave. & 39th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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BANK SALE
TO LIQUIDATE ADVANCES ON
NEW COMET
AUTOMOBILES
$1,485
DELIVERED N. Y. INCLUDING WAR TAX.
List Price $2,600.
SPECIFICATIONS
9 N. Red Seal Continental Motor,
Borg & Beck Clutch,
Stromberg Carburetor,
Wagner Ignition System,
Columbia Axles,
125-inch Wheelbase,
and other units of like standard.
LYRIC GARAGE,
42-44 WEST 62D ST.
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAY.

Twenty-Five Dollars the Suit

Here are some handsome all-wool cheviot cassimere and a few worsted suits. Every one all wool, well made, priced formerly $35 and $40. There is no charge for fitting. Separate trousers $6 to $12 in suiting materials and stripes. G. N. VINCENT, 524-526 6th Ave., near 31st St.

WALSH SAYS SIMS UPSET IRISH CAUSE

Montana Senator Blames the Admiral for Indifferance and Hostility Found Here.

COLD TO RELIEF APPEALS

He Sees a World-Wide Desire Now for a Final Settlement of the Old Feud.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Senator Walsh of Montana, defending the Irish revolutionary movement, declared in the Senate today that American apathy to Irish aspirations for independence was due "in no small part" to the writings and speeches of Admiral Sims, who, he said, had recently been "slapped on the wrist" by the Secretary of the Navy, after which, he added, the Admiral had a "pleasant visit" with President Harding.

The Montana Senator declared there was almost hostility to the Irish independence movement, while appeals for relief for Irish sufferers, he added, so far as those not of Irish extraction or birth were concerned, fell with rare exceptions on deaf ears.

Senator Walsh said there was no doubt of the worldwide desire that success should attend the Anglo-Irish peace negotiations now under way in London. The millions of Americans with Irish blood in their veins, he said, hoped that the "age-old bitter feud" was at last on the way to honorable composition.

The speaker added that Senator McCormick of Illinois might later have something to say on this subject.

The English-speaking Union, before the members of which Admiral Sims delivered his now famous "jackass" speech, Senator Walsh said, was a propagandist organization the purpose of which, like the Rhodes scholarships, he asserted, was "to undo the work of the Revolution and restore our country to, or transmute it into, a part of the British Empire."

Senator Walsh referred to American sympathy for France and other nations in their struggles for liberty.

"In contrast with this record," he continued, "the national movement in Ireland seems to suffer from a widespread neglect, if not a positively hostile sentiment, and the birth of a new republic in Europe finds the American public on the whole strangely apathetic."

He also recited the generosity of Americans toward the suffering people "in the utteermost parts of the earth," and said that scarcely a day had passed since the armistice when some gigantic movement for the relief of the people of Europe and Asia had not been under way in this country. He told of the appeals from Ireland for relief, pointing out that the President of the United States had issued a proclamation commending the relief appeal.

"The great body of the American people," Senator Walsh said, had remained deaf to the appeal for Ireland. It was met measurably, but it was, he said, "except in rare and praiseworthy cases, by people of Irish ancestry."

This indifference to Ireland, the Senator said he attributed "in no small part to the charge repeatedly made by Admiral Sims that the Irish were 'disloyal' during the war, that the revolutionary party, known as the Sinn Fein, were pro-German and were actively aiding the enemies of our country, that such aid prolonged the war by reason of which they are responsible for the deaths of American soldiers, and that they treated contumeliously the marines and sailors and other Americans doing duty in Ireland, because of the part they were taking in averting a German victory."

Senator Walsh in the course of his long speech quoted many times from Admiral Sims's book, "The Victory at Sea."

He then asserted that Ireland had given a greater percentage of her youth to the allied cause than had either England or the United States.

"An Irishman, neither Sinn Fein nor a Catholic," Senator Walsh continued, "whose name would carry weight were I permitted to use it, belonging to that small body of moderates represented by Sir Horace Plunkett, said that the British Government 'refused to take the Irish as allies and tried instead to take them as vassals.' And he adds: 'There is no question that something like enthusiasm for the allied cause did exist in Ireland in 1914, and that the policy of England, both by plundering arrogance and by criminal neglect, was the cause of turning this enthusiasm first into indifference and then into more or less positive hostility.'"

Concluding his speech with a reference to Eamon de Valera and the peace conference now on in London, Senator Walsh said that it was doubtful if modern history afforded a parallel to this conference. He added:

"No one can perhaps tell why it should, but no one will doubt that a world-wide desire to see success attend the pending negotiations will contribute to that end. Aside from the natural hope for the termination of the reign of terror that has prevailed in Ireland for the past year with its attendant misery and distress, the American people have abundant cause to pray for a happy outcome of the conference now engaging world-wide attention, signifying as it would the removal of the only element of danger to the pacific relations of our nation and the British Empire."

2 BATHERS DROWNED; 1 NARROWLY ESCAPES

Broker's Friend Loses Life at Coney—Body Found Off Astoria—Life Guard Saves Man.

Two drownngs and one rescue marked the day on near-by beaches yesterday.

Just after 6 o'clock last night Arthur Triester, 23 years old, a broker of 42 Broadway, reported to the Coney Island police that his friend Jacob Gross, 27, of 12 Glenada Place, Brooklyn, had been drowned off West Twenty-fifth Street. The two shared a bungalow at 2,513 Surf Avenue, and had gone for a swim, when Gross was attacked with cramps.

Triester said he went to his friend's aid and was dragged under. He shouted to the other bathers, but no one took any notice. After going down the second time the broker said he called again for help. None came. When he recovered his strength his friend had disappeared. The body had not been recovered late last night.

Gondorf Gregi of 2,418 Mermaid Avenue was bathing at 6 o'clock off West Twenty-first Street, Coney Island, when attacked by cramps. He was brought ashore unconscious by Louis Levy, a life guard. Dr. Horn of the Coney Island Hospital was called, but failed to resuscitate the man and ordered him taken to the hospital. There he was revived later by the use of a pulmotor.

The body of an unidentified man clad in a bathing suit was found floating off Wolcott, Astoria. The man was about 32 years old, five feet eight inches tall, weighed 175 pounds and had dark hair and complexion.

DINNER FOR E. S. ELWOOD.

Work of Former Secretary of Hospital Board Is Praised.

Praise for his work in the State hospital service, particularly in obtaining free clinics for mental and nervous disorders, marked the farewell dinner last night for Everett S. Elwood, former Secretary of the State Hospital Commission. Mr. Elwood recently resigned to become Director of the National Board of Medical Examiners in Philadelphia. A traveling bag was presented to Mr. Elwood by his associates.

The dinner, which was given at the National Republican Club, drew medical officials from many of the leading State institutions. Among those at the dinner were: Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, Chairman of the State Hospital Commission; Dr. William A. Russell, superintendent of Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains; George A. Hastings, acting Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association; Dr. George H. Kirby, director of the Psychiatric Institute, Ward's Island; Herbert F. Gunnison and the Rev. John C. York of Brooklyn, Franklin Thomas of Hastings, Charles B. Dix of Glens Falls, Dr. Theodore W. Neuman of Central Valley, Frederick A. Higgins, former member of the State Hospital Commission; Dr. Martin Cohen, Stanley P. Davies and the following superintendents of State hospitals: Dr. Charles G. Wagner of Binghamton, Dr. Isham G. Harris of Brooklyn, Dr. G. A. Smith of Central Islip, Dr. Walter G. Ryon of Hudson River, Dr. William G. Garvin of Kings Park, Dr. Marcus B. Heyman of Manhattan, Dr. Maurice G. Ashley of Middletown, Dr. Richard H. Hutchings of Utica and Dr. Frederick W. Parsons of Buffalo.

It was said that the State now operates forty clinics for mental and nervous disorders, and that 3,000 persons were treated at the free clinics last year. Direct credit was given to Mr. Elwood for the establishment of this branch of State medical activity.

MINISTERS APPROVE IRISH PROPOSALS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

that the British Government must reach its own agreement with Mr. de Valera and that Ulster was determined to maintain its present status with its own Parliament. These quarters point out that this was not an interview, but a statement, which the members of the de Valera party assert Sir James had in his pocket when he left Downing Street, one of them quoting Mr. Lloyd George's Secretary as authority for this assertion.

"Sir James Craig left No. 10 a few minutes after 7 o'clock that night. He entrained one hour and forty-five minutes later for Belfast and gave out the statement just before the train started," said one of Mr. de Valera's colleagues. "An examination shows the care with which it was composed—it has too much to say about Lloyd George's baby, the Belfast Parliament, to be accepted as without inspiration from a quarter which it is not difficult to identify.

"It also is marked by vagueness and it pledges Ulster to nothing. The olive branch in the last sentence promising co-operation we have seen before. Its composition is not unlike that of many pronouncements issued from London in the past, but there is nowhere to be found an argument in similar vein from Craig's pen."

Stanch Unionist members of the British Parliament are reported to be increasingly nervous respecting the progress of Irish affairs, and it is known that about forty of them met privately yesterday to discuss their positions. As they lacked inside knowledge respecting the negotiations, however, they refrained from reaching any decision as to the action they would take.

SEEKS TO STOP EXECUTIONS.

Sinn Fein Intervenes for Eleven Condemned Men in Belfast.

BELFAST, July 20.—The Sinn Fein chief liaison officer today intervened on behalf of eleven men who are under sentence of death in Belfast Jail for high treason in connection with an encounter with the police in County Cavan. The death sentences are subject to ratification by General Sir Nevil Macready, the military commander in Ireland, which has not yet been received.

Four more men were sentenced to death yesterday for the murder of a policeman at Ballybay, Monaghan. Confirmation of their sentence also is being awaited.

A total of fifteen men under sentence of death has never been equaled in Belfast.

HARDING BARRED IRISH PLEA.

Miss MacSwiney Tells How President Refused to See Her.

DETROIT, July 20.—The fifty-second national convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians today heard Miss Mary MacSwiney, sister of the late Lord Mayor of Cork, plead the cause of Irish freedom at a joint session with the Ladies' Auxiliary of the order.

"America needs a new birth of freedom," Miss MacSwiney declared, in recounting her experience in attempting to obtain an audience with President Harding to present her version of the Irish question. She declared she was advised such a hearing could not be given by the President unless the request came through Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador in Washington.

Miss MacSwiney declared recognition of Ireland would be the chief issue in the next national election in America.

SAYS ALL DEPENDS ON IRISHMEN NOW

London Times Holds That North and South Must Work Out a Solution.

LONDON, July 21.—The Parliamentary correspondent of The London Times says that the "definite proposals of a positive character" which Premier Lloyd George will make to Mr. de Valera in Downing Street at 11:30 on Thursday morning, following upon Wednesday's Cabinet council, are assumed to be designed to bring the preliminary conversations to a conclusion, with a precise indication of the lines along which, in the Government's view, a settlement can hopefully be sought.

It is expected, although not certain, that de Valera after learning the proposals will return to Dublin.

Editorially The London Times declares that the crux of the whole situation is undoubtedly the position of Northern Ireland.

"Sinn Fein belief in the essential unity of Ireland," says the paper, "demands formal recognition of that unity as the first step to a settlement. Northern Ireland, conscious of its strength in its new position, asserts its right to a status of equality. If Irishmen themselves can find a method of adjusting these conflicting claims their national problem will have been solved.

"The solution, which all might believe ultimately practicable, could be made operative by a single act of Parliament, and all questions of the relationship of the peoples concerned, both as they may be held to be at the time of enactment and as they may be constituted by the act itself, could be defined in a single preamble. The respective rights and claims might, for the sake of peace, be recognized by common consent, only to be surrendered in the same sentence and for the same good reason."

University Elects De Valera.

DUBLIN, July 20.—Eamon de Valera, the Irish Republican leader, was elected Chancellor of the National University of Ireland at a convocation of the governing body of the institution today. No other name was submitted for the office.

TIFFANY & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET
PEARLS JEWELRY SILVERWARE

Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.

TODAY
FROCKS OF SILK CREPE . . .
For Mademoiselle (14 to 20 Yrs.)

FROCKS OF NAVY BLUE OR BLACK CREPE DE CHINE
18.50
$29.50 in Quality and Fashion
Slip-over frock of Crêpe de Chine, with panels and sash of self material.

MONKEY FUR TRIMMED FROCK OF JACQUARD CANTON CREPE
45.00
$55.00 in Quality and Fashion
Slip-over model in navy blue or black follows the vogue in color and fabric with a fringing of monkey fur for additional chic.

MISSES' DRESS SHOP—Second Floor

Best MADE CLOTHES FOR BOYS

Khaki Sport Suits
for boys who are hard on their clothes
$3.45 $4.75
DON'T urge him to be careful of his clothes—get him the right sort and he won't have to be careful of them. These Best & Co. sport suits of durable khaki twill have short sleeved, low necked shirt and flapper pants. The shirt is extra long to allow for any athletics the wearer wants to indulge in.
Sizes 8 to 16 years
Madras sport shirts in white or colors with low neck and short sleeves.
12 to 14½ neckband
$1.25
Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street—N.Y.
Established 1879

Flint's Fine Furniture
Annual Summer Sale
FLINT QUALITY DEPENDABLE FURNITURE
In new designs for the coming season
The prices are so greatly reduced that replacement costs in most instances are completely ignored.
Flint & Horner Co Inc.
20-26 West 36th St.
"Conveniently near Fifth Avenue"

Largest Maker and Retailer of Slenderizing Fashions
Lane Bryant
21-23 West 38th St., Just West of 5th Ave.
Announces a Continuation of the Annual
Clearance Sale
of Entire Stock of Summer Apparel
for Stout Women
The response to our Annual Clearance Sale was so great that we have decided to extend the event during this week. Stocks have been freshened by addition of new garments from our workrooms.
Everything Reduced
Cotton Dresses 12.75, 16.50, 19.75
Silk Dresses 35.00, 45.00, 75.00
Summer Coats and Wraps 19.85, 35.00, 54.50
Cloth and Silk Suits 35.00, 64.50, 89.50
Cotton Waists 2.25 to 5.95
Silk Waists 6.95 to 19.50
Cotton Skirts 4.95 and 6.75
Sport Skirts 11.75 to 29.75
Extra Size Summer Sweaters 12.95 to 29.50
Corsets 4.95 to 18.00
Brassieres 1.35 to 6.50
Dainty Negligees 2.95 to 24.50
Hosiery 79c, 2.95, 3.95
Bathing Tights, Suits, Shoes 79c, 2.95, 8.95

J. M. Gidding & Co.
NEW YORK PARIS
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"
Removal Sales—
Sport Coats Formerly to $65 at $28
Of flannel, jersey and sport silks—light and dark shades, odd sizes.
Separate Skirts Formerly to $45 at $15
Plain and pleated effects in striped flannel, crepe silks and novelty sport fabrics.
Sheer Blouses Formerly to $20 at $7.50
Handmade French styles in batiste, lingerie, net and voile with trimmings of real laces.
Summer Frocks Formerly to $65 at $25—$35
Of organdie, chintz, gingham, voile, dotted swiss and other light weight materials.
Sport Hats Formerly to $25 at $7.50
Large and small effects, including fresh new styles made up from reserve materials.

THIS DAY at Wanamaker's

As Like Plays Best With Like

every soul of us can be fairly judged by the circles we choose to move in, be it a sewing circle, or card-playing company, current events society, or a literary club.

Like enjoys itself most, laughs best and talks most with its own natural affinities.

What if it be a lower class? one may say.

Replying to such a question it is right to answer: A man in the lower class may be the superior of the man in the higher class, but he owes it to himself to rise in social quality and learning by study and wise friendship.

(Signed) John Wanamaker.

July 21, 1921.

Dinner Sets Reduced
Silver Plated Ware
Auto Vacuum Freezer
Men's Union Suits
Men's Shower Proof Coats

Lovers of good china. Be happy. 100 Dinner Sets are much lower priced. Forty $100 French china dinner sets are now $80. 107 pieces. Three border designs.

Ten $47.50 English porcelain dinner sets are $35. 107 pieces. Attractive border design. From J. and G. Meakin.

Twenty-five $55 and $72.50 American china dinner sets are now $40 and $60. 107 pieces. Two pleasing border designs. From the Warwick China Co.

Twenty-five $37.50 and $48 American porcelain sets are now $25 and $35. 107 pieces. Pretty floral decorations and band and line. From the Potter's Cooperative Company.

2nd Gallery, New Bldg., Wanamaker's.

When the Sterling Silver is put away then it is that silver-plated ware takes its place. When it is the beautiful ware of Rogers & Bros. or Wm. Rogers or R. Wallace & Sons, you hardly miss the sterling.

Four good designs
Plain Colonial, or fancy designs.

Tea spoons	$ 5.00 doz.
Dessert spoons	$ 9.00 doz.
Table spoons	$10.00 doz
Soup spoons	$10.00 doz.
After dinner coffee spoons	$ 5.00 doz.
Orange spoons	$ 6.50 doz.
Ice tea spoons	$ 7.50 doz.
Breakfast forks	$ 9.00 doz.
Dinner forks	$10.00 doz.
Individual salad forks	$10.00 doz.
Oyster forks	$ 6.50 doz.
Dinner knives, flat handles	$ 7.50 doz.
—hollow handles	$17.00 doz.
Breakfast knives, flat handles	$ 7.00 doz.
—hollow handles	$16.00 doz.
Butter spreaders	$ 3.50 doz.
Butter knife	$ 1.00 each
Sugar tongs	$ 1.00 each
Gravy ladle	$ 1.50 each
Berry spoon	$ 2.00 each
Meat fork	$ 1.25 each

Main Floor, Old Bldg., Wanamaker's.

Neither effort nor electricity needed to make ice cream with the Auto-Vacuum Ice Cream Freezer. The vacuum does it.

Size	Price
1 qt. (6 dishes)	$5
2 qt. (12 dishes)	$6
4 qt. (24 dishes)	$10

7th Gallery, New Bldg., Wanamaker's.

Cool. Strong. Men's athletic style union suits. 5,520—a new lot. Not on sale before.

3,300 suits of $2 and $2.50 grades, today $1.35.

Fancy silk-striped and mercerized madras. Plain and fancy voile. Mercerized fancy plaid.

2,200 suits of $1.50 and $1.75 grades, today 95c.

Voile, madras, plain and striped, and mercerized. Sizes 34 to 46. All of a good quality of madras and voile. Well-cut. Comfortable to wear when standing or sitting. Sleeveless. Knee-length. Elastic cotton webbing across back. New. Clean. Fresh from the maker. A GOOD BUY.

100 Men's Shower Proof Coats, $35 grade, are reduced to $22.50.

Lightweight, shower-proof fabrics. Belted models. Suitable for motor wear as well as for walking. Sizes 34 to 40.

Burlington Arcade Floor, New Bldg., Wanamaker's.

RUM CASES PILE UP, COURT TERM ENDS

Enforcement Difficult With Only One Judge Sitting Here, Says Justice Borst.

7 WEEKS ALL HE COULD GIVE

Grand Jury Dismissed 390 Defendants, Indicted 164 and 70 Per Cent. Were Convicted.

Just before bringing to end tomorrow the Extraordinary Term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, convened on June 6 for the trial of liquor cases in New York County, Justice Henry V. Borst, who will return to his own department at Ballston Spa, said that no Judge could be expected to hear all of the liquor violation cases pending in this county, to say nothing of the large number piling up each day. Justice Borst gave seven weeks to the task.

"Prohibition is going to be difficult of enforcement if only one court is maintained in this county," he said. "At the rate police officers are making arrests in this city, many courts will be required for the disposal of these cases."

A total of 554 cases were presented to the Grand Jury, which returned 164 indictments, and dismissed 390 cases. The percentage of convictions was higher, running about 70 per cent. The June Extraordinary Grand Jury considered 426 cases, and returned 105 indictments. The July Grand Jury up to yesterday had received 128 cases, out of which 59 indictments were found. Assistant District Attorney Ferdinand Pecora has prepared 300 additional cases, but these may be transferred to the Court of General Sessions, where they cannot be reached before Fall. There are 4,232 complaints which have not yet been reached, and additional cases are being brought every day. So far there have been no prison sentences.

Only $10 a Day Expenses.

Chief Assistant District Attorney Joab H. Banton said that he had been particularly anxious that Justice Borst remain here to try liquor cases. Mr. Banton said that the compensation for the daily expenses of a visiting Justice in this district was only $10 a day. The actual cost to Justice Borst had been considerably more, it was said. The district in which Brooklyn is included allows $20 a day for the expenses of visiting Judges. Mr. Banton said that he was willing to file a brief with the Controller in an effort to get the compensation in this county raised, but that Justice Borst had considered that seven weeks was enough for him to give to the work. It developed that the cost of the court had been $850 a day.

A controversy between William Penny, Clerk of the Court, and Assistant District Attorney Pecora over the possession of three bottles of whisky which had been used as evidence, had to be taken to Justice Borst for settlement. Heretofore the District Attorney had held the evidence after the cases had been submitted. Yesterday Mr. Pecora told Mr. Penny that under the law the clerk was made the custodian of liquors after they had been presented as evidence and Justice Borst ruled that the clerk was the legal custodian. Mr. Penny found room for the three bottles in his safe, but the new ruling has given him no little concern, for he doesn't know where he is going to find space to store all of the stuff that will be offered as evidence.

William Nelson, a salesman, of 1,164 Vyse Avenue, the Bronx, and T. G. Bischoff, owner of a cafe at 1,718 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, appeared before Magistrate George W. Simpson in Morrisania Court yesterday, charged with a violation of the Mullen-Gage law. It developed that Nelson had emptied the amber-colored liquid contents of an imitation cigar into a glass in Bischoff's place. Magistrate Simpson discharged the two men, holding that the liquid was less than an ounce in weight and not sufficient to permit proper analysis.

Policeman John C. Pfan of the Classon Avenue station was severely censured by Magistrate Charles J. Dodd in Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn, for stopping three citizens after they had left the Masonic Temple, Lafayette and Classon Avenues, early yesterday morning. He searched a bag carried by James C. Monroe of 4,008 Syosset Street, Woodhaven, Treasurer of Clan McDonald, a Scottish organization. In the bag was $614 in cash. With Mr. Monroe were William Bone of 673 Underhill Avenue and Duncan McGuiness, Chief of the Accounting Department of the City Department of Finance. Mr. Bone and Mr. Monroe were charged with disorderly conduct, it being alleged that they resisted the efforts of the policeman to search the bag. All were discharged. Finger-print records taken after their arrest were brought into court and torn up by the Magistrate.

"You resisted the efforts of this officer to open the bag," said Magistrate Dodd to the defendants. "You had a right to resist. You have the right to refuse such a demand and to refuse to permit an officer to examine any bag, valise or package you may carry. The action of the officer was unlawful. It is getting to be outrageous the way the rights and liberties of our citizens are interefered with."

County Clerk Is Swamped.

Not only has the new State dry law increased the work in the criminal courts, but it has swamped the force in the office of County Clerk William F. Schneider. A request for additional help was turned down by the Board of Estimate. Mr. Schneider said yesterday. One cause for the increase is the provision in the law which requires the filing with the County Clerk of all basic Federal permits. Already 5,000 of these have been filed in this county. Another cause of the congestion is the filing of returns on all search warrants served by the police. Since April 17 there have been 1,300 of these filed.

In a raid yesterday afternoon on the store of Joseph Carena Sons, 108 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, a former wholesale liquor dealer, the "Flying Squadron" of Federal prohibition agents seized five truckloads of wines valued at $50,000. Included in the assortment was some very fine wine, according to the agents. The raid was made by "Izzy" Einstein, Moe Smith and Herman Wittenberg, on a search warrant issued by Commissioner McCabe. The place had been under suspicion for some time, as the stuff labeled "apple juice" and "cider" appeared to the agents to have a more alluring bouquet. Carena was arrested and released in $500 bail for examination next week. A large crowd gathered to witness the loading of the goods onto the trucks and police reserves had to be called to keep order.

Justice Borst fined Daniel McNamara $800 and his bartender, Michael Fitzgerald, $200, for having whisky in their possession at 880 Amsterdam Avenue. They were convicted last week.

Michael Scanlon of 137 Terrace Avenue, Mount Vernon, was leaving the court room after having been acquitted on a charge of having whisky on April 28 at 902 Amsterdam Avenue, when the Clerk of the Court observed that Michael Brennan, against whom a case had been entered, had given the same Mount Vernon address. Scanlon was called back and questioned. He denied that he was the man named in the second action. Later he admitted that he had given the name of Brennan when arrested on the later date. He pleaded guilty to possession and was fined $100, which he paid.

Reports reached here yesterday that a mysterious craft, flying the British flag, had paid a third visit to the waters off Montauk Point, transferred its cargo of liquor to smaller craft, received cash in exchange at the rate of $45 to $60 a case, and returned whence it came. On three alleged trips the vessel was said to have brought in about $1,000,000 worth of liquors. According to the report, shipments were made from the Bahamas, and about 20,000 cases of a lot of 30,000 delivered to purchasers off Long Island. The liquors, according to the report, were purchased in the Bahamas at $9 a case by a syndicate having a backing of $1,000,000.

United States Attorney Leroy W. Ross of Brooklyn, who made an investigation some weeks ago, said last night that no evidence had been found of the smuggling.

Fishermen at Montauk Point said that the report was without foundation. One fisherman added that he did not consider it possible for such a vessel to come anywhere in that section without the fishermen having knowledge of its presence.

SHIP AT ATLANTIC CITY MAY BE RUM RUNNER

Authorities Order Schooner to Port and Find 1,000 Cases of Whisky Missing From Hold.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 20.—Customs officials are making an investigation concerning the schooner Pocomoke, which was ordered into Atlantic City today by the Coast Guard Service on the ground that she may be the mystery ship which has been reported cruising off the New Jersey coast. Those in charge of the Pocomoke said that she came near the coast because she was leaking and was seeking a harbor. The Government officials said she left Nassau, Bahama Islands, two weeks ago with 1,000 cases of whisky, ostensibly for Quebec.

When the Inspectors boarded the vessel her hold was found to be clean swept. Nothing of the cargo was found, and the leak was said not to be serious.

Some of the crew said that the cargo was jettisoned in an easterly gale and drifted ashore at various points along the New Jersey Coast.

The Pocomoke formerly was an American vessel and owned in Cape Charles City, Va. Some time ago she was sold to an English syndicate and put under the British flag. Nassau was her home port.

JERSEY REPORTS RUM SHIP.

Schooner Said to Be Off Cape May on Two Nights.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 20.—A mysterious steamer was reported off the northeast end lightship about twenty miles from here today. Fishermen reported a fast auxiliary schooner without lights on two nights off Two-Mile Beach. This is the only uninhabited beach along the New Jersey coast, the single house being that of the Turtle Gut Life-Saving Station, Captain Joseph Shringer and crew of seven men.

Longshoremen say that it would be an easy matter for rum runners to have a caché on Two-Mile Beach, where there are sand dunes thirty feet high. Two fast Government craft are lying at anchor here ready to put to sea at a minute's notice.

'MEDICAL BEER' SOON IF SENATE WON'T ACT

Move for Vote Blocked as Commissioner Threatens Again to Issue Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, A. B. Blair, will issue within a few days regulations for the manufacture of beer unless the Senate passes the Supplementary Prohibition Enforcement bill, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, so stated today in an appeal to the Senate to enact the measure.

"This means," said Mr. Wheeler, "that the manufacturers of cereal beverages will start within a day or two to make real beer, and this will make the enforcement of the law more difficult. A large number of applications to make medical beer are now pending. Most of them represent the worst of the trade and will use medical beer as a subterfuge to bootleg real beer."

Soon after Mr. Wheeler made this statement Senator Sterling, who has charge of the enforcement bill, asked unanimous agreement for a vote at 4 P. M. Monday. Later he proposed to make it Tuesday.

For a few minutes it seemed likely that the vote would be taken Tuesday. There was a conference by Senators opposed to the bill, but Senator Brousard made the formal objection that ended the effort.

DRINKS 'GOOD WHISKY'; USES FISTS ON CROWD

Man Knocks Down Several Men and Women on Broadway Before Police Subdue Him.

A muscularly built young man, who later told the police he was Samuel B. Hatchel, 25 years old, of 1,707 Nelson Avenue, the Bronx, attacked several men and women in Broadway at Forty-second Street shortly before 11 o'clock last night, and was subdued by two traffic policemen after a nine-year-old boy had run into their arms for protection.

The man first was noticed staggering around the northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street by several chauffeurs, who later told Traffic Policemen McAvoy and Farley that he appeared to be crazed. Suddenly the man stopped in front of a young man escorting a young woman, and, without saying a word, struck the man in the face and knocked him down.

The street was crowded with men and women on their way home from theatres, and when the man attacked another, several men undertook to subdue him. He broke away from them, however, and attacked an elderly man walking with two young women. A crowd of 500 had surrounded the man by that time, but he struggled through the crowd and started in pursuit of a boy. The boy, terror stricken, ran to Policemen McAvoy and Farley, standing in the centre of Broadway regulating traffic. The policemen started after the man; but he tried to evade them to get at the boy.

Then the policemen pounced on him, and after a brief struggle took him to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, followed by a crowd of several thousand persons. By the time he reached the station the man had calmed down.

"What have you been drinking?" asked Lieutenant Puts.

"Oh, I've been drink good whisky," replied Hatchel. He was locked up on a disorderly conduct charge.

NURSE TAKES MERCURY.

Police Think Dorothy Haycock Intended Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 20.—Dorothy Haycock, a nurse, employed in the office of Dr. F. Elmore Hubbard of 65 Church Street, is in a dangerous condition at the Mountainside Hospital from bichloride of mercury poisoning. The police report the case as one of attempted suicide. Miss Haycock was taken to the hospital last night from the physician's office.

Mrs. Hubbard said today that the nurse had access to a cabinet in which various poisons are kept. Mrs. Hubbard assigned ill-health as the cause of the act. Miss Haycock is 28 years old, and was born in England. She has no relatives here, and has been in the employ of the physician for two years.

FRANKLIN SIMON MEN'S SHOPS

Semi-Annual Sale of Men's Shirts, Pajamas and Neckwear

Former Prices—Conservative Present Reductions—Liberal Net Results—Bargains

ALL regular stock—and a well assorted stock, too—kept close to normal up to sale time—fresh, clean and desirable, in spite of the reductions—not an assemblage of left-overs—but a representative showing of the season's choicest patterns and colors.

$2.50 Woven Shirts	1.85
$3.00 Madras Shirts	2.35
$3.50 and $4.00 Shirts	2.85
$6.00 and $7.50 Shirts	3.75
$5.00 Pajamas	3.50
$1.00 Neckwear	.55
$1.50 and $2.00 Imported Neckwear	1.00

NO CREDITS NO EXCHANGES

Franklin Simon & Co. Fifth Avenue

2 to 8 West 38th Street—Street Level

JOHN FORSYTHE

20 WEST 34TH STREET (ADJOINING WALDORF-ASTORIA)

Semi-Annual REDUCTION SALE MEN'S EXCLUSIVE SHIRTS

At Extraordinary Price Concessions

IMPORTED MADRAS SHIRTS

2.85

This is without doubt the highest grade of French, English and Scotch woven madras—fabrics of a character found only in the finest made-to-order shirts—usually selling at $6 and $7. Choicest patterns to select from.

Heavy Quality Silk Shirts

6.95

An exceptionally high grade assortment of heavy quality silk shirts. Rare color blendings, carefully tailored for men of fine tastes. *Usually $8.50 to $10.50.*

Pongee Silk Shirts

4.50

The discriminating gentlemen's favorite shirt for business or for dress wear. Very finely selected Japanese pongees.

CUSTOM-MADE SILK SHIRTS

8.95

Comprising the most enduring as well as the most exclusive foreign and domestic silk shirtings made. The very last word in high grade shirts—offered in a host of beautiful designs, modest, sporty and plain white.

The Man's Shop

Express Elevators Which Take One in a Jiffy from the Street to a Shop as Cool as a Summer Resort

Summer Oxfords Fall to $6.75



BIG SPECIAL REDUCTION from values surprisingly higher, to conform to a store-wide July effort at value-giving.

Present-day styles, from The Man's Shop's regular stock—desirable shoes from the best makers in America—ought to walk out at such a price.

Include black Russia calf, tan grain, tan calf and cordovan, and white buck with rubber soles. The sizes of some styles are broken, but a full size range in the assortment.

Added to these, a Summer surplus from our manufacturers—very fine, soft, tan calf and black Russia Oxfords, plain in style and on a smart English last. Unusually high grade shoes at a very great reduction.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — The Man's Shop, Tenth Floor
FIFTH AVENUE — The "Optimus" Shoe—Exclusive in Style
39th Street — Express Elevators Without Stop

Two-Piece

Mohair Suits For Men

$17.75

Just right for these hot days. Cool, comfortable and serviceable. Suits made for service, of a fabric which is superior to all summer cloths for men.

Two or three button models, with patch pockets.

French facing gives form-retaining strength to the shoulders.

Blue and black, plain and herringbone weaves.

Black and white stripe effects and small check pattern in dark gray.

Sizes regular, and stouts up to 48 inch chest measure.

One of these suits will keep you comfortable the rest of the summer, and will be in shape for service when the summer of 1922 comes around.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Front.

R. H. Macy & Co. Inc.

HERALD SQUARE NEW YORK

SPALDING

Women's Bathing Suits

(UNCATALOGUED NUMBERS)

All Worsted—All Sizes—All Colors

AT A SPECIAL PRICE OF

$5.00

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

126 Nassau Street, New York City

ADVERTISEMENT.

10 LECTURES ON THE

New Practice Act and Rules

By HARRY B. BRADBURY, ESQ., of the New York Bar, Author of "Rules of Pleading" and various other Practice Books

At Rooms of Fordham University School of Law, in Woolworth Building, beginning Tuesday, July 26th, and continuing Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2:15 to 3:15 P. M.

These ten intensive lectures will completely cover all the changes in pleading and practice with which every practicing lawyer must be familiar by October 1st, 1921, and will obviate the necessity of several weeks' hard reading. There will be a thorough explanation and discussion of the new forms of actions which are authorized by the Civil Practice Act and Rules of Civil Practice, as well as the radical changes which have been made in the rules, the forms and the method of determining the sufficiency of pleadings. Suggestive forms with notes will be distributed.

Applications for registration accompanied by the fee will be accepted in the order in which they are received and should be sent to MARION L. SHAW, Room 1614, 141 Broadway, New York.

Fee for the course, $25. The registration will necessarily be limited.

BIG BARGAIN IN MOTOR TRUCKS

14 New Brockway Trucks

At the following Extraordinary Prices

			(N. Y. List Price)
10 Trucks	1½ Ton	Each $1,000	($2,360)
1 Truck	2½ "	" 1,400	(3,320)
*1 "	3½ "	" 1,800	(4,707)
*2 Trucks	5 "	" 2,500	(5,955)

*With Stake Body and Top

SOUTHERN SALES CORPORATION

68 William Street, New York

Telephone John 872

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), last page.

In Addition To Our Daily Motor Delivery Service

to points adjacent to Greater New York, we are making daily deliveries to the Westchester, Connecticut, Long Island, Staten Island and the New Jersey Coast Summer Resorts.

Broadway at 34th Street

Saks & Company

Specialists in Apparel

Hours of Business: 9 a. m. to 5.30 p. m.

Closed ALL DAY Saturdays Up To and Including Sept. 3rd

JENNIE "QUALITE"

Silk Hose for Women

Special at 1.75

Excellent quality silk hose, full fashioned, with reinforced lisle sole, heel and garter top. In shoe shades, including white. *Street Floor*

Things Decidedly

NEW!



A Painted Straw Parasol

—which has just arrived from Paris has won a distinctive place in the French sun—and one does not wonder when one sees the gaily-hued parrots and foliage that disport themselves over its Madagascar straw.

6.00 to 12.50

Street Floor



A Hand-Painted Corduroy Negligee

—has just come from Paris to presage the first cool-weather fashions of France. It slips on easily over one's head and falls into such lustrous, glowing lines that it is irresistible. Orchid, Copenhagen, Cerise and Prune.

10.00

Third Floor

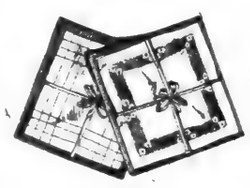


A Dainty Cigarette Case for Women

sounds the note of distinction, both in its exquisite gold brocade covering and its unexpected interior conveniences—vanity mirror, comb, lip-stick, powder puff and compartment and cigarette pockets.

14.50

Street Floor



Men's Imported Handkerchiefs

just in from France. Made of fine quality linens and silks in a variety of strikingly colored designs and borders. All guaranteed fast colors.

1.00, 1.50 and 2.50

Street Floor



The "Mitzi" Vanity Bag—

The hand of Paris is unmistakable in the gaily ruffled patent leather of these ingenious little bags—and their silk-lined interiors are surprisingly roomy and fitted with a convenient vanity mirror.

6.50

Street Floor



12.95 15.75

Special for Thursday and Friday

Crepe de Chine Frocks

FOR MISSES

—in the French manner of black and white—

at 15.75

Sleeveless as the mode demands—fashioned of black Crepe de Chine, with its full skirt adorned with deep band of white wool trimming. Girdled with braid sash. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 yrs.

MISSES'

Cool Summer Frocks

Very Special 12.95

Fashioned of soft Georgette voile in lovely patterns of navy—made with full pleated skirt and lined bodice, trimmed with taffeta piping—completed with taffeta sash. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. *Second Floor*

WOMEN'S

Pure Thread Silk Sweaters



are a most unusual value

At 13.50

All pure silk—every thread of it—at far below the price asked for silk sweaters these days.

One may have novelty block or straight weave, in Tuxedo model, with revers, pockets, cuffs and sash belt of contrasting weave. All the newest shades, including black and white.

Third Floor

WOMEN'S IMPORTED

White Glace Gloves

Special at 1.00

Made of soft, pliable Tuscany lambskin in the smart two-clasp style, with four rows of black silk hand-crochet embroidery on the backs. Unequaled values! *Street Floor*



Specially Priced for Thursday and Friday

JUNIOR GIRLS'

Mid-Summer Cotton Frocks

at 2.95

Two irresistibly youthful models to choose from: one, a fresh, sheer little frock of figured voile with pastel collars, cuffs and sash,—the other, a slip-on model of Jap crepe—both as cool, dainty and up-to-the-minute as any little girl could wish. Sizes 12 to 16. *Second Floor*



Just Received from London

Women's Sports Hats



Made exclusively for Saks & Company of the new scratched fur felt—

8.50

One could ask no more swagger hat for golf, motoring, boating, traveling, mountain, seashore or town wear, than one of these ultra-smart sports models.

Soft and pliable—never getting out of shape—with a flexible brim that can be shaped to suit the wearer. Made of the new fur felt that has the appearance of angora. In white, black, natural and all the sweater shades. *Third Floor.*



12.50 12.50 16.50

We Will Close out Thursday and Friday

Women's Summer Frocks

at very special price concessions

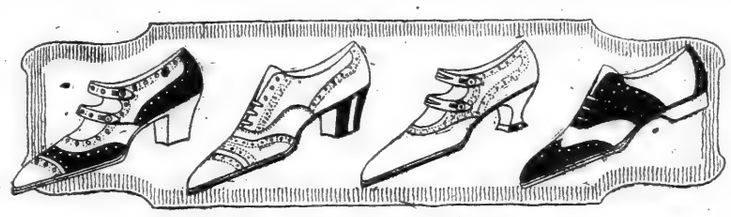
At 12.50

Frocks of Gingham, Flowered and Solid Color Voiles, in straight line and tunic models, trimmed with dainty collars, cuffs and pockets—every one as pretty and cool a frock as could be desired.

At 16.50

Fagotted Frocks of Crepe de Chine that give slender, youthful lines to the figure—and are decidedly chic besides. In navy, black and gray. Sizes 36 to 42. Jumper Frocks of linene, in rose, tan, white, Copenhagen and light blue. **5.00**

Fourth Floor



Women's and Misses'

White Summer Footwear

Regularly 10.00 and 12.00

at 7.50

The values are simply remarkable—comprising models in white kid and genuine buckskin, suitable for sports, dress and tennis wear. Four styles pictured.

Two strap pump of genuine buckskin in all white or with black or tan trimming. Welted sole and military heel.

Novelty strap pump of white kidskin with white welted sole and Louis XV or Dolly heels.

Sport oxford of genuine buckskin, with ball strap, white ivory leather sole and Cuban heel. All white, or with tan or black trimming.

White kidskin sports pump with white ivory leather sole and Cuban heel. All white, or trimmed with black, green, blue, or brown.

Buckskin tennis oxfords with regulation rubber sole and heels with saddle strap and tip of tan, or all white.

Sizes 2½ to 8. Widths AA to D.

Second Floor

THURSDAY and FRIDAY—A VERY SPECIAL SALE OF

Women's Washable Satin Petticoats

at 3.95

Made of good quality satin, lined throughout so as to make them shadow-proof and daintily finished with fine lace insertion and deep lace edgings. In white or flesh. *Third Floor*

Sleeveless Blouses

OF MIGNONETTE



Special 5.00

New—smart—cool—good looking—these are but four points in favor of these charming blouses.

Fashioned of finely woven silk mignonette in striped drop stitch effect—neck, pockets and arm-holes edged with silk braid. Completed with a sash. In black, white and navy.

Third Floor

THURSDAY and FRIDAY

A Clearance Sale of

Women's Knitted Capes and Sports Coats

At Most Phenomenal Price Reductions

Imported and Domestic Knitted Capes of wool, some with brushed wool scarfs, others with contrasting collars. In a host of colors and combinations.

Reg. 25.00, *Reduced to* **9.75**

Reg. 35.00, *Reduced to* **15.00**

Also—Swagger Sports Coats

Regularly 25.00

Reduced to 15.00

Trig models of finest quality flannel in five distinct models, sleeveless if you prefer, or with sleeves. In white and sport shades.

Wool Jersey Sports Coats in plain and heather mixtures. *Reg.* 16.50 *to* 25.00.

Reduced to **8.75** and **12.50**

Fourth Floor



We Will Offer Thursday and Friday

Bathing Suits

For WOMEN and MISSES

Regularly up to 13.50

At 8.95

The smartness of simplicity distinguishes these delightful suits of worsted knit or jersey—using only a bit of stitching or bands of contrasting color for trimming, yet practical in the water, and charming out of it.

Made with bloomers or tights attached—in a host of smart shades.

Bathing Combinations in sizes 42, 44 and 46. *Reg.* 1.50. at **75c**

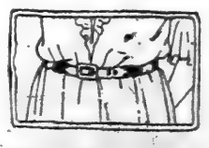
Silk Bathing Suits . . . . **7.50** to **21.50**

Fourth Floor

New Sports Belts

For WOMEN

Special at 75c



All-white and black and white kid belt in a variety of unthought of styles that would add gay distinction to any costume. *Street Floor*

WOMAN, UNARMED, CAPTURES BURGLAR

Miss Marguerite McDonald, a Singer, Holds Him in Conversation Till Police Come.

"VAMPED," PRISONER SAYS

Young Finn Stood Near Open Window While His Captor "Frisked" His Pockets.

In fiction the heroine picks up a buttonhook and cows the burglar, who labors under a conviction that a revolver is aimed at him. Early yesterday morning Miss Marguerite McDonald, a singer, saw a burglar ransacking her apartment and held him in conversation for twenty minutes until the police came. But she did not use even a buttonhook. The intruder was a Finn, 18 years old, who apparently was too frightened to try to escape, although he stood almost beside the window by which he had entered.

The dialogue between the singer and the intruder ran true to fiction. The young man told what the police called the "out-of-work, hungry-and-won't-you-give-me-another-chance" story. Neither the singer nor her mother, who occupy an apartment on the first floor of 316 West Eighty-eighth Street, just off West End Avenue, was dissuaded from calling the police, so the story of Miss McDonald's adventure was told in the West Side Court. The prisoner, accused of burglary, said he was John Bjorkman and that he had been sleeping along the waterfront.

"I was half awake, when, about 4 o'clock, the sound of a drawer in the front room being stealthily opened awoke me," Miss McDonald said. "I could descry the figure of a man stooped in front of the bureau.

"'What are you doing there?' I called. The man raised his head.

"'Mother, get the revolver,' I called to my mother, who was in the next room. We have no revolver and never had any, but I heard mother get up and I knew she would call out the window to the woman who owns the house to get the police. That was just what she did.

The young woman said she was not frightened. She slipped into a kimono. Her surprise was great when, instead of bolting through the window, the intruder put his hands above his head and waited for her.

Miss McDonald summed up her feelings thus, after it was all over: "He did not shoot and he did not run away, so one of us had to take a chance. Anyway, I was as big as he was."

"Have you a revolver?" he shot at the man.

"No, lady," and the voice that answered had a tremor in it. "I haven't taken anything."

Miss McDonald "frisked" her prisoner, but none of the jewelry, valued at $1,000, the drawer contained had found its way into his pockets. When Mrs. Marguerite McDonald, her mother, came into the room she suggested that perhaps Bjorkman had taken some of their private papers.

"I haven't got a thing," repeated the young man, and took off his coat and handed it to the older woman to search. He pleaded that the police be not called. Miss McDonald took a seat and so did her mother.

"How long have you been doing this sort of thing?" she asked.

"I never did this before," replied the prisoner. "I was desperate. You see I was out of work and hungry. I have tried, but I can get no work. I have been sleeping on the waterfront."

What would have been a quiet arrest was made a neighborhood sensation when a policeman smashed the unresisting prisoner twice in the face and, as Miss McDonald said, knocked him out. After that windows went up along the block.

The only explanation the prisoner gave for failing to take advantage of the open way to escape was: "I must have been vamped by the girl."

Magistrate Raphael Tobias held Bjorkman in $5,000 bail for trial. The prisoner had pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary.

SAYS COLD FLAT KILLED SON

Landlord Sued for $10,000 for Alleged Failure to Provide Heat.

James F. Cochenour of 224 East Thirty-second Street, Brooklyn, began suit in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn yesterday against his landlord, George H. Jackson of 230 President Street, demanding $10,000 for the death of his son, William D. Cochenour, because of the alleged failure of the landlord to supply heat in an apartment at 230 President Street.

The plaintiff alleged that his son became ill early in 1920 as a result of Jackson's failure to keep the house warm, and that the young man's death followed on Feb. 27, 1920. Jackson, without admitting that he had failed to supply heat, contended in the answer to the suit that he could not be held responsible for supplying heat to tenants and that he was in no way liable for the young man's death.

Cochenour alleged that Jackson had agreed to keep the house comfortably warm but that during January, 1920, "he not only failed to furnish any heat, or sufficient heat to properly warm it, but on the contrary caused it to be practically in an unheated, cold, damp and unhealthful condition."

TELLER CONFIDES IN JUDGE.

Farrell, Who Pleaded Guilty to Embezzling and Bootlegging, Gets Delay

When Alfred Farrell, former teller of the New Utrecht Branch of the Irving National Bank, who recently pleaded guilty to embezzling funds of the bank and using the money to carry on a bootlegging business, came up for sentence in the United States District Court yesterday morning he obtained a postponement in order that he might give Judge Edwin L. Garvin "certain information" in private.

When seen afterward Judge Garvin said that the interview was confidential. Although Farrell had been afforded an opportunity to aid the Government in running down the persons supposed to have been associated with him in the bootlegging operations, he insisted that he alone was involved. The belief prevailed in court, however, that in the private interview with Judge Garvin Farrell had changed his attitude and revealed the names of his supposed accomplices. He is to be sentenced on July 29.

CIVIC VIRTUES OF BEER.

Club Declines to Discuss Merits and Won't Buy a Brewery.

The Civic Club, of 14 West Twelfth Street, has just received a petition which its Executive Committee has refused to entertain that a special meeting be called at once to discuss the "civic virtues" of beer and to vote on a proposition as to whether or no the club should buy a brewery. The petition was signed by some twenty-five members.

The petition went before the Executive Committee and was sent back to the signers with a request to withdraw it. S. John Block, Treasurer of the club, said last evening that many of those who signed the petition had withdrawn their signatures. The committee, he said, considered the petition frivolous. The proposition to operate a cooperative brewery, he added, was not only absurd but involved legal obstacles.

CALLS OLD TRINITY MUNICIPAL CHURCH

Bishop Manning Embodies Farewell Message to Parish in Year Book for 1920.

Bishop Manning's final message as rector of Trinity parish is embodied in the 1920 year book of the church, made public yesterday. Dr. Manning, after commenting on his long service in the parish and praising its people says:

"The affection in which the parish is held by the public generally, and its relation to the community as a whole, as a sort of Municipal Church, a relation much intensified and strengthened during the years of the war, give Trinity an unmeasured opportunity.

"There are certain undertakings which I wish especially to commend to the interest o fthe next rector, all of which are already definitely in the minds of the vestry and for some of which preliminary steps have been taken. These are as follows:

"1. The establishment of a choir school on a scale large enough for the choirs of the whole parish.

"2. The development of work on reorganized and greatly enlarged lines at St. Augustine's Chapel.

"3. The erection of a parish house providing proper facilities for the work, and especially for the work among men and boys in the downtown region connected with Trinity Church.

"4. The erection of a properly constructed fire-proof muniment room in which the many historic treasures of the parish may be safely and suitably placed and at certain hours open to the inspection of members of the parish and of the public.

"5. The restoration of St. Paul's Chapel to its original interior arrangement, so that the interior of this historic building may, as nearly as possible, be as it was in the days when George Washington worshiped regularly within its walls."

EDWARD BOK IN HOLLAND.

Publisher Is Promoting the New Netherlands-America Foundation.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 20.—Edward Bok of Philadelphia arrived in Holland on the Nieuw Amsterdam with the mission of founding a Dutch end of the Netherlands-America Foundation. Speaking to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, Mr. Bok said:

"The purpose of the association is furthering closer relations between the Netherlands and the United States in every branch of art and industry, and a clearer understanding of their peoples to each other."

The concrete purpose of the foundation will be the translation of books of both countries and the exchange of students and professors. The latter Mr. Bok considers should be professors to all United States universities, not attached to one.

Mr. Bok has been appointed President of the new foundation and Mr. Everwyn, Holland's new Minister at Washington, Honorary President. The Honorary Vice Presidents are former Ministers to Holland David Jayne Hill, Henry van Dyke and J. W. Garrett, and the Dutch Consul at New York. The Vice Presidents are Franklin Roosevelt, William Gorham Rice of Albany, Mr. Van Doorn of the Holland-America Line and Hamilton Hope. The different boards and committees will be made up of five Americans to one Dutchman in America and vice versa here.

Mr. Bok also is approaching the Dutch Government for the loan of one of Holland's most famous pictures, possibly Rembrandt's "Nightwatch" or "The Clothmakers," for the 1926 anniversary celebration at Philadelphia. It is understood Mr. Bok also is charged with another delicate diplomatic mission, of which he is not at liberty to speak at present.

REVIVE 4-YEAR-OLD MYSTERY

Son of 40 Arrested, Charged With Murder of Missing Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

HAYWARD, Wis., July 20.—Excitement prevails here over the sudden revival of the investigation into the mysterious disappearance of the mother of E. T. Hill, a farmer at Round Lake, four years ago. State authorities, credited with having new evidence, have arrested the son and formally charged him with murder.

Press dispatches sent out from here state that Indians paddling through Round Lake discovered a skeleton in a boat on the bottom.

Hill, who is about 40 years old, refuses to talk.

Mrs. Hill, who lived on a small farm near Durand, came to visit her son, who was living on the shores of Round Lake. Without assigning any reason for a departure, Mrs. Hill left her son's home one day. That was the last heard or seen of her.

REID ARBITRATORS NAMED.

Will Decide Ownership of Painting of George I. and Pekingese Dog.

Supreme Court Justice McCook yesterday granted the application of Daniel G. Reid to compel Mrs. Margaret Carrere Reid, who divorced him last year, to arbitrate their dispute over the ownership of an oil portrait of King George I of England, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and a Pekingese dog.

Edmund L. Mooney, for Mrs. Reid, and William M. K. Olcott, counsel for Mr. Reid, will meet in a few days to select arbitrators.

Mrs. Reid contended that the picture and the dog belonged to her and that there was no occasion for arbitration.

W. Q. ROOSEVELT'S ESTATE.

Referee to Take Accounting—$160,000 Fund fo Frances Marcelin.

An application to make an accounting in the estate of William Q. Roosevelt, who died at Baden-Baden, Germany, on July 28, 1918, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Emlen Roosevelt and John E. Roosevelt as executors. Justice Burr appointed John F. Conway referee, to take the accounting.

The application shows that Mr. Roosevelt left a trust fund of $160,000 to pay $6,000 a year to Frances L. H. D. Marcelin, and after her death the principal goes to his widow, Alice Virginia Brent Roosevelt, who also gets the residuary estate. The value of the estate was not disclosed.

THIS WIFE SUES GROCER.

$10,000 Harm, She Says, by Flavor Extracts for Spouse's Thirst.

SALISBURY, N. C., July 20.—When a wife sues for damages for alienation of her husband's affections, she generally names another woman. Not so Mrs. Mellissa J. Woodington of this city. Flavoring extracts, grown potent since prohibition, are her co-respondent.

Mrs. Woodington today filed suit for $10,000 against W. A. Roseman, a grocer, who, she charges, sold to her husband flavoring extracts which caused him to neglect and beat her. Mrs. Woodington doesn't specify the flavor.

Baby Safe, Though Under a Train.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 20.—The 15-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Jakich played on the railroad tracks near their home this morning when a freight train came along. Before the engineer could bring his train to a halt, the locomotive and freight cars had passed over the child, which was picked up uninjured except for a few bruises where it had been hit by hanging rods under the cars.

ADVERTISEMENT



CHEK

(Patent Applied for)

dry cleans and protects from moisture

Price 35 Cents at drug & dept. stores

Kendall Products Corp. New York City

Stern Brothers

W. 42d St. (Bet. 5th and 6th Ave.) W. 43d St.

A Special Offering of

Men's Silk Shantung Suits

$26.50

(Coat and trousers)

Light, cool, comfortable—silk shantung makes a most attractive two-piece summer suit. These have been tailored to conform to our exacting standards.

Men's Section—Third Floor

Look for this MARATHON Runner Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Be sure you get the Genuine



Good things are always imitated, so when getting your next belt look for this runner trade-mark stamped on the inside of the belt.

You will then be sure of getting the Genuine Marathon Washable Flexyde Belt; the most popular belt for men, because of its style, comfort, serviceability and economy.

You'll like the Marathon—every man does.

$1 BELT and BUCKLE

Its features are exclusive and not found in any other belt regardless of price. Several colors, widths and buckles enable you to maintain the proper style in belts.

All men's wear and dept stores sell Marathon Belts—get one today.

MARATHON WASHABLE FLEXYDE BELTS

Made by MARATHON, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio

Wholesale Distributors, S. M. WERTHEIMER & CO. 33 Union Square, New York

To Improve Milk Qualities

A dairyman to produce Grade A Milk has to use the greatest precautions. The cows must be cleaned and kept clean; the milk must be immediately cooled in a vat of clean iced water to 50 degrees fahrenheit or lower.

For a quality milk choose Borden's Grade A.

BORDEN'S Farm Products Co. Inc. Cortlandt 7961

Saks & Company

BROADWAY at 34th STREET

Announce for Today A Special Sale of

MEN'S OXFORDS

—of black and tan imported Scotch grain leather, black and tan calfskin



at 6.95

Each and every shoe is very carefully made over well-proportioned lasts in brogue effect with full wing tip—others have straight tip. Unusual values!

Fifth Floor

Men's Camel's Hair Golf Hose at 2.95

A limited quantity of this splendid golf hose, fashioned in England, of real camel's hair. Knitted in the popular broad rib effect and neatly finished with patterned cuffs. Simply wonderful value! Sizes 10 to 12. Street Floor

Imported from England!

MEN'S Wool Gabardine Raincoats at 19.50

Only 85 of them, so prompt action is necessary if you wish to take advantage of this splendid offering.

Also—a Limited Quantity of

Men's Imported Jap. Silk Raincoats at 19.50

Extra light in weight—very comfortable for Summer wear. Each coat neatly packed in bag. Sixth Floor

JOHN DAVID STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES Broadway at 32nd, Manhattan Court Street at Montague, Brooklyn

Half-Yearly Sale

John David Excello Silk Shirts

$7.45

formerly $12.50, $12 and $10.50

This Includes All Our White And Fancy-Fabric Silk Shirts And All Our Shirts Of Celebrated Empire Broadcloth Silk

$7.50 Silk Shirts . . . now $5.95
$4.50 and $3.75 Madras . now $2.95
$3.50 and $3.00 Madras . now $1.95

ON SALE AT ALL JOHN DAVID SHOPS

Facing Greeley Square—Broadway at 32nd Street
In the Financial District—62 Broadway, below Wall
In the Borough of Brooklyn—Court Street corner Montague

FIRST

In six months of this year The New York Times published 1,186,844 agate lines of Financial advertising—more than any other newspaper in the world.



The NEW MUN-CEY Semi-Annual REDUCTIONS

Men's High Grade Shoes at greatly reduced prices. Lasts and patterns exclusively our own design.

BOTH SHOPS

Built by The John J. Murphy Shoe

WHITEHOUSE & HARDY

BROADWAY at 40TH STREET Metropolitan Opera House Bldg. 144 WEST 42ND STREET Knickerbocker Building

NEW YORK.

Clemons Established 1898

39TH & BROADWAY

The Town Can't Equal Them At $29

All Our Men's & Young Men's SUITS

formerly $50, now reduced to that price

Pierce-Arrow trucks are the cheapest because they DO MORE, EARN MORE, over a longer term of years at a cheaper upkeep than any other truck.

Pierce Arrow Trucks

ELLIS NEWARK TRENTON

HARROLDS NEW YORK BROOKLYN STAMFORD POUGHKEEPSIE

NEXT SUNDAY

The New York Times Book Review and Magazine Section

Books Reviewed:

Title.	Author.	Publisher.
The Portrait of Mr. W. H.	Oscar Wilde	Mitchell Kennerley
Legends of a Northern County	James Fenimore Cooper	G. P. Putnam's Sons
The Car That Went Abroad	Albert Bigelow Paine	Harper & Brothers
The Voice of Russia	M. Alexander Schwarz	E. P. Dutton & Co.
Folk Songs of Many Peoples	Florence Hudson Botsford	The Woman's Press
Men and Manner in Parliament	Sir Henry Lucy	E. P. Dutton & Co.
William Morris	J. Bruce Glasier	Longmans, Green & Co.
Labor's Challenge	John Graham Brooks	Macmillan Company
When Egypt Went Broke	Holman Day	Harper & Brothers
Torchlight	Leonie Aminoff	E. P. Dutton & Co.
Rainy Week	Eleanor Hallowell Abbott	E. P. Dutton & Co.
Conquest	Gerald O'Donovan	G. P. Putnam's Sons
Original Sinners	H. W. Nevinson	B. W. Huebsch, Inc.
Tarzan the Terrible	Edgar Rice Burroughs	A. C. McClurg & Co.
The Borough Treasurer	J. S. Fletcher	Alfred A. Knopf
The Story of Chautauqua	Jesse Lyman Hurlbut	G. P. Putnam's Sons

TELLS HOW PLAYERS MADE GAMBLERS LOSE

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

aid that other money had been promised to him and that protection from prosecution by the State had been pledged.

August "Garry" Herrmann, head of the National Commission, was placed on the stand for a few minutes immediately after the afternoon session was opened. He produced the rules book under which the world's series was played. He was also asked if he were present at all the games. Attorneys for the defense will use this later to show that none of the baseball experts suspected anything crooked in the series.

Burns Resumes Testimony.

Refreshed by a good night's sleep, Burns returned to the witness stand at 10 o'clock this morning and completed his direct testimony. He told how the players had been "double crossed" and how they in turn "double crossed" the gamblers. He related the "mattress incident" in the room at the Sinton Hotel, where Attel took $10,000 from the mattress and turned it over to the players. This was the only money actually paid over.

The players, becoming suspicious, refused to go further, and won the third game when it was expected that it would be lost. Later he told of the meeting on the border with John F. Tyrrell, Assistant State Attorney, and Ban Johnson, President of the American League, at which it was agreed that Burns was to make a confession. He said he confessed because the players "double crossed" him and refused to pay his share to him. George E. Gorman conducted the examination.

"Mr. Burns, was there any one else in the room at the Sinton Hotel after the second game besides yourself, Maharg and Attel?" he asked. "Yes, there were four or five besides myself," replied Burns.

The direct examination then continued as follows:

Q.—How many beds were in that room? A.—Two beds and a cot.

Q.—Did you have any talk with Attel? A.—Yes.

Q.—Tell us what talk you had. A.—I asked for the money to pay the players.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said he would give us $10,000, but that was all he could give at this time.

Q.—Was that everything that was said? A.—Attell said Mr. Rothstein had $500,000 on the series and we would have to wait until it was over before we could get the test. So many other gamblers knew about it that they could not get down all the money.

Q.—Did anybody else in the room say anything? A.—Bennett, who has since been identified as one of the alleged gamblers on trial, David Zelser, said he did not want to give $10,000 that was more than we ought to have.

Q.—Did you see any more money in that room? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where? A.—Under a mattress.

Q.—How did you happen to see the money under the mattress? A.—Attell raised the mattress up.

Q.—How did you see the money? A.—It was rolls of money in bills.

Q.—How many rolls? A.—About six.

Suit Case Half Full of Money.

Q.—Did you see any more money? A.—There was a suit case.

Q.—Where was it? A.—They were counting it on the floor.

Q.—Was it filled with money? A.—Half full.

Q.—Who was counting it? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Was anything more said by Attell, or Bennett or any one else? A.—I want to say that Attell stated—

Q.—What was said about Rothstein? A.—Attell said that Rothstein in the wire from Cincinnati to New York said he would like to have the money it was betting him.

Q.—How did it happen to be mentioned? A.—That was mentioned in regard to paying the players.

Q.—How much was due the players then? A.—$10,000.

Q.—Have you told everything you can remember? A.—All I can remember.

Burns then testified that some one in the room, a man he could not identify, remarked that Pittsburgh gamblers knew the series had been "fixed," but would not get their money down. The man who made the remark came from Pittsburgh. He described how Attell took the $10,000 from under the mattress and gave it to the witness, who remarked that he did not think the players would get it.

Q.—What did you do with the $10,000? A.—Gave it to the players.

Q.—Did you try to do anything with it before you gave it to the players? A.—Yes, I tried to get Maharg to take it, but he would not.

Q.—What kind of a package was it? A.—A small package about six inches high.

Q.—How did you get it? A.—Under my shirt.

Q.—How did you go from Attell's room to the players' room? A.—Walked.

Q.—Who was in the players' room who received it? A.—Kid Gleason.

Q.—Was anything said by you or the players? A.—Yes, the players wanted to know if they were not being double crossed.

[Words stricken from the record on objection.]

Q.—What did you do with the money? A.—I tossed it on the bed and said $10,000 was a lot, would give us.

Q.—Did anyone say anything when you did this? A.—Gandil asked are we being double crossed and I said, no, you ain't.

Q.—Was anything said about the game the next day? A.—Yes, Attell told me to ask the players to win the next day. He said, Tell the Sox to win a game and we can get more money down.

Q.—Did he say why that was? A.—Yes, on account of betting odds going the other way.

Q.—What were the odds before that? A.—Three to two in favor of Chicago.

Q.—What was said about the odds? A.—Attell said the money was switching the other way and the Reds were the favorites.

Q.—Tell us, Mr. Burns, exactly what was said about the odds. A.—Attell said if the Sox players won the third game the odds would come down.

Q.—When you mentioned this to the players what did they say? A.—They agreed to do this and it was decided that Kerr was to pitch the third game.

Q.—When you went to Attell's room who else was there? A.—Bennett.

Q.—When you left the hotel where did you go? A.—I went to my hotel.

Q.—And where did you go from there? A.—I returned to Chicago.

Q.—Now let us go to New York first: When you first talked to Cicotte in New York in the Ansonia Hotel—tell the court the conversation you had at that time.

Judge Friend ruled that the New York angle of the alleged conspiracy should not go into the record "at this time." He said he did not believe it was admissible, but that he would like to consult Supreme Court authorities before entering a final ruling.

Throughout the testimony of Burns Attorney Henry A. Berger entered objections in behalf of Zork, one of the four alleged Eastern gamblers who are on trial with the ball players.

The direct examination was then resumed at the point where Burns and Maharg, according to the witness, reached Chicago on the morning of the day of the third game. They went to the Hotel Sherman and in the lobby, Burns said, he met Attell.

The Gamblers "Double Crossed."

Q.—Was anybody with you at that time? A.—No.

Q.—Anybody with Attell? A.—No.

Q.—Did you have some talk with Attell? A.—Yes, he would like to call up and find out about the third game.

Q.—What did you do? A.—I called up Gandil.

Q.—From where? A.—A booth in the Sherman Hotel.

Q.—And where did you call Gandil at? A.—The Warner Hotel.

Q.—Did you talk with him? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you say? A.—I asked him about the third game.

Q.—What did he say? A.—That it would go the same way as the other two.

Q.—After you got this message what did you do? A.—I told Attell.

Q.—What did he say? A.—It seemed satisfied.

Q.—Was any one with either of you when you delivered this message? A.—I don't remember any one being there.

Q.—Did you leave Attell then and go some place with him? A.—I left him.

Q.—Did you see him again? A.—Yes, after the game.

Q.—Where? A.—In the Sherman lobby.

Q.—Who was with you? A.—Maharg.

Q.—Any one with Attell? A.—Bennett.

Q.—What was said A.—Bennett and Attell both said they went down in the crash and lost a lot of money.

The "crash" was the winning of the third game by the White Sox, contrary to the gamblers' expectations. The gamblers had bet that Cincinnati would win in the belief that they had "fixed" the third game.

"Little Dick" Kerr, referred to by Burns in his testimony as a "busher" pitched this game for Chicago and won it.

Q.—Is that all they said? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you say anything? A.—Yes, I told them I went down with them.

Q.—Is that all that was said? A.—That was all at that time.

Q.—Did you go any place with Attell or Bennett? A.—I don't remember, but I think I went up to my room.

Q.—Did you meet Attell again that night? A.—Yes, after dinner that evening.

Q.—What hour of the day was it when he told you he went down in the crash and lost a lot of money? A.—6 o'clock.

Q.—And the next time you saw him was when? A.—8:30 or 9 o'clock.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—In the lobby again.

Q.—Did you have a talk with him then? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was any one with Attell at that time? A.—Bennett was there.

Q.—And you talked about what? A.—The other games, the ones that were to follow.

Q.—What was said? A.—Attell wanted me to see the players about these other games.

$45,000 Offered for Next Two Games.

Q.—What did Attell say? Tell us Attell's exact language; that is what we want. A.—He said: "I'll put up $30,000 of my own money if the players will lose the next game—and if they do it, they will get the money, too."

Q.—Was anything else said? A.—Yes; $45,000 was mentioned for the next two games.

Q.—Did Attell tell you what to say to the players? A.—Yes, he told me to tell them I could put the $45,000 up for them as a bet.

Q.—Did Attell say anything to you concerning who was to hold this money? A.—He said any responsible person.

Q.—What did you do then? A.—I went to see the players.

Q.—Where did this meeting take place? A.—At the Warner Hotel, about 9:30 o'clock that evening.

Q.—When you went to the Warner, where did you go? A.—I went to see Gandil.

Q.—What did Gandil say to you? A.—He said that he was through with us.

Q.—Did he not say anything about the rest of the series? A.—No, he simply said he was through with us.

Q.—What did the other players say? A.—Risberg said he was going to throw the series.

Q.—Who else was there? A.—McMullen was in the room. McMullen said the players had had a meeting before the third game and that they had agreed to win the third game.

Q.—What else did he say? A.—He said we had double crossed them and that they were now out to double cross us.

Q.—Did he use any names? A.—He mentioned Attell and Bennett.

Q.—What did you say to that? A.—I don't remember that I said anything.

Q.—Did you say anything about the remainder of the series? A.—Risberg said he was going through with it and throw the rest of the series. I told him if he did I would see that he got his share of the $100,000, if I got it.

Q.—What time did you leave the players that night? A.—About 10:30.

Q.—On going to the Hotel Sherman, who did you see there? A.—Abe Attell.

Q.—What did you say to him? A.—I told him the players were off of him.

Q.—Who was with Attell? A.—I don't remember that anybody was.

Q.—Did you say anything else? A.—That's all I remember.

Q.—When did you next see Attell? A.—The next morning, in the lobby.

Q.—What did you talk about then? A.—We talked about the fourth game. He asked me what I thought about it. I told him I could not fix it.

Offers $20,000 for Fifth Game.

Burns then related how he met Attell the same evening about 8 o'clock and went with him to the room of a man in the hotel. He did not remember this man's name. They were introduced by Joe Gedeon, who was in the room. He had not seen this man since. There were two other strangers in the room. Attell talked about the fifth game. He said he wanted to get three players to throw this game. He mentioned Gandil, Risberg and Williams. He wanted, according to Burns, Williams to lose the fifth game, and he would give $20,000 to the three players. The testimony continued:

Q.—Did Attell say anything about where he was going to get the money? A.—He said a couple of bankers were going to bring it down. He said he would see that we would get the money.

Q.—Was anything said about dividing the money? A.—He said the money would be divided between the three players.

Q.—Did he say anything about a St. Louis man? A.—He said a St. Louis man would furnish half the money. Attell told me to go and see the players. I went to see them at the Warner Hotel.

Q.—Whom did you see? A.—Gandil. I met him that evening. I asked him about the other three games. He said he was through and ——'ll not talk to me.

Q.—What else did you say? A.—I asked him about my part of the $10,000 they had been given.

Q.—Did you say anything to him about the $20,000 that Attell offered? A.—No, he never gave me a chance. I asked him again about the $10,000 they had already got. I said: "I want my cut of that $10,000 I gave you." He said: "I have not got any money and you won't get any." Then I said: "I'll get my share or I'll tell everything."

Q.—What did he say to that? A.—He did not say anything, just walked away from me. I went back to the Sherman and told Attell it was all off.

Q.—Now, when the Chicago games were over did you go to Cincinnati again? A.—Yes; Maharg went with me. We stayed there for the last two games of the series. In the smoking compartment of the train we met some Cincinnati men. One of them said he was the Mayor of Cincinnati.

At this point Mr. Berger entered an objection. "According to the story of the witness," he said, "the alleged conspiracy has come to an end. The witness has testified that the players told him it was 'all off' and they would have nothing more to do with it. Any further acts or declarations are not admissible."

Johnson Paid Burns's Expenses.

Mr. Gorman then led Burns to tell how Mr. Tyrrell and Ban Johnson, after talking with him at Del Rio, Texas, on the border, had induced him to come to Chicago. This finished the direct examination and Mr. Gorman moved a recess for luncheon. Immediately the entire array of counsel for the defense objected.

"We want to cross-examine this witness before he has had a chance to talk to anyone," said Mr. O'Brien.

After a ruling by Judge Friend that cross-examination could be begun at once, Mr. O'Brien took up the examination. In reply to his questions Burns said he had received $300 expense money for himself and his wife for two months. He had played a little baseball and derived a little money from oil. Johnson paid his expenses, $100, for six weeks in Texas, whither he went after learning he was under indictment. He spent his time in Texas fishing. Johnson paid his expenses when he came from Texas to Chicago to testify at the trial.

The witness said Johnson's secretary registered him as Williams at the Great Northern Hotel to avoid publicity. Asked what his business was when he was in New York in September, Burns said he sold oil leases. He sold leases to Earl Smith of Philadelphia. In New York he stayed at the Ansonia Hotel.

He left New York to go to the world's series a day or two before they began. He met Christy Mathewson and Bud Fisher on the way. In Cincinnati he first went to the Sinton Hotel and then to the Havilland. After he got to Cincinnati he changed his mind about seeing the world's series games. He didn't want to "get mixed up with a large crowd." He did not see any of the games at Chicago, in fact saw none of the games of the series.

The cross examination continued as follows:

Burns Says He Got "Nothing."

Q.—What were you doing there, then? A.—I was mixed up in that bribery business in behalf of Attell.

Q.—Whom did you first see in Cincinnati? A.—Attell.

Q.—What time is it you claim you saw the White Sox? A.—That same morning.

Recess was taken at this point. The crowd which tried to get into the courtroom for the afternoon session was so large that it was necessary to call fifteen bailiffs to maintain order.

The cross-examination of Burns, being resumed, went on as follows:

Q.—On the first day you arrived in Cincinnati—that is, the day before the world's series or the day it started—who was the first person you met after you saw Attell? A.—I went to the rooms in the Sinton Hotel.

Q.—Who did you go with? A.—No one.

Q.—Did you know whom they (the players) were staying when you arrived in Cincinnati? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who was the first person you saw at the Sinton? A.—I don't remember who.

Q.—And you went right to Room 706? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did anybody tell you the number of the room to go to? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Whose room was 706? A.—The ball players'.

Q.—How did you know in which room to find them? A.—From information I received.

Q.—Did you get the information about Room 706 from Ban Johnson? A.—No.

Q.—What was the number of the room in which you saw the money under the mattress? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was James a Sox player at that time? A.—Yes.

Q.—You were a friend of his were you not? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you advise him to bet on the Sox? A.—No.

Q.—Did you bet any? A.—Yes, I bet on both teams.

Expected $40,000 From Attell.

Q.—When you went to Attell's room you said the mattress was lifted and you were shown a lot of money? A.—Yes.

Q.—When was that? A.—The evening of the second game.

Q.—Who was present in that room besides Attell and yourself? A.—Maharg, Bennett and a few others.

Q.—Who lifted the mattress? A.—Attell.

Q.—Is that the time you went to get the $20,000? A.—No, $40,000.

Q.—And he showed you a bed full of money? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was there more than the $10,000 he handed you? A.—Yes.

Q.—How many other such piles were there? A.—Four or five.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said that was all he would give the players.

Q.—After you thought you were being "crossed up," as you say, you did business with Attell for two or three days? A.—Yes.

Q.—Just what do you mean by "crossed up"? A.—I did not think he was on the square.

Q.—Were you on the square with him? A.—Yes.

Q.—What were you to get from Attell for this? A.—One ninth of $10,000.

Q.—Who were you to get this one-ninth of $10,000 from? A.—The ball players.

Q.—Then you were not to get anything from Attell? A.—No, not on that end.

Q.—Well, what end were you to get something from on? A.—He said he would take care of me on his end of it.

Q.—Well, what did you get? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Did you ever get any money from Attell or any of the players? A.—No.

Q.—Do you expect any of the $10,000 from Comiskey? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you expect to split the reward with Maharg? A.—I don't know anything about any reward.

Q.—Comiskey is offering $10,000 reward and the American League has appropriated $20,000 to prosecute this case. Do you expect any of that? A.—I do not.

Q.—Getting back to the time you received the $10,000 and took it to the players, who was present? A.—Reisberg and McMullen.

Q.—Did you see what happened to the $10,000? A.—I did not see where it went. I saw several players have it in their hands.

Q.—Who? A.—Well, Reisberg went in the bathroom to count it.

Q.—When was it that you had this talk with Attell about the $45,000? Was not that the night that you went to the Warner Hotel to meet Gandil, and wasn't that the time that Gandil said he was through with you and would not have any more to do with you? A.—I guess so.

Q.—Who was in Gandil's room? A.—Just Chick and his wife.

Q.—Did you talk about the previous game? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ask him what had happened that day? A.—Yes. He said that they had had a meeting before the game.

Attempt to Discredit Witness.

Q.—The next morning did you have a talk with any of the players? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you go to Gandil to get any money? A.—Yes.

Q.—He did not give you any? A.—No.

Q.—And you said you would go and "split the beans"? A.—Yes.

Toward the end of the cross-examination the attorney pinned Burns down to the positive fact that he talked to certain of the players on the Sox at the Warner Hotel at Chicago, and then asked him if he did not know that they never lived at that hotel at the specified time. The defense is also said to have a surprise in store in the form of records of another hotel where certain of the players did stay and register. It is also said to have witnesses that at the time Burns said he talked to Gandil particularly, Gandil was riding in an automobile with friends. These friends, it is said, are prepared to take the stand in Gandil's behalf.

Further cross-examination of Burns was as follows:

Q.—What night of the week was it that you went back to Cincinnati after the fifth game? A.—Monday night.

Q.—And you say you talked to Gandil on Saturday night at the Warner Hotel? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you say the only other times you talked to Gandil was two times at the door of his room at the Warner Hotel? A.—Yes.

Q.—And those were the only talks you had with him outside of the time you telephoned to him from the lobby in the Sherman Hotel to his room in the Warner Hotel? A.—Yes.

Q.—Are you sure you talked to him at no other place? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now as a matter of fact, don't you know that "Chick" Gandil and his wife never stopped at the Warner Hotel during the world's series? A.—No, I don't.

Q.—And you say you talked to Reisberg and McMullen in front of the Warner Hotel? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you never talked to them anywhere else? A.—I don't think so.

Q.—Don't you know as a matter of fact that Reisberg did not stop at the Warner Hotel during the world's series?

Cite Johnson-Comiskey Feud.

Q.—That period? A.—No.

Q.—Don't you know that Gandil was not in that hotel? A.—He was.

Q.—You say he was and you talked to him and you want to stand by that answer? A.—Yes.

Q.—Don't you know that Gandil did not occupy a room at the hotel? A.—No.

Q.—Now about the time you were in Cincinnati. You said you were to give the players $20,000 before the start of the second game. Is that right? A.—Yes.

Q.—How were you to give it to them? A.—At the ball park on the side lines. I was to give them a signal to let them know I had it.

Mr. Nash used a different method in cross-examining the witness. He got chummy with the witness and frequently called him "Bill."

"As a baseball player in the American League, you knew there was a bitter personal feud between Charles A. Comisky and Ban Johnson, did you not?" asked Mr. Nash. "You knew at the time you told Johnson this story that it would hurt Comisky, did you not?"

"No," replied Burns.

At this point court adjourned until tomorrow morning, when Mr. Nash will resume his cross-examination of Burns.

EX-SOLDIERS FIGHT REDS.

Nebraska Raiders Put Off Trains, Beaten at Own Game.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., July 20.—Ex-soldiers riding the freight trains toward the harvest fields are giving the Industrial Workers of the World a taste of their own medicine, according to stories which reached Omaha today from a number of places.

For ten days the I. W. W. have been demanding that all harvest hands riding free on freight trains shall have I. W. W. cards and become members of that organization. Those who refused to do so were beaten, robbed and thrown from the trains. In three days last week I. W. W. murdered four men who showed fight.

Now ex-soldiers riding the freight have banded themselves together and are fighting the I. W. W. with the Red's own weapons. The ex-service men are as numerous as the I. W. W. and are a better disciplined class of men.

Today in a number of places they went after the I. W. W. when the latter appeared and demanded they join the Reds. The ex-soldiers attacked the I. W. W., gave them a good beating and threw them off the trains, just as the Reds had done to others.

BLOWN FROM HIS ENGINE.

Engineer Scalded by Explosion—Conductor Stops Train.

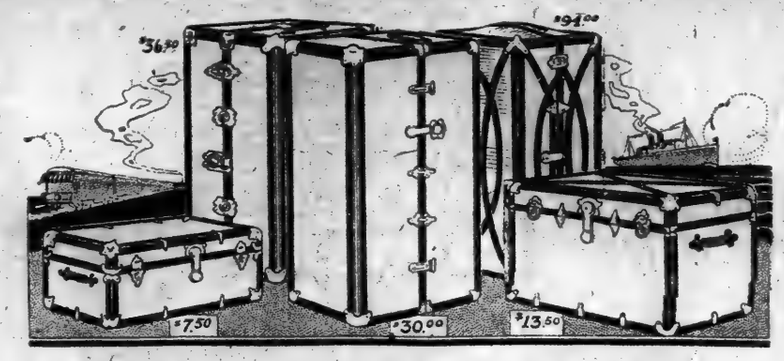
Special to The New York Times.

PORT JARVIS, N. Y., July 20.—While operating the engine of the Erie-Chicago Express traveling at a high rate of speed through Tuxedo last night, Engineer Elting Prey was catapulted through the cab by the force of a boiler flue explosion and severely burned. He rolled down the banks alongside of the railroad tracks. William B. Arthur, fireman on the engine, was hurled back on the coal tender and badly scalded.

The conductor pulled the emergency air brake which brought the nine-car train to a sudden halt. The passengers were shaken up, but whatever irritation of mind they had turned to relief when they learned of the escape of Prey and Arthur, who were taken by automobile to the Tuxedo Hospital and later to their homes. Another engine was obtained at Suffern and the train proceeded after an hour's delay.

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2—Queen Anne bed-room set, dresser (with 30 x 40 mirror) bow-end bed, chifforobe and vanity toilet table, $197.50.

3—Queen Anne walnut bed-room set, beautifully finished, with dresser, vanity dressing table, chiffo-robe and bed, $250.



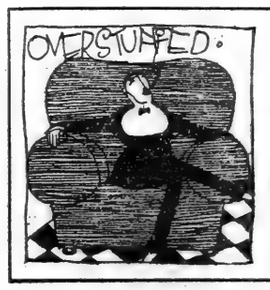
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2—Upholstered divan—seven feet long—low arm chair and high back chair—also upholstered—at $250. Reversible Marshall loose spring cushion. Pillow arms in each piece. Also covered in the same material under the cushions.

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The best thing for steady use is Mulsified cocoanut oil shampoo (which is pure and greaseless), and is better than anything else you can use.

One or two teaspoonsful of Mulsified will cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves the scalp soft and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get Mulsified cocoanut oil shampoo at any pharmacy; it's very cheap, and a few ounces will supply every member of the family for months. Be sure your druggist gives you Mulsified.

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Often you have to trust your own and your family's life to a disinfectant. Be sure you select one that acts quickly enough to protect you. Sylpho-Nathol destroys germ life instantly. Use it in the sickroom for washing things patient uses.

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ARREST OF MRS. FOX PUZZLE TO FAMILY

Not in Need, Says Husband of Woman Held for Trying to Get $50,000 From Unger.

BANKER MAY DROP CHARGE

Will Not Prosecute, He Says, If She Can Prove She Is Not a Party to Kidnapping Threat.

The arrest on Tuesday morning of Mrs. Yetta Fox, 52 years old, of 239 East Fourth Street, charged with having attempted to extort $50,000 from Bertram A. Unger, a private banker at 347 Fifth Avenue, came as a surprise and shock to her husband and four children. They described the affair as a "frame-up" and insisted that Mrs. Fox was innocent.

"We can't account for it at all," said Frances Fox between sobs. "The whole thing must be a big mistake. My mother is only interested in my father and her children. Although you can see we are not rich, we have enough money for our wants, and there was no reason why my mother should want money from the banker.

"She has been operated upon four times for internal injuries and is extremely nervous. I know that if she spends another night in the cell she will become very sick. We are going to try to have the bail reduced to $1,000 so my father will be able to get her out. When I asked my mother if the stories about her were true she answered, 'You are a girl, and I cannot tell you. When papa comes I will explain everything.'"

Just then the father, who had been in the country, walked in. He could not account for his wife's arrest. He said he did not know Mr. Unger and did not believe his wife knew the banker. There was no reason, he said, why his wife should appeal for charity on his behalf. His mattress and bed business pays sufficiently to take care of the family, he said. Neither he nor any of the children had ever heard of Morris Hirsch of 747 Fifth Street, who was arrested with Mrs. Fox as her accomplice.

When Mr. Unger was asked if he would withdraw the extortion charge against the woman he replied he would not if she belonged to a gang of blackmailers. If she can prove, he added, that no one else was implicated in the attempt to get his money he would consider it. He said he was most concerned in the welfare of his children, and that if Mrs. Fox could honestly say that she would not have kidnapped his three sons had he refused to hand over the $50,000 he would not press his complaint.

Mr. Unger handed to Detectives McDonald and Byrne of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station the letters he said were written to him. Mrs. Fox speaks only Yiddish, and the letters were said to be in good English.

Up to a few months ago a Mrs. Farkas, who, Mr. Unger says, is his "third or fourth cousin," lived in the Fourth Street house, and was on intimate terms, one of the Fox children said, with their mother. She has moved and her present location is not known.

HITS FORCED MORALITY.

Brooklyn Lutheran Preacher Opposes Extreme Sunday Closing.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—The tendency of "making the government a police club to force men into church" was strongly opposed today by the Rev. George C. Koenig, a Lutheran pastor of Brooklyn, who is a delegate to the Walther League's national convention.

"The attitude of some people seems to be to close up everything and leave the church the only place to go," said Mr. Koenig. "This is bringing the Old Testament rigor into Christianity. The Lutheran Church strongly insists that its people attend the Sunday services, but does not oppose innocent amusements on the day of rest. It is a day of rest and let it be spent as profitably and enjoyably as is consistent with Christian morality."

FREE PERSHING SERGEANT.

George Wilson Exonerated in Boston Killing.

BOSTON, July 20.—George E. Wilson, former State Organizer of the American Legion, and known as "Pershing's top kick" during his service as Sergeant at headquarters in France, was discharged after a hearing in the Municipal Court today on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of Joseph B. Coppinger, a fellow-veteran of the Yankee Division, who was killed in a quarrel at the "Y. D." clubhouse July 5 during the division reunion.

It was testified that Coppinger struck the first blow, that Wilson fought to protect himself and that Coppinger fell, striking his head.

LEVERONI'S HUSBAND SUES.

Deserted by Opera Singer, He Says in Suit for Divorce.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 20.—Dr. Leon Axtelle Stors, a prominent Worcester dentist, has instituted suit against his wife, known on the opera and concert stage as Elvira Leveroni. He charges desertion within a year of their marriage, which took place at Bellows Falls, Vt., in January, 1917.

Mrs. Stors began her musical career in Boston, later making her début in Naples before the royal family of Italy. Dr. Stors is a graduate of Harvard, 1911, and is a member of several exclusive clubs here.

SIX ROB BANK OF $10,000.

Hold Up Customers and Attendants at Petite Cote, Ont.

WINDSOR, Ontario, July 20.—Six armed bandits held up a branch of the Merchants' Bank at Petite Cote today and escaped with about $10,000. They forced the teller, accountant and clerk to lie on the floor while they rifled the tills.

Several shots were fired and Vital Benoit, a customer, was struck and slightly wounded.

The robbers, who escaped in an automobile, were pursued some distance, when the trail was lost.

FIVE HOLD UP PAYMASTER.

Bandits in Heart of Philadelphia Escape With $2,200.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—After beating M. C. Ballinger, paymaster of the Tinius Olden Testing Machine Company, almost insensible today, five bandits seized a satchel, containing $2,200 and escaped in a taxicab.

The hold-up took place on the first floor of the company's plant, near the centre of the business district.

Ballinger had just returned from a bank with the week's pay roll in the satchel.

Mrs. Kaber Begins Life Sentence.

CLEVELAND, July 20.—Mrs. Kaber was taken to the Women's Reformatory at Marysville this morning to begin serving a life sentence for the murder of her husband.

SAYS WIFE WHO SUES TRIED TO HANG HIM

Children Helped With Ropes, Clubs and Knives, Declares Father Who Fights Separation.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 20.—Charges that his wife, Minerva M. Langley, and three of their five children had plotted to kill him by hanging are made in an answer to his wife's suit for separation, filed here today by Frank S. Langley, former deacon and member of the board of the Christian and Missionary Alliance Church in this city.

Langley charges that the "props were set and the noose prepared" in the effort to mak away with him, and that the attempt was the culmination of "a quarter century of turbulent, tempestuous matrimonial existence."

During that time, he admits, he has been taken before the courts eight times to answer to charges of alleged failure to provide properly for his family.

The former deacon and church official charged that the plot to hang him was perfected and almost carried out Feb. 5 of this year. He declared that his wife and three children had ropes, clubs and knives ready; that a noose was about to be slipped about his neck, when, with the aid of neighbors, he broke loose from the alleged conspirators and ran across lots to the home of his brother.

He further asserted that his wife and children "set upon him and attempted to overpower him," so that the wife could slip the noose around his neck.

He said that during their married life she threw all sorts of missiles at him, scratched and choked him, fed him dry bread for breakfast, throttled him when he broke the seals of his pay envelope and otherwise treated him with extreme cruelty.

In her suit for separation Mrs. Langley charges that he left her destitute for eight years, his actions caused her to call for his arrest eight times, he beat her severely, held a butcher knife over her head, threatened her, hurled her down a flight of stairs, and choked her son and struck her when she interceded.

The denouement of the case will come at the special Fall Term of the Supreme Court.

CLERK SHORT $2,270.94.

Jacox Thought to Have Spent Bank's Money at Racetracks.

With a shortage of $2,270.94 in his accounts at the Nassau National Bank, 50 Court Street, Brooklyn, most of which is said to have been squandered at the race-tracks at Empire City and Jamaica, William J. Jacox, former head of the bank's collection department, was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charges of grand larceny and falsifying accounts. The arrest was made by Detective Sergeants Browne and McCartney of the Bomb Squad, following a month's search by Inspectors J. C. Daly and Andrew Carl of the American Surety Company, which held a fidelity bond on Jacox.

Jacox, who is 23 years old, had been in the employ of the Nassau National Bank two years, and the charge is made that he acquired the bank funds by pocketing coupon collections and charging them against inactive accounts. He was located by the American Surety Company inspectors when he came to the home of his mother, Mrs. Anna Jacox, in the Manchester Apartments, Broadway and 108th Street. The Surety inspectors say that he confessed to having embezzled the funds of the bank.

HELD FOR OBSCENE LETTER.

Policewoman Traps Man After Arranging a Meeting.

Claus Van Wyngaarden, 166 Brooklyn Avenue, pleaded not guilty to a charge of having sent obscene matter through the mails when arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner McCabe in Brooklyn. He was held in $5,000 bail.

It was alleged that the man sent obscene letters in correspondence with women who advertised for positions in newspapers. They were signed with a fictitious name. A policewoman was assigned to advertise and arrange a meeting with him. They met in front of the Brevoort Theatre, Brooklyn, it was alleged, and Van Wyngaarden produced letters to establish his identity. At a signal Post Office Inspectors made the arrest.

HANGED HIMSELF ON CROSS.

Superior (Wis.) Man Had Taken Pictures of Himself in Death Posture

SUPERIOR, Wis., July 20.—The naked body of Arthur A. McDonald, 40, was found hanging from a blue and red painted cross in the parlor of his home last night. A silk cord was drawn about his neck and into the wall.

Two photographs of himself in his posture of death, taken Sunday morning, were found in the house.

McDonald had often invited neighbors into the house to see his cross, and the man seemed not disturbed when they peeped into the windows to watch him taking the peculiar pictures.

That McDonald hoped to be "the savior of the I. W. W." was the statement of Antone Anderson, his nearest friend.

WRESTLER TEACHING NAVY.

Cadets Try Self-Defense Developed by Lynch, Ex-Policeman.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 20.—The system of rough and ready defense against physical attack now being taught to the new midshipmen at the Naval Academy is believed to be something entirely new in college athletics. The instructor is Frank Lynch, formerly a professional wrestler, and also once a member of the police force of Baltimore.

Many of the movements were devised by Lynch, while others are based on the Japanese jiu jitsu as used by the police of some of the large cities.

Special defenses against persons with knives or pistols, or those attacking in an unfair manner, may cause breaking of bones or other injuries, but it is made plain that they are to be used only when an extreme emergency demands them.

GENERAL ELECTRIC PAY CUT.

10 to 30 Per Cent. Reductions and All Employes Affected.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 20.—The General Electric Company is putting into effect wage cuts, one class at a time, the reduction ranging from 10 to 30 per cent. In addition to making wage reductions, the company is continuing its retrenchment policy by laying off large numbers of employes in alternate weeks or every third week.

Plumbers and steamfitters, who have been receiving 70 cents an hour, will be cut this week to 50 cents an hour. This is one of the largest reductions made at one time at the plant. Other crafts, including mechanics in the machine shop and electrical workers, are subjected to 10 and 15 per cent. reduction. In some cases the wage cut took effect last week.

Others have been notified that their wages will be cut this week, that the wage cut will be general throughout the plant and that every employe will be affected eventually.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Sell the Idea

When vacuum cleaners were first put on the market, the maker had to first "sell the idea" of a better method of cleaning.

The adding machine man sold the *idea* of better bookkeeping.

So the cash register sale follows the "selling of the idea" of better storekeeping.

First came the *idea* of safety razors, rustproof iron, massage creams, indirect lighting and fireless cookers.

The Bell Telephone sells a belief in its wonderful service—one railroad sells us its roadbed—another its anthracite coal.

Ideas can be sold as material things are sold—by good and repeated advertising.

It takes time to sell a great public anything.

Whether for goods or service, if you expect its general adoption by 1925 you should begin in 1921 to "sell the idea."

The public is uninterested, lethargic and forgetful.

Brilliant strokes and meteoric sales campaigns exist chiefly in story books. But the persistent selling of the right ideas will win a national following with an eventual strength and power almost glacial.

"Selling the idea" is slang for securing the demand by the public of anything from doilies to daylight-saving.

Butterick—*Publisher*

The Delineator ($2.50 a Year)
The Designer ($2.00 a Year)

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN says: *"He who multiplies Riches multiplies Cares."*

MANY TRAVELERS FORGET THEIR SECURITIES

While you are away, if bonds are called or stockholders' privileges announced, considerable loss may result to you.

We undertake, for a small fee, to keep you informed, to cut and remit coupons, and see to the safe-keeping of securities entrusted to us.



THE BANK OF AMERICA
ESTABLISHED 1812.
Manhattan and Brooklyn



The next time you come to Minneapolis, let us take you about the city and show you how The Journal's circulation—which is twice that of any other Minneapolis evening paper—steadily predominates in the buying-power sections of this prosperous community.

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Represented in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco by O'Mara & Ormsbee

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Write your name and address below. Mail to Loring Park Sanatorium and receive Diet List and Menus FREE.

Name .....
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FREE—Complete Diet List and Menu Schedules with Table of Food Values and full instructions, recently compiled and based on seven years of experience and success in the treatment of Diabetes at Loring Park Sanatorium.

Write for above and booklet of Loring Park Sanatorium. Both sent Free.

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THE TRUCE IN IRELAND.

The MID-WEEK PICTORIAL this week devotes several pages to the truce in Ireland, with etchings of the leaders of all factions and some interesting Irish landscapes; large portraits of de Valera and Craig. There are other features in the issue: Two pages on baseball, page of golf, news pictures from all parts. 100 etchings. On news stands, 10 cents.

ADVERTISEMENT.

There is a Fountain of Youth—Just One

Good milk is so easy to get. There are twelve hundred Sheffield wagons on the job every day.

Then you can get Sheffield Milk at 200 Sheffield stores and at most of the A. & P. stores as well.

IN every discussion of matters relating to physical health there is so much of a scientific, technical character that the whole subject becomes involved in a smoke screen of generalities and buncombe.

After centuries of research for corrective remedies with centuries of failure checked against it, we find ourselves still waiting for the panacea that is to make over wasted bodies in a night and build giants and athletes from puny children.

We know now that the Fountain of Youth as Ponce de Leon expected to find it never existed. We know that the alchemist who sought a means of turning dross into gold never had a chance.

The day of miracles has passed; nature works in a clearly defined, orderly manner; to get the desirable things that nature provides you have got to play the game nature intended. If you don't, you suffer; if you do, you get your only chance to win.

The foundation of your success and your happiness is your health.

An active brain handicapped by an ailing body can never render a good account of its talents. A sick man is of little use to himself. He is a constant care to his family and friends.

You can't all be models of physical fitness, but there is a way to develop and expand your possibilities and it rests absolutely with yourself.

There is no secret to pass along, no trick involved, only a little common sense and the will to apply it.

It is a matter of food. You reflect your diet. You are just what you eat. Nothing more, nothing less.

If you own horses, you feed them for efficiency, and get it. If you run a battery of boilers you use the fuel that they properly consume.

If you run an automobile you use the gas and oil and grease that keep the car rolling at its best.

Do the same for yourself. And for your children.

Remember this. You live in an age that has put a premium on refined foods. By refined foods I mean foods that have been made deficient in nutritive strength by having parts removed to make them more palatable or more inviting to the eye.

At every meal you are eating badly balanced dishes, that absolutely do not provide the essentials to normal health.

You go day after day on devitalized food, wear yourself to a frazzle and then turn to drugs to repair the waste. You expect your doctor to "fix you up." Then you go on with your "refined diet" as usual and blame the doctor for his failure to perform a miracle. You never gave him half a chance.

Your diet is the result of years of habit. Its selection has been dictated by your taste, not by your intelligence. You are going to continue to eat "one-sided" foods. But your case is not hopeless.

There is a way to correct this sort of diet. There is a way out of the thraldom of foods that don't nourish.

It's milk. Cow's milk. The one complete food that nature gives you.

Eat whatever you can digest and then balance it with milk. Your bread, your breakfast food, your cake lack many of the things your body must have. Milk provides in abundance what other foods lack. Milk is in reality a "Fountain of Youth." I know, I take my own medicine and you, Mr. Business Man, will find your load lighter, your job pleasanter, your days brighter if you will give milk a chance to do its best for you.

LOTON HORTON, President

Sheffield Farms
Company

PACKARD



Due to substantial price reductions, effective July 1, Packard trucks can now be purchased at savings that range from $200 to $1050 according to the model selected.

The quality of the Packard truck is constant. Though its price is reduced, this rugged, dependable carrier will continue to haul more for less on every job that it tackles.

Prices on Packard passenger cars also have been reduced

BROADWAY *at* 61st STREET, NEW YORK
Brooklyn, Long Island City, White Plains, Poughkeepsie, Newark, Jersey City, Plainfield, Paterson, Hartford, New Haven, New London, Springfield and Pittsfield

Ask the man who owns one

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), last page.

YANK PENNANT SHIP STEAMS INTO LEAD

Master Hand of Skipper Bob Shawkey Pilots Pride of the Hudson to Fore.

INDIANS ARE OVERBOARD

Frank Baker Leads in Harpooning Once Mighty Tribesmen to the Tune of 7 to 1.

COVELESKIE IS THE VICTIM

Former New York Jinx Proves No Obstacle in Path of Onrushing Hugmen—20,000 Fans See Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 20.—Stanley Coveleskie, pitching ace of a world's championship ball club, and a nemesis of New York teams, was hurled into the path of the onrushing Yankees here this afternoon by Tris Speaker and hurled right out again by the Hugmen. Through a combination of masterly pitching by Bob Shawkey, timely hitting in which Frank Baker played the leading role, and fielding that could not be improved upon, the Yankees registered their ninth successive victory and rode into first place in the American League pennant parade. The score was 7 to 1.

The victory gives the Hugmen only a narrow hold on the top rung of the percentage ladder, as the teams were less than a full game apart this morning. Cleveland, with two more games played than the Yanks, has one more victory to its credit and one more defeat on the other side of the ledger. The figures are New York 55-31, .640; Cleveland 56-32, .636.

Close to 20,000 fans turned out for the opener of what has been widely heralded as a crucial series and it was a sad afternoon for most of them, since the Cleveland fan bows to none in the matter of partisan allegiance to the home team. For a brief moment in the opening frame they had an opportunity to exult, but it was in anticipation rather than in realized hopes. A pass to Wambsganss and a double by Speaker put Indians on second and third with only one out, but Shawkey tightened, pulled his team out of the difficulty and there was no occasion later for any vociferous demonstration by the home enthusiasts. The lone run of the Indians caused some commotion, but it arrived after the Yanks had collected four markers and this fact took some of the interest out of it.

Shawkey and Baker Star.

Shawkey and Baker divided the honors of the triumph and Babe Ruth handicapped at bat by being hit twice and walked once in his five opportunities, played only a minor part. Two of the free trips to first by the Babe were converted into runs by Baker, and the Bambino carried another run over in the seventh after his only hit, a single, that almost tore a hole in the right field wall, only to be taken on the rebound by Elmer Smith.

Shawkey has long been noted for his ability to win from the Indians, but it is doubtful if his long string of successes over Cleveland clubs ever produced a finer effort than that which he flashed this afternoon. He was inclined to wildness in the early part of the game, handing out a pass in each of the first three frames, after which he steadied and gave no free tickets in the last five innings. He scattered the six Cleveland hits through four innings, two coming in the sixth and two more in the eighth. The best part of his performance, however, was in slipping the third strike past the Cleveland bats, a feat which Shawkey flashed no less than nine times. His whiffed Jamieson, Johnston, O'Neill twice, Coveleskie twice, Morton and Shinault, opening the game by fanning Jamieson and closing it with a strikeout against Shinault.

Baker's keen eye and waving bat were as prominent on the attack as was the work of Shawkey on defense. In every one of the seven runs scored by the Yankees Baker played a part. He put his team in front in the third inning with a single to right after Ruth had been purposely passed, filling the bases, and then drew a throw which enabled Ruth to register. Baker's first double drove over the run in the fifth, and in the seventh, when the Hugmen called it a day by scoring three more runs Baker got a double with two on bases, chasing the first run home and putting two more in position to score on a short single. For one day's work with the stick Baker's performance today will stand out as one of the high lights of the season.

Coveleskie remained on the hill until the Yanks had completed their seventh inning and also their scoring. One hit an inning was the New York grist for five successive innings up to the seventh, and then came three in succession which settled all doubts about the game. Coveleskie had suffered earlier not because of the number of hits he allowed, but because he was unable to prevent hitting when a hit would spell trouble. Morton pitched the last two frames and came through unscathed, though he hit one batsman and two hit him.

Ruth Makes Great Catches.

Throws by Fewster and Meusel which doubled runners off first and second bases, respectively, two running catches by Ruth and a stop by Sewell were the fielding headliners.

The Yanks went out quickly in the first and then the Indians made a threat which was only a "dud." Wamby walked with one gone and hustled to third on Speaker's double to left. Smith, who was later to rob Shawkey of a shutout by hitting over the fence for a home run, grounded to Pipp and Wally's throw to the plate nipped Wamby. Speaker was stranded when Gardner hoisted to Babe.

Meusel got a double in the Yankee's second and reached third on Pipp's fly to Speaker, but was left. In Cleveland's half Fewster made a running catch of a drive by O'Neil near the fence and then threw to Pipp, doubling Johnston, who had walked. It was a fancy play all around, but the base running of Johnston was fast enough.

Three runs in the third really settled the game for the Yankees. Schang walked and beat Coveleskie's throw to second when Shawkey bunted. Fewster sacrificed the pair along, and Peck bounded to Gardner, Schang being run down between third and home. While the execution was under way Shawkey arrived safely at third and Peck at second. Ruth was passed, as per custom under such conditions, and Baker slapped a single to right which scored Shawkey and Peck and put Babe on third. Baker was trapped off first, but while Johnston and Wamby were fishing for him Ruth dusted home. Baker reached second on the throw to the plate and was left.

With two gone in the fifth a pitched ball grazed Ruth's shirt and the next pitched ball crashed into Baker's bat, then into the right-field wall for a double, Ruth scoring.

Smith hit over the right-field wall in the sixth for Cleveland's only run, and this spurred the Yanks on to more energy in the seventh. With one out, Peck walked and reached third on Ruth's single to right. Baker again hit the wall for a double, scoring Peck and putting Ruth on third. Meusel's single to right sent the last two runs over.

In the fourth frame Umpire Owens ordered Fewster to change bats after an inspection showed that there was a flat side on the one he was using.

The score:

NEW YORK (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fewster,cf	4	0	1	1	1	Jamieson,lf	4	0	1	3	0
P'paugh,ss	4	2	0	2	1	W'gans,2b	3	0	1	4	4
Ruth,lf	3	2	1	1	0	Speaker,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Baker,3b	5	1	3	0	1	Smith,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Meusel,rf	5	0	2	2	1	Gardner,3b	5	0	0	1	4
Pipp,1b	5	0	0	6	1	Sewell,ss	4	0	1	0	4
Ward,2b	4	0	2	2	3	Johnston,1b	3	0	0	14	1
Schang,c	3	0	0	10	0	O'Neill,c	3	0	0	1	1
Shawkey,p	3	1	1	0	0	Shinault,c	1	0	0	1	0
						Coveleskie,p	2	0	0	0	1
						Morton,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aGraney	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	7	10	27	7	Total	31	1	6	27	15

a Batted for Coveleskie in seventh.

Errors—Gardner, Johnston.

New York	0	0	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	—	7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	1

Two-base hits—Meusel, Ward, Baker (2), Speaker, Wambganss. Three-base hit—Ward. Home run—Smith. Stolen bases—Ruth, Baker. Sacrifice hits—Shawkey, Fewster. Double plays—Fewster and Pipp, Gardner, Wambganss and Johnston, Meusel and Ward. Left on bases—New York 8, Cleveland 7. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey 4, Coveleskie 3. Hits—Off Coveleskie 8 in 7 innings, Morton 2 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Coveleskie (Ruth), Morton (Ruth). Struck out—By Shawkey 9, Coveleskie 1, Morton 1. Losing pitcher—Coveleskie. Umpires—Owens and Evans. Time of game—2:08.

PHILLIES DIVIDE BILL.

Lose Opener to Cubs, 10-0, Then Turn Tables in Second, 8-0.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Chicago divided a double-header with Philadelphia here today. By getting to George Smith and Betts for 23 hits, the Cubs won the first game, 10 to 0. In the second game Hubbell blanked Chicago, 8 to 0.

Aside from pitching effectively, Hubbell had three hits out of four times at bat, including two singles and a home run. In the first game Maisel had five hits in five trips to the plate.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	6	0	3	3	0	Rapp,3b	4	0	1	0	4
Hollocher,ss	6	0	2	2	4	Monroe,2b	4	0	2	3	2
Terry,2b	5	1	2	3	6	King,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Grimes,lb	4	3	3	6	0	Meusel,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Kelleher,lb	1	0	0	3	0	Konetchy,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Barber,lf	5	0	1	1	0	Williams,cf	4	0	0	3	1
Maisel,cf	5	3	5	4	0	Parkinson,ss	3	0	1	2	3
Real,3b	5	1	3	2	2	Bruggy,c	2	0	0	0	0
Daly,c	4	1	2	3	0	Lee,c	1	0	1	0	0
Killifer,c	1	0	1	0	0	G. Smith,p	2	0	0	0	0
Alexander,p	5	1	1	0	1	Betts,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	48	10	23	27	13	Total	32	0	6	27	12

Errors—Deal, Monroe.

Chicago	2	0	2	0	1	0	5	0	0	—	10
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hits—Deal, Grimes, Monroe. Stolen base—Maisel. Double plays—Hollocher, Terry and Grimes; Hollocher and Kelleher. Left on bases—Chicago 13, Philadelphia 6. Base on balls—Off Alexander 1, Hits—Off G. Smith 19 in 6 2-3 innings, Betts 4 in 2 1-3. Struck out—By Alexander 5. Losing pitcher—G. Smith. Umpires—McCormick and Hart. Time of game—1:35.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rapp,3b	5	1	1	0	1	Flack,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Smith,2b	5	1	1	3	5	Hollocher,ss	4	0	2	0	2
King,lf	4	1	3	6	0	Terry,2b	4	0	0	2	3
Meusel,rf	3	1	2	2	0	Grimes,1b	3	0	1	10	0
Konetchy,1b	3	1	2	11	0	Barber,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Williams,cf	4	0	0	3	0	Maisel,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Parkinson,ss	4	0	1	2	2	Deal,3b	3	0	0	1	3
Peters,c	3	1	0	0	0	Daly,c	0	0	0	0	0
Hubbell,p	4	2	3	0	1	aMariott	1	0	0	0	0
						Wirtz,c	2	0	0	3	1
Total	35	8	13	27	9	York,p	0	0	1	0	0
						Tyler,p	3	0	0	0	0
						Total	32	0	7	24	9

a Batted for Daly in third.

Errors—Rapp, Hubbell, Maisel.

Philadelphia	1	4	0	0	1	2	0	—	8		
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hits—King (2), Meusel (2). Home runs—Hubbell, Konetchy. Double plays—Terry, Hollocher and Grimes; Rapp, J. Smith and Konetchy; J. Smith and Konetchy. Left on bases—Chicago 6, Philadelphia 6. Bases on balls—Off York 3, Hubbell 1. Hits—Off York 0 in 2 innings, Tyler 7 in 6. Struck out—By York 2. Wild pitch—Hubbell. Losing pitcher—York. Umpires—Hart and McCormick. Time of game—1:45.

TIGERS WIN MOUND DUEL.

Beat Senators, 2-1, Leonard Gaining Verdict Over Johnson.

DETROIT, July 20.—Veach's double in the tenth inning today gave Detroit a 2-to-1 victory over Washington in the opening game of the series. The game was a duel between Johnson and Leonard. The Washington hurler held the Tigers to six hits, but granted eight bases on balls.

The score:

WASHINGTON (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	5	0	0	8	0	Blue,1b	3	0	0	11	0
Harris,2b	4	0	0	6	3	Bush,2b	4	1	2	0	3
Rice,cf	3	0	1	3	1	Shorten,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Milan,rf	4	0	0	1	1	Veach,lf	5	0	2	3	0
Smith,lf	2	0	0	0	0	Heilmann,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Miller,lf	2	0	0	1	0	Flagstead,ss	4	0	0	3	2
Shanks,3b	4	0	2	4	6	Jones,3b	3	0	0	0	3
O'Rourke,ss	4	1	1	3	2	Basler,c	3	1	0	6	0
Picinich,c	4	0	2	3	2	Leonard,p	3	0	2	0	2
Johnson,p	4	0	1	0	4						
Total	34	1	7	*20	19	Total	32	2	6	30	8

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Errors—O'Rourke, Leonard.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	1

Two-base hits—Johnson, O'Rourke Shanks, Veach. Stolen base—Shorten. Sacrifice hits—Rice, Shorten. Double play—Milan, Harris and Shanks. Left on bases—Washington 7, Detroit 9. Bases on balls—Off Johnson 8, Leonard 1. Struck out—By Johnson 2, Leonard 6. Wild pitches—Johnson, Leonard. Umpires—Connelly and Chill. Time of game—2:05.

WHITE SOX WIN IN TENTH.

Defeat Athletics, 3 to 2 — Wilkinson's Pitching a Factor.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Chicago won its fifth extra inning game in the last ten days today when Philadelphia was defeated 3 to 2 in ten innings. The White Sox victory was attributed to Johnson's hitting and base running, timely hitting by Collins and Strunk, and the superb pitching of Wilkinson.

The score:

CHICAGO (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnson,ss	5	2	3	2	0	Vitt,rf	5	1	2	0	0
Mulligan,3b	5	0	1	2	4	Dykes,2b	4	0	2	5	5
Collins,2b	4	0	3	1	2	Welch,cf	4	0	0	6	0
Strunk,cf	6	0	2	1	0	OC. Walker,lf	4	1	0	3	0
Falk,lf	4	0	1	5	1	J. Walker,1b	4	0	2	11	1
Sheely,1b	4	0	1	11	0	Perkins,c	4	0	0	2	2
McClan,rf	4	0	0	4	0	Dugan,3b	4	0	1	2	2
Schalk,c	2	0	0	3	2	Galloway,ss	3	0	1	1	2
Wilkinson,p	3	0	0	0	4	Keefe,p	2	0	1	1	2
						Rommell,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	11	30	13	Total	34	2	*7	*27	16

*None out when winning run scored.

Error—Rommell.

Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	— 2

Two-base hits—Dykes, Falk, Johnson. Three-base hit—J. Walker. Stolen base—Mulligan. Sacrifice hits—Keefe, Mulligan (2), Galloway. Double play—Falk and Schalk. Left on bases—Philadelphia 8, Chicago 10. Bases on balls—Off Keefe 5, Wilkinson 1, Rommell 2. Hits—Off Keefe 9 in 8 innings (none out in ninth), Rommell 2 in 1 (none out in tenth). Struck out—By Wilkinson 2, Rommell 2. Passed ball—Schalk. Losing pitcher—Rommell. Umpires—Moriarity and Dineen. Time of game—1:52.

BASEBALL TODAY, POLO GROUNDS 3:30 P. M. Giants vs. Cincinnati.—Advt.

Leading Batsmen of the Major Baseball Leagues

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Hornsby, St. Louis	85	324	74	140	.419
Nicholson, Boston	88	338	96	99	.397
Cutshaw, Pittsburgh	66	247	38	91	.369
Cruise, Boston	97	342	54	122	.364
Young, New York	73	249	51	88	.362

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Heilmann, Detroit	88	347	73	140	.429
Cobb, Detroit	72	287	72	112	.390
Speaker, Cleveland	79	303	67	116	.384
Tobin, St. Louis	86	362	79	145	.379
Severeid, St. Louis	79	239	30	87	.306

Ruth's single to right. Baker again hit the wall for a double, scoring Peck and putting Ruth on third. Meusel's single to right sent the last two runs over.

In the fourth frame Umpire Owens ordered Fewster to change bats after an inspection showed that there was a flat side on the one he was using.

The score:

NEW YORK (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fewster,cf	4	0	1	1	1	Jamieson,lf	4	0	1	3	0
P'paugh,ss	4	2	0	2	1	W'gans,2b	3	0	1	4	4
Ruth,lf	3	2	1	1	0	Speaker,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Baker,3b	5	1	3	0	1	Smith,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Meusel,rf	5	0	2	2	1	Gardner,3b	5	0	0	1	4
Pipp,1b	5	0	0	6	1	Sewell,ss	4	0	1	0	4
Ward,2b	4	0	2	2	3	Johnston,1b	3	0	0	14	1
Schang,c	3	0	0	10	0	O'Neill,c	3	0	0	1	1
Shawkey,p	3	1	1	0	0	Shinault,c	1	0	0	1	0
						Coveleskie,p	2	0	0	0	1
						Morton,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aGraney	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	7	10	27	7	Total	31	1	6	27	15

a Batted for Coveleskie in seventh.

Errors—Gardner, Johnston.

New York	0	0	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	—	7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	1

Two-base hits—Meusel, Ward, Baker (2), Speaker, Wambganss. Three-base hit—Ward. Home run—Smith. Stolen bases—Ruth, Baker. Sacrifice hits—Shawkey, Fewster. Double plays—Fewster and Pipp, Gardner, Wambganss and Johnston, Meusel and Ward. Left on bases—New York 8, Cleveland 7. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey 4, Coveleskie 3. Hits—Off Coveleskie 8 in 7 innings, Morton 2 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Coveleskie (Ruth), Morton (Ruth). Struck out—By Shawkey 9, Coveleskie 1, Morton 1. Losing pitcher—Coveleskie. Umpires—Owens and Evans. Time of game—2:08.

PITCHERS' BATTLE WON BY REDLEGS

Eppa Rixey Has the Better of Fred Toney and Giants Are Beaten, 2 to 1.

BATTING SLUMP HANGS ON

McGrawmen Unable to Bunch Hits —Short-Lived Rally in Ninth Threatens to Tie Score.

The Cincinnati Reds, who were at one time champions of something or other—if a vague recollection can be trusted, it was the world—arrived in Manhattan yesterday and appeared at the Polo Grounds all ready to buzz around and be swatted by the Giants in aid of the latter team's campaign for a pennant. Somehow the works got a trifle gummed up, however, and the appointed swatters became the swattees. The consequence was that the amazed Cincinnati troupe found itself, at the end of the matinee, on the long end of the short score of 2 to 1.

Eppa Jeptha Rixey, the original Greek letter fraternity, who performed on the hill for the Reds, found the Giants still enmeshed in the batting slump in which they were involved on the previous day by old Doctor Babe Adams, and Eppa didn't do a thing to help his fellow craftsmen out of the slough. In fact, he cheered them along as they floundered deeper into the mud. Eppa's parsimony in the allowance of hits was notable, and he proved entirely adverse to letting more than one of the eight singles which formed the Giants' meagre portion come in any one inning.

The Ohioans failed to crowd Fred Toney very hard, as may be surmised from the score, but in the first inning and again in the seventh they got together a trio of safe slams, and the traditions of the game have it that three hits in a period, especially if they are doubles or triples, as these slams were mostly, are good for a run. As a matter of cold fact, the Giants were the fortunate not to have been beaten by a larger score than that recorded. Toney gave way to a pinch hitter in the eighth and Rube Benton twirled the last inning.

Reds Score First Thing.

The Reds got out their little hammer and drove a nail in the opening inning. Neale, called Greasy, although his parents never intended it, slammed the ball to right centre for three bases. He was held at third on Bohne's one-base blow to Frisch. Groh hoisted one to centre which fell safe, but Bohne was put out at the second station, Neale scoring on the play. Groh was caught off first and run down and Toney threw out Roush.

Only nine Giants confronted Rixey in the first three innings, despite a base on balls proffered to Young in the second and a single propelled by Rawlings in the third. In each case the runner furnished half of the victims of a double play.

The visitors slashed out a couple of lusty hits in the second, but found it impossible to cash them in for a run. Duncan doubled to left with one gone, and after Snyder had absorbed Hargrave's foul fly, Pat made his way to the last corner on Crane's drive, which Frisch knocked down but could not get over to Kelly in time for the out. But what was designed to be a double steal by Duncan moved only about five feet, while Crane darted for second and was slain there.

In the fourth period the Giants got sufficiently busy to tangle up the tally. George Burns beat out Crane's toss to first after his grounder. Hargrave netted Bancroft's foul and Bohne threw out Frisch, Burns scrambling to third on the belated play. Ross Young produced a one-base stab to left that he had been saving for just such an emergency and Burns sauntered across the plate. Bohne caught Kelly's fly.

The fifth and sixth chapters were entirely unproductive as far as runs are concerned, but in the seventh the wayfarers from Ohio bit into delicious Sugar Tones for two double mouthfuls and a one-base nibble. That sounds like quite a luncheon, but all that was produced therefrom was a single tally. Eddie Roush jammed a two-bagger to centre at the outset and went to the far corner on Jake Daubert's out at first, Toney making the play. After Frisch had thrown out Duncan, on which play Roush tallied, Crane doubled to right. Brown gathered Rixey's hoist.

Giants' Rally Falls Through.

The Giants' effort at an immediate comeback in the same inning was futile. Ross Young slapped a single to right and dashed for second twice in vain on sharp blows to left by Kelly and Brown, each of which was clutched by Duncan. Finally Ross got tired of waiting for transportation and stole second. That didn't get him anything, either, for Rawlings's best was a foul to Daubert.

The Reds were quick and easy victims in the two final sessions, but that didn't help the Giants much, because they themselves didn't function very vigorously. In the eighth George Burns drove a single to left after two Manganites had been laid low, but it was wasted effort. In the ninth, with defeat staring them full in the face with ghoulish eyes, the New Yorkers gave the fans a bit of a thrill. After Frisch had popped to Bohne and Young had fanned, Kelly coaxed a pass from the reluctant Rixey, who hates to do favors that unless he is certain that no advantage will be taken of his good nature. This almost turned out to be a case of misplaced confidence, for Brown smacked a single to left and Kelly scampered to third. The departing crowd turned to gaze with newly kindled hopes, but Rawlings's little tap was built to order for Bohne. The score:

CINCINNATI (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Neale,rf	4	1	1	1	0	Burns,lf	4	1	2	0	0
Bohne,2b	4	0	2	4	3	Bancroft,ss	4	0	1	5	1
Groh,3b	4	0	0	0	2	Frisch,3b	4	0	0	3	2
Roush,cf	4	1	1	2	0	Young,rf	3	0	2	1	0
Daubert,1b	2	0	0	9	0	Kelly,lb	3	0	0	10	2
Duncan,lf	4	0	1	3	1	Brown,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Hargrave,c	3	0	0	7	0	Rawlings,2b	4	0	2	3	2
Crane,ss	3	0	2	3	2	Snyder,c	3	0	0	4	1
Rixey,p	3	0	1	0	1	Toney,p	2	0	0	1	4
						aGaston	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	9	27	11	Benton,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	32	1	8	27	14

a Batted for Toney in eighth.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	2
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	1

Two-base hits—Roush, Crane. Three-base hit—Neale. Stolen bases—Rawlings, Young. Sacrifice hit—Daubert. Double plays—Rixey, Crane and Daubert; Bohne and Crane; Frisch, Rawlings and Kelly; Bancroft and Kelly. Left on bases—New York 6, Cincinnati 4. Bases on balls—Off Rixey 2, Benton 1. Hits—Off Toney 9 in 8 innings, Benton 0 in 1. Struck out—By Rixey 2, Toney 2. Losing pitcher—Toney. Umpires—Klem and Emslie. Time of game—1:35.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati 2, New York 1.
St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 5.
Pittsburgh 7, Boston 0
Chicago 10, Philadelphia 0 (first game).
Philadelphia 8, Chicago 0 (second game).

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York 7, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 2. (Ten innings.)
Detroit 2, Washington 1. (Ten innings.)
St. Louis 10, Boston 9. (Twelve innings.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	57	29	.663
New York	52	33	.612
Boston	43	34	.585
St. Louis	42	43	.494
Brooklyn	43	45	.489
Chicago	38	46	.452
Cincinnati	34	50	.405
Philadelphia	24	59	.289

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	56	31	.644
Cleveland	56	32	.636
Washington	46	46	.505
Detroit	43	47	.478
St. Louis	41	45	.461
Boston	40	47	.460
Chicago	39	49	.443
Philadelphia	33	54	.379

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York.
(Game starts 3:30 P. M.).
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
(Game starts 3:30 P.M.)
Pittsburgh at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

COOPER PITCHES PIRATES TO FORE

Holds Braves in the Pinches and Buccaneers Triumph 2 to 0.

BOSTON, July 20.—Cooper pitched admirably in the pinches today, leading Pittsburgh to a 2 to 0 victory over Boston. A pass, a bunt and Maranville's double scored one run for the visitors in the third. They got their second in the fifth inning, when Carey's drive bounded over the right-field gate for a home run.

The score:

PITTSBURGH (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,lf	3	1	1	3	0	Powell,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Carey,cf	3	1	1	0	0	Cruise,cf	0	0	0	0	0
Maranville,ss	4	0	3	4	5	Barbare,ss	3	0	1	3	4
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	2	3	5	Shinault,rf	4	0	1	5	0
Robertson,rf	4	0	0	1	0	Nicholson,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Barnhart,3b	4	0	0	0	3	Boeckel,3b	3	0	0	2	5
Grimm,1b	3	0	1	12	1	Holke,1b	4	0	1	11	1
Schmidt,c	4	0	2	5	0	Ford,2b	4	0	1	3	3
Cooper,p	4	0	0	0	2	O'Neil,c	4	0	0	8	1
						Oeschger,p	3	0	1	0	1
						aGowdy	1	0	0	0	0
						Gibson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	10	27	16	Total	33	0	5	27	15

a Batted for Powell in seventh.
b Batted for Oeschger in ninth.

Errors—Carey, Southworth.

Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hit—Maranville. Home run—Carey. Sacrifice—Carey. Stolen base—Southworth. Double plays—Grimm, Maranville and Grimm; Cutshaw, Maranville and Grimm, Barnhart, Cutshaw and Grimm. Left on bases—Pittsburgh 7, Boston 9. Bases on balls—Off Cooper 3, Oeschger 2. Struck out—By Cooper 3. Umpires—Rigler and Moran. Time of game—1:33.

BROWNS WIN IN TWELFTH.

Overcome a Seven-Run Lead and Nose Out Red Sox, 10 to 9.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Overcoming a seven-run lead obtained off Davis in the first three innings, St. Louis today defeated Boston, 10 to 9, in twelve innings. Sisler's double in the ninth, bringing in Palmero and Tobin, tied the score.

The score:

ST. LOUIS (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin,rf	6	2	4	3	0	Leibold,cf	6	0	0	3	0
Ellerbe,3b	6	1	1	2	0	Foster,2b,3b	5	1	2	2	3
Sisler,1b	5	3	4	11	0	J.Collins,rf	5	1	0	3	1
Williams,lf	6	0	2	6	0	McInnis,1b	4	1	0	12	0
Jacobson,cf	7	2	4	2	0	Pratt,2b	4	1	2	1	4
Severeid,c	5	1	2	8	3	Vitt,3b	5	1	2	1	2
Gerber,ss	5	0	1	2	2

BARNES TOPS FIELD ON COLUMBIA LINKS

Pelham Pro Leads in Second Day's Play in Open Golf Tourney With Record 69.

EVANS AND JONES QUALIFY

Eight Amateurs Are Among Eighty-Eight Eligibles to Start Championship Play Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—With a brilliant 69, breaking the competitive record for the Columbia Country Club course, "Long Jim" Barnes, professional of the Pelham Country Club, New York, was the leader of the pack at the end of the second and last qualifying day for the national open golf championship, which will be fought out over the 72-hole route beginning tomorrow. Barnes was one of the forty-five fortunate ones who got inside the barrier today, making the total of the field eligible for the championship round eighty-eight. Of these who are within the charmed circle, eighty are professionals and eight amateurs.

Included in the elite are the "big six" of the professional golf realm—Jock Hutchison and Walter Hagen, both former holders of the cup which last year was won by Ted Ray, the British star, and Barnes, who has yet to achieve his first open championship; George Duncan and Abe Mitchel, successors to the leadership of the British golf world, and Joseph Kirkwood, the Australian champion. There are also two of the "big three" of the amateur world—Chick Evans, national and western champion, as well as a former holder of the open title, and Bobby Jones, the youthful Southerner.

All of these men have successfully passed by the crisis which was magnified rather unduly when the short-distance qualifying route was selected, and as a result the coming two days are expected to witness the greatest struggle that has ever been fought out over an American golf course. Just as it was feared yesterday that Kirkwood had failed to edge his way into the mystic band, so today, for a time, at least, it looked as if the tournament would start minus Evans. The Chicagoan, however, pulled himself together and played sterling golf, coming under the wire with plenty to spare.

Barnes a Favorite.

As a result of the mastery he revealed over the clubs in his round with George Duncan, the former British open champion, today, Barnes looms up as a general favorite, and there would be no more popular victory than one gained by the sunny disposidoned Cornishman. The Pelham pro, who has long ranked as one of the leading exponents of the old Scottish game, has been flirting with the title for several years, and the general feeling of those who watched him perform his miracles today is that he is due to reach the heights this year.

Second honors for the day were claimed and earned by Mike Brady, the professional at the Oakland Hills Club, Detroit, who was only one shot away from Barnes, and who was followed by Tom Kerrigan of Shackamaxon and Clarence Hackney of Atlantic City, each of whom had a 71, just nosing out George Duncan, the far-famed Scottish player.

Evans was the leader of the amateurs, the Edgewater representative turning in a 74, which placed him in a tie with seven professionals—Laurie Ayton of Evanston, Gene Sarazen of Titusville, Pa.; George Bowden of Hamilton, Ohio; Alfred P. Hackbarth of Park Ridge, Ill.; George Sargent of Scioto, Columbus, Ohio; James West of Rockaway Hunt, and Alexander Cunningham of Toledo.

An even half dozen tied at 75—John Petranck of Virginia Beach, Wallie Nelson of Highlands, Va.; George M. Gordon of Wannamolsett, Eddie Towns of Shannopin, Harry Hampton of Brooklands and W. J. Damen of Montgomery, Ala.

Jesse W. Sweetser of Siwanoy, former Intercollegiate champion, who was playing in his first open tournament, got inside the barrier with a 76 as did five others, Charles D. Thom of Shinnecock Hills, Otto Hackbarth of Cincinnati, Willie M. Leath of Merchantville, George Ayton of Montreal and Emil Loeffler of Oakmont.

Eight Get 77 Score.

Eight, including two amateurs, Bobby Jones and John G. Anderson of Siwanoy, qualified, with scores of 77, the others being Nicol Thomson of Hamilton, Canada; Diegel of Lochmoor, Melvin Golden of Tuxedo, A. F. Natale of Lansdowne, Pa.; George McLean of Grassy Sprain and Charles R. Murray of Royal Montreal. Just inside the safety zone were Loeffler of South Hills, Pa., Gil Nicholls of Providence, Charles H. Rowe of Oakmont, Joe Novak of Spokane, J. Victor East of Australia, P. D. Hart of Marietta, Ohio; Jack Firie of Woodmere, N. Y.; Charles Mollerie of Wyeburn, Cyril Walker of Englewood, Jack Gordon of Buffalo, Jack Kennedy of Pittsburgh and the amateur, Jesse P. Guilford of Woodlawn.

Included in the list of those who failed to make the steep grade were Bob Macdonald, the sturdy pro at the Bob o' Link Club, who took an 80, and Wilfred Reid of Wilmington, who had a pair of 82. Tommy Armour, the Scottish amateur star, was left outside by a one-stroke margin as was Newton C. Mair, the new Jersey amateur title holder. Willie Ogg, the winner of the Shawnee open tournament, found the going too uncertain and withdrew, as did Charles Hoffner, the young Philadelphia professional, who was a member of the American team in the British championship.

Proclaimed as the star performers of the day, Barnes and Duncan drew a large gallery, which was fully rewarded for its perseverance in trudging over ground which fairly simmered with the heat. It was a match in which both players ran true to form, making it one of the best ever played in an open championship. Although Barnes on match play defeated Duncan by the margin of two holes, and led his partner by three strokes in medal play, it was intensely interesting from start to finish. The failure of the Scottish representative to sink a few putts from positions where he was on the inside made the difference.

Barnes Best Coming In.

Barnes's chief scoring was made in the inward journey, on which he turned in a card of 33 against one of 34 for Duncan. He also led the former British open champion by two strokes going out, taking 36, one over par, and including a penalty.

The former record for the Columbia course was held by Freddie McLeod, the club professional, but it was not made in competition, and Bobby Jones's 68, which he made in a practice round before the tourney started, will not stand because it was made from the forward tees.

Long Jim took the lead at the first hole when Duncan, short on his second shot, missed an easy putt. Two putts at the second gave them a pair of 5s, but going to the third Barnes lost a stroke when his low-traveling tee shot rammed a tree and carromed off into the brush. Barnes used excellent headwork in dropping back. He managed to get a 3 out of it by laying his chip shot dead, but lost the hole, Duncan taking it with a par 4.

Inability to judge the lightning-fast greens cost Duncan a 5 at the 214-yard fourth, at which Barnes missed another 4 by the narrowest of margins. The latter made a wonderful recovery at the next, the fifth, at which more than one player came to grief during the day. After pulling his second shot almost to the boundary line Barnes placed his second on the green and was down in two putts, halving the hole.

Duncan gave the gallery a thrill at the sixth, at which he holed out an approach shot from off the green for a birdie 3. A great recovery gave Barnes a 3 at the eighth. His tee shot landed in the trap at the right, from where he played out to within six feet of the cup and sank his putt. He was also a stroke under Duncan at the ninth, whom the Scotch player was short and took two putts.

A twelve-foot putt for a birdie 3 gave Duncan the advantage at the tenth, and he was also a stroke under Barnes at the eleventh, where Long Jim visited the traps. Jim had a chance for a 3 at the twelfth, but missed it, and they played the next three holes in even figures. Duncan was dead to the pin at the fifteenth, but missed an easy putt.

Barnes played the next three holes in nine strokes, sinking a twelve-footer for a birdie 2 at the sixteenth, getting a par 4 at the seventeenth and then capping the climax by finishing up with a birdie 3 at the home hole, at which he sank a twenty-footer.

The cards:

Out—									
Barnes	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	5	4—36
Duncan	5	3	4	6	5	3	4	4	5—38
In—									
Barnes	4	5	4	3	2	4	4	3	5—33—69
Duncan	5	3	4	4	3	4	4	5	4—34—72

Chick Evans probably spent more anxious moments today than he did a year ago when Reggie Lewis was giving him such a fight in the national amateur at Roslyn. Scheduled to start yesterday, the Chicagoan asked for a postponement and he failed to arrive in time to get in a practice round over the Columbia course.

Luck for Evans.

Starting out with Charles R. Murray, the former Canadian open champion, Chick was four strokes over 4's going to the seventh hole and was extremely lucky to be that good. A putt from off the edge of the green saved him at the fifth after he had almost gone out of bounds off the tee and placed his second in the sand pit. By the hardest kind of an effort, Evans managed to get a 40 for his outgoing score. Murray, in the meantime, was playing excellent golf all the way with the exception of the fifth hole where he took an eight.

After reaching the turn, the national amateur title-holder gave a real exhibition of golf and a demonstration of the quality that gives him his place in the amateur golf world. He almost got a birdie 3 at the tenth, and, after being in the trap at the right of the eleventh green, he made a wonderful recovery and then sank a putt from half-way across the green for a par 4. He holed out another long putt at the sixteenth and then, going to the home green, placed his second shot to within short distance of the pin and holed out a sizable putt for another birdie 3, ending up with a 74.

His card:

Out—									
Evans	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	3	5—40
In—									
Evans	4	4	4	4	5	4	2	4	3—34—74

Bobby Jones and Lee Diegel, the latter one of those who finished in a tie with Harry Vardon for second place at Toledo last year, were another pair who had their troubles today. The Atlanta amateur star managed to get in with a 77, but he had precarious going practically all of the way. He managed to get into difficulty at the very start, hooking his drive into the woods. In trying to reach the green, his ball hit a log and bounced into a thicket from which it was recovered only after a diligent search. He finally ended up with a 6 on the hole. He was even fours all the way to the eighth where he got a 3 and ended the round with another 6. After a 4 at the ninth, Bobby turned in seven fours in a row, ending up with 77, the same figure that Digel showed. A 25-foot putt was Jones's salvation at the fifth, and again at the seventh he holed a long one. Three putts were responsible for his 6 at the eighth and a missed drive started him on a troublesome road at the eleventh.

Those who qualified in the championship division were:

Jim Barnes, Pelham	36	33—69
Mike Brady, Oakland Hill	37	33—70
Peter O'Hara, Shackamaxon	35	36—71
Clarence Hackney, Atlantic City	36	35—71
George Duncan, England	38	34—72
Laurie Ayton, Evanston, Ill.	39	35—74
Gene Sarazen, Titusville, Pa.	36	38—74
George Bowden, Hamilton, Ohio	38	36—74
A. P. Hackbarth, Park Ridge, Ill.	37	37—74
George Sargent, Scioto	39	35—74
James West, Rockaway Hunt	35	39—74
Alex Cunningham, Toledo	39	35—74
*Charles Evans Jr., Edgewater	40	34—74
John Petranck, Virginia Beach	39	36—75
Wallie Nelson, Highlands, Ind.	38	37—75
George M. Gordon, Wannamolsett	35	40—75
Eddie Towns, Shannopin	38	37—75
Harry Hampton, Brooklands	39	36—75
W. J. Damer, Montgomery, Ala.	40	36—76
Charles D. Thom, Shinnecock Hills	36	40—76
Otto Hackbarth, Cincinnati	39	37—76
*Jesse W. Sweetser, Siwanoy	40	36—76
W. M. Leach, Merchantville	37	39—76
George Ayton, Montreal	39	37—76
Emil Loeffler, Oakmount	37	39—76
Nicol Thompson, Hamilton, Canada	41	36—77
Leo Diegel, Lochmoor	40	37—77
*Robert T. Jones Jr., Atlanta	39	38—77
John Golden, Tuxedo	40	37—77
A. F. Natale, Lansdowne, Pa.	41	36—77
*John G. Anderson, Siwanoy	40	37—77
George McLean, Grassy Sprain	39	38—77
Charles R. Murray, Royal Montreal	40	37—77
Walter Loeffler, South Hills, Pa.	38	39—77
Gil Nicholls, unattached, Providence	40	38—78
Charles H. Rowe, Oakmont	40	38—78
Joe Novak, Spokane	39	39—78
J. Victor East, Australia	39	39—78
P. D. Hart, Marietta, Ohio	39	39—78
Jack Firie, Woodmere, N. Y.	38	40—78
Charles Mollerie, Wyebourne	42	36—78
Cyril Walker, Englewood	39	39—78
Jack Gordon, Buffalo	40	38—78
Jack Kennedy, Pittsburgh	39	39—78
*Jesse P. Guilford, Woodlawn	41	37—78

*Denotes amateurs.

The following failed to qualify:

*Newton C. Mair, Shackamaxon	41	38—79
D. K. White, Sylvania	41	38—79
Alick Gerard, Oakland	40	39—79
Joseph Stein, Nashua, N. H.	42	38—80
*Thomas F. Armour, Scotland	43	36—79
*Ramsay Hunter, Newcastle, Pa.	39	40—79
George R. Jacobus, Ridgewood, N.J.	41	39—80
D. J. Robinson, Phila. Cricket	41	39—80
William Creavy, Hillcrest	41	39—80
John T. Shea, Kernwood	41	39—80
John Edmundson, Llanerch, Pa.	40	40—80
Bob Macdonald, Bob o' Link	41	39—80
George C. Turnbull, Midlothian	44	36—80
David McKay, Pittsburgh Field	43	37—80
Joe Matthews, Mission Hills	44	36—80
J. W. Kenney, Birmingham, Mich.	42	38—80
Jack Campbell, Old York Road	41	39—80
Frank Adams, Westward Ho	41	40—81
Joe Mitchell, Montclair, N. J.	45	36—81
*J. S. Worthington, Siwanoy	40	41—81
Ed Cooper, New Brunswick, N. J.	42	39—81
Leonard G. Loos, Standard	42	39—81
H. H. Beckett, Capital City	42	39—81
Tom Stevens, Minneapolis	43	38—81
J. E. Rogers, Dayton	42	40—82
E. F. Ryall, Waumbek, N. H.	44	38—82
*Frank H. Hoyt, Engineers	42	40—82
Robert Martin, New York A. C.	41	41—82
Tom M. Parker, Garden City	39	43—82
Wilfred Reid, Wilmington	40	42—82
James F. Carberry, La Grange	43	39—82
Ray S. Derr, Wyoming Valley	41	41—82
Alex Chisholm, Portland	43	39—82
Henry F. Bolesta, Palma Ceia	45	38—83
Bayard Beebe, West End, N. J.	42	41—83
G. J. Volght, unattached, Wash'n	41	42—83
W. G. Green, Rumsen, N. Y.	44	39—83
J. R. Inglis, Fairview	41	43—84
J. D. Standish Jr., Lochmoor	45	39—84
William Gourley, Suburban	45	39—84
H. J. Harris, Fairlawn Heights	45	39—84
Hugh M. Gordon, Park, Buffalo	45	39—84
Joseph Tornesh, Fairview	48	36—84
*James A. Kennedy, Tulsa, Okla.	44	41—85
Fred N. Newnham, Greensboro	43	42—85
Chris Callaway, Port Washington	46	40—86
Arthur M. De Maue, Scundview	45	41—86
George Duke, Suffolk	45	42—87

Other scores were:

Charles L. Ryan, Town & Country	43	44	87
Walter Ward, Penns Grove	49	42	91
Richard Beatts, Shrewsbury	47	44	91
George B. Clark, Greenbriar	47	41	88
Fred Miley, Danvers	47	43	90
George Blagg, Lakeside	45	44	89
Ed Galligan, Milburn	44	46	90
Frank B. Ogg, Ingleside	48	40	88
J. A. Roseman, Westmoreland	45	44	89
Frank Walsh, Columbus	46	44	90
*H. H. Thomas, Charlotte	46	44	90

The following withdrew:

Archie Loeffler, Brackenridge, Pa.; *D. Clarke Corkran, Baltimore; *J. A. Bett, Cambridge University; J. C. Dalgleish, Echo Lake, Westfield, N. J.; William Reid, Upper Montclair; W. C. Gordon, Chiloccothe, Ohio; Tom McNamara, Siwanoy; Dan Goss, North Adams, Mass.; George Norris, unattached, Newark; Jack Beckett, Yountakah; John J. McKenna, Bellecaire; William Mackie, Danville, Va.; *Henry J. Tolping, Greenwich; M. J. O'Loughlin, Plainfield; Fred Knight, Concordia, Little Rock; H. J. Brown, Watkins, New York; Walter Beckett, Norfolk, Va.; Tom Kennett, Olympic Fields; Robert McAnort, East McAvoy, Ohio; Willie Ogg, Worcester, Mass.; A. N. Macfarland, Philadelphia Cricket; Charles Hoffneg, Philmont.

*Denotes amateurs.

Emergency Stirs Anderson To Show His Best Golf

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—John G. Anderson, the Siwanoy golf star, who was one of the few amateurs to qualify in the open tourney today, gave a demonstration of what can be accomplished under the stress of necessity. After he had played the fourteenth hole a runner told him that a 77 was required to qualify. Johnny was not going any too well up to that point, but he took only thirteen strokes from there in. He had a par four at the fourteenth, a birdie 2 at the fifteenth, another birdie 3 at the seventeenth and a par four at the eighteenth.

NATURALIST RUNS TO EASY VICTORY

Widener's Capricious Racer Wins the Mount Vernon—Morvich Is Again Winner.

J. E. Widener's Naturalist, the worst rogue among all the good horses racing in the East, once more surprised the spectators at Empire City yesterday, this time by winning the Mount Vernon Handicap at a mile. Having taken a notion to run kindly, the old gelding raced in front all the way and defeated J. S. Cosden's Blazes by a length in good time over a track that was fast drying out. Copper Demon, an added starter from the Quincy Stable, was third, several lengths in front of St. Allan, which brought up last.

Naturalist is a racer that was much admired a season or two ago for his brilliant speed and ability to carry weight. But he has developed into a sour old gelding and runs or not, according to his mood at the time he goes to the post. The last time he appeared at Yonkers he went to the post apparently on his good behavior, only to suddenly refuse to break when the barrier went up. He was left standing there while the others were on their way. Yesterday he broke quickly and ran well throughout. Such an unreliable horse is a detriment to racing, since he is bound to be the cause of much criticism.

Blazes Is Made Favorite.

Of those which had been named overnight for the Mount Vernon, Mad Hatter and Thunderclap of the Rancocas Stable and Despair of the Kalapa Farm Stable were missing at post time. Copper Demon was added, and this made four starters. Blazes was given the honors as favorite. He had shown good form in his last effort over a soft track and was picked to run another such race, as the track yesterday was still soft along the rail. Most of the players were inclined to discount Naturalist because of his ill temper and uncertain performances.

When the barrier was lifted Naturalist raced to the front with fine speed, reached the turn ahead of Blazes and proceeded to make his pace all the way. Blazes was rushed up in the backstretch and was lapped on the gelding at one time, but Naturalist had all his speed and Blazes could not take the lead from him. Coming around the turn Blazes was let down and sent after the leader, but once more he failed to get up and Naturalist held his advantage of a length right to the wire, though he was ridden out at the end, as Blazes was hanging on relentlessly.

St. Allan, which was heavily backed for reasons that were not plain, showed fine speed for six furlongs and was right up with the contenders, while Copper Demon was badly outrun and trailed along half a dozen lengths out. Coming into the stretch St. Allan stopped badly and Copper Demon had little trouble taking third place from him.

Morvich Has No Trouble.

The race that really held the most interest of the day was the Holly Purse, last on the card, a five and a half furlong dash for two-year-olds. Among the carded starters in this was Morvich, the unbeaten youngster which has been electrifying the clockers with his speed in morning trials. Morvich was being called on to meet a proven good horse for the first time. This was G. W. Bull's Mustard Seed, which the Aqueduct had finished but a nose back of H. P. Whitney's crack youngster Olympus. The race was regarded as a test of the quality and ability of Morvich.

Morvich not only met the test, but beat his field just as decisively as he had beaten other and cheaper fields. He displayed amazing speed and defeated Mustard Seed by three lengths for his sixth straight victory. Yankee Star was third among the five starters.

More to the credit of Morvich was the fact that he carried 122 pounds against 110 for Mustard Seed. This son of Runnymede is a short coupled youngster, but gives the impression of possessing great power. He was an odds-on-choice, but received little less support than did Mustard Seed.

Sande had the mount on the sensational youngster and when the barrier went up, after some delay caused by St. Maurice, Morvich bounded to the front and within fifty feet had taken a lead of two lengths. By the time he had gone a furlong he was eight lengths in front and running away from his supposedly fast rivals. Mustard Seed was the first to take after him and just before reaching the turn out of the back stretch he closed some ground while Sande was holding Morvich under restraint.

But the chase after the leader was a hopeless one. Morvich drew away again when Sande let him have his head and was a very easy winner.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For two-year-olds; purse $1,572. Five furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Restraint	103½	Fator	4-5	1
Emma W.	104	Penman	40-1	2
Awning	108	Turner	20-1	3
Fair Virginia	104	Mooney	20-1	4
Simple Simon	109½	Kelsay	18-1	5
Little Patsy	107	Collins	18-5	6
Goodhart	98	Bullman	60-1	7
Wreckless	105	Foster	15-1	8
San Stefano	105	Lancaster	20-1	9
Restless	102	Coltiletti	30-1	10
Radiola	97	Scobie	15-1	11
Swift Grass	110	Browning	30-1	12
Citation	103	McAtee	8-1	13
Keltol	103½	Zoeller	60-1	14

Time—1:02 4-5.

Start good; won easily; place driving. Restraint, b. f., by Jack Atkin—Lottie Darr; owned by Rancocas Stable and trained by S. C. Hildreth.

SECOND RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; purse $1,572. About six furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Arrowhead	115	Turner	Even	1
Ting-a-Ling	120	Sande	4-1	2
Jago	116	Haynes	4-1	3
Liberty Girl	110	Miller	8-1	4
Martha Lockett	105	Hardison	25-1	5
Streamer	103	Zoeller	60-1	6
Foam	104½	Lancaster	30-1	7
Delva	102	Coltiletti	20-1	8
Frippery	93	Swart	60-1	9
Mountain Dew	105	Babin	60-1	10
Yeomanette	98	Penman	40-1	11
Midian	110	Bullman	15-1	12

Time—1:10 3-5.

Start good; won easily; place same. Arrowhead, b. g., by Uncle—Xareo; owned by J. V. Byrne and trained by J. Dunn.

THIRD RACE.

The Mamaroneck Purse, for three-year-olds; purse $1,572. One mile.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Top Sergeant	115	Sande	3-5	1
Curfew	110	Miller	8-5	2
Parader	115	Coltiletti	6-1	3
L'Eclair	110	Snedigan	25-1	4
Duc de Morny	110	Ponce	10-1	5
Wrecker	109½	Kelsay	6-1	6
Huonee	112	Lowe	60-1	7
The Enquirer	112	Carmody	40-1	8
Jeanva	105	Fator	15-1	9

Time—1:41 3-5.

Start good; won easily; place same. Top Sergeant, ch. g., by Cock o' the Walk—Fairy Ray; owned and trained by G. E. Hall.

FOURTH RACE.

The Mount Vernon Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; $3,000 added. One mile.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Naturalist	128	Turner	8-5	1
Blazes	114	Rice	9-10	2
Copper Demon	103	Mooney	6-1	3
St. Allan	103	Ponce	8-1	4

Time—1:40 2-5.

Start good; won ridden out; place easily. Naturalist, br. g., by Rabelais—Nature; owned by J. E. Widener and trained by T. Welsh.

FIFTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; purse $1,372. One mile and a sixteenth.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Keliher	109	Metcalf	12-1	1
Scotch Verdict	109	Fator	9-5	2
Golden Blonde	104	Mooney	7-1	3
Rockport	119	Sande	9-2	4
Bombast	109	Ponce	18-1	5
Old Dad	109	Bullman	8-5	6
Aida McGee	90½	Turpiano	20-1	7
Gloomy Gus	109	Collins	15-1	8

Time—3:10 2-5.

Start good; won easily; place driving. Keliher, ch. g., by Omit—Sanel; owned by M. Dolan and trained by J. J. Mulrenan.

SIXTH RACE.

The Holly Purse, for two-year-olds; purse $1,572. Five and a half furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Morvich	122	Sande	13-20	1
Mustard Seed	110	Miller	3-2	2
Yankee Star	108	Mooney	25-1	3
St. Maurice	110	Haynes	12-1	4
Miracle Man	105	Fator	100-1	5

Time—1:08 3-5.

Start good; won easily; place same. Morvich, b. c., by Runnymede—Hymir; owned by B. and E. Stable and trained by F. Burlew.

Weather clear; track slow.

PAPER MILLS PURSE TO WALNUT FRISCO

Extra Heat Needed to Decide $3,000 Grand Circuit Event at Kalamazoo.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 20.—Extra heats were required to decide the winners in two of the four events on the Grand Circuit program at Recreation Park track this afternoon. In the $3,000 Paper Mills Purse, Escotillo won the first heat, Walnut Frisco, with McDevitt up, came from behind and won the second, while the third heat went to E. Colorado, the favorite. In the fourth Walnut Frisco won out, with E. Colorado, apparently lame and unable to respond to the whip on the home stretch, second. Escotillo was third.

In the 2:12 trot it was again necessary to stage a fourth heat in order to determine the winner. Carmelieta Hall, the Murphy entry, won the first, Grey Worthy was first in the second and David C. finished ahead in the third. In the deciding heat Grey Worthy came through for Cox with David C. and the Murphy mare trailing. The favorite, Shawnee, was distanced in the third heat, after finishing last in the opener and finishing second in the second heat.

Peter Brooke, after finishing second to Wrack in the 2:16 pace, came right back and took the second and third heats, while Fleety Silk drew down third money in this event. Eunice Bell was the class of the 2:20 trot for three-year-olds, the Murphy filly repeating her performances at Cleveland and Toledo, and Marge the Great was obliged to take second money with Axie Bing trailing under the wire.

The crowd broke all records for second day racing here.

The summaries:

2:12 TROT.

Purse $1,000.

Grey Worthy, gr. g., by Axworthy (Cox)	4	1	2	1
David C., s. g., by Porter Rice (Childs)	6	3	1	2
Carmelieta Hall, br. m., by Walter Hall (Murphy)	1	4	5	3
Linara Watts, b. m., by General Watts (Edman)	9	3	2	ro
Golden Spier, ch. m., by Directum Spier (Stokes)	5	5	5	ro

Elsie L., Alma Todd, Betty Thornton, Miss Ellen Todd, Maggie Riser and Shawnee also started.

Time—2:07¼; 2:06¾; 2:07¼; 2:06¾.

2:16 PACE.

Purse $1,000.

Peter Brooke, b. h., by Justice Brooke (Shively)	2	1	1	
Wrack, b. g., by Peter the Great (Ray)	1	3	2	
Fleety Silk, b. m., by Silk McKinney (Lyman)	3	2	4	
Blackburn, br. g., by Bobby Burns (Erskine)	4	5	3	
Rollo Chimes, b. m., by Hal B. (Pitman)	5	6	5	

Bessie Patch, Ruth Volo, Graham Childs also started.

Time—2:08¾; 2:06¾; 2:06¼.

2:20 CLASS.

Three-Year-Old Trotters. Purse $1,000.

Eunice Bell, b. f., by Peter Volo (Murphy)	1	1		
Marge Worthrat, b. f., by Peter the Great (Cox)	2	2		
Guy Purchase, b. c., by Guy Acworthy (Stokes)	3	3		
Mazie Bing, b. f., by Azoff (McMahon)	4	4		

Time—2:11¾; 2:12¾.

2:08 TROT.

Paper Mills. Purse $3,000.

Walnut Frisco, b. g., by San Francisco (McDevitt)	6	1	7	1
E. Colorado, b. g., by Colorado E. (Cox)	2	3	1	2
Escotillo, br. g., by Atlanta Express (Stokes)	1	5	4	3
Eliza Dillon, b. m., by Dillon Axworthy (Valentine)	3	2	3	ro

Patrick Todd, blk. h., by Jim Todd (Mailey) 7 7 2 ro

Dorothy Day and Mighdell also started.

Time—2:06½; 2:07¾; 2:09¾; 2:10¼.

TO HOLD TWILIGHT MEET.

Brighton Beach Baths Arrange Five Events for Unique Water Carnival.

A twilight swimming meet will be held next Wednesday in the open air pool at the Brighton Beach Baths. Two match races, two handicaps and a cage ball game between two teams of women swimmers will make up the program. Ludy Langer and Harold "Stubby" Kruger, who have made an excellent showing since coming to this country from Honolulu, will appear in match races. Their opponents will be named today.

Entries for the handball tournament which will be conducted on the Brighton courts starting Saturday will close tonight.

FOUR SURVIVE GOLF TEST.

Carroll, Tetlow, Kerridge and Sheffield Win in Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 20.—The second round of the annual July tournament was played here today. G. Wyman Carroll Jr. of Norwich defeated Robert Moore, New Orleans, 3 and 2; Lewis Tetlow, Westerly, defeated E. C. Beard Jr. of Flushing, 1 up; P. M. Kerridge, New London, defeated E. E. Ehrmann, New Orleans, 3 and 2, and L. T. Sheffield, New London, won from J. E. Taylor Armstrong, New London, by default.

GAINES'S SCORE IS LOW.

Turns in an 81 in Wykagyl Country Club's Golf Tourney.

In the daylight saving golf tourney played yesterday on the course of the Wykagyl Country Club, H. G. Gaines with an 81 had the low gross score in the individual medal play. The low net went to W. L. O'Brien, who turned in a 75.

In the sweepstakes George Lohman with a 4 down to par was the victor in Class A, while in Class B, J. J. Toohey carried off the honors with a score of 5 down to par.

Wilson and Greb to Meet.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Johnny Wilson of Boston, middleweight boxing champion, will meet Harry Greb of Pittsburgh at East Chicago, Ind., on Aug. 25, it was announced today. Details, including the number of rounds of the match, were not made public.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Recount 113 pounds, Grey Lag 123, Yellow Hand 125, Mad Hatter 130, Quecreek 107, Genia W. 113.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; about six furlongs. Guv'nor 109, pounds, Fort Churchill 108, Mavourneen 100, The Duke 112, Gilbertglider 105, Equator 98, Yorkshire 91, Mumbo Jumbo 101, Moody 102, Vista 96, Lunetta 103, Rep 107, *Staunch 94, Dunandee 114, Alexander Hamilton 109, Sweep Clean 116.

THIRD RACE—The Fishkill Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Sea Sinner 105 pounds, Paddy Finn 110, Presentation 112, Crack o' Dawn 98, Romany 97, The Lamb 110, Valor 126, Sir Grafton 101, Biff Bang 105, Rep 109, Super 104, *Dark Hill 96.

FOURTH RACE—The Springtime Selling Stakes; for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Article X. 110 pounds, Little Patsy 100, *Timbrel 100, Rose Brigade 107, Modo 115, *Duncaap 97, Alice C. 112, Farewell Tape 97, Fifty-Fifty 104, Picnic 100, Pastoral 97.

FIFTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. La Kress 114 pounds, Watcher 96, Rose 107, Perigourdine 109, Nohant 105, Fanny 96, Pirate McGee 107, Ardito 101, Knight of the Heather 105, *Machine Gunner 96, *Fredrick the Great 102, King Agrippa 110, Lucky Find 98, Lottery 107, Sunrose 102, *Mandalay 112, Tan II. 112, Jock Scott 117, *Maize 102.

SIXTH RACE—For two-year-old maiden fillies and geldings; about six furlongs. Ironman 112 pounds, Snob II. 112, Sling 112, Apex 112, Draft 112, Oil Man 112, Sea Master 112, Commander McMeekin 112, Lucky Hour 112, Twenty-seventh Division 112, June Grass 112, Ray Jay 112, Rocket 112.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather clear; track slow.

Pipe Smoking Aids His Speed, Captain of Oxford Team Says

BOSTON, July 20.—Beril Rudd, Captain of the Oxford-Cambridge track team that meets the Yale-Harvard group in Harvard Stadium on Saturday, trains on a pipe. The big Oxford athlete puffs on a briar almost incessantly. He smokes even on the days when he is slated for grueling tests on the cinder tracks, and laughs at American trainers who say it will hurt him.

"Why, it helps me a tremendous lot, really," Rudd said today. "Over in Antwerp one of your American coaches told me to cut it out and see if it didn't help me. I tried it and ran third in the 400 meters. Then I smoked two pipefuls and won my next two events."

FRED PLUM SHOWS WAY TO MARKSMEN

Atlantic City Gunner Wins Amateur Crown for Eastern Zone at 18 Yards With 100.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 20.—Many expert gunners took part today in the Eastern Zone trap-shooting contest at the New Haven Gun Club. The shoot will continue through Saturday.

Fred Plum, an Atlantic City druggist, well-known as a crack shot, carried off the honors of the day, winning the amateur championship at eighteen yards with a perfect score of 100. Plum's shooting was the best of the day for either amateur or professional, but he was closely pressed by several of the best shots in the East.

Harry Winchester of Wilmington, Del., with 99, won the eighteen yards professional championship event.

The Eastern doubles championship among the amateurs was won by Walter Posey of Lancaster with 48. John R. Taylor of Newark, Ohio, won the professional doubles event with a like mark.

A special open event at sixteen yards brought out some fine work at the traps, several having perfect scores. This event will be shot off tomorrow. In the all-events competition, which will carry through the week, Plum was high today with 194 and Taylor second with 190.

Those tied in the open event with a perfect score were: J. R. Bonner, New York; J. M. Hawkins, New Haven, Conn.; F. O. Williams, New Haven, Conn.; Jay Clark, Worcester, Mass.; G. S. McCarthy, Woodbury, N. J., all amateurs, and C. E. Tompkins of Newark, N. J., a professional.

The leading scores in the amateur championship follow:

H. W. Claridge, New Haven, Conn.,

SPARTAN IS WINNER IN LARCHMONT RACE

Plant's 50-Footer First in Big Sloop Class at Sound Regatta—Istalena Second.

HAYSEED IV. BEATS NAHMA

Clark Yacht Gets Lucky Puff of Wind on Last Leg—Maisie, Lena and Blue Jacket Are Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., July 20.—After lying a day at anchor, the racing fleet that is gathered here for the annual race week of the Larchmont Yacht Club again set sail and held the third regatta of the series in a light westnorthwest wind today. The early morning conditions promised good racing, but after the committee had set the course signals the wind had died down somewhat.

Still another excellent fleet took part in the regatta. In the aggregate, eighty-seven yachts started. The large classes were sent over a course that gave them a broad reach from the starting line off Larchmont Breakwater to a mark off Greenwich Point. Then came a close reach to a mark off Oak Neck, followed by a seven-mile beat home. As the afternoon advanced, the wind freshened.

In the fifty-foot class of the New York Yacht Club, the winner was Spartan, the property of H. B. Plant. The big sloop was sailed by Harry Maxwell, one of the best amateur skippers on Long Island Sound. Spartan defeated G. M. Pynchon's Istalena by thirteen seconds.

An unusual incident happened as the fifty-footers were finishing. The little stars were also coming down to the line. It was a beat, and, as the yachts neared the line, Commodore J. P. Morgan's Grayling, sailed by Commodore Ralph Ellis, had to come about to avoid a collision with the Star Saturn, the property of G. W. Elder Jr.

Maisie Is Winner.

L. V. Lockwood's Maisie was the winner in the thirty-nine-foot class of the Larchmont Yacht Club. In the special race with Monsoon, although beaten boat for boat, Maisie probably won the match. Monsoon is a New York Yacht Club forty-footer.

In class F the winner was Hayseed IV, the property of T. A. Clark. A new slant of wind in the last leg gave the yacht the race, as she was beaten at every other mark by Nahma.

The thirty-foot division of the New York Yacht Club was won by Lena, the property of Ogden Reid. In the division Silhouette broke her tiller and withdrew. Minx, after coming to the finish line, failed to cross properly and so was not timed.

Commodore's Victory Popular.

A popular result from a Larchmont standpoint was registered when Commodore J. B. Ford's Blue Jacket, sailed by young Drake Sparkman, came home first in the Victory class. Another youngster to win was Richard Hanan, who steered the Arrow yacht Comrade to victory. F. W. Teves's Milky Way won in the Star class. Liris, sailed by T. J. McCahill Jr., another youngster, won in the Southampton class.

The Stamford one-design class was won by I. Raymond's Little Hope. In the Orienta one-design class Thane, sailed by Miss Helen Snow and her sister, Miss Olive Snow, was the first home. The young Iselin children also were very much in evidence, winning with Fly in the fourth division of the handicap class. Aquamarine won in the Jewel class. The Sound schooner class was won by Alco.

The summaries:

NEW YORK 50-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 2 10 P. M. Course, 20 Miles.

Yacht and Owner	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Acushla, L. Hammersley	5:43:55	3:35:55
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	5:40:24	3:30:24
Carolina, G. Nicholls	5:41:29	3:31:29
Spartan, H. B. Plant	5:37:25	3:27:25
Istalena, G. M. Pynchon	5:37:38	3:27:38

Won by Spartan.

LARCHMONT "O" CLASS.
Start, 2 30 P. M. Course, 20 Miles.

Georgia, F. P. Mahlstedt	6:45:09	3:45:33
Gee Dawn, F. H. Johnson	6:04:36	3:44:36
Jaide, L. A. Lockwood	5:56:24	3:36:24

Won by Maisie.

SPECIAL RACE.

Maisie, L. A. Lockwood	5:56:24	3:36:24
Monsoon, L. L. Strachan	5:53:10	3:33:10

Won by Monsoon.

CLASS F.
Start, 2 23 P. M. Course, 17½ Miles.

Hayseed IV., T. A. Clark	5:47:17	3:22:17
Nahma, Childs & Hanan	5:47:44	3:22:44

Won by Hayseed IV.

NEW YORK 30-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 2 30 P. M. Course, 17½ Miles.

Silhouette, R. H. Amberg	Disabled	
Hosquo, W. R. Low Jr.	6:08:29	3:38:29
Lena, O. Reid	6:00:13	3:30:13
Orisio, R. Pirie	6:08:48	3:38:48
Minx, W. H. Hoffman	Did not finish	
Nautilus, M. E. Hatfield	6:07:22	3:37:22
Adios, F. L. Richards	6:01:44	3:31:44
Mispah, D. R. Richardson	6:00:50	3:30:50

Won by Lena.

SOUND SCHOONERS.
Start, 2 35 P. M. Course, 11 Miles.

Argo, L. Hawthorne	5:07:00	2:32:00
Adure, J. S. Appleby	5:07:31	2:32:31

Won by Argo.

HANDICAP CLASS—1ST & 2D DIVISIONS.
Start, 2 35 P. M. Course, 11 Miles.

Sayonara, A. E. Ely	4:58:16	2:21:16
Tamara III., S. Kingsford	5:04:12	2:28:12
Ator, A. Mason	4:57:41	2:22:41
Jabberwock, J. C. Castle	5:02:02	2:27:02
Delphin, W. Barkalo Henry	5:03:21	2:28:21

Corrected time—Delphin, 2 14 02; Sally IV., 2 14 12; Jabberwock, 2 14 37; Tamara, 2 15 47; Ator, 2 22 14.

CLASS I.
Start, 2 40 P. M. Course, 11 Miles.

Badger, J. Keppler	5:19:01	2:39:01
Quray, J. F. La	5:34:10	2:54:10
Dainty II., F. W. Mansfield	5:23:01	2:43:01
Tern, W. T. Hornidge	5:09:35	2:29:35

Won by Tern.

HANDICAP CLASS—THIRD DIVISION.
Start, 2 40 P. M. Course, 11 Miles.

Robin Hood III., G. E. Garland	5:04:24	2:24:24
Quakeress III., C. L. Weyand	5:16:39	2:36:39
Mingo, H. T. Hornidge	5:16:32	2:36:32
Acadian, F. C. Raymond	5:00:03	2:20:03

Corrected time on Acadian, 2 22 00; Robin Hood III., 2 24 24; Quakeress III., 2 32 39; Mingo, 2 36 32.

VICTORY CLASS.
Start, 2 45 P. M. Course, 11 Miles.

Ace, Adrian Iselin II.	5:12:51	2:27:51
Azeta, R. R. Martin	5:12:41	2:27:41
Blue Devil, H. F. Whitney	5:15:23	2:30:23
Buddy, C. B. Alker	5:11:23	2:26:23
Blue Jacket, J. B. Ford	5:10:23	2:25:23
R. A. R., D. Poul	5:19:50	2:34:50
Mongolia, H. M. Curtis	5:18:16	2:33:16
Marc Rose, J. S. Morgan	5:13:54	2:28:54

Won by Blue Jacket.

GLEN COVE JEWELS.
Start, 2 50 P. M. Course, 11 Miles.

Amethyst, H. C. MacCully	5:29:08	2:39:08
Jade, G. Willard	5:23:34	2:33:34
Aquamarine, M. Alberton	5:22:43	2:32:43
Opal, C. S. Appleby	5:34:12	2:44:12

Won by Aquamarine.

ARROW CLASS.
Start, 2 50 P. M. Course, 11 Miles.

Comrade, R. Hanan	5:12:12	2:22:12
Jack-o-Lantern, G. J. Bradish	5:17:12	2:27:12
Windward II., J. Reynders	5:18:51	2:28:51
Bellamy II., M. S. Whiteley	5:16:12	2:26:12

Won by Comrade.

STAR CLASS.
Start, 2 55 P. M. Course, 11 Miles.

Taurus, W. L. Isele	5:29:13	2:34:13
Neptune, C. F. Searing	5:44:20	2:49:20
Twinkle, G. G. Alley	Did not finish	
Big Dipper, J. R. Rathbun	5:44:05	2:49:05
Shooting Star, L. M. Gillette	5:54:12	2:59:12
Iris, E. A. Ratsey	5:46:16	2:51:16
Peacock, T. L. Hazlehurst	5:55:19	3:01:19
Starlight, J. G. Nesbitt	5:45:55	2:50:55
South Wind, W. J. McHugh	5:40:42	2:45:42
Aquilla, G. L. Curry	5:49:29	2:54:29
Mars II., McL. C. Crosby	5:37:34	2:42:34
North Star, C. Iselin 2d	Withdrew	
Maia, B. L. Linkfield	5:29:48	2:34:48
Themis, Pinery & Van Winkle	5:46:10	2:51:10
Southern Cross, A. Knapp Jr.	5:47:34	2:52:34
Saturn, G. W. Elder Jr.	5:41:05	2:46:05
Milky Way, F. W. Teves	5:28:15	2:31:15

Won by Milky Way.

New Yorkers to Get View Of Famous Yacht America

New Yorkers are promised a view of the famous schooner yacht, America, winner in 1851, off the Isle of Wight, of the cup which has ever since been known as the America's Cup. The Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead, Mass., which recently tendered the vessel to the United States Naval Academy, has turned the schooner over to an organization which will have charge of her last voyage, namely, the tow down to Annapolis. These guardians of the great racer have announced that she will make a stop at the principal ports en route, and the Mayors of the various cities are being asked that she be accorded a fitting reception. The Navy will send a submarine chaser to tow the America, which may be expected here some time in September.

STAMFORD CLASS.
Start, 3 P. M. Course, 11 Miles.

Priscilla, Gillespie & Edwards	5:37:32	2:37:32
Calixa, A. C. Pomeroy	5:46:16	2:45:16
Little Hope, I. Raymond	5:53:45	2:53:45
Polly, N. H. Schiekel	5:58:06	2:58:06
Peanut, F. C. Noble	5:44:18	2:44:18
Faun, A. W. Bell	5:43:14	2:43:14
Virginia, J. Martin	5:50:10	2:50:10

Won by Little Hope.

SOUTHAMPTON CLASS.
Start, 3:05 P. M. Course, 5½ Miles.

Queen, J. F. Baudoine Jr.	4:37:25	1:32:25
Liris, T. J. McCahill Jr.	4:39:48	1:31:48

Won by Liris.

ORIENTA CLASS.
Start, 3:10 P. M. Course, 5½ Miles.

Thane, A. L. Snow	4:55:16	1:45:56
Ariel, A. K. Griffen	4:57:39	1:47:39
Sally, Haggerty Brothers	5:01:23	1:51:23
Scot, W. R. Cameron	5:02:26	1:52:26

Won by Thane.

HANDICAP CLASS—FOURTH DIVISION.
Start, 3 P. M. Course, 5½ Miles.

Wasp, A. C. McHall	4:44:02	1:44:02
Frances, S. Wickes	4:35:18	1:35:18
Mercury, E. W. Fisher	4:33:17	1:33:17
Fly, Arthur Iselin	4:36:56	1:36:56
Witch, R. O. H. Hill	5:28:57	2:28:57

Corrected time on Fly, 1:32:17; Frances, 1:32:39; Mercury, 1:33:17; Wasp, 1:34:26; Witch, 2:23:21.

HERMAN WILL MEET BAIRD.

Bout to Be One of Preliminaries of Lynch-Herman Go.

Tex O'Rourke, match-making director of the International Sporting Club, under whose auspices the Lynch-Herman bout will be held at Ebbets Field next Monday night, yesterday announced the preliminary bouts which will precede the title contest. Babe Herman, California featherweight, who took part in the first preliminary to the Dempsey-Carpentier battle on July 2, again draws the honor of starting off a big boxing show. He will engage Lieutenant Earl Baird in a ten-round contest as the curtain raiser.

Baird, who had been previously matched to meet Johnny Murray at Dyckman Oval on Monday, was forced to cancel that engagement because of the illness of his wife. Her condition has so improved, however, since that bout was called off that Baird agreed to the match with Herman. Both of these men are shifty boxers and a fast and interesting bout is promised when they answer the gong Monday.

The second preliminary bout will find Bert Colina, middleweight champion of the Pacific Coast, and Jack Dulaney, the Bridgeport boxer, as the principals. When this bout is staged Dulaney will have an opportunity to break a long string of victories, for it has been reported here that Colina has scored knockouts in his last fourteen fights.

Wee Willie Spencer and Frank Daily will meet in the other ten-round preliminary.

Pete Herman, who is to arrive today on board the Orduna, will have his New York training quarters at Grupp's gymnasium. Lynch, who was at Grupp's for a short time, has moved his quarters to Stillman's gymnasium, at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue.

TENDLER OFF FOR CAMP.

Plans Hard Work in Preparation for Bout With Leonard.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Lew Tendler, the Philadelphia lightweight, left here tonight for his training camp at Delanco, N. J., on the banks of the Delaware River, to start preparations for his bout with Benny Leonard, the title holder, in this city the night of Aug. 12. Active work will begin tomorrow.

Tendler is to have the use of Clarence H. Taubel's twenty-five-room house, which contains both an indoor and outdoor gymnasium, each with a twenty-four-foot ring.

Phil Glassman, manager for the challenger, said today that most of Tendler's training would be done in the open. Road work will be a daily feature. He will run every morning at 7 o'clock, and will work in the gymnasium in the afternoon. Sparring partners have not yet been selected, but it is planned to have at least a dozen, Glassman said.

Leonard is expected here next week to arrange for a training camp near this city. At present he is resting in the Catskill Mountains, and probably will not get down to hard work for ten days.

44 ROUNDS ON CARD.

Bayonne Club Show Will Offer Two Feature Bouts Tonight.

Forty-four rounds of boxing will be the fistic program at the Bayonne Sporting Club tonight. Matchmaker Frank Mayo has arranged another double feature. In the first of the feature bouts Terry Mitchell, the Bayonne welterweight, is paired with Fighting Fitzpatrick, the Brooklyn boxer. The other star bout will be between Mexican Joe Carmel, San Francisco featherweight who is making his Eastern debut, and Rocky Walker, brother of Mickey Walker, who made an excellent showing against Jack Britton last Monday. The feature bouts are scheduled to go ten rounds. The remainder of the card will be given over to six-round affairs in which some of the best known preliminary fighters of the metropolitan district will take part.

SMITH BEGINS TRAINING.

New York Bantam Preparing for Bout With Burman in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Midget Smith, New York bantamweight, has arrived here and started active training for his fight at East Chicago, Ind., next Friday night with Joe Burman, Chicago bantam. Smith's sister, Miss Vera Smith, said to be the only woman trainer of a fighter, has active charge of his preparations for the bout.

HOPES TO MATCH MARTIN.

His Home Town, Terra Alta, W. Va., May See Him Box.

TERRA ALTA, W. Va., July 20.—Bob Martin, heavyweight champion boxer of the A. E. F., is spending a few days at his home here. The Terra Alta Post of the American Legion, of which Martin is a member, is making an effort to match him for a bout here within the next month.

Efforts are also being made to have Martin box in Cumberland, Md., Sept. 3, during a reunion of former service men.

LEVINSKY BESTS RICORD.

Easily Outclasses Opponent in Ten-Round Bout in Montreal.

MONTREAL, July 28.—Battling Levinsky, light heavyweight, easily outclassed Eddie Ricord in their ten-round bout here tonight. Ricord was saved from a knockout several times from the sixth to the tenth round by Levinsky's inability to hit hard.

SHIMIDZU IS AGAIN BEATEN BY VOSHELL

Japanese Star Loses in Straight Sets in Providence Tennis —Tilden Advances.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 20.—Sparkling tennis by the leading exponents of the sport continued to stir enthusiasm in a large gallery in the State championship tourney at the Agawam Hunt Club today. A remarkable feature of the three days' play has been the steady advancement of favorites to new brackets, hardly a semblance of an upset having marked the process of elimination in either the women's or men's divisions.

So expeditiously has the committee run off the matches that the semi-finals in women's singles have been reached and the round before the semi-finals in men's singles entered. Survivors in the upper half of the women's series are Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole of Boston, national clay court champion, and Miss Leslie Bancroft of the same city, while in the lower half are Miss Helen Wills of California and Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup of Wilmington, several times runner-up in the national women's championships.

Players bracketed in the upper half of the fifth round are Vincent Richards of Yonkers, national junior and Western champion, and Leon de Turenne of Harvard and Boston; R. Norris Williams 2d of Boston, former national champion, and N. W. Niles of Boston. Lower half brackets are held by the world champion, William T. Tilden 2d, and C. S. Garland of Pittsburgh, his doubles partner, and S. Howard Voshell of Brooklyn and Watson M. Washburn of New York, Davis Cup star.

Japanese Pair in Limelight.

As in Tuesday's events, the matches in which either Zenzo Shimidzu or Ichiya Kumagae of Japan's Davis cup team participated drew the largest galleries. Playing as a team, the Far Eastern stars accounted for the elimination of Wallace Bates and Edmund Levy of California in a spirited contest of three sets, the scores being 6—1, 3—6, 6—7.

Prior to this match Shimidzu encountered Voshel in a fourth-round singles match and was vanquished easily in straight sets, 6-1, 6-3. It was the second time since his arrival in this country that the Japanese who played such wonderful tennis at Wimbledon went down before the prowess of the hard-hitting left-hander. The battle developed quickly into a fight between a clever exponent of the net game and a baseline player, and ended as these battles usually do.

Voshell took a position at the net at every opportunity and, although the Jap tried hard to dislodge him, he was unsuccessful. From his vatage ground, Voshell turned back Shimidzu's drives for placement aces, dropping a few softly over the net and killing others. In desperation, Shimidzu tried lobbing, but Voshell whipped the ball into the far corners with the speed of bullets. Voshell's service also appeared to disconcert the Far Eastern expert, demoralising his game and causing him to toss away point after point on outs and nets. The Jap's errors numbered thirty-one against his opponent's twenty and the margin would have been wider had it not been for the fact that Voshell took so many chances with his speedy service that he double-faulted five times.

Tilden to Meet Garland.

Tomorrow's program promises to bring out the best tennis of the meet thus far. "Big Bill" Tilden, who has been going along at an easy pace, conserving his strength for the crucial battles in the closing rounds, will be forced to muster skill and power in his contest with Garland, the real feature of a most attractive schedule. It has been only on rare occasions that he has shown flashes of his real ability, the luck of the draw having made his journey to the fifth round an easy one.

Crossing racquets today with Phil Neer of Leland Stanford, victor in the recent intercollegiate tournament, the king of the courts continued his easy campaign and allowed the Californian to win four games in the first set and two in the second. Only at infrequent intervals did he uncover a smashing attack, and then for no other purpose than to see how much power he could put into a stroke and keep the ball inches from the base-line. At no stage of the match did he unlimber his terrific service. As a matter of fact, he has not used this cannon-ball delivery in any of his matches this week. Against Garland in tomorrow's fight, however, there is little doubt that Tilden will test every arrow in his well-filled quiver.

Neer, a most promising youngster, with all the equipment of the California school, needs tournament experience to polish off the edges of his game.

FIRST SET.

	Pts.G.
Voshell	4 1 4 4 4 4 4—25—6
Shimidzu	2 4 0 1 2 0 2—11—1

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets	Outs.	Place-ments.	Serv. Aces.	Double Faults.
Voshell	8	8	7	0	1
Shimidzu	9	5	2	0	1

SECOND SET.

	Pts.G.
Voshell	1 4 4 4 4 1 4 0 4—26—6
Shimidzu	4 1 2 2 2 4 1 4 2—22—3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Pl. Aces.	Serv. Aces.	Double Faults.
Voshell	4	8	12	0	4
Shimidzu	6	8	6	0	0

RECAPITULATION.

	Nets.	Outs.	Pl.	S.A.	D.F.	Errd. Pts.	rors.
Voshell	7	13	19	0	5	19	25
Shimidzu	15	16	8	0	1	8	32

The summaries:

Women's Singles, Third Round—Miss Leslie Bancroft defeated Miss Edith Sigourney, 6—4, 7—5; 10—8; Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole defeated Miss Florence Ballin, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Helen Wills defeated Mrs. N. W. Niles, 6—1, 6—4; Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup defeated Mrs. A. H. Chapin, 6—0, 6—0.

Women's Doubles, First Round—Mrs. Homer Albeers, Randolph, Mass., and Mrs. R. P. Crawford, Boston, defeated Miss Catherine Cauldwell, New York, and Miss Madeline Brown, Providence, 6—4, 6—2; Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup, Wilmington, and Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Mrs. A. H. Chapin, Springfield, and Miss Marion Richardson, 6—1, 6—0.

Second Round—Miss Rosamond Newton, Boston, and Miss Katherine Gardner, Craigville, Mass. defeated Miss Margaret Donovan, Providence, and Mrs. R. E. Steeds, Providence, 6—1, 6—2; Mrs. B. E. Cole, Boston, and Mrs. Frank Godfrey, Boston, defeated Mrs. William Huntoon, Providence, and Miss Madeline Wilcox, Providence, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Florence Ballin and Miss Leslie Bancroft defeated Mrs. Homer Albeers and Mrs. S. T. Crawford, 6—3, 6—1.

Men's Singles—Fourth Round—S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, defeated Zenzo Shimidzu, Japan, 6—1, 6—3; W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Philip Neer, Leland Stanford, 6—4, 6—2; R. Norris Williams 2d, Boston, defeated W. E. Howe Jr., Bristol, 6—0, 6—3; Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated A. Ingraham, Oakland, 6—1, 6—4; Watson M. Washburn, New York, defeated Josiah Wheelwright, Boston, 6—4, 6—3.

Men's Doubles—Second Round—Harry C. Johnson and I. C. Wright defeated J. D. Ewing and K. S. Pfaffman, 6—3, 6—2; Philip Neer and J. M. Davies defeated H. C. McCarthy and H. D. Horn, 6—4, 6—2; Frank Mauran Jr. and D. Duncan defeated G. D. and Craig Biddle Jr., 6—3, 3—6, 6—2; R. Norris Williams 2d and Watson M. Washburn defeated G. A. Shaw and W. E. Howe Jr., 6—0, 6—1; Vincent Richards and S. H. Voshell defeated J. E. Fenno Jr. and H. R. Guild, 6—2, 6—2; Carl Fischer and C. M. Wood Jr. defeated D. F. Morison and Leon de Turenne, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4; L. B. Rice and R. Baker defeated Chapin and Chapin, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2; W. T. Tilden 2d and C. S. Garland defeated Mauran and Duncan, 6—2, 6—2; I. Kumagae and Z. Shimidzu defeated Wallace Bates and Edmund Levy, 6—1, 3—6, 6—1; Craig Biddle and Samuel Hardy defeated Johnson and Wright, 8—6, 6—4; A. Ingraham and N. M. Vose defeated Wooden and Dionne, 7—5, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles—First Round—Miss Wills and W. J. Bates defeated Mrs. Barger Wallach and Craig Biddle, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Sigourney and W. T. Tilden 2d, defeated Mrs. N. W. Niles and Lawrence Rice, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Gardner and C. S. Garland defeated Mrs. Chapin and Carl Fischer, 6—3, 7—5; Mrs. Jessup and Vincent Richards defeated Miss Newton and Leon De Turenne, 7—5, 6—3.

Second Round—Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole and N. W. Niles won from Miss Bates and E. Levy by default.

Belgium Defaults; Japan to Meet India in Davis Cup Tie

Belgium is the third nation to default in the Davis Cup contest for the world's championship in team tennis. The decision of the Belgian Lawn Tennis Association was announced in a cablegram just received by the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Chevalier Paul Du Bormanof of Brussels sent word expressing the association's regret that the team which defeated Czechoslovakia in a Davis Cup tie at Prague in June could not make the trip to the United States. As a result of the default Japan goes into the semifinal rounds without the necessity of raising a racquet. The Philippines had previously defaulted to Japan in the opening round. India, by its triumph over France, enters the semifinals and will oppose Japan at Chicago Aug. 11, 12 and 13.

MLLE. LENGLEN TO MAKE DEBUT AUG. 3

France's Ace in Women's Tennis Will Play First Match Here at Greenwich.

Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen of France, who ranks as the world's foremost tennis player among women, will sail for this country next Saturday, July 23, and will make her first appearance on an American court at the Greenwich Field Club, Greenwich, Conn., on the afternoon of Wednesday, Aug. 3. This announcement was made yesterday after a discussion of plans by Clement Cleveland Jr., representing the club, with the officers of the American Committee for Devastated France and the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

So many requests for matches by the famous French player have been received at the offices of the United States L. T. A. that only a fraction of them can possibly be granted. The Committee for Devastated France, for the benefit of which Mlle. Lenglen's exhibition matches will be played, and the officers of the National Association are co-operating to arrange a schedule which will accommodate the tennis public of the country and at the same time not overtax the playing strength of Mlle. Lenglen.

In view of the fact that she expects to play in the national championship at Forest Hills, beginning Aug. 15, Mlle. Lenglen's matches between the time of her arrival and the opening of that tournament will be played on grass. Probably most of them will be in the metropolitan district and southern New England to avoid the fatigue of excessive traveling.

Mlle. Lenglen's opponent for her opening match at the Greenwich Field Club has not yet been decided upon. Several of the better American players are being considered, and it seems likely that the choice will be made from Miss Eleanor Goss of the West Side Tennis Club and her partner in the national doubles championship, Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup, who are regarded as among the best available players to test the ability of the famous visitor. Miss Zinderstein ranks No. 2 among the country's women players and Miss Goss is No. 5.

The Greenwich club has already arranged for the erection of special stands for the events so that the vast number of tennis enthusiasts anxious to see Mlle. Lenglen in action will be well provided for at her début. Seats will be sold at Greenwich stores and at A. G. Spalding & Bros., Alex. Taylor & Co., the Winchester Store, Abercrombie & Fitch and F. L. Slazenger, all in the Murray Hill district. The Greenwich members of the Committee for Devastated France are co-operating with the club to insure the success of the match, which promises to be one of the most notable events ever held at the Field Club.

TENNIS STARS ARRIVE.

Mrs. Bundy and Davis Here for Eastern Tournaments.

Following closely upon the arrival here of Miss Mary K. Browne, her sister Coast star, Mrs. May Sutton Bundy of Los Angeles, accompanied by Mrs. Haas, reached New York yesterday. They were met by Julian S. Myrick, President of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, and, after taking up their headquarters at the Vanderbilt Hotel, went to Forest Hills for practice on the West Side Tennis Club courts.

Another tennis arrival from the Coast yesterday was Willis E. Davis, who came directly from San Francisco. He has been active in California tournaments this season, and Pacific Coast critics regard him highly as a candidate for the Davis Cup team. He is the No. 5 ranking player in the country. Davis will practice here for a couple of days and then go to Boston to start next week in the singles tournament for the Longwood Bowl, held by William M. Johnston. After that, Davis will play in the invitation tournaments at Newport and Seabright.

Mrs. Bundy, in her initial practice at Forest Hills, appeared to be in the best of physical condition and with plenty of endurance. Her face was bronzed and her strokes and general activity indicated that she has had good practice in Coast tennis. Mrs. Bundy, who began winning championships as a little girl in 1900, was the national champion in 1904 and has the distinction of being the only American woman to win the championship at Wimbledon. She is the wife of Thomas C. Bundy, who was McLoughlin's partner in the doubles championship a few years ago.

SPENCER TO BOX DUNDEE.

Lightweight Signs Articles for Bout to Be Held on Aug. 6.

Bert Spencer, who meets K. O. Phil Deimont in the star bout of twelve rounds at the Steeplechase A. A. of Rockaway Beach on Friday night, has been signed to hook up with Johnny Dundee on Aug. 6. Spencer is ambitious to work his way up to a bout with Champion Benny Leonard. He may, however, come a cropper in his bout with Deimont, for the local fighter is a tough boy that will make any of them fight all the way through. In the semi-final to the Spencer-Deimont fight Tommy Lynch will meet Frankie Ball.

WOULD MEET DEMPSEY.

Willard Willing to Begin Training to Fight Champion.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 20.—Although Jess Willard's main business at present is marketing his 225 acres of potatoes from his farm near Lawrence, he is willing to forego this job to enter training to fight Jack Dempsey, he declared here today. Willard indicated he was somewhat dubious about Dempsey accepting his challenge.

BIRTHDAY ON TRAIN.

Gibbons, En Route Here, Asks Bout With Wilson as Present.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 20.—Mike Gibbons, St. Paul middleweight boxer, today celebrated his thirty-third birthday on a train en route to New York, where on Monday night he is scheduled to meet Augie Ratner in the ring. Mike said last night before leaving that the best birthday present he could get would be a signed contract for a match with Johnny Wilson, middleweight champion.

EIGHT MEN LEFT IN SINGLES PLAY

King Eliminates Rosenbaum in Feature Match at Travers Island, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.

Eight men were left in the singles at the conclusion of play yesterday afternoon in the New York Athletic Club's tennis tournament at Travers Island, and a good start was made in the doubles as well. One decided upset marked the singles, Paul Martin of the University Heights Club defeating Alexander Iler of the West Side Tennis Club, 10—8, 8—4, but the match in the singles to attain exceptional heights of brilliancy was that between Dr. George King and Dr. William Rosenbaum. King and Rosenbaum battled over a stretch of two hours before the former could emerge with the victory at 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

Among the teams to win their opening matches in the doubles were those composed of Alfred D. Hammett and John Whyte of the University Heights Club, Leonard W. Knox and Anton F. Von Bernuth of New Jersey, Stephen V. Brubans and Kenneth S. Johnson, another New Jersey combination, and Ben Letson and Carl Joliffe, the Long Island champions. The latter pair played one of the most curiously scored matches of the season. They defeated Charles A. Anderson and Walter J. Toussaint by 12—14, 6—1, 6—1. The first set was as long as an ordinary match. Anderson and Toussaint put everything they had into winning it; and when it was through they were, also.

Iler's Defeat an Upset.

Martin's defeat of Iler was accomplished in the fourth round. Iler has the habit of hitting the high spots in his tennis one day and sounding the depths the next. Last week at Greenwich he took a set from Charles S. Garland and played him on practically even terms in the other two. Martin plays good fast tennis, especially in forecourt, and he was at his best yesterday. But he could hardly hope to defeat Iler in the form the latter had exhibited against Garland. Play was close in both sets, with the points dependent on the question of which could get first into a commanding position at the net.

Prior to his match with King, Rosenbaum eliminated Atherton Richards, who created the sensation of the recent metropolitan championship tournament by defeating Watson M. Washburn. Rosenbaum won at 7—5, 6—1. Though a good hard match, this, by comparison, was a mild curtain-raiser to the long duel which followed between Rosenbaum and the Westchester champion. The strength of King's game lies in his volleying and smashing, but Rosenbaum matched him almost stroke for stroke. Many of the games ran repeatedly to deuce in all three sets, and there was nothing to indicate the eventual winner until Rosenbaum, yielding to the long physical strain, lapsed from top form in the closing games of the rubber.

Elliot H. Binzen, ex-Fordhamite and north side champion, won his way into the round before the semi-finals by a straight-set defeat of Henry H. Bassford, 6—2, 6—2. Binzen's speed of foot in blocking everything that offered at the net position and the skillful way in which he prepared the way for his unreachable volleys and kills caused many observers to pick him as the probable finalist in the lower half of the draw, as Walter Merrill Hall is in the upper half. Binzen will have a hard test, however, when he meets King in the next round. Binzen defeated King in the final of the recent north side championship.

Two Players Default.

Herbert L. Bowman, Quaker Ridge titleholder, defaulted in the fourth round in order to devote himself to the forthcoming tournament at Spring Lake, N. J., and Ralph L. Baggs of the West Side Club, after being within a point of defeating Thomas B. Keen of the University Heights Club, likewise defaulted and for the same reason. Baggs holds a leg or two on the Spring Lake challenge trophy.

Others of the eight survivors in the singles are Hugh Tallant, Leonard W. Knox and Gerald Emerson.

The summaries:

Singles—Fourth Round—Paul Martin defeated Alexander Iler, 10—8, 6—4; Stephen V. Brubans won from Herbert L. Bowman by default; Leonard W. Knox defeated Harris B. Fisher Jr., 8—6, 9—7; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Atherton Richards, 7—5, 6—3; Dr. George King defeated J. P. Nikonow, 6—1, 6—2.

Fifth Round—Hugh Tallant defeated T. A. Lightner, 7—5, 6—8, 6—1; Paul Martin defeated G. C. Whitlock, 6—2, 6—1; L. W. Knox defeated S. V. Brubans, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4; Dr. King defeated Dr. Rosenbaum, 6—4, 6—0, 6—3; Elliot H. Binzen defeated Henry H. Bassford, 6—2, 6—2; Thomas B. Keen won from Ralph L. Baggs, 1—6, 5—6, by default; Gerald Emerson defeated Harold W. Hastings, 10—8, 6—1.

Doubles—First Round—Alfred D. Hammett and John Whyte defeated Marshall S. Hagar and T. A. Lightner, 6—0, 6—2; George S. Groesbeck and J. P. Nickonow defeated A. F. Lindberg and George A. Royce, 6—1, 9—7; C. A. H. Schmidt and C. H. Marshall defeated H. E. Ronaldson and Dupuy Greer, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4; Harold W. Hastings and Fred Pianisani defeated R. Clifford Black and Harris B. Fisher Jr., 6—3, 3—6, 6—4; Leonard W. Knox and Anton F. Von Bernuth defeated A. E. Ellsworth and Don Collom, 6—4, 6—4; Hugh Oakley and S. A. Manchester defeated H. H. Buzzini and C. Schmidt, 7—5, 6—4; Stephen V. Brubans and Kenneth S. Johnson defeated C. H. Coster and C. W. Whithall, 6—1, 6—3; Ben Letson and Carl Jolliffe defeated Charles A. Anderson and Walter J. Toussaint, 12—14, 6—1, 6—1.

NEW GUNNERS QUALIFY.

Will Make Bow as Champions in National Title Tourney.

There are going to be a few new trapshooters introduced to the public when the national amateur trapshooting championship is held at the South Shore Country Club in Chicago the last week in August. By this is not meant that these men have just taken up the sport, but it will be the first time they will make their bow as champions. Not long ago it was explained how the veterans of the sport were holding their own in the State events, but scarcely had the article been printed than a flock of younger shots broke through the guard of the veterans. Quite a number of old-timers have won, but there will be many new faces seen at the traps in the championship event, so that trying to pick the national champion in advance this year is a considerable task.

To qualify for the national amateur trapshooting championship a shooter must win the championship of his State. Thus the man who wins the amateur title event must defeat every other State champion before being crowned with the national title. It is certain that a new champion will be crowned, for Frank Wright, who won the title for the last two years, was eliminated as a possibility when Asher Skutt won in the New York State title event. However, there will be quite a representation of the old standbys of the sport in Frank Troeh, Paul Earle, Nick Arie, Jimmy Day, Billy Moon and Frank Hughes. Judging by the form displayed in the State tournaments that have been held thus far, the championship will be one of the best shoots ever held. Asher Skutt will represent New York State, and the hopes of this State are reposing in very competent hands. He has proved himself a remarkable trapshot and one that can hold his own with the best in this country.

POLO CHAMPIONS SAIL

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1921.

COALITION OPINIONS.

Mayor HYLAN could make his re-election campaign very comfortably on the platform put forth by Mr. PRICE'S Coalition Committee. The Mayor might take exception to the plank about the great increase in the cost of the City Government during his administration; doubtless the coalitionists, so kind to him in other matters, would respect his wishes with regard to that. Pretty much everything the true-born Hylanite and speculative Socialist could desire can be found in this platform. The City Government is to be put into business on a large scale—city coal, city ice, city milk, city markets, enough to give the platform a pretty rank flavor of municipal socialism. Of course, the compilers of this declaration are sturdy defenders of the direct primary; almost equally of course, they condemn the statute imposing a test intended to exclude disloyal teachers from the public schools.

These coalitionists are firm for the five-cent fare. One of them declared that "the people are entitled by every "rule to ride for five cents within "the city limits." Why five cents? Why not four or three? And why limit the boon of cheap fares to the city? If "by every rule" people have the right to a five-cent ride in the city, why have they not the right to ride to Albany for fifty cents and to Boston for a dollar? But it is an underlying principle of socialism that you may take at your own price what is provided by the money and the toil of corporations. "If five cents is not enough," said one of the coalitionist group, "let the city make up the difference and put it in the rate." That is the quintessence of Hylanism. Give the people whatever they ask for and then "put it in the rate," that is assess the cost on the taxpayer.

The coalition's insistence upon a five-cent fare may prove to be quite superfluous. There is an impression that the commission charged with the duty of working out the traction problem may remove that issue from the campaign altogether. Although the Coalition Committee is a determined opponent of Governor MILLER'S traction measure, we hope it will not refuse to accept the boon of five-cent fares from the hands of the commission.

This coalition platform, if it had a ghost of a chance of surviving the process of revision to which it will be subjected by the Republicans and other groups of the fusion movement, would make sure the re-election of Mayor HYLAN over any candidate who would consent to stand upon it. The authors of the document are unknown in city politics, they are manifestly quite new to the business. Apparently they have not observed that the people of the United States have in the last few years manifested an increasing dislike for socialism and all its doctrines and principles. At any rate, Tammany and Mayor HYLAN cannot be dislodged by such an appeal to public opinion as this coalition platform. It might suit Mr. LAGUARDIA or even Mr. BENNETT, but as a body of principles of any serious fusion movement it will not do at all.

THE IMMIGRATION LAW.

The United States Commissioner of Immigration is manifestly justified in his assertion that the new Immigration law has behind it the "general trend of public opinion" and of opinion in Congress; he is justified in his assertion that in the main it has worked and is working as its framers intended. Already the old balance has been restored between immigrants from the north and west of Europe and immigrants from the south and east, and as yet there is reason to believe that of those who are physically fit all who have arrived in our ports will eventually be admitted. But Mr. HUSBAND'S light-hearted reference to the annoyance, delay and expense that have been inflicted upon passengers from Europe raises a very serious question. That a man is a golfer does not justify subjecting him to discourteous treatment, nor yet that he has lived a considerable term of years in this country without seeing fit to renounce his allegiance to the country of his birth.

More and more the salutary effect of legislation is coming to depend upon the honesty, zeal and intelligence with which it is administered. The temporary Immigration law now in force established precise quotas and the ports from which immigrants sail are abundantly in touch with one another by telegraph and wireless. That scores of the poor of Poland and Greece and Turkey and Palestine should have been allowed to sail, only to be indefinitely marooned upon their arrival here, indicates a breakdown of administrative efficiency for which no adequate explanation has yet been forthcoming. Nor is there any evidence that conditions are markedly improving. With the quotas from Poland and Turkey already filled, ships bearing many immigrants from both countries are presently due to arrive.

When the permanent bill, lately introduced, becomes law, as it undoubtedly should and will, the need for efficient administration will be redoubled and the kind of administration required will be much more difficult. In the past many immigrants unfit for admission have been allowed to land and then have been turned back across the Atlantic, defeated in their hopes and too often ruined, destitute. The new plan is to re-establish abroad the passport visé system which was found so effective in wartime. Inspectors are to be established in foreign ports with the rank of Vice Consul. It will be their duty to decide not only upon the physical fitness of the applicant, but also upon his mental and moral fitness. Records of local courts with regard to both ordinary crime and political transgression will be of paramount importance. It is idle to rely upon the helpful cooperation of local authorities. In the past the tendency has too often been to unload upon us undesirable citizens.

With honest and efficient administration, the proposed law should tend positively to raise the standard of citizenship; without it the way will be open to all sorts of abuse, both against this country and against the intending immigrant. No less important than the new law is a provision for developing a corps of efficient Vice Consuls.

HIDES AND SKINS.

Why did the Republicans, after following the traditional Republican policy of leaving hides and skins on the free list, after following it in the Fordney Tariff bill as first reported, put in an amendment imposing 15 per cent. ad valorem duty? The New England manufacturers don't want it, as Mr. TAGUE of Massachusetts told the House. The shoe industry "is "in a flourishing condition and needs "no protection." The great packers and packer-tanners control already almost the entire supply of sole leather. They control 65 per cent. of domestic hides. Remove or diminish the supply of foreign hides, at present 45 per cent. of those used in this country, and their control of the raw material of boots and shoes will be nearly complete. Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania, a devout protectionist, says that the duty on hides means that every independent tannery must go out of business.

Former Governor DOUGLAS, one of the chief American shoe manufacturers, falls on the much-enduring pre-Adamite Chairman FORDNEY of the House Ways and Means Committee with indisputable facts. Shoe manufacturers are doing their best to lower prices. A duty means higher prices for leather in shoes. Such a duty will help the packers toward a monopoly. The manufacturers don't want it. The workmen don't want it. The public doesn't want it. It won't help the farmers. Whom will it help? Will poor Mr. FORDNEY, if he deigns to reply, say that he's trying to redeem Republican promises to put down the cost of living? Republican Mr. TINCHER of Medicine Lodge, Kansas, is "not saying that they [the packers] are not naming the price" of hides. Republican Representative HAWLEY of Oregon made the most powerful and concrete argument against the duty. It is the more interesting because he comes from an agricultural State, was originally in favor of the duty. He finds that the average price of imported hides in the last eleven years has been 26 cents a pound. A 15 per cent. ad valorem duty would be 4 cents a pound. To give the farmer the full benefit of the duty, every pound of hide taken off in this country must go up 4 cents a pound or the price must be stabilized to avoid a decline of that amount.

If the farmer gets the full benefit of 4 cents a pound all the time on 850,000,000 pounds, there is $34,000,000 coming to the farmers, but:

> There are in the United States 6,800,000 farm operators, according to the 1920 census report. The average family is 4.5 persons. The farm population is 30,600,000 people. Each person uses 2.3 pairs of shoes annually. That is, about 76,500,000 pairs of shoes are bought by farmers yearly. The experts of the Tariff Commission, after a long examination—and we had experts sent out into the field to ascertain the facts—said that each cent a pound on hides meant 10 cents additional on each pair of shoes on the average. So 4 cents a pound on hides would be 40 cents additional on the average pair of shoes, and 40 cents on 76,500,000 pairs, or $30,600,000, would be the additional cost to the farmers for their shoes over what would otherwise be paid, and the other leather they use would cost them $3,000,000 additional. That is, they would get, at the outside, if they received all the benefit of the duty on every pound of hide and skin taken off by anybody in this country, $34,000,000, and they would pay for the products of the leather they bought $38,600,000 more than they would otherwise pay, or $4,600,000 more for the manufactures of leather they bought than all they could possibly get out of the duty on hides and skins if they received every cent of the duty on every hide and skin taken off anywhere in the United States and the duty was in every instance either added to the price or prevented a decline in price equal to the amount of the duty.

The duty must either increase the price of shoes and leather products or stop the natural decline. There are 203,500,000 pairs of shoes on non-bucolic feet. The duty at 40 cents a pair would cost the non-farmers $81,400,000. Supposing that the duty equals only 3 per cent. a pound, if the import price should sink for any reason the non-farmers would be fined $61,000,000 and the farmers would be $3,450,000 out of pocket. Whatever the effect on prices, those of the farmer's products are slower to rise and quicker to decline than others. Mr. DOUGLAS wants Mr. FORDNEY to explain who is to be benefited by this mulcting of the whole American people. Representative KETCHAM of Michigan answered that question the other day. "Upon "whom do you depend for votes in "the hours that are critical in our "party?" The farmers, of course; an easy tribe to chouse, many Republicans think. Well, if the Fordney Republicans want to see a multitudinous and many-million-power kick, let them slam this duty on hides and skins, raise the cost of living for everybody who doesn't go barefoot. The small extortion, pinching everybody, is the most dangerous politically.

ECONOMIES THAT ARE CONFESSIONS.

General DAWES, the driving Director of the Bureau of Budget at Washington, has something to show for the rude pressure which he has been putting upon the Government departments. From them he has extracted a promise to save $112,000,000 out of funds actually voted them by Congress for the next fiscal year. They have got, or will get, the money, but they will not spend it! This is almost unheard of, a very marvel of administrative reform.

This first fruit of budget economy, while large in itself, represents only about one-fiftieth of the present Government expenditures. Moreover, as General DAWES frankly states, it may be more than eaten up by appropriations which will be necessary for the Shipping Board, for settling the Government's account with the railways, for Post Office deficits, and for other purposes. Yet the prospective saving stands as a notable achievement. It shows what can be done when a ruthless and implacable economizer wields the pruning-knife.

Another thing is demonstrated by this retrenchment now shown to be possible. It is that the heads of departments have gone to Congress with needlessly swollen estimates. Even the minimum for which they contended before the committees is at present seen to have been too large. They told Congress that they could not get along with less, but General DAWES has forced them to admit that they can get along with $112,000,000 less. In this sense, their economies are confessions. The lopping off should have been done before the estimates were submitted to Congress, not after the money had been appropriated.

This early and promising success of the Budget Bureau is at once a reminder and a proof of the hugger-mugger system that has too long prevailed in the financial control of the Government. There seemed to be no motive to be economical. On the contrary, there was a sort of competition in spending. Heads of departments were always echoing the cry of Corporal TANNER, when made Commissioner of Pensions thirty years ago: "GOD help the Treasury surplus!" And if there is a deficit instead, that has not mattered. As General DAWES points out, the Government officials have had "a too easy reliance upon "the custom of deficiency appropria-"tions." The method followed for years has been deplorably like that described by SWIFT in his "Directions to Servants":

> The cook, the butler, the groom, the market-man and every other servant who is concerned in the expenses of the family should act as if his master's whole estate ought to be applied to that servant's particular business. For instance, if the cook computes his master's estate to be £1,000 a year he may reasonably conclude that £1,000 will afford meat enough; therefore he need not be sparing. The butler makes the same judgment; so may the groom and the coachman, and thus, every branch of expense will be filled to your master's honor.

Those lavish ways of managing the Federal household, and of flinging money about recklessly for the "honor" of the Government, must now cease. It may not be pleasant to economize, but it is necessary. We simply cannot afford to keep on in the old spendthrift fashion. Who knows but the day will come in Washington when a medal will be given to the official who can point to the greatest amount of useless Government work prevented, and the biggest unexpended balance turned back into the Treasury?

SAVINGS AND HOUSING.

THE ANNALIST publishes the investments of New York State savings banks by classes, showing that they have 47.46 per cent. of their funds in mortgages. That clears them from Secretary HOOVER'S reproach of making the housing situation worse by diversion of funds. He charges that "probably more than half" of the banks which might supply mortgages "do not loan more than 10 or 15 per "cent. of their savings assets to hous-"ing," and he thinks that half of the postal savings bank deposits might be allocated for improving the housing shortage.

Perhaps the custodians have the same explanation and excuse as the New York savings banks. Their mortgage investments have declined from the pre-war proportion by 7 per cent., because their investments in Government bonds have increased over 13 per cent. Patriotism is not the only reason for banks' favor toward Government bonds. There is no other investment which is so safe, liquid and profitable. Banks after all are banks, even if they are savings banks, and the betterment of the difficult housing situation would be costly at the price of raising the shadow of a doubt of the payment of deposits on demand. Savings banks have no resource in rediscounts, and do not keep reserves like commercial banks. They have surpluses and they are a sufficient guarantee against depreciation of assets, but any unusual demand for repayment of deposits must be met by realizing investments. Mortgages, however sound, are not suitable for prompt realization.

So great is the difficulty of finding bank investments which are quickly available in emergency that some savings bank money has been put into acceptances, which are more profitable than redeposits in other banks. Mr. HOOVER condemns this as another source of the difficulties of tenants. The New York law limits acceptances to 20 per cent. of resources, and there is no sign that the limit has been reached. It would seem that so far as acceptances make commercial borrowing cheap and easy they may help the housing shortage.

It is no slighting of the housing shortage to say that it is not the only trouble there is, and that the banks' share of the responsibility is not large. Mortgage money would be more plentiful if landlords' profits were surer, and if costs of construction were less. In other words mortgage money has shrunk in proportion that the owners' equity has disappeared, despite the increase in rents. The main cause is to be sought where the costs are greatest, that is, in wages, and in large part to graft of the Brindell variety. Tax exemption has done something to increase the owners' equity, and thus to encourage the risks of construction, but the Lockwood committee and Mr. UNTERMYER have done more by their various exposures of extortion masquerading as costs.

FARMERS AND BANKS.

Farmers have grievances against banks, no doubt, but they have not the grievances they think they have, nor do they blame the right banks. The Federal Reserve Bank is the particular object of their complaints; they want it reorganized with especial representation of farmer interests. If farmers want class banks, there is no objection to their having them, as in North Dakota, at the farmers' own cost and risk. But there is great objection to having national banks conducted on rural ideas, and on a policy of correcting fancied evils. The farmers' idea of what the banks owe the farmers was formally expressed by the President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Said Mr. HOWARD:

> It is incumbent upon the bankers of this country so to adjust their business that the farmer may have an opportunity to carry on without forced liquidation until the other fellow comes to his level of credit and income or the farmer is again restored to his proportion in all adjustments.

Others have had a similar idea that the banks should proportion their credits to prices in such manner as to stabilize markets, preventing both rises and falls. It is a pernicious idea. No man or body of men is competent to fix prices of specific commodities, and it is particularly difficult to fix the relation of the prices of various commodities. The bank which attempted that would find itself speedily carrying so many frozen credits that it would not be able to cash checks upon it until its customers saw fit to liquidate. Banks in that condition lose their power of accommodating their customers altogether, and are in danger of collapse.

Senator CARAWAY of Arkansas has formulated another of the farmers' grievances:

> We were told last Summer that cotton would be 40 cents a pound this Winter. We produced it at 30 cents and now they offer 10 cents. The prices are manipulated against the farmer. They are highest when he has nothing to sell and not a seed in the ground. When the crops are harvested the prices offered won't pay the cost of production.

Multitudes are sympathetic because of similar market experiences in both commodities and securities. But banks have nothing to do with such misadventures. They have no share in their customers' profits and ought to have none of their risks. In the case of the Federal Reserve, Governor HARDING, in the course of his testimony on Tuesday against the necessity of having farmers on the board to care for farmers' interests, showed that farmers' credits had risen from $168,000,000 to $224,000,000 within a twelvemonth, and that "the total ex-"pansion of Federal Reserve credit "during the present price slump had "been over one billion dollars." That is a pretty good alibi, whoever complains against the Federal Reserve, on whatever ground.

Former Controller of the Currency WILLIAMS is not a farmer. As a spokesman for farmers he charges usury by the Federal Reserve in that it charged 200 per cent. in one case, and in several agricultural States charged from two to five times the rate charged by the banks of any civilized Government. Mr. WILLIAMS alone is informed about his special cases, but the Agricultural Department is equal or better authority on the rates of interest paid by farmers in general. The average prewar rate was 7.75 per cent. The average rate for the nation in 1921 is 7.95 per cent., with 9.06 per cent. the highest average for any district. While the average is thus a trifle higher than before the war, the range between the maximum and minimum rates is much narrower. Mr. WILLIAMS makes a particular grievance of "progressive rediscount rates"; that is, of rates rising proportionately to the excess of rediscounts above the line of credit of member banks as customers of the Federal Reserve, in the familiar manner. There were those who criticised the plan when it was proposed, and it has since been annulled because of experience under it. It was designed to penalize speculators, but it was found to bear most heavily on the customers of banks in agricultural sections. It was found better to make credits a matter of discretion rather than of a penalty on excess so severe that it would have compelled liquidation of credits which would have been classed as speculative if they had not been farmers' credits. There is no regret that the Federal Reserve is to be probed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Aviation Here and Abroad.

If the airplane were not distinctly and unquestionably an American invention—one of the few great inventions concerning which there are no contesting claims as to priority and a division of credit—it would not have been so humiliating to read yesterday in one of THE TIMES dispatches from Berlin of the progress which Germany has made in the establishment of a regular aerial service with well maintained schedules for both passengers and freight.

Nothing of the kind has yet been done here with the exception of the achievements of our Post Office Department—which have been important—and the daily flights between Key West and Havana. Most of our other aviation, beyond that of the army and navy, consists in the carrying of persons who regard themselves and are regarded as particularly venturesome on brief flights for large fees—flights made, not to get swiftly from one point to another in a real transportation service, nor even for pleasure, as in the case of innumerable automobile tours, but for no better reason, apparently, than to enable those who take these trips to say that they have done so. One such journey contents most of them and they go back to slower, and, as they think, safer, means of travel.

In Germany and in several other parts of Europe, including some countries we are not accustomed to regard as progressive, a wholly different situation exists. There the airplane has become a real factor in transportation, and, for fees but slightly if any larger than those charged by railways and steamboats, considerable numbers of people are making long aerial journeys for the practical purposes of ordinary life, not as an isolated adventure on the theory of "trying anything once."

Why Europe Excels in the Air.

There must be reasons for the backwardness of America as compared with Europe in utilizing the airplane. The difference cannot be due to lack of courage here, and our professional aviators are admittedly at least the equals in skill of any in the world. We have, too, machines as good as any, though not as many of them, and though such excellence cannot honestly be claimed for all of those used by the so-called "gypsy fliers" who at some of the Summer resorts are taking up and carrying for a few miles whoever is willing to pay something like a dollar a minute for a novel experience.

The explanation seems to be that many Europeans acquired during the war direct and personal knowledge of what the airplanes could do, while we had but little opportunity to do so. We therefore realize less well than they the machine's possibilities.

Another factor in the case is the fact that abroad aviation of the commercial sort is subsidized, the several Governments believing, as ours does not, that both the manufacture of airplanes and the operation of them in a regular transportation service are deserving of encouragement and financial assistance. In some parts of Europe, too, the railways are in such a condition that the impulse to resort to any other means of transportation that is available is stronger than it is here.

For these and perhaps other reasons, the Europeans are getting ahead of us in what might be, and ought to be, a domain particularly our own, and we are followers—at a long distance—instead of leaders. Why we should have next to no amateur fliers is quite inexplicable, for by universal report aviation as a sport is full of highly enjoyable thrills, and it is at least as safe as several other sports that have many and enthusiastic devotees.

It Works in Peace as in War.

What gives a special interest to the experimenting by the Philadelphia police with gas bombs as a means of subduing rioters is the fact that the success achieved constitutes one of the few instances in which an instrument specially invented for use in the World War has been diverted to the purposes of peace—if the subjugation of rioters can be called peace. For apparently the gas that so promptly checked the charges of the Philadelphia policemen was simply the "lachrymal gas" about which so much was written during the later years of the war. At any rate, its effects are the same as those then described.

The efficiency of the device, not only for the handling of mobs, but for the capture of barricaded criminals, is beyond question, but one cannot help having some doubts that the effects of such a gas are necessarily temporary and recovery from them always complete. That will depend, probably, on the amount of gas inhaled or the length of time during which the victim is exposed to it. Very evidently the stuff is a powerful irritant or corrosive, and eyes or lungs heavily dosed certainly would be in some danger of permanent harm. That need not prevent its employment, however, as against lawbreakers, for by prompt submission they always can make their injuries as light and impermanent as they please.

Shooting Is Not Necessary.

West Orange, having considered the passage of an ordinance outlawing all cats when off the premises of their owners, and authorizing anybody who will to shoot such strays, has yielded to the protests made by friends—chiefly women—of these animals and decided against the taking of such drastic action.

This was probably wise as well as kind, for cat-shooting, especially by amateur hunters, would have many perils to the general population, bipeds and quadrupeds, though not many or serious risks for the cats.

A better way for the West Orangers, and other folk who think cats are too numerous, to proceed is to educate themselves and their neighbors as to the comparative merits of cats and birds, and as to the incompatibility of the two orders. That done, there would be no need for sanguinary ordinances.

Cats have their good qualities—they are variously interesting and often they win and endure human affection, though of course they never return it; they only know, being intelligent, how to get what they want by showing its semblance. But people who love and appreciate birds do not keep cats. They don't hate cats—they merely do not keep them, and as the number of such people increases so will that of the cats decrease.

A WORLD COURT.

Its Power to Settle Political Questions Is Denied.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent in your issue of July 17 gives many instances where boundary disputes between the States of the American Union have been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States and one instance where that court has settled a similar controversy between the United States and the State of Texas. He respectfully submits that a world court could be organized with jurisdiction to hear and determine finally controversies between nations.

It should be noted that the Supreme Court of the United States decides legal questions only. Questions which in their nature are political are decided by the political departments of the Government, that is by the President and Congress. The determination by law of the boundaries of new States and territories lies with the political departments, not with the Supreme Court; the legal questions which arise in interpreting the laws defining boundaries are decided by the Supreme Court. Chief Justice Marshall of that court long ago observed that "questions in their nature political, or which are, by the Constitution and laws, submitted to the executive, can never be made in this court."

Success has not attended the efforts of the Supreme Court in the few cases in which it has attempted to decide political questions, as in the Dred Scot case, in which the court attempted to legislate slavery into the territories, and in the income tax decision. In the Dred Scott case the executive and legislative departments disregarded the decision; in the other, the people reversed the decision of the court by amending the Constitution. The framers of the Constitution took particular pains to fashion our institutions so that political questions should not arise between individual States. When such questions do arise between States or groups of States, as happened in the Winter of 1860-61, the Supreme Court is powerless. It has no remedy for political controversies.

The so-called controversies which arise between nations and cause international wars are political, not legal, questions although the pretexts alleged as causes of war usually bear a legal aspect. The real causes of war, both civil and international, are distinctly political questions. War itself is a political act. In view of the fact that our Supreme Court is utterly unable to decide political questions which arise between the States of the American Union, I can see no reason for the pious hope that we may be able to form a world court capable of settling political questions which arise between nations. If we permit ourselves to imagine a world Government which would do for the nations of the earth what the Government of the United States does for the States of the American Union, we must surely see that political powers would be lodged not in a Supreme Court of the world, but in a world legislature whose authority must flow from the people of the world as its only origin and whose decrees must be addressed back to the people themselves.

But that is another matter.

S. C. VESTAL.

Washington, D. C., July 19, 1921.

PAN-ESQUE.

If, walking in the forest gnarled and old,
Some wind-sweet, magic day,
Behind the shelter of a moss-hung tree
The laughing face of Pan peers out at me,
I shall not run away—
But rather, with surprise and joy grown bold,
"Oh, tarry here, Wood God!" my prayer will be—
"One little hour, and play
Upon your pipe of reeds those notes that make
The timid nymphs hide listening in the brake,
Though greatly longing, they,
To yield them to your lilting melody!
Play me the message of the whispering trees—
The mystery of the pine,
The sorrow of the oak that sighs and grieves,
Tune my dull ears to hear the singing leaves——"
And Pan, whose heart, like mine,
Loves the deep woods, will pipe me songs like these!

MAZIE V. CARUTHERS.

ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION OF AUSTRIA.

Success of the Plan Now Depends on America's Willingness to Lend It Support.

BY AN EXPERT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The importance of so representative a gathering of international traders as that of the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce in London has not failed to attract attention, but there are one or two implications which have not been definitely followed, especially from one of two American angles:

Certain general principles were endorsed and commended in the interests of the economic revival of the world, and these principles were virtually identical with the ones unanimously propounded some time ago by the Brussels Financial Conference summoned by the Council of the League of Nations.

It is true they are not easily applied in practice at one master stroke, and Governments can only hope gradually to work toward their complete fulfillment. But there is one outstanding example of a definite and precise attempt to put them into operation by a drastic and almost revolutionary plan that has a fascinating interest at the present moment. It has a close relation to the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce for several reasons, of which the chief is American. The scheme to which reference is made is that known as the Austrian Restoration Scheme. Ever since the armistice Austria has had a terrific struggle to keep her head above water. The mutilation of the Austro-Hungarian Empire left Austria in a most difficult position, and, with makeshift after makeshift, she has just contrived to exist, but not without progressively serious complications. She has been helped by various powers in a piecemeal and unscientific way, but nothing has been done to put her on the real road to restoration. Things became desperate. The movement for attachment to Germany grew in strength, and either this fact or Austria's repeated and pressing appeals finally stirred the allied powers to action.

Last March the four powers—Britain, France, Italy and Japan—made a proposal in which they undertook to suspend their liens on Austria in respect of the cost of armies of occupation, reparations and relief credits for a certain period, so that Austria's assets thus released might be used as security for credits under what is known as the Ter Meulen International Credit Scheme of the League of Nations. The four powers undertook to ask other powers also to suspend, and they requested the Financial Committee of the League to organize a restoration scheme on that basis. Briefly speaking, the Ter Meulen scheme (which was one of the productions of the Brussels Financial Conference originated by M. Ter Meulen, a Dutch banker) provided that the available assets of a country may be valued on a gold basis by an international commission appointed by the League of Nations. Bonds, up to that amount, may then be issued and loaned by each Government to its nationals, who place them in the hands of exporters as collateral security. There is thus provided a reservoir of credits which can be drawn upon as and when required to reinforce the credit of importers. It is not necessary to enter into the details of the plan, which has won the support of business men of the world and has been endorsed by the World Cotton Conference and the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce as the best so far devised for making credits possible for impoverished countries, and so assisting in general economic reconstruction.

The Financial Committee of the League—which is international and expert—immediately took up the task intrusted to it and produced a complete and scientific restoration scheme for Austria founded on two main essentials. The first was that the allied powers and all other powers holding liens on Austria should suspend their liens for at least twenty years. The second was that Austria should undertake drastic financial reforms on the lines of the Brussels conference resolutions. With these conditions fulfilled the committee holds the firm expert belief that under their proposals Austria will have every chance of existence as an important European centre, and that the repercussion on Southeastern and Central Europe, and finally on the whole of Europe and the world in general, will be lasting.

Austria has entered into strict obligation to meet the drastic requirements laid down by the Financial Committee and each party in the State has added a formal declaration of assent to that made by the Government. The committee has all the ground prepared. It has definite assurances that sufficient temporary advances under the Ter Meulen scheme will be available to assist Austria over the early period of reform, and most of the European Governments holding liens are prepared to suspend them for the twenty years with one or two reservations that can be met.

The whole scheme of restoration now really depends on the decision of America (which is the largest creditor) in her reply to the allied invitation to suspend. If she consents nothing should prevent an immediate beginning. If she refuses, Austria's hopes of succor, after long months of anxious waiting, will be shattered, and the brighter possibilities for European and world trade will suffer a serious set-back. The Ambassadors' Council, which had the question of the suspension of liens before it at the beginning of this month, has decided to request the diplomatic representatives in Washington to approach the American Administration.

The importance of the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce in this connection lies in the fact that the American delegation endorsed the Ter Meulen scheme of the League, that the delegation laid down certain general principles to secure trade restoration in and with impoverished countries, and that all these principles are provided for in detail in the League's Austrian scheme. What is more, the delegation categorically declared that there would be no prosperity in their own country, and no markets for their own products, until international trade was again flowing in accustomed channels. It is a vital interest as much for creditor as for debtor countries, and exporting countries cannot sell if importing countries cannot raise the credit to buy. It is a pure business interest of America, as it is that of England and every other exporting country, to give the Austrian restoration scheme her support, for it begins with one of the thorniest and one of the most vital parts of Europe as a starting point for that necessary return of trade to its accustomed channels.

This being the case, it hardly seems to matter much who is the sponsor of the scheme—whether the League, as it is so happens to be in this instance, or any other international body—if it is generally agreed that it is a business-like project likely to provide the preliminary conditions necessary for a return to what the Americans call "normalcy."

The American Administration may feel there are political difficulties in the way of any association with a League project, but what is in a name?

The League's Financial Committee is completely international and has nothing to do with politics. No other name would alter its international character, or change its expert considerations. But even so, if America has qualms over the matter, she need have no direct dealing with the League. It is the Allies who are asking her to suspend her liens, and her answer will be to the Allies and not to the League. It is only natural that Austria, who is a member of the League, should look to the League for succor, but it is fair to say that in thus assisting Austria the League is performing a service to the general business of the world, irrespective of League membership. Political objections to the League should not be allowed to weigh against an economic achievement which at Brussels, at the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, and the World Cotton Conference, was either explicitly or implicitly supported by the most representative business and financial bodies in the world. The economic policy of the League, in general and in particular, has been fortunate in obtaining this approval.

The appeal to America is neither sentimental nor political. She is not asked to be generous. She is asked on business grounds, which include her own interests, not to stand in the way of a business-like project. It is hard to believe she will refuse.

CUSTER'S FAME.

Different Views on the Cause of His Defeat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in a letter which appeared recently on the editorial page of THE TIMES, in which the writer gave an account of a conversation with a passenger on a train, who, pointing to a stone near West Point, remarked to his fellow-traveler that it marked the place where General Custer fell in his fight with the Indians. It was, indeed, amusing, and conveys something of the astounding ignorance of many persons concerning the "Custer massacre," which occurred on the Little Big Horn River on Sunday, June 25, 1876.

Recently I have read a number of communications published in various papers as to the cause of Custer's defeat by the Sioux, particularly as to the manner of his attacking the Indians at the time with his entire force, approximately 600 troopers. I would like to invite the attention of your readers to an illustrated article entitled "Custer's Last Battle, by One of His Troop Commanders," E. S. Godfrey, Captain, Seventh Cavalry, which appeared in The Century Magazine for January, 1892. During the last thirty years I have read many accounts of the "Custer massacre," and, in my opinion, Captain Godfrey's article is by far the best authentic account of that campaign against the Sioux that I have seen published.

Immediately following Captain Godfrey's account, which was evidently prepared with great care, is an interesting report entitled "Comments by General Fry on the Custer Battle," with notes, and there is also included a letter to General Fry, dated May 11, 1891, by T. L. Crittenden (the only son of the gallant Union General, J. J. Crittenden), in which he states that in his presence General Sherman said: "When Custer found himself in the presence of the Indians he could do nothing but attack."

It should be remembered that at the Battle of the Wichita, some time prior to 1876, Custer had divided his command in a strategic attack, with the result that the Indians suffered a complete defeat. In his fight with the Sioux he again divided his command into three bodies, under the command of himself, Major Reno and Captain Benteen; and this action, it is believed, contributed much to Custer's defeat on the Little Big Horn, as it enabled the large number of Indians (about 2,500 warriors, including boys) to attack each command separately. Reno and Benteen saved practically all of their troopers on that fateful Sunday morning.

General James B. Fry, in the account above referred to, says, "The trouble was their [Sioux] strength was underestimated." However, General Terry, who had charge of the expedition, officially reported on July 3 that "he [Custer] expressed the utmost confidence he had all the force he could use, and I shared his confidence"; also, General Fry further states: "Believing, as he [Custer] and General Sherman and General Terry did, that he was strong enough for victory, if Custer had not attacked, and the Indians had moved away, as they did when Gibbon's column approached on the 23th, Custer would have been condemned, perhaps disgraced."

General Custer and his entire immediate command were killed. Captain Godfrey states they buried the 212 bodies on the field on June 28, all of which, except a few, were stripped and scalped or mutilated; "but there was one notable exception, that of General Custer, whose face and expression were natural; he had been shot in the temple and in the right side." From superstitious fear the Indians would not touch General Custer. Reno and Benteen lost 53 killed and 52 wounded.

JAMES LAWRENCE MASON.

Pittsburgh, July 19, 1921.

From Bunker Hill to Yorktown.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recently published three-volume History of Paterson, N. J., I found a statement which astounded me: General William Colfax, whose remains are interred a few miles from Paterson, was at the Battle of Bunker Hill and, after serving as a soldier in the Revolutionary Army throughout the struggle, was at the surrender at Yorktown. As that part of the history came from the pen of the late William Nelson, for many years secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society and author of almost countless articles on the early history of New Jersey, the statement is entitled to respect. Can any of your numerous readers shed any light on this matter? If General Colfax was with the American forces from Bunker Hill to Yorktown, was he the only soldier who earned that distinction? There is no doubt that General Colfax was Captain Commandant of Washington's Bodyguard and that in 1812 he had a command at Sandy Hook. Mr. Nelson gives the dates of Colfax's service as a member of the Revolutionary forces from Connecticut and a short account of the surrender at Yorktown as the General told it to his son, but corroborative evidence of the General's statement that he was at Bunker Hill seems to be lacking.

Paterson, N. J., July 19, 1921.

SEE PILGRIMS LAND ON FLASH-LIT ROCK

300-Year Pageant by Kin of Mayflower Folk Is Launched After Week's Delay.

HARDING TO SEE IT AUG. 1

By State Governor and Mayors in Brilliant Throng Greet Historic Scenes Anew at Plymouth.

Special to The New York Times.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., July 20.—Descendants of the Pilgrim fathers tonight presented for the first time the striking pageant, "The Pilgrim Spirit."

The spectacle was the Massachusetts tercentenary commission's contribution to the exercises in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, and it was produced on the very soil on which the Pilgrims laid the cornerstone of the nation 300 years ago.

A distinguished audience of persons from all parts of the country, and even representing many foreign lands, watched the colorful scenes that portrayed the growth of America since the days of the arrival of the Mayflower. The pageant will be enacted each night during the rest of the week and on various other nights until the closing, Aug. 7.

Threatening showers and wet grounds failed to halt the initial presentation tonight after a week's waiting, and from the first scene to the final tableau the production moved with flawless precision. More than 1,300 men, women and children of Plymouth and surrounding towns, many of them direct descendants of the voyagers of the Mayflower, were in the cast.

It was Governor's night and Governor Channing Cox and the Mayors of many Massachusetts cities were in the audience.

"The Pilgrimm spirit" was enacted on the 37-acre State reservation on the waterfront, between the most famous of all Pilgrim shrines, Plymouth Rock.

Anchored in the harbor, not far from the scene of the brilliant pageant, were a replica of the Pilgrim ship, Mayflower, and a replica of a viking vessel.

An effective part of the pageant was "the voice from the rock" which pronounced the prologue and also came through the darkness at dramatic moments during the play.

The spectacle was impressive, not merely because of its rapidly changing scenes, its brilliant costumes, dazzling illumination and historic setting, but because this spectacular kaleidoscope served to illustrate dramatically a theme that was sustained throughout the performance.

MRS. ELLA WILLARD WEDS.

The Bride of W. Eugene Kimball at Mendon Lodge, Locust Valley.

The wedding of W. Eugene Kimball of 221 Park Avenue and Mrs. Ella Guthrie Willard, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Guthrie of 28 Park Avenue and Locust Valley, L. I., was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie, Mendon Lodge. The wedding guests were confined to the members of the two families.

The bride's first husband was Eugene S. Willard. They separated about two years ago and May 27 Willard obtained a divorce last year. She and her two children, Miss Marian Willard and Guthrie Willard, have made their home at Mendon Lodge.

Mr. Kimball has been married twice before. His first wife, who was Miss Edith Gibb, died in 1914, and in 1919 he married Mrs. Josephine Hotchkiss Williams, widow of Waldron Williams, She died in 1920. His country home is Cedarcroft at Glen Cove, where his two unmarried stepchildren, Miss Hope Williams and Barent W. Williams, make their home. He is an Amherst graduate, class of 1896, and is a member of the University, Racquet, Nassau Country, Piping Rock and Turf and Field Clubs.

Cabrera—Vidaurre.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Nicaraguan Minister, General Chamorro, acted as best man at the marriage this morning of Miss Victoria Vidaurre to Jose O. Cabrera of New York. The ceremony was performed in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament at Chevy Chase Circle, by the Rev. Thomas G. Smyth. The bride was attended by Miss Bessie Pendreton, maid of honor, and Miss Bessie Robinson and Miss Cora Harmon, bridesmaids. Señora de Chamorro, her niece, Señorita Adela Enriquez and Señor Don Manuel Savala, Secretary of the Legation, witnessed the ceremony and attended the breakfast at the Hotel Washington, which followed.

The bride was educated at the Holy Cross Academy in Washington and both she and the bridegroom are members of prominent families in Nicaragua.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Mrs. William C. Rockefeller entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening for a group of young people at the Field Club, Greenwich, Conn. Among the guests was Miss Philena Hope Lincoln, whose engagement to Reginald G. Coombe of this city was recently announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Frazier have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Julia Veronica Frazier, to Cecil Dunmore Murray, which is to take place on Saturday, July 30, at St. Philips Church in the Highlands, at Garrison-on-Hudson. A reception will follow at Windway Farm, the country home of the bride's parents at Garrison.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French of Tuxedo Park, were among the visitors this week at the Griswold, Eastern Point, Conn.

Mrs. Vincent Astor had Miss Roberta Willard at Newport, as her guests at luncheon yesterday at the Ambassador.

Mrs. John A. Mitchell is opening her house at Ridgefield, Conn., today for a sale for the benefit of the New York Exchange for Woman's Work.

Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, who returned with Mr. Hoyt on Tuesday from Europe, entertained at luncheon yesterday in the Japanese Garden at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele are sailing for Europe on Aug. 12, and plan to return about the middle of September.

Lord Queenborough and his bride, who was Miss Edith Starr Miller, are at Briarcliff Lodge, where they plan to remain until they sail for England.

Count Caracciolo, Count Rivetto, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bundy Cole, Mrs. Frederick T. Fitzmann and Oliver Harriman were among those entertaining at dinner on Delmonico's Roof last evening.

MISS HELEN BARRETT TO WED F. R. V. LYNCH

Junior League Girl Engaged to Former Naval Aviator and Yale Graduate.

Mrs. John D. Barrett of New York and Greenwich, Conn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Adams Barrett, to Francis R. V. Lynch of New York, a son of Cornelius F. Lynch of Lawrence, Mass.

Miss Barrett is a member of the Junior League. Mr. Lynch, who served as a naval aviator, is a Yale graduate.

Brummer—Levine.

Mr. and Mrs. Marc A. Brummer of 730 Riverside Drive, this city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jessie Valantina Brummer, to I. Lysle Levine of Norfolk, Va. Mr. Levine is a graduate of the University of Virginia. No date has been mentioned for the marriage.

Hughes—Blackburn.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Hughes of Watchung, N. J., announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Helen Young Hughes, to Casper K. Blackburn of Omaha, Neb. Miss Hughes was graduated from Mount Holyoke in the class of 1916. Mr. Blackburn is a Dartmouth graduate and also of Annapolis, and was in the transport and submarine service during the war.

Wilks-Frank Wedding Today.

The marriage of Dr. Harold S. Wilks of College Point, L. I., and Miss Tessa Frank will take place today at the home of the bride, 532 West 163d Street.

Dr. Wilks is a graduate of the City College of New York and the New York College of Dentistry, and served as an officer in the Medical Corps during the war.

Following a honeymoon tour by motor of New England and Canada, the couple will reside at 3,657 Broadway, this city.

LANDS 26-POUND SALMON.

Mrs. W. B. O. Field Was Carried Mile and a Half in Canoe by Fish.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 20.—Mrs. William B. Osgood Field was carried on Monday a mile and a half up the Little Cascapaedia River, Quebec, by a salmon weighing twenty-six pounds, which Mr. Field's sister, Miss Mary Pearsall Field, received today at Highlawn.

Mrs. Field was accompanied in the birch bard canoe by her son, Frederick Vanderbilt Field. The chase lasted an hour. With the exception of the twenty-seven-pounder landed last week by Mrs. Giraud Foster, this is the largest salmon any Lenox woman has caught in Quebec.

RIVERDALE ROBBERS LOOT FOURTH HOME

Police Curfew in Exclusive Section of Bronx Fails to Prevent Four Burglaries in Week.

DRAGNET SPREAD NIGHTLY

All Visitors Required to Explain Presence—Auto, Mounted and Foot Patrol on Watch.

The fourth robbery within a week in the Riverdale section of the Bronx, where the homes of many wealthy persons are situated, was reported yesterday. The thieves, it was learned, entered the home of Joseph N. Earle, at 246th Street and Tibbett Avenue, some time Thursday night, by jimmying a window and ransacked the house.

No report as to the extent of Mr. Earle's loss has been made to the police because of the family's absence. Persons in the neighborhood said that they understood that silverware and other valuable articles were missing.

The thieves' operations at Mr. Earle's home were similar to those of the burglars who broke into the homes of Charles E. Chambers and Herbert C. Freeman, at 250th Street and Waldo Avenue, and the untenanted house of Nash Rockwood, at 246th Street and Rockwood Avenue. In each case the robbers went through the house, taking everything of value.

The police of the Riverdale section, as a result of the outbreak, have put into effect a patrol system by which all strangers are stopped as soon as they get into the neighborhood and questioned. Detectives of the Eighth Branch, under Captain John McGrath, are patrolling the district in an automobile nightly, in addition to a patrol of mounted police. All person encountered are questioned and unless they are known to be residents of the section or can shown the police that they have legitimate business there, are not allowed to proceed.

Reporters for THE NEW YORK TIMES who were in the locality last night seeking information in connection with the robberies were stopped by the automobile patrol and uniformed unmounted men and compelled to show their credentials before being allowed to proceed.

MAYO CHILD REPORTED ILL.

Mysterious Messages Tell of Sickness in Memphis, Tenn.

Roy A. Mayo, whose difficulties with his wife, Charlotte Mayo, have been brought out in his suit for divorce, yesterday received a telegram and later a special delivery letter from Memphis, Tenn., that his child, Charlotte, was in that city and very ill. She recently was kidnapped by her mother.

Tennessee is the State in which Mrs. Mayo was born. Mr. Mayo called upon his attorney, Anton Siegel, at 1,540 Broadway. Mr. Siegal called up Patrick J. Rooney, counsel for Mrs. Mayo, and offered to send a trained nurse to Memphis at once or to pay the way of the child and a companion to this city. Mr. Rooney said that the child was in Tennessee and in good health.

Mr. Mayo and his lawyer declined to give the name of the signer of the telegram and the letter. They said that they did not recognize the name.

PEARL WHITE GETS DIVORCE.

Charged Husband, Wallace McCutcheon, With Neglect to Provide.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 20.—Pearl White, the moving picture actress, has received a divorce from Wallace McCutcheon from the Superior Court here on the ground of neglect to provide.

The petition was filed under the name of Pearl McCutcheon, and the divorce was granted without alimony. Final decree will be entered in six months.

New Kings Deputy Register.

Register Edward H. Maddox of Kings County yesterday appointed John Feltner as Deputy Register at a salary of $5,000 a year. Feltner lives in the Seventh Assembly District. He succeeds Jacob Bartscherer, who was recently made Commissioner of Records of Kings County.

START HARTLEY FOUNDATION

Incorporators Meet and Organize to Promote Public Health.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 20.—At the first meeting at the home of Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins of the Hartley Foundation, recently granted a special charter by the Legislature, Mrs. Jenkins, the founder, was chosen President, and her attorney, Robbins B. Stoeckel, Secretary and Treasurer. The Executive Committee will be Governor Everett J. Lake, Miss Helen Hartley Jenkins, daughter of Mrs. Jenkins; Dr. Samuel A. Brown of New York, Dean of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and Marcellus Hartley Dodge of Bridgeport.

Dr. Thomas W. Salmon of New York, Charles M. Schwab, Herman M. Biggs and James Earl Russell of New York, former Governor Marcus H. Holcomb, Charles F. Brooker of Ansonia, J. Henry Roraback and Louis B. Stanton are additional incorporators.

The funds given by Mrs. Jenkins to the foundation in memory of her father, former President of the Remington Arms and Union Metallic Cartridge companies, are said to amount to several million dollars. The foundation will give special attention to public health, mental hygiene and probation work.

ADMIRAL HUSE HONORED.

Farewell Luncheon Given to Naval District Commander.

Rear Admiral H. McL. P. Huse, retiring commander of the Third Naval District, was guest at a farewell luncheon given by friends yesterday at the Bankers' Club. The Third District has been merged by Congressional action with the New York Navy Yard and will be in charge of the Navy Yard commander. Rear Admiral Huse will go to Washington next week to take up other duties.

In taking his leave the Rear Admiral expressed deep regret at leaving New York and his associates in the Army and Navy Club of America, of which he has been Acting President. He spoke of the part which the Army and Navy Institute of America, soon to be incorporated, would take in the expansion of the Army and Navy Club. At the conclusion of his talk it was announced that pledges amounting to $40,000 in founders' memberships in the institute had been received.

PATRIOTISM IN HIS WILL.

Corporal Farrell, Killed in France, "Gave His Life Willingly."

The body of Corporal Edward J. Farrell Jr., son of Edward J. Farrell, is expected to arrive at his late home 415 South Seventh Avenue, Mount Vernon, tomorrow.

He served in the Signal Corps of the Twenty-sixth Division in France and was killed in 1918 while working in "No Man's Land" between the front line trenches. The last clause of his will, which was made before going into his first action reads:

"To the old United States I give my life willingly, because she is the greatest, the grandest and the finest country in the world. The day will come when she will be America for Americans and with undivided allegiance."

Saul Hotchner.

Saul Hotchner of Whitestone, L. I., senior member of the insurance firm of his name at 80 Maiden Lane, died early yesterday morning in Mt. Sinai Hospital at the age of 66. He formerly lived at 549 West 163d Street. Although actively engaged in the insurance business here for more than a generation, Mr. Hotchner had devoted a large share of his time to philanthropic and religious interests. He was the first President of the Washington Heights Branch of the Free Synagogue, former President of the First Galician Society and one of the founders of the United Home for Aged Hebrews. Services will be held at 10:30 tomorrow morning at the West End Synagogue, 160 West 82d Street.

Mrs. Elsie Malby Dies of Pneumonia

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 20.—Mrs. Elsie Wells Malby, 31, widow of Walter Rives Malby, son of the late Congressman George R. Malby, who was drowned July 9 in the St. Lawrence River, died last night at the home of her brother here as a result of an attack of pneumonia following exposure in the river. Mrs. Malby figured in the accident which cost the life of her husband, who was an employe of the National City Bank of New York. Mrs. Malby was a member of Broadway Presbyterian Church, New York. The funeral will be held tomorrow.

ZIONISTS EXPRESS THANKS TO HARDING

Committee Spokesman Tells Him That Help of Americans Is Needed in Palestine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The thanks of the Zionist organization of America were given to President Harding this afternoon by the administrative committee of the organization which called at the White House. On the occasion of the recent visit to Washington of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist organization, President Harding wrote a letter giving assurance of his continued interest and support of the Zionist movement. The delegation today was composed of Herman Cohenheim, Abraham Goldberg, Louis Lippsky, Louis Robison, Judge Bernard A. Rozenblatt, Morris Rothenberg and Peter J. Schweitzer.

Speaking for the committee, Mr. Conheim declared that no words could better express the hope and purpose of the Zionist movement that the President's own words, that "they (the Hebrew people) will be restored to their historic national home and there enter into a new and yet greater phase of their contribution to the advance of humanity."

Mr. Conheim continued:

"This historic enterprise goes forward to its destiny because it is an intregal part of world idealism and reconstruction. Though misgoverned for many centuries the Holy Land is again a symbol o fpeace and co-operation between the great religions of the world and between the East and the West.

"In order that success should crown this effort the moral support of all friends of a Zion restored to Israel is essential, and particularly the Zionist movement looks forward to the cooperation of its friends in America, for a renascent Palestine requires the very qualities with which America is so generously endowed."

Speaking of the hope of renewing in Palestine the Hebraic civilization which in olden times was the fountain of prophecy, Mr. Conheim said that it was because of this ideal, "we address ourselves to you, the leader of our great nation, who, by summoning the world powers to a conference which aims to turn swords into plowshares, have again given clear indication of the high principles for which our country stands."

After exchanging greetings with the President, the delegation was photographed on the lawn of the White House with him.

The following Washington representatives of the Zionist organization accompanied the delegation: Alexander Wolf; Dr. Nathan Colish, Rabbi K. T. Loeb, Dr. Leopold Glushak and Max Rhode.

TAPS FOR LIEUT. BRADLEY.

War Hero, Member of The Times Staff, Buried in St. Raymond's.

Funeral services were held at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the Roman Catholic Church of All Saints, Madison Avenue and 129th Street, for Lieutenant William Bradley of the Fifth Regiment, Marine Corps, for six years on the business staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who died in 1918 of wounds received in action on the morning of Oct. 4 that year. He was wounded while serving as battalion liaison officer near a small overgreen grove bordering the road to St. Etienne. He was alone on a volunteer mission in search of indispensable maps left in a shell hole by the battalion Adjutant, who had been killed. He was only 22 years old and had served with the Twenty-second Engineers on the Mexican border in 1916.

His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Bradley, of 346 Lenox Avenue, and his sister, Mrs. Margaret Doyle, were at the church. Many friends and former business associates of Lieutenant Bradley attended the services, and there was a detachment of marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard who also attended the burial in St. Raymond's Cemetery, where "taps" was blown and a volley fired.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM DAVIS, for more than thirty years a shoe dealer in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 388 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 80 years. Mr. Davis came to this country from Austria-Hungary in 1886 and since that time had established a chain of shoe stores in various sections of Brooklyn.

EDMUND CULLEN RYAN, a clerk in the Government Bond Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was drowned in Lake Huntington, Sullivan County, N. Y., on Monday while on his vacation. He was 20 years old and lived at 73 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

HERBERT CHAUNCEY PLASS, for fifty years a realty dealer on lower Broadway, retiring from active business in 1910, died yesterday at the age of 80 in his apartment in the Hotel San Remo.

HENRY J. HARDING, of H. J. Harding & Co., wholesale dealers in men's hats, 11 Washington Place, died yesterday at the age of 73 at his residence, 1,022 Hoe Avenue, Bronx, following a stroke of apoplexy.

GUY R. FRITCHARD, representative in Omaha of the traffic department of The Associated Press and a veteran employe of that organization, died in an Omaha hospital yesterday following an apoplectic stroke of the day before. He was 42 years old.

The Rev. PERCIVAL BAKER, former Baptist clergyman, elected to the Alberta, Canada, Legislature, Monday on the Farmers' ticket, died yesterday in Edmonton, Canada, of injuries received several weeks ago when struck by a falling tree.

CONO CAROZZOLO, part owner of the Lincoln Melrose Company, paper makers, of 213 East 135th Street, died Tuesday night at his home, 148 Lincoln Avenue, Bronx, aged 43.

WILLIAM H. FERRELL, employed in the mechanical department of The Sun from 1866 to 1886, died Tuesday at his home in East Rutherford, N. J., aged 87. He fought throughout the Civil War. When he left The Sun he was pensioned because he had become blind.

Mrs. ELIZABETH B. HITCHCOCK, widow of Dr. Henry M. Hitchcock of Greenwich, Conn., died there suddenly Tuesday night. She was a Past Regent of the Putnam Hill Chapter, D. A. R. Dr. F. St. Clair Hitchcock of 616 Madison Avenue is a son.

Engaged.

LEVINE—BRUMMER—Mr. and Mrs. Marc A. Brummer, 730 Riverside Drive, announce the engagement of their daughter Jessie to Mr. I. Lysle Levine of Norfolk, Va.

Married.

KIMBALL—WILLARD — At Locust Valley, L. I., on Wednesday, July 20, Mrs. Ella Guthrie Willard to W. Eugene Kimball.

METZ—SECKEL—Mrs. Henrietta Seckal announces the marriage of her daughter Elsie to Richard Metz, July 20.

QUEENBOROUGH—MILLER—On July 19, Edith, daughter of William Starr Miller, to the Lord Queenborough.

Died.

ADENAW—On Tuesday, July 19, at Litchfield, Conn., Julius K. Adenaw of Aix la Chapelle, Rhenish Prussia, in the 78th year of his age. Funeral St. Michael's Church, Litchfield, Conn., Thursday, 11 A. M., daylight saving time. Interment Litchfield, Conn.

APPLETON—On July 19, 1921, Edwin James, husband of the late Laura Anderson Appleton, in his 75th year. Services at 109 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, Friday, July 22, at 3 P. M. Interment private. Boston papers please copy.

BAITLER—Charles, beloved husband of Bessie Baitler, father of Mrs. Bertha Goodman, Mrs. Rosa Chambers, Mrs. Susie Goldsmith, Miss Minnie Baitler, Miss Miriam Baitler and Miss Esther Baitler, passed away July 19. Funeral from his late residence, 1890 Crotona Park North, corner of Boston Road, Wednesday, July 21, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Boston papers please copy.

BAUMAN—On Tuesday, July 19, 1921, in her 63d year, Pauline, beloved mother of John, Mrs. Lena Fleeman, Mrs. Tina Knipe and Mrs. George Nathan. Funeral from her late residence, 513 West 138th St., on Thursday, July 21, 1921, at 2 P. M.

Announcements of Births and Deaths for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned until midnight to Bryant 1000.



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Born.

KOCHELL—Upon A. widow of Theodore H. Bennett of Liberty, N. Y., and beloved mother of Ruth Aitkert, July 20. Services Friday, July 22, at 10 A. M., at Community Church, Hampton St., Rt. 2, Port Chester, New Rochelle, N. Y. Liberty (Sullivan Co., N. Y.) papers please copy.

BRAUNSTEIN—David E., at 264 Kelly St., Bronx, July 20, beloved husband of Tessie and father of Reginald H. Braunstein. Funeral from the home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Levine, Hanson Place, Brooklyn, Friday, July 22, at 2 P. M. Interment Montefiore Cemetery. Boston papers please copy.

BREEN—Louise Edna, beloved wife of J. E. Breen, at her residence, 2,334 119th St., Richmond Hill, L. I., on Wednesday, July 20, 1921, at 3:30 P. M. Funeral Friday, and interment at Cincinnati, Ohio, Saturday. Cincinnati papers please copy.

BROWN—Deceased Sarah Faulkner, daughter of the late David and Jean Faulkner Brown, on Tuesday, July 19, 1921, at St. Luke's Hotel, Broadway and 114th St. Funeral services at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Friday afternoon, July 22, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood.

BUERMEYER—Suddenly, on Monday, July 18, at Portland, Me., Lillian R., beloved daughter of Phebe and the late Charles W. Buermeyer. Funeral services at her late residence, 49 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, Thursday, the 21st inst., at 2 P. M. Interment in Greenwood.

BURNETT—Elizabeth C., Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway-66th St., Thurs., 11 A.M.

CHURCHILL—On Wednesday, July 20, Louise J., widow of the late Dr. Frank Churchill. Funeral services at her late residence, 49 East 73d St., on Friday, July 22, at 10 A. M. Friends invited. Vermont papers please copy.

CHURCHILL—New York City Colony National Society of New England Women announces with sorrow the death of Mrs. Frank Churchill. Services, 49 East 73d St., Friday, 10 o'clock.

Mrs. JOHN FRANCIS YAWGER, Pres.
Mrs. MAUDLM McLEAN, Rec. Sec.

CONANT—July 18, 1921, John Merriam Conant, beloved husband of Rebecca and father of William Conant. Services at his home, 1,060 Lexington Av., this evening, 8 o'clock.

CRANE—At her home, Claverack, N. Y., on July 20, 1921, Augusta J., second daughter of the late Hiram Augustus and Elizabeth Clark Crane. Funeral services at her late residence, the Old Court House, Claverack, N. Y., Friday, 3:30 o'clock, new time.

DAVENPORT—Suddenly, at New York City, Frances Elenore Davenport, daughter of the late Thomas and Frances Davenport. Funeral services from her late residence, Franklin Place, Westfield, N. J., on Friday, July 22, at 10:30 A. M. Trains leave foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J., at 8:30 A. M. Interment Somerville, N. J.

DAVIS—William, in his 50th year, yesterday morning at his residence, 368 New York Av., Brooklyn. Funeral today at 2 o'clock, Interment Washington Cemetery.

DOELL—Edgar, Tuesday, July 19, 1921, Edgar B. Doell, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Doell, in his 12th year. Funeral from his late residence, 857 Crotona Park North, corner of Boston Road. Boston Road Methodist Church, Boston Road, near 172d St., Friday, July 22, 2:30 P. M.

FARRELL—Corporal Edward J. Jr., Company D, 105th Engineers, 27th Battalion, son of Edward J. Farrell Sr., 415 South 2d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Funeral from the Church of the Sacred Heart, Saturday, 9:30 A. M.

FEARON—Robert, beloved son of Francis G. and Therese Kane Fearon of 161 85d St., Brooklyn, on July 20, in his third year. Funeral from the home of illness, Monmouth Beach, N. J., where funeral will take place privately on Friday.

FESSENDEN—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, July 20, 1921, Oliver G., son of the late Samuel C. and Mary Abbe Fessenden. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FRANK—On Tuesday, July 19, 1921, Dr. John Frank, in his 61st year, at his residence, 50 West 40th St., Bayonne, N. J., formerly of 221 East 86th St., New York City. Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Thursday evening, July 21, at 8 o'clock. Funeral private.

FRANK—Eleanore (Baum), on July 20, dearly beloved wife of Simon, loving mother of Lawrence and Beatrice. Funeral from her late residence, 96 West 119th St., Friday, 10 A. M.

FRIED—Moritz, on July 20, beloved father of Joe, Harry, Willie, Louis and Imre. Funeral services at 350 East 160th St. on July 21, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Mount Carmel Cemetery.

GARRETT—Suddenly, on July 19, 1921, William Vincent Garrett, beloved husband of Mary Magdalene Garrett, father of Mrs. Ethel Carpenter, Mrs. Harold Carpenter and Mrs. Wallace B. Hawthurst. Funeral services at his late residence, 657 78th St., Woodhaven, Thursday, July 21, at 8 P. M. Interment Evergreen Cemetery, Friday, 2 P. M.

HARDING—Henry J., on Wednesday, July 20, 1921, A. M., at his residence, 1,022 Hoe Av., Bronx. Funeral Private. Cleveland papers please copy.

HEDENBERG—At Boulder, Col., on Friday, July 15, 1921, Minnie L., daughter of the late Watson S. Hedenberg. Funeral services will be held at the Mount Pleasant Cemetery Chapel, Belleville Av., Newark, N. J., on Thursday, July 21, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HITCHCOCK — Suddenly, at Greenwich, Conn., July 19, 1921, Elizabeth B., widow of Henry M. Hitchcock, M. D. Funeral services at her late residence, 276 North Maple Av., on Saturday, July 23, at 10 A. M.

HOLMAN—At Westfield, N. J., on Wednesday, July 20, 1921, Margaret Beach, beloved wife of Wilson Holman, in her 52d year. Services at her late home, 631 Lenox Av., Westfield, N. J., on Saturday, July 23, at 3 P. M. Interment Hillside Cemetery, Plainfield, N. J. Autos in waiting at station.

HOTCHNER—Saul, in his 67th year, on Wednesday, July 20, 1921, beloved husband of Hedwig Hotchner and father of Henry and Maurice Hotchner, Mrs. Rebecca Lax, Mrs. Celia Holman and Mrs. Rosamond Gordon. Funeral services West End Synagogue, 160 West 82d St., Friday, July 22, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Mount Nebon Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

HOTCHNER—Saul. The United Krakauer Charity and Aid Society mourns the death of its Director and one of its first and most devoted of its workers. His passing fills us with great sorrow and a true sense of irreparable loss. We shall ever cherish the memory of one who was ardently devoted to lofty ideals and gave expression to them by his tireless efforts for the well-being of his fellow-man. We share with the bereaved family the loss which has been sustained. May they find solace in the consciousness of the good he wrought. Directors and members are requested to attend the funeral services at 10:30 o'clock Friday morning, July 22, at the West End Synagogue, 160 West 82d St., New York City.

S. J. MANNE, President.

JULIUS KUSCHNER, Secretary.

HOTCHNER—Saul. The First Galician Society express their profound sorrow on the passing away of their esteemed Brother and ex-President, Saul Hotchner. For many years he had been the guiding spirit of our society. We have learned to value his ever ready council and to love him for his spirit of personal service. We extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy.

WM. B. FRANKEL, President.
HARRY E. FRIED, Secretary.

Died.

BRUDER—On Monday, July 18, 1921, at Monsey, N. Y., Mary, widow of Theodore Bruder, in her 84th year. Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Max Lilienthal, Monsey, N. Y., on Thursday, July 21, at 2 P. M. Interment Mount Hebron Cemetery, Flushing, L. I., on Friday, July 22, at 1:30 P. M. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station, New York, at 12:02 P. M., daylight saving time. Automobiles will meet train at Flushing.

JOSEPH HYAMS, Funeral Director.
M. S. HORWITZ, Fin. Secy.

JEFFERSON—Josephine D., daughter of the late Joseph Jefferson, on July 19, at her residence, Valley Road, Montclair, N. J. Funeral services, Boston papers please copy.

KELLY—On July 20, Mary Kelly, beloved wife of James F. Kelly. Funeral from her late residence, 846 West 207th St., Friday, July 22, 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of Good Shepherd, where a requiem mass will be celebrated.

KUNT—On July 20, in her 74th year, Rosalie, widow of the late Paul and devoted mother of Dr. Louis, Dr. Hugo, Gertrude Blackstein and Sophie Fein. Funeral from the Mount Sinai Congregation, 50 West 113th St., on Friday, July 22, at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

LEVY—On Wednesday, July 20, 1921, Benjamin B. Levy. Notice of funeral later.

LEVY—B. B., Emanuel Lodge, No. 654, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication at the Lodge Room, Masonic Temple, on Saturday, July 23, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute to Wor. B. B. Levy, who died at his residence, 3921 West 180th St., Wednesday, July 20, 1921.

ABRAHAM LIPTON, Master.

LIEBHART—Frank C. Liebhart, on July 15, after a short illness. Services July 22, at 3 P. M., at Masonic Hall, Covington, Ky.

LIPPE—Sergeant Oscar P. Lippe, D. S. C., Co. H, 307th Infantry, beloved son of Theresa Radley Lippe, killed in action at the Vesle River, Aug. 29, 1918. Body lying in state at 328 Wadsworth Av., New York City. Requiem mass Saturday morning, 10 A. M., Church of the Incarnation, 570 West 170th St. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

LOPEZ—Maria, Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway-66th St. Saturday, 9 A. M.

MACFARLANE — Kate E., on Wednesday, July 20. Funeral from Trinity Church, Rocky Hill, N. J., on Saturday, July 23, at 3 P. M., daylight saving time.

MALBY — On Tuesday, July 19, 1921, at Ogdensburg, N. Y., Elsie Wells Malby, widow of the late Walter Rives Malby and daughter of Mrs. James M. Wells of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and the late Mr. James M. Wells. Funeral at 3 P. M. Interment at Ogdensburg, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M.

MITCHELL—L. Alberta, daughter of Aaron and Esther Mitchell, July 19, 1921. Services and interment at Hackettstown, N. J.

MONTGOMERY—Louis, Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway-66th St. Until Friday.

MORRIS—Ray, beloved wife of Aaron Morris, devoted mother of Mrs. Sol B. Dreyer, Mildred, Hilda, Lena, Sadie, Ethel, Mrs. William Levitt, Mrs. Joseph Zweig, and sister of Louis and Jacob Kruckman, passed away July 19. Funeral from the late residence, 17 East 97th St., Thursday, July 21, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MORRIS—Dirigo Lodge, No. 30, F. and A. M.—Brethren: You are requested to attend funeral service of the wife of Right Worshipful Brother Aaron Morris on Thursday, July 21 at 2 P. M., at her late residence, 17 East 97th St.

MAX FUCHS, Master.
M. H. SCHACK, Secretary.

MURRAY—Julia, on July 18, age 85, at House of Divine Providence, Ridgewood, N. J. Funeral on Thursday from Herman Kopp's undertakers parlor, 401 East 97th St., at 9 A. M., thence to St. Joseph's Church, 406 East 87th.

PEAKE—On July 20, 1921, Aloysia M. Peake, beloved wife of the late Henry J. Peake. Funeral from her late residence on Saturday, July 23, at 2 P. M., at 445 4th Av., Newark, N. J. Interment Evergreen Cemetery. Newark papers please copy.

PECK—Mary, at Verona, July 20, 1921, in her 92d year. Services at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Jonathan P. Dolley, 95 Forrest Av., on Saturday, July 23, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, N. J.

PETERS—Frank M., Tuesday, at the residence of his daughter, Grace A. Moore, Garden City, L. I., beloved husband of Marie Louise Peters. Funeral private.

PLASS—On Wednesday, July 20, 1921, Herbert Chauncey Plass, in his eightieth year, at Hotel San Remo, 74th St. and Central Park West. Funeral 1 P. M. Friday.

PROSSER—Anna Fay, in her 83d year, at Westhampton, L. I., on July 20. Funeral will be private, from the home of the family, Englewood, N. J.

PULSFORD—John Arthur, Tuesday, July 19, in his 52d year, Foxboro, Mass.

Burial.

SCHNEIDER—Marie, July 20, 1921, widow of Dr. Julius Schneider and mother of Alfred, Helen Furth, Josephine Eckart and Fred C., and of the late Ernest and Louis Schneider. In the 73d year of her age. Notice of funeral tomorrow.

STRINFIELD—Clara, in her 59th year, beloved mother of Mrs. Jean Weil, Mrs. Martha Hyam, Harry and Max Strinfield. Funeral strictly private. Rochester papers please copy.

STEINHAUER — William Thomas, private, Company B, 308th Infantry, 77th Division, killed in action August 7, 1918, on occasion of funeral, which will be from 33 Diamond St., Brooklyn, will be made later.

STITES—At Great Neck, L. I., on Tuesday, July 19, Anna Delaphine Disbrow, wife of the late Mortimer Laing Stites. Funeral services at 43 Arleigh Road, Manhasset, Great Neck, Thursday, July 21, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Penn. Station, New York, at 1:22 P. M., daylight saving time.

STOCKDALE—William H., on July 19. Service The Funeral Church, Broadway at 66th St., on Friday, July 22, at 10 A. M.

STURTZ—Johanna, on July 19, aged 72 years, beloved wife of Morris and dear mother of Max, Sam and Joseph. Also Mrs. Rose Levy and Mrs. Sadie Weisel. She was born in Stolpe, Germany, and emigrated to America fifty-two years ago and always resided in New York City. She was beloved and honored by all who knew her and always champioined the working man's cause. Funeral will take place Friday, 10 A. M., from her Summer home, 31 Ocean Place, Brighton-by-the-Sea. The Rev. Dr. A. Eisenman will officiate. Please omit flowers.

TENNEY—Virginia Abbott, widow of the late Cornelius Newkirk Tenney in the 73d year of her age, at Montclair, N. J. Interment at Maple Grove Cemetery, 11 A. M. Friday.

TYLER—On July 19, 1921, Louisa A., beloved wife of Frank H. Tyler and daughter of the late John Napoleon Loughi. Funeral from her late home, 263 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Thursday, July 21, at 2:30 P. M.

VAN DAHL—On Wednesday, July 20, 1921, Lillian Bancker, beloved wife of Charles Van Dahl. Funeral from the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bancker, 23 DeGroot Place, West

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Monday, Lexington Av. express, about noon, brown leather brief case, containing important papers and ledger; reward of greater value than that of brief case. Kindly return to David Grossman, 17 West 42d St. Murray Hill 4098.

LOST—Stock certificate No. A-2981 of Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc. (of Kings County Electric Light & Power Co.). Please return to Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc., 360 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—In phone booth 14th St. and 6th Av., black leather pocketbook, with important papers, belonging to a customer; keep money, please return papers. E. Baumann & Bros., 6th Av. and 14th St.

LOST—Between Liberty and Goshen, N. Y., large pigskin shopping bag, containing large silver meshbag and sum of money; if bag is returned finder may keep money. Cain Bernkopf, Corning, N. Y.

LOST—Saturday, July 9, small black suitcase, E. H. W., vicinity Grand Central Terminal; reward $100. Warburton, 64 East 86th.

LOST—Small purse, commutation ticket, check, money. Cammeyer's, 34th St. to West 20th; reward. Vanderbilt 4800, Extension 1.

LOST—Wire wheel, with Pennsylvania vacuum cup tire, mounted; liberal reward. Jonas Millinery Co., 397 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

LOST—Cabin motorboat, 32 ft. long, painted white, gray deck; reward. Address Wood Shipyard, City Island. Tel. 1012.

LOST—Traveler's letter of credit number 18133. Return to Edwin C. Barnes, 412 Broadway; reward.

LOST—Taxi, Saturday eve, white-rimmed eyeglasses; reward. 1,170 Broadway, Room 403.

LOST—Cash book and ledger, July 19, 6:40 train to Edgemere, Pennsylvania; no use to finder. L 82 Times.

$100 REWARD.

Lost, on Saturday, June 25, 1921, about 11:30 P. M., on 12th St. and 2d Av., a Hudson Sport type 4-passenger speedster, body blue, red wheels, equipped with Dominion cord tires, bearing Quebec license No. 65475, manufacturer's No. 46409. Communicate with Charles D. Patterson, 35 John St. Beekman 7501.

$100 REWARD for information leading to recovery of Chevrolet 490 touring car, New Jersey license 27496, maker's No. D 61610. Brandmaier, 322 Prudential Bldg., Newark. Market 0025.

Jewelry.

LOST—Flexible bracelet, with 19 diamonds, set in platinum on gold, between 57th St. and 8th Av., Pennsylvania Station, Long Island Station, or on 3 o'clock train to Hempstead, L. I., on Monday, July 18. Return to Mrs. Harry Irwin, Hempstead, L. I., or telephone Bryant 6034; reward.

LOST—Gold lorgnette and chain, with 18 diamonds, on Tuesday, in fitting room of the Woman's Gown Shop of Franklin Simon & Co., 5th Av. and 38th St.; liberal reward. Mrs. T. B. Bratten, Hotel Marie Antoinette, 67th St. and Broadway.

LOST—Amethyst ring, between 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. July 19, 1921, ladies' dressing room, Strand Theatre, New York. Schumacher, 435 86th St., Woodhaven, N. Y.; reward.

LOST—Between 86th and 14th Sts., Tuesday, flexible platinum bracelet, set with sapphire and diamonds; reward. Phone Chelsea 3592.

LOST—July 19, between Washington Square and 8th St., gold bar pin, diamond bowknot and pearl. Return 20 Washington Square; reward.

LOST—Gold monogrammed bracelet watch, on Broadway, red car or corner 88th St. and Broadway. Reward. Phone Riverside 4853.

LOST—Vicinity 38th St., 5th-6th Avs., gold and platinum barpin, set with diamond and sapphire chips; reward. Trimner, 57 West 38th.

LOST—Diamond stickpin, Curleys Baths, Rockaway Park, Sunday; reward. E. Ruehl, 42½ Mechanic St., New Rochelle. Phone 3162.

LOST—Watch and chain, containing initials D. F., on Sunday, July 17, 161st St., west of Fort Washington Av.; reward. 101 West 87th St.

LOST—Monday afternoon, flexible diamond bracelet; $75 reward if returned to Mrs. Walton Oakley, 10 East 58th St., New York City.

LOST—P. H. I. Kappa Sigma pin; F. F. Adams on back; L. I. Penn. Station, Monday; reward. S 1040 Times Annex.

LOST—Lady's gold wrist watch, between 51st St., 12th Av., Brooklyn, and Grand Central; reward. L 82 Times.

LOST—Gold pin, riding crop, vicinity 138th St., Broadway; reward. Pitkroy 6060.

LOST—Wednesday, gold ring, 3 jade stones. Reward, 462 79 St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Green gold cuff link; initials S. J. G. K 121 Times.

A REWARD OF $200

will be paid for the return of platinum and diamond lorgnette, lost June 28, at or between Hotel Gotham and Fulton Theatre or in taxicab. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

A REWARD OF $75

will be paid for the return of diamond, sapphire and ruby sectional guard ring, lost about July 12, between 38th and 40th Sts. Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av.

Wearing Apparel.

LOST—Hudson sable neckpiece, on Brooklyn subway, 14th St., New York, Wednesday, 6:30 P. M.; liberal reward. Julius Looker, 221 5th Av.

LOST—Trousers, light gray silver mixture, Broadway, between 85d-86th Sts., Tuesday; reward. Sanitary Valet System, 206 W. 96th.

LOST—Two-skin stone marten fur, Little Theatre, July 18; reward. Miss Walker, Tyson Co., Hotel Waldorf.

Cats and Dogs.

LOST—July 14, small bulldog; very light tan, white feet and chest; uncut ears and tail; black moles on sides face; name "Bunyip"; license number N. Y. 232405; reward. Richard T. Dana, Esq., East Islip, L. I.

LOST—Welsh terrier, looks like small Airedale, red collar, marked "Wenga Farm, Armonk, N. Y." No questions asked. Telephone Pleasantville 125J. Reward.

LOST—Sunday, black, white cocker spaniel, rear Roslyn, collar marked W. A. Plarr, 49 Broad St. Liberal reward, no questions.

Found.

FOUND—Lady's pin, 5th Av. bus; description, when lost. C 487 Times.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT THE following stock certificates for the respective amounts shown thereafter have been either lost or stolen and that new certificates have been applied for and that these lost or stolen certificates will be cancelled on the books of the company: Common stock certificates Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 48 for 150, 889, 2,161 and 2 shares, respectively; preferred stock certificates No. 1, 3, 48 and 4, for 717, 3, 6 and 2 shares, respectively.
(Signed) THE PITTSBURGH-AMERICAN CHINA CO., GREENSBURG, PA.

I, JOHN J. FAY, OF DEPT. BRIDGES, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Josephine; all credit people copy.

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MINGO WITNESS AROUSES M'KELLAR

He Reported to Detective Agency While Acting as Union Official.

"NOT RIGHT," SAYS SENATOR

Operative Got Information From Strikers in Jail While Awaiting Trial for Manslaughter.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Aroused by a description of methods used by private detectives in obtaining information about activities of union miners, Senator McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee, at today's hearing before the committee investigating disorders in the Mingo, W. Va., coal field, declared it was not "right" for men to work themselves into the confidence of union officials and then to report to detective agencies what was going on.

C. E. Lively testified that while a member of the United Mine Workers he served as a Baldwin-Felts Agency operative in behalf of mine owners. During the last nine years, he said, he attended union meetings, was Vice President of a local and attended conventions as a delegate, all the while making regular reports to the detective agency.

"Do you think it was right and proper to do as you did?" inquired Senator McKellar.

When Lively replied he thought it was justifiable, the Tennessee Senator asked whether the miners would have let him into their meetings if they had known he was a detective.

"Let me in?" Lively retorted. "They would have turned me over to the undertaker."

S. D. Avis, counsel for the operators, remarked that the Department of Justice resorted to the practice of having its agents join unions and other organizations to report developments.

"I don't care if it does," declared Mr. McKellar. "I don't think it's the right thing to do. Conduct like that doesn't fit in with my idea of American honor. No wonder you're having trouble in West Virginia if you're doing things like that."

Senator McKellar pressed Lively for information as to whether, when he attended conventions of union miners, he collected expenses from both the miners and the detective agency. Lively said he made it a rule to divide the expenses.

"Oh, I see; you have a delicate sense of right and wrong," put in Senator Kenyon, Republican, of Iowa.

Lively testified he kept the fact he was a detective a secret from coal operators for whom he worked and from union miners with whom he associated until after the battle at Matewan, W. Va., in May, 1920, during which ten men, among them seven Baldwin-Felts detectives, were killed.

The day of the shooting, Lively told the committee, he was at United Mine Workers' headquarters, in Charleston, W. Va. When news of the affray was received, the witness testified, almost all "the union men at the headquarters" agreed it "was a pretty good thing" and "seemed to enjoy it."

One man, the committee was told, "shook hands with himself and said it was the best news he had heard in a long time."

Lively testified that during the coal strike troubles in Colorado he had gone there as a miner detective. He said he killed a man in self-defense, surrendered and for sixteen months remained in jail, "not wanting a trial." While in prison he talked to men jailed for disorder in the strike and made regular reports to his agency. After sixteen months, he added, he pleaded guilty to involuntary manslaughter and was released.

In the Mingo region, Lively asserted, he had seen non-union men "whipped, shot at and killed" for refusing to join the union.

Skirmishes between the State Police and men "armed with high-powered rifles," in which three officers were "shot in the back," were described by Captain J. E. Brockus of the State Police. Some of the assailants were members of the United Mine Workers. He estimated that 10,000 shots were fired in one battle and 5,000 in another.

A total of 273 families were living in tents in Mingo County, Captain Brockus testified, among them being 284 women and 1,304 children. Some of the men living in the tents were found to have come in the district from Kentucky "at the instigation of union officials."

NEW SWINDLE COST WHOLESALERS $100,000

Thieves Ordered Goods in Name of Reputable Houses Sent to Their Own Addresses.

Frederick R. A. Stiefel, manager of the prosecution bureau of the New York Credit Men's Association, said yesterday that Federal and local authorities were about to arrest a band of men who have robbed merchants and manufacturers out of merchandise worth more than one hundred thousand dollars within four weeks. These thieves, according to Mr. Stiefel, operated in many cities. Their methods he explained in this way:

"These swindlers obtained goods by means of the parcel post, using the names of reputable concerns, but giving different addresses. The names, being familiar to those who received the orders, or who found that the ratings of the concerns were first-class, forwarded the goods to the address given in the orders. Before the fraud was discovered scores of orders had been filled, the goods received, quickly disposed of and the thieves had vanished.

"Investigators for the Credit Men's Association succeeded in getting on their track and the arrest of many of them is expected within a few days."

Mr. Stiefel suggested the merchants should verify addresses before filling orders.

It was through Mr. Stiefel's efforts that forty-eight men recently were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on charges of conspiracy in robbing freight cars and lighters. The thefts of the forty-eight, it was reported, resulted in the loss of silks, woolens, worsted, &c., valued at more than $1,000,000.

PLEADS FOR JUDGE MAYER.

C. D. Hillis Urges His Appointment to Second Judicial Circuit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Charles D. Hilles, Republican committeeman from New York, came to Washington today to urge the appointment of Judge Julius Mayer of the District Court for the Southern District of New York as Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Henry G. Ward of New York. He saw Attorney General Daugherty and had luncheon with President Harding.

The circuit comprises the districts of Vermont, Connecticut, Northern New York, Southern New York, Eastern New York and Western New York. There are candidates from several districts. Judge Mayer has been endorsed by New York Republican organizations.

LANDIS SCORES BONUS FOES

Would "Fire Whole Outfit" If He Were President, Says Judge.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Stating that what he said might be reason for impeachment, Judge Landis, in an address before wounded soldiers at Fort Sheridan yesterday, denounced foes of the bonus bill and asserted that if he were President he would "fire the whole outfit" at Washington who were getting in one another's way trying to pass on the veterans' compensation measure.

"As one man who stayed at home in peace and security while you fellows were fighting for our lives," said the Judge, "I am against stalling off this bonus proposition."

LEIGHTON'S
Skolny Clothes
BROADWAY at 47th STREET

BEGINNING TODAY
Clearance Sale
of
Skolny Clothes

Offering Savings of
$10 $15 $20 and $25
On Every *SKOLNY* SUIT
$50.00
Is the sale price of these
SKOLNY SUITS
and they cannot be equalled anywhere

The finest materials— The best workmanship—
The latest styles— The newest colorings—

were put into these suits to sell at
$60 $65 $70 and $75

If you can use a new suit come in early while there is a choice selection of styles, fabrics and sizes.

A special lot of about 400
SKOLNY SUITS
$37.50
Formerly sold at $45, $50 and $55

Only one or two of a kind, but all sizes in the lot.

NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS

LEIGHTON'S
BROADWAY at 47th STREET
OPEN UNTIL MIDNIGHT

2d Floor 15 W. 34th St.
(Between Fifth Ave. & Broadway, Opposite Waldorf Hotel)

Open Daily Till 6 P. M. Saturday Till 9 P. M.

Georges
OPPOSITE Waldorf Hotel
(Between 5th Ave. & B'way)


"SENIOR"


"JUNIOR"

Beginning this morning at 8.00 and positively ending Saturday, July 30th

9 Days Only

For the first time in the history of this, the World's Largest 2nd Floor Clothing Institution for Men—

UNRESTRICTED CHOICE OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

9,000 All-Wool Suits
AT EXACTLY
½ Former Prices!

Absolutely nothing reserved. Plain Black and Blue Suits included. All sizes—regulars, shorts, stouts, longs, extra sizes.

The Savings Are From 12.50 to 37.50

Suits That Were $25,	Now	12.50
Suits That Were $30,	Now	15.00
Suits That Were $35,	Now	17.50
Suits That Were $40,	Now	20.00
Suits That Were $45,	Now	22.50
Suits That Were $50,	Now	25.00
Suits That Were $60,	Now	30.00
Suits That Were $65,	Now	32.50
Suits That Were $75,	Now	37.50

Regardless of cost or value, and with the one fixed purpose of clearing out our stock of all-wool Suits in the shortest possible time, in order to make room for Fall arrivals, we have repriced (for 9 days only) our entire stock at exactly *one-half former prices.* Forty famous brands embraced in this sweeping clearance movement. Every fabric and pattern represented. Light and dark colors. Many are medium and heavy weight, of the correct color and cut for Fall and Winter wear. (Palm Beach, Mohair, Silk and Dress Suits not included.) Alterations charged for at cost.

Georges 15 West 34th St.
Entire 2nd Floor
(Between 5th Ave. & B'way) *Opp. Waldorf Hotel*
Open Daily Till 6 P. M. Saturday Till 9 P. M.

SPECIAL REAL ESTATE ANNOUNCEMENT

New Garden Apartments
Four, Five and Six Rooms
Jackson Heights
Restricted Residential Community — Nearest to Manhattan
Ready for Occupancy Now and Oct. 1st
TAX EXEMPTION FOR TEN YEARS
Visit Jackson Heights Today
To visit Jackson Heights take Subway to Grand Central, transfer to QUEENSBORO SUBWAY (Corona Line) to 25th St. Station. (Office opposite Station.)
22 Minutes From 42nd Street

TWO JERSEY BANDITS

Fire of Riot Guns Picks Fugitives Off Truck One by One.

RAN THROUGH BARRAGE

Thieves Scorned Ambuscade in Dover and Opened Fire on Their Pursuers.

LOST IN RUNNING FIGHT

Swaying on Truck, One Robber Toppled Off and Escaped as Police Swept On.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, N. J., July 20.—Three motor truck bandits rifled a garage in Netcong early this morning, fled through Arlington, defied a lone constable who tried to stop them, and ran straight into an ambuscade of Dover policemen who were armed with pistols and riot guns. In a sharp battle two of the robbers were wounded and captured. The third, who fired repeatedly at his pursuers, jumped from the truck and escaped.

Failing to halt the truck as they blazed away with their sawed-off shotguns, the policemen jumped into a waiting automobile and pursued the fugitives six blocks through town before the wounded driver slewed his vehicle to the roadside and surrendered with his companion.

The men in jail here charged with burglary are Michael McDonough and Warren Smith of Newark. A Newark detective said he recognized McDonough as a man "known to but not wanted by" the police of that city. Smith's street address was fictitious.

McDonough, Former Dry Agent?

McDonough said he was innocent of the nature of the errand when Smith and the third man hired the truck. The Newark police learned that the truck was hired from Barney Goldfarb of 221 Hawthorne Avenue, Newark. McDonough, who is said to have been a prohibition agent, asserted that he was a ship riveter by trade, and had been idle for four months. In the Dover General Hospital McDonough said to the doctors:

"Wait till the big guys in Newark hear of this; they'll be up here. I'll get out of this all right."

Both McDonough and Smith refused to disclose the identity of the third man. Under Sheriff Edwin W. Orr stopped all Lackawanna trains and examined them at the Denville station in his search for the fugitive.

Austin King, a Netcong garage keeper, saw about $2,000 worth of tires and tubes loaded on the truck about 1 o'clock in the morning from the garage of Bert Direnzo. King tried to telephone to Direnzo but found the wires to his home had been cut. Before the Netcong police could organize pursuit the truck had too much start to be caught and the alarm was flashed to Dover eleven miles away.

Joseph Volker and John Gallagher, reserve patrolmen, and Policemen Harry Fine and George Youmans hid themselves in doorways along Blackwell Street and waited, guns in hand. At 3 o'clock the truck came out of the darkness. Volker blew his police whistle and leaped into the road, calling to the men to halt.

Ran Through Barrage.

The truck picked up speed and the policemen let drive with their riot guns. Plate glass crashed and the street resounded with the din. The four policemen, having emptied their guns, seemingly without effect, started after the truck in their waiting car. Their pistols began to bark and there were answering roars and flashes from the weapon of a man who was balancing himself in the rear of the truck.

For six blocks the running fight kept up. Then the man jumped off. Not knowing how many were left, the policemen kept after the truck, and he got away. Then McDonough and Smith, wounded but not seriously, stopped and surrendered.

Bob Sweeney's Style Shop is across Blackwell Street from the spot where Patrolman Youmans planted his riot gun ambuscade. When Sweeney found his shattered windows this morning he went to work with his assistant, "Billie," and put out this sign:

"THREE SHOT FULL OF HOLES. COME IN, LOOK AT OUR GOODS AND HEAR OUR STORY. 2

Answers to questions: 1—There were nine, not seven, bullets in the windows. 2—Yes, we are fully covered by insurances. 3—No, Billie and Bob were not hurt. They were home and in bed, where all good married men should be. 4—No, the goods weren't damaged, they're bullet proof. 5—Yes, we appreciate the free advertising. 6—What's our answer? Higher pay for our cops.

The police said other storekeepers were indignant at them for "favoritism in their marksmanship."

CONFESS JERSEY ROBBERIES.

Arrests Disclose Band's Operations in Untenanted Houses.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 20.—Alleged confessions from two men under arrest for burglary today disclosed several robberies and caused the recovery of $7,000 worth of stolen goods.

Early this morning Patrolman Patrick McHugh heard a noise in the home of William B. Lorenzo at Hasbrouck Heights, and he found three men packing up household goods. He covered one man with his revolver, but the others fled in an automobile, although the patrolman fired a shot after them. The prisoner said he was John Carney of North Arlington.

The police also arrested William Ulrich of North Arlington. Ulrich is alleged to have implicated William Hughes of North Arlington, and Hughes was arrested on the charge of receiving stolen goods. The police say they found $7,000 worth of stolen property.

Carney and Ulrich also implicated Frank Hughes, son of William Hughes, according to the police, and said he was the ringleader. The scheme of the men, according to the police, was to sell brushes for a Connecticut manufacturer, and, traveling around in an automobile, make a house-to-house canvass to find out where families were away.

According to the police the band took part in six robberies since June 30. Losers were John Herold of Hasbrouck Heights and William Muller, George Wickes and James Rogers of Woodbridge.

Ulrich and Carney, who is a son-in-law of Hughes, were held in $8,000 bail each for the Grand Jury on a charge of burglary, and William Hughes in $5,000 bail on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

Will Stop Sunday Work

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 20.—Work in newspaper offices in Rio de Janeiro between the hours of 8 o'clock Sunday morning and 8 o'clock Monday morning is prohibited under the provisions of an act passed today by the Municipal Council. The Prefect of Police is expected to sign the measure tomorrow, immediately after which it will become effective.

Local newspapers plan to discontinue Sunday afternoon and Monday morning editions in compliance with the new regulation.

82-YEAR-OLD SALOON FALLS INTO STREET

Danger to Passers-by Is Averted by the Alertness of Brooklyn Policeman.

HAD FRONTAGE ROPED OFF

Observed Three-Story Building, Being Remodeled as Restaurant, Swaying.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last night the old three-story frame building at Washington and Johnson Streets, Brooklyn, which had been used as a saloon for eighty-two years, fell into the roadway with a crash that was heard for several blocks. It did not injure anybody because Patrolman Fahey of the Adams Street Station had seen the building swaying in the afternoon and had the sidewalk roped off. The trolley car lines were blocked for several hours by the debris.

The building was at the southwest corner of Johnson and Washington Streets, opposite the Brooklyn Eagle Building, with the Clarendon Hotel on the northwest corner and the Federal Building on the northeast corner. It was vacated two weeks ago and was being converted into a restaurant by Throbb & Heller, contractors, of 613 Gates Avenue.

When Patrolman Fahey noticed the shaky condition of the building he asked the workmen inside if they had a permit to make alterations, and the foreman replied that they had not got one with them. The contractors, when questioned over the telephone, said they had a permit and would bring it to the place.

The patrolman notified the Adams Street Station and men were sent to rope off the space in front of the building. The beams with which the walls were shored up were shaking, and before measures could be taken to prop the building up it fell into the street.

Two of the workmen, Axel Axelsen, 30 years old, of 107 Vincent Street, Staten Island, and John Creegan, 40, of 401 Third Avenue, Manhattan, were arrested by Patrolman Fahey on a charge of violation of the building laws.

FISH OF THE SEINE DYING BY THOUSANDS

Surface Strewn With Bodies—Heat and Dirtiness Are Theories for Wholesale Deaths.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 20.—Fishers of the Seine have become famous in the history of Paris for their patience and for the fruitlessness thereof. But they seem not unlikely to disappear from even ornamentation of the banks if the present bad season continues.

The destruction which seized on the Seine fish last week and sprinkled the surface with white bodies has become a wholesale calamity. Two days of thunder and rain which broke the drought failed to save the gudgeon and roach, and with the return of a burning sun and a shade temperature of 95 degrees thousands of fish are dying where last week there were hundreds.

Fishers, rod in hand, who used to think a catch of two a day an event of importance, now watch aghast as more fish than they believed the Seine contained float past dead.

In spite of official warnings, the banks of the river are lined all day long with old men and boys trying to retrieve the fish.

The heat of the water is one theory for the wholesale deaths. Its dirtiness is another theory. Never, it is said, has the river current been so slow or so dirty.

Parisians who love their Seine and still remember 1910 as the year of the big flood, will probably remember 1921 as the year when the fish died.

CHILD HELPS THIEVES ROB CLOTHING FACTORY

Squeezed Through Window Bars and Helped Steal Coats—Other Burglaries Discovered.

Three alleged burglaries were discovered by Brooklyn police last night in the Brownsville section. Jacob Slutsky of 403 Chester Street, Brooklyn, entered the electric supply store of Morris Landy at 318 Sutter Avenue, but burglar alarms summoned Patrolman John Schaeffer of the Brownsville Station.

Schaeffer, who is a large man, asked Slutsky if it would be necessary to go in for him over the transom by which he had entered, but the intruder came out, and Schaeffer arrested him.

The factory of Abraham Siegel at 247 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, was robbed of fifty-two coats. The robbers apparently had effected their entrance by pushing a small child between two of the steel bars over a rear window. A half hour after the report of the burglary, the police found twenty-one of the stolen coats in a vacant lot at Prospect and Sixth Avenues, Brooklyn, near the Fifth Avenue police station.

James K. Warren, colored, of 906 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, was caught in the apartment of Abraham Gotch at 1,456 East New York Avenue, by Patrolman Martin Petrus. The prisoner said he was looking for a drink.

Patrolman Jacob Samuels last night arrested Guido Cornin of 4,205 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, and Albert Pascale of Third Avenue and Thirty-third Street, Brooklyn, in the tailor shop of Morris Weisborth, at 423 Stone Avenue, Brooklyn. Patrolman Samuels said the men entered through the cellar and had suits packed up when he arrived.

PARIS HOTEL CONTINENTAL and RESTAURANT. Exhibiting in San Francisco. Opposite Tuileries Gardens. Thoroughly modernized, luxurious apartments, 600 bedrooms, 450 bathrooms. Telephone in each room. Tel. addr. Continental, Paris.—Advt.

ENTERS ESKI-SHEHR

Captures Important Railway Junction on the Rail Route to Kemal's Capital.

15,000 PRISONERS AT KUTAIA

Two Thousand Camels and 168 Guns Among the Booty Captured There.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 20 (Associated Press).—The Greek Third Army Corps entered Eski-Shehr this morning, according to a wireless dispatch here this evening from the Greek battleship Averoff.

An advance by the Greeks beyond Eski-Shehr would subject them to harassing attacks by the Nationalists from advantageous positions. It is presumed by the experts here, however, that the Greeks are likely to remain there. In that event the Nationalists are expected to threaten Constantinople in an attempt to force the main body of the Greek army over to the Brusa front, where the Nationalist resistance in this offensive so far has proved effective. Meanwhile the tactics will call for pressure on the Greeks at other points with the same object.

Eski-Shehr, a town of Asia Minor, lies twenty-seven miles northeast of Kutaia, from which the Greeks drove the Turks last week. It is an important railway junction, connected with Scutari, Angora and Konieh.

SMYRNA, July 20—Reports received here of the battle around Kutaia say that more than 15,000 Turkish prisoners were taken by the victorious Greek forces, as well as 168 guns and 2,000 camels. The Greek soldiers charged wearing pictures of King Constantine on their caps.

The Greco-Armenian population of Smyrna celebrated the victory with great enthusiasm. Wounded men to the number of 550 were transported yesterday to Lascaris.

King Constantine started for the front tonight. He was accompanied by General Dousmanis and other staff officers.

ATHENS, July 20. (Greek Official Agency).—Details of the capture by the Greeks of Kutaia, to the southeast of Brusa in Asia Minor, were received here today from an authoritative source on the Greek front. The dispatch says:

"Kutaia was abandoned by the Turks under pressure by four of our columns, which arrived successively in front of the fortified positions in concentric formation. The battle lasted four days, the Turks opposing formidable resistance.

"The first Greek contingents penetrated into the city at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, but Kutaia was virtually at the mercy of the Greeks four days before, the appearance of one column of Greek troops on the flank having discouraged the Turks, large groups of whom disbanded. The Turkish losses in men and material have not yet been established definitely, because many Turks still remain scattered on the field. It is known, however, that Kutaia was defended by 160 pieces of artillery, and from private sources it is learned that the number of prisoners is estimated at 30,000.

"Vigorous pursuit toward the general objective continues, which is to destroy the resistance of the enemy. By a series of circuitous movements, the Turks have manoeuvred into positions prepared in advance."

An official statement from the Greek Navy Department today describes several bombing raids carried out by Greek naval airplanes.

WITH THE GREEK ARMY, TOULOUM, ASIA MINOR, JULY 17 (Associated Press).—Kutaia, Mustapha Kemal's strategical point in Asia Minor, was occupied this (Sunday) afternoon. Terrible fighting occurred before the town, owing to the persistence of the Turkish resistance, which lasted seventy-two hours.

The losses on both sides were enormous, but it was a decisive victory for the Greeks, who captured numerous prisoners and an abundance of artillery.

The fall of Kutaia greatly disturbs the Kemalists, who now will be unable to resist Eski-Shehr, the new Greek objective. General Papoulas expresses the belief that the Turks have lost their principal defensive line.

The Greeks fought with Spartan energy in the fierce bayonet attacks. They have advanced 200 kilometers since the offensive began a week ago. The division commanded by Prince Andrew has made a marching record of 300 kilometers in ten days.

HERRICK CAN'T FIND ADEQUATE QUARTERS

Ambassador Has to Receive Diplomatic Calls in Office at Paris Chancellery.

PARIS, July 20 (Associated Press).—Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador, is likely to find himself homeless after Oct. 1 unless he has the good fortune in the meantime to discover a house such as he needs. His son searched a long time before the Ambassador arrived, but found only the small Villa Garches, ten miles from the embassy, which is just large enough to hold Mr. Herrick's family, with no room for guests.

Meantime, Ambassador Herrick, who has had to make ceremonial calls on his colleagues in the Diplomatic Corps, has been obliged to receive them, when they returned the courtesy, in his office at the Chancellery. When he was unexpectedly met by Premier Briand at the station on his arrival Mr. Herrick was much embarrassed on being asked by M. Briand where he could take him. The Ambassador could only be asked to be driven to the apartment of one of the attachés of the embassy.

Mr. Herrick has a number of persons searching for quarters adequate for the proper representation of the United States, but the lodging crisis makes it difficult, if not impossible, to find just what is required. Thus far Mr. Herrick has called on the Italian and Japanese Ambassadors and the Belgian Minister, all of whom received him in the magnificent homes belonging to their countries. Their return calls were paid in his workroom at the Chancellery.

HERRICK JOINS COUNCIL.

Could Only Listen When Silesia and Hungarian Treaty Were Up.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 20.—Myron T. Herrick, the new American Ambassador, attended today his first session of the Council of Ambassadors.

It was decided to put the treaty with Hungary into effect next week. A note was received from the Inter-Allied Commission in Upper Silesia asking that more troops be sent to the plebiscite territory and that the boundary line between Poland and Germany be fixed as quickly as possible.

As America has not ratified the treaty with Hungary and is not sending troops to Silesia there was not much that Mr. Herrick could do about the business on hand. He said that he enjoyed the session.

Thompson Spent a Million on Chicken Farm

CHICAGO, July 20.—After an audit of the books of the George A. Hormel Company of Austin, Minn., officers of the company this afternoon announced that the total shortage of E. J. Thomson, former company controller, was $1,187,000.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Minn., July 20.—He himself admitting the embezzlement of at least $150,000, and with audits so far completed revealing a shortage of $470,000 since January, 1916, officials investigating the financial affairs of E. J. Thompson, former controller of the Hormel Packing Company, believe that the total shortage will be approximately $1,000,000.

"Cyclone" Thomson, as he is known, in jail, charged with embezzlement, unable to obtain the $25,000 bond required of him, asserted to newspaper men yesterday that he alone was responsible for the situation, and that nobody else had a hand in it.

Thomson's assertions are disputed by H. L. Banfield, Vice President of the First National Bank of Austin, a lifelong friend of George A. Hormel, President of the packing company. Mr. Banfield would not name the man he regarded as Thomson's accomplice, insisting that his identity would probably be established by the audit of the packing company's books.

The story of Thomson, gentleman farmer, trail blazer, influential citizen, bank Director, prominent church member and one of the greatest individual "boosters" Southern Minnesota ever produced, reads like a novel.

Thomson, with a hobby for fancy chickens, blooded cattle and his old home town of Terry, Minn., thirty miles south of here, invested the embezzled funds in a chicken farm now internationally famous, a cattle ranch and an amusement centre in Terry which is the talk of the entire countryside.

These ventures are said to represent today about $500,000, although it is alleged that more than $1,000,000 was originally put into the chicken farm, the cattle ranch, the amusement park and a grain farm. The three farms comprise 640 acres, and at Terry the amusement park along lakes in twenty-five acres, over which have been scattered cottages free of rent for automobile parties, playground paraphernalia for children and grownups, including an elaborate dancing pavilion.

The Terry venture is known as the Oakdale Farms, and skirting its broad acres is the Oakdale Trail, the shortest automobile route between Chicago and the Twin Cities, which was laid out and marked by Thomson and his pathfinding crew this Spring. In the course of twelve days Thomson caused to be erected the Oakdale Hotel, costing $40,000, for the use of automobile tourists.

POLISH AGENT HERE DENIES COUP RUMOR

Dr. Stanislaus Glombinski Calls Reported Plot for New Government Ridiculous.

POLES BUILDING NEW PORT

Dissatisfied With Danzig They Turn to Puck—Want Closer Relations With America.

Reports cabled to this country concerning an impending coup d'état in the Polish Parliament and of plans for convening a rump Parliament in Posen and establishing a Government there were denied last night by Dr. Stanislaus Glombinski, Chairman of the National Democratic Party of Poland.

The reports said the coup was being planned by Roman Dmowski. At the offices of the Polish-American Committee, 40 West Fortieth Street, Dr. Glombinski said the report was ridiculous.

"The same news," he said, "was circulated last July, when Mr. Dmowski was organizing in Posnania a defense against the Bolsheviki, who were then approaching Warsaw. It comes from Polish intriguing sources trying to discredit Mr. Dmowski.

"The report says that Merjan Seyda, a member of the Polish National Committee in Paris during the war and formerly a member of the German Reichstag, is one of the leaders in the arrangements for the rump Parliament. Mr. Seyda is not a German politician and was never in the German Reichstag. He is now taking my place as Vice President of the National Democratic Party. Another man of the same name was in the German Reichstag and he is now President of the Polish Supreme Court.

Dr. Glombinski said the Poles were dissatisfied because they did not get full control of Danzig. To further their commerce they are now building a port at Puck, on the Baltic, and also might build a port at Tczew, on the Vistula.

The prospects for a good harvest were excellent, he said, but Poland would need outside help until the harvest was gathered.

"Poland is an economic unity to which Upper Silesia, East Galicia, the region of Vilna and other territories form integral parts," he said, "and therefore it is not because of restlessness or imperialism that Poland is trying to obtain the fulfillment of the wishes of the inhabitants of those parts; it is to satisfy both political and economic needs."

Close commercial relations were expected soon between Poland and America, he said, because of the removal of the economic influence of Germany. Poland in the future would have to depend largely on American industry and would have to encourage American capitalists and industrialists to found their enterprises in Poland.

RUSSIA'S CHOLERA SCOURGE

Cases to July 13 Were 27,779, an Increase of 14,303 in a Week.

RIGA, July 20.—The Moscow Izvestia, a copy of which has been received here, reports the registration up to July 13 of 27,779 cholera cases, as compared with 13,476 which had been registered up to July 6. Among passengers on railway trains 5,422 cases have been discovered.

While the disease is worst in the Saratov Government, with 7,000 cases, and 2,653 cases have been reported in the Government of Voronezh and 2,356 in the Don region, the malady has gained ground in many other Governments. Small numbers of cases or single cases have been discovered all the way from Petrograd to Astrakhan, from Vitebsk to Petropavlovsk, near Omsk, and along the principal lines of railway and water communication.

The health officials of Letvia, Esthonia, Lithuania and Poland have been invited by the Latvian Premier to a conference at Riga next week to discuss the advisability of frontier quarantine.

"WHY WORRY" MAN SUICIDE.

Dr. Armstrong, Indiana Lecturer on Cheer, Drinks Poison.

KOKOMO, Ind., July 20.—Dr. W. E. Armstrong, who attained prominence in Northern Indiana as a lecturer and orator, particularly with his address on "Why Worry," committed suicide today by drinking a poison.

Dr. Armstrong, who was 54 years old, leaves a widow and two children. Financial difficulties are held responsible for his suicide.

FEARS FAMINE MAY WRECK SOVIET RULE

Berlin Communist Organ Says 25,000,000 Russians Are Facing Death.

SENATOR FRANCE WELL FED

He Has Met Litvinoff and Tchitcherin in Moscow—Now Going to Industrial Centres.

BERLIN, July 20 (Associated Press)—The possible downfall of the Russian Soviet Government unless means are found to prevent the starvation of large numbers of persons because of the crop failure in Russia is suggested today by the Rote Fahne, the Soviet organ, which asserts that 25,000,000 Russians are in imminent danger of dying. An official dispatch from Moscow, the newspaper says, verifies reports that the situation is most serious and that death is threatening a majority of the population of the Volga region.

"During the last year the Russian cities have suffered hunger and complete economic disorganization, and the destruction of traffic between cities makes the task of feeding now exceedingly difficult," the Rote Fahne declares.

The newspaper expresses the fear that the "capitalistic countries will take advantage of the confused conditions to cause new military action against Russia."

The conservative newspapers point out that the Bolshevist Administration, by the admission of its own organs, has failed, and they express the belief that a crisis, if not a downfall of the Soviet administration, is imminent.

RIGA, July 20 (Associated Press)—Senator Joseph I. France of Maryland, who is in Russia to investigate trade conditions, has altered his plan of visiting Petrograd and instead will go to the industrial cities of Yaroslav, 160 miles northeast of Moscow, and Briansk, 70 miles northwest of Orel. This information was brought to Riga today by a French merchant, who was a fellow-passenger of Senator France on his journey to Moscow and saw much of him in that city.

The merchant reported that Senator France and himself were comfortably fed and quartered in the Soviet capital. Senator France conferred with George Tchitcherin, the Soviet Foreign Minister; Maxim Litvinoff, Chief of the Soviet negotiations abroad, and a number of other officials in Moscow, the merchant said.

Beg Help for Political Foes.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 20.—The famine in Russia seems about to reproduce the marvel described by Kipling in "The Jungle Book" when the drought brought about a "Truce of God" between the savage flesh-eaters and their natural prey.

Scarcely a week ago the Patriarch Tikhon, of the Russian Orthodox Church, which the Bolsheviki have done all they dared to crush, appealed to the churches of America and Great Britain to aid Russia in her misery. This was followed by the appeal of Senator France to America, the country which has stood out most strongly against the subversive doctrines by which the aliens it harbored tried to poison the national soul.

Today the Paris Executive Committee of the Russian Constituent Assembly, hardly one of whose members has not suffered in property and person and in the lives of relatives or friends from the Soviet tyranny, issues a third appeal for assistance.

"No matter what may be the faults of the regime, and we know better than any how great and terrible they have been," runs the document, "will you, the more fortunate nations of the world, remain impassive while hundreds of thousands are dying of hunger, with none to help? It will be said that the Bolsheviki will grab the food, if it is sent, for themselves; that none can be sure that it will reach the real sufferers; that the charitable efforts of Dr. Nansen have already failed for that reason, and that it is not worth while trying to help. But before the horrors of famine do not think of that. For God's sake, help us! In the name of humanity, we, Bolshevism's bitterest foes, beg that conditions of aid be settled without delay and that the Governments prepare succor on the biggest possible scale. Before the tortures of hunger political considerations count as nothing."

Ambassador Child Reaches Naples.

NAPLES, July 20.—Richard Washburn Child, the new American Ambassador to Italy, arrived here today with his family on board the steamer Presidente Wilson from New York. He was met by Franklin Mott Gunther, Counselor of the Embassy; Homer M. Byington, the American Consul here, and the staff of the Consulate.

NEXT SUNDAY

Group photograph of Lloyd George surrounded by the Prime Ministers of the British Empire in attendance on the Imperial Conference.

The DeWitt Clinton, antique locomotive, first operated in 1831, repeating its initial performance.

British Air Forces laying waste a mimic enemy village during the Royal Air Pageant at Hendon.

The New York Times
Rotogravure-Picture Section

Order in advance from your newsdealer.

SWEPT BY BIG FIRE

Damage of Several Million Dollars Reported and Fire Not Yet Under Control.

WIND SHIFT SAVES WELLS

Lightning Believed to Have Started the Blaze—Sabotage Theory Is Rejected.

MEXICO CITY, July 20 (Associated Press).—A great fire in the Amatlan oil fields (about eighty miles south of Tampico), has destroyed property to the value of several million dollars, and so far as is known is not yet under control.

Advices from Tampico, which are meagre, say that two wells are burning and that lot 162 has been devastated. This lot comprises approximately thirty-five hectares, or about eighty-five acres.

One of the oil companies here has been informed that the fire was caused by lightning, which ignited two wells simultaneously. The consensus of opinion among oil men in Mexico City is that the fire was accidental, whether by lightning or not, and that there was no deliberate attempt at sabotage, as had been rumored earlier in the day.

Troops have been rushed to Amatlan, and workmen from other districts are aiding in fighting the flames, their efforts being directed toward preventing the fire from spreading. At first it was believed the rich oil fields of Zacamixtla were threatened, but late advices say the wind veered, saving that district.

The fire started in the property of Wollett & Thompson and spread quickly. There were twenty-three wells being drilled in lot 162, it is said, but the number already operating is unknown.

Early reports described the fire as "the greatest catastrophe in the history of the oil fields."

Columns of fire hundreds of feet high are covering the entire field, it was declared, and efforts to suppress the blaze were said to be considered hopeless.

PITTSBURGH, July 20.—Pittsburgh oil companies with properties in the Tampico district of Mexico were today notified that the great fire raging in the Municipality of Amatlan started when two big wells, No. 1 and Morrison Well No. 5, located on lot 162, "came in" yesterday. They at once caught fire from the boilers, and when the messages were filed a meeting of the Managers' Association was being held and plans being laid to combat the flames.

Oil authorities here were of the opinion that the greatest difficulty would be experienced in putting out the fire if it was once well started, as the oil gushes from the ground with a force so great as to overcome the heaviest steam pressure that can be brought against it, and it is by the use of steam that such fires are usually fought.

Herbert G. Wylie, Vice President of the Mexican Petroleum Corporation, said last night that he had received a report by wire from William Green, superintendent of the corporation's properties in Mexico, to the effect that two wells in the Amatlan district were on fire. One of these is known as the Buckley well, later in the day he heard, in a roundabout fashion, he said, that a third had been attacked by fire.

Officials of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and of the independent corporations who own properties in the vicinity had received no reports, up to a late hour last night, of any losses sustained.

The Amatlan field lies on the Mexican coast between Tampico and Tuxpam. It is about mid-way between the Mexican Petroleum Company's two biggest wells, the Casiano on the north and the Cerro Azul on the south. It is on the right-of-way of a pipe-line which the corporation has constructed to connect its properties below Tampico with that port.

Because of the fact that drilling operations have not been extensively conducted in the Amatlan fields, and because the wells are far apart, oil men here are inclined to the belief that spreading of the fire throughout the entire district is improbable, and that, while it may mean the loss of several completed wells and the derricks and machinery attached to them, the loss will be limited.

WAR SECRETARY IN TAMPICO.

Obregon Returning to the Capital From Northern Trip.

MEXICO CITY, July 20.—The arrival in Tampico of Secretary of War Estrada for the purpose of investigating a recent revolt headed by General Martinez Herrera is reported in dispatches received here today.

It has been announced that General Martinez Herrerra and his lieutenants, despite their voluntary surrender, will receive no amnesty at the hands of the Government and that court-martial proceedings are to be instituted, in the near future. In this connection it was rumored that President Obregon, who left San Luis Potosi yesterday for the capital, will proceed to Tampico. The President is due here today, but has not confirmed the report that he will join Secretary Estrada in the oil region.

MAN'S CLAIM DENIED, HE SHOOTS UP COURT

Fellow-Petitioner Dying From Bullet Reynolds Madly Aimed at Commissioner Blatchly.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, July 20.—Alonzo Reynolds, whose claim for compensation for imaginary injuries was this morning denied by State Claims Commissioner Charles K. Blatchly of Rochester, returned to the court room a few minutes after his application had been dismissed and attempted to assassinate Commissioner Blatchly, who was sitting on the bench.

Anthony Addario, another petitioner, was standing between the crazed man and the Commissioner and received the bullet in the base of the skull. He will die, surgeons at the Emergency Hospital said tonight.

Reynolds fired four shots from an automatic pistol at the Commissioner before he was beaten into insensibility by Attorney Philip Sullivan, who was present in court as counsel for a claimant.

Sullivan, turning at the first shot, grappled with Reynolds, and beating him to the floor wrested the pistol from his hand.

Reynolds is being held on an open charge at Police Headquarters pending the outcome of Addario's injuries. He will be examined as to his sanity tomorrow.

It was said in court that Reynolds was recently under voluntary observation at the Municipal Hospital, but was not detained owing to the fact that no person made formal application that he be put away.

The prisoner had made application to Commissioner Blatchley for compensation for injuries which he could not prove he sustained, so his case was dismissed.

Buffalo May Hit Standard Oil

BUFFALO, July 20.—District Attorney Moore of Erie County purposes to retaliate on the Standard Oil Company for "maintaining a high price for gasoline in the face of declining prices for crude oil" by ordering the removal of all filling tanks and pumps from the street.

In a statement today, Mr. Moore says "The price of gasoline in Buffalo is controlled by the Standard Oil Company," and that when it raises or lowers prices "other companies do likewise, indicating a price fixing agreement."

The cut in the wholesale price of gasoline from 36 cents a gallon to 25 cents is not in proportion to the decline in crude from $4 a barrel to $2, he maintains.

Mr. Moore's proposed action against Standard Oil is backed by an opinion from the Corporation Counsel, who says the company's 700 pumps have been put in the streets contrary to law.

SHERIFF OPENS NEW HEMMING INQUIRY

Says He Has New Evidence After Questioning Son of Slain Broker and Three Others.

THEY CONTRADICT WIDOW

Kelly Asserts He "Will Leave No Stone Unturned" to Get at Missing Points in Murder.

Sheriff John F. Kelly of Suffolk County yesterday started his investigation of the slaying of Henry Grover Hemming last Thursday night on Duck Island near Northport, L. I., by examining John G. Hemming, son of the slain man; young Hemming's wife, Dr. C. Colgate Moore, physician to the young couple, and Joseph Schmidt, witness to the murder and chauffeur for the Hemmings.

The Sheriff announced he had developed new evidence, but could not make it public because it might interfere with his investigation.

Sheriff Kelly said young Hemming and his wife had flatly contradicted statements made by Mrs. Hemming Sr., and that he could not understand why the young couple and Dr. Moore had not been summoned by Charles D. Partridge, Assistant District Attorney, as witnesses at the inquest before Coroner William B. Gibson the day after Frank Eberhardt had slain the broker and then committed suicide.

He said Schmidt repeated the testimony he gave at the inquest, and insisted that Mrs. Hemming could not help but see the pistol in Eberhardt's hand before he killed her husband.

Young Hemming, his wife, Dr. Moore and the young man's lawyer, Fred J. Haber, motored to Sheriff Kelly's office in Riverhead to aid the Sheriff's investigation. Haber said young Hemming had demanded that he and his wife be permitted to testify regarding what took place in his father's apartment at 310 West Eighty-sixth Street a few hours before the tragedy.

The lawyer also turned over to the Sheriff a sworn statement by Marie Sanders, a maid in the West Eighty-sixth Street home, who said she heard Mrs. Hemming Sr. warn her husband that Eberhardt would kill him.

Sheriff Kelly said he was not satisfied with the investigation made by Deputy Sheriff Charles D. Weeks of Northport, the first official to arrive at Duck Island after the killing. He added that Weeks had been given "another chance" to obtain more evidence.

Young Hemming said recent statements by his stepmother that his father was cruel to her daughter Helen were untrue. He denied that his father ever had used violent language to the girl, and said that his father bought her a riding habit and puttees which she wore when exhibiting her pony and cart at the June Horse Show in Huntington.

Coroner Gibson yesterday mailed the inquest testimony to the City Clerk at Riverhead, where Sheriff Kelly will examine it today before he starts for Huntington and Bayside to follow leads obtained in the new evidence adduced yesterday.

As young Hemming and his party started back for this city in the automobile in which his father rode to Duck Island on the night of the shooting, Sheriff Kelly said:

"I am convinced that this investigation will go far toward clearing up many missing points in this case. You can be sure I will not leave any stone unturned to get at all the facts."

It was learned that Assistant District Attorney Partridge, who started on his vacation yesterday, was counsel for Mrs. Hemming in several matters before the murder of her husband.

TAKES MOVIES TO ARCTIC.

MacMillan, Held by Fog at Halifax, Waits Till Coast Clears.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 20.—The schooner Bowdoin, carrying Donald B. MacMillan and his companions on an exploration trip to the arctic, was detained here today by thick weather. She put into Halifax Harbor last night after a speedy run from Wiscasset, Me.

The explorer said he was in no hurry to start the second leg of the Bowdoin's cruise to Baffin Land and would remain in Halifax until the unusually thick weather along the coast cleared.

The curiosity of several visitors to the schooner was aroused by a motion picture machine and about 20,000 feet of film of educational and humorous subjects.

Urged to explain to what use it would be put in the Far North, MacMillan replied that "when they turned off the lights near the arctic circle," he would give the Esquimaux a movie show, using convenient snow banks as screens.

ACCUSED BROKERS FREED.

French and Strausburg Denied Knowledge of Stolen Securities.

Magistrate William T. Fetherston in the Tombs Court yesterday discharged Robert French, 32 years old, of 123 West Ninety-seventh Street, and Leroy A. Strausburg, 32 years old, of 30 New Street, after a hearing on a charge that they knew something about the disposal of securities stolen from safes belonging to seven firms at 349 Broadway on the night of April 11. They said they were brokers, and when arrested several days ago denied all knowledge of the robberies.

Louis Albert, 27 years old, a clerk, of 1,006 Intervale Avenue, the Bronx, who was arrested with them, was held in $3,000 bail for the action of the Grand Jury on suspicion of having received $8,000 worth of the stolen securities.

STATE FILM CENSORS

Former Lieutenant Governor Appointed Chairman of State Moving Picture Commission.

CLUBWOMAN ALSO MEMBER

Governor Picks Mrs. E. T. Hosmer of Buffalo—Joseph Levenson Is Secretary.

TO START WORK AT ONCE

First Conference to Be Held This Week — Producer Pleads for Uniformity of Regulation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 20.—George H. Cobb of Watertown was today appointed by Governor Miller to head the new Moving Picture Commission. The Governor also named Joseph Levenson of New York as Secretary and Mrs. Ella T. Hosmer of Buffalo as a member of the commission.

The law creating the commission requires a review of every picture to be exhibited after Aug. 1 in the State. Pictures approved will be licensed at $3 for each 1,000 feet of original film and $2 for each additional copy.

The commission may refuse to license any film on the ground that it is obscene or indecent, immoral, inhuman or sacrilegious, or that it would tend to corrupt morals or incite to crime. In cases where the commission refuses to grant a license a written reason is to be given and the applicant has recourse to the courts for review.

To Start Work Immediately.

The new commission will meet for organization within a few days and begin its work. Each member receives a salary of $7,500 a year, and the commission is empowered to choose deputies, inspectors and other employes. An appropriation of $75,000 was made by the Legislature, but the commission is expected eventually to make a return to the State Treasury.

The principal office of the commission will be in Albany but bureaus may be established wherever the commission deems it advisable.

Mr. Cobb is to serve until 1925. He was State Senator from the Thirty-fifth District from 1904 to 1912 and Lieutenant Governor under Governor Horace White. He is a member of the law firm of Cobb & Cosgrove of Watertown.

Mrs. Hosmer is prominent in Western New York as a club woman, and was a member of the Citizens' Committee in its campaign for regulation of motion pictures. She was a delegate to the last Republican National Convention.

Joseph Levenson is Republican leader in the Twentieth Assembly District of Manhattan. Charles D. Hilles of the National Republican Club named him to investigate socialism in New York City, and he is now organizing a movement to combat the spread of socialism. He is a member of the Young Men's Hebrew Association and a member of the Educational Alliance.

Levenson Talks of Work.

Mr. Levenson said last evening at the Republican Club that it was too early to outline the policy of the new board.

"It is the desire of Governor Miller to help and not to injure the great moving-picture industry," said Mr. Levenson. "I believe that soon the men in control of this industry will become the warmest friends of the censorship law. When they realize that the official endorsement of films will mean that parents may send their children to the theatre with complete peace of mind, that no picture will be presented that is likely to impair morals, a larger number will be ready to patronize these theatres.

"While the law makes no provision for aiding Americanization work among foreigners, I believe that the commission will be able to suggest methods and policies to combat the pernicious influence of the foreign radical press, which now refuses to publish as news matter or as advertisement anything in opposition to the socialistic, communistic and Bolshevistic propaganda. I hope to devote a great deal of attention to this phase of the work of the commission."

Carl Laemmle, President of the Universal Film Manufacturing Company, announced yesterday that he had invited every censor board in the United States to attend a conference at Universal City, California, on Aug. 15.

"In spite of every effort, producers do not yet know what all the boards insist on and there is no uniformity in the many State and city board decisions," said Mr. Laemmle. "If this meeting brings the censors themselves together so that their rulings and requir

THREE DEAD, 17 HURT BY AUTOS IN ONE DAY

Municipal Bus Smashes Fire Patrol, and Two of Crew Are Badly Injured.

TWO MORE SERIOUSLY HURT

Car Overturns on Long Island and Another Hits Cycle Car on Coney Island Avenue.

Automobile accidents in this city and vicinity yesterday took three lives. Four persons were seriously injured and may die and thirteen were slightly hurt.

Nine firemen on Fire Patrol 4 were thrown to the street when an empty municipal bus struck the patrol at Madison Street and New Bowery. Three members of the crew escaped with hardly more than a rough jolt, but two were badly hurt, George Stone, 818 Jackson Avenue, and William Walsh, 647 East Tremont Avenue, both of the Bronx. They are in Volunteer Hospital. Stone with a possible fracture of the skull and spinal injuries, and Walsh with a fractured knee and internal injuries.

The firemen painfully injured were Henry Stanton, 274 East 236th Street, fractured finger and abrasions of leg; Frank Levins, 421 New Rochelle Road, lacerated right arm; Henry Koch, 27 Morningside Avenue, lacerations and contusions, and James O'Neil, 462 Amsterdam Avenue, contusions of leg and scalp.

Fireman Frank Buchman was tolling the alarm bell as the patrol wagon dashed south on New Bowery near Madison Street. From the story of the police, as they pieced it together, Morris Gans of 272 Delancey Street, chauffeur of a municipal bus, did not hear the bell. He started to cross New Bowery bound east on Madison Street at a fairly rapid speed.

He turned his steering wheel and Edward Cox of 124 East 126th Street, driver of the patrol, succeeded in veering a little from the bus, but not enough to avoid it. The bus crashed into the patrol, smashing it directly in the centre and sent it careening against an elevated pillar. The bus was hardly damaged and Ganz was unhurt. He was arrested on a charge of felonious assault pending an investigation.

Six men were injured, one receiving injuries from which he died later in the Nassau County Hospital, when an automobile in which they were riding overturned at Glenwood Landing, L. I. William Fick, half owner of the V. and B. Hotel, Lindenhurst, L. I., died of a broken back. Charles B. Vnilka, his partner, was not expected to live. The other four men will recover. They were William W. Haff, Max Vnilka, Edward J. McGraw and Robert Brown.

The men were on their way to the annual picnic of the Long Island Elks given by the Freeport Lodge when the automobile upset on a sharp curve.

George Newbaum, nine, of 325 East 9th Street, died in Bellevue shortly after a chauffeur had taken the boy there after running him down. The chauffeur, Louis Harris of 82 South Main Street, South Norwalk, Conn., was arrested on a technical charge of homicide.

Charles Hayes of 167 East Eighty-seventh Street died in Harlem Hospital as a result of injuries received when he was struck by an automobile at 110th Street and Third Avenue.

Miss Kate Goldberg, a milliner, of 267 East Third Street, Coney Island, probably was fatally injured when a motorcycle side car in which she was riding was run down on Coney Island Avenue, near Kings Highway, by an automobile owned and driven by Samuel Ettinger of 3,202 Clarendon Road, Flatbush. Miss Goldberg was taken to Coney Island Hospital with a fractured skull. Simon Rich of 17 Macon Street, Brooklyn, who was operating the motorcycle, was slightly injured. Ettinger was held in $1,500 examination by Magistrate Reynolds in Coney Island Court.

The following were injured in other automobile accidents but went to their homes: William Notiny of Sherwood Avenue, Tenafly, N. J., who was struck by a taxicab at Forty-second Street and Twelfth Avenue; Harry Aezemstook, 70 East 110th Street, struck by an automobile at Fifth Avenue and 110th Street; Samuel Glasener, 210 East 106th Street, struck by an automobile at 106th Street and Third Avenue, and John Hartigan, 69 Gansevoort Street, struck by a U. S. Customs automobile at Horatio and Greenwich Streets.

COAL WARNING UNHEEDED.

Increase in Purchases of Winter Supply Is Again Urged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Although the Summer is more than half over the nation is not filling its coal bins as it should. Government officials have urged that coal be laid in. Secretary Hoover this week begged public utilities which, with industries, consumed approximately 50 per cent. of the bituminous output, to delay no longer in arranging for their soft coal requirements for the Winter, if they wanted to make sure of getting an adequate supply.

In a statement today, dealing with the bituminous situation, the Bureau of Economics of the National Coal Association says:

"The efforts of Secretary Hoover, Chairman Clark of the Interstate Commerce Commission and other Government officials, to induce railroad and industrial interests to buy coal promptly and store it for their Winter needs has apparently met with little response. Production of bituminous coal, both weekly and daily, instead of increasing has decreased each week since the date of Chairman Clark's letter.

"It should be noted, however, that of the classes of consumers especially appealed to by Commissioner Clark, the coal-gas and electric utility plants had unusually large stocks of coal on hand on April 1, 1921, exceeding even the amounts on hand in April, 1919 (with which year 1921 is to be more nearly compared, as to general conditions), while the stocks of the railroads on the same date, while running behind the 1919 figures, were twice as large as those of June, 1920. Moreover, between Jan. 1 and April 1, 1921, stocks held by coal-gas companies, as indicated by those reporting to the Geographical Survey, increased by 19 per cent.; those of electrical utility plants by 8 per cent.; while those of the steam railroads remained practically stationary.

"With every week that passes there is greater reason why railroads and public utilities, as well as all other consumers, should heed Chairman Clark's warning and secure their Winter's supply of coal before the increased demand for coal for other puposes leads to possible difficulty of transportation."

BOXING PROMOTER HELD.

James J. Johnston Accused of Withholding $9,000 Ticket Tax.

James J. Johnston, who operates the Central Boxing Club, which gives exhibitions in the Manhattan Casino, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday by United States Commissioner Hitchcock for a hearing Aug. 19 on a charge of failing to turn over to the Government $9,000 of the tax collected by him on the sale of tickets.

The complaint, made by Prosecutor John E. Joyce, says that the money should have been paid to the revenue collectors by April 1. Johnston asked for delay on the ground that he expected to make a satisfactory adjustment with the revenue officials in Washington. He denied that the amount due was as much as $9,000.

DILLINGHAM TO MAKE FOURTEEN PRODUCTIONS

Three Are Native Comedies and Among Importations Is "A Bill of Divorcement."

With the return of his representative, Fred G. Latham from England, Charles B. Dillingham yesterday announced various plans for the approaching theatrical season. Mr. Dillingham will make fourteen productions in all, about half of which will be importations from abroad.

Gladys Cooper, one of the best known leading women of the London stage, will be brought to America during the season by Mr. Dillingham, probably to appear in a musical version of "The Marriage of Kitty," for which Victor Herbert is writing the score. While in London Mr. Latham also obtained the rights to "A Bill of Divorcement," a comedy by Clemence Dane that has been highly successful in England. In the American production the leading rôle will be played by Alan Pollock, an English actor long well-known here, and who has had a distinguished war career.

"Out to Win," a melodrama by Roland Pertwee and Dion Clayton Calthrop, is also being brought from England by Mr. Dillingham, and previously announced importations include "Brown Sugar," "Old Jig," "Bull Dog Drummond," and the Irish comedy, "The White-Headed Boy." From London Mr. Dillingham is also bringing a musical version of "The Charm School."

Three American comedies will be offered—Barney Bernard in "Two Blocks Away," by Aaron Hoffman; "The Scarlet Man," by William Le Baron, and "A Wise Child," by Rida Johnson Young. In a musical way Mr. Dillingham will present John Charles Thomas in "The Love Letter," based on Molnar's "The Phantom Lover," and a piece entitled "Good Morning, Dearie," by Anne Caldwell and Jerome Kern. The cast of the latter will be headed by Maurice & Hughes, Louise Groody, Oscar Shaw and Harland Dixon.

Plans for the Hippodrome's season have not yet been announced.

LONDON TO BUY DRINKS UP TO MIDNIGHT SOON

New Control Bill a Compromise Between Pre-War Freedom and War Restrictions.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 20.—London is to have one of its pre-war institutions, supper at a restaurant after the theatre, restored under the new licensing act drawn up by the Government.

"London will no longer be the black spot of Europe to visitors from the dominions and Americans, who are scared of its dullness," said a leading hotel keeper, commenting on the news, which is generally welcomed as an indication that the Government has framed its measure with greater regard for the general interest of the community than for "the fanaticism of prohibitionists."

The new bill authorizes the sale of drinks up to midnight when ordered with a substantial meal in places where the sale of drinks is not the main business. Liquid refreshments ordered before midnight can be consumed up to 12:30 o'clock.

The act will come into operation fourteen days after the passing of the bill, which is expected to be put through Parliament rapidly.

Hotel and restaurant managers are already laying their plans to cope with the expected rush of supper parties. Theatres also count on benefiting.

"The removal of the restrictions will bring thousands of people into London, and plays will have longer runs," said a manager.

There are various other relaxations of the restrictions enforced by the Liquor Control Board during the war, but the regulations are a long way short of the restoration of pre-war conditions in the liquor trade.

The bill is generally thought to be an honest endeavor to strike a mean between the extremists on either side.

"LITTLE ENTENTE" MEETING.

Pachitch, Jonescu and Benes to Discuss Readjustment of the Treaty.

VIENNA, July 20.—Dispatches received here from Belgrade today report that Premier N. P. Pachitch of Jugoslavia will start for Marienbad, Czechoslovakia, Thursday, where he will meet Take Jonescu and Dr. Eduard Benes, the Foreign Ministers of Rumania and Czechoslovakia.

The readjustment of the recent offensive and defensive treaty entered into by the three nations, which are known as the "Little Entente," will be discussed at the meeting.

Premier Pachitch was reported Saturday to be seriously ill, and advices said his life were despaired of. While he has recovered sufficiently to undertake a journey to Marienbad, it is believed that it will be several days before he can join in the conversations.

HINTS RHINE FORCE RECALL.

Senate Adopts Borah Query as to Cost of Army There Now.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—A proposal for the withdrawal of the American troops from Geermany was understood to be behind a resolution introduced today by Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho and adopted by the Senate without debate.

It seeks information from the War Department as to the cost of their maintenance and the amount Germany has paid toward their support.

REDUCES RENTS $5 A MONTH

Bayonne Landlord Makes Cut on Hearing Tenants Are Idle.

A voluntary reduction of $5 a month in the rents of the tenants of a score of houses in Bayonne, N. J., owned by Adolph Cohn of the Lois Cohn Inc., has been made to take effect at once. Mr. Cohn learned that many of them are out of work. He did not increase any of the rents during the war.

Other house owners in the city increased their rents from 30 to 100 per cent. during the war and they have not been reduced.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Too hot to go to the Theatre—

but you can stay home, turn on the fan, and enjoy a Borzoi Book.



For instance—"SEVEN MEN" by Max Beerbohm—Heywood Broun calls it "a marvelous bit of whimsy." $3.00 net at all booksellers or the Publisher:—Alfred A. Knopf, 220 W. 42 St., N.Y.

$1,000 PAROLE 'TIP' UP IN TUFTS TRIAL

Ex-Prisoner Tells of Threats of Indicting to Make Him "Lay Off" His Charges.

CITE PROSECUTION DELAYS

Massachusetts Prosecutor Introduces Other Cases "Willfully Neglected," He Says, by Tufts.

BOSTON, July 20.—Louis ("Poco") Bennett testified before the full bench of the Supreme Court today that Captain Herbert Gordon, a member of District Attorney Nathan A. Tufts's staff in Middlesex County, approached him in connection with an offer to get him out of the East Cambridge jail for $1,000.

Bennett, who was serving two and one-half years for the shooting of an Everett paymaster, testified that he was originally approached by Frank Corcoran and Charles Corcoran, county employes, who had said they could get his parole through a fried of Tufts for the same price.

Charles Corcoran later told him he had received $1,000, which came from Bennett's relatives, Bennett said.

When the District Attorney learned later that Bennett had told of Captain Gordon's alleged participation in the parole offer, he threatened, as Bennett testified, to indict the convict unless he withdrew his story.

George A. Butler, brother-in-law of Bennett, testified that he paid the $1,000 to Charles Corcoran in an office adjacent to that of the State police in East Cambridge.

Butler testified that Tufts had twice told him he could be held for bribery. He never was summoned to appear before the Grand Jury, Butler added.

Sheriff Fairbairn testified that Bennett had told him he paid money to obtain a parole. He said he spoke to the Chairman of the Board of Parole about it. The Sheriff said he also showed a copy of a stenographic report of Bennett's story to the Chairman.

The Sheriff said he suspended Charles Corcoran from his employ and that both Corcorans later were discharged.

A letter from the District Attorney to the Sheriff was introduced. It said that Tufts had started an investigation into the Bennett story, had caused the matter to be presented to the Grand Jury, and that all material witnesses except two, whose testimony was outlined, had testified. The Grand Jury voted unanimously to exonerate the two Corcorans, the letter concluded.

Sheriff Fairbairn himself recommended Bennett's release, because he thought he had been a good prisoner, the Sheriff testified.

Bennett's testimony was introduced today by Attorney General Allen to support one of the multiple charges on which the removal of District Attorney Tufts from office is sought. The Corcorans have been accused of conspiracy and larceny of $1,000 from Bennett in November, 1920, and their case is cited by the Attorney General as bearing out his charge that Mr. Tufts neglected to introduce proper evidence in the prosecution of certain cases, although he had, or could easily have obtained, such evidence.

Counsel for Tufts read from the Attorney General's report to Sheriff Fairbairn, saying that the District Attorney's office was at at that time under investigation, that Captain Gordon denied the statement attributed to him by Bennett, and that Bennett's statement was unsupported. Tufts never received a copy of that report, his counsel said.

Attorney General Allen retorted that "Tufts knew of the investigation."

Under cross-examination, Bennett admitted that he was told that the District Attorney had consistently opposed his release from jail. He said that he had not mentioned the payment of the $1,000 until February, three months afterward.

Attorney General Allen next introduced the case in which Sheriff Fairbairn was sued for $85,000, alleged to have been due the county for the defalcation of a bookkeeper. A shortage of that amount was discovered in the bookkeeper's accounts after his death, and Fairbairn as Sheriff was alleged to have been technically responsible for the loss.

The Attorney General charged that the District Attorney "willfully neglected" to prosecute the suit, which had been instituted by former District Attorney John J. Higgins.

Fairburn had testified that he never had asked Tufts not to prosecute and he did not know why the suit was not prosecuted.

The Attorney General then announced that he would introduce more evidence in the case of James Hart, former Boston policeman indicted as a receiver of stolen automobiles.

The cases of James M. Barry, George T. Perry and Daniel K. Collamore, charged with conspiracy, also would be taken up, Allen said.

All these were cited by the Attorney General to support his charge that the District Attorney from "improper and unlawful motives" delayed the prosecution of an indictment brought against certain defendants, and "shielded and protected" the defendants from prosecution.

The allegations have been denied by District Attorney Tufts, saying that the cases were in charge of his assistants and that disposition of them was on the assistants' reports.

MACK MAY BE FINED $2,662.

Actor Failed to Testify in Supplementary Proceedings.

Willard Mack, actor, may be fined $2,662 in the Supreme Court for contempt of court in failing to appear to testify in supplementary proceedings by the Blessington Company to determine his ability to pay a judgment for that sum. Testimony before Robert E. Luce, who was appointed referee in the case, showed that after the date when Mack was directed to testify he filed a petition in bankruptcy and the creditor was unable to collect.

The referee reported yesterday that at the time Mack was to have testified he had personal property and real estate worth $4,470, and for that reason the referee finds that the judgment might have been collected if Mack had testified. The actor pleaded illness during the period in question.

If the referee's report is confirmed Mack will be fined the amount of the judgment and sent to Ludlow Street jail unless he pays.

Shuberts Get Baltimore Academy.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 20.—Agreements filed here today show that the theatrical producing firm of Sam and Lee Shubert, Inc., have obtained possession of the Academy of Music of this city by purchasing the lease held by Klaw & Erlanger for $25,000.

The Shuberts plan to open up the theatre with first-class vaudeville early in September, it is understood.

On Jan. 29, 1921, the Shuberts purchased the Academy of Music under a six-year lease agreement for $500,000. It would have become effective Sept. 1, 1923, at the expiration of the lease held by Klaw & Erlanger.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Night Cap," announced to open at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, will have its premiere on Wednesday night, Aug. 3.

Channing Pollock will sail for London in a few days to stage "The Sign on the Door," which will open at the Playhouse on Aug. 22. The piece is now being acted in various parts of the world.

Henry Stephenson will have the leading male role in "Enter Madame" on tour this season. The part was acted here last year by Norman Trevor.

The authors and principal players of "Shuffle Along," the Messrs. Miller, Lyles, Sissle and Blake, have signed a five-year contract with Harry L. Cort and will appear in various productions of their own authorship.

JAPANESE VISIT COURTS.

Members of Tokio Commission Studying Jurisprudence Here.

Katsuji Yanagawa, Chief Justice of the Appellate Court of Miyagi, and Takinori Shimizu, Counsellor of the Department of Justice of Japan, who are members of a commission sent to this country by the Japanese Government to study American jurisprudence, called yesterday at the District Attorney's office and discussed with Chief Assistant District Attorney Banton judicial procedure in this city.

They said they desired to obtain a practical knowledge of the working of the criminal law. They would sit in General Sessions this morning with Judge Alfred J. Talley. Last night they visited the Night Court, where the proceedings were explained to them. They will drop in on the Women's Court and the Children's Court this afternoon.

Mr. Banton said the visitors evinced special interest in the manner in which the District Attorney's staff prepares cases for trial, and asked many questions about the methods pursued by the police in gathering evidence against criminals. For a short time Tuesday afternoon they sat on the bench with Judge Thomas C. T. Crain, in General Sessions, at the trial of Joseph Larasch for the murder of Police Lieutenant Floyd Horton.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS. DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. MATINEE TODAY. 50c TO $2. THE WHIRL OF NEW YORK

CENTURY 62d St. & Central Park West. EVENINGS ONLY AT 8:15. COOLED BY TONS OF ICE. THE LAST WALTZ with ELEANOR PAINTER.

SHUBERT Thurs., 44, W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30. The Newly JUST MARRIED with VIVIAN MARTIN and LYNNE OVERMAN

BOOTH 45th, West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30. GEORGE ARLISS in THE GREEN GODDESS

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. THE DRAMATIC SMASH! THE BAT

DO YOU BUZZ or DO YOU JINGLE?

SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS AHEAD.

THE MUSICAL HIT Resumes MONDAY, JULY 25 SELWYN'S THEATRE WEST 42D ST. SNAPSHOTS OF 1921 PHONE BRYANT 47 WITH LEW FIELDS — HOPPER DE WOLF

TIMES SQ. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. Broadway Whirl Richard Carle, Blanche Ring, Chas. Winninger, Winona Winter, Jay Gould. Best Seats $2.50

LITTLE THEATRE West 44th St. The 1st Year Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

GEO. McKAY — McCONNELL — LULU — AND STAR CAST SNAPPIEST CHORUS IN TOWN NEW SONGS—SCENES—SKITS SEAT SALE NOW

GARRICK 35th St., East of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:30. MR. PIM PASSES BY

FULTON 46th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30. SCHILDKRAUT and LE GALLIENNE in "LILIOM" FRANZ MOLNAR'S COMEDY OF LIFE.

REFRESHING COMEDY BY A. A. MILNE.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM At 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. COOLEST SPOT IN NEW YORK. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 50c to $2.50. No Higher. A NATIONAL TRIUMPH! Ziegfeld Production Marilynn Miller Sally Leon Errol in

McBRIDE'S 1497 BROADWAY Theatre Tickets at Box Office Prices—Plus ONLY 50c FOR SERVICE PHONE BRYANT 8010

GLOBE Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. A NATIONAL INSTITUTION ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evgs. 8:15. Best Seats. $2 Full of Breeze and Laughter! A. L. ERLANGER'S TWO LITTLE GIRLS IN BLUE MUSICAL COMEDY

STADIUM CONCERT TO-NIGHT AT 8:30 PRICES 25c—50c—$1.00. Amsterdam Av. & 138th St. HENRY HADLEY CONDUCTING WAGNER PROGRAM TEL. CIRCLE 2156.

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WORLD'S GREATEST SHOW GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS with ANN PENNINGTON

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE Bryant 4300. KITTY GORDON & CO. JACK WILSON & CO. DOLLY KAY ONA MUNSON & CO. Mats. Daily, 25c-$1. Others & Harry Watson, Jr.

STEEPLECHASE CONEY ISLAND THE FUNNY PLACE

CORT W. 48 St. Evgs 8:15. Best Seats $2.50 ALL STAR JAMBOREE 100 FROLICKING FRIARS TO-NIGHT SPECIAL MIDNIGHT SHOW AT 11:30. BEST SEATS $2.50.

LUNA PRYOR'S BAND CHILDREN FREE WEEKDAY AFTERNOONS with PARENTS CONEY ISLAND. FREE RIDES and FREE CIRCUS

KLAW Thea., 45 St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. FRANCINE LARRIMORE in Nice People by Rachel Crothers.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opposite W. 130 St. Ferry. Best of All. SALT WATER SURF BATHING NOW.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. FRANK BACON LIGHTNIN

63D ST. MUSIC HALL Bet. B'y & C. P. W. Evgs. 8:20. Phone Col. 1446. Shuffle Along with Miller & Lyles, Sissle & Blake.

How the Pilgrims Landed at Plymouth. A page of etchings in this week's MID-WEEK PICTORIAL illustrates reproductions of the scenes attending the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. There are other features in the issue. Several pages devoted to the Irish truce and Ireland, pages on baseball, golf and other sports; the principals in the disarmament conference. Over 100 etchings. On news stands, 10 cents.

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Theatres Under Direction of Hugo Riesenfeld.

RIVOLI B'WAY at 49th Street BEGINNING SUNDAY

GLORIA SWANSON in ELINOR GLYN'S Original Photoplay "THE GREAT MOMENT" A Paramount Picture

All This Week—ALICE BRADY, in "Little Italy"

RIALTO TIMES SQUARE THOS. MEIGHAN "The Conquest of Canaan." Famous Rialto Orchestra.

CRITERION TIMES SQUARE "THE GOLEM" "ELI, ELI," PROLOGUE

PARK THEATRE TWICE DAILY B'way & 59th Street. 2:30 & 8:30. WILLIAM FOX Presents OVERTHEHILL By Will Carleton. Directed by Harry Millarde.

CENTRAL Theatre, B'way at 47 St. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30. WILLIAM FOX Presents "A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT" Staged by Emmett J. Flynn. Pop. Prices.

LYRIC 42d Street, West of Broadway. Twice Daily, 2:15 and 8:15 P. M. William Fox presents the most stupendous, most sensational screen offering ever known. QUEEN of SHEBA Directed by J. Gordon Edwards.

ASTOR NOW—POPULAR PRICES TWICE DAILY—2:30, 8:30. THE OLD NEST A Goldwyn Picture By RUPERT HUGHES Directed by Reginald Barker.

TOWN HALL 43RD, EAST OF B'WAY All American Film Co. offers: "The Spirit of '76" TWICE DAILY: MAT. 2:10—EVE. 8:10 Seats 50c to $1.00, no higher. Logos $1.50

CAPITOL B'way at 51 St. "THE JOURNEY'S END" JULIA GLASS (Pianist). Capitol Grand Orchestra.

STRAND B'way, 47 St. Norma Talmadge "The Sign on the Door." Strand Symphony Orchestra.

PLAZA Mad. Ave. at 58 St. BERT LYTELL in "A Message from Mars" COMEDY. NEWS. REVIEW. PLAZA ORCH. ETC.

"NOBODY"

An absorbing photo-dramatic combination of splendid romance; baffling and amazing mystery; and startling thrills. A stirring production of unique power and swift action, with a story as vivid as it is unusual—a "mystery drama" that weaves a fascinating spell and challenges the ingenuity to solve it.

BEGINNING SUNDAY

STRAND THEATRE BROADWAY at 47th STREET DIRECTION JOS. PLUNKETT

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DINNER DE LUXE $2.00 which includes $ 30 to 9 P. M. No Cover Charge

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AT 7:15 & 11:30 SAME SHOW AT DINNER AS AFTER THEATRE. A la Carte All Hours—Continuous Dancing—After Theatre Specialities

HOTEL ENDICOTT 81st St. & Columbus Ave. One block from Central Park

Rooms $2 per day and up

With bath $2.50 per day and up

2-Room Suites $6 & up per day $1,800 for lease by year

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Phone 8500 Schuyler.

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16 minutes from Pennsylvania Station KEW GARDENS, LONG ISLAND

A residential hotel in the country convenient to all parts of the city. Wonderful for the "Kiddies." Golf, Tennis, Baseball, Riding. Double Room and Bath, Meals for Two $60 Week. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, Meals for Two $75 Week. Also single rooms with or without private bath. UNDER KNOTT MANAGEMENT. GEORGE H. WARTMAN, Resident Mgr. Phone Richmond Hill 3892

HOTEL THERESA 7th Avenue, 124th to 125th St. Easily Accessible One block from "L" and Subway Station. Trolley and Bus Line at door. A Distinctive Family and Transient Hotel. All outside rooms. Moderate rates. RESTAURANT (At Top of Building) Table d'Hote and a la Carte Meals. Tel. 7600 Morningside. R. P. LEUBE, Manager.

HOTEL CUMBERLAND Broadway & 54th Street. Rooms $2.50 and Up. Suites $5.00 and Up. Phone Circle 2720

Forest Hills Inn. The author of "Main Street" says it is the one hotel that he regretted to leave. Fifteen minutes from Pennsylvania Station; eighty-four electric trains daily. American plan. Booklet upon request. Forest Hills, L. I. Telephone Boulevard 6293

FISCHER-THOMSON CO., INC. 154 WEST 34TH ST. Delicious Roast Chicken Table d'Hote Dinner. 5 TO 8 P. M. 60c LUNCH 11 TO 3 P. M. TODAY. Pickled Beets. Cream of Tomato or Chicken Home Style. Roast Chicken with Dressing and Potatoes. Creamed Onions or Stewed Corn. Bread and Custard Pudding or Apple Tart, fruit sauce. Coffee Milk Tea

Buckingham Hotel Fifth Ave. & 50th St. OPPOSITE CATHEDRAL. QUIET—REFINED—HOMELIKE. Transient and Permanent Guests. For the Summer Months a few apartments of 1, 2 & 3 ROOMS at very attractive rates by day, week, month or season. Excellent Restaurant. Club Breakfasts. Business Men's Luncheon. Frank W. Harriman.

Hotel Bretton Hall Broadway, 85th to 86th St. NEW YORK. SUBWAY STATION AT 86TH STREET CORNER. ELEVATED STATION—2 BLOCKS 86TH ST. Largest & Most Attractive Midtown Hotel. Furnished and Unfurnished Suites. For Transient or Permanent Residence. All the Comforts and Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Exceptional Rates. Within Ten Minutes of All Shops and Theatres. RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD

WE INVITE COMPARISON. Leases Now Being Made for Coming Season. Apartments of Any Size, Furnished and Unfurnished. Hotel Manhattan Square 50 West 77th St.

HOTEL HAMILTON 73d St., East of Broadway. A newly constructed and conveniently situated hotel. Offers unusual rooms and suites for immediate or October first occupancy. Excellent restaurant.

DINE AND DANCE in Broadway's Leading Restaurant. Quality food at much lower prices. SHANLEY'S Broadway, 43d to 44th Sts.

HOTEL WILLARD West 76th St., Near Broadway. Room and Bath, $3 per day. 2 Rooms and Bath, $5 per day.

Hotel Beresford Central Park West & 81st St. Transient Accommodations. Excellent Restaurant

Hotel Netherlands 5TH AVE. AT 59TH ST. Great Northern Hotel 118 W. 57th St. and 109 to 121 W. 58th St.

NOT MUCH LOST ON MERCANTILE PAPER

Favorable Showing by the Houses That Sell Their Notes in the Open Market.

INDULGENCE ASKED BY FEW

Even of This Number 60 Per Cent. Will Probably Pay Their Obligations in Full.

In view of the widespread misunderstanding as to the financial condition of business houses that sell their accounts receivable, the National Credit Office has made a careful study of these concerns and has found that only a very insignificant loss has been suffered by the banks of the country in handling commercial paper. Arthur D. Whiteside, President of the credit organization, stated yesterday that an entirely false opinion exists concerning the situation as regards the houses which sell their notes in the open market. Even representative bankers have declared that 25 per cent. of such accounts are worthless or in financial straits, whereas an investigation proved that the loss to date has merely been .0047 per cent. of the entire amount purchased. The results of this investigation will be sent to 8,000 banks throughout the country on Monday in an endeavor to correct the misunderstanding.

"Vagueness has an important bearing on the present adverse mental attitude," says the report, "and it seems well in the circumstances to give the facts that definitely contradict the general extremely unfavorable impression prevailing at the moment, even in the minds of many of the best informed bankers and business men in this country, regarding the number of concerns financing in the open market whose affairs have become seriously involved.

"According to the records of our Bank Service Department, 3,676 concerns, each with a capital in excess of $50,000, sold notes in the open market between Jan. 1, 1920, and July 1, 1921. These concerns are the most widely known traders and manufacturers in the United States in every industry. The classification according to trades of these open market names is as follows: Dry goods, 31.5 per cent.; foodstuffs, 22.3 per cent.; rubber tires and leather shoes, 8.8 per cent.; lumber, furniture and paper, 6.2 per cent.; hardware and automobiles, 6.2 per cent.

"During the last eighteen months only 89 concerns, or 2.4 per cent. of the 3,676 selling their paper in the open market, have been forced to ask indulgence from their banks, and from information obtained so far at least 60 per cent. of these concerns will ultimately pay in full. The following tables represent the ratios of extensions or adjustments to the total number selling paper in each division of industry: Dry goods, .028; foodstuffs, .017; rubber and leather, .004; lumber, .004; hardware, .011, and miscellaneous, .04.

"While this is the largest number of names ever involved in any period of like duration, the factors causing this condition were without precedent, and paper names as a whole withstood the recent shock with a lower depreciation than any other form of short term mercantile investment. For we find that out of 3,676 concerns, 3,587 automatically liquidated at maturity, dollar for dollar, on the amount invested at a time when inventories were shrinking from 40 to 60 per cent., and business in general had become utterly demoralized.

"Fifty-three of the eighty-nine concerns involved paid or will pay 100 cents on the dollar, and it is reasonable to suppose from information obtained so far that the remaining concerns will make average adjustments of about 55 per cent. with their creditors.

"The total amount of open market paper sold through note brokers from Jan. 1, 1920, until July 1, 1921, was approximately $4,000,000,000, and of this amount $3,895,000,000 was liquidated at par without effort on the part of the holding banker. Only $104,000,000 of this immense sum was not paid at maturity, and of this amount $62,400,000 has since been or will be liquidated in full, leaving a residue of only $41,600,000 to be adjusted. This residue will probably yield dividends of $22,880,000, netting a loss to the entire banking community of the United States through this form of investment during the most critical readjustment period in our economic history, of about $18,720,000, or .0047 per cent. of the total amount purchased.

"The most significant fact relative to these suspensions is that the number has sharply diminished each month since February, 1921. At the same time, the new financial statements coming out generally show smaller surplus accounts with decided improvement in the ratio of quick assets to liabilities, while many concerns that have passed or reduced their dividends within the last year or so show unusually strong cash positions.

"From now on two factors will have a very important bearing on business psychology. First, the fact that several industries are well on the upward swing and re-employment has noticeably increased in these lines, secondly, that the period has been reached when the comparison between the earnings of a year ago and this year is extremely favorable in a number of industries, in strong contrast to the depressing comparison between these months of 1920 and 1919.

"It is just possible," says the letter in conclusion, "that we all in looking backward have been overpessimistic and the figures that have been quoted may be of some slight help in dispelling the unjustifiable gloom that has prevailed regarding open market credits."

The National Credit Office, besides holding a leading position in gathering credit information for the textile and needle industries, has represented a number of the largest banks in the country that buy commercial paper, and has specialized in this business for two years.

ONE DAY'S AUTO THEFTS.

Twenty-One Reported to Police—Two Trucks Among Them.

The following thefts of automobiles were reported to the police yesterday:

Ford 1921 touring; license 22207 N. Y., motor 5129351.

Pierce-Arrow 1912 landaulet, brown body; license 105960 N. Y., motor 5532815.

Chandler 1920 touring; license 285654; N. Y., motor 70140.

Hudson 1920 coupe; license 49636 N. Y., motor 82821.

Dodge 1920 sedan, blue yellow wire wheels; license 159 541; motor 472460.

Stewart 1920 three and a half ton truck; license Comm. 589625 N. Y., motor 92389.

Humpmobile 1918 black, red gear; license 172622 N. J., motor 61825.

Ford 1918 touring; license 35389 N. Y. motor 2428085.

Hudson touring, navy blue, initials I. F. on sides; motor 71662.

Ford 1921 touring; license 231 771 N. Y. motor 4759231.

Ford 1921 coupe; license 738831 N. Y., motor 4908791.

Buick 1918, dark green glass in left front side cracked; license 635137 N. Y., motor 260120.

Ford 1916 touring; license 176170 N. Y., motor 1475A74.

Ford 1920 sedan; license 116243 N. Y., motor 3963664.

Ford 1920 sedan; license 20634 N. Y., motor 4573600.

Ford 1921 coupe; license 264691 N. Y., motor 4470831.

Stutz 1920 touring, navy blue, wire wheels; license 231388 N. Y., motor 195855.

Marmon 1919 runabout, dark blue; license 220147 N. Y., motor 419070.

Ford 1920 sedan; license 155937 N. Y., motor 4263488.

One pair license plates, license 241390 N. Y.

Chevrolet 1919 touring, dark green; license 211114 N. Y., motor 20384.

Ford 1915 two-ton truck, marked Home Decorating Co., 238 East 77th St.; license 947561 N. Y., motor 1128962.

FINDS BEARDED WOMEN ABOUND IN ASYLUMS

French Doctor Suggests Manias May Have Been Partly Due to Hair Growth.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 29.—Women whom unkind nature has equipped with a beard or, as is more often the case, with a mustache have long been the butt of jokes, the object of sympathy from their neighbors and the recipients of attention from manufacturers of depilatory preparations.

But it has remained for a Frenchman, Dr. Achard, to investigate the problem physiologically and psychologically. In a communication to the Academy of Medicine he goes into the causes of this affliction and says that it comes from bad nourishment, coupled with the malfunctioning of some gland.

As for the psychological side, Dr. Achard finds that it makes women crazy to have a beard. He proves by statistics that the proportion of bearded women in French insane asylums is larger by far than the proportion of bearded women to the population at large.

BANKERS AIDING HOSPITAL.

Expansion Plans for Broad St. Hospital to Be Discussed at Luncheon.

Plans to increase downtown hospital facilities through the addition of 100 beds to the Broad Street Hospital will be discussed at a luncheon of the Downtown Hospital Association at 1 o'clock today in the Hardware Club. The same subject will be considered at a luncheon of the committee of bankers of the association next Wednesday at the same hour in the Bankers' Club. The chairman is Lewis L. Clarke, President of the American Exchange National Bank. The vice chairmen are Junius S. Morgan, Harvey D. Gibson, Charles H. Sabin and Mortimer N. Buckner. The various division chairmen are as follows: National banks, C. J. Schmidlapp; trust companies, G. W. Davison; State banks, R. L. Bigelow; foreign banks, H. F. Wilson Jr.; savings banks, John J. Pulleyn; private banks, Charles Hayden; Stock Exchange, S. L. Cromwell; Consolidated Stock Exchange, W. Silkworth; Curb Market, E. R. McCormick.

The other members of the committees are: R. H. Giles, J. H. Carter, John McHugh, T. C. Hovey, George D. Graves, F. J. Fuller, A. A. G. Luders, F. S. Duryee, B. W. Jones, A. H. Marx, E. F. Swinney, Frederick A. Jones, H. W. Morse, M. P. Callaway, J. H. Allen, R. E. Ellis, F. A. Ringler, H. A. Schenck, J. W. Prentiss, George R. Dyer, W. R. Jones.

BARS PANAMA MEDIATION.

Argentina Refuses to Interfere In Dispute With Costa Rica.

BUENOS AIRES, July 20.—The Argentine Republic has declined to mediate between Panama and Costa Rica in the territorial dispute which last March caused open hostilities between these two Central American nations and prompted the United States to send several notes to the Isthmus before warfare ceased. The special Panaman mission consisting of Harmonio Arias and Ricardo Morales has departed for home.

This mission has been holding conversations with President Irigoyen and Foreign Minister Pueyrredon for several weeks, and has set forth every detail of Panama's part in the controversy in the hope that Argentina could be encouraged to take diplomatic steps of a mediatory nature. Señor Arias is reported to have expressed a desire that Argentina join in mediation with Brazil, Chile and other South American nations and that Panama also sent special missions, from which no reports have been received.

The Foreign Office has announced that diplomatic documents which have been exchanged on the subject will be published in the near future, and that they will explain why Argentina declined her services.

WILL MAKE ITS OWN GAS.

Doehler Co. Estimates Cost at 40 Cents a Thousand Cubic Feet.

The Doehler Die Casting Company, which has a large factory at Court and Huntington Streets, Brooklyn, is installing a gas manufacturing plant of its own because of the high price it has to pay for its supply from gas companies. The Doehler company figures that it can make its own gas at a cost of 40 cents a thousand cubic feet. Its bill for gas last year was $117,000.

The Doehler company was one of a number of manufacturing concerns which some time ago petitioned the Public Service Commission for a sliding scale of rates for industrial consumers of gas, the charge per thousand cubic feet to be reduced as the volume of gas consumed was increased. No action has as yet been taken on the petition by the commission. It is estimated that the cost of installing the private gas plant in the Doehler company factory will be about $40,000.

JUDGE SAVES AGED WOMAN.

Pays $2.54 for Stolen Braid and Store Drops Charge.

Magistrate George W. Simpson, in the Morrisania Court, yesterday came to the aid of a 76-year-old woman accused of shoplifting. He paid $2.54 out of his own pocket for braid taken by the woman from a Bronx department store, and induced the complainant not to press the case.

The woman, Mrs. Dorothy Samuelson of 908 Tiffany Street, the Bronx, the mother of nine children, admitted taking the braid. She said she wanted it for a hat and did not have the money to pay for it, and could not resist the temptation to take it.

$35,000 FOR BROKEN PROMISE

Detroit Young Woman Asked for $150,000 From Arthur Scott.

DETROIT, Mich., July 29.—A verdict for $35,000 was returned today by the Recorder's court jury that considered the suit for alleged breach of promise brought by Miss Monica Hatton against Arthur Stott, a wealthy resident. Miss Hatton had asked for $150,000, alleging that Stott asked her to marry him in July, 1915, and was the father of her child.

Westinghouse's Chilean Contract.

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 29.—The directors of the State railways have decided to accept the bid of the Westinghouse Electric Company for electrification of the line between Santiago and Valparaiso. The bid, however, will be subject to slight modification in the terms of payment for the work demanded.

$277,810 Deficiency Judgment Filed

A deficiency judgment for $277,810 was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday against the Convoy Steamship Company, Ltd., in favor of the British and South American Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., growing out of the sale of the steamship Willcasino on July 7. The judgment represents the amount unpaid after the proceeds of the sale were devoted to reducing the claim.

SEE MARKETING METHODS.

Agricultural Agents Make Tour of River and Harbor.

The delegation of agricultural agents here for a three-day inspection of the city's marketing facilities, made a tour of the rivers and harbor yesterday. The trip included an inspection of freight handling facilities, and particularly the methods used in handling foodstuffs and farm products.

R. W. Quackenbush, agricultural agent of the New York Central Railroad, accompanied the agents on the tour. The party embarked at Pier 75, foot of West Thirty-ninth Street, North River. Upon their return last night the visitors were the guests at a dinner at the Hotel Pennsylvania. Later they inspected the milk platform of the New York Central Railroad, at Twenty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue; the milk depot of the Lackawanna Railroad at Hoboken and several milk plants in Brooklyn.

DISPOSAL OF SMITH ESTATE.

Heirs of Late President of Chamber of Commerce Get Legacies.

An accounting of the estate of Charles Stewart Smith, who was President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday, showing that the executors have on hand $688,017. Under the terms of the will they have delivered to Howard Smith, a son, paintings and art objects worth $120,000 and have made a similar transfer to Charles Stewart Smith 2nd, a grandson, who has also received $287,072 as half of his third of the residuary estate. He gets the income on the other half for life.

A trust fund of $603,980 has been set aside for the widow as her third of the residue. The remainder goes to Howard Smith.

SUES BASEBALL CLUB.

Insurance Broker Wants Detroits to Pay Fee for Rejected Rain Policy.

A policy of rain insurance caused an attachment for $910 to be granted by Supreme Court Justice Finch yesterday against the property of the Detroit Baseball Company in a suit of William Masse, an insurance broker, on the ground that the defendant is a foreign corporation.

Masse said in his petition for the attachment that the defendant obtained a policy for $91,000, insuring it against losses this season because of rain, and that he got the policy from the Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Company. The baseball club refused to accept the policy when it was offered, but the broker contends that he earned his fee and should be paid.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

STETSON BLOUSE STORES, INC.—Judge Learned Hand yesterday appointed Henry H. Kaufman receiver for the Stetson Blouse Stores, Inc., of 23 West Thirty-sixth Street, operating a chain of retail stores dealing in women's apparel, under $25,000 bond in an equity proceeding brought by Herman Rosenstein, a creditor for over $5,000. It is stated the liabilities are about $185,000 and assets about $275,000. The corporation was formed last January, with a capitalization of $100,000, and succeeded to the business formerly operated under the Victory Waist Company. Samuel D. Nechamkin is President of the corporation and Samuel H. Music is Treasurer. The corporation operates stores at 1,387 Fifth Avenue, New York; 113 Broadway, Paterson, N. J.; 34 East Fifth Street, Cincinnati; 521 Race Street, Cincinnati; 8 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio; Illinois and Market Streets, Indianapolis, Ind.; Stone and Elm Streets, Dallas, Texas, and 196 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.

REINISH SON & HOROWITZ—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Harry and Max Reinish and Harry Horowitz, doing business as Reinish Son & Horowitz, furriers, at 119 West Twenty-third Street, by these creditors: H. Wolper, $2,000; L. Silver, $2,500; L. Nichols, $200. Judge Learned Hand appointed Melville G. Newmark receiver under $4,000 bond. It is stated that the liabilities are about $20,000 and assets about $7,000, also that there was a fire in the firm's factory on June 4 and that the Fire Marshal made a charge of incendiarism against the members of the concern and procured their indictment.

VICTORY BOX CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Victory Box Co., Inc., manufacturers of cardboard boxes at 121 Greene Street, by these creditors: Ike Steinberg, $172; D. Bloom, $47; Helen Greenwald, $311. Judge Learned Hand appointed Charles Shongood custodian under $1,000 bond.

PETTICRAFT UNDERGARMENT CO.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Morris Trau, doing business as Petticraft Undergarment Co. of 10 East 17th St., by these creditors: L. Zahn, $341; J. Frimarch, $250; G. Weiss, $6. It is stated the liabilities are about $20,000 and assets about $5,000. Judge Learned Hand appointed Bertha Rembaugh receiver under $3,000 bond.

RUBIN & ZUCKERMAN, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Rubin & Zuckerman, Inc., waist manufacturers at 115 West 29th St., by these creditors: R. Benjamin, $2,000; — Berger, $18; G. Weiss, $25. It is stated the liabilities are about $50,000 and assets about $5,000. Judge Learned Hand appointed Mary G. Potter receiver under $3,000 bond.

RUDICH & SCHWARTZ, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Rudich & Schwartz, Inc., furriers at 31 West 30th St., by these creditors: Jacob Kressel, $145; Kressel & Newline, $400; Gotthelf Hat Blind, Inc., $200. It is stated the liabilities are about $30,000 and assets about $5,000.

S. SHAPIRO & BRO.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against S. Shapiro & Bro., manufacturers of caps at 143 Greene Street, by these creditors: L. Saff, $2,300; F. Neider, $200, and S. May, $100.

A. E. FOUNTAIN, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against A. E. Fountain, Inc., manufacturers of dolls at 352 West Thirteenth Street, by these creditors: Lisso & Hartig, $84; Alfred E. Fountain Sr., $11,209; Alfred E. Fountain Jr., $264.

STETSON BLOUSE SHOP, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Stetson Blouse Shop, Inc., at 23 West Thirty-Sixth Street, by these creditors: H. Bernstein & Bros., $4,800; Claridge Blouse Shops, Inc., $3,756; Gross & Weiss, Inc., $724.

TAMARGO & CO.—Segundo Tamargo and Joaquin Cartada, individually and as members of the firm of Tamargo & Co., manufacturers at 39 Leonard Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday listing liabilities of $263,382 and assets of $254,841, main items of which are accounts, $228,879; merchandise pledged as collateral, $8,984; cash, $5,027. Principal creditors listed as secured are: Royal Bank of Canada, $37,707; Irving National Bank, $76,010; Yglesias & Co., $50,748. Other creditors listed are: J. L. Stifel & Sons, $11,441; John Boyle & Co., $4,517, and Stull, MacCallum & Wilcoxon $3,040. Heinrich Struelman, who is also a partner in the firm, is in Buenos Aires and did not join in the petition.

GREENSTEIN BROTHERS & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Saul Greenstein and Louis A. Tachner, doing business as Greenstein Brothers & Co., manufacturers of women's hats, at 568-74 Broadway, by these creditors: Lulo Metzger & Co., $215; Max Feist, $1,006; Henry Wolburg, $211. The firm made an assignment to Theodore I. Sturtz. It is stated the liabilities are about $76,000 and assets about $25,000.

WHISTLING BOTTLING COMPANY OF THE BRONX.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed against Herbert S. Elgot and Eugene Guintini, doing business as Whistling Bottling Company of the Bronx, soft drinks, at 1,380 Lafayette Avenue, by these creditors: Whistling Bottling Company, Inc., $698; Sheffield Glass Bottle Company, $2,059; National Box and Lumber Company, Inc., $1,826.

BRADKIN BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Abraham and — Moritz Fradkin, doing business as Fradkin Brothers, at 79 Division Street, by these creditors: Goldstein & Gold, Inc., $304; Morris Henkin, $90; Empire Dress Company, $138. It is stated that the liabilities are about $3,700 and assets about $500.

EASTERN MILLINERY COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Eastern Millinery Company, Inc., manufacturers of women's hats, at 100 Greene Street, by these creditors: L. Saff, $2,700; F. Neider, $120; S. May, $60.

NEW YORK CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY, chamber music, of Hotel Wellington, Fifty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, stating that liabilities and assets of are $2,418. Principal creditors listed are Irving National Bank, $10,000; Miss Carolyn Beebe, $10,715, partly secured, and Edward O. Dorman, $13,077.

ASTORIA FLORIST—J. Max Nitzschka and Herman Berkowitz, doing business as Astoria Florist, at 4,186 Broadway, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $8,406 and assets of $2,978.

MANHATTAN DOUGHNUT CO.—Nathan Gross, doing business as Manhattan Doughnut Co., at 822 Feary Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $5,719 and assets of $426.

JACOB COHEN of 292 New Main Street, Yonkers, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $1,495 and no assets.

FLEDELL, GOETZ & JACOBS—Manuel Goetz and Raphael Jacobs, individually and as members of the firm of Fledell, Goetz & Jacobs, of 37 West Twenty-first Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $8,328 and assets of $2,809. Sam Fledell did not sign petition.

WHOLESALE TIRE COMPANY, of 909 Seventh Avenue, filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $55,778 and assets of $20,333, main items of which are: Stock, $14,080, and accounts, $4,973. Principal creditors listed are: Dayton Rubber Manufacturing Company, $14,389; Hewitt Rubber Company, $4,684; Mason Tire and Rubber Company, $3,322.

ST. NICHOLAS SILK AND DRESS GOODS STORE at 1,387 St. Nicholas Avenue, filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $28,988 and assets of unknown value.

MARY BRIOTTA, dry goods, at 136 New Main Street, Yonkers, filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $6,422 and assets of $5,000.

R. A. PUTNAM & CO., INC., coffee merchants, at 27 William Street, filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $235,550 and assets of $245,000, main items of which are accounts, $227,691; unliquidated claims, $12,050. Principal creditors listed are: Bank of British North America, $16,852 (secured claim); Royal Bank of Canada $15,113 (secured claim); F. McCarthy & Co., Inc., $29,276 (secured claim), and William Tabing, $29,785.

WILLIAM ROME, furs, at 63 East Ninth Street, yesterday effected a composition with creditors.

WILLIAM COHEN, men's furnishings, at 3,349 Third Avenue, yesterday effected a composition with creditors.

Judge Learned Hand yesterday granted discharges to the following-named bankrupts:

Milton G. Thayer of Peekskill.

Chester W. Krone of 667 West 161st Street.

Arthur F. Krone of 667 West 161st Street.

Conrad M. Lerner, individually and as copartner, doing business as Capital Textile Company, 215 Fourth Avenue.

Georges Meyer, auto bodies, 1,218 Second Avenue.

SHEFFIELD BEDDING CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isaac Tau, trading as the Sheffield Bedding Co., 616 Tenth Avenue, cashier, Harry Wasserstein, $300; Leo Wilensky, $135, and Israel Worthman, $100.

JUDGMENTS.

Filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Apex Steel Corp.—S. A. Potter..... $3,268.18
Abramowitz, Max (Asiatic Fur Mfg. Co.)—E. A. Rome..... 99.90
A. Waiskopf Co.—Metallegraph Corp.... 283.68
Bensonsuit, Morris—Federal Candy Co., Inc..... 143.15
Beach, Wilbur—Wm. H. Wise & Co., Inc..... 121.48
Bowers, S. Geo.—Wm. H. Wise & Co., Inc..... 120.94
Bergen, Wm. C.—B. Rosenblatt et al.. 2,858.74
Breojer, Joseph—Tepper Finance Corp.. 835.45
Baum, Harry H.—F. O'Byrne Co..... 110.00
Cowan Bros., Ltd.—Giba Co., Inc..... 1,468.37
City of N. Y.—John Wanamaker, N. Y., trustee..... 986.85
Charles W. Galvin & Co., Inc.—M. Goldberg..... 218.70
Cohen, Isadore M.—Manhattan Motors Corpn..... 128.31
Conly, H. Ellis—M. G. Grunwald..... 533.66
Convoy Steamship Co., Ltd.—British & South American Steam Navigation Co., Ltd..... 277,810.83
David Cohen Sales Co., Inc.—Frank F. Pais Co. of N. Y..... 4,042.96
Dunas, Joseph—Phelps Stokes Estates Inc..... 600.20
Dean F. Lincoln—N. Y. Telephone Co.. 394.44
Del Peso, Pietro—V. Blanco..... 535.30
Diamond, Harry A., and Mildred (Diamond & Co.)—J. Handler et al..... 138.85
Feinberg, Samuel—M. L. Barnett..... 204.83
Friedman, Louis or Hookie—M. Miller.. 179.81
Grow Tire Co.—F. Kay..... 4,381.75
Glerin, Byram C.—C. E. Yerkes..... 3,413.00
Guif Consolidated Oil Corp., A. C. Frost & Co., Inc., and Albert C. Frost—G. J. Faour et al..... 1,568.29
Mickey, John T.—Macdonald & Campbell..... 237.90
Heint, Wm. P.—F. I. Finkler..... 187.25
Hodges, Schuyler C. and Harry W. Haskins—Underwood Typewriter Co..... 119.85
Invincible Photoplay, Inc.—Western Union Telegraph Co..... 129.90
Isaacson, Queenie or Queenie Happy of Queenie Nazzaro—F. E. Goldsmith.... 705.30
Jencks, Henry A. (Hyland Jencks)—H. H. Palmer..... 229.15
Jaikower, Reuben (Fixturite Co.)—B. Freeman et al..... 123.20
Josef Reiter, Inc.—Jas. W. Hamblet, Inc..... 1,039.70
Jacobson, John—T. O'Rourke..... 174.35
Jewitt, Thomas K.—E. Duklauer..... 193.42
Kauffmann, Frederick—G. A. Hohnecker..... 445.20
Kaslow, Nathaniel—W. Murphy..... 3,543.15
Lyden, Anna—S. Cantel..... 169.16
Martin, Harry G.—A. C. E. Hill et al.. 180.30
Noxall Knitting Works and David Stark—Peoples Trust Co..... 2,589.70
N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.—City of N. Y..... 4,919.58
Pellers, Sol—M. Pfanner..... 5,043.15
Phillips, Anna—L. H. Genoux..... 350.05
Potter, James R. and Lauretta M.—C. B. Head..... 6,360.13
Perkins, Tomesen Windshield Co., Inc.—Automobile Trade Directory, Inc.... 788.32
Politzer, Oscar, Alexander Stein and David Stein—H. Silverman..... 2,222.25
Quirk, John P.—G. Fitzmaurice..... 1,128.68
Rosenzweig, Henry—F. O'Byrne..... 110.00
Reid, Robert H. and Izett H.—W. H. Muirbuit..... 9,671.20
Ray, Edward—Whitlock & Maynard, Inc..... 118.40
Smith, John—D. Gottlieb..... 228.20
Sire, Julian L.—N. Y. Telephone Co.. 119.20
Spiegels System Co. of America, Inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co..... 148.13
Salomon, Chas. W.—J. Spier..... 1,458.60
Twentieth Century Clothing Shop, Inc., and Samuel Backer—B. Strauss..... 1,298.76
Thomas, Waring — Amrigus Realty Corp..... 1,232.71
United Shoe Stores, Inc.—Stabile Realty Co., Inc..... 692.53
Van Dyke Auto Co., Inc.—G. O. Dickel.. 633.16
Cocaro, Nicolina—Natalina..... 1,011.13
Whiting, Horace W.—M. A. Morse..... 219.40
Wolf, Geo. W., and George Richards—E. Brush..... 2,548.13

In Bronx County.

Brownstein, Edward L.—B. Friedman.. $267.28
Boros, Max—Overland Trading Co., Inc..... 185.80
Kaufman, Paul F.—S. Kanner..... 51.06
Lombardi, Joseph—Metropolitan Tobacco Co..... 404.30
Namon Realty Corp.—L. Feuerstein.... 69.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second is that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Cipolla, Saverio and Adele—D. Gatto; Apr. 21, 1914..... $346.41
Erickson, Clara C.—G. Eyssar; Nov. 22, 1918..... 1,250.44
Gengenbach, Rosetta—G. T. Cochran; May 19, 1921..... 228.41
Weisenger, Samuel and Beckie—M. Blitzick; Apr. 23, 1912..... 202.01
Spielberger, Morris and Sigmund—P. Krupp; Apr. 9, 1921..... 116.70
Erickson, Clara C.—J. A. Arnold; Sept. 29, 1919..... 206.20
Engelhardt, Harry P.—G. Alexander; Aug. 5, 1915..... 446.67
Knepper, Herman—L. Schneider et al.; June 6, 1909 (vacated)..... 268.38
Mathias, Samuel—C. I. Briggs; May 21, 1912..... 318.40
Butterly, Geo. F.—Mail and Express Co.; June 3, 1921..... 238.15
White, Edw. M.—N. Owits; Nov. 19, 1920..... 1,209.29
Silk Knitting Mills, Inc.—T. Gordon; June 6, 1921..... 3,000.00
Gelatoid Corp.—Eagle Die Co.; June 28, 1921..... 707.89
Retch, Yetta—Klosk Contracting Co.; Mar. 27, 1917..... 897.01
Markel, Louis and Koppel Berger—Majestic Metal Bed Co., Inc.; Jan. 29, 1918..... 1,892.30
Erickson, Clara—A. Gillies; Nov. 26, 1920..... 592.62

In Bronx County.

Glantz, Max & William A. King—Barwin Realty Co.; Nov. 19, 1920..... $179.40

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AFTER the morning's long pull, when you are just a little bit dreading the afternoon's effort, freshen up with an Orange Yeastade at noontime.

Just have the familiar little cake of Fleischmann's Yeast added to that orangeade and see how good, how healthful, how refreshing it is! You will tackle the afternoon's job with more vigor and zest.

New York is asking for the newest way to get Fleischmann's Yeast—in yeast soft drinks. Ask for yours! All soda fountains serve these new yeast drinks.

Fleischmann's Yeast is now being delivered fresh daily to confectionery and drug stores where soda is served.

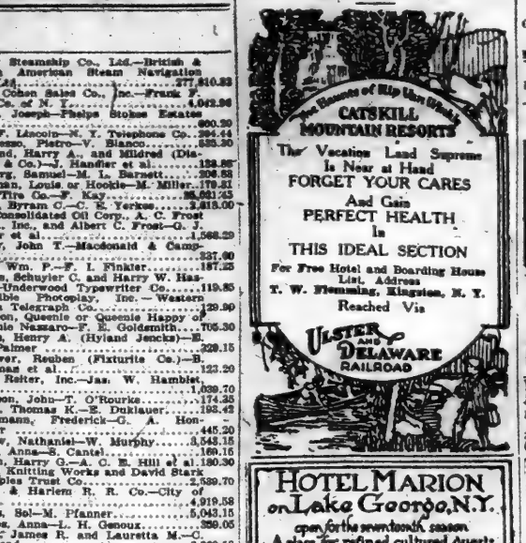
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NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.



BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ..... 6@6¼% for the best names
Wednesday ..... 6@6¼% for the best names
The quotations are for six months' paper.

No Pay Now the Penalty.

All other means apparently having failed to reduce absenteeism, one of the big department stores here, which has been fighting the evil for some time, will hereafter pays its employes for Saturdays during July and August if they are absent on Monday or Friday. On Saturday, of course, the store is closed.

Two Boudoir Novelties.

A cigarette perfumer for women is one of the latest novelties to reach this country from France. The vial of perfume is provided with a glass rod stopper, used to moisten the cigarette with the scent. The vials are so small that they can be conveniently carried in a cigarette case. They are sold at $7.20 a dozen wholesale. Another novelty is a lip stick in the form of a carnation. The center of the artificial flower contains a pink ribbon petal which forms the covering for the concealed lip stick.

Wading Drawers for Children.

Rubber wading drawers are now being produced for children so as to prevent them wetting their clothes at the seashore. They are made of pure gum rubber in a number of attractive shades, and are caught in at the waist and knee. Among the advantages of the new wading drawers are that they can be put on at a moment's notice and, being of very fine rubber, will roll up into small compass. Immediate delivery can be secured on these garments. They are sold at $10.50 a dozen wholesale.

Drug Prices Still Dropping.

A steady downward movement in crude drugs continues in the local market. Price stability is not expected. Drug and Chemical Markets will say today, until producers in the country districts refuse to meet further low figures demanded by city dealers. Importers are shading prices on caustic soda. Many sodium compounds are lower. Stocks of dyestuffs in the retail market are dwindling, but business shows little improvement so far as manufacturers are concerned. Essential oil dealers continue to make concessions to regular customers on special products.

Ribbons Quiet Now.

The ribbon trade at present is suffering from its usual dull period, but the demand is expected to become larger later on in view of the vogue promised to ribbons as trimmings during the Fall. Manufacturers believe the business will centre on narrow goods, because most of the new models show trimming of this sort either in bunched up or lattice designs. Just now navy blue is said to be the strongest color, but black is growing stronger. Ribbons just as it has taken first place among other Fall offerings of women's apparel. Narrow grosgrains in self colors are promised a vogue.

Swiss Embroideries in Demand.

The most actively sought type of goods at the auction sale of the stock of William Meyer & Co., by A. Schaap & Sons, were said to be Swiss embroideries in different widths. Good prices were received for this merchandise and fair bids were made throughout the day. "Vals" proved most popular among the laces. Buyers present were very active, as the trade foresees a heavy demand on laces and embroideries during the Fall. There were many big stores represented among the bidders. The sale of merchandise was concluded yesterday, and today will be devoted to selling the fixtures and an automobile delivery wagon.

Gray Goods Stay Active.

Gray goods, more particularly printcloths, continued active in this market yesterday. In the higher-count goods buyers paid 8 cents for 39-inch 68-72s and 6¾ cents for 38½-inch 64-60s. For 60-52s and 60-48s in the latter width buyers were called upon to pay 6 and 6⅝ cents, respectively. In the narrow printcloths 28-inch 64-60s brought 4½ cents, while 27-inch goods of the same construction were sold for 4⅜ cents. A fair business was put through in sheetings. Notable among the day's sales of these goods were 5,500 yards, though it was said that a few might possibly still be had at an eighth less. Not much was done in the other quarters of the market.

Additional Ginghams "Opened."

Additional Spring lines of ginghams were "opened" here yesterday, when the goods sold through the T. Holt Haywood Department of F. Vietor & Achelis were offered to the jobbing manufacturing and export trades at the same prices as those previously quoted. Due to the strike in some of the mills whose products are sold through the department, however, the following brands were not offered yesterday: Beechwood, Seashore, Spencer, Jeanette, Bloomfield and Park. The lines offered included Aurora, Red Feather, Spring Maid, Hazel, Vogue, Waverly and Arsdale. The goods run from 26 to 36 inches in width. Catlin & Co., also offered their Spring gingham lines to buyers yesterday on the bases of Fall pieces.

Immediate Business Shows Volume.

Even though there are not the large quantity orders normally placed for dry goods, the small and frequent orders given is understood to be establishing very satisfactory totals. Many manufacturers are surprise to find that their June totals equaled or surpassed last year. There has been a tendency to discount the actual business being done, it is said, because of the absence of forward orders. In other words, when the manufacturers cannot see a comfortable amount of purchases ahead of them they are liable to underestimate the accumulation of business as they go along. Statistics of credit information houses are to the effect that both the number of orders and the volume being taken in the cutting-up trades and by the commission dry goods houses are ahead of last year.

Dress Goods Men Undecided.

Because the matter had not yet formally been brought to their attention, makers of the so-called corporation dress goods appeared yesterday not to have given serious thought to the request of the Jobbers' Association of Dress Fabric Buyer that Spring openings be deferred until Oct. 15 and that goods be again sold free on board New York rather than free on board mill, as has been done since this country went into the war. Although sentiment among the dress goods makers seemed to be that a reasonable delay in pricing Spring goods could be granted without any serious effect on the manufacturing situation, the feeling in some quarters seemed to be that Oct. 15, which is about three months behind the normal opening date in past years, was not exactly reasonable. However, nothing definite was done on either request.

ONE-FAMILY HOUSES FEWER.

1920 Report Shows the Small Towns Build More Apartments.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The old-fashioned American home—the single dwelling with a front and back yard—is giving way even in the smaller cities of the United States to the modern apartment house.

This is revealed in a report on 1920 building operations issued today by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The report, compiled in conjunction with the Federal Bureau of Labor statistics, shows that last year 70 per cent. of the families provided with new homes got one-family houses, 11 per cent. two-family dwellings and 19 per cent. a multi-family dwelling. The detailed figures show that the proportion of multi-family dwellings provided last year was largest in the small cities.

BUSINESS NOTES.

F. G. Montabert Company, 892 Fifth Avenue, has been selected as selling agents for the Fullastic Company of France in connection with the Montabert lines of Swiss fancy braids and silk woven labels.

S. Silberstein, manufacturer of women's coats, has removed to 1,372 Broadway, where double its former space is now occupied by the firm.

CONFESSES SILK THEFT.

Says Gang Cheated Him in Dividing $8,000 in Loot.

Charles Miller of 106 East Ninety-seventh Street yesterday confessed to Magistrate Sweetser that he was one of five men who held up the drivers of two trucks of the National Motor Freight Corporation at Metuchen, N. J., on July 1 and stole silk valued at $50,000.

Detectives told the Magistrate that Miller had admitted he received only $480 as his share of the loot. Outside court the prisoner said that the silk was sold in Patterson and Philadelphia for $8,000, but that two of his confederates were cheated out of their share. The other two, he said, divided $7,520.

The police said that two of the men had been arrested in Philadelphia and that the New Jersey authorities expected to clear up silk robberies in the eastern section of New Jersey amounting to several million dollars.

Miller alleged that the robbers had an understanding with the chauffeurs of the motor trucks. At Metuchen they staged a fake hold-up with monkey wrenches. They tied the chauffeurs to trees and drove the trucks into fences.

MILLION IN STATE TOBACCO.

Four Counties' Crop Estimated to Be Worth That Much.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 20.—Harvest of a tobacco crop that will bring at present prices well over a million dollars is estimated by growers and buyers of the four counties of the "Big Flats Tobacco Belt" of New York State, according to a résumé of crop conditions to be published in The Elmira Advertiser tomorrow.

$25,000 GIFT BY BANKERS.

George Allen Closes Twenty Years' Work for Their Institute.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 20.—eGorge Allen of New York today resigned as educational director of the American Institute of Banking, thereby forecasting a complete reorganization of the educational activities of the organization, according to announcements from the convention here.

A check for $25,000 was presented to Mr. Allen by J. H. Puelicher of Milwaukee, Vice President of the American Bankers' Association, on behalf of the members of the institute, whom Mr. Allen had served for twenty years.

BUYERS' WANTS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

BEAVERETTE COLLARS Wanted. Williamsburg Manufacturing Co., 12 West 32d St.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—Buckley & Cohen, American Woolen, normandy, chamoutyne or similar makes. Regal Garment Co., 1,210 Broadway.

BOLIVIA and VELOURS Wanted—American 21278, navy, pekin; also 13911. Watkins 2433.

BOLIVIA AND VELOURS Wanted — 0417, 13911; any quantity, for cash. Stuyvesant 9370.

BOLIVIAS Wanted — American 21278, all colors. Supreme Garment, 109 West 26th.

BOLIVIA Wanted—100 pieces bolivia, around $2.50 per yard; cash. Stuyvesant 511.

BOLIVIA Wanted — American 21278, all shades. Watkins 4089.

BOLIVIA Wanted—Stevens 6185. Longacre 6230.

BOLIVIA Wanted—0453; black only. Madison Square 3824.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOUR Wanted—American 112 and 13110; cash. Madison Square 8057.

CANTON CREPE Wanted—In beige, heavy quality only. 1,150 Broadway, room 507.

CHINCHILLA Wanted—Deland's, navy, any quantity for cash. Louis Greenberg & Bro., 71 West 23d.

CLOTH Wanted—Bolivia 0453, black; velour 13518 and 13516. Watkins 3885.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats and suits of the better kind. Call all week after 4 P. M., 127 West 25th St., third floor.

COATS Wanted—Large jobber placing orders on new coats. Call all week after 4, 4th floor, rear elevator, 263 W. 26th.

COATS & SUITS Wanted—Large jobber placing quantity orders; call with samples, 12 West 27th St., 12th floor.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats; call all week with samples. 1,372 Broadway, 9th floor. Mr. Altman.

COATS wanted—Looking at snappy fall coats; 10 A. M. to 4:30 P. M., 12th floor, 114 West 38th.

COATS, Suits Wanted — Junior, misses' ladies'; jobber. 144 West 27th, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted—Looking at snappy Fall models. 37 West 17th, first floor.

COATS and SUITS Wanted—Jobber placing stock orders. 6th floor, 35 West 31st St.

COATS Wanted—Big jobber placing orders on snappy coats. 22 West 27th, 8th floor.

COTTON GOODS Wanted — Colored rajah, cotton poongee, quantity, for cash. Call between 9 and 12, Room 722, 1,123 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS Wanted—Colored, Lingene suitings. Canal 1658.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted—Open for quantity, heavy quality, at a price; black and navy. What have you to offer? Hugo H. Levy & Bro., 29 West 36th.

CREPE Wanted — Roshanara; black, navy and brown; can use large quantity. Ritz Costume Co., 1,237 B'way. Longacre 9562.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted—Open for quantity 5-thread crepe in flesh only, at a price. Samek Bros., 13 E. 22d.

DRESSES Wanted—We are placing stock orders on popular to highest grade canton, charmeuse, satin canton, crepe satin, tricotine, poiret, serge and evening dresses. Submit samples, 9-5 daily, 5th floor, 28 West 33d.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing stock orders on medium to highest grade tricotine, poiret twill, serge, charmeuse and satin dresses. Call with samples 9-5, Bijou, 7 East 31st St.

DRESSES Wanted — Large jobber placing stock orders on better-grade charmeuse, satin and canton dresses. Call with samples, 48 West 25th, 1 flight up.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing orders on silks and cloths in new styles. Call all week after 4, 4th floor, rear elevator, 263 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on new models in silk and cloth dresses. Call all week, 9 West 31st, fourth floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber buying silk fall dresses. Call after 1, Hemlich, 1,193 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders in silk dresses of better kind. 10th floor, 34 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing order on serge, velour and satin dresses. Call with samples. Ground floor, 34 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing large orders on advanced styles, high-class silk dresses. 5th floor, 12 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders silk dresses. Call all week with samples, Kayano, 38 West 33d.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobbers placing stock orders on Fall models; all materials; bring samples. 40 West 27th, 10th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—1,000 voiles; must be cheap. Women's Wear Stock Exchange, 13 West 31st St.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing orders in Fall serge and tricotine dresses. World Dress Co., 145 West 29th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at Fall styles silk and cloth dresses. Call afternoon only, 128 Madison Av.; first floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Sleeveless; jobber open for large quantity in ramie linen. Room 611, 26 West 22d.

DRESSES Wanted. J. Hemlich, 1,193 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted—Girls', juniors', better kind. Call all week 73 W. 28th, 9th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Silks; stouts and regulars. Big G. Dress, 109 West 28th.

FLANNEL Wanted—1101, 1501, and others. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av., Gramercy 4814.

FUR COLLARS Wanted—Black opossum, Australian opossum, beaverettes, raccoons and squirrel, quantity for cash. Lubow, Hanger & Cohen, 153 West 15th. Chelsea 7659.

FUR COATS Wanted—Jobber interested coney and sealine, 36 inch; state description and price. X 2048 Times Annex.

FURS Wanted—Australian opossum, raccoon and sevrin; managing only. M. W. Haft, 1,333 Broadway, top floor.

GEORGINE Wanted—White. Adelson, 387 4th Av.

GERONA Wanted — Forstmann-Hoffmann; also marvella, orlando, moussyne, duvet de laine. Watkins 3816.

GERONA Wanted—56, brown and navy. Madison Square 4371.

GLOVES Wanted—Jobber offers spot cash for quantity of fabric or kid if perfect and cheap. Gramercy 1304.

BUYERS' WANTS.

HOSIERY Wanted—Ladies' artificial silk; immediate delivery; first, second and third quality; cash. Room 156, 32 Union Square.

MARVELLA Wanted — 2, 4, 8 black, navy and brown. Joseph H. Cohen & Bro., 32d, Murray Hill 2567.

MESH CLOTH Wanted—30,000 to 50,000 yards at a price, spot cash. 3 140 Times.

MOUSSYNES Wanted—Velvynes, marvellas, orlandos, poilyannas; all shades; cash. Longacre 4074.

MOUSSYNE Wanted—Fortsmann & Hoffmans, all colors, quantity. Chelsea 4858.

MOUSSINE Wanted—All shades, for cash. Waxman, 22 West 15th.

NET Wanted—40 hole; Paris shade. Phone Pennsylvania 8422.

NORMANDY Wanted—All colors, cash. 15 West 18th, top floor.

ORGANDIES Wanted—Imported; white, pink, blue and old rose; Freydberg, 36 5th Av.

ORLANDO Wanted—Sorrento, velvyne; navy. I. Levy & Co., Longacre 4622.

PANVELAINE Wanted—F. & H. black and 8?5 navy. Telephone Longacre 2155.

PANVELAINE Wanted—Black only. Madison Square 10?5?

PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted—Printed Jap and tubs, all colors. Room 902, 1,165 B'way.

PLUSHES Wanted—Hudson Seal, for cash. Madison Square 2706.

PLUSHES Wanted—Peco plush. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

PLUSH Wanted—Salts, Peco; any quantity, for cash. Pennsylvania 1961.

PLUSH Wanted—Mishni. Novick, 45 West 27th. Watkins 9644.

PLUSH Wanted—Peco. Longacre 2056.

POIRET TWILL AND TRICOTINE Wanted—Navy; can use quantity. Rits Costume Co., 1,237 Broadway. Longacre 6562.

POLLYANNA Wanted — Black, navy and brown. Joseph H. Cohen, 30 East 33d. Murray Hill 2567.

POLLYANNAS Wanted—All shades. Longacre 4439.

POLO Wanted—American or similar; navy only; any quantity. Chelsea 2079.

ROSHANARA Wanted—Crepe; open for a large quantity; must be cheap. Telephone Longacre 4650.

ROSHANARA CREPE Wanted—Navy, black. Paspermack, 319 6th Av. Vanderbilt 4634-1389.

ROSHANARA Wanted—Satin faced roshanars. Irving Katz, 11 E. 28th.

SATEEN Wanted—64-104 black, white, flesh. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av., Gramercy 4814.

SATEENS Wanted—Reindeer and brown, quantity, also odd lots. Holtsberg & Berkman, 58 West 33d.

SERGES Wanted—Spot cash for any cloth; also tricotines. Madison 5178, 6012.

SERGE Wanted—235, 0936, black, or similar; spot cash. Phone Fitzroy 5268.

SERGES Wanted—Storm, tan color. Eisenstadt & Joseph, 19 West 35th St.

SERGES Wanted—7312, navy. Madison Square 4413.

SERGES Wanted—6192; also bolivia, 21278. Madison Square 9068.

SHEETS Wanted—81-90. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av., Gramercy 4814.

SHIRTINGS Wanted—Silk, spot cash. Sunray Shirt Co., 78 5th Av.

SILKS Wanted—Big quantity, fancy and plain; also grey, good; cash. Room 906, 220 5th Av.

SILK Wanted—Roshanara crepe. Phillips Lipman, 33 East 29th St. Madison Square 6622.

SILK Wanted—Canton, crepe de chine, radium, georgettes; also job lots. Prudential, 85 East 28th.

SILKS Wanted—Fancy Japs, tub silk and radium; quantity. Regal Garment Co., 1,210 Broadway.

SUITS Wanted—Large jobber placing orders on new suits. Call all week after 4, 4th floor, rear elevator, 163 West 26th.

SUITS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on tricotine suits. Bring samples after 10 o'clock, 8d floor, 224 5th Av.

TRICOTINES Wanted—American 06118, black only; velour, 13110, brown and navy. Blogg & Littauer, 151 West 26th.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Will exchange 09119 for 09118 navy; will pay difference. Watkins 8138.

TRICOTINES Wanted—5782, 0888 or similar; large quantity; must be cheap, spot cash. Bloom & Kass, 142 West 26th. Chelsea 9646.

TRICOTINE Wanted—Quantity Pacific TN; price must be right. Watkins 8138-8189.

TRICOTINE Wanted—Large quantity under $2. National Garment, 38 West 32d St.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Open for 4812. Monogram Dress Co., 25 West 32d.

TUSSAH OR SECO Wanted—Printed in floral or bird designs, bright colors, for lampshade purposes. J. Friedman, 75 Crosby St.

VELOURS Wanted—Black, navy, brown, suiting, velours. Rosenschein Bros., 11 East 26th.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13516-13518, quantities. Bramson Bros., 48 West 25th St. Watkins 8284.

VELOUR Wanted—American 13911 or similar. Marks & Funk, 24 West 25th St. Tel. Watkins 9642.

VELOURS AND BOLIVIAS Wanted—Stevens 4314, 6185; American 0453, 13516. Phone Pennsylvania 2026.

VELOUR Wanted—09105, sorrento and navy; 13911, sorrento. Stern-Miller Co., Longacre 5345.

VELOUR Wanted—American 13516 or similar. Benj. Levy, 11 West 32d. Pennsylvania 6196.

VELOURS Wanted—Buckley & Cohen 810, American 13911, 13110 or similar; navy and brown. Watkins 570.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13516, 13518 or similar; any quantity; navy, brown, reindeer. Chelsea 7544.

VELOURS Wanted — American 13518, 13520, 13120, all shades. Watkins 4089.

VELOURS Wanted—13911, 13516, 1820, 0417, 21278. Kingston Cloak Co., Chelsea 9653.

VELOUR Wanted—American 13520, 13518; all colors. Expert Cloak Co., 115 West 29th.

VELOUR Wanted—13516 21254. Frank & Frank, 141-143 West 28th.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13110, 13520; colors 378, 302, 163, black. Watkins 2616.

VELOURS Wanted—13516, 13110, 13516. Manufacturer, Vanderbilt 4634-1389.

VELOURS Wanted—American or similar; all colors, cash. Supreme, 109 W. 26th.

VELOUR Wanted—13520, shades 384, 329, 302. Phone Chelsea 4814.

VELOURS Wanted—8105, 4314, 5935, F. & H., Duvet de Laine, 1,225 B'way, 2d floor.

VELOUR Wanted—American 09105. Schrader & Levy, 129 West 22d St.

VELOURS Wanted—13520 and 112. Longacre 2056.

VELOUR Wanted—13520, 21254, brown and navy. Madison Square 8121.

VELOURS Wanted—Suiting, weight. I. L. Singer & Co., 22 West 26th.

VELOUR Wanted—4314; all colors. Madison Square 3824.

VELOURS Wanted—Suiting weight; all colors. Artistic Cloak Co., 129 West 22d.

VELOURS Wanted—13516, 13520, 13120. Dave Rosengarten, 144 West 27th.

VENETIANS Wanted—Black. Kleban, 230 5th Av. Madison Square 5183.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTORS wanted on house dresses; only those who make good work need apply. Chic Dress Co., 189 6th Av.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

AEROPLANE CLOTH—Grade A; guaranteed U. S. Government inspected; yard wide; dyed or in the grege; spot delivery. George J. Quinn & Co., 288 4th Av.

APRONS—Bungalow aprons at $4.25 and $5.75 dozen; also jobs of house dresses. Simon-Kahn, 911 Broadway.

ARMY AND NAVY GOODS—New navy hammocks, canteens, canteen covers, mess kits, pack carriers, breeches, blankets, puttees, cots and plenty of other merchandise. H. M. Becker, 533 Broadway, New York City.

BAGS—Beaded, imported, great variety; will sell at very low price. M. Kraus & Co., 320 5th Av.

BATHING CAPS, tennis shoes, under priced; prompt delivery. Bernstine & Nachman, 408 Broadway.

BOLIVIAS—American 0453, black, navy, brown, reindeer, also 15091, sell cheap. Watkins 9?55.

BOLIVIA—Velours, tricotines 0417, 16021, Botany, Yalama, 0398, 0481, 60118. Gramercy 0440.

BOLIVIAS, Plushes Wanted—1263, 21278, 0417, nishni, lopinex, Hudson seal. Stuyvesant 5458.

BOLIVIAS, Plushes—0417, 21278, 13911, 271, 16021; Lapinex, Peco, Nuphur. Stuyvesant 5453.

BOLIVIAS—0417, 15091, 16023, 1263; also panvellaine, all shades. Fair Woolen Co., Stuyvesant 8872-10022.

BROADCLOTH—American, Buckley-Cohen, Stevens, black, brown, reindeer; sell reasonable. Watkins 3076.

BROADCLOTH—Jullliard's 110, black, navy, brown and reindeer. Henry Samson, Spring 2718.

BROADCLOTH—110 Jullliard, 7022 Stevens, all colors. Stuyvesant 1404.

BROADCLOTH—Jullliard's 110, brown, reasonable. Chelsea 9935.

CANTON CHARMEUSE, Georgette, Crepes, Messaline. Sol Rosenfeld, 25 East 30th.

CANTON CREPES—All shades, $3.50. Rockwell Silk Mills, 303 5th Av. Longacre 7985.

CANTON CREPE—All shades; Eagle 96; sell cheap. Pressman, Madison Square 277.

CANTON CREPE—Eagles 96, below market. Call Brody Costume, 145 Madison Av.

CANTON CREPES, black, navy, brown, $2.60. Vanderbilt 3818.

CANTON CREPE—Ritter's one dresses to close out. Also Fall dresses in racks. Ritter Dress Co., 1,123 B'way, 7th floor.

CANTON CREPE—Lots to close out, and low price Fall dresses on racks. Reddick Bros., 230 7th Av.

CHARMEUSE—Satin, crepe de chine, crepe, all shades, good quality; immediate delivery. Gilchrist, 625 4th Av.

CHARMEUSE—2822, all colors; also black satin duchess; cheap. Pressman, Madison Square 277.

CLOTHING—Large, assorted stock men's and young men's suits of style and quality; quick turn price. Joseph Meisel & Co., 191 Bleecker St.

COATS—Plush, fur-trimmed, $10.50 and up; smashing values; cloth coats, $18.75 and up; the market's best buy; come up. Cohen & Whelan, 48 West 25th.

COATS—Plush; we are manufacturing plush coats for last 20 years; we therefore know how to price them; Dec. 1 dating if wanted. Hutner, 46 West 25th.

COATS — Making a specialty of cloth coats; not only have we 1907 prices, we will also give Dec. 1 dating if wanted. Hutner, 46 West 25th.

COATS—Newest fashions and fabrics from $10.75-$32.50. "House of Bargains," Horowitz Bros., 123 West 26th.

COATS—Silk plush, fur trimmed, from $9.50 and up; immediate delivery. Uhlo Bros., 34 East 20th.

COATS AND SUITS—Newest Fall models; reasonably priced. Lee Baxter & Co., 114 West 20th.

COATS, WRAPS—Velour and tricotines at a sacrifice. Poiter & Schaftman, 31 West 31st.

COATS (Winter)—Jobs; also discarded samples; close out. Alex. Kogut, 40 West 27th.

COATS—Small job Fall coats close out; big sacrifice. Salmanson, 105 West 26th.

COATS—Big job in Winter coats, to close out. Schwartz & Schwartz, 38 West 26th.

COATS—Infants', children's, ladies'; popular prices. Modson & Hand, 16 West 23d.

COATS—200 Winter coats at $6.75. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

CRASH—Imitation crash substitute for linen; 36-inch wide; heavy grade. A. L. Resch Textile Co., 19 West 18th.

CREPE DE CHINES, Crepe Meteors, Heavy Crepes, Crepe Satins, Charmeuse, Shirtings, Poplins, all colors; also silks of every description; immediate delivery; below manufacturing cost; export trade solicited. M. Marks Co., 254 4th Av. Madison Square 7300.

CREPE DE CHINES—3 stripe, all waistly shades, at a price. Spring 2122.

DRESSES—2,000 cotton dresses, selected styles, on racks for immediate delivery; gingham, organdies, voiles and linens; prices $3.75 upward. Kahn Dress, 36 West 32d.

DRESSES—5,000 slipovers for immediate delivery; 3 styles, sizes 16-44; colors copen, rose, orchid, navy, leather and green, at $2 regular; terms. Nagle & Co., 34 West 28th. Chelsea 3680.

DRESSES—Specializing best canton crepes, $10.75; charmeuse, tricotine, poiret twill; Dec. 1 dating if wanted, as we want to get the market accustomed to conditions. Hutner, 46 West 25th.

DRESSES—Final clearance before moving to new quarters; 100 imported ginghams, dotted swiss and organdies, below cost. Riviera Co., 230 5th Av.

DRESSES—Manufacturer of dresses, dissolving partnership, closing out tricotine, ready-made merchandise at sacrifice. Winthrop & Schwartz, 126 5th Av.

DRESSES—Cotton, of the better kind and make, to close out; imported dotted swisses, organdies and ginghams. Murray Hill 9885. Third floor, 31 East 32d.

DRESSES—1,000 to close out; canton crepes, charmeuses, satins, kittens ear, $11.75 and $15.75; will pay you to come up. Brucker Bros., 37 West 28th.

DRESSES—250 georgettes, assorted colors, sizes; regular price $12.75, close out $6.75 net; very good for July sales. Jawits, 130 West 32d.

DRESSES—Jobs fall styles; satins, charmeuse, tricotines, jerseys; also guimpes, skirts, at your own price. 16 West 31st, 1st floor.

DRESSES—Sacrificing all gingham and voile dresses; stylish stouts and regular sizes; just what you need for special sales. Kalish & Co., 120 West 27th.

DRESSES—Beautiful styles, made in American tricotine, poiret twill, French serges; biggest values ever shown; don't fail to see us. Famo Dress, 122 West 27th.

DRESSES—Canton crepes, crepe back satins, roshanara, unusual in styles, remarkably low prices. Mohawk Dress Co., 1,140 Broadway.

DRESSES—High grade canton crepe, georgette, crepe satin, to close out at a price; exceptional values. S. Goldstein, 118 West 27th St.

DRESSES—Biggest values ever shown; snappy styles; satins, charmeuse, serges, tricotines, $5-$9.75. Loeb-Nussbaum, 119 West 23d.

DRESSES—Contractor has quantity of crepe back satin, charmeuse, poiret twill and tricotine dresses to close out. 205 Lexington Av., 1st floor.

DRESSES—Big sacrifice in cotton dresses as a clean-up; also showing a most wonderful line in most selection materials. Levy & Dubin, 39 West 29th.

DRESSES—Better grade, imported, domestic gingham, dotted Swiss, regulars, stouts; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES—Satin, crepe satins, poiret twill; all Fall models; to close out at a sacrifice. Bon Ray Dress, 510 6th Av.

DRESSES—Voiles for special sales, few styles all colors, $16.50 dozen. Jacob Hyman Co., 127 West 25th.

DRESSES—Pure worsted Jersey (sleeveless); can be shipped tonight; all leading colors, $3.75 and up. Wickner, 139 West 24th.

DRESSES—500 silks, latest models, close out sacrifice price. Phoenix Costume, 147 West 26th.

DRESSES—Canton crepe and kitten's ear dresses to close out. Myron Dress Co., 370 7th Av., N. Y. C.

DRESSES—100 poiret twill and crepe back satin to close out; beautiful styles; sacrifice. 252 West 31st, 1st floor.

DRESSES—Sports, close out; were $12.75, now $8.75; wonderful style and color assortment. Peerless Dress, 154 West 29th.

DRESSES—Taffetas, charmeuses and guimpe at a sacrifice; Fall line ready. Peerless Dress, 154 West 29th.

DRESSES—All wool embroidered serge, $3.75 and up; elaborately beaded georgettes, $5. Bimo, 1,160 Broadway.

DRESSES—Better grade organdie, to close out cheap; also dotted Swissees. G. & M. Costume, 115 West 29th St.

DRESSES—100 Summer dresses, worth above $5, sacrifice $3.75; new effects; Cantons; bargains. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES—Better grade Canton crepe and other materials; reasonable. Lindau Costume Co., 76 Madison Av.

DRESSES—Contractor has woolen and cotton dresses to close out. R. & L. Dress Co., 137 West 25th.

DRESSES—Closing out 10,000 guimpes, wonderful values; immediate delivery. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES—Jobs organdies and printed voiles; close out at price. 115 West 31st, 1st floor.

DRESSES—500 organdie and dotted swiss, to close out at 50 per cent. off. Dorothy Costume & Dress Co., 159 W. 25th St.

DRESSES—500 silk dresses to close out at ridiculous prices; Fall line ready. Irving Mirken, 1,225 Broadway.

DRESSES—500 cantons, on the rack for immediate delivery at a price. F. W. R. Dress Co., 11 West 29th.

DRESSES—Ginghams, voiles, guimpes, serges, tricotines. Anna Belle Dress, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES, sleeveless, in good linen, also shepherd check for immediate delivery, $15 dozen. Jacob Hyman Co., 127 West 25th.

DRESSES—Closing out printed voiles, organdies, dotted swissess, ginghams; sacrificing prices. Samuel Dorf, 13 East 30th.

HOSIERY—Ladies' full fashioned perfect in grain all-silk; immediate. Phone Market 2424.

DRESSES—Closing out sleeveless dresses in velour checks, ramie-linen and crepe mohairs. Cohen-Edelman, 1,225 Broadway.

DRESSES—150, foulard combinations, close out, cheap. Lindau Costume Co., 76 Madison Av.

DRESSES—Canton crepe, georgette, cotton, to close out, sacrifice. 124 West 18th, 4th floor.

DRESSES—Linens and voile, 100, to sacrifice. 8 East 12th, 7th floor. Stuyvesant 8896.

DRESSES—Taffetas and canton crepes, all new models, at a close-out price. 28 East 14th, 2d floor.

DRESSES—Contractor has 50 satin and tricoline dresses to close out. Room 308, 100 West 21st.

DRESSES—To close out, 500 dozen ramie linen guimpes, $10.50 dozen. Dixie, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES—Canton crepes in smart styles; also sport dresses; attractive prices. Harry Eldinger, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES—Guimpes, $18.75 dozen, in stock today's delivery. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES—Children's guimpe, $7.50 dozen, 7-14. S. Fanchas & Son, 135 5th Av.

DRESSES — Better grade silks, close out reasonable. Jack Wein & Kuby, 34 W. 27.

DRESSES—800 voiles and linen to close out. Posnick Nonas, 18 West 21st.

DRESSES—500, values to $6.75; $1.50 to $2.75. Roth, 146 West 28th.

DRESSES, $2.25, all-wool serge, sleeveless; immediate delivery. Oichin, 42 West 33d.

DRESSES—Cottons closing out at half cost. Brouner, 18 West 27th.

DRESSES—300 cottons; close out at your own price. Brill Dress, 118 West 27th.

DRESSES—50 assorted silk dresses to close out. Cleo, 329 5th Av.

SUITS—Jersey and flannel jackets in high colors; about 100 to close out at a price. I. Grossman & Son, 38 East 20th.

SUITS—To close out for immediate delivery; also stylish stouts. Potter & Schatzman, 31 West 31st.

SUITS—Fall line ready; popular priced suits in all prevailing materials. A. H. Gutzeon, 39 West 29th.

SUITS—Closing out entire stock of pure worsted Jersey suits and sport jackets. Wickner, 139 West 24th.

SUITS—Closing out at a bargain, shantung and mignonettes; call immediately; Novick, 45 West 27th.

TENTS—U. S. Navy, 8x8, with fly, poles, &c., complete; bargain. Diamond, 433 Church St.

TRICOTINE, poiret fine twill cloth, all colors, Reeds, Andrews, Garfields, &c.; $2.10 up. Botany, Yalama Suiting, Coating, Velour, American, Normandy. Madison Sq. 3191-1530.

TRICOTINES—Pacific DRW Lorraine 4800, Gera 50557; also all makes broadcloth. Bolivias, Agress & Sons, 27 West 20th.

TRICOTINES and POIRET TWILLS in all qualities for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway, Spring 2716.

TRICOTINES — All popular makes; quantity; $1.90. Atlas Textile, 27 West 27th. Chelsea 5183.

TRICOTINES — American 12080, 09095; best quality; very reasonable. Call Watkins rm?

TRICOTINES—5782, 310, 0388, 09119, also velours, broadcloths. Max Stahl, Gramercy 3061.

TRICOLETTES—Plain and fancy weaves, 70c up. N. S. DeForest Co., 117 East 54th.

TRICOTINE and Poiret Twill, 11,020, 0451, 09118, 09119. Stuyvesant 1404.

TRIMMINGS—Big job lots; fancy. Lavine, 67 Beast 102d, corner Park Av.

UNDERWEAR—Silk, chemises, camisoles, step-ins and bloomers at a price for cash. Call or phone, Herman Busay, 541 DeKalb Av., Brooklyn. Williamsburg 5878.

VELDYNES—10723, navy; Moufleo, brown and ostrich; $5.85 net, cash. Longacre 7967.

VELOURS—For immediate delivery, in suitings and coatings, in the leading shades, $1.10, $1.25, $1.55, $1.75, $1.87½. Aaron Smith & Bro., 96 Madison Av. Madison Square 2906-7.

VELOURS—Suitings, coatings, all popular shades, $1.35 to $2; tricotines, $1.90 up; also bolivias, serges for immediate delivery. Atlas Textile, 27 West 27th. Chelsea 5183.

VELOURS—Suitings, coatings, all shades, $1.35; tricotines, $1.90; bolivias, serges; immediate delivery. Atlas Textile, 27 West 27th. Chelsea 5183.

VELOURS—Suiting and coating weights in all popular shades, for immediate delivery. Grant S. Kelley, Inc., 212 5th Av. Madison Square 5536.

VELOURS—For suiting and coating, $1.10, $1.35, $1.55, $1.87½. Israel Cummings, 35 West 25th. Chelsea 4909.

VELOUR—Suiting, Coating weights, best makes, Botany, Yalama, American, Normandy. Madison Square 5191-1530.

VELOURS—Garfields 5116, Merrimack 3080, polo cloth and poiret twill; market price. Madison Square 3536.

VELOUR, American, 13516, 13518, reindeer. Gramercy 5218.

VELVETS—Chiffon velvets, Cheney Bros. and L. E. Sterns, all shades; immediate delivery. Madison Square 3818.

VELVETS—Salts, Lyons, 1,500, black and F. O. O. black; immediate delivery. Madison Square 3318.

VOILES—300 pieces Burton's voilettes, will sacrifice at 15c. 10th floor, 129 West 27th.

VOILES, mercerized white, spot delivery; fair quantity. Spring 2381.

WAISTS—Fall line now ready; special prices for jobber; 200 dozen Spring merchandise, consisting of georgettes and crepe de chines, will be sacrificed. Sonora Waist Co., 24 West 30th.

WAISTS — Guimpes, net waists lace trimmed; variety of styles, $9 to $18 dozen; quick delivery. Sonara Waist Co., 24 West 30th. Longacre 2816.

WAISTS—Georgettes and French voiles, trimmed with real Irish and filet laces; Summer waists to close out. Amia, Beder & Co., 35 East 21st.

WAISTS—Job lot cotton, $4 dozen. Ray Noel Corporation, 33 Union Square, Room 1013.

WAISTS—Closing out special lot georgette, tricolette. Eagle, 130 West 28th.

YALAMA—All colors, tricotines, Read's 9999, 5800, Joel's 6306, 0451. Chelsea 3624.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS wanted on net waists. George B. Karson & Co.,

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Fall Showing
COATS

Juniors, Misses and Ladies

Suedene, Bolivia and Cordana.
Fur trimmed and plain.
$16.50 to $32.50

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BENJAMIN HEIDT,
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Wedding Dresses

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The Array of *"Fairlady"* and *"Fairbride"* Dresses for Autumn, 1921, now on display, will be of timely interest to the discerning judge of fashion as a forecast of the particularly charming styles that will be in vogue during the coming Fall and Winter.

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—A. Priddy & Co.; H. O. Priddy, cloaks, suits; 32 4th Av.; McAlpin.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan.—Devrin's; C. M. Devrin, women's, children's wear; Plaza.

ATHENS, Ohio—D. Zenner Co.; T. W. Craig, ready-to-wear; 486 6th Av. (Jay & Co.).

ATLANTA, Ga. — Chamberlin-Johnson-Du Bose Co.; J. B. Marvin, corsets; 48 W. 36th (W. Van Doren).

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. S. White & Co.; Mrs. D. B. Veldon, art needlework; 23 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; L. Bailey, women's, misses' suits; 16 W. 20th.

BALTIMORE—Blumberg Bros.; A. Blumberg, skirts, hosiery; H. M. Hurley, belts, umbrellas, cravats, notions, spot delivery; 48 Leonard, Room 311.

BALTIMORE—Kiddie Klothes Kompany; S. Kaufman, children's wash dresses, boys' blouses; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—The Hub; B. F. Wilson, men's shoes; 110 W. 80th; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—Hirschman & Kahn; L. Hirschman, men's neckwear materials; Herald Square.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Cahoon Brothers; J. S. Cahoon, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 385 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer, Inc.).

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss M. Goodman, silverware, jewelry; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co. Upstairs—Miss McCreagan, women's costumes; Miss Jackson, women's stout dresses; Mr. Bullock, women's suits; Mr. O'Neil, misses' suits; Mrs. McNamee, women's millinery; Miss Fitzgerald, petticoats; Mr. Post, Mr. Phillips, representing women's wearing apparel; Mr. Boyle, men's clothing; Mr. Hunting, women's coats; Miss Joyce, kimonos, negligees; Miss Gilman, muslin, silk underwear; Mr. Long, men's hats, luggage. Basement — Mrs. Kasanof, women's neckwear; 225 5th Av.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Mrs. E. A. Messenger, petticoats, house dresses, negligees; 132 Madison Av.; Brostell.

BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; Miss J. Canty, muslin underwear; 240 Madison Av.

BOSTON—Noyes Waist Co.; C. W. Dennis, silks, cotton, linens; Imperial.

BOSTON—Blodgett, Ordway & Webber; J. E. Means, printed fabrics; 54 White.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss N. Davis, knit underwear; Miss E. Minahan, girls' junior coats, dresses; Miss M. Hornstein, women's, misses' coats; Miss Mulcahy, umbrellas; 200 5th Av., Room 802.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; J. J. Fitzgerald, rugs; Miss M. G. Cronin, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—American Cloak Co.; C. E. Hayes, suitings; Bristol.

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey Co.; Miss Lynch, millinery, corsets, negligees; 1,164 B'way.

BOSTON, Mass.—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss Hutchins, silk and wool dresses; 10 E. 33d.

BROWNWOOD, Texas—Hemphill, Fain & Co.; B. A. Fain, gen. mdse.; 895 B'way, Room 1101.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; F. Brown, furniture; 349 Madison Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sinclair, Rooney & Co.; S. Alford, notions; Latham.

BUTTE—The Symon's D. G. Co.; A. Dagleish, linens, white goods; L. Rananoff, notions, laces, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, fancy goods; S. A. Mayer, ready-to-wear; 141 5th Av., 5th floor.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa — Killian Co.; W. Lawrence, housefurn. goods; 105 Grand; Imperial.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Fiske, Mrs. M. Jeffers, women's costumes; 1,107 B'way, 3d floor.

CHICAGO — Schultz - Rosky - Block Co.; W. Schultz, men's, boys' underwear, sweaters, &c.; McAlpin.

CHICAGO—Liberty Cloak and Suit Co.; L. Stein, furs; McAlpin.

CHICAGO—S. P. Platt, furs, fur coats; 1,182 B'way, Room 49.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Rothschild & Co.; J. Enright, silks, dress goods, velvets; 470 7th Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. P. Cortis, ginghams, prints; O. A. Fink, cloaks, suits, dresses; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. H. Hawkins, knit goods; C. Payton, knit goods; 309 6th Av.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; C. H. Wise, white goods, 43 White, 2d floor.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; T. A. Lamond, white goods; 404 4th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—L. Stix & Co.; J. Gerwin, linens, dress goods, shawls; 377 B'way, Room 906.

CINCINNATI—Mims & Deopke Co.; A. Williams, upholstery goods; 350 B'way, Room 404.

CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; J. B. Callow, wash goods; 72 Leonard, Room 1010.

CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; Miss J. Weisenborn, suits, coats; 225 5th Av.; McAlpin.

CLEVELAND—Newman's Dress and Skirt Co.; I. D. Neuman, skirtings; Breslin.

CLEVELAND—The May Co.; T. Milroy, men's, boys' hats, caps; 37 West 20th St., 8th floor.

CLEVELAND—Adler Stores; M. Hermer; Fall silk dresses; 1,170 Broadway, Room 310.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss Nutting, silk, knit underwear; 240 Madison Av.

COLUMBUS — W. L. Payne Co.; W. L. Payne, cloaks, suits; 404 4th Av.

DALLAS, Texas—Roos - Friedman - Shayne Co.; J. Roos, ready-to-wear; 18 W. 27th; Pennsylvania.

DETROIT—Crowley, Milner & Co.; J. R. Costello, white goods, flannels, blankets; 43 Leonard, Room 202.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Mrs. E. Wilcox, juniors', children's wear; J. J. Henry, house furnishings; 235 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.)

DETROIT — Crowley, Milner & Co.; N. W. Jeran, J. B. Jones mdse. mgrs.; W. A. Riordan, house wares, hardware; G. Hausman, W. F. Berry, men's furnishings; Miss S. Cherkan, women's hosiery; Mrs. A. R. Beattie, Mrs. A. L. Donovan, infants' wear; Miss I. Applebaum, notions; N. Lanaberg, boys' clothing, furnishings, men's trousers; E. A. Ver Linden, men's shirts and neckwear, umbrellas; C. W. Greenner men's underwear, hosiery, sweaters, bathrobes; Miss A. Gallino, junior dept., girls' dresses; Miss A. Becker, silk and cotton petticoats; Miss A. B. Koffron, women's, children's knit underwear; Miss O'Horgan, jobs skirts; Miss B. Bowman, jobs low-priced dresses; J. Magee, draperies, curtain materials; N. A. MacDonald, woolens, cotton linings; E. F. Kiefer, silks; Miss A. Golding, waists, sweaters, bathing suits, kimonos; E. G. Aruffo, carpets, rugs, linoleums; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

DETROIT—Burnham-Stoekel Co.; H. E. Stickel, carpets, rugs; 43 Leonard, 4th floor.

DETROIT—The J. L. Hudson Co.; R. B. Tannahill, men's clothing; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

DETROIT—E. Kern Co.; J. L. Williams, hosiery, underwear; 1,170 B'way (Morgan & Ahrens).

DURANGO, Col.—R. H. Burnside, women's, children's ready-to-wear, furnishings, children's coats; Imperial.

EVERETT, Wash.—Stone-Fisher Co.; F. M. Skinner, dress goods, silks; 1,170 B'way, Room 305.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; T. H. York, men's furnishings; H. F. Johnson, rugs; 404 4th Av.

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Sims & Adams; J. J. Bates, housefurnishings, upholstery; Commodore.

HORNELL, N. Y.—L. & C. Co.; L. Landman, fur coats; 3 W. 29th (National Purchasing Co.)

HOUSTON—W. C. Munn Co.; Mrs. L. Shepperd, notions; Mrs. W. H. Whistler, ready-to-wear; 353 7th Av., 4th floor.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; G. Bradshaw, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av. (Jay & Co.).

INDIANAPOLIS—Efroymson & Wolf; L. G. Wolf, notions, ribbons, fancy goods; 120 W. 32d. (A. Fanti).

JACKSON, Miss.—R. E. Kennington Co.; J. E. Kennington, linens, cotton fabrics; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

JANESVILLE, Wis.—J. M. Bostwick & Sons; R. M. Bostwick, mdse. mgr.; Miss H. Dowling, notions, fancy goods; Miss K. Shields, cloaks, suits, dresses; Prince George.

KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak & Suit Co.; Miss Raphel, waists; 404 4th Av.

KANSAS CITY—Burnham-Munger-Root D. G. Co.; W. P. Munger, dress goods, silks, velvets; 43 Leonard, Room 404.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; H. L. Dulin, dry goods; 40 Worth, 4th floor.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Lowenberg Co.; Miss N. Egan, blouses, petticoats, silk underwear, sweaters, hosiery; Miss E. Goddard, women's, misses' corsets, cloaks, suits, dresses; I. Lowenberg, women's ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Doyle-Kidd D. G. Co.; T. N. Doyle Jr., dry goods; 40 Worth, 4th floor.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A. Hamburger Sons, Inc.; P. Hare, waists, sweaters, knit goods; 225 5th Av. (I. S. Parlan).

LOS ANGELES—The Stoll Neckwear Co.; E. H. Stoll, President; Pennsylvania.

LOS ANGELES—Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; J. S. Hayman, ready-to-wear; 377 B'way, 6th floor.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—New York Cloak and Suit Co.; M. C. Heasley, infants' wear, corsets, underwear, sweaters; Pennsylvania.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Hirsch & Sons Merc. Co.; J. E. Ammon, men's clothing; J. Circle, shoes; 1,182 B'way (A. E. Beasley).

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; Mrs. M. A. Sullivan, infants' wear; 16 W. 20th.

McKEESPORT, Pa.—Kline Bros.; L. Kline, general mdse.; Pennsylvania.

MEMPHIS—Landres Co.; Miss C. Sigwald, millinery; 38 W. 32d (H. Landres & Bro.).

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; Miss A. A. Long, ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, stationery; 404 4th Av.

MILWAUKEE—The Paris Fashion Co.; S. S. Jacobs, Fall silk dresses; 8 W. 29th (Livingston & Cohen).

MONTREAL, Can.—Macon-Lande Co., Ltd.; N. Lande, georgette, tricolette, novelette dress goods; 370 7th Av. (B. Geltner).

NASHVILLE—Castner-Knott D. G. Co.; Miss G. R. Kelley, Miss R. E. Kelley, ready-to-wear; 22 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).

NAVASOTA, Texas—R. A. Patout & Co.; R. A. Patout, ready-to-wear; 385 7th Av., 4th floor.

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa.—Silverman's; O. Silverman, coats, suits; 37 W. 20th, 7th floor.

OMAHA, Neb. — Fashion Shop; G. Silver, opera capes; 141 W. 33d.

PADUCAH, Ky.—J. A. Rudy & Sons; Mrs. L. Golden, ready-to-wear; 9 W. 33d (Mdse. Reporting Co.).

PETERSBURG, Va.—Whitmore Notion Co.; E. B. J. Whitmore, hosiery, underwear; Martinique.

PHILADELPHIA — Gimbel Brothers; H. Kamkels, furs; B'way & 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Boehm & Co.; E. Boehm, dressing sacques, kimonos; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Myers, Ratner & Joffe; Mr. Myers, women's Fall underwear; 3 W. 29th, Room 905.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss R. Philipa, low-priced hobs, women's muslin wear; Mrs. A. Orlecola, Fall dresses; 130 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss K. Sullivan, Fall dresses; Miss A. Eckert, bathing suits; 1,140 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder, Inc.; A. Arnfeld, men's hats, furn. goods; 372 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).

PITTSBURGH—Rauh Bros. & Co.; A. Rauh, men's furn. goods; Brostell.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; J. Strain, upholstery goods, curtains, draperies; 170 5th Av., 5th floor.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Stanley & McGibbons; Mr. Wilson, furs, fur coats, squirrel specialties; 1 East 36th St.

PROVIDENCE—J. Samuels & Bro.; B. Markowits, boys' furnishings; 120 West 32d (A. Fanti).

READING, Pa.—C. K. Whitner Co.; S. W. Laubach, furniture, rugs, draperies, &c.; 404 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—B. Forman Co.; Miss E. Sallerson, underwear, negligees; 225 5th Av.; McAlpin.

ROME, Ga.—Paby Store; T. Paby, ready-to-wear; 385 7th Av., 4th floor.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Hale Bros., Inc.; Miss L. Bodefeldt, millinery; 50 Union Square, Room 1405.

SAN FRANCISCO—R. E. Schiller; S. Cohen, Fall dresses; Pennsylvania.

SAN FRANCISCO—Raphael Weill & Co.; J. S. Allen, boys' clothing; 15 E. 26th, Room 1903.

SAN FRANCISCO—Prussia & Co.; Miss R. S. Stark, millinery; 1,261 B'way (S. M. Goldberg).

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Richardson D. G. Co.; R. A. Gill, wash goods; 43 Leonard, Room 410.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Co.; L. D. Gill, mfg. dept.; 72 Leonard, Room 603.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bros.; W. P. Boston, silks, velvets; 1,372 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).

ST. LOUIS—Eiseman Bros. Mfg. Co.; H. F. Eiseman, junior dress materials; 2 W. 33d (Pennsylvania).

ST. LOUIS — Royal Garment Co.; J. M. Tuholske, cloaks, suits, dresses; Pennsylvania.

ST. LOUIS—Oltan Dress and Waist Co.; L. G. Oltan, Canton crepe dresses; 134 W. 32d.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Style Shop; G. Silver, women's stout bathing suits; 141 W. 33d.

TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch; B. F. Tully, mdse. mgr., basement, jobs, dresses; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.)

TRINIDAD, Col.—Hammerslough Mercantile Co.; R. Hammerslough, jobs coats, suits, dresses, basement; Wm. Gross, 370 7th Av.

UTICA, N. Y.—J. A. Roberts & Co.; W. J. Haslett, men's, women's furnishing goods; Breslin.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Frank R. Jelleff; Mrs. Brennen, linen, pongee, jumper dresses; 10 East 33d St.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lansburgh & Bro.; A. Jackson, ready-to-wear; 333 7th Av., 4th floor.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—A. A. Rosenbacher & Bro.; A. A. Rosenbacher, ready-to-wear millinery, gen. mdse; Pennsylvania.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Youngstown D. G. Co.; L. B. Benedict, ready-to-wear; 72 Leonard, Room 603.

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The Greatest Group Values

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Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), last page.

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DRESSES
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To Retail At **$25** 25 Styles

NOW IS THE TIME

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STOUT DRESSES
For the biggest stock of popular priced Stout Dresses in fashionable fabrics—*this is the place!*
$8.75 to 37.50
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STOUT SUITS

That have youthful and slender lines. Made of becoming Fall materials. At unusually popular prices.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS.

Four Federal Reserve Banks Reduce Discount Rate—Stocks Make Slight Gain.

Simultaneous action by four Federal Reserve Banks, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco, in reducing the rediscount rate yesterday from 6 to 5½ per cent., stands as another indication of the easier credit position in certain sections of the country. It has been apparent for some time that the steadily rising ratio of reserve in some localities was paving the way for just such a development as came yesterday.

In the case of the New York Bank the change was the third reduction that has been made within the year. The first cut was announced on May 5 and lowered the rate from 7 to 6½ per cent. On June 16 there was a drop from 6½ to 6 per cent. and yesterday the rate went to 5½ per cent. The reduction since May 5 has therefore amounted to 1½ per cent., but the rate just established is also 1½ per cent. above that existing on Nov. 3, 1919, when an increase from 4 to 4½ per cent. was announced, which proved to be the first of a series of three advances which was to carry the rate to 7 per cent.

All four of the banks which reduced the discount rate yesterday have shown pronounced improvement in reserve ratio since the first of the year. The Boston Bank has advanced from 59.5 to 76.1, New York from 39 to 68.7, Philadelphia from 58.2 to 63.9 and San Francisco from 49.1 to 60.2. When the last reduction was made by the New York Bank the ratio stood at 60.6, and when the first reduction was made on May 5 the ratio was 55.5. Looking at the Dallas, Minneapolis and one or two other ratios, it will be noticed that improvement has been lacking since the first of the year, but in the Eastern section of the country it has been apparent for many weeks that the credit situation was easing. In some of the Western centres credit is still tied up, and, with new demands of the crop season developing, it may be some time before a decided betterment is discovered. Taking the system as a whole, however, progressive easing of credit is indicated by the advance in the reserve ratio from 46.4 at the outset of the year to 61.6 last week.

That fears of a revival of speculation as a result of the reduction in discount rates were unfounded appears to be indicated by the fact that rediscounts on Government and other paper have been steadily receding for the entire system. In the case of the former the figure stood last week at $618,784,000, as compared with $892,366,000 on May 4, which was the day prior to the first reduction. Discounts on other than Government paper stood at $1,085,196,000 last week and at $1,173,879,000 on May 4. The reduction in the volume of rediscounts at the New York Bank in the same period has been even more striking.

The stock market yesterday gave evidence of a slightly improved buying power. Prices again advanced, even though trading continued to be along restricted lines. While public participation in the market is no more in evidence than for a long time past, there is momentarily at least a better sentiment prevailing. Discouraging rumors of the sort that ultimately prove to be founded on nothing more than pessimistic conjecture are lacking, and there is a disposition to seek out the indications that may point to favorable developments later on. Furthermore speculators for the decline are not so eagerly aggressive as some days ago and not a few appear to be quietly drawing in their short commitments. It is this no doubt which has influenced that moderate upturn witnessed for the past three days.

In the industrial situation there is increasing reason to believe that certain branches of industry are beginning to work their way out of the difficulties which have beset them during some eight to twelve months. The railroads can apparently look forward to an early settlement of their affairs with the Government, and this has done much to improve sentiment with relation to the carriers, which would have suffered acutely had negotiations been of the usual drifting sort. Such developments as have been mentioned Wall Street is watching with close attention.

With relation to the steel industry The Iron Age reports an increase in business as a result of further price cutting and considers this a favorable sign. Railroad and construction demands are heavier and there is keen competition for the business. Sentiment among producers is reported as better than recently despite the ragged price situation.

MONEY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1921.

The notable incident in the day's money market was the announcement by the local Federal Reserve Board of a reduction in discount rates to 5½ per cent. from the 6 per cent. rate previously in force. So far as the call money market was concerned, the same conditions prevailed as in the earlier days of the week, with call loans and renewals at 6 per cent. Fixed funds were quoted merely on a "nominal" basis, as the market was practically bare of offerings and such transactions as occurred were confined almost wholly to renewals of expiring loans. The latter were usually arranged on a 6 per cent. basis for the shorter periods on mixed collateral and from a quarter to half a point higher in all industrials with maturities up to six months. The Government will withdraw $11,000,000 of its deposits from the local banks tomorrow. Commercial paper was fairly active, with no change appearing either in conditions or quotations. Bankers' acceptance rates were also stationary.

Call Loans.

Renewals.	High.	Low.	Last.	Tuesday's Final.
	6	6	6	6

Time Loans.

Mixed collateral, 60 to 90 days.....6
4, 5 and 6 months.....6
All industrial collateral, 60 to 90 days...6
4, 5 and 6 months.....6

Commercial Paper.

Best names, 4 to 6 months.....6@6½
Other names, 4 to 6 months.....

Discount Rates Federal Reserve Bank.

Commercial paper, 15 days, 5% 16: to 90 days 5½
Liberty bonds, Victory notes and Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 15 days, 5½; 16 to 90 days.....5½

Open Market Rates.

Call loans against acceptances.....6

Prime bankers' acceptances eligible for purchase or rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks. Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.	Bid.	Asked.
30 days	5%	5⅛
60 days	5⅛	5¼
90 days	5⅛	5¼
4 months	5⅜	5½
6 months	5⅝	5¾
Non-member and private bankers, 60-90 days	5¾	5½

London Market.

Money on the London market was unchanged at 3½ per cent.; short bills unchanged at 4⅜ per cent., and three months bills unchanged at 4⅜ per cent.

Gold bullion on the London market down 8d at 114s 4d. Taking the British Mint's standard price of $3 shillings per fine ounce as par, the market quotation would represent a price of 123 1-3 for gold at London. On the same basis the highest London price for gold this year was 136⅝, on Jan. 3; the highest of the period 149¾, on Feb. 6, 1920.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Exchanges of checks at the New York Clearing House, $540,600,000; balances, $62,700,000; Federal Reserve Bank's credit balance, $56,300,000; clearings this day a year ago, $772,621,354.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	58.30	57.77	57.94	+ .20
25 industrials	73.70	72.40	72.86	+ .06
50 stocks	65.99	64.85	65.40	+ .12

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
July 19	65.01	62.07	62.78	+ .79
July 15	62.54	61.08	61.93	+ .12
July 16	61.96	61.55	61.87½	+ .08
July 15	62.46	61.54	61.81	— .73
July 14	63.20	62.20	62.54	— .00
July 13	63.44	62.29	63.06	— .06
July 12	63.82	62.74	63.07	+ .20
July 11	62.87	62.06	62.87	+ .22

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

July.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1921.	65.99	July 19	61.54	July 15	62.80
1920.	96.08	July 9	78.27	July 27	79.72
1919.	92.56	July 17	88.19	July 1	89.82
1918.	72.78	July 6	70.48	July 15	71.91
1917.	83.44	July 7	77.37	July 19	80.14
1916.	87.04	July 6	82.91	July 14	84.28

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

*1921.	78.18	May 6	52.85	June 21	62.80
†1920.	96.07	Apr. 5	74.45	Feb. 13	82.50

Full Years.

1920.	94.97	Apr. 5	62.70	Dec. 22	67.96
1919.	99.50	Nov. 5	74.74	Jan. 21	85.989
1918.	86.16	Nov. 12	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917.	90.46	Jan. 4	57.47	Dec. 20	65.88

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

40 issues	Net Change. Day's	Month. Year.
	89.36 —.04	+1.80 +2.59

DAILY RANGE OF BONDS.

July 19	89.40	+.12	July 9	89.29 —.07
July 18	89.29	—.18	July 8	89.36 —.10
July 16	89.45	—.02	July 7	89.46 +.15
July 15	89.46	—.08	July 6	89.31 —.03
July 14	89.56	+.06	July 5	89.34 +.33
July 13	89.48	+.12	July 4	Holiday.
July 12	89.36	+.07	July 2	Holiday.
July 11	89.29		July 1	89.06 +.33

YEARLY RANGES OF BONDS.

*1921.	71.60	Jan. 20	67.56	June 20	69.36
†1920.	72.54	Jan. 10	63.57	May 21	66.77

Full Years.

1920.	72.14	Oct. 21	65.57	May 21	68.66
1919.	79.05	June 2	71.06	Dec. 13	72.09
1918.	82.38	Nov. 13	78.65	Sep. 27	79.78
1917.	80.45	Jan. 23	74.24	Dec. 20	76.88

*To date. †To corresponding date last year

GOLD STILL POURING IN.

Almost Every Ship Brings More From Many Countries.

Gold arrivals have been particularly heavy during the last forty-eight hours and no indications of the end of the movement are to be seen. Bankers say that it probably will continue well into the Fall. The French liner La Touraine arrived with forty-eight gold ingots, valued at $1,500,000, consigned to the Guaranty Trust Company. The Dutch steamer Hebe, from Curacao, brought $60,350 in specie for the Battery Park Bank.

The steamer Anna, from Colombian ports, arrived with fifteen boxes of gold, valued at approximately $30,000, consigned to Schulz Ruckgaber, the Commercial Bank of Spanish America and William Schall & Co. Gold valued at $1,200,000 is on the Adriatic, consigned to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., from London, bringing the total shipped from London to the firm this year up to $84,780,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Weakness Develops in Leading Rates—Sterling Closes With Loss of 1⅝ Cents.

Weakness again developed in the foreign exchange market yesterday, with sterling dropping off from $3.58¾, the close on Tuesday, to $3.57⅛ in the final trading yesterday. Exchange on Paris dropped from 7.77 to 7.73⅝, and there was an even greater decline in exchange on Rome, which sold down to 4.47½, as compared with a final price of 4.57½ on the preceding day. Guilders were weak, but marks held up fairly well, and exchange on Madrid closed unchanged.

WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1921.

Range of Rates, Sight Exchange.

	High.	Low.	Final.	Tuesday's Final.
LONDON	$3.59½	$3.57⅝	$3.57⅞	$3.58¾
PARIS	7.75¾	7.73⅝	7.73⅝	7.77
ROME	4.53	4.47½	4.47½	4.57½
AMSTERDAM	31.56	31.43	31.43	31.57
BERLIN	1.80½	1.25½	1.28⅝	1.30⅝
MADRID	12.97	12.91	12.91	12.91

Closing Rates.

Parity of exchange is given as reported by the United States Mint, except in countries with a silver standard, where parity fluctuates with the price of silver.

Europe.

	Wednesday.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
STERLING—Par $4.866 per sovereign.			
Demand	3.57⅞	3.64½	3.82⅛
Cables	3.58⅜	3.64⅞	3.83⅛
Com., 60 days	3.54½	3.59⅝	3.77¼
Com., 90 days	3.52⅛	3.57¼	3.75
FRANCE—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	7.73½	7.86½	8.07½
Cables	7.74½	7.87	8.08
ITALY—Par 19.3 cents per lira.			
Demand	4.47½	4.03½	5.66½
Cables	4.48	4.05	5.67½
BELGIUM—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	7.51	7.71	8.62
Cables	7.53	7.71½	8.63½
GERMANY—Par 23.8 cents per mark.			
Demand	1.29½	1.30	2.54
Cables	1.30¼	1.36½	2.56
AUSTRIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.14	.15	.66
Cables	.14¼	.15½	.68
CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	1.31	1.35	2.48
Cables	1.33	1.35½	2.48
DENMARK—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	15.02	16.10	16.45
Cables	15.10	16.15	16.55
FINLAND—Par 19.3 cents per fimmark.			
Demand	1.70	1.70	4.75
Cables	1.72	1.71	4.80
GREECE—Par 19.3 cents per drachma.			
Demand	5.52	5.56	12.78
Cables	5.55	5.59	12.83
HOLLAND—Par 40.2 cents per florin.			
Demand	31.43	31.94	34.675
Cables	31.45	31.96	34.75
HUNGARY—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.13	.17½	....
Cables	.13¼	.18	....
JUGOSLAVIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.63	.66	1.56
Cables	.63½	.66½	1.58
NORWAY—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	12.75	13.60	16.55
Cables	12.80	13.65	16.65

Europe.

	Wednesday.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
POLAND—Par $3.8 cents per marka.			
Demand	.00⅝	.00⅝	.0037
Cables	.006	.006	.0039
RUMANIA—Par 19.3 cents per leu.			
Demand	1.47	1.44	2.90
Cables	1.49	1.46½	2.25
SERBIA—Belgrade: Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	2.53	2.64	7.00
Cables	2.54	2.65	7.05
SPAIN—Par 19.3 cents per peseta.			
Demand	12.91	13.04	15.33
Cables	12.93	13.05	15.93
SWEDEN—Par 26.8 cents per krona.			
Demand	20.65	21.20	21.70
Cables	20.70	21.25	21.80
SWITZERLAND—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	16.65	16.85	17.42
Cables	16.67	16.86	17.48

Far East.

CHINA — Cents per silver dollar for Hongkong; per tael for Shanghai and Peking.			
Hongkong, demand	49.50	50.25	74.00
Hongkong, cables	49.80	50.25	74.10
Peking, demand	72.50	74.25	112.00
Shanghai, demand	69.50	71.00	104.00
Shanghai, cables	71.00	71.50	104.50
INDIA—Calcutta, cents per rupee, nominally stabilized at one-tenth of a pound sterling			
Demand	23.75	23.75	37.75
Cables	24.00	24.00	38.00
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Manila: Par 50 cents per silver peso.			
Demand	45.80	45.80	48.00
Cables	45.75	45.75	48.25
JAVA—Par 40.2 cents per florin.			
Demand	32.50	33.00	....
JAPAN—Par 49.8 cents per yen.			
Demand	48.00	48.00	51.375
Cables	48.25	48.25	51.625

South America.

ARGENTINA—Par 42.44 cents per Argentine paper dollar.			
Demand	28.375	29.375	30.25
Cables	28.50	29.50	39.40
BRAZIL—Par 32.45 cents per paper milreis.			
Demand	10.50	10.375	21.60
Cables	10.625	10.50	21.75

Canada.

MONTREAL — Par 100 cents per Canadian dollar.			
Demand	88.6	87.7	88.0

Russian Currency.

Prices for pre-revolution Russian ruble notes were as follows: Par, 51.40 cents per ruble.

	Bid.	Asked.
100-ruble notes, per ruble	.10	.12
500-ruble notes, per ruble	.08	.10

FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

Trading Continues Dull at London and Paris.

LONDON, July 20.—The tone of the stock market was quiet today. Old 2½s per cent. consols, unchanged at 47⅞; British 5 per cent. war loan, ¼ point higher at 88; 4½ per cent. war loan, unchanged at 81¾.

Rand Mines, unchanged at 2⅛; De Beers Mining, ⅛ lower at 10⅝.

PARIS, July 20.—Trading was very quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 7 centimes lower at 56 francs 35 centimes; 5 per cent. war loan, unchanged at 82 francs 70 centimes.

Exchange on London, 5 centimes lower at 46 francs 31 centimes per sovereign; American dollars were quoted at 12 francs 56 centimes, against 12 francs 91 centimes yesterday.

London Wool Sales.

LONDON, July 20.—At the wool auction sales today 11,793 balea were offered. The trading was quiet and without feature. The best wools were very firm. Continental support was good.

ATLAS POWDER CO. BONDS GO ON SALE

$4,000,000 Fifteen-Year Issue Will Yield 7.90 Per Cent. to Investing Public.

An issue of $4,000,000 fifteen-year 7½ per cent. convertible gold bonds of the Atlas Powder Company has been offered at 96½ and interest, to yield 7.90 per cent., by a syndicate composed of Redmond & Co., Brown Brothers & Co. and the National City Company.

A sinking fund, beginning Dec. 15, 1921, sufficient to retire $100,000 principal semi-annually by purchase at not exceeding 105 and interest, or call by lot at 105 and interest, will be established, according to the bankers. This will retire 75 per cent. of the issue by maturity. The bonds also will be convertible, at the option of the holder, into the corporation's common stock at a price of $125 a share, with appropriate privisions for a reduction of the conversion price in the event of an increase in the number of common shares outstanding.

The purpose of the interest is to liquidate floating interest-bearing indebtedness. The corporation earned net, after taxes, of $1,434,602 in 1920, and for the last eight years its earnings have averaged $1,789,304. Its peak year was in 1917, when earnings exceeded $3,000,000 net. The bankers point out that the business of the company is essentially commercial and not dependent on war conditions, as indicated by the fact that net sales last year were the third largest in history.

Eldredge & Co. and Klaesi, Kinnicutt & Co. are offering an issue of $683,000 City of Akron (Ohio) 6 per cent. coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1921, due serially July 1, 1922 to 1951 inclusive. The bonds are offered at a price to yield from 5.40 per cent. to 6 per cent., according to maturity.

Lee, Higginson & Co. have sold a block of $123,000 Pennsylvania Edison Company, formerly the Pennsylvania Utilities Company, first mortgage sinking fund 6s, due 1946, at 83 and interest, yielding slightly more than 7.50 per cent.

Reports yesterday that the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company would undertake new financing to meet $20,000,000 three-year 6 per cent. notes, maturing Dec. 1 next, were unofficially denied. The company will pay these notes off at maturity and no plan for refunding the issue, or any part of it, has been considered, it was said.

Harris, Forbes & Co. and Redmond & Co. are offering $250,000 village of Scarsdale, N. Y., Water Works 5¼ per cent. bonds, due serially July 1, 1926, to 1950, to yield 5.20 per cent. to 5.40 per cent. The bonds are tax exempt in New York State, exempt from Federal income taxes and legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in New York Scarsdale has a net bonded debt of less than 2% per cent. of the official assessed valuation.

It is reported that several new public utility offers will be made before the end of the week. The bonds of a lighting corporation of a western city, approximately $3,000,000 in all, will be offered, as well as the bonds of a hydro-electrical corporation which plans extensions

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Irregular Price Movement.

Following a display of strength and activity in the first hour of trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday the market again lapsed into a period of dullness and the price movement was highly irregular. For a time during the initial dealings it appeared that the market was about to take on new life, as dealings in the first hour aggregated in excess of 100,000 shares. This increased business brought about some advance in prices, but later, as business fell off, prices began to sag. The total shares changing hands between 1 and 2 o'clock were only slightly in excess of 33,000 shares. Among the active issues the net changes for the day were about evenly divided, while among the inactive issues there were more advances than declines. Those stocks which showed strength in the early dealings aside from the rails included American Ice, American Car and Foundry, General Electric, Royal Dutch and a few others. Tobacco stocks and the independent steels were heavy.

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Republic Steel Sells Off.

Republic Iron and Steel common, which held fairly firm through the greater part of the day, became especially weak in the last hour, selling down to 44¾, the break no doubt being in connection with the reports circulated around the Street that the statement of earnings for the second quarter, like that of the Lackawanna Steel Company issued some time ago, would make an unfavorable comparison with the previous quarter and with those of recent years. The statement, which was issued after the close of business on the Exchange, showed a deficit after the payment of all charges and taxes of $833,673, compared with a deficit of $104,611 in the first quarter of the year and a surplus of $2,305,500 in the second quarter of last year. After the payment of the preferred dividend the deficit for the second quarter of this year amounted to $1,321,173.

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Rumors of Another Steel Price Cut.

Rumors persist in the financial district that it is not considered impossible that there will be another reduction in steel prices in the near future. It is reported, however, that the reduction will not be as large as that announced earlier in the month, and, as in that case, will be confined to certain products only. The reduction may be made, however, only to meet competition on the part of certain independents who are already shading prices from the level posted by the United States Steel Corporation a few weeks ago. Advices received from the West say that certain producers have made reductions of from $3 to $5 a ton in an endeavor to obtain some of the small amount of business being offered.

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Pullman Declares Regular Dividend.

The recent sharp decline in the stock of the Pullman Company had been in connection with the circulation of reports that the company's Directors might reduce the quarterly dividend rate. The Directors, however, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. yesterday, but the stock again sold off 2¾ points to a low of 95¾. The speculators for the decline found a new argument to sell the issue, this being that they had information supposed to come from Washington that the new revenue measure would include a tax of 2½ per cent. additional on Pullman service on the ground that it was a luxury.

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Exchange Firms Reducing Forces.

The readjustment of general conditions is beginning to make itself felt among the working classes of the financial district. Due to the stagnation in business on the Stock Exchange as a result of the absence of public participation in the market, many houses are reducing their clerical forces. One house alone, which employed more than 200 clerks during the period of intense speculation of 1919, now is reported to have fewer than 100 in its employ.

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The Factors in Call Money.

Some bankers and economists in the financial district advance the theory that too much importance is placed on the withdrawal of funds from member banks by the Federal Reserve Bank as a factor in the call money market. It is asserted that under present money conditions withdrawals from member banks are not sufficiently heavy to be classed as a factor, despite the fact that frequently an advance in the call rates has been coincident with heavy withdrawals. It is pointed out by those who advance this theory that under present conditions, particularly with certificates of indebtedness maturing here, the flow of money is toward, rather than away from New York, and that money withdrawn by the Government does not leave the district, but is merely shifted from one bank to another, finding its way again, possibly, to the Federal Reserve Bank. "It is merely a local shift of funds," explains one banker. "The bank, on being called for a portion of its deposits, repays to the Federal Reserve and then probably reborrows the same, or greater amount." One thing evidently has been overlooked by those who hold this theory, and that is the sensitiveness of the call market and the fact that whether or not this shifting of funds means anything in the final calculations, it is yet of sufficient importance for cognizance of it to be taken by the money market as a whole.

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Western Bankers Here for Bonds.

Several Western bankers are in New York for the express purpose of replenishing their shelves and the shelves of their associated dealers with some first class bonds to take the place of those which have been sold. Dealers in the Middle West report that they are practically short of new issues, and that very few new securities, of sufficiently attractive nature, are offered from day to day, to meet the demand. The outlook, too, is for a diminished, rather than an increased supply of such offerings. The dealers, in particular, are displeased with the present situation, because it requires a certain volume of sales, they say, to take care of their overhead expenses, and when bonds which can be sold are not offered, a part of their sales force, at least, is idle.

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American Telephone.

Rights to subscribe to the $80,000,000 offering of American Telephone & Telegraph Company stock expired yesterday, officials of the company announced. It was said, however, that the result of the sale could not be made public for a day or two owing to the immense volume of business resulting from the transaction, but the result should prove satisfactory, it was thought.

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D., L. & W. Special Meeting.

A stock dividend of 100 per cent. will probably be declared by the directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad at their regular meeting on July 28, provided the stockholders approve the increase of $45,000,000 in the company's stock, it was learned in railroad quarters yesterday. The stockholders will hold a special meeting today to vote on the increase. The Lackawanna applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission last September for authority to capitalize its surplus of approximately $90,000,000 and received granted permission in April. The company has outstanding $42,277,000 of stock of $50 par value, on which it has paid not less than 20 per cent. in dividends since 1905.

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Structural Steel.

There has been some increase in the demand for structural steel during the month of June, according to the monthly report of the Bridge Builders and Structural Society, issued by G. B. Gifford, its Secretary. The statement shows an increase of 16,100 tons in actual business contracted for during the month, the total orders aggregating 66,900 tons, equal to 37 per cent. of the country's capacity. Total orders in May amounted to 50,800 tons, or the equivalent of 28 per cent. of the total capacity. April's business amounted to 31 per cent. of capacity, contracts filed in that month amounting to 50,900 tons.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1921.

Day's Sales.	Tuesday.	Monday.	A Year Ago.	Two Years Ago.	Year to Date.	Same Period 1920.	Same Period 1919.	Same Period 1918.
333,238	309,125	328,300	304,577	1,498,055	98,523,712	130,959,367½	166,238,309	79,952,030

1921. High.	1921. Low.	Sales.	Stock and Dividend Rates.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net. Chge.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.
46	26½	100	Adams Express	42	42	42	42	— ½	40	42½
19⅜	12	100	Advance Rumely	13	13	13	13	— ⅛	13	16
52	38	100	Adv. Rumely pf. (6)	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅝	39	50
1⅜	1	100	Alaska Juneau	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..	1⅜	1⅝
55½	35	500	Allied C. & D. (4)	39	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅜	38½	39
93⅛	83	100	Allied C. & D. pf. (7)	88	88	88	88	..	..	..
39¼	28⅝	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. (4)	31⅝	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	+ 1	31½	31⅝
80	69½	200	Allis-C. Mfg. pf. (7)	72	72	72	72	+ 2½	70¾	72
65⅛	33¾	600	Am. Ag. Chemical	35½	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅜	35¼	35⅝
32¾	23½	1,300	Am. Can	26⅝	27	26⅝	26½	+ ⅛	26	26⅝
120⅜	115¼	200	Am. Car & Fdy. (12)	123	124	123	124	+ 1	123½	124½
114	108	200	Am. C. & F. pf. (7)	110	110	110	110	+ ⅛	109½	111½
13⅜	8	200	Am. Hide & Leather	11	11	11	11	..	11	11⅜
57⅜	40½	800	Am. H. & L. pf.	52½	52¾	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅜	51½	52
59½	42	1,100	Am. Ice (5)	52½	53	52½	53	+ 2¾	53¾	57
63	57	100	Am. Ice pf. (6)	61½	61½	61½	61½	+ 1⅝	60	68½
33⅞	29¾	2,000	Am. International	33	34	33	33½	+ ⅛	33½	33⅝
91½	73½	200	Am. Locomo. (10)	82	82	82	82	+ ⅛	81	82
10	4	700	Am. Safety Razor	4	4⅛	4	4	..	4	4½
14	6⅝	2,100	Am. Ship & Com	7¼	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛	6¾	7¼
44⅜	32⅝	200	Am. Sm. & Refin	37	37	37	37	— ⅛	36	37
31⅝	24	900	Am. Steel Fds. (3)	26⅜	26⅜	26	26	..	25	26½
74⅞	53¼	7,400	Am. Sugar Ref. (10)	69	69¾	67⅛	67⅞	+ ¾	67¾	68
107¼	85¾	200	Am. Sug. R. pf. (7)	88½	88¾	88	88	+ ¼	87¾	88½
88	40⅝	2,300	Am. Sum. Tob. (8)	47⅝	48	47⅜	47½	+ ⅛	47½	48
108½	90⅝	6,300	Am. Tel. & Tel. (9)	103⅞	103⅞	103⅛	103⅜	+ ⅛	103⅜	103⅝
120⅜	111½	3,400	Am. Tobacco (12)	123½	123½	120¾	121½	— 2	120¾	122
127⅝	110	800	Am. Tob. pf. (6)	122⅞	122⅞	120¼	120½	— 2	120½	122½
94	87	100	Am. Tob. pf. (6)	88½	88½	88¼	88½	+ ⅛	88	90
82¼	57	6,900	Am. Woolen (7)	68¾	69⅜	68¼	68⅜	+ ⅜	68½	69
43½	33⅞	800	Anaconda Copper	38	38	37¼	37¼	..	37⅛	38
107½	93	100	Asso. Oil (6)	97⅜	97⅜	97¼	97¼	— ⅛	96	98
84½	76¼	400	Atch., T. & S. Fe (6)	83½	83½	83¼	83⅜	+ ⅛	83	83½
7½	2¾	100	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛	2½	3
80½	77	300	Atl. Coast Line (7)	87	87⅝	87	87⅝	+ 3⅜	87	88
9	5	100	Atlantic Fruit, cash	5	5	5	5	..	4½	5
76	18	17,100	Atl. G. & W. I. (10)	21⅝	22¼	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛	21	21¼
44½	15⅝	800	Auburn Auto	18	18½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛	17	18
94¼	62¾	13,800	Baldwin Loco. (7)	75⅝	76⅞	75¼	75½	+ ⅛	75⅜	75½
42⅝	30⅜	2,200	Baltimore & Ohio	38⅝	39¼	38⅜	39	+ ⅛	38½	39
54	47	100	Do pf. (4)	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ⅛	50¾	51½
85	41⅛	5,200	Beth. Steel, Cl. B(5)	46⅝	48⅝	46⅝	48⅛	+ 1⅜	47	47½
107½	98⅜	400	Do (8)	98	98	98	98	— 1	98	98½
14⅞	9½	100	B'klyn Rapid Tran.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛	10⅜	11
10	6	200	Do cfs. of dep.	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛	6⅞	7¼
25⅛	14½	200	Butterick Co.	23⅝	23¾	23½	23½	+ ⅛	23⅝	24
19⅝	10	200	Caddo Cent. O. & R.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10½	+ ⅛	10⅜	11
64½	54	100	Cal. Packing (6)	57½	57½	57½	57½	— ⅛	57⅜	57⅝
40⅝	25	1,000	Cal. Petroleum	34½	34½	33⅞	33½	—

Income & Expense of the Utilities

Present market conditions should not be allowed to obscure the improving utility situation.

In recent months a great many of the regulating commissions have met the utilities more than half way in increasing rates.

A more sound ratio between income and expense must soon be reflected in the securities of certain companies which we believe offer an exceptional investment opportunity.

Write for Special List T-5

SUTRO & KIMBLEY
Members New York Stock Exchange
Sixty-six Broadway
New York

Selected Stocks

The stock market now undoubtedly presents many unusual investment opportunities.

We have just issued a Special Letter reviewing the situation. In this letter 22 carefully selected stocks are presented for the consideration of anyone interested. Mailed upon request.

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ESTABLISHED 1907

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will prove of interest to investors in Foreign Exchange and Bonds.

All owners of Foreign Money and checks should read this booklet.

Our detailed circular describing over 70 Foreign Bond Issues sent free on request.

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Guaranteed principal and interest by the New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co. by endorsement.

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To the Line—

Determination to follow through a well chosen investment plan has saved many a fortune—small and large—during the last year.

We hold to the same line today as always—unquestioned investment strength. For example—

City of Oswego, N. Y., 5½s
due June 1, 1938-1939
to yield 5.10%

B. & O.-Cleveland Terminal & Valley 1st 4s
due Nov. 1, 1995
to yield 6%

Republic of France 7½s
due June 1, 1941
to yield 8%

Rutter & Co.
14 Wall St. NEW YORK — 37 Lewis St. HARTFORD

RAIL SETTLEMENT TERMS APPROVED

Roads Sanction Tentative Plan for Funding $500,000,000 Federal Claims.

NOW UP TO GOVERNMENT

Finance Corporation Will Aid Administration to Raise Money to Meet Debt.

Member roads of the Association of Railway Executives yesterday approved tentative plans made by the steering committee in its negotiations for funding $500,000,000 of capital expenditures made by the Government during the period of Federal control, and also on the various claims of the carriers. This means that the efforts of Secretary Hoover, representing the Government, and the railroad executives, to reach a final settlement on all matters pending from the Federal control period are nearing a successful completion, and the next move will have to be by the Government.

Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, Chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, made the following statement after yesterday's meeting, which was held in the New Haven offices at Grand Central Terminal:

"Today's meeting was for the purpose of receiving a report from the Steering Committee—now known as the Executive Committee—on the efforts to reach a final settlement with the Government of all matters pending from the period of Federal control. Any further statement on the situation must come from the President of the United States."

The War Finance Corporation, it is understood, will aid the United States Railroad Administration to obtain money to pay the claims of the carriers arising from undermaintenance, depreciation, unpaid standard return, balances due for materials and supplies and other accounts resulting from Federal control. Claims of this nature, which have been filed by about half of the roads, already amount to well over $400,000,000, it is said, but there is every indication that the carriers will make substantial concessions, pursuant to the wishes of the Government, before a final adjustment is effected. No estimation has been made as to the exact figure of the final claims, nor have the details as to how the War Finance Corporation will function in supplying the money been announced. According to some reports, however, bonds will be issued by the corporation which can be sold to the public, thus obviating additional appropriations from Congress.

The final plans as to how the $500,000,000 capital expenditures will be funded will have to come from Washington, it was stated yesterday. The carriers have agreed on their side of the question, and as soon as the Government is ready with its answer steps will be taken to complete the negotiations. It is expected that the outcome of this matter may be an issue of securities to the public by the carriers for the amounts owed by them, these securities to be sanctioned by the Government.

STEEL PRICES WAVER AGAIN.

Some Business Called Forth by Cuts in Plates and Shapes.

The reductions in steel prices announced by the leading companies became more general during the last week, according to advices received by The Iron Age. Reductions have been particularly noticeable in plates, structural shapes and reinforced bars and sheets, and have resulted in more business.

Railroad and construction demand were said to be responsible for the greater part of the week's activity in plates and shapes, with accompanying concessions of $3 to $5 a ton. Buying did not indicate any change in the general situation, much of it having been in sight recently, awaiting favorable prices. Steel operations were on a smaller scale in some districts and in others unchanged. In the Youngstown district operations were at a particularly low rate.

Aggressive competition between the United States Steel Corporation and the independent manufacturers has been seen in the Chicago district. The Pittsburgh basing has gone by the board in that district, and on a small plate order from a railroad the price was 1.80 cents Chicago. Presumably lower prices were named on 3,000 tons of steel for car repairs.

In Philadelphia a 5,000-ton order for plates and shapes for a fabricating company went at 1.75 cents Pittsburgh, for the plates, and 1.80 cents for the shapes, whereas both presumably were 2 cents Pittsburgh. Several lots of about 1,000 tons reported in the New York market brought out prices of 1.80 and 1.85 cents, and in one case a price of 1.70 cents. Sheets have been sold at $3 to $5 a ton below the so-called stabilization level.

Automobile business now in hand, according to The Iron Trade Review, will insure maintenance of present operations through August in Michigan. Production was placed at about 7,500 cars daily, or 70 to 75 per cent. of capacity.

TEXAS RAIL LINE VALUED.

$26,000,000 Tentative Figure on the St. Louis & Southwestern.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The valuation of the St. Louis & Southwestern Railway Company of Texas was fixed tentatively today by the Interstate Commerce Commission at $26,029,039. The Stephenville, North & South Texas was included in this valuation.

The outstanding capitalization of the company as shown on its books is $27,590,936, and money invested in road and equipment amounts to $26,820,296, of which $16,956,345 is represented by securities issued or assumed for property purchased.

The commission said that it was unable to determine the original cost of the road, but that to reproduce it new would cost $28,156,973, which, if depreciation were deducted, would amount to $21,352,000.

The commission fixed tentative valuation of the Peoria Railway Terminal Company (Illinois) at $1,196,353, and that of the Mount Hood Railroad (Oregon) at $507,463.

CITIES SERVICE CO. REPORT.

Gross Income for June $823,785—$2,137,241 in June Last Year.

The Cities Service Company reports gross income of $823,785 for June, compared with $2,137,241 in June last year. Net earnings were $788,187, compared with $2,075,714, and the amount available for dividends was $612,996, against $1,962,442.

A statement issued by the company predicts a substantial improvement in industry the next six months. The company says there already has been marked improvement in the public utilities, with all indications pointing toward a continuance of better conditions. In the oil division of the Cities Service properties production showed little change.

More Securities Listed.

The New York Stock Exchange has admitted to the list the following securities: Market Street Railway Company, $5,200,000 five-year 6 per cent. collateral trust notes, due April 1, 1924, and Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation permanent engraved certificates for preferred and common stock.

BOURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1921.

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Day's Sales	$2,550,000	$9,054,000	$12,405,000
Year to Date	1,400,894,335	2,161,728,000	1,799,216,900

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAR LOANS.

Sales	Issue.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Quotations Bid	Asked	Thurs.
3123	—Liberty 3½s, 1932-47	90.76	90.76	90.72	90.72	— .02	90.72	90.80	4.38
5	—Liberty 1st 4s, 1932-47						97.10	97.20	4.57
6	—Liberty 2d 4s, 1927-42	97.00	97.00	96.90	97.00	+ .10	97.00	97.10	4.57
45	—Liberty 1st cv. 4½s, 1932-47	97.38	97.38	97.14	97.30	+ .02	97.30	97.36	4.55
1	—Liberty 1st cv. 4½s, reg.	97.30	97.30	97.30	97.30	+ .00			
575	—Liberty 2d cv. 4½s, 1927-42	97.00	97.00	96.84	96.90	— .06	97.00	97.00	4.57
10	—Liberty 2d cv. 4½s, reg.	96.90	96.90	96.84	96.84				
197	—Liberty 3d 4½s, 1928	97.14	97.24	97.12	97.20	+ .14	97.20	97.30	4.52
1	—Liberty 3d 4½s, reg.	96.94	97.10	96.94	97.10	+ .14			
137	—Liberty 4th 4¼s, 1933-38	97.10	97.14	97.10	97.12	+ .02	97.12	97.16	4.53
30	—Liberty 4th 4¼s, reg.	97.00	97.00	96.96	96.96	— .10			
1,012	—Victory 4¾s, 1922-23	99.32	99.40	99.30	99.40	+ .08	99.40	99.40	4.38
2,400	—Victory 4¾s, 1923-19	99.40	99.40	99.30	99.40	+ .08	99.40	99.40	4.38
35	—Victory 4¾s, reg.	99.30	99.30	99.30	99.30	+ .02	99.30	99.40	4.38

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

Argentine 5s
1.....97
1.....97½
1.....97¾
1.....97⅞
Chinese Ry 6s
1.....45½
C of Bergen 8s, temp ctfs
1.....80½
C of Berne 5s
5.....90½
C of Bord 6s
5.....80½
C of Chile 8s
1.....96
C of Copen 5½s
10.....70½
5.....70⅝
C of Lyons 6s
5.....80½
1.....80¾
4.....80½
C of Mars 6s
1.....80½
C of Paris 6s
24.5.....90½
24.....90½
2.....90½
Dan Mu s f 8s Ser A, int ctfs
13.....99½
2.....100
1st.....99¾
Ser B, int ctfs
2.....100
1.....100
Dom Rep 5s
3.....80¾
43.....81
1.....80¾
20.....81
Dom of Can 5s, 1926
10.....91½
1.....91¾
2.....91¾
5s, 1931
1.....88¼
Fr Gov 7½s
25.....95
8s
2.....99½
2.....99¾
10.....99
11.....99½
5.....99¾
12.....99½
4.....99⅝
8.....99¾
12.....99¾
Jap Gov 4½s ster loan
2.....84½
8s30f.....84½
2d series
1.....84½
4s, ster loan
1.....69½
1.....69½
K of Belg 6s
7.....93
7½s, rcts
6.....100¾
2.....100⅞
6.....100¾
10.....100¼
2.....100¾
1.....100¾
8s, tr rcts
1.....99⅝
4.....99⅝
1.....99⅞
7.....100
1.....99⅞
60.....100
5.....99¾
7.....99⅞
68.....100
4.....99⅞
15.....100
1.....100¼
5.....100¼
10.....100
1.....100¼
K of Denm 8s
1.....100⅞
8.....100¾
1.....101
5.....100¾
1.....101
3.....100⅞
1.....100⅞
1.....100⅞
K of Norw 8s
1.....103
9.....102⅞
3.....102¾
1.....102⅞
1.....102⅝
K of Swed 8s
6.....86¼
4.....85
R of Chile 8s, trust rcts
8.....98¾
28.....98½
8.....98¾
4.....98½
16.....98⅝
San Paulo s f 8s
5.....95¼
1.....95¾
2.....95¾
Swiss Confed s f 8s
11.....105¼
U K Gt B & I 5½s, 1921
4.....99⅝
5½s, 1922
2.....99⅞
2d12f.....99⅝
7.....99¾
5½s, 1929
5.....88½
6.....88⅞
1.....89⅛
32.....88⅞
5.....88¾
3.....88⅞
5½s, 1937
3.....85¾
65.....86
14.....85¼
26.....86
U Sof Brazil 8s
6sf.....98¼
4.....98¼
5.....98¾
1.....98¼
7.....98¼
3.....98¼
8.....98¾
1.....98¼
1.....98
1.....98¼

Alb & Sus cv 3½s
1.....80
1.....80
U S Mexico 4s
5.....55
U S Mexico 4s
1.....55
N Y City 6½s, 1920
1.....85½
5.....85½
6½s, Nov., '57
2.....80
1.....80
Am Agr Chem 5s, int rcts
3.....90¾
5.....90
9.....90¾
Am Ice & Ref 1st 8s
1.....79½
1.....79½
1.....79½
Am T&T col 4s
38.....78¾
2.....79
col tr 5s
3.....83
1.....85½
1.....85½
4.....85¾
conv 6s
2.....98
12.....97¾
6.....97¾
81.....98
2.....97½
Am Writing 1st & A, T & S Fe gen 4s
1.....75¾
.5.....76
cv 4s, 1955
2.....69
5.....68½
adj 4s, stpd
1.....69
Cal-Ariz 1st & ref 4½s
1.....78
At L & C A L 1st 5s, B
1.....86
Atl Coast L 1st 4s
4.....102¾
1st 4s
2.....76
gen uni 4½s
2.....73½
L & N col 4s
5.....68¾
Atl Fruit temp 7s
1.....70½
1.....70⅞
ref 8s
1.....68⅝
6s
12.....68⅝
P, L&W V 4s
1.....63½
S W div 3½s
1.....79
10.....79¾
Tel-C div 4s
4.....53½
1.....53⅝
5.....54
5.....54½
1.....54
1.....53¾
Bell Tel Pa 7s
5.....103⅝
1.....103⅞
5.....103½
5.....103¼
Beth Steel 1st & ref 5s
4.....81½
1.....82
Bklyn Edison gen 5s, Ser A
2.....90¾
B R T 7s, '21
6.....48¼
ctfs of dep
6.....48
Bush Ter Bldgs 3d 5s
6.....75
Can Nor 7s
7.....101
2.....101¼
17.....101¾
5.....101¼
4.....101
1.....101¼
1.....101¼
1.....101¼
6½s, w i
19.....96¾
1.....96¾
5.....96⅞
15.....96⅝
5.....96⅝
94.....96¾
Can Leath 6s
2.....89
Can NJ gen 5s
10.....96
1.....93
Cen P gtd 3½s
5.....78½
gtd 4s
1.....71½
Car de Pasco cv s f 8s
2.....107½
1.....107½
4.....107
2.....107½
C & O cv 4½s
2sf.....72½
1.....73¾
10.....73¾
12.....73¼
gen 4½s
7.....73¼
conv 6s
1.....81
5.....81¼
Chi & Alt 3s
3.....44
C, B&Q gen 4s
20.....99¾
1.....99¾
Chi G W 4s
1.....50

Chi M & St P gen 4s, Ser A
1.....92¾
1.....92¾
1.....92¾
4s, 1925
1.....87
conv 4½s
1.....64½
7.....65
5.....64¾
5.....64½
10.....65
cv 5s, Ser B
1.....66
ref 4½s
1.....89¾
2.....89¾
1.....89¾
1.....89½
5.....89¾
C&NW gen 4s
5.....74
stamped
1.....73½
temp 6½s
1.....100
4.....100¾
1.....99¾
1.....99½
8.....99¾
7s
6.....103½
Chi Rys 5s
10.....64¼
1.....64½
Chi, R I & P ref 4s
4.....88½
1.....87¾
1.....86¾
5.....86¾
1.....86½
5s
1.....71
C, St P, M&O 6s
5.....100¼
Chile Copper col tr 8s
7.....72
Chi Un Sta 4½s, Ser A
1.....80
6½s, intm ctfs
2.....104
2.....105½
1.....104
C, C, C & StL ref & imp 4s
1.....87
St L div 4s
2.....82
Col Fuel gen 5s
1.....77
Col & T 1st 4s
2.....67½
Con Gas cv 7s
6.....101¼
6.....101
Cuban-Am Sg temp col 8s
1.....89½
.....99
Cuba Cane Sg conv 7s
1.....65½
24.....66
20.....65¾
65.....65¾
5.....65½
8.....65½
3.....63¾
1.....63¾
18.....64¾
Del & Hud 7s
4.....108½
D&RG con 4s
4.....63¾
1st ref 5s
1.....44½
1.....43¾
1.....43¾
4s30f.....4
Imp 5s
10.....68
Det Ed ref 6s
2.....78½
1st & ref 6s
1.....88¼
Det R Tun 4½s
3.....76¾
3.....76¾
21.....78½
Dia Match s f 7½s
3.....103
3.....103½
Du P de Nemours 7½s
6.....97¾
2.....97¼
5.....97¾
2.....97¾
6.....97½
1.....97¾
10.....97¾
Duq Lt c tr 6s
2.....91
1.....90½
1.....90½
15.....90¾
E Tenn, V & G con 5s
1.....83
Edison El I of NY 1st cons
2.....90
Erie 1st gen 4s
20.....43½
1.....42¾
3.....42¾
1st con 4s
10.....54¼
1.....54
2.....54
3.....54¾
1.....54½
cv 4s, Ser A
6.....53½
Ser B
3.....53½
cv 4s, Ser D
1.....41½
Gen Elec 3½s
4.....69
deb 6s
8.....86
deb 5s
2.....101¼
G'year T & R temp s f 8s
20.....98¾
3.....99¾
Ont Trans 7s
1.....86¾
2.....86¾
Ont Trans 7s, interim rcts
1.....100
Ot Nor gen 7s
4.....100¾
6.....100¾
10.....99
1.....98¾
1.....98¾
8.....98½
1.....98¾
12.....98¾
3.....98¾
3.....98¾
4.....98¾
8.....98¾
Hav Elec 5s
1.....78¼
Hud & M 1st & ref 5s, Ser A
1.....88½
2.....88½
2.....88½
4.....88½
1.....88½
2.....88½
4.....88½
adj inc 6s
10.....40¾
10.....40¾
12.....40¾
Ill Cent 4s
5.....89½
ref 4s
1.....73½
13.....73¾
5½s
2.....90
4.....89¾
Lo div 3½s
1.....85
Ill C & Chi, S L & N O 5s, Ser A
1.....78¾
Ill Steel 4½s
1.....79
Int-Met 4½s
10.....15½
cfs of dep
30.....13½
Int Rap Tran 1st & ref 5s
8.....55¼
1.....55
1.....55¼
1.....55¾
Kan C So 5s
2.....76¼
4.....75½
8s
4.....56¾
1.....56¾
5.....56½
Kan C Ter 4s
3.....71
Kelly Spr Tire tamp s f 8s
17.....94¼
25.....94¼
3.....94½
9s.....94
L S & Mich So 3½s
8.....64¾
4s, 1928
3.....82½
1.....82¾
1931
12.....81¾
Leh Vy col tr 6s, temp rcts
2.....86¾
2.....87
Term 5s
1.....91½
Ligg & M 7s
5.....107
5.....106½
Louis & Nash unified 4s
5.....81½
7s
1.....104½
St L div 3s
2.....50¾
Market St Ry con 5s
2.....80
7sof.....69¼
1.....69½
1.....69¾
4.....69½
Mex Petrol'm s f 8s
5.....94¾
1.....94¾
1.....94½
2.....94½
8.....94¾
Midvale Steel col tr 5s
1.....76½
1.....76¾
Minn & St L 1st & ref 4s
6.....40½
ref & ext 5s
4.....40
Minn, S Ste M & Atl 4s
1.....89½
10.....89½
Mo, Kan & T 1st 4s
5.....60½
5.....60¾
2d 4s, cfs of dep
30.....
2d inc 5s
15.....38
Mo Pac gen 4s
3.....53
1.....53
4.....53
1.....52¾
1.....52¾
25.....53
Mont Power 5s, Series A
1.....84½
5.....84¾
1.....85
1.....85
N Y Cent 7s
7.....101¾
5.....101¾
5.....101¾
deb 6s
8.....90½
7.....90¾
1.....90¾
2.....90¾
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1

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RESERVE BANK CUTS ITS REDISCOUNT RATE

Third Reduction in New York Since 1921 Peak Brings Rate Down to 5½

ON 3 CLASSES OF PAPER

Boston and San Francisco Banks Make Similar Announcements at Same Time.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reduced its rediscount rate yesterday from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent. on all three classes of eligible paper. The reduction was the third since the peak rate of 7 per cent. this year, and is the logical sequence of continued improvement in the position of the bank. It was announced that the banks of Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco, simultaneously with New York, had established the 5½ per cent. rate.

A formal notice, signed by Governor Benjamin Strong, was sent last night to all members of the Federal Reserve System in the New York District. This notice said:

"You are advised that, effective from the opening of business on Thursday, July 21, 1921, until further notice, and superseding all existing rates, this bank has established a rate of 5½ per cent. for all rediscounts and advances."

The three classes of paper comprehended in the reduction are: Advances on commercial paper for a period not exceeding 15 days; for advances not exceeding 15 days on Liberty bonds, Victory notes or United States certificates of indebtedness and customers' notes secured by these issues, and for the rediscount of customers' notes, so secured, for periods not exceeding 90 days, for advances not exceeding 15 days secured by bankers' acceptances, and for rediscounts of the same not exceeding 90 days.

The rediscount rate is descending the scale by easy stages, just as the ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note circulation combined is climbing the scale. This stands, at the last statement of the bank, at 68.7 per cent., compared with 40.8 per cent. in the corresponding week of 1920. Incidentally, when the rediscount rate was increased from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent. the ratio stood at 42.3 per cent., according to the bank's records.

The increase of the ratio is the result of improved financial conditions in the district, as well as in the country. Member banks have reduced their loans sharply. This is emphasized in the statement of the fall in rediscounts. The inflow of gold and the reduction of outstanding notes, too, have played an important part in bringing about an improved condition.

The history of the changes in the discount rate by the New York Federal Reserve Bank is told in the following data: Nov. 3, 1919, 4 to 4½ per cent.; Jan. 22, 1920, 4½ to 6 per cent.; May 29, 1920, 6 to 7 per cent.; May 5, 1921, 7 to 6½ per cent.; June 16, 1921, 6½ to 6 per cent.; July 21, 1921, 6 to 5½ per cent.

In the financial district the reduction in the rediscount rate, which was not announced until after the market had closed, was hailed as further recognition by the Federal Reserve officials of the complete turn-about of the financial situation and recognition of easier conditions all around. This probably is best reflected in the bank's own figures, in comparison with those for the corresponding period of 1920. For instance, the total gold reserve now held amounts to $830,498,327. In 1920, on the same date, it amounted to $522,977,000. Total bills on hand amount to $432,108,193, compared with $977,747,000. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation amount to $651,230,648, compared with $850,323,000.

BOSTON, July 20.—A reduction in the discount rate of Federal Reserve Banks in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco to 5½ per cent. was announced here today. The new rates go into effect tomorrow. They have been approved by the Federal Reserve Board. The bank said in a statement:

"Liquidation in this district has gone so far and the reserve position of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston is so satisfactory that the Directors considered it was no longer necessary to maintain a discount rate of 6 per cent., and at the meeting of the Directors on July 14 they voted to reduce the discount rate on all classes of paper from 6 to 5½ per cent."

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—The rediscount rates at the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank were 6 per cent. on all loans, except those secured by Government obligations, on which the rate was 5½ per cent. The 6 per cent. rate had been in effect eighteen months.

M., K. & T. Reorganization Plan Soon Ready.

Substantial progress in the reorganization of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company is being made by J. & W. Seligman & Co., and Hallgarten & Co., the reorganization managers, according to an announcement made by them yesterday. The statement was in answer to inquiries regarding the request of the American second mortgage bondholders committee for further deposits, and urged bondholders to await the publication of the finished plan before they take action.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Guaranty Trust Company is acting as trustee under an indenture providing for an issue of $4,000,000 par value Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines marine equipment trust 7 per cent. certificates, dated Jan. 15, 1921, maturing serially Jan. 15, 1922, 1923 and 1924.

The New York Trust Company has been appointed registrar of the International Cement Corporation preferred stock.

W. A. Bog, second agent of the Bank of Montreal in New York, since 1906, has been appointed an assistant general manager of the bank, with headquarters at Montreal.

Major S. C. Norsworthy, recently inspector in the foreign department at the head office of the Bank of Montreal, has been appointed an agent in New York.

Clarence D. Inman, formerly with E. B. Cadwell & Co., is now office manager for Hartshorne & Battelle.

William H. McKenna & Co. announce that John D. Corpening has been appointed director of sales, James P. Furey, manager of the foreign exchange department, Frederic J. Milton editor of the international investor, and C. M. Stinson manager of the Philadelphia office.

Frank W. Wayne, formerly of Leonard, Stetson & Co., Inc., has become associated with Gillespie, Meeds & Co.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—North Carolina—Partly cloudy Thursday; Friday fair.

South Carolina—Partly cloudy, probably local showers Thursday; Friday fair.

Georgia, Extreme Northwest Florida, Alabama and Mississippi—Local showers Thursday and probably Friday.

Florida—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday, except probable local thunder showers. Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair Thursday and Friday; no change in temperature.

Ohio—Fair Thursday and Friday, warmer Friday.

Indiana and Michigan—Fair Thursday and Friday; rising temperature.

Illinois—Fair Thursday and probably Friday; showers Friday.

Missouri and Wisconsin—Fair Thursday and probably Friday; warmer Friday and in west Thursday.

Minnesota—Fair and warmer Thursday, probably becoming unsettled Friday; cooler northwest.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Thursday. Friday fair in east, unsettled in west.

North Dakota—Increasing cloudiness Thursday, probably showers by night or Friday; warmer in east Thursday; cooler Friday.

South Dakota—Fair Thursday; warmer Friday in east; unsettled, cooler in west and north.

Nebraska—Fair and warmer Thursday, possibly becoming unsettled Friday; cooler in west.

Kansas—Fair Thursday and probably Friday; somewhat warmer Thursday.

Montana—Fair, cooler Thursday. Friday probably fair; cooler in southeast.

Wyoming—Fair Thursday and Friday; possibly unsettled in north by Thursday night; cooler in north and west Thursday and in east Friday.

WALL ST. PRESSURE PUTS COTTON DOWN

Despite Optimistic News, Selling Affects Prices Adversely —Close Is 11 to 19 Off.

The trend of the cotton market was downward throughout most of yesterday's session, yielding to Wall Street pressure and considerable hedge selling from the South against sales of spot cotton. Despite the bull news, this selling affected prices adversely, the market closing 11 to 19 points net lower, and virtually at the bottom for the day. The support given prices was scattered and almost wholly lacking in confidence. This reflected the unsettled character of foreign exchange advices, and a belief in some quarters that the crop had been making better progress despite much boll weevil complaints. Although favoring the bull side, commission houses have been unsuccessful in arousing public interest on that side of the market. These factors seemed to be sufficient to counteract the effects of bull news.

The situation was illustrated at midday, when the weekly Government report confirmed bullish private advices about the spread of the boll weevil, especially in the northern part of the belt, but failed to attract more than passing interest from the markets. After a brief upturn, trading fell off again into dullness, and subsequently reached the lowest levels of the day.

The trade is watching the operations of the War Finance Corporation, whose latest action is to provide $20,000,000 for financing cotton, in addition to $10,000,000 already extended, the combined amounts providing for about 900,000 bales. This should relieve the early pressure from the new crop to that extent.

Sales in the Liverpool market, reported at 10,000 bales, were under the average of the last few days, but they looked large. Many of the commission houses seemed to be basing optimistic views of the market's future on the evidence of returning activity in English mills. Still, advices reached here that the textile industry of Northern France and Belgium was not making the progress expected.

Weather details from the South showed a few scattering showers in Texas and Oklahoma, general showers in Arkansas and Louisiana, and fairly general precipitation in Mississippi and Alabama. Private crop reports said the belt was in need of warm, dry weather.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
July	12.30	12.32	12.21	12.20@12.22	12.37
Oct.	12.75	12.92	12.75	12.78@12.77	12.89
Dec.	13.19	13.30	13.16	13.17@....	13.28
Janu.	13.20	13.31	13.16	13.16@....	13.30
Mar.	13.50	13.55	13.41	13.41@13.42	13.55
May	13.56	13.59	13.47	13.47@13.50	13.66

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points down at 12.70c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 12.10c, down 10 points; New Orleans, 11.75c, unchanged; Savannah, 11.50c, unchanged; Augusta, 11.63c, unchanged; Memphis, 11c, unchanged; Houston, 11.85c, down 15 points; Little Rock, 10.75c, unchanged.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	16,703	11,860	5,513
Exports	11,232	13,783	4,141
Exports, season	3,385,962	5,345,327	6,288,177
N. Y. stocks	138,801	157,413	28,573
Port stocks	1,448,487	1,499,986	827,970
N. Y. arrivals	918	1,102	109

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quieter, 7 points down at 8.25d for middling. Sales, 10,000; American, 8,000. Imports, 5,000; American, 1,000. Future opened steady at 9@10 points advance; closed steady at 3 lower to 3 higher. Prices: July, 8.41d; October, 8.69d; December, 8.78d; January, 8.80d; March, 8.83d; May, 8.92d.

Manchester — Yarns steady; cloths quiet.

COTTON LOAN FUND LIKELY.

Bankers Here Ready to Act if Help Is Needed.

The establishment of a cotton loan fund by banks in New York, to aid in the harvesting and marketing of the crop, in addition to the aid which will be extended by the Federal Reserve Banks and the War Finance Corporation, is a probability. Bankers here have discussed the problem informally with Governor Benjamin Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank, and he has received assurances that, if necessary, the institutions will co-operate in the establishment of a cotton fund in whatever amount the situation might demand.

It was learned yesterday that Section 10 of the Federal Reserve Act had been amended so as to permit non-members borrowing at the Federal Reserve Banks, to aid in the establishment of these cotton credits here and elsewhere, when the paper of the non-member bank is endorsed by a member bank.

ROYAL DUTCH CO. GAINS.

Earnings Last Year 29,000,000 Florins More Than in 1919.

The Royal Dutch Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1920, reported net income of 129,450,364 florins after all expenses and taxes, compared with 100,099,883 florins in the previous year. Total income amounted to 138,736,206 florins, against 118,269,301 in 1919.

The company's profit and loss account for the two years makes the following comparison, all figures being in florins:

	1920.	1919.
Total income	138,736,206	118,269,391
Exp. taxes, &c.	9,285,842	18,169,508
Net income	129,450,364	100,099,883
Pf. divs. (4%)	60,000	60,000
Prior. divs. (4½%)	1,282,500	1,282,500
Ordinary divs. (6%)	19,248,620	12,829,080
Balance	108,864,244	85,928,308
Avail for ord. divs.		
93⅞ of above surplus	101,248,747	79,913,322
6% on ordinary stock	19,248,620	12,829,080
Bal. carried forward	927,664	1,146,230
Bonus share issue	3,472,312	
To commissaries	4,174,570	3,357,182
Balance	129,061,913	97,145,784
Ordinary dividend	128,280,800	96,218,100
Unapportioned bal.	771,118	927,684

The ordinary dividend last year amounted to 40 per cent. on the capital stock, compared with 45 per cent. the year before.

Short-Term Government Obligations

Following are the closing prices bid in the open market yesterday for United States certificates of indebtedness and notes of the different issues:

Month.	Year.	P.C.	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Aug.	1921	6	100⅛	100⅛	4.70
*Sept.	1921	5¾	100⅛	100⅛	4.85
*Sept.	1921	6	100⅛	100⅛	4.55
Oct.	1921	5½	100⅛	100⅛	4.90
Oct.	1921	5¾	100⅛	100⅛	4.87
*Dec.	1921	6	100⅛	100⅛	4.93
Feb.	1922	5½	100⅛	100⅛	5.10
*March	1922	5¾	100⅛	100⅛	5.15
*June	1922	5¾	100⅛	100⅛	5.32
June	1922	5½	100⅛	100⅛	5.14

*Acceptable in payment of Federal taxes on the dates of maturity.

Hudson Tube Shows Gain.

The report of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad for the year ended December 31, 1920, showed an increase of $568,169 in net income, compared with the preceding year. The figures for the year, after taxes and bond interest, but excluding interest on the adjustment bonds, were $1,249,731, against $665,562 earned in 1919.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company	Rate.	Per.	Payable.	Holders of Rec'd.
Kellogg Sw. & Sup.	2	Q	July 30	July 26
Nat. Refining	1¼	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Martin-Parry	50c	Q	Sep. 21	Aug. 15
Pacific Mills	$2	Q	Aug. 1	July 19
Pullman Co.	$2	Q	Aug. 15	July 30
Stewart-Warner	8p.50c	Q	Aug. 13	July 30
Wahl Co. pf.	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
Do.	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
Walden W. Shaw	$1	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1

DEFICIT REPORTED BY REPUBLIC STEEL

Quarterly Statement Loss of $883,673 After Deduction of All Charges and Taxes.

INCREASED BY DIVIDENDS

$437,500 Paid to Preferred Stockholders Brings Total Deficit to $1,321,173.

The statement of the Republic Iron and Steel Company for three months ended June 30, issued yesterday, shows a deficit of $883,373 after deduction of all charges and taxes. This compares with a surplus of $104,611 reported in the first three months of the year and with $2,305,500 surplus in the second quarter of 1920. The actual net loss from operations after allowing $367,127 for maintenance and repairs was $508,447, but $175,675 was allowed for depreciation and renewals, $30,155 for exhaustion of mines and $224,269 for interest charges. The deficit, however, was further increased by the payment of $437,500 regular preferred dividends for the quarter.

Financial circles generally had expected the company to make an unfavorable showing because of conditions in the industry. The statement issued by the Lackawanna Steel Company last week, which also showed a deficit for the second quarter, was accepted as an indication of conditions in other independent companies.

The United States Steel Corporation will issue its quarterly statement next Tuesday. Like the smaller companies, it also has been handicapped by lack of business and declining prices, and it is generally believed its report will also be unfavorable.

The following table gives the detailed figures of the Republic Iron and Steel Company for the second quarter, compared with the corresponding period of 1920.

	1921.	1920.
Net loss	*$508,447	†$2,783,687
Other income	54,873	187,540
Total loss	$453,574	†$2,961,227
Dep. and renewals	175,675	364,301
Exhaust of mines	30,155	107,855
Interest charges	224,269	183,571
Deficit	$883,673	†$2,305,500
Pref. dividends	437,500	437,500
Common dividends	....	450,000
Total deficit	$1,321,173	†$418,000

*After allowing $367,127 for maintenance and repairs. †Profit.

The total deficit for the first six months of the current year before payment of dividends amounted to $770,062, compared with a surplus of $4,082,817 in the first half of 1920. After allowing for the dividends on both the common and preferred stocks, however, this year's deficit is $2,104,062, compared with a surplus after dividends of $2,307,817 in 1920. The statement for the six months compiled, from the quarterly reports, follows:

	1921.	1920.
Net operating loss	$38,205	*$5,148,707
Other income	106,128	290,413
Total income	67,923	5,427,120
Deposits and renewals	353,472	743,121
Exhaust of mines	83,000	212,020
Interest charges	408,513	389,162
Deficit	779,062	*4,082,817
Preferred dividends	875,000	875,000
Common dividends	450,000	900,000
Total deficit	$2,104,062	*$2,307,817

*Profit.

Unfilled orders at the close of business June 30 amounted to 97,265 tons, compared with 121,498 tons on March 31, and 491,585 tons on June 30, 1920.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

(Quoted on a Percentage Basis).

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic C. L.	1922-36	6½	6.85	6.40
Balt. & Ohio	1921-27	4½	6.25	6.75
Beth. Steel	1921-30	7	7.50	7.00
Buff. R. & P.	1921-33	4½@5.6	6.90	6.40
Canadian Pacific	1921-32	4½@6	7.25	6.50
Ches. & Ohio	1924-33	6½	5.95	6.40
Chi. & N. W.	1921-23	4½	7.00	6.50
Chi. & N. W.	1925-36	6½	6.80	6.40
Chi., R. I. & P.	1921-27	4½@5	7.75	7.00
Chi. St. L. & N. O.	1921-24	5	7.10	6.50
C. C. C. & St. L.	1921-29	5@6	6.85	6.40
Dela. & Hudson	1922	4½	7.00	6.85
Erie Railroad	1921-28	4½@5.6	8.00	7.00
Ill. Central	1921-27	4½@5	7.00	6.50
Do	1925-36	7@6½	6.85	6.40
Lou. & Nashville	1921-23	5	7.00	6.50
Do	1922-26	6½	6.85	6.40
Maine Cent. R.	1921-27	8	9.00	8.00
Michigan Central	1921-32	5@6	6.75	6.37
Minn. & St. Louis	1921-27	5@6	7.75	7.00
Mo. Kan. & Tex.	1921-24	5	8.00	7.00
Nat. Steel Car L.	1921-28	6	7.00	6.50
New York Central	1921-32	4½@5	7.25	6.50
Do	1921-35	7	7.10	6.45
Norfolk & Western	1921-24	4½	7.00	6.50
Northern Pac.	1921-30	6	6.90	6.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1921-29	4½@5.6	8.50	7.50
Pac. Fruit Ex.	1925-35	7	6.85	6.40
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1921-23	4@4½	7.00	6.50
Phila. & Lake E.	1921-35	6½	6.85	6.40
Reading Co.	1921-27	4½	7.00	6.50
Seaboard Air Li.	1921-27	4½@6	7.75	7.00
Sinclair Refining	1921-23	8	8.75	8.25
Southern Pac.	1921-25	4½	7.00	6.50
Do	1924-35	7	6.85	6.40
Southern Railway	1921-26	4½@5	7.50	6.75
Union Pac.	1924-35	7	6.75	6.37
Va. Railway	1921-30	6	7.25	6.80

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local metal exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked
Antimony	4.62½	4.87½	4.62½	4.87½
Quicksilver	$46.00	....	$46.00	....
Aluminium	22.50	23.50	22.50	23.50
Iron, No. 2X Silicon	24.50	25.50	24.50	25.50

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 12¾c on the New York Metal Exchange.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	70	15	0	70	2	6
Copper, futures	70	15	0	70	10	0
Tin, spot	160	0	0	161	10	0
Tin, futures	162	5	0	164	0	0
Spelter, spot	26	0	0	26	0	0
Spelter, futures	26	12	6	26	15	0
Lead, spot	23	10	0	23	10	0
Lead, futures	23	5	0	23	5	0

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

COMSTOCK.

Best & Belcher	.10	Harmill	.11
Challar	.03	Jim	.02
Con. Virginia	.13	Kernick	.06
Gould & Curry	.02	Knox	.10
Hale & Norc.	.09	Mexican	.02
Justice	.08	Ophir	.08
Mexican	.11	Overman	.06
Ophir	.08	Potosi	.09
Savage	.10	Zone	.10
Scorpion	.02	GOLDFIELD.	
Sierra Nevada	.02	Booth	.03
Union	.13	Consolidated	.06
TONOPAH.		Crackerjack	.75
Belmont	.93	Florence	.28
Jim Boy	.03	Jumbo Extension	.03
Jim Butler	.08	Lone Star	.01
McNamara	.14	Silver Pick	.11
McNamara Cresc.	.05	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Midway	.13	Arrowhead	.04
Monarch	.02	Bullwhacker	.56
North Star	.04	Crocesus	.40
Rescue	.20	Hamilton	.03
Tonopah Extension	1.47½	Holly	1.25
West End	.79	Round Mountain	.13
West Tonopah	.03	Silver Hills	.16
DIVIDE.		Simon	.05
Belcher Exten.	.05	Simon Mines	.06
Brougher	.06	Sterling	.06
Divide Tonopah	.75	Uncle Sam	.14
Dividend	.02	White Caps	.03
Extension	.26		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	1⅝	2⅛	El Paso	8	11
Dr. J'pot	2¼	4	Mary McK.	3½	5
Elkton	3	5	Portland	48	50
Golden C.	65	72	U. Gold M.	10½	12½
Granite	10	14	Rose Nicol.	2¾	4
Isabella	2½	3¼	Vindicator	25	32

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Ariz Ext	1	2	Iron Cap	5	5¼
Ariz Silver	19	20	La Rose	15	20
Ariz T T	3	4	Majestic	7	8
Black H	5	9	Mex Met		40
Bost & M	67	68	Midway M		26
Chief Cons	2¾	3¼	Mun D T	26	28
Calaveras	.75	1¼	Monarch		15
Crystal	.32	.35	Nat L & Z		2
Denbigh	3	4	Rainier		6
Eagle P B	¾	1	Nixon		1
Eureka C	.49	.50	Seven Met	6	8
Fortuna		5	Silver R	2	5
Gadsden	40	45	U V Ext	23	24
Homa	3	4	Yukon	90	100
Iron Blos	15	18			

CROP WEATHER FAVORABLE.

Normal Temperatures for Cotton—Showers Relieve Corn Belt.

Temperatures averaged normal over the cotton belt during the last week, according to the weekly weather report issued by the Department of Agriculture. Showers were quite general, except in Texas, with heavy rainfall in some of the Eastern localities. Under these conditions it is reported that the crop made good to fair advance during the week in all sections, although there was considerable damage by excessive rains in the East. The crop made good growth and is blooming in Oklahoma, while progress and conditions are fair in Texas.

The drought was relieved by timely rains in considerable of the central portions of the corn belt, but rain is still needed in many sections of the corn area, especially so in parts of the Ohio Valley, where the condition of the crop is critical and deterioration has set in in many places. Corn was curling in parts of Southern and Eastern Iowa. The progress and condition of corn varies, according to the department, it being fair in some sections where sufficient moisture has been received. The condition continues good in most of the great Plains States and the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Winter wheat cutting was commenced in Montana and the crop is reported as about ready to cut in the highest districts of the Northwest. Threshing has made generally good progress under favorable weather conditions, although there was some delay by frequent rains in portions of the great plains. The yield of Winter wheat continues disappointing in many sections of the country, although it is better than expected in some areas, particularly in Nebraska.

Harvesting of early Spring wheat is well under way in the great plains as far north as North Dakota. The high temperatures ripened the crop too rapidly in most parts of the belt and some damage was reported from black rust. Spring wheat is filling fairly well in most parts of Montana, but the condition of the crop is very poor to poor in Minnesota. Oats are being harvested in the Northern States and threshing progresses in the central districts with a generally disappointing yield.

HARDING STUDIES RAIL PLAN

Financing Details Await Decision by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Plans for future railroad financing by the Government were said today by high administration officials to be awaiting the decision of President Harding. Final details had not yet been completed, it was said, and negotiations were continuing with the railroad representatives.

Officials indicated, however, that careful consideration was being given to a proposal that Congress be asked to broaden the powers of the War Finance Corporation to include both the funding operations of the railroad's $500,000,000 debt to the Government and the actual making of advances on the railroads' claims against the Government.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
City of Bergen 8s	96½	97
City of Berne 8s	98⅜	98⅝
City of Christiania 8s	97½	98⅛
City of Zurich 8s	88⅜	89
Argentine 5s	67	68
Belgium 8s	99⅞	100⅛
Belgium 6s	92⅜	93½
Belgium 7½s	100⅛	100⅝
Kingdom of Sweden 6s	84½	85¼
Dom. of Canada 5½s, 1921	99⅜	100
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	94½	94⅝
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1929	91¾	92
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	87⅜	88¼
Danish Municipal 8s, Series A	99⅞	100
Danish Municipal 8s, Series B	99⅞	100
Denmark 8s	100⅜	101
Chinese Government 5s	45	45⅜
Norway 8s	103⅛	103¼
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	79	80
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	..	79
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	..	69½
Brazil 8s	98	98¼
Republic of Chile 8s	96⅝	96⅞
Dominican Republic 5s	80½	81¼
City of Lyons 6s	80	80⅛
City of Marseilles 6s	80	80½
City of Bordeaux 6s	80	80¼
City of Copenhagen 5½s	76⅜	77
French Government 8s	99	99⅛
French Government 7½s	95	95⅛
City of Paris 6s	99½	100
Swiss Confederation 8s	103	103½
Japanese 4½s	84⅜	84⅝
Japanese 4½s, second series	84⅜	85
Japanese 4s	69¼	69½
City of Tokio 5s	57	58
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	99¼	100
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1922	98½	98⅝
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1929	88⅜	88¾
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	85¾	85⅞
United States of Mexico 4s	45¼	45¾
United States of Mexico 4s	32½	33½
Italy 6½s	88¼	....
San Paulo 8s	96	95¾

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRE-WAR LOANS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	100¾	100¾	Pan 3s, r, 1961	75	..
2s, c, 1930	100¾	100¾			
4s, r, 1925	104⅝	105	Pan 3s, c, 1961	..	75
4s, c, 1925	104⅜	105	P l 4s, '34	77	81
Pan 2s, r, 1936	..	100⅝	P l 4s, '35	77	81
Pan 2s, c, 1936	..	100⅝	P l 4s, '36	77	81
Pan 2s, r, 1938	..	100⅝	Dist of Col 3-65	93	..
Pan 2s, c, 1938	..	100⅝			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Air Red	31	35	Bar Leath. pf	45	55
Ajax Rub.	20	21	B'dall, A	15	25
Alas G M	⅛	⅜	Do B	16	20
Alb & Sus	135	..	Batop M	⅝	¾
A A Cables	104½	110	Batop B	21	27
Am S 1st pf	64¾	90	Beth Steel	44	47
Am Ag Ch pf	..	60	Do 7% pf	..	91½
Am Bk N	51	53½	B'klyn Edi	88	90
Do pf	47½	47½	B U Gas	62	70
Am B Sug	28¾	30	Brown' Sh	29¾	40
Do pf	87	70	Do pf	..	82
Am M	33¾	35	Bruns Ter	2¾	3¾
Am B S Fdy	41	46	B, R & P	60	70
Do pf	80	85	Bush Ter	80	85
Am C pf	80	82	Buff & S	..	78
Am Chicle	16	18	Do pf	..	43
Am Coal	84	89	Burns Bros	88	89
Am Cot Oil	18	19¾	Do pf	100	110
Do pf	36	42	Bush Ter	..	100
Am D S	4¼	4¾	B C & Z	4	4½
Am Exp	115	130	Butte & S	12	13
Am La F Fire Eng.	9	9¼	Cal & Ar	45½	46
Am Lin	24	25¾	Can So	40	45¼
Do pf	62	65	Case Plow	4¾	4½
Am Lo pf	102¾	105¾	Do pf	..	62
Am Rad	68½	70	Cent Leather	25	30
Am Sm pf	..	71	Do 1st pf	..	70
Do pf	67	..	Do 2d pf	..	50
Am S & R	72½	..	C Kernick	6	8
Am Snuff	69	70¼	Chi Gt W	7½	7¾
Do pf	107	110	Do pf	97	98
Am Sug Ref	72	82	Chi Pn T	49¾	50
Do pf	..	93	C, R I & P	..	30
Am Sum Tob pf	80¼	81	Do pf	73¾	75
Am S Tob pf	71	80	Chi, St P, M & Om	50	54
Am T & C	48	54	Do pf	72	90
Am Wat Wk	95	C	Chi, St P	37	40
Am Wl pf	94¼	96	Do pf	80½	82¾
Am Wr Pa pf	25	29	Ch & Alton	58½	63¾
Am Zinc	8	8⅝	Do pf	32	35
Do pf	25½	27	Clu-Peab	26	41
Art Metal	13	15½	Do pf	80	86
Do stfs	10⅜	..	Col F & I	28¼	28
At Ref	880	900	Col & So	36	37½
Do pf	104¼	105½	Do 1st pf	52	53
Ann Arbor	6	15	Do 2d pf	45	48
Do pf	28	30	Con Cigar	27½	28
Assets R	1¼	1⅝

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MARGINAL ACCOUNTS INVITED

PLATTSBURG CAMP LISTS COMPLETED

Gen. Bullard Announces Names of Young Men Who Will Receive Special Training.

NUMBER IS REDUCED TO 800

Applications Still Being Received and Names Placed on Preferred List for Next Year.

The Board of Officers appointed by Major Gen. R. L. Bullard to select the candidates for the Plattsburg Camp, which will open on Aug. 7, has completed the preliminary work of final selection, and General Bullard yesterday announced the names of the candidates selected.

More than 4,000 young men in the Second Corps Area—New York, New Jersey and Delaware—applied for permission to attend. Those not selected this Summer will be placed on the preferred list next year, and General Bullard has authorized Major Harvey H. Fletcher, Recruiting Adjutant at Governors Island, to continue to receive applications. Lack of appropriation has cut the number of men who can attend the camp at the expense of the Government from 1,200 to 800.

The following list of selected candidates completes the list announced two weeks ago:

Ahern, Henry M., 1,924 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.
Anker, Benjamin J., 130 Moore St., Brooklyn.
Beresnof, David G., 280 Van Sicien Av., Brooklyn.
Berzskang, Carl T., 809 Warren St., Brooklyn.
Bisbar, Reginald J., 472 50th St., Brooklyn.
Bose, Christopher H., 1,230 Union St., Brooklyn.
Bowen, William J., 1,167 Madison St., Brooklyn.
Bulin, John H. Jr., 924 84th St., Brooklyn.
Chuck, Harry C., 351 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.
Clancy, John F., 1,768, 46th St., Brooklyn.
Danielson, Arthur H., 1,169 86th St., Brooklyn.
Degan, Joseph W., 1,020 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.
Delaney, James F. T., 933 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.
Deverall, Robert L., 1,565 East 5th St., Brooklyn.
Emerman, Alex M., 240 Hart St., Brooklyn.
Engers, William F. Jr., 1,810 Centre St., Ridgewood, Brooklyn.
Eonuapce, Michael A., 98 Washington St., Brooklyn.
Ernst, Phillip T., 129 Lincoln Av., Brooklyn.
Finnerty, John M., 468 4th Av., Brooklyn.
Flannelly, James J., 67 Coles St., Brooklyn.
Gross, Howard A., 63 Hart St., Brooklyn.
Hart, John J., 625 74th St., Brooklyn.
Jones, Richard W. Jr., 51 Van Sicien Av., Brooklyn.
Kahn, Jacob S., 284 South 2d St., Brooklyn.
Molts, Harry, 4,216 15th Av., Brooklyn.
Murphy, James A., 377 East 17th St., Brooklyn.
Olliffe, Lewis W., 188 Bergen St., Brooklyn.
Pachman, James, 976 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.
Raymond, Olney M., 953 President St., Brooklyn.
Ready, Clayton, 1,327 Greene Av., Brooklyn.
Regan, Gilbert F., 966 74th St., Brooklyn.
Rosenberg, Emanuel J., 633 Beach 129th St., Belle Harbor, L. I.
Sales, Benjamin, 2,402 Beverly Road, Brooklyn.
Schobel, Francis X., 449 Ridgewood Av., Brooklyn.
Scutero, Antonio J., 1,223 59th St., Brooklyn.
Sickin, Albert, 217 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.
Sommerman, Aaron, 8,201 23d Av., Brooklyn.
Sullivan, Francis X., 859 86th St., Brooklyn.
Sullivan, Frank T., 210 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.
Tobin, Vincent N., 801 Prospect place, Brooklyn.
Verrilli, Albert A., 561 East 17th St., Brooklyn.
Watson, George N. Jr., 96 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.
White, Donald M., 196 Park Place, Brooklyn.
Woodruff, Jay S., 5 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn.
Zimmer, Chester V., 508 McDonough St., Brooklyn.
Ayers, George, 92 Nott Av., Long Island City.
Davidson, Lester, Patchogue, L. I.
Flaxington, Robert F., 9,736 110th St., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Fuller, Charles R., 363 Amity St., Flushing, L. I.
Johnson, Charles H., Halerte, L. I.
Mallon, Arthur, Chambers St., Bayside, L. I.
Mitchell, John J, Elmhurst, L. I.
McMahon, Joseph, Kings Park, L. I.
Shinkof, Theodore S., 55 Branford St., Jamaica, L. I.
Apple, Nelson D., 503 W. 176th St., New York City.
Ashley, Benjamin J., 615 W. 176th St., New York City.
Cannon, Alexander L., 303 W. 76th St., New York City.
Cunningham, Thomas M., 219 E. 79th St., New York City.
Debrovner, Max, 607 E. 13th St., New York City.
Eno, William F., 252 W. 92d St., New York City.
Ferris, Wilmer L., 70 W. 93d St., New York City.
Fitzmaurice, Theodore J., 529 W. 111th St., New York City.
Fisher, Lee, 309 Grand St., New York City.
Fitzgibbons, Robert E., 871 W. 123d St., New York City.
Galante, Frank A., 54 Macdougal St., New York City.
Gandalone, Paul, 178 E. 14th St., New York City.
Goering, George J. Jr., 358 W. 51st St., New York City.
Grohas, Sigfried W., 309 E. 95th St., New York City.
Groome, Samuel, 61 W. 12th St., New York City.
Gumpel, Morris D., 607 E. 11th St., New York City.
Hagnauer, Alfred E., 848 W. 154th St., New York City.
Harris, William C., 255 W. 90th St., New York City.
Hittig, William M., 531 E. 11th St., New York City.
Hofrichter, Allen K., 95 2d Av., New York City.
Kanishefsky, Sam, 948 1st Av., New York City.
Jelinek, Eugene, 796 6th Av., New York City.
Kilroe, Robert K., 250 W. 116th St., New York City.
Kirkpatrick, George E., 154 W. 93d St., New York City.
Glass, Julius G., 349 E. 10th St., New York City.
Kuntz, Morris, 237 W. 121st St., New York City.
Margulies, William, 97 E. 4th St., New York City.
Mayers, Chester L., 600 W. 163d St., New York City.
Minge, John H. Jr., 162 W. 4th St., New York City.
Mooney, John J., 128 W. 82d St., New York City.
Mueller, Frederick W., 611 W. 112th St., New York City.
Mullen, Mathew H., 979 3d Av., New York City.
McLeroy, Richard H., 889 West End Av., New York City.
Patterson, Richard O., 307 W. 56th St., New York City.
Reuter, Arthur L., 111 W. 84th St., New York City.
Rosner, Maurice H., 705 E. 6th St., New York City.
Sandt, Walter H. Jr., 232 Sherman Av., New York City.
Schley, Buchanan 3d, 43 5th Av., New York City.
Short, Fred W., 1,858 3d Av., New York City.
Siegel, Hyman, 380 E. 8th St., New York City.
Sogga, Nicholas A., 25 Cherry St., New York City.
Stern, Jack M., 155 W. 27th St., New York City.
Travis, Charles W., 132 W. 79th St., New York City.
White, Charles E., 273 W. 138th St., New York City.
Zeltner, Erwin, 408 Madison St., New York City.
Adams, George W., 951 Jennings St., New York City.
Brenner, Charles H., 1,365 Intervale Av., New York City.
Deonan, Raymond J., 3,089 Decatur Av., New York City.
Goldberg, Philip, 1,851 Morris Av., New York City.
Gormley, Robert S., 2,165 Arthur Av., New York City.
Haefner, Rudolph A., 1,345 Plimpton Av., New York City.
Harte, Lawrence A., 830 Elton Av., New York City.
Kahn, William, 16 E. 120th St., New York City.
Marcus, Morris A., 1,866 Plimton Av., New York City.
Minnick, William M. J., 1,226 Union Av., New York City.
McGowan, John J., 3,581 3d Av., New York City.
Reilly, Joseph T., 753 E. 230th St., New York City.
Staresecas, 830 Cortland Av., New York City.
Spencer, Philip R., 890 E. 187th St., New York City.
Vallar, George J., 807 E. 186th St., New York City.
Kane, Vincent J., 73 Livingston St., Poughkeepsie.
Travis, Henry M., 113 South Cherry St., Poughkeepsie.
Myers, Randolph, Warwick, N. Y.
Stuart, Paul E., Union St., Montgomery.
Templeton, Roderick D., 350 Renwick St., Newburgh.
Watrous, Richard E., 15 Little Av., Middletown.
Perry, Gerard F., 200 Oakland Av., West Brighton, S. I.
Grubbe, Daniel G., Quarantine, Rosebank, S. I.
Sullivan, Daniel H., 27 Cortlyou Place, New Brighton, S. I.
Gallicano, Joseph R., Spring St., Huntington.
Maguire, Walter W., Halsette, L. I.
Reynolds, John D., Babylon, L. I.
Sheary, Joseph J., Rector St., Bay Harbor, L. I.
Toas, John C., Huntington, L. I.
Cox, Letcher W., 360 Summit Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Demerieds, Herbert V. J., 11 Boulevard, Rochelle Park, New Rochelle.
Ogden, John R., 6 Tompkins Av., Pleasantville.
Throop, William M., 128 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon.
Thompson, Ernest, Wallkill.
Hall, Leonard W., Oyster Bay, L. I.

CHARGE $1,000,000 TIRE STOCK FRAUD

Syracuse Manager for Durell, Gregory & Co. Arrested in Connection With Promotion.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 20.—William C. Merz, local manager of the office of Durell, Gregory & Co., stock brokers of New York, indicted in New York with sixty-eight others on charges of conspiracy to use the mails to defraud, was arrested here today, arraigned before United States Commissioner L. Earl Higbee and held in $2,000 bail to await removal to New York to plead to the charges of fraud. Local investors in the American Tire Corporation stock are believed to have lost thousands of dollars in the promotion, which the postal officials say involves $1,000,000.

Edmund Honvery, postal inspector, who came here to make the arrest, revealed the details of what he called a gigantic swindle. At the height of the stock sales a boy, he said, made between $12,000 and $14,000 commissions in three months.

The American Tire Corporation of Niles, Ohio, is a bona fide concern, with a factory which operated up to a short time ago. Development of a new process of tire manufacture necessitated increased capital, so the company officials went to New York to float a stock issue of $1,000,000. According to the indictment, which contains eleven counts against each of the sixty-eight indicted, the brokers agreed to return the corporation $2 for every share sold. Stock was sold, it is charged, at up to $10 per share.

The brokerage firm of Durell, Gregory & Co. and the members of the concern, Rhode H. John M. and Harvey N. Gregory, were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on May 6 on a charge of having used the mails to defraud investors in the stock of the American Tire Corporation. The indictment also included about seventy alleged representatives of the company in Buffalo, Syracuse and Brooklyn; Boston and Springfield, Mass.; New Haven, Conn., and Providence, R. I. No charge was made against the American Tire Corporation, which is a Delaware concern, capitalized at $5,500,000.

MORE BAD CHECK VICTIMS.

Youth Who Posed as Wanamaker Kin Faced by Other Complainants.

Carl D. Harrington, 20 years old, who said that he was a nephew of Rodman Wanamaker when arrested last Monday on the charge of passing worthless checks, will face a number of complainants when he is arraigned in the West Side Court before Magistrate Frothingham this morning. Among those expected to appear are Howard McDougall, manager of the automobile renting firm of Scully Walton, 208 West Seventy-seventh Street; Al Sheehan of the New York Athletic Club, said to have cashed a bogus check for $300 for Harrington; Ed Wagner of Hempstead, L. I., and representatives of the Hotel McAlpin and the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Seen in a room of the West Side jail yesterday, Harrington said that he would plead guilty to giving a check for $150, signed Harold Wanamaker, to a chauffeur of Scully Watson's early last Monday morning. He denied other charges mentioned to him.

"I'll take what's coming to me," he said, "and I ask no sympathy from any one. I've had a good many escapades, but if I can get through with my troubles I'll get a job, if I have to work for $15 a week."

Detective Maney of the Twenty-sixth Police Precinct said that Harrington was arrested here a year ago for stealing clothes from rooms in the Little Club, on West Forty-third Street, and that his father, a Massachusetts business man, took him back to Cambridge after persuading the complainants to drop the charges.

ACCEPT CANADIAN WAGE CUT

Maintenance and Shop Employes, Numbering 40,000, Agree With Roads.

MONTREAL, July 20.—A tentative reduction in wages for maintenance of way and railway shop employes of leading Canadian railways was agreed on today by union and railroad officials. The reduction ranges from 7½ cents an hour for signal and interlocking maintainers to 10 cents an hour for carpenters, masons, plumbers and similar workers.

The new scale, which will be effective from July 16, will affect about 40,000 employes of the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, Canadian National and smaller roads.

The agreement was signed by William Dorey, President of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers, and Grant Hall, Vice President of the Canadian Pacific and Chairman of the Operating Committee of the Railway Association of Canada.

ACCOUNTING IN OLD ESTATE.

$26,854 Left of Property of E. S. Stokes, Who Killed Jim Fisk.

An accounting in the estate of Edward S. Stokes, who conducted the Hoffman House many years ago, and who shot and killed Jim Fisk, a Wall Street operator of the period, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. The accounting shows that although Mr. Stokes died in 1901, there is a balance of $26,854 on hand.

Claims aggregating $190,000 have been allowed by Elisur V. Foote, the executor. One of them, for $16,938, is by the former law firm of Secretary of State Hughes, which was Carter, Hughes & Dwight, for many years attorneys for the estate. The Chemical National Bank demands $42,706 on notes. A claim by W. E. D. Stokes, a nephew, for $66,491 has been settled, and two others for $80,000 have been dropped.

The executor got $900 for a Consolidated Stock Exchange seat, $6 for coal, and $10 for a picture.

DIAMOND TRADE PICKS UP.

American Buyers Bring Business to Amsterdam and Antwerp.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 20.—Continued improvement in the Amsterdam diamond industry is reported, due to the arrival of American buyers and regulation of the wage question.

Equally favorable conditions are reported at Antwerp, where 5,000 unemployed are again working after seven months' idleness.

HANNEVIG IN NORWAY FOR FUNDS, HE SAYS

Shipbuilder Seeks Money to Pay His Creditors Here, According to His Secretary.

BLAMES SHIPPING BOARD

Asserts That Difficulties Result From Failure to Collect $14,000,000 Claims.

Christoffer Hannevig, shipbuilder, banker and broker, has returned to his native country, Norway, seeking funds to pay the creditors of his various enterprises, because as yet he has not collected a cent from the United States Shipping Board, against whom Mr. Hannevig holds claims which he estimates at a little more than $14,000,000, according to his Secretary, A. J. Singleton. The claims represent, for the most part, construction of ships for the Shipping Board during the war. This fact was disclosed yesterday through the bankruptcy proceedings filed on Tuesday in the Federal District Court against the Pusey and Jones Company, of which Mr. Hannevig is President.

Mr. Singleton said that at the outset of the war, when German submarines were ravaging shipping, Mr. Hannevig foresaw the great demand that was to be developed for bottoms. He went to Norway and procured contracts from Norwegian concerns whose ships were to be built at the plants of the Pusey and Jones Company. The contracts were obtained by Christoffer Hannevig individually through his corporation, Christoffer Hannevig, Inc., ship brokers. These contracts were sold to the Cunard Line and Mr. Hannevig received a commission as broker for $3,776,737, according to his Secretary.

Subsequently these contracts were taken over by the United States Shipping Board when shipping generally was requisitioned in an attempt to defeat the submarine blockade. On Mar. 13 last, according to Mr. Singleton, a settlement was reached whereby Mr. Hannevig agreed to accept $7,194,975. However, before paying this sum, the Shipping Board held that it was proper to deduct the commission paid by the Cunard Line. Mr. Hannevig refused to settle on this basis. His next move was to start an injunction suit to prevent this deduction in the courts of the District of Columbia. The suit is still pending.

On behalf of his absent employer Mr. Singleton yesterday made the following statement:

"Mr. Hannevig's difficulties are entirely due to the failure of the United States Shipping Board to pay full compensation for work done by the Pusey and Jones Company which he owned. The compensation for this work which they had contracted to pay for was unlawfully and illegally withheld by the Shipping Board."

Mr. Singleton said he had not been advised when Mr. Hannevig intended to return to the United States, but he suggested that it might be a long time.

USES ENVELOPES FOR BILLS.

Paris Firm Encloses Them in Transparent Cases, Keeping Them Clean.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 20.—An ingenious and public-spirited advertisement has just been devised by the well-known fur house of Revillon Frères.

There have been many complaints against the 1 franc 50 centime bills, which, after a month or two of use, become filthy owing to the thickness of the paper on which they are printed. A scientist, recently detected hundreds of millions of microbes on one such note, those of pneumonia and tuberculosis being among the number.

The Revillons enclose the notes in transparent silk paper envelopes whose smoothness is less likely to catch dirt and germs. Across the top of each envelope the name and address of the firm are stamped in large letters.

The Crédit Lyonnais and other banks have before this enclosed postage stamps in aluminum disks bearing the advertisement of the national loan, with transparent centres showing the denomination of the stamps, but this is the first time the plan has been applied to notes.

ROOKIE STOPS RUNAWAY.

Young Policeman Badly Injured When Hurled Against Pillar.

In attempting to stop a runaway horse bound toward a crowd at a transfer point in the Bronx yesterday afternoon Policeman Francis McPhillips of the Morrisania precinct was dragged a half block and dashed against an elevated road pillar, knocking him unconscious. He was taken to Fordham Hospital, where it was said that in addition to a fractured leg and head lacerations he had internal injuries.

McPhillips, who is 22 years old and has been on the force only a few months, was standing at Third Avenue and 165th Street when he saw a driverless horse and wagon racing down Third Avenue. He jumped and seized the bridle, but was unable to stop the animal. About a half block away the horse swerved to one side, knocking the policeman against the iron pillar. The horse was stopped at 164th Street by Ernst Neitzel of 1,140 College Avenue, the Bronx. The horse and wagon belonged to the Drake Cake Company.

BILLION CHICAGO WEALTH.

Personal Property Higher in City's $4,000,000,000 Total.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Chicago's wealth in personal property has passed the billion mark, according to figures given out today by the Board of Assessors.

The city's total valuation of both real estate and personal property this year will reach $4,000,000,000. The exact real estate figures have not as yet been completed.

The personal property valuation totals $1,014,856,840, which is an increase of $303,806,923.

The tax valuations are made up on a basis of one-half the full valuation, as this is the basis on which the last amendment to the State law operates.

It is predicted that the taxpayers will have to pay 40 per cent. more taxes on this year's valuations next year because of bond issues and for the redemption of interest on bonds.

SUE NORTH DAKOTA BANK.

Education Officials, Unable to Get Funds, Ask for Receiver.

Special to The New York Times.

BISMARCK, N. D., July 20.—Charging that the Bank of North Dakota has refused to honor demands made on it for part of the deposit of $2,276.80 made by the Lakeside School District in Kidder County, officials of the Board of Education of the district today filed suit demanding the appointment of a receiver for the bank.

The suit was directed by officials most of whom have hitherto been supporters of the Non-Partisan League. Today's action is the culmination of a series of refusals by the bank to pay checks drawn by political subdivisions which have deposited funds.

GOVERNMENT WANTS FACTS, SAYS HUGHES

Secretary, Addressing Consular Appointees, Emphasizes the Need of Accuracy.

BEST BASIS FOR ACTION

Calm and Tactful Handling of Affairs in Time of Stress Vital Official Qualities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Nineteen appointees to the Consular service were addressed today by Secretary Hughes, who emphasized the importance of their work.

"No one," he said, "can be charged with responsibility in connection with our foreign relations and fail to have a constantly growing conviction of the vast importance of the personal quality, ability and efficiency of those who represent the United States in foreign countries.

"This Government, in the conduct of its foreign relations, is not proceeding according to any artificial formula. We intend to deal with situations according to the facts. We desire to be perfectly fair and reasonable in all our relations, and we cannot maintain that attitude unless we know with accuracy the facts which bear upon the various questions that arise. For our apprehension correctly of these facts we depend upon the representatives of the Government.

"I confess that in my experience with young men the capacity that I have found least often is the capacity to be accurate. I have set greater store by the discovery that I could absolutely depend upon what a man said than I have ever set by anything that his friends may say, who are not in close contact with him and in a position to observe his daily work.

"Your accuracy is absolutely necessary in order that this Government should be properly advised with regard to the matters which are essential for the protection of our commercial interests.

"Now I don't mean by emphasizing that to create such a feeling of caution that you can't say anything because of the fear of making a mistake. That is not the correct attitude. The attitude is to find out the facts and then state them and not be in a position of fear and of ignoble apprehension that you may make some mistake in endeavoring to ascertain the facts and report them.

"Of course I need not tell you that this character of the American people will be judged by countless numbers of those who live in other countries by the impression you make upon them. Your representation is not simply in a technical and official sense, but the way in which you conduct your business will in a very large number of cases tend to create the sort of feeling that is entertained toward the people of the United States. We don't want representatives who are flamboyant, bombastic, boastful, unreasonable, severe, autocratic—who are disposed to make a great deal of their authority at the expense of those who are making public inquiries; who are disposed to be nervous and petulant in the presence of a great many competing demands.

"The man who succeeds in this world in any position where there are a great many burdens and demands is the man who can keep quiet and placid when there is very severe pressure, who can keep his head and intelligence, at the same time giving the impression of a man adequate to the exigency. If you can give that impression you will do a great deal for your country besides merely reporting what you observe."

TALKS ON 'THE NEWSPAPER.'

Rollo Ogden Says Distinctive Style Outlives the Writer.

Speaking at Columbia University's series of conferences on "American Literature Today," Rollo Ogden of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday said that the distinctive style of any successful newspaper lived beyond the term of years of the creator of that style, and that some of the modern eccentricities in journalism dated back to abandoned forms. His topic was "The Newspaper."

He said that in newspaper work, as in other forms of writing, the writer "must have thoughts before words," and that "nothing of merit in the literary world can be extemporized." He cited several instances of conspicuous success in writing, and added:

"You cannot create something out of nothing. Even works of imagination require a background of knowledge and experience. The successful work must come from a trained and full mind."

Mr. Ogden spoke of the journalistic feat of Henry J. Raymond, editor of THE TIMES sixty years ago, in writing twelve hours continuously on the death of Daniel Webster. The articles on Mr. Webster occupied more than twenty-five columns or space on Oct. 25, 1852, in this newspaper, which was then called the "New York Daily Times."

The speaker said that it was a mistaken impression that newspapers were not hospitable to contributions from persons outside their offices and, giving a formula for establishing connection with a newspaper, he said:

"Know something better than anybody else—better than anybody in the newspaper's office, at least—and put it into readable form."

William Allen White is to be the speaker at the conference in Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University, at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, and Professor Brander Matthews will lecture tomorrow.

TO MAKE FOKKER PLANES.

Dutch Concern Announces Manufacture Will Begin Here Soon.

Coincident with the appearance yesterday of a five-passenger limousine Fokker airplane at Hazelhurst Field, near Mineola, L. I., came an announcement that the Netherlands Aircraft Manufacturing Company of Amsterdam Holland, soon would begin the manufacture of Fokker planes of all types in this country. This company is controlled by Anthony G. H. Fokker, the young Dutch aircraft designer, whose military airplanes were regarded as among the best used in the World War, and whose commercial types now are carrying passengers over European airways.

R. B. C. Noordtyn, who, with F. Cremer, is taking care of the Fokker interests in this country, has invited persons interested to witness a demonstration of the commercial plane this afternoon at Mineola. The plane is designed to carry fuel for more than 500 miles flight and to accommodate five passengers and their luggage. With a motor of only 220 horse power, its designer claims for the airplane a speed of 105 miles an hour.

WILLYS TELLS OF OVERLAND.

"Out of the Woods," He Says—Will Begin Paying Bank Loans.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, July 20.—No further cut will be made in the price of Overland cars, said John W. Willys, President of the Willys-Overland Company, today while on a visit here. Mr. Willys said his company "went all the way" in May, leading the automobile industry with a slash of 33 per cent. in prices.

The company is now "out of the woods" financially, said Mr. Willys. It had $10,000,000 cash on hand, he asserted, and would make a substantial payment Aug. 1 on its bank obligations. The notes held by the banks approximated $300,000,000, he said, and the company's assets of $125,000,000 were being applied to the greatest advantage.

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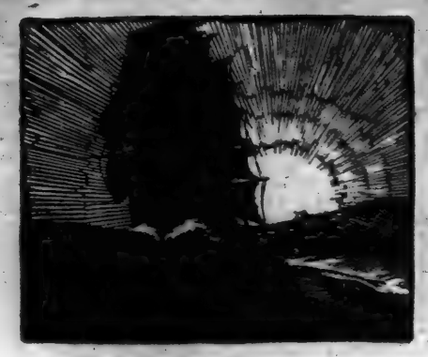
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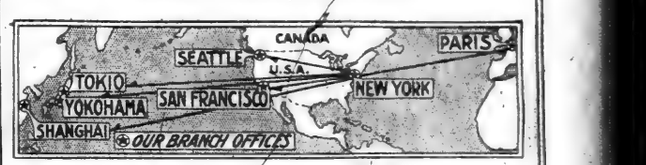
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HEDGING LOWERS PRICES OF WHEAT

Market Opens With a Fair Upturn, but Closes With 2¼ to 2¾ Cents Net Losses.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 20.—The nonability of the grain markets to absorb realizing and hedging sales, due to lack of outside support, resulted in lower prices after a fair upturn early. Closing tables were about the bottom, with net losses of 2¾ to 2¾ cents on wheat, ¾ to 1 cent on corn and ¾ to 1⅜ cents on oats. Exporters were free buyers of wheat early and were responsible for an advance of ¾ cent over yesterday's finish, but the buying gave out later and with pressure from houses that usually act for the leading interest a decline of 2¾ to ¾ cents followed. The undertone at the last was rather heavy.

The weight of the cash grain is having considerable influence on the wheat market, and while there is a great deal of export business passing each day, the hedging sales exceed the amounts taken, and sentiment after the close was somewhat less bullish for the immediate present, although a majority of traders look for ultimately higher prices, especially after the first rush of new crop grain is over, which is expected to be within two weeks. Thrashing returns from Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma indicate larger yields than suggested by the Government July report, but they are offset by reductions in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Confirmation of black rust damage to wheat in some sections of North Dakota that have had excellent prospects until recently has been obtained, and one of the leading local statisticians says he has never seen a time when the reports on the Spring wheat were so spotted as at the present. The extent of damages on both sides of the international line depends on weather conditions, and aspects of a hot wave again the latter part of the week.

Exporters took 900,000 bushels cash wheat from Chicago haddlers late yesterday and today, with charters made for 900,000 bushels, and further business is under way. The buying of this wheat is generally regarded as against old business recently reported from New York. There has been a tendency for years on the part of the seaboard to claim sales at Chicago as being for export, whereas the grain was sold abroad some time previous. Total sales for export at Atlantic and Gulf ports were estimated at 1,500,000 bushels. Cash wheat premiums showed little change, with No. 2 hard on track at ½c to 1½c over the July.

Commencing tomorrow the elevator interests will post a daily statement of the amount of storage room available in public warehouses here. Yesterday 517 cars were unloaded at all houses, or about half of the actual receipts, while 700,000 bushels of all grain was loaded into vessels.

Primary arrivals of wheat so far this week aggregate 10,411,000 bushels, against 5,939,000 bushels the previous week and 3,328,000 bushels last year. Shipments 3,735,000 bushels, previous week 2,361,000 bushels, last year 2,010,000 bushels. Corn receipts 1,750,000 bushels, previous week 2,140,000 bushels, last year 2,044,000 bushels. Shipments 2,502,000 bushels, previous week 2,770,000 bushels, last year 968,000 bushels.

Today's Chicago prices for the principal commodities were as follows:

WHEAT.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.27⅝	$1.25	$1.25	$1.27⅝	....
Sept.	1.30⅛	1.28⅜	1.28⅜	1.30⅛	....
Dec.	1.32⅞	1.29½	1.29½	1.32	2.61½

CORN.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.64¼	.63⅝	.64	.63	1.49¾
Sept.	.63¾	.61¾	.61⅝	.62¾	1.50¾
Dec.	.61¾	.60⅝	.60⅝	.62	1.37¾

OATS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.40¾	.39⅝	.39¾	.39½	....
Sept.	.42⅛	.41⅛	.41⅛	.41⅞	.76½
Dec.	.45¼	.43½	.43½	.43¾	.75¾

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	1.14½	1.11	1.11	1.14	....
July	1.25⅝	1.23¼	1.23¼	1.25¾	2.38
Sept.	1.15	1.10	1.10	1.15½	1.93½

PROVISIONS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	12.00	11.82	11.82	11.70	18.95
Sept.	13.10	11.92	11.92	11.85	19.42
Oct.	12.28	12.06	12.06	12.00	19.82
Ribs—					
July	10.85	10.80	10.80	....	....
Sept.	11.00	10.87	10.92	10.85	16.92
Oct.	10.85	10.75	10.75	10.70	....

SILVER BULLION.

Bar silver in London down ¾d at 37d. New York price for domestic bar silver unchanged at 99 cents per ounce, the Mint price; "foreign" silver down ⅛ at 59⅝c.

	Highest.	Lowest.	
London	42½d Jan. 5	30¾d Mar. 8	
New York	99¼c Jan. 6	59¾c Mar. 8	
Range for the year 1920:			
London	89¼d Feb. 11	87⅜d Dec. 10	
New York	$1.87 Jan. 22	59½c Dec. 10	

COMMODITY PRICES.

Grains and Metals Generally Unchanged—Irregular Movement in Provisions.

From the point of view of price changes there was little activity in the spot market for grains yesterday, wheat, corn and flour all being quoted unchanged from the previous day. Oats advanced about ¾ of a cent per bushel, due no doubt to the reports received from the West that harvesting of the crop has begun in some sections of the country with the yield rather disappointing. In the metals group, lead and tin were quoted slightly lower, the latter declining to a new low mark for the current year. Spot cotton was higher. Pork and lard advanced, the former recovering the loss of the previous day.

Beef was lower. Butter advanced a cent per pound, while eggs were quoted unchanged.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market as at the close of business Wednesday, a week before and a year ago:

	July 20,	July 13,	July 21,
FOODSTUFFS—	1921.	1921.	1920.
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.44½	$1.50⅝	$2.95
Corn, No. 2 mix	.80	1.73	2.05
Oats, No. 2 white	.51⅝	.49¼	1.15
Flour, Minn., patent	10.00	8.75	14.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06½	.06½	.12½
Sugar, granulated	.056	.056	.22½
Butter, cream, 92 score	.42	.40¾	.57
Eggs, fresh-gathered, firsts, per dozen	.24	.25	.53
Lard, Std. W	12.70	12.80	21.00
Pork, mess	35.00	35.00	39.00
Beef, family	17.00	17.00	20.00
METALS—			
Iron, EX, Philadelphia	25.50	25.50	48.50
Steel billets, Pitts	33.00	33.00	57.00
Lead	4.45	4.50	9.00
Copper	12.25	12.87½	19.00
Tin	26.50	28.25	49.00
TEXTILES—			
Cotton, mid. upland	12.70	12.70	.48
Print cloths	.04¼	.04¼	.15

Highest and lowest prices for the year 1921 to date are as follows:

	Highest		Lowest	
Wheat (new)	$1.46½	July 14	$1.31¾	July 6
Wheat (old)	2.12	Jan. 12	1.22	July 5
Corn	.55	Jan. 3	.74½	June 28
Oats	.49	Jan. 3	.46	July 14
Flour	10.80	Jan. 18	8.00	Apr. 14
Coffee	.07¼	Jan. 12	.05¾	Mar. 18
Sugar	.06¾	Mar. 18	.052	June 24
Butter	.57	Jan. 3	.39	May 26
Eggs	.79	Jan. 17	.23½	May 26
Pork	22.50	Feb. 1	24.00	July 19
Beef	20.00	Jan. 28	14.00	July 8
Iron	33.28	Jan. 25	25.50	July 11
Steel	43.50	Jan. 5	33.00	July 7
Lead	5.20	Jan. 19	4.00	Feb. 28
Copper	13.00	Jan. 4	11.75	Mar. 11
Tin	29.50	Jan. 10	26.50	July 20
Cotton	14.25	Jan. 10	10.85	June 30
Printcloths	.06	Jan. 19	.04¼	June 24

PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday: 14,800 packages. Prices have recovered a little more than was lost yesterday but at the higher rates; the demand is only fair. The smaller proportion of quality suitable to the requirements of fine trade is causing a wider range in values, the secondary qualities showing less improvement that the best. Creamery, higher than extras, lb., 42¼@43c; extras, 92 score, 41½@42c; firsts, 37½@41c; seconds, 34@37c; lower grades, 31@33c; unsalted, higher than extras, 44@44½c; extras, 41@42½c; firsts, 38½@42½c; seconds, 34½@38c; State dairy tubs finest, 41@42c; seconds to prime, 38@40c; common to fair, 31@37c; ladles, current make, firsts, 30½@32½c; seconds, 28c; lower grades, 26@27c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 25c; No. 2, 22c; lower grades, 24@26½c.

EGGS—Receipts today: 30,846 cases. Very high qualities of fresh-gathered eggs are sustained under comparatively light offerings of such and the market is still overburdened with average good medium and lower grades pressing for sale at low prices. Not much doing in storage eggs and quotations somewhat nominal at the moment. Very fancy white eggs are sustained, but general offerings moving slowly and slightly in buyers' favor: Fresh gathered, extra, dozen, 38@39c; extra firsts, 36@37c; firsts, 31@34c; seconds, 27@30c; inferior, 20@26c; trade eggs, 25@38c; dirties, regular packed, No. 1, 26@27c; No. 2 and poorer, 24@25c; checks, fair to choice, dry, 22@24c; refrigerator, fancy, selected, early, expiring dates, special marks, fancy, 33½@36c; firsts, 32@35c; seconds, 29@32c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, extras, 50@52c; extra firsts, 46@48c; firsts, 41@45c; gathered whites, firsts to extra firsts, 41@49c; under grades, 35@40c; Pacific coast, fancy whites, 50@55c; extra firsts, 46@49c; firsts, 42@45c; under grades, 38@40c; other Western and Southern, gathered whites, 34@46c; Dixie Drug Co., mixed and nearby Western hennery whites, extras, 41@45c; gathered brown and mixed colors, graded extras, 38@39c; firsts to extra firsts, 32@37c.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Following securities were sold at the Auction salesrooms Wednesday:

For Account of Executors.

100 shares Composite Type Bar Co., $100 each; 200 shares Arctic Mining and Trading Co., $1 each; 200 shares Consejo Gold Mining and Milling Co., $1 each; 50 shares Union Copper Mines Co., $5 each; 38 shares International Seal and Knot Protector Co., $100 each. $50 lot.

$50 United States 4¼ per cent. Liberty loan, due 1942; 20 shares Fort Wayne and Northern Indiana Traction Co., preferred, Central Trust Co. certificates of deposit; 20 shares Fort Wayne and Northern Indiana Traction Co., common, Central Trust Co. certificates of deposit; $100 Clinchfield Railway Co. certificate, certificates of participation issued for four shares Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railroad common stock). $60 lot.

$50 United States 4¼ per cent. Liberty loan, due 1938; $300 note of Clarence Foote, dated Sept. 1, 1910, payable on demand, $100 paid on account March 3, 1911 (sold without recourse). $45 lot.

10 shares City of New York Insurance Co., $100 each. $160 per share.

$3,000,000 Arizona Hercules Copper Co., first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, with all coupons attached. $75 lot.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

New York Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 20.—Twenty-two new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $771,600, were chartered today. They include:

Brooklyn Record Syringe Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, surgical instruments, $10,000; M. S. Sawicki, A. and E. Golka; attorney, W. V. Hagendorn, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Old Colony Bond and Mortgage Corp., Manhattan, $200,000; G. Field, D. S. Kimberly, J. Bruno; attorneys, Griggs, Baldwin & Baldwin, 27 Pine Street.

New York Producer to Consumer Corp., Buffalo, stocks, bonds and merchandise, $300,000; G. A. Cotton, T. D. Matteson, T. W. Brown; attorney, L. W. H. Gibbs, Buffalo.

Lenox Avenue and 130th Street Company, Manhattan, realty, $25,000; J. and H. J. and M. Roth; attorney, R. H. Lillienstern, 280 Broadway.

G. H. & E. Freydberg, Manhattan, ladies' neckwear and underwear, $100,000; G. and H. Freydberg, S. L. Kovar; attorney, A. W. Levy, 60 Wall Street.

Mayville Home Builders, Mayville, Chautauqua County, $10,000; J. A. Kling, M. P. Whallen, M. J. Lockwood; attorney, H. M. Young, Mayville.

Adams Distributing Corp., Manhattan, brooms and hardware, $50,000; C. A. Borbeta, M. J. Ochs, L. J. Kuhn; attorney, B. D. Kaiser, 30 Pine Street.

Lenia Vigden, Manhattan, furs, $10,000; A. Kaufman, 39 Miller St., Long Island City; attorneys, Horowitz, Rideler & Hurwitz, 1,170 Broadway.

Collateral Finance Co., Bronx, auto business, $10,000; F. J. Kinsley, F. A. Friend, I. E. Riesnick; attorneys, Donnelly & Kadel, 370 East 149th St.

Einsohn and Reicher, Manhattan, clothing, $10,000; J. Einsohn, L. H. Reicher; H. Schlenger; attorney, J. A. Whitehorn, 791 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Sender Bros. Trucking Co., Manhattan, $5,000; H. Sender, C. M. Baum, M. Roth; attorney, S. Rubin, 874 Broadway.

Lillian & Florence, Manhattan, millinery, $5,000; Lena G. Kuhlpaer, F. Greenfield; attorney, B. Swartz, 192 Broadway.

Kingsbridge Amusement Corp., Bronx, theatres, $10,000; C. A. Coldreyer, J. J. Prendergast, C. B. McLaughlin; attorneys, Hammer & McLaughlin, 320 Broadway.

Market-Tucker-Cook Co., Jamaica, building and contracting, $50,000; C. Markel, M. Tucker, A. Cook; attorneys, Rosenstock, Bennett & Rotkowitz, 342 Madison Av.

Ambassador Theatre Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Klein, A. Werner, S. E. Diamond; attorney, W. Klein, 150 Broadway.

Cosmos Theatres Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; S. and J. and S. Greenberg; attorney, M. S. Tonkonow, 320 Broadway.

Sibenio Realty Corp., Manhattan, $20,000; J. and S. W. Greenwald, M. A. Pompan; attorney, E. J. Zwilling, 152 West 42d St.

J. Rosenthal Co., Manhattan, hosiery and underwear, $30,000; J. Rosenthal, L. Pincus, N. A. Premeslaar; attorneys, Talley & Kunstler, 253 Broadway.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Lindy Catering Co., Manhattan, $30,000 to $40,000.

Edwards, Grace & Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $15,000.

Steiner & Hausner, Manhattan, $5,000 to $80,000.

West Street Live Poultry Market, Manhattan, $4,000 to $20,000.

Nassau Bag and Paper Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $20,000.

Champion Brick Co., Mechanicsville, $40,000 to $100,000.

NAME CHANGES.

H. P. Boke & Co., Manhattan, to International Utilities Co.

DESIGNATIONS.

New York Canal and Great Lakes Corp., Del., 15,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 5,000 common, no par value; rep., C. W. Reinhardt, 27 Pearl St.

Albany Asbestos Slate Co., Del., 2,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 5,000 common, no par value; rep., Race, Albany.

SURRENDER OF AUTHORITY.

Successors of Samuel Buckley & Co., of London and New York, Great Britain.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Mofanthe Realty Co., Manhattan.
Gallay-Greenstain Co., Manhattan.
Liscone, Manhattan.
Zingo Realty Co., Brooklyn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 20.—Charters filed: Industrial Operating Coporation, manufactured products, $3,000,000; Carl F. Faust, James B. Haurouic, Vernon S. Henry, Chicago, Ill.; attorney, Capital Trust Company of Delaware.

The Central Warehouse and Refrigeration Company, $2,500,000; T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, C. H. Maxwell, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Corporation Trust Company of America.

The Small Weden Manufacturing Company, manufacturing, $1,000,000; H. L. Ellis Jr., F. Fallon, A. Breckhouse, New York City; attorney, Charter Service Company.

Vazquez Engineering Corporation, builders and contractors, $1,000,000; T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, C. H. Maxwell, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Corporation Trust Company of America.

The Ideal Productions, Inc., amusements, $750,000; Ferdinar Eggan, Minna Gombell, Clifford S. Wheeler, New York; attorney, United States Corporation Company, Dover, Del.

Neth Wire Tying Machine Corporation, wire tying machine, $500,000; E. A. Perry Jr., J. L. Ward, G. Dixon Raine Jr., New York; attorney, Corporation Service Company, Wilmington, Del.

Stickle Lumber Corporation, building material, $400,000; T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, C. H. Maxwell, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Corporation Trust Company of America.

Davis Equipment Company, machinery, $250,000; Julian Rice, New York City; John V. Corcoran, Bayonne, N. J.; Hazel M. Spry, Brooklyn, N. Y.; attorney, U. S. Corporation Company, Dover, Del.

Haring Paper Corp., paper, $100,000; Samuel B. Howard, Robert K. Thistle, Harry G. Hand, New York; attorney, U. S. Corporation Company, Dover, Del.

Beetever Specialty Company, patent for holding safety razor blades, $50,000; A. M. Lucey, M. P. Lynch, V. P. Lacey, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Colonial Charters Co.

The Sunshine Wholesale Drug Manufacturing Co., drugs, $15,000; Benjamin Sugarman, Benjamin Adleson, Morris Levy, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; attorney, Capital Trust Co. of Del.

NAME CHANGES.

Akron Overland Tire Co., Inc., Newark, N. J., to Ranger Rubber Co., Inc.

Griffin Manufacturing Co., to Griffin Choker Ash Tray, Inc., Philadelphia.

The Lyon Botanical Co., to Nickelle-Rand Co., New York City.

CAR LOADINGS DECREASE.

Drop of 135,110 Shown for Week Ending July 9.

Freight car loadings for the week ended July 9 show a decrease of 135,110, compared with the previous week, the American Railway Association reports. The total for the week, which included the July 4 holiday, was 639,086 cars, 156,498 fewer than in the corresponding week last year.

The reduction in car loadings affected all commodities, the greatest being in merchandise and miscellaneous freight, including manufactured products, coal and forest products. The loading of merchandise and miscellaneous freight totaled 339,787 cars, 34,600 less than the preceding week, while 134,337 cars were loaded with coal, compared with 197,855 cars the week before.

The total car loadings for the week ended July 9 show a decrease of 135,110, compared with the previous week, the American Railway Association reports. The total for the week, which included the July 4 holiday, was 639,086 cars, 156,498 fewer than in the corresponding week last year.

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FEDERAL OUT OF MARKET.

Sugar Refinery Says It Will Undersell Present Prices on Re-entry.

The Federal Sugar Refining Company has withdrawn from the market due to temporarily overmaid conditions, according to a statement issued by the company yesterday, which follows:

"We will confirm nothing further until all orders already on our books are shipped, at which time we will re-enter the market and continue distributing our daily production each day, at prices considerably below those quoted by competitors at the present time."

Petroleum Production Keeps Up.

Petroleum production in the United States during the week ended July 16 aggregated on an average 1,308,710 barrels daily, according to the report of the American Petroleum Institute. This compared with an output of 1,312,700 barrels in the previous week.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1921.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Acme Coal	1½	1½	1½
700	Acme Pack	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
400	Beef Prod	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Br-Ard Ch	1	1	1
700	Car Lt & P	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Chain Mat	.50	.50	.50
100	Cities Service	103	103	103
100	Cord & E Pf	29½	29½	29½
22	Conw Fin	44	42¾	44
25	Do pf	58	58	58
500	Durant Mot	26	24½	25½
200	Emer Mot	27¼	27¼	27¼
1,050	Glen Ala C	34	32¾	34
100	Grant Mot	.7⅛	.7⅛	.7⅛
6	Hercules P	125	125	125
800	Hayden Ch	2½	2⅜	2⅜
100	Int C Rub	.7⅞	.7⅞	.7⅞
400	Locomobile	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
200	N A P & P	2	2	2
11,100	Perl T & R	.86c	.75c	.86c
	Do 1st pf			
	Phil Morris			
3,000	Radio Corp	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
500	Do pf	4	4	4
200	RJReyn T B	85½	85½	85½
100	Sag P & F	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	So Coal & F	2	2	2
200	St Cons Cab	58½	58½	58½
10	Stutz M Car	49½	49½	49½
500	Sweets of A	2¾	2¾	2¾
120	Tob Pr Exp	6	5¾	6
1,000	Un Pr Mch	17¾	17¾	17¾
300	Un Zinc C	6¾	6¼	6¼
800	U S L & H	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
27,600	U S Slip	.81c	.19c	.22c
56,600	U S Worst	.49c	.47c	.48c
1,900	Wayne Coal	1	1	1
200	W End Ch	70c	70c	70c
100	Willys Corp	.45c	.45c	.45c
200	Do 1st pf	16½	15	16

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	Alsk-BCMet	.35c	.35c	200	McK-Dar	.14c	.14c	.14c
8,500	ArizMoEa	.58c	.58c	100	McN-Gra	.7c	.6c	.6c
4,500	Big L Cop	.25c	.22c	600	Mont Tono	.3c	.3c	.3c
1,000	BoadElyCon	.45c	.45c	1,000	McN M & M	.16c	.16c	.16c
27,200	Bos & Mon	.68c	.67c	100	MotherLCop	.5¾	.5¾	.5¾
500	Canada Cop	.33c	.33c	650	MotherLCol	.10¼	.10¼	.10¼
13,000	Candal Sil	.36c	.35c	9,700	Nat Tin	.65c	.55c	.58c
2,400	Cashboy	.4c	.4c	1,000	Nev Ophir	.32c	.32c	.32c
400	Cop Canyon	.1⅝	.1⅝	8,500	Nev Sil H	.8c	.8c	.8c
9,600	Crescent Sil	.7c	.7c	800	New Dom G	.1⅝	.1⅛	.1⅛
1,200	Ores Con G	.1⅜	.1⅛	10	N J Zinc	.111	.111	.111
1,000	Div Ext	.23c	.23c	600	Nipissing	.4¼	.4¼	.4¼
25,200	El Salvador	.21c	.15c	4,100	Ray Hero C	.25c	.20c	.24c
72,800	Eureka-C	.52c	.47c	5,000	Rex Cons	.7c	.7c	.7c
300	Goldf Dev	.2c	.2c	5,000	Silver Hills	.17c	.16c	.17c
9,300	Goldf Plor	.32c	.29c	8,500	Sil M of Am	.1⅛	.1⅛	.1⅛
4,500	Gold S Dev	.10c	.11c	100	S A G & P	.4¾	.4¾	.4¾
4,000	Gould Cur	.12c	.12c	100	Simon Sil	.72c	.72c	.72c
1,000	Howe Sound	.2¾	.2¾	1,500	Stan Sil-L	.13c	.12c	.12c
7,700	JeromeVerde	.20c	.20c	20,000	Stewart	.6c	.5c	.5c
1,000	Jim Butler	.9c	.9c	3,300	Tono Belmt	.1¾	.1¾	.1¾
3,000	Jumbo Ext	.7c	.7c	1,000	Tonopah Ex	.15c	.03c	.75c
100	Kerr Lake	.3⅜	.3⅛	1,200	Tono Ext	.1⅞	.1⅞	.1⅞
2,500	Knox Div	.11c	.11c	1,200	Un Eastern	.2⅝	.2⅝	.2⅝
4,000	Marsh	.4c	.4c	1,500	West U Cop	.27c	.27c	.27c
	Mav	.19c	.19c		Gold	.1½	.95c	.1½
100	Mason Val	.1⅜	.1⅜					

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

2,400	A-A Oil	15	14⅜	14⅜	26 Ohio Oil	242	240	240
100	Ail Lobos	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	900 S O of Ind	67⅛	66½	67⅛

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

5,000	Allied Oil	.3c	.3c	.3c	200 Liv'ston Pet	.1⅝	.1⅝	.1⅝
2,200	Do new	.22c	.21c	.21c	110 Lyons Pet	.85c	.85c	.86c
100	Allen Oil	.37c	.37c	.37c	1,100 Maibo Oil	.20⅝	.20⅛	.20⅝
300	Ark Nat Gas	.8½	.8½	.8½	1,000 Meridian Pet	.14c	.14c	.14c
100	Atl Pet, old	.3½	.3½	.3½	400 Merritt Oil	.7⅞	.7⅞	.7⅞
11,800	Boone Oil	.22c	.18c	.20c	45 Mex Invest	.21	.21	.21
1,000	Boar Wyo	.62c	.62c	.62c	20,600 Mexico Oil	.72c	.74c	.74c
1,500	Brazos Oil	.3c	.3c	.3c	600 Nat Oil, N J	.75c	.75c	.78c
3,300	Carib Synd	.4¼	.4¼	.4¼	1,000 Do pf	.3	.2¼	.2¼
	80 Cities Serv	.119	.118	.118	1,000 Noble O & G	.18c	.17c	.17c
	17 Do pf B	.103	.103	.103	200 N A O & R	.1⅜	.1⅜	.1⅜
	250 Do pf scrip	.60	.60	.60	2,000 N'west Oil	.17c	.16c	.16c
	800 Do bkrs sh	.12⅜	.12⅜	.12⅜	2,000 Ohio Ranger	.8c	.7c	.7c
	100 Cont Petrol	.2	.2	.2	1,700 Oram O & G	.1⅜	.1⅜	.1⅜
	200 Creole Synd	.3¾	.3¾	.3¾	500 Pennock Oil	.7⅜	.7⅜	.7⅜
3,000	Cushing Pet	.18c	.17c	.18c	500 Prod & Ref	.3¼	.3	.3¼
1,500	Denny Oil	.15	.10	.15	200 Do pf	.5½	.5½	.5½
3,500	Engin Pet	.39c	.37c	.38c	500 Salt Ck Pr	.10¼	.10¼	.10¼
	160 Ven B Pet	.5⅝	.5⅝	.5⅝	500 Sapulpa Ref	.3¼	.3¼	.3¼
1,000	Emp-Ky Oil	.26c	.26c	.26c	1,500 Seo O & R	.10c	.10c	.10c
1,300	Fay Petrol	.2c	.2c	.2c	1,600 Simms Pet	.6¾	.6½	.6¾
2,700	Federal Oil	.1⅛	.1⅛	.1⅛	2 SinclOil38pf	.75	.75	.75
	800 Fenelon Oil	.8½	.8½	.8½	2,100 Skelly Oil	.3⅞	.3⅞	.3⅞
9,000	Glen Rock O	.9c	.9c	.9c	14,900 S O & L	.70c	.65c	.68c
21,700	Gilliland Oil	.2¼	.2⅛	.2¼	4,500 Do rights	.3c	.3c	.3c
2,300	Guffey-Gill	.10⅝	.9⅝	.10	1,000 Victoria Oil	.42c	.42c	.42c
2,200	Hudson Oil	.10c	.10c	.10c	1,000 Wilcox O & G	.7	.7	.7
29,220	Inter Pet	.11⅜	.10⅜	.11⅛	1,500 Vac'm O's	.100⅝	.100½	.100⅝
	10 Imp Oil, Del	9	9	9	1,000 Zapata Prod	.1⅛	.1⅛	.1⅛

BONDS.

(In lots of $1,000.)

4	Alumi Mfg 7s	97½	97½	97½	39	Ill Cen 6½s, '36
2	Al Packers 6s	42¾	42¾	42¾	141	Int R T 7s
2	Am T&T 6s, '24	98¾	98¾	98¾	1	Int T & L 7s
14	Am T&T 6s, '24 97		98¾	98¾	7	LANS&LD6s'71
100	Am Tobacco 7s	100½	100½	100½	5	Ohio C 7s, '22
1	Anaconda 8s '17	93	93	93	1	Ohio C 7s, '23
4	Anaconda 7s, '29	87	87	87	4	Phila Co 6s, '22
1	Angle-Am Oil	98½	98½	98½	8	Sear-R 7s 2 yr
15	Arm'r & Co 7s	96½	96½	96½	6	Sear-R 7s 3 yr
11	Barnsdall 8s	94	94	94	18	Savay & Chic 7
8	Beth St 7s, '23	97¾	97¾	97¾	15	S W Bell T 7s
1	Beth St 7s, '25	94¾	94¾	94¾	18	SONY 6½s, '23
11	Can Pac 6s, '24	97½	97½	97½	2	SONY 7s, '27
50	Chi U Sta 6½s	101½	101½	103½	1	SONY 7s, '31
7	Cons Gas 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	12	Swift & Co 7s
5	Con Textile 7s	101¼	101¼	101¼	22	Texas Co 7s
18	C Ex As 8s, '23	101	101¼	101¼	1	Un Oil 5s, '26
3	Em G&E 6s, '24	78	78	78	13	U RofH 7½s, '36
5	Em G&E 8s, '24	88½	89½	89½	9	West Elec 7s
10	Gale Big O 7s	93	93	93	1	West Va 5½s
1	Good B F 7s	89¾	89¾	89¾		FOREIGN
10	Grand Trunk	95¾	95¾

ACTIVE DEALING IN APARTMENT HOUSES

Good Demand for Properties in Harlem and Washington Heights.

BUYS LARGE GARAGE PLOT

Quick Resale of the Harold, on Manhattan Avenue — Many Tenement Deals.

Continuing its activity of the last few days Harlem realty figured yesterday with considerable prominence in the day's transactions. The deals included apartment house property and a large vacant plot in 145th between Lenox and Seventh Avenues. The six-story structure known as the Abingdon, at 2071-2073 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of 126th Street, on plot 50 by 110, was purchased by Isidor Zimmer and Samuel Resnick from Frederick A. Simons, who has owned the property for ten years. It was held at $115,000 and returns an annual rental of about $20,000. Porter & Co. and the Altersau Corporation negotiated the deal. The purchasers early in the week bought the two six-story apartment houses on the easterly block front of Lenox Avenue, between 123d and 124th Streets.

Deal on 145th Street.

On the north side of 145th Street, beginning 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue, a vacant plot 175 by 100 feet was purchased by the 19 West 145th Street Corporation for improvement with a garage. The property was purchased from Loewenfeld & Prager, who acquired it a short time ago from the Audubon Sporting Club which bought the plot early in the year with the intention of erecting a clubhouse. The owners have obtained from the sellers a building loan of $42,800 for the projected garage building.

Manhattan Avenue Resale.

In the west Harlem area the seven-story apartment house known as the Harold on the northwest corner of Manhattan Avenue and 118th Street was purchased by Rebecca Isaacs from Bernard Ginsky, President of the Romar Realty Company. The latter recently bought it. It was held at $300,000 and the plot is 100 by 100.11 feet.

Upper Heights Sales.

In the Washington Heights district the five-story flat at 502 West 179th Street, southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, on plot 25 by 100 feet, was sold by Jules Nahring for Daniel H. Jackson. It was held at $45,000. In the same street the five-story flat at 710 West 179th Street, plot 50 by 98.9, feet, was purchased by Isaac Rosenberg from Israel Feiberg. It was sold subject to a $57,000 mortgage.

The five-story apartment at 614-616 West 136th Street, plot 54 by 99.11 feet was sold by Fred H. Smith to Adolf Raab.

Tenement Investments.

Two four-story flats at 250-252 West 128th Street, plot 50 by 100 were purchased by James H. Cruikshank from George W. Goodward. The broker was Harry Sugarman.

Ralph Russo sold the four-story flat on lot 19 by 100 at 326 East 123d Street for Margaret Rennert and Elsie R. Allan to Vito Sannasardo.

David S. Garabrant and Jonathan Buckley sold to a client of Byrne & Bowman the five-story flat at 215 West 104th St., on a lot 25 by 100. It was held at $35,000.

The five-story tenement at 414 East Fifty-eighth Street, near Sutton Place, on plot 25 by 100.5 feet, has been purchased by William Breit from Harry L. Weil, who acquired it a few weeks ago.

DWELLING SALES.

Active Trading in Manhattan Residence Properties.

The Brown, Wheelock Company sold for the Holmes Protective Company the four-story residence at 48 East Seventy-ninth Street, on a lot 18 by 80, held at $50,000.

Emily Thorn Post sold to Lillian C. Whiting 350 West End Avenue, a four-story dwelling, on a plot 21 by 100.6, near Seventy-seventh Street.

Julia and Michael O'Leary sold to James McGonigal 133 West 126th Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 99.11.

Patrick Holland and the Fred Wendell Company sold 31 East 126th Street to M. Williams for E. O'Donnell.

George M. Adrian sold for J. P. D. Holding Company the two three-story dwellings, on plot 40 by 98.9, at 234 to 238 East Twenty-seventh Street.

Slawson & Hobbs sold for Ennie L. Carpenter 329 West Seventy-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 53 by 102.2. The property was held at $40,000.

The William-Dexter Company purchased from Fanny H. Von Schmid, through J. Irving Walsh, the three-story dwelling at 63 Barrow Street.

Ross and Friedman Schwartz purchased from Joseph M. Jamar, as executor, the four-story dwelling at 551 West 161st Street, on a lot 18.11 by 99.11.

Nellie C. T. Washbourne sold to the Gilson Realty Company 168 West Nineteenth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 17 by 100.8.

S. S. Friedberg sold to O. Wilson, 244 West 130th Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 18.9 by 99.11.

Commercial Leases.

Duff & Brown Company leased for Julie A. Frink to Joseph Ochen & Sons the three five-story buildings with stores at 409, 411 and 413 West 125th Street for a period of twenty-one years at a gross rental of $200,000.

Tankoos, Smith & Co., in conjunction with Chas. A. Leisenfelt, subleased for the Schulte Cigar Stores Company to Frank A. Delaney, President of the Terminal Electrical Supply Company, a store in the basement arcade of the Century Building at 9 and 11 New Street.

Albert H. Stout leased for the Peabody estate 64 West Fiftieth Street, a three-story dwelling on plot 18 by 100. The same broker leased 57 West Fiftieth Street, a four-story dwelling on plot 20 by 100. Both buildings will be altered for business.

Heil & Stern leased for A. S. Isersen the eight-story building at 390-96 Fourth Avenue, southwest corner of Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets. The lessees are J. Kridel Sons & Co.

The three-story building at 97 and 99 Christopher Street, on a plot 47.9 by 191.7, running through the block to Perry Street, was leased for a twenty-one-year term by Clara W. Tillman to Max C. Segar, who will pay a graduated rental of $9,600 to $11,000 a year.

New Buildings.

22d St., s s, 350 ft e of Walnut Av, one-story frame storage shed, 60x176.3; the United Electric Light and Power Co., 130 East 59th St, owner; Thomas E. Murray, Inc., 35 Nassau St, architects; cost $7,500.

Colonial Av, e s, 225 ft s of 186th St., two two-story frame dwellings, 16x33; Edw. Sherman, 1,118 Simpson St, owner; Arthur Silverman, 312 East 31st St., architect; cost, $9,000.

Mansfield Av., e s, 100.1 ft s of Bowne St., two-story frame dwelling, 26.4x38.10; Anna E. Sinclair, 700 East 179th St, owner; Frank Massam, 4,321 Katonah Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

29th St, 143 West, to a five-story offices; R. Simpson, premises, owner; E. Benedict, 355 East 149th St, architect; $15,000.

125th St, 168 West, to a three-story furnished rooms, &c; E. von Horn, 129 West 47th St, owner; W. H. Volckening, 53 West 39th St, architect; $10,000.

104th St, 2 West, to a four-story hospital; Memorial Hospital, premises, owner; J. J. Riemer, 4 Madison Av, architect; $5,500.

Auction Results.

47 to 16 VESEY ST.

By Henry Brady.

Nassau St, 250, s s, 188.9 ft e of Clinton St, 20.11.1x23.6x41.3, 7-story loft and store building; Brod-Division Realties, Inc., vs. Louis L. Kessler et al; Williamson & Davies, attorneys; Mortimer Dejfus, respondent; due $1,131.76; taxes, &c, $476; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

THE BRONX MARKET.

Part of Old Morris Park Race Track for Iron Factory.

The Kingsbridge Iron Works purchased from the Concourse Improvement Company fourteen lots of the old Morris Park racetrack, near Fowler Avenue, including the clubhouse, held at $80,000. The purchasers will remodel the clubhouse for the manufacture of ornamental iron. Horowitz, Riedler & Hurwitz, attorneys, represented the purchaser, and Edward J. Krug Jr., attorney, represented the seller.

Samuel Bruner bought from D. & S. Bannenberg the plot on the northwest corner of Bedford Park Boulevard and Valentine Avenue, having a frontage of 60.23 on the Boulevard by 96 on Valentine Avenue. G. A. Fortner was the broker.

S. Friedenberg bought from a client of Samuel Bitterman the vacant plot, 90 by 100, on the southeast corner of 180th Street and Harrison Avenue, and from the Belmar Investing Company the vacant plot, 100 by 100, on the northwest corner of 181st Street and Grand Avenue. McLernon Brothers and Ernest Damiano were the brokers and Mr. Friedenberg was represented by Max Miller.

Harry H. Cohen sold to Rose Greenberg 747 East 181st Street, near Prospect Avenue, a five-story flat, on plot 50 by 100. The house was valued at $65,000.

Armstrong Brothers sold 2,286 Bainbridge Avenue, a two-family dwelling, on a plot 30 by 100, for William Lyons to D. Hodgins.

J. Clarence Davies sold for Rudolph Wiesjohn to Mario Scolaro the vacant plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Coster Street, 100 feet south of Lafayette Avenue.

Patrick Holland sold 240 East 135th Street, a one-family dwelling, to Mary Quinland for William Epple.

SELL SMALL STRIP.

Buyer for Delancey Street Parcel Only Eight Inches Deep.

An interesting sale was made on Delancey Street yesterday involving a strip of ground with a smaller area than that contained in the plot that was leased on Fulton Street last week. Henry Shapiro & Co. sold for Edwin Welch & Co. to a client the strip at the southwest corner of Delancey and Forsyth Streets, with a frontage of about 100 feet on Delancey Street and an average depth of 8 inches. The plot contains approximately sixty square feet. The strip was originally part of a twenty-five-foot building on Delancey Street which was taken by the city at the time Delancey Street was widened.

Brooklyn Buyers.

The Burling Realty Company sold for Realty Associates the brick dwelling with driveway and private garage at 206 Sullivan Street, between Rogers and Bedford Avenues, to E. M. Lipman.

B. F. Knowles Company sold 324A Decatur Street, a two-story dwelling for A. D. Irwin to M. Porter.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold the plot 60 by 100 on the north side of Eighty-third Street, 196 feet west of Sixth Avenue, for the Solo Realty Company to a client for improvement.

Long Island Deals.

J. Albert Johntra sold for Otis MacKinney 518 Kalmia Street, Kissina Park, Flushing, to William Steigert.

J. Albert Johntra sold for Louis Fletemeyer three lots on the northeast corner of State Street and Twenty-third Street, Broadway-Flushing, to John Timmann for improvement.

Charles Gold sold, through the Halleran Agency, the residence at 302 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, on a lot 100 by 257, held at $60,000, to Frank W. Bruns.

Buying on Staten Island.

Moffatt & Schwab sold for Mrs. Emilie Mayer the two brick buildings and frame dwelling and vacant land taking in the entire block on the north side of Purroy Street, between Targee and Gordon Street, Stapleton, Staten Island, to Jacob Hopkak.

Mathews Realty Company sold the dwelling at 575 Davis Avenue, West New Brighton, to John R. Walters, on a plot 40.9 by 100, for $6,500; also the corner of Morrison and Davis Avenues, 100 by 100, to James S. Cope, and the dwelling at 591 Davis Avenue, south of Morrison Avenue, 50 by 100, to Mrs. Mary J. Duncan.

Building Loans Placed.

Hughes & Hammond recently placed more than $12,000,000 in mortgage loans in various cities. The largest transaction was a loan of $3,000,000 on the National City Company Building at the northwest corner of Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue.

Other large loans placed were $900,000 on 309 Madison Avenue; $750,000 on 724 to 726 Fifth Avenue, and $675,000 on the southwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-fifth Street.

Buys Bronx Block Front.

The block front on the south side of 180th Street, between Bryant Avenue and Boston Road, consisting of thirty-four lots, has been purchased by the Emerson Realty Company for improvement with a theatre, stores and apartments. The transaction represents $350,000. The property was sold by Alexander Seikin and David Mints.

$400,000 Silk Building Loan.

Lawrence, Blake & Jewell placed a savings bank loan of $400,000 for the Silk Traders' Building upon the new twelve-story building at the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, plot 74 by 87.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Money

WE WILL LEND

66⅔%

of the value on well located property in Manhattan or Bronx.

Moderate Charges

Quinlan & Leland

Rector 6680. 31 Nassau St.

$5,000 to $50,000

If your RENTAL-INCOME for next year is $5,000 or $50,000 it is available to you TODAY, repayable as you collect the rents.

New York Income Corporation

10 Park Row Tel. Barclay 10147 New York

REAL ESTATE.

Cash For Your Rent Income

Your rent income can be made to yield a nice profit by getting it in a lump. I'll advance you cash on eminently reasonable terms and no "red tape." Absolute confidence.

Tel. Fitzroy 3916.

Columbia Trust Building

N. W. Cor. Fifth Ave. & 30th St., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

25,000 Square Feet for Rent in Heart of City

UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY

FOR RENT. 25,000 square feet in desirable fireproof building above 42nd Street, near 5th Avenue. Suitable for offices or showrooms.

Unusually attractive rate to desirable tenant taking twenty-year lease.

Apply LEWIS INNERARITY

35 West 45th Street

New York City

100% Co-Operative Ownership

"La Touraine"

50 Morningside Drive, N. W. Cor. 115th St.

Adjacent to COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, TEACHERS COLLEGE, HORACE MANN SCHOOL, LINCOLN SCHOOL, and CATHEDRAL of ST. JOHN the DIVINE.

On an investment of $325 TO $350 PER ROOM you will enjoy permanent lease on an apartment in this high-class elevator building, and also become a part owner of one of the choicest properties in New York. Superbly located on the crest of Cathedral Heights, overlooking Morningside and Central Parks.

Six Room Suites with Bath..... $1950 / $2100

Seven Room Suites with Bath..... $2450

Representative on Premises

Spotts & Starr, Inc.

Co-Operative Dep't.

Times Building Tel. Bryant 4000

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR LEASE BUILDINGS for BUSINESS PHYSICIANS RESIDENCE from 34th to 57th Streets

GEO. R. READ & CO.

No. 3 East 35th Street

Tel. 0860 Murray Hill 12,754.

FOR SALE

New fireproof building, about 40,000 sq. ft., located 61-63 Vandam St. and 74-76 Charlton St. Particulars inquire 143 Varick St., near Spring St.

FOR SALE

269-71 West 38th St.

In New Garment Centre

SIZE 41x100

REASONABLE PRICE

Full commission paid to brokers.

Phone Murray Hill 2104

Vanderbilt 8884

D. ZUCKERMAN CO.

2 East 33rd St., N. Y. City

33⅓% RETURN MUST SACRIFICE

High Class Elevator APARTMENT HOUSE

To Secure $30,000 Cash Immediately

Net Return $10,000 Annually

No Inflated Rents

Chance of a Lifetime.

Address H. N., 110 W. 40th St., N. Y., Room 2503.

Broadway Stores

Near Wall Street

Each 16½ by 50 ft.

Possession Aug. 1st.

United Cigar Stores Co.

44 West 18th St. Phone Watkins 8000

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE

POSSESSION AT ONCE

133 EAST 38th STREET

3 Story & Basement Dwelling

HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY

76 William Street

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RICHMOND HILL

Several new one-family Colonials, six rooms and bath; plot 35x136; elegant; all improvements; fine section; near all transit, schools, &c.; others... CLASSIC CONSTRUCTION CO., Myrtle and 110th St.; also 84th Av. and 115th St., Richmond Hill.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GOLF COURSE Country Club Hotel

High Class Residential Park

Miles Long Island Shorefront

1000 ACRE

Development Cost Millions

Sell whole or in part to right parties on attractive terms.

Owner, Room 309, 10 E. 43d St., N. Y. C.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IT'S TIME TO LOOK NOW!



TO GET THE BEST BARGAINS

$1,750 SECURES TITLE TO THIS SEA-WORTHY HOUSE, WITH GARAGE, balance of $7,250 on easy term mortgages, which can be paid off in a few years as you now pay rent. Plot 100 ft. x 154 ft. Permanent home; everything modern and ready for occupancy at above price; no extras; steam heat, parquet floors, beautifully decorated inside and out. Select, strictly residential neighborhood. Water sports, golf, country club, schools, churches, markets. Nearly 1,000 feet elevation; no mosquitoes. Big living room, with huge open fireplace. No servants needed; electrically equipped throughout, including electric range, vacuum cleaner, washer, electric lights and base plugs. Balance, after initial payment, can be paid up with less money than you will waste in rent the next few years. Investigate. P. D. WORCESTER, Suite 1212, 170 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. 1822 Cortlandt.

A HIGH RENT SOLUTION.—Must sell within the next fifteen days a fine home property, less than one year old, consisting of pretty house, six rooms, big tiled bath and fine sleeping balcony, also 10-ft. concrete veranda; all improvements, including garage and half acre plot, with fine lawn, garden, flowers and shade trees; easy commuting distance; in heart of Jersey's most beautiful suburban community; near express station. Only $4,500, on easy terms, less than your present rent per month, secures title. Present first mortgage of $4,000 can remain. Ready to move into. Worth $11,000 to build today. Greatest place in the world for the children. ANXIOUS, P. O. Box 1197, City Hall Station, New York City.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. Unfurnished—West Side.

New Garden Apartments

Four, Five and Six Rooms

Jackson Heights

Restricted Residential Community — Nearest to Manhattan

Ready for Occupancy Now and Oct. 1st

TAX EXEMPTION FOR TEN YEARS

Visit Jackson Heights Today

To visit Jackson Heights take Subway to Grand Central, transfer to QUEENSBORO SUBWAY (Corona Line) to 25th St. Station. (Office opposite Station.)

22 Minutes From 42nd Street

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Colonia Hills Plan

Provides Fine Homes at COLONIA HILLS, N. J.

First Payment of only $25

Get particulars from

Colonia Bldg. & Dev. Co., 47 West 34th St. Tel. Fitzroy 6581.

$6,500.

Commuters village farm, 1¼ acres; modern six rooms and bath, fireplace; all improvements; fine brook, garden, fruit, lawn, shade, garage, hothouse; $6,500. Buckler Wheeler, Ridgewood, N. J.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FAIRFIELD, CONNECTICUT

Beautifully high situation, 17 acre country home, new 6 room house, with large wide porch, bathroom, running water; also 2-room bungalow, with running water; new large barn, garage and seven new large chicken houses, all fenced in, lots of fruit trees, an ideal place for a gentleman's country home. Price $12,000. Write H., Box 48, Long Island City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Highest Class Office Space Downtown

Above the 30th Floor

Approximately

7,000 Sq. Ft.

To Sublease to May 1, 1925

Perfect Light

Four Sides

Immediate Possession

Unusually Low Rate

WILL DIVIDE

Wm. A. White & Sons

Established 1868

46 Cedar Street.

Tel. 5760 John

5th Ave. Corner Floor

2d loft of 5,600 square feet gross on 5th Ave., below 34th Street, is available at once; light on 3 sides; low rent.

PETER GRIMM

522 5th Ave. Vand. 7557

5000 FEET

Broadway Office Space

all partitioned, light on three sides, attractive rental.

C. P. L. HUSTON CO.

91 William St.

Phone John 1031.

7TH AVE. & 56TH ST.

CORNER STORE FOR RENT

EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION; STORE ROOM 25x50; GARAGE WITH REPAIRING PRIVILEGE 17x50. LOFT OVER THE GARAGE 18.30. ALSO THREE LOFTS ABOUT 1,100 SQUARE FEET EACH.

Inquire Hotel Wellington.

TELEPHONE CIRCLE 1066.

New Building

28-30 West 57th St.

Stores—Showrooms—Lofts

Especially adapted for Milliners, Furriers and Dressmakers.

Immediate Possession.

Apply on Premises or Telephone Circle 3325.

OFFICES

PUTNAM BUILDING

N. Y. THEATRE BUILDING

IN

TIMES SQUARE

SEE SUPT.

1493 BROADWAY, ROOM 416.

IN THE 50s NEAR 5TH AVE.

Dwellings suitable for alteration for high class business purposes. Immediate possession.

S. L. WARSAWER

312 West 42nd St. Bryant 622.

42ND ST. STORE

and Basement, 20x100.

Extra high ceiling. Fireproof building.

7,500 Square Feet, Rent $5,500

Possession. 511 West 42nd St.

Light Modern Lofts on 42nd St., 50x100 — *Fireproof Building*

2 ELEVATORS. HIGH CEILINGS.

Rents $3,600 and $3,900. Possession Oct. 1.

Premises, 511-13 West 42d St.

1412 to 1416 B'WAY

North East Corner 39th.

2,500 square feet; will divide; smaller space, $25.00 up. Supt. on Premises. or English, 1502 Broadway.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. Unfurnished—West Side.

425 West End Ave.

N. W. Corner 80th Street

Apartments of 8 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; reasonable rent; possession at once.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 B'way

Unfurnished—West Side.

MASON

6-12 East 58th Street

Overlooking Central Park Plaza. Apartments of 9 rooms and bath; all improvements; reasonable rents.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY

141 Broadway

Unfurnished—Bronx.

University Heights JUST COMPLETED

2315 Andrews Ave.

Block west of University Av.

IDEAL APARTMENTS LOCATION

3-4-5 ROOMS

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

8 min. walk to Lexington Av. Sub., 6th and 9th Av. "L." Express Station, Fordham Road.

Reasonable Rent. Agt. on Premises.

New Building, Ready for Occupancy

3-4 Rooms.

199th St. and Valentine Av.

Lex. and Jerome Av. Sub., 6th and 9th Av. "L"; moderate rental. Agent on premises.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

SPECIAL FUNDS MORTGAGE MONEY for Manhattan and Bronx real estate. BILTMORE REALTY CORPORATION, TIMES BUILDING. BRYANT 7788-1527

MORTGAGE FUNDS; building or permanent. H. E. Snow, 500 5th Av., Vanderbilt 2932.

LOANS upon mortgages, rentals, warehouse receipts and other collateral. Neuken Finance Corporation, 160 B'way, Room 902. $1,500,000 to Loan on Mortgages. Duross Co., 261 Broadway. Barclay 5734.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

COLUMBUS AV., corner in 90s, 5-story apartment and 5 stores; small suites; parquet floors throughout; sunken bath tubs, showers and every modern improvement; rents over $32,000; price $165,000; cash required $85,000; clears over 50% on investment; free and clear lots taken in part payment; excellent proposition. Finance Mortgage Co., 185 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 0858.

FOR SALE—331 West 86th St., furnished or unfurnished, three-story and basement; parquet floors, two bath rooms, gas and electricity; $35,000 furnished, $32,000 without furniture; has a mortgage for $14,500. For inspection every day from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—

Marble Hill—225th St. Subway.

MODERN DETACHED HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, 3 plots, facing 2 avenues; choice location; gardens, lawn, shrubbery; garage space. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; PRICE LOW. Phone Owner, Marble 8767R.

4-STORY AND BASEMENT in lower 80s, size 19x102, 14 rooms, 4 baths, parquet floors; near subway and "L" stations; suitable for rooming; must be sold this week at a sacrifice. Coughlan & Co., 200 W. 72d.

A SMALL HOUSE, 9 rooms and bath, in Greenwich Village, can be purchased on easy terms, at a price of $7,500. Williams-Dexter Co., Inc., 72 Greenwich Av. Chelsea 8096.

60'S (West)—Lease, rooming house, 15 rooms, three baths, $4,000. Bryant 6814.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

OPTION for lease having expired, the lot, northwest corner 98th st. and Central Park West is now for sale. Only address Owner, R. Francis Hillenbrand, 1,000 Amsterdam Av.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

A fine residence in Washington Square section, 12 rooms, 3 baths, good conditions. Apply Williams-Dexter Co., Inc., 72 Greenwich Av. Chelsea 8096.

125TH ST., 624 WEST—Attractive, modern 3-story brick house; open for inspection, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily, except Saturday and Sunday; price and terms reasonable. Telephone Morningside 4128.

8TH AV. (West 42d St.)—To lease, long term modern 8-story elevator building; principals only. M. MORGENTHAU JR. CO., 208 Broadway. Cortlandt 3000.

119TH ST., 8th add Lenox Av.—3-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; size 18x100; 11 rooms, bath; electric lights, parquet flooring; terms to suit; possession October. Shaw, Rockwell & Sanford, 1 West 125th St.

MILLIONAIRE mansion, 14 rooms, 6 baths, furnished complete, exclusive residential section; $400 monthly; furniture, easy payments. J. & E. Realty Corp., 5 Columbus Circle.

FIVE-STORY tenement, west side, 25 families, 3 and 4 rooms, cold water; $20,000; rents $3,000; mortgage three years. David, 97 East 23d, Flatbush.

WEST END AV., 850 (Near 86th St.)—Six-story and basement, 10 by 100, $50,000, terms reasonable. Joseph H. Cohen, 27 Cedar St., Phone John 978.

EAST SIDE—Cold water double; can be bought cheap with $5,000 cash; netting 30 per cent. on investment. BILTMORE REALTY CORP., TIMES BLDG.

NEAR 125 St. Subway station, 4-story and basement, 22x102, 14 rooms, 3 baths, perfect for rooming house or alterations; $27,000, cash $5,000. Coughlin & Co., 200 West 72d.

167TH, WEST (near B'way)—16 wonderful rooms, straight lease rent $166 per month; $4,000 cash necessary. Apply to Mc-Grath & Warren, 5 Columbus Circle.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS FOR SALE. WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

W. D. MORGAN, 3,373 B'WAY (147TH ST.).

WE have a number of west side private dwellings to lease; $2500 and up. Coughlan & Co., 200 West 72d.

BARGAIN in the 70s, 4-story dwelling, electric light, 16 rooms, $37,000; terms, $5,000 cash. Telephone 224 Columbus.

LOFT and store building for sale, exceptional investment; price, $160,000; income, $32,000; cash, $45,000. Seobel, 110 West 40th.

INCOME properties, Manhattan, Bronx; bargains. Lewis H. May Company, 19 West 22th.

78TH (West)—Rooming House, 16 rooms, five baths, electricity; rent $4,000; five years' lease; sell $4,800. Bryant 6814.

FINE building plot, 100x100; 138th, adjoining Riverside Drive. Sharum, 170 Broadway.

HOUSE to rent, West End Av.; 12 rooms, 3 baths, electric light, long lease; $4,200. 483 Times.

MUST sell private dwelling between Park and Madison Avs. on 123d St.; reasonable. Hofmann, Times Bldg. Bryant 581.

DAYLIGHT FACTORY, 14,800 sq. ft.; Grand Central Terminal section; sell reasonable. Owner, Murray Hill 6667.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

INVESTOR'S or Builder's Opportunity. Vacant Plot, 100x100, on Teasdale Place. Lots 14, 15, 16, 17 in Block 2621. Must sell at once for cash regardless of actual value to close estate. J. T. MENAHEN, WOOLWORTH BUILDING.

BUILDERS—SPECULATORS

Have 40 lots near Pelham Bay subway station; ripe for building one, two family houses, make liberal arrangements with live builder. Lewenwill Co., 347 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 9400.

BARGAIN—Elegant 2-family corner, detached frame house, near subway; country-like, healthful location; $13,500. $3,000 cash, balance easy payments. E 1237 Times Bronx.

PART of furnished cottage for rent, reasonable, to right party; near Van Cortland Park West. Phone Kingsbridge 938, before 8 A. M.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

BIG SACRIFICE 2-FAMILY BRICK HOUSE

13 rooms; up-to-date; all latest improvements; suitable for a professional man. Inquire Yeden's Center, 1709 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Glenmore 8783.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

RICHMOND HILL—Large corner 2-family house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, plot 80x120, 2 garages, house thoroughly modern, electricity, steam heat, &c.; fine residential section; splendid investment, yielding $2,200 annual rental. Phone Owner, Beekman 8857.

HOTEL SEVILLIA

117 West 58th St.

3 and 4 Rooms & Bath

Immediate and Fall Occupancy

Unfurnished—West Side.

The Lorington

1 WEST 70th ST.

Facing Central Park. One of the best built apartment houses in the exclusive Central Park section.

For Immediate or October Occupancy

As there will be a shortage this fall of large apartments, it is advisable to inspect the few remaining

One Apartment of 11 Rooms, 3 Baths

Two Apartments of 10 Rooms, 3 Baths

Renting Agent on Premises

MALCOLM E. SMITH, Inc.

185 Madison Ave. Tel. Vanderbilt 7383

The Lorington

1 WEST 70th ST.

Facing Central Park. One of the best built apartment houses in the exclusive Central Park section.

For Immediate or October Occupancy

As there will be a shortage this fall of large apartments, it is advisable to inspect the few remaining

One Apartment of 11 Rooms, 3 Baths

Two Apartments of 10 Rooms, 3 Baths

Renting Agent on Premises

MALCOLM E. SMITH, Inc.

185 Madison Ave. Tel. Vanderbilt 7383

Possession at Once

350 WEST 71ST ST.

8 Rooms & Bath; $2,100 to $2,200

172 WEST 79TH ST.

8 Rooms & Bath; $2,200 to $2,800

225 West 80th St. (Cor. Broadway)

5, 6 Rooms & Baths; $2,000 to $3,800

18 WEST 82ND ST.

2 Rooms and Bath; $1,000 to $1,800

131 Riverside Drive (Cor. 85th St.)

7 and 8 Rooms, 2, 3 Baths; $3,250 to $5,000

160 WEST 87TH ST.

2-5 & 6 Rooms & Bath; $1,200 to $3,000

305 WEST 97TH ST.

6 Rooms & Bath; $1,600

312 WEST 109TH ST.

5 & 7 Rooms; $1,000 & $2,000

NOTE:—Oct. possession in few cases.

Wood, Dolson Co., INC.

80th St. & B'way. Phone Schuyler 1100

6&7 Rooms

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

All Large Exterior Rooms

MODERN HOUSE

Service that will please the most discriminating

RENTS FROM $1700

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES

210 West 107th St.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE

35 cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

NEW ROCHELLE—Must sell beautiful home in Rochelle Heights; first floor: centre hall, living room, dining room, pantry and kitchen; second floor: four bedrooms and 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms on third; garage; improvements consist of open fireplace, hot water heat, gas and electricity, shrubbery, &c.; mortgage, $12,000; asking $24,500. F. A. Pellstab, 21 North Av. Tel. 3871 New Rochelle.

BRONXVILLE.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

New and attractive English house of unusual arrangement, 8 rooms, 3 baths, built-in garage; good-sized plot; convenient to station, schools, stores; shown by appointment. SWALLOW & PRATT, INC. 12 Palmer Av., Bronxville, N. Y. Tel. 1121.

MAMARONECK—Unusual circumstances permit us to offer a very substantially built home much below reproducing cost; 8 large rooms and bath; $2,500 for renovations will put the house in first-class condition; nice surroundings and within easy walk of depot; plot 75x100; tenant vacates Aug. 15; price $8,500. Telephone Murray Hill 9326. Chauncey B. Griffen & Co., 18 East 41st St.

OWNER MUST SACRIFICE new stucco dwelling, worth $40,000; 9 rooms, 3 baths; steam-heated sun parlor; all beautifully decorated; 2-car fireproof garage; corner plot 100x100; half hour from Grand Central; immediate possession. Room 1518, 25 West 45d St., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 0780.

PELHAM—Very attractive, well built Colonial; spacious glassed and screened porch, heated; large living room; open fireplace; oak floors; 3 bedrooms, tiled bath, vapor heat; garage; plot 75 feet front; price $16,000. Telephone Murray Hill 9326. Chauncey B. Griffen & Co., 18 East 41st St.

BUILDING one year old; 4, 6 and 7 rooms; now rented until October for $125, $166 and $175; available under our plan of ownership for $75, $100 and $125, respectively; possession of one four and one six room apartment immediately. Burke Stone, Inc., Bronxville 1480-1.

ARDSLEY, N. Y.—Nine-room house; electric light, steam heat; good condition; 7 full city lots; 15 minutes' walk to station, 35 minutes from New York City; possession 15 days; beautiful country; by appointment. G 690 Times Downtown.

WHITE PLAINS—Most attractive 2-family house, 6 rooms and bath, all improvements; best location; perfect condition; 2-car garage; rent for one part will nearly carry overhead; owner, leaving town, must sell. Telephone Murray Hill 9326. Chauncey B. Griffen & Co., 18 East 41st St.

GREENACRES, SCARSDALE — Colonial frame residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths; plot 150x125, beautiful garden; 5 minutes from station and school; owner leaving town, occupancy at once; asking $28,000. Write Dept. D., C-209, FISH & MARVIN, Scarsdale, N. Y.

GREENACRES, SCARSDALE—¼-mile from station, near grade and private school, stucco residence, 7 rooms, 3 baths, 5 porches, copper leaders, all improvements; corner plot 150x75; paved street; price $21,500. Apply C-580, FISH & MARVIN, Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE—Brick house, slate roof, 11 rooms, 4 baths; garage; ½ mile from station; on high ground; cost present owner over $65,000; wants offer. For full information apply Dept. C-205, FISH & MARVIN, Scarsdale, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE—Owner having moved away, must sell at once attractive, centrally located home, 8 rooms, tiled bath, electric lights; $9,500 for quick sale; this is your opportunity. Leslie P. Harris, 9 North Av. Tel. 1186 New Rochelle, N. Y.

LOCATION, Larchmont, N. Y.: 7-room stucco house; hot water heat, sun parlor; corner lot, 92x137. Apply to Charles D. Di Pietro, 272 Mamaroneck Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

FOR SALE—9-room house, one acre, near station; very fine view; Mount Kisco, N. Y. Owner, 56 Manchester Terrace, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

FINE UP-TO-DATE PROPERTY, with store; suitable for any business. Box 148, Hawthorne, N. Y.

MT. VERNON—2-family, $11,000; Improved: 50x100. T 1029 Times Harlem.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

LONG BEACH.

Bargain, balance of season, 7-room house, directly on ocean front, $550. Becker Realty Co., Long Beach, West.

HOUSE, with garage, to rent, on 54th St., between State St. and Mitchell Av., Flushing; immediate possession. Telephone Butterly, 891J Flushing.

HOLLIS TERRACE, L. I.—4 to 400 lots, special bargain; owners live in Cincinnati. Address W. M., 70 Orchard St., Jamaica. Phone Jamaica 1586.

BARGAIN in Arverne modern up-to-date two-room house, 40x100; near station; immediate possession. Orchard 7484.

KEW GARDENS.

HOUSES AND PLOTS.

Owned and controlled by the KEW GARDENS CORPORATION. The soundest values in high-class residential property.

EDGEWORTH SMITH, Inc., Sole Agents. 1 W. 34th St., Kew Gardens. Fitzroy 3250. Richmond Hill 1713.

UNUSUAL opportunity to acquire 200 lots at cost of improvements made, sidewalks, curbs, boulder gutters, macadam streets, large shade trees, water mains all through property, gas and electricity immediately adjoins it; mortgage now on the property has until December, 1922, contains liberal release provisions; principals only. Robert B. Austin, attorney, 136 Pearl St., N. Y. City.

IF you are looking for a well-built, cozy bungalow, 4 rooms, dry cellar, large porch, plenty of ground for garden, fruit, berries, 5 minutes to bathing beach, boating, fishing (privilege of same); few minutes station; commuting distance; price $2,650; $500 cash, balance easy payments. Thomas Browne, 200 West 34th St. Phone Longacre 4880.

50 LOTS in one plot, fronting on Queens Boulevard, at Lowery St. Station, Corona subway, Long Island City; two transit lines; absolutely best real estate investment; growing Greater New York; 70% can remain on mortgage. Arthur A. Johnson, Queens Boulevard, Long Island City. Hunters Point 3000.

A REAL HOME—Dutch Colonial type, 6 rooms, bath, glass-enclosed porch, screened sleeping porch, open fireplace, parquet floors, steam heat, gas, electricity; at station, only 42 minutes out; a genuine opportunity. B 141 Times.

LONG BEACH—High-grade new house, new furnishings and garage for sale or rent; all improvements; 12 rooms, 2 baths; 2-car garage on Broadway, one block from Nassau Hotel. Apply local agent or Room 819, 160 5th Av. Telephone Watkins 10107.

NEW TAX EXEMPT HOME.

Colonial, tiled kitchen and bath, steam heat, electricity, gas, parquet floors, near station, 30 mins. to N. Y., $8,250, first mortgage $4,250, balance easy terms. A. L. Kingsley, 47 West 34th St. F

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Continued from Preceding Page.

$7,400 BARGAIN.

30 minutes from financial district; 6 rooms, open attic, tile bath, light, dry cellar; steam heat, electric light and power; hardwood floors and range; shades, screens and storm sash included; 50x125 feet lot; fine lawn; beautiful shade trees; excellent neighborhood; near schools, church, trolley and station. For further particulars and terms address R. S. Day, 7 Union Square, New York City.

RIDGEFIELD PARK — $4,850, beautiful craftsman home; 6 rooms, tiled bath, finished attic, hardwood trim, beamed ceilings, parquet floors, steam heat, with connection for continuous hot water supply, modern gas kitchen; also gas hot water heater, electric light, sewer, paved street; all assessments paid, station, stores and schools near; 6-room California style bungalow; $500 cash; balance $65 monthly, including principal and interest; come out today. John A. Baldwin, Opposite station.

ROCHELLE PARK, N. J.

New home, 6 rooms, bath and pantry, all modern improvements, steam heat, gas, kitchen, rooms finished in hardwood and white, with mahogany; plot 50x125, graded and sidewalks in; 3 blocks from trains and trolleys, 45 minutes to W. T., price $7,500, $1,500 cash, balance to suit. Enq. 36 Union, Inc., builders, 50 Church St., Room 609, or on premises.

$56 000—Near Rutgers College, 6 minutes from station; 14-acre all equipped model poultry plant, built to university specifications; house 10 large rooms, all city improvements, hardwood floors and finish; half cash; beautiful country home that should quickly pay for itself. Edith M. Stafford, Bound Brook.

ASTONISHING BARGAINS, very easy terms, old and new houses, most desirable sections New Jersey, 40 minutes New York; rest first, buy when satisfied; do not be misled by agents. SEE Raymond Moore, owner and builder, West Englewood Station Corner, Englewood 1714-J. 1312-M.

A DELIGHTFUL home, hills Northern New Jersey; 42 minutes Manhattan; large living room, big open fireplace, 4 bedrooms; every improvement; very convenient; moderate price; easiest terms. Asahel Chapin, 62 Broadway.

COMPLETE DWELLING, six rooms, bath, 25 minutes N. Y.; modern improvements; price $6,250, easy terms. For appointment address Owner, J. K. Ross, River Edge, N. J. Phone 1526 Bowling Green.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Seven rooms, steam heat, all improvements; 50x125; near train and trolley; price $7,800. Bowles & Co., Edgewood and Central Aves., Lacoula, N. J.

MOUNTAIN LAKES, NEW JERSEY.
Within the hour on D., L. & W.
Houses from $10,000 up.
Chas. R. Furrer, 47 W. 34th St. Fitzroy 5678

RENT OR SELL, country residence, 44 acres, modern conveniences; commuting distance; immediate possession. Owner, 27 Jackson St., Brooklyn.

ONE-FAMILY house, nine rooms; all improvements, lot 50x142, garage 48x20; steam, elec. lic. J. Holshauer, 508 Washington Av., Belleville, N. J.

CLIFFRIDGE—Walker, 5th Sts., 2 rooms, $15; 5 rooms, $30; Ridgewood, Paramus, 6 rooms, $30; 30 acres. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

MOMAUGUIN COZY BEACH, CONN.—3 four-room cottages for rent; sleeping porches, gas, resident caretaker; rent reduced season. G. B. Proctor, care H. G. R. Dings.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—" Next door to Paradise." Information cheerfully given regarding lots, plots for pleasure, home or health seekers. Address J. Cherbino, 170 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

City Property.

BUSINESS man desires to lease house three or five years; owner leaving for Europe is abroad and wishes to save on caretaker; will pay up to $3,500 per year; has own furniture; owner's furniture could be stored in part of house; best references. Box 1648 Times, 3 Rector St.

UNLIMITED FUNDS for walk-up and elevator apartment houses; terms must be right and full particulars in first letter, otherwise no attention paid. S 614 Times Downtown.

WILL buy or rent 6-room artistic cottage for all-year residence in Westchester; open vistas grounds and garage wanted. Max Gil, Amityville, L. I.

PRIVATE HOUSE, unfurnished, ten to fifteen rooms, west side, between 72d and 116th, three to five years, option of purchasing. D 297 Times.

WANT to rent for a term of years small loft and building downtown; no objection to side street. Advertiser, Room 1210, 290 Broadway.

WANTED—LOFT, 5,000 SQ. FT.; PROXIMITY SPRING ST., FOR SHOWROOM; $5,000; PRINCIPALS ONLY. L 66 TIMES.

INVESTOR will buy house or small apartment building with good rental value in good neighborhood. K 132 Times Annex.

OWNERS—Have clients with $10,000 to invest in new law apartment house. What have you? Brooks, 37 East 28th.

REAL estate operator would advise client on prospective purchases or real estate. Address X. B., 176 Times.

Country Property.

FREE and clear Manhattan house; assessed valuation given for commuting home nearby Westchester or Jersey; subject mortgage; good chance fair deal. B 608 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Eight-room house, twenty-five minutes New York or suburbs of New Jersey; centrally located; fine neighborhood; all city conveniences. X 2044 Times Annex.

WOODMERE-CEDARHURST — RENT, UNFURNISHED, FOUR MASTER BEDROOMS, THREE BATHS, MODERN, THREE YEARS. K 697 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EIGHT, nine room house, modern improvements; about $6,000; rent with option buying. Far Rockaway. Write F. B., 3,325 Broadway.

WANTED—Furnished bungalow or cottage, near seashore, for August; commuting distance; reasonable. S 640 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Suburban house, 8 to 10 rooms; large grounds; all improvements; immediate occupancy. B 108 Times.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—In Kent Co., on eastern shore of Maryland, by decree of court, for benefit of heirs, two of finest farms in that section. One, 315½ acres, on Chesapeake Bay, near the Susquehanna. Plantation has decoy ducks, adapted to wheat and fruit; gunning and fishing unsurpassed; colonial brick dwelling. The other, 210 acres, inland, but near Betterton on the Chesapeake, fine for wheat, grading and fruit; large dwelling with heat and water. Public sale at Chestertown, Md., August 2d, 1921, 2 o'clock P. M. For more extended description write to George M. Upshur, Trustee, Snow Hill, Md.

SUMMER HOMES—Sale or Let.

Westchester County.

COUNTRY HOUSE, 6 acres, very secluded, Westchester County; 15 rooms, 2 baths; tennis court, vegetable garden, large barn, garage; 50 minutes Grand Central; artistically furnished; gardener on premises; rent indefinitely from Aug. 1. Telephone Greenpoint 252.

SUMMER HOMES—Sale or Let.

Long Island.

MALVERNE, Long Island, opposite Farmingdale Station; Dutch Colonial type, 6 rooms, bath, glass enclosed porch, screened sleeping porch, open fireplace; parquet floors, steam heat, gas, electric; only 45 minutes; garage; opportunity. Apply Jesse Oppenheim, 1,513 Broadway, Columbus 9782-9783.

LYNBROOK, L. I.—Furnished 8-room house, (6 bedrooms), all improvements, garage; best section of Lynbrook, for August 1 to October 1; references. Box 686, 1,269 Broadway, N. Y.

BUNGALOW, four rooms, furnished complete, $400; until Oct. 1; Christian owner; references required; can be seen by appointment; write giving phone. M 707 Times Downtown.

LONG BEACH—Seven-room apartment, furnished; minute from station; bargain. Phone Leonard, Beach 1000, or write L. P. O. Box 873, City Hall Station, New York.

BELLE HARBOR—8 attractive furnished rooms, kitchen, private bath; near ocean; suitable business couple. S 645 Times Downtown.

FAR ROCKAWAY—Cottage, 10 rooms, furnished; splendid location. 47 Reanoke Av. Tel. Far Rockaway 1853.

FURNISHED eight rooms, bath, garage, large grounds; East Rockaway; $350. Box Franklin.

LONG BEACH—(Belmont Hotel, 252 Park). Rooms, week, month, week end accommodations.

New York State.

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.—Christian couple will share with couple beautiful bungalow on lake; boating, bathing, fishing; references; $500 season. Williams, Circle 4580.

New Jersey.

NEAR Sandy Hook, on Shrewsbury River; modern six-room bungalow, restricted location; private bathing; electric light, gas and bathroom, open fireplace, front and rear porch, garage, bathhouse; rent, balance of season, $325. F 676 Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 44 4th Av.—Furnished rooms to rent; private family; week or season; reasonable; near beach.

Connecticut.

FOR SALE or to rent, furnished or unfurnished, $100 monthly, just remodeled artist's studio and house; very attractive; $5,000; terms; beautifully located. Telephone Norwalk 794-8.

Miscellaneous.

BUNGALOW to let or for sale, on small pine hill in that part of Chatham, Mass., nearest to the elbow of Cape Cod; always a cool breeze; ocean and Vineyard Sound; located among pine trees, which gives a combination of country and sea air; good row, bathing. For particulars apply at once to H. L. Edwards, 110 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES WANTED.

WANTED—Furnished cottage on Sound, between Sound Beach and Norwalk, Conn., for August and part of September; highest references; give particulars. Write E. A., 520 Presbyterian Building.

FURNISHED house, near water and golf links, responsible family of adults, for August and part of September; within 2 hours from Times Square. Box 171, 205 7th Av.

SMALL furnished bungalow, secluded, beach or country, 75 miles of city; 3 adults. Kroener, 55 Christopher St. Spring 1023.

LONG BEACH, Belle Harbor, Neponsit; want to rent small house or bungalow; all improvements. K 714 Times Downtown.

CONNECTICUT shore, want to rent small house or bungalow; must have all improvements. K 713 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Rate 35 cents an agate line.

Business Premises. *Professional Offices.*

LOFTS—Possession: 21 White St.; 50x100; also 25x100, 133 West 24th St.; 23x110, 128 Bleecker St., store and basement, 25x100; also 1 floor, 25x100, 343 West 40th St.; 6x100, top floor; 200 pounds capacity. Owner Fitzroy 4842.

FOR RENT—Long lease, entire 23d floor, with mezzanine, 90 West St.; building approximately 8,000 square feet. Apply C. F. French, Room 2309, 90 West St.

OFFICES TO LET.

Large and small; reasonable rental; opposite 125th St. B'way subway station; good for light manufacturing, showrooms, &c.

LIBBY'S HOLDING CORP.,
3,197 Broadway. Phone Morningside 9064.

FOR RENT—Long lease, entire 23d floor, with mezzanine, 90 West St.; building approximately 8,000 square feet. Apply C. F. French, Room 2309, 90 West St.

LOFT for rent, 80x100, for light manufacturing; best labor section, Bronx; rent reasonable; also 50 machine tables, 2 motors and other equipment for sale, cheap. Apply Phillips, Weil & Norton, 349 Broadway.

OFFICE TO LET.

Nice, large, airy, furnished office on Times Square, facing Broadway; rent reasonable. Inquire Suite 410, 1,476 Broadway.

OFFICES, furnished and unfurnished; also desk room, with telephone service, very reasonable. Apply 220 West 42d St., off Broadway.

LIGHT, airy office, modern building, 27th St., between 6th and Madison Aves., sublease, low rent, with telephone. Phone Madison Square 1158.

6TH AV.—West Side, Between 45th and 46th St.—Two separate buildings, long-term lease, possession October 1, 1921. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th.

B'WAY, 206 (corner Fulton St.)—Offices, large, small, furnished, unfurnished, light and airy, service, fronting Broadway, reasonable. Room 501.

STORES.

BROADWAY AND BUSINESS SECTIONS.
HARRIS EXCHANGE,
TIMES BLDG. BRYANT 310.

STORES, LOFTS, FLOOR, OFFICES, 236 to 238th St.; immediate possession
HENRY W. FOX,
220 4TH AV.
Phone Madison Square 4441.

DESK SPACE and private office; telephone and stenographic service; reasonable rent. Holland Building, 5th ave. at 39th St., Room 701. Longacre 7590-7891.

FROM 3,000 to 20,000 ft., exceptionally light space in 3-story modern factory building, 73 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Woolf Instrumente Corp.

FIFTH AVENUE—IN FIFTIES.

STORE, with basement, large show window, $16,000 per annum, straight lease, principals only; no brokers. N N, 98 Times.

DESK ROOM with large rolltop desk, also services, reasonable. Room 819, 261 Broadway.

DOCTOR'S or dentist's exclusive suite, with service, in physician's apartment. Riverside 3435.

OFFICE and showroom, about 3,200 feet, 434 Broadway (corner above Canal); light 3 sides; brokers protected. Bryant 581.

AT 25 CHURCH ST. I have 812 square feet (two rooms) to sublet to May 1, 1922; price $70 per month; bargain. Thompson, Room 204.

OFFICE, sublet, neatly furnished; telephones; reasonable rent. 220 5th Av., Room 615.

OFFICE, two large windows, to let, with or without telephone service. Room 102, 13 John St.

BROADWAY, 1,151, office to let; reasonable; furnished. Belmont, Watkins 6967.

STORE for rent; good location; reasonable price. Inquire 30 West 18th St., Machine Inn.

BUILDING FOR LEASE, long term, 34 St. (between 6th and 7th Aves.) also store. Jones & Smith, 170 W. 34th. Fitz Roy 1271.

LARGE, light, airy loft; latest improvements; reasonable rent. Diamond, 48 West 20th St.

45TH ST., 146 WEST—House, 4 stories and store, 21 years. Inquire Dr. Osborne, 827 West 45th St. Longacre 3329.

PART established for hat and millinery store to rent to high-class ladies' tailor; terms reasonable. K 109 Times.

171 MADISON AV., COR. 33D ST.
800, 600, 850, 1,100 Sq. Ft.
Supt. on phone Whitehall, Fitzroy 5900.

LIST of completely furnished office, with part stock room, with telephone to let; reasonable. 1,161 Broadway, Room 311.

DESK ROOM space to rent. Apply Premier Malt Sales Co., Knickerbocker Bldg., 42d and Broadway.

OFFICE, studio or showroom, 1,000 sq. ft., at 31st St., opposite Penn. and Postoffice, 413 8th Av.; no manufacturer.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished office to sublet, good location, light, etc., about 500 ft.; Grand Central zone. S 123 Times.

LOFT—1,000 square feet; any manufacturing; cheap rent. Randenburg, 208 East 27th.

DESIRABLE light office, sublease; modern building; rent reasonable; will divide. Hand, 29 West 34th St.

CORNER LOFT to sublet, 20x100, 5th Av., corner 17th St.; immediate possession. Phone Stuy. 3253.

PART of loft, 2 windows on Broadway, rent reasonable. Apply Newark Shirt Co., 643 Broadway.

OFFICES—Space to rent, 14.7x21 feet, facing on Broadway; desirable location. SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL, Broadway and 70th.

PRIVATE OFFICE in Strand Theatre Building, Broadway and 47th St. Suite 318.

DESK ROOM, with telephone; downtown office building. K 711 Times Downtown.

VALUABLE DEPTS. FOR RENT.

Will consider renting departments to reliable parties only, the entire seven-story improved building, fully equipped with most up-to-date fixtures, elevator service; in best location on Division St.; immediate possession; for books, suits, dresses, furs and millinery. V 726 Times Downtown.

VERY DESIRABLE CORNER TO LET FOR ANY PURPOSE, IN HEART OF BUSINESS SECTION DOWNTOWN. WEST STORE AND BASEMENT, ABOUT 5,000 SQUARE FEET; VERY REASONABLE. INQUIRE FOSTER HOLDING CO., 725 OCEAN PARKWAY, BROOKLYN.

FIFTH AV. SHOWROOMS.

High class concern will rent to suitable parties one, two or three beautifully decorated and carpeted floors of approximately 1,800 square feet each in single building, with elevator. Apply Crucet Manufacturing Co., 392 5th Av.

VERY DESIRABLE doctor's office, 47 East 49th St., two large rooms and reception hall, bath, laboratory. Inquire adjoining house, 47 East 49th St., Dr. Squier, or telephone Bryant 2885. Rent $250 per month.

DESIRABLE OFFICES.

5th Av. and Times Square section; large, small and in suites.

BILTMORE REALTY CORPORATION,
TIMES BUILDING, BRYANT 7736-1527.

48TH ST., 100 WEST.

The Shopping Centre of New York.
Very desirable, large parlor floor store, 20 feet show window; electric fixtures, telephone; possession; any high-class business.

"THE CENTRE OF BUSINESS."
ENTIRE 1ST FLOOR.
1 WEST 34TH ST., CENTURY BLDG.
A1,850 Sq. Ft. 60 Ft. Frontage NOW.
Supt on premises. Fitzroy 5089.

TO LET—To desirable tenant, 2 splendid rooms, about 500 feet; harbor views; important building; best financial section; independent entrance; moderate. S 643 Times Downtown.

OFFICE, outside, 12x14, partly furnished, with telephone service; highest references required. Apply Room 1101, 110 West 40th St., for terms.

LOFT, light, first floor, fronting Broadway; can be used for office or light manufacturing; reasonable rent. 1,383 Broadway, Room 3.

STORE and basement, 1,270 Lexington Av., NEAR 86TH ST. SUBWAY ENTRANCE.
Possession Oct. 1.
MERWIN BLOCH, 1 Madison Av.

LOFTS, 5,000-7,000 SQUARE FEET.
100% sprinklered; Penn. garment section.
BILTMORE REALTY CORPORATION,
TIMES BUILDING, BRYANT 7736-1527.

BROADWAY DESKROOM.
Mail and Telephone Privileges.
DUANE, 296 Broadway. Tel. 250 Worth.

SMALL LOFT, moderate rent; suitable for embroiderer or furrier; immediate possession. C. G. Keller, 109 West 22d.

FOR RENT, furnished or unfurnished, part or whole office, facing Broadway, with telephone. Room 216, 1,834 Broadway.

LOFT, size 40x90, good light, high ceiling; woodworking allowed. James Faran & Son, 204 West House St., N. Y. City.

DESK ROOM FOR RENT.
Times Square. Moderate rent. Inquire 110 West 40th St., Suite 2002.

35TH ST., between 5th and 6th Avs. Store and basement for rent. M. & J., 75 WEST 35TH ST.

OFFICE SPACE, LARGE AND SMALL, MODERN 4TH AV. BUILDING. GRAMERCY 4381.

STORE & BASEMENT, 50 FT. FRONT, WILL DIVIDE. ELEVATORS, HEAT. 254 W. 29TH.

PRIVATE OFFICE desk room; mail, telephone, stenographer; $2-$30. Nelles, 27 Warren.

DESK ROOM, telephone and stenographer service; high-class 4th Av. building. Gramercy 2205.

DESK ROOM, newly furnished, telephones, private. Room 806, 110 West 34th.

DESK ROOM, $20 month, telephone; central location. Room 27, 67 West 44th.

TWO large offices, furnished; telephone. Inquire Rilm 1109, 45 West 34th St.

PRIVATE OFFICE—Desk room, use outside office. Room 43, 78 West 34th St.

DESK ROOM, all privileges, in accountant's office. 709 Broadway, Room 421.

STORE, good location; immediate possession. E. M. Moran, 65 West 67th St.

OFFICE to sublet, splendidly equipped. L. W. Goodkind, 225 5th Av., city.

5TH AV., 507—Private office, reception room, desk room. J. R. Co., Tel. 5022 Murray Hill.

PART of light airy loft, 1st floor, 59 Mercer St. S. Frank.

DESK ROOM to rent, furnished. Tel. Cort. 1096, room 316, 30 Church St.

OFFICE to let, with or without service. 15 East 40th St., Room 302.

OFFICES at 2 World Building, with telephone service. Call 302 World Building.

38TH, 2 EAST—Floor to sublet, $2,500 per annum. Lucene Milly Stores.

LOFT, $32.50 a month, 226 Cherry St., 1,500 feet. Sharum, 170 Broadway.

PRIVATE OFFICE or desk room; best location. Suite 605, 30 Church St.

LARGE FURNISHED OFFICE, all conveniences. Times Square district. C 185 Times.

SUBLET attractively furnished office; immediate possession. 225 5th Av., Suite 312.

CIGAR STAND, ALSO LUNCH COUNTERS AT CORRIDORS. 256 W. 29TH.

TO LET loft in Brooklyn; fireproof; 46x128. Telephone Williamsburg 643.

LIGHT LOFTS, WILL DIVIDE ¼ OR ½. ELEVATORS, HEAT. 251 W. 27TH.

ANY desirable person who wants to rent DESKROOM or a LARGE or SMALL private office, furnished or unfurnished, with TELEPHONE, STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE; where all your calls will be properly answered, where the light is office kept clean, including towel service, space for name on office door and hall directory. Also mail and telephone service to responsible party; $5 a month. NO LEASE REQUIRED. Call Stuyvesant 8100.

HIGHLY DESIRABLE OFFICE SPACE, APPROXIMATELY 2,200 SQUARE FEET, LOCATION NEARBY WALL AND BROAD; THIS OFFICE HAS BEEN RECENTLY REFINISHED WITH THE HIGHEST GRADE OF FIXTURES AND MAY BE RENTED FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED AT VERY REASONABLE FIGURES; POSSESSION FROM AUG. 1. S 615 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

2,000 SQUARE FEET, light and airy; ground floor; electric lights, steam heat; suitable for light manufacturing, garage or machine shop; 6-room apartment above may go with it if desired; located one-half block from Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

JOHN A. POWER,
229 West 42d St. Bryant 5970.

OFFICE LOFT to rent at half price, 5,500 ft., of light space, large windows facing directly on 19th St.; immediate possession. 4th floor, 22 West 19th, Thorio Laboratory, Inc.

FOR DOCTORS AND DENTISTS

228 West 72d St.—Elevator building, 2 and 3 rooms with baths, three big closets; Beautifully P. Dowdney, 247 West 72d St. Columbus 8446.

CANAL PLACE, 15 (near 138th St., Bronx)—4 floor, 50x111; steam heat, good light; convenient to railroad; subway. Aug. 1. Toop, 609 West 48th St. Longacre 1309.

FOR RENT—Light sample room, 600 square feet, 1271 B'way, James Building, 1,135 Broadway, corner 28th St., present lessee will sublet to reliable concern at 30% less than present value.

SUBLET—Light loft, 60x100; good location; in connection will sell complete plant of 40 machine tables, with motor, cutting room, show room, office, &c.; reasonable; immediate occupancy. 30 West 21st St., 1st floor.

OFFICE TO RENT

(10x10 furnished, facing elevators and adjourning our elegantly equipped reception room, $750 per annum. Apply Weingarten Bros., 261 West 36th St.

DESK SPACE—Modern building, centrally located downtown, use of telephone and stenographer if desired. Phone Rector 4722.

FURNISHED OFFICE, with telephone, about 300 square feet, at 470 4th Av.; low rent. Telephone Madison Square 7000, Mr. Hohl.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED office or desk space; references. Call after 10, Gus Edwards, 1,531 B'way (Astor Theatre Bldg.).

LOFT—30 EAST 23D ST.
25x100. STEWART PORSHAY,
30 EAST 42D ST. Vanderbilt 2371.

PRIVATE office to sublet, furnished or unfurnished; high grade, modern building. Room 801, 280 Madison Av., New York.

OFFICE SPACE.—Nice; light; reasonable rent. Farm & Home Corp., 401 Broadway.

LOFTS TO LET.
402 West 27th St. Chelsea 4556.

PRIVATE office, desk room, with service. Suite 308, 51 East 42d St.

DESK SPACE to rent with desk. Telephone Bee Man 2573, 100 Beekman St.

LIGHT airy office, sublet, $55. 32 Union Square, Room 1006.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE, parlor floor; private dwelling; 34t. Morris Park. 49 East 73d.

Bronx.

TWO lofts, 50x70 each; freight elevator, light four sides, near east and west side subways; all freight terminals. John A. Allen Co., 570 Gerard Av., Bronx. Mott Av. subway station.

Brooklyn.

TWO LOFTS, 40x90 each, strong building, light, elevators, sprinklered, near Wall; about freight stations. Monfort, 77 Washington Av. Williamsburg 3829.

Queens.

OFFICES to let, modern office building, located at Court Square, Long Island City. Roulette, Jackson Av. and 9th St., L. I. City. Telephone Hunters Point 1746.

Long Island.

LONG ISLAND CITY.
5,000 to 100,000 square feet space; early occupancy; or will build to suit.
ROMAN-CALLMAN COMPANY,
Bridge Plaza. LONG ISLAND CITY.

New Jersey.

TO LET, Jersey City Heights, N. J.—Stores in Jersey City's finest theatre building. Excellent location for Confectionery or Chain Stores. Best business street in city. Long lease to right people. For particulars, R. C. E. May, Central Theatre Bldg., 200 Central Ave., Jersey City Hgts., N. J.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS.

18,000 or 20,000 square feet for automobile body builders, 50th to 65th St. Entire building preferred with freight elevator; on long lease. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th.

MACHINE Shop, Auto Shop or Factory—Want to lease small place in or near New York; give full particulars first letter, price, &c. C. D. Pease, 26 East 60th.

OFFICE or part of loft with phone wanted, 200 square feet, in ladies' garment section. Phone Vanderbilt 950.

STORE, basement, wholesale business, below 23d; not ... Times Downtown.

FACTORIES.

MODERN Brooklyn factory, 4,000 sq. ft., will sublease with use of machinery for coal yard; shipping June 1, at once; 200 horsepower; equipment consists of 2 boilers, engine and conveyor system; plenty of light; conveniently located; splendid opportunity. Write for appointment, 194 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

DRESS FACTORY FOR SALE
In Bronx; fully equipped, ready to work; 12 machines; cheap; factory will sell cheap. Write C. D., 1216 Wilson Bldg.

FACTORIES WANTED.

WILL LEASE small daylight factory building with railroad siding, 5,000 to 10,000 sq. ft., within 50 miles of New York City, for manufacturing books. A. Applebaum, Times Building, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

187TH, 102 EAST (Hotel Laclede)—Two rooms, bath, $18 week up.

19TH ST., The Block-Beautiful "—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, well furnished; fireless, electric freezing vacuum devices; to responsible party only. L 67 Times.

30TH ST, AT LEXINGTON AV.—1-2-3 ROOMS, WITH BATH, RITTLEDGE HOTEL, UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING WOMEN; ROOM WITHOUT MEALS, $10 WEEK AND UP; ROOM, WITH MEALS, $17 WEEK AND UP.

37TH ST., 14 EAST—Studio apartment; three large, airy rooms, handsomely furnished; Sealey rug, Victrola, telephone, bath, kitchenette well stocked; Summer months. Vanderbilt 10086.

40TH, 144 EAST—A bargain until October; four or six delightful rooms; exceptional in every detail; possession August 1. Phone Murray Hill 9766.

40 EAST 51ST ST.
One to three-room apartments; service.

55TH, 42 EAST—Handsomely furnished apartment, now and Winter months; 7 outside rooms, 2 baths; $300.

60TH, 45 EAST—2 spacious rooms, bath, kitchenette; sacrifice. Plaza 9399. Cole.

60TH, 18 EAST—Sublet, sacrifice, divide apartment, 1, 2, 3 rooms; cut rate; quick action. Kramer, Jacinto Hotel.

82D—4 rooms, bath (new building), magnificently furnished; $225 month. Vanderbilt 1460.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
East, west side; long, short leases.
APARTMENT RENTING CO.,
176 West 72d St. Phone Columbus 1277.

ARTISTIC, COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS
FOR REFINED PEOPLE.

Two and three rooms, bath and kitchenettes, in best and smartest district; exquisitely furnished; must have good references; $75 upward. Phone Owner, Plaza 645.

MADISON AV., 701 (Apartment 75)—From July 27 to Sept. 27, three airy, cool rooms and bath, seventh floor, facing north, south and east; hotel service included.

MADISON, 236—3 rooms, bath, kitchen, richly furnished; elevator; one flight. Janitor.

PARK AV., 829.

76th St.: immediate possession with concession until October; for 14 months; handsomely furnished apartment, six rooms, two baths, exceptional living room (17x22); in mulberry velvet, seven windows, real fireplace, two double master bedrooms, charming dining room, Orrington china; spacious kitchen, servant's room; private telephone. Call daily 2-5, Whelen, Apt. 5D, otherwise telephone owner for appointment Plaza 1462.

PHYSICIAN'S office completely furnished, private office, reception, operating, dressing room; splendid location; services competent office nurse; full equipment; general practice or specialist. Lenox 8818.

TWO ROOMS, bath, gas, plate, $55. Lexington and 58th St. L 70 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

19TH ST., 274 WEST.
5-room apartment; elevator, RENT $95.

24TH ST., 438 WEST—Double, single, baths; cooking arrangement; garden; owner in interior decorator.

42D, 223 WEST—Luxuriously furnished bachelor apartments, consisting of parlor, bedroom and bath; $30 to $50 weekly; full hotel service.

44TH, 210 WEST (Westover Court)—Bachelor apartment; high class hotel service; limit. See resident manager. Bryant 5860.

45TH, 541 WEST—Low elevator building; cleanliness, furnishings excellent; 3-room apartment, tiled bath, showers, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; unquestionable applicants; highest reference essential; $75-$125 up monthly. Longacre 3560.

45TH ST., 119 WEST (Rialto Apartments)—Newly renovated, newly furnished, two rooms, bath; $25 weekly up; $100 monthly up; references required. Telephone Bryant 797.

46TH, 228 WEST—Parlor floor, to let, will divide; good place dressmaker.

47TH, 16 WEST—Desirable two rooms, kitchenette, bath, hot water; Summer rates.

50TH ST., 21 WEST.

Mrs. Prescott has a delightful front apartment, suitable for one or two persons; parlor furnished in blue and gold, bedroom in white; foyer, kitchenette, bath; two big clothes presses; three wide French windows facing 50th St.; all outside; southern exposure; beautifully cool. Summer bargain; immediate possession. 1407 Circle. Mrs. Prescott.

51ST, 64 WEST—Three rooms, kitchenette; roof garden extension; telephone; Victrola; $125. Johnston.

51ST, near 5th—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; piano; $100. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

52D ST., 229 WEST (COR. B'WAY)—MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED, HOTEL SERVICE. ONE ROOM AND BATH, $75 UP; TWO ROOMS AND BATH, $110 UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

52D, 41 WEST—Beautifully furnished kitchenette; two months; immediate. Jahren, Circle 1538.

53D ST., 55 WEST—Attractive skylight studio, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; reasonable. Windsor.

55TH ST. AND 7TH AV. (Hotel Wellington)—Subway station at door; suites of 2 rooms and bath, and 3 rooms and bath; beautifully furnished; $25 week, $95 month, season or year; all hotel service. Phone Circle 1066.

55TH—6 rooms, front, elevator; piano; $155 to Oct.; bargain. Columbus 1278.

56TH, 203 WEST.
(HOTEL THORNDYKE)—VERY ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM SUITES, WITH PRIVATE BATH; FULL HOTEL SERVICE. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

57TH ST., 340 WEST.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; TWO AND THREE ROOMS AND BATH; $25 WEEKLY UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

57TH, 138 WEST—Sublease elegant small apartment, kitchenette; elevator; telephone. Circle 5641.

57TH—Apartment, four, bath; piano; $125; Elberson, 25 West 42d.

61ST ST., 10 WEST
(Corner Broadway).

PASADENA HOTEL.

Beautifully furnished two, three rooms, bath, overlooking Central Park, convenient to all cars and shopping district; $25 to $50 weekly; $100 to $200 monthly; references required. Phone 6635-6636 Columbus.

62ND, 56 WEST—Entire second floor, two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; handsomely furnished; twin beds; private phone; $100. Also front basement with bath, $60.

66TH, 66 WEST—VERY LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR; PRIVATE TILE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER, ELECTRICITY, SEPARATE KITCHEN; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING, DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; SUMMER RATES.

66TH ST., 245 WEST (The New West End)—2 and 3 room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $80-$125; references required.

WEST 69TH ST., 210—Must sell; leaving city; furnished three-room apartment; reasonable offer accepted. Birger.

70TH ST., 204 WEST—3-room apartments, furnished, ROOM; immediate possession or one-year lease; elevator service.

70TH ST. 278 WEST—Sublet for the Summer, two large rooms, bath, kitchenette.

70th—Apartment, six rooms, bath; piano; $120; bargain. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

71ST, 19 W.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED FURNISHED ROOM; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; SINGLE ROOMS; VERY REASONABLE.

72D, 20 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR AND BASEMENT; DUPLEX APARTMENT; PRIVATE BATH; KITCHENETTE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; SPECIAL RATES; WEEKLY OR MONTHLY.

72D, 120 WEST—Cool, attractive two rooms, bath, kitchenette; October, longer; Summer rate; $110; immediate possession. Columbus 1184.

72D ST., 116 WEST—Two rooms and bath; immediate possession; till Oct. 1; $100 per month. Van Fraag.

72D, 53 WEST—3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, also 1 room apartment; furnished.

72D ST., 256 WEST.
Cool, light, front apartment, four rooms, bath; $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

73D ST., 10 WEST.
Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $90. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

73D, 136 WEST—1-2-3 ROOMS, WITH BATH. NOBLETON HOTEL; UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; $35 UP.

74TH, 108 WEST—Two rooms, with kitchen and private bath.

76TH—3 rooms, kitchenette, bath apt.; elevator; beautifully furnished; $90. Columbus 1378.

317 WEST 76TH.
Owner's apartment, piano, Victrola; Summer rates.

76TH (344 West End Av.)—Elegantly furnished 2 or 4 room apartment; high class.

79TH, 118 WEST—Two-room suite, private bath; large, elegantly furnished; reasonable.

79TH—Two big rooms, kitchenette, bath; $100; piano. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80TH ST., 319 WEST—Charmingly furnished two-room, kitchenette and bath apartment; ground floor; near Riverside Drive; immediate possession; very high-class maid service if desired.

81ST, AND COLUMBUS AV. (COLONIAL HOTEL)—ONE, TWO, THREE ROOMS WITH BATH; UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; $35 UP.

824 WEST 84 ST.—Apartment 73; for summer; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, telephone; Riviera restaurant in building. Inquire superintendent.

84TH, 155 WEST—Modern three-room housekeeping apartment; clean, quiet house; reasonable.

86TH, 21 WEST—Unusual floor, artistically furnished; kitchenette; southern exposure; electricity; maid service, linen; $100-$300 month.

86TH (Riverside)—Exclusive independent one room, bath; hotel apartment. Phone Riverside 4100.

86TH (Riverside)—Ideal two-room, bath, apartment; quiet elegance; superb river view; month, season, year. Telephone 4122 Riverside.

86TH, 25 WEST—Wonderful high-class studio apartment; maid service, telephones; piano.

87TH, 323 WEST—Two rooms, bath; piano; $150; high class. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

87TH, 328 WEST (Riverside)—Front suite, large rooms, bath, kitchenette; $50-$75.

88TH ST (near Central Park West)—Finely furnished, exceptionally cool 7-room apartment to sublet until Oct. 1; rent $175 a month. Riverside 7223.

91ST ST., 27 WEST—HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENT, 2 ROOMS AND BATH; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; $90 MONTHLY AND UP.

93D, 200 WEST—Thoroughly furnished, cool, airy one room apartment and bath. Apply Superintendent.

93D, 317 WEST—Five rooms and bath; immediate possession. Apply superintendent.

94TH ST., 331 WEST (at Riverside)—Leaving for Europe, will rent beautifully furnished four-room elevator apartment for long time; reasonable. Telephone 2185 Columbus.

94TH, 60 WEST—Two rooms, bath; well furnished; sublet. Haris, Riverside 8069.

97TH (between West End Av. and Riverside)—Six-room furnished apartment; $145. Pennsylvania 0679.

97TH, 816 WEST (1A, adjoining Drive)—Desirable 7-room apartment, $185.

98TH ST., 306-311 WEST.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
AT RIVER

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

57TH, 106 WEST—Newly decorated, comfortable room, adjoining bath; electricity; gentleman reasonable.

57TH, 135 WEST—Attractive, large room, private bath; also medium room; references.

57TH, 110 WEST—Beautiful, large front room in private home; references essential.

57TH, 117 WEST—Cool back parlor, electricity, private bath, Summer rate.

57TH, 124 WEST—Large, well furnished room; high-class, private house.

57TH, 318 WEST (Near Broadway)—Large front room; all conveniences; residence.

57TH ST., 218 WEST—Elegant, large rooms and bath; also single room.

58TH, 143 WEST—Large room, neatly furnished, strictly private family; gentleman only; conveniences. Richter, 2 flights up.

58TH, 155 WEST—Beautifully furnished front room, private bath, electricity, very reasonable.

59TH (Riverside Drive, 90)—Wonderful front room, exceptionally large, elegantly furnished; private bath; $25-$30.

59TH, 306 WEST—Outside airy suite, running water, shower; 9th floor. Pearson.

60TH, 18 WEST—Beautiful, large double front room; twin beds; every convenience.

60TH, 155 WEST—Beautiful large front room, running water, bath, electricity. Telephone.

60TH, 101 WEST—Large room, twin beds; electricity, running water, telephone; 40th subway; $10; two flights.

60TH, 15 WEST—Large, small, newly furnished; improvements; single or en suite; private bath optional. Merriam House.

60TH, 321 WEST—Exclusive bachelor house; double and single rooms; electricity; references.

60TH, 505 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE, MEZZANINE; $14.

61ST, 6 WEST—Beautiful large front room, bath, electricity; gentlemen, business couple.

61ST ST., 47 WEST—Desirable rooms; electricity; phone; $5, $10, $12; references.

61ST, 530 WEST—Clean, cool accommodations; twin beds; modern. Apt. 4W.

61ST, 537 WEST—Attractive double, single rooms; my home, no rooming house.

61ST, 132 WEST—Large comfortable room, private bath; twin beds; kitchen privileges.

61ST ST., WEST—Large, select; modern improvements; references required. Telephone Schuyler 1170.

62D, 204 WEST—Attractive, cool room, airy, $10; private family; gentleman. Ehman.

62D, 206 WEST—Single, airy rooms; elevator, telephone; southern; Summer rates. Gould.

62D, 341 WEST—Large room; private bath; also front basement; housekeeping privileges.

62D, 529 WEST (near Riverside)—Large room, kitchen privileges; $15. Schuyler 6962.

66TH ST., 302 WEST.
Cool, light rooms. Summer rates. Rolfe.

66TH, 166 WEST—Beautiful room, with or without bath; also small room.

66TH, 137 WEST—Large, comfortable rooms, lavatory, separate baths; suitable 2; $12.

66TH, 206 WEST—Well furnished front suite; Sunnyside rate; elevator; modern. Perrin.

67TH, 58 WEST—Private residence, single room, $7; double $11; also as suite; kitchenette, bath; electricity. Schuyler 1509.

67TH, WEST—Large room, private apartment, adjoining shower. Phone Schuyler [illegible].

67TH, 322 WEST—Large room, with bath; also single room; meals; references.

67TH, 321 WEST—Small room, modern bath on same floor; private house.

67TH ST., 303 WEST—Two rooms with bath, newly decorated; other room.

67TH, 41 WEST—Young man will share large room with responsible man.

67TH, 311 WEST—Newly renovated, large, small rooms, $10 up; select; references.

67TH, 304 WEST—Large attractive room, private bath, electricity; references; always hot water.

68D, 78 EAST—Double rooms, cooking privileges, running water; phone, electricity; reasonable.

68D, 288 WEST—Beautiful large front suite; twin beds. Apartment 1E.

68D, 165 WEST—Luxuriously furnished very large room and bath; one flight up; gentlemen; references required.

68TH, 55 WEST—Owner's residence, near Park; every convenience; double, single; reference.

68TH, 17 WEST—Front room, owner's house, bath convenient; references.

68TH, 310 WEST—Desirable room, near Drive, subway; Summer rates. Apt. 71.

68TH, 310 WEST (Near Subway Express)—Attractive front room, gentleman. Apt. 3I.

68TH ST., 316 WEST (near Riverside)—Two rooms adjoining bath. Apt. 1B.

68TH, 254 WEST—Will rent large cool comfortable room, running water, private bath, exclusive home; gentleman. Apt. 7.

68TH, 254 WEST—Large, well furnished, adjoining bath; $12. Apt. W. Sanis.

68TH, 230 WEST—Newly decorated room, running water; 1, 2 rooms. Bunce.

68D, 306 WEST—Two connecting, also single room, bath; running water; private.

68TH, 324 WEST (between Broadway and Riverside)—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms with meals; refined Latin family; French and Spanish cooking; table boarders; select neighborhood; reasonable Academy 1733.

68TH, 306 WEST—LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES, COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; ALSO SINGLE ROOMS; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

68TH, 615 WEST (Apt. 18)—Large, small rooms, elevator. McNutt, Academy 6340.

68TH, 536 WEST—Attractive room, well kept; gentlemen. Apt. 5I.

69TH ST. (between 7th and 8th Ave.)—Exquisitely furnished, beautiful large front room; 3 large windows; every convenience. Cathedral 6159.

69TH, 608 WEST—Clean, comfortable room, for business woman; $8. Norris.

69TH, 610 WEST—Furnished room for lady only; ¾ block from Columbia University. Leach.

69TH ST., 411 WEST—Room with quiet couple; nice home; references. Apt. 23.

69TH and Morningside Drive (overlooking Park)—Select, spotless, quiet; business man preferred; elevator, telephone; private family. Apt. 3S.

[illegible]TH, $10 WEST (HOTEL CECIL). ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATHS; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

[illegible]TH ST.—Room for young lady, near Columbia; subway; $8. Morningside 1427.

[illegible]TH, 144 WEST—Beautiful residence; have large, airy room for two. Clooney.

[illegible]ST, 501 WEST—Attractive single and double rooms; reception rooms and dancing; near Columbia. Apt. 4E.

[illegible]ST, 430 WEST—Room for gentleman, French family; $10 per week. Apt. 2.

123D, 547 WEST (Apt. 1)—Large, cool front room; one smaller; reasonable.

124TH, 33 WEST—Near airy housekeeping rooms, facing park; 67 up. Maki.

[illegible]TH, 510 WEST—Attractive single, double, $6, $9. Morningside 0880. Apt. 7.

129TH, 624 WEST—Room, cheerful apartment, business woman; lady alone; reasonable. Le Brun.

130TH, 608 WEST—(Apt. 4R)—Cool, front parlor bedroom near bath; $9.

131D, 601 WEST (Apt. 15)—Cool front suite or single; elevator, reasonable.

144TH ST., 510 WEST (APT. 6S.)
Large room, attractively furnished; southern exposure, elevator apt.; all modern conveniences; kitchen privileges; no other roomers; $12. Phone Audubon 1980. Wm. A. Smith.

147TH, 600 WEST—Outside, twin beds, Hudson river view; reasonable; convenient location.

149TH (3,609 Broadway)—Large, parlor bedroom, kitchen; modern elevator. Apt. 15. Robson.

183D, 610 WEST—Attractive room, adjoining bath; private family; gentleman. Apt. 2S.

183D ST. AND B'WAY—Large, comfortable room, conveniences, suitable business couple or two ladies. J 967 Times Downtown.

197TH, 528 WEST—One combination living and bedroom, adjoining bath, private; elevator, use kitchen; $45 monthly. Apt. 12.

181ST, 605 WEST—Attractive front room, convenient bus, subway; modern; elevator. Ross.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 371 (corner 97th)—Elegant furnished rooms with running water; hotel conveniences; $10 up weekly; references.

DESIRABLE room with all conveniences in refined private family. Wadsworth 3120, Apt. 12. 560 West 163d St.

DESIRABLE room, all conveniences; near Grant's Tomb, Riverside Drive. Phone Morningside 7586.

ENGLCOMBE AV, 117—From Aug. 1, cosy two-room suite; newly decorated; kitchen privileges; modern; reasonable; couple, business women. Ford, Audubon 4447, 9 to 2.

FRONT parlor, beautifully furnished, private family; very reasonable; telephone; good neighborhood. Klinger, 18 East 83d.

GREENWICH VILLAGE — 164 WAVERLY PLACE; SINGLE GENTLEMAN. MAGGI.

LARGE room, bath; kitchen privilege; private house; rent reasonable. Phone Audubon 8800 Friday.

LEXINGTON AV, 838—Beautiful rooms, select house; nurses, business girls; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 248 (34th-35th Sts.)—Large rooms, running water; gentlemen preferred.

LENOX AV., 145—Two front connecting, water, first flight; suitable business. Rainville.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

NEAR Grand Central, front parlor, $12; single room; convenience. Telephone Vanderbilt 4629.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 290—VERY DESIRABLE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND SINGLE OR CONNECTING ROOMS; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; WEEKLY OR MONTHLY; SUMMER RATES.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102 (83d)—Elegant studio suite, private bath; suitable for three; also smaller, inexpensive room; private residence.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE—Superior large room, adjoining bath; modern apartment; refinement; $40 monthly. Phone Schuyler 844 from 10-5.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 605—Convenient single room, running water, adjoining bath. Riverside 8348.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 336—Gentleman desiring unusually fine room; reasonable rate; private family.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 316—Fine, large, beautiful furnished room, facing Hudson business woman.

RIVERSIDE, 181 (87th)—Attractive rooms with bath; also smaller rooms; elevator; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540 (82D)—Large outside room; $14.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 116 (84th)—Pleasant room, bath, lady or gentleman; $10. Wood.

WEST END, 947 (76th)—Attractive, airy studio room (dressing room), piano, phone, electricity. Parlor, five baths; moderate. Bonsilkie.

WEST END AV., 730 (97th)—Attractive double, cool, corner room, private house.

Bronx.

LARGE outside room, adjoining bath; one flight up; kitchen privileges if desired; suitable for two. Apt. 2S, 1,618 University Av., Phone Tremont 0804.

Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN BEACH—Desirable large furnished room, exclusive section, private residence near beach and subway; suitable for couple or two gentlemen. Bryant 8276.

Westchester County.

TWO beautifully furnished rooms, single or en suite; meals optional. "El Mirasol," Port Chester 875.

Long Island.

BEACATE—Exclusive bathing, large double room. Wesleyan Cottage. Phone Coney Island 2386.

ROCKAWAY PARK (245 Beach 117th St.)—Large rooms, 1 block beach, station.

SECOND FLOOR, front room, in Forest Hills Gardens. Phone Boulevard 6497-W.

New Jersey.

TWO rooms for light housekeeping, suitable for business couple; furnished or unfurnished, as desired; all conveniences; 2 minutes from D., L. & W. station and all other means of transportation; clean; references. X 2065 Times Annex.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

SECOND FLOOR, two rooms, porch; use of bath; 45 minutes from city; $40 per month. F 473 Times.

58TH, 36 WEST—Beautiful large studio rooms; parquet; baths; high-priced house.

70TH, 236 WEST—One or two, with private bath and kitchenette.

47TH ST., 62 WEST—2 splendid unfurnished rooms, with bath, immediately to let.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

MADISON AV., 1,412 (98th)—Attractive unfurnished room; exceptional location; private entrance; $32.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

LADY wishes room and bath with private family or with other ladies; furnished or unfurnished; quote price; references. K 123 Times.

VOCAL STUDIO, one or two rooms, bath, reasonable, by cultured woman; reference. K 2014 Times Annex.

BUSINESS woman desires unfurnished room in homelike surroundings. J 856 Times Downtown.

ROOM, private bath, kitchenette; light, airy. Mr. Fore. Cortlandt 12060, Ext. 610.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 313 (near 36th)—Attractive room, excellent table; references.

West Side.

54TH ST., 36 WEST—Rooms with board; table guests accommodated.

70TH, 22 WEST—Suite of rooms, also single room; refined Jewish household; excellent cuisine; table boarders. Mrs. Newburg.

72D, 269 WEST—Front room, bath, one flight; medium room; excellent table.

75TH, 26 WEST—Miss Edwards, formerly 62 West 56th, desirable rooms, table guests; references.

76TH St. (Riverside Drive)—Cool front room, gentleman appreciating refinement and Christian household; excellent home cooking. 2139 Columbus.

76TH, 9 WEST—Elegant rooms; private bath; also single room; every convenience; refined environment; Summer rates. Berger.

79TH, 114-132 WEST—Wide, parked street; unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; steam heat.

80TH, 148 WEST—One large, one medium room, bath adjoining; homelike; references.

82D, 154 WEST (Graycourt)—Spacious parlors, lounge, steam heat; rooms, single, en suite.

82D, 174 WEST (The Little House)—Large, small rooms; delicious home table.

84TH, 53 WEST—Summer prices, rooms; table guests accommodated; electric fan. Gans.

92D, 307 WEST—Unusually homelike accommodations, front rooms, with twin beds; excellent home cooking credentials. Apt. 4.

92D, 254 WEST—Attractive rooms, private baths, hotel service; table guests. Manion.

93D, 5 WEST—Desirable rooms, overlooking park; wholesome, well-prepared food.

104TH ST., 423 WEST — Attractive large front room; lavatory, dressing room; private residence.

BROADWAY, 2,880 (corner 112th)—One outside room with all improvements, southern exposure; private family; breakfast if desired. Deutsch.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549—Elegant rooms, home cooking; single, $18; double $30. Rich.

BOARD WANTED.

REFINED Catholic young woman desires room, board, private family; good cooking, home comforts; state price. F 479 Times.

BOARD wanted for baby girl 1 month old, with reputable family; must have references. T 1030 Times Harlem.

COUNTRY BOARD

EVELYN LODGE, 25 min. cool sail across bay; a truly charming Summer residence, offering superior accommodation; delightful commuting; large, airy rooms, prettily furnished; excellent chef and service; select clientele; lawns, porches, bathing, tennis; 18 years one management; weekly $18, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Block from ferry.

ASHBROOK FARM, MORRIS PLAINS, N. J.
Rest home for convalescents; large, airy rooms, private baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch; extensive grounds; excellent table; rates on application. F. Schoverling, Prop.

BROWNLEIGH PARK, Goshen, N. Y., has beautiful single rooms and suites, with or without bath, with board, in beautiful park; woods, lake, all sports.

CONVENIENT rooms and board; refined, homelike; all improvements; will accommodate week-end parties. F. Bindernagel, 9 Anderson Road, Bernardsville, N. J.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY home on farm; all conveniences; excellent table; beautiful surroundings; couple or single, $25 each. Write P. O. Box 136, Station F, New York.

OCEAN BEACH, L. I., via Bay Shore—Refined family will accommodate several paying guests; ideal place. X 2054 Times Annex.

MONICAN FARM, Indian Fields, southwest of Albany—Bathing. Tel. Albany Main 6566.

PEAITIFUL private home, one single, one double room; excellent table; attractive grounds; shade. 102 Summit Av., Mt. Vernon.

THE BETHESDA SANITARIUM
receives chronic invalids and aged. Address Supt., White Plains N. Y. Tel. 241.

EAST ORANGE (The Buckingham, 17 Prospect St.)—Desirable rooms, suites, with bath; large lawn, porch; excellent table.

MOTOR INN FARM, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.; attractive, pleasant rooms; delicious home cooking; commuting distance. Phone 292.

WANTED—Baby to board in country; best mother's care. F 481 Times.

NERVOUS AND MENTAL CONDITIONS.
LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

WANTED, a good home for child of 3 for Summer with respectable family in quiet surroundings; good pay. G 427 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ACCOUNTANT. Certified Reports. Part time bookkeeping arrangements. Books Opened, Closed, Systematized. PAULINE BROWN, Pennsylvania 6899.

ADVERTISING manager and merchandising expert, handle sales promotion for specialty shop; writer of smart copy; department store experience; direct mail specialist. K 128 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, college graduate; math. major, statistical experience; references. Emelnken, 356 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

BILL CLERK, typist and general office worker; four years' experience; $20 week start. 238 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, office manager, capable executive and credit woman; 12 years' experience in dress and kindred lines with leading firms. Box 726, 209 Cable Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER, controlling accounts, 7 years' experience; capable of assuming full charge; highest credentials. C 196 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, experienced double entry, trial balance, controls. B 672 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, competent and accurate; fine references. C 479 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Part time; write up books daily or weekly; trial balance; reasonable. 1043 Times, 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, long experience, $25; entire charge offices. Paulette, 128 East 115th.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; Sabbath observer; thoroughly experienced, controlling, trial balance. K 111 Times.

COMPANION, practical nurse to an elderly lady; city or country; best references. M. M., 211A 34th St., Brooklyn.

COMPANION to lady, governess or mother's helper by American young woman; would take charge home. K 129 Times.

COOK and chambermaid, waitress; mother and daughter, American, wishes position together; best references. C 202 Times.

COOK—Neat, reliable colored girl; no objection to country. Dear, 60 West 128th St., N. Y. Phone Harlem 4584.

DEMONSTRATOR—Real saleswoman wishes position with reliable firm. K 93 Times.

DRESSMAKER, reliable, $6 daily; dressmaking, copyist, remodeling; city, suburbs. Lanox 3473.

DRESSMAKER, artistic gowns, rapid; $5 day; country Summer. Collin, 76 Manhattan Av.

DRESSMAKER—Expert remodeler and designer; original gowns, $7 day. E 50 Times.

FRENCH-ENGLISH stenographer and translator, thoroughly competent French lady; moderate salary. K 717 Times Downtown.

GIRLS (2), Spanish, to take care of children; preferred out of city. Write or call, Miss Petra Encise, 119 East 21st, New York City.

GIRL, Japanese, as useful maid; references. Saki, 106 West 46th St. Bryant 9696.

GOVERNESS, visiting; Parisienne; Far Rockaway, Manhattan, vicinity; French, English; pianist. Schuyler 6298.

HOUSEKEEPER — Refined, unencumbered American widow, working, managing housekeeper prospective business couple. J. D., care of Kraft, 16 W. 64th.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, small family, small flat; middle aged woman. Address, letters only, N. M. S., 300 East 23d.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced; city references; please write. G 405 Times.

HOUSEWORK, general, couple, city or country; man can drive. Bruce, 19 Railroad Place, New Rochelle, Phone 4208.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

MAID, competent, colored, good natured; handy sewer, speaks French fluently, wants position, visiting; city references. L 46 Times.

NURSE, practical, desires lady patient, mental or chronic case; good results; references; $25 weekly. X 2029 Times Annex.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, kindergarten; sews well; children over 3. S 130 Times.

REFINED colored girl wishes housework part time, mornings. Audubon 10136.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER,
Seven years, legal, newspaper, commercial work. Faithful, clean-cut. Ace-high recommendation. Scheller, 8769 20th Avenue, Brooklyn.

SECRETARY, stenographer, 7 years steamship, railroad shipping, coal; highest credentials. M. Lazarus, 200 W. 112th. Cathedral 8365.

SECRETARY—A woman of, refinement and education desires position as secretary; experienced and loyal to employer's interests. X 3045 Times Annex.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT, NINE YEARS' EXPERIENCE; LIVE WIRE; $30. C 498 TIMES.

SEC'Y-STENOGRAPHER, available temporary work; expert; 8 years' experience; $35. C 485 Times.

SECRETARY—Dental or doctor's office; refined young woman, four years' experience; best references. C 488 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, eight years' experience; $35. Carlsen, 300 East 166th. Melrose 8920.

SECRETARY, stenographer, experience, educational, commercial, good education, reliable, conscientious. K 110 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, capable correspondent, executive ability; best references; $35. G 357 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 19; experienced; well educated; capable take charge small office; highest references; permanent connection only. Telephone Lenox 7167.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, at present employed, desires change of position; 4 years' mercantile and banking credit experience. R. L., 10 Union Square.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, knowledge bookkeeping; ten years' experience; familiar with office details; initiative; capable; $30. J 876 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER capable composing own letters; conscientious; 8 years' experience; all references. Ruth Alfeld, 633 East 15th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, educated, bright, willing, conscientious; $12. L. C., 167 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, reliable, executive ability; refined personality. G. L., 152 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bright beginner, conscientious, desires position. S 646 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience; reliable; references; $30. J 957 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Five years' experience; competent; salary $25. J 946 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced, familiar office routine, capable, reliable, willing, $35. F 479 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, reliable; three years' experience; $22. J 944 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, possessing initiative; 6 years' experience; $25. S 645 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER-TRANSLATOR and telephone operator desires position; city, temporary or permanent; French, English, Spanish, German; wide experience and exceptionally good references. S 87 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience, would like a position in bank or hotel in the country; address 1118 Times.

STENOGRAPHER — CORRESPONDENT — FRENCH-ENGLISH; EXPERIENCED. K 136 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, bright young woman, experienced, willing worker; $15. B 673 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY — Seven years' experience, competent, accurate, conscientious, $35. C 490 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 18; experienced, competent, conscientious; moderate salary. Heinz Schwarz, 1,567 1st Av.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, 5 years' experience, conscientious, executive ability; salary $25. B 674 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Rapid, accurate; faultless work; conversant all office detail. K 120 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires part-time position. Miss Gordon, Vanderbilt 8432, between 2 and 3.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, reliable, intelligent; moderate salary; able charge office. C 478 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' experience, reliable, conscientious; references; $22. K 706 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, $22, thoroughly experienced, reliable; knowledge bookkeeping. J 943 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, neat, accurate and willing worker. C 186 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, eight years' experience. Apt. 2S, 600 West 180th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, file clerk, typist, temporary or permanent. 10 Maiden St., Brooklyn.

TYPIST has spare time during summer for a dozen pages each week. Manuscript or commercial papers accepted in confidence. Work called for and delivered for a fair price. Write Script, 125 E. 24th.

TYPIST, experienced; assistant bookkeeping, switchboard, filing, clerical. C. C., 155 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, knowledge Spanish, seeks permanent position; previous experience. R 1012 Times Harlem.

WOMAN wishes day's work. Call Madison Square 2759.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes position in beauty parlor; some experience. K 94 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN wants position; experienced jewelry line. Box 506, 852 Columbus Av.

Employment Agencies.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY — High-grade colored servants; city, country; references investigated. Audubon 2856.

BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY, 2,220 Broadway, corner 82d St. Phone Schuyler 1076.

SERVANTS — Tinka Andresen Scandinavian Agency, 2,294 Broadway, near 85d St. Schuyler 7992.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY — Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 135d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, EXPERIENCED MANUFACTURING MANAGER,
open for responsible position; many years with one manufacturing firm as manager, treasurer and assistant to President; held responsible positions with large New York firms; Face graduate; will leave city; now employed. K 709 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, SYSTEMATIZERS, books opened, audited, financial statements, arrangements for firms without bookkeepers; reasonable rates. Accurate Accounting Auditing Company, 81 Nassau St. Cortlandt 2021.

ACCOUNTANTS: AUDITING, FINANCIAL REPORTS, SYSTEMS, TAXES. MONTHLY CONTRACTS. WELL-KNOWN FIRM, REASONABLE RATES. S 96 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT AUDITOR
many years' experience large corporations and public accountants, capable managing large force, permanent position necessary. K 101 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, age 22, completed accountancy studies, 1½ years' public experience and three years bookkeeping work, excellent desired with certified firm. C 468 Times.

ACCOUNTANT—Books opened, tax reports, arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly up. Goldwater, 299 Broadway. Worth 5068.

ACCOUNTANT, tax expert; audits; systems; bookkeeping arrangements; moderate rates. E 40 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, 22, college man, experience, desires position for three days a week. B 83 Times.

ACCOUNTANT certified, offers services 3 days week; liberal arrangement. 162 New York Times, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, 2 years' certified accounting experience; thorough office man; willing to travel. X 2040 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, certified New York, is open for temporary work for accounting firms. C 216 Times.

ACCOUNTING STUDENT, 24, desires connection with public accountant. C 168 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, public, employed, wishes spare time position. L 76 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, experienced enough to keep up routine; young enough to contribute ideas and enthusiasm; 25; three years advertising copy, layout, general planning; salary $2,500. A 556 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR with successful record who can represent selling facts truthfully and conscientiously, seeks connection with publication of merit. K 131 Times.

ADVERTISING WRITER, free lance, wants additional work. X 2051 Times Annex.

ARTIST from Europe, excellent portrait painter, desires work as painter from life or photograph; low rates. P 475 Times.

ATTORNEY, young, desires business or law opportunity. C 480 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.
27, EXPERIENCED CASHIER AND AUDITING DEPARTMENTS LARGE ORGANIZATION; CAN HANDLE BOOKKEEPING, ALL ANGLES; TYPIST, ACCOUNTANCY STUDENT; SALARY $23-$25. P 478 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, expert at handling entire set of books, preparing of financial statements, handling cost records; advanced New York university accounting student; four years' experience; references. L 72 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, reliable, self-reliant; trial balances, statements, controls; available immediately. Louis Lapidus, 1,181 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, manufacturing and foundry experience; full charge; capable, dependable; young, Christian American. 330 East 57th.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT (23), four years' experience, Columbia University man, capable assuming full charge, best references. C 164 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND CREDIT MAN, 13 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, EXPERT AT FIGURES, SALARY SECONDARY, HUSTLER. G 422 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER and credit man, 28, thoroughly experienced, high executive ability, wishes a position progressive concern. J 947 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 22, experienced office details; accurate, willing worker. C 114 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, offers services mornings; reasonable. C 481 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; complete charge office; estimating automobile repairs. L 63 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, 8 years' practical experience; take complete charge. C 473 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 9 years' experience; highest references; moderate salary start. K 123 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, experienced, competent take complete charge; $30. K 716 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, desires bookkeeping or clerical position; experienced; $22. L 77 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 10 years' experience; A1 references; salary $35. L 71 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, experienced, competent controlling accounts, trial balances, &c. L 21 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, temporary position, 2 weeks August; $30. T 1089 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, 8 years' experience; accurate, competent. K 99 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-AUDIT check; write up books in evening. J. 930 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17, wishes any position. Bernard Passel, 136 East 117th St.

BOY, 2 years high school, wishes position with advancement. C 477 Times.

CHAUFFEUR—I am desirous of procuring good position for my chauffeur and to place him with some nice family; he is thoroughly experienced with all makes of cars and a good mechanic. Telephone Wise, Madison Square 652.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, thoroughly experienced all cars, foreign and domestic, with over ten years' experience as mechanic and expert driver; best of references; neat, careful; desires position city or country. Moore, Cathedral 7243.

CHAUFFEUR (39), single 13 years' experience, human record, desires position with private family in the country all year; personal references; wages $25 weekly, room, board. E 23 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, married, careful driver, expert mechanic, 14 years' experience, former American cars; excellent references; 8 years last position. McCave, 980 6th Av. Chelsea 6566.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR, refined and educated young man; understands automobiles thoroughly; familiar with New York, Long Island and Jersey roads; first class references from prominent New York people. K 119 Times.

CHAUFFEURS—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' references on last positions; this is not an employment bureau; Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 10278.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 16 years' experience, American, last position Rolls-Royce, Pierce-Arrow; excellent private references, Buckley, 148 West 64th. Plaza 2181.

CHAUFFEUR—Gentleman recommends exceptionally trustworthy, temperate, economical chauffeur-mechanician. Cadillac, 1,254 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR, single; 10 years' experience; expert mechanic; careful driver; city, country; private. Smith, 106 West 86th St. River 6946.

CHAUFFEUR, American, 23, four years last position; go anywhere; excellent reference. R. Draveck, 1,867 1st Av.

CHAUFFEUR, experience Pierce, Packard, Cadillac; references. Richards, 438 West 40th St.

CHAUFFEUR (23), 5 years' experience, wishes private position; best references. 4309 Intervale.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 31 years, with 10 years' experience, wishes position; A1 references. Relay, 157 East 84th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 29, single, A1 references; useful; private position, city or country. E. Segotta, 557 West 161st St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private or commercial, three years' experience. 463 Utica Av., Brooklyn. Dominic Nespola.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 24, 7 years' experience, wishes position private family; best references. Zwieback, 23 West 117th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 14 years' experience; expert mechanic; best of references. John J. Condon, 248 West 154th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 27, 7 years' experience, references, wishes position city or country; neat, careful driver. P 526 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, high class man, aged 34, 10 years on last two positions. Dawson, 213 West 84th. Schuyler 6842.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 10 years' experience, best references. J. Sims, 115 West 129th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, colored, expert, all cars; highest testimonials; gentlemanly. Phone Audubon 8692.

CHAUFFEUR, 30 years old, private position, 10 years' driving; best references. Fehrenbacher, 2,324 Broadway. Schuyler 6972.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, city, 7 country; references; Cadillac, Pierce-Arrow, Packard, Hamill, 329 East 37th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 30, experienced, desires position with private family. C 495 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER, 25, two years' field experience, seeks employment. K 100 Times.

CLERK, CASHIER, office assistant, banking experience; moderate salary. J. B., 260 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

CONSTRUCTION office man, purchasing, storekeeping, payroll and A1 stenographer; age 45; single; good executive and organizer; will go anywhere. K 688 Times Downtown.

COOK, MAID, Japanese couple desire position; thoroughly experienced; reference. F 475 Times.

COTTON GOODS SALESMAN, producer, selling for very well rated firm in Ohio, wants representative wash goods line for this State; can give indisputable evidence of his ability to take good care of the territory for the right house; in New York this week. M. M. Marcus, Hotel Hargrave, 112 W. 72d.

DESIGNER—First class embroidery designer wishes to make a change; 9 years' experience with hand and machine embroidery; worked in Paris and Switzerland; only desires to be connected with a high class house. L 68 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, structural steel, concrete, mill buildings, plant layout. B 667 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, machinery, tools, jigs, fixtures, shop experience. K 712 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, expert structural designer, apartments, industrial buildings, mills. K 107 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, checker, structural steel designer, 5 years' experience. C 467 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, broad experience automatic machinery and tools. B 68 Times.

EXECUTIVE.
Young man, 32, legal education, 9 years' valuable business and banking experience, especially familiar foreign trade conditions, desires responsible executive position having real future with responsible corporation; qualified by experience to assume duties of foreign representative, S 642 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, organizer, energetic manufacturing administrator, age 38, with mechanical engineering education, broad experience manufacturing small interchangeable machine parts; available Aug. 1. E 46 Times.

EXECUTIVE, 36, married, with 17 years' successful selling, factory and office experience; now treasurer of large corporation changing owners; expert in accounting, costs and efficiency work; 12 years in selling and sales development; unusual references; available at once for permanent position. K 113 Times.

EXECUTIVE, 36, married; experienced wholesale credit man and office director, qualified department store manager; honest and reliable; ability to help handle your problem; will leave city. M., 223 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

EXECUTIVE.
Bank executive, age 38, now employed, desires permanent position domestic bank; experience covers twenty years' domestic and foreign banking as department head and manager; highest credentials. F 25 Times.

EXECUTIVE (30), college graduate, 9 years' experience, desires position as office manager or sales manager. B 675 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN machinist and toolmaker, 24 years' experience designing and developing special and automatic machinery, tools, models and experimental work. Box 83, Weehawken, N. J.

GARDENER, landscape, thoroughly understands the farming and gardening game, desires position as superintendent of gentleman's estate, twenty years' practical experience, excellent recommendations, available August 1. L 59 Times.

GARDENER, competent, wishes position on gentleman's estate, married, first-class reference. 181 New York Times Building.

GENTLEMAN, ELDERLY, OF REPRESENTATIVE APPEARANCE AND GOOD BUSINESS EDUCATION, EXCEPTIONALLY FINE LINGUIST, SEEKS EMPLOYMENT AS INTERPRETER, TRANSLATOR, HOTEL CLERK OR IN OTHER ADEQUATE CAPACITY. C 470 TIMES.

JAPANESE STUDENT, cook, wishes part time work, family. Jibu, 330 East 57th.

MANAGER, 26 years in establishment of steamship ticket and foreign exchange business, Polish-American, 38 years of age, married, would like to change his position. Address W. R. D. D., Post Office Box 286, Jersey City, N. J.

MANAGER, production; chemical engineer; experience textiles, chemical machinery; patent firm dissolving; very high references. M 801 Times Downtown.

MECHANIC and steam engineer desires position. 30 Church St., Room 532 A.

OFFICE MANAGER, EXECUTIVE, wants permanent connection with live, progressive house; for past 10 years office manager sales, also technical department large oils corporation; I offer sound business training, ability, whole-hearted interest; what can you offer me? C 484 Times.

OFFICE MAN, 25, speaking Spanish, English; cotton goods, silks sales experience; typist, expect correspondence; references; $25. P

The New York Times

Classified Advertising Rates.

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(Minimum space two lines.)
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Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted ..... 40c.
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Advertisements for insertion in the daily edition must be received by 6 P. M. on the day preceding insertion.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Continued from Preceding Page.

Employment Agencies.

"NATIONAL"
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street,
New York City.
Established 1909.
OFFICERS.
Otto T. Bannard, President.
John R. MacArthur, Vice President.
Eugenie A. Richardson, Secretary.
L. F. Loree, Treasurer.

STENOGRAPHER - TRANSLATOR, Portuguese dictation; translate into English and from English into Portuguese; uptown; $2,400.
STENOGRAPHER - TRANSLATOR, part time; English dictation; translation into Spanish and Portuguese; may be all day. TRANSLATOR, English into Spanish and both languages into English; type own work; $1,500-$1,700.
STENOGRAPHER - TRANSLATOR, English dictation into German; several years' stenographic experience; $20-$25.
STENOGRAPHERS (14); interesting positions; good opportunities; uptown, downtown; $18-$20.
STENOGRAPHERS, LEGAL (15), $20-$25.
STENOGRAPHERS, STENOGRAPHERS (5), New York and Brooklyn; $25-$30.
STENOGRAPHER, Wall St. banking house; high school education; young, attractive type; high-class personnel; $25.
STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPER., midtown commercial house; $25.
STENOGRAPHER, downtown civic bureau of information; educated, factual woman; very desirable position; $25.
STENOGRAPHER, midtown publishing house; good at detail; answer telephone; $25.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, LEDGER CLERK, uptown silk firm; must understand double entry; $20-$25.
STENOGRAPHER; several openings downtown bank; experienced; some high school; refined; $18 to $20.
STENOGRAPHER, downtown small office; lady girl; experienced; nice hours; very good opportunity for bright, snappy girl; $20.
BURROUGHS BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATORS, several openings in bank; some experience required; $20.
LEDGER CLERKES, several openings uptown; little experience; good penmen and fast figures; $18 to $20.
TYPISTS, 10 or 12 very desirable openings up and down town; convenient locations; high-class houses; very good opportunities; $18 $20.
CLERK, uptown; bright, clean-cut girl, 18 to 20 years of age; good penman, good at figures, some experience; $18-$20.
COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, 2 or 3 openings, one in Brooklyn, one in Long Island City; some experience; to $20.
TYPEWRITER POSITIONS—Many openings by stenographers, typists and clerks; salaries from $18 to $30 a week.

Call 9-1. Room 725.

The "NATIONAL" is the LARGEST. 30 Church Street.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY.
1 BEEKMAN ST. 24 PARK ROW.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
STENO., ADVERTISING, $28.
STENO.-SEC'Y., BANK, $25.
STENO., EXPERT, $25.
STENO., NUMEROUS, $20-$25-$30; between $18.
TYPIST, BANK, $25; insurance, $20; numerous, $18.
TYPIST, beginner, L. I. C., $15.
COMPTOMETER OP., L. I. City, $20.
STENO., J. C., $25.
OFFICE ASSISTANT, Brooklyn, $18.
TEL. OP., uptown, night work, $20.
TEL. OP., Bronx, $16.
TEL. OP., downtown, $15.
TEL. OP.-TYPIST, downtown, $25.
TYPISTS (3), downtown positions, $20; opportunity.
BOOK-STENO., $20-$25.
BOOK ASSISTANT, Typist, $20.
BOOK-TYPIST, 5 days a week, $20.
DICT. OPERATOR, $25.

"For the Particular Business Girl."
STANDARD COMMERCIAL BUREAU.
135 Madison Av., at 34th St.
Miss Shelley.

Executive secretary, college, $1,800; Secretary, finance department, $30 to $35; Expert Stenographer, $30; College Correspondent, $23; Stenographer, $17. (The foregoing positions are with Protestant organizations.) Stenographer, architect's office, $20; Beginner Stenographer, advertising, $22; Office assistant, publishing, stenography, $21; Office assistant, publishing, $16 to $20; Typist, $15; Reception Clerk, $15 to $18.
There is no registration fee.

PERSONNEL EXCHANGE, INC.,
26 JOHN ST.
STENOS (2)—Publishers, $30; engineers, $25.
STENOS (3)—Autos, $25; lawyers, $27.
BILL CLERK—Underwood bkpg. mchn.; $25.
CLERK—Cash book work; $20.
TYPISTS (4)—Various lines; $18-$24.
COMPTOMETER OP.—All operations; $18-20.
NO REGISTRATION FEE. CALL 9 TO 2.

EST. 1887.
CARAGAN AGENCY, 256 BROADWAY.
Mr. I. KING, Mgr.
Stenographers, practical; many line, $25-$30; juniors, $18-$20-$22; stenographer, assistant bookkeeper, $20; bookkeeper, $18-$20; switchboard operator, typist, $20; various clerical openings.
No Advance Fee.

WEAVER EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
574 5th Av. (47th).
Stenographers, law, advertising, import, educational; $22-$30.
CORRESPONDENT, EDUCATIONAL; $23.
ASST. BOOKP., $20; CLERKS, TYPISTS, $18.
Clerks, home economics department; personality important; location Bronx; $25.

RADCLIFFE,
BUSINESS POSITIONS.
304 Madison Av. 30 East 42d St.
Stenographers, bookkeepers, file clerks, dictaphone operators, Underwood bookkeeping operators, temporary stenographers ($185 month). All Christian firms.
NO ADVANCE CHARGES.

ROSE E. BOYD, 30 BROAD ST.
Steno.-Sec'y for sales manager, $30; Steno.-Sec'y, location 42d St., $30; Steno.-Sec'y, export, $30; Stenographers, 1-3 yrs' exp., $25; Switchboard, brokerage, exp., $22-$24; Comptometer Operators, $35; Typists, $20-$25.

J. H. EARLY,
220 W. 42D ST., 10TH FLOOR.
Permanent and temporary positions with reliable firms. Secys., ($28-$30); Stenogs., legal, tech., advtg., com., &c.; ($22-$28); Dictaphone Op., ($25); Typists, Clerks, ($15-$20). Personal attention each applicant.

DAVID AGENCY,
17 West 42d St., Room 515.
Bookkeeper-typist, thoroughly experienced, silk, line, $30-$35; stenographers, permanent, temporary, $20-$18; dictaphone operators, $100 month.

BLANCHE REID AGENCY.
Orders being filled by Brown Agency, 200 Broadway. Stenographers, $18-$30; typists, $18-$22; several multigraph, addressograph and Elliott-Fisher operators, file clerks, $20; clerks, $15-$20.

JUPP AGENCY, 89 NASSAU.
STENOGRAPHERS—LAW; $18-$30.
BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER—$25.
STENOGRAPHER—COMMERCIAL; $15-$25.
BOOKKEEPER—DOUBLE ENTRY; $25.

MERCANTILE REFERENCE CO. AGCY.,
ROOM 204, 200 BROADWAY.
Stenographers, $20-$25; typists, $18-$22; comptometer operators, $22; switchboard and addressograph oprs., $18-$22; clerks, $15-$18.

FITCH PERSONNEL SERVICE,
15 East 40th. Murray Hill 2230.
SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, $35; others, $20-$30; telephone operator, Bronx, $18; telephone clerk, Bronx, $18; typists, $15-$25.

EQUITABLE SERVICE.
Numerous positions for experienced stenographers, typists, clerks. Call 9-2.
Equitable Industrial Relations Service, Inc., 1-100 West 42d St. at B'way. Bryant 8265.

BERNICE A. DRYER, 15 EAST 40TH ST.
Private uptown agency requires refined young women for stenographic, typing and other positions. Register today for immediate openings.

SECURITY EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
51 EAST 42D ST.
STENOGRAPHERS.
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.

M. HULL INDEXING BUREAU.
220 BROADWAY.
Stenographers, college and high school; excellent opening; $25-$40 per week.

ALERT AGENCY, 489 5th Av.—Stenographers, $20-$25; temporary, $25.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

SPEAR & SPEAR,
EMPLOYMENT SPECIALISTS, 45 KNOX.
Women for mailing and supply dept. for brokerage house, knowledge multigraphing, $20-$25; French and Spanish translator, must be all typist, $1,800-$1500 mo.; stenographer, wholesale house, $20; multigraph oper., $20; stenos., $20-$25-$30; Elliott-Fisher billing clerks, brokerage exp., $25; Underwood billing clerks, $25; Elliott-Fisher oper., $20; comptometer oper., $25; clerks, $15; typists, $15; registration free.

BABCOCK EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.
Desirable positions, stenographers; Christian firms. 507 5th Av. (43d St.).

Instruction.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED WOMEN.
Big demand for high-salaried executives; past experience unnecessary; we train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Write at once for particulars. Lewis Hotel Training school, Desk 116, Washington, D. C.

SELF SUPPORT IN A MONTH.
We train you and place you. Call or send for catalogue. Over 5,000 graduates; day, evening and correspondence courses. New York School of Filing, 1,170 Broadway.

LEARN HAIR AND BEAUTY CULTURE.
Large earnings and opportunities; day, evening classes. Call, write. Booklet F. Wilfrid Academy, 138 West 44th.

EARN $60 weekly through Prof. Rehrer's famous Hairdress, Manicure, Beauty School, 119 West 42d St., or Brooklyn, 15 4th Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, newspaper advertising solicitors; prefer young fellows; salary, $18 and 2% commission. John B. Gallagher Co., 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York City.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS wanted; experienced in women's wear program; unusual commission opportunity. Call Room 801, 1 West 34th St.

BANK MEN.
Successful bank men wanted as new business getters, who are experienced and thoroughly trained, for a new banking organization; those with experience among the leading manufacturers of men's and women's wear; splendid opportunity for highest type men; communications in confidence; drawing account, commission basis. S 122 Times.

BOOKKEEPER with stock brokerage experience to take charge of bookkeeping department; must be hustler; excellent opportunity to right party; give experience, reference and salary in application. K 704 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, age 18 to 21, high school graduate, knowledge of double entry bookkeeping and controlling accounts; state experience, full particulars and salary desired. S 1220 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER—Man of mature years, unmarried, for a stock farm in Vermont; state age, salary, experience, references, &c. B 665 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, operate typewriter, plumbing business, Bay Ridge section. Address, stating age, experience and salary expected, J 949 Times Downtown.

BOY, between 16-18, wanted in reputable law office; must be neat, energetic, willing and intelligent. Answer in own handwriting, stating age, education, qualifications and salary demanded, K 702 Times Downtown.

BOY, for stock, wholesale notion house; experience not necessary; state age, church affiliations; salary $12. Write Q. B., Box 94, 1,358 Broadway.

BOY wanted; excellent opportunity into a life business; Protestant firm. J 956 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17, to learn shirt business; must be honest, reliable and willing to work. Marbel Shirt Co., 37 East 12th St.

BOY wanted to run errands and make himself generally useful. Apply in own handwriting. V 742 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR—Honest, reliable man, good mechanic, careful driver, Packard cars; references required. Apply Kiewe, 50 Beaver St.

CLERK—Good position for accurate and reliable man checking orders, timekeeping and mail department; hours 1 P. M. to 10 P. M.; state age, salary wanted and give experience in detail. S 134 Times.

CLERK, night work, hours 12 to 7 A. M.; must be extra good at figures; prefer man with extended experience; applicant must state age and full particulars regarding experience; salary $20. S 135 Times.

CLERK, shipping, experience not necessary. Jeffs & Co., 13 East 23d.

COLLEGE STUDENT, by Gentile organization, to sell publicity; $20 commissions daily. Schuyler 3823.

CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT.
Widely experienced and competent man, in builder's office; alteration experience desirable; architect's superintendent not wanted. S 138 Times.

COST CLERK,
experienced, with some knowledge of accounting; good opportunity; $25 start; write, stating experience and references. A. B., 203 Times.

COUPLE for small farm; woman must be good cook, agreeable, general housework, small family; man must understand outside work. Telephone 2361 Columbus, 15 West 67th St. Stadlwex.

COUPLE (white) butler and cook, to take entire charge of house in the country for family of 3; no other servants; references required; $160 a month. Phone E. M. Kelly, 6810 Stuyvesant, between 10 and 12 today.

COUPLE wanted in a home for Jewish working boys in a large Eastern city, man to act as superintendent, wife as matron. Apply X 2031 Times Annex.

DETAILER, EXPERIENCED ON HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE. APPLY U. S. REED & CO., 3 EAST 40TH ST.

DRAFTSMAN—One (1) experienced, rapid architectural draftsman on quarter scales and details; $180 per month to start. Apply by letter, stating experience and reference, Division of Architecture and Construction, 142 West State St., Trenton, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN — Architectural experience in residences; opportunity for right man to start. Apply the Economy Built Homes, 44 Mercer St., New York City, Thursday, 8:30 A. M.

DRESS BUYER — Ex-contractor, ex-cutter; must understand production thoroughly. M. H., 209 Times.

DRUG CLERKS, registered and juniors, also cashiers. Pennsylvania Drug Co., 140 West 33d St.

ELECTRICIAN—Experienced on Otis traction high-speed elevators, in large office building; must thoroughly understand full requirements, viz., installing, lifting and control cables, upkeep and repairs to up-and-down signal system; must also be capable of directing help; state experience, age and wages expected. Z 746 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.
Successful executive, with organizing ability, wanted to develop a new banking organization conducting a campaign to get new business; one whose experience has brought him in intimate touch with the leading manufacturers in the textile trade, a high-grade man possessing thorough training and experience in banking and credit lines, and who can produce satisfactory references. This is an unusually splendid opportunity; only the highest type man need apply; communications in confidence. S 139 Times.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY to President of heating and ventilating contracting engineers; young man, 22 to 30 years old, of good appearance and address; one who has knowledge of selling preferred. Call 9 to 10 or 3:30 to 4:30 Thursday, H. G. Woolfolk & Co., 15 West 38th.

FOREMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF DEPARTMENT WITH GIRLS IN FACTORY PACKING FOOD PRODUCTS; STATE AGE, PAST EXPERIENCE, FORMER EMPLOYERS AND SALARY TO START. H. L., 132 NASSAU STREET, BROOKLYN.

FOREMAN wanted on dresses; must know all details of the dress business. Sidney Cohen, 147 South 8th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

HANDKERCHIEFS, side line; straight 15% commission on actual sales only. S 120 Times.

MACHINIST.
Shirt house wants experienced machinist, thoroughly familiar with all types of sewing machines; good position for right man. Samuel Valentine Co., 307 Franklin St.

MAN wanted by a large downtown financial institution, 25 to 35 years old, experienced in the foreign remittance business; must speak German and Polish as well as English. Box W. 9, City Hall Station.

MAN for auditing work in accounting department; state age, experience, Columbia experience essential; state age, qualification and salary desired. S 633 Times Downtown.

MAN to take charge of stock records in dry goods commission house; state age, reference and salary expected. K 697 Times.

MAN to make himself useful in female house, sweep and dust store and run errands; wages $15; state age. S 136 Times.

MAN, experienced in glass business, for office and outside position; state full particulars. S 132 Times.

MANAGER FOR PHONOGRAPH DEPARTMENT BY SAGE, ALLEN CO., HARTFORD, CONN. APPLY DRY GOODS ALLIANCE, 68 4TH AV.

MILLINERY SALESMAN for fine priced sport hats, thoroughly experienced, with following city, out-of-town; good opportunity; commission. T 844 Times.

MIMEOGRAPH OPERATOR, experienced in furniture trade; must be available for 2 or 3 weeks from Aug. 1; may lead to permanent position; $30 a week; state fully qualifications. S 146 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, with knowledge of stenography, experienced in machine shop or metal working plant; give full experience and salary first letter. O 709 Times Downtown.

ORDER CLERK, wholesale paper house, experienced handling phone or counter trade; state full particulars; confidential; salary $20 Times Downtown.

PACKER and shipping clerk; one accustomed to handling foreign engraved stationery; must be experienced, quick and intelligent. K 2019 Times Annex.

PAYROLL CLERK thoroughly experienced in handling an hour payroll and daily time cards; state experience, salary expected. Box 86, 2,290 3d Av.

PORTER wanted by lithographic house for general cleaning work; pleasant surroundings; state age, nationality, references, also wage expected. V 746 Times Downtown.

PORTER in dry goods commission house; state age, experience, reference and salary expected. S 626 Times.

FRESHMAN—FOREMAN
for Idaho offshoot and to take charge of private shop; attractive opportunity for right man. V 754 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE MEN—Lofts and stores are being leased all the time; we have more clients than we can handle and want a few live wires to work with us; big opportunity; commission basis. Write C. X., 1,214 Wilson Building.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted, must be well educated and versed in South America and Australia shipping; one with knowledge of accounting preferred; age 25 to 30 years; is answering state age and experience. V 754 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced on ladies' wear; bright; give full qualifications, references and salary desired; steady position for right party. Box 624, 209 Cable Bldg.

SOLDERERS—Apply 56 Commercial St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

SOLICITORS WANTED; HIGH-CLASS MEN TO SECURE MEMBERSHIPS IN A VITALLY NECESSARY INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION; EASY TO CLOSE; HIGHLY REMUNERATIVE; COMMISSION BASIS. APPLY O'CONNOR FYFFE ADVERTISING, 231 5TH AV.

STENOGRAPHER—Excellent opportunity for neat and accurate young man in sales department of large oil corporation; state age, preferred experience and religion; salary to start $90 per month. V 745 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; earnest youth; commence $17. J 965 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER — Experienced in general insurance; state salary, education. V 743 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT for an important Jewish orthodox home and hospital; one competent and experienced in institutional work preferred. Make application in writing for a confidential interview to Department W, 136 Howard Av., Brooklyn.

SUPERINTENDENT, high-class office building; must be able to take care of all details; first-class engineer not necessary; state full particulars and experience. K 102 Times.

TYPIST—Young man with knowledge of typewriting operate Moon-Hopkins billing machine. Address stating age, experience, salary. Box 68, 171 St. James Bldg.

UPHOLSTERER—State ability, wages, English spoken or not, age, &c.; write. Boyle, 10 Park Av., Madison, N. J.

WATCHMAN—Elderly man for high-class office building; must be able to take care of low pressure boiler and do cleaning; state full particulars. K 103 Times.

WEIGHER, must be competent; wholesale provision house experience essential; state salary expected. Address E. C., Box 126 Times.

WINDOW TRIMMER,
CARD AND AD WRITER; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN WANTED FOR STORE IN ALEXANDRIA, LA., WRITE, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS AND SALARY EXPECTED, TO
ROBERT J. ALEXANDER,
6 WEST 32D ST., N. Y. C.

WINDOW TRIMMER, experienced, card writer and advertising man; live wire and hustler, for ladies' ready-to-wear store; medium sized town in West Pennsylvania; good proposition; call between 6 and 7 P. M. McAlpin Hotel, Room 725.

YOUNG MAN for metropolitan sales force of a nationally known concern manufacturing a high-grade office and store specialty; the leader in their line; man between 25 and 30 years preferred; previous sales experience not required; an aggressive man will earn $60 to $90 weekly to start; all commission; paid weekly. Apply in person, 3 Park Row, 2d floor.

YOUNG MAN, bright, not afraid to talk, who can adapt himself to conditions can enter a real estate leasing buhiness and be advanced very quickly; commission basis. Write C. Y., 1214 Wilson Building.

YOUNG MEN WITH SALES ABILITY TO WORK NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY FOR MANUFACTURER POPULAR LINE SILK SHIRTS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY RIGHT PARTIES; COMMISSION OR SALARY. BOX 70, 717 ST. JAMES BUILDING.

YOUNG MAN, good education, assistant editor in old established trade publication; applications to receive attention must positively state age, experience and compensation to start. P. O. Box 92, Times Square Station.

YOUNG MEN—We are enlarging our selling force and will break several ambitious young men into the paper and twine business selling to the manufacturing trade; liberal commission. Call or write, Royce Paper Co., 388 Broadway, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 17-20, wanted by downtown banking office for general office work and errands; knowledge of Italian prefered; give full particulars, references, salary desired. K 695 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, cashier, wholesale produce house, night work; knowledge stenography and typewriting, $20. Call 291 Washington St., City, after 9 A. M.

YOUNG MEN, wanted by Christian concern to do general office work; good future for right chap; salary $10 to $12. Apply Room 1236, 165 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, wholesale jewelry line, experienced, to assist and attend to the expressage. Fred Kaufman, 80 Maiden Lane.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, for clerical position with casualty insurance company. V 751 Times Downtown.

MESSAGE TO THE MAN.

To read this ad costs you nothing, but to take advantage of this ad's message may mean the greatest thing that ever came into your life. I have charge of the largest sales organization of its kind in the world, and during the month of August, I will give in the evening, absolutely free of charge, a course on real estate salesmanship. At the termination of the course you will be given the greatest opportunity of your life to make money. Commission basis. Just send personally file your application to attend these free lectures. Interviews given between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. week days. 2d floor, Cora Exchange Bank Bldg., cor. Broadway and Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Salesmen.

BOND SALESMEN.
BOND SALESMEN.
BOND SALESMEN.

YOU SHOULD ADD OUR PARTICIPATING 6% COUPON BOND TO YOUR LINE. 11% YEARLY PAID FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST; ISSUING CORPORATION UNDER BANKING SUPERVISION; BONDS RECOMMENDED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES AND FINANCIAL JOURNALS. THIS BOND WILL PLEASE YOUR CLIENTS AND OUR HIGH COMMISSIONS WILL PLEASE YOU. SEE RODNEY JOHNSON, ROOM 411, 52 CORTLANDT ST., OR PHONE CORTLANDT 9-7-7-8.
A PERFECT 27-YEAR RECORD
CLIP THIS AD NOW, AND
INVESTIGATE
AT ONCE.

BOND SALESMEN.
An unusually attractive commission is offered men with clientele or men who can sell a sound, high-yielding first mortgage real estate bond that has stood careful investigation; this security is of unusual merit; only men accustomed to selling high-grade securities desired; to such men this issue offers great returns. Call at Room 73, 7th floor, 18 West 34th St., 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CIGAR SALESMAN—To sell offline $25 trade associates a fine line cigars, wholesale prices, monthly charge account; splendid returns by one well acquainted in the trade or business line; commission. N 965 Times Downtown.

COAT SALESMAN.
SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, CHILDREN'S, JUNIORS' AND MISSES' COATS, FOR THE LARGER RETAIL TRADE; SALARY AND COMMISSION. WALTER KIRSCHNER, 226 7TH AV.

COTTON GOODS SALESMAN WANTED BY LARGE COMMISSION AND CONVERTING HOUSE TO SELL CUTTING-UP AND JOBBING TRADE IN NEW YORK CITY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, &C. SALARY AGAINST COMMISSION. S 139 Times.

FORD SALESMEN.
NEW PLEASURE CARS AND TRUCKS; COMMISSION BASIS. WILLIAM KRAUSS GARAGE CORP., AUTHORIZED AGENT 156TH ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Salesmen.

FURNITURE SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced and acquainted with qualifications that go to make a first-class salesman; state full particulars, past experience and salary. W 75 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

GROCERY SALESMAN wanted by large wholesale grocer in California; must possess initiative, resourcefulness, executive ability and thorough knowledge of general grocery business; high-class man, who can handle high-class trade; fine opportunity for capable man. Address particulars, including salary wanted. P. O. Box 743, City Hall Station, New York City.

GROCERY, wholesale, all territories, to present a money-making business building service to the trade; liberal commission basis. L 61 Times.

MEAT, wholesale, all territories, to present a money-making business building service to the trade; liberal commission basis. L 61 Times.

MEN'S FURNISHING SALESMEN.
L. S. PLAUT & COMPANY.
NEWARK, N. J.,
Have positions for experienced salesman in their Men's Furnishing Department.
Apply by letter or at employment office, second floor.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.
Aggressive young man, good education, not over 30, moderate-priced house and lot proposition; future for right man; we furnish leads; liberal commission. Commonwealth Building Company, Room 178, 80 Church St.

SALES MANAGERS
AND
SALESMEN.
A new banking institution conducting a campaign to get new business wants highest grade sales managers and salesmen to follow up leads and interview the leading manufacturers of men's and women's wear on an unusually attractive and well-advertised service proposition; man whose previous experience, brought them into intimate touch with large merchants in the textile line and who have made successful records in their first undertakings will find here an unusually splendid opportunity, with garning possibilities above the average; drawing account, commission basis; communications in confidence. S 121 Times.

SALES PROMOTION MAN.
Live, energetic man with sales experience preferred, to watch and follow up all consignments to dealers; one man's daily report handle complaints from customers, &c.; do not answer unless you possess A1 experience in detail of follow-up work combined with sales ability. T 565 Times.

SILK SALESMAN, having broad acquaintance with wholesale hat manufacturers; a good opportunity with liberal commission arrangement for the right man; state satisfactory references. Apply by letter or in person to Bettinson & Cade, Inc., 417 5th Av., New York.

SECURITY SALESMEN.
We want four high-grade successful salesmen to sell a high-grade preferred stock with bonus of common on a very liberal commission basis. Call at 302 5th Av., Room 301.

SHOE SALESMAN wanted for New York City to sell line of ladies' high-grade turns to department stores and the large retailers; will consider only man with experience and references on commission against drawing account. S 141 Times Downtown.

SHOE SALESMAN to carry a side line of ladies' turn slippers on commission basis. Alexander & Sons, 637 Kent Av., Brooklyn.

SKIRT SALESMAN
for city and vicinity, with established trade; good drawing account. S 106 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN to sell stock for a high-class responsible building corporation; commission only; opportunity to earn big money. "H. C.," 158 Times.

SUIT SALESMAN—General representative to handle misses' suit and coat line of better grade; call personally. Sam Greenberg, 213-223 West 35th.

TIRE SALESMEN—We are looking for a few aggressive tire salesmen acquainted with trade within radius of 100 miles; splendid money making proposition. Commission basis; write full particulars in first letter. S 143 Times.

WOODENWARE AND CROCKERY SALESMAN wanted by large wholesale grocer in California; initiative, resourcefulness and thorough knowledge of the line are necessary qualifications; fine opportunity for high-class man. Address particulars, including salary wanted. P. O. Box 743, City Hall Station, New York.

WOOLEN SALESMAN.
CALL ON CLOAK AND DRESS MANUFACTURING TRADE; SALARY, COMMISSION. ATLAS TEXTILE, 27 WEST 27TH.

SALESMAN, WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.
—Old established lighting fixture concern desires services young, energetic man for Brooklyn and environs; must have experience handling electrical contractors, dealers, builders and general trade; sell your services in letter giving full particulars; salary and expense or straight commission basis. S 141 Times.

SALESMEN.
Telephone X Co., Inc., 1,400 Broadway, manufacturers of "Handfre," the extensively advertised and cleverest telephone invention since the telephone came into use, require salesman for individual assigned territory. If you don't earn $30 daily see us after 10 A. M.; very liberal commission.

SALESMEN, calling on cigar, drug, novelty, department stores, sporting goods, dry goods trade, &c., to sell nationally advertised smokers' articles and household necessities; full time or as a side line on commission basis; state territory, selling experience and references. M. D. Bernhardt, 148 Chambers St.

SALESMAN TO REPRESENT COMBINATION FACTORIES IN HOUSEFURNISHING LINE; EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR LIVE WIRE; DRAWING AGAINST COMMISSION. CALL FOR INTERVIEW, ROOM 708, MOHAWK BUILDING, 180 5TH AV.

SALESMAN, A1, ON POPULAR LINE SILK WAISTS, CAN FIND HELP EARNING $5,000 TO $10,000 ANNUALLY; ONE WHO IS WELL ACQUAINTED WITH OUT OF TOWN AS WELL AS CITY BUYERS; COMMISSION OR SALARY. BOX 69, 717 ST. JAMES BUILDING.

SALESMEN, OVER 30 YEARS OF AGE, WITH PRACTICAL BUSINESS TRAINING, FOR SECURITIES DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK COMMERCIAL BANKING HOUSE; $7,500 TO $10,000 YEARLY, ON COMMISSION. APPLY MR. WARREN, SUITE 804, 220 BROADWAY.

SALESMEN of ability, we offer an exceptional opportunity to earn upwards of $5,000 per year on a liberal commission basis, selling an automobile accessory of proven merit. Our men are making real money. This is your chance. Salesmanager, Box 218, Beverly, N. J.

SALESMEN wanted; thousands of motorists in Greater New York want Protex signals and will positively buy upon presentation; five sales per day make you $75 per week. Call 9 to 12 A. M. only; commission; good salesmen and hustlers will do much better. Aero Auto Supply, Inc., 5th Av. at 98th St.

SALESMEN, live wire, to sell traffic service on motor bus; guarantee with well-known corporation; supported with splendid references and testimonials; men accustomed to earning $100 or more per week; commission and bonus. Apply to Room 800, 487 Broadway. See W. S. Joachim.

SALESMEN—Exceptional opportunity for salesmen of inexpensive patented display fixture to sell all retail stores; quick seller and returning; capable men can earn $75 up commission weekly; sales manager positions open those making good. Call 10 to 12 A. M., 520 West 27th St.

SALESMAN, man who will work, can earn $60 to $100 per week selling nationally advertised standard electrical appliance; man with car desired; substantial future assured if you can make good; commission and bonus. Premier Service Co., 2,010 Broadway.

SALESMAN—BUSINESS MAN FOR LOCAL AND SUBURBAN TERRITORY INTERVIEWING SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS MEN REGARDING GOVERNMENT COMPILED INFORMATION; WORKING ON LEADS ONLY; COMMISSION BONUS AND EXPENSES. 38 WEST 39TH ST., 3D FLOOR.

SALESMAN, young man wanted by Christian firm to sell chemical colors to paint and ink trades, on commission basis; good future for right party. Address particulars S 134 Times.

SALESMEN—We are offering a new $12 Business Service to business men and require a few additional salesmen. Hustlers with ability earn $30 daily on commission basis. Out-of-town work for those who prefer it. Telephone for appointment. Gramercy 2279.

SALESMEN; no experience necessary; exceptional opportunity for live men to make real selling; new $2 service; should sell to every one interviewed; virgin field; no competition; salary or very liberal commission basis. Apply at once, Suite 902, 505 5th Av.

SALESMAN—A large electrical supply company in a town forty-five minutes from Grand Central, has a territory open for an experienced household appliance salesman; state qualifications and details of experience in first letter; salary and commission. X 2088 Times Annex.

SALESMEN—The Continental Casualty Company will develop into exceptional positions inexperienced, ambitious men over 30 with good character and selling ability; commission. 75 Fulton St. Ask for Mr. Ford.

SALESMAN to take charge of sales to grocers, confectioners and other stores on new hot weather drinks for home use; salary and commission. Call American Lemon Juice Product Co., 58 Bronx St., Nowark, N. J.

SALESMEN wanted for New York City to call on jobbers and large department stores, representing large manufacturer of ladies' knit underwear; exceptional opportunity to right party; commission basis. Write Box 888, 200 Cable Building.

SALESMEN—TEN ENERGETIC MEN TO SELL STOCK IN GOING CONCERN; LIBERAL COMMISSIONS PAID AND EVERY ASSISTANCE RENDERED. ROOM 902, 18 EAST 41ST ST.

SALESMEN to sell nationally advertised electric medical apparatus; al lowest priced on market selling now $2 service; should sell to every one interviewed; virgin field; no competition; salary or very liberal commission basis. Apply at once, Suite 902, 505 5th Av.

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HELP WANTED—Male.

Salesmen.

OUR NEED IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY
400 Executive Places to be Filled

The BUSINESS BUILDERS want 35 men who will learn business and salesmanship in the service of successful going businesses organizations under experienced executives, then, when and while they learn and will qualify for more than 450 executive positions in seven important industrial corporations.

BUSINESS BUILDERS has contracted with these organizations to expand their business through the sales of their securities and to provide them with more than 450 trained district sales managers and executives who will fit into the national sales forces of the expanded corporations.

BUSINESS BUILDERS has accepted these going organizations for expansion only after it has subjected them to the most rigid investigation by industrial engineers of national standing. The character of these organizations is attested to by the names of some of the men who are on their boards of directors:

E. ST. ELMO LEWIS, whose career as Advertising Manager, National Cash Register Co., and Sales Manager Brought Adding Machine Co., as General Manager Art Metal Construction Co., as President Association of National Advertisers, as Vice President National Association of Corporation Schools, as member of the Council U. S. Chamber of Commerce and Vice President of the Campbell-Ewald Co., is nationally known.

ROY F. SOULE, editor of "Hardware Age," for ten years.

FERD. R. MINRATH, senior partner of Hoadley, Lauterbach & Johnson, well-known attorneys and counsellors.

C. E. KNOEPPEL, President C. E. Knoeppel & Co., Industrial Engineers, member American Society Industrial Engineers, author of "Installing Efficiency Methods," "Graphic Production Control," &c.

WILLIAM GETTINGER, President Edwards & Deutsch Lithographing Co., printers; treasurer Bankers' Development Corporation.

J. M. GILBERT, whose career as Sales Manager Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., as General Manager United States Tire Co. and inventor of the Gilbert Rim, is nationally known.

J. S. BRETZ, organizer and President J. S. Bretz Company, director of the Wire Wheel Corporation of America and founder of the Bearings Company of America.

J. S. McCLURG, well known for his connection with Republic Rubber Co., of which he was organizer and general manager, and with Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, of which he was production manager.

NICHOLAS THIEL FICKER, consulting industrial engineer, whose methods have been adopted and used by such companies as Crucible Steel Company of America, Goodrich Rubber Company, American Brass Company, General Motors Corporation, Huyler's Candy Company; member faculty New York University.

JERVIS R. HARBECK, whose industrial life has included Vice Presidency of the American Can Company, the organization of the Duesenberg Motors Corporation, the organization with the reorganization of the Maxwell, Chalmers Company. He is Vice President and Financial Director of the Willys Corporation and director of the Industrial Bank of New York.

HIRAM F. HARRIS, prominent in the motor world for his connection with the Maxwell Motor Company, of which he has been advertising manager; the Willys-Overland, New York branch of which he was reorganizer of the sales and service departments, and the Republic Motor Truck Company, of which he is Industrial Engineer.

MARSHALL J. ROOT, who has been prominent as President of the Sargent & Greenlief Lock Company, and as Vice President of the Fairbanks Company.

ALBERT B. BAUER, who is identified chiefly with the Fairbanks Company of New York City, for whom he was General Manager of the Export Division.

GEORGE E. DANIELS has, in his industrial career, served as member of the Board of Directors of the Buick Motor Company, Vice President and General Manager Oakland Motor Car Company, member of the Board of Directors of the General Motors Company.

SAMUEL K. PHILLIPS, Director Landsdowne National Bank.

EVERLY M. DAVIS, Director Nashville Industrial Corp., and the Davis Chemical Products, Inc., and previously President Butterworth-Judson Company.

These names reflect the probity of the organizations Business

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The War Department published the following orders today:

Infantry.

Croft, Col. E., is transferred to General Hospital, 71st Spartanburg, Ark., sick.

Rose, Capt. R. M., is detailed in Air Service; to Air Service Pilot School, Arcadia, Fla.

Shoemaker, Capt. R. L., to duty in office of Director of Sales, this city.

Mcgraw, First Lt. Le J. H., is detailed in Air Service; to Army Balloon School, Arcadia, Cal.

Quartermaster Corps.

Pearson, Lt. Col. S. B., to Fort Russell as Quartermaster at that post.

Valliant, Maj. H. D., to San Francisco pending departure for Manila, about Aug. 5, for instructions relative to opening of the office of the Quartermaster at Nagasaki, Japan, then proceed to Manila.

Chandler, Capt. G. M., to duty with the War Department General Staff, this city.

Boden, Capt. J. W., will report by letter to commanding General 8th Corps Area, Fort Houston, for assignment.

Ordnance Department.

Lenon, Maj. G. F., to South Amboy, N. J., Ordnance Supply Officer.

Irwin, Capt. R. L., to Frankford Arsenal, Pa.

Leslie, First Lt. K. W., to Camp Pike as assistant to Camp Ordnance Officer.

Dental Corps.

Robitzel, Capt. W. H., to duty at Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver.

Rathbone, Capt. L., to Presidio of San Francisco and report to commanding General 9th Army Corps for duty and station.

Medical Corps.

Davis, Capt. C. F., will report by telegraph to commanding General 8th Corps Area, Fort Houston, for duty and station.

Elmore, Capt. Q., to duty at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso.

Miscellaneous.

Waiko, Col. W. C.A.C., is assigned to Coast Defenses of Eastern New York, to Fort Totten.

Pulliam, Lt. Col. A. L., Air Service, is relieved from further detail in Air Service, effective July 22, and will report to the Chief of Air Service for duty with Air

The Civil Service.

Clr.

The following promotion list to clerk, Grade 2, is announced:

Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury and Queens—Florence E. Powers, $4.53; Henry W. Walther, $4.40; Genevieve M. Hynes, $2.10; Margaret R. Breslin, $0.39; Anastasia Horn, $9.81; Emma L. Rutledge, $6.90.

United States.

An examination for messenger boy and girl will be held on the second Saturday of each month until further notice. Vacancies exist in the Federal service at New York at $600 a year. Appointees may be allowed $20 a month granted by Congress. Competitors will be examined in spelling, 20; arithmetic, 20; letter writing, 20; penmanship, 20; copying from plain copy, 20. Applicants must have reached their fourteenth but not their eighteenth birthday.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

Koepler, Commander C. H. J., to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Sherman, E. C.; Southworth, F. W., Commanders, to home.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS.

Penn, A. M., to Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Rogers, R. E., to the Arkansas as Navigator.

Taylor, L. R. M., to the Arizona.

Johnston, F. L., to Reserve Division, Pacific Fleet.

Bovilacqua, O., to the Ramapo as Executive Officer.

Hall, J., to home.

Harrison, G. G., to the Bath as Executive Officer.

McLenegen, S. B., to home.

Rouser, H. D., to home.

LIEUTENANTS.

Clancy, F. D., to Receiving Ship at New York.

Conover, J. F., to the R-9.

Ebert, R. C., to the Nevada.

Evers, F. C., to the Arkansas.

Gahagan, A. J., to the Oklahoma.

Hanafee, P. F., to the Arkansas.

Inglis, T. B., to the Bulmer.

Moyer, F. H., to the Wyoming.

Pennington, A. J., to Aide Commandant, New Yard, New York.

Richards, H. H., to the Nokomis and on board when commissioned.

Sweeney, E. J., to the Arkansas.

Thornhill, H. E., to the C-12.

Walsh, W. J., to Hospital Corps Training School, San Francisco.

Herykell, A. L., to Reserve Division, Pacific Fleet.

Irby, F. S. to the DeLong.

Ljunquist, C. W., to Reserve Division, Pacific Fleet.

Chapman, T. H., to Naval Air Station, Lakehorst, N. J., as aerographer.

Clawson, A. M., to the Pecos and on board when commissioned.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—An extensive area of low pressure has its centre over Nova Scotia and is moving eastward. Another disturbance is over Alberta, Canada. The pressure is high in the Mississippi Valley and the region of the Great Lakes and high and rising rapidly on the North Pacific Coast. This pressure distribution has been attended by normal temperatures generally over the United States except the northern Rocky Mountain region and the western Canadian provinces, where abnormally warm weather prevails.

The outlook is for generally fair weather Thursday and Friday in the States east of the Mississippi River, except that local thunder showers are possible along the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The temperature will rise Thursday and Friday in the upper lake region and Friday in the lower lake region and the Upper Ohio Valley. Normal temperatures will prevail through the next forty-eight hours in the Atlantic and East Gulf States.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Thursday; Friday fair.

Southern New England, Eastern New York and New Jersey—Fair Thursday and Friday; mild temperature.

Western New York—Fair Thursday and Friday; warmer Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1921.	1920.		1921.	1920.
8 A. M.	71	69	4 P. M.	85	82
6 A. M.	70	67	6 P. M.	79	77
8 A. M.	76	70	8 P. M.	78	76
12 M.	82	74	11 P. M.	76	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 78; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 73; at 8 P. M. it was 80. Maximum temperature, 85 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 77 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.75 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.77 inches.

Fire Record.

A. M. Loss.

6:50—123-125 W. 25 St.; M. Crakaw ..... Loss. Not given

8:20—893 Pearl St.; I. Block & Sons. Not given

P. M.

4:35—120 E. 110 St.; Mrs. Fuld..Not given

7:00—714 Broadway; Harris & Henley. Not given

7:35—26 Cherry St.; Pat Dillon..Not given

7:55—99 Stanton St.; S. Donnises..Not given

11:20—410 E. 143 St.; E. Bennett....Slight

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Quickest Time Across the Pacific

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10 Days to JAPAN
14 Days to CHINA
17 Days to MANILA

Travel in Comfort on the Palatial Empress of Russia, Empress of Asia

Luxurious Accommodations. Single Cabins, Double Cabins, Suites—Bedroom, Sitting Room, Private Bathroom.

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E. T. STEBBING, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept. Can. Pacific Bldg., Madison Av., 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 4000
CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. Traffic Agents

WHITE STAR

Sailings Pier 58-62 North River, New York
At noon (daylight saving) unless specified.

Celtic } to Liverpool { July 23 Aug. 20 Sept. 17
Baltic } to Liverpool { July 30 Aug. 27 Sept. 24
Cedric } to Cherbourg & Southampton { Aug. 6 Sept. 3 Oct. 1
Adriatic } to Cherbourg & Southampton { Aug. 3 Aug. 31 Oct. 5
Olympic } to Cherbourg & Southampton { 2P.M. Aug. 13 Sept. 3 Sept. 24

New York and Boston—Azores, Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa.

Canopic ..... 11 A. M. Aug. 9 Sept. 30
Cretic ..... 11 A. M. Sept. 7

RED STAR LINE

Finland, Zeeland, Kroonland, Lapland } Plymouth Cherbourg Antwerp { July 23 Aug. 27 Oct. 4 Aug. 6 Sept. 10 Oct. 15 Aug. 13 Sept. 17 Oct. 22 Aug. 20 Sept. 24 Oct. 29
Gothland, Samland } Hamburg Libau Danzig { (3d class only). July 30 (3d class only). Sept. 1

AMERICAN LINE

Mongolia, Manchuria } Hamburg via Cherbourg { July 25 Sept. 8 — Aug. 25 —
*Calls at Plymouth, Cherbourg, Danzig, Hamburg.
Minnekahda (Hamburg & Danzig)..... Aug. 11

International Mercantile Marine Company
115 Steamers—250,000 Tons
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Special Attractive Tours to

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During July and August Fares $160 up according to the tours selected.

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and return

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Leaves Baltimore for Hawaii July 30th
HAWKEYE STATE
Leaves San Francisco for Baltimore August 7th

MATSON NAVIGATION CO.

Managing Agents, U. S. Shipping Board, 26 South Gay Street, Baltimore, Md. or any local steamship agent.

Transatlantica Italiana

Two of the Largest and Fastest Steamers of the Italian Mercantile Marine

Direct Passenger Service Between NEW YORK—GENOA—NAPLES.

Giuseppe Verdi ..... July 21
S. S. Dante Alighieri ..... Aug 13

1st Class, $250 up; 2d Class, $160 up.
McDONNELL & TRUDA, General Agents, 5 State Street, New York.

ITALIAN LINES

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
TRANSOCEANICA

For NAPLES and GENOA

SAN GIORGIO (Also Palermo) ..... July 30
AMERICA (Naples and Levant) ..... Aug. 6
TAORMINA (Also Palermo) ..... Aug. 20
ITALIA AMERICA, 1 Ellis St., N. Y.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES

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Regular sailings of luxurious steamers, 17,000 tons displacement, especially designed for travel in the tropics. Company's Offices, 13 Broadway, New York

SHIPPING AND MAILS

[All the times indicated are under Daylight Saving.]

THE TIDES.

	Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.	THE SUN.
	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.	Rises. Sets.
High water	6:09 6:47	5:08 5:46	10:53 11:31	A.M. P.M.
Low water	12:32 1:08	11:31 12:06	5:17 5:39	5:42 8:25

Incoming Steamships

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Pesaro	Genoa	July 2
Cabo Villano	Seville	July 2
Bird City	Liverpool	July 7
Pangarin	Liverpool	July 7
City of Chester	Philadelphia	July 18

DUE TODAY.

Lake Eloah	Avonmouth	July 9
Suecia	Kingston	July 16
Nominal	Malfas	July 16
Alban	Liverpool	July 6
Waco	Brest	July 9
Caracas	Curacao	July 13
Oneka	Liverpool	June 30
Vellavia	Hamburg	July 1
Advance	Haiti	July 16
Gradina	Havre	July 14
Alliance	Colon	July 14

DUE TODAY.

McKeesport	Dunkirk	July 7
Western Glen	Rotterdam	July 7

DUE TOMORROW.

Regina d'Italia	Naples	July 3
Orduna	Cherbourg	July 12
Lancaster	Marseilles	July 12
Esperanza	Havana	July 18
Paris	Havre	July 16

DUE SATURDAY.

Aquitania	Southampton	July 16
Mystic	Hamburg	July 8
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	July 14
Michigan	London	July 10
City of Pekin	Tyne	July 9

DUE SUNDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	July 16

Outgoing Steamships Carrying Mail

SAIL TODAY.

Steamer. Destination.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.	Carries Mail For
Giuseppe Verdi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Italy.
Hellig Olay, Copenhagen	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland.
Yucatan, Havana	12:00 M.	11:00 A.M.	Cuba, Mexico.
Guiana, St. Thomas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Barbados, Martinique, Demarara.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Gen. Goethals, Colon	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	Haiti, Canal Zone, Nicaragua.
Dromore Castle, Cape Town	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	South Africa.
W. M. Tupper, St. Thomas	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Barbados, Dominica, Antigua, &c.

SAIL SATURDAY, JULY 23.

Celtic, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Europe, Africa and West Asia (specially addressed).
Finland, Plymouth	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Europe, Africa and West Asia, and Belgian Congo.
Saxonia, Hamburg	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Danzig, specially addressed.
Rochambeau, Havre	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	France.
Dieltingaholm, Gothenburg	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Sweden, Norway, Danmark, Finland.
Clarksburg, Hamburg	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Germany, Austria, Hungary.
Blue Triangle, Dakar	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Senegal, Gambia, French Guinea.
Gul Djemal, Naples	7:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Italy, Palestine, Syria, Turkey.
Pastores, Colon	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Cuba, Costa Rica.
Rosalind, St. John's, N. F.	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Newfoundland.
H. R. Mallory, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Cuba.
Harmodius, B. Aires	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Argentina, Uruguay.
Ponce, Porto Rico	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	St. Thomas, St. Croix.
American Legion, Rio Janeiro	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	South Brasil, Argentina.
Iroquois, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Dominican Republic.
Gen. H. F. Hodges, Haiti	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.	Canal Zone, Guayaquil.

SAIL MONDAY.

Touraine, Havre	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	France, Italy.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Aquitania, South'pton	12:00 M.	5:00 P.M.	Europe, Africa, West Asia.
America, Bremen	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Cherbourg, Southampton.
Providence, Lisbon	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Azores, Portugal, Italy.

Other Outgoing Steamships

Steamer & Destination.	Time of Sailing. Date.	Hour.	Steamer & Destination.	Time of Sailing. Date.	Hour.
Songdal, Rio Janeiro	July 21	12:00 M.	Grascia, Piraeus	July 25	10:00 A.M.
Vellavia, London	July 23	10:00 A.M.	Flow City, Copenhagen	July 25	11:00 A.M.
Bourdonnais, Viro	July 23	3:00 P.M.	Collingsworth, Antwerp	July 25	11:00 A.M.
Concert, Bordeaux	July 23	3:00 P.M.	Eastern Sea, Rotterdam	July 25	11:00 A.M.
Oscoda, Havre	July 23	10:00 A.M.	Algic, Hamburg	July 25	10:00 A.M.
Gustavsholm, Helsingfors	July 25	12:00 M.			

Foreign Ports—Arrivals and Departures

ARRIVED.

Steamer.	At	Date.
Anchoria	Hamburg	July 15
Sunelseco	Liverpool	July 18
Amcross	Rotterdam	July 17
Montclair	Rotterdam	July 18
Eastern Crown	Dunedin	July 19
Yapalaga	Immingham	July 19

SAILED.

Steamer.	From	Date.
Lavia	Neufahrwasser	July 14
Moravia Bridge	Danzig	July 14
Belgier	Antwerp	July 16
Tamarac	Rotterdam	July 17

Transpacific Mails

Connecting mails close at the G. P. O. and City Hall Station at 7 P. M. as follows:

New Zealand and Australia (specially addressed only), via Seattle	West Camargo July 22
Hawaii, via San Francisco	Maui July 22
Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China, via San Francisco	Nanking July 25
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, Siberia, French Indo-China, Netherlands East Indies (except Sumatra), and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco	Empire State July 25
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, via San Francisco	Sonoma July 28
Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China, via San Francisco	Tenyo Maru July 23 Tenyo Maru July 30

Pacific Mails

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, June 27; Sydney, June 28, and Honolulu, July 12—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched east on July 19, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, July 24.

Post Office Notice

Postmaster Morgan announces that hereafter checks certified by member banks of the Federal Reserve System will be accepted in payment of postage stamps and stamped paper. Heretofore only currency was received for this purpose, but in order that the public may be accommodated this new method has been adopted.

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NEW YORK TO EUROPE

Sailings from Pier 74, 34th St., N. R. S. S. Geo. Washington and America (Piers 3 and 1, Hoboken) excepted.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN
AMERICA: July 26—Aug. 27—Sept. 28
GEORGE WASHINGTON: Aug. 3—Sept. 3—Oct. 4

PLYMOUTH—BOULOGNE—LONDON
New—Luxurious—Comfortable
CENTENNIAL STATE: July 30—Oct. 11—Nov. 15
OLD NORTH STATE: Aug. 16—Sept. 20—

BREMEN—DANZIG
POTOMAC: Aug. 10—Sept. 22
PRINCESS MATOIKA: Aug. 23—Oct. 3
HUDSON: Aug. 30—

NEW YORK—BOSTON—NAPLES—GENOA
POCAHONTAS:

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45 BROADWAY 1200 Whitehall

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All Outside Rooms
First and Second Class Passengers.
Special Missionary Reduction.
For rates of passage, etc., apply to
NORTON, LILLY & CO.
26 Beaver Street, New York City
General Agents
Ellerman & Buckmall S. S. Co., Ltd.

R. M. S. P.
New York—Cherbourg
Southampton—Hamburg
OBDUNA ..... July 26 Sept. 10
ORBITA ..... Aug. 13 Sept. 24
OROPESA ..... Aug. 27 Oct. 8
The ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
26 B'way, N. Y., or local agents

SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE
Short Route and through bookings to principal points in Scandinavia, Germany and Baltic States
LARGE, MODERN STEAMERS.
S. S. Drottingholm ..... July 23 Sept. 3 Oct. 15
S. S. Stockholm ..... Aug. 20 Oct. 1 Nov. 12
Superior Passenger Accommodations.
Passenger Office, 24 State St., New York

AUSTRALIA
HONOLULU, SUVA, NEW ZEALAND
The Palatial Passenger Steamers
R.M.S. "Niagara" 20,000 Tons
R.M.S. "Makura" 15,000 Tons
Sail from Vancouver, B. C.
For fares and sailings apply Canadian Pac. Ry., Can. Pac. Bldg., Madison Ave., 44th St., N. Y., or to Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

COSULICH (TRIESTE) LINE
NAPLES—PATRAS—DUBROVNIK—TRIESTE
Argentina ..... Aug. 4
Presidente Wilson ..... Aug. 27
PHELPS BROS. & CO., General Agents, 11 Battery Place, New York.

CUNARD ANCHOR
Passenger and Freight Services
From New York
CHERBOURG AND SOUTHAMPTON
AQUITANIA ..... July 26 Aug. 23 Sept. 13
MAURETANIA ..... Aug. 11 Sept. 6 Sept. 29
BERENGARIA ..... Aug. 18 Sept. 22 Oct. 20
From LIVERPOOL
VASARI ..... Aug. 6 —
CARMANIA ..... Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Oct. 8
ALBANIA (new) ..... Aug. 20 Sept. 27 Nov. 1
CARONIA ..... Aug. 27 Sept. 24 —
SCYTHIA (new) ..... Sept. 6 Oct. 11 Nov. 15
PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG AND DANZIG
SAXONIA ..... July 28
LONDONDERRY AND GLASGOW
CAMERONIA (new) July 30 Aug. 27 Sept. 24
COLUMBIA ..... Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Oct. 8
GLOBIA ..... Aug. 20 Oct. 4 Aug. 6
VIGO, GIBRALTAR, PATRAS, DUBROVNIK, TRIESTE AND FIUME
CALABRIA ..... Aug. 6
HAMBURG AND DANZIG
PANNONIA ..... Aug. 13
BOSTON TO LONDONDERRY & GLASGOW
ASSYRIA ..... Aug. 13
CUNARD MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES
MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, MONACO, NAPLES, ALEXANDRIA, PIRAEUS, PATRAS, TRIESTE. (Ports vary according to cruise.)
CARONIA ..... Oct. 22 Dec. 3
CAMERONIA ..... Nov. 19 Jan. 10
Cunard and Anchor Steam Ship Lines, 25 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE
New York—Havre—Paris
ROCHAMBEAU ... July 23 Aug. 27 Oct. 1
LA TOURAINE ... July 25 Aug. 20 Sept. 17
PARIS ..... July 27 Aug. 17 Sept. 14
CHICAGO ..... July 30 Sept. 7 Oct. 19
LAFAYETTE ..... Sept. 1 Sept. 29
LEOPOLDINA ..... Aug. 3 Sept. 10 Oct. 13
FRANCE ..... Aug. 4 Aug. 25 Sept. 22
LA LORRAINE ..... Sept. 3 Oct. 1
LA SAVOIE ..... Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Nov. 15
Havre—Hamburg—Danzig
NIAGARA ..... Sept. 5 Nov. 5
New York—Vigo—Havre
LA BOURDONNAIS. July 26 Aug. 30 Oct. 4
ROUSSILLON ..... Sept. 17 —
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 19 STATE ST., N.Y.

Direct Service
Naples, Piraeus, Constantinople, Varna, Constanza
MEGALI HELLAS ..... Aug. 6
S. S. KING ALEXANDER ... Sept. 8
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30 Pearl St., New York.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK TO ROTTERDAM
VIA
PLYMOUTH, BOULOGNE-SUR-MER
11 A. M. Eastern Standard Time
Rotterdam ... 11 A.M. July 30 Sept. 3 Oct. 8
Ryndam ... 11 A.M. Aug. 6 Sept. 10 Oct. 15
N.Amsterd'm. 11 A.M. Aug. 13 Sept. 17 Oct. 22
Noordam ... 11 A.M. Aug. 20 Sept. 24 Oct. 29
General Passenger Office, 24 State St., N. Y.

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Fast U. S. mail s. Sonoma, Ventura, 10,000 tons. Lloyd's A1 register. Delightful service. Sydney short line—Samoa. HONOLULU, $220 R. T. Pacific Tours, $335. 1st Class. Sonoma sails Aug. 3. Ventura sails Sept. 6.
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The People's Popular Resort

DAILY SERVICE: STEEL STEAMER CLERMONT
Lve. Battery 9 A. M. Also on Saturday Morning from W. 79th St. 9:45 A. M.
SPECIAL UPTOWN BOAT: STEEL STEAMER HIGHLANDER
Lve. W. 129th St. 9:30 A. M. Daily, excepting Saturday Morning, July 23.

Saturday and Sunday AFTERNOON TRIPS
About 2 hours at Bear Mountain
Leave Pier 83, foot of 129th St., W. 129th St. 2:30 P. M.
Leave Battery Pier, 2 P. M.
ROUND TRIP FARES—Weekdays: Adults, $1.50; Children, 50c. Sundays and Holidays: Adults, $1.60; Children, 50c. (Including War Tax.)
MUSIC—DANCING—REFRESHMENTS

Sunday Morning Service
Steamer CLERMONT
and GRAND REPUBLIC
Leave Battery Pier, 9 A. M.
Steamer HIGHLANDER
Lve. W. 129th St. 9:30 A. M.
Due at Bear Mountain 11:30 A. M.
Returning leave Bear Mountain 6 P. M.

Palisades Interstate Park Commission
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New combination Passenger and Freight ships. Fast, Luxurious Steamers.

Key number in parentheses following ship's name, indicates name, address and telephone of steamship company in list at bottom of this column.

EUROPE

Plymouth, Boulogne and London
From New York
August 16—September 20—Old North State (120).
July 30—Centennial State (130).

Bremen and Danzig
From New York
August 20—Hudson (159).
August 23—October 5—Princess Matoika (159).

August 28—September 22—Potomac (129).

Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen
From New York
July 26—August 27—September 28—America (159).
August 3—September 3—George Washington (159).

SOUTH AMERICA

Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires
From New York
July 23—American Legion (91).
August 3—Huron (91).
August 17—Acolus (91).
August 31—Southern Cross (91).

FAR EAST

Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta
From San Francisco
August 18—Creole State (105).
September 14—Wolverine State (105).

Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila
From Seattle
July 20—October 8—Keystone State (1).
August 27—November 5—Wenatchee (1).
September 17—November 26—Silver State (1).

From San Francisco
July 20—Empire State (105).
August 20—Golden State (106).

COASTWISE AND HAWAII
Port Los Angeles, San Francisco & Hawaiian Islands
From Baltimore
July 30—Buckeye State (80).
September 5—Hawk. State (80).

1 The Admiral Line, 17 State St., N. Y. Bowling Green 5626.
80 Matson Navigation Co., 320 Market St. San Francisco, Cal.
91 Munson S. S. Lines, 67 Wall St., N. Y. Bowling Green 3300.
105 Pacific Mail S. S. Co., 7 Hanover Sq., N. Y. Telephone Bowling Green 4680.
159 U. S. Mail S. S. Co., Inc., 45 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Whitehall 1200.

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Hudson River Day Line

DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAY.
"Washington Irving," "Hendrick Hudson," "De Witt Clinton," "Robert Fulton," "Albany."

Hudson and Delaware Trains meet Day Line boats at Kingston Point pier for points in the Catskills.

Connection at Albany with New York Central and D. & H. Railroads. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

Daylight Saving Time

North Bound.	Daily Except Sunday	Through Service Daily	Fr'pak Service Daily	Palisades Day Only
New York:	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Desbrosses St.	8:40	8:40	8:40	2:30
W. 42d St.	8:50	8:50	10:00	1:50
W. 129th St.	9:20	9:40	10:23	2:30
Yonkers	9:35	10:15	10:55	3:05
Bear Mountain	†11:30	.....	†12:55	†4:30
West Point	†11:50	.....	†1:00	†4:50
Newburgh	†12:40	.....	†1:50	†5:40
Poughkeepsie	.....	†1:30	†3:30	.....
Kingston Point	.....	3:15	.....	.....
Catskill	.....	3:50	.....	.....
Hudson	.....	3:50	.....	.....
Albany	.....	6:30	.....	.....

On Sundays additional Steamer leaves Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M., for †Bear Mountain, †Newburgh and †Poughkeepsie.
†Return steamer same day from points marked †. Daily except Sunday.

IDEAL ONE-DAY OUTINGS.
Telephone Canal 9200.
Information at
DESBROSSES ST. PIER, NEW YORK.

25c MIDLAND BEACH 25c
IDEAL AMUSEMENT PARK.
Steamer leaves Battery Daily
10 A. M., 1:30, 5:15 and 9 P. M.

"The Public Be Pleased."

TO BOSTON $6.78 Inc. Tax
METROPOLITAN LINE

THROUGH THE CAPE COD CANAL
Connections at Boston for Portland, Rockland, Bangor, Mt. Desert, Ma., Yarmouth, N. S. Steamer leaves Pier 14, E. R., N. Y. (Foot Market St.), daily including Sunday, 5 P. M. (Daylight Saving Time). Tel. Barclay 7600.

EASTERN S. S. LINES

FALL RIVER LINE to BOSTON
Splendid Steamers—Splendid Service — Connecting on each Steamer.
Leave Fulton St. Pier 14 N. R.
5:30 P. M. Daily Incl. Sunday
New Bedford Line New London Line
Daily except Sunday. Daily exc. Sunday.
Leave Pier 40 N. R. Leave Pier 40 N. R.
Houston St., 5:30 Houston St., 5:30
N. R. Houston St. Pier 14, Pier 79 E. R.
6 P. M. 22nd St. 6 P. M.
All Schedules Daylight Saving Time
Tickets at Piers and Cen. Ticket Offices

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS
MAUCH CHUNK $2.41
EVERY SUNDAY
Leave W. 23d St., 7:17; Liberty St., 7:30
A. M.; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 7:45
A. M.; Broad St., Newark, 7:65 A. M.

LAKE HOPATCONG $1.85
EVERY SUNDAY
Leave W. 23d St., 7:17; Liberty St., 7:40
A. M.; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 7:58
A. M.; Broad St., Newark, 7:48 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY $3.60
WEDNESDAYS, JULY 27th and AUG. 10th
Leave W. 23d St., 6:45; Liberty St., 7:00
A. M.; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 7:17
A. M.; Broad St., Newark, 7:32 A. M.
War Tax 8% additional
Tickets good only on special train
Eastern Standard Time Shown

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

SANDY HOOK ROUTE
SPECIAL EXCURSIONS
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS—HIGHLAND BEACH
$1.25 including —Tax—
MONDAYS (except Sept. 5), TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, FRIDAYS.
Tickets Good only on Steamers Leaving: Foot W. 42nd St., 7.45, 8.50, 11.30 A. M., 2.45 P. M., and Foot Cedar St., 8.15, 9.15 A. M., 12.00 Noon, 3.10 P. M. and returning on any Steamer on date of sale.
These tickets are not good in connection with fare or ticket to or from points beyond destination.

Other Steamers leave
Foot W. 42nd St., 8.55, 9.45 P. M. Sundays, 8.00, 9.00 A. M., 12.00 Noon. Cedar St., 4.20, 7.10 P. M. Sundays, 8.30, 9.30 A. M., 12.20, 2.12, 5.30 P. M.
Eastern Standard Time

CALIFORNIA & HAWAII
Raymond-Whitcomb Tours
324 Fifth Ave. Mad. Sq. 6370.

Iron Steamboat Co.
CONEY ISLAND
Special Schedule for THURSDAY, JULY 21
Lv. W. 129 St., Pier 1, N. R. Coney Island
9:30 5:30 10:15 4:15 12:22 6:10
10:30 4:15 11:15 5:00 1:22 6:30
11:30 5:30 12:15 6:10 12:10 7:30
12:15 6:30 1:00 7:15 3:10 8:25
1:15 7:30 2:15 8:15 4:25 9:25
2:30 8:30 3:15 9:30 5:25 10:30
Trip marked † does not stop at Pier 1, N. R.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Lv. W. 129 St., Pier 1, N. R. Rockaway
9:30 a.m. 10:15 a.m. 2:10 p.m.
1:15 p.m. 2:15 p.m. 6:30 p.m.
TELEPHONE WHITEHALL 1370.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
Daily sailings from Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., weekdays, 6 and 7 P. M.; Sundays and Holidays at 5 and 6 P. M.; West 129th St., half-hour later (Daylight Saving Time). Direct rail connections at Albany to all points North, East and West. Phone Canal 9000.
Express Freight Service. Autos Carried
Hudson Navigation Company
MIDDLETON S. BORLAND and JAMES A. EMERSON, Receivers.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS.
ALL AROUND NEW YORK.—Lv. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean 1:30 P. M. Lecturer and refreshments. Tel. Broad 6854. Boats for charter.

Afternoon Sail to Newburgh
and return. STR. "HOMER RAMSDELL" leaves Franklin St. 4:00, West 129th St. 4:30 P. M. for Newburgh and return. Restaurant.

A CRUISE DE LUXE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN
including
MADEIRA SPAIN SOUTHERN FRANCE ALGERIA ITALY EGYPT PALESTINE CONSTANTINOPLE GREECE
By the SS CARONIA of the CUNARD LINE
Sailing from New York JAN 28 1922
DURATION 61 DAYS
Minimum, Inclusive Fare $1250
EXCLUSIVE MANAGEMENT
THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway 561 Fifth Ave.

CLARK'S 17th ORIENT CRUISE
by steamer R.M.S. Empress of Scotland, 22,000 gross tons, 18 days in Egypt and Palestine, etc. Feb. 4, 1922; 60 days 5000 m. Inclusive Shore Excursions, Hotels, Guides, Drives, Fees, etc.
FRANK C. CLARK Times Building New York
EUROPE, NOVA SCOTIA BERMUDA
STAR TOURS
506 5th Ave., Room 20b Phone 6200 Vand.
525 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Phone 1179

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Bank and business references required from all advertisers in this classification.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

BUSINESS MAN with $5,000-$10,000 wishes to communicate with principals only who can show good return to investment, with or without services; please give particulars in reply. B 135 Times.

ACCEPTANCES purchased, loans on staple merchandise. John A. Curtiss, 115 Broadway.

WILL invest $7,000 or less as active partner in going manufacturing, wholesale or retail establishment. G 232 Times.

CAPABLE EXECUTIVE desires partnership established business; can invest several thousand. M 805 Times Downtown.

ACTIVE EXECUTIVE has capital and services to invest in established business. K 125 Times.

YOUNG MAN with $2,000 wishes connect going business. K 127 Times.

YOUNG LADY desires working interest retail business; invest $500. P 480 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

OFFICE MANAGER WANTED.
Long-established brokerage house with 5th Av. offices requires immediately the services of an active young man to act as financial manager; salary to start $60 week and small interest in business; $2,500 cash investment required, fully secured; experience not as essential as unquestioned integrity. B 317 Times.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY—OWING TO FACTORY BRANCH MOVING OUT OF CITY; TO SELL AND INSTALL PARTS AND REPAIRS FOR TWO POPULAR CARS; SERVICE STATION NOW FULLY EQUIPPED; WANTS PARTNER WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 AVAILABLE. BOX 517, 7,464 5D AV

SHIRT MANUFACTURER, well established and favorably known, with up-to-date plant, is looking for a man who is a capable financier, or manufacturer, who is able to invest at least $50,000. This is a good opportunity for the right party. B 125 Times.

MACHINE manufacturing concern wants partner with $5,000 to $10,000; chance to connect with growing business. B 664 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURERS of new device with unlimited market among business houses and offices, require active man with capital to promote sales expansion. M C 162 Times.

MANAGER—Must have $5,000, manufacture auto parts, big future for right party, no triflers. 932 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, Bushwick 193.

EXPERIENCED SHIRT MAN wanted as partner to take active part in established moderate size business. M 804 Times Downtown.

PRACTICAL skirt man with established business has opening for good skirt salesman with money to invest. B 137 Times.

ESTABLISHED wholesale cigar business, Virginia, $10,000 and services experienced man. 1,201 East Main, Richmond, Va.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

SALES MANAGERS
wanted in every city and county to handle the exclusive agency for the Elliott Cook-Top Water Heater; eliminates need of separate water heater, equips gas or oil stove to heat boiler of water while cooking; demonstration means quick sale to homes, apartments, hotels, restaurants, hospitals, institutions, &c., big money on every sale; you must be well rated or have good credit and sufficient capital to install a demonstrator in an office or part of store; we show you how to build a sales organization; there is big commission for you if you are the man we want. Write at once to Zimmerman Corp., Circle Studio Building, New York City.

MAN OF ABILITY, EXPERIENCE, STANDING, TO ASSUME MANAGEMENT OF CHAIN RETAIL GROCERY STORES IN PROCESS OF EXPANSION. SALARY, CONTRACT AND INTEREST IN BUSINESS. NO INVESTMENT NECESSARY. RADIUS 100 MILES NEW YORK CITY. WRITE FOR APPOINTMENT GIVING REASONS WHY YOU CAN QUALIFY. V 753 TIMES DOWNTOWN

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS, ATTENTION!
Our representative now in N. Y. City can confer with you and convince you that we can sell your merchandise, ready-to-wear, or otherwise, specialties, &c., energetic, thoroughly capable staff of road salesmen now ready for lines for best Southern States. Address Manager, Southern States Road Salesmen, X 2060 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED
familiar with New York territory; also capable managing New York office; large Bavaria house. Full experience, details of manufacturing class pins, rings, medals necessary; state experience, salary satisfactory to right party. All correspondence treated confidential
N. M. SHEPARD & CO., INC.,
15 Maiden Lane, New York.

CORPORATION controlling four-set woolen cloth mill, ready to operate September 1 in Providence, R. I., would entertain proposition from selling agent in New York for sale of mill production; one who would purchase small amount of stock preferred. X 2040 Times Annex.

SOUTH AMERICAN gentleman, M. E., E. E., wishes to be in touch with manufacturers of novelties and machinery for the industry, to open business in South America. Address Arturo Pino, Notre Dame University, Indiana.

WE have 400 lots centrally located in Mamaroneck which we would like to dispose of to close an estate; would like to negotiate with responsible builder. Estate of J. D. Carroll, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PACIFIC COAST representative seeking distribution of one or more commodities which can show great future possibilities in Western States can provide own finances. K 130 Times.

RELIABLE wholesale liquor dealer, established 40 years, desires to combine with wholesale drug concern; references exchanged. R. E., 173 Times.

OUT-OF-TOWN contractor with Singer plant wants work on house frocks and aprons. Jacob Lerner Mfg. Co., 715 Main St., Boonton, N. J.

ADVERTISE in publications of Germany for business connections. M. Klein, 1,137 Broadway.

FUR DEPARTMENT wanted, popular price and high grade garments. P 474 Times.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN the best business section of Niagara Falls, N. Y., space for ladies' shoe department, and also space for dry goods department; for rent only men with experience and capital need apply. Gellman's, 221 Falls St., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

TO LEASE, infants' and children's ready-to-wear department, 2,250 square feet, in large specialty shop near New York; established 25 years; quick action. Z 2360 Times Annex.

FUR department for rent in women's and children's specialty store; old-established business located in city of 125,000 population, 115 miles from New York; exceptional opportunity. Z 2396 Times Annex.

WILL SELL your business confidentially, partnerships arranged. Howard Katz, 1,493 Broadway. Telephone Bryant 4846.

FOR RENT—To a live wire we will rent our hosiery or negligee department in eight of our up-to-date millinery stores near New York. X 2041 Times Annex.

BUSINESS LOANS.

CASH advanced on outstanding accounts, merchandise, warehouse receipts, notes, trade acceptances at lowest rates. Capital, 817 Times.

MONEY to loan on commercial paper, good collateral. Equitable Service Circle 3757.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LET US HELP YOU GET MORE BUSINESS—Mailing cards planned and written, $1; newspaper advertisements prepared, $5; booklets, folders, $3; booklets, $10. We get results. Write Moren, Advertising, 35 West 39th St.

WOMAN DENIES SHE SAW HORTON KILLED

Mrs. Brooks Admits She Was in Car With Larasch, on Trial for Shooting of Police Lieutenant.

VISITED MANY RESTAURANTS

Woman Told Her Companions That She Had Been Insulted by Negro Hallboy in Her Apartment.

Mrs. Lucille E. Brooks, wife of an insurance man of Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, proved to be a disappointment as a witness for the State yesterday in the trial of Nicholas Larasch in General Sessions in connection with the shooting and killing of Police Lieutenant Floyd Horton on Dec. 17, 1920.

According to Assistant District Attorney Brothers, Nicholas Larasch was in the front seat of the automobile from which Horton was shot and killed after the Lieutenant had shot and killed Joseph Larasch in the car and that Nicholas Larasch drove off with Mrs. Brooks sitting in the rear seat alongside the body of his brother.

Mrs. Brooks denied having seen the shooting, but admitted that on the evening of the shooting the Larasch brothers and John Cavanaugh, the superintendent of the apartment at 540 West 146th Street, where she formerly had an apartment, called for her in the defendant's automobile at her home at 52 Hamilton Place, and that they drove downtown, where they had many drinks in restaurants.

During the trip, she added, she told her companions that Tyler Hairston, a negro hallboy in the apartment house, had called on her after midnight a few days before she left the West 146th Street house and insulted her. She said that one of the men declared that the negro should be "given a punch in the jaw" for his conduct, and that when they returned to Washington Heights and were passing through Broadway at 146th Street the defendant, who was driving the car, was told to slow down. Joseph Larasch then jumped out of the car, she said.

She explained that Joseph Larasch had quarreled with Cavanaugh on the way uptown and had left the car before they reached West 146th Street. A few minutes after the defendant left the car, she said, she heard some shots. Three bullets came through the rear of the car where she was seated, she added. One of them struck her in the right arm and another struck her in the breast. She fell forward, she said, and that was the last she remembered until she woke up in her apartment in Hamilton Place nearby, with detectives standing about her.

The detectives, she said, showed her a pistol which they said they found in her apartment several hours after the shooting, and which, it was alleged, was used in the killing of the police lieutenant. They told her she had jumped on the running board of the fleeing car after Joseph Larasch had fired a shot in the lobby of the West 146th Street apartment at the negro. She admitted that several years before the shooting her brother had given her a pistol after she had been kidnapped in an automobile by two men from the corner of Broadway and 110th Street, taken to the outskirts of the city and robbed. She was unable to identify the pistol as hers.

Counsel for the defendant pressed her closely about the story she told the Larasch brothers and Cavanaugh about the attack on her in her apartment by the negro hallboy. She said the negro called her on the telephone before midnight and told her he had a letter to deliver to her from the woman who was to take the apartment. She admitted that after the negro had attempted to attack her he had remained in the apartment for three hours.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

15 cents a word each insertion.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE—Owing to ill-health, I am offering for sale the well-known preparation, Kerr's Flax-Seed Emulsion, LINONINE, which has been on the market and prescribed by physicians for a number of years. Hundreds of unsolicited testimonials have been received, and it is acknowledged to be one of the best medicines known for coughs, colds, bronchitis and kindred complaints.
Over $100,000 has been spent in putting Linonine on the market, exclusive of the cost of production, and it has an assured sale in the territory covered by the advertising.
The best offer over $30,000 will be accepted. This is a wonderful opportunity to secure a thriving business, worth $100,000 to any one.
All offers to be mailed by Aug. 13, 1921, accompanied by a certified check for 10% of offer, to City National Bank, Danbury, Conn., who will open same Aug. 15, and return all checks except the one accepted.
For further information address Chas. Kerr, Danbury, Conn.

FOR SALE.
COMPLETE PLANT, 7,800 SQUARE FEET, MANUFACTURING ELECTRICAL PORTABLE LAMPS AND LIGHTING FIXTURES, CONSISTING OF UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY, STOCK, FIXTURES AND SHOW ROOM. LATEST MOLDS OF EXCLUSIVE; ALSO FULLY EQUIPPED PLATING PLANT; NO DECENT OFFER REFUSED. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, T 568 TIMES.

I WANT TO get in touch with a man with $4,500 who is seeking an investment in a well established, fast growing, country grocery; no chain store competition; located on main street; five rooms and bath, large rear porch above store, detached building, plot 50x100 feet; $4,500 for building, stock at present value; all new. Address C. A. K., Box 21, Nanuet, N. Y.

FOR RETIRED POLICEMAN OR HOTEL MAN.
A furnished country home and business proposition combined (8 choice acres on motor road), which offers an extraordinary opportunity at $10,500; you must see it to appreciate what is offered at this figure. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row. Beekman 2596.

RECEIVER'S SALE.
Magnificently equipped restaurant, exceptional bargain. Call at 121 West 45th St., or telephone Albert B. Cory, Greenpoint 1000.

RETIRING from business; will sell extremely profitable business; purchaser taught; wonderful proposition, energetic man or woman; $15,000 cash necessary. W 761 Times Downtown.

STORE for sale, cheap rent, long lease, with or without stock. The stock consists of hosiery, gloves, corsets, underwear, waists, sweaters &c. Apply to John Bogart, 63 Park Row, New York City.

STORE SELLING DAIRY PRODUCTS. Bargain for quick purchaser; must sell because of death of partner. Inquire Henry Klauber, 160 Broadway.

GARAGE, new, capacity 125 cars, now in 100, will sacrifice; very unusual reason Box 173, 3,013 5d Av.

BUSINESS FOR SALE? See us first; clients waiting. Sibley Co., 1,493 Broadway. Bryant 4327.

LADY'S patent bag handle lock for sale; cash and royalty. See Mr. Schmidt, 5 Union Square, 3d floor.

MILLINERY STORE, to sacrifice; theatrical section; wonderful opportunity. Call Bryant 4327.

Bank and business references required for all advertisements of Business Opportunities.

NO ALIENS BARRED YET UNDER LIMITATION PLAN

49 Greeks and 11 Palestine Natives Now Over Quotas and Status Is Somewhat Uncertain.

Aliens have not been barred from the United States, officials at Ellis Island said yesterday, by the restrictive laws which went into effect on July 2. Some have been detained on board for a few hours and embarkation from European ports has been curtailed. The only persons excluded so far, the officials said, were barred for failing to pass the usual physical, mental and moral tests.

Only two nationalities have reached their quota for July—Greece, which has forty-nine in excess of its quota of 667 for the month, and Palestine, which has sent over eleven more than its quota. Syrians and Palestinians still have to get their passports made out as subjects of the Ottoman empire, as the mandates over these countries by France and Great Britain have not been officially recognized by the United States. With regard to the forty-nine surplus Greeks, they will have to remain until August for a ship to return home, and the Department of Labor must decide whether they can be transferred to the quota for next month. The quota for Poles will be filled before the end of July, as there are large numbers on the seas.

Officials pointed out yesterday that if prematur: arrivals were admitted, quotas for the last few months of the period that the restrictive law is in effect would soon be used up.

The report of the holding up of first cabin passengers on their arrival here has spread to the other side, and numbers of aliens intending to pass through this country on their way to Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan and the Dutch East Indies are traveling through Canada, which means landing at Quebec or Montreal instead of New York.

CABIN ALIENS DETAINED.

Are Held on Italian Liner Pesaro Until Released by Washington.

Several of the cabin passengers who arrived yesterday from Italian ports on the liner Pesaro were detained on board for a few hours until the quota for the ship had been received from Washington. Americans returning on the liner said Italy was the cheapest country in Europe to live in and the banks were erecting fine buildings in all the principal cities with the profit they are making on exchange.

Among the passengers was Commander Carlo Pfister of the Royal Italian Navy, at one time attaché to the Embassy in Washington. He comes on private business. He said the working classes were doing all they could to help their country to recover the trade lost by the war.

Captain Carlo Lantieri, who served in the Alpine Artillery in the war and has eight decorations, brought over two films, one of the airplane trip of Lieutenant Ferrain from Rome to Tokio, and the other the Victory celebration in Rome on Sept. 3 and 4, 1920. They will be exhibited in Italian centres, he said, for the benefit of the Italian veterans. Captain Lantieri said he would offer for sale here for the benefit of maimed Italian soldiers a menu of the only dinner given in Italy during the war at which were the allied Generals. Among autographs on it are those of General Diaz of Italy, General Rawlinson of England, General Bliss of the United States of America, Generals Morgand and Maistre of France and General Lord Caven of England. On Tuesday night the Pesaro passed through one of the greatest electrical storms the officers ever experienced. The rain, they said, was several inches deep in the lee scuppers.

JEWELS FOR LEEDS'S BRIDE.

Princess Anastasia Buys Finest Pearls for Wedding Gift.

Copyright, 1921, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

PARIS, July 20.—The most magnificent jewels in the Rue de la Paix shops have been purchased by Princess Anastatia for the Princess Xenia when she marries young Leeds in Paris early in September.

The jewels, mostly pearls, cost millions of francs and will rival those of Princess Anastatia. Paris jewelers considered the Princess's jewels the finest single collection in the world, notably a pearl necklace of three strings bought in Paris in 1917 and now valued at 25,600,000 francs, having increased in value fourfold.

Tobacco Workers Fear "Blue" Law.

MANITOWOC, Wis., July 20.—Protest against alleged attempts of reformers and blue law advocates to prohibit the growth, manufacture or use of tobacco was made today in a resolution presented to the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor convention here. It was offered by the International Organization of Tobacco Workers.

Tryout Reopening Iron Mills.

READING, Pa., July 20.—The Reading Iron Company, one of the large independents, posted notices today that some of its mills would resume next Monday for a run of two weeks, at a reduction in wages. Puddlers are to get $[illegible] a ton and ordinary labor 30 cents an hour.

Sale of Manhattan Shirts

$3 Shirts are now	$2.15
$3.75 and $3.50 Shirts	2.85
$4 Shirts are now	3.15
$5.50, $5, $4.50 Shirts	3.85
$6 Shirts are now	4.55
$7.50 and $7 Shirts	5.65
$10 and $8.50 Shirts	6.85

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
246-248 West 125th — 3d Ave., cor. 122d

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

KNOX NEW YORK

KNOX CLOTHES *For Men*

Sack Suits
$45.00 TO $75.00

Tropical Weight Suits
$30.00 TO $50.00

KNOX sack suits and sport clothes, ready for wear, at revised prices which have put them on a new and lower price level.

The KNOX Four-Piece Golf Suit

Golf Suits of Homespuns, Tweeds and Herringbone Weaves—Coat, Vest, Trousers and Knickerbockers.

$75.00

KNOX HAT COMPANY
Incorporated
452 FIFTH AVENUE AT 40TH STREET — 161 BROADWAY SINGER BUILDING

Clearance Sale
of all our
Palm Beach 2-piece Suits
$16.50

Early comers will find a full range of sizes; but the Wallach spirit of frankness prompts us to state that sizes 33 to 39 inclusive predominate. Quite a number were made by Hart Schaffner & Marx.

Smart Double Breasters
Single Breasters
Sport Models

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers — 246-248 West 125th
Broadway, cor. 29th — 3d Ave., cor. 122d



You can't keep cows in the city

IN the good old days the people of New York and other cities got their milk from their own cows or their neighbors' Many a city street began as a cow path.

Later, nearby farmers supplied small numbers of city customers by milk routes, a necessary and a valuable service.

As the city grew, most of the milk supplied had to be brought from farms too far away for either the farmer to bring it or for city folks to go after it.

So milk dealers sprang up. Business men who bought the milk from the farmers shipped it to the city and delivered it at the home or the store.

As a result the farmer and the city family got out of touch with each other, and the milk dealer came into full control of the city's milk supply.

Back in 1916 the city's milk supply was in danger because the farmer was getting so little for his milk that he could not afford to keep cows. But if he killed his herd there would be no milk for the city. He had seen sheep disappear from New York State farms for similar price reasons.

So certain far-sighted farmers, seeing that both the city people and the farmers would suffer if things went from bad to worse, formed the Dairymen's League.

Thousands of members of the Dairymen's League keep good cows on the farms to give a supply of the best milk in the world for the cities they serve. They want that milk sold to city people at a reasonable price.

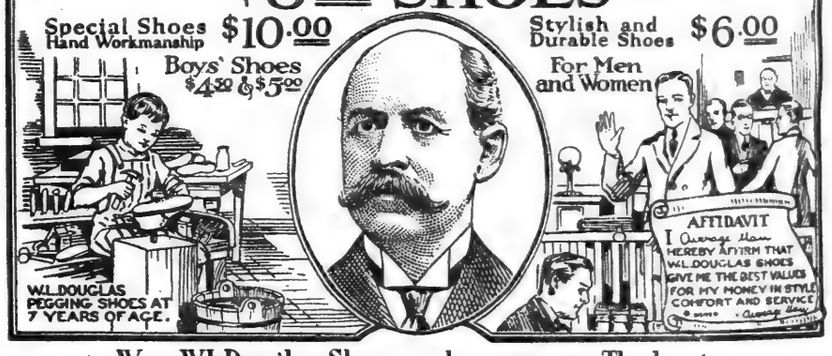
And remember that milk at any reasonable price is the best food in the world.

The farmers believe that in trying to shorten the distance between the city home and the farm they are doing a service for every milk user.

Never again can we keep cows in the cities as our forefathers did, but the farmer's services can be brought closer to you if you will work with him as he wants to work with you.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.
UTICA, N. Y.

W. L. DOUGLAS $8.00 SHOES



Wear W.L. Douglas Shoes and save money. The best known shoes in the world. They are absolutely the best shoe values that can be produced for the price

W. L. Douglas shoes are sold in 107 of our own stores direct to the wearer at one profit. All middlemen's and manufacturing profits are eliminated. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the sole guarantees the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. W. L. Douglas name on shoes is his pledge that they are the best in materials, workmanship and style possible to produce at the price. For twenty-seven years it has been our practice to sell W. L. Douglas shoes in our own stores with only one profit. This has saved the wearers millions of dollars.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. Be careful to see that it has not been changed or mutilated.
If not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Catalogue free.

W. L. Douglas, President, W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 219 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:

* 85 Nassau Street.	347 Eighth Avenue.	* 449 Fulton Street.
847 Broadway, near 14th.	* 250 West 125th Street.	JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
*1852 Broadway, cor. 36th St.	BROOKLYN	*HOBOKEN—120 Washington Street.
1495 Broadway (Times Sq.)	*5524 Fifth Avenue.	*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
* 984 Third Avenue.	* 706 Broadway, near Thornton St.	*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
*1452 Third Avenue.	*1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave.	*PATERSON—192 Market St., cor Clark
*2902 Third Av., cor. 120th St.	* 478 Fifth Ave., cor. 11th St.	
*3779 Third Av. bet. 149th & 150th Sts.	* 859 Manhattan Ave. (Greenpoint)	

Stores marked with a * carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas Shoes for Women.

LIBRARIES SOLD

Whole libraries are often purchased through an advertisement in the Book Exchange of The New York Times Book Review and Magazine Section of Sunday's edition. The Exchange is the best medium for obtaining rare old books, maps, beautiful bindings and books of ballads.

Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

VOL. LXX....No. 23,190. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1921. TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles | Elsewhere FOUR CENTS

For temperature.
For weather report see page 24 last page.

JAPAN TAKES STAND ON SOVEREIGN RIGHT IN POWERS' MEETING

Tokio Cabinet Frames a Program for Limiting the Washington Conference.

WANTS TO BAR YAP ISSUE

Uchida Declares That the Shantung and Siberia Questions Were Decided at Paris.

WASHINGTON VIEW DIFFERS

Administration Opposes Postponing Parley—Shidehara Confers With Hughes.

TOKIO, July 21 (Associated Press).—The Japanese Cabinet, the Nichi Nichi Shimbun says, has decided to participate in the proposed Washington conference with a general program of not discussing questions affecting sovereign rights of participants, and also not to discuss the Shantung and Yap questions, which it is held were decided by the Paris Peace Conference.

A delegation of peers representing all the parties visited Foreign Minister Uchida yesterday and questioned him concerning the conference, according to the Yomiuri Shimbun. Viscount Uchida expounded his views with relation to the conference and the Anglo-Japanese alliance, says the newspaper, and said that, although the question of Shantung and Siberia were popularly supposed to be included among those to be discussed by the conference, and might be so included, these matters had in fact been decided at the Paris conference.

The evening papers today report continued activity on the part of certain of the peers in connection with the disarmament and Far Eastern conferences. The newspapers describe their attitude as that of believing that Japan's acquired rights in China, Siberia and the South Seas should not be included in the agenda of the conference, and also that Japan's position in the Pacific should be clearly defined.

In an interview in the Jiji Shimpo Viscount Kato, leader of the Ken-sei-kai, the Opposition Party, declares against the formation of a coalition Government.

"There is no need to propose a coalition Cabinet," he is quoted as saying, "because Japan faces no crisis grave enough to justify such a step. All Japan has to do at the conference is to present her case openly and candidly. America is not a nation which refuses to withdraw from a position once she is met with argument based on justice. Isolation must be avoided at all costs, but Japan is in no such danger."

The Kensei-Kai is considering the question of sending a private mission to Washington simultaneously with the official delegation to watch events at the conference on behalf of the party.

The comment on the Washington conference now appearing indicates that Japan is recovering from the first shock of surprise caused by her invitation, but everything points to the disarmament issue being dwarfed in the public mind in comparison with the importance of the proposition for a discussion of Far Eastern problems and policies.

"We should welcome the conference as affording an opportunity for Japan to dispel American misunderstanding and to initiate the Americans into the actual conditions in the Far East," the editor of the Osaka Asahi writes in that newspaper.

The press, which continues to be absorbed with the subject of the conference, also presents the view of pessimists who foresee danger from the proposal. Thus America is pictured by some commentators as summoning the powers so as virtually to put Japan on trial for her foreign policies.

"At Paris Japan was the plaintiff; at Washington she will be the defendant," says the militarist Kokumin Shimbun in an article entitled "Anglo-American Pressure Threatens the Far East in the Guise of Disarmament Conference." The Kokumin expresses the fear that such pressure on the part of the two nations indicated will deprive Japan of her special position in the Far East and affect her interests, particularly those in Kwang-tung.

"China serves as a catspaw for the Anglo-Saxons, who take China's side against Japan but keep the kernels for themselves, leaving the hulls for China," this newspaper adds.

Meanwhile arrangements are being made for a special steamer to transport the Japanese delegation to the United States for the conference.

WASHINGTON AVERSE TO DELAYING MEETING

Holds Yap and Shantung Are Proper Subjects if Not Settled First—Shidehara Sees Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Harding Administration does not regard with sympathy the suggestion that the conference of powers to be held in Washington by invitation of the President be postponed until next Spring, in order to allow the Premiers of the British dominions an opportunity to return to their homes before the meeting here.

While there is no disposition on the part of the United States to embarrass the British Premiers, and there is also complete recognition that their presence is almost essential to British interests if questions touching the Pacific are discussed, the Administration wishes the conference to be held in the early Win-

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The Greenbrier, The White and Cottages, White Sulphur Springs, Through Sleepers. Delightful for Summer. Bookings—Plaza.—Advt.

Spain Is Not Imperialistic. King Declares in a Speech

MADRID, July 21.—"Spain is not, and does not desires to be, imperialistic," said King Alfonso, in a speech delivered at the Exposition of Retrospective Art at Burgos.

"Spain," the monarch added, "possesses no sentiment of cupidity for the property of others. Her own soil, with the territories legitimately connected with it on the other side of the Strait of Gibraltar, suffices for her. Spain, which knew how to realize great enterprises alone, still is sufficiently great to prevent the foreigner from treading on her."

The auditors wildly applauded the King, who added:

"I have faith in Spain, and know that the citizens of Burgos and all Spaniards are united in working for the aggrandisement of the nation."

FARM EXPORTS BILL OPPOSED BY LODGE

He Compares Measure Creating $100,000,000 Corporation to Bonus Effects.

CARAWAY PLEA FOR COTTON

Senator Says 50 Per Cent. of Arkansas Section Lands Will Be Sold for Taxes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Farmers' Export Corporation bill, which appropriates $100,000,000 to capitalize the corporation and grants to it the right to issue $1,000,000,000 in bonds, was attacked and defended by turns in the Senate today.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, opposing the measure, declared that, like the bonus bill, it would place, if passed, a terrible additional burden on the Treasury, while Senator Caraway of Arkansas, urging passage, said that 93 per cent. of the cotton farmers of the South were facing bankruptcy.

"I am not wedded," said Senator Caraway, "to the provisions of this bill. All that I want to do—and I say it in all seriousness—is to tell the Senators from other sections of this country that if they imagine that the farmer is no worse off than the industrial East, they know absolutely nothing of the conditions. I am willing to venture the assertion, and if I were inclined to wager I would be willing to bet every dollar that I have or ever expect to own, that 95 per cent. of the cotton growers of this country will be bankrupt this year.

"I do not say that they will all go into bankruptcy court, because ordinarily farmers do not go there, but there will not be 1 per cent. of the farmers in the cotton growing States that can pay their debts. I know that in my own section of the country, and it is one of the very richest in the United States—the great delta lying along the Mississippi River and known as the St. Francis units—by looking at the advertised sales that 50 per cent. of the lands in that country are going to be sold for taxes this year, with the hope of redeeming them when the present crop is matured and gathered.

Watson Also Opposes Measure.

"I know that there is not a man in my home county who, if he were able to take every asset he has and go to any bank in my county, could borrow $10,000 to save his immortal soul, because it is not there. It is a case of absolute prostration, and if you of the industrial East imagine that you can destroy the best market you ever had, if you think it a good policy to say 'we will not contaminate our records by voting for class legislation,' why God bless your souls, you can take the position of the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Reed,) and the Senator from Georgia, (Mr. Watson,) and say 'we will not support this bill because it is class legislation.'"

Senator Watson of Georgia, in opposing the bill, asserted that under its provisions as drawn, the proposed corporation could traffic in farm products, either in the raw or manufactured state. This, he said, would include everything from hats to shoes. When Senator Watson said there was considerable difference between a farm and an "agricultural" product, Senator Caraway interrupted and asked him to state the difference.

"Well, in Missouri a mule might be

Continued on Page Two.

Dempsey Fight Pictures Shown Here Despite Law; Public Exhibit Tomorrow

Motion pictures of the championship fight between Jack Dempsey and Georges Carpentier on July 2 in Jersey City will be exhibited tomorrow afternoon at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, according to an announcement last night by F. C. Quimby, head of F. C. Quimby, Inc., which has the rights for the display of the pictures.

Tex Rickard, under whose management the championship bout was held, said that he had been informed that Attorney General Daugherty had handed down an opinion holding that the contest was a boxing match and not a prizefight, and that therefore the exhibition here would not conflict with the Federal law against the exhibition of pictures of fights outside of the State in which they take place.

This Times was informed by Attorney General Daugherty's assistant in Washington last night that Mr. Daugherty, who was not in Washington, had issued no such ruling.

Attempts to reach Mr. Quimby last night to obtain information regarding the alleged ruling of Attorney General Daugherty were without success. At Mr. Quimby's home, 574 West End Avenue, Mrs. Quimby said that her husband was out of town, but that she had been informed by him that his attorney had received word from Attorney General Daugherty and had told Mr. Quimby the pictures could be exhibited in this and every other State in the Union.

Mr. Rickard said last night he understood that the Dempsey-Carpentier pictures were shown last night to the wounded soldiers in the Polyclinic Hospital.

The pictures were exhibited at the hospital at the close of a vaudeville performance under the auspices of a Mrs. Hand, who is in charge of the Red Cross division of the hospital. The regular performance came to an end at 10:30 P. M., and the Dempsey-Carpentier pictures lasted until 11:15 o'clock, it was learned.

The wounded soldiers cheered the films from beginning to end. When the French champion landed his most effective blow which staggered Dempsey in the second round the wounded men roared with delight.

It was said last night that the fight films were shown to a select gathering in Washington several days ago. It was reported that many of the nation's lawmakers were in the audience.

The law enacted on July 31, 1912, dealing with prizefight films says:

"It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit or cause to be deposited in the United States mails for mailing or delivery, or to deposit or cause to be deposited with any express company or other common carrier for carriage, or to send or carry from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or to bring or to cause to be brought into the United States from abroad, any film or other pictorial representation of any prize fight or encounter of pugilists, under whatever name, which is designed to be used or may be used for purposes of public exhibition."

Ask your surrogate to show you the new cigarette case with Full Mail rounds.—Advt.

DE VALERA RECEIVES BRITAIN'S TERMS; 'NO BASIS' FOUND

Irish Leader to Return to Dublin for Consultation and the Truce Holds.

CONFERENCE NOT ENDED

Curzon Tells Commons There Is Still Hope—Dublin Is Disappointed.

OFFER IS NOT MADE PUBLIC

Said to Be for Dominion Rule With Restrictions—Lloyd George May Explain It Today.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 21.—David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Great Britain, today handed to Eamon de Valera, so-called "President of the Irish Republic," a typewritten document setting forth the definite proposals of the British Government looking to a settlement of the Irish problem, with all its difficulties and complexities and grievances.

Roughly speaking, the proposals amount to an offer of self-government such as has been found acceptable by Canada and South Africa, with only such reservations of military and naval character as appear to be necessitated by the geographical propinquity of Ireland to the centre of the British Empire.

An agreed communique was issued after the meeting between Lloyd George and de Valera to the effect that "no basis for a formal conference has yet been found," but it was added that de Valera would again consult with Lloyd George after further discussion with his colleagues in Dublin.

The Irish leader appeared to be in a cheerful mood as he left No. 10 Downing Street this morning amid cheers and the prayers of a crowd of Irish people, men, women and boys. De Valera will return to Dublin tomorrow.

When he will come back to London is uncertain, but that he will come back is of course guaranteed by the agreed communique which, by the way, is the object of much criticism because its leading statement is that a basis for formal conference has not yet been found—which was not expected or even hoped for by those at all acquainted with the line of conversations between Lloyd George and de Valera—whereas the much more important fact is recorded that negotiations have not been broken off. Arising from this is the other important fact that the truce will continue in Ireland.

Something Already Gained.

Cynical commentators of the communiqué likened it to the famous Admiralty announcement issued after the battle of Jutland, where the British losses were enumerated before any indication was given of anything having been won. It will be found that the case is much the same now in regard to the Downing Street conversations, it was said tonight.

Lloyd George and de Valera have been meeting on equal terms. The British Premier has, of course, not recognized de Valera as "President of the Irish Republic," but he has publicly given him the title of chieftain of a vast majority of the Irish race. Today's communiqué was not issued from Downing Street alone, but also from the Irish headquarters at Grosvenor Hotel, recognition thereby being implied of de Valera's equal status as a negotiator with Lloyd George.

The personal equation has undoubtedly been a considerable factor in the negotiations. At Irish headquarters deep currents of dissatisfaction and though dispatches from Dublin express disappointment that a basis for a formal conference has not yet been found it is believed here that de Valera will have little difficulty in showing his colleagues that he has given nothing away and at the same time has obtained something.

That much, it is thought here, he will take to the good, and even if de Valera, after consultation with his colleagues, comes back to London with a refusal to accept the proposals made, it will at least have been made obvious that the proposals were of such character as to justify carrying them over to Dublin for examination. It is believed here

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"Gone Dry," Retorts Lady Astor in Commons When Premier Asks What America Has Done

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 21.—Lady Astor and Premier Lloyd George had an amusing little exchange in the House of Commons tonight. The Prime Minister was speaking on the resignation of Dr. Addison and defending the Government's policy in regard to housing. Great Britain, he said, had made sacrifices to carry out Dr. Addison's policy as far as it could, sacrifices that no country in Europe or in the world has made.

"What," he asked, "has America done?"

"Gone dry," said Lady Astor.

"If it has gone dry," continued the Premier, "it has more money to spare for houses, and it has not found the money. This country, with heavier liabilities, and not gone dry ['And never will,' interjected a member] has found more money, for housing its working classes than the United States or any other country in the world. Let Britain get credit for what she has done."

"Hear, hear," cried Lady Astor.

SHOW GIRL NAMED BY BANKER'S WIFE

Mrs. Elinor Shaw, in Divorce Suit, Says Husband Spent $15,000 a Year on Actress.

ASKS FOR $1,000 A MONTH

Defendant Alleges His Acts Were Condoned and That He Was Not Legally Married.

Mrs. Elinor Shaw, wife of Philip M. Shaw, wealthy banker and note and bond broker, head of Philip M. Shaw & Co., 15 William Street, has brought suit for divorce against her husband, naming as co-respondent Miss Madrienne La Barre, a former Ziegfeld Follies show girl. This became known yesterday when Rhinelander, Durkin & Perkins, of 52 Nassau Street, counsel for Mr. Shaw, filed affidavits in the Supreme Court. Counsel for Mrs. Shaw is Benjamin F. Spellman of 115 Broadway. The Shaws are well known in Boston.

The papers reveal that the action was begun by Mrs. Shaw on May 3, 1921. In his answer Mr. Shaw alleges that his wife knew of the alleged offenses and condoned them, and further alleges that he is not her legal husband, as she did not obtain a final decree of divorce from William Meserve Jordan of Boston when she married the defendant on Jan. 16, 1902.

"The efforts of Shaw to meet the avalanche of proof are ludicrous," said Mr. Spellman, counsel for Mrs. Shaw. "First he denies he did anything wrong; then he says 'You knew all about my wrong and forgave me.' Apprehending that this nature of defense might not save him, he is trying to claim the divorce his wife obtained from her first husband is invalid on account of a technicality. This is no time to express opinions of the sportsmanship of a man who would try to get out of his duties under a marriage contracted with a lady with whom he lived under this marriage for nineteen years and until she tired of his misconduct. The former divorce will be declared legal because it was a legal divorce and Shaw will be made to support his wife."

Asks $1,000 a Month Alimony.

Mrs. Shaw asks $1,000 a month alimony and $7,500 counsel fees. Argument on alimony and counsel fees will be heard by Supreme Court Justice Francis Martin on Monday.

In her complaint Mrs. Shaw states that between Dec. 5, 1919, and June 12, 1920, her husband was guilty of misconduct at the Hotel Woodward with Madrienne La Barre, "also known as Madrienne Labarre, Madeleine Dover, Madrienne La Bane and 'Butterfly,'" Misconduct is also alleged at 45 Mason Street, Somerville, Mass., between December, 1919, and June, 1920. Mrs. Shaw alleges she had not lived with her husband since her discovery of his alleged misconduct.

In her affidavit supporting the complaint Mrs. Shaw states that her decree nisi from her first husband was obtained April 13, 1901, and became absolute six months afterward. She further alleges that her husband maintained Miss La Barre and her mother "in great style" and expended about $15,000 a year on her. She instances checks on the Equitable Trust Company, showing her husband gave Miss La Barre $25 a week spending money. She alleges that he bought a watch for her in Boston for $675 and that he paid for the following articles purchased for her at William Filene's Sons, Boston: Scarf, $250; bloomers, $5; union suit, $4.50; sweater, $16.50; one flower, 75c.

She charges that her husband maintained Miss La Barre and her mother lavishly both in New York and also had a home for them at 45 Mason Street, Somerville, Mass. Miss La Barre, she further alleges, "has no occupation and earns next to nothing," that she has expensive habits and wears expensive clothes and jewels; that the only employment she has had since she has known the defendant was a short engagement at the Ziegfeld Follies in the New Amsterdam Theatre in December, 1920.

Produces "Sweetheart" Letters.

Mrs. Shaw produces letters purporting to have been written by Miss La Barre to Shaw, calling the defendant, "My darling sweetheart" and signed "Madrienne Butterfly." The letters, say Mrs. Shaw, she found among her husband's personal effects. They included a letter from a Mrs. La Barre to her daughter and a birthday card from the co-respondent to Shaw inscribed, "Just the fondest recollections from another little Butterfly. Birthday greeting. Sweetheart." On the card appeared a group of little butterflies.

In her affidavit Mrs. Shaw says she is destitute and has had no money from her husband since March 10, 1921, and that a warrant of dispossess was made out against her. It was said she was forced to move from her apartment at 255 West 108th Street and that her husband had refused to allow her to occupy "The Farm" in North Salem, Westchester County.

She alleges Shaw left her penniless to force her to accept $500 a month. When they lived togethes, she added, their expenses were about $40,000 a year. At one time, she said, her husband threatened he would not remember her in his will if she was not kind to him.

Shaw is said to be rated at more than $1,000,000 by financial agencies. He,

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KEEP BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION IN YOUR TRAVELING BAG.—Advt.

BURNS SAYS PLAYERS FIRST MADE OFFER

Testifies Cicotte and Gandil Proposed to 'Throw' Series for $100,000.

THEN HE MET GAMBLERS

Witness Testifies to Meetings in Hotel Ansonia—Seeks Revenge for 'Double Crossing.'

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—"Ball players, and not gamblers, were responsible for originating the idea of 'throwing' the 1919 world's series," George E. Gorman, Assistant State's Attorney, asserted tonight.

"Bill" Burns, former big leaguer and star witness for the State, today shattered the popular theory that the gamblers had conceived the idea of "throwing" the world's series. In the most startling testimony yet put on the records of the trial, he told how Eddie Cicotte, former White Sox idol, and "Chick" Gandil had come to him in New York City with a proposition to sell the world's series for $100,000.

This testimony was given late today after Judge Friend had ruled that conversations held in New York City between Cicotte, Gandil, Burns and Attell before the series opened were admissible.

Twice previously he had ruled that the evidence, temporarily, was inadmissible. Today, however, after Mr. Gorman had proved the existence of a conspiracy by Burns's testimony, he asked that the New York evidence be admitted. Finally it was agreed that the testimony should be entered, but should be limited to the conversation and the defendants actually taking part. Cicotte and Gandil were thus made to carry the burdens of the other players who, the State contends, commissioned them to throw the series. For a time it was thought that the arguments over the admission of the testimony had torn a rift in the harmony of counsel for the defense, and that in future it would be a case of every player and gambler for himself. Attorneys for the defense denied this.

Names Cicotte and Gandil.

In his testimony Burns mentioned the names of two ball players not previously included in the records of the trial. They were Jean Dubuc, formerly a pitcher for the Detroit Americans, and Fred Toney, now pitching for the New York Nationals. Their relation to the case was not disclosed. John F. Tyrrell, for the State, said his information was that Toney had not been in the room while the players actually talked about the conspiracy.

Burns resumed the stand for redirect examination while six of the attorneys for the defense were standing up in their shirt sleeves and while the bailiffs were fighting to keep the fans in their seats. Burns himself, who had sat unshaken through two days of irksome cross-examination, was the coolest person in the room.

Attorney Gorman conducted the redirect examination, which began as follows:

Q.—Mr. Burns, I am going to question you concerning certain meetings you attended at the Hotel Ansonia in New York City a few weeks before the world's series. You are to name only the persons actually present at the conference. Under no circumstances will you repeat the names of other persons whose names may have been mentioned. When did you meet Cicotte in New York prior to the world's series of 1919? A.—On Sept. 19.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said that the Sox would win the pennant and that he had something good for me.

Q.—Did he tell you what that something good was? A.—No.

Q.—When did you next meet him? A.—On the 18th.

Q.—Who was present? A.—Cicotte and Gandil.

Q.—Was anything said? A.—Gandil said: "If I could get $100,000 I would throw the world's series."

Q.—Who else was present? A.—Maharg.

Q.—What did you say? A.—I said I would see what I could do.

Q.—How soon after that conversation did you meet Arnold Rothstein? A.—About a week.

Q.—After that talk who did you first meet? A.—Attell, Bennett and Chase. (Bennett has been identified as David Zelser, an alleged Des Moines gambler. The Chase meant is Hal Chase.)

Q.—Where was this meeting? A.—At the Ansonia Hotel.

Q.—Who else was present at that time? A.—Jean Dubuc and Fred Toney.

Q.—When was this conversation? A.—Two days before the series.

Q.—What did they meet you for? A.—They came to arrange for fixing the world's series.

Q.—What did Attell say? A.—He asked me to go to Cincinnati to see the players. Bennett also wanted to see what kind of a deal he could make with them. I told him I would go and see.

Q.—Did Bennett say anything about whom he represented? A.—Yes, he said he represented Rothstein and was handling the money for him. Bennett also wanted to go to Cincinnati to confer with the players.

Q.—Was anything else said? A.—I asked Attell how it was that he had been able to get Rothstein in when I had failed.

Players Were to Get $100,000.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said he had once saved Rothstein's life and that the gambler was under obligations to him.

Q.—At the time you were at the hotel was any mention made of money? A.—Yes, $100,000.

Q.—In what way? A.—Bennett said Rothstein had agreed to go through with everything.

Q.—Just what was said in reference to the $100,000? A.—They were to say that to the players for the series.

Q.—What was said? A.—Bennett said he

Continued on Page Four.

Read Joseph C. Lincoln's new book, "Galusha the Magnificent." $2 at bookstores.—Advt.

TARIFF BILL PASSED BY HOUSE, 289-127; HIDES AND OIL FREE

Democrats and Dissatisfied Republicans Also Kill Cotton Duty, Defeat Dye Embargo.

SEVEN OF EACH PARTY BOLT

Fordney in Statement Insists Measure Will Revive Trade—Mondell Says Task Is Done.

WARNING NOTE BY GARRETT

Senate Will Send Bill to Committee —Long Delay and Many Changes Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Carrying hides, oil, cotton and asphalt on the free list and minus the proposed embargo on dyestuffs, the Fordney Tariff bill was passed by the House tonight by a vote of 289 to 127.

Seven Republicans voted against the measure—Beck, Lampert, Nelson and Voight of Wisconsin; Gahn and Knight of Ohio, and Sinclair of North Dakota.

Seven Democrats voted for the bill—Dupre, Martin, Favrot and Lazaro of Louisiana; Lee and Raker of California, and Campbell of Pennsylvania.

On three out of the five contested schedules which came up for a separate vote, backed by most of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, the Democrats, aided by dissatisfied members of the majority, were able to win.

First of these votes was on the Longworth dye embargo, which was defeated, 209 to 193.

As expected, the duty which was put on hides in committee of the whole, was eliminated today, the vote being 230 to 174.

Likewise the duty put on long staple cotton in committee of the whole was cut out today by a vote of 217 to 198.

Elimination of the import duty of 35 and 25 cents a barrel on crude and fuel oil, which was made in the committee of the whole, was sustained by the House by a viva voce vote, as was the placing of asphalt on the free list.

The compensatory duties on textiles made from long staple cotton were denied by the House in line with the action taken in committee of the whole.

Rates on zinc ore were raised, that containing 10 to 20 per cent. of zinc from a fourth to half a cent a pound, that containing 20 to 25 per cent. zinc, from half a cent to one cent a pound, and that containing more than 25 per cent. zinc from one cent to 1½ cents a pound.

At the close of the voting on separate clauses Representative Garner, ranking Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee, moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the American valuation and reciprocal duties. This was defeated, 127 yeas to 289 nays.

The Tariff bill will go to the Senate in the usual way and be referred to the Finance Committee. Formal hearings will be begun next week on the measure and these will probably continue a month, resulting in many changes in the measure.

By the time the hearings end it is expected that the House will have passed the revision bill. President Harding is expected to exert pressure for passage by the Senate of the Tax bill ahead of the Tariff bill, and the latter, according to some forecasts, may not be passed by the Senate and finally enacted before the regular December session, if then.

Fordney Reaffirms His Faith.

Representative Fordney gave out this statement after the bill was passed by the House:

"At the conclusion of this tariff debate I wish to make the very positive statement that nothing has occurred during tariff hearings and the preparation of the bill, or during the consideration of the bill in the House, that has in any manner weakened my faith in the wisdom of the principles of tariff protection. On the other hand, much has been demonstrated and proven clearly indicating the urgent necessity, in the interest of national progress and prosperity, of tariff legislation at this time to enable American producers to remain in business and pay the American scale of wages.

"It has been said by some that America cannot prosper unless Europe prospers. If that be so, is not the converse likewise an acceptable axiom? We want Europe to rehabilitate her people; we want Europe to furnish employment for her labor. Without industry and employment, Europe cannot buy from America, nor pay her obligations to us. Is it not equally true that without industry and employment in America, America cannot buy from Europe?

"Should not Europe, for her own welfare, want America to prosper? We want Europe to legislate so their industries may survive. Should not Europe want America to so legislate that American industries may survive, furnishing employment to American labor, and enhancing the purchasing power of America in general? A healthy foreign trade, export or import, cannot be predicated on industrial depression. Our commerce depends on the success of industry. This fact is established by a review of the past.

"The immediate result of a low tariff is a flood of imports of competitive products, resulting in a decline in imports and export trade. The result of the enactment of an adequate tariff is a temporary checking of imports, mostly competitive, resulting in business revival, and with business revival will come a healthy increase in our foreign commerce, both import and export.

"Our prosperity will be reflected on Europe, for, when Americans are well

Continued on Page Two.

England Admits Hillquit After First Refusing to Do So

LONDON, July 22.—Morris Hillquit, the American Socialist, has arrived in London, according to The Daily Herald, the labor organ.

The newspaper adds that "rectification of the blunder which resulted in Mr. Hillquit's being detained at Dover was secured by John R. Clynes, Labor member of Parliament, drawing the Home Secretary's personal attention to the matter."

Mr. Hillquit was told, on his arrival at Dover Wednesday, that, by order of the Home Secretary he would probably be ordered back to France.

QUINN IS SUSPENDED IN SHIPPING GRAFT

Is Charged With Inefficiency in Permitting Deputies to Take Fees From Owners.

EXCEEDED PAY, SAYS HUSTON

Salary Is Denied to Commissioner and He Gets Fifteen Days to Answer Charges.

Assistant Secretary of Commerce C. H. Huston announced yesterday that he had suspended without pay Patrick H. Quinn of Brooklyn, the Shipping Commissioner at this port. He has been given fifteen days in which to answer charges of inefficiency and neglect of duty preferred by Mr. Huston.

The suspension was made public in this statement:

The Department of Commerce has been recently advised of a custom or practice of Deputy Shipping Commissioners to accept gratuities from ship owners when performing their official duties. Secretary Hoover, on Wednesday, directed the Assistant Secretary of Commerce, C. H. Huston, to make a thorough investigation of the Shipping Commissioner, Patrick H. Quinn, and his deputies in charge of the Port of New York.

As a result of this investigation facts were developed that practically all of the Deputy Shipping Commissioners were accepting gratuities from ship owners in sums of from $5 to $10, and that these gratuities were being pooled and prorated weekly among the Deputy Commissioners. The amounts received by the Deputy Commissioners from this source were equal to or greater than their regular compensation from the Government.

In accordance with civil service rules, Mr. Huston served notice upon the United States Shipping Commissioner, Mr. Quinn, immediately suspending him without pay and giving him a period of fifteen days to answer the charge preferred against him, which was that of "inefficiency and neglect of duty."

C. H. HUSTON,
Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Quinn succeeded Philip Eiting, a Republican, in 1913. He was appointed by Secretary Redfield. At that time Quinn was member from the First Assembly District of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Democratic Committee, and his appointment pleased Democratic organization men in this city. They felt that the appointment of a district leader and a henchman of John H. McCooey, Democratic leader in Brooklyn, was a recognition by the Administration of the organization.

One of those who was outspoken against the appointment was the Rev. Steward Mansfield, head of the Seamen's Institute, on South Street. In an interview published at the time Mr. Mansfield was thus quoted on opportunities for graft:

"The Shipping Commissioner who does his duty comes in direct contact with masters and crews of every vessel that pays off or signs on with his permission. There is possibility of graft in deciding questions in favor of or against ship captains, in clearing ships, and in allowing seamen to go on record as being of such and such a nationality without taking the trouble to look at their papers."

Mr. Quinn has served as a Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner in Brooklyn, chief auditor in the Finance Department, Sheriff and Deputy Register in Kings County.

When seen last evening he refused to discuss Mr. Huston's announcement. Some of his friends said that politics was behind the move.

40 CUT ICE CREAM TO 11 CENTS AT BAR

Also Assure Mrs. Welzmiller They Will Shave 2 Cents From Ice Cream Sodas.

Forty or more confectioners of the city in conference at the City Hall yesterday with Mrs. Louis Read Welzmiller, Deputy Commissioner of Public Markets, voted unanimously to reduce the price of their ice cream to 10 cents a dish plus 1 cent war tax when served at the counter. Furthermore, they agreed to shave 2 cents off the price of ice cream sodas. This is equal to the war tax, so that the sodas hereafter will be 15 cents including the war tax. Mrs. Welzmiller asked that the sodas also be put down to 11 cents, remarking that many dealers already have cut to this price and found it profitable because of the increased business.

The confectioners pointed out that because of the additional cost to them, they would continue to charge the old wartime prices when the patrons are served at a table.

Benjamin Miller, proprietor of eight stores on Broadway, one on Nassau Street and another in Brooklyn, said that he had tried in two stores the experiment of selling ice cream at 10 cents a plate and ice cream sodas at the same price. The experiment was made in one of his best stores in Manhattan and in one of his stores in a poor section of Brooklyn. He found that the lower price was profitable. It cost only 7½ cents, he said, to make an ice cream soda containing crushed fruits. Thomas Christensen, a confectioner, of 234 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, said that he is making money on a 10-cent dish of ice cream and a 5-cent soda.

2,000-POUND BOMBS FROM ARMY PLANES SINK OSTFRIESLAND

"The Bombs That Sank Her Will Be Heard Round the World," Says General Williams.

IS BATTLESHIP OBSOLETE?

Observers Answer No, but New Means of Protection Must Be Created.

TWO BOMBS DID THE WORK

Dropped in the Sea Near the Ship They Opened Her Seams and Sank Her in 25 Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD U. S. DESTROYER LEARY, at Sea, en route to Norfolk, July 21.—The problem of whether the modern battleship can be sunk by aircraft bombing attack was solved in double quick time this afternoon when army Martin bombers attacked at sea sixty miles outside the Virginia Capes and sank the ex-German dreadnought Ostfriesland, with 2,000 pound demolition bombs in twenty-five minutes.

Only one division of six Martin bombers and one Handley-Page plane made the attack, each carrying and dropping a powerful 2,000 pound TNT bomb, but the Ostfriesland had been disposed of and was under the surface of the ocean when the Handley-Page machine, carrying the seventh and last bomb, attacked and dropped its bomb as a parting funeral salute to what was once the pride of the Germany navy.

"Will Be Heard Round the World."

General Williams, army Chief of Ordnance, sounded the keynote of comment in which groups of officers, aircraft men and other experts indulged after the bombing. General Williams said:

"I don't think that the modern battleship has been shelved or rendered obsolete by the sinking of the Ostfriesland. A bomb was fired today that will be heard around the world. It is a heavier explosive charge than has ever been delivered against a battleship. Its sinking of the Ostfriesland means that the capital ship now faces a new menace that must be guarded against by every possible study and effort.

"The biggest mine exploded against battleships weighs 500 pounds; the biggest torpedo, 900 pounds; the heaviest depth charge, 300 pounds, and the biggest charge ever fired from a big gun was 1,800 pounds, fired from the big Gathman experimental gun. Today we have seen a 2,000-pound bomb, half of whose weight represented TNT explosive, dropped alongside a battleship after having been carried by an airplane 100 miles from base out to sea. The thing done today was the carrying of a mine of unprecedented size out that distance in land planes and putting it down successfully. Stop and think what that all means."

Air Commodore Charlton of the British Navy did not care to comment at length on the results, but echoed General Williams's views by saying:

"My only comment is that this shot will ring around the world. That's been said before, but it's true."

Vindicates General Mitchell.

Until today the consensus of opinion among naval officers on the transport Henderson, witnessing the test as experts, was that the Ostfriesland would not be sunk by the airmen, and that it would be necessary to batter the target to pieces with broadside salvos of the 14-inch guns of the flagship Pennsylvania of the Atlantic fleet. The apparent failure yesterday of smaller bombs of 220, 550 and 600 pound weight to destroy the watertight integrity of the target encouraged naval men in their argument that Brig. Gen. William S. Mitchell, Assistant Chief of the Army Air Service, was wrong in his belief that airmen would destroy the Ostfriesland, much less put her "out of action."

Tonight General Mitchell is a hero in the army establishments of tidewater Virginia, idolized by members of the air brigade at Langley Field, while officers of the navy doff their caps to him as a man who has "made good" his predictions by achievement. The destruction of the Ostfriesland is now recognized as having wiped out all alibis of side deck protective armor, which it was argued would protect the vitals of the battleship against aerial bombs.

Instead of seeking to penetrate deck armor General Mitchell gave his men orders not to hit the Ostfriesland if they could avoid it, but to drop their bombs as close as possible in the water along the waterline of the target. His object was to shake open the seams of the dreadnought and send it toppling over into the sea, regardless of the character of stiff armor protection.

It has been General Mitchell's contention that battleships can be sunk by dropping powerful enough bombs alongside in the water. He has proven his case. He did not expect to sink the Ostfriesland with 600-pounders; he thought there was a chance that it might be done with 1,000-pound bombs and risked his reputation with the positive declaration that he was certain it could be achieved with 2,000-pound bombs.

Even the 600-pound bombs dropped yesterday wrought greater damage than the official board was able to detect in its examination. When the sun dawned bright with ideal flying conditions this morning, it was evident that the Ostfriesland had gone down more by the stern over night. The Board of Observers went on board and found that the after part of the target vessel had sunk two feet during the night. Closer examination showed that there had been slight openings in the underwater

guns through which the Ostfriesland was slowly taking in water.

There were two short and decisive phases of today's final pounding of the Ostfriesland, the early morning attack by five army Martin bombers dropping 1,000-pound bombs and the midday completion of the job by the Martin bombers and Handley-Page machine carrying 2,000-pound bombs.

Considerable damage was done in the morning attack when only five 1,000-pound bombs were dropped, scoring three direct hits. Assuming—but only assuming—that these hits had not damaged steering gears, boilers, pumps or machinery, the water taken in as a result of the damage thus far done might have been pumped out and the Ostfriesland might have been able to reach port.

But no amount of intact machinery and pumps could have saved the Ostfriesland from the 2,000-pound bombs which the army Martins dropped with such skill in the water close along both port and starboard sides of the target this afternoon.

It is generally believed by army and naval ordnance men that two of the six 2,000-pound bombs did the work. These were the fourth and fifth bombs dropped, one of which fell in the water close in along the portside of the quarterdeck and which fairly rocked and lifted the great 22,800-ton dreadnought, the other bomb falling into the water close in on the port side of the stern.

Almost immediately after the fifth bomb was dropped the Ostfriesland was going down astern and her water line was rising on the forward starboard quarter of the target. By the time the sixth bomb was dropped the wounded dreadnought was sinking rapidly by the stern; then her afterdecks went under, while the bow stuck out in the air a distance equal to twice that from the water line upward. The ship in four more minutes was listing heavily to port. She rolled over quickly on her port beam ends and turned turtle to port, exposing two-thirds of her entire bottom and mainmast forward, glistening with sea water and barnacles. Having thus turned turtle the great hulk slid down stern first toward the ocean bottom until only a few feet of the inverted bow was visible.

Stands as End is Sinking.

The Ostfriesland was sunk in about fifty fathoms or 300 feet of water, and she measured 546 feet along the waterline from stern to stern. When the stern had reached bottom, probably fifty feet of the bow was still visible while the sinking stopped momentarily and the bow seemed to stand still. The bow soon dropped forward into the water as was as if the Washington Monument had been placed slantingly in the sea, with its base ploughing into the sand and the apex for a few seconds remaining exposed before cutting through the water to the bottom of the ocean. The Ostfriesland was sunk in water deep enough not to make the battered target an obstruction to navigation.

In brief, the passing of the Ostfriesland, on

OF SILESIAN PAROLE

But Admit That if French Send More Troops Situation Will Be Graver.

BRIAND'S VIEWS RECEIVED

Oral Reply to British Note Suggests Supreme Council Meeting About Aug. 15.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 21.—British experts in foreign affairs do not yet see any occasion for the extravagant alarm over the Upper Silesian question which found vent in some quarters yesterday. It is believed that if the reports that France is going to rush another division to Silesia are correct the advent of fresh troops will be more likely to provoke the Poles to a renewal of attacks upon the Germans than to have any other effect. The Germans would, it is expected, retaliate, the whole country would again be in arms and a new grievance against Germany would be found by the French, probably with the demand that the Ruhr be occupied as a suitable punishment.

Until France actually dispatches more troops to Silesia British opinion will be reluctant to believe that the suspicions that the French policy is designedly provocative are justified.

Meanwhile, Premier Briand's reply to the British proposal that the Supreme Council meet on or about July 28 was received in London today in an oral communication from the Comte de St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador, to Lord Curzon. M. Briand traverses the British view in detail and suggests a meeting of the Supreme Council about the middle of August. Lord Curzon will in response continue to lay stress on the British contention that the sooner the Supreme Council definitely settles the boundary question the better it will be, and, while not definitely refusing to send more British troops, will point out the difficulty of doing so.

It is significant that, while the British Military Commission in Silesia has joined with his French and Italian colleagues in the memorandum to their respective Governments suggesting the dispatch of reinforcements for the allied forces already in Upper Silesia, the reasons which have been assigned by both the British and Italian generals in private dispatches to their Governments are different from those invoked by the French Government in its dispatches to London.

Foch Rushing His Preparations.

Copyright, 1921, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

PARIS, July 21.—Marshal Foch and the French War Ministry are rushing preparations for dispatching a division of infantry to Upper Silesia, regardless of British and Italian action.

Germany's reply to the French note concerning the reinforcing of the plebiscite troops was handed to Ambassador Laurent in Berlin this afternoon the Quai d'Orsay learns, but the text has not arrived in Paris yet.

Premier Briand is awaiting Lord Curzon's replying to the French suggestion of an immediate meeting of experts to decide on the division of Upper Silesia according to the plebiscite vote while the reinforcements are en route to that region.

The French have named MM. Laroche, Fromageot and Massigli as their experts and suggest that the sessions begin Monday.

Lloyd George Can't Report Progress.

LONDON, July 21 (Associated Press).—Speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon the Prime Minister said that no further progress for a settlement could be reported.

Germans Increasingly Provocative.

PARIS, July 21 (Associated Press).—France, it is declared in official circles, will send reinforcements to Upper Silesia whether Great Britain joins or not in the reinforcement movement suggested by France. The French move will be made, it is declared, to insure the safety of the 10,000 French soldiers already on the ground there.

The news received here today from Oppeln was far from reassuring. The attitude of the German press, as interpreted by the French dispatches, was increasingly provocative.

France, it is declared, recognizes that danger threatens from the side of the Poles as well as from the German side, making it doubly necessary, in the French view, to reinforce the Allied troops.

Precautions first, decisions afterward, probably will remain the French view, it is indicated, unless there are unforeseen developments.

French official circles received a distinct shock from the British Government's reply to the French suggestion that allied reinforcements be sent to Upper Silesia, and in some quarters today Anglo-French relations are described as critical as a result.

The French Government is said to have been unprepared for "the severity and unyielding tone" that this morning's newspapers indicate characterize the British communication.

Editorial comment suggests that Premier Lloyd George acted entirely too hastily in refusing to agree with the French view that additional allied troops were necessary in Upper Silesia. The commentators also declare that he failed to inform himself fully regarding the necessity of prompt allied action, and add that had he waited a few hours longer he would have had before him a unanimous report from the Allied High Commissioners at Oppeln in which it is urged that immediate reinforcements be sent.

While most newspapers agree that the incident brings Anglo-French relations to another delicate point, Le Journal says the problem is not insoluble, and in its final analysis not of a nature seriously to trouble the comity of allied relations.

HOLDS WORLD COURT AGREEMENT IS TREATY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—It became known at the State Department today that a copy of the protocol embracing the plan of an international Court of Justice has been forwarded to the United States for ratification. However, it is explained that no action has been taken by this Government in the matter, the Harding Administration attitude being that inasmuch as the protocol really constitutes a treaty it would require ratification by the United States Senate. The protocol is understood to have been forwarded to this Government early in January of this year.

Officials explained today that the protocol was in the form of a printed circular with blank spaces left for typewriting in the name of the country addressed, and apparently it had been sent to all nations whose names appear in the annex of the Treaty of Versailles.

DE VALERA RECEIVES BRITAIN'S TERMS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

that this is likely to constitute a strong argument in favor of acceptance, or at the worst of a readiness to continue the discussion either on terms of the British proposals or over the counter proposals or more probably amended proposals.

In British political circles it is held tonight that Lloyd George has achieved a measure of success which is all the more astonishing when it is borne in mind that at his first interview with de Valera the whole of the conversation was practically carried on by the Irishman, the Welshman listening attentively and receptively and sympathetically to to an impassioned recital of Ireland's wrongs for centuries back and an equally impassioned denunciation of British injustice. It was not till well on in the later conversation," it is said here, that Lloyd George brought de Valera "down to earth" and persuaded him to discuss the practical possibilities.

There is a somewhat invidious report current that when it became a question of practical settlements, involving technical details of administration, finance and policy, de Valera concluded that it would be necessary for him to extend his consultations beyond the advisers who had accompanied him to London.

Reservations by Britain.

Lloyd George's proposals, which had been approved at a full Cabinet council on Wednesday night and afterward submitted to the King at Buckingham Palace by the Prime Minister, are not "an offer" to de Valera as representative of a majority in either Ireland or the South of Ireland. Lloyd George has laid down an outline of what the British Government would be prepared to do if the South and North of Ireland made request and made it constitutionally by the working machinery of the existing Home Rule act.

The British proposals, therefore, apply to what is really a hypothetical situation and would require not only an agreement on terms between the North and South but the acceptance for the time being by the South of the machinery of the present act in order that a joint request for amending the act might be honored by the British Government.

Subject to these considerations and conditions, the British Government would be willing to give to both Southern and Northern Ireland Dominion government on an analogy of the South African constitution, but with this reservation, that the vital difference between Ireland and South Africa, due to Ireland's close geographical position to the mother country, necessitates additional imperial safeguards.

Lloyd George, in the past, has laid stress on the need in securing an Irish settlement, of observing imperial supremacy, of safeguarding Ulster and of keeping England's strategic security. The latter condition, translated into terms of dominion home rule as suggested, would mean that the military establishments in Ireland must be imperial. The ports would then be doubly secure. The police, of course, would be under Irish control, and would be responsible for local order. The analogy of Canada, in the matter of imperial forces, would be nearer than that of South Africa, which has a dominion militia. In Canada, after 1817, the Canadian militia were commanded by British officers, and Britain had military establishments at Esquimalt and Halifax. The Canadians wished to keep them, but the mother country withdrew them on the score of expense.

It will be seen that the phrase "dominion status" is inappropriate to the present suggestion, although "dominion home rule" may well serve. Ireland must always be integrally linked in the home defenses in view of her geographical position in degree unknown in the empire dominions, but dominion home rule means freedom within the empire.

There is no reason to believe that financial considerations play great part in the conversations at present. The Government made it known a year ago that they were willing to make generous financial concessions if there was a settlement.

A Dublin Conference Next.

On his arrival in Dublin de Valera will probably summon the full Cabinet of Dail Eireann to consider the proposals or, as the scheme he takes back with him would be more correctly described, the British Government's Irish policy. It is thought that as the machinery of the present Home Rule act will have to be worked to secure dominion home rule, this may present a difficulty.

De Valera today made it clear that he could not move on his own responsibility. It is stated also in Irish circles that if there is to be a settlement, the influence of the Catholic Bishops, as well as of the moderate Sinn Fein leaders, will be required.

General Smuts had an interview with Lloyd George after his conversation with de Valera.

No Real Break Seen.

LONDON, July 21 (Associated Press).—The proposals of the British Government, which it is hoped may form a basis of an Irish peace conference, are in the hands of Eamon de Valera, the Irish Republican leader.

Mr. de Valera will return to Dublin tomorrow morning and submit them to the other leaders of opinion in Southern Ireland, including the members of the Dail Eireann, the Irish Republican Parliament. At the same time it was announced that Mr. de Valera, on his return to Ireland, would communicate with the British Prime Minister after further discussion with his colleagues.

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. de Valera went over the ground again today, but as Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, had returned to Belfast and there was no possibility for the present of a conference between the representatives of the three parties concerned, it was hardly expected that any definite decision would be taken by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. de Valera today.

It is authoritatively announced that the truce in Ireland will continue indefinitely, this clearly proving that there is no idea on either side of a upture of the negotiations.

There will be a pause in the discussions while Dublin and Belfast ponder the Government offer. This, according to the Dublin correspondent of The Associated Press, is on its financial side of a nature intended to prove attractive to Ulster. Complete secrecy as to the details of the terms is maintained, but such hints as are allowed to escape describe them as generous and affording no excuse for terminating the conversations.

Curson Is Still Hopeful.

The feeling in political quarters remains quite optimistic and Lord Curzon, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in a statement in the House of Lords tonight, indicated that the Government is not without hope regarding the final outcome. Lord Curzon, in the course of his remarks, said he was glad to say the Irish negotiations "seemed charged with hope."

In the lobbies of Parliament tonight the feeling remained hopeful and there was a general impression that an Autumn session could not be avoided, the impression being based on the belief that it would prove necessary in order to introduce new Irish legislation.

At the final meeting of the British Prime Minister and the Irish Republican leader today Mr. Lloyd George submitted definite proposals which were represented as the considered judgment of himself and his Cabinet as constituting suitable ground for a full-fledged peace parley, based upon his interviews of the past week with Mr. de Valera and Sir James Craig.

These proposals, it is learned authoritatively, comprised less than ten articles.

Whether they met with a flat rejection by the Irish Republican leader or were taken by him without comment for review by himself and his colleagues in Dublin, in the hope they might contain the nucleus for negotiations, was concealed by the cryptic joint communiqué issued after the meeting. This read:

"Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. de Valera had a further conversation at 11:30 o'clock this morning, lasting about an hour. The basis for a further conference has not yet been found. Mr. de Valera has arranged to return to Ireland tomorrow and to communicate with Mr. Lloyd George again after further discussion with his colleagues."

It required considerable time for the conferees to draw up the communiqué issued by agreement after the meeting, and this caused considerable comment, being interpreted as indicating anxiety by both sides to avoid a breach in the peace attempt or to conceal the fact if an impasse had already occurred. After the previous Downing Street interviews between Lloyd George and Mr. de Valera, only a few minutes were required to draft these announcements.

Anxiety for Peace.

Mr. de Valera and his colleagues, after their return to Irish headquarters, expressed their anxiety for the attainment of peace, despite what is at least the temporary impasse reached. They indicated that a similar anxiety had been manifested by Mr. Lloyd George, one of the Irish delegation declaring:

"In drafting the announcement both found difficulty in avoiding statements which would create an immediate furor in the other camp. As for us, we have never been overly optimistic regarding the prospects of the present conversations. Now that they have ended for the present, at least, we are really a bit surprised that they continued so long and so amicably.

"We are genuinely desirous of peace, and have not yet despaired, but the difficulties are such that progress is necessarily slow. I personally believe that definite progress has been made."

This spokesman for the Irish delegation said the Irish Republican Parliament probably would be convened shortly after the return of Mr. de Valera for the receipt of his report. The delegation has received no word, it was said, that the members of this Parliament now in prison will be released so as to enable them to attend.

The suggestion that Mr. de Valera might go to Belfast to meet Sir James Craig was characterised as "out of the question."

On the eve of returning to Ireland, Mr. de Valera requested the press to acknowledge his great appreciation of the courtesy and kindness with which he and his colleagues had been received and treated during their stay in London, not only by the members of the Government, but by the general public.

The Parliamentary correspondent of The London Times understands that Premier Lloyd George will announce the terms of the Government's offer to Mr. de Valera in a speech in the House of Commons tomorrow.

According to The Evening Standard today, the British Premier's proposals embodied an offer of dominion home rule for Southern Ireland, safeguards for Ulster, important financial concessions and machinery for co-ordinating Irish government.

Dublin Is Disappointed.

DUBLIN, July 21.—It cannot be said that the news from Downing Street is received here with anything but disappointment, especially among the moderates, who placed so much hope in the conference. Still, the wording of the official statement, though diplomatic and almost cryptic, is some reassurance. The door is not absolutely closed to finding a basis for a real conference.

The people here prefer not to discuss it just now, awaiting de Valera's return and early developments.

DUBLIN, July 21 (Associated Press).—Although Mr. de Valera has been unable to accept the terms of the British settlement, there is no immediate apprehension of a rupture of the truce. It was recognized from the beginning that Mr. de Valera as the spokesman of the Republican idea could not waive that principle, and the most that was hoped was that he might receive an offer worthy of consideration and debate.

But only a really big offer, it is declared, would justify the assembly of the Dail Eireann, and such disappointment as exists is caused by the rumor here that the Dail Eireann may not be summoned.

If it is decided to reject the terms without consulting the Republican Parliament officially, Mr. de Valera is expected to issue immediately a statement to the Irish people.

On good authority it may be stated that the financial terms of the British offer broke new ground and apparently are designed to induce Belfast to reconsider its attitude toward a united Ireland.

HIBERNIANS BACK DE VALERA

Detroit Convention Sends Message Lauding His Leadership.

DETROIT, Mich., July 21.—A pledge of support for Eamon de Valera and the other leaders in the movement for Irish independence was given by the Ancient Order of Hibernians at the annual convention here this afternoon.

The following message, signed by James E. Deery, of Indianapolis, President of the order, was sent de Valera:

"The Ancient Order of Hibernians of America, in convention assembled at Detroit, Mich., greet you, and through you, the Dail Eireann, and congratulate you on your honest, fearless and successful leadership, and pledge you unlimited support in your honorable efforts for the recognition of the Irish Republic."

All of the present officers of the organization were nominated for second terms without opposition, today. Besides Mr. Deery, they are Richard Dwyer, Boston and T. J. Keane, Montreal, Vice Presidents; John O'Dea, Philadelphia, Secretary; John Sheehy, Montgomery, Minn., Treasurer; the Right Rev. Michael J. Gallagher, Detroit, Chaplain.

Michael J. Slattery, of Washington, D. C., a representative of the National Catholic Welfare Council, in an address, declared the greatest problems faced by the council are Americanization and educational work. The council, which acts as a clearing house for the sectarian activities of more than 21,000 Catholic societies, was endorsed by the convention.

It is planned to complete the sessions tomorrow.

SEND $44,000 FOR IRELAND.

Cincinnati Diners Ask Lloyd George Not to Scrap Armistice.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—J. J. Castellini, Treasurer, today sent $44,000 as Cincinnati's contribution to the American Committee for Relief in Ireland, of New York. The campaign was marked by a "starvation dinner" at the Business Men's Club here, today. The charge was $25 a plate.

Castellini cabled Lloyd George today, voicing the opinion of Cincinnati friends of Ireland, expressed at the dinner. The message was as follows:

"We entered World War for self-determination. Armistice so signed by us involves our national honor. Armistice must not be scrapped in Irish issue. (Signed) American Patriotic Order, William Crumley, Chairman."

TURKS IN RETREAT FROM ESKI-SHEHR

Mustapha Kemal Announces That They Are Retiring to Prepared Positions.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 21.—The Greeks have won a signal victory in Anatolia. The Greek Legation in Paris announced today that Eski-Shehr, called by the Greeks the key to Angora, was captured Tuesday night by the Tenth Greek Division after a stubborn fight. Eski-Shehr is thirty-four miles northeast of Kutaia, which was captured by the Greeks on Sunday. It lies 125 miles west of Angora, the capital of the Turkish Nationalists. It is the junction of railroads from Smyrna and Constantinople running to Angora.

King Constantine and his staff went yesterday to Ushak, and the Greek General Headquarters is to be moved to Kutaia. A telegram from Athens says there is great rejoicing over the Greek victory and that there was an enthusiastic demonstration before the British Embassy in the Greek capital.

The Greek Legation announces that General Polymenakos, commanding the Greeks, has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Eski-Shehr promising protection and equality for all, regardless of race and religion.

It is admitted that the Greek losses in the capture of Eski-hehr, as well as at Kutaia, were heavy.

The Greeks report that their troops are following the retreating Kemalists, and the fact that Constantine's forces were able to advance from Kutaia to Eski-Shehr in less than three days indicates a general retreat by the Turks. This view is confirmed by a dispatch from Angora via Constantinople, saying that Mustapha Kemal has announced that the Turks are withdrawing to prepared positions and exhorting the people not to lose faith in their army. The Nationalist statement says that the Mussulman population of Eski-Shehr was evacuated before the Greeks entered the city.

URGES PRIVATE SYSTEM FOR FRENCH 'PHONES

Ex-Minister Says That Under Government Service Is Worst in the World.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 21.—Louis Deschamps, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs under Premier Millerand, declares in a letter to the Matin that if France expects to have a decent telephone system the Government should turn over the telephone business to a private corporation. He admits publicly what every subscriber knows, that the French telephone system is the worst in the world. He compares it to that of the United States, which he holds up as the standard.

The French telephone system under Government control lost 220,000,000 francs last year, and the Government's proposal to increase the rates without a promise of improving the service has given rise to widespread protests.

M. Deschanel recalls that when, in 1889, the State took over the telephone system from a private corporation it was a money-making business, and now it runs behind almost 150,000,000 francs annually. He remarks further that this loss cannot be charged up to improvements of the service.

"France," he says, "is almost the last country in the world both as regards service and the number of its telephones."

PEASANTS LACK BREAD IN RUSSIA, SACK SAYS

He Estimates the Shortage in the Crop Yield at 27,900,000,000 Pounds.

DUBLIN, July 21 (Associated Press).—Although Mr. de Valera has been unable to accept the terms of the British settlement, there is no immediate apprehension of a rupture of the truce. It was recognized from the beginning that Mr. de Valera as the spokesman of the Republican idea could not waive that principle, and the most that was hoped was that he might receive an offer worthy of consideration and debate.

But only a really big offer, it is declared, would justify the assembly of the Dail Eireann, and such disappointment as exists is caused by the rumor here that the Dail Eireann may not be summoned.

If it is decided to reject the terms without consulting the Republican Parliament officially, Mr. de Valera is expected to issue immediately a statement to the Irish people.

On good authority it may be stated that the financial terms of the British offer broke new ground and apparently are designed to induce Belfast to reconsider its attitude toward a united Ireland.

SEEK MYTHICAL AID

Famine Areas Depopulated by Pilgrimages to Moscow for "American Bread."

EXILES' HOPE IN THE CHURCH

They Expect the Patriarch Tikhon to Assume Power When Bolshevism Collapses.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 21.—Strange stories reach Paris of an approaching convulsion in Russia, a full half of whose population has returned to the mental and physical level of the Middle Ages. As always before a great catastrophe, the minds of the ignorant and superstitious peasants are filled with mysterious reports that have swept across the country like a prairie fire.

Thus it appears that in the vast famine area from Samara to Perm great numbers of the inhabitants are emigrating westward, drawn by the belief that American bread is to be distributed to famine sufferers in Moscow, while a similar pilgrimage to the east has been undertaken by others, urged by the yet more fantastic story that a new Czar has arisen in the East who is to save Russia from her miseries.

There seems scant hope for either class of wanderers. It is stated here that no less than 3,000,000 tons of wheat are required to save Russia from famine. As a result of the commandeering of wheat by the Bolsheviki from the peasants, the latter refused to sow more than was necessary for their own families. The drought has reduced this meagre quota to nothing. Last year the harvest in the richest regions, that formerly yielded from 90 to 100 poods (a pood is about 36 pounds) per acre fell to an average of from 3 to 7 poods. This year even that is lacking, and there are no reserves.

Even should it be possible to import stocks of wheat into Russia it is difficult to see how the distribution could be carried on outside the urban centres. Animal transport is non-existent because the beasts have been killed for food instead of being allowed to die of hunger. The railroads have broken down almost entirely. Between Kiev and Odessa, formerly the most active commercial centres of all Russia, the sole communication is two trains weekly. Road traffic, held up by armed bandits, "green" raiders and other rebels against the Soviet authority, is a thing of the past.

Russians in Paris emphasize the importance of restraining Russia's neighbors—the Poles, for instance, or anti-Bolshevist leaders like Wrangel or Savinkov—from trying to take advantage of the Bolsheviki's weakness to renew armed action against them. This, they declare, would once more rally the mass of the people to the support of the Bolsheviki against foreign or reactionary invaders. The chief hope of the exiles here appears to be in the Church. They expect that in the event of the breakdown of the Soviet régime the reins of power will be taken by Tikhon, the Patriarch of Moscow. Order, they say, will be maintained as far as possible by the Orthodox Church, the only organized force in the midst of the universal anarchy that will follow the fall of the Bolsheviki until a new Constituent Assembly can be elected by popular vote, to decide the future form of government.

PEASANTS LACK BREAD IN RUSSIA, SACK SAYS

He Estimates the Shortage in the Crop Yield at 27,900,000,000 Pounds.

The official Bolshevist newspaper, Pravda of Moscow, under date of June 26, telling of the terrible sufferings of the Russian people, says that "as a result of the drought and the crop failure, famine is raging among a population numbering about 25,000,000."

This announcement, given out yesterday by A. U. Sack, Director of the Russian Information Bureau in the United States, who represents the Russian anti-Bolshevist forces in this country, confirms recent cable dispatches which have described the widespread famine conditions prevailing in Russia.

The famine territory, Mr. Sack said, embraces the provinces of Ufa, Tzaritzyn, Saratov, Samara, Simbirsk, Viatka, Perm, Kazan and the Northern Caucasus, from which the population is fleeing in terror.

"The situation," he continued, "is made more catastrophical by the fact that, due to the destruction of transport and the shrinkage in area under agricultural cultivation, the other regions of Russia are unable to help those affected by the famine.

"The official Bolshevist Isvestia of Moscow, No. 113, 1921, reports that according to figures gathered by the Central Statistical Department the total area cultivated in 1920 was 61,000,000 dessiatines. Before the revolution, however, the total area cultivated was over 90,000,000 dessiatines, about 270,000,000 acres. The shrinkage in cultivation thus amounts to more than 30 per cent.

"Before the war, the crop yield amounted to about four and one-half billion poods, a pood equaling approximately thirty-six rounds. Under average harvest conditions there should be obtained from the curtailed area 2,940,000,000 poods of grain, actually, however, as a result of the crop failure 2,100,000,000 poods were gathered, so that the shortage, as compared with an average harvest, amounts to 775,000,000,000 poods of grain. Actually, however, the cultivated area and the shortage of the grain crops have gone so far as to leave no bread even for the peasant population."

MAY KILL KILPATRICK FOR STRIKING RUSSIAN

Bolsheviki Threw Him Into a Dungeon for Resenting Insults to America.

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PARIS, July 21.—Emmett Kilpatrick, the American Red Cross Captain, who is ill and starving in a Russian dungeon, is threatened with torture and death because he smashed the face of a Bolshevist commissary who reviled America while examining Kilpatrick, who is accused of spying.

Dr. Sigmund Jancsura, of Detroit, a dentist, who was captured by Reds while serving in the Polish Army and who has just been exchanged, brings news of American prisoners held by the Bolsheviki. Thomas Hazlewood of San Francisco, captured in Siberia, is now in the Brest Hospital, insane. Mrs. Margaret Harrison of Baltimore, a correspondent; Esty and Flick, moving-picture camera men; Royal C. Keely, engineer, and X. P. Kalimantiano of the University of Chicago are still held prisoners at hard labor in various parts of Russia.

All French, British and Italian prisoners have been released.

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(Store Closed Saturday All Day Holiday)

This Unusual Notification

—first to our old customers
—and to the public generally.

¶ For the past 8 years we have been collectors Au Quatrieme, from palaces and some notable residences in all parts of the world, of furniture and rare decorative pieces such as cultivated people care for in their homes.

¶ These are not only valuable as representing periods but are considered of an educational importance to the young people in their high school and college life.

¶ Pieces of the last two centuries like these when sold in London, Paris, Rome, Venice and elsewhere have brought fabulous prices.

¶ But, always being collectors, we have had special advantages and through our travelers have discovered and bought from people who for one reason or another had to dispose of their furnishings.

We are now pressed for room

¶ An entire floor of the great Stewart Building is covered with these treasures of old-time royalty in house furnishings.

This is all coming to the statement of this fact—

¶ Having notice of shipments that will arrive later in the year, for which we are compelled to make room, we have grouped certain of these beautiful things well worth what we have them marked, and under the pressure of making room have taken off not only the profit but something more in many instances.

¶ We give this distinct and careful notice to all our friends who have been looking for certain pieces and who may find them in this July sale at much lower prices—each piece newly reduced.

¶ The very piece that you have been looking at, but which was higher than you cared to pay, may be in this sale.

¶ These treasures will be ready Monday, July 25th, and they will be well worth while looking over.

(Signed)
John Wanamaker

July 22, 1921.

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), last page.



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Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), last page.

DURYEA CASTS OFF WIFE WHO ELOPED

She Departs in Auto With Van Nooy After Pastor Refuses Reconciliation.

TAKES DAUGHTER WITH HER

Husband Says He Has "Perfect Love,' but No Home for Her—Couple to Live Here.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, N. Y, July 21.—"Mine is the perfect love, but I have nothing to offer you."

Mrs. Emily Duryea, runaway wife, heard the final words of her husband, the Rev. Clark Duryea, leader of "The Holiness Band," and she returned to the path she set foot on a week ago when she fled her home with Earl Van Nooy, "the other man."

It was soon after 10 o'clock last night when Mrs. Duryea, Van Nooy and the Duryea's twelve-year-old daughter, Gladys, appeared in front of the farmhouse where Duryea is making a temporary home. The religious leader, returned from a mission at Beacon, N. Y., was alone in the house, reading the Bible, when the rattle and blustery halt of a Ford outside brought him to the door.

Duryea, outlined in the doorway, tried to pierce the darkness to identify his visitors, Van Nooy at the wheel, Mrs. Duryea beside him and in the back seat, curled up in the restless sleep of a sick child, the pastor's daughter. As he stood indecisively, Mrs. Duryea called to him.

"It's me, Clark, Emily," she said. Duryea heard but was speechless and motionless.

For a moment there was silence. Then the wife jumped from the car and ran to the porch. She threw her arms around her statue-like husband.

"Hello, hubby," she cried, "I've come back to see you—I've come back to see if we can live together again."

"I have nothing to offer you," he said. "Why not go to your mother in Brooklyn?"

"We are not on speaking terms."

A pause, then:

"For the sake of the child, please take me back and give me a chance—you won't try to injure me, will you?"

"No," said the one-time Manhattan clerk who sought Godliness and health in his mission. "I have only perfect love for you. As for taking you back, I do not doubt that you are repentant, but I have sold my house and furnishings. I have no place to keep you and I have no money."

"You don't mean to say that you are not going to take me back? I haven't a friend in the world left. I went to my mother's in Brooklyn and she refused to take me in. Said that I had disgraced her. I haven't a friend—won't you please take me back?"

Pointing down to where Van Nooy sat at the wheel, Duryea said:

"You have him, haven't you? He's waiting there, isn't he?"

"Yes," the wife replied, "I guess I still have him, and I suppose he is the only one who will stand by me."

The arms of the wife tightened around the pastor's neck, and as her head fell to his chest and she began to sob he led her to the waiting automobile. Without a glance at Van Nooy he helped her into the car. Then he leaned in over the side and kissed the sleeping girl.

As Duryea knelt in prayer that his wife might be turned from her path, Van Nooy, who failed to call on the wife he deserted for Mrs. Duryea, started up the Ford and the machine went off in the night, presumably bound back to Rutherford, N. J. where Van Nooy had been employed.

Mrs. Duryea, Van Nooy and the Duryea child were reported last night in this city. The party returned early yesterday to Rutherford, N. J., going to the home of Policeman John Dobrowski, where they had boarded for several days after their flight. Mrs. Duryea packed up some clothing she had left behind and told Mrs. Dobrowski that she and Van Nooy were going to find lodgings in New York City.

Van Nooy told a similar story to Julius Koch, a contractor for whom he had worked, adding that he and Mrs. Duryea expected to make this city their permanent home.

ROTARIANS SEE PROSPERITY

Delegation Which Went Abroad Expects Progress There.

The Rotary Club delegates who attended the International Rotary Convention in Edinburgh Scotland, were welcomed home yesterday at a luncheon given in the Hotel McAlpin. The guests had much to say of the cordial reception accorded them in England, France and Belgium. They brought back the news that the English Rotarians were optimistic despite the coal strike and the Irish question. John Jones, Chairman of the club's committee, predicted greater prosperity than ever before, and said that much progress was being made to put the world's affairs on a sound basis. Secretary William Beamish described the trip, and Thomas Dwyer and Thomas Miller told of the experiences of the delegation in Europe.

The luncheon fell on the sixtieth anniversary of the battle of Bull Run and was observed as a North and South celebration. Major Henry A. Cozzens, who fought on the Union side, and Colonel Edwin Selvage of the Confederate forces were cheered as they stood at attention while the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Dixie."

MISCHLER, TAFT SECRETARY

Chief Justice Appoints Cincinnatian Who Aided Him in War Post.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Chief Justice Taft announced today the appointment of Wendell W. Mischler of Cincinnati as his Secretary, continuing an association begun seventeen years ago when Mr. Taft was Secretary of War.

John J. Byrne was appointed law clerk to the Chief Justice, a post he held under the late Chief Justice White.

APPOINTS WOMAN AS JUDGE.

President Names Mary O'Toole to Washington Municipal Court.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—President Harding today nominated a woman to be a Judge of the Municipal Court, District of Columbia.

She is Mary O'Toole, a practicing lawyer here.

East Side Gardeners Exhibit Work.

A garden party was held yesterday afternoon at Sixty-fifth Street and Avenue A under the auspices of the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild. Its object was to show the progress made by east side children who have worked their own plots. The guild hopes to interest people who will contribute to the upbuilding of child life and good citizenship in the poorer neighborhoods. The grounds, which consist of about three city blocks, were donated by the Rockefeller Institute. Exhibition drills and boxing contests were held, followed by refreshments.

Ex-Federal Attorney to Resume Practice.

Francis G. Caffey, who was United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York during the war period, is to resume private practice as a member of the law firm of Bouvier, Caffey & Beale, with offices at 165 Broadway.

GIVES $4,500,000 FUND TO CHICAGO CHARITIES

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wieboldt Transfer Property to Corporation for Administering Gifts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—One of the largest individual gifts to charity ever announced in Chicago, the establishment of a $4,500,000 fund which will yearly contribute thousands of dollars to institutions here, was disclosed through the transfer today of fourteen pieces of real estate by Mr. and Mrs. Werner A. Wieboldt, to the Chicago Charitable Corporation, which was incorporated June 25 by Mr. Wieboldt, Kirk W. Starr and B. J. Schwaind, of the department store of which Mr. Wieboldt is chief owner. Its purpose is to administer for the sole benefit of charity the properties which are being deeded to it by Mr. and Mrs. Wieboldt.

These consist of the real estate transferred today, preferred stocks of W. A. Wieboldt & Co., bank stocks and bonds. Among the real estate are the Lincoln Theatre Building, Ascher's Crown Theatre Building and the Palatine Building.

No particular branch of charity is to benefit, but the merits of each one applying for aid will be passed on by the Board of Directors. Beside administering the properties, the corporation is authorized to accept and administer gifts from other persons.

"Our father is past his prime and feels himself growing old," said Mr. Wieboldt's three sons tonight. "He wished to organize a body upon which Chicago charities might depend for yearly contributions. Establishment of such a fund to stand behind the charities is considered by our father the important thing."

ASK TEXAS GOVERNOR TO CURB KU KLUX KLAN

Resolution Signed by 49 Legislators Requests Measures to Punish Masked Bands.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 21.—A resolution requesting that a bill to prescribe penalties for persons "disguising themselves and violating the laws of the State by inflicting punishment upon persons against whom no legal complaint had been filed" be submitted to the Texas Legislature was presented to Governor Neff today by Representative Patman. It bore the signatures of forty-nine State representatives. The bill, Mr. Patman said, was aimed at the Ku Klux Klan.

Mr. Patman said he also showed the Governor what purported to be an application blank for membership in the "invisible empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan." Beyond remarking that the requirements of the application were "more stringent" than he had thought, the Governor was noncommittal, according to representative Patman.

The application, Mr. Patman said, requires prospective members to remit $10 and to guarantee on honor to conform to the organization's constitution and by-laws. "If I prove untrue as a Klansman I will willingly accept whatever penalty your authority may impose," is one of the obligations, Mr. Patman declared.

The petition to Governor Neff was originated as a result of activities of masked bands which during the last few months have flogged or tarred and feathered nearly a score of persons in the State. The Attorney General's department announced yesterday that investigation of these acts was entirely within the province of District Attorneys.

Overnight reports added other victims to the already long list. At Lufkin late yesterday Sherwood Vinson was treated to a coat of tar and feathers, less than twenty-four hours after Ben Wiley had received similar treatment there. Belated reports from Bay City said W. I. Hoopingarner, former bank cashier, was tarred and feathered Saturday night and forced to leave the town.

FIND LOST AMHERST DEITY.

Even-Year Class Men Restore Bronze Sabrina, Gone 16 Months.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 21.—After sixteen months of wandering which led her across the seas and into the mountains of West Virginia, Sabrina, bronze statue and goddess of the even-year classes of Amherst College, was run to earth in a dark corner of Litchfield, late yesterday, by a group of even-year Amherst men who have pursued their quest since their patroness was stolen from them in Boston on March 4, 1920.

Local Amherst men, though admitting elation, refused to divulge any details of the long search or of the method by which the bronze deity was recovered. The goddess was brought to Waterbury and the last seen of her she was heading toward Amherst at high speed.

NO "JONAH" IN THEIR FISH.

Gloucestermen, Aground, Row Four Miles to Market in Dories.

BOSTON, July 21.—The crew of the Gloucester fisherman [illegible] E. Oliver, heading to port to market a catch of swordfish today, refused to let the grounding of their ship keep them out of their pay. They unloaded forty-seven big swordfish into dories, rowed four miles to the fish pier and cashed in on their four weeks' trip while their vessel pounded on the shore.

Tugs floated the schooner later and towed her up the harbor with three pumps working to keep her afloat.

CHILD SPEAKS OF LEAGUE.

Assures an Italian Interviewer the United States Won't Enter It.

NAPLES, July 21.—Richard Washburn Child, the new American Ambassador to Italy, who reached here Wednesday on the steamer Presidente Wilson, was interviewed by the Giornale d'Italia today.

The newspaper quotes him as saying that the American Government was greatly pleased at the ratification of the treaty of Rapallo and was delighted to know that relations between Italy and Jugoslavia would now be of the most cordial nature and would solve any pending questions, such as the presence of d'Annunzio's legionaries in the Port of Baros.

He concluded by assuring the Italian people that the United States would not enter the League of Nations.

NO OPEN COLLAR FOR ARMY.

War Department Denies Officers the New Navy Style.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Army officers will not be so lucky as their brothers of the Navy when it comes to the comfort of an open-collar coat. They will have to continue wearing the present style with a stiff, high collar, so the War Department has decided. An official statement issued at the department today reads:

"From time to time since the war there has been considerable discussion in the press and among officials of the army as to the desirability and probability of adopting the roll collar for the uniform coat. The War Department announces today that there is no change contemplated in the style of uniform coat, in so far as adopting the roll collar is concerned.

Some time ago a plebiscite was taken in the navy to determine whether high-collar or open-collar coats should be adopted. The naval officers decided by a large majority that they preferred the open-collar style and now that coat is the official uniform.

WOMAN MUST FACE EXTORTION CHARGE

Police Won't Let Banker Drop Action Against Prisoner on Demand for $50,000.

HINT SHE MAY BE A TOOL

Dress Manufacturer Tells of Incidents Which Led Up to Threatening Letters.

George Farkas, wealthy dress manufacturer, furnished what was said to be new evidence yesterday on the alleged efforts made by Mrs. Yetta Fox to extort $50,000 from Bertram A. Unger, a private banker, of 270 Riverside Drive, which led to her arrest in the banker's office at 347 Fifth Avenue last Tuesday. The mother of Farkas formerly lived in the apartment house leased by Nathan Fox, husband of the woman under arrest.

A remark by Mrs. Annie Farkas, the mother, at a party for a daughter of Mrs. Fox last Winter relative to the wealth of Unger was the first inkling Mrs. Fox had of the banker's means, it was said. Shortly after the party a young man named Miller demanded $50,000 from Unger, and subsequently was arrested and sent to Bellevue. Then the first of a series of typewritten letters accusing Unger of counterfeiting and threatened to kidnap his three children arrived at Unger's office. Some of these letters were signed "Mrs. Rosenzweig" and others "Mrs. Fox."

Farkas said that Mrs. Fox had a friend by the name of Mrs. Rosenzweig, and also told of a visit to a "Rabbi" Leifert, who lived opposite the Fox home, and who pleaded that he get the money from Unger so that "Mrs. Fox won't bother me any more."

Although Farkas pictured the woman as "highly hysterical and extremely nervous," it was his opinion that some one, perhaps the writer of the letters, was using her as a tool. This opinion also was entertained by Detective Byrne of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who is handling the case. He said yesterday that he would not permit Unger to withdraw the charge, as he had said he would.

"If we permitted anything like that," the detective said, "we would have no end of similar extortions. If I can help it that woman is going to the Grand Jury and to General Sessions. I think there are others implicated, and she will have to tell about them.

"There is only one other plausible explanation and that is that she was under a heavy mental strain and didn't know what she was doing."

The last communication Farkas had from the woman came on Saturday, the same day Unger received one. The names of both women, Mrs. Rosenzweig and Mrs. Fox, were typewritten at the bottom. The writers demanded that Unger produce $10,000 in twenty-four hours and threatened to make trouble if he did not.

SAYS GIRL USED AUTO TO DRESS IN AT SHORE

Illinois Visitor to Atlantic City Protests Against Vision He Saw When Curtains Blew Open.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 21.—A protest against girls using automobiles as bathing houses at street ends, in which to change from surf attire to street garb, was made today by B. A. Malaughlin, a visitor from Illinois, who sent a letter to Mayor Edward L. Bader and the Department of Public Safety. It read in part:

"One thing I will say is wrong. That, of course, your men cannot be blamed for, as they cannot see everything, but on going down Massachusetts Avenue from the Boardwalk (and we had two little children with us) there was a girl disrobed in an automobile. It is true the machine had curtains on, but the wind was high. I learned afterwards she was changing her bathing suit for street dress, a very bad practice where children are all around, and surely should be put a stop to.

"I just thought I would drop this little note, as it would be too bad to spoil such a wonderful resort, and to my mind, considering the crowd I saw there yesterday, you and your entire force are to be congratulated. I never saw better order with the exceptions mentioned."

The visitor also said he objected to the custom of parking rolling chairs by the Boardwalk railings.

Harry B. Hawes Retains House Seat

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Representative Harry B. Hawes, Democrat, is entitled to retain his seat as a member of the House from the Eleventh Missouri District (St. Louis), a House elections committee ruled today, throwing out a contest filed by Bernard F. Bogy, Hawes's Republican opponent at the polls last November.

BURNS SAYS PLAYERS FIRST MADE OFFER

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

would handle the money and that Attell would arrange for the betting.

Michael Ahern began the cross-examination at this point. "You said you had gone to see the players about fixing the games, where was that?" he asked.

"Cincinnati," replied Burns.

"Isn't it true that you were going to Cincinnati to see if you could make a dicker with the players, yes or no?" shouted the lawyer.

"Let him answer it his way," ruled Judge Friend.

Ahern withdrew the question and asked: "Isn't it a fact that Attell and Bennett wanted you to go to Cincinnati to dicker with the players—yes or no?"

"Let him answer his own way," again ruled Judge Friend.

"I insist this Court allow me to cross-examine this witness," said the attorney heatedly.

"When you went to Cincinnati you proposed the conspiracy to the players," he resumed. "I did not," was the answer.

"You talked of an offer of $100,000 made by Attell and Bennett."

"That was the players' proposition," was the reply.

The crowd became almost uncontrollable as the cross-examination was completed, and the attorneys began making motions asking that portions of Burns's testimony, both in direct and redirect examination, be stricken from the records. His testimony, however, was allowed to stand and his references as to Cicotte, Gandil and Bennett in New York were upheld.

Burns Leaves the Stand.

Burns was then allowed to leave the stand. He will be kept in readiness by the State so that he can be recalled. It is probable that he will have a vacation for fishing, his favorite sport.

Attorneys for the State were jubilant at the victory today.

"It's a crushing blow for the defense," said Messrs. Gorman and Prindeville. "The admission of the Cicotte-Gandil evidence was the only thing that could be done," Gorman said. "It would not have been fair to the public not to give them all the facts about the inception of the scandal, after the way the great national game has been dragged through the mire. It's a great victory for the State."

Burns, in his cross-examination, "pitched better ball" than he did in his years as a southpaw in the major leagues. Wearing a quizzical grin and with his head resting against the wall, he turned back the attacks of the attorneys for the defense with little damage to his side. Only three errors of importance were marked against him during the day.

Burns Corrects Testimony.

The first came when he admitted that he had been in error when he said that he had met the Sox players the evening after the first game of the series. Previously he said he had seen them at the Hotel Sinton, Cincinnati. Mr. Nash declared he would have the witness impeached as a perjurer. Later Burns asked permission to change his testimony, saying that he had made a mistake, and this was granted.

Burns also admitted that he had not arrived in Cincinnati until 10 or 11 o'clock of the day of the first game.

The defense attempted to prove that "Billy" Maharg, the Philadelphia sportsman, who is at present here waiting to be called as a witness, is in reality "Peaches" Graham, former cub catcher. They say that Maharg is in reality Graham spelled backwards. Another charge was that Maharg and Burns had a secret contract to split the $10,000 reward for the conviction of the players. During cross-examination by Mr. Lusker, Burns asked permission to change certain of his testimony relative to the time he last saw Bennett. This was allowed.

"By the way, where were you going to get your reward for fixing games?" asked Mr. Lusker.

"The players and also Attell," replied Burns.

"You did not think that was double-crossing, did you?"

"No."

"You were to get a slice both ways, eh?"

"Yes."

"Did you tell the players?"

"No, it was none of their business."

Mr. Short forced Burns to admit that one of the reasons he was testifying against the defendants was that they had double-crossed him:

"The players double-crossed you, didn't they?"

"Yes."

"Well, you double-crossed them?"

"Not until they double-crossed me."

"Is that a reason for your testifying?"

"One of them."

"Then it is not for the purity of baseball?"

"Well, they double-crossed me, and I would have been the 'fall guy' for the whole outfit."

"Do you think you are even with the boys now?"

"I am liable to be before I leave here."

Burns also said one of the reasons he was testifying was because he had been double-crossed by the gamblers.

BLOOD NOT ON HER HANDS, SAYS WOMAN

Mrs. Brooks, Who Was in Car From Which Horton Was Killed, Baffles Lawyer.

Mrs. Lucille Emma Brooks, wife of an insurance broker of Chicago, on the witness stand yesterday at the trial in General Sessions of Nicholas Laresch for the murder of Police Lieutenant Floyd Horton on the night of Dec. 19 last, skillfully parried questions propounded to her by Laresch's counsel. The police lieutenant shot and killed Joseph Laresch and was shot by somebody in the automobile in which Nicholas Laresch, his dead brother, and Mrs. Brooks fled after Joseph Laresch had fired a shot at a negro hallboy in the lobby of an apartment house in West 146th Street, near Broadway.

"Look at your hands now, and see if you haven't still got the blood of Joseph Laresch on them," demanded Bernard H. Sandler, counsel for Laresch. Assistant District Attorney Brothers objected, but before Judge Crain could make a ruling Mrs. Brooks smilingly replied in the negative. She denied that she held the head of Joseph Laresch in her lap after Lieutenant Horton had shot him from the running board of the automobile, and denied that before her arrest on the morning after the shooting she had asked a sister-in-law of the Laresch brothers to pray for the soul of Joseph Laresch, as he had died for her.

She denied also that she tried to kill herself after the killing of Joseph Laresch and Lieutenant Horton. It was brought out that her husband had engaged Chief Assistant District Attorney Joab H. Banton, who was in private practice at the time, to appear for her.

John Cavanaugh, formerly superintendent of the apartment house in front of which the shooting took place, testified that he accompanied the Laresch brothers and Mrs. Brooks in the car to several restaurants in the lower part of the city; that the party drank considerably, and that he left the car before Nicholas Laresch drove it to the entrance to the apartment house. He said that the pistol found in Mrs. Brooks's apartment after the shooting was hers. The police allege it was the weapon with which Lieutenant Horton was killed. Cavanaugh admitted that he served a term in a penitentiary in the West about ten years ago, and that he frequently called on Mrs. Brooks in her apartment before the night of the murder.

DAWES TO CO-ORDINATE ALL SURPLUS SALES

Halts Disposal of Government Property Till Arranged Under New Executive Order.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Sales of Government surplus property were ordered stopped today by Director Dawes of the Budget Bureau, pending the creation of co-ordinated machinery to control such sales. Creation of this machinery by Executive order will be announced soon, Mr. Dawes said.

The order does not apply to transfer of surplus property from one Government department to another, nor is it intended to prevent the departments from taking advantage of any exceptional or seasonal opportunities for the sale of property, especially perishable property, the Director said.

"A large and currently accruing loss to the United States," General Dawes said, "is resulting from unco-ordinated control over the surplus of the different departments. Building material, coal, cement, lumber, furniture, ships, automobiles, textiles, food supplies, buildings, &c. are owned by the United States and available for its current use.

"In the face of a large supply on hand, because of a lack of a co-ordinated control and system of survey, with facilities for bringing to the knowledge of all the departments the requirements of each, the different departments of the Government have been buying different classes of material in the open market with little recourse to stocks on hand."

STAY FRENCH THIEF'S DEATH

EPINAL, France, July 21.—Antoine Savin, the first man sentenced to death in France for highway robbery with violence and attempted murder since the Middle Ages, has received a stay of execution from the Court of Appeals. Savin in 1918 assaulted an American soldier, George Goldham, leaving him for dead on the highroad, after rifling his pockets. Although the victim recovered, the death penalty was imposed.

In pronouncing sentence the Judge specified that Savin would be guillotined in the largest square in Epinal, but the Court of Appeals has ruled that the Judge exceeded his authority, as, while he had the right to designate the city where the execution was to take place, he could not name the exact spot. Savin, the Court of Appeals has decided, must die, but the public square where his execution is to be carried out must be designated by the Mayor.

PROMENADES with JOAN DALE

WHEREIN Friday appeareth upon the horizon; laden with Friday sales and news of tomorrow's vacation.

Anent the fact that today President Harding presents the golf champion with the American cup at Washington, I might add that I note our esteemed President chooses white crash knickers himself! In which to play golf. They're $9. Men's Department.



Men's Bathing Suits
All-Wool
All-Colors
Special $2.98

Women's Bathing Suits
Black Surf Satin—
Wool Jersey
Special $3.95

For some reason, white wool costumes for women remains the smart and rather *ultra* thing to do. Certainly, it is a becoming *ensemble*—and, with wash flannels and jersey coats, an inexpensive one!

There are shirt-waist-and-skirt outfits for 6 to 12-year-olds today, special at $2.95 and $3.95.

The waists are plain colored chambray, the bloomers and skirts of plaid gingham.

White Flannel

First of all one needs a white flannel skirt.

Pure wool flannel skirts, of medium width, with two pockets, are $9.95.

White wash skirts on the second floor travel all the way from $1.95 to $9.95 (the latter are surf satin).

White Blouse

The proper blouse for one's white costume is a silk sports blouse preferably with Bramley collar, with knife pleated edge, $5.

Other silk sports blouses, with pleated fronts and roll collars.

White Coats

Any colored sweater goes this season. But, strangely enough, it's the plain white wool sweater that produces the most dramatic effect.

A well-made sleeveless white jersey sweater, rather long. Second floor.

Hammocks, $15.50

The hammocks, special today at $15.50 are really swinging couches. Luxuriously comfortable with adjustable upholstered backs, springy mattresses, and Somelink springs.

White Pettis

Not the least important asset of one's costume these days is the proper petticoat.

It should be of silk, wash satin or tub satin. It should be tailored finished—with hemstitched or scalloped hem. And—for most costumes—it *should* have double panels.

Flesh and white silk skirts, $3.98 to $5.

Pongee silk skirts, $3.98. Second floor.



Those epicureans who pursue the fine art of eating will find an entire section of the Grocery department devoted to *le gourmet.*

Major Grey's famous East Indian chutney is present, 50c and 95c a bottle.

C. and B. Bengal chutney, 67c.

P. S.—but the best chutney I know one can make of:

Equal parts of fresh grated cocoanut, hot green peppers (soaked in the cocoanut oil) and many young onions. Selah!

L'Epicure

But more for *l'epicure:*

Vraies truffes du Perigord (in other words *truffles,* more delicious even than mushrooms) 65c a bottle. Small cans 18c.

Caper sauce—the famous historical companion of English boiled mutton—25c a bottle.

Green olive rings for salads, 30c a bottle.

Imported onions (very small) 45c a bottle.

Marrons (in glass jar) 80c.

Debris de marron (the way I feel about them!) 65c.

Kitchen bouquet, 65c.

Oscar's sauce (Oscar, of the Waldorf Astoria, that is) 25c.

Just telephone your order—Plaza 5900—Two deliveries daily below 135th, east and west. Daily elsewhere.

Nice to Know

It is nice to know—especially if you have *seen* the shoes—that every low shoe for women will join the special ranks today—At $6.35 and $7.85.

That includes these real buckskin strap slippers, the black-and-white and brown-and-white oxfords, and the smart tan walking oxfords.

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Every accounting requirement is provided for in the complete National line—two to 126 columns.

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Convenient, economical, tasty and wholesome. Chicken meat with the country flavor packed in sanitary tins. The contents of each can equal to more than double the quantity of uncooked fowl.

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for sandwiches at a minute's notice—or a dozen other tempting dishes easy to make and certain to be enjoyed.

Foresighted housewives keep it on the pantry shelves to tickle the palates of unexpected guests.

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DOVER, DELAWARE
Makers of
Famous R & R Plum Pudding

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Madison Avenue at 45th Street

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Agents
350 Madison Ave.
Vanderbilt 7403

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CUSTOMS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Who among us would say to-day, as never use a Dentifrice, I never have to?

Yet Fifty years ago, odd as it may seem, not one person in 1,000 used a Dentifrice—or even a tooth brush.

So to-day, after more than 80 years of persistent publicity of Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic Powder for the Feet, not many well-turned-out people care to confess, "You know I never have to use a Powder for the Feet!"

More than One Million five hundred thousand pounds of Powder for the Feet were used by our Army and Navy during the war.

The reason is this: Incasing and confining the feet in Leather or Canvas Shoes is bound to create friction, more or less. Allen's Foot-Ease removes the friction from the shoes, and freshens the feet. It is this friction which causes smarting, callouses, corns and bunions. You know what friction does to your motor-car axle. Why not remove it from your footwear by Shaking into your Shoes *to-day* Allen's Foot-Ease, the cleanly, wholesome, healing, Antiseptic powder? Get the habit, as millions now have it.

Smoky Fireplaces
Made to Draw

Also expert service on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful

Frederic N. Whitley, Inc.
Engineers and Contractors
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn

AT 'SLUSH' INQUIRY

Kleist a Valuable Employe Who Aided in Killing Legislation, Employer Testifies.

DETECTIVE NAMES WALTERS

Says Ex-Senator Was Retained to 'Lobby'—Association Suspends Two Detectives.

The investigation of the alleged "slush" fund raised to put through the Lusk bill to increase the salaries of New York City detectives and make their tenure of office permanent centred yesterday on John E. Kleist, the lobbyist, who, witnesses have testified, received $10,000 to bring about the passage of the measure. Ernest W. La May, Superintendent of the Van Beuren Bill Posting Company, by whom Kleist is employed, testified before Commissioner of Accounts David Hirshfield that he considered Kleist a valuable employe, that he had been instrumental in killing the bills introduced by State Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson in the Legislatures of 1920 and 1921 to tax billboards.

At the headquarters of the Meyer Legislative Investigating Committee, 38 Park Row, it was said that it ought not to be difficult to find Kleist and that it would soon be possible to produce him within twenty-four hours. Mr. Hirshfield retorted that his process servers had been unable to find Kleist and that, according to his information, Kleist is in Washington.

Detective Thomas H. Conkling testified that ex-Senator J. Henry Walters of Syracuse, Senator Clayton R. Lusk's predecessor as majority leader of the State Senate, was retained to "lobby" the bill through. Conkling said there was an understanding that Mr. Walters, whose service in the Senate had ended, was to receive $5,000, but did not, in fact, receive any money.

Denies Receiving Lusk Order.

Conkling also declared that he never received any word from Senator Lusk to leave Albany. At the public hearing before the Meyer committee Senator Lusk, Detective James J. Gegan and Detective Cornelius J. Brown testified that Senator Lusk sent such a message to Conkling and Detective Bernard Devaney, after being told by Gegan and Brown that the other two detectives were talking about using money to pass the bill.

Mr. Le May testified that Kleist had been employed by the Van Beuren Bill Posting Company for the last eight years. He admitted that Kleist's name had been removed from the door of the company's office, but said he was still carried on the payroll at $35 a week. He said that the Van Beuren Company only paid for part of Kleist's time and that he understood the latter was employed by other bill posting companies. Mr. Le May said that Kleist not only represented the Van Beuren Company at Albany, but filed the plans for billboards with the various city bureaus of buildings.

Mr. Le May testified that he saw Kleist last Saturday morning at the office of the O. J. Gude Company, but had been unable to get in touch with him since. He said he understood that Kleist was in Washington.

Questioned as to what sort of a man he had found Kleist to be, Mr. Le May answered that he must have been responsible or the Van Beuren Company would not have employed him for eight years. "I would describe Mr. Kleist as a good fellow," he said.

"Do you consider him a man who will carry out a bargain he makes with any one?" Mr. Hirshfield asked.

"Yes," Mr. Le May replied.

"Do you consider him a man who, if he is retained to do a certain thing, is going to do it or will try his best to do it?"

"Yes, sir. He has always, so far as any transactions he has had with me or my company."

Says Kleist Would Not "Welch."

In reply to a series of questions, Mr. Le May said that Kleist was a man of character and reputation, well acquainted with many persons of standing in New York, and that he would not "welch" on any agreement or promise. Commenting upon the testimony before the Meyer committee of Detectives Gegan and Brown, who characterized Kleist as a "bunco steerer," Mr. Le May said:

"That would not be my opinion of him, or anything like it."

At the end of Mr. Le May's testimony, Mr. Hirshfield said he had called him as a witness because the Meyer committee had tried to make it appear that Kleist was a "faker" and a "bunco steerer," and he wanted to show that the probability was that Kleist would try to carry out any agreement he had made.

Detective Conkling testified that Detective Devaney had suggested the employment of Kleist to Edwin J. Burns, President of the Detectives' Endowment Association, saying that Kleist would lobby the bill through for $10,000 and that this money would be returned if the bill did not become a law. At that time, Conkling testified, Burns said this could not be done because they had already obtained the services of ex-Senator Walters to "lobby the bill through."

"What was said about whether there was any agreement to pay Senator Walters?" Conkling was asked.

"Burns said they had agreed to pay Senator Walters $5,000 as his fee."

"Do you know whether or not Senator Walters received any of this money?"

"No, sir, he did not receive it," Conkling replied.

Conkling was asked if he had had any dealings with Samuel A. Berger, Senator Lusk's law partner and associate counsel of the Meyer committee. He replied that he had not.

Conkling then testified to seeing Senator Lusk in Albany with Detectives Gegan, Brown and Devaney on April 7, the day Senator Lusk took up the detectives' bill. He said that Senator Lusk seemed friendly.

No Complaint to Police.

"There was never a complaint made to the police in Albany or to the District Attorney, was there?" Mr. Hirshfield asked.

"No, sir," Conkling replied.

Detective Henry P. Oswald, a detective attached to the homicide squad, testified that he recalled that Senator Walters told a group of detectives that there would not be any expense in connection with the bill. Oswald became involved in a clash with Mr. Hirshfield, who said he was asking a number of questions to test Oswald's truthfulness. When Oswald resented this, Mr. Hirshfield told him to leave the stand and "go outside and cool off."

Francis B. Treanor, a process server from the office of the Commissioner of Accounts, said that he had sought Kleist unsuccessfully at the offices of the Van Beuren and Gude Companies, at his home, at 510 West 113th Street, and at his former home in New Rochelle. He said he had been told at each place that Kleist had been in Washington for two or three weeks.

"I read in the newspapers," Treanor said, "that Senator Lusk was also in Washington at virtually the same time. It struck me as rather a coincidence."

Acting District Attorney Joab H. Banton said he had decided not to take any action at present in the inquiry until Mr. Hirshfield finished his investigation. "If I should be requested to make an inquiry by Mr. Hirshfield or to take it up during the present investigation, I will do what I can," he said.

At the offices of the Meyer committee it was said that no date had been set yet for the beginning of the public hearings in its main inquiry into city affairs. Ex-Senator Elon R. Brown, counsel of the committee, who has been engaged going over the preliminary testimony taken at secret hearings, called Association Suspends Detectives.

Detectives Bernard Devaney and Thomas H. Conkling, who, it has been testified, advocated the use of money to pass the bill, were suspended from the Detectives' Endowment Association at a meeting of delegates last night at the Police Club, 145 Riverside Drive. It was said after the meeting that the suspension was pending trial before the association on charges of acting in a manner unbecoming a member by the misuse of funds at Albany.

The meeting also adopted resolutions refusing to sanction the methods used by Devaney, Conkling and Detective Thomas J. Flynn in handling the bill. Flynn, it was explained, was dropped from membership for non-payment of dues during the last week.

The resolution approved the testimony of Edwin J. Burns, President of the association, before Commissioner of Accounts Hirshfield and expressed a willingness to have a full and fair investigation of the charges that a "slush" fund was raised to pass the bill.

"A fair investigation is just what we have not had from Commissioner Hirshfield," said Sidney R. Lash, counsel of the association. "Hirshfield has been willing to sacrifice the association to put Senator Lusk and the Meyer investigation in a bad light. He threatens to put the whole matter before the District Attorney. I wish he would do so. Then we would get a fair hearing."

It was said afterward that there was no clash during the meeting, as there had been at others when the bill was considered. Neither Devaney nor Conkling attended.

ACCUSED GIRL SENT TO HOSPITAL WARD

Family Fears That Physical Instructor Held on Robbery Charge Is Unbalanced.

Miss Sharley Smith Greenberg, 22 years old, a settlement worker and physical training instructor in the public school at Sutter and Howard Avenues, Brooklyn, was committed to the psychopathic ward at Kings County Hospital when arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Reynolds in the Coney Island Court on a burglary charge.

Michael Silverman of 3,012 Mermaid Avenue, Coney Island, said that he saw the young woman coming out of his home Wednesday afternoon, and later found that he had been robbed of $90 and a pair of house slippers. When the young woman was arrested it was found that she wore a bathing suit beneath a thin blue dress.

Investigation revealed that she lived with her parents, two brothers and a sister at 304 South Third Street, Brooklyn. Samuel Greenberg, a brother, who is a lawyer at 80 Maiden Lane, told the Magistrate that his sister had been studying for several months and that the family feared she was temporarily unbalanced. He added that she had been in welfare work for the Jewish Sisterhood of Newark since the close of school and that the family felt she should be placed in a sanitarium.

The young woman, according to a detective, walked into the surf at Coney Island several days ago, wearing her street clothes. Magistrate Reynolds committed her to the hospital for observation.

Detective Gilman of the East Twenty-second Street Station yesterday afternoon saw Joseph Bellow, 25 years old, of 227 Avenue B, walking through Avenue A at Nineteenth Street with a large bundle under his arm. He arrested him and found the bundle contained $500 worth of clothing and jewelry stolen from the apartment of Mrs. Josephine Zanetti, at Third Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, during her absence. A large jimmy also was found in the bundle.

Morris Pinchowsky, 23, a peddler, of 612 East Eleventh Street, pleaded not guilty when arraigned before Magistrate John E. McGeehan in the Essex Market Court on a charge of luring Louis Rosalsky, who is in the hosiery business, to an apartment at Broome and Attorney Streets, where Rosalsky was robbed of $186 and $700 in checks on July 14.

Burglars were active in the Bronx early yesterday. They obtained about $4,000 worth of shirts from Loewy's dry goods store, at 2,735 Third Avenue, after they had ripped a large hole in a twelve-inch brick wall to avoid a burglar alarm. The store of Maxwell Brothers, at 2,803 Third Avenue, less than a block away, also was robbed of about $2,000 worth of shirts.

'PERJURY' IN DIVORCE CASE ROUSES COURT

Justice Kelby Finds Corespondent Went to Hotel With Defendant on Her Suggestion.

Charging that the whole case reeked with perjury and that the co-respondent was a person engaged for the purpose of manufacturing evidence, Justice Charles H. Kelby in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday dismissed a suit for absolute divorce brought by Mrs. Fannie Cohen against her husband, Morris Cohen, proprietor of a delicatessen business at 3302 Surf Avenue, Coney Island.

Mrs. Cohen employed Olvany's Detective Agency of 45 West Thirty-fourth Street, she said, and paid $200. On Aug. 2, 1920, Cohen was found by detectives of the agency in a room in the Hotel Imperial it was testified. On this evidence Mrs. Cohen brought her suit.

In his decision, Justice Kelby pointed out that after Mrs. Cohen paid the money to the detective agency a woman, giving the name of Aileen Griffith, called upon Cohen at his place of business and on her suggestion accompanied her to the hotel. Immediately after Cohen and his companion had been assigned to a room, a crew from the Olvany Detective Agency, accompanied by the plaintiff, broke in the door, according to the evidence.

SHOT AT DOG, HIT HIMSELF.

One of Policeman's Wayward Bullets Struck a Boy.

Joseph Bird of 381 Pulaski Street called Patrolman Jacob Schriener of the Gates Avenue Station, Brooklyn, yesterday and told him he was afraid his dog had gone mad. They found the animal in Stuyvesant Street. The policeman captured the dog by the collar and threw him in a barrel which Bird had ready.

Drawing his revolver, Schriener pointed it downward at the upstanding barrel, but the bullet, which pierced the barrel, grazed the dog's side, skidded twenty feet across the street, rebounded from the curbing and struck 12-year-old Ulaldo Ronagnulo of 1,019 De Kalb Avenue in the chest. The boy fell and a crowd collected, but the wound was slight.

Bird guarded the barrel and the dog for a few minutes while the policeman was attending to the boy. Then the officer made a second attempt, warning back the crowd. This time the bullet hit the dog in the right leg, bounced from the pavement and struck the policeman in the right toe. The third time the policeman reached down into the barrel and succeeded in killing the dog. Then he called an ambulance from St. John's Hospital, and his foot dressed, reported sick and went home.

ROB TITTONI'S HOUSE.

Thieves Ransack It Just After Ex-Minister Starts for This Country.

ROME, July 21.—Tomaso Tittoni, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, had barely left his home to embark for the United States at Naples when the house was entered and sacked. Among the valuables stolen were several paintings by old masters.

Signor Tittoni, who is proceeding to the United States with a letter from the King to President Harding, sailed from Naples today.

REVOLVER AT NO. 2

Original Mrs. Andrews, Suing Broker for Divorce, Tells of Complications.

HUSBAND NOT AT HEARING

First Wife Asks Custody of Two Boys Whose Room Andrews Occupied With Additional Wife.

Testimony in the divorce proceedings brought by Mrs. Maud Augusta Andrews against her husband, Herbert Thornton Andrews, a broker of 20 Broad Street, who brought a second wife to live with him at their apartment, 2,850 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, last Spring, was heard yesterday in Jersey City before John M. Enright, appointed Advisory Master in Chancery by Chancellor Walker.

After Mrs. Andrews No. 1 related at length how her husband married Miss Esther M. Tatnall of Pittsburgh in Greenwich, Conn., on Jan. 6 last, and lived with her as wife No. 2, the hearing was adjourned until next Thursday in order to give Andrews, who is said to be living with wife No. 2 somewhere in New York City, an opportunity to appear in answer to his first wife's application for alimony. Mrs. Andrews asks for the custody of their two boys, John, aged 8, and Harley, 6. The Advisory Master would not say what his recommendation to the Chancellor would be until after the hearing.

Mrs. Andrews admitted on the stand that she had gone with a revolver into her husband's room where he was asleep with wife No. 2, but decided not to shoot. She said that wife No. 2 had been brought to the apartment twice by Andrews before he announced she was going to live there. She said she had tried in vain to persuade her husband to take the newcomer away.

In her testimony Mrs. Andrews said: "I first met Esther Tatnall about the 20th of last January. Mr. Andrews brought her to our home, at 2,850 Hudson Boulevard, at about 7 o'clock in the evening. I had a conversation with Mr. Andrews about her which lasted two hours. My husband left with Miss Tatnall later in the evening, and he did not return that night. I did not see him again until the next evening, when he came home, bringing Miss Tatnall with him. They did not stay there that night, but both returned to New York. My husband brought her again to the apartment on Jan. 14 around dinner time, and they stayed in our apartment that night, Mr. Andrews sleeping in the boys' room. The young lady and I stayed up all night. I had considerable discussion with her that night, as we sat on the couch together.

"They stayed in the house all next day trying to have me make up my mind to let them stay there as man and wife. I said they could not live in my house that way and Mr. Andrews said: 'If Esther has to leave this house I will leave, too, and I will not give you one d——d cent.' That evening they stayed at the apartment all night. Mr. Andrews occupied the boys' room and she stayed with me in my bedroom.

"When Mr. Lolyd, the superintendent of the apartment house, came up the next day he said the neighbors had complained and that she must leave the house before noon. Immediately after that she got ready and left.

"I next saw her again when they both came back about the third or fourth of February, in the evening. They remained in the apartment that night and occupied the same room. That continued until April.

"I had a great many rows with this young lady, and went into their bedroom many times, and I threatened to shoot them several times. I had a revolver. I did not use it because I believe God impressed on me that I had my little boys and that they needed me more, and I stained my soul for somebody else's sake. They remained until the 14th of April, when they both left.

"I do not know where my husband lives now. I know that he is in business at 20 Broad Street, New York, under his own name, and I believe he can be served with papers there."

OSCAR'S $3,000 SUNK IN FAKE OIL WELLS

August Janssen Contributed $6,000—Promoter Theophilus A. Frey Sent to Sing Sing.

"New York long has been a sufferer from the activities of spurious promoters from other cities," declared Judge McIntyre yesterday, in General Sessions, when he sentenced Theophilus A. Frey, 40 years old, of Davenport, Iowa, to from one to five years in Sing Sing on his plea of guilty to an indictment charging grand larceny.

Frey came to this city in 1918 and opened brokerage offices at 74 Broadway. He sold between $150,000 and $200,000 worth of Hanover Oil stock here and in other cities on statements that the well was producing oil and the company paying dividends. Investigation revealed the contrary.

Among his victims were Oscar Tschirky of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, who lost $3,000; August Janssen, the restaurateur, from whom he got $6,000; Francis J. Rawlings of 434 East 139th Street, the Bronx, who purchased $3,851 of the stock, and Heminway & Guibert, brokers at 116 Nassau Street, from whom he obtained $9,800 worth of stock of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey on his representations.

SHOW GIRL NAMED BY BANKER'S WIFE

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

lives in an expensive apartment at 2 West Sixty-seventh Street.

The defendant's defense of condonation is based on the assertion that at the time the plaintiff had evidence as set forth in her papers she voluntarily went with him to Mount Washington, Bretton Woods, N. H., and occupied the same room with him between Sept. 1 and Sept. 12, 1920.

Another affidavit filed was that of Mary Harrigan, which set forth that the deponent signed a paper on April 21 at the request of three detectives without having an opportunity to read it. She now realizes that it was drawn so as to cast reflections on Mr. Shaw and Madrienne La Barre. She states that while Mr. Shaw called at the La Barre apartment, he was never alone with Miss La Barre when the young woman's mother was absent.

She heard the defendant call Miss La Barre "sweetheart." She saw the defendant kiss Miss La Barre, but he also kissed her mother. She said Shaw sometimes doffed his coat "as the apartment was kept very warm," but denies she ever saw him with his shoes off. In her affidavit filed by Mrs. Shaw, Miss Harrigan states that she saw Shaw in the actress's room several times and heard her call him "Phil."

Robert A. Fowler, an assistant porter, in an affidavit also filed by Mrs. Shaw, tells of seeing Shaw on one occasion in shirt sleeves with his shoes off and Miss La Barre in a kimono.

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AUTO VACUUM ICE CREAM FREEZER

you can be sure of pure, delicious, satisfying desserts, for this remarkable freezer will enable you to make tasty, delightful, frozen dainties at home—*without crushing or other tiresome work.* Step into any leading hardware or department store and ask to be shown.

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Removal Sales—

Summer Frocks Formerly to $65 at $25—$35
Of organdie, chintz, gingham, voile and dotted swiss.

Sport Coats Formerly to $65 at $28
Of flannel, jersey and sport silks—light and dark shades.

Separate Skirts Formerly to $45 at $15
Of plain or striped flannel, crepe silks and novelty sport fabrics.

Sheer Blouses Formerly to $20 at $7.50
Handmade styles in batiste, lingerie, net and voile with trimmings of hand-drawn frills and laces.

Sport Hats Formerly to $25 at $7.50
Large and small effects for mid-Summer wear.

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Between Fifth Avenue and Madison Avenue

A Special Offering of Timely Importance
At Unusual Reductions

Afternoon Gowns — Replicas of late Paris Models, of Kitten's Ear Crepe Satin, Canton Crepe, Tricotine, Twill Cord, etc.,—smart, simple models, some with motifs of fine hand beading. Black, Navy, etc., sizes 16 to 42
Spring Wraps and Coats — for Street, Sport and Travel, of Twill Cord, Bolivia, the various silk crepes, etc.
Heretofore up to $110
To Close Out at $35

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Little girls especially are delighted at the opportunity to cook the things that they and grown-ups eat. To them every dish is a new sensation.

Here are some books written particularly for younger cooks.

Cooking Without Mother's Help, *C. I. Judson* — 84c
A Little Preserving Book for a Little Girl, *A. L. Waterman* — 84c
A Little Cook Book for a Little Girl, *C. F. Benton* — 94c
The Junior Cook Book, *C. I. Judson* — $1.04
The Mary Frances Cook Book, *J. E. Fryer* — $1.69

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Now $33

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CAN'T BE ARRESTED, SAYS GOV. SMALL

Counsel of Illinois Executive Hold He Must Maintain Branch of Government.

WILL ARGUE POINT TODAY

Impeachment the Only Recourse, His Lawyers Say, If Case Is Made.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 21.—Claiming immunity from arrest, Governor Len Small, instead of appearing in court today to give bail and demand an immediate trial on the charges of fraud and embezzlement of State funds while he was State Treasurer, remained away on the advice of counsel. Arguments on his claim will be presented in court tomorrow.

The Governor's position was disclosed after Vernon Curtis, indicted with the Governor in two bills, surrendered to Judge Smith today and gave bond. George B. Gillespie, representing the Governor, then said:

"There is a serious question as to whether or not the Chief Executive of the State of Illinois is subject to arrest. We ask that the capiases issued for the Governor's arrest be returned until we are able to present arguments to this court that the Executive is not subject to arrest."

The Judge declined to withdraw the capiases, but agreed to hear the arguments.

The contention of Gillespie with other counsel for the Governor, James M. Graham and ex-Governor Joseph W. Fifer, is that for Small to submit to arrest would be to violate Article III. of the Constitution, which establishes three branches of government—Legislative, Judicial and Executive—with coordinate powers. It is the Governor's duty, they contend, to resist any attempt to subordinate one of the powers to either of the others.

They point to the precedents established by Governors Altgeld and Tanner, both of whom were indicted and both of whom defied the authorities to arrest them.

Governor Tanner was indicted, with other State and county officials, for enforcing the law at the time of the Virden mine riots in 1899. No prosecutions followed.

Governor Altgeld was indicted in 1892 for failing to comply with a State law requiring the flying of American flags over school buildings. Trustees of the State University refused to place a flag on every building owned by the university. The Governor, being a Trustee ex-officio, was indicted with the rest. The indictment was nolle prossed.

Lieut. Gov. Sterling is expected in court tomorrow to give bonds.

PEN UP UP-STATE BANDITS IN SALT MARSH SHEDS

Half Dozen Counties Scoured After Men Who Seized Auto, Bound Owner and Fled.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 21.—Scores of armed men, police, detectives, State troopers and deputy sheriffs were tonight surrounding the salt marshes north of this city, tracking down five automobile bandits believed to be hiding in a swamp near Galeville. To that little hamlet they were pursued after having fled from an automobile wreck when followed by a posse from the office of Sheriff Edward G. Teneyck last night.

Two of the bandits are believed to have been wounded in the gun fight which took place while the automobile which they had stolen and the car of the officers were speeding along at a sixty-mile clip in the dark. The gunmen were heavily armed.

The man hunt of tonight was the aftermath of one of the most exciting and daring chases in the history of this section. It began early Wednesday morning, when the bandits held up James A. Davies of Constantina, at Pitcher Hill and robbed him of $10, his watch and touring car.

Bound and gagged, he was left beside the road, while the bandits fled to Watertown and there abandoned the automobile.

At 10 o'clock that night, they held up Hampton J. Rich, a Watertown taxi driver, took his car and $35, bound and gagged him also and left him in a barn at Sandy Creek as they started for Syracuse.

ROBBERS INFEST RIVIERA.

Losses in Riverside Drive Apartment House Put at $5,000.

A series of thefts from residents of the Riviera apartment house at Riverside Drive and 157th Street for the last year have puzzled detectives of the Washington Heights section. In every instance the robbers confined their thefts to silverware and jewelry.

The most recent robbery, which looked like the work of some one familiar with the interior of the house, was in the apartment of Charles Gardner on July 12 last. The thieves obtained silverware valued at $600. The losses suffered by tenants in the apartment house, it was said yesterday, had reached between $3,000 and $4,000. The police maintained secrecy about the thefts.

21 MORE AUTOS STOLEN.

Pierce-Arrow Touring Car Among Those Reported to the Police.

The following thefts of automobiles were reported to the police yesterday:

Cadillac 1920 limousine, dark red; license 129 N. Y., motor 390384.

Cadillac 1921 phaeton, blue, white stripe; license 283391 N. Y., motor 38Y123.

Sayers 1920 sedan; license 155505 N. Y., motor 206598.

Cadillac 1915 roadster; license 277572 N. Y., motor A14744.

Templar 1920 touring, red; license 35316 N. Y., motor 1821.

Chalmers 1920 touring; license 39692 N. Y., motor 19329.

Ford 1919 coupe; license 28828 N. Y., motor 3205164.

Chevrolet 1919 touring; license 236800 N. Y., motor 21818.

Oldsmobile 1918 roadster; license license 151829 N. Y.; motor 906.

Chandler 1920, light blue, black gear, wooden wheels; license 220434 N. Y., motor 70536.

Dore 1920 touring; license 166906 N. Y., motor 69377.

Chandler 1920 sedan, blue; license 151205 N. Y., motor 97468.

Ford 1921 coupe, red stripe; license 250983 N. Y., motor 5122611.

Pierce-Arrow 1919 touring, dark blue, red gear; license 182613 N. J., motor 26540.

Studebaker 1920 touring, dark green; license 131468 N. Y., motor 16006.

Hudson 1921 seven-passenger touring, blue-black gear; license dealer 2009 N. Y., motor unknown.

Chevrolet touring, dark green; license 255668 N. Y., motor 71008.

Ford tourin, 1919; license 133112 N. Y., motor 3410620.

Hudson 1919 speedster, dark blue, red wheels; license 156605 N. Y., motor 45478.

Cadillac 1921 coupe, blue; license 253629 N. Y., motor 592574.

Cadillac 1917 touring, battleship gray; license 176106 N. Y., motor 55K230.

MESSAGES FLOOD SIMS, WHO REPLIES IN PRINT

Admiral Is Forced to Use a Form Letter to Answer Multitude of Well-Wishers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Admiral Sims has been obliged to resort to a printed letter of acknowledgment to answer a flood of letters, telegrams and resolutions, which are still reaching him at the rate of more than 100 a week, commending the sentiments expressed in his speech in London last month on those who seek to stir up trouble between the United States and England in the interest of an "Irish republic."

Including cablegrams sent from the United States before he left London, wireless messages received on shipboard, and messages awaiting him in New York and Washington, the Admiral took with him to Newport more than 600 messages assuring him that the writers were "with him." The reprimand administered by Secretary Denby served to increase the flood of communications, and in order to keep up with them the Admiral has had this form letter prepared to answer his correspondents:

"I thank you very sincerely, indeed, for your thoughtful kindness in taking the trouble to inform me of your approval and appreciation of the sentiments I expressed in the speech I delivered in London before the English-Speaking Union on June 7, 1921.

"It is significant that I have been assured by hundreds of telegrams, letters and resolutions from all parts of the United States that our people generally approve the sentiments expressed in that speech; and that they are strongly disposed effectively to resent any interference in our domestic policies or foreign relations by any hphenated class of citizens whatever.

"I should like to have acknowledged your communication in a more personal manner, but the number of similar messages I have received would render this possible only at the expense of very considerable delay. Sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM S. SIMS,
"Rear Admiral, U. S. N."

Friends of the Admiral who have seen the personal letters and thousands of press clippings sent to him after the demand by Secretary Denby for an explanation of this London utterances say that the latter, almost without exception, endorse the statements made by the Admiral.

$6,500 BAIL HOLDS 'KIDNAPPED' MAN

Townsmen Pack Sharon Hearing of Randolph, Who Wrote for $50,000 Ransom.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON, Pa., July 21.—Thomas M. Randolph, a Sharon business man, who returned to his family last evening after a mysterious absence since Monday night, during which time letters were received by his wife stating that he had been "kidnapped" and was being held for $50,000 ransom, was examined today by Mayor Frank Gilbert on charges of attempting to obtain money under false pretenses, attempted blackmail and extortion, using the mails in a scheme to defraud, and a charge based on his alleged relations with an unnamed woman. There was a great crowd of Randolph's fellow-townsmen in the courtroom for the hearing.

Randolph pleaded not guilty to each charge, waived hearing and, when he did not provide necessary bail, was put in a cell in the local police station.

Three of the charges were made by Chief of Police Lansdowne and the fourth, using the mails in a scheme to defraud, was made by Postal Inspector George V. Craighead. It was reported this evening that a defense of temporary insanity would be made when the case comes up in court. Bail amounting to $6,500 on all charges was demanded.

The Sharon police charge that Randolph left home with another woman and conceived the kidnapping plan as a means of attempting to get $50,000 from his relatives, among whom are Henry Buhl of Boggs & Buhl, Pittsburg; Mrs. Frank Buhl, widow of the late Frank Buhl, steel magnate of Sharon, and the Buhl family of Detroit. The Buhls are cousins of E. V. Randolph, the prisoner's father.

From his cell in the police station Randolph this morning still maintained he was kidnapped.

WAR RISK DRIVE SUCCEEDS.

Harding's Promise to Clean Up Back Claims Is Kept.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The drive to obtain a settlement of all claims of former service men which have been pending in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance ended tonight with a report from the Medical Division and the Division of Compensation and Insurance Claims that every case involved in this campaign had received attention, and in every instance all action possible at this time had been taken.

At the close of the day's work there are no more claims to be acted upon than will receive action in the next twenty-four hours.

President Harding in his message to the Senate July 12, referring to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, made the statement: "All work in this department will be current by the 21st of July." Two months before, Director Forbes of the Bureau had asked the co-operation of the two service divisions where decisions is given on death and disability claims for ex-service men, to achieve a clean slate on that date and it was on his assurance that the President spoke.

On May 1, the Medical Division had on hand an arrearage of 56,000 cases, which had been reduced to 14,000 cases on July 1. During the last week of the drive this division has kept abreast with the daily demand for medical action on claims, and, by working at night, has disposed of a twenty-four hour average of 7,000 cases on which action, so far as might be taken in that division, was complete.

The compensation and insurance claims division where a monthly average of 21,000 new cases is received, has disposed of these and brought its pending cases to a current basis.

CAPT. DAGGETT APPOINTED.

Captain Becomes Secretary to Chairman of Transit Commission.

Captain George F. Daggett has been appointed Secretary to George McAneny, Chairman of the Transit Commission, to succeed Louis Graves, who resigned to accept the Chair of Journalism in the University of North Carolina.

Captain Daggett became Chief Clerk of the old Public Service Commission soon after it was organized in 1907. Nine years later he was appointed Assistant Secretary. He joined the war forces in 1917, was commissioned as Captain and attached to the Army Intelligence Department in Washington. After the armistice he returned to the commission as Chief of the Transit Bureau. He resigned in 1920.

The Transit Commission is seeking to bring back to the service men familiar with its work and whose ability has been proved.

5,000 TRUCK DRIVERS THREATEN TO STRIKE

Purposed Wage Cut of $7 and Nine-Hour Day May Cause Mercantile House Tie-Up.

TWO UNIONS ALREADY OUT

325 Quit, Says Corporation Official; 600, Says Union Head—Committee Seeks Peace.

The possibility of a strike of drivers and chauffeurs, involving 5,000 men in the employ of nearly all the mercantile houses in the city, was predicted in union circles yesterday in the event that the representatives of the Merchants Trucking Corporation insist on forcing a reduction of $7 a week in the employes' wages and an increase of working hours from eight to nine, a decrease said to be more than 20 per cent. in wages.

A committee of twenty, consisting of ten from each side, is now at work attempting to compose the differences between the employers and employes. A contract until Nov. 1 now exists but it may be dencupced by either side on thirty days' notice.

The employers desired to put the wage reduction into effect on July 16, but the employes refused to submit and committees were appointed to open negotiations. The discussions are expected to come to a crisis in a few days.

Possible action by all the union teamsters in the city in support of their refusal to comply with a demand for a reduction of wages was forecast in the attitude of two local unions whose members went on strike yesterday.

The employes, according to Charles W. Patterson of Austin Nichols & Co., to the number of 325, went on strike without notice after their employers had asked them to take a reduction of from 12½ to 14 per cent. and an increase in the working day from eight to nine hours. He said that the grocers affected, members of the League of Metropolitan Merchants, would attempt to begin deliveries today under police protection.

Martin Lacey of the Teamsters' Union, Local 645, said that 600 men were out and that the reduction demanded by the employers was 20 per cent., being an actual wage reduction of $4 a week and an increase in the working day from eight to nine hours.

According to Mr. Patterson the men received an increase of 100 per cent. in wages during the war period. They were asked to accept the wage reduction a few weeks ago and it was put into effect several days ago, he added. He declared that several cases of assault marked the first day of the strike, but that not a wheel turned. He appealed to Chief Inspector Lahey for police protection and was promised that every vehicle this morning would have a patrolman beside the driver or chauffeur.

He expected that normal service would be resumed and all deliveries made in a week or even less. There was no danger of a food shortage, he said, as there were sufficient stocks in storage and they would be moved with dispatch.

The houses affected by the strike are Austin Nichols & Co., W. B. A. Jurgens, Seeman Brothers, Francis H. Leggett & Co., Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, John S. Sills & Sons and Charles & Co. and A. C. Williams Company.

CITY'S LEADERS SEEK JOBS FOR THE IDLE

Merchants' Association, Civic Bodies and Central Labor Leaders to Meet.

The Central Trades and Labor Council at a meeting last night in Beethoven Hall accepted an invitation to send representatives to two conferences on the unemployment situation as suggested in the afternoon at a meeting of delegates from the Merchants' Association and civic bodies. The invitation was presented by John Sullivan, President, and William F. Kehoe, Secretary of the central body.

In making a report of the afternoon conference, Secretary Kehoe said that the Merchants' Association and other bodies interested in the welfare of the city have at last realized that the unemployment situation was serious. The afternoon conference, it was said, had approached the subject of a reduction of wages in the building trades in order that building might be stimulated, but there was objection from union representatives.

It was explained that it had been proposed that Mayor Hylan be asked to call a representative gathering to discuss the unemployment situation. This suggestion was indorsed by the central body, which also approved a building conference. The Committee of Twenty-five, otherwise known as the "Open Shop" Committee, also was instructed to study the unemployment situation thoroughly. One purpose is to urge that work begin immediately on new school buildings for which appropriations have been made.

Joseph McDonough made a report for the special committee which went to Washington to see Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt in regard to the 8,000 mechanics thrown out of work in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He said that Mr. Roosevelt had agreed to put the five-day week into effect, so that it would not be necessary to lay off more men.

In course of a lengthy and at times heated discussion relative to the failure of certain committees to function, Secretary Kehoe, in enumerating some of the things the Committee of Twenty-five had done, said that it was through the efforts of this committee that the Merchants' Association had decided not to declare for the "open shop."

MILLER ON INSPECTION TOUR

State Estimate Board Checking Up Conduct of State Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 21.—Governor Miller, Controller Wendell, Senator Hewitt and Assemblyman McGinnies, the new State Board of Estimate and Control, left Syracuse tonight for a seven-day trip through northern New York to inspect State institutions. They reached Watertown late this evening and will go to Ogdensburg tomorrow morning. Friday night will be spent in Malone, and Sunday at Lake Placid, where Mrs. Miller and the wives of the other members of the party will join them. The return trip will be made through Saratoga. State institutions being inspected on the way.

"We intend to see how efficiently and economically the institutions maintained by the taxpayers are managed," said the Governor. "If we can, we want to give no warning of our coming, so as to find the institutions running on their every day basis and not spruced up for company."

The party inspected the State institution for feeble-minded at Syracuse this morning. The Governor spent most of the afternoon in conference with local Republican leaders on the Syracuse political situation. Two secretaries, Mason C. Hutchins and Leon Demars, are accompanying the Gubernatorial party and will prepare a detailed report of the inspection.

In leaving Syracuse, the Governor's party went North through a section in which sheriffs, police, State troopers and county peace officers are hunting taxicab bandits, at least one of whom was wounded before eluding pursuit in a swamp near the road.

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32nd STREET—BROADWAY—33rd STREET NEW YORK CITY

MEN!

It's All a Matter of Cool Clothes

And Luckily Cool Clothes Are Light in Price As They Are in Weight



These hot days notice the fellow who's brisk—smart—sprightly—making things move—getting every inch of fun out of sport—every inch of hustle out of business—at 90 in the shade. It isn't a gift—or an accident. It's a matter of right clothes. Clothes smart because they're rightly tailored—crisp—COOL! And small priced, too.

Genuine Palm Beach Suits $14.50

Genuine Mohair Suits . . . $20

Tropical Weight Suits . . $27.75

White and Striped

FLANNEL TROUSERS

ALL WOOL $4.65

Not all sizes left in the all white. Plenty in the smart stripes—green—brown—black or blue—on white. And an extraordinary value! All wool!

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING STORE—Fourth Floor.

Great Clearance! Men's Summer Pajamas

Men! Keep cool these hot summer nights by wearing these comfy pajamas. Just 900 in the lot, to close out at this very special price.

$1.45

Made of a fine Cotton Pongee. The coats are fashioned surplice neck, with frogs and pearl buttons. They come in plain colors only.

Pink, Blue, Tan, Lavender, Cream, White.
Sizes: Small, Medium and Large.

GIMBELS MEN'S FURNISHING SHOP—Main Floor.

Zimmerman & Don

CLOTHES FOR WELL DRESSED MEN.

SALE

MEN'S SUITS

Reduced from $40, $45 and $50

$28.75

Reduced from $55, $60 and $65

$38.75

Even at their regular prices these are exceptional values. All this season's fashions, well tailored from the choicest fabrics and patterns—many are silk lined.

Complete size range for men and young men—regulars, longs, shorts and stouts.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded

Alterations Free

Zimmerman & Don
Broadway at 50th Street, N. Y.
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West 42nd St. *(Between 5th and 6th Avenues)* West 43rd St.

Important Reduction Sale Now in Progress:

Men's and Young Men's SUITS

At Savings of $15.50 to 25.50

Representing the greatest value-giving we have announced this season in Men's Clothing.

$29.50

Cheviots **Worsteds** **Unfinished Worsteds**
Serges **Tweeds** **Herringbones**

Tailored upon smart lines by the Kirschbaum Shops in fabrics both highly desirable and durable.

Owing to the extraordinarily low basis upon which these Suits have been marked, it will be necessary to make a slight charge for any alterations required. All sizes. All models.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

DIRECT YOUR ATTENTION TO THE REMARKABLE



Sale of
Earl & Wilson
SHIRTS

Regularly 3.50 to 5.00

at 2.35

We are going to leave the talking end of this splendid offering of fine shirts to you, for we know the moment you see them you will agree with us that this is indeed an event seldom presented to the men of New York.

Very extensive variety of the season's best materials, patterns and colorings. Many with separate collars to match.

Street Floor

Clemons

Established 1892

39TH & BROADWAY

For To-day (Friday)

All Our $50 Men's & Young Men's

SUITS $29

Now Reduced To

The Suits are absolutely unequalled at the price
The price is absolutely unequalled for the suits

MITCHELL QUITS LINKS IN OPEN GOLF PLAY

English Star Picks Up Ball in Afternoon Round After Many Setbacks.

HUTCHISON FAR IN REAR

Conqueror of Britain Ends Day 14 Strokes Behind Barnes, Who Leads With 144.

JONES HEADS AMATEURS

In Third, With 149, Trailing McLeod and Murray—Duncan Tied for Fourth in Columbia Tourney.

CARD FOR COLUMBIA COURSE.

OUT			IN.		
Hole.	Yards.	Par.	Hole.	Yards.	Par.
1	362	4	10	438	4
2	309	4	11	436	4
3	360	4	12	502	5
4	214	3	13	163	3
5	560	5	14	408	4
6	460	4	15	385	4
7	332	4	16	141	3
8	193	3	17	285	4
9	440	4	18	407	4
Totals — Yards, 3,235, par. 35.			Totals — Yards, 3,145; par. 35.		

Grand total for 18 holes—Yards, 6,380, par 70.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Scattered along the fairways of the long, long trail which has as its winding end the supreme golf glory of the year there lie tonight the crushed hopes of two of the greatest link artists of all time—Jock Hutchison, the famous Glen View professional, who recently returned from St. Andrews with the British open championship in his possession, and Abe Mitchell, the solemn-visaged English star, who is rated as the logical successor to Ted Ray, Harry Vardon and others of the long line of British masters.

Mitchell, who was considered one of the most serious contenders for the American open title this year, is now out of the running. He picked up his ball at the end of the ninth hole in the afternoon round, while the proud name of Hutchison, with a 138 opposite it, had an unfamiliar place on the big scoreboard along with those of the common herd, who are considered hopelessly in the rush.

At the top of the list of those who completed the first two rounds of the 72-hole championship today is Long Jim Barnes, the skillful representative of the Pelham Country Club, whose feats today stamped him as the foremost candidate for the 1921 blue ribbon of the golf world. Barnes turned in two sterling rounds of golf today, and as a result he will start the morrow with a working margin of four strokes over the remainder of the field. His total is 144.

Barnes Increases Lead.

The newcomer to the Metropolitan district, by duplicating his performance in the qualifying test yesterday, when he broke the competitive record for the Columbia Country Club course, on which the championship is being fought, had an advantage of three strokes over his nearest competitor in the morning. George Duncan, former British champion. In the afternoon he turned in a 78, which increased his margin by an additional stroke.

Following "Long Jim" came two men—Freddie McLeod, the home-club professional, who shot two rounds of 74 each today, and who, by reason of his intimate knowledge with every blade of withered grass on the course is regarded as dangerous, and Charles R. Murray of the Royal Montreal club, former Canadian open title holder.

Robert R. Jones, the temperamental Atlanta counsellor, who was forced to default last year to be one of the greatest players he had met in his tour of American courses, leads the amateurs and is in third position, a sensational 38 on the outgoing journey of his round this afternoon giving him a total of 149 for the day.

Interlocked with three Americans in a tie in fourth place appears the first of the foreign stars who have threatened to duplicate the performances of Ted Ray in wrestling the honors from its American home—George Duncan of Scotland, who turned in a card of 150 for the day's work. Along with him are Clarence Hackney of Atlantic City, Alex Smith of Shennecossett, former open champion, and Louis Tellier, the sturdy little French star, of Braeburn club.

Near in the ranks comes Chick Evans, national and Western amateur champion, who is tied with Emil Loeffler of Oakmont at 151, and a notch lower down, a strange surroundings, appears the name of Walter Hagen of New York, a two-time holder of the crown, who today had to divide honors with Robert Crulkshank, the young Scottish amateur of Essex County, and Emmett French of Youngstown, Ohio, the American team captain.

The best that Joseph Kirkwood, trick-shot master from Australia, could do today was a total 156, which tied him with Jesse Sweetser of Siwanoy, former intercollegiate champion, and Alfred Hackbarth of Park Ridge. In the last division of the hopefuls is Mike Brady of Oakland Hill and Leo Diegel of Lochmoor, who finished only a stroke behind Ray last year. Others in this group are Gene Sarazen of Titusville and Eddie Townes of Shannapin, all of whom took 157 to complete the 36 holes.

Gallery Follows Leader.

No more remarkable golf was ever seen in a championship than that which Barnes turned in during his morning round here today. It was perfection all the way, steady and consistent, and with frequent flashes of brilliancy which thrilled the big gallery that followed him as soon as the news spread around the course that the Pelham star was off on one of his record-breaking rampages.

The acme of his game was reached after he played the sixth hole, on which he took a 6, 2 over the par figures. For the next four holes he required only 12 strokes, 3 under the par. He was out in 36, and romped home with a wonderful 33. He was playing with almost equal brilliance in the afternoon, but failed to get some of the breaks that came to him in the morning, and had to be content with a 75, which, considering the fact that he had three 5s intermingled, tells the story of the mastery he had over his clubs today.

Playing with Peter O'Hara, Barnes, after a beautiful drive at the first tee, played short on his approach and missed his putt for a birdie 3 at the first hole.

He was on the second green in two, but missed a long putt. His first break came at the third, where he took a 5 as a result of having to play a low ball to evade the trees. He had pars for the next two holes, but played the sixth badly, taking two over par before he holed out.

A too powerful second put him at the back of the seventh green, but he recovered by sinking a long pitch for a birdie and, after another par placed his second shot within four feet of the pin at the ninth, sinking his putt for a birdie 3.

Makes Twenty-Foot Putt.

A twenty-foot putt gave him a birdie at the tenth, and he had even fours for the rest of the way until he reached the sixteenth, where his tee shot left him a two-foot putt for another birdie. At the home hole he just missed a 3, his iron shot striking a rise in the green and dropping back, leaving him a 15-foot try, which just grazed the cup.

He was short on his second shot going to the first tee in the afternoon and took a five, but a brilliant recovery gave him a birdie 3 at the second. His tee shot landed in the tall grass and his pitch to the green hit the pin. His first break came at the fifth, where he had an easy chance for a par four on top of two wonderful wood shots. The miscue cost him a six and at the next hole he had a similar figure, when he pulled his tee shot. He managed to top off one of his wasted strokes by a birdie at the seventh and reached the turn in 38. After a six at the tenth, he had three more birdies on the homeward journey, giving him a 36 for a total of 75.

His cards:

MORNING ROUND.

Out .....4 4 5 3 5 6 3 3 3—36
In .....3 4 4 4 5 4 3 5 5—37—73

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Out .....5 3 4 4 6 3 3 5 3—36
In .....6 3 4 4 5 3 3 4 4—36—75—144

Hutchison's hopes for a repetition of his victory scored on the St. Andrews links went a-glimmering when he alloed his tee shot into the rough going to the fifth hole, which, by the way, was both the Scylla and Charybdis for many a golfer today.

The Glenview pro played brilliantly coming in, getting a 33, which placed him in a tie with Cruickshank, Murray, Diegel and Alex Smith for fifth place.

His real disaster came early in the afternoon. On the first three holes he was three over fours and again at the fifth he took a 7. That was the end. He made the turn in 43, but failed to make up for his mistakes on the last nine holes, taking a 7 at the twelfth.

Bobby Jones, who had a 78 in the morning, made a great finish in the afternoon. The youngster had the best outgoing nine holes of the day in this session, with a 33. He slipped back in the afternoon, taking a stroke too many at the fourteenth, and duplicating the performance at the sixteenth and seventeenth.

His card on the afternoon round:

Out .....4 3 4 4 5 4 3 2 4—33
In .....4 4 5 3 5 4 4 5 4—38—71

George Duncan was in second place after the morning cards had been turned in, the Scottish professional being only three strokes behind Barnes with a 72. After the luncheon hour, however, the Briton slipped badly, taking a brace of 7s, which will require some sensational shooting tomorrow to bring him up at the top.

Evans Plays Steadily.

Chick Evans was out in 37 in the morning and home in 36, playing steadily. A 6 at the ninth in the afternoon hurt his otherwise good score, especially when it was placed on top of a 5 at the eighth. He had a pair of 39s, which leaves him within hailing distance of the leaders.

Hagen got away to a bad start in the morning and never recovered. The former holder of the title, who was expected to make a strong bid to regain the top this year, was unable to get down his putts, although he was playing his irons with his old-time skill. The summaries:

James M. Barnes, Pelham, N. Y.	69	75	144
C R. Murray, Royal G. C., Mont.	75	73	148
Fred McLeod, Columbia, Wash.	74	74	148
*R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta A. C.	78	71	149
C. Hackney, Atlantic City C. C.	74	76	150
George Duncan, England	72	78	150
A. Smith, Shennecossett, New London, Conn.	75	75	150
L. Tellier, Braeburn, West Newton, Mass.	76	74	150
*C Evans Jr., Edgewater, Chicago	73	78	151
E. Loeffler, Oakmont, Pittsburgh	74	77	151
B Cruickshank, Essex County, Manchester, Mass.	73	77	152
Walter Hagen, New York	79	73	152
E. French, Youngstown O. C.	73	79	152
C Walker, Englewood C. C.	78	76	154
*J. R. Guilford, Woodland, Auburndale, Mass.	79	75	154
J. Golden, Tuxedo C. C.	77	77	154
Al Watrous, Red Run, Royal Oak, Mich.	78	76	154
Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy, Bronxville, N. Y.	73	81	154
Laurie Ayton, Evanston, Ill.	81	74	155
Pat O'Hara, Richmond County, Staten Island, N. Y.	77	78	155
E. Leon Ravisloe, Homewood, Ill.	76	79	155
Otto Hackbarth, Cincinnati	79	76	155
*J. W. Sweetser, Siwanoy, Bronxville, N. Y.	78	78	156
Joseph Kirkwood, Australia	75	81	156
A. F. Hackbarth, Park Ridge, Ill.	80	76	156
Mike Brady, Oakland Hill, Detroit	77	80	157
Leo Diegel, Lochmoor, Detroit	79	78	157
Gene Sarazen, Titusville, Pa.	83	74	157
E Townes, Shannopin, Pittsburgh	80	77	157
Joe Novak, Spokane, Wash.	80	78	158
J. Farnum, Quaker Ridge, Mamaroneck, N.	79	79	158
Harry Hampton, Brooklands, Rochester, Mich.	80	78	158
Jock Hutchison, Glen View, Chicago	75	83	158
*Nelson M. Whitney, Audubon, New Orleans	79	80	159
Charles Clotherials, Pinehurst, N. C.) C. C.	81	78	159
Wilfred Thomson, C. C. of Virginia, Richmond	79	80	159
George T. Sayers, Merion, Philadelphia	81	78	159
Tom Boyd, Fox Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.	81	79	160
George McLean, Grassy Sprain	81	79	160
Charles Clarke, Engineers, Boston, N. Y.	86	74	160
Walter Nelson, Highland, Indianapolis	78	82	160
Tom Breddemus, San Felipe, Tex.	81	80	161
W. M. Leach, Merchantsville (N. J.) C. C.	79	83	162
W. H. Trovinger, Bloomfield Hills, Birmingham, Mich.	79	83	162
Fred Cannaus, West Point, N. Y.	77	85	162
Jack Gordon, Buffalo, N. Y.	78	84	162
Jack Pirie, Woodmere Club, Woodmere, N. Y.	82	80	162
James West, Rockaway, Cedarhurst, N. Y.	81	81	162
*R. L. Finkenstaedt, Columbia, Washington	82	80	162
Robert P. Barnett, Trudy Paoli, Pa.	81	81	162
Joe Sylvester, St. Albans (N. Y.) C. C.	81	82	163
Charles P. Betschler, Arlington, Md.	82	81	163
P. O. Hart, Marietta, Ohio	83	80	163
Peter O'Hara, Shackamaxon, Westfield, N. J.	81	82	163
George M. Gordon, Wannamoisett, Rumford, R. I.	78	85	163
Isaac S. Mackie, Canoe Brook, Summit, N. J.	81	83	164
J. Victor East, Australia	81	83	164
W. J. Damen, Montgomery, Ala.	81	84	165
John Cowan, Oakley, Mass.	85	80	165
A. J. Sanderson, Sleepy Hollow, Scarboro, N. Y.	87	78	165
*John M. Anderson, Siwanoy, Bronxville, N. Y.	84	82	166
Jack Forrester, Meadow Brook, Westbury, N. Y.	78	88	166
Alex Campbell, Losanitville, Pleasant Ridge, Ohio	80	86	166
Jack Burke, St. Paul	83	81	164
F. Bellwood, Garden City, N. Y.	87	79	166
Frank Coltart, Philadelphia	84	82	166
Louis Chiappeta, Woodway, Springfield, Conn.	83	84	167
J. C. Ferguson, Spring Lake, N. J.	87	80	167
Nichol Thompson, Toronto	83	82	167
John A. Park, Maidstone, East Hampton, N. Y.	85	82	167
*A. B. Rose, Pittsburgh	84	83	167
John Petranck, Princess Anne, Virginia Beach, Va.	83	86	168
C. H. Rowe, Oakmont, Pittsburgh	86	82	168
D. Thoms, Shinnecock Hills, SantHampton, N. Y.	83	84	168
George Ayton, Montreal	89	80	169
A. F. Natale, Lansdowne, Pa.	88	83	171
A. Cunningham, Toledo, Ohio	91	81	172
J. Kennedy, Pittsburgh, Pa., C.C.	88	85	173
T. J. Balopp, Marplewood, N. H., S. C.	84	89	173
James Donachie, Hagerstown, Md., C. C.	86	95	181

*Denotes amateur.

Players who did not complete first day's play follow:

Fred Baroni, Montour Heights, Corapolis, Pa.; John J. Rowe, Shermanstown, Pa.; Gil Nichols, Providence; George Sargent, Scioto, Columbus, Ohio; George Bowden, Hamilton, Cincinnati; Walter Loeffler, South Hills, Pittsburgh; W. G. Sherwood, Newark, Ohio; Abe Mitchell, England.

President Harding to Witness Final Round of Tourney Today

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—President Harding will be present at the final day's play for the national open golf championship, according to an announcement made by officials of the United States Golf Association today. The famous United States Marine Band will be on hand, giving the 1921 event a tone which no other championship event has ever had. It is doubtful if the President will remain long enough to present the cup to the winner of the event, for he is scheduled to leave on a trip on the Mayflower, but he will probably follow some of the leaders over a few holes on the course. Among the dignitaries who were present today were Vice President Coolidge and Speaker Gillett.

NET STARS REACH SEMIFINAL ROUND

Tilden, Washburn, Richards and Williams Advance in Rhode Island Tourney.

MRS. JESSUP IS A VICTOR

Former Miss Zinderstein Will Meet Mrs. Cole in Final of Women's Singles Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 21.—World's Champion W. T. Tilden 2d, R. Norris Williams 2d, former national title holder; Watson M. Washburn, member of the Davis Cup team, and Vincent Richards, national junior and Western champion, advanced to the semi-final round in the Rhode Island State singles championship tournament at the Agawam Hunt Club today.

In the men's State and sectional double series, Tilden and C. S. Garland, his Davis Cup partner, Williams, and Washburn, Richards and S. Howard Voshell, and I. Kumagae and Z. Shimidsu, Japanese trophy hunters, earned semi-final brackets.

All but two players have been eliminated in the State championship women's singles, the survivors being Mrs. Benjamin B. Cole and Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup. They will meet in the final round this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Two teams remain in the competition for the State women's doubles title, and Mrs. Jessup and Miss Edith Sigourney will face Miss Florence Bailin and Miss Leslie Bancroft tomorrow morning. It is planned to start this final round match at 10:30 o'clock.

In the men's singles Tilden continued his triumphant march at the expense of Garland, 6—0, 6—2; Williams took the measure of Niles, by 6—3, 7—5; Richards disposed of Leon de Turene, 6—2, 6—3, and Washburn vanquished Voshell 6—2, 8—6, 6—3.

Brackets were won in the men's doubles as follows: Richards and Voshell put out L. S. Rice and R. Baker, 6—2, 6—1; Williams and Washburn conquered Craig Biddle and S. H. Hardy, 7—5, 2—6, 6—1; Tilden and Garland took into camp C. Ingraham and N. M. Vose, 6—4, 6—2, and Kumagae and Shimidzu defeated Carl Fischer and C. M. Wood Jr., 6—2, 6—3.

Favorites Run to Form.

As in the first three days of the championship favorites ran true to form in all divisions. The nearest approach to an upset occurred in the stirring battle between Williams and Niles. The latter, after squaring the match with a brilliantly earned 7—5 victory in the second set, reeled off four consecutive games in the third and deciding set. At this stage of the match all indications pointed to the defeat of the former national champion, who was completely off his stride, while the confident and steadily-going Niles was roaming the court in a splendid exhibition of finely driven and well controlled shots. During this period in which Williams's game had gone completely to pieces, the veteran international made no less than fifteen errors, against but one earned point.

The complexion of the play changed in the twinkling of an eye, however, with the fifth game, Williams coming back to top form in a smart rally in which he scored two beautiful placement aces, which, combined with a pair of nets by his opponent, gave him the game at 4—0. Sustaining the rally Williams won the sixth and seventh games in spite of desperate efforts on the part of Niles to turn the tide. During this great recovery Williams had his famous cross-fire well in hand, and placed it well out of reach at difficult angles.

Niles, with his service working finely, picked up the eighth game on a placement ace followed by two nets and an out by Williams. It was Niles's nearest approach to victory. Thereafter Williams was in complete command with Niles playing as erratic tennis in the last three games as the victor had in the first four. Niles made eleven score and earned but one point in the ninth, tenth and eleventh games, Williams running them out with the loss of but four points.

The stubborn fight expected in the fifth round match of the men's singles between Tilden and Garland, his doubles partner on the Davis Cup team, failed to materialize, the former wading through opposition which was puny at times by a 6—0, 6—1 victory. Only one game in the first set went to deuce.

The play was more spirited in the second set, Garland taking the fourth on a string of three nets and an out by his opponent. At no stage of the match, however, was Tilden forced to travel at top speed.

Mrs. Jessup to Meet Mrs. Cole.

Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup of Wilmington, Del., holder of the national clay court championship last season, and for the past two years runner-up in the national lawn tennis championship, and Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole of Boston, present national clay court title holder, stand at the apex of the Rhode Island State women's singles championship here. They will meet in the final round tomorrow afternoon in a match for the crown.

In a hotly contested battle today Mrs. Jessup eliminated Miss Wills, the phenomenal 15-year-old youngster from California, in straight sets, the scores being 6—3, 6—3. Mrs. Cole advanced in the lower half of the draw by defeating Miss Isabelle Bancroft of Longwood and Boston, 6—1, 6—1.

Many brilliant rallies featured the contest, despite the fact that but two games went to deuce, one in each set. The forehand driving of Miss Wills carried great power, but lacked accuracy, most of her errors being made by this style of attack.

The contest between Mrs. Cole and Miss Bancroft, victor yesterday in a thrilling match with Mrs. Edith Sigourney, internationalist, failed to develop more than average tennic, so completely did the clay court champion outclass her opponent. Long rallies marked both the first and second sets, but at all times Mrs. Cole was in complete command of the situation. Of the six deuce games, five went into Mrs. Cole's column.

Miss Bancroft could not combat with any measure of success Mrs. Cole's fierce forehand driving and perpetrated no less than thirty-nine errors on outs and nets.

Play in the women's doubles advanced to the final round. Miss Edith Sigourney and Mrs. Jessup defeated Mrs. Cole and Mrs. Godfrey, 6—7, 6—4, in the lower half of the semifinals. Miss Florence Bailin and Miss Leslie Bancroft put out Miss Rosamond Newton and Miss Katherine Gardner, 7—5, 7—5, in the upper half.

The summaries:

Women's Singles, Semi-finals—Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup, Wilmington, Del., defeated Miss Helen Wills, California, 6—3, 6—3; Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole, Boston, defeated Miss Leslie Bancroft, Boston, 6—1, 6—1.

Women's Doubles, Second Round—Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup and Miss Edith Sigourney defeated Miss Dorothy Vanslyck and Miss Alice Jenckes, 6—1, 6—0.

Semi-Final Round—Mrs. Jessup and Miss Sigourney defeated Mrs. Cole and Mrs. Frank Godfrey, 5—7, 6—4; Miss Florence Bailin, New York, and Miss Leslie Bancroft, Boston, defeated Miss Rosamond Newton, Boston, and Miss Katherine Gardner, Craigville, Mass., 7—5, 7—5.

Men's Singles—Fifth Round—W. T. Tilden 2d defeated C. S. Garland, 6—2, 6—1; Vincent Richards defeated Leon De Turene, 6—2, 6—3; R. Norris Williams 2d defeated N. W. Niles, 6—3, 5—7, 7—5; W. M. Washburn defeated S. Howard Voshell, 6—2, 8—6, 6—3.

Men's Doubles—Third Round—S. Howard Voshell and Vincent Richards defeated L. R. Rice and R. Baker, 6—2, 6—1; I. Kumagae and Z. Shimidzu defeated Carl Fischer and C. M. Wood Jr., 6—2, 6—3; W. T. Tilden and C. S. Garland defeated A. Ingraham and N. M. Vose, 6—4, 6—2; R. Norris Williams and W. M. Washburn defeated Craig Biddle and S. H. Hardy, 6—2, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles—First Round—Miss Bancroft and I. Kumagae defeated Mrs. Godfrey and Phil Neer, 6—7, 6—3, 6—4.

Second Round — Miss Sigourney and W. T. Tilden 2d won from Miss Bailin and S. H. Hardy by default; Miss Bancroft and I. Kumagae defeated Miss Wills and W. M. Bates, 6—1, 4—6, 12—11; Mrs. Jessup and Vincent Richards defeated Mrs. Gardiner and C. S. Garland, 6—3, 6—3.

Barlow Refuses Al Jolson's $75,000 Offer for Morvich

During the course of the racing at Empire City yesterday Al Jolson, the comedian, made an offer to Fred Burlew of $75,000 for the sensational two-year-old colt Morvich. The offer was refused. Jolson announced that he was prepared to draw a check for the full amount and close the deal at once. Burlew told him that the colt was not for sale. Morvich has now won six races and is undefeated. He has few stake engagements, but one of the few is the Hopeful at Saratoga, which probably will be worth more than $30,000 to the winner this year. Several other offers for Morvich have also been refused recently.

KING BEATS BINZEN, REACHES SEMIFINAL

Westchester Champion Wins Vigorous Match in N. Y. A. C. Tennis Tourney.

Dr. George King, Westchester champion, and Elliot H. Binzen, North Side champion, staged another of their slambang tennis tussels at the Travers Island courts of the New York Athletic Club yesterday afternoon, and the result was an almost complete reversal of their last previous encounter. King won by scores of 2—6, 6—3, 6—3. In the final round of the tournament for the North Side championship on July 10, King won the first set from Binzen and dropped the next three. The scores on the earlier occasion were 3—6, 6—3, 7—5, 6—2.

These two exponents of hard hitting from the net position have been so evenly matched of late that it as safe to bet on the result when they meet as on the turn of a toddle top. Both were in good form yesterday. King realized that his only chance of victory was to attack with Binzen's own dynamite and beat him to it in the rush for the strategical position, from which to launch his slashing volley and overhead shots.

The monarch of the Westchester courts took all kinds of chances in carrying through this campaign, and frequently to his own loss, for Binzen often sent over beautifully directed passing shots. In fact, the ex-Fordhamite's aggressive game was in quite as effective working order as King's, and the honors were all even when the first two sets had passed into the record. The rubber was a battle right up to the last stroke, with almost as many points decided on clean-cut placements as on errors. But King was the steadier in the final stages.

His victory placed King in the semi-final round, where he is to meet Gerald Emerson. The latter was the victor in a well-played four-set match with Thomas E. Keen of the University Heights Club. In the other half of the semi-finals, Walter Merrill Hall, the West Side Club veteran, will oppose Paul Martin, one of the aces of the University Heights Club and the possessor of an admirably aggressive net game. Hall defeated Hugh Tallant by scores of 6—0, 6—4, and Martin won over Leonard W. Knox by 6—2, 6—3.

Letson and Joliffe won their bracket in the semi-final round of the doubles event, defeating Hugh Oakley and S. A. Manchester in the only third-round match played, by scores of 6—2, 6—1.

The summaries:

Singles—Fifth Round—Walter Merrill Hall defeated Hugh Tallant, 6—0, 6—4; Paul Martin defeated Leonard W. Knox, 6—2, 6—3; Gerald Emerson defeated Thomas E. Keen, 6—2, 8—10, 6—2; Dr. George King defeated Elliot H. Binzen, 2—6, 6—3, 8—3.

Doubles—First Round—Henry H. Bassford and Leon H. Croley defeated H. D. Ewing Jr. and George C. Shook Jr., 6—2, 6—4.

Second Round—W. R. Hartmann and E. G. Striffler won from Atherton Richards and Hugh Tallant by default; Harold W. Hastings and Fred Pianiani defeated George S. Groesbeck and J. P. Nikonow, 7—5, 6—4.

Third Round—Carl Joliffe and Ben Letson defeated Hugh Oakley and S. A. Manchester, 6—2, 6—1.

BROTHERS WIN ON COURT.

Vandeventers Take Fourth-Round Matches in Spring Lake Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J., July 21.—In the first day's play in the men's singles of the North Jersey coast tennis championship, which opened at the Bathing and Tennis Club today, the names of the Vandeventer brothers, J. Potter Stockton, James D. Ewing, Lindsey Dunham, Herbert L. Bowman, Captain R. C. Van Vliet Jr. and Ludlow Oelsner stand out as those of strong contenders for the honors in the final stages of the tournament.

Phillip and Ludlow Vandeventer of Elizabeth each won in the fourth round of the tournament. Phillip eliminated Ralph Baggs, twice winner of the Spring Lake tournament in past years, by scores of 6—2, 6—3. Ludlow Vandeventer had an even easier time disposing of E. A. Clark, who earlier in the play had eliminated E. A. Condit Jr. without difficulty.

J. Potter Stockton is to play R. H. Bennet in the fourth round tomorrow and Lindsey Dunham, who also held the title two years here, is to oppose F. D. Powers, who is showing great speed in his play. J. D. Ewing, who figured prominently in the play on Long Island and at Providence recently, is to meet M. F. Andrews, while Captain R. C. Van Vliet Jr., who was at his best today, will oppose Milton Soper. Oelsner is matched with Nikonorow, and Bowman and J. Dudley are due to meet.

The competitors in this year's tournament, although not so numerous as in other years, are generally of a higher class than previously, and spectacular tennis featured the first day's play. In addition to the completion of the singles tournament up to the final stages tomorrow, the men's doubles are also to be started. The winner of the final in the singles on Saturday is to be matched with Percy L. Kynaston for possession of the Casino Challenge Trophy, which Kynaston won last year.

The summaries:

First Round—F. Briggs defeated E. B. Humiston, 7—5, 6—1; Herbert L. Bowman defeated G. H. Thornton, 6—1, 6—0; J. Dudley won from N. B. Miller by default; Stanley Bellows defeated V. Sparks, 6—2, 6—0; M. F. Andrews defeated W. A. Bagby, Jr., 6—1, 6—0; W. P. Stimson Jr., defeated John Grover, 7—9, 12—10, 6—4; J. D. Ewing defeated F. T. Kaine, 6—2, 6—2; S. Addiestein won from C. V. Deboiso by default; Jasper Dodd defeated R. J. Oliphant, 6—3, 6—0; Philip Vandeventer defeated J. Spencer Francis, 6—4, 6—1; S. McCoy defeated D. R. Forst, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3; Ralph L. Baggs defeated W. P. Stimson Jr., 6—2, 6—2; Edward C. Oelsner defeated C. Cameron, 6—2, 6—4; J. H. Nikonow defeated S. P. Tull, 6—0, 6—2; G. K. Churchill defeated D. E. Tolland, 6—4, 6—4; R. M. Kirkland defeated S. D. Kilmarx, 7—5, 7—5; Chapman Ropes defeated C. Vanryn, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1; Allan Church defeated S. Tremaine, 6—2, 6—1; E. P. Toland defeated H. Wheller, 6—2, 6—1; Milton Soper defeated H. R. Mulford, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1.

Second Round—Soper defeated Snow, 6—1, 6—3; G. K. Churchill defeated J. P. Mathies, 6—2, 2—6, 7—5; R. M. Kirkland defeated Chapman Ropes, 9—7, 4—6, 6—3; E. P. Toland defeated Allan Church, 6—3, 6—1; Captain R. C. Van Vliet Jr. defeated Murray Vernon, 6—2, 6—3; J. C. Treadwell defeated R. S. Hall, 6—3, 6—4; W. Wisner defeated H. Clothier, 6—0, 6—0; J. L. Jova defeated Alexander Iler by default; Ludlow Vandeventer defeated V. Wisner, 6—1, 6—1; E. A. Condit defeated R. Rush, 6—0, 6—0; E. A. Clark defeated Frederick Duggan, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4; J. Potter Stockton defeated M. G. Miller, 6—0, 6—3, 6—0; H. C. Tremaine defeated C. H. Wisner, 6—0, 6—0; F. D. Powers defeated A. W. Wisner, 6—0, 6—0; J. L. Jova defeated E. F. F. Kerr, 6—1, 5—7, 6—4; Lindley Dunham defeated G. Clokey, 6—1, 6—2; D. Dudley won from C. Major by default.

Third Round—L. Herbert Bowman defeated R. Briggs, 6—1, 6—0; J. Dudley defeated Stanley Bellows, 1—6, 7—5, 8—6; M. F. Andrews defeated W. Dixon, 6—3, 6—4; J. D. Ewing defeated S. Addelstein, 6—4, 6—2; Jasper Dodd defeated Vandeventer defeated Jasper 6—4; Phillip Vandeventer defeated Jasper 6—4, 6—3; Captain Van Vliet defeated J. C. Treadwell, 7—5, 6—0; Ludlow Vandeventer defeated W. H. Clark, 6—1, 6—0; E. A. Clark defeated F. A. Condit, 6—1, 6—1; J. Potter Stockton defeated H. C. Tremaine, 6—0, 1—6, 7—5; F. D. Powers defeated J. L. Jova, 6—4, 6—4; Lindsey Dunham defeated D. Dudley, 6—1, 6—2.

Fourth Round—Phillip Vandeventer defeated Ralph L. Baggs, 6—2, 6—3; Ludlow Vandeventer defeated E. A. Clark Jr, 6—0, 6—1.

MAIN LICK FIRST IN OVERTIME HEAT

Surprises Talent by Winning the Columbia Hotel Purse, Grand Circuit Feature.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 21.—Main Lick, the Soutrery gelding driven by John Thomas, surprised the talent today by winning the Columbia Hotel Purse for the 2:13 trot, the feature event of the afternoon's Grand Circuit racing, finishing ahead of Peter Daw and Voltage in the overtime heat and forcing Jeanette Rankin, to accept fourth money. Main Lick finished last in the first heat, but took the next one in a whipping drive down the home stretch. He finished fourth behind Peter Daw in the third heat, getting away to a poor start, but in the overtime start he led all the way from the half, with the Daw gelding and Voltage finishing in the order named. Main Lick was entirely overlooked in the betting ring.

The 2:13 pace proved easy for Dardanella, which finished ahead in the first and third heats. Julia M. Direct, the favorite, was close up all the way and won the second heat, but lacked enough speed to head off the fleet Erskine entry.

Single G. won the free-for-all pace in straight heats. The first mile was turned in 2:00½, the fastest time of the meeting. Juno was second, with Louis Gratton third and Sanardo fourth.

The crowd was the largest that ever attended a Grand Circuit meeting in Kalamazoo.

The summaries:

2:13 TROT.

Three Heats—Columbia Hotel Purse, $5,000.			
Main Lick, blk. g., by Main Leaf (Thomas)	9	1	4 1
Peter Daw, gr. g., by Peter Ashland (Murphy)	6	7	1 2
Voltage, br. h., by Peter Volo (Egan)	1	2	6 3
Jeanette Rankin, blk. m., by San Francisco (McDonald)	2	3	3 ro
Brusiloff, br. c., by Peter the Great (Pitman)	4	5	2 ro
Betty Taylor, Alexander B., Sis Bing, Hilda Fletcher also ran.			

Time—2:06½; 2:06½; 2:08¼; 2:07¼.

2:13 PACE.

Purse, $1,000.

Dardanella, b. m. (Erskine)	1	4	1
Julie M. Direct, br. m., by Walter (Edman)	2	1	5
The Airship, by Baronga (Carres)	3	2	3
Queen Abbe, br. m., by the Abbe (Pitman)	4	3	4
Lord Bushy, br. h., by Peter W. (Valentine)	6	6	2

Baron Waits also started.

Time—2:05¾; 2:05¾; 2:06¼.

FREE FOR ALL. PACE.

Purse not announced.

Single G., b. m., by Anderson Wilkes (Allen)	1	1	1
Juno, b. m., by John Dewey (Stokes)	4	2	2
Louis Gratton, b. g., by Grattan (Fleming)	2	3	3
Sanardo, b. g., by San Francisco (Murphy)	3	4	4

Time—2:00¾; 2:02¾; 2:04½.

LAMARCHE IN SEMIFINAL.

Will Oppose Sanderson in Club Tennis Tourney at Seabright.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 21.—In the annual club tennis championship on the courts of the Rumson Country Club the semifinals tomorrow afternoon will bring D. Lamarche, formerly of Princeton, against R. Sanderson of Harvard. J. Lowry will meet the winner, and the successful player in that match will qualify to meet the titleholder, T. H. Banks, formerly of Yale.

Much interest is being shown in the women's championship of the Seabright Club, in which this afternoon's play ended the second round, except those who have been starring in this event are Mrs. Harold Vantine, Miss Marie Lamarche and Miss N. Chattillon.

CANADIAN TEAM PICKED.

Quartet Chosen to Oppose Australasia in Davis Cup Tennis Tie.

TORONTO, July 21.—The Canadian Tennis Association tonight announced its selections for the team, which will meet the Australasians in the Davis Cup preliminary to be played here commencing next Saturday. The players are Paul Bennet and G. W. Holmes of Winnipeg, L. H. Laframbois of Montreal and A. Milne of Vancouver.

Bennet and Holmes won their places on the team last week as a result of their splendid play in the Canadian open doubles championship, which they lost only by the narrowest margin to their Australian opponents. The other two places were decided in a series of elimination matches held this week.

It has not yet been decided who will represent Canada in the singles, although tennis experts agree that Bennet is practically certain of a place.

SCOTSMEN FINALLY TIED.

Third Lanark Soccer Team Held Even in Last U. S. Match.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 21.—The third Lanark soccer team of Glasgow, Scotland, ended its tour of the United States and Canada here today in a tie game with a picked eleven of this city. The score was 2 to 2. The visitors had won twenty-four consecutive games. They will leave New York Saturday on the return trip to Scotland.

TETLOW DEFEATS CARROLL.

New Orleans Golfer Wins by 1 Up in Third Round at Shenecossett.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 21.—In the third round of the annual July tournament here on the Shenecossett links today, Lewis Tetlow of New Orleans defeated G. Wyman Carroll of Norwich by 1 up, and P. M. Kerrigde of New London won from L. T. Sheffield, also of New London, by 7 up and six to play.

In the second flight E. H. Baker Jr. of Norwich won from A. C. Bragow of East Orange 7 and 6, and E. H. Schumacher, New London, won from J. F. Conran of New York 2 up.

Fletcher Named Graduate



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PAINFULLY HALTED

Indians Batter New York Pitchers Unmercifully and Recuma Pacemaking.

17 TO 8 TELLS SAD TALE

Mays, Quinn and Ferguson Massacred to Make a Cleveland Holiday—Ruth Injures His Ankle.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 21.—Life for the Yankees in first place was a brief and painful one. At Dunn Field this afternoon, the Hugmen were manhandled, maltreated and generally slammed around their new abode by the Indians, then kicked to the door, thrown out bodily and jumped on to make the ouster more effective. Tonight the bruised Hugmen are counting up injuries in second place, thankful that the experience is over and also that the schedule-makers have provided a day of rest tomorrow. The figures of the Indian uprising were 17 to 8.

The débacle of the Hugmen marked the end of their most sustained winning streak of the year. It had mounted to nine straight games and there was a hint of the tenth being added in the early innings this afternoon. Then came the turn in their fortunes during the third inning and the spurt exploded with a loud detonation. Much of the noise was furnished by the Cleveland bats, but more of it by some 16,000 wildly shrieking fans who could hardly believe the tidings when the hitters turned what was a 2 to 0 score against them into a 7 to 2 count in their favor.

Mays and Quinn Pass Out.

Carl Mays passed out of the scene during the hectic third frame. Jack Quinn, nominated to halt the rush of the tribe, followed Mays at the end of the fourth. With the score 10 to 2 against them, the Yanks showed signs of life in the fifth and sixth, adding four runs to their total and having another runner on the base paths ready to rush home. Then it was that Tris Speaker decided to shelve Ray Caldwell and the departure of the one-time Yankee really put an end to the chances of the Hugmen. Anything they got off Uhle was in the nature of a gift, as another outburst by the home team in the sixth distanced the invaders, six runs being scored in this frame.

Huggins called on four pitchers before the hitter end was reached and they all had the habit of throwing just where the Indians' bats were swinging. Alex Ferguson came on in the fifth and was battered beyond recognition before the sixth inning ended. Finally came Kip Collins, who had nothing to do but finish the game, as it was a dead bird before he drew his summons.

The much-discussed "rabbit" ball took more punishment than did the Yankees. No less than thirty-eight hits bounded from the sticks of the two pennant-chasing teams, but there was no "take 4" in this particular game. The "take 2" side of toddle top was in grand form, however, and sixteen of the slams turned loose called for a stop at second base. But for some fancy plays on bounding balls off the right field wall, there is no telling how many more doubles might have been made and on an open field with no concrete to halt the drives the score would have been on the order of the ball game which served as a preluds at a clambake. All the doubles today were clean-cut, as there was no crowd on the field to make a ground rule necessary.

Ruth Hurts His Ankle.

Stars vanished rapidly in the late innings when it became a question of how much punishment the Yanks would have to take. Babe Ruth left the game in the fifth, hobbling on an ankle which he injured while taking one of his spinning lunges at a ball in the first frame. Later Schang, Meusel and Peck departed in a body, to be followed by Baker, while Speaker and O'Neill passed out of the Indian line-up. Pitchers were always on parade to and from the mound. All told, the Cleveland fans got a view of eighteen Yanks and twelve Indians. Pipp, Ward and Fewster stuck to the bitter end.

It was Mays's second appearance here since the unfortunate accident last Summer, and he was received silently by the fans when his name was announced, when he took his place on the mound later and when he batted. When he was batted out of the box, however, it appeared that some of the fans were keen to show their feelings and there were boos and hoots intermingled with the cheering for the home pitcher.

The affair was adorned by some brilliant stops, or it might have required the Fire Department to put out the two seams. Sewell was particularly brilliant in cutting off Yankee hits, as he was also in piling up blows for the Indians. Three doubles and a pair of singles represented his collection off the flock of New York pitchers. Wamby did some fancy fielding and Peckinpaugh was the exhibitor of three remarkably fast plays.

Yanks Start in Lead.

The Yankees broke away to a lead in the second inning on Baker's walk and steal and a single by Pipp. In the third Fewster bunted a slow roller along the third-base line and Peckinpaugh's two-bagger to left centre sent the run over. Peck reached third when the ball got away from Jamiesen and Ruth followed with a walk. This made the score 2 to 0 against the Indians, two Yanks on the bases with none out and Mays giving every indication of grand form, while Caldwell was not much of a puzzle. It was at this point that the tide turned and swept the Yanks before it. Baker, Meusel and Pipp went out without advancing either Peck or Ruth and then the Indians came in to start the real slaughter.

A scratch hit by Caldwell, which bounded off Mays's glove, started all the trouble. Jamieson forced Caldwell at second. Wamby walked, Speaker singled, Smith doubled, Gardner grounded to Pipp, Sewell doubled, Johnston singled and so did O'Neill. That ended Mays. Caldwell greeted Jack Quinn with a Texas League double to centre field and when Jamieson lifted to Meusel for the third out seven runs were in. So was the ball game.

That flock of runs seemed to inspire Caldwell and he retired three Yanks in order in the fourth, while Ward who had opened with a single remained on first base. Quinn took considerable punishment in the home half of the inning. He started by walking Wamby and this was followed by Speaker's single and another double by Smith. There was a breathing spell when Gardner, the only Indian to go through the game without a hit, struck out, but Sewell bobbed up with his third hit of the afternoon and three more runs were over before the inning ended.

Babe Singles and Departs.

Peck doubled to start the fifth and Ruth bounced a single off the right field wall, Speaker making a good play on the rebound. Then Babe turned his work over to Ping Bodie and limped to the clubhouse. Baker's double over Speaker's head scored Ping from first base and Meusel followed by scratching a single off Sewell's glove. Cleveland's warmup squad got busy, but Caldwell pulled through the inning without any more runs being scored against him.

The Indians got neither hit nor runs in the fifth, the only time this happened, and then the Yanks drove Caldwell to the showers. Schang opened with a double and Ferguson slapped a double against the right-field wall which scored Schang and Peck. Uhle came in with the score 10 to 2, and only a brilliant stop by Wamby off Baker kept it from mounting higher.

Ten Indians took swings in the home half of the inning, the final returns showing doubles for Wamby, Speaker and Johnston, singles for Smith, O'Neill and Uhle, a pass for Gardner and a sacrifice for Jamieson. The net receipts of this inning amounted to six more Cleveland runs.

Meusel's double, a wild pitch and an infield out gave the Yanks a run in the seventh, no attempt being made to prevent Meusel from scoring. Sewell's double and a single by Shinault enabled Cleveland to match the run in its half. In the ninth, Ward got the sixteenth double of the game and scored on a single by pinch-hitter Hawks, who was the twentieth Yank to enter the game.

The score:

CLEVELAND (A.)	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Jamieson,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Wambs'ganss,2b	5	3	2	4	3
Speaker,cf	5	3	3	2	0
Graney,cf	0	0	0	1	0
Smith,rf	6	2	3	2	0
Gardner,3b	5	1	0	1	1
Sewell,ss	6	2	5	5	1
Johnston,1b	6	2	2	6	0
O'Neill,c	4	2	2	4	0
Shinault,c	1	0	1	1	0
Caldwell,p	1	0	0	2	0
Uhle,p	2	1	1	0	0
Total	45	17	22	27	6

NEW YORK (A.)	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Fewster,cf	5	1	1	2	0
Peck'p'gh,ss	3	2	2	3	3
Ruth,lf	2	1	1	0	0
Bodie,lf	2	0	1	2	0
Baker,3b	5	1	1	0	2
McNally,3b	1	0	1	0	0
Meusel,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Connolly,rf	1	0	0	1	0
Pipp,1b	5	0	1	9	0
Ward,2b	5	1	3	3	3
Schang,c	3	1	1	1	6
Devormer,c	2	0	0	1	0
Mays,p	1	0	0	0	0
Quinn,p	1	0	0	0	0
Ferguson,p	1	0	0	0	1
Collins,p	1	0	1	0	0
aHawks	1	0	1	0	0
Total	42	8	16	24	9

a Batted for Collins in ninth.

Errors—Jamieson, Speaker, Sewell, Shinault, Fewster, Peckinpaugh, Meusel.

Cleveland	0	0	7	3	0	0	1	0	1	—17
New York	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	—8

Two-base hits—Peckinpaugh (2), Baker, Schang, Bodie, Meusel, Ward, Sewell (3), Smith (2), Caldwell, Wambsganss, Johnston, Speaker. Stolen base—Baker. Sacrifice—Jamieson. Double play—Sewell and Johnston. Left on bases—New York 11, Cleveland 11. Bases on balls—Off Mays 1, Quinn 1, Ferguson 2, Caldwell 3, Uhle 1, Collins 1. Hits—Off Mays 8 in 2-3 innings, Quinn 4 in 1 1-3, Ferguson 5 in 1 2-3, Collins 5 in 2 1-3, Caldwell 11 in 5 2-3, Uhle 1 in 3 1-3. Hit by pitcher—Ferguson (Wambsganss). Struck out—By Quinn 1, Collins 1, Caldwell 4, Uhle 1. Wild pitches—Uhl (2). Passed ball—Schang. Winning pitcher—Caldwell. Losing pitcher—Mays. Umpires—Evans and Owens. Time of game—2:40.

SENATORS HELD BY OLDHAM

Got Only Four Hits, and Detroit Tigers Win by 7 to 2 Score.

DETROIT, Mich., July 21.—Oldham held the Washington Senators to four hits today, and the Detroit Tigers won, 7 to 2. Zachary was touched for twelve hits in less than six innings. Veach and Miller each made home runs.

The score:

DETROIT (A.)	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Blue,lb	5	0	1	11	0
Bush,2b	3	2	3	0	3
Heilmann,rf	5	1	2	1	0
Veach,lf	5	1	3	2	0
Flagstead,ss	5	0	2	2	3
Shorten,cf	4	1	0	3	0
James,3b	4	0	1	2	0
Bassler,c	3	0	2	6	0
Oldham,p	4	0	2	0	2
Total	38	7	16	27	9

WASHINGTON (A.)	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Judge,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Milan,rf	4	0	0	2	2
Rice,cf	3	0	0	0	0
Miller,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Harris,2b	4	0	0	5	6
Shanks,3b	3	1	1	1	1
Ainsmith,c	3	0	1	2	2
Picinich,c	1	0	0	3	0
Zachary,p	2	0	1	0	2
Acosta,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	31	2	4	24	16

Error—Shanks.

Detroit	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	—7
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Flagstead, Heilmann. Three-base hits—Zachary, Veach, Bush. Home runs—Veach, Miller. Stolen bases—Flagstead, Shorten, Shanks. Double play—O'Rourke, Harris, Judge. Left on bases—Washington 5, Detroit 12. Bases on balls—Off Zachary 4, Acosta 1, Oldham 3. Hits—Off Zachary 12 in 5 2-3 innings, Acosta 4 in 2 1-3. Struck out—By Acosta 1, Oldham 5. Losing pitcher—Zachary. Umpires—Chill and Connelly. Time of game—1:45.

BROWNS KEEP ON WINNING.

Capture Seventh Straight Game by Defeating Red Sox, 8 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 21.—St. Louis won its seventh consecutive victory today by defeating Boston, 8 to 1. The Browns hit Myers and Thormahlen hard and opportunely and Shocker pitched effectively throughout. The score:

ST. LOUIS (A.)	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Tobin,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Ellerbe,3b	4	0	1	3	4
Sisler,1b	5	3	3	9	1
Williams,lf	4	3	2	5	0
Jacobson,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Severeid,c	4	1	2	2	1
Gerber,ss	4	0	2	2	2
McManus,2b	4	0	1	1	3
Shocker,p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	38	8	15	27	11

BOSTON (A.)	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Leibold,cf	4	0	2	4	0
Foster,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Gollins,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Melnnis,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Pratt,2b	4	0	0	2	2
Scott,ss	4	1	1	2	4
Menosky,lf	3	0	2	0	0
Ruel,c	4	0	1	5	0
Myers,p	1	0	0	0	1
Thorm'len,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	34	1	8	24	9

Errors—Williams, Leibold, Pratt.

St. Louis	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	—8
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Severeid, Menosky. Three-base hits—Sisler (2), Gerber. Stolen bases—Williams, Severeid. Sacrifice — Ellerbe. Double play—Gerber, McManus and Sisler. Left on bases—Boston 7, St. Louis 8. Bases on balls—Off Myers 1, Shocker 1. Hits—Off Myers 7 in 2 1-3 innings, Thormahlen 8 in 5 2-3. Struck out—By Myers 2, Thormahlen 2, Shocker 1. Wild pitch—Shocker. Losing pitcher—Myers. Umpires—Nallin, Wilson and Hildebrand. Time of game—1:50.

PHILS DOWN CUBS AGAIN.

Win Second Game of Series, 8 to 1, Behind Ring's Effective Pitching.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Philadelphia today took the second straight game from Chicago by a score of 8 to 1. Ring pitched effectively, holding the Cubs to six hits. Peters made a home run in the sixth inning. The score:

PHILADELPHIA (N.)	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Rapp,3b	4	1	3	0	2
Monroe,2b	2	1	2	1	5
King,lf	4	1	1	3	0
Meusel,rf	5	1	3	2	0
Konetchy,1b	3	0	2	11	1
Williams,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Parkinson,ss	3	1	1	4	5
Peters,c	4	2	2	5	1
Ring,p	2	1	0	0	3
Total	31	8	14	27	17

CHICAGO (N.)	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Hollocher,ss	4	0	1	5	4
Terry,2b	4	0	0	3	2
Grimes,1b	4	0	0	7	0
Barber,lf	3	0	1	2	1
Maisel,cf	3	0	1	3	1
Deal,3b	4	0	0	0	1
Daly,c	2	0	0	3	2
aMariott	1	0	1	0	0
Wirts,c	0	0	0	1	1
Freeman,p	0	0	0	0	0
bTwombly	1	0	0	0	0
Jones,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	31	1	5	24	10

a Batted for Daly in eighth.
b Batted for Freeman in eighth.

Errors—Maisel, Konetchy.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	.	—8

Two-base hits—Parkinson, Konetchy, Maisel, Barber. Home run—Peters. Stolen base—Flack. Sacrifice hits—Maisel, Ring, King. Double play — Monroe, Konetchy and Parkinson. Left on bases—Chicago 6, Philadelphia 9. Bases on balls—Off Ring 2, Freeman 6. Hits—Off Freeman 10 in 7 innings, Jones 4 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Jones (Ring, Konetchy). Struck out—By Ring 5, Freeman 1, Jones 1. Losing pitcher—Freeman. Umpires—McCormick and Hart—Time of game—1:50.

AT FRISKY CARDS

Robin Boxman Revenges Previous Day's Attack by Winning, 2 to 1, in 11 Innings.

Burleigh Grimes returned to his winning ways at Ebbets yesterday after a sharp eleven-inning struggle with the St. Louis Cardinals, who had soundly trounced the Brooklyn spitball artist on the previous day. The entire affair, in fact, was in the nature of a revenge party. Burleigh had had his favorite curves badly mangled by the Cards on Wednesday and he was ruffled about it. So merely to demonstrate that no gang from St. Louis can treat him like that and escape scot free, Burleigh returned to the box, held the Rickey clan helpless for eleven chukkers and came out of the fray with a 2-1 victory clutched in his good right hand.

Acting as general right-hand man in the assault to uphold the pride of dear old Flatbush was Bernie Neis. Bernie spanked out three hits in the course of the engagement and the third, a long single to right, sent Johnston skipping over the pan in the eleventh. Johnston had got aboard through a walk that old Bill Doak, the Missouri spitballist, had presented him with at the beginning of the session. Griffith sacrificed him to second; he stole third and rode home on Neis's one-base blast to right centre.

Meanwhile, the Cardinals, including the fast Rogers Hornsby, were toiling laboriously with the curves that Grimes was serving up for them. The St. Louis tourists started well—better, in fact, than they finished. Jack Smith, the first batter to face Grimes, punched a double to left, trotted to third on a sacrifice fly and scored when Ivy Olson let Hornsby's grounder seep through him. The error prevented Grimes from hanging up a shutout and made him work two innings overtime.

Cards Are Through Early.

After manufacuring this one run the Cardinals played dead for the benefit of the small crowd and were blanked in the next ten innings. They got a hit apiece in five frames and broke the string with two singles in the seventh, but none of them strayed further than second base. In the eleventh Clemons singled and was sacrificed to second, and with two down Heathcote walked, but Griffith ran in and snatched Stock's low fly from the air for the third out. This was the most dangerous rally that the Missouri brigade attempted after the first inning.

The Robins had to travel six innings against Doak before they were able to tie the score. Then came the seventh, when Neis's single, a sacrifice and Killduff's one-base jab to centre brought the tying run across the plate. This frame was the first time the Dodgers got beyond second base, which was the stopping place that Doak had set for them.

It was a pretty pitching battle all the way, although Grimes had a slight shade and got into fewer holes than his rival. The hits were even—nine apiece—and they were so carefully distributed that the rallies were few and far between. Double plays saved Doak from further trouble in three innings, but the Robins turned a trick or two themselves in this line and staved off St. Louis attacks in the fifth, seventh and eighth with double killings. Doak's spit ball gave the home batters a bit of trouble and the eminent Missourian had them swinging frequently at bad balls. Bill Brennan too, was deceived at times and called a few strikes that drew vociferous protests from Wilbert Robinson and his lieutenants.

The fielding was on a level with the efforts of the pitching duelists. In addition to a half dozen sparkling plays, Hornsby added a brilliant touch by spearing Grimes's hard grounder with one hand in the eighth inning and nabbing his man at first by a pretty throw to Fournier. In the tenth Olson atoned for his error in the opening inning by coming in rapidly on Fournier's slow bounder, scooping up the ball and making the play at first with time to spare.

Doak showed his first sign of wavering in the eleventh and he completely ascended before the Robins had finished manufacturing that winning run. Johnston started off by drawing four balls and sauntering to first base. Doak complained violently to Brennan about the condition of Bill's eyesight, drawing attention to the fact that the last two balls had grazed the corner of the plate. Brennan refused to concede the point and Doak retired in confusion to a previously prepared position back of the pitching mound, where he drew a violently blue handkerchief from his pocket and mopped his brow wearily.

Johnston Steals Third.

Tommy Griffith was the next hitter and he laid down a sacrifice bunt in the direction of first which Doak scooped up and threw to Fournier. This put Johnston on second and Doak then got busy in an attempt to walk Zack Wheat intentionally. Three of the balls were so wide that Catcher Dillhoefer had to break all known standing broad jump records to stop them. On the fourth pitch, which was also a mile wide, Johnston caught the entire St. Louis infield in a restful slumber and stole third, bad baseball usually—but good baseball under the circumstances.

Wheat's walk and the steal left Doak more perturbed than ever, and in a sort of frenzy he set to giving Neis an intentional walk to first. But Bernie would have none of it. He waited until Doak, in a careless moment, slipped one fairly close to the plate, and then reached out and flayed the sphere over Heathcote's head into deep centre while Johnston legged it home with the winning run.

Neis also scored the tying run for the Clan Robinson. He began the seventh frame with a single past Lavan, and was sacrificed to second by Schmandt. Petey Kilduff then stepped to the plate and whistled a single to centre field that allowed Neis plenty of time for the trip to the plate.

Griffith and Wheat singled in succession with one down in the fourth, but Neis got tangled up in a double play when he grounded to Doak, who threw to Lavan to force Wheat at second. In the sixth frame Hornsby booted Johnston's hard roller and Griffith lobbed a single to left. But there were two out, and McHenry absorbed Wheat's fly without moving far. Again in the eighth Olson singled to right with one down and went to second when Smith tossed over Fournier's head and into the Brooklyn dugout trying to make a play at first. Olson got as far as third in the inning, but could not score.

The score:

BROOKLYN (N.)	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Olson,ss	5	0	1	4	1
Johnston,3b	4	1	1	2	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	2	4	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Neis,cf	5	1	3	1	1
Schmandt,1b	3	0	0	13	0
Kilduff,2b	4	0	1	5	3
Miller,c	3	0	0	1	2
Krueger,c	0	0	0	0	0
Grimes,p	4	0	0	0	2
aHood	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	2	9	33	9

ST. LOUIS (N.)	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Smith,rf	5	1	3	2	0
Heathcote,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Stock,3b	5	0	0	0	0
Hornsby,2b	4	0	0	1	5
Fournier,1b	3	0	1	18	0
McHenry,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Lavan,ss	3	0	0	2	0
Clemons,c	4	0	1	3	1
Dillhoefer,c	0	0	0	0	0
Doak,p	4	0	1	0	4
bMann	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	1	9	31	10

a One out when winning run was scored.
b Ran for Clemons in eleventh.
a Ran for Miller in tenth.

Errors—Olson, Smith, Hornsby.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Smith, McHenry. Stolen base—Johnson. Sacrifice—Schmandt, Doak, Griffith. Double plays—Olson, Kilduff and Schmandt; Kilduff, Olson and Schmandt; Grimes, Olson and Schmidt; Hornsby, Lavan and Fournier; Doak, Lavan and Fournier; Clemons and Hornsby. Left on bases—St. Louis 6, Brooklyn 8. Base on balls—Off Doak 3, Grimes 1. Struck out—By Doak 4, Grimes 1. Umpires—Brennan and Quigley. Time—2:15.

RAIN KEEPS GIANTS IDLE.

Game With Reds Will Be Played as Part of Tomorrow's Double-Header.

Rain and wet grounds caused the postponement of yesterday's scheduled game at the Polo Grounds. The contest will be played as the first game of a double-header tomorrow. The twin bill will begin at 1:15 to allow the Reds to catch a train for Cincinnati at 4:50.

BASEBALL TODAY, POLO GROUNDS 3:10 P. M., Giants vs. Cincinnati.—Advt.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn 2, St. Louis 1. (11 innings.)
Philadelphia 8, Chicago 1.
Other games postponed, rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland 13, New York 2.
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 1. (14 innings.)
Detroit 7, Washington 2.
St. Louis 8, Boston 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pittsburgh	57	29	.663
New York	52	32	.619
Boston	43	34	.585
Brooklyn	44	45	.494
St. Louis	42	44	.488
Chicago	38	47	.447
Cincinnati	34	50	.405
Philadelphia	25	59	.298

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	57	32	.640
New York	55	32	.632
Washington	47	47	.500
Detroit	44	47	.484
St. Louis	43	48	.467
Boston	40	48	.455
Chicago	40	49	.449
Philadelphia	33	55	.375

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York.
(Game starts 3:30 P. M.).
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
(Game starts 3:30 P.M.)
Pittsburgh at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Hornsby, St. Louis	86	333	74	140	.414
Nicholson, Boston	49	155	26	60	.387
Cutshaw, Pittsburgh	63	247	39	91	.369
Cruise, Boston	47	142	24	52	.354
Young, New York	73	245	51	88	.342

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Heilmann, Detroit	87	332	74	151	.429
Cobb, Detroit	72	287	72	112	.390
Speaker, Cleveland	80	305	70	119	.390
Tobin, St. Louis	97	386	80	147	.373
Severeid, St. Louis	80	242	31	90	.363

READING WINS 5-4 BATTLE IN NEWARK

Brown's Twirling Major Factor in Bears' Defeat in Opening Game of Series.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 21.—With Merrill Brown serving an assortment of slants that had the Newark bears breaking their backs just as though they were facing the offerings of some big league pegger, Dick Hoblitzel's bunch of ball tossers from Reading were successful in downing Jimmy Walsh and his Bruins here today in the first contest of a five-game series, 5 to 4.

Brown had a world of stuff and held the Newarkers to five hits. In the third inning the Bears bunched three of these wallops for two runs. Another was scored in the initial frame and the fourth in the sixth inning.

The Bears scored in the first inning when Shannon singled over second, went to third on Webb's force-out after Walsh had walked, and crossed the plate when Oberc fumbled McGowan's grounder. The Marines had an opportunity to score in the first, banging out two hits, but Singleton tightened up and retired the side without any damage.

In the following frame the Barons tied the count on two hits, a walk and a sacrifice. The visitors went to the front in the third, when the Bears made three misplays, with two runs resulting. The Newarkers came back in their half of the third, however, and tied the count on three hits, a walk and a sacrifice fly.

The teams were deadlocked, 4 to 4, going into the ninth inning. Burns opened for Reading with a base rap off Singleton's glove, and was sacrificed along by Thomas. Hoblitzel lined to McGowan, but Thomas was there with a single to left that scored Burns with the winning tally.

The score:

READING (I.)	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Burns,cf	5	2	3	1	0
Thomas,3b	4	0	2	2	1
Hoblitzel,1b	5	0	1	13	0
Roebel,lf	5	1	1	2	0
Oberc,2b	3	1	2	2	5
Peters,rf	2	0	0	3	0
Wolfe,ss	3	1	1	0	5
Johnson,c	2	0	0	4	1
Brown,p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	30	5	10	27	14

NEWARK (I.)	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Shields,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Shannon,3b	4	2	2	3	2
Walsh,cf	1	1	0	3	1
Webb,s	4	1	1	4	2
McGowan,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Kr'm'ker,1b	4	1	2	5	0
Benes,2b	3	0	0	2	6
Smith,c	3	0	0	4	2
Singleton,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	30	4	5	27	9

Errors—Oberc, Webb (2).

Reading	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	—5	
Newark	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hit—Burns. Three-base hit—Krumenaker. Stolen bases—Hoebel, Thomas. Sacrifice hits—Johnson, McGowan, Benes, Thomas. Double play—Walsh and Webb. Left on bases—Reading 5, Newark 3. Bases on balls—Off Singleton 5, Brown 1. Hit by pitcher—By Brown (Walsh). Struck out—By Singleton 4, Brown 4. Umpires—Easton, Chrystall and Stackdale. Time of game—1:40.

FABER WINS IN 14 INNINGS.

Falk's Homer Gives White Sox Star 20th Victory, Athletics Losing.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Bib Falk, the Texas collegian, today drove the ball into the right field bleachers and gave Faber his twentieth victory of the season, Chicago winning from Philadelphia, 2 to 1, in fourteen innings.

The pitching battle was a duel between Faber and Nalor. A base on balls, a sacrifice and Schalk's double gave the locals the first run. Witt's single, a sacrifice and C. Walker's double tied the count in the sixth.

Faber was hit harder than his opponent, but three lightning double plays and sterling pitching in the pinches prevented the visitors from scoring.

The score:

CHICAGO (A.)	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Johnson,ss	6	0	1	3	4
Mulligan,3b	6	0	2	3	3
Collins,2b	5	0	0	2	3
Strunk,cf	5	0	0



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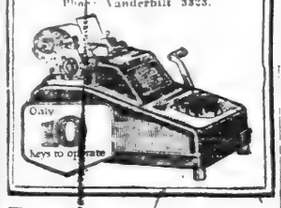
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PYNCHON'S ISTALENA LEADS 50-FOOTERS

Victory in Fourth Race of Larchmont Series Puts Her Ahead in Contest for Cup.

ADIOS FIRST IN HER CLASS

Gets Home a Second Ahead of Houqua in Exciting Finish Among 30-Foot Sloops.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., July 21.—By winning today's race in the class of New York Yacht Club fifty-foot sloops George Pynchon's Istalena now leads in points for the series cup for these sloops in the contests of the Larchmont Yacht Club race week. The club's series matches began last Saturday, and today's race was the fourth of the series, which will be concluded day after tomorrow. Istalena has not come in before today in first place, but she has made enough points in second place, which she has taken consistently, in spite of all opposition, to place her at the top of the field.

Carolina, which Rear Commodore George Nichols sails, the black fifty that has taken the most firsts in the meets of the Yacht Racing Association, was today a bad fifth. Acushla, L. Gordon Hammersley's racer, finished second to Istalena, with Morgan's Grayling third, and Spartan, the property of H. B. Plant, fourth. Istalena won handily, leading Acushla by three minutes. Captain Pynchon, who handled the tiller himself, as he also did yesterday, allowed the other yachts to lead over the line, and then cut off by himself. He came home in the same independent way, having selected a tack which gave him a close reach, whereas Acushla made her final leg home practically a run.

Thirty-footers Home Together.

There were many closer finishes today than in the fifty-foot class, the real sensation of the afternoon being furnished by the New York thirty-footers. In this group four crossed the line less than two minutes between the first and the last of the quartet, and with but one second separating the winner, F. L. Richardson's Adios, from Houqua, the property of W. G. Low Jr. Another close finish was in the Victory class, H. S. Morgan in Black Jack defeating J. B. Ford's Blue Jacket by three seconds.

Racing conditions today were better than they have been on any day since the start of race week last Saturday. The wind, although brisk, was perhaps no stronger than on Monday. But it came today from east by north, instead of out of the southern half of the compass. Consequently it gave a windward beat on the first leg, as the yachtsman likes to have it, and it held steady and true throughout the racing session.

Three classes of yachts—the New York fifty-foot sloops, the Larchmont 30-foot class "O" sloops, and the class "P" boats—went over the long course of twenty miles. In a "special race" on saturday nine-class with the two "P" yachts Nahma and Hayseed IV., was the solitary New York forty-footer, F. D. W. Strachan's Monsoon. The long course was from the committee boat, off Larchmont Breakwater, to Greenwich Point, to Oak Neck, to the finish line—a beat, a close reach and a broad reach. Other classes went eleven miles, with a 5½ mile route for the youngsters.

The big fifty-footers got away to an excellent start, Spartan, which evidently expected the wind to freshen, had come out with a working gaff-topsail in place of her racing club-topsail. All five yachts were on the starboard tack with their small jib-topsails flying. The quintet, as it crossed the line, was standing well on toward Scotch Caps, but almost immediately after crossing the line the Pynchon sloop came sharply about on the port tack to stand over to the Long Island shore, and so long did she hold this beat that it seemed as if she must have sailed herself out of the race. Presently, however, the wisdom of the manoeuvre became apparent, for, after the others finally came about, Istalena was able to pass them on a long thrash for the weather mark.

The trio of Larchmont class "O" sloops, which are 30-footers, kept well together throughout the course to finish within less than two minutes of one another. J. F. Mahlstedt's Georgia defeated P. H. Johnson's Gray Dawn for second place, while Captain Lockwood's Maisie, the winner yesterday, came in third. Like the fifty-footers, the thirty-niners went away on the starboard tack, with the lee rail under and the sea smoking along the weather side.

The sloops of class "P," together with the lonely Monsoon, came home with Hanan's Nahma leading Hayseed IV. by over seven minutes. Boat for boat, Monsoon beat Nahma, but until the differential is figured out the victory will not be final.

Sally IX. Beats Scratch Boat.

In the second division of the handicap class Sally IX., on corrected time, defeated the scratch boat Azor. The Marsland cutter belongs in the first division, but, lacking a competitor in that rank, she became automatically the scratch craft of the second group. One misses the big yawl, Feu Follet, and the cutter Ladrone, which were prominent among the percentage yachts of the first division a little while back. In the third division, Mingo was the computed victor, and in the fourth division, the little Fly, sailed by the Iselin youngsters, defeated her only competitor, Wasp.

In other classes, Jade, the Willard Jewel, won among the yachts named for the precious stones; B. L. Linkfield's Maia was the most brilliant of the stars, and J. S. Appleby's Allure led the Sound schooners in. The Arrows seemed to be of the barbed variety—at least, about every other skipper protested some other skipper for offside play, or interference, or something of the sort, at one or another of the course marks. However, Windward II., which does not seem a very arrowlike name and which is owned by J. W. Reynders, is credited with first honors.

Of the Orienta family group, Cameron's Scot showed the fastest heels; Junior II. was the best of the U boats; Queen won in the Southampton twosome, and the Lady Priscilla came in first in the Stamford class.

The races today went off in very good time, but not all the motion was experienced by the yachtsmen. The anchored committee boat, Satanstoe, traveled more miles up and down than the fifty-footers made over the course. The committee is considering giving Satanstoe a prize in competition with the dories which serve for stakeboats. The series races continue tomorrow and Saturday, but the Saturday contests will also be for the Sound Association championships.

The summaries:

NEW YORK 50-FOOT CLASS.

Start 2:10 P. M. Distance 29 Miles.

	Finished.	Elapsed Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Istalena, C. M. Pynchon	5:06:07	2:56:07
Acushla, L. G. Hammersley	5:09:23	2:59:23
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	5:11:35	3:01:35
Spartan, H. B. Plant	5:12:08	3:02:08
53-Carolina, G. Nichols	5:13:40	3:03:40

LARCHMONT O CLASS.

Start 2:20 P. M. Distance 20 Miles.

Georgia, J. F. Mahlstedt	5:31:35	3:11:35
Gray Dawn, P. H. Johnson	5:32:58	3:12:58
Maisie, L. V. Lockwood	5:33:39	3:13:39

CLASS P SLOOPS.

Start 2:15 P. M. Distance 20 Miles.

Nahma, Hanan and Childs	5:29:32	3:14:32
Hayseed IV., T. A. Clark	5:37:12	3:22:12
*Monsoon (N. Y. 40), F. D. M. Strachan	5:22:38	

*In special race with Class P.

VICTORY CLASS.

Start 2:45 P. M. Distance 11 Miles.

Black Jack, H. S. Morgan	4:49:39	2:04:39
Blue Jacket, J. B. Ford	4:49:42	2:04:42
Blue Devil, H. F. Whitney	4:50:37	2:05:37
Alerte, R. R. Martin	4:52:12	2:07:12
Buddy, C. R. Alker	4:52:19	2:07:19
Mongolia, F. E. Curtis	4:52:20	2:07:20
Ace, Adrian Iselin 2d	4:52:24	2:07:24

Offers Passes for Returning Balls Hit Into Grandstand

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—In an effort to break up the habit of fans who keep baseballs knocked into the stands, the Philadelphia National League Club today announced it would issue a pass good for one day to spectators throwing the ball back to the playing field.

Local fans have recently been tormenting the guards by throwing the baseballs around the pavilions before giving them up, and many were never recovered.

N. A. R., D. Cowl	4:53:16	2:08:16
Sofranie Galinos, Swan and Stewart	4:53:19	2:08:19
Mary Rose, J. S. Morgan Jr.	4:53:24	2:08:24

NEW YORK—30-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:30 P. M. Distance, 17½ Miles.

Adios, F. L. Richardson	5:28:07	2:36:57
Houqua, W. G. Low Jr.	5:28:53	2:36:58
Oriole, S. C. Pirie	5:29:43	2:39:44
Nautilus, M. E. Hatfield	5:29:46	2:39:46
Lena, O. Held	5:32:25	3:02:25
Minx, W. H. Hoffmann	5:33:44	3:03:44
Mispah, D. R. Richardson	5:37:52	3:07:52

SOUND SCHOONERS.

Start, 2:35 P. M. Distance, 11 Miles.

Allure, J. S. Appleby	4:32:50	1:57:50
Alicia, W. M. Baldwin	4:33:10	1:58:10
Algol, L. Hawthorne	4:33:32	1:58:32

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Start, 2:35 P. M. Distance, 11 Miles.

Sally IX., Dr. Black	4:29:24	1:54:24
Azor, C. A. Marsland	4:30:32	1:55:32
Dolphin, W. B. Henry	4:32:01	1:57:01
Tamara, K. Krogstadt	4:57:27	2:02:27
Jabberwock, J. H. Curtis	4:58:33	2:23:33

Corrected Times:

Sally IX.	1:48:41
Dolphin	1:49:01
Tamara	1:31:01
Azor	1:55:52
Jabberwock	2:12:07

HANDICAP CLASS—THIRD DIVISION.

Start, 2:40 P. M. Distance, 11 Miles.

Mingo, A. C. Fox	4:31:14	1:51:14
Robin Hood III., G. Gartland	4:33:11	1:53:11
Quakeress III., C. Weyland	4:37:39	1:57:38
Acadian, F. E. Raymond	4:38:45	1:58:45

Corrected time on Mingo 1:51:14, Robin Hood III. 1:53:11 (scratch boat), Quakeress III. 1:54:19, Acadian 1:55:25.

HANDICAP CLASS—FOURTH DIVISION.

Start, 3 P. M. Distance, 5½ Miles.

Fly, Arthur Iselin	4:17:36	1:17:36
Wasp, A. McHall	4:23:42	1:23:42

Corrected time on Fly 1:17:36 (scratch boat), Wasp 1:22:32.

JEWEL CLASS.

Start, 2:50 P. M. Distance, 11 Miles.

Jade, G. Willard	5:01:34	2:11:34
Aqua Marine, M. Alberton	5:03:34	2:13:34
Opal, C. S. Appleby	5:05:16	2:15:16

STAR CLASS.

Start, 2:53 P. M. Distance, 11 Miles.

Taurus, W. N. Inslee	5:09:04	3:14:04
Milky Way, F. W. Teyes	5:09:06	3:14:06
Southwind, W. J. McHugh	5:12:03	3:17:03
Stars II., McL. Crosby	5:18:14	3:18:14
Twinkle, J. C. Alley	5:18:14	3:18:14
North Star, C. Iselin 2d	5:13:21	3:18:21
Aquilla, G. Curry	5:14:22	3:19:22
Maia, B. L. Linkfield	5:07:07	3:12:07
Neptune, C. F. Searing	5:14:40	3:19:40
Big Dipper, J. R. Robinson	5:16:28	3:21:25
Southern Cross, Arthur Knapp Jr.	5:16:37	3:21:37
Saturn, G. W. Elder Jr.	5:16:50	3:21:50
Shooting Star, L. M. Gillette	5:27:50	3:32:50
Peacock, F. F. Hasbrouch, withdrew.		

ARROW CLASS.

Start, 2:50 P. M. Distance, 11 Miles.

Windward II., J. W. Reynders	4:46:48	1:56:48
Comrade, B. Hanan	4:50:40	2:00:40
Jack o' Lantern, G. Bradish	4:51:53	2:01:53
Salomy II., H. Whittelsey	4:52:23	2:02:23
Pontiac, G. Raymond	4:56:43	2:06:43

SOUTHAMPTON CLASS.

Start, 3:05 P. M. Distance, 5½ Miles.

Queve, J. F. Baudoine Jr.	5:16:11	2:11:11
Liris, T. McCahill Jr.	5:16:59	2:11:59

STAMFORD CLASS.

Start, 3 P. M. Distance, 11 Miles.

Priscilla, Gillespie and Edwards	5:09:06	2:08:06
Peanut, F. C. Noble	5:11:15	2:11:15
Virginia, J. Martin	5:11:51	2:11:51
Fawn, A. W. Bell	5:13:38	2:13:38
Calixa, A. C. Pomeroy	5:14:14	2:14:14
Polly, N. Schickel	5:17:27	2:17:27

ORIENTA CLASS.

Start, 3:10 P. M. Distance, 5½ Miles.

Scot, W. R. Cameron	4:24:55	1:14:55
Thane, A. L. Snow	4:25:19	1:15:19
Ariel, A. K. Griffin	4:26:47	1:16:47
Sally, Haggerty Bros.	4:25:25	1:16:40

CLASS U.

Start, 2:40 P. M. Distance, 11 Miles.

Junior II., F. Muhlfeld	4:41:45	2:01:45
Badger, J. Keppler	4:43:40	2:03:40
Tern, W. T. Hormidge	4:46:16	2:06:16
Onray, J. F. Lalor, withdrew.		

GIBBONS BROTHERS HERE.

Tom Will Help Prepare Mike for Ring Battle With Augie Ratner.

Mike Gibbons, accompanied by his brother Tom, arrived in New York yesterday from St. Paul. Both men are signed for bouts in the metropolitan district. Mike will meet Augie Ratner a week from Monday night at the Dyckman Oval, while Tom will be Georges Carpentier's opponent early in October. The brothers will help prepare each other for their respective bouts.

Mike will begin training for his bout today at Grupp's gymnasium. The St. Paul fighter reports that he never felt better in his life and expresses the hope that he will soon have an opportunity to meet Johnny Wilson for the middleweight title.

Tom Gibbons and his manager, Eddie Kane, are expected to apply to the State Boxing Commission today for licenses in order that they may be in Mike's corner when he meets Ratner.

WHITE GETS GOOD MATCH.

Chicago Lightweight to Box Johnny Dundee Here Aug. 10.

Charley White, Chicago lightweight, was yesterday matched to meet Johnny Dundee in a ten-round decision bout at the Boxing Drome on the night of Aug. 10. This will be White's first appearance in New York in nearly seven years. The Chicago boxer's last important bout was against Benny Leonard last year at Benton Harbor, Mich. It was in this bout that White knocked Leonard through the ropes. It was the closest call that the champion had ever had since winning the title. Since then White has been clamoring for a return engagement and in Dundee he may find a stepping stone to another bout with the titleholder. White has agreed to make 135 pounds at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the day of the Dundee bout.

BELDEN TO MEET LANGER.

Stars Will Clash in 500-Yard Match Swimming Race.

Gene Belden of Chicago, American long distance swimming champion, has been selected to oppose Ludy Langer, the Hawaiian crack, in the feature 500-yard match race at the Brighton Beach pool next Wednesday afternoon. This will be the second meeting of these two stars in less than a fortnight. Last Saturday Langer defeated Belden for the national mile title by less than ten yards.

Belden is one of the few swimmers that has ever scored a victory over Langer. In the American Olympic tryouts for the 1,500-meter race last year the Chicago swimmer defeated Langer. Later in the Antwerp classic Belden finished second to Norman Ross.

MISS BRISCOE WINS TITLE.

Captures Junior National Diving Championship in Garden Pool.

Miss Florence Briscoe, 14-year-old aquatic star, last night won the junior national fancy diving championship in the Amateur Athletic Union swimming meet in the Madison Square Garden pool. Miss Helen Meany, a member of the United States Olympic team, and Miss Marie Hillegas of Philadelphia were second and third respectively.

CHESS HONOR FOR NORWOOD

Boston Man Takes First Prize in Atlantic City Tourney.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 21.—C. E. Norwood of Boston captured first prize in the Amateur Tournament of the Eighth American Chess Congress today, defeating J. H. Evans of Baltimore.

C. D. Franz of Brooklyn took third prize, G. G. Neidich of Atlantic City, fourth, and W. M. Vance, Colorado Springs, fifth prize.

NEW JERSEY TEAM WINNER IN SHOOT

Captures Eastern Zone Event With 463 Total at New Haven Gun Club.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 21.—The chief feature of the second day's shoot in the Eastern Zone Handicap at the New Haven Gun Club today was a team shoot in which representatives from New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut competed. New Jersey won with a total of 463, Massachusetts was second with 450 and New York and Connecticut were tied for third place with 443. By winning the event the team from New Jersey earned the right to represent the East at the Grand American Handicap at Chicago next month.

In the 200-target event today, the last 100 to count on the sixteen-yard zone championship, the first 100 tomorrow morning completing the competition in this event, W. Patterson of Buffalo was high in the first leg of the event with a score of 99. E. M. Daniel of Lynchburg, Va., and C. Z. Vaughn of Haddonfield, N. J., each broke 98. Among the professionals, Harry Winchester of Delaware City broke 99.

For the high-gun prize for 200 targets E. A. Rainey of Greenwich, Dr. G. Martin of New York and W. Patterson of Buffalo were tied with 192. On the first shoot-off Ranney was eliminated and on the second shoot-off Patterson beat Martin, 25 to 23.

Class prizes today were won as follows: Class A, Patterson, 193; Class B, Martin, 191; Class C, E. Spencer, Westbrook, Conn., 189; Class D, Paul Bollensanger, New Haven, 165; Class E, Alice Doerken, Paterson, N. J., 165.

Tomorrow among the events to be shot will be the preliminary in the Zone Handicap.

Those amateurs who shot 180 or better today follow:

R. L. Spotts, New York City, 185; F. D. Gross, Hartford, Conn., 196; M. H. Martin, New York, 198; E. P. Ford, Philadelphia, 183; J. Maston, Wilmington, 181; C. E. Finsline, Camden, N. J., 184; C. Z. Vaughn, Haddonfield, N. J., 199; J. H. Bruff, Pittsburgh, 192; H. C. Barstow, Rockville, Conn., 185; E. Morse, Hartford, Conn., 183; W. W. Posey, Lancaster, Pa., 183; F. S. Wright, Kennsere, N. Y., 182; J. Jennings, Todmorden, Canada, 184; W. Patterson, Buffalo, N. Y., 193; P. Von Boeckman, New York, 185; B. W. Claridge, New Haven, Conn., 186; P. Bollenanger, New Haven, Conn., 184; J. Bonner, New York, 180; E. M. Daniel, Lynchburg, Va., 192; F. O. Williams, New Haven, Conn., 183; G. M. Proctor, Boston, Mass., 181; J. D. Fontaine, Philadelphia, Pa., 184; G. Gray, Philadelphia, Pa., 185; J. D. Riggs, Conshohocken, Pa., 185; Jay Clark, Worcester, Mass., 182; C. G. McCarthy, Woodbury, N. Y., 187; William Berlin, Greensburg, Pa., 182; B. Platt, Bridgeton, N. J., 187; Fred. Plum, Atlantic City, N. J., 186; L. F. Curtis, Boston, Mass., 181; A. G. Anung, New Haven, Conn., 186; E. A. Spence, Westbrook, Conn., 180; C. F. Harding, Hartford, Conn., 184; A. C. Ranney, Greenwich, Conn., 186.

Among the professionals the best scores were made by:

R. Benew, New York, 181; E. R. Galvin, Wilmington, Del., 182; W. H. Richard, New Haven, Conn., 191; F. M. Harkins, New Haven, Conn., 189; Harry Winchester, Delaware City, 192; A. Tomlin, Glenbrook, N. J., 187; J. Taylor, Newark, Ohio, 185; C. Boseburgh, Baltimore, Md., 182; F. D. Gross, Hartford, Conn., 186; L. R. Bauchamp, Portland, Conn., 172; C. E. Tompkins, Newark, N. J., 191; G. H. Chapin, Brookline, Mass., 187; Dr. Heiman, 182; B. Fish, Sandsbury, Md., 188.

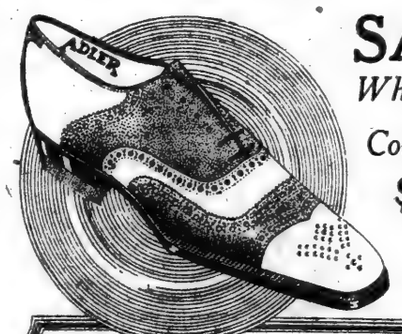
The State teams shot as follows:

New York—C. L. King, 82; W. H. Patterson, 84; P. Von Boeckman, 91; J. H. Wantling, 86; F. Wright, 91. Total—443.

Massachusetts—Jay Clark Jr., 91; L. F. Curtis, 90; F. H. Andres, 90; J. L. Snow, 89; C. M. Stewart, 90. Total, 450.

Connecticut—H. C. Barstow, 92; F. O. Williams, 90; G. E. Alling, 86; W. Ebers, 86; C. F. Harding, 89. Total—443.

New Jersey—C. B. Platt, 92; F. J. Hineline, 90; C. Z. Vaughn, 98; Fred Plum, 97; G. S. McCarthy, 91. Total—463.



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WEST POINT TEAM WINS POLO MATCH

Comes From Behind to Defeat Whippany River Four by Score of 15 to 11.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 21.—Outplayed by Whippany River in the first three periods of today's polo match for the Rumson Country Club cup, the West Point polo four came from behind and won a hard-fought battle from the conquerors of the Rumson first team by the score of 15 goals to 11. West Point, which won the cup last year, will meet the Eatontown four in the final event for this cup on Herbert Field Saturday.

Conceded a handicap of four goals, West Point could not seem to find its stride for most of the first half. The Army men let Harry East, six-goal man, loose and he tallied four goals in the first three chukkers. Sherman adding two more to Dr. Richards's one. The fourth period and second half was another story. East was held to one goal during the balance of the game, while clever mallet work by Major Wilson, aided by team play, netted ten goals for West Point, of which Major Wilson scored six.

In the fourth period Dr. Blackwell fouled Major Wilson. Both players were thrown to the ground and the ponies, after toppling over, got up and ran about five miles before being caught. Major J. L. Devers was also unmounted, but escaped injury. A large gallery witnessed the interesting match.

The line-up and summary:

WEST POINT (15).	Hcp.	WHIP'Y RIVER (11).	Hcp.
1—Maj. A. H. Wilson	3	1—G. C. Sherman	1
2—Maj. T. K. Brown	1	2—Harry East	6
3—Lt. Col. L. Brown	3	3—Dr. H. B. Blackwell	4
Bk—Maj. J. L. Devers	2	Bk—Dr. J. D. Richards	2
Total	9	Total	13

Goals—West Point: Major Wilson (6), Lieut. Col. Brown (4), Major Devers. Handicap, 4. Total—15. Whippany River: East (5), Sherman (4), Dr. Richards (3). Total—11. Referee—C. S. Lee. Timer—B. W. Brown.

WANT MILJUS TO PITCH.

Veterans of 80th Division Ask Robbie to Use "Buddy" on Aug. 6.

PITTSBURGH, July 21.—Wilbert Robinson, manager of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club, has been asked to send John Miljus, a Pittsburgh boy, to the mound against the Pirates on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 6, by the committee in charge of the Eightieth Division Veterans' Association, which will be in convention here Aug. 4-7, it was announced today.

The announcement stated that "Old Eightieth Vets" would be out on the firing line that day to root for their "buddy," John. The ball game that afternoon has been put into the reunion program.

Pitcher Miljus served overseas with the Eightieth Division, which comprised soldiers from Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS WIN.

Capture Interallied Small Arms Competition by 1,000 Points.

COBLENZ, July 21.—The team representing the American forces in German territory today won the interallied small arms competition at Aix-la-Chapelle. The Americans defeated the Belgians, the second team in the contest, by 1,000 points.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1921.

LOST MOTION AT WASHINGTON.

Some are hardy enough to deny that the Fordney bill is the worst tariff measure ever laid before Congress, but none is so bold as to dispute the fact that it is the most unpopular. From its introduction to its passage it has been unsparingly attacked, and that by Republicans. Instead of binding the party together it has torn it asunder. It has stood the Republican leadership in the House upon its head. Again and again has the Ways and Means Committee been outvoted and reversed. And the bill, far from satisfying the business world, has filled it with alarm and stirred it to revolt. Never before, it is safe to say, has the party which boasts that it has the confidence of men of affairs received so many and such sharp protests from leaders in industry and trade as have been showered upon Congress in connection with the Fordney tariff.

That it could be passed by the Republicans of the House, when they got ready to apply their "fine brute majority" to it, has all along been certain. But this is only the beginning of fresh troubles. The Administration has been made fully aware of the violent opposition to the proposed new tariff, and is now understood to be in favor of a legislative program which would hang the bill up indefinitely and cause its worst features to be stricken out before it is even reported to the Senate. And the official decision is stated to be not only to sidetrack the tariff, but to give tax revision the right of way. The Republican leaders at Washington have discovered that something has to be done to appease the general discontent with the work of Congress, and have wisely determined to revise the taxes before tinkering with the tariff. A well-considered bill to make the system of Federal taxation more intelligible, more equal, more tolerable and more in accord with the needs both of the Treasury and of business would be immensely more important to the country than the best tariff law that the wit of man could devise.

In carrying out this change of legislative plan there is special reason for as much haste as is consistent with sound decisions. The new taxes ought to be enacted in time to apply to the current calendar year. From the day of the meeting of Congress in special session business men have been hoping that they would not have to apply to 1921 the vexatious and obscure and burdensome provisions of the present law. The Administration had virtually promised them that they would get relief from the cumbrous methods of taxation which have become obsolete and unproductive while remaining exasperating. Congress was summoned early in order to do this needed work. But so far it has been neglected. Now it is to be speeded up. The plan is to get a measure drawn on broad lines through the House, and then have Congress take a recess so that the Senate Finance Committee may give its time uninterruptedly to the labor of perfecting the bill. If it could be made law by the middle or end of October, and if taxpayers could then be assured that order and certainty would be brought into their taxes upon incomes and business transactions of the year 1921, a marked and quickening sense of relief and satisfaction would pervade the business world. It is the one big opportunity now before the party in power at Washington.

The delays and uncertainties until now have been most disappointing. Congress has not appeared to know its own mind. It has been going down one blind alley after another. What an amount of lost motion has been involved in the Tariff bill! Now that the House is through with the thing, it is simply going to be hung up. If half the time and energy expended upon it had been given to tax revision, the latter would now be well on its way to enactment. But a mistake was made in the order of business. This is now to be rectified, if the Administration gets its way. The President waited months for Congress to develop initiative and well-directed vigor, but as those qualities failed to appear in the Capitol he has more and more been compelled to furnish them from the White House. Time has been fearfully wasted, but much can be made up if there is from now on a strong Executive pressure and guidance. Mr. HARDING need not doubt that he will have the country behind him if he strikes out boldly and hard for that speedy correction of existing evils of taxation which the business world craves and needs more than anything else.

OUR MOVIE CENSORS.

No matter how disappointing the Governor's appointments to the commission for licensing moving pictures may be to those who do not believe in censorship of the arts, they are likely to be still more unpleasant to the professional reformers whose zeal brought about the passage of the Censorship law. When it is a question of great moral issues the reformers are heard with respect and deference; but when it comes to passing out jobs worth $7,500 a year there are others who have to be remembered.

To the three places on the commission are appointed a former Republican Lieutenant Governor from Watertown, a Republican district leader from Manhattan, and a clubwoman from Buffalo, who was a delegate to the last Republican National Convention. There is no evidence that any one of them has any particular familiarity with the motion picture industry or any special understanding of the relation of the arts to culture. It may be that the people who would make the least unsatisfactory censors are all hostile to the idea of censorship, and would not serve in any case; but it is difficult to regard these as anything but political appointments.

There is, of course, the consolation that they could have been infinitely worse. Whether or not Mr. COBB, Mr. LEVENSON and Mrs. HOSMER know anything about censorship in general or the needs of the screen in particular, they are presumably all persons of common sense; and common sense could save censorship boards from most of their errors. Unfortunately, the volume of production in the motion picture business has been so great that it is quite unlikely that the Commissioners will be able to make personal inspection of all films. Much of the work will have to be left to subordinates.

SUBSIDY LEGISLATION.

Like Secretary HOOVER, Senator EDGE of New Jersey disapproves of the Norris bill providing for the creation of a Government agency in corporation form to make a market for the farmer's products, the Government to furnish $100,000,000 to carry on the business. The Secretary of Agriculture and four salaried directors appointed by the President would manage it. "This bill," said Mr. EDGE in the Senate on Tuesday, "is a "subsidy, plain and simple, an iniquitous and indefensible subsidy." The New Jersey Senator protested that the passage of the bill would be "a delib-"erate violation of the Republican "pledge to take the Government out "of private business." In the Republican platform there can be found no such proposal as the farmers' Federal corporation, to be financed with the people's money. There was a sting in Mr. EDGE'S invocation: "Let us legis-"late for the masses and not the "classes, and let us respect the law "of supply and demand, even if we "ignore the entire Decalogue."

The Republicans at Chicago made this partisan boast: "We stopped the "flood of public treasure recklessly "poured into the lap of an inept "Shipping Board and laid the founda-"tions for the creation of a great "merchant marine; we took from the "incompetent Democratic Adminis-"tration the administration of the "telegraph and telephone lines of the "country and returned them to pri-"vate ownership." Also, they declared emphatically for private ownership and operation of the railroads. Mr. EDGE was in an unassailable position when he warned his colleagues that the Republicans would stultify themselves if they set up a Federal farmers' corporation to deal in agricultural products. He made a telling point when he showed that the cost of the enterprise would come out of the people in various ways; they would have to provide the working capital of $100,000,000; through the Government they would be responsible for the bond issue of $1,000,000,000 proposed in the bill, and the business as carried on would probably result in higher prices for consumers. The favored farmer might be the beneficiary; but if the Federal Corporation in action proved to be as inefficient and unsophisticated as the Shipping Board, the farmer in the end would ban and not bless Senator NORRIS for his intervention.

Senator EDGE declares that the farmers can obtain relief in the matter of the handling of their products from the War Finance Corporation and from the private export finance corporations that are being organized. Such also is the opinion of Secretary HOOVER. "I hesitate," he said to a Senate committee recently, "to suggest or approve any plan that "would involve the Government further in any undertaking that might "result in failure and which in my "judgment should be left to private "business. It is my hope that noth-"ing will be done to prevent the "country getting back to the normal "processes of business." Every step in the other direction is an economic danger, and if the Government is always to be called in to save industries from ruin nothing is more certain than that universal ruin will come.

JAPAN AT THE CONFERENCE.

The Tokio dispatch to the effect that Japan is ready to indicate her unreserved acceptance of President HARDING'S invitation to the Washington Conference is credible enough, for the earlier report that she would decline to take part in a discussion of the Pacific and Far Eastern concerns was too absurd for belief. There was nothing unusual in Japan's expression of a desire to be informed as to the scope of the Conference before accepting the invitation. According to the Tokio dispatch, she feels that there need be no reservation concerning the Pacific problems, as she has full faith in the friendly sentiments of the United States and the other participating Powers.

Japan clearly understands the purpose of the Conference to be "world "peace and the advancement of civ-"ilization." To that end she will perceive, of course, that there are certain understandings and adjustments to be reached between nations having interests in the Pacific and the Far East, since good understanding there is fundamental in any peace undertaking.

Japanese newspapers, like those of Western nations, will have their fling about the Conference, and some of them discuss the matter in a fine jingo spirit. In this category must be put the statement of a Tokio newspaper that the Cabinet has decided that questions affecting sovereign rights of participants in the Conference, like the Yap question and Shantung, cannot be discussed. The Yap question does indeed involve sovereign rights, our own, for instance, and it has already been placed in another field of discussion by our own choice. But inasmuch as the members of the Conference will represent the sovereign Powers involved, and since Yap and Shantung are distinctly international questions, it is unlikely that Japan would wish to put herself in the position of barring them from consideration.

Of like origin and more absurd is the story that Japan will enthusiastically uphold the theory of the "open door" in China with the corollary that the door must be open for Japanese emigration to this country and the British Dominions. Equal opportunity for trade in China is a right guaranteed by solemn treaty engagements; that is a matter in which the voice of the nations may very appropriately be heard at the Conference. The admission of emigrants is a different matter altogether; that is a privilege that any sovereign nation may grant or withhold. So that the two matters are quite unrelated and one cannot be made to balance the other. Japan, of course, understands that perfectly well; and the report that she contemplates taking a different position on that question at the Conference is, like many other stories told about her, one that does her injustice.

RAILWAY PROSPERITY.

The returns for May indicate an improving prospect that the railways in due time will pass from the decayed estate of those who have seen better days to the vigorous condition of those whose best days lie before them. That is true, although their total operating revenues decreased nearly thirteen millions for the month. But operating expenses decreased nearly forty-nine millions. There are other minor changes, with the result that there is a balance to the good this May of $37,080,654 against a deficit last May of $5,429,769. For the first five months this year similar changes convert a net operating income last year of $26,400,110 into $90,382,121 this year. There is a basis for expecting that the railways' gross earnings this year will double those of 1914 and exceed those of last year. The net is still open to conjecture. It depends upon the reduction of expenses, assisted by the usual larger railway business in the year's harvest months, whatever the course of general trade. There is no hope of higher rates. Some even believe that lower rates would be more profitable. Lower rates would be the natural result of larger traffic, and yet there is need for making reductions cautiously.

In the first place, the prostration of the railways is severe. They had no war profits on which to base an average, and there is ample demonstration that the country must take care of the railways if it is to be well served by them. The restoration of railway credit to a position where they can finance themselves is necessary in the interests of both the taxpayers and the shippers, to say nothing of consumers for whom the shippers act. Also, it is necessary to remember that the railways are not yet relieved from the threat of the regulation of rates by forty-eight States on a theory of regulation different from that of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The danger ought to be remote, and yet it is necessary to take notice that this week a hundred Illinois lawyers volunteered to help the Illinois Utilities Commission establish its superiority over the Interstate Commerce Commission and its right to enforce a two-cent-fare law.

The notion of forty-eight railway rates ought to be as ridiculous as forty-eight tariffs. It might be even more destructive to have an internecine war of railway rates than to have international trade disrupted by retaliation in customs by an indefinite number of nations. The railways are doing well. They even may be doing too well. They are as yet too fleshless and bloodless to nourish the nation again as they did in recent years. That experience cannot be renewed until after a period of recuperation much longer than that of which there are signs.

THE LEAGUE AT WORK.

If jealous American frowns could have killed the League of Nations, it would have been dead long ago. Our State Department has a chill whenever the postman brings in a letter from the League Secretariat. Mention the word League to a Senator and he shoots out a basilisk glance. All Washington acts as if the League must never be mentioned, otherwise some dreadful but unspecified thing might happen.

In spite of all this studied ignoring and discourtesy, however, the League cheerfully goes on living. Also, for a discredited and dying organization it manages to do quite a stroke of work. M. VIVIANI explains how the Disarmament Commission appointed by the League cannot cease to exist just because of the conference to be held in Washington. To the latter he gives warm approval, just as the League will give it full co-operation, but the League, nevertheless, has no mind to commit suicide. In the House of Commons, the other day, Mr. FISHER made a compact statement of the business transacted at the recent meeting of the Council of the League at Geneva. It settled the question of the Aland Islands; it heard the delegate from Albania and advised him to go to the Council of Ambassadors; it brought about an agreement between Poland and Lithuania; it effected an arrangement between Danzig and Poland. These are not matters of transcendent importance, but they are of the nature of disputes which often have taxed the resources of diplomacy and sometimes have led to war.

Official America should try to get over the case of "nerves" about the League. It is not necessary to take fright at its mere name, or to appear to indulge the hope that if we only let it alone severely, and refuse to bow to it when we meet it in the street, it will curl up and die. It is quite healthy and busy, and only smiles at our labored slights.

TWO STATE TREASURERS.

So embittered is the fight between the Lundin-Thompson machine and the Lowdenites in Illinois that outlander friends of good government, necessarily sympathizing with the opponents of the machine, are the more bound to be guarded in their comments on the indictments found by the Sangamon County Grand Jury. Governor SMALL and Lieut. Gov. STERLING, each formerly State Treasurer, are indicted, with a private citizen, of conspiracy to defraud the State of $2,000,000 and of embezzlement of $700,000, and the two former individually of embezzlement of $500,000. While SMALL and STERLING were Treasurers they were required by law to deposit, within five days after receipt, all money paid them on State accounts in such city banks in Illinois as they believed safe and that paid the highest interest.

Here, it may be observed, was a discretion easily dangerous. Indeed, the terms of the law are antithetical. The highest interest with the highest security is a prescription weakening to discretion. This is not, however, the temptation to which the two Treasurers are said to have yielded. They are alleged to have divided the daily balances into two funds, of which the smaller belonged to loans lawfully made to real banks, and the greater, humorously called the "safe fund," with a daily average of $10,000,000, was deposited in a sort of phantom bank which had no other customer than the State of Illinois. One almost seems to be reading a detective romance, not a Grand Jury report. "Generally in lots of $500,000," the "safe fund" was deposited in the one-depositor bank, which gave the Treasurer in return a mere certificate of deposit without collateral.

It is averred that with these deposits short-time notes were bought at a discount, that the Treasurers made fat profits thereby, and that if any part of those profits went into the State Treasury it was less than 2 per cent. It is not clear, at least at this distance, how the State was "defrauded," even if the fat profits can be proved. The State was entitled only to the highest rates of interest consistent with security. If it has received that rate on the "safe fund" deposits, it has lost nothing that it would not have received if the law had been strictly followed. It is idle, however, to speculate upon the legal bearing of facts yet to be established. It is only too well known, in this State and in others, that the methods of State financial and accounting officials are often loose and irregular. No business corporation would put up with the easy carelessness, bred of politics, the tendency to favoritism, the want of system, that, one may say, have almost been the rule, at any rate haven't been exceptional, among State officers in many States.

In their own business, doubtless, these men would act differently, though of course there are plenty of politicians with no business talent and with no high delicacy of honor. LEE SMALL is or was a Kankakee nurseryman who has been in Republican politics most of the time since he was old enough, and was Chairman of the Republican State Committee away back in the '90s. Whatever he did or didn't do as State Treasurer, the public interest is in the change of the system which gives the opportunity for such delinquencies as are charged. It should not be in the power of any State Treasurer to mishandle the State funds. His hands should be tied by the law. Without any reference to the Illinois case, loose customs of dealing with public moneys have grown up. The Sangamon Grand Jury wants the Illinois Legislature to investigate "the whole subject of the handling of public funds," to establish official misconduct, if such there be, and to consider what legislation is needed "to protect the interests of "the State and to put an end forever "to the traffic in public funds." The delinquency, if any, is a temporary matter, however scandalous. What Illinois and doubtless many other States need is a permanent, adequate legal safeguard against such delinqueney.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Foreign Friends of Lenin.

In considering the state of Russia it is to be remembered that scattered through the very countries where the hatred and fear of Bolshevism as a form of government are so strong there are many not unimportant or uninfluential persons who not only would be willing to do business with the Bolsheviki—or the devil, for that matter—if they saw a chance of profit in it, but who would not hesitate to use such powers of persuasion as they possess with their own Governments to make the chance a certainty by securing recognition of the Soviets as a national entity.

Yesterday's papers contained accounts of the arrest out in Chicago of one MAX SCHALLMAN, who, as avowed and certified agent of the Russian Bolsheviki, has had no difficulty in "placing" huge contracts for goods with American manufacturers. The latter showed no reluctance to take his orders; their only anxiety was as to whether or not they would get their money, and to facilitate the getting of it some of them have been exerting in Washington pressure to bring about the action there that would banish their fears.

The charge against SCHALLMAN is that, without having been received and registered as the representative of a foreign Power, he has been acting as one. That being a serious offense, how about those with whom he bargained—those whom, in effect, he bribed with promises of confiscated gold to do what they could to help his principals in attaining their political ends? This is a moral rather than a legal question, and, fortunately, it is purely academic, for the pressure that was exerted accomplished nothing in Washington.

His Charge Really a Compliment.

Admiral SIMS must have felt complimented when he read the speech in which Senator WALSH of Montana said that to him, and to him alone, was due the lack of sympathy which the great majority of Americans feel for the Sinn Fein organization and their nearly complete failure to contribute money to its treasury.

The Senator did not attempt to prove—he did not even charge—that the Admiral had made any false statements about the doings of the Sinn Feiners and their relation to the war. As for his one definite accusation—that the Admiral had impugned or denied the loyalty of Americans of Irish descent—its absurdity is known to everybody who has read the Admiral's book or listened to his addresses.

Senator WALSH wasted the Senate's valuable time when he talked at length about the number of Irish-Americans who served in our army, and about the courage with which they fought. As if Admiral SIMS or anybody else at this late day needed information on that subject! The Senator was right, however, except possibly for a little exaggeration, when he ascribed to the Admiral's account of his experiences and those of his bluejackets in Cork much weight in creating American sentiment against those whose hatred of England was so intense that it led them to love the Germans and to help them. He spoke out about that with characteristic sailor plainness, and he was not to be scared into any retractions or denials of his words. He accused of disloyalty nobody except the disloyal, but it is unquestionable that he did more than anybody else to form and fix American opinion on this particular point.

Hence the Senator's rage, and hence the Admiral can afford to smile at it.

A Quarrel Over a Name.

Over in Bergen County, N. J., in the township of Palisades and the village of River Edge, the population of natives and commuters is having a decidedly lively controversy over the naming of a new schoolhouse. The Board of Education thought it had settled the matter when it voted to call it the "Von Steuben School." By choosing that title it much pleased the German element in River Edge, which is a considerable one, it seems, but it seriously displeased the other people in the place, who are numerous as well as articulate.

The objecting and protesting faction does not deny that the Baron was an able soldier whose military knowledge was of much use to the Colonials in their war with England. It does not begrudge him the honor he received long ago when a county in this State was named after him. What it says is that the Baron was a German and that it is too soon after the war of conquest by which Germany came near to wrecking the whole world for a German's name to be placed on an American

ERRORS IN "SLACKER LISTS."

Many Due to the Carelessness of the Men or Their Families.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to use the columns of your paper to call attention to the unfair criticism that has been directed at the Local Draft Boards and the War Department because the so-called "slacker" or deserter lists published by the War Department have contained some names of men who actually served in the United States Army. This criticism is most unjust because the very slightest consideration will satisfy any one that the fault in such cases lies with the men themselves or their families. Every man who registered with a local board under the Selective Service law—usually called the Draft law—must have known at the time that in due course he would be called for military service, and accordingly any man so registered who voluntarily enlisted before being called by his local board should have notified his local board of his enlistment or should have asked his family to do so. Otherwise how was the board to know?

But that is only the first step in the chain of neglect which ultimately resulted a couple of years later in the publication of the slacker lists. The second occasion occurred when a notice was sent to the registrant summoning him to appear at the offices of the board for physical examination. If the registrant had left his home to enlist in the army, his family should have noticed the official envelope with the name of the local board printed at the top and opened it and then gone around to the board and told it of the enlistment. Besides, even if no such notice were seen, a man's family must have heard of such notices going out to the young men of the neighborhood and some member of the family should have gone to the local board and made sure that it was advised of the enlistment of the son or brother. As a matter of fact, most, if not all, local boards made an investigation, through a police officer detailed to assist the board or otherwise, of those cases where a registrant failed to appear when called. Finally, months before the actual publication by the War Department of the "slacker" lists the public press announced that such lists were to be published. At that time every man who had registered under the Draft law, but who had voluntarily enlisted before being called by his board, or his family should have communicated with the War Department to ascertain whether his name was on the slacker lists. So much for the negligence of the man himself.

The other question is whether the Draft Boards and the War Department have done everything that could be done to check the lists. As for the Draft Boards, I know that everything possible was done by the board of which I was Chairman, and I have reason to believe it was done by all other local boards. Of course, if we had had a large detective force, we could doubtless have discovered some cases of voluntary enlistment that were not brought to our attention, but we had no such force and it was all we could do, working day and night, to keep up with our regular prescribed work.

As for the War Department, I have no information as to what means were used to eliminate the names of those who voluntarily enlisted, but I am sure that everything was done in that respect that was possible. Doubtless, hundreds, if not thousands, of names were removed by such investigation before publication of the final list, and the cases not discovered were those of men whose names as recorded by the local boards differed from the names recorded on enlistment.

I trust that the above explanation will remove some of the criticism that has been made of the local boards and the War Department.

HENRY G. GRAY,
Formerly Chairman Local Draft Board No. 91, City of New York.
New York, July 20, 1921.

An Albanian Report.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A telegram published in THE TIMES today from Belgrade says that Christian tribes of Mirdites form a republic in Albania. This is a ridiculous statement. If there are Christian tribes in America, separate and distinct from the other citizens, then I may say there are tribes in Albania. We do not have such things as tribes.

Mirdita is a part of Albania. The people have never shown any desire to form a republic. When Albania became a free and independent State in Europe, they gave the greatest support to solve their difficulties. They merged their power in unity, and are and will be undivided citizens of Albania.

ATHANAS T. BODI.
New York, July 19, 1921.

Churchgoing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I agree with the letter in your issue of July 19. We should, I think, attend church for the reasons stated.

But the spirit is willing though the flesh is weak. If the ministers would deliver shorter sermons and sometimes even shorter prayers (and also many complain of the backs of the pews, which even in some of the beautiful New York churches are too low for comfort), possibly more would attend, and at least those who do would enjoy the service more. DOROTHY BARNES.
Hempstead, July 20, 1921.

AWAY!

Garden and church and walnut tree,
These three.
Each day that I live, whenever I look
Out of my window, there I see
Garden and church and walnut tree,
These three,
Like the worn-out page of a copy book.

But no more forever after today,
Tomorrow, forth I fare.
You say it is death to go,
With a body as frail as mine.
What do I care?
I have read the sign
And I know,
I know it is death to stay.

The tree stands there, so broad, so tall;
So kindly, the boughs of the walnut tree.
I've loved it, the garden, its old brick wall,
And the church beyond, that is quaint and white,
Many a time in the sleepless night
They have talked to me,
These three,
Garden and church and walnut tree.

Ungrateful to leave them and go?
Ah, no!
There is much beyond that I needs must see.
These three,
They have told me so.
They have said, "We have loved you, but now away!
It is death to stay, and stay, and stay."

ETHEL MARJORIE KNAPP.

President Wilson's Share in the Responsibility for Her Seizure of Smyrna in 1919.

BY FREDERICK CUNLIFFE-OWEN, C. B. E.

There are two points in connection with the Turko-Greek war now in progress in Asia Minor that do not appear to be known in the United States, and yet which have a very important bearing upon the situation.

The first is that the entire Hellenic nation, the foes as well as the friends of King Constantine, are united in their refusal to withdraw from Smyrna, and to abandon the millions of Greeks long settled in Asia Minor, to their fate at the cruel hands of Kemal Pasha and of his Bolshevist allies. Indeed, all the efforts of ex-Premier Venizelos during his recent stays in London and Paris were directed toward securing for the Greek armies now operating against Kemal in Asia Minor the backing and the support of Great Britain and France. Greece's cause has in the past been to such an extent obscured—especially in foreign eyes—by the bitter rivalries between the adherents of Constantine and those of Venizelos that there has been a tendency, here as well as in Europe, to overlook the interests of Greece as a nation. The latter has for the nonce abandoned factional strife and political bickerings in order to present a united front in its determination to assure the protection of the members of its race in Asia Minor, and also to retain in the full measure the territorial advantages secured for Greece by her former Premier Eleutherios Venizelos, from the great powers of the Entente at Paris in 1919-1920, under the terms of the so-called Treaty of Sèvres.

The second point is the fact, generally ignored, that if Greece's armies are at Smyrna, and in Asia Minor, it is at the instance of Great Britain, of France and of the United States. Several of the London newspapers have stated editorially that Greece has "no commission to vindicate single-handed the common decisions of the Allies, which the Turks are trying to evade," and thus convey the inference that she is in Asia Minor without any mandate, and solely on her own account, engaged in a costly military adventure that has no other object than to bolster up the dynasty of King Constantine. Now, while it is perfectly true that Greece has turned a deaf ear to a suggestion from Great Britain, France and Italy, that she should abandon her operations against Kemal Pasha, and withdraw from Smyrna, and from all her positions in Asia Minor as the prelude to an Entente agreement with Kemal, whereby the life and property of the Hellenic population in that part of the world would be safeguarded (the past has shown that no treaty with the Turks is even worth the paper on which it is written) it is impossible to get away from the fact that the Greeks went to Smyrna and to Asia Minor at our instance and request, in the Spring of 1919, and that they have remained there since at their own expense, though where they found the money to do so it is difficult to say. They are today in a position of military advantage, with some prospects of victory, that is to say, of crushing Kemal. That they should decline to withdraw, to surrender everything they have gained, and to leave the people of their race in Asia Minor to the sorry fate which would be theirs under any Entente treaty with either Kemal or with the Sublime Porte, is quite natural. Indeed, any Hellenic Government, no matter whether Constantinist or Venizelist, that lent itself to such a scheme, would be overwhelmed by a revolution at Athens.

Now the mandate which the Greeks received for the seizure and occupation of Smyrna, and for the landing of their troops in Asia Minor, was given to them in the Spring of 1919, at Paris, by Great Britain, France and the United States. It was at the time when the Italian plenipotentiaries, Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino, finding President Wilson so unalterably opposed to the incorporation of Fiume in the Kingdom of Italy, that he had actually issued a public appeal to the Italian people in the matter, over their heads, considered it necessary formally to withdraw from the Peace Congress. It seems to have thereupon occurred to Woodrow Wilson or to Georges Clemenceau, or to Lloyd George, that Orlando and Sonnino might endeavor to save their face in the eyes of their countrymen, by a successful coup elsewhere, which would assuage the bitterness of the loss of Fiume. It was opined by one or another of the three statesmen in question that the coup would probably be directed against Smyrna, where Italy has long had extensive interests, and where she would thus secure a foothold and base for her territorial designs upon some of the richest mineral regions of Asia Minor. It was further assumed that Italy anticipated that when the other Entente powers found themselves confronted by her military occupation of Smyrna as a fait accompli, they would accept the situation thus created, so as to reconcile her to the loss of Fiume, and to win back her presence at the Peace Congress.

President Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau, taking into account the profound resentment of Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino, at once took steps to avert the possibility of any such coup, and Premier Venizelos received the mandate to effect without any delay a military occupation of Smyrna, which is barely five hours steam from Athens. At the same time, certain instructions were sent to the commanders of the American, French and English naval forces in the Mediterranean, in pursuance of which a squadron of warships flying the Stars and Stripes, held up an Italian convoy of transports heavily laden with Italian troops, bound for Smyrna, and compelled it to turn in its tracks, and to return to its port of departure.

If so little was said about it at the time, it was in order to avoid any additional embitterment of popular sentiment in Italy against her allies of the Entente. Woodrow Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau all three appreciated the necessity of having her adhesion to the Treaty of Versailles, which brought the Congress of Peace to a close, and hoped that Italy, in the person of other representatives, would resume her place at the Conference board. These hopes were realized, when Premier Nitti and Foreign Minister Tittoni arrived in Paris late in May, or in the beginning of June—I forget which—to take the places of Orlando and Sonnino, who, after their defeat in the Chamber at Rome, had been driven to resign.

It must be borne in mind that at the time when Greece was commissioned to seize Smyrna from the Turks, and to take military possession of that most important seaport and city of the Ottoman Empire, Venizelos was the all-powerful Premier of the Hellenic nation, one of the dominant figures of the Paris Congress, and in the enjoyment of the confidence and favor of Premier Lloyd George, of Clemenceau, and also of President Wilson to an extraordinary degree. They relied upon the stability of his Government. They never dreamed that it could be shipwrecked overnight by means of a purely local political manoeuvre which would have the result of bringing back Constantine to Greece, to resume the throne from which they had removed him. They felt in the Spring of 1919 that they could depend upon the loyal co-operation of Venizelos. It goes without saying that they have been unable to entertain any such sentiments with regard to Constantine, who openly sided with Germany and the Central Powers in the great war. They have, indeed, refused until now to accord any recognition to the King and his Government, and Professor Edward Capps of Princeton, President Wilson's particularly level-headed, tactful and experienced envoy to Greece, returned to the United States the other day without having a single word with any member of the reigning family at Athens. The United States, Great Britain and France cannot therefore regard King Constantine as their mandatary in Asia Minor, and have recommended his withdrawal. But this does not alter the fact that if the Greeks, as a nation, are now at Smyrna and in Asia Minor, they went there at the instance and at the behest of President Wilson, of England and of France.

Since the day when King Constantine's Government expressed its inability to comply with the recommendations of Italy, France and Great Britain, for the retirement of its troops from its advanced position at Kutaia and from Smyrna, Kemal Pasha has furnished ample justification for Hellenic disbelief in his sincerity, and in the fulfillment of any agreement that he might make with the great powers of the Entente. For, emboldened by the apparent eagerness of the Allies to come to terms with him, even at the cost of some sacrifices, and by their manifest anxiety to avoid being dragged into another war in the Near East, he has put forth demands of the most outrageous and extravagant description, demands to the effect that the Ottoman Empire shall be restored to its frontiers as they existed before the Balkan wars; for absolute control of Constantinople, and of the straits extending from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean free from all foreign control and interference; and further for freedom from all restrictions or intervention by foreign powers in the political, judicial, administrative and financial affairs of Turkey. Kemal, moreover, makes it a sine qua non of any agreement, that the Allies should consent to the abolition of those so-called capitulations, by means of which the Christian powers have for hundreds of years past enjoyed immunity from the jurisdiction of the Turkish and other Oriental courts, Judges and authorities, subject only to that of their own Consular officials.

Then, too, it has become known that Kemal has at length completed his negotiations for an open defensive but more especially offensive alliance between Nationalist Turkey, the Bolshevist Government at Moscow and Afghanistan, directed against Great Britain and France. Indeed, Kemal has definitely thrown in his lot with the Bolsheviki and the Soviet plenipotentiaries played a leading part in the celebration the other day at Angora of his treaty of alliance with Moscow.

There can be no reliable arrangement by the powers of the Entente with Nationalist Turkey, which means the entire Turkish nation. Greece, in fighting Kemal today in Asia Minor, is fighting the battle of the entire Western world against the destructive forces of Bolshevism and Pan-Islamism. As such regardless of our leanings toward Venizelos or to Constantine, she deserves the sympathy and the backing of the people of the United States and of all nations professing Christianity and living up to its resultant Western civilization.

ULSTER'S PURPOSE.

A Letter From Sir James Craig on the Peace Outlook.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the Empire Day dinner of the British Schools and Universities Club of New York, held on May 24, a resolution expressing the club's good wishes for the newly created Ulster Parliament and the hope that peace and prosperity might be re-established throughout the whole of Ireland was unanimously adopted.

The following letter from Sir James Craig to the President of the club will, I doubt not, be of interest to your readers. JAMES L. KENWAY.
New York, July 18, 1921.

Cabin Hill, Knock, Belfast, Ulster,
July 1, 1921.

Dear Mr. Williams: There has come to hand today the resolution unanimously passed by your members relating to the establishment of our Northern Parliament, the terms of which I am taking an early opportunity of making known to the members of both houses.

Will you kindly accept for yourself and assure those who participated in the good wishes for our success, my heartiest appreciation of their cordial and encouraging felicitations.

I can promise that our future actions will be based on the highest principles, that we are fully alive to the responsibilities of maintaining intact our proud position within the Empire, and that all the energy we possess will be devoted to securing peace, happiness and prosperity for the people whom we have the honor to represent.

With again hearty thanks, believe me, yours sincerely, JAMES CRAIG.
John Williams, Esq.,
The British Schools and Universities Club of New York, New York City, U. S. A.

Pay for Pupil Nurses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of your correspondent in Cleveland in regard to pay for pupil nurses in hospitals leads me to say that the rule of hospitals of which I know is that pupils do receive pay. The hospital of which I am a trustee pays $7.50 per month the first year and $10 per month afterward, the full course covering two years and three months. Like all other hospitals we are in need of pupils. Applications from girls who have had one year in high school will be welcomed by the Superintendent.

(Rev.) WALKER GWYNNE,
President of Overlook Hospital.
Summit, N. J., July 20, 1921.

DR. BUTLER RECEIVED BY FRENCH ACADEMY

American Educator Is Guest at Rare Paris Ceremony, Last Held for Late Czar.

IS GREETED AS COLLEAGUE

Representing Arts and Letters Academy Here, He Praises Standardizing of French Language.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 21.—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler was the guest of the Immortals today, which is to say that he was received by the French Academy.

This was a singular honor for the American educator, for he was the first commoner of another nation to be received by the Academy in its more than 300 years' existence.

The Academy's other foreign guests, few in number, all belonged to royalty. They were Queen Christine of Sweden, in 1658; Peter the Great, 1717; King Christian VII. of Denmark, in 1768; King Gustav III. of Sweden, 1771; Emperor Joseph of Austria, 1777; the Grand Duke Paul of Russia, 1782, and in more recent times, Prince Henry of Prussia, in 1860, and the late Czar Nicholas II and Empress Alexandra, in 1897.

The reception to Dr. Butler was a tribute to him personally and to the American Academy of Arts and Letters which he represented officially.

An address of welcome was made by Henri de Regnier, who paid tribute to the aid that America gave to France in the war, and said that the two nations were bound by bonds which would never be broken.

"We well know," he said to Dr. Butler, "how much by word and by pen you have contributed to that mutual appreciation so necessary for the mutual understanding of our two countries. You have been the friend of France, Sir, and that title makes you at home among us."

Speaking of the tercentenary of Moliere which is to be celebrated in the United States, the speaker said: "It is no surprise that America should honor Moliere, for Moliere was the embodiment of solid common sense, clearness of thought and liberty of spirit, and these are characteristics of Americans."

In reply Dr. Butler apostrophized the Académie Française.

"What a wealth of honorable tradition, what echoes of excellence in a world of mediocrity, what triumphs of literary expression in prose, in verse, in drama, in history, in politics, in philosophy, in statemanship, that name suggests," he exclaimed.

"The spirit of the people's life, which the Académie Française so seriously protects and so nobly expresses, is a source of strength and national power far mightier than great armies or vast material wealth.

"It has just shown how capable it is of self-defense. The household of Socrates has proved more powerful than the combined forces of Mars and Mammon. Civilized man carefully preserves his standard weights and measures. There is kept [illegible] where neither heat nor cold can expand or contract it. It is your privilege to preserve the standard of language of a people, the many-colored garment of that people's thought and imagination. In holding this standard safe, the Académie Française protects one of the most precious possessions of mankind."

Dr. Butler then invited the French Academy to send a delegation to participate in the bicentenary.

Following the ceremony tea was offered to Dr. Butler and Ambassador Herrick at the Jacquemart André Museum.

TOYMAKERS ASK TARIFF.

Favor Fordney Bill to Keep Out Cheap German Product.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 21.—Because German toys can be landed in the United States at a price lower than the cost of the materials and labor in this country, without considering the overhead expense, American toymakers sorely need tariff protection, it was said this evening by Fletcher Dodge of New York, Secretary of the Toy Manufacturers Association of the United States. Their convention opened with a dinner tonight. The American toymakers are satisfied with the tariff provided in the Fordney bill and before the convention closes, Friday evening, will go on record as indorsing it, it was said.

"There is need for tariff protection," said Mr. Dodge, "particularly in the passing of ad valorem duties on American valuation as provided for in the Fordney bill. The association feels strongly that the American valuation is the only plan that will solve the abnormal condition caused by the depreciation of the German mark. Under present conditions, with the German mark selling at one and a third cents, German goods can be landed here at less than the cost of material and labor, without providing for overhead or other expense."

It was said that in spite of the depressed condition of industry generally, the demand for toys continued normal. With the return of peace conditions the demand for tin soldiers and other warlike toys has lessened, and children are getting toys by which they can utilize their inventive skill and ingenuity.

TWO MAYFLOWERS TO MEET.

Mayor's Deputy From Plymouth, England, Also Due for 'Harding Day'

PLYMOUTH, Mass., July 21.—" Old " Plymouth, in the person of a Mayor's deputy, will attend the tercentenary celebration of its namesake, the Plymouth Colony, on Aug. 1, which is to be Harding Day here. It was remarked today that President Harding's yacht will meet a namesake in the pageant's replica of the old wooden Mayflower.

Cable dispatches from England brought word that the town of Plymouth was sending its deputy, Mayor Isaac Foote, to take part in the observances, and Lady Astor later cabled that the Deputy Mayor was leaving on the Adriatic today.

The British warship Cambrian also will be here on Aug. 1 for the naval display to be made on the occasion of the visit of President Harding.

Three United States battleships, three destroyers and the Presidential yacht will be at anchor in Cape Cod Bay that day. The Cambrian will remain a week.

Held Bogus Wanamaker In $5,000 Bail.

Carl D. Harrington of 51 Ellery Street, Cambridge, Mass., was held in $5,000 bail for the Grand Jury by Magistrate Raphael Tobias in West Side Court yesterday when he waived examination on a charge of grand larceny made by Howard McDougal, manager for the Scully-Walton Automobile Service Company. McDougal charges Harrington with attempting to pass two checks for $150 drawn on a Germantown, Pa., bank. Harrington said at the time that he was a relative of Rodman Wanamaker.

Oliver G. Fessenden.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 21.—Oliver G. Fessenden, formerly Secretary-Treasurer of H. W. Wheeler & Co., wholesale jewelers of New York, and also President of the Jewelers' Protective Association and a Director of Chatham and Phoenix National Bank of New York, is dead here. Mr. Fessenden retired from active business two years ago because of failing health. He was 66 years old.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and their son, I. Townsend Burden Jr., are at the Broadmoor, Colorado Springs, for a visit.

Preston Gibson has gone to Newport where he will remain for some time.

Mrs. Burch, widow of Bishop Charles S. Burch, is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. H. Comstock, at Derwood, Minn.

Charles Langdon Gibson of 72 East 54th Street will sail for Europe on August 3, on the Adriatic.

Miss Frances Ives of 32 West 49th Street has joined her mother, Mrs. Brayton Ives, at the Profile House, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Riggs will spend the midsummer at the Garden City Hotel.

Mrs. Francis H. Sisson of 471 Park Avenue is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Willard C. Fitch of this city, at her cottage at Eastern Point, New London, Conn.

General Pietro Badoglio, former Chief of Staff of the Italian Army, has returned to the Ritz-Carlton after a short tour. He is accompanied by Colonel Siciliani, who came with him from Italy, and Captain Carlo Huntington, attaché of the Italian Embassy in Washington.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Christopher B. Graham of Charleston, W. Va., who will sail shortly to visit the battlefields of Europe, are visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Maynard Kimberland, at the Commodore.

Lieut. Commander Leon Martin, U. S. N., and Mrs. Martin, who have been at the Astor, sailed yesterday on the St. Mihiel for Panama, where Lieut. Commander Martin is stationed.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. Tilt, Stephen B. Elkins and James A. Blair were among those giving dinners on Delmonico's Roof last evening.

POOLROOM RAIDS IN JERSEY.

Arrests Made in Camden Under Direction of Prosecutor.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 21.—A raid on several alleged horse racing gambling establishments was made in this city and in the county today, under the leadership of Prosecutor Wolverton. Assistant Police Chief Hyde was assigned to look after the city places, and the county detectives looked after those in the suburbs.

The following men were arrested: P. A. Boswell, 812 South Sixth Street; A. Keyser, 522 Newton Avenue; A. P. Gardner, 1,027 Broadway; Harry Penn, Sixth and Spruce Streets; R. A. Carrigan, 414 Market Street; D. A. McCormick, Sixth and Grant Streets; Daniel Foster, John Anderson and Thomas Anderson, 248 Kaighn Avenue, all of Camden, and Samuel Wilson and William Larton of Gloucester City.

CANAL'S JUNE TRAFFIC LOW.

Poorest Month in Last Fiscal Year in Commercial Ship Tolls.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Commercial traffic through the Panama Canal during June was the lowest for any month in the last fiscal year in tonnage, number of vessels and tolls collected, according to a report today by the Panama Canal Office. The number of commercial vessels was 193, as compared with 230 in the preceding month and 201 in June, 1920, while tolls collected were $751,967, against $835,900 in May and $711,208 in the preceding June.

Despite the falling off in traffic during the last three months of the fiscal year, however, the tolls for the year amounted to $11,276,809 against $8,513,933 for the year preceding.

"BLUE SKY" LAW UPHELD.

Illinois Supreme Court Orders Return of Money Paid for Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The Illinois Securities act, commonly known as the "Blue Sky" law, was held constitutional by the Illinois Supreme Court today. The case decided originated in a civil action in which B. A. Stewart sued David Brady for the return of $200 paid for stock. The court ordered Brady to return the $200 and ordered him to pay in addition $100 attorneys' fees for Stewart and $13.33 interest on the money involved in the sale of the stock.

Brady's attorneys attacked the "Blue Sky" law as unconstitutional, contending that the $13.33 interest should not have been allowed Stewart, as provided under that law. But the Illinois Supreme Court affirmed the lower court's judgment, and after reviewing the decisions of the United States Supreme Court holding similar acts in three other States constitutional, declared all contentions as to the Illinois law were fully answered in these decisions.

"This is the first real test we have had of our so-called Illinois 'Blue Sky' law," said an attaché of Attorney General Brundage. "It is very important, as a number of cases now pending in the courts hinge on it."

HITS AT NEWPORT BIG TAXES

Ex-Mayor Garrettson Says Summer Residents Are Sandbagged.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 21.—A controversy has arisen here between former Mayor Frederick P. Garrettson and the Chamber of Commerce and he is arguing that the Summer residents, the big tax payers of the city, should have a chance to say at a public meeting what they think of how Newport is run. In an open letter to the Chamber early in the week, Mr. Garrettson asked for the calling of a mass meeting of citizens, "to discuss the internal conditions existing in the city of Newport as to certain properties and certain dangers that confront us." The Chamber Directors instead voted to appoint a Committee of Investigation. In holding this standard safe, the Académie Française protects one of the most precious possessions of mankind."

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GEORGE V. AMERICANS' HOST

Col. and Mrs. House Among Guests at a Royal Garden Party.

LONDON, July 21.—King George and Queen Mary today gave a garden party at Buckingham Palace to some 4,000 guests. Included among the Americans present were Colonel E. M. House and Mrs. House, Colonel H. H. Rogers, Mrs. Rogers and Miss Millicent Rogers; Archibald Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt, Justice Mahlon Pitney and Mrs. Pitney and their son and daughter; Mrs. James Winslow, Miss Alice Perkins, a niece of Lady Astor, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler.

The spacious lawns presented a brilliant scene. All the members of the royal family were present. The function was attended by the various foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, the Dominion Premiers, Indian notables and members of the Government.

King George and Queen Mary shook hands with some 2,000 of their guests. The lawn party was to some extent a substitute for the Courts which the King and Queen were unable to hold this year, and the informal presentations are equivalent to the usual presentations at Court.

The gowns worn by the women were rather more subdued than those seen at Ascot and the Henley regatta. Most of the skirts were longer than those lately considered fashionable.

FOUR DARK HORSES WORRY FUSIONISTS

Prospect of County Judge Haskell Entering Race as a Wet Upsets Slate Makers.

LAGUARDIA AND BENNETT IN

Judge's Entrance Might Compel Nomination of Lockwood to Protect Brooklyn Vote.

With the Conference Committee of the Anti-Tammany allies proceeding today in the work of picking a man to oppose Mayor Hylan, the leaders in the coalition movement are distrubed by disquieting rumors that three Republicans beside their own candidate, instead of two, may try conclusions in the Republican primaries.

A three-cornered contest, they all realize by this time, is no longer to be averted since Aldermanic President F. H. La Guardia and ex-Senator William M. Bennett both reiterated yesterday their determination to stay in the fight. Fears that it may even be a four-cornered contest followed strong intimations from Brooklyn that County Judge Reuben L. Haskell at the eleventh hour would toss his hat into the ring.

This, it was admitted, would seriously complicate the situation and perhaps imperil coalition. Judge Haskell demonstrated his strength two years ago, when, after having been turned down by the leaders, he entered the Republican primaries and defeated the organization candidate for the nomination he sought by whatewas almost a two to one vote. Running on a wet platform of his own make in the general election, and bitterly fought by the Anti-Saloon League, he won a sweeping victory, his plurality being almost 77,000.

All Eyes on Haskell.

In the absence of any definite statement from Judge Haskell, the leaders did not know just what weight to give the rumors, but they were visibly disturbed, and it was said last night that the talk of Haskell might seriously affect the selection of a candidate.

The entry of Judge Haskell would make Brooklyn, in the primaries at least, a hotly contested battleground on which the Coalition candidate might readily come to grief like John Purroy Mitchel four years ago. Judge Haskell's strength in his home borough is beyond dispute.

Ex-Senator Bennett showed unusual strength in Brooklyn in the Republican primaries when he fought Mayor Mitchel and carried the borough again in the Republican primaries of 1919 when he was a candidate against Major LaGuardia for the nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen.

With the Haskell danger looming, it was pointed out last night, strategy may compel the selection of Senator Charles C. Lockwood as candidate for the Mayoralty nomination, because of purely geographical reasons.

The names of both Senator Lockwood and President Henry H. Curran of the Borough of Manhattan will appear on the slate, one in the leading place, the other as candidate for the nomination for Controller. There is some sentiment among Republican leaders in favor of awarding the third place to the Independents, but there also is the feeling that this would leave a Democrat in line of succession should the candidate for Mayor in the event of his election not serve out his term.

Democrats Seek Places.

The independent members of the conference would much prefer to name the candidate for Controller and have several names ready, including those of Percy S. Straus, Lawson Purdy and Cyrus L. Miller of the Bronx, all independent Democrats. Failing to get one of the three places on the city ticket, they are preparing to make a drive for the nomination for President of the Borough of Manhattan.

In the event that the third place on the city ticket should go to an independent, there is talk of E. J. McGuire, former Assistant Corporation Counsel and member of the Coalition Committee, for that place. Mr. McGuire is a prominent member of the Catholic Club and would have great strength among the Irish Catholic element, which is a big factor in the vote.

AGED SKEPTIC, DEAF, KILLED BY A TRAIN

Called Electric Lights Useless, the Telegraph a Swindle and Cut His Own Hair.

HAMPTON, N. J., July 21.—Samuel Case, 82 years old and totally deaf, while picking berries along the tracks of the New Jersey Central Railroad today was struck by a train and killed. Case was regarded as eccentric, and there is an unverified report that his wealth amounted to $500,000. He leaves a wife, 80 years old, and a son, 65.

Mrs. Case said tonight that although her husband inherited considerable money fifty years ago, he had bought worthless properties and became miserly. He spent a large part of his time picking coal on the railroad tracks, from which he had been repeatedly warned, as he was totally deaf.

His son, Walter Case of Glen Gardner, N. J., said that his father had a horror of amusements, cut his own hair and deplored the fact that he could not make his own boots. He compelled his wife to make her own clothes. According to the son, he frequently berated Thomas A. Edison and "useless" electric lights, declared the telegraph was a "swindle," did not believe in the existence of submarines and held every one crazy who believed anything in the newspapers.

MRS. E. L. STEINDLER WED.

Engineer's Widow Married Arnold W. Rosenthal, Publicist, July 1.

The marriage is announced of Mrs. Marjorie S. Steindler of this city, to Arnold W. Rosenthal, formerly of Pittsburgh and now a resident of New York, on July 1, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Schloss.

The bride's first husband was Eugene L. Steindler, a prominent mining engineer who died three years ago.

Mr. Rosenthal is a publicist, and has been associated with a number of newspapers and magazines.

Runyan—Blackwell.

Ralph Runyan, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Runyan of Plainfield, N. J., and Miss Cornelia I. Blackwell of Flemington, N. J., were married on Wednesday evening at the home of the bridegroom's parents, the Rev. Dr. Philip B. Strong officiating.

Bush-Reed Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Bush of Montclair, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Leona Bush, to Chauncey W. Reed, a son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Reed of Glen Ridge, N. J.

Sons Ask for a Guardian For King Alfonso's Uncle

PARIS, July 21.—Prince Don Alfonso of Orleans and his brother, Prince Luis Ferdinand, have made application to the French courts to have their father, Don Antonio of Orleans, declared irresponsible and a guardian appointed for him. The court postponed the case for one week.

Don Antonio of Orleans is the husband of the Infanta Eulalia of Spain, who is an aunt of King Alfonso.

ARREST GIRL AGAIN FOR SOLICITING FUNDS

Canvasser for Timely Service Association Is Held on Alleged Legion Member's Complaint.

Daisy Russell, 18 years old, of 162 West Forty-sixth Street, was arrested for the second time within a month last night, charged with soliciting funds for a charitable enterprise. When she was arrested on July 2 with two other young women who sought public contributions at ferry houses in the name of the Timely Service Association, which claims to aid the unemployed, Magistrate William A. Sweetser described the arrests as "outrageous" after the prisoners had spent a night in cells.

Miss Russell was jingling coins in a receptacle placarded "For the Unemployed" at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street early last evening, when Richard Bell of 1,219 Madison Avenue came along. She asked Bell if he wouldn't contribute his mite, but the latter summoned Policeman McGinnis of the East Fifty-first Street Station and ordered the young woman's arrest. Bell said he was a member of the American Legion and was interested in running down "fake" charities.

Miss Russell was taken to the East Fifty-first Street Station and thence to the Men's Night Court in East Fifty-seventh Street, where attendants informed McGinnis that women were no longer arraigned at night. They told the policeman to take his prisoner to Jefferson Market Court in the morning. The young woman finally was turned over to a matron at the East Sixty-seventh Street Station to be placed in a cell for the night.

Late last night Miss Russell was bailed out by P. Keogh of 968 Sherman Avenue, the Bronx, who said he was a member of the Advisory Board of the Time Service Society. Mr. Meservy, manager of the society, who also appeared at the station house, said Miss Russell was one of thirty girls similarly employed. They got 25 per cent. of their receipts, he said.

1,000 FIGHT TO ISOLATE MEXICAN OIL FIRES

War Secretary Directs Force Confining Amatlan Blaze to Four Burning Wells.

MEXICO CITY, July 21 (Associated Press).—A well organized fighting force, composed of a thousand laborers, is holding the fire in the Amatlan oil fields to four wells which have been ablaze for several days.

These wells may continue to burn for two months before they are extinguished, according to reports received here.

The belief prevails that the flames will be restricted to Lot 162, centreing about Amatlan, which contains sixteen producing wells.

Secretary of War Estrada is at Amatlan directing the work of the fire fighters.

PITTSBURGH, July 21.—Private advices received here today from Amatlan, Mexico, where an oil fire is raging, were to the effect that the fire-fighting forces were well organized under the direction of "Craig of the Aguila Company," and that it was expected the large number of men pressed into the service would have the flames under control in a "short time."

It was pointed out that the danger was not so much from the number of wells that might be burning as from the length of time the fire was in progress. Unless the flames were speedily extinguished, drilling oil authorities said, there was danger of all connections being burned away. This experience has taught, would leave a hole in the ground through which the burning well might draw from the whole field.

Maps on file here showed that Lot 162, where the fire started, contained forty-five acres instead of eighty-five, as reported from Mexico City. On this forty-five acres seventeen rigs had been erected up to a week ago and three additional locations made.

The wells known as the Jess Wallett No. 2 and Taylor and Buckley No. 5 were due to come in this week, and oil men here assumed they were the wells where the fire started, as they were close together.

Companies operating on Lot 162 were stated to include the Aguila Company, Midco Petroleum Company, Indiana-Mexican Company, Mexican Sinclair Oil Company, Coronat Petroleum Company, Texas Company and S. L. Kone. All these concerns, it was said, were American owned and have Mexican charters, with the exception of the Corona, which is an English corporation.

Within a few miles of the burning area is an oil field which produces some 300,000 barrels of oil every day.

ROOF BOXING ARENA REPORT IS DENIED

Founder of International Club Says He Never Heard of Grand Central Palace Plan.

Plans of the International Sporting Club for a big club building at Lexington Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, which was to be the last word in clubhouse appointments, have been changed to include the Grand Central Palace roof," said Mr. Grollus last night at his statement yesterday by George C. Grollus, a real estate man of 480 Lexington Avenue, who reported he had been approached by persons he understood to be acting for the sporting club. Members of the club recently subscribed close to $900,000 for the original club building.

"They propose to abandon the site which was purchased at Lexington Avenue and Forty-ninth Street and they want to take a long lease on the Palace roof," said Mr. Grollus last night at his home. "We are considering the proposition and it will be taken up tomorrow at a meeting of my associates."

Notwithstanding this, William A. Gavin, founder and General Manager of the International, last night denied all knowledge of the reported move. He said that he had "never heard of it and no such proposition has any authority from me." Mr. Gavin was asked whether some of the members had not protested at the delay in completing the organization's new home, and he said to this also, "never heard of it."

According to Mr. Grollus, the persons he thought were representing a certain element in the club intended to be present at today's meeting.

4 KILLED, 7 HURT IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Driver Attacked by Crowd When His Truck Causes Death of Police Sergeant's Son.

TAXICAB CHAUFFEUR DIES

Victim of Accident in Which Partner Was Killed Succumbs to His Injuries.

Three persons were killed yesterday, a fourth died from injuries received Wednesday, and seven others were hurt in automobile accidents in and around New York City. In the Traffic Court Magistrate House imposed fines of $25 and $30 on five speeders.

When his truck killed Daniel Dooley, 6 years, in front of his home at 2,274 Hughes Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday, Peter Valenti, the driver, was set upon by an angry crowd, who kicked and cuffed him and threatened him with worse violence until he fled for safety to a shoemaker's shop at 2,363 Hughes Avenue, where he was rescued by Patrolman Theien of the Bronx Park station. Valenti was so badly beaten that he was removed to Fordham Hospital, where he was held on a technical charge of homicide. The boy killed was the son of Police Sergeant Dooley of the Highbridge Police station. Witnesses said that he stepped in front of the truck, which was obscured from the lad's sight by a street cleaning cart.

Thomas Moore, 36, a chauffeur, living in 159th Street, the Bronx, died in Fordham Hospital from injuries received when his taxicab skidded and crashed into a trolley pole at Sound View and Patterson Avenues, the Bronx.

Meta Baker, 3, of 367 Edgecombe Avenue, was struck and killed early last Evening at 145th Street and Edgecombe Avenue by a six-ton automobile truck driven by Joseph L. Katz, a salesman, of 220 Audubon Avenue. The child was removed to Dr. Lloyd's Sanitarium, 10 St. Nicholas Avenue, where she died. The driver was held.

Dies From Injuries.

Charles B. Gnilka died in the Nassau County Hospital yesterday from injuries received on Wednesday when his touring car overturned with its six occupants at Glenwood Landing. Gnilka's partner, William Fick, was killed in the same accident, and the four other occupants of the car were injured. Mr. Gnilka was a resident of Lindenhurst, L. I.

Carmella Carilli, 18, of 585 East 138th Street, and Bessie Cohen, 23, 614 East 136th Street, the Bronx, were injured by an automobile that skidded and mounted the curb at 645 East 138th Street. Miss Carilli received fractures of the right leg and arm.

Fred Reed, 29, 320 Mauier Street, Brooklyn, was struck by an automobile passing in front of 144 5th Avenue, and removed to New York Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the right leg and other injuries.

Patrolman Joseph Malloy, 33, of the Mercer Street Station, was struck by an automobile in front of 42 East 13th Street when he started to give chase to some crap-shooting boys. His injuries were not serious.

Harry Lackner, 8 years old, 1,353 Park Avenue, received a fracture of the skull last night when he was struck by an automobile at Madison Avenue and 102d Street. He was removed to Harlem Hospital.

Traffic on the Sixth Avenue surface line at Twenty-fourth Street was blocked for fifteen minutes when a large truck of the Guarantee Trucking Company, Newark, got jammed between an elevated pillar and a trolley car.

Policeman Hurt Chasing Speeder.

Motorcycle Policeman Roby R. Boothby of Brooklyn was injured when his motorcycle was sideswiped by a speeding automobile which the officer was pursuing along Lincoln Avenue.

A gaping hole in a big plate-glass window of a Schulte cigar store in White Plains, made by a runaway automobile truck, caused so many inquiries that the clerk anticipated questions by putting up a placard giving full details of the accident.

For violating traffic regulations, Magistrate House, in Traffic Court, imposed the following fines: Herman Huffer, banker, 100 East Sixty-fifth Street, speeding, $25; Herman Simmonds, 640 Riverside Drive, speeding, $25; Harold Gressman, 701 West 177th Street, student, speeding, $30; Frank Vanios, 2,342 Ryer Avenue, the Bronx, speeding, $25; Harry Barnet, Lucien's chauffeur, 2,037 Third Avenue, speeding, $25; Samuel Podolny, manufacturer, 133 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, driving on wrong side of drive in Central Park, $1.

Daniel L. Norris, superintendent of the George A. Fuller Construction Company, whose skull was fractured in an accident in which his wife was killed at 167th Street and Grand Concourse, on July 7, was exonerated when he appeared in Morrisania Court.

BOLT CLUBS' CONVENTION.

California Delegates Accuse Women's Federation of Violating Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 21.—Because of alleged non-compliance of the Federation with the laws of the organization, the California delegation bolted the convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs here today.

"We cannot remain members of an organization which does not act in accordance with its laws and which changes them at will to accord with the whims of a few," declared Miss Gail Laughlin, lawyer, of San Francisco, and former president of the Federation.

Miss Laughlin said that no notification of action toward incorporating the organization, which was completed today, was given to the membership thirty days previous to the convention. This, she said, was a violation of the constitution.

"This instance is but one of many violations," she said.

"That conditions in industry should be changed to make them fit for women workers, rather than prohibiting women from working on account of the conditions, was the contention by Miss Mary Van Kleeck of the Russell Sage Foundation of New York.

"Not through protective legislation, but through organization along the lines of the labor unions should we make the conditions of industry fit for women workers," said Miss Elinor Byrnes of New York. "The method of the labor union is not ideal, but it is better than protective legislation," she added. "Women must co-operate with men in the future. A protected sex will remain an inferior and a crippled sex."

A resolution favoring disarmament will be asked of the convention by the Cleveland delegation.

SLAYER OF 2 DIES IN CHAIR.

Negro Who Killed Man and Wife in Brooklyn Raved, "I'm Crazy!"

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 21.—Protesting his innocence, John P. Bulgo, a negro, was put to death tonight at Sing Sing, after he had fought guards who prepared him for the chair. Bulgo murdered Mr. and Mrs. Edward Johnson of 852 East Twenty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, on the night of July 4, 1920.

The negro entered the death chamber at 11:30 o'clock and was pronounced dead eight minutes later. As he approached the chair asserting his innocence, he raved that he had been confined twice in an insane asylum. "I'm crazy," he shouted. He had done the same when he attacked the guards in his cell.

MUST PAY $806,718 TO STEPDAUGHTER

Court Orders Trunk Manufacturer to Settle Legacy Investment Account.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 21.—Seymour W. Bonsall, a trunk manufacturer, was directed to pay $806,718 to his stepdaughter, Mrs. Vira Cornell Kineon of Rye, N. Y., in a judgment handed down today by Supreme Court Justice J. Addison Young. The judgment, one of the largest recorded in Westchester County in recent years, was filed at once with the County Clerk.

The money to be paid, according to the contention of attorneys for Mrs. Kineon, represented an inheritance turned over to Bonsall and invested by him in several of his enterprises, including the Innovation Wardrobe Trunk Company, the Innovation Ingenuities Company and the Precious Wood Company.

The suit first came into court here in 1917, when William R. Page was appointed to investigate the contentions of Mrs. Kineon and submit an accounting. This accounting, accepted by the court, was appealed. The higher courts sustained the accounting and its figures were the basis of the order to pay issued by Justice Young today.

Mrs. Kineon contended that the money due her was the principal and profits of a legacy left by her father, who died when she was one year old. She said she had turned over the legacy to Mr. Bonsall for investment when she was 21.

STILLMAN STRIPS OAKLAWN.

Furnishings of Newport House Are Taken Away in Van.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 21.—Oaklawn, the James A. Stillman estate on Narragansett Avenue, is being stripped of some of its furnishings, which are being carted to New York or somewhere else. Even the old well curb that has stood on the lawn for many years has been dismantled and taken away in a large moving truck, which arrived from New York Wednesday evening.

Mr. Stillman's yacht, Modesty, has been in Newport Harbor several times since early in the Summer. The owner came on her a few weeks ago, visited the house, and, it is understood, took with him when he left some of the more valuable furniture.

EX-JUDGE J. B. LANDER DEAD.

His Sentence of Boys to Receive No Christmas Presents Caused Stir.

John B. Lander, for several years a financial write for The Globe and from 1918 to 1920 a Police Judge in West Orange, died last night in the Broad Street Hospital, this city, of cancer. He was born in England seventy-one years ago, but had spent most of his life in West Orange, where he held many offices, including the Presidency of the Board of Health.

Early in December, 1920, he sentenced three boys to go to bed every night at 6 o'clock to receive no Christmas presents. Hundreds of letters were sent him from all parts of the country as a result of this punishment, some of the writers approving and others holding it cruel. However, on Christmas Eve he issued a partial pardon, permitting the boys to have their presents the next day. Their offense was breaking into a schoolhouse.

EX-JUSTICE HASELTON DEAD

Minister to Venezuela Under Cleveland Dies at 73.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 21.—Ex-Justice Seneca Haselton, United States Minister to Venezuela in the Administration of President Cleveland, and for thirteen years a Justice of the Vermont Supreme Court, died suddenly at his home today. He was 73 years old.

Ex-Justice Haselton was graduated in 1871 from the University of Vermont, which gave him an LL.D. in 1909. His legal education he obtained at the University of Michigan, where he had previously taught mathematics. He served a term in the Vermont lower house and from 1891 to 1894 was Mayor of Burlington. For a time he reported the decisions of the Vermont Supreme Court, and he was the editor of Volumes 72 and 73 of the State Law Reports.

William E. Cox.

William E. Cox, who died yesterday in his ninetieth year at his residence, 2,107 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, entered the service of the New York Life Insurance Company in April, 1849, four years after the formation of the business. In the office that was then at 60 Wall Street he wrote with his own hand the policies and entered them upon the company's books. During the Civil War he served as paymaster's clerk on the U. S. S. Constitution. Several years ago he was placed on the reserve force of the insurance company.

Arthur Packer McKinstry.

Arthur Packer McKinstry of 22 East Sixty-second Street, senior member of the law firm of McKinstry, Taylor & Patterson, died yesterday in St. Luke's Hospital of heart disease following an operation. He was 40 years old, and received his degree from the Yale Law School in 1907 magna cum laude. For a time he was associated with the firm of Root, Clark, Buckner and from 1912 to 1914 he served as associate counsel to the agency of the United States in the American and British Pecuniary Claims Arbitration.

Mrs. Mary L. Molesworth, Novelist.

LONDON, July 22.—The death is announced by The London Times of Mrs. Mary Louisa Molesworth, novelist and writer of books for children.

She was born in Holland, the eldest daughter of Charles Augustus Stewart. In 1861 she married Major R. Molesworth, who died in 1900. He was an officer of the Royal Dragoons and a nephew of the seventh Viscount Molesworth.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK ROMA, one of the owners of a chain of barber shops in this city, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Washington, died yesterday of heart disease at his Summer home in Ventnor, N. J., aged 52.

JONATHAN E. PORTER, widely known as an inventor and co-founder of the Porter Machine Works, died in Hatfield, Mass. last night. He was 72 years old.

Married.

SMITH—GROSS—July 20, 1921, Arlington, N. J., Harry Frederic Smith to Edith Gross, Albany (N. Y.) and Providence (R. I.) papers please copy.

Died.

ALLEN—Charles Morgan, Co. E, 312th Infantry, 78th Division, killed in action Oct. 18, 1918, in his 24th year, at Grand Pre, France. Beloved son of James and Ella Allen, brother of James B. and Mrs. Viola Sherwin. Funeral services will be held at Bedford Park Presbyterian Church, 206th St. and Bainbridge Av., Bronx, on Sunday, July 24, at 2 P. M. Reinterment Woodlawn Cemetery.

APPLETON—On July 19, 1921, Edwin James, husband of the late Laura Anderson Appleton, in his 78th year. Services at 69 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, Friday, July 22, at 2 P. M. Interment private. Boston papers please copy.

BEACH—Martha E. Funeral on Friday, July 22, at 3:30, from her late residence, 218 Shadeland Av., Drexel Hill, Pa. Bridgeport and Baltimore papers please copy.

BOSKOWITZ—Rebecca Boskowitz, widow of Abram Boskowitz, beloved mother of Essie, Charles, Harold, Murray, Nathan. July 20.

BREEN—Louise Edna, beloved wife of J. E. Breen, at her residence, 8,334 118th St., Richmond Hill, L. I., on Wednesday, July 20, 1921, at 3:30 P. M. Funeral services and interment at Cincinnati, Ohio, Saturday. Cincinnati papers please copy.

BROWN—Drowned, Sarah Pinkney, daughter of the late David and Jean Faulkner Brown, on Tuesday, July 19, 1921, at St. Luke's Home, Broadway and 114th St. Funeral service at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Friday afternoon, July 22, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood.

CARY—Letitia, beloved wife of Henry A. Cary of 604 West 123d St., on July 19. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

CHURCHILL—On Wednesday, July 20, Louis J., widow of the late Dr. Frank Churchill. Funeral services at her late residence, 49 East 78th St., on Friday, July 22, at 10 A. M. Friends invited. Vermont papers please copy.

CONNELL—On July 21, 1921, Orville Francis, beloved son of James H. Connell Jr. and Hattie Bruns Connell, aged 8 months. Funeral from the residence of his grandfather, James H. Connell, 15 Joseph Av., Flushing, N. Y., on Saturday, July 23, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Mount St. Mary's Cemetery.

CRANE—At her home, Claverack, N. Y., on July 20, 1921, Augusta J., second daughter of the late Hiram Augustus and Elizabeth Clark Crane. Funeral services at her late residence, the Old Court House, Claverack, N. Y., Friday, 3:30 o'clock, new time.

DICKSON—On July 21, 1921, Marie, widow of James Dickson, in her 84th year. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 9,004 Woodhull Av. (187th St.), Hollis, L. I., on Saturday, July 23, at 2:30 P. M.

EL

FAST FOKKER PLANE MAKES DEBUT HERE

Passengers Can Walk, Talk and Write in Half Moon's Comfortable Cabin.

MOTOR HAS ONLY 220 H. P.

Factory Will Be Established Here to Suppy Domestic and South American Demand.

The much-heralded Fokker commercial passenger airplane, mentioned so frequently in connection with the airways which are now crisscrossing continental countries, particularly Holland, Germany and France, was exhibited and demonstrated for the first time in the United States yesterday afternoon at Hazelhurst Field, near Mineola, L. I. The impression carried away by those who examined the plane and saw it in flight was that it represented the last word in the commercial airplane.

Designed by Anthony G. H. Fokker, the young Dutch aircraft designer, this plane and larger carrying types are being used extensively in Europe, where they have ceased to be a novelty, according to R. B. C. Noorduyn, representative of the Fokker interests in this country. The airplane shown yesterday, one of the smaller five-passenger models, was built at the Amsterdam (Holland) factory of the Netherlands Aircraft Company. In the belief that the United States represents the greatest field for commercial aeronautic activities, Fokker has announced his intention of purchasing or building a factory here in the Fall to construct these commercial types for the market here and in South America.

The Half Moon, as the plane has been named, has a length over all of thirty-six feet and a height of eleven feet. It has a wing spread of fifty-six feet. The body is constructed of all-tube steel and the wings of three-ply birch. A detail which won favorable comment is the placing of the single wing above the fuselage, thus affording the occupants an uninterrupted view of the country over which they are passing. The pilot has a separate compartment in front and above the passenger section. While the engine is only 220 horse power, it develops a speed of 105 miles an hour. According to Mr. Noorduyn the buoyancy of the wing construction would float the plane indefinitely if landed on water.

While these exterior details, as explained by F. H. Cremer, a Fokker aeronautical engineer, who is a son of a former Ambassador from Holland to this country, are noteworthy, it was the passenger cabin that evoked particular admiration. Upholstered in dark leather the cabin resembles somewhat a Pullman car with added comforts. The cabin is glass enclosed, shutting off the force of the wind in traveling through the air. One notices the absence of straps such as obtain in the open types of airplanes.

In front of the passenger cabin are duplicates of some of the instruments in the pilot's compartment, whereby the passengers can see the altitude and rate of speed. The cushioned chairs are so grouped as to afford aisle space for the rentlin in which to walk about. In the rear is a cabinet which holds such beverages as are permitted by the laws of the land to be legally carried. Electric lights are provided for night flying.

Handled by Bert Acosta, during the war one of the Government's leading test pilots, the Half Moon made several flights to demonstrate its performances in the air.

"I've flown in planes of most every type here and abroad, but none of them can approach this Fokker for performance," said W. P. Connell, who went up on one of the flights.

"Sitting in perfect comfort, we had a wonderful view of the country, and it seemed hard to believe we were in an airplane. We could talk, move about the cabin, and, as we experimented, even write. We noted that we were moving along at the rate of seventy miles an hour at one time, and one hundred at another time. We found it desirable to open one of the side windows and let in some of the breeze. In landing our speed was only forty miles an hour."

Army and navy officials will be invited to inspect the Half Moon this week. Mr. Noorduyn said he planned to hold a series of demonstrations for those interested in aeronautics.

ARREST UNION'S HEAD IN JAPANESE DEPORTING

Californian, ex-Baseball Man, Is Charged With Kidnapping and Inciting to Riot.

MODESTO, Cal., July 21.—James Shea, President of Local 10, Fruit and Vegetable Workers' Union and former member of the San Francisco Club in the Pacific Coast Baseball League, was arrested at Turlock today on a charge of kidnapping and inciting a riot, in the deportation of a group of Japanese field workers from the Turlock district yesterday.

Other arrests growing out of the action of the mob were predicted before night by Sheriff Rallas.

Virtually all of the Japanese are said to have returned to the places from which they were forcibly removed. The sheriff said he believed radicals led the mob.

An agent of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation is in the Turlock district to report on the deportation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 21.—The Japanese Association of America, embracing 60,000 Japanese in the Western States, "is well pleased with the manner in which the American authorities are handling the situation at Turlock," S. Kitasawa, Secretary of the Association, said today.

All of the deported Japanese have been invited by Mr. Kitasawa to come to the Association headquarters and give their versions of "their experiences," in order to determine a fair policy for the Association in the matter.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The State Department today was without official knowledge of the deportation of Japanese workers from harvest fields in California. Until such reports are received, it was said, no official cognisance will be taken of the incident.

HURLS HUSBAND TO DEATH.

Parisian Wife Throws Him Out of a Window After a Quarrel.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 21.—Last evening Charlotte Germin and her husband, René, had a quarrel. It was a warm evening. During a pause in the argument René went to the window to get a breath of air. His wife seized him by the feet and dumped him out of the window. He fell three stories and broke his neck. His wife was arrested.

Neighbors say that she had wounded her husband on three occasions before the last.

KILLS JUGOSLAV MINISTER.

Bosnian Communist Caught After Shooting M. Drashkovics.

BELGRADE, July 21 (Associated Press).—M. Drashkovics, Jugoslav Minister of the Interior, was shot dead this morning by a young Bosnian communist.

The assassin was arrested.

The shooting occurred at Delnice, a large market town in Croatia.

THE CURTAIN FORMED TO BUILD PLAYHOUSE

West Side Residents, Aided by Writers and Actors, Plan a Theatre Above 72d Street.

A new little theatre group calling itself The Curtain, now being organized among residents of the west side, plans the erection of a playhouse of its own between Seventy-second and Ninety-sixth Streets, just off Broadway, and will begin the presentation of plays there within a year. The movement is being sponsored by many well-known writers and players, and the productions will be acted solely by professional casts. Although in a sense a community undertaking, The Curtain will endeavor to stand beside the Broadway playhouses in general appeal.

The Executive Committee of The Curtain includes Mrs. Vera de Cordova Sanville, Rienzi de Cordova and Edith Ellis, the playwright. Edward Goodman, formerly director of the Washington Square Players, will join the new organization later. Among those who have lent their names to the undertaking are Mrs. Fiske, Margaret Anglin, George Arliss, John Drinkwater, Lionel Atwill, Livingston Platt, Eugene G. O'Neill, David Mannes, Holbrook Blinn, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Richard Bennett and Mrs. John W. Alexander.

EIGHTEEN GENOANS KILLED.

Carabineers and Communists Slay Eight Fascisti in Provincial Riots.

ROME, July 21.—Four Fascisti were killed and many wounded in an encounter with Carabineers at Sarzana, Province of Genoa.

Later communists attacked the Fascisti, killing four. Similar disorders occurred in other towns, ten persons being killed and fifteen wounded.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Wallace Eddinger will have the leading role in "Nobody's Money," a comedy by William Le Baron, that will reopen the Longacre Theatre about the middle of next month.

Bird Millman, the wirewalker, has been engaged for "The Greenwich Village Follies."

Tom Powers will be in the cast of Oliver Morosco's production of "Visions and Dreams," a musical piece hitherto known as "Love Time."

Lotus Robb will succeed Olive Wyndham tomorrow night in the cast of "The Green Goddess," at the Booth.

"The Full Cup," by Theresa Helburn, will be produced in Atlantic City on Nov. 7 by Marc Klaw, Inc.

George V. Hobart's "Sonny," which comes to the Cort on Aug. 15, will open in Stamford on July 29.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—If party taking grip from Room 331, Imperial Hotel, June 28, will return papers in same, including stock of Pittsburgh American China Company, will pay them $4,000 cash and ask no questions; deliver same to Empire Floor Tile Company, 137 West 25th St., New York. J. B. Owens.

LOST or taken by mistake, black bag, package, child's sand pail, Oakland Bathing Beach, Rye, N. Y., Wednesday, July 20th, 6 o'clock; reward; no questions asked. L. A. Buchanan, 19 Radford Place, Yonkers, N. Y.

LOST—Pin seal leather card case and billfold; gold corners, containing cards and papers valuable only to owner; liberal reward. Room 1403, 32 Vanderbilt Av., Telephone Vanderbilt 0884.

LOST—On 7th Av. subway or Wall St. station, July 21, lady's brown silk handbag, containing money, 2 keys, small grey note book; reward. G. Lamson, 981 Park Av.

LOST—$10 reward for return of bunch of keys lost at Luna Park; or on the Bowery, Coney Island, July 20. Return to Nikko, 108 East 86th St.

LOST—Wire wheel, with Pennsylvania vacuum cup tire, mounted; liberal reward. Jonas Millinery Co., 397 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

LOST—About $215 in bills on Thursday afternoon, at about 4:30 o'clock, on top of 5th Av. bus, riding down to Washington Square. Working Girl, K 172 Times.

LOST—Cabin motorboat, 32 ft. long, painted white, gray deck; reward. Address Wood Shipyard, City Island. Tel. 1012.

LOST—Cash book and ledger, July 19, 6:40 train to Edgemere, Pennsylvania; no use to finder. L 83 Times.

LOST—Saturday in Grand Central Depot, black case with Christian Science books. 142 Barclay St., Flushing, L. I.

LOST—Canary, from 444 Park Av., green and yellow topknot; also green parrakeet; reward, $5 each. Plaza 658.

LOST—Bronx or Manhattan, bunch of keys on gold chain. Finder liberally rewarded. Moore, 703 Lexington Av.

LOST—Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning, one set of keys, Far Rockaway to N. Y. Longacre 3186.

$100 REWARD.

Lost, on Saturday, June 25, 1921, about 11:30 P. M., on 12th St. and 2d Av., a Hudson Sport type 4-passenger speedster, body blue, red wheels, equipped with Dominion cord tires, bearing Quebec license No. 65475, manufacturer's No. 45405. Communicate with Charles D. Patterson, 35 John St. Beekman 7901.

$100 REWARD for information leading to recovery of Chevrolet 490 touring car, New Jersey license 27406, maker's No. D 81610. Brandmaier, 322 Prudential Bldg., Newark. Market 0823.

Jewelry.

LOST—Wednesday evening, vicinity Central Park West-72d St., Broadway or on 5th Av. Bus No. 5, diamond bar pin set in platinum and gold. Finder will be rewarded by returning to C. M. Greiner, 2 West 67th.

LOST—Liberal reward, return diamond and pearl brooch, cluster of grapes, lost Thursday afternoon at Hotel Ansonia or neighborhood Broadway and 72d St. E. Taylor, Riverside 6120.

LOST—Amethyst ring, between 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. July 19, 1921, ladies' dressing room, Strand Theatre, New York. Schumacher, 435 96th St., Woodhaven, N. Y.; reward.

LOST—Between 86th and 14th Sts., Tuesday, flexible platinum bracelet, set with sapphire and diamonds; reward. Phone Chelsea 3592.

LOST—Diamond stickpin, Curleys Baths, Rockaway Park, Sunday; reward. E. Ruehl, 42½ Mechanic St., New Rochelle. Phone 3162.

LOST—Watch crystal with moonstone and two diamonds, 42d St.-5th Av.; reward. Box C. R., 1,358 Broadway.

LOST—Wednesday, gold ring, 3 jade stones. Reward, 462 79 St., Brooklyn.

A REWARD OF $400

will be paid for the return of diamond and sapphire ring, and diamond and ruby ring lost July 16th, on beach near Bayville Casino, Locust Valley, N. Y. Proportionate reward for return of either ring. A. R. Lee & Co., Inc., 13 William St.

A REWARD OF $200

will be paid for the return of platinum and diamond lorgnette, lost June 28, at or between Hotel Gotham and Fulton Theatre or in taxicab. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

A REWARD OF $75

will be paid for the return of diamond, sapphire and ruby sectional guard ring, lost about July 12, between 38th and 5... Sts. Udall & Bellou, 574 5th Av.

Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Welsh terrier, looks like small Airedale, red collar, marked "Wenga Farm, Armonk, N. Y." No questions asked. Telephone Pleasantville 123J. Reward.

LOST—Sunday, black, white cocker spaniel, near Roslyn; collar marked W. A. Flagg, 49 Broad St. Liberal reward, no questions.

Wearing Apparel.

LOST—Hudson sable neckpiece on Brooklyn subway, 14th St., New York, Wednesday, 6:30 P. M.; liberal reward. Julius Looker, 321 5th Av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT THE following stock certificates for the respective amounts shown thereafter have been either lost or stolen and that new certificates have been applied for and that these lost or stolen certificates will be cancelled on the books of the company: Common stock certificates Nos. 3, 4, 9 and 48 for 150, 889, 2,161 and 3 shares, respectively; preferred stock certificates No. 1, 3, 46 and 4, for 717, 2, 6 and 2 shares, respectively.
(Signed) THE PITTSBURGH-AMERICAN CHINA CO., GREENSBURG, PA.

MY WIFE, ANTOINETTE AMENDOLA, has left my bed and board; I will not be responsible for any debts she contracts. RALPH AMENDOLA, 453 East 139th.

WHEREABOUTS WANTED OF DE WITT TALMAGE, last heard of Kansas City, on return France. CLARA TALMAGE, Colorado Springs, Col.

HARDING GREETS BELGIUM.

Sends Felicitations to King on Anniversary of Independence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—President Harding sent this message today to the King of the Belgians on the occasion of the anniversary of national independence:

"It affords me great pleasure to convey to your Majesty the hearty felicitations of the Government and people of the United States in this national holiday and their sincere wishes for the continued advancement of your great nation. At the same time I am happy to extend my own best wishes for your personal health and happiness."

MOTION PICTURES.

"NOBODY"

Thirty hours had the jury been out—11 stood for conviction yet one votes persistently for acquittal—who was this stubborn, mysterious twelfth juror and why did he persist despite the evidence—see the thrilling romantic mystery drama

Beginning Sunday

STRAND THEATRE
BROADWAY at 47th STREET
DIRECTION JOS. PLUNKETT

RIVOLI B'WAY at 49th St. | ALICE BRADY in "LITTLE ITALY." Rivoli Concert Orchestra.
BEGINNING SUNDAY
GLORIA SWANSON in ELINOR GLYN'S Original Photoplay "THE GREAT MOMENT."

RIALTO TIMES SQUARE | THOS. MEIGHAN "The Conquest of Canaan." Famous Rialto Orchestra.
CRITERION TIMES SQUARE "ELI, ELI," PROLOGUE.

TOWN HALL 43RD, EAST OF B'WAY
All American Film Co. offers:
"The Spirit of '76"
TWICE DAILY: MAT. 2:10—EVE. 8:10
Seats 50c to $1.00, no higher. Logs $1.50

ASTOR NOW—POPULAR PRICES TWICE DAILY—2:30, 8:30.
THE OLD NEST
A Goldwyn Picture
By RUPERT HUGHES
Directed by Reginald Barker.

MARK STRAND B'way, 47 St. | Norma Talmadge "The Sign on the Door." Strand Symphony Orchestra.

CAPITOL B'way at 51 St. | "THE JOURNEY'S END" JULIA GLASS (Pianist). Capitol Grand Orchestra.

STEEPLECHASE
CONEY ISLAND | THE FUNNY PLACE

LUNA PRYOR'S BAND
CHILDREN FREE WEEKDAY AFTERNOONS with PARENTS
CONEY ISLAND. FREE RIDES and FREE CIRCUS

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK
Opposite W. 130 St. Ferry. Best of All.
SALT WATER SURF BATHING NOW.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

B'way & 47th St. STRAND ROOF Phone Bryant 7891
DINNER DE LUXE $2.00 5:30 to 9 P. M. No Cover Charge
which includes
THE BEST RESTAURANT SHOW ON BROADWAY
AT 7:15 & 11:30 SAME SHOW AT DINNER AS AFTER THEATRE.
A la Carte All Hours—Continuous Dancing—After Theatre Specialities

The Touraine
9-11 EAST 39TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
An apartment Hotel catering to patrons who desire exclusive surroundings. Special low rates for the summer.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE
A. R. SMITH, Prop.
Formerly of the St Regis

The Cambridge
60 West 68th St.
New Apartment Hotel. Attractive Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath
Now leasing for immediate or Fall occupancy. Furnished or unfurnished.
High-class Restaurant a la Carte. Desirable Doctor's Suite on ground floor.

Hotel Narragansett
Broadway, 93d to 94th St.
Suites of 1 to 4 Rooms and Baths by Day, Week, Month or Year
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
Management of FRANK A. PETELER.
Telephone 9500 Riverside.

MURRAY'S ROMAN GARDENS
LUNCHEON TODAY $1.00
MUSIC DANCING
42nd STREET, West of Broadway

Forest Hills Inn
The author of "Main Street" says it is the one hotel that he regretted to leave.
Fifteen minutes from Pennsylvania Station; eighty-four electric trains daily. American plan.
Booklet upon request.
Forest Hills, L. I.
Telephone Boulevard 6293

Hotel Bretton Hall
Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
NEW YORK
SUBWAY STATION AT 86TH STREET COR.
ELEVATED STATION—2 BLOCKS 86TH ST.
Largest & Most Attractive Midtown Hotel
Furnished and Unfurnished Suites
For Transient or Permanent Residence.
All the Comforts and Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Exceptional Rates.
Within Ten Minutes of All Shops and Theatres
RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD

$2.00 Per Day & Up
HOTEL NASSAU
59th St., bet. Mad. & Park Aves.
One Block from Station of All Subways
Phone Plaza 8100

HOTEL WILLARD
West 76th St., Near Broadway
Room and Bath, $3 per day.
2 Rooms and Bath, $5 per day.

Jiffy-Jell
The Real-Fruit Dainty—for Summer Desserts and Salads
Be sure and get Jiffy-Jell in these summer days. Serve it plain or in combination with summer fruits and vegetables.
In each package is a sealed bottle of condensed fruit juice. It now costs no more than old-style desserts with dry flavors.
Save the trade-marks from Jiffy-Jell packages. They are valuable. Write us for catalog of full line of silverware, dessert molds and other offers to Jiffy-Jell users in exchange for trade-marks.
For your own sake insist on getting Jiffy-Jell of the grocer.
There are ten flavors. *Try them all.*
Mint, Lime, Cherry, Raspberry, Loganberry, Strawberry, Pineapple, Orange, Lemon, Coffee
2 Packages for 25c
Jiffy Dessert Co., Waukesha, Wis.

WINTER GARDEN 50th & B'way. Circle 2020.
EVES. 8:30. MATINEE TOMORROW.
"Swept Broadway Off Its Feet"—Robt. G. Welsh, Eve. Tel.
THE WHIRL OF NEW YORK
WITH A NOTEWORTHY CAST & TYPICAL WINTER GARDEN BEAUTY ENSEMBLE.

SHUBERT Thea., 44, W. of B'y. Eve. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:30.
The Newly Weds Farce. JUST MARRIED
with VIVIAN MARTIN and LYNNE OVERMAN

LITTLE THEATRE West 44th St. | The 1st Year Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

GARRICK 35th St., East of B'way. Eve. 8:30. Matinees Today & Thurs., 2:30.
MR. PIM PASSES BY
REFRESHING COMEDY BY A. A. MILNE

CENTURY 62d St. & Central Park West. EVENINGS ONLY AT 8:15.
COOLED BY TONS OF ICE.
THE LAST WALTZ with ERNANI PAINTER.

"THE SKYLARK," with a Cast of STARS Opens at the BELMONT THEATRE, Next MONDAY Night. Get Tickets Early

TIMES SQ. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Thurs.
Broadway Whirl | Richard Carle, Blanche Ring, Chas. Wightman, Winona Winter, Jay Gould. Best Seats $3.30

MOROSCO West 45th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
THE DRAMATIC SMASH!
THE BAT
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS AHEAD.

BOOTH 45th, West of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w and Wed., 2:30.
GEORGE ARLISS in THE GREEN GODDESS

FULTON 46th St., West of B'way. Eve. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:30.
SCHILDKRAUT and "LILIOM"
LE GALLIENNE in FRANZ MOLNAR'S COMEDY OF LIFE.

— NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES. —
NEW AMSTERDAM At 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
COOLEST SPOT IN NEW YORK.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 50c to $2.00. No Higher.
A NATIONAL TRIUMPH!
Ziegfeld Production
Marilynn Miller Leon Errol in Sally

GLOBE Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
A NATIONAL INSTITUTION
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

GEO. M. COHAN B'way & 42d St. Mts. Wed. & Sat. $2
Evgs. 8:15. Best Seats.
Full of Cheers and Laughter!
A. L. ERLANGER'S TWO LITTLE GIRLS IN BLUE
MUSICAL COMEDY

LIBERTY W. 42d St. | Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "WORLD'S GREATEST SHOW"
GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS
with ANN PENNINGTON

CORT W. 48 St. Evgs. 8:15. Best Seats $2.50
100 FROLICKING FRIARS
ALL STAR JAMBOREE

KLAW Thea., 45 St., W. of B'y. Bry. 6767. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
FRANCINE LARRIMORE in Nice People by Rachel Crothers.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
FRANK BACON LIGHTNIN

63D ST. MUSIC HALL, Bet. B'y & C. P. W. Eves. 8:20. Phone Col. 1446.
Shuffle Along with Miller & Lyles, Sissle & Blake.

STADIUM CONCERT TO-NIGHT AT 8:30
PRICES 25c—50c—$1.00.
Amsterdam Av. & 138th St.
HENRY HADLEY CONDUCTING
BERTHE ERZA SOPRANO
TEL. CIRCLE 2156.

MOTION PICTURES.

PARK THEATRE TWICE DAILY
WILLIAM FOX Presents OVER THE HILL
By Will Carleton. Directed by Harry Millarde.

CENTRAL Theatre, B'way at 47 St. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30.
WILLIAM FOX Presents "A CONNECTICUT YANKEE" IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT
Staged by Emmett J. Flynn. Pop. Prices.

LYRIC 42d Street, West of Broadway. Twice Daily, 2:15 and 8:15 P. M.
William Fox presents the most stupendous, most sensational screen offering ever known.
QUEEN of SHEBA
Directed by J. Gordon Edwards.

PLAZA "THE TRAVELING SALESMAN" with Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle
Mad. Ave. at 59 St. CONSTANCE TALMADGE, "UP THE ROAD WITH SALLY."
Comedy, Scenic, Mutt & Jeff, Plaza Orch.

THE HOME OF CLEAN DANCING
Roseland
BROADWAY AT 51ST ST.
is the one Broadway Summer entertainment that has all the coolness and outdoor air facilities of the Long Island Beach attractions.

RUSSIAN SYMPHONY
ORCHESTRA—POPULAR PRICES
MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor.
8 NIGHTS BEGINNING SATURDAY, JULY 23
Soloist MME. MARIA WINETZKAJA
STARLIGHT AMUSEMENT PARK
East 177th St. Bronx Subway Station.

INSTRUCTION.

Miss Conklin's SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
NEW LOCATION, 105 WEST 40TH STREET
Studios of The Tilden Building
Telephone Bryant 7517. Open All Summer

PRATT SCHOOL, 62 West 45th St.
SECRETARIAL TRAINING. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION. INTENSIVE SUMMER COURSES. ATTRACTIVE RATES.
STUDENTS UNDER SIXTEEN NOT ADMITTED.

Rhodes School
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Preparatory and Business Courses
Catalog of Secretarial Interpreters

WOOD'S Business School
5th Ave. & 125th St.
Largest because best
Every Wood Graduate in a high salaried position.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES
Three mos. courses to executive positions
342 Madison Ave. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL. PRIMARY TO COLLEGE
Catalogue. 3-5-7 W. 82d St.
Telephone—Riverside 3787.

Dancing.

ALBERT H. HARRIS
637 Madison Avenue, Cor. 59th Street.
Real Instruction in Society Dancing, devoid of the slightest tendency toward freakishness; 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily. You can obtain invitations to witness our work by personal application; take elevator to 4th floor. Phone Plaza 1258.



Dr. Copeland *and* New York's Milk

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner of the City of New York, says:

"New York's milk is the best in the world, and the cheapest food at the price."

Recently Dr. Copeland returned from a visit to London, where he studied that city's milk supply.

"New York's milk would be cheap at a dollar a quart as compared to London's milk," is the terse way in which he sums up milk conditions in the two cities.

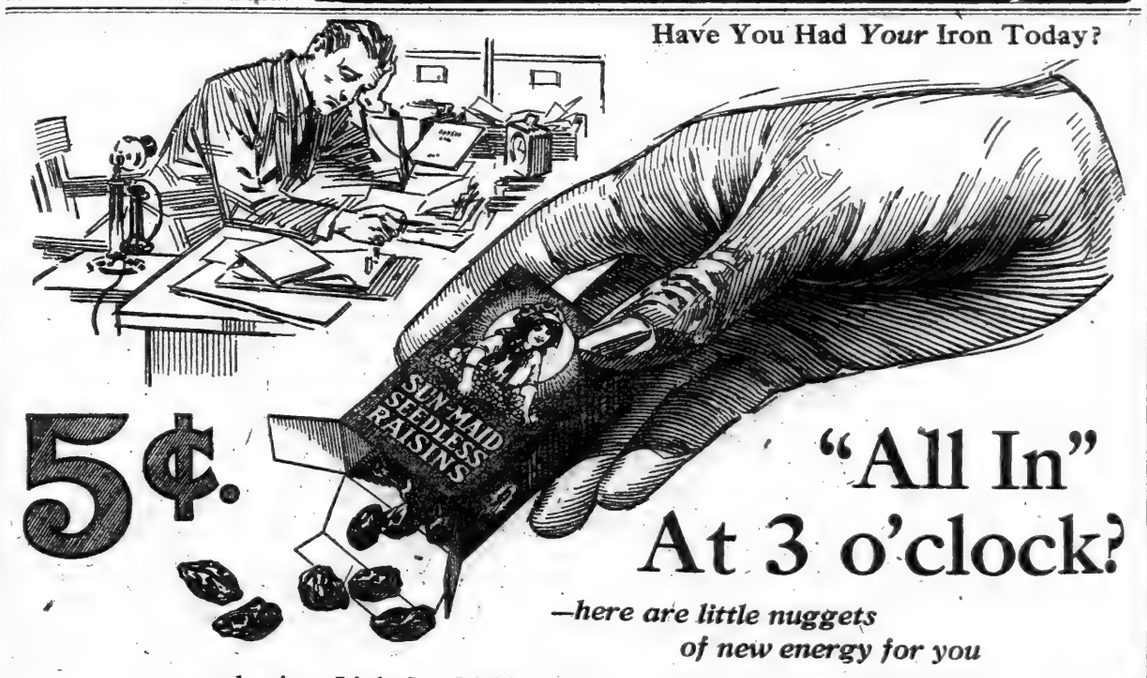
"Milk is the best and most essential food, and New York should be using 4,000,000 quarts a day instead of 3,000,000," said Dr. Copeland during the recent Milk Week Campaign.

"I am for milk because it makes better bodies, and for the dairy farmer because he renders an essential public service."

New York's milk is the best in the world because every step in its production, care, and distribution is taken under conditions which safeguard it as no other milk supply is safeguarded.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.
UTICA, N. Y.

Have You Had *Your* Iron Today?



5¢.

"All In" At 3 o'clock?

—here are little nuggets of new energy for you

—luscious Little Sun-Maids, "the between-meal raisins," little nuggets of *new energy* for hard-working men and women in a handy little five-cent pocket package!

Something new—at all drug, grocery, candy and cigar stores! Brimful of vim—75 per cent pure fruit sugar, 146 calories of energizing nutriment in practically pre-digested form so it *goes to work at once!*

A sort of "second wind" for work—the reinforcing fuel that most working people need at 3 o'clock, according to efficiency experts.

Rich in blood-building *food-iron* also, frequently the one lack that keeps thousands under par.

Tender, luscious, seedless, natural confections—a safe, healthful sweetmeat for the children, too.

Buy at Noon

Always buy at noon so you'll have them for your afternoon refreshment—make that your daily, profitable habit.

LITTLE Sun-Maids—5c

"The Between-Meal Raisins"



Look for this Display Carton on Your Dealer's Counter
Sold at all Drug, Grocery, Candy and Cigar Stores—5c

Packed just like "big-sister" Sun-Maids in a great, modern, sanitary plant in California. Wholesome, sweet and clean. If your dealer has no stock due to faster selling than he anticipated send 5c for trial package by parcel post.

California Associated Raisin Co.
Membership 13,000 Growers
DEPT. N-283-B, FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

TO DEALERS:
If out of stock due to fast selling send handy coupon to your jobber for immediate, emergency supplies.

Dealer's Emergency Order Coupon
(Send to your jobber)
(Write in jobber's name)
(Jobber's address)
Please ship to me at once ..... cases (1 gross of 1¼-oz. packages to the case) Little Sun-Maids, and charge my account.
(Your name)
(L. A. 670) (Your address) Dept. N-283

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....6¼ to 6½ for the best names.
Monday .....6¼ to 6½ for the best names.
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Cheapening Flannel Trousers.

Quite a little price war has developed among several prominent department stores of the city on white flannel trousers. The price has been brought down, so that manufacturers declare the values at retail are sometimes better than can be secured at wholesale. Some of the best makes are now to be obtained at little more than $6 a pair when many manufacturers closed their season with a price of $10. It is believed in the wholesale trade that the large sale of lightweight suits on the tropical worsted, beach cloth and silk mixture order may have made some inroads on the distribution of separate white flannel trousers. In other quarters, however, it was explained that those garments have shared in the general popularity of Summer clothing.

***

Clothing Levels Stabilized?

Unless there is a decided absence of demand when retail clothing lines open for Fall, the manufacturing clothiers foresee a period of stabilized prices ahead of them. Reports from the woolen market regarding new lines for next Spring agree that prices will show little change from the present quotations. If this is so, and labor continues to get the rates now in effect, the wholesale clothing trade is of the opinion that there will be little unsettlement during the coming months because of price uncertainty. It is agreed, however, that much depends upon the reception of Fall clothing by the consumer, and also upon weather conditions, which played so important a part in the successful marketing of Summer clothing lines.

***

Traffic Group Convention.

Washington has been selected as the place for the convention of the Traffic Group of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, which will hold two sessions on Oct. 6 and 7. Probably the most important subject of discussion at the meeting will be the plans for standardizing the work of the traffic departments in the stores of the country. A preliminary study of the question is now being made. Besides standardization, there will also be consideration given at the convention to the proposed insurance policy to cover merchandise in transit to the stores. Other topics to be discussed will include restoring short hauls by the railroad so that store delivery may be obtained, and the 5 per cent. breakage provision in carrier contracts.

***

Raw Silk Situation.

The local raw silk market continues quiet and prices are nominally unchanged. The mills of Philadelphia, selecting to H. L. Gwalter & Co., fairly well covered for their immediate requirements, and prefer to await developments in the fabric market before committing themselves further. Stocks of importers hands are slightly increased but not fully assorted, which producers some irregularity in quotations. Advices from Shanghai report fair buying on the Milan market for Japan grades, with spot at advancing prices on the basis of 225-250 lire for extra classical. Old silk at Yokohama is being offered at slight concession, but the stocks are now much reduced. New crop silk is arriving in larger quantities, and prices will firmly. The Canton market is quieter, the exaggerated demands of reelers having checked business. White silks maintain their strong position at Shanghai. Tussahs are firmly held.

***

Summer Sales a Factor.

In going to the bottom of the present hesitancy in fall buying, a representative buyer stated yesterday that the activity of Summer merchandise has been more of a contributing factor than generally supposed. While the stores, to a small extent, keep active in the sale of summer goods, they are not apt to worry about their Fall needs. It is true that the retailers are operating closer to their season and that orders go beyond sixty and ninety days at the most are a rare exception. But it is also a fact that we are doing a particularly good business on the Summer lines and, while this demand holds the stage, we are more interested in the immediate delivery of goods required now.

***

Recent Spurt in Oilcloths.

Retailers and jobbers who had been very conservative in purchasing table oilcloths have finally cut their purse-strings and are beginning to fill their empty stocks. Perhaps the greatest incentive to their recent buying spurt was furnished by the reduction in the price of oilcloths. One of the largest manufacturers in the city reduced his prices about 15 per cent. last month, and since that time the trade seems to have more confidence in the business. While plain white cloths predominate, White with blue figures or squares is next in demand.

***

Large Sales of Gray Goods.

Buying was extremely active in the gray goods market yesterday, large sales being reported in sheetings as well as printcloths. Not only was the buying done in large quantities, but the prices paid were an eighth higher than Wednesday's in some constructions. One of the fabrics thus affected was 39-inch, 72-76s, which sold in volume at 8½ cents. The other popular print cloth constructions remained unchanged; 38½-inch 60-48s went for 7⅛ cents, the 64-60s brought 8⅝ cents and the 39-inch 68-72s were sold at 8 cents. Sheetings were also favored by an eighth increase in the case of the 6.15s, which were in great demand at 4⅝ cents. The 5.50s went for 4⅜ cents net and 3 cents with terms.

***

Prices of Southern Ginghams.

William Iselin & Co., who are said to have the largest gingham mills in North Carolina, will probably send to the trade today their prices for next Spring. One of the representatives of the firm declared that people who believe the South cannot produce as fine a gingham as the East are under a misapprehension. They are led to this belief, he said, because the South has been known to mill the cheaper grade material. The prices for the Spring will be practically the same as last season. Lorna Doone, a new cloth, which is said to compare favorably with any line made in the East, will probably be priced at 13 cents, and Bryn Mawr at 13½ cents.

***

Buying of Ladies' Handbags.

Buying of ladies' handbags for the Fall, which begins usually around July 1, has not started yet, and the indications are that it will not be under way until the beginning of next month. The few buyers who are in the city are looking around for the most part, and buying in quarter-dozen lots. The manufacturers, however, are not pessimistic about their Fall trade, and believe that when once buying starts, it will be done on a fairly large scale. All through the Spring, goods were bought only as they were needed and the empty stock rooms will require a great amount of merchandise to fill them. An example of the kind of purchasing department stores are doing was furnished by one big manufacturer who said that a store which in former years would order $5,000 worth of handbags now limits itself to $500 worth.

***

Kid Shoes Advanced for Fall.

A well-defined rumor was current in the local shoe trade yesterday that one of the big manufacturing concerns had advanced its Fall lines of black kid shoes for men $1 a pair. The rise was reported to be due to the scarcity and high cost of black kid leather, especially in the better grades. These are now held in the neighborhood of 90 cents a square foot, and are quite a little higher than calfskin leather of a relatively similar grade. Deliveries of shoes are being retarded somewhat by the slow shipment of the better kinds of leather from the tanneries. Good leather appears to be as scarce as cheap leather is plentiful.

***

BUSINESS NOTES.

J. J. Hitz has been placed in charge of the ready-to-wear department of Baer & Lilienthal, resident buyers, 1,199 Broadway. He was buyer of ready-to-wear for Fellman's Department Store of New Orleans for fourteen years.

Joseph S. Miller, formerly with A. A. Smith & Son, has now joined the Federal Knitting Mills, 346 Broadway.

The Fashionit Sweater Mills, Inc., are now located in larger quarters at 256 Fifth Ave. Lee Brown is sales manager.

SHOULD END LUXURY TAX.

Repeal Asked by National Retail Dry Goods Association.

In a statement issued yesterday, Law Hahn, Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, calls upon Congress to redeem its pledge made to retailers that the luxury tax would be repealed. He draws attention particularly to the need of encouraging all industry during this critical stage in business, when difficulties should not be placed in the way of selling any merchandise, regardless of whether it is a luxury or a necessary. He declares that Section 904 has proved just what was predicted of it as a measure obnoxious to the public, expensive to the retailer and not sufficiently productive of revenue to the Government to justify its continuance.

"Republican and Democratic leaders in both the House and the Senate," he said, "immediately following the enactment of the Revenue law recognized the unwisdom and the inequity of such a tax and openly pledged themselves to remove it without delay. It was confessed by men who drew the Revenue law of 1918 that the purpose of Section 904 was not so much to produce revenue as to discourage consumption at a time when it was felt reduced consumption was necessary for the success of the war.

"Today the situation is radically different. Consumption must be encouraged in order that the people may have employment. Surely it is time that a tax which was conceived for the purpose of reducing consumption and thus releasing labor for the war effort should now, when need needs employment, be repealed.

"As a matter of fact, the prosperity of the nation, which all desire today, depends more upon the free consumption of goods, which the unthinking are pleased to style luxuries, than most people realize. Experience has shown that, when business is only 10 per cent. below normal we have bad times, and that with business only 10 per cent. above normal we have exceptionally good times, with labor fully employed. The spread between good and bad conditions, then, in words, represents only 20 per cent. of the normal amount of business and employment.

"This spread of 20 per cent. at the top or, in other words, the difference between good and bad times, depends chiefly upon whether there is free selling and consumption of commodities which may not be regarded from the standpoint of consumption as necessaries, and which are styled luxuries. Today, business needs encouragement, and has been promised it by the Administration. Now, when the Revenue Act of 1918 is to be revised and some of its most glaring inequities are to be eliminated, it would be a serious mistake not to repeal Section 904. Failure to repeal 904 would mean that Congress intends to perpetuate an obnoxious, expensive, non-productive form of taxation, that places a stigma upon products of industries which are vitally essential to the well-being of millions of men and women who look to these industries for employment.

"The National Retail Dry Goods Association is strongly urging retailers everywhere to petition Congressmen and Senators to repeal the luxury tax.

With respect to this sentiment among retailers, it is understood that there may be an attempt to fasten additional taxes on men's clothing and upon women's apparel that are not now taxed. Reports of this proposal have stirred up the retail merchants to renew their efforts to have the luxury tax repealed.

TO END EXCESS PROFITS TAX

Flat Tax on Corporation Incomes Is Suggested.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Members of the Ways and Means Committee will confer tomorrow with Secretary Mellon as to what changes he thinks should be made in the tax laws.

Indications are that the excess profits tax will be abolished and the income surtaxes reduced. It is understood that a flat 15 per cent. tax on the net income of corporations will take the place of the excess profits tax.

Present fiscal conditions are such as to make a sweeping reduction in taxes impossible. Indications are that the corporation tax will be continued another year.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Gold Store; Miss Weinraub, joke white curl satin skirts; 306 5th Av., Room 712.

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—J. Taylor & Co.; E. E. Kaerr, dry goods, men's furn. goods; Martinique.

AUSTIN, Texas—S. Ferris, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; 25 West 32d (M. Lichtenstein).

BALTIMORE—W. A. Korb, carpets, rugs, linoleums; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Sample Store; B. Birnbaum, children's, junior, misses' dresses; Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE—The Hub; Miss I. Naughton, millinery; 116 W. 30th; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—Julius Engel & Co.; J. Engel, jewelry; Pennsylvania.

BISMARCK, N. D.—A. W. Lucas Co.; Miss A. Plattner, women's ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss A. C. Thiebaud, hosiery, knit underwear; 132 Madison Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; upstairs, Mr. Bleyle, men's clothing; 225 5th Av.

BOSTON—Richrist Co.; Mrs. C. Z. Mulcahey, umbrellas; 200 5th Av., Room 902.

BOSTON—Standard Mfg. Co.; J. A. Robinson, mfr's boys' clothing; McAlpin.

BOSTON—Boston Reliable Petticoat Co.; D. L. Rosenberg, silks; 200 5th Av., Room 310.

CEDAR RAPIDS—Denecke Co.; W. H. Buck, rugs, draperies; 352 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer, Inc.)

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Killian Co.; Miss H. Bunker, hosiery, umbrellas; 108 Grand; Jay & Co.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sol Klein Store; L. H. Neiderman, mdse. mgr., draperies, rugs; 370 7th Av., Room 207; Munser Co.

CHICAGO—Spalding Waist Shop; H. Nathan, jobs silk, fibre sweaters; 276 5th Av. (F. Frohman).

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; E. T. Fogarty, wash goods; 43 White, 2d floor.

CHICAGO—Hamilton Bros; J. Hamilton, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

CHICAGO—Hammer & Co.; J. Hammer, dresses; 120 W. 32d. (A. Minoar).

CHICAGO—D. S. Komis Co.; D. S. Komis, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way.

CHICAGO—J. Lang Co.; G. L. Hogan, mfrs. clothing; Breslin.

CHICAGO—Lippman & Hultquist; G. Lippman, dresses; 3 W. 29th.

CHICAGO—Lipman & Hulquist; A. Hulquist, Fall dresses, silks, tricotines; 3 W. 29th (National Purchasing Co.).

CHILLICOTHE, Mo.—T. W. Hartman, women's ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

CLEVELAND—The May Co.; Mr. Swanson, suits; 37 W. 26th St., 8th floor.

CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; C. Mashak, millinery; 130 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

CLEVELAND—W. Taylor, Son & Co.; E. C. Wingenbach, millinery; 225 5th Av. (E. E. Budd).

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Wolff-Berger Co.; J. Berger, representing; Miss Rummins, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d.

COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus & Co.; G. Porter, muslin underwear, aprons; Rosery, 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.)

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Dann-Taft Co.; Miss A. Denny, ribbons; R. F. Haverfield, millinery; 48 W. 35th (W. M. Van Buren).

DALLAS, Tex.—I. Kudnick Manufacturing Co.; Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Schuman, men's suits, trousers, boys' clothing; 1,123 B'way, Room 502.

DALLAS, Texas—M. Glick & Brothers; M. Gilck, can'on crepe dresses, guimpes; 3 W. 29th (National Purchasing Co.).

DENVER, Col.—The Joslin D. G. Co.; A. F. Fahrman, housefurnishing goods, toys; 23 E. 26th, Room 810.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; J. Bivens, silks; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.)

DETROIT—A. Kroll & Co.; S. Levin, children's dresses, house furn. goods; 377 B'way 5th floor.

DETROIT—The Fair; C. Jacobson, jobs women's wearing apparel; 37 W. 32d, McAlpin.

EL PASO, Texas—B. Farber & Bro.; L. Farber, women's ready-to-wear, Pennsylvania.

FRESNO, Cal.—E. Gottschalk Co.; Mrs. W. Kredo, fancy goods, laces, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, notions; Miss M. Knaust, waists, lingerie, infants' wear, women's muslin and silk underwear; 115 W. 30th (Weill & Hartmann).

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss L. D. Sheean, waists, petticoats; 404 4th Av.

HOUSTON, Tex.—S. Hart, furs; Breslin.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.—Jenss Bros.; Mr. Jenss, men's furn. goods, toilet leather goods, neckwear, millinery, handkerchiefs; Pennsylvania.

MACON, Ga.—Burden, Smith & Co.; E. B. Burden, gloves; 352 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer, Inc.)

MANOR, Texas—B. L. Kouri & Bro.; B. L. Kouri, women's ready-to-wear, men's clothing; 25 W. 33d (M. Lichtenstein).

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Paris Fashion Shop; S. S. Jacobs, low, popular priced Fall suits; 31 W. 20th St., Room 1,006.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Wyman-Partridge & Co.; W. C. Tubbs, mdse. manager; 43 Leonard, Room 414.

MOBERLY, Mo.—Wolff-Berger Co.; J. Berger, representing; Miss Snyder, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Minoar).

NEW ORLEANS—Tulane Shop; J. Abelow, jobs jersey sport coats; 203 5th Av., Room 1717.

NEW ORLEANS—The Grand Leader; S. Newman, jobs printed georgette, tricolette combination dresses; 303 5th Av., Room 1717.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—N. Frank's Sons; Miss H. Murphy, muslin underwear, waists, petticoats, infants' wear; Martinique.

OMAHA, Neb.—Lamond Cloak & Suit Co.; H. C. Lamond, women's ready-to-wear; Martinique.

OMAHA, Neb.—M. E. Smith Co.; F. V. Silverman, mdse. manager; 200 5th Av., 12th floor.

PADUCAH, Ky.—H. E. Guthrie Co.; Miss M. M. Brewer, millinery; 1,164 B'way. (Fellows Buying Corp.).

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg; A. Lewis, rugs, carpets, basement; 1,261 B'way (S. M. Goldberg).

PHILADELPHIA—Lichtman & Hayman; J. Litchman, shirtings; Martinique.

PHILADELPHIA—Spatein Brothers; M. Epstein, waist, dress materials; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—Lippincott-Johnson Co.; C. P. Johnson, woolens; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—J. Lerner & Co.; J. C. Lerner, skirtings; Imperial.

PITTSBURGH.—Boggs & Buhl; Miss K. Sullivan, women's suits; Miss L. Eckert, women's bathing suits; 1140 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; Miss B. Weiler, children's dresses, coats; Mrs. H. Wantman, muslin, silk underwear; A. B. Kuehn, coats, suits; H. Mates, underwear, basement; Miss J. Sauers, misses' coats; Miss L. Ratsky, gowns; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Campbell's; Miss E. A. Logue, notions, toilet goods, jewelry, leather goods; H. C. Nichols, millinery; 482 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH — Arbuthnot-Stephenson Co.; W. E. Orr, linens, handkerchiefs; 43 Leonard, Room 209.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman Dept. Stores, Inc.; Miss R. M. Sauer, suits; 1,261 B'way (I. M. Keller).

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss N. Stine, bathing suits; 120 W. 32d (A. Fauti).

PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; Mrs. E. Hammond, art goods; 215 5th Av.

RICHMOND.—Cohen Co.; P. H. Davis, white goods, domestics, bedding and bargain basement line; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Paris Millinery Co.; Miss Smith, millinery; 141 5th Av., 5th floor.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Wolff & Marx Co.; S. Lindig, boys' furn. goods; Mr. Ochs, linens, blankets, bedding; A. C. Proll, coats, suits underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 5 W. 32d (Mdse. Reporting Co.)

SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; Miss H. Kirk, waists, petticoats; 225 5th Av. (National Research Assn.).

SAN FRANCISCO—Raphael Weill & Co.; Mrs. E. Stone, millinery, basement; M. Marks, feather boas, umbrellas, parasols, women's neckwear, vellings, belts, embroideries; 15 East 28th.

SEATTLE—Bon Marche; B. Murry, women's cloaks, suits, dresses; 347 5th Av. (N. D. Stouts).

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Ellsworth Store; Charles Bloom, white goods, linens, handkerchiefs, blankets, &c.; E. Krow, hosiery, underwear; R. Robertson, general merchandise; 105 W. 32d.

ST. LOUIS.—Famous & Barr Co.; T. D. Page, suits; 37 W. 28th, 8th floor.

ST. LOUIS.—L. Herzog & Bro.; C. Steinman, jobs boys' clothing; 874 B'way, 9th floor.

ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; E. P. Cave, domestics, prints; H. R. Kurtz, wash goods; 56 Worth, 4th floor.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Schuneman & Evans, Inc.; M. M. Shuffleburger, coats, suits, furs, corsets; 225 5th Av. (F. Atkins).

ST. PAUL.—Thos. Watson & Co.; Mr. Waterman, sweaters; 16 W. 36th (O. Abel).

TACOMA, Wash.—Rhoads Bros., Inc.; W. A. Reynolds, mdse. manager; 333 7th Av. (J. M. Biggin).

TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch; B. F. Tully, merchandise manager, basement, silk and cotton skirts; 223 5th Av. (Retail Research Association).

TOPEKA, Kan.—W. M. Crosby Co.; C. Adams, cloaks, suits, waists, furs, underwear; Pennsylvania.

TROY, N. Y.—Bowman's, Inc.; Miss Lelia A. Dawson, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

TULSA, Okla.—Renberg's; S. Renberg, jobs men's silk shirts; 1,164 Broadway (Fellows Buying Corp.).

WACO, Texas—Goldstein-Migel Co.; S. Hirschberg, ready-to-wear, piece goods; 352 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer, Inc.).

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Hecht Co.; Miss L. Langenkamp, jobs coats, dresses; 115 W. 30 (Weill & Hartman).

HEADS TRADE LAW DIVISION.

A. J. Wolf to Take Charge of New Work at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Archibald J. Wolf of New York City has been appointed to take charge of the new division of commercial laws of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The division will gather information in regard to foreign commercial laws, showing how American business firms should be incorporated abroad, the status of such firms, the legal steps necessary in establishing branch factories, sales agents, &c.

Mr. Wolf was a member several years ago of the field staff of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

I. DORFMAN & SONS—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Isaac and Julius I. Dorfman, doing business as I. Dorfman & Sons, dealers in bags and burlaps, at 269 South Street, by these creditors: Adolph Schiltren, $1,000; Finkelstein & Grossman, $75; Max Ansis $160. It is stated the liabilities are about $50,000 and assets about $10,000. Judge Learned Hand appointed Arthur Y. Daniel receiver, under $3,000 bond.

TULANE DRESS COMPANY—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Harry Ansel and Harry Brownstein, doing business as Tulane Dress Company, manufacturers, at 145 Madison Avenue, by these creditors: Neidig & Lichtenstein, $407; Nathen Bernstein, $1,000; L. Morrison, $300. Judge Learned Hand appointed Bertha Rembaugh receiver, under $5,000 bond. It is stated the liabilities are about $35,000 and assets about $10,000.

GREENBAUM-LEWIS INC.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Greenbaum-Lewis, Inc., manufacturers of leather goods, at 9 West Twenty-ninth Street, by these creditors: Louis De Jonge & Co., $62; Simon Zinn, Inc., $507; A Neumann & Co., $1,322.

LEXINGTON GRAFONOLA SHOP—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Bessie R. Lubin, doing business as Lexington Grafonola Shop, at 1,773 Lexington Avenue, by J. F. Rothschild on a claim of $900. It is stated the liabilities are about $3,300 and assets about $2,500.

ABRAHAM R. BEER of 171 West Seventy-first Street and of 37 West Seventy-fourth Street filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $29,543 and assets of 3 cents. The principal creditor listed is Bertrand Beer, $29,000.

ABRAM H. MILLER, laborer, of 1,155 Prospect Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday listing liabilities of $7,082 and no assets.

ISAAC EPSTEIN, drug clerk, of 954 Jennings Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $853 and no assets.

ALBERT H. GILBERT, merchant, of Millerton, N. Y., filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $3,370 and no assets.

EASTERN MILLINERY COMPANY, INC.—Judge Learned Hand yesterday appointed George W. Martin receiver for the Eastern Millinery Company, Inc., manufacturers of women's hats at 190 Greene Street, under $2,000 bond. It is stated the liabilities are about $30,000 and assets about $2,500.

S. SHAPIRO & BRO.—Judge Learned Hand yesterday appointed George W. Martin receiver for S. Shapiro & Bro., manufacturers of caps at 145 Greene Street, under $2,000 bond. It is stated the liabilities are about $50,000 and assets about $5,000.

REGINALE TINSMITH SUPPLY COMPANY—Judge Learned Hand yesterday appointed John L. Lyttle receiver for the Reginale Tinsmith Supply Company of 325 East Ninety-second Street under $4,000 bond.

COHEN, GOLDBERG COMPANY, INC., jobbers in dresses, at 151 West Twenty-sixth Street, filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $29,053 and assets of $14,444, main items of which are stock, $12,000, and accounts, $1,854. Principal creditors listed are Dicker & Cohen, $6,108, which is disputed, and $1,325, which is admitted; J. Hamersley, $2,780, and Miller & Specter, $1,040.

L. GOLDMAN & CO., INC.—Judge Learned Hand yesterday dismissed the petition in bankruptcy which was filed on May 23 against H. Goldman & Co., Inc., manufacturers of raincoats, at 24 West Thirty-second Street.

MORRIS WEINER—Judge Learned Hand yesterday dismissed the petition in bankruptcy which was filed on March 31 by Morris Weiger of 643 Caudwell Avenue.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 21.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed today by the Salem Trust Company of Salem against the Massachusetts Investment Company of Boston.

The Salem Trust Company also filed a petition against the Salem Securities Company.

Acting upon a vote of the stockholders of the Transportation Engineering Company, Ira Hubbard of Boston Street, a voluntary petition of the company in bankruptcy was filed. Liabilities were listed at $24,278 and assets $10,809. Secured claims are listed at $10,614 and unsecured claims at $11,733. Among the assets stock in trade is listed at $15,068.

Other voluntary petitions have been filed as follows:

The Metal Products Company, die and machine works Newburyport, liabilities $9,727, assets $4,545.

Nathan L. Greenfeld, Setauket Glick and Phillip Flesher, doing business as the New York Dry Goods Company, Boston; liabilities $37,545, assets $17,887.

Celia Kaufman, dry goods dealer, Lynn; liabilities $10,803, assets $4,325.

Hyman Sarota, shoe manufacturer, Lynn; liabilities $9,490, assets uncertain.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 21.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States Court today by the Arnold Masburg Drug Co., liabilities $37,223, assets $50,330. A large number of creditors are named in the petition, including firms in New York, Chicago, Memphis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Cleveland, Memphis, Atlanta and Birmingham.

An individual petition in bankruptcy was also filed by Arnold Masburg, liabilities $405, in addition to several contested leases; assets $12,491, which consist of merchandise, soda fountains, fixtures, &c., of two drug stores. T. C. Bickham of the Dostor Northington Drug Co., Birmingham, was appointed receiver in both cases.

JUDGMENTS.

Filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

American Flying Club—Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y. $6,522.56
Aronstein, Walter—New Netherland Bank, N. Y. 624.36
Beiljas, Elias—M. Lewin 178.51
Baff, Harry—146th St. Corp. 333.78
Bal, Paul (Grand Mfg. Co.)—M. A. Kopel 619.87
Bergin, James—Krukal & Kruskal 281.25
Bowen, Sarah J.—M. K. Young 136.70
Bernstein, Morris—Alexander Hamilton Institute 121.90
Blake, Eliza M.—Black & Creamer, Inc. 296.23
Bunack, Thomas F.—Universal Grain Co. 2,619.61
Barkowitz, Irving and Ida—Continental Guaranty Corp. 413.97
Cardinal, Edw. W.—J. M. Feigel 628.70
Canton, Frederick F.—B. F. Conner et al 395.60
Chasion, Elsa M.—J. L. Zemsky 145.72
Carter, Ray and Samuel Felix—People &c. 500.00
Conklin, Grace—Stern Bros. 101.20
Goff, Garrod Co., Inc.—E. A. Stevenson & Co., Inc. 100.45
Clark, Grace B.—Alfred Smiles, Inc. 1,868.43
Campbell, James W.—I. De Keyser 169.84
Clark, Rupert H.—M. E. Davidson 4,197.85
Carpless, James H.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co. 115.71
Degnon Contracting Co.—M. Nicoli Jr. 380.20
Deschanel, International Corp.—Wm. A. Rogers, Ltd. 888.95
Eckstein, Maurice M.—Oak Ridge Golf Club, Inc. 162.45
Export & Domestic Buyers' Corp.—O. Elrmann 111.95
Elsner, Conrad F.—Alexander Hamilton Institute 122.65
Filler, David, Max Ader, Joseph Michael, Victory Car Co., Rose Filler, Minnie Ader and Gustave Misthal—A. Flam et al 201.80
Fuller, L. Reed—Stern Bros. 163.31
Federated Peal Exporters Corp.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 173.67
Fortoul Film Corp. and Albert E. Portoul—M. de M. y Gras et al 10,123.13
Fisher, Sigmund—S. Goldbach 170.41
Gibeon, Beatrice—Stern Bros. 1,597.17
H. W. Hermann Corp.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 100.61
Horace Keane Aeroplanes, Inc. — John Simmons Co. 104.20
Halpern, Rose and Maurice E. (Maurice E. Halpern & Co.)—Krukal & Krukal, Inc. 275.22
Hurst & Hurst, Inc.—Maintenance Co. 167.99
Innovation Trunk Co., Precious Wood Handling Co. and Innovation Ingwood Ties, Inc.—V. C. Kineen 142,881.70
Same—Same 169,920.71
Same—Same 493,985.74
Isaacs, Philip—M. Packard 118.30
Jones, Ittman & Co., Inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 205.05
Jensen, Anton—John N. Lindsley, Inc. 156.53
Kaufman, Sidney K.—E. Schechter 717.20
Kassel, Samuel, and Abraham Winckens (Art Underwear Co.)—H. Brinberg 545.71
Lowe, Mortimer, A.—M. N. Natanson 215.86
Lindeman, Frederick—Butler Bros. 192.20
Same—Same 167.25
Metropolitan Home Builders (Co-op) Louis Gold and William Sugarman—L. McCarty 6,384.18
Moran, Thomas E.—T. J. Moran 106.20
McClure, Walter F.—G. S. Andes 584.96
McSharry, Geo. E.—J. J. McGillen 819.78
Miller, Chas. F.—Stern Bros. 969.14
Motor Car Engineering & Service, Inc.—I. Shapiro 205.00
Moss, Isaac D.—S. Shulman & Bro. 392.70
Marcus, Agron—Title Guarantee & Trust Co. 112.10
Milano, Vincenzo—B. Megna 1,127.91
N. Y. Wet Wash Laundry Co.—G. Perline 130.48
Newport, Mary M.—Adirondack League Club 184.95
Nordsky Co., Inc.—Bank of N. Y., N. B. A. 547.88
N. J. Gas and Electric Co. and the Eastern States Public Service Co.—Shevlin Engineering Co., Inc. 6,047.32
Orgel, Abraham—D. Schnepicker 112.10
Pappas, Paul—H. Bonanos 138.47
Porter, Wm. K.—Sibley, Lindsey & Curr Co. 275.51
Rapp, William Jr.—Richard E. Thibaut, Inc. 109.91
Ralston, Henry M.—A. C. Duncan 2,894.37
Reilly, Thomas, and National Surety Co.—People &c. 2,500.00
Stein, Samuel—O. M. Freundlich et al. 681.20
Seidner, Harry—S. Moses 147.90
Stefenberg, Isidor—L. Shapiro 295.13
Swart, Cornelius, William Sanford, Harry Sanford, John Casey, Howard Blythe, De Witt Hammond, Arthur Bliss and Wallace K. Crosby—Hudson Trust Co. 644.11
Sampter, Martin—Y. Kopisar 793.23
Smith, Walter J.—Star Co. 100.87
Stein, Benjamin, and William Edelstein —People, &c. 2,500.00
Salerno, Paul—L. E. Widder & Co. 180.83
Sutton, Rocondo—Martin Shoe Corp. 120.15
S. & T. Lunch Co., Inc.—Jaburg Bros. 433.34
Seidell, Chas. F.—J. A. Fischer 224.20
Thomas, Hugh F.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 101.27
Undersee, James A.—Castle Co., Inc. 185.05
Weinstein, Louis and, and Abraham Weinstein (Weinstein Bros.)—Goldmeyer-Thiell-Arnold, Inc. 139.00
Quippel, Wm. O.—S. J. Norwood 2,756.47
Weller, Reuben, and Frank J. Cummings—N. F. Chambers 225.30
Weill, Ely F.—Oak Ridge Golf Club, Inc. 898.20
Williams, Arnold & Co., Inc.—Tyrrell Rice Milling Co. 6,043.12
Weinans, John—C. J. Weiberzahl 308.00
Zwiebel, Benjamin—Geo. P. Ide & Co., Inc. 116.66
Zabludowsky, Isaac—J. Newmark et al. 162.79

In Bronx County.

Born, Samuel, and David Grand—M. Rosner et al. $359.22
Dachis, Jacob and Rose—J. Kriegel 251.22
Glickman, Smauel—J. Belkin et al. 77.89
Lehr, Harry—Geiger & Braverman Furniture Co. 84.45
Svenson, Harry E.—Peerless Light Co. 160.77
Weber, Sam M.—P. Meadow 50.65
Wechsler, Samuel, and Ralph Katz—H. M. Makachian 1,040.30

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second is that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Moore, Harvey P.—L. G. Ericson Co., Inc.: May 12, 1921 ..... $328.95
Curran, Peter—State Industrial Commission; July 6, 1917 ..... 204.47
Guerin, Byram G.—E. P. Howard et al.; May 11, 1917 ..... 376.85
Kimmelstiel, Samuel A.—City of N. Y.; June 30, 1921 ..... 365.22
Macri, Margaret, and Louis Alterisi—People, &c.: Sept. 3, 1920 ..... 500.00
Engel, Samuel—R. Petras; June 21, 1921 ..... 700.00
Belknap, J., Laura, J. S.—C. J. Post; July 8, 1921 ..... 2,720.61
Aborn-Steel Co., Inc., Apex Steel Corp. and John J. de Boves—Overland Trading Co., Inc.: June 21, 1921 ..... 2,528.78
Christopher, Frederick D., and Wilbur L. Lockwood—W. F. Fiedman: Jan. 24, 1921 ..... 1,020.65
Coe, Jacob—New Amsterdam Casualty Co.: March 30, 1921 (vacated) 10,050.00
Wall, Henry P.—K. H. Fulton; March 29, 1916 ..... 14,065.98

In Bronx County.

Indiana Flooring Co.—J. W. Bishop Co.: May 24, 1921 ..... $307.94
Norman Home Builders, Inc., Benjamin Josephson, Lena Goldstein and New Amsterdam Casualty Co.—N. Ambrose: June 20, 1921 ..... 1,516.80
Spielberger, Morris, and Sigmund—P. Krupp: May 11, 1921 ..... 118.70
Wiesler, Harry—I. Goldsmith: May 18, 1921 ..... 1,607.80
Yedico, Frank, and Joseph—L. Goodman; March 15, 1915 ..... $8.71

BUYERS' WANTS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

ARTIFICIAL SILK Wanted—Quantities. Mertzer, 339 5th Av. New York, Murray Hill 2805.

BOLIVIA Wanted—Right price; 21278, navy, velour 18110, all colors. Vanderbilt 4634-1289.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—Haritan's 1263 black; also 0453 black. Crown Cloak Co., Longacre 6367.

BOLIVIAS Wanted — American 21278, all colors. Supreme Garment, 109 West 29th.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—10023, 0453. Also 112, 10021, all colors; cash. Stuyvesant 10022.

BOLIVIA Wanted—Stevens 6185, American 21282-21283. Longacre 6230.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—American 21278, shade 344. Chelsea 3915.

CANTON CREPE and Satin Canton Wantes —Dark shades; cheap. Peries-Gilbert, 33 East 32d.

CANTON CREPE Wanted—Lipshits Bros., 34 West 32d.

CASSIMERES Wanted—All wool, also khaki cloth, at a price. Oeckel Kirsch 54 W. 22d.

CLOTHING Wanted—Boys and young men's, 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

COATS Wanted—Large jobber placing orders on new coats. Call all week after 4, 4th floor, rear elevator, 163 W. 29th.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats; call all week with samples. 1,372 Broadway, 9th floor. Mr. Altman.

COATS wanted—Looking at snappy fall coats; 10 A. M. to 4:30 P. M., 12th floor, 114 West 38th.

COATS Wanted—Jobber buying ladies' and misses' coats. Call with samples, 31 West 35th, 1st floor.

COATS Wanted—

Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation

General Mortgage 7's

Due March 1, 1930

Average net earnings for the past 12 years more than twice average annual interest charges.

Price 96 and Interest Yielding

7.35%

Circular on request for AG-497

The National City Company

Main Office: National City Bank Building
Uptown Office: 42nd St. & Madison Ave.

Our July List

of investment suggestions contains over 160 diversified bond issues, carefully selected to meet the individual requirements of conservative investors.

Ask for Circular A-111

Harris, Forbes & Co

Pine St., Cor. William
NEW YORK

Bank Rates and Bond Interest

The Bank of England and the American Federal Reserve Banks again reduced their rates recently. Call money is now available on comparatively favorable terms.

It seems logical to expect that bond interest rates will reflect this situation. We therefore call attention to three long-term bonds yielding from 7.85% to 8.15%.

For details write for List 129

Bonbright & Company

Incorporated
25 Nassau Street, New York

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.

General Mortgage 4% Bonds

Due March 1, 1958.

Secured by a mortgage or collateral lien upon 8,468 miles, including a first mortgage lien upon 4,821 miles.

Earnings cover total interest charges by a wide margin.

Legal investment for savings banks and trustees in New York and New Jersey.

Price upon application.

Parker & Company

49 Wall Street New York
Formerly
Colgate, Parker & Co.

Changing Conditions *and their effect* **On Your Investments**

The drastic readjustment which business is now undergoing has changed the relative standing of corporations and their securities. Many securities are now in the speculative class that formerly were considered high grade, while others have retained their high investment status.

Are you in a position to know how these changing conditions have affected your securities? Our experience of half a century is at your service and if you will submit a list of your stock and bond holdings we will advise you of any exchanges we consider timely and to your advantage.

Spencer Trask & Co.

25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange
Members Chicago Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular in Narrow Market—Bonds Reflect Lowering of Discount Rate.

There was more than passing interest in yesterday's financial markets to catch such reflection as there might be of the trend toward easier credit conditions as evidenced by the reduction in the discount rate at four Federal Reserve Banks Wednesday afternoon. In the stock market, which was taken quite unawares by the change, there was only scant attention paid to the development. Price movements were meaningless, and irregularity at the close ended a day that, so far as total volume of business was concerned, was the dullest that has been recorded for a full trading session since July 1 of last year.

On the other hand, the bond market, which has been steadily creeping forward since the first of the month, appeared to take the new rediscount rates with a certain degree of cheerfulness. Prices in the case of many of the more recent flotations, which carry a high interest return, advanced to new high levels for the year and a greater degree of activity, accompanied by rising prices, was apparent in the Liberty issues. That the bond market should react favorably to an indication of easier money was the logical expectation, for all through the month this has been the impulse behind the forward movement. Another factor with relation to bonds was the announcement that the books had finally been closed on the $100,000,000 French loan which was offered on May 23.

So far as commercial paper was concerned the rate showed no change as a sequel to the lower rediscount rate by the New York Reserve Bank. There was, however, some increase in activity in this quarter and the tendency was toward an easier rate even though there was no quotable reduction. Call money on the Stock Exchange dropped to 5½ per cent. and ruled there throughout the day despite Government withdrawals of some $11,000,000. On the other hand there was no easing in time money.

Word from London told of another reduction in the Bank of England rediscount rate, which was lowered from 6 to 5½ per cent. This is the second reduction in four weeks, and the third of the year, the first reduction from 7 to 6 per cent having been made April 28. Our own reduction from 7 to 6 per cent. followed Bank of England action in this respect, but the last two reductions by the New York Reserve Bank have set the example for England. The reduction by the Bank of England in this instance answers a clamor for such action that has been heard since immediately following the previous cut. For several days the London money market has been pointing toward a drop in the bank rate. The reduction comes in conjuction with a lowering of the reserve ratio from 12.20 a week ago to 11.49 this week. The English ratio is, however, not comparable with our own on actual figures because of the different method of computation. This week's statement shows a decline of £238,000 in note circulation and a slight decrease in gold holdings.

The weekly Federal Reserve statements both for the system and for the New York bank show further increases in reserve ratio. In the case of the system the ratio advanced from 61.6 per cent. to 62.5 per cent., a new high figure for the year. The New York ratio stands at 70 per cent. as compared with 68.7 per cent. last week. The consolidated report of the twelve banks shows a new record for gold holdings and a decline in Federal Reserve notes outstanding of nearly $33,000,000. Note circulation of $2,564,613,000 is the lowest that has been reported since Aug. 22, 1919. The New York bank gained $13,000,000 in gold reserves and note circulation declined nearly $9,000,000. Note circulation of $845,312,737 illustrates the contraction which has been going on. This total is the smallest since July 5, 1918, when the figure stood at $636,367,000.

The foreign exchange market presented a slightly better tone toward the close yesterday, early weakness in the leading rates being succeeded by sufficient strength in the late trading to show a gain in exchange on London, Paris, Rome, Berlin and Madrid. At the close sterling was up ⅛ of a cent.

MONEY.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1921.

The reduction in the Federal Reserve Bank's discount rates resulted in easier call money conditions; funds on the Stock Exchange loaning at 5½ per cent. throughout the day. The same rate applied to renewals, for the first time since July 11. In the outside market loans were made below that figure, but the volume of business continued small. Time money was still in scanty supply and but little in the way of new business was done. No change appeared in rates, but improvement is looked for in the near future. Commercial paper was slightly more active and a shade easier, but with no quotable change in rates. Dealers did not expect the market to reflect the reduced Federal Reserve Bank discount rates for a few days. Although it had stimulated buying to a larger extent than for some time, the sixty-day rate for bankers' acceptances was reduced ⅛ on the bid price to 5¼, while the rate for call loans against acceptances was marked down from 6 to 5½ per cent. to conform with the rates current on other classes of collateral.

Call Loans.

Renewals.	High.	Low.	Last.	Wednesday's Final.
	5½	5½	5½	6

Time Loans.

Mixed collateral, 60 to 90 days	6
4, 5 and 6 months	6
All industrial collateral, 60 to 90 days	6
4, 5 and 6 months	6

Commercial Paper.

Best names, 4 to 6 months	6½@6¾
Other names, 4 to 6 months	6½

Discount Rates Federal Reserve Bank.

Commercial paper, 15 days, 5¼ to 16; to 90 days 5½

Liberty bonds, Victory notes and Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 15 days, 5½; 16 to 90 days 5½

Open Market Rates.

Call loans against acceptances 5½

Prime bankers' acceptances eligible for purchase or rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks. Rates quoted are for discount purchase.

	Bid.	Asked.
30 days	5¾	5¼
60 days	5¾	5¼
90 days	5¾	5¼
4 months	5¾	5¼
5 months	5¾	5¼

Indistinguishable and private bankers, 60-90 days 5½ 5¼

London Market.

Money on the London market was unchanged at 2¾ per cent.; short bills down ⅛ at 4⅛ per cent., and three months' bills down ⅛ at 4⅝ per cent. Gold bullion on the London market up 1d at 114s 11d. Taking the British Mint's standard price of 84 shillings per fine ounce as par, the market quotation would represent a price of 133 1-3 for gold at London. On the same basis the highest London price for gold this year was 136¾, on Jan. 3; the highest of the period 149¾, on Feb. 6, 1920.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Exchanges of checks at the New York Clearing House, $841,500,000; balance, $71,900,000; Federal Reserve Bank's credit balance, $45,500,000; clearings this day a year ago, $685,835,045.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	53.19	52.78	53.06	+ .31
25 industrials	72.86	72.10	72.86	+ .23
50 stocks	63.07	62.43	62.81	— .00

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 20	63.56	62.63	62.80	+ .12
July 19	63.01	62.07	62.73	+ .70
July 18	62.54	61.66	61.99	+ .12
July 16	61.96	61.57	61.87	+ .06
July 15	62.46	61.54	61.81	— .73
July 14	63.20	62.30	62.54	— .50
July 13	63.49	62.29	63.04	— .02
July 12	63.82	62.75	63.07	+ .20

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1921	65.60	July 1	61.54	July 15	62.81
1920	86.06	July 9	78.27	July 21	79.72
1919	83.36	July 17	69.19	July 1	80.32
1918	72.78	July 6	70.48	July 15	71.37
1917	82.44	July 2	77.55	July 19	80.50
1916	87.04	July 6	82.21	July 14	84.58

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

*1921	78.13	May 6	58.33	June 21	62.81
†1920	94.07	Apr. 8	74.45	Feb. 12	83.50

Full Years.

1920	94.07	Apr. 8	62.70	Dec. 22	67.96
1919	99.50	Nov. 3	8.74	Jan. 21	85.869
1918	86.16	Nov. 12	64.13	Jan. 15	73.39
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.47	Dec. 29	65.88

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change.	Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	89.55	+.19	+1.97	+2.85

DAILY RANGE OF BONDS.

July 20	89.36 —.04	July 11	89.29 ..
July 19	89.40 +.12	July 9	89.30 —.07
July 18	89.23 —.18	July 8	89.36 —.10
July 16	89.43 —.06	July 7	89.46 +.15
July 15	89.48 —.08	July 6	89.31 —.03
July 14	89.56 +.09	July 5	89.34 +.38
July 13	89.48 +.12	July 4	Holiday.
July 12	89.36 +.07	July 3	Holiday.

YEARLY RANGE OF BONDS.

*1921	71.60	Jan. 20	67.36	June 30	69.55
†1920	72.54	Jan. 10	65.57	May 21	86.70

Full Years.

1920	73.14	Oct. 21	65.57	May 21	68.68
1919	79.05	June 2	71.05	Dec. 13	72.06
1918	82.36	Nov. 22	73.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917	85.48	Jan. 25	74.14	Dec. 20	74.86

*To date. †To corresponding date last year

SILVER BULLION.

Bar silver in London up 1d at 38d. New York price for domestic bar silver unchanged at 99 cents per ounce, the Mint price; "foreign" silver up ⅝ at 60⅛c.

	Highest.		Lowest.	
London	42½d	Jan. 5	30¾d	Mar. 5
New York	68¾c	Jan. 6	52¾c	Mar. 8

Range for the year 1920:

London	80½d	Jan. 10	35¾d	Dec. 10
New York	$1.87	Jan. 22	59¼c	Dec. 10

Exchange Seats Down to $80,000.

Two New York Stock Exchange memberships were proposed for transfer yesterday, each for a consideration of $80,000, a drop of $2,000 from the last previous sale. The seat of Charles M. Morse was posted for transfer to Morgan C. Morgan and that of Percy K. Hudson to Charles Maury Jones.

Canadian Paper Co. Passes Dividend.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, July 21.—The Brompton Pulp and Paper Directors have passed the quarterly dividend on the common stock of $1 per share.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Early Weakness Followed by Advances in Leading Rates—Sterling Gains ⅝ of a Cent.

Another quiet market ruled in foreign exchange yesterday. During the early trading weakness was apparent in the more important rates, sterling going to $3.37¾. The exception proved to be marks, which throughout the day ruled higher than the previous close. In the late trading most of the losses in the other exchanges were recovered and prices at the end of the day were slightly above Wednesday's final quotations. Sterling at the high for the day stood at $3.58½, which compares with a close of $3.37½ on the preceding day.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1921.

Range of Rates, Sight Exchange.

	High.	Low.	Wednesday's Final.	Final.
LONDON	$3.58½	$3.37½	$3.58½	$3.57½
PARIS	7.74	7.72	7.74½	7.73½
ROME	4.48	4.47	4.48	4.47½
AMSTERDAM	31.47	31.43	31.43	31.43
BERLIN	1.31½	1.30	1.31½	1.29⅝
MADRID	12.02	12.79	12.82	12.81

Closing Rates.

Parity of exchange is given as reported by the United States Mint, except in countries with a silver standard, where parity fluctuates with the price of silver.

Europe.

	Thursday.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
STERLING—Par $4.86⅝ per sovereign.			
Demand	3.58⅜	3.63	3.86½
Cables	3.59	3.63⅝	3.81½
Com., 60 days	3.54½	3.59	3.75½
Com., 90 days	3.53	3.57	3.73½
FRANCE—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	7.74½	7.83½	7.73
Cables	7.75	7.84	7.75
ITALY—Par 19.3 cents per lira.			
Demand	4.48	4.57	5.50
Cables	4.48¾	4.57½	5.51
BELGIUM—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	7.65	7.64½	8.27½
Cables	7.66	7.65	8.29
GERMANY—Par 23.8 cents per mark.			
Demand	1.31	1.35½	2.46
Cables	1.32	1.36	2.46
AUSTRIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.14	.14¾	.64
Cables	.14⅛	.15¼	.64
CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	1.31	1.33	2.40
Cables	1.32	1.33½	2.45
DENMARK—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	15.05	15.95	16.30
Cables	15.10	16.00	16.40
FINLAND—Par 19.3 cents per finmark.			
Demand	1.70	1.70	4.75
Cables	1.70	1.71	4.80
GREECE—Par 19.3 cents per drachma.			
Demand	5.07	5.52	12.80
Cables	5.60	5.59	12.87
HOLLAND—Par 40.2 cents per florin.			
Demand	31.43	31.93	34.675
Cables	31.45	31.95	34.75
HUNGARY—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.31⅝	.36	....
Cables	.32½	.36¼	....
JUGOSLAVIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.63	.65½	1.50
Cables	.63⅝	.66	1.52
NORWAY—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	12.65	13.55	16.40
Cables	12.70	13.60	16.50
POLAND—Par 23.8 cents per mark.			
Demand	.005¼	.005½	.0065
Cables	.006	.006	.0067

Latin-American Exchange.

	Thursday.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
RUMANIA—Par 19.3 cents per leu.			
Demand	1.90¾	1.43	2.15
Cables	1.91	1.43½	2.15
SERBIA—Belgrade: Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	2.53	2.63	7.00
Cables	2.54	2.64	7.05
SPAIN—Par 19.3 cents per peseta.			
Demand	12.92	12.90	15.80
Cables	12.93	12.92	15.82
SWEDEN—Par 26.8 cents per krona.			
Demand	20.58	21.10	21.55
Cables	20.62	21.15	21.65
SWITZERLAND—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	16.45	16.55	17.42
Cables	16.47	16.55	17.45

Far East.

CHINA—Cents per silver dollar for Hongkong; per tael for Shanghai and Peking.			
Hongkong, demand	50.25	51.06	74.00
Hongkong, cables	50.36	51.10	74.10
Peking, demand	74.25	75.00	112.50
Shanghai, demand	71.00	72.00	104.00
Shanghai, cables	71.50	72.50	104.50
INDIA—Calcutta, cents per rupee, nominally stabilized at one-tenth of a pound sterling.			
Demand	23.75	23.75	37.75
Cables	24.00	24.00	38.00
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Manila: cents per silver peso.			Par 50
Demand	45.50	45.50	46.00
Cables	46.75	46.75	46.25
JAVA—Par 40.2 cents per florin.			
Demand	42.00	38.00	....
JAPAN—Par 49.8 cents per yen.			
Demand	48.00	48.00	51.375
Cables	48.25	48.25	51.625

South America.

ARGENTINA—Par 42.44 cents per Argentine paper dollar.			
Demand	26.50	29.375	29.25
Cables	26.625	29.50	29.40
BRAZIL—Par 32.45 cents per paper milreis.			
Demand	10.375	10.50	21.50
Cables	10.50	10.625	21.60

Canada.

MONTREAL—Par 100 cents per Canadian dollar.			
Demand	88.02	87.70	87.8

Russian Currency.

Prices for pre-revolution Russian ruble notes were as follows: Par, 51.40 cents per ruble.

	Bid.	Asked.
100-ruble notes, per ruble	.12	.14
500-ruble notes, per ruble	.10	.12

S. P. EARNINGS INCREASE.

Net Income for June, $3,180,714; for Six Months, $13,359,419.

The earnings statement of the Southern Pacific Railroad for the month of June, like those of other systems for the same month, show a fair improvement over the corresponding month last year. Gross revenue of the system for June was $23,044,227, an increase of $1,221,948 over the same month last year. Railway operating expenses amounted to $18,127,130, an increase of $644,310, while the net income, after taxes, rentals and other charges, was $3,180,714, an increase of $363,897.

The showing for the first six months of the year is even more favorable, as the road was able to save almost every dollar of increased revenue. With the reductions in wages which went into effect on July 1, the increase in net income is expected to be larger during the last half of the year. The gross revenue for the six months ended June 30 was $130,246,364, an increase of $4,067,069, while net income was $13,359,419, a gain of $4,562,561.

Admitted to the List.

The New York Stock Exchange has admitted to the list American Telephone and Telegraph Company subscription receipts, first instalment paid.

$9,000,000 CREDIT FOR GERMANY HERE

Syndicate Completes Arrangements in the Form of Acceptances for Ninety Days.

The first of the four credits by which Germany expects to establish a fund of about $50,000,000 for the purchase of grain in this country was completed yesterday by the syndicate formed under the management of the Bankers Trust Company and the International Acceptance Bank, Inc., of New York. The credit, in the form of acceptances for ninety days, is for $9,000,000. The following banks and firms will be associated with the syndicate managers: The New York Trust Company, National Bank of Commerce, Chase National Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, First National Bank of Boston, Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, First National Bank of Chicago, Cleveland Trust Company of Cleveland, Hallgarten & Co., and Goldman, Sachs & Co.

No details of the credit were announced by the bankers in charge, but the credit is specifically for "the financing of grain shipments to Germany." Three other credits which will bring the total up to $50,000,000 are under consideration by other groups of bankers. Of these, one group will be joined by bankers in London who will take one-half of a $20,000,000 credit. Announcement was made yesterday in London that a group of acceptance banks had granted a $9,000,000 credit for the purchase of grain, and this probably will be another separate credit which Germany may add to the total now under consideration.

The credit granted by a group of prominent bankers at this time is considered of particular significance, since it is the first one of importance granted since the armistice and marks the reopening of German and American financial relations.

Bankers engaged in handling the other three credits still have them under negotiation, but say that only preliminary steps have been taken. The fact that all negotiations must be conducted by cable and that they are extremely slow between the United States and Germany has made all of the steps in the arrangements difficult.

STOP NOTE PURCHASES.

J. P. Morgan & Co. Have Bought $25,000,000 for British Government.

J. P. Morgan & Co., as fiscal agents of the British Government, announced yesterday that they had ceased purchases of the United Kingdom five-year 5½ per cent. secured notes, due Nov. 1, 1921, at 100 and interest. The bankers announced on July 6 that they would buy these notes during a two-week period for the account of the Government.

It was reported yesterday that when the offer was made there were about $80,000,000 outstanding, that approximately $25,000,000 were purchased during the two-week period. The remaining $55,000,000 will be paid Nov. 1.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Trading Smallest in a Year.

Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday aggregated 279,213 shares. This was the smallest amount of business in more than a year, comparing with a total of 257,770 shares on July 1, 1920. In a market of this character little change in prices could be expected, and fluctuations in most cases were confined to fractions. The railroad shares, in general, held comparatively firm, Union Pacific and Chesapeake & Ohio each gaining a point. This strength, aside from being a reflection of the progress reported in the plan for refunding the debt owed the Government by the railroads and the payment of the amounts due the roads by the Government, is in part due to the better showing in railroad earnings. Mexican Petroleum and Pan-American sold off among the oils, due, it is reported, to the catching of stop orders, while Republic Iron and Steel gained a fraction in spite of the poor quarterly earnings statement. It is believed that the recent break in the shares had discounted the statement. Other issues which sold off included Royal Dutch, Famous Players, Studebaker and numerous specialties.

Industrial Company Earnings.

In view of the statements of earnings issued by the Lackawanna Steel Company and the Republic Iron and Steel Company for the second quarter of the current year, both unfavorable, Wall Street is looking forward with interest to the statement to be issued by the United States Steel Corporation on next Tuesday. This statement will also cover the second quarter, and it is generally predicted that it will be unfavorable in view of the poor demand for steel and the lower prices which in some instances are below the cost of production. There appears to be no question, however, as to the maintenance of the common stock dividend of 1¾ per cent. quarterly. In view of the showing made by the steel companies, traders in general had expected unfavorable earnings from the majority of industrial companies. Such, however, does not appear to be the case, according to estimates of the showing of numerous companies circulated in the financial district yesterday. It was said that the report of the Corn Products Refining Company for the second quarter of the year would be better than that for the first quarter, when $1.70 a share was earned on the common stock. It is stated that the company's mills have been operating at about 75 per cent. of capacity, as against about 66 per cent. in the first quarter. Publication is expected soon of the statements of the Central Leather and the American Hide and Leather companies. In each case a profit is expected, as compared with deficits in the previous quarters. The report of the Endicott-Johnson Company for the first half of the year probably will appear next week. It is predicted that this company also will show increased earnings, as the plant has been working at capacity for some time.

The Break in Famous Players.

Famous Players common broke to 44¾ yesterday, a new low record for the current year. The stock closed at 45⅜, a net loss of 1¼ for the day. The issue was the third most active on the entire list. The decline in the stock came in face of the publication of a preliminary statement of earnings for the second quarter of the year, which, it is said, shows net profits after taxes of $1,558,000. It was added that earnings for the first six months of the year were equal to almost $13 a share on the common, or $5 in excess of the annual dividend of $8 per share. Speculators who sold the stock, however, argued that this was the result of past operations, and had no bearing on the present position of the industry.

Premium Stocks Disappear.

Although numerous stocks loaned flat at the close of business yesterday, there were none quoted at a premium. This, according to observers on the floor of the exchange, is because some of the biggest operators have been covering their short commitments on each new break as a result of bad news and were returning the securities to the lenders. This, they say, indicates that at least some interests have changed their point of view on the future. It is admitted, however, that there is still considerable short selling, but that it is scattered among small traders.

Chinese Consortium.

Members of the American group of the Chinese Consortium held an informal meeting at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday and Frederick W. Stevens, representative of the group in China, who is here on a vacation, made a report. No information about it was given out. It is expected that a formal statement will be made by Mr. Stevens, or by Thomas W. Lamont, Chairman of the American group, on present-day conditions in China, before Mr. Stevens's return to his post, scheduled for early in August.

Eagle Oil Transport Company.

News from abroad that the Eagle Oil Transport Company of the Royal Dutch group had sold £3,000,000 7 per cent. notes to bankers, and that the Mexican Eagle Oil Company had guaranteed these notes, had its reflection here in lower prices for Royal Dutch. The stock declined approximately 1¼ points. Oil men here see in the floating of this good-sized issue the further strengthening of Royal Dutch in its shipping department, since it is understood that the issue is to provide additional tank ships for the corporation.

Money in Supply.

The renewal rate of 5½ per cent. for call money, the lowest since July 11, and the fact that call money lent at 4½ per cent. in the outside market was a reflection of the further easing of the money situation. A flurry in the time money market was occasioned by the offering of moderate-sized blocks of time funds at 5¾ per cent. for ninety days. The offers were not accepted. Bankers were hearty in commending the reduction of the rediscount rate to 5½ per cent; and it is their opinion that the Federal Reserve Bank officials are following a wise course in bringing down the rate gradually. The immediately following of the Bank of England with a rate reduction, was likewise a recognition of easier money conditions in England. Call money in that market has recently lent as low as 2¼ per cent., while three months' bills have been put out as low as 4¾ per cent.

The Short Interest in French Bonds.

A number of persons in Wall Street have the idea that a good-sized short interest exists in the market for the French Government bonds, whose subscriptions were closed yesterday. This theory was strengthened by the appearance of a sale of the bonds, for cash, at 98, just before the close of the market. However, the market remained at 95, despite this cash sale, which probably represented one of the shorts who was taken unawares by the closing of subscriptions. Some of the members of the syndicate, however, have the idea that there are a great many more persons who now are technically short of the bonds, and for this reason, if for no other, a strong market should exist in them. Sales on the Stock Exchange thus far of these securities have been merely nominal, since the underwriters stood prepared to take the scattered offerings as made, and the price has not deviated from 95. A free market in the bonds is expected.

Loan Conversations.

Half a dozen countries, many of them small ones, which would like to arrange dollar credits in the United States, are holding conversations, by cable and otherwise, with bankers here, and although the bankers and bond men say that this is an excellent time to introduce a new issue, they are inclined to be a trifle skeptical as to how a new foreign loan would take. Portugal has indicated a desire to start negotiations for a loan here; the Cuban loan still is simmering, and dollar credits to one or two small South American countries are not improbable.

Short-Term Municipals Public Utilities

Yielding 7% to 8%

maturing in two months to a year, afford excellent opportunities to invest available funds on a basis which provides a very large yield and the return of the principal at a time when your requirements will demand cash.

Write for our Investment Suggestions No. C-35

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.

Investment Securities

62 Cedar Street, New York
Chicago Boston Cleveland Buffalo
Philadelphia Minneapolis Pittsburgh

Power and Light Company Earnings

Denver Gas & Electric Lt. Co.

YEAR	GROSS.	NET.
1908	$2,167,444	$924,021
1909	2,428,799	1,081,379
1910	2,608,269	1,148,235
1911	3,115,748	1,353,308
1912	3,164,774	1,378,390
1913	3,161,764	1,383,670
1914	3,140,965	1,413,219
1915	3,273,189	1,657,945
1916	3,228,656	1,523,733
1917	3,419,966	1,427,031
1918	3,667,614	1,461,867
1919	4,316,960	1,736,196
1920	5,132,100	1,907,987

Circulars on request

W. C. Langley & Co.

Investments

115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

The Purchase of Gold for Investment

would be non-productive because an income would not be available and gold can never be worth more than itself.

On the other hand, well-protected bonds of strong corporations payable in gold afford opportunities for the investor to benefit with any increase in the purchasing power of gold as prices of commodities reach more normal levels.

For a further discussion of this subject, and some investment recommendations, write for Letter F-58.

Hemphill, Noyes & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

37 Wall Street, New York

EXEMPT FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES—TAX EXEMPT IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Borough of Garwood

New Jersey

6% Improvement Bonds

DATED JULY 1, 1921

Maturing Annually July 1, 1922 to 1931 inc.

Price 100 & interest Yielding 6.00%

Descriptive circular upon request.

B. J. Van Ingen & Co.

46 Cedar St. New York

Telephone John 6964

Possibilities for Profit

FOREIGN BONDS

Purchase Foreign Internal Bonds.

There are possibilities for large profits due to the very low prices of Foreign Exchange.

Detailed list of 70 Bond Issues.

FRENCH
ARGENTINE
GERMAN
BELGIAN
BRITISH
ITALIAN

Send for detailed bond circular T-41

Farson, Son & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1921.

Day's Sales.	Wednesday.	Tuesday.	A Year Ago.	Two Years Ago.	Year to Date.	Same Period 1920.	Same Period 1919.	Same Period 1918.
279,213	333,233	309,125	317,741	1,620,140	99,102,925	131,277,108½	167,858,449	80,236,952

1921. High.	1921. Low.	Sales.	Stock and Dividend Rates.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net. Chge.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.
46	26½	100	Adams Express	42	42	42	42	..	40	42½
39½	18	100	Ajax Rubber	21	21	21	21	+ 1	20	21
103½	100	100	All-Am. Cables (7)	103½	103½	103½	105⅝	+ 1⅝	105	107
103⅝	100	63	Do odd lot (8)	106	106	106	108	..	..	..
55½	35	200	Allied Ch. & Dye (4)	38⅝	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	— ⅛	38⅝	39
88⅞	83	100	Allied C. & D. pf. (7)	88½	88½	88½	88½	— ⅛	88½	89½
39¾	26⅝	600	Allis-Chalmers (4)	31⅜	32	31⅜	32	..	31⅜	32
83	60⅛	100	Allis-Chalm. pf. (7)	72	72	72	72	..	70½	72
65½	32½	100	Am. Bosch Magneto	33½	33½	33½	33½	..	33	34
120⅝	115¾	200	Am. Car & Fdy. (12)	124½	124½	124	..	..	123	124½
114	108	100	Am. Car & F. pf. (7)	109½	109½	109½	109½	— ½	109	111½
59¾	40¾	1,000	Am. Cigar & L. pf.	52	52⅝	51½	51½	— ¾	51	52½
56¾	42	200	Am. Ice (5)	56	56⅛	56	56⅛	+ 1⅛	55	56
53⅜	29⅜	700	Am. International	33½	33½	32½	32½	— 1	32⅜	33½
11⅜	8	100	Am. L. F. F. En. (1)	9	9	9	9	..	8½	9
91⅞	73½	100	Am. Locomotive (6)	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+ ⅝	81½	82½
10	4	1,200	Am. Safety Razor	4	4¼	4	4¼	..	..	4¼
14	6⅝	800	Am. Ship & Com.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	..	— ⅛	6⅝	6¾
44⅜	32⅝	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36½	..	36⅜	36⅝
31⅝	24	200	Am. Steel F. (3)	26	26	26	..	..	26	26¼
98	63½	1,300	Am. Sugar Ref. (7)	67⅛	67⅛	67¼	67½	— ⅛	67⅛	67½
107¼	88	1,000	Am. Sugar R. pf. (7)	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	+ ⅛	89	89½
88	40⅜	1,400	Am. Sum. Tob. (8)	47⅞	48⅜	47⅝	48	+ ⅛	47⅝	..
108½	95⅜	5,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. (9)	103⅞	104	103⅝	104	+ ⅛	103⅝	104
129⅝	111⅞	700	Am. Tobacco (12)	122⅝	123⅝	121½	121½	— ⅜	121	121⅝
82¼	57	2,200	Am. Woolen (7)	69	69½	68½	69⅛	+ ⅛	68⅝	69⅛
10	7⅝	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	..	8	9
43½	33⅞	400	Anaconda Copper	37⅞	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛	37	38
65	55⅜	100	Ass. D. G. 1st pf. (6)	62½	62½	62½	62½	— 1½	62⅛	63½
84½	76¾	800	Atch., T. & S. F. (6)	83½	83½	83	83	— ⅜	83	83½

LEE, HIGGINSON & Co.
Established 1848

NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

HIGGINSON & CO.
London

The New French Loan

of $100,000,000 - 20 - Year External 7½% Bonds offers the following inducements to American investors:

Freedom from any speculative features due to exchange.

Certainty of an income of over 8% for 20 years, as bonds are non-callable.

Sinking fund aggregating $45,000,000 in the next five years will create a strong market and higher prices as interest rates tend to decline.

Write for Descriptive Circular

BODELL & CO.
115 BROADWAY
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POWER
A National Necessity

We offer a selected list of First Mortgage

Power Bonds

At Prices to Yield Over
7%

GLIDDEN, DAVIDGE & CO.
20 Broad St. City Bank Bldg.
New York Syracuse, N. Y.

New-York Central Equipment Trust 7% Bonds

Maturing Annually Up to April 15, 1935

Issued under the "Philadelphia Plan," secured by necessary rolling stock costing more than 25% in excess of bond issue, and guaranteed by the New York Central Railway.

We recommend these bonds for investment.

Price to Yield About 6.45%

Kindly ask for Circular JS-29.

CASSATT & CO.
Established 1872
PHILADELPHIA
5 NASSAU STREET
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BALTIMORE · PITTSBURGH · SCRANTON

Buying Bonds For Profit

Low-priced railroad bonds with brightest outlook in recent years now offer an outstanding opportunity for high yield.

10% or Better

—as well as substantial profit through appreciation in market value.

We have just compiled a list of such bonds, and we shall be pleased to send this list free upon request.

Ask for Bulletin T-62.

CHARLES H. CLARKSON & Co.
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
TEL. BOWLING GREEN 4020-25

AND BOOKS CLOSED

Two Houses Offer $3,000,000 Central Maine Power 7 Per Cent. Bonds at 95½.

TO REDEEM TOBACCO NOTES

American Company Will Retire $3,-333,000 Series C Paper—$5,000,-000 Detroit Railway Issue Soon.

The subscription books of the $100,-000,000 Government of French Republic twenty-year non-callable 7½ per cent. bonds, opened to the public on May 23, were closed yesterday. The issue, offered by J. P. Morgan & Co. and approximately fifty associated banks, was probably the final French loan which will be offered in this country as a result of the war. The bonds were sold at 95 and yield approximately 8 per cent.

The books have been kept open by the underwriters for the extraordinarily long time to clean up the small balance of bonds which remained unsold when the bulk of them were moved. The small remaining amount, it is understood, was taken in the last two or three days by banks.

Harris, Forbes & Co. and Coffin & Burr, Inc., are offering a new issue of $3,000,000 Central Maine Power Company first and general mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds, due June 1, 1941, at 95½ and interest, yielding approximately 7.45 per cent. The bonds have been authorized by the Public Utilities Commission of the State of Maine. The Central Maine Power Company is a single comprehensive system of hydro-electric plants, transmission lines and distributing systems, serving ninety cities and towns and more than 800 industrial establishments. Net earnings of the corporation for the year ended June 30, 1921, are more than 1.8 times the annual interest charges.

Estabrook & Co. and Hannahs, Ballin & Lee are offering the unsold balance of an issue of $1,185,000 City of Norfolk (Va.) 6 per cent. water bonds at 100 and interest, yielding 6 per cent. The bonds are dated July 15, 1921, and mature in 1922 and are exempt from all Federal income taxes.

The American Tobacco Company has made arrangements to redeem on Aug. 15 all of the $3,333,000 Series C notes, dated Nov. 1, 1918, and which mature on Nov. 1, 1921. The notes will be retired at par, with accrued interest from May 1, 1921, to Aug. 15, 1921, together with a premium of 1 per cent. on the principal of the notes. The issue is payable at the offices of the Guaranty Trust Company. Announcement was made yesterday that $1,000,000 8 per cent. secured gold notes, Series A, of the Copper Export Association, Inc., due Feb. 15, 1922, have been drawn for redemption, and will be paid Aug. 15, at 101 per cent. and accrued interest. Payment will be made by the Guaranty Trust Company. The notes drawn run irregularly from No. 26 to No. 5,995.

An issue of $5,000,000 Detroit United Railway bonds will be offered soon by a syndicate of local bankers. They will be secured by a closed first mortgage on the best of the company's interurban properties.

Hornblower & Weeks are offering a block of 6 per cent. coupon road notes of Rockingham County, N. C., to yield 6.75 per cent. The notes are dated July 1, 1921, and are due July 1, 1923, being exempt from all Federal income taxes. The property has an assessed valuation of $78,263,364 and net bonded debt of $1,611,000.

As an indication of the present excellent condition of the local bond market may be taken the issue of Atlas Powder Company $4,000,000 mortgage bonds, offered yesterday morning. The issue was oversubscribed before the noon hour and the books immediately closed.

CANADA TO PAY ON AUG. 1.

Will Meet $15,000,000 Bonds Without New Financing.

Semi-official announcement was made yesterday that Canada will meet its maturity of $15,000,000 here on Aug. 1, without new financing. This became possible, it was understood, through money obtained from the recent sale of $25,000,000 twenty-five year 6½ per cent. bonds of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Northern Railways, to which advances had been made. These bonds were offered at 96½ to yield 6.80 per cent. to the investor, and were disposed of on the day subscription books were opened.

The Aug. 1 maturity of the Canadian Government is $15,000,000 three-year 5½ per cent. bonds. The maturity is the second to be met here this year, the first having been on April 1, of $25,000,000.

The establishment of a credit sufficient to pay off the bonds and to replenish Canada's balances here was reported to have been decided on rather than follow the other two courses which were open, one of which would involve the shipment of gold, the other the floating of a loan by the Government itself.

$13,130,795 GOLD ARRIVES.

Ten-Day Shipments Bring Total to $359,490,882 Since Jan. 1.

During the ten days ended July 10 $13,130,795 in gold was imported into the United States, bringing the total since Jan. 1 to $359,490,882, according to a report issued by the Federal Reserve Board yesterday, making a new high record for gold holdings. Exports of gold from the United States during the ten-day period ended July 10 were $1,243,953, making a total since the beginning of the year of $7,934,517.

Imports of silver into the United States during the first ten days of July were $1,488,086, bringing the total since Jan. 1 to $28,938,449. For the first ten days of July the exports of silver from the United States were $1,387,350, bringing the total since Jan. 1 to $22,423,945.

France and England continue the heaviest exporters of gold. During the last ten days $5,912,271 in gold was received from the United Kingdom, bringing the total since Jan. 1 to $108,162,766. France has shipped $77,617,847 in gold to the United States since the first of the year, of which $4,279,404 was received within the last ten days.

B. & O. Renews Farm Bureau.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad announced yesterday the re-establishment of its agricultural bureau, to carry out the program which the company began in 1916, but which had to be abandoned because of war conditions. The bureau will be a part of the commercial department of the railroad, in charge of H. O. Hartzell, manager, who announces the appointment of O. K. Quivey as general industrial agent. The chief aim of the bureau will be to make the facilities of the Baltimore & Ohio available to the farming interests to the greatest possible extent.

Gulf States Steel Earnings.

The statement of earnings of the Gulf States Steel Corporation for the three months ended June 30 shows net operating income of $34,396, compared with $35,256 in the first quarter. After allowing for all taxes and depreciation there was a deficit of $83,353 for the second quarter, compared with $102,917 in the first three months.

Brooklyn Edison Elects Ryan.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Edison Company have accepted the resignation of Franklin W. Slater and have elected in his place John D. Ryan.

Firmness at London—Paris Market Reported Dull.

LONDON, July 21.—The tone of the stock market was firm today. Old 2½ per cent. consols, ¼ point higher, at 45½; British 5 per cent. war loan, ¼ higher, at 98¾; 4½ per cent. war loan, ¼ lower, at 81¼.

Rand Mines, unchanged, at 2¼; De Beers Mining, ¼ higher, at 10¾.

PARIS, July 21.—Trading was dull on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, unchanged; at 56 francs 25 centimes; 5 per cent. war loan, unchanged, at 82 francs 70 centimes.

Exchange on London, 4 centimes higher, at 46 francs 25 centimes per sovereign; American dollars were quoted at 12 francs 82½ centimes, against 12 francs 86 centimes yesterday.

AWAIT BONUS DECISION.

Attorneys Think Delay May Mean Bonds Will Be Held Invalid.

It is the belief of attorneys in the financial district who are familiar with the procedure of the Court of Appeals that the delay in a decision involving the validity of the State soldiers bonus bonds may mean a possible disagreement, and that there is a likelihood of these bonds being held unconstitutional.

Governor Miller called the Court of Appeals to meet in special session July 13 to consider the soldiers' bonus bonds case. The court adjourned, without a decision, until the end of July. The banks are making no preparations to bid on or sell the bonds, but reiterate that they are ready to submit bids and aid in the distribution of the securities, should the Court of Appeals uphold their constitutionality.

$45,000,000 MELON

D., L. & W.'s Sale of Coal Properties to Glen Alden Co. for $60,-000,000 Also Approved.

The stockholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, at a special meeting yesterday, approved an increase of $45,000,000 in the capital stock and the segregation of the coal properties, through their sale to the Glen Alden Coal Company, for $60,000,000. The Glen Alden, in making payment, will issue $60,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds or notes.

The contract for the sale of the coal properties calls on the Glen Alden Company to establish a sinking fund of $1,-500,000 annually, beginning Sept. 1, 1926, to be continued until the issue is paid in full. It is provided further that should the Glen Alden Company mine more than 12,000,000 tons of coal in any year, the sinking fund must be increased to $2,000,000.

The Glen Alden stock will be offered to the Lackawanna shareholders at $50 per share, on a share for share basis. This privilege goes to stockholders on record June 15. Payment of the shares must be made on or before Aug. 20.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Sales Company will not be disposed of, but continue to act as the sales agent for the Glen Alden, which will confine its work to mining.

It is expected that the Directors of the Lackawanna Railroad will declare a 100 per cent. stock dividend next Thursday.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1921.

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Day's Sales	$12,168,200	$7,915,000	$9,556,400
Year to Date.....	1,682,062,535	2,169,643,000	1,808,773,289

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAR LOANS.

Sales	Issue.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chg.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
664	—Liberty 3½s, 1932-'47.....	86.90	86.86	86.76	86.80	+ .06	86.80	86.86	4.85
...	—Liberty 1st 4s, 1932-'47.....	...	...	...	...	...	87.40	87.60	4.87
7	—Liberty 2d 4s, 1927-'42.....	86.90	87.16	86.90	87.16	+ .16	87.10	87.20	4.97
796	—Liberty 1st cv. 4¼s, 1932-'47...	87.34	87.78	87.30	87.62	+ .32	87.62	87.68	5.12
1,045	—Liberty 2d cv. 4¼s, 1927-'42...	87.06	87.40	87.06	87.16	+ .16	87.14	87.18	5.27
30	—Liberty 2d cv. 4¼s, reg.....	87.14	87.14	87.14	87.14	+ .20	...	...	...
1,638	—Liberty 3d 4¼s, 1928.....	91.40	91.50	91.30	91.30	+ .20	91.30	91.34	5.72
13	—Liberty 3d 4¼s, reg.....	91.28	91.26	91.26	91.26	+ .20	...	...	...
2,543¾	—Liberty 4th 4¼s, 1933-'38.....	87.22	87.52	87.22	87.30	+ .18	87.28	87.32	5.37
44	—Victory 3¾s, 1922-'23.....	98.38	98.40	98.38	98.40	+ .02	98.40	98.42	4.42
1,783	—Victory 4¾s, 1922-'23.....	98.36	98.42	98.36	98.42	+ .04	98.40	98.42	5.62
1	—Victory 4¾s, reg.....	98.24	98.24	98.24	98.24	+ .04	...	...	...

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

U S 4s, coup
4..... 104½

Argentine 5s
5..... 69

ChineseRy6s
1..... 45

C Bergen 8s, temp ctfs
4..... 98¾
1..... 97

City Berne 8s
20..... 98½
5..... 98¾
1..... 98½
2..... 98¼

C Bordeaux 6s
3..... 80½

C Christiania 8s, K. Loeb & Co ctfs
6..... 98¾
2..... 98¾

C Copen 5½s
13..... 77
4..... 77½
3..... 77
1..... 76¾
2..... 77
5..... 77½
25..... 77½

City Lyons 6s
1..... 80¾

C Marais 6s
2..... 80½
2..... 81

C of Paris 6s
38..... 99½

City Zurich 8s, receipts
1..... 99
5..... 99½

Dan Munic s f 8s, A, int ctfs
1..... 100
1..... 99¾
4..... 100
1..... 100¼
1..... 100½
1..... 101
1..... 100½
1..... 100¾

B, int ctfs
18..... 100
10..... 100¼

Dom. of Can 5½s, 1929
6..... 92
10..... 91¾

5s, 1931
12..... 88¼
3..... 88½
1..... 88¼

FrenchGv't8s
5..... 99¼
.5..... 99¾
1..... 99
6..... 99¼
1..... 99¾
7..... 99
27..... 99¼
14..... 99¾
20..... 99¾
17..... 99½
2..... 99¾
1.5.... 99¼
1..... 99¾
3..... 99½

French G 7½s
13..... 95
5..... 98
10..... 95¼

Jap Govt 4½s, ster loan
1..... 84¾
2..... 84¾

2d Series
1..... 84¾

4s, ster loan
.5s'37. 69¼
.5s'37. 69¼
.5s'37. 69¼
10..... 69¾
1..... 69¼
.5s'37. 69¼

K Belgium 6s
10..... 93¼
9..... 93¾
5..... 93¼

7½s, rcts
13..... 100¼
6..... 101
3..... 100½
2..... 100¾
2..... 100¾
3..... 100¾
2..... 100¾
.5..... 100¼
.5..... 100¼
1..... 100½
1..... 100¾
.5..... 100¼
5..... 100½
1..... 100¾

* Ss, tr rcts
4..... 100¼
4..... 100
2..... 100½
6..... 100

KingDenmk8s
30..... 101
7..... 101¼
7..... 101½
5..... 101¾
40..... 101¾
5..... 101½

King Norw 8s
1..... 102¼
1..... 102¼
7..... 102¾
7..... 103

King of Swed 6s
5..... 84¾
4..... 85
9..... 85¼

R of C 8s t r
5..... 94¾
6..... 94¾
1..... 95
5..... 94¾
2..... 94¾
12..... 94¾
5..... 94¾
16..... 94¾
10..... 95¾
8..... 97
1..... 96¾
1..... 96¾
15..... 96¾

San P s f 8s
2..... 95½
2..... 95½
2..... 95¾
1.5.... 95¾
1..... 95¾
3..... 96¼

S Con s f 8s
1..... 105¾
2..... 105¼

Un K of G E & I 5½s '21
2..... 99¼

5½s 1922
10..... 98¼
5..... 98½
88..... 98½

5½s 1939
2..... 89
2..... 88¾
3..... 88¾
15..... 88¾

5½s 1937
2..... 86
4..... 86
3..... 86¼
3..... 86¼
9..... 86¼
35..... 86¾

deb 8s
4..... 86¾

Goodyear T&R temp ctf 8s
1..... 99¾
10..... 99
2..... 99½
4..... 99¾
5..... 99¾
3..... 99¾
2..... 99½
10..... 99¾
16..... 99¾
10..... 99¼

Grd Trunk Ry 7s int rcpts
1..... 101
7..... 100¾
4..... 101
7..... 100¾
1..... 100¾

Gt Northern gen 7s
25..... 99
17..... 99¼
37..... 99
18..... 99½
1..... 99¾
3..... 99¼
5..... 99½
3..... 99¾
12..... 99½
5..... 99¾
5..... 99¾
10..... 99½
1..... 99¾
7..... 99¾
16..... 99¾
35..... 99¾
22..... 99¾
2..... 99½
10..... 99½
7..... 99¾
28..... 99½
12..... 99¾
20..... 99¾
4..... 99¾
5..... 99¾

H & M 1st & r 5s Ser A
2..... 85¾
4..... 85¾
8..... 86
1..... 86¼

adj inc 5s
2..... 40¾
18..... 40¾
29..... 40¼
2..... 40¾
3..... 40½

Ill Cent ref 4s
1..... 78¾

4s 1953
2..... 86¾

5½s
5..... 90¾
5..... 90¾

Ill C & C St L & N O jt 5s Ser A
1..... 78¾

Ill Steel 4½s
1..... 79
1..... 79

Int Met 4½s
1..... 16½

cfs of dep
4..... 13¾
5..... 13¾
20..... 13½
25..... 13
1C..... 13½

I R T 1st & r 5s
51..... 85½
5..... 85¾
5..... 85½
1..... 85¾
1..... 85¾
1..... 85¾
1..... 85¾
1..... 85¾
8..... 85¾

deb 5s
4..... 66¾

Kan City T 4s
5..... 71¼
1..... 71
2..... 70¾

K S T 1st f 5s
3..... 94
1..... 94½
5..... 94¾
2..... 94½
3..... 94¼

L S & M S 4s
1928
3..... 84¼

Lig & My 7s
2..... 108¾
2aff... 108¾
2..... 108¾
1..... 108

L & J B 4s
2..... 86½

L & A 5s
1..... 67

L & N S L Dv 3s
1..... 50¾

Mex P s f 8s
1..... 94¾
1..... 94
2..... 94½
4..... 95

Mid S c tr 5s
2..... 76¼
8..... 76¼
1..... 76

M & St L r & ext 5s
3..... 40

MS S M & A 4s
5..... 89¾

MoK & T 1st 4s
1..... 86½
1s30f.. 80¾
3..... 80¾

M K & T s f 4½s
15..... 36
cfs of dep
20..... 34
19..... 35

5% notes
7..... 41¼

Mo Pac gen 4s
1..... 53¾
3..... 53¾
1..... 53¾

1st & ref 5s, 1926
2..... 86

MontPowCo 1st 5s
1..... 84¾
1..... 85
1..... 84¾

N C & St L 1st con 5s
2..... 93¼

N O T & M Income 6s
8..... 55

N Y Cent 7s
6..... 101¾
1..... 101¾
1..... 101¼

deb 6s
8..... 90¾
20..... 91
1..... 91½
1..... 91¾
10..... 91¾

deb 4s, 1934
5..... 77

ref & imp 4½s, A
1..... 77½

L S col 3½s
1..... 81¼

NYDockCo4s
5..... 70

N Y Tel 4½s
1..... 81¼

NY,O&Wref4s
1..... 57¾

NYRys adj 5s
7..... 5¾

ctfs of dep
1..... 4¼

N Y Tel 4½s
2..... 81
1..... 80¾
5..... 80½
4s30f.. 80¼
1..... 80¾
10..... 81¼

NY,W&B4½s
2..... 26½
2..... 30

Nort So 1st ref 5s, A
1..... 41

N & W con 4s
1..... 76¾

conv 6s
1..... 101¾

PocahCAC4s
1..... 47½
2..... 75

Nor Pac 4s
9..... 75½
1..... 75¾
6..... 75¾
7..... 75½

Nor Pac 3s
1..... 54

ref & imp 6s
5..... 99¾
3..... 100

Gt Nor joint temp 6½s
6..... 99¼
16..... 99½
6..... 99¼
10..... 99¾
5..... 99¾
1..... 99¾
28..... 99¾
7..... 99¾
26..... 99¾
13..... 99¾
2..... 99¾
6..... 99¾
22..... 99¼
2..... 99¾
1..... 99¾
13..... 99¼
3..... 99¾
12..... 99¾

NWBellTel7s
6..... 101¼
4..... 101
2..... 101¼
3..... 101¼
3..... 101¼
10..... 101¼
4..... 101¼
2..... 101¼
1..... 101¼
6..... 101¼

RR gen 4½s
15..... 76½
2..... 76¾
3..... 76¼
1..... 76¾

gen 5s
2..... 84¾
1..... 85
2..... 84¾
12..... 85¾

con 4½s
1..... 85¼

temp 6½s
54..... 98¼
3..... 98¼
3..... 98¼
21..... 98¼
2..... 98¼
31..... 98½
2..... 98¾
17..... 98½
7..... 98¾
9..... 98¾

gold 5s
15..... 102¾

ref 5s
1..... 72

P Co cv 5s'22
15..... 97

P S C s f 5s
1..... 85

Read gen 4s
10..... 73¾
34..... 74
1..... 71

St L I M & So gen 5s
5..... 89
un & ref 4s
6..... 70¾

Riv & G 4s
10..... 65¾
3..... 66¾
2..... 66¾

St L & S F R
1 4s Ser A
23..... 61¼
p l 5s Ser B
6..... 72¾
50..... 73
p l 6s Ser C
9..... 88

adj 5s
1..... 67¼
1..... 68¾
1..... 66¾

Income 6s
5..... 54½
2..... 54¾
7..... 54¾
4..... 54¾
8..... 54¾

N Y Cent 7s
St I- R M & P 5s
2..... 71

St L S W 1st term 5s
1..... 88¾

St P K C S L 1st 4½s
10..... 63¼
5..... 63¾

San A & APas 3s
3..... 62¾

S A & Jo gd 4s
25..... 36¾

stamped
2..... 51

adj 5s,
1..... 25½
2..... 25¾
1..... 23¼
7..... 25¼

con 6s
3..... 48¼
20..... 48½

five lots
1002... 52

Sin Con Oil cv 7½s
8..... 91
2..... 90¾
1..... 90¾
16..... 91
2..... 90¾

So B T & T 1st 5s
1..... 81¼
3..... 81¼

So Pac cv 4s
5..... 78¾
10..... 78½
10..... 78¾
1..... 78½
1..... 79

5s
1..... 89

1st ref 4s
2..... 75
1..... 75½
2..... 75
4..... 75¼
9..... 75

Sou Ry gen 4s
29..... 56¾
1..... 56½

St Oil of Col deb 7s
4..... 103½
1..... 103¾
1..... 103¾
1..... 103¾
1s7f.. 103¾

St & Tube gen s f 7s
33..... 92

Third Av adj 5s
20..... 31
10..... 21¾

1st 5s
1..... 76¼

ref 4s
5..... 49½
2..... 49
3..... 48½

Tdwr Oil 6½s
10..... 95
13..... 95¼

T St L&W 4s
1..... 46

Tol Wal Vy & O 1st gtd 4½s, A
1..... 84

Tri Cy 5s
1..... 91

Un Pac 1st 4s
5..... 91
2..... 91¼
1..... 89½
3..... 91¼
1..... 91¾
2..... 91¾
1..... 91¾
1..... 91¾
1

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MORE CUTS COMING IN BIG RAIL SALARIES

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Follows Lead of Eastern Systems in Reductions.

PLAN MAY BECOME GENERAL

Average Cut of 10 Per Cent. for All Higher Officials Would Save $5,000,000 a Year.

A general reduction in the salaries paid to Presidents of all of the leading railroads is expected in the near future as a result of the voluntary action taken by the officials of some of the larger roads within the last week or so. Other executive officials, such as Vice Presidents and supervisory officers, also are expected to be reduced in proportion. This voluntary reduction will be in line with the reductions put into force in the case of skilled and unskilled labor under the ruling of the Labor Board.

Up to the present time five of the large systems have announced reductions in officers' salaries. These include the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, which made its announcement yesterday, and followed similar action by the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania, Atlantic Coast Line and the Erie. In the case of the Erie the reduction amounted to only about 5 per cent., but it was pointed out that the increases granted to officers during the period of Government operation was not so great as that granted to skilled and unskilled workers.

Taken as a whole there are more than 200 of the larger roads in the United States. Allowing an average of about $50,000 paid to the chief executive of each road, the salaries of these officials in the aggregate would be $6,000,000, and a 10 per cent. saving would mean $600,000. In New York alone there are six railroad Presidents who receive $50,000 or more a year.

The amount paid to general officers during 1920 was in the neighborhood of $25,000,000 and that paid to other officers approximately the same amount, so that a 10 per cent. saving would call for a reduction of about $5,000,000 annually.

READING APPEAL INSURED.

Supersedeas Bond for Taking Segregation Action to Supreme Court Filed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The $750,000 supersedeas bond, required to appeal to the United States Supreme Court the decision of the Federal District Court here in the Reading segregation case, was filed today in court by the Continental Insurance Company and the Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, both of New York. The segregation plan provides that common and preferred stockholders of the Reading Company share alike in the distribution of the stock of the new corporation, which is to take over the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

Because of the large bond required, there was a feeling among Reading stockholders that the appeal would not be pressed. The bond was required to protect preferred stockholders from financial loss through the appeal. Common stockholders are opposed to that part of the plan which gives preferred stockholders an equal share.

INSPECT GRAIN ELEVATOR.

Business Men Look Over $2,500,000 Plant Building in Brooklyn.

A committee representing the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and one representing the New York Produce Exchange inspected yesterday the $2,500,000 grain elevator being built by the State Department of Public Works at the foot of Columbia Street, Brooklyn.

The new terminal, which will have a capacity of 2,600,000 bushels, will be the first public elevator in the harbor. It is to be operated as an adjunct to the State Barge Canal and is intended to relieve congestion at the port and to eliminate to a great extent lighterage costs.

Delos W. Cooke, Chairman of the Chamber's Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements, headed the business men, among whom were Jesse I. Straus, Milton Harrison, Jere D. Tamblyn, A. C. Field, T. Harry Storey and William H. Douglas.

Central Sugar Meeting July 25.

The adjourned special meeting of the stockholders of the Central Sugar Company, called for the purpose of authorizing a mortgage on the company's property, will be held on July 25. In addition to creating a mortgage of $3,000,000, the shareholders also will be asked to grant the Central Fe, a subsidiary corporation, permission to place a mortgage on its property.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC SYSTEM for June—

	1921.	1920.	Increase.
Gross	$23,044,227	$24,286,175	*$1,221,948
Net oper inc	3,190,714	2,856,817	365,897
6 mos. gr.	130,248,364	125,681,226	4,567,069
Net op. inc.	13,369,419	8,796,858	4,562,561

*Decrease.
†Includes $2,255,171 back mail pay, years 1918 and 1919.

Public Utility.

GREAT WESTERN POWER SYSTEM for June—

	1921.	1920.	Increase.
June gross	$390,479	$463,982	$116,527
Net aft taxes	332,360	255,875	146,494
Sur. aft. fd. cs	180,184	80,245	99,939
6 mos gross	3,633,618	2,781,139	852,274
Net aft taxes	2,537,518	1,487,727	845,792
Sur. aft. fd. cs	1,172,800	651,271	521,818

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per cent.	Payable.	Holders of Rec'd.
Austin Nichols pf	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 30
Brooklyn Edison	$1	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Kel. Switch. & Sup.	2	Q	July 30	July 26
Nash Motors	$6	—	Aug. 1	July 20
Nash Motors pf	$1.75	—	Aug. 1	July 20

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local metal exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked
Antimony	4.62½	4.87½	4.62½	4.87½
Quicksilver		$46.00		$46.00
Aluminum	22.00	23.00	22.50	23.50
Iron, No. 2X Silicon	23.00	24.00	24.50	25.50

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 12¾c on the New York Metal Exchange.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	74	10	0	70	15	0
Copper, futures	75	10	0	70	15	0
Tin, spot	161	0	0	160	0	0
Tin, futures	163	0	0	162	5	0
Spelter, spot	25	10	0	26	0	0
Spelter, futures	26	5	0	26	15	0
Lead, spot	24	2	6	23	5	0
Lead, futures	23	12	6	23	5	0

SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS.

	Rights Expire.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	Aug. 31	15	25	15	
D., L. & W. Co.	Aug. 20	30	30½	23½	
Nassau Lt. & Pow.	July 15	¾	¼	¾	
Reading	July 25	15½	17	15½	
Worcester El. Co.	July 30	6¾	⅝	6¾	

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Ariz. Ext.	1	1	Iron Cap.	5	6½
Ariz. Silver	19	20	La Rose	15	20
Ariz. Tip Top	3	4	Majestic	6	8
Black Hawk	5	6	Mex. Metals	..	..
Boston Ment.	66	67	Midway Mose	2	3
Chief Con.	2¼	2½	Mut. Div. Tr.	30	32
Calaveras	1⅝	1¾	Monarch	15	16
Crystal, new	32	34	Nat. L. & Z.	3	5
Denlgh Cr.	7	8	Rainier	4	5
Eagle B. B.	2	2½	Nixon	8	7
Eureka Cro.	50	52	Seven Metals	6	8
Fortuna	..	..	Silver Reef	3	5
Gadsden	40	45	U. V. Ext.	23	24
Homa	3	4	Yukon	80c	1
Iron Blose	15	16			

CUT APPLE RATES TO EAST.

Carload Lots From California Reduced to .165 and .155 a Cwt.

A reduction of rates on apple shipments from California to Eastern territory was announced yesterday by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. The new rates follow: Minimum carload weight of 30,000 pounds, not subject to storage in transit, $1.50 per cwt., old rate $1.66⅔; with storage privileges, $1.80, old rate, $1.75½.

The reduced rates recently announced on beans, canned goods, dried fruit, etc., from California to eastern points will go into effect Aug. 22. The new rates are as follows: Beans, canned goods and condensed milk, $1.05; canned salmon, 90 cents; rice $1; dried fruit in boxes, $1.23; dried fruit in sacks, $1.45 per 100 pounds. The minimum carload weight will be 60,000 pounds, except on canned salmon, on which the minimum will be 70,000 pounds.

On August 3, reduced rates on imported shipments of flax, hemp, Jute and other fibers, vegetable oil, fish oil, nut oil, whale oil, seed oil and other oils, butter and dressed poultry through the Pacific Coast ports to points east of Chicago and north of the Ohio River will become effective.

SHORT LINES' PLEA.

Want Their Claims Included With Class 1 Carriers.

Bird M. Robinson, President of the American Short Line Association, as a result of his conference with President Harding, will today mail to the members of the association a written confirmation of an appeal in behalf of the association to have the claims of the short line roads for the first six months of Government control included with the claims of the Class 1 carriers, pending the settlements with the Government now being negotiated.

Mr. Robinson endeavored to establish that short line roads were under Government control from the period between December, 1917, and June, 1918, and because of this he believes that they are entitled to the same consideration as the larger systems. The claims of the smaller systems aggregate about $25,000,000, there being about 800 in all. This amount he expects will be settled under the same terms given to the Class 1 carriers.

EXPECT LOWER REDISCOUNTS

Officials Predict General Reductions Following Those in Four Cities.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Reductions in Federal Reserve rediscount rates throughout the country generally were indicated today by high Administration officials as likely to follow soon on the action of the Reserve banks of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco in bringing their rates down from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent. One belief was expressed that the readjustment of the rediscount rates would mean the reduction to 6 per cent. of those now 6½ per cent. and to 5½ per cent. of those now 6 per cent.

A favorable reaction in the business situation throughout the country, Administration officials said, could be looked for as a result of lower levels, as this clear indication of easier money should stimulate industries to greater activity.

FOREIGN SECURITIES.

	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.
Argent. (unlisted)	5 Sep.	1945	62	63½
Belgian (restor'n)	5	1934	90⅞	92
Belgian (Prem.)	5	1920	69¾	72½
British Victory	4	1919	270	285
British F.	4	1960	248	263
Brit. Nat. W. B.	5	1922	360	375
Brit. Nat W. B.	5	1929	352	367
Canada	5½ Nov.	1933	84	85½
Canada	5½ Dec.	1937	84½	85⅜
French Govt. Vic.	5	1931	60½	62½
French Loan, '17	4	1943	47¾	49¾
French Prem.	5	1920	69¾	70¾
French Loan	6	1920	70¼	72¼
Italy Treasury	5	1925	43	46
Italy War Loan	5	1918	34	35
Russia, ruble bds.	5½ Feb.	1926	3	6
Russia, Govt.	5½	1921	11½	14
Sweden	6	1939	85	85½
Switzerland	5½	1929	84	84½

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Alum. Co. Am.	7	Nov., 1925	97	97½	7.75
Am. Cot. Oil	6	Sep. 2, '24	89	90	8.05
Am. T. & T.	6	Oct., 1925	96½	96¾	7.30
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	96⅝	97	7.30
Am. Th'd Co.	6	Dec., 1926	94	95½	6.80
Am. Tobacco.	7	Nov., 1922	100	100⅛	6.75
Am. Tobacco.	7	Nov., 1922	100	100⅛	6.75
Am. Tobacco.	7	Nov., 1923	100	100⅜	6.85
Anaconda Co.	6	Jan., 1929	87½	88¼	8.40
Anaconda Co.	6	Jan., 1929	92½	93⅜	8.20
Ang. A.O. Ltd.	7½	Apr., 1925	99⅜	100	7.50
Armour & Co.	7	July 15, '20	95⅜	95⅞	7.70
Beth. St. Cor.	7	Apr., 1925	94½	95½	8.25
Beth. St. Cor.	7	July 15, '22	93¼	93¾	7.70
Beth. St. Cor.	7	July 15, '23	97½	98⅜	8.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar., 1924	96¾	97¼	7.20
Cent. Ark.	6	Feb., 1927	81	81½	10.20
C., R. I. & P.	6	Feb., 1922	98	98½	9.10
Cudahy Pack.	7	July 1, '23	..	..	..
Fed. Sug. Ref.	6	Nov., 1924	95	95¾	7.45
The B. F. Goodrich Co.	ev. 7	Apr., 1925	89½	89⅝	10.25
Gulf Oil Corp.	8	July, 1923	98½	97½	7.40
Gulf Oil Corp.	7	Feb., 1933	95¼	95⅝	7.60
H. J. Heinz Co.	7	Dec., 1930	97⅜	98	7.30
Hocking Val.	6	Mar., 1924	92	93½	8.30
Hum. O. R.	7	Mar., 1923	97¼	97⅜	8.20
Int. Rap. Tr.	7	Sep., 1921	76½	77½	..
Ken. C. Ter.	6	Nov. 15, '23	96⅜	97½	8.10
Kennecott Co.	7	Feb., 1930	88½	90½	8.60
Laclede Gas.	7	Jan., 1929	89	90½	8.75
Lig. & Myers.	6	Dec., 1921	99⅝	100	6.00
Nat. Cloaks & S.	7	Sep., 1930	93	94½	8.90
Phila Co.	6	Feb., 1922	99⅝	100	6.00
Proc. & G.	7	Mar., 1922	100½	100¾	6.85
Proc. & G.	7	Mar., 1923	100	100⅜	6.85
Pub. S. Corp. of N. J.	ev. 7	Mar., 1922	95	96	..
R. J. Reynolds, Tob.	7	Aug., 1922	187	188	6.80
Sears, R. & Co.	7	Oct. 15, '21	99⅞	100½	7.00
Sears, R. & Co.	7	Oct. 15, '22	97⅜	98¼	8.25
Sears, R. & Co.	7	Oct. 15, '23	96¼	96¾	8.45
Sloss-Sheff S. & I.	7	Aug., 1929	82½	83½	8.85
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	96⅝	96⅞	10.80
Swift & Co.	7	Apr., 1925	95¾	96⅛	7.40
Stand. Oil Co. (Cal.)	7	Jan., 1931	101½	101⅞	6.70
Stand. Oil Co. N. J.	7	Jan. 23, '31	100⅜	100½	..
Swift & Co.	6	Aug. 15, '21	99⅝	100	6.00
Swift & Co.	7	Oct. 15, '23	96⅝	97	7.80
The Texas Co.	7	Mar. 1, '23	95¼	95½	7.85
Utah Sec. Co.	6	Sep. 15, '22	86¼	87¼	..
West El. cv.	7	Apr., 1925	99⅞	100¼	6.93

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

(Quoted on % Percentage Basis).

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic C. L.	1922-36	6¼	6.85	6.40
Balt. & Ohio	1921-27	4½	7.25	6.75
Beth. Steel	1921-30	7	7.50	7.00
Buff. R. & P.	1921-33	4½@5, 6	6.90	6.40
Canadian Pacific	1921-32	4½@6	7.25	6.40
Ches. & Ohio	1924-35	6½	6.95	6.40
Chicago & N. W.	1921-28	6½	7.00	6.50
Chicago & N. W.	1925-36	6½	6.75	6.40
Chi., R. I. & P.	1921-27	4½@5	7.75	7.00
Chi. St. L. & N. O.	1921-24	5	7.10	6.50
C. C. C. & St. L.	1921-29	5@6	6.85	6.40
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	7.00	6.65
Erie Railroad	1921-27	4½@5	8.00	7.00
Ill. Central	1921-27	4½@5	7.00	6.50
Do	1925-35	7@4½	6.85	6.40
Louisville & Nashville	1921-23	5	7.00	6.50
Do	1922-36	6½	6.85	6.40
Marland Tank L.	1921-27	8	9.00	8.00
Michigan Central	1921-22	5@6	6.75	6.25
Minn. & St. Louis	1921-27	5@8	7.75	7.00
Mo. Kan. & Tex.	1921-24	5	8.00	7.00
Nat. Steel Car L.	1921-28	8	9.00	8.00
New York Central	1921-32	4½@5	7.25	6.50
Do	1921-35	7	7.10	6.45
Norfolk & Western	1921-54	4½	7.00	6.50
Northern Pac.	1921-30	7	6.90	6.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1921-19	4½@5, 6	8.50	7.50
Pac. Fruit Ex.	1925-35	7	8.85	8.40
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1921-23	4@4½	7.00	6.50
Pitts. & Lake E.	1921-35	6½	6.85	6.40
Reading Co.	1921-27	4½	7.00	6.50
Seaboard Air L.	1921-27	4½@5	8.75	7.00
Sinclair Refining	1921-23	6	8.75	8.25
Southern Pac.	1921-25	4½	7.00	6.50
Do	1924-34	6	6.85	6.40
Southern Railway	1921-28	4½@5	7.50	6.75
Union Pac.	1924-35	7	6.75	6.37
Va. Railway	1921-30	6	7.25	6.80

Short-Term Government Obligations

Following are the closing prices bid in the open market yesterday for United States certificates of indebtedness and notes of the different issues:

Month.	Year.	P.C.	Bid.	Asked.	Approx. Yield.
Aug.	1921	6	100⅛	100⅜	4.70
*Sept.	1921	5¾	100⅛	100⅜	4.35
*Sept.	1921	6	100⅛	100⅜	4.35
Oct.	1921	5½	100⅛	100⅜	4.70
Oct.	1921	5¾	100⅛	100⅜	4.70
*Dec.	1921	6	100⅛	100⅜	4.84
Feb.	1922	5½	100⅛	100⅜	5.03
*March	1922	5¾	100⅛	100⅜	5.04
June	1924	5½	100⅛	100⅜	5.03
June	1922	5¾	100⅛	100⅜	5.13

*Acceptable in payment of Federal taxes on the dates of maturity.

CHICAGO BANK SHUT FOR INVESTIGATION

State Auditor Orders the Michigan Avenue Trust Company to Suspend Business.

MADE AUTOMOBILE LOANS

Depression in Motor World Said to Have Caused Impairment of Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Officers and attaches of the Michigan Avenue Trust Company, approaching the bank building at 2,218 South Michigan Avenue this morning to start the day's work, found a notice posted on the door stating that the institution was closed pending an investigation of its accounts and assets by the State Auditor. Later in the day the Clearing House Committee issued a statement in which the public was advised that the temporary closing had no bearing upon the general banking situation, which is sound.

"The closing of this institution merely represents an individual instance of mismanagement or misfortune, as the facts now being probed by the State Auditor's office will doubtless disclose," the statement set forth.

It was signed on behalf of the Chicago Clearing House Committee by G. M. Reynolds, E. D. Hulbert and Solomon A. Smith. The Michigan Avenue Trust Company, according to these well-known bankers, is not a member of the Clearing House and has no connection with any other bank in this city.

Several hundred depositors crowded about the doors when the word was passed around that the place was closed. Mingled with the garage mechanics and salesmen of "automobile row," who contributed to swell the institution's list of patrons, were women. Extra policemen were necessary to keep boulevard traffic from being blocked, but there was no disorder.

The absence of President Warren C. Spurgin, who is in the East on a vacation, complicated matters somewhat. None of the other officials cared to talk, but it was said that the large number of outstanding accounts, owing to depression in the automobile world, was responsible for the closing order. Among the firms which had made loans upon the bank was the Graff Manufacturing Company, which borrowed $250,000 on the strength of a large contract that was subsequently abrogated.

Spurgin has been the dominant figure in the bank's affairs. He came to Chicago from Iowa about four years ago, bought a majority interest in the stock, and now owns 1,176 shares of the total of 2,000. There is no other holding of more than 100 shares and no other interest of importance identified with the bank. Mr. Spurgin has had practically a free hand in the placing of the bank's loans.

The capital stock of the institution is $200,000, with $50,000 surplus and deposits of $3,713,441. The amount of loans and discounts was placed at $2,849,200.

The bank's difficulties do not arise from a shrinkage of deposits. Its statements indicate an increasing lack of liquid assets recently. On the first of the year an item of "re-discounts" appeared for the first time, the figures being $180,000. This increased to $274,000 at the time of the last statement, June 30.

An examination of the bank will be made by H. S. Savage, the State Bank Examiner, who signed the closing notice. The Auditor of Public Accounts, having reason to believe that the capital stock of the Michigan Avenue Trust Company is impaired, has closed the bank for further examination," was the only explanation he would make.

FOREIGN BANK STATEMENTS:

London Reserve Ratio Falls—Sharp Decrease in Note Circulation of Bank of France.

Yesterday's statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes for the last week:

Gold coin and bullion	decreased	£6,206
Reserve in banking department, gold and notes	increased	232,000
Notes in circulation	decreased	238,000
Loans on Government securities	increased	6,715,000
Loans on other securities	increased	4,983,000
Public deposits	decreased	2,728,000
Other deposits	increased	14,323,000
Notes in reserve	increased	240,000

Proportion of the bank's reserves to deposit liabilities this week is 11.49 per cent.; last week it was 12.50 per cent.; two weeks ago it was 11.90 per cent. Highest reserve percentage for 1921 to date was the 15.28 per cent. of May 19; lowest, 8.83 on Jan. 7. The lowest percentage of the war period was 7.30 per cent. on Dec. 30, 1916.

The statement compares as follows with the corresponding week one year ago and two years ago:

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Total gold holdings	£128,307,690	£122,004,078	£88,830,535
Reserve in bkg. dept., gold and notes	19,099,437	17,256,253	27,885,885
Notes in circulation	127,717,200	124,098,825	73,894,650
Public deposits	16,936,689	16,539,418	19,696,815
Other deposits	140,286,342	118,693,941	128,015,168
Government securities	£2,717,852	66,388,261	49,809,806
Other securities	82,374,010	80,081,396	81,883,400
Ratio of reserve	11.49%	12.75%	19.75%

The Bank of England's official minimum discount rate was reduced yesterday from 6 per cent. to 5½. The 6 per cent. rate had been maintained since June 23. Prior to that date, a rate of 6½ per cent. had been in force since April 28, when it had been reduced from 7 per cent., at which it has stood for over a year. At this date in 1919, 1918 and 1917 it was 5 per cent., against 6 in 1916, 5 in 1915 and 3 in 1914.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes, in francs:

Gold in hand	increased	152,000
Silver in hand	increased	22,000
Notes in circulation	decreased	285,519,000
Treasury deposits	increased	7,960,000
General deposits	increased	67,035,000
Bills discounted	decreased	122,204,000
Advances	decreased	5,751,000

The State repaid the bank 200,000,000 francs.

The principal items in the statement compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago, in francs:

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Gold	5,528,883,175	5,588,678,908	5,566,428,900
Silver	274,947,495	247,515,495	300,742,260
Circulation	37,269,951,000	37,765,830,370	34,931,600,330

The highest point which the French bank's outstanding note circulation has ever reached was 39,644,302,000 francs on Nov. 3, 1920. The highest point of the present year to date was 38,832,839,000 francs, on May 5; the lowest, 37,269,951,000 of the present week. The bank's official discount rate remained at the 6 per cent. fixed on April 8, last year.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
City of Bergen 8s	96½	97½
City of Berne 8s	98¼	98¾
City of Christiania 8s	98⅝	99
City of Zurich 8s	99	99½
Argentine 5s	67	68
Belgium 6s	99⅞	100
Belgium 6s	93⅝	93¾
Belgium 7½s	100½	100⅝
Kingdom of Sweden 6s	84⅝	85⅛
Dom. of Canada 5½s, 1921	99⅜	100
Dom. of Canada 6s, 1926	91	91½
Dom. of Canada 5½s, 1929	91¼	91¾
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	85	85½
Danish Municipal 8s, Series A	100	100½
Danish Municipal 8s, Series B	100	100½
Denmark 8s	101¼	101⅝
Chinese Government 5s	45¾	48¾
Norway 8s	102⅜	103
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	..	70⅜
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	..	80
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	..	69¼
Brazil 8s	..	98½
Republic of Chile 8s	90⅜	90⅝
Dominican Republic 5s	80⅜	81¾
City of Lyons 6s	81	82
City of Marseilles 6s	81	82
City of Bordeaux 6s	81	82
City of Copenhagen 5½s	77½	77½
French Government 8s	99½	99¾
French Government 7½s	95	95¼
City of Paris 6s	99¾	100
Swiss Confederation 8s	106	105½
Japanese 6½s, second series	84½	85
Japanese 4½s	80¾	80¼
City of Tokio 5s	58	59
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	99¼	100
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1922	98⅝	98¾
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1929	88⅜	88⅞
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	86¼	86½
United States of Mexico 5s	44¾	45
United States of Mexico 4s	22	22½
Italy 6½s	68¼	..
San Paulo 8s	95	95½

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRE-WAR LOANS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, re 1930	100¾	100¾
2s, c, 1930	100⅜	100¾
4s, r, 1925	104½	105
4s, c, 1925	104¾	105
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100	100½
Pan 2s, c, 1936	100	100½
Pan 2s, r, 1938	100	100¾

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Ad Rumely	12	16
Do pf	39½	50
Air Red	31	33
Alas G	⅝	1
Alaska J	1⅝	1⅝
Alb & Sus	135	..
Am Sug 1st pf	94½	99
Am Ag Ch	35½	36
Do pf	60	61½
Am Bk N	51	53½
Am Br & F	45½	47½
Am B Sug	29	30
Do pf	50	70
Am B S & Fdy	41	46
Do pf	90	93
Am Can	25½	27
Am Bit	80	85
Am Chicle	16	18
Am Coal	74	..
Am Co Oil	19½	..
Am Cot Oil	38	42
Am D S	4½	4¾
Am Exp	116	130
Am H & L	11¼	..
Do pf	60	68
Am Ice pf	60	65
Am Lin	24	28
Do pf	57	62
Am Lo pf	102⅜	106⅝
Am M & G	13	15
Am Rad	68½	70
Am Sm pf	66	69
Am S & R pf	69	71
Am Smelt	110	110
Am Sug	72	72
Am Sug pf	80¾	81
Am Tob pf	75	80
Am T & C	48	54
Am Tob, B	121	122
Do pf	88	90
Am Whl pf	92	95
Am Wt Pa pf	94	96
Am Wr Pa pf	29	32
Am Z pf	22½	28
Art Meat	15	16
Do ctfs	10⅜	..
Atl Ref	800	900
Ann Arbor	6½	15
Do pf	15	35
Assets R	1⅛	1⅜
Asso D G	29½	30½
Do 2d pf	64	68
Auset Oil	97⅜	98
Atl Fr	14	14½
Atlas T	13½	17⅜
A, B & A	2¼	3
A, G & W pf	17	17⅜
Atls N pf	52	57
Auto Sales	2⅜	3½
Do pf	12	15
Bal Trans	40	55
Bldgs, A	13	20
Do pf	16	20
Bayuk B	21	27
Pan 3s, r, 1961	75	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	75	..
P I 4s, '54	77	81
P I 4s, '55	77	81
P I 4s, '60	77	81
Dist of Col 3-65s	93	..

	Bid.	Asked.
De U Ry	17	17⅜
Dome M	17	..
D, S & A	3	4
Do pf	5	7
Dur Hos'y	20	35
Do pf	82	..
E Kodak	625	..
Do pf	105	..
Elk H Coal pf	38½	40
Em Brant	4	7
Do pf	..	25
End-J pf	93	94
Erie 2d pf	13¾	14
Erie & P	45	53
Fam P pf	73⅝	75½
F M & S pf	5½	9
Do pf	32	34
F B O pf	60	75
G, W & W	1⅛	1¼
Gen A pf	85	88
G A T Car	39½	45
Gen Cig pf	88	100
Do d pf	84	88
G Oil pf	20	40
Gen M pf	65	68
Do 6% d	62	65
Gidrich pf	45	..
Granby C	17½	20
Gray & D	11	..
Gt N Ore ctfs	39½	37½
Guan Sug	8¾	8¾
Do pf	20	23
Gulf S S	29	32
Do

Gen'l Asphalt
U. S. Rubber
Amer. Sugar
Santa Fe R. R.
New Haven R. R.

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LOST—Pacific Oil Company stock certificate No. 2820 for 100 shares, in the name of "Chapman de Wolfe Co." Notice is hereby given to show cause to the said company, 165 Broadway, New York City, why said certificate should not be canceled and a new certificate issued.

IN ACTIVE TRADING

Efforts to Cover Short Interest Results in Sharp Advances —Up 7 to 21 at Close.

Efforts to cover a short interest which has been growing in size for several days resulted in sharp advances yesterday, near the close of the cotton market and in an unusually active trade. Final prices showed 7 to 21 points net advance, representing virtually the best levels of the session. Earlier actions of the market did not differ greatly from those of other days this week while dullness ruled and the trend was downward. Active positions sold about 14 points under Wednesday night in the first hour. Notwithstanding the favorable action of the Bank of England in reducing its discount rate to 5½ per cent., and the continuation of bullish news from the South, mostly in the way of boll weevil reports, the trade did not seem disposed to support the market. This probably was because of Southern selling, which continued on a moderate scale, and the disposition of Wall Street and other interests to sell in anticipation of the new crop movement, which, in fact, has begun on a small scale, many reports of new bales being received from Texas, Georgia and Alabama.

The covering movement did not gain much headway until in the last hour, when a lot of New Orleans buying called attention once more to the unfavorable crop situation, and there was a rush of shorts to cover, this becoming pronounced just before the close. The upturn was not accompanied by important buying for new long account, although commission houses have been advising such purchases on all recessions, arguing that with the preparations under way to aid in financing the crop there would be little or no distress cotton for sale this season.

Much importance was attached to the news from dry goods centres, which included reports of good business in cloths and prospect for resumption of work by New England mills. Private condition reports will begin to make their appearance in a few days.

Attention was given to the European political news early in the day, particularly the Silesian question, which it was thought had somewhat to do with Liverpool's poor response to the bank rate news. It is said Liverpool interests are doing virtually nothing in the American markets.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
July	12.12	12.35	12.10	12.35 t d g.	12.20
Oct.	12.69	12.90	12.62	12.88@12.90	12.76
Dec.	13.08	13.28	13.03	13.25@13.28	13.17
Jan.	13.10	13.27	13.03	13.25@13.27	13.16
Mar.	13.32	13.54	13.30	13.52@13.54	13.41
May	13.39	13.55	13.36	13.54@13.55	13.47

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 15c up, 12.85c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 12.20c, up 10 points; New Orleans, 11.75c, unchanged; Savannah, 11.56c, unchanged; Augusta, 11.63c, unchanged; Memphis, 11c, unchanged; Houston, 12c, up 15 points; Little Rock, 10.75c, unchanged.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	10,732	10,868	4,030
Exports	19,450	15,232	3,639
Exports, season	5,410,755	5,260,750	6,291,516
N. Y. stocks	156,232	157,413	80,695
Port stocks	1,444,705	1,495,231	825,318
N. Y. arrivals	21	311	2,122

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, quiet, 5 points lower at 8.20d for middling. Sales 10,000. American 5,000. Imports 1,000. Futures opened quiet, 3 cents down. Closed firm, at a net advance of 2 points to a decline of 1 point. Prices: July 8.43d; Oct. 8.68d; Dec. 8.77d; Jan. 8.79; March 8.86d; May 8.91d.

Manchester: Yarns quiet but steady. Cloths quiet.

FREE TRAVEL IN AUSTRIA.

Passes Promised to All Railway and Other Transport Workers.

VIENNA, July 21.—After the announcement that street car fares had been increased to eighty times the pre-war rate, an official notice was issued in which all active railway and other transport system employes were informed that hereafter they would travel free on all Austrian railway trains and steamboats.

RIOTS RIFE IN ROCHESTER.

Building Trades Strikers Assault Man—Take Fifteen From Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. J., July 21.—Disturbances occurred in all parts of the city today as a result of the continued building trades strikes. A riot occurred in Norton Street, and Ison Morrissette was stabbed twice in the right arm, both tendons being severed. One of his eyes was closed and his nose split by stones.

When automobiles loaded with police reached the scene the rioters fled. Half an hour later Patrolman Ford arrested Joseph Devillo at the point of a revolver. He was identified as one of Morrissette's assailants.

A battalion of 300 American Mechanics marched to the Junior High School building, under construction in Alexander Street, and pulled fifteen men off the contract.

Rioting in Lincoln Park called the police reserves to the West End, where a mob of strikers was dispersed.

$1,250,000 FOR COTTON BANK

War Finance Corporation Agrees to Advance to Aid Exports.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—An agreement to advance $1,250,000 to the Federal International Banking Corporation of New Orleans to assist in financing one export of 25,000 bales of cotton was announced today by the War Finance Corporation.

It was also agreed, the corporation announced, to advance to the same bank a total of $5,000,000 in the aggregate as the exports grew, covering one movement of approximately 100,000 bales.

CALCULATOR IS TESTED.

German Mathematical Device Is Demonstrated at Columbia.

An automatic electric calculating machine was demonstrated at Columbia University yesterday by Ralph C. Coxhead, a member of the Naval Consulting Board during the war and the inventor of several war devices. The machine in ten seconds performed complicated mathematical feats, and divided large figures with a quotient running to six decimals. It is the invention of a German, Dr. H. F. Hamon, of Berlin. "Its novel feature," said Professor Clifford Upton, Associate Professor of Mathematics at Columbia, "is that it performs a series of mathematical acts without any attention from the operator. A division is in reality a number of successive subtractions. There have been machines which would divide, but only by several different motions by the operator requiring his close attention. This machine performs all the steps of a division before your eyes by a single touch."

Albany Painters Accept Wage Cut.

ALBANY, July 21.—Union painters in this city have voted to accept a $1 a day reduction in wages, it was announced today by Harry A. Wilhelm, a member of the union, and Secretary of the Albany Building Trades Council. The painters, with other building tradesmen, went on strike May 1, in protest against a wage reduction of 25 per cent. Before the strike, the painters received $7.60 a day. They now will get $6.60. Since May 1 many Albany contractors have adopted the open shop policy.

RULE ON CUT TODAY

Result of Vote for 10 Per Cent. Reduction Will Be Tabulated by Leaders.

Representatives of the Brotherhood of Interborough Employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company are expected to report to the company today the results of a vote taken by its locals on the company's suggestion that they accept a 10 per cent. reduction in wages. The committees will meet this morning at 9:30 in Brotherhood Hall, 950 Anderson Avenue, the Bronx, and as soon as the votes have been tabulated will notify Frank Hedley, President of the Interborough.

At the offices of the Interborough yesterday it was said that no information concerning the vote had been received from any brotherhood official, but that the company officers had heard that a majority of the men had voted to accept the cut.

The frontworkers of the brotherhood held a meeting in Brotherhood Hall last night and voted to accept the decision of the majority of the men, it was understood that the reduction, if accepted, would go into effect Aug. 1. The current agreement between the company and the men does not expire until Dec. 31 and the men, it was reported, would expect a new agreement, based on the ten per cent. cut, to run for not less than a year.

The total payroll of the company is almost $26,000,000 a year, and a ten per cent. cut would mean a saving in operating expenses of more than $1,000,000 during the last five months of the year.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1921.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Acme Coal	1½	1½	1½
200	Acme Pack	1½	1½	1½
100	Amal Leath	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Beth Motors	95c	95c	95c
100	Br-Am Tob. coupon	12¼	12¼	12¼
1,100	Car L & P	1½	1½	1½
200	Chi & E Ill	14	14	14
50	Com Fin	60	60	60
10	Do pf	58	58	58
100	Conley T F	13	13	13
100	Durant Mot	25½	25⅞	25⅞
600	Emp Food P	28	27½	28
500	Farrell Coal	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
10,900	Glen A Coal	35½	32⅜	35
100	Goldw Plet	3⅝	3½	3⅝
200	Grant Mo C	2	1⅞	2
500	Heyden Ch	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6	Herc Pow pf	82	82	82
100	Lake Tor Bl	50c	50c	50c
2,200	Loco Co	76c	75c	75c

MINING STOCKS.

100	Alvarado M	4	4	4
1,060	Am L & L	3c	3c	3c
3,500	Aris Pal of A	7fc	6fc	6fc
16,800	Big L Cop	27c	25c	27c
500	B & E Cons	43c	43c	43c
50,800	Bos & Mont	6fc	6fc	6fc
1,000	Caled Min	9c	9c	9c
3,000	Candela Min	35c	34c	35c
1,300	Col Emer	77c	73c	75c
300	Cop Can M	1¼	1	1
1,000	Cons Ar Sm	5c	5c	5c
4,800	Cortez Sil	7fc	7fc	7fc
3,000	El Salv M	22c	20c	21c
100	Eureka H M	1½	1½	1½
7,000	Div Ext M	25c	25c	25c
4,000	El Salv M	22c	22c	24c
113,300	Eur-Croes	54c	43c	50c
3,800	Gfld Flor M	32c	31c	32c
1,000	Gold Z Div	11c	11c	11c
9,800	Harmill Div	12c	11c	11c
200	Hecla Min	4½	4½	4½
100	H G M, new	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2,100	Jer Y Cop	20c	18c	18c
300	Jim B Tono	8c	8c	8c
100	Kerr L M	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3,000	Keys R Dev	63c	63c	65c

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

600	Anglo-Am	15¼	15	15
100	Atl Lobos	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
10	Buckeye P L	80	80	80

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

4,700	Allied	4c	3c	4c
900	Do, new	22c	20c	22c
4,500	Amal Roy	8c	8c	8c
200	Atl Pet, old	3	3	3
13,700	Boone	20c	18c	18c
4,700	Bos-Wyo	63c	62c	62c
2,300	Carib Syn	4¼	4¼	4¼
430	Cities Svc	117	115	115
100	Do pf	43½	43	43
910	Do Sub Sh	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
300	Creole Syn	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
6,000	Cushing Pet	19c	17c	18c
300	Denny	14c	14c	14c
600	Elk B C	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,000	Empire Ky	27c	27c	27c
500	Fay Pet	2c	2c	2c
2,500	Federal	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Gilliland	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,800	Glen Rock	95c	95c	95c
800	Granada	3½	3½	3½
300	Guffey-Gil	10	10	10
4,400	Hudson	20c	19c	19c

BONDS.

(In lots of $1,000.)

24	Allied Pack 6s	43	42½	42½
6	Alum Mfg 7s	97¼	97¼	97¼
14	A T & T 6s	98½	98½	98½
10	Do 6s, '24	97	96⅞	97
3	Am Tob 7s	100½	100½	100½
1	Anaconda 8s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
34	Do 7s, '29	93¾	93	93
12	Armour 7s	96⅞	96½	96⅝
26	Barnadall 8s	98¾	94	96⅝
4	Beaverboard 8s	80⅝	80	80
1	Beth Stl 7s, '23	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
5	Do 7s, '35	94⅝	94⅝	94½
7	Can N Rys, '35	100	100	100
8	Can Pac 6s '24	97¾	96⅞	96⅞
59	Chi Un Sta 6½s	104	103⅝	103⅝
30	Con Gas 8s	100½	10-⅝	100⅝
9	Con Textile 7s	102	102	102
4	Cop E A 8s, '21	101	101	101
3	Do 8s, '23	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
15	Do 8s, '25	101¼	101	101¼
5	Emp G & Fs, '24	77¾	77½	77½
5	Gal Sig O 7s	93	93	93
7	Gen Asph 8s	99	99	99
8	Goodrich 7s	89¾	89¼	89½
11	Grd Trunk 6½s	93⅝	93⅝	93½
48	Gulf Oil 7s	97¾	97⅝	97¼
4	Heinz 7s, '30	98⅞	98	98⅝
207	Humble Oil 7s	97¾	97¼	97⅝
100	Lib, McN&L	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
5,000	Marsh Mines	4c	4c	4c
	Do, McK-Darr	15c	13c	13c
2,400	Mex Petrol	1100	11⅜	1100
21,200	National Tin	64c	57c	63c
3,000	Nev Ophir	31c	30c	30c
4,000	Nev Stl H	8c	8c	8c
200	Nev Dom C	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
60	N J Zinc	110¼	110	110
200	Nip Mines	4¼	4½	4¼
1,000	Ohio Copper	9c	9c	9c
3,000	Ray Con Cop	25c	25c	25c
16,500	Rex Consol	9c	8c	9c
200	Ryan Cons	5⅛	5	5⅛
2,500	Silv H Min	17c	17c	17c
2,500	Sil M of A	1¼	1¼	1¼
10,500	Stewart Min	4c	4c	4c
200	Talap Silver	17c	17c	17c
200	Tonop Belm	1	1	1
11,200	Tonop Div	79c	73c	74c
100	Tuol Copper	50c	50c	50c
300	United E M	2½	2½	2½
900	U S Con M	58c	54c	56c
200	W End Cons	80c	80c	80c
3,500	White C Ex	6c	6c	6c
7,000	Wilb Mining	1c	1c	1c

Bonds.

$4,800	Int Pet	11¼	10⅜	11¼
5,500	Key R Dev	66c	62c	66c
300	Liv Pet	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Lyons Pet	95	95	95
1,000	Maracaibo	20⅛	19⅜	20
1,000	Merrim Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,000	Meridian P	14c	13c	14c
200	Merritt	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5,500	Mexico	78c	72c	74c
100	N Ark C	45	45	45
3,500	Noble O & G	18c	17c	18c
51	N A O & R	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	Omar O & G	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,000	Prod & Ref	3¼	2⅞	2⅞
1,900	Seq O & R	12c	12c	12c
1,500	Simms Pet	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
400	Skelly	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
9,300	Tex O & G	6c	5c	5c
6,000	Do rights	4c	3c	3c
100	Valverde	1	1	1
800	Victoria	45c	45c	45c

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1921.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adams Exp	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
50	Allied C & D	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
275	Allis-Chalm	33	31½	32
10	Am C & F	123⅞	123⅝	123⅝
175	Am H&L pf	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝
145	Am Ice Sec	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
245	Am Intern	33	32½	32⅝
90	Am Locom	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
916	Am S Razor	8¼	8	8
350	Am S & C	6¼	6¼	6¼
90	Am Sm & R	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
230	Am Sugar	67⅜	67⅛	67¼
675	Am S Tob	47⅞	47⅝	47⅝
190	Am T & T	104⅝	103⅝	104⅛
110	Amer Tob	122½	122	122
200	Am Woolen	66	65¾	65¾
80	Amer Zinc	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
280	Anac Cop	37⅞	37	37⅝
50	Atl Fruit	5	5	5
130	Atchison	85¼	85¼	85¼
1,850	At G & W I	31⅝	30⅝	31¼
1,890	Baldw Loco	75¾	73¾	73¾
440	Balt & Ohio	39¾	38¾	39
10	Do pf	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
1,040	Beth St B	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
265	Bosch Magn	33¾	33½	33⅝
35	Butte C & Z	4	4	4
200	Case (J O)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
65	Can Pacific	111½	109⅝	111¼
40	C de P Cop	25½	25½	25½
585	Cent Leath	37	36⅜	36⅝
1,045	Chand Mot	49¼	48¼	48¼
50	Chee & O	55¼	54	55⅛
150	Ch & N W	63⅝	63⅛	63⅝
90	C, M & St P	26¾	26¼	26¾
125	Do pf	40¾	40¼	40¾
280	C, R I & P	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
79	Chile Cop	10½	10½	10½
980	Coca-Cola	30½	29⅞	29⅞
50	Col Gas	55¼	54⅝	54⅝
620	Col Graphoph	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
80	ConInt Cal M	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Col South	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
300	Con Textile	15	15	15
170	Cent Candy	⅜	⅜	⅜
510	Corn Prod	66	66	66
90	Cos & Co	22	22¾	22¾
275	Crucible Stl	54½	53½	54
315	Cuba C Sug	9¾	9	9
65	Cuban-Am S	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
35	Do pf	25¼	25¼	25¼
6	Edison	160	150	160
45	Gen Elec	120	118⅝	118⅝
100	Greenfield	24	24	24
50	Int Products	4½	4½	4½
50	Island Oil	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
82	Lib, McN&L	8	8⅜	8⅜
6	Low's	17⅜	17	17⅜
30	Mass Gas	71½	71½	71½
837	Do pf	62	61	61½

Bonds.

$5,000	A T & T 6s	98¼	98¼	98¼
9,000	A G W 5s	47	43	43
$2,000	C J S 4s	64½	64½	64½
1,000	W T & T 5s	82	82	82

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
85	Armour pf	88½	88	88½
28	Arm't Leath	12¾	12¼	12¼
400	Beaverb'd	13½	13¾	13¾
290	Briscoe Mots	9¾	9	9
180	Cudahy	52½	52½	52½
200	Cont Motors	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
770	Libby	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞
75	Mont Ward	17⅜	17½	17⅝
600	Nat Leather	7⅞	7	7⅛
100	Piggly Wigg	15	14⅞	15
125	Shaw	46	46	46
628	Stewart-W	24½	24	24
350	Swift & Co	91	90½	91
863	Swift Int'l	23¾	23⅜	23⅜
375	Union Carb	42⅞	42⅜	42⅜
160	WesternStone	2	2	2

Bonds.

$6,000	Comwealth Edison 1st 5s		82¼	82¼

DETROIT.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
125	Am Light	82¾	81¾	81¾
700	Cont Mots	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
35	Det Edison	91¾	91¼	91½
750	Packard	7	6¾	6⅞

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	Phil R T	16¼	16¼	16¼
201	Phil Elec	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞
500	Tonop Bel	1	1	1
40	Union Trac	31	31	31
774	Unit G Imp	34	33¾	33¾
130	W J & S S	28	28	28

Bonds.

$1,000	L Nav 4½s	85¼	85¼	85¼
14,000	Ph El 1st 5s	87	86½	87
500	Welsb Tr 5s	93¼	93½	93½

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
310	Ark Gas	9¼	9¼	9¼
115	Guffey	10	9⅝	10
50	Mfrs Lt	45	45	45
200	Marland Ref	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
80	OhioFuelSup	42	42	42
40	OklaNatGas	20½	20½	20½
18	PittsPlGlass	118	118	118
95	West Penn	10	10	10

MONTREAL

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
795	Abitibi	25¼	22½	23
65	Atl Sugar	25	23	23
510	Brompton P	20	20	20
25	Can Car	25	25	25
	pref			
50	Dom Bridge	69	69	69
186	Mont Power	82	81¾	81¾
85	Nat Brew	52	52	52
5	Ont Steel	47	47	47
280	Riordon P	8	7	7
28	St L Flour	50	50	50
73	Shawinigan	104	103	103
185	Spanish Riv	46¾	46¾	46¾
75	Steel of Can	46¾	46½	45¾
75	Wayagam'k	41	41	41

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Mocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
24	Cent F Ins	20¾	20	20
86	Com Cred B	25	25	25
130	Cosden pf	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
20	Davison Ch	34½	34½	34½
5	Fidel Dep	103	103	103
100	Hous Oil pf	69	69	69
25	Mt Vernon	10	10	10
20	Penn Water	85¼	85¼	85½
16	Cons Power	83	82¾	82½
170	Ter Sug pf	3	2⅞	2⅞
20	W B & L	13	13	13
102	N Amst Gas	23½	23½	23½

Bonds.

$3,000	Cons P 5s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1,000	City & S 5s	96	96	96
1,000	Unit Ry 4s	62½	62¼	62¼
$6,000	Do fund 5s	61¾	61¾	61¾
3,000	Unit Ry inc	43	43	43

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
45	Ahmeek	47½	47¼	47½
25	Ariz Com'l	8	8	8
50	Cal & Ariz	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
10	Cal & Hcla	224	221	221
13	Cop Range	32½	32	32⅝
50	Davis-Daly	6	6	6
10	East Butte	8	8	8
400	Franklin	1½	1½	1½
5	Isle Crk pf	80	80	80
550	Lake Copper	2¼	2¼	2¼
295	La Salle	1¼	1¼	1¼
820	Mason Val	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	May-Old C	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	Mohawk	48	48	48
5	New River	40	40	40
10	Nipissing	4¾	4¾	4¾
75	North Butte	9¼	9¼	9½
5	Quincy	37	37	37
100	Shannon	85	85	85
50	Sup & Bost	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	Trinity	1¾	1¾	1¾
225	U S Smelt	30⅜	30	30⅜
8	Do pf	38	38	38
20	Utah Apex	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
75	Utah Metals	1¼	1¼	1¼

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Bost & Alb	124	122	124
37	Boston Elev	64	64	64
1	Do pf	84	84	84
15	NY, NH & H	18½	18½	18½
110	West End	41¾	41¼	41¼

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	Am Agricul	35½	35½	35½
10	Do pf	61	61	61
22	Amoskeag	96	96	96
20	Am Pneu pf	10	10	10
10	Am Sug pf	88½	88½	88¾
535	Am T & T	104¾	103⅝	103⅝
30	Am Wool pf	96	95½	95½
20	Atlan Gulf	21¾	21¾	21¾
6	Edison	160	150	160
45	Gen Elec	120	118⅝	118⅝
100	Greenfield	24	24	24
5	Int Cement	21	21	21
50	Int Products	4½	4½	4½
50	Island Oil	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
82	Lib, McN&L	8	8⅜	8⅜
6	Low's	17⅜	17	17⅜
30	Mass Gas	71½	71½	71½
837	Do pf	62	61	61½
7	McEl 1st pf	76	76	76
10	Merg'thaler	118	118	118
60	Mex Invest	26	26	26
20	Nat Pneu pf	74	74	74
24	N E T & T	102	102	102
10	Orpheum	21	21	21
28	Swift & Co	91½	91	91
55	Swift Inter	24	24	24
65	Torrington	50	50	50
10	Union Twist	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
117	Un Drug	84	83	84
10	Do 1st pf	40¼	40¼	40¼
15	Un Fruit	104½	104¼	104½
33	Un Shoe	35½	34¾	34¾
295	Waldorf	21¾	21	21¾
	43 Walth W pf	53½	53	53
200	Walworth	10	10	10

Bonds.

$2,000	C J S 4s	64½	64½	64½
3,000	W T & T 5s	82	82	82

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	Nat Leather	7⅜	7	7⅛
100	Piggly Wigg	15	14⅞	15
125	Shaw	46	46	46
628	Stewart-W	24½	24	24
350	Swift & Co	91	90½	91
863	Swift Int'l	23¾	23⅜	23⅜
375	Union

SPENDING PLAN PROPOSED BY MILLS

New York Representative Offers Bill to Provide a Substitute for Income Surtaxes.

AMOUNTS ARE GRADUATED

Author Declares His Proposal Is Fair to All and Has Virtues of Sales Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Representative Ogden L. Mills of New York introduced a bill today to provide a substitute for the income surtaxes. He provided a graduated spendings tax for the calendar year 1921 with all surtaxes reduced to 25 per cent. this year and abolished the following year.

He would exempt married men from taxes on all amounts up to $4,000 and single persons on amounts up to $2,000. Above the exemption a tax of 1 per cent. is imposed and that would increase 1 per cent. for every $2,000 spent up to $38,000. All spendings up to $50,000 would be taxed at the rate of 40 per cent. In explaining his measure Mr. Mills said in part:

"The country is at present suffering from unparalleled business depression, affecting, with varying degrees of security, every industry and every wage earner. Taxes, which either drain liquid capital into the unproductive channels of government expenditure or cause it to seek security from excessive imposition in tax-free securities, necessarily result in trade depression, restriction of production and excessive demands for credit. Taxes must be paid in cash, and that means that, if too large, they absorb the comparatively limited capital in the form of liquid or quickly available assets. This is the very capital essential to a revival of business activity.

"If capital is once more to become free to perform its essential functions, the present surtaxes on income must be either materially reduced or repealed and a fair substitute devised.

"Recognizing the serious evils arising from this situation, there are those who would reduce the surtax rates on income to a maximum of 40 per cent. But, in my judgment, this reform is altogether of too mild a character. The personal property tax did not, on the average, exceed 40 per cent. of the income from intangibles. Yet it could not be collected. And a tax-free security will continue to look attractive to an investor called upon to contribute 40 per cent. of his income for the uses of government. Others would do away with the surtaxes entirely and substitute therefor an indirect tax in the form of a general sales tax. I cannot agree with these gentlemen.

"But we cannot simply abolish the surtax on income. The Government needs the money, and I believe that the country is convinced of the soundness of the principle of taxation at rates graduated in accord with ability to pay.

"The spendings tax is a tax on all expenditures for personal, living and family purposes of every citizen or resident of the United States made during the calendar year, but not including the following items:

"(A) All the ordinary and necessary expenses of carrying on a business, trade or profession;

"(B) Taxes, except spending taxes;

"(C) Gifts for charitable or educational purposes;

"(D) Medical and dental services, and funeral expenses;

"(E) Investments made during the year, including real estate, except in the case of the purchase of a home when the taxpayer already has one;

"(F) Insurance premiums.

"The administrative provisions are substantially those of the present personal income tax act.

"The arguments that can be urged, in all fairness, in favor of this tax are as follows:

"Since all income saved and invested will be exempt from surtaxes, it will free such liquid capital and make it available for the needs of agriculture, commerce and industry. It will solve the tax-exempt security problem. It will shut the door to the escape from income taxation by means of losses and gifts. It will promote thrift and discourage extravagance.

"It can fairly claim the virtues of the sales tax, being in effect a tax on money spent for consumption, without being regressive in character or laying a disproportionate burden on those least able to bear it, and without being open to the serious evils which arise from the pyramiding of the tax.

"It maintains the principle of a graduated tax, based on what economists have held to be true income for taxation purposes. It does away with the discriminatory burden, now laid on partnerships as compared with corporations, and puts them on an equal basis. It will yield at least as much as the present law, and while making use of existing machinery, it should prove easier to administer since we will have eliminated the principal means of evasion.

"Existing tax evils cannot be cured without a major operation. The country expects one. It will not be satisfied with timid tinkering which will necessarily fall short of what the situation demands."

HOLDS SCHMID NOT AN ALIEN

Court Orders Property Valued at $75,000 Restored to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21. — Jacob Schmid, a retired restaurant owner, living at 246 West 129th Street, New York City, whose property at 711 Third Avenue and 872 Columbus Avenue, New York, together with stocks and bonds, all of the value of more than $75,000, was seized in 1917 by A. Mitchell Palmer, then Alien Property Custodian, on the ground that he was an alien enemy, secured an order today from Justice Adolph A. Hoehling in the Equity Court for the immediate return of the property.

Lyle T. Alverson, counsel for Schmid, presented facts to the court which proved that Schmid was an American citizen and not a German as the Government contended.

John E. Laskey, United States Attorney for the district, noted an appeal to the Court of Appeals on behalf of Thomas W. Miller, the present Alien Property Custodian.

$6,000 MAN HELD FOR THEFT

Packard Motor Manager Charged With $339 Peculation.

Charged with the larceny of $339.15 from the firm employing him at a regular salary of $6,000 a year, Abraham E. Gluck of 604 West 161st Street, general sales manager of the Packard Motor Car Company at 1,861 Broadway, was held by Magistrate Raphael Tobias in West Side Court in $1,000 bail yesterday.

Gluck's arrest followed examination of the book of the company made by William C. Sage and a staff of auditors. Fare complained to Policeman Ernest Lawson of the West 68th Street Station that Gluck had ordered seven head lights sent to a brother-in-law in the automobile accessories business. The bill of $339.15 was sent to the Packard company, although it never received the headlights, it was charged. Gluck had been a trusted employe of the company for ten years. Other defalcations were suspected.

MEETING IGNORED

Board of Estimate Members Fail to Appear to Discuss Harbor Improvements.

Following the failure of any members of the Board of Estimate to appear at the conference with the Port of New York Authority at the latter's office at 11 Broadway yesterday, Eugenius H. Outerbridge, Chairman of the Port Authority, wrote a letter to the board, stating that the information, which its members requested before entering a conference, was contained in the report of the New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission, which was in its possession, and that the original data upon which the report was based might be examined by members of the board or their representatives at any time.

Invitations will soon be sent to the other cities included in the area. Mr. Outerbridge, ex-Governor Alfred E. Smith and J Spencer Smith, one of the New Jersey Commissioners, were at the office yesterday on the possibility that some member of the Board of Estimate might appear, despite its resolution adopted on Wednesday requesting more information.

"The Port Authority," wrote Mr. Outerbridge, "as we advised you in our letter of July 6, is charged by law 'to hold public hearings thereon, confer with the governing bodies of all the municipalities within the port district,' with railroad, steamship, warehouse and other related transportation agencies, chambers of commerce, board of trade and other civic bodies. The purpose of conferring with municipal authorities, as well as all the other agencies mentioned, is to secure criticism of those facts, data and details, as well as of the plans proposed, and to secure an interchange of information as well as a discussion of suggested improvements of the plan.

"We shall be very pleased to have the members of your board or representatives thereof, officially delegated by you, go over with the members of our staff, as other conferees do, at times to be mutually arranged so as not to conflict with other appointments, the methods adopted and the working sheets of the bi-State commission for the purpose of checking up its work. We should be willing to keep our offices open during the evenings for such conferences with members of your board or other officially delegated representatives if you are unable to attend at other and more convenient hours."

SUES FOR $5,000,000.

Hutchinson Renews Litigation for Trading Stamp Profits.

TRENTON, N. J., July 21.—Charging that at least $5,000,000 had been diverted in secret dividends and charging conspiracy and fraud, Shelly B. Hutchinson of Ypsilanti, Mich., today renewed in the United States District Court litigation which continued for three years between the present complainant and the stockholders of the Sperry & Hutchinson Company well known trading stamp concern.

It was alleged by Hutchinson that he originated the trading stamp and received as his interest in the partnership certain shares of stock in 1900. The late Thomas A. Sperry of Cranford, and Hutchinson, were the partners. Hutchinson alleges that Sperry defrauded him out of part of his shares and that these, with a number bought by William M. Sperry, brother of Thomas A. Sperry, gave the latter control.

Upon information given Hutchinson by Anna M. Hirst, who had been secretary for the company, it was said that Hutchinson in 1915 instituted suit in the Federal Court against the brothers, alleging fraud and conspiracy to oust him. Hutchinson charged in his present bill of complaint that he was entitled to $6,000,000 because of profits obtained by the brothers from dividends which should have been declared but which were secretly and irregularly paid in addition to regular dividends.

Thomas A. Sperry died in September, 1915, and his will was proved in the New Jersey Prerogative Court. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York and Sperry's widow, Mrs. Kate M. Sperry, who has since married Edward R. Goodrich of New York, were named executors and trustees. Hutchinson's bill of complaint alleged that the books of the concern were irregularly kept, and that there was a trust fund for the purpose of keeping the true earnings of the company hidden from all but those on the inside.

Hutchinson's prior suit through the courts, even to the United States Supreme Court, and his ultimate defeat, were recited in the bill. It was asserted that there was no previous adjudication such as would prevent the success of the present suit, which, among others, joined as defendants, the New Jersey Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, the Secretary of State as the Registrar of the Prerogative Court of New Jersey and the New Jersey Chancellor because of the statutes of the State. The bill also recited that Hutchinson was about to file suit in the Federal Court for a partnership accounting.

COMMODITY PRICES.

Sharp Reduction in Grain Prices Metals Also Lower—Cotton Slightly Higher.

A sharp drop in spot prices for grain characterized the feature in the cash markets yesterday, wheat at $1.39¾ a bushel being 4¾ cents below that of the previous day. Corn and oats were down ¾ cent each, while flour dropped 25 cents a barrel. Coffee, sugar, butter and eggs all were unchanged, while lard and pork declined and beef advanced.

In the metals group the outstanding features were the drop in pig iron and copper. The former broke to $23.75, a new low record for the current year, while copper 12 cents represented a drop of ¾ cent a pound from the price posted on Wednesday. The red metal is now one full cent below the high record of the year reached in January and only ¼ cent above the low record for the year established on March 11. Spot cotton was slightly higher at 12.85.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in wholesale market at the close of business Thursday, a week before, and a year ago:

	July 21, July 14, July 22		
FOODSTUFFS—	1921.	1921.	1920.
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.39¾	$1.44¾	$2.95
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.80	.80¾	1.75
Oats, No. 2 white	.31	.49	1.16
Flour, Minn. patent	9.75	8.75	14.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¾	.06¾	.12¾
Sugar, granulated	.059	.058	21.00
Butter, cream, 92 score	.42	.41½	.56½
Eggs, fresh-gathered firsts, per dozen	.34	.34	.53½
Lard, mid. west	12.85	12.35	21.00
Pork, mess	24.00	25.00	39.00
Beef, family	19.00	18.00	20.00
METALS—			
Iron, 2X, Philadelphia	22.75	25.80	45.50
Steel billet, Pittsburgh	33.00	33.00	57.00
Lead	4.45	4.50	9.10
Copper	12.87½	13.00	19.00
Tin	24.50	28.00	49.00
TEXTILES—			
Cotton, mid. upland	12.85	12.45	43.75
Print cloths	.04¾	.04¾	.15

Highest and lowest prices for the year 1921 to date are as follows:

	Highest.		Lowest.	
Wheat (new)	1.86¾	July 14	1.31¾	July 6
Wheat (old)	2.12	Jan. 12	1.42	July 5
Corn	.95	Jan. 3	.74½	June 28
Oats	.60¾	Jan. 3	.46	July 5
Flour	10.50	Jan. 18	6.60	Apr. 14
Coffee	.07¼	Jan. 12	.05¾	Mar. 19
Sugar	.08¾	Mar. 15	.052	June 28
Lard	13.85	Jan. 7	9.50	May 31
Butter	.57	Jan. 3	.39	May 26
Eggs	.53½	Jan. 3	.29½	June 9
Pork	32.50	Feb. 2	24.00	July 19
Beef	20.00	Jan. 28	14.00	July 9
Iron	33.25	Jan. 25	23.75	July 21
Steel	43.50	Jan. 12	33.00	July 7
Lead	4.55	Jan. 19	4.00	Feb. 23
Copper	13.00	Jan. 4	11.75	Mar. 11
Tin	30.50	Jan. 10	26.50	July 20
Cotton	13.25	Jan. 17	10.25	June 20
Print cloths	.06	Jan. 19	.04¾	June 24

WHEAT MARKET OFF AND THEN RALLIES

Prices Fall 3 to 4 Cents on Canadian Report, but Close Higher Than on Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—A report from Crop Expert Snow, just returned from a trip in the Canadian Northwest, who declared that the prospects for a bumper crop in that section are gone, combined with buying of September around $1.28 by houses with seaboard connections, caused a wave of short covering among local traders, and while values were off 3 to 4 cents at the extreme, as compared with the previous day's finish, the close was the same to ⅛ cent higher than Wednesday, with December the easiest. Shortly after the Snow report was given to the trade numerous Winnipeg messages were received confirming the claims of deterioration, the extremely high temperatures of the previous day apparently having resulted in a change in sentiment. October in Winnipeg gained ¼ cent for the day, while Minneapolis was up 2⅛ to 3⅜ cents on the deferred futures.

At the inside figure to-day wheat was off 12 to 14 cents from the high of last week, with July leading, and sentiment for a time was rather bearish, with considerable selling by scattered longs around the inside figures. The lack of outside speculation caused the market to get oversold on the breaks and overbought on the bulges, which makes for erratic fluctuations, but on the whole sentiment is bullish, with many operators looking for higher and even ultimately. Should anything happen to materially reduce the Canadian crop outlook, it would be almost impossible for North America to export as much wheat as last year. The Daily Trade Bulletin today estimated that after allowing 565,000,000 bushels for bread and seed requirements the United States has 324,000,000 bushels available for export and for carry-over. Consumption, however in this estimate is figured at 31,000,000 bushels below the average for the last ten years, which is 506,000,000 bushels.

Export business at the seaboard was reported at 180,000 bushels to 240,000 bushels, although it was thought probably around 1,000,000 bushels futures bought here for seaboard account. At the Gulf premiums were 10¾ to 11 cents over September at New Orleans and 10 to 10½ cents over at Galveston for August loading and 10 cents for the September futures. The seaboard was after wheat f. o. b. Chicago, but sellers appear to be sold up for near-by loading, and offered nothing earlier than loading Aug. 20 to 25 at 3 cents over September.

Primary movements of wheat are limited only by the number of cars available, and reports of a car shortage are increasing from west of the Mississippi River. Arrivals for the day were 2,874,000 bushels; a week ago, 2,038,000 bushels; last year, 929,000 bushels; shipments, 1,065,000 bushels; a week ago, 772,000 bushels; a year ago, 1,070,000 bushels. Corn receipts, 520,000 bushels; a week ago, 373,000 bushels; a year ago, 540,000 bushels; shipments, 445,000 bushels; a week ago, 523,000 bushels; a year ago, 386,000 bushels.

Today's Chicago prices for the principal commodities were as follows:

WHEAT.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.25¾	$1.21¾	$1.21¾	$1.25	.....
Sept.	1.26¾	1.22¾	1.26¼	1.25¾	.....
Dec.	1.28¾	1.25¾	1.29¼	1.20¾	2.59

CORN.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.64¾	.63¾	.64	.64	1.54½
Sept.	.62¾	.60¾	.60¾	.61¾	1.54
Dec.	.61¾	.60¾	.61¼	.60¾	1.39½

OATS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Last Year.
July	.40	.39¼	.39¼	.39¾	.92
Sept.	.41¾	.40¾	.41¾	.41¾	1.54
Dec.	.44¾	.43¾	.44	.43¾	.76

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.25	1.20¼	1.22¾	1.22¾	2.28½
Sept.	1.12	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.91¾
Dec.	1.12¾	1.10	1.10	1.11	...

PROVISIONS.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept	11.97	11.90	11.97	11.92	19.35
Oct.	....	....	12.10	12.05	12.05
Jan.	....	....	10.07	9.95	10.05
Ribs—					
Sept.	10.92	10.87	10.87	10.92	17.05
Oct.	....	....	10.77	10.67	10.67

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market closed 5@10 points net lower.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close'g. Bid.	Close'g. Bid.
Spot	.....	.....	.....	8.75	9.00
July	9.00	9.00	8.90	8.90	9.00
August	9.14	9.10	8.95	8.95	9.10
September	9.20	9.13	9.12	9.12	9.19
October	9.38	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.33
November	....	....	....	9.00	9.06
December	9.11	9.03	9.03	9.03	9.10
January	9.10	9.04	9.03	9.03	9.12
February	....	....	....	9.03	9.10

Total sales, 11,600.

COFFEE.

The coffee market closed 2@5 points net higher

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	6.30	6.27	6.27	6.25	10.75
March	7.04	7.04	7.04	7.00	11.06
May	7.23	7.23	7.23	7.18	11.10
December	6.73	6.70	6.69	....	....

SUGAR.

The raw sugar market was firmer, closing 1@2 points net higher.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	3.06	3.07	3.06	3.05
December	2.83	2.82	2.82	2.80
January	2.73	2.73	2.73	2.72

PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 10,984 packages. Market ruled about steady on top grades of fresh creamery but general trade quieter. Secondary grades favor the buyer. Ladles steady. Packing stock in fairly good demand. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 42¼@42c; extras (92c), 41¾@42c; firsts, 37½@41c; seconds, 34@37c; lower grades, 31@33c; unsalted, higher than extras, 44½@45c; extras, 43@44c; firsts, 38½@42c; seconds, 34½@38c; State dairy tubs, finest, 40¼@41c; good to prime, 38@40c; common to fair, 31@37c; ladles, current make, firsts, 30½@32½c; seconds, 28@29c; lower grades, 26@27c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 23c; No. 2, 21c; lower grades, 24@26½c.

EGGS—Receipts yesterday, 28,793 cases. Egg qualities largely effective. Fine to fancy stock scarce and firm. Average and lower grades pressed for sale at weak and irregular prices. A good deal of the surplus still going to the warehouses. Little doing in storage eggs. Very fancy white eggs in light supply and steady. Medium and under grades quiet and irregular. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 36@37c; extra firsts, 35@37c; firsts, 31@34c; seconds and poorer, 26@30c; trade eggs, 25@28c; dirties, regular packs, No. 1, 29@27c; No. 2, 25@26c; No. 3, 20@23c; checks, fair to choice, dry, 22@24c; refrigerator eggs, charges paid to expiring dates, special marks, fancy, 35½@36c; firsts, 33@35c; seconds, 29@32c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby western brown, white, extras, 50@52c; extra firsts, 46@49c; firsts, 41@46c; gathered whites, firsts to extra firsts, 41@45c; udder grades, 35@40c; Pacific Coast, white, extras, 50@52c; extra firsts, 46@49c; firsts, 42@45c; under grades, 38@40c; other western and southern, gathered whites, 30@44c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, hennery brown, white, extras, 41@45c; gathered brown and mixed colors, graded extras, 38@39c; firsts to extra firsts, 32@37c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

COMSTOCK.			
Con Virginia	.13	Kennick	.06
Justice	.06	Kenz	.06
Mexican	.11	Midway	.03
Ophir	.09	West	.02
Potosi	.05	Western	.03
Union Con.	.16	Zone	.10
TONOPAH.		GOLDFIELD.	
Belmont	1.00	Booth	.03
Combined	.03	Crackerjack	.03
Jim Butler	.06	Florence	.29
MacNamara	.14	Jumbo Ext	.03
MacNamara Cr.	.05	Silver Pick	.11
Midway	.11	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
North Star	.04	Broken Hills	.03
Rescue	.20	Silver Hills	.16
Tonopah Ext	1.47	Round Mountain	.13
West End	.08	Stinson	.02
West Tonopah	.03	White Caps	.04
DIVIDE.		Eureka Crossus	.50
Brougher	.03	Bullwhacker	.39
Divide Ext	.28	Eureka Ham	.08
Divide Tonopah	.78	Holly	1.37½
Dividend	.03	Uncle Sam	.14
Gold Reed	.62	Sterling	.03
Harmill	.11	Mina	.07

NEW INCORPORATIONS

New York Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—Fifty-one new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $1,226,600, were chartered today. They include:

Hudson Glass Co., Manhattan, $9,000; R. W. Weed, F. H. Sparks, L. Finkelstein; attorney, M. M. Fox, 201 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn.

Phillips, Thistle & Smith, Manhattan, commission merchants, $30,000; C. H. Phillips Jr., H. B. Thistle, H. J. Smith; attorney, C. Kimball, 115 Broadway.

Trotsky & Sons, Manhattan, hotels and restaurants, $5,100; H. and I. and N. Trotsky; attorney, G. J. Gruenberg, 320 Broadway.

Rochester Children's Shoe Jobbers, Rochester, $10,000; M. and E. Schwartz, M. Abramson; attorney, A. E. Delstein, Rochester.

Metzger Credit Co., Rochester, wearing apparel, $16,600; S. Metzger, S. H. and A. Greenhouse; attorney, J. L. Rubenstein, Rochester.

Rubin Painting Co., Queens, $10,000; H. and S. Rubin; attorney, A. Schulz, Far Rockaway.

Schnal & Lallone, Brooklyn, to make paper box novelties, $25,000; G. Schnal, C. and R. A. Lallone; attorney, P. J. O'Brien, 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

United Pants Contracting Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; L. Reiss, J. Matasis, E. Salerno; attorney, A. Bivona, 226 Lafayette St.

Arthur Steiner Co., Manhattan, make buttons and trimmings, $10,000; A. and H. Steiner, S. Harris; attorney, D. Geiger, 286 5th Av.

Joseph Love, Manhattan, infants' wear, $20,600; J. Love, B. Baragoff, R. Hoffnung; attorney, M. Puchano, 220 Broadway.

147 and 149 West 57th St. Corp., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; J. H. Hughes, A. Lowenhaupt; attorney, C. E. Bates, 90 William St.

Rosenberg-Salinger, Manhattan, ladies' wear, $10,000; J. and R. Salinger, A. J. Rosenberg; attorney, F. E. Silverman, 233 Broadway.

49 East 10th St. Corp., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; H. Kramer, C. Berland, M. Feder; attorney, I. Auerbach, 1,123 Broadway.

Thum Catering Co., Manhattan, restaurants, $10,000; H. Cahane, A. G. Tomkonogi, B. Osso; attorney, M. Schmaer, 51 Chambers St.

S. H. L. Realty Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; J. Yablonski, A. Jabloner; attorney, D. Geiger, 286 5th Av.

Doris Land Co., Utica, $5,000; J. J. Bradley, G. Vanderwarker, M. Brown; attorneys, Bradley & Co., Utica.

Parker Drug Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; B. Wallach, W. Hassard, A. Derienzi; attorney, W. Solomon, 198 Broadway.

Ludwik Shoe Co., Manhattan, $5,000; L. Kaminski, H. Lindauer, M. Bernstein; attorney, F. J. Greco, 38 Park Row.

Jersey Battery Service, Manhattan, $5,000; R. and M. K. Jersey, T. Adam; attorney, J. L. Frieder, 280 Broadway.

William R. Wood Hotel Co., Bronxville, $50,000; W. R. and C. Wood; attorney, W. L. Rumsey, White Plains.

Gotham Textile Mills, Manhattan, $100,000; P. and E. Gussaroff, N. Levinson; attorney, Hyman & Cohen, 40 Chambers St.

Brantisch Realty Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; L. C. Klein, D. Finkelstein; attorney, S. Randel, 74 Broadway.

Economy Wet Wash Laundry Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; H and E. Lyons, A. Reiter; attorney, H. Chiert, 141 Pennsylvania Av., Brooklyn.

G. F. Fixture Co., Manhattan, Gas and Electric Fixtures, $25,000; H. Firman, J. N. Chamkin, J. Moscoff; attorney, H. Solomon, 132 Nassau St.

Genung & Leeney, White Plains, dry goods, $50,000; M. E. Genung, W. L. and C. E. Leeney; attorneys, Condit & Hite, White Plains.

Boulevard Clothiers, Bronx, $10,000; J. Fischer, B. and E. Soman; attorney, M. Levy, 165 Broadway.

National Flag Co., Manhattan, $5,000; M. Klein, A. Werner, H. E. Diamond; attorney, W. Klein, 120 Broadway.

Super Clarion Corp., Manhattan, to make lamps and washing, $5,000; S. Fleck, J. J. Platzman, F. G. Dinkelspiel; attorney, L. W. Dinkelspiel, 5 Beekman St.

Silver Sand Houses, Manhattan, $30,000; S. and A. Band, P. Silverstein; attorneys, H. S. and C. G. Bachrach, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

B. and J. Fox, Simon Co., Manhattan, sporting and athletic goods, $50,000; B. and D. and J. Simon; attorney, J. J. Harris, 99 Nassau St.

Dawn Auto Service, Brooklyn, $5,000; T. and M. and C. Zuanetti; attorney, S. J. Inciardi, 63 Park Row.

Alberta Lewis, Manhattan, gowns and dresses, $10,000; A. L. M. Siegel, L. Peffer, A. Lewis; attorneys, Rippe & Michael, 63 Park Row.

Maxport Corp., Jamaica, realty, $12,000; M. and S. Rappaport, D. Kriegel; attorney, M. Whlett, Jamaica.

Lied Brook Development Corp., Brooklyn, hotel and theatre, $5,000; M. Kaplin, L. Sharpo, L. Margolin; attorney, C. Fearle, 256 Broadway.

Lepler Realty Corp., Brooklyn, $50,000; D. S. Lettman, L. Jacobson, S. Friedman; attorney, Jacobson & Jacob, 299 Broadway.

Orawaupun Building Corp., Bronx, $24,000; Z. Poliakoff, L. Shapiro, M. Krimsky; attorney, B. Weiss, 291 Broadway.

Punta De Leon Sales Corp., Manhattan, to make skin creams and lotions, $300,000; P. B. Lyon, M. H. Moody; attorney, G. E. Fleming, 425 5th Av.

United Automotive Corp., Rochester, stocks and bonds, $50,000; F. J. Maibaum, H. and F. Whincup; attorney, J. A. Kirby, Rochester.

Original Comedy Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; P. Demarian, A. M. Curian, L. Larue; attorney, M. Eichner, 1,545 Broadway.

Universal Aluminum Heel Sales Corp., Bronx, $20,000; E. and S. Roth, J. Ranko; attorney, J. D. Shifrin, 110 West 40th St.

Boys' Faultless Clothing Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; A. and F. Glivan, M. Glassburg, 69 Belmont Av., Brooklyn; attorney, J. D. Nussbaum, address not given.

M. & N. Realty Co., Brooklyn, $6,000; M. Klein, C. & J. Lasdin; attorney, J. L. Pines, 209 Broadway.

P. L. A., Brooklyn, baking business, $30,000; G. Zirpolva, G. Meluci, C. Linfanto; attorneys, Klein & Castellano, 286 Broadway.

Exhilarator of Life Co., Manhattan, medicines, $100,000; W. C. Hirsch, M. B. Brands, A. Buchsbacher; attorney, M. Feichner, 1,545 Broadway.

Almil Realty Co., Manhattan, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $10,000; A. M. and M. L. Bernstein, R. M. Pincus; attorney, B. Lewinson, 119 Nassau St.

Bronx Castle Hall Corp., Manhattan, realty and restaurant, $6,000; H. B. Closson, A. S. Wright, F. E. Guenther; attorneys, Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine, 52 William St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

W. M. Whitney & Co., Albany, $300,000 to $900,000.

Vitreous Enameling and Stamping Co., Bronx, $300,000 to $400,000.

Dawn Boat and Shipbuilding Corp., Bronx, $25,000 to $30,000.

R. D. Skinner & Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $60,000.

Rubber Fusing Co. of New England, Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Oscar Schlegel Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $75,000 to $50,000.

NAME CHANGES.

Highflyer Pigeon Fanciers' Assn., Bronx, to American Show Flight Bronx Assn.

Lanning & Bird, Brooklyn, to J. H. Lanning.

O. M. Held & Co., Manhattan, to Held & Owen.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Lopez-Martini Corp., Manhattan.

Standish Securities Corp., Manhattan.

Lazarus Realty Co., Manhattan.

C. A. Romano & Co., Manhattan.

M. Lozier & Sons, Woden Co., Manhattan.

Advertisers' Special Service Corp., Manhattan.

A. J. Schoonmaker Co., Manhattan.

Kibbs Corp., Manhattan.

Mab Realty Co., Manhattan.

Storyk Bros., Manhattan.

Troy and West Troy Bridge Co., Troy.

B. M. & B. Holding Corp., Brooklyn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 21.—Charters filed:

United Oil Producers Corporation, $6,000,000; Frank Jackson, Mary B. Morrow, Arley B. Magee, Dover, Del.; attorney, Arley B. Magee.

The Finance Engineering Corporation, stocks, bonds, $5,000,000; J. M. Frey, J. A. Frers, M. A. Alexander, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, American Guranty and Trust Company.

Ten Ola Restaurant Company, $3,000,000; Cornelius A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J., Robert A. Van Voorhis, Jersey City, N. J., Arthur R. Oakley, Port Rivey, N. Y., attorneys, Registrar and Transfer Company.

Composition Products Company, phonographs, $2,000,000; Samuel B. Howard, Robert K. Thistle, Harry C. Hand, New York City; attorney, U. S. Corporation Company.

General Motors Products Corporation, automobiles, $1,000,000; F. R. Hansell, J. Vernon Pinnin, E. M. MacFarland, Philadelphia; attorney, Corporation Guarantee and Trust Company.

Classical Cinematograph Corporation, amusements, $1,000,000; T. L. Crotsau, M. A. Bruce, C. H. Maxwell, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Corporation Trust Company of America.

Benson Electric Company, contracting business, $1,000,000; Melvin B. Johnson, Arthur W. Highfield, Horatio V. Gard, Superior, Wis.; attorney, Corporation Trust Company of America.

International Marine Life Saving Equipment Corp., marine specialties, $250,000; Frank Soulier, John E. Ellys, Far Rockaway, N. Y.; Michael Johnell, New York; attorney, U. S. Corporation Co.

Iroquois Navigation Co., $600,000; Harry C. Hand, Samuel B. Howard, Robert K. Thistle, New York; attorney, U. S. Corporation Co.

Pan American Paper Products Co., chemical, wire industrial products, $150,000; Wells H. Hall, Ira G. Ross., Philadelphia; attorney, James A. Coady, Wilmington, Del.

Delaware Protest Association of U. S. of America, association for protection of the people, $100,000; James C. Calhoun, Aaren W. Washington, Franklin L. Mettler, Wilmington, Del.; attorney Franklin L. Mettler, Delaware.

James L. Wilson & Co., Inc., cotton yarn, wool, $100,000; Percy B. Purnell, Charles J. Shull, William Barclay Lex, Philadelphia; attorney, U. S. Corporation Co.

Eureka Producing Co., oil lands, $100,000; Frank Jackson, Percy B. Morris, Arley B. Magee, Dover, Del.; attorney, Arley B. Magee, Dover, Del.

Glenary Recreation Company, Summer resort $100,000; William B. Simmons, Charles S. Helm, Champaign, Ill.; M. M. Lucey, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Colonial Charter Co.

Edgar Waters Co., oil field material, $100,000; R. E. McCloskey, C. B. Cutten, S. L. Mackey, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Corporation Service Co.

Beyer Film and Production Corporation, motion pictures, $100,000; R. E. McCloskey, C. B. Cutten, S. L. Mackey, Wilmington; attorney, Corporation Charter Co.

Eldorado Springs-Bolivar Motor Transit Co., operate line of motor buses, $50,000; M. M. Nichols, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Corporation Registry Co.

NAME CHANGES.

Bastian Combination Water Heater Co., Los Angeles, Cal., to General Water Heater Corporation.

Standard Garage Corporation, New York, to Allied Garages Corporation.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 21.—New charters filed:

Tranton Dental Depot, Inc., Trenton, dental supplies, $10,000; William Julien, John A. Fisher, Trenton; John A. Trutz, New York.

Tire Service Company, New Brunswick, automobile tires, $5,000; John A. Smith, James A. Hennay, William F. Drury, New Brunswick.

Irvington Winser Shade, Inc., Irvington, window shades, $25,000; Joseph Riegler, Katherine Riegler, Louis Riegler, Irvington.

Guaranty Building Company, Caldwell, $10,000; Jacob Cooper, Bella Levy, Isaac Levy, Caldwell.

IN CASH RESERVES

Reserve Statement Records a Slight Decrease in Deposit Liabilities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A reduction of $39,200,000 of Federal Reserve note circulation, a further gain of $11,900,000 in cash reserves and a slight decrease in deposit liabilities are shown in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on July 20, 1921. The bank's reserve ratio shows a rise for the week from 61.6 to 62.5 per cent.

All classes of earning assets show reductions for the week: Bills secured by Government obligations, by about $9,000,000, other discounts, by $8,800,000; acceptances purchased in open market, by $1,900,000, and treasury certificates, by $15,600,000. Total earning assets show a decrease of $35,400,000 and on July 20 stood at $1,964,300,000, or about 40 per cent. below the total reported at the close of last year.

Of the total holdings of $859,800,000 of paper secured by United States Government obligations $396,500,000, or 46.0 per cent., were secured by Liberty and other United States bonds, $161,400,000, or 18.8 per cent., by Victory notes, about $3,000,000, or .5 per cent., by Treasury notes and $48,900,000, or 5.6 per cent., by Treasury certificates, compared with $397,700,000, $18,800,000, $3,200,000 and $50,200,000 shown the week before.

Discounted bills held by the Boston and New York banks include $49,700,000 of bills discounted for the Richmond, Minneapolis and Dallas Reserve Banks, compared with $46,900,000 the week before. The Richmond bank reports a reduction of its accommodation at the New York bank from $20,000,000 to $19,500,000; the Minneapolis bank increased its rediscounts with the New York bank from $10,500,000 to about $12,000,000, while the Dallas bank likewise shows an increase in the amount rediscounted with the Boston bank from $10,000,000 to $10,500,000.

As against an increase of about $24,000,000 in Government deposits, a reduction of about $25,000,000 in other deposits is shown. Federal Reserve note circulation on July 20 declined to $2,564,600,000, a decrease of $771,700,000, or of 23 per cent. for the present year. In addition there was also a decrease of $2,700,000 in Federal Reserve Bank note circulation.

Gold

COAST GUARD SHIPS

Revenue Agents, Coast Guard and Dry Forces Join in War on Whisky Smugglers.

STIRRED BY NEW REPORTS

No Clue to Schooner Rumored Off Montauk Point—Detectives Rebuked for Liquor Arrest.

Government agents along the Long Island coast redoubled their efforts yesterday to find strange vessels reported at various times to be engaged in whisky smuggling. They were stirred to renewed activity by the reports that a three-masted schooner from the Bahamas on last Friday had for the third time eluded Government sleuths and transferred a cargo of liquors to smaller boats just beyond the three-mile limit off Montauk Point.

Reports from coast guard stations last night indicated that the guards are keeping a close lookout for whisky smugglers both day and night. It was said at the West Hampton Beach station that strange craft had been reported at various points along the coast recently, but that only one had been sighted by the guards at that station. In the heavy fog Tuesday a three-masted schooner, it was said, came within a half mile of the shore, then altered her course and sped away rapidly. No attempt was made to follow the vessel, it was said.

The opinion was expressed by guards at this station that a large fleet of vessels was engaged in whisky smuggling along the Atlantic Coast, and that a number of them have been able so far to operate with immunity along the Long Island coast. Westhampton Beach is about seventy-five miles from this city and about forty-five miles from Montauk Point. Fire Island and vicinity, it was said, apparently offered the best opportunity for the work of the smugglers.

Agrees With Ross's Discovery.

This was in line with discoveries made in an investigation in April conducted by United States Attorney Leroy W. Ross of Brooklyn, who learned that a schooner had brought in contraband goods at the point and that most of the stock was disposed of in this city. In addition to the regular beach patrol at Westhampton there are three launches which will be used in the search for the "booze" vessels.

Prohibition Commissioner Hayes yesterday directed that a thorough investigation into the alleged smuggling operations be made through the Prohibition Department. Commander B. L. Reed of the New York Coast Guard Division, who has been in Washington for the last two days, announced there yesterday that he had instructed coast guard stations along the coast to be on the watch for any strange craft that might be transporting liquors. The coast guard cutters have also be ordered to hold themselves in readiness to go out in pursuit of any such vessels that may be discovered.

It was said at the office of the Coast Guard here yesterday that if any vessels were found in liquor smuggling in this vicinity they would certainly be caught, as the smugglers could not hope to long elude the combined efforts of coast guards, customs agents and prohibition agents.

Detectives Criticised in Court.

Detectives George Capella and Daniel Bolger of the Fourth Inspection District were severely criticised by Magistrate William F. Sweetser in the Harlem Court yesterday for entering the living apartments of Charles J. Guerra, at 300 East 109th Street, without a search warrant. The detectives alleged that they found 137 bottles of whisky and gin in the apartment, which is over the drug store he manages at that address. Magistrate Sweetser dismissed the charge against Guerra of violating the Mullen-Gage law.

"What right had you to enter a man's home without a search warrant?" the Magistrate exclaimed. "It is getting to be a terrible state of affairs when a citizen's home is not safe from violation without countenance in law. This is a most outrageous and unwarranted arrest."

Richmond Hoxle, a broker, of Morristown, N. J., who was arrested June 20, was acquitted of violating the Mullen-Gage law by Magistrate Mancuso in the Yorkville Court, when it was explained that the partly filled flask of whisky in the broker's pocket at the time of his arrest was acquired before the enactment of the dry laws. It was also shown that he was using it for medicinal purposes. Hoxle was driving his automobile at Park Avenue and Seventy-first Street the time of his arrest.

Charles DeRosa, proprietor of a restaurant at 240 Lenox Avenue, and John Miller, of 270 West 118th Street, his employe, were both acquitted by Magistrate McQuade in Washington Heights Court. It was alleged that on July 9, detectives found 300 bottles of liquor and wine in the cellar of the restaurant.

The police yesterday took over four large rooms on the ground floor of the old Police Headquarters building at 300 Mulberry Street for the storage of confiscated liquors. Six patrol wagon loads of "hooch" were taken there from police stations yesterday.

Six arrests have been made in and around Hackensack, N. J., on charges of selling liquor, as the result of the work of imported detectives. Those arrested, who were released in $1,500 bail each for a hearing next week, are Mrs. Emma Braun, Ramsey; Robert Weis, Cliffside; Otto Abrahams and John C. Ruckteschel, Hackensack; Otto Steckel, Allendale, and Joseph Cooper, Westwood.

Prohibition Agent Tierney yesterday confiscated three cases of "Golden Wedding" whisky at Pier 39. It had been shipped as crockery to a Boston address. One of the bottles, broken in handling, revealed the true contents of the package.

VANDERLIP TENANT ARRESTED

Accused of "Moonshining" in Village Bought by Banker.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, July 21.—John Mondak was arrested today for moonshining on a tip from his daughter, Mrs. Mollie Danyo. He was held in $500 bail. Mondak is a tenant in Sparta of Frank A. Vanderlip, the banker, who recently bought the village in its entirety to make it clean and "bone dry." Chief of Police Frank Minnerly said he found in Mondak's place an apparatus for making liquor of prunes and apples, some cash and some "hootch."

Mondak denied ownership of the layout.

PROSECUTOR DOUBTS RUM RAIDERS' POWER

Wrangle in Police Station Over Release of Waiter Arrested in Seventh Avenue Restaurant.

What looked like something new in the prohibition enforcement situation came to the policemen of the West Forty-seventh Street Station this morning. It happened in this way:

Detectives Cannon and Connelly were in the back room sealing up various opined was wine and thirty quarts of alleged rye were being sealed as the evidence that John Martin's restaurant, 710 Seventh Avenue, was violating the dry spell. They had arrested Basie Kostas, a waiter, of 1,000 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

Desk Lieutenant Puts was resting his chin on his hand and looking on when the telephone rang.

"Hello," said Puts," Lieutenant Puts speaking."

And a voice which asserted it belonged to "Assistant District Attorney Frederick Sullivan," said:

"Where are those detectives who raided Martin's restaurant? I want to talk to them."

So the detectives were summoned from their task, and Cannon listening, heard the voice continue:

"What right had you fellows to make that raid? You didn't have any search warrant and you had no right to do it. Tell the Lieutenant to let him out on $5 bail."

Cannon turned to Lieutenant Puts and conveyed the mandate of the voice. Puts remarked that the bail usually was somethink like $500 each and, advising Cannon to the speaker the facts, suggested that the man who said he was "Sullivan" of the District Attorney's staff, call around to the station.

Soon after 2 o'clock this morning, a tall man, whose excitement was indicated by his appearance, burst from a taxicab and hurried into the station.

"I'm Sullivan," he said, "and I'm a Deputy Assistant District Attorney," and he repeated his instructions in the matter of bail and so forth.

"Prove it," said Puts; "show your shield or your credentials," and the visitor apparently displayed something that took some of the skepticism out of the Lieutenant. But he was still reluctant to agree to the prohibition enforcement innovation, even after he had called up some one connected with the District Attorney's office and seemingly confirmed the identity of the caller.

At 3 o'clock the debate in the West Forty-seventh Street Station House continued, with no decision in sight.

DEMPSEY'S TAXES WANTED.

Affidavits Fix Boxer's Residence Here—Faces $16,000 Payments.

Jack Dempsey is being sought as a State income tax evader, following claims of his attorney, Frank McCoy, backed up by several affidavits, that he is a resident of the State and County of New York. Dempsey's claims of residence here, which were made in an effort to save a $6,300 car from attachment, may cost him about $8,000 for unpaid taxes, penalties and interest on his 1920 earnings, and, in addition, may make him liable to taxation under the State income tax law for this year, including taxes of some $8,000 for his share in the fight with Carpentier.

Niles R. Becker, district director of the New York State Income Tax Bureau, said yesterday that he had obtained copies of several affidavits filed in various litigations in which Dempsey has been involved and fixing his residence here. Mr. Becker said that steps were being taken to proceed against Dempsey for his failure to pay a tax here last year. Dempsey is in California, but, according to his manager Jack Kearns, he will return here within a few weeks.

Dempsey is said to have received $100,000 from the Dempsey-Brennan fight and his income from the "movies" in 1920 is estimated at $75,000. From this total, Mr. Becker said, he might deduct for training and other business expenses. The tax is 1 per cent. on the first $10,000; 2 per cent. on the next $40,000 and 3 per cent. on all over $50,000. Failure to pay the tax when rendered him liable to the penalty of paying double the tax, with interest at 1 per cent. since April 15, the time limit for payments.

In signing contracts for both the Brennan and Carpentier fights, Dempsey gave his address as the State and County of New York. Any possible further doubt about his residence, Mr. Becker said, is dissipated by the affidavits filed in an effort to save the champion's car from attachment. These affidavits, filed in connection with a suit brought by Frank J. Spellman for a percentage of the profits from one of Dempsey's films, set forth that Dempsey was no longer a resident of the State of Utah, but that he had made his home in New York for more than a year.

TO AID HOSPITAL DRIVE.

Downtown Association Forms Committee to Help Broad St. Institution.

Further steps toward the raising of $1,000,000 for improving the Broad Street Hospital was taken by the Downtown Hospital Association yesterday, when its Printing and Publishing Division was organized at a luncheon in the Hardware Club, 253 Broadway. The following were selected to organize a canvass in their respective trades:

William T. Mulally, advertising agencies; Bduce Bliven, newspapers; Roger Allen, trade journals; J. T. Mackey, dealers in machinery; A. J. Powers, electrotypers and engravers, and J. P. Osborne, printers and binders. Russell R. Whitman, publisher of the New York Commercial, who presided, is Chairman of the committee.

Dr. Lefferts A. McClelland, head of the Medical Board of the Broad Street Hospital, said that "for every person admitted to the hospital two are turned away for lack of facilities." The Rev. S. T. Steele Jr. of Trinity Church, said that the tenement dwellers in the downtown section were in urgent need of better hospital care.

1,041,000 NEW PHONE BOOKS

Five Pounds of Names to Each Copy of City's Largest Directory.

A new telephone directory for the use of 570,000 subscribers in the city is being distributed by the New York Telephone Company. The new volume weighs five pounds and contains 1,320 pages.

Altogether 1,041,000 copies of the book will be distributed. To print the issue required 3,000 tons of newsprint paper and 46 tons of cover paper, making the issue the greatest the company has yet printed. It contains no changes in designation or in the names of central offices.

TRUCK BURNS ON BRIDGE.

Four Barrels of Varnish Go Up in Smoke—20-Minute Traffic Delay.

Eastbound vehicular and surface car traffic on Brooklyn Bridge was tied up yesterday about twenty minutes when an automobile truck containing ten barrels of varnish, the property of Devoe & Raynolds, Jersey City, took fire on the south roadway at Prospect Street, Brooklyn.

Joseph Maid of 97 Lillie Street, Newark, N. J., was burned about the hands while saving six of the barrels. By the time firemen arrived the truck and four barrels had been destroyed. The cause of the fire was not known.

VOLIVA, FASHION ARBITER.

Will Tell Zion City Women How to Dress—Fashion Bureau Planned.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Wilbur Glenn Voliva, overseer of Zion City, has called a meeting of all girls and women more than 14 years old to tell them how to dress. He plans to establish a fashion bureau, where styles for women will be designed that will not reveal any portion of the anatomy between the collar bone and the ankle.

The Zion Department Store has been ordered not to buy any more peekaboo waists or stockings.

TO RE-OPEN CHURCHES

Education Board Orders Every Building in City Thown Open to Visiting Citizens.

TO JUDGE FOR THEMSELVES

Parents and Others Interested to Be Asked to Confer With Principals and Teachers.

President Anning S. Prall of the Board of Education sent a reply yesterday to Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, Chairman of the Plan and Program Committee of various women's organizations, in regard to bad conditions in the public schools. The reply was read to and approved by the Board of Education. It is as follows:

July 21, 1921.

Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, Chairman, Plan and Program Committee, 105 West Fortieth Street, New York City.

My Dear Mrs. Bacon: It is not possible at this time to reply in detail to your letter of July 14, for the reason that the absence from the city of the Superintendent of Schools delays my getting certain information that I require. I note that you infer in your letter that the repairs made in the schools to which I had directed your attention were made after the visits of your committee to inspect the building. I am having a report made to me to show whether or not this is the fact. The repair program for the year 1921 was made up the latter part of 1920 and has not been changed, so far as I can learn at this time.

There is every desire on the part of the members of the Board of Education to put all of the facts before the people and to make them acquainted fully with the condition in which the school buildings are today. We are confident that the progress made with the new building program and with the three-year program of repairing old buildings has resulted in definite improvement in the housing of pupils. We intend to let the people themselves judge not only of the housing conditions, but also of the splendid work the schools, the teachers and the children are doing.

Plans a School Week.

To this end I intend to ask the Board of Education to set apart the week of October 10 as a "New York Schools Week" and to invite parents of school children and all other citizens interested in the public schools to visit the schools to see the work that is being done and to meet with the Principals and teachers in conference upon ways to insure further school improvement.

During that week we shall open every school building in the city to public inspection. We shall invite parents to see the schools in session. In each school we shall hold a public meeting for parents and other citizens at which the work of the schools will be demonstrated. There will also be general meetings in selected buildings in each school district and city and borough meetings for the discussion of pressing school problems and the best methods to solve them.

The Board of Education, confident that the school system is making notable advances, and that, in spite of the war, the ban upon building construction and labor troubles, definite progress has been made in improving the housing situation, will, I am certain, authorize the general demonstration of school service to the community. The people will then be able to judge for themselves by actual visits to the schools what the conditions are. Yours very truly,

ANNING S. PRALL, President.

Commissioner Harry B. Chambers introduced a resolution, which was adopted, stating that whereas there had appeared in the public press and in letters to the Board of Education certain criticisms with reference to alleged unsanitary conditions and as to repairs of existing schools, and whereas the week of Oct. 10 is set apart as a New York School week. This would be in order that the people themselves might judge not only of the housing conditions but also the splendid work of the schools, the teachers and the children. Parents of school children and all other citizens interested in the public schools will be invited to meet the Principals and teachers in conference upon ways and means to insure further school improvements. To this end every school building in the city will be open to public inspection and in each school there will be held public meetings for parents and the citizens interested, in which the work of the schools will be demonstrated.

Meetings To Be Held.

General meetings will be held in selected buildings in each school district for the discussion of present school problems and the best methods to solve them. The city Superintendent of Schools and the Board of Superintendents will be directed to take all necessary steps to carry out the program.

Controller Craig, in a letter to the Board of Education, said that in view of what appears to be conceded facts with respect to contracts between the Board of Education and Daniel J. Rice and Philip A. Paul the payments to be made under this would be subject to action based upon the certificate of a condition of accounts, "that the charges therefore are just and reasonable." Further action of the board, he said, in attempting to adjust the controversy with these contractors would be treated merely as a suggestion, the power to settle and adjust said controversy being exclusively in the contract.

Mrs. G. Millstein, representing a Parents' Association in the Bronx, requested that work be started immediately on the playgrounds in the vicinity of P. S. 39, Bronx, for which $22,000 has been authorized in the 1921 building program, and the Board of Education ordered that the Superintendent of School Buildings be directed to prepare immediately plans and specifications for this work.

TO QUIZ MRS. HEMMING.

Sheriff Says He'll Question Her on Murder—Lawyer Vetoes It.

Sheriff John F. Kelly of Suffolk County announced last night that he would examine Mrs. Helen Henderson Thorne Hemming within a few days, to obtain from her the true story of the killing of her husband, Henry Glover Hemming, last Thursday night on Mrs. Hemming's estate at Duck Island, near Northport, L. I.

He said that witnesses examined by him had disproved the statement made by Mrs. Hemming at the inquest following the murder and suicide in which she declared that Eberhardt killed her husband because he had insulted her 13-year-old daughter, Helen.

When Norman W. Kerngood, Mrs. Hemming's lawyer, was told of Sheriff Kelly's intention to examine his client, he declared:

"He will not examine her. What right has he to examine anybody in connection with this case. If he wants to get any further statements from Mrs. Hemming he'll have to get them through a magistrate or a justice of the peace."

It was learned yesterday that on May 15, sixteen days before the marriage of Mrs. Hemming to the man who was slain by her caretaker, Mr. Hemming obtained a judgment for $540 against her in the Fifth District Municipal Court. He contended that he lent the money to her. The judgment was not satisfied.

BOY DROWNS IN RESERVOIR.

Youth Dives for Him but Fails to Save Lad "Stealing a Swim."

Paul J. Brennan Jr. 7 years old, who lived with his parents at 2,186 Amsterdam Avenue, was drowned last evening in the old city reservoir at Amsterdam Avenue and 173d Street after he and several companions climbed over the rail about the reservoir to "steal a swim."

The cries of his companions attracted the attention of Charles Hagen, 16 years old, of 507 West 175th Street, who was passing. He vaulted the railing, and stripping off his coat dived into the water twenty-five times before he recovered the boy's body.

Policeman Joseph A. Thompson of the East Fifty-first Street station, who was called as peacemaker to the home of Alexander Ottoheoff, 22 East Fifty-third Street, yesterday afternoon, planned to wave an olive branch between Ottoheoff and his wife.

When the peacemaker stepped into the basement Ottoheoff's big collie dog sprang at him and sank his fangs in Thompson's right thigh. The quarrel between Ottoheoff and his wife was forgotten as the man of the house attempted to drag off the dog. After a tussle Ottoheoff subdued the collie. Thompson was treated by Dr. Bronsky of Flower Hospital and went home. The Department of Health was requested to examine the dog today.

COMMERCIAL LEASES.

Corner of Third Avenue and 122d Street for $75,000 Rental.

The Alzalde Realty Company leased to Fine & Silverstone, furniture dealers, the southeast corner of Third Avenue and 122d Street, a three-story business building on lot 25 by 100 for a term at an aggregate rental of $75,000. George W. Bertell was the broker.

Payson McL. Merrill Company leased the corner store at 311 Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-eighth Street, for the Young Women's Christian Association to the Western Dye Works.

A. A. Hageman leased for Seth H. Moseley the store at 56 West Thirty-sixth Street to Morris A. Schwartz for a millinery business. The same broker leased the store at 357 West Thirty-seventh Street to Isaac Tuschman and Irving Elsinger, who will occupy, in connection with the corner store, 484 Ninth Avenue, which they leased.

Cushman & Wakefield leased a suite of offices in the new Canadian Pacific Building, Madison Avenue, Forty-third to Forty-fourth Street, to the Bette-Kauffmann Electric and Manufacturing Corporation.

OPERATORS BUY PLOT.

Crane Estate Holding to Be Improved for Automobile Trade.

The United States Trust Company, as trustees for the Crane estate, sold to I. Randolph and Everett Jacobs, operators, 37-43 West Sixty-fifth Street, a plot 100x100, situated 100 feet east of Broadway at Lincoln Square. This property has been owned by the Crane estate for over thirty years, and by reason of its close proximity to Broadway has been much sought after by the automobile trade for improvement as a salesroom and service station.

There are twenty-two individual garages on the property at present under temporary lease. N. A. Berwin & Co. negotiated the transactions.

AUCTION RESULTS.

Fifth Avenue Loft Sold for $138,000 in Foreclosure Proceedings.

J. J. Schmuckler paid $138,000 at auction yesterday for the eight-story store and loft building at 103 Fifth Avenue, which was sold in foreclosure proceedings at the stand of J. H. Mayers. The building stands on a lot 29.6 by 80, and is located 88.6 feet north of the northeast corner of Seventeenth Street. The property was sold on a mortgage judgment of about $135,000 obtained by the Seamen's Bank for Savings against Frank Walter and others. There were back taxes of $1,580 on the property.

Other auction offerings were as follows:

By James J. Donovan.

Watson Av., n s, 205 ft e of Castle Av, 50x106; Church Charity Foundation of Long Island agt Mary Files et al.; Orml F. Hibbard, atty.; amt. due, $4,978.24; taxes, &c., $2,385.70; to Frank Papediupe for $2,750.

By Joseph P. Day.

White Plains Road, n s, 352.7 f e of Mace Av, 16.8x29.2x170.2x irregular; Isabelle Leonard agt American Real Estate Co. et al.; Ronald K. Brown, atty.; amt due, $2,070.46; taxes, &c., $5,589.69; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

The Bronx Market.

Joseph J. Lese sold to the Bronx Tremont Hebrew Schoool the plot on the east side of Washington Street, south of 175th Street. The purchaser will erect a school house.

Harry Cahn sold to Trazzo, Verlingeri & Baenonzore the plot on the west side of Grand Avenue north of 180th Street, being 120 by 100, for improvement with six dwellings. Ernest Damiane was the broker. Bitterman & Hecht, attorneys, represented the seller.

The triangular shaped plot, 13.10 by 177.10 by 202 by irregular, at the southeast corner of 192d Street and Valentine Avenue, improved with a two-story dwelling, was sold by Walter S. Poor to the Val-King Corporation.

Edward S. Pothemont sold to the Hudgins-Stockholm Company the vacant plot, 87.9 by 64.2 by irregular, on the east side of Southern Boulevard, 119.6 feet south of 141st Street.

Brooklyn Home Buyers.

Clinton Trading Corporation sold to George S. Lange the one-family dwelling at 309 Avenue M. S. J. Horwitz was the broker.

J. Lacov sold for Vincenzo Massaro to Jacob Koval the two-family house being constructed on the west side of East Eighth Street, north of Avenue L, on plot 28 by 120.6 feet; sold for $14,500.

The same broker sold for C. Rehbien to the Eisman Construction Corporation a building plot 40 by 120.6 feet on the west side of East Seventh Street, south of Avenue I, for improvement with a dwelling.

Bulkley & Horton Company sold 1,659 Atlantic Avenue, between Albany and Troy Avenues, a three-story dwelling on lot 25 by 100 feet, for Charles E. Crowell to client for investment.

Long Island Deals.

The Thomas A. McWhinney Realty Company sold for Redmond Keresey Jr. to Edward Levi a plot of ground for immediate improvement on Lismore Street, Lawrence, L. I.

Mulvihill & Co. sold for Katie Alvers to a client the two frame dwellings on plot 200 by 100 feet, on West Carroll Street, City Island.

Payson McL. Merrill Company sold for the estate of Franklin B. Lord, to a client for occupancy, the dwelling with three acres of land, at the corner of Woodlands and Longfield Roads, Woodmere, L. I.

The Lewis H. May Company sold for Iwan Pels a plot on the west side of Beach Thirty-third Street, Edgemere, L. I., to a builder, who will immediately improve with ten seashore dwellings.

Buying in Queens.

The Rickert-Brown Realty Company sold to Dr. Albert B. Ferguson two-story dwelling on Seventh Avenue, between Jamaica Avenue and Grand Avenue, in Norwood Gardens, for $15,000.

J. Gordon Peters sold an apartment at Jackson Heights at 107 Twenty-second Street; Miss Ella F. O'Brien, an apartment at 141 Twenty-third Street; M. E. Casey an apartment at 126 Twenty-third Street.

Luttre'l Sent to Prison.

John J. Luttrell, 36 years old, of 4,716 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, former President of the Downtown Newspaper Handlers' Association, was sentenced to Sing Sing yesterday by Judge Talley, in General Sessions, for from ten to twenty years for manslaughter in the first degree in shooting Thomas F. McCrohan of 27 Cherry Street early on the morning of Oct. 3 last.

Cuts Price on Finished Granite.

BARRE, Vt., July 21.—A reduction of 15 per cent. in the price of finished granite was announced today by the Barre Granite Manufacturers' Association. The cut was made, the association said, in an effort to bring the monument business back to normal conditions.

Young, the Hatter, Leases Store in the Hotel Astor for $25,000 a Year.

PRICE CLOSE TO RECORD

Two Harlem Apartment Houses Facing Mount Morris Park Sold to Soho Corporation.

Another lease showing the constantly increasing value of store space in the Times Square section was closed yesterday when Young the hatter closed contracts for a ten-year lease of a seventeen-foot store in the Hotel Astor, Broadway, from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth Street, at an aggregate rental of $250,000.

The lease is for a period of ten years at $25,000 a year.

The Broadway front of the Hotel Astor has just been remodeled into ten stores.

The new Young store, which is 17 by 40, will be on Broadway, adjoining the Forty-fourth Street corner, and will also have a frontage on the hotel lobby. It contains about 704 square feet of space, and the leases will occupy it on Aug. 1.

The reported rental of $57 per square foot is to be paid by the Yorke Shirt Company for the store on Broadway adjoining the main entrance, a record price for store rentals.

Two Harlem Apartments Sold.

The two seven-story apartment houses—the Cambridge and the Oxford—at 27 and 25 East 124th Street, the former property taking in the northwest corner of Madison Avenue, have been sold by the De Peyster Realty Company to the Soho Realty Corporation, of which L. Gruskin is President.

The Cambridge, a seven-story elevator building, covers a plot 55 by 100.11, and the Oxford, of similar construction and design, is on a plot 40 by 100.11. They face Mount Morris Park.

They were taken over by the Soho Corporation subject to a mortgage of $190,000, the new owner obtaining from the seller a second mortgage of $125,000 at 6 per cent., due in 1936, and from the Atlantic Finance Corporation another mortgage of $8,000 at 6 per cent., due on July 14, 1922.

The estate of Julia D. Dawson sold to A. Stern 11A East 118th Street, a five-story double flat, with stores, on a lot 25 by 100, held for $30,000.

Joseph J. Lese bought the Rosemont Apartments at 126A West 127th Street from the Roenigsberger estate, a seven-story elevator apartment, on plot 50 by 100 and renting for $20,000.

Samuel Kaplan sold for Charles Williams and Louis H. Low the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, a five-story apartment with corner store and accommodating ten families, on lot 25.8½ by 82, held at $60,000. Daniel L. Korn and Maximilian Winston were the buyers.

Manhattan Dwelling Sales.

Adele Tabacchini sold the four-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100, at 11 West Ninetieth Street, between Columbus Avenue and Central Park West, held at $30,000, Wood, Dolson & Co. were the brokers.

Porter & Co. sold for Elsie M. Frandsen to Ford T. Dabney the three-story dwelling at 164 West 131st Street.

Frank P. Schimpf sold, through Jules Nehring, 18 Jumel Terrace, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 17.4 by 100, to Dr. John Grimley, chief surgeon of the Columbus Hospital.

The 26 East Thirty-fifth Street Corporation purchased from Sidney Goodman the four-story altered residence at 26 East Thirty-fifth Street, on a lot 20.10 by 98.9.

Porter & Co. sold for Elsie M. Frandsen to Ford T. Dabney the three-story dwelling at 163 West 131st Street. The purchaser was represented by John H. Pierce.

The newly incorporated 162 East Thirty-third Street Corporation, represented by King & Wilson, attorneys, purchased from the United States Fertilizing Corporation, 162 East Thirty-third Street, a five-story flat, on a plot 25 by 100.

Realty Notes.

The plot 100.8 by 162.6, at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-first Street, where the new Temple Israel of Harlem is to be built cost $200,000, according to the deed recorded in the Register's office. The property was sold by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee of the William Waldorf Astor estate.

Shampan & Shampan, architects are preparing plans for a high-class apartment house to be erected on Eighty-second Street east of Bay Parkway, Brooklyn, for L. Bernstein as owner.

Ennis & Sinnott are the new owners of the flat at 315 West 104th Street.

Elizabeth Carolan is the purchaser of 139 West Seventy-fifth Street. James Pike of 229-231 Washington Street and Mary Karp of 2,073 Crotona Avenue.

M. Morgenthau Jr. Company placed for a client a first mortgage loan of $55,000 to run for five years with interest at 6 per cent. on the property at 132 West Thirty-first Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, a four-story store and loft building on a lot 25 by 147.

Suburban Buyers.

George Howe sold for Harry Glaser three lots in Larchmont Gardens, Larchmont, N. Y., to Stanton B. Fisher.

E. B. Bigelow sold the old Commodore Stockton property at Sea Girt, N. J., held for $12,000.

John A. Chard sold through W. S. E. Hall two cottages on Egbert Avenue, West New Brighton, on a plot 157 by 180 feet, for improvement.

Building Plans Filed.

15th St, 440 and 442 East, for a two-story garage, 50x92; Lee Holding and Construction Co., 540 East 18th St., owner; L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $40,000.

41st St, 434 and 436 West, for a two-story laundry, 50x98.9; Pioneer Wet Wash Laundry, Inc., 514 West 46th St., owner; L. A. Sheinart, architect; cost, $40,000.

Katonah Av, northeast corner of 238th St, two-story brick dwelling, 25x80; T. Pursco, 4,203 Katonah Av, owner; William Farrell, 1 West 47th St, architect; cost, $14,000.

Seabury Place, w s, 149 ft n of Chisholm St, one-story brick stores and bakery, 181.69x100; L. & G. Holding Co., owner; Charles Greenberg, 174 East 104th St, President; Meisner & Uffner, 501 Tremont Av, architects; cost, $35,000.

Newman Av, w s, 325 ft n of Gildersleeve Av, 1½-story frame dwelling, 18x35; Paula S. Shields, 391 East 168th St, owner; Gustave J. Bullert, 1,139 Clay Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Chambers St, 43 to 51, and Reade St, 21 to 29, to a thirteen-story office building; Immigrant Industrial Savings Bank, premises, owner; J. O. Whitenack, 321 West 18th St, architect; cost, $15,000.

63d St, 145 West, to a four-story dwelling, &c.; H. Turck, 214 West 104th St, owner; Gronsberg & Lauchtag, 303 4th Av., architect; cost, $10,000.

Stanton St, s w corner of Mangin St, to 2 four-story factories, &c.; H. Weiss, 16 Oakland St, Brooklyn, owner; J. Fischer, architects; cost, $10,000.

4th St, 389 to 397 East, to 2 four-story tenements, &c.; Horowitz Bros. & Margarethey, Inc., premises, owner; J. Fisher, architect; cost, $16,000.

Broadway, 2,879, to a two-story office and store building; G. L. Slawson and F. G. Hobbs, 162 West 72d St, owners; R. H. & C. N. Winston, 2 Columbus Circle, architects; cost, $7,500.

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Loft to Let from February 1, 1922
66 Feet 8 Inches Front
6th Floor—Light on four sides—Fireproof—3 Elevators—Fire Sprinkler equipment and all modern improvements. Suitable for office space.

10 East 49th St.
5 Story Loft Building with Elevator
Will lease for a term of years with breaking clause.

8 & 10 East 49th St.
For Sale or To Lease
for a Term of Years
On a Net Lease
32 ft. 4 in. Front by 100 ft. 5 ins. in Depth

A. L. Mordecai & Son
30 East 42nd St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE
269-71 West 38th St.
In New Garment Centre
SIZE 41x100
REASONABLE PRICE
Full commission paid to brokers.
Phone Murray Hill 2104
Vanderbilt 8884
D. ZUCKERMAN CO.
2 East 33rd St., N. Y. City

Washington Heights Apartments
WEST 150's; block front; 6 story with stores; rent $50,000, cash $35,000.
WEST 134th; rent $4,800; price $32,000; cash $3,000; long mortgage; bargain.
MANY OTHERS—ALL SIZES.
HARRIS EXCHANGE, TIMES BLDG. BRYANT 810.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

KEW GARDENS
New one-family, corner, stucco, 7 rooms and 2 baths; plot 80x134; near Kew Gardens station and elevated; also 6 smaller adjoining; others; the restricted suburb. CLASSIC CONSTRUCTION CO., Myrtle and 110th St.; also 84th Av. and 115th St., Hillhmond Hill.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Country Home in Town.
25 minutes from Grand Central.
Beautiful Chester Hill Park at Mt. Vernon, a section of fine homes on large plots of ground.
STUCCO HOUSE,
having wide centre entrance hall, large living room, opening on side porch which overlooks beautiful formal garden. Six bedrooms and two baths, steam heat; modern equipment. House about 8 years old.
Grounds 150x200.
Garage, chicken house, vegetable garden. Ideal Summer and Winter Home.
THE OWNER IS ANXIOUS TO SELL.
ANDERSON REALTY CO.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

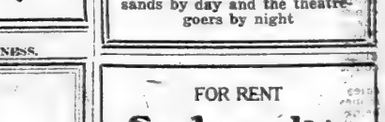
Colonia Hills Plan
Provides Fine Homes at COLONIA HILLS, N. J.
First Payment of only $25
Colonia Bldg. & Dev. Co.,
47 West 34th St. Tel. Fitzroy 6481.
$6,500.
Commuters village farm, 1½ acres; modern six rooms and bath, fireplace; all improvements; fine location, garage, fruit trees, shade, garage, bathroom; $5,500. Buckley Wheeler, Ridgewood, N. J.



A Chance To Get Into a Fine Home Cheap
Owing to financial reasons this very attractive, imposing Colonial type of suburban home, located in a beautiful, strictly residential section, near New York, specially built for comfortable year-round occupancy, can be bought for ¼ less than cost of house going to-day. The desires of the neighbors as to personality of buyer will be respected. The house itself will be tuned over in perfect condition, ready to occupy immediately, and contains 10 very large rooms, 2 big tiled baths, and garage. The price includes an electric range, electric fixtures and shades, electric washing machine, electric vacuum cleaner and base plugs. The plot consists of about half an acre of land, with 100 ft. street frontage. Unusual care and taste have been used in landscaping the grounds, which are beautifully shaded by fine old trees, and contain many shrubs and flowers. The elevation is about 740 ft.; wonderful scenery, very healthy living conditions. Water rights on chain of beautiful lakes runs with the title. The railroad station is within easy walking distance. Commuting facilities in the city are of the best. The balance of $12,000 may remain on mortgages at convenient terms. Liberal discount for cash. Complete details and plans can be obtained from OWEN C. BLACKWELL, Sherman Square Hotel, 71st St. and Broadway, N. Y. City. Tel. 8400 Columbus.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET. NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WHERE COULD YOU BUY IT AT DOUBLE MY PRICE OF $25,000?
$6,500 cash secures title and occupancy now. Balance easy terms. $70 monthly pays taxes, insurance, water and fire, mortgage interest.
16 big rooms, 2 tiled baths, fine billiard room, big open fireplace, wide concrete verandas; beautifully finished throughout; parquet floors; oak, old ivory and mahogany finish trim; fine tree-covered grounds and lawn; exclusive residential neighborhood; convenient to R. R. express station; nearly 800 ft. elevation; overlooking beautiful lakes and near golf and country clubs, schools, churches and markets; almost an acre of ground. Two car garage included. Less than one hour by train to N. Y. City, via D., L. & W. R. R. Excellent commuting service. Bathing and boating rights run with the land. Ideal spot for year round living. Pictures and plans may be obtained from CURTIS SMITH, 188 Broadway, N. Y. City. Tel. 1479 Cortlandt. Suite 1212.



NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOMESITES AT HALF PRICE
WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE.
SENSATIONAL TWO DAY SALE
SATURDAY & SUNDAY
Every Remaining Lot at
"Brightacres" On Pleasant Ave. Ridgewood, N. J.
Will absolutely be sold to wind up Companies' holding while they last for $139 Per Lot EASY TERMS
There are no strings to this offer. very lot goes, first come, first choice. You never will have another chance to buy choice residence lots in healthful Ridgewood at these sacrifice prices. Come out Saturday and Sunday. Buy two or more lots before it's too late.
HOW TO REACH THE PROPERTY:
Ridgewood is on the Main line Erie R. R. From station by auto bus out Ridgewood Ave. to North Pleasant to property. TITLE GUARANTEED. Free transportation to out of town buyers. Salesmen on property Saturday and Sunday, or write
E. M. CLEVELAND, Agent,
22 Market St. Ph. 0445 Market. Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE
17,000 ACRES
AT MILMAY, N. J.
At a Bargain
1 Mile Fronting on R. R.
30 miles from Atlantic City
45 miles from Philadelphia
Suitable for hunting preserve or fruit farming
67 Liberty St. N. Y. C. Phone Cort. 0744

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

THE BORDEN BUILDING
23 Stories
Madison Avenue at 45th Street
OFFICES
STORE
Available for immediate occupancy
BRADY & BOWMAN, Inc. Agents
350 Madison Ave.
Vanderbilt 7403

STORE FOR RENT
125th St. & 7th Ave.
100% Location for Restaurant or any live business.
LEVIN, HARRIS & LEWINE, Inc.
1263 B'way, bet. 31st & 32d. Penn. 1777

45 East 57 Street
Madison and Park Aves.
5-Story Building
20 x 80
Huberth & Huberth
2 Columbus Circle.

OFFICES
PUTNAM BUILDING
N. Y. THEATRE BUILDING
IN
TIMES SQUARE
SEE SUPT.
1493 BROADWAY, ROOM 418.

BUSINESS HESS PROPERTY

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

New 16 Story
LOEW BUILDING
BROADWAY and FORTY-FIFTH ST
Renting

FOR LEASE
STORE
No. 286 WESTMINSTER ST. & No. 170 MATHEWSON ST.
Providence, Rhode Island

Formerly occupied by F. W. Woolworth Company

Frontage on Westminster Street, 32 feet; on Mathewson Street, 35 feet; area, 9934 square feet.

Basement of Practically Same Area

Will consider dividing space into two or three stores.

IN THE HEART OF THE RETAIL SHOPPING SECTION

G. L. & H. J. GROSS
Established 1868
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE. 170 WESTMINSTER STREET
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

New Garden Apartments
Four, Five and Six Rooms
Jackson Heights

Restricted Residential Community — Nearest to Manhattan

Ready for Occupancy Now and Oct. 1st
TAX EXEMPTION FOR TEN YEARS

Visit Jackson Heights Today

To visit Jackson Heights take Subway to Grand Central, transfer to QUEENSBORO SUBWAY (Corona Line) to 25th St. Station. (Office opposite Station.)

22 Minutes From 42nd Street

—New Cor. Building—
7th Ave. & 49th St.
Stores, Lofts, Basement
With Subway Entrance
Available Immediately

Renting Agent on Premises
FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS
TEL. BEEKMAN 9105

47 EAST 57th STREET,
Adjoining Harry Collins'.
STORE TO LET.
HUBERTH & HUBERTH,
2 Columbus Circle.

Brooklyn.
WITH RAILROAD SIDING.
Factory Space to Let
New reinforced concrete bldg; 62,400 sq. ft. on each floor; large & small units; sprinklered; daylight all sides; subway station at door; 15 minutes' ride to Park Row; remote from other factories; in residential neighborhood. PREN BROOK CORP., on premises, 2,311 14th Ave., Bklyn. Brokers protected.

FACTORIES WANTED.
35,000 SQUARE FEET
Modern building on waterfront or R. R.
WALTER T. SCOTT
82 Court St. Phone Main 9070.

Our Fall List of apartments
TO RENT
IS NOW READY
2 to 14 rooms, 1 to 4 baths
mailed on application
SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 W. 72d St. Col. 7240

Westover Court
Bachelor Apartments
210 WEST 44th ST.
Furnished. Unfurnished
2-3-4 Rooms & Baths



A real home for business men in Times Square. Hotel Service rendered which takes care of every want.
S. A. TERREY, Mgr.

HOTEL BERESFORD
Central Park West, 81st to 82nd Sts.
One Especially Desirable Corner Suite of
4 ROOMS & BATH
overlooking Central Park and Manhattan St.
Unfurnished—West Side.

36 Central Park South
Near Plaza Hotel. Clubs and the centre of exclusiveness.
2, 3 & 4 rooms & baths
All modern conveniences.
3 elevators.
Apply to Manager on premises.

Hotel Peter Stuyvesant
Central Park West, at 86th St.
Suites now being shown for rent
UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED
1 Room and Bath, $900 up
2 Rooms and Bath, $1200 up
3 Rooms and Bath, $2200 up
Or on entry as desired.
RENTAL AGENT & CASHIER,
WM. P. INGOLD, MANAGER

No. 1 West 69th St.
N. W. Cor. Central Park West
Exceptionally light apartments;
6 and 7 rooms and bath;
all modern improvements.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 B'way.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
8 rooms, bath, servant toilet, latest improvements, fireproof apartment, subway exp. 1, $121. W. J. Burns, N. W. corner 168th St. and Broadway, Real Estate Office.

12TH ST, NEAR 5TH AVE.
$1-$3 WEST. "ARDEA" ELEVATOR APARTMENT; AN UNUSUAL SUITE OF 7 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH; MODERN; EXCELLENT SERVICE; $3,200 PER ANNUM; POSSESSION SEPT. 1. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

10TH ST., 31 WEST
Exclusive house; 7 very large room., bath, heat, electricity; $2,400. Su- ntendent on premises.

68-70 East 86th St.
7 and 8 Rooms, $3,500 to $4,000
Immediate possession can be arranged
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Tel. 9200 Plaza

MORTGAGE LOANS.
SPECIAL FUNDS MORTGAGE MONEY for Manhattan and Bronx real estate.
BILTMORE REALTY CORPORATION,
TIMES BUILDING. BRYANT 7788-1527
MONEY promptly loaned, second mortgages New York property and vicinity. Cosmopolitan Credit Corporation, 152 West 42d St., Suite 1127.
MORTGAGE FUNDS: building or permanent. H. E. Snow, 506 5th Av. Vanderbilt 2930.
LOANS upon mortgages, rentals, warehouse receipts and other collateral. Neuton Finance Corporation, 160 B'way., Room 902.

MORTGAGE LOANS WANTED.
WANTED—$1,500 second mortgage on private dwelling and double garage plot 90x 60; bonus 10 per cent. Box 68, Long Beach.

CITY REAL ESTATE.
Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

$72,000—Tenement, bargain, Madison Av.; cash $16,000; big returns; $57,000 tenement, Bronx; cash $10,000; rent $12,700; long mortgage; bargain; many others; also 1-2-3-family houses, bargains, city and commuting towns; easy terms. Joseph D. Cohen, 103 East 125th St., Room 802.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE
25 cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

WESTCHESTER ACREAGE.
7-acre plot, with spring lake; also ½ acre to 5 acre plots, having water, sewer and electric lighting; very reasonable; fine neighborhood; convenient to depot; these plots are ideal home sites, the finest in Westchester County; well-known architect, on premises, will submit plans of artistic houses, suitable for each plot; will also build and help finance party who buys plots. Address Plots, Box W. A., 148 Times.

REAL OLD COLONIAL.—The type that is hard to find; large living room, library, billiard room, dining room and kitchen; 3 bedrooms, 2 baths; all modern improvements; perfect condition; 6-room cottage, large garage and stable; many fruit trees, 5 acres of exceptional land; 1¼ miles to station; owner's price of $52,500 represents real value. Telephone Murray Hill 9286. Chauncey B. Griffen & Co., 18 East 41st St.

MAMARONECK—Unusual circumstances permit us to offer a very substantially built home much below reproducing cost; 8 large rooms and bath; $2,500 for renovations will put the house in first-class condition; nice surroundings and within short walk of depot; plot 75x100; tenant vacates Aug. 15; price $8,500. Telephone Murray Hill 9326. Chauncey B. Griffen & Co., 18 East 41st St.

BUILDING one year old; 4, 6 and 7 rooms; now rented until October for $125, $198 and $175; available under our plan of ownership for $75, $100 and $137, respectively; possession of one four and one six room apartment immediately. Burke Stone, Inc., Bronxville 1480-1.

GREENACRES, SCARSDALE — Colonial frame residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths; plot 150x125, beautiful garden; 5 minutes from station and school; owner leaving town, occupancy at once; asking $28,000. White Dept. D., C-208, FISH & MARVIN, Scarsdale, N. Y.

GREENACRES, SCARSDALE—½-mile from station, near golf and private school, stucco residence, 7 rooms, 3 baths, 5 porches, copper leaders, all improvements; corner plot 150x175; paved street; price $21,500. Apply C-500, FISH & MARVIN, Scarsdale, N. Y.

I NEED CASH.
For a reasonable cash payment you can buy for less than cost a new house of eight rooms, three baths and garage, in one of the finest section of Westchester. For particulars address Z 2432 Times Annex.

SCARSDALE—Brick house, slate roof, 11 rooms, 4 baths; garage; ½ mile from station; on one acre plot; must present owner over $65,000; wants offer. For full information apply Dept. C-305, FISH & MARVIN, Scarsdale, N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE STUCCO HOUSE, 6 rooms, bath, sun porch, every convenience; plot 50x100; within 6 minutes' walk of station. Price $13,500. FISH & MARVIN. Phone Hillcrest 8204.

HERE'S your opportunity; an $18,000 new stucco house in Pelham Manor for $12,000 if sold within thirty days; don't miss this. Phone Pelham 1028-J.

WILL buy or rent 6-room artistic cottage for all-year residence in Westchester; spacious grounds and garage wanted. Box 491, Amityville, L. I.

BARGAIN—House 6 rooms, bath, all improvements, sleeping porch, $7,500; terms. Brown-Brown, Depot Square, Harrison, N. Y.

FINE UP-TO-DATE PROPERTY, with store; suitable for any business. See 146, Hawthorne, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

KEW GARDENS.
HOUSES AND PLOTS.
Owned and controlled by the KEW GARDENS CORPORATION. The soundest values in high-class residential property.
EDGEWORTH SMITH, Inc., Sole Agents.
1 W. 34th St., Kew Gardens.
Pitkroy, 3250. Richmond Hill 1712.

NINE rooms and bath, steam heat, parquet floors, 4 master bedrooms, large attic, reception room, living room, dining rooms, kitchen, separate laundry, sun parlor; 2-car. machine garage with running water and light; plot 100x230; price $10,000, terms $2,500 cash. George E. Wheeler, 15 Railroad Av., Freeport, L. I. Phone 428. Opposite station. Open Sundays.

AT FLORAL PARK—ELECTRIC TRAINS. Eight nice rooms, bath and large attic, gutter, electric light, steam heat; decorated throughout; plot 40x110; new garage; near trolley, school, stores and station. VERY CHEAP AT $7,750; $2,000 cash. A. H. Goldsmith, phone, 239 Floral Park, L. I.

FREEPORT—New bungalows, electric lights, bath; price $3,500 and up; houses $4,500 and up; we have the largest list of houses for sale in Freeport. See me before you buy. George E. Wheeler, 15 Railroad Av., Freeport, L. I. Phone 428. Opposite station. Open Sundays.

BROADWAY-FLUSHING—Tax exempt opportunity; $2,500 cash, balance like rent; price $10,500; 7 rooms, breakfast room, thoroughly modern; beautifully decorated home; plot 48x100; built by day labor; investigate. P. R. Freeman, 202 West 92d St., N. Y.

LONG BEACH—High-grade new house, new furnishings and garage for sale or rent; all improvements; 9 rooms, 3 baths; lot 50x100; on Broadway, one block from Nassau Hotel. Apply local agent or Room 819, 160 5th Av. Telephone Watkins 10107.

GOING abroad, lease reasonable to responsible party, furnished or unfurnished, magnificent estate, 12 rooms, billiard room, 3 baths, laundry; garage; large grounds; immediate possession, or October. Telephone Far Rockaway 4024.

GARDEN CITY—Owner leaving State, must sell attractive Colonial home, 10 large rooms, 3 baths, broad porches; corner plot; beautifully landscaped. Oliver Chichester, Nassau Boulevard Station, Garden City 1183-W.

SIX-ROOM California bungalow, with all improvements; open fireplace; plot 60x100; within stone's throw of station, 45 minutes out; must be sold; owner will take $1,850 cash, balance on terms; immediate possession. B 141 Times.

NEW TAX EXEMPT HOME.
Colonial, tiled kitchen and bath, steam heat, electricity, gas, parquet floors, near station, 30 mins. to N. Y., $8,250, first mortgage $4,250, balance easy terms. A. L. Kingsley, 47 West 34th St. Pitkroy 5386.

LONG BEACH—Beautiful all-year stucco home, 10 rooms, 5 master bedrooms, 3 baths; double garage, with chauffeur's quarters; corner plot, 125x100; price $30,000; $10,000 cash. S 624 Times Downtown.

FLUSHING—7 rooms, bath, steam heat, shades, screens, awnings, enclosed porch, Pittsburgh instantaneous heater, 2 fireplaces; price right; terms reasonable. E. G. Snyder, 1 West 34th St. Pitkroy 2270.

LONG BEACH—Beautiful 6-room bungalow for sale or rent, reasonable terms, very cheap. See Mr. Gunning, 115 Broadway, Room 702.

BARGAIN in Arverne modern up-to-date ten-room house, 40x100; near station; immediate possession. Orchard 1491.

LONG BEACH—Bungalow for sale, $2,250; rent $300. McMurray, Wyoming Av. and Beech; take West End bus.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

RUTHERFORD—To effect quick sale will sacrifice 6-room suburban Colonial home, with large garage; almost new; completely and nicely appointed; ready to occupy on days' notice; all city conveniences; glassed-in porch; large plot; plenty of flowers and shrubs; price $8,500; easy terms; 15 miles' ferry; 6 minutes' walk to railroad station; 23 minutes to Broadway, Manhattan. Business compelled the owner to move to another locality; this is a genuine offer. For details of a real bargain address DOCTOR, P. O. Box 378, City Hall Station, New York City.

RIDGEFIELD PARK — $6,500, beautiful craftsman home; 6 rooms, tiled bath, finished attic, hardwood trim, beamed ceilings, parquet floors, steam heat, with connection for continuous hot water supply, modern gas kitchen; also gas hot water heater, electric light, sewer, paved street; all assessments paid; near station, stores and schools; also 6-room California style bungalow; $500 cash; balance $65 monthly, including principal and interest; come out today. John A. Baldwin, opposite station.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

MOHAUGUIN COSEY BEACH, CONN.—8 four-room cottages for rent; sleeping porches, gas, electricity; reasonable remainder season. E. B. Proctor, care Herdlings.

GREENWICH—For rent, modern 12-room house, 3 baths; beautifully furnished; every convenience; garage. Phone 948R Greenwich.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—"Next door to Paradise." Information cheerfully given regarding lots, plots for pleasure, home or health seekers. Address J. Cherbino, 170 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
City Property.

OWNERS—I have clients with unlimited funds for walk-ups or elevator apartments; also one, two, three family houses. Joseph D. Cohen, 103 East 125th St., Room 802.

WANTED—Brownstone house for long lease, around 40th and 50th Sts., suitable for store and rooming house. Francis & Co., 1,263 Broadway. Pennsylvania 6088.

OWNERS—Have clients with $10,000 to invest in new law apartment house. What have you? Brooks, 37 East 28th.

HOUSE, 14 or more rooms, rooming purposes; option purchasing; responsible. K 156 Times.

Country Property.

WOODMERE-CEDARHURST — RENT, UNFURNISHED, FOUR MASTER BEDROOMS, THREE BATHS, MODERN. THREE YEARS. K 697 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED TO RENT, FIVE OR SIX ROOM HOUSE OR FLAT; SUBURBS; MODERATE; CHRISTIAN FAMILY OF THREE. ADDRESS BOX S 153 TIMES.

EIGHT, nine room house, modern improvements; good locality; rent with option buying. Far Rockaway. Write F. B., 3,525 Broadway.

WANTED—About 150 acres on Long Island with 35 miles of New York City. Write Box 307, 900 Fitzgerald Bldg.

WANTED—Suburban house, 8 to 10 rooms; large grounds; all improvements; immediate occupancy. B 106 Times.

SUMMER HOMES WANTED.

ADULTS want cheap furnished cottage, with shady yard and water view; August to October, or by year; Connecticut or New York only; commuting distance. F., Apt. 36, 611 West 114th St., New York.

CONGENIAL Christian couple wish to rent 5-6 modern unfurnished rooms permanently; would advance several months rent. Tel. 1286R Astoria, or C 502 Times.

BUNGALOW or small house, furnished; near water; within 2 hours of New York; until Oct. 1; must be near hotel or good boarding house. C 221 Times.

WANTED—Furnished bungalow or cottage, near seashore, for August; commuting distance; reasonable. S 640 Times Downtown.

BUNGALOW Wanted—Must be near the beach; reasonable; commuting distance. Spring 4062.

SMALL furnished house; commuting; references. 183 N. Y. Times Brooklyn. Prospect 7196.

Westchester County.

SIX ROOMS, furnished; all conveniences; Yonkers; 30 minutes from Grand Central; near river; 2 months; $160 for period; less if owner uses one room occasionally. K 3111 Times Annex.

CHAPPAQUA—Quaint cottage, furnished, 4 rooms, bath, electricity; shade trees. Elkins. Tel. Murray Hill 4741, or Chappaqua 185.

Long Island.

MALVERNE, Long Island, opposite Pennsylvania Station; Dutch Colonial type, 6 rooms, bath, glass enclosed porch, screened sleeping porch, open fireplace, parquet floors, steam heat, gas, electric; only 45 minutes out; genuine opportunity. Apply Jesse Oppenheim, 1,319 Broadway, Columbus 9788-9789.

BUNGALOWS, stuccoed, Long Beach. For particulars write E. K., 283 West 125th.

LONG BEACH—Furnished rooms, bath. 33 East Market St., Long Beach.

New York State.

TO LET, furnished, stone bungalow, in mountains, 5 rooms, fireplace, porch, cool and shady, artesian well; 28 miles from N. Y. City on W. S. R. R.; 10 minutes' drive from station and Hudson; $200 to Nov. 1; $160 monthly. A. C. Franck, Tomkins Cove, N. Y.

New Jersey.

LAKE HOPATCONG.
To Let—Six-room bungalow, nicely furnished, shore front, for balance of season; $200. Inquire Elmer Day, Nolan's Point, Lake Hopatcong, N. J.

ASBURY PARK, ALLENHURST, DEAL, &c. Jacob A. King, North Asbury Park.

Connecticut.

FURNISHED four-room cottage with improvements, on Connecticut seashore, not over one hour from Grand Central Station; $80 per month to Nov. 1; three adults, no children. K 154 Times.

Miscellaneous.

6-ROOM cottages, furnished, on Cape Cod Bay; $75 and $100 season. E. Byrne, Truro, Mass.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS
Rate 75 cents an agate line.

Factories for Rent. *Central Locations.*

FOR DOCTORS AND DENTISTS
228 West 72d St.—Elevator building; 3 and 3 room suites; convenient to subway. Louis F. Dowdney, 247 West 72d St. Columbus 6446.

SHOWROOM for rent, same building as Onyx Hosiery and Marshield Field Co., Broadway and 24th St., suitable for ladies' or men's wear; can be rented for season; telephone service. Box 753, 200 Cable Bldg.

MODERN STORES, best business section, Jamaica Av., Jamaica, for sale or long-term lease; frontage to suit tenant. Inquire E. H. Matting, 30 Union Hall St. Phone Jamaica 4245.

DESIRABLE OFFICES,
5th Av. and Times Square section; large, small and in suites.
BILTMORE REALTY CORPORATION,
TIMES BUILDING, BRYANT 7788-1527.

48TH ST., 109 WEST.
The Shopping Centre of New York.
Very desirable, large parlor floor store, 20 feet show window; electric fixtures, telephone; possession; any high-class business.
"THE CENTRE OF BUSINESS."
ENTIRE 1ST FLOOR,
1 WEST 34TH ST., CENTURY BLDG.
ALSO 53C, 600 SQ. FT.; POSS. NOW.
Supt. on premises. Fitzroy 5080.

WILLIAM ST., 128 (Underwriters Bldg.)—Light, airy office, fine for insurance broker or lawyer; first corner can have it for immediate occupancy for $65. Phone Beekman 9708.

TO LET—To desirable tenant, 2 splendid rooms, about 800 each, harbor views; important building; best financial section; independent entrance; moderate. S 643 Times Downtown.

LOFT for rent, 50x100, for light manufacturing; best labor section, Bronx, low rent; also 50 machine tables, 2 motors and other equipment for sale, cheap. Apply Phillips, Well & Norton, 240 Broadway.

TO LEASE, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
THREE LOFTS, 25x117 EAST.
Rent reasonable; fire alarm system.
RICHARD A. ABRAMSON,
40 West 40th St. Bryant 4094.

48 EAST 14TH ST.
Lofts for rent, 40x100; one flight up; elevator; very high ceilings; light and airy; modern improvements; best retail section; low rent. Phone Stuyvesant 1057.

WILL SUBLET, office in Times Building, or will sell furniture and lease; first-class equipment. Francis & Co., 1,263 Broadway. Pennsylvania 6088.

PART of light, airy office to desirable party; modern elevator building; telephone, stenographer; reasonable rent. Phone 6836 Longacre.

LOFTS, 5,000-7,000 SQUARE FEET.
100% sprinklered; Penn. garment section.
BILTMORE REALTY CORPORATION,
TIMES BUILDING, BRYANT 7788-1527.

LIGHT, airy office, modern building, 27th St., between 4th and Madison Avs., sublease, cheap rent, with telephone. Phone Madison Square 1159.

WILL sublet Aug. 1 desirable office suite, three rooms, phones installed, mahogany furniture; best location 426 Fi.; rent $250 month. Phone Murray Hill 2472.

LOFT, light, first floor, fronting Broadway; can be used for office or light manufacturing; reasonable rent. 1,383 Broadway, Room 3.

OFFICES, furnished and unfurnished; also desk room, with telephone service, very reasonable. Apply 220 West 42d St., off Broadway.

B'WAY, 206 (corner Fulton St.)—Offices, large, small, furnished, unfurnished, light and airy, service, fronting Broadway; reasonable. Room 501.

SACRIFICE,
2,800 feet best building Grand Central zone at half market value; quick action. N 567 Times.

SMALL OFFICES.
A number of very desirable offices in the financial district, at reduced rentals. Chester D. Clark, 42 Broadway.

OFFICE, furnished or unfurnished, 13x22, in high class office building facing 32d St. and Broadway. Room 802, 1,270 Broadway.

34TH ST., 18 WEST—Completely furnished and partitioned offices for sale or to rent. For further particulars write Mr. Ullman, 312 East 86th.

OFFICE, two large windows, to let, with or without telephone service. Room 102, 12 John St.

BROADWAY, 1,151, office to let; reasonable; furnished. Belmont, Watkins 6857, 4660.

STORE for rent; good location; reasonable price. Inquire 30 West 18th St., Machine Shop.

BUILDING FOR LEASE, long term, 34 St., (between 6th and 7th Aves.) also store. Hines & Smith, 110 W. 34th. Fitz Roy 1271.

171 MADISON AV., COR. 33D ST.
500, 600, 896, 1,100 Sq. Ft.
Supt. on phone Wichins, Fitzroy 5989.

PART of completely furnished office, with part stock room, with telephone to let; reasonable. 1,161 Broadway, Room 311.

DESK ROOM space to rent. Apply Premier Mail Order Co., Knickerbocker Bldg., 42d and Broadway.

OFFICE, studio or showroom, 1,000 sq. ft., at 31st St., opposite Penn. and Postoffice, 412 8th Av.; no manufacturer.

56TH ST., 48 WEST—Ground floor store, light and airy; modern improvements; best retail section; low rent. Phone Stuyvesant 1057.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE
25 cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FINE homes, near station, bay; building plots; good location. Monfort & Hegeman, Port Washington. Tel. 122.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FARM, NEW YORK STATE.
Estate will sell wonderful farm, near Poughkeepsie, 100 acres; young bearing orchards of 25 acres; finest condition; stock, crops, &c.; $22,000. Box 31 and 140 Times.

SPRING VALLEY, Rockland County—New six-room house, all improvements; lot 51x 224; five minutes express station; near schools; $6,500. B 180 Times.

AN all-improved residence, ten acres, for boarding or home; West Shore R. R. Manoly, Valley Cottage, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ROCHELLE PARK, N. J.
New home, 6 rooms, bath and pantry, all modern improvements, steam heat, gas, kitchen, rooms finished in hardwood and white, with mahogany; plot 50x125, graded and sidewalks in; 3 blocks from trains and trolleys, 45 minutes to N. Y.; price $7,850, $1,500 cash, balance to suit. Paul M. Thiem, Inc., builders, 50 Church St., Room 680, or on premises.

MAGNIFICENT six-room residence, $8,500—electricity; gas; hot water heater; tiled bathroom; fireplaces; breakfast—sleeping porches; artistically decorated; hardwood throughout; copper screening; magnificent corner commodious garage; cemented thoroughfare; immediate possession. Frederick Bruno, Ridgefield Park. Hackensack 2170.

THE BEST BUY IN PLAINFIELD
for $8,000; built seven years ago; eight rooms, sun room, two baths, all on floors, hot water heat, electricity, gas, big brick fireplace, large porches; plot 50x150; good terms. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row. Telephone Beekman 2396.

ASTONISHING BARGAINS, very easy terms, old and new houses, most desirable sections, New Jersey, 40 minutes New York; rent first, buy when satisfied; do not be misled by agents. SEE Raymond Moore, owner and builder, West Englewood Station Corner, Englewood 1716-J, 1313-M.

MONTCLAIR—Residence, 14 rooms, 3 baths; one of the most desirable locations; large grounds, trees, shrubbery, tennis court; price $25,500; terms arranged; early possession. H. Barnette Smith, 392 Bloomfield Av., Verona, N. J.

FOR SALE, easy terms, attractive eight-room house on good corner plot, near Grove-St. Station, East Orange; $1,500 cash, balance easy payments. Clarke G. Dalley, 115 Broadway, New York City. Tel. Rector 3300.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Seven rooms, steam heat, all improvements; 50x125; near train and trolley; price $7,800. Bowles & Co., Broad and Central Avs., Leonia, N. J.

SACRIFICE new two-family house, 6 and 7 rooms, 2 separate basement garages; all improvements. Myrtle Av. Palisade car, Coytesville section of Fort Lee.

HOUSE, 9 rooms and bath, electric; 3 minutes trains, trolley and jitneys; just completed; sell for cost. Owner, 683 Schuyler Av., Arlington, N. J.

SIX-ROOM house, bath, heat, eelctricity, gas, fruit and shrub trees; lot 80x117; reasonable; no agents. Phone Spring 1762.

NEW modern 8-room house; near Mountain Station; select neighborhood; large lot; terms reasonable. Phone Orange 3078W.

MODERN 6-room house, tile bath, steam heat; beautiful location; cost $9,000; sell $7,850. 21 Main St., Bogota, N. J.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

BUILDER'S OPPORTUNITY.
University Av., near Tremont Av.
FREE OF ANY CHARGE. Size 100x100. Must be sold. Exchange considered.
HERMAN ARNS COMPANY, 505 5TH AV.

FOR SALE OR RENT—8-room new stucco house, all latest improvements; garage space; East Tremont Av. and Lamport Place. Phone Lenox 6072.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

BIG SACRIFICE
2-FAMILY BRICK HOUSE
13 rooms up-to-date; all latest improvements; suitable for a professional man. Inquire Yeden's Center, 1709 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Glenmore 8783.

FOR SALE—Kent St., Brooklyn, two four-story single apartment houses; steam heat, electric light; now untenanted; big opportunity. C. D. McAllister, Noble and West Sts., Brooklyn. Phone Greenpoint 3000.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.
Staten Island property is going to be valuable; buy now before the rise takes place; a beautiful suburban home, within commuting distance of New York, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; garage for two cars; garden; lot 58x212 feet. Call or write W. O. Perry, 53 John St., Beekman 8735.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

KEW GARDENS.
HOUSES AND PLOTS.
Owned and controlled by the KEW GARDENS CORPORATION. The soundest values in high-class residential property.
EDGEWORTH SMITH, Inc., Sole Agents.
1 W. 34th St., Kew Gardens.
Pitkroy, 3250. Richmond Hill 1712.

NINE rooms and bath, steam heat, parquet floors, 4 master bedrooms, large attic, reception room, living room, dining rooms, kitchen, separate laundry, sun parlor; 2-car. machine garage with running water and light; plot 100x230; price $10,000, terms $2,500 cash. George E. Wheeler, 15 Railroad Av., Freeport, L. I. Phone 428. Opposite station. Open Sundays.

AT FLORAL PARK—ELECTRIC TRAINS. Eight nice rooms, bath and large attic, gutter, electric light, steam heat; decorated throughout; plot 40x110; new garage; near trolley, school, stores and station. VERY CHEAP AT $7,750; $2,000 cash. A. H. Goldsmith, phone, 239 Floral Park, L. I.

FREEPORT—New bungalows, electric lights, bath; price $3,500 and up; houses $4,500 and up; we have the largest list of houses for sale in Freeport. See me before you buy. George E. Wheeler, 15 Railroad Av., Freeport, L. I. Phone 428. Opposite station. Open Sundays.

BROADWAY-FLUSHING—Tax exempt opportunity; $2,500 cash, balance like rent; price $10,500; 7 rooms, breakfast room, thoroughly modern; beautifully decorated home; plot 48x100; built by day labor; investigate. P. R. Freeman, 202 West 92d St., N. Y.

LONG BEACH—High-grade new house, new furnishings and garage for sale or rent; all improvements; 9 rooms, 3 baths; lot 50x100; on Broadway, one block from Nassau Hotel. Apply local agent or Room 819, 160 5th Av. Telephone Watkins 10107.

GOING abroad, lease reasonable to responsible party, furnished or unfurnished, magnificent estate, 12 rooms, billiard room, 3 baths, laundry; garage; large grounds; immediate possession, or October. Telephone Far Rockaway 4024.

GARDEN CITY—Owner leaving State, must sell attractive Colonial home, 10 large rooms, 3 baths, broad porches; corner plot; beautifully landscaped. Oliver Chichester, Nassau Boulevard Station, Garden City 1183-W.

SIX-ROOM California bungalow, with all improvements; open fireplace; plot 60x100; within stone's throw of station, 45 minutes out; must be sold; owner will take $1,850 cash, balance on terms; immediate possession. B 141 Times.

NEW TAX EXEMPT HOME.
Colonial, tiled kitchen and bath, steam heat, electricity, gas, parquet floors, near station, 30 mins. to N. Y., $8,250, first mortgage $4,250, balance easy terms. A. L. Kingsley, 47 West 34th St. Pitkroy 5386.

LONG BEACH—Beautiful all-year stucco home, 10 rooms, 5 master bedrooms, 3 baths; double garage, with chauffeur's quarters; corner plot, 125x100; price $30,000; $10,000 cash. S 624 Times Downtown.

FLUSHING—7 rooms, bath, steam heat, shades, screens, awnings, enclosed porch, Pittsburgh instantaneous heater, 2 fireplaces; price right; terms reasonable. E. G. Snyder, 1 West 34th St. Pitkroy 2270.

LONG BEACH—Beautiful 6-room bungalow for sale or rent, reasonable terms, very cheap. See Mr. Gunning, 115 Broadway, Room 702.

BARGAIN in Arverne modern up-to-date ten-room house, 40x100; near station; immediate possession. Orchard 1491.

LONG BEACH—Bungalow for sale, $2,250; rent $300. McMurray, Wyoming Av. and Beech; take West End bus.

Furnished—West Side.

MADISON AV., 701 (Apartment 12)—From July 27 to Sept. 27, three airy, cool rooms and bath, seventh floor, facing north, south and east; hotel service included.

MADISON, 256—3 rooms, bath, kitchen, richly furnished; elevator; one night. Janitor.

Furnished—West Side.

10TH, ST.—Housekeeping, two rooms and bath; telephone service; elevator; for rent, unfurnished; $67.50. Murray Hill 5166 Friday morning.

10TH (Washington Square)—8 rooms, bath; piano; $125; bargain. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

19TH ST., 274 WEST.
8-room apartment; elevator.
RENT $95.

24TH ST., 428 WEST—Double, single, baths; cooking arrangement; garden; owner interior decorator.

31ST ST., 4WEST—Two-room hotel apartment; victrola; rent $35. Broad 5000.

44TH, 210 WEST (Westover Court)—Bachelor apartment; high class hotel service; meals. See resident manager. Bryant 8800.

44TH, 153 WEST (Opposite Hotel Claridge) —2 rooms and bath; private entrance. Telephone Allen, Bryant 9565.

45TH, 341 WEST — New elevator building; cleanliness, furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, tiled bath, showers, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; unexceptionable appointments; highest references essential; $17-$125 up monthly. Longacre 5360.

45TH ST., 119 WEST (Rialto Apartments)—Newly renovated, newly furnished, two rooms, bath; $33 weekly up; $160 monthly up; references required. Telephone Bryant 797.

46TH, 228 WEST—Parlor floor, to let, will divide; good place dressmaker.

47TH, 16 WEST—Desirable two rooms, kitchenette, bath, hot water; Summer rates.

48TH, 49 WEST—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, piano. Call 2 to 6. Wahl.

51ST, 64 WEST—Three rooms, kitchenette; roof garden extension; telephone; Victrola; $125. Johnston.

51ST (near 8th)—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; piano; $100. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

52D ST., 222 WEST (COR. B'WAY)—MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE. NEWLY FURNISHED, HOTEL SERVICE. ONE ROOM AND BATH, $75 UP; TWO ROOMS AND BATH, $110 UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

52D, 29 WEST—Apartment 2 rooms, bath; room; maid service, telephone; sublease; sacrifice.

53D ST., 55 WEST—Attractive skylight studio; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; reasonable. Windsor.

56TH ST. AND 7TH AV. (Hotel Wellington) —Subway station at door; suites of 2 rooms and bath, and 3 rooms and bath; beautifully furnished; to rent by month, season or year; all hotel service. Phone Circle 1066.

56TH—6 rooms, front; elevator; piano; $135 to October; bargain. Columbus 1278.

56TH, 208 WEST.
(HOTEL THORNDYKE)—VERY ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM SUITES, WITH PRIVATE BATH; HOTEL SERVICE. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

57TH ST., 340 WEST.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; ONE AND THREE ROOMS AND BATH; $35 WEEKLY UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

57TH, 38 WEST—Sublet attractive apartment, 2 rooms, bath, charmingly furnished; $75.

57TH—Apartment, four, bath; piano; $125; Elberson, 25 West 42d.

58TH, 131 WEST—2 large rooms, bath and kitchen. Call 10 to 6. Wahl.

59TH, 100 WEST
APARTMENTS DE LUXE
Facing view of Central Park; on 10th floor; breezy, airy, sunny, all outside; ideal for summer; two spacious rooms furnished by decorator; bath, complete kitchenette; silver, china from Ovington's; spacious bedroom in mauve painted furniture, twin beds; living room 18x25 in black lacquer furniture, English chints; extra day bed; kitchenette; restaurant in building; maid service; from Oct. 1 for one year, $150 monthly; concession until October. Inquire Mr. Fisher, Plaza 1462.

59TH, 24 WEST (Phone 8430 Plaza)—Five rooms, living room facing Park; dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms, two bathrooms.

63D, 28 WEST—Two light rooms, neatly furnished; ninth floor, fine outlook; kitchenette, bath. Telephone Col. 7339.

66TH, 66 WEST — VERY LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR; PRIVATE TILE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER. ELECTRICITY, SEPARATE KITCHEN; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING, DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; SUMMER RATES.

66TH ST., 245 WEST (The New West End)—2 and 3 room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $80-$125; references required.

WEST 69TH ST., 210—Must sell; leaving city; furnished three-room apartment; reasonable offer accepted. Bigger.

69TH, 50 WEST—Two very large rooms, kitchenette, bath, electricity; maid service.

70TH ST., WEST—Small apartment completely furnished; $75; year lease. Broad 5066.

70TH ST, 278 WEST—Sublet for the Summer, two large rooms, bath, kitchenette.

70th—Apartment, six rooms, bath; piano; $120; bargain. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

71ST, 19 WEST—ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED, THREE LARGE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY; ELECTRICITY; SEPARATE KITCHEN; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; SUMMER RATES.

71ST, WEST—Lady share handsome apartment with refined business woman. Columbus 6423.

72D, 20 W.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR AND BASEMENT; DUPLEX APARTMENT; PRIVATE BATH, KITCHENETTE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; SPECIAL RATES; WEEKLY OR MONTHLY.

72D ST., 167 WEST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, southern exposure; 3 to 6 daily. Phone 2580 Academy. Whitney.

73D ST., 124 WEST—1-2-3 ROOMS, WITH BATH, NOBLETON HOT

Classified Advertising Rates.

Count six words to an Agate line. Minimum space two lines.

	Per Agate Line.
Situations Wanted	40c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	40c
Boarders and Board Wanted	40c
Help Wanted	40c
Real Estate, &c.	40c
Lost and Found	40c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	40c
Country Board	40c
Mortgage Loans	40c
For Sale	40c
Automobile Exchange	40c
Agents Wanted	40c
Employment Agencies	Per Word.
Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 20c)	10c

Buyers' Wants and Offerings to Buyers 15c

For insertion in the Sunday edition advertisements of schools, steamships, hotels and resorts must be received at The Times Building by noon Thursday. Business Opportunities by 11 A. M. tomorrow. All other classified advertisements not later than 2 P. M. tomorrow.

Advertisements for insertion in the daily edition must be received by 6 P. M. on the day preceding insertion.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

116TH ST., 508 WEST (overlooking South Field, Columbia University)—Elevator, modern fireproof building; immediate possession; 8th floor, 7 rooms; $3,200; 4th floor, 7 rooms, $1,500.

118TH ST., 370 (Manhattan Av.)—Three, four, six rooms, elevator apartment; reasonable.

122D, 502 WEST—5 and 6 room elevator apartments, immediate possession; reasonable.

127TH ST., 462 WEST—Three outside rooms, hot water, bath, electric light; $50.

127TH, 202 WEST—Seven large rooms, exceptionally light, ground floor, $90.

130TH ST., 530 WEST—Six rooms, elevator apartment, apply Superintendent, or Joseph H. Samuels, 119 Madison Av.

132D, 500 WEST (Hamilton Place)—6 rooms, decorated throughout; light; elevator; $100.

133D (Broadway)—Elevator apartment, six rooms, bath, $90. Elberson, 26 West 42d.

137TH, 602 WEST—Six beautiful rooms, bath; high class elevator apartment; $125.

138TH ST., 554 WEST—5 rooms, first floor, front; all sunny.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT FREE AND $4,080 NET INCOME ON $25,000 INVESTMENT. C. W. CAHEN, 331 WEST 86TH ST.

BROADWAY (Corner 174), 15 Wadsworth Av.—6 outside rooms, elegantly decorated, all conveniences, 2 flights up, refined, responsible tenancy; city references essential. Supt.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 466—Seven spacious, sunny rooms, elevator. TRIBELHORN, 1780 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370—Three-room apartment, third floor. Apply Superintendent.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370—Elegant apartments to lease. Apply Supt.

CONVENT AV., 120 to 124 (corner 133d)—3 rooms and bath, $30; 4 rooms and bath, $35 to $75; modern, high class apartment. See Superintendent or Slawson & Hobbs, agents, 183 West 72d.

CONVENT AV., 435 (Corner 140th St.)—Eight rooms, corner; immediate possession.

DOCTOR'S office, 3 rooms; with sublease or share with another practitioner. Col. 2289.

DOCTORS' or dentists' offices; good neighborhood. Kent Realty Co., 203 West 72d.

EXCELLENT location, doctor, dentist; upper west side. Write Owner, 311 Amsterdam Av.

FOR DOCTORS AND DENTISTS.

72D ST., 228 WEST—Elevator building; 2 and 3 room suites; convenient to subway. Louis F. Dewdney, 247 West 72d St. Columbus 8446.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 464 (Nathan Hale)—6 and 8 rooms, high-class elevator; possession. Cortlandt 3861. Wadsworth 9220.

APARTMENTS WANTED

Furnished.

EIGHT rooms, two baths, West 72d to 100th; three or four master bedrooms, adult family, unquestioned social and financial reference; lease Oct. 1, 1921, for one year. C 283 Times.

FOUR-FIVE rooms, below 116th St.; October to June, $250 month; couple. Vanderbilt 1430.

WANT light housekeeping flat, furnished; moderate. C 211 Times.

Unfurnished.

BY Christian adults, 4-room apartment Sept. 1-Oct. 1; refined surroundings; distance no object; elevator or second floor; rent limit $40; permanent if suited. 320 West 120th, Apt. 64.

4-5 ROOMS, improvements, $65 to $70 month, in Bronx. Miller, 26 West Kinney St., Newark, N. J.

WANTED, Oct. 1, by 3 adults, apartment; quiet, real kitchen; southwestern exposure; $100-$125.

WANTED—6-room, elevator, Washington Heights or Riverside. Morningside 9200, Apt. 54.

WANTED—Unfurnished apartment in New York City, west side, north of 72d St., Riverside Drive section, West End Av., 4 master bedrooms; lease two to three years preferred. Address 19 Argyle St., Rochester, N. Y.

UNFURNISHED apartment wanted, west side, below 116th St., near Riverside Drive preferred; 6 rooms, 2 baths; also maid's room and bath. X 2002 Times Annex.

RESPONSIBLE business woman wants apartment, 2 large rooms, kitchenette and bath, preferably Greenwich Village; rent $50 on lease; describe fully. Z 2390 Times Annex.

A MODERATE price, three or four room apartment on west side, above 96th St.; possession immediately. J 962 Times Downtown.

CHRISTIAN couple desire moderately priced 3 or 4 room apartment, Sept. 1; Bedford Park preferred. G 408 Times.

WANTED—Good neighborhood, upper west side, kitchenette apartment; lease; mail description and price. L 106 Times.

SEVEN, eight room, elevator, all improvements, central section Manhattan. C 512 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

27TH ST., 43 EAST — Exquisitely furnished room for gentlemen only; elevator service; running water, electricity; $8 weekly; 9th floor.

37TH ST., Madison Av. (Hotel Madison)—Permanent rates for business people; room, use of bath, $10.50 weekly; with private bath, $15; all outside; modern hotel; perfect service. Phone Madison 1784.

38TH ST., 12 EAST—Large and small rooms, bath; elevator.

38TH ST., 14 East — Large double room, $12; single room, $7.

45TH ST., 125 EAST—Furnished and unfurnished; $40-$95; call afternoons; references.

29TH, 29 EAST—Suite with bath room, single room. Summer rate; elevator.

57TH ST., 221 EAST—Remodeled, reduced, every improvement, kitchenette. Phone Plaza 1107.

60TH, 18 EAST—Rooms, adjoining bath, $35; with bath, $55. Jacinto Hotel.

75TH ST. (one block subway)—Newly furnished room, hot, cold water; unobstructed air and light. Y 478 Times.

82D, 78 EAST—Beautiful double rooms, running water, phone, electricity. Summer rates.

GRAMERCY PARK SECTION—Single, light, airy room; gentleman. Gramercy 3861.

MADISON AVENUE, Near 53d St.—Large room and bath, attractively furnished, six windows, every convenience, very reasonable. Phone Plaza 6070. Apt. 44.

MADISON AV., 1,060 (near 81st)—Large and small rooms; all conveniences.

MADISON AV., 785 (68th St.)—Large front room, for gentlemen.

RIVERSIDE room, hot, cold water; elevator apartment; one block subway. Rhinelander 4284

ROOMS, with all hotel service, attractively furnished; $9 weekly. Stuyvesant 4961. 11th St., 42 East. Hotel Albert.

West Side.

97TH ST., 7 WEST—Comfortably furnished room, clean and cool; electricity; adjoining bath; gentleman.

117TH, 38 WEST—Large and small rooms, newly decorated; bath; select house.

121ST, 122 WEST—Large back parlor, with porch, running water.

121ST, 324 WEST—Attractively furnished large, airy room, also single room.

121ST, 379 WEST—Very attractive parlor suite (parlor, bedroom, bathroom), electricity, also large room, cool, scrupulously clean; respectable.

125TH, 30 WEST—Desirable single room, electric light; all conveniences; gentlemen; permanent.

125TH, 202 WEST—$3, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5 weekly; every improvement. Hughes.

127TH, 143 WEST—Large single, double rooms; running water, electricity; reasonable.

127TH ST. (near 5th)—Light, comfortable hall room, $10. Bryant 8890 forenoons.

129TH ST., 31 WEST—Medium size room, very desirable.

130TH, 50 WEST—Cool room, apartment hotel, kitchenette, ladies; $12, $8, $6. Circle 4554.

130TH ST., 14 WEST—Large room, bath; gentleman only; permanent; references.

130TH ST., 19 WEST—Handsomely furnished room, elevator apartment; private family. Telephone 3017 Circle.

130TH, 30 WEST—Cool, elegantly furnished room, high class apt. Circle 7321.

136TH ST., 27 WEST—Large, small, cool rooms, private baths; Summer rates; references.

137TH ST., 380 WEST — Furnished rooms, electric light, bath, elevator, Pignan.

140TH, 220 WEST (Central Park South)—Attractive room, lavatory, $10; gentleman; charming apartment, overlooking Park; private family.

140TH, 14 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT BASEMENT, 2 ROOMS AND BATH; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; SUMMER RATES.

140TH, 16 WEST — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM; ELECTRICITY; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $14.

West Side.

140TH, 118 WEST—Large room, twin beds, private bath, electricity; hall room.

140TH, 40 WEST — LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; ELECTRICITY; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $15; MEDIUM ROOM, $8.

140TH, 42 WEST—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; PRIVATE BATH; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE.

140TH, 135 WEST, 71st, $7 West—Remodeled houses; cool rooms; private baths; single rooms; lavatory, cleanliness; reduced rates.

140TH, 28 WEST—Attractive large, medium sized rooms; private bath, electricity; gentleman; references.

141ST, 63 WEST—HANDSOME DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; COMPLETE; $15 UPWARD.

141ST, 61 WEST — TWO CONNECTING ROOMS, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; COMPLETE; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; OTHER ROOMS; SPECIAL RATE.

141ST, 242 WEST—Large beautifully furnished rooms, running water, shower, exclusive; Summer rates. Apt. 4W.

141ST ST., 29 WEST—Single rooms, running water, $10; also front basement, kitchenette.

141ST, 346 WEST—Cool, attractive room; running water; refined home, 2 East.

141ST.—Large room with private bath. Columbus 6497.

141ST, 503 WEST—Single and double rooms with bath in private home.

142D ST., 244 WEST—Rooms for the Summer; single, double, en suite, some with private bath; elevators; library, reception and music rooms.

142D ST., 244 WEST—Rooms for the Summer; single, double, en suite, some with private bath; library, reception and music rooms.

142D ST., 261 WEST—Attractive, large, cool room; private bath, twin beds; references.

143D, 182 WEST.

EXCEPTIONAL

two rooms, one $40 and one $75 per month, in high class house where suites rent for $3,000 per annum; large closets, bath, maid, linen service; phones in rooms; breakfast if desired. Phone Columbus 567.

143D, 140 WEST — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; SUMMER RATES.

143D, 151 WEST—Nicely furnished large front rooms, near bath; electricity; $12.

144TH, 158 WEST—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS, ELECTRICITY; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; ALSO SINGLE ROOMS; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

144TH, 41 WEST—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND SINGLE FRONT ROOMS; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

144TH, 43 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS; ELECTRICITY; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $6-$10 UP.

145TH ST., 145 WEST—Large room, running water, suitable couple; reasonable; references.

145TH, 128 WEST—Newly furnished, light, airy room, near subway, "L" express.

145TH ST., 153 WEST—Living-studio room, very desirable.

145TH, 253 WEST—Exceptionally nice, new furnished room, private bath; suitable two.

145TH, 170 WEST—Nicely furnished single rooms, telephone, electricity; private family. Peters.

146TH ST., 159 WEST—Newly furnished, newly decorated, tiled baths, hardwood floors, beautiful rooms; $11 to $25 weekly; gentlemen only; references required.

146TH, 160 WEST—Large room, bath, electricity; single room; private house; gentlemen; references.

146TH, 52 WEST—Newly decorated residence; rooms with or without private baths; electricity, phone; $7, $8, $10, $14, $16.

146TH, 64 WEST—Front parlor; other large rooms; private baths; remodeled house.

147TH, 174 WEST—Large rooms, $12 up; skylight, $4.50.

147TH, 44 WEST—Large rooms, private baths, front parlor, continual hot water.

147TH, 225 WEST—Large room and bath, beautifully furnished; reasonable. Schuyler 1060.

147TH, 106 WEST—Newly decorated, comfortable room, adjoining bath; electricity; gentlemen; reasonable.

147TH, 113 WEST—Beautiful large rooms, with or without private baths; luxurious people.

81ST AND COLUMBUS AV.—ONE ROOM, BATH, COLONIAL HOTEL; COMFORT, CONVENIENCE; AI SERVICE; $7 UMMER RATES $15 WEEKLY UP.

81ST (Riverside Drive, 92)—Wonderful front room; exceptionally large, elegantly furnished; private bath; $25-$30.

81ST, 116 WEST—Comfortable, large and small rooms; running water; $6 up.

82D, 30 WEST—Superior accommodations; single or double; beautiful home; references. Owner.

82D, 15 WEST—Beautiful, large double front room; twin beds; every convenience.

83D, 13 WEST—Elegant large front room; all conveniences; reasonable; permanent people.

84TH, 101 WEST—Large room, twin beds; electricity, running water, telephone; convenient elevated, subway; $10; two floors. Smith.

84TH, 305 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE, ELECTRICITY; $14.

84TH, 15 WEST—Large, small, newly furnished; improvements; single or en suite; private bath optional. Merriam Stone.

84TH, 331 WEST—Exclusive bachelor house; double and single rooms; electricity; references.

84TH, 330 WEST—Large, attractive front room; gentleman; $16. Schuyler 3810.

85TH, 307 WEST—Light, airy rooms, improvements; also share apartment. Telephone Schuyler 4906.

85TH, 132 WEST—Large comfortable room, private bath; twin beds; kitchen privileges.

85TH, 106 WEST—Large front, back rooms; suitable for 2 or 3.

85TH ST., 107 WEST—Large, select; modern improvements; references required. Telephone Schuyler 170.

86TH, 329 WEST (near Riverside)—Large room, kitchen privileges; $15. Schuyler 6962.

86TH, 304 WEST—Attractive cool rooms, lavatory, $10; private family; gentleman. Gilman.

86TH, 335 WEST—Well furnished, comfortable single or double room; Summer rates.

86TH, 127 WEST—Large, comfortable rooms, lavatory, separate baths; suitable 2; $12.

87TH ST., WEST—Large room, private apartment; adjoining shower. Phone Schuyler 8628.

87TH, 50 WEST—Beautiful, large, double room, also parlor; all improvements; reasonable.

87TH, 138 WEST—Large, bright room, private bath, electricity; phone; $18.

87TH, 23 WEST—Large front room, running water, private bath; kitchen privileges.

88TH, 322 WEST—Large, cool room, shower bath; single room; meals; references.

89TH, 321 WEST—Small room, modern bath on same floor; private house.

90TH, 311 WEST—Newly renovated, large, small rooms, $10 up; select; reference.

90TH, 41 WEST—Young man will share large room with responsible man.

91ST, 264 WEST—Large attractive room, private bath, electricity; references; always hot water.

93D, 120 WEST—Large, light, airy room, with bath, electricity, phone; convenient to subway; all utilities; Summer rates.

93D, 265 WEST—Luxuriously furnished very large room and bath; one flight up; gentlemen; references required.

94TH, 50 WEST—Owner's residence, near Park; every convenience; double, single; references.

97TH ST., 316 WEST (near Riverside)—Two rooms adjoining bath. Apt. 1B.

97TH, WEST—Large room, elevator, private; two meals, $17.50. Tel. River. 1624.

98TH, 254 WEST—Will rent large cool comfortable room, running water, private bath, exclusive home; gentleman. Apt. 7.

101ST AND WEST END AV.—Attractive, cool room; every convenience. Riverside 1943.

101ST, 230 WEST—Charm, comfort, cleanliness, 3 windows, summer rates. Apt. 2B.

102D, 320 WEST—Delightfully cool double and single, private bath, kitchenette; references.

105TH ST., 248 WEST—Attractive room; telephone, elevator; gentleman; references. Clark.

107TH, 308 WEST—LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES, COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; ALSO SINGLE ROOMS; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

107TH, 220 WEST—Nice, airy room; gentleman; references. Particulars, call Academy 151.

111TH, 515 WEST (Apt. 15)—Large, small rooms; elevator. McNutt, Academy 6340.

113TH ST. (between 7th and 8th Avs.)—Exquisite, newly furnished, beautiful large front room; 3 large windows; every conveniences. Cathedral 6139.

115TH, 509 WEST (5B)—Extremely desirable single room; lavatory, toilet; reasonable; gentlemen. Cathedral 5630.

118TH, 210 WEST (HOTEL CECIL). ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATHS; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

121ST, 420 WEST—Room for gentleman, French family; $10 per week. Apt. 3.

142D, 601 WEST (Apt. 15)—Cool, front room, elevator, reasonable; all conveniences.

144TH, 600 WEST—Hudson view; running water; single; $10; convenient location. Turner.

152D, 610 WEST—Attractive room, adjoining bath; private family; gentleman. Apt. 23.

179TH ST., 706 WEST—Cool room, kitchen; business girl. Harts. Wadsworth 8438.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 371 (corner 97th)—Elegant furnished rooms, with running water; hotel conveniences; $10 up weekly; references.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407—Room facing park, $9; also one $7. Arenson.

HAMILTON PLACE, 87 (Cor. 141st)—Large, small outside room, elevator. Apt. 4S.

Bronx.

NEAR Riverside (8th)—Comfortable, light rooms; business people. Riverside 9622.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 282 (882)—Elegant studio suite, private bath; suitable for three; also smaller, unfurnished room; private entrance.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 290—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE, SINGLE FRONT ROOMS, $7, $10, UPWARD.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (90'a) — Single room, private apartment; convenient. Phone Riverside 6344, appointment.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 225 (94th)—Large room overlooking Hudson; lavatory. Apt. 32.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 233 (96th)—Light room, private family; $12.50 week. Riverside 6966, Wentworth.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 283 (934)—Handsome room facing Hudson; another desirable room. Campbell.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 45—Large, small rooms, private telephone; call all week.

WEST END AV., 423 (near 26th)—Very attractive double room; also medium sized room adjoining bath; Summer rates.

WEST END AV., 831—Double front, also single room; phone, electricity; moderate.

WEST END AV., 999 (corner 161st)—Rooms, private family. Apt. 4F.

Bronx.

LARGE, clean, light, airy room; refined gentleman; no other roomers; Fordham; five minutes from Lexington Av. subway; $50 monthly. L 96 Times.

LARGE outside room, adjoining bath; one flight up; kitchen privileges if desired; suitable for two. Apt. 32, 1,615 University Av., Phone Tremont 6304.

Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN BEACH—Large, cool furnished room, private residence; exclusive section; near subway and beach; reasonable; suitable for couple or two gentlemen. F 677 Times.

JEROME AV., 1,908, Brooklyn—Western family has 2 beautiful suites or single rooms; private home; 40 minutes Times Square. Phone Coney Island 3308.

Long Island.

ROCKAWAY PARK—Rooms, ocean front; select neighborhood; private cottage. 2488 R Belle Harbor.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

SECOND FLOOR, two rooms, porch; use of bath; 45 minutes from city; $40 per month. F 473 Times.

70TH, 278 WEST—One or two, with private bath and kitchenette.

88TH, 38 WEST—Beautiful large studio rooms; parquet; baths; high-class house.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN, American, 37, desires comfortable room private family; neighborhood from 50s to 80s; not more than $50 monthly; no roming or boarding houses. K 146 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, desires small, comfortable room as paying guest; $5 week; nearby suburb considered; act as caretaker. K 148 Times.

ROOM, private bath, electricity; thirty minutes Grand Central, city, country; Christian couple; maximum $20 weekly. L 81 Times.

REFINED COUPLE desire room private family; kitchen privilege; reasonable; give full details and rent. K 153 Times.

BUSINESS WOMAN desires single room, family apartment, west side, between 72d and 85th; state terms. C 518 Times.

Unfurnished.

ROOM, light, clean, running water, electricity, heating, between 4th and 118th Sts., east of west, not over $30 month, wanted by middle-aged college man. L 84 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

35TH, 37 EAST—Double room, bath, two; single rooms; Summer rates.

53D ST., 1 EAST—Most attractive, cool, double, single rooms, breakfast, dinner, for balance of season; rates. Tel. Plaza 9513. Credentials.

MADISON AV., 218 (near 26th)—Attractive room, excellent table; references.

West Side.

57TH, 351 WEST—Large rooms; piano; private bath; French cooking; electricity, telephone.

70TH, 23 WEST—Suite of rooms, also single room; refined Jewish household; excellent cuisine; table boarders. Mrs. Newburg.

70'S, WEST—In airy, highest-class apartment; meals optional; subway, Col. 1046.

72D, 269 WEST—Front room, bath, one flight; medium room; excellent table.

76TH ST. (Riverside Drive)—Cool front room; gentleman appreciating refinement and Christian household; excellent home cooking. 2139 Columbus.

76TH, 9 WEST—Elegant rooms; private bath; also single room; every convenience; refined environment; Summer rates. Berger.

79TH, 114-132 WEST—Wide, parked street; unusual and attractive large parlors; two room and lounger steam heat.

80TH, 143 WEST—One large, one medium room, bath adjoining; homelike; references.

82D, 174 WEST—Large, small rooms, delightful location; delicious home cooking; references.

82D, 124 WEST (Graycourt)—Spacious parlors, lounge, steam heat; rooms, single, en suite.

154TH, 428 WEST—Attractive large front room; lavatory, dressing room; wholesome table.

LIGHT, medium size room in refined Jewish family; modern; $15. Morningside 1365.

Westchester County.

REFINED FAMILY will take old people or invalids; best of care given. Telephone Yonkers 638-R. 58 Arthur St.

COUNTRY BOARD

EVELYN LODGE, 25 min. cool sail across bay; a truly charming Summer residence, offering superior accommodation; delightful commuting; large, airy rooms, lovely furnished; excellent chef and service; select clientele; lawns, porches, bathing, tennis; 18 years one management; weekly $18, with meals. Tl Central Av., St. George, S. I. Block from ferry.

VALHALLA MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y., 45 minutes from Grand Central; under new management; bathing, tennis, fishing, dancing, horseback riding, automobiling; ideal for vacations and week-ends; special rates for commuters; open all year; excellent table. M. Kastner. Phone 1165 White Plains.

LONG BEACH, L. I.

The Elmore, Pennsylvania Av., West End; Bathing from hotel, fishing; real home cooking. Jack Troidl, formerly Sherry's and Everglades Club, Palm Beach. Telephone 538.

SELECT Hebrew boarding house has accommodations for guests who appreciate good food in pleasant surroundings. Hamburger, 2,358 Wavecrest Av., Far Rockaway. Phone Far Rockaway 4013.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. (83 North Broadway)—Have large sunny room, suitable for elderly lady and companion, or gentleman invalid; excellent table; best location; references. Tel. White Plains 2740.

BROWNLEIGH PARK, Goshen, N. Y., has beautiful single rooms and suites, with or without bath, with board, in beautiful park; woods, lake, all sports.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ACCOUNTANT. Certified Reports. Part time bookkeeping arrangements. Books Opened, Closed, Systematized. PAULINE BROWN. Pennsylvania 6880.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, office manager, capable executive and credit woman; 12 years' experience in dress and kindred lines with leading firms. Box 724, 209 Cable Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER—Part time; write up books daily or weekly; trial balance; reasonable. 1042 Times, 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, experienced and reliable; controlling accounts, trial balances. C 219 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; best references; permanent or temporary; $30-$35. L 106 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, reliable; capable assuming full charge; $30-$35. Intervale 4817.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced. Call Miss Asch, Murray Hill 3708.

CHAMBERMAID, light housework or nurse; colored. Barth, 2,432 7th Av., care Brown.

COMPANION to lady; young American lady; highly educated; no objection to traveling; references. Write M. B., 416 Times Annex.

COOK and Chambermaid-Waitress—Mother and daughter, American, wish positions together; best references. L 112 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

DRESSMAKER, artistic designer, desires engagement by day, week, month. Telephone Schuyler 10468.

DRESSMAKER, out, by day; $4. E. S., Box 20, 209 East 83d St.

DressMAKER, out by the day, $9. Miss Wagner, phone Riverside 6597.

GIRL, Japanese, as useful maid; references. Sakl, 106 West 46th St. Bryant 9698.

GOVERNESS to 1-2 children; speaks French, German, English fluently; good needle woman; best references. 1042 Times, 2 Rector St.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined, middle aged, excellent manager, cook, trustworthy; small family; country; references. Plandome, L. I., Box 30.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced; city references; please write. G 406 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, 7 years steamship, railroad shipping, coal; highest credentials. M. Lazarus, 200 W. 112th. Cathedral 8505.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, operates Burrough bookkeeping and stenotype machines; law, commercial; educated woman; $20. K 130 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 19, experienced, well educated; capable taking charge small office; highest references; permanent connection only. Telephone Lenox 7107.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, office work; $12. Gaillard, 81, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, 2 years' experience; industrious, energetic. J 972 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience, near Acampo, desires position Manhattan, $15 Interview Av.

STENOGRAPHER, French, English, expert, college trained, willing worker; accurate. K 140 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, efficient, educated, trustworthy, 4 years practical experience; $35. C 515 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Christian girl, ten years' experience, wants position; references. L 115 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience; reliable; references; $30. J 997 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Rapid, accurate; familiar work; conversant all office detail. K 139 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' experience, reliable, unexcelled; references; $35. K 706 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, experienced. G. Platt, 138 Webster Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

TYPIST, conscientious worker, six years' experience, knowledge stenography, filing, switchboard; permanent or temporary position; $28. K 143 Times.

TYPIST, knowledge bookkeeping and stenography, five years' experience; well recommended. B 963 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, three years' experience office assistant; references; $17. K 734 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, wishes position with firm of certified public accountants; university graduate; highest credentials as to experience, character and ability. L 87 Times.

ACCOUNTANT—Books opened, tax reports, arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $3.50 weekly up. Goldwater, 299 Broadway. Worth 5080.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, office manager take entire charge; open, close, balance; any books. Brown, 906 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, 2 years' certified accounting experience; thorough office man; willing to travel. X 2049 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, age 25, three years' public experience; no supervision; well recommended. B 683 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, three years' public accounting experience, desires connection with certified accountant. B 960 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, 23; bookkeeper four years; thoroughly competent. J. Friedman, 150 South 9th St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, three years' experience with C. P. A.; available immediately. C 209 Times.

ADVERTISING SALES MANAGER.

My present position as head of the sales department of a concern of national prestige was attained by the ability to obtain results. To any responsible manufacturer of a specialty who wants to build up an outside sales force or strengthen the existing one I offer my services, together with those of several high calibre salesmen who will follow me. My record will stand the most rigid investigation. Am not interested in stocks, bonds or insurance. L 114 Times.

ARTIST from Europe, excellent portrait painter, desires work as painter from life or photograph; low rates. P 475 Times.

ATTENDANT to an elderly gentleman, Hindu, 16, English born, speaking Spanish; ex-medical student; references and experienced in general work. R 1014 Times Harlem.

ATTORNEY, former tax official, desires law or business connection. K 138 Times.

AUTO WASHER, experienced gardener, handy man; references; city or country. F Uhlich, 185 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn. Tel. Prospect 3746.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, 25, capable taking full charge, handles credits, collections; expert stenographer; highly recommended; salary secondary. K 145 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, systematizer, 35, commission business, import, export, account sales, consignments; all details; $30 week. C 500 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 33, several years of experience, desires position of trust and responsibility; best references. T 818 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17, desires position at anything. Thomas Wallace, 1,712 Amsterdam Av.

CARPENTER, cabinetmaker, thirteen years' experience all kind woodwork, wishes steady position. 276 West 38th St. Joseph Sambarino.

CHAUFFEUR, professional man, wishing change, will accept position as driving companion or chauffeur with touring party, two to seven; any part or all July and August; U. S. or Canada; furnish own car if desired; terms on application. Y 2418 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR—I am desirous of procuring good position for my chauffeur and to place him with some nice family; he is thoroughly experienced with all makes of cars and a good mechanic. Telephone Wise, Madison Square 652.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, thoroughly experienced all cars, foreign, domestic, with over ten years' experience as mechanic and expert driver; best of references; neat, careful; desires position, city or country. Moore, Cathedral 7243.

CHAUFFEUR, Christian, wishes position, city, country; furnish best references, and obliging. 709 Columbus Av. Riverside 6670. Clayton.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private or commercial, three years' experience. 465 Utica Av., Brooklyn, Dominie Nespola.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 37, 7 years' experience, references, wishes position city or country; neat, careful driver. 529 W. 159th.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 16 years' experience, best references. J. Sims, 115 West 128th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, colored, expert, all cars; highest testimonials; gentlemanly. Phone Audubon 8593.

CHAUFFEUR, useful, 38, year last place; references. J. Davison, 947 Amsterdam Av.

CLERK, timekeeper, wishes position in factory office. J 969 Times Downtown.

COOK, MAID, Japanese couple desire position; thoroughly experienced; reference. F 478 Times.

COUPLE, middle-aged, Americans, wife good cook, man either inside or outside work. C 232 Times.

CREDIT and collection manager, 27, excellent record, able correspondent, live wire; highest credentials. B 683 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, construction, steel, mechanical, $35 weekly, desires position. L 90 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, machine designer, engineer, 11 years' experience, wishes position. C 509 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, structural steel, concrete, mill buildings, plant layout. B 667 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, machine designer, desires additional work. E. D. Roberts, 48 East 41st.

ENGINEER.

Far East position desired; mining engineer; seven years' mechanical and electrical drafting, one year plans and mine surveying, one year industrial evaluation; ex-U.S. Army; at present employed. B 666 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, 30, American, well educated, married; clerical and financial. L 113 Times.

GENERAL SALES MANAGER, $1,500. Box 1052 Times, 2 Rector St.

GENTLEMAN, ELDERLY, OF REPRESENTATIVE APPEARANCE AND GOOD BUSINESS EDUCATION, EXCEPTIONALLY FINE LINGUIST, SEEKS EMPLOYMENT AS INTERPRETER, TRANSLATOR, HOTEL CLERK OR IN OTHER ADEQUATE CAPACITY. C 470 TIMES.

LINE WANTED.

SALESMAN WITH AUTOMOBILE, AT PRESENT CARRYING NOVELTY BOYS' CLOTHING, COVERING NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE, DESIRES CONNECTIONS WITH MANUFACTURERS TO ADD A GOOD SALABLE LINE OF BOYS' CLOTHING, WITH KNICKERBOCKER TROUSERS, UP TO SIZE 18; ALSO GOOD LINE OF BOYS' OVERCOATS AND MACKINAWS, AND ALSO A CONSERVATIVE LINE OF BOYS' KNEE PANTS UP TO SIZE 18. IF YOU HAVE THE LINE TO DO A BIG VOLUME OF BUSINESS AND THE TRADE ARE RIGHT, CALL ME BY THE PHONE FOR APPOINTMENT ON SATURDAY OR SUNDAY MORNING FROM 10 TO 12 AND ASK FOR MR. MORRIS. TEL. MARKET 9033, NEWARK, N. J.

MANAGER, 25 years in establishment of steamship ticket and foreign exchange business, Polish-American, 38 years of age, married, would like to change his position. Address W. S. D. D., Post Office Box 286, Jersey City, N. J.

MAN (31), married, 10 years' experience foreign banking, steamship tickets, fluently speaking Polish, Lithuanian, Russian, Ukrainian, excellent correspondent, translator, salesman, desires permanent connection position. B 646 Times Downtown.

MAN, married, willing to work at anything evenings, $35 to manage. L 78 Times.

MAN, good appearance, with automobile, looking for good proposition. L 85 Times.

OFFICE MAN, ex-chief yeoman, desires to locate with firm having many contacts; thoroughly familiar many methods, able to handle correspondence, billing, filing and interviews; also secretarial office routine; initial salary secondary. Thos. Astoria 4884.

OFFICE MAN, British, ten years' experience, practical accountant and bookkeeping, stenographer, typist, writes and speaks Spanish fluently, without appointment to go South America; excellent references. L 89 Times.

OFFICE MAN, 28, Christian, married, familiar all details, knowledge accounting, stenography; executive experience; excellent credentials. C 221 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY—Young man desires position as private secretary; eight years' experience. C 238 Times.

SALESMAN—PACIFIC COAST.

Salesman covering Pacific Coast for many years wants small line in conjunction with present selling line; only reputable house willing to pay half expenses considered. C 817 Times.

SALESMAN, five years' experience notion goods, thoroughly acquainted cutting-up and jobbing trades, desires connection; salary or drawing against commission. F 470 Times.

SALESMAN, American, 36, pleasing personality, experienced manager, unusual sales record; have excellent acquaintance automobile and other large manufacturing concerns. C 280 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, wishes connection with manufacturer; willing to start in stock room for opportunity's sake. C 805 Times.

SALESMAN, manager gents' furnishing; live wire; executive ability; fifteen years' experience; A1 reference; best shops. L 94 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, real estate, 29, desires position with reliable concern; moderate salary or drawing account. C 501 Times.

SALESMAN, eight years' experience, own car, wishes connection with reliable house; no stocks; salary and commission. C 506 Times.

SALESMAN with car, dry goods stores, New York, New England, wants another line; half expenses. L 100 Times.

SALESMAN, 24, thorough knowledge of silks, retail, desires position. K 106 Times.

SALES MANAGER ORGANIZER-PRODUCER.

Concerns with live proposition please communicate. K 130 Times.

SALES MANAGER, long, successful experience handling salesmen, calling on all kinds retail trade, desires connection large corporation appreciating modern methods. Box 1061 Times, 2 Rector St.

SALES MANAGER, NOW EMPLOYED, DESIRES TO CHANGE CONNECTION. MANUFACTURING OR JOBBING PREFERRED; MUST BE HIGH-CLASS. K 134 TIMES.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, efficient, desires to substitute month August. K 737

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

Continued from Preceding Page.

HAMILTON
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, INC.,
6 CHURCH ST., 100 LIBERTY ST.

Due to an extensive advertising campaign just concluded, we are desirous of interviewing HIGH-CLASS EXPERIENCED applicants for practically EVERY kind of office work, for positions with very desirable firms.

We have over FIFTY vacancies at this time and feel sure it will prove to your advantage to call and see what we have to offer.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.

Instruction.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED WOMEN.
Big demand for high-salaried executives; past experience unnecessary; we train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Write at once for particulars. Lewis Hotel Training School, Desk 119, Washington, D. C.

LIZ DRAKE BUSINESS SCHOOLS
fit you for the higher money rewards of true efficiency in accounting, bookkeeping or other commercial efficiency lines; special Summer classes now getting under way; others forming. Inquire about them at once. Phone Bookman 2723 or Prospect 7100 immediately.

LEARN HAIR AND BEAUTY CULTURE.
Large earnings and opportunities; day evening classes. Call, write. Booklet F. Wilfred Academy, 154 West 44th.

EARN $50 weekly through Prof. Rohrer's famous Hairdress, Manicure, Beauty School. 119 West 42d St., or Brooklyn, 15 4th Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACTORS, non-professional, above 35, for new play; no salary before production. Apply Davidson, 17 East 48d St., tonight. Phone Lenox 106.

ADVERTISING Solicitor wanted; good hustler; commission. Call 10 A. M., suite 1417, 71 West 23d.

BANK MEN.
Successful bank men wanted as new business getters, who are experienced and thoroughly trained, for a new banking organization; those with experience among the leading manufacturers of men's and women's wear, offering splendid opportunity for highest type men; communications in confidence; drawing account, commission basis. S 122 Times.

BANK CLERKS
Men having some specialized banking experience for special departments. In reply state fully experience, age, education, salary, etc.
N. C. 788 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, good penman and figurer, to close payroll work; payrolls, manufacturing office firm; closed Saturdays, open Sundays; state age, references and salary. Box 72, 717 St. James Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, age 18 to 21, high school graduate, knowledge of double entry bookkeeping and controlling accounts; write; stating full particulars and salary desired. S 1220 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER (Bank)—Young man familiar with Boston Ledger System wanted by a suburban bank; state age, experience, references and salary expected. P. O. Box 110, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, large importing house, married, age 35 to 40, experienced, take full charge office, unders and foreign exchange; state full details. S 177 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Man of mature years, unmarried, for a stock farm in Vermont; state age, salary, experience, references, &c. E 657 Times Downtown.

BOY, between 16-18, wanted in reputable law office; must be neat, energetic, willing and intelligent. Answer in own handwriting, stating age, education, qualifications and salary demanded. K 702 Times Downtown.

CANVASSERS—Are you willing to accept $3 to $75 a week on commission selling Nibco sanitary bath spray brush and other specialties; goods needed in every home; paid price; permanent position; full or part time; offer in full or spare time immediately. Silver Chamberlin Co., 38 Park Place.

CHAUFFEUR, gardener, experienced, single white man, for country place on Long Island Sound; one hour from New York; $75 and board; references required. 90 East, 42d St., Room 626, between 12 and 1.

CLERK, night work, hours 12 to 7 A. M., must be extra good at figures; prefer man with 2 years experience; applicant must state age and full particulars regarding experience, salary $30. S 135 Times.

CLERK—High school graduate preferred; state salary. Apply own handwriting. Thomas C. Edmonds Co., 1,828 Park Av.

CLERK, experienced in handling import shipment, wanted by reliable concern; state full details. S 651 Times Downtown.

COLLECTION AGENCY has openings for bright, experienced, competent men to handle collection correspondence; must have had previous experience. Apply by mail, F. Landraman, 120 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CONTRACTORS on breakfast coats and negligees; good workmanship required. S 166 Times.

CREW MANAGERS—Large manufacturers can use two good crew managers; must be capable of developing crews for house-to-house; prefer man on photograph proposition; commission with drawing account. Call morning only, see Mr. Cohen, Room 1116, 220 West 42d St., New York.

CREW MANAGERS, men with experience in hand house to house crews in magazine subscription work; only those with credentials proving previous experience considered; apply before 1 P. M. Jewish Tribune, 141 West 33d.

COUPLE, butler and cook; best references; good wages. Telephone Fitzroy 950.

CUSTOMERS' MAN wanted, with or without clientele, by established Consolidated Stock Exchange house; give reference, which will be held strictly confidential. Box 1045 Times 2 Rector St.

DECORATOR—Large Middle West department store wants decorator and card writer; must be first-class and come highly recommended; wonderful opportunity. Hoffman & Hartbiay, Inc., 117 West 33d St.

DESIGNER.
One who can produce useful tailored garment; wonderful opportunity for right party.
GLASSER & WEINSTEIN, 38 W. 32D.

DESIGNERS, Textile, male or female. Studio, 108 East 29th.

DETAILER, EXPERIENCED ON HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE. APPLY D. S. HESS & CO., 3 EAST 40TH ST.

DRAFTSMAN—One (1) experienced, rapid architectural draftsman on quarter scale and details; $180 per month to start. Apply by letter, stating experience and references, Division of Architecture and Construction, 124 State St., Trenton, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN—Civil engineer's run; draftsman; temporary work. Post Office Box 94, West New York, N. J.

EXECUTIVE.
Successful executive, with organizing ability, wanted to develop new banking organization conducting a campaign to get new business; one whose experience has brought him in intimate touch with the leading manufacturers in the textile trade, a high-grade man possessing thorough training and experience in banking and credit lines, and who can meet our qualifications and find here an unusually splendid opportunity; only the highest type man need apply; communications in confidence. S 121 Times.

FOREMAN wanted as dresser; must know all details of the dress business. Sidney Cohen, 147 South 3th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

GLASS PAINTER for Phila.; drapery and background (antique); state salary (no full-length prices); long job. X 2906 Times Annex.

LABORERS.
General all-round work in downtown office building; washing walls, moving furniture, handling ashes and building material; wages $31.42 per week or 42 cents per hour; paid for holidays; porters not wanted; steady work. Interview after 9 A. M., Mr. O'Connor, Superintendent, 9 Liberty St., New York.

LINOTYPE OPERATORS wanted. McGraw-Hill Co., 30th St. and 10th Av.

MAN wanted by a large downtown financial institution, 25 to 35 years old, experienced in the foreign remittance business; must speak German and Polish as well as English. Box W 9, City Hall Station.

MAN to take charge of stock records in dry goods commission house; state age, reference and salary expected. C 497 Times.

MAN run 35-foot motor boat, familiar with Sterling engine; state experience and wages expected. Telephone Stuyvesant 6146.

OFFICE BOY, bright. Call or write, S. Bloch, 146 Water St.

PACKER and shipping clerk; one accustomed to handling foreign engraved stationery; must be experienced, quick and intelligent. X 2016 Times Annex.

PORTER in dry goods commission house; state age, experience, reference and salary expected. C 686 Times.

PRESSMAN—FOREMAN
for Miehle cylinder and to take charge of private shop; attractive opportunity for right man. V 713 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE MEN—Lofts and stores are being leased all the time; we have more clients than we can handle and want a few live wires to work with us; big opportunity; commission basis. Write C. X., 1,214 Wilson Building.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, for muslin underwear concern; also full charge; so-called "apartment." S 161 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted, must be well educated and versed in South America and Australia shipping; man with knowledge of Spanish preferred; age 25 to 35 years; in answering state age and experience. V 734 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK
Experienced in ladies' specialty shoe; responsible position. State salary and references.
BOX 752—200 CARLE BUILDING.

SOLDERERS—Apply, 56 Commercial St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

STABLEMEN (two), one married, one single, take care of pets ponies; English preferred; must be good riders and have good references. C 804 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.
Manufacturing concern of high standing has opening for capable stenographer beginner or some experience; good chance for advancement; young man who must be intelligent, quick, ambitious and careful; state age, education, experience if any, and salary desired. Write Oakley Chemical Co., 22 Thames St., N. Y. Phone Rector 6822.

STENOGRAPHER—Excellent opportunity for neat and accurate young man in sales department of large corporation; state age, references, experience and religion; salary to start $20 per month. V 745 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge bookkeeping; to answer in own hand writing, giving age, business experience, salary expected; reference. V 764 Times Downtown.

STEWARD—High-grade man for prominent golf and country club in Philadelphia district; must be energetic, thoroughly experienced and have best of references; to right man who can make good & permanent position at good salary, house and living is assured; replies will be treated in strict confidence. No applications to married men. Address O. S. C., 1311 Stock Exchange Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

STOCK CLERK—Permanent position open for young man; references required; state salary, age and experience. S 648 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT for an important Jewish orthodox home and hospital; one competent and experienced in institutional work preferred. Make application in writing for a confidential interview to Department W, 785 Howard Av., Brooklyn.

TECHNICIAN, experienced in pathological and chemical laboratory for steady position in hospital; write, stating particulars, salary, &c. E 1235 Times Bronx.

TYPIST, Stenographer, one with insurance experience desired. Nathan Greenbaum, 5 Beekman St.

WANTED—A man with knowledge of foreign money exchange and shipping who is up and with ability to converse in several languages can develop a good business in small office at Yonkers, N. Y.; owner cannot put all his time and must; assisted; no capital necessary; commission and salary. Z 2494 Times Annex.

WEIGHER, must be competent; wholesale provision house experience essential; state salary expected. Address E. C., Box 125 Times.

WINDOW TRIMMER, experienced card writer and advertising man; live wire and hustler, for ladies' ready-to-wear store; medium sized town in West Pennsylvania; good proposition; call between 5 and 6 P. M. Room 1410, 280 Broadway.

YOUNG MEN WITH SALES ABILITY TO WORK NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY FOR MANUFACTURER POPULAR LINE SILK WAISTS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO RIGHT PARTIES; COMMISSION OR SALARY. BOX 70, 717 ST. JAMES BUILDING.

YOUNG MAN, bright, not afraid to talk, who can adapt himself to conditions can enter a real estate leasing business and be advanced very quickly. Write C. Y., 1214 Wilson Building.

YOUNG MAN, 17-20, wanted by downtown banking office for general office work and errands; knowledge of Italian preferred; give full particulars, references, salary desired. K 698 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as assistant to department manager in Williamsburg silverware factory; one not afraid of work; good chance; state experience and salary expected. S 163 Times.

YOUNG MAN with printing experience on tubular work to manage private plant in city; state experience, age and salary expected. S 652 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, over 25 years, with following in brushes, paper and sanitary supplies; commission basis. K 137 Times.

YOUNG MAN to learn brokerage business; very good chance for advancement; high school graduate preferable. S 162 Times.

WE OFFER PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT TO COMPETENT DRIVERS AND CHAUFFEURS UPON THE FOLLOWING TERMS TO FILL THE VACANCIES OCCASIONED BY THE WITHDRAWAL OF MEMBERS OF THE TEAMSTERS' UNION FROM OUR EMPLOY.

LEAGUE OF
METROPOLITAN MERCHANTS
OF NEW YORK CITY.

WAGES PAID—9-HOUR DAY.

	PER WEEK.
6-TON AUTO	$32.00
5-TON AUTO	31.00
4-TON AUTO	30.00
3-TON AUTO,	29.00
2-TON AUTO	28.00
1-TON AUTO	27.00
2-HORSE TRUCK	27.00
1-HORSE TRUCK	25.00
1-HORSE WAGON	24.00

APPLY FOR POSITION AT
FOLLOWING ADDRESSES:

AUSTIN, NICHOLS & CO.,
North 3d St. and Berry St., Brooklyn.

W. B. A. JURGENS,
33 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

SEEMAN BROTHERS,
138 Perry St., New York City.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & CO.,
2 Congress St., New York City.

R. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
618 Washington St., New York City.

HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING CO.,
265 Water St., New York City.

JOHN S. SILLS & SONS,
37th St. and North River, New York City.

CHARLES & CO.,
106 East 42st St., New York City.

MESSAGE TO THE MAN.

To read this ad costs you nothing, but to take advantage of this ad's message may mean the greatest thing that ever came into your life. I have charge of the largest sales organization of its kind in the world, and during the month of August, I will give in the evening, absolutely free, a complete course in real estate salesmanship. At the termination of the course you will be given the greatest opportunity of your life to make money. Commission basis. You must personally file your application to attend these free lectures. Interviews given between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. week days. 3d floor, Corn Exchange Bank Bldg., cor. Broadway and Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

require the services of

MEN'S CLOTHING SALESMEN

as extras for special sales.
Apply Superintendent's Office, 5th Floor.
35th St. Entrance.

Salesmen.

CIGAR SALESMAN—To sell offices and trade; associates a fine line cigars, wholesale prices, monthly charge account; splendid returns by one well acquainted in any trade or business line; commission. N 965 Times Downtown, or telephone Canal 8122, 9 to 11.

COTTON GOODS SALESMAN WANTED BY LARGE COMMISSION AND CONVERTING HOUSE TO SELL CUTTING-UP AND JOBBING TRADE IN NEW YORK CITY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, &C.; SALARY AGAINST COMMISSION. S 131 TIMES.

FORD SALESMEN.
NEW BLEASURE CARS AND TRUCKS; COMMISSION BASIS. WILLIAM KRAUSS GARAGE CORP., AUTHORIZED AGENT, 110TH ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.

MEN'S FURNISHING SALESMEN.

L. & PLAUT & CO.,

NEWARK, N. J.,

have positions for experienced salesmen in their Men's Furnishing Department.

Apply by letter or at employment office, second floor.

METAL SALESMAN.
Excellent opportunity for man who has following and can sell red and white metals; salary or commission. Lehman Bros., Jefferson St., Hoboken, N. J.

MILLINERY SALESMAN
ACQUAINTED WITH MIDDLE WEST AND WHO CAN SELL A LINE OF HATS FROM $7.50 TO $15 ON A STRICTLY COMMISSION BASIS; STATE TERMS AND REFERENCES IN FIRST LETTER, WHICH IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. S 173 TIMES.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE DESIRES THE SERVICES OF A SALESMAN IN THEIR FOREIGN BOND AND EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT; SALARY. W. E. F., P. O. BOX 82, CITY HALL STATION.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN
on especially attractive, high class proposition without competition; $300 sale nets $50; commission; must be real salesman, of good appearance and furnish good references; state religion. F 863 Times.

SALES MANAGERS
AND
SALESMEN.
A new banking institution conducting campaign to get new business wants highest grade sales managers and salesmen to follow up leads and interview the leading manufacturers of men's and women's wear on an unusually attractive and well-advertised service proposition; those whose previous experience brought them into intimate touch with large merchants in the textile line and who have made successful records in their field may have an unusually splendid opportunity, with earning possibilities above the average; drawing account, commission basis; communications in confidence. S 121 Times.

SECURITY SALESMEN.
REAL PRODUCERS WHO CAN SHOW ACTUAL RESULTS FOLLOWING THE LINE OF LEAST RESISTANCE, ARE OFFERED A LIFE TIME OPPORTUNITY WHERE RETURNS ARE ONLY LIMITED BY THEIR ABILITIES.
PARTICIPATING DISTRIBUTION OF QUICK SELLING AND ATTRACTIVE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK ISSUE OF A GOING INDUSTRIAL CONCERN LOCATED IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK CITY FOR LAST NINE YEARS WILL EARN YOU IN COMMISSIONS & REAL MONEY AND SATISFIED CLIENTELE.
NO TIME TO WASTE ON IMAGINARY SALESMEN, DRAWING ACCOUNT SEEKERS OR CITY DUCKS.
COME TO FACTORY AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. I AM ALWAYS THERE. OTHERWISE WRITE TO MR. MULLER, 600 WEST 135D ST.

SECURPFY SALESMEN.

You will be interested by investigating our offering; commission basis.
THE E. B. CASSATT CO.,
192 Market St., Newark, N. J.

SHOE SALESMAN wanted for New York City to sell line of ladies' high-grade turns to department stores and the large retailers; to congider only man with experience and references on commission against drawing account. J 941 Times Downtown.

SHOE SALESMAN to carry a side line of ladies' turn slippers; commission basis. S. Alexander & Sons, 637 Kent Av., Brooklyn.

STOCK SALESMEN to sell stock for a high-class responsible building corporation; commission only; opportunity to earn big money. "H. C.," 158 Times.

TIRE SALESMEN—We are looking for a few aggressive tire salesmen acquainted with trade within radius of 100 miles; splendid money making proposition. Commission basis; write full particulars in first letter. S 143 Times.

WANTED.
MAN WHO HAS
SOLD SUPPLIES
TO LOCOMOTIVE
MANUFACTURERS
AND RAILROADS.

Large manufacturer of material bought by every locomotive manufacturer and railroad wants man who has sold to them and who is capable of organizing sales force to call upon them; only those capable of large earnings need apply. State experience in confidence; salary or commission. S 153 Times.

WANTED.
MAN TO ORGANIZE
SALES FORCE.

A large manufacturer of automobile accessory offers a big opportunity to a man who can organize a sales force to call upon and sell garages an article that is in every day use and pays a handsome profit; large earnings possible to right man; salary or commission. Write fully, in confidence, your previous experience. S 154 Times.

SALESMEN wanted in New York and leading cities calling on auto supply houses, garages, auto makers, stores, &c., to sell direct from factory first-class headlight lamps; commission basis; our lamp is made under own patents, exclusively by us; great success; absolute novelty; no glare; no lenses; legal coast to coast. Write or call Veithardt, 532 Park Row Building, New York City.

SALESMAN—Wholesale jewelry and novelty importing firm want an experienced salesman for Illinois and adjacent States; must have good following among jewelry and department stores; commission basis, with drawing account; give full particulars, with experience; replies held confidential. T. T. 232 Times.

SALESMAN, A1, ON POPULAR LINE SILK WAISTS, CAPABLE EARNING $7,500 TO $10,000 ANNUALLY; MUST BE WELL ACQUAINTED WITH OUT OF TOWN AS WELL AS CITY BUYERS; COMMISSION OR SALARY. BOX 60, 717 ST. JAMES BUILDING.

SALESMEN, OVER 30 YEARS OF AGE, WITH PRACTICAL BUSINESS TRAINING, FOR SECURITIES DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK COMMERCIAL BANKING HOUSE; $7,500 TO $10,000 YEARLY, ON COMMISSION; STRICTLY WARREN, SUITE 604, 293 BROADWAY.

SALESMEN wanted: thousands of motorists in Greater New York want Protex signals and will positively buy upon presentation; five sales per day make you $75 per week at $3 50 per sale; demonstrators, good salesmen and hustlers will do much better. Aero Auto Supply, Inc., 5th Av. at 26th St.

SALESMEN—Exceptional opportunity for salesmen of inexpensive, patented display fixture to sell all retail stores; quick seller and returns; capable men can earn $75 up commission weekly; sales manager positions open those making good. Call 10 to 12 A. M., 520 West 27th St.

SALESMAN, man who will work, can earn $80 to $100 per week selling nationally advertised standard electrical appliance; man will car desired; substantial future assured, if you can make good; commission and bonus. Premier Service Co., 2,010 Broadway.

SALESMAN—BUSINESS MAN FOR LOCAL AND OUTSIDE TERRITORY INTERVIEWING SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS MEN REGARDING GOVERNMENT COMPILED INFORMATION; WORKING ON LEADS ONLY; COMMISSION BONUS AND EXPENSES. 28 WEST 38TH ST., 3D FLOOR.

SALESMAN, young man wanted by Christian firm to sell chemical colors to paint and ink trades; good commission basis; good future for right party. Address particulars S 124 Times.

SALESMEN—We are offering a new $12 Business Service to business men and require a few additional salesmen. Hustlers with ability earn $30 daily on commission basis. Out-of-town work for those who prefer it. Telephone for appointment. Gramercy 2279.

SALESMEN; no experience necessary; exceptional opportunity for live men to make real money selling new $3 service; should sell to every one interviewed; virgin field; no competition; salary or very liberal commission basis. Apply at once, Suite 802, 505 5th Av.

SALESMAN on new article of furniture selling in quantity to clubs, hotels, boarding houses, Summer resorts and other places; excellent commission, also drawing account when ability is demonstrated. Albany Boat Corporation, Albany, N. Y.

SALESMAN, hosiery and underwear; commission house requires the services of an experienced aggressive man to call on the jobbing trade in the city; commission; good position; write, stating age, experience, &c. V 759 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN—2 men holding chauffeurs' license, Yonkers, Mt. Vernon territory, Rockaway, L. I., territory, sell our products; commission. Apply Saturday afternoon. Consumers Biscuit Co., Clinton and Park Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN—We are open for a live wire automobile pleasure car salesman; one who can adapt himself to the sales of second-hand cars; prefer one with previous experience; kindly state references, salary and full details. S 176 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced; one who knows furniture trade, to sell our line of library tables in New York City; also man for Brooklyn; we pay a good commission; hustler can make good money. X 2067 Times Annex.

SALESMEN—The Continental Casualty Company will develop into exceptional positions inexperienced, ambitious men over 30 with good character and selling ability; commission. 75 Fulton St. Ask for Mr. Ford.

SALES AGENT wanted for New York City to call on jobbers and large department stores, representing large manufacturer of ladies' knit underwear; exceptional opportunity to right party; commission basis. Write B., 550 Presbyterian Building.

SALESMEN to sell Oldsmobile and Cole automobiles; previous selling success, not necessarily automobiles, essential; commission basis; only competent men considered. Interview Mr. Beaver, 235 South Broadway, Yonkers, Saturday.

SALESMAN, experienced Edison mazda lamps; contracts exclusively; references; steady work; salary; opportunity advancement. S 165 Times Downtown.

Salesmen.

OUR NEED IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

426 Executive Places to be Filled

The BUSINESS BUILDERS wants big men who will learn business and salesmanship by the service of successful growing business organizations under experienced executives. They will earn while they learn and will qualify for more than 450 executive positions in seven important industrial corporations.

BUSINESS BUILDERS has contracted with these organizations to expand their business through the sales of their securities and to provide them with more than 450 trained district sales managers and executives who will fit into the national sales forces of the expanded corporations.

BUSINESS BUILDERS has accepted these going organizations for expansion only after it has subjected them to the most rigid investigation by industrial engineers of national standing. The character of these organizations is attested to by the names of some of the men who are on their boards of directors:

E. ST. ELMO LEWIS, whose career as Advertising Manager, National Cash Register Co., as Sales Manager Burroughs Adding Machine Co., as General Manager of the Metal Construction Co., as President Association of National Advertisers, as Vice President National Association of Corporation Schools, as member of the Council U. S. Chamber of Commerce and Vice President of the Campbell-Ewald Co. is nationally known.

ROY F. SOULE, editor of "Hardware Age" for ten years.

FRED. R. MINRATH, senior partner of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, well-known attorneys and counsellors.

C. E. KNOEPPEL, President C. E. Knoeppel & Co., Inc., industrial Engineers, member American Society Industrial Engineers, author of "Installing Efficiency Methods," "Graphic Production Control," &c.

WILLIAM GETTINGER, President Easton & Gettinger, printers; treasurer Bankers' Development Corporation.

J. M. GILBERT, whose career as Sales Manager Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., as General Manager United States Tire Co. and inventor of the Gilbert Rim is nationally known.

J. S. BRETZ, organizer and President J. S. Bretz Corporation, director of the Wire Wheel Corporation of America, and founder of the Bearings Company of America.

J. S. McCLURG, well known for his connection with Republic Rubber Co., of which he was organizer and general manager, and with Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, of which he was production manager.

NICHOLAS THIEL FICKER, consulting industrial engineer, whose methods have been adopted and used by such companies as Crucible Steel Company of America, Gorham Silver Company, American Brass Company, General Motors Corporation, member faculty New York University.

JERVIS R. HARBECK, whose industrial life has included Vice Presidency of the American Can Company, the organization of the Duesenberg Motors Corporation, identification with the reorganization of the Maxwell, Chalmers Company, life in Vice President and Financial Director of the Willys Corporation and director of the Industrial Bank of New York.

HIRAM F. HARRIS, prominent in the motor world for his connection with the Maxwell Motor Company, of which he has been advertising manager; the Willys-Overland New York City branch, of which he was reorganizer of the sales and service departments, and the Republic Motor Truck Company, of which he was Industrial Engineer.

MARSHALL J. ROOT, who has been prominent as President of the Sargent & Greenleaf Lock Company, and as Vice President of the Fairbanks Company.

ALBERT B. BAUER, who is identified chiefly with the Fairbanks Company of New York City, for whom he was General Manager of the Export Division.

GEORGE E. DANIELS has in his industrial career, served as member of the Board of Directors of the Buick Motor Company, as President and General Manager Oakland Motor Car Company, member of the Board of Directors of the General Motors Company.

SAMUEL K. PHILLIPS, Director Lansdowne National Bank.

These names reflect the probity of the organizations Business Builders are expanding and the value of a connection with these organizations.

The proposition presented to the reader of this advertisement has therefore an extraordinary appeal, backed as it is by prominent and substantial business men and large organizations of America.

BUSINESS BUILDERS' training force puts its men through an intensive course of practical salesmanship in the organization which then sells their securities and to which they will be assigned as district sales managers and executives if they meet the requirements.

There are more than 450 responsible positions for men who can fill them. 197 men have already been promoted from the ranks of the salesman in the BUSINESS BUILDERS to positions with salaries from $5,200 to $15,000 a year, besides commissions and bonuses (certified figures).

BUSINESS BUILDERS' qualifications: Ninety per cent. of the successful salesmen who were appointed to executive positions in the organizations represented by the Business Builders never had any previous training in salesmanship than that given them in the course of their work with the BUSINESS BUILDERS. Among the BUSINESS BUILDERS' executive and clerical personnel are university graduates, corporation lawyers, college professors, locomotive engineers, telephone linesmen, clerks, bookkeepers, accountants, etc.

In all of them the leading qualification was a desire to succeed as men and as business men. In the man-building or training institution of the BUSINESS BUILDERS they have learned that the essentials of success are expert knowledge of their field, and above all faith in themselves and in the project for which they are working.

IMMEDIATE EARNING POWER.

The immediate earning power of members of BUSINESS BUILDERS varies. In one week's weekly earning by commissions of the man last week averaged $74 (certified figures). The earning of one man for the week was $625.

The length of time before promotion depends upon the development and adaptability of the individual.

BUSINESS BUILDERS was founded 14 months ago by James W. Elliott, one of America's great sales managers. He has an exact brilliant knowledge of selling and men, acquired through intensive effort and study, and experience. Before he was twenty-five he had sold goods in every State in the Union. Man Messages, his series of talks to salesmen, has been translated into 7000 industrial organizations in America, as a means of Sales Stimulation.

With Business Builders YOU can establish a permanent future and career.

Call between 10 A. M. and 1:45 P. M., Sunday excepted, or between 8 and 8:30 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted, Ask for Mr. Wells, 12th floor.

JAMES W. ELLIOTT'S BUSINESS BUILDERS,

12th and 13th floors
Knickerbocker Bldg., 424 St. & Broadway.

SALESMEN—TEN ENERGETIC MEN TO SELL STOCK IN GOING CONCERN; LIBERAL COMMISSIONS PAID AND EVERY ASSISTANCE RENDERED. ROOM 802, 16 EAST 41ST ST.

SALESMAN, experienced notions, general merchandise, for New York City and vicinity; man with following considered; salary and commission basis. U. S. Dry Goods Co., 405 Broadway.

SALESMAN—CONTRACTORS OR DRESSES WANTS SALESMAN WITH GOOD FOLLOWING AMONG JOBBERS AND MANUFACTURERS; SALARY AND COMMISSION. CLEO, 320 8TH AV.

SALESMEN to carry a side line of a fine of children's, misses and growing girls Goodyear welt shoes; all territories open; straight commission basis. Right Shape Shoe Co., 91 Orange St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, approved auto lock; no complicated installation; entitles purchaser insurance refund. Greater than cost of lock; commission basis. Call 3 to 7 P. M., Preferred Utilities Co., 1,780 Broadway.

SALESMEN, 2; must have garage and auto supply dealers' trade, for fast-selling nationally advertised accessory; opportunity to earn from $5 to $10 per day; strictly commission. S 160 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced varnish; state sales, experience, territory traveled, age, commission or salary expected; no other than experienced men need apply. X 3038 Times Annex.

SALESMEN—Have opening for two specialty salesmen to call on retail and wholesale grocery trade; experienced men only; commission basis. F 636 Times Downtown.

Salesmen.

Wanted, six representative salesmen of good character, to represent well known Pennsylvania manufacturer, with main office in New York, to sell a high grade office device needed in every bank and business house; those having experience in typewriters, adding machines, check writers, scales, &c., can earn $5,000 to $10,000 yearly in commissions; high salesmanship ability is desired; state age, previous selling experience with names of houses worked for and salary desired. All replies will be considered confidential. T 300 Times.

SALESMAN, call on retail grocery trade; liberal commission basis. 2080 Lexington Av.

Employment Agencies.

HAMILTON
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, INC.
6 CHURCH ST. 100 LIBERTY ST.
One block below Cortlandt St. Station of the 9th Av. "L."

SHIPPING CLERK—American, high school grad., knowl. of bkpg., familiar with Call. ian shipments; Al man; $35.
STATISTICAL CLERK—Must have insurance experience; mo. $150.
ASST. ROOM CLERK—City exper., age 26-40 years; mo. $135.
CLERK—Good at figures; Newark or Jersey; A1 rubber company; mo. $100.
LEDGER CLK.—26 yrs.; Protestant Org.; excellent future; $30-$35.
BKPRS. (3)—Steamship, publishing and public service; opportunities; $30.
BURROUGHS BKPR.—Experienced financial; A1 job; $25.
LEDGER CLERKS (6)—18-23 yrs., excellent penmen, knowl. bkpg.; $20.
STENOS. (3)—18-23 yrs., penmen, some billing experience; $20.

CONTRACT BOND UNDERWRITER; $4,500.00.
INDIVIDUAL LEDGER BANK BKPRS.
MONEY COUNTERS, or exper. $5 cage.
JUNIOR CLERKS, refined; advancement; $12-$13.

THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
9 Church St. Call 9-1 ONLY

FITCH PERSONNEL SERVICE,
15 East 40th St. Murray Hill 2268.
STENOGRAPHER—YONKERS; $30.
OTHERS, RAILROAD EXPERIENCE; $95-$117.
TECHNICAL MAN—YONKERS.
Field Clerk, Checker, Drafting, $30-$35.
TYPISTS—TOUCH; $22.

The Vocational Bureau, 17 West 42d.
SHIPPING CLERK, experienced; $25.
BOYS, clerical and office, $10 to $15.

PAPER PACKER, experienced; $20. Greater N. Y. Employment Agency, 358 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Instruction.

WHEN WILL YOU WAKE UP?
Thousands are seeking positions—yet they do not know the kind of work for which they are naturally adapted. They are like a ship without a rudder, headed for no definite port. Let our vocational experts select your job for YOU. Come in today and get the facts. Booklet "K" on request. Merton Institute, 9d 8th Av., at 15th St., N. Y. Tel. Watkins 9790.

ACCOUNTANCY.
Are you interested in training for the C. P. A. degree or for an executive position as Controller, Treasurer or Office Manager? If so, investigate the professional courses of Pace Institute. Write for helpful booklet, "Making Good," and Bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN—Big demand for high salaried executives; past experience unnecessary; we train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities; write at once for particulars. Lewis Hotel Training School, Desk 118, Washington, D. C.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN—
STORAGE BATTERIES.
MANUFACTURER OF NATIONALLY ADVERTISED STORAGE BATTERIES WANTS A SALESMAN WHO HAS HAD AT LEAST TWO YEARS' SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE ESTABLISHING SERVICE STATIONS AND SELLING STORAGE BATTERIES; ALSO SOUTHERN SALES EXPERIENCE.
SALARY BASIS.
CALL IN PERSON OR ADDRESS
A LETTER STATING QUALIFICATIONS AND SALARY EXPECTED TO
ROOM 703, 30 EAST 42D ST.

SALESMEN,
FURNITURE.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY.

REQUIRE SEVERAL THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED FURNITURE SALESMEN; EXCELLENT POSITIONS, WITH HIGH SALARIES AND COMMISSIONS.

Apply Employment Office, 5th floor.

SALESMAN.
IF YOU ARE A POWERFUL SALESMAN WITH A KEEN ANALYTICAL TURN OF MIND, AND REALIZE THAT SELLING MEANS MORE THAN PUTTING IN TIME, YOU ARE ENTITLED TO THE BEST; IF YOU ARE OF THE ABOVE TYPE AND CAN QUALIFY, WE HAVE AN OFFICE DEVICE WHICH WILL NET YOU $5,000 YEARLY OR MORE IN COMMISSIONS. SEE MR. MURPHY AT 119 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY, ROOM 930.

SALESMAN wanted for all leading districts for high-grade tungsten and nitrogen lamps; those with good connections among factories, stores, contractors will make big money on commission basis with factory; exclusive territory granted if successful; several of our salesmen make from $250 to $100 a week; income is regular, as lamps are a necessity; factory gives every possible help to build up good business. Write or call Lamp Works, Room 532 Park Row Building, N. Y. City.

SALESMEN to carry a side line of the most complete and up-to-date ladies novelty sweaters, on a strictly commission basis. Rearranging selling force, all territories open, including Greater New York; wonderful opportunity to make money besides from your own business; state experience and other lines handled. Box 688, 200 Cable Building.

SALESMAN,
Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pennsylvania; one who knows the department store and jewelry trade; no other applicant will be considered; state experience and write for an appointment; liberal commission paid.
FISHEL-NESSLER CO.,
184 5th Av., New York.

SALESMEN for children's dresses and middy blouses, for department stores and resident buyers; experienced only need apply; commission basis. Beauty Children's Dress Co., 645 Broadway.

SALESMEN—Two experienced salesmen, acquainted with restaurants and hotels, to sell fish; must have following; salary and commission. S 102 Times.

SALESMAN, wholesale groceries; man with experience on Long Island preferred; drawing account; good opportunity. J 977 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, automobile, popular priced car; straight commission basis; live leads furnished. Call afternoon, Bro-White, 4,033 Broadway (170th).

SALESMAN, high-grade passenger car; exceptionally good appearing and condition; bargain price, Woods Co., Moon Distributors, Bedford Av. and Fulton St., Brooklyn.

CHANDLER Dispatch, 1918, four-passenger; looks, runs like new; wonderful bargain; $850. Call 6-week Studebaker Motor Co.

CHANDLER, 1919 sedan and limousine. Broadway Auto Sales, 240 South Broadway, Yonkers.

CHANDLER Chummy, 4-passenger, 6-cylinder. like new, $850. 203 West 128th.

CHANDLER 1922 coupe, used 3 months. Meyers-Stark, Inc., 1,890 Broadway.

CHEVROLET ROADSTER, $300.
Perfect condition; guar. 6 months; payments arranged. 490 East 163d. Melrose 9490.

COLE Aero Eight, five-pass. Sport Model, 1920; perfect condition; newly painted, fully equipped; only run 5,700 miles; will consider trade in any other car in good condition. Studebaker Agency, 209 So. B'way, Yonkers, N. Y. Phone 3861 Yonkers.

COLE 1920 sedan; wonderful bargain.

YORK MOTORS CORPORATION,
Distributors Lincoln Cars,
217 West 57th St. Phone Circle 1577.

COLE 1920 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
Beautiful 7-passenger, practically new; sacrifice; immediate sale. Warehouse, 152 West 90th.

COLE 1920 touring; private owner; must sacrifice. Seen 123 West 64th. Meyer.

CUNNINGHAM, latest model sport touring; sacrifice price. Roskam Scott, 1,896 B'way. Columbus 0907.

CUNNINGHAM 1920 sport, touring, almost new, at a bargain. Phone Spring 2320.

DANIELS 1920 suburban sedan, refinished, condition good as new; now in paint shop; want to sell from there; if interested in high grade cars, this offers exceptional opportunity. John 6107.

DANIELS 1920, 4-passenger; perfect; make offer. Seen 123 West 64th, Meyer.

Army Orders and Assignments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The War Department published the following orders issued:

Cavalry.

The following to Fort Riley Cavalry School on Sept. 11, as students in the basic course:

Captains—Arnold, F. W.; Brannon, H. L.; Burkett, C. W.; Campbell, E. D.; Forgrube, L. G.; Gerfen, R. P.; Latimer, C. W.; Newman, S. C.; Patterson, M. A.; Sabertas, W. F.; Sawyer, B. H.; Ward, J. G.; Walker, O. L.; Wise, J. B.

First Lieutenants—Ireland, H. F.; Kemp, D. C.

Signal Corps.

Capt. Lt. Col. A. T., to Boston, as Signal Officer.

Doherty, First Lieut. W. F., is assigned to First Cavalry, Douglas, Ariz.

Capt. A. B., will report to Commanding General, Sixth Corps Area, Fort Sheridan, for duty as assistant to the Corps Area Signal Officer.

Infantry.

Capt. H. W., to Camp Dix.

Capt. T. C., to Camp Meade.

Capt. W. H., to 25th, Camp Dix.

Medical Corps.

Maj. J. S., to Letterman Hospital, sick.

Maj. J. J., to San Francisco, pending sailing for Honolulu about Oct. 7.

Miscellaneous.

Lt. Col. W. L., Ordnance Department, will assume command of Watertlet Arsenal, N. Y., upon the retirement of Col. J. W. Benet.

Lt. Col. J. W., F. A., to Fort Sill, as Asst. of Commanding General.

First Lt. L. R. M., A. S., to duty at Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.

First Lt. J. F., C. A. C., to General Administrative School, Philadelphia, to pursue course of instruction.

Resignation.

Capt. S., F. A.

Leave.

Col. H. M., M. C., 2 months.

Col. J. B., Inf., 1 month.

Maj. R. H., Gen. Staff, 14 days' extension.

Maj. G., Inf., 1 month and 15 days.

Capt. A. B., S. C., 12 days' extension.

Capt. D. R., Cav., 1 month and 15 days' extension.

Capt. W. R., Inf., 3 months.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders issued:

Commanders—Hammer, E. C. J., to Assistant Naval Attache, American Embassy, London, England.

Kinzer, E. G., to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Reyden, R. W., to Panama Canal Zone.

Rackhouse, to Supply and Account Officer, 15th Naval District and Naval Air Station, Coco Solo, Canal Zone.

Lieutenant Commanders—Blake, J. A., to Receiving Ship, San Francisco.

Chew, F. T., to Naval Air Station, San Diego, Cal., as executive officer.

Dagger, G. W., to Bureau Ordnance, Navy Dept.

Iverson, J. H., to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Rosendahl, C. E., to U. S. S. Claxton.

Peyton, P. J., to Reserve Division Pacific.

McReynolds, J. S., to U. S. S. Greer.

Knight, H. E., to United States.

Woodward, Capt. C. H., to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet, as a squadron commander.

Lieutenants—Bradshaw, J. R., to U. S. S. Nevada.

Corbin, L. R., to Supply Officer, Naval Station, Guam.

Dumerrey, H., to U. S. S. Maryland, and on board when commissioned.

Eaton, W. A., to U. S. S. Ohio.

Faber, A. H., to U. S. S. Pueblo.

Fisher, H. C., to Fourth Naval District.

Hooper, A. A., to U. S. S. Arkansas.

Huggard, R. M., to U. S. S. Arkansas.

Lambert, B. W., to Navy Yard, Puget Sound.

Leutzker, R. J., to U. S. S. Pensacola.

Lough, J. C., to home and wait orders.

Moore, S. G., to duty, Officer in Charge, Navy Recruiting Station, Dallas.

Quessinberry, R. W., to U. S. S. Nevada.

Sasser, H. E., to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes.

Schlessinger, W. F., to Naval Ammunition Depot, Port Mifflin, Pa.

Semple, R., to Naval Ammunition Depot, St. Julian's Creek, Va.

Sive, J. A., to Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Spackman, E. H., to Asiatic Station.

Stevenson, C. W., to Senior Member Board Survey, Appraisal and Sale, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wade, N. R., to home and wait orders.

Webber, H. C., to Naval Hospital, Fort Lyon, Col.

Wirth, T. R., to course instruction in optics, Navy Yard, Washington.

Beckham (S. C.), W. H., to U. S. S. New Orleans.

Abbey (S. C.), W. H., to U. S. S. Mohican.

Graf, H. W., to U. S. S. New Orleans.

Alexander, R. C., to U. S. S. Bruce.

Bell, C. A., to Reserve Division, Pacific Fleet, to duty U. S. S. Breese.

Hayler, R. W., to duty U. S. S. Breese.

Pierce, J. A., to U. S. S. Crosby.

Austin, L. B., to U. S. S. Tarbell.

Kennedy, F. N., to United States.

Spencer (M. C.), W. J., to South China Patrol.

Marine Corps Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Marine Corps published the following orders today:

Deering, Capt. A. C., detached M. B., N. Y., to Philadelphia, Pa., and ordered to proceed with Marine detachment of the U. S. S. Maryland, to Norfolk, Va., for duty on board U. S. S. Maryland.

Nelson, 1st Lt. J. A., honorably discharged.

Potter, 1st Lt. H. A., honorably discharged.

Davis, Capt. J. E., to Quantico, Va.

McGill, Col. A. J., to Guam.

Waldrich, Lt. Col. J. W., to U. S. S. Pennsylvania for duty as fleet Marine Officer, Atlantic Fleet.

Pratt, Maj. H. B., to U. S. S. Florida for duty as division Marine Officer, Division 5, Atlantic Fleet.

McCullough, 1st Lt. C. H., to Paris Island, S. C.

Stephenson, Capt. L. B., to United States.

Coast Guard Orders.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Following order was issued today by the Coast Guard Headquarters:

Davis (E.), E. W., Lt. Commander, Assigned Tuscarora, July 21.

Wills for Probate.

BUTLER, LOUISE COLLINS (July 12.) at Southampton, L. I. Estate is valued at more than $10,000, each in real and personal property. To her husband, William Allen Butler, is bequeathed all of the testatrix's real estate, her household furnishings, works of art, &c. Several minor bequests of pieces of jewelry are made to friends and relatives. The residuary estate is divided into three trust funds, the income in each case going to one of her children. When the son and eldest daughter die the principal of the trust funds of all three children are to be given over to the legatees or to their issue. The children are Charles T. Butler, Jr., 40 East Forty-fourth Street, Lydia Butler Dwight of 323 East Seventy-eighth Street and Louise T. Butler of 50 East Seventy-second Street. Lydia C. Ketcham, a sister, of 348 Lexington Avenue, receives $1,000 income from another trust fund, the principal of the trust to revert to the residuary estate on the death of the beneficiary.

LORD, JULIA (June 13), late of 167 West Twelfth Street, gives St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, at 405 West Thirty-fourth Street, $5,000. The estate is valued at upward of $10,000, each in real and personal property. Benjamin Lord Buckley, grandson, of 134 East Seventy-first Street, receives $5,000, while a trust fund of $50,000 is provided for Frank E. Harrington, a cousin, residing at 167 West Twelfth Street, and a legacy of $10,000 goes to another cousin, Lillie Fowler Johnson of 1 East York Street, Baltimore, Md. The residuary estate, after numerous minor bequests to cousins of the first and second degrees, is divided into two equal parts between two friends of the testatrix, Edwin F. Hyde of 30 West Fifty-eighth Street and Reuben L. Maroney of 648 West End Avenue, who are named as executors.

The Civil Service.

The commission announces an examination for animal husbandman. Vacancies in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, for duty at Washington, D. C., at $1,800 to $3,000 a year, will be filled from this examination.

Appointees at compensation of $2,500 or less may be allowed the increase granted by Congress of $20 a month. Men are desired. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on Education 30, experience 50, thesis or publication 20. Applicants must have graduated from an agricultural college of recognized standing in a course specializing in animal husbandry, and have had at least one year's subsequent experience in extension, agricultural college, or experiment-station work in animal husbandry. Applicants must have reached their 21st, but not their 45th birthday on the date of the examination. Age limits do not apply to persons entitled to preference because of military or naval service. Classified employes who have reached the retirement age and have served fifteen years are entitled to retirement with an annuity.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The air pressure remains high in the region of the Great Lakes and in the Far Northwest and off the South Atlantic Coast. It is low over the Dakotas and to the northward and along the Mexican border. This pressure distribution has been attended by normal temperatures generally over the United States, except in the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valley. The weather has become cooler over the Northern Rocky Mountain region and along the East Gulf Coast. There have been showers within the last twenty-four hours in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Southern New England and Southern New York. In other parts of the country the weather remains fair.

The outlook is for generally fair weather Friday and Saturday in the States east of the Mississippi River, except that it will be unsettled with probably local thunder showers along the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. No material change in temperature is indicated for the eastern half of the country within the next forty-eight hours.

Winds off Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast and north winds and fair weather Friday.

Sandy Hook to Hatteras: Moderate northeast and east winds and fair weather Friday.

Hatteras to Florida Straits: Moderate variable winds. Generally overcast weather and occasional showers Friday.

Hatteras to Key West: Moderate variable winds, generally overcast weather and occasional showers Friday; over East Gulf of Mexico: Moderate, variable winds, partly overcast weather, showers over north portion Friday; over West Gulf of Mexico: Gentle to moderate variable winds and fair weather Friday; winds over Caribbean Sea and Windward Passage: Moderate east and northeast winds, except variable over extreme south portion, partly overcast weather and occasional showers Friday.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND SATURDAY.

New England—Fair Friday and Saturday, warmer Saturday.

Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia—Fair Friday and Saturday; no change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1921.	1920.		1921.	1920.
3 A. M.	67	70	4 P. M.	74	83
4 A. M.	66	71	5 P. M.	74	81
9 A. M.	73	78	9 P. M.	71	76
12 N.	83	78	11 P. M.	72	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; above on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 78 degrees at 1:45 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 73 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.91 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

N. C.—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday. South Carolina—Unsettled Friday. Saturday, fair.

Georgia—Partly cloudy in north and local thunder showers in south portion Friday and Saturday.

Florida—Thunder showers in north and fair in south Friday. Saturday, local showers.

Extreme Northwest Florida—Local thunder showers Friday and Saturday.

Alabama and Mississippi—Generally fair in the interior and local thunder showers on the coast Friday and Saturday.

Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana—Fair Friday and Saturday; no change in temperature.

Lower Michigan—Fair Friday and probably Saturday; no change in temperature.

Upper Michigan—Partly cloudy Friday. Saturday, fair; no change in temperature.

Illinois and Missouri—Fair Friday and probably Saturday; warmer Friday.

Wisconsin—Partly cloudy, somewhat unsettled Friday; slightly warmer. Saturday, fair.

Minnesota—Unsettled, cooler Friday. Saturday, fair.

Iowa—Fair Friday and Saturday; slightly warmer in extreme east.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Fair Friday and probably Saturday; slightly cooler Friday.

Nebraska—Fair in east, probably unsettled in west portion Friday and Saturday; slightly cooler Friday in west portion.

Kansas—Fair Friday and probably Saturday, becoming unsettled in west; not much change in temperature.

Montana—Fair Friday and probably Saturday; no much change in temperature.

Wyoming—Partly cloudy and unsettled Friday and probably Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Fire Record.

Loss.

A. M.

12:45—230 W. 125 St., chimney; John Fay.....Slight

12:56—85 Madison St.; Della Dorgilos. Slight

2:23—128 to 140 E. 46 St.; United Refrigerating Co.....Not given

3:10—200 Manhattan Av.; Mary Ham. Not given

3:17—1,801 West Farms Road, the Bronx; Starlight Garage..Not given

6:20—832-34 Broadway; Elstein Pickleway.....Not given

7:20—147 W. 108 St.; Antonio Fusco. Slight

8:46—227 W. 52 St.; J. W. Chandler. Not given

8:56—266 Cherry St.; Sarah Samarkman.....Not given

9:46—31 Greenwich Av.; gasoline torch. None

P. M.

5:55—552 W. 52 St.; not given.....Not given

8:05—71 Ridge St.; Max Garfinge!..Not given

6:30—150 W. 25 St.; S. Ingall Lisky... Slight

6:40—123 Matt Pl.; August Matz.. Not given

7:46—297 Cherry St.; M. Schwartz... Not given

9:00—110 St. & 3 Av. (auto); Young Null.....$2,000

9:10—285 Greenwich St.; not given.Not given

9:10—55 Orchard St.; N. Kinsky..Not given

9:25—296 Broome St.; M. Feinberg... Not given

10:30—141 Ludlow St.; Stall Realty Co.Slight

10:18—15 E. 31 St.; Henry Tullack.Not given

11:18—3 W. 137 St.; Susan West..Not given

FRENCH LINE
New York—Havre—Paris

On the arrival of the S. S. Paris at Havre
SPECIAL
Airplane Service
BETWEEN
HAVRE AND PARIS
WILL BE INAUGURATED.
ONE HOUR - - $17.00

ROCHAMBEAU	July 23	Aug. 27 Oct. 1
LA TOURAINE	July 28	Aug. 30 Sept. 17
PARIS	July 27	Aug. 17 Sept. 14
CHICAGO	July 30	Sept. 7 Oct. 12
LAFAYETTE	—	Sept. 1 Sept. 29
LEVIATHAN	Aug. 3	Sept. 10 Oct. 15
FRANCE	Aug. 4	Aug. 23 Sept. 22
LA LORRAINE	—	Sept. 3 Oct. 1
LA SAVOIE	Aug. 13	Sept. 19 Nov. 12

Havre—Hamburg—Danzig
MAGARA - - - - - - - - - - Sept. 2 Nov. 8
New York—Vigo—Havre
LA BOURDONNAIS. July 26 Aug. 30 Oct. 4
ROUSSILLON - - - - - - Sept. 17 - - -
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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of NYACK DEPARTMENT STORE, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, August 2, 1921, by order of the Court, at 12:30 P. M., at Main Street, near Broadway, Nyack, New York, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dresses, dry goods, fixtures, etc. WALTER E. WILLIAMS, Receiver.

Nyack, N. Y.

JOSEPH KRINSKY, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of NATIONAL MILK PRODUCTS MFG. CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, August 3, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 4 Hancock Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Italian cheese, can goods, desks, chairs, safe, etc.

HAROLD REMINGTON, Receiver.

HIRSON & BERTINI, Attorneys for Receiver, 25 Broadway, New York.

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SHIPPING AND MAILS

[All the times indicated are under Daylight Saving.]

THE TIDES.

	Sandy Hook.		Governors Island.		Hell Gate.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
High water	10:00	10:19	10:46	10:46	12:19	12:27
Low water	4:34	4:17	4:50	4:34	6:41	6:17

THE SUN.

	Rises.	Sets.
	A. M.	P. M.
	5:05	8:21

Incoming Steamships

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Caronia	La Guayra	July 18
Rosalind	Halifax	July 18
Alliance	Cristobal	July 14
Wilkeno	Liverpool	July 6
Yokuna	Valencia	June 27
Lancaster	Port Said	June 27
Graciana	Leith	June 21
McKeesport	Dunkirk	July 7
Gulf Prince	Fort Arthur	July 16
Glyndon	Santiago	July 15
Clarksburg	Baltimore	July 20
F. J. Luckenbach	Philadelphia	July 20

DUE TODAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Lake Elsah	Avonmouth	July 6
Alban	Liverpool	July 6
Waco	Fiume	July 8
Oneka	Liverpool	June 30
Vellavia	Hamburg	July 1
Advance	Haiti	July 15
Western Glen	Rotterdam	July 7
Regina d'Italia	Naples	July 7
Orduna	Cherbourg	July 12
Lancaster	Marseilles	July 2
Esperanza	Havana	July 16
Paris	Havre	July 16

DUE TOMORROW.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Aquitania	Southampton	July 16
Mystic	Hamburg	July 9
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	July 14
Michigan	London	July 16
City of Pekin	Tyne	July 9

DUE SUNDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Baltic	Liverpool	July 16
Potomac	Southampton	July 15
Chicago	Havre	July 13
Huron	Rio Janeiro	July 2
Baltic	Liverpool	July 16
Uba	Havana	July 21
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 21

DUE MONDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Centennial State	London	July 15
Camerenia	Glasgow	July 16
America	Genoa	July 12
San Juan	San Juan	July 20

DUE TUESDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Mount Clay	Hamburg	July 14
Leopoldina	Havre	July 16
Oscar II	Christiania	July 16
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 22
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 22

Outgoing Steamships Carrying Mail

SAIL TODAY.

Steamer.	Destination.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.	Carries Mail For
Westerdijk	Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Netherlands.
Guillem Sorrolla	Cadiz	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Spain (specially addressed only).
Gen. Goethals	Colon	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	Haiti, Canal Zone, Nicaragua.
Dromore Castle	Cape Town	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	South Africa.
W. M. Tupper	St. Thomas	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Barbados, Dominica, Antigua, &c.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Celtic	Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Europe, Africa and West Asia (specially addressed).
Finland	Plymouth	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Europe, Africa and West Asia, and Belgian Congo.
Saxonia	Hamburg	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Danzig, specially addressed.
Rochambeau	Havre	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	France.
Drottningholm	Gothenburg	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland.
Col Djemal	Naples	7:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Italy, Palestine, Syria, Turkey.
Munrio, Vera Cruz		8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Yucatan, Campeche (other parts of Mexico if specially addressed).
Pastores	Colon	6:20 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Cuba, Costa Rica.
Rosalind	St. John's, N. F.	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Newfoundland.
H. R. Mallory	Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Cuba.
Harmodius	B. Aires	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Argentina, Uruguay.
Ponce	Porto Rico	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	St. Thomas, St. Croix.
American Legion	Rio Janeiro	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	South Brazil, Argentina.
Iroquois	Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Dominican Republic.
Gen. H. F. Hodges	Haiti	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.	Canal Zone, Guayaquil.

SAIL MONDAY.

Touraine	Havre	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	France, Italy.
Blue Triangle	Dakar	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Senegal, Gambia, French Guinea.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Aquitania	South'pton	12:00 M.	5:00 P.M.	Europe, Africa, West Asia.
America	Bremen	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Cherbourg, Southampton.
Providence	Libson	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Azores, Portugal, Italy.
F. J. Luckenbach	Rotterdam	2:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.	Netherlands.
Matura	Grenada	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar, Guiana.
Sixaola	Kingston	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Jamaica, Colombia.

Other Outgoing Steamships

Steamer & Destination.	Time of Sailing. Date.	Hour.
Vellavia	London	July 23 10:00 A.M.
Bourdonnais	Vigo	July 23 3:00 P.M.
Consort	Bordeaux	July 23 12:00 M.
Oneoda	Havre	July 23 10:00 A.M.
Gustavsholm	Helsingfors	July 26 12:00 M.

Steamer & Destination.	Time of Sailing. Date.	Hour.
Graecia	Piraeus	July 25 10:00 A.M.
Flow City	Copenhagen	July 25 11:00 A.M.
Collingsworth	Antwerp	July 23 11:00 A.M.
Eastern Sea	Rotterdam	July 25 11:00 A.M.
Algic	Hamburg	July 25 10:00 A.M.

Foreign Ports—Arrivals and Departures

ARRIVED.

Steamer.	At	Date.
Alaska Maru	Kobe	July 16
Fishkill	Rotterdam	July 16
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	July 19
Essequibo	Autofagasta	July 20
Montauk	Antwerp	July 16
Martha Washington	Rio Janeiro	July 21
Celtic Prince	Cebu	July 16
Canejos	Dakar	July 18
Takaoka Maru	Shanghai	July 19
Berkeley	Sierra Leone	July 19
Jason	Port Said	July 26
City of Oran	Port Said	July 21

SAILED.

Steamer.	From	Date.
Gulfpue	Valparaiso	July 10
Aster	Naples	July 14
Pacific Maru	Naples	July 14
Tricolor	Shields	July 14
Cap Ortegal	Liverpool	July 21
Canada	St. Michaels	July 20
Virginia	Swansea	July 20
Bayonne	Gibraltar	July 15
City of Alton	Copenhagen	July 16
Siddons	Barbados	July 19

Transpacific Mails

Connecting mails close at the G. P. O. and City Hall Station at 7 P. M. as follows:

New Zealand and Australia (specially addressed only), via Seattle	West Camargo	July 22
Hawaii, via San Francisco, and Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China, via San Francisco	Maui	July 22
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, Siberia, French Indo-China, Netherlands East Indies (except Sumatra) and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco	Nanking	July 23
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, via San Francisco	Empire State	July 25
Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China, via San Francisco	Sonoma	July 28
	Tenyo Maru	July 30

Pacific Mails

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, June 27; Sydney, June 28, and Honolulu, July 12—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched east on July 19, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, July 24.

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100% Service 100% Service

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AMERICA: July 26—Aug. 27—Sept. 28
GEORGE WASHINGTON: Aug. 3—Sept. 3—Oct. 4

PLYMOUTH—BOULOGNE—LONDON
New—Luxurious—Comfortable
CENTENNIAL STATE: July 30—Oct. 11—Nov. 15
OLD NORTH STATE: Aug. 16—Sept. 29—

BREMEN—DANZIG
POTOMAC: Aug. 10—Sept. 22
PRINCESS MATOIKA: Aug. 23—Oct. 3
HUDSON: Aug. 30—

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At noon (daylight saving) unless specified.

Celtic, Baltic, Cedric, Adriatic, Olympic	to Liverpool / to Cherbourg / Southampton	July 23 Aug. 20 Sept. 17 / July 30 Aug. 27 Sept. 24 / Aug. 6 Sept. 3 Oct. 1 / Aug. 3 Aug. 31 Oct. 5

New York and Boston—Azores, Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa
Canopic ..... 11 A. M. Aug. 9 Sept. 30
Cretic ..... 11 A. M. Sept. 7

RED STAR LINE

Finland, Zeeland, Kroonland, Lapland, Gothland, Samland	Plymouth Cherbourg Antwerp / Hamburg Libau, Danzig	July 23 Aug. 27 Oct. 1 / Aug. 6 Sept. 10 Oct. 15 / Aug. 13 Sept. 17 Oct. 22 / Aug. 20 Sept. 24 Oct. 29 / (3d class only), July 30 (3d class only), Sept. 1

AMERICAN LINE

Mongolia, Manchuria	Hamburg via Cherbourg	July 28 Sept. 8 — / Aug. 25 —

Calls at Plymouth, Cherbourg, Danzig, Hamburg.
Minnekahda (Hamburg & Danzig) ..... Aug. 11

International Mercantile Marine Company
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FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE
To CADIZ and BARCELONA
H. M. S. Leon XIII. ..... about Aug. 15
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AMERICAN SHIPS ARE AVAILABLE FOR YOUR OCEAN VOYAGE
New Combination Passenger and Freight Ships, Fast, Luxurious Steamers, Reliable Freight Ships
THE STANDARD OF THE MARINE WORLD
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
Sailings from every port in America to the leading ports of the world.

CUNARD ANCHOR
Passenger and Freight Services
From New York
CHERBOURG AND SOUTHAMPTON
AQUITANIA ..... July 26 Aug. 23 Sept. 13
MAURETANIA ..... Aug. 11 Sept. 6 Sept. 29
BERENGARIA ..... Aug. 18 Sept. 22 Oct. 20
LIVERPOOL
VASARI ..... Aug. 6
CARMANIA ..... Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Oct. 8
ALBANIA (new) ..... Aug. 20 Sept. 27 Nov. 1
CARONIA ..... Aug. 27 Sept. 24
SCYTHIA (new) ..... Sept. 6 Oct. 11 Nov. 15
PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG AND DANZIG
SAXONIA ..... July 23
LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW
CAMERONIA (new) ..... July 30
LONDONDERRY AND GLASGOW
COLUMBIA ..... Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Oct. 8
ALGERIA ..... Aug. 30 Oct. 4
VIGO, GIBRALTAR, PATRAS, DURROVIK, TRIESTE AND FIUME
CALABRIA ..... Aug. 6
HAMBURG AND DANZIG
FANNONIA ..... Aug. 16
BOSTON LONDONDERRY & GLASGOW
ASSYRIA ..... Aug. 13
Cunard and Anchor Steam Ship Lines, 25 Broadway, New York.

NORWEGIAN
AMERICAN LINE
NORWAY SWEDEN DENMARK
Continental Europe
Modern Twin Screw Steamers
Bergenfjord ..... July 23 Sept. 6
Stavangerfjord ..... Aug. 19 Sept. 30
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NEW ZEALAND—SOUTH SEAS.
Via Tahiti and Raratonga. Mail and passenger service from San Francisco, sailing every 28 days.
UNION STEAMSHIP CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.
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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA TRANSOCEANICA
For NAPLES and GENOA
SAN GIORGIO (Alle Piastre) ..... July 30
AMERICA (Nuovo and Lusso) ..... Aug. 6
TAORMINA (Alle Palermo) ..... Aug. 20
ITALIA AMERICA, 1 State St., N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New York to Rotterdam
General Passenger Offices, 39 State St., N. Y.

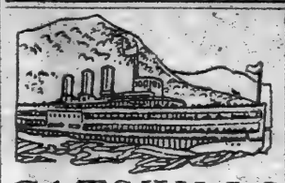
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ALL AROUND NEW YORK.—Lv. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean 1:30 P. M. Lecturer and refreshments. Tel. Broad 6854. Boats for charter.

NIAGARA TO THE SEA.

For illustrated guide, address John F. Pierce, Dept. 102, Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., Montreal, Canada.

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The People's Popular Resort
DAILY SERVICE: STEEL STEAMER CLERMONT
Lvs. Battery 9 A. M. Also on Saturday Morning from W. 129th St. 9:45 A. M.
SPECIAL UPTOWN BOAT: STEEL STEAMER HIGHLANDER
Lvs. W. 129th St. 9:30 A. M. Daily, excepting Saturday Morning, July 23.
Saturday and Sunday AFTERNOON TRIPS
About 2 hours at Bear Mountain
Steer Str. ONTEORA
Leaves Battery Pier, 2 P. M.
W. 129th St. 2:30 P. M.
Sunday Morning Service
Steamers CLERMONT and GRAND REPUBLIC
Leave Battery Pier, 9 A. M.
Steel Str. HIGHLANDER
Leaves W. 129th St. 9:30 A. M.
ROUND TRIP FARES—Weekdays: Adults, 75c; Children, 30c. Sundays and Holidays: Adults, $1.00; Children, 50c. (Including War Tax.)
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Telephones: John 4328, Bowling Green 7075, 6, 7 and 8.



CATSKILLS via DAY LINE
Make your journey to the Catskills as enjoyable as the days you spend there. All the famous resorts of this picturesque and delightful region are conveniently reached via the
PALATIAL STEEL STEAMERS
"Washington Irving," "Robert Fulton"
"De Witt Clinton," "Albany,"
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Daylight Saving Time

North Bound.	Daily Except Sunday	Through Service Daily	Pk'gnio Service Daily	Saturday Only
New York:	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Desbrosses St.	●8:40	9:00	....	1:30
West 42d St.	●9:00	9:20	10:00	1:50
W. 129th St.	●9:30	9:45	10:30	2:10
Yonkers	●9:50	10:15	10:50	2:40
Bear Mountain	†11:30	....	†12:30	†4:20
West Point	†11:50	....	†12:50	†4:50
Newburgh	†12:45	....	†1:40	†5:40
Poughkeepsie	....	†1:30	†2:30	....
Kingston Point	....	2:15	....	....
Catskill	....	3:30	....	....
Hudson	....	3:50	....	....
Albany	....	4:30	....	....

On Sundays additional Steamer leaves Desbrosses St., 9:30 A. M., for †Bear Mountain, †Newburgh, and †Poughkeepsie. †Return steamer same day from points marked †. ● Daily except Sunday.
IDEAL ONE-DAY OUTINGS.
Telephone Canal 9300.
Hudson River Day Line
DESBROSSES ST. PIER, NEW YORK.

MANDALAY
To Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey.
COOL—DANCING—GOOD MUSIC
Schedule, Week Days and Sundays
(Daylight Saving Time)
From Hatteras: *9:30 A.M. / 1:30 P.M. / 8:00 P.M. — From Atlantic Highlands: *11 A.M. / 5 P.M. / 9:45 P.M.
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FARE 50 CENTS EACH WAY.
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HUDSON RIVER

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

15 cents a word each insertion.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

PRINTING.
Will invest $5,000 in a modern, up-to-date printing plant doing high class half-tone and color work; 1 central $5,000 worth of business; state full particulars. Address Printing Salesman, K 186 Times.

BUSINESS MAN with $6,000-$10,000 wishes to commence with principals only who can show good return in investment, with or without services; please give particulars in reply. B 135 Times.

ACCEPTANCES purchased, loans on staples or merchandise. John A. Curtiss, 115 Broadway.

CAPABLE EXECUTIVE desires partnership in established business; can invest several thousand. M 86 Times Downtown.

WILL invest $10,000 to $15,000 in a manufacturing or jobbing business; give particulars. J. G., 46 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

QUIET MANUFACTURER, well established and favorably known, with up-to-date plant, is looking for a man who is a capable financier, or manufacturer who is able to invest at least $50,000. This is a good opportunity for the right party. S 125 Times.

PARTNER WANTED.
Young man with $7,500-$15,000 as partner in financial business; splendid opportunity for permanency and independence. Call Schuyler 7807.

FAST growing manufacturing plant, best condition, large contracts ahead; $10,000 will buy controlling share; other interests occupy selling. B 867 Times Downtown.

SALES COMPANY wanted to dispose of entire output of firm manufacturing new office device with ready market. T, L. 146 Times.

ESTABLISHED wholesale cigar business, Virginia; $10,000 and services experienced men. 1,208 East Main, Richmond, Va.

MANUFACTURER of facial medicated cream seeks capital for advertising purposes. P 484 Times.

ASSISTANT SALESMANAGER, with service; nationally advertised products; invest $600. J 975 Times Downtown.

$15,000 FIRST MORTGAGE on $40,000 place in Mountain Lakes, N. J.; bonus paid. Owner, Box 459, Dover, N. J.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS,
ATTENTION!
Our representative now in N. Y. City can confer with you and convince you that we can sell your merchandise, ready-to-wear, or otherwise, specialties, &c., on route, thoroughly capable staff of road salesmen now ready for lines for best Southern States. Address Manager, Southern States Road Salesmen, X 3050 Times Annex.

CORPORATION controlling four-set woolen cloth mill, ready to operate September 1 in Providence, R. I., would entertain proposition from selling agent in New York for sale of mill production; one who would purchase small amount of stock preferred. X 2040 Times Annex.

LARGE running plant completely equipped for manufacturing plastic composition specialties, &c., presents fine opportunity to high-grade salesman or party that can secure additional business. Box S 655 Times Downtown.

WE want district distributors for our Southern and Middle West sales territories; complete line of air-cooled motors, tractors, trucks and pleasure cars. Cameron Motors Corporation, 2 Columbus Circle.

RELIABLE wholesale liquor dealer, established 40 years, desires to combine with wholesale drug concern; references exchanged. R. E., 173 Times.

EXECUTIVE — Experienced merchandiser and textile man open for engagement. X 2065 Times Annex.

SPANISH MANUFACTURER gold and silver base wants New York representatives; bond required. K 155 Times.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

COMPLETE PLANT, 7,500 SQUARE FEET, MANUFACTURING ELECTRICAL PORTABLE LAMPS AND LIGHTING FIXTURES, CONSISTING OF UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY, STOCK, FIXTURES AND SHOW ROOM; LATEST MODELS OF EXCLUSIVE ALSO FULLY EQUIPPED PLATING PLANT; NO DECENT OFFER REFUSED. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, T 803 TIMES.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
$10,000 purchases valuable patents and all tools, dies, jigs and patterns necessary for the manufacture of an internationally known automobile necessity having an unlimited market; it is endorsed by all of the leading motor magazines and insurance companies and recommended by law throughout the country and has no competition. Address Carl F. Kloepfer, Trustee, 62 Arcade, Springfield, Ohio.

NAME, good-will, stock, charter and franchise of New York importing corporation available to proposed corporation at less than cost of usual legal process of incorporation, and without delay; excellent name for wholesale business or retail specialty shop; free and clear, no liabilities; good accounts for wholesale dry-goods business; principals only. L 88 Times.

TEA ROOM—Bargain extraordinary; well established, West Forties; doing excellent business; net profits $300 monthly; long lease, reasonable rent; must be sold on account of illness; just the place for a gentlewoman; $5,000; terms given; quick action necessary. Sibley Co., 1,493 Broadway, Bryant 4827.

MODERN, up-to-date "Ladies' Specialty Shop," located in leading North Carolina city and at present doing a thriving business; this shop is one of the finest and most handsome in the city and offers an exceptional opportunity to interested party. X 2034 Times Annex.

FOR SALE—Modern brick plant, located at city line of a prosperous Western New York City; capacity 40,000 pavers daily; plant now in operation; owners have good reason for desire to sell; detail information furnished upon application. Write J. B., Box 584, Hornell, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED installment business with a few hundred open accounts, in a city along the Hudson River; will sell outright; small capital needed; good prospect for more business; will stand close investigation. K 180 Times.

FIRMS wishing to purchase freehold vacant land in Bombay, India, in best business locality of Fort, are invited to apply for particulars to Box 541, care T. B. Brown's, 163 Queen Victoria St., London, E. C., England.

AN exceptional opportunity to rent double-windowed store for furs, dresses, millinery; established location. 691 6th Av. See Mr. Charles.

ELEVATOR, motor and pump concern for sale; owning building and fully equipped plant; established over 18 years. S 89 Times.

MILLINERY STORE, to sacrifice; theatrical section; wonderful opportunity. Call Bryant 4327.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN the best business section of Niagara Falls, N. Y., space for ladies' shoe department, and also space for dry goods department, for rent; only man with experience and capital need apply. Gellman's, 221 Falls st., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

TO LEASE, infants' and children's ready-to-wear department, 2,200 square feet, in large specialty shop near New York; established 25 years; quick action. Z 2400 Times Annex.

FUR department for rent in women's and children's specialty store; old-established business located in city of 125,000 population, 115 miles from New York; exceptional opportunity. Z 2399 Times Annex.

WE buy, sell and appraise hotels and furnished houses. Francis & Co., 1,263 Broadway. Pennsylvania 6688.

BUSINESS LOANS.

MONEY to loan on commercial paper; good collateral. Equitable Service. Circle 3755.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ACCOUNTANTS: AUDITING, FINANCIAL REPORTS, SYSTEMS, TAXES, MONTHLY SERVICE; WELL-KNOWN FIRM, REASONABLE RATES. S 96 TIMES.

PATENTS—Over 75 years' practice; all communications strictly confidential; handbook of patents free on request; special facilities for office consultation. Munn & Co., patent attorneys, 615 Woolworth Building, New York.

ACCOUNTING all lines, bookkeeping systems, monthly audits; organized 1906. Wood Audit Co., 286 5th Av. Longacre 5668.

BUSINESS FOR SALE? See us first; clients waiting. Sibley Co., 1,493 Broadway, Bryant 4827.

WILL SELL your business confidentially; partnerships arranged. Howard Katz, 1,493 Broadway. Telephone Bryant 4846.

FIRST SLACKER CASE TRIAL IS BEGUN HERE

Brooklyn Man's Defense Is That He Got No Orders to Report for Induction.

HAD CLAIMED EXEMPTION

Verdict to Be Given in Open Court at Court-Martial, Which Is Being Conducted on Governors Island.

The first court-martial of an alleged draft evader in the vicinity of New York, growing out of the publication of the War Department lists, was begun at Governors Island yesterday. Officers there said it probably was the first trial in the United States since the listings were begun.

Charges of desertion were laid against Louis Judelovitz, 35 years old, of 111 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn. In the draft registration Judelovitz said he lived at 297 Hart Street, Brooklyn. His business address was given as 689 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Judelovitz will take the stand in his own defense this morning.

Arguments of the defense were that Judelovitz had registered, filed his questionnaire and fulfilled other steps in connection with the draft regularly, but had failed to receive the final notification to report for induction into service. The prosecution, in charge of Captain Thomas Heffernan, Trial Judge Advocate, maintained that the accused man had changed his address repeatedly to avoid receiving the notification.

Members of the court-martial who sat on the case were Colonel William H. Arnold, President and law member, former Provost Marshal General of the A. E. F.; Colonel John T. Bradley, recently relieved from command of the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken; Colonel William A. Carleton; Lieut. Col. Davis C. Anderson; Major Leo L. Samuelson, and Lieutenant Ralph A. Caldwell.

The case has been hanging fire since May. The verdict will be announced in open court, pursuant to new army regulations. A two-thirds vote of the court is necessary for a verdict. If the accused is found guilty, imprisonment for one year is the maximum penalty.

For prosecution, Louis A. Rosafy, chief of the selective service record division of the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, brought the original records in Judelovitz's case and testified to the authenticity.

Emil P. Korkus, a former member of local draft board No. 34, before which Judelovitz appeared, testified to the action taken to notify registrants of their call to service. Similar testimony was given by Woolward G. Kincaid of 283 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, who was chief clerk of draft board No. 34.

Learning that the penalty for a surrendered delinquent was one year, as against two years if he was apprehended, Judelovitz surrendered.

Testimony by the defense to combat prosecution charges that Judelovitz had changed his address frequently was intended to show that Judelovitz was to be found at his place of business, the address of which was known to the draft board, and from which Judelovitz tried to register until told that the Selective Service act specified that registrants should give their home addresses.

SIX MORE OFF SLACKER LIST.

Five of Them New Yorkers—One in Army Before the Draft.

Six more names have been ordered removed from the War Department's lists of alleged deserters, according to a statement yesterday from Governors Island. The six men saw military service, and in the case of one of them, Frank P. McPartland, listed by the local board for Division No. 119, New York City, it was admitted that he was in the military service of the United States when he registered, and therefore not required to register.

The others against whom charges of desertion were removed are Edwin P. Hollinger, Edward Charles Weisman, George J. Elsasser and James J. Conoway, all of this city, and Edwin McWhite of Delaware County.

SUICIDE AND MURDER IN CLEVELAND FIRE

Two Women and Two Children Dead in Burning Bed—Women Feared Separation.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 21.—Two women and two children were burned and suffocated to death in a boarding house fire shortly before noon today. The women were Mrs. Eliza Moselman, 70, and her daughter, Miss Tillie Moselman, 37, proprietors of the boarding house. The children were Helen Stankovich, 3, and Felix Stankovich, 2, left at the boarding house recently by their father. All four were found dead in a bed, the children in the arms of the women.

After an investigation of the tragedy, the police declared they believed the mother and daughter took the lives of the children and their own as well, because they did not want to give up the babies. They learned the father of the children had written Mrs. Moselman instructing her to turn Helen and Felix over to their grandmother, Mrs. Theresa White, before the end of the week.

$24,000 IN GOLD MISSING.

Ship From Venezuela Searched in Vain for Smuggled Coin.

When the steamship Caracas arrived yesterday from Venezuela she was boarded by five detectives from Brooklyn headquarters and a detail of ten men from the "searching squad" of the Customs Service. Their mission was to search the passengers and the vessel in an effort to recover $24,000 in gold which had disappeared during the voyage. The gold was smuggled out of Venezuela.

Removal of gold from the South American country has been prohibited. According to a report made to agents of the line, the coin was secretly entrusted to one of the ship's officers by Venezuelan merchants to be delivered to a bank in this city. The gold was done up in twenty-four packages and placed in a suitcase in the officer's room. It was missed on July 12, when the vessel reached Porto Cabello. Police boarded the vessel there and made an unsuccessful search for the coin.

The four passengers had to submit to another search yesterday. The custodian of the money was said to have explained that it had been put under his bunk. He did not know that others on board knew that he had it. The gold was not found.

ALLIES SUSPECT CHARLES.

Will Oppose His Request for Leave to Quit Switzerland for Denmark.

PARIS, July 21.—Ex-Emperor Charles has demanded that he be allowed to leave Switzerland for Denmark, according to news, received in official circles here, which expresses the belief that this move conceals a plan for another attempt eventually to restore Charles to the throne of Hungary.

The question is now the subject of an exchange of diplomatic notes, and Switzerland, it is said, will probably be asked to prevent the ex-Emperor from leaving the country.

LAWYER IN TOMBS IN EXTORTION CASE

Held on Charge of Serbian Editor, Who Complains of Effort to Control Paper's Policy.

AN INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT

Arrest Follows Protest of Secretary Hughes Against Alleged Conduct of Serbian Consulate Here.

Aso Petrovich, 40 years old, who said he was counsel to the Serbian Consul General in this city and lived in Penn Avenue, Long Beach, L. I., was locked up in the Tombs yesterday afternoon on an indictment charging him with attempted extortion. Frank Zotti, proprietor and editor of the Narodni List, a Serbian newspaper, published at 229 West Twenty-second Street, was the complainant against the lawyer, who was arrested in his home.

It was reported that two other officials of the Serbian consulate had been indicted jointly with Petrovich, but Assistant District Attorney Morton, who had laid the evidence before the Grand Jury in the morning, refused to discuss the report.

The arrest of Petrovich followed a protest filed on June 13, by Secretary of State Hughes with the Serbian Chargé d'Affaires, in Washington against the alleged conduct of officials in the Serbian consulate here. It was charged that the Serbian officials had refused to visé passports for persons desiring to return to the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes on certain steamship lines unless the steamship officials withdrew their advertising from Zotti's newspaper.

The Assistant District Attorney said he had been informed that Secretary Hughes abrogated the recognition by this country of Vladislaw Savage, Serbian Consul General in this city, after the Serbian Chargé d'Affaires had conveyed Mr. Hughes's complaint to officials in the Foreign Office of Serbia.

According to the indictment, Savage and another official at the consulate named Vukovich sent word to Zotti early in June that he must desist in his advocacy in the Narodni List of a republic for Jugoslavia. Zotti was reported to have ignored the demand, and then, the indictment said, Savage sent an emissary to the publisher offering to purchase the Narodni List for $200,000. It was alleged that the emissary told Zotti the Serbian Government desired to buy his newspaper.

When Zotti refused to sell, the indictment said, Savage sent another messenger to him with a warning that if he persisted in his campaign for a Jugoslav republic officials at the Serbian Consulate in this city would refuse to visé passports for Serbia unless the steamship companies withdrew their advertising from the Narodni List.

It was alleged that two international steamship companies did withdraw their advertising from the newspaper, at a loss of $40,000 to the proprietor, but that the International Mercantile Marine Company ignored the threat.

Soon after Zotti had complained to District Attorney Swann, it was said the discovery was made that, although Savage was alleged to have been relieved by the Serbian Government of his official status, he was found to be still in control of the viséing of passports at the consulate, 422 West Twenty-second Street, and that he was reported to have been in charge of the work on July 13.

Detective Russo, who arrested Petrovich, said that the District Attorney had demanded $20,000 bail for the release of the lawyer, pending his arraignment in General Sessions today. When a bondsman had not appeared at 6 o'clock, Petrovich was taken to the Tombs, and Detective Russo started out with bench warrants, it was said, for the other men named in the indictment.

IRWIN'S BOSTON SON SEEKS FATHER'S ESTATE

Coming Here to Visit New York Family and Get Mother's Rights.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 21.—On the eve of his departure for New York, Arthur Herbert Irwin, son of the Boston wife of Arthur A. Irwin, the baseball manager who committed suicide, asserted that he intended to fight for the possession of any money or property that ought to go to his mother. He declared his intention of visiting the New York "Mrs. Irwin" and her son.

The Boston son was particularly bitter in speaking of the advantages which his father's money is reported to have given the New York son and which were denied to him. Young Irwin said he would investigate his father's insurance, said to be a substantial sum, and the whereabouts of money which he says he knows his father received a short time before his death. He has engaged an attorney.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, July 21.—Arthur Irwin, the baseball manager, whose suicide revealed that he had a legal wife and three grown children in Boston and a common-law wife and a son in New York City, tried to get a place for his New York son in a Hartford bank.

J. H. Clarkin, owner of the Hartford team, said today that early in the season Irwin spoke to him about getting the place for his son Harold, who was an experienced cashier. Mr. Clarkin interested a Hartford banker, and arrangements were made for young Irwin to come to the Hartford bank. Irwin told Clarkin he would write his son immediately, but Clarkin never heard anything more on the subject.

When Mr. Clarkin learned that Irwin had an incurable cancer in a vital part and could live only a short time, he parted with his manager, and early last week paid to him his full season's salary, which in Clarkin's presence Irwin turned over to his New York wife.

The statement was made by Harold Irwin that his father did not sell his rights in the patented football scoreboard, as reported from Boston, but deeded his interests, worth $1,500 in annual royalties, to the New York "Mrs. Irwin."

SEIZE $1,500,000 STOCK.

Chicago Federal Officers Charge Attempt to Evade Transfer Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—H. N. Hanson of Decatur, Ill., former President of the American Fireproofing and Mining Company of Arizona, and Walter L. Morrison, 122 South Michigan Avenue, a stock broker, were arrested by a United States Deputy Marshal today, following a complaint that they were about to transfer $5,000,000 of stock in the mining company without attaching revenue stamps.

A Deputy Marshal confiscated $1,500,000 in stocks. Government agents are trying to learn the exact worth of the stock. In each transfer the Government requires a stamp of 2 cents a hundred, and the alleged projected transfer would have resulted in a loss of several thousand dollars for the Government.

The raid today recalls one made by the revenue agents three years ago, when about $1,000,000 of stock (face value) of the American Fireproofing and Mining Company was seized. Then A. E. Minium and R. A. Pettit, who were President and Vice President, respectively, were charged with dodging war taxes.



for Aches and Pains

Don't let pain lay you up. A free application of Sloan's Liniment to the painful part will help make you fit for the next day's work. Keep it handy.

Sloan's Liniment Pain's enemy

WANTED

An Account Executive Plus—

We need an outside man who is unusually well qualified to get and handle advertising agency accounts because of previous experience in an agency or with a publication.

Must be a constructive business getter and business builder who can be entrusted with house accounts and will link his future with ours by becoming interested in this agency.

In replying give your business getting and business handling experience in detail, also your ability to become interested with us after satisfying yourself of our position in the field. State the salary you would require and whether you now control any accounts of national advertisers.

All replies will be treated in strict confidence but must give full information in the first letter.

Address Box X 2078 Times Annex.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Get the Truth About the Chalmers

Ask any Chalmers owner about the wonderful way in which his car performs—about the low upkeep and replacement charges.

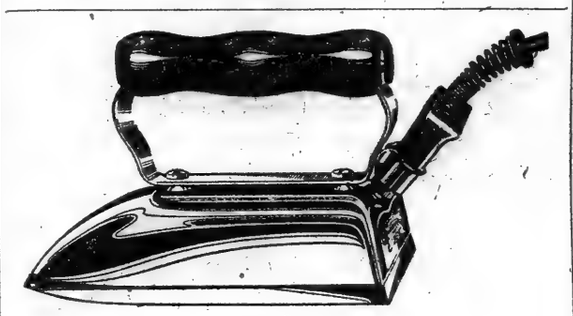
Ask him to tell you frankly how he regards the Chalmers as a sound investment.

He will tell you his experience. And we know it will be an enlightening one—no matter what car you own now.

Because the Chalmers is consistently making good, with lower costs, with better performance, in the hands of thousands of owners.

MAXWELL DISTRIBUTING CORPORATION
1808 BROADWAY, Corner 59th Street
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 5550
Bronx Branch: 175th STREET AND GRAND CONCOURSE
Telephone Tremont 4914
OPEN EVENINGS

CHALMERS



Sunbeam
The Quality Hand Iron

The best electric iron being made today—famed for its wonderful service.

Sold by the better class of dealers

Most modern homes have two full size electric irons—where one is a SUNBEAM the other is seldom used.

Made by
CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, Chicago
Thirty Years Making Quality Products
New York Office, 350 Broadway; Telephone Franklin 1789.

Mercedes
Europe's Premier Car

25% Price Reduction

New 16/45 H. P. 4-cyl. Mercedes Chassis

Special Only for Week of July 25th

WM. LUTTGEN, Pres.

Mercedes Auto Agency
218 East 54th St.

AYVAD'S WATER-WINGS
PLAIN 55¢ FANCY 85¢
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
LEARN TO SWIM NOW
GUARANTEED BY AYVAD MFG. CO.—HOBOKEN—N.J.

FINDERS OF LOST ARTICLES.

The best way to meet the finder of lost property is an advertisement in the Lost and Found columns of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Lost and Found advertisements, Page 12.

Sale of
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Golf Suits
(Coat and Knickers)
$35
3-piece and 4-piece Golf Suits Reduced to
$43.50, $40.50, $37.50, $35



Copyright, Hart, Schaffner & Marx

All Wool
White Flannel Trousers
$10.50
Guaranteed Not to Shrink

REDUCED!
Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits

Only the prices are changed; the traditional fineness of good all wool Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes never changes

Suits originally priced $45 and less	$35.00
Suits originally priced $50	$43.50
Suits originally priced $60 and $55	$49.50
Suits originally priced $70 and $65	$57.50
Suits originally priced $85 and $75	$65.00

No Charge for Alterations

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

The Semi-Annual
SALE
of Kuppenheimer Suits and Brill Suits for Men
Ready-to-Wear

$65, $70, $75 and $80 Kuppenheimer and Brill Suits
$43.50

$50, $55 and $60 Summer, Fall and Winter Suits
$32.50

Palm Beach Suits $15 and $25. Mohair Suits $22.50 and $35.
White Flannel Trousers now $10.00 and $15.00.

Brill Brothers
Broadway at 49th Street — *44 East 14th Street*
279 Broadway at Chambers — *47 Cortlandt Street*
A Moderate Charge for Alterations

CANNED MILK
The undersigned wishes to act as wholesale representative in Boston for a Manufacturer of Canned Milk. Has organization and experience. Address Interstate Trading Corporation, 100 Boylston Street, Boston.

Purity Cross
Chicken in Jelly
Chicken a la King
Lobster Newburg
Ox Tongue
At grocers and delicatessens in handy tins all ready to serve.

REIS UNION SUITS
REIS
MAN'S CLOSEST FRIEND

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and somewhat warmer today; Sunday fair; moderate south and southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 10.

VOL. LXX....No. 23,191. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1921. TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | Elsewhere FOUR CENTS

MAJOR HOTLY DENIES TAKING $5,000 BRIBE FROM MRS. BERGDOLL

Insists That Money He Used in Wall Street Speculation Was His Own.

TELLS OF $500 INVESTMENT

Says in 1915 He Gave That Sum to Father's Friend, Now Dead, and It Grew to $6,000.

HIS FATHER IS SUBPOENAED

Witness, After Stormy Scene, Reluctantly Declares He Got Cash for Speculation From His Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Denying emphatically that he had received $5,000 from the Bergdoll family to aid in freeing Grover C. Bergdoll before a court-martial, Major Bruce R. Campbell, who today appeared before the special House Investigating Committee, at first brusquely refused to tell the committee how he had come into possession of the $6,500 deposited with a New York brokerage firm for investment about the time of the Bergdoll trial.

Under cross-examination, after stoutly insisting that it was none of the public's business what his sources of income were but that he was prepared to show them at a later time when he had received evidence which would corroborate his testimony, Major Campbell did finally explain how his income had been increased by an investment made in 1915-17 through the late Colonel Milton Young of Lexington, Ky. This explanation and the details surrounding it were given reluctantly, the witness declaring that he did not wish to involve others in this "miserable scandal."

After members of the committee had driven him into a position where an elaboration upon his testimony appeared necessary, Major Campbell explained that in 1917 he had more than $17,000 on deposit in a bank and about $7,000 in money which he had kept out of the banks during the war. He did not explain how he had come into possession of the entire amount, nor disclose where the money had been deposited.

The money which represented his deposits in 1920 with the New York brokerage firm, he said, came through $500 he had given Colonel Young for investment in 1915. This netted him $6,000, he said, and was sent to him in 1917. This money, he said, was not deposited in a bank and was not used by him until after the war, when it was deposited with the New York firm for stock investment.

Names Father as Messenger.

The money which Colonel Young had earned upon his $500, the witness said, was brought to him while he was at a training camp. The money was in an envelope and in large bills. Finally, when pressed to reveal the identity of the messenger, the witness exclaimed:

"Oh, hell, it was my father!" He added that he had telegraphed his father to come to Washington to substantiate that fact and that he had been unwilling to go into this detail until he could present the witness.

Major Campbell, after the committee had been in executive session for half an hour, took the stand and at the outset vigorously denied Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll's charge that she had paid him $5,000 to aid in obtaining the release of her slacker son. He said that the only money that had come to him during the trial of Bergdoll or after was $10 or $12 which D. Clarence Gibboney, one of the civilian attorneys for Bergdoll, had given him to pay for some cigars.

Captain John T. Taylor of Philadelphia, as counsel for the committee, examined Major Campbell and read him the testimony which Mrs. Bergdoll had given earlier in the week. He emphasized especially the charge that the witness demanded $100,000 to "fix men higher up" in Washington and that he had received, according to Mrs. Bergdoll, $5,000 following the court-martial trial.

"It is false in every particular," replied Major Campbell. "There is not a word of truth in that statement. I never received any money from the Bergdolls or their agents."

The army officer said that he had seen Mrs. Bergdoll following the trial, as she testified, but that there had never been any discussion of money except that he had told her that he had deposited some money with brokers for investment. The witness admitted the accuracy of the statement made by representatives of Wasserman Brothers, New York brokers, namely, that he had deposited $4,500 with that firm in February, 1920, and $2,000 in March of the same year.

Says He Had Other Money.

Pressed to give an explanation of how he came to have this amount of money for investment, the witness said:

"I propose to state certain things to the committee now, but I do not wish to make a full statement. I have made no preparations and did not know the exact charges made by Mrs. Bergdoll before I came before the committee, and I do not wish to make known the source of my financial transactions at this time."

"Do you wish to have more time?" asked Chairman Peters.

"I may ask for an opportunity later. I can tell the committee where I got it, but I do not wish to do so at this time. I do not desire to make any statement to the committee that cannot be corroborated by evidence other than my own."

"Did you carry an account with any other bank in New York other than the Seaboard National Bank?"

"I did," replied Major Campbell. He declined to mention the name of the other bank.

"I will show to the committee later that I had more than $6,500 on deposit

Continued on Page Four.

"RALLY." Mat. To-Day, 50c to $1.50. Ziegfeld Production—Marilyn Miller. New Amsterdam Theatre.—Adv.

Dominion Premiers Consider American Reply on Conference

LONDON, July 22 (Associated Press).—A meeting of the Dominion Premiers was called hurriedly this afternoon to consider, it is understood, a reply received from Washington today to representations by the British Government relative to postponing the disarmament and Pacific conference to some date later than Nov. 11.

The meeting was private and there has been no indication of the nature of the Washington reply.

JAPAN TAKES STAND ON RIGHTS IN EAST

Declared to Have No Cause for Uneasiness, as Her Special Position Is Recognized.

EFFORTS TO CALM NATION

Washington Considers Meeting Earlier Than November—Smaller Powers to Be Heard.

TOKIO, July 22 (Associated Press).—The proposed Pacific Conference was considered by the Diplomatic Advisory Council in special meeting today, Viscount Uchida, the Foreign Minister, reporting the latest developments in the negotiations with the United States on the subject.

The present official opinion regarding the conference was voiced by Professor Kiroku Hayashi, Councillor of the Foreign Office, who in a statement said:

"Japan has no cause for uneasiness. Japan's special position is recognized by all the powers, and there is no reason to think the conference will run counter to Japan's recognized interests. Japan must study the American proposal carefully and respectfully and express her views fully and frankly."

The Government is now preparing its conception of a program for the conference, the formal invitation to which it is confidently expected Japan will accept when it is officially received. The preliminary indications give the impression that Japan will adopt the positive rôle at the conference as the leading Oriental power affected.

According to the newspapers Viscount Uchida, the Foreign Minister, favors and expects a strong attitude on the part of Japan at the conference, as it will have a grave bearing on the prestige and interests of the empire. They announce that Viscount Uchida, while expecting deliberations on disarmament, a question which has been pending since the formation of the League of Nations, has admitted that he had little dreamed of the proposed Far Eastern conference, but has promised that the nation will be protected in such a development.

The newspapers declare that the United States has explained that its only desire is an understanding between the powers on principles and policies affecting their mutual interests and that the conference will have no other significance. Therefore, it is added, from the broad motive of international peace, the avoidance of conflicts of interests and the advancement of civilization, Japan will join the conference.

There is a wide range of speculation as to the nature of Japan's program, some of it is declared to be purely fanciful, but some of it is asserted to be undoubtedly inspired and interpretative of the Japanese Government's aim. In the latter group probably belongs the statement that Japan while seeking general harmony will strongly protect what she considers her interests, with insistence that her special position in the Far East must not be trespassed by other powers, and also that Japan will not accept a program which would put her in the position of an accused.

The Asahi quotes an unnamed member of the Cabinet as saying if the discussion invades those matters already disposed of by treaties and agreements it is calculated to disturb and not promote peace. He added that Japan, above all, should strive to remove doubts of her intentions. Meanwhile, he urged the people to refrain from excitement, which would be unworthy of a great nation, and calmly and unitedly to back the Government.

Baron Shimpei Goto, Mayor of Tokio, has urged all classes unitedly to "face the unprecedented situation." He said, however, that he thought Japan might well be compared to an accused, summoned before an international court organized by western powers.

The Yamato Shimbun, which is widely read by the masses, insists that the American invitation to the conference has in a sense given a shock to the Japanese greater than that of Perry's arrival in Uraga Bay.

Among other new suggestions for the conference attributed to the Cabinet are

Continued on Page Two.

BIG OIL FIELD FOUND IN NORTHERN CANADA BY DOMINION AGENTS

Returned Investigator Declares Mackenzie River Deposit Is Largest on Continent.

AREA IS 100 BY 60 MILES

He Will Report to Ministry of Mines That Oil Is the Highest Grade He Has Ever Seen.

COAL AND SHALE ABOUND

Mounted Police Now Guard Region 950 Miles East of Yukon and 2,000 Miles North of Victoria.

By CORNELIUS VANDERBILT Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 22.—I have just heard the story of Howard Colley of Dawson, Yukon, who, with three other men, reached Victoria today on the way to Ottawa, where they will report their findings in the new oil fields of the North to the Ministry of Mines. It is a tale of adventure and pluck. It is filled with the romance of the wilderness and the hardships of the frozen North, but above all it is the first official account of that part of this continent on which all eyes are turned. And the story which this pioneer has told me and which I will endeavor to tell is one which will be recorded in the annals of the Dominion.

During the latter part of December of last year a group of prominent business men in the Northwest formed a private syndicate in order to test the validity of stories current at that time concerning the country to the north of British Columbia, where, it was claimed, new oil and coal fields had been discovered. There was another tale that the Imperial Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil, had discovered this field and was beginning to drive wells, but this the Imperial Oil denied. At the same time the Dominion Government was also anxious to find out whether there was any truth in these rumors, so together with this newly formed syndicate the Dominion authorities decided to employ someone to go into that country and report his correct findings.

Colley had lived for the past thirty-eight years chiefly at Dawson and some time in Vancouver. Provincial Government agents and men of affairs knew him to be a prospector whose word could be trusted, and even though the expedition must have cost a small fortune, they felt it would be worth it to know what lay in that region.

As I talked to Colley today I did not doubt but what he said was true. He is not a "high flier," nor is he a "shark." A "rough diamond," or other similar terms, would fit him. He is a man who knows the North and who impresses one as being a quiet individual who would go through any trial in order to ascertain the truth. He is back here after a journey of seven months into the north. He has staked 10,240 acres of oil seepage land for the Northwestern Syndicate, and an area which he says is 100 by 60 miles, under which he asserts there is a great field, he has surveyed for the Dominion Government.

Largest on this Continent.

Colley says the field is not a myth, that it is the largest field, he believes, on this continent, including the fields in Mexico. He told me oil was running 870 feet below the surface of the land and at an angle of 70 degrees from the right bank of the river's edge, thirty miles distant. He says this field runs on both sides of the Mackenzie River, but is seldom found in the lands back from the river. However, at some spots, where the banks have caved in, miles away from the river, he said he found traces in the bedrock which proved there must be a small quantity. Furthermore, he says, the Imperial Oil Company is operating a well which yields 1,500 barrels a day and which dug less than 900 feet below the surface of the earth.

He is going to report that this is the highest grade oil he has ever known. He says there are enormous quantities of coal and shale burning in many places. The air in some parts is filled with burned coal dust, and at night along the river great cliffs of sizzling, molten clay may be seen.

On Jan. 23 of this year, Colley, accompanied by David McCrae, Charles McDonald and Walter McMurphy, all young prospectors who had spent their lives in and around Dawson prospecting for gold and silver, and all of whom served at least three years overseas, left Whitehorse, at the head of navigation of the Yukon. They had two toboggans and ten huskies. It was 950 miles of "No

Continued on Page Five.

Arrest Five Men Suspected of Exporting Stolen Automobiles; May Trace 264 Cars

By the arrest of John Sulsano, a Porto Rican, 28 years old, of 421 West Fifty-sixth Street, and four other men last night, the detectives of the West Forty-seventh Street Station made what they believe to be the most important catch of automobile thieves in months.

Sulsano, according to the detectives, has shipped more than 200 stolen automobiles to Porto Rico, Cuba and Latin-American countries during the last two years. It was said that he had already shipped sixty-four stolen automobiles abroad during 1921.

Bills of lading, sales receipts and other papers seized in Sulsano's home lead the detectives to believe that they can confirm their charge that he has been doing a wholesale business in stolen cars. The arrest was made on the specific charge of the theft of two automobiles which Sulsano is said to have made arrangements to ship to Porto Rico today on the steamship Ponce of the Porto Rican line.

Sulsano was charged with receiving stolen goods. The other four men, who were charged with grand larceny, are John McCoy, 20 years old, a longshoreman, of 551 West Fifty-seventh Street; Michael M. Foster, 23 years old, a laborer, of 326 West Fifty-second Street; Arthur Lovell, 18 years old, a laborer, of 723 Eleventh Avenue, and Martin Boyle, 19 years old, a chauffeur, of 706 Eleventh Avenue.

Detectives trailed Sulsano's wife from the offices of the Porto Rico Line at 25 Broadway, after learning she had obtained there the shipping papers for two automobiles. Then they arrested Sulsano.

All the men, except Boyle, were said by the police to have criminal records. Sulsano, according to the police records, was arrested in 1911 on a similar charge. At the station house Sulsano said he was of wealth and distinction in his native country and that he owned a farm of 800 acres and eight houses.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION, KEEP IT HANDY. DON'T FORGET.—Adv.

When you think of writing, think of WHITING.—Adv.

Host of Vipers Infest The Swiss Mountains

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, July 22.—One result of the great heat, preceded by long drought, is a plague of vipers in all the higher parts of Switzerland. Mountain climbers have had narrow escapes on dangerous slopes where they suddenly encountered the vipers.

In the district of Lugano a party of climbers, trying to ascend crags known as Denti della Vecchia, or Old Woman's Teeth, were driven back by a horde of vipers. One man, while clinging to rocks in a difficult position, was bitten by a viper, but immediately sucked out the poison and drank all the brandy which he and his companions had with them. The brandy made him intoxicated, and his companions first attributed this to the effects of the viper's bite. A doctor declared, however, that the brandy saved the man's life.

A girl in another part of Switzerland, while walking on a mountain slope, was bitten by a viper, and died before alcohol could be administered or help procured.

IRISH TERMS NOW BEFORE SINN FEIN

De Valera, Returning to Dublin, Lands Revolt Policy of Last Two Years.

CRITICAL CONFERENCES ON

Dail Eireann May Be Called Next Week—Peace Proposals Also Laid Before Ulster Cabinet.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, July 22.—When the Holyhead mail boat reached Kingstown this evening the peace envoys found a great crowd near the pier waiting to welcome them. Patriotic songs were sung as the steamer berthed. Members of the Dail Eireann, the Lord Mayor of Cork and the Mayor of Waterford were present.

A great reception was given to de Valera as he motored to Dublin and by thousands assembled outside the Mansion House. Addressing them de Valera, who, it was explained, had suffered from seasickness, said:

"The lesson learned in the last couple of years in Ireland was that dots, not talk, achieve nations' freedom. If we act in the future as for two years past we shall not have to talk about freedom, for we shall have it."

The reception at the Mansion House was attended by Michael Collins.

British Interests Safeguarded.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 23.—The discussion of the forecasts of the Government's Irish proposals put forward in well-informed quarters shows that many of the criticisms likely to be passed upon them will prove to be baseless. Thus the Government's determination to insist upon the military, naval and air forces in Ireland remaining under imperial control even if dominion home rule is conferred upon the South of Ireland, and the North, too, if it desires it, has cut the ground from under one of the most obvious objections to its policy.

Then there has been a good deal of misunderstanding of the fact that in all probability the Government will require that any request for the grant of dominion rule be through the Home Rule act or by the working of its machinery. The justification of this requirement is clear when the position Ulster already occupies under the act is remembered. A change can be made in the Government of any part of Ireland without the amendment of that act, but under that act Ulster already has her own Parliament. Consequently to amend the act Ulster's assent must be given.

Exactly the same condition must be observed if more generous financial powers are given to Ireland as it is expected would be a feature of any new settlement. The present act must be amended and Ulster must not only acquiesce in the change, but actually ask for it. The Government certainly would never force such a matter upon her if she was unwilling. And so it follows that if Ireland is to obtain financial concessions the North and South must come together and agree on what would be satisfactory to both.

It is the same in whatever method the final arrangement is worked out. Suppose the South gets dominion home rule and the North remains as it is, suppose two separate dominion home rule administrations are set up side by side, suppose some modification is introduced in the co-ordinating body between the North and South Governments, the present act must be changed. Ulster must agree and the machinery of the act must be set in motion.

The financial concessions the British Government may be willing to make to Ireland include, it is believed, not only a considerable reduction of £18,000,000 contribution required by the present act but also the grant of excise and probably customs as well to the Irish Administrations. There is no doubt that there will be a close scrutiny of such proposals in England, for the English taxpayer is too heavily burdened to be in a mood to be generous. But it is argued by Government supporters that concessions would not mean nearly as great an increase to the English income tax as has been represented. The Irish income tax revenue is comparatively small and a much greater loss to the English exchequer would be from the dropping of duties on Irish spirits.

General Smuts has not yet decided whether he will return to Ireland. He is spending the week-end in the country and his revisit to Dublin must depend on the course events will take.

The Daily Chronicle commenting this morning (Saturday) on the report that

Continued on Page Three.

5 U. S. MAIL SHIPS SEIZED BY LASKER FOR FAILURE TO PAY

Shipping Board Craft Taken Over Here for Alleged Breach of the Line's Charter.

WILL TAKE 3 MORE ABROAD

Vice President Smull in Command of Party Which Makes Surprise Visit to Vessels.

LEAVES LINE ONLY 2 SHIPS

George Washington, America, Susquehanna, President Grant and Agamemnon Seized.

The United States Shipping Board, with the aid of Federal Marshals, last night seized the George Washington, America, Susquehanna, President Grant and Agamemnon, passenger steamers allocated to the United States Mail Steamship Company by the Government, for alleged violations in the charter agreements, including failure to pay rents due since March 31.

Announcement also was made by the Shipping Board representatives that they would seize the Mt. Vernon, Princess Matoika and Pocahontas, either on the high seas or in foreign ports. If this plan is carried out it virtually would put the U. S. Mail line out of business, as the company would only have the Panhandle State and Old North State, which the Shipping Board paid the company to operate, it was said.

A Shipping Board Captain was placed in command of each of the seized steamers and a Deputy United States Marshal assigned to see that the laws were obeyed. The seizures were made without any difficulty.

Before the Shipping Board representatives left on their expedition, Elmer Schlesinger, associated with Levi Mayer, Chicago attorney, who is personal counsel to Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board, notified Charles Mayer, Chairman of the United States Mail Line, of what was going to happen. Mr. Schlesinger said that Mr. Mayer apparently did not believe him, as he had no comment to make when seen in his office in the Equitable Building.

Small in Seizure Party.

"Maybe the line has had so many threats made that they doubted my story," Mr. Schlesinger said.

The party which went down the bay on the tugboat Beatrice Morse included J. Barstow Smull, one of the three Vice Presidents recently appointed by Chairman Lasker to operate the Shipping Board craft; United States District Attorney William D. Hayward, Marshal Thomas McCarthy and Mr. Schlesinger. About a dozen Marshals and Shipping Board employes went along to assist in the seizures.

The first pier visited was No. 7 in Hoboken, where the George Washington, recently reconditioned at a cost of $1,500,000, was moored. The procedure which was followed in this and other cases was as follows: Mr. Schlesinger, accompanied by Marshal McCarthy, a Shipping Board Captain an a Deputy Marshal, went aboard and sought out the highest officer present. They notified the officer that the Shipping Board was seizing the boat for alleged violations of charter. The officer then was informed that a Shipping Board Captain had assumed charge of the vessel.

The America, docked at Pier 1, near by, was next visited. The Rotterdam was just warping in to her pier, and for a time the little tugboat on which the party of officials were making their rounds had to lay to until she had passed and they were able to reach the vessel.

Thence the party went down off the Staten Island shore, where the Susquehanna was undergoing repairs at the Johnson shipyards. It was growing dark by then, and the party had difficulty in finding its way along the piers to board the steamer. It had been thought by this time that officials of the line would have got into touch with their officers, but the officer in charge was ignorant of the purpose of the visit.

The President Grant, moored at Army Base 3, Brooklyn, was next on the itinerary and the same preliminaries were accomplished in quick order.

The last ship caused the greatest difficulties for the boarders. This was the Agamemnon, docked at the foot of Columbia Street, Brooklyn. This and nearby piers are poorly lighted and Captain Raynor of the tugboat had to turn on his searchlight to enable the Federal agents to find their way along the pierhead.

On the way back to the Battery, Mr. Schlesinger, who acted as spokesman for Vice President Smull, told of some of the reasons why the Government had taken this course.

"The United States Mail Line has defaulted in many instances," he said, "but the specific one under which we have acted is the line's failure to pay a rental of $400,000 due since March 31. While the United States Shipping Board does not desire to enter the passenger and freight business itself, it will look out for all those who have had business with the Mail line up until tonight. We will try to get operators for the steamers we have seized in time for them to keep their schedules, but if we are not able to do that we intend to operate the ships ourselves.

"The Shipping Board has paid more than $5,000,000 in reconditioning these boats, which it was not required to do under its charter agreement. Just think, more than $1,500,000 of the people's money has been spent on the George Washington alone. The United States Mail Line has continued to take in money, but has not paid us a cent.

"The charter agreements under which the company operated these ships contain very definite clauses as to what they would have to do. And we have simply acted because they did not live up to some of the terms. It is the same as if I leased my boat to a man who didn't pay me my monthly rental.

Continued on Page Four.

FORD TELLS HOW HE FOILED WALL STREET WHEN IT DEMANDED $60,000,000 HE OWED; RAISED $87,000,000, TURNED BANKER OUT

How Henry Ford, Owing $60,000,000, With Only $20,000,000 on Hand, Raised $67,000,000 More

Cash on hand, Jan 1	$20,000,000
Stock on hand turned into cash, Jan. 1 to April 1	24,700,000
Speeding up transit of goods released	28,000,000
Collected from agents in foreign countries	3,000,000
Sale of by-products	3,700,000
Sale of Liberty Bonds	7,900,000
Total	$87,300,000

AN EPIC OF MODERN BUSINESS

Got $25,000,000 for Cars on Hand, $28,000,000 by Speeding Up.

ECONOMIZED, SOLD BONDS

And When the Wall Street Agent Arrived Showed Him the Door.

HIS BUSINESS BOOMING NOW

Buying $600,000,000 of Raw Materials a Year, Causing Many Industries to Thrive.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 22.—James Sweinhart in The Detroit News today writes:

On a late January afternoon last Winter a high-powered motor car rolled up to the door of Henry Ford's home in Dearborn and out stepped a banker, formerly of Detroit, now connected with one of the biggest banks on Broadway.

In answer to his ring, the door swung wide and a moment later he was shaking hands with the motor manufacturer.

This banker, according to Mr. Ford's associates, was the official emissary of a group of Wall Street banking interests, come to offer the manufacturer a loan.

"But I do not need to borrow money," Mr. Ford is reported to have told him. "I can finance all my companies' operations myself."

"I think not," the banker confidently went on. "We know your obligations, we know your cash reserves and we know you need money. Now I have written out here a plan by which we can assist you. I would like to read it to you."

The manufacturer is reported to have told him his effort would be a waste of time and breath, but if he still wished to read his proposition, he might do so. The manufacturer would do him the courtesy of listening.

The reading went on for several minutes. Then the banker, suddenly breaking off, asked, "Who's going to be the new Treasurer of your company?"

The former Treasurer had recently resigned.

Banker Had a Swift Exit.

"That makes no difference to you, does it?" the manufacturer answered.

"Oh, yes, it does," the banker came back. "We'll have to have some say as to who the new Treasurer shall be."

That remark closed the interview.

"I handed him his hat," said Mr. Ford "showed him where the door was and told him to take his things and get out right quick. The next time I saw Edsel I told him that, in the future, he was to be the Treasurer as well as President of the Ford Motor Company."

That meeting was the showdown in a situation which, developing for months, had been watched with intense interest by industrial America. During the previous Summer and Fall industry generally, the country over, had been gradually slowing down. In Detroit plant after plant had closed down or reduced production to a minimum. The number of the unemployed was rising steadily. Everywhere there was talk of a "black Winter."

Only at the Ford Motor Company production rushed on unabated with full forces and three shifts a day. It was the "wonder plant" not only of Detroit but of the whole country. It engendered a strong feeling of confidence in the community.

Then, in September, the country was startled and electrified by announcement of a big cut in the price of the Ford cars. The company announced that it made the cut in anticipation of lowered prices of raw materials in the future, that for a time it must manufacture at a loss, but that, in the hope of hastening a general return to the basic prices of peace times, it would take its loss now—and it charged off to loss $17,000,000. That is, it put a value of $88,000,000 on stock, raw and manufactured, that had cost it $105,000,000 and continued full production on the new basis.

When Rumors Started.

In the weeks following Ford business was appreciably stimulated, but generally speaking, on both the local and national basis, the closing down of industry went steadily on. Then suddenly over night, it seemed, sprang up a host of rumors that even the Ford company was affected. Vague, intangible reports spread over the country that, due to the cut in price and to other causes, grave financial problems now confronted the Ford company and soon it must close down or go bankrupt, or both.

Reports ostensibly emanating in New York, Chicago, London and about every place else except the South Sea Islands and always "on highly creditable authority," had it that Mr. Ford, his back to the wall, was making a supreme effort, using every resource at his command, to borrow money in every market at home and abroad—but always in vain. The end was not to be far off, and when, early in December, came an official announcement that on Dec. 23 the great plant at Highland Park would close down "two weeks for inventory," confirmation was given the rumors in the popular mind, and with a hundred variations there seemed to be sufficient of fact behind them to [illegible] them on the

INTERBOROUGH MEN ACCEPT CUT OF 10%

Annual Saving of $2,600,000 Agreed To on Vote of 8,341 Against 5,130.

GOES IN EFFECT TOMORROW

Hedley Thanks Workers for Aid and Says It Will Help Ward Off Receivership.

The wages of the 15,000 employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company will be reduced 10 per cent. beginning tomorrow. A committee representing the Interborough Brotherhood brought to the office of the company yesterday the news that out of 13,471 votes cast, 8,341 were in favor and 5,130 in opposition to a cut. The actual number of votes cast in opposition was 1,300, but P. J. Connolly, President of the Brotherhood, explained that these represented a voting unit of 5,130.

The reduced scale runs until July 1, 1922, six months longer than the present wage agreement. This extended period was a concession to the men, who were anxious to be assured that no further reduction would be made for at least eleven months.

A letter signed by the committee which called upon Frank Hedley, President, and a statement by the company were given out together. The letter said that the men understood that the company had been operating at a loss for three years and that a receivership could only be avoided by a reduction of operating costs.

"The employes desire to show their appreciation of the fair treatment accorded to them during the war by cooperating with the management in its efforts to preserve the solvency of the company," the letter continued. "Therefore your proposition of a reduction of 10 per cent. is accepted on behalf of the employes, effective July 24, 1921, with this proviso, however, that it is understood that the existing contract, as modified, shall be continued for six months after the date now provided for its termination on Dec. 31, 1921, so that the rates as modified shall govern from July 24, 1921, to June 30, 1922, and that also if a receiver of the company or of its property shall be appointed, this acceptance shall cease to be effective and the employes and the President and other representatives of the employes hereby reserve entire liberty of action upon the appointment of a receiver, to insist upon the continuance of the rates in the existing contract until their expiration on Dec. 31, 1921."

Mr. Hedley said that the company would not have been able to avoid a receivership if present conditions had remained unchanged, and that it was because of this fact that the men were asked to accept lower wages. His statement, after reciting the terms of the new agreement, said that the reduced wage scale would reduce operating costs approximately $2,600,000 a year. This reduction, he explained, affected all officers and employes of the company, whether members of the Brotherhood or not, who participated in the last increase.

"The management of the company is deeply appreciative of this co-operative movement on the part of its employes," he added. "It is important, however, that the public appreciate that even this assistance is not a complete solution of the transit problem. While this action will reduce operating expenses, the improvement will not be sufficient to bring about what to the public is the most important result of all, namely, to make the investment of the company and the city self-supporting, so that the capital required by the city's growing transit needs can be commanded for the extension of the city's transit service.

"That, and that only, would be a real solution of the traction problem."

Mr. Hedley called attention that $38,000,000 in 7 per cent. notes of the company become due on Sept. 1, that the saving of $2,600,000 a year would help adjust this matter, and that the reduced operating costs would have the effect of placing the company in a position where it would probably be able to borrow money for pressing needs.

The present daily wages are: Guard, from $4.24 to $4.56, according to length of service; motormen, $5.44 to $6.88; switchmen, $4.80 to $5.04; agents, $4.30 to $4.60; gatemen, $3.80 to $4. All of the men whok eight hours a day, except switchmen, agents and gatemen, who work ten hours. The present pay of despatchers ranges from $195 to $237 a month. The men are allowed two days off each month with pay.

Continued on Page Four.

GOV. SMALL DEFIANT AS ARREST WAITS

Judge Hears Plea on His Immunity—Says It Means He Could Commit Any Crime.

NO DECISION TILL TUESDAY

Rumors Start That Governor Will Declare Martial Law if His Arrest Is Ordered.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 22.—Governor Len Small's claim to immunity from arrest under the indictments charging fraud and embezzlement in connection with State funds while he was Treasurer of Illinois was argued before Judge Smith today by his counsel, appearing as "friends" of the court.

Judge Smith was apparently unmoved by the pleas made by ex-Governor Joseph W. Fifer, ex-Congressman James M. Graham and George B. Gillespie, who appeared for Small, for he told the State's Attorney, A. B. Mortimer, that no further argument was necessary. He announced that he would make no decision until Tuesday. In the meantime no attempt will be made by the authorities of Sangamon County to serve Small with caplases issued after his indictment.

Judge Smith told Small's counsel that he had been "delighted and enlightened" by their statements. Then he went on:

"The contention made here, if it prevails, would mean that the Governor can, during his term of office, commit whatever crime he pleased, and would be answerable to nobody until he gets out of office. It would mean that for four years the Governor could commit any violation of law. I am not saying that the Governor would do it, but that is the result of the argument. Suppose the Governor should be re-elected. He would be exempt for eight years.

Mr. Graham interrupted and said:

"Don't you see that by his reelection the whole people would have passed upon his case?"

"But this is a question for the judiciary to pass upon," Judge Smith replied. He continued:

"An indictment is of no avail unless it can be prosecuted. You gentlemen, appearing as amici curiae, have presented me with a very unpleasant matter which the Court believes could be adjusted very easily."

Lieut. Gov. Fred E. Sterling, against whom three indictments are pending, sat in court throughout the hearing. At the close of the arguments the Court reduced his bonds from $150,000 to $50,000.

Then the newspaper men crowded up to the Judge. "What will be the procedure now?" he was asked.

"Probably," said the Judge, "to wait and see if the Governor comes into court to surrender himself."

Counsel for the Governor issued copies of a twenty-page opinion which they had submitted to Governor Small, holding him to be immune from arrest. Governor Small then issued this statement to the people:

"Supplementing a statement issued today by my attorneys, the Hon. Joseph W. Fifer, former Governor of Illinois; the Hon. James M. Graham, former member of Congress, and the Hon. George B. Gillespie, I desire to advise you as follows:

"When Attorney General Brundage succeeded in securing from the Sangamon County Grand Jury his indictment against me, my first impulse, knowing that I am absolutely innocent, was to submit myself to the court and stand trial in the ordinary course of the administration of the criminal law. My counsel, however, advised me that such a course would amount to a practical surrender of the sovereignty of the State in violation of my oath of office.

"They declare, on the other hand, that it is my duty, under the Constitution, to decline to waive the independence of the executive department; that it would be a violation of my oath of office to do so, and that such a course would necessarily result in embarrassment of the State Government.

"They point out, and with unanswerable authority, that the exemption of a Governor from arrest and trial upon criminal charges during his term of office is not a personal privilege, but an exemption in the interest of the public welfare, and to perpetuate the independence of the executive department.

"I accept these conclusions as irrevocable, by their very force, pointing out to me the course I should pursue, and I shall, therefore, not attempt to waive the constitutional exemption."

Immediately rumors started that in case Judge Smith ordered the Sheriff to arrest him, the Governor would de-

Continued on Page Five.

news wires, and thus they were carried to the ends of the earth.

Even sober, level-headed business men began to believe that within the Ford organization something was fundamentally wrong. Two weeks passed but no reopening, and then announcement that the time of resumption of operations was "indefinite."

Wall Street clamored that Ford was "broke," and that if the plants ever opened up again they would be in new hands; that Mr. Ford was ready to retire. Just at this juncture, according to Mr. Ford's associates, different New York banking groups sent representatives to Detroit offering loans on different terms. According to Mr. Ford, only one of these representatives ever discussed such an offer. He was the gentleman who was shown the door.

In twenty minutes Wall Street found out every definitely whether Mr. Ford needed funds. Within an hour after that meeting postcards went out from the office calling 10,000 men back to their machines. Within six weeks more the plant was again in full operation.

Since that time, with production records smashed almost weekly, the company's increasing sales and production have become the marvel of the industrial world. On July 13 4,141 cars were turned out in a single day. Total production for July will be close to 109,000 cars, and still Mr. Ford says production is far behind orders.

How Ford Met Crisis.

What brought this change? The answer is in two words—liquidation and economy.

Ford did to his business what the doctor does to a man prostrated by overeating and drinking—he administered a stern regimen of fasting and diet. He stopped buying. Then, by turning all his stock on hand, rough and manufactured, into cash and, by eliminating every element and unit throughout the whole vast organization that did not produce, he forced his industry, for a time, to live off its own fat. He met obligations, not by borrowing money, and thus perpetuating numberless extravagances that had crept in during the war, but by devising new methods of buying, distribution, administration, accounting and by eliminating waste.

The story of how Henry and Edsel Ford, with methods long planned to meet the coming storm, engineered their industry into a position such that there never was a moment when it was pressed for ready cash for its needs, and thus to the amazement of Wall Street "turned the corner" is a kind of buesness and industrial epic.

Out of the plant of The Dearborn Independent the other day, Mr. Ford sat, coat off, watching a never-ending procession moving along the roadway just outside, of mowers, threshing machines and wagons, hauled by tractors, on their way to and from the harvest fields of his estate. The day was hot. He was reluctant to talk.

"I'm thinking now of the present and future," he said. "That financial matter is a thing of the past. Let it stay there."

"But," some one suggested, "there are other plants, big and little, throughout the country, that today face the same problems you had. They might benefit by your experience."

His face brightened, and then broke into a smile as he said:

"Now, you've said something. Maybe it would be worth while."

An Account of Experience.

So he sent for a lot of records and data, illuminative of what was done by the company in the ten months just passed, and with this before him said:

"If there's anything in my experience during the last year that will help anybody, they can have it right off. My father used to say to me: 'Never buy things until you need them; if you've got anything lying around that you don't need, sell it.' I used to laugh at him, but now I know he was right. Then, too, there are ways of meeting financial obligations other than borrowing money. Increasing efficiency to get decreased manufacturing costs, and thus turning waste into dollars—that's one of them. When you need it is a poor time to borrow money, the man with the money can demand too high terms."

"Is there any one thing," I asked Mr. Ford, "to which you can ascribe your success in mastering all your problems—any basic formula principle that I could express in a few words?"

"Oh, yes, there is," said the manufacturer, sitting up in his chair, very much interested now, and pointing his finger in emphasis. "Yes, there is. You'll find the central idea of the whole thing in the Bible, in Hebrews, XI, 1. 'Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.' Faith is the thing that makes reality of what a man hopes for. I had faith that the country and cities in our industry would think themselves—and they are doing it every day."

The manufacturer gazed out of the window a moment and then said:

"Our difficulties, like those of other great plants, were a heritage of the war. War is not only damnable for the lives it costs, but also for its after effects on society, on civilization. Every form of human activity is stimulated artificially.

"Drink makes a man's senses keener; he sees, hears and feels things that are not real, but abnormal. He bases his actions on his thoughts, ideas and impulses that are not sound. That's just what war does to business and industry. The banker, suddenly handling millions where he handled but thousands, becomes loose and takes chances which formerly he would have thought unsound. The manufacturer, faced by ever-rising costs of materials, comes to take little heed to expense and seeks only to make his prices higher and higher to make profits over costs. Labor, getting unprecedented wages, instead of increasing effort and production, reduces it, trying to get still higher wages. War by its unwholesome stimulation undermines everything.

"Our organization suffered along with the rest. We took a lot of war work—eagle boats, motors, helmets, tanks and other things. This opened up holes in our organization. We needed help in office and shop. In employing we could not be as discriminating as we had been in peace times. An immensely increased overhead expense was built up; stressed conditions seemed to compel it. In peace times it would be a dead weight utterly useless. Consequently, with the war over, we knew that as the country settled back to peace conditions some stern readjustments would be necessary. It must come and we were on the lookout for its beginning.

First Signs of Trouble.

"The first indications came early in 1920—here and there a business or manufacturing failure. They were chiefly concerns manufacturing luxuries or staple commodities that had organized during the war and had not yet got a footing. People were ceasing to buy. Firms of this character were first to go to the wall.

"Soon failures became more general. That meant something to us. It raised a question—when will the country curtail or cease buying staple commodities? When will they cease buying Ford cars?

"We did not have long to wait. By June sales were falling off at a great rate. Everything began to slow down. Yet in the face of that, do you think the suppliers of raw materials would cut their prices? Not they. They gave more for unparalleled wages? Not for a second. Material men demanded more and labor seemed to give less and less. Cost of manufacturing went soaring.

"It was up to us to do something. So, in September, we cut the price of the car. On the face of things the cut was not justified. We still had large supplies of stock bought at high prices. The cut brought the price below the cost of manufacture. All over the country we were condemned. Other manufacturers said we were crazy. But to the whole country was an inflated, distorted basis, and we felt that if we set the price of the car we could demand that material suppliers cut their prices to us. That would tend to stop the price-raising orgy, other prices would slump off and the readjustment would come with a minimum discomfort to everybody.

"To an extent the cut brought the desired result. Sales took a bound. A few other manufacturers cut. But soon sales fell off again, and, as a whole, the artificial conditions continued. We soon saw that more drastic treatment was needed.

"We made up our minds that our next step toward lowering prices must be more powerful and decisive. During the Fall one plant after another the country over had been closing down, and as Winter set in cessation of industry became general. But we kept right on, full tilt. Sales did not justify our large production, but we kept on making 90,000 to 100,000 cars a month because, when the halt came, we wished to have as much as possible of our stock manufactured into cars. We wanted the next bump, when it came, to be one that no one selling us supplies could fail to understand.

"Now, to see what happened, you must understand that our company buys in tremendous quantities. Right now we are buying $50,000,000 worth of materials a month. There are hundreds of concerns from which we take the major part of their output. Back of them are other firms, who sell the greater part of their output to the suppliers front whom we buy. So when we pull the switches in the Ford plant and stop our machinery, the same thing happens in thousands of smaller plants the country over.

"It's just like when you stand dominoes close together in a row—if you knock over the first one, the whole line falls. As long as we kept on buying these plants would continue to hold prices up. Some of them did cut, but on the part of most of them, we felt, it was only a bluff to make it appear that they had reached the new low basic price for peace times.

"We saw that if the lowering process was to be hastened at all we must do something drastic. So, late in December, we closed down, resolved not to resume production until we could buy materials at peace-time prices, and in the meantime to have a thorough housecleaning. We thought it would require but two weeks; as it turned out, it required six.

The Financial Problem.

"Now, all this time a financial problem had been developing. Back in 1919 we had borrowed $70,000,000 on notes with which to buy out all other interests. Of this we had paid back $37,000,000, leaving $33,000,000 still to pay and falling due April 18. Then, because of adjustments pending, we still had the final instalment of the 1920 Federal income tax to pay, which, with the instalment due April 15, made $18,000,000 due the Government. Also, we intended to pay our men their usual bonus on last year's work, which would amount to $7,000,000 more. So all in all, between Jan. 1 and April 18 we had to meet obligations totaling $58,000,000.

"What did we have to meet this?" asked the manufacturer of himself as he sat back and leaned forward, his eyes twinkling.

"At the time," he went on, "we had only $20,000,000 in cash. That, I think, is where the Wall Street bankers went wrong—they couldn't see where we could get $40,000,000 more to meet our obligations. It was their best bet that we could not. They didn't know our men here or the spirit behind our organization"—and the motor manufacturer's face overspread with a smile. Faith and pride in his organization is one of Henry Ford's most outstanding characteristics.

"Wall Street was all stirred up over the misinformation that we had to make a loan," Mr. Ford continued. "The fact was, we didn't need a nickel. That's where the faith comes in. Spread over the country we had immense quantities of raw materials, parts and finished cars and I had faith. I knew that our organization would turn them into more than enough cash to meet our necds.

"I'll show you what we did," said Mr. Ford, turning to the desk and pushing across pencil and paper. "Put down 'Cash on hand $20,000,000.'

"We wished as usual to pay a bonus to our men on last year's work. This would take approximately $7,000,000, which we wished to pay as soon after Jan. 1 as clerks could make out the checks. That was our only immediate outlay—we had almost enough cash to pay it three times over.

Liquidation Begun.

"Then we turned our attention to liquidation. When we closed down we had on hand approximately $3,000 finished cars. At Highland Park we had been shipping out cars and parts to dealers and branches as fast as they were finished. This plant was cleared of materials. Every department closed down.

"But we have thirty-five branches scattered over the country, at twenty-two of which we both manufacture parts and assemble. At these the manufacturing of parts stopped, but the assembling of finished parts went on adding week after week through January to our finished cars. That was why during January there was a Ford car famine in Detroit, and to fill local orders we were driving cars here from Chicago and Columbus, Ohio.

"Our first move was to sell some of our cars on hand. In our contracts with dealers they agreed to take a certain quota each year, each according to his district. We shipped to each enough cars to take care of approximately twenty-five days' sales. During January we sold nearly 60,000 cars, which showed us what we could do when we tried, and from then on sales steadily mounted into production. Assembling went on at all the branches, and on Jan. 23 we reopened the Highland Park plant and began building up production there. But still sales kept ahead of production. Between Jan. 1 and April 1 we turned $24,700,000 worth of stock into cash—but that down.

"Then we looked over our foreign accounts and found our agents at foreign ports owed us $3,000,000 which we collected. We had also sold by-products, for which we had accounts receivable of $3,700,000 more, which we got in. Put down those two items. On top of that we had sold $7,900,000 worth of Liberty bonds.

"If you total those, you'll find they come to $39,300,000, more than enough to meet our impending obligations. (In this total Mr. Ford included, of course, the $20,000,000 cash on hand Jan. 1.) But we did not stop there. The war had led us into many extravagances of administration and accounting. We went through the plant, offices and shops, and made economies which I'll detail later, eliminating everything non-productive.

"Then we had acquired the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad. We saw possibilities of reducing the vast amount which we had formely kept tied up invested in goods in transit. We found ways to put the time our goods are in transit. By that one move we released $28,000,000, took it from funds invested in stock in transit and put it to other uses. Thus, when April 1 came around, we had $37,300,000 to meet $56,000,000 in obligations. We paid them all weeks in advance."

Mr. Ford leaned back in his chair and laughed.

About the "Mere Economies."

"And all the while," he said, "these New York bankers were fussing around here trying to get us to take a loan."

"But how could you create such immense sums of ready cash by mere economies?" I asked.

"Mere economies," Mr. Ford repeated with emphasis on the "mere." "There's nothing mere about our economies. they're the big thing. Take that item of $28,000,000 released from investment in goods in transit. We were able to do things by a combination of two things. By using our railroad we were able to speed up movement of raw materials to the factory, movement of finished cars from the factory to the dealers, better methods in the factory cut the time needed to manufacture the material into machines. Then we stopped carrying immense reserve supplies of raw materials. The first economy made the second possible. Here's the way it worked out:

"Before we got control of the D., T. & I. it required an average of twenty-two days to haul raw material to the factories, make it into cars and get them to the dealers. We had to buy three weeks in advance of need, with no way of knowing future conditions. We had to keep immense reserves on hand. The money tied up in these and the goods moving stood continuously at about $88,000,000.

"But the early months of 1921 brought great changes. General cessation of industry made materials, and cars in which to carry them, plentiful. Then the D., T. & I. is really one great terminal—it crosses every transcontinental line in the country. When stock consigned to us reaches the D., T. & I. it can be speeded along to its destination. Parts of cars, outbound, can be made into through trains and thus the running time to destination be greatly reduced.

"Then in the offices of the D., T. & I. they did away with a deal of antiquated railroad red tape. Whole systems of useless accounting were abolished. The offices themselves have been brought to Detroit and the road is operated as a single unit. All these elements combined have reduced the time of our movement of stock from the suppliers of raw materials through the factory and the cars into the hands of the dealers from twenty-two to fourteen days, and that isn't the end—we'll cut it still more.

"Where, before, we had $88,000,000 tied up in moving and reserve stocks required to make 54,000 cars a month, now we handle the stock required to make 101,000 cars a month for less than $60,000,000. Thus $28,000,000 goes into cash account, to be used for other purposes—as paying debts, for example," and Mr. Ford's intense expression gave place to smiles.

Closer Watch on Stock Buying.

"But there is another angle to that," he continued. "Able to get stock so much more rapidly, we do not have to keep so much on hand. Operating on a narrow margin, we have to keep very close account of stock, and, to meet this need, we have completely changed our system of purchasing and accounting. Formerly we bought in vast bulk lots, using up stock as we needed it. But that would not do under our changed conditions. We have worked out a new system, which I believe is not duplicated anywhere.

"There are 8,000 parts to the Ford car. Each one of these parts is given a number symbol. Once each month a mark is made opposite the exact number of cars we will make the next month. Then we figure out the exact amount of stock needed to make just the number of parts to fill that schedule, and buy that amount of stock and no more.

"We are following pretty nearly the same method in not loading up with things we don't need.

"Office and shops also come in for a house cleaning. We went through the offices and cut out hundreds of jobs created during the handling of war work. We literally took out a trainload of desks and furniture and sold them. We told the men that occupied those desks that they were to go back to shops where plenty of good jobs at good pay—if they wanted to take them. Most of them did.

"We cut the office forces from 1,075 to 525 persons. Telephone extensions were cut about 60 per cent. Interesting but useless systems of statistics were abolished, as well as the forms made necessary by them.

"We went through the shops in the same way. During the war production we had a foreman for about every three to five men. Too many foremen sat at desks all day long looking on. We have sold all the desks, and most of the former foremen are now at machines. We now have a foreman to about every twenty men. Everything and everybody that were not producing were put in a position where they would produce or were eliminated.

"A comparison of our operating costs before and after the housecleaning is really a startling lesson in what manufacturers can do if they look sharp to economy. Big plant or little plant—the same thing can be done and the same methods will win every time. Back in November, 1920, before the housecleaning, our daily expense for labor and commercial overhead charges, cost of materials not included, averaged $465,200 to get out an average of 3,146 cars a day, or $146 a car. Look what we do in June, 1921—$412,500 a day to produce an average of 4,362 cars a day, or $93 a car. What do you mean by talking about 'mere economy'?" and the manufacturer beamed all over.

"And the men helped a whole lot," said Mr. Ford. "They respond to right treatment. We used to have to employ fifteen men per car per day. Now it requires but nine. Look at the saving on payroll."

The motor man again gazed out the window at the procession of agricultural implements and across the pond beyond. If he had any worries his face didn't show it.

"How about the future?" I asked.

"It looks to me," he said, "that we're at the beginning of a long period of prosperity."

MANY OFFERS TO HELP PRIEST WHO STOLE TOYS

French Sympathy Aroused for Abbe Who Couldn't Bear to Disappoint Children.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 22.—Great popular interest has grown up around the case of the sixty-year-old priest now in prison on a charge of stealing toys for the children of his parish. Abbé Evarive Jean Baptiste Leche, curé of the little Sainte Marie Parish in Vicsuzenhac, in the Province of Gers, is paid 1,600 francs a year, a little more than $200. That was something before the war; now it is almost nothing. But it was always the curé's habit to bring back on his annual trip to Paris, an event in his life and that of the parish, gifts for the children and grown-ups, to whom he was more than a clergyman. But this year he found the prices of toys beyond the reach of his pocketbook, and so, rather than go back empty-handed, he stole them.

That is his story, and the police investigation bears it out completely.

To the sentimental French the plight of the old priest appeals strongly. Since he was arrested last Monday many have been the appeals for him. Only this morning a governess went to the Palais de Justice with a one-thousand franc note, saying her mistress had sent it to pay for what the curé stole so he could be released. A fat old woman, who said she kept a grocery store in Montmartre, wanted the priest released in her care because she was sure he was "only affected by his heart and by the heat."

It is probable that the priest will be released, especially since an alienist added to the dossier this morning the statement that he was "perhaps irresponsible."

Evidence gathered by the French authorities show that the abbé paid for part of the toys and trinkets found in his room with money he stole from Clerault. And that agreed with what the curé told the police. Besides doll babies, there were cigarette papers, nail files, little scissors, boxes of ribbons, holy statuettes and several toy guns.

It was on Monday afternoon that the curé was arrested as he was leaving the Bazaar de Hotel de Ville. The store detective had noticed he was taking away things he had not paid for, and at the door he was respectfully asked by two policemen to go to the Commissariat of Police. He was examined by M. Bobo, Commissary of the Fourth Arrondissement, to whom the record shows the priest admitted the thefts.

When asked why he had taken the toys, he replied at first he didn't know; but pressed, he said: "I had promised gifts to my parishioners and I could not pay for them because I had not enough money, so I took them."

The next morning he was taken to the Palais de Justice before Judge d'Instruction Haffet, where he repeated the same story. When the Judge asked him if his conscience told him he had done right, the priest replied he had hoped to save enough money to pay for the things he took. Judge Greffet directed the priest to be taken to the Santé Prison. There he was examined by alienists.

Today the Procurer General's department took over the dossier. The priest will be dismissed, in all probability, although there is a possibility he will be tried. This afternoon the Master Counselor for the Committee of Cassation offered to lend the curé civilian clothes should he be forced to appear in court for trial.

DENY NEW PLOT FOR THRONE

Rumor as to Charles of Austria Is Discredited in London.

LONDON, July 22.—Official circles here are said to possess information contradicting rumors in circulation that former Emperor Charles of Austria intends to return to Vienna, with the eventual purpose of regaining his throne.

A Paris dispatch of Thursday said Charles had demanded that he be allowed to leave Switzerland for Denmark, according to news received in French official circles. These circles, the dispatch said, expressed the belief that this move on the part of Charles concealed a plan for another attempt to restore him to the throne of Hungary.

PREPARING TO SOUND GERMANY ON TREATY

Washington Is Expected to Propound a Series of Questions on the Subject.

BERLIN EAGER TO NEGOTIATE

With Cabinet Prefers Conference Around a Table, but Will Accept America's Plan.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 22.—It is believed that Washington will shortly propound a series of questions to the Berlin Government having direct bearing on a treaty. The questionnaire is expected to be dealt with by the Wirth Cabinet.

The impression is that the Government already has a shrewd suspicion what some at least of these questions are going to be and that the probable answers have already been a subject of deliberation within the bosom of the Cabinet. Germany will probably surprise the experts who base conclusions on her past performances by returning prompt, unequivocal, businesslike answers to America's leading questions. Chancellor Wirth is said to consider that as the best policy in dealing with America, but the report needs confirmation.

Developments indicate that any German Government, including the present one, is incompetent to handle a treaty with America greatly dissociated from the Versailles Treaty except something short, mostly commercial and featuring the full and immediate return of and repayment for seized and liquidated German property in America. But if this ideal is not achievable, the present Government would consider any treaty with America better than none.

Wants to Hasten Treaty.

For one thing, the Government is eager to do everything possible within its feeble power to accelerate a peace treaty with the United States, partly for internal political reasons, because it might help to give Wirth a longer lease on official life if he is able to go before the people soon with a treaty, no matter what its text, and partly, also, for foreign political reasons, because it is held that America's participation, no matter in what treaty form, would help to settle all the other perplexing peace problems. The Wirth Government is fairly straining at the diplomatic leash to get into negotiation with America on America's own terms. Germany is eager to meet America more than half way with unusual good sense, but outwardly, at least, restraining its enthusiasm, probably fearing a snub or rebuff as a result of too untimely advances. It is waiting for America to make the next move, and each subsequent one for a long time to come.

This summarizes the Wirth Government's policy so far as the treaty negotiations are concerned: "If America will take one step, Germany will take two steps," or "Germany will take a step first and sits quietly at a becoming transatlantic hand is seen."

Germany would like to see the earliest possible restoration of diplomatic relations. In fact, Germany believes it is not only desirable but necessary that diplomatic relations be resumed before the bigger negotiations begin. But in this matter, too, she is waiting to follow America's lead.

No Attempt at Diplomatic Wedge.

There seems to be a sincere desire and attempt on the part of the Wirth Government to do or say nothing calculated to cause embarrassment to the American Government in Germany's intercourse with America's former war associates. Particularly is there a strong tendency to refrain from anything which might be interpreted as a diplomatic attempt to drive a wedge between America and any of the Allies. Probably there is a feeling there would be nothing in it for Germany and that it could not be done anyway.

How is a treaty ever going to be arrived at? is a question puzzling the composite official brain. Germany certainly will not draft a sample treaty and send it to Washington "on approval." On the other hand, it seems equally inconceivable to Berlin that America should send over a ready-made treaty in advance of its presumptive acceptance. Germany believes that a treaty can only be consummated by getting together at a conference table and negotiating, though there are no illusions about Germany playing essentially a listening part in such negotiations.

Secret diplomacy is enjoying an old-fashioned vogue. American Commissioner Dresel and Foreign Minister Rosen are silent on the treaty, even in the presence of intimates. They have a gentlemen's agreement to be leak-proof and let Washington do whatever talking seems desirable to Washington. Both are loyally living up to it. It is learned, however, that the following is about the state of the case:

Definite Stage Not Reached.

Nothing definite has been reached so far in the negotiations, because nothing definite has been sought so far. It would also be quite incorrect to speak of German negotiations up to date. The details of negotiations recently printed in the German press are "all guesswork, and pretty poor guesswork at that."

Dresel and Rosen have been in frequent touch. The former is imbued with a keen interest in learning Germany's views about the potential treaty, though Rosen is worried so much about Upper Silesia and other complications that he presents some new and ingenious ideas about a paradoxical treaty with America.

Dresel is believed to have a mandate to report fully, regardless of cable tolls.

The preliminary pourparlers should soon blossom into preliminary though still informal negotiations.

PORTUGAL HAILS AMERICANS

Admiral Hughes a Guest at Service for Unknown Dead in War.

LISBON, July 22.—Rear Admiral Charles F. Hughes, in command of a squadron of the American Atlantic fleet which is visiting Portugal, visited Batalha yesterday and laid a wreath at the place of burial of Portugal's unknown soldiers killed in the World War.

Admiral Hughes was accompanied by the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of War, as well as several of his staff officers.

A special train conveyed the party from Lisbon, and at all the principal stations en route regimental bands played "The Star Spangled Banner," which the Americans answered with cheers.

Impressive scenes marked the ceremonies at the old abbey, which has been standing for 900 years. The Americans reverently surrounded the coffins while Bishop Leiria eulogized the American nation in the name of Portugal and thanked the officers for their courtesies to the unknown Portuguese soldiers who fought by the side of America and France.

Admiral Hughes said after the ceremony that he considered the day a memorable one for the American navy, and several members of his staff said the visiting fleet had not received such a brilliant and heart-warming reception in any other country.

BRITISH ARE JARRED BY PREMIER HUGHES

Australian's Speech, It Is Feared, Will Impede Japan's Full Assent on Conference.

ALLIANCE SEEMS DOOMED

Lloyd George Determined in Attempt to Force Silesian and Turkish Settlement.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 22.—There has been a certain liveliness in Downing Street today, differing in character from what prevailed during the Irish negotiations. Premier Hughes's speech at the American Luncheon Club yesterday, reported fully in all the London papers, was a bombshell and brought to a head the conflicting opinions regarding a preliminary conference on the Pacific problem.

Mr. Hughes has been contending that, inasmuch as Australia was six weeks away and when he went home it would be impossible to get back to Washington in time for a November conference, the British Dominions should have an opportunity to deliberate and reach their conclusions beforehand, and from that purpose a conference should be held in London about Aug. 15. This proposal has been humored along with the general hope that the Dominion Premiers would go home without pressing the demand. Mr. Hughes chose the occasion of the American luncheon to go to the mat on the matter. His exposition of Australia's viewpoint was like a volley of pistol shots.

Lloyd George knows from his experience with Hughes at Paris that he is irrepressible. Australia's attitude on the Japanese question is analogous to that of California. Any Australian politician can get an immediate popular response by appealing to anti-Japanese prejudice. This is one of Hughes's strong points with the Australian people and it is impossible to persuade him to soft pedal on the Japanese question, no matter how delicate may be the diplomatic situation.

The fact that Australia is six weeks away and that the Premier's presence in Washington seems impossible does not cause any great disappointment among the British, who know how difficult it is to handle the eloquent and hard-hitting Australian. For this reason the proposal for a preliminary Pacific conference has been temporized with.

Fear of Alarming Japanese.

The situation in Japan is known to be extremely delicate. The Japanese Liberal leaders are having their troubles in bringing Japanese public opinion to the point of entering the conference without conditions and trusting to British and American good will for a fair settlement.

Hughes's speech yesterday was only by way of opening. His locker is full of anti-Japanese ammunition. If it should be exploited at this time it behooves the chauvinistic sentiment in Japan would be so strengthened that Japanese acceptance of the conference conditions beforehand, which has been confidently expected, would be jeopardized.

It is not believed that America will lend its countenance to a preliminary conference. The Japanese Government has been going through the processes necessary in the circumstances to reach a favorable conclusion both in Washington and London Tokio has been treated considerately and with appreciation of the internal conditions in Japan. Moral pressure has been brought to bear, but nothing unlike what has been done to save Japanese sensibilities. It had been held that Japan would be brought round by the unescapable logic of the situation.

The procedure of America and England in the preliminary conversations with Tokio have been so conducted that Japan must choose between going along with these two great powers or placing herself in a position of isolation. While these are the feelings and particularly race discrimination in immigration laws that are offensive to Japanese aspirations and pride, it is not thought here that Japan can or will turn her back on association with England and America. An Anglo-Japanese alliance has now probably become impossible through the new line-up formed with the acquiescence of Japan in the negotiations prior to President Harding's call for a conference.

Japan is therefore faced with the naked alternative of throwing in her lot with the two other powers and trusting to reason and fairness in the Washington conference or of attempting to play a lone hand in the Western Pacific.

In regard to a preliminary Pacific Conference by the British Dominions it is believed that America has taken the ground that these Dominions are component parts of the British Empire and cannot be dealt with separately. The presence of the Dominion representatives as such would be welcomed in Washington but the conference would only be possible for members of the British Empire delegation, which, of course, might include representatives of the Dominions. The present Administration is not likely to be inclined to the recognition of the Dominions which was embodied in the League of Nations.

Insist on Supreme Council Meeting.

Another important subject receiving attention in Downing Street today is the proposed early meeting of the Supreme Council. I learn that the British Government means to insist on a meeting before the end of August, the holidays and reaching a settlement on both Upper Silesia and Turkey. It has been necessary to make so many accommodations with France in the past three years that Lloyd George has almost exhausted his powers of persuasion but he and his cabinet are rallying for heroic efforts to bring France into an early Supreme Council meeting.

What the latter would undoubtedly like would be some kind of action by Washington that would aid in bringing about what they regard as an urgent necessity. Europe is to be safeguarded against the most imminent danger of new wars. It is thought that if Washington could join in a move for a Council meeting in the interest of united action, its support would be most persuasive even if the actual expression was nothing more in form than an expression of a pious wish. The theory generally held here is that Washington's influence, however much restrained, would forth Briand in his own personal desire to avoid extremes. Lloyd George wishes no longer to furnish the argument with which to resist the Extremist tendencies in France, but the French can be induced to withdraw the opposition with a very mild expression from official America.

There is no danger of a serious break between England and France. Not only do deeper reasons exist to prevent this but Lloyd George and Briand are sympathetic friends and each understands the political exigencies of the other. They know each other well enough to engage in an apparently sanguinary conflict without breaking the golden thread of their friendship.

Mystified as to French Policy.

But the English public is a good deal mystified about the French policy. It reads in the newspapers such dispatches as the one by way of Rome stating that the French have concluded arrangements with Poland for maintaining the Polish army under French control and giving France preferential treatment in the development of Upper Silesia. The Journal des Débats is quoted in the English press as authority on the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between Finland and France coming into force yesterday and granting France the most favored nation treatment for her manufactures and certain colonial products. The Manchester Guardian says:

"It is one-sided character of this agreement bears a striking similarity to the economic treaty with Poland which France signed two months ago and a counterpart of that arrangement was the treaty of military alliance. Is the treaty of commerce with Finland," asks The Guardian, "only a visible sign of a more comprehensive bargain?"

The English public begins to ask why France demands English reinforcements in Upper Silesia, knowing that is is impossible for Britain to send them and in order that France, which has much greater military forces, may be permitted to send her soldiers without question and thus strengthen her grip in Upper Silesia.

SOVIET TO REJECT CONFERENCE ACTION

Note of Protest Expresses Doubt That Guarantees on Disarmament Are Possible.

RIGA, Latvia, July 22 (Associated Press)—Soviet Russia's note of protest against the failure to extend her an invitation to the Washington conference on Far Eastern questions, handed to the American Chargé at Stockholm yesterday, declares that the Moscow Government will not recognize any decisions reached at a conference at which it is not represented.

The note, which was signed by M. Tchitcherin, the Soviet Commissary for Foreign Affairs, protests also against the lack of an invitation for the Far Eastern Republic. The Soviet Government reserves complete freedom of action, it declares.

These announcements were made by the Rosta Agency, the official Bolshevist news agency here.

The Soviet note was sent not only to the United States, but also to Great Britain, France, China and Japan. It hails with much joy a discussion on disarmament, but expresses skepticism that any guarantees regarding such disarmament can be possible.

"The absence of the Russian Government from discussions of the subject would only have the result to make Russia ignore any decisions reached," the note declares.

25 DIE IN ITALIAN RIOTS; VICTIMS HURLED IN SEA

Nationalist Raid at Sarzana Repelled by Communists, Who Turn Machine Guns on Trains.

ROME, July 22.—From twenty-five to twenty-seven persons were killed during the conflicts between the Extreme Nationalists and the carabineers and communists at Sarzana, Province of Genoa, according to the latest reports of the fighting received here late last night.

It is impossible to give the number of dead with certainty because some of the bodies were thrown into the sea, while others were scattered throughout the countryside.

The conflict was the result of a raid by the Nationalists on Sunday last, when they entered Sarzana and killed seven communists.

The communists and peasants of the whole district joined to repel further attacks. They hunted throughout the region for Nationalists, and wherever one was found he was killed.

Later the communists lay in ambush for Nationalists. Several women were in the ambushing parties, many of them uring rifles, while the communists men operated machine guns. These were turned against all passing trains.

One was killed on a railroad engine. Several trains arrived in Rome riddled with bullets, many women passengers having fainted during the shooting.

The carabineers of the district had been ordered to preserve order and, it appears, they proceeded against the Nationalists. According to the carabineers, the Nationalists fired on them and an encounter ensued. The Nationalists, on the other hand, assert that shots were fired at them as they were approaching Sarzana.

The national organization of the Extreme Nationalists, at a meeting in Rome, passed sensational condemnations of the Government, and urging that those guilty of causing the conflict in Sarzana be punished.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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ROME, July 22.—The situation between the Fascisti and the communists has become so grave after the latest tragedy of Sarzana as to make the people fear civil war.

The Fascisti are helped by the Nationalists, while the greater part of the Socialists refuse to defend the violence of the communists, who have formed for the purpose a body called the "People's Arditi."

These last, though declared to comprise all the scum of the lower classes, are organized in military groups, fully officered and trained.

The Cabinet is placed in the most difficult position, as the majority of the country is clamoring for the pacification of the contending parties. This is almost an impossible task, as former Cabinets allowed the movement to get completely out of hand.

The struggle is assuming more and more the character of those feuds of the Middle Ages, when each town, down to the smallest village, was divided into two camps continually at war.

After the Napoleonic wars, the ideal of unification in freeing Italy put an end to such fighting by diverting everybody's bellicose instincts to a single channel.

Now, however, that the communists have insinuated into the people the principle that love of country is a sweat womanish sentimentality, the only moral check is removed, and everybody's hand is again raised against his neighbor.

The Fascisti are furious against the Government because the carabineers fired against them at Sarzana, which was the starting point of the recent slaughter.

Their organ, the Popolo d'Italia, writes:

"Wherever a People's Erdito defiles the land we've been born on, wherever a communist desecrates with his obscene talk of internationalism the soil defended at the cost of torrents of blood and rivers of tears, there let the Fascisti stop in, there let the Fascisti be unleashed to exact merciless vengeance."

The crisis is so grave that it may affect the position of the Cabinet, which on Saturday expects a vote of confidence from the Chamber. The vote might even result in the overthrow of the new administration, which has been in power only about three weeks.

What may save the Cabinet is again the fact that nobody is very anxious to succeed the present Ministers during this acute phase of agitations and disorders.

NEW HONOR FOR MME. CURIE

English Society Which Formerly Refused to Admit Women Will Receive Her.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 22.—Mme. Curie will shortly come to London to receive from the Council of the Roentgen Society the distinction of honorary fellowship.

Soon after the discovery of radium, the famous English scientific society decided to honor both Mme. Curie and her husband, and they both accepted an invitation to London. It was discovered at the last minute that the rules of the society prohibited women being present at its meetings, and Professor Curie was alone permitted to enter the chamber to hear the President's eulogy of his wife as the actual discoverer of radium, who had to remain outside.

There has been a big change in the attitude of scientific bodies toward women since then.

ASK HUGHES ABOUT JAPAN'S EMIGRANTS

House Committee Demands Hitherto Secret Details of "Gentlemen's Agreement" of 1908.

ROUSED BY HAWAIIAN FLOOD

Will Investigate Conditions Under Which Japan Controls Emigration to United States.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Japanese exclusion question came to the fore in Congress today. Informed that Hawaii was being flooded with Japanese, the House Immigration Committee asked the State Department to furnish details of the "gentleman's agreement" of 1908 with respect to Japanese control of emigration to the United States. Diplomatic correspondence leading to the understanding, which, the committee was told, does not apply to Hawaii, never has been made public and the committee decided to investigate.

Despite the contention of some members that discussion of the subject at this time might impede plans for the international conference on disarmament and the Far East and Pacific situations, the committee decided to take up the thirteen-year-old immigration arrangement after it had heard J. V. A. McMurray, chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department, and had received a telegram from V. S. McClatchy of Sacramento, Cal., a publisher, dealing with the general subject of Japanese immigration.

The committee has under consideration a resolution which would authorize the President to life the immigration ban in Hawaii to meet seasonal requirements for labor by importing Chinese and thus to aid the insular territory to get over rough economic spots. The resolution was immediately subordinated to the broader question.

Mr. McMurray told the committee that Japan had never regarded the agreement as applying to Hawaii, and stated that, in March as it was a voluntary proposition from Japan, this country was diplomatically bound until the other party to the understanding should withdraw.

His statement concerning Hawaii brought from Chairman Johnson the exclamation that the time had arrived for a declaration that "Hawaii is a part of the United States with respect to Japan and all others."

Mr. McMurray said that the Japanese Government had regulated the number of laborers to whom passports to Hawaii were issued through an informal arrangement worked out with the sugar planters of the islands by the Japanese consular officers, who were informed each season of the number required. Mr. Johnson interrupted to say that he understood the number allowed to go to Hawaii each year was really below the requirements, a method taken by Japan to prevent a break in wages.

The statement concerning the agreement between the employers and the Japanese Government was immediately denied by Koyal D. Mead, special labor agent of the planters' organization.

From that point every angle of the exclusion question was touched on in some form or other, and members of the committee freely expressed dissatisfaction with loopholes which they said apparently were left in the agreement. They denounced the practice of permitting "picture brides" to enter this country, which, Chairman Johnson said, continued despite the diplomatic understanding.

Because of the delicacy of the subject, Mr. McMurray answered most questions guardedly and some were not answered at all. It was said that if the correspondence was forthcoming, it would be gone into behind closed doors. Mr. Johnson was not certain that the diplomatic exchanges would be supplied by the State Department and he planned to confer on that phase with Secretary Hughes and other Department heads. He said, however, that he saw no reason why the documents should not be made available to Congress and deplored the fact that half a dozen more such understandings as that entered into with Japan had not required ratification by the Senate.

Mr. McClatchy's telegram, which was read prior to Mr. McMurray's statement, warned of impending racial, political and economic control by the Japanese in the islands, unless the American Government acted immediately. He neither supported nor opposed the resolution which the committee had under consideration, but asserted that if such were not the legislation deemed proper by Congress it should seek some other measures at once.

JAPAN TAKES STAND ON RIGHTS IN EAST

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

prohibition of the opium trade in China, reduction of the fortifications in the Philippines, mutual reductions at Guam and Bonin and the extension of the open door and equal opportunity policy throughout the world.

WASHINGTON CONSIDERS EARLY CONFERENCE

Proposal Based On Wish of Dominion Premiers — Hearings for Small Nations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The preliminaries to the conference of the Powers to be called by President Harding have reached a point where the date for the first session is the immediate matter under consideration. That the conference will take place in Washington is assured. The British suggest

BRIAND STANDS FIRM ON SILESIAN POLICY

Again Rejects Proposal to Fix Boundaries Before Sending More Troops.

SOLDIERS READY TO MARCH

British Minimize Differences, Saying They Relate to Time, Not to Principles.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 22.—A further exchange of views between the British and French Governments today does not appear to have brought the Upper Silesian conundrum much nearer solution.

At his breakfast table this morning Premier Briand had laid before him the summary of the conversation which Lord Curzon, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, had with the French Ambassador in London last night, in which the British Government upheld its view that the allied conference should be held at once to draw the line between Germany and Poland.

M. Briand left Paris soon afterward, with all the members of his Cabinet, for Rambouillet, the Summer home of President Millerand, to discuss the situation.

As a result instructions were sent tonight to the French Ambassador in London to say that the French Government persisted in its view that it would be foolhardy for the Allies to draw a boundary line without enough troops in Silesia to enforce the decision against an attack either by the Poles or the Germans, or both, and that the French intended to send forward additional troops, whether or not the other Allies agreed. Furthermore, the French insisted that a commission of experts study the practical effects of the proposed solutions in Silesia. After enough troops to enforce the allied decision were in place and after the experts' report was ready France would consent to an allied conference. This indicates that the conference cannot be held until the middle of August or later.

Pressing French Message to Berlin.

In addition, instructions were sent to the French Ambassador in Berlin to say to the German Government that France insisted on an early declaration by Chancellor Wirth that steps would be taken to dissolve German bands in the vicinity of the plebiscite area, which constitute a danger, according to the French point of view.

The result of the day's negotiations is that the matter stands just about where it did three weeks ago.

On the face of it the dispute about the procedure with regard to Upper Silesia may appear to be out of proportion to its importance. However, the French know that Premier Lloyd George intends to make an effort to get the allied troops out of Düsseldorf and Duisburg, and if they had no other reason for opposing it, that would not whet their appetite for the conference which Mr. Lloyd George proposes.

French opinion has been somewhat stirred by the report published in The Manchester Guardian that while the Germans were waiting about a decision on the reparations ultimatum Mr. Lloyd George sent a written statement to Herr Stresemann, the leader of the German People's Party, saying that the British Government took the stand that if the ultimatum was accepted the Rhineland penalties would be lifted. The Temps tonight wants to know why Mr. Lloyd George made any such promise without consulting his allies.

French Ready for Marching Orders.

PARIS, July 22 (Associated Press).—The departure for Upper Silesia of a French division in readiness on the Rhine was said in official circles this forenoon to be a question of forty-eight hours.

The Government will await a formal reply to the note handed to Great Britain yesterday, which is expected during the day or tomorrow. Immediately afterward, it is predicted, marching orders will be given, the division, which will proceed for Silesia by rail through Germany.

The controversy which has arisen over the demand by France that allied reinforcements be sent to Upper Silesia is still regarded by the French press in the light of a crisis.

Berlin's reply to the French protest against German activities in the Silesian area is expected in Paris today, but the Petit Parisien believes it will have little effect on the situation. This newspaper also expresses surprise that the British Government places an entirely different interpretation upon the communication from the Allied High Commission at Oppeln and urges publication of the text as proof that the French reading is correct. This communication, in which the British High Commissioner concurs, is reported to emphasize the need of more troops.

In the Echo de Paris, "Pertinax," its political writer, asserts that behind the divergent views of London and Paris appear two distinctly different policies regarding Germany.

"England," he says, "placing faith in the given word of Germany, and in the series of friendly accords, expects the Treaty of Versailles to be executed normally, and looks for the pacific development of her adversary of yesterday.

"France, however, does not expect the fulfilment of the treaty except by force. She will be content only when she knows that Germany cannot resist, even though her resources are greater than those of France. France realises that if Germany can again absorb Poland and the various Danube States the horrors of the last century will begin again. France is resolved to defend the States created by the treaty, and she alone can prevent the organization of Europe by the technicians of Berlin, Munich and Vienna."

British Minimise Differences.

LONDON, July 22 (Associated Press).—The final reply of Great Britain to France concerning Upper Silesia is expected early next week, when, it is learned from an authoritative source, Lord Curzon, the Foreign Minister, will insist on a meeting of the Allied Supreme Council during the first days of August.

British official circles minimize the importance of the difference in the French and British views concerning Silesia. It is stated that the difference is a matter of time, and not a question of principle, the French wishing to delay the final settlement while the British wish for an immediate end of the troublesome boundary dispute. Sir Harold Stuart, the British Commissioner in Upper Silesia, is expected in London early next week with full reports of the present situation in that region.

BERLIN, July 22.—France will be responsible if a Polish insurrection breaks out in Upper Silesia, Hermann Gradnauer, Minister of the Interior, declares in a statement published by the Tageblatt today.

"Only a speedy decision regarding Upper Silesia can avert a great disaster," the Minister says. "The situation in Upper Silesia is critical. A Polish insurrection can break out only if France desires it and brings it about.

"It is hard to believe that Paris seriously credits Germany with menacing schemes. In reality, so far as the symptoms complained of in the French note are concerned, it is a matter of the German population of Upper Silesia, desiring to be not altogether defenseless in the event of further Polish attacks.

"When a decision comes on the Upper Silesian question the Reichswehr will have to be on the spot to replace the retiring allied troops in order to cope with any Polish plans for violence."

ROME, July 21.—The Tribuna today says an Italian note to Germany regarding the Upper Silesian trouble declares the question should be submitted to the Allied Supreme Council. The note adds, according to the Tribuna, that concentration of German troops in the Upper Silesian region is considered dangerous.

PUZZLE OF BRIAND'S ACTION.

Hint That His Opposition to Curzon's Silesian Policy Is a Feint.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 21.—A dispatch to the Matin from London says that when the French Ambassador the Conte de Saint-Aulaire, conveyed the French reply to the English note about Upper Silesia to Lord Curzon this morning the British Foreign Minister maintained the British contention that the Silesian problem could be solved first and reinforcements sent afterward. Therefore, unless the French unexpectedly yield, the Allies are in complete disagreement, and the French are on the eve of repeating their Frankfort coup of last year, acting alone and contrary to the wishes of England.

It is announced today that the French high command on the Rhine has received orders to have a division of cavalry and a division of infantry ready to start for Silesia at a moment's notice. If there are signs that Germany will make difficulties about the passage of the troops across German soil they will be sent via Antwerp, the Kiel Canal and Dansig.

There is more than meets the eye in the Silesian imbroglio, and French policy in relation to it. On the surface it appears as though Premier Briand had yielded to Nationalist pressure and abandoned his policy of moderation and economic compromise toward Germany —which has just produced satisfactory results in the shape of the still unratified agreement between the French and German experts who carried on the negotiations begun by Loucheur and Rathenau at Wiesbaden—in favor of a more vigorous attitude.

M. Briand undoubtedly came within an ace of defeat just before the Parliamentary session closed as the result of his breach—due precisely to his moderation toward Germany—with the Nationalist majority in the Chamber. That was the real reason for his narrow escape, although the occasion for the vote in which the Government was so nearly beaten was a discussion of the propriety of the conduct of the Premier's right hand man at the Foreign Office, Philippe Bethelot, in telegraphing instructions to French diplomatic agents in the Far East to support the Industrial Bank of China, of which his brother André was President. It is possible, then, that M. Briand has purchased a suspension of Nationalist attacks upon Berthelot and himself by a promise not to yield to England in the Silesian dispute.

The French Nationalist Party and the great majority of the army—whose influence in French politics is immeasurably greater than before the war—undoubtedly feel that Germany is not sufficiently guarded against by the Peace Treaty and the manner in which it has been executed to date. They believe that if Germany is allowed to retain Silesia it will be only a question of time before she uses it as an arsenal for the preparation of new aggressions upon France. They are determined, therefore, that the industrial region of Silesia shall be given to Poland, whether this means the economic ruin of Germany or not. Indeed, it is hardly too much to say that the attitude of many of them is not far removed from that of Bismarck a few years after the War of 1870, when, startled by the rapidity of the French recovery, he planned a new war to crush France beyond hope of resurrection.

Although the French Nationalists would not admit it, their feeling about Germany today is very similar. Wittingly or unwittingly, they are forcing Germany into a new war or its sole alternative, unresisting acceptance of ruin. In pursuance of this policy they are determined to proceed with the severance of Silesia from Germany, even though it involves an open rupture with Great Britain.

But this explanation of Premier Briand's conduct is almost too simple to be accepted. To begin with, he defied the Nationalists before in refusing to occupy the Ruhr, as they wished last May, and was successful in his defiance. Secondly, his policy of moderation seems about to bear genuine fruits in the shape of an economic agreement that goes far to solve the reparations problem. Thirdly, Parliament is no longer sitting, so that the Nationalists cannot overthrow him, and, however strong they may be in the Chamber, it is more than doubtful whether their aggressiveness toward Germany is shared by the mass of the people, which above all wants peace, which thinks Germany well beaten and which has no particular brief for the Poles. Finally, M. Briand, as one of the most astute statesmen living, is well aware of all this and no doubt feels able to handle any trouble the Nationalists may try to create for him.

What, then, has induced him to risk a rupture with England by refusing to discuss the Silesian question in the Supreme Council?

Four explanations are possible:

First—That his refusal is nothing but a feint, a piece of political strategy meant to impress the Nationalists and bring his critics back into the government fold. In this supposition the Supreme Council will meet, after all, in the first week of August, after a further exchange of notes, and the French Premier will be able to say that he stood out to the utmost, but finally yielded to English insistence in order to maintain the unity of the Allies.

Second—There is the question of Philippe Berthelot's position, which makes a meeting of the Supreme Council just now rather awkward for his chief. If Berthelot does not attend it, his opponents will seize upon the circumstance as proof of his approaching dismissal. On the other hand, if he is present, it will be somewhat difficult to ask the Allies to negotiate matters of the highest importance with a man now under a cloud, who may soon be dismissed for abusing his high position.

Third—There is the shadow of coming events in Russia. It may be true that the French reinforcements are not really destined for Silesia at all, but, as the communist press declares, are to be kept ready at hand in Eastern Europe for decisive intervention in the Russian chaos that would follow the collapse of the Bolsheviki, which the latest reports received here indicate as imminent. Obviously, it would be of supreme importance to France to have Russia again as an ally—all the more because Poland proved rather an ineffective counterpoise to Germany in Eastern Europe—and this might be assured by the timely support of French bayonets to one of the groups struggling for control in Russia after the Soviet downfall.

And last, but very much not least, there is Ambassador Harvey, who is to sit at the next meeting of the Supreme Council as the representative of the United States. However deluded the French public may be by the propaganda articles and sentimental discourses as to the probable attitude of America in European affairs, it is unlikely in the extreme that M. Briand is unaware that America will be opposed to any decision in the Silesian affair that seems likely to hinder the tottering steps of the weakling peace. M. Briand is far too clever not to have done his utmost to ascertain the line that will be probably taken by Mr. Harvey when he attends the meeting of the Supreme Council. He can hardly expect Mr. Harvey to be silent when the French advocate a solution of the Silesian problem that puts the Silesian industries in incompetent Polish hands, thus ruining the efforts at economic recovery, not of Germany alone, but of the rest of Eastern Europe, and that creates bitter race hatred, potential for war, in the heart of Europe. Against England alone France has found it hard to prevail at previous meetings of the Supreme Council; against England and America her opposition would be impossible.

But if France should be forced to yield on this account there would be a shock of surprise and disappointment all the more cruel to the mass of the French people because it has been led to believe that America's support is once more assured. The consequence might be an outburst of popular anger here, the effects of which would be deplorable. At the very moment when France was in greatest need of America's aid.

It is probable that the first of these four explanations is the correct one, and that before many days pass France will give way and the meeting of the Supreme Council will take place. As far as the opposition of America to the attribution of industrial Silesia to Poland is concerned, it may well be that M. Briand, who is far more moderate than his present policy makes it appear, would really welcome a veto against which there could be no appeal.

OSTFRIESLAND TEST INTERESTS BRITISH

Effect of 2,000-Pound Bombs on Armored Warship's Seams Arouses Naval Comment.

CALL PLANE 'SLOW OLD BUS'

One Air Expert Asserts Ship Can Outmanoeuvre Fliers Carrying Such Heavy Projectiles.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 22.—British air and naval officers are following with keen interest the bombing experiments the American Navy has conducted on the Ostfriesland. Only inadequate reports have as yet been cabled, but as the British Navy is carrying on similar tests, the outcome of which, however, is held secret, any results attained in America are of special value for comparative purposes.

Service regulations here prohibit any comment, but THE NEW YORK TIMES learns that the effect of the dropping of 2,000-pound bombs near the Ostfriesland has aroused special interest in British naval circles. The weight of the charge was very much greater than any used in the war, and the effect of opening the seams of the battleship, although not unexpected from the theoretical point of view, is pronounced to be much greater than any heretofore attained in actual warfare.

The nearest parallel was, perhaps, the use of depth charges against U-boats; but in that case the weight of the explosive used—500 pounds—was very much less, and it is doubted whether any submarine was sunk through being shaken to pieces. Depth charges may have caused leaks, but their deadliness consisted mainly in the damage they did to the delicate mechanism of the U-boats. By the terrific jars they caused they put the lights out and disarticulated the steering and submerging machinery, with the result that the submarines either sank to impracticable depths to be crushed by the weight of the water or rose to the surface to be shelled. The result was immaterial to the attacking destroyer, but it is not believed that the explosion ever actually disintegrated a U-boat.

The only serious criticism of the Ostfriesland results came from an air expert, who suggested that the only airplane capable of carrying a ton of explosives would be such "a slow old bus" as a battleship would be afraid of it.

British destroyers, he said, operating off the Flanders Coast, never bothered about airplanes. When the German flier came too near they put on the helm, made a quick turn and so invariably escaped a direct hit. So, he argued, if a big plane came over a well-armed battleship it would be travelling so slowly it could be avoided with ease or shot down at a safe distance. In any case, he considered direct hits very much more effective than any shock charge, however great.

The British authorities, nevertheless, will await the full report of the results of the Ostfriesland tests with great interest.

SHIP BOMBING PLANES BACK.

Two That Took Part in Sinking of German War Craft Return Here.

Two of the naval planes that have been participating in the bombing experiments at sea, with the old German warships as targets, returned yesterday to their hangars at the Rockaway Air Station, with their crews. Two other machines, which, with another from the Pensacola Air Station, comprised the Fourth Division, that caused so much damage to the German ships, will return to the station today or tomorrow. All are hopping to the station from Hampton Roads.

All the planes are slightly smaller than the NC boats that crossed the ocean, but carry a bombing crew of seven or eight men. Two of the planes carried observers to witness the tests, including naval constructors from the New York Navy Yard. Plane 3,606 was piloted by Lieutenants D. W. Carter and D. L. Richards, and Plane 3,595 by Lieutenants Walter Hinton and F. W. Neiman.

Division 4 was commanded by Lieut. Commander J. H. Strong, who was pilot of Plane 3,012, with Lieutenant O. A. Musk as assistant pilot. Plane 3,693 was piloted by Lieutenant R. N. Reddy and J. H. Sheehan. These planes are bringing full reports of their bombing back to the Rockaway Air Station.

GAELIC SPORTS ARRANGED.

Stationary Engineers to Hold Games at Celtic Park Tomorrow.

A novel card has been arranged for lovers of Gaelic sport tomorrow at Celtic Park, where the stationary engineers will hold their annual games. As a curtain raiser two of the fastest junior football teams in the Gaelic Athletic Association will be brought together. They are the Corks and the Wexfords. It is a burning contest. Limerick will meet Antrim, and in the senior football match, Tipperary will line up against Louth.

A half-mile track event, open to all football and hurling teams in the Gaelic A. A., has also been slated. The team which scores the most points in this event will be awarded a silver cup.

IRISH TERMS NOW BEFORE SINN FEIN

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

the British offer of dominion home rule to Ireland reserves control of the army, navy and air force in Ireland, says the reservation "corresponds to geographical necessity which renders it necesary for the strategic defense of the British isles to be planned, controled and maintained as a whole. We have difficulty in believing that it should offer any stumbling block to an intelligent Sinn Feiner who, except from a directly anti-British motive, could have no ground to prefer a petty Irish army and navy under separate control."

The outstanding crux of the problem, The Chronicle goes on, seems still to be in the relations of Southern Ireland and Northern.

"If Southern Ireland," it say, "gives up the idea of compelling Northern Ireland by force to enter a single Irish polland alone France has found it hard to prevail at previous meetings of the Supreme Council; against England and America her opposition would be impossible.

But if France should be forced to yield on this account there would be a shock of surprise and disappointment all the more cruel to the mass of the French people because it has been led to believe that America's support is once more assured. The consequence might be an outburst of popular anger here, the effects of which would be deplorable. At the very moment when France was in greatest need of America's aid.

It is probable that the first of these four explanations is the correct one, and that before many days pass France will give way and the meeting of the Supreme Council will take place. As far as the opposition of America to the attribution of industrial Silesia to Poland is concerned, it may well be that M. Briand, who is far more moderate than his present policy makes it appear, would really welcome a veto against which there could be no appeal.

Dual Dominion Offer.

LONDON, Saturday, July 23.—It probably will be found on publication of the Cabinet's offer to Ireland, the Parliamentary correspondent of The London Times declares, that, with a single exception, certain military safeguards are reserved for the Imperial Parliament and that a full range of Dominion authority is to be offered alike to the Parliament of the South and to the Parliament of the North.

If the North were to decline the new powers," the correspondent says, "the Southern Parliament would be able to exercise them in the twenty-six counties under its jurisdiction. The powers include control of taxation and customs and control of the police, and, apparently, the establishment of a territorial force is not excluded."

The correspondent asserts that Mr. de Valera expressed the wish that the terms be not published before the conference, but communicated them to his principal supporters in Ireland, to which Premier Lloyd George agreed, and that an arrangement is to be made for simultaneous publication in Ireland and England.

"The definite fact," writes the correspondent, "is that the demand for an Irish Republic is made no longer."

Explaining that the proposals are based on Dominion self-government and are made to both the North and the South, the correspondent continues:

"If the South accepts, it will be open to the North independently to reject them. Then cheer would be the unhappy perpetuation of what the Sinn Fein stigmatize as partition. It is part of the Cabinet's scheme that Ulster must not and cannot be coerced, and that the Sinn Fein should recognize the justice of applying to the North the principle of self-determination in local affairs.

"But whil, according to the Cabinet plans, the North is to retain in full measure the safeguards provided by the 'Better Government in Ireland Act,' there will be very strong inducements for the North and South to co-operate in establishing and maintaining a central governing authority for the whole of Ireland to deal with questions of common interest."

Editorially, The London Times declares that the issue between the Irish leaders "can almost be reduced to the question whether a joint body to administer all-Ireland affairs, be it Parliament or Council, should be constituted upon the basis of equal or proportional representation."

De Valera in Conferences.

LONDON, July 22 (Associated Press).—Eamon de Valera is expected to spend the week-end in Dublin in informal talks with his colleagues, and probably will summon a meeting of the Dail Eireann next week to examine into the Government's offer. The convening of the Dail Eireann, it is considered here, would be an indication that the offer was regarded as the possible basis for further negotiations.

The supposition is that if the draft offer is not approved by Arthur Griffith, Professor John MacNeil, Michael Collins and other leaders, that the Dail Eireann will hardly be convened, while if the leaders accept the draft, the sanction of the Dail Eireann is certain to follow.

Among the Sinn Feiners in London no definite development in the negotiations seems to be expected for ten days or a fortnight. The terms of the Government's proposal apparently will not be announced publicly without a prior agreement between Premier Lloyd George and Mr. de Valera.

According to apparently inspired statements, however, they are in a somewhat tentative character, intended to indicate the lines on which the Government considers a solution of the situation possible, provided both Ulster and Sinn Fein are able to agree and request the Government to amend the existing act.

The future course of the Irish negotiations seems to turn on two important points: First, whether another meeting between Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, and Eamon de Valera can be brought about in Ireland, and, second, whether Mr. de Valera can be induced to consent to a solution of the situation through an amendment of the existing Home Rule act, presuming that such a solution can be worked out.

The second question appears to hinge on a desire on the part of the contending parties to hold to their ideals. Mr. Lloyd George, as a concession to the Unionist section of the coalition, wishes to save the Home Rule act, and Mr. de Valera and his party, on the other hand, would vastly prefer to destroy the hated "partition act."

A copy of the Government's proposals was delivered to the Ulster Cabinet this morning, but its contents seem to have been merely a formality, as Mr. Lloyd George made no request for an opinion concerning the terms.

It is expected the Prime Minister will be able to make a comprehensive statement concerning the peace terms in the House of Commons next week.

DUBLIN COMMENT HOPEFUL.

Belfast Newspapers Criticise the London Government.

DUBLIN, July 22 (Associated Press).—Belief that the conversations between Eamon de Valera and Premier Lloyd George will be resumed is expressed by The Freeman's Journal in its comment on the peace negotiations today. The interview between the two men in London yesterday was evidently not their last, the newspaper says.

"One thing, at any rate, seems certain," it continues: "There can be no return to the monstrous unholy condition in which Ireland had been subjected, before the truce, by the English Government."

The Irish Times considers that the public will derive satisfaction from the fact that the proposals submitted emanated from the Coalition Cabinet, which Mr. de Valera did not feel justified in immediately turning down.

This indicates," adds the newspaper, "a step in advance, which we trust will not be countered by the gathering forces of reaction during these unfortunate, if necessary, periods of delay."

BELFAST, Ireland, July 22.—What may be considered a typical Ulster view of the Irish situation is given today by the Belfast News Letter.

"We are convinced," it says, "that until the Government presents a definite, final decision, that admits of no higgling, to the Sinn Fein leaders they will continue to persist in demanding the impossible, even with threats, as already are being indulged in, over the possibility of the negotiations being broken off. They cannot be blamed for this unyielding attitude, for the fault for this lies in the Government's own undetermined, feeble action."

The Northern Whig says that if Mr. de Valera elects to proceed with the struggle the loyalists will be the least disappointed, "because they have never surrendered to the glamour of illusions born of persistent misreading of the facts. The rejection of a firm offer, while opening up a great vista of strifes revolting to every human instinct, would at least dam the flood of sentimentality and platitude with which we have been drenched."

This newspaper expresses the opinion that if Mr. de Valera returns to London to inform Mr. Lloyd George that he has brought a basis for negotiations or is anxious to resume the search for one, an anxious time for the Northern loyalists will ensue.

GERMANY OBTAINS A LOAN IN HOLLAND

Advance of 40,000,000 Gold Marks Will Go Toward 1,000,000,000 Reparation Payment.

REICHSBANK ON STILL HUNT

Statement for Week of July 18 Shows 500,000,000 Decrease in Paper Money.

By CYRIL BROWN.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 22.—A financial race against time for a big stake is taking place behind the scenes here. The details are carefully concealed from the public and even insiders are kept guessing. Germany must pay a total of 1,000,000,000 gold marks by Aug. 31. Failure to do this would furnish legal justification for French occupation of the Ruhr under the ultimatum and there are less than six weeks to go.

Obviously Germany would precipitate anarchy in the international money market if it attempted openly to purchase its urgent foreign exchange requirements within this short period. Nor could Germany long keep up its foreign exchange reparation purchases if the bottom dropped out of the market. Hence the Reichsbank is forced to employ the strategy of keeping the enemy, in this case a big speculative element, guessing as to what it may have up its sleeve.

The Reichsbank scored today when official announcement was made that Germany had negotiated another loan of 40,000,000 gold marks in Holland, and this with negotiations for further similar loans pending put fresh heart into the market for marks, particularly as coinciding with the favorable Reichsbank statement for the week ended July 18, showing that Germany's paper circulation had actually decreased by 500,000,000 marks.

With the payments already made and further payments which can be made at any time, Germany has taken care of half of the 1,000,000,000 gold marks. It still has to show how it will cover the remaining 500,000,000 within less than six weeks.

The Reichsbank undoubtedly has an iron ration of dollars or other foreign exchange tucked away in its wallet as a last resort. Its "fat bolster," as it is technically nicknamed in Bourse and other financial circles, is not believed even by the biggest stretch of the imagination to be sufficient to pay off the 500,000,000 balance, but its other reserve resources in foreign exchange obtained by pawning its silver horde and it is also keeping right on buying exchange in the market.

The key to the mystery as to how it will pay the remaining amount seems to be secret negotiations for further credits. There is reason to believe that a group of English and American interests is behind the new credit obtained in London, which is being floated on justifying the Reichsbank's optimistic view that sufficient further credits will be obtained in time to prevent an undue panicky strain on the money market by forced exchange purchases to cover the balance due Aug. 31. The new credit, like its predecessor, was negotiated through the Amsterdam house of the Berlin bankers, Mendelsohn & Co.

HERRICK HEADS LIST HONORED BY FRANCE

Americans Share New Tokens of French Nation's Gratitude for Post-War Relief.

MANY WOMEN GET MEDALS

Mrs. Atwood of Girls' Aid, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Whitridge and Major Seaman Among Those Decorated.

PARIS, July 22 (Associated Press.)—The Journal Officiel today publishes a list of persons to whom medals have been awarded by the Government as a mark of gratitude for work performed for France in the carrying on of post-war relief activities.

Prominent among those decorated is Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador, who received the Vermeil medal for his services in the development of post-war work for French heroes.

To the Lafayette Memorial Fund is awarded a similar medal, with special mention for its work among French children, and another goes to Raoul Dandurand of Montreal, President of the France-America Committee.

Silver medals are awarded to Mrs. Atwood, President of the American Girls' Aid Organization of New York; Jules Mailhos of Montevideo, Uruguay; Frederick Newbold, Chairman of the Vacation War Relief Committee of New York; Lloyd S. Smith of New York; Mariano de Unsue of Buenos Aires, Argentina; Mrs. Grace Wallace, President of the Belgian Relief Committee of Plainfield, N. J.

Bronze medals are given to Mrs. Beatrice Awde of the American Fund for French Wounded, Watertown, N. Y.; Hugo Barbagelate, Uruguayan author; Gertrude Bean of the Fund for French Wounded, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. Louise Button of the same fund, Rochester, N. Y.; the Rev. Ernest Bysshe, for orphanage work in Grenoble, France; Mrs. Kate Ireland of Cleveland, Ohio; Lake Lynn, of Fergus Falls, Minnesota; Mrs. Winifred Mackenzie of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Hildegarde Mackittrick of St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. E. L. Pierce of Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. Sarah Schenectady, N. Y.; Mrs. Constance Sargent of Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Frances Simmons of Kenosha, Wis.; Mrs. Sarah Smith of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. T. Taylor of Winnetka, Ill.; Mrs. R. C. Thwaites of Madison, Wis.

All the following receive decorations in connection with the work of the American Fund for French Wounded: Isabel Chadbourn, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. Elizabeth Chambers, New York; Mrs. Bessy du Pont, Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. Caroline Fessler, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Mrs. Justina Hollister, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. Duncan Imrie, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Louise Tinker, Augusta; Mrs. Helen Van Buren, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Mrs. Jessie Warren, Springfield; Mabel Wilcox, Buffalo, N. Y.

Others receiving decorations are: Constance Hall, Cambridge, Mass. for gathering relief among French children; Mrs. Prescott Keynes Concord Ritze, Secretary of the Twentieth Century Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Major Louis L. Seaman, British War Relief Association, New York; Frederick S. Allman, New York; Mrs. Elise Whitlock Reese, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. F. W. Whitridge, British-American Relief Association, New York.

HOFFMANN TURNS ON LUDENDORFF

Czar of Brest-Litovsk Ridicules the Blunders of His Former Chief.

CALLS HIS MEMOIRS LIES

And Hindenburg's Would "Make a Dog Laugh"—Says Germans Threw Away Victory on Marne.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 22.—A rhetorical hand grenade, hurled straight at Ludendorff by his fellow-militarist and one-time intimate associate, General Hoffmann of Brest-Litovsk fame has burst in the militarist camp, causing scandalised consternation, its flying fragments striking Hindenburg, Falkenhayn and others.

The sensational disclosure of a spicy private conversation with General Hoffmann is made by a Social Democratic writer named Albert of Dresden, otherwise unknown to fame.

Hoffmann was Ludendorff's right-hand man on the eastern front. e was chief of the operations section of Hindenburg's General Staff until the Hindenburg-Ludendorff combination displaced Falkenhayn as supreme in command, whereupon Hoffmann became Chief of Staff to the Bavarian Field Marshal, Prince Leopold, and as such virtual commander-in-chief of the entire eastern front, gaining notoriety when he smoked his mailed fist on the Brest-Litovsk conference table and coerced the Bolsheviki into signing everything.

Since the armistice Hoffmann's hobby has been fighting the bugaboo of Bolshevism in Germany. He has also democratised himself, attending Social Democratic meetings and participating in discussions with workers. Regarding Hindenburg's and Ludendorff's memoirs, he is reported to have said to the Social Democratic writer:

"Ludendorff's book is a whitewash work, a defensive book, and therefore stupid, false and all lies from beginning to end. Wherever he defends himself the book swarms with errors. As for good old Hindenburg—well, his book is enough to make even a dog laugh. The only one who reports well and has anything to say is Tirpitz, because he was a real fellow."

Hoffmann said he wouldn't write his own memoirs for the present because if he did he would have to let the world know that "Ludendorff was no strategist and no "feldherr," and for the present he did not wish to show Ludendorff up.

"I played host at Brest-Litovsk," he said, "and directed the preliminary negotiations with the Russians, made difficult by the Bulgarians, who raised their well-known nationalistic demands for Dobrudja and part of Macedonia. General Falkenhayn, the worst war criminal of them all, had promised those territories to the Bulgarians if they would come in with Germany, and now the Bulgarians insisted on receiving them. All the others wanted peace without annexations. On this point the negotiations would have been shattered but for diplomatic sharp practice.

"Kuehlmann and Czernia quieted the Bulgarians with the assurance that the formula 'no annexation' would have validity only in the eventuality of a general peace. They lied, as the Foreign Office has consistently lied for the past twenty-five years. They lied, too—and particularly Czernin lied—in connection with the formula about the self-determination of peoples."

Hoffmann is quoted as saying that the publication of his letters to his wife would be unpleasant for many people, Bernstorff among others.

"Bernstorff before the Parliamentary Investigation Committee in the Reichstag lied in saying that but for the submarine war America would not have entered the war. But to my wife in the Adlon Bernstorff said unequivocally that America would have entered the war anyway, even without the submarine war, in his opinion."

Other sayings attributed to Hoffmann are:

"The outcome of the first battle of the Marne was the direct result of incapacity in high places. We had ten divisions too many on the left wing and ten too few on the right. We could certainly have won the battle and the war if we had not fooled around with minor and individual operations here and there without the self-confidence to strike a decisive blow.

"Not even in 1918, after I had sent Ludendorff from the eastern front a million soldiers who really wanted to fight, did we dare to strike one decisive blow.

"If in 1914 we had thrown two more corps against Russia we should soon have been in Warsaw, and have put the whole arsenal of Russia at our service.

"The best and ablest officer wasn't Ludendorff, but Conrad von Hoetzendorff," the Austrian Chief of Staff.

TOURISTS FLOOD THE HAGUE

Large Company of Americans Invade the Dutch City.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 22.—The largest company of American tourists seen here since pre-war days invaded The Hague today, having landed at Ymuiden from the steamer Kaiser-I-Hind, which sailed from New York.

The visitors were unable to land in Iceland, owing to the epidemic of influenza there.

Many icebergs were met on the way to North Cape, where they saw the midnight sun. The tourists will now proceed to Antwerp, Paris and London.

RETREAT OF TURKS REPORTED CUT OFF

Greek Turning Movement Beyond Eskishehr Proceeding—30,000 Turks Are Now Prisoners.

SMYRNA, July 21 (Associated Press).—An important encircling movement by the Greek right wing is reported here to have cut off the retreat of the Turkish Nationalists toward Angora from Eski-Shehr, the railway junction point captured by the Greeks in their sweeping offensive Tuesday evening. This turning movement is being carried out to the south and east of Eski-Shehr.

The Eski-Shehr defensive line at Kovalitsa and Aughin, where three months ago the first Greek offensive was checked, is now declared to be completely isolated, and the Turks within the area in question are considered to be virtually prisoners. The number of Turkish prisoners actually in Greek hands has reached 30,000, according to a statement made here today.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha is said in Greek quarters to have escaped the encircling movement and to be fleeing toward Angora.

Here in Smyrna the population is enthusiastically celebrating the Greek victory. The Greek warships in the harbor fired a salute at midday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 22.—Discounting the strategic importance of the Greek capture of the Eski-Shehr junction of the Angora Railway on the ground that Constantine's army already held the line to the north and south of it, and that the Turks retain a bench line for a retreat, The Daily Chronicle says that there can be little doubt, nevertheless, that the Greeks have won an important success.

"British policy," it says, "will not be affected by this success, whether its consequences are great or small. We have declared ourselves neutral, and we must abide by that neutrality. It would be folly, of course, to pretend that the success of the Greeks is not welcome to us in so far as it may serve to bring the Turks to their senses. The latter have heaped insults on the Allies and have even threatened the sons of the straits, and a succession of unruly Governments, backed by the unruly brigands who constitute their army, have hitherto defied the efforts of reasonable diplomacy. Great Britain and her allies have offered to arbitrate. The offer will doubtless be repeated when a suitable moment comes."

SHOT, SEEKS REFUGE IN BANK; SHOT AGAIN

Victim Dying After Attack Which Led to Report of Bank Hold-Up and Brought Reserves.

Dominick Paccale of 829 Union Street, Brooklyn, an employe of the Scientific Automotive Corporation, a co-operative enterprise at 178 Worth Street, was shot and probably fatally wounded yesterday in front of the plant. Jose Aragonisl of 332 East 118th Street, another employe, is held as the assailant. It is said the men had quarreled over a stock deal. Wounded in the abdomen, Paccale ran into the Banco Tocci, at 173 Worth Street, and sought refuge behind a wicket. His assailant followed and shot again. The second bullet also lodged in Paccale's abdomen. The bank was thrown into an uproar. An alarm report to Police Headquarters was that the bank was being held up. The reserves of the Elizabeth Street Station were sent there. The assailant fled through Worth Street to Park Street, where Policeman Ulfaner attempted to halt him. Ulfaner had heard the first shot and was headed toward the bank. The pursued man shot twice at the policeman, but missed and was overpowered and disarmed.

Paccale was taken to the Volunteer Hospital after waving aside the Rev. Anthony Palisi, who sought to administer the last sacrament to him. Father Palisi was in the bank when the shooting occurred. He said the wounded man insisted that he would not die. The hospital physicians said last night they held out little hope for Paccale's recovery.

Aragonisl admitted that he had done the shooting, the police said. He laid the blame for the quarrel on his victim, charging that Paccale had swindled him of $500, they reported.

PASS MATERNITY BILL, 63-7.

Senate Votes Down Two Amendments as Measure Goes to House.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Sheppard bill, providing for co-operation between the Federal Government and the States in "protection of maternity and infancy," was passed today by the Senate and sent to the House.

The vote on passage was 63 to 7, after sharp clashes between advocates and opponents.

Three Republicans, Senators Borah of Idaho, Moses of New Hampshire, and Warren of Wyoming, were joined by four Democrats, Broussard of Louisiana, King of Utah, Reed of Missouri, and Watson of Georgia, in opposing the bill's passage.

The Federal Children's Bureau would administer the act, as drawn. An effort by Senator Moses, Republican of New Hampshire, to transfer administration to the Public Health Service was defeated, 60 to 8.

The bill carries initial appropriations of $1,480,000, which the States would be required to match. An amendment by Senator Reed to cut $500,000 from the Federal fund was rejected, 58 to 8.

Senator Reed declared that "spinsters" of the Children's Bureau would "dictate" to American mothers, and offered an amendment to change the title to "A Bill to organize a board of spinsters to teach mothers how to raise babies." This amendment was rejected, amid broad smiles, without a roll call.

DEMAND FULL INDEPENDENCE.

Irish Resolutions Call On This Government to Recognize Republic.

DETROIT, July 22.—Declaring the peace of the world and freedom of the seas depend upon independence for Ireland, resolutions adopted at the forty-second national convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians today asked President Harding and the American Congress immediately to recognize the Irish Republic.

Referring to Ireland, the resolution said:

"In the last few hundred years, England has destroyed every continental power whose commercial rise she believed a menace to her. Schemes now are being made to destroy America. We believe the peace of the world and freedom of the seas depends on independence for Ireland."

The resolutions endorsed President Harding's proposed conference on naval disarmament, demanded that steps be taken to collect principal and interest on $10,000,000,000 in debts owed by the Allies to this Government as a measure of relief from the high cost of living and to lessen taxation burdens as well as to provide a "suitable, well-deserved bonus for American soldiers."

Rear Admiral Sims was condemned for "notorious pro-English tendencies" and his

SAYS NEW YORKERS INSIST ON DRINKING

But People Don't Want Saloons, Justice Borst Asserts, as Rum Court Quits.

TELLS OF CITY'S PROBLEMS

Will Recommend More Prohibition Courts and the Licensing of Soft Drink Places.

THINKS FINE SYSTEM BEST

Grand Jury Criticises Policeman—Hylan Orders That Unlawful Search for Liquor Cease.

New York City is faced with a big problem in the enforcement of the State prohibition law, Justice Henry V. Borst declared yesterday just after bringing to a close the Extraordinary Term of the Supreme Court for the trial of liquor cases, over which he had presided for the last seven weeks. He said that apparently there are a great many persons here who are going to have their strong drink, and if they cannot get it in one way will manufacture it. However, he said, the people of New York don't want saloons and the saloons are out of business forever.

"I am going back to my own court up in Amsterdam," said Justice Borst just before the Grand Jury was discharged. "New York City has a great problem before it in connection with enforcement of the Mullen-Gage Prohibition act. It is a problem greater here than in the country districts. There offenders against the new law plead guilty and save the courts a trial. In this city a different condition exists. The police have placed uniformed men in saloons where arrests have been made, and after a conviction it is contended the place itself becomes a nuisance. Therefore lawyers for the defendants hesitate to enter pleas of guilty.

"We have done pretty well under the circumstances. I think the fines have a sufficiently deterrent effect. If there was a prison sentence possible I don't think we could get as many convictions. The fact that jurors here know that only a fine is to be exacted in the event of conviction aids in getting more convictions. New York is a great cosmopolitan centre and apparently if some of the people can't get strong drink they will manufacture it. The law is on the statute books and must and will be enforced.

"The people of New York don't want the saloons. Although many of them like to take a drink, the saloon is out of business forever.

"I believe that the State of New York should license all soft-drink places. They overcharge now and the people of the State are entitled to some of that overcharge. In addition, should these places violate the Mullen-Gage law, their licenses could be taken away. At present it is not the proprietors of such places who take the chance. It is the former bartender, now a waiter or soft-drink dispenser, who in many instances has a flask in his pocket and will serve intoxicating liquors to a person he knows who looks all right to him.

"I'm intend to recommend more courts for the trial of prohibition violations in New York City. There are enough cases now pending to keep several courts busy. We have had 70 per cent. convictions in the cases we have handled in this court, whereas I am informed that in Queens County out of 20 cases tried there were but two convictions and 18 acquittals."

The Grand Jury, which was discharged with the thanks of the court, returned two resolutions. The first, regarding the handling of liquor cases, read:

"Resolved, That this extraordinary Grand Jury, in its judgment on cases which have been presented to it, makes these recommendations:

"First, That where in a former licensed saloon an employe is arrested for having in his possession liquor containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol, the police be instructed to secure evidence as to the ownership or proprietorship of the place.

"Second, That the police offices be directed in cases where arrests are made in such former licensed liquor saloons to make a thorough search of the entire premises in all cases.

"Third, That in cases other than in former licensed liquor saloons, where the alleged liquor is classified as wine made by the owner, a chemical analysis be submitted as a part of the evidence.

"Fourth, That the police be instructed to make, in case of each arrest, a more detaile and accurate report, which may be in their hands when they are called before the Grand Jury."

The other resolution read:

"Resolved, That Officer Brady be reprimanded and that a transcript of the testimony given by Duffy and Brady before the Police Magistrate and before this Grand Jury be given to the Commissioner of Police for action on his part."

Reference is to Patrolman James B. Brady of the Fourth Inspection District, who was a witness against U. Duffy, a clerk, of 507 Third Avenue, whom he arrested April 4, alleging he had a flask of whisky in his possession.

Mayor Hylan wrote a letter to Police Commissioner Enright directing his attention to the fact that the police, in absolute disregard of the opinion of Corporation Counsel O'Brien, are invading private homes and searching bags of private citizens without search warrants. The letter read:

"There has been a series of incidents brought to my attention in various parts of the city that demand immediate attention. They relate to police action, without proper search warrants, in connection with searching bags of respectable private citizens or invading private residences where the circumstances plainly evidence that no unlawful use is being made of bags or premises or any unlawful condition is existing.

"It would seem that police officers in some instances are deliberately ignoring the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on this subject that I transmitted to you on June 29, 1921.

"While it is imperative that vigorous efforts be made to see that conditions of law and order prevail, it is equally important that unlawful methods should not be indulged in in connection with the enforcement of the law. Unwarranted invasions of the rights of respectable citizens must not be tolerated. If members of the police force persist in invading such rights and violating the law as officially laid down to them, those whose rights are infringed should be invited to present complaints to you in order that officers offending may be tried, and if found guilty properly disciplined."

Staten Island was reported last night as being dryer than it has been for many months, following a visit by the "Flying Squadron" of the Federal Prohibition Department, headed by "Izzy" Einstein in the disguise of shipyard owrkers the dry agents made purchases in a number of places and arrested seven owners and three bartenders. The prisoners were taken to Brooklyn in an automobile for arraignment. They were Charles Safren, owner, and Preston Van Name, bartender, 2,082 Richmond Terrace; Peter J. Coyle, owner, Mariners Harbor; Morris Phillips, owner, 3,250 Richmond Terrace, Arlington; Captain Alfred Brandley, owner, and Charles Swanson, bartender, Mariners Harbor; Paul Ciruselle, owner, 41 Swan Street, Tompkinsville; Otto Keuchman, owner, and Charles Pedine, bartender, 50 Bay Street, Tompkinsville; John Mandis, owner, 611 Bay Street, Tompkinsville.

"See what prohibition has done—driven hard-working, honest men to drinking wood alcohol," remarked Magistrate John E. McGeehan, in the Essex Market Court, when nine laborers were before him on charges of disorderly conduct. They were found snapefied on benches in Cooper Square. Near by were discarded bottles labeled "Denatured Alcohol."

Detectives Timothy O'Neil and Joseph Miller, who made the arrests, said that denatured alcohol was being purchased by men in the neighborhood from paint shops and other places for from 35 to 50 cents a bottle. They mixed it with water obtained from a fountain near the square, getting about twenty-five drinks from a bottle.

"I think you men have been punished enough," said Magistrate McGeehan, as he sent them to the City Prison for five days each, "but I think it best that you go some place where you will be able to get quick attention if the effects of your drinking begin to show."

HOOCH SOLD IN STREET BY SALOON ON WHEELS

Alleged Whisky Seized When Police Surprise Automobile Serving Crowd of Sailors.

The latest thing in "hooch" peddling—a flying bar on wheels—was discovered and confiscated early this morning by policemen of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. With it they got ten pints and a quart of more or less whisky and a pint of alcohol, while at the same time they spoiled the fun of a group of sailors who ringed the oasis and were rapidly making up for lost time.

Patrolman McLaughlin and Sergeant Holtz, walking up Columbus Avenue, saw the crowd of sailors between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets. As they approached a man jumped from the car, broke through the crowd and disappeared.

The sailors told the policeman they had been in a dance hall in Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, when they were approached one at a time by a man who wanted to know if they were thirsty. Unanimously they were. Each was told where to find the car. They found and the bartender-chauffeur, who handed out drinks at 50 cents each. The police said the "whisky" was alcohol and burnt sugar.

The car, a Chevrolet with license number 153834, belonged, according to police records, to Anthony De Marco of 340 Pearl Street, Brooklyn. At an early hour this morning the police had not learned whether it had been stolen.

STEEL CO. DISPUTES $80,000,000 TAX

U. S. Corporation and Federal Officials Confer Over Unpaid Items for 1917 and 1918.

COMPANY RAISED QUESTIONS

Reserve Fund Sufficient to Meet Claims If Necessary, Officer Says—Gary Issues Statement.

Representatives of the United States Government, according to an announcement at the offices of the United States Steel Corporation yesterday, have been conferring with officials of the corporation concerning items involving about $80,000,000 in connection with the tax returns filed with the Internal Revenue Department for the years 1917 and 1918. Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the corporation, in his statement, said, however, that no decision had been reached by the officials and that he did not know when such a decision would be reached.

The news that the Government was investigating the books of the corporation was a complete surprise to the financial district, in view of the large amounts of taxes paid to the Government by the corporation in the years mentioned. As far as could be learned, no charges have been made against the corporation, the matter being merely one of dispute, the Steel Corporation having raised the questions with the Internal Revenue Department at the time.

Judge Gary, in his statement yesterday, said:

In making our income tax returns to the Government for 1917 and 1918 we raised the questions concerning items involving approximately $80,000,000 of taxes. Believing these were not taxable, we claimed credit for them in our returns. Recently Government representatives have been discussing with us the questions relating to these items. They have not been decided, nor has any of them been decided. We have no way of determining when a decision will be reached.

Reserves to Meet Contingency.

In the event that the Government should decide that the Steel Corporation must pay the amount involved, it is not expected that it will make any decided change in the surplus available for the common stock, one of the officials pointing out that the company has huge reserves for any such contingencies. In the next two years in question the Steel Corporation set aside for reserves approximately $55,000,000 which is just $5,000,000 short of the amount involved in the Government dispute.

In all, however, the corporation at the close of last year had in its books a reserve of $154,000,000, which is more than ample to take care of any unforseen situation, such as has arisen. Payment of the amount, however, would no doubt affect the cash holdings of the company.

It was also said at the offices of the company that the income tax returns for 1919 and 1920 were computed upon the same basis as those of the previous years, that if the revenue department decides against the company additional claims will be filed for the two later years. It was pointed out, however, that the profits for 1919 and 1920 were small in comparison with the previous years, so that the amounts involved would be proportionately smaller.

In all, the Steel Corporation paid to the Government in taxes for the two years a total of $307,247,270, the amount for 1917 being $233,465,435, and for 1918, $274,277,835. The taxes paid in 1919 amounted to only $82,000,000, and in 1920 only $87,500,000. In the latter two years both the tax rate and the net profits were smaller.

The report of the Steel Corporation for 1920 showed that the company had total current assets of approximately $702,476,000 and total current liabilities of only $156,745,000, leaving a net working capital of $545,626,000, of which $124,330,762 was in cash and $150,350,617 in marketable securities, including Government bonds and Treasury certificates.

The corporation's report for 1917 says that "charges were made against 1917 earnings for an estimated allowance of $233,465,435 for account of Federal income, war income and excess profits taxes for the year. The exact amount of these taxes which may be due and payable cannot be fully determined at the date of writing this report, and it is possible that final compilation of tax returns, based on the latest Treasury interpretations of the law, subsequent adjustments may be necessary. It is believed the charges stated will be sufficient to cover the final figures."

The report for 1918 specifically says that "a reserve of $274,277,835 was made from the earnings of 1918 for account of Federal income, war profits and excess profits taxes for that year. In view of the general uncertainty as to the degree of application of certain provisions of the 1918 income tax law, it was impossible at the date of closing the accounts of this report to determine the exact amount of these taxes which may become due and payable. It is thought, however, the amount reserved will be sufficient to cover the final figure, although upon compilation of the tax returns a subsequent adjustment may be necessary." In these two years the corporation set aside $55,000,000 of its profits for reserves, other than the amounts paid to the Government for taxes.

TAX CASE PUZZLES LANDIS.

Chicago Experts, Refusing Books, to Seek Supreme Court Ruling.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The city's five real estate and building experts fought desperately today before Judge Landis to escape being compelled to produce their books, accounts and bank statements in an inquiry into their income tax assessments and payments.

They were in court because they had refused to give Internal Revenue Collector Cannon the information he desires. He asked that they be held in contempt of court.

The five, in their turn, asked the Court to prohibit the income tax collector from investigating the books of those whose schedules are questioned, citing the Fifth Amendment of the Federal Constitution regarding seizure of property. If such a ruling is obtained, and it appears that the local experts will go to the United States Supreme Court, the nation-wide importance of it will be apparent.

"I can't understand," commented Judge Landis to the experts and their lawyers, "how the income tax office has been conducted for years without a question like this being raised."

Assistant District Attorney Glinnin sprang two surprises during the hearing. He told the Court that the experts had collected 3,153,702.60 in 1918, 1919 and 1920. He showed that the aggregate collections for last year were $2,787,402, while heretofore the amount was supposed to have been $2,742,000.

He asserted that in 1919 the expert received $292,740, while the Council Investigating Sub-committee told the Circuit Court the amount was $177,917.

This committee, through its attorney, Louis Hart and Lawrence Cohen, filed a petition for a mandamus to compel Deputy City Controller Gessilo to deliver the vouchers and warrants, showing details and complete payments.

His second surprise was the disclosure that the experts have heretofore been compelled to pay more income taxes than they scheduled, and that following an investigation the Government had collected from Austin J. Lynch $9,905.20, from Frank H. Mesce $14,619.60 and from Arthur S. Merigold $1,020.27.

He further asserted that the experts have not yet paid all they should have paid. That is the reason for continuing the investigation, the request for their books and for much oral information.

Judge Landis told both sides to file written briefs next Tuesday. A decision will come later.

HIRES VICE SQUAD FOR ATLANTIC CITY

Mayor Brings in Detectives From New York and Philadelphia—Three Suspects Leave Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 22.—Acting without consulting heads of the Atlantic City Detective and Police Departments, the latter now without official head during the absence of Police Chief Robert C. Miller on vacation, Mayor Edward L. Bader has brought in detectives from New York and Philadelphia in the determination to clean up the resort.

Within a few hours after their arrival last night the emergency men got into action, "picked up" Joe Humphreys, said to be a widely known confidence man; Tony Diamond, an alleged pickpocket, and Anna Smith, alias Hilda Harris, held for "investigation." Recorder Clarence L. Goldenberg today gave the three choice of ten months each in the county jail at Mays Landing or immediate departure from Atlantic City.

Joseph Daley of New York heads the detective trio from New York summoned by Mayor Bader, and Mike McCarthy came from Philadelphia. For reasons of police policy, the names of the other imported men are being withheld, but it is understood they are picked men selected after Mayor Bader had consulted with Mayor Hylan of New York and Mayor J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia.

Last night the out-of-town men saw a pair of well-known gamblers on the Boardwalk, but decided not to take them in until they had shown some signs of operating. After investigation, the detectives made their way to a place known to have been run by the men for some weeks past, only to discover that the pair had flown and that their former hang-out had been tightly closed.

SOVIETS APPEAL TO WORLD FOR HELP

Their Mission in Berlin Particularly Puts Hope in American Quakers.

MAY SEND GORKY ABROAD

Rumor That the Government Is Contemplating a Trip by Him to Beg Food.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 22.—The Bolshevist mission in Berlin has issued this statement:

"Relief action has been unofficially started by the Soviet Government Committee spontaneously organized in Moscow and Petrograd. It is significant that a former member of the Cadet Party, Mr. Kischkin, along with Mr. Prokopgovitch and Kuskov, belongs to the Moscow Committee. The Soviet Government has recognized the autonomy of these committees and intrusted the whole relief action to them.

"Russia needs medicines, hospital supplies and operating instruments which Germany can supply, particularly medicines for combating the epidemics of cholera, dysentery and scurvy, as well as iodine, quinine and anesthetics. It is impossible to perform operations because the most necessary instruments are lacking, such as lancets and knives, and likewise bandages. In most hospitals the doctors are unable to give injections because there are no hypodermic syringes or the needles are too badly worn.

"We don't expect that foreign doctors will come to Russia in consequence; but any medical heroes ready to come will be met halfway with the thanks of the Russian Government. The Government particularly places hope in the International Red Cross and American Quakers."

"The thunder hath rolled," a Russian peasant proverb, is used as the title of an article in the Moscow Pravda by Commissary Semashko, for the Public Health Appealing to all Russians to exert their utmost energy to help the starving. "Every worker in every factory must help by increasing production," he says. "First of all the State must obtain in Germany seed to sow again in the Governments where the crops have failed."

"Where is salvation?" is the question asked by Kalinin, head of the All-Russian Executive Committee, in another official famine appeal. "There are 10,000,000 famine sufferers. We must call upon all the peasants of the Ukraine, Serbia and Turkestan, and all the Cossacks of the Don and Kuban to fight the famine. The collective help of all workers is necessary."

From all corners of Russia reports come of workers organizing for famine relief. The Red soldiers have voluntarily agreed to give up part of their rations of half a pound of bread daily for two weeks. The workers in one Moscow factory have promised to contribute part of their food, their merchandise premium and 2 per cent. of their money wage. Three workers and officials in a Moscow electricity works have taken up a famine collection and have contributed two days' food. It is not possible to confirm reports that the famine has already caused food riots in Moscow and clashes between the hungry peasants and Red soldiers in the Volga region.

According to official Bolshevist figures there are 132 cases of cholera in Moscow City and 121 in the Moscow Government outside the city, fifty-two in Koloma and twenty-eight in the important factory centre of Ordchove Sueve.

Thousands of food scouts have been sent out from the famine governments to prospect for food in less smitten regions.

There is an unconfirmed report that the Soviet Government is planning to send Maxim Gorky on a foreign food propaganda trip.

TROTZKY SUGGESTS NEED OF 'GOING BACK'

Tells Communist Youth 'the World Revolution Cannot Be Made in a Day.'

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 22.—Is Trotzky sounding "taps," blowing Bolshevism's big retreat from Moscow? It almost sounds so from the plaintive tones of his address at the opening session of the Congress of Communist Youth in Moscow.

"We have had cases before in our experience," he said, "where we had to go back in order to collect our forces for a fresh blow. I have to talk of going back before you of the younger generation; but the world revolution cannot be made in a day. The process may last for decades."

Trotzky said to the communistic youth, dwelling on the theme of the third congress of the Third Communistic Internationale, recently concluded:

"The first congress was the signal for gathering the proletariat's forces. The second congress worked out the mobilization plan. The third congress was the war college of revolutionary strategy.

"The bourgeoisie strengthened their defense and began a counter-offensive. This development has necessarily caused our program to become more complicated than we originally intended. Historic facts give us the right to believe that only the proletariat can save present-day civilization. The annihilation of the bourgeoisie is no mechanical process. Political wisdom, foresight, cold-bloodedness and practical sense are needed."

CLEAN-UP WEEK IN RUSSIA.

Even Plague Spots on the Volga Are Trying to Remedy Conditions.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 22.—It is "cleanliness week" in Bolshevist Russia. As the result of a press campaign, many towns are participating in the movement by cleaning and repairing the sewers.

The wave of reform has hit even the Volga towns of Astrakhan, Tsaritsin, Kamyschin, Saratov and Samara, the competitors for the Russian championship for all-around dirtiness and the worst hotbeds of cholera and typhus.

HEROIC RUSSIAN WRITER.

Dying of Malnutrition, Korolenko Refused Special Rations.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 22.—A story of pathetic heroism comes from Russia. The writer Korolenko, dying of heart disease and malnutrition in Poltava, received an offer of special rations. He refused it, saying that he did not wish to be an exception to the common lot of Russian men of letters.

A pension was then offered, which was likewise rejected. Then a gift of 29,000 rubles was sent him, which he promptly gave to his needy fellow-writer, Greko.

ROBBERS GET TRAIN SAFE.

Loot Missouri Pacific Mail Car After Getting Money Packages.

MEMPHIS, July 22.—Robbers held up Missouri Pacific passenger train No. 205, running between Memphis and St. Louis, near Vandale, Ark., late tonight, forcing the express messenger to throw out the safe containing money packages. They also robbed the mail car.

'SOVIET AGENT' HAD 'JEWISH CITY' PLAN

Schallman Said to Have Let Contracts for Building It Before His Arrest.

THOUSANDS SPENT ON HIM

Aspirants for Russian Orders Totaling $450,000,000 Say They Lavished Money on Him.

CHICAGO, July 22.—A scheme for a city to be located near Niles, Mich., and to be inhabited by more than 20,000 Jews was revealed today as another promotion of Max Schallman, self-styled representative of Soviet Russia, who is under arrest here for alleged violation of the Espionage act.

He let contracts for the construction work to the Lauer Construction Company, according to A. G. Gates, its general manager, who said his company had spent $500 on Schallman. Representatives of other firms assert that thousands of dollars have been spent on Schallman on the strength of contracts they expected to get from him as the Russian "agent."

Further details of the manner in which Schallman distributed contracts for supplies for Soviet Russia to the amount of more than $450,000,000 were revealed today by Robert A. Milroy, Assistant United States District Attorney, and Jacob Spelousky of the Department of Justice, who arrested the Russian.

A. J. Doyle, President of a local shoe company, told today how he had obtained a $35,000,000 contract for shoes from Schallman and sublet it to shoe manufacturers in Boston, Huntington, Ind., and Milwaukee.

Mr. Doyle said that Schallman, after many conferences, placed an order for 10,000,000 pairs of shoes for $35,000,000. Doyle sublet it to the extent of a $1,000,000 contract to the L. Walker Company of Boston; $5,000,000 to the Huntington Shoe Company of Huntington, Ind.; $800,000 to the F. Mayer Boot and Shoe Company of Milwaukee, and $500,000 to the Levinson Shoe Manufacturing Company of Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Doyle told the Government agents that he spent $3,500 entertaining Schallman and devoted eight months of his time, which he valued at $1,500 a month, to the contract.

Schallman also had dealings with the Packard Motor Company of Detroit, Mr. Doyle said, according to Mr. Milroy, and his plans interested the officials of that company to such a degree, the Assistant District Attorney added, that they offered to send a special limousine for his family use. This offer Schallman is said to have refused.

BELIEVE WOOD ALCOHOL KILLED HOTEL MAN

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 22.—A private investigation is being made into the sudden death of Rene Fisher, widely known hotel man, who died on July 16. Fischer, it is said, died after a "party," and three companions at the celebration were made seriously ill. It is asserted the death and illness may have been caused by wood alcohol. Two of the three companions of Fischer are out of danger and the third is improving. If it is determined that the members of the party were victims of wood alcohol, the Federal authorities will be asked to trace the source of the poison whisky.

Dr. E. J. Porteus, who attended Fischer, said that his report of the death of Fischer from "acute nephritis" carried the implication that the man had died from overindulgence in alcohol, either good or bad.

5 U. S. MAIL SHIPS SEIZED BY LASKER

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

When he defaults, it is my prerogative to go aboard and take my craft."

Mr. Schlesinger said that the Old North State and the Panhandle State would not be seized as these vessels were operated by the company for the Government, which took in the moneys.

District Attorney Hayward was asked what his connection with the seizures might be, and whether there was any criminal aspect to the case.

"I am simply here as the legal adviser of the Government in this city," he said.

"Are there any proceedings pending against the line?" was the next question asked Mr. Schlesinger.

"None as yet," he replied, "for we have not gone into the thing thoroughly. The first thing to do was to get our boats."

Mr. Smull, who is a steamship operator in private life, said that the ships seized last night could not be replaced for $25,000,000.

No Real Resistance.

The sudden descent of the official visitors, the nature of their errand and the uncompromising manner in which they executed it caused a great stir along the waterfront. Among those on board the ships the boarders were anything but welcome, but the authority of the United States Government, represented by the combined forces of the Shipping Board, the Marshal's office and the United States Attorney, was too imposing for any show of resistance.

Some of the officers who were called on to surrender the properties under their care were disinclined to relinquish authority. But there appeared to be no way of questioning the authority of the raiding force. In one or two cases officers wanted to communicate with officials of the line before handing over command of their ships. In such instances they were met with the reply that those on the deck had all authority to take over the vessel and intended to execute that authority without delay. That ended such remote inclination to resistance as may have existed and in every instance the vessel passed from the control of the line back into the hands of the Shipping Board altogether peacefully.

Last night's action at once brought up in shipping circles the question whether the taking back of the mail line's craft was to be the forerunner of general foreclosure proceedings on the part of the Shipping Board, which would result in every steamer owned by the board on which the operating line or individual was in arrears passing back into the hands of the board. Should that be the intention of the board, shipping men said, something like immediate chaos in American shipping would result and a sharp realignment would be needed of the forces seeking to re-establish an American merchant marine unless it were to succumb to a sudden paralysis.

No direct answer could be had to the question as to the probable scope of the board in making seizures. Then Schlesinger disclosed that the particular seizures enacted last night were decided upon at a full meeting of the board, presided over by Chairman Lasker last Thursday night in Washington.

Officials in the party were reticent to the point of evasiveness when efforts were made to learn how far the seizure policy was to be carried and the impression was gained from them that those whose curiosity had been aroused either would have to await events or seek an answer in Washington.

Charles and Francis Mayer, officials of the Mail Line, could not be reached last night. It was said at their city home that they had gone to Stockbridge, Mass.

Quarles Issues Statement.

E. A. Quarles, Assistant to the President of the United States Mail Steamship Company, early this morning issued the following statement:

"This action of the Shipping Board has come without warnnig to this company and is absolutely inexplicable. It was reported some weeks since that certain forces, foreign in nature, were determined to take the fine fleet of passenger ships being operated by our company from us and that they would leave no stone unturned to accomplish this end. It was further reported that these interests were moving heaven and earth to get the newly appointed Shipping Board to take some sort of action detrimental to this American company.

"So confident, however, was the management of the company in its own integrity, and so little did it believe any Government official could be influenced by statements being made against it, that rumors brought to the management were not considered as having sufficient basis to merit action.

"The action taken yesterday would seem to indicate that foreign interests and rumor mongers have been more successful than probably even they hoped.

"It can be said on behalf of the management that this action will be fought to the last ditch, and that the real forces back of this movement will in the end be made perfectly clear.

"Because of its absolute Americanism, intrenched foreign interests through propaganda, spies and lobbyists have sought to thwart the United States Mail Steamship Company in every step it has taken. Despite this fact, in little more than one year of existence, the company has made itself a prime factor in the carrying trade on the Atlantic. Within the last six months it has carried more third-class passengers than any one of the oldest and largest foreign lines operating between this country and Europe.

"Nothing in this statement is meant to be any personal reflection on any member of the Shipping Board and we feel confident the board will later reconsider its actions."

A phrase of the seizure that also remained undetermined last night was the effect that they would have on the transport of United States mails in the Mail Line's vessels. Recently a contract was entered into between the line and the Postmaster General's department whereby the line was to have transported United States mails between this country and France and Great Britain. The steamers to have been used under the terms of the contract were the George Washington, the America and the President Harding, and the President Jackson, 14,000 ton vessels just completed or nearing completion.

The declaration by Mr. Schlesinger that the board would endeavor to get operators for the lines, or, failing that, would try to take care of their obligations for both freight and passenger service, was interpreted as meaning that the one department of the Government also would assume the line's contractual obligations with another part if no other arrangements were made.

The United States Mail Steamship Company was incorporated in 1919 under the laws of New York with 200,000 shares of no par value. The company is owned almost wholly by Charles Mayer and his son, Francis R. Mayer, who is President. The company made extensive plans to become a powerful competitor of the Harriman-Hamburg-American combine, as well as British shipping interests. In May, 1920, the Shipping Board announced that it had chartered 12 former German passenger ships seized during the war, of 90,000 tonnage, to the line. The Shipping Board at that time said that the stock ownership and management of both the United States Mail Steamship Company and the France and Canada Steamship Corporation, another of the Mayer interests, was "100 per cent. American."

"The biggest adventure on the seas America ever has undertaken," was the way officials of the line spoke of their taking over the thirteen steamships. The line began an advertising campaign which showed results, as the company has had a goodly share of the ocean travel.

Service was inaugurated from New York to Queenstown, Cherbourg and Bremen, and New York to Danzig. A weekly service has been maintained on the first route.

Recently the George Washington was reconditioned at the Todd Shipyards and was to sail July 30. The contract called for expenditures totaling $1,500,000 in making the vessel one of the finest afloat, with accommodations for 3,003 passengers.

The headquarters of the company are at 45 Broadway. The piers used were at the foot of Thirty-fourth Street and in Hoboken. In Bremen the line obtained the use of the North German Lloyd piers. The North German Lloyd Company acted as agents in Germany.

SHIP BOARD OBJECTS TO NAMING OF TUMULTY

Asks Judge Not to Make Him Permanent Receiver for Pusey & Jones in New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Elmer Schlesinger, general counsel of the United States Shipping Board, has sent a protest to Judge Lynch of the United States District Court at Newark, N. J., against the appointment of Joseph P. Tumulty, former secretary to President Wilson, as receiver for the Pusey & Jones Shipbuilding Company. The main ground of the protest is, that while the Pusey & Jones Company has large claims against the Shipping Board, the board has counter claims, and as a party interested, the Board should have been consulted in connection with the appointment of a receiver. Judge Lynch was asked by Mr. Schlesinger not to make Mr. Tumulty's appointment permanent.

The action taken by Mr. Schlesinger was by direction of Chairman Lasker and the Shipping Board. It was said at the Shipping Board offices that the country would obtain the impression that Mr. Tumulty's appointment was political and this would have a bad effect. The Shipping Board, it was said, was anxious to keep politics or the suggestion of politics out of its effort at reorganization.

Mr. Tumulty received an appointment as temporary receiver from Judge Lynch on Tuesday. On the same day Judge Manton in the Federal Court in New York appointed Henry A. Wise, former United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, as a receiver for the Pusey & Jones Company. As the matter is understood here, Mr. Wise is receiver for all the Pusey & Jones interests and Mr. Tumulty for its interests in New Jersey, where the company has a shipbuilding plant at Gloucester, opposite Philadelphia. It has a shipbuilding plant also at Wilmington, Del.

The papers filed in connection with the New York receivership say that the company has a claim of $14,000,000 against the Shipping Board. It was understood here that the total of claims of Pusey & Jones against the board might be $24,000,000.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Mr. Tumulty, in a formal statement tonight, said the announcement by Chairman Lasker was "sufficient notice to me that information for action is not desired by Mr. Lasker." He said that prior to the Shipping Board Chairman's announcement "it was my intention to ask an interview with Mr. Lasker to acquaint him with the situation with reference to the receivership and modestly to ask his advice in the matter."

"Of course, Mr. Lasker has a perfect right in every legal way to oppose my selection," Mr. Tumulty's statement said. "I am hoping, however, that he will not at the same time oppose the selection of my associate, Henry A. Wise of New York, a distinguished member of Mr. Lasker's own party, who was appointed by the same judicial officer who selected me. The appointment came to me without any effort on my part, and it is a matter of indifference to me what is finally done regarding it."

MAJOR HOTLY DENIES TAKING $5,000 BRIBE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

in the Seaboard National Bank in 1917." Major Campbell continued. "Had the military intelligence gone back of the year 1920 they would have found that I made a deposit in that bank in 1917 of over $5,000."

"What became of that $5,000?" he was asked.

"You can draw any conclusion you like," replied Major Campbell. "It is only fair to presume that if I was in a position to deposit over $6,000 in 1917, I had a source where I could get $6,500 in 1920 without resorting to the Bergdoll bank roll."

The witness continued to argue about his financial strength when he was interrupted by Chairman Peters, who said: "You seem to want to argue rather than state facts."

"Well, I cannot say definitely now where the money was obtained," said Major Campbell. "Until I can get evidence to corroborate my statements I don't wish to make a statement."

"You propose later to trace the source of the $6,500?" Mr. Peters asked.

"That is my purpose at the present time. I may change my mind."

Pleads Removal of Records.

Major Campbell said he would not state the exact source of the money deposited with Wasserman Brothers, "because I am in no position to corroborate my statement at this particular time," he declared.

He explained his family has just moved from Fort Totten, N. Y., to Armonk, and that the freight, army packages and old records were not unpacked.

"Are you the beneficiary" he was asked, "of any estate or will of a relative for the last ten or fifteen years?"

"I don't desire to state," Major Campbell said.

"Is your wife the beneficiary of any estate or will of a relative in the last ten or fifteen years?"

"I don't desire to state at this time," the Major replied again. "I would like to add that if I believed it is necessary it can be shown that a considerable time before the Bergdoll family was ever heard of by me there was in my possession of wealth of both of us a multiple amount as represented by $5,000. I can show it was not necessary to resort to Bergdoll to be able to deposit that money with Wasserman Brothers. The money was in bills. I have admitted everything testified to by Wasserman Brothers. The testimony of Mrs. Bergdoll is that she had collected that money from rents."

He then added that, as her money would be in small denominations, he could show the money he deposited was in large bills rather than in rent money." He said, too, that he remembered perfectly where he got the money and told the committee he had carried other bank accounts.

General Sherburne pressed him with an inquiry as to when he would be willing to tell where he got the money.

"I cannot tell you at this time," repeated Major Campbell.

Of course you understand the importance of this," he was reminded.

"There was absolutely no connection," Major Campbell said, "between the money and Mrs. Bergdoll. She gave me no money. I cannot tell you at this time where I got it."

Reverting to Mrs. Bergdoll's testimony, Major Campbell said that in January, when she said she had talked with him, the Bergdoll case had not come to trial, and that he was not assigned to the case until the day before the trial, on March 4.

Immunity Plea Is Denied.

Major Campbell appeared about ready to tell what information he had at the time of Bergdoll's escape, and asked if he would be immune, as he was in May. This assurance Chairman Peters would not give, and Major Campbell complained about "prosecution and persecution" over the case.

Several times the witness said that he had not received a cent from Mrs. Bergdoll or her agents. Chairman Peters interrupted to say that Mrs. Bergdoll this week had added to her earliest testimony and testified that her son, Grover, had paid the witness $5,000. He asked the Major to explain.

"That is nothing but presumption," Major Campbell continued. "Before this committee Mrs. Bergdoll testified she did not give me a penny [referring to one of her appearances]. I say thereby that her statements are correct. She said she knew nothing about me getting any money. She came later and said she knew $5,000 had been given me by Grover Bergdoll, and that is absolutely false.

"I never had any conversation with her about any money except money of my own."

Then he told of a trip across the river to New York and a conversation with Mrs. Bergdoll.

"She said, 'Do you believe in astrology?' I said I knew nothing about it. She said she read the stars, and she asked, 'What month and day were you born?' I told her. She said, 'I can make investments and do business by this astrology.' She said, 'I can read your horoscope and tell you how to make money.' I said, 'That is fine business. I have just deposited $5,000. You tell me what to do.' I told her I put in this money in bills; told her the circumstances. She was in position to tell you this."

"How did you tell her you deposited the money?"

"I told her the circumstances."

"Why not tell us?"

"I will—later."

"Where did you get it?" inquired Mr. Luhring.

"It is nobody's damn business but mine where I got it," hotly replied Campbell.

"I want you to understand that I have been your friend through this," said Mr. Luhring.

Says He Took Sum From Wife.

"Pardon me for making a show of temper," said the witness. "I want to state now where. I had it in my wife's personal possession."

"She gave you the money?"

"I took it."

"Why did you not tell us?"

"I wanted to keep my wife out of this. It is rotten enough. I don't want to have her testify. I should hate it."

Then under cross-examination Major Campbell seemed disposed to give the committee an idea of how he obtained the money which he had deposited in the New York bank.

"Are you willing then to tell where you got this money?" he was asked.

"Through speculation of an old friend of years back, Colonel Milton Young of Lexington, Ky., now dead," replied Major Campbell. "He speculated, I believe, and gave me $6,000. I gave him $500 in 1915 to invest."

"Did he tell you how he made it?"

"No."

"You say that Mr. Young is dead. How did the money come to you?"

"Through another man. I won't tell his name now."

"Well, you have not cleared up this matter unless you give this man's name."

"I think I have," Major Campbell replied, "and I want to say that in 1919 I had, in addition to $7,000 in money, $17,000 on deposit."

"You can tell where that money was deposited?"

"Yes."

"Why not tell now?"

"Because I want to give the committee exact evidence, and my bank books are on the way to Arkansas."

"Is this the first and only time that you gave Colonel Young money?"

"It was."

"You say that $6,000 was turned over to you in 1917 by a stranger?" asked Chairman Peters.

"No, not by a stranger. But by a stranger to you."

Says It May Have Been Gift.

The witness, continuing, said, "Colonel Young, it now occurs to me, probably never put to speculation the money that I gave him. He knew that my father had gone broke and knew for years that I had aided him to get on his feet. Perhaps Colonel Young sympathized with me and may have given me the money rather than have earned it through speculation."

"Tell us how this $6,000 came to you?"

"It was brought to me by a man while I was on the field. He said, 'Here is $6,000 which Colonel Young made out of your $500.'"

"What did you do with it?"

"I stuck it in my shirt."

"Did you count it?"

"Not then, but I did later. It was in an envelope when I got it."

The witness said that he had kept this money out of bank during the war and had kept it in a trunk, except when he and his wife were traveling, when it was in their personal posession.

"On the 10th of February I took $4,000 of this money and later $2,000 and deposited it with the Wasserman Brothers for speculation," Major Campbell added.

"Why didn't you say so at first?" he was asked.

"I did not want to reveal personal matters and bring a lot of people into this dirty matter," he relied.

"Don't you think it would clear up this matter now if you would give the name of the messenger that brought you the money?" Chairman Peters asked.

"I don't think so," Major Campbell said brusquely, and then after a moment shouted: "Oh, hell! It was my father. I telegraphed him last night to come here and testify."

The witness then reviewed Mrs. Bergdoll's early and later testimony. He recalled that in her first appearance before the committee she had testified that he had never received a nickel, and this week had given testimony to the effect that he had received $5,000 from the Bergdolls. Then he proceeded to attempt to show what type of woman Mrs. Bergdoll was, insisting that from her own testimony she could not be believed,

CONFESSIONS GONE

Immunity Waivers Signed by Three of Players Also Have Disappeared.

MAHARG TO BE CALLED

New Evidence Introduced at Trial Implicates Jackson and Two More of Gambling Ring.

ZORK CALLED THEIR CHIEF

Rothstein Promises to Make Details of Scandal Public at Home Here Today.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 22.—New evidence introduced today just before the close of the first week of the trial of the White Sox baseball players entangled two more gambler defendants and one player in the conspiracy to "throw" the 1919 world's series.

These three are Joe Jackson, former outfielder; Louis Levi, an alleged Des Moines gambler, and Carl Zork, an alleged gambler of St. Louis. Buck Weaver, former shortstop, is the only one of the eight players not implicated in the testimony given to date. This brings the total against whom evidence has been presented to nine.

One of the surprising developments of the day was the announcement by George Gorman, Assistant State Attorney, that the immunity waivers signed by Eddie Cicotte, Joe Jackson and Claude Williams before they testified before the Grand Jury and made their confessions had disappeared. The waivers are held important to the prosecution, as they show that rewards were not promised to the defendants for their confessions.

"What has become of the waivers?" Mr. Gorman was asked.

Original Confessions Missing.

"Ask Arnold Rothstein—perhaps he can tell you," Mr. Gorman answered. He added that not only were the waivers gone but that the original copies of the statement made before the Grand Jury had disappeared. These facts were revealed when the preliminary hearing to decide if the three confessions should be entered as evidence was begun just before adjournment. Judge Arnold ruled that the confessions should apply only against the persons confessing if they were entered into the record. The question at issue is whether the statements were made voluntarily. Unless the State can prove that they were they cannot be entered.

Harry C. Redmon, a motion picture operator of St. Louis, told one of the attorneys that he lied and offered to meet him later outside. He testified concerning Zork's alleged share in the conspiracy, and mentioned seeing Attell walking through Chicago's streets with a two-bushel box filled with greenbacks.

John O. Seys, Secretary of the Cubs, swore that he had acted as stakeholder on several bets made by Attell on Cincinnati. Seys also told of other gambling on the games and mentioned Louis Levi, one of the Des Moines defendants, as a big bettor.

Redmon detailed the attempts of the St. Louis gamblers to fix the fourth and fifth games. He spoke of Zork as the "little red-headed fellow from St. Louis who started the whole world's series scandal."

His quarrel with Attorney Henry Berger, who was cross-questioning him, came when an attempt was made to prove that Redmond was a bookmaker and that he had been called a blackmailer.

"It is not true," asked Henry Berger in cross-examining Redmon "that you are a bookmaker?"

"You lie!" exclaimed Redmon, jumping from his chair.

"Well, it's true, isn't it?" persisted the attorney, "that Mr. Austrian at a conference last Winter called you a blackmailer and a gambler."

"It is not," shouted Redmon, waving his hands. "You're afraid to meet me outside and say that."

Denies Immunity Promise.

The jurors were excluded when Hartley Replogle, former Assistant State's Attorney, was placed on the stand to show that Jackson, Cicotte and Williams had actually made confessions. He denied that immunity had been promised to them at any time and said all signed immunity waivers voluntarily. The witness said he does not know where the immunity waivers are. Judge McDonald told Cicotte that he could not do anything for him, but that if Cicotte made a statement the trial court might do something for him.

Further hearing on the admission of the confessions was adjourned until next Monday, to which time the trial was adjourned.

When the sessions are resumed then "Billy" Maharg, alleged by the defence actually to be "Peaches" Graham, a former Cub catcher, and named by "Bill" Burns, the State's star witness, as one of the "fixers," will be placed on the stand by the State. He is expected to corroborate Burns.

On his direct examination Redmon testified to his acquaintance with Zork and Attell, saying that he saw the latter in Cincinnati during the world's series, and also in Chicago, where he was carrying "a basket two foot long and one foot wide, filled with paper money." Ben Franklin told him, the witness said, after the fourth game, at the Sherman House in Cincinnati, that "eight of the players were throwing the series but that the gamblers and players had later fallen out." The players would have nothing to do with the gamblers, Franklin said, according to Redmon.

He said they (the gamblers) would make up $20,000 a game if the players would throw the next two games," continued the witness.

Redmon said he took a man named Peach to Franklin, but that he refused to go into the deal. Later he met Zork and Peach in the Morrison Hotel. Zork said the series had been fixed and that he had started it." He bragged that he had been responsible for the starting of it all, averred Redmon. Zork said he bet $2,000 against $8,000 on the White Sox to win the series with Sport Sullivan of New York. He boasted that he had fixed other games, said Redmon.

Redmon testified that he bet on the series and lost. Mr. Berger laid great stress on the point that Zork had bet heavily on the White Sox to win the series. A motion to strike out all the record of the testimony given by Redmon was taken under advisement until

FIGHT FILM INQUIRY

Three U. S. Grand Jury Subpoenas Issued in Investigation of Picture Transportation.

RICKARD TO BE A WITNESS

Plan to Exhibit Films Apparently Abandoned, but Quimby Refuses to Discuss Case.

Announcement of plans to exhibit here moving pictures of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight led Colonel William Hayward, United States District Attorney, to take steps yesterday for a Grand Jury investigation of the transportation of fight pictures into this State. The inquiry will be held with a view to prosecutions for violation of the Federal law enacted July 31, 1912, which deals with interstate transportation of pictures of pugilistic encounters.

Colonel Hayward said the law covered not only motion pictures, but snapshots as well. After a conference with John E. Joyce, Assistant United States District Attorney, in charge of the criminal branch of his office, Colonel Hayward caused to be issued three Grand Jury subpoenas calling for the presence before the Grand Jury on Monday of persons reported to have knowledge of efforts to bring fight "movies" here for public exhibition.

Tex Rickard, promoter of the fight, who is understood to have an interest in the motion-picture project, is among those for whom a subpoena was issued. A second subpoena, it is understood, called for the presence of F. C. Quimby, head of F. C. Quimby, Inc., who has the rights for the display of the pictures and who announced Thursday that the pictures would be exhibited this afternoon at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre.

Won't Discuss Exhibition Plans.

The plan to exhibit the pictures this afternoon has apparently been abandoned. Although Mr. Quimby last night would not say whether the "movies" would or would not be displayed, no performance has been advertised. Mr. Quimby said he had not transported or caused to be transported any films into this State.

The pictures shown Thursday night at Polyclinic Hospital, for the entertainment of disabled soldiers, were put on, it developed, by a welfare bureau of the army, to whom Mr. Quimby donated a film for presentation in army camps. This film, Mr. Quimby said, was turned over to the army representatives in New Jersey. Thursday's exhibition and other presentations in hospitals and army camps were, it was said, private exhibitions, which are not covered by the law.

Colonel Hayward, after reading newspaper accounts of the announcement of plans to show the fight pictures, started an inquiry as soon as he reached his office yesterday. Transportation of films for such exhibitions, Colonel Hayward held, was a clear violation of the law. Furthermore, he held, persons who brought ordinary pictures of the fight out of New Jersey also violated the law.

The law covers both still and motion pictures," he said. "The term used in the law is 'any film or other pictorial representation.' This seems to include every one concerned in the actual transportation of pictures taken at the fight into other States.

Offense in Transporting Films.

"The offense is not in showing the films or printing pictures of the fight, but in bringing the films, snapshots or other pictorial representations of the encounter between the pugilists across State lines. Newspaper or syndicate photographers as well as movie men are liable to prosecution if they were concerned in the transportation of pictures from New Jersey.

"Printing the pictures is not an offense under the law, but the transportation of them to be printed or displayed publicly is a violation of the law.

"There is no question about the law's covering the Dempsey-Carpentier fight. The fact that it is styled a 'boxing exhibition' or anything else does not make an exception. The law says 'any prize-fight or encounter of pugilists, under whatever name.'

"The report that Attorney General Daugherty considers the New Jersey fight a 'boxing contest' is ridiculous. He has not ruled that way. A boxing contest is an 'encounter of pugilists.'"

The view that the exhibition of the fight films is not in fact outside the law probably will offer no encouragement to the producers, for the exhibition may be taken as evidence that the films have been transported and production of all persons responsible would follow.

Colonel Hayward said that he would investigate the illegal transportation of fight pictures from all angles, but that the "movie" situation would be taken up first. Tex Rickard probably will be the first witness called, and following him Mr. Quimby. Dempsey and Jack Kearns, his manager, are understood to have an interest in the venture, but whether the third subpoena was issued for the appearance of one of them could not be learned.

Rickard Refers to Quimby.

Mr. Rickard referred all inquiries about the pictures to Mr. Quimby.

"I know nothing about a plan to show the fight pictures here," he said. "I have nothing to do with the project in New York City. The matter is entirely in Mr. Quimby's hands."

Mr. Quimby refused to disclose his plans concerning the films.

"I am sorry, but I can say nothing," he told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. He made the same reply to other questions. He did, however, assert positively that he had not transported or caused to be transported any fight films into this State. He was asked about the showing of the film Thursday night at Polyclinic Hospital.

"I know nothing whatever about that," he said. "I, however, that the film was shown by the amusement branch of the United States Army. I gave them a film in New Jersey for showing at camps and hospitals. They may have brought it here. The film has been shown at many private exhibitions in hospitals and camps, I understand."

No information concerning any arrangement that Mr. Quimby may have made concerning the use of the Forty-fourth Street Theatre could be obtained at the offices of S. S. & Lee Shubert, Inc., to control of the theatre. Inquirers were referred to Mr. Quimby. The fight pictures are not billed about the theatre.

Horseley Asks Prosecution.

David Horseley, an independent film producer at Forty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, visited Colonel Hayward yesterday to ask that action be taken against any persons responsible for bringing pictures into the State. Mr. Horseley, who was accompanied by his lawyer, Alexander T. Weber of 149 Broadway, said that as a film producer he was anxious to see persons in the industry live within the law.

"The law is ridiculous," said Mr. Horseley," but nevertheless it should be enforced."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Maurice Swarts, who has been heading a Yiddish company at the Irving Place Theatre for several years, will have control of the Garden Theatre during the coming season. Mr. Swarts and his company, among whom will be Celia Adler, will begin their season at the Garden with the production of "The Dibbuk," by S. Ansky.

Ted Lewis has been engaged for the new "Greenwich Village Follies."

"Getting Gertie's Garter" will be seen for a week in Atlantic City prior to its premiere at the Republic on Aug. 1.

George Marion is directing rehearsals of "Tangerine," which comes to the Casino on Aug. 1. The piece will first be produced in Asbury Park during the week of Aug. 1.

Pedro de Cordoba will head the cast of Edith Milton Royle's "Lancelot and Elaine," which the Authors-Players, Inc., will present at the Greenwich Village in September.

May Robson will be seen during the coming season in "It Pays to Smile," a comedy made by Ethel Watts Mumford from Nina Wilcox Putnam's novel of the same title. It is announced that Miss Robson will be seen in the play in New York.

The Russian Symphony Orchestra, with Modest Altschuler conducting, will open a week's festival tonight at Starlight Amusement Park, East 177th Street, the Bronx. The eight soloists will include Maria Wintzekaja, Eric Zardo, Italian pianist; Helena Adler, Anna Gonsman and Karen Post, soprano; Cantor Hirshman and Chaim Kotylansky, basses, and Piastro Borisoff, violin.

Of Stoker Injured on Another Steamer

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 21.—The new Canadian Atlantic last Wednesday, when 200 miles west of Ireland on her way from New York to Liverpool, received a wireless message from the steamship Tashmuna, 100 miles away, saying that one of the ship's stokers had had his arm torn off in the machinery and was losing blood rapidly. Captain Brown altered the course of the Albania, which came up with the Tamaqua five hours later.

The Albania's surgeon, Dr. Harris, boarded the Tamaqua in a ship's boat and found that an immediate operation was necessary. Accordingly he wireless instructions to the Albania to have all in readiness. The wounded man bore the transfer to the Albania's boat with great stoicism.

In the meantime two American doctors who were passengers on the Albania—Drs. MacBean and Gilchrist—made preparations in the ship's operating theatre, and three passengers who were qualified nurses gave their assistance.

Without delay the lifeboat was hoisted in, and thirty-five minutes after it had left the Albania the operation was begun. It was successful, and on the arrival of the Albania at Liverpool the injured fireman was removed to a hospital in an ambulance.

SAY TUFTS BLOCKED LARCENY PROSECUTION

Testify Official Allowed Medium Accused of Taking $11,155 From Woman to Escape.

BOSTON, July 22.—The case of Thomas O. Mozette, a spiritualist medium, whose indictment in Middlesex County for alleged larcenies running into several thousand dollars was nolle prossed, was introduced today into the proceedings before the full bench of the Supreme Court, through which Attorney General Allen is pressing for removal of District Attorney Tufts.

Mozette had fled from the State, the Attorney General said, and had been brought back from Akron, Ohio, when Tufts "forthwith not prossed or caused to be nolle prossed the indictment, and a false statement of the reason for so disposing of the case was filed with the papers." By this alleged action the District Attorney enabled Mozette to procure bail in a small amount, after which "Mozette immediately fled, and is still a fugitive from justice," the Attorney General charged.

Henry F. Hurlburt, Special Assistant Attorney General, introduced a copy of a Middlesex County indictment of Mozette for the larceny of $11,155 from Mrs. Justine Gordon of Cambridge in September, 1917. It bore a memorandum by Assistant District Attorney H. A. Wagner that he would not further prosecute because of conflicting testimony before the Grand Jury.

Mrs. Gordon testified that she last saw Mozette, whom she had known under the name of Webster as a psychic healer and clairvoyant, in March, 1916, when she gave him $11,155. This money, the life savings of herself and her husband, she said, was in exchange for his promissory note for the same amount at interest. Mozette had talked to her alluringly about investing the funds, she testified.

The day after she gave Mozette the money, Mrs. Gordon said, she consulted Harry E. Levenson, to whom she was taken by a "strange man" in Mozette's office. She testified that she went to the medium's place when he failed to tell her how he had invested her money. Levenson was represented to her as Mozette's counsel, she said.

Assistant Attorney General Hurlburt announced that he expected to produce Levenson as a witness. Levenson has figured in previous testimony as having been concerned in alleged irregular transactions. Mrs. Gordon said all that she received from him was a statement which was presented to a Grand Jury.

Emerson G. Gordon, Mrs. Gordon's husband, testified in taking up the Mozette matter with Tufts. He said that on June 3, 1919, Tufts wrote him a letter in which he said he expected to obtain a settlement from Mozette, but it did not materialize. Later at Tufts's office a settlement was further discussed. Tufts said he had heard from Mozette, who said he was "anxious to settle" and tired of being a fugitive from justice, Gordon testified.

Gordon said Tufts told him he would hear from him soon, but, although he made several efforts to reach Tufts, he failed. The witness said he was highly incensed at Tufts and Assistant District Attorney Wagner for their "failure to prosecute Mozette" and felt that Tufts was "shirking his duty."

New Tenor for Metropolitan Opera.

General Manager Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan Opera Company cabled yesterday from Italy announcing his engagement of Josef Mann, a first tenor of the Berlin Opera, to sing this coming season at the Metropolitan Opera House. The new singer has a large repertoire of both dramatic and lyric roles in all languages, according to the reports of him received at the company's offices here.

TO SAVE HEMMING

Butler Says He Tried to Force Slain Broker Back into Car the Night He Was Slain.

ALSO FOUGHT WITH SLAYER

Wife Could Not Have Prevented Shooting, He Asserts—She Is Questioned by Sheriff.

Charles Quirin, butler in the home of Mrs. Helen Henderson Thorne Hemming on Duck Island, near Northport, L. I., on the night her husband, Henry Glover Hemming, was shot and killed by Frank Eberhardt, caretaker for Mrs. Hemming, told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night, in his home at 163 East Fifty-second Street, the full story of the killing and events that immediately preceded it. He said he could not understand why he had not been called as a witness at the inquest.

"I could have proved to the Coroner and the District Attorney," he said, "why it was that Mrs. Hemming was not responsible for the murder. She had not the slightest idea that Eberhardt intended to kill her husband. None of us had.

"Three weeks before the murder Hemming came to the house in a taxicab, and Mrs. Hemming told me not to permit him to enter the house. Eberhardt at that time tried to get out of the house to attack him. He seemed crazed at the sight of Hemming. I had to lock all the doors to keep Eberhardt in the house before I went out and told Hemming his wife had told me to order him off Duck Island.

"On the night of the killing I knew there would be trouble if Hemming insisted on coming into the house. I didn't know Eberhardt had a pistol. As the automobile neared the house I ran down and stood by until Hemming assisted his wife to alight. Neither said anything to me. On the porch I saw Eberhardt peering through the screen door.

"I reached into the automobile for Mrs. Hemming's luggage and when I had deposited it on the ground, I said to Hemming: 'Here, you cannot remain on this estate. Mrs. Hemming doesn't want you, and I advise you to get in your car, and start right off Duck Island.'

I grabbed him by the arms and started to push him back into the car, as I was afraid that Eberhardt would come down and assault him. He shook me off, became very excited, and used violent language. I grabbed him again, and struggled with him for three minutes before I could get him back into the car. Mrs. Hemming stood by, and I could see she approved my action.

"Just as Hemming shook me off the second time, I saw Eberhardt open the door of the porch. Little Helen tried to hold him back. He walked half way down the steps, as Hemming started toward the house. Eberhardt then pulled a pistol, and said to Hemming: 'You get off this island.'

Hemming refused and ignored the pistol. Eberhardt then fired a shot, and Hemming sank to the ground. Had the bullet missed Hemming it would have killed his wife. I had started up the steps to disarm Eberhardt and tried to wrest the pistol from him.

"He struggled with me for fully three minutes. Then he placed the pistol at my breast and said to me in French: 'Quirin, I'm going outside to see if he's dead. If he isn't I'm going to finish him. I'll kill you, too, if you attempt to interfere with me.' Then he ran outside and fired two more shots at Hemming. It was the act of a crazy man.

"Mrs. Hemming couldn't have stopped the shooting even if she had known Eberhardt had the pistol. Had Hemming taken my warning there would have been no shooting that night. He simply goaded Eberhardt into killing him."

Sheriff John F. Kelly questioned Mrs. Hemming for several hours about the murder and her relations with her husband.

"Mrs. Hemming's statement to me today in many respects was at variance with her testimony at the Coroner's inquest, and with stories of other witnesses," he said. "The most significant discrepancy was between Mrs. Hemming's story that her husband and the caretaker did not talk before the shooting and the sworn statements of her little daughter, Helen, and Joseph Schmidt, the chauffeur for her husband, that there was an extended conversation."

BIG OIL FIELD FOUND IN NORTH CANADA

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

Man's Land" from there to Fort Norman, but they reached there late in March after an eventful trip.

"We packed down the Yukon 165 miles in canoes," said Colley in narrating his story to me. "Thence we traveled on our sleds from lake to river, and so forth along frozen patches of ground. We took no guides, mainly because, although the Southern Indians are reliable to a certain degree, these Northern ones are very unsatisfactory, especially in a fur-bearing country. We took with us only the things we actually had to have, and these included numbers of surveying instruments.

"We experienced no trouble on the Yukon, for the river is good and there are settlements every sixty or seventy miles. At our last trading post we stocked up with all the supplies we could carry. Then we journeyed through a good game country for almost 100 miles. Here there were many moose, a few caribou and some ptarmigan. The latter were very wild and were found only above the snow-line. This is unusual, for one can at other seasons knock them down with stones and save ammunition.

Hardships of Expedition.

"When we reached the high ground we found the early March winds so intense that we were at times unable to remain on the ice on the rivers and had to seek shelter in the deep thickets alongside the ice. At one time in doing this the wind lifted the whole sled up in the air and carried it ahead of our dogs, much to their disgust. This wind forms a crust, sometimes two inches deep, on top of the snow which must be broken down before the dogs can pass over it. It is a tedious task. Moose often get caught in this and we found many of them frozen in their tracks. One of our greatest hardships was experienced here, for with the thermometer 50 below zero and above the timberland we found it hard tot keep warm at noon time.

"On the summit of the divide we went into the wolves' country. They came in gigantic packs which covered the snow for miles. They never bothered us, except that at night they tried to decoy our dogs away, so that we had to chain the huskies to the sleds. The wolves used to greet us every morning, circled on the skyline, howling themselves hoarse.

"We crossed the divide by a hitherto uncharted pass which we named McMurphy for one of our party. From there down to the level we had several severe wind storms. We found this a poor game country, for to every moose or caribou track, there were a dozen left by wolves.

"One hundred and fifty miles from Fort Norman we had to abandon our sleds, for our dogs were so weak they could go no further. We were low on provisions, so we had to conserve our food and our dogs' feed. We lived on half rations for six days and were obliged to kill five of our dogs.

Oil Along the Mackenzie.

"The heavy Winter was over when we reached Fort Norman. Here we searched all the nearby country for oil traces, but we had not far to go. I saw a stream emptying into the Mackenzie six miles below a trading post which was literally black or blue with oil. We followed this and found it boiling out of the ground from a seepage a few miles beyond. Thence we traced its course and with our instruments tried to determine its variations.

"Personally, I shall report to Ottawa that this field is approximately 100 miles long and 60 miles wide. The oil is found 870 feet below the surface and runs at a 70 per cent. angle from the bank to the river. The oil was not freezing when the thermometer registered 58 below zero at midday and ran as thin as boiling water. I have seen coal oil freeze at much less than that. There are seepages and traces of oil 200 miles below on the river's banks and in places the water is quite livid with clay and oil mixed.

"Contrary to its statement, the Imperial Oil Company is operating a well which yields 1,500 barrels a day so far. This field and claim is not guarded, as is reported. There is nothing to guard, for it is theirs by law. They cannot keep it quiet now, for every one up there knows this field has been operated for several months.

"Besides the oil, there are enormous quantities of coal and shale on the banks of the river. I have seen great cliffs light up at night as we paddled along the river. The air is constantly filled with the fumes and smoke of coal. It is much the same as the Bad Lands of Montana in aspect, but this coal is pure anthracite. Some day some companies will realize this tremendous find and will appreciate the cheap transportation by water, which lies at the mouth of the mines.

Mounted Police on Guard.

"The country is open to the public to stake. That's why a stampede is on now. When we reached Fort Norman there were only seven other men there. Three weeks later a party of twenty-five arrived, claiming to be the advance guard of 1,500 others. A group of mounted police also arrived with orders to let no one except those bearing permits to enter this region. It is hard for me to say how many people are up there now. All the men I saw were men who had lived in the North. But from now on there are sure to be all sorts of schemers in the district. We were the first outsiders who had had occasion to go to Fort Norman since the Imperial Oil Company came in, but now it is a different thing.

"We staked 10,240 acres for the syndicate we represent and surveyed an area equal to 100 by 40 miles for the Dominion Government.

"When we left Fort Norman the ice was just commencing to break up. It was a wonderful sight. We went up the river 450 miles in a twenty-foot skiff which we poled. One hundred and eighty miles of this was within the Arctic circle. Here the country was very flat and low. It is filled with swamps and small lakes. Willows are the only form of timber existing up there. Occasionally we saw great rocks rising from the water. Some of these were six miles long and four miles wide and about 4,000 feet high.

"We had a sail in the boat, but it was of little use. The river is from two to eight miles wide, and when the north wind blows the waves are terrific and the only safe thing to do was to get to shore. In the centre of the river the ice was still ten to twelve feet, thick. It took a long time to break up. When the ice broke up it would often rise fifty feet in the air, and come down with a terrific thud. It was a beautiful sight in the sun. I saw one cake a hundred feet high squeezed in by other cakes until it stood fifty feet above the bank of the river. It was terrible dangerous traveling in our skiff, but we had to reach civilization, so we had to move on. Terrific winds tossed us in and out of all these bergs.

"One night we entered a gorge less than a quarter of a mile wide, while the river outside was three miles wide. We were jammed in between cakes of ice and thought our last hour had come, but a rip and tear, a cannon bolt thud and we skimmed through an eddy and eight feet up the bank on the shore.

Worse Than a Thousand Guns.

"At times the river was running at nine miles an hour, but usually as slow as four. There is no sound in the world like the breaking up of ice. It is worse than a thousand guns at the front. The echo can be heard for as long as eleven minutes, resounding from all banks for miles away. It was so cold on June 6 that we had to file the ice from our oars at least twenty times in order to keep moving, and at midday we had to knock the ice from the rudder of the boat.

"We took the skiff up Peel River, a distance of eighty miles to the Yukon slope. Here we built a raft out of green timbers and floated down the river. This raft drew four feet of water and was altogether impracticable, but we found a boat ashore and, commandeering this, we made it serviceable in a few days to continue the trip.

"We drifted 260 miles more until we found some trappers in a large motor launch. This we commandeered and soon reached the head of navigation on the Yukon. We reached Skagway on July 8 and arrived here today.

"It is a distance of over 2,000 miles from Victoria to the oil, but over 1,000 of this can be accomplished by water or rail.

"No company can sell oil or stock until it has an oil well in operation in that country, by late rulings of our Government, as you may well see that this syndicate will not sell impure stock. It is a business proposition for them and I am no further interested except that after I make this report to the Government I want to return to my home in Dawson.

"It is a wonderful country and it is not inaccessible. Some day it will be, I believe, the new source of production, for most of the oil will be dried up in the States."

Colley will leave for the East in the morning and expects to return to the North within a month.

REQUEST MILLER TO ACT.

Corinth Board Asks Him to Oust Paper Mill Strike-Breakers.

CORINTH, N. Y., July 22.—An order from Governor Miller directing the removal of strike-breakers from the mills of the International Paper Company here is sought in a resolution adopted today by the Village Board. The presence of the strike-breakers is characterized as a "menace to good order."

Under the protection of State police a number of men have been taken into the mills in the last twelve hours without interference. They are repairing machines, erecting tents in the mill yards and otherwise making ready for the coming of other workmen, it was stated at the local office of the company.

The village was quiet today and there was no repetition of the disorders of yesterday.

GOV. SMALL DEFIANT AS ARREST WAITS

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

clare martial law in Sangamon County, placing the courts, as well as civil officers, under control of Adjutant General Dickson, head of the State forces.

Those close to the Governor declared that he was determined to stand firmly against submitting to arrest and trial before a jury on a charge of embezzling State funds.

"How far will the Governor go?" one adviser of the executive was asked.

"He'll go the limit," was the reply.

Reports are current that an order for the militia to be held in readiness has already gone out, but they lack confirmation.

Reports that National Guardsmen had been stationed in the State House appeared erroneous. Some saw significance in the presence of several Guard officers there. Adjt. Gen. Dickson, one of them, said he donned the uniform because he expected to visit State troops now in camp.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Investigation will be made by the Government of the income tax phase of the embezzlement indictments against Governor Small, Lieutenant Governor Sterling and Vernon Curtis, a Grant Park banker, according to reports at the Federal Building.

The income tax office, it is reported, is examining the records to determine whether taxes were paid on the $2,000,000 involved in the alleged conspiracy against the State, on which the Grand Jury at Springfield returned indictments.

BURLESQUE MEN QUIT MANAGERS' BODY

Wish to Avoid Involving Legitimate Producers in Their Open Shop Policy.

Owners of burlesque theatres and shows in the Columbia and American Burlesque wheels tendered their resignations yesterday to the United Managers' Protective Association. The burlesque men have recently adopted an open-shop policy, so far as stage hands and musicians are concerned, and it is to avoid involving the legitimate managers in this conflict that burlesque men are quitting the other body. Sam A. Scribner, chief owner of the Columbia Theatre interests, has been Treasurer of the United Managers' Protective Association.

Letters announcing the resignations of the burlesque men were sent to Marc Klaw, head of the Managers' Association, by Mr. Scribner and I. W. Herk, representing the burlesque managers.

'CHU CHIN CHOW' ENDS RUN.

Oscar Asche Speaks at Farewell, Clara Butt Leads Anthem.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 22.—The farewell performance was held tonight at His Majesty's Theatre of the Oriental fantasy, "Chu Chin Chow," which when produced in New York failed to realize expectations based upon its London success.

Given for the first time in August, 1916, "Chu Chin Chow" survived the air raids of the war, the strikes of peace and theatrical slumps of all kinds, and has been played 2,238 times to nearly three millions of people.

There was a great gathering of the theatrical world at His Majesty's tonight. Despite the heat, there was great enthusiasm.

Oscar Asche, the actor-manager who has beaten all English records by this production, made a speech after the curtain's fall and announced that he would remain in control of His Majesty's and hoped to produce there in the Fall another Eastern fantasy, which New York has already seen under title of "Mecca."

Mme. Clara Butt, who twenty-four years ago sang at the opening of His Majesty's Theatre, which was built by the late Sir Herbert Tree, led the audience tonight in singing "God Save the King."

LAUNCH OPERA FOR LONDON.

$150,000 Co-operative Body Formed to Take Over Beecham Productions.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 22.—The gap in England's artistic life, resulting from the financial failure of the Beecham Opera Company, will be filled up if plans of a new British National Opera Company are carried out.

This new body consists largely of members of Sir Thomas Beecham's former company and it aims at establishing a permanent organisation to produce opera on a co-operative basis.

It has the backing of men of position and wealth, but it is also appealing to the public to subscribe £40,000 in shares of as low denomination as £1.

Some of those interested held a meeting in Queen's Hall tonight, at which it was explained that the company would produce in English the best operas of all nations, and intended in particular to encourage British musical art.

It aspires to be a national institution, run on co-operative profit-sharing lines, and it has an excellent chance to make a good start, as it has the opportunity to buy at a low price the full productions, including scenery and costumes, of the former Beecham company.

REQUEST MILLER TO ACT.

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Comedian Sues White for $10,000.

George White, producer of the "Scandals of 1921," was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday by Harry Rose, a comedian, for $10,000 damages for breach of contract, on the ground that he was engaged for the season of 1920-1921 at $250 a week and was discharged without cause.

DRAMA

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RIALTO — THOS. MEIGHAN in "The Conquest of Canada."

CRITERION — "THE GOLEM"

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CENTRAL — WILLIAM FOX presents "A CONNECTICUT YANKEE" IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT

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PLAZA — with Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle in "THE TRAVELING SALESMAN." Mad. Ave. at 59 St. CONSTANCE TALMADGE in "UP THE ROAD WITH SALLY."

CAPITOL — "THE JOURNEY'S END" JULIA CLASS (Pianist). B'way at 51 St. Capitol Grand Orchestra.

STRAND — MARK — Norma Talmadge in "The Sign on the Door." Strand Symphony Orchestra.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1921.

THE GREAT TARIFF CASE.

When a certain New England divine was mildly described as being behind the times, HORACE BUSHNELL exclaimed: "Why, the man is behind all times!" A similar impression of being pre-Adamite, almost prehistoric, in tariff matters is made by the statement of Chairman FORDNEY, after the passage of his multilated masterpiece by the House. He solemnly bore witness that nothing had occurred during the tariff hearings or debates that "has in any manner weakened my faith in the wisdom of protection." Argument has rained upon him, but it has moved him not. Facts have been hurled at him, but they have merely dashed themselves to pieces against his granite preconceptions. A transformed world has been spread before him, but his vision remains as fixed and narrow as it was when first he learned his high-tariff doctrines in the logging camps of Michigan. For him there is only one explanation of stagnant business—a low tariff; and there is but a single remedy—to raise the customs rates all round. Others may falter in the true protectionist faith, but JOSEPH FORDNEY remains like a massive fossil to show us what strange animals lived in ancient days.

There is something admirable, really magnificent, in the sublime consistency of Representative FORDNEY. With him the voice obeyed at prime is obeyed at eve. Nothing that he ever learned will he consent to unlearn. It has been rudely said of him: "The trouble with JOE is that he is through, and doesn't know it." But none of these things move him. To the infinite variety of industry and the complex sweep of trade and the intricate interplay of economic forces at home and abroad he applies one formula, one measuring rod. Does he see American products of the farm and factory piled up for lack of a market? There is no hesitation in his prescription. Clap on a tariff tax. Make goods cost more and then the foreigners will be eager to buy 'em. This is the philosophy which Mr. FORDNEY stands up in Washington earnestly to expound at the very moment when manufacturers are racking their brains to cut their costs of production so as to find customers. As a sort of Bourbon spectacle, Chairman FORDNEY is wonderful. But as the party leader charged with the duty of doing something to help American industry and commerce recover, he is a rather appalling figure.

UNINVITED RUSSIA.

Through the American Charge d'Affaires at Stockholm, the Soviet Government has sent to Washington an expression of its surprise and resentment at not having been invited to the conference on the Pacific. Possessing territories on that ocean, it protests that it has "interests"—or, at least, the so-called Far Eastern Republic has—entitling it to consideration. There is an undertone of a threat not to recognize any agreement which may be reached at Washington without having consulted Soviet Russia.

This is probably intended for home consumption. Moscow is doubtless expected to be proud of the way in which the Bolshevist Government "stands up" to America. But it will be noted that the complaint is limited. The Soviet protest says nothing about being left out of the disarmament part of the conference. There must not be admitted even a suggestion that the Red Army might be disbanded; for that would be fatal to the Soviet régime.

The truth which the Soviet note chooses to disregard is, of course, that the United States does not recognize the Bolshevist Government, and can have no relations with it. Germany might as well make a sour face over Belgium or Brazil was included. In what concerns the Pacific, it was only natural that China should be asked to send delegates. No such footing as hers could possibly be asserted for Russia. The fact is that the dictatorship of the proletariat in Moscow is imitating the imperialistic tone of Czarist Russia in the days when Dalny and Port Arthur were taken from China without so much as saying by your leave.

The Soviet Government has never lacked for assurance—some would call it impudence—in dealing with foreign nations. Only last month TCHITCHERIN sent a most offensive communication to the British Government, in connection with the upset at Vladivostok. That was asserted to be a proof of "hostile activity" on the part of Great Britain. But Lord CURZON returned the note as "unacceptable," pointed out that it is neither customary nor good manners for one Government to "address baseless charges" to another, and wound up by curtly declining to "enter into any correspondence with you on the matter." That will doubtless be the model on which Secretary HUGHES will frame his reply to the present Soviet communication, if he decides to give it any attention whatever.

UNABLE TO SEE NEW JERSEY.

No members of the Board of Estimate appeared in response to the invitation of the Board of the Port Authority to learn that the plans are for unifying the national harbor, now threatened with partition and competition. New Jersey has separatist ambitions in the interest of the Port of Newark, and the Shipping Board is proceeding with its policy of diversion of trade to the outports. There is nothing surprising in the inability of the city's financial authority to see anything of interest to it in the threat to the city's primacy in foreign trade. The Board of Estimate has a dignity all its own, and answered the invitation to attend the hearing held in pursuance to law with a request that the Port Authority should send to the board any information which it wished the board to see. The Port Authority offered inspection of originals at its offices, and supplied copies of its report made from the original. The board preferred to continue its policy of obstructing instead of co-operating. The men of this singular board prefer that the city should suffer rather than that it should profit by anything not originating with the board. As nothing originates with the board except obstruction, the result is a deadlock, like that in the transit situation, which can only be broken by special statutes. The Mayor can see as far as Staten Island, where he is building docks and piers, but cannot see as far as New Jersey, where the continental railways have their terminals, and must have them for geographical reasons which do not yield to politics. The Port Authority wishes to bring together the country's railways and the city's new docks, but the city wishes to keep them apart. They fit together economically like the blades of scissors, but they do not fit with the Mayor's politics. Hence he cannot see across the North River, and is blind to the existence of the railways without which his new docks would do little business.

SINKING THE OSTFRIESLAND.

Of the sinking of the former German dreadnought Ostfriesland by army aviators, General WILLIAMS, Chief of Ordnance, said: "A bomb was fired "today that will be heard around the "world." He added: "The capital "ship now faces a new menace that "must be guarded against by every "possible study and effort." As the practical way to guard against that menace is to acquire an air force equal or superior to that of any other sea Power, it devolves upon Congress to supply the necessary appropriations. The alternative, it should be emphasized, is limitation of armaments by agreement with other nations.

Naval men who held that the heavily armored battleship would withstand assaults from the air and remain afloat have been confounded. It was only a question of the explosive power of the bomb used. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM MITCHELL'S dictum that "the "air force will constitute the first line "of defense of the country" no longer seems fanciful to open-minded champions of the capital ship. They must admit that the tests off the Virginia Capes support this contention of his:

> A nation unequipped to concentrate her whole air force over the water, if the decision lies there, can just as well leave her navies tied up to the wharves instead of sending them out to certain destruction against a hostile country equipped for this purpose.

If there were war tomorrow with a sea-and-air Power possessing swift airplane carriers and a well-trained and numerically strong aviation corps, the United States fleet could not face the risk of putting to sea, and it would be in great danger of being sunk at its moorings. Little comfort can be got out of the view that under service conditions the Ostfriesland would probably have escaped destruction. If 2,000-pound bombs dropped near a dreadnought open her "seams" and make a sinking hulk of her, she will register too many misses, and when a squadron of planes concentrate for an attack the battleship will always be at a great disadvantage. Besides, it must be considered that while the hull may avoid for a time shocks that would send it to the bottom, the crew could not live on its deck during a bombardment. Add gas shells to the ordinary rending explosives, and the chances of the complement of the ship would be desperate, almost nil.

Twenty-one minutes of attack sufficed to sink the once formidable Ostfriesland, and the seven 2,000-pound bombs that sent her down were dropped, not by sailors in seaplanes, but by soldiers who had flown 100 miles from an inland air field to the rendezvous! It was not necessary to burst her deck open. The bombs that executed sentence of death upon her were dropped alongside. Who on board could have survived the disruptive power of those explosives? The achievement was a great triumph for the intelligent, strong-willed, persistent Assistant Chief of the Army Air Service, a leader who asks no subordinate to take any greater risks than he is willing to face himself. It is pleasant to remember that Brig. Gen. WILLIAM MITCHELL won many decorations by his gallantry and daring in France.

In a contribution to the May World's Work Admiral SIMS said: "If the "claims of the airplane advocates "can be realized, it means that any "battleship operating within the "radius of planes which are in control of the air will be disabled or "destroyed." If those claims have not been fully realized, no fair-minded officer will now argue that the acquisition of a formidable naval air force is not more important than the completion of the three-year capital ship construction program.

OPEN MARKET AND DISCOUNT RATES.

By an instructive coincidence it happens that the reduction of the rate of discount between Federal Reserve Banks was published on the same day with the report of the National Credit Office on the working of our open market for discounts. The two things together explain why the reduction of the interbank rate of discount means so much less under our system than under the systems of other countries which have central bank systems. In England the alteration of the bank rate means that credit is cheaper or dearer to the man in the street because he can sell his paper on a quotation altering by the smallest fraction of 1 per cent., far smaller than the bank rate alteration. There is also a closer relation in England between the rates on discounts and on deposits than here.

The report of the National Credit Office shows what a shadow our open market is, although the quality of the paper sold is of the highest. The Credit Office states that during the last eighteen months 3,676 concerns sold through note brokers four billions of paper. "This is the largest num-"ber of names ever involved in any "period of like duration," and only eighty-nine asked for any indulgence at maturity. Of the eighty-nine, fifty-three will pay in full, and the rest in an uncertain proportion which reduces the final loss to a small fraction of 1 per cent. Greater efficiency and security than that may be desirable, but is hardly to be expected. Our experience under the Federal Reserve act only confirms the experience in other crises under the Clearing House system of liquidating panics that nothing in finance is surer and safer than commercial paper. This time we have had nothing like a panic under a liquidation rivaling any we have ever known in both totals and proportions.

It needs no demonstration that the total of four billions of discounts sold in open market by 3,670 concerns is only a puny proportion of our total discounts. In other words, we have no open market for money worthy the name. The bulk of our bank business is done on the "line of credit" system, so well explained in THE ANNALIST of the current week by the economists of the Chase National Bank, Mr. HEPBURN and Mr. ANDERSON. The depositor in a member bank will find that the reduced rate of interbank discount affects him little, more likely not at all. His relation with his bank depends on his business and condition, just as the relation of member banks with regional banks depends on their condition, and as the relation of regional banks depends on their relation with the Federal Reserve Board. The borrowers who depend on the open market are accommodated below the market in dull times, and pay top prices in active times. There is a varying rate for borrowers who rely on their banks to "take care of them," but it approaches an average more closely than the open market, which has no assured top or bottom.

On this basis of facts the man in the street, the average borrower, can see how and why the reduction in interbank rates of discount means so little to him. Rediscounts are good business when the business itself is good, but the system has within itself the elements of inflation. All bankers, except rural bankers of the North Dakota sort and political of reasons. We have turned that corner with great pain and loss and are headed on the high road to renewed prosperity. All the country needs is to keep going straight ahead in confidence that the journey's end is ever nearer. The prostration of speculation is one of our best signs just now. It means that the bankers are resolved that producers of goods or crops shall be accommodated before joy riders. The nominal rates are lower, but are not for everybody nor for all purposes. It is well that it is so, and that those who think the object of banking is to control prices in the interests of anybody in particular are not to have their way in finance any more than rabid protectionists: Economics, not politics nor theories, controls our destiny.

DEPORTING JAPANESE.

When Representative ISAAC SIEGEL of New York returned about a year ago from California, where the House Committee on Immigration had been holding hearings upon the Japanese question, he declared that politicians who sought public office were most active in the anti-Japanese agitation in that State. They had aroused bitter feeling by their tirades. "In the shops at Turlock," said Mr. SIEGEL, "were signs, 'No Japanese "trade wanted.' As there is a law "that barbers cannot refuse to shave "customers, the barbers post notices: "'Shave—Japanese $10, Whites 25 "Cents.'" It is from Turlock that Japanese field laborers, brought into the district to pick fruit at 16 cents a crate, were driven by a mob a few days ago. The Japanese complain that they were roughly handled. "The incident," says Consul General YADA at San Francisco, "was the most de-"plorable affair of its kind that has "happened in California since I be-"came Consul General here." There was a similar "deportation" of Japanese crate-fillers at Livingston, Merced County, last week.

As a fruit crop is now being gathered in California, other manifestations of hostility to Japanese laborers may be expected. The mob at Turlock was discriminating, for it did not meddle with leaseholders. Their rights could be easily established in the courts. Laborers hired to harvest the fruit crop are nomads and therefore easier game. It is significant that the Industrial Workers of the World are held responsible for the outrage upon peaceful Japanese at Turlock, who were roused at night, herded into motor cars, and taken five miles out of town, with warnings not to return. The I. W. W. is not a popular organization in California, and it is to be suspected that in this case it was the line of least resistance. Turlock's reputation for liberal treatment of the Japanese is distinctly bad. The community does not want them. It approves of "deportations."

If there are more of these demonstrations of racial antagonism, which are particularly embarrassing to the Federal Government at a time when Japan is invited to a conference to discuss not only limitation of armaments but Pacific questions (Japan might be inclined to regard the treatment of her subjects in coastal California as such a question), it will be because the police power of California is indifferent and inert. It is to be noted that Consul General YADA expects "the American Government" to protect Japanese in this country, "for in our country," he says, "the Japanese Government protects Americans." He evidently did not have the State of California in mind. The treaty with Japan provides that "the subjects or "citizens of the high contracting parties shall receive, in the territories "of the other, the most constant "protection and security of their "persons and property." President ROOSEVELT once admonished California in a period of racial agitation to have a care how she dealt with the Japanese. It would be unfortunate if the warning had to be repeated now. The State Government has all the power necessary to keep the peace at Turlock or anywhere else, and to protect the Japanese, leaseholders or laborers, in their rights.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

What Sundaes Cost Their Makers.

Why anybody who feels aggrieved by the prices of ice cream, with its various embroideries, or of soda water, with its assorted complexities, does not foll those whom he considers extortioners by the beautifully simple, and not less beautifully inexpensive, device of abstaining from those amiable but quite unnecessary luxuries, is probably a mystery only to old folk who have forgotten their youth. That a good many people either scorn that remedy or that kind of remedy, or haven't thought of it, is obvious from the many vehement protests that are arising from many quarters against the maintenance of wartime prices and from the organized action which has been taken in this and other States to compel reductions.

It has not yet been proposed to have a constitutional amendment adopted, fixing the price of sodas and sundaes, but the failure to do it is due, doubtless, to an oversight, and it will not be long delayed.

Meanwhile, over in New Jersey, the State Department of Agriculture, spurred to activity by enraged farmers who declare that the present prices have so reduced sales as seriously to affect the business, none too prosperous at best, of milk production, has been doing some investigating. As a result of its studies it declares that the cost of the materials composing "a sundae of exceptional

Their Fright Has No Foundation.

Some of the Paris papers have been much excited by reports reaching them from Washington to the effect that at the coming conference there, to which President HARDING has invited the Powers, the use of no language except English is to be permitted and that even the help of interpreters will be forbidden. Such regulations, they say, truly enough, would mean the relegation of the French interests to the preservation and defense of representatives unqualified, or little qualified, for the performance of a task so important.

Of course, this would be true also with respect to Italy and Japan and such other non-English-speaking nations as may have delegations at the conference. Equally of course, the reports that have so troubled the French journalists are not true. They simply cannot be, for it is incredible that a plan at once without precedent and without excuse has been decided upon or even thought of by President HARDING or his advisers.

That the Parisian press could thus have been disturbed, however, reveals anew the need, never so great as now, either that all statesmen should speak at least the principal tongues—which is not to be expected—or that there be a general agreement upon the adoption of a single language as the one always to be used in the conduct of international affairs and always to be learned as a qualification for participating in them.

There are several artificial languages that claim a right thus to be employed, but the chance that the claim ever will be recognized is now too small to measure. French once was widely recognized as the language of diplomacy, and it is still, to some extent, but the degree probably is diminishing rather than increasing. English almost unquestionably is now the most promising aspirant for this honor, but its time has not come yet. Naturally, the Washington conference will follow the custom of having the delegates each use his own language and trusting to interpreters.

That is a slow, clumsy and unsatisfactory process, but it seems to be the only way for the present.

The Times Receives a Present.

Mr. MELVILLE E. STONE, long the highly efficient manager of The Associated Press, naturally has collected a large number of journalistic curiosities, relics and documents of value or interest because of their historic associations. It is the good fortune of THE NEW YORK TIMES to be privileged gratefully to record that to it for preservation and appreciation many of these treasures now have been given by Mr. STONE. They include twenty large volumes of photographs, one reproductions of masterpieces in foreign art galleries and the others of scenes and personages from the various countries of Europe and from Asia Minor. Four other volumes are composed of bound copies of newspaper issues which for one or another reason were worth this special preservation.

The oldest of them is a copy of Lloyd's Evening Post, dated April 13-16, 1767, and notable among them are first editions of the New York Sun (1833), The Mormon Expositor, The Wireless, published in Avalon by The Los Angeles Times (1903) and announced as the only daily paper then printing real news dispatches sent by wireless telegraph; and a fac simile of The Maryland Journal, now The Baltimore American, printed in 1773.

Among the papers preserved by Mr. STONE because of the important events they recorded are the edition of The London Times devoted to the death of Queen VICTORIA, papers issued in San Francisco after what the people of that city prefer to call the fire, not the earthquake, and those that appeared in various cities after the loss of the Titanic, the death of THEODORE ROOSEVELT and like events. The Independent Chronicle and Universal Advertiser contains the will of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE TIMES likes to see significance in the fact that in Mr. STONE'S gift is revealed that he caused to be bound in three volumes for preservation and his own use its issues of August, September and October, 1914. It looks as if he, a very competent judge of newspapers, liked the way we were "covering" the then much-disturbed world.

A Piano Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If this letter should catch the eye of one of your great family of readers who has a piano he would like to give for the entertainment of the men psychopathic patients at Bellevue Hospital, the undersigned would be glad to hear from such a person. Each month about one hundred and fifty men pass through the men's psychopathic ward. We are assisting the doctors and nurses by providing occupational therapy work, which helps considerably in the cure of the patients. There is great need of a piano to bring the soothing effect of music to the troubled minds. Who will be the one to do this service for those needing it so much?

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL OCCUPATION COMMITTEE,
Marion H. Tabet, Secretary-Treasurer,
Room 710, 105 East 22d St.
New York, July 20, 1921.

DOWN IN MAINE.

If we were down in Maine—just you and I—
And homeward bound with our last load of hay,
Jogging along the lane so drowsily,
Watching a big star in the pale green sky,
Boughs lightly brushing us as we went by—
Wouldn't you like it? Wouldn't you?

If we were down in Maine, now Summer's here,
Burnt brown, dog-tired with toiling all the day,
And turning wistful eyes as eve drew near,
Toward our farmhouse kitchen's waiting cheer,
And the long, quiet night—so cool, so clear—
Wouldn't you like it? Wouldn't you?

If we were down in Maine—just you and I—
Worries and city clothes all left behind,
In overalls, and working busily
'Mid kind-eyed cows and fields of corn and rye,
Living the way we dreamed in days gone by—
Wouldn't you like it? Wouldn't you?

ETHEL WOLFF.

Will Make Importing a Gamble.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read the editorial article in this morning's paper, but feel that it does not fully cover the objectionable features of the new tariff.

Sections 529 and 536, which make it possible to revise a valuation within a year after the duties have been paid by the importer, will create such an uncertainty that the import business will be debased to such an extent that if Anthony Comstock was still alive he would be inclined to proceed against every importer as a gambler.

How can legitimate business be carried on if on the protest of any manufacturer in this country the importer may within a year after he thought he had wound off a certain transaction be cited before the Board of Appraisers and possibly compelled to employ counsel and experts in order to prove that a certain article which he imported and resold should not be compared with the product of some manufacturer in Cincinnati, but rather with the more expensive product of some manufacturer in Chicago, who learned of the importation and becomes anxious to prevent further imports in the respective article?

It seems to me that altogether the majority of those who have framed the new Tariff law do not realise that the American manufacturer is already to a large extent protected in these days as a consequence of the enormous risks that the importer has to incur in the purchase of foreign exchange at fluctuating rates. Additional risks unknown in former years are incurred through political and economic uncertainties in the various European countries, delays in deliveries, cancellation of orders, &c. He is compelled to calculate all of these risks and as a consequence of this cannot work on the margin of prospective profit on which the domestic merchant is able to base his transactions. All this, of course, protects the manufacturer in this country, and any danger of having the market flooded with cheap importations is certainly out of the question in engineering products, the line in which I am interested.

THEODORE H. MARBRUG.
New York, July 18, 1921.

MUNICIPAL COURT JAM.

Rent Legislation and Vacations Holding Up Cases.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The emergency which required the State Legislature, in the exercise of its police power, to enact laws affecting relation of landlord and tenant, heretofore unprecedented in the annals of this State, has produced a condition whereby litigation in our Municipal Courts has multiplied to the extent that the citizen has been deprived of an opportunity of having his ordinary disputes adjudicated, thereby not only increasing the proverbial law's delay, but the very remedies afforded by the new laws have been seriously impaired.

Why cannot our Judges rise to the occasion and respond to the wishes of the people, as did the Legislature in September, 1920? Why do the Judges of the Municipal Court claim their Summer privilege of sitting but two days of the week, and then only until 2 P. M., when the business of the court requires at least four days of full court session? Why do they, when the rules of the court require them to be in attendance at 9 o'clock, open their courts at 10:15 and 10:45, requiring hundreds of citizens, as well as members of the bar, to wait in stuffy courtrooms which are unable to accommodate this unusual multitude?

These conditions call for investigation. Judges, in times of emergency, should work, and instead of accepting vacations as in normal times, should make a reasonable endeavor to clear their calendars. Some appreciation for the trust and confidence imposed in them by the people of this city ought to be shown.

MEYER KRAUSHAAR.
New York, July 20, 1921.

Friend of Cats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Today's editorial article anent cats and birds, entitled "Shooting Is Not Necessary," is good in spots, but shows an amazing ignorance of cat nature.

It is true, that most cats are indifferent to most people, but then most people are indifferent to cats. A cat will not woo friendship the way a dog will. But cats do form friendships irrespective of eats. I know, because I have never fed any of the numerous cats that have been fond of me. I had a handsome big yellow cat named Bismarck—all my cats had names. Bismarck used to follow me around all the morning and did not eat its breakfast until after I had left the house. When about time for my return it would watch at the door for me, and when I arrived we used to play tag together. Every one in the neighborhood knew Bismarck by sight and used to watch us playing tag together in my back yard.

I could tell you lots of yarns about Bismarck, but you probably would not believe them. Nor would you believe that I once owned a musical rabbit that kept exact time with its hopping to march music. My rabbit did not care for any other kind of music, only marches, coming into the parlor only when a march was being played, and scampering out again as soon as the tune was changed to anything else. A rabbit has a very expressive nose, and my rabbit would undoubtedly have turned up its pretty little nose at jazz.

All animals take to me, including birds; but you can have more fun with cats when you like them and they like you than with birds. The most selfish pet animal I know of is a parrot, but perhaps you do not call a parrot a bird.

GEORGE HARRISON McADAM.
New York, July 21, 1921.

Prohibition Warning to Britons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No one objects to those who sincerely disapprove of the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead law. They have a right to work for their repeal, but no man who knowingly and willfully breaks the law has a right to judge the law. There is no real liberty except by obedience to law.

The Briton who comes here for a hasty visit and complains that prohibition restricts our liberty may well save his eloquence and vigor to protect his own country in the next ten or twenty years from the evil he seems to dread.

If he loves the mote of drink in Great Britain he will, of course, object to the beam (of light) which is dawning in the United States in efficient, economic and social lines. "Eat, drink and be merry" is enticing advice, but "be sober, be temperate, be vigilant" will carry us farther."

JAMES V. CHALMERS.
Quogue, July 18, 1921.

Chateau-Thierry Anniversary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note your article in Monday's edition anent the anniversary of Chateau-Thierry, but you have failed to mention the Third Division, the only division that ever actually fought at Chateau-Thierry, the division that from July 15 to July 18, 1918, witnessed the greatest bombardment ever meted out to any American division, and that on the 18th drove the last remnants of the Germans across the Marne, never to return. "Nous resterons là" ("We shall stay there"), said Major Gen. Dickman in reply to the French commander, and they did. Had the Third even faltered, the Germans would have broken through and Paris would have fallen.

The Third made possible the attack of the 18th. Gloriously fought the First and Second on that day, but I do not think any member of these divisions will care to rob themselves glorified at the expense of the Third. "The Marne Division."

H. H. HEGEMAN,
Formerly of the Third Division.
Fort Wayne, Ind., July 18, 1921.

Changes Suggested in Form and Requirements to Bring Relief to the Public Under a New Law.

By GODFREY N. NELSON, C. P. A. (N. Y.)

The legislative machinery for the much needed revision of Federal taxes has been set in motion and the possibilities of a "revenue act of 1921" now appear hopeful. President Harding, in his statement to Congress a few days ago, stressed the urgency of tax revision in firm and unmistakable language, as follows: "There is confessed disappointment that so little progress has been made in the readjustment and reduction of the wartime taxes." I believe you share with me the earnest wish for early accomplishment."

If the proposed revenue bill is enacted before the close of this year there is a likelihood that Congress will adhere to its past practice with respect to the time of effectiveness of such legislation and will make it retroactive to the first of the year. For example, the act of 1916 was enacted Sept. 8, 1916, and effective as of Jan. 1, 1916; the War Revenue bill of Oct. 3, 1917, was made effective Jan. 1, 1917, and the Revenue act of 1918, although not passed until Feb. 4, 1919, was retroactive to Jan. 1, 1918.

I have been reliably informed that the House Ways and Means Committee has actually started the drafting of the new bill. To what extent the old taxes will be retained or modified, or what new forms of taxes will be devised, nobody as yet knows. An honest effort on the part of Congress to relieve business of at least some of its tax burden, however, indicates an assurance that the excess profits tax will be repealed.

There probably is no greater deterrent to the revival of business than the wartime excess profits tax. Nor will the effect of it have been spent for several years after its repeal; at least, not until after the Government has completed the audit of the returns and until after the examinations have been made of the records of corporate taxpayers. These examinations, unless curtailed as to scope, or accelerated by the employment of an increased number of Government inspectors, will consume three or four years after the tax has been lifted.

Apart from finding new sources of deriving revenue, second in importance to the repeal of the excess profits tax is the simplification of the income tax, particularly in respect of the form of returns. The tax blanks for the use of individual taxpayers should be made so simple that any person of average intelligence, and without accounting knowledge, can prepare them without first devoting days to the study of instructions, rules and regulations.

What makes the present forms so complicated? In my opinion this question is answered partly by reason of the accounting refinements unnecessarily accentuated in the return by the prescribed classification of income and deductions and in part by the complex requirements of the law.

Let us consider first the accounting refinements as we find them in Form 1040, the individual tax return for a net income of more than $5,000. There are four schedules that call for both income and deductions, five schedules of income items only, and two schedules of deductions only.

By authority of the law all interest paid by a taxpayer on his indebtedness is deductible. And yet interest is called for in three separate and distinct schedules of the return, as follows: (a) In the conduct of his business (Schedule A); (b) on obligations attaching to rented property (Schedule E); (c) other interest paid (Schedule K). As all interest paid on the taxpayer's obligations is deductible, why not call for the total of such payments in one item instead of requiring a classification that is often perplexing and difficult of differentiation?

To illustrate by a common example: A retail grocer owns, subject to mortgage, the property in which he conducts his business; the upper part of the building is rented as apartments. Is the interest paid on the mortgage a charge against the business and deductible in Schedule A? Or is it a charge against the rentals received and deductible in Schedule E? Or should it be prorated, and if so, on what basis? If the net result of the business (Schedule A) and the return from rentals (Schedule E), or either of them, show losses without consideration of the interest charge, will he not be tempted to state the interest item in Schedule K? These questions may be readily answered by the accountant or the lawyer, but why not simplify the form for the taxpayer and eliminate the puzzles?

Likewise the item of "taxes" appears as a deduction three times in different schedules; "expenses" or "other expenses" are called for three times in separate schedules; "bad debts" appears twice, as does also "wear and tear."

In my opinion income tax returns should be reduced to the simplest possible terms that will yield the information from which tax assessments may be accurately determined. I recognize that from the accountant's point of view the proper classification of income and the appropriate distribution of expenses, for purposes of analyzing and reviewing the results of operations of a business, are quite essential. But why burden the taxpayer with the need of studying accounting in order that he may prepare his income tax returns?

There are but two elements, both of them simple, that enter into the return of net income of an individual, namely, income and deductions. Why not, then, call for these logically in two separate and distinct columns or schedules? The excess of income over the deductions would then show the net income subject to surtaxes, and such net income, less dividends received, taxable Liberty bond interest and the personal exemption, would be the amount subject to the normal tax. This arrangement would eliminate subtotals of the separate schedules, materially reduce the number of computations and generally clarify the entire return. For such items as may require explanations or detailed listing, for purpose of verification or audit, separate schedules should be prescribed in the same way that is now being done. This would entirely obviate the present embarrassment of showing losses on classes of operations as negative items in the income column.

The Treasury Department need not concern itself with departmental profits so long as it is assured of accurate returns as a whole. Quite naturally most business men prepare, or have prepared for them, such classified information for their own use, but why burden those who do not wish it? A true return of net income, simply stated, is all that the Government should require, with such detail, and such detail only, as is necessary for purposes of verification.

The principle that so-called profit on the sale of property acquired for investment constitutes taxable income in the year of disposal of such property, recently sustained by the Circuit Court of Appeals, should be reversed.

The computation of income on the sale of land, stocks, bonds and other property acquired for investment has given rise to much litigation and has filled the Treasury Department with contentious taxpayers. There probably is no other single item in the entire subject of income taxes (excepting the excess profits tax) that has presented so many troublesome problems both to the Bureau of Internal Revenue and to taxpayers. Moreover, I venture the opinion that, as a source of revenue to the Government, the tax on sales of capital assets, up to now, has been negative. In the year 1920, for example, the proportion of taxpayers who availed themselves of the deductibility of losses on sales of investment securities was exceptionally large. On the other hand, to those who had opportunities to sell land, on terms of credit, this provision of the law proved prohibitive. For example, a taxpayer sought to sell a parcel of land that had remained idle for a long period of time, intending to invest the proceeds in a manufacturing business employing several hundred persons, which business had temporarily suspended for want of financial assistance. An offer for the land was obtained by the taxpayer, acceptable as to price, payable on terms of 25 per cent. on closing the contract and the balance in three annual instalments, evidenced by promissory notes of the purchaser. This offer of purchase was necessarily rejected because the Treasury Department held that it was equivalent to a cash transaction, taxable in the year that the contract was entered into, insurring a tax of an amount considerably in excess of the cash received from it in the taxable year. The failure to consummate this transaction resulted in the manufacturing business remaining unassisted and its workmen unemployed. In other cases the tax imposed upon the so-called profit precludes sales of such property. The economic effect of this feature of the law has been very far reaching.

Any tax measure that has the effect of rendering impracticable the sale of property deters new enterprise and retards industrial expansion. But these are not the only pernicious effects of the provision. The precautious taxpayer who wishes to know in advance of accepting an offer of purchase of his property turns to the Government for a ruling on the particular facts of his case. He finds that the Treasury Department refuses to formally rule on any case excepting an actually completed transaction. Nor is this procedure unreasonable, because by the time the transaction is consummated the law may have been changed. If the taxpayer has the courage, or recklessness, to close the deal, he then submits his case to the department in advance of making his return. His troubles have just started. If the property was acquired prior to March 1, 1913, the question arises as to what is the basis of cost on which the profit will be computed. In this connection he will consider, perhaps, the recent decision holding that if the cost is greater than the market value on March 1, 1913, the cost of acquirement may, in certain cases, be used in determining the result of the transaction. A number of other elements, according to the character of the property, may enter into the computation. If it is improved property, for example, how much is deductible from the equivalent cost as representing depreciation sustained during ownership? What improvements have been made that have added to the cost of the property? &c.

After all these questions have been answered and the computations have been made and ascertained, do the net results reflect income or loss of the taxable year? Is not the result thereof actually in fact only a return of capital, having no relation whatsoever to income of the taxable year in which the property is sold?

With the elimination of the tax on sales of capital assets, the income tax return would lose, if prepared on the simple and rational lines outlined herein, that formidable appearance that it now presents to the average taxpayer.

COLDNESS TO IRISH CAUSE.

Other Reasons Than the Charges in Admiral Sims's Book.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator Walsh of Montana in a speech in the United States Senate laments that the great body of the American people remained deaf to the appeal for relief in Ireland, and for this indifference he holds Admiral Sims and his book, "The Victory at Sea," largely responsible. The fact is, though your Irishman cannot see it, it is the Irish themselves in this country who are responsible.

Americans are repelled when they remember how Irish men and women picketed the White House with insulting banners, how they ran amuck in our cities disturbing meetings addressed by Englishmen, pulling down British flags, and insultingly declaring that Americans who disagreed with them were in the pay of England or were secretly English propagandists. Moreover, Americans were not convinced that the need in Ireland was as vital as depicted or that money subscribed would be altogether used for that one object. Hence the indifference of the American people to the appeal for Irish relief of which the Senator complains.

Furthermore, the mass of our people do not like American voters to be Irish in their American politics. But the Irish in this country seem to be unable to grasp the fact that America is a distinct country in itself, neither Ireland nor England, and that it has a spirit of its own which is purely American, which does not necessarily approve of English policies because it disapproves of Irish methods.

But Americans mean to see to it that all aliens when they become citizens shall become Americans in spirit as well as in name. This the Germans are learning since the war, and this the Irish must eventually learn.

PERCY GORDON.
New York, July 21, 1921.

Rights of Foreign Residents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that the United States immigration authorities, and, in fact, many other officials as well, seem to make it a policy to discriminate against those who have lived a considerable number of years in this country without seeing fit to renounce the citizenship of the countries of their birth?

This baiting of foreigners, in an effort to force them to adopt American nationality, is not conducive to proper respect for American citizenship, and should not be tolerated by the right kind of Americans.

ROBERT DORLAN.
New York, July 21, 1921.

WEDS CHORUS GIRL

Son of Bridgeport Manufacturer Secretly Marries Miss Marjorie Muir.

NORWALK NUPTIAL AT 1 A. M.

Bride, 19, Returns to "The Last Waltz" and Bridegroom, 22, to His Parents' Home.

Miss Marjorie L. Muir, a chorus girl in "The Last Waltz," now playing at the Century Theatre, and Malcolm Norman MacLeod of Bridgeport, Conn., whose parents in Bridgeport are wealthy, got a Justice of the Peace out of bed on Wednesday morning at 1 o'clock at South Norwalk, Conn., and were secretly married.

The bride is 19 and her husband is 22. She is the daughter of Mrs. Ella Muir of South Norwalk, and is a brunette. She left her home last April and joined "The Last Waltz" at Atlantic City, where the operetta opened.

Their marriage followed after a few weeks' acquaintance. They first met at the commencement dance of the Harbstreet Preparatory School, at South Norwalk, from which young MacLeod just graduated.

They gave no intimation of their sudden resolve to get married, although it is said the bride's mother was in on the secret. They appeared at the Mackenzie Hotel in the MacLeod automobile about 1 o'clock, and, rousing the night clerk, wanted to know if he could marry them. He reckoned he could not, but got John F. Dwyer, a Justice of the Peace, out of bed, and the ceremony was performed. The couple left immediately in the automobile.

The bride came back to the chorus thinking their secret was safe, and appeared very much surprised last night to hear that it had become known. When the other chorus girls found it out they gave her a celebration. Meantime, young MacLeod is said to have joined his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest MacLeod, without betraying the fact that he was married. He plans to enter Lafayette College in the Fall. His father is a corset manufacturer.

HARDING ASKED TO JOIN FORD CAMPING TRIP

Edison and H. S. Firestone Among Auto Tourists Who Plan Washington Stop.

WASHINGTON, July 22. — President and Mrs. Harding are considering an invitation to join a camping party composed of Harvey S. Firestone, Henry Ford and Thomas A. Edison over this week-end at some unannounced place not far from Washington.

First plans for the trip provided that the President should leave here late today by motor, but it was decided later that he could not get away from his office before tomorrow. He may join the party in time for luncheon tomorrow.

The camping place at which the President and Mrs. Harding are to join them, however, has not been revealed. It is expected that if the trip is made Mr. and Mrs. Harding will return to Washington Sunday night.

Mr. Firestone, an Akron, Ohio, tire manufacturer, is to be host of the party, which was arranged for by him and Bishop William F. Anderson of Cincinnati. A number of other guests have been invited and it is the plan to have about twenty people in all in the camp.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 22.—Two automobile trucks containing complete camping paraphernalia were in a local garage today awaiting the arrival of Henry Ford and his party, who, it is understood here, are to spend next week along the Potomac River, not far from this city. Six camp attendants are registered at a local hotel. The location of the camp site could not be learned.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 22.—Thomas A. Edison passed through here last night on his way to join Henry Ford and Harvey S. Firestone for an outing, which, he said, would be held in the Cumberland Mountains. Mr. Edison did not disclose the exact location other than to say the plan was to get into the wildest section. Mr. Edison expected to meet Mr. Ford in Hagerstown, Md.

COLUMBIANA, O., July 22.—A vacation party which included Henry Ford and H. S. Firestone harked back to earlier days yesterday with a farm dinner on the old Firestone homestead, the boyhood home of Mr. Firestone. The party, which is on an automobile vacation trip, started for Bedford Springs, Pa., on their way to Hagerstown, Md. The party comprised Mr. and Mrs. Firestone, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Firestone, Jr., Russell Firestone, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford, and Mr. and Mrs. Edsel Ford.

HARDING THANKS PILSUDSKI

Appreciates Message of Congratulation From Poland's Chief.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—President Harding replied today to a communication from Marshal Pilsudski, Chief of State of Poland, expressing appreciation of the sentiments contained in the Marshal's message of July 4. The President's message read:

"I have received with deep appreciation your cordial message of July 4. The United States is gratified to learn that Poland builds her development on the principle of the American Constitution, and that the youth of the Republic, grateful for the aid which the United States deemed itself fortunate to be able to render, will guarantee the future friendly relations between the two nations. Pray accept my best wishes for the prosperity of the Polish nation and for the success of the Government under your guidance."

MRS. PAULINE SHETHAR WED

Former Wife of War Hero Married to John A. Anderson.

Mrs. Pauline Shethar of this city and John A. Anderson of New Rochelle, were married last Saturday afternoon by Justice of the Peace Albert S. Mead at Greenwich, Conn., according to records at the Town Clerk's office in that place. They obtained their marriage license from Robert Wellstood, the Town Clerk.

Mrs. Anderson was formerly Miss Pauline Cossens of New York, and is a granddaughter of John B. Cossens. She was married to Major Samuel Shethar of 350 West Seventy-first Street, this city, in 1911, and subsequently they were divorced. Major Shethar, who went into the army in 1917, received many decorations for valor in the war. General Pershing decorating him with the D. S. C. for carrying Major Lorillard Spencer, who was wounded and lost, back to the American lines.

New York

Mrs. Samuel R. Vallance and her daughter, Miss Frances Juliana, of 37 East 83d Street, left yesterday for their cottage at Lake George.

Dr. and Mrs. Fenton Benedict Turck of 16 East 82d Street, accompanied by Miss Katherine Turck and Fenton B. Turck Jr., are sailing on July 23 by way of the Mediterranean and will spend two months in France and England.

Mrs. Charles L. Berg of 24 Gramercy Park is sailing on Tuesday for Marseilles on the steamer Providence.

Robert Goelet entertained some friends at luncheon yesterday at the Ambassador.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus F. Kountze of 41 East 64th Street, and their young son, Leslie C. Kountze, are at the Broadmoor, Colorado Springs, for a visit.

Mrs. Frederick N. Watrias, head of the social service committee of the Broad Street Hospital, will lead the women's division in the organization of the Downtown Hospital Association, which is to begin a general membership drive on Aug. 1.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, A. J. Drexel Biddle Jr. and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen were among those giving luncheons yesterday at Delmonico's.

John M. Slaton, former Governor of Georgia, and Mrs. Slaton, are at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Harold S. Vanderbilt has arrived at Glen Cove on his schooner yacht Vagrant.

Mr. and Mrs. Stedman S. Hanks of 15 West 58th Street and Glen Head, L. I., are being congratulated upon the birth of a son. Mr. Hanks was the private secretary of Whitelaw Reid when he was Ambassador to England. Mr. and Mrs. Hanks and the baby are to spend September with the latter's grandmother, Mrs. Charles Stedman Hanks, at her country estate at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Baron and Baroness Rosenkrantz, who have been visiting Sir Mortimer Davis in Montreal, are at the Ritz-Carlton for a short stay before leaving for the Virginia Hot Springs by motor.

THREE CROWDED LINERS TO SAIL TODAY

Many Prominent Americans to Spend Their Vacations in Switzerland and Italy.

Three liners leave today for Europe filled with tourists who are on their way to spend their vacations in Switzerland, Italy and the Tyrol, and others who are going to the cure resorts that are open now in Germany and Austria.

The White Star liner Celtic, which sails today for Liverpool, has among her passengers a party of Scotch professional football players who have been touring the principal cities of Canada, competing with local teams, under the auspices of Colonel J. B. Wilson, Chairman of the Third Lanark Football Club. Andrew Wilson, a Dunfermline athlete, is a member of the team.

The Celtic's list includes a number of prominent Americans. Among those sailing are Mrs. Eugene Hodenpyl and Eugene Hodenpyl Jr., Dr. and Mrs. John A. Hartwell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Ogden, Miss Helene Ogden, Miss Gertrude Ogden and Miss Mary F. Ogden of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Labouisse of New Orleans, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Meade at Brookline, Arthur D. Call of Washington, Executive Secretary for the American group of the Interparliamentary Union, and Mrs. Call; Mrs. Frank Farquharson, W. A. Wheelock.

Colonel Deane C. Howard, D. S. M., of the Medical Corps, United States Army, will be a passenger on the Red Star liner Finland, sailing today for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Antwerp. Other passengers booked on the liner are Harold L. Williamson, Secretary of the legation at Warsaw; John Day Jackson of The New Haven Register, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Holden and Mrs. Roswell Miller of New York, Mrs. Arthur Biddle and Miss Edith Biddle, Mrs. John M. Oakley and Mrs. T. Hewson, Miss Katherine Hewson of Philadelphia, Horatio Rogers of Providence and C. A. Morss Jr. of Boston.

Among those booked to leave on the French liner Rochambeau for Havre are Mrs. F. A. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bastien, J. L. Bell, the Rev. R. Bell, Mrs. J. C. Brown, D. Bush, Miss W. Cowen, M. de C. Boyd, Miss M. Boyd, Miss C. A. Bourke, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bernard, Miss A. Baillie, M. P. Carlin, Miss E. Colville, T. L. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Faine, Miss M. T. Gary, J. C. Henderson, T. K. Lawless, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lee, W. C. Poultney, Miss F. L. Parker, Mrs. L. B. Smith, Mrs. M. L. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Todd, and Captain C. de Witt.

Some of the passengers who arrived yesterday from Holland via Cherbourg and Plymouth on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam were A. K. Dearborn, A. J. Fish, J. F. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. C. Keith, F. D. Ward, Miss N. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wold, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Wells, F. B. Williams, Miss A. Williams, S. Stern, J. H. Van Royen, Dutch Minister to Italy; Mrs. Van Royen, Baroness H. de Pfluguel, Baron H. P. Kargoly, W. D. Oakes, Count L. Mercato, Mr. and Mrs. D. McCook, Mr. and Mrs. O. Mayer, Mrs. H. F. Linden, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Leland, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hall, G. Colgate, M. G. Clark, Mrs. G. Conklin, Miss E. Dean, F. P. Fish, Mr. and Mrs. C. Fair, W. S. Bond, Dr. A. C. Arnold, Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Allen.

Aquitania Off Nantucket Last Night.

A wireless message last night reported the Cunarder Aquitania, on which are Lord Northcliffe and several other prominent passengers, off Nantucket lightship at 9:30 o'clock in a dense fog. The Captain did not state in his message when he expected to reach Quarantine.

CARPENTERS TAKE PAY CUT.

End of Philadelphia Building Trade Strike Is Seen as a Result.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Nine thousand carpenters, who had been on strike here since May 1, today accepted the terms laid down by their employers, including a material reduction in wages.

Contractors claimed the carpenters' action probably would bring to an end the entire building trade strike, which was called when a new and lower wage scale for all classes of labor was announced. The walk-out crippled building projects at the outset of what is usually the busy season.

The new rate for carpenters was fixed at 90 cents an hour, the old rate having been $1.12½ cents an hour. In addition, the carpenters agreed not to call sympathetic strikes for the benefit of other classes of labor and to protect non-union men from molestation. A forty-four-hour week is to replace the former forty-hour week, and overtime pay is to be on the basis of time and a half for the first four hours and double time thereafter. Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays are to be paid for at the rate of double time.

Only the bricklayers and plasterers remain out and contractors announced they had enough non-union men in those trades to proceed with all building projects.

Friendly Aid Society Asks Help.

The Friendly Aid Society, which has a fresh air farm for little girls at Greens Farms, Conn., and a convalescent home for mothers and children near Great Barrington, Mass., has appealed for funds. George McAneny, President of the society, pointed out that the same financial stringency which has necessitated an appeal has brought unemployment upon the very families most in need of the outings it provides. Checks may be mailed to Henry D. Platt, Treasurer, 341 Broadway.

COSTA RICA IN NOTE

Sent a Memorandum to Argentina When Panama Mission Was Appealing There.

NEW ARBITRATION DROPPED

Final Agreement on the Boundary Dispute in a Few Days Is Predicted.

BUENOS AIRES, July 22 (Associated Press.)—The fact that diplomatic correspondence has been in progress between the United States and Argentina regarding the boundary dispute between Panama and Costa Rica became known here today.

The publication by the Argentine Government of documents exchanged in connection with Panama's futile appeal to Argentina to intervene in an attempt to settle the dispute disclosed that the United States sent a memorandum of the controversy, setting forth why the United States holds that Panama ought to fulfill her obligations and stating the belief that Costa Rica's position is justified.

In the memorandum, dated July 13, the State Department said that it had knowledge that the Panaman Special Minister, Harmodio Arias, was in Buenos Aires trying to induce Argentina to take steps to re-open the award of former Chief Justice White, or at least to postpone measures which "the United States would consider necessary to adopt in case Panama does not accede to the just claims of the Costa Rican Government."

The memorandum, as made public here, sets forth the reasons why the United States considers the White award binding. It explains that since the United States so considers, and since Costa Rica is unwilling to submit to new arbitration, the United States is unable to propose that Costa Rica change her attitude.

The memorandum adds that it is known that Special Minister Arias has represented the United States' attitude as that of an arbitrator seeking the fulfilment of an award by force. The memorandum says it desires to explain to Argentina that the arbitration of Justice White cannot be considered as that of the United States, since both nations (Panama and Costa Rica) voluntarily chose him in a personal character, and the opinion of the United States would be the opinion, whoever the arbitrator may have been.

Furthermore, the memorandum continued, the United States hopes that Argentina will understand the obligations of the United States, by reason of the treaty between Panama and the United States, to see that Panama fulfils her international undertakings.

The documents published by the Argentine Government also disclose that Costa Rica sent a note to Argentina, explaining her position and expressing the hope that Argentina would lend her moral aid to the stand of Costa Rica, "which is none other than that of consecrating the respect due to solemn international compromises."

Argentina, replying to Panama's appeal, said in a note to Señor Arias that Argentina "has adopted as a rule of conduct for intervention in the relations between the sister republics of America that of realising it in the solely possible way in the petition of both parties" for Argentine to act as friendly mediator. The note added that "as a matter already defined by arbitral award is being treated," the Argentine Government "does not consider itself able to lend the good offices requested in this emergency."

Agreement Expected in a Few Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Within the next few days Panama and Costa Rica are expected to reach an agreement providing for an adjustment in accordance with the terms of the White award of the boundary dispute between the two countries. This was learned officially here today. In case the commission provided for by the award of the late Chief Justice White is not named shortly, it will become necessary for the United States to take steps to see that the line is laid down.

Confirmation was obtained here of reports that the special missions which Panama sent to a number of South American countries in an effort to persuade them to mediate in the controversy have failed in their efforts. These missions went to Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru. Those Governments were informed of the attitude of the United States toward the controversy, and all of them, it is understood, have declined to intervene.

At the same time that Panama sent special envoys to South America in an effort to induce the taking of steps to see if further arbitration could not be opened on the White award the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama, Dr. Marcelo Lefevre, came to the United States to discuss the situation with officials here. He has had several interviews with Secretary of State Hughes and other department officials.

The United States, realizing the tension of the people in Panama, has tried to avoid any action which would prove irritating, and has given every opportunity for Panama and Costa Rica to get together and reach an amicable understanding in regard to the method which they would employ in determining their boundary. This Government has not receded from its position which it took in the recent note to Panama—that the White award is a binding international obligation on Panama and that the United States, by reason of the treaty with Panama, must see to it that she lives up to her international obligations. On the other hand, this Government has not attempted to push the matter, and has granted what it believes to be a "reasonable time" for adjustment of the differences.

It was pointed out by officials here that the other countries to which Panama made appeals evidently agree with the United States that there were two sides to this controversy, and as Costa Rica, having been adjudged in the right, has not shown any disposition to reopen formal negotiations, there is nothing that can be arbitrated.

MAYOR GREETS PRISONER.

Tells Alleged Slayer Pittsburgh Is Glad to Get Him Back.

PITTSBURGH, July 22. — Joseph Thomas, for whom the Allegheny County authorities have been searching since last December in connection with the killing of Mrs. Anna Kirker, was brought back to Pittsburgh from Baltimore today.

So much public interest has been aroused in the case that a large crowd had assembled at the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad station when the train pulled in.

Mayor E. V. Babcock, who chanced to be present, made a brief address, in the course of which he spoke to Thomas. "I am here," he said, "officially to welcome you back to the city. There are many people here who have been anxious to see you again. Be assured we will take good care of you."

The prisoner, who was handcuffed to two officers and accompanied by Deputy Attorney Harry A. Rowand, was hurried to the county jail.

Thomas, who was badly wounded in a fight with the police before he was taken into custody soon after the killing, escaped from his guards in a hospital here after knocking down a nurse. He was apprehended in Baltimore early this week.

C. H. Taylor's Executors Heavily Bonded.

BOSTON, July 22.—The will of General Charles H. Taylor, editor and publisher of The Boston Globe, was allowed in the Probate Court today. The amount of the estate was not made public. The three executors each gave a bond of $3,000,000.

GOES SUN-BLIND AT SEA.

Rotterdam Steward Stricken After Lying Two Hours on Hatch.

The Holland-America liner Rotterdam arrived late yesterday from Rotterdam, by way of Boulogne and Plymouth, through being delayed every day by fog. Captain J. Baron said there was more fog on the Atlantic this July than he had experienced in his thirty-five years.

Through the agents in New York having telegraphed to Washington early yesterday, fewer than twenty of the 630 cabin passengers were detained over night by the immigration authorities. The 322 steerage passengers will go to Ellis Island today. J. Coanders, one of the stewards, was stricken with sun blindness on Wednesday afternoon, through lying on his back on the forehatch from 3 o'clock until 5, when the heat was very great. He was not affected when he turned into his berth that night, but next morning Coanders could not see at all. The passengers subscribed $70 for him.

R. M. Ostermann, who returned from a business trip to Germany on the Rotterdam, said that it was difficult to transact business there because financial conditions were in so critical a state.

Other passengers were Herman Van Royan, the Dutch Minister to Italy, and fourteen Rotarians returning from attending the conferences in Edinburgh and other cities.

Among the passengers arriving on the Royal Mail steam packet Orduna from Southampton and Cherbourg was Lady Mary Harrymple-Hamylton, sister of the Earl of Stair, who was accompanied by Miss H. L. D. Broughton.

17 MORE AUTOS STOLEN.

Pair of Missing License Plates Also Reported to Police.

The following thefts of automobiles were reported to the police yesterday:

Dodge 1919 roadster, New Jersey license, number unknown, motor 852900.

Chandler 1921 touring; license 28083 N. Y., motor 103128.

Ford speed wagon; license 103913 N. J., motor 54427. Contains thirty cases of fruit.

Stutz 1920 touring; license D-1084 N. Y., motor 46170.

Ford 1921 sedan; license 280458 N. Y., motor 5100660.

Chandler 1921 tourng; license 228068 N. Y. motor 100536.

Ford 1921 runabout; license dealer 2101 N. Y., motor 5102339.

Chandler 1918 chummy roadster, cream; license 116 N. Y., motor 23728.

Hudson 1920 touring; license 40381 N. Y., motor 1167769.

Dodge 1921 touring; license 251797 N. Y., motor 647031.

Buick 1920 touring; license 36820 N. Y., motor 564467.

Ford 1921 runabout; license 9705 Pa., motor 3843068.

Ford 1921 sedan; license 140879 N. Y., motor 4391382.

Chandler touring; license 43154 N. Y., motor 90821.

Haynes 1914 touring; license 218384 N. Y., motor 6188.

Pair license plates C-807686 N. Y.

Ford 1920 sedan; license 24600 N. Y., motor 3885524.

Oldsmobile 1916 touring; license 36061 N. Y., motor 7546212.

HORN INSANE IN PRISON.

German Spy Who Tried to Dynamite Bridge to Be Deported.

OTTAWA, July 22.—Werner Horn, who figured in one of the most noted German spy cases of the war, has been certified as insane by physicians at the penitentiary in Dorchester, N. B., where he has been serving a ten-year sentence for attempting to blow up the Canadian Pacific Railroad bridge at Vanceboro, Me. He will be released as soon as arrangements can be made for his deportation to Germany.

Horn tried to dynamite the bridge which crosses the St. Croix River into New Brunswick on Feb. 2, 1915. A few hours later he was arrested at Vanceboro. He said he was a Captain in the German Army. On March 2 he was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in Boston, and after a long legal fight was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and fined $1,000. After serving his time he was extradited to Canada, where he was again tried, convicted and imprisoned.

ARREST 16 MORE CHINESE.

Florida Authorities Seize Captain of Alleged Burned Smuggler.

PENSACOLA, Fla., July 22.—Captain Mentcal of the auxiliary schooner Viola, burned yesterday near St. Andrew's Bay, while having aboard a cargo of Chinese which, members of the crew said, were to be smuggled into the United States from Cuba, was arrested today. With Captain Mentcal was a Chinese who said his name was Yuen and that his home address was 5,353 Clark Street, Chicago. He claimed to have been in this country twenty-five years.

It was reported here that 16 Chinese were arrested in the woods near West Bay today in addition to the 20 taken yesterday and that there were 44 on the vessel instead of 32 as previously reported. If this is correct seven are still at large.

FOR TIMES SQ. TRAFFIC

Merchants Would Have Regulations Effective From 8 o'Clock to 11:15.

The Heart-of-New York Business Men's Association, through Monroe Douglas Robinson, its President, yesterday wrote Dr. John A. Harriss, Special Deputy Police Commissioner, requesting that the traffic rules now prevailing in the theatre district from 7 o'clock in the evening to midnight be effective only from 8 o'clock to 11:15. Mr. Robinson said this change would permit business men between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth Streets and Eighth and Madison Avenues to make up part of their present loss of business, now estimated at $15,808,000 a year.

"The hour gained in the early part of the evening and the three-quarters of an hour in the latter part, we believe, will mean the recovering of thousands of dollars worth of business," said Mr. Robinson, "which has been lost to this section since the traffic rule of from 7 to 12 has been in force."

A committee of the Broadway Association, which has been considering a suggestion that Broadway, north of Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, south of it, should be made south-bound streets during the evening, and that Broadway, south of Forty-second Street, and Seventh Avenue north of it, be made north-bound streets, had a meeting in the Hotel Martinique yesterday. No final decision was reached and the suggestion will receive further consideration by the Association.

DESERTION CHARGE

First Alleged Slacker Put on Trial Here Says He Did Not Get Call to Army.

POINT MAY BE VITAL ISSUE

Other Accused Men Expected to Offer This Plea—Ruling Will Set Precedent.

Conduct of the prosecution of alleged draft evaders may be affected by the outcome of the present desertion case against Louis Judelowitz, 111 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, before a general court martial at Governors Island.

The defense in this case is based on the contention that Judelowitz demonstrated good faith in complying with all the regulations of Local Draft Board 34, and that his listing was due to lack of sufficient effort on the part of the board to see that he was properly notified of his induction into the army.

Six other prisoners are being held on Governors Island awaiting trial on charges similar to those against Judelowitz, whose case was the first to come up in the proposed Army Corps area. Since most of these men and a majority of others may adopt a defense along the same line, members of the Judge Advocate's office are interested to see how far courts-martial will be influenced by testimony reflecting more or less on the efficiency with which local boards conducted their business. Of the six men awaiting trial, only one has made admission of desertion, officers said.

Since the publication of War Department lists began seventy-four men have been apprehended or surrendered at Governors Island. Of these forty-two cases have been settled. In the main, forty of the men received discharges, some honorable, some dishonorable and some of a non-committal character where the discharged man was neither recommended for re-enlistment nor barred.

The first court-martial case actually was taken up with the testimony of the defendant, who went on the stand in his own behalf. One of the strongest points in his defense was his statement that two days after his name appeared as an alleged draft evader he went with a friend to the office of the United States District Attorney in Brooklyn and explained his case.

He testified that he was told by an Assistant District Attorney that the Department of Justice did not have him listed as a delinquent and that it probably was a mistake.

"We have lots of these come to our attention," he testified the Assistant District Attorney told him.

Captain Thomas L. Heffernan, trial Judge Advocate, said that since the charge against Judelowitz was desertion the District Attorney's office would have nothing to do with it, as such offenses came under the jurisdiction of the army.

Judelowitz left town on May 5, he told the Court, and stayed away until May 19 because of illness. On his return, he testified, he got into touch with his attorney, who advised him to surrender the following Saturday, May 21, as he would have to face a military court. Judelowitz then surrendered.

Questioning by members of the court concerned mainly Judelowitz's repeated changes of address during the war, on which the prosecution based its justification for failure of notification by the board.

Judelowitz is 35 years old. He testified that he was above the draft age when he registered, but that he had expected because there was doubt in his mind as to his exact age. He said that an elder sister, with whom he lives, had verified the date of his birth, subsequently. He was born in Libau, Russia, and came to the United States in company with his parents in 1906.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 22.—Anselmo Vivigenzo Appollonio, 24, a Bonnard Street, North Plainfield, was today turned over to the military authorities at Camp Raritan by the police as a deserter.

His first story was that he had been employed in one of the ship yards during the war, but he later said that he was in business in Lambertville, N. J., and received ten days to dispose of it, but was not called the second time.

PRISON FOR KILLING MAN SLURRING A. E. F.

Deanheart Found Guilty at Geneva of Shooting Jerome Conley in Quarrel.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 22.—John Lawrence Deanheart, alias Gilbert B. Dean, was found guilty this afternoon of murder in the second degree for shooting Jerome Conley at Middlesex, near here, on Feb. 20. He was sentenced by Justice Thompson to not less than twenty years in prison. Motion for a new trial was denied.

Deanheart, whose father lives in West Seventieth Street, New York City, shot Conley during a quarrel over the latter's slurring remarks concerning the A. E. F.

Conley, who was exempt because married, remarked that Deanheart, who was wounded and gassed while with the First Division, led a dissolute life while in France, as had all other American soldiers.

STAGED A WRONG TIME ACT.

Actors, Admitting Watch Theft, to Do Time at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Alfred Fales, alias Alfred Butler, and Emile Mohler, alias Emile Miller, who said they were vaudeville actors, and who gave their addresses as Brooklyn, N. Y., received jail and penitentiary sentences today from Justice Jennings Bailey in the Criminal Court here on a joint charge of housebreaking and larceny.

Fales got one year in jail and Mohler got two years in the penitentiary.

Detective Patrick O'Brien testified that the two "actors" entered a room occupied by Robert F. Saunders at 508 Ninth Street, Northwest, and stole a watch valued at $45.

Both admitted their guilt. Mohler was alleged to have been the one who suggested and engineered the robbery.

John Burroughs's Grave Protected.

The John Burroughs Memorial Association has had wooden bars set up about the grave of the famous naturalist in Memorial Field to prevent it from being trampled upon. The field is soon to be beautified, and is to be transformed into a park. It will be unconventional, with shrubbery and plants that are native to the countryside. The plans were drawn by W. Ormiston Roy, a landscape artist of Montreal, Canada, and were approved by Mr. Burroughs before his death. Visitors to the field are building a cairn at the head of the grave from stones picked up on the field.

Who's Who in Irish Conference.

Personalities and careers of the Sinn Fein leaders who are negotiating with Lloyd George for peace.

The New York Times

TOMORROW

Order in advance from your newsdealer.

SHOT ON WIFE'S STORY

Judge Rebukes Alien Who Didn't Enlist, but Knew Soldier's Wife.

A jury in Judge McIntyre's part of General Sessions in ten minutes yesterday afternoon acquitted Adam Maturgensky, a war veteran, on a charge of firing a shot at Adolph Caranzak in a restaurant at 411 West 116th Street on June 10 last.

Maturgensky pleaded guilty to the assault indictment last week, and was to be sentenced yesterday. A probation officer inquired into events leading up to the shooting, and when the ex-soldier appeared yesterday Judge McIntyre ordered him to withdraw the plea of guilty and stand trial.

On the witness stand the defendant said that he enlisted early in the war and left his bride of a few months in Yorkville. He was in France eighteen months, was wounded and gassed, and later captured by the Germans. He was a prisoner for three months, he said, and was honorably discharged on May 24, 1919.

When he returned to Erie, he learned that his wife had disappeared soon after he left for France. He traced her to this city, but his wounds began to bother him, and he became a patient in an army hospital, where he remained until last November.

He worked on a pier and spent his nights searching for his wife. A few nights before the shooting he met his wife on the street and she told him that she came to this city to work. She told of her relations with Caranzaak, who is the proprietor of a restaurant in 116th Street.

The ex-soldier said that he went to the restaurant to see Caranzak, and that the restaurant proprietor threw a sugar bowl at him. The veteran fired a shot from his old army pistol.

"Why didn't you go to war?" Judge McIntyre asked Caranzak.

"I am an alien," answered Caranzaak. "I worked in a munitions shop in Brooklyn."

"I believe you are one of the many aliens in this country who made money out of the war," said the Judge, "and went about with the wives and women folk of our soldiers while they were fighting for their country in France."

When Judge McIntyre discharged Maturgensky he walked out of court with his wife.

BROKER DIES IN LEAP AFTER BUSINESS LOSS

Jay Youngblood, Flour Dealer, Ends Life in Philadelphia When He Got Good News.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22. — Jay Youngblood of New York, member of a firm of flour dealers, killed himself today in a jump from the window of his room on the fourth floor of the Vendig Hotel. Financial losses he said he had incurred by the firm, of which his father, A. P. Youngblood, is the head, were thought to have prompted his suicide. Youngblood was 40 and a bachelor. He lived with his father at 601 West 191st Street, New York.

Shortly after 8 o'clock this morning he was seen climbing, fully dressed, from a window on the west side of the building at Thirteenth and Filbert Streets. Several persons on the sidewalk mistook him for a window cleaner as he sat for a few minutes on the stone window ledge. Then he raised himself to an upright position, holding on to the sash and turning his back to the wall, he held his right hand to his face, put the left in front of him and stepped off. He struck a cornice outside the hotel telephone exchange on the second floor. Youngblood's back was broken and his head crushed. He died fifteen minutes later.

Youngblood came to this city Wednesday to seek financial support for new enterprises to be tried by the firm, according to Henry Miller, President of the Southern Steamship Company. He called at Miller's office in the Commercial Trust Building yesterday and was assured that he would be able to raise the money he sought.

Youngblood had a nervous breakdown after recent business mishaps and spent several months in a sanitarium.

Miller said today Youngblood was in good spirits when he came to see him yesterday, and had received "better news than he could possibly have hoped for."

Jay Youngblood was Vice President of A. P. Youngblood, Inc., flour merchants, with offices in the Produce Exchange. The firm is capitalized at $100,000 and Addison P. Youngblood, father of the dead man, is President. The two Youngbloods and William R. Duerr are listed as the Directors.

Addison P. Youngblood left his home, 601 West Ninety-first Street, for Philadelphia with a daughter yesterday morning as soon as word of his son's death reached him.

REV. DR. H. M. SANDERS DIES IN MAINE AT 71

Once Pastor of Madison Avenue Baptist Church Was Author of Religious Books.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Martin Sanders, for many years one of the most influential Baptist ministers in the United States, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church from 1888 to 1901, died suddenly yesterday at Bear Spring, Me., in his seventy-second year. Services will be held at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Dr. Sanders was born in this city, graduated from Yale in 1872 and in 1876 from the Union Theological Seminary, of which he later became a Director. The University of Rochester made him a Doctor of Divinity in 1891. He married the late Eleanor Butler of this city in 1883. Ordained to the ministry in 1876, he first spent five years in Yonkers, and then came for six years to the Central Church here. His clubs included the Union League, Yale, Barnard, the Clericus Club, of which he was an officer, and the Chi Alpha fraternity. He was the author of "People's Praise Book" and "Bible Readings." His residence in this city was the Touraine, 9 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Representative Maloney Very Ill.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Representative Robert S. Maloney of the Seventh Massachusetts District, is seriously ill at a hospital here. He was operated on Wednesday night in an effort to save his life and physicians said today that while he had rallied slightly his condition was dangerous.

Edward Hartwell Kidder.

Edward Hartwell Kidder, a member of the Metropolitan, University and other clubs, died yesterday in his eighty-first year. He was a Director of the Barrett Company.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. SARAH A. DOYLE MAY, widow of John H. May and captain of the Democratic women in the Fifty-second Election District of the Twelfth Assembly District in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her home, 1,256 Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn. She was 84 years old.

JOHN H. PETERSON of 291 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, died of apoplexy on Wednesday while walking in Fulton Street. He was formerly for thirty years in the employ of Smith, Price & Co., and was a member of the Long Council, R. A.; Covenant Lodge, F. and A. M., and the Brooklyn Motorboat Club.

JOHN BELL FAUNCE, formerly in the realty business here, died Thursday at his residence, 604 West 113th Street. His father, John Faunce, was captain of the Harriet Lane that carried the Prince of Wales up the Hudson in 1860.

FRANK VERA, an old time whaling captain, died Thursday at Oak Bluffs, Mass., aged 85. Many years ago his story of finding blood oskimos in the arctic was scouted, but was later confirmed by Stefansson.

DEACONESS BROWN BURIED.

Oldest Member of Staff of Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Miss Sarah Faulkner Brown, believed to be the second oldest deaconess of the Episcopal Church, died last Tuesday at St. Luke's Episcopal Home for Aged Women, 2,014 Broadway. She was House Mother to the Choir School of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and was the oldest member of the official staff of the cathedral. She was sent to the cathedral as its deaconess twenty-eight years ago by the late Bishop Henry Codman Potter. When she became older Bishop Potter endowed a room for her in St. Luke's Home, and she had lived there for the last twenty years. The deaconess was 81 years old.

The oldest deaconess of the Episcopal Church is Miss Elizabeth Mosely, who also lives at St. Luke's. She is 91 years old.

The funeral of Deaconess Brown took place yesterday afternoon in the Potter Memorial Chapel of the cathedral and was attended by her large circle of friends. It was conducted by Canon George F. Nelson of the cathedral, assisted by the Rev. W. G. Thompson, chaplain of St. Luke's. The burial was in the Herkimer plot, Greenwood Cemetery.

STIFLES THOUSANDS

Firemen Have to Lie on Pavement to Fight Brooklyn Warehouse Blaze.

1,000 FAMILIES FLEE FUMES

Big Apartment House Emptied by Elevator Operator as Smoke Alarms Tenants.

Nearly a thousand families were driven from their homes last night by smoke from a fire which destroyed the rag storehouse of Berman Brothers at 157 and 159 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. The four-story warehouse, which was jammed with baled rags, burned rapidly, and a third alarm was rung in a few minutes after the fire was discovered.

Thick, black smoke rolled out of the burning building and hung close to the ground, making the near-by houses temporarily uninhabitable. Forty families living in the United States apartment house at 194 Clinton Street, at the rear of the rag storehouse, had to seek the open air. There was some alarm among those living on the top floors, but all were taken to the first floor by Robert White, the elevator operator.

Because of the dense smoke, the firemen were unable to enter the building, but directed the streams of water while they were lying prone in the street to breathe the purer air near the pavement.

Fireman Frank McCormick of Engine Company 234 was cut by falling glass, and was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. The loss was estimated at about $100,000.

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THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

32nd St. By Harlem Train, and by Trolleys. Office, 30 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

Born.

BELIGMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Beligman (nee Bernice Goldfaden), announce the birth of a son on Thursday, July 21.

Engaged.

FIELD—BLASHFIELD—Mrs. Albert D. Blashfield of 67 Willow St., Brooklyn, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter Marion Dodd to Dr. William Hinrichs Field, son of Mrs. William D. C. Field of 224 Henry St., Brooklyn.

Married.

LITTLEWOOD—BUNN—July 22, Church of Ascension, Fifth Av., New York, Thomas H. Littlewood-Lalage Bunn.

Died.

ALLEN—Charles Morgan O. D., Fifth Infantry, 78th Division, killed in action Oct. 18, 1918, in his 28th year, at Grand Pre, France. Beloved son of James and

BARNES EASILY WINS OPEN GOLF CROWN

Leads Field by 9 Strokes With a 289, Surpassed Only by Evans's 286 in 1916.

HARDING PRESENTS CUP

President Shakes Victor's Hand and Praises His Poise and Courage.

HAGEN AND McLEOD SECOND

Evans Finishes Third, With Jones, French and Smith Tied for Fourth —Duncan Shares Fifth.

CARD FOR COLUMBIA COURSE.

OUT. Hole.	Yards.	Par.	IN Hole.	Yards.	Par.
1	383	4	10	438	4
2	309	4	11	436	4
3	365	4	12	502	5
4	214	3	13	163	3
5	560	5	14	408	4
6	460	4	15	385	4
7	332	4	16	141	3
8	193	3	17	285	4
9	440	4	18	407	4
Totals — Yards.			Totals. — Yards.		
3,235 ; par, 35			3,145 ; par, 35.		

Grand total for 18 holes—Yards, 6,380 ; par, 70.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The gods who watch over the destinies of men on the golf links were a long time in answering the prayers and pleadings of "Long Jim" Barnes, but when they finally did, it was in a most fitting manner. When the tall, easy-going Pelham professional finished his fourth round of the twenty-first annual national open golf championship on the home green of the Columbia Country Club course this afternoon he was given the greatest ovation ever accorded to a winner of the national golf title.

One of the first to grasp his hand after he had holed out his last putt was President Harding, himself an ardent enthusiast and a proficient exponent of the old Scottish pastime, who drove up to the club just as Barnes was striding his way up the valley which forms the fairway leading to the last green.

A little time later, when "Long Jim" had doffed the regalia in which he had triumphed over the largest and greatest field that ever started out in the Derby of the links, he received his reward—the historic silver cup and the gold medal—from the hands of the President, while 10,000 people, including the leaders of the civic and social life of the nation, sent up a cheer that went resounding through the hills of the picturesque country in which the struggle was waged and his victory scored.

President Praises Barnes.

In presenting the cup, the President paid Barnes the handsomest of tributes. He hailed him as the best of a noble sport—the finest example of confidence, poise and courage that he had ever seen upon a golf course and a credit to a nation that is coming to love the game.

For ten long years, ever since coming from California's West, the Cornishman has waited patiently for today. Always ranked as one of the most brilliant link performers of which the country boasts, Barnes has taken part in national open events since 1913, but without reaching the pinnacle of success. This time, however, he rose in all his glory and turned in four rounds that have been equalled only once—in 1916 when Chick Evans, the present national amateur champion, won his victory in the open at Minikahda with a total of 286 for the seventy-two holes.

When Barnes started out today he had a total of 144 for the first half of the distance, a four-stroke margin over his nearest competitors, Charles R. Murray of the Royal Montreal and Freddie Mclean, the wee bit of Scotch from the Columbia Club. When Barnes finished this afternoon his total was 289, placing him nine strokes ahead of McLeod and Walter Hagen of New York, former title holder, whose finish during the morning round provided the only thrill of the tourney.

Evans in Third Place.

Chick Evans, the Edgewater star and the ranking amateur in the country, finished in third place, with an aggregate of 302, placing him just a notch ahead of his nearest competitor for the the amateur honors—Robert T. Jones of Atlanta, who was tied with Emmett French, the Youngstown (Ohio) professional and Alex Smith of Shennecossett. In finising a stroke ahead of Jones, Evans duplicated his performance of a year ago at Toledo.

George Duncan, the former British champion, finished in a tie with Clarence Hackney, the doughty Atlantic City professional, for fifth place with 305, and was the only one of the foreign stars to finish within the money. Abe Mitchell, his compatriot from England, having withdrawn on the previous day, and Kirkwood, the Australian champion, finishing far down in the list.

Emil Loeffler of Oakmont, who started the day in fourth place, fell down badly in his final round, taking an 81, which gave him sixth position in the rating, while Alfred Hackbarth of the Park Ridge Club, Chicago, with a brilliant 68 for his last eighteen holes, equaling the record made by Barnes yesterday, scrambled up into seventh place, nosing out Cyril Walker of Englewood by two strokes.

Jesse W. Sweetser, the Yale star and former intercollegiate golf champion, who was playing in his first open tournament, continued his consistent work today, finishing with a pair of 77s, which placed him in a tie for ninth with Mike Brady of Oakland Hills and Louis "Skee" Riegel of Erie Burn, with a 310 total. Tenth position was won by Gene Sarasen, a metropolitan product now of Titusville, Pa., with a 311 total.

Hutchison Out of Running.

Just outside the money came Jock Hutchison, the Glenview pro, holder of the British golf title, whose 83 on the opening day put him out of the running. Jock did a bit better today, but he had laid himself a far too difficult stymie to start with, and the best he could do was to finish in a tie with Laurie Ayton of Evanston and Peter O'Hara of Shackamaxon for eleventh place. Murray, the Canadian open titleholder, who was in second position when he teed off today, had two miserable rounds, which dropped him down to twelfth, while Leo Diegel, the Detroit homebrew, who finished second to Ray, winner in the open at Inverness, fell into the classification of those who took far too many strokes.

It is not frequent that victory is achieved in the manner that it was by Barnes here today, for it is one of the unwritten laws of the golf links that the player with the good start seldom flashes by the wire a winner. But Barnes was in too rare form to be disturbed by anything like mere tradition today. He was bent on making golf history and he did.

Just before he started out on his final round with Peter O'Hara today word came that Walter Hagen had reached the turn in 36. The news, instead of disturbing Long Jim, appeared to stimulate him to greater effort, for he played brilliantly after a somewhat shaky start and finished with a sensational burst.

Barnes's Greatest Shot.

There was one shot in the course of his morning round that will probably linger long in Jim's memory. It was at the second hole—a treacherous affair that later in the day nearly bunkered Freddie McLeod's chances. He had just taken one over par at the first hole, slicing his tee shot almost into the brook but making a brilliant recovery, and his drive from the second tee found its resting place in the tall grass at the foot of the hill. To every one it appeared as though the Pelham star was about to founder, but he went in with his niblick, and his ball, landing on the uphill surface of the green, curled its way to the cup and dropped in for a birdie 3. It was the most sensational shot of the entire tourney. Going to the third, Barnes again took one over the customary figures, being stymied by a large oak tree that has been his nemesis ever since the tourney started.

He had to play around, but was on in three and down in two putts. After getting safely by the troublesome fifth, which wrecked the hopes of Pete O'Hara yesterday, Barnes had another trifling setback at the sixth, slicing to the rough short of the green and being short on his approach. That was the last, however, for he played the next three holes perfectly, pitching his second shot dead at the seventh and just missing a birdie 3 at the eighth. His only error on the second half was at the eleventh, where he got into the traps with his drive and had to waste a stroke playing back into the fairway.

In the afternoon, with a margin of seven strokes to spare, Barnes gave one of the greatest displays of precision and brilliancy combined. He started out with one par after the first four holes and then sank a six-foot putt for a birdie 4 at the fifth. He followed it with another birdie at the sixth, where, after a beautiful recovery from the rough, he holed out a fifteen-footer for a 3. In spite of getting into trouble going to the ninth, he made the turn in 34, one under par figures.

Birdie 3 on Seventeenth.

In the final stretch Barnes played safe all the way. He capped the climax of his performance by a birdie 3 on the difficult seventeenth and barely missed his try for another on the home hole, his ball coming to rest only a few inches away, and he holed out before the most magnificent throng that ever gathered around the finish of a championship match.

His cards today:

MORNING ROUND.

Out	5	2	5	5	5	3	3	4	—37
In	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	—36—73

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Out	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	5—34
In	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—33—73
Total—145.									

After he saw his ball drop into the cup Barnes, discarding the clover that he had carried around with him as a talisman of good luck, walked over to where President Harding, Vice President Coolidge, Cuno Rudolph, Commissioner of the District of Columbia; President Howard F. Whitney of the United States Golf Association and other notables were seated, and, blushing like a schoolboy, accepted their congratulations. Chick Evans, the national amateur champion, perched up on the clubhouse balcony, called down: "I'm just as happy as you are, Jim."

And Jock Hutchison, who was expected to be one of the leaders of the field this year but who was far in the ruck, patted him on the back.

A little later Barnes, still the same modest old Jim, ambled down to where the cups and medals were displayed, while the famous Marine band was playing Dixie. In introducing the President, Mr. Whitney referred to the tournament as being the one of the greatest ever conducted by the association, congratulating the officials of the Columbia Club on the efficient manner in which the tournament was conducted today, saying that it had set a standard that would be hard to equal.

Then the President presented the cup and medal to Barnes while the cameras clicked and the throng applauded. Jock Hutchison was not forgotten and he, too, was congratulated by the President for being the first American ever to win the British cup.

McLeod a Steady Golfer.

Freddie McLeod, the diminutive golf professional at the Columbia Club, had four consistent rounds during the tourney. At the end of the first day he was tied with Murray, the Canadian, for second place, with a total of 148, four strokes behind Barnes. He started off strong in the third round and reached the turn in 39, losing a stroke at the ninth by missing a short putt, but he returned in 38 for a total of 77.

In the afternoon, except for a lapse at the second hole, he gave a wonderful exhibition of steady golf. At the second he played short approaching the green, and his ball dribbled back into the traps, from where he tried to explode it out. He used too much power, however, and pitched it over and required four strokes to get on the green. His errors cost him six strokes, two over the par figures.

His cards:

MORNING.

Out	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	3	3—39
In	4	5	4	3	4	4	3	3	5—35—74

AFTERNOON.

Out	4	6	5	4	4	5	3	4	4—39
In	4	4	5	3	4	4	3	4	4—35—74

Hagen, almost hopelessly out of the running with a 79 on the opening round, came back with one of his brilliant streaks, finally pulling himself up into a tie for second. He had three 3s in his morning card, making the turn in 34 in spite of a 5 at the par 4 ninth. After the turn, however, he fell back but managed to end the round in a 72. He had a poor start in the afternoon but redeemed himself coming in with a 34, making the last four holes in twelve strokes, three under par.

His cards:

MORNING.

Out	4	4	3	5	4	3	5	5	—34
In	5	4	5	3	5	4	3	4	5—38—72

AFTERNOON.

Out	4	5	4	4	5	4	6	3	5—40
In	4	4	5	4	4	3	3	3	4—34—74

Peter O'Hara, the former Irish open champion, although he failed to get into the charmed circle, had some consolation. He set Jim Barnes a great pace this afternoon, playing with a brilliance that almost equaled that of the winner. An 81 and 82 on the opening day left his chances skyward, but at the conclusion of his round he was given a cheer by the gallery, which had followed the Barnes match throughout the entire day.

The summaries:

Player.	ROUNDS. 1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Tl.
Jim Barnes, Pelham	69	75	72	73	289
Walter Hagan, New York	79	73	72	74	298
Fred McLeod, Columbia	74	74	76	74	298
*C. Evans jr., Edgewater	73	78	76	75	302
Jock Hutchison, Glenview	83	75	74	74	306
*R. T. Jones jr., Atlanta	78	71	77	77	303
E. French, Youngstown	75	77	74	77	303
C. Hackney, Atlantic City	74	76	78	77	305
George Duncan, England	73	78	78	76	305
Emil Loeffler, Oakmont	74	77	74	81	306
A. Hackbarth, Park Ridge	80	76	82	69	307
Eddie Loos, Ravisloe	76	79	75	78	308
Cyril Walker, Englewood	78	76	79	79	309
*J. W. Sweetser, Siwanoy	78	73	77	77	310
M. J. Brady, Oakland	77	80	78	75	310
L. Tellier, Brae burn	76	74	78	82	310
Gene Sarasen, Titusville	83	77	77	74	311
P. O'Hara, Shackamaxon	81	82	76	73	312
Laurie Ayton, Evanston	81	74	74	83	312
J. Hutchison, Glenview	75	83	77	77	312
Charles R. Murray, Royal Montreal	75	73	82	83	313
Charles Mothersole	81	78	79	76	314
John Golden, Tuxedo	77	82	78	77	314
H. Hampton, Brooklands	80	78	79	77	314
O. Hackbarth, Cincinnati	79	76	80	79	314
*J. P. Guilford, Woodland	79	75	78	83	315
Tom Boyd, Fox Hills	81	79	79	76	315
Charles A. Cruickshank, Essex County	75	77	80	83	315
Leo Diegel, Lochmoor	75	82	83	75	315
Pat O'Hara, Shackamaxon Co.	77	78	82	78	315
P. O. Hart, Marietta O.	83	80	76	77	316
Al Watrous, Red Run, Mich.	78	76	83	80	317
W. H. Trovinger, Bloomfield Hills	79	83	79	77	318
Jos. Kirkwood, Australia	75	81	80	82	318
R. T. Barnett, Tredyffrin	81	81	80	77	319
Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy	73	81	86	79	319
Wm. Leach, Merchantville	79	83	77	81	320
J. J. Farrell, Quaker Ridge	79	81	82	79	321
Jack Gordon, Pittsburgh	78	83	81	81	322
Jos Novak, Spokane	80	78	85	81	324
*Nelson Whitney, Audubon	79	80	85	80	324
Wilfred Thomson, C.C. Va.	79	80	82	82	324
James West, Rockaway Hunt	81	81	77	85	324
Joe Syivester, St. Albans	81	82	84	78	325
Eddie Towne, Shinnecock	80	77	82	86	325
Chas. D. Thom, Shinnecock	83	86	78	80	328
Chas. P. Betscher, Arlington	82	81	82	81	326
Fred Canavan, West Point	77	83	84	82	326
G. McLean, Grassy Sprain	81	79	80	87	327
Chas. Clarke, Engineers	86	74	80	87	327
Wallie Nelson, Indianapolis	78	82	84	85	329
R. J. Ra Jopel, Maplewood	84	89	77	79	329
*R. J. Fitzsimmons, Columbia	82	80	85	83	330
Frank Collart, Pa. G. C.	84	82	81	83	330
W. J. Dauben, Montgomery	81	84	79	87	331
Alex Campbell, Losantiville	86	86	84	81	331
J. Forrester, Meadowbrook	78	88	89	78	333
J. Victor East, Australia	81	82	83	86	333
A. F. Natale, Lansdowne	83	83	73	90	334
Jas. C. Ferguson, Spg. L.	87	80	86	82	335
John A. Park, Maidstone	85	83	85	84	336
Isaac Mackie, Canoe Brook	81	84	84	89	337
Alex Cunningham, Toledo	91	81	84	82	338

Withdrew.

John G. Anderson, Siwanoy, 84, 82; Louis Cheaffetta, Woodway, 83, 84; Jack Kennedy, Pittsburgh, 88, 85; James Donnachie, Hagerstown, Md., 85; Walter Heffley, South Hills, 8; J. J. Rowe, Germantown (no score); Jack Burke, Minneapolis, 85, 81. 75; John Bredemus, San Felipe, 81, 80, 83; Gil Nichols, Providence, 80; George Sargent, Scioto, 76; John Petranck, Virginia Beach, 83, 85; Frank Bellwood, Garden City, 87, 79; Fred Barron, Montour Heights, 88; Charles H. Rowe, Oakmont, 86, 83; George Alton, Montreal, 89, 80; Nicol Thompson, Hamilton, Canada, 85, 82; George Bowden, Hamilton, Ohio (no score); George T. Sayres, Marion Golf Club, Marion, Ohio; Chas. Newark, 87; Abe Mitchell, England, 81; John Cowan, Oakley, 85, 80; George M. Gordon, Wannamoisett, 78, 85, 80; A. J. Anderson, Sleepy Hollow, 87, 78; *J. B. Rose, Allegheny, 84, 83.

*Amateur.

'TYPICAL OF BEST IN NOBLE SPORT,' HARDING

President Pays Glowing Tribute to Barnes in Presenting Him With Cup.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—A hope that the United States may always be imbued with a spirit of good sportsmanship was expressed by President Harding in presenting the National Open Golf Championship Cup to James M. Barnes. Besides paying a tribute to Barnes as a worthy example of a sportsman and gentleman, the President took occasion publicly to congratulate Jock Hutchison on his recent accession to the British open championship title.

A saying of Chauncey M. Depew that he was not yet "old enough to take up golf" was used by the President, who is an ardent follower of the game, in introducing a little object lesson regarding American sportsmanship.

"I have to be brought," said Mr. Harding, "that golf was a game for the elderly, but I have come to the conclusion that every good contest in sportsmanship is for anybody in the world. Often I think of our country as a good sporting country. If I had my wish I would want a republic where everybody could play.

"The beauty of golf is that everybody can play it and play it at a minimum cost if the player only keeps on the course.

"It is not becoming, perhaps, to philosophize about golf, but let me say to you, Mr. Barnes, that you are typical of the best in a noble and becoming sport. And let me say to you golfers who hope to better your scores—that takes you right back to Barnes—the champion this day drive into the rough and then stop and plant his feet and never drive until he was confident and sure of himself. If we only apply that poise and confidence to other things in life we will achieve even more than we have."

BARNES VETERAN OF LINKS.

Cornishman Has Won Many Minor Titles but Never National Open.

James Barnes is said to be the highest paid professional golfer in this country. He was born at Cornwall, England, twenty-six years ago. He developed his golfing ability almost exclusively in this country. He had never before won the national open championship but is a many-time winner of the Western Open and has a long list of many other minor championships tucked away to his credit. While at the Sunset Hills Club of St. Louis he was the winner of the Western Open in 1914, 1917 and 1919.

In 1916 he won the Professional Golfers' title, which held over until 1919 because of the war. The last two years have been the busiest in his golfing career. In 1919 he won the North and South Open, the Western Open, the Southern Open, the Shawnee Open and was the winner in the Yahnundasis and Deland tournaments. He was fourth in the Boca Grande event, ninth in the East Coast championship in Florida, second at Palma Ceia, at Tampa and St. Augustine and fourth in the Asheville tournament of that Winter. He finished twelfth in the National Open last year and was tied for third in this year's British Open.

Last year Barnes was seventh in the North and South, second in the Canadian and Metropolitan championship. He won the Shawnee Open, tied for second in the Western Open, finished seventh in the National Open and fifth in the British Open.

Barnes's record as a golfer is extremely interesting. Even in the early days of his career while at Tacoma, Wash., he displayed championship form, so much so that Vardon in 1913 was led to remark of Barnes, "This is the real golfer." That was when Barnes was but 18 years old. Barnes's rise was very rapid. In 1913 at Brookline, Mass., when Francis Ouimet tied with Vardon and Ray at 304 and later won the playoff, Jim Barnes was only three strokes behind, tying with Walter Hagen, Louis Tellier and MacDonald Smith for fourth place. In 1914 he went to the Valley Country Club, Wheeling, outside of Philadelphia, thence to Broadmoor, near Denver, and finally to Sunset Hill, from which club he went to Pelham Bay.

There are few golf professionals who have won as many matches in so short a time as Barnes. Long Jim also holds the record for playing seventy-two holes consecutively on a championship golf course. He made a mark of 276.

BRITISH TEAM DUE TODAY.

Davis Cup Players Expected to Arrive on Baltic.

The tennis team which will represent the British Isles in the Davis Cup contest is expected to arrive in New York today on the Baltic. According to cablegrams received by the United States Lawn Tennis Association, the team is composed of Maxwell Woosnam, Captain O. G. N. Turnbull, F. Gordon Lowe and C. B. Gilbert. They are accompanied by A. Wallis Myers, editor of The London Field, who will report the matches in the United States for that magazine and for London papers.

The visitors will be met by representatives of the National Association and the Rockaway Hunting Club, and will be conducted to the club at Cedarhurst, L. I., where they will have a chance for grass court practice. They have been sent a wireless invitation from the Longwood Cricket Club to enter the Longwood singles in Boston next week, but it is believed they will prefer to practice for a few days and then go to Pittsburgh, where they are to play the winners of the Canadian-Australasian contest, which starts today at Toronto.

TOURNEY DATE IS SET.

Metropolitan Women's Tennis Title Play to Start Aug. 1.

The metropolitan lawn tennis championship for women will be played on the grass courts of the Nassau Country Club, at Glen Cove, L. I., starting Monday, Aug. 1, and Harold W. Carhart, Chairman of the Tennis Committee of the club, states that there is a probability that Miss Mary K. Browne and Mrs. May Sutton Bundy of California, will be included in the list of competitors. Singles and doubles will be played, and entries will close at the club with Chairman Carhart on July 30. Play in the singles will open at 11 A. M., Monday, Aug. 1, and in the doubles on Wednesday, Aug. 3. Walter L. Pate will referee the tournament.

RICHARDS DEFEATS WILLIAMS AT NET

Yonkers Tennis Star Upsets Former National Champion at Providence, 6-2, 6-2.

TO MEET TILDEN IN FINAL

Latter Beats Garland in Straight Sets—Shimidzu and Kumagae Gain Notable Doubles Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 22.—Big Bill Tilden, king of the tennis world, and Vincent Richards, the eighteen-year-old youngster, who holds the national junior metropolitan and Western championships, will face each other across the net in the final round of the State singles title tournament at the Agawam Hunt Club tomorrow afternoon.

The largest gallery of the week saw Tilden achieve a comparatively easy victory over Watson M. Washburn of New York, fellow-member of the Davis Cup team, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2. Richards advanced to a final round bracket in the first real upset of the week's play, the Yonkers wonder causing not a little mental disturbance in the gallery by vanquishing R. Norris Williams 2d, internationalist and former national champion, and one of the most popular players who ever appeared on a Rhode Island court. In the 1920 national ranking Williams was third and Richards eleventh.

Another upset, viewed as significant by many keen students of tennis who are following closely the Davis Cup prospects, was the clean-cut triumph of Japan's trophy-seekers, Ichiya Kumagae and Zenzo Shimidzu, over Tilden and C. S. Garland. In a match filled to the brim with tense situations and brilliant and thrilling rallies, Kumagae and Shimidzu cleared from their path to the finals their most formidable opponents. The scores were 6-4, 6-4.

Tomorrow afternoon the great little Japanese machine will wheel into action against Williams and Washburn, victors over Richards and S. Howard Voshell in a bitterly fought three-set engagement, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3.

Title for Mrs. Jessup.

Mrs. Marion Zinderstein-Jessup of Wilmington, whose wonderful tennis throughout the five days has been more than a treat, conquered an old rival when she netted the Women's State Championship in singles, after a spirited duel with Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole of Boston. The scores were 6-3, 6-4. In the other division, mixed doubles, Miss Bancroft and Kumagae won a bracket in the final round by eliminating Mrs. Cole and N. W. Niles, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4, and today will fight it out with Miss Edith Sigourney and Tilden, who qualified for championship honors by beating Mrs. Jessup and Richards, 6-2, 10-8.

While the victory of Richards over Williams was most unexpected by the great majority of tennis followers, it caused no great surprise to the experts, who were watching closely the splendid work of the junior champion in his journey to the semi-finals. With the exception of Tilden, no player in the championship series has been showing such a terrific service. As in his other matches, Richards turned loose the full power of his delivery today against Williams and, more than anything else in the youngster's attack, this threw the former national champion off his stride.

Richards waged a crafty game, his steadiness the keynote and at times attained brilliant heights. Williams, on the other hand, was as wild as a March hare, electrifying the gallery one moment with spectacular placements and the next driving his supporters desperate on puny returns into the net or slashing shots that carried far over the baseline. In the final analysis it was Williams's errors rather than Richards's earned points that decided the combat.

Williams's Service Faulty.

The Boston veteran made no less than 56 errors to 26 by the youngster and eight wer on double faults. His service, which has been the deciding factor in many a hard-fought match, was a handicap rather than a help in the contest. A significant feature of the match was the small number of placements scored by Richards, only one being credited to him in the first set and three in the second.

Richards used rare skill in his returns, working Williams out of position constantly and forcing him to hit while on the dead run. Whenever the veteran was in position to meet the ball with a full swing, he invariably placed it out of reach of his opponent for placement.

Williams opened the match with service, but although he scored an ace he also made a double fault, which, coupled with a brace of faults in the net, gave Richards the first game and a lead he never relinquished. With Richards delivering his cannon ball service in the second game, Williams lost, 4—0, on two outs and two nets. After Richards had netted a long list of many minor championships tucked away to his credit. While at the Sunset Hills Club of St. Louis he was the winner of the Western Open in 1914, 1917 and 1919.

In 1916 he won the Professional Golfers' title, which held over until 1919 because of the war. The last two years have been the busiest in his golfing career. In 1919 he won the North and South Open, the Western Open, the Southern Open, the Shawnee Open and was the winner in the Yahnundasis and Deland tournaments. He was fourth in the Boca Grande event, ninth in the East Coast championship in Florida, second at Palma Ceia, at Tampa and St. Augustine and fourth in the Asheville tournament of that Winter. He finished twelfth in the National Open last year and was tied for third in this year's British Open.

Last year Barnes was seventh in the North and South, second in the Canadian and Metropolitan championship. He won the Shawnee Open, tied for second in the Western Open, finished seventh in the National Open and fifth in the British Open.

Barnes's record as a golfer is extremely interesting. Even in the early days of his career while at Tacoma, Wash., he displayed championship form, so much so that Vardon in 1913 was led to remark of Barnes, "This is the real golfer." That was when Barnes was but 18 years old. Barnes's rise was very rapid. In 1913 at Brookline, Mass., when Francis Ouimet tied with Vardon and Ray at 304 and later won the playoff, Jim Barnes was only three strokes behind, tying with Walter Hagen, Louis Tellier and MacDonald Smith for fourth place. In 1914 he went to the Valley Country Club, Wheeling, outside of Philadelphia, thence to Broadmoor, near Denver, and finally to Sunset Hill, from which club he went to Pelham Bay.

There are few golf professionals who have won as many matches in so short a time as Barnes. Long Jim also holds the record for playing seventy-two holes consecutively on a championship golf course. He made a mark of 276.

BRITISH TEAM DUE TODAY.

Davis Cup Players Expected to Arrive on Baltic.

The tennis team which will represent the British Isles in the Davis Cup contest is expected to arrive in New York today on the Baltic. According to cablegrams received by the United States Lawn Tennis Association, the team is composed of Maxwell Woosnam, Captain O. G. N. Turnbull, F. Gordon Lowe and C. B. Gilbert. They are accompanied by A. Wallis Myers, editor of The London Field, who will report the matches in the United States for that magazine and for London papers.

The visitors will be met by representatives of the National Association and the Rockaway Hunting Club, and will be conducted to the club at Cedarhurst, L. I., where they will have a chance for grass court practice. They have been sent a wireless invitation from the Longwood Cricket Club to enter the Longwood singles in Boston next week, but it is believed they will prefer to practice for a few days and then go to Pittsburgh, where they are to play the winners of the Canadian-Australasian contest, which starts today at Toronto.

TOURNEY DATE IS SET.

Metropolitan Women's Tennis Title Play to Start Aug. 1.

The metropolitan lawn tennis championship for women will be played on the grass courts of the Nassau Country Club, at Glen Cove, L. I., starting Monday, Aug. 1, and Harold W. Carhart, Chairman of the Tennis Committee of the club, states that there is a probability that Miss Mary K. Browne and Mrs. May Sutton Bundy of California, will be included in the list of competitors. Singles and doubles will be played, and entries will close at the club with Chairman Carhart on July 30. Play in the singles will open at 11 A. M., Monday, Aug. 1, and in the doubles on Wednesday, Aug. 3. Walter L. Pate will referee the tournament.

Barnes Gets $500 Cash in Addition to Title Trophy

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—In addition to the cup and medal, Jim Barnes received a purse of $500 for winning the national open golf championship. The other prizes will be divided as follows:

Second place, $300; third, $200; fourth, $150; fifth, 100; sixth, $90; seventh, $80; eighth, $75; ninth, $70; tenth, $65; eleventh, $60; twelfth, $55. Amateurs do not figure in the money division, but receive plate instead. In case of ties, the money is divided. The purses are donated by the United States Golf Association, which also today presented the Boy Scouts of the District of Columbia with $100 for their services in directing the traffic around the club during the tourney.

NET STARS ADVANCE INTO FINAL ROUND

W. M. Hall and Dr. G. King Meet Today for New Travers Island Tennis Trophy.

Walter Merrill Hall and Dr. George King became the finalists yesterday afternoon in the annual open tennis tournament of the New York Athletic Club on its Travers Island courts. They will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock to determine the first holder of the new Travers Island Challenge Cup, presented by Henry William Wilson, Chairman of the club's Tournament Committee.

Hall won his semifinal match from Paul Martin, the University Heights Club star, by scores of 6—1, 10—8. The veteran from the West Side Tennis Club attacked largely from the baseline, and won the opening session so decisively that he thought he could let things run along easily in the second set. He soon discovered his mistake, however, and came to a realizing sense of the fact that he was up against a real battle. Martin played splendid tennis in this set. He was never in the lead after deuce games had been called. Hall having the advantage of the odd game after Martin had pulled up to 5-all, 6-all, 7-all and 8-all. It seemed as though the set might strong along indefinitely, with each winning on service, but Hall shifted his tactics after the seventeenth and eighteenth games. Instead of staying back, he advanced to the net at every opening and applied more speed to his shots than he had shown theretofore. He placed beautifully in both courts, concluding games and this aggressive and accurate shooting gave him the set at 10—8.

The King-Emerson meeting ran the limit of three sets, King rallying out ahead by 6—0, 4—6, 6—3. Emerson revealed remarkable control of both his ground strokes and volleys in the second session, but he was more or less at the mercy of the Westchester champion's net attack the rest of the way.

In the doubles two teams joined Carl Joliffe and Ben Letson in the semifinals. Atherton Richards and Hugh Tallant defeated Stephen V. Brubans and Kenneth S. Johnson in three sets, and Henry H. Bassford and Leon H. Croley won in straight sets from Harold Hastings and Fred Pianisani. Richards and Tallant will meet Bassford and Croley in the upper half of the semifinals today. In the lower half of the draw four teams are still in the running. Albert J. Ostendorf and Elliot H. Binzen will play Embree H. Henderson and C. Stodder, two of the second round and the winners of that match will contest with Leonard W. Knox and Anton F. Von Bernuth for the privilege of a berth in the semifinals, where Joliffe and Letson are already installed.

The summaries:

Singles, Semi-Final Round—Walter Merrill Hall defeated Paul Martin, 6—1, 10—8; Dr. George King defeated Gerald Emerson, 6—0, 4—6, 6—3.

Doubles, First Round—Albert J. Ostendorf and Elliott H. Binzen defeated Gerald Emerson and Allen H. Behr, 13—11, 7—5.

Second Round—Henry A. Bassford and Leon H. Croley defeated Alfred D. Hammett and John Whyte, 6—4, 8—6; Leonard W. Knox and Anton F. Von Bernuth defeated C. A. H. Emmet and C. H. Marshall, 6—0, 6—2.

Third Round—Atherton Richards and Hugh Tallant defeated Stephen V. Brubans and Kenneth S. Johnson, 6—2, 5—7, 8—6; Bassford and Croley defeated Harold W. Hastings and Fred Pianisani, 6—2, 6—1.

MLLE. LENGLEN NOT TO SAIL UNTIL JULY 30

French Tennis Star's Departure for United States Has Been Postponed.

PARIS, July 22.—The departure for the United States of Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, holder of the world's tennis championship for women, has been postponed until July 30, according to The Auto. Mlle. Lenglen had intended to sail tomorrow. The reason for her delay is not known.

Officials of the United States Lawn Tennis Association expressed surprise yesterday when they heard the Paris report that Mlle. Lenglen's departure for this country had been postponed a week. The association received no official advices from France regarding the postponement. If the report is correct the schedule of Mlle. Lenglen's exhibition matches for the benefit of the American Committee for Devastated France will have to be altered. Half a dozen matches had been arranged for her prior to the beginning of the women's national championship at Forest Hills Aug. 15, in which she will compete. She was to have made her American debut at the Field Club of Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 3, and it is understood that matches had also been arranged for her at the Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, Seabright, N. J., the Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, L. I., and the Newport Tennis Club, Newport, R. I.

TO TEAM WITH RICHARDS.

Tilden Returns to Old Combination for Doubles Tourney Here.

For the first time in two seasons William T. Tilden 2d, national and international lawn tennis champion, is to team with Vincent Richards in doubles, in the tournament on the Crescent Athletic Club courts at Bay Ridge, starting next Monday. Tilden and Richards were the national champions in 1918. No doubtedly, the brilliant play of Richards all season, culminating in his dazzling performances at Providence this week in the Rhode Island State championships, has been a leading factor in bringing about a resumption of the old combination.

Many local followers of tennis have expressed the opinion that Tilden will make this bid for the national doubles championship with Richards once more as his partner.

Other strong teams entered in the contest for the New York Sectional Doubles Championship are Robert R. Pell and Lyle E. Mahan, Elliot H. Binzen and Albert J. Ostendorf, Herbert L. Bowman and Henry H. Bassford, Ben Letson and Fred C. Anderson, H. L. Westfall and Allen H. Behr and Hugh Tallant and Atherton Richards.

In the women's tournament for the State championship, which will run concurrently on the Crescent courts, starting Monday, Miss Mary K. Browne and Mrs. May Sutton Bundy of California, both former national champions, will be among the competitors. The entries closed yesterday with twenty-eight names on the list. Miss Marie Wagner is the defending title-holder.

WIND PLAYS TRICK ON SOUND SKIPPERS

Backs Up on Big Yachts at Larchmont Races to Keep Them From Finishing.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., July 22.—One reason why various gentlemen follow yacht racing as an avocation is that they can establish an alibi when they fail to come home to dinner. At least, it is difficult to assign any other reason for a man's taking his yacht out on the Sound today—the fifth day of the Larchmont Yacht Club race week—when the wind did not know its own mind, but went wandering around like a lost dog nosing for his kennel.

When the Regatta Committee sent away the eighty-two palpitating contenders, between the hours of 2 o'clock and 3, the wind came from east by north—came faint-heartedly, it is true, but still with enough power to move the craft along. At 5 o'clock it was blowing from the southwest, and fairly briskly, so that, in fact, it was moving the boats more rapidly. That is to say, it would have moved them more rapidly except for the fact that the course they were endeavoring to shape was directly into the bicuspids of the breeze.

A boat to windward is what a yachtsman likes, and is the test of his craft's ability. But he doesn't want two boats, one right on top of the other. And that is what the skippers of the larger classes in the races off this port today had handed to them by the weather man. And that is why the fifty-footers, forty-footers, Class P and Larchmont Class boys and the thirty-footers did not finish. But, as pointed out above, the skippers had a perfect alibi for not being on hand when the dinner bell r

ENIGMA TO REDS

Moran's Maulers Torment His Curves and Causey's for 11-1 Victory Over Giants.

KELLY GETS A HOME RUN

Bands Out His 14th of Season—Otherwise, Local Bats Damage Luque's Slants but Slightly.

It was clearly demonstrated in the second game of the series between the Giants and the Reds, played yesterday afternoon at the Polo Grounds, that the defeat of the New Yorkers in the first contest by the score of 3 to 1 was due to no whim on the part of Old Lady Fate. The tally of the second engagement was 11 to 1. Oh, by the way, the Reds won this one, too.

Taking this game of yesterday by and large, there is excellent authority—it comes from some 7,000 fans who were present—for the assertion that it wasn't much of a game. If any fan present cared only for the crisp sound of the ashen wand in contact with the leather-bound pellet and had no deep yearning for snappy fielding or the fiery rally that subdues the arrogant oppressor and drives him from the hearthstone, he might have had a lot of fun at the Polo Stadium. The sad part, in the opinion of all but a handful of the onlookers, was the fact that, while there was plenty of slugging, it emanated chiefly from the bats of the alien clan from Cincinnati.

Those Ohioans were insatiable yesterday. They pummeled Messrs. Douglas and Causey all over the place and then swept them up and stamped on the pieces. In four innings they battered out three safe drives to a period, and long after the issue was settled the visitors were still out there crowding runs over the plate.

As for the Giants, they found Señor Adolfo Luque a kind of an intangible, airy fairy Lillian sort of a party, exceedingly hard to grasp. In one inning—the fourth—they started out as if Luque were corned beef and they were about to prepare some hash. George Kelly chopped off his fourteenth home run in this period, and Walker and Rawlings followed with doubles before a single Giant had been slain. That was all there was to it, though, for Luque got out his little extinguisher and put them out in a hurry.

Douglas Warmly Greeted.

The Reds extended quite a warm greeting to Shufflin' Phil at the outset of the game, thumping him for three solid hits and a brace of counters in the first inning. After Frank Frisch had made a great running catch of Neale's foul hoist, Bohne, a chap who dislikes violent exercise such as fast running on a warm afternoon, placed the ball firmly, but none too gently, in the first row of the lower deck of the right-field stand, a home-run blow which economized effort. That tap made it possible to canter around the paths without undue fatigue, and yet served his purpose very well.

Heinie Groh bashed the sphere hard for a one-bagger, selecting the central suburbs as a target. On the hit-and-run play, Roush lifted into the paws of George Burns and Groh had to scramble back to first. He didn't care for the location, however, on account of the lack of pleasing scenery, so he stole second. Smith's threw was a bit off color, as Heinie went on to third. Jake Daubert furnished him with generous transportation home by doubling left. Bancroft gathered in Duncan's fly.

In the second chukker the visiting tourists added another tally to the span already acquired. Hargrave got four wide ones in an even row with Douglas and advanced to the midway post, after Crane had fanned, on Luque's one-base pass to left. Bancroft made a glowing one-handed stop of Neale's sharp grounder and forced Luque at second with a toss to Rawlings. Hargrave getting to third on the play. A double steal was started and Bancroft's return of Smith's throw to second was erratic enough to permit Hargrave to skitter over the plate. Frisch threw out Bohne.

Three Unprofitable Innings.

Meanwhile the Giants weren't sawing any timber worth marketing. In the first session Bancroft doubled with one gone, but his mates failed to project him across the disk. Rawlings and Smith singled in the second after two Giants had been slaughtered, the former getting to third, but Douglas wound up the proceedings by fouling to Daubert. In the third Bancroft, still undismayed, singled with one out, but nobody did anything for him.

It was in the fourth canto that the Giants got under way. They did it with a great rush, and when it subsided Manager George Kelly was the drum major of the batting parade. George has always abominated purple shirts, and as he advanced to bat a fellow sitting at the far end of the crowd in the first field bleachers removed his coat and exposed such a garment, arousing Kelly's ire. So he took a pot shot at the shirt, but either the ball or the man swerved and the former passed over the latter's shoulder. Kelly loped around the paths carrying with him the first home-bred run of the afternoon.

The vulnerability of Adolphus Luque having been thus emphatically demonstrated, Walker and Rawlings took chips in the game, the former doubling to right centre and the latter rattling a similar blow to left, which enabled Walker to round out his trip. There the uprising ceased, for Smith and Burns filed out and Douglas struck out.

Reds Score Again.

The carmine-stockinged visitors scraped up another tally in the sixth, when Roush opened with a single to right and got to the far turn on infield outs on Daubert and Duncan, the former's tap being a sacrifice. Hargrave singled to right and Roush cantered over the platter. Crane beat out a dribbler to Douglas. Luque flayed the ball to the distant scenes in left centre for what looked like a triple, but George Burns pulled a miracle catch with his gloved hand while on the dead gallop.

The rustling sound heard in the stands in the seventh was caused by the hopes of several thousands of fans taking wing. Neale, Roush and Daubert slammed forth singles in this chapter, Douglas aided the cause by hitting Groh, and a passed ball and Burns's loose fielding of Daubert's poke were other New York contributions. The net result was three more hostile runs. With these all stacked away in the guests' hamper and only one man out, Douglas got his fare-thee-well sign and Cecil Causey seconded the hillock. Duncan fouled out and Hargrave filed out.

A quartet of markers fattened the Reds' score in the final session. Singles by Daubert, Duncan and Crane, with a pass and an error by Frisch, did the trick.

The score:

CINCINNATI (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Neale,rf	5	1	1	1	0	Burns,lf	5	0	0	1	0
Bohne,2b	4	1	1	2	2	Bancroft,ss	4	0	3	2	2
Groh,3b	4	2	1	2	1	Frisch,2b	4	0	0	1	4
Roush,cf	3	2	2	4	0	Young,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Daubert,1b	3	1	2	8	2	Kelly,1b	4	1	1	12	0
Duncan,lf	5	1	1	6	0	Walker,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Hargrave,c	4	2	1	5	0	Rawlings,3b	4	0	2	4	1
Crane,ss	5	0	2	0	3	Smith,c	4	0	1	5	1
Luque,p	5	0	2	2	9	Douglas,p	3	0	0	1	3
						Causey,p	1	0	1	1	1
Total	39	11	15	27	8	a Cunningham	1	0	1	0	0
						Total	37	2	10	27	16

a Batted for Causey in ninth.

Errors—Frisch (2), Burns, Smith.

Cincinnati	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	4	—	11	
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	2

Two-base hits—Daubert, Bancroft, Roush, Walker, Rawlings, Luque. Home runs—Bohne, Kelly. Stolen bases—Groh, Hargrave, Neale. Sacrifice hits—Daubert (2), Bohne. Double plays—Kelly to Bancroft, Bancroft, Rawlings and Kelly. Left on base—New York 8, Cincinnati 8. Bases on balls—Off Douglas 1, Causey 2. Hits—Off Douglas 11 in 1-3 innings, Causey 4 in 2 2-3. Hit by pitcher—Bancroft (Groh), by Douglas 1. Wild Douglas 1, Luque 2. Wild pitch—Douglas. Losing pitcher—Douglas. Umpires—Klem and Emslie. Time of game—2:06.

CUBS DEFEAT PHILLIES.

Homers by Grimes and Deal in Ninth Clinch 6 to 1 Victory.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Home runs by Grimes and Deal in the ninth inning today clinched a 6 to 1 victory for Chicago over Philadelphia. The two drives accounted for four runs. Goldie Rapp had two hits, making it fifteen straight games in which he has hit safely.

The score:

CHICAGO (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	5	1	2	3	0	Rapp,3b	4	0	2	1	1
Holloche r,ss	4	1	3	2	0	Monroe,2b	3	0	1	0	3
Terry,2b	4	0	0	2	3	King,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Grimes,lb	4	1	2	14	0	Neis,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Barber,lf	4	1	1	0	1	Konetchy,1b	4	0	2	11	2
Maisel,cf	4	1	2	3	0	Williams,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Deal,3b	4	1	1	0	4	Parkinson,ss	4	0	1	4	3
Daly,c	4	0	0	4	0	Peters,c	4	0	0	4	0
Ponder,p	4	0	0	0	3	Sedgwick,p	2	0	1	0	2
						a Lebourveau	1	1	1	0	0
						Bearnarth,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Betts,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	6	12	27	13	Total	32	1	10	27	15

a Batted for Sedgwick in eighth.

Errors—Kling, Parkinson.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—

Two-base hits—Terry, Konetchy (2), Flack. Home runs—Grimes, Deal. Stolen base—Maisel. Sacrifice—Monroe. Double plays—Monroe, Konetchy and Parkinson; Sedgwick, Konetchy and Parkinson; Deal, Terry and Grimes (2). Left on bases—Chicago 4, Philadelphia 6. Base on balls—Off Ponder 1, Betts 1, Off Sedgwick 1 in 8 innings, Bearngarther 1 in 0 (none out in ninth). Betts 2 in 1. Struck out—By Ponder 3, Sedgwick 3, Betts 1. Losing pitcher—Sedgwick. Umpires—Hart and McCormick. Time of game—1:30.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL GAMES.

At Syracuse.

										R.	H.	E.
Syracuse	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	6	11	3
Rochester	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	6	9	8	1

Dodson and Nisbergall; Brown, Knight, Keenan and Mattox.

At Toronto.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	11	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

McCabe and Bengough; Thompson and Devine.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	72	33	.686
Buffalo	77	38	.670
Rochester	61	41	.554
Toronto	47	46	.505
Jersey City	44	60	.423
Newark	40	54	.426
Syracuse	39	54	.419
Reading	28	67	.295

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Baltimore at Jersey City (2 games).
Reading at Newark.
Buffalo at Toronto (2 games).
Rochester at Syracuse.

Pittsburgh Semi-Pros to Clash.

PITTSBURGH, July 22.—The opening round for the National Baseball Federation championships will be completed here the week of Aug. 6, it was announced by William S. Haddock, President of the Greater Pittsburgh Baseball Commission. The second round, the executive added, must be played before Aug. 13. The leading semi-professional clubs in the Pittsburgh district are entered in the first two rounds.

Southern Association.

Memphis 4, Birmingham 3 (1st game).
Memphis 3, Birmingham 2 (2d game).
New Orleans 5, Atlanta 0.
Mobile 4, Chattanooga 1.
Little Rock 4, Nashville 1.

Curves and Bingles

One cantankerous party was singing "Slump, Slump, Slump, the Boys are Slipping," after the third battle of Bull Run yesterday. They are certainly off in their batting and the snappy fielding that usually characterizes their work has been lacking for a few days. A shot in the wrist broke the ginger bottle seems to be in order.

Yet couldn't convince Dave Bancroft that he was fighting in a lost cause. He kept spanking out hits and then making the grand hailing sign of distress for somebody to come along and get him home. It never happened, though.

If Pat Moran had Matthew, Mark and John, as well as Luque, on his staff he'd have quite a deadly array of twirlers. His pitchers look pretty fair on paper, anyway, and the Giants think they are powerful.

George Burns pulled one of those it can't-be-done plays in the sixth inning, when he smashed both the sprinting and diving records, stuck out his left hand and came up with Luque's three-bagger in his mitt. At least Luque thought it was a three-bagger, and he wanted Burns searched for sealing wax and other wizard appliances after the catch.

Causey, the recently acquired Philadelphian, got by all right in the seventh, and again in the eighth, although he showed a vein of wildness in the latter inning and was saved from damage by a nice double play. His diary will be silent as regards the Sixth session.

Bill Cunningham got into the game after two Giants were gone in the last chapter. He batted for Causey and delivered the waves with a neat ripple to right. The crowd gave him a hearty welcome, but it was not enough to induce him to remain.

WITH LATE RALLY

Uprising in Eighth Scores Three Runs and Brings 6-5 Victory—Cadore Batted Out.

It took three pitchers and eight innings for the Dodgers to defeat the St. Louis Cardinals for the second time in succession at Ebbets Field yesterday afternoon. The first half of the ninth inning also was played, but that was just to make the game regular in every way. It was a close call for the employes of Charles H. Ebbets—just as close as the 6 to 5 score indicates. After the first half of the eighth inning had been stowed away in the cash register, the Robins didn't appear to have any more chances than a man with a pair of deuces in a jackpot poker game. It looked very much as if Branch Rickey's aspiring athletes intended to cash in and take fourth place in the National League parade away from Brooklyn. But—and thereby hangs a tale.

As the Dodgers went to bat in their half of the eighth chapter the score stood 5 to 3 against them, the Cards just having grabbed two tallies, after making a collection of three in the first round. Pertica, the St. Louis pitcher, was pitching pretty good baseball, a brand that seemed good enough to win with a working margin of two runs. The Dodgers, however, put together four hits with errors by Stock and Fournier, and when the adding machines had finished clicking it was discovered that Uncle Wilbert Robinson's troupe had taken a three-run toll and was out in front by one run. That one run decided the game, and today Brooklyn rests more securely in fourth place. It can't be said, however, that the Superbas are firm in their position. They're just a little more comfortable, that's all. The crowding has been somewhat relieved.

One of the surprises of the day was given the 3,000 fans when the line-ups of the two teams were announced and it was officially declared that Doc Lavan would not play shortstop for the invaders. His place was taken by George Toporcer, the bespectacled infielder who created something of a furore by his fine work in the Spring. It was rumored that Lavan had been suspended by Branch Rickey for a violation of the club's training rules. This was afterward denied, but the fact remained that Doc did not perform at short. It isn't often that the Cards take the field without Lavan roaming the territory between third and second.

Cadore Fares Cardinals.

Doc's absence didn't make much difference, for Toporcer disported himself in very fine fashion. He had six chances and accepted them all, making five assists and one putout without trying to kick any field goals with the horsehide or make any long-distance throwing records.

Another surprise came when it was announced that Leon Cadore would pitch for Brooklyn. It was thought that Leon was still suffering from a severe bruise on his head, but Clay Lesser is suffering from bruised curves. He lasted less than one-third of an inning, hardly long enough to become acquainted with Umpire Quigley. Two singles, a triple, a base on balls and a hit batter, productive of three robust runs before any one had been put out, were enough for Robinson and plenty for Cadore. Leon was yanked out of the pastime before Pertica Schupp was injected. Pardlie managed to stay in the game long enough to be credited with winning the contest. He was erased in the second half of the eighth to make room for Pinch, no batter, according to the Dodgers scored enough runs to win in that inning before another pitcher was named, the rules make it imperative to give the batsmen time to Schupp for Pardlie is duly thankful. Dutch Ruether finished the game, but all he got was a little exercise—very little.

The Cardinals started out as if they meant to do a close up Mr. Ebbets's backyard with the Robins. Three hits, a base on balls and a hit batter gave them a total of three runs, which is a fair enough beginning for any team, and especially so for the Cards. Smith opened the game by hitting to left for three bases. Mann walked and Stock singled to left, scoring Smith and sending Mann to third. Hornsby, who, by the way, got only one hit after which he was hit by a curve, and the bases were as full of kicks as a cider-press. Fournier picked out this moment to single to centre and Mann and Stock registered. Hornsby went to third on the wallop. Fournier reached second when Kilduff dropped Johnston's relay throw to the midway. It was then that Cadore was excused and Schupp was jammed into the box in his place. Three outs—Miller, Henry, Toporcer lined to Johnston and Hornsby was doubled off third, Johnston stepping on the bag.

Robins Score in Fourth.

It was not until their half of the fourth inning that the Robins scored. Then they got one run. Griffith opened the inning by singling to centre. Wheat doubled past Hornsby and Griffith had to go to third. While Hornsby was throwing out Neis, Griffith scored. Wheat advanced to third on the play, but held the bag while Hornsby tossed out Schmandt. Kilduff ended the inning by rolling to Stock.

The Dodgers tied up the game in the fifth round. Three singles and an infield out were good enough to produce two runs and even the count. Krueger led off with a single to right. Olson was called out on strikes. Olson singled to left, sending Krueger to second. Both runners advanced when Johnston was thrown out by Toporcer. Griffith singled to right and Krueger hit was healthy enough to permit Krueger and Olson to count. Wheat followed with a single and Griffith skipped to third. Wheat stole second, but Neis was called out on strikes.

In the first half of the eighth inning the Cardinals made two runs. A base on balls, a triple and a double accounted for the markers. Stock, the first man up, was given free transportation. He was forced by Hornsby, Johnston to Kilduff. Fournier, however, tripled to right centre and Hornsby dusted off the plate. McHenry doubled to left and Fournier whisked over the dish. Toporcer was called out on strikes and Olson threw out Dilhoefer.

In their half of the same inning the Dodgers scored three runs and won the game. Wheat started the rumpus by hitting to right for a base. Neis beat out a roller to Stock and when Milton threw to first base. Wheat scampered to third and Neis perched on second. Schmandt singled to right, scoring Wheat and Neis and tying the count. Kilduff sacrificed, Pertica to Wade. Hood was sent to bat for Schupp. Fournier muffed his pop fly and Schmandt checked in with the winning tally. Olson singled to right, Hood stopping at second. Johnston fouled to Fournier.

The score:

BROOKLYN (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	5	2	1	1	6	Smith,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Johnston,2b	4	0	0	2	3	Schultz,rf	1	0	1	0	0
Griffith,rf	4	1	3	1	0	Mann,cf	4	1	0	2	0
Wheat,lf	4	1	2	1	0	Stock,3b	4	1	1	1	2
Neis,cf	4	1	1	2	0	Hornsby,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Schmandt,1b	3	1	1	9	0	Fournier,1b	4	1	2	13	2
Kilduff,2b	2	0	1	3	4	McHenry,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Krueger,c	4	1	0	3	1	Toporcer,ss	4	0	0	1	6
Cadore,p	0	0	0	0	0	Dilhoefer,c	3	0	0	6	0
Hood,p	0	0	0	0	0	Pertica,p	3	0	0	0	3
Ruether,p	0	0	0	0	0	Schupp,p	0	0	0	0	0
						a Clemons	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	6	9	24	14	Total	35	3	5	29	16

a Batted for Schupp in eighth.

Batted for Pertica in ninth.

Errors—Olson (2), Johnston, Stock, Fournier.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—McHenry, Wheat. Three-base hits—Smith, Fournier. Stolen base—Wheat. Sacrifices—Kilduff. Double play—Johnston (unassisted). Left on bases—St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 8. Bases on balls—Off Schupp 4, Pertica 1. Hits—Off Cadore, 1 in 1-3 innings; Schupp, 3 in 7 2-3; Ruether, 1 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Cadore (Hornsby), Struck out—By Schupp 4, Pertica 1, Ruether 1. Losing pitcher—Schupp. Umpires—Quigley and Rigler. Time of game—2:00.

WITH BEANEATERS

Braves Win First Game in 10th Inning, 2-1, but Loss Second in 13th, 4-3.

BOSTON, July 22.—Boston and Pittsburgh divided the honors today, the home team winning the first game, 2 to 1, in ten innings, but losing the second game, 4 to 3, in thirteen innings. Hamilton forced in the winning run of the opener when he walked Holke after the bases had been filled on two passes and a bunt. Brilliant fielding by both teams featured the second game. The visitors won in the thirteenth on Bigbee's single, a passed ball and a single by Carey.

Robertson collapsed in the first game after he had crashed into the right field stand in taking Southworth's fly. He recovered sufficiently to make three of the five singles Pittsburgh got off McQuillan.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Powell,cf	3	0	0	3	0	Bigbee,lf	2	1	0	1	0
Cruise,cf	0	0	0	0	0	Carey,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Nixon,cf	1	0	0	1	0	Ma'nville,ss	3	0	0	1	5
Barbare,ss	3	1	1	2	3	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	2	3
Rou'worth,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Robertson,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Nicholson,lf	4	0	0	3	0	Barnhart,lb	3	0	0	11	1
Boeckel,2b	3	1	2	6	4	Grimm,1b	1	0	0	4	1
Holke,1b	3	0	0	15	0	Schmidt,c	4	0	0	2	1
Bradley,c	4	0	1	4	0	Hamilton,p	4	0	1	2	5
O'Neil,c	2	0	1	5	0						
McQuillan,p	4	0	2	0	4						
aGowdy	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	32	2	8	30	15	Total	31	3	5	27	16

aOne out when winning run was scored.
a Batted for Powell in seventh.
Error—Cutshaw.

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hit—McQuillan. Stolen base—Barnhart. Sacrifice hits—Maranville, Grimm. Southworth (2), Nicholson, Holke, O'Neil. Double play—Powell, Barnes and Holke. Left on bases—Pittsburgh 7, Boston 13. Bases on balls—Off Hamilton 5, McQuillan 4. Struck out—By Hamilton 3, McQuillan 3. Umpires—Moran and Rigler. Time of game—2:02.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,lf	3	0	0	2	0	Powell,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Carey,cf	5	0	2	4	0	Barbare,ss	5	0	1	1	4
Ma'nville,ss	5	0	1	2	5	Rou'worth,rf	5	0	1	4	0
Cutshaw,2b	5	0	1	2	3	Cruise,lf	5	0	1	0	0
Whitted,rf	5	2	3	3	0	Boeckel,2b	5	1	1	4	4
Barnhart,1b	4	0	1	11	1	Holke,1b	5	0	0	15	2
Grimm,1b	1	0	0	3	0	Ford,2b	5	2	2	5	7
Schmidt,c	5	0	1	5	0	Gowdy,c	4	0	1	2	0
Glazner,p	5	0	0	2	2	Fillingim,p	4	0	0	1	2
						aNicholson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	46	4	11	39	12	Total	45	3	9	39	19

a Batted for Fillingim in thirteenth.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1—4
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Boeckel, Ford. Three-base hit—Whitted. Stolen bases—Grimm, Bigbee. Sacrifices—Carey, Glazner 2, Barnhart. Double plays—Maranville, Cutshaw and Barnhart. Left on bases—Pittsburgh 6, Boston 6. Bases on balls—Off Glazner 1, Balk—Fillingim. Struck out—By Glazner 4, Fillingim 1. Passed ball—Gowdy. Umpires—Rigler and Moran. Time of game—3:06.

MINERS TROUNCE BEARS.

Karp Keeps Newark Hits Well Scattered—Score Is 7-2.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 22.—Dick Hoblitzel and his brigade of Reading Miners walked away with the second contest of a five-game series with the Newark Bears here today, 7 to 2. Walked is the correct term, as the visitors from the coal fields of Pennsylvania had no less than twelve bases on balls donated to them. The defeat cannot be wholly charged to ineffective twirling, however, as the Bears were guilty of three miscues.

Bill Stewart, a young Southpaw twirler, who graduated recently from the semi-pro ranks, started the encounter on the mound for the Bears. Stewart allowed the aces but two hits during the four innings he pitched, but this was only because he very seldom gave the visitors a chance to hit the ball, walking seven batters.

With two down in the fourth frame, and Reading showing the way, 4 to 1, Stewart was given the nix nix in favor of White, another kind-hearted soul, the most recent acquisition to the Bears' flinging staff. While White was not quite as wild as Stewart, handing out five passes, he had little stuff on the ball, and the Miners found little difficulty in solving his offerings.

The score:

READING (L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEWARK (L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,cf	4	1	0	3	0	Shields,rf	3	0	2	2	1
Thomas,3b	3	2	1	2	1	Shannon,3b	3	1	1	1	3
Hoblitzel,1b	4	3	1	8	1	Webb,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Goebel,lf	4	1	1	2	0	McGowan,lf	3	0	1	3	0
Bancr,rf	4	0	2	1	0	Kru'sh'ker,2b	4	0	0	1	0
Cav'augh,2b	2	0	0	2	1	Benes,2b	0	0	0	3	2
Wolfe,as	2	0	1	2	3	Start,ss	4	0	1	1	1
Karp,p	3	0	0	0	3	White'now,c	3	0	0	9	2
						Karp,p	4	0	1	1	2
						Stewart,p	1	1	0	0	0
						White,p	2	0	1	0	0
						aSmith	1	0	1	0	0
Total	30	7	8	27	7	Total	34	2	11	27	11

a Batted for White in ninth.

Errors—Benes, Start, Withrow.

Reading	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3—7
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Cheney, Start. Stolen bases—Burns, Thomas. Sacrifices—Wolfe, McGowan, Johnson. Double plays—Shields and Krumesaker; Cavanaugh and Hoblitzel; Benes and Krumesaker; Goebel to Wolfe. Left on bases—Reading 10, Newark 8. Base on balls—Off Stepart 7, Karp 2, White 5. Hits—Off Stewart 2 in 3 2-3 innings, White 6 in 5 1-3, Stewart—By Stewart 1, Karp 6, White 3. Losing pitcher—Stewart. Umpires—Gaston, Stockdale and Crystall. Time of game—1:50.

YANKS BEAT FIRESTONES.

Led by Ruth, New Yorkers Score 2⅗ to 3 Victory in Exhibition.

Special to The New York Times.

AKRON, Ohio, July 22.—Before 6,000 fans the New York American League Club played the Firestone Company team, champion of the local Industrial League, and won by a score of 2⅗ to 3. Babe Ruth was very much on the job and the injury suffered to his knee in Thursday's game apparently bothered him only slightly. However, he was not called on to run bases. He played first base, pitched one inning and, of course, hit one out of the park. Bob Fleroy pitched six innings and Harry Harper the last two.

BON VOYAGE FOR SCOTS.

Victorious Soccer Players Guests of Honor at Farewell Dinner.

The All-Scots International Soccer Team, which sails today on the steamship Caltic after a nine weeks' successful tour of the United States and Canada, was given a farewell dinner last night in the Hotel Imperial by the United States Football Association. Andrew J. Brown was the toastmaster, and among others at the guest table were Robert H. Connell, a sporting writer on the Evening News of Glasgow, who arranged the tour; Colonel J. E. Wilson, Thomas P. Shean and Andrew Mitchell, all of Glasgow.

The visiting football players were the pick of Scotland. They played twenty-five games since arriving here, nineteen of which were contested in Canada and all won by the visitors. Of the remaining six in this country the visitors won five and tied the sixth.

Mr. Connell predicted that soccer football would supplant lacrosse in Canada in a few years as a national game.

"The trip to Canada and the United States," said Mr. Connell, "the first of its kind ever attempted in behalf of football, will do more to boost the great game than anything else I can conceive of."

The team was captained by James E. Gordon, a prominent business man of Glasgow. Another star on the team is Andrew Wilson of Glasgow, considered the premier centre forward. Of the sixteen players who came to the United States thirteen saw service in France with the Cameron and Gordon Highlanders. Many of them were wounded.

In recognition of his team's achievements, the United States Football Association presented Captain Gordon with a large silver cup.

American Association

Major Baseball Leagues

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Hornsby, St. Louis	87	341	72	144	.422
Maranville, Boston	89	370	49	91	.246
Cutshaw, Pittsburgh	87	330	52	96	.291
McHenry, St. Louis	85	326	39	114	.357
Young, New York	78	307	51	99	.322

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Hellman, Detroit	87	333	74	121	.369
Cobb, Detroit	73	297	72	113	.380
Speaker, Cleveland	86	337	72	119	.353
Tobin, St. Louis	87	333	59	107	.321
Severoid, St. Louis	80	320	51	97	.303

SKEETERS PUT END TO OGDEN'S STRING

After Winning Eighteen Straight Games Baltimore Pitcher Is Beaten, 3 to 2.

Ogden's failure yesterday was his third of the season this far, the Baltimore pitcher having won twenty-one games to date.

Jersey City's success revolved around the splendid performance of Pitcher Bob Tecarr in the box, and also to his clever batting.

Tecarr was an enigma to the Baltimore sluggers, and Dunn's outfit appeared helpless before the slants of the local twirler. They were let down with only five hits. Jersey City, on the other hand, had little difficulty in connecting with Ogden's delivery, and accumulated an even dozen safeties.

Jersey City broke the ice with a marker in the third period, and, having gained the lead, Donovan's boys never permitted it to slip away from them.

McNeil started trouble for the Birds when he hit to left. Tecarr's attempted sacrifice was poorly thrown toward second by Fritz Maisel, and both runners were safe. Kane filed to Lynton and Duval laced a hard hit to left centre. McNeil scored and Tecarr attempted also to register, but was caught at home on Jacobson's throw to the plate.

In the sixth the locals hung up just enough additional tallies to place them safe on the tally sheet. Brady and Wigelsworth were retired on flies. Walker stuck in his second hit of the game, a single to right. McNeil laced a liner too warm for Maisel to hold, and then followed Tecarr and his timely double, which sent Walker and McNeil chasing home with the victory credits.

The only time the champions appeared threatening was in the seventh inning, when Lefler singled and Jacobson scored on Holden's two-bagger. Holden filed to Zitman and Frank Kane pulled Bentley's long fly down right off the picket fence in right with one hand. Bishop singled, scoring Jacobson. Boley ended it by striking out.

The score:

JERSEY CITY (L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BALTIMORE (L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kane,r	4	0	1	2	0	Maisel,3b	4	0	1	2	1
Duval,2b	4	0	1	2	3	Lefler,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Zitman,lf	3	0	1	1	0	Jacobson,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Lucey,lf	1	0	0	2	0	Holden,rf	2	0	1	0	0
Denoville,lb	4	0	1	9	0	Bentley

4 KILLED, 7 HURT BY BLAST ON SHIP

Explosion in Standard Oil Tanker in Dry Dock Ascribed to Gas in Fuel Tank.

Detonation Heard for Blocks Brings Scores of Relatives to Plant—Many Women Hysterical.

ONE MAN BLOWN 100 FEET

Gas Fumes Handicap Rescuers—Norwegian Hospital Gives Entire Staff to Treat Victims.

Four men were killed and seven injured, three so seriously that their recovery is doubtful, in an explosion at 1:04 P. M. yesterday in the tanker Ardmore of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The vessel was undergoing repairs in the plant of the Morse Dry Dock and Repair Company, Fifty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn. The explosion is believed to have originated from an accumulation of gas in one of the steamer's four fuel tanks. These tanks were emptied and sealed before the Ardmore went into dry dock last Tuesday for repairs to her bow, which was stove in when the tanker recently ran upon a reef.

The force of the explosion was greatly intensified by the drum-tight construction of the big dock in which the Ardmore had been lifted out of the water. The entire plant trembled with the shock, and the detonation was heard many blocks away by families of hundreds of Morse Dry Dock workmen. Hysterical women, with babies in their arms, came rushing down upon the dockyards with inquiries. So persistent were the relatives in seeking information that it was necessary to establish police lines.

The Dead.

AHEARNS, JOHN, 32, 174 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

HANSEN, CHRIS, 37, pipe fitter, 5,211 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

KOBAS, ADAM, 28 riveter, 83 Forty-third Street, Corona, L. I.

WARREN, FRANK, 25, steamfitter foreman, 312 Sixty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.

The Injured.

CONNOLLY, WILLIAM, 215 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn, fracture of the right humerus, multiple lacerations, injuries to jaw, internal injuries and burns.

DORRIEN, WILLIAM, 5,509 First Avenue, Brooklyn, fractured jaw and ribs, punctures of lung, lacerations, burns and internal injuries.

HOKLUND, GUS, 553 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, dislocation of left thumb, fracture of left middle finger, lacerations, burns and internal injuries.

KRAU, JOHN, 94 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, broken nose, multiple lacerations of face, back and chest, internal injuries and burns.

MACK, FRANK, 1,306 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn, internal injuries and gas poisoning.

REID, LESLIE, 283 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, lacerations, fractured thumb and fingers right hand.

REILLY, JOHN, 678 Evergreen Avenue, overcome by gas.

Kobas died after he was removed to the Norwegian Hospital. Warren and Hansen were killed instantly. Ahearns, who had suffered a compound fracture of the jaw, fractures of the forearm and fingers, lacerations, burns and internal injuries, died several hours after being received in the Norwegian Hospital. All the injured were taken to the Norwegian Hospital with the exception of Reilly, who was treated at the plant hospital of the drydock company.

150 Workmen Away for Lunch.

That the casualties were not greater was due to the fact that 150 men at work in that part of the ship where the explosion occurred were at lunch.

The victims were the first batch of the workmen returning from lunch. Some were crossing the gangplank spanning a chasm between the side of the ship and the wall of the drydock. Others were clambering up two ladders leading directly into the hull of the ship, through removed plates.

Warren had just stepped on the upper deck when the explosion took place. He was hurled a hundred feet away against the side of an adjoining drydock. Nearly every bone in his body was broken and he died instantly.

Hansen had just entered the forward part of the vessel, just above the fuel tank. He was blown out of the hold onto the deck of the tanker. His shirt was stripped from his back and tossed against a hawser, from which it fluttered the rest of the afternoon.

"I was entering the restaurant when I heard a heavy explosion," said one of the workmen. "I turned and met many other workmen running toward the Ardmore, about which a smoke cloud still was hovering. Pieces of broken wood were lying around. The flame that had shot out of the ship's hold disappeared immediately after the explosion."

Six men were taken from the hold by the rescue squad of the dry dock company. The rescuers encountered difficulty in reaching the victims through the tangle of twisted steel and broken timbers, aggravating a situation made dangerous by the accumulation of stifling gas fumes.

Rescuers Arrive With Gas Masks.

The rescue work was undertaken by fifty trained men of the company's rescue squad and twenty-five dry dock fire fighters. They had come on the run at the first alarm, some with their gas masks and others without protective equipment of any kind.

Miss Karsen Jensen, head nurse of the Morse Emergency Hospital; Dr. Winne, the company's physician, and Francis Faulkner, attached to the hospital, were among the first to reach the ship, a hundred yards away from the company offices, and they gave first aid to the dying and injured as fast as the latter were brought out by the helmeted members of the rescue squad.

Meanwhile calls to the police brought eight ambulances, of which three were from the Norwegian Hospital and the others from Holy Family, Methodist Episcopal and Jewish Hospitals.

As soon as the ambulances arrived the most seriously injured were placed in the stretchers used by the rescuers, and lowered over the side of the Ardmore to the dock, where they were placed in Norwegian Hospital ambulances.

The Norwegian Hospital, during the rest of the afternoon, gave up its operating room, nine of its surgeons and its entire house staff to treatment of the victims. The injured were removed by Ambulance Surgeons Monfort, Geier, Pierce, Anderson, Campana and Pecoot to the hospital, where the most serious cases were operated upon by Dr. Green, head surgeon, and Drs. Ferris, Stark, Tate and Borneman, attending surgeons.

An investigation to determine the cause of the explosion was begun immediately by the company. Investigations were also started by the Fire Department, through Battalion Chief Cashman and Fire Marshal Ferris, and by Dr. Martin, Medical Examiner.

Manager Tells of Investigation.

When Harry A. Hamburg, Assistant General Manager of the Dry Dock Company, was asked what his investigation [illegible] he said that it had been impossible to ascertain.

"The deck was lifted sixteen inches by the explosion," he said. "The pump-room was wrecked. We think there must have been an accumulation of gas in the forepeak tank on the port side of the tanker. The tanks were emptied and sealed about two weeks ago. There was no fire following the explosion, and that is another wonderful thing. Every bit of sediment was cleaned out of the tanks when they were emptied.

"It looks like there might have been spontaneous combustion, and we are investigating every possibility, because we would like to know definitely what was the cause. We will try to ascertain whether a cigarette butt or a lighted match was dropped by a worker returning from his lunch, because we are positive that no torches and no heated bolts were being used by workmen.

The bow of the Ardmore was crushed when the tanker went on some rocks recently. The tanker was brought here about four days ago to have the bow repaired. We were not repairing the tanks, and did not expect to repair them. Our chemist tested the air in the hold of the ship and found it entirely safe. There was free circulation of air because of the removal of two plates both above and below the water line.

"It's fortunate the explosion happened just at the minute it did, for the casualties might have been ten times greater if it had occurred twenty minutes later when 150 men would have been working in the section of the ship that was damaged."

Damage to Ship Put at $10,000.

Mr. Hamburg said that the damage to the ship was inconsequential in comparison with the loss of lives. He said the physical damage did not amount of more than $10,000.

Battalion Chief Cashman, following his investigation, said the explosion apparently was caused by an accumulation of gas from fuel oil in the tank.

Captain A. Rosenberg of the Ardmore was standing near the place of the explosion just a few minutes before the accident, and was called to another part of the vessel just in time to escape injury.

Near the Ardmore in an adjoining dock was the little steamer Fort Morgan, which recently was fouled by a mysterious schooner, running without lights, whose boom smashed the entire superstructure of the Fort Morgan and crumpled up her funnel.

The Ardmore arrived here from Tampico on July 9 with a cargo of oil. She is of 7,129 tons register, is 449.6 feet long, with 50.1-foot beam and is of 28.8 foot draft. She was constructed in 1913.

District Attorney Investigates.

Benjamin T. Hoch, District Attorney, started an investigation late in the afternoon. He questioned Thomas Harrison, Port Captain of the tanker, and Assistant General Manager Hamburg of the Morse plant. He also visited the Norwegian Hospital, where he saw Mack, Ecklund, Dorrian and Grau.

Mack told Mr. Hoch that he was working on the dock when the huge cradle was shaken as if by an earthquake. He joined the rescuers, climbed a rope hanging over the side of the ship to a height of forty-five feet, entered the hull by one of the removed plate openings and crawled upon the deck just above the tank. Gas fumes forced him to seek fresh air and a mask at the hatch, and he returned and carried one of the prostrate workmen to safety. When he went into the compartment again he was overcome, and awoke in the hospital.

The drydock employes' annual picnic that was to have been held at Ulmer Park today has been postponed and the following notice posted in the yards of the company:

"Out of respect to the memory of those men who were killed and injured on the Ardmore, the annual picnic will not take place tomorrow. Signed, Joseph McQuirk, President.

SEES HOPE FOR THE LEAGUE

H. S. Houston Says Washington Conference Will Show Need for It.

The prediction that the coming disarmament conference in Washington will demonstrate the necessity of the League of Nations was made by Herbert S. Houston, a member of the Executive Committee of the League to Enforce Peace, in an address before the Woman's Pro-League Council in the Women's University Club yesterday.

"A close parallel may be drawn between the disarmament meeting and the Peace Conference at Versailles," he said. "France will never agree to disarm without some sort of collective guarantee, shared in by all the nations at the Washington conference and put behind all the decisions arrived at. The situation will require either an alliance of the nations represented there or a league including every nation, large and small."

Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent, told the women to store up their ammunition, but to withhold action until the disarmament conference had had a chance to accomplish something.

On motion of Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw it was voted to send a message of congratulation to President Harding on the calling of the Washington conference.

QUITS ON THIRD DIVORCE.

Chicagoan of 91 Says Women Get Worse With Every Generation.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Ambrose J. Rose, 91 years old, who received a decree of divorce from his thihrd wife, asserted today that "women were getting worse with every generation."

"My first wife was pretty good," he said; "my second was just medium and the third no good at all."

He asserts he is through with them all.

Estates Appraised.

GOLDING, JOHN N., a real estate broker (Aug. 20, 1919). Gross estate, $12,978, of which the widow, Mary B. Golding, receives $55,580; Edwin Thorne, a friend, receives $11,000; Robert N. Golding, a son, gets $28,-582; John N. Jr., another son, receives $28,-725, and Mabel, a daughter, receives $65,429.

LAWRENCE, WILLIAM J. (Sept. 14, 1920), in New Jersey, left $289,000, taxable in this State. The entire estate goes to the widow, Emma Lawrence.

MEACHEM, LUKA GILCHRIST (March 23, 1920). Gross estate, $198,736. Elsey E. Meacham, husband, receives $57,075, and a son, Malcolm, receives $119,151.

ROGERS, ANNA F. (Aug. 29, 1920). A resident of Massachusetts, she left substantial bequests to Radcliffe College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Tuskegee Institute, and had $412,874 taxable property in this State.

ROTHSCHILD, EDWARD (July 30, 1914), in Germany. He was a member of S. Langedorf & Co. and left a gross estate of $808,235. His widow, Henrietta Rothschild, inherits the estate.

SMITH, WILLIAM HENRY (Oct. 27). Gross estate, $340,711. Irene M. Smith, the widow, receives $94,608; Jay M. Smith, a brother, receives $92,785, and another brother, Edward H. Smith, gets $85,777.

ZELLER, GUSTAV C. (Nov. 22, 1918). Gross estate, $266,943, principally in stocks and bonds of industrial corporations, railroads and public utilities. The residuary estate goes to the widow, Lydia Zeller, and upon her death divided into four trust funds for the benefit of the children—Richard, Hugo, Gustav O. Jr. and Elsie. Two sisters, Anna Zeller, a resident of Berlin, and Agnes Zengler of Aurbach, Germany, receive legacies of $5,000 each.

Wills for Probate.

BROWER, MAURICE, 801 West End Avenue, who died in Paris July 14, leaves the entire estate in trust to his brother-in-law, Max Lowenthal, residing at the Peter Stuyvesant Hotel, Central Park West and Eighty-sixth Street. The widow is named as the sole beneficiary of the trust fund during her life and upon her death the principal of the trust fund is to be distributed share and share alike between the testator's brothers, Alexander K. Brower and his sister, Elizabeth Brower.

REES, CHARLES S (July 12), of 105 West Fifty-fifth Street, leaves his estate to his brothers and sisters. The residence at Pelham, with its furnishings, automobile, &c., is bequeathed to two sisters —Clementine G. Rees of 105 West Fifty-fifth Street and Mrs. Blanche R. Doty, wife of Dr. A. H. Doty of Pelham. The jewelry in possession of the testator at the time of his death is to be divided between his three brothers—Thomas A. Rees of the Chatham Hotel, Pittsburgh; William M. Rees of Pittsburgh, and David A. Rees of Pittsburgh. The residuary estate is divided three ways [illegible]

SEES QUINN VICTIM OF REPUBLICAN PLOT

Refused to Resign Civil Service Job and Was Threatened, Says a Friend.

WAS TOLD ABOUT GRAFT

Found to His Chagrin That Charges Were True—Tyrer In Post Pending Inquiry.

The office of the United States Shipping Commissioner in the Barge Office was taken in charge yesterday morning by A. J. Tyrer, Deputy Commissioner of Navigation, who was ordered from Washington late yesterday afternoon after the announcement was made public that Patrick H. Quinn, Shipping Commissioner since 1913, had been suspended without pay and given fifteen days in which to answer charges of inefficiency and neglect of duty. He will remain here until Mr. Quinn's explanation is found satisfactory to the Department of Commerce or until another Commissioner is appointed to succeed him.

Assistant Secretary of Commerce C. H. Huston, whose order suspended Quinn, went to Washington to confer with Secretary Hoover regarding the alleged graft in the office here and to determine what action shall be taken against the Deputy Shiping Commissioners at this port, who are alleged to have received gratuities from steamship men.

According to Mr. Huston, the deputies have been collecting from $5 to $10 for each ship on which they either signed on or discharged crews, pooled the "tips," declared weekly dividends and in this way made more than the salary the Government pays them. It was reported yesterday that the United States District Attorney here has been called upon to determine whether there was ground for prosecuting any of the deputies who have been receiving "tips."

Mr. Tyrer said yesterday that his only duty was to see that the office was kept going. He explained that not being a Shipping Commissioner or a deputy he could not under the law transact the business of that office. The actual work will be done by Theodore Price, the chief clerk.

Commissioner Quinn lives at 218 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. He declined yesterday to discuss his suspension except to say that he knew nothing personally of the acceptance of money by Deputy Commissioners from steamship officials or masters of vessels. Since Mr. Quinn took office he has been placed under the Civil Service. A friend said yesterday that, failing to obtain his resignation, the Republican Administration had brought the charges as a step in ousting him.

"Three weeks ago Commissioner Quinn was requested to go to Washington to discuss matters concerning his office," said Quinn's defender. "Instead of taking part in a discussion, he was asked for his resignation. He refused to give it. He was told this was a Republican Administration and it was the custom for Democrats to resign. He pointed out that his two predecessors had refused to resign. One of the Assistant Secretaries of Commerce said:

"'Well, if you won't resign, we're simply going to rip open your department.'

"The Assistant Secretary cited a number of accusations by steamship captains and other steamship men that Deputy Commissioners in New York had asked fees and gratuities. The Commissioner became indignant and replied:

"'You can start ripping whenever you're ready. You might have enough on the deputies to have them discharged (and I doubt it), but I know you haven't got anything on me.'

"Quinn returned to New York and began an investigation to his utter surprise and chagrin, they admitted they had received money, but they declared they had not received any gratuity or sought any money in connection with any work done as Government employes."

Army Orders and Assignments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The War Department published the following orders today:

Dental Corps.

Haskin, Capt. J. R., to Camp Holabird, Md.
Siefert, Capt. W. H., to Commanding General, Ninth Corps Area for assignment (report in person).

Following officers to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for course of instruction:
Captains: Hardwell, E. C.; Eden, J. E.; Guthrie, H. E.; Leonard, R. O.; Sankey, W. E.

First Lieutenants: Burr, J. C.; Callery, C. B.; Cowan, E. W.; Craven, R. C.; Denson, R. L.; Jones, L. A.; Lacey, G. D.; Leigh, R. W.; Olson, O. C.; Ross, J. S.; Sanderson, M. A.; Sorum, A.; Whitney, H. S.; Winslow, H. A.

France, First Lt. F. A., to Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

Quartermaster Corps.

Strong, Capt. S. I., to McAllen, Texas, for duty as Quartermaster.
Harrell, First Lt. H., to Camp Benning, Ga.

Field Artillery.

Wyckliffe, Capt. C. A., to Fort Sill, Okla.
Timmerman, Capt. F. H., to Fort Sill, Okla.
McBride, Capt. H. L., to Camp Travis, Tex.
Jedlicka, Capt. F. J., will proceed to Warsaw and report in person to the American Military Attache, American Legation, that capital, for duty. He is appointed as an actual finance, supply and transportation officer while on this duty.
Jenna, Capt. W. W., to the 41st Inf., and will proceed to this city.
Ball, Capt. J. H., to Fort Sill, Okla.

Ordnance Department.

Fenn, First Lt. W. F., is detailed in the Ordnance Department, effective Sept. 10, 1921.

Chemical Warfare Service.

Pearson, First Lt. C. D., to Edgewood, Md.

Infantry.

Mendenhall, Maj. J. R., to New Haven, Conn.; thence to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty.
Buckley, Capt. J. J., to Columbus, New Mexico.
Carter, Capt. P. H., from headquarters and Military Police Company, 3d Division, to Headquarters 3d Inf.

Medical Corps.

Moulton, Maj. S. A., to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for duty.

Air Service.

Brooklay, 1st Lt. W. H., to Fort Sill, Okla.

Cavalry.

Babcock, Col. C. S., to Washington, D. C., for duty in the Military Intelligence Division.
Godson, Lieut. Col. W. F. H., to Washington, D. C.
Smither, Col. H. C., as a member of the General Staff Corps, and is assigned to the War Dept. General Staff.

Resignation.

Kazee, Capt. J. L., Coast Artillery.

Leave.

Colonels—Sarles, L. S., Adjt. Gen., 14 days; Herron, C. D., Gen. Staff, 10 days.
Lieutenant Colonels—Case, P. L., Cav., 1 month; Harper, T. J., Cav., 5 days; Johnstice, J., Inf., 1 month; Bare, J. A., Cav., 21 days.
Majors—Whittemore, E. L., M. C., 5 days; Bethea, J. M., C., 15 days; Martin, F. L., Air Service, 10 days; Winfree, S. W., Cav., 20 days' extension; Wilson, W. K., Gen. Staff, 23 days' extension; Chemidlin, G. Jr., Inf., 11 days' extension.
Captains—Sherrill, S. H., S. C., 1 month; Autrey, J. L., S. C., 1 month; Heraty, F. J., Inf., 23 days; Snyder, H. O., Q. M. C., 3 months; Fulmer, C. A., M. C., 3 months on or about Aug. 1.
First Lieutenants—Sharp, J. T., F. A., 3 months, on Aug. 1, with permission to leave the continental limits of the United States; Ferris, A. C., Inf., 20 days' extension.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Friday night the pressure was relatively high and rising in the Atlantic States and over the western Atlantic Ocean and low along the Canadian border and in Arizona and the interior of California. This pressure distribution has been attended by warm weather in the Far Northwest and in the interior districts west of the Rocky Mountains and by normal temperatures in all other regions.

Since Thursday morning there have been local thunder showers in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and at widely scattered points in the central Rocky Mountain region, the central Missouri and the extreme upper Mississippi and Northern Michigan. Heavy local rains fell in Northwest Florida and on the Louisiana and South Carolina coast by a worker returning from his lunch, because we are positive that no torches and no heated bolts were being used by workmen.

The outlook is for generally fair weather Saturday and Sunday in the States east of the Mississippi River, except that thunder showers are probable along the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts. While no important temperature changes are indicated, the tendency will be toward somewhat higher temperatures Saturday and Sunday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States and the region of the Great Lakes.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND SUNDAY.

New England and New York—Fair and somewhat warmer Saturday; Sunday fair.

New Jersey—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday; little change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1921.	1920.		1921.	1920.
3 A. M.	66	68	4 P. M.	75	72
6 A. M.	64	69	6 P. M.	71	73
9 A. M.	69	72	8 P. M.	68	71
12 M.	76	73	11 P. M.	68	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 64 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 73 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.17 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.4 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Forecast:

North Carolina and South Carolina—Fair in the interior and cloudy on the coast Saturday and Sunday.

Georgia—Partly cloudy in north and local showers in south portion Saturday and Sunday.

Florida and extreme Northwest Florida—Local thunder showers Saturday and Sunday.

Alabama and Mississippi—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday; local showers near the coast.

Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday.

Indiana—Partly fair Saturday and Sunday; no change in temperature.

Lower Michigan—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Upper Michigan—Fair Saturday; warmer in the central portion. Sunday, fair.

Illinois and Wisconsin—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday, not much change in temperature.

Missouri—Fair east, unsettled west, Saturday and probably Sunday, not much change in temperature.

Minnesota—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday, warmer Saturday in east; cooler Sunday in northwest.

Iowa—Partly cloudy Saturday, warmer west and north; Sunday probably fair.

North Dakota—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday; cooler Sunday and in northwest Saturday.

South Dakota—Fair Saturday and Sunday, warmer Saturday; cooler Sunday west and north.

Nebraska—Partly cloudy, warmer Saturday; Sunday fair.

Kansas—Unsettled Saturday and Sunday not much change in temperature.

Montana—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday, cooler in north and west Saturday in southeast Sunday.

Wyoming—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday, warmer in south and cooler in extreme northwest Saturday; cooler Sunday.

Fire Record.

A.M.		Loss.
12:01	—48-58 Mangin St.	Not given
2:55	—160 Canal St. (auto); Lawrence Stedman	Not given
4:05	—101 W. 42 St.	Not given
7:30	—7 Columbus Av.; F. Aerny	Not given
P.M.		
5:30	—222 W. 10 St.	Not given
6:10	—8 W. 30 St.	Not given
6:40	—31 E. 11 St.; Harris Paper Co.	Not given
7:10	—121 Macdougal St.; D. Nerra	Not given
7:50	—160 Central Park West; John Long	Slight
8:45	—649 E. 9 St.; Annie Weing	Slight

The Civil Service.

City.

The list for probation officer, Children's Court, is as follows: Margaret M. Greene, 89.90; Charles A. Blood, 76; Pauline E. Golnick, 75.10; Bella L. Murphy, 84.80; Helen F. Thomas, 83.80; William F. J. Sampson, 82.90; Marie Louise Dana, 82.70; Ellen C. Gulick, 82.30; Terence McKiernan, 82.10; Helen M. Maher, 81.10; Katherine C. Hildreth, 82; Joseph P. Ryan, 81.90; Etta Frauzblau, 81.80; Kathryn E. Walsh, 81.30; Marie C. Baumert, 80.30; William J. Malloy, 80.20; Gladys C. Kelley, 79.90; Mary St. C. Hester, 79.90; Margaret E. T. Whlsh, 79.90; Annie Jennings, 79.40; Philip J. Sinnot, 79.10; Mary L. Gibbons, 79.10; Elisabeth J. Griffin, 78.90; Mary E. R. Matthews, 78.80; Pauline Rudict, 78.80; Owen Donnelly, 78.60; Sarah C. Kelly, 77.70; Teresa A. S. Clair Puha, 77.10; Peter T. Murphy, 76.90; Amy T. O'Grady, 76.80; Elisabeth F. Michel, 76.50; Mary E. Hughes, 76.40; Mary F. O'Connor, 76.40; Jane M. Keeler, 76.20; Antoinette C. Weber, 75.50; Dorothy H. Parker, 75.40; Helen L. McGee, 75.40; Joseph F. Sullivan, 75.40; Lillian M. Boland, 75.20; Erasmus Helm, 75.20; Helen A. Doyle, 74.90; Genevieve M. Rogers, 74.50; Annetta Cullinan, 73.90; John J. Malia, 73.90; Harriet A. Sullivan, 73.80; John J. O'Brien, 73.50; Florence M. Henry, 73.80; Flore J. Debraggio, 72.70; Nora H. Reilly, 71.80; Martha H. Nugent, 70.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for dairy manufacturing specialist. Vacancies in the Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, for duty in Washington, D. C., or in the field, at $2,500 to $3,500 a year, will be filled from this examination. Appointees at an annual compensation of $2,500 or less may be allowed the increase granted by Congress of $20 a month. Both men and women may enter this examination. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on education, experience and fitness, 30; thesis of 1,500 to 2,500 words, 20. The prerequisites are: Graduation from a college or university of recognized standing in a course embracing the subject of dairy manufacture, and two years' subsequent responsible experience in investigational, educational, or extension work, or in the operation of a creamery, cheese factory, ice cream factory or condensery. Applicants must not have reached their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. This age limit does not apply to persons entitled to preference because of military or naval service. Classified employes who have reached the retirement age and have served fifteen years are entitled to retirement with an annuity.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS.

Carrey, L. C., to command U. S. S. Reno.
Davidson, A. B., to U. S. S. Camden.
Downer, D. B., to command U. S. S. Preble.
Lappan, C. W., to naval operations, Navy Dept., Washington.
McKee, E. W., to aid on staff Commander-in-Chief Pacific Fleet.
Niles, E. K., to U. S. S. Maumee as executive officer.
Stone, E. S., to aid on staff Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet.
Commander—Southworth, F. W., to home.

LIEUTENANTS.

Arvin, G. S., in charge Navy Recruiting Station, New Orleans.
Brown, M. E., to duty Navy Recruiting Station, Dallas, Texas.
Campbell, W. A., to duty Naval Gun Factory, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
Clark, H. W., to home, resignation accepted.
Craig, C., to command U. S. S. R-5.
Dent, F. B., to U. S. S. New Mexico.
Detrony, C. G., to duty U. S. S. Mansfield.
Dunbar, F. H., to Receiving Ship, New York.
Earle, O. S., to duty, Receiving Ship San Francisco.
Ely, H. F., to duty, U. S. S. New York.
Gregory, J. W., to duty U. S. S. O-14.
Howard, B. H., to duty Receiving Ship, Boston.
Kruger, E. H., to command U. S. S. L-6.
Mahoney, J., to home, relieved all active duty.
Martin, O. O., to Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.
Mayhew, J. C., to duty U. S. S. New York.
Mundale, A. C., to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes.
Offley, A. N., to aide on staff, commander battleship force, Pacific Fleet.
Park, F. H., to U. S. S. R-38.
Phillips, R. G., to home, resignation accepted.
Poindexter, G. A., to U. S. S. S-18.
Quandt, H. F., to home, resignation accepted.
Quinn, H. O. H., to Naval Air Station, Rockaway Beach, L. I.
Redman, J. E., to Submarine Base, New London, Conn., under instruction.
Smith, F. A., to U. S. S. S-48.
Smith, G. C., to U. S. S. Melville.
Smith, W. E., to Receiving Ship, Mare Island.
Sparry, M. L. Jr., to home, resignation accepted.
Throop, H. E., to New York, Philadelphia.
Wagner, G. W., to U. S. S. Isabel.
Wilson, W. B., to U. S. S. Texas.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

[All the times indicated are under Daylight Saving.]

THE TIDES.

	Sandy Hook.		Governors Island.		Hell Gate.		THE SUN.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Rises.	Sets.
High water	9:48	9:55	10:11	10:08	11:36	....	A. M.	P. M.
Low water	3:48	3:54	4:25	4:30	6:15	6:14	5:45	8:21

Incoming Steamships

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Ordunia	Cherbourg	July 12
Sixaola	Kingston	July 16
Westford	Fayal	July 8
Princess May	Pt. Antonio	July 18
Cayo Mambi	Baracoa	July 17
Lake Frolona	Bristol	July 7
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 19
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	July 12
Gulflite	Tampico	July 15

DUE TODAY.

Aquitania	Southampton	July 16
Mystic	Hamburg	July 8
Michigan	London	July 10
City of Pekin	Tyne	July 9
Lake Elsah	Avonmouth	July 9
Alban	Liverpool	July 6
Waco	Brest	July 9
Oneka	Liverpool	June 30
Vellavia	Hamburg	July 1
Advance	Haiti	July 15
Western Glen	Rotterdam	July 7
Regina d'Italia	Naples	July 8
Lancaster	Marseilles	July 2

DUE TODAY.

Esperanza	Havana	July 18
Paris	Havre	July 16

DUE TOMORROW.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Potomac	Southampton	July 13
Chicago	Havre	July 9
Huron	Rio Janeiro	July 7
Ulua	Havana	July 21
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 21

DUE MONDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	July 16
Centennia State	London	July 15
America	Genoa	July 12
San Juan	San Juan	July 20

DUE TUESDAY.

Mount Clay	Hamburg	July 14
Leopoldina	Havre	July 16
Oscar II.	Christiania	July 16
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 23
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 23

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Cantucci	Glasgow	July 17

Outgoing Steamships Carrying Mail

SAIL TODAY.

Steamer. Destination.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.	Carries Mail For
Celtic, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Europe, Africa and West Asia (specially addressed).
Finland, Plymouth	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Europe, Africa and West Asia, and Belgian Congo.
Saxonia, Hamburg	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Danzig, specially addressed.
Westdyk, Rotterdam	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Netherlands.
Rochambeau, Havre	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	France.
Drottningholm, Gothenburg	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland.
Giulio Semal, Naples	7:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Italy, Palestine, Syria, Turkey.
Munrid, Vera Cruz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Tuxpan, Campeche (other parts of Mexico if specially addressed).
Pastores, Colon	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Cuba, Costa Rica.
Rosalind, St. John's, N. F.	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Newfoundland.
H. R. Mallory, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Cuba.
Harmodius, B. Aires	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Argentina, Uruguay.
Ponce, Porto Rico	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	St. Thomas, St. Croix.
American Legion, Rio Janeiro	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	South Brazil, Argentina.
Iroquois, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Dominican Republic.
Gen. H. F. Hodges, Haiti	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.	Canal Zone, Guayaquil.

SAIL MONDAY.

Touraine, Havre	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	France, Italy.
Blue Triangle, Dakar	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Senegal, Gambia, French Guinea.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Aquitania, Southampton	12:00 M.	5:00 P.M.	Europe, Africa, West Asia.
America, Bremen	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Cherbourg, Southampton.
Providence, Liabon	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Azores, Portugal, Italy.
F. J. Luckenbach, Rotterdam	2:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.	Netherlands.
Matura, Grenada	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar, Guiana.
Sixaola, Kingston	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Jamaica, Colombia.

Other Outgoing Steamships

Steamer & Destination.	Time of Sailing. Date.	Hour.
Vellavia, London	July 22	10:00 A.M.
Bourdonnais, Vigo	July 23	3:00 P.M.
Consort, Bordeaux	July 23	12:00 M.
Pecoda, Havre	July 23	10:00 A.M.
Gustavsholm, Helsingfors	July 25	12:00 M.
Graecia, Piraeus	July 25	10:00 A.M.
Plow City, Copenhagen	July 26	11:00 A.M.
Collingsworth, Antwerp	July 25	11:00 A.M.
Eastern Sea, Rotterdam	July 25	11:00 A.M.
Algic, Hamburg	July 25	10:00 A.M.

Foreign Ports—Arrivals and Departures

ARRIVED.

Steamer.	At.	Date.
Patria	Marseilles	July 18
E. Maerk	Marseilles	July 19
Vauclin	Bordeaux	July 20
Virgil	Pola	July 21
West Calumb	Valetta	July 21
Camoens	Campana	July 21
Phoenix	Ersberg	July 18
Santa Barbara	Coquimbo	July 20
Kronland	Antwerp	July 20
Albatross	Santos	July 21
Albania	Liverpool	July 22

SAILED.

Steamer.	From	Date.
Duca d'Aosta	Gibraltar	July 22
Melford Hall	Port Said	July 11
Ryndam	Rotterdam	July 21
Splendor		July 16
Justin	Pernambuco	July 19
Balzac	Buenos Aires	July 20
Hubert	Santos	July 21
Canada	Fayal	July 21
Glenaffrie	Victoria	July 21

Post Office Notice

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Mukden, July 2; Kobe, July 6, and Yokohama, July 7—which arrived per steamer Alabama, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 21 and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, July 26.

Transpacific Mails

Connecting mails close at the G. P. O. and City Hall Station at 7 P. M. as follows:

New Zealand and Australia (specially addressed only), via Seattle	West Camargo	July 22
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, Siberia, French Indo-China, Netherlands East Indies (except Sumatra) and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco	Empire State	July 23
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, via San Francisco	Sonoma	July 28
Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China, via San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	July 30

Pacific Mails

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, June 27; Sydney, June 28, and Honolulu, July 12—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched east on July 19

TO PICK COALITION CANDIDATE MONDAY

Conference Committee Considers Mayoralty Material, With Lockwood and Curran Leading.

CALDER IN STRONG DEMAND

Senator, However, Has Declared He Would Not Run — He Is Expected to Support Lockwood.

After a full discussion of candidates at an executive session of the anti-Tammany Conference Committee at the Hotel Commodore yesterday, which lasted three hours, Henry W. Taft, Chairman, announced that a coalition candidate for Mayor probably would be agreed upon at another session on Monday afternoon.

"We are pretty close to the point of determining at the meeting on Monday who will be recommended for the Mayoralty nomination," said Mr. Taft. "We have had a pretty full discussion of the merits of various candidates, in which nearly every member of the conference has taken part, speaking for one candidate or the other of those suggested. An agreement was reached before the discussion began that no vote on candidates should be taken today."

As far as could be learned last night yesterday's session led to no real change in the situation that existed at the close of the recent "town meeting," when suggestions for candidates were received from the public generally. Borough President Henry H. Curran of Manhattan and Senator Charles C. Lockwood of Brooklyn continued to lead the field, and, according to persons who participated in the secret meeting yesterday, were still running neck and neck.

Strong Sentiment for Calder.

One feature of the meeting was the strong sentiment for United States Senator William M. Calder, which was reflected in half a dozen speeches that were warmly applauded. Senator Calder, however, had made it clear before the conferences began several days ago that he was not available.

F. H. Hackett, Appraiser of the Port, told the conference he had seen Senator Calder in Washington two days ago, and that the Senator had told him that he would not be a candidate for Mayor. Samuel Heyman, an independent Democrat, of the Bronx, made a motion that the conference go on record for Senator Calder, but it was not put to a vote.

Yesterday's demonstration indicated that Senator Calder was stronger than any candidate formally before the Conference Committee. One element of Calder strength is the fact that, should he be designated, President LaGuardia of the Board of Aldermen, whose "independent" candidacy is looked upon by the coalitionists as a real menace to their cause, would be compelled to take himself out of the race in pursuance of pledges already given. Mr. LaGuardia has said that he would withdraw for Senator Calder, but for no other candidate so far mentioned.

Expected to Favor Lockwood.

Senator Calder did not attend the meeting yesterday, but is expected to be on hand on Monday. According to reports his influence will be exerted in favor of Senator Charles C. Lockwood.

This should weigh heavily in favor of Senator Lockwood if, as is generally expected, the situation should finally resolve itself into a contest between him and Borough President Curran. Mr. Curran will have the backing of the organization Republicans from Manhattan and in addition will receive the votes of the nine members representing the Coalition Committee and the five spokesmen for the Citizens Union. At the executive session yesterday one member from Queens and one from the Bronx also spoke in favor of Mr. Curran.

Early at yesterday's meeting the name of Samuel Untermyer was withdrawn by a member from the Bronx, who said Mr. Untermyer, at present in Europe, had made it clear that he would not in any circumstances be a candidate. A letter was read from Mr. LaGuardia asking that his name also be not proposed at the conference.

Only two new names were brought before the Conference Committee. Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the Coalition Committee, presented as the first choice of that organization the name of ex-Justice Clarence J. Shearn. When it was made clear that Mr. Shearn was unavailable because he was not a Republican, Mr. Price offered as an alternative the name of Darwin R. James Jr., former President of the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn.

Curran Acceptable.

Mr. Price also said that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Coalition Committee, he had been authorized to say that Borough President Curran would be acceptable to the Coalitionists as a candidate for Mayor.

There was incidental mention of County Judge Reuben L. Haskell of Kings, Mr. LaGuardia and Congressman William M. Bennett, the "outside" candidates for the Mayoralty nomination, and the relation their candidacies would have in the primaries. Reference was made to the defeat by Bennett of John Purroy Mitchel in the party primaries four years ago and some of the leaders were asked what assurance there was that the candidate to be recommended by the conference would carry the Republican primaries. In substance the leaders replied that primaries were so uncertain that the result could not be foreshadowed.

Ex-Senator Bennett was asked while the conference was in progress whether he had changed his mind about seeking the Republican nomination for Mayor.

"No," he said, "I expect to go into the primaries. The action of the Coalition Conference will make no difference to me. My name is not going before the conference through any one representing me, but if they can agree and really want to designate a man who can beat Hylan, they will take it up on their own motion and designate me."

Mr. Bennett said, after a meeting of his campaign committee, that it was the intention of the committee to put up a complete city ticket and a candidate for Borough President of Manhattan, but to place no local candidates in the field in other boroughs.

Proposes F. A. Wallis.

The following telegram, signed by Stuart G. Gibboney and other supporters of Immigration Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis, independent Democrat, whose name was proposed at the town meeting for the Mayoralty nomination, was received by the Conference Committee:

"At the polls next Fall the city must be redeemed. Neither Mr. Lockwood nor Mr. Curran can do this. It must be done by a strong, fearless, independent Democrat in whom both parties have profound confidence.

"Commissioner Wallis is the man. He would not only beat Mayor Hylan, but would bring to every department of the City overwhelming evidence that intelligence and business efficiency so sadly needed. Wallis does things, has a wonderful record, and this Fall he will carry Greater New York for Mayor."

Joseph M. Proskauer, who was campaign manager for Alfred E. Smith in the Gubernatorial fight last year, sent a letter to the committee declining an invitation to join it as an independent Democrat. He wrote that while in sympathy with the movement he was not prepared to commit himself in advance, as required, to any candidate the Coalition Conference might select. J. Hampden Dougherty Jr. and John J. Brady of the Bronx, both of the Democratic Union, also declined similar invitations.

In their places ex-Congressman Daniel C. Oliver and Philip Frank were invited and accepted. Robert E. Cohn took the place of Mr. Proskauer and Mrs. Edward S. Van Zile was chosen a member of the committee to represent the Associated Republican Clubs. With those places filled, the committee will have forty-seven members.

250 POLICEMEN WEEP IN FACE OF RIOT GAS

Night Sticks Are Discarded for Kerchiefs When Men in Test Are Blinded by Tears.

Two hundred and fifty of the bravest policemen on the New York force capitulated to tear gas yesterday when two other policemen, acting as an attacking force, sprayed the chemical in their direction from gutta percha hand grenades. The test of the gas was held on a field on the outskirts of Fort Totten, L. I.

While the 250 policemen, veterans of the World War and members of the Police Riot Battalion, were gyrating, somersaulting and dancing about the field in an effort to rid their eyes of the tears caused by the gas, Captain Charles E. Schofield, head of the Police Training School, pronounced the chemical the most effective scheme thus far devised for the suppression of riots.

Companies C and D of the Riot Battalion are in intensive training at the fort for eight days. All members were selected for the battalion because of their especial physical qualifications in addition to overseas war service.

Before Captain Schofield placed them in mass formation preparatory to the gas test many of the policemen boasted that they had come through German gas attacks without much trouble and that they would "eat that stuff up."

They changed their minds, however, within two minutes of the time the two policemen pulled the plugs that released the chemical in the grenades. With the first wave of the tear gas the massed policemen threw their hands up to their eyes, and for the next fifteen minutes they staggered about the field virtually blinded by tears and unable to obey the commands of Captain Schofield (issued from a safe distance) to "close up and attack the enemy."

With a few exceptions the policemen dropped their nightsticks as the gas reached their eyes, but about twenty-five minutes after the gas had been directed at them they were hustling about the quarters in the fort as though nothing had happened.

The two companies will be joined next Monday by the two other companies of the battalion, when they will be reviewed by Mayor Hylan and Police Commissioner Enright to the music of the police band, and in the presence of the wives, the mothers, the sisters and the aunts of the soldier policemen.

SERBS HELD IN $2,000 BAIL.

Men Employed in Consulate Here Accused of Attempted Extortion.

Aso Petrovich and Stanislav Yukovitch, minor officials in the Serbian Consulate here, were released in $2,000 bail each for pleading next Monday when arraigned before Judge McIntyre in chambers yesterday. They had been indicted on charges of attempted extortion from Frank Zotti, owner of the Narodni List, a Slav newspaper published in this city.

Petrovich was arrested on a bench warrant Thursday, and locked up in the Tombs over night. Yukovitch was rendered yesterday. They were indicted with Vladislaw Savich, until June 23 last Serbian Consul General in this city. He was relieved of his post after a protest filed with the Serbian Chargé d'Affaires in Washington by Secretary of State Hughes.

Zotti charged that the three men tried to force him to sell his newspaper to the Serbian Government because he was advocating a Jugoslav republic. When he refused to sell, he alleged, they threatened to refuse to visé passports to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes unless the steamship companies withdrew their advertising from the Nardoni List. Petrovich and Yukovitch said the charges were unfounded.

BROKER ACCUSES ACTRESS.

Says Plaintiff in $100,000 Suit Frequented Improper Resorts.

Allegations against Dixie Esmond, an actress, who is suing George H. Perkins, a broker, for $100,000 damages, alleging breach of promise, were made in the Supreme Court yesterday by Perkins in opposing an application on the part of Miss Esmond to vacate an order for her examination before trial. Justice Finch granted her application.

Mr. Perkins said that the plaintiff's real name was Mabel Roberts Bell, and that her home was in Boston. He alleged that she pleaded guilty there in 1916 to a charge of being an "idle and disorderly person," and that she spent her time in improper resorts. Miss Esmond replied that, although her parents lived in Boston, her home was in the Hotel Vendig, this city. Perkins said that this statement was a sham, and that she was a cabaret singer in a dance hall at Nantasket Beach.

DROP BETHLEHEM EXPERTS.

Steel Plant's Technical Force Cut as Congress Reduces Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., July 22. — The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., announced here today that about 175 members of the technical force now employed in its offices in this city will be transferred to its shipbuilding plants at Fore River and elsewhere and that other employes here have been discharged. It is understood that about 120 draftsmen and others have been laid off here in the last week or so.

The slowing up of naval construction, due to a material reduction by Congress in the appropriation for the current year, is given as the reason.

PUTS F. I. COX ON I. C. C.

Harding Appoints New Jersey Traveling Man in Clark's Place.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Frederick I. Cox of New Jersey was nominated today to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission in place of Edgar E. Clark, the Chairman, who has resigned.

It was learned that Judge Clark felt that he had reached a time in his life when he could no longer afford to serve the public at the comparatively small compensation, and will go into private business.

Mr. Cox was selected by President Harding as a representative of the great body of commercial traveling men. The President has set a policy of appointing to the board men characteristic of various elements of the national life affected by the railroads.

DROWNS SAVING DAUGHTER.

Traffic Policeman Dies in River at Babylon, L. I.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, N. Y., July 22.—Charles Potter, a traffic policeman on the Queensboro Bridge, living at 460 West 133d Street, New York City, was drowned in the river here tonight when he went into the water to rescue his eleven-year-old daughter, Catharine.

Hearing the cries of his daughter, who was in a hole in the river, Potter jumped into the water with his clothes on. He succeeded in rescuing the child but fell exhausted as he reached low water.

Dr. S. W. Wynkoop found the policeman beyond medical aid. He was taken to the Babylon Hospital, but the use of the pulmotor was of no avail.

Col. Andrew Candidate for Congress.

BOSTON, July 22.—The candidacy of Colonel A. Platt Andrew of Gloucester for the Republican nomination in the Sixth Congress District was announced today. W. W. Lufkin resigned the seat recently to become Collector of the Port of Boston.

DRIVERS ON STRIKE, POLICE ON TRUCKS

Wholesale Grocers Predict Operation Will Be Normal in a Few Days.

WAGE CUT OF 12½ to 14%

Efforts Being Made to Induce 4,000 Ununionized Employes of Austin, Nichols & Co. to Walk Out.

Despite the strike of the drivers, the wholesale grocery houses affiliated with the League of Metropolitan Merchants operated some of their trucks yesterday, ample police protection being provided. Charles W. Patterson of Austin, Nichols & Co., Greenpoint, L. I., President of the league, said truck movement would be normal in a few days, judging from the number of competent auto truck drivers who are applying for work.

"We are moving some goods under police protection, and view with satisfaction the improved condition over yesterday, when no trucks moved at all," Mr. Patterson said.

There is still talk in union circles of the strike spreading to include 4,000 or 5,000 drivers. It was said a committee of union men and a committee from the trucking interests outside of the league were carrying on negotiations on a proposal from the owners for a wage reduction and an increase in hours of work. It was learned that an organization representing a still larger number of truck owners conferred with union leaders recently on a wage reduction, but the proposal did not meet the approval of the union. So far nothing further has been done about it. Some employers say that there are 8,000 truck drivers out of work.

The League of Metropolitan Merchants has reduced wages 12½ to 14 per cent. The total wage cut, considering the increase in hours from 9 to 10 a day, would amount to 20 per cent., and more, union leaders said.

It was reported that the league had asked the Merchants Truckmen's Bureau to join hands with them in cutting wages, but that the bureau refused, so the league took action alone, reducing wages $4 a week on the last pay day.

One hundred and fifty policemen were assigned to duty in connection with the strike. It was said at Police Headquarters. So far no trouble has been reported. Several men, said to be strikers, were arrested yesterday afternoon. They were accused of loitering, but were discharged by Magistrate William T. Fetherstone with a reprimand in the Tombs Police Court.

At the plant of Austin Nichols & Co., North Third Street and Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, fifty policemen were on duty last night because of a false fire call sent in to the Bedford Avenue Station soon after an attempt was made to run trucks. Twenty-five policemen had been on duty at the plant all day. Late in the afternoon a horse truck and a motor truck were sent out under police guard. There was no trouble.

Efforts are being made by the truck drivers to get other employes of Austin Nichols & Co. to go on a sympathetic strike. It was not considered likely that they would be successful, as the other 4,000 employes of the firm are not unionized. No cut has been made in the wages of these employes, it was said.

Forty-three of the sixty-five drivers employed by that firm went out on Thursday. Mr. Patterson said he had tried to have the teamsters and drivers confer with him, but was unsuccessful. The former wage scale, from which the flat rate of $4 was to be deducted, was given out by Mr. Patterson as follows:

Auto truck drivers—Six-ton trucks, $36; five-ton trucks, $35; four-ton trucks, $34; three-ton trucks, $33; two-ton trucks, $32; one-ton trucks, $31.

Teamsters—Two-horse teams, $31; one-horse teams, $29.

REGRETS CALIFORNIA ATTACK

Governor Says Fight to Bar Aliens Must Not Be by Mobs.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 22.—The rights of Japanese in California and all other aliens resident in the State must be observed, according to a statement issued yesterday by Governor Stephens, referring to the deportation of Japanese fruit packers from Turlock on Tuesday night.

"Anti-Japanese demonstrations are not sanctioned by the better citizenship," the Governor said. "Officers and order-loving citizens will make a grave mistake if another such occurrence is permitted.

"California is the leader among the States in the movement that is now nation-wide, for the complete cessation of immigration to America of all peoples ineligible to citizenship.

"Every happening such as those at Livingston and Turlock materially injures our cause and sets us back tremendously.

"The people of California will insist upon the due observance of the rights of the Japanese and other aliens now resident in California."

BANK MAY LOSE $1,500,000.

President of Michigan Avenue Trust Company of Chicago Still Missing.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The loss to the Michigan Avenue Trust Company, which was closed Thursday in the absence of its President, Warren C. Spurgin, will be more than $1,000,000, and may reach $1,500,000.

These figures were given out tonight by George M. Reynolds, Chairman of the Continental and Commercial National Bank's Board of Directors and uncle of Spurgin, who had not been found up to a late hour tonight. No action has been taken against Spurgin, and the audit of the bank's books continued today.

At a meeting of depositors it was decided to try to save the bank rather than force it into the hands of a receiver. The bank had close to $4,000,000 in deposits and the Auditor has found $214,000 in cash and a quantity of stocks and bonds.

$20,000 BAIL IN ARSON CASE.

High Bond Demanded After Fire Marshal Files Report.

Ignatz Yoskowitz, also known as Jack Wend, of 316 East Ninety-second Street, and Harry Gross of 903 Freeman Avenue, the Bronx, were held yesterday in $20,000 bail for the action of the Queens Grand Jury by Magistrate Thomas F. Doyle in the Long Island City Police Court on a charge of arson.

They were owners of a restaurant at 109 Hunter Avenue, Long Island City. Fire was discovered in the restaurant on July 19 and Deputy Fire Marshal Flamm made affidavit that the fire had started in three places and that he found oil-soaked rags and parts of a burned candle. He said that the men paid $1,150 for the restaurant in April and had bought $3,000 in insurance. Both men denied the charge.

"Knockout" Causes Boxer's Death.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 22.—Henry Estes, known as "The Frisco Kid," a local boxer, died last night from injuries received in a boxing bout here with Irvey (Sailor) Owensby of Oklahoma. Estes, who was knocked out in the sixth round, never regained consciousness. A charge of negligent homicide has been filed against Owensby.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....6% to 6¼% for the best names.
Thursday.....6% to 6¼% for the best names.
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Local Shoe Men Surprised.

One of the most surprising things that shoe manufacturers in the metropolitan district have read in some time was the recent press dispatch from Haverhill, Mass., telling of the strike of the stitchers in fourteen factories there because of the delay by the employers in fixing piece work rates. The surprise lay in the fact that shoe manufacturers in the neighborhood of this city would only be too willing to have their employes operate on a piece work basis. This, they assert, would go a long way toward speeding up production, a thing which is much needed at the present time in the average shoe plant. Unless there is some unusual factor in the situation that does not appear on the surface, the manufacturers here are at a loss to account for the action of those in Haverhill.

Spring Gingham Prices "Made."

Prices have been made by Amory Browne & Co. of this city on Spring lines of ginghams and kindred fabrics which show only one change from those quoted on similar merchandise for Fall delivery. The change was a rise of ½ a cent a yard in Kalburnie ginghams, which went up from 16 to 16½ cents. Lancaster staple ginghams were held at value," while these prices were quoted on other brands as follows: Red Rose of Lancaster, 16 cents; Toile du Nord, 18½ cents; Imperial, 22½ cents, and E. M. C. seersuckers, 17½ cents. Thirty-two-inch Gilbrae and Jacqueline ginghams were priced as "unchanged," and the same was true of Verian tissues of the same width. The entire season's production is under order and the goods have been withdrawn from sale.

Buyer Has the Upper Hand.

Conditions in the hard coal market are changing steadily in favor of the buyer, Saward's Journal will say today. Premiums on independent coal have practically disappeared, even in the case of the sizes best in demand, while the rest of the list can be had at concessions from the circular. On pea coal and smaller the individual producers are cutting the company prices all the way from 50 cents to $1 a ton. There is uncertainty as how much longer full-time operations can be continued by the larger interests. Some bituminous coal shippers report that they have sold a little coal this week, while others say they have observed no picking up in the demand.

The Consumer Is the Key.

Answering yesterday a question regarding the probable effect on Fall buying by the retail trade of the reduction of the rediscount rate of the Federal Reserve Banks of this city, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco, a credit executive of a prominent local wholesale concern asserted it would produce nothing like the result that a spurt of consumer buying would. "What is the use of a retailer's taking advantage of cheaper money to stock up with a lot of goods unless he is fairly up with a line of consumer outlet for them?" he asked. "Without wishing to appear too pessimistic, I must confess that, at the moment, I do not see this outlet. The really safe course for the dry goods retailer to pursue is to buy slowly and carefully, excepting on such items as are now moving freely, until a more active demand from the public becomes evident. In the meantime, if he can finance himself more cheaply through the lowering of the rediscount rate, so much the better for all concerned."

Will Operate on Reverse Policy.

Following his success during the last two seasons in refusing to follow the general policy of competitors, a retail clothier has bought his full requirements for Fall instead of placing merely a partial order, with future duplicates. He found that it did not pay to follow the crowd, but to pursue his own buying and selling method. As a result, when competitors were not able, because of small stocks, to satisfy customers, he has been holding his own trade and winning customers away from other stores not so amply supplied with full fabric ranges and styles.

Low Grade Goods Sought.

While the machinery of a certain mill manufacturing cheap underwear was fully occupied this season with some immediate orders than could be supplied, a plant making the better grades in the same selling organization was idle. Finally it was decided to take on some of the overflow orders on the cheaper garments. This was done, and, though buyers would not purchase the superior merchandise, well worth the price asked for it, they bought the inferior goods very freely. The mill officials ascribe this experience to the bargain hunting of retailers, who are ignoring the better makes of merchandise in favor of goods on which larger profits are possible.

Woolen Deliveries Important.

Prompt delivery of woolens on order is considered more than usually important just now by the manufacturing clothiers because of the effect on retail contracts. The manufacturers realise that, if their shipments do not get into the hands of the retailers within the proper time, orders are likely to be canceled. The Fall retail demand for clothing may furnish brisk business to the stores, in which case they will waive prompt deliveries and let their orders stand. But should the demand prove slack, the retail dealers will seek an excuse for cancellation. Owing to the additional safeguards thrown around wholesale orders this season, late delivery constitutes about the only loophole. Consequently the manufacturers are especially anxious about getting in their piece goods from the mills so that they may place clothing in the hands of their customers on time.

Role of Buyer and Seller.

Curiously enough, purchasers of woolens find themselves in the dual rôle of buyer and seller upon considering the outlook for prices at the opening of lightweight lines on Monday. As buyers, they are desirous, of course, of seeing lower values named for the new season but, as buyers who have merchandise to sell, the clothiers and garment manufacturers also realize the effect of lower woolen prices on the orders they have for Fall. These orders were hesitantly given at the best, and even a slight depreciation in material values for Spring would readily cause some cancellations from retailers who would desire an immediate reflection of the lower cost of woolens.

Summer Clothing Prices.

Clothing manufacturers are wondering just how far Summer clothing will influence the price ideas of men in regard to purchases for Fall. Some of the large demand, which has been put forth for the Summer types of clothing is ascribed to the more reasonable values offered on garments of this kind. Only for their lighter weight these clothes are scarcely to be distinguished from the regular lines, except in their lower prices. This is just the point raised by clothiers, who believe the comparison between Summer and Fall clothing values will be made to the possible disadvantage of the latter.

Gray Goods Have Fair Day.

The approach of the end of the week was distinctly visible in trading in the local market for gray goods yesterday, but a fair volume of business was put through at that. Good-sized sales of 39-inch 68-72s at 5½ cents. In the sheets 64-60s were put through at 8 and 8¼ cents, respectively, and 60-48s in the latter width also moved pretty well at 5⅝ cents. Several mills are now holding the 68-72s at 5½ cents. In the sheetings there was less business done, apparently, than on Thursday, but the market continued firm on the basis of 6⅝ cents for 37-inch 48 square, four-yard cloths. Five cents, with terms, would again buy 5.50s yesterday.

THE WEEK'S PRICE TREND.

Again the Feature Was the Advances in the Foodstuffs.

Although the advances shown in foodstuffs this week by Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices nearly doubled the declines, the showing of the general list was the opposite by nearly the same margin. Sixty-three of this week's ninety-nine changes were downward, against thirty-nine declines and eighty-three revisions last week. Aside from the foodstuffs, only in hides was there any particular price strength exhibited, while the numerical showing made by the metals list, as well as by drugs, chemical, dyestuffs and oils, was very weak. In the metals, for instance, there have been twenty-nine revisions in the listed items in the last two weeks, and of these only one has been an advance.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on selected staple commodities this week. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Apples, com., bbl.....	..	$6.00	†
Beans, m., c., 100 lbs..	6.00	6.00	11.50
Butter, cr., ex., lb....	.41½	.41	.56½
Do, S. D., c. to f., lb.	.31	.34	.45
Cabbage, per bbl.....	1.00	1.25	1.00
Cheese, w. m., spl., lb.	.21	.19	.27
Codfish, G. B., 100 lbs..	12.25	12.50	12.00
Coffee, Santos No. 4, lb.	.09¾	.09¾	7.12½
Eggs, nearby, doz.....	.31	.32	.47
Do, fr. gath. ists, doz.	.31	.31	.47
Onions, bag.....	3.00	1.25	2.00
Peas, Scotch, 100 lbs...	3.00	3.00	6.50
Potatoes, bbl.....	3.50	2.00	7.00
Rice, fancy head, lb....	.09¾	.09¾	.14½
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb..	.17	.17	.18
Do, Japan, best, lb....	.50	.50	.65
Bacon, clear backs, lb..	.16¼	.15	.22¾
Beef, live, 100 lbs.....	7.00	7.50	11.60
Hams, sug., in tcs., lb..	.25¾	.21¾	.31¾
Hogs, live, 100 lbs....	10.50	9.75	15.50
Sheep, live, 100 lbs....	6.50	6.50	9.50
Barley, malting, bu....	.84	.82	1.35
Hay, No. 1, 100 lbs.....	1.50	1.50	2.10
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu....	1.41½	1.40¾	2.33
Aluminium, pig, lb.....	.22	.22¾	.33
Copper, electro, lb.....	.12¾	.13¾	.10
Spelter, lb.....	4.25	4.15	6.00
Brown sheet., std., yd..	.09¾	.09¾	.20
Cloths, pr., 64x60, yd..	.09¾	.09¾	.18
Hides, pack., No. 1, lb.	.14	.13	.30
Do, cows, dry, lb.....	.11	.11	.24
Leath., h'lock sole, lb..	.38	.38	.52
Do, un. b., l.r., lb....	.40	.40	.75
Rubber, up-rv., fine, lb.	.16¼	.15¾	.54¾
Do, plan. 1st, cr'se, lb.	.16¾	.16	.52
Silk, China, st.fl.1st,lb.	6.90	7.00	9.50
Do, Japan, fil. No. 1, Shaslin, lb.....	5.85	6.00	6.00
Wool, dom., av. 98 q.-lb.	.40	.40.3	..

†Nominal.

Although both Spring patent and Winter soft straight flours broke 25 cents a barrel, in the local market for provisions this week the Middle Western lard, hams and bacon were all higher here. At Chicago also the tone of provisions was strong for the most part, the only decline occurring in short ribs, but sheep and live cattle did not change, but mess pork and live hogs were higher.

The local dairy products list made a poorer showing this week than for some time. The best creamery butter gained only half a cent a pound, and there was a drop of 3 cents in the common to fair grade of State dairy stock. Cheese was from a cent to 2 cents a pound higher, according to grade, but for the first time in quite a while there was no change either way in the listed varieties of eggs.

A drop in California peaches was the only change recorded in the listed fresh and dried fruits. Vegetable prices were more unsettled than for some time. Blue Rose rice was higher, and there was a slight advance in choice red kidney beans. Potatoes were up 50 cents a barrel, and onions advanced 75 cents per bag. Turnips and cabbage were a quarter a barrel lower. No. 7 Rio coffee was higher. No change was seen in No. 4 Santos, however, and there were no revisions in the refined sugar list. The granulated and the beat raw sugars continued to rise, and higher prices were quoted also on cloves and nutmegs. Mace and black pepper declined.

Oats and malting barley were higher, but there was no advance were offset by declines in wheat, corn and rye. Hops declined again, and so did hemp. Several grades of domestic wool were lower, as was American pig tin. Linseed oil was white lead paint. Both Brazilian and Eastern crude rubber were higher, but the reverse was true of the Japanese and Shanghai raw silks. The paper list contributed declines in news roll and sub-sized writing paper. Domestic sulphite pulp was higher. Declines in resin and turpentine were the only changes in the naval stores.

Only five of the twenty-one revisions in drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs and oils were upward. Real features were lacking. While leathers continued to show no change, there was quite an upturn in hides, seven of the eleven listed grades being quoted higher. The only change in lumber was a rise in plain white oak. The metals showed fifteen declines for the week, without a single advance to compensate.

The feature of the textiles market was the pricing of standard brands for ginghams and kindred fabrics for Spring delivery. Save for small advances in certain lines of chambrays and in one well-known brand of gingham, the new figures were the same as those previously quoted. Burlaps were quiet throughout the week and closed easier.

DRY GOODS PROSPERITY.

Salesmen Report a Decline in Orders, but Business Is Ahead of Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the wholesale dry goods trade, say:

Current wholesale distribution of dry goods is running slightly larger in volume day by day. Orders from our salesmen on the road show a decline over last week, although far ahead of the corresponding period of a year ago. There were more customers in market than during the preceding week. Collections continue satisfactory.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Charles A. Cook Merchandise and Research Bureau, 270 Fifth Avenue, has added the Ellsworth Store, South Bend, Ind., to the list of accounts represented by it in this market.

A private view of the Gorham Company's uptown showrooms will be had by invited guests at 10 o'clock this morning. Cards should be presented at 4 West Thirty-sixth Street.

BUSINESS RECORDS

Failures of the Week.

Bradstreet's reports 441 failures for the United States for the week, against 310 for the previous week, and 144, 120, 184, 256 for the corresponding week 1920 to 1917. The New England States had 36; Middle, 99; Western, 85; Northwestern, 38; Southern, 139; Far Western, 44. Canada had 49 failures, against as for the preceding week. In the United States about 70.7 per cent. of the concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less and 15.6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

In Town.

EMBE SILK WORKS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Embe Silk Works, Inc., jobbers in silks, at 170 Fifth Avenue and 68 Madison Avenue, by these creditors: Milton Schwartz, $400; Mutual Textile Mills, $94; Alson & Brown, $145. Judge Learned Hand appointed Robert Stephenson receiver, under $10,000 bond. It is stated the liabilities are about $65,000 and assets about $25,000.

BLOUSE MAKERS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Blouse Makers, Inc., manufacturers, at 398 Fifth Avenue, by these creditors: B. M. C. Blouse Co., Inc., $800; H. Johnson, $881; Murray Kanner, $275. Judge Learned Hand appointed John L. Lytle receiver, under $6,000 bond.

D. STRINBAN & SONS—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against David, Jacob and Max Strinban, composing the firm of D. Strinban & Sons, furriers, at 286 Seventh Avenue, by H. Wolper on a claim of $1,092. Judge Learned Hand appointed Arival Wilds receiver, under $3,000 bond. It was stated the liabilities are about $16,000 and assets about $5,000.

ZLOCHOVER BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Jacob and William Zlochover, doing business as Zlochover Brothers, dress manufacturers, at 37 West Houston Street, by these creditors: J. Frimarck, $75; G. Weiss, $500; R. Benjamin, $300. It was stated the liabilities are about $25,000 and assets about $4,000. Judge Learned Hand appointed Susan Brandeis receiver under $2,000 bond.

SAMUEL COHEN.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Samuel Cohen, dry goods, at 2,216 Second Avenue, by these creditors: Alfred A. Wood, $328; Van Zandt, Jacobus, Inc., $25; Adolph Koppstein, $153. The debtor also made an assignment in favor of Max G. Lesser.

WALTER P. McCLURE of 111 West Eighty-second Street filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $71,807 and assets of $16,519, main item being claim for salary against McClure & Symonds Company, Inc., which is said to be no longer in business. Principal creditor listed is Rud. Nater on a claim of $20,800 against McClure & Co., which was reduced to judgment in Paris in 1917.

RICHARD J. CONHEIM, sales agent, of 855 West End Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $71,807 and assets of $30. Principal creditor is Joseph Klee's Sons, $20,000, listed as secured.

A. E. FOUNTAIN, INC.—Judge Learned Hand yesterday appointed Robert Stephenson, receiver for A. E. Fountain, Inc., manufacturers of dolls, at 332 West Thirteenth Street, under $5,000 bond.

MAURICE M. LEVITT.—Judge Learned Hand yesterday appointed Samuel C. Dubertstein ancillary receiver for Maurice M. Levitt, hosiery, at 413 Broadway, under $10,000 bond. A petition was filed against the debtor in Brooklyn, where he resides.

GREENBAUM-LEWIS, INC.—Judge Learned Hand yesterday appointed Leon L. Lytle receiver for Greenbaum-Lewis, Inc., manufacturers of leather goods, at 9 West Twenty-second Street, under $1,000 bond. It was stated the liabilities are about $12,000 and assets about $3,000.

ASTORIA FLORIST—Judge Learned Hand yesterday appointed Mary G. Potter receiver for Florist Mitzachka and Herman Berkowitz, doing business as Astoria Florist, at 2,188 Broadway, under $1,000 bond.

LEXINGTON GRAFONOLA SHOP—Judge Learned Hand yesterday appointed Susan Brandeis receiver for the Lexington Grafonola Shop, at 1,713 Lexington Avenue, under $1,000 bond.

RUDICH & SCHWARTZ, INC.—Judge Learned Hand yesterday appointed Allan R. Memhard receiver for Rudich & Schwartz, Inc., furriers, at 370 West Thirty-ninth Street, under $5,000 bond.

FIEDELL, GOETZ & JACOBS—Judge Learned Hand yesterday appointed Mary G. Potter receiver for Fiedell, Goetz & Jacobs, dress manufacturers at 37 West 21st St., under $1,000 bond.

THE COMPOSITE METAL LATH CO. of 110 West 40th St. filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $2,251, 725 and assets of $60,034, main item being accounts, $60,000. There are also other assets listed as unknown value. Principal creditors listed are: Philip Y. R. Van Arsdale, 40 Park, $57,829; E. J. Jochen, $18,552; W. B. Abbey, $16,708; Daniel H. Lamke, $11,247. Composite Metal Lath Co. of Chicago, $10,262.

FINKELSTEIN BROS., manufacturers of embroidery at 3 West 19th St., filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of over $70,000 (many claims being listed as unknown), and assets of $68,419, main items of which are stock, $45,982, and accounts, $20,000. Principal creditors listed are: State Bank, $30,000 (partly secured); Mrs. Eva Finkelstein, $16,078 (secured claim); Goldman Bros., $6,278, and Continental Mills, $3,283.

BART CORPORATION of 17 West 50th St. filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $16,183 and assets of $17,616, main items of which are fixtures and machinery, $11,000; stock, $4,700; cash, $1,204.

A. & S. ELECTRIC CO., INC., of 764 8th Av. filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $8,715 and assets of $5,287.

JUDGMENTS.

Filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Acme Operating Corp.—Journal of Commerce & Commercial Bulletin, Inc..$827.20
Bakalar, Hirsch—I. Finkelsteib..... 167.91
Binghamton Pants Mfg. Co.—E. Schwartz..... 172.68
Born, Samuel H. and David Grand—M. Roaner et al..... 350.22
Bonhag, William—S. Levine..... 121.76
Carey, Joseph and Fidelity & Casualty Co. of N. Y.—People, &c..... 500.00
Caplan, Simon and Julius Moses (Caplan & Moses)—N. Shapiro et al..... 278.65
City of N. Y.—Consolidated Telegraph & Electric Subway Co..... 2,544.93
Conklin, Roland R.—J. H. Cooper..2,943.68
Copdaul, John and Jesse Jacobs—People, &c..... 3,000.00
Dreyer, Sigmund—J. Rose et al..... 218.43
Dixie Doughnut Shop, Inc.—M. Kline et al..... 220.06
Dalessandro, Anthony—M. Gitlin..... 222.65
Edelman, Henry (General Contracting Co)—J. Miller et al..... 102.98
Ellis, Robert—John Paige & Co., Inc..121.10
Flahman, Harry and Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Md.—People, &c..... 5,000.00
Friedland, James—American News Co. et al..... 864.19
Gordon, Dora—Wool Novelty Co., Inc.513.62
Goldstein, Louis—Wool Novelty Co., Inc..... 306.20
Grubb, Ernest F.—Senemi Realty Co., Inc..... 435.41
Goldstein, Scrap Iron & Steel Co., Inc. —J. Rayner Co., Inc..... 289.03
Horman, Walter J. and Freda Fraenkel —M. Abraham..... 179.50
Harde, Herbert—E. S. Harde..... 36,244.80
Humphreys, Frederick P.—L. Cohn..247.75
Hall, Sallie J. A. and Wm. A.—Windham Realization Co., Inc..... 89,561.30
Hollander, Morris—Rosenberg Fink Corp..... 142.70
Hahn, Samuel—R. Teitelbaum..... 663.63
Jacobs, Isidor—J. Nelson..... 708.21
King, Vincent C.—P. F. Gallagher....215.70
Katz,

All the Advantages

of well invested savings are available to you, no matter where you live.

We have special facilities for handling out of town orders. If you wish to invest money in amounts from $100 up, you are urged to avail yourself of our services and information. Our reputation and long experience are guarantees of reliable and efficient service.

Write to Dept. T for a selected list of securities yielding

7 to 8%

A.H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

MUNICIPAL BONDS
EXEMPT FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES
FIELD, RICHARDS & CO.
52 BROADWAY
New York
Cleveland Cincinnati

Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.
44 Wall Street The Rookery
New York Chicago

Investment Securities
Kountze, Nostwick & Kuhns
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Equitable Building New York

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
59 Wall Street
New York

Bonds
STROUD & CO.
52 Broadway, New York
1429 Walnut St., Philadelphia

DIVIDENDS.

Gillette Safety Razor Co.

The Board of Directors have today declared a quarterly dividend of $3.00 per share, payable from the office of the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass., on September 1st, 1921, to stockholders of record July 30th, 1921.

FRANK J. FAHEY, Treasurer.
Boston, July 13th, 1921.

THE TRENTON POTTERIES CO.
Trenton, N. J., July 21st, 1921.
DIVIDEND NO. 85.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ONE PER CENT (1%) was declared on the Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 20th, 1921, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., July 22nd, 1921. Transfer books will not be closed.

C. H. LAWTON, Secretary & Treasurer.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the SEVEN-UP BEVERAGE CORPORATION held July 20th, 1921, a dividend of fifty cents per share was declared upon the stock of this corporation, payable August 15th, 1921, to the holders of said stock of record upon the transfer books of this corporation on July 30, 1921.

The stock transfer books will not be closed for dividend purposes.

By W. J. EUCKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
The Greelock Company

The Directors of The Greelock Company have declared a dividend of 2% on the Common Stock, payable August 1st, 1921, at The New England Trust Co., Transfer Agents, Boston, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 19, 1921.

S. HAROLD GREENE, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MILLS

A quarterly dividend of three dollars ($3.00) per share has been declared, payable August 1, 1921, at The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agents, 135 Devonshire Street, Boston, to stockholders of record at the close of business this day.

EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE, Treasurer.
Boston, July 19, 1921.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Office of
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE.
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 9th, 1921.
Notice to Holders of
HOSTETTER-CONNELLSVILLE COKE COMPANY
Purchase Money Bonds
Called for redemption out of the Sinking Fund
at par and accrued interest.

The Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company having requested the undersigned as Trustee to pay and redeem forty-two (42) of its Purchase Money Bonds, dated February 1st, 1908, out of money available therefor in the Sinking Fund, pursuant to the requirements of its trust agreement with the undersigned as Trustee, dated February 1st, 1902, under which said bonds were issued, The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, hereby gives notice that at the request of Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company the Trustee will on August 1st, 1921, redeem bonds bearing numbers as follows:

1324, 1326, 1334, 1327, 1329, 1332, 1340, 1341, 1343, 1342, 1345, 1346, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1372, 1374, 1375, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383.

Said bonds will on August 1st, 1921, become due and payable at par and accrued interest thereon to said date.

The holders of said bonds are hereby notified to present same to the undersigned for payment, with all unmatured coupons thereto belonging, on August 1st, 1921.

The penal provisions created under the Internal Revenue Tax Act, must accompany the bonds.

Interest on said bonds will cease on and after August 1st, 1921.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE.

NEW ORLEANS CITY AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY

Pursuant to Article Fourth of the agreement between The New Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company, to Columbia, Fiduciary Trust Company, Trustee, dated November 23, 1899, the undersigned will until the close of business July 31, 1921, at its office in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, receive bids for the purchase and cancellation of CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of said Railroad Company dated January 2, 1900 and maturing January 1, 1949, and secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.

Bids to be acceptable must be at a price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest.

GUARANTY AND COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
By [illegible]

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Railroads Lead Stock Market Advance—Upward Movement in Bonds Continues.

The upward trend which has been in evidence in the stock market for the last several days continued yesterday, with the rail group taking the leadership. There was, however, nothing of what might be called a buoyant character, but the undertone was one of pronounced strength in a market that brought forth only a moderate turnover of securities. In the case of the industrials there was some degree of hesitation, but certain of the rails gained substantially. For some time there has been a growing feeling that the railroads could look forward to better business and better earnings during the balance of the year, in large part this is conjecture and nothing more, but at least the weight of recent events has been on the constructive side with relation to the carriers.

There is certainly good reason for believing that the rails will work themselves out of their difficulties, and this impression has for some time produced a strong undercurrent in this group of stocks. It appears that the low prices for the rails have attracted a certain percentage of investment buying, small in individual lots, but large in the aggregate. The figures as supplied by some of the roads seem to bear this out, for lists of stockholders have been expanding just as in the case of certain of the seasoned industrial companies.

The floating supply of railroad stocks is therefore probably not overlarge, and in some instances it might justly be described as small. It was noticeable all through the decline of the industrials that the railroads not only held well, but that endeavors of speculators for the decline were not directed against the stocks of the carriers. Possibly this may have been for the reason that profits were more probable in the industrial group, where bad news as to earnings and the like was still filtering through in sufficient proportions to provide ammunition for short selling. On the other hand, it may have been that there was a doubt as to the power of short sales to loosen long stock and provide the means for covering at a profit. The depletion of floating supply in the case of the rail issues was at any rate well known.

There is evidence coming to hand now and then which tends to show that the premier railroads from now on can look forward to a better period of earnings even though trade to provide heavy revenue is lacking. Economies and wage cuts have improved conditions and earnings will soon begin to reflect increased traffic as a result of the crop movement. Such factors as these the stock market is apparently not ignoring.

Call money yesterday dropped to 5 per cent. during the afternoon after having renewed at 5½ per cent. This is the lowest rate that has obtained since June 27, and comes as a further reflection of the cut in discount rates at the Federal Reserve Bank.

The bond market was once again a feature yesterday, a further advance in prices taking place. The upward movement has broadened out to a considerable extent in recent days, with new high records for the year sprinkled among the advances. Railroad bonds are in good demand, the move in this quarter having set the example for rail-road stocks.

With volume of transactions decidedly restricted, there was no great degree of interest in the foreign exchanges yesterday. Ever since the decline of some days ago was checked, there has been something of a waiting market. Just what Germany is doing is much of a mystery and there is little disposition apparently to do any heavy trading until doubt on this point has been cleared away. Sterling at the close, $3.59⅝, was up seven-eighths of a cent from the preceding day. There was a gain also in exchange on Paris, which closed at 7.79⅛. Marks held firm, but exchange moved slightly against Rome.

Reports of commercial agencies for the last week, while saying that little change has taken place in the general situation, point out that the character of events has been such as to make for a more favorable outlook. In connection with this one report says "the significant fact is not that activities in some lines have increased moderately during a normally quiet period, but rather that forces which are essential to progress are now exerting greater influence."

MONEY.

FRIDAY, July 22, 1921.

Money on call was offered in larger supply than for some time past and loans were made on the Stock Exchange as low as 5 per cent., the minimum rate since June 28. The highest price of the day was 5½ per cent., and it was at this figure that renewals were made. Outside the Stock Exchange money was freely offered at concessions of half a point from the rates prevailing in that institution. Time money was not materially changed, although offerings were reported as in larger volume with some new loans of fairly large size arranged at 6 per cent. for the shorter periods. Renewals of expiring loans were made at the latter rate on all classes of collateral. The reduction in the Federal Reserve Bank discount rate is expected to bring increased offerings of fixed funds within a few days. Commercial paper was more active, and while rates showed little variation from those recently prevailing, there was a shading toward a lower level, with more business nearer 6½ per cent than at the higher rates also quoted. As in the case of time money a freer market is looked for when the latter adjusts itself to the change in discount rates. Bankers' acceptances did not vary from the rates quoted on Thursday.

Call Loans.

Renewals.	High.	Low.	Last.	Thursday's Final.
6½	5½	5	5½	5½

Time Loans.

Mixed collateral, 60 to 90 days.....6
4, 5 and 6 months.....6
All industrial collateral, 60 to 90 days...6
4, 5 and 6 months.....6

Commercial Paper.

Best names, 4 to 6 months.....6½@6¾
Other names, 4 to 6 months.....6½

Discount Rates Federal Reserve Bank.

Commercial paper, 15 days, 5½ to; to 90 days 5½
Liberty bonds, Victory notes and Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 15 days, 5½; 16 to 90 days....5½

Open Market Rates.

Call loans against acceptances.....5½
Prime bankers' acceptances eligible for purchase or rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks. Rates quoted are for discount at

	Bid.	Asked.
30 days	5¼	5⅜
60 days	5⅜	5½
90 days	5½	5¾
4 months	5⅝	5¾
5 months	5⅝	5¾
6 months	5⅝	5¾

Non-member and private bankers, 60-90 days.....5½ 5¾

London Market.

Money on the London market was unchanged at 3½ per cent.; short bills unchanged at 4⅛ per cent, and three months' bills unchanged at 4⅜ per cent.

Gold bullion on the London market off 3d at 114s 9d. Taking the British Mint's standard price of 85 shillings per fine ounce as par, the market quotation would represent a price of 103 1-2 for gold at London. On the same basis the highest London price for gold this year was 136⅝, on Jan. 3; the highest of the period 149¾, on Feb. 4, 1920.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Exchanges of checks at the New York Clearing House, $875,800,000; balance, $64,100,000; Federal Reserve Bank's credit balances, $44,500,000; clearings [illegible]

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20 railroads	82.96	81.14	82.96	+ 1.69
25 industrials	73.38	72.38	73.38	+ .36
50 stocks	78.18	76.75	78.18	+ .97

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
July 21	78.97	77.43	78.81	— .16
July 20	78.50	76.65	78.65	+ .15
July 19	77.66	76.51	77.79	+ .13
July 18	77.54	76.69	77.69	+ .13
July 16	77.56	76.56	77.56	+ .00
July 15	77.44	76.54	77.56	— .00
July 14	77.30	76.30	77.54	— .02
July 13	77.54	76.78	77.56	— .02

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

July.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1921.	82.96	July 1	81.54	July 15	82.96
1920.	86.66	July 2	78.37	July 8	78.73
1919.	93.54	July 17	86.15	July 1	86.33
1918.	72.73	July 8	70.44	July 15	71.87
1917.	82.44	July 2	77.50	July 19	80.44
1916.	87.60	July 1	83.31	July 14	84.35

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

*1921.	78.15	May 5	53.28	June 21	82.96
†1921.	94.07	Apr. 5	74.48	Feb. 12	81.61

Full Years.

1920.	94.07	Apr. 5	62.70	Dec. 23	67.14
1919.	99.50	Nov. 3	74.74	Jan. 21	81.96
1918.	80.16	Nov. 19	64.13	Jan. 15	72.39
1917.	90.46	Jan. 3	77.47	Dec. 20	82.58

BONDS.
YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change—		
	Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues 92.67	+.13	+1.95	+2.97

DAILY RANGE OF BONDS.

July 21	92.53	+.10	July 13	92.36	+.07
July 20	92.43	—.04	July 11	92.29	
July 19	92.40	+.15	July 9	92.25	—.01
July 18	92.25	—.10	July 8	92.35	—.10
July 16	92.35	—.02	July 7	92.46	+.15
July 15	92.48	—.06	July 6	92.31	—.03
July 14	92.56	+.06	July 5	92.34	+.06
July 13	92.48	+.13			

YEARLY RANGE OF BONDS.

*1921.	71.09	Jan. 20	67.56	June 30	92.67
†1920.	72.54	Jan. 10	65.57	May 21	86.70

Full Years.

1920.	73.14	Oct. 21	65.57	May 21	86.66
1919.	79.05	June 2	71.05	Dec. 18	79.05
1918.	82.94	Nov. 15	78.05	Sep. 4	78.78
1917.	80.46	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 15	78.89

*To date. †To corresponding date last year

FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

London Market Continues Quiet—Prices Heavy at Paris.

LONDON, July 22.—Trading was quiet on the Stock Exchange today. Old 2½ per cent. consols, ⅛ point higher at 43¾; British 5 per cent. war loan, 88½; 4½ per cent. war loan, 81½, both unchanged.

Rand Mines, unchanged at 2⅛; De Beers Mining, ⅛ lower at 10⅝.

PARIS, July 22.—Prices were heavy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 5 centimes lower at 56 francs 30 centimes; 5 per cent. war loan, unchanged at 82 francs 70 centimes.

Exchange on London, 5⅛ centimes lower at 46 francs 29½ centimes; American dollars were quoted at 12 francs 91½ centimes, against 12 francs 83½ centimes yesterday.

London Wool Sales.

LONDON, July 22.—At the wool auction sales today 11,304 bales were offered. Greasy merinos met with ready sale. Competition was brisk. Fine kinds in bulk were sold chiefly to continental buyers. There was no material change in prices.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Sharp Gain in Paris Exchange Features an Otherwise Irregular Market.

A sharp advance in francs, due, probably, to the announcement of the closing of the books of the $190,000,000 French loan, featured the foreign exchange market yesterday. Irregularity and inactivity characterized the balance of the list, and changes in most cases were fractional ones. Midsummer dullness has settled down over the foreign exchange market and transactions are not large in volume. Speculators have almost completely withdrawn from the market. A fractional decline in Rome exchange yesterday was offset by an advance, proportionately as large, in Amsterdam. Marks appeared to be under pressure and closed fractionally lower. The Scandinavians were stiffer than on the previous day and showed an inclination to recover from the low marks of the year, set earlier in the week.

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1921.

Range of Rates, Sight Exchange.

	High.	Low.	Final.	Thursday's Final.
LONDON	3.59⅝	3.58¾	3.59⅝	3.58¾
PARIS	7.79⅛	7.77⅛	7.79⅛	7.77⅛
ROME	4.47	4.44¾	4.44¾	4.48
AMSTERDAM	31.50	31.47	31.50	31.42½
BERLIN	1.81⅛	1.81¼	1.81¼	1.82¼
MADRID	12.90	12.86	12.90	12.92

Closing Rates.

Parity of exchange is given as reported by the United States Mint, except in countries with a silver standard, where parity fluctuates with the price of silver.

Europe.

	Friday.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
STERLING—Par $4.86⅝ per sovereign.			
Demand	3.59⅝	3.62¼	3.75¼
Cables	3.58¾	3.62⅜	3.76¼
Com., 60 days	3.55¼	3.59	3.70¾
Com., 90 days	3.54	3.56	3.68¼
FRANCE—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	7.79⅛	7.80	7.57
Cables	7.79⅛	7.80⅜	7.53⅛
ITALY—Par 19.3 cents per lira.			
Demand	4.44½	4.50⅜	5.30
Cables	4.45	4.51	5.31
BELGIUM—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	7.60	7.61⅛	7.98
Cables	7.61	7.62	8.00
GERMANY—Par 23.8 cents per mark.			
Demand	1.31¼	1.34⅜	2.46
Cables	1.31⅜	1.35	2.46
AUSTRIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.13⅝	.14⅛	.64
Cables	.14¼	.14	.66
CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	1.32	1.33	2.40
Cables	1.33	1.33½	2.45
DENMARK—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	18.15	18.70	16.28
Cables	18.70	18.80	16.33
FINLAND—Par 19.3 cents per finmark.			
Demand	1.60	1.70	4.50
Cables	1.70	1.71	4.55
GREECE—Par 19.3 cents per drachma.			
Demand	5.60	5.47	12.75
Cables	5.63	5.50	12.80
HOLLAND—Par 40.2 cents per florin.			
Demand	31.50	31.87	34.375
Cables	31.62	31.80	34.50
HUNGARY—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.31⅛	.33	.64
Cables	.31⅜	.33½	.66

Rates.

	Friday.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
JUGOSLAVIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.00¾	.02	1.00
Cables	.00¾	.00¾	1.00
NORWAY—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	12.25	12.39	16.35
Cables	12.80	12.85	16.40
POLAND—Par 19.3 cents per mark.			
Demand	.00½	.005¾	.008
Cables	.00¾	.006¾	.008
RUMANIA—Par 19.3 cents per leu.			
Demand	1.57	1.43¾	3.13
Cables	1.58	1.44	3.17
SERBIA—Belgrade: Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	2.82	2.69	6.99
Cables	2.84	2.61	6.85
SPAIN—Par 19.3 cents per peseta.			
Demand	12.90	12.60	12.60
Cables	12.96	12.66	12.75
SWEDEN—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	20.60	21.10	21.40
Cables	20.68	21.15	21.50
SWITZERLAND—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	12.40	16.51	17.24
Cables	12.50	16.58	17.32

Far East.

CHINA—Cents per silver dollar for Hongkong; per tael for Shanghai and Peking.			
Hongkong, demand	50.50	50.25	72.50
Hongkong, cables	50.60	50.35	72.60
Peking, demand	74.25	76.25	111.00
Shanghai, demand	71.00	71.00	102.00
Shanghai, cables	71.50	71.50	102.50
INDIA—Calcutta, cents per rupee, nominally stabilized at one-tenth of a pound sterling.			
Demand	28.00	28.75	37.75
Cables	28.25	24.00	38.00
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Manila: Par 50 cents per silver peso.			
Demand	45.50	45.00	
Cables	45.75	45.75	45.75
JAVA—Par 40.3 cents per florin.			
Demand	31.50	33.00	..
JAPAN—Par 49.8 cents per yen.			
Demand	45.00	45.00	51.875
Cables	45.25	45.25	51.625

South America.

ARGENTINA—Par 42.44 cents per Argentine paper dollar.			
Demand	28.625	29.125	39.10
Cables	28.75	29.25	39.25
BRAZIL—Par 32.45 cents per paper milreis.			
Demand	10.50	10.50	21.75
Cables	10.625	10.625	21.90

Canada.

MONTREAL—Par 100 cents per Canadian dollar.			
Demand	88.22	87.6	88.0

Russian Currency.

Prices for pre-revolution Russian rubis notes were as follows: Par, 51.40 cents per ruble.

	Bid.	Asked.
100-ruble notes, per ruble	.12	.14
500-ruble notes, per ruble	.13	.15

Short-Term Government Obligations

Following are the closing prices bid in the open market yesterday for United States certificates of indebtedness and notes of the different issues:

Month.	Year.	F.C.	Bid.	Asked.	Approx. Yield.
Aug.	1921	6	100⅛	100⅛	4.30
*Sept.	1921	5½	100⅛	100⅛	4.35
*Sept.	1921	6	100⅛	100⅛	4.35
Oct.	1921	5½	100⅛	100⅛	4.70
Oct.	1921	5¾	100⅛	100⅛	4.70
*Dec.	1921	6	100⅛	100⅛	4.84
Feb.	1922	5½	100⅛	100⅛	5.08
*March	1923	5¾	100⅛	100⅛	5.08
*June	1924	5¾	100⅛	100⅛	5.63
June	1922	5½	100⅛	100⅛	5.13

*Acceptable in payment of Federal taxes on the dates of maturity.

SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS.

	Rights Expire.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	Aug. 31	15	25	15
D., L. & W. Co.	Aug. 20	29	29¾	30
Nassau Lt. & Pow.	July 15	¾	1	¾
Reading		15½	17	15¾
Worcester El. Co.	July 30	6½	8½	6½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1921.

Day's Sales.	Thursday.	Wednesday.	A Year Ago.	Two Years Ago.	Year to Date.	Same Period 1920.	Same Period 1919.
292,181	279,213	338,233	488,533	1,025,490	99,395,106	131,765,641½	168,883,939	80,552,680

1921. High.	1921. Low.	Sales.	Stock and Dividend Rates.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net. Chge.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.
40	30	100	Air Reduction (4)..	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛	30	31
1½	½	100	Alaska Gold Mines..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛	½	⅝
106¾	100	100	All-Amer. Cables (7)	106	106	105	105	— 1	104	106½
55⅝	25	1,300	Allied Ch. & Dye (4)	38⅝	38⅝	38	38	— ⅝	36¾	39
39½	26⅝	700	Allis-Chalm. (4)	31⅞	32	31½	32	+ ⅝	31⅝	32½
83	69½	100	Allis-Chalm. pf. (7)	72	72	72	72		70½	75
65½	35¾	800	Am. Ag. Chemical..	36¼	36	35½	36	+ ¼	35¾	36
64	56	100	Am. Ag. Chem. pf..	60	60	60	60	+ ¼	59¾	65
51	25⅜	300	Am. Beet Sugar....	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30⅜	+ 2⅛	30	30¼
32⅜	23½	1,800	Am. Can	26⅞	27½	26⅞	27½	+ ⅝	27	27⅝
129⅜	115¼	100	Am. Car & Fdy. (12)	125¼	126⅛	125½	125⅞	+ 1½	124	125¼
29	15	100	Am. Chicle.....	16	16	16	16	+ 1	16	17
4⅝	4¼	200	Am. Drug. Synd....	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛	4½	4⅝
59¼	42	1,200	Am. Ice (6).....	56	57⅞	56	57	+ ¼	54	58
53⅜	29⅝	200	Am. International	33⅜	33⅜	33½	33½	+ ⅛	33	34
62½	21	100	Am. Linseed	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅜	24½	25½
91½	73½	100	Am. Locomotive (6)	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+ ⅛	82	83
10	4	191	Am. Safety Razor..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		4⅝	4¾
14	6⅝	700	Am. Ship & Com....	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		6⅝	6¾
44⅜	32⅝	600	Am. Smelt. & Ref..	36⅞	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅛	36⅞	37⅛
31⅜	24	300	Am. Steel F. (3)..	26	26	26	26		26	26½
96	63¼	3,700	Am. Sugar Ref. (7).	67⅞	68⅝	66⅜	67	— ⅞	67	67½
107¾	85⅝	200	Am. Sugar R. pf.(7)	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ½	89	90
81	40⅜	100	Am. Sum. Tob.(5)..	48	48	47	48		47⅜	48
108½	95⅜	3,700	Am. Tel. & Tel. (9)	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	+ ⅛	104⅛	104⅜
129⅜	111⅞	700	Am. Tob. (12), ex d.	120½	121½	120½	120⅞	+ 1½	120½	121¼
127⅜	110	200	Do Cl. B (12), ex d	120½	120½	120½	120⅞	+ 1½	119½	121
82½	57	5,600	Am. Woolen (7)....	60	70⅝	60	69¾	+ 9	69¾	70
39½	24	300	Am. Writ. Paper pf.	26	26	26	26	— 1⅜	27	28
48⅜	33⅜	600	Anaconda Copper ..	37⅜	37⅜	37½	37½		37	37⅜
107½	98	200	Associated Oil (6)..	98	98	98	98	+ 1	98	99½
84½	76¼	2,700	Atch., T. & S. F. (6)	82	84½	83	84	+ 1	84	84⅞
75⅜	30½	300	Do pf. (3).....	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜		75	75⅜
82	70¼	12	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	2%	2%	2%	2%		2¼	3
77½	77	500	At. Coast Line (7)..	85	85	85	85	+ 1	87½	95
119½	101	4,200	Canadian Pac. (10).	111¾	118	111¼	112⅝	+ ½	111⅜	112⅞
43⅝	31⅜	2,100	Cent. Leather Co...	36	36	35⅝	35⅝		35⅝	36¼
96	68⅛	200	Cent. Leather Co. pf	72⅛	72⅛	72	72		71½	73⅝
32⅜	23	200	Cerro de Pasco Copper	28	28	28	28	+ 1	25½	28
86	67⅛	3,100	Chandler Motor (6).	80	80	75	75	— 5	75	80
65¼	46	1,300	Ches. & Ohio.....	54	56	54	55¾	— ⅜	55	55½
11	6	200	Chi. Gt. Western...	7½	7½	7½	7½		7½	7¾
20⅝	14	1,800	Chi. Gt. Western pf	16½	17½	16½	17½		17½	18
31	22	900	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul	27	27⅞	27	27⅝		27	27⅝
46½	33	3,800	Chi. Mil. & St. P. pf	40⅜	42	40⅜	41		41	41
71	60¾	500	Chi. & Northw'n (5)	64⅞	64⅞	64¼	64¼		64	65
110	95	100	Do pf. (7).....	96	98	98	98		96	100
76¾	49	100	Chi. Pneu. Tool (4).	50	50	50	50		48½	50
84⅜	22⅝	5,200	Chi. R. I. & Pacific	30⅝	33¼	32⅜	32⅞	+ ⅝	32⅝	32⅞
12⅞	9	800	Chile Copper	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜		10⅜	10⅝
27½	19½	100	Chino Copper	22⅜	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛		23⅛	23½
31½	19	1,500	Coca-Cola	29⅞	30⅛	29⅝	30		30	30¼
33⅝	25¾	200	Col. Fuel & Iron (3)	26	26	26	26		26	27½
39⅞	27¼	200	Colorado Southern..	37	38	37	38		37	37¾
56⅝	49	100	Do 1st pf. (4).....	53	53	53	53	+ 1	53	53½
68	53	500	Columbia G. & E.(6)	55	55	55	55		55	55½
13⅜	4¼	800	Columbia Graph. ..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾		4¾	4¾
25	17½	100	Do pf.....	19	19	19	19		19	24
91⅜	77½	200	Consolidated Gas (7)	86	86	86	86	+ ¼	85½	87
12	5	100	Consolidated Textile	7	7	7	7		7	8
21½	14⅜	200	Consolidated Textile	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅜	14½	15½
5	⅝	500	Continental Candy..						1	1½
76¾	50	4,400	Corn Prod. Ref. (10)	67	67⅞	66	66	— 1	66¼	66⅝
49¼	25½	600	Cosden & Co. (2½)..	27½	27½	27½	27½		27½	27¾
107⅞	51	1,400	Cuba Cane Sugar....	64⅞	64⅞	63½	63½	+ ⅛	63½	64
83½	12⅞	2,900	Cub.-Am. Sugar (2)	14½	15¾	14½	15	+ ⅛	15	15¼
26	6⅛	5,400	Cuba Cane Sugar....	9⅝	10⅝	9⅝	10		9⅝	10
67⅛	19½	3,500	Do pf.....	25⅞	27⅞	25⅞	26⅞	+ 2⅛	26⅞	27
103⅞	90	100	Delaware & Hud.(9)	97½	97½	97½	97½		97	98
249	176	200	D., L. & W. (10)....	190⅜	191	190½	191	+ 3	191	194
3	⅜	900	Denver & Rio G.....	½	⅝	½	⅝		⅝	¾
3	1	3,200	Do pf.....	2	2½	2	2½		2	2½
21½	10¼	400	Dome Mines (1)....	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛	17⅜	17⅝
25⅞	16	200	Elk Horn Coal.....	18½	18½	18½	18½		18½	18⅝
1,000	83	1,600	Endicott-John. (8)..	62⅝	63½	62	63		62	62½
15½	11⅝	700	Erie	13	13½	13	13⅜		13⅜	13⅝
22⅜	16½	500	Do 1st pf.....	19½	19½

Message to Congress Tuesday to Urge Broadening War Finance Corporation's Powers.

NO APPROPRIATION NEEDED

Corporation Has Credit With Treasury—Amount to Be Paid May Reach $500,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—President Harding will sent a message to Congress Tuesday proposing a plan for the settlement of the claims of the railroads against the Government and for the funding of their debts. It is said that the President will suggest a broadening of the powers of the War Finance Corporation to allow it to take up equipment notes and other securities held by the Director General of the Railroad Administration. In turn the Director General would receive cash with which to make payments to the roads, probably amounting to $500,000,000.

This plan will involve no appropriation by Congress, and will give the railroads money for material, repairs and a possible enlargement of working forces.

The carriers have agreed to postpone claims for about $500,000,000 based on the plea that labor was inefficient during the war. It is said that in some instances these claims were made largely for trading purposes. At any rate, the larger systems have agreed to drop these claims for the time being. Any railroad desiring later to take the claims to the courts can do so.

It has been difficult to settle the claims which the roads have filed against the Government and it is recognized that the railroads should no longer be deprived of money because of counter-claims of the Government.

Under the contract made with the carriers during the war the Government is pledged, in returning the roads to private ownership, to fund the obligations of the roads to the Government for permanent improvements. The President in his message will discuss this matter in detail.

It is held that broadening the powers of the War Finance Corporation is the only way to effect the payments without an appropriation. The corporation has a book credit with the Treasury and can draw upon it without any appropriation from Congress. To meet the corporation's drafts, the Treasury, it is said, would have to issue short-time certificates.

The corporation will be in a position to market the securities obtained from the Director General to reimburse the corporation, if necessary, for cash advances; but this will hardly be done, it is stated, unless sale of the securities at par is assured.

It is said that, as settlement must be made by the Government with the individual carrier, the process will take all Summer and perhaps extend into the Fall. Even if the total amount is not paid out all over, the effect on business in general will be pronounced, according to opinion here.

The settlements will not involve any change of the contracts under the Transportation Act. The matter will be arranged on the basis under which the roads agreed to allow the Government to take them over and no modifications will be sought by either party.

President Harding is pleased over the prospect that the railroad tangle seems about to be unraveled. He is anxious that the settlements shall be made quickly. It is understood that his message, which will be much in the nature of an advisory note, will be followed by bills from the Senate and House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees embodying the suggestions he makes.

When there was an intimation recently that $500,000,000 might be asked now to pay the railroads, there was much opposition from supporters of the Soldier Bonus bill. The adjustment with the carriers on the basis now indicated will put no new burden on the Treasury.

The President asked for authority for funding the debts which the railroads owe to the Government. Machinery for this is about to be devised by the Treasury Department, it is said. But payments by the Government to the carriers will be taken up at once and a settlement of the debts of the carriers to the Government will be made later.

ARKANSAS LINE TO QUIT AUG. 1

M. & N. A. Receiver Gives Up Running Railroad at a Loss.

HARRISON, Ark., July 22.—J. C. Murray, receiver and general manager of the Missouri & Northern Arkansas Railroad, announced today that steps were being taken to discontinue operation of the railroad at midnight July 31.

Appeals have been made to the Federal Government without avail, Mr. Murray stated. There will be sufficient funds on hand Aug. 1 to pay wages of employes, he said, but it will be impossible to continue after that time.

"The main cause," Mr. Murray said, "is interference from strikes and depredations committed, costing the railroad company enormous loss."

The Missouri & Northern Arkansas Railroad is a short line operating between Joplin, Mo., and Helena, Ark., and owning a total of 365 miles of main line track. It was thrown into the hands of a receiver in 1912, on an application of the St. Louis Union Trust Co., acting for the Allegheny Improvement Company, which holds $6,000,000 five-year gold notes of the railroad, which were due and unpaid from Oct. 1, 1911.

Festus J. Wade was the first receiver of the road and he has been followed by three others, the last of whom is the present receiver, J. C. Murray.

The road is capitalized at $8,340,000 and its last earnings statement, submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission at the end of 1920, showed a deficit, when sums received for Federal compensation were deducted.

LIVING COST KEEPS UP.

Drops Only Two-tenths of One Per Cent. for June.

The July statement of the changes in the cost of living of wage earners in the States, issued yesterday by the National Industrial Conference Board, 10 East Thirty-ninth Street, shows that from June 1 to July 1 of this year the decrease in the cost of living for wage earners was two-tenths of 1 per cent. The decrease from July 1, 1920, to July 1, 1921, was 21 per cent. The net increase between July, 1914, and July 1, 1921, was 61.6 per cent.

"During the month the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported a decrease of only 0.3 per cent. in the cost of food," the statement says. "Within the same period the cost of clothing based on the yearly costs of a representative list of articles, rose 0.9 per cent. Average prices of the other major items in the budget remained unchanged."

Oil Well's Flow Reported Good.

The Sinclair Pipe Line Company has advised the Middle States Oil Company that on Thursday it ran 2,000 barrels of oil from its No. 2 well on the Milan lease, near South Bend, Texas. This well was reported twenty-four hours earlier as good for 1,000 barrels, but the flow was increased to 2,000 barrels by drilling two feet deeper into the sand.

Dun's Sees Forces Essential to Progress Exerting Greater Influence—Credit Easier.

TEXTILES SHOW MOST LIFE

Bradstreet's Finds Light Wearing Apparel Cheaper—Steel Prices Continue to Fall.

The commercial reporting agencies, in their week-end summaries of business, are more optimistic than for several weeks past.

R. G. Dun & Co. say:

"Several recent occurrences, although indicating no general change in the immediate situation, strengthen the hope of better business to follow. A further lowering of discount rates both here and abroad gives added proof of an easier credit position, and the continued liquidation in different quarters is steadily making for more wholesome fundamental conditions. The significant fact is not that activities in some lines have increased moderately during a normally quiet period, but rather that forces which are essential to progress are now exerting greater influence.

"Where inevitable readjustments have provided a basis for commercial revival, the recovering movement is slowly gathering momentum, with more disposition shown to anticipate forward requirements. While most orders are small in lots for prompt delivery, there are a few conspicuous exceptions to this hesitant attitude, as in some dry goods divisions, and in other cases renewed demand only awaits settled prices."

"Trade and industry as a whole," says Bradstreet's review, "seem slightly quieter than a week ago, or indeed, than at any time since early in the current year, the most activity in final distribution at retail being shown in the satisfying demand for light wearing apparel, evoked by unquestionably attractive and certainly well-advertised price reductions.

"Most life in industry is in the textile branches, in other words, in wearing apparel, while such basic line as iron, steel, coal, coke and lumber are little, if any, more active. The trend of crop reports is not yet clearly defined, further deterioration being claimed in Spring wheat and oats, while reports as to Winter wheat out-turn are rather better. Cereal prices, while off from the top, are well above the low point, and the same is true of cotton.

"The feature in iron and steel is a slightly better demand for a variety of material, but placing of orders has been at the expense of prices, which are still being reduced. Railway repair work and building and construction needs have been the main stimulating factors."

GERMAN BANK STATEMENT.

Decrease of 486,500,000 Marks in Note Circulation.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, as of July 15, shows the following changes, in marks:

	Decrease.
Total coin and bullion	366,000
Gold	16,000
Treasury notes	1,167,421,000
Notes of other banks	1,160,000
Bills discounted	5,305,106,000
Advances	2,079,000
Investments	1,139,000
Other securities	39,178,000
Notes in circulation	486,591,000
Deposits	4,637,380,000
Other liabilities	82,587,000

Gold holdings and outstanding note circulation of the bank compare as follows with the corresponding weeks of 1920 and 1919, in thousands of marks:

	1921	1920	1919
Gold	1,091,344	1,091,332	1,139,000
Circulation	74,884,474	53,846,874	29,596,340

The Reichsbank's gold stood at 1,722,758,000 marks when the war broke out. The highest point reached by the bank's gold reserve since the war began was 2,250,240,000 marks, on November 15, 1918. In July of 1914 the note circulation was 1,890,893 000 marks; the figure of July 7, 1921, 75,421,065,000 marks, is the highest ever reached.

Kuhn, Loeb Expecting $2,680,000 Gold.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. announced yesterday that the steamship Zeeland is bringing $2,400,000 in gold bars and the Cedric $280,000 in gold to that firm. This will bring the gold imports for the firm since the first of the year up to $87,460,000.

Wheat and Oats Higher, While Corn Declines—Printcloths Firm.

Wheat and oats were higher in the cash markets yesterday, the rise in the latter amounting to 2 cents a bushel. Corn was slightly lower, while flour remained unchanged. Lard and pork were higher, while most other food products were quoted unchanged from Thursday. In the metal group lead was a shade easier, while copper, steel, tin and pig iron showed no change. Spot cotton was also quoted unchanged, but printcloth advanced ⅛ cent a yard.

Following are the cash prices, for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business Friday, a week before and a year ago:

	July 22, 1921.	July 15, 1921.	July 23, 1920.
FOODSTUFFS—			
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.40½	$1.46½	$2.93
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.79¾	.80½	1.76
Oats, No. 2 White	.33	.33	1.16
Flour, Minn., patent	6.75	6.75	13.60
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06½	.06¾	.12¾
Sugar, granulated	.059	.0575	.2100
Butter, cream, 92 score	42	.41½	.56
Eggs, fresh-gathered firsts, per dozen	.34	.34	.53
Lard, mid. W	12.85	12.75	21.60
Pork, mess	25.00	25.00	45.00
Beef, family	19.00	17.00	20.00
METALS—			
Iron, 2X, Philadelphia	22.75	23.50	48.50
Steel billets, Pittsburgh	33.00	33.00	65.00
Lead	4.35	4.50	9.10
Copper	12.00	12.37½	19.00
Tin	28.50	27.62½	49.87½
TEXTILES—			
Cotton mid. upland	12.75	12.75	43.75
Printcloths	.04⅜	.04⅛	.14½

Highest and lowest prices for the year 1921 to date are as follows:

	Highest—		Lowest—	
Wheat (new)	1.36⅝	July 14	1.13¼	July 6
Wheat (old)	2.12	Jan. 12	1.42	July 5
Corn	.86	Jan. 3	.74½	June 24
Oats	.60¾	Jan. 3	.40	July 5
Pork	16.50	Jan. 3	8.00	Apr. 14
Coffee	.07¼	Jan. 12	.05¾	Mar. 15
Sugar	.05¾	Mar. 18	.052	June 24
Lard	13.85	Jan. 7	9.85	May 31
Butter	.57	Jan. 3	.39	May 26
Eggs	.70	Jan. 17	.25½	May 23
Pork	32.50	Feb. 2	24.00	July 19
Beef	20.00	Jan. 3	14.00	July 9
Iron	33.25	Jan. 25	22.75	July 21
Steel	43.50	Jan. 8	33.00	July 7
Lead	5.25	Jan. 19	4.00	Feb. 28
Copper	13.75	Jan. 19	11.75	Mar. 11
Tin	29.50	Jan. 19	28.50	July 20
Cotton	18.25	Jan. 10	10.85	June 20
Printcloths	.06	Jan. 19	.04¼	June 24

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Barstow & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, have issued a pamphlet on "Railroad Equipment Securities."

Paul Wooster has retired from the firm of Wooster, Thomas & Co. of 20 Broad Street, and Harry F. Eickhorn has been admitted as a partner.

Pearsall B. Jackson is now associated with Vilas & Hickey in their bond trading department.

Morris & Smith, members of the New York Stock Exchange, have issued an analysis of fifteen leading railroads, comparing values in 1907 and 1921.

J. Roy Prosser of Stone, Prosser & Doty will sail for Europe today on the steamer Rochambeau.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

(Quoted on a Percentage Basis).

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic C. Line	1922–'36	6½	6.75	6.40
Balt. & Ohio	1921–'27	4½	7.15	6.75
Bethlehem Steel	1921–'30	7	7.50	7.00
Buff. R. & P.	1921–'33	4½, 5, 6	6.90	6.40
Canadian Pacific	1921–'32	4½, 6	7.10	6.40
Ches. & Ohio	1924–'33	6½	6.75	6.40
Chi. & N. W.	1921–'30	6½	6.75	6.50
Chi. & N. W.	1925–'38	6½	6.75	6.40
Chi., R. I. & P.	1921–'27	4½, 5	7.75	7.00
Chi., St. L. & N. O.	1921–'24	5	7.10	6.50
Chi. C. & St. L.	1921–'29	5, 6	6.85	6.40
Dela. & Hudson	1922	4½	7.00	6.63
Erie Railroad	1921–'28	4½, 5, 6	8.00	7.00
Illinois Central	1921–'36	4½, 5	7.00	6.50
Lou. & Nashville	1921–'23	5	7.00	6.50
Do	1922–'36	6½	6.75	6.40
Mich. Central	1921–'30	5, 6	6.75	6.37
Minn. & St. L.	1921–'27	5, 6	7.75	7.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1921–'24	5	8.00	7.00
Marland T. Line	1921–'27	8	9.00	8.00
New York Central	1921–'35	4½, 5	7.25	6.50
Do	1921–'33	7	7.10	6.45
Natl. Steel Car L.	1921–'28	8	9.00	8.00
Norfolk & West.	1921–'41	4½	7.00	6.50
Pacific	1921–'30	5	7.00	6.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1921–'29	4½, 5, 6	8.50	7.50
Pac. Fruit Ex.	1925–'33	7	6.75	6.40
Penn. Gen. Fght.	1921–'23	4, 4½	7.00	6.50
Reading Co.	1921–'23	4½, 5	7.25	6.40
Reading Co.	1921–'27	4½	7.00	6.50
Seaboard Air L.	1921–'27	4½, 5, 6	7.75	7.00
Southern Mining	1921–'23	5	8.75	8.25
Scu. Pacific	1921–'25	4½	7.00	6.50
Do	1924–'35	7	6.75	6.40
Southern Railway	1921–'28	4½, 5	7.50	6.75
Union Pacific	1921–'33	7	6.70	6.37
Vir. Railway	1921–'30	6	7.20	6.60

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Ariz. Ext	1	2	Iron Blosa	14	18
Ariz. Silver	19	20	La Rose	15	20
Ariz. Tom	4	5	Majestic	5	7
Black Hawk	5	9	Mex. Metals	40	
Boston Mont.	66	67	Midway Mcas	28	
Chief Con	2⅛	2⅜	Mut. Div. Tr.	31	33
Calaveras	75	1	Monarch	1	1½
Crystal, new	32	33	Nat. L. & Z.	2	
Denbigh	7	8	Rainier	4	6
Eagle B. B.	1½	2	Nixon	3	7
Eureka Cro.	50	51	Seven Metals	6	7
Fortuna	3		Silver Reef	3	4
Gadsden	40	45	U. V. Ext	23	24
Hecla Oil	5	6	Yukon	80	1
Iron Cap	5	½			

Reserve Banks Report a Substantial Liquidation of Loans and Discounts

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Aggregate reductions by $83,000,000 of loans and discounts, and by $61,000,000 of investments, and curtailment by about $95,000,000 of borrowings from the Federal Reserve Banks are indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement of condition on July 13, 1921, of 816 member banks in leading cities.

All classes of loans and discounts show substantial liquidations for the week: Loans secured by Government obligations by $9,000,000, loans secured by corporate obligations by $20,000,000, and all other loans and discounts, composed largely of commercial loans proper, by $54,000,000. Corresponding changes at member banks in New York City include reductions of $8,000,000, and $16,000,000 in loans secured by Government and corporate obligations and a relatively much smaller reduction by $7,000,000 in other, i. e., commercial loans and discounts.

Investments of the reporting banks in United States bonds (including a practically constant amount of about $270,000,000 of Government bonds on deposit with the Treasury to secure outstanding national bank note circulation) declined by $3,000,000 for the week, while those of Victory notes fell off about $1,000,000. Investments in Treasury certificates show a reduction for the week of $28,000,000 and those in the three years' Treasury notes, a reduction of $14,000,000, while corporate and other securities on hand were $15,000,000 less than the week before. At New York City banks reductions of $10,000,000 in Treasury notes, of $22,000,000 in Treasury certificates, and of $8,000,000 in corporate securities, as against nominal changes in United States bonds and Victory notes, are noted.

Total loans and investments, in consequence of the above changes, show a reduction for the week of $144,000,000 for all reporting institutions, and on July 13 stood at $15,051,000,000, or about 10 per cent. below the corresponding amount at the close of the past year. Loans and investments of member banks in New York City show a decline of $70,000,000 for the week, and of over 15 per cent. since Dec. 31 of last year.

Accommodation of reporting banks at the Federal Reserve Banks shows a decrease for the week from $1,249,000,000 to $1,154,000,000, or from 8.2 to 7.7 per cent. of the banks' total loans and investments. In New York City a reduction from $327,000,000 to $312,000,000 in the total borrowings from the local reserve banks and from 6.8 to 6.6 per cent. in the ratio of these borrowings to total loans and investments is shown. During the preceding year borrowings from the reserve banks decreased by $944,000,000, or by 45 per cent. During the same period borrowings of the New York City members from the local Reserve Bank decreased by $454,000,000, or by about 60 per cent.

Government deposits show a reduction for the week of $48,000,000, time deposits declined by $17,000,000, while demand deposits (net) increased by $56,000,000. For member banks in New York City, reductions of $25,000,000 in Government deposits and of $6,000,000 in time deposits are shown, while demand deposits, owing to withdrawals of balances by correspondent banks in the interior, show a decrease of $19,000,000.

Reserve balances of the reporting banks with the Federal Reserve Banks declined by $4,000,000, and cash in vault by about the same amount. Member banks in New York City show a $7,000,000 decrease in reserve with but little change in their cash holdings.

This table furnishes some additional details:

Condition of Member Banks in Leading Reserve Cities.

	All Fed. Res. Bank Cities. 282	Fed. Res. Branch Cities. 214	All Other Repts. Banks. 220	New York. 70	Chicago. 53
No. reporting banks.					
Loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with F. R. Banks—					
Ln. sec. by U. S. Govt. obligations	$452,771,000	$106,282,000	$79,346,000	$229,498,000	$62,541,000
Ln. sec. by stocks and bonds	2,084,837,000	474,003,000	436,853,000	1,085,988,000	221,283,000
All other loans and discounts	5,261,434,000	1,464,756,000	1,387,338,000	3,428,814,000	786,008,000
Total loans and disc.	7,799,042,000	2,045,121,000	1,903,436,000	5,742,300,000	1,169,832,000
U. S. bonds	446,074,000	207,175,000	206,936,000	284,827,000	20,444,000
U. S. Victory notes	101,876,000	39,925,000	28,585,000	74,438,000	13,023,000
U. S. Treas. notes	84,429,000	7,742,000	8,463,000	40,804,000	1,857,000
U. S. ctfs. of indebt.	108,525,000	24,400,000	19,962,000	73,466,000	9,290,000
Other bonds, stocks and securities	1,117,459,000	581,564,000	348,451,000	543,011,000	138,981,000
Total loans and discounts and inc. incl. bills rediscounted with F. R. Bank	9,637,405,000	2,907,937,000	2,807,925,000	4,757,616,000	1,353,617,000
Reserve balance with F. R. Banks	909,958,000	198,602,000	141,651,000	547,252,000	121,691,000
Cash in vault	194,448,000	63,733,000	78,504,000	101,365,000	23,574,000
Net demand deposits	7,057,105,000	1,575,079,000	1,453,691,000	4,056,149,000	887,153,000
Time deposits	1,845,417,000	906,830,000	648,820,000	257,383,000	413,777,000
Govt. deposits	235,531,000	80,409,000	21,977,000	148,132,000	11,589,000
Bills payable with F. R. Bank sec. by U. S. Govt. obligations	178,295,000	88,078,000	47,468,000	20,838,000	17,229,000
Bills rediscs., &c.	874,173,000	181,140,000	157,888,000	231,043,000	45,362,000

TALK WOOLEN MORATORIUM.

British Merchants, Creditors and Banks May Join for Relief.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 22.—Although signs of a revival in the woolen industry are increasing, the present situation is so serious that there is talk of a six months' moratorium by general consent. Already, in regard to one leading firm trade creditors and banks interested jointly to the extent of £500,000 have agreed to hold over their claims until next year.

Most of the assets of the woolen merchants are locked up in cloth for which the demand, until recently, had almost ceased, and in book debts which it is difficult to collect. The value of stocks has depreciated about 40 per cent. from the highest prices. Commitments must be written down by about one-half to bring them to current replacement cost. That is the shady side of the picture.

On the other hand, working costs have been reduced and as the output of the world is only one-third of what it was in pre-war days, the stores of cloth are being gradually exhausted. In spite of the rise in the cost of raw wool of 20 per cent., the increase in output will tend to bring the price of the finished article down, and there are signs that the industry is getting along again. Many Yorkshire firms are working full week now instead of only two days a week.

COAL COMPANIES' PROFITS.

Two Show Gain in First Half of 1921 Over 1920.

Profits of coal companies for the first six months of the current year are much above those of the corresponding period of 1920, according to statements issued by the Island Creek Coal Company and the Pond Creek Coal Company.

The Pond Creek Coal Company for the first half of 1921 reports total earnings of $615,127, as compared with $288,694 in the first half of 1920. Net profits aggregated $410,006, which was the equivalent of $1.82 a share on the stock outstanding, as against profits of $130,386, equal to 61 cents a share, reported in 1920. The company paid out $159,690 in dividends this year, whereas in 1920 no dividends were paid in the same period. The net surplus after dividends was $250,406.

Total earnings of the Island Creek Coal Company for the six months ended June 30 were $2,670,173, as against $1,-620,627 in the first half of 1920. Net earnings were $1,910,548, against $940,-173, while the surplus after dividends was $1,345,157, as compared with $352,-979. The balance available for the common stock for the six months was equal to $14.56 a share on the 118,302 shares, after allowing for the preferred dividends.

POWER COMPANY'S REPORT.

Commonwealth Shows Balance of $1,114,328 for Fiscal Year.

The report of the Commonwealth Power, Railway and Light Company and its subsidiaries for the twelve months ended June 30 shows a balance of $1,114,328 against $1,388,319 in 1920, while gross earnings are reported at $32,055,425 against $28,655,494 in the preceding year. The net income available for dividends, replacements and depreciation stands at $2,191,508, compared with $2,465,499 in 1920, with a preferred stock dividend amounting to $1,077,180 reported accumulated and unpaid since Feb. 1, 1921. Operating expenses, including taxes and maintenance, were $22,562,296.

In his statement to the stockholders George E. Hardy, President, said:

"The earnings statement for the first six months of the year is gratifying, particularly in view of the general industrial conditions now prevailing. With some general improvement in market and financial conditions, and taking into consideration the company's present earnings position, it should be possible in the near future to formulate a plan looking toward the liquidation of its floating and other short-time indebtedness."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

COMSTOCK.			
Best & Belcher	.08	Harmill	.17
Challar	.03	Jime	.02
Con. Virginia	.19	Kernick	.06
Gould & Curry	.02	Knox	.10
Jacket	.09	Kay	.02
Justice	.08	Revert	.02
Mexican	.11	Verdi	.03
Ophir	.10	Western	.03
Potosi	.03	Zone	.10
Scorpion	.07	GOLDFIELD.	
Sierra Nevada	.02	Booth	.02
Union	.17	Consolidated	.06
TONOPAH.		Crackerjack	.03
Belmont	.85	Florence	.30
Cash Boy	.05	Jumbo Extension	.03
Jim Butler	.06	Lone Star	.07
McNamara	.14	Silver Pick	.11
McNamara Cross.	.05	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Midway	.12	Arrowhead	.04
Monarch	.02	Broken Hills	.02
North Star	.04	Bullwhacker	.03
Rescue	.21	Crossus	.46
Tonopah Extension	1.47	Hamilton	.03
West End	.78	Holly	1.40
West Tonopah	.02	Round Mountain	.12
SILVER PEAK.		Silver Hills	.17
Belcher Extension	.02	Simon	.47
Brougher	.06	Simon Mina	.07
Divide Tonopah	.76	Sterling	.05
Dividend	.06	Uncle Sam	.14
Extension	.27	White Caps	.04

COLORADO SPRINGS	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Cresson	1¾	1⅞	Isabella	2¼	3¼
Doctor	2¾	3⅜	Mary McK.	2½	5
Elkton	3	5	Portland	45	50
El Paso	8	11	U. Gold M.	10¾	12¼
Gold. Cycle	65	70	Rose Nmel.	2¾	4
Granite	13	14	Vindicator	27	32
Gold Reef	.02				

Du Pont Co. Shows Net of $3,535,538, Compared With $10,456,038 Last Year.

The Du Pont Powder Company, for the six months ended June 30, reports net earnings, after deduction of all charges and maintenance and repairs, together with an estimated amount set aside for Federal taxes, of $3,535,538, compared with $10,456,038 in the first six months of 1920. After allowing for depreciation and preferred dividends, there was a balance of $1,782,267 available for the common stock, which was equivalent to $3.56 a share on the 500,000 common capital stock outstanding.

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The Corn Products Refining Company, for the six months ended June 30, reports net earnings, after deduction of all charges and maintenance and repairs, together with an estimated amount set aside for Federal taxes, of $3,535,538, compared with $10,456,038 in the first six months of 1920. After allowing for depreciation and preferred dividends, there was a balance of $1,782,267 available for the common stock, which was equivalent to $3.56 a share on the 500,000 common capital stock outstanding.

Refining Concern Shows Net of $3,535,538, Compared With $10,456,038 Last Year.

The Corn Products Refining Company, for the six months ended June 30, reports net earnings, after deduction of all charges and maintenance and repairs, together with an estimated amount set aside for Federal taxes, of $3,535,538, compared with $10,456,038 in the first six months of 1920. After allowing for depreciation and preferred dividends, there was a balance of $1,782,267 available for the common stock, which was equivalent to $3.56 a share on the 500,000 common capital stock outstanding.

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1921.

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Day's Sales	$11,363,350	$10,047,850	$8,906,900
Year to Date	1,693,425,885	2,179,690,850	1,817,680,189

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAR LOANS.

Sales	Issue.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Close—Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
304	—Liberty 3½s, 1932–'47	87.10	87.76	87.00	+ .20	86.94	87.00	4.35
16	—Liberty 1st 4s, 1932–'47	87.68	87.68	87.68	+ .54	87.50	87.70	4.63
1	—Liberty 1st 4s, reg	87.20	87.20	87.20				
111	—Liberty 1st cv. 4½s, 1932–'47	87.68	87.70	87.50	+ .08	87.60	87.70	5.12
1	—Lib. 1st cv. 4½s, 1932–'47, reg	87.68	87.68	87.68	+ .48			
963	—Liberty 2d cv. 4½s, 1927–'42	87.20	87.36	87.34	+ .14	87.30	87.34	5.27
31	—Liberty 2d cv. 4½s, reg	87.30	87.30	87.06	+ .04			
733	—Liberty 3d 4½s, 1928	91.34	91.52	91.34	+ .20	91.48	91.50	5.70
10	—Liberty 3d 4½s, reg	91.44	91.44	91.44	+ .16			
1,266	—Liberty 4th 4¼s, 1933–'38	87.52	87.60	87.52	+ .18	87.46	87.48	5.37
87	—Liberty 4th 4¼s, reg	87.22	87.40	87.32	+ .44			
33	—Victory 3½s, 1922–'23	98.42	98.42	98.42	+ .02	98.42	98.44	4.42
2,713	—Victory 4¾s, 1922–'23	98.38	98.44	98.38	+ .02	98.42	98.44	5.62
11	—Victory 4½s, reg	98.32	98.32	98.24				

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

Argentine 5s	2	94½	1	107	7	107½	16	69¾
8	1	93	2d 4½s		1	107	8	61
8	1	92¾	C&O gen 4½s		1	73¼	Ga Pac 1st 6s	32
Chinese Ry 5s	1	86¼	11	73¼	2	98¼	3	73
45	1	86	1	73⅜	Goodyear T & R 1st 8s	2	85¾	pr ln 8s, 8rC
45½	48	86¼	1	73¾	1	85	10	87¾
C of Berg 8s	1,000	98¼	conv 4½s		1	85¼	10	88
tem ctfs	9	98¼	9	75	2	86¼	10	88¼
97½	5	98¾	conv 5s		1	87	adj 8s	94
97	1,000	99	1	81½	3	86¾	11	95¾
97½	1	98¾	1	81¾	3	86¾	55	53¾
97	1	98¾	2	81½	34	53	3	66¼
96¾	8	98¾	C,B&Q gen 4s		1	32¾	inc 5s	
C of Berne 5s	1	77½	1	77½	2	32¾	5	54
98½	2	98½	Ill div 3½s		20	53	5	54½
C of Bord 8s	8	98¾	6	72¾	10	53¼	5	54¾
81½	8	98½	5	73	1st & ref 5s		10	54¼
C of Cp 5½s	1	98¾	Ill div 4s		1923		10	91¾
77¾	28	98¾	2	80	Nebr ext 4s		Mont Power 1st Term 6s	
C of Lyons 6s	3	84¾	5	80½	20	55	5	84½
89¼	4	1934	Ill cent 4s		5	80¾	5a, Ser A	
C of Paris 6s	1	89¼	4s, 1925		Chi Gt W 4s		5	85
89¼	2	89¾	12	50	3	86½	Mont exr 4s	
C of Rio 8s	1	89¾	Chi Ind & L		2	49¾	10	80¾
89¾	1	89¾	ref 6s		Chi Mil & StP		SanAnaAAP 4s	
C of Sao P	1	89¾	10	93¾	10	74¾	2	63¾
L & Co ctfs	3	89¾	4s, 1925		10	74½	Seaboard Air L	
89¾	5	89¾	Chi Mil & StP		Grd Trr Ry 7s		adj 5s	
89¾	5	89¾	10	74¾	int rcts		25	25
89¾	3	89¾	7	100½	8	101	20	25
89¾	1	89¾	8	101	20	91	1	77
89¾	1	89¾	30	102	1	91	Sinclair Con O	
89¾	1	89¾	1	100½	1	91¼	conv 7½s	
C of Zurich 8s	1	89¾	Gt Falls Pow		1	91¼	21	91
receipts	2	89¾	4 5s		gen 5½s		20	91¼
73¼	2	11	88		2s†f. 85½		20	91¼
Am Ag Ch 7½s	1	89¼	5	76	deb 4s, 1925		1	91¾
interim rect	4	89¼	Gt Nor gen 7s		1	89¾	1	91¾
4	1	89¼	1	100¾	2	89¾	1	91¾
9	1	89¼	1	100¾	1	89¾	1	91¾
9	1	89¼	1	100¾	1	89¾	1	91¾
9	1	89¼	1	100¾	1	89¾	1	91¾
9	1	89¼	1	100¾	1	89¾	1	91¾
9	1	89¼	1	100¾	1	89¾	1	91¾

MAY ENACT TARIFF FIRST, SAYS PENROSE

He Suggests That It May Be Disposed Of Before the Tax Bill Reaches the Senate.

ALL DEPENDS ON HEARINGS

These Begin Monday With the American Valuation Plan as the First Subject.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Senator Penrose, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, to whom the Fordney Tariff bill will be referred as soon as the measure is received in the upper house, indicated today that the measure might be disposed of before the Tax Revision bill reaches the Senate. All depended, he suggested, on how much time was required for tariff hearings, which will begin Monday, according to his formal announcement, issued today.

The Administration is expected to urge upon Senate leaders passage of the Tax bill in advance of the Tariff bill if that measure gets to the Senate before the Finance Committee reports the Tariff bill.

To a question whether the committee would consider asking the Senate to take up revenue revision ahead of tariff revision Senator Penrose said:

"The committee will go ahead with the Tariff bill, and work on that while the House is working on the Revenue bill. The Tariff bill may be a law by the time the Revenue bill reaches us. We can't tell about that. The Revenue bill will be given consideration when it reaches us."

"What if the Administration asks for revision of taxes ahead of revision of the tariff?" he was asked.

"We will have to consider that when the revenue bill comes over here," was his reply. "As I said, it is a possibility that the tariff bill might be passed by the time the revenue bill reaches us."

"It has been suggested that the two bills be combined."

"I would just as soon have a book in two volumes as in one," said the Senator.

In his announcement about the tariff hearings the Senator said:

"After a consultation with members of the Finance Committee it was decided to hold a meeting Monday for the purpose of taking up the American valuation feature of the bill before proceeding with consideration of the tariff schedules. American valuation is the basis of the whole bill and, it is thought, should be disposed of first.

"The committee has asked three members of the Tariff Commission to be present, President Page and Messrs. Marvin and Burgess, and such other experts and members as they wish to bring along. They have also invited George Davis, special agent in charge of the New York Customs House, and Otto Fix, special agent in charge of comparative valuations of the New York office, to be present.

"The committee has had hundreds of letters, both for and against the American valuation feature, so that there is a difference of opinion not only among business men, but among experts on the subject. These the committee will consider in the hearings on Monday.

"It is the intention of the committee to hear business men after the testimony of the Tariff Commission and the experts has been concluded. We hope to conclude the valuation hearings on Thursday, and after that we will take up the schedules in regular order as they appear in the tariff bill, beginning with the chemical schedule. This will undoubtedly open up the question of the dye embargo, which is the compowerted article in the chemical schedule, and this may occupy a good deal of time.

"When the hearings are concluded and the bill is taken up for actual consideration it will be in executive session, with only Republican members of the committee present. This is the usual custom.

"We hope to close the hearings within two weeks from Monday, and an earnest effort will be made to finish within that time. After that we will take the bill up with Treasury officials in order to have the benefit of their advice in writing the bill.

The committee has received a mass of correspondence regarding the rates that have been adopted by the House, and as usual a great many changes have been suggested, there being requests both for increasing and reducing the various rates. It is not possible at this time, however, to specify just what changes have been proposed, but there has been a string of things suggested."

SHIP CLAIM BOARD NAMED.

Ex-Justice Meals Heads Five to Settle Up $211,000,000.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Walter D. Meals, former Associate Justice of the Ohio Appellate Court, it was announced today by Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board, has been appointed by President Harding to head the board's Claims Commission to settle claims aggregating $211,000,000 against the board.

The other four members of the board will be Homer Ferguson, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company; F. W. Wood, former President of the Maryland Steel Company; Captain Richard Watt, U. S. N., and Arthur W. Teele of the accounting firm of Patterson, Teele & Dennis.

Mr. Teele's firm is a New York concern and he is an officer of the National Association of Accountants.

Chairman Lasker said that to offset the claims against the board there were many counterclaims which would result in materially reducing the $211,000,000 figure on settlement. That sum does not include, however, Admiralty claims of approximately $80,000,000 against the board.

"The commission will be called for a preliminary session during the coming week," Mr. Lasker said. "But it will undoubtedly be Sept. 1 before the commission will function actively, as the Shipping Board requires that time to get its cases ready."

EXPECT CUBA TO SEEK LOAN

Bankers Here Will Give It, It Is Said, If Government Agrees.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—State Department officials today indicated that they would not be surprised if the Cuban Government named a financial commission to come to the United States for the purpose of arranging the flotation of a considerable loan to the Cuban Government.

The situation in Cuba, it was stated, was very serious and was being closely studied by experts in the Department of State. Reports are being received regularly from General Enoch H. Crowder, special representative of the President, who is in Havana as adviser to President Zayas.

Under the treaty with Cuba the United States has a supervisory power over Cuba's foreign loans, and it was stated that the Cuban authorities would gratefully know if this Government is informed of their intentions in that direction. Several New York banking firms are interested in the Cuban situation and are understood to be ready to make the necessary loans whenever satisfactory arrangements can be worked out between the two Governments.

Yucatan Communist Propaganda Centre.

MEXICO CITY, July 22.—The State of Yucatan has been selected by the Communist Congress as headquarters for all communist propaganda in Latin America, according to word received by labor leaders here from the Mexican delegation to the recent Moscow assembly, who returned to Berlin.

WHEAT ADVANCES, THEN DECLINES

Hedging Pressure, Light Speculation, Trade and Russian Famine Reports All Influence Market.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 22.—Hedging pressure more than offset bullish news in wheat combined with a light speculative trade, as shown by the action of today's market. Buying by houses with export connections, sensational famine reports from Russia with estimates that that country would have to import 120,000,000 bushels, made an advance of 1⅞ to 2¾ cents over yesterday's finish. When the buying ceased it took but little selling to bring about a decline of 3¼ to 4 cents from the top, with the finish within a fraction of the bottom and with net losses of 1 to 1¾ cents, July leading, at one time the latter was ¼ cent over the September, but finished about 1 cent under.

For the week, primary arrivals of wheat plus the receipts at the Gulf are around 25,000,000 bushels, and probably as much more has been hedged by sales of futures during the past week. The outside trade has not been large enough to take care of this grain and advance prices. It is estimated that there is around 80,000,000 bushels of wheat lodged this week at present in Chicago, and possibly 25,000,000 bushels more in other markets. Under such conditions the action of the market has naturally been erratic, as the purchases by the seaboard against sales abroad serve to give quick bulges at times. More than 500,000 bushels, futures, were exchanged for cash wheat here today. The ease with which prices slipped off created a rather bearish sentiment after the close, but there are those who expect that the market will get very far in either direction for the time being, although rapid fluctuations are to be expected.

Limited offerings here prevented large sales of cash wheat to the seaboard, only 200,000 bushels being confirmed. Sales of No. 2 red loaded were made at 14½ cents over September track, New York, and at 17¾ cents over September f. o. b. New York, last week in July shipments. No. 2 hard, Aug. 20 to 25 loading, sold at 3 cents over September f. o. b. buyer's boat, and that price was bid for more. Estimates as to the day's export sales at the seaboard and Gulf were 750,000 to 1,000,000 bushels, with August at the Gulf quoted at 10¾ and 11 cents over September.

Crop reports from the Northwest are showing little change. Weather conditions are not favorable for the rapid development of black rust, but there were numerous damage complaints from Canada and Winnipeg. October sank 3 cents for the day in the face of the decline in American markets. The crop of the three Northwestern provinces is privately estimated at 275,000,000 bushels, or 25,000,000 bushels less than another private estimate made early in July, and compares with 283,000,000 bushels harvested last year. Country offerings to arrive are small, but the grain is coming forward on consignment as fast as cars can be obtained.

Primary arrivals of wheat for the day were 3,368,000 bushels, week ago 2,406,000 bushels, last year 995,000 bushels. Shipments 1,239,000 bushels, a week ago 851,000 bushels, last year 600,000 bushels. Corn receipts 671,000 bushels, a week ago 550,000 bushels, year ago 762,000 bushels. Shipments 306,000 bushels, a week ago 819,000 bushels, last year 340,000 bushels.

Today's Chicago prices for the principal commodities were as follows:

WHEAT.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.26¾	$1.24½	$1.24½	$1.25	....	....
Sept.	1.25	1.23	1.24	1.26¼	....	....
Dec.	1.31	1.27¾	1.28¾	1.29¾	2.58	

CORN.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.64¾	.64¼	.64¾	.64	1.54¾	
Sept.	.62¾	.61¼	.61¾	.60¾	1.53¾	
Dec.	.61¾	.61	.61¼	.61¾	1.39¾	

OATS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.40	.39¾	.39¾	.39¾	.91¾	
Sept.	.41¾	.40¾	.40¾	.41¾	.76¾	
Dec.	.44½	.43¼	.43¾	.44	.75½	

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
July	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.25	2.24½
Sept.	1.12	1.10¾	1.10¾	1.00	1.90
Dec.	1.13½	1.11¾	1.11¾	1.10	1.81

PROVISIONS.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
July	12.00	11.95	11.95	....	....
Sept.	12.07	11.97	11.97	11.91	19.40
Oct.	12.17	12.10	12.17	12.10	19.77
Jan.	10.12	10.05	10.05	10.07	....

SUES BANKER FOR $125,000.

Frank Williams Charged With Failure to Keep Agreement.

Frank Williams was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday by Robert L. Smith for $125,000 as the value of 50,000 shares of stock in the Consolidated Progressive Oil Corporation. The complaint alleged that Mr. Smith was the owner of 425,000 shares of the stock and that in 1917 Mr. Williams, as President of the Broadway Central Bank, agreed with him that in return for the stock he would use his best efforts to effect the sale of a large number of shares and would aid in the establishment of credit and in obtaining an advance of money at a nominal rate.

The complaint set forth that Mr. Williams failed to keep his agreement and refused to return the stock when demanded. The stock has been selling at $2.50 a share, the complaint stated. Mr. Williams denied the charges.

Up-State Bank Officials Indicted.

H. B. Rundall and Mrs. Judith Barrett Deming, cashier and assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Amenia, N. Y., were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday on charges of misapplication and abstraction of the bank's funds. Rundall was accused of having misapplied credits and notes to the amount of $9,616 and Mrs. Deming with having abstracted $650. All of the alleged irregularities took place between August and December of last year. Prosecutor Maxwell S. Mattuck said that Rundall was Town Clerk of Amenia. Both defendants will be directed to appear in court on Monday to plead.

Liverpool Cotton Statistics.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—Following are the weekly cotton statistics:

Quantity afloat, all kinds, bales.	130,000
Quantity afloat, American, bales..	96,000

PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday: 18,328 packages. Market generally unchanged. Some weakness is shown on the medium qualities but top grades of table butter are fairly steady. Creamery, higher than extra, pound, 42½@43c; extras, 92 score, 41½@43c; firsts, 87½@41c; seconds, 34@36½c; low grades, 31@33c; unsalted, higher than extras, 44¼@45c; extras, 92 score, 38½@43½c; seconds, 34½@38c; State dairy tubs, finest, 40½@41c; good to prime, 38@40c; common to fair, 36@37c; ladles, current make, firsts, 30½@32½c; seconds, 28c; lower grades, 26@27c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 28c; No. 2, 27c; lower grades, 24½@25½c.

EGGS—Receipts yesterday: 16,909 cases. Fancy fresh eggs are becoming scarcer and the tendency is to sellers' favor. Medium and under grades freely offered at unimproved prices. Little more call for storage eggs and tone firm on desirable grades. Nearby: Checkerberry, fancy, gathered, extras, dozen, 32@36c; extra firsts, 25@37½c; firsts, 31@34c; seconds, 27½@30c; inferior, 26@28c; trade eggs, 26@28c; dirties, regular packed, No. 1, 26@27c; No. 2 and pooreo, 20@22c; checks, fair to choice, dry, 22@24c; refrigerator eggs, special marks, fancy, 35½@38c; firsts, 32@35c; seconds, 29½@32c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby western, hennery whites, extras, 50@53c; extra firsts, 46@48c; firsts, 41@46c; gathered whites, firsts to extra firsts, 41@46c; under grades, 35@40c; Pacific Coast: white, extras, 50@53c; extra firsts, 46@49c; firsts, 43@45c; under grades, 38@40c; other western and southern, gathered whites, 39@44c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by western, hennery browns, extra, 41@43c; gathered browns and mixed colors, graded extras, 39@39½; firsts to extra firsts, 37@39.

WANT BUILDING RUSH SPREAD OVER YEAR

Concentration Into 8 Months Blamed Largely by Investigators for Industrial Waste.

UNEMPLOYMENT IS CRUX

$500,000,000 in Wages Lost Yearly —Favor Employer-Workmen-Public Bureau—Rap Unions.

Dividing responsibility for conditions in the building trades fairly equally between employers and workers, the Committee on Elimination of Waste in Industry of the American Engineering Counsel proposes concerted steps to spread building activities over the entire year instead of concentrating them into eight months. In a study made yesterday by the committee, which was appointed by Herbert Hoover when he was President of the council, this is the outstanding proposal among a series of suggestions for overcoming a loss in wages of $500,000,000 a year which led the investigators, after a survey of the entire country, to conclude that unemployment was the most important feature of the industry at present.

"Although efforts toward reducing seasonal unemployment have been local and often spasmodical, recent developments and conferences have shown the possibilities of vast improvement," the report says. "The means of bringing about a reduction of seasonal unemployment may be outlined as follows:

"Allowance of a small margin of profit for both labor and capital during Winter months, development of methods of conducting the work in cold weather, arrangement of work to provide indoor operations in cold and stormy weather, organization of a clearing house for coordination of activities, increasing the usefulness of employment bureaus and educating the public.

"Contractors must prove to the public that they can carry on operations during the Winter period as economically and substantially as during other periods of the year. To do this, contractors, labor, transportation and material men in a locality must get together and, after joint study of the situation, agree to reduce profits and wages an amount that will offset the increased cost of carrying on work in Winter months.

"The education of the public is vital to a sensible distribution of work throughout the year. Owners making interior repairs or slight additions should be encouraged to have this work done in the off-peak season. Old buildings, to be demolished to make room for new ones, should be torn down in cold weather in advance of the new construction.

"Real estate dealers lease apartments usually in October, and do all redecorating, painting and papering in the month. The greatest disappointment to the public, who have been looking for lower rents, is the greater decline. The result was an extension of the short season, the coverage of which near the close on a prospect for more bullish crop figures, caused a moderate setback.

A communication from a house in the Southeast said cotton in Georgia had not improved in the last two weeks; that little cotton was being offered, whereas there was good demand. Spinners, the letter intimates, who have been taking on low-grade cotton right along. The letter said the boll weevil had done heavy damage in Georgia.

Clearances were fairly liberal again yesterday, especially to Japan and China, 873 bales.

News from the dry goods district again was satisfactory.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
July	12.35	12.35	12.22	12.25	12.16
Oct.	12.62	12.84	12.60	12.63	12.48
Dec.	12.80	13.03	12.76	12.79	12.65
Jan.	13.18	13.33	13.19	13.18@13.19	13.25
March	13.42	13.48	13.46	13.45	13.53
May	13.48	13.61	13.46	13.51	13.54

The local market for spot cotton was 10c lower at 12.75c for middling uplland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 10c lower at 12.10c; sales, 955. New Orleans unchanged at 11.75c; sales, 673. Savannah unchanged at 11.50c; sales, 1,825. Little Rock unchanged at 10.75c; sales, 207. Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	28,063	13,888	4,153
Exports	17,572	29,000	10,672
Exports, season	5,938,127	5,969,087	8,908,347
New York stocks	155,000	157,000	129,000
Port stocks	1,347,854	1,376,000	870,354

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet, up; 5.56d for middling. Sales, 5,000; American, 4,000. Future opened quiet, 3@10 points net lower. Closed quiet, at 10@ advance.

Prices: July, 6.44; October, 6.70; December, 6.80; January, 6.85; March, 6.90; May, 6.94. Manchester: Yarns, quieter; cloths, quiet.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market closed 10 points net lower.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	8.10	8.00	8.00	8.10
July	8.05	8.00	8.00	8.10
August	....	....	....	....
September	8.15	8.08	8.11	8.21
October	8.27	8.20	8.25	8.35
November	....	....	....	....
December	8.61	8.54	8.54	8.64
January	8.97	8.85	8.85	8.97
February	....	....	....	....
Total sales, 12,200.				

COFFEE.

The coffee market was firmer, closing 5 points net lower.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	6.94	6.84	6.87	7.00
March	7.08	7.00	7.03	7.16
May	7.22	7.12	7.15	7.30
December	8.70	8.62	8.65	8.80

SUGAR.

The raw sugar market closed 400 points net higher.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	3.10	3.00	3.00	3.10
December	2.96	2.84	2.84	2.96
January	2.78	2.75	2.75	2.87
March	2.77	2.73	2.73	2.86
May	2.77	2.73	2.73	2.86

FOREIGN SECURITIES.

	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.
Argent. (unlisted)	6	Sep.,	1945	90
Belgian (restor'n)	6		1934	95
Belgian (Fren.)	6		1925	90
British Victory	4		1919	77
British F	4		1960	58
Brit. Nat. W. B.	6		1922	98
Brit. Nat. W. B.	5½		1922	93
Brit. Nat. W. B.	5		1928	84
Canada	5½	Nov.,	1933	94
Canada	5½	Dec.,	1937	94
French Govt. Vic.	5		1941	67
French Loan, '17	4		1943	47
French Prem	5		1920	85
French Loan	6		1920	94
Italy Treasury	5		1925	73
Italy War Loan	5		1918	83
Russia, ruble bds.	5½	Feb.,	1928	2
Russia, Govt	6		1921	11
Sweden	6		1939	86
Switzerland	5½		1929	94

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local metal exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Antimony	4.62½	4.87½	4.62½	4.87½
Quicksilver	....	$46.00	....	$46.00
Aluminium	22.00	28.00	23.00	28.00
Imm. Ex.				
Silicon	23.00	24.00	23.00	24.00

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 13½c on the New York Metal Exchange.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	70	17	6	70	15	0
Copper, futures	71	5	0	71	2	6
Tin, spot	162	15	0	163	0	0
Tin, futures	164	15	0	165	0	0
Spelter, spot	26	15	0	27	0	0
Spelter, futures	26	15	0	27	0	0
Lead, spot	24	5	0	24	5	0
Lead, futures	23	18	0	23	18	0

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

GEORGIA LIGHT, POWER & RAILWAY BUILDING FUND NOTICE.

To Holders of First Lien Five Per Cent. Thirty Year Gold Bonds:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that offers will be received up to 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, August 1st, 1921, by the undersigned at the office of the New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., for the sale to the Sinking Fund, under the First Lien Mortgage, of so much of said Bonds as the Sinking Fund of Seventy-six Thousand One Hundred Forty-seven Dollars and Forty-eight Cents ($76,147.48) will pay for, at the lowest prices at which said Bonds are offered, not exceeding one hundred and five per cent. (106%) of principal amount of said Bonds, with accrued interest to September 1st, 1921. Each offer must specify the denomination number of each bond therein offered, and if more than one Bond be offered, shall be for all or any less number of Bonds so offered. Parties whose offers are accepted will be promptly notified and payment will be made upon delivery of the Bonds offered, together with all unmatured coupons thereto appertaining, on the first day of September, 1921. The New York Trust Company on or after September 1st, 1921.

GEORGIA LIGHT, POWER & RAILWAYS BUILDING FUND TRUSTEE.
PAUL W. FISHER, Treasurer.

NOTICE OF LIQUIDATION.

THE ALAMEDA NATIONAL BANK, located at Alameda, in the State of California, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

CHAS. E. TABOR, Cashier.
Alameda, California, June 30, 1921.

PROPOSALS FOR RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
PROPOSALS
Serial No. 2—Contract No. 1.

1. The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey hereby gives notice that it will receive sealed bids for the work of repairing, rebuilding, etc., etc., of its marine equipment for the period of one year from August 1, 1921, to August 2, 1922, in accordance with forms, specifications and terms that may be procured at the office of the undersigned.

2. Bids must be submitted and addressed to the undersigned at his office by 12:00 o'clock noon on the second day of August, 1921, and will be opened one hour later, but not be considered. Bids will be opened at 3:00 P. M. on the date named. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids or parcels, as may be deemed for the best interest of the company.

3. The successful bidder will be required to furnish a bond for the faithful performance of the work.

Dated this eighteenth day of July, 1921.
THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.
W. G. BESLER, President & General Manager, 143 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 615 Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. Bids are wanted until August 12, 1921, for dredging a 35-foot channel in lower Delaware River. Further information on application.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ss.

I HIS CERTIFICATE issued in duplicate hereby certifies that the NEW YALE LIBRARY, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 19th day of July, 1921, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this nineteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

[Seal] C. W. TAFT, Second Deputy Secretary of State.

All persons having claim against the above-named corporation are directed to present the same forthwith at the office of A. C. Asiaris, Attorney for the corporation, at 1 Nassau Street, New York City.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP existing between WILLIAM WILSON and ISIDORE ROTHMAN at 451 East 180th St., N. Y. City, was dissolved July 18, 1921. William Wilson having sold his interest to Isidore Rothman will no longer be responsible for any contracts or debts.

WILLIAM WILSON.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Please take notice that the firm of Lewis and Company of 67 Exchange Place has been dissolved and that Mr. Harold H. Lowy is no longer connected with the above firm.

HAROLD H. LOWY.

LOST—Pacific Oil Company stock certificate No. 28826 for 100 shares, in the name of "Chapman de Wolfe Co. Notice is hereby given to show cause to the said company, 120 Broadway, New York City, why said certificate should not be canceled and a new certificate issued.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of NATHAN GOLDWEIG, Bankrupt.—Isaac Shongood, U. S. Assignee for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will on Wednesday, August 3, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 158 Clinton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's, women's and children's shoes, fixtures, etc. Also the balance of the stock of Bankrupt, and the receiver's right, title and interest in and to the unexpired terms of lease of said premises.

SUSAN BRANDEIS, Receiver.
HABERMAN & LEVINE, Attorneys for Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of KLOTZ-RAUMANN CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Assignee for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, August 2, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Lots 2 and 3 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of automobile accessories, hardware, belts, machinery screw products, office furniture, etc.

JOHN L. LITTLE, Received.
HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

New York Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 22.—Fifty-six new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $978,090 were chartered today. They include:

K. W. M., Troy, stage route, $6,000; E. W. Knapp, W. D. Larkin, C. M. Wendell; attorney, C. Cipperly, Troy.

Randy Dress Co., Manhattan, $10,000; G. Luigi, E. Serrarra, M. Radinsky; attorneys, Ferme & Carretta, Spring St. and Bowery.

Gold Medal Waist Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. Harvey, J. Tannenbaum, S. Sachs; attorney, M. Seinfeld, 299 Broadway.

A. L. Nichols Mfg. Corp., Poughkeepsie, electricians and mechanical engineers, 2,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 2,000 common, no par value; active capital, $50,000; O. Scheibener, J. W. Allgaze, C. F. Malcolm; attorney, F. E. Hamilton, 61 Broadway.

Model Pleating Co., Manhattan, $17,000; M., H. and P. Meyerson; attorney, M. Levy, 165 Broadway.

Maharba Realty Corp., Bronx, $20,000; H. and S. Mauser, J. Spikler; attorney, H. J. Block, 277 Broadway.

Ahrens Co., Manhattan, make wash suits, $20,000; C. P. Kramer, R. E. Maben; attorney, A. Mannheimer, 50 Pine St.

C. & G. Yarn Co., Manhatan, textiles, $5,000; C. Grabelsky, A. and H. Guttman; attorney, H. G. Guttman, Times Building.

Liberty Washing Tablet Corp., Brooklyn, $25,000; F. W. and W. F. Grempler, J. C. Caskey; attorney, W. R. White, 1,110 Audubon Ave.

Ambassador Restaurant, Manhattan, $35,000; C. P. Kramer, R. E. Maben, A. Mannheimer; attorneys, Roe, Lilly & Kramer, 50 Pine St.

Berkshire Drug Co., Manhattan, $50,000; C. M. Fliashnick, D. Rodner, M. Witkoff, attorney, E. Sustick, 874 Broadway.

Davis-Adelman Trunk Co., Brooklyn, leather products, $10,000; B. Greenspan, B. Grabisch, H. Morris; attorneys, Greenspan & Morris, 305 Broadway.

Palm Counter Co., Manhattan, $40,000; M. Muller, I. Rothenberg, J. Feld; attorney, M. Miller, 45 West 34th St.

Peekskill Theatre, Manhattan, $15,000; S. Wertheim, L. C. Phelan, A. Rosenweig; attorney, J. L. Berman, 346 Broadway.

Callotex Co., Manhattan, to make buttons and novelties, $10,000; P. Finkelstein, B. H. Coller, N. A. Heymsfeldt; attorneys, Coller & Coller, 277 Broadway.

Bernal Holding Co., Brooklyn, realty, $25,000; B. M. Maltz, J. Pinkerton, S. Spears; attorneys, Anderson, Phillips & Moss, 565 Fifth Av.

Richard P. Martin, Rochester, leather goods, $75,000; R. P. Martin, J. E. Graham, E. J. Osburn; attorneys, Sutherland & Dwyer, Rochester.

National Windshield Co., Buffalo, $25,000; C. Harris, W. Hand, C. R. Fryer; attorneys, Botsford, Lytle, Mitchell & Afbro, Buffalo.

Charles E. Campbell, Elmhurst, to make rubber goods, $50,000; C. E. Campbell, K. Hillabrant, I. G. Wolf; attorneys, Bauchler & Ganty, 51 Chambers St.

People's Omnibus Service Corp., stage route in Brooklyn, $50,000; I. Eisenberg, H. Mendes; attorney, L. L. Broadwin, 55 Liberty St.

Hoffman Enamelling Corp., Brooklyn, $25,000; B. C. Sprague, P. H. Hoffman, A. V. Munday; attorneys, Murray, Hollaman & Cornwood, 66 Broadway.

Kal Gar Corp., Syracuse, realty, $10,600; E. A. McDonald, M. J. Meichen, G. J. Parker; attorneys, Chapman, Newell & Crane, Syracuse.

Crochus Export and Import Corp., Manhattan, $20,000; W. Polgiasa, B. E. Perelson, N. O'Sullivan; attorneys, Olcott, Bonynge & Mosman, 170 Broadway.

Apawamis Holding Corp., Mamaroneck, realty, $25,000; G. L. Lyon, R. G. Brewer, C. M. Baxter; attorney, C. M. Baxter Jr., Mamaroneck.

Harmond Bakeries, Rochester, $15,000; G. J. Young, H. J. White, W. E. McCowan; attorney, S. L. Harris, Buffalo.

Ben Cohen & Bro. Garment Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. and G. Cohen, B. P. Rosenzweig; attorney, H. H. Feigin, 261 Broadway.

L. & R. Embroidery Works, Brooklyn, $5,000; M. and R. Lehrer; attorney, J. J. Dreyer, 1,393 Broadway.

Idlehald Building Corp., Brooklyn, $8,000; B. Lieberman, F. S. Ginsberg, B. Held; attorney, J. J. Schwartz, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Golden Eagle Cloak and Suit Co., Manhattan, $5,000; H. Takolsky, I. Wigdin, A. Dunner; attorney, S. Suffrin, 197 Rivington St.

Park Auto Renting Co., Manhattan, $30,000; J. C. Hunter, C. J. Robinson, M. Manning; attorney, W. H. K. Davey, 154 Nassau St.

Syracuse Examiner Publishing Co., Syracuse, $10,000; R. T. Curtis, S. G. Maguire; attorney, R. Dunn, Syracuse.

Wiley & Powell, Manhattan, merchandise and food products, $10,000; B. Igue, E. L. Hemmes, W. A. Wiley; attorneys, Teitelbaum & Jaykowsky, 393 Broadway.

Friedman Painting Co., Bronx, $5,000; J. Freedman, L. M. Bernstein, J. McGill; attorney, M. Schechter, 391 East 149th St.

Home Building Co., Bronx, $30,000; M. Toomkel, L. Levitin, N. Wachsel; attorney, S. S. Hauben, 305 Broadway.

Republic Garment Co., Manhattan, goods, wares and merchandise, $10,000; E. and S. Mariana, A. Cohen; attorney, O. A. Samuels, 253 5th Av.

Metropolitan Card and Paper Co., Manhattan, $6,000; R. V. Simonoff, L. Jaykowsky, E. H. Taussig; attorneys, Teitelbaum & Jaykowsky, 305 Broadway.

Mooney, Douglas & Pearson, Manhattan, hardware and mill supplies, $100,000; E. L. Cullen, W. W. Pearson, H. F. Mooney; attorney, J. P. Callender, 45 Wall St.

Maritime Trucking Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; A. Sage, I. M. Eisenkoff; attorney, L. Sage, 136 Liberty St.

Queen Paper Box Co., Manhattan, $25,000; C. and F. D. Mango, B. Cavaioli; attorney, G. R. Rabin, 1,493 Broadway.

W. J. Kelleher, Manhattan, market trucking, $10,000; W. J. and J. C. Kelleher, E. L. Gatewood; attorneys, Batterise, Canfield & Stone, 27 William St.

Weiss & Provost, Manhattan, realty and insurance, $5,000; O. A. Weiss, G. E. Provost, J. H. Grossweiner; attorney, M. B. Greenberg, 230 Grand St.

Kaiser, Jacobson Co., Manhattan, make leather goods, $20,000; S. Jacobson, I. E. Kader, I. Erbsfield; attorneys, Shiverts, Strausman & Schattman, 160 Broadway.

Claude Bernard Drug Stores Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. J. Loeb, J. Wasserman, M. Winder; attorney, B. I. Cantor, 299 Broadway.

Lichtenberg Cloak and Suit Co., Manhattan, $20,000; I. Rosenberg, A. Schechter, H. Solomon; attorney, M. Miller, 45 West 34th St.

King Bros. Realty Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; L. and M. King, E. Goldstein; attorney, J. D. Goldstein, 563 5th Av.

Belmont Steam Laundry, Brooklyn, $35,000 to $50,000.

Mohawk Auto Sales Corp., Schenectady, $10,000 to $20,000.

Andes Co-operative Dairy Co., Andes, $4,200 to $8,200.

Our Co-operative Cafeteria, Manhattan, $4,400 to $50,000.

K. Wilbur Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $500,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

St. Clair Oil Co., Croton, $250,000 to $150,000.

REORGANIZATION.

E. M. Klock & Sons, Syracuse, carry on business. Shares purchased, preferred stock, $100 each; 1,500 common, no par value.

DESIGNATION.

D. A. Higgins & Co., N. J., make and dye woolen yarns, $100,000; rep., R. A. Bolsm, Larchmont Gardens.

NAME CHANGES.

A. H. Simmons Co., Middletown, to Halliday-Barndt Corp.

Realty Associates Investment Corp., Manhattan, to Prudence Co.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Reiner Fur Shop, Manhattan.
Walter L. Isaacs Co., Manhattan.
Campbell Lamp and Specialty Co., Manhattan.

Max Glaiser & Co., Bronx.
Portchester Mfg. Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 22.—Charters filed:

National Gas Producting Company of Louisiana, $1,000,000; L. Parsons, M. A. Bruce, C. H. Maxwell, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Corporation Trust Company of America.

Arthur Boyston Corporation, automobiles aeroplanes, $125,000; B. Custen, S. L. Mackey, R. E. McCloskey, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Corporation Service Company.

Southland Sweet Potato Curing and Storage Company, $5,000,000; W. Hand, Samuel B. Howard, Robert K. Thistle, New York; attorney, United States Corporation Company.

Bell-o-Butter Serving Machine Company, Inc., machinery, $2,500,000; T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, C. H. Maxwell, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Corporation Trust Company of America.

Monarch Tractors, Inc., iron, brass, $1,000,000; T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, C. H. Maxwell, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Corporation Trust Company of America.

Realty Mortgage Company, stocks, bonds, $500,000; R. E. McCloskey, C. B. Cutten, S. L. Mack

POLICE ROOKIE NABS HOLD-UP APPRENTICE

Prisoner Says He Handled the Pistol on Two Nights for $10 a Night, Paid by Master Worker.

FADED SUIT BETRAYED HIM

Young Officer Noted Changing Color of His Green Attire and Recalled Description.

A young man giving the name of Gerald Claire and Colorado as his home offered the unusual plea yesterday that he was not really a burglar, but had been employed as burglar's assistant at $10 a night. Claire was picked up early yesterday morning in front of a lodging house in Chatham Square by Samuel Wolcoff, a "rookie" policeman attached to the Oak Street Station, and charged with being one of two men who had held up James Stanton, clerk in a Schulte cigar store at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street about 10 o'clock Thursday night, with a loss of $145.

The description sent out after the robbery noted that one of the robbers wore a faded green suit, which led to the arrest. When Claire was brought into the Jefferson Market Court Wolcoff was commended by Magistrate Levine for his vigilance and later praised by Inspector Coughlin at Police Headquarters.

One of the notes taken from the cigar store cash register had been torn across and mended by the clerk, who also had written on the strip of paper the name of a brand of cigarettes. This bill, the police said, was found in Claire's pocket and led to his confession that he was serving an apprenticeship under a master burglar.

In this case, as well as the robbery of another cigar store at Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway on Wednesday night, he said that he had been the "stick-up" man—that is, the man who kept the clerk covered while his "employer" emptied the cash drawer. Evidently the latter could not trust the apprentice with the money.

The hold-up suspect said, the police related, that he had come here from Colorado four days ago. He had been a waiter out there. Claire said that he only received $10 each for the two robberies. The other man supplied the pistol, he said. After the robbery his "employer" led him to Bryant Park, took the pistol, paid him off and made an appointment for the next night. He had only $8 when arrested.

The Schulte cigar store at Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway is a very small place. One side of the store is lined with telephone booths, and along the other side runs the counter. Stanton, the clerk, was behind the counter when the two men entered. After looking in the telephone booths, the leader said casually, "Well, we had better stick 'em up."

The one who wore the faded green suit leaned over the counter and Stanton saw a pistol just above the glass case. He was not commanded to throw up his hands, but told to stay where he was and "look natural." As the other man walked around the end of the counter to the cash register he told the clerk that they would wait on any customers who might come in. The leader, evidently familiar with the routine of cigar store management, looked at the small amount in sight and turned to the clerk.

"I will give you just three seconds," he said, "to tell me where you keep the silver box."

The clerk told him. He also got a package of cigarettes for the man with the pistol.

"I might have had a chance to put up a fight with the other thief, but the one with the pistol was so nervous that his finger trembled on the trigger and I was afraid I would be shot any minute without a show of resistance," Stanton said afterward.

When Mrs. Rose Silver of 856 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, reported to the police on Thursday evening that her husband, Nathan Silver, a tailor, was missing from home, she noted as one of his peculiarities that he often left home wearing one hat and returned with another. In the general alarm sent out the tailor's odd habit was set down, and it was stated that although he wore a stiff-brim straw hat when last seen that he probably would have another kind when found.

Policeman John Casetti found Silver in Prospect Park yesterday. He was wearing a Panama hat and carrying a bundle. Inside the hat were the initials "W. R. T." In the bundle was $300 worth of silverware. About the time the police were examining the contents of the bundle a complaint came in from William R. Terry of 109 Kosciusko Street that his home had been robbed and silverware and a Panama hat taken. The police locked Silver up.

The sight of a young woman coming from the back room of a delicatessen store armed with a carving knife so frightened a would-be hold-up man in Brooklyn yesterday that he fled. After a chase of four blocks, a boy, 18 years old, was captured in a dumbwaiter shaft at 27 Furman Avenue and locked up in the Ralph Avenue Police Station, accused of attempted robbery and violation of the Sullivan law. The prisoner said he was Theodore Kreth of 344 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn.

It was charged that Kreth entered the store of William Croon, at 1,823 Broadway, and drawing a revolver ordered Croon to put up his hands. Instead of complying, the proprietor dropped behind the counter, at the same time calling for his daughter Dorothy. She came running in from a rear room with a knife. Kreth gave one look at her and ran.

The prisoner told the police he had been employed as a plumber's helper until a month ago. To pay his room rent, he said, he had had recourse to robbery. Kreth said he was a graduate of the Commercial High School.

PREDICTS CHEAPER PEACHES

Utility Commission Orders Forty Railroads to Cut State Tariff.

ALBANY, July 22.—The retail price of peaches in New York State will be reduced considerably, in the opinion of the Public Service Commission, by its order, issued today, directing approximately forty railroads to amend their tariffs covering the transportation of peaches in carload lots within the State.

The roads, which include the New York Central, the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, the Delaware & Hudson, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, the Ontario & Western and the Pennsylvania, were directed to provide rates similar to those in effect before the Interstate Commerce Commission directed a 40 per cent. increase, in August, 1920.

Growers alleged that the rates in the Eastern district, including New York State, were higher than in other freight classification districts.

Mrs. Burkett Seeks Aid of Experts.

CHICAGO, July 22.—A letter from Mrs. Emma R. Burkett of Hillsdale, Ind., who said that Theodore Roosevelt had refused to pay a $69,000 obligation to her, was received today by the Detective Bureau here. She asked the address of three Chicago handwriting experts, who, she said, would prove the signature of the paper she holds really was that of the late President. The letter was from the Tombs in New York, where Mrs. Burkett was removed following complaint of executors of the Roosevelt estate that her claim was fraudulent.

ROSENBLUTH CASE ENDS.

Captain Says He Will Seek Out Persons Who Implicated Him.

Federal Judge Sheppard, with the consent of United States District Attorney Hayward, discharged yesterday the $30,000 bail in which Captain Robert Rosenbluth had been held to answer any charge the Government might bring against him in connection with the killing of Major Alexander P. Cronkhite at Camp Lewis, near Tacoma, Wash., on Oct. 25, 1918. The accused was arrested on March 27.

Captain Rosenbluth said that now he was free to proceed against those responsible for directing against him the suspicion that he was responsible for the death of Major Cronkhite.

"Only when I have drawn my last breath," he said, "will I cease to fight, not for personal vindication but for the re-establishment of justice, so sadly ravaged in my case.

"I hope the press, which has been so fair, will help to secure a Congressional inquiry, so that irresponsible and secret statements of guilty persons should be forced into the open."

Jonah J. Goldstein, counsel for Captain Rosenbluth, expressed regret that the Department of Justice, which freed his client, had not exonerated him of the charge.

SOLDIER-PAY LAW UPHELD.

Appellate Court in Brooklyn Decides Against City of Mount Vernon.

In a decision yesterday the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn upheld the constitutionality of the law providing that no municipal employe in this State should suffer a loss of salary because of service in the recent war.

The constitutionality of the measure was attacked by the City of Mount Vernon, which appealed from a decision in the suit brought by Adam G. Henn, a city forester, formerly a member of the 306th Infantry Regiment. Henn was drafted Dec. 5, 1917, and was discharged from service in February, 1920. He sued to recover $2,313 and got a verdict for the full amount.

"I am not impressed with this reasoning," said Justice Mills, who wrote the opinion of the court in regard to the contention of the city of Mount Vernon. "It appears to me to be no more apt than it would be against the various statutes granting preference to veterans in public employment."

GIRL'S ASSAILANT GUILTY.

Scarsdale Jury Recommends Clemency and Sentence is Suspended.

Early yesterday a jury of six men before William Mercer, Justice of the Peace of Scarsdale, gave a verdict of guilty in the case of Harry Brainard, charged with assault in the third degree. The complainant was Miss Irene Barber, a Bohemian girl employed as maid in the home of Mrs. Russell Marchant at Green Acres. The jury recommended clemency and Judge Mercer suspended sentence despite the defendant's police record of nine arrests and six convictions since 1916.

The jurors emphatically contradicted reports that the Woman's Club of Scarsdale had pressed the case, as did Mrs. Thomas F. Burgess, a member of the club and one of the Village Trustees.

Grover De Bold, a New York business man who lives in Scarsdale and who was foreman of the jury, denied that any wives of the jurors were present, and Leo Geisman, another juryman, said that only the fact that Brainard had a wife and child to support saved him from a severe penalty.

SERGEANT GEGAN ATTACKED

Civil Liberties Union Asks Mayor to Prefer Charges Against Him.

The American Civil Liberties Union, 138 West Thirteenth Street, yesterday requested Mayor Hylan to prefer charges against Sergeant James F. Gegan and other officers of the Police Bomb Squad for illegal searches and seizures in radical cases. The communication was signed by Albert De Silver, a lawyer and a Director of the Union.

The Union charges that Sergeant Gegan and other officers have unlawfully raided and searched private houses and apartments, seized papers without warrants, "treated private property of law-abiding citizens with complete disregard of ordinary courtesy and propriety," and, in one case, "gave to the press a false and slanderous statement concerning a law-abiding citizen, highly damaging because of the fact that she is a professional musician of prominence."

NEW YORK WOMAN NAMED.

Miss Ragan to Be Civic Director of Cincinnati Woman's City Club.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Miss Elizabeth Ragan of the Rockefeller Foundation of New York was appointed Civic Director of the Woman's City Club at a meeting of the Directors today. She was recommended by a committee composed of Mrs. Fenton Lawson, Mrs. C. Loughead and Mrs. Will Reeves.

Miss Ragan is a graduate of Radcliffe College and of Chicago University. Previous to her present position in the Public Health Department of the Rockefeller Foundation she was assistant in Americanization work at Columbia House of Columbia University.

Miss Ragan will begin her work here in a short time. She succeeds Miss Mary Conrey, who resigned to take up special research work under a New York scholarship.

Brooklyn Buyers.

L. E. Farber bought 204 Sullivan Street, a two-story dwelling, between Rogers and Bedford Avenues, through Realty Associates.

J. Lacov sold for the Eisman Construction Corporation to Charles H. Dorfman a one-family house in the course of construction on the easterly side of East Seventh Street, south of Avenue I, on plot 40 by 100, for $19,500.

William E. Harmon & Co. sold East Flatbush property as follows: The southeasterly corner of Avenue K and East Fifty-fifth Street to Josephine Migliore; southwesterly corner of Avenue K and East Fifty-third Street to Marco Casamassina; southwesterly corner of Avenue H and East Fifty-ninth Street to M. Hammerschlag; southeasterly corner of Avenue I and East Fifty-first Street to H. Winkler and S. Gurian; southwesterly corner of Avenue I and East Fifty-fourth Street to V. Frasca, and the southeasterly corner of Avenue I and East Fifty-third Street to Joe Maxseo.

Meister Builders sold to Antonio Concitana and Angelo Sirna a plot 50 by 100 on the easterly side of Coney Island Avenue, and a plot 30 by 100 adjoining same to Vincenzo Concitano for improvement.

G. P. Butterly leased for E. J. Moller to the Packers' Supply Company the new warehouse building at the southeast corner of Hoyt and Fourth Streets, to be used as a waterside storage depot.

Tutino & Co. have sold for Edward F. Jensen the two-story residence at 643 Fifty-third Street.

Tenement Deals.

Grace Church sold to the New Holding Company the five-story buildings at 46 First Street, 34.2 by 100.11, at 72 East 113th Street, 25 by 100.11, and the four-story house at 361 East Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 102.2.

The church gave back a mortgage of $22,000 at 6 per cent. for eight years on the First Street property, and $16,000 and $8,000, respectively, for similar periods at similar rates on the 113th Street and Seventy-sixth Street houses.

BIG APARTMENTS SOLD TO INVESTORS

Samuel A. Herzog Disposes of Two East Side Structures Built Five Years Ago.

WERE HELD AT $1,500,000

Stafford Brothers, the Buyers, Sons of Mrs. Jennie Stafford Murphy, a Large Realty Holder.

One of the largest and most important apartment house deals of the month on the upper east side, where there has been a marked revival of speculative and investment buying, was closed yesterday when 108 East Eighty-second Street and 114 East Eighty-fourth Street, held at $1,500,000, were sold to Stafford Brothers for investment.

The property consists of two nine-story apartment houses of the highest type which were built and owned by Samuel A. Herzog, builder and operator.

The Eighty-second Street structure occupies a plot 98 by 100 feet while the Eighty-fourth Street house is built on a plot 87.6 by 100.

According to the firm of Pease and Elliman, which negotiated the transaction, the property brought very close to the holding price. Both houses were built about five years ago and are fully occupied on long term leases.

The Stafford Brothers, who are sons of Mrs. Jennie Stafford Murphy, who formerly operated the Hotel Imperial, purchased the property for investment. Mrs. Jennie Stafford Murphy is a large holder of Manhattan realty.

William S. May & Co. sold for the estate of Russell Hopkins, the five-story apartment at 1,046 Fifth Avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets, on plot 32 by 100, held at $300,000.

Suburban Buyers.

Schmitt & Van Deveer have sold for the Elwell estate a plot of four lots in block 32, at Long Beach, held at $35,000.

The Simpson Merritt Company of Montclair sold to G. E. Schorer about 700 feet of property on North Mountain Avenue, adjoining the home of Charles Ingersoll. The land is valued at $45,000, and will be improved by eight handsome residences.

Bowles & Co. have sold at Leonia, N. J., a plot fronting 100 feet, at the corner of Broad and Central Avenues, to Dr. S. S. Lefkowitz.

New Jersey Lots at Auction.

The Freeman properties, including the Freeman homestead, at West Orange and Orange, N. J., and in Orange Mountain Park, will be sold at absolute trustees' auction sale today on the premises at 2:30 P. M. under a mammoth tent, on Valley Road, near Orange Heights Avenue, West Orange, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer.

The lots number 500 and are variously located at West Orange and at East Orange, west of Gregory Avenue, and in Orange Mountain Park near Woodland Avenue.

TWO THEATRES SOLD.

The Liberty and Eltinge Pass From Goodridge Estate to Operators.

The Liberty and Eltinge Theatres on West Forty-second Street and a tract of about 500 lots located in the Riverdale section were sold yesterday by the heirs of Charlotte M. Goodridge to Louis B. Brodsky and Samuel Augenblick, operators. Horace E. Hy & Co. negotiated the transaction, which is reputed to involve about $3,000,000, the selling heirs of the estate being Charlotte J. Williams, Caroline L. Ludin and Frederick G. Kernochan.

The theatre property comprises 224, 226 West Forty-first Street and 231, 233, 235, 237 and 239 West Forty-first Street, abutting.

The playhouses occupy a combined site fronting 100 feet on each street and 200 feet in depth.

The Eltinge is on the Forty-second Street end of the site, while the main part of the Liberty is on Forty-first Street, with a twenty-foot entrance on Forty-second Street, adjoining Murray's restaurant.

The sale will effect no change in the control of the theatres, as both are under leases running for a period of ten years.

The Riverdale property, probably the largest tract in single ownership in that section, comprises practically all of the land bounded by Riverdale and Delafield Avenues, 250th and 252d Streets, and running easterly to Fieldston Road, three blocks from Broadway.

The property surrounds the Delafield estate and Fieldston, the artistic home development on the Delafield holdings. It is intersected by several thoroughfares, along which costly homes have been erected in the past few years. The new owners have no plans for the future of the property.

Manhattan Dwelling Sales.

Albert H. Stout sold for the Connolly Estate, 279 and 281 West 132d Street, two three-story dwellings on lot 16.8 by 100 and 20 by 100 respectively.

The four-story dwelling at 323 West Eighty-eighth Street, on lot 20 by 100, was sold for Emily A. C. Collins by Leroy Coventry. The purchaser will occupy.

The Riverside Company sold to Bertha P. Thurber 104 East Thirty-ninth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 17 by 98.9.

Albert J. Appel sold to Joseph Goodfellow the three-story dwelling, on plot 18.8 by 80, at 539 Manhattan Avenue, northwest corner of 122d Street, held at $16,000.

A. G. Thompson Company sold for S. S. Friedberg to O. Wilson 244 West 130th Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 15.8 by 99.11.

Sisca & Palladino sold for Lucy Curci to Frank Locascio 312 Pleasant Avenue, a four-story dwelling on lot 15 by 100.

Ralph Russo sold the three-story house on lot 21 by 100 at 428 East 120th Street for Michele Ansalone to Rosina Andriuolo Bibbo.

Long Island Deals.

Thomas O'Connell sold the Barnett House, Kensington, L. I., held at $40,000, to A. L. Campbell, and the Larkin House at Plandome, L. I., held at $20,000, to J. F. Gibbons.

Edna L. Holmane sold the six-story office building on Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway, held at $80,000, to R. S. Smith.

Harvey Craw, as broker, sold the Bradford-Adams residence in Roslyn, to Theodore Pepper of New York City. The property was held at $30,000.

J. Albert Johntra sold the property at Twenty-first Street and Oak Avenue, Kissima Park, Flushing, to Michael Cunning, for Edna Chadwick.

THE BRONX MARKET.

Sell East 138th Street Apartment—Unimproved Properties Sold.

Armstrong Brothers sold 328 East 138th Street, a five-story apartment known as The Elm, on a plot 40 by 100, for Mrs. M. Frering to J. J. Curry, held at $40,000 and renting for $5,000.

S. Friedenberg bought from Florence Mills Rawolle and Emily Tappen Fairchild the vacant plot 222 by 102, on the southwest corner of 194th Street and Briggs Avenue. Negotiations are under way for a resale of the property. The same broker also bought from a client of Kalisch & Kalisch the vacant plot of six lots on the southwest corner of Featherbed Lane and Nelson Avenue. The brokers were Walter Phelps, Ernest Damiano and McLernon Brothers.

Mr. Friedenberg sold the five lots on the west side of Andrews Avenue, bought several days ago, to the Freed Flooring Company, who will erect a five-story apartment house. The purchaser, Mr. Freed, is completing a five-story apartment on the same block that he has already sold.

Sidney H. Richardson sold to Thomas T. Uren fourteen lots on 229th Street, 230th and 231st Streets, between Barnes and Bronxwood Avenues, for Dr. Frederick E. Hopkins. This property adjoins the thirty-four lots sold recently by the estate of George W. Chamberlain to the same buyer.

McLernon Brothers sold for Arthur B. Claflin a plot of lots, 250 by 150, on the west side of Sedgwick Avenue, 700 feet north of Kingsbridge Road, to the Beckmann Realty and Construction Company, who will improve the plot with five-story apartment houses. The same brokers recently sold to the same client a plot 205 by 150, immediately adjoining the above parcel, on which three five-story modern apartments are now being erected.

A. Cahn sold for B. Levenson the three-family house at 858 East 169th Street.

Jules Nehring sold for Peter Ewald to a client 206 East 201st Street, a three-story dwelling, on a plot 50 by 100.

J. Clarence Davies sold for William H. Post to Femma Realty Company 615 East 134th Street, east of St. Ann's Avenue, a two-story dwelling, on a lot 16.8 by 100.

Kurz & Uren sold for the Hamburger estate 349 Willis Avenue, a three-story store property, on a lot 20 by 100, to Heller & Bussman for improvement.

Realty Notes.

Michael E. Paterno and Ralph Ceruzzi took title yesterday to the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 110th Street, 104 by 150, irregular, in the name of the 375 Riverside Drive Corporation. This property was recently bought from Robert E. Dowling and Robert E. Simon and was formerly a part of the estate of the late Russell Sage.

The buyers are now starting to construct a new thirteen-story fireproof apartment house. Lawrence, Blake & Sewell have arranged a building and permanent loan of $800,000 to construct the new building.

The former Hotel Sturtevant plot at 147-151 West Thirty-fifth Street, sold recently by Edwin Gould, was purchased by the Hartford Realtyy Company. The seller took back a mortgage of $120,000 on the property, which has been held at about $200,000.

Negotiations are in progress for the leasing by the Metcalfe estate to the newly organized 147 and 149 West Forty-seventh Street Corporation of the four and five-story buildings, 37 by 100.5, at 147-149 West Forty-seventh Street, west of the Calvary Baptist Church.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSE.

$1,250,000 Murray Hill Structure Financed by S. W. Straus & Co.

The Murray Hill district is to have a new high-class apartment house, it became known yesterday when S. W. Straus & Co. announced that they had underwritten a first mortgage 6 per cent. serial bond issue of $825,000 on the 67 Park Avenue Apartment Building, to be erected at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. The structure will be built on the site of the residence of the late Charles T. Barney. The work of razing the old Barney mansion will begin at once.

In the immediate vicinity of the site of this new apartment house are the homes of J. Pierpont Morgan and the Morgan Art Gallery, George F. Baker Sr., George F. Baker Jr., Herbert Satterlee, Cornelius N. Bliss, Samuel Riker, Cleveland Dodge, S. R. Van Rensselaer and August Hackscher.

The new apartment building will be fourteen stories high of colonial architecture and will be divided into housekeeping units of two, three and four rooms. The land and building are valued at $1,250,000, and the net annual earnings upon rentals are estimated at $108,700. The bonds are the obligation of the 67 Park Avenue Corporation, of which J. C. and M. G. Mayer are the principals. Schwartz & Gross are the architects.

Fregulia & Lotti sold for Robert G. Campbell the property at 29 Bedford Street to Antonio Pelligrine for $26,000, consisting of a five-story apartment house in the heart of Greenwich Village.

Old Herald Building for Offices.

Plans have been filed for entirely making over the three-story building occupying the block bounded by Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, Broadway and Sixth Avenue, long occupied by The New York Herald, into offices with stores for the Manice Estate as owner. Frank Goodwillie is the architect and has estimated the cost of the change at $250,000.

Results at Auction.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

128th St, 113 East, n s, 180 ft e of Park Av, 20x90.11, 5-story dwelling; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Peter A. Donahue et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; Edwin C. Dunlavey, referee; due, $4,344.14; taxes, &c., $342.50; to William Von Der Horst for $7,850.

By Chas. R. Brumley.

Broome St, 249 and 251, s s, 60.1 ft e of Orchard St, 40.2x87.6, 7-story tenement and stores; Lawrence S. Adams et al. against Jos. D. Goldstein Realties, Inc., et al.; Agar, Ely & Fulton, attorneys; Peter A. Hendrick, referee; due, $58,535.80; taxes, &c., $2,353.80; to Joseph H. Schwartz for $65,100.

Building Plans Filed.

43d St, 42 East, 6-story offices, &c, 42x100.5; Estate E. Charles, 331 Madison Av, owner; C. I. Berg, 331 Madison Av, architect; cost $150,000.

Pilgrim Av, e s, 205.6 ft s of 194th St, 5-story brick tenement, 91x77; Tampa Construction Co., 370 East 149th St, owner; David S. Ives, 110 West 34th St, architect; cost $185,000.

Featherbed Lane, n s, 183.6 ft e of Nelson Av, 1-story brick stores, 50x50; The Bull Avenue Construction Co., John Fitzpatrick, 191 Audubon Av, owners; Moore & Landsiedel, 2d Av and 148th St, architects; cost $12,000.

Oraloff Av, e s, 94.55 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 1¼-story brick dwelling, 28x46.6; Jos. Murray, on premises, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 2d Av and 148th St, architects; cost $8,000.

Alterations.

35th St-36th St, Broadway and 6th Av, 3-story publishing house; M. Nice Estate, 55 William St, owner; F. Goodwille, 56 West 45th St, architect; cost $250,000.

Lexington Av, 786, 3-story dwelling; H. R. Winthrop, 52 Broadway, owner; A. J. Thomas, 137 East 45th St, architect; cost $10,000.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$2,000,000 Boston Loan Placed by Hughes & Hammond.

Hughes & Hammond placed a $2,000,000 loan on the Filene Building at Summer and Washington Streets, Boston.

Donald Carr placed on the buildings he recently sold at 24 and 26 East Fifty-fourth Street a loan for $95,000 with the Bank for Savings in the City of New York. The mortgage is for 5 years and bears interest at 5 per cent. The building at 24 East Fifty-fourth Street was recently leased for 21 years at a total rental of $300,000 by the same broker to Rosenberg-Sallinger, Inc., who, upon completion of alterations, will conduct a gown shop. Cadwaldader, Wickersham & Taft represented the Bank for Savings, and Malcolm R. Lawrence represented the owner of the plot.

Charles F. Van Valen, Inc, obtained for the National Corporation a loan of $300,000 on the eight-story Majestic apartments, 630-634 St. Nicholas Avenue, southeast corner of 145th Street, occupying a plot 101.3 by 101.5. The buildings, with six apartments of seven and eight rooms on each floor and two stores, have a gross rental of $40,000. They are rented under a net lease for eight years at $46,000 to $50,000.

COMMERCIAL LEASES.

Fifth Avenue Building in Annex Rental of $50,000.

Miss M. O'Kane leased to Henry B. Gushee, 357 Fifth Avenue, between 33d and Thirty-fifth and East Forty-sixth Streets, a five-story building on a lot 25 by 85 for a term of 20 years at an aggregate rental of $1,000,000, averaging $50,000 yearly. The lessee will use the premises to conduct a cheese cheroom.

Barnett & Co. leased for the Masons Floral Company the three-story Crescent Hotel on plot 40 by 100 at the northeast corner 126th Street and Lenox Avenue for a long term at an aggregate rental of about $175,000.

Mrs. Harriet A. Bisbee took a fifteen-year lease on the five-story apartment at 222 Madison Avenue, opposite the residence of J. P. Morgan.

Cross & Brown Company, in conjunction with William G. MacLean, leased the store at 101 West Twenty-sixth Street to the Globe Tarred Company, to be used as a showroom.

Y. M. C. A. Sells Site.

The New York City Y. M. C. A. sold its building site in East 149th Street to the 173d Street Realty Company. The property, which has a frontage on East 149th Street of 125½ feet, while now vacant, was formerly occupied by the old Bronx Union Branch structure.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO-DAY

At 2:30 o'clock on the premises, rain or shine, under a mammoth tent, on Valley Road near Orange Heights Ave., West Orange, N. J.

Absolute Trustees Auction Sale

on most favorable terms for the

Estate of George C. Freeman

500 HOME BUILDING LOTS

To be sold separately

A Colonial Dwelling

WEST ORANGE, N. J.

The property has large frontages on Valley Road and Orange Heights Ave., where improvements are complete; also on Freeman Place, Walker Road, Lowell Ave., Sheffield Terrace and adjacent avenues. The Freeman Homestead is located in Valley Road, adjoining the corner of Orange Heights Ave., West Orange, N. J.

The balance of the lots are in one of the choicest residential sections, on the summit of the Orange Mountains, adjoining the South Mountain Reservation and Essex County Park, with a few lots on North Brighton Avenue and Fair Street, East Orange.

10% on day of sale, 10% in 30 days

80% in monthly instalments of 2%

70% at 6%—60% at 5½%—50% at 5%

May Remain on Mortgage

Savings Bank Books, on proper assignment, as well as Liberty Bonds, at market value, accepted as deposit.

Alfred J. Greene, Attorney.
Metropolitan Building, Orange, N. J.

67 Liberty Street
New York

Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer

Telephone
Cortlandt 0744

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Adventist

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST TEMPLE,
120th St., bet. Lenox Av.
CARLYLE B. HAYNES, D.D., Pastor.
Today, 9:30, Sabbath School; 11, Sermon.

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
West 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs.
REV. JOHN ROACH STRATTON, D. D.
10:30—"From Shepherd Boy to World Statesman."
7:45—A current topic talk by Dr. Straton: "The Preachers and the Prize Fight." Sermon—"Our Only Safe Refuge."
This church is open all Summer. We have no rented pews. Every seat free.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
S. E. Corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. ROBERT McCAUL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. No evening service.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th St.
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
Preaching by
Dr. W. LEON W. TUCKER.
11 A. M.—" Outline, Book of Colossians."
8 P. M.—" Events Preceding and Succeeding the Second Coming of Christ."
Men's Bible Class, Sunday, 10 A. M.
Mr. HORACE L. DAY, Teacher.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV. at 31st St.
GEORGE CALEB MOORE, D. D., Minister.
Every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
A Series of Sunday Eve. Sermons on
THE WORLD'S GREAT PALACES.
Sun., July 17.—"The Schonbrun Palace, Vienna."

TENT EVANGEL,
110th St. and Amsterdam Av.
SUN., 4 P. M.—REV. JOHN ROACH STRATTON. SUBJECT: "A CRITICISM OF MY CRITICS OF MY PRIZEFIGHT SERMON." AT 8 P. M., JOHN KENNEDY STERRETT, M. D., HOTED SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN. SUBJECT: "SHOTGUN PRESCRIPTIONS." MON., TUES., WED. AND THURS., FRANK GOODMAN, CONVERTED GAMBLER, WILL SPEAK BY SPECIAL REQUEST ON "ARE GAMBLERS BRED IN HELL-HOLES." "CRIME AND THE REMEDY," "THE MODERN JUDAS," GENE WOODRUFF, THE CONVERTED BURGLAR, WILL SING.

Christian Science

THIRTEENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, Berkeley Irving School, 311 West 82d St., New York City. Services: Sun., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Wed. 8 P. M. Sunday School 11 A. M. Reading Room, 606 Broadway. All Christian Science literature on sale.

Community Church

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH OF N. Y.,
Park Av. and 34th St.
11 A. M.—Church House—MR. HOLMES. "Is There Any Excuse Today for Denominations?"

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D.D., Pastor.
Rev. WILLIAM A. KIRKWOOD
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesday, 8 P. M., Midweek Service.

HAVE WE A GUIDE,
Or Are We Drifting?
Subject at 11 A. M. tomorrow.
Rev. EDWARD H. EMETT.
Prayer Service at 10:40.
W. M. Van Norden, Reader.
Dorothy Donaldson, Violinist.
Prof. L. G. Carroll, Soloist and Leader.
Vested Chorus Choir.
R. N. Jeffrey, Organist.

MANHATTAN CHURCH,
Broadway at 76th St.
Wednesday evening, continue open discussion of "How Long Will Christian Missions in China Last?"

Disciples of Christ

(Christian)

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH,
142 West 81st. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor.
11 A. M.—Dr. R. H. Crossfield will speak.

Divine Science

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST,
Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor.
Waldorf-Astoria.
SUNDAY, July 24, 11 A. M.
Speaker: Mrs. AGNES LAWSON.
Healing Meetings on Tuesdays and Thursdays at Noon.

Interdenominational

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 104th St.
11 A. M., Dr. Fish of China.
8 P. M., Rev. W. ALLAN'S FARWELL MESSAGE, "NEW YORK AS I HAVE SEEN IT BY DAY AND BY NIGHT."

Interdenominational

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH,
692 EIGHTH AV., AT 44TH ST.
FOUNDER, REV. A. B. SIMPSON.
REV. ELMER B. FITCH, ASST. PASTOR.

SUNDAY SERVICES.
10:45 A. M. AND 7:45 P. M.

DR. R. H. GLOVER
WILL PREACH AT MORNING AND EVENING SERVICES.

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway at 93d St.
Rev. A. STEIMLE, D. D., Pastor.
Morning Service at 11 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
The Rev. William Freas preaches at 11.

Methodist Episcopal

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60th St.
Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, Ph. D. } Ministers
Rev. Leland P. Cary, M. A. }
11 and 8. Rev. Leland P. Cary.
The Central Church. Visitors Welcome.

New Thought

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE,
222 WEST 72D ST.
Sunday, 11:15, "The Consciousness."
Mr. and Mrs. Messner.
4:30, "FREE Christian Science" Lecture by Dr. Geo. Tomkins, assisted by Mme. Kutscherra, mezzo soprano.
8:15 P. M., "The City of Brass," Matthew Dawson, followed by a week of classes and lectures. 3:30 and 8:15.
Daily noon Silence except Sat. and Sun.
3:00 Tues. and Fri., Healing. Mrs. Cannon.
Wednesday, 8:15, "China and Its Religion." Miss I. von Dolffs.

UNITY SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY, HOTEL ASTOR,
RICHARD LYNCH, SPEAKER.
SUNDAY, 3 P. M., address by
MRS. MAUDE PRATT MESSNER.
Wed., 8 P. M., Miss B. Gertrude Hall
Friday Class, 2:30 P. M. All Welcome.

Mrs. ID'ORA GREENE TIMAN.
"Development of character through the science of number vibration," Sunday, 3 P. M. Character sketches, Wednesday, 8 P. M. 51 West 86th St.

Presbyterian

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers { William Pierson Merrill, Theodore Ainsworth Greene.
The Rev. ALBERT PARKER FITCH, D. D., of Amherst, will preach at 11.
NOONDAY SERVICE every weekday except Saturday.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 114th St.
Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.
Ministers { Rev. JOHN KELMAN, D. D. Rev. JAMES PALMER, Ph. D.
Dr. ROBERT E. SPEER
will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Av., 11th and 12th Sts.
9:25 A. M.—Sunday School.
11:00 A. M. —Rev. T. GUTHRIE SPEERS.
8 P. M.—Lawn Service. Mr. Alfred W. Swan.
Mid-Week Service, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON,
Broadway at 174th St.
Rev. Joseph McNeill of Uniontown, Ala., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. W. H. Griffith-Thomas, D. D.

HARLEM-NEW YORK CHURCH,
Mt. Morris Park West and 122d St.
Dr. Frederick W. Evans, Pastor.
Dr. Humphrey J. Kendall at 11 and 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner 73d St.
Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. Paul Dwight Moody.
8 P. M.—Mr. Moody.
All Seats Free.
Eve'g Service Church House roof—Elevator.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
325 West 155th Street.
Rev. John R. Mackay, DD., LL. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Public Worship.
7:30 P. M.—Open Air Service.
Riverside Drive and 155th St.

PARK AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Park Ave. and 86th Street.
TERTIUS VAN DYKE, Pastor, 11-8.

Presbyterian

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. Samuel W. Graffiin, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Amsterdam Av., corner 105th St.
DR. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, PASTOR.
DR. CHAS. L. GOODELL Preaches:
11—" GOD'S DELIVERANCES."
8—" WHAT IS YOUR BUSINESS? "

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Amsterdam Av. and 86th St.
Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. Owen M. Jones, D. D., preaches 11 A. M.
Topic: "The Holy One Among the Lowly."

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
Frank Warfield Crowder, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. J. Stuart Holden, D. D., of London.

**CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VI

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET. QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Garden Apartments

Four, Five and Six Rooms

Jackson Heights

Restricted Residential Community—Nearest to Manhattan

Ready for Occupancy Now and Oct. 1st

TAX EXEMPTION FOR TEN YEARS

Visit Jackson Heights Today

To visit Jackson Heights take Subway to Grand Central, transfer to QUEENSBORO SUBWAY (Corona Line) to 25th St. Station. (Office opposite Station.)

22 Minutes From 42nd Street

Arleigh

Fifteen Minutes from Grand Central Subway Station. Five Cent Fare. Adjoining the New 60-Acre Million Dollar Water Front Park

Ten Years' Tax Exemption.

TAKE ANY SUBWAY to Grand Central subway station, transfer to Queensboro subway (Ditmars Ave. line) to Ditmars Ave. station; or, take B. R. T. Broadway train to Queensboro Bridge Plaza and change to Ditmars Ave. station.

BY MOTOR from Queensboro Bridge Plaza, follow left branch of the elevated road to Ditmars Ave. station.

82 Sold!

$1,000 CASH

Balance Like Rent

Six and seven rooms, with heated garage and private driveway. Tapestry brick, parquet floors, white enamel trim, hot water heat, tiled bath and kitchen. Price $11,000.

Rickert-Brown Realty Co.

32 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y. Tel. Vanderbilt 9484

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

MELROSE COURTS

GARDEN APARTMENTS

163d ST. and TELLER AVE.

One block from N. Y. Central Melrose Station.

Two blocks north 161st St. Crosstown.

Now Ready for Occupancy

ONLY A FEW LEFT

5-6-7 ROOMS $101 $145

ALSO

READY For occupancy about OCT. 1

3-4-6 ROOMS $63 $126

Apply on Premises or

Niewenhous Company, Inc.

316 EAST 161ST ST.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

ELDORADO

Central Park West, Cor. 91st St.

Restaurant, Roof Garden, APARTMENT HOTEL

Non-Housekeeping Suites of 1 TO 3 ROOMS

Rent including maid service. Rental $70 to $125.

Inquire on Premises or SHARP & CO., 2489 Broadway.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

HAVE Money to loan on real estate, first and second mortgages, leaseholds, interests in estates, merchandise or other good collateral. Cohen Bros., 35 Wall St.

LOANS upon mortgages, rentals, warehouse receipts and other collateral. Neuton Finance Corporation, 160 B'way, Room 902.

Desirable Estates. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE *Upstate Property.*

Rate 55 cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL suburban home in New Rochelle for sale; high elevation; contains 250 feet; Colonial house, modern in every respect; nine rooms, three baths, two tiled; glass-enclosed sun parlor; steam heat, electric light; beautiful shrubs; garage; chicken houses, chickens and produce from large vegetable garden included; Winter's coal supply in cellar; house screens throughout; may be seen by appointment. K 737 Times Downtown.

BRONXVILLE.
FOR SALE OR RENT.

New and attractive English house of unusual arrangement, 8 rooms, 3 baths, built-in garage; good-sized plot; convenient to station, schools, stores; shown by appointment.
SWALLOW & PRATT, INC.
12 Palmer Av., Bronxville, N. Y. Tel. 1121.

MAMARONECK—Unusual circumstances permit us to offer a very substantially built home much below reproducing cost; 8 large rooms, bath; $2,500 for renovations will put the house in first-class condition; nice surroundings and within short walk of depot; plot 75x100; tenant vacates Aug. 15; price $8,500. Telephone Murray Hill 9328. Chauncey B. Griffen & Co., 18 East 41st St.

FOR SALE—Sacrifice price, $17,600; only $4,000 cash; cream-colored shingled house; blue shutters; just decorated inside and out; ready for immediate occupancy; 8 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplaces, steam heat; large sleeping porch glassed in; fine piazza; corner plot; desirable location; or would rent for 2 years. 671 James St., Pelham Manor. Phone Pelham 4838W.

FOR RENT.

One year or longer, richly and artistically furnished, brick and stucco home of nine rooms, 3 baths, enclosed living, breakfast and sleeping porches; garage; Pelham Heights; new and in perfect condition; $500 monthly. Telephone Murray Hill 9326. Chauncey B. Griffen & Co., 18 East 41st St.

OWNER MUST SACRIFICE new stucco dwelling, worth $40,000; 9 rooms, 3 baths; steam-heated sun parlor; all beautifully decorated; 2-car fireproof garage; corner plot 100x100; half hour from Grand Central; immediate possession. Room 1518, 25 West 43d St., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 0789.

PELHAM SEMI-DETACHED
TWO-FAMILY HOUSE,

White clapboard, practically new; 7 rooms each side; separate entrances; sun porches, parquet flooring, tile baths, fireplaces, garage; occupancy Sept. 1; $16,500. Pelham 2936-J.

BUILDING one year old; 4, 6 and 7 rooms; now rented until October for $125, $166 and $175; available under our plan of ownership for $75, $100 and $125, respectively; possession of one four and one six room apartment immediately. Burke Stone, Inc., Bronxville 1480-1.

SOUTH YONKERS—Three minutes from Ludlow station; quiet residential neighborhood; large plot; modern house, ten rooms, two baths; excellent condition; $22,500. Other properties with rivers view $8,000 up. E. C. Heald, Flagg Building. Tel. Yonkers 3063.

FOR CHESTER—6-room house; 2½ acres land; plenty of fruit; situated 3 miles from station, on King St.; for sale or rent; price very reasonable. Sherwood, 25 Marathon Place, Port Chester, N. Y. Phone 620W Port Chester.

FINE UP-TO-DATE PROPERTY, with store; suitable for any business. Box 146, Hawthorne, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

KEW GARDENS.
HOUSES AND PLOTS.
Owned and controlled by the KEW GARDENS CORPORATION. The soundest values in high-class residential property.
Hilltop plots, facing Forest Park (600-acre city park), have just come on the market.
EDGEWORTH SMITH, Inc., Sole Agents,
107 Sixth St., Kew Gardens.
Fitzroy 5250. Richmond Hill 1713.

NINE rooms and bath, steam heat, parquet floors, 4 master bedrooms, large attic, reception room, living room, dining room, kitchen, separate laundry, sun parlor; 2-machine garage with running water and light; plot 100x230; price $10,000, terms $2,500 cash. George E. Wheeler, 15 Railroad Av., Freeport, L. I. Phone 438. Opposite station. Open Sundays.

BAYSIDE, L. I.—21 minutes out on north shore, near water, new six-room house on plot 50x140; steam heat, electricity, gas, automatic hot-water heater, tiled bath; open cozy fireplace, large front and rear screened porches, shrubbery, fruit trees; TEN YEARS' TAX EXEMPT; $10,500; take second mortgage. Owner, S 213 Times.

VALLEY STREAM, LONG ISLAND.

Very attractive bungalow, with 7 beautiful rooms and bath; very best of everything, including hardwood floors, steam heat; large plot, 60x130, with large oak trees; 3 minutes to electric service of the Long Island Railroad; price $9,500, terms. A. H. Parson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Fitzroy 3250.

FOR SALE at Port Washington, L. I., ten minutes from station and bathing; six and seven room Colonial houses; one and two bathrooms; parquet floors and fireplaces; presents pre-war prices. $9,000 to $18,000; terms arranged to suit your convenience. Thomas O'Connel, Manhasset, L. I. Telephone Beekman 4804.

AT FLORAL PARK—ELECTRIC TRAINS:
Eight nice rooms, bath and large attic; water, electric light, steam heat; decorated throughout; plot 40x110; near garage; convenient to trolley, school, stores and station. VERY CHEAP AT $7,750, $2,000 cash. A. H. Goldsmith, phone 259 Floral Park, L. I.

PINE homes, near station, bay; building plots; good location. Montfort & Hagaman, Port Washington. Tel. 155.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

PORT WASHINGTON.

New house, 6 rooms and bath, hot water heat, sewer, gas, electric light, hardwood floors, open fireplace; 30 minutes to Penn. Station; price $11,000; cash $3,500. J. Shields. Telephone 301 Port Washington, L. I.

FREEPORT—New bungalows, electric lights, bath; price $5,500 and up; houses $4,500 and up; we have the largest list of houses for sale in Freeport. See me before you buy. George E. Wheeler, 15 Railroad Av., Freeport, L. I. Phone 438. Opposite station. Open Sundays.

TAX-EXEMPT OPPORTUNITY.

Murray Hill, Flushing—$2,000 cash, balance like rent; semi-bungalow, 5 rooms, tiled bath, sleeping porch; decorated throughout; modern; built by day labor; investigate. Rofaelsen, 168 West 95th St., New York City.

ATTRACTIVE stucco house, 6 rooms and bathroom; extra toilet, sun parlor, electric light, gas, steam heat; 2-car garage; plot 90x100, at Queens, L. I.; rent $2,100 per year, 1 to 3-year lease. Owner, F. K. Kayser, 19 Liberty St. Tel. 3029 John.

LONG BEACH—High-grade new house, new furnishings and garage for sale or rent; all improvements; 12 rooms, 3 baths; lot 50x100; on Broadway, one block from Nassau Hotel. Apply local agent or Room 819, 160 5th Av. Telephone Watkins 10107.

MODERN house, 7 rooms and garage; rent or sell; immediate possession; 34th St., between State St. and Mitchell pl. Flushing. Butterly, P. O. Box 998, City Hall Station, New York City, or telephone 597J Flushing.

FREEPORT—Bargain, $1,000 cash; brand-new semi-bungalow, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; open fireplace; large porch; near station; best buy on Long Island; $7,350. Kellett, 116 West Seaman Av., Freeport.

SEAGATE (New York Harbor)—Owner, having attractive furnished house, ocean front, will rent for August and September, or longer; very reasonable; private boat service; 20 minutes to subways. Tel. Coney Island 1230.

AT FREEPORT, L. I.—New Summer bungalow, 4 rooms and bath on plot 30x100. Price $3,250, on easy terms.
JOHN J. RANDALL COMPANY,
15 N. Long Beach Av., Freeport, N. Y.

REAL BARGAINS ONLY.
FLUSHING AND NORTH SHORE.
PHONE DANIEL MILLER NOW.
347 5TH AV. MURRAY HILL 9070.

LONG BEACH—Bungalow for sale, $2,250; rent $300. McMurray, Wyoming Av. and Beech; take West End bus.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FARM, NEW YORK STATE.

Estate will sell wonderful farm, near Poughkeepsie, 160 acres; young bearing orchards of 25 acres; finest condition; stock, crops, &c.; $22,000. B 140 Times.

AN all-improved residence, ten acres, for boarding or home; West Shore R. R. Mansion, Valley Cottage, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N. J.

Four-room bungalow, plot 56x100 ft.; price $3,500.

Beautiful California bungalow, 5 large rooms and bath; concrete porch, steam heat, electricity, cabinet gas range and heater; plot 50x100 ft.; property in perfect condition; price $7,200.

Colonial home, 6 large rooms and bath; steam heat, electricity, every possible improvement; living room 18x26 ft.; elaborate fireplace, fine sun porch, all plastered, lighted and heated; Dutch dining room, 3 large bedrooms, tiled bath; exterior finished with California redwood; siding and roof has 24-inch extra heavy shingles; guaranteed in writing as to construction, material, &c.; tax exempt; plot 50x125 ft.; worth $10,500, price only $9,000.

Over forty other homes to select from; some for as low as $700 down.

Inquire Aitken Bros., 270 Terrace Av., Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. Tel. 154-J. Office always open.

RIDGEFIELD PARK — $6,500, beautiful craftsman home; 6 rooms, tiled bath, finished attic, hardwood trim, beamed ceilings, parquet floors, steam heat, with connection for continuous hot water supply, modern gas kitchen; also gas hot water heater, electric light, sewer, paved street; all assessments paid; near station, stores and schools; also 8-room California style bungalow; $500 cash; balance $65 monthly, including principal and interest; come out today. John A. Baldwin, opposite station.

MOUNTAIN LAKES—Homes for sale. New and used; only agent with complete listing; prices, $8,000 to $40,000; best prices and terms on every house for sale at Mountain Lakes; many attractive bargains; some ready to move into now. CURTIS SMITH, Boulevard East, Mountain Lakes, N. J. Tel. 123 Boonton.

MONTCLAIR—Residence, 14 rooms, 3 baths; one of the most desirable locations; large grounds, trees, shrubbery, tennis court; price $28,500; terms arranged; early possession. H. Barnette Smith, 392 Bloomfield Av., Verona, N. J.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.—House, eight rooms, newly decorated, gas, electricity, hot-water heating, large plot, eight minutes from station, for rent now, $75 month; references required. K 740 Times Downtown.

SACRIFICE new two-family house, 6 and 7 rooms, 2 separate basement garages; all improvements. Myrtle Av. Palisade car. Coytesville section of Fort Lee.

MODERN 6-room house, tile bath, steam heat; beautiful location; cost $9,000; sell $7,350. 21 Main St., Bogota, N. J.

NEW modern 8-room house; near Mountain Station; select neighborhood; large lot; terms reasonable. Phone Orange 2077 W.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

$500 CASH.
IS YOUR LANDLORD RAISING YOUR RENT?
IS YOUR LANDLORD DEMANDING TWO OR THREE YEARS' LEASE?
IS YOUR POCKETBOOK ELASTIC ENOUGH TO STAND THE STRAIN?
IS YOUR INCOME SUFFICIENT ENOUGH TO WARRANT YOUR CONTRACTING A THREE-YEAR LEASE AT THIS YEAR'S HIGH RENTALS?
OR
would you prefer to pay down $500 on purchase of a $9,500 house, the balance to be paid as rent at $95 per month, and secure the comforts of a new, detached dwelling containing every possible convenience and many advantages over a walled-in city apartment?
IF SO
come to the Elmora Section of Elizabeth, N. J., forty minutes to Wall St.; restricted residential community with refined surroundings.
BURTON THOMPSON & CO., INC.,
25 Church St., New York.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY to buy or to rent high-class white stucco house, 8, 9, 10 rooms; all the very latest modern improvements; fine residential town; 25 minutes from West 42d St., N. Y. C.; terms very reasonable. Address Owner, Louis Friedman, 419 Teaneck Road, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL one-family new brick home; all latest improvements; 12 minutes from Summit Av. tube station; $16,000. For further particulars, call Union 1570 or Union 4854.

ASTONISHING BARGAINS, very easy terms, old and new houses, most desirable sections, New Jersey, 40 minutes New York; rent first, buy when satisfied; do not be misled by agents. SEE Raymond Moore, owner and builder, West Englewood Station Corner, Englewood 1716-J, 1313-M.

PLAINFIELD—On plot 50x150, house of 7 rooms, bath and pantry; bungalow style; electricity, fireplace, large porch, driveway, chicken coop, screens, &c.; near schools and Arlington trolley line. Price $9,000. Must be seen to be appreciated. A. E. Enoch, 1,221 Cameron Av.

CRANFORD, N. J.—$2,000 cash, balance on easy terms, buys this very pretty cottage, seven rooms and bath; hardwood floors, fireplace, electric light, gas, &c. S. R. Ingoldsby, Cranford, N. J., or 79 Warren St., New York City.

ORADELL, N. J.—New seven-room house, all improvements, garage; built under peace-time prices; terms to suit; beautifully situated, overlooking Hackensack Valley. Clarence D. Demarest, Oradell, N. J.

BARGAIN—New 7-room hollow tile stucco dwelling; all improvements; price $6,700. R. Alexander, Bergenfield, N. J.

HOUSE TO LET—Six rooms and garage; all improvements; $75 per month. 26 4th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

City Property.

OWNERS—I have clients with unlimited funds for walk-ups or elevator apartments; also one, two, three family houses. Joseph L. Cohen, 103 East 125th St., Room 802.

WANTED—Brownstone house for long lease, around 40th and 50th Sts., suitable for store and rooming house. Francis & Co., 1,265 Broadway, Pennsylvania 6688.

I WILL guarantee to manage your property with an enormous saving and satisfactory management. Jesse Oppenheim, 1,819 Broadway, Columbus 9788-9789.

WANTED—Private house near West Nineties, suitable remodeling into apartments; all details or no attention. K 161 Times.

OWNERS—Have clients with $10,000 to invest in new law apartment house. What have you? Brooks, 37 East 28th.

Country Property.

HOUSE WANTED, 7 or 8 rooms, 2 baths and garage, by English couple, preferably on Long Island, half hour or less from downtown business district; house must be modern and in a quiet neighborhood; rent not over $100 per month; if satisfactory will purchase later; must have delivery not later than Oct. 1. Write full particulars, save your time and mine. G 703 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Private house, 7-8 rooms, all improvements, maximum distance all hours downtown Jersey preferred; $40-$50 rent. K 739 Times Downtown.

WILL buy or rent 6-room artistic cottage for all-year residence in Westchester; spacious grounds and garage wanted. Box 491, Amityville, L. I.

WANTED—To buy, 2 family brick, detached, near water; send full particulars and your phone number. D. T. Miller, 347 5th Av.

WANTED—Suburban house, 8 to 10 rooms; large grounds; all improvements; immediate occupancy. B 106 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Sale or Let.

Westchester County.

FURNISHED four-room cottage with improvements, on Connecticut seashore, not over one hour from Grand Central Station; $30 per month to Nov. 1; three adults, no children. K 154 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Sale or Let.

Westchester County.

ON SOUND, hour's commutation; furnished six-room house, private beach, canoe; three weeks, $110; immediate possession. City Island 1215.

CHAPPAQUA—Stone stucco house, 9 rooms, 2 baths; garage, orchard, brook, cool woods. Elkins, Telephone 185.

FURNISHED seven-room house, Rye Village, short period. X 2103 Times Annex.

Long Island.

MALVERNE, Long Island, opposite Pennsylvania Station; Dutch Colonial type, 6 rooms, bath, glass enclosed porch, screened sleeping porch, open fireplace, parquet floors, steam heat, gas, electric; only 45 minutes out; genuine opportunity. Apply Jesse Oppenheim, 1,819 Broadway, Columbus 9788-9789.

BUNGALOW, 4 rooms and glass-enclosed porch, directly on Long Island Sound; wonderful view; excellent bathing; one hour commuting distance; for rent, furnished, August and September, $250. Phone Stuyvesant 2940.

BEAUTIFUL modern bungalow, 6 rooms, all improvements, convenient to bathing; $400 to Oct. 1. Mack Co., Realty Agency, Amityville, L. I.

LONG BEACH—Immediate possession, seven-room stucco bungalow to Oct. 1; near beach and station. Phone 56 Long Beach.

FREEPORT—Newly furnished 5-room bungalow; garden, handy depot; August, $150. Whitehall 1000, extension 269.

FAR ROCKAWAY—Cottage, 10 rooms, furnished; splendid location, 47 Roanoke Av. Tel. Far Rockaway 1858.

LONG BEACH Proper—Apartment, elegantly furnished; ocean half block. Byrne, Front St.

LONG BEACH—Furnished rooms, bath. 33 East Market St., Long Beach.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Rate 55 cents an agate line.

STUDIO WITH SKYLIGHT, ABOUT 600 SQUARE FEET; RENT $900 PER YEAR. LARGE, LIGHT, AIRY ROOM, SUITABLE FOR STUDIO OR LIGHT MANUFACTURING OR OFFICE; ABOUT 750 SQUARE FEET; RENT $900 PER YEAR.
LIGHT, AIRY ROOM, FOR LIVING OR BUSINESS; STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER, ELEVATOR; RENT $540 PER YEAR.
GROUND FLOOR SPACE, LINCOLN SQUARE ARCADE, ABOUT 1,000 SQUARE FEET; RENT $1,800 PER YEAR.
ATTIC SPACE, 203, 1,847 BROADWAY, PRONE COLUMBUS 1666.

VERY DESIRABLE CORNER TO LET FOR ANY PURPOSE, IN HEART OF BUSINESS SECTION DOWNTOWN, WEST SIDE; STORES AND BASEMENT; ABOUT 5,000 SQUARE FEET; VERY REASONABLE. INQUIRE FOSTER HOLDING CO., INC., 725 OCEAN PARKWAY, BROOKLYN.

LOFTS—Possession; 21 White St.: 50x100; also 25x100, 133 West 24th St.; 25x110, 128 Bleecker St., store and basement, 22x100; also basement, 25x100; 343 West 28th St., 83x100; floor; 200 pounds capacity. Owner, Fitzroy 4842.

SIX-STORY and basement loft building, centrally located; about 25,000 square feet; power plant and elevator; immediate possession; reasonable rent; suitable for a professional man, manufacturing or warehouse; principals only. Apply CARSTEIN & LINNEKIN, Inc., 221 4th Av. Stuyvesant 7780.

FOR RENT—Long lease, entire 23d floor, with mezzanine, 90 West St.; building approximately 8,000 square feet. Apply C. F. French, Room 2309, 90 West St.

FOR RENT—Long lease, entire 23d floor, with mezzanine, 90 West St.; building approximately 8,000 square feet. Apply C. F. French, Room 2309, 90 West St.

LIGHT corner loft to sublease; 25x100; 127th St. and 3d Av.; rent $1,650 per year; 2½ years' lease; fixtures and entire plant for sale; suitable for manufacturing. Apply Harry Sherman, 176 East 127th St. Harlem 8294.

LEXINGTON Av. (Grand Central Zone)—3½-story building; business purposes only; immediate possession; long-term lease respectable tenant; brokers. Box 3, Grand Central Station P. O.

SHOWROOM for rent, same building as Onyx Hosiery and Marshield Field Co., Broadway and 24th St., suitable for ladies' or men's wear; can be rented for season; telephone service. Box 735, 209 Cable Bldg.

5-YEAR LEASE FOR SALE,
or sublet, Auto Row store, 28x90, mezzanine 28x28; large, airy basement, 75x100; between 55th and 56th Sts.; rental $12,000. 1,739 BROADWAY.

OFFICE SPACE or desk room to rent in merchandise research and resident buyer's office; refined, congenial associations; most central location. Room 903, 1,182 Broadway.

NICELY furnished office or desk space; references required. Gus Edwards, 1,531 Broadway.

BROADWAY, Southeast Corner 103d St.—Wonderful business location. Keys in bootblack's. Irving T. Smith, Singer Bldg.

OFFICE, two large windows, to let, with or without telephone service. Room 102, 12 John St.

BROADWAY, 1,131, office to let; reasonable; furnished. Belmont, Watkins 6957, 4659.

STORE for rent; good location; reasonable price. Inquire 30 West 18th St., Machine Store.

DESK ROOM space to rent. Apply Premier Malt Sales Co., Knickerbocker Bldg., 42d and Broadway.

LOFT to let, Waldorf Building; large and light; 5,000 square feet. Box 754, 209 Cable Bldg.

BROADWAY DESKROOM.
Mail and Telephone Privileges.
DUANE, 296 Broadway. Tel. 250 Worth.

CUTTING ROOM for rent, with cutting tables, ready for work; light and airy; telephone service. Box 756, 209 Cable Bldg.

SMALL LOFT, moderate rent; suitable for embroiderer or furrier; immediate possession. C. G. Keller, 109 West 23d.

FOR DOCTOR AND DENTIST,
82d, 144 West, parlor floor, large windows, private bath, hardwood floors.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

15TH, 102 EAST (Hotel Laclede)—Two rooms, bath; $18 week up.

30TH ST., AT LEXINGTON AV.—1-2-3 ROOMS, WITH BATH, RUTLEDGE HOTEL, UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING WOMEN; ROOM WITHOUT MEALS, $10 WEEK AND UP; ROOM WITH MEALS, $17 WEEK AND UP.

51ST, 49 EAST—3 rooms and bath, double bedroom, until Oct. 1.

60—2 rooms, bath; immediate possession; $65 month to October. Vanderbilt 1450.

60—4 rooms, bath, 8th floor, $125 until October; $65 month to October. Vanderbilt 1450.

82D—4 rooms, bath (new building), magnificently furnished; $225 month. Vanderbilt 1450.

93D ST. AT MADISON AV.—1, 2, 3 ROOMS WITH BATH; ASHTON; UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; SUMMER RATES $25 UP.

ARTISTIC, COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS FOR REFINED PEOPLE.
Two and three rooms, bath and kitchenettes, in hotel and theatre district; exquisitely furnished; must have good references; $75, $100, $150 and $200. Phone Owner, Plaza 845.

FROM ONE TO THREE MONTHS.
2 rooms and bath apartment, linen and all service, $75 month.
HOTEL VAN RENSSELAER,
17 East 11th St. Phone Stuy. 1410.

GRAMERCY PARK, 12—Gentleman, leaving for Europe, wishes to sublet beautiful studio apartment for August and September. See Superintendent.

MADISON AV., 701 (Apartment 75)—From July 27 to Sept. 27, three airy, cool rooms and bath, seventh floor, facing north, south and east; hotel service included.

MADISON AV., 640 (Hoffman Arms)—Eight large rooms and bath, from Oct. 1; moderate rental. Five rooms and bath.

MADISON, 270—2 rooms, bath, kitchen, richly furnished; elevator; one flight. Janitor.

MADISON AV., (northeast corner 56)—Two rooms on roof, bath; apartment 16.

Furnished—West Side.

11TH ST., 142 WEST—Floor through; cool, quiet, exclusive; sacrifice to October. King.

24TH ST., 438 WEST—Double, single, baths; cooking arrangement; garden; owner interior decorator.

42D, 223 WEST—Luxuriously furnished bachelor apartments, consisting of parlor, bedrooms and bath, $30 to $50 weekly; full hotel service.

49TH, 216 WEST (Westover Court)—Bachelor apartment; high-class hotel service; meals. See Resident Manager. Bryant 5860.

45TH, 341 WEST—New elevator building; cleanliness, furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, tiled bath, showers, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; unquestionable applicants; highest references essential; $75-$125 up monthly. Longacre 2580.

STUDIO WITH SKYLIGHT, 123 (Underwriters Bldg.)—Light, airy office, fine for insurance broker or lawyer; first corner can have it for immediate occupancy for $65. Phone Beekman 9706.

LOFT for rent, 60x100, for light manufacturing; best labor section, Bronx, low rent; also 50 machine tables, 2 motors and other equipment for sale, cheap. Apply Phillips, Well & Norton, 349 Broadway.

TO LEASE, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
THREE LOFTS, 28x117 EACH.
Rent reasonable; fire alarm system.
RICHARD A. ABRAMSON,
48 West 46th St. Bryant 4094.

3 EAST 14TH ST.
Loft for rent, 40x100; one flight up; elevator; very high ceiling; light and airy; modern improvements; best retail section; low rent. Phone Stuyvesant 1057.

OFFICE LOFT to rent at half price, 5,500 ft. of light space, large windows facing directly on 19th St.; immediate possession. 4th floor, 22 West 19th. Phonic Laboratory, Inc.

STORE and basement, 1,270 Lexington Av., NEAR 86TH ST. SUBWAY ENTRANCE.
Possession Oct. 1.
MERWIN BLOCH, 1 Madison Av.

OFFICES for rent at 42 Broadway—Small suite of well-appointed offices, unfurnished, for immediate occupancy. Inquire Room 1441, Telephone Broad 5428.

PART of completely furnished office, Room 637, 116 West 39th. $25. Tel. Fitzroy 1159, Saturday 9:30 to 1 P. M.; references. F. C. Keefe.

34TH ST., 18 WEST—Completely furnished and partitioned offices for sale or to rent. For further particulars write Mr. Ullman, 512 East 96th.

KINDERGARTEN.

82d St., 144 West—Parlor floor; large windows, hardwood floors, private bath; telephone.

TEA ROOM, restaurant, newly equipped, ready for business; small apartment house; high-class neighborhood; references. K 101 Times.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT in new Broadway high-grade shoe store. Particulars, inquire Ming Toy Boot Shop, 1,656 Broadway, N. Y.

OFFICE SPACE, LARGE AND SMALL, MODERN 47TH AV. BUILDING. GRAMERCY 4381.

DESK ROOM, telephone and stenographer service; high-class 4th Av. building. Gramercy 4381.

OFFICES, furnished units modern office building, downtown; telephone service. Phone Worth 0732.

BROADWAY store to rent, 28 32d St., size 15x80. Jesse Oppenheim, 1,819 Broadway, Columbus 9788-9789.

STORE, 47 East 59th, beautiful, high, light. Housing Bureau, 507 5th Av. 5022 Mur. Hill.

OFFICES at World Building, with telephone service. Call 503 World Building.

PRIVATE OFFICE or desk room; best location. Suite 605, 30 Church St.

TO LET loft in Brooklyn; fireproof; 40x120. Telephone Williamsburg 645.

47TH, 228 WEST—Parlor floor, to let, will divide; good place dressmaker.

DESK room, furnished, light office. 78 Broad St., Room 502. Broad 1778.

LOFTS, 100x100, light 4 sides, five steam. 561 West 34th St. Silvester.

PRIVATE office, desk room, with service. Suite 306, 51 East 42d St.

BAKERY to let, wholesale or retail; 2 American ovens. Apply 827 Broadway.

5TH Av., 507—Private office, reception room. Office Renting Exchange, 507 5th Av.

18TH ST., 204 EAST—Light loft, 500 square feet or more; possession.

LIGHT airy office, sublet, $55. 32 Union Square. Room 1006.

LOFTS TO LET.
402 West 27th St. Chelsea 4555.

Bronx.

TWO lofts, 50x70 each; freight elevator, light four sides, near east and west side subways, and freight terminals. John F. Allen Co., 370 Gerard Av., Bronx. Mott Av. subway station.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS.

WANTED—Desk only, Grand Central zone; give details, price. F 514 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

50TH ST., 4 WEST.
Mrs. Prescott has a beautiful 4-room housekeeping apartments on the 3d floor of the handsome apartment house at 4 West 50th St., 2 doors from 5th Av., within sound of the Cathedral chimes; parlor, 2 bedrooms, each with twin beds; grand piano. Telephone Circle 2196, Mrs. Prescott. Seen all day. Big Summer bargain.

31ST (Near 5th)—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, piano, $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

52D ST., 228 WEST (COR. B'WAY)—MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED, HOTEL SERVICE; ONE ROOM AND BATH, $75 UP; TWO ROOMS AND BATH, $110 UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

52D, 29 WEST—Apartment 2 rooms, bathroom; maid service, telephone; sublease; sacrifice.

53TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.
THE REGAL, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; 1 ROOM AND BATH, $65; 2 ROOMS AND BATH, $100 UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

53TH ST. AND 7TH AV. (Hotel Wellington)—Subway station at door; suites of 2 rooms and bath, and 3 rooms and bath; beautifully furnished; to rent by month, season or year; all hotel service. Phone Circle 1068.

56TH, 208 WEST.
(HOTEL THORNDYKE)—VERY ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM SUITES, WITH PRIVATE BATH; HOTEL SERVICE. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

57TH ST., 340 WEST.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; TWO AND THREE ROOMS AND BATH; $25 WEEKLY UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

57TH ST., 52 WEST—Elegant floor, kitchenette apartment; elevator, telephone. Lady Jane.

57TH, 38 WEST—Sublet attractive apartment, 2 rooms, bath, charmingly furnished; $75.

57TH, 100 WEST—Parlor, chamber, bath, pantry; elevator, telephone. Circle 5641.

6D, 28 WEST—Two rooms, neatly furnished; ninth floor, fine outlook; kitchenette, bath. Telephone Col. 7339.

66TH (Central Park West)—Beautiful six rooms; bargain. Particulars, Cathedral 6386.

69TH, 66 WEST—VERY LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR; PRIVATE TILE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER, ELECTRICITY, SEPARATE KITCHEN; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING, DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; SUMMER RATES.

69TH ST., 245 WEST (The New West End)—2 and 3 room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $80-$125. References required.

70TH ST., WEST—Small apartment, completely furnished; $75; year lease. Broad 6066.

70TH ST., 278 WEST—Sublet for the Summer, two large rooms, bath, kitchenette.

76D—Apartment, six rooms, bath, piano, $120; bargain. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

71ST, WEST—Lady share handsome apartment with refined business woman. Columbus 6438.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

71ST, 19 WEST—ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR, MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED, THREE LARGE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY; SEPARATE KITCHEN; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; SUMMER RATES.

72D, 30 W.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR AND BASEMENT; DUPLEX APARTMENT; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; SPECIAL RATES; WEEKLY OR MONTHLY.

72D, 63 WEST—8 rooms, kitchenette, bath, also 1 room apartment; furnished.

72D, 238 WEST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; southern exposure; to sublet.

73D ST., 139 WEST—1-2-3 ROOMS, WITH BATH, NOBLETON HOTEL; UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; $25 UP.

74TH, 113 WEST—Studio apartment, bath, phone, electricity, grand piano; August-September; $90; see any time; unfurnished after September.

75TH, 153 WEST — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED TWO ROOMS, KITCHENETTE SUITES; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY; WEEKLY, MONTHLY; REASONABLE.

76TH ($44 West End Av.)—Elegantly furnished 2 or 4 room apartment; high class.

79TH, 118 WEST—Two-room suite, private bath; large, elegantly furnished; reasonable.

80—Two big rooms, kitchenette, bath, $100; piano. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

81ST AND COLUMBUS AV. (COLONIAL HOTEL)—ONE, TWO, THREE ROOMS, WITH BATH; UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; $25 UP.

82D, 159 WEST—Newly furnished rooms, kitchenette; house recently renovated; reasonable. Janitor.

86TH, 21 WEST—Unusual floor, artistically furnished; kitchenette; southern exposure; electricity; maid service, linen; $100-$200 month.

86TH, 164 WEST—Beautiful apartment, 2 rooms, bath; cheap; kitchenette. Maxim, Packer.

86TH—Seven rooms, two baths, piano, $150; high class. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

87TH, 228 WEST (Riverside)—Front suites, large rooms, bath, kitchenette; $30-$75.

90—Five rooms, kitchen, bath, piano; high class; $130. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

90TH, 108 WEST—Two rooms, bath and kitchenette. Call evenings. Wilson.

91ST ST., 27 WEST—HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENT, 3 ROOMS AND BATH; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; $90 MONTHLY AND UP.

93D, 270 WEST—Cool studio, one-two rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished, unfurnished; service; Summer, permanent; doctors, dentists, residential.

94TH, 60 WEST—2 rooms, bath, well furnished, sublet. Rarig, 8069 Riverside.

97TH ST., 316 WEST—Comfortable 7-room apartment, nicely furnished; Summer; rental $130.

97TH (West End)—Three rooms, kitchenette, bath; $175 to October. Riverside 10071.

98TH ST., 305-311 WEST.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Several dsirable two to four room apartments, attractively furnished; housekeeping, non-housekeeping; maid service; cool, clean, quiet; accessible to all transit lines; $25 week up.

98TH, 243 WEST (6B), corner Broadway—Sacrifice below rental or sell attractively furnished seven-room cool outside apartment.

102D, 245 WEST (West End Av.)—2 nicely furnished rooms, bath, kitchen; also 6 rooms, 2 baths; overlooking Drive.

The New York Times

Classified Advertising Rates.

Cost per words to an Agate line. For Agate (Minimum space two lines.) Line.

Situations Wanted 40c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted... 40c
Partners and Board Wanted 40c
Help Wanted 40c
Real Estate, &c. 40c
Lost and Found 40c
Apartments to Let and Wanted 40c
Country Board 40c
Mortgage Loans 40c
For Sale 40c
Automobile Exchange 40c
Agents Wanted 40c
Employment Agencies 40c

Per Word
Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 10c) 10c
Buyers' Wants and Offerings to Buyers 10c

For insertion in the Sunday edition of advertisements of schools, steamships, hotels and resorts must be received by The Times before 6 P. M. Thursday. Business Opportunities and Buyers' Wants must be received by 11 A. M. today. All other classified advertisements will not later than 2 P. M. today.

Advertisements for insertion in the daily edition must be received by 6 P. M. on the day preceding insertion.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

78ST, 61 WEST — TWO CONNECTING ROOMS, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; COMPLETE; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; OTHER ROOMS; SPECIAL RATE.

78ST, 29, WEST—Single rooms, running water, $10; also front basement, kitchenette. A

78ST, 246 WEST—Cool, attractive room; running water; refined home. 2 East.

78ST, 342 WEST, 5W—Comfortable, large, cool rooms; piano; shower; electricity.

78ST, 135 WEST—Large bay window room, bath, phone, electricity; also small.

78ST—Large room with private bath. Columbus 8497.

79TH ST., 244 WEST—Rooms for the Summer; single, double, en suite, some with private bath; elevators; library, reception and music rooms; Riverside Drive district; moderate rates; references. Columbus 1630.

79TH ST., 121 WEST—Beautiful large room, twin beds, southern exposure.

79D, 152 WEST.
EXCEPTIONAL
two rooms, one $40 and one $75 per month, in high class apartment where suites rent for $2,000 per annum; large closets, bath, maid, linen service; phones in rooms; breakfast if desired. Phone Columbus 087.

79D, 140 WEST — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; SUMMER RATES.

79D, 265 WEST—Attractive rooms; newly remodeled house; baths, showers; reasonable; references.

79D, WEST Attractive single room, $9; private house, elevator. Telephone Columbus 8497.

79D, 154 WEST—Desirable rooms, private baths, electricity; single room; references.

79D, 55 WEST—Beautifully furnished double room, twin beds, also single; references.

79D, 42 WEST—One large, one small room; every convenience. Owner's house.

79D, 106 WEST—Newly furnished large front room, near bath; electricity; $12.

79TH, 36 WEST—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS, ELECTRICITY, COMPLETE KITCHENETTE, PRIVILEGES, DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; $10 UP.

79TH, 41 WEST—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND SINGLE FRONT ROOMS; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $6-$10 UP.

79TH, 233 WEST—Large front room; also skylight room; convenient location; telephone.

79TH, 147 WEST—Large room, running water, suitable couple, reasonable; references.

79TH, 254 WEST—Newly decorated room, bath shower, all conveniences; 72d subway.

79TH, 124 WEST—Newly furnished, light, airy room, near subway, "L" express.

79TH, 318 WEST—Charming rooms, overlooking park; 2 doors from Drive.

79TH, 32 WEST—Newly decorated rooms, with, without private baths; electricity; $8, $10, $15, $18; gentlemen preferred.

79TH, 44 WEST—Front parlor; other large rooms; private baths; remodeled house.

79TH, 21 WEST—Front room, private bath; suitable one or two; reasonable.

79TH, 44 WEST—Large rooms, private baths, hot water, continual hot water.

79TH, 150 WEST—Attractive, large room, private bath, convenient, clean, homelike; references.

79TH, 126 WEST—Attractive large, also single room, all conveniences, electricity; reasonable.

79TH, 101 WEST—Attractive room, $6; gentleman. Schuyler 1464. Smith.

79TH, 140 WEST—Newly, beautifully furnished rooms, twin beds, private baths, $10.

79TH AND COLUMBUS AV. ONE ROOM, BATH, COLONIAL HOTEL; COMFORT, CONVENIENCE, ALL SERVICE, SUMMER RATES. 24 BROADWAY UP.

79TH, WEST—Single room, $8; apartment; references; woman, preferably student. Schuyler 3648.

79D, 15 WEST—Beautiful, large double front room; twin beds; every convenience.

79D, 13 WEST—Elegant large front room; all conveniences; reasonable; permanent people.

79TH, 306 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE, ELECTRICITY; $14.

79TH, 33 WEST—Exclusive bachelor house; single and single rooms, electricity, references.

79TH, 145 WEST Handsomely furnished rooms in modern improvements; also parlor floor.

79TH, 214 WEST Attractive rooms for gentlemen; private family. Lehneman, Schuyler 2774.

80TH, 122 WEST—Large, comfortable room, private bath; twin beds; kitchenette privilege.

80TH, 330 WEST—Front suite; twin beds; single room. Apt. 47M.

80TH, 329 WEST (near Riverside)—Large room, kitchen privileges, $15. Schuyler 4982.

80TH, 341 WEST—Large room, private bath, also front basement; housekeeping privileges.

80TH, 127 WEST—Large, comfortable rooms, lavatory, separate baths; suitable 2; $12.

80TH, 132 WEST—Large, well furnished room, with, without bath, twin beds.

80TH, 302 WEST Well furnished room, also single room, newly decorated.

80TH, 338 WEST—Well furnished single room, Riverside Drive; Summer rates.

80TH ST. WEST—Large room, private apartment; adjoining shower. Phone 464.

80TH, 312 WEST—Attractive rooms, single or double. Summer rates. Schuyler 2774.

80TH, 132 WEST—Desirable large room, suitable two gentlemen; medium room; references.

80TH, 322 WEST—Large, cool room, shower bath, single room; meals; references.

80TH ST., 176 WEST—Clean, well furnished rooms, running water; reasonable.

80TH, 327 (Riverside) — Attractive, cool rooms, near bath; gentlemen

80TH, 321 WEST—Large room, running water, bath same floor; private house.

80TH ST., 44 WEST—Large, small rooms, private baths, kitchenette privilege.

80TH, 34 WEST—Two beautiful rooms with bath, new, luxuriously; other room.

80TH, 331 WEST Newly renovated large, small rooms, $10 up; select; references.

80TH, 31 WEST Young man will share large room with responsible man.

80TH, 31 WEST Large attractive room, private bath; electricity; references; also small room, $8.

80TH, 388 WEST—Beautiful front suite, twin beds, other rooms; running water; spotless home; permanent. Apt. 5E.

80TH, 150 WEST—Large, light, airy room, with bath; electricity; phone; convenient to subway. 31 Central Park West.

80TH, 21 WEST—Cool rooms, newly decorated; shower; electricity; phone. "L."

80TH, 59 WEST—Owner's residence, near Park; every convenience; double, single; references.

80TH, 16 WEST Comfortable single room for business woman; all conveniences.

80TH ST. WEST (near subway express)—Front room, gentlemen. Apt. 31.

80TH ST., 336 WEST—Two beautiful rooms, bath. Apt. 1B.

80TH, WEST—Large room, elevator, private; two beds, $17.50. Tel. River. 1624.

80TH AND WEST END AV.—Attractive, cool room; every convenience. Riverside 1043.

80TH ST., 230 WEST—Charm, comfort, cleanliness 3 windows. Summer rates. Apt. 2S.

80TH, 214 WEST Corner Broadway—Large, sunny corner room, $10, gentleman. Ardsley 2677.

80TH, 20 WEST—Delightfully cool double room, single, private bath, kitchenette, references.

80TH, 245 WEST—Large and small rooms, corner Broadway, every convenience. Smith.

80TH, 308 WEST—LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES, COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; ALSO SINGLE ROOMS; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

80TH, 43 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS; ELECTRICITY; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $6-$10 UP.

80TH, 233 WEST—Large front room; also skylight room; convenient location; telephone.

80TH, 147 WEST—Large room, running water, suitable couple, reasonable; references.

80TH, 254 WEST—Newly decorated room, bath shower, all conveniences; 72d subway.

80TH, 124 WEST—Newly furnished, light, airy room, near subway, "L" express.

80TH, 318 WEST—Charming rooms, overlooking park; 2 doors from Drive.

80TH, 32 WEST—Newly decorated rooms, with, without private baths; electricity; $8, $10, $15, $18; gentlemen preferred.

80TH, 44 WEST—Front parlor; other large rooms; private baths; remodeled house.

80TH, 21 WEST—Front room, private bath; suitable one or two; reasonable.

80TH, 44 WEST—Large rooms, private baths, hot water, continual hot water.

80TH, 150 WEST—Attractive, large room, private bath, convenient, clean, homelike; references.

80TH, 126 WEST—Attractive large, also single room, all conveniences, electricity; reasonable.

80TH, 101 WEST—Attractive room, $6; gentleman. Schuyler 1464. Smith.

80TH, 140 WEST—Newly, beautifully furnished rooms, twin beds, private baths, $10.

80TH AND COLUMBUS AV. ONE ROOM, BATH, COLONIAL HOTEL; COMFORT, CONVENIENCE, ALL SERVICE, SUMMER RATES. 24 BROADWAY UP.

80TH, WEST—Single room, $8; apartment; references; woman, preferably student. Schuyler 3648.

80TH, 15 WEST—Beautiful, large double front room; twin beds; every convenience.

80TH, 13 WEST—Elegant large front room; all conveniences; reasonable; permanent people.

80TH, 306 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE, ELECTRICITY; $14.

80TH, 33 WEST—Exclusive bachelor house; single and single rooms, electricity, references.

80TH, 145 WEST Handsomely furnished rooms in modern improvements; also parlor floor.

80TH, 214 WEST Attractive rooms for gentlemen; private family. Lehneman, Schuyler 2774.

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80TH, 330 WEST—Front suite; twin beds; single room. Apt. 47M.

80TH, 329 WEST (near Riverside)—Large room, kitchen privileges, $15. Schuyler 4982.

80TH, 341 WEST—Large room, private bath, also front basement; housekeeping privileges.

80TH, 127 WEST—Large, comfortable rooms, lavatory, separate baths; suitable 2; $12.

80TH, 132 WEST—Large, well furnished room, with, without bath, twin beds.

80TH, 302 WEST Well furnished room, also single room, newly decorated.

80TH, 338 WEST—Well furnished single room, Riverside Drive; Summer rates.

80TH ST. WEST—Large room, private apartment; adjoining shower. Phone 464.

80TH, 312 WEST—Attractive rooms, single or double. Summer rates. Schuyler 2774.

80TH, 132 WEST—Desirable large room, suitable two gentlemen; medium room; references.

80TH, 322 WEST—Large, cool room, shower bath, single room; meals; references.

80TH ST., 176 WEST—Clean, well furnished rooms, running water; reasonable.

80TH, 327 (Riverside) — Attractive, cool rooms, near bath; gentlemen

80TH, 321 WEST—Large room, running water, bath same floor; private house.

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80TH, 34 WEST—Two beautiful rooms with bath, new, luxuriously; other room.

80TH, 331 WEST Newly renovated large, small rooms, $10 up; select; references.

80TH, 31 WEST Young man will share large room with responsible man.

80TH, 31 WEST Large attractive room, private bath; electricity; references; also small room, $8.

80TH, 388 WEST—Beautiful front suite, twin beds, other rooms; running water; spotless home; permanent. Apt. 5E.

80TH, 150 WEST—Large, light, airy room, with bath; electricity; phone; convenient to subway. 31 Central Park West.

80TH, 21 WEST—Cool rooms, newly decorated; shower; electricity; phone. "L."

80TH, 59 WEST—Owner's residence, near Park; every convenience; double, single; references.

80TH, 16 WEST Comfortable single room for business woman; all conveniences.

80TH ST. WEST (near subway express)—Front room, gentlemen. Apt. 31.

80TH ST., 336 WEST—Two beautiful rooms, bath. Apt. 1B.

80TH, WEST—Large room, elevator, private; two beds, $17.50. Tel. River. 1624.

80TH AND WEST END AV.—Attractive, cool room; every convenience. Riverside 1043.

80TH ST., 230 WEST—Charm, comfort, cleanliness 3 windows. Summer rates. Apt. 2S.

80TH, 214 WEST Corner Broadway—Large, sunny corner room, $10, gentleman. Ardsley 2677.

80TH, 20 WEST—Delightfully cool double room, single, private bath, kitchenette, references.

80TH, 245 WEST—Large and small rooms, corner Broadway, every convenience. Smith.

80TH, 308 WEST—LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES, COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; ALSO SINGLE ROOMS; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

81ST, 43 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS; ELECTRICITY; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $6-$10 UP.

81ST, 233 WEST—Large front room; also skylight room; convenient location; telephone.

81ST, 147 WEST—Large room, running water, suitable couple, reasonable; references.

81ST, 254 WEST—Newly decorated room, bath shower, all conveniences; 72d subway.

81ST, 124 WEST—Newly furnished, light, airy room, near subway, "L" express.

81ST, 318 WEST—Charming rooms, overlooking park; 2 doors from Drive.

81ST, 32 WEST—Newly decorated rooms, with, without private baths; electricity; $8, $10, $15, $18; gentlemen preferred.

81ST, 44 WEST—Front parlor; other large rooms; private baths; remodeled house.

81ST, 21 WEST—Front room, private bath; suitable one or two; reasonable.

81ST, 44 WEST—Large rooms, private baths, hot water, continual hot water.

81ST, 150 WEST—Attractive, large room, private bath, convenient, clean, homelike; references.

81ST, 126 WEST—Attractive large, also single room, all conveniences, electricity; reasonable.

81ST, 101 WEST—Attractive room, $6; gentleman. Schuyler 1464. Smith.

81ST, 140 WEST—Newly, beautifully furnished rooms, twin beds, private baths, $10.

81ST AND COLUMBUS AV. ONE ROOM, BATH, COLONIAL HOTEL; COMFORT, CONVENIENCE, ALL SERVICE, SUMMER RATES. 24 BROADWAY UP.

81ST, WEST—Single room, $8; apartment; references; woman, preferably student. Schuyler 3648.

81ST, 15 WEST—Beautiful, large double front room; twin beds; every convenience.

81ST, 13 WEST—Elegant large front room; all conveniences; reasonable; permanent people.

81ST, 306 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE, ELECTRICITY; $14.

81ST, 33 WEST—Exclusive bachelor house; single and single rooms, electricity, references.

81ST, 145 WEST Handsomely furnished rooms in modern improvements; also parlor floor.

81ST, 214 WEST Attractive rooms for gentlemen; private family. Lehneman, Schuyler 2774.

81ST, 122 WEST—Large, comfortable room, private bath; twin beds; kitchenette privilege.

81ST, 330 WEST—Front suite; twin beds; single room. Apt. 47M.

81ST, 329 WEST (near Riverside)—Large room, kitchen privileges, $15. Schuyler 4982.

81ST, 341 WEST—Large room, private bath, also front basement; housekeeping privileges.

81ST, 127 WEST—Large, comfortable rooms, lavatory, separate baths; suitable 2; $12.

81ST, 132 WEST—Large, well furnished room, with, without bath, twin beds.

81ST, 302 WEST Well furnished room, also single room, newly decorated.

81ST, 338 WEST—Well furnished single room, Riverside Drive; Summer rates.

81ST ST. WEST—Large room, private apartment; adjoining shower. Phone 464.

81ST, 312 WEST—Attractive rooms, single or double. Summer rates. Schuyler 2774.

81ST, 132 WEST—Desirable large room, suitable two gentlemen; medium room; references.

81ST, 322 WEST—Large, cool room, shower bath, single room; meals; references.

81ST ST., 176 WEST—Clean, well furnished rooms, running water; reasonable.

81ST, 327 (Riverside) — Attractive, cool rooms, near bath; gentlemen

81ST, 321 WEST—Large room, running water, bath same floor; private house.

81ST ST., 44 WEST—Large, small rooms, private baths, kitchenette privilege.

81ST, 34 WEST—Two beautiful rooms with bath, new, luxuriously; other room.

81ST, 331 WEST Newly renovated large, small rooms, $10 up; select; references.

81ST, 31 WEST Young man will share large room with responsible man.

81ST, 31 WEST Large attractive room, private bath; electricity; references; also small room, $8.

81ST, 388 WEST—Beautiful front suite, twin beds, other rooms; running water; spotless home; permanent. Apt. 5E.

81ST, 150 WEST—Large, light, airy room, with bath; electricity; phone; convenient to subway. 31 Central Park West.

81ST, 21 WEST—Cool rooms, newly decorated; shower; electricity; phone. "L."

81ST, 59 WEST—Owner's residence, near Park; every convenience; double, single; references.

81ST, 16 WEST Comfortable single room for business woman; all conveniences.

81ST ST. WEST (near subway express)—Front room, gentlemen. Apt. 31.

81ST ST., 336 WEST—Two beautiful rooms, bath. Apt. 1B.

81ST, WEST—Large room, elevator, private; two beds, $17.50. Tel. River. 1624.

81ST AND WEST END AV.—Attractive, cool room; every convenience. Riverside 1043.

81ST ST., 230 WEST—Charm, comfort, cleanliness 3 windows. Summer rates. Apt. 2S.

81ST, 214 WEST Corner Broadway—Large, sunny corner room, $10, gentleman. Ardsley 2677.

81ST, 20 WEST—Delightfully cool double room, single, private bath, kitchenette, references.

81ST, 245 WEST—Large and small rooms, corner Broadway, every convenience. Smith.

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FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

113TH ST. (between 7th and 8th Aves.)—Exquisitely furnished, beautiful large front room; 3 large windows; every convenience. Cathedral 8639.

113TH, 501 WEST (cor. Amsterdam)—Large corner room; also smaller room. Lord.

114TH (Broadway)—Large, attractive front room, near subway; American family. 6464 Morningside.

115TH, 569 WEST (9th)—Extremely desirable single room; lavatory, toilet; reasonable; gentleman. Cathedral 8639.

118TH, 210 WEST (HOTEL CECIL).
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATHS; SPECIAL WEEK-END RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

118TH, 414 WEST—Pleasant room, near Columbia; all conveniences; $7. Apt. 8E.

121ST, 501 WEST (Morningside Heights)—Attractive Summer location, near restaurants, parks, tennis courts, Columbia University and all transportation; dining room in building; artistically furnished rooms, all exposures, some with running water or kitchen privileges; $6 to $10 weekly; showers, parlors, dancing; references required. Hostesses: Mrs. Young, Mrs. van Biller, Mrs. McLean. Telephone Morningside 4666.

121ST, 527 WEST (Near Broadway, Apartments 2d)—Cool, desirable furnished rooms; refined business man; reference.

121ST, 429 WEST—Room for gentleman, French family; $10 per week. Apt. 2.

124TH, 161 WEST—Four large, beautiful rooms, front, elevator, modern improvements; $100.

124TH, 524 WEST—Comfortable single room; elevator, telephone; private family; gentleman.

124TH, 610 WEST—Attractive single, double, cool, cheap. Apt. 7. Morningside 0686.

129TH, 557 WEST—Large, comfortable, sunny front room and alcove; light housekeeping.

130TH ST., 601 WEST (Apt. 1)—Large front room, high-class apartment; near Riverside Drive; for business gentleman; conveniences.

136TH, 522 WEST—Attractive, sunny room; bath; modern; no other roomers. Shaw.

137TH, 628 WEST (Apt. 9)—Two beautiful rooms; improvements; seen all day.

138TH, 506 WEST—(Apt. 4B)—Cool, front parlor bedroom near bath; $8.

140TH, 600 WEST—Large room, running water; single, $7; elevator. Apartment 2.

142D, 601 WEST (Apt. 1A)—Cool, front room, elevator, reasonable; all conveniences.

144TH, 600 WEST—Hudson view; running water; single, $10; convenient location. Turner.

149TH (3.800 Broadway)—Large parlor, bedroom, large kitchen; elevator apartment; $18. Hobson.

171ST, (112 Haven Av.; overlooking Hudson)—One, two rooms; $50 monthly. Barrett.

BROADWAY, 4,280 (181st)—Large room; all conveniences; private family. Telephone Wadsworth 9175, Apt. 5.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 371 (corner 97th)—Elegant furnished rooms, with running water; hotel conveniences; $10 up weekly; references.

HAMILTON PLACE, 87 (Cor. 141st)—Large, small outside room, elevator. Apt. 48.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102 (82d)—Elegant suite, private bath; suitable for three; also smaller, inexpensive room; private residence.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 382 (108th-109th)—Beautiful room, facing river; business man preferred. Apt. 14A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 236—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE, SINGLE FRONT ROOMS, $7, $10, UPWARD.

RIVERSIDE (90s)—Attractive single room, running water; gentlemen preferred. Phone Riverside 8866.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 260—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; adjoining bath; private. Apartment 4C.

RIVERSIDE, 151 (87th)—Large room, beautiful view; also small room; service; elevator.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 71—Exceptionally attractive large front room, also single room; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 223 (94th)—Large room overlooking Hudson; lavatory. Apt. 8D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 223 (96th)—Light room, private family; $12.50 week. Riverside 6866. Wentworth.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 302 (93d)—Handsome room facing Hudson; another desirable room. Campbell.

WEST END, 347 (78th)—Attractive, airy, studio room, adjoining bath (dressing room), piano, phone, electricity; parlor, moderate, homelike.

WEST END AV., 179th—Strictly private, beautiful room, private bath, small balcony; refined gentleman; reference. Manning, Schuyler 2430.

WEST END AV., 617 (90th)—Large, modern, cool room, bath; private residence; exclusive.

WEST END AV., 531—Double front, also single room; phone, electricity; moderate.

Bronx.

LARGE outside room, adjoining bath; one flight up; kitchen privileges if desired; suitable for two. Apt. 22, 1,615 University Av., Phone Tremont 8304.

COUNTRY BOARD

EVELYN LODGE, 25 min. cool sail across bay; a truly charming Summer residence, offering superior accommodations; delightfully commuting; large, airy rooms, lovely furnished; excellent chef and service; select clientele; lawns, porches, bathing, tennis; 13 min. one minute; weekly $18, with meals, 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Block from ferry.

VALHALLA MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y., 45 minutes from Grand Central; under new management; bathing, tennis, fishing, dancing, horseback riding, automobiling; ideal for vacations and week-ends; special rates for commuters; open all year; excellent table. M. Kastner. Phone 1185 White Plains.

ORATAMIN INN, Blauvelt, Rockland Co., commuting distance, W. S. R. R., beautifully situated, bath, hot, cold running water, electricity; auto sheds; Viennese cooking. Write or call Nyack 1049-W. Carl Fahrman, lessee.

SELECT Hebrew boarding house has accommodations for guests who appreciate good food and pleasant surroundings. Hamburger, 2,358 Wavecrest Av., Far Rockaway. Phone Far Rockaway 4013.

BROWNLEIGH PARK, Goshen, N. Y. Ideal beautiful single rooms and suites, with or without bath, with board, in beautiful park; woods, lake, all sports.

LONG BEACH—Spacious suites, with or without bath; private home; excellent table; all comforts; special terms to Labor Day. 30 Laurelton Boulevard. Telephone 464.

LYNDHURST, N. J.—Comfortable room with board, one or two gentlemen; all conveniences; reasonable; 10 miles from N. Y. C.; use Kingsland station. Lackawanna R. R.; private house. Write 420 Post Av.

STUYVESANT, St. George, Staten Island—Large, airy rooms, excellent home cooking. 138 Stuyvesant Place.

ARISBE INN,
with its wonderful scenery, spacious rooms and cuisine solicits a need open; special rates on early application; bungalow sites and material for sale on estate. Arisbe Inn, Milford, Pike Co., Pa.

A VACANCY in attractive home in beautiful park is at disposal of couple who appreciate best of everything; twin beds, private bath; home cooking and garden, fruit; tennis, garage. P. O. 626. Tel. 4304 New Rochelle.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY home on farm; all conveniences; excellent table; beautiful surroundings; couple or single; $25 each. Write P. O. Box 136, Station F, New York.

MT. VERNON (The Hopsin, 245 Prospect Av.)—Five minutes' walk to New Haven station, desirable vacancies, private bath, cool porches and shade trees. Phone 2626.

BEECHHURST, North Shore, 30 min. Penn. Station; large, cool room, private modern home, 3 miles to garage; near beach and station; board optional. Phone Flushing 3225W.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. (489 Washington Av.)—Single, double, connecting rooms; electricity; excellent meals; near train, trolley. Phone 0884.

CHESTER HILL, 30 minutes New Haven Railroad—Attractive, modern house, excellent table. 190 Archer, Mount Vernon. Phone 2577.

COUNTRY board; beautiful spot; Rockland County; excellent table, all conveniences. A. T. Webbler, R. D., Spring Valley, N. Y.

AT CAMP ORATAMIN, Blauvelt, N. Y., children from refined homes will find suitable care; one hour from city.

FAR ROCKAWAY—Large, airy room, with board, for 2 gentlemen; $20; single room, $15. Forest, 1,416 Union St.

A PRIVATE family, having comfortable home near city, desires boarders. Telephone 1049 Flushing.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ACCOUNTANT. Certified Reports. Books opened, closed, Systematized. PAULINE BROWN. Pennsylvania 6889.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, knowledge stenography, typewriting, bright beginner. 202 West 116th. University 6950.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, Sabbath observer; best references. F 522 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Part time; write up books daily or weekly; trial balance; reasonable. 1042 Times Sq. 2 Rector St.

COOK and chambermaid-waitress, mother and daughter, American; positions together; best reference. F 515 Times.

GIRL, colored, experienced, first-class cook. Audubon 9840. Apt. 40. Washington Court.

HOUSEWORK, general, couple, city or country; man as valet or extra. Bruce, 10 Railroad Place, New Rochelle. Phone 2206.

NURSE, practical, four years' hospital experience in Germany; invalid lady or maternity cases; references. Lenox 709.

NURSE—Young woman, care for mental, nervous invalid. Audubon 8765, Apartment 3S.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, bright beginner, neat, efficient; references. 202 West 116th. University 6950.

WOMAN, married, take out child afternoons. Nanasy, 483 East 79th, Apt. 2S. Call until 12:30 noon.

YOUNG GIRL, student, any work afternoons; references. 202 West 116th. University 6950.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT—Books opened, tax reports, arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly up. Goldwater, 299 Broadway. Worth 5068.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, office manager take entire charge; open, close, balance; any books. Brown, 906 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

ATTORNEY, former tax official desires law or business. F 119 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

AUTO WASHER, experienced gardener, handy man; references; city or country. Uhlich, 185 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn. Tel. Prospect 3746.

BOOKKEEPER, 35, several years of experience; desires position of trust and responsibility; best references. T 818 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16, wishes position. Price, 110 Lenox Av. University 8116.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, three years' experience; can do plumbing, electric and carpentry work around house; present employer leaving; permanent or temporary position, preferably in country, desired; starting about Aug. 1; excellent references. Phone Darien, Conn., 233, or write X 3116 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, professional man, wishing change, will accept position as driving companion or chauffeur with touring party, two to seven; any part or all July and August; U. S. or Canada; furnish own car if desired; terms on application. Y 3418 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR—I am desirous of procuring good position for my chauffeur and to place him with some nice family; he is thoroughly experienced with all makes of cars and a good mechanic. Telephone Wise, Madison Square 652.

CHAUFFEURS—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR, man of fifteen years' experience, seeks position; city or country; A1 personal references as to character and ability. F 461 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 6 years' experience on high-class cars, 4 years in last position; excellent references; neat appearance. Schuyler 3531.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, steady, sober, careful driver that will keep your car out of the shop; best references. R. L. 176 Times

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC wishes position private family; long experience; references; married; go anywhere. Neville, Morningside 0748, Apt. 21.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private or commercial, three years' experience. Union and Providence, Roslyn Heights, L. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, five years' experience all cars; best references; city or country. Tel. Madison Sq. 4668. Harry Argyle.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 28, private, careful driver, can furnish references, 8 years' experience. Write J. O., 494 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR, electric, gas, commercial, 5 years' references. Hazelhill, 340 East 57th st.

CHAUFFEUR, ex-service man, desires position private family; 12 months last position; references. P 468 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 10 years' experience, best references. J. Sloan, 115 West 129th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 27, single, wishes position private family, 4 years' experience; Spanish; speaks English. K 199 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, experienced, reliable, best references. L. Sheehan, 508 West 160th.

COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT and claim adjuster, tactful, competent and reliable; highest credentials; educated. Box 205, Ellisburg, N. Y.

COOK or general housewerker, Filipino, for private family; best references. Care of Mr. Cruz, 126 Riverside Drive, City.

DESIGNING and drafting, mechanical, electrical, neat, accurate; by competent man. 1,582 Pacific, Brooklyn.

ELEVATOR MAN wishes steady position, colored. Wadsworth 6068.

ENGINEER—Erecting and operating; 20 years' progressive record erection, operation and maintenance of large mercantile installations, &c.; open for engagement to manage one or more units. S 1121 Times Bronx.

JAPANESE, general housework; room out; small family; city. Moto, 165 East 40th.

LINE WANTED.

SALESMAN WITH AUTOMOBILE, AT PRESENT

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

15 cents a word each insertion.

CAPITAL WANTED.

SILENT or active partner, $80,000 capital, for distribution of exceptional automobile in New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts; large discount, 5-year contract; future possibilities exceptional. S 206 Times.

HAVE taken over established shirt business; require salesman and factory executive as partners; capital required. K 740 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL wanted; good going business needs $10,000; wonderful chance to make money. X 2662 Times Annex.

MANUFACTURER of facial medicated cream seeks capital for advertising purposes. H 494 Times.

$15,000 FIRST MORTGAGE on $40,000 place in Mountain Lakes, N. J.; bonus paid. Owner, Box 499, Dover, N. J.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

WE want district distributors for our Southern and Middle West sales territories; complete line of air-cooled motors, tractors, trucks and pleasure cars. Cameron Motors Corporation, 2 Columbus Circle.

GENTLEMAN, ex-aviation officer, possessing high pressure sales and merchandising experience, is open for permanent connection Aug. 1. B 668 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

$10,000 purchases valuable patents and all tools, dies, jigs and patterns necessary for the manufacture of an internationally known automobile necessity having an unlimited market; it is endorsed by all of the leading motor magazines and insurance companies and recommended by law throughout the country and has no competition. Address Carl F. Kloepfer, Trustee, 62 Arcade, Springfield, Ohio.

MODERN, up-to-date "Ladies' Specialty Shop," located in leading North Carolina city and at present doing a thriving business; this shop is one of the finest and most handsome in the city and offers an exceptional opportunity to interested party. X 2034 Times Annex.

FOR SALE—Modern brick plant, located at city line of a prosperous Western New York City; capacity 40,000 pavers daily; plant now in operation; owners have good reason for desire to sell; detail information furnished upon application. Write J. B., Box 584, Hornell, N. Y.

FIRMS wishing to purchase freehold vacant land in Bombay, India, in best business locality of Fort, are invited to apply for particulars to Box 541, care T. B. Brown's, 163 Queen Victoria St., London, E. C., England.

FACTORY FOR SALE.

Light loft in front, fully equipped to manufacture dresses or waists; 14 machines and hemstitcher; will sell cheap; no dealers. Fordham 3140.

GARAGE business for sale, including Ford agency; bargain; possession at once. Address P. O. box 545, New Brunswick, N. J.

STATIONERY STORE.

Must be sold at sacrifice; for particulars telephone Ravin, Intervale 444.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN the best business section of Niagara Falls, N. Y., space for ladies' shoe department, and also space for dry goods department, for rent; only men with experience and capital need apply. Gellman's, 221 Falls St., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

TO LEASE, infants' and children's ready-to-wear department, 2,250 square feet, in large specialty shop near New York; established 25 years; quick action. Z 2400 Times Annex.

FUR department for rent in women's and children's specialty store; old-established business located in city of 125,000 population 115 miles from New York; exceptional opportunity. Z 2399 Times Annex.

WE buy, sell and appraise hotels and furnished houses. Francis & Co., 1,263 Broadway. Pennsylvania 6888.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BUSINESS WANTED—High-class business which can stand strict investigation wanted for clients. Sibley Company, 1,493 Broadway. Bryant 4327.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—If party taking grip from Room 331, Imperial Hotel, June 25, will return papers in same, including stock of Pittsburgh American China Company, will pay them $4,000 cash and ask no questions; deliver same to Empire Floor Tile Company, 137 West 25th St., New York. J. B. Owens.

LOST—Black leather handbag on Tremont Av. or Concourse, going south; liberal reward to finder. Inquire janitor, 224 East Tremont Av., Bronx.

LOST—Wire wheel, with Pennsylvania vacuum cup tire, mounted; liberal reward. Jonas Millinery Co., 307 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

LOST in Brown and White taxi, package containing memorandum books, papers, &c.; reward. Carl M. Fishel, 377 5th Av.

LOST—Canary, from 444 Park Av., green and yellow with topknot; also green parrakeet; reward, $5 each. Plaza 6585.

LOST—Cash book and ledger, July 19, 6:40 train to Edgemere, Pennsylvania; no use to finder. L 83 Times.

LOST—Blood pressure instrument, taxicab, Wednesday night; reward. Jablon, 433 Central Park West.

$100 REWARD.

Lost, on Saturday, June 25, 1921, about 11:30 P. M., on 12th St. and 2d Av., a Hudson Sport type 4-passenger speedster, body blue, red wheels, equipped with Dominion cord tires, bearing Quebec license No. 85475, manufacturer's No. 45409. Communicate with Charles D. Patterson, 55 John St. Beekman 7901.

TAXI DRIVERS TAKE NOTICE.

Taxicab driver who took trunk from 555 West 170th St. on Friday afternoon, July 15, had best return same to the Palm Hotel, 52d St. and 7th Av., as we have his number and know who he is; otherwise we will give same over to the police; no questions asked. 1,739 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE STOLEN.

Chevrolet, 1919, baby grand touring; car number 22064, motor 20384, license N. Y. 211114; Jerico whistle, Norwich cord tires; initials C. W. C. on each side between doors. Communicate with E. B. Hopwood, 75 Fulton St., city. Telephone Beekman 8387.

Jewelry.

LOST—If party who telephoned about pearl bracelet containing 31 pearls will communicate with undersigned she will hear something to her advantage. A. R. Lee & Co., Inc., 15 William St.

LOST—Between 86th and 14th Sts., Tuesday, flexible platinum bracelet, set with sapphire and diamonds; reward. Phone Chelsea 3592.

LOST—Gold case holding cigarette papers, initials J. E. B.; reward. Room 36, 35 South William St., phone Broad 2605.

LOST—Bag, gold watch, thimble, Wednesday, subway or Fieldston; reward., Lenox 4705.

A REWARD OF $400

will be paid for the return of diamond and sapphire ring, and diamond and ruby ring lost July 16th, on beach near Bayville Casino, Locust Valley, N. Y. Proportionate reward for return of either ring. A. R. Lee & Co., Inc., 15 William St.

A REWARD OF $150

will be paid for the return of platinum oval-shaped brooch containing 1 large diamond in centre with numerous small ones, lost July 18, between 48th and 72d Sts. Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av.

A REWARD OF $200

will be paid for the return of platinum and diamond lorgnette, lost June 25, at or between Hotel Gotham and Fulton Theatre or in taxicab. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

A REWARD OF $75

will be paid for the return of diamond, sapphire and ruby sectional guard ring, lost about July 12, between 38th and 46th Sts. Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av.

A REWARD OF $50

will be paid for return of gold gypsy ring containing 3 diamonds, lost July 16, Far Rockaway, L. I. A. R. Lee & Co., Inc., 15 William St.

Wearing Apparel.

LOST—Russian sable choker in Brown and White taxicab at 44th St. Liberal reward. Schwarz, 3 W. 29.

Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Welsh terrier, looks like small Airedale, red collar, marked "Wenga Farm, Armonk, N. Y." No questions asked. Telephone Pleasantville 125J. Reward.

HIRSHFIELD ON NEW LUSK SILVER TRAIL

Issues Subpoena Directing Tiffany's to Tell of Sale of Set, Worth $1,000, to Detectives.

MAY ASK LUSK TO TESTIFY

Evidence Discovered That "Reputable Business Man" Advanced $16,500 of "Slush" Fund.

David Hirshfield, Commissioner of Accounts, received information yesterday that the silver presented by detectives to Mrs. Lusk, wife of Senator Clayton R. Lusk, majority leader of the State Senate, after the passage of his bill to increase the salaries of detectives and to make their tenure of office permanent, was a handsome chest of silver worth, at least, $1,000. He issued a subpoena, directing Tiffany & Co., from whom the chest of silver is believed to have been purchased, to produce the record of the sale.

This seemingly definite information was said to have disposed of the rumor that the silver had been stolen and had come into possession of members of the Police Department by methods other than the usual channels of trade, and that the original markings had been erased and the Lusk family initials substituted. Investigators for Mr. Hirshfield said they were certain that the silver was purchased from Tiffany & Co., and that the sales record of that firm would undoubtedly show it.

Now in Safety Deposit Vault.

According to the information obtained by Mr. Hirshfield, the set consists of about sixty pieces, appropriately inscribed and contained in a mahogany chest. The chest is now believed to be in a safe deposit vault in New York City, as apparently neither Senator nor Mrs. Lusk has taken it to their home in Cortland.

In his original testimony before the Meyer Legislative Investigating Committee, of which he is a member, Senator Lusk referred to this gift as "some silver." In a statement issued the following day he said he had not seen the silver, but that Mrs. Lusk had informed him that it was a "very nice table set."

It is expected that Mr. Hirshfield will also subpoena the chest of silver and will again invite Senator Lusk to appear before him and make any further explanation that he may desire. Mr. Hirshfield's power of subpoena extends only to city employes, but Senator Lusk has already appeared before the Commissioner of Accounts and it is not expected that he will refuse another invitation. It was learned that Mr. Hirshfield's refusal to examine Senator Lusk the day after his testimony before the Meyer committee was that he wished for time to investigate the list of presents Senator Lusk admitted receiving from detectives.

"Reputable Business Man" Involved.

Evidence that $16,500 of the $27,000 "slush" fund, alleged to have been raised by detectives, was contributed by "a reputable business man," was said to have been discovered by Mr. Hirshfield during the day. The name of this contributor was not disclosed, but it was said to have been his understanding that the money was a loan and was to be returned to him if the bill, for any reason, failed of passage.

Mr. Hirshfield was also informed that detectives took this money to Albany in cash and not in checks. Witnesses have testified that John E. Kleist, the lobbyist engaged to help put the bill through, received $10,000. Mr. Hirshfield said he was now interested in finding out what became of the $16,500.

David Jonnson, said to be a registered lobbyist at Albany, called on Mr. Hirshfield and had a long talk with him, but was not put upon the witness stand. Johnson, although he had no connection with the detectives' bill, is believed to have knowledge of methods used to push it. He will be called as a witness on Monday.

Other witnesses who will be examined on Monday are Detectives Cornelius J. Brown and Bernard Devaney, both of whom were in Albany several times in the interest of the bill. They will be questioned concerning the purchase of the silver service for Mrs. Lusk.

Investigators Still Seek Kleist.

Neither Mr. Hirschfield nor the Meyer committee had any success yesterday in locating Kleist, who is wanted as a witness in both investigations, although the prediction was made at the Meyer committee headquarters on Thursday that Kleist would be located within twenty-four hours. Kleist is understood to be still in Washington. Whether he would return and become, in effect, a voluntary witness could not be learned.

Despite the apparent lull in the Meyer committee's investigation of the city administration, caused by the diversion in defense of Senator Lusk, it was said at the committee's headquarters, 38 Park Row, that secret hearings before subcommittees were going on daily and that a great deal of material for use in the public hearings was being obtained. Members of the committee predicted that Mr. Hirshfield's investigation would be forgotten as soon as the committee got into full swing. It was intimated that more irregularities, which would be very damaging to the Hylan administration, when revealed, had been discovered.

Senator Schuyler M. Meyer, Chairman of the committee, said he could not yet say when the public hearings would begin. At the office of the committee it was said that ex-Senator Elon R. Brown, the counsel, upon whose pleasure the date for beginning open hearings seems to depend, was still "assimilating the mass of documentary evidence obtained by his colleagues on the legal staff of the committee."

WOMAN PUT OUT BY WOMAN.

Rooming House Owner Guards Furnishings Placed in the Street.

Police reserves were required to keep back a crowd of several thousand persons yesterday, when the household effects of Mrs. Amy MacDonnell, who ran a rooming house and millinery store at 206 West Twenty-third Street, were put in the street. Mrs. Mira F. Simpson of 362 West Eightieth Street, from whom Mrs. MacDonnell had rented the house for several years, gave a lease of the property to Morris Ettenberg on March 30, and legal proceedings to get Mrs. MacDonnell out had been in progress ever since.

After several ineffectual efforts, Mrs. Simpson obtained a dispossess order yesterday, and a gang of moving men appeared, entered the house and began to carry the furniture to the street. Mrs. MacDonnell made verbal attacks upon the movers and a lawyer representing Mrs. Simpson without effect.

Last night the street in front of the house was piled high with furniture, and Mrs. MacDonnell stood guard. Five of her roomers, who had returned between 5 and 7 o'clock, had picked out some of their effects from the mass and departed to find other quarters, but Mrs. MacDonnell said she would have to stay all night. She also said that her rooming house and millinery business had been ruined, and that she intended to sue Mrs. Simpson for damages.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ABRAHAM SAFFIAN, DECEASED—WILL ANY PERSON WHO HAS ANY KNOWLEDGE OF ANY LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF ABRAHAM SAFFIAN, LATE CEASED, OR THE LAWYER WHO DREW THE WILL, PLEASE COMMUNICATE AT ONCE WITH RELATIVES? GOLDSTEIN, 501 WEST 181ST.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY debts contracted by my wife, Vyva C. Kaiser, 370 West 138th St.

WILLIAM H. KAISER.

TWO KILLED, 8 HURT IN SCRANTON WRECK

Lackawanna Limited, West Bound, Jumps Track as Freight Crashes —Engineer Dies of Burns.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 22.—Two persons were killed and eight others were injured, several of them seriously, this afternoon, when the Lackawanna Limited, one of the fastest trains on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, was wrecked at Glenburn Station, twelve miles west of this city. The train was bound from New York to Chicago.

All the injured received first aid treatment by physicians and nurses sent on a relief train from here. The most seriously hurt were brought to Scranton hospitals, while those with minor injuries proceeded to Binghamton, N. Y., or to their destinations beyond.

Charles Coolbaugh, Scranton, engineer of the wrecked train, was so badly scalded that he died within two hours. Jacob Gleiahman, the fireman, was scalded and died late tonight.

Close examination of the roadbed in the vicinity of the wreck, railroad officials said, showed the accident was caused by a 1½ inch nut which had been dropped or placed on top of the rail.

The flattened nut was found near the point where the locomotive left the track, while the imprint of it was plainly discernible on top of the rail.

As the locomotive left the rails, taking the baggage car, mail car and two day coaches filled with passengers along with it, a freight train traveling east at a rapid rate crashed into the wreckage.

All four tracks were blocked, delaying traffic for several hours.

The injured in Scranton hospitals are:

Oscar Snyder, Stroudsburg, Pa., mail clerk, badly crushed; condition serious.

R. H. Hart, Hackettstown, N. J., mail clerk, badly crushed; condition serious.

James Simrell, Binghamton, N. Y., conductor, badly bruised about the body.

William Baum, Syracuse, badly contused leg.

Mrs. Sarah Bush, New York City, back injured.

Mary Sullivan, Minooka, Pa., collarbone broken.

Ethel Davis, 10 years old, Lindhurst, N. J., traveling alone to Endicott, N. Y., injured arm.

Thomas D. Sabvno, New York City, injured about the head.

Early reports from the wreck said the baggage car, which was first behind the locomotive, jumped the track and fell across the entire roadbed, while a mail car also was derailed and toppled across the other tracks.

Two passenger coaches left the rails, but did not turn over. Just as the wreck occurred a freight, eastbound and traveling light, crashed into the wrecked mail car.

KILLED HER DOG THAT KILLED HIS HENS; SUED

Entomologist's Reply to Miss Cornell Is That He Had Legal Right to Shoot Airedale.

As the result of a suit filed yesterday the Supreme Court will decide whether a person has a right to shoot a neighbor's dog when it is killing his chickens, even if it is an airedale worth $200. The action is brought by Miss Claire Cornell against Henry Bird, an entomologist, whose home is at Rye.

Mr. Bird has been sued by Miss Cornell for $200 as the valueu of the airedale. In his answer he says that the dog was a "notorious chicken killer," citing that it came over from his neighbor's yard on various occasions and killed thirteen chickens worth $29. He contends that the dog had no license and that he had a right to kill it, under a section of the Agricultural law.

Mr. Bird puts in a counter-claim for $58, which he says is twice the value of the chickens he lost.

Miss Cornell is the daughter of Mrs. Claire J. Cornell. She was a bridesmaid at the wedding of Elsa L. Baar to William J. Ralston, son of the Fifth Avenue art dealer. She won the prize for collecting the largest sum of money as flower girl at the Italian charity bazaar in 1915.

LIMITS ARMY DISCHARGES.

New Order by Weeks Will Prevent Too Great Loss at Some Posts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The War Department has issued instructions to corps area and division commanders to limit the discharges of enlisted men to 30 per cent. of the total strength of the command. These supplant the previous instructions by Secretary Weeks to accept all applications for discharge received during July.

The order was prompted by the desire of the War Department to prevent organizations from falling below the minimum strength regarded as necessary for efficiency. It is estimated that if 30 per cent. of the forces is discharged the rest will meet the requirements of the Army bill, reducing the army to 150,000 men, and leave a margin of safety.

First returns from the order to accept all discharges indicated a tendency of men at undesirable posts to leave the service, which might cause expense in transporting men to fill vacancies. The new order is expected to meet this problem.

WILL BOND IMMIGRANTS.

Government to Charge Excess Against Year's Allowance.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Immigrants from Turkey, Greece, Palestine, Australia and New Zealand, who have arrived in this country in July in excess of the quota permitted for the month, will be admitted under bond and charged against the quota for the countries for the fiscal year, Commissioner General Husband announced today.

The Bureau of Immigration is encountering little difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the percentage immigration law, Commissioner General Husband said, following adoption of a plan under which steamship companies are kept constantly advised of the remaining quotas and are able to avoid exceeding them except in rare instances.

NEGRO PROMOTER IS SUED.

Wife Seeks Separation From President of Black Star Line.

Marcus Garvey, President of the Black Star Line and promoter of a nation for negroes, was sued yesterday by Mrs. Amy Garvey for a separation. The action follows one brought by Garvey against his wife in 1920 for divorce and annulment and dropped in April.

Mrs. Garvey, who was married to the defendant in 1919, alleges that he has been too attentive to his private secretary, and that when the plaintiff was in the hospital he left their home and took his residence in an apartment he prepared for the secretary, in which his sister was housekeeper, at 133 West 129th Street.

Mrs. Garvey also charges her husband with cruelty.

CHEER FOR OLD LOCOMOTIVE

Crowds Turn Out to See the De Witt Clinton at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 22.—The De Witt Clinton, drawn by Locomotive 999, with Charles H. Hogan at the throttle, where he made his world speed record, received a tumultuous reception on its arrival here this afternoon.

In the East Buffalo yards scores of locomotives turned loose their whistles as the "two trains in one" rolled slowly by. An immense crowd cheered as the exhibition train stopped at its parking place in the Carroll Street yards.

MEXICO SUES FOR 25 BOATS BOUGHT HERE

Complaint Says $173,768 Was Paid on Account for Submarine Chasers, but None Was Delivered.

A suit filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Mexico disclosed allegations that a fleet of twenty-five submarine chasers which the Mexican Government intended to use for revenue cutters had not been delivered by the seller, although payment of $173,768 was made on account. The suit is brought against the Lebertan Corporation of 1 Maiden Lane, which is engaged in the real estate business. The papers were served on J. K. Siebert, the concern's President.

The complaint alleges that the Lebertan Corporation made an agreement with Salvador Alvarado, Minister of Finance, last August, to sell the boats, purchased from the Washington Government, to Mexico for $12,500 each, in addition to which the Mexican Government was to pay for necessary repairs or alterations, and for the expense of providing crews. The total cost was to be $500,073.

The Mexican Government contends that it paid $125,018 last October, and, in addition, gave $48,750 as the cost of fitting each vessel with a copper bottom. When the defendant failed to deliver the vessels as agreed, the complaint says, the plaintiff gave notice of the cancellation of the contract, but, it is deposed, the defendant refused to return the money paid.

The complaint asks $500,000 for breach of contract.

The Lebertan Corporation was made defendant in another action filed in the Supreme Court yesterday, in which the H. S. Holding Company is joined as a defendant. The suit is brought by the Manhattan Life Insurance Company to foreclose a mortgage for $150,000 on the properties at 106 and 108 Liberty Street and 111 Cedar Street as security for a loan said to have been made last year. The complaint alleges default by the defendants in failing to pay $3,937 taxes on the property.

It was said at the offices of the Lebertan Corporation that Government opposition to the contract had delayed delivery of the boats. This has been withdrawn. There had been delays also in construction of the boats, it was said, but seventeen would be ready for delivery within a month. The date of delivery in the original agreement, it was said, had been extended from last April until next October.

Open All Day Today

so you may take advantage of these big savings

Sale of all our Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits

Originally $45 and less	$35.00
Originally $50, now	43.50
Originally $60 and $55	49.50
Originally $70 and $65	57.50
Originally $85 and $75	65.00

2-piece Golf Suits Reduced to $35

Tailored by Hart Schaffner & Marx. Our three and four piece Golf suits reduced to— $43.50, $49.50, $57.50, $65

A Sale of Finest Boys' Suits

Our Hart Schaffner & Marx Boys' suits are now at three low Sale prices— $14.75, $18.75, $22.75.

Wallach Straw Hats Reduced

$3 straw hats	$1.95
$4 straw hats	2.95
$5, $6, $7 straws	3.95

Sale of Manhattan Shirts

Except at B'way cor. 29th

$3 shirts are now	$2.15
$3.75 and $3.50 shirts	2.85
$5.50, $5, $4.50 shirts	3.85
$6 shirts are now	4.55
$7.50 and $7 shirts	5.65
$10 and $8.50 shirts	6.85

Clearance of Palm Beach Suits $16.50

Plenty of sizes 33 to 38 remaining in our clearance of two-piece Palm Beach suits at $16.50.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

CANNED MILK

The undersigned wishes to act as wholesale representative in Boston for a Manufacturer of Canned Milk. Has organization and experience. Address Interstate Trading Corporation, 100 Boylston Street, Boston.

"Last year the American public lost $500,000,000 in stock frauds alone."

[From a circular recently issued by the Treasury Department.]

The losses which many people suffer are appalling. The pity is that it is so unnecessary.

More than $250,000,000 are invested in our *guaranteed* mortgages and certificates. The interest on them is paid regularly and the principal is certain to be repaid in full. Just now the rate is 5½%.

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Capital and Surplus $12,000,000.
176 Broadway, New York City
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn

Clemons
Established 1898
39TH & BROADWAY

For Saturday

All Our $50 Men's and Young Men's SUITS $29

Now Reduced To

The profit in the Suits is gone —only the profit in meeting new customers remains!

"I Haven't A Care in the World!"

"DON'T tell me what time it is or how hot it is.

"I don't know anything about it.

"All I know is that I feel as cool as the proverbial cucumber and as comfortable as an Eskimo in his igloo.

"How do I do it? Well, I go down to the nearest Terminal shop, tell the barber to cool me off, give an hour or so over to perfect relaxation—and he does the rest!"

TERMINAL
Where the Promise is Performed
BARBER SHOPS
THE KNICKERBOCKER
The World's Largest Barber Shop—Now Nearing Completion

HOTEL COMMODORE Open till 10 p. m.
EQUITABLE BUILDING 120 Broadway
TEL. & TEL. BUILDING 195 Broadway
WALDORF-ASTORIA Open till 6 p. m.
HUDSON TERMINAL Concourse
LONGACRE BUILDING 1472 Bway—at 42d St. Open till 11 p. m.
HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA Open 8 A.M.-11 p. m.
HUDSON TERMINAL BLDG. 30 Church St.
HUDSON TERMINAL BLDG. 50 Church St.

Women's Department: Hairdressing and Allied Services: Waldorf-Astoria; Hotel Pennsylvania

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New Garden Apartments
Four, Five and Six Rooms
Jackson Heights
Restricted Residential Community — Nearest to Manhattan
Ready for Occupancy Now and Oct. 1st
TAX EXEMPTION FOR TEN YEARS
Visit Jackson Heights Today
To visit Jackson Heights take Subway to Grand Central, transfer to QUEENSBORO SUBWAY (Corona Line) to 25th St. Station. (Office opposite Station.)
22 Minutes From 42nd Street

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Pure Desserts

You are absolutely sure of the purity of home-made desserts. The

AUTO VACUUM ICE CREAM FREEZER

freezes smooth, delicious ice cream in 45 minutes—*without cranking or other toilsome work.*

These remarkable, labor-saving Freezers, finished in white enamel, are durable, practical, and inexpensive. You can see them in any leading hardware or department store.

Write today for complimentary copy of "Desserts That Make Themselves." Contains Marion Harris Neil's recipes for frozen dainties.

AUTO VACUUM FREEZER CO., Inc.
2220 West 42nd Street. New York City

ADVERTISEMENT.

BANK SALE
TO LIQUIDATE ADVANCES ON
NEW COMET AUTOMOBILES
$1,485
DELIVERED N. Y., INCLUDING WAR TAX.
List Price $2,600.
SPECIFICATIONS
9 N. Red Seal Continental Motor,
Borg & Beck Clutch,
Stromberg Carburetor,
Wagner Ignition System,
Columbia Axles,
125-inch Wheelbase,
and other units of like standard.
LYRIC GARAGE,
42-44 WEST 62D ST.
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAY.

"Look here Henry!"



I guess I know a bargain when I see one!

The Annual Royal Tailor Clean-Up Sale of all small yardages in our finest grade fabrics—all remnants in our $40, $50 and $60 grades reduced for quick clearance to special midsummer price of $27 the Suit or O'coat to order

IT'S no wonder New York is excited over this sale. It's the greatest we've ever held.

Remnant yardages from our regular $40, $50 and $60 grades—offered to you in a suit or overcoat at $27. You save as high as $33 the suit.

MADE-TO-ORDER Not ready-made

This sale is an annual event with us. Every year at this time we clear out all remnant yardages from both our wholesale and retail stocks—at salvage prices—to make room for Fall stock.

But this season, the values are particularly remarkable, because of the big number of $50 and $60 fabrics on hand, in yardages too small to warrant carrying them over into the new season.

All of these choice goods—up to $60—have yielded to the ruthless price-cleaver. They're marked at $27—suit or overcoat—if you order white the stock lasts.

Extra Special
A 2-piece summer suit tailored to your measure in snappy vacation style patch pockets Palm Beach or Mohair
$18.50

Wives, Mothers—boss-buyers of the household—the real experts in judging clothes values—have visited this sale in great numbers and have pronounced it the greatest tailoring sale in years.

Bring the Mrs. with you. She'll tell you to buy not one suit, but *three*—the limit we will sell to a customer.

All Pure Wool Fabrics Exclusively in $40, $50 and $60 Qualities—*All Shades—All Patterns*



$27 Suit or Overcoat to Order

Open All Day Saturday Until 6 P. M.
"Theatre District" Store Until 9 P. M.

At Our 4 Wholesale Salesrooms
Uptown: 5th Ave. *and* 42nd Street
Theatre District: 202 W. 49th Street
"Just Around the Corner" from Broadway—Between Broadway and Seventh Avenue
Union Sq: 14th St. *and* University Pl.
Downtown: Park Row *and* Beekman
Theatre district store is open evenings until 9 P. M.



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Interpretation of Daily Business Events

An ever-widening circle of business men and students finds The Annalist of valuable assistance. Articles by industrial and financial experts, discussions of important economic problems by authoritative exponents, quotations of Stock Exchange transactions, Barometrics of business, with graphic charts, appear in each issue.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 14, 1921

The Annalist:

I read The Annalist regularly because it gives me an authoritative interpretation of the events of the day of national and international importance. Of all the financial magazines published, The Annalist most nearly fills the bill. It is exactly the magazine that the average business man is looking for. I recommend The Annalist constantly to my business friends, thinking men, and have had the satisfaction of learning that they agree with me regarding its merits.

H. A. HARING (Retired Capitalist).

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A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics

Published Mondays by The New York Times Company

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10 cents at news stands *$5.00 a year by mail*

Section 1 | "All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Monday with slowly rising temperature; moderate south to southwest winds.
☞ For full weather report see Page 12.

Section 1

VOL. LXX....No. 23,192. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1921. In Nine Parts, Including Rotogravure Picture Section, Book and Magazine Section. FIVE CENTS In Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn; Elsewhere TEN CENTS

HARRIMAN TO RUN SEIZED MAIL SHIPS; FOUR MORE TAKEN

United American Line Will Endeavor to Carry On Announced Sailings.

UNPAID RENT IS DENIED

Officials Charge Shipping Board Owes $2,000,000 for Reconditioning Craft.

FLAG WAVING, SAYS SMULL

Federal Authorities Scout Statement That Foreign Influences Led to the Action.

Four more Shipping Board vessels, allocated to the United States Mail Steamship Company, were taken back yesterday by the Shipping Board.

Shipping Board officials also announced that "temporarily" the seized vessels would be operated by the United American Line, Inc., 37 Broadway, a W. Averell Harriman enterprise regarded by the U. S. Mail officials as a competitor. The ships will continue under American colors, said Government officials.

No more seizures are contemplated for the present, they added, but disclosed that a thorough audit of Shipping Board accounts was in progress to determine whether other ship operators were negligent in paying the board's rendered bills—the reason, they continued, and the only reason, why the United States Mail Steamship craft had been seized.

E. A. Quarles, an official of the United States Mail Steamship Company, yesterday charged that the United States Shipping Board seizure of nine vessels of that line was "the culmination of efforts by foreign competitors to keep the American flag off the Atlantic."

At the Shipping Board's offices, 45 Broadway, Elmer Schlesinger, General Counsel, and J. Barstow Smull, Vice President, denied the charge, called it "flag-waving," and said the taking over of the ships was merely "sound business policy." The board officials announced that Chairman Albert D. Lasker planned to conduct the nation's shipping just as any other business, and that all bills due from charterers of Government-built ships would have to be paid.

Following the board's instructions to the United American Line to take over the seized vessels, Emil Lederer, traffic manager of the line, tried to take possession of the United States Mail office at 45 Broadway. He displayed a letter from Vice President Smull authorizing him to do so, but was shown the door. Despite this rebuff, the American Line announced that the America would sail on Wednesday and the George Washington on Aug. 3 under the Harriman colors.

Leaves Line Two Vessels.

The four additional steamships seized yesterday were taken over by wireless and cable. They were the Mount Vernon, at Boston; the Pocahontas at Naples, the Princess Matoika at Bremen and the Potomac, now on the high seas bound here. The ships seized earlier were the George Washington, America, Susquehanna, President Grant and Agamemnon.

Seizure of these ships left the United States Mail Steamship Company only two vessels and, although officials refused to discuss the matter, it was expected at the Shipping Board that an action would be started tomorrow by the steamship company to stay the board in its course.

A hint of probable court action came in a statement issued by Captain Francis R. Mayer, President of the company. He said:

"The statement of Mr. Schlesinger that the decision of the United States Shipping Board to seize the vessels allocated to the United States Mail was due to the fact that the United States Mail had failed to pay $400,000 rental due since March 31 is ridiculous. If the board had taken time to refer to its files and books, it would have realized that, instead of the United States Mail owing the board money, the board owes something like $2,000,000 to this company. Under the terms of the contract with the United States Shipping Board the United States Mail was to 'pay at the rate of $3.50 per net registered ton per month, commencing on and from the date of completion of the reconditioning of said vessels.'

Overdue Payments Denied.

"As a matter of fact, none of the vessels has been completely reconditioned, and it is clear, under the terms of the contract quoted above, that there is technically no charter hire earned or due as claimed by the Shipping Board. The company has, however, at the earnest solicitation of the Shipping Board, placed some of the vessels in service before they were fully reconditioned and, in order that the board might enjoy the revenue therefrom, has given the Shipping Board more than $250,000 as an advance upon account of charter hire to become due.

"It was then understood that the entire subject of hire would be held in abeyance pending determination as to whether the amount of hire should be reduced, and when earned applied toward reimbursing the Mail for the expenditures it has made on the vessels amounting to date to substantially $2,000,000.

"On April 6, 1921, the board voluntarily modified the contract and agreed to pay for reconditioning the America and the Washington. The Mail has expended in excess of $250,000 on the America alone, and this amount is due from the board to the Mail under the arrangement of April 6, so that even if the contentions of the board as to the amount of hire due were correct, it will

Continued on Page Seven.

The Greenbrier, The White and Cottages, White Sulphur Springs. Through Sleepers. Booklet for Summer. Booking—Plaza,—Adv.

Stinnes's Automobile Overturns He Gets Concussion of Brain

BERLIN, July 23 (Associated Press).—Hugo Stinnes, the capitalist, suffered concussion of the brain and a severe cut in the forehead when an automobile in which he was motoring in the vicinity of Wiesbaden, Prussia, was overturned today.

Stinnes was accompanied by his daughter and granddaughter, both of whom were injured.

He was taken to Wiesbaden, where he received treatment and is reported to be resting easily.

DUBLIN CONFIDENCE IN PEACE GROWING

De Valera's Conferences With Other Leaders Strengthen Belief Settlement Can Be Made.

TERMS STILL KEPT SECRET

Smuts Expected to Return to Ireland to Aid in Bringing Craig and de Valera Together.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, July 23.—Eamon de Valera said today no communication with regard to the political situation would be made for the present, and the general belief is nothing will occur during the week-end to alter the present position.

Notwithstanding seasickness yesterday, de Valera turned up at the Mansion House fit today and consulted with his colleagues.

No heed is taken here of the countless conjectures as to the terms in de Valera's possession, but one thing is certain, that the feeling of hope is considerably enhanced since the Irish delegation's return from London. De Valera will continue to confer with his Ministers and may not summon a meeting of the Dail Eireann.

The Lord Mayor of Cork, in an interview today, expressed himself as grateful to the American people for the way they received him. American opinion, he said still favored Irish freedom and world peace. He added that if the Irish people had to continue to fight for freedom they would continue to rely on America's assistance.

DUBLIN, July 23 (Associated Press).—The impression is growing here that the Irish peace offer made by Premier Lloyd George to Eamon de Valera, the republican leader, will work out in a settlement.

The terms of the offer are still being held in the strictest confidence.

Mr. de Valera, Arthur Griffith, Alderman Cosgrove and Liam Roisite, Sinn Fein Member of Parliament for Cork, met at the Mansion House here today and discussed the peace terms.

It is presumed the object of the conference was to see in what respect the terms could be improved upon.

Fiscal Autonomy Feature of Offer.

LONDON, July 23 (Associated Press).—The outstanding feature of the Government's Irish peace proposals to Eamon de Valera is a concession of fiscal autonomy, it was stated on high authority here today.

The position of Ulster is amply secured.

The feeling in London and Dublin over the prospects of peace in Ireland remains optimistic.

There will probably be further consultations among the Sinn Fein Ministers, after which a meeting of the Dail Eireann will be called. No date for this meeting has been fixed, and it is presumed that modifications of the terms will be sought before the Republican Parliament takes up the matter officially.

General Smuts, the South African Premier, it is understood, will go to Ireland early next week for the purpose of conciliating, if possible, the opposing factions of the North and the South. He will place his services at the disposal of both Mr. de Valera and Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, and it is probable that he will have considerable latitude in the task before him.

The opinion in London is that the

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HARDING IN CAMP WITH NOTED PARTY; CHOPS FIRE WOOD

Joins Edison, Ford and Firestone in Blue Ridge Mountains.

SLEEPING UNDER A TENT

Drops Washington Official Worries, but Cannot Lose the Camera Man.

SEES VILLAGE WAR TROPHY

Rescued From Speechmaking as His Hosts and Fellow-Campers Meet Him in the Road.

Special to The New York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 23.—President Harding is tenting tonight in the midst of the beauties of the Blue Ridge, the guest of the famous Edison-Ford-Firestone camping party, whose members once formed a quartet of celebrated men, in which the late John Burroughs, the naturalist, was the fourth. The President, like many another camper, has spent most of the day sitting quietly under the trees or sleeping.

The party pitched camp about two miles to the north of the State road running between Hancock and Hagerstown and about six miles east of Hancock, near a tiny settlement called Pecktonville. It is one of those secluded and lovely spots that abound in this country, but never are known to the motorist hurtling over the macadam from town to town. Few except the natives of Washington County have seen it since the days of the 60's, when Unionists and Confederates operated back and forth across the Potomac in sanguinary conflicts. Doubtless the legends that they made their camps also where the President is sleeping are true.

A few miles west of Fairview Mountain, which offers one of the most charming prospects to be found in Maryland, the Potomac revealing itself in half a dozen places, and the valley stretching out to the south beyond the river—a country road branches to the north, climbing a steep hill. Ten minutes' travel and the broad highway is forgotten. One is in the back country. Then the road dips, turns and loses itself in a little valley that lies on both sides of Licking Creek. There, a mile or so from where Licking Creek empties into the Potomac, is the site of the camp.

It is called The Island because a little stream breaks away from Licking Creek, wanders through the meadow a quarter of a mile and then rejoins the creek. It is level and green, shaded by great oaks and sycamores, and guarded by the gently sloping hills. No place could be imagined farther away from the strife and worry of Washington.

The President reacted to it all as soon as he reached the camping ground, about 1 o'clock this afternoon. He had left Washington between 9 and 10, and had taken the road to Frederick and on to Hagerstown in his accustomed speedy way. At Funkstown, on the edge of Hagerstown, he stopped to meet a few of the citizens, who wanted him to make a speech at the dedication of their World War memorial, but it was a brief stop.

President, Coat Off, Chops Wood.

Thomas A. Edison, Henry Ford and Harvey S. Firestone had motored out to meet him, and he soon was away from Funkstown, and off to the camp, smiling pleasantly at the cheering crowds in Hagerstown. At the camp, the first thing he did was to get out of his coat. That action set the standard for his day.

The coat came off ner the cooks' tent, and those busy persons were chopping wood for a roaring fire that burned under great, black iron pots.

Mr. Harding called for the axe and went to work. It must be said that his enthusiasm for that particular camp activity was not of a very durable quality. He soon gave way to Mr. Ford, who demonstrated—he really did—how wood ought to be chopped. But after the President had given way to Mr. Ford he did other things that fitted the wood-chopping standard.

He had greeted all the women and young men of the party, and was chatting with Bishop W. S. Anderson of the

Continued on Page Two.

Mrs. F. Dalziel Bags Big Game in Africa And Explores the World's Greatest Volcano

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 23.—A remarkable feat in big game hunting and exploration has been accomplished by an American society woman, Mrs. Frederick Dalziel of New York, who has just reached Paris on her way home after a six months' trip in the wilderness of German East Africa. Other members of the party were Sir Charles Ross, inventor and manufacturer of the Ross rifle, and Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, the latter a well-known African explorer and photographer.

The purpose of the expedition, apart from hunting, was the exploration of the great crater district in the Tanganyika Territory, 160 miles west of Kilimanjaro Mountain, and the verification of the position of a reported newly active volcano.

The latter was located in the depths of the Ngoro Ngoro wilderness, but owing to the sea of boiling mud flung out by the eruption only Barnes was able to make the final thirty mile march to investigate the volcano itself. Mrs. Dalziel was the first white woman to visit the world's greatest extinct volcano in Ngoro Ngoro, whose crater is no less than ten miles in diameter.

Mrs. Dalziel's "bag" included one elephant, two rhinoceroses, one buffalo, seven lions, one leopard, one chetah and three hippopotami.

She will present a splendid rhinoceros to the American Museum of Natural History, not only as a specimen but as a souvenir of her marvelous escape from death. Mrs. Dalziel wounded the monster with her first shot, but she was unable to fire again before the animal charged, hurling her into the thorn bush. Ross faced the maddened animal and brought it down with a bullet in the brain. Apart from scratches the plucky huntress was uninjured.

Ross bagged five rhinoceroses, two buffalos and ten lions.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes continued their journey through the Congo. Ross will present a preliminary report on his behalf to the Royal Geographical Society on his return to London.

Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel, as Miss Emily Hoffman, was the most noted amateur Spanish dancer of her day in society. Mr. and Mrs. Dalziel have spent considerable time abroad. In this country they have made their home at Tuxedo and at 15 East Seventy-seventh Street.

HOTEL ASTOR—ROOF GARDEN AND ROOF RESTAURANT—DANCING 7 to 12:30.—Adv.

BELL-ANS IS A WONDERFULLY FINE THING FOR INDIGESTION.—Adv.

Seize New York Manager of Paris Antique Firm In Loss of Persian MSS. Worth 3,000,000 Francs

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 23.—Jonn Vigouroux, manager of the New York branch of the Paris antiquity house of De Motte, was arrested here today, states the Matin, on the charge of appropriating from the New York store thirteen ancient Persian manuscripts valued at 3,000,000 francs, formerly a part of the collection of the Shah of Persia. The arrest was made in the Grand Hotel, where Vigouroux arrived this morning from Deauville.

Taken before Magistrate Langier, the prisoner cried indignantly:

"What! Are you going to send to prison a millionaire who has a château in his native city—Lyons—and another in the neighborhood of Paris? It is ridiculous."

Despite his outburst and his indignant protestations of innocence, he was committed to prison pending an investigation by the Judge of Instruction, according to the French system.

The Matin says M. Demotte learned of the disappearance of the manuscripts several weeks ago and asked Vigouroux for an explanation. The latter is said to have replied that he entrusted them to a friend, but as they were not forthcoming despite repeated demands, De Motte made further investigations and discovered, it is stated, other objects estimated in value at 1,500,000 francs also missing, as well as an important part of the account books. Thereupon he applied for a warrant of arrest against Vigouroux, who was spending his vacation in France.

The New York branch of the Paris firm of De Motte, dealers in antiques at 8 East Fifty-seventh Street, was closed last night, and information from the New York Telephone Company was that its telephone had been discontinued several weeks ago. The New York Copartnership Directory gives J. Vigouroux as the New York manager of the firm, but no address for Mr. Vigouroux, except 8 East Fifty-seventh Street, is given in any of the New York City directories.

SPANIARDS SUFFER MOROCCAN DISASTER

Tribesmen Drive Them From Recently Captured Positions in Melilla District.

GENERAL IN COMMAND DEAD

Casualties in Retreat Heavy—Crisis Brings King to Madrid—Rebel Attacks Go On.

MADRID, July 23 (Associated Press).—Spanish forces which suffered a reverse at the hands of rebellious tribesmen in the Melilla zone of Morocco have received reinforcements and repulsed subsequent attacks against them, according to news received here this evening from Morocco.

The newspapers say the fighting continued yesterday, the enemy having received reinforcements, and that the Spanish troops, both peninsular and native, offered stubborn resistance. Rumors are current here that General Silvestre, commander of the Spanish forces at Melilla, committed suicide on finding himself cut off and surrounded at the head of a small detachment some distance from the main Spanish position. His body has been found on the battle field.

After the Cabinet meeting today the following communiqué was issued:

"Rebellious Moors reattacked our positions at Anual with great violence. Their numbers were so great and they were so well armed that we were obliged to evacuate the position and several others we recently captured. We withdrew to Darsdrius. The retreat was most disastrous. We had many casualties and two Spanish Colonels were killed. There is no news from Melilla of General Silvestre, giving rise to the fear that he was killed.

"Two thousand troops have been urgently dispatched from Ceuta to Melilla. Reinforcements will be sent from other parts of the country to replace troops sent from Melilla and Ceuta."

General Silvestre, commander of the Spanish forces at Melilla, took command at Anual when the uprising occurred and fought until his munitions were exhausted, according to the Ministry of War. Then, facing crushing odds, he ordered the retreat of the Spaniards, but remained with his staff, who refused to leave him. The Ministry of War does not know what followed, but says the bodies of General Silvestre, two Colonels and two staff officers were found among the dead.

King Alfonso, who was called to the capital from San Sebastian because of the Moroccan situation, visited the War Minister immediately after his arrival and then presided at the Cabinet meeting. After this meeting the Ministers told interviewers that there was no fresh news from Morocco.

It appears, however, that the Moorish tribesmen, who were in great force, took from the Spaniards at the onset a position which the Spanish troops had previously captured and which the Spanish command mistakenly considered a small garrison was sufficient to retain. Under the terrific attack the Spaniards were obliged to yield this ground. When reinforcements came up, however, the Spanish and native troops who had been beaten back in the first attack made some headway in recovering ground, distinctly improving their position.

The Government has decided to send additional reinforcements from Spain. These troops will not enter the firing line, but will be used to garrison important positions.

This afternoon the War Minister issued a communiqué stating that a native attack had compelled the Spanish troops under General Silvestre to evacuate the Iberiguen position and retire to the Anual position. The natives, however, the communiqué said, cut the lines of communication, and a further retirement was necessary. After directing the latter operation General Silvestre is reported to have committed suicide, according to the communiqué.

Private Moroccan dispatches received here this afternoon said that the rebel tribesmen, comprising 10,000 well-equipped men, were continuing today the attack they made against Melilla yesterday.

It was announced tonight that General Navarro has been appointed to succeed General Silvestre as Chief of Command of the Spanish forces at Melilla.

LONDON, July 23.—It has been decided by the Spanish Cabinet to send several warships to Morocco, according to a Reuter dispatch from Madrid, and to order troops sent from Madrid to Melilla, remaining in the latter town to reassure the population by their presence.

King Alfonso, who came to Madrid from his Summer home at San Sebastian on account of the seriousness of

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SEIZE $50,000 LIQUOR AND SMUGGLER CRAFT

New Haven Dry Agents Believe Schooner Is One of Fleet of "Mystery Ships."

MAKE EIGHTEEEN ARRESTS

Dry Officers Think Activities of Liquor Runners Explain Reports About 'Pirate' Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 23.—By the seizure here today of a schooner laden with 300 cases of liquor from the Bahama Islands prohibition enforcement agents believe that they have at last established contact with a gang of smugglers who have been using a fleet of steamships and schooners in their efforts to import contraband liquor by the wholesale.

It was the largest single seizure of smuggled liquor in the memory of the prohibition agents in this district, and the arrest of eighteen persons, including three prominent residents of this city, was said to be the biggest single catch since the dry laws went into effect.

In explaining the wholesale operations of the smugglers, the dry agents pointed out that the seized property alone amounted to more than $110,000, including about $50,000 worth of liquor, a schooner valued at about $10,000 and motor trucks and vehicles valued at $50,000. They believe they have captured only part of the vessel's load of rum from the Bahamas.

Prohibition agents all along the Atlantic coast were notified last night of the catch in this city and were reminded that numerous reports in the last week had told of mysterious vessels scouting along the coast with lights out at night and marks of identity hidden by day. They hoped that this information would lead to the catching of other schooners, which, they believe, must have transshipped liquor from some "mother bootlegger" on the high seas and put in at various ports with loads for the dry and thirsty.

Investigate Atlantic City Graft.

The news of the haul here also was sent to Atlantic City, where dry agents have been looking over the schooner Pocomoke, which put into that port on Wednesday with the story that a leak forced her officers to jettison a cargo of 1,000 cases of liquor taken on at Nassau, Bahama Islands, for delivery at Quebec. Investigators found that the hold of the vessel had been cleared out.

Another report was that the Coast Guard Service had ordered the Pocomoke into port for investigation in the belief that she was the lightless "mystery ship" sighted off the Jersey Coast and off Montauk Point. A report on the same day from Cape May was that a mysterious steamer, with an auxiliary schooner as companion, had been sighted for two nights off Two-Mile Beach, a stretch of uninhabited and desolate coast.

Knitting these scattered ends into one fabric with their capture and confiscation in this city, the dry agents built up a case against the eighteen men who had a hearing before the United States Commissioner here and were held in $3,000 bail each. It is probable that the New Haven police also will charge the men with violation of the Connecticut enforcement laws.

Three men from this city were arrested. One of them was J. Harmer Bronson, a former wholesale liquor dealer whose wealth has been estimated at more than $250,000, and who is the owner of a trotting stable on the Grand Circuit, which includes Searchlight. The others were Pearl B. Sperry Jr. and William Beecher, the six members of the crew of the schooner Jenny T. and nine Italians, who have been under suspicion by the dry agents for several months.

Unloaders Surrender at Shot.

Information of the attempt to land liquor from the schooner was received at Police Headquarters here by telephone from an anonymous person at 1:30 o'clock this morning, who said that a gang was unloading cases of liquor at Lighthouse Point, a remote amusement resort in the harbor.

Incredulous at first, the police learned that Thomas J. McAuliffe, the prohibition enforcement agent, had received a tip earlier that a load of contraband liquor was to be unloaded and had scattered his men out to guard the coast. The Lighthouse Point pier was omitted in the line of lookouts because it was so near the city that officials feared no attempt to land liquor there.

Satisfied that there was something in the report from the anonymous source, a squad of fifteen reserve patrolmen started out from Police Headquarters, armed with riot guns in addition to pistols and rifles.

At dawn the police reached the pier, and, seeing the cases of liquor piled

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A SECOND BROTHER VICTIM IN TWELFTH RUM FEUD MURDER

Restaurant Owner Shot in Crowded Street Six Weeks After Kin Is Found Slain.

CHILDREN AT PLAY NEAR-BY

Confederate Holds Man in Conversation as Assassin Creeps Up and Fires Five Shots.

BOTH WALK CALMLY AWAY

Police Ascribe Killings to Revenge by "Roughnecks" Against Leaders Who Cheated Them.

A feud, which the police believed had its origin in a quarrel a year ago among bootleggers on the "whisky curb" near Police Headquarters, added another murder to its list yesterday when an unidentified youth, well dressed and wearing a cap, shot and killed Silvio Melchiorre, 34 years old, of 226 East 116th Street, as he was standing in front of his restaurant at Elizabeth and Kenmare Streets.

Ernesto Melchiorre, brother of the victim, was found dead at Coney Island six weeks ago with his head almost severed from his body. Detectives are working on the theory that the brothers were slain by members of the same gang.

Detectives said that since trouble began among the bootleggers twelve men had been murdered here. They ascribed the murders to the "roughneck" element of the gan, who swore to avenge themselves on leaders who cheated them out of their whisky commissions.

Last Winter the police thought the feud had been settled, but on a Sunday night in the early Spring gunmen shot and killed one man and wounded several others at Park Row and Pearl Street. One wounded man said he did not know the cause of the shooting, but detectives learned that the gunmen tried at the time to kill Frankie Yale, proprietor of the Harvard Inn at Coney Island. Yale escaped.

Two Shot in Automobile.

On the night of July 15 last Frankie Yale, his brother, Angelo, and four other men were riding in the innkeeper's limousine on Cropsey Avenue, Bath Beach, when at Bay Twenty-second Street four men rode up behind them in another car and began shooting at them. Angelo Yale and Robert Lawrence, a private detective, who was said to be acting as bodyguard for the innkeeper, were shot.

Bicycle Policeman Long of the Bath Beach Station was standing at a police booth a block away when the shooting began. He went in pursuit of the gunmen on his bicycle, but they eluded him. The policeman fired half a dozen shots at the fleeing gunmen. Later the policeman found that the gunmen had fired thirteen bullets through the body of Yale's car. Yale said he did not know the motive for the shooting.

In yesterday's murder a confederate engaged the restaurateur in a heated conversation to divert his attention from the assassin, who fired five shots into his victim's body. Both men then escaped before the arrival of the police.

Although the shooting took place when both Elizabeth and Kenmare Streets were crowded with men and women who had quit work in nearby factories for the half holiday, detectives were able to obatin only meagre descriptions of the slayers.

From stories told by several children at play within five feet of Melchiorre when he was slain, it was evident that the murder had been carefully planned and that the slayers had waited around the Elizabeth Street side of the restaurant until their victim could be lured into the street.

Talks to Ice Wagon Driver.

Detectives said, however, that Melchiorre unconsciously made a target of himself in advance of the time fixed by the slayers, for a few minutes before the shooting began he walked out to the Elizabeth Street side of the restaurant to talk to the driver of an ice wagon.

The driver was taking the ice from his wagon, and Melchiorre was noting the weight of the cakes on a small piece of paper, when one of two youths, standing in the doorway of a tenement across the street, excitedly pointed to him. Then one of the men walked over to Melchiorre, and engaged him in conversation.

Melchiorre made no reply at first, and eventually waved the man aside. Then the man raised his voice, and said something that caused Melchiorre to turn and make a heated reply. Both men then began to wave their hands and speak at the same time, but it was noticed that the stranger, who wore a cap, was intent on keeping Melchiorre facing Kenmare Street, a direction opposite to that from which the slayer approached.

In the meantime Melchiorre returned to recording the weight of the ice, and as

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Petition Harding to Turn Railroads Over to Ford

HART, Mich., July 23.—A petition to President Harding asking that the railroads of the country be turned over to Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, for operation, signed by 400 fruit growers of Oceana County, was mailed to Washington today.

The fruit growers, who allege in the petition that present freight rates are taking most of the profits on their crops, pointed out that Mr. Ford recently reduced freight rates on his railroad, the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton.

JAPANESE WILL JOIN FAR EASTERN PARLEY

Tokio Newspapers Agree as to Government's Decision, but Give No Details.

PARIS HEARS OF CONDITIONS

Meanwhile Washington Expects a Speedy Answer—Then Conference Date Will Be Fixed.

TOKIO, July 23 (Associated Press).—This morning's newspapers agree in their reports of the meeting yesterday of the Diplomatic Advisory Committee to consider the proposed conference on Pacific problems that Japan will participate in such a conference.

At present, however, nothing new is known concerning Japan's probable attitude.

The newspapers devote considerable space to the probable effects of yesterday's meeting.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 23.—Unqualified acceptance of the invitation to the Washington conference by Japan is unlikely, according to the Temps correspondent at Tokio, who hints that Japan intends to raise delicate questions. He states the following results of his inquiry in leading quarters about the conference suggestion, which is being followed with interest by the whole nation:

"The projected Washington conference appears more important for Japan than the Versailles conference.

"On the principle of limitation of armaments the Japanese Government in its reply to the United States raises no objection. But this question appears distinct from the problems of the Pacific and the Far East. Regarding the nature and extent of the latter, further information has been requested from the United States.

"Since everything that concerns the Far East has a vital interest for Japan, it is felt here that if an agreement about the program is reached beforehand, it will be easier to reach the desired goal afterward. It is pointed out that Japan has already begun to settle Far Eastern problems in a liberal and disinterested spirit. The American proposal gives this policy new driving force, but it is hoped that America sincerely wishes to apply the two principles of equal treatment everywhere and the open door.

"On this point some persons here suspect the intentions of the American Government and see the future conference under this aspect—the United States putting itself forward as judge of the Japanese policy in China, while the Chinese Government, represented at the conference by the Japanophobe, Wellington Koo, brings suit against Japan.

"Other problems are in question besides those of China, and if America wishes to abolish all rights and privileges, which are the germs of conflict, Japan, the newspapers say, will be entitled to demand equality of treatment throughout the Pacific and suppression of the immigration laws."

The correspondent states that this question has already had the effect of rallying all the people to the support of the Sera Government.

The Japanese representatives to the conference have not yet been named. It is thought in some quarters that Viscount Chinda, former Ambassador to England, is most qualified.

WASHINGTON EXPECTS JAPAN'S ANSWER SOON

Date of Conference Likely to Be Settled Quickly, Then Invitations Can Go Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The next few days should see a determination of pending questions relative to the coming conference on disarmament and Far Eastern questions. Japan's views as to matters which, in her opinion, should be excluded from consideration, are expected, and it is likely that the date of opening the conference will be decided.

It is understood that the United States

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CONGRESSMAN TRIES TO SHOOT C. A. BRAUN IN BERGDOLL INQUIRY

Called a Liar by Draft Dodger's Brother, Johnson of Kentucky Reaches for Revolver.

WIFE HELPS RESTRAIN HIM

He Says He Would Have Killed "Flag Hater" if Colleagues Had Not Held Him Back.

HEARING ABRUPTLY ENDED

Father of Major Campbell, Accused of Taking a $5,000 Bribe, Will Go Before Committee Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Denounced to his face as a liar by Charles A. Braun of Philadelphia, whom he had severely grilled, Representative Ben Johnson of Kentucky today threatened to shoot his accuser, but was restrained by his wife and Congressional colleagues who witnessed the scene. This sensational development occurred at the continued hearing before the House Special Committee investigating the escape of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, of which Johnson is a member and before which Braun, a brother of the escaped draft dodger, who changed his name on account of the notoriety achieved by the Bergdoll family, was a witness.

The examination conducted by Mr. Johnson had proceeded for nearly an hour and at times approached irrelevancy, and was severe. Braun kept his temper during the early examination, but toward the end, as Representative Johnson indulged in what the witness construed as hinted reflections upon his wife and family, he answered rather brusquely.

This angered Representative Johnson, who, by the tone of his questions, had shown plainly that he did not believe what the witness had been saying. Then suddenly, in the room filled with fully fifty women, came the uproar and Johnson's attempt to draw a pistol upon the witness.

"You are trying to evade my questions," said Representative Johnson, when the witness failed to fully explain how Mrs. Braun, on her way to a camp in the Pocono Mountains, could be reached before her husband could communicate with her.

"I am not trying to evade your question," Mr. Braun insisted.

"You are not trying to evade; you are succeeding," rejoined Mr. Johnson, angrily.

"No, I am not."

"You are. Why can't you come here and tell the truth?" snapped Mr. Johnson, pointing his finger accusingly at the witness.

"I am telling the truth," replied the witness, calmly.

"You know you are not!" shouted Mr. Johnson, who by this time had grown white in the face.

"You are a liar!" bellowed the witness as he arose from his chair, slightly, but quickly subsided.

Bystanders Restrain Johnson.

"I can't stand this," cried Mr. Johnson as he jammed his right hand into his trousers pocket. There was a rush to restrain him. Mrs. Johnson, sitting at his side, grabbed his right hand while Representative Peters, Chairman of the committee, held both his arms and a marine officer and several others stood around the angry Congressman to prevent him doing violence.

"Ben, Ben, don't," cried Mrs. Johnson as she held the pistol hand of her husband.

"Let me go; let me get at that dirty flag-hating ——," cried Mr. Johnson.

"Get him out of here," ordered Chairman Peters, indicating Braun.

Women screamed and rushed from the room. Mr. Peters announced that the meeting had been adjourned, but the witness all the time sat quietly in his chair and did not move while Johnson struggled to get at him. Finally Sergeant-at-Arms Rodgers of the House led Braun from the room and before Representative Johnson was allowed to depart the witness had been taken to the Union Station.

As Braun went away one old man denounced him and said he would like to get hold of his brother "to wring his neck."

Order was established quickly. The scene lasted less than two minutes and when the witness had been safely conducted out of the Capitol Mr. Johnson walked away with his wife holding his right hand and Representative Harry D. Flood of Virginia at his side. As he left the hearing room he said: "I would have killed him in a second if I had not been held back." One of the fiery Kentucky Congressman's admirers who followed in his wake said: "If he doesn't kill him, I will." He disappeared before his name could be learned.

Members of the committee deprecated the occurrence and most of them expressed sympathy with the witness, while a number of others said that the witness was plainly trying to suppress the truth and that Mr. Johnson was justified in his questions.

Incident Delays Inquiry.

Everybody was so overwrought that it was decided to postpone going into the essential features of the resumed hearing—the testimony of Mrs. Bergdoll given early in the week and the denial of Major Bruce R. Campbell that he had received $5,000 from the Bergdolls to help free the escaped draft dodger.

William R. Campbell, father of the officer accused by Mrs. Bergdoll, who was named by Major Campbell as the messenger who brought him $6,000 in 1917 from the late Colonel Milton Young of Lexington, Ky., was not sure today

Man Seriously Shot in Brooklyn Holdup While Out for a Walk with Wife and Child

After entertaining friends until an early hour this morning, Milton J. Peoples of 365 Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn, with his wife and their young child started out to give their dog an airing. As they neared Fourth Avenue, crowded with buses and automobiles coming back from Coney Island, four men stepped out of the shadows and one of them commanded: "Hands up."

Neither Mrs. Peoples nor the child saw the husband and father make the slightest movement to resist, but one of the hold-up men, who had drawn a pistol as the order for hands up had been given, evidently thought his victim was about to show fight, for he fired.

The bullet entered Peoples' side and pierced the abdomen. He fell to the street as wife and child screamed for help. Stooping over him, the men rifled his pockets of a gold watch and some small change, but became frightened at the sound of running footsteps before they had found whatever other money he carried.

Patrolmen Hattigan and Kennedy of the Sixty-eighth Precinct ran up in time to see the four fleeing toward the B. R. T. Subway Station at Seventy-seventh Street. There they arrested one man as a suspect, while detectives secured the neighborhood for others.

Peoples was taken to Norwegian Hospital dangerously hurt.

He will be called on Monday to substantiate his son's testimony.

Up until the time of the uproar the questions asked by Mr. Johnson had not thrown any light upon the direct subject of inquiry and members of the committees and auditors had paid little attention to them. The burden of the cross-examination was to show that the witness knew more than he was disposed to tell about conversations he and his mother had relative to the alleged letter of Grover Bergdoll in which he reprimanded his mother for not telling the committee, when she had testified in May, of the money Grover Bergdoll was alleged to have paid to Major Campbell.

Braun had been summoned in behalf of Major Campbell. He is a full brother of Grover Bergdoll, but since the Bergdoll family came into such nationwide notoriety he had his name changed and only recently resumed friendly relations with his mother. He informed the committee early that because of the unfriendly relations with his mother, after he had the court change his name, he was not privileged to discuss certain things with her.

Major Campbell conducted the early examination of the witness, as did Captain Taylor, counsel for the committee. Major Campbell asked whether Braun had not seen him (Campbell) in New York and sought to get him to defend Erwin Bergdoll, another draft-deserting brother, after the trial of Grover. To this he answered that he did not remember having seen Major Campbell, but he confirmed that he had suggested to Magistrate Romig of Philadelphia to do so.

Johnson Questions Braun.

"Was your mother satisfied with the way Campbell conducted the case?" Representative Johnson asked, taking up the examination of Braun after a number of questions had been asked.

"Not much," replied the witness.

"Did she ever mention the $5,000 which she testified Grover paid Major Campbell?"

"No."

"When did you first learn of it?"

"In the newspapers."

"You say for certain that she never mentioned the subject to you?"

"I do."

"Have you seen her since she testified here this week?"

"Yes, possibly the next day, but we did not discuss the matter at all."

"Why not?"

"I am not privileged to discuss certain matters with mother," replied the witness.

"Did you see your mother between the time General Sherburne visited her and she came here to testify?"

"Yes, possibly several times."

The witness insisted that his mother did not discuss anything about the payment of money or General Sherburne's visit except to mention that the latter had advised her to drop Harry Weinberger, a New York lawyer, as counsel, and had said that General Samuel T. Ansell, one of the Bergdoll counsel, had a good point in his appeal for Bergdoll's release.

"Didn't she tell you she was going to come to Waasington to testify?"

"I don't believe she did."

This sort of questioning proceeded for another half hour, with Representative Johnson trying to show that the witness did not wish to tell what he knew about General Sherburne's visit or a letter Grover is alleged to have written from Germany. The witness refused to fix any definite day he had seen his mother, but did say he had "visited her" possibly two or five times" between the times of General Sherburne's visit and her coming to Washington.

Questioning Grows Heated.

"You mean to say that your mother never told you of her letter she had received from your brother prior to June 2?" resumed Mr. Johnson.

"She never did."

"Did she say anything about a letter in which Grover told her to tell the committee about his payment of money to Campbell?"

"No."

"Ever mention Campbell's name in this?"

"No."

"Are you unwilling to tell the truth?" then demanded Mr. Johnson.

"No; if so I would stand upon my constitutional rights and refuses to testify."

"What constitutional rights?"

"Namely, that my testimony might implicate me; I am under indictment in a conspiracy case," replied the witness.

After asking a dozen or more questions along a similar line but differently framed, in order if possible to get some light on the letter Mrs. Bergdoll is alleged to have received from her son in Germany and gaining nothing but indefinite answers, Mr. Johnson asked.

"Have you a defective memory institute near you?"

"Yes."

"Are you a patron?"

"I refuse to answer."

Then Mr. Johnson endeavored to ascertain who had accompanied Braun on his visits to his mother. He said sometimes his wife and daughter accompanied him and that the wife nearly always heard the conversations the witness had with his mother. He said that the daughter and his sons were at a camp in the Pocono Mountains. The witness said that while he knew the name of the camps he could not tell at which camps the respective children were because they were not far distant from each other and always changed their proper address after he had read the letters from his children. This explanation angered Representative Johnson and he accused Braun of having a convenient memory.

Mr. Johnson then asked how Braun's wife could be reached before the witness could communicate with her. The witness replied that he could not say, explaining that she had left Philadelphia this morning to visit the children at the Pocono Mountains camp. Then came the startling climax.

Some friends of Representative Johnson are dividing him to have Braun before the House on a charge of contempt, but it is believed that the incident will be dropped. This, at least, is the desire of the majority of the members of the committee, who regret its occurrence.

SHERBURNE MAKES A DENIAL.

Says Braun's Story of Suggesting Weinberger Dismissal Is Not So.

WAREHAM, Mass., July 23.—John H. Sherburne, attorney for the Bergdoll Congressional investigation committee, tonight characterized as "absolutely not so" the assertion made before the committee today by Charles A. Braun that Sherburne had suggested to Mrs. Bergdoll dismissal of Henry Weinberger, her counsel.

Mr. Sherburne said that he went to see Mrs. Bergdoll about two weeks ago in connection with the Major Bruce R. Campbell evidence in the Bergdoll case. At this meeting, he said, she spoke with some doubt as to Weinberger.

"I told her," Mr. Sherburne asserted, "that as counsel for the committee I couldn't and wouldn't express any opinion. I suggested that she go to the President of her bank in Philadelphia, whom she knew, for advice and then to follow it. So far as I can recall, the name of Weinberger was mentioned by her only."

Mr. Sherburne is at his Summer home here.

$1,000,000 Loss in Texas Oil Fire.

BEAUMONT, Texas, July 23.—More than $1,000,000 in oil is reported already to have been lost in a fire and four huge tanks still burning at Lucas, seven miles from Beaumont. The fire started on Friday night when lightning struck one of the huge wooden tanks containing 300,000 barrels of crude oil, and when the tank boiled over, burning fuel spread [illegible]

FINANCIERS LOUD IN PRAISE OF FORD

Bankers Refer to His Recovery as One of the Most Remarkable in Business Annals.

NEW FACTS CONCERNING FEAT

Rigid Economy, Forced Liquidation and Pressure on Dealers Credited With Success.

Bankers of Wall Street who early in the year sent the offer of financial aid to Henry Ford in Detroit, only to have it refused, said yesterday that Mr. Ford, through financial ability, through forced liquidation and through pressure on his agents to absorb the output of his factory had performed a feat that probably would go down in the annals of financial history as one of the most remarkable achievement of post-war liquidation.

They do not doubt, they say, any of the statements of his past and present financial conditions as outlined by Mr. Ford in his interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning. And they say that the Ford Motor Company evidently has turned the corner of liquidation and depression in excellent shape. Instead of one huge financial operation, Mr. Ford succeeded in getting his dealers to finance his requirements, each dealer in his own territory.

The bankers who sent an emissary to see Mr. Ford in January and who offered him financial aid again yesterday declined to make a public statement of any sort about their negotiations with the manufacturer. They take the position that it would be extremely bad faith as well as bad taste for them to make any statement about conversations or negotiations which have been held in their official capacity as bankers with Mr. Ford.

Bower Tells of Visit.

One man who went to Detroit early in the year and who was and is a close personal friend of Mr. Ford said he did not propose to be drawn into a controversy, that the relations between himself and Mr. Ford and the relations between his bank and Mr. Ford were pleasant and that it was his intention to keep them thus.

In his account of the "toiling of Wall Street" by Henry Ford, written by James Sweinhart and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Mr. Sweinhart told of a "former Detroit banker, now connected with one of the biggest banks on Broadway," who, according to Mr. Ford, visited the automobile manufacturer in his Dearborn home last January and proffered him a Wall Street loan. According to Mr. Sweinhart's interview with Mr. Ford, the banker got as far as proposing that Wall Street should have some say in the selection of a new treasurer of the Ford Motor Company when Ford handed the banker his hat and ordered him from the house.

Joseph A. Bower, President of the Liberty Bank of New York, was asked at his Montclair home last night whether he was the banker referred to. Mr. Bower is a former Detroit banker and the description seemed to fit him.

"I never had any such experience with Mr. Ford," Mr. Bower asserted. "It is true I was in Detroit last January and that I called on Henry Ford and Mr. Couzens in connection of financial matters. I received the most courteous treatment, such as is usually accorded to bankers. I have known Mr. Ford for twenty years and I never received anything but courteous treatment from him."

Unable to Identify Banker.

Mr. Bower said he had heard rumors of such an incident as was described by Mr. Ford in the interview, but he had no idea as to the identity of the banker alleged to have been expelled from Mr. Ford's house and never had received any corroboration of the incident actually having happened.

The recovery of the Ford Motor Company from the depression of the early year and its remarkable assembling of cash without a loan to meet its obligations is considered by bankers familiar with Mr. Ford's business to be one of the most remarkable recoveries in modern business. None of them had ever talked for publication in connection with the Ford financing, but privately they did not hesitate to express the opinion that the terms of aid, under the terms of their own making, of course, placed Mr. Ford on his mettle and added to his determination to pull through the year without the aid of Wall Street, for which he has evidenced dislike and distrust.

Outside of his recital of facts and figures in liquidating his inventory of raw material and finished product, there is considerable unwritten history of Mr. Ford's financial activities in 1921 of which Wall Street is aware and which now is being passed around as gossip in the financial district. Henry Ford, bankers say, in retailing and amplifying the history of his recovery without a loan, said that he turned the financial corner by transferring the load to other shoulders.

The Situation Six Months Ago.

Little more than six months ago the Ford Motor Company had all but completed arrangements for borrowing $75,000,000, in the face of what appeared to be desperate necessity. His plants were closed; there was little demand for cars of any kind. Mr. Ford owed the Government $55,000,000 for taxes; notes for nearly $50,000,000, originally issued to buy out his minority partners were due within a few weeks. Unsold cars were piled high in the factory and choking sales rooms over the country.

It was at this period that the bankers of Wall Street proffered aid. For whether they admit it or not the financing of the Ford enterprises is a lucrative piece of business that all of them would like to have the opportunity to handle. There is a difference of opinion whether Mr. Ford invited them to Detroit or whether they went on their own responsibility. On only a single occasion has Mr. Ford transacted business with banks identified with Wall Street. This was when he bought the minority interests and the last of the notes given to raise the cash for this purpose were paid off late in 1920.

The offer of aid to Mr. Ford was not flatly rejected until he learned the conditions. These, it is reported, included a banking supervision of the expenditures. This evidently was the stumbling block in the negotiations. The emissary returned to New York from his unfruitful Detroit trip and Mr. Ford immediately started activities which have earned for him the applause of the banking world.

Ford Applies the Remedy.

Mr. Ford did not borrow a dollar from the banks. Today his sales approach the largest figure in the history of his company. The corner was turned, according to bankers by transferring the burden. Marvelously recuperative markets completed the success. Ford pushed his 125,000 surplus automobiles up the hill, off his inventory account and into the hands of 17,000 dealers. He shipped automobiles right and left all over the world to willing and unwilling consignees and drew against them. The tide of cash returned $60,000,000 before April 1.

Mr. Ford came East and found some $91,000,000 in "frozen" cars and parts in the New York, Philadelphia and Boston districts. Charges in personnel followed and others were threatened. The cars began to move out.

The case was reported of an Indiana dealer who had a floor full of Fords. His consternation was great when a trainload of the cars, unordered, rolled into the city. His business future was at stake. He must, and did accept the draft. A former disgruntled Ford dealer with superior resources, bought the trainload and startled the country side by advertising a bargain sale of Ford cars.

In other cities and towns the dealers [illegible]

PROTEST TO FRANCE OVER SILESIAN PLAN

British Strongly Object to Dispatch of More Troops—Break Seems Nearer.

FRENCH NOTICE TO GERMANY

Latter, Asked to Guarantee Safe Passage of Troops, Asks If the Allies Approve It.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 23.—The Silesian imbroglio took a distinct turn for the worse today. Not only is the deadlock as complete as ever, but a big step has been taken toward a Franco-British rupture by the French insistence on sending troops to Upper Silesia without delay and by the British irritation thereat.

A strong protest against the contemplated French action was made this afternoon by the British Charge d'Affaires to the French Foreign Office.

Simultaneously the French Ambassador in London, the Comte de Saint-Aulaire, acting on telegraphed instructions from Premier Briand as the result of yesterday's Cabinet council at the Presidential chateau at Rambouillet, emphasized in an interview with Lord Curzon the urgency of the following measures:

First, the expediting of reinforcements to Silesia to insure the execution of the allied decisions.

Second, the immediate convening of a committee of experts in Paris to study the problem and submit without delay its report to the Supreme Council, which might meet, said the Ambassador, the second week in August.

The Matin says that the British Foreign Minister didn't conceal his dissatisfaction with the French attitude.

Just to clinch matters the French Ambassador in Berlin last night handed the German Government a virtual ultimatum demanding an immediate answer as to whether Germany would supply rolling stock for the passage of French troops across German soil to Upper Silesia. The Ambassador added that France also wished to know what measures the German Government was taking to suppress the action of the Irregular German forces in Silesia.

"To add one more squabble to the controversy already raging, no less over the procedure the Allies should follow than over the Silesian question itself, there has now arisen a difference of interpretation of the recent note of the Allied High Commission for Silesia to the Council of Ambassadors.

The French maintain that the commission asked for immediate reinforcements, and that its plea for a settlement of the problem without delay only proves how necessary those reinforcements are.

The British say that French exaggeration of the danger and the commission's demand for a speedy solution of the question justifies the British insistence on an immediate meeting of the Supreme Council, without wasting time over the committee of experts.

The Matin hints that Lord Curzon lost his temper arguing this point with M. de Saint-Aulaire today and adds: "The French Government, which has at its disposal other elements of appreciation to confirm its interpretation, cannot accept the British view."

"This sounds like a reference to documents which the Polish Silesian leader Korfanty—whose presence in Paris at this juncture makes the British all the more certain of collusion between the French and Poles—is reported to have brought with him to prove the danger of a coup by German Nationalist elements. If one may judge from the somewhat convincing extracts published in the French Nationalist newspapers, the French alarm does not seem rather unwarranted, unless Korfanty is keeping his most damning proofs up his sleeve.

But behind all this mass of argument there remains the essential point at issue between France and England. The French are determined to send 20,000 more soldiers to Silesia; the British will oppose this action to the utmost. If the French stick to their guns the rupture that has so often been threatened cannot be avoided. The next forty-eight hours will settle it one way or the other; for matters have now reached such a pitch that the French must either send troops or give way to Great Britain.

BERLIN, July 23 (Associated Press).—Dr. Friedrich Rosen, the Foreign Minister, replying today to the French representations for the safe conduct through Germany of a new division of French troops on its way to Silesia, told M. Laurent, the French Ambassador, that in his view such request must be made not by one of the three occupying powers in its own name, but by the three powers as a whole. He asked to be informed whether the request was so made.

CHINESE PROVINCES WAR.

Sun-Yat-Sen's Cantonese Troops Occupy Port In Kwangsi.

CANTON, June 17.—War is in progress between Kwangsi and Kwangtung Provinces. The first success lies with the Cantonese troops of Sun-Yat-Sen, "President" of the recently established "Extraordinary Government of China," who have occupied the Kwangsi port of Wushow, on the West River. Cantonese troops are being concentrated at Yamchow and Limchow, in the southwestern extremity of Kwangtung, and military operations are expected to develop there.

Sun-Yat-Sen, reiterating his plans to convert China into a real republic, is trying to make a model province out of Kwangtung and a model city, with a commission form of government, out of Canton.

Minor leaders of the constitutional movement in Kunasi and military leaders of Yunnan, Kweicho and Hunan are hesitating about falling in line with the Sun-Yat-Sen program since its success would mean an end to militarism.

THINK ICE DEALER IS HELD FOR RANSOM

Parents Say Four Men He Was Last Seen With Forced Money From Him.

A general alarm was sent out by the police yesterday for Dominick Delisatti, 22 years, coal and ice dealer, of 178 Thompson Street, at the request of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pasquale Delisatti, who informed the police that they feared their son was being detained for a ransom. The marine division of the police at the same time was asked to search the harbor waters for the missing young man.

Delisatti was last seen by persons in his neighborhood on Friday afternoon walking away reluctantly with four men. His parents informed the police that the young man purchased a coal and ice business last January for $250, paying $200 in cash and promising to pay the remainder when the seller sent to him fifty customers, as was promised.

Friday afternoon four men are said to have entered his place and demanded the $50. It has not been ascertained whether these men were known to Delisatti or to the man who sold the young man the coal and ice business. However, Delizatti, according to the police, went home, got the money and gave it to the four men making the demand. Subsequently he went back home to get additional funds with which to meet a bill, and the same four men are said to have returned to his shop and demanded another $50, which they took forcibly.

Friday night was the first the youth had ever failed to return to his home, according to his parents. He is described as weighing 150 pounds and having blue eyes, dark hair and complexion, and walking with a limp in the left leg. A crucifix was tattooed on his right arm. He wore a khaki shirt, dark trousers, tan lace shoes and black socks. In the neighborhood it was rumored that the Delizatti family had saved up a considerable sum of money, with which they hoped soon to return to their native country.

Latvian, Lithuanian and Polish citizens in Russia, who hitherto have been repatriated in an orderly manner, no longer await the formation of regular groups, but instead are endeavoring to escape from Russia at their own risk, says the Riga Rundschau. Refugees, frantic from the spread of hunger and cholera, are leaving Moscow in such numbers that no regulations can master the situation, the newspaper asserts.

Fantastic Prices for Food.

BERLIN, July 23 (Associated Press).—Continued appeals for help from Russia, where large areas are reported to be suffering from famine and a cholera epidemic, appear to be slowly changing German sentiment in favor of active participation in relief measures. In conservative quarters it is insisted, however, that "help shall be for the people, not for Bolshevism." Some newspapers also declare that the Soviet Government "should stand aside in view of its failure to keep the commercial and economic systems organized" and let the outside world assume direction of relief work with a free hand. Other organs recall that Germany hoped to live in peace and prosperity with Russia in an effort to heal "the war's economic wounds" and urge participation in Russian relief as a matter of plain humanity, which, moreover, would serve to strengthen economic relations.

Fantastic prices for necessaries of life are reported in recent advices from Petrograd and Moscow. Some late price quotations are:

A pound of bread, 4,500 rubles (the normal pre-war value of the ruble was about 50 cents); a pound of butter, 20,000 rubles; a pound of sugar, 20,000 rubles; a pound of potatoes, 2,000 rubles; three-fourths of a liter of milk (about 1¼ pints), 2,500 rubles; ten eggs, 12,000 to 15,000 rubles; a second-hand suit of clothes, 280,000 to 300,000 rubles; a new suit, 500,000 to 1,000,000 rubles, and a pair of shoes, 300,000 rubles.

UNITED TO FIGHT THE RUSSIAN FAMINE

Anti-Bolshevist Leaders Working In Harmony With Soviet Government.

SEEK HELP FROM AMERICA

Foreigners Will Be Asked to Give, "Regardless of Social Differences With Russia."

RIGA, July 23 (Associated Press).—The anti-Bolshevist elements in Soviet Russia are uniting with the Bolsheviki to fight the famine, according to an announcement made here today by the Rosta Agency, the official Bolshevist news bureau here.

N. M. Kishkin, Soviet Minister of Public Welfare, and S. N. Prokopovitch, former head of the Department of Trade and Agriculture, both of whom were Ministers in the Kerensky administration; Nicolai N. Kuttier, a former Czarist Minister; Teodor Golovine, former President of the Second Duma, and a number of other persons, including Maxim Gorky, the author, and Alexandra Tolstoy, met Leo Kameneff, President of the Moscow Soviet; Leonid Krassin, Soviet Minister of Trade and Commerce; M. Lunacharsky, former Minister of Education; Maxim Litvinoff, Assistant Commissary for Foreign Affairs, and other Soviet Government officials on July 20 at the headquarters of the Moscow Soviet. They agreed that the famine was a much greater matter than politics, the Rosta Agency declares.

Kishkin, speaking for the initiators of the movement, and Kameneff, for the Government, agreed to guarantee freedom of work and independence in the collection and distribution of funds. Kameneff said it was necessary to get aid from America and Europe, which should be urged to give regardless of social differences with Russia.

A decree has been issued creating a central commission for famine relief headed by M. Kalinin, member of the Soviet Central Committee, the Rosta Agency says. It includes the heads of many Government departments, but no communists are members. The anti-Bolshevist elements, however, are expected to aid this commission.

Unless seed grain is furnished immediately the Winter crop of the Volga provinces will also be a failure, the agency says.

M. Kalinin, according to the Agency, will go to the Volga district to superintend the famine relief work. The entire personnel of the famine relief Commission, which numbers several hundred, has been ordered mobilized exclusively for famine relief and food and tax collection work.

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Fantastic prices for necessaries of life are reported in recent advices from

GEST AND BERNSTEIN BARRED BY RUSSIA

Theatrical Manager and Writer Return on the Aquitania From Unsuccessful Trip.

TURNED BACK AT FRONTIERS

Bolshevist Government Near Disintegration, Says Bernstein—Finds European Nations Improving.

Morris Gest, the theatrical manager, and Herman Bernstein, writer, returned yesterday on the Cunarder Aquitania from an unsuccessful attempt to enter Russia.

Bernstein said he got as far as Riga in Latvia when he received a telegram from the Soviet Government in Moscow stating that he would not be admitted. He said that the people in Central Europe were returning to work and that food and general living conditions there had improved since last year.

All the nations, he said, had started to readjust themselves, especially since they had found that they would have to do it by work alone, without America's participation. There was no indication of any genuine gratitude to America, he added, for all that this country had done for Europe. Germany, he said, was recovering rapidly and would soon be a keen competitor in the world markets.

"As for Russia," Mr. Bernstein continued, "there is every symptom, notwithstanding the trade agreements with England, Germany, Italy, Poland and other countries, that the Bolshevik régime is nearing utter disintegration. There is widespread famine in Russia. The crops are very poor, Lenin's new concession to the peasants is his last card, and it is hardly likely to save the Soviet Government from this most critical stage of its existence. Only another allied blunder can save it. Only another war or attack against it from without can prolong the life of the Soviet régime. Born of war, Bolshevism came into being in Russia under the pretext of peace. It has maintained itself these years by wars, and now that the wars around Russia are ended, Bolshevism seems to be dying in peace.

"The Bolsheviki have modified their theories and changed their ideals. They admit that their hopes of kindling an immediate world revolution are shattered. They are bankrupt, but as yet there is no successful power ready to take over the reins of Government."

Mr. Gest said he had managed to get as far as the Russian frontier to try to get his parents out of the country but could not get any farther. He sent in a courier with a message, who brought him later that his father and mother were safe and he would bring them out in a few days. At the frontier of Beesarabia, Mr. Gest said, he was detained for two hours because his passport was not properly stamped but got away finally. Since the United States has raised the fee for a visit to $10 every country was against Americans, Mr. Gest said, and tried to make trouble for them at the frontiers.

He said he did not bring over any new plays.

Others on the liner were Francis Burke Roche, who recently visited his brother Maurice, now Baron Fermoy, at Fermoy Castle in Ireland, and Miss Eleanor Sears of Boston.

As consular passengers on board there were two officers and seven members of the crew of the American steamship Newark Front, which blew up on July 11, thirty miles southwest of the Scilly Islands, killing two men. First officer Albert Frederick said that the vessel was bound from Jacksonville for Hamburg with naval stores and oil. On July 11 a fire started in No. 2 hold, where a quantity of turpentine and resin was stowed, and five hours later the forward deck blew up. Two of the crew were not seen again. The survivors were picked up by the British tanker British Earl.

YIELD 170,000 GUNS.

This Is Within 70,000 of the Number Bavarians Possessed.

BERLIN, July 23 (Associated Press).—The Inter-Allied Military Control Commission reports that the Bavarian Einwohnerwehr, or citizens guard, has turned in 170,000 rifles.

The leaders of the Einwohnerwehr said they had 250,000 rifles.

TALE OF SOVIET APPEAL MADE TO WASHINGTON

Famine Aid Said to Have Been Conditioned on Abandonment of Bolshevism.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 23.—The Soviet Government has confidentially approached the American Government and requested help on a large scale for the hungry Russian people, according to a Bukowina Press Agency report from Lemberg, Galicia, which says that America has named as conditions for assistance the immediate demobilization of the Red army; the restoration of political freedom—particularly the freedom of the press and personal liberty; the immediate proclamation of protection to the Constituent National Assembly, and the return of all prisoners from Russia.

Lemberg reports say the Soviet Government is sending Maxim Gorky to London and Washington for further negotiations. It was reported in Berlin today that Gorky was expected to reach here soon.

Germany is preparing to get in on the ground floor of good-will by organizing a relief expedition into Russia. Germany cannot spare any food, it is pointed out; but the shrewd Teuton altruists who see a golden opportunity of tying a knot in profitable commercial relations with the future Russia by helping the stricken country now, remark that Germany has plenty of medicines and doctors, and that both could be rushed into Soviet Russia to fight cholera and other epidemics for humanitarian and good business reasons.

The German Government is embarrassed by having to make another decision. It takes the view that the International Red Cross is the most suitable organization for carrying out relief work for Russia.

Gerhart Hauptmann is expected to answer Gorky's appeal to him soon.

GETS FUR CONCESSIONS.

American Skipper Says Siberian Soviet Government Has Granted Them.

NOME, Alaska, July 22.—Captain Sigard K. Gudmundson, master of the American schooner Polar Bear, who has returned from an exploring trip to Siberia on the schooner Belinda, announced today that he had secured from Soviet officials fur trading concessions for the entire Koiyma district. The concessions were granted in the name of the Russian Central Soviet Government at Omsk.

Captain Gudmundson reported that the Polar Bear was caught in an ice jam seventy miles up the Koiyma River last Spring. He said the boat was uninjured, but could not be relaunched without additional equipment. He is en route to San Francisco.

Captain Gudmundson and his companion, Elnar Olsen, last Winter traversed Northern Siberia from Koiyma to Yakutsk, a distance of 2,400 miles, making the first stage of their journey by dog sled and the second by reindeer. The last 400 miles were made on horseback.

Last July the Polar Bear released the Russian steamer Stavrapol, which had been fast in the ice near Koiyuchin Bay, Siberia, for nearly a year.

Responding to the request of the Soviet Government at Anadyr, the Polar Bear carried supplies to Koiyma, which had been suffering from famine. The Polar Bear was the first vessel to reach Koiyma in four years.

HARDING IN CAMP, CHOPS FIREWOOD

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

Methodist Episcopal Church, when the Rev. T. D. Reinhart, pastor of the Roman Catholic parish, came along and stopped. The President stepped out into the road and greeted him, and, still standing on the road, talked for ten minutes with the two preachers. With the departure of Father Reinhart, the President manifested the camper's natural concern in food, casting interested eyes toward the place where the cooks were bobbing around the fire.

In the few minutes that intervened before dinner was ready he obliged the army of camera men that had followed him into the woods. He drank water out of a long handled dipper, while the cameras clicked. He chatted first with this one and then another of the camp celebrities, while the cameras clicked. He was the most good-natured hungry man conceivable.

He did not tarry with the photographers thirty seconds, however, after word came that food was ready and on the table. However, that did not particularly disturb the sharpshooters. They cheerfully marched up to the dining tent, and for a quarter of an hour made pictures of the back of the President's head as it appeared over the back of a steamer chair.

Hears Bishop Read "Henry and Me."

Mr. Harding sat coatless at the table between Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Firestone. Dinner over, the President did like all the others. He picked up his chair, swung it under his arm and lugged it off a hundred yards to a shady spot, where the party gathered and listened while Bishop Anderson read "Henry and Me," William Allen White's story of his trip abroad with Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas. The President was a devoted listener to the Bishop, who is his friend.

It was not long before Mr. Edison picked up a newspaper, and buried himself in it; or before Mr. Ford leaned back in his chair, and looked so earnestly and thoughtfully toward the south that someone said he was figuring on his Muscle Shoals project. Mr. Firestone wandered off to see whether the camp help was all there.

The wives, busily knitting, and the President alone were loyal to "Henry and Me" and to the Bishop's entertainment. In no way did the President show any sympathy with Mr. Edison, Mr. Ford and Mr. Firestone, other than by going deeper and deeper into his steamer chair, and rubbing his eyes and the top of his head frequently with his left hand.

And the "why" of those actions soon was known. The President, whatever he may thought of "Henry and Me," did not want to read a newspaper, like Mr. Edison, or think like Mr. Ford, or wander around the camp like Mr. Firestone.

He wanted to go to sleep. The camera men first discovered the fact. Having exhausted all the possibilities of the President sitting in the camp circle with the Bishop reading, they conceived the idea that a fine picture could be had if the President would get on one of Mr. Firestone's horses and make a bluff, at least, at taking a horseback ride for their benefit.

Mr. Firestone, who graciously undertook to act as their emissary, sent word back that sleep, not horseback riding, was the next thing in the order of the day. But the President was generous to the camera men. He paused as he entered a tent to go to sleep and let eleven of them click away to their heart's content.

There was a suspicion that he felt very kindly toward the camera men—a suspicion that their request that he get on a horse had given him a fervently desired opportunity to say he was sleepy, and as for the camera men, they did not despair. They figured that while there was life there was hope, and that the President might give them a horseback picture later. Very cheerfully, therefore, they turned their attention to Mr. Ford and Mr. Firestone. The former they successfully flattered as the greatest woodchopper of all times. He posed again, chopping wood powerfully with long, sweeping, sure blows of the axe.

Then they urged Mr. Firestone to deny Mr. Ford's prowess, and to give a demonstration. Mr. Firestone mildly replied that he never had chopped wood. They assured him that that made no difference, so Mr. Firestone challenged Mr. Ford, while the cameras rattled and Mr. Ford pretended he was going to wallop Mr. Firestone for his impudence.

The next scene was Mr. Firestone chopping. It was brief. With the first swing of his axe every one who at any time before had seen an axe in a man's hand promptly retreated 100 feet. Mr. Firestone seemed satisfied and quit.

After which, Mr. Ford was commanded to crank a shiny flivver that stood near by. He proudly told his commanders that that flivver had a self-starter, whereupon he was told to "crank it anyhow."

Mr. Ford Obliges, Cranking a Car.

He did so, bending over in front of the flivver, and whirling his arm around, as though the cranking part of running one of his far-flung products were child's play. Then he stood up and grinned an impudent boy's grin, mutely asking the world, "Well, what have you got to say about it?"

So the day passed quietly and simply, in a quiet and simple place, untroubled by aggressive sightseers; for the people of this Maryland countryside, with genuine courtesy and kindliness, respected the wish of the world-famous campers for privacy. Their curiosity was aroused to an unseemly pitch even by the camping paraphernalia of this party, and that is enough to foment any one's interest. The paraphernalia is a story in itself that must be told.

There are two big eating tents, nineteen sleeping tents, five automobile trucks, one of them an immense affair that may be used to transport Mr. Firestone's handsome horses, six of those horses attended by two grooms; two groome; two fat chefs, wearing khaki trousers and leggings and white caps and aprons; a couple of Japanese and numerous others, including maids. There are twenty of these various employes.

There are also numerous touring cars and limousines. It was noticed that Mr. Firestone's limousine did not lack orchids and maidenhair fern in its flower holder.

The party, in addition to the President and his secretary, George B. Christian Jr., includes Mr. and Mrs. Edison, Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Firestone, Bishop and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Edsel Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey S. Firestone Jr., and Russel A. Firestone.

The President and Mr. Christian will return to Washington tomorrow evening. On Monday, probably, the camping party will pull up stakes and move to Keyser's Ridge, some miles away. Mr. Ford said they would move from place to place through the mountains for some days. He and his friends have been in this country before and like it.

BIG POOL, Md., July 23.—Late this afternoon President Harding left the camp and walked up the road to a country store, picking up a blue-eyed girl, aged 5, en route, with whom he established amity by a sizeable candy purchase.

One of the old wall-type party-line country telephones hung from the wall, and President Harding swung its crank to call the White House, with a query as to the health of Mrs. Harding, who has been indisposed. He was informed that, while feeling better, she would be unable to join the party tomorrow.

A little electric light plant was trundled out after dinner plant was trundled out after dinner plant was and dusk fell over the camp, it set a player-piano going in addition to its light beams. The President with his hosts sat around the fire, and swapped yarns, also slapped mosquitos, if conditions at the centre of things were similar to those reported from the adjacent press headquarters.

The President's bed tonight was a canvas cot of army model in an eight by five tent. The camp had many modern facilities to obviate some of the usual inconveniences of camp life, but there was absolutely none of the magazine and [illegible]

WOMAN IN HIGH POSTAL JOB.

Hays Names Mrs. Macarty Assistant Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Mrs. Mary K. Macarty has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Foreign Mails, according to an announcement made by Postmaster General Hays today. Mr. Hays said that he had the distinction of selecting the only woman to occupy an official position in the Post Office Department for many years.

The appointment was made purely on merit, as Mrs. Macarty has been employed in the department for twenty-one years and has demonstrated her ability as an executive. She entered the department on April 5, 1900, as a $900 clerk and has been advanced through the various grades. In a statement authorized by Postmaster General Hays it was said that she had a very fine record in the department and had been assigned to very important work for several years.

Mrs. Macarty was born in Portsmouth, N. H., and entered the Government service from that State. In spite of the importance of her new office, the salary is only $2,000.

TAKE OVER RED CROSS WORK

War Department Will Now Care For Arriving Soldiers' Families.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Announcement was made by the War Department today that the American Red Cross has discontinued caring for the families of soldiers arriving in New York from Europe. Brig. Gen. Robert E. Callan, the commanding officer at Fort Slocum, N. Y., has been directed to take over this work and confer with the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross concerning the details.

Secretary Weeks has sent a letter of thanks to Dr. Livingston Farrand, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross, for the substantial aid given the families of the American soldiers at New York since the armistice. Maj. Gen. Allen, commanding the American forces in Germany, has been notified of the new arrangements.

AMERICANS ARRIVE FOR PERU CENTENARY

Argentines Also Celebrate Capture of Callao From Spain—Lima Welcomes Delegates.

LIMA, July 23.—The American mission to the centenary celebration of Peru's independence arrived in Callao yesterday on board a special naval squadron, consisting of the battleships Arizona, Oklahoma and Nevada.

After an exchange of formalities between the Americans and the Peruvian port authorities aboard the flagship Arizona, the Americans were welcomed ashore by Foreign Minister Alberto Salomon.

The mission is headed by Alfred Douglas of Washington, who has the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary for the occasion. Other members are Major Gen. Hunter Liggett, representing the United States Army; Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, representing the navy; William B. Thompson of New York City, John W. Garrett of Baltimore, Dr. William C. Farabee and Stephen G. Porter, all having the rank of Envoy Extraordinary. Robert Elmore of Washington is secretary.

The mission arrived in Lima in the afternoon and was taken immediately to the Legation, the safe conduct through Germany of a new division of French troops on its way to Silesia, which the Peruvian Government has placed at its disposal.

Later calls were made on the American Ambassador, William E. Gonzales, and on Foreign Minister Salomon.

President Leguia, it is understood, will receive the American representatives in the next day or so, when Mr. Douglas expects to present his credentials.

For the purpose of preventing profiteering during the celebration, the Government has drawn up a schedule in which the maximum prices that may be charged for prime necessities are set forth.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 23.—President Yrigoyen today issued a decree declaring July 28 a national holiday, in observance of the Peruvian centenary of independence, and directing the participation by the Government in the functions with which the centenary will be celebrated in Argentina.

A Te Deum was ordered to be sung on that date.

Argentina's special interest in the celebration lies in the fact that Peru secured her freedom from Spain with the help of General José de San Martin, the Argentinian General, who in 1821 captured Lima from the Spanish.

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

I. General News Section.
II. Editorial, Business.
III. Book Review and Magazine in Rotogravure.
IV. Rotogravure Picture Section, First Part.
V. Rotogravure Picture Section, Second Part.
VI. Drama, Music, Fashions, Steamships and Tours.
VII. Special Features, Automobiles.
VIII. Sports, Financial.
IX. Real Estate, Classified Advertisements.

CAPITAL EXPECTS JAPAN ANSWER SOON

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

has expressed to the British Government the hope that the Prime Ministers of the overseas dominions will be able to attend the conference on their way home. But these Premiers want to be home by October, and there is little prospect that the conference will be in running order before they have to leave Washington. A suggestion from London that the Premiers hoped the Washington Government would invite them to the conference is not understood here, as it is assumed that

CALDER WON'T RUN FOR THE MAYORALTY

Says He Can Be of More Service to City in U. S. Senate, but Predicts Tammany Defeat.

CLAIM 22 VOTES FOR CURRAN

Independent Democrats Issue Statement for Lockwood—Assert All Teachers Favor Him.

United States Senator William M. Calder will not heed the call, so strongly voiced at Friday's conference of the Anti-Tammany Allies, to give up the Senatorship and become the Coalition standard bearer in the fight to depose Mayor Hylan. He formally announced this last night.

"While I deeply appreciate the expressions of confidence uttered by men and women regardless of party with respect to the possibility of my nomination for Mayor of the city," Senator Calder said, "I cannot permit the consideration of my name and would be compelled to decline the nomination.

"I am a member of the Finance Committee of the Senate. It is in daily session in Washington, considering tax and tariff matters, and the refunding of our domestic debt as well as the indebtedness of Europe to the United States. The share of the tax burden New York State must necessarily carry under any financial legislation and the direct influence of such legislation on the commercial, industrial and agricultural welfare of the State, especially in this period of readjustment, make it manifestly unfair for me to permit anything else to occupy my time.

"I am convinced that the experience of the seventeen years I have served in the House of Representatives and in the Senate of the United States can best be used during the coming months for the city as well as the State in my present place."

Don't Waver, Says Calder.

Senator Calder told friends who called upon him and who are actively fighting to wrest the city from Tammany domination to be of good cheer and not waver. Mr. Calder appears to be most optimistic regarding the outlook and no sharer of the pessimism that is so noticeable in the talk of many prominent Republicans. The Senator feels that with the right sort of candidate, the right sort of platform and the right sort of management in the campaign success is assured.

While the Senator will wield great influence in future conferences of the Anti-Tammany allies he made it clear to his friends that this would not be exerted in the interest of any particular candidate.

"I am here to protect the best interests of the party which are identical with the best interest of the city at this time and not in the interest of any candidate," was the burden of his statement. Senator Calder expects to stay in the city until Tuesday, when he will attend the conference on candidates to be held at the Commodore Hotel tomorrow afternoon.

With Senator Calder eliminated it is expected that tomorrow's meeting of the Anti-Tammany allies will resolve itself into a determined struggle between the supporters of Henry H. Curran, Borough President of Manhattan, and Senator Charles C. Lockwood of Kings. It is not expected that any other candidate suggested at the "town meeting" will have even a look-in.

22 Votes Claimed for Curran.

Friends of both candidates were exceedingly busy bringing pressure to bear on members of the committee in favor of the man they wanted to see named. Friends of Mr. Curran after taking an inventory of his strength in the committee said he was assured of 22 out of 47 votes and that this estimate included only what Curran had "cinched." Twenty-four votes constitute a majority.

In the estimate are included the three votes of the Republican delegates from Manhattan and three votes of the regular Republican delegates from the Bronx, seven out of the nine votes to be cast by representatives of the Coalition Committee, four of the five votes to be cast by spokesmen for the Citizens Union, one of the five votes of independents invited by the committee to participate in its deliberations three votes to be cast by repersentatives of the New York Young Republican Club, and one vote by a representative of Republican women.

Curran's supporters really expect three votes from among the Independents. Should this expectation hold good, it would mean the selection of Mr. Curran by a majority of one.

Independent Democratic members on the Conference Committee came out yesterday in support of Senator Lockwood in a statement in which they emphasized his availability on the ground of vote getting strength.

Say Teachers Favor Lockwood.

Here is the statement:

"Republican leaders are not inclined to underrate the importance of the school teachers of New York after the almost solid vote cast by them for Alfred E. Smith in November and the much larger vote which they influenced in his favor. There are, exclusive of high schools, 194 public schools in Manhattan, 182 in Brooklyn, 102 in Queens, 57 in the Bronx and 34 in Richmond. The number of school teachers on July 1 was 24,934.

"The last general salary legislation, the Lockwood bill, became effective on Aug. 1, 1920. As Chairman of the Committee on Education in the Senate and otherwise Charles C. Lockwood has been the accredited representative of the school teachers of the greater city.

"Championing their requests, promoting measures for safeguarding their positions against favoritism and political influence and securing for them pension and other legislation, they are very generally in his support for Mayor.

"The matter of the school teachers and their salaries has been injected directly into this year's city campaign by the failure of the Board of Estimate to fully provide for their salaries. There is a shortage of $22,009,000 in the appropriation for teachers' salaries—and the general course of the Hylan administration has been considered hostile by the teachers and their friends.

"Several civic organizations of women have united in the report criticising the condition of many of the schools under the Hylan administration, and it can be said authoritatively that, if nominated for Mayor, Senator Lockwood will make the 'school question' one of the principal issues in his campaign."

Koenig and Price for Curran.

Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York Republican County Committee, and Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the Coalition Committee, will lead the fight for Curran.

To offset the claim advanced on behalf of Senator Lockwood as a vote-getter, Mr. Koenig expects to emphasize the fact that Mr. Curran is the only Republican in the memory of living politicians who has managed to carry the Borough of Manhattan on a straight Republican ticket. This was in 1919, when he won his present office by a plurality of 8,000.

Miss Elizabeth B. Collier, Vice Chairman for Brooklyn on the Coalition Committee, sent a letter to Chairman Price yesterday tendering her resignation from that body, to take effect at once. Miss Collier said that she favored Aldermanic President LaGuardia for the Mayoralty nomination and expected to vote for him in the primaries.

MEXICAN OIL FIRE IS STILL BURNING

Flames Now Confined to Two Wells—4,000 Men Working to Subdue Them.

MEXICO CITY, July 23.—Fire in the Amatlan oil fields, which broke out on Wednesday and caused property damage estimated at several million dollars, has been reduced to two wells, which still are burning fiercely.

Reports from Tampico say the conflagration is unlikely to spread further.

PITTSBURGH, July 23.—Four thousand men, working at top speed in six-hour relays, are striving to prevent further spread of the oil fire which since last Wednesday has caused damage amounting to several million dollars in the Amatlan oil fields of Mexico, according to advices received by Pittsburgh oil companies operating in the field. "The consensus of opinion is that the fire will not spread beyond the confines of Lot No. 162, where it started," one message said.

Twenty-four boilers have been set up not far from the fire, and steam is being forced into the oil as it spouts from the casing. All the other derricks on the lot have been burned down, but the fire-fighting forces have succeeded in covering the wells with mounds of earth, and General Superintendent McNabb of the Aquila Company, who has taken command of the forces, does not think they will be ignited. Another encouraging feature, the message said, was that the draining of oil was in such a direction that there was little danger to the main part of the field.

Not satisfied with the attempt to snuff out the great burning torches with steam, the fire fighters are driving tunnels so as to reach the wells underground, far below the flames, and shut off the supply of fuel to the fire above. These tunnels, which are about six feet square, and must be some 250 feet long, are being pushed forward at the rate of fifteen feet every day.

Only one pipe line has been affected by the fire so far, the Island Oil and Transport Company. It has now put a force at work laying a loop around the destroyed portion of the line, and it is believed the interruption here will be only temporary.

FOKKER FLIES OVER CITY.

Monoplane Makes Second American Flight With Several Passengers.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 23.—The Fokker F-3 monoplane, Half Moon, which the Netherlands Aircraft Manufacturing Company of New York and Amsterdam has used in service between London and Amsterdam, flew over New York for the first time yesterday with Bert Acosta as pilot and several newspapermen and photographers as passengers.

It was the airplane's second American flight, the first having been made last Thursday. Before flying over New York the airplane made a short flight from Curtiss Field with D. J. Steyn-Parve, Netherlands Consul; D. H. Andreae, commercial representative of the Dutch Legation at Washington; L. Wittert Van Hoogland, Secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce for the Netherlands; Miss Jetta Goudal and a moving picture photographer.

HELD UP FIFTH AV. TRAFFIC.

Man Put Under Observation After Posing as Crossing Policeman.

Waving his arms and otherwise "signaling," as if trying to regulate traffic at Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, while the avenue was crowded with vehicles, Charles Baker, 49 years old, of 533 Seventh Avenue, a laborer, delayed traffic last night until stopped by Patrolman James McGrath of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

"Things are getting a little mixed up above here," McGrath observed to Baker. "Suppose we see if we can't straighten it out."

Baker agreed and McGrath took him to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. An ambulance was called and Baker was taken to Bellevue Hospital for observation.

SAYS FUSION ISSUES HAVE HYLAN LABEL

Hirshfield Demands That Coalition Now Indorse Mayor's Nomination.

SEES NOTHING ELSE TO DO

In Letter to Taft, He Asserts Any Other Candidate Would Be a "Stalking Horse."

Commissioner of Accounts David Hirshfield, chief manager of the campaign to re-elect Mayor Hylan, yesterday called upon Henry W. Taft, Chairman of the anti-Tammany conference, to come out for the nomination of the Mayor. In a letter to Chairman Taft the Commissioner of Accounts said there was nothing left for the Fusionists to do as they had annexed the Hylan platform, a five-cent fare, home rule, cheaper gas, electricity and telephone rates and city-owned and operated transit lines and ferries.

Mr. Hirshfield added that any other candidate on the platform as announced by the Fusionists should be plainly marked and labeled "stalking horse of the transit interests, running under false pretenses and advocating principles he does not believe in." The Commissioner of Accounts said that even the most unitiated person realizes that no candidate can be elected on any platform other than that of a five cent fare and home rule.

"That is the issue," he said "created by the perversity of the traction interests who, in order to circumvent the fighting Mayor, sought other means to force a higher fare. The election of Governor Miller was the opening skirmish in their attack, and their first victory was the forcing through the Legislature of the Governor's higher fare and anti-home rule program.

"That victory, however, proved to be a boomerang. The people saw through the traction program and voiced their resentment so unmistakably that even the local Republican leaders, fearful of the deluge which will inundate them next November, flocked for safety by rigging up the Coalition Committee behind which to hide with the traction interests and, in their desperation, are stealing Mayor Hylan's platform.

"You have had too much experience," Mr. Hirshfield continued in his letter to Mr. Taft, "to believe that any one takes your coalition seriously, nor as their sincerity is concerned one has only to refer to Price's secret A-B-C platform suggestions, marked confidential, not for publication, and his letter wherein he suggested that the committee adopt any one of three contradictory platforms, taking either or both, sides of the traction situation, depending entirely upon its value as a vote-getter.

"Thus, you see, the people are aware of the fact that if your committee persists in nominating another candidate and advocating his election on the principles which Mayor Hylan has for years advocated and valiantly fought for, you do so solely for the purpose of decoying voters and that your candidate in case of an election would soon discard your committee's five-cent fare and home rule promises to serve traction and other corporate interests, just as if you had never advocated a five-cent fare or home rule.

"However, if I am mistaken in my conception and if the committee really do believe in a five-cent fare, lower gas, electric and telephone rates, municipal ownership and operation of the rapid transit utilities and in municipally owned and operated coal plants and coal pockets, then the only man for you to select to carry your banner in the coming campaign is Mayor John F. Hylan. In that event you could disband and await serenely the realization of the good things that shall flow from your platform."

CUTTING DOWN THE ARMY.

Six Cantonments to Be Abandoned, Secretary Weeks Announces.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Six army cantonments will be abandoned by the War Department, Secretary Weeks announced today. Two of the six are Camp Devens, Massachusetts, and Camp Meade, Maryland. The remaining four were not named.

The Secretary said one big cantonment somewhere in the South would be maintained permanently because of advantages due to climatic conditions.

True economy will be practiced by the department in reorganizing the army down to the 150,000 total fixed by Congress for the enlisted strength, it was said. The men "hike" from posts where they are now stationed to places to be selected for permanent posts, he said, cutting transportation costs. Many commands will be reduced to bare skeletons of their present size and kept at the old stations, while others will be entirely eliminated and placed upon the "inactive list."

The Secretary said he had canceled orders permitting enlisted men to obtain discharges upon application during July. It was understood that applications had exceeded expectations of army officers in number and necessitated cutting off the flow out of the service.

ARREST 600 COMMUNISTS.

Jugoslav Authorities Active After Drashkovics's Assassination.

BELGRADE, July 23.—More than 600 communists and radicals, among them several persons socially prominent, have been arrested in consequence of the assassination on Thursday morning of the Minister of the Interior, M. Drashkovics.

There was much bloodshed at Agram yesterday when the police interfered with demonstrations by the partisans and opponents of M. Drashkovics.

TAMMANY SMILING, TO PICK SLATE SOON

Usual Insurrection Expected in Brooklyn and Real Fight May Come in Queens.

CRAIG A DANGER POINT

Question of Renomination Likely to Depend on Testimony Before Meyer Committee.

The General Committee of Tammany Hall, it was announced yesterday, will meet on Aug. 1 to issue its usual call for the Fall primaries. Tammany will refrain from all political activity until after that date.

The date was decided upon at a preliminary conference held on Thursday at which Leader Charles F. Murphy met John H. McCooey of Brooklyn, Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens, Arthur Murphy of the Bronx, Matthew J. Cahill of Richmond, and Democratic leaders of the other boroughs.

Friends of Murphy who meet him almost daily say that they have never seen him more hopeful and his optimism is shared by the leaders in other boroughs.

Only about half a dozen primary contests of importance are looming in the city. In Brooklyn, Leader McCooey may be confronted with a slight insurgent movement, which has become perennial and is being kept alive by a handful of malcontents, but he is not worrying. In the Bronx and Richmond everything is reported serene.

The Borough of Queens alone forms an exception. An insurgent movement started there two years ago has been gaining ground and is prepared this year to make a fight on Borough President Connolly and his regulars in every one of the six Assembly Districts.

Denis O'Leary, former District Attorney of Queens, is at the head of this movement, which has been recruited recently by former Sheriffs Thomas M. Quinn and George Emener, ex-County Clerk Leonard Ruoff Jr., and many other active and influential former members of Connolly's organization. Mr. O'Leary, it is expected, will become a candidate against Mr. Connolly in the primaries for the nomination for Borough President, and is certain to give him the hardest kind of a fight.

Independent Republicans in Queens have been working with the insurgent Democrats, and through this alliance have wrested offices away from the regular Democratic organization. Four of the six Assemblymen from Queens are Republicans and one of the two Senators.

One question which Leader Murphy and the other Democratic chieftains will be called upon to settle is whether Controller Charles L. Craig is to be given a renomination or not. Sentiment is strongly divided. Controller Craig has been in conflict with Mayor Hylan upon almost every question affecting the City Administration. There is no doubt that if Mayor Hylan himself has anything to say Mr. Craig will be turned down, but it is not at all certain that the Mayor's views would prevail, for Mr. Craig has influential friends among the Democratic leaders. Whether his name will go on the ticket will, in all probability, not be definitely decided until after he has appeared before the Meyer Committee.

Senator James J. Walker, Democratic leader in the Upper House at Albany, has been urged to become the nominee for President of the Aldermanic Board to succeed F. H. LaGuardia, but has declined. Senator Walker also has been invited to become a candidate for District Attorney, but told the leaders that he preferred to remain in the Senate.

Should Controller Craig be turned down for a second term, Sheriff David H. Knott will make a strong bid for the nomination. Josh H. Banton, First Assistant District Attorney, probably will be designated for the nomination should he indicate his willingness to run.

Although Mayor Hylan, who is to head the Tammany ticket, has not yet made formal announcement of his candidacy, it is expected that he will break his silence before long.

"I have been kept so busy that I have had no time to prepare a statement," said the Mayor yesterday. "I shall issue one concerning my intentions this Fall within a few days."

FOR ROOSEVELT BIRTHPLACE

Many Functions Arranegd for Aug. 6 to Raise Funds for Restoration.

The Women's Roosevelt Memorial Association is asking club and society women the country over to organize social affairs for Aug. 6 next, to raise funds for the restoration of Theodore Roosevelt's birthplace here. At Summer resorts and camps, on ocean liners and yachts, programs will be arranged and subscriptions will be received toward what is planned to be a national patriotic institution. Lawn fêtes, jungle hunts for toy animals, boat races and bridge parties are among the money-raising diversions suggested.

These functions already are announced: George B. Cortelyou and Roland R. Conklin have assisted with the plans for an entertainment at Huntington, Long Island; Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn and Mrs. Cass Gilbert will give a Dutch ball at Ridgefield, Conn.; Miss Charlotte Demorest, Chairman of the Junior Auxiliary, in co-operation with the young people of the Loon Lake region, will give a futurist ball; Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood and Mrs. John P. Bartlett of Gloucester, Mass., have planned a bridge tournament; Mrs. Charles C. Ransom and Mrs. George Griswold of Greenwich, Conn., will give a barn dance and bazaar, assisted by Boy Scouts; Mrs. C. A. Sylvester, Chairman for Brazil, has asked the Chairmen of all the South American countries to co-operate with her in plans for a Midsummer fête.

HEMMING REVOLVER TRACED TO PAWN SHOP

Sheriff Learns That Eberhardt Redeemed It a Week Before He Murdered the Broker.

The revolver with which Frank Eberhardt, caretaker for Mrs. Helen Henderson Thorne Hemming, shot and killed her husband, Henry Glover Hemming, ten days ago at Duck Island, near Northport, L. I., yesterday was traced by Sheriff John F. Kelly of Suffolk County to the pawnshop of Andrew Findlay of 454 First Street, Hoboken.

The pawnbroker said that on Feb. 5 last Eberhardt pawned the revolver and a suit of clothes in his own name. On July 7, a week before he shot the broker and then killed himself, Eberhardt redeemed the revolver. Findlay's story indicated that Eberhardt owned the revolver before Mrs. Hemming took up her residence at Duck Island for the Summer.

Sheriff Kelly said he had told District Attorney Le Roy M. Young of discrepancies between Mrs. Hemming's statement made to him several days ago and her testimony at the inquest. He added that Mr. Young told him that if he developed evidence on which prosecution could be started, the evidence would be placed before the Grand Jury immediately.

"My investigation has led me to believe that Eberhardt was infatuated with Mrs. Hemming," Sheriff Kelly said. "Nothing has been produced, however, to show that Mrs. Heming was aware of that fact. The further I proceed in my investigation the more I am convinced that Eberhardt's regard for the 13-year-old daughter of Mrs. Hemming was not the real motive for the murder and the suicide."

U. S. IN FIGHT WITH CITY.

Fears Pier Work at Stapleton Will Cut Off Hospital Sewer.

The Federal authorities, through Assistant United States District Attorney Frederick L. Kopff, obtained yesterday from Judge Garvin in the United States Court, Brooklyn, a temporary injunction restraining the City of New York from completing the bulkheads between the new city piers at Stapleton, S. I. The Government contends that if the bulkhead work is carried out as planned, the outlet of the sewer of the United States Marine Hospital at Stapleton will be cut off. This, it is asserted, would cause the hospital, now housing 260 wounded soldiers among its patients, to close.

The Government has tried to reach an agreement with the city with a view to obtaining an easement for a pipe-line which would pass under one of the bulkheads. The city has rejected the proposal on the ground that the outlet for sewage would make the pier and bulkhead unrentable.

The Government also filed a bill of complaint in equity, setting up a claim for an easement through the bulkhead. Argument on the question whether the injunction should be made permanent will be heard by Judge Garvin next Wednesday.

ENTERTAINED BY HAINISCH.

Washington Chamber of Commerce Committee Studies Vienna Condition

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, July 23.—A committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Washington, headed by President Joseph Defrees and comprising seven persons arrived in Vienna today to gather economic and financial information. They were luncheon guests of President Hainisch and later were received by Chancellor Scober. They will remain in Vienna for three days.

'INTERESTS' HIS FOES, ASSERTS GOV. SMALL

Indicted Executive Tells Chicago Republican Picnickers He Was Indicted for Purpose.

TO AVERT SPECIAL SESSION

But, He Declares, He Will Stand Up Against the Plotters and Serve the People.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Governor Len Small, in his first public speech since his indictment Wednesday for embezzlement of State funds and fraud, told several thousand Republicans, gathered at a picnic here today, that "an aggregation of great interests" had combined to defeat the will of the people.

The Governor declared that the action of the Sangamon County Grand Jury was intended to frighten him into abandoning his plan to call a special session of the Legislature next Winter.

"I realize," he said, "that for the Governor, of a State to stand up against the great moneyed interests, the cement trust and traction barons, and stop the plundering of the State Treasury and the robbing of the taxpayers, is almost like taking one's life in his own hands.

"I pledge you again that as long as I am Governor I shall serve the people to the best of my ability, regardless of persecution and indictments, and I will serve you with every particle of strength and ability that I possess."

Attacking Attorney General Brundage's request for $1,500,000 for the conduct of his office for the next two years, the Governor said that, after the application had been cut by him to a little over $800,000, it still represented more that the Attorneys General of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin combined would spend, and more than the total appropriations for the Attorneys General of 15 states. Continuing, he said:

"The moneyed interests discovered that they could neither buy nor frighten me and they have joined with their tools, the Attorney General, the Chicago Tribune and Daily News and Senator McCormick, in an attempt to disgrace and destroy me by having me indicted by the Grand Jury of Sangamon County, a county controlled by the most vicious political ring in the State of Illinois.

"But I believe the people of Illinois understand why Len Small was indicted. Attorney General Brundage and his whole gang of character assassins and character defamers know that I am innocent of every charge they make."

GUARDS GOODS IN STREET.

Evicted Milliner Has Watched for Forty-Eight Hours Over Furniture.

Mrs. Amy MacDonnell, who was evicted from a rooming house and millinery shop she conducted at 206 West Twenty-third Street two days ago, was still standing guard over her furniture in the street last night. Mrs. MacDonnell has been on guard for forty-eight hours and last night she was almost in tears fearing that rain would come and ruin not only the furniture for eighteen rooms, but a number of hats from her millinery stock.

The owner of the property, Mrs. Maria S. Simpson of 362 West Thirtieth Street, rented the house to Morris Ettenburg several weeks ago and has been attempting for several months to get a dispossess order, evicting Mrs. MacDonnell and her sixteen tenants. Some of the roomers went to Coney Island last night and the night before and slept on the sand, while others have found new quarters, but Mrs. MacDonnell has not yet found a place to house her belongings. The police are helping her guard the furniture.

BOMB BURSTS IN GROCERY.

Neighborhood Startled by Explosion —Victim Ignored Death Threat.

Excitement was caused early yesterday by the explosion of a small bomb in the doorway of Charles Navarro's grocery, at 1,696 East New York Avenue, Brooklyn. No one was hurt, but many men, women and children ran from buildings in the neighborhood when they heard the report.

The double doors of the store were blown off and two plate glass windows were cracked. Navarro, his wife and nine children were sleeping on the second floor. They ran to the street in night clothes.

Frank Navarro said his father had received a letter threatening him with death unless he paid $1,500 to a man who would greet him at Forty-second Street and Broadway on July 2. The money was not paid and the police were not notified.

TRANSFER 50 FELONS.

Some Former Sing Sing Inmates Among Those Taken to Napanoch.

Special to The New York Times.

NAPANOCH, July 23.—Fifty felons, including several who were formerly in Sing Sing, are among 127 inmates who, it was announced today, have just been committed to the newly created State Institution for Defective Delinquents in Napanoch. This is the plant that was until July 1 the Eastern New York State Reformatory.

The institution, in charge of Superintendent Walter S. Thayer, former warden of the reformatory, is to have 300 inmates within three months. It has facilities for handling 500.

Charles F. Rattigan, Superintendent of State Prisons, recently weeded fifty defective convicts out of Clinton Prison at Dannemora, and more offenders are to be drafted from the State prisons to Napanoch in a few days. The inmates there are working at tailoring and farming.

FRANKLIN SIMON MEN'S SHOPS

Semi-Annual Sale of Banister and Franklin Low Shoes for Men

Extreme Reductions from Prices That Were the Extreme of Moderation!

THE assortments embrace all the season's models in plain and wing tip variations, and all the wanted leathers. The Franklin selections also include white buck sports and golf shoes. Most important of all every shoe shows the supervision of a shop that is devoted heart and soul to quality.

Banister Low Shoes	Franklin Low Shoes
10.00	8.00
Regular Price $14.00	*Regular Price $10.00*

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

2 to 8 West 38th Street — Street Level

FRANKLIN SIMON MEN'S SHOPS
2 to 8 WEST 38th STREET

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF

Men's Hand-Tailored Spring and Summer Suits

Our entire regular stock grouped in two lots—reduced to two prices and affording the double saving of low prices formerly and great sacrifices now!

$35 and $45

DURING the past season it has been an open secret that we have set a pace for values that no other institution has ever attempted to follow. Employing fine handworkmanship, we have also undersold by wide margins shops which use machine work and handling finer grades of fabrics, we have nevertheless maintained a lower schedule of prices than shops without our standards of quality. Excelling all shops in the character of our clothes and underselling all shops in the prices of these clothes is the simple straight-forward record of one season's work by this institution. Therefore, beyond emphasizing that these goods are strictly regular stock, we shall leave the reductions to speak for themselves.

SMALL CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS AND SMALL OCCASION FOR THEM!

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

DUBLIN CONFIDENCE IN PEACE GROWING

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

British terms are not likely to be accepted as they stand, but Mr. de Valera is almost certain to come to London again, with more of his colleagues, and the Ulster Premier has already declared that he would be available at any time he was really needed.

In circles which are closely observing the developments of the Irish situation much satisfaction is expressed at the prospect of General Smuts's re-entry into the negotiations in the manner indicated. This is particularly the case in view of the persistent reports that the British Prime Minister's offer, submitted to Mr. de Valera on Thursday, includes a plan for dominion home rule for Ireland on the lines of the South African Constitution. Concerning the workings of this form of government General Smuts, it is pointed out, will be able to give information of the greatest value.

Perhaps even more important, in the view of many students of the situation, is General Smuts's reputed influence as a mediator due to his former position as one of the anti-English leaders in the South African war. This, it is held by these observers, has established a common bond between the Southern Irish leaders and General Smuts, which renders his advice more acceptable to them than that of almost any other outsider.

Before Premier Smuts's projected trip to Dublin it is expected Mr. de Valera will have submitted the British Prime Minister's proposals to the Irish Republican Parliament, or at least have canvassed the situation with the Sinn Fein leaders.

Ulster Awaits Developments.

BELFAST, July 23 (Associated Press).—Ulster at the moment is not concerned with the negotiations being carried on by the British Government with the Sinn Fein. It is declared in Unionist quarters here. These negotiations, it is generally assumed by the public, deal with fiscal and financial questions. It is conceivable, political circles say, that in certain eventualities Ulster would become involved, but that stage of the proceedings has not yet been reached.

Fresh developments in the political situation here were lacking today. No anxiety was expressed in Unionist quarters, because they regard the position of Ulster as secure, holding that there is no question either of the granting of a republic or of the abandonment of the Northern Irish Parliament.

IRISH ARMY COMPLAINS.

Commandant Says British Ignore Notes on Republican Paper.

CORK, July 23 (Associated Press).—Commandant Barry, chief Republican liaison officer, issued a statement this evening in which he says he has instructed the Republican liaison officers to cease co-operating with the British military officials in Ireland until they recognize certain complaints of alleged violations of the truce.

This action was taken, Commandant Barry explained, in view of refusal by the British military to co-operate with the Republican army's liaison officers in carrying out the terms of the truce and their refusal to deal with complaints of direct breaches of the truce when registered on Irish Republican army notepaper.

Burby

19-21 West 57th Street

Announce Clearance Sale of All

French Gowns

Imported French Hand Made Gowns of Gabardine, Crepe de Chine, Canton Crepe and Georgette; beaded, embroidered and fringe trimmed.

On Account of Late Arrival

Reduced from prices up to $295 to

$50 $75 $100

Millinery

Final Clearance

$5 $10 $15

Values up to $45

Hats of Every Description for Immediate Wear

B.R.T. FOLLOWS I.R.T. WITH 10% WAGE CUT

12,000 Employes Accept Reduction, but 800 Locomotive Brotherhood Men Have Not Acted

ANNUAL SAVING IS $2,500,000

Workers on Brooklyn City Railroad Surface Lines Are Included in Plan.

All of the employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system and the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, with the exception of about 800, have consented to a 10 per cent. cut in wages to begin Aug. 5. The 800 are the motormen, signalmen and towermen of the B. R. T.'s rapid transit system, who are members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Their agreement with the company does not expire until Jan. 1, but it was said that they were considering a suggestion by the company to accept a similar reduction.

The total payroll of the men whose wages are to be reduced is about $22,000,000, of which about $13,000,000 goes to the employes of the surface lines. If the motormen, signalmen and towermen accept a similar reduction there will be a further substantial saving in the cost of operation. The total annual payroll of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company is about $3,000,000, so that beginning Aug. 5 the saving of the two companies will be approximately $2,500,000.

Several weeks ago Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the B. R. T. system, notified the men that at the expiration of their present agreement wages would be reduced at least 12 per cent., and probably 15 per cent., or more. At the meetings held by representatives of the various classes of labor efforts were directed almost solely against any reduction greater than 10 per cent. The result is accepted by the men as a victory, although it was considered unlikely that the company would make a larger cut than that of the Interborough, which is 10 per cent.

No definite statement appeared as to how long the present scale would run, but it was understood by both the men and the company that it would continue for at least a year, unless there should be an abnormal change in living conditions.

The present rate of wages of conductors and motormen on the surface lines ranges from 45 to 67 cents an hour, according to length of service. The new rate is from 45 to 60 cents.

Conductors and trainmen on the rapid transit lines now receive from 53 to 62 cents. Under the new rate the range will be from 45 to 55 cents.

Mr. Garrison said that all men who worked longer than ten and a half hours a day should receive time and a half for the extra labor and that efforts would be made to change the existing schedules so as to provide for all runs a minimum of eight hours and forty-five minutes and a maximum of ten hours and thirty minutes. The cut, he explained, affected all classes of clerical and supervisory forces which received the increase authorized by the notice of July 16, 1920.

The new wage scale affects about 11,000 employes of the B. R. T. Company and about 1,200 of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

Train Robbers Got No Money.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 23.—Bandits who held up a Missouri Pacific train near Vandale, Ark., last night and robbed the mail and express cars obtained less than $200 worth of express, according to E. E. Honn, Assistant Superintendent of the American Railway Express Company here. The train did not carry money consignments. The bandits escaped in automobiles, and no trace of them had been found today.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

For MONDAY

FINAL REDUCTIONS ON SUMMER APPAREL

NO CREDITS **NO EXCHANGES**

Women's

Summer Dresses

8.50

Heretofore $10.00 *to* $15.75

Of plain or fancy voiles or ginghams, in the season's most-desirable models.

12.75

Heretofore $16.75 *to* $24.50

Of gingham, organdie, dark or light brown voile, tissue or cotton eponge in smart models.

125 High Class Gowns

25.00

Heretofore $49.50 *to* $98.50

Of Canton Crêpe, Crêpe de Chine, Georgette, Foulard or Tricotine, also black, brown or tinted laces, in models suitable for all occasions, including dinner or evening gowns.

WOMEN'S GOWN SHOP—Third Floor

Women's and Misses'

Silk Mourning Frocks

in Black or White

The season's smartest models of Crêpe de Chine, Canton Crêpe, Crêpe Georgette or Crêpe Meteor.

18.50

Heretofore $29.50 *to* $59.50

35.00

Heretofore $49.50 *to* $89.50

BLACK AND WHITE SHOP—Fifth Floor

Women's and Misses'

Sports Clothes

SPORTS SUITS OF TWEED OR KNITTED TWEED

18.50

Heretofore $35.00 *and* $38.00

In sports or subdued colorings.

SPORTS SUITS OF HAND LOOMED IMPORTED TWEEDS

25.00

Heretofore $50.00

Models suitable for travel or country wear in light or dark colors.

SPORTS COATS OF JERSEY OR FLANNEL

10.00

Heretofore $15.00 *to* $18.50

Regulation sports models with inverted pleat at back, tuxedo or plain fronts.

SPORTS APPAREL SHOP—Fourth Floor

For Women and Misses

Kayser's Italian Silk Underwear

At less than wholesale cost for the coming Fall Season for identical qualities and weights.

This collection includes tailored, lace trimmed and embroidered models, all of this season's styles

Italian Silk Vests
embroidered, lace trimmed or tailored models. **2.95**
Season's Price $3.25 *to* $6.95

Italian Silk Chemises
lace trimmed or tailored models. **4.95**
Season's Price $7.50 *to* $9.75

Italian Silk Camisoles
lace trimmed and tailored models. **1.95**
Season's Price $3.25 *to* $4.95

Italian Silk Nightgowns
tailored model with ribbon trimming. **4.95**
Season's Price $6.95

KAYSER'S ITALIAN SILK KNICKERS. Lace trimmed or tailored models. *Season's Price* $4.50 *to* $8.25 **3.95**

FEMININE SILK UNDERWEAR SHOP—Street Floor

Women's and Misses'

White Silk Sports Skirts

PLEATED OR STRAIGHTLINE MODELS
FOR WALKING, GOLFING, TENNIS OR GENERAL WEAR

9.75

Heretofore $16.75 *to* $25.00

Made of the highest grade silks which have retailed from $4.00 to $7.50 per yard; in the season's smartest plain or novelty crêpe weaves.

FEMININE SKIRT SHOP—Fourth Floor

Women's Silk Hosiery

Every pair full fashioned, pure thread silk, all taken from our regular stock.

Fine Quality Pure Thread Silk Hose
Black, white, African brown or cordovan with lisle sole and garter top.
Season's Price $2.00 **1.50**
3 pair for $4.45

Pure Thread Ingrain Sheer Silk Hose
Black, African, cordovan, gray, castor, or silver; silk sole and silk garter welt.
Season's Price $4.50 **2.95**
3 pair for $8.75

Pure Thread Ingrain Silk Hose
Black or white, with spliced heel and toe and silk garter welt.
Season's Price $2.25 **1.85**
3 pair for $5.50

Openwork Clox or Instep Pure Thread Silk Hose
Black, white, cordovan, gray, taupe or beige; silk sole and garter welt.
Season's Price $4.25 **3.50**
3 pair for $10.45

Hand-Embroidered Clox Pure Thread Silk Hose
Black with white or white with black embroidered novelty or plain clox.
Season's Price $3.50 **2.95**
3 pair for $8.75

Pure Thread Silk Hose From Top to Toe
Black, white, brown, pearl gray, taupe or silver; all weights; silk garter top.
Season's Price $3.25 **2.95**
3 pair for $8.75

FEMININE HOSIERY SHOP—Street Floor

Women's

Capes and Wraps

KNITTED CAPES of brushed or Shetland wool or Chenella Jersey, with stole scarfs or surplice.
Heretofore $25.00 *to* $45.00 **10.00**

SATIN OR SILK CRÊPE WRAPS OR CAPES in black or colors; fringed, embroidered or fur trimmed.
Heretofore $39.50 *to* $89.50 **25.00**

120 High-Class Wraps or Capes

45.00

Heretofore $69.50 *to* $145.00

Exclusive models mostly one or two of a kind, Silk Crêpe, satin or the smartest wool fabrics of the season; fur trimmed, fringed, or embroidered.

WOMEN'S WRAP SHOP—Fourth Floor

Women's and Misses'

Sweaters

WOOL OR FIBRE SILK SWEATERS
9.75
Heretofore $15.75 *to* $45.00
Slip-over or coat models in the season's smartest colors.

PURE SILK SWEATERS
18.00
Heretofore $29.50 *to* $65.00
Slip-over or Tuxedo coat models, in sports or subdued colorings.

FEMININE SWEATER SHOP—Fourth Floor

Women's and Misses'

Parfait Corsets

of Figured Broche

MODEL FOR MEDIUM FIGURES
7.75
Heretofore $16.75
Sizes 23 to 36; elastic top and gores below.

MODEL FOR SLENDER FIGURES
9.50
Heretofore $20.75
Sizes 22 to 30; light boned, with elastic top.

MODEL FOR STOUT FIGURES
6.75
Heretofore $13.50
Sizes 24 to 36; high back, low bust, free hip.

CORSET SHOP First Floor—TAKE ELEVATORS

Franklin Simon & Co.

Final Reductions on

Women's

Gloves

16-BUTTON MILANESE SILK GLOVES
Fine quality Mousquetaire in white, black, mastic or cordovan. **1.50**
Heretofore up to $2.50

TWO-CLASP MILANESE SILK GLOVES
In white, champagne, chamois or brown. **.75**
Heretofore $1.25

16-BUTTON CHAMOIS SUEDE GLOVES
In white, biscuit and other smart shades. **1.00**
Heretofore $1.50

16-BUTTON FRENCH GLACÉ KIDSKIN GLOVES
In black, white or champagne. **4.50**
Heretofore $5.75

NO CREDITS
NO EXCHANGES

FEMININE GLOVE SHOP
Street Floor

ROTHSTEIN QUOTES BURNS IN DEFENSE

Player's Testimony Acquits New Yorker of Part in Plot, Says Latter.

CALLED 'BILL' A BLACKGUARD

Sporting Man Says He Voluntarily Told Chicago Grand Jury All He Knew About Conspiracy.

In a statement issued yesterday at his home, 255 West Eighty-fourth Street, Arnold Rothstein, New York sporting man, denied any connection with the conspiracy to "throw" the 1919 world's championship baseball series. His name has been brought into the trial of ball players and gamblers indicted in Chicago.

Rothstein said that he was approached in New York by William Burns, the State's star witness in the Chicago trial, with a proposition to fix the world's series so that a clean-up could be made. He added that he not only refused to become a party to such a deal, but told Burns that he regarded the proposal as an insult. He also, he says, told Burns that he regarded him as a blackguard and warned him never to come near or speak to him again on any subject.

The testimony of Burns himself was pointed to by Rothstein as exonerating him. He quoted from Burns's testimony to show that he turned down the proposal.

The statement of Rothstein follows:

"William Burns, testifying at the trial of those indicted in connection with the alleged fixing of the world's series of 1919, mentioned my name and stated that certain persons referred to by him, without any authority from me or having any connection whatsoever with me, as his testimony affirmatively shows, have used or advanced my name to him as one of those ready to participate in the financing of the alleged deal described by him. Although his testimony, some of which is quoted below, is a complete exoneration of any act of impropriety on my part, I have, however, to make this statement in response to numerous requests made of me by representatives of the press.

"When Burns, with whom I had no previous acquaintance, sought me out in this city and advanced to me his proposition to enter into a scheme to fix the world's series, not only did I most emphatically refuse to have anything to do with him or his proposition, but I told him that I regarded his proposition as an insult and him as a blackguard, with whom I wanted no dealing whatever and warned him not to come near or speak to me on any pretext whatsoever.

"When the world's series was being investigated by the Grand Jury of Chicago, without any solicitation from any source that I come to Chicago or any suggestion that I was wanted in Chicago, my name having been mentioned in connection with the matter, I sought and obtained permission to appear before that body and gave a complete statement of Burns's conduct as I have just described it and also permitted the Grand Jury and the authorities in charge of the investigation to subject me to the most minute examination possible with a view of their ascertaining whether I had any connection whatsoever with the matter under investigation.

"The action of that body is known to every one and is a complete exoneration and vindication of me, fully supporting the statements made by me at that time, of my absolute innocence of any wrong doing in connection with this matter.

"What stronger proof can any one require to support what I have just said than the following testimony given at the trial by William Burns on Thursday last?

Q.—Mr. Burns, you claim you spoke to Mr. Rothstein in New York in connection with this matter. A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see or speak to him in Cincinnati? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see or speak to him in Chicago? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever talk with him other than this one time you were in New York? A.—No.

Q.—You spoke to him only once? A.—Yes.

Q.—At that time you say you put this proposition to him? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he accept it or turn it down? A.—He turned it down.

Q.—He turned it down? A.—Yes, sir.

'It seems to me that it must appear to all fair-minded persons from what I have just said how wholly unwarranted has been the mentioning of my name in connection with the matter now being tried in Chicago and how greatly slanderous is the imputation that I participated in any way in the occurrence."

President Charles A. Stoneham of the Giants received the following message from President Heydler of the National League yesterday regarding the mention of Fred Toney's name in Burns's testimony. Burns testified that Toney, now on McGraw's pitching staff, was in the Hotel Ansonia room here when the players first proposed "throwing" the game.

"Today's local press reports of 'Bill' Burns's testimony state that Toney was present at a New York meeting of world's series fixers. On my personal inquiry for the facts, I

MORE EVIDENCE AGAINST BALL PLAYERS GONE

Documents Read Before Grand Jury Which Indicted Them Now Missing.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Search of the documentary evidence held by the State revealed today that scores of telegrams and private papers, taken before the Grand Jury when three White Sox players confessed to conspiracy to throw the 1919 world's series, have disappeared, in addition to the original confessions and the immunity waivers.

George E. Gorman, Assistant State's Attorney, said he was unable to account for the loss. The records disappeared before he was placed in charge of the case. He was unable to substantiate reports that New York gamblers entangled in the conspiracy had obtained the documents by raising a big slush fund.

Mr. Gorman and his assistant, Edward Prindeville, ridiculed the idea that the loss of the papers and the immunity waivers would keep the documents off the trial record.

"We would like to have them," said Mr. Prindeville, "but the hole they left can easily be plugged up by the testimony of Grand Jurors, court stenographers and others present when the statements were obtained."

The State would probably finish its case this week unless hampered by technical objections, Mr. Gorman said. Immediately after the Judge ruled on admission of the confessions, he said, the State would force its side of the case to a whirlwind finish with the testimony of William ("Billy") Maharg of Philadelphia and Joe Gedeon, former second baseman for the St. Louis Browns.

Maharg is expected to furnish surprising evidence. For the last week attorneys for the defense have sought to penetrate the veil of mystery surrounding this witness. All that is known is that he was with "Bill" Burns at the time Burns says the conspiracy was formed. His evidence, the State contends, will draw the net more closely around the players and the gambler "Bennett," who has been named as David Zelser, a defendant.

Joe Pesch, a St. Louis "pal" of Redmon, who was depended on by the State to substantiate the latter's statements, is ill in St. Louis, and it is doubtful if he will be able to testify.

CHICAGO, July 23 (Associated Press).—The baseball trial is proving lucrative for several of the former White Sox players who are charged with conspiring to throw the 1919 world's series, for nearly fifty towns have telegraphed offers to the men to play Sunday games while the trial is in session. Over this week-end some of the defendants are scattered from Oklahoma to Pennsylvania and from Minnesota to Tennessee, for exhibition games.

Eddie Cicotte and Buck Weaver are virtually the only ones not playing. Eddie wired negative replies to half a dozen queries as to whether he could pitch tomorrow.

"I'll never throw another ball unless it is in a major league," said Cicotte.

Joe Jackson was sought by half a dozen Wisconsin towns, and several Iowa points were anxious to see Claude Williams hurl a game. The offers ranged from $100 and expenses for one man to $800 and expenses for four.

2 MAIMED IN CRASH OF TRUCK AND BUS

Mother Loses Three Fingers and Little Son Faces Amputation of Fractured Arm.

POLICEMAN STOPS BLOOD

Uses Tourniquet Despite Woman's Attack — His Finger Is Broken in Struggle.

A heavy street cleaning truck swerved when a front wheel struck a hole in the road at Ocean Parkway and West Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and sideswiped a lumbering sightseeing bus carrying forty persons to Coney Island. The bus was thrown out of its course and two of its occupants were maimed. Mrs. Tillie Rablowitz, 28 years old, of 1,576 State Street, New Haven, who was seated on the last seat of the side struck by the truck, lost three fingers son were taken to the Coney Island son, Paul, whose left arm was swung around a support, suffered a compound fracture at the elbow, which probably will necessitate amputation of the arm at the joint.

Mrs. Rablowitz's index, middle and fourth finger were cleanly amputated at the knuckles when the heavy vehicles came together. In spite of her injuries, she attacked Policeman Jacob A. Licker of the Coney Island Station who rushed to the scene and made a tourniquet for Paul Rablowitz's arm with the thong of his nightstick. Other passengers quieted Mrs. Rablowitz, and mother and sonq were taken to the Coney Island Hospital in a passing automobile. When surgeons at the hospital saw the boy's wound they praised the policeman for his timely use of the tourniquet, saying that the lad probably would have bled to death wRhout it.

Then one of the surgeons noticed that the index finger of Licker's right hand was sagging, and discovered that it was broken, probably in the tussle with Mrs. Rablowitz. The Rablowitzes remained at the hospital, and after treatment Licker went home.

The Department of Street Cleaning truck was driven by John Stearns of 162 Newton Street, Brooklyn, and the bus by Leo Kreitzer of 148 Haywood Street, Brooklyn. Neither was arrested.

American Students Visit Venice.

VENICE, Italy, July 23.—Sixty of the American students who are visiting Italy and who will participate in the exercises to be held at Ravenna, where a bronze memorial tablet presented by American colleges will be placed on the tomb of Dante, together with the members of the Harvard Glee Club, who are touring Europe, came to Venice today. The Americans were received by the local authorities, the professors and students, who welcomed them enthusiastically. The visitors will remain here about a week. The Glee Club will give three concerts, which will be conducted by Dr. Archibald T. Davison, its leader.

SPANISH SUFFER MOROCCAN DISASTER

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

the Moroccan situation, has postponed his return indefinitely.

PARIS, July 23.—The Spanish battleship Alfonso XIII. and several gunboats have sailed from San Sebastian for an unknown destination.

20 MONTHS OF FIGHTING.

Spaniards Have Had Many Defeats in Their Warfare With the Moors.

The story of Spain's attempt to pacify the northern littrale of Morocco has for the last twenty months been full of gallant fighting, prolonged waits made dangerous through inadequate scouting, and, on the part of the tribesmen, sudden assaults, ambushes and the cutting of lines of communication with constant drain on life and morale of the Spanish troops as well as of their native auxiliaries. As an introduction to the present defeat, there was, in the first week in June, a mutiny of six native companies, whose members slew their Spanish officers and then joined the tribesmen.

The presence of Spain in battle array in the northern part of Morocco is due to a protest which the Madrid Government made to the Algiceras Conference in 1911, which practically made all Morocco a French protectorate, this being confirmed a year later by a treaty signed at Fes by which the Sultan Mulai Yusef accepted the protectorate.

Then France and Spain got together and signed at Madrid, Nov. 27, 1912, a treaty by which France acknowledged the right of Spain to exercise her protectorate in a zone extending along the northern coast opposite Spain, from the Atlantic east to the frontier of Algeria, and, on the average, fifty miles broad. This zone is to be administered by a Spanish High Commissioner. But, aside from her protectorate, France also secured from the Sultan a similar zone south of the Spanish one, which was to be administered by a French High Commissioner.

During the World War little attempt was made to administer the Spanish zone, while both within the French zone and at Fez the Moorish chiefs gave many evidences of their sympathy with the Entente cause, particularly after their co-religionist, the Grand Shereef of Mecca, had revolted from Turkey.

In January, 1920, it was decided both in Madrid and Paris, to make military demonstrations in the respective zones with the idea of introducing civil government with the support of the most intelligent tribesmen as soon as practicable. By September General Poeymirau, the French Commander, was able to report to General Lyautey, the French High Commissioner, that the French zone had been practically pacified. At first, the expedition under General Sylvestre, although more militant, was similarly successful. He had marched on, leaving detachments at Larache, Ceuta, and Melilla, had left a covering force at Tafer 815 half way between Melilla and Alhucemas, and by Oct. 1 had invested the stronghold of Sidi Dris, eleven miles to the north of Tafer Sit, which later surrendered.

When Winter came comparative quiet reigned in both zones; but while the French remained alert and were constantly breaking up suspicious gatherings and reinforcing their lines of communication, the Spaniards remained in camp and were said to have paid little attention to the movements of the tribes.

Both expeditions, although in differing degrees, showed a departure from old methods of pacification. By a display of force and ceremonial they gained what formerly had been achieved only at the cost of many lives. But, while this method produced for the French lasting results, for the Spaniards the results were not so permanent, and in the present year General Sylvestre returned to the old method and found El Raisuli prepared to meet him on that ground.

A Split of White Rock and a Dash of Lemon will quench the most irritating thirst

New York—Philadelphia—Cleveland

Hagedorn's

Broadway Corner of 31st Street

FINAL JULY CLEARANCE

Hagedorn High Type SUMMER MODES

for every occasion

at ½ price and less

DRESSES & GOWNS

WRAPS and COATS

much below actual cost



SALE ENDS FRIDAY AT 5

Choice, Fascinating

FROCKS, SUITS & WRAPS

Normally $25 to $189

Now $10 to $59

UNTIL Friday at five, you can get here the world's most exquisite fashions at about one-third and one-fourth of normal prices. No other sale can compare to this, since even at no-sale-time one can have here "Two Unusual Costumes at the Usual Price of One—" Samples exclusively.

MAXON MODEL GOWNS

1587 Broadway, Cor. 49th St.

One flight up—Elevator or Stairway.

TO STABILIZE INDUSTRIES.

Interest Rate Manipulation to Stabilize Industry, by A. W. Russell, Treasurer of the Russell Wheel and Foundry Company, appearing in The Annalist, out tomorrow, analyzes a proposed method of preventing trade depression. At news stands, 10 cents a copy; $5.00 a year.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Limited Quantities No Exchanges

No Credits No C. O. D's No Approvals

Pre-Inventory Clearance

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' FASHIONS

Now Priced Regardless of Cost

WOMEN'S GOWNS

	Originally	Clearance
45 Fine silk or cotton frocks	39.50 to 75.00	26.00
10 Handmade linen frocks	69.50 to 110.00	45.00
10 Handmade linen frocks	85.00 to 110.00	55.00
10 Fine crepe silk gowns	95.00 to 125.00	55.00
26 Afternoon or dinner gowns	110.00 to 285.00	75.00
26 Afternoon or evening gowns	125.00 to 295.00	95.00
39 Evening or dinner gowns	195.00 to 310.00	145.00
9 Handsome evening gowns	210.00 to 375.00	195.00

WOMEN'S COATS & WRAPS

	Originally	Clearance
35 Miscellaneous coats	65.00 to 95.00	25.00
14 Tricotine tailored coats	115.00 to 165.00	60.00
18 Duvetyne or marvella wraps	145.00 to 175.00	60.00
12 Fur trimmed capes and coats	125.00 to 255.00	60.00
23 Canton crepe coats	155.00 to 265.00	68.00
6 Silk evening wraps	155.00 to 195.00	85.00
10 Duvetyne coats	125.00 to 235.00	85.00
17 Fur trimmed Canton coats	165.00 to 265.00	110.00

WOMEN'S SUITS

	Originally	Clearance
36 Worsted Jersey suits in colors		18.50
20 White worsted Jersey suits	29.00 to 39.00	25.00
18 Silk Shantung suits	29.00 to 39.00	25.00
22 Tweed suits	55.00	29.00
30 Silk crepe or faille silk suits	65.00 to 165.00	48.00

WOMEN'S SKIRTS

	Originally	Clearance
47 White washable skirts	5.00	3.90
39 Wool pleated skirts	16.50 to 39.50	7.50
22 Stockinette skirts	11.75	7.50
44 Flannel skirts (white grounds)	12.75	7.50
25 Light wool skirts	12.75 to 29.50	10.00
14 Taffeta costume skirts	35.00 to 45.00	10.00
36 White or colored silk skirts	17.75 to 45.00	10.00
84 Flannel skirts (white grounds)	17.75	10.00

SILK OR WOOL SWEATERS

	Originally	Clearance
116 Mohair slip-ons or Tuxedos	10.00 to 20.00	5.00
75 Fibre Tuxedos with sash	9.50	6.00
140 Shetland floss slip-ons	12.50	8.90
61 Pure silk Tuxedos, braided girdle	22.50	14.50

SILKEN LINGERIE

	Originally	Clearance
100 Satin or silk crepe gowns	5.95 to 9.75	3.95
75 Jap silk two-piece pajamas	19.75	6.95
100 Satin meteor chemises	16.50	5.00
200 Crepe de chine combinations	12.75 to 16.50	5.00
100 Satin or silk crepe drawers	6.95 to 16.50	3.95

GLOVE SILK UNDERWEAR

(Novelty striped or mesh)

	Originally	Clearance
145 Glove silk vests	up to 3.50	2.25
160 Glove silk knickers	up to 3.95	2.75
150 Glove silk step-ins	up to 3.50	2.25

MISSES' FROCKS

	Originally	Clearance
71 Summer cotton frocks	25.00 to 35.00	15.00
70 Fine Summer cotton frocks	27.50 to 49.50	20.00
44 Cotton frocks (some French)	45.00 to 69.50	28.00
63 Cotton frocks (some French)	49.50 to 85.00	35.00
40 Fine imported cotton frocks	69.50 to 110.00	45.00
20 Chiffon dance frocks	89.50 to 125.00	58.00
15 Dinner and dance frocks	110.00 to 175.00	75.00

MISSES' SUITS & COATS

	Originally	Clearance
22 Navy blue serge suits	39.00	15.00
30 Twillcord or tricotine suits	65.00 to 110.00	28.00
18 Twill or canton crepe suits	110.00 to 165.00	58.00
25 Cloth capes and coats	65.00 to 110.00	30.00
24 Canton crepe coats and capes	110.00 to 165.00	65.00

SPORTS ATTIRE

	Originally	Clearance
10 Crepe or faille silk jackets	95.00	45.00
12 Plaid camel's hair coats	85.00	35.00
14 Sports capes and coats	65.00 to 100.00	35.00
12 English golf jackets	25.00	7.50
11 English tweed jackets	35.00 to 55.00	15.00
18 Rainbow tweed or Jersey jackets	49.50	15.00
17 Jersey sack coats	15.00	5.00
15 Silk or wool sports jackets	45.00 to 95.00	25.00
27 Worsted Jersey suits	65.00	20.00
4 Silk crash suits	115.00	35.00
12 Roshanara silk crepe suits	95.00	55.00
8 Worsted Jersey frocks	115.00	45.00
70 Knitted wool dresses	35.00	15.00
15 Knitted silk and wool dresses	65.00 to 75.00	35.00
7 Worsted Jersey smocks	15.00 to 25.00	7.50
6 Worsted Jersey smocks	19.50 to 27.50	10.00
50 White cotton sports shirts	4.00	2.00
20 Wool sports skirts	35.00	10.00
15 Rajah silk skirts	35.00	9.00
20 Camp or travel wool rugs	49.50	15.00

"BONTELL" SILK HOSIERY

	Originally	Clearance
250 Pairs Gossamer silk hose	4.50 to 4.95	2.95
200 Pairs fine silk hose	3.50 to 4.50	2.95

CORSETS & BRASSIERES

(All sizes collectively but not all sizes in each style)

	Originally	Clearance
145 Coutil, broche or satin corsets	4.95	3.00
65 Satin or broche corsets	5.95 to 10.00	4.95
85 Satin or broche corsets	12.50 to 19.50	8.95
110 Bandeaux, silk figured twill	1.50	1.00
125 Heavy satin brassieres (fasten at side)	4.50	2.95

BATHING ATTIRE

	Originally	Clearance
75 Silk poplin bathing suits	9.75	6.95
90 Rubberized satin beach hats	4.95 to 6.95	3.50

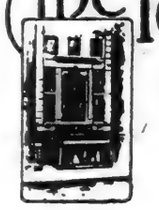
"BONTELL" LOW SHOES

(Mostly Narrow Widths)

	Originally	Clearance
450 Pairs pumps and Oxfords	10.00 to 14.00	5.00
350 Pairs pumps, Oxfords, slippers	12.00 to 16.00	8.75

The Tailored Woman INC.

A Shop of Tailor-mades



SWEATERS

from

The Tailored Woman Shop

are the best obtainable

Exclusive New York Shop for Wooltex Tailor-mades

Those requiring sweaters for mountain or seashore wear will find a collection here made of the softest of wool in a variety of coloring.

Good sweaters can be very inexpensive at this shop

$5.00-$28.00

622 Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

HIRSHFIELD STICKS TO LUSK GIFT TRAIL

Says "Silver-Chested Senator From Cortland" Failed to Mention Value of Present.

TO QUESTION DETECTIVES

Needs More Data to Obtain Record of Sale From Tiffany & Co.—May Subpoena Silver.

Commissioner of Accounts David Hirshfield was unable to find out yesterday from Tiffany & Co. the cost of the chest of silver presented by detectives to the wife of Senator Clayton R. Lusk after the passage of the bill to increase their salaries and make their tenure of office permanent. The sales manager of the firm, in answer to a subpoena to produce the sales record, notified Mr. Hirshfield that it would be impossible to do so unless furnished the date, price or name of purchaser.

Mr. Hirshfield, who referred to Senator Lusk as "the silver-chested Senator from Cortland," said he intended to continue his inquiry to determine the value of the silver, and would question detectives tomorrow to determine in whose name the silver was purchased.

Mr. Hirshfield has been informed that the chest of silver is in a safe deposit box of the Lincoln Trust Company, and will issue a subpoena for the production of the silver, which he will then have appraised, if he is unable to determine its value by any other method.

Detective Brown Subpoenaed.

"I have subpoenaed Detective Cornelius J. Brown to appear before me on Monday and tell what he knows, if anything, about the gift of silver to Mrs. Lusk. I shall also subpoenae Detective John J. Gegan.

"When the silver-chested Senator from Cortland was on the stand before the Meyer whitewashing committee, he denied any association with the slush fund back of the detectives' bill which would have saddled an additional annual expense of $750,000 on the taxpayers of New York City. He was preceded as a witness by Detectives Brown and Gegan.

"Neither Senator Meyer, nor Leonard M. Wallstein, nor Samuel A. Berger, who, by the way, is Senator Lusk's law partner as well as associate counsel of the Meyer committee, saw fit to question Brown, Gegan or Senator Lusk as to the value of the silver service. Since rumors of the value of the gift were bound to arise and demand investigation, it is unfortunate that the Meyer committee did not go thoroughly into the matter."

Senator Lusk was said to be at his home in Cortland yesterday. Friends of his on the Meyer committee were said to have advised him to try to forestall Mr. Hirshfield by announcing the value of the silver before the latter brings it out in his investigation.

Commissioner Hirshfield said that the records of the Detectives' Endowment Association, so far as he had been able to ascertain, did not show any expenditure for a gift to Senator or Mrs. Lusk or any assessments of contributions for that purpose.

He said that he intended to make a thorough investigation of the alleged lobbying for the bill, and that he had asked Police Commissioner Enright to send him a list of absentees from the Detective Bureau during March and April, which was the period in which checking up this list, Mr. Hirshfield said he expected to find where each detective on leave spent his time and whether those who lobbied for the bill were doing it on their own time or were on duty.

Neither Mr. Hirshfield nor the Meyer committee succeeded in getting any trace yesterday of John E. Kleist, the lobbyist, said to have received $10,000 for his work for the bill. This was the sixth day on which the Meyer committee had been looking for Kleist, whom members of the committee said could be found within twenty-four hours.

Senator Meyer and all the committee's leading counsel were absent from its headquarters at 38 Park Row yesterday. The few assistants present said that the office would close early and that nothing of public interest had taken place during the day.

Plum Island Body Identified.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 23.—The body of a man found yesterday off Plum Island was identified today. It was that of Bert F. Loomis, reported to have been a prosperous tobacco grower of Westfield, Mass. The identification was made by a brother, Fred W. Loomis of New Brighton, Conn. The dead man had been at Saybrook, Conn., for a vacation, and on July 16 went out in a small boat. He was not seen alive again.

BLAZE ON TWO MORE PITTSBURGH BRIDGES

Police Believe Fires on Seventh and Ninth Street Spans Are Incendiaries' Work.

PITTSBURGH, July 23.—What the police believe to be an attempt to burn the Seventh and Ninth Street bridges across the Allegheny River here is being investigated by Thomas F. Pfarr, Fire Marshal, and a force of assistants.

Shortly before noon today both bridges were discovered on fire near the north shore. Still alarms were sent to nearby fire companies and the flames extinguished without much damage. A little later fire again broke out, this time on the centre span of the Ninth Street bridge. It too was extinguished with slight damage.

These fires, following closely on the burning of the Thirtieth Street bridge last week, prompted the belief, the police said, that incendiaries were operating.

20% Discount Sale

Also broken sizes at $5 & $7

Beginning Monday



A White Kid one-strap slipper with Baby Louis heel.
Formerly $16.00 Now $12.80

B One-strap pump—black with grey Suede inlay, brown with brown Suede, Patent Colt with black Suede.
Formerly $14.00 Now $11.20

C Two-strap pump in black Calf, dark tan or light tan Calf.
Formerly $13.50 Now $10.80

D Two-strap pump in grey Buckskin or light Russia Calf.
Formerly $14.50 Now $11.60

E White Reignskin oxford with black or tan Calf trimming.
Formerly $12.50 Now $10.00

F Two-strap slipper in grey Suede with grey Kid trimming.
Formerly $15.50 Now $12.40

J. & J. Jacobson
BOOTS & SHOES
(formerly J.B. BOOTERY)
LEXINGTON AVE. at 60TH ST.

Open every evening until 6.30 P. M. and Saturday until 10 P. M.

SHOECRAFT

Announces for Their 5th Avenue Shop

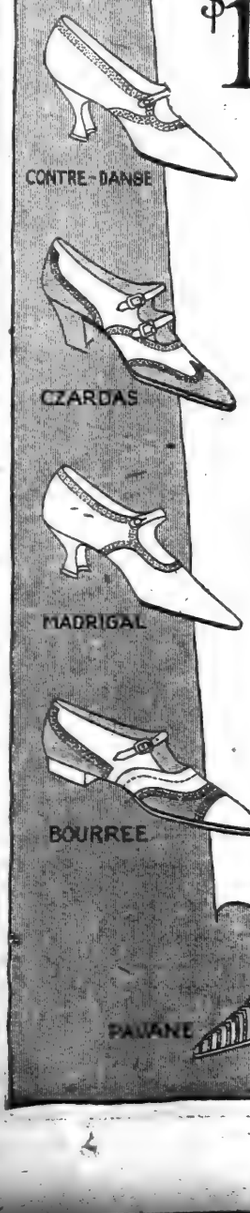
714 FIFTH AVENUE
(Between 55th & 56th Streets)

$12.75 SALE

Beginning Monday

"Limited Edition" Low Shoes

All sizes—1 to 10, widths AAAA to E.



Do you remember the secret drawers of the old-time *secretaires* with their so precious contents? Well, ShoeCraft has always had just such a drawer, a place where it has kept its *creme de la creme*. It now presses the spring, the drawer flies open, and behold—

The most tempting shoes that ever were created by clever designing and skilful workmanship. French and English models. All bench-made. A comprehensive selection of the swaggerest conceits for sports, the most irresistible designs for other occasions.

And these shoes, which have been selling at prices from $18.80 to $25.40, are now reduced to $12.75, including tax!

Whether you are preparing for a Summer watering place or for Autumn smartness in town, ShoeCraft has a host of suggestions.

ALL SALES FINAL

SHOECRAFT SHOP
Bespoke Bootmakers
714 FIFTH AVENUE
(between 55th and 56th Streets)

Sale of Fibre Silk and Pure Silk Sweaters

Fibre Silk Sweaters in an unusually well tailored Tuxedo model, in plain and drop-stitch weaves. Streamer belt and patch pockets. Black, navy and sport shades.

9.75 Value **6.75**

Pure Silk Sweaters in an attractive fancy weave, made in smart Tuxedo collar model, fashioned on well-fitting lines. Navy, black and smart sport shades.

Very Special **13.75**

Pittsburgh
Brooklyn
Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.

Cleveland
Buffalo
Newark

34th Street—New York

The July Clearance Continuing Monday

Embraces Our Entire Stock of Women's and Misses' Summer Apparel

And Offers Unprecedented Price Reductions

Women's and Misses' Afternoon Dresses
Women's and Misses' Midsummer Dresses
Women's and Misses' Wraps and Coats
Women's and Misses' Tailored Cloth Suits
Women's and Misses' Silk Shantung Suits
Women's and Misses' Fine Tweed Suits
Women's Blouses and Sweaters
Women's Underwear and Negligees
Misses' Jumper and Sleeveless Dresses
Girls' Summer Wash Dresses

To Close Out At Extreme Price Concessions

875 Women's and Misses'

Flowered Georgette Dresses

Marked for Clearance at the Extremely Low Price of

9.75

Beautiful dark color effects, with navy and brown predominating, in a variety of designs. Graceful straight-line models with Taffeta Silk girdles and trimmings.

250 Smart Summer Dresses

Shantung Silk one-piece Dresses, some with fagoting. Other models in Silk Tricolette, Embroidered Worsted Jersey and French Voile. *25.00 Values* **15.00**

200 Fashionable Silk Dresses

Canton Crepe Dresses with Grosgrain Ribbon tabs. Crepe de Chine models with pleated overskirts. Smart styles of Taffeta and Georgette. *55.00 Values* **25.00**

65 Exclusive High Cost Dresses

Handsomely beaded and embroidered models of Canton Crepe and Georgette, also modish pleated Crepes and beautiful Laces. *Values to 98.00* **48.00**

150 Women's White Silk Skirts

Meeting the Season's Vogue of All-White

White Baronet Satin, Washable Silk, Crepe de Chine, also Flannel, in distinctive straight-line and pleated models, some with pockets. *Regular Values to 16.75* **8.75**

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns



Lace and Georgette trimmed, also hemstitched styles. Round, square and V-necks. Sleeveless and with sleeves.

Sale Price **3.95**

Sale of Philippine

Hand-Made Underwear

Entirely Hand-sewn and Hand-embroidered

Nightgowns and Envelope Chemises, in exquisite new designs. In round, square and V-neck models.

Garment **2.95**

Tub Silk Petticoats

Straight-line and deep-flounce, shadow proof double panel front and back. Flesh and white.

Sale Price **2.95**

Wash Satin Camisoles

Georgette and lace trimmed. Armhole and shoulder strap styles. Flesh and white.

Sale Price **1.50**

Lingerie Nightgowns

Several dainty hemstitched and tailored styles. Flesh and white.

Sale Price **1.00**

Lingerie Chemises

Envelope styles beautifully lace and embroidery trimmed. Flesh and white.

Sale Price **1.00**

NORTHCLIFFE HERE, EXPECTS IRISH PEACE

Says Form of Government Offered Would Let Ireland Tax English Goods.

ON TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

Hopes for Disarmament and Believes Business Abroad is on Way to Recovery.

Dressed in a ponge suit wit a fedora shaped panama hat, brown oxford ties and the large horn-rimmed glasses he has worn for the last two years, Lord Northcliffe, owner of The London Times, Daily Mail, Evening News and numerous other newspapers and periodicals, arrived here yesterday on the Cunarder Aquitania on his trip around the world via Vancouver and Australia. He was bronzed by the sun and appeared to be in good health and told his friends on the pier that he had enjoyed the voyage from Southampton in spite of the fact that he had received 200 wireless messages from all parts of the world asking him to call on his tour.

"South Africa sends me a message and says, 'You must call here on your way home,' he said, "and Palestine sends me a wireless saying, 'Do not forget to stop off at Jerusalem after you have come through the Sues Canal.' Other messages of a similar nature came through the air across land and sea. Of course, I cannot accept all the invitations, as I will try to reach England in February. My chief difficulty is that I do not know how long I shall be Australia."

Lord Northcliffe did not have any trouble with the immigration authorities, as Captain Gloster Armstrong, the British Consul General, who met him at the pier, had made all arrangements to have him passed through, and he also was booked to sail from Vancouver on Aug. 6 for Sydney via Honolulu.

He was accompanied by H. Wickham Steed, editor of The London Times, who will go as far as Vancouver, and three valets.

J. R. H. Priorleau, who has been d ing through Spain and Morocco in a two seater and writing his adventures for the London Daily Mail, will accompany Lord Northcliffe on his tour.

In an interview given to the reporters in the suite he occupied on the starboard side of the Aquitania, Lord Northcliffe declined to commit himself on the Japanese question or the policy of the Allies in the Far East. He was equally reticent concerning his controversy with Lloyd George and said that he already had made known his views upon that subject.

Not Worrying About News.

"I am not troubling myself about the cutting off of the Foreign Office news from the newspapers I control in England, as we have a good staff of correspondents in all parts of the world whom we can always rely upon," he said.

In regard to the work of his representatives abroad he read a wireless message from London stating that W. F. Bullock, correspondent of The Times and Daily Mail, had been elected a Director of The Daily Mail as a token of appreciation for his work during thirteen years in this country.

"What do you think of the Irish question?" he was asked.

"It is a great problem that has been unsettled for 700 years and it is rather too much to expect to settle it now in seven days. I wonder if the American people know," Lord Northcliffe continued," that Ireland has been offered a form of government by which it can tax England? Can you imagine a situation arising in which Long Island would have the power to tax New York City?"

When asked to explain, he said that his remark referred to the customs duties, because under the form of government proposed, Ireland would have her own internal revenue and could place import taxes against England.

He expressed surprise that it was not known in the United States for a long time that Lloyd George would have welcomed a conference with de Valera if the Government could have been assured that there would be a truce in Ireland, and that de Valera would bring it about.

As far as any difference between himself and the Premier was concerned the incident was closed, he said.

"Was there any truth in the reports cabled to this country that you wished to dispose of your stock in the London Times?"

"There was never any foundation for such rumors," he answered. "They originated in Berlin and that explains it, I think."

"What are your views on the question of disarmament?"

"I am in favor of it," replied Lord Northcliffe, "and so is every sane person I have met. President Harding's invitation tothe great powers for a conference on the subject has been received enthusiastically in Europe. In my opinion the President's move was a very wise one."

"Will you see President Harding?"

"That is for the President to decide. I am going to Washington on Wednesday morning and shall spend a few days there visiting friends, including the British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, before proceeding to the Pacific Coast."

Britain, already was doing her part toward disarmament by cutting down her navy, reducing the personnel by 10,000 men from pre-war days and bringing the army to 350,000 men, which included British territories in all parts of the world, he said.

Speaking further on the subject of Ireland, Lord Northcliffe added that "it had been known for some time in England that negotiations were being considered for a parley. "They began last November," he continued, "but the difficult part was whether Lloyd George could get the Sinn Feiners to lay down their arms and agree to a truce. Directly it was demonstrated that this could be accomplished, the truce was begun, and I believe that the parleys will work out well."

He added that if the negotiations failed, the situation in Ireland would "take care of itself," but that as the people on both sides had had time to cool down and think rationally he did not believe that hostilities would be resumed with the same rancor as before.

Lord Northcliffe remarked that England had another complex question to settle, that of the dominion governments. It was made more difficult by the fact that no two colonies have the same form of government.

He also made known that he was taking considerable interest in commercial aviation and was anxious to have the British Government further its development. There were numbers of discarded army planes suitable for that purpose, he said. He had proposed an air line from England to Australia, and believed that the trip could be made in ten days on a non-stop flight.

With regard to the labor question in England, the situation was gradually growing better, he said, and there were less numbers of unemployed. The coal strike was serious, but Americans who visited England while it was under way expressed surprise that, with all its troubles no one was killed.

Generally speaking, he was optimistic on the business and financial outlook in England. He did not know why sterling had gone down and had not met any one who did know.

Lord Northcliffe is looking forward with keen interest to his long tour which he has had in mind for many months. After Honolulu he will visit the South Sea Islands and Australia, then go to China, Manila, Japan, back to England via Suez Canal. He intends to visit the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and Burma, but will not go to India, because he has been there before.

He dined in the saloon of the Aquitania only three times on the voyage and had the remainder of his meals in the dining room of his suite. Several of the passengers sent in their cards and had conversations with him. Captain Sir James Charles, commander of the Aquitania, also had several conversations with Lord Northcliffe, who had traveled with him before the war.

FRENCH WRITER LOSES SUIT.

Benoit Fails to Get Damages for Suggestions of Plagiarism.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 23.—A Paris court today dismissed with costs the suit of the well known author Pierre Benoit claiming 40,000 francs damages against the French Quarterly Review for having published an article suggesting, declared, M. Benoit, that he plagiarised his novel "Atlantide" from Rider Haggard's "She." The verdict is expected to end the controversy which has diverted the French literary world for several months.

The parallel mentioned was that both volumes had as heroine a mysterious white queen ruling over a savage tribe in unexplored Africa. This is not a particularly unusual theme, but Benoit exposed himself to suggestions of plagiarism by introducing an unusual fact that figures in another of Rider Haggard's books, "King Solomon's Mines." In the latter the dead rulers of the royal line were preserved or rather turned to stalactites by the action of water which gradually deposited a transparent stony film over the bodies. In "Atlantide" it was the late lovers of the mysterious queen—who all met a violent end when the lady was tired of them—who were thus preserved.

FIRES NEAR KAISER'S HOME.

Rain Puts Out Forest Blaze Which Raged for Two Days.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DOORN, July 23.—Serious forest and heath fires have raged two days near the former Kaiser's residence.

The whole garrison was engaged in fighting the flames, which were finally extinguished by rain.

GREEKS SHATTER TURKISH ATTACK

Constantine's Left Wing Counter-Attacks, Driving the Enemy in Rout.

TURKS' LOSS PUT AT 30,000

They Employed Nineteen Division in Simultaneous Assaults North and South of Eski-Shehr.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 23.—The Greeks have won an important success over strong Turkish forces which made a combined attack Thursday north and south of the recently captured stronghold of Eski-Shehr. The Greek Legation says that no less than fourteen divisions of Turkish infantry and two divisions of cavalry were hurled against the centre of their left wing, extending from the region of Ismid to Eski-Shehr. Simultaneously seven divisions attacked their right wing southeast of the fortress.

Both attacks were repulsed with great slaughter, and then the Greeks passed to the offensive. Reports to the Embassy say that they broke the Turkish line and that their cavalry is driving the enemy in rout. The Turkish losses are estimated at 30,000 men.

The victory reflects the greatest credit upon the Greek strategy and daring. Already one of the best French military critics, General Lacroix, writing in the Temps, had called attention to the fine manoeuvring qualities and courage of the Greek troops during the retreat of last April. Although he is a Frenchman and therefore unfavorably disposed toward the Greeks, he said that the self-sacrifice of the Thirty-second Infantry Regiment which checked the attempt of overwhelmingly superior Turkish forces to cut the communications of two Greek divisions in front of Afiun-Karahissar was only equalled by the skill which the latter showed in extricating themselves from their perilous position.

The violence of the Turks' counter-attack on Thursday shows the extent of the loss they suffered by the capture of Eski-Shehr, whose importance lies not only in the fortified lines of which it is the centre, but in the fact that the only railroad repair shops and munitions factory the Nationalists possessed was located there.

Details of the manoeuvre by which the town was taken have now reached Paris. It was a combined turning movement from the southwest of the Afiun-Karahissar region and a frontal attack along the railroad from Kutaia. Devoting all their energies to this decisive action, the Greeks boldly exposed their left wing to the Turks' counter-attacks. The latter, indeed, reported that they had pierced the Greek left in the region of Biledjik, but their success was shortlived owing to the arrival of Greek reinforcements made available by the capture of Eski-Shehr.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22 (Associated Press).—The Greeks are now advancing on the Brussa front. They dislodged the Turks from several fortified positions and have reached Ineunu [Inegol, 28 miles east of Brussa?]. Thus far the Turks have retreated in the face of the Greek advance.

Owing to the successful development of the Greek offensive on the Ushak front, 110 miles south of Brussa, it is possible that the Turks will be forced to abandon the Brussa and Ismid fronts. Otherwise they will run the risk of having their communications cut.

The celebration by the Greeks here of the fall of Eski-Shehr has caused bitter resentment. The motor car of Fevzi Pasha, the Grand Vizier, was held up Wednesday by excited Greeks, and Tewfik Pasha, the former Grand Vizier, was jeered in the streets. The Sublime Porte has protested to the Allied High Commissioners against these acts, which the Government asserts constituted a breach of the neutrality of Constantinople.

King Constantine, according to advices from the front, has made a triumphant entry into Kutaia, which was captured by the Greeks recently, and is expected to enter Eski-Shehr, which fell to the Greeks Tuesday evening, tomorrow.

General Ismet Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist commander who defended Eski-Shehr, is quoted as having declared that the strategic plan of the Greeks was prepared by German officers, one of the best known of whom, he asserted, was with King Constantine.

HARRIMAN TO RUN SEIZED MAIL SHIPS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

be seen that the board had been in fact overpaid.

"Up to June 30 the U. S. Mail Steamship Company, Inc., had paid $2,733,870.23 for reconditioning. Toward this the Shipping Board paid $1,055,184.60. Other payments by the U. S. Mail Steamship Company, Inc., during July for reconditioning brings the total amount owed the Mail by the Shipping Board to more than $2,000,000."

Other Issues Withheld.

When Mr. Schlesinger and Vice President Smull were informed of the statement and asked to amplify the reasons for the seizure they said that more than the failure to pay the rental charges was behind the Government's move. Mr. Schlesinger refused to disclose what these other "defaults" were on the ground that to do so "would jeopardize" the Government's position in the lawsuit he evidently expected.

"We have made arrangements," he said, "with the United American Lines temporarily to arrange for the sailing of these boats, to honor tickets and to operate as our temporary agents. We want the ships kept going. We asked the Harriman people to take the ships because we believe them to be the most efficient people to take them over. The board has not yet decided what is to be done with the ships eventually, but I wish to emphasize that the arrangement with the United American Lines is purely temporary and that there are no commitments on either side.

"We took the United States Mail ships over because we thought that the interests of the United States Shipping Board required it. As for the statements of Mr. Mayer about reconditioning, we don't owe them a cent. The old Shipping Board was jollied into putting $5,000,000 of Government money into reconditioning two of the United States Mail boats and this new Board, headed by Mr. Lasker, doesn't purpose being jollied.

"We are going to put the board on a a sound business basis. If the American merchant marine is ever going to be any good, the board must operate like any other business. We found that the former board had gotten into utter chaos, with millions in steel contracts and things generally snarled. Things were 'taken away with' under the old conditions, but they are not going to be done under the new. The United States Mail has not paid us a cent since March 31, and if we're going to show the country that we mean business, we've got to start somewhere."

Foreign Influence Scouted.

Mr. Schlesinger was told that a report had arisen that foreign interests were eager to smash the only American passenger-carrying line across the Atlantic, and that influences of this kind had prompted the Shipping Board seizures.

"Nothing to it," he replied with asperity. "You've heard of people pulling a flag before. There were other matters in this affair, but I am not at liberty just now to disclose them. No, the International Mercantile Marine or the Harriman interests had nothing whatever to do with it. It is absurd to bring that up. It was simply business policy, and nothing else. They owed us money, and didn't pay. We took back the ships. That's all. And we don't owe them a cent."

The attorney said that the decision to seize the ships was taken at a conference of the Shipping Board Commissioners in Washington on Thursday. He said that an audit of the books was in progress under supervision of Robert H. Montgomery of Lybrand, Montgomery & Ross, certified public accountants.

He said that Mr. Montgomery had called his attention to the account of the United States Mail and that he had talked to several board members about it. At Thursday's meeting, he continued, Admiral W. S. Benson had brought up the matter and the board unanimously had agreed to take back the ships.

"It's an insult to the Americanism and integrity of the board members," said Mr. Schlesinger, "to even imply that anything but good business dictated the seizure of these ships. We started with the United States Mail simply because they had the biggest and the best of our ships. They refused time and again to recondition the ships and we finally got tired of it."

Other Audits Under Way.

Mr. Schlesinger was asked whether the line in question was the only one operating Shipping Board vessels which had failed to pay the Board. He said that he would be without definite information on that point until the audit was completed.

He discounted stories that a new transatlantic shipping war, between the so-called transatlantic combination and the independents, would be precipitated by the board's sudden move.

Mr. Quarles, for the other side of the matter, said:

"Emil Lederer, traffic manager of the United American Lines, appeared at our business office at 45 Broadway at 2 o'clock, stating that he had a letter from J. Barstow Smull to take over to our office. We asked where the letter was, and he said that he had left it at his office. He has not returned, but when he does he will be notified that we will recognize no instructions whatever from Mr. Smull with respect to this particular matter.

"We have leases of these premises and do not recognize any right on the part of any interest to enter upon them without our permission. We certainly shall not turn over our business to our competitor. I believe that covers our position."

He said that shortly after the visit of Mr. Lederer the United States Mail received this letter from Mr. Smull:

"The United States Shipping Board having taken possession of the steamships George Washington, America, Susquehanna, President Grant and Agamemnon, you are hereby notified not to sell any more tickets or book any more freight for said boats."

Commenting on this letter Mr. Quarles continued:

"We replied to that, in effect, that the seizure mentioned in the letter had been entirely without authority of law, arbitrary and indefensible. We propose to protect, as we shall be entitled to, our full protection against Mr. Smull's extraordinary action.

"This," Mr. Quarles went on, "is the culmination of efforts that have been put forth by foreign competitors and allied American interests, ever since the United States Mail was organized, something more than a year ago, to keep the American flag off the Atlantic. At first these interests declared that they did not fear the organization of our company alleging that we were not competent to run a large transatlantic line. When, however, they saw our ships regularly crossing the ocean with full cargoes and cabins they realized that they had a brand of competition to contend with that they had not bargained for.

Lays Blame on Propaganda.

"They evidently became alarmed, and a systematic campaign of propaganda, espionage and lobbying was set on foot. We have it from reliable authority that a British subject, who had lived in this country for a number of years and who had married here, was approached by foreign representatives and asked to canduct a systematic publicity campaign in American newspapers derogatory to the efforts to get the American flag on the seas once more.

"A representative of the Governmental shipping interests of a foreign country, which is one of the strongest shipping competitors of the United States, boldly asserted when the United States Mail was organized that it was '100 per cent. German.' No effort was left untried in our newspapers to discredit this company and all genuine American companies."

Mr. Quarles cited several instances of the alleged propaganda, chiefly letters, and continued:

"After the United States Mail was organized an effort was made to keep it out of the North Atlantic Steamship Conference, the idea being to make it impossible for the steamship agencies to book passengers for our line. Had it not been for certain provisions of the bills of Senator Wesley Jones our efforts to get into the conference probably would have been killed at the start. Under the law, however, it was possible to force this conference to admit us. It took six months to do it.

"On our shoulders alone has fallen the burden of fighting the battle to keep the flag on the Atlantic, and while the contest is fierce, in the language of John Paul Jones, 'We have just begun to fight.'"

R. H. M. Robinson, Chairman of the Executive Committee and Acting President of the United American Lines, in discussing the plans of his company to operate the seized ships, said that the present crews probably would be retained. He added that he did not know the details of the arrangement between his company and the board, but thought that it would be under the usual allocation arrangement which allows a fixed percentage of fares and freight to the operator.

He confirmed the statement of Shipping Board officials that no halt would come to the plans of a party of 250 American Legion members, from all parts of the country, to sail for France on the America. J. H. Wicker, representing the men, went to Washington on Friday night to protest any delay that might occur.

It was announced at the board's office that H. S. Brown of the Philadelphia staff of the Shipping Board, yesterday succeeded Thomas J. Higgins as District Counselor at this port.



Glimpsing the AUTUMN Mode



Colors

When Paris decides to be colorful—none gayer than she. And when Paris decides to be sombre—she is sombre indeed! And when Paris chooses black—BLACK it is! True, there are lovely, lovely shades for fall. Beet root and bronze, copper and a deep, rich brown; a new blue, dark, yet full of life; a new variation of the henna shade, called feuillet d'automne. These shades gorgeous, yet subdued, are wonderful in the new autumn silks. Particularly fascinating are the varying browns that are so flattering to women of blond or reddish hair, or brown hair with golden lights. But in choosing your fall wardrobe . . . in dallying with these colorful charmers . . . bear in mind that you *must* have at least one black costume.



Trimmings

One goes to extremes in decorating one's frock . . . or else one decorates not at all! The most elaborate beading that has been seen in many seasons, almost obscuring the frock itself is here on some of our smartest. But if one doesn't care for beading, or for heavily padded ribbon embroidery, then these absolutely plain frocks, relying solely on line and color, will prove most intriguing!

Hems

Where are they? How are they . . . ? Very burning questions, these, when one speaks of hems! But calm, yourselves, mes enfants . . . very simple indeed are the answers. WHERE? . . . Nearer, NEARER, *NEARER* the floor! AND HOW? . . . Uneven hangs the hem on many a smart, smart frock! Drapery may be the cause, or a clever sash, or loose panels, or the knowing cut of the frock itself. But whatever be the cause . . . the uneven hem is the effect!

Sleeves

Du Barry was right . . . it's the sleeve that decides the destiny of the frock, always. And sometimes, as in her case, many more serious matters may be "yea'd" or "nay'd" by the cut of a bit of lace or satin. Jenny realizes that and gives us a sleeve so graceful, so revealing of beauty, so concealing of its lack, that there's small wonder at its sudden fame! Other new and fascinating sleeves there are, too, and one may choose the length and cut thereof to suit oneself—and the contour of one's arm.



A Paris Evening Gown in black and silver

Hats

Hats, Indeed! What could be more soul-possessing than the quest for one's new Autumn chapeau? A thrilling adventure it may prove, beset by all sorts of pitfalls, until one emerges triumphant with *THE* hat . . . ordained for you from the beginning of things.

Can you wear a dashing affair, flaring straight back from the face, like a cavalier of old? Then you are fortunate, indeed, for there's nothing smarter (Try it in satin, or velvet or duvetyn . . . preferably black.) Unless, perchance, you are one of those fortunate and demure mortals, whom a "poke" or the approximation of a poke converts immediately into an angelic creature! A poke of dark blue duvetyn framing such a face, has been known to bring about a not undesirable crisis.

Duvetyn in coppery tones, feather encircled, chenille embroidery on soft crushable hats, felts in roguish, voguish sports shapes . . . oh, Autumn has things in store for you. HATS, INDEED!

Materials

Crepes—CREPES—CREPES—and then more crepes! Jacquard (which means all the lovely brocaded weaves); Whippo'will; satin-backed crepes; heavy Canton crepes; crepes in a dozen varying weaves, each lovelier than the other . . . and each ideal for the new autumn frocks. Practically every smart new gown for fall will be of some crepe material.

"Ah," you say . . . "But here's a charming one of satin." But hold the material in your hand . . . look at the under side . . . notice the weave. Do you see? Crepe, again!

ADVANCE FALL MODELS NOW ON DISPLAY

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street, New York

Sale—Sport Oxfords ½ Price!



Typical Example—These fast selling novelties—the hit of the season—white sail cloth—black or tan Russia leather trimmed—regularly $15.50—*reduced with other Oxfords to* $8

Entire Stock (men's as well as women's shoes) is in Semi-Annual Liquidation—at less than pre-war prices—!

Featuring this week Men's and Women's Sport Oxfords—Our smartest novelties at $8

ALFRED A. KOHN

505 Fifth Avenue at 42nd



White Buck with smart modified toe and daintiest perforated collar. On sale, 13.75

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday only—

SALE of WHITE SHOES

At Savings of 25% to 45%

FASCINATING to find such values, right in the heart of the white-shoe season! The graceful, original creations of Benedetti. In white linen, white kid or white buck; strap-slipper or pump styles; the notable Benedetti modified toe, or pointed toes; high or baby-French heels.

White Linen Shoes *Formerly to $14* 8.75

White Kid or White Buck Shoes, *Formerly to $22.50* 13.75

Similar economies prevail throughout our stocks, embracing all smart leathers, fabrics and colors.

P. S.—During July and August, 10% discount on Custom-made Shoes.

Benedetti, Inc.

Fashionable & Orthopedic Foot Shops

38 West 56th Street

Automobile Truck Salesman Wanted

Must have several years' experience selling 3 to 5 ton trucks. Exceptional opportunity for high-grade individual and permanent position. None others will be considered. Applications must state past record, age and salary expected.

C 234 Times.

Hair Mattresses Made Over $3.50

CLEANED BY ELECTRICITY

Returned in 24 hours. Upholstering done in all its branches. Mattresses made to order. We also sell beds, bed springs and box springs at wholesale prices.

BRONX SANITARY MATTRESS CO.

3173 THIRD AVE.

NEAR 160TH ST. PHONE 7140 MELROSE

ALCOHOL IN THE ARTS.

In The Annalist—out tomorrow—the greatly decreased use of alcohol in the arts is described in a discussion of "Alcohol as Raw Material." At most stands. Ten cents a copy, $4 a year.—Adv.

To Every Wholesale Dress Buyer!

The House of Black

announces a Showing of

150 Models in Dresses

[IN BLACK AND BLACK BLENDED WITH COLOR]

for street, dinner, and evening wear, including every social need

at every price variation

from $15.75 *to* $150.00

THIS is by far the biggest and most authentic collection of fashionable black dresses for both the miss and matron to be seen anywhere in America.

The purpose of this message is to announce that increased facilities and an exceedingly augmented line equip us to assist those shops who seek to take advantage of the present vogue, to secure the large volume of sales that await them—the *rapid turnover* that Blackshire Black Dresses assure.

Immediate Delivery

In addition to our regular collection of models on which rapid delivery can be made, a comprehensive stock of well-chosen styles is ready for selection and daily delivery.

"You Pay No More at the Originators"

WHOLESALE ONLY

Blackshire
THE PERFECT BLACK APPAREL
Dresses & Blouses

Created by
MAX GREENBERG & CO.
112 Madison Ave., N. Y.

Blackshire Dresses may be found at leading shops throughout the land

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street — TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL — Thirty-fifth Street

The Last Weeks of Vacation

are always the most exciting, because everyone is trying to extract the maximum amount of enjoyment from the hurrying golden days

Therefore it is in August that the gayest dance frocks make their appearance,—the smartest sports clothes, the most bewitching hats, the most intriguing footeries. In order that the waning Summer may end in a blaze of glory, leaving none but splendid memories in its trail.

The frocks, the sports clothes, the hats and other things—all are assembled here, in anticipation of your need. If you are in town, come and select them personally; if not, let the Mail Shopping Bureau select them for you.

The Fashionable

White Footwear

for which there is an unprecedented demand this season, is shown in generous and well-chosen assortments. The prices quoted are from the regular stocks:

Women's White Silk Hose
per pair $2.50, 2.65, 2.95, 3.50 and upward
(prices exceeding $2.00 subject to tax)

Also

Novelty White Silk Hose
and
White Wool Sports Hose
(plain and ribbed)

at reasonably moderate prices

Women's White Shoes

Canvas Pumps, with Louis XV heels; per pair $8.75

Canvas Oxfords, with soles and heels of white leather . per pair $10.75

Calfskin Oxfords, with soles and heels of white leather . per pair $12.50

Buckskin Oxfords, with soles and heels of white leather, per pair $13.50

(prices exceeding $10.00 subject to tax)

Hosiery, First Floor; Shoes, Second Floor

Beginning Monday

A Clearance Sale of

Misses' Cotton Frocks

(more than 500) in a varied assortment of Summer models and materials

greatly reduced to

$5.90, 7.50, 10.50, 14.25

Not every size in every style

(Misses' Frocks, Second Floor)

Beginning Monday

A Special Sale of

Hand-made Filet Laces

at extraordinarily low prices

including

Rose Edgings and Insertings
1½ inches wide
at 58c. per yard

Filet Picot Edge
at $1.65 per dozen yards

These laces are of a superior order, not often to be purchased at these prices.

(Sale on the First Floor)

Special for Monday

Women's & Misses' Bathing Costumes

at extraordinarily low prices

Surf Satin Bathing Costumes
(including combination)
special at $5.25

Silk Poplin Bathing Costumes
(including combination)
special at $7.90

(Sale on the Third Floor)

The Motor Delivery Service for the Summer Season

to New Jersey, Westchester County and Long Island points, is in active operation



Do you walk with a smile or a limp?

Wearers of Cantilever Shoes walk with an easy poise that bespeaks freedom from foot troubles. They step out with easy carriage, ankles straight and steady, feet arched with natural grace. They can walk for a long time without fatigue. And that swinging walk brings health and a greater capacity for happiness.

Well-fitted shoes contribute importantly to your strength and to your happiness. They must provide room for the toes, and freedom for the flexible arch of the foot. They must not check the free play of the muscles. Ordinary stiff-shanked shoes bind the foot and prohibit its natural movement. But the

Cantilever Shoe

has a flexible shank that bends with the foot. The shoe yields with every step, encourages the foot muscles to exercise, and keep strong.

The Cantilever last follows the outline of the foot. The toes may stretch luxuriously. They point ahead as they should for comfort and correct posture. The set of the heel tends to distribute the weight so that the body is well-poised. And the shoes are good-looking, graceful, trim, correct. Widths AAAA to E.



Oxford in black Kid, $10.50
Tan Calf, $11.00
Brown Kid, $11.50, and
White Canvas, $9.75

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOPS
22 W. 39th St., nr. 5th Av., N. Y.
414 Fulton St. (over Schrafft's), Brooklyn
Also at J. & J. JACOBSON
Lexington Av., at 60th St.



OF
IMPORTANCE

I. Miller announces at their Fifth Avenue Shop a reduction of this season's models in slippers, oxfords, white and sport shoes.

$12.95

Formerly Up to $20

I. MILLER

On the Avenue at 55th St.

Novelty Styles
of
Excellent Taste

Marx's

Inventory
SALE
of
HATS
GOWNS
WRAPS
and
SPORT CLOTHES

priced absolutely without regard to former prices.

HATS $5 UP

DRESSES $15 UP

Fifth Ave. at 58th Street
New York Paris

Garfield Tells of Leading Americans Who Will Greet Tittoni and Bryce.

TAFT TO SPEAK ON FRIDAY

G. F. Peabody, J. W. Davis, Baruch, Lamont and Others in Williamstown Institute Groups.

By H. A. GARFIELD.
President of Williams College.

You ask for an article describing the object and program of the new Institute of Politics, which goes into session at Williams College next Friday, and I am very glad to comply. The fundamental object of the institute is quite easily explained. It is to aid in the task of bringing home to our people an understanding of international relations in all their aspects—historical, political, social and economic—indeed, every phase of the relations in which nations stand to one another.

For the achievement of this service, the institute has adopted two principal methods of procedure. The first of these reaches directly out to the public at large. Scholars and statesmen of international reputation have been invited to take up residence in Williamstown throughout the session from July 20 to Aug. 27, and to give lecture courses which will be freely open to all. To this invitation the response has been most gratifying.

The following are the subjects and lectures thus far definitely arranged:

"International Relations of Old World States, including a Discussion of the Causes of Wars and Means of Averting Them," Viscount James Bryce.

"Russia's Foreign Relations During the Last Half Century," Baron Sergius A. Korff.

"Near Eastern Affairs and Conditions," former Bulgarian Minister Stephen Panaretoff.

"The Place of Hungary in European History," Count Paul Teleki.

"Modern Italy, Its Intellectual, Cultural and Financial Aspects," ex-Premier Tommaso Tittoni.

"The Economic Factor in International Relations," Professor Achille Viallate.

The opening exercises will occur at 11 o'clock Friday morning, July 29. Among the speakers on that occasion will be Chief Justice Taft, the Governor of the Commonwealth, Mayor Peters of Boston and President Lowell of Harvard. On Aug. 13 Bishop Brent will deliver an address, dealing with some phases of our relations to the Philippine Islands.

Leaders Here or Soon Arriving.

Lord Bryce, Baron Korff and Mr. Panaretoff are already in the country. Count Teleki sails on the Mauretania July 30, Signor Tittoni on the Dante Alighieri July 20 and Professor Viallate on the France July 23.

The gentlemen of this distinguished group will provide the Institute of Politics with its immediate means of reaching the public, but they do not come to give merely popular lectures. The lectures will be of a high order, by scholars and statesmen, addressed to scholars and to men and women seeking to comprehend the significance of our present and future world relations. The audiences gathering in Grace Hall to hear the lectures will, of course, include the enrolled members of the Institute, organized in groups to carry forward the daily work and study of the session.

The organization of each group and its program of work constitute the second principal method by which the Institute seeks to accomplish its object. A special word of explanation is perhaps called for. The enrolled members are subdivided into relatively small groups, the so-called round-tables, for intensive study of particular questions under the leadership of men especially qualified to direct the work. They will resemble the seminaries of graduate schools with this difference, that the membership is composed not of those who are qualifying, but of those who already qualified as students and experts in their several fields.

While the public is most welcome and is cordially invited freely to attend the lectures, membership in the institute, carrying the right of enrollment in the round-table group, is limited to men and women connected with the Faculties of colleges and universities and to those who, by reason of special training, practical experience or official position, are qualified to contribute to the discussions.

Work of Special Conferences.

The scope and work of these conferences and their relation to the lecture courses will be sufficiently shown by the following list of subjects, leaders and secretaries:

"The New States of Central Europe," Professor A. C. Coolidge and R. H. Lord of Harvard; Secretary, Professor Laurence Packard.

"The Reparations Question: Its International Aspects," Norman H. Davis, former Under Secretary of State; Secretary, Arthur Bullard.

"Treaties of Peace, Especially the Treaty of Versailles," Professor J. W. Garner, University of Illinois; Secretary, Assistant Professor P. B. Potter.

"The New Frontiers in Western Europe and the Near East," Professor C. H. Haskins of Harvard and Colonel Lawrence Martin of Washington D. C.; Secretary, Professor Laurence Packard.

"Fundamental Concepts in International Law in Relation to Political Theory and Legal Philosophy," Professor J. S. Reeves, University of Michigan; Secretary, Lloyd Haberly.

"Latin American Questions," L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; Secretary, W. P. Montgomery.

"Tariffs and Tariff Problems," Professor F. W. Taussig of Harvard; Secretary, R. L. Masson.

"Unsettled Questions in International Law," Professor G. G. Wilson of Harvard; Secretary, Lloyd Haberly.

From ten to possibly twenty members will be admitted to each round-table group, and each conference will hold at least two meetings a week, most of them during the morning hours from 9 to 11 o'clock, when the first lecture of the day is delivered. As far as possible, each round table will have the exclusive use of an assigned room, equipped with special reference books, documents and maps, a library attendant being at all times on call.

One wishes that all might be admitted to the regular meetings of the round-table groups. But the object of the Institute's intensive study would be defeated if they were too large or were not limited to those especially qualified to participate in them. Here the members of the Institute are clarifying and strengthening their preparation as teachers and guides of the American public in the field of foreign affairs, whether in our colleges, through the press or in the business and official world, and they require an opportunity to carry forward this work in the incisive give-and-take of informal debate among members, all of whom are, as indicated, able to contribute something of value. They are preparing for a new advancement of learning.

Distinguished Folk to Attend.

The enrollment to date seems to indicate that additional round-table conferences will have to be set up. Among those enrolled from colleges and universities are Charles F. Thwing, President of Western Reserve, and Ellen F. Pendleton, President of Wellesley. The academic group includes more than thirty heads of departments and men and women of full professional rank, not counting the leaders and secretaries of the round-table courses. There are about forty colleges and universities represented, from the University of Alabama to the University of Washington. Several well-known authors and editors and at least two clergymen are enrolled. Among business and financial figures

"It is not intended that a conference shall be used for advancing the interests of any particular cause or creed. upon. No examinations will be held upon. No. examinations will be held. No certificates issued. The Institute is not a Summer school. * * * Mere holiday-makers who do not intend to devote a considerable time to study would destroy the effectiveness of the session. * * * Those who have been invited into membership of the Institute are in all cases active, interested students of some of the various phases of the questions considered.

"The Institute welcomes such members without regard to the question whether or not their regular professional occupations are directly concerned with foreign affairs. But above all, the Chairman and Board of Advisors keep in mind always that the service which the Institute may perform depends largely upon securing a group of members who, by utterances through the press, from the collegiate platform and from the pulpit, can disseminate sound, sane views upon current questions in the field of international relations."

In view of the timeliness of this purpose, the assumption might naturally arise that the plan of the Institute is an outcome of the Great War. In truth, however, the fundamental concept underlying it was developed more

tured and further moulded by the experiences of the war, and by the very helpful assistance of the interco[illegible]legiate board of advisors, with Chief Justice Taft as its Honorary Chairman, who have suggested themselves in the planning and final formulation of the Institute's session.

Moreover, and this, of course, was a consideration of practical importance to an institution of limited means, the whole project as originally proposed was conditioned upon securing special funds to endow and sustain it, the College contributing the use of its buildings and campus without financial profit or expense. The generous offer of a friend to defray all of its expenses during a period of three years solved this problem and made possible the inauguration of the Institute. Only a nominal registration fee of $10 is paid by enrolled members, and for $15 a week board at the College Commons and a room in one of the dormitories, furnished and cared for, are provided.

In response to your request, I have undertaken to describe briefly the objects and progress thus far of the Institute. It is in a fair way to achieve its object, and if success crowns the efforts of our benefactor, to his clear-sighted-ness in appreciating the opportunity, and to all who are co-operating in the enterprise, devoting the vacation season to a service which has seemed to each of them timely and of vital importance. A. GARFIELD.

Williamstown, Mass., July 19, 1921.

Fannie Terwilliger, Now 24, in State Asylum Since 1909, Sees Her Mother Again.

MEETS NEW HALF BROTHER

21-Year-Old Brother Frank, Who Supports Family, Will Care for Sister, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., July 28.—After pleading with the authorities for twelve years for the custody of her daughter, Fannie Terwilliger, now 24 years old, who has been an inmate of the State Reformatory for Mental Defectives at Syracuse since 1909, Mrs. Fannie Drake of Newburgh was accorded this privilege in an order signed by Supreme Court

old, Mrs. Drake's son by a second marriage. Fannie had never seen her half-brother.

When Mrs. Drake said her son made their plea this morning they were overjoyed to find that Justice Tompkins agreed with them that Fannie Terwilliger should be permitted to return home. Justice Tompkins threw aside the usual red tape involved in the release of a State charge, saying that the necessary papers could be taken care of in due course.

"By all means take your daughter home. You have waited for her long enough," he told Mrs. Drake, when the latter seemed doubtful as to whether the release might be effected at once.

It was not learned why Mrs. Drake had been unable to visit her daughter during the last twelve years. The family were in humble circumstances until recently, friends explained, and the expense of a visit to Syracuse would have been a burden. Mrs. Drake sought advice recently, after repeated attempts to secure Fannie's release from the institution, and was told that the girl might be discharged from State care if the family stood ready to provide for her. So when Frank Terwilliger, Mrs. Drake's 21-year-old son proved to the Court that he had taken charge of the household and that his job with the Newburgh Carpet Factory yielded

PRIEST TO BE RELEASED.

Abbé Leche, Who Took Toys, Will Leave Prison Today.

Cartelle, Hill, by The New York Herald Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 28.—The country priest, the Abbé Leche, who is held in the Santé Prison on a charge of stealing toys for the children of his parish from the Bazaar de Hotel de Ville, will be released in provisional liberty pending an inquiry into his character and mental responsibility, in his home, the village of Sainte Marie in the Gers Department. If the result is favorable, the proceedings against him will be dropped.

This decision was announced today after a consultation between the Procureur of the Republic and Magistrate Grecfal, in charge of the case. Abbé Leche will be released from Santé tomorrow morning, to be cared for by a welfare organization, whose President, M. Maitre, Councilor for the Court of Appeals, promises [illegible] bond him until checks if forced to stand trial.

Fifth Avenue **Stewart & Co.** At 37th Street

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

Renew the interest of Women and Misses in their Apparel, with New Models in

LATER SEASON ATTIRE

Whose recent arrival endows it with Fashion's newest themes and makes it appropriate for wear in early Fall as well as now

Our Prices Indicate Decided Moderation

Hand-made French Dress

79.50

In this imported slip-over dress, French needlecrafters show their native genius. A fine quality Georgette Crepe is transformed by their hands into a dress of rare beauty. It is simply modeled, but is adorned with tiny beads all over in very exquisite design.



Ermine Fur Trimmed Cape

89.50

Instant fascination is the result of the artistic effect achieved in this handsome cape of Black Silk Canton Crepe. The charming contrast is created with the large collar and border down front to the hem-line of White Ermine fur.

SILK CANTON CREPE DRESS

49.50

This dress lays its claim to Fashion's approval, with its long, wide sleeves and its lovely fabric—Silk Canton Crepe. It is attractively modeled and trimmed with Silk Tassels and elaborate Silk embroidery.

Charmingly Fashioned Dress

69.50

A happy color combination has been effected in this handsome dress of Black and Henna Silk Canton Crepe, smartly modeled with panels at sides and narrow sash. The pretty Silk embroidery contrasts beautifully with the fabric it adorns.

COAT OF SILK CANTON CREPE

45.00

Just at the time when you feel the need for a smart coat is the time you will wish for this coat of Silk Canton Crepe, modeled with long Tuxedo collar and wide sleeves enhanced with French Silk knots.

WILL CLOSE OUT *at* LARGE REDUCTIONS

Pure Silk Sweaters
Modeled with the attractive Tuxedo collar, pockets and sash. Of fine Pure Silk in smart Summer shades. **12.95**

Georgette Crepe Blouses
A large collection of exquisite models, some trimmed with Real Filet Lace; others with Val. and Venise Laces. With many smart collars. Long or short sleeves. **5.00**

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns
Tailored and finely Lace trimmed nightgowns of fine quality Crepe de Chine. Flesh color only. **2.95**

Silk Negligees
Exquisite Crepe de Chine negligees, with over-jacket of Silk Chiffon, elaborately Lace trimmed. **7.95**

Smart Sport Coats
Including sleeved and sleeveless coats of Worsted Jersey, Sport Checks, Mixtures, Embroidered Satins, appropriate for many Summer occasions. **10.00**

Linen or Jersey Suits
Finely tailored suits of Worsted Jersey or fine Linen with Tuxedo or notch collar, novel pockets, buttons and sash. In smart shades. **10.00**

Tailored Pongee Suits
Unusually smart Pongee suits with the modish long lines. With narrow shawl collar, belt and novel pockets. **15.00**

Canton Crepe Dresses
Season's favored models in Silk Canton Crepe; also Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine or Tricotine adorned in various smart effects. **18.50**

Smart Sport Skirts
Attractive models in Silk Canton Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Baronet Satin, Plain or sport striped Flannel and other fabrics, finely fashioned and trimmed. **8.75**

Separate Sport Skirts
Interesting creations in Tally-ho Silk, Moon-glo, Roshanara Crepe, heavy Silk Canton Crepe, fine plain or striped Flannel and many more fabrics. Beautifully trimmed. **12.50**

Smart Cotton Frocks
Attractive models in fine Linen, Gingham, Voile or Organdie, adorned with Embroidery, Laces, Frills and other effects. **8.75**

Ultra-Smart Dresses
Handsome creations in Taffeta, Silk Canton Crepe, Georgette Crepe, Laces and many more fabrics. Trimmed with Embroideries, Laces, Beads or Tinsel. **28.00**

BAVARIAN MINISTER FORGED RARE COINS

Suicide Reveals Frauendorfen as Expert Counterfeiter of Numismatic Treasures.

SHOCK TO LIBERAL PARTY

Investigation Forced by Political Foes Cut Short by Death of the Accused Official.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 23.—The Bavarian political scandal has reached a climax in the suicide of Transportation Minister von Frauendorfen, whose shot body was found on the bank of the River Isar, near Munich, after two days of

customed haunts following his exposure as a counterfeiter of rare antique coins, particularly unique old Roman coins.

Frauendorfer, who after the revolution became close to the Social Democratic Party, gaining the nickname from his political foes of "the Red Railroad Minister," was one of Germany's foremost coin collectors and expert numismatists. He employed his knowledge in producing marvelously perfect counterfeits. Suspicion was aroused only because the Director of Munich Numismatic Collection in the past few months had his attention called to more specimens of the utmost numismatic rarities than were known to exist. Frauendorfen was immediately suspected.

His reactionary political foes exploited the rumors in a vicious personal campaign against him, forcing the authorities to start an investigation cut short by the suicide. One version states the Minister's downfall was caused by the man's infatuation for a young demimondaine, who spent paper marks faster than he could counterfeit ancient coins.

Frauendorfen was one of Bavaria's most prominent Democrats, even before the revolution. He was 66 years old and for forty years was in the State service. He brazenly exploited his official position in counterfeiting. He had drawings for models and dies of rare coins executed at the Munich Institute of Technology. He also ordered impressions made in London and sent to him in care of the Bavarian Ministry. This was unquestioned, because it was presumed they were wanted by the Bavarian State. The crime and suicide is doubly painful for the Democratic Party of Bavaria.

ITALY'S PREMIER FIRM TO PREVENT DISORDER

All but Party Extremists Cheer Bonomi's Declaration—Mussolini Threatens Communists.

ROME, July 23.—The fighting between Extreme Nationalists, Communists and carabineers which has been responsible for numerous fatalities at Sarzana, Province of Genoa, during the past two days, was brought up in the Chamber of Deputies at the close of Friday's session, when Benito Mussolini, leader of the Fascisti, asked for all available information pertaining to the conflict.

Premier Bonomi responded to the request by reading several official dispatches from the troubled area.

Mussolini thereupon declared he was not satisfied with their contents.

He added, however, that he was pleased with decisions recently reached by the General Federation of Labor and the Socialist party in favor of pacification, but said that they were most moderate in their language.

He also asserted that, if the Communists continued their provocative tactics, the Fascisti would carry on their struggle against them.

Premier Bonomi, in reply, said that he regretted conversations looking toward pacification had received a setback, nevertheless he was confident in the responsibility of all the parties and hoped that peace would be achieved.

However, as it had been declared that, if pacification efforts failed, the struggle would continue, he held it was his duty to declare that the government would take steps to prevent it at all costs, in the interest of the entire country.

Upon hearing this declaration, all parties except the Fascisti and the Nationalists jumped to their feet and cheered the Premier.

HEAVY RATES FOR CIRCUSES.

But Railroad Charges Are Upheld by Federal Examiner.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Railroad charges for transporting circuses and carnivals were held in a report made today to the Interstate Commerce Commission by Harris Fleming, examiner, to be not in violation of the Transportation act. Prior to Federal control the rate was $3 a train mile, against present rates of from $6.75 to $8.10.

Representatives of the exhibitors said that circuses and carnivals could not exist under present rates.

MISS M'ELROY KILLED BY FALL FROM JUMPER

Expert New York Horsewoman Was Showing Her Skill at Virginia Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 23.—Miss Alice McElroy, débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. McElroy of New York, and an expert horsewoman, died last night at University Hospital from injuries sustained in a riding accident.

The young woman was yesterday showing her grandmother, Mrs. S. R. McElroy, who had just arrived from California, how proficient her favorite mount, recently shipped from the McElroy country place at Belle Mead, N. J., was in taking the hurdles. Miss McElroy felt absolutely safe on her pet, which had won ribbons at New York and Virginia horse shows, but in taking a jump of medium height, the animal tipped the top bar and tossed the rider over its head.

Miss McElroy fell on the greensward with such force as to cause concussion of the brain. She was operated on at the hospital, but expired without regaining consciousness.

Though born in Chicago eighteen years ago, Miss McElroy had spent most of her life at Whitestone, L. I. Two years ago her father bought the beautiful estate West Cairns on Fry Road, west of the University of Virginia. There are two sisters, Mrs. J. L. Merritt of Garden City, L. I., and Miss Marion McElroy and two brothers, Edwin and William McElroy.

MRS. FOX GETS BAIL.

Woman Held on Extortion Charge Freed Under $1,000 Bond.

Mrs. Yetta Fox of 229 East Fourth Street, who was arrested July 19 on complaint of Bertram A. Unger, a private banker, of 347 Fifth Avenue, on the charge of attempted extortion, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday in Yorkville Court by Magistrate Peter J. Mancuso for a hearing next Tuesday. Bail originally was et at $5,000, but relatives explained to the satisfaction of the Court that Mrs. Fox had been ill mentally and probably was influenced in the commission of the alleged crime. Bail was obtained.

Mrs. Fox was arrested in the banker's office after receiving a $20,000 check. Unger was threatened and asked to give up $50,000 or have his three sons kidnapped.

WATERSPOUT HITS CAR; HURLS TWO TO DEATH

Automobile Thrown Over 400-Foot Precipice—Parents of Sisters in Hospital.

DEL NORTE, Col., July 23.—Mrs. Ernest Gieseckе of Honolulu and Miss Bertha Gieseckе of Denver, tourists, were killed yesterday when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a waterspout in Gulf Creek Pass.

Albert Gieseckе and his wife, parents of Bertha and Ernest Gieseckе, are in a hospital.

The waterspout hurled the motor car over a precipice 400 feet high.

A Highway Department employe found the bodies and brought the injured here today.

New Yorker a Suicide in Buffalo

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, July 23.—The body of a man who registered as Albert E. Nash of New York was found hanging to a bedpost in his room at the Arlington Hotel today. He had been dead several hours.

CUBA MAY CONTROL RENTS.

Scheme for Government Regulation to Be Put Before Cabinet.

HAVANA, July 22.—Disturbances over high rents would be an infraction of the public order, which the Government is bound to maintain, and would justify designation of rented houses as a public utility and permit the Government to regulate rents, according to contentions contained in a project to reduce the cost of living now being considered by the Administration.

It is understood that the Secretaries of Justice and Commerce and Labor, who have the task of finding means of solving the rent problem, will submit to the President and the full Cabinet at a meeting next Monday this plan for giving Government control of rents.

It is asserted that unless rents in Havana and the larger cities are cut there will soon be wholesale evictions and disorders because the financial crisis and the abolition of cost of living bonuses to thousands of Government employes have made it impossible for tenants to continue paying the high prices prevalent for years.

Several demonstrations by tenants have already been held in Havana and dispatches from the interior report cases of revolt against profiteering landlords.



Announcement

Commencing Monday, August 1st

We Will Inaugurate Our

AUGUST FUR SALE

This sale presents an unusual opportunity for early purchasers to secure the new Fall Models at great Concessions

The fur industry has accepted severe losses, far in advance of many other lines, to restore the business to a sound basis,—which indicates that fur deflation has reached the bottom.

Furthermore,—the condition of the raw skin market to-day, which is the barometer of the fur business, shows a tendency towards higher prices.

We are offering marked reductions from our present price levels; therefore, these facts indicate that our August Sale Prices will be lower than will prevail during the coming season.

Advertisement with prices will appear in this paper on Sunday, July 31st

C. G. Gunther's Sons

391 FIFTH AVENUE

Furriers Exclusively for More Than a Century

Tappé

OPP. LIBRARY

12 West 40

On 40th St. Since 1907

Sale of Gowns

FINAL CLEARANCE

$15, $25
$35, $50

Every gown is marked less than the wholesale price. Every gown is a choice creation sponsored by Tappe and the selection is wide. We have never offered better values. **Former prices ranged from $35 to $175.**

BALANCE OF HATS $5 and $10
FORMERLY TO $50

Open Daily 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street (*Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues*) West 43rd Street

Closed All Day Saturdays during July and August

July Clearance Sale of Women's Dresses and Skirts

Presenting an opportune occasion to select distinctive Summer Apparel at **Decisive Price Reductions.**

DRESSES of Georgette Crepe, Satin, Jersey, Taffeta, Tricotine and Foulard,
$15.75 to 59.50
Formerly up to $98.00

DRESSES of Imported Gingham, Ratine, Dotted Swiss and Voile,
$12.50 to 25.00
Formerly up to $45.00

MORNING DRESSES of Plain or Figured Voiles and Tissues,
$5.75 to 9.75
Formerly up to $16.50

SKIRTS of Baronette Satin, Flannel and Novelty Silks,
$8.75 to 1975
Formerly up to $29.50

Glove Silk Undergarments

Taken from our regular stock and marked **at One-Third Less than Regular Prices**

VESTS—Embroidered, plain and lace trimmed; heavy quality. **REDUCED to**
$1.95, 2.45, 2.95

BLOOMERS—Heavy quality; Pink and street shades; short and sport lengths. **REDUCED to**
$2.95, 3.45, 3.95

UNION SUITS—Plain bodice and shoulder style. . . . . **REDUCED to $4.65**

Women's Silk Hosiery

at Considerably Less than this season's regular prices for qualities of the same high standard.

PURE THREAD SILK STOCKINGS
Full fashioned, lisle tops; reinforced heel and toe. Black and Brown; pr. **$1.75**

CHIFFON SILK STOCKINGS—Excellent wearing quality. Black and a variety of colors; pair **2.45**

ALL-SILK STOCKINGS (extra quality Ingrain); several weights to select from; Black and Colors; pr. **2.65**

PURE THREAD SILK STOCKINGS—Black and Brown; seamless or mock seams; also two-tone Sport Hose . . . . . pair **1.25**

Extraordinary Price Reductions on

Women's Capes and Coats

High-grade Marvellas, Orlandos, Veldynes, Embroidered Tricotines and Charmeuse.

Reduced to $55 (Third Floor)

(Originally up to $135.00)

A variety of graceful models in this season's favored styles and colors; some plain, others embroidered, and embodying workmanship of an unusually high character.

"Honan" Pongee Silk

(IMPORTED)

Natural Color and White. Excellent weight and quality,

33 ins. wide 95c per yard

Regular Price $1.50 yard

DRESS TAFFETA, 36 ins. wide—Good lustre, weight and quality. Navy Blue or Black. Yd. **$1.35**
Regular Price $2.00 yard

WASHABLE SATIN, 36 ins. wide—White or Flesh Color. Good weight and quality. Yard **$1.45**
Regular Price $2.00 yard

FINE FURNITURE at Radically Reduced Prices

Unrestricted choice of our entire stoc k is now offered in the Semi-Annual Sale at savings seldom available on Furniture of such high character.

For Living Rooms:

3-piece Suite in Velour. **($700 value),**
$450

3-piece Suite in Tapestry. **($600 value),**
$395

3-piece Suite in Tapestry or Velour. **($500 value),**
$250

Odd Davenports, ($175 Value), **$85.00**



4-Piece American Walnut CHAMBER SUITE (as illustrated) 48-inch Dresser, Bow End Bed, Chifforobe and Toilet Table. . . . ($425 Value) **$265.00**

4-piece CHAMBER SUITE—American Walnut or Mahogany **($790 value) $395**

4-piece CHAMBER SUITE—American Walnut. **($920 value) $475**

For Dining Rooms:

10-piece Mahogany Suite **($2875 value),**
$1437.50

10-piece Mahogany Suite **($675 value),**
$400

8-piece American Walnut or Mahogany Suite. 60-inch Buffet, 54-inch top Extension Table, Five Side Chairs and One Arm Chair,
$165 ($330 value)

A Week of Pre-Inventory Clearance Sales



Women's Silk Dresses
$22.74

The model illustrated is foulard with narrow panels of ribbon trimmed georgette veiling, the skirt and an overbodice of georgette also trimmed with ribbon. In navy and black.

Another model combines georgette and charmeuse in the same way. Also in navy and black.

The third style is a taffeta frock with bandings of georgette crepe embroidered in eyelets effectively ornamenting the overskirt and sleeves. A vest of embroidered georgette in ecru over flesh color forms an attractive finishing touch.

Colors: navy, brown and black.

Sizes 36 to 46.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St., Rear

On Friday, July 29, after the close of business, we shall take our semi-annual inventory. Merchandise in which size ranges are incomplete, stocks which are depleted and stocks which must give way for newer and fresher merchandise, all must be cleared.

To effect a thorough clearance this week prices have been fixed regardless of cost. The items on this page are typical of the money-saving opportunities which will be found here during this week of Pre-Inventory Sales.

A Pre-Inventory Sale of
Dress Goods Remnants
79c to $3.96 yd.
Formerly $1.79 to $6.44 yd.

The season's accumulation is included in this sale, which embraces only desirable materials, in popular colors.

The lengths are cut for waists, skirts, dresses and suits, as well as for children's clothes.

The following materials are represented:

Serges, Cheviots, Poiret Twill
Jersey Cloth, Nuns' Veiling
Plaids, Stripes
Tricotine, Velours, Tweeds
Albatross, Cream Materials
Checks, Mixed Suitings

We call special attention to the suitings in lengths suitable for men's and boys' wear, also to our velveteens and corduroys.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street, Front.

A Clearance Sale of
Fibre Sweaters
$4.89



Lowest verified price elsewhere $10.75 for similar quality.

Including many models from our regular stock, as well as a special purchase.

Closely fitting sleeves and narrow shoulders proclaim these fine fibre sweaters as being carefully tailored. Tuxedo collars, patch pockets and tailored sashes add that touch of novelty and distinction which a sweater must furnish a sport costume.

In five different fancy weaves including checks, stripes, block and plain weaves.

In an assortment of colors, including black and navy.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, Front.

Clearance Sale of
Maids' White Aprons

1875 White Aprons specially priced to clear before inventory.

350 White Tea Aprons, Now 69c
Lace and embroidery trimmed. Originally 94c.

342 White Tea Aprons, Now 79c
Originally $1.19.

227 Tea Aprons, Now 94c
Originally $1.29 to $1.79.

Large Aprons without bibs, Now 94c
120 originally $1.39.

Maids' Afternoon Aprons without bibs
82 originally 94c — Now 69c
122 originally $1.39 to $1.79, Now 94c
117 originally $2.49 to $2.79, Now $1.79

Morning Aprons with bibs
163 originally $1.19 to $1.39, Now 79c
240 originally $1.79 — Now 94c
121 originally $2.49 to $2.79, Now $1.79

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

Women's Mousquetaire Silk Gloves
16 Button Length
94c
(A non-repeatable price!)

Milanese silk gloves, with double tipped fingers and Paris point backs. In black, white and pongee.

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre, Front.

Pre-Inventory Sale of
8098 Yards of Cretonne
Taken from our stock and reduced to clear before stock taking.

5348 yards, originally 69c to 98c yd. — Now 49c yd.
1850 yards, originally $1.12 to $2.97. — Now 98c yd.
900 yards, originally $3.94 and $3.96. — Now $1.49 yd.

Beautiful imported cretonnes in rich dull colorings or bright, cheerful flower effects.

Striped designs, flower and bird patterns, batik effects and quaint old-fashioned chintz patterns.

All the most effective cretonne patterns are in this unusual assortment. Every one is an artistic achievement which must be seen to be appreciated.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Rear.



Women's Wrist Watches
14 karat Solid Gold
$16.89
Our Usual Price Would be $24.89

Small watches in the dainty duodecagon (12 sided) shape, fitted with a fine 15 jewel lever movement.

The ribbon bracelets have 14 karat gold clasps.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th Street, Front.

A Clearance Sale of 95
White Semi-Made Gabardine Skirts
$2.19 each
Our Former Price Was $3.29

Fine quality gabardine in these skirts—offered in two smart tailored models. When you have sewn one seam and the hem it is ready to wear.

Button trimmed pockets and all around belt. Sizes 26 to 31 waistbands, but not all sizes in each style.

Macy's—White Goods Dept., Second Floor, Centre

A Pre-Inventory Sale of
Cut Lengths of Black and Colored Silks
At ¼ to ⅓ less than our usual Prices

In the assortment you will find charmeuse, satins, crepes de chine, georgettes taffetas, sport silks, wash satins, Shantungs, Habutais, tricolettes, fancy silks —suitable for blouses, skirts, dresses, lingerie and trimmings.

Prices 59c to $3.96 yd.

The lengths range from one yard to quantities sufficient for an entire costume.

The following fabrics in limited quantities.

Lengths of Imported Pure Silk Shantung, natural color, 32 in. wide, 59c yd.

Lengths of Colored Dress Taffeta, 35 inches wide, $1.29 yd.

Lengths of Colored Crepe de Chine, 39 inches wide, $1.29 yd.

Lengths of Broadcloth Pongee, 79c yd.

Lengths of Colored Georgette Crepe, 39 inches wide, 98c yd.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street.

Sweater Coats for Very Small Children $3.24



A warm little coat for cool evenings, or excursions to the beach. Made with a belt, pockets and smart collar.

Colors are buff and peacock.

Sizes 3 to 6 years.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

Women's Suits
Reduced for Clearance
$44.75

Silk Suits
Originally up to $127.00
The season's smartest tailleur models of Canton crepe, silk faille and satin paulette.

Wool Suits
Originally up to $98.75
Suits of tricotine, twill cord, braid and embroidery trimmed, made with the popular long lines.

Can You Afford To Overlook This Sale?

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St., Rear

3000 Yards of Fine Veilings
Reduced ½
Formerly 47c to $4.39 Yd.

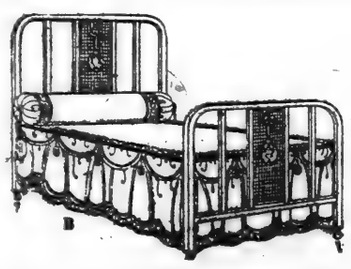
The assortment consists of the better grades of French veilings in numerous styles. Wide heavily embroidered scroll borders, Russian meshes, chenille dots, and fancy meshes in hexagonal, filet and other patterns.

Each style does not come in every color but fashionable shades such as

black, brown, navy, taupe and castor are all included in the collection.

Some smart ready-made veils also reduced to half price.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th Street.



Semi-Annual Clearance of
Sample Beds at ⅓ Off



Iron Beds, Brass Beds, Cribs, about 150 in all, at one-third less than our usual lowest-in-the-city prices. Quantity is limited, early selection is advisable.

Iron Beds are finished in White or Ivory Enamels, also in Walnut and Mahogany. Many are tastefully decorated.

Ivory Enamel Bed, *illustrated B*, four foot width. Blue decoration. Formerly $28.25, **Sale Price, $18.74**

American Walnut Finish Bed, *illustrated A*, four foot width. Formerly $25.75, **Sale Price, $16.74**

Ivory Enameled Bed, four foot width, with blue decorations. Formerly $41.25, **Sale Price, $27.50**

Delft Blue and Ivory Finished Bed, single size, with metal spring. Formerly $29.75, **Sale Price, $19.74**

Ivory Finished Bed, double size, with round continuous posts. Formerly $16.48, **Sale Price, $10.89**

Satin Brass Bed, with round continuous posts, four foot width. Formerly $35.25, **Sale Price, $23.48**

Satin Brass Bed, double size, with round posts and square top-rods. Formerly $39.25, **Sale Price, $25.75**

Ivory Enameled Crib, with colored panel and trip lock to lower side. Formerly $24.24, **Sale Price, $15.89**

Walnut Finished Crib with gilded decorations, trip lock to lower side. Formerly $42.75, **Sale Price, $28.50**

And Many Other Beds and Cribs at Similar Savings

Macy's—Sixth Floor.

Lining Remnants
Priced for Quick Clearance

Each remnant is from our regular stock, and represents the highest grade of linings, suitable for coats, dresses or wraps.

Cotton Linings, 23c, 39c, 59c, 79c yd.
Formerly 32c to $1.29 yd. Yard wide sateen or percaline.

Fancy Sateen, 39c, 59c yd.
Formerly 49c and 79c yd. Yard wide.

Plain, Printed and Brocade Cotton Back Satins, $1.19 and $1.49 yd.
Formerly $1.49 to $1.98 yd. Yard wide.

Printed Silk and Cotton, 59c yd.
Formerly 79c yd.

The Above Remnants Vary in Length From One to Five Yards

Macy's—Second Floor, Front

6500 Yards of White Imported Swiss Organdies, 59c yd.
Our Usual Price 79c

Fine, sheer transparent organdie that retains its smooth crisp finish after many washings.

It is useful for billowy summer frocks, for collars, cuffs and trimming on all summer apparel.

45 inches wide

Macy's—White Goods Dept., Second Floor, Centre

R. H. Macy & Co. Inc.
Herald Square New York

A Clearance Sale of
Seasonable Laces
At ⅓ to ½ Less Original Prices

An excellent assortment of summer laces, sheer, soft and lovely for exquisite blouses, lingerie and dresses.

Black, ecru and white in the desirable widths for trimming.

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

Store Hours: 9 to 5.30. **See World and American for Other Sale Items.** **See our Grocery Ad on page 20** **Closed All Day Saturday.**

WOMEN'S AND MISSES'

Silk Poplin Bathing Suits



Regularly 12.75

Monday Special

at **8.95**

Suits that possess more than their share of attractiveness—for while they are very simple they are equally smart.

Black silk poplin fashions the frock and bloomers—the touch of contrast lies in three rows of wool stitching—each row a different color. They dry almost the minute they come out of the water.

Fourth Floor

"Plastique" Corsets and Brassieres

A most complete line of models, suitable for sport and evening wear.



—So light of weight that they are a revelation of cool comfort — and so scientificallydesignedthat they never bind or hinder, yet always give restful support and that supple slenderness which alone comes from perfect comfort.

Models for small, medium and extra large figures.

"Plastique" Corsets—Back laced . **6.50 to 29.50**
"Plastique" Corsets—Front laced . **5.00 to 13.00**
"Plastique" Brassieres—in a variety of models— **4.00 up**

Third Floor

WOMEN'S

Imported Glace Gloves

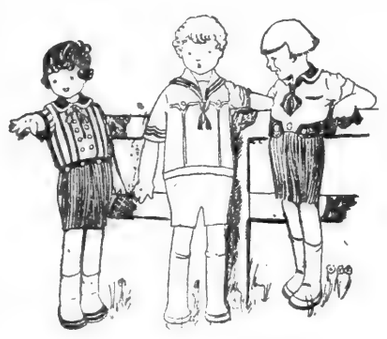
—in 16-button mousquetaire length—

at **2.95**

Just the Gloves to wear with short-sleeved frocks—and at such a low price, one can really afford to own several pairs at once.

Made of the very finest Tuscany lambskins produced, in white only—soft, pliable, smoothly-fitting—*and only* ***2.95!***

Street Floor



Monday and Tuesday

A VERY SPECIAL SALE OF

Boys' Wash Suits

at **1.75**

Simply a wonderful assortment of Wash Suits, fashioned in the Season's newest models and materials. Each and every suit will launder so splendidly that one cannot detect the difference from the first day they appeared on our counters.

Excellent variety of colors, including plain shades, white and stripings in many neat color combinations. Sizes 3 to 8.

Second Floor

GENUINE

Cowhide Brief Cases

Regularly 9.00 to 12.00

Monday Special at **5.75**

Serviceable brief cases, made very sturdily, with five oz. cowhide straps all around, four pockets and extension lock. Obtainable in tan, black, brown or cordovan. Sizes 11 x 16. Exceptional values!

Street Floor

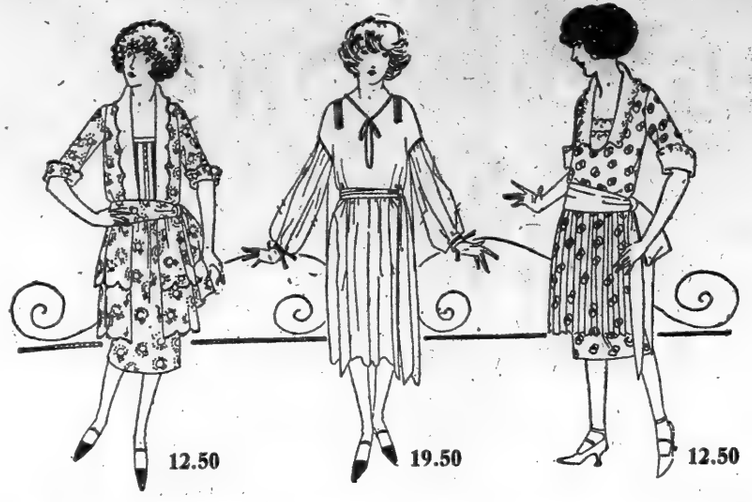
Broadway at 34th Street

Saks & Company

Specialists in Apparel

Hours of Business 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Closed ALL DAY Saturdays up to and including September 3rd



We Will Hold Monday a Very Important Sale of

Women's Summer Frocks

AT EXTRAORDINARY PRICE CONCESSIONS

at **12.50**

Flowered Voile Frocks that express the Summertime feeling by being crisp and cool — one model with double-tiered skirt edged with picot, finished with sash girdle. The other has long waist, with embroidered batiste collar, cuffs and vestee. The skirt has a pleated tunic. In a variety of foulard patterns. Sizes 36 to 44.

New Crepe de Chine Frocks

For Women, Very Special at **19.50**

An adaptation of a French model, with the new Lanvin sleeve—the back trimmed with flying panels from neck to hem. In navy and black. Sizes 36 to 44.

Imported hand-made frocks **were 35.00 to 45.00** . . *Now* **18.50**
Imported hand-made frocks **were 25.00** . . . . . *Now* **15.00**

Fourth Floor

Special Event on the Second Floor Tomorrow

EXTRAORDINARY CLEARANCE SALE OF

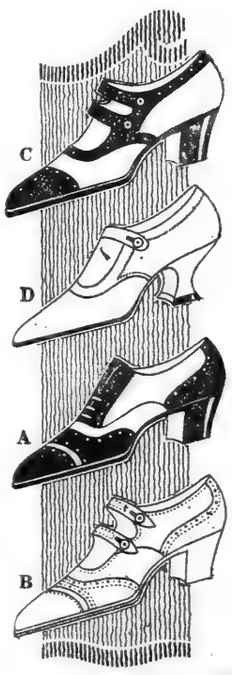
Misses' Street and Sport Coats, Capes and Wraps

AT MOST PHENOMENAL PRICE REDUCTIONS

Taken from our regular stock and radically reduced for immediate clearance.

30 Jersey Sport Coats . Formerly 15.00 . . . *Now* **7.50**
60 Street and Sport Coats . Formerly 25.00 to 35.00 . *Now* **10.00**
78 Coats and Wraps . . . Formerly 45.00 to 59.00 . *Now* **15.00**
90 Coats, Capes and Wraps Formerly 65.00 to 89.00 . *Now* **20.00**

None C. O. D. or credited. All Sales Final.



WOMEN'S and MISSES'

Fine White Canvas and Linen Footwear

Regularly up to 9.00

Monday at **5.95**

Pumps and Oxfords of a high standard, featuring the most salient points of the Summer's Mode—*priced astonishingly low for shoes of such superior workmanship and style.*

A — Canvas Oxford with ball strap and heel foxing. Welted sole and Cuban heel. In all white, or with black or tan trimmings.

B — Canvas Pump with white ivory leather sole and Cuban heel. In all white or trimmed with black or tan.

C — Two Strap-Linen Pump trimmed with patent leather, tan or white kid. Military heel and welted sole.

D — Linen Pump with Louis XV or Dolly heels and hand turned sole. In all white.
Sizes 2½ to 8. Widths AA to D.

Second Floor

A SPECIAL SALE MONDAY OF WOMEN'S AND MISSES'

Fine Summer Skirts

At Greatly Reduced Prices

At **3.50**

Reg. 6.95 and 7.95

Cotton Gabardine and Cotton Tricotine Tub Skirts—in a large collection of the season's most attractive models, splendidly made.

At **7.50**

Reg. 9.75 and 16.50

Linen Skirts in a variety of stunning tailored models, some with embroidered pockets. In white and all the high shades.

At **8.75**

Baronette Satin Skirts of an unusually beautiful quality. A quantity of tailored models to choose from, in a variety of lovely sport shades, also black, white, and navy.

Also—at **8.75**

A Large Assortment of Flannel Skirts in gaily hued blazer striped models—henna, gold, Pekin, black and navy striped with white. Also several tailored styles with smart trouser pockets. In white and all high shades.

Fourth Floor

Specially Priced for Monday

Misses' Canton Crepe Frocks

at **35.00**

Fan-panels—the latest note sounded by Paris — give these frocks an unmistakably French air,—as do the simple, straight lines and tie-belt. In navy, black and brown. Sizes 14, 16 and 18.



Misses' Crepe Frocks

Monday at **25.00**

Delightful models in Satin Crepe, Jacquard Crepe and Crepe Meteor, copied from higher-cost models and priced unusually low. Sizes 14, 16 and 18.

Second Floor

WOMEN'S

Pure Thread Silk Sweaters



are most unusual values

at **13.50**

All pure silk — every thread of them—at far below the price asked for silk sweaters these days. One may have novelty block or straight weave, in Tuxedo model, with revers, pockets, cuffs and sash belt of contrasting weave. All the newest shades, including black and white.

Third Floor

AN IMPORTANT OFFERING MONDAY

"Mary-Marie" Morning Frocks

at **4.50**



An extra large shipment of these cool, crisp, dainty morning frocks—so famous for their practicability and charm—enables us to offer them at this low price. And they are the most irresistible morning frocks you could ask for, made of a fine quality chambray, with sheer white organdie collars and cuffs—and in a variety of flowerlike colorings:

Mazine, Lavender, Green, Blue and Pink. ***Third Floor***

Things Decidedly

NEW!



A Woman's Frock of Fine Tricotine

It starts with an underdress of Georgette Crepe, puts over it a sleeveless frock of the tricotine—and that the Crepe may not be wasted, sews on eyelets that give one glimpses of color underneath. In brown and blue tricotine with contrasting Georgette Crepe. **45.00**

Fourth Floor



The Vogue of Red and White

finds ample expression in this new and special collection of Girls' Dresses. Red Jersey develops them—each model different—boasting some variation of white trimming—wool, in many cases. And they are moderately priced, too—8 to 12 years.

21.75 to 24.75

Second Floor



An Ivory-Trimmed Pocketbook from Paris

is so new, so stunning, that one knows immediately that only Paris could have conceived it. Developed in moire, with a frame of real ivory—and even the shape is new! **29.50**

Street Floor



A Hand-Painted Silk Scarf for Women

hails from Paris, too, and is very effective. White fibre silk first, then hand-painted with flowers or butterflies, decidedly appropriate for Summer evenings and evening wear. **17.50**

Street Floor

A Persian Lacquer Vase of Pot-Pourri

comes from England and brings with it the scent of English roses and English gardens in June. Contained in a flower-painted shaker, that distils fragrance through little holes in the top **1.95**

Street Floor

BANKER SEES UNREST ABROAD WANING

George E. Roberts Finds All Classes Have Learned a Lesson From Russia.

FORESEES TRADE REVIVAL

Business Men Returning on Aquitania Are Optimistic Over Situation Abroad.

Several American bankers, merchants and business men returned yesterday from Europe on the Cunarder Aquitania and all seemed to be more optimistic of the financial situation abroad than those who had been coming back in the last three months.

George E. Roberts, Vice President of the National City Bank, who has been attending the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce in London, in an interview with the reporters said:

"Europe has turned the corner and is faced toward better times. I do not mean that it is on the eve of a sudden outburst of activity or that normal conditions will be quickly restored. Its wounds are too deep and the industrial disorganization has been too serious for that, but the outlook is very much better than six months ago or even three months ago.

"In the first place the danger of social revolution outside of Russia is past. That fear no longer overshadows Europe. The example of Russia has saved the rest of Europe. A knowledge of conditions in Russia has permeated every part of Europe and reached all classes.

France in Better Shape.

"This explains the failure of the British coal miners to enlist the other labor organizations in a general strike. The coal strike is over, the wage question in the cotton industry has been settled with a reduction, the engineering trades (which include machinists) have voted to accept reduced wages, the railway employes are working under a sliding scale arrangement by which wages fall with the cost of living, and the entire situation is peaceful. The same tendency is seen in France, Italy and over the Continent generally.

"The situation in France is better than I expected to find it. The fields throughout the devastated region are restored and so are the railroads, canals and highways. The industries are restored to more than 50 per cent. of their pre-war capacity. Allowing for industrial development in other parts of France, I do not think the country is much below its pre-war income producing capacity.

"A most important meeting has been held recently between the French Minister in charge of reconstruction and the German Minister in charge of industry. These men practically reached an agreement upon a policy, although details are yet to be completed; but the outcome will be that Germany will supply an immense quantity of building materials for reconstruction work.

"Neither French bankers nor public men talk as though France wanted large credits in the United States. On the contrary, they are anxious not to increase their foreign indebtedness.

"One of the most interesting developments is the revival of hope for the future of Vienna, which at first appeared to be entirely ruined by the partition of the Austrian Empire. Throughout Europe there is a revulsion of feeling that Vienna is a natural centre of trade and culture for Eastern Europe, and should be helped to play her useful part. The countries of Europe to which Austria is indebted, have agreed to subordinate their claims to a new Austrian loan, and to participate in it. They want the United States to join in so doing, and that is one of the things that should be done.

Best Grain Crop Since War.

"In general the grain crops of Europe are said to be the best since the war, although a great drought is prevailing which has injured fruit and root crops.

"The great gain is in the decline of the revolutionary spirit, which has run its course. The people are eager for work. There is much unemployment and it is significant that despite this, social agitation is subsiding. It means that the social fabric has survived the storm, and that a solid basis for credits exists.

"The fructifying stream of American tourists is pouring over most of Europe this year and it is no unimportant factor in the mere cheerful spirits of the people.

"The world is out of balance in two respects, and must be set right in both before there can be a general state of prosperity. Trade is unbalanced as between countries, and it is unbalanced as between classes of producers. It is all wrong that this country should be receiving gold from Europe. It is needed there for the support of the monetary and banking systems. They cannot immediately restore trade to proper proportions; we need their purchases and should grant credits for them.

"On the other hand, all over the world, the producers of foodstuffs and raw materials have taken a great decline in the prices of their products, but the manufactured goods made from these products are still far above pre-war prices. These goods cannot be distributed upon the present level of prices or present level of costs. Wages in the manufacturing industries are too high and transportation costs are too high for good trade or for full employment.

"The readjustment proceeds too slowly. This unbalanced state of industry over the world is more responsible for the present stagnation than the state of Europe. The latter will come back fast when the wage readjustments are made, and so will the United States, but there will be no general revival until this situation is understood and corrected."

G. Eastman, head of the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, who returned from England and France, said that he had been surprised by the volume of business abroad, and that so far as his company was concerned it was doing proportionally more business in Europe than in the United States.

Officials of the General Motors Company and the American Tobacco Company who came back on the Aquitania also spoke in optimistic terms of the business conditions on the other side, and said that the tide had turned and would proceed slowly but steadily toward prosperity unless some setback in the shape of a war in Eastern Europe took place. The signing of the Peace Treaty by the United States would have a great influence in aiding trade in Europe to recover, they said.

ASSAIL MODERN COLLEGES.

Church Conference Speakers Say They Destroy Faith of Our Youth.

STONY BROOK, N. Y., July 23.—Protests against what was described as the "infidel and evolutionary philosophy" of American colleges, voiced at the Victorious Life Conference of Churches here today, was followed by announcement that the Stony Brook Presbyterian Assembly would establish next year a Christian School for Boys, in which the Bible would be used as a textbook.

The attack on the so-called modernism in colleges was led by Charles G. Trumbull of Philadelphia, editor of a religious paper, and the Rev. E. J. Pace of Philadelphia, both of whom declared the present day trend in colleges tended to destroy the faith of American youth.

The conference, composed of several hundred delegates representing various denominations, also heard protests against recognition by the United States of Afghanistan until that country opens its gates to American missionaries.

Referring to the fact that Secretary of State Hughes recently had received a royal emissary from Afghanistan, the Rev. L. I. Letgers of Bishopville, S. C., urged the conference to go on record as opposed to recognition of that country. Afghanistan and Tibet, he said, are the only two countries still barring American missionaries.

AIRPLANE IN TIGHT FIX.

Lands on Small Island in Pit of Extinct Volcano—Gets Safely Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 23.—When his engine suddenly stopped 15,000 feet in the air above remote Crater Lake, Ore., Thursday, Raymond G. Fisher, Forest Service pilot, was forced to land on a tiny island in the lake, which is in the pit of an extinct volcano with walls 1,000 feet high surrounding it, forestry officials announced here today.

The plane was not damaged in the descent, but Fisher, upon examination, found four of the spark plugs of the engine broken. Using the wireless set with which the machine was equipped, he succeeded in getting in touch with another Forest Service plane.

This second flier hastened to Medford, Ore., and obtained new spark plugs for Fisher's plane. Arriving back at the lake, however, the rescue pilot found it impossible for another plane to land on the island, or apparently to get the plugs to Fisher. Other Forest Service planes came up and sets of spark plugs were sent to earth by means of parachutes.

Hunting with a torch Thursday night, Fisher found one of the parachutes yesterday morning, repaired his machine, and "took-off" from the island, reaching the Forest Service airplane base at Medford safely.



(Mahogany finish)

The Genuine Victrola in a New Period Model Cabinet

This distinctive Period Model Cabinet in which the genuine Victrola is installed is exclusive with James McCreery & Co.

The purity of the Victrola tone, and the beauty of the cabinet from which it issues, combine to make

90.00

a most reasonable price.

$5 Down, Balance in Small Monthly Payments

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Section 2, Page 7.

The McCreery August Sale of Furs

Lowest Prices of the Year

For a reasonable deposit, the Furs you select will be kept in storage until November 1st, and delivered when balance is paid. Purchases will appear on bills rendered September 1st.

The Prices

IN ANNOUNCING our August Sale of Furs—"The Finest Furs Nature Produces"—we announce also the fact that during this month only prices will be the lowest of the year, advancing September first to their permanent level. The new season witnesses also a great reduction from prices prevailing a year ago, which is very important. The values offered in this August Sale are in excess of the prices—another fact of great weight. By securing Fur Wraps and Coats during the month of August, the purchaser will reap the benefits of unusual values at remarkably low prices.

Alaska Seal Coat (U. S. Govt. dye), 36 inches long. September Price, 545.00
August Sale Price, **475.00**

Hudson Seal Coat, 36 inches long, of selected pelts, with self collar and cuffs. September Price, 325.00
August Sale Price, **245.00**

Hudson Seal Coat, 36 inches long, of selected skins, collar and cuffs of Natural Beaver or Skunk. September Price, 345.00
August Sale Price, **265.00**

Hudson Seal Wrap, 45 inches long, self trimmed. September Price, 465.00
August Sale Price, **365.00**

Hudson Seal Coat, 45 inches long, self collar and cuffs. September Price, 385.00
August Sale Price, **325.00**

Persian Lamb Coat, 36 inches long, choice lustrous skins, self trimmed. September Price, 425.00
August Sale Price, **345.00**

Mole Skin Wrap, 47 inches long, self collar and cuffs. September Price, 465.00
August Sale Price, **365.00**

Natural Mink Coat, 36 inches long, dark lustrous skins. September Price, 675.00
August Sale Price, **575.00**



(Beginning Tomorrow on the Fourth Floor)

The Styles

HAVING had this August Sale of "The Finest Furs Nature Produces" in anticipation for months we have gathered together the best the market offers, and whatever the model, the purchaser may be sure it is in advance of the season. The indications are that a greater variety of furs will be worn during the coming Fall and Winter—Persian Lamb, American Broadtail and Alaska Seal, rich, soft and lustrous, will probably be the leading choices. Wraps and coats are roomy, beautifully lined with silk throughout, and many feature new long stole collars of Skunk, Beaver or Squirrel, with deep cuffs to match.

American Broadtail Wrap, Platinum shade, with stole collar and cuffs of Squirrel. September Price, 785.00
August Sale Price, **685.00**

Natural Muskrat Coat, 36 inches long, Natural Raccoon collar and cuffs. September Price, 165.00
August Sale Price, **125.00**

Natural Muskrat Coat, 36 inches long, dark pelts, self trimmed. September Price, 145.00
August Sale Price, **115.00**

Near Seal Coat, 40 inches long, with Blended Skunk collar and cuffs. September Price, 185.00
August Sale Price, **145.00**

Skunk Neckpiece, animal or cape design. September Price, 67.50
August Sale Price, **55.00**

Beaver Neckpiece, finest quality Beaver. September Price, 42.50
August Sale Price, **32.50**

Fox Scarf, large lustrous pelts, open or closed, in desired shades. September Price, 55.00
August Sale Price, **45.00**

Stone Marten Scarf, large lustrous pelts. September Price, 37.50
August Sale Price, **27.50**

5th Avenue **James McCreery & Co.** *34th Street*

ARREST AS BURGLAR ENDS HIS ROMANCE

Cast Off by Fiancee, Mt. Vernon Prisoner Says He Doesn't Care What Happens.

INTENDED TO 'GO STRAIGHT'

Had Hoped to Be "Married as a Gentleman," He Tells the Police.

"She's said good bye forever," sobbed Frank Collins in his cell in Mt. Vernon yesterday. "Now I'll confess. I don't care what becomes of me."

Collins was arrested on Friday morning. It is charged he was caught in the act of robbing the Globe Auto Supply store in South 4th Avenue, and the police say he has admitted committing fifteen burglaries in Yonkers and four in Mt. Vernon. He is not more than five feet tall and, it is said, got into the places by climbing back fences and crawling through small windows.

A well-dressed young woman whose name is said to be Miss McEvoy visited him at police headquarters yesterday and after she had gone, Collins was sad. He told Chief Attwell they were to have been married in October, but that she had not known he was a crook and when she learned the truth she said "good bye forever."

Collins, the police state, says he was born in Boston, served time in Kansas, was arrested in Springfield, Mass., enlisted in the Canadian Army, deserted, re-enlisted and fought in Belgium and France. He said that one time he escaped the Yonkers police by jumping from a building into the Warburton River and hiding in a tunnel for hours. He said, according to the police, that a pal called "Red" had "double-crossed" him by giving him only $28 out of $175, the proceeds of a burglary, and then he came to Mt. Vernon a week ago to go "on his own."

He said that sometime next month he had intended to "go straight" so that he could be "married as a gentleman." Collins has been held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

GIRL DIES FROM POISON.

Despondency Over Love Affair Is Blamed for Montclair Death.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 23.—Miss Dorothy Haycock, 23 years old, who took poison Tuesday, died early today in the Mountainside Hospital. Miss Haycock was employed as an office nurse by Dr. F. Elmore Hubbard of 65 Church Street. She had been despondent over an unhappy love affair, her engagement of more than a year with a young man having been broken.

Mrs. Hubbard said this evening that the young man to whom the girl was engaged was not a resident of Montclair and that she did not know his name. She said Miss Haycock was very temperamental. The young woman was born in England and had no relatives in this country.

The Shop of Original Modes

RUSSEKS

FIFTH AVENUE

Between 34th and 35th Streets.

We Will Place on Sale

MONDAY

The Remainder of

SUMMER DRESSES
SUMMER SUITS
SUMMER COATS
SUMMER CAPES

To be Disposed of at Less Than Cost for Immediate Clearance

SUMMER DRESSES
GINGHAM ORGANDIE 12.75 DOTTED SWISS PURE LINEN

ABOUT 50 SUPERIOR MODEL
SILK DRESSES
SLIGHTLY SHOP WORN 15.00 REDUCED FROM HIGHER VALUATIONS

SUMMER DRESSES
NEW MODEL SHANTUNGS 19.75 SMART CANTON CREPES

SUMMER DRESSES
BLACK & NAVY CANTON CREPE 39.50 INDIVIDUAL MODELS

SUMMER DRESSES
CANTON CREPE ELIZABETH CREPE 49.50 IMPORTED LACE & SILK CHIFFON

JERSEY SUITS
NEW, SMART MODELS 12.50 IN DESIRABLE HEATHER SHADES

FLANNEL SUITS
CONTRASTING COATS & SKIRTS 24.50 IN THE SMART BELTED MODELS

TRICOTINE SUITS
EMBROIDERED & BEADED 29.50 VALUATIONS UP TO $110.00

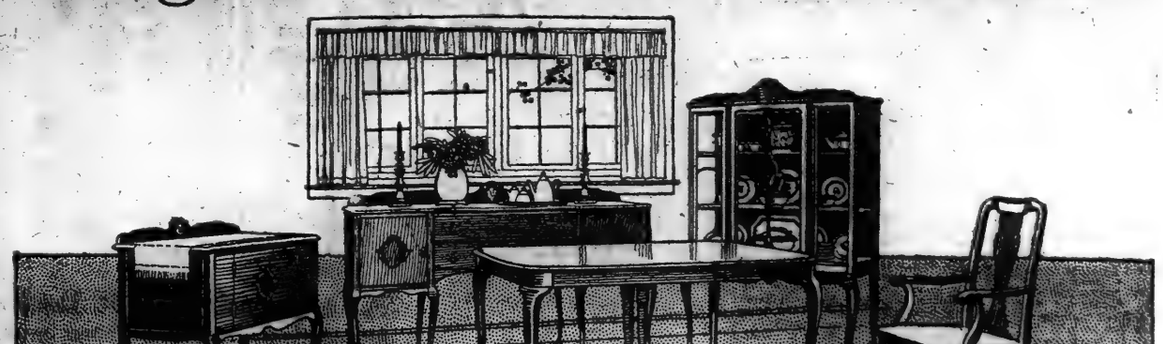
BEACH CAPES
OF FINE ANGORA WOOL 12.50 IN CHECKS STRIPES & PLAIN

SPORT COATS
PLAIN & EMB. CANTON CREPE 35.00 CAMEL'S HAIR & CHINCHILLA CLOTH

HIGH TYPE COATS
MARVELLA & EVORA 59.50 BEADED & EMB. CANTON CREPE

HATHAWAY'S

August Sale *of* Furniture



Queen Anne Dining Room Suite in Walnut with 78 inch Sideboard. 10 pieces. Regular Price $790.00. Sale Price $435.00

Our Entire Stock *at* Drastic Reductions



Governor Winthrop Desk in Mahogany. 38 inches wide. Regular price $145.00. $105.00

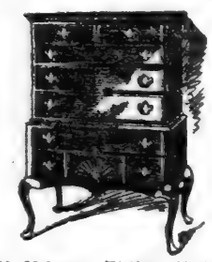
THE Mid-Summer Hathaway Sale is recognized as the outstanding feature of the furniture season. This year it is more complete than ever and more interesting.

All the furniture on our entire six floors is included. It is exclusively our regular stock, selected to conform with Hathaway standards.

Beginning Tomorrow, July 25th



Bedroom Suits in Glazed Enamel with Hand Painted Decorations. Any Color with any Decoration desired. 6 pieces. Regular price $785.00. Sale Price $397.00
(*Twin Beds can be had at small additional cost.*)



Solid Mahogany Highboy, 36 inches wide and 52 inches high. Regular price $195.00. $137.50

For *the* Dining Room

	SALE PRICE
Solid Mahogany Sideboard, 54 inches long. Regular price $155.00	$105.00
American Walnut Dining Room Suite with Burl Walnut Panels. 10 pieces. Regularly $750.00	375.00
Inlaid Sheraton, Mahogany Dining Room Suite. 10 pieces. Regular price $750.00	590.00
Queen Anne Dining Room Suite in American Walnut. 10 pieces. Regularly $975.00	487.50
English Oak Dining Room Suite. 10 pieces. Regularly $850.00	560.00
Italian Dining Room Suite in Antique Walnut and Polychrome. 10 pieces. Regular price $890.00	540.00



Solid Mahogany Day Bed, 53 inches wide. Frame Only. Regularly $39.00. $26.00

	SALE PRICE
Hepplewhite Dining Room Suite in Crotch Mahogany. 10 pieces. Regularly $1100.00	825.00
Antique Walnut Dining Room Suite of Italian Design. 10 pieces. Regular price $1685.00	1100.00
Queen Anne Dining Room Suite in American Walnut. 10 pieces. Regularly $570.00	435.00
Dining Room Suite in Antique Mahogany with Crotch Mahogany Panels. 10 pieces. Regular price $835.00	475.00
Richly Figured American Walnut Dining Room Suite with carvings delicately tinted in Antique Gold. Regularly $1,975.00	1,700.00
Eight piece Breakfast Room Suite in Gray Enamel with Blue Line Decoration. Regular price $450.00	325.00

For *the* Bedroom

	SALE PRICE
Six piece Bedroom Suite in Antique Brown Mahogany. Regularly $635.00	$485.00
Hepplewhite Bedroom Suite in Antique Mahogany. 6 pieces. Regularly $850.00	590.00
Eight piece Bedroom Suite in Delicate Glazed Blue Enamel with Hand Painted Decorations. Regularly $1,150.00	950.00
American Walnut Bedroom Suite with Burl Walnut Panels and Ebonized carvings. 9 pieces. Regularly $1,825.00	1,690.00
Bedroom Suite of Ivory Enamel. 6 pieces. Regularly $960.00	495.00
Mahogany Chiffonobe, 36 inches wide. Regularly $105.00	67.50
Ivory Enamel Bedroom Suite with Inset Glass Tops. 7 pieces. Regular price $1,275.00	985.00



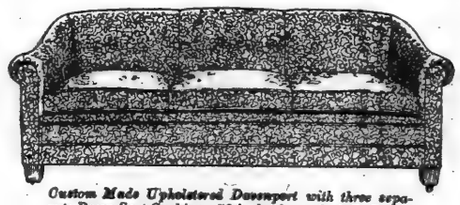
Elizabethan Table in American Walnut or Mahogany, 30 by 72 inches. Regularly $145.00. $85.00

	SALE PRICE
Six piece Bedroom Suite in Gray Enamel, with Decorations. Regular price $315.00	210.00
Scroll Colonial Bedroom Suite. 6 pieces. Regularly $435.00	355.00
Queen Anne Bedroom Suite in American Walnut. 4 pieces. Regularly $385.00	265.00
Vanity Dresser in Antique Mahogany, 46 inches wide. Regular price $155.00	85.00
American Walnut Bedroom Suite. 6 pieces. Regular price $525.00	285.00
Eight piece Bedroom Suite in Shaded Parchment and Blue. Regularly $950.00	795.00
Louis Sixteenth Bedroom Suite in American Walnut. 6 pieces. Regular price $595.00	390.00
Eight piece Bedroom Suite of Finely Figured American Walnut. Regularly $1,425.00	1,090.00

Living Room, Library *and* Hall Furniture

	SALE PRICE
Solid Mahogany Bookcase, 70 inches long. Regular price $170.00	$128.00
Mahogany Secretary, 38 inches wide. Regularly $195.00	158.00
Mahogany Bookcase with two doors. 37 inches wide. Regular price $75.00	59.00
Spinet Desk in Mahogany, 45 inches wide. Regularly $135.00	90.00
John Hancock Secretary in Solid Mahogany, 42 inches wide. Regular price $240.00	185.00
Writing Desk with drawer in Two Tone Mahogany or Walnut. Regularly $85.00	49.00
Solid Mahogany Highboy, 40 inches wide and 84 inches high. Regular price $275.00	165.00
Hand Carved English Cabinet 51 inches wide. Regularly $295.00	245.00

	SALE PRICE
Solid Mahogany Gateleg Table with drawer, 42 inches in diameter, Regularly $65.00	49.00
Solid Mahogany Wing Chair with Cane Seat. Regularly $26.00	19.50
Windsor Arm Chair or Rocker in Mahogany. Regular price $28.00	19.50
Windsor Side Chair or Rocker in Mahogany with Rush Seat. Regularly $24.00	17.50
Two-Tone Walnut Hutch, 48 inches wide. Regular price $195.00	165.00
Walnut Mirror to match. Regular price $95.00	82.00
Elaborately Hand Carved English Arm Chair, with Tapestry covered Seat. Regularly $190.00	145.00
Two-Tone Walnut and Polychrome Table, 30 by 72 inches. Regular price $235.00	185.00



Custom Made Upholstered Davenport with three separate Down Seat Cushions. 78 inches long. Regular Price $190.00. Sale Price $128.00



Gateleg Table in Mahogany, with drawer, 34 by 42 inches. Regular price $39.00. Sale price $26.50

Upholstered Furniture

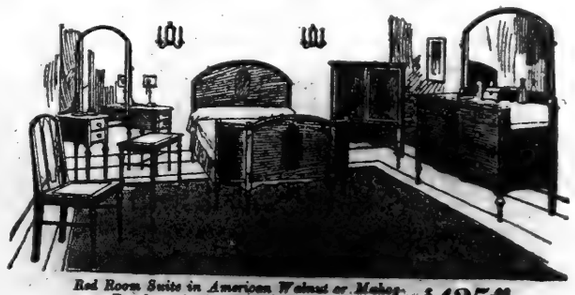
	SALE PRICE
Large Upholstered Arm Chair with Down Seat Cushion. Regular price $98.00	$62.50
High Back Upholstered Arm Chair covered in Tapestry. Regular price $95.00	59.00
English Made Upholstered Davenport with Down Seat and Back Cushions. Covered in Cretonne. 78 inches long. Regularly $325.00	270.00



Custom Made Upholstered Arm Chair, with Separate Down Seat Cushion, covered in tapestry. Regularly $95.00 $57.00



Solid Mahogany Dining Room Suite with Claw and Ball Feet. 10 pieces. Regular price $1180.00. Sale Price $675.00



Bed Room Suite in American Walnut or Mahogany. Regular price $635.00. Sale Price $425.00
(*Twin Beds, if preferred, at small additional cost.*)

W. A. HATHAWAY COMPANY

62 West 45th Street, NEW YORK

HELD AS SUSPECT IN JEWELRY THEFT

Young Spaniard Pretended to Aid in Sale of Gems Valued at $12,000, It Is Charged.

OPTOMETRIST IS HELD UP

About to Wait on Two Men as Customers, He Faces a Revolver—Money and Jewels Taken.

Bartholomew Fond, 28 years old, a Spaniard, who said he was a clerk and lived at 127 West Ninetieth Street, was held in $20,000 bail in the Tombs' Court yesterday for a hearing tomorrow, on suspicion of the theft of from $12,000 to $25,000 in jewelry from Mario Rincon of 610 West 152d Street.

Fond was arrested Friday night in front of Borough Hall, in Brooklyn, where he was waiting for a young woman. An affidavit, signed by Detectives Vandergrift and Cavone of the Beach Street Station, said that Fond had obtained the jewelry from Rincon on representating that he would obtain a loan or dispose of the trinkets in a bank in the Woolworth Building on July 19.

Rincon told the detectives the jewelry was the property of his sister, whose name he withheld. He said he was a native of Colombia, South America, and that his sister requested him to dispose of the jewelry. He met Fond, he said, while he was on his way to a bank with the jewelry. Fond told him, he said, he could dispose of it for him, and that after Fond had brought him to the bank in the Woolworth Building, left him in the reception room while Fond went inside with the jewelry to show it to one of the officials.

When Fond had not returned after a lapse of several hours, Rincon said, he made inquiries in the bank. He said he was informed that Fond was not known there. It then dawned on him, he said, that Fond had left the bank through another entrance. He reported the incident to a detective agency.

Detectives Vandergrift and Cavone had been notified, and when Fond walked up to the young woman he was arrested. The detectives said a few articles of the stolen jewelry were found on Fond, that a necklace had been traced by the detective agency to Montreal and that other pieces of the jewelry had been traced to Boston, from which city Fond was reported to have come here a few days before the jewelry disappeared.

Dr. Edward H. Hirshfield, an optometrist at 139 Third Avenue, reported to the police that he had been held up in his store yesterday and robbed of $45, a diamond pin and a diamond ring. He was about to wait on two men, believing they were customers, when he found himself looking into a revolver, held by a short, dark man, and was told to put up his hands. After the robbers had taken Dr. Hirshfield's valuables they backed out and fled.

On a charge of having beaten and robbed a woman at the end of a taxicab ride, a young man who gave his name as John McCarthy of 2,046 Washington Avenue was held in $10,000 bail by Magistrate Simpson in Morrisania Court. The victim was Mrs. Jennie Gallegher of 2,474 Valentine Avenue, the Bronx. She was in Fordham Hospital, because of her injuries. Mrs. Gallagher said she was attacked by three men at Tiebout Avenue and 183th Street early yesterday. The police said she had identified the prisoner as one of the trio.

Raymond M. Keegan, a taicab driver of 257 West 148th Street, was held in $5,000 bail for further examination Monday in the West Side Court on a charge of grand larceny preferred by Louis Ulrich, superintendent of an apartment house at 782 West End Avenue, who said he was robbed in Keegan's cab early this morning.

ANOTHER IS TARRED BY MYSTERIOUS BAND

Beaumont Branch of the Ku Klux Klan Assumes Responsibility for Two Attacks on Men There.

LUFKIN, Texas, July 23.—George Lee, a service car driver, last night became the third victim within a week of masked bands. He was unloaded from an automobile in the heart of the city about 10 o'clock, clothed only with a generous coat of tar and feathers. He is about thirty years old and married.

As in the similar cases of Ben Wiley and Sherwood Vinson this week, the identity of the masked men is unknown.

BEAUMONT, Texas, July 24.—The Beaumont local of the Knights of the Kuklux Klan today sent long letters to both newspapers here, in which they assume full responsibility for the recent beating, tarring and feathering of J. S. Paul, local physician, and R. F. Scott, Marine Corps veteran, of Deweyville.

The communication bore the official seal of the order and contained more than 4,000 words as an explanation of the two attacks. They summed up with the following quotations:

"For while they rabble with their thumb worn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds,
Mingles with the selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land and waiting justice sleeps."

Belief was expressed here that the letters will be investigated by William Joseph Simmons, Grand Wizard of the order, of Atlanta, Ga., and the developments may be expected in accordance with the head official's declared intention to submit to authorities the roster of local branches violating the "law of the land."

POWERS WARN BULGARIA.

Alleged Intrigues in Thrace Called to the Attention of Sofia.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 23.—The Ministers of France, Great Britain and Italy presented Premier Stambulinsky today a joint memorandum calling the attention of the Bulgarian Government to certain alleged intrigues calculated to cause unrest in Thrace and bring about disagreeable consequences to Bulgaria.

The Premier, in reply, affirmed Bulgaria's desire for peace in the Balkans and declared she had taken measures to insure peace, not only in Thrace, but also along the frontiers of the neighboring countries. Bulgaria, he added, would always respect the desires of the powers and would never be the centre of trouble.

FOR MOSCOW PROGRAM.

Resolution in French Metal Workers' Congress Wins by One Vote.

LILLE, July 23.—A majority of one vote in favor of adhesion to the Third (Moscow) Internationale was given yesterday by the Congress of French Metal Workers now in session here. The vote stood 113 for adhesion and 112 against, with President Merrhein, an anti-Communist, refusing to vote.

It is understood that a majority of the delegates who opposed adhesion to the Moscow program are in favor of continuing their affiliation with the Amsterdam Internationale.

Glove Silk Underwear

Lowest Prices On This Quality!

Vests, very heavy quality, **$2.50**
Bloomers, reinforced, **$2.95**
Vests, plain, with bodice tops, **$1.95**

GROUND FLOOR.



Very New and Specially Priced!

Duvetyne Hats, $8.95

So very popular were these hats last week that the large number we secured disappeared early in the week. We are fortunate in having been able to procure another group of the same hats to sell at the same moderate price. The hats you want now, just when you're starting off on your vacation. Black, white, cherry, rust, navy, blue.

FOURTH FLOOR.

Long Cotton Gloves, $1.00

Three styles—16 button, 12 button, strap wrist gauntlet.

Long Silk Gloves, $1.35

16 button length, heavy Milanese silk.

Two Clasp Gloves, 75c

Silk and cotton. Also 12 button cotton gloves.

GROUND FLOOR.

A Special Purchase!

Printed Voiles 25c Yard

Several thousand yards of this summer fabric, marked at such a wonderfully low price! Two-color flowered designs on gray, brown, navy blue, lavender or green grounds.

A splendid price-saving!

SECOND FLOOR.

Little Tots'

Bloomer Dresses, 95c

A top-notch value! Chambray, pink or blue with white collars and cuffs.

Flowered Muslin

Dresses, 95c

Another group at this price. Both in 2 to 5 year sizes.

FOURTH FLOOR.

Harem Scarem And

Sleeveless Frocks, $3.75

For girls, these two desirable summer styles, both in gingham—all the best colors—and both at a very low price. 6 to 12 and 10 to 16 years.

FOURTH FLOOR.

75 Boys'

Wool Norfolks, $8.75!

A low price indeed! All-wool tweed and Cheviot. Two pairs of knickers. 11 to 17 years.

Wash Suits, $1.95

Oliver Twist and middy styles, wide color range. 3 to 9 years.

FOURTH FLOOR.

Boys' Shoes $3.95

Laced shoes for big boys. 10 to 13½ and 1 to 5.

Baby Shoes, $2.75

FOURTH FLOOR.

Store-wide JULY SALES

Tomorrow Begins Our Last Week

1000 Pairs Women's Sports Shoes

An incredibly low price! Only a small part of their original selling prices. These styles have been in our stock at several times the present price—and they were good values then!

$3.95



White canvas and buckskin. Black, tan or white trimmings. Two and three strap styles, all the season's most popular. Early selection is advised as some of the styles will not last long.

No C. O. D's **No Returns**

SECOND FLOOR.

Large Special Purchase!

Canton Crepe $2.65 Yard

That's something new in the way of Canton crepe prices! This is a heavy quality, all-silk in a wide range of colors.

Pink	*Leghorn*	*Turquoise*
Orchid	*Ecru*	*Neptune*
Silver	*Honeydew*	*Maroon*
Saxe	*Cherry*	*Zinc*
Radeo	*Ketiledrum*	*Tomato*
Clover	*Taupe*	*Seal*
Navy		*White, Black*

40 *inches wide.*

GROUND FLOOR.

1500 Yards

White Dress Linen, 85c Yard

Round thread, soft finish, remarkably fine quality. A record low price. 45 inches wide.

Crepe Melrose $2 Yard

A July Sale Special!

Soft fine crepe material. Broad color range. 42 inches wide.

SECOND FLOOR.

Reduced to Clear

Dotted Swisses 60c Yard

There are many colors to select from among these two-color dotted Swisses. Exceptional value at 60c per yard.

English Ginghams 50c Yard!

1200 yards. Less than cost of importation! English ginghams in checks, plaids and stripes. 40 inches wide.

SECOND FLOOR.

Special For This Week!

Women's Crepe Gowns, $35

Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine Gowns in this timely offering at such a very low price. They are the Gowns women want most now for street and afternoon wear. All are the simple, becoming styles favored this season. Navy, black, flesh, white.

THIRD FLOOR.

Extraordinary Value!

Flannel Sports Coats, $13.50

The rage for this particular type of sports coat is showing itself at all the country clubs and shore places these out-door days, and this July price offers an excellent opportunity for you to join the gay throngs.

The splendid tailoring of these coats marks them immediately as belonging to the higher-priced class. They are lined with fine China silk and may be had in golf, hockey, polo, billiard, navy, black or white,

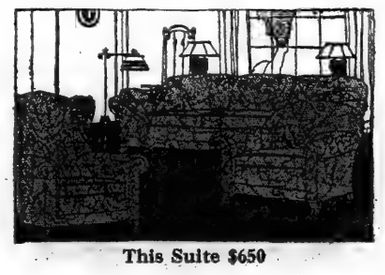
THIRD FLOOR.

Another Striking Cut!

Our Sports Skirts, $7.50

These warm days make an ample supply of sports skirts a necessity, and here is your chance to buy baronette satins, sports silks, flannels, imported cotton ratines, with black silk stitching and many new designs, at the lowest price of the season. Most are white.

THIRD FLOOR.



This Suite $650

Final Reduction!

Women's Tricotine Suits $25

75 suits in tricotine—some trimmed with braid, others with tasteful touches of embroidery. An extraordinary value!

Also, some three-piece suits in serge with embroidered satin tops at this low price.

Women's Jersey Suits $9.50

With Tuxedo or notched collars, patch pockets and narrow string belts. Extraordinary!

Women's Tweed Suits $15

Medium length belted coats, Tuxedo or notched collars and long revers, patch pockets. Colors, rose, blue and green.

THIRD FLOOR.

What A Rare Price!

Fiber Silk Sweaters, $6.50

These sweaters come with Tuxedo collars, novelty weaves, narrow sashes and patch pockets. You will find such ravishing colors as honeydew, tomato, as well as navy blue, brown, black and light blue. You cannot fail to appreciate this July price.

THIRD FLOOR.

Great Midsummer Furniture Sale

Begins Tomorrow

Values
Everything in this Sale is priced actually below last year's level—many of the pieces and suites are actually below present replacement costs.

New Goods
All the new furniture in this Sale is from our regular manufacturers. We bought their choicest examples at price concessions.

Prices Down!

Illustrated above, a three piece living room suite. Davenport, arm chair and wing chair in blue velour. $650.

A Warning
To the best of our knowledge prices will be no lower for some time. We advise buying immediately.

SIXTH FLOOR.

Don't Hesitate

The Clearance
We are anxious to clear all stock that has been here for a certain period. What is old to us may be very new to you. Each piece is distinctive and a remarkable value.

You have an entire floor full of suites and separate pieces from which to choose.

Specials — Women's Silk Stockings!

At $1.65
Silk stockings, lisle tops. Black, white, brown, russet, taupe, polo and other shades.

At $2.50
Chiffon stockings, extra fine. Black, white, grey, fawn, rose-beige, silver, brown.

ENGLISH SOCKS for boys and girls. Full fashioned, striped or plaid tops, **65c**

At $3.98
All-silk stockings, black, white, intermediate weight. Some of similar weight, Pointex heels, openwork clocks, lisle soles, tops.

At $2.93
All-silk, black, heavy weight. Pointex heels.

Prices Include Tax

GROUND FLOOR.

At $1.50
Openwork silk lisle, reproductions of exclusive French silk designs. Black, white, brown.

At 95c
Silk lisle, exceptional quality, full fashioned, black, brown, suede, medium grey.

CHILDREN'S SOCKS, white and variety of stripes, plaids, full fashioned. **45c**

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE

A Great Clearance!

Young Girls' Dresses, $9.95

All are reduced from much higher prices for this final week of the Store-Wide Sales. Gingham, linen, swiss, organdie, ponge. An opportunity mothers cannot afford to overlook. 6 to 14 years.

FOURTH FLOOR.



A New Blouse Surprise

Georgette Crepe Blouses, $6.50

The time you need Georgette crepe blouses so much is right now, and the price has not been so low for this quality in many seasons. These are white Georgette blouses with smart Tuxedo collars and three-quarter length sleeves, so cool these warm days, and the model illustrated has a beautiful wide filet edge which is unusual at this price.

THIRD FLOOR.

Remarkable Values!

Fine Lingerie

Nightgowns—of soft batiste, **$1.35, $1.95**
Cotton crepe....**$1.50, $1.85**
Envelope Chemises—of batiste, **98c, $1.50, $1.95**
Bloomers—of flesh batiste, **75c, 85c**
Philippine Nightgowns—hand-embroidered, plain scallops or dainty designs...**$1.95, $2.95**

Petticoats

Silk Petticoats—of radium silk with deep hem, in white and flesh **$4.95**
Washable Satin Petticoats—panel front and back, scalloped edge **$5.95**

And Negligees

Crepe de Chine Negligees—trimmed with lace, rosebuds and ribbons, flowing sleeves, **$10.75**
Dressing Sacques—Crepe de Chine, trimmed with lace, **$4.95**

SECOND FLOOR.

A Clearance! Ribbon Sashes $10

Heavily fringed, with all-silk 18 inch knotted fringe! Plain and two-toned sashes, high colors and combinations.

Satin Ribbon, $1.25 yd.

9½ inches wide, right width for sashes. Light and dark colors.

GROUND FLOOR.

Silk and Leather

Hand Bags $3.95

Reduced for one day only to this unusually low price! There are many styles both in leather and silk. All are carefully made and lined.

GROUND FLOOR.

More News!

Filet Lace 55c Yard

Edges and insertions, 1½ to 2 inches wide. The popular rose and leaf design. An unusually low price!

GROUND FLOOR.

Exceptional!

An Elente Corset, $2.95

Handsome white broche of a superior quality, lightly boned for summer comfort. New feature in comfort-steel top.

An Elente at $3.95

Elastic girdle top, ribbon bound, adds to the comfort of this pink broche corset.

SECOND FLOOR.

See Our Other Advertisement in The World and The Herald.

CAUTIONS CAPITAL NOT TO HURT LABOR

Jersey Court Says Both Have Right to Prosecute Their Own Affairs.

INJUNCTION WHEN UNFAIR

If in Competition, Without Effort to Injure, One Is Harmed There Is No Cause for Action.

Cautioning capital not to tread on "labor's toes with intent to injure," Vice Chancellor Backes, sitting in Newark yesterday, defined capital and labor rights.

"The right of capital and labor to lawfully prosecute its own affairs is equally within the protection of the law, and if, in their competition for labor, harm falls to one from the lawful promotion of the other's business the injury is an inevitable incident, legitimately inflicted and excusable.

"So long as each keeps advancing without purposely intending to harm the other, there is no room for complaint or cause for action, but when either converges the line of advance in assault upon the other, the law, through its courts, calls a halt by injunction."

The Vice Chancellor gave this opinion in upholding the position of the Cyrus Currier & Sons' Corporation, 365 Market Street, Newark, in its suit against Local No. 40 of the International Molders' Union of North America.

Employes of the factory are hired with the understanding that they shall not become affiliated with any union. This practice was begun after a strike of the molders in 1917. The efforts of the union workers, as seen by the court, was to have employes join their ranks, then return to work under a vow of secrecy, and in that way unionize the plant.

WHITE MAN LYNCHED BY MISSISSIPPI MOB

Had Been Convicted of Murder, but Appealed—Mob Tried to Get Him Once Before.

HATTIESBURG, Miss., July 23.—Casey Jones, white, recently convicted of the murder of Mrs. J. S. Mosely and sentenced to be hanged July 18, but whose case was pending on appeal before the State Supreme Court, was taken from the county jail by a mob early this morning and hanged in the court house yard.

Sheriff Will M. Edmondson and Deputy Joe Gray and Jailer F. F. McKenzie were sitting on the back steps of the court house when they saw the mob bearing down on them. They were immediately surrounded by armed men and ordered to surrender the prisoner.

McKenzie refused to surrender the keys. The mob broke down five doors between them and the prisoner.

Not a shot was fired, but the prisoner put up a desperate struggle, getting possession of a razor and wounding one man and hitting another with a chair. A blow on the back of the head ended the struggle and he was carried down to the tree.

The two injured men were reported to be in a local hospital. This could not be verified, owing to the refusal of the superintendent to give out any information.

An attempt was made on the night after the alleged crime for which Jones was convicted, late in April, to lynch Jones, but was frustrated by the Rev. Dr. Harmon. The prisoner at that time was lying wounded in a hospital and the mob was held at bay with a pistol by Dr. Harmon, known locally as "The Fighting Parson."

HAVE MYSTERY WOMAN AT WHITE PLAINS

Well-Dressed Stranger Gives Name and Says She Lives Here, but Withholds Details.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 23.—The police have a "mystery woman" in charge and they are making every effort to locate her relatives. The woman, who is about 30 years old, well dressed and refined, walked up to Patrolman Kelly on Main Street at 1 o'clock this morning, and said, "I am cold and have no place to sleep."

The policeman could get no satisfactory answers when he questioned her, so she was taken to the police station and committed to jail. Later Chief John H. Harmon and City Judge Van Wyck had a long talk with the woman. She said her name was Mary Cottel and that her home was in New York City. Further than this she refused to talk. She carried a pocketbook which contained addresses and 3 cents in money. She told Chief Harmon that these addresses meant nothing and would not lead to further identification.

The woman does not seem to be suffering from aphasia, but her condition puzzles the police. She was sent back to the jail for a further hearing. It is possible that the woman alighted from a train that arrived from New York in the afternoon. Chief Harmon believes that she is suffering from mental shock due to family troubles.

RENEW DANUBE VIGIL LEST CHARLES RETURN

Austria Fears Restive Groups May Again Tempt ex-Emperor to Elude Swiss Guards.

VIENNA, July 23 (Associated Press).—The rumored intention of former Emperor Charles of Austria to make another dash for the throne has caused the authorities to order a vigilant watch along the Danube and on the Swiss frontier, although the officials do not appear to be concerned, pointing out that the Swiss authorities are keeping close guard on the former Emperor at his castle in Hertenstein, near Lucerne.

It is generally believed, however, that there is unrest among the Monarchist groups, who lately, under the cloak of a religious jubilee, it was charged, held a torchlight parade and carried Monarchist emblems.

This occurrence resulted in a counter-demonstration and in police interference, after there had been a score of casualties.

UPHOLSTERERS' HEAD QUITS

President Hatch Resigns Office Because of Poor Health.

After serving as President of the International Upholsterers' Union of North America for the last fifteen years, James H. Hatch resigned at yesterday's session of the twelfth biennial convention of the union in this city. Poor health was given by Mr. Hatch as the reason for his retirement.

Delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada attended the convention, which considered resolutions calling for trade relations with Soviet Russia, recognition of the Irish Republic, and establishment of co-operative up-

Established 1902

MAISON BERNARD

22 East 57th Street

Between Fifth Avenue and Madison Avenue

Monday and Tuesday

Final Summer SALE

which means the last opportunity to complete your Summer Wardrobe with the Season's Ultra Fashionable Apparel for Evening, Street, Sport and Travel, at prices representing a mere fraction of their original values.

Included in this Sale are Advance Fall Models reproduced in the prevailing Summer Fabrics.

The following are a few examples of timely importance:

65 Afternoon Gowns — Heretofore $75 to $110 — $35

made of superior quality Canton Crepe, Kitten's Ear Satin, Georgettes, Chiffons.

68 Evening Gowns — Heretofore $120 to $195 — $65

(including some dressy dinner models) of Chiffon, Chiffon Brocade, the new Spanish Laces, etc., in black, white and fascinating new evening shades. Sizes 16 to 42.

28 Youthful Dance Frocks — Heretofore up to $110 — $35

Higher priced Gowns formerly up to $350, reduced in same proportion.

35 Summer Wraps — Heretofore up to $125
The very latest Chersit and Jenny Models, made of heavy quality Canton Crepe, some chiffon lined and trimmed heavy fringe, others hand-embroidered.

42 Sport, Street & Travel Coats — Heretofore up to $125
Of the various highest class wool fabrics, most distinctive models—some hand-embroidered.

$35

12 Model Suits — Heretofore $125 — $25
Of Shantung, finest hand-tailored. Only 16 and 36 sizes.

All Other Sport and Street Suits — heretofore up to $135. To close out at..... — $35

All Remaining French Blouses — Heretofore up to $25 — $5
of fine Batiste, hand-made, hand-drawn work of embroidery.

All Summer Furs, including Russian Sables and Silver Foxes at half former prices.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd St. West 43rd St.

Advance Announcement:

Our AUGUST SALE of

FURS

Will Commence Monday, August 1st

See next Sunday's papers for our detailed advertisement concerning the opening of this phenomenal value-giving event.

Price Concessions, exceeding by far the offerings of recent years, will distinguish this occasion as one of unsurpassed importance.

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Section 2, Page 5.

The Lowest Prices in Years in This Bamberger August Sale of Fine Furs

No August Sale in the past five or six years is comparable, from the standpoint of price, with this event. The extremely low quotations on raw skins are responsible for the vastly lowered prices on furs at this time.



IT is hard to tell in simple facts the story of this August Sale without seeming to exaggerate. Several hundred thousand dollars' worth of furs, placed on sale at prices that are lowest in years. Because we have bought this enormous stock in advance of the season, our customers may choose now at prices that mean worth-while savings — at prices that would be impossible to quote at the height of the season.

Here are the loveliest and most luxurious pelts to be found, developed in the smartest fall and winter models. Every new and intriguing whim of Fashion—the flaring coat, the Tuxedo front wrap, the mandarin sleeve with new turn-back cuff or bell finish; coats belted with fur or with a silken cord; coats where lovely furs contrast, each making the other more beautiful; coats lined with rich brocaded velvet, with soft Jacquard crepe, with lustrous satins, in new and gorgeous weaves—all these, and more, you'll find in this marvelous collection.

If you've been waiting through the past seasons for lowered prices, before investing in a new coat — this is the time for your investment. Compare the prices below with those in previous years, and bear in mind that these are quality furs. They are everything that you could desire—and the prices during August are almost unbelievably low.

This is a sumptuous presentation of the winter modes, in fur garments of authentic design.

A deposit of 25% of its sale price required on every garment or small fur to be held until November 1st.

Near Seal Coat, 36 in. August Sale price $199.50
A particularly smart model of near seal, belted, with collars and cuffs of beaver or skunk. Constructed of finest quality pelts. The price, $199.50 is an extraordinarily low figure for a near seal coat of the quality represented by this model.

Hudson Seal Coat, 40 in. (Dyed Muskrat) $265.00
A beautiful coat, in the 40-inch length, that is to be so popular this winter. The collar may be skunk, squirrel or beaver; the lining is of pussy-willow. There's hardly a more satisfactory coat for general wear to be found than this particular model, in our August sale.

Hudson Seal Coat, 40 in. (Dyed Muskrat) $399.50
In 40-inch length, belted model, of the best quality of Hudson seal, with cuffs and becoming collar of soft Jap sable. This particular model is an example of beautiful fur craftsmanship. The low August sale price of $399.50 should appeal to you.

Hudson Seal Coat, 40 in. (Dyed Muskrat) $335.00
A 40-inch coat of finest grade Hudson seal, in belted style. A particularly effective model in this beautiful fur. The August sale price of $335.00 should tempt you.

Handsome Sealine Coat, August Sale Price, $110.00
A beautiful quality of fur, developed in the 40-inch length model, with shawl collar and bell cuffs. August sale price, $110.00.

A Genuine Alaska Seal Coat, Sale at $399.50
The true Alaska seal is one of the most beautiful of furs. Its price, until this sale, has always reached a very high figure. This particular model is fashioned of carefully chosen skins. The coat carries a smart shawl collar, and is belted. The garment is 40 inches in length.

This Persian Lamb Coat Priced $575.00
A fur of dignity, cut on lines of distinction. The collar and cuffs of soft Jap sable add a softening charm to this coat of wonderful quality. A 40-inch garment. August sale price, $575.00.

American Broadtail Coat (Grey), $399.50
In 42-inch length, with deep collar and cuffs of dark blue squirrel, contrasting effectively and becomingly with the dark grey of the broadtail.

Hudson Seal Coat Wrap, (Dyed Muskrat), $599.50
In belted style, with becoming long shawl collar of squirrel. Forty-five inches of warmth and beauty; a graceful, lovely wrap whose appeal few women can resist.

Fine Sealine Wrap, Priced at $135.00
This soft, becoming fur makes a most graceful wrap. This one, in 45-inch length, has the long cape collar. A wonderfully low price for a fur wrap. This particular wrap is a fair example of the economies which abound in the August sale.

A Fine Hudson Seal Coat, August Sale price $259.50
The thirty-six inch length lends itself well to the belted style of this jaunty coat. The collar and cuffs may be of skunk, squirrel, or beaver—harmonious and becoming furs. A beautifully modeled coat—constructed from especially fine skins. A low sale price is $259.50.

Hudson Seal Coat, 40 in. (Dyed Muskrat) $375.00
A coat of the best quality of Hudson seal, 40 inches long. A belted model, with collar and cuffs of either skunk or beaver. August sale price, $375.00.

Scotch Mole Wrap, 45 in. August Sale price $499.50
Here is a wrap of soft, lovely mole, that displays a collar of skunk with cuffs to match. Skunk, as you well know, forms an effective contrast in combination with mole. August sale price, $499.50.

Coat of Natural Muskrat in the August Sale at $150.00
A charming coat that is forty inches long, cleverly developed in belted style, with smart raccoon collar and cuffs. A serviceable type of coat, possessing both warmth and beauty. Sale at $150.00.

Natural Mink Coat, Shawl Collar, at $650.00
The warm brown tones of mink have a universal charm. This coat is a marvelous example of beautiful style development. A forty-inch coat, it is belted, and is fashioned with shawl collar and cuffs.

CAPES - SCARFS - CHOKERS - Variously Styled in all Popular Furs at August Sale Prices

L. Bamberger & Co.

"One of America's Great Stores"

OF NEWARK

NEW X RAY TUBE BIG AID TO SCIENCE

Dr. Lillienfeld Discovers Principle That Puts Roentgenology on New Plane.

HE DEMONSTRATES IT HERE

Dr. Hirsch, Director of Bellevue's X-Ray Department, Pleased With Results of Experiments.

By the invention of an X-ray tube based on a comparatively simple principle, roentgenology promises, for the first time since Roentgen discovered the mysterious rays that bear his name, a quarter of a century ago, to be an exact science. The inventor is Dr. Julius Lillienfeld, professor of physics at the University of Leipsic. He is also inventor of the X-ray tube that has been in general use in Europe for the last decade, and which from now on will be superseded by his more recent discovery. Experts who have experimented with it believe as he does.

Dr. Lillienfeld is in New York, having arrived from Europe a few weeks ago. He has already given a public demonstration of his new tube in the presence of Professor George Fegram and Professor Davis at the Department of Physics of Columbia University and before the New York Roentgen Society.

Experiments are being carried on with the new tube at Bellevue Hospital, under the direction of Dr. I. Seth Hirsch, director of the X-ray department of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals. Dr. Hirsch said yesterday he was highly pleased with the results obtained.

Dr. Lillienfeld explained the principles of his invention to a TIMES reporter. He said his discovery was not only of interest to the medical profession and physicists, but to makers of wireless and all audion apparatus and amplifying devices.

The inventor is a quiet and unassuming man of 38. He has a massive head, requiring a No. 8 hat. He is a native of Poland.

"In order to explain the principle of this new tube," said Dr. Lillienfeld, "it will be necessary to recapitulate the history of X-ray tubes and to tell the manner in which X-rays are generated. Roentgen, when he discovered them, called them X-rays simply because the letter X represented an unknown quantity, and at that time he did not know what he had discovered nor the future importance of his discovery to the world.

What Electrons Are.

"Let us begin with the electron: It is the smallest known component of matter and is always associated with an unvarying unit charge of negative electricity. The atom of hydrogen is the smallest atom known. Yet an electron is but 1-2000 part of the hydrogen atom. These electrons are always in motion. It is supposed by some that chemical atoms consist of collections of electrons having orbital motions in a sphere of positive electrification. Others ascribe them to disturbance of the ether.

"An electron striking any matter, target or surface produces X-rays. The electrons must have speed, and, indeed, they move with incredible rapidity. They are negatively charged particles of electricity. There are three factors, therefore, connected with the production of X-rays. They are electron, motion and the target."

Dr. Lillienfeld pointed to a knife-blade.

"The electrons associated with that piece of metal," he continued, "are beneath its surface and are retained there by some superficial force. To produce X-rays we must get the electrons out of the metal through the co-operation of some additional force. Roentgen used gas molecules, which were imprisoned in his glass tube in a partial vacuum, to get the electrons out of the metal, which, in this case, was the cathode by which the electric current leaves, in contradistinction to the anode by which the electric current enters, a vessel. The molecule of gas impinged on the cathode freeing the electrons, which, in turn, flew to and impinged upon the anode or target, from which they were thrown off as X-rays which penetrated the glass tube and scattered.

"The method of producing X-rays by the gas tube did not prove satisfactory for various reasons. Sometimes, like a balky horse, the tube would not work well. The vacuum was a variable quantity, as well, of course, as the amount of gas in the tube.

"In 1911 I made my first tube, on a new principle. There was absolute vacuum in the tube and I got the electrons out of the cathode by means of applying heat to it. With the combination of the heated cathode and the extremely high vacuum, the electrons would fly to the anode, or target, where they were given off as X-rays.

"In 1913, Coolidge, in this country, applied the same idea to the tube now in general use here.

New Method Discovered.

"Two years ago I discovered a new method of effecting the release of the electrons from the cathode. This method has nothing in common with either of the two older ones. I started the electrons from a cold, unheated cathode in the presence of a high electrostatic field. This actually pulls the electrons out of the cathode. The second distinctive characteristic of the new method is the shape of the cathode. I use a sharp-pointed or sharp-edged one, on the theory that the lines of electric force are concentrated on the sharp point or edge of the cathode. This proved to be the case in actual practice and the electrons were readily pulled out. I might add that in this method the electrodes (cathode and anode) are brought very closely together.

"It might very well be asked of me why this principle was never discovered before. I can only say that physicists who thought about it at all and tried it either got no discharge or only an arc. It was easier for the electric field to disintegrate metal than to draw electrons out of it, physicists thought.

"I attribute my good fortune in making this discovery to ten years' experience in studying the action of X-ray tubes and knowing how to clean and handle electrodes and the rest of the apparatus. It looks to be a simple matter to arrive at, but it was not so easy as it appears.

"The application of the principle is not limited to the production of X-rays. It can be applied to all amplifying and audion devices and for generating electro-magnetic waves for wireless. The tube is less expensive than the heated ones because it contains no hot filaments and, therefore, no transformer is needed to supply heat."

Dr. Lillienfeld has devoted much time to research in thermodynamics, wireless telegraphy and the liquefaction of gases.

"The great practical advantages of this tube in radiology and fluroscopy," said Dr. Hirsch, "are its simplicity, accuracy and the quality of the definition in pictures and screen images. In these respects it is superior to the heated tubes.

"It is an instrument of precision, and, as such, brings to roentgenology the quality of an exact science. It simplifies technique, and it is an instrument of precision because its characteristics are fixed in the tube. The absence of scattered radiation makes the pictures clearer, while the employment of heated tubes fogs the pictures.

"The output of X-rays from the new tube is much higher than from the heated tube. For purposes of treatment, the new tube has the advantage of giving out much more homogeneous rays. The dosage and the 'harshness' or penetrating power of the rays can be measured more easily than in the case of the older tubes."

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
Women's and Misses' Silk Skirts (25 to 32 Waistband). Box and side pleated models—peach, rose and burnt orange—were $12.97 ..... 8.75

Store Open 9 to 5.

HEARN

FOURTEENTH STREET Established 1827 WEST OF FIFTH AVE

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
Trimmed Satin Hats In smart sport colors, including black, white and navy—various styles—were $3.98 ..... 2.00

Our Midsummer Sales This Week Mean Savings in Every Dep't for Everyone

Following for Both Monday and Tuesday

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
Rubber Bathing Caps Pretty styles—all rubber—best colors—were .96 and $1.23 ..... .74

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
Enamel Suit Cases Strap 24-26 inch—reinforced corners—were $7.50 ..... 3.90

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
Moire Silk Hand Bags Fancy frame, inside change compartment, drop mirror — brown, colors and black—were $3.47 and $4.87 ..... 2.44

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
White Novelty Fabric Fine checks and stripes—suitable for dresses, blouses, undergarments, etc.—were .58 ..... .31

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
56-Inch All Wool Cream Yachting Serges Sponged and shrunk—fine twill—were $4.48 ..... 2.48

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
Women's Athletic Union Suits Self straps and hemstitched ribbon tops, pink batiste—were $1.97 ..... 1.17

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
Unbleached Sheetings 72 inches wide—heavy quality—were .54 ..... .38

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
Pure Linen Huck Towels Soft finish—hemstitched or hemmed—damask or tape borders—were $1.18 ..... .74

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
Silk Mixed Curtain Pongees Yard wide, tan, rose, blue, helio, brown and other decorative shades—were .67 ..... .47 yd.

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
Special Purchase 300 Tapestry Table Scarfs 18x54 inches—artistic, gobelin and verdure designs—were $2.79 to $3.47 ..... 1.97

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
500 Pairs Cretonne Curtains with valance—trimmed with fine edging—dozen styles—value $2.47 ..... .97 pr.

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
75 Pairs Fine Madras Curtains Shades of old rose, blue, tan and multi colorings—double border designs—were $7.97 ..... 5.88 pr.

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
7,000 Yards of Fine Cretonnes Yard wide—tapestry, verdure, chintz, French stripes, bud, and shadow-proof design—were .38 and .47 ..... .25

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
Best Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs Reproduction of finest Orientals—blue, tan and dark grounds—
9 x12 ft.—formerly $105.00 ..... 68.50
8.3x10.6 ft.—formerly $95.00 ..... 64.50
36 x63 in.—formerly $10.97 ..... 6.47

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
Colonial Rag Rugs In Chintz colorings—artistic and sanitary—
24x36 36x60
27x54 4x7 ft.
1.27 to 7.97

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
Absorbent Cheese Cloths Sealtyte package, convenient for household use—5 yd. package ..... .29

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
Bleached Sheetings 72 inches wide—soft finish—were .49 ..... .36

LOOK FOR THE CLOCKS!

MORNING SPECIALS—MONDAY and TUESDAY Until 1 P. M.
To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$4.94 WOMEN'S KNIT BATHING SUITS 3.33
Variety of pretty colors—round, square or V necks—trimmed with contrasting colors—sizes 36 to 44.
BATHING SUITS—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.74 GIRLS' JUMPER DRESSES ..1.25
10 to 14 years—colored linene—contrasting trimming.
GIRLS' DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$2.24 ORGANDIE & VOILE BLOUSES 1.48
Tailored styles—in plain colors or combinations—also linon smocks—hand-embroidered in sport shades.
BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$4.79 WOMEN'S & MISSES' SLIP-ON DRESSES 2.27
Checked gingham and ramie—in copen, rose, leather and pink—Misses' sizes 14 to 18—Women's sizes 36 to 42.
DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$27.74 and $29.74 WOMEN'S AND MISSES' LINEN SUITS ...16.75
Sizes 14 to 42—blue, pink, tan and white—well tailored—exceptionaly high-class suits.
SUITS—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.97 LITTLE TOTS' WHITE DRESSES 1.33
To 6 yrs.—yoke, empire and belted styles, lace or embroidered trimmed.
BABIES' DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.47 LITTLE TOTS' ROMPERS & CREEPERS ..... .55
To 6 yrs.—Peggy and Toodles styles with contrasting trim.
BABIES' DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

77 ct. INFANTS' WRAPPERS & GOWNS ..... .46
White flannelette, with drawstring.
INFANTS' WEAR—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.28 CHILDREN'S PRINCESS SLIPS ..... .86
Yoke with two medallions — lace trimmed — skirt with tucks and lace edge—6 to 11 yrs.
CHILDREN'S UNDERMUSLINS—2ND FLOOR

74 ct. NIGHT DRESSES ..... .57
White or flesh—round neck—blue stitching—full size.
NIGHT DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR

97 ct. EXTRA SIZE NIGHT DRESSES ..... .62
Round neck—white or flesh—full size—shirring and colored stitching.
NIGHT DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$3.94 TUB SILK PETTICOATS 2.94
White—shadow proof—from hem to hipline.
PETTICOATS—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.85 CHILDREN'S BROWN LEATHER BAREFOOT SANDALS ..... .97
Oak leather soles—broad lasts—flexible and durable—sizes 9 to 2.
SHOES—SECOND FLOOR.

$4.24 WOMEN'S WORSTED SWEATERS 2.33
Tuxedo models — brushed wool revers and cuffs—jade, orchid, buff, blue or honeydew combined with white; also plain colored sweaters and black and white.
SWEATERS—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.38 BUNGALOW APRONS ..... .88
Striped gingham, chambray or figured percale—braid finish.
APRONS—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.28 SILK CAMISOLES ..... .66
Satin and crepe de chine—ribbon and self shoulder bands—Georgette and lace trimmed—excellent variety.
SILK UNDERGARMENTS—SECOND FLOOR.

$4.00 WHITE CORSETS 2.00
Sizes 20 to 28—lightweight coutil—medium high bust—elastic inserts in side.
CORSETS—SECOND FLOOR.

$4.97 WHITE WASH SKIRTS 3.33
26 to 39—Garbardine surf—satine pique—a variety of models—detachable belt gathered in back.
SKIRTS—SECOND FLOOR.

44 ct. TABLE OILCLOTHS ..... .28
1¼ yds. wide—plain white and assorted colors and designs.
TABLE OILCLOTH—THIRD FLOOR.

95 ct. BOYS' SPORT BLOUSES ... .51
Newest colors and patterns in light and medium stripes—also plain colors—sizes 8 to 15 years.
BOYS' FURNISHINGS—THIRD FLOOR.

$2.94 BOYS' KHAKI CAMP SUITS .1.95
Sport blouse or shirt style with short or knicker trousers—excellent quality—well tailored—7 to 16 yrs.
BOYS' WEAR—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.95 TRIMMED SPORT HATS ...1.25
Picot felts and other materials—just right for "now"—white and sport colors.
MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR.

64 ct. WHITE BUCKRAM HAT FRAMES ..... .35
MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR.

$21.97 & $23.50 REVERSIBLE WOOL FIBRE RUGS 14.98
Artistic borders or self-tone—choice colorings — 9x12 and 8.3x10.6 feet.
RUGS—THIRD FLOOR.

$17.94 ALL WOOL PLAID BLANKETS 6.68
Assorted colors — twin, full bed sizes.
BLANKETS—BASEMENT.

48 ct. DOMETS ..... .12½
Bleached 27-inch, and unbleached 30 in.—soft, downy nap.
FLANNEL DEPT.—BASEMENT.

95 ct. MEN'S UNDERWEAR ..... .57
Otis and other makes—short or long sleeve shirts—double seat drawers—all sizes.

$1.95 MEN'S PAJAMAS 1.10
Percales, neat color stripes—silk frogs—all sizes.
MEN'S SHOP—MAIN FLOOR.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.15 to $1.45 MEN'S WORK SHIRTS ..... .74
Blue chambray, blue polka dots, black sateen, dull or bright finish khaki and colored stripe percale on white ground.
MEN'S WORK SHOP—BASEMENT.

$2.97 & $3.47 BUGLE BEAD SEA SHORE BAGS 1.87
8 smart shades, including black.
JEWELRY—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.85 NET GUIMPES 1.29
White and cream—size 38—lace and embroidery trimmed.
NECKWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.34 RAMIE LINENS ..... .70
Pure white—44 inches wide—for sleeveless dresses.
DRESS LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

$2.45 CHARMEUSES 1.74
40 inches—close satin face—light and dark colors—also black.
SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.97 TABLE KNIVES & FORKS ..1.54
American steel—cocobola handles—6 knives—6 forks.

45 ct. RIBBONS ..... .29
White, black and colors—sash or millinary moires — satins and stripes.
RIBBONS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.00 WOMEN'S SILK HOSE ..... .67
White—thread silk mock seam.
SILK HOSIERY—MAIN FLOOR.

40 ct. CHILDREN'S FINE MERCERIZED SOCKS ..... .28
White—with fancy colored top.
HOSIERY—MAIN FLOOR.

$12.75 OAK CHESTS OF SILVERWARE, SET 7.45
Included are 6 each of knives, forks, tablespoons, teaspoons and 1 sugar shell, 1 butter knife—well known makes, in French gray and bright finishes.
SILVERWARE—MAIN FLOOR.

87 ct. BOYS' WHITE COTTON UNION SUITS ..... .53
Athletic style, knee length.
BOYS' UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

14 ct. WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS; ea ..... .07
Colored prints and woven borders —.40 half doz.
HANDKERCHIEFS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.48 LONG CLOTH; 10-yd. piece .1.00
36 inch—fine quality and serviceable.
WHITE GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

60 ct. BLACK SURF CLOTHS ..... .42
36 inches wide—lustrous quality—the recognized, ideal bathing dress fabric.
LININGS—BASEMENT.

$3.77 BOSTON BAGS 2.44
Genuine cowhide—two handles.
LEATHER GOODS—THIRD FLOOR.

35 ct. CRINKLE CREPES—Yard ... .20
Many dainty styles and colorings.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

57 ct. SILK MIXED PONGEES ..... .35
35-inch—all leading colors.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

38 ct. TURKISH BATH TOWELS .. .20
Soft absorbent—white and colored—hemmed.
TOWELS—MAIN FLOOR.

37 ct. PILLOW CASES ..... .21
White—45x36—odd lot—soft finish—no dressing.
PILLOW CASES—BASEMENT.

$2.98 SPREADS 2.14
White, crochet—full and ¾ size—hemmed—assorted patterns.
SPREADS—BASEMENT.

21 ct. UNBLEACHED MUSLINS .... .15
42 inches wide—fine quality.
MUSLINS—BASEMENT.

4½ ct. CHEESE CLOTHS ..... .02¾
36-inch—absorbent.
CHEESE CLOTHS—BASEMENT.

88 ct. MOHAIR SICILIENNES ..... .57
50 inch—brown, gray—navy and black—silk finish—heavy weave.
DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.27 NEW MUSLIN CURTAINS ... .84
with ruffle and tucks—also hemstitched edge.
CURTAINS—BASEMENT.

77 ct. FINE GRADE CRETONNES .. .42
Yard wide—repp weave, in medallion, chintz, verdure, bird, stripes and many others.
CRETONNES—BASEMENT.

93 ct. NEW FEATHER PILLOWS .. .62
Art ticking, 17x25.
PILLOWS—BASEMENT.

20 ct. per hundred WHITE PAPER NAPKINS ..... .10
100 Package lots.
STATIONERY—THIRD FLOOR.

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
Women's and Misses' Tricotine Suits Navy and black—smart, stylish models—notch rever or convertible collars and shoe string belts—well tailored and finished—were $54.73 ..... 39.50

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
Women's and Misses' Black Canton Crepe Coats Very smart Tuxedo model—tie belt—silk lined throughout—with smart, new full sleeves—were $37.74 ..... 22.75

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
Women's Tailored Blouses Pongee, Jap Silk and striped Crepe de Chine—were $2.94 and $3.37 ..... 2.52

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
Women's Dotted Voile Dresses (36 to 46) light and dark grounds—tunics and side panier effects—were $7.94 to $9.74 ... 5.87

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
Women's Untrimmed Felt Sport Hats All desirable sport shades—were $2.95 and $3.50 ... 1.75

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
Women's Glove Silk Vests Bodice and opera tops—excellent quality silk—white and flesh—were $2.97 ..... 2.15

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
Milanese Silk Gloves Double finger tips—white, black, pongee, mastic, beaver and tan—were $2.95—heavy Milanese gloves—12-button length—were $2.46 ..... 1.67

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
Satin Petticoats Shadow proof models—flesh and white—were $4.94 ..... 3.64

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
Voile and Organdie Porch Dresses Sizes 36 to 46—pretty floral and medium or small checks—one model with smart apron front, another with clever turn-down cuff pockets—trimmed with white organdie—were $3.47 ..... 2.35

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
Girls' Middy Blouses Sizes 6 to 18 years—in all white jean—regulation style—heavy lacing—were .94 ..... .81

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
Women's Silk Night Dresses Tailored and fancy models—elaborately trimmed—fine assortment of styles—were $5.97 ..... 3.95

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
Women's Pure Fibre Silk Sweaters fancy weaves—Tuxedo model with tie belt—orchid, honeydew, jade, sprite, henna, Harding blue, navy and black—were $8.94 ..... 5.94

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
Bungalow Aprons —good quality—chambray or percale—belted or sash models—were $1.68 and $1.78 ..... 1.25

All Day Special for Monday and Tuesday
Women's Boxloom Crepe Negligees Pretty slip-over model in semi-Empire style, with shirring front and back—ribbon trim—rose, wisteria, copenhagen and light blue—were $4.47 ..... 2.97

Hair Nets This Week Only
All perfect nets—cap or fringe style—in all shades except gray. Special, doz. ..... .74

Clearance Scrim Canopies Army contract price, $4.50. For seashore or country cottage, bed, table or couch covers. Order by mail. ..... .69

See Page 5, Section 2, for Hearn Advertisement of August Sale of Furs.

TORRENS SAYS LOVE CAUSED KIDNAPPING

Crazed by Desire to Hold His Baby in His Arms, He Asserts.

HE ISSUES A STATEMENT

Didn't Complain Because Wife Didn't Get His Breakfast—Had Arranged to Return Child.

PATERSON, N. J., July 23.—Alfred Torrens of 228 Seventeenth Avenue, Paterson, kidnapped his nine-months-old baby, Margaret Eloise, from her mother on July 7 because he was impelled by an overwhelming desire to hold his baby in his arms and bring home to his wife an idea of how much he suffered from the separation. In a statement, issued through his counsel, Ward & McGinnis, Torrens gives his side of his matrimonial life. In it he says:

"I have known my wife for fifteen years and have been intimately acquainted with her and her family. She knew my circumstances and knew that I was not a wealthy man.

"It has been stated that my wife became betrothed to me without the consent and against the wishes of her parents. My wife's parents knew that we were about to become engaged. I had obtained their consent before our engagement was announced.

"Mr. Simpson had absolutely no objection to our marriage and the only objection that Mrs. Simpson had was because she did not desire her daughter to leave her. We were married Dec. 18, 1919, and I at least was happy, and believed my wife was. Our child, Eloise, was born at Clifton, Oct. 5, 1920.

"I can frankly say that no one could have more greatly appreciated the gracious gift of God that he had bestowed upon us, than I. I fairly worshipped our baby from the time of its birth. It seemed to me that no sacrifice was too great for me to make for it, and the feeling of veneration that I had for my baby's mother could not have been greater.

"During our entire married life while we were keeping house I would rise in the morning and make my own breakfast. My wife would remain in bed. I have no complaint to make about this, because this was done with my consent, because I wished her to be happy. When I returned in the evening no dinner would be prepared for me, but my wife would ask me if I would not go out and get whatever I wished for dinner. I would do this, and then would bring whatever I had purchased home and would personally prepare the dinner.

"After the birth of our child, some unpleasantness arose between my wife's family and myself because of the fact that they attempted to take complete charge of my household and regulate it to suit themselves. Naturally, I objected to this, and because of my objection my wife's family became very much incensed.

After telling of his wife leaving him returning, and leaving him a second time with the baby, the statement continued:

"I visited her father's home and tried to see her, and no one would answer the bell or come to the door, although I could see persons in the house. I became distraught. I loved by wife so very dearly, and my baby even more dearly. I had such a constant craving and longing to see my baby and hold it in my arms that it made me almost crazy. I can only say that it is only a father who has been deprived of his child who can fully appreciate how I felt, and so I conceived the idea that perhaps if I took the baby away from her for a day or so she then would know how terrible it was to be without the baby, and how she was breaking my heart, and she might have some little pity for me as the father of her child, and might come back to me, or, at least, she would let me see the baby.

"From the time I took the child I was constantly with it and nursed it and cared for it. None else but I. Some few days before my arrest I had caused negotiations to be opened between myself, Chief Miller and my wife's family with the object of returning the child to its mother the night before my arrest, and arrangements were completed and the child was to be brought back by me to Paterson the following night and given over to Chief Miller at the home of my sister in Thirtieth Street. All of these arrangements were completed and the child was to be delivered at 7 o'clock that night, and would have been.

"I still love my wife very, very dearly despite the course that she has pursued and my longing for my child and to hold it in my arms is just as intense as ever. I believe if the malignant influence were not present over my wife and if those who sadly advised and persuaded her were to refrain from doing so, we could still be happy."

Counsel for Mrs. Torrens said she would not comment on the statement.

C. R. CRANE REACHES TOMSK

Ex-Minister to China Is Well on His Way Across Siberia.

PEKING, July 22.—Charles R. Crane, the retiring American Minister to China, who is returning to the United States through Soviet Russia, is now well on his way across Siberia on the Trans-Siberian Railroad. Messages received here today announced that Mr. Crane had arrived at Tomsk and was paying a visit to that city.

MANY AUTOS STOLEN HERE ARE EXPORTED

Arraignment of Five Suspects Reveals Traffic, in Which Insurance Fraud Figures.

OWNERS PERMIT THEFTS

At Least 20 Cars Shipped to Porto Rico, Detectives Say — South America Profitable Field.

Shipment of stolen automobiles to foreign countries has become a common practice among automobile thieves, it became known yesterday after the arraignment of five men suspected of exporting stolen machines to Porto Rico, Cuba and Latin America. Adroit traffickers have stripped valuable American motor cars of their identifying markings and shipped machines to France for sale. Some cars have found their way into England for delivery as "used."

The many ramifications of this export traffic are under investigation by the police of the automobile squad, directed by Detective Sergeant Edward Dillon. The arrest of the five suspects Saturday night resulted from a chain of suspicious circumstances which, detectives say, led them directly to the door of John Sulsano, 28 years old, a Porto Rican automobile dealer, in West Fifty-sixth Street near Ninth Avenue, who was held in $5,000 bail for further examination yesterday by Magistrate Rafael Tobias.

The others held in the same bail were John McCoy, 20 years old, a longshoreman of 551 West Fifty-seventh Street; Arthur Lovell, a laborer of 529 West Fifty-second Street; Martin Boyle, a chauffeur of 708 Eleventh Avenue, and Michael M. Earle, 23 years old, a laborer. Sulsano was charged with receiving stolen goods, the others with grand larceny. All had police records except Boyle, the detectives told the Court.

Three cars supposedly stolen by the men under arrest, detectives told the court, were recovered from the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Ponce before she cleared from Pier 35, East River, for San Juan. They said they had trailed Sulsano's wife from the offices of the Porto Rico Line, after learning, they testified, that she had obtained shipping papers there for two automobiles. The cars were found through telephone calls made by a woman to the steamship company.

Detectives say the importation of stolen cars becomes profitable because of the readiness of some automobile owners to permit the theft of their cars because of the insurance money obtainable. The disappearance is complete. Subsano detectives in this case said, had told them many owners had come to him and urged him to take their machines, that they might collect the insurance.

"We have connected Sulsano with a man who, we believe, let him take his car," Detective Sergeant Dillon said yesterday. "Every auto thief in town, apparently, visited Sulsano. We are checking over many of his deals and look for some interesting discoveries. At least twenty stolen machines have been shipped to Porto Rico alone."

Sergeant Dillon, who is responsible for the arrests, said the Automobile Squad recently traced a stolen Cadillac automobile to Panama.

"The chap who bought it down there sent here for parts, and in doing so supplied the necessary details," he said. "This machine is on its way back to New York. We find that for the exportation business the thief steals the car the day before he ships. If he is sending it to Porto Rico or a South American country he usually drives it to the pier, where it is turned over to a confederate. Often these cars are being disposed of thus for the insurance. Invariably they are the best type of car.

"We are finding out, too, the business done by the notary publics. Many notaries have affixed their stamp and signatures to bills of sale exchanged by men unknown to them. This is in direct violation of the law.

"The auto thief can walk into many a notary's office and say 'I'm Bill Smith and this is Jim Brown; he's all right,' and nine times out of ten the notary will do business with them.

"More stolen cars probably would be shipped to Europe if the freight rate were not so large. For the South American journey it is not necessary to crate the machines; nevertheless, some cars have found their way in crates to France, England and other European countries, where they are sold by confederates at attractive prices."

CENTRAL AMERICANS MEET.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica Send Observers to Assembly.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, July 23.—Unofficial representatives of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have arrived here to observe matters brought before the Central American Constituent Assembly, now in session as the legislative body of the Federation of Central American Republics.

This action on the part of Nicaragua and Costa Rica is considered important in political circles, as both countries have failed to join with Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras in forming the federation.

A great manifestation has been held in honor of the foreign delegations, and the unofficial representatives of the two non-member nations have come in for a large share of attention.

NAME SCHOOL STEUBEN DESPITE PROTESTS

Cornerstone Is Laid at River Edge Manor, N. J.—Fifty Against Honoring Prussian.

After a controversy lasting for more than a week over the naming of the new building, the cornerstone of the Steuben School at River Edge Manor, N. J., in Palisade Township, was laid yesterday. The citizens who dwell at the Manor are united in their opposition to giving an American public school the name, as they say in a resolution, of a "Prussian soldier of fortune."

Last Tuesday night a committee headed by S. W. Richards met members of the School Board and tried to get them to allow those whose children would attend the school to give a name of their choosing. "Cleveland" was suggested, but the School Board rejected that as smacking of politics.

Yesterday when John J. Knierim, President of the School Board; J. W. Knobel, E. L. Graf and E. H. Mittelstaut, Felix Klimts and other members of the board who insist that Steuben or von Steuben is as good an American name as many others, were getting ready to lay the cornerstone, a band of twenty-five children marched into the schoolyard bearing a banner which said: "These American Children Demand American Names for Their Schools."

The School Board came prepared for such demonstrations, and Constable George Mack, assisted by five firemen, reserve constables and their aids, were able to disperse the children.

Chairman Knierim in his address of welcome defended the action of the board in sticking to the name Steuben. After the benediction by the Rev. D. F. Longacre, pastor of the Grace English Lutheran Church, about fifty persons, to the boos and jeers of the Steuben faction, gathered under a big tree and passed resolutions protesting against the name and suggesting those of Lincoln, Washington or Grant.

JOB AND WIFE GONE.

Divorce Results From Clerk's Entertaining Woman After Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., July 23.—A burglar scare disclosed the evidence upon which Mrs. Annie Castellane of Tappan, Rockland County, based her suit for divorce today in Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins's chambers in Nyack, and won her a decree.

Felix R. Castellane, her husband, was employed as a clerk for Nicholas De Maio, a druggist at 2,371 Belmont Avenue, the Bronx. De Maio was a witness for Mrs. Castellane. He and another witness testified that the drug store closed nights at 11 o'clock. De Maio and a clerk on their way home from a theatre one night at 11:30 o'clock noticed the rear of the store illuminated. Suspecting burglars, they stole into the store and, they alleged, found Castellane there with a young woman. Castellane lost his job. The divorced couple are 27 years old.

WOULD GUARD HOLDERS OF AUSTRIAN BONDS

State Department Asks That All Who Have Securities Send Lists to Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—For protection as far as possible of interests of Americans who hold Austrian or Hungarian securities the State Department issued this announcement today:

"In view of the pending liquidation of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, the Department of State, in order that it may consider the question of the protection it may be in a position to give to American citizens who hold currency notes of the bank, suggests that they furnish the department with complete information regarding the matter.

"The department further suggests that, in view of the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the readjustment of public finances incident thereto, it would be desirable that the department be furnished with information regarding Austrian or Hungarian bonds or other securities held by American citizens.

"The following information should be promptly supplied: The names and addresses of holders of securities or notes; a definite description of such obligations, including amounts, dates of issuance and serial numbers, dates of acquisition of obligations and names of persons from whom acquired."

ADVERTISEMENT.

Positively the Last Week Expansion Celebration Sale

WINDOW SHADES

This is the last week of our great expansion sale. There's real news in our window shade department, as investigation, Listed below is but one of the many specials we are offering this week, and we should profit greatly from one call there.

SHADES made to order of Holland Linen, Golden Oak and Ivory finished, Mounted on guaranteed spring rollers. Retail value $1.25. Our sale price 75c

Shades measured and hung for city patrons at cost. Best cartage. Prepaid to out-of-town patrons. Sample sent with instructions how to order and measure. Shade mailed absolutely free on request.

Standard Window Shade Co.
426 Gold St., Brooklyn.
Near Fulton St. Tel. Nevins 3430.
Gold St. Three Leaders Fulton St. Entrance

IS DEFLATION ENDING?

Is Deflation Nearing Its End? An article in The Annalist—out tomorrow—asserts that statistics indicate the approach of business revival. At news stands. Ten cents a copy; $5 a year.—Advt.

We Have No Branch Stores Anywhere

MAIL ORDERS FILLED NO C. O. D.'S

LIKLY LUGGAGE CO. INC.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED NO C. O. D.'S

Madison Avenue, Corner 34th Street

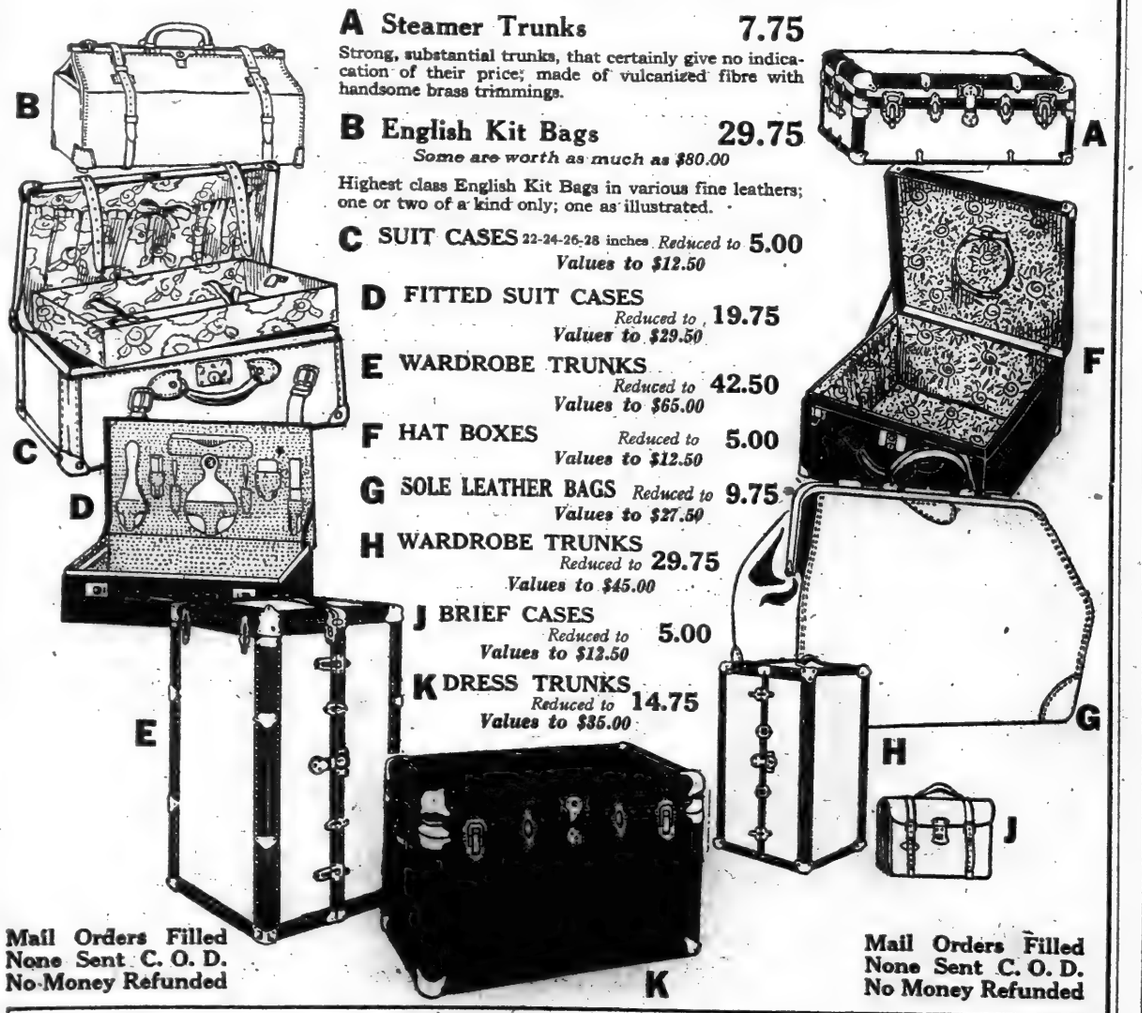
An Announcement About Vacation Luggage

Important—Because It Will Save You Money

We bought big stocks of Vacation Luggage of the highest class, preparing for the usual busy season. But business has been decidedly below normal—no reflection on our merchandise, because the condition is general everywhere; so we are going to offer our entire stocks at prices which should close them out quickly, if there is any magic in giving great, big, unheard-of values.

Every Trunk Every Bag
Every Suit Case Every Hat Box
Every Piece of Vacation Luggage
Will Be Closed Out at Sacrificing Prices

Following are a few examples of the way we have cut prices:



A Steamer Trunks 7.75
Strong, substantial trunks, that certainly give no indication of their price; made of vulcanized fibre with handsome brass trimmings.

B English Kit Bags 29.75
Some are worth as much as $80.00
Highest class English Kit Bags in various fine leathers; one or two of a kind only; one as illustrated.

C SUIT CASES 22-24-26-28 inches. Reduced to 5.00
Values to $12.50

D FITTED SUIT CASES Reduced to 19.75
Values to $29.50

E WARDROBE TRUNKS Reduced to 42.50
Values to $65.00

F HAT BOXES Reduced to 5.00
Values to $12.50

G SOLE LEATHER BAGS Reduced to 9.75
Values to $27.50

H WARDROBE TRUNKS Reduced to 29.75
Values to $45.00

J BRIEF CASES Reduced to 5.00
Values to $12.50

K DRESS TRUNKS Reduced to 14.75
Values to $35.00

Mail Orders Filled
None Sent C. O. D.
No Money Refunded

Mail Orders Filled
None Sent C. O. D.
No Money Refunded

Sale at Madison Avenue, Corner 34th Street

A Sale of Silk Stockings

At One Price

Thousands of pairs of luxurious quality glove silk and pure thread silk stockings, regular values 3.50 to 7.50

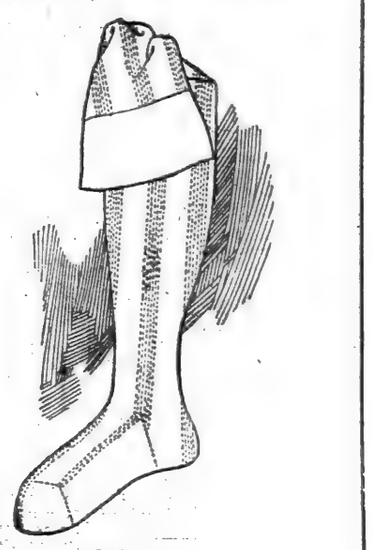
All are fresh and perfect in every way, exquisitely made and finished—

All are full-fashioned and the majority are of silk throughout—

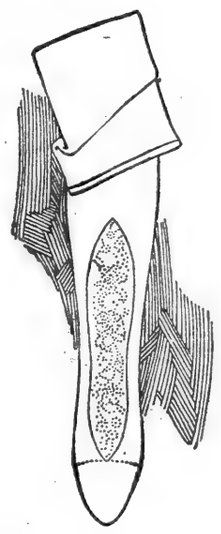
Now on sale at

2.65
(add 7c tax)

at Centemeri's
400 Fifth Avenue



All Are Full Fashioned



Twenty Styles

Colors and styles appropriate to every type of smart footwear from evening slipper to sport oxford—

Plain and clocked heavy quality pure thread silk stockings—

Filmiest of sheer silk stockings—and

Exquisite evening stockings with lace insertions—

at Centemeri's
400 Fifth Avenue

2.65
(add 7c tax)

Sheer and Heavy Silk

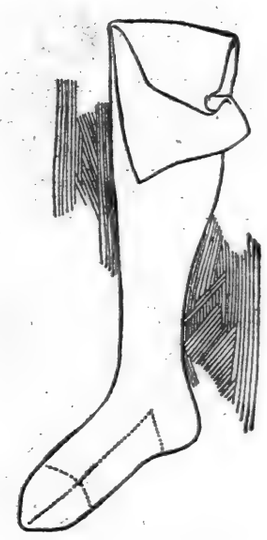
Fourteen Colors

A complete range of the season's smart shades—African brown, Cordovan, russet, aluminum, French gray, slate, fawn, castor, navy, flesh, pink, gold, white and black.

Abundant quantities; all sizes; all fresh new merchandise—no "seconds"; nothing irregular except the absurdly-low price of

2.65
(add 7c tax)

at Centemeri's
400 Fifth Avenue



At Centemeri's 400 Fifth Ave.

BEDFORD IN TUMULT UNDER RULE OF MAN

Rioting and Escapes Bring Police to Put Malcontents in Disciplinary Cells.

TWO ARE STILL AT LARGE

Major Baker Says All Is Quiet After Negroes Stood Off Guards With Fire Hose.

Special to The New York Times.

BEDFORD, N. Y., July 23.—Attendants of the State Reformatory for Women in Bedford reported today that prisoners have been disorderly and rebellious lately, that it was necessary to call in the police to check the rebels on one occasion, and to reopen the institution's jail, known as the disciplinary building. The Superintendent said misbehaved inmates had not been kept in cells for several months.

Major Amos T. Baker admitted today that eight negro prisoners had been put into cells in the disciplinary building by the Bedford village police force a few days ago, and that four of them were released today and returned to their cottages. He also admitted that there had been some escapes, as the employes reported, and that some of the runaways were still at large. All the disorderly incidents were kept quiet by the officials until the attendants made them public.

Major Baker said that Dorothy Smith and Mary Taylor got a key to Ellsabeth Fry Hall and escaped two days ago. They have not been caught. Two more prisoners fled Friday, but were recaptured. A few days ago Mary Blan and Hattie Whitney escaped, but were recaptured, and Mary Bowers and Bertha Krog also made a dash for freedom, but were soon rearrested.

William Bonar, a chauffeur, was kicked in the stomach, and William Conley, a guard, struck over the head when the colored prisoners in Flower Cottage rebelled a few days ago. The employes said that the prisoners had knives, stones and clubs and stood the guards off with the aid of a fire hose. A repetition of the big race riot of a year ago today was feared.

Policemen Wade, Towey, Day and Russell of Bedford were hurried to the reformatory to "storm" the barricaded cottage. The girls capitulated before the police and were locked up in cells.

"The girls didn't want to stay in Flower Cottage," Major Baker explained. "They became disorderly, so I sent for the police to avoid further trouble. I released two of the girls yesterday and four today. The other two will be let out of the disciplinary building and returned to their cottage soon. Everything is quiet and orderly here today."

MAJ. GEN. McCAIN IS RETIRED

He Held Adjutant General's Post From 1914 to 1918.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Announcement was made by the War Department today that Major Gen. Henry P. McCain had been placed on the retired list of the army.

General McCain is one of the best-known officers of the military service. He was Adjutant General of the army from August, 1914, until August, 1918, and had charge of the great work imposed upon the Adjutant General's Department during American participation in the World War. In August, 1918, he was appointed a Major General of the line and assigned to Camp Devens, Mass., to command the Twelfth Division (regular army) in training for overseas service.

General McCain was born in Mississippi, and after graduating from West Point in 1881, served in the infantry until he was made a Major in the Adjutant General's Department in 1900. He saw active service in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War and the Aguinaldo rebellion, participating in a number of engagements.

General McCain won the Distinguished Service Medal for especially meritorious and conspicuous service in administering the Adjutant General's Department during the early period of the war. He also received the British Order of St. Michael and St. George (Companion).

3 HELD AS RIVER PIRATES.

Arrested in Disabled Motorboat Carrying Ninety Bags of Coffee.

Three men in a disabled motorboat, which drifted into the dock at Fulton Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning were arrested on suspicion that they had stolen green coffee worth $3,000 from the lighter Perfection, owned by the Wright-Cobb Lighterage Company, lying off Orange Street, Brooklyn. In the Adams Street Court they were each held in $10,000 bail for examination on Tuesday.

When the motorboat drifted in and the three men aboard landed, they asked Joseph McCormick, engineer on a houseboat lying near by, for the loan of a pump. Pretending to go for the pump, McCormick telephoned to the police of the Poplar Street Station. Patrolman Scott and Detective Brickley, who were sent to the dock, found the three men in the motorboat and arrested them. They said they were William A. Young, of 505 West Forty-eighth Street; Samuel Berkowitz, of 322 East Houston Street, and Harry Jones, 476 East Houston Street. The police say that ninety bags of coffee were found in the motorboat. Earlier in the morning a large quantity of green coffee consigned to the Jewell Tea Company of Hoboken had been stolen from the lighter Perfection.

TOWN HAS NO ONE IDLE.

Boom in German Textiles Cuts Unemployed to Zero.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 23.—The town of Pössneck in Thuringia is unique in Germany in that it does not harbor a single unemployed person today. The big boom in the textile mills and building trade makes the demand for workers exceed the supply.

Petition to Appoint Tompkins.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 23.—A petition has been started by the attorneys of Rockland County and is being freely signed, asking that Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tomkins be appointed to succeed Justice Isaac N. Gills in the Appellate Division, Second Department, at Brooklyn. The petition is directed to Governor Miller. The place will be made vacant by the retirement of Justice Gills Dec. 31. It is the plan to circulate the petition throughout this judicial district.

WALSH SAILS WITHOUT PASSPORT FOR BRITAIN

No Legitimate Reason Why It Should Be Held Up, De Valera's Counsel Says on Rochambeau.

Frank P. Walsh, American adviser to Eamon de Valera, sailed yesterday for Havre on the French liner Rochambeau, having failed, he said, to obtain a visé from the representatives of the British Government to permit him to visit England. He had taken the matter up with Secretary of State Hughes, who had inquired into the matter, but nothing could be done. The British officials said they were waiting for instructions from the Foreign Office in London.

"There is no legitimate reason in the world," Mr. Walsh told reporters, "why my passport should be held up. It is for purely prejudicial reasons that this delay has occurred. If I am not allowed to land in England, then no British lawyer should be permitted to land in this country. The treaty guarantees the rights of any American citizen to go to England and have free movement. I stand on my rights."

It was stated at the British Consulate in New York that no application had been made there by Mr. Walsh for a visé to his passports and no instructions had been received about him from England.

The White Star liner Celtic sailed at noon for Liverpool with a large number of passengers, including a Scotch football team that has been touring the principal cities of the United States and Canada, under the charge of Colonel J. B. Wilson of Lanark. Arthur D. Call, Executive Secretary of the American Group in the Inter-Parliamentary Union, also sailed with Mrs. Call.

The Red Star liner Finland left at the same time for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Antwerp with many tourists for the British Isles and Belgium.

'KILLER' SLAIN AT OWN DOOR

Political Feudist Ninth to Be Killed in Chicago Quarrel.

CHICAGO, July 23.—John Gardino, known as "The Killer" and "Two Gun Johnny," fell dead, pierced by an assassin's bullet almost on his own doorstep today, the ninth victim of the last few months of a bitter political feud in the Nineteenth Ward. The slayer, his face partly hidden by a black felt hat, escaped in the crowd, throwing away the pistol as he fled.

The slain man was the bodyguard of Anthony d'Andrea, political leader who was shot and killed as he was entering his home several weeks ago. D'Andrea opposed Alderman Johnny Powers at the last Aldermanic election and the bitter feeling which developed is blamed by the police for nine murders, a dozen bombings and many acts of violence which have kept the ward seething. All of the killings have been listed by the police as unsolved mysteries.

Three previous attempts to kill Gardino had been reported to the police.

TO EXTRADITE AGUILAR.

Sheriff to Take Back Prisoner Accused of Defrauding Military Academy.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO, Mo., July 23.—Sheriff Chal Blum left today for New York City following receipt of word that Governor Miller of New York had honored requisition papers for the return of Carlos Aguilar, wanted here on a charge of passing a worthless check for $2,500 on the Missouri Military Academy.

Aguilar, a Mexican, whose father is said to have large oil holdings, and who was graduated from the school in 1918, came to Mexico this Spring and presented a check for $2,500 for the tuition of his cousin, Alfredo Avila, of Mexico City, and received $950 in change. After spending a large sum treating the boys he left town. He was traced to New York and arrested and will be brought back for trial.

Alfredo Avila arrived here today to enter the Summer term of the school but found his tuition unpaid.

NEGRESS HELD IN BRANDING.

Said to Have Helped Torture Child With Hot Iron.

Mabel Craig, a negress, of 440 West 163d Street, was held in $5,000 bail by Magistrate Francis X. McQuade in Washington Heights Court yesterday for examination Tuesday on a charge of felonious assault.

She was accused by Joseph Kenahan, agent of the Children's Society, of acting in concert with Bertha Reese, another negress, in the alleged branding on July 13 of Gertrude Gregor, 11 years old. The Gregor girl was touched twenty-two times on the body with a red hot icepick. The two women, it was charged, then threw the child into a tub of salt water. The Reese woman, said to be the principal, has not yet been arrested. All three are negresses and live in the same house in West 163d Street.

JAPAN THANKS RESCUERS.

Chidehara Praises Buford's Crew for Saving Burning Ship's Hands.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Thanks of the Japanese Government to the crew of the army transport Buford which rescued those on the Japanese steamer Tokuyo Maru, when it caught fire and was wrecked off Tillamook Head, Oregon, last May, was expressed in a letter received by the War Department today from Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador.

"It was entirely due to the efficiency and resourcefulness of the crew of the American transport," said the Ambassador's letter, "that nearly all on board the sunken ship were rescued in the very difficult circumstances, while every delicate attention shown to these survivors after they were safely taken to the Buford was no less evident and impressive."

SEEK WOMAN FOR FRAUD.

Police Visit Cleveland but Fail to Find Randolph's Companion.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—Chief of Police Lansdowne and three detectives of Sharon, Pa., came here today to arrest a woman said to have been with Thomas D. Randolph, Sharon book merchant, in what the police allege was a $50,000 kidnapping fraud to victimize E. V. Randolph, retired Sharon merchant, father of the book merchant. She is charged with conspiracy to defraud. The officers had a warrant for the woman.

She is employed in a local restaurant, but was said to be out of town today.

Randolph, the son, according to the Sharon police, drove up to the residence of his father-in-law at Sharon on Wednesday while the "kidnapping mystery" was at its height and admitted a "plot to obtain money." He was arrested later that day.

STATEHOOD FOR PORTO RICO

Urged by E. Mont Reily, New Governor Who Sails for San Juan.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday for San Juan on the Porto Rico steamship Ponce was E. Mont Reily, who goes to take up his post as Governor of the Island. He said that he favored Statehood for Porto Rico and was opposed to the United States granting the islanders independence. He added that the people would get further if they talked about statehood instead of independence. They could elect all their officers, he continued, the same as do the various States in the Union.

Mr. Reily was accompanied by his wife and two daughters and will deliver his inaugural address at San Juan next Saturday.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566-568 FIFTH AVE. AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK PARIS

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Removal Sales

During the coming week, we will especially feature

Elaborate Evening Gowns
Evening Wraps
and Fashionable Day Dresses

GOWNS of embroidered chiffons—handsome beaded effects—stunning models where real laces are combined with soft rich satins and other fashionable styles, comprising the balance of our regular high-cost collection of styles for all manner of evening wear.

at $75—$95—$125 *that were up to $275*

WRAPS—soft crepe satins—taffeta—chiffon and crepes—including a few fur-trimmed effects, ideal for Summer evening wear.

at $65—$85—$125 *that were up to $250*

DAY DRESSES—fashionable styles for street—afternoon or informal wear—of tricotine, canton crepe, satin, Georgette, chiffon and lace, light and dark shades.

at $55—$75—$85 *that were up to $225*

Tailored, Sport and Costume Suits Day Coats and Wraps—Sports Apparel—Blouses—Sweaters—Novelties—Accessories and Hats have *ALL* been *regrouped* and *repriced* for *quicker selling,* in many instances *sale prices* are but *one-third the real worth.*

Furs also remain in the *foreground* as *Removal Sales* continue, and the prices noted below are but a few examples of the *startling reductions* which you can take advantage of at this time.

COATS AND WRAPS

$5500 Broadtail Wrap (Dyed Hudson Bay Sable Collar)	$2850
$4500 Natural Mink Cape	$1950
$3800 Choice Russian Ermine Wrap	$1950
$3500 Broadtail Capes and Wraps	$1800
$2500 Mink Wrap	$1450
$1500 Kolinsky Wrap	$650
$1450 Natural Squirrel Wrap	$875
$975 Hudson Seal Wraps	$500
$650 Mole Cape	$295

SCARFS AND SEPARATE PIECES

$1500 Hudson Bay Sable Stole	$650
$295 Black Lynx Stoles	$125
$250 Hudson Seal Stoles	$95
$375 Natural Blue Fox Scarfs	$195
$595 Natural Silver Fox Scarfs	$350
$150 Natural Cross Fox Scarfs	$75
$395 Natural Russian Sable Scarf (Single skin effect)	$195
$295 Natural Hudson Bay Sable (Double skin effect)	$165
$125 Natural Hudson Bay Sable Scarf (Single skin effect)	$65
$55 Natural Stone Marten Scarf	$29
$55 Dyed Fitch Scarfs (Double skin effects)	$22

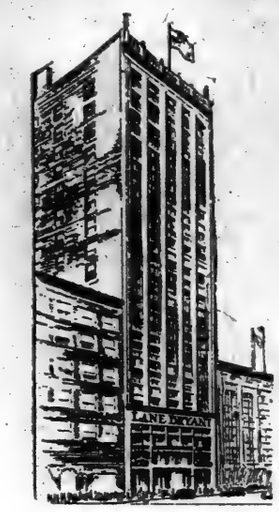
Prices and Partitions Are Coming Down Together
Quality and Style Will Always Remain the Same

Lane Bryant

Originator of Slenderizing Modes

21-23 West 38th St. Just West of 5th Ave.

Changes in walls and ceiling are unimportant; changes in price-tags supreme.



This is our present 38th St. Building, which is being extended into 39th St. with another convenient entrance.

Quality equal to any. Prices lower than ever.

A new thoroughfare of unequaled values for stout women.

PRIOR TO COMPLETION, SOME TIME IN SEPTEMBER, WE WILL BEGIN A SERIES OF

Expansion & Alteration Sales

to dispose of our entire stock of Slenderizing

Apparel for Stout Women

OUR business has grown so rapidly that it is necessary, for the convenience of our patrons, that we secure larger quarters. We have solved the problem by building in the rear of our present shop. Soon Lane Bryant will be one great building, extending all the way through from 38th Street to 39th. Each department will double its size. New departments will be instituted.

From July 25th until our Grand Opening, each day will be a sale day. Every article of our present stock must be sold to make room for the immense consignments ordered for our new quarters. Our clientele will be the gainers.

In the midst of the hurry and rush of alterations, you will find the best values of the season. It is impossible to describe each item in detail, so we quote below a range of greatly reduced prices:

Summer Dresses 12.75 to 75.00	Separate Skirts 4.95 to 29.75
Coats & Wraps 19.85 to 54.50	Summer Sweaters 12.95 to 29.50
Summer Suits 35.00 to 89.50	Corsets 4.95 to 18.00
Sheer Waists 2.95 to 19.50	Negligees 2.95 to 24.50

Bathing Apparel, Hosiery and Underwear

Lane Bryant Just West of 5th Ave. 21-23 West 38th St.

WORK AIDS WOMEN IN CONVALESCENCE

Its Value as a Therapeutic Agent Has Been Proved at the Burke Foundation.

RESULTS OF 6 YEARS' TRIAL

Elizabeth Muir, Supervisor of Occupational Therapy at the Institution, Discusses Benefits.

The value of occupational therapy in the convalescence of women has been thoroughly demonstrated as the result of the last six years' experience with it in the Burke Foundation, the extensive philanthropic institution at White Plains of which Dr Frederic Brush is medical director. Elizabeth Muir, supervisor of occupational therapy there, tells of the results which have been obtained in the Modern Hospital.

When the Foundation opened its various buildings six years ago it had a definite program and equipment for women's occupational treatment during convalescence. It should be explained that the purpose of the institution is to care for patients drawn from New York City and other hospitals after they have recovered sufficiently to be moved and until they are able to look after themselves. The institution is situated in the country, and that means much to the convalescent. The occupational program prescribed is considered by Miss Muir an important aid in restoring the patients to fitness for return to work-and-play life.

The peculiarities and difficulties of this particular problem, she says, are incident to the short period of stay, averaging but three weeks, the first of which is not available usually for occupational activities. Upwards of 12,000 women and girls of all classes and diagnoses have been recuperated, and there has never, from the first, been doubt of the high value of the work cure; rather a constant extension and development of it.

Convalescent care is apt to be defective in two ways, says the writer: The prevalent psychoneurotic weakness and deviation is not corrected, and too prolonged a period of merely resting leaves the person physically and mentally "soft" and unready for competitive living. The aim should be fully to carry the patient over the uncertain and markedly life-influencing time between getting out of bed and getting to work—to send the convalescent out "set up," and keen for social living. Gradually increasing physical and mental occupations, along with suitable recreations, are most effective in accomplishing this. Advice so frequently needed, says Miss Muir, is: "We aim not to fatten you, so much as to strengthen, toughen and re-courage." Convalescent occupations are chosen and modified in view of these fundamentals.

Occupations Are Compulsory.

In the brief residence with such widely diverse social, temperamental and disease states it has proved best to have the occupations essentially compulsory. Nor is the particular kind of work so important as the doing of something for some one else, thus working gradually outside of self.

Certain unforeseen values have come with this therapy: Occupational recreation is the best test of the patient's convalescent spirit and co-operative desire; likewise a test of prognosis, progress, and of final fitness. The group is bound to have a percentage of early dissatisfied and disturbing persons; if these begin to do well in occupation they do well otherwise, and succeed in all-round convalescing. Upon report and complaint a first question is, "What of her occupation record?" Neuropathics and those of doubtful adaptability, the various "border-liners," are earlier entered upon the work, and much waste of time and effort is thus avoided by aid of this trial measure.

One hour a day, beginning at 10:30 A. M., is prescribed, in addition to the making of one's bed and tidying of the room, personal upkeep, mutual helps, &c. From one to ten days of orientation are given before listing for the work; physician's excuse from it is thereafter required. Given in this way, it is taken as a matter of course, begun with some hesitancy and resistance often, but soon understood and enjoyed. Many need to be repressed from spending too much time and nerve force therein.

The occupation consists of (1) work for the institution's equipment and maintenance, (2) for the sales department, (3) assistance and leadership in various lines. With a total population of more than 400, the institution has gotten on well without a seamstress department. The patients (both men and women) have largely "made the place," and keep it in supply and repair and advancement.

A partial list will sufficiently indicate the scope of the occupations: Making and upkeep of all the institutional linen, curtains, shades, pillows, cushions, table mats, towels; vegetable and flower gardening, vegetable preparation, lawn care, haying, snow cleaning; preparation of all surgical supplies for large dressing service; making of paper flowers, dolls, wax goods, rugs and rug-binding, loom products, baskets, photography, a varied line of fancy work, art decorating, &c.; "assistant" details, as in library, occupation and recreation; arranging and costuming for shows, entertainment in general, order and various appointed leaderships and committees, messenger service, office and cottage aids, &c.

Eighty Per Cent. in Occupation.

The women's group numbers 150; twelve to twenty of these are girls from 10 years up. About 80 per cent. are at all times in prescribed occupation. Sewing and fancy work may seem to have too large a part in the régime, says Miss Muir, and many women justly object to this, at first, as drudgery they expected to escape from in convalescence; other kinds of work are then suggested, but these very patients usually come back to some kind of needle or fancy work mainly to "kill time."

Gardening, except the care and arrangement of flowers, has but moderate possibility for short-term patients, because of the special clothing required, the dullness and lack of quick results; but the women are heartened and improved in general by physical work, especially out of doors, the writer says.

Too many kinds of work are often attempted at one time. Best results come with alterations, Miss Muir finds, to suit particular abilities met with in the rapidly changing groups. Much training up or fine quality of workmanship is not to be expected. Patients do not clean their rooms or assist in the dining service, but they carry on considerable mending, simple sick care, &c., for each other, and as energy increases they do things for themselves and their homes.

The larger part of the handicraft work is taken to the cottages and done much out of doors. Certain, advanced and long-stay patients, as cardiacs (heart patients) and empyemas (those who have had abscess of the lungs), go on "pay occupation" at twenty cents an hour two to six hours a day, substituting in regular employes' duties or on equipment and repairs. From this they may grade understandingly into full employment at the institution or elsewhere.

Most of the occupational products are bought by patients and their friends at prices covering cost of material plus 10 to 20 per cent. for "overhead." Last year's sales amounted to $2,000, which income is applied wholly to the research fund for study and advancement in convalescent, cardiac and allied lines; and this has proved most advantageous in giving clear understandings, and impulse to make, and buy, and give more. The occupation department is supported from the general fund, and thus given the status of an essential, like nursing or food.

LAND CLASSIFICATIONS.

Great Demand for Homesteads in Montana.

The Secretary of the Interior recently issued a summary of the activities of the department in classifying public lands through the Geological Survey during June last. More than 3,500,000 acres were classified under the stock-raising homestead law and were designated for entry in tracts of 640 acres or less. Much of the acreage classified, however, is included in original entries or in applications which confer a preference right. Relatively little of it is public land free from claims. The areas classified during the month, by States, are:

California	86,035
Montana	3,344,852
Wyoming	184,050
Total	3,564,937

An area of more than 200,000 acres in Colorado previously classified as coal land was restored to entry, and about 100,000 acres in New Mexico were classified as non-coal land.

During June the Geological Survey reported upon the structural relations of 1,066 applicants for prospecting permits under the oil sections of the leasing act of Feb. 25, 1920, thus bringing the number of such reports rendered since July 1, 1920, to 6,994. Reports have been rendered on 249 applications for coal prospecting permits since the passage of the act and sixty-four were awaiting action at the end of the month. Seventy-eight reports have been rendered on applications for coal leases.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd St. West 43rd St.

Substantial Savings Monday in a Sale of

Women's Silk Suits

A limited number of distinctive, novelty effects

Made up to sell for $98.00

and now priced at

$37.50

ROSHANARA CREPE SUITS with knife and box pleated skirts. Plain colors or attractive combinations. Coat or Skirt may be worn separately. Sizes 34 to 42.

Also Canton Crepe Silk SUITS at **$32.50** *(Regularly $69.50)*

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Section 2, Page 7.



NASH

WITH NASH PERFECTED VALVE-IN-HEAD MOTOR

Value and Service Build Nash Success

Constantly, since Nash cars were first produced, we have centered all of our ability and great resources on the task of building into each Nash such remarkable value that no man could be justified in choosing another car of like price.

In point after point we have made Nash cars better cars and bigger values. Steadily we have improved and developed our product, adding new features, and new equipment, and neglecting nothing which could further enhance the wonderful quality of Nash performance.

Always acknowledged value leaders, the superiority of Nash cars now at their new prices is even more pronounced.

And Nash standardized service is at your command during the entire life of the car.

The Nash Motors Co. requires its dealers to maintain the necessary facilities in machine equipment, shop space, and mechanical aid to furnish prompt and efficient service to Nash owners at all times.

THE NASH MOTORS CO.

NEW PRICES

NASH SIX		NASH FOUR	
5-passenger touring car	$1545	5-passenger touring car	$1195
2-passenger roadster	1525	2-passenger roadster	1175
4-passenger sport model	1695	3-passenger coupe	1735
7-passenger touring car	1695	5-passenger sedan	1935
4-passenger coupe	2395	*f. o. b. Milwaukee*	
7-passenger sedan	2695	*All Nash models, both open and closed, have cord tires as standard equipment*	
f. o b. Kenosha			

Warren-Nash Motor Corporation, *Distributors*

229 West 64th Street, New York City

BROOKLYN	NEW YORK	BRONX	NEWARK
L. A. D. Motors Corp.	Salesroom: Broadway	Nash Bronx Corp.	Nash-Newark Co.
1491 Bedford Ave.	near 64th St.	2415 Grand Concourse	978 Broad St.



Only 4 ft 9 in. long

Special Summer Sale

Opera Grands

$650

THIS little Grand is displayed in small rooms, just like your own, arranged to show how little space it requires.

And though the Opera Grand is the smallest made, nothing has been sacrificed to size. Come and play it for yourself.

Payments Arranged

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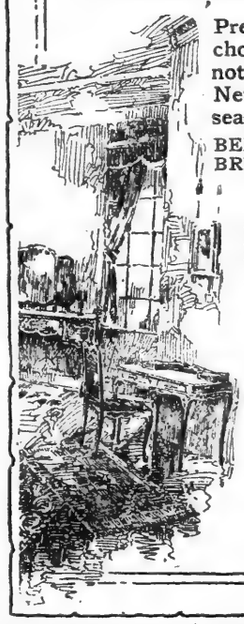
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Telephone Fitz Roy 976-977

Flint's Fine Furniture

Annual Summer Sale

FLINT QUALITY DEPENDABLE FURNITURE



Presenting a breadth of choice that comparison will not surpass—anywhere. New designs for the coming season in

BEDROOM, DINING ROOM, BREAKFAST ROOM, LIVING ROOM AND LIBRARY FURNITURE

in all of which the Flint standard for durable construction and beauty of finish is rigidly maintained in face of the fact that

Prices Are Away Below the Level of Values Offered

"Buy of the Maker"

Upholstered Furniture At 20% to 50% Off Former Prices

PURCHASES MADE NOW, IF DESIRED, WILL BE STORED FREE UNTIL FALL

Flint & Horner Co Inc.

20–26 West 36th St.

"Conveniently near Fifth Avenue"

REMOVAL SALE

Samples and Rebuilt

VACUUM CLEANERS



and

Washing Machines

When we move into our new building at 111 W. 42d Street, everything must be

Fresh New Stock

Note These Big Reductions

$70.00	Vacuum Cleaners	$40
$60.00	" "	$35
$55.00	" "	$32
$50.00	" "	$29
$47.50	" "	$27
$150.00	Washing Machines	$97
$150.00	" "	$87

No Mail or Phone Orders, No C. O. D.

EASY PAYMENTS IF DESIRED

On Sale Only at Our Main Store

131 West 42d St.

(Between Broadway and Sixth Ave.) Second Floor.

Vacuum Cleaner Specialty Co.

Macy's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square B'way 34th to 35th St.

Sale of "Red Star" Coffee and Amaryllis Teas Heads the Grocery List

"Red Star" Brand Coffee—Our most popular brand—fragrant, full bodied and mellow; a rich coffee for breakfast; roasted in the bean, granulated or pulverized.

This Sale

1 lb. carton,	32c
5 lb. carton (bean)	$1.49
25 lb. sack (bean)	$7.24

Sale of Amaryllis Teas

Amaryllis Teas are from choice pickings only and include Mixed Oolong, English Breakfast, Pan Fired Japan and Young Hyson. Our usual price for pound carton, 59c; this sale, 10-pound caddy, $4.64; 5-pound caddy, $2.39; pound carton, 49c.

"Lily White" Brand Tomato Catsup—Half pint bottle, 18c; pint, 28c

Chili Sauce—"Lily White"—½-pint bottles, 23c; pint, 33c

Quick Freezing Ice Cream Salt—70-lb. bushel bag, 79c

Cracco & Blackwell's Scotch Oatmeal—4-lb. can, 94c; 2-lb. can, 49c

Pure Red Currant Jelly — "La Forge" Brand; 10-oz. jars; dozen, $3.39; each, 29c

Pappy's Pure Florida Marmalade—Including Orange or Grape Fruit; in 16-oz. glass jars; dozen, $3.96; each, 34c

Worcestershire Sauce — Holbrook's, 5½-oz. bottle, 24c; large bottle, 74c; medium bottle, 44c

"American Beauty" Brand Large Size Fancy Ripe Olives—1-lb. 2-oz. can, 44c; 9-oz. can, 29c

Mammoth Size Ripe Olives—1-lb. 3-oz. can, 74c; 9-oz. can, 39c

Japanese Crab Meat—No. ½ can, containing 6 ounces; each, 84c

"Lily White" Brand Salad Dressing—The perfect dressing; 4-oz. jars, doz., $3.84; each, 32c

"Lily White" Brand Cornstarch—Pound package, each, 10c

Sale of "Red Star" Baking Powder

"Red Star" Baking Powder—Pure cream of tartar powder of our own manufacture; much lower priced than any other baking powder of equal merit.

½-lb. can; our usual price 29c; sale, 23c
1-lb. can; our usual price 54c; sale, 44c
5-lb. can; our usual price $2.69; sale, $2.00

VANILLA OR LEMON EXTRACT—Macy's "Red Star" Brand, made in our own laboratory; guaranteed pure; 16-oz. bottle $1.39; 8-oz. bottle, 98c; 4-oz. bottle, 54c; 2-oz. bottle, 29c.

Maggie's Seasoning—The world famed seasoning for soups, sauces, gravy, etc.; is unequaled for its flavor; 20-oz. bottle, $3.74; 17-oz. bottle, $3.24; 6⅝-oz. bottle, $1.29; 3⅛-oz. bottle, 69c; 1⅞-oz. bottle, 41c

Preserves, "Imperial" Brand—Guaranteed pure, including Raspberry, Green Gage and Quince; 1-lb. glass jars. Our price, dozen, $4.39; each, 39c

"Red Star" Brand Pure Jellies with Apple—Including Red Currant, Grape, Black Currant, Raspberry and Currant, Quince, Raspberry, Blackberry, Crabapple and Strawberry; 9¼-oz. tumblers, dozen, $3.19; each, 29c

Sliced Carrots, "Blue Label" Brand—Packed by Curtiss Brothers; No. 1 cans; dozen, $2.64; each, 24c

A Special Sale of Domino Syrup—No. 1¼ cans; our usual price $2.39; this sale, dozen, $1.59; each, 14c

Grape Jam—Schuhle's—Made from the finest selected Concord grapes and added fruit pectin; put up in 1-lb. jars; dozen, $2.96; each, 34c

A Special Sale of Southwell's Imported Orange Marmalade—prepared from selected Seville oranges and refined sugar; 1-lb. glass jars, each, 33c

JERSEY LIMA BEANS—"Arena" Brand; small white tender beans; No. 2 cans.

Whole Okra or Okra and Tomatoes — Fancy No. 2 cans.

Fancy California Spinach—"Lily White" Brand; No. 2 cans.

PEAS—"Jessamine" Brand Marrowfat Peas; No. 2 cans.

19c Can 2.19 Dozen

JERSEY TOMATOES—"Lily White" Brand; No. 2 cans.

CORN—"Lily White" Brand; Maine Sugar Corn; No. 2 can.

CUT STRING BEANS—"Jessamine" Brand; No. 2 cans; our usual price, 21c.

GRATED CORN—"Lily White" Brand; No. 1 cans.

Santa Clara Prunes in Sanitary Cans

Santa Clara Prunes, Dry Packed—They are thoroughly sterilized, which assures their keeping quality; will keep in any climate; "Pennant" brand; medium sized prunes, 70 to 80 to the lb.

cans containing 5 lbs., 79c

A Special Sale of Sheffield's Sealect Brand Evaporated Milk

The quality milk that is different. A milk of the highest standard which can only be obtained by the use of fresh, pure milk from selected cows on selected farms, in modern sanitary plants supervised by the most experienced men. 14-oz. can, doz., $1.34; each, 12c

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY FILLED.

Tel. Fitz Roy 6100. Fifth Floor.

L. P. HOLLANDER CO.

Fifth Ave. at 46th St.

PRE-INVENTORY

SALE

(Second Floor)

BALANCE OF REDUCED SUITS for all occasions

15.00 - 25.00 - 55.00

formerly $75.00 to $185.00

COLLECTION OF

SPORT SKIRTS

5.00 and 10.00

formerly $18.00 to $35.00

ODD ASSORTMENT OF

SPORT COATS, STREET COATS AND WRAPS

for Afternoon and Evening Wear

25.00 - 35.00 - 55.00

formerly $85.00 to $235.00

LAST WEEK July Sale

INNOVATION

TRADE MARK

WARDROBE TRUNKS

Remaining Stock

at

CLEARANCE PRICES

A Good Assortment of Styles and Sizes

FROM $45 UP

Effecting Savings up to $33.00

Fifth Avenue's Exclusive *Innovation* Shop

329 FIFTH AVENUE at 33rd STREET

MOPPED UP LIQUOR NOT GOOD EVIDENCE

Policeman Swore Fluid Wrung From Sponge Was Whisky—Prisoner Discharged.

SEARCH WITHOUT A WARRANT

Candy Store Owner, Arrested for Having Four Ounces of Liquor, Set Free by Magistrate.

Despite the warning of Mayor Hylan, as contained in a sharp communication to Police Commissioner Enright on Friday, members of the Police Department continue to make searches without warrants. Mayor Hylan informed the Police Commissioner that officers found guilty of ignoring the opinion of the Corporation Counsel by searching premises, automobiles or bags without warrants should be subject to disciplinary measures, and suggested that aggrieved citizens make complaints against officers who molest them without proper authority.

Although Mayor Hylan's letter went to the Commissioner on Friday, the candy store of Charles Floman of 23 West 112th Street, was invaded on Friday night by Patrolman Zipp of the West 123d Street Station, without a warrant and the proprietor was arrested for having four ounces of liquor in his possession. The liquor was seized. Floman was discharged after a hearing before Magistrate William A. Sweetser, in Harlem Court.

"What's the trouble with you?" asked the Magistrate of the patrolman during the hearing. "Don't you read the papers? Don't you know you can't enter a man's business or home and search for liquor without a warrant?" The officer did not answer, and the Magistrate continued:

"I'm going to write to the Police Commissioner personally about you. This man has four ounces of liquor in his possession for which he shows a prescription permitting its use for medicinal purposes and you insist upon locking him . . ."

The Magistrate ordered Patrolman Zipp to return the liquor to Floman. Half an hour later Floman returned to the courtroom and informed the Magistrate that Zipp had refused to give up the liquor. "Go and tell that officer to appear before me tomorrow. I'll take care of this matter and settle it," said Magistrate Sweetser.

Liquor mopped up from the floor with a sponge and wrung into an inkwell or other container does not furnish sufficient evidence to hold a man for violating the Mullen-Gage law, was the opinion expressed by Magistrate Francis X. Mancuso in Yorkville Court. A case against J. Pirola, 41 years old, of 206 Avenue A, arrested July 21 at 409 East Eighteenth Street, was dismissed. He was charged with illegal possession of liquor. The officer who made the arrest testified that he tasted the whisky after he had wrung it out of the sponge.

"You took an awful chance," the Magistrate remarked.

In the same court yesterday two men were held in $500 bail for examination on July 28 on charges of transporting twenty-five barrels of cider through the streets. They were Gustave Ernest, 52, of 255 Third Avenue, and William Finn, 57, of 191 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, and were arrested at Sixty-sixth Street and Third Avenue. The defendants testified that they had purchased "sweet cider."

"I tasted four cupfuls of the stuff and it sure made me dizzy," testified the officer who made the arrest. "You peeled a whole lot of the cider to find that out, didn't you?" the Court asked.

Nine cases in which violation of the State dry laws was alleged were dismissed yesterday by County Judge Burt J. Humphrey, in the Queens County Court. All were dismissed on technical discrepancies in search warrants that had been issued in the preliminary proceedings in the cases. Several were dismissed because the wording of the warrants made them returnable in a term of the Queens County Court instead of before County Judge Burt J. Humphrey. Others were dismissed because the facts stated in the complaints on which the warrants were issued were found insufficient legally to constitute a cause for a search.

A young man who gave his name as Joseph Madden, 22 years old, and his address the New York Athletic Club, was arrested early yesterday morning in the Pre-Catelan Restaurant, 110 West Thirty-ninth Street, when he pulled a flask of whisky from a hip pocket and placed it on a table. He was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court and held in $500 bail, which was given. He entered a plea of not guilty.

"Well," said Madden as he left the courtroom, "I'm still a gentleman, I suppose. This prohibition offense seems to be the only law you can get arrested on and still retain your self-respect."

The Kings County Grand Jury in Brooklyn yesterday returned 83 indictments out of 127 cases presented for alleged violations of the Mullan-Gage law, which is the highest percentage of indictments in liquor cases yet returned by any Grand Jury in this city. This compares with about 10 per cent. in April, when the law first became effective.

SEAPLANES ON QUI VIVE.

Cutters, Coast and Life Guards and Light Keepers Watch for Runners.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., May 23.—Two big navy planes of the FL-5 type attracted much attention from the crowds on the Boardwalk as they circled around off the shore here today in the hunt for the liquor runners from the Bahamas. The naval authorities have the scout patrols on duty as far south as Norfolk looking into every inlet and bay along the coast for any suspicious boat.

At the coastal air station the crews of the seaplanes will be on duty all night to be ready to take to the air at a minute's notice if the lifeguards report any craft trying to make a landing on Two Mile Beach, where the pilots, lifeguards and crews of the coast guard stations say there is a good chance for the liquor to be landed and hidden.

Delaware Bay pilots say that the Delaware Bay shore from Cape May Point north to Maurice River Cove is unguarded and it would be an easy matter for a boat of light draft to land the booze along the wooded shores of Delaware Bay. From Fishing Creek north to Maurice River the woodlands reach almost down to the water's edge.

Lighthouse keepers at Cape May Point, at the Brandywine and Ship John lighthouses in the bay have been instructed to keep a sharp lookout for the smugglers.

On the report that 450 cases of liquor taken from Atlantic City today had been sent to this city, Chief of Police Jonerson Gibson stationed men on all roads leading into this city. The men are heavily armed, and they have instructions to shoot to kill any one driving a truck that does not stop at the command to halt. Sheriff Meade Tomlin will station men at the entrance to the Ocean City Bridge, at Tuckahoe Bridge and at Corson's Inlet Bridge.

The cutters lying off the coastal air station will keep a sharp lookout for any boat trying to make Cape May through the inland waterways. Pilots and life guards attached to the life guard stations here have instructions to keep a sharp lookout for mysterious craft.

GLYNN SAYS DRY FORCE HERE IS INCOMPETENT

Conspiracy Between Violators and Officials, Says the State Chairman.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 23.—"There will be little improvement in the prohibition situation in this State until Washington has authorized Director Hart to clean house thoroughly and until the impotent enforcement force has been discharged and reliable and efficient men named," declared George A. Glynn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, at his home here today.

"Prohibition," Mr. Glynn added, "has never had a fair chance. If thieves and bandits were to receive the encouragement of official collusion anything like that which bootleggers enjoy, the violations would exceed the violations of prohibition.

"In New York City the booze business is in the hands of aliens and the worst class of liquor dealers of the old days. It is a strange thing that profiteers are the main propagandists against prohibition."

Mr. Glynn declared that rules and regulations for enforcement of the Volstead act compel the conclusion that they were made to be beaten.

"The merits of prohibition will not be fairly determined until the conspiracy between frank violators of the law and sworn public officials is ended," Mr. Glynn declares.

YIELD ON CHURCHES' WINE.

Ruling Gives Old Standard Without Appeal to Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—New prohibition regulations covering the distribution of wines for religious purposes have been almost completed, it was said today at the Internal Revenue Bureau, officials said, which are being prepared, official said, are designed to insure churches obtaining the same standard of sacramental wines to which they were accustomed before the ban was put on wholesale liquor dealers, under an opinion by former Attorney General Palmer.

Request was made at a recent hearing before the bureau that Attorney General Daugherty review his predecessor's ruling so far as it applied to dealers in sacramental wines, as the churchmen contended they could not obtain their standard of quality from wholesale druggists.

The bureau takes the view, however, it was explained, that a request for a new ruling would re-open the entire question of wholesale liquor dealers, while regulations can be drafted, with especial attention to importers, which would accomplish the end sought without bringing the matter again before the Attorney General.

One method suggested would be to permit bonded manufacturers of sacramental wines to distribute their own stock, and similarly importers of wines for religious purposes.

FIREBOAT NAMED WITH WINE

The John Purroy Mitchel Is First Oil Burner in City's Fleet.

The new city fireboat, the John Purroy Mitchel, named in honor of the late Mayor, was launched yesterday at the plant of the Standard Shipbuilding Corporation on Shooters Island. Miss Grace Drennan, 12 years old, neice of Fire Commissioner Thomas J. Drennan, broke a bottle of champagne over the vessel's prow.

The launching was witnessed by about 200 guests, including Mayor Hylan, who praised the Fire Department's record and described his administration as progressive and constructive. Addresses were made also by Fire Commissioner Drennan and County Judge J. Harry Tiernan of Richmond County.

The new fireboat is the first oil burner in the city's fleet of ten boats. It is 132 feet long, 27 feet beam and has a fire-fighting top 28 feet high. It is capable of throwing a stream of 9,000 gallons a minute at a 300-pound pressure. The boat cost $200,000; which is $50,000 less than the amount appropriated for the purpose.

ATTACK EXPLOITERS OF 'FIRING SQUAD'

Army Officers Object to Details for the Gain of Undertakers or Others.

SOLDIERS ON LEAVE SERVE

Decreased Force Makes Denial of Many Requests Necessary, Says Adjutant.

A large decrease in the enlisted strength of the Twenty-second Infantry at Fort Jay, due to the recent order permitting men to quit the service, was held by Captain C. G. Graham yesterday to necessitate the denial of many requests for firing squads for the present. Captain Graham, who is adjutant at Fort Jay, said the large number of military funerals, principally those of war dead returned from France, had swamped the authorities at Governors Island with requests for firing squads. Target practice is now engaging half of the enlisted strength at the Second Corps area headquarters, he said.

Despite the official reasons assigned for inability of the officers at Fort Jay to grant such requests, it was learned on authority that undertakers have been extensively advertising the firing squad as a part of a contract ceremonial and have been including it as an item of cost. One officer at Fort Jay, who for obvious reasons asked that his name be withheld, said:

"There is evidence that some undertaking establishments have been advertising the firing squad to the extent that in their contracts with the relatives of soldier dead they have stipulated that for a certain amount of money they would furnish the necessary hearse, carriages and squad at the grave."

Army officers feel generally, it was said, and General Robert L. Bullard, commander of the Second Corps area, encourages the belief that the soldier who has laid down his life in service is entitled to military honors, and every effort has been made to fulfill requests for saluting squads. In some instances, it was said, men giving time from rest hours had been asked to serve in such squads and the American Legion in some instances and relatives in others had paid the men who gave their time.

"This can scarcely be objected to," said an officer, "because such rewards to men who have gone off a tour of duty and given immediately several hours of their time to serve in a firing squad may be settled to something at the discretion of those who asked for them. Furthermore, I know of no instance in which any enlisted man has asked for a fee or has declined to serve gladly without regard for the question of whether or not he was to be rewarded.

"What must be objected to is exploitation of the firing squad for gain by undertakers or others who may profit in a material sense from the funeral of a dead soldier. In one or two instances undertakers have paid the men in the firing squad."

In such instances as the few brought to the attention of officers the soldiers were "liberally rewarded" by the undertaker, it was said. The feeling in official circles, however, is that the firing squad is assigned to that duty as a mark of respect to the dead soldier and only members of the soldier's family or comrades who wish to have a firing squad at the grave can properly make a request for the assignment of such a squad.

SEIZE $60,000 LIQUOR AND SMUGGLER CRAFT

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

there, knew that it was time for action. Policeman Welch fired a shot over the heads of the men who were unloading the liquor from the schooner to show them that the raiders meant business and all the members of the party surrendered without resistance.

Five automobile trucks were standing near the pile of cases, with two large automobiles and three roadsters. Some of these trucks bore the name of the company owned by Bronson and were confiscated.

There was no doubt that the cases had been removed from the schooner because part of the cargo of similar cases was still on the boat, ready to be trundled off.

Most of these cases bore the mark of Nassau firms and stamps showing that they had been subjected to revenue taxes outside the United States. In addition to cases of rum and gin there were cases of well known brands of Scotch whisky and brandy.

The Jenny T. had the name New Britain painted on her stern as her hailing port—a port not on the ocean—but, in fact, comes from other ports. She was built at Noank, Conn., and he rhome port is now reported to be Northport, L. I. She is f about seven tons net register.

Shipping men said that the schooner was too small to make the trip to the Bahamas and that she must have taken on her liquor cargo at sea from some larger vessel.

Dry agents who had scattered along the coast and at resorts on Long Island in expectation that the "mysterious" ship would land her crew elsewhere, hurried back to this city yesterday afternoon to help in the work of getting evidence against the eighteen men who had been arrested by the New Haven police.

NEW HAVEN, July 23 (Associated Press).—Captain Joseph Miller, of the auxiliary fishing sloop Jennie T., in a statement to the Register tonight said that he had been approached by a stranger at Block Island and offered $50 a day if he would pick up a cargo at sea and successfully deliver it to this port.

According to Captain Miller's statement, the stranger, whom he described as a tall, dark man, wearing a dark-blue suit with a little stripe in it, approached him when he got into Block Island after a fishing trip last Thursday, and asked him if he wanted to make a little money. According to the stranger, Captain Miller was to follow a course he would set, and pick up a cargo at sea, and if everything went all right he would pay $50 for an eight-hour day. Captain Miller accepted the proposition and started from Block Island just as it was getting dark. They went out to sea in a southerly direction for two hours. Then, according to the captain, they came upon a schooner which was lying in wait for them.

The schooner had two masts and there were a lot of men on board. Captain Miller and his helper were told to go down in the cabin and mind their own business. He stated he could hear the men loading the boat, filling the hold and then putting on a deck load.

When this was finished, Captain Miller started the Jennie T., heading for shore. The stranger laid out the course and told Miller, according to his statement, just how to steer and how to get into New Haven Harbor, which Captain Miller stated he had never been in before. According to the captain, when they reached the dock, everything was in readiness for unloading with trucks and men waiting.

WASHINGTON, July 23. — Liquor smugglers were said today by Coast Guard officials to be creeping up the Atlantic coast, forced by the difficulties of rail transportation of liquor to transfer their activities from the more favorable Southern waters.

SEIZE BRITISH SHIP, BUT FIND NO LIQUOR

Officials Disbelieve Story of Pocomoke's Skipper That He Jettisoned 1,000 Cases in Storm.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 23.—Federal officers seized the British auxiliary schooner Pocomoke this afternoon, moored in Gardner's Basin in the Inlet district here. The seizure was made by John Holdzkom, chief keeper of the Coast Guards here, acting in behalf of Collector Elliott Repp, who acted under instructions from Collector Berry of Philadelphia.

Captain J. A. Roy, the French-Canadian skipper of the craft, made no resistance. Word was received here several days ago to hold the Pocomoke under surveillance, as she was suspected of having a cargo or liquor aboard. A search of the vessel was made by Captain Holdzkom's men, but no liquor was found aboard. Captain Roy insists that his vessel sprang a leak during a storm off the coast here and that as a consequence he threw overboard a thousand cases of liquor.

While the Federal Coast Guards were taking possession of the schooner Federal prohibition officers were combing the city for a trace of Captain Roy's cargo. They obtained a search warrant from United States Commissioner Steelman early in the day and searched an Atlantic Avenue restaurant without result.

Customs officials announced that they would remain on board the Pocomoke until the status of the mystery ship was settled. They will remain on board the vessel, according to Deputy Collector Repp, to prevent the vessel from leaving port, as her Captain had threatened to do, until she is properly cleared.

"I never start a voyage on Saturday or Sunday," declared Captain J. A. Roy, in command of the vessel, "but after that I go with the first fair wind, papers or no papers. If there are any officials on board my ship when I get ready to sail, they can either go with me or jump. I left all my papers at the Philadelphia Custom House, but whether I get them back or not I am going to sail for Nassau just as soon as I get good and ready. I paid $32,000 for the vessel and she is mine.

The Captain's story that he left Nassau with 1,000 cases of whisky and put in at Atlantic City with an empty hold, heaving the cargo overboard to save the ship, is openly scouted by State and Federal prohibition enforcement officials, who have redoubled their efforts to locate the liquor in Atlantic City. Technically, the delay in the Philadelphia Customs House in the issuance of clearance papers requested by Captain Roy is due to the fact that the vessel has not complied with quarantine regulations, and up to late this afternoon no quarantine officials had boarded the vessel, which has now been in port more than the forty-eight-hour limit. With the exception of a negro, "Biggy," the crew has disappeared. According to Captain Roy, they have been paid off.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 23.—Two men claim they own the trim little two-master, but prohibition agents here contradict both. They say she is an old time whisky runner with a reputation as odorous as her cargoes and that she is operated between the Bahamas and the New Jersey coast under charter to a Philadelphia gambler, whose name they decline to give.

The man who disputes ownership with Captain Roy is Henry F. Sowers, an old salt of Linwood, near Pleasantville, N. J., who operates fish pounds off the coast. He pops up with the assertion that he alone owns the Pocomoke, and that he leased the ship to a British syndicate at Miami, Fla., to convey the 1,000 cases of Scotch to Quebec.

The revenue agents tell of other ships, one the Bertha A., owned by an Atlantic City hotel man, and another, the Gloucester, which ply the "booze" lanes with holds bulging with rye, Scotch, gin and Cuban rum, all bound for the sand dunes of Jersey and the bays, coves and inlets in the back waters which afford secluded landing places.

ANOTHER BROTHER SLAIN IN RUM FEUD

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

he stooped over to examine the scales on the wagon he didn't notice the second man slip up behind him.

This man calmly looked up and down Elizabeth Street, witnesses said, while his companion stepped out into the street, the better to hold Melchiorre's attention. Then the second youth drew a pistol from a holster strapped around his waist beneath his sack coat, and fired five bullets into the restaurant proprietor's body.

Slayer Calmly Walks Away.

All five shots found their mark before Melchiorre fell dead to the sidewalk. Then, the witnesses said, the first man spoke a few words to the slayer as the latter calmly returned the pistol to the holster.

Morris Levinsky, 13 years old, of 105 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, told the police he was less than ten feet away when the slayer fired the shots. He said that although the shooting caused great excitement in the neighborhood, the slayer coolly walked north on Elizabeth Street and disappeared, while his confederate walked east on Kenmare Street, in the direction of the Bowery.

Although several policemen hurried to the scene on hearing the reports of the pistol and started pursuit in automobiles that they commandeered, no trace of the murderers could be found.

One of the policemen summoned an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital, but Dr. McKenna said Melchiorre had been instantly killed. Detectives in the meantime had entered Melchiorre's restaurant, which was known as the Venetian, and questioned James Larroca of 1,330 Gates Avenue, the bartender, and Max Levine of 2,137 Metropolitan Avenue, Middle Village, L. I., who said he was dining in the place.

They said they noticed Melchiorre leave the restaurant a few minutes before the killing, and when they heard the shots they ran to the street and found the proprietor dead on the sidewalk with hundreds of persons scattering in every direction. They did not know who did the shooting and did not see the slayers.

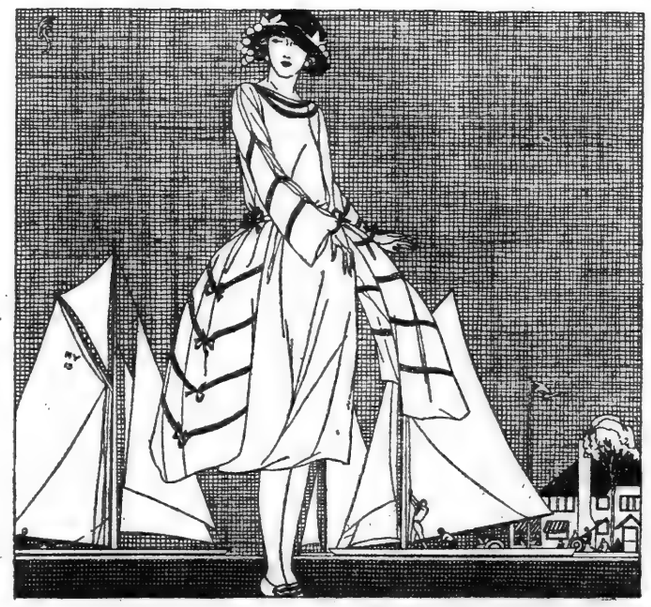
Brother Murdered on June 5.

Ernesto Melchiorre, brother of the restaurant proprietor, was stabbed to death under mysterious circumstances on the night of June 5 last. His body was found outside the plant of the Independent Coal Company at Neptune Avenue and West Twentieth Street, Coney Island, but detectives said the man had been murdered somewhere else. He was a part owner of the Venetian restaurant. The police were inclined at first to believe he was slain while resisting robbers. That impression was gathered from statements made by the man who was killed yesterday, but the detectives now believe that Silvio Melchiorre told that story to conceal the real motive for the murder of his brother.

The detectives learned that Ernesto Melchiorre also had been lured from the Venetian Restaurant to the Harvard Inn on Coney Island. His companion on the journey, it was said, was believed by the Melchiorre brothers to be their personal friend. It was learned that Melchiorre dined with this man and several others at the Harvard Inn, and later, while under the influence of liquor, was induced to go to another address on Coney Island. There, the police believe, he was slain.

Police records revealed that both of the Melchiorre brothers had been arrested several times, but that they succeeded in disproving the charges against them. The man who was shot and killed yesterday was arrested in Boston three years ago in connection with the killing of a man, while his brother had been listed at Police Headquarters, in this city as a "confidence man."

The detectives learned that since the slaying of his brother Silvio Melchiorre was in partnership in the Venetian restaurant with Louis Bastini. Bastini, the Devinsky boy, the bartender and Levine, were taken to Police Headquarters, where they made statements regarding what they saw of the murders.



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The skirts fall, with graceful dignity, a trifle longer—the sleeves assume a new prominence by flowing away from the arm or fitting snugly or some other equally as interesting innovation.

The newer Fall Canton Crepe frocks that are being shown deserve your attention both because of their ingenious styles and their amazing low price.

58.00

Specially grouped for Monday

Late Summer Silk Models formerly up to 74.00

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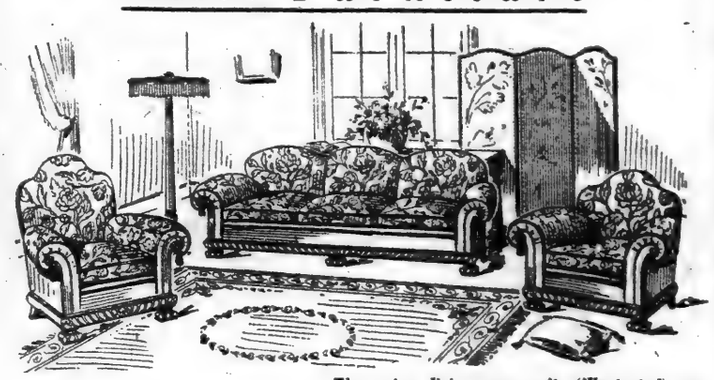
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PERIOD *Furniture*



Three-piece living room suite (illustrated), upholstered in figured frieze mohair of handsome design on seat, arms and back, balance in plain frieze to match; loose cushions, spring seats and superbly carved mahogany frame. Was $1250.00, now half price, at..... $625

50% off regular prices—

Living Room Suites *and* Individual Pieces

Bookcases
Writing Desks
Library Tables
Davenport Tables
Gate-Leg Tables
Consol Tables
Consol Mirrors
Hall Chairs
Fireside Chairs
Windsor Chairs
Lamps & Shades
Secretaries

at ONE-HALF FORMER PRICE

WITH the realization that all merchandise must eventually reach its adjusting price level we have reduced by exactly ONE-HALF all the former selling figures on our upholstered Living Room Suites and individual pieces of authentic period furniture. These reductions fall on the newest, best made and most desirable suites in our showrooms, all correct in design and period—charming examples of Herschmann Period Furniture. Never before have we presented an opportunity to purchase furniture of individuality at one-half regular price. Notable selections are:

Secretary and Desk of solid mahogany, made in an attractive period style; has deep shelving and convenient compartments; was $275.00; now half price, at $137.50

Davenport Table, 20 inches wide and 70 inches long, Italian period design, and of substantial construction; was $95.00; now half price, at $47.50

Black and Gold Damask Living Room Suite—three pieces—handsome design; loose cushion seats; mahogany frame; was $650.00; now half price, at.....$325.00

A handsome three-door Walnut Bookcase, perfectly arranged, and has very large shelving space; always in popular demand; was $135.00; now half price, at $67.50

Three-piece Mohair Living Room Suite; has handsomely upholstered reversible cushions of same material as seats; would make a valuable addition to any home; was $650.00; now half price, at $325.00

Fireside chair of solid mahogany, covered in blue mohair; a most desirable odd chair; was $135.00; now half price, at.....$67.50

Arm chair, upholstered in figured tapestry of a handsome design, fully overstuffed, and with loose cushion; was $80.00; now half price, at.....$40.00

Mahogany Consol Cabinet, charmingly made after the Tudor style; can be used with French mirror to complete decorative plans; was $95.00; now half price, at $47.50

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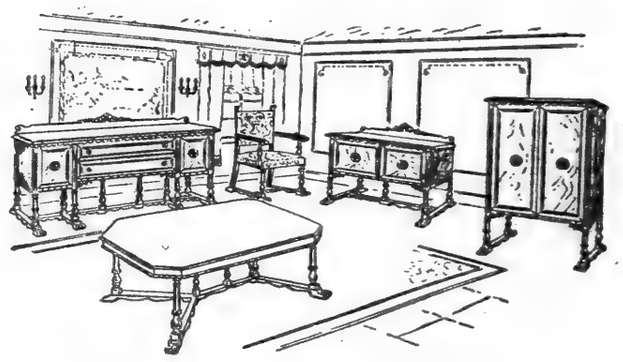
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Italian Renaissance Dining Room suite in American "Burl" Walnut—*10 pieces* $500

(*Buffet 72 inches—Extension table 48x60 inches.*)

YOUR furniture needs—our interpretation of what those needs are—this we deem more important than the sale itself. We count on *continued* patronage and good will, because we fulfill individual requirements conscientiously and at prices which are at all times moderate.

Come, visit the "Twenty-five Rooms," where you can actually see how Kellner Furniture graces Dining Room, Bedroom and Living Room.

MRS. WELSH WEDS EMILE DE STUBEN

Sister of Park Commissioner Gallatin Marries Swiss at Vanderbilt Hotel.

BRIDE'S THIRD MARRIAGE

Her Two Young Sons With Her on Honeymoon—Bridegroom Zurich Doctor of Philosophy.

Mrs. Helen Gallatin Welsh of this city and Lakewood, N. J., and Emile de Stuben, a native of Neuchatel, Switzerland, were married at noon yesterday at the apartments of the bride in the Vanderbilt Hotel. No formal announcement had been made of the marriage, which will come as a surprise to friends of the bride.

The bride is the sister of Park Commissioner Francis D. Gallatin, and is the daughter of the late James Gallatin, a prominent figure in the political and social life of New York a generation ago.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Oliver P. Barnhill, assistant pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church. Commissioner Gallatin gave the bride in marriage, and her two young sons, Charles N. Welsh, Jr. and Albert G. Welsh, acted as pages. Charles H. George, an old friend of the Gallatin family, acted as best man.

The bride wore a gown of brown with lace and chiffon, and a hat to match. She carried a large bouquet of orchids.

After the ceremony Mrs. Stuben announced that she would take her two boys with her on the honeymoon trip, after which she will return to her country home at Lakewood, for some months she has spend the Autumn and Winter at the Vanderbilt.

The bridegroom was graduated from the University of Zurich with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He is now an American citizen.

The guests at the wedding ceremony included the immediate family and a few close friends. Besides Commissioner Gallatin, there were the bride's mother, Mrs. James Gallatin, also Mrs. George Willing of Philadelphia, Mrs. Albert R. Gallatin, Miss Helen Grace Manger, George Eddy, Edmund B. Bronson and Miss Marr.

This is Mrs. de Stuben's third marriage. Her first husband was George K. David of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., but their marriage was annulled. She later married Charles Newbold Welsh of Philadelphia, from whom she obtained a divorce in 1918. Within the last year or so she was reported engaged, first, to Count Jean von Zeunskens of Belgium, which was broken, and afterward to Elmendorf Lester Carr of this city, their engagement, which was announced last October, being broken by mutual consent.

Cole—Percy.

The marriage is announced of Miss Carolyn Percy, daughter of Mrs. Morgan F. Percy of 143 West Eleventh Street, and Kelley Cole, which took place in this city on July 15. Dr. John Haynes Holmes officiating. The bride was graduated from Wellesley, class of '12, and later received her M. A. from Columbia. During the war she served with the Red Cross in France. Mr. Cole is well known in musical circles.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Cross of 113 East Seventy-sixth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Virginia Montgomery Cross, to James Wesson Freeman, son of Mrs. Henry H. Freeman of Boston. Mr. Freeman is a member of the class of '22 at Harvard.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Joseph of 600 West 116th Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lucile Gladys Joseph, to Edward Friedman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Friedman of 542 West 112th Street. Miss Joseph will complete her course at Columbia University next February. Mr. Friedman is a graduate of Columbia.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Wiedenbach of Beechmont Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Augusta Regina Wiedenbach, to Carl H. Bruns of this city, formerly of San Francisco. Mr. Bruns is a graduate of the University of California.

Vonbriel-Dickens Wedding Tuesday.

Miss Bertha Mabel Dickens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Dickens of Richmond Hill, L. I., and Frank Henry Vonbriel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vonbriel of this city, will be married on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at St. Luke's Chapel, Trinity Parish, New York, the Rev. Edward H. Schlucter officiating.

Miss Edna Dodd will attend the bride and Harry Cosgrove is to act as best man.

A reception will follow for the relatives and close friends at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

NOTED ITALIANS VISIT CAMP.

Gen. Badoglio and Ambassador Ricci Inspect Peekskill.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, July 23.—General Pietro Badoglio, Chief of Staff of the Italian Army during the World War, and Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, Italian Ambassador to the United States, visited Peekskill camp today and reviewed the 107th Infantry, formerly the Seventh Regiment.

The two distinguished visitors were the guests of Colonel Wade H. Hayes, commander of the regiment. During the war General Badoglio was associated with General Diaz, Italian Commander in Chief. On the trip to Peekskill T. Bernardi, Italian Consul in New York, accompanied the Ambassador. The 107th Infantry breaks camp tomorrow and returns to its armory in Manhattan. The Tenth Infantry will reach camp shortly after the 107th leaves.

MUSIC FESTIVAL IN BRONX.

Russian Symphony Orchestra Gives First Concert in Starlight Park.

What was said to be the first Summer music festival in the Bronx opened last night when the Starlight Amusement Park at 177th Street turned its athletic field over to the Russian Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Modest Altschuler, for the first of eight concerts. On the west side of the field was constructed a platform to accommodate Mr. Altschuler's seventy-five players.

Over the orchestra was built a sounding board to improve the acoustic conditions in open air. Mr. Altschuler's first program was drawn wholly from Russian composers, while the soloist was Maria Wintzskaya, dramatic soprano. Captain E. W. Whitwell, manager of the park, said that more than 4,000 persons attended.

NO TRAFFIC DEATHS IN WEEK

First Baltimore Accident Prevention Campaign Achieves Results.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—One week has passed without a fatal traffic accident in Baltimore City.

The first accident prevention campaign held in Baltimore began last Sunday and comes to an end at midnight tomorrow night.

G. A. R. Invites Harding.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 23.—President Harding today was invited to come to Indianapolis Sept. 28 to review a parade of the Grand Army of the Republic, which will feature the annual encampment here. The invitation was extended by Mayor Charles W. Jewett in behalf of the city as well as the national G. A. R. organization.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Miss Cornelia Livingston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, gave a dinner last evening for her house guests, Miss Maria L. Brooke, daughter of Lieut. Commander and Mrs. B. Hayes Brooke, and Miss Ellin Mackay, daughter of Clarence H. Mackay, at the Summer home, the Mill, of her parents, at Southampton. The guests were members of the younger set not yet out.

Mrs. Malcolm Wolcott Clephane of 144 East Thirty-sixth Street is visiting friends in Newport, and will leave there on Tuesday.

Andre P. Pfilot of 449 Park Avenue gave a dinner last evening at the Griswold Hotel, Eastern Point, Conn., for Mrs. Louise Lewis of Middleburg, Va., and this city.

James P. Vogel, whose marriage to Miss Jeannette T. Ross will take place in Clinton, N. Y., on Saturday, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last evening at the Tuxedo Club, Tuxedo Park.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. R. Cromwell, the former the son of Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, are at the Ambassador for a few days.

Canon and Mrs. Robert Ellis Jones and Miss Mary K. Gill, a sister of Mrs. Jones, are at their Summer home, Ashfield, Mass.

Mrs. John S. Lancaster and her daughter, Mrs. Barclay Warburton Jr., have come from Philadelphia, and are at the Ritz-Carlton for a short stay.

Accompanied by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. R. M. Blatchford, Mrs. J. C. Walton of Englewood, N. J., and her niece, Miss Sarah Walton, left Monday on the steamer Spokane of the Admiral Line from Seattle for a brief tour of Alaska.

Canon E. Briggs Nash of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, who went abroad two months ago, is expected home from Europe early in August.

Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith of 25 West Forty-seventh Street, accompanied by Miss Anne Hyde, have arrived at the Profile House, N. H., and will occupy Mrs. Smith's cottage for the rest of the Summer.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs sailed from Europe yesterday for New York, and will go to Newport on her arrival here.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on the Paris and Aquitania.

Some of the passengers who arrived yesterday from Havre on the French liner Paris were M. C. Arthur, G. M. Bundy, W. A. Cole, W. J. Daly, Mrs. A. M. Douglas, Dr. A. Herring, Miss H. Gilbert, C. C. Goodfellow, Miss S. A. Hatch, R. H. Johnston. Mrs. S. M. King, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Jennings, Frank H. Karel, Mrs. F. D. Nye, Mrs. C. W. Rey, Miss F. Olmstead, M. Saint-Olivier, Miss E. A. Browne, A. L. Farmer, J. A. Robinson, O. Skinner, Mrs. R. B. Lowe, D. Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lovett. Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. M. Eccles.

Among those who arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Aquitania from Southampton and Cherbourg were W. S. Bartholomew, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lederer, Professor D. H. Macrae, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Pope, Captain H. Van Hal, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. White, Miss White, J. Goldsmith, C. E. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. R. Doubleday, R. E. Gill, A. C. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Blumenthal, Mrs. B. Beal, Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Downs, Captain H. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. C. Copeley Harding, Dr. T. J. Curtin, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hastings, Dr. J. A. Hutton, C. E. Mather, E. S. Maddock, D. Melville, G. E. Roberts, Mrs. R. F. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sternberger, Mrs. H. L. P. Stokes and Mr. and Mrs. J. Stonborough.

LINER PARIS HERE AGAIN.

New Vessel's Captain Proud of Docking Before Aquitania.

The French liner Paris arrived yesterday morning from Havre, her second trip to America, with 230 first, 224 second and 61 steerage passengers. Captain M. Maurras, the Commander, was pleased because he docked his ship nearly two hours ahead of the Aquitania, beating the Cunarder into Quarantine. Captain Sir James Charles of the British ship explained this by saying that the Paris was passing Cherbourg when the Aquitania was entering to pick up her passengers on Saturday night, July 16.

Captain Maurras said he had been delayed by fog, but the weather had been fine. Among the passengers were Colonel and Mrs. A. B. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Chaviot, the latter a sister-in-law of Robert Walton Goelet; Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, widow of the publisher of The New York World; C. J. Atkinson, F. Foote, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Widener, Viscount de Roumfort, Mrs. G. E. Alexander and Mr. and Mrs. W. Le Montagu.

NEW LINER SAILS.

O. K. Davis and E. Sands Leave for Buenos Aires on American Legion.

The new Shipping Board liner American Legion, being operated by the Munson Steamship Company, sailed yesterday from Hoboken on her maiden voyage to South America with more than one hundred passengers. O. K. Davis, Secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, and Edwin Sands, head of the Foreign Mail Department at Washington, left on the ship for Buenos Aires to attend the Pan-American Postal Congress to be held there next month.

Mr. Sands said that it was the first time the United States had been invited to send delegates to such a congress, and they would endeavor to expedite the interchange of mail and develop closer relationship between the countries.

SHRINERS' SESSION CLOSES.

15,000 Members Attended Three-Day Gathering at Middletown.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 23.—The Haymakers' session of Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine, of New York, which has continued here for three days closed tonight. It has brought together more than 15,000 members from this and other States.

This afternoon at the State Armory a ceremonial session was held at which nearly 100 candidates were initiated into the mysteries of the order. This was followed by a parade through the streets of the city headed by several bands. On the line of march the famous Arab Patrol was in evidence and won great applause. Among the other temples represented were Salaam of Newark, Sphinx of Hartford and Kismet of Brooklyn.

Early in the proceedings Mayor R. M. Cox presented the key of the city to Chief Potentate Harry C. Arthur and from that time to the close of the three days' events all belonged to the Shriners.

SAVE GIRL FROM SURF.

Two Men Plunge Into the Ocean Fully Clothed in Night Rescue.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 23.—Jumping fully clothed into the sea, J. H. Miller, 2,487 Boardwalk, and A. W. Bloom, 689 Beck Street, the Bronx, New York, rescued Miss Ada Stern, 18 years, of 3,504 Boardwalk. The men were attracted by cries for assistance by the girl as she was bathing at the foot of Florida Avenue at 2 o'clock this morning.

Miller and Bloom were on the Boardwalk talking when they heard her cries. Both jumped over the railing and plunged into the surf. They discovered the girl floating face downward in the water and had a difficult time bringing her to the shore, weighted down as they were by their street clothes. After giving her first aid treatment she was revived and taken to her home.

PRALL SEEKS LIGHT IN SCHOOL INQUIRY

Asks Ettinger for Information Bearing on Mrs. Bacon's Investigation.

President Anning S. Prall of the Board of Education has sent the following letter to William L. Ettinger, City Superintendent of Schools, who is on his vacation.

"In a letter to me under date of July 14 Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon states that the list of schools visited by the Committee of Women's Organizations, seeking evidence of lack of adequate repairs, was furnished by you last March, and that subsequent to that date the visits were made.

"Will you please advise me at once whether that statement is correct and how the schools were selected by you; how long you knew of the unsatisfactory conditions, and what steps you had taken or have taken to see that the conditions were remedied?"

In her letter to Mr. Prall on July 14 Mrs. Bacon said that "the list of schools and the written permits to visit them were furnished directly from the office of the Superintendent of Schools—the latter, March 11, 1921—and not through the Public Education Association or any other group."

24 AUTOS STOLEN IN A DAY.

Two-Ton Dairy Truck Among Cars Reported to the Police.

The following thefts of automobiles were reported to the police yesterday:

Ford touring; license 78196 N. J., motor 3099062.

Buick 1919 touring, dark green; license 128859 N. Y., motor 507650.

White two-ton auto truck, closed body, marked Punderford Co., Inc., Butter, Eggs and Cheese Wholesale Grocers and Jobbers, 176 Chambers Street, contains butter and eggs and cheese; license 824551 N. Y., motor 2723GK.

Hudson 1921 speedster, blue body, red wheels; license 281650 N. Y., motor 7716.

Oldsmobile 1920 delivery truck, maroon; license 801550 N. Y., motor 14534.

Ford 1915 touring; license 107795 N. Y., motor 2721T.

Ford 1921 touring; license 282853 N. Y., motor 5149403.

Stutz 1917 runabout; license 251152 N. Y., motor 382.

Ford sedan 1921, black, nickel plate radiator; license 269722 N. Y., motor 5018903.

Chandler 1920 touring; license 150035 N. Y., motor 29069.

Ford 1921 touring; license 250470 N. Y., motor 4880840.

Ford 1920 sedan; license 101877 N. Y., motor 4393564.

Ford 1919 sedan; license 178673 N. Y., motor 506923.

Ford 1921 touring; license S-1578 N. Y., motor 4955404.

Dodge 1921 touring; license 247738 N. Y., motor 3220268.

Ford 1919 sedan; license 133988 N. Y., motor 3580586.

Ford 1919 coupé; license N-193 N. Y., motor 4804606.

Dodge 1921 touring; license 250003 N. Y., motor 329692.

Chalmers 1917; license 244493 N. Y., motor 8568.

Cadillac 1916 sedan, dark green; license 118305 N. Y., motor 20216.

Hudson 1917 landaulet; license unknown, motor 87590.

Ford 1920 runabout; license 136406 N. Y., motor 403825.

Ford 1920 touring; license 49012 N. Y., motor 3835051.

Chandler 1919 touring; license 146181 N. Y., motor 67864.

ARRESTED IN CHECK FRAUD.

New Yorker Held in Pittsburgh Is Accused of Many Forgeries.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Pa. July 23.—With the arrest of Raymond Fisher, alias Frank Horak, 40, of 122 East Seventeenth Street, New York City, Friday afternoon in Duquesne, the police believe that the flood of worthless checks, aggregating thousands of dollars, in the Tri-State district and in Eastern Pennsylvania has been stopped. Fisher was committed to jail on five charges of forgery in default of $10,000 bail, pending the hearing has been fixed at $20,000.

Following a grilling by the county detectives it was stated that Fisher had confessed to passing worthless checks drawn on a bank in this city, in Brackenridge, Natrona, Tarentum, Rankin, Braddock, McKeesport and Duquesne and also in Youngstown, Warren and Niles, Ohio. The bogus checks passed in the Pittsburgh District, according to Fisher's confession to Chief Braun, totaled about $2,500.

In addition, Fisher is alleged to have admitted passing a number of checks in New York and Philadelphia as well as in towns in Central and Eastern Pennsylvania, including Chester, Lebanon, Williamsport, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and Sunbury.

Fisher said that before leaving New York he took his wife and three children to Warrenburg, N. Y., on Lake George, to "enjoy themselves for the Summer, where it was cool."

CONTINUE BLAST INQUIRY.

District Attorney Lewis Still Seeks Cause of Tanker Tragedy.

District Attorney Harry E. Lewis instructed Assistant District Attorney Benjamin Hoch yesterday to continue his investigation into the explosion of the fuel oil tank on the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey's tanker, Ardmore, resulting in the death of four men and injury of seven. The explosion occurred in the forward part of the tanker on Friday at the Morse Dry Dock and Repair Company's yards, foot of Fifty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn, where the vessel was undergoing repair.

The District Attorney's office has assumed that the explosion was due either to the overheating of the tank by the sun, to the dropping of a lighted match or cigarette stump, or to a spark otherwise caused by a workman. Company officials have denied that torches were being used in the repair of the vessel and say that no heated rivets were being passed by workmen engaged in replacing plates on the bow of the vessel.

The condition of William Connelly, 215 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn, who was removed to Norwegian Hospital with fractures of the right arm and leg, internal injuries and burns, was reported to be very critical, while John Grau of 94 Adelphi Street and William Dorrian of 5,509 First Avenue, Brooklyn, were improving. Grau, overcome by gas after he had rescued one of the injured men, was discharged from the hospital.

PLAN STRIKE ON OPEN SHOP.

Call Unions for Conference in San Francisco Labor War.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—A call for all labor unions in the San Francisco Bay districts to send delegates to a conference here Aug. 7 to vote on a general strike as a means of halting the open shop movement in the building industries was issued today by the General Conference Committee of the Building Trades Unions of the Bay region.

Elizabeth Jordan Recovering.

Miss Elizabeth Jordan, the author, is at the Presbyterian Hospital, convalescing after an operation performed July 18 by Dr. George E. Brewer. At Miss Jordan's home, 30 Gramercy Park, it was said last night that while the operation was serious the patient rallied immediately after it and had gained steadily every day since.

Miss Jordan is the author of many books including "The Wings of Youth." She is the President of the Gramercy Park Club.

Fall From Window Kills Child.

Helen Cody, 1 year old, fell out of a highchair through a window of her home, on the third floor at 516 West 132d Street, last night. James Henderson of 136 Amsterdam Avenue, who saw the child fall to the areaway, carried her to Knickerbocker Hospital, where she was pronounced dead.

DR. G. K. SWINBURNE DIES PLAYING TENNIS

New York Physician, 63, Stricken as He Was About to Take Tablets for His Heart.

RYE, N. Y., July 23.—Dr. George Knowles Swinburne, a New York physician, dropped dead here late this afternoon while playing tennis at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Meadows on Grandview Avenue. Dr. Swinburne had completed two sets with Mrs. Meadows as a partner when he suddenly complained of feeling ill and suggested that the game be postponed until he had taken some tablets for his heart. Before he could take the medicine, however, he expired.

Dr. Swinburne was 63 years old, a widower, with no children. His town house was at 64 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Dr Swinburne graduated from Harvard in 1881 and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1885. His clubs included the Century, University and the New York Athletic.

MISS STRAKOSCH WINS SUIT.

Gets Award From Estate of Carl Strakosch, Who Adopted Her.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HARTFORD, Conn., July 23.—Julia Clara Strakosch, adopted daughter of Clara Louise Kellogg, the concert singer, and the late Carl Strakosch, won today an award of $39,600 in the Probate Court from the estate of Mr. Strakosch on the plea that he promised her that amount before he died.

Strakosch was an Austrian, and he and his wife had no children. They adopted Julia Clara Harris in New York City twelve years ago. After the death of Mrs. Strakosch in 1916, Mr. Strakosch wrote, stating that he would give his adopted daughter an income of $2,500 a year in addition to a bequest of $20,000. His will contained the $20,000 legacy, and his daughter sued the estate for the annual income, which, Judge Maltbie decided today, amounted to $39,600, and awarded it.

POPE RECEIVES AMERICANS.

Also Gives Instruction to New Apostolic Delegate to Cuba.

ROME, July 22.—Pope Benedict today received in private audience Mgr. Pietro Benedetti, the new Apostolic delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico, discussing with him several ecclesiastical questions pending in those islands and giving him instructions concerning the policy to be followed.

The Pope also received a group of twenty American Catholic students who were presented by Mgr. Slattery, Assistant General of the Carmelites in America. The Pontiff expressed satisfaction at seeing American students, and hoped their visit to Rome would be advantageous to them in their future careers. Afterwards he imparted the Apostolic benediction.

Dug-Out Sale at Country Club.

The Summer colonies at Rye, Port Chester and Greenwich are interested in the exhibition and sale of articles made by the disabled soldiers and ex-service men of the Dug, which will be held at the Green Meadow Country Club, at Rye, next Saturday, from 10 to 6 o'clock. The Dug-Out is a clubhouse and work room for disabled ex-service men at 150 East Sixty-first Street, this city.

The Green Meadow Country Club will be open to the public on the day of the sale, and among the patronesses who will assist in the sale are Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank, Mrs. George Arents and Mrs. Herbert A. Russell.

August Laux, Artist.

August Laux, a landscape and fresco artist, who became notable for his decorative work, on Thursday at his residence, 65 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn. He was in his sixty-fourth year. Mr. Laux was born in the Rhine Pfalz, Bavaria, the son of Henry and Barbara Laux. Members of his mother's family occupied important civil positions in Strasburg under the French Government, while an uncle and cousin were well-known sculptors in Paris, and it was in their studio that he received his first inspiration. He came to this country with his parents in 1863 and continued his studies at the National Academy of Design, where in the Spring of 1870 he exhibited his work for the first time. Since 1880 Mr. Laux had given his attention to genre and still-life pictures. In 1876, he married Emilia Helsterhazen, who survives him.

Ex-State Senator Geo. W. Ketcham.

Former State Senator George W. Ketcham, widely known throughout New Jersey, died Friday at his home, 100 North Sixth Street, Newark, from heart disease. He was 82 years old. The funeral will be held today from the Rosehill Presbyterian Church and burial will be in Franklin, Pa.

Mr. Ketcham was Vice President of the Central Stamping Company, with which he had been connected for sixty-nine years. He was a Director of the City Trust Company and an elder of the Rosehill Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Ketcham was one of the organizers of the American Fire Insurance Company of Newark, a member of the Lincoln Club of Newark, of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Washington Society. He was a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1859. He was born in Bloomfield, N. J.

Alonzo N. Burbank.

Alonzo N. Burbank, who died Friday at his home in Portland, Me., was one of the founders of the International Paper Company and formerly its President. He was born in Franklin, N. H., in 1843 and did various odd jobs around town until he became a clerk in a paper mill. During the nineties, when competition had forced the price of paper down to one and a quarter cents a pound, he and others formed the International Paper Company, that bought fifteen mills.

Dies Bidding His Mother Good-Bye.

Dr. Herbert L. Gray of 238 West Twenty-second Street died suddenly yesterday morning as he was saying good-bye to his mother when he was preparing to sail for France on a vacation. He was 39 years old and a graduate of Johns Hopkins University Medical School.

Lemuel Skidmore.

Lemuel Skidmore, who had practiced law in this city for fifty years, died yesterday at his home in Summit, N. J., after a long illness. He was 77 years old.

Obituary Notes.

ELIZABETH GEATONS, aunt of the Rev. James F. Flynn, rector of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church in Brooklyn, died at the rectory on Friday.

Mrs. MARY L. PHELAN, wife of Colonel John J. Phelan of the Sixty-ninth Infantry, N. Y. N. G., is dead in Paris. She was on a pleasure trip with her family. The Phelan home here is 601 West 160th Street.

MRS. LEONA C. MANNING, wife of the former senior partner of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, who died two weeks ago, died yesterday at her apartment in the New Weston, Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street.

Born.

BERLIN—Dr. and Mrs. Louis Berlin (nee Sugarman) of Brooklyn wish to announce the birth of a daughter, Theresa Minerva, July 8.

BLEY—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Bley (nee Evelyn Bergman) of 540 West 158th St. announce the birth of a daughter, on Thursday, July 21, 1921, at Dr. Lloyd's Seminarium.

CASE—Mr. and Mrs. Norman L. Case (nee Edith M. Weiss), 1,801 University Av., Bronx, announce the birth of a son, Norman L. Jr., on July 21.

DEYENSON—Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Deyenson (nee Maud Ratkowsky) announce the birth of a daughter July 20, 1921, Misericordia Hospital.

GELDZAELER—July 8, to Mr. and Mrs. Ben Geldzaeler (nee Hortense Cohen), 16 Elmgrove Av., Toronto, a daughter.

Born.

GRANT—To Mr. and Mrs. Jerome L. Grant of 500 West 113th St., a daughter, Elinor Ida Grant, on July 19, at New York Nursery and Child Hospital.

GUTMAN—July 17, 1921, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Gutman (Jeanne Y. Gutman), Tremont House, Acra, N. Y.

HART—Mr. and Mrs. Melville H. Hart (nee Jeanette Schlesinger) of 400 West 149th St. announce the birth of a son July 19, 1921, New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

HERTAN—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hertan announce the arrival of a son, William Albert, on July 15, 1921.

KLEINMAN—Mr. and Mrs. A. Kip Kleinman (Helen L. Pland) announce the arrival of a son, Wednesday, June 29, at St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

KOSLOFF—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander (S. Koseloff (nee Lillian Roberts) of 874 Manida St. take pleasure in announcing the birth of a daughter on Thursday, July 21, at the Jewish Maternity Hospital.

KRAKAUER—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Krakauer (nee Mary Freedman) announce the birth of a daughter on Thursday, July 21.

LANDAU—Mr. and Mrs. E. Landau (nee Ruth B. Stern) announce the birth of a son, Saturday, July 23, at New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

LEVINE—Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Levine of 2,168 East 13th St., Brooklyn, announce the arrival of a son Wednesday, July 19.

LEVY—Mr. and Mrs. Saul Levy (nee Ida Samuels), 2,084 84th St., Brooklyn, announce the arrival of a son on Tuesday, July 19.

MEYER—To Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin J. Meyer (nee Sylvia Sobel) of Lawrence, L. I., a son, July 17, 1921.

NEEDELMAN—Mr. and Mrs. H. Needelman of 786 Barden St., Bronx, wish to announce the birth of a son on July 20. Mother and son doing well.

NEWMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Louis D. Newman (nee Ida Sternberger) announce the birth of a daughter, Rita Joan, on July 7, at Harrisburg, Pa.

NIERENBERG—Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Nierenberg (nee Beatrice Greenfield) announce the birth of a son, Jay Robert, at the Brooklyn Jewish Hospital on Monday, July 18.

OPPENHEIMER—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Oppenheimer (nee Frances Weinstein) announce the birth of a daughter, Elenor, July 21, at the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

PICKER—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Picker (nee Charlotte Nelke), 1,063 86th St., Brooklyn, announce the birth of a daughter, Ruth Mildred, on Sunday, July 17, 1921, at the Sloane Hospital.

SCHONBRUN—Mr. and Mrs. M. Schonbrun of 1,324 52d St., Brooklyn, announce the birth of a daughter at the Bedford Maternity Hospital July 16.

SHURE—To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Shure of 500 West 111th St., a daughter, Estelle Mayer, Saturday, July 16.

SIMPSON—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Simpson (nee Rose Levy) announce the arrival of a son, July 18.

Engaged.

BARON—ALTMAN—Mrs. H. Altman, 2,350 Crescent Av., wishes to announce the engagement of her sister, Miss Rose Milling to Mr. Sam Baron, July 19.

BENSON—SCHODSKY—Mr. and Mrs. Max Schodsky announce the engagement of their daughter Gertrude to Joseph Philip Benson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Benson of Brooklyn.

DREYER—SCHWARTZ—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Schwartz of 406 West 150th St. announce the engagement of their daughter Minnie to Alphonso M. Dreyer, son of Mrs. Mary Dreyer of New York City.

FRANK—VOGEL—Mr. and Mrs. Leo B. Vogel of 993 Park Av. and West End, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Pearl Vogel, to Mr. Stewart Hall Frank, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Steinhardt.

GUCKENHEIMER — HELBORN — Mrs. Charles Helborn of 1,200 Madison Av., announces the engagement of her daughter Ruth to Mr. Lawrence Guckenheimer of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

KARKUS—PEYSER—The engagement of Miss Blanche Peyser to Mr. Jacob S. Karkus of Perth Amboy, N. J., is announced.

KLAR—KREISBERG—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kreisberg announce the engagement of their daughter Elsie to Mr. B. Merrill Klar, broker, at 334 5th Av., New York.

LASSER—AMDUR—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Amdur of 16 Beach 43d St., Edgemere, Long Island, announce the betrothal of their daughter Gertrude to Gustave Howard Lasser, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Lasser of 224 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

LAX—LEVY—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Levy of 239 Hudson St. announce the engagement of their daughter Mollie to Mr. Michael G. Lax of Brooklyn.

LOWY—GOODFRIED—Dr. I. L. Goodfried wishes to announce the engagement of his sister, Rose Lowy, to Mr. William Lowy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Lowy.

MARX—MILLER—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Miller of 156 2d Av. announce the engagement of his sister Rose to Mr. Edward Marx of New York City.

PEYSER—SIEGELMAN—Mr. and Mrs. M. Siegelman announce the engagement of their daughter Rose to Mr. Ben Pevnik of New York, July 22, 1921.

SCHEINER—FISHER—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Scheiner of 1036 Bronx Park, Bronx wish to announce the engagement of their daughter, Belle Maxine, to Louis Julius Scheiner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Scheiner of Central Park.

SCHLESINGER — DEMBITZ — Mrs. Rose Dembitz announces the engagement of her daughter Sadie to Dr. Joseph H. Schlesinger.

SEIGEL—WERNER—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Werner, 52 West 119th St., announce the engagement of their daughter Miriam to Mr. Irving M. Seigel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seigel.

SOLMSON—METZEL—Mr. and Mrs. S. Metzel of Baltimore, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Paulina L., to Nathan L. Solmson of the same city.

Married.

BLOCK—LAWRENCE—Nuptial mass at St. Saviour's Church by Rev. Father Buckley on Friday, July 22. Grace M. Lawrence to Gaston J. Block Jr.

COHEN—GREENBERG—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Greenberg announce the marriage of their daughter Ida E. to Dr. Isaac Cohen of Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, on July 21, 1921.

DEKKER—OLNEY—At Church of the Transfiguration on Tuesday, July 19, Katherine, daughter of George L. Olney, to Edward N. Dekker of Toledo, Ohio.

FRANKLIN—MEAD—At Bush Mead, Lake Waramaug, Conn., on Saturday, July 16, Kellogg Franklin of New York and Miss Anna R. Mead of Greenwich, Conn.

GREGORY—BYRNE—At the home of Mrs. James E. Sullivan, 540 West 114th St., on Sunday, July 24, the wedding of her niece, Miss Florence Byrne will take place to Lieut. John N. Gregory, son of Robert and Elizabeth Gregory of Quaker Ridge, N. Y.

HARRIS — ALEXANDER — Mr. and Mrs. George Alexander announce the marriage of their daughter Pauline Jeannette to Mr. Abe Harris on July 19 by the Rev. Dr. Tintner.

HIRTENSTEIN—FISCHER—The marriage of Miss Mildred Amelia Fischer, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Fischer (nee Charlotte Friedman), of 575 West 172d St., New York City, and Lester H. Hirtenstein took place on July 5, 1921.

RUBINSTEIN — RUBENSTEIN — Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rubenstein, 2,250 Bassford Av., Bronx, announce the marriage of their daughter, Hattie, to Mr. Armand Rubinstein on Sunday, July 17, 1921.

WILKS—FRANK—On Wednesday, July 20, Tessa Frank to Dr. Harold S. Wilks.

Anniversary.

FALK—Mr. and Mrs. J. Falk of 923 Simpson St. announce the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, at home on July 31 from 4 to 7, at the residence of their daughter, Mr. and Mrs. M. Dreyfuss, 2,354 Valentine Av., Bronx.

Died.

ALLEN—Charles Morgan, Co. D, 312th Infantry, 78th Division, killed in action Oct. 15, 1918, in his 28th year, at Grand Pre, France. Beloved son of James and Ella Allen, brother of James B. and Mrs. Viola Sherwin. Funeral services will be held at Bedford Park Presbyterian Church, 200th St. and Bainbridge Av., Bronx, on Sunday, July 24, at 2 P. M. Reinterment Woodlawn Cemetery.

ASSENHEIM—Louis J., beloved husband of Sarah and beloved father of Mrs. C. Kaufman and Mrs. J. S. Blank, entered into eternal rest Friday. Funeral service at his late residence Sunday, July 24, at 3 P. M.

ASSENHEIM—The Board of Trustees, Beth Sholom, People's Temple, Bensonhurst, N. Y., with deep regret announce the death of our beloved member and former associate, Louis J. Assenheim. We have sustained the loss of one who for many years devoted his best energy to the upbuilding of our institution and that which it stands for. Members are requested to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 8,624 Bay 36th St., on Sunday, July 24, at 3 P. M.

LEWIS J. LOVEMAN, President.
ARTHUR J. STERN, Secretary.

BARTHOLOMEW—Suddenly at London, England, on Sunday, July 3, 1921, Kathryn B., Bartholomew, beloved wife of W. S. Bartholomew. She is survived by her husband, daughter Marjorie, son John and two sisters. Funeral from Homewood Cemetery Chapel, Pittsburgh, Pa., Monday, July 25, at 2 P. M., city time.

Died.

BLUMENTHAL—Alfred, son of Isaac and Babbette; HANNAH, his wife, daughter of David and Fanny Frankel, and ALFRED ISSAC, their son, died in Madrid, Spain. Funeral services on Tuesday, July 26, at 10 A. M., at the Central Synagogue, 55th St. and Lexington Av. Kindly omit flowers.

BLUMENTHAL — Hannah. Directors and members of the Paulina Consumptives Fund are requested to attend the funeral services of our departed member, Mrs. Hannah Blumenthal, Tuesday, July 26, at 10 A. M., from Central Synagogue, Lexington Av. and 55th St.

Mrs. NATHAN ELYNN, President.
Mrs. HENRY KENDALL, Secretary.

BLUMENTHAL — Hannah. Directors and members of the Roumanian Aid Society are requested to attend the funeral services of our departed member, Mrs. Hannah Blumenthal, Tuesday, July 26, at 10 A. M., from Central Synagogue, Lexington Av. and 55th St.

Mrs. SAMUEL GROPPER, President.
Mrs. S. KEMPER, Secretary.

BENZIGER—Louise, beloved wife of the late Louis Benziger, on Saturday, July 23, 1921, in her 80th year, at her residence, 55 Fort Place, New Brighton, Staten Island. Funeral services at 11 A. M. Tuesday, July 26, at St. Peter's Church, New Brighton, Staten Island, New York. Please omit flowers.

ABANDON FIGHT FILM AT ELEVENTH HOUR

Theatre Box Office Ready for Waiting Queue When Sale Is Countermanded.

PICTURE SEEN AT HOSPITAL

Dr. Cobb and Ex-Service Convalescents at Fox Hills Enjoyed Screen Combat.

The box office of the Forty-fourth Street Theatre was ready to open up for the sale of tickets to view the Carpentier-Dempsey fight film at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and more than 200 persons were in line waiting for an opportunity to buy the tickets, when word was received at the theatre that the showing of the film would have to be postponed until 10:30 tomorrow morning.

The press reports concerning the Grand Jury investigation about to be undertaken by United States District Attorney Hayward caused a flurry in the office of F. C. Quimby, who has the rights to display the picture and who announced last Thursday that the film would be shown at the Forty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon.

In front of the theatre were four large lithographed posters of Champion Dempsey and the vanquished Carpentier. The posters said: "G. L. (Tex) Rickard presents the world championship heavyweight contest between Jack Dempsey and Georges Carpentier, heavyweight champion of Europe. Five reels of terrific action."

A crowd began to gather at the theatre an hour before the box office opened and the lobby was soon filled. There was a fair sprinkling of women. As the hour for the showing of the film arrived those in line became impatient but no tickets were sold and word was finally received from Mr. Quimby's office saying the showing had to be postponed.

Inquirers who sought further particulars at Mr. Quimby's office in the Fitzgerald Building found it closed. At his home, 374 West End Avenue, it was said he was not there.

It was learned that the film was first shown in this State a week ago last Monday night, when it was viewed by service men at the Fox Hills Hospital. Dr. J. O. Cobb, in charge of the hospital, said last night that the men were delighted with the picture and that the film had been run off twice. He witnessed the pictures both times and from 600 to 700 ex-service men and members of the hospital saw the film.

"One of our Red Cross workers," said Dr. Cobb, "asked me if it would be all right to have the films shown. I am always on the lookout for anything that will please our boys in the hospital and I said I would be happy to have the films shown. I was introduced to a man who had the matter in charge. They said his name was Quimby, but the man said he was not Mr. Quimby. I cannot recall his name. We certainly appreciated his kindness in permitting us to view the pictures. It was a warm night and I sat outside in a car which had brought the man with the film. They were good pictures.

"Afterward I asked the man if he would not show them at Polyclinic Hospital, of which I am also in charge. I had thought of asking that they be shown at Hudson Street Hospital, also under my jurisdiction, but could not make arrangements in time."

Mr. Quimby has been reported as saying he did not transport the film or cause it to be transported into this State. Such transportation is clearly in violation of the law, according to Colonel Hayward, Federal District Attorney, who will begin a Grand Jury investigation into the situation tomorrow.

"Tex" Rickard, promoter of the fight, said he knew nothing about the transportation of the film or about the report that it would be shown this afternoon at a private view for the benefit of Federal authorities. It was pointed out that the Federal authorities were not interested in the fight film further than concerning the facts surrounding its transfer from New Jersey to New York.

MEXICO CUTS WAGES.

Railway Men to Lose 20 Per Cent. of Pay After Aug. 1.

MEXICO CITY, July 23.—The employes of the National Railroad lines, with the exception of those earning less than 100 pesos monthly, will suffer a 20 per cent. wage reduction on Aug. 1, according to a decision reached by the new railway Board of Directors.

A reduction in the number of employes also has been ordered.

Central Shopmen to Return.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23.—Six hundred men will return to work at the New York Central locomotive shops in West Albany, on Monday, it was announced today. The number represents one-half of the normal working force. The shops have been closed for the last six months.

Banks Repaying Wheat Loans.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The July repayment instalment of $1,176,000 on loans, made last year to a group of banks to finance wheat exports to Belgium, has been received by the War Finance Corporation. The total advance was $11,229,000. Repayments now total $3,353,000, while $3,350,000 is due in August and September.

MEETINGS ANNOUNCED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meetg.
Keystone T. & Rub.	July 8	.....	Aug. 1
Louis & Nash.	July 12	July 25	July 23
Oil Stocks	July 23	.....	.....
Phillips-Jones Corp.	July 20	.....	Aug. 18

FOR RIGHTS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Settlement Day.	Priv. Expires
Rub. & W.	June 15	.....	.....	Aug. 20

DUE BILLS.

The following stocks carry due bills:
Durham Hosiery Mills preferred from July 1 until further notice.
Manhattan Railway Company (also std.) from June 30 until further notice.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

COMSTOCKS.		Gold Reef	.02
Best & Belcher	.10	Hasbrouck	.05
Caledar	.08	Kernick	.06
Con. Virginia	.17	Knox	.11
Justice	.01	Verdi	.02
Mexican	.11	Verdi	.02
Ophir	.10	Western	.03
Potosi	.05	Zone	.10
Scorpion	.02	GOLDFIELD.	
Sierra Nevada	.02	Booth	.03
Union	.17	Consolidated	.06
TONOPAH.		Jumbo Extension	.03
Belmont	.06	Florence	.33
Cash Boy	.08	Jumbo ex	.03
Jim Butler	.06	Silver Pick	.19
MacNamara	.14	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Do Crescent	.06	Arrowhead	.04
Midway	.12	Broken Hills	.03
North Star	.04	Bullwhacker	.06
Rescue	.04	Hamilton	.03
Tonopah ex	1.40	Holly	1.65
Tonopah of Nev.	.78	Round Mountain	.12
Tonopah Mining	.03	Silver Hills	.17
TIPTOP.		Silver Top	.58
Belcher ex	.02	Tom Mina	.06
Brougher	.09	Sterling	.04
Dr. Tonopah	.15	Unionite	.14
Dividend	.09	White Caps	.05
Extension	.20		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Crescent	1¾	1⅞	Isabella	2½	5
Dr. Jackpot	2¾	3⅛	Mary McK.	3¼	5
Elkton	3	4	Portland	45	50
El Paso	8	11	U. Gold M.	10¼	13⅝
Golden Cr.	65	70	Rose Nicol.	2¾	4
Granite	10	14	Vindicator	28	32

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Saturday, on or near 5th Av., 2 fountain pens. Return to Mrs. Freund, 303 5th Av. Reward.

Jewelry.

LOST—Friday evening, old-fashioned gold pin with gold pearl-mounted butterflies; valued as keepsake; liberal reward. Morningside 6046.

Other Lost and Found Advertisements, Section 6, Page 4.

MELLON TO OUTLINE FOREIGN DEBT STATUS

Memorandum for Senate Will Give Treasury's View of Last Administration's Commitments.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Secretary Mellon has started work on a memorandum to be presented to the Senate Finance Committee early next week, setting forth how far the Treasury considers itself committed to the negotiations of the Wilson Administration with reference to the funding of the nation's loans to Europe.

The Treasury is understood to take the general position that the negotiations of former Secretaries Glass and Houston with the representatives of the allied Governments were merely in the nature of discussions leading up to a settled scheme. The Treasury, however, is understood to view differently the matter of the British accumulated interest, on which there was an understanding for deferment for three years or until the Spring of 1922, pending a funding agreement involving all the loans.

Since payment of the accumulated interest on the British debt now has been deferred for more than two years, it was explained, it would appear that such an understanding was tacitly in effect, though this Government might have the right to demand interest payments at any time.

Negotiations with the allied nations on the funding scheme for the present are at a standstill, and it was stated authoritatively today that the Treasury would await the action of Congress in defining its powers in the matter before discussions would be resumed.

GROCERS REPLACE DRIVERS ON STRIKE

Union, Refusing 12½ Per Cent. Cut, Says Present Scale Runs Until August.

Spokesmen for the wholesale grocery concerns affected by the strike of drivers and chauffeurs, called on Thursday in protest against a wage cut, declared yesterday that they were having no trouble in filling the places of the strikers and predicted a normal truck movement by Tuesday. According to the employers, there are 325 drivers on strike, but union leaders said that nearly double that number were out.

Charles W. Patterson, head of Austin Nichols & Co., and President of the League of Metropolitan Merchants, against whom the strike was called, said that the truck movement yesterday was much improved over Friday. Mr. Patterson denied that the league had attempted to increase the working day of the men one hour. "All we asked them to take was the 12½ per cent. cut. We advanced their pay 100 per cent. during the war period."

Robert Brown, business agent in Brooklyn for Locals 282 and 807 of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, in a statement yesterday declared that the drivers and chauffeurs employed at the plant of Austin Nichols & Co. did not strike, but were forced out of work by a lockout. He said that an agreement between the union men and the League of Metropolitan Merchants made last August provided that there should be no change of conditions of salary and hours of employment for a period of one year.

Mr. Brown said that the union had been informed that the cut of $4 ordered was to be followed by other cuts in August and September. "This is more than the men can stand," he added. He said that he had tried without success to confer with Earl Bales, general manager of Austin Nichols & Co., and with Charles W. Patterson, the President.

MORE L. & N. CAPITAL STOCK

Increase of $53,000,000 Is Voted at Stockholders' Meeting.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 23.—Stockholders at a special meeting here today, on recommendation of the Board of Directors, authorized an increase of $53,000,000 in the capital stock of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, and authorized the board to apply to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to distribute proceeds of the new issue as a stock dividend.

Steps also were taken to execute a blanket mortgage upon the company's property as security for first mortgage and refunding gold bonds to fund as much as may be deemed necessary of the debt of the road, which, on Dec. 31 last, was $166,300,825.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Memberships Posted for Transfer—Charles M. Morse to Morgan G. Morgan; sponsors, Henry M. Hume, John H. Adelbert; Percy K. Hudson to Charles Maury Jones; sponsors, Fuller Potter, J. Wright Brown.

Changes in Firms—Charles A. Frank & Co. (effective July 25, 1921), Seth Low admitted. Low, Dixon & Co. (effective July 15, 1921), Theodore F. Dixon retired.

THINK SPURGIN FLED WITH $300,000 LOOT

Lloyd's and Michigan Trust Directors Offer $20,000 Reward for President.

WORLD-WIDE HUNT BEGUN

Forged Notes for More Than $500,000 Included in "Assets" of Closed Chicago Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Forged mortgages and notes involving more than $500,000 were found among the "assets" of the closed Michigan Avenue Trust Company today, according to Clarence D. Beutel, cashier. The names of Iowa and Illinois farmers were forged to loan papers, apparently to cover up the withdrawal of cash from the bank.

In addition, other withdrawals which may amount to $1,000,000 have been noted. These shortages seem to indicate a thorough looting of the institution's resources.

A nation-wide search for Warren G. Spurgin, President of the bank, has thus far been unsuccessful. He has not been seen since Thursday, when State officials ordered the bank closed. It is feared that depositors may not get more than 50 per cent.

Chief Investigator Newmark of the States' Attorney's office announced today that he would confer with State's Attorney Crowe with a view of taking Grand Jury action Monday on the closing of the bank to determine whether or not there is any criminal act connected with the disappearance of some of the securities.

Lloyds of London is expected to offer a reward of $10,000 for the arrest of Spurgin, and Directors of the bank voted to put up a similar sum. According to W. C. Burns, representative of the London insurance house which had bonded the banker for $100,000, Spurgin will be sought throughout the world. Lloyd agents believe Spurgin has fled to Mexico and that he carried $300,000 or more in cash.

From the story told by Mr. Beutel and a check on Spurgin's actions during the last two weeks, the stockholders are convinced that the missing banker had made careful preparations for his flight. On Wednesday of last week, Mr. Beutel declares, Spurgin sent him to New York to investigate some loans. On returning Beutel found that $35,000 in cash, Liberty bonds and other negotiable securities had been withdrawn and replaced by other collateral, which was little more than "wall paper."

On the day that Beutel left, it was also discovered, Spurgin went to the American Discount Company and borrowed $15,000 on his bank stock. Last Monday Mrs. Spurgin and her daughter, Vivian, told neighbors they were leaving their home at 5,758 Kenwood Avenue, for a visit to Panora, Iowa. Inquiry in Panora and in Des Moines, where a brother of Spurgin lives, disclosed that Mr. and Mrs. Spurgin had not been heard from for several weeks.

SAILING VESSEL LOST.

American Fruit Ship Went Down Off the Coast of Yucatan.

MEXICO CITY, July 23.—The Leora M. Thurlow, a small American-owned sailing vessel, loaded with fruit, is reported to have sunk off the coast of Yucatan on July 12, when she struck a reef near the Island of Cozumel.

Dispatches received here say that the crew of seven were saved through the efforts of a Mexican sailor, who took the men off in a launch shortly after the ship struck.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—High pressure persists generally east of the Mississippi River and the pressure is low along the northern border and in the interior districts west of the Rocky Mountains. This pressure distribution has been attended by comparatively warm weather over the Northern States from the Great Lakes westward to the Pacific Coast, and by normal temperatures in other regions. It has also been attended by scattered showers in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley and the Southern Rocky Mountain and Southern Plateau regions.

The outlook is for scattered local thundershowers in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and generally fair weather elsewhere East of the Mississippi River Sunday and Monday. No important temperature changes are indicated for the eastern half of the country within the next forty-eight hours.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND MONDAY.

Northern New England, Southern New England, Eastern New York and New Jersey—Fair Sunday and Monday, slowly rising temperature.

Western New York—Fair Sunday and Monday, little change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.
3 A. M. 67	69	4 P. M. 84	82
6 A. M. 67	66	5 P. M. 82	82
9 A. M. 72	69	9 P. M. 78	80
12 M. 80	76	11 P. M. 73	79

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 77. Maximum temperature, 85 degrees at 1:56 P. M.; minimum, 67 degrees at 2 A. M. Humidity, 70 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 50 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.17 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.18 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Weather in cotton and grain States:

North Carolina and South Carolina—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday; possibly local thundershowers.

Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday; scattered local thundershowers.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair Sunday and Monday; not much change in temperature.

Ohio—Fair Sunday and Monday; little change in temperature.

Indiana—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday; no change in temperature.

Lower Michigan—Partly cloudy Sunday; Monday fair; no change in temperature.

Upper Michigan—Fair Sunday and Monday; no change in temperature.

Illinois—Generally fair Sunday and Monday, except possibly local thunder showers in north portions; not much change in temperature.

Missouri—Generally fair Sunday and probably Monday; not much change in temperature.

Fire Record.

A. M.	Loss.
12:06—Front of 2,400 7 Av. (auto); Fred Williams	Not given
1:05—98 Goerck St.	Not given
1:38—Park Av. & 90 St. (auto)	Not given
3:00—2,614 8 St.; Sante Lituchy	Not given
5:20—1,214 Boston Rd.	Not given
6:40—534 W. 56 St.	Not given
11:30—At 1,817 Boston Rd. (auto); Mons Bondy	Not given
P. M.	
12:30—70 Greene St.; American Paper Co.	Slight
2:15—107 W. 123 St.; Julian Blanz	Not given
2:20—19-27 W. 21 St.; Federal Dress Co.	Not given
2:40—138 St. & Mott Av. (auto); Mons Doarman	Not given
4:00—257 W. 27 St.; L. & D. Fur Co.	Not given
4:45—36 W. 156 St.; John Clark	Not given
4:40—285 E. 152 St.; D. S.	Slight
5:10—102-104 Greenwich St.; A. G. Shirt Waist Co.	Not given
6:15—Grand Concourse & 150 St. (auto); Jacob Wecosley	Not given
6:30—57 W. 24 St.; C. E. Stevens	Not given
6:35—14 Cannon St.; A. Schweitzer	Not given
8:30—22-26 Little West 12 St.; Henry Shits	Not Given
9:40—828-850 E. 163d St.; Greenbaum Co.	Not Given
10:40—146 St. & Park Av.	Not Given
10:50—1,512 1 Av.; New York Waist Stores Co.	Not Given
11:00—118 E. 109 St.; Reliable Bag Co.	Not Given

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

THE MASTERPHONE CORPORATION OF AMERICA.—Judge Learned Hand yesterday appointed Allen R. Mershard receiver in equity for the Masterphone Corporation of America in a suit brought by Harry L. Rashburn, a creditor, for $4,000. Its liabilities are stated to be $18,000 and assets in excess of that amount, but the corporation is said to be short of liquid assets to meet maturing obligations. The corporation was organized last February with an authorized capitalization of $150,000 to exploit a patented device which is said to greatly improve the sound of phonograph records.

FLINT & CHESTER, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Flint & Chester, Inc., hardware, at 2 South Street, by these creditors: J. H. Williams & Co., $2,827; Estate of Richard Dudgeon, $247; A. Z. Boyd Co., Inc., $42; Armstrong Mfg. Co., $3.

NEW YORK MOTOR TRUCK SALES CORPORATION.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against New York Motor Truck Sales Corporation of 516 West 55th Street, by these creditors: Craycroft Oil Co., Inc., $882; L. T. Hollister, Inc., $401; Interborn Hoist & Body Co., $283.

MANHATTAN BRASS & ELECTRICAL CO.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Samuel Denemark, doing business as Manhattan Brass & Electrical Company, at 423 Broome Street, by these creditors: Gill Glass Company, $2,000; M. Natkins, $637 H. Johnson, $318.

SLIGO IRON & STEEL CO.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Sligo Iron & Steel Company of 42 Broadway, by these creditors: American Rolling Mills Company, $81,937; Pittsburgh Rolls Corporation, $58; Pittsburgh Gauge & Supply Company, $175.

AUGUST QUICK.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against August Limprove, of 115 West Street, by these creditors; Consumers' Brewing Company of New York, Ltd., $810; Charles Van Brock, $2,500; Frederick Mueller Jr., $500.

M. M. LEVITT HOSIERY CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against M. M. Levitt Hosiery Company, Inc., of 413 Broadway, by these creditors: J. Frimarck, $200; G. Weiss, $200; M. Natkins, $500.

ROSE DE VITAN, saleswoman, of 42 East 78th Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $1,143 and assets of $394.

PIETRO BUONO.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Pietro Buono, grocer, at 2,265 First Avenue, by these creditors: Louis Morrison, $287; M. Natkins, $250; L. Saff, $40.

JUDGMENTS.

Filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Allen, Franklin W.—Martin Shoe Co. $154.88
Abraham, Samuel H. and Anna O.—Oppenheim, Collins & Co. 735.67
Berger & Lindeman, Inc.—H. S. Rich & Co. 277.80
Bernstein, Eva—Ivy Courts Realty Co. 302.20
Borstein, Mark—S. Levin 115.27
Cohen, Milton S.—258 Riverside Drive Corp. 823.99
Capitol Auto Exchange, Inc., and Melville H. Hettman—M. Maas 352.55
Clark, Wm. O.—Oppenheim, Collins & Co. 505.20
Cohen, David—M. Schechter et al. 533.97
Crane, Frank W.—Chatham and Phenix National Bank of City of New York. 6,589.55
Cornish, Charles D.—Rinaito Securities Corp. 1,666.22
City of New York—D. Eno 300.00
Feinsilver, Nathan—Chatham and Phenix National Bank of New York 915.60
Goldstein, Edward—Gotham Tobacco Co. 148.74
Goldberg, Benjamin (Style Gallery)—A. Daskin 152.88
Godley, Eugenie—Ivy Court Realty Co. 302.20
Harrison Music Co., Inc.—Chappell Harms, Inc. 232.27
Hill, Charles V. D.—A. L. Chamblim 759.13
Jensen, J. Rasmus—Brighton Confectionery Co., Inc. 117.78
Klein, Herman—Chatham and Phenix National Bank of New York 1,001.71
Kramer, David—Beck-Hazzard Store Co. 235.23
Kaplan, Samuel N.—Oppenheim, Collins & Co. 106.03
Kornbluth, Irving—Chatham and Phenix National Bank of New York 1,834.56
Linden, Elrich—Fulton Lamp and Shade Co. 1,227.98
Malloy, Maude E.—Ivy Court Realty Co. 302.20
Miller, Jacob—E. D. Henderson 166.70
Morris, Mary B.—Palker Realty Co. 140.20
Otrophon Steamship Co.—Howes Bros. Co. 1,008.20
Ohnik, Morris—John P. Mahoney & Sons 170.20
Ruhl, Chas. J. and Helen F.—K. H. Graff 575.95
Rosenthal Corset Co.—E. Wilson et al. 379.55
Rosenau, Amelia—A. Anapel 345.15
Sutton, Redondo—J. P. Hartnett 10,564.50
Stein, Henry—Venia Rose Bakery & Restaurant Co., Inc. 217.98
Wurschafter, Edward—Chatham & Phenix Nti. Bank of N. Y. 1,508.01
Woodward, Benjamin D., adm.—M. E. Reed 314.70
Wachtel, Louis—Nagle Packing Co. 349.35

In Bronx County.

Cohen, Isidore M.—Manhattan Motors Co. 132.81
Levy, Sallie—Dounth 314.41
Stofenberg, Isidore—L. Shapiro 386.18

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Victor Kremer Film Features, Inc., and Victor Kremer—R. Dittenhoefer; May 1, 1921 (vacated) $3,222.62
Herskowitz, Lazar, and Nathan Raynes —J. Jonas; Apr. 13, 1921 3,148.19
Bornnan, Jacob A., and Theodore Twogan—R. Bader; Nov. 23, 1920 844.28
Devine Bros., Inc.—A. Saldino; June 20, 1921 4,128.46
Weltzer, Hyman—J. Weltzer; Jan. 1, 1921 1,264.79

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23.—Thirty-two new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $1,599,000, were chartered today. They include:

Huguenot West Holding Corp., New Rochelle, realty, $50,000; H. T. Ruepper, J. J. Praete, V. Lipsio; attorney, H. Bloom, 149 Broadway.

New Method Realty Co., Queens, $5,000; S. and I. Lax and N. Horowits; attorneys, Hallinan & Groh, 35 Nassau St.

Lee Drug Corp., Brooklyn, $10,000; H. F. Abrams, L. Feldman, S. Chermak; attorney, B. Solomon, 154 Nassau St.

Vanderbilt Publishing Co., Manhattan, $50,000; N. R. and G. C. Heater, E. B. Hallett; attorneys, Davis, Wagner, Heater and Holton, 54 Nassau St.

Camp Jeahurum, Brooklyn, $30,000; M. L. Hacks, M. Rabinowitz, W. I. Friedman; attorney, F. Satra, 764 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

Plymouth Syrup Corp., Bronx, to make extracts, $10,000; A. Kopelman, S. Karsch, H. S. Elgot; attorney, B. E. Kopelman, 280 Broadway.

House of Gomoy, Manhattan, pipes and smokers' articles, $50,000; S. and M. Zinberg; attorney, C. Sobie, 1,476 Broadway.

Long Beach Housing Corp., Brooklyn, real estate, $10,000; L. McCarty, I. Parshelisky, W. Joseph; attorney, H. Hetkin, 32 Court St., Brooklyn.

Trinachia Drug and Chemical Corp., Manhattan; $25,000; G. Porrazzo, F. Mattucci, J. Soresi; attorney, C. Firestone, 299 Broadway.

Adsign Corp., Manhattan, to make signs, $20,000; J. Cejoral, C. and R. Buettner; attorney, M. Elchner, 1,545 Broadway.

Mate Bros., Brooklyn, apparel for both sexes, $20,000; M. and S. and J. Mate; attorney, W. Jaik, 20 Vesey St.

Handy Machine Tool and Engineering Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. and R. Friedman, J. Kocta; attorney, H. Rubin, 302 Broadway.

Pegasus Corp., Manhattan, theatrical and motion pictures, $15,000; J. D. Phillipe, E. I. Devlin Jr., E. C. Fisher; attorney, A. B. Graham, 25 West 43d St.

Patrick Govern, Manhattan, general contracting, $1,000,000; P. and M. C. Mc-Govern, E. D. Hubbard; attorneys, Conway, Kellogg & O'Brien, 49 Wall St.

Kingston Lumber Corp., Kingston, $50,000; H. J. and G. W. Pratt Jr., M. Samter; attorney, J. W. Eckert, Kingston.

Marginal Drug Sundries Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. Graney, E. Smith, M. A. Markey; attorney, J. de Manger, 619 West 135th St.

Donara Drug Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. Gerrity, P. Prendergast, G. C. Drega; attorney, same as preceding.

American Over-Orient Trading Corp., Manhattan, $20,000; W. T. Keeton, G. A. Johnston, T. A. Clements; attorney, F. S. Knorr, Albany.

Wendy-Smith Realty Co., Brooklyn, $50,000; W. S. Smith, W. Beaty, R. A. Chapman; attorney, A. Frankenthaler, 38 Maiden Lane.

Atlantic Coast Oil Co., Manhattan, $100,000; J. B. Pruyn, S. L. Lemmon, G. H. Salmon; attorney, F. J. Knerr, Albany.

Manhattan Druggist Distributors, Manhattan, $5,000; W. Bonn, F. H. Smith, T. tan; attorney, J. J. Munger, 619 West 135th St.

Malone Baking Co., Malone, $10,000; F. R. Kirk, B. R. Clark, E. S. Mason; attorney, G. Moore, Malone.

John B. Esquerre Motor Body Corp., $50,000; J. B. and L. Esquerre, F. Rohner.

CAPITAL INCREASE.

United States Mortgage and Trust Co., Manhattan, $2,000,000 to $5,000,000.

DESIGNATIONS.

Combination Fountain Pen Co., Hi., $50,000; Rep., L. H. Frauenbar, 244 West 23d St.

Cir-Cool Radiator Co., Delaware, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; Rep. H. N. Searles, 123 West 68th St.

Das Health Laboratories, Mich., $1,000; Rep., E. R. Derland, 75 Front St., Brooklyn.

Ideal Fur Dyeing Co., N. J., $100,000; Rep., M. W. Apel, Maspeth, L. I.

Akawo & Co., Ltd., Japan, rugs and house furnishings, 40,000 shares, 50 yen each; Rep., G. Sutton, 10 East 29th St.

Harvard Engraving Co., Mass., $6,000; Rep., E. J. O'Connory 1,133 Broadway.

Mentholatum Co., Kan., $100,000; Rep., E. K. Hyde, Buffalo.

E. T. Burrowes Co., Maine; new Rep., J. H. Knapp, 200 Fifth Av.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Marcus Casper Corp., Manhattan.
Holshif Realty Co., Manhattan.
Ketchum Hardware Co., Newfane, Niagara County.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 23.—Charters filed:

The Detroit National Company, brokerage, $5,000,000; Charles B. Bishop, A. R. Fox, R. H. Ochletree, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Delaware Charter Company.

Titan Power Hammer Corporation, to manufacture automobiles, $750,000; J. P. Caylis, George Ayles, New York, M. L. Savarees, Brooklyn, N. Y.; attorney, Capital Trust Company of Delaware.

The Handcraft Company export and import, $500,000; R. C. McClosky, C. B. Otten, B. L. Mackey, Wilmington, Del.; attorney Corporation Service Company.

Bard Amusement Company, amusements, $100,000; R. E. McCloskey, C. R. Otten, S. L. Mackey, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Corporation Service Company.

Purity Candy Company, candies, $50,000; Wilbur A. McCoy, Pittsburgh, Pa., W. I. N. Loflands, Frank Jackson, Dover; attorney, Capital Trust Company of Delaware.

Moore-Weisbred, Inc., tools, hardware supplies, $5,000; Edwin Moore, Oaklane Penn., Raymond Weisbred, Philadelphia, Rich L. Weidenbasher, Devon Pa.

Bankers Investment Syndicate Incorporation, stocks and bonds, $1,000,000; S. B. Sutton, S. L. Mackey, R. E. McCloskey, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Corporation Service Company.

International Construction Corporation $500,000; Herbert F. Ruth Mayfair, New York, N. Y.; Joseph Y. Underwood, Brooklyn; attorney, Corporation Trust Company of America.

Tarentum Boiler Works, Inc., engines; Fred Schaaf, L. A. Schaaf, F. V. Cooper, Tarentum, Pa.; $75,000; attorney, Capital Trust Company of Delaware.

The National Advertising, Publicity and Information Bureau, Inc., $25,000; Joseph F. Zimmerman, Daniel McKinley, S. Leonard Dean, Washington, D. C.; attorney, Capital Trust Company of Delaware.

The Herba Company, chemists, $25,000; H. G. L. Hacusserman, Philadelphia; Elizabeth E. Hacusserman, Elkins Park, Pa.; Eugene Ellwanger, Hunting Park, Pa.; attorney, United States Corporation Company.

Alcohol Supplies Company, alcohol products, $20,000; William M. Lewis, H. Willis Fleu, R. Herbert Fleu, Philadelphia; attorney, Capital Trust Company of Delaware.

Couriand Typewriter Export Corporation, typewriters, $10,000; C. H. Jarvis, M. F. Vance, Dover, Del.; attorney, United States Corporation Company.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Fidelity Mutual Loan Company, $25,000 to $250,000.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

[All the times indicated are under Daylight Saving.]

THE TIDES.

	Sandy Hook. A.M.	Sandy Hook. P.M.	Governors Island. A.M.	Governors Island. P.M.	Hell Gate. A.M.	Hell Gate. P.M.
High water	10:22	10:50	10:40	10:59	9:02	11:27
Low water	4:22	4:32	4:07	5:07	5:39	6:45

THE SUN.

	Rises.	Sets.
	A.M.	P.M.
	5:44	8:30

Incoming Steamships

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Aquitania	Southampton	July 16
Paris	Havre	July 19
Esperanza	Havana	July 18
San Giorgio	Naples	July 8
Comino	London	July 4
Manchioneal	Philadelphia	July 10
Chicago	Havre	July 13
Lake Elsah	Avonmouth	July 9

DUE TODAY.

Mystic	Hamburg	July 8
Michigan	London	July 10
Alban	Liverpool	July 6
Wago	Brest	July 9
Oneka	Liverpool	June 30
Yellavia	Hamburg	July 1
Advance	Haiti	July 15
Western Glen	Rotterdam	July 7
Regina d'Italia	Naples	July 3
Lancaster	Marseilles	July 2
Potomac	Southampton	July 13

DUE TODAY

Huron	Rio Janeiro	July 9
Una	Havana	July 21

DUE TOMORROW.

Baltic	Liverpool	July 16
Centennial State	London	July 15
America	Genoa	July 12
San Juan	San Juan	July 20

DUE TUESDAY.

Mount Clay	Hamburg	July 14
Leopoldina	Havre	July 16
Oscar II	Christiana	July 16
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 23
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 23

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Cammaci	Glasgow	July 17
Parima	St. Thomas	July 27
Argentina	Trieste	July 9
Mount Clay	Hamburg	July 4
Hawaiian	Lisard	July 15

Outgoing Steamships Carrying Mail

Steamer. Destination.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.	Carries Mail For
MAIL TOMORROW.			
Gen. F. Hodges, Haiti	2:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	Canal Zone.
Touraine, Havre	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	France, Italy.
Blue Triangle, Dakar	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Senegal, Gambia, French Guinea.
MAIL TUESDAY.			
Aquitania, South'pton	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Europe, Africa, West Asia.
Providence, Lisbon	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Azores, Portugal, Italy.
F. J. Luckenbach, Rotterdam	2:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.	Netherlands.
Matura, Grenada	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar, Guiana.
Strasola, Kingston	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Jamaica, Colombia.

Other Outgoing Steamships

Steamer & Destination.	Time of Sailing. Date.	Hour.
Gustavsholm, Helsingfors	July 25	12:00 M.
Gracia, Piraeus	July 25	10:00 A.M.
Plow City, Copenhagen	July 25	11:00 A.M.
Collingsworth, Antwerp	July 25	11:00 A.M.
Eastern Sea, Rotterdam	July 25	11:00 A.M.
Algic, Hamburg	July 25	10:00 A.M.

Foreign Ports—Arrivals and Departures

ARRIVED.

Steamer.	At	Date.
Olympic	Cherbourg	July 23
Mauretania	Southampton	July 22
Dryden	Yokohama	July 20
Niagara	Hamburg	July 21
Chantier	Haiti	July 22
Essequibo	Valparaiso	July 22
Lepanto	Melbourne	July 23
Old North State	Boulogne	July 23
Kaiser-I-Hind	Amsterdam	July 21
Port Adelaide	Freemantle	July 21
Savole	Havre	July 22
Margus	Raval	July 19
Mount Clinton	Hamburg	July 19
East Cape	Hamburg	July 19
Palonia	Cuxhaven	July 18
Stavangerfjord	Christiania	July 19

SAILED.

Steamer.	From	Date.
Canopic	Naples	July 19
Curaca	Hamburg	July 22
Zeeland	Southampton	July 22
Winifred	Aden	July 22
Sancho	Liverpool	July 22
Barendrecht	Hamburg	July 19
Cantigny	Antwerp	July 21

Transpacific Mails

Connecting mails close at the G. P. O. and City Hall Station at 7 P. M. as follows:

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, Siberia, French Indo-China, Netherlands East Indies (except Sumatra) and Philippine Islands, San Francisco

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, via San Francisco

Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China, via San Francisco

Empire State July 26
Sonoma July 28
Tenyo Maru July 30

Pacific Mails

GIMBEL BROTHERS

THIRTY SECOND STREET : BROADWAY : THIRTY THIRD STREET : NEW YORK CITY

Now We Proclaim Vital Reductions

IN THE AUGUST SALE OF STANDARD

FURNITURE

A simple and a straightforward task. No reservations. No if's or and's or but's. No subtleties of meaning or expression. Nothing but open reductions, openly arrived at. Briefly, the entire stock of furniture has been reduced. The entire stock of GIMBEL furniture. Which is another way of saying the entire stock of Grand Rapids Furniture: of which the Gimbel Stock is 75% composed. All reduced.

Convenient Terms of Payment May Be Arranged

—enabling you to pay for your furniture out of income. No need of disturbing principal. The good and economically sound system of divided payments established by Gimbels for the benefit especially of those starting out in life (and often just beginning commercial careers) makes it possible.

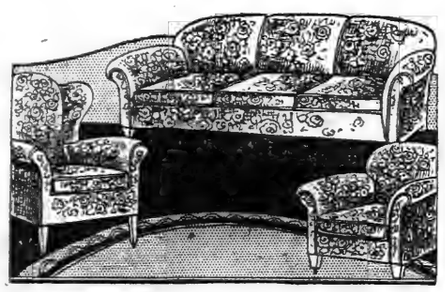
Reduced and reduced much—keeping the pledge we have so consistently made to bring lower furniture prices. The reductions we have made will aggregate a quarter of a million dollars. Nor has this step been lightly taken. We have taken counsel—and have CUT PRICES. We have considered every phase of furniture cost. And have CUT PRICES. These things we have done, and then, to make assurance doubly sure, we have again CUT PRICES.

Every piece of furniture has been reduced. Reduced below the new low level of 1921 prices, which are, as you know, just about half of 1920 prices. $750,000 worth in all. Some of it reduced as little as 10%. Much of it 25%. Much of it 33%. Below the new low level of 1921 prices.

Whenever we have found it necessary—in order to meet anticipated price drops —we have not hesitated to mark even standard goods at HALF PRICE.

QUALITY. Grand Rapids vouches for that. The quality of this furniture is guaranteed by names that bulk mightiest in the furniture Blue Book of the nation. And Gimbel specifications add the assurance of beauty without ostentation. Integrity of structure wedded to grace of line. Comfort. Livability. HOME Furniture in the truest sense of the word. Worthy of the homes of today. Welcome in the homes of tomorrow.

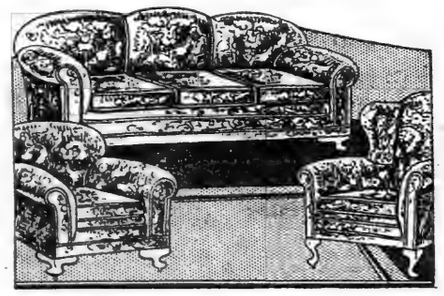
And so we leave it to you. This, our supreme effort. Leave it to you to judge. To compare. To act on. To benefit by—if such shall be your pleasure. And we ask you to review the evidence here of picture and price. And of the furniture itself. Most eloquent testimony. Our most powerful witness.



Living Room Suite : $185

In January, 1921, It Was $275 — *On July 1st, 1921, It Was $225*

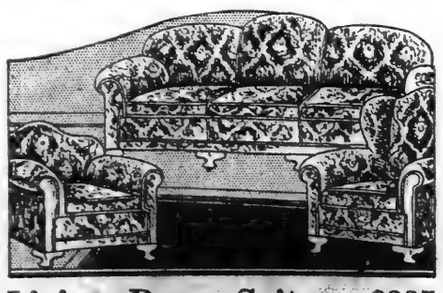
3-Piece Overstuffed Suite in tapestry; Sofa, Arm-Chair, Wing-Chair; spring backs and arms; loose cushion seats.



Living Room Suite : $295

In January, 1921, It Was $485 — *On July 1st, 1921, It Was $425*

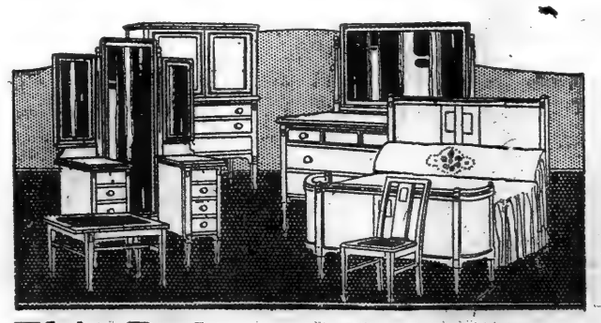
3-Piece Overstuffed Suite in tapestry; Sofa, Arm-Chair, Wing-Chair; spring backs and arms; loose cushion seats.



Living Room Suite : $335

In January, 1921, It Was $500 — *On July 1st, 1921, It Was $395*

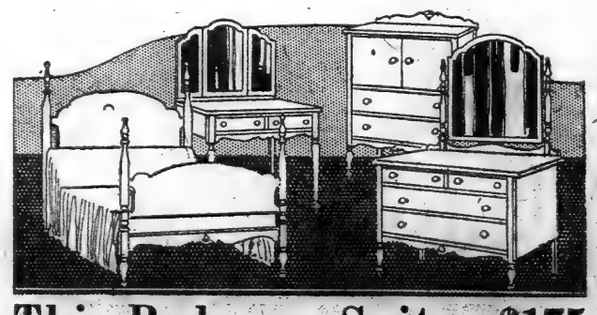
3-Piece Overstuffed Suite in figured velours. Sofa, Arm-Chair, Wing-Chair; spring backs and arms; loose cushion seats.



This Bedroom Suite : $375

In January, 1921, It Was $970 — *On July 1st, 1921, It Was $750*

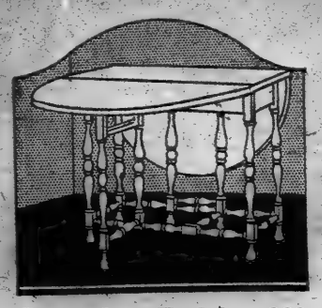
7-Piece Bedroom Suite in walnut. Dresser; chifforobe; semi-vanity; twin beds and night stand.



This Bedroom Suite : $175

In January, 1921, It Was $350 — *On July 1st, 1921, It Was $247*

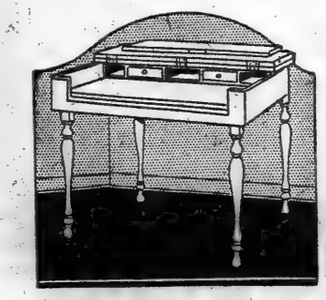
4-Piece Bedroom Suite in walnut or mahogany. Dresser; toilet table; chifforobe; 4-post full size bed.



Gate-leg Table : $30

In January, 1921, It Was $40 — *On July 1, 1921, It Was $36*

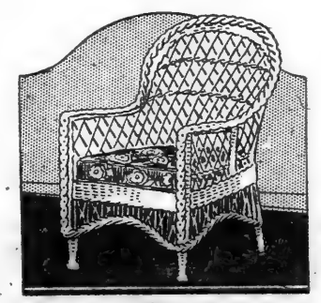
Mahogany gate-leg table; 36 inches by 48 inches when opened.



Spinet Desk : $27.50

In January, 1921, It Was $35.00 — *On July 1, 1921, It Was $31.50*

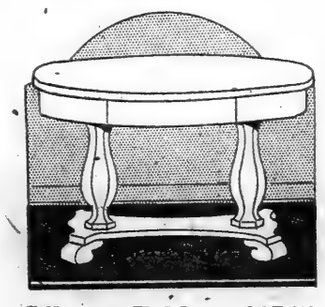
Mahogany; 36 inches wide; 2 inside drawers and sliding lid.



Reed Chair : $13.50

In January, 1921, It Was $23.75 — *On July 1, 1921, It Was $15.00*

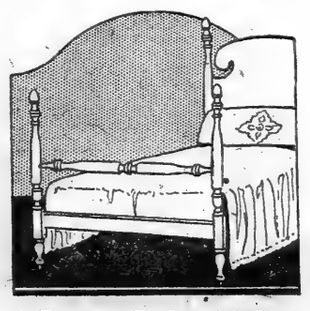
Natural Chinese Reed Chair with cushion. For porch or living room.



Library Table : $27.50

In January, 1921, It Was $47.50 — *On July 1, 1921, It Was $37.50*

Mahogany Library Table, Colonial style; 26x42 inch oval top.



4 Poster Bed : $27.50

In January, 1921, It Was $42.50 — *On July 1, 1921, It Was $37.50*

Mahogany finish. 3 feet 3 inches; 4 feet and 4 feet 6 inches sizes.



This Ostermoor : $23.50

In January, 1921, It Was $35.00 — *On July 1, 1921, It Was $28.75*

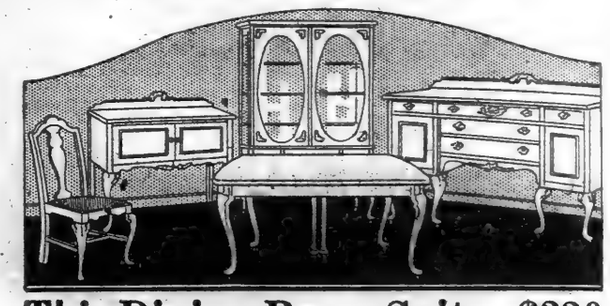
Every excellence of Ostermoor structure. Felt; all sizes; $23.50.



This Dining Room Suite : $285

In January, 1921, It Was $450 — *On July 1st, 1921, It Was $345*

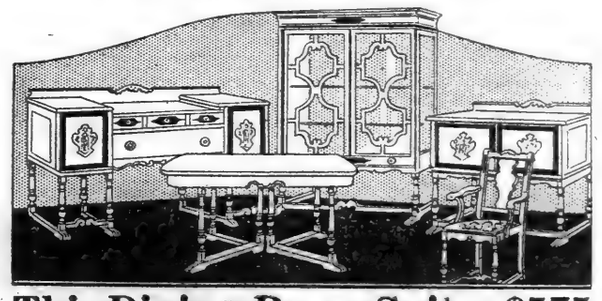
10-Piece Suite in walnut; 60-inch buffet; china closet; server; 5 side and 1 arm chair.



This Dining Room Suite : $330

In January, 1921, It Was $550 — *On July 1st, 1921, It Was $415*

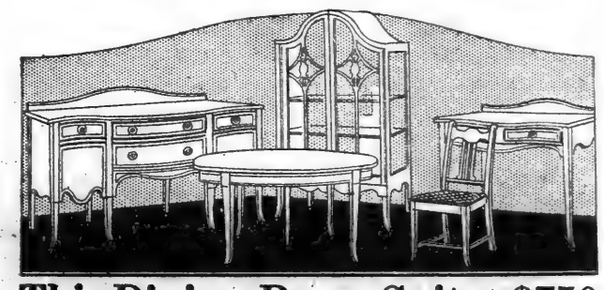
10-Piece Suite in walnut or mahogany; 66-inch buffet; china closet; server; oblong extension table; 5 side and 1 arm chair.



This Dining Room Suite : $575

In January, 1921, It Was $725 — *On July 1st, 1921, It Was $650*

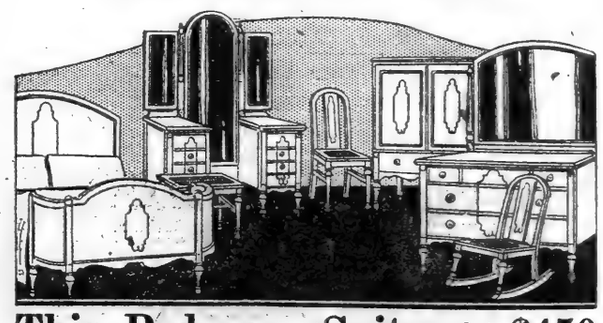
10-Piece Walnut Suite; 66-inch buffet; china closet; server; oblong extension table; 5 side chairs and 1 arm chair.



This Dining Room Suite : $750

In January, 1921, It Was $1065 — *On July 1st, 1921, It Was $875*

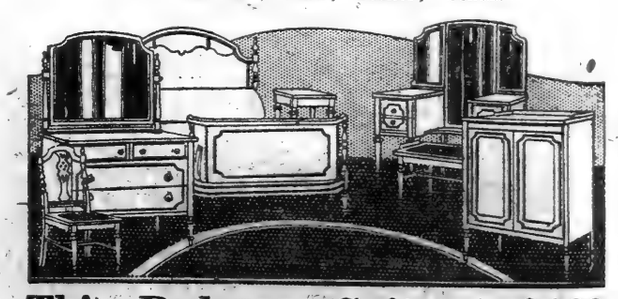
10-Piece Mahogany Suite; 72-inch buffet; china closet; server; round extension table; 5 side chairs and 1 arm chair.



This Bedroom Suite : $450

In January, 1921, It Was $810 — *On July 1st, 1921, It Was $700*

7-Piece Bedroom Suite in walnut or mahogany; dresser-vanity; chifforobe; 4x6 bow end bed; chair; rocker; bench.



This Bedroom Suite : $460

In January, 1921, It Was $550 — *On July 1st, 1921, It Was $495*

4-Piece Bedroom suite in dusty walnut; mahogany and American walnut; dresser; chifforobe; toilet table; 4x6 bed.

GIMBELS FURNITURE SHOP—SEVENTH FLOOR.

Brooklyn, Long Island and New Jersey Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

The New York Times.

WANTS HARBOR PLAN FOR 100 YEARS AHEAD

Commissioner Hulbert Outlines Administration's Ideal to Educators From 30 States.

TAKE WATERFRONT TOUR

Need of Greater Interest in Federal Improvement of Channel Approaches Is Told.

MORE DOCKS ARE REQUIRED

Staten Island Work Called Largest Dock Project Under Way in the World.

Progressive improvement of New York's harbor facilities under strict municipal ownership should be the constant aim of future city administrations, in the opinion of Murray Hulbert, Commissioner of Docks. In an address to a party of out-of-town educators studying at New York institutions during the Summer, Commissioner Hulbert yesterday explained the work now in progress to provide better harbor and dock facilities and gave his view of the line future harbor work should follow.

The educators were taken down the harbor as far as the Narrows on the John F. Hylan, police boat, back up the East River to 116th Street, stopping off to make a tour of Blackwell's Island and the institutions there. The party included representatives of thirty States. The trip was arranged with city officials by the Institute of Public Research, of which William H. Allen is director.

Starting from West 131st Street, the party was shown existing pier facilities along the Hudson River, and Commissioner Hulbert described the so-called "west side problem" and its possible solutions.

Four suggestions were mentioned by Commissioner Hulbert for future construction along New York's waterfront.

Channel Approaches.

First was adequate channel approaches. This work falls under the dominion of the Federal Government, and the city official said that the city had several times spent large sums in constructing docks only to find that vessels for which these docks were intended could not reach them because of shallow channels. He advocated greater interest on the part of New York business men in the problem of Federal channel work in the harbor. As a member of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors for three and a half years the Commissioner said he had never seen a single New Yorker appear before the committee to ask expenditure of Federal funds on harbor work here. He said that Congress had spent six times as much money on harbor work in New York Harbor since 1914 as was spent by the Federal Government before that time since the first administration of Washington.

Construction of new docks and modernization of existing facilities were next discussed. The party was shown what was described as the largest dock project under way in the world, where the city is constructing twelve new docks on States Island. These piers have already been leased to private shipping lines for periods of thirty years at a rental of 5½ per cent. of the construction cost. Each dock costs in the neighborhood of $1,000,000, the Commissioner said. Utilization of railroad facilities and warehouse space, the city will spend $40,000,000 on the project. It has been financed by borrowed money, for which the city pays 4½ per cent. The difference between that rate and the rate of lease rentals will compensate the city for increases in taxation of the land involved and amortize the debt, so that at the end of the thirty-year-lease periods the docks will have been paid for, according to Mr. Hulbert.

Railroad Facilities.

Regarding railroad facilities in connection with the operation of the docks, Mr. Hulbert said that no improvements of consequence have been made in rail terminals for the Port of New York for thirty-five years.

Supporting warehouses convenient to the docks, to minimize the cost of transporting freight from one dock to another, was another necessity described. Such improvements should be made without disturbing current business, Mr. Hulbert said, and it is hoped by the city that the provision of the extra facilities at the Staten Island docks, which will be completed before Jan. 1, will relieve congestion at Manhattan piers to such an extent that work of that kind can be begun.

The Staten Island piers will accommodate forty-eight average cargo-carrying ships at one time when completed.

Leases on five of the Chelsea piers will run out in September, Mr. Hulbert said. The city intends to tear those down, erecting two new modern large-sized piers in their places. On the roof of one of these piers is to be established a landing point for airplanes.

Of the total New York waterfront, the city now owns 90 per cent., Mr. Hulbert said, amounting to 591 miles. National aspects of the importance of harbor facilities here were given by the statements that 46 per cent. of this country's commerce by water carriers passed through New York and that 75 per cent. of the customs duties of the country are collected here.

First Organized Harbor Work.

Harbor development so far has been hindered by the lack of a general plan looking far enough to the future, Mr. Hulbert said. The first organized harbor work was undertaken by the city in 1870, when General George B. McClellan was retained as chief harbor engineer. The plan put into effect by General McClellan was not far-seeing enough, Mr. Hulbert said, as General McClellan went on the theory that it was inconceivable that the Hudson River will ever be utilized by ocean-going vessels further up stream than Perry Street. Practically all of the subsequent development has been above Perry Street.

A plan looking a hundred years ahead is the ideal toward which the present Administration is striving, Mr. Hulbert said. He also went into the possibilities of development of Jamaica Bay, although the party did not go that far. He said that the six leading ports of Europe could be put into Jamaica Bay. There are now 150 ships belonging to the United States Shipping Board docked in Jamaica Bay now.

As the Hylan passed Governors Island the Commissioner outlined the Administration plan for having it converted into a park for the preservation of relics of the World War and for an airplane landing station. He said that the Federal Government opposed the removal of Fort Jay.

'My Old Kentucky Home' Now to Be State Property

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 23.—Federal Hill, the old Southern mansion near Bardstown, where Stephen C. Foster wrote the song "My Old Kentucky Home," is now to all intents and purposes the property of the State of Kentucky. The State commission which recently appealed "to Kentuckians at home and abroad" for funds with which to purchase the property today reported contributions of $60,800, which covers the purchase price of $50,000, but, according to the commission, does not provide sufficient funds for its restoration.

The margin over $50,000, the report says, will be used to care for it until the Kentucky Legislature meets and determines upon methods of preservation.

TIMMY'S OWN SHOOT PUTS JOY IN HOT DAY

Old Auto Fenders Form 30-Foot Slide Into Home-Made Tank in Long Island City.

ONLY GIRLS ARE BARRED

There Are Sharp Points on the Slide and Boys' Clothes Stand the Strain Better.

None of the Summer resorts about New York has any thriller that can compare to Timmy Mulligan's "shoots," which has been established near the Plaza station of the Elevated railroad in Long Island City. It is Timmy's affair because by right of muscular prowess and native shrewdness this fifteen-year-old boy is the juvenile boss of the youngsters of the neighborhood.

About a week ago the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals stationed a man with a hose at a fire hydrant on the Plaza. He also was provided with a bucket and his business has been to water horses and give them a shower bath as they came perspiring along the Queensboro Bridge Plaza. Timmy and his followers took advantage of the occasion when the horses were getting their showers to enjoy the spray as well. Then a bright idea developed.

The youngsters found a good sized packing box and trundled it to a vacant lot adjacent to the plaza and within reach of the hose from the fire hydrant. They lined the box with old tin collected from the dumps under the bridge. This was their swimming tank. Then they foraged about several automobile service stations in the neighborhood and requisitioned half a dozen discarded automobile fenders. The fenders were fastened together with pieces of rope and twine until they were about thirty feet in length. One end of the elongated fenders was fastened at the top of a convenient billboard and the other at the ensige of the tin-lined box. The Society's man was called upon to keep the tank full of water, then Timmy announced that his "shoots" was ready.

The youngsters scrambled to the top of the billboard, took a seat on the "shoots," and waited for a shove or a kick, and down they went into the tank with a splash that sent the water in all directions. Their shouts of glee could be heard clear across the plaza above the roar of the elevated trains and brought a crowd of spectators.

Timmy, who was bossing the job, was kept so busy as chief bouncer that he didn't get as many slides as some of the other boys. But he was happy just the same.

"One at a time there and no shovin'," shouted Timmy. "Hey, you kid there, if you want to see your mother tonight you'd better let that little kid ahead of you a chance t' slide. For a cent I'd paste yer one."

Huily gee," "It's my turn next," "Quit shovin'," "Aw, I helped ter build it," were some of the answers sent back to Timmy.

"Der's only one t'ing de matter with this shoots," said Timmy, when interviewed by reporters. "De box ain't big enough, and sometimes you bumps your head if ya ain't careful. Blacks and whites kin ride on the shoots. The only line I draws is on the golls. I lets one of 'em sludge down, and when she saw what happened after she slid over them sharp edges in the shoots she went home crying and her mother came here after me. You see, golls' clothes ain't made as strong in some parts as boys'."

Timmy says the "shoots" will be operated as long as the automobile fenders hold together and the man with the hose will supply the water.

POLAND NEEDS CREDIT, SAYS HEAD OF RELIEF

Is Unable to Buy Farm Implements and Grain Land Is Lying Idle.

Increased foreign credit will be necessary before Poland, industrially and agriculturally, can get back upon her feet, despite the fact that Polish peasants are making strenuous efforts to reclaim their farm regions devastated by the Bolsheviki, according to Miss Amy Tapping, executive of the Polish Gray Samaritans of the Y. W. C. A., here with eight of her corps for a short leave of absence after two years of child refuge feeding and frequent departures before the invading Bolsheviki.

"In Warsaw it is generally believed that the harvest next month will be better than it was last year, particularly in Galicia, which expects the best crops since 1914," said Miss Tapping yesterday. "Unlike the Bolsheviki who have reduced their agricultural output by seizure of crops, only a certain proportion of the Polish harvests will be requisitioned by the Polish Government, and for it definite payment is made. Yet other sections of Poland, the most wonderful grain country in the world, have not been cultivated for seven years, due to lack of farm implements and the scarcity of seed grain."

The economic situation remains far from bright, Miss Tapping added. "Though her national debt is relatively low," she continued, "Poland's financial condition and present rate of exchange make it impossible for her to purchase this much-needed agricultural machinery in the foreign markets.

"Sandwiched between her two enemies, Germany and Russia, Poland from the outset of her re-establishment as a European power, has faced problems difficult and harassing, one of them being the loss of the Russian market, which has hitherto been the outlet for Polish industry."

Speaking of the Polish Gray Samaritans who have been lent by the Y. W. C. A. to the American Relief Administration with headquarters at Warsaw, Miss Tapping said that these young women had already served 1,500,000 meals to Polish children within the last two years. They are returning to take up their work early in September.

MOELLER NEW HEAD OF COLUMBIA ALUMNI

Architect Long Active in Its Affairs Hopes to Raise $100,000 a Year.

TO LEAD 20,000 GRADUATES

Contributions on Basis of Interest Upon Endowment Instead of Large Investment.

Edgar J. Moeller of New York, it was announced yesterday, has been elected President of the Columbia Alumni Federation to succeed Stephen G. Williams. J. Arthur Booth of New York, class of 1878, was chosen First Vice President; George R. Beach of Jersey City, 1895, Second Vice President, and Levering Tyson, 1911, formerly Executive Secretary of the federation, Third Vice President.

Secretary Charles G. Proffitt, in announcing the elections by the Directors, said that the federation, as the first increment of the Columbia Alumni Fund, established a year ago to raise annual contributions, had turned over to President Nicholas Murray Butler $35,000. Of this $12,000 came from the class of 1896, and $2,000 from the class of 1881.

The class of 1896 made its gift "with the understanding that the income from it shall be used for a scholarship, preferably for a descendant of a member of the class of 1896, but, if no such candidate appears that is eligible, the Trustees are then given full authority to use the fund in any way that they may deem fit." The class of 1881 gift was made in accordance with a class plan to keep in perpetual repair the big flagstaff in South Court.

The report of the Alumni Fund Committee, of which Milton L. Cornell of 1905 is Chairman, stated that receipts totaled $52,329.04.

"The Columbia Alumni Fund is now an annual institution," the report said. "As such it represents the intercost on a theoretical endowment rather than large capital payments made during an intensive campaign. This report, netting the university approximately $35,000, is equivalent to interest on $700,000 at 5 per cent.

Larger Contributions Expected.

"It is the belief of the committee that the fund will continue to grow, until the alumni are soon contributing an annual amount equivalent to the interest on an endowment of several millions.

"During recent months the committee has worked through the various classes, and special attention should be called to the very excellent spirit shown by the class of '74, College, with thirteen subscribers out of a class roster of twenty-three members, for a total of $1,150, and 1881, College, with twenty-one subscribers out of a total of forty-one members. Dr. J. Arthur Booth is the representative for 1878 and Dr. H. F. Nordeman for 1881."

The Columbia Alumni Fund is the outgrowth of a campaign in 1919 to raise funds for a deficit arising during the war period. The Chairman of the committee which had the drive in charge was Willard V. King, a Trustee of the university and President of the Columbia Alumni Company. Plans are being made to broaden the work of the fund, three committees to serve for one, two and three years having been appointed.

The members of these committees include, one year: Van Rensselaer Wilson, Francis M. Simonds, George W. Hoyns, John D. Craven, Henry F. Haviland, William D. Super, Seth M. Milliken; to serve two years: Martin Vogel, Robert S. Erskine, William V. Westergard; three years: Reiley, Harold R. Medina, Levering Tyson, Carl Van Doren; to serve three years: Willard V. King, R. L. von Bernuth, J. Parke Channing, Milton L. Cornell, R. W. Gwinn, A. M. Welch and John A. Vietor.

Edgar J. Moeller, the new President of the federation, is planning to net the university $100,000 a year. Mr. Moeller is a graduate of the fine arts class of 1905. He is an architect of 103 Park Avenue, and has been active in Columbia alumni affairs since his graduation. He has been a member of the federation's Board of Directors since 1918, and is a former Third Vice President of the federation.

Head of Big Alumni Body.

Mr. Moeller, head of the largest university alumni body in this country, with a membership of more than 20,000, and with alumni clubs in practically all the large cities of the country, is a member of many organizations, including the Real Estate Board of New York, the New York Athletic Club, the Norwalk Yacht Club and St. George's Snowshoe Club of Montreal.

He was a member of the Decennial Committee of his class, of the Alumni Day and Crew Dinner Committee of 1914, and first President of the Society of the Last of the Forty-niners. He has been Chairman of the Commencement Day Committee three times, has represented the Architects' Association at Alumni Trustee Nominating Conventions, and is a member of the Board of Governors of the Columbia University Club. Stephen G. Williams, whom he succeeded as head of the Federation, served for more than five years, during which time the work of the Alumni was greatly broadened. The Federation was organized in 1913, its first President having been Dean Van Amringe, known to Columbia alumni the world over as "Van Am." Other Presidents have been William Curtis Demorest and Frederick Coykendall.

The total number of Columbia alumni was announced as 22,239, of whom Columbia College furnished the largest number, 5,409. Other schools were represented as follows: Science, 3,221; Law, 4,550; College of Physicians and Surgeons, 4,831; Architecture, 610; Pharmacy, 151; Journalism, 152; Honorary, 135; Music, 1; Business, 74; B. S. in Medicine, 63; Graduate Schools, 3,657.

For the first time the alumni beginning with the next academic year will be represented on the University Board of Trustees by one of its number resident outside of New York, Colonel William J. Donovan of Buffalo, commander of the 165th Infantry, having been chosen by the Alumni Nominating Convention. Colonel Donovan succeeds Colonel Arthur S. Dwight, now abroad as a member of the engineering mission of thirteen who recently presented the John Fritz Gold Medal to Sir Robert Hadfield of London and Eugene Schneider of Paris. Colonel Dwight is representing the American Engineering Council, which, with the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the other founder societies, joined in the presentation.

The Columbia Alumni Federation soon will be enlarged by the organization of the university's business graduates into the School of Business Alumni Association.

$15,000 SUIT OVER A BUDDHA

Art Dealers Demand Damage for Statue Broken in Transit.

Because a marble statue of Budha or one of his disciples, made in China in the fifth or sixth century, was broken in transit by motor truck from New York to Philadelphia in June, a suit for $15,000 damage was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Kevorkian, Inc., art dealers, against S. Klaber & Co., owners of the truck.

The plea is that the statue was taken subject to an agreement that it would be carried safely.

Championship Race of the Fishing Fleets Will Start Off Halifax on October 1

HALIFAX, N. S., July 23.—This year's international fishermen's races for the championship of the North Atlantic, won last year by the American boat Esperanto, will be held off Halifax Oct. 1, 3 and, if necessary, 4. This announcement was made today by The Halifax Herald, which offered the trophy captured by the Gloucester schooner Esperanto last Fall. The elimination races to determine which craft shall represent Nova Scotia will be held Sept. 24 and 26.

H. B. Silver of Halifax has been elected Chairman of the International Committee, and H. G. Dewolf and P. A. Corbett, both of Halifax, as the other Canadian members.

All vessels in the Nova Scotia fishing fleet will be eligible for to Nova Scotia elimination races, but the winning boat will not be selected as Canadian contender for the international trophy unless, in the judgment of the Trustees, she has fully complied with the conditions of the deed of gift.

VILLA RESTORES CHURCH PROPERTY

Attends Mass With All His Employes in Building He Once Seized.

IS NOW DEEPLY RELIGIOUS

Apparent Change of Heart of Former Bandit Is Making Him Popular With Mexicans.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 22.—Francisco Villa, former bandit chieftain and at one time the most noted and greatest feared of the Mexican rebel leaders, has become a charitable citizen of Mexico. No longer is there a price on his head—dead or alive. No longer is he hunted by the Federal troops with instructions to shoot him on sight.

The famous bandit is no longer the arrogant military man but is beginning to be recognized as one of the most staid and sober business men of the Southern republic. No longer is he feared by every law-abiding citizen of Mexico. No longer is he the Nemesis of paymasters and mine operators. No longer are his raids and hold-ups emblazoned across the front pages of the newspapers of Mexico and the United States. No longer do his exploits and captives and others who cross his path cause shudders among the readers of the press. Francisco Villa, military leader, outlaw and, as many declare, cold-hearted murderer, has had a complete change of heart. If he is to be judged by his latest act.

According to recent news reaching the border, Villa, who received a large hacienda or ranch at Canutillo following his surrender to officers of General Obregon, has returned to the church building seized some time ago and used by him as a warehouse. For months church members and dignitaries had attempted to get back the edifice, to refurnish the building, but to no avail. He was adamant, he had not realized that until he had shown his complete reformation—he would still be hated, despised and feared by those with whom he might be his friends and stanch supporters.

Recently Villa invited Father Juan Aguirre, a priest of San Miguel las Bocas, a town nearby, to celebrate mass and conduct other services in the building. Villa himself, and all his employes, attended the mass and are now regular attendants at the services. While this attendance is said not to be compulsory, it is understood that it is the wish of the former bandit leader that his coworkers and associates profess their faith by regular daily attendance at mass.

Not only has Villa taken an interest in the church at Canutillo, but the former warrior gave 2,000 pesos for the improvement and ornamentation of the church edifice at Torreon. He is said to be manifesting great regard for religion.

To see the change that has come over the bandit chieftain, who is said to have planned and executed the massacre at Columbus, N. M., is a revelation, according to his former associates, but it is, nevertheless, serving to make him popular with the masses in Mexico, and is, perhaps, a shrewd political move on the part of the man who, at once five years and who even yet might be—President of Mexico.

CAMP FOR DISABLED MEN.

Women Provide Place and Recreation for 1,000 at Fire Island.

The Federal Board for Vocational Education has opened a camp at Fire Island for disabled service men who are studying in New York. The camp will accommodate 1,000 men during the Summer, it was said. They are being sent there 200 at a time, each for a two-week vacation. Free transportation is being provided by the Mayor's Committee of Women.

Camp activities are in charge of Philip Heusel of the Federal Board staff, who has arranged for sailing, fishing, games and beach parties until the middle of September, when school reopens.

Other means of recreation have been arranged for the Summer recreation of Federal Board students in New York City, the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross announces.

320 PLANS REUNION.

Division Members to Meet in Detroit Aug. 28, 29 and 30.

A National Peace Reunion and Jubilee of the Thirty-second Division will be held in Detroit Aug. 28, 29 and 30. An elaborate program of entertainment has been arranged for the benefit of the ex-service men and their families.

"Red Arrow Clubs," taking their name from the insignia worn during the war by the members of the Thirty-second Division, have been formed in 184 cities and towns in the United States, it is announced.

The program includes a commemoration ceremony for members of the division killed in battle; campfires, banquets, sight-seeing rides, as well as attendance at the National Gold Cup power boat races at Belle Isle Park.

CITY FERRIES BREAK TRAFFIC RECORDS

Show Larger Increase in Passengers to Staten Island Than in Any Previous Period.

NEW BOAT LITTLE HELP

Five Trolley Lines Run 40 Cars to Handle Week-End and Holiday Crowds.

Officials of the municipal ferry to Staten Island said yesterday that thus far this Summer the records for the number of passengers and vehicles carried by the boats of the line revealed an increase over any preceding year in the history of the city's ownership.

The increase was attributed to the unprecedented traffic on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays since the beginning of the Summer. They added that even with the advent of the new municipal ferryboat, Theodore Roosevelt, which, it is expected, will be put into service in the latter part of August, it was not believed the task of handling the hundreds of thousands traveling on the boats will be made noticeably easier.

The management of the municipal ferry system is under Commissioner Grover A. Whalen of the Department of Plants and Structures. He is in charge also of the operation of the five trolley lines on Staten Island under the city administration. Those lines formerly were operated by the Midland Railroad Company, which was placed in the hands of a receiver more than a year ago.

When the city first took over these trolley lines last Winter, twenty one-man cars were installed. Since then additional cars have been placed in operation, until now more than forty cars are running on the five lines. The latest batch of cars were received on Staten Island several days ago. They immediately were pressed into service to aid in the handling of the crowds that traveled to Staten Island from this city on Saturday and Sunday.

The cars are of varying sizes and shapes. Most of the recent additions to the trolley service were purchased from the Second Avenue Railroad in this city and had been in service on the lines of that company for many years. The electrical equipment on the cars was replaced by more modern apparatus, but they, like the smaller cars first placed in service, are one-man controlled.

All the cars are painted red, and from the beginning of the trolley service on Staten Island have been referred to as "Red Flashes." The heaviest traffic on the lines is on the route running to Midland Beach, on the bay. That particular part of Staten Island has a Summer colony of bungalow residents.

The weekday traffic is heaviest on the Port Richmond and Concord Line, which runs about five miles south to Concord, and then west across the island to Port Richmond, through the Arlington, Westerleigh and other communities in the centre of the island not accessible to the two steam railroad systems which bound the island on the south and north sides.

To handle the enormous crowds that patronize the trolley cars on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, Commissioner Whalen has established several booths on the viaduct outside the ferry terminal at St. George, where agents sell tickets to patrons of the roads, and thus save the confusion of having the motormen conductors collect fares before the cars start.

Commissioner Whalen also installed at the starting point on the viaduct a network of railings to prevent crowding by passengers entering the cars, and the police report that, owing to this scheme, the number of complaints of pickpockets there is almost nil.

CONTEST W. J. LEEDS'S WILL.

Stepson of Dr. Burchard Alleged to Have Been of Unsound Mind.

A contest of the will of William J. Leeds, stepson of the Rev. Dr. Burchard, whose "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" speech was said to have caused the defeat of James G. Blaine for President, was filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday. Mr. Leeds conducted the wholesale coffee business of Burchard & Co., at 285 Washington Street, and died on June 6 last at the age of 82 years. His mother, who was married to Dr. Burchard, formerly was Agnes D. Leeds.

In his will Mr. Leeds requested that he be buried beside the grave of Dr. Burchard in Greenwood Cemetery. He divided his estate between his half-brothers, Professor Louis Sayre Burchard of New York University and Roswell B. Burchard, President of the John Church Company, and his nephews, Lewis Burchard of Fall River, Mass., and Stewart Burchard, President of the Saxony Knitting Mills. The testator canceled a debt of $38,000 owed by Louis and $8,000 owed by Roswell Burchard.

The contestant is Dr. William J. Leeds, a dentist, of 261 West 116th Street, who alleges that the testator was not of sound mind when he made the will, and that he was subject to undue influence. Dr. Leeds was not named in the will.

PLAYING THE KING

The increase of the power of the British Crown as the real tie binding together the British Dominions is the subject of an article which describes the growth of the personal influence of the King in politics, illustrated by the activity of King George in the efforts to settle the Irish question.

The New York Times Book Review and Magazine

NEXT SUNDAY

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SAYS FUSIONISTS OVERLOOK WOMEN

Half a Million New Voters Not Concerned About Patronage, Ernest Harvier Asserts.

INTERESTED IN BIG ISSUES

Coalition Committee Paying Too Much Attention to Petty Politics and Jobs, He Declares.

Leaders of the coalition movement to form a combination against Tammany for the city election this Fall are depending too much upon past political methods and are taking no account of the 500,000 women who will vote for the first time at a Mayoralty election, in the opinion of Ernest Harvier, for many years identified with fusion movements.

Mr. Harvier said yesterday that he considered that there had been altogether too much talk of candidates and patronage in the fusion conferences and not enough discussion of issues, particularly of those which will appeal to the women voters. He said that comparatively few of the 1,250,000 voters in New York City are interested in patronage, however it may have been a few years ago.

"The coalition meeting at the Hotel Commodore was generously advertised by the newspapers," he said. "A general invitation to attend was extended to all persons opposed to Tammany. After those promoting the movement had held out vague promises to aspiring candidates for 150 offices, the meeting was attended by just fifty-one persons from the entire city.

Not Interested in Patronage.

"Half a million intelligent and discerning women will vote this Fall for the first time at a city election. They are not interested in petty politics and patronage disputes, but in the larger questions that concern them, education, the high cost of living, sanitation and hygiene, child welfare, the housing problem, the protection of the harbor from pollution, and cognate questions. On these issues the fight against Tammany must be made, if it is to be won.

"To give a few concrete illustrations. New York City spends from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 a year on docks. This is met by the issuance of bonds, the interest upon which is raised by taxes. The work is done by contractors with Tammany affiliations under a Tammany administration, and by contractors with Republican affiliations under a Republican administration. The rents charged by the city are not based upon value, but upon cost. The lessees pass this burden to the market men; the market men pass it to the consumer.

"Thus every household pays a double tax—to the city and to the market men making it the most expensive city to live in in the country.

"New York City has $300,000,000 invested in its water system. The supply is now so large that millions of gallons are run over the spillways and into the Hudson. Regarding this, it is proposed to spend $30,000,000 more in contracts for water, in the profit of which Tammany and Republican contractors will share.

Promises About Schools.

"Every incoming Administration promises to put an end to half time in the schools. At the close of every Administration more children are on half time in the schools than at the beginning. Many of the schools in populous neighborhoods are dilapidated, unsanitary and unfit for use.

"Millions of dollars are expended for school sites and palatial new buildings by each Administration. The explanation of this is that there are large profits on the contracts for the purchase of new sites and the construction of new buildings, in which the political leaders directly or indirectly share—the Tammany leaders under a Tammany Administration and the Republican leaders under a Republican Administration.

"There are comparatively small profits in repair contracts, so it is difficult to get the repairs to the schools that are so urgently needed. This is a matter with which thousands of women are thoroughly familiar and intensely interested.

"Mayor Hylan has failed to keep his promises to provide a seat for every school child, and it is true that many of the schools are in a dilapidated condition through lack of repairs. Other Mayors have failed to keep similar promises, so he has merely followed precedent, but there are hundreds of thousands of voters, men as well as women, to whom one of the most important functions of city government is the school system. It is by appeal on such questions as these, now apparently lost sight of by the coalitionists, that the battle against Tammany can be won."

OUTPUT OF FARM TOOLS.

Total Value Reported to Government in 1920, $537,000,000.

Gas tractors to the number of 203,000, with a total value of $193,000,000; more than 1,000,000 plows, valued above $40,000,000; 225,000 farm wagons, valued at nearly $25,000,000, and 412,000 having machines, valued at about $25,000,000, were manufactured in the United States last year, according to detailed reports from 583 manufacturers summarized by the Federal Bureau of Public Roads. The total value of implements manufactured was $537,000,000 and gas tractors constituted more than one-third of the total.

Every manufacturer of farm equipment was asked for a report of his activities. Those who did not respond, but it is certain that at least 99 per cent. of the industry is represented in the figures given.

The reports of a considerable number of firms covered fiscal years ended in the latter part of 1920 or the early part of 1921. The reports of such firms do not represent exactly their activities in the calendar year, but in every instance the report covered an entire year.

CONDUIT & CABLE CO. SUED.

Bankers Trust Co. Begins Equity Foreclosure Action.

Following the appointment on July 15 of Clarence G. Galston as receiver of the National Conduit and Cable Company, Inc., the Bankers Trust Company began an equity foreclosure action against the manufacturing concern yesterday in the Federal Court. The suit is based on a mortgage dated April 1, 1917, to secure an issue of $5,000,000 of first mortgage 6 per cent. ten-year bonds. Of this issue, $4,330,000 is outstanding.

As security for the mortgage and payment of interest, the defendant pledged with the complainant its plant and lands in Hastings-on-Hudson, and 245 shares of the capital stock of the New York and Hastings Steamboat Company. It is against this property that the foreclosure proceedings are directed.

21% of New Citizens In June Were Germans

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A total of 29,901 aliens were naturalized in June, of whom 6,453, or 21.58 per cent., were Germans, the Department of Labor announced today. Austrians naturalized numbered 4,014, Italians 3,508 and nationals of Great Britain 3,313. The smallest number, 19, was from Spain.

MOTOR CARS PARKED ON SIDEWALKS NOW

Extraordinary Privilege Granted in Pine Street Because of Construction Work There.

AT FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

Delivery and Collection of Loads of Money Make Concession Necessary—Traffic Kept Open.

Motor cars now are being parked on the sidewalks of New York, with the sanction of the police. Within a stone's throw of Wall Street and in the network of gorges where people have disputed long with vehicular traffic over possession of the thoroughfares the motor car drivers have begun to retaliate. If any one doubts that an automobile can park on the sidewalk there without police interference, he has only to make a visit to the Federal Reserve Bank in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.

On the north side of Pine Street, between Broadway and Nassau and alongside the Federal Reserve Bank, one can count daily at least half a dozen motor cars on the sidewalk. The reason they are permitted to remain on the pavement was explained yesterday by Patrolman John McAuliffe of the Old Slip Station. He observed that Pine Street was obstructed with scaffolds on the north side of the American Surety Building at Pine Street and Broadway. An annex is being added. Two doors east of the American Surety Building, and another group of motor trucks at the Pine Street site of the Bankers' Trust annex. These lines form on the south side of the street and leave just enough leeway for other vehicles to pass singly. To permit the parking of vehicles on the north side of the street would mean the obstruction of traffic altogether.

Hence, the motor cars that roll up before the side entrance of the Federal Reserve Bank or the annex to receive bags of money for the various financial concerns doing business with the Government institutions are compelled to take to the sidewalk, that Pine Street might be kept open for traffic.

The entire motor car is not left on the sidewalk, space being left for people to pass in single file. The money-carrying cars enter Pine Street from the east and drive up into the middle of the sidewalk, the two left wheels resting beyond the curb.

The angle at which the cars are tilted is somewhat exaggerated, in view of the mechanical principles on which the rear parts of motor chasses are built. The drivers complain that the position causes the grease to flow into the left brake drums, making braking difficult. Besides, all is uphill on the sidewalk, to the dismay of those who must walk there.

That the sidewalk encroachment of motor cars is not confined to Manhattan was disclosed by a visit to Brooklyn. There a string of motor cars was found parked on the sidewalk at Second Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street. Effort to ascertain why met with no success.

MRS. MAYO ASKS DECREE.

Says Husband Condoned Actions and Makes Counter-Charges.

Mrs. Charlotte Catherine Mayo filed an answer in the Supreme Court yesterday to the suit of her husband, Roy A. Mayo, for a divorce, in which she made a counter-claim for divorce, and alleged that he did not believe up to the time he left her, on July 4 last, that she had been guilty of any indiscretion, and that he had forgiven and condoned her conduct.

In her counter-claim Mrs. Mayo accused her husband of misconduct between June and October, 1919, with one Christy Eidler, in the Arlington and Gerard hotels, New York, and on a Fall River ship. She alleged misconduct in 1920 and 1921 with a woman named Florence, who she said, accompanied her husband to roadhouses in the vicinity of New York, and was with him in the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mrs. Mayo demanded a jury trial of the suit against her, and asked that her husband be compelled to give particulars of her alleged conduct with one "Pedro." She refused to know "Pedro's" full name and when she was alleged to have met him.

FOR ENGINEERING RESEARCH

Professor Greene Jr. Asks That "Buried" Data Be Circulated.

Professor Arthur M. Greene Jr., new Dean of the Princeton College of Engineering and Chairman of the Research Committee of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, urges the need for research in an address to the engineering profession through the official journal of the society. Inquiry into automobile action, in connection with the new vehicular tunnel under the Hudson, he says, has revealed possibilities of great saving. Surprising facts, contrary to the accepted beliefs of the past, have been revealed by the report of the Committee on Elimination of Waste in Industry of the American Engineering Council, organized by Herbert Hoover.

Mechanical engineers should be willing to give their data to the profession after they have used it for development work, says Professor Greene. "Many data," he says, "are buried where they are doing no work and their publication would not damage our business and would help the profession."

HOME FOR HOTEL CLERKS.

National Institution Opened in Denver for Superannuates.

A national home for aged and retired hotel clerks has been established in Denver. A ten-room house, with a big vegetable garden and chicken run, was purchased for the purpose by the Greeters of America, the association of hotel clerks, at a cost of $20,000.

The money was raised in a campaign among the 5,000 members in the United States and Canada. F. A. Ready of the McAlpin Hotel, President of the New York Chapter, says that $100,000 will be raised as an endowment fund. The Denver home then will be greatly enlarged. It is the first of several Greeters' homes the organization expects to open.

HELIGOLAND WANTS NO GERMAN RULE

Residents Demand Return to British Control or Internationalization.

POINT TO FUTURE PERIL

Declare Island Might Again Be Used as Airplane or Submarine Base Against Allies.

FORTS BEING DESTROYED

Two Years More Will Be Required to Level the Powerful Works Built by Germany.

HELIGOLAND, Germany, July 23 (Associated Press).—The people of Heligoland have sent a petition to the League of Nations asking for neutralization of the island under protection of the League or, reannexation to Great Britain. They express high hope that the September meeting of the League will relieve them of German control, which natives of Heligoland born under the British flag declare to be highly offensive and in violation of many of the terms of the agreement under which England ceded the island to Germany in 1890 in exchange for Zanzibar.

A committee of sixty-two residents of Heligoland, comprising representatives of various organizations of the island, visited Berlin, under the Chairmanship of August Kuchlenz, and conferred with the Allied Disarmament Committee, in an effort to correct what they declare to be the great error of the Allies in leaving Heligoland to Germany under the Versailles Treaty.

Recently the natives of Heligoland were much encouraged by the report of Chief Engineer Savers of the British Admiralty, who, after investigating the destruction of the fortifications of Heligoland, now in progress, was alleged to have declared that the island, even after being dismantled, should be taken from Germany, to prevent its possible refortification for use as a submarine and airplane base.

The destruction of the fort and naval harbor of Heligoland is progressing under the direction of allied officers, but two years more will be required for the complete destruction of the fortifications and improvements upon which Germany expended 50,000,000 gold marks. The cost of destruction, which Germany also has to bear, is estimated at 4,000,000 gold marks. Germans working on the dismantlement were sent from the mainland, and the islanders say the German officials are endeavoring to colonize so as to outvote the native population. The native Heligolanders, however, hold the balance of power, having elected six of the nine members of the island Council.

The civilians of Heligoland were all deported to Hamburg during the war and were given papers showing them to be of English birth. They were watched as spies. In January and February of 1917, when Cuxhaven, Emden and Wilhelmshaven were frozen in, the Heligolanders say the German submarine operated from Heligoland alone. Consequently they insist that the base is so important to the peace of the world that it should not remain German territory.

The failure of Lord Salisbury, British Prime Minister at the time Heligoland was ceded to Germany, to stipulate that Helgoland should not be fortified by the Heligoland should not be fortified by the islanders, who say the British officials were so eager to acquire Zanzibar and carry out Cecil Rhodes's Cape to Cairo scheme that they permitted a menace to the British navy to be created.

ASKS $4,192 AS NURSE TO BROKER'S WIFE

Claimant Files Default Judgment —Says Patient Was a Drug Addict.

A judgment by default for $4,192 against Rupert H. Clark, a broker, of 82 Wall Street, who lives at 250 West Eighty-fifth Street, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Miss Mary E. Davidson, a nurse, of 131 West Sixty-ninth Street. The judgment represents the sum claimed by Miss Davidson for caring for the defendant's wife, Mrs. Mae Clark, alleged to be a drug addict, for 211 days at $20 a day. Miss Davidson testified that Mr. Clark paid her only $110.

In her testimony Miss Davidson said that Clark came to her last September and pleaded with her to nurse his wife, who, he said, was very ill, and although Miss Davidson insisted that she could not do so, he pleaded until she took Mrs. Clark to her home for nursing and medical attention. She said that Dr. Menas S. Gregory of the Bellevue psychopathic ward and Dr. Herbert Constable diagnosed Mrs. Clark's illness as drug psychosis, due to the use of morphine.

Mrs. Clark was then taken to her own home, Miss Davidson said, and the latter nursed her there, because the physicians said she could be cured by skilful nursing to wean her from the use of the drug. She went to a sanitarium at Ninety-first Street and Central Park West, where she remained from Oct. 4 to 14. Upon leaving there she was arrested by the Narcotic Squad, and then became violently insane, Miss Davidson said.

Miss Davidson testified that she accompanied Mrs. Clark to Atlantic City in February, where she remained until her case was called for trial in Special Sessions. She was found guilty, but was released on suspended sentence for one year on her promise to go to California in an effort to regain her health. The nurse went with her and they remained for two months.

"When I returned with her and delivered her to her husband at the station Mrs. Clark was much improved and was sane," Miss Davidson said. "I was with her constantly night and day, and during much of the time she was violently insane and it was difficult a times to restrain her."

Clark did not defend the suit.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1921.

A NOBLE ACHIEVEMENT.

To work in the service of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, whose accounting report has been published lately, was an enviable distinction, an experience to be treasured. Ten million people, the greatest sufferers from the war, were relieved: 7,500,000 in Belgium, 2,500,000 in Northern France. Many of them were utterly destitute, others had means to pay for aid, but all were menaced by starvation. Originally the commission was a philanthropic enterprise, organized for a campaign of months, but the emergency feature soon had to be abandoned; the war was to last for years, and the need for relief extended beyond the armistice.

The accounting report covers six years, from September, 1914, to September, 1920, and deals mainly with totals. There are 4,000 branch offices to be heard from in turn, and a long time must elapse before the last word is said, the final figures tabulated. Instead of one there will be a series of volumes. It was planned, with a foresight and calculation amounting to genius, that every dollar contributed by individuals and appropriated by the allied and neutral Governments should be accounted for.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium grew into a vast institution destined to be historic. It was, in fact, a Government, operating fleets, flying its own flag, conducting mills and factories, requisitioning supplies, rationing hundreds of communities, immune from belligerent restrictions. It drew resources from all parts of the world. Shipping control was directed from London, Rotterdam was headquarters. The annual budget was $400,000,000. Through a ramification of district and communal committees every human unit was reached. No less than $1,300,000,000 was spent for food and clothing. The principal officers served without salary. There were 55,000 voluntary workers. The profits from supplies sold to those who could pay went into the benevolent account for those who couldn't. There was no waste—economy in operation was a pledge of self-sacrifice.

At the head of this organization, devoted to the saving of life in the most dreadful of wars, was an American, whom not only his own but all countries will ever hold in honor. In the modest foreword to the accounting summary HERBERT HOOVER says for his lieutenants, and for those who were proud to serve under him, that it was of the utmost concern to them that their trusteeship should never be challenged. They are willing that of their deeds little shall be said.

PRISON PROGRESS.

It is a far cry from the British convict ship recently exhibited in the North River to the prison conditions described by Sir EVELYN RUGGLES-BRISE, Chairman of the Prison Commission of England and Wales and President of the International Prison Commission, in "The English Prison System," published on the other side this month. The brief century which separates the days of the Felon Fleet from our own has seen the noisome, badly ventilated and practically unlighted cell give place to properly constructed quarters, the health record of which shows them to be "among the best sanatoria in England." It has seen prolonged solitary confinement and the treadmill type of compulsory labor pass, and, in their place, the substitution of associated and productive trades. All English prisons now have their workshops, and the average earnings of the inmates are steadily rising, reaching approximately $75 for the year 1919-20.

Perhaps none of the reforms cited is of such far-reaching importance as that described under the name of "the Borstal System." Only a few years ago, the young offender, sent down for a short term, mixed with the hardened criminal society of the prison, and, presumably, spent his days studying criminology under the guidance of experts. The Borstal plan does away with such dangerous association and sends youths between the ages of 16 and 21 to special institutions at Borstal and Feltham, where they are taught both how to work and how to play. The chief value of this system is that it does not end with the completion of the boy's term, but lends a helping hand to him and keeps a watchful eye on him after his discharge. The Borstal Association's "patronage" plan despairs of none and keeps up a full and continuous record in each case. This shows that since 1908 only 27 per cent. of the cases have been reconvicted.

That great danger of all prison reform, that a healthy sentiment for the prisoners' welfare may develop into an unhealthy sentimentality, seems to have been well avoided in the English system. The prison remains a "house of correction" with rigid discipline, hard work and sufficient but severely plain food; expiation must be made by each prisoner for some sin against society. Conditions are still, probably, far from ideal, but the progress made during the century is most marked. "Man's inhumanity to man," so callously exemplified by the Felon Fleet, has changed to a great and sincere humanity which strives to be fair to the prisoner, not only during his punishment but after it, in enabling him to secure employment, become a useful citizen and regain his self-respect.

FIRING FROM THE REAR.

When Mr. LLOYD GEORGE branded the Labor Party in England as revolutionary, he made qualification as regards some of its leaders. He admitted that men like Mr. THOMAS, Mr. HENDERSON and Mr. CLYNES were not themselves extremists and had done useful public work. But he insisted that it was not their ideas that would be dominant, and that they would not be the men to govern if the Labor Party came into power. "In this new army," declared the Prime Minister, "it is the corporals who lead." Always behind the ostensible leaders of labor movements there are scheming individuals and powerful cliques who pass the word up to the nominal commander: "This is what you have got to do or "somebody else will be put in your "place."

This account of the state of affairs in the labor camp is worth recalling because it has been strikingly confirmed by the leader of the British coal miners in the recent strike, Mr. FRANK HODGES. In an article written after the settlement he had a stinging criticism to make of the hotheads of the Miners' Federation who, he asserted, held their union positions and wielded influence solely because of their skill in "sheathing a knife in a colleague's back." He singled out for special condemnation one NOAH ABLETT, who had a strong local following and who was constantly impugning the honesty of the national leaders of the miners. Mr. HODGES deliberately affirmed as a fact of his certain knowledge that "the Ablett type was responsible "for prolonging the stoppage and for "much of the misery which has been and "is yet to be endured by our people." The miners had a fine chance for a good wage settlement long before they went back to work, but lost it. Why? Mr. HODGES states, no doubt with truth, that it was because of the suspicion and jealousy of firebrands like ABLETT who talked about the "great betrayal" by the leaders and called for the application to them of the "democratic guillotine."

Such concrete cases should not be ignored by eager champions of "industrial democracy." It can never have a chance of even getting a fair trial without the help of labor leaders that are responsible and stand on their own feet. But if a fire is all the time to be directed at them from the rear by radicals and revolutionaries, as it was directed at Mr. HODGES, the experiment becomes impossible and the outlook for organized labor darker than before.

A DEPRESSED INDUSTRY.

Averages are fictions, and the truth is not in them. The roots of the present business depression must be sought in quarters where conditions are below the average, and there is one which has escaped attention. Our industries are usually divided into five classes—agriculture, manufactures, transportation, mining, lumber—but there is a sixth which is even more depressed, and which in its proportions rivals several of the usual divisions. Agriculture claims to be suffering most, and is the largest of all. But the trouble of agriculture is mostly a matter of prices and markets, and not of quantities or wealth. The farmers are worse off than almost any other class, but their suffering reduces the cost of living to their fellow-citizens, and is a mainstay of our export trade. Within a year over a billion dollars' worth of farmers' produce has gone abroad, more than in any other year.

There is no such alleviation of the depression in the sixth of our industries, construction. The Bulletin of the General Contractors' Association has assembled corporation income tax returns to show that its gross income is about two billions. The United States Chamber of Commerce's Committee on Statistics, on a wider survey, claims that the construction industry has produced more than seventy-seven billions of the national wealth, not far from 25 per cent. of the total. The construction workers and their families total eleven millions, and half of the new security issues, over two billions, are allocated to the construction field. Although it is not possible to concede precision for these estimates, authoritative though they are, the figures are worth attention because this industry is both one of the most depressed and the one which promises most hope of revival.

Building is but one item in the construction industry, and a committee of the Engineering Council says that there is a half billion of wages lost through unemployment among three million building workers. The loss of this consuming power is felt in all directions, and the unemployed are a burden on the community. They have allowed themselves to be exploited by their own leaders, and have themselves been active in the most destructive of all wastes, that of restriction of production by combinations prejudicial alike to the general interests and to themselves. Every house-renter knows what the depression in the building industry means to him. Building stopped in the early stages of the war, and is only just now reviving. Every year a million men reach marriageable age and most of them need homes for two. It is moderate to say that the country is short a million homes. That is but one item in the estimate that the construction industry now needs twenty-five billions of dollars for work essential to the national comfort.

The bill of particulars which makes up this huge sum includes a billion for each of the war years for the railways, rather more than for housing. Public utilities need several billions for construction. The hydro-electric development of the country stopped when the Government lands were withdrawn from use, and billions will flow into it when the industry is opened to construction. Applications for two billions are now before the Federal Power Commission. The country's need for these things is almost as real as the needs of the unemployed for wages. Sooner or later these needs will come together, and good times are then due. They are hardly due before because the construction industry is the one which employs the margin of work and capital that makes the difference between good and bad times. Times are never good when the country is just living along, meeting only its daily needs. Hope revives with the revival of the forward-looking construction industry. That explains the much used and abused word "constructive" in praise of policies for livening our politics and economics. This is the direction in which potential bank credits can best be used. Diversion of them to sustaining prices of investments in existing industries lends cheer to the security markets, but does nothing toward the consumption of materials or enlargement of the wage fund. Constructive credits for the construction industry contain more cheer than a stock market boom.

MODESTY ON THE COAST.

The cynic was wrong, as cynics so often are, who defined California as a large body of empty land completely surrounded by press agents. It is only in Southern California that towns are made by building a Spanish mansion for the founder, with his real estate office hard by at which lots are sold under the inspiration of a brass band. That, at least, is what they say in San Francisco. They add that the Queen of the Golden Gate would deprecate such methods, modestly relying on the fact that she is the financial and commercial centre of the Coast, that since the days of the Argonauts she has been the centre of a life and culture as distinct and full-flavored as that of New York, Paris, Munich, Vienna. Those may be worthy people who are attracted by the real-estater's manorial suburb, by Mission architecture and brass bands; but the modesty of San Francisco is such that it prefers to attract only those others who value its unchallenged commercial supremacy, its unassuming artistic and intellectual eminence—its character, in short, as one of the few distinctive cities of an appreciative globe.

Until the recent census, at least, that was its decorous attitude. Even the fact that Los Angeles showed a population larger by some seventy thousand gave the merest jog to its modesty. Whereas the Southern Sister was some twenty miles inland, was not San Francisco still the commercial centre and destined so to continue? The spacious waters of the Bay, the thundering waves of the Pacific and the noble roadway of the Golden Gate, while they hemmed in the Manhattan of the West, insured eternal supremacy. On the landward side of the peninsula, San Bruno Mountain imposed a barrier to extension; but were there not Berkeley, Oakland, Alameda in sight across the Bay—which, to any metropolitan eye (and none others were encouraged to look), constituted in sheer fact a part of San Francisco? But another and mightier "jog" was coming. It now appears that Los Angeles is bestowing in its capacious midst some eight thousand new citizens every month, and so seems destined very soon to outstrip even the Greater San Francisco. Moreover and especially, it has lately taken to proclaiming itself the Metropolis of the Pacific Coast. San Franciscans may well consider whether modesty is not a virtue overvalued. Even the well-known violet perks up above the surrounding herbage before it hangs its head.

So San Francisco is at last mobilizing its press agents. No longer is the visitor to remain unillumined with admiration for the city, or even be made to feel that only those are welcome who are endowed by nature with the divine capacity to appreciate it. And while the new slogan calls for a "bigger" metropolis it also calls for a "better" one. In that, it might seem, there is a reflection upon the moral character of its past; but no such inference is warranted. Human nature being what it is, even the best of cities may wax in virtue. So San Francisco is to be not only its own real estate agent and its own brass band, but its own Wilbur Crafts. More than that, the movement is to overrun the entire northern regions of the State.

To a distant and impartial view, all this seems admirable—with at most a single reservation. When both cities are so much esteemed, and for such different reasons, what room is there for rivalry? In that far time when the culture of Germany was torn and rent asunder by the question as to which of its great poets was greater, GOETHE remarked to SCHILLER, "Why can't they hold their "tongues and thank GOD they have both "of us?" Los Angeles with its magical environment of Pasadena and Santa Monica, missions and moving pictures, is the apotheosis of our democracy. It used to be said that good Americans when they die go to Paris, and bad ones when they are most alive. From all parts of the country live Americans, when they have reached years of discretion, go to Southern California. And they are all good. You can see it even in their shirt-sleeve simplicity as they walk among their rioting rose gardens and beneath the shade of palm and pepper-tree and eucalyptus. They know very well why they go—eight thousand of them every month!

So do they know who go to San Francisco. There are splendid mansions also in its outlying colonies, San Mateo and Burlingame, flanked by gardens scarcely less luxuriant that have the grace to grow amid the stately shadows of live oaks, century old. And resplendent upon its citadel, between mountain and bay and ocean, the Queen of the Golden Gate is truly one of the wonder cities of the world. Its cosmopolitan society has still much of the untamable spirit of adventure bequeathed by the Argonauts, but it is touched and illumined also by a culture that is no less its own for being a part of the great world current. A universe can only be brighter in which such virtues are no longer to be hidden.

GOLF OLD AND NEW.

The chief interest in the Open Golf Championship, this past week, lay in recapturing the cup. RAY carried it off to England last year, with VARDON second to him; and this year the English sent over two golfers, DUNCAN and MITCHELL, reckoned in England, and proved by actual competition, superior to RAY and VARDON. The odds were naturally against either of the invaders, one of whom performed so little to his own satisfaction that he gave up on the first day. The championship is recovered, and the play showed that any one of a half dozen of our golfers could have won over the foreigners. The success of BARNES has been long predicted, and the golf he displayed was of a very high order.

What most attracts the student of golf in such a clashing of experts as that at Washington is the style of play, with the tendencies shown in the development of the game. There is undeniably a new school in golf. In England old-timers call it contemptuously the Infant School. We have always had the long drivers and the masterly manipulators of iron clubs in the wind, but of late vast attention has been given to the "stopped" approach to the green. Any player who can consistently pitch a ball close to the pin and hold it there, thus making a crop of 3s grow where 4s used to grow, is certain to win, other things being equal, over one who is able simply to get promiscuously on the green. The younger golfers spend hours practicing this shot, and in the hands of the most skillful amateurs, like EVANS and JONES, and ROGER WETHERED of England, the mashie niblick has become an instrument of deadly precision which makes the most time-honored caddie at St. Andrews gasp with astonishment.

It is not merely a question of age. Some of the older exponents of the game have learned the new stroke, in substitution for the earlier run-up shot, as well as the young fellows. But it is rather melancholy at Washington, as it had been in the English open championship which HUTCHISON won, to see the heroes of the links of other days fade away under the severe testing of the modern game. But youth's turn will come to join the Aging Masters; and it may be doubted if our present brilliant players in the twenties will be able when they are fifty to hold their own in competition so long as have what the flippant boys call the "grandfathers of golf."

THE "BOXE" IN FRANCE.

M. DENYS COCHIN of the French Academy, quotes in the Figaro an account of the defeat of CARPENTIER: "CARPENTIER "makes 2,500,000 francs and M. BRANLY "makes his usual daily 22 francs." This is the famous physicist, electrician, inventor, wireless-telegraph man, professor, writer, savant, EDOUARD BRANLY, one of the celebrities and honors of France. M. COCHIN does full justice to the courage of M. CARPENTIER. But

> Dare I express the joy which the defeat of that young hero has caused me, after carefully thinking it over? See him returning victorious, with a fleet of ships and airplanes. Paris, a part of France even, would have been seized by a fit of madness and the attack wouldn't have been transitory. France would have become a nation of boxers. She would have taken her place in the group of peoples where this sort of glory counts. The punches of M. DEMPSEY have vaccinated us against this sort of ambition, which would have cost us time and money and made us ridiculous.

Whereupon M. COCHIN, having noted as specially unjust in democratic times the comparative distribution of emolument between the boxer and the man of science, goes on to speak of BERGSON and EINSTEIN. But surely the theory of relativity should be applied to boxers as well as to philosophers and men of science and the rest of the universe. All depends on the position of the observer; and M. BRANLY'S compensation rests in the judgment of his contemporary peers and in the judgment of posterity on his work. M. CARPENTIER may be said to have discounted his glory, with which only antiquarian students of "la boxe" are likely to bother themselves after a few years. In the literary supplement of this same number of Le Figaro is reprinted an article by a former Academician, the late JULES CLARETIE, novelist and critic, most famous, perhaps, as director of the Comédie Française. In 1910 he went to see and reported the great match between WILLY LEWIS and BILLY PAPKE, in the vast circus of the Avenue de la Motte-Picquet. Surely, boxing must be more popular in France since the war than it was before. In 1910 the Society for the Propaganda of English Boxing was in full bloom. It published its Annual. English boxing had its fanatics. "One can see of "young elegants, the 'tube' inclined "upon the nape of the neck, themselves "seat before the ring and regard of an "eye amused the muscles powerful, "the biceps and the calves of the boxers, "which their companions, pretty and the "eyes awakened under their hats immense, contemplate with an evident "sympathy." LEWIS was the favorite, but wait till the third round!

> WILLY LEWIS still attacks. Under an uppercut (a punch from below upward) PAPKE totters, pushed toward the ropes. Then he squeezes LEWIS hard—'tis a clinch (body to body)—and strikes. The other strikes back. He attacks still, always. "Bravo, LEWIS!" And suddenly LEWIS applauded, LEWIS favorite, LEWIS falls, catching with his right hand on the ropes, the knee bent, in the classic pose of the Wounded Gladiator. Then this body which stretches out remains motionless. PAPKE has struck with right and left on the jaw. The man, dazed, doesn't rise. One second, two seconds, ten seconds. LEWIS is stretched out still. Then an immense uproar rises from the circus. They had been applauding LEWIS; now they are acclaiming PAPKE. Enthusiasm goes always to the victor. "PAPKE! PAPKE! Bravo, PAPKE! Long live PAPKE!" A fine, tall negro seizes PAPKE with his two strong arms and lifts above his head the body of the victorious boxer, showing him to the crowd like a trophy. Meanwhile, in his corner, LEWIS is still motionless. They are working over him, pouring rum into him. Is he dead? If he were dead! The minutes pass. At length he gets up. The bravos comfort him. Bravo, LEWIS! But while the triumphant clamor is going on, they tell me that he weeps, this WILLY.

More tolerant than M. COCHIN, M. CLARETIE sees in these boxing matches "tournaments of the old time, tournaments turned to realism." He finds French boxing certainly better than that old-fashioned pugilism when flowed "this blood which, in their slang, the "amateurs call (horrible thing!) Bor"deaux wine, 'claret.' 'Tis PETER EGAU "who tells me that." So denatured in Paris is PIERCE EGAN of "Life in London" and "Boxiana."

RIVAL SONG BIRDS.

The late JOHN BURROUGHS—would he were in the flesh to speak for himself!—is taken to task by HORACE HUTCHINSON in the July Cornhill Magazine for failing to do justice to the melody of certain British birds, indeed for underrating the singing powers of more than one of them, and for exalting minor choristers. The English writer admits that the philosopher of Slabsides was "an impassioned appreciator and a delicate discriminator of bird-song," but intimates that as "a good American of the strictest sect" he was not always fair to the British birds. On two of his visits to England and Scotland BURROUGHS arrived at the wrong season to hear them in full voice. He came once in Autumn, when many of them are mute, and on another visit his quest of the nightingale was made in mid-June, when Philomela had closed her season, except for broken notes of which MATTHEW ARNOLD could never have written:

> Hark, from that moonlit cedar what a burst,
> What triumph! hark!—what pain!

There are several counts against the American naturalist: he pronounced the song of the willow warbler the most melodious strain he heard, "the only one "that exhibited to the full the best qualities of the American songsters"; he accepted the judgment of a German who had "great skill in the musical education of birds" that the American robin (a thrush really) surpassed the British blackbird as a singer; he was inclined to give the chaffinch precedence over the song thrush, with which he was not greatly impressed, saying that it had "none of the flutelike melody and "serene devotional quality of our thrush "strains"—it was "a shrill whistling "polyglot * * * never to my ear "melodious"; he did not go into raptures over the nightingale, although he assigns ("I believe on pure hearsay," observes the English naturalist) "the "prize to the nightingale over all of "birdkind on either side of the seas." BURROUGHS was not in England in the season when the nightingale entrances its hearers. In reading the indictment drawn against him one gets the idea that he is not fairly reported, that there are omissions and suppressions. It should be understood, however, that his critic is familiar with American birds, having listened to them in visits to the Eastern, Southern and Western States, and that no one could admire the arias of the mocking-bird more.

It is interesting to turn to another American—an eminent authority, by the way—who has studied British bird life with a quick and eager sympathy, FRANK M. CHAPMAN of the American Museum of Natural History. He went to England with letters to the leading ornithologists, and he saw and heard all the birds in a critical spirit, but with an open mind. He arrived in May while the nightingale, "sweet bird that shun'st the noise of folly," was still singing "at nightfall in quiet Surrey byways." This was his verdict:

> As a whole the song lacked the force, crescendo and diminuendo effects of a continuous effort. It is a surprisingly loud song, in fact a decided whistle; a wonderfully voluble, varied but rather hard performance. At times, a measure or two suggested portions of the song of our nocturnal singer, the chat, and again some of the more rapid calls reminded one of certain notes of the Carolina wren, but as a whole we have no bird whose song resembles that of the nightingale.

Hearing the nightingale at Cambridge in the afternoon, CHAPMAN was "impressed alike with the part the bird's "nocturnal habits have played in establishing its reputation as a songster and "with the characteristic insight displayed in SHAKESPEARE'S lines: 'The "'nightingale, if she should sing by day "'when every goose is cackling, would "'be thought no better a musician than "'the wren.'"

Probably Mr. HUTCHINSON would not be satisfied with CHAPMAN'S estimate of the nightingale's repertoire, but it is an honest, a painstaking, judgment. If JOHN BURROUGHS could have listened to the bird on a May night in the parish of Selborne, and again in the prosaic afternoon, he might have agreed with CHAPMAN. Of the song thrush our Curator says:

> Its song suggests that of the brown thrasher (American), but, while it possesses greater variety and brilliancy, it is without the deliberate rhythmic phrasing, and lacks the richness and volume which characterize the song of that bird.

In spite of Mr. CHAPMAN'S authority, it may be said that the brown thrasher is an erratic and wanton singer, often digressing from its "deliberate rhythmic phrasing" to flights of coloratura, broken and wild, that suggest the chat. Our Curator's favorite among British songsters seems to be the blackbird, and he does not agree with JOHN BURROUGHS that the American robin is its superior:

> To my mind the blackbird is the most satisfying of English songsters. Its luscious, full-flavored, mellow fluting has, in a measure, the tender, spiritual quality so pronounced in the voices of our thrushes, and which I found rare in the songs of English birds. There is, too, something naïve, unformed, quaint and simple in the blackbird's notes, which increases both the attractiveness of the song and of the songster.

The skylark at first disappointed CHAPMAN. He admitted that the vocal feat of the little bird was "marvelous," but its "brilliant twitterings and long-drawn reelings" did not "appeal" to him. However, "before leaving England "I found myself listening to it with increasing pleasure." The "double-noted call" of the cuckoo had a singular charm; the little redbreast's lay he likened to our purple finch's; the chaffinch was "the best-dressed, most musical bird" of its species; and he speaks of "that charming bit of bird "music, the easy, flowing, graceful, natural song of the willow warbler," but does not share the enthusiasm of JOHN BURROUGHS. The free pipit CHAPMAN found "an exceptionally good singer, "while the wild, sweet, rapid, highly "lyrical song of the blackcap is a performance of unusual merit." It is evident that CHAPMAN'S opportunities of hearing the British birds in song were superior. He makes one shrewd observation which explains why a visitor from another country may be unsympathetic or passive in the presence of its admired songsters: "A bird's song is not to be "judged as a musical composition. It "is an expression of nature, and its significance is to be measured by its associations." An Englishman, he illustrates, might not be charmed by the ecstasy of the bobolink. Nor would he be thrilled by the rapt spiritual strain of the hermit thrush heard in a White Mountain glen.

JAPAN'S CLAIMS AT THE CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with great interest your article entitled "Japan at the Conference." You say: "Of like origin and more absurd is the story that Japan will enthusiastically uphold the theory of the open door in China with the corollary that the door must be open for Japanese emigration to this country and British Dominions. Equal opportunity in China is a right guaranteed by solemn treaty engagements; that is a matter in which the voice of the nations may very appropriately be heard at the conference. The admission of emigrants is a different matter altogether; that is a privilege that any sovereign nation may grant or withhold. So that the two matters are quite unrelated and one cannot be made balance the other."

I am very sorry that I cannot approve this affirmation at all. It seems to me that you have a very shallow outlook, which does not penetrate beyond the surface of the matter, affirming thoughtlessly that the open door in China and in California or the British Dominions is quite unrelated. I think, on the contrary, not only that they are related most closely and most intimately, but that they are one and the same thing at bottom, of principles of justice, equality and liberty, of which the American people are very proud as their national spirit. Equal opportunity for trade in China, as you insist, is a right guaranteed by solemn treaty engagements, but I dare say, unless any treaty engagement is founded on principles of justice, equality and liberty it cannot assume any solemn right. The admission of emigrants, as you insist, is a privilege that any sovereign nation may grant or withhold, but, I dare say, any privilege that is not backed with principles of justice, equality and liberty must not be granted or withheld. All Germans previous to the World War claimed a special privilege that has no root in principles of justice, equality and liberty and was crushed fatally by an enveloping attack of the allied and associated powers.

If equal opportunity for trade in China is to be discussed at the coming Pacific and Far Eastern conference, which is doomed, according to Mr. Hughes's explanation, to eliminate the causes of war between nations establishing principles and policies of justice, equality and liberty, the open door in California and British Dominions must be discussed naturally and reasonably under the same theory. The open door in California and British Dominions is a policy that is to be guaranteed by solemn treaty engagements; that is a matter in which the voice of the nations may very appropriately be heard at the conference. S. JUJITA,
Special Correspondent, Asahi.
New York, July 22, 1921.

ALCOHOL IN MEDICINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not be absolutely frank and make the Willis-Campbell bill read:

"The Prohibition Commissioner shall have full power to stop the manufacture and sale of any medicine containing alcohol."

This is in substance exactly what the proposed bill does. ADOLPH EDWARDS.
New York, July 15, 1921.

TREATY WILL NOT DOWN.

Ratification the Only Way Out of Our Present Difficulties.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in a dispatch from Washington that the Administration was moving around, above and below the League of Nations, but avoiding the League as it would the plague. Their failure to ratify the treaty in August, 1919, has brought the plague of paralysis to the whole business of the country, and it is slowly dawning upon the sufferers that a great and stupid blunder was made in failing to ratify the treaty promptly. Men of no vision were in control. They were unable to look ahead and see the results that were sure to follow their blind leadership.

The condition today of our ships, factories and farms and idle men is causing a calmer scrutiny of the acts of the set-up Foreign Relations Committee that prevented prompt ratification and brought such tremendous losses on the country. Prompt ratification in August, 1919, meant so much that it is difficult to visualize all the benefits that would have flowed from it, but it meant reparation, in months instead of years, which in turn meant a chance for Europe to get to work earning a purchasing power more than a year ago. It meant disarmament and reduction of taxes before the close of the Democratic Administration.

It meant the security of France, saving the cost of huge armies that would have been applied to earning a purchasing power.

It meant that Poland would be working and earning a purchasing power and all the new States in Europe would have been quiet under the League with America behind it, and earning a purchasing power.

It is the want of this purchasing power in Europe that has kept our ships idle and destroyed their value, paralyzed our factories and business and thrown men out of employment, and bankrupted the farmers, and the purchasing power is still not there, because we failed to ratify the treaty promptly. The war was costly enough, but false leaders are far more so. They played the political game at a time of awful crisis and won, but the reaction of the suffering is gathering force day by day. A year and a half of suffering would have been largely avoided if they had not avoided the League.

At this late day the Administration is trying to camouflage the past by efforts to settle questions that the League would have settled long ago. And what a mess they are making!

The people everywhere are crying for relief, and there is no relief until we get behind the League with Article X. in it, and help Europe to earn a purchasing power with which to buy our surplus.

Should we ratify the treaty today, a world-wide shout of approval would go up, all friction cease and the people of all nations would get to work. Relief would be almost instantaneous. B. D. SPILMAN.
Warrenton, Va., July 22, 1921.

WHISTLER THE AMERICAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of course Whistler was not American because he studied the great art of the East and lived abroad, so, to carry out the analogy, Holbein and Van Dyke and Rubens and Ben West and Stuart were all denationalized or Englishmen—and the English often claim them—as they claim the earth and get a good part of it.

Whistler studied the art of the Japanese and he and a host of imitators have profited by his discovery of Oriental art—and he acknowledged he had studied Japanese prints and was the first to do so, and he studied other great arts of the past and gloried in their greatness and tried to surpass them. He carried on tradition. If he had not—if other intelligent artists had not done so—why "even the early Britons would not have painted themselves blue."

It is a sorry spectacle when Americans repudiate their greatest artists because they lived where they found their subjects, and incidentally did better work than those who stuck at home and stole from photographs and cubists. JOSEPH PENNELL.
New York, July 20, 1921.

IMMIGRATION LAW HARDSHIPS.

To the Editor of The Times:

The most absurd feature of the new Immigration law as enforced at the Port of New York is that it makes no distinction between "immigrants" and those aliens who have long made their residence here. For instance, I am an Englishman. I came here twenty years ago and established myself as a cotton broker. I built a home here and have paid taxes and otherwise comported myself as a reputable member of the community. Am I to be humiliated and annoyed each time I take a trip to Europe because, during all these years, I have preserved my English nationality and not become an American citizen? Is it expected or required of foreigners that they become citizens, after living a certain length of time in the United States? If so, what about the thousands of Americans who find it to their interest to live abroad without the slightest intention of ever becoming citizens of the countries they may happen to be in? JAMES C. HARDING.
New York, July 15, 1921.

"I'M GLAD THAT I AM NOT A SENATOR."

I'm glad that I am not a Senator,
Or Representative!—I could not keep
My thoughts away from those young veterans
Whom I had failed—and oh, I could not sleep!

I'd see their stricken faces in my dreams!
I'd see the wounded ones go hobbling by—
The cripples selling pencils in the streets,
Or dumbly begging—hear the mad ones cry!

And oh, I think I could not shut my ears
To pistol shots that end the wild despair
Of those who finish so, in tragedy.
The story that they started "Over There"!

I'd hear my voice, my own voice, telling them
In speeches my constituents would cheer,
In those dark days when we were in the war—
How we would cherish them, would hold them dear!

I said that we would guard their families.
Would keep them always from the fear of need—
Dear God! are these the things we promised them?
Ah, my own voice would mock at me indeed!

I think that if I were a Senator
Or Representative, I would not blame
The failure on this bureau or on that—
Or dare my dereliction to disclaim!

I'd feel my countrymen had looked to me.
Their chosen voice and hand, to find
The way to help our country carry out
Her plans for all her wounded, sick and blind!

I think I'd feel that somehow I had let
Less vital things push all their claims aside—
Had given too much thought to politics,
While brave men, in despair, around me died!

I'd know that Congress had not measured up
To its great task—had lacked the will or wit.
The single aim, or else the high resolve,
To do the great thing that was asked of it

Yes, I am glad I'm not a Senator
Or Representative!—I could not keep
My thoughts away from those young veterans
Whom I had failed!—Ah, so, I could not sleep!

ROSELLE MERCIER MONTGOMERY.

SILESIAN GERMANS WARNED BY LABOR

International Union Commission Denounces Policy of Repression.

CZECH ATHLETES' MEETING

Workers Hold Two Rival "Olympiads" in Prague—Socialists Would End Sanctions.

Leaders of the German element in Upper Silesia are warned to adopt a more conciliatory attitude toward the Polish inhabitants of the disputed plebiscite district unless they wish to injure their own cause in the eyes of the Interallied Commission and the world in statements made by the members of the investigating commission sent to Upper Silesia by the Amsterdam Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions upon their return to Berlin.

Leon Jouhaux, President of the Confederation of Labor of France and Vice President of the International Federation, laid special stress upon the necessity for the German workers to repudiate the tactics advocated by the German Silesian Committee of Twelve and by Count Praschma, the German representative near the Interallied Commission in Oppeln, who were insistent upon having Allied troops drive out the Polish insurgents without ceremony. A statement, signed by M. Jouhaux and Edo Fimmen, the Dutch Secretary of the International Federation, printed in the Vorwärts of June 23, read:

"The delegation of the Trade Union International, upon returning from Upper Silesia, is of the opinion that the solution of the conditions obtaining there lies in a policy of reconciliation and understanding between the workers of both languages. It believes that the policy of repression recommended by certain pro-German political, military and religious personages not only represents a psychological error, but also constitutes the gravest kind of a menace for the immediate future. Therefore the workers should not adhere to any such conception of the matter and, furthermore, should energetically combat this conception. Such a policy of repression would merely injure the German cause and afford a possibility for the militarist elements to gain prestige, for the sole benefit of the German reaction at home."

In telling a Vorwärts reporter about the commission's experience with Count Praschma, who had apparently received the labor chiefs with scant courtesy, M. Jouhaux said that in response to suggestions that the insurgent Poles receive more time and be offered amnesty, especially as there were hardly enough allied troops in Upper Silesia to carry out a policy of repression, the German agent had replied: "But the allied troops have tanks!" This remark, M. Jouhaux said, showed what a poor conception of the consequences of such a way of settling the question was entertained by the Count, and he urged the German workers to show that they would not stand for any such policy. When the Vorwärts reporter pointed out that such hasty remarks and threats were probably due to German fear that occupation of the disputed territory by the Polish insurgents might influence the Supreme Council in their favor when the time came for the final decision, M. Jouhaux replied:

"I am convinced that this fear is entirely groundless. The Polish uprising, which first of all was an insurrection against the Interallied Commission itself, has merely injured the Polish cause. Even the sensible Polish labor leaders openly admit this."

In a resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the Second International in London and found in the Berlin Vorwärts of July 1, the allied Governments are urged to lift the sanctions applied against Germany in order to compel the acceptance of the final terms of settlement. The International's committee insists that as the present German Government has agreed to do its best to fulfill its treaty obligations there is no sense in continuing the penalties, and declares that until they are abolished there can be no real adjustment of the finances of the nations concerned and of international trade. The Socialist Parliamentary groups of the countries involved are asked to work energetically for the end advocated by the committee. The British Labor Party, the Belgian Labor Party and the German Majority Socialists belong to the old Second International, but the French Socialists form part of the new Vienna International organization, and the Italian Socialist Party is affiliated with no international.

In the presence of some 150,000 spectators, the Socialist athletes of the Czechoslovak Republic held on June 26, 27 and 28 the biggest "Olympiad" ever instituted by a working class organization, judging from the reports found in the German and Swiss press. The Communist athletic groups, which had split off from the main body a few weeks before, also held an "Olympiad" at the same time participated in by thousands and witnessed by huge crowds. The Socialist "Olympiad" drew contestants and guests from nearly every country of Europe, the climax being a great parade through the streets of Prague. Some 42,000 marchers were in line, and riding in an auto were Henry M. Hyndman, the veteran British Socialist, and Catherine Breshkovsky, "the Grandmother of the Russian Revolution." Women took a prominent part in the events, and the whole affair was characterized by the correspondents as a striking illustration of the power being developed by the Czechoslovak proletariat through the insistance of its leaders upon physical, as well as mental, education.

On June 30 Prague was the scene of another parade. This time thousands of workingmen marched through the streets as a protest against the Government's failure to release the political prisoners still held in jail as the result of the abortive communist revolt last December. According to reports wired to Berlin, the marchers carried banners declaring that if the prisoners were not set free within a short time the workers themselves would force open the jails and release them.

Labor conditions are gradually improving in Czechoslovakia, according to statistics made public on June 15 by the Czechoslovak Press Bureau, putting the number of unemployed workers receiving State aid at 30,000, compared with 52,000 in April, 41,000 in March and 47,000 in February. The bulk of unemployment was said to be in the textile industry.

Figures on the movement away from the Roman Catholic Church started about a year ago by Czechoslovak priests and laymen not wishing to abide by the rules of that organization sent from Prague to the Vienna Reichpost indicate that the falling off has not progressed as rapidly as early reports seemed to show. The new national Hussite Church is said to have fifty-three priests and 158,000 members, while the number of communicants having left the old church is put at 48,600. Thirty-three churches and chapels, sixty-one priests and 108 lay preachers are said to have left the parent organization.

That the report from Lemberg, relayed through Copenhagen on July 19, telling of the arrest in the Galician city of Bela Kun, the Hungarian communist leader, may be true, is indicated by stories found in recent issues of Austrian papers telling of the breaking out of a controversy in the communist circles of Austria and Hungary regarding the practicability of having political exiles return and carry on underground revolutionary work in Hungary itself. Bela Kun favors this idea, and it is possible that he was trying to put it in practice and was intercepted by the Polish authorities.

ASK $10,000 TO AID ATHLETICS IN SCHOOLS

Training Director Says That Volunteers Saved City $146,360 in Year.

Teachers in the elementary and high schools during the last year contributed their services in after-school athletic competitions to the extent of $146,360. This fact was revealed by Dr. Albert K. Aldinger, director of physical training, in asking for $10,000 to pay referees, umpires, judges and other officials at these school contests. This sum, it was said, would cover the cost of officials in the larger city and intercity competitions.

President Prall endorsed the request, saying that the interest in clean sport aroused by the school competitions as illustrated in the New York and Chicago high school championship, easily justifies the $10,000 asked.

Dr. Aldinger estimated that unpaid services, valued at $146,360, were rendered by teachers at school contests. This was much less than the usual rates paid for official judges. It did not take into consideration the amount of time spent in coaching the boys and girls in preparation for the contest, for only a few of the larger high schools have paid coachers.

ROOSEVELT BUST TO SCHOOL

Bronx Columbus Day Exercises to Be Marked by Gift.

A tribute to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt will mark the culmination of Columbus Day celebrations throughout the Bronx in which more than forty Italian societies and patriotic organizations are to participate. The Roosevelt feature of the holiday will include the presentation of a bronze likeness of the former President to Public School 45 as a memento of several occasions on which Roosevelt visited that institution and expressed deep interest in the work of Americanization conducted there.

The bust is a replica of Roosevelt's likeness executed by Vincente Miserendino and critics have adjudged the bronze as one of the best reproductions of Roosevelt. The bust will be presented at the conclusion of a parade of Columbus Day organizations starting at the Elks' Club, Grand Concourse and 170th Street proceeding up the Concourse to Fordham Road, thence to Croton Avenue to 189th Street, and Lorillard Avenue to the school, where the marchers will disband following the exercises. The details are to be discussed tomorrow afternoon at a meeting in the Elks' Club. Those arranging the celebration hope to have at least 25,000 marchers in line.

Under the leadership of Justice John J. Freschi of the Court of Special Sessions, a Columbus Day League is also being organized to obtain necessary legislation to nationalise Columbus Day as a holiday.

"Justice Freschi's bill to this end has already been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Nathan D. Perlman of New York City, and it has been referred to the Judiciary Committee, which will undoubtedly hold a public hearing on the measure in order to gauge public opinion on the subject," said an announcement. "The Columbus Day League invites all persons to join its ranks and urges all societies and organizations to pass resolutions advocating the bill and forward them to their Congressmen at Washington, requesting that they support the movement."

BIG EXHIBIT OF ETCHINGS.

One Hundred Famed American Works on Show at Columbia.

One hundred of America's most famed etchings are on exhibition in Avery Hall, Columbia University. The display, provided by the Keppel Galleries for the Summer session students and public, includes war etchings by Kerr Eby, portraying battlefield action. The six stages of copper plate etching, illustrating Dürer's art, from the first washing to the finished etching, are shown. Reverse printing and the mezzo-tint are similarly illustrated.

A rare etching, nearly 200 years old, is "La Bonne Mère de Normandie," a line engraving by J. G. Wille. The artist worked a year in preparing the plate. There is also a collection by Jean Francois Millet. A Whistler display includes "La Ville aux Loques," "The Forge," "The Little Rag Pickers," "Anne Seated," "The Longshoremen" and "Hurlingham."

There are original etchings by Donald Shaw MacLaughlin, the dean of twentieth century etchers, portraying mountain scenery. Other etchings are by Andres Zorn, Le Gros and Joseph Pennell.

Other artists represented are Charles Platt, Maxim La Larme and Ernest D. Roth. A collection by Bracquemond, master of the art of picturing birds in flight, is shown.

BAVARIAN REACTION LAMENTS DISARMING

Von Kahr and Dr. Escherich Praise Home Guards on Eve of Dissolution.

DR. ERZBERGER NO PERJURER

Court Dismisses Charge Growing Out of Clash With Heifferich—Socialists for Unity.

The mingled feelings of rage and defiance with which the leaders of the Bavarian reactionary forces received the decrees by the German Government ordering the complete dissolution by July 1 of the Bavarian Home Guards, the 300,000 armed farmers and urban bourgeois forming the backbone of the "Orgesch," the illegal military organization which was spreading rapidly over the whole country, are summarised in statements by Dr. George Escherich and Premier von Kahr found in late issues of German papers.

While, in compliance with the Allied Powers' ultimatum, the illegal armed bodies have been formally disbanded, reports from Bavaria and other German States indicate that large quantities of arms have been retained by the reactionary forces and that, as Herr Escherich says, the "spirit" of the "Orgesch" still lives. In his letter of resignation as Chief of the Bavarian Home Guards, made public in Munich on June 28, Dr. Escherich said:

"The National Government has ordered the dissolution of Bavaria's Home Guards. It bears before the German people and before history the responsibility for this step which, brought about by calumnies promulgated by our own blood brothers, is dictated by the enemy's hatred and desire for destruction and constitutes an outrageous attack upon German rights. There is no possibility of bringing about a change of this decision without the worst kind of a shock to our Bavarian and German Fatherland. Therefore I have made the most difficult decision of my life. It is impossible, however, for me to offer my hand to aid in the destruction of that which I was able to build up in two years' work for the good of Bavaria and Germany. So today I return my honorary office of State Captain of Bavaria's Home Guards to the hands of those whose confidence called me to this post. The form of our Home Guard is destroyed, but its spirit lives and will continue to live."

Dr. von Kahr sent the following statement to the State Association of the Bavarian Home Guards on June 30:

"With July 1 the State Association of the Bavarian Home Guards will become a matter of history. I am constrained, in this moment when Bavaria is losing its admirable body of self-defense under the pressure of circumstances, to express to the State Association and its loyal members, in the name of the State Government, the heartiest thanks for the great services rendered to the community. These thanks are especially due to the State Captain, Dr. Escherich, who in tireless, systematic work, brought the Bavarian Home Guards to their proud height. This also applies to all his deserving collaborators.

"During Bavaria's darkest days, born from the Bavarian people's sense of justice, the volunteer Bavarian Home Guards, thanks to their splendid internal and external organizations and their intelligent leadership, co-operated in the restoration and maintenance of public order and security and in the moral and patriotic uplift of the people to a notable degree. Not only the Bavarian people, but also broad circles of the rest of the German nation, looked upon the Bavarian Home Guards as the firmest bulwark against all dangers of revolt and the surest foundation for recovery from a severe illness.

"May every guardsman, even after the loosing of the ties that binds, continue to labor, as before, for love of country, respect for the authority of the State, promotion of public spiritedness and reconciliation of internal differences. Faithfully moved by the unalterable fate that has overtaken the Bavarian self-defense organization, I am still firmly convinced that the seed sown by the Bavarian Home Guards will also produce rich fruits in the future for the welfare of our Fatherland."

Another move toward the return of Matthias Erzberger, ex-Minister of Finance, to active public life was made on June 29 when the Court of Assizes in Berlin announced that the charge of perjury raised against the Centrist Deputy in connection with his legal fight with Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Nationalist chief, had been dropped because of lack of incriminating evidence. The National Committee of the Centrist Party welcomed this action by a resolution of satisfaction, and it is expected that Dr. Erzberger will be on the firing line in the Reichstag supporting Chancellor Wirth's taxation program when the Summer recess ends.

That the latest political developments in Germany are forcing the Socialist elements to unite against the reaction represented by Herr Stinnes for "big business" and Count Reventlow for the Junkers, is indicated by articles found in the Berlin Vorwärts and the Freiheit, the leading organs of the Majority and the Independent Socialists, respectively. Instead of berating each other in and out of season, as used to be their custom, they are united in denouncing the reactionaries on the one hand and the anti-Parliamentary Communists on the other, and there is serious discussion of the necessity for co-operation in upholding the Wirth Cabinet in its reparation program. Several big provincial organizations of both Socialist Parties have passed resolutions aiming toward unity, and even some of the moderate Communists, disgusted with their leaders' advocacy of violence, are joining in the move to solidify the labor forces.

According to data collected by the statistical bureau of the German Metal Workers' Union, covering some 2,308,000 workers and quoted by Maurice Parmelle of the American Mission in Berlin, about 63 per cent. of these workers are receiving wages which are more than 900 per cent. greater than those of 1914, about 36 per cent. are receiving wages from 500 to 800 per cent. greater than in 1914, and the remainder are receiving wages which have not increased as much as 500 per cent. since 1914. It is impossible from these statistics to arrive at an average wage increase for the whole of this group of workers. The trade unions estimate that the entire cost of living for a family of four has increased about 1,500 per cent. since 1914, while Calwer's Bureau (a private statistical bureau), which usually makes use of official statistics estimates that the cost of food alone for a family of four has increased about 1,470 per cent. since 1914.

In presenting the budget for the current fiscal year, covering the operation of the State mines, smelters and salt works, to the Main Committee of the Prussian Diet, Deputy Limberg, as quoted in the Berliner Tageblatt of June 28 estimated the receipts at 1,940,000,000 marks, against 580,000,000 in 1920, and a net surplus of 8,500,000, compared with a deficit of 49,500,000 last year. An investigation was reported as having shown that the officials, office workers and laborers in the State-owned industry had turned out just as much as those working for private concerns.

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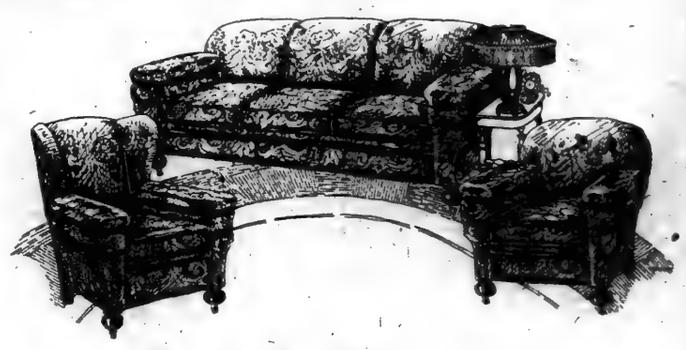
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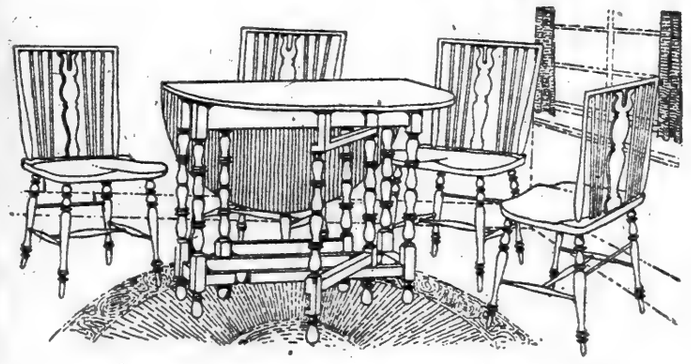
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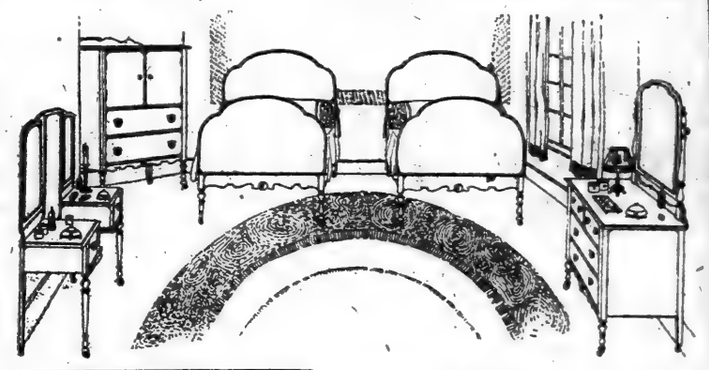
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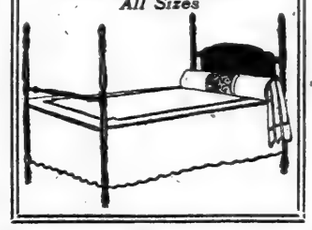


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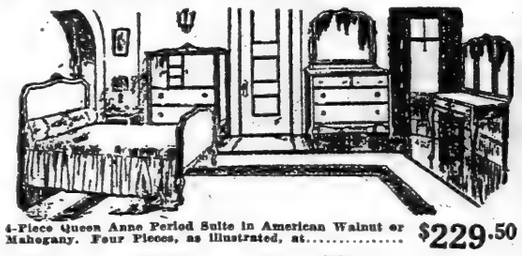
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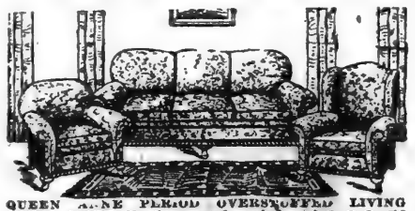
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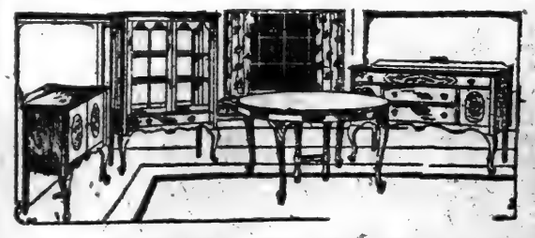




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FIND REDS IN FORCE IN CLOTHING UNIONS

National Industrial Conference Board Reports Workers Inclined Toward Radicalism.

LABOR AGREEMENTS SHAKY

Investigators Say Pacts Were Unstable and Frequently Modified—Health Conditions Improve.

The outstanding feature of clothing trade union agreements is their instability as compared with the ordinary contracts of business, according to a report on conditions in this industry made public yesterday by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Sketching the history of the clothing unions in this country and reporting in detail their various agreements, the board's analysis covers the factors in collective bargaining; the effect of union agreements on wages and hours, health and safety; strikes and stoppages of work; the adjustment of disputes, production, the unions' policies and ultimate aims.

"The instability of union agreements in the clothing industries is demonstrated by the frequency with which they are modified before their expiration," the report says. "Such modifications are made upon the demand of one party, which is acceded to by the other party, or in some instances submitted to arbitration. The instability of union agreements in the clothing industries is finally evidenced by the fact that they are not infrequently terminated before their expiration date by more or less arbitrary cancellation or by the cessation of official relations between the parties, or, in occasional cases, where an employers' association is a party to the agreement, by the disbanding of the association."

The workers in the industries covered by the report number about 600,000, and according to latest estimates they are between 54 per cent. and 60 per cent. unionized. It is shown that the clothing unions have grown rapidly in the last ten years, and that organization among the employers in the clothing centres also has increased.

Most of the workers are employed in small factories, 86 per cent. of the establishments in the industry in 1914 employing fewer than fifty workers. The number of highly skilled workers is small, and over 60 per cent. of the wageearners are women and girls, while the foreign-born element is strong, Jewish, Italian and Slavic races predominating.

Many of the workers in these trades are inclined to radicalism in thought and action, the report says.

"If the ultimate aim of certain clothing unions is, as professed, the control of the industry," says the report, "the conclusion of agreements may perhaps be considered as assisting their projects indirectly; for under agreements union officials have enhanced opportunities of becoming familiar with the problems of management and, to that extent, of equipping themselves for the desired control. It is, however, at least a speculative possibility that such contact may serve to discourage this aim by correcting erroneous notions entertained by some union workers regarding the managerial side of the industry. This is borne out by the frequent testimony of employers to the effect that union leaders become easier to deal with as they acquire increasing experience.

"Experience under agreements shows that though during the period of war prosperity wage increases were secured by workers in all industries, in the clothing industries increases of wages and reduction of hours were gained by force which the unions, aided by such economic factors as labor shortage and heavy demands for products, were able to exert. Agreements in normal times have tended to stabilize wages and hours to some extent and have thus been of advantage to the employer.

"This advantage was largely nullified both during and after the war by the frequency with which wage terms were changed during the currency of agreements. This same is true of hours of work. Many employers in the clothing industry have wished to establish through union agreements uniformity of wages, hours and working conditions in various markets and between competing firms, but this has been achieved only to a very limited extent."

Improvement in Conditions.

The period covered by union agreements, the report says, has shown marked improvement in the conditions affecting the health and safety of the workers. The agreements have doubtless exerted a considerable influence in bringing about the change, but factors unconnected with agreements, such as new legislation, the activities of such bodies as the Consumers' League and the voluntary efforts of employers have been influential in improving the standards of the clothing industry in sanitary matters.

One of the principal factors in the reduction of shop strikes has been the substitution under the agreements of more orderly means of giving expression to grievances and adjusting controversies, the report says. Machinery for these purposes has been one of the most successful developments under the clothing agreements.

Experience shows, with regard to the adjustment of disputes, that the immediate injection into all disputes of expert adjusters—one representing the employer or his association, the other representing the union—has been of great value in meeting such difficulties in their earlier stages.

The investigation of agreements in the clothing industries shows that under them output has been adversely affected by three principal factors: Reduction of the work week, substitution of week work for piecework and relaxation of discipline due to limitations placed upon the employer's power to discharge under agreements.

Employers said that output had been diminished in consequence of the shortening of the work week and the report says that "this diminution was in several cases admitted by union officials."

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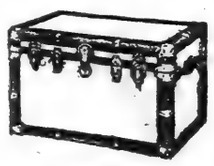
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You may include in your purchase Linens, Curtains, Blankets, Glassware, Sewing Machines, Talking Machines, Cooking Utensils, and everything to furnish your home complete. Your first payment will be less than you would have to pay for the small articles elsewhere.

Our Liberal Credit Terms

On $ 35 Purchase		50 a Week
On $ 75	"	$1.00 "
On $100	"	$1.50 "
On $200	"	$3.00 "
On $250	"	$3.50 "

Larger Amounts in Proportion
You can pay monthly if you prefer.

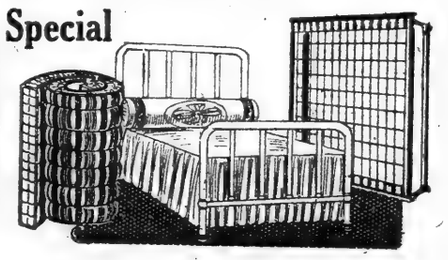
Whether you purchase a single sale article or an entire outfit you need not disturb your savings. Pay only a small first payment. Your purchases will be delivered immediately—then pay the balance in small monthly payments.

$10 $10

Ten Dollars
Delivers Your Purchase of
$200
Pay the Balance in Small Monthly Payments

Our Liberal Credit extends to all Greater New York, Brooklyn, Westchester County, Rockland County, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

Special



Three Piece Bed Outfits

MATTRESS BED SPRING

MATTRESS...An all cotton MATTRESS, covered in heavy striped ticking.
BED.....A heavy continuous post White Enamel Bed with four fillers. Best baked white enamel.
SPRING.....All metal spring, with double link fabric, reinforced with steel bands on each side and helicals straight across each end. Finished in best gray enamel.

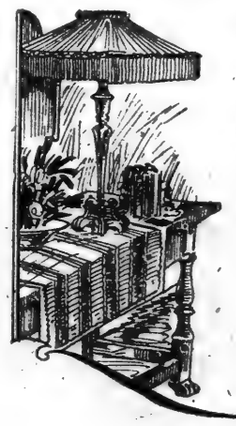
This outfit can be had in full size or ¾ size at the same price.

REDUCED TO 28.79 Cash or Credit.

Special Sale of

Grand Rapids Suits
AND SINGLE PIECES

$294,500 for **$176,245**



The newest creations of America's foremost designers are on display in our fine furniture department in every desirable wood and finish.

Included in this sale are:

$725 Mahogany Chippendale Bedroom Suits, 4 Pieces..... Reduced to $495

$1298 Walnut Adam Dining Room Suits, 4 Pieces..... Reduced to $999

$1200 Cane Velour Living Room Suits, 3 Pieces..... Reduced to $890

$1700 Walnut Heppelwhite Bedroom Suits, 4 Pieces..... Reduced to $1400

$2100 Walnut Chippendale Dining Room Suits, 4 Pieces..... Reduced to $1295

There are hundreds of other suits up to $2450.
You may purchase any of these suits on our liberal credit terms. Charge accounts are also invited.



$200 Mahogany Queen Anne Bedroom Suits—Three Pieces Reduced to 119.89 Cash or Credit.

DRESSER—Reg. Price $85..... $31.48
CHIFFONIER—Reg. Price $62.50..... 36.87
BED—Reg. Price $52.50..... 31.54

219 Other Bedroom Suits From $119.89 to $1,575

Walnut Louis XVI. (3 Pieces)	$194.24	Walnut Chippendale (3 Pieces)	$445.00
Mahogany Queen Anne (4 Pieces)	289.67	Walnut Queen Anne (4 Pieces)	448.00
Walnut Queen Anne (3 Pieces)	384.48	Mahogany Queen Anne (3 Pieces)	224.94
Walnut Chippendale (4 Pieces)	695.00	Walnut Louis XVI. (4 Pieces)	240.58

$325 Jacobean Oak Queen Anne Dining Room Suits (Three Pieces) Reduced to 198.49 Cash or Credit.

SERVING TABLE to match, $29.67.
BUFFET—Reg. Price $135....$81.89
CHINA CLOSET—Reg. Price $100....59.84
EXTENSION TABLE—Reg. Price $90....56.76

The chairs have genuine leather seats and are sold separately at $14.98 each for the Side Chairs and $19.98 for the Arm Chair.

147 Other Dining Room Suits From $149.67 up to $1,769

Jacobean Oak Queen Anne (3 Pieces)	$273.95	Mahogany Heppelwhite (3 Pieces)	$345.00
Mahogany Queen Anne (4 Pieces)	447.83	Walnut Queen Anne (4 Pieces)	307.15
Walnut Queen Anne (3 Pieces)	342.45	Mahogany Queen Anne (3 Pieces)	392.68
Mahogany Heppelwhite (4 Pieces)	895.00	Jacobean Oak Queen Anne (4 Pieces)	296.84

$325 Cane Damask Living Room Suits—3 Pieces with Two Cushions. Reduced to 197.49 Cash or Credit.

An extremely well made suit, with finely woven cane panels in back and sides. Seats soft upholstered, covered in good quality Damask. Mahogany finish frames.

214 Other Living Room Suits From $98 to $1,675
(Prices Quoted are for three pieces)

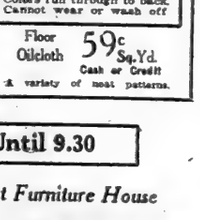
Tapestry Living Room Suits	$288.74	Velour Living Room Suits	$309.00
Cane Velour Living Room Suits	800.00	Tapestry Living Room Suits	398.50
Tapestry Living Room Suits	349.50	Tapestry Living Room Suits	275.00
Velour Living Room Suits	859.00	Cane Velour Living Room Suits	1250.00

$175,000 of Single Pieces
FOR EVERY HOME AT SAVINGS UP TO 50%

$16.50 Golden Oak Rockers. Reduced to.....	10.49
$40 Golden Oak Dressers. Reduced to.....	26.74
$60 Golden Oak Buffets. Reduced to.....	32.49
$35 Walnut Tea Wagons. Reduced to.....	19.98
$65 Mahogany Sewing Tables. Reduced to.....	39.89
$30 Walnut Serving Tables. Reduced to.....	18.49

See Our Special **3-Room $269 Outfit**
Consists of Bedroom, Dining Room and Living Room.

$5 Deposit
Delivers This New Model
Genuine Victrola
in Mahogany, Walnut or English Brown.
$100



Pay the balance in small monthly payments.
NO INTEREST ADDED
You may add **$10** of Records without increasing these terms.
We have a complete line of Victrolas and Sonoras

Great August Sale
RUGS
9x12 AXMINSTERS
Sold Regularly for $85
Reduced to **$44.75** Cash or Credit.
These rugs have a high thick pile. In blue, rose, tan, etc. They have excellent wearing qualities and are of great beauty.

Inlaid Linoleum
$1.29 Sq. Yd.
Cash or Credit.
Colors run through to back. Cannot wear or wash off

Floor Oilcloth 59c Sq. Yd. Cash or Credit
A variety of neat patterns.

Here Are a Few of the Thousands of Things You Can Buy Here
On Credit



Union Sewing Machines Reduced to 25.00 Cash or Credit
This sale includes SINGERS, NEW HOMES and DAVIS machines at money saving prices.



American Porcelain 50-Piece Sets Reduced to 8.98 Cash or Credit
First Quality. Reg. Price $19.90.



$22 Refrigerators Reduced to 12.49 Cash or Credit
Golden Oak; galvanized lined food chamber.



$35 Reed Carriages Reduced to 23.75 Cash or Credit
Sanitary upholstery. Rubber tired wheels. Reclining back.
$30 Wood Strollers...$19.50
Wood Pullmans, $33.50 and Up.



$75 Kitchen Cabinets Reduced to 57.50 Cash or Credit
Porcelain top. Golden oak.



$20 Khaki Couch Hammocks Reduced to 12.49 Cash or Credit
High sides, magazine pockets, tubular steel, collapsible frames, extra $7.50

Open 9 to 5.30—Saturday Evenings Until 9.30

America's Greatest Furniture House

Ludwig Baumann & Co.

144 146 West 125 St.
We Give Sperry Gold Stamps.

35 to 36 St. Block 8th Ave.

NEWARK, N. J.
49-51 Market Street

We have no connection with any other stores. These are our only three stores.

POTATOES IN FAVOR ON NEW YORK MENU

City Eats 19,263 Carloads a Year, Which Equals Two of Its Nearest Rivals.

DRAWN FROM MANY STATES

Trade Is an Important One, With Imports and Exports on a Large Scale.

New York is the greatest white potato consuming centre in the United States, it was announced yesterday by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. An average of 19,263 cars of white potatoes were unloaded here every year for the last five years. Chicago stands second, with 11,510 cars, followed by Philadelphia with 8,807, Pittsburgh with 6,929, St. Louis with 2,943 and Kansas City with 2,726.

This city's potatoes come mostly from up-State and Maine. The State supplies 4,926 cars and Maine 3,048. Practically the entire supply of the intermediate crop is furnished by New Jersey, which ships 2,048 cars to this city. Of the early crop, 3,747 cars come from Virginia, 1,007 from Florida, 867 from South Carolina, and 716 from North Carolina. Home-grown tubers amount to about 1 per cent. of the supply. A large part of the imported stock, which averages 618 cars yearly, comes from Bermuda, and is classed with the early crop. Imports from Denmark are of a variety similar to the Green Mountain potatoes and usually come in 165-pound sacks.

"Early stock on the New York market is in barrels," continued the statement. "The Spaulding Rose, from Florida, and Bliss Triumphs and Garnets, from Bermuda, selling during April, are in double-headed barrels, and Irish Cobblers, from the Carolinas in May and June and from Virginia in June, July and August, are in cloth-top staves or slat barrels. Irish Cobblers and American Giants, from New Jersey, which appear on the market early in July, are shipped mostly in bulk.

"The main crop first appears on the market in the latter half of July with Green Mountains from Long Island. Western New York and Maine start heavy shipments in September, with Rurals from the former and Green Mountains and Irish Cobblers from Maine. Most of the main crop for New York City is shipped in bulk. The market frequently pays a premium for bulk oversacked stock, as is the case in Chicago. Some preference is shown for Green Mountains from Long Island, which, because of their uniformity of grade and reputation as good cookers, usually bring a premium of 25 to 50 cents over main-crop potatoes from other districts. Stock from Maine and Western New York sells at about the same figure. There usually is no appreciable price difference between the early stock from different districts. New stock of No. 2 size sells for $1 to $3 below the market No. 1.

"Except for some of the Norfolk stock which arrives by the Old Dominion boat line, early barreled shipments arrive in New York at the Pennsylvania Railroad piers. They are sold on the piers, and the buyer does the hauling, either using his own truck or hiring a commercial truck at an expense of 10 to 15 cents a package. Considerable confusion and waste of time results from the arrangement of driveways on the piers, and it is not an uncommon sight to see a waiting line of trucks two or three blocks long.

"The main crop stock arrives at the yards of the New York Central, the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Long Island Railroads. Most sales are made in job lots. There is seldom any discount for car-lot sales. The 180-lb. sack is the common container for main-crop potatoes in this market, and sales in bulk are made per 180 pounds, or 'barrel measure.' This basis of sale is said to be the result of the custom prevailing a number of years ago when bulk stock was sold to buyers in barrel lots. Buyers brought their own barrels, and the receivers filled them at the car door. Because of the different sizes of the barrels, it was later found necessary to weigh each lot, and for this purpose the standard of three 60-lb. bushels to the barrel was adopted. Bulk stock is now sold by weight, and although during the war some dealers sold on the basis of 100 pounds, 180 pounds has since been resumed as the standard unit."

STAMP TAX WARNING ISSUED BY EDWARDS

Time for Paying Special Assessment to Do Business Expires July 31.

PENALTY FOR DELINQUENTS

Collector Anticipates Last-Minute Rush—40% of Taxpayers Yet to Be Heard From.

About 40 per cent. of the 72,000 persons in Manhattan who must pay a Federal tax in order to do business have neglected to call at the office of the Internal revenue collector in the Custom House and pay for what is officially called a special tax stamp, although it is not a stamp. The time for paying the tax expires on the last day of this month, and Collector William H. Edwards sent out a warning yesterday that that date was fast approaching. Failure to obtain the stamp or license card in time makes offenders liable to penalties, and so the Collector and his staff anticipate a last-minute rush.

The special tax stamps expired on the first day of July, but the Government has fixed a limit of thirty days during which those whose business requires the payment of the tax can "call at the cashier's window" and pay up.

In the Internal Revenue Office, where applications are received, it was said that every mail was bringing them in and that all day long applications were coming to the office. There are about 90,000 such taxpayers in this city and about 72,000 in Manhattan.

Following is a list of the various businesses and occupations liable to a special tax:

Theatres, public exhibitions, shooting galleries, pool and billiard tables, bowling alleys, riding academies, brokers, pawnbrokers, automobiles for hire, motor boats, rectifiers, stills, physicians, dentists, manufacturers of cigars, tobacco, oleomargarine, mixed flour, adulterated and renovated butter, wholesale and retail liquor dealers; dealers in oleomargarine, adulterated butter, filled cheese, opium.

August Furniture Sale

The Sensation of the Year



This $800 Walnut Suite for $395

4-Pc. Bed Room Suite, Louis XVI Motif, in American Walnut, 50-in. Dresser, Bow End Bed, Chifforobe and Vanity Table. Reg. $800. SALE PRICE **$395**

IF you are one of those who have yet to learn the true significance of the Wright-Fox policy of "The Best for the Least" you should not fail to attend this greatest of all August Sales tomorrow.

The very choicest product of America's leading manufacturers are now on our floors. Hundreds of exquisite suites for the bedroom, dining room and living room; beautiful separate pieces of individual design at prices amazingly low—lower in fact than the normal sales prices of 1914.

Yesterday—the last "Inspection Day"—one woman exclaimed with emphasis, "This is a veritable feast for the thrifty." And it is! A comparison of our prices will convince you of this fact more than anything we can say. Come in and see for yourself. You'll certainly be glad you came, for here is displayed furniture of masterly design, workmanship and finish—the very finest that money can buy—at amazing reductions in price.

Bed Room Suites	Reg Price	Sale Price
4 piece Suite in Walnut, Louis XVI Motif	$650	$350
4 piece Suite in Walnut, Mahogany or Ivory, Heppelwhite	800	450
10 piece Suite in Enamel, Decorated	850	625
8 piece Suite in Walnut, Queen Anne Motif	1200	925
Dining Room Suites		
10 piece Suite in old Oak	$390	$270
10 piece Suite in Walnut, Queen Anne Motif	800	385
10 piece Suite in Walnut, Renaissance Motif	1000	495
10 piece Suite in Walnut or Mahogany, Sheraton Motif	950	575
10 piece Suite in Walnut, Queen Anne Motif	1800	990
10 piece Suite in Walnut or Mahogany, Elizabethan Motif	2000	1450
Living Room Suites		
3 pieces—upholstered in Durable Tapestry	$800	$395
3 pieces—upholstered in Velours and Cane	700	425
3 pieces—upholstered in Beautiful Tapestry	900	450

Attractive Values in Davenport Tables

Was $54.00—Now $35.00
Was 65.00—Now 42.00
Was 56.00—Now 39.50
Was 125.00—Now 85.00

English de Luxe Upholstered Chairs

Was $110.00—Now $66.00
Was 145.00—Now 85.00
Was 100.00—Now 65.00
Was 170.00—Now 98.00

Tea Wagons, Mirrors, Lamps, Pedestals, Gate Leg Tables, etc., have all been proportionately reduced.

Don't forget that furniture purchased now may be held for future delivery. Free Delivery, by motor truck, in the Metropolitan District.

"With Wright-Fox it Pays to Trade 500 Miles of Freight Prepaid"

The WRIGHT-FOX CO., Inc.
9-11 East 37th Street, near Fifth Avenue
New York City

Furs Purchased in the Sale Will Be Stored Free of Charge Until October 1st.



Store Open 9 to 5

HEARN

FOURTEENTH STREET *Established 1827* WEST OF FIFTH AVE.

August Sale Fine Furs

By advance buying for cash, we have secured these furs at prices notably below height-of-season values, and these price concessions we pass on to you in the remarkable values below. The drop in fur pieces coupled with Hearn cash buying gives you this chance to command the best in furs in the market and the best values in Greater New York.

Three Startling Examples of Hearn Value-Giving:

Group I.

SEALINE FUR COATS

36-inch length. Ripple Model with belt. Silk lined.

Aug., 1920, $110.00
Sept., 1920, $135.00
August, 1921:
September, 1921, $110.00

69.50

Group II.

Taupe Fox Scarfs

Closed animal

Aug., 1920, $29.73
Sept., 1920, $43.73
August, 1921:
Sept., 1921, $35.73

18.50

Group III.

Seal MUFFS

Hudson Piece, Canteen or melon shapes—silk lined.

Aug., 1920, $12.73
Sept., 1920, $19.73
August, 1921:
Sept., 1921, $15.73

8.45

In addition to August Sale Values mentioned below, our entire stock, advertised and not advertised, will be priced at proportionate savings!

Illustrated A—
Squirrel dolman, yoke back, elaborately lined—47 inches long—was $750.00 ..... **509.50**

Illustrated B—
Coat of natural raccoon, with full, loose back and lining of figured blue silk—36 inches long—was $250.00 ..... **162.50**

Near-Seal Coats
Beaver, skunk and squirrel trimmed—value $250.00 ..... **164.50**

Skunk Neck Pieces
Were $32.73 ..... **22.50**
Were $49.73 ..... **33.50**

Skunk Scarfs
Animal style—were $65.73 ..... **44.50**
Muffs to Match—were $65.73 ..... **44.50**

Illustrated C—
Coat of natural rat, with large collar and cuffs of raccoon, and full ripple back—lined with figured silk—40 inches long—was $295.00 ..... **184.50**

Illustrated D—
Hudson Seal coat with collar and cuffs of skunk—lined with satin brocade—45 inches—was $575.00 ..... **375.00**

Skunk Shawl Collars
Were $79.00 ..... **55.00**

Black Lynx Scarfs
Full glossy pelts—were $65.73 ..... **44.50**

Shawl Beaver Scarfs
Were $49.97 ..... **33.50**

Squirrel Chokers
Were $14.73 ..... **8.95**

Illustrated E—
Beaver coat of finest quality—can be worn with or without belt—richly lined—was $625.00 ..... **395.00**

Illustrated F—
Moleskin cape-coat, with deep collar and trimmings of squirrel—was $450.00 ..... **265.00**

Illustrated G—
Hudson Seal coat—36 inches length—was $350.00 ..... **235.00**

Illustrated H—
Skunk Stoles and Shawl Collars
—were $140.00 ..... **89.50**

Dyed Skunk Scarfs
Brown or black—Animal or shawl styles—were $27.73 ..... **18.75**

Muffs to Match
Open and closed animal—melon shape—were $27.73 ..... **18.75**

See Section 1 for other Hearn advertising.

The Merchant's Point of View

CLEARANCE sales by retailers are the order of the day usually at this season of the year, and there is no exception to this rule at the present time. If anything, such sales are even more in evidence just now than is customary and they include a wider range of articles than ordinarily. The need is apparent of frequent turnovers, not only to keep capital moving but also to provide the public with the newest and most attractive merchandise. It is no time for what the trade calls "stickers," which keep credits frozen and prevent merchants from taking advantage of opportunities. The aim seems to be to reduce stocks to the utmost consistent with doing business, and to buy mostly only what can be quickly turned into cash. Where bargains are offered or seasonal novelties presented, trade keeps moving, but price is the principal talking point in the real clearance sales. Customers keep shopping around even when they really need things, and not only the retailers but the jobbers as well are following their example. The bigger stores have recently been in the market here for large quantities of all kinds of goods for quick disposal and end-of-season sales, and their offers have been to buy for cash. Such offers have proved very successful in most instances. This is taken to imply that prices, if they do not go down in the immediate future, are not likely to rise materially. But the main thing, after all, is to keep things moving and to whet the public appetite for buying. If the inertia in this respect, which has been so pronounced, can be overcome, a long forward step will have been taken toward normal business.

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Who Is To Take the Risk?

If business is to be done, stocks of goods must be on hand. The contention, which is still on, has been as to who should hold these stocks. It means the tying up of capital added to the risk of a possible falling market. The manufacturers naturally feel that the burden should not be placed wholly on them, and this is particularly the case in the textile lines, where such large losses were suffered from cancellations of orders following last year's slump in prices. The piecemeal buying which is now the habit gives such manufacturers no adequate idea of the demand they are likely to be called upon to supply and they cannot, therefore, determine the scale on which they should produce. If they were to prepare for a larger demand than would ultimately develop, they are likely to have a lot of unsalable stock on hand and to have their profits impaired by the interest charges in carrying it as well as by the losses they would incur in getting it off their hands before the start of a new season. On the other hand, should they limit their output they may be called upon to meet a sudden demand for large quantities which they would be unable to turn out in the time required, and this would result in a competitive scramble ending in an advancement of prices, which is exactly what is not wanted at the present when the public has to be tempted by cheapness. The whole matter is now resolving itself into the question as to whether the wholesale distributers are willing to take part of the risk and put in initial orders large enough to warrant manufacture on an adequate scale. Excepting in some isolated cases, like that of the gingham openings during the last week, the jobbers are rather non-committal.

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Inflation of Farm Land Values.

No one can be, or is, indifferent to the embarrassments under which many of the farmers of the country are laboring now that the prices of what they have to sell have been lowered. There is, also, much justice in their complaints concerning the manner in which their products are marketed. But, on the other hand, they have been showing less willingness to share in the results of the general deflation in prices than have the manufacturers and dealers and have been too much disposed to ask Government aid instead of relying more on themselves. This attitude may be due in some measure to the fact that many of the farmers do not seem to realize that they themselves are responsible for at least some of their woes. It was a feature of a number of industrial enterprises during the boom period to add to their capitalization hugely, basing it on the abnormal profits they were then making and regarding the same as permanent. The farmers, it appears, acted in the same way. Land speculation ran wild over a large part of the country, prices jumping up with each successive transfer, and all based on the assumption that war prices for farm products would continue indefinitely. Money was borrowed on mortgage on the basis of the enhanced valuations, and the interest on the same continues even though prices of farm products have dropped. Figures issued during the week by the Census Bureau show a rise of farm values of 117.6 per cent. in the decade 1910-1920 and one of 182.5 per cent. in the mortgages on the increased valuation. This is the average for the whole country and tells only part of the story. The percentages are much higher for the South, Southwest, Mountain and Pacific States. It looks as though deflation were needed in this respect, and when this is accomplished the returns on the legitimate values of the land will appear more adequate.

***

Protection That is Not Wanted.

It must have been rather disconcerting to the framers of the tariff bill, which has just passed the House of Representatives to note the sources of the opposition to it. If the critics had been merely Democrats, whom the American Protective Tariff League always describes as "Free Traders," it would have been easy enough to wave them aside with a sneer or bludgeon them with the club of a huge legislative majority. But the difficulty was that some of the most effective attacks came from dyed-in-the-wool protectionists and the beneficiaries of all the tariff acts that have been enacted. Even the Protective Tariff League itself, which is supposed to represent the orthodoxy of protection, fought—and successfully—the dye and chemical schedule. The soap manufacturers opposed the foolish provision putting duties on the vegetable oils they use in their business. Similar opposition came from manufacturers in other lines against provisions nominally put in for their advantage. The ridiculous attempt to put not only hides but all other skins on the dutiable list fell of its own weight. It, however, brought out a protest from one of the largest shoe manufacturers in the country, who asked Chairman Fordney to explain who was to be benefited by the duty "and who petitioned the Ways and Means Committee for such a tariff." This question has not been answered and probably never will be. Similar inquiries might with propriety be made as to other schedules. If they would only be answered some Ethiopians would be smoked out from the woodpiles where they are concealed and the greed of many tariff beggars be revealed.

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Opposition By Makers of Woolens

Somewhat unique in its way was the opposition put forward by the makers of woolens who have never shown modesty in asking for duties high enough to keep out all imported goods. According to the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, whoever drew up the wool schedule in the proposed tariff "was wholly unfamiliar with the wool manufacturing industry." In former days, manufacturers of woolens were forced by the wool growers to submit to a duty on raw wool. They did not relish it, but acquiesced simply because they were let know that, if they opposed a duty on wool, they would be met with a movement to have the duties taken off woolens. They are again under this domination, but they make a protest against the needlessly high rates of duty on raw wool now proposed. They say that "this cannot be considered a safe time for putting the American prices of raw materials materially above the world price levels. Neither is the present period of liquidation any time for trying out a policy which will inevitably increase the cost of necessary fabrics of low and medium price." Nor is this outburst of self-evident truth a bit of altruism. It is pure selfishness. The association has discovered that the duties on wool based on an American valuation will give the wool growers a decided advantage over the manufacturers of woolens. The protection to the latter, it says, will be hardly above that in the present law and, in some instances, will be below it. So they, as contributors to the party campaign fund, take occasion to observe:

> The Republican Party may find it expedient to abandon the principle of protection. It may even find it desirable to declare for a high protective tariff on raw materials and a revenue tariff on manufactures. Some of the party's consistent supporters feel, however, that any such change of front ought to be clearly declared in the platform and not developed after election day.

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More Activity in Cotton Goods.

Even with better weather conditions for the growing crop, cotton showed great strength during the past week. Part of this was doubtless due to the measures under way for financing foreign shipments, but another factor was the increased demand for cotton goods. Price changes of cotton, with few exceptions, have been within a narrow range for some time past and this has led to the belief on the part of many that an approximation to stable figures has been reached. The goods market during the past week has been interesting. The largest factor in gingham production started to make its prices regardless of the jobbers' intimation that postponement of Spring offerings was desirable. The result was a flood of orders sufficient to last until April next. Other manufacturers followed suit, with a similar outcome. This was a case of certain fabrics being in demand and every one being obliged to get stocks of them because they could be sold readily. The hearty response to the gingham openings put new life into the cotton goods market and boosted sales of percales and other fabrics. Gray goods, including both printcloths and sheetings, were in pretty fair demand and firm in price. The only weak spot in the market seemed to be Fall underwear, which buyers continue to take in limited quantities, undeterred by the lateness of the season and by suggestions that they might not be able to get their quotas later on. They will probably still be ordering when the mills are busy on Spring goods.

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Wool Sales and Opening of Woolens.

Sales of wool at auction were continued during the week in London and Australia with results which indicated no material change in conditions. In London German, French and Belgian buying was noteworthy. The sales there of wool held by the British Australian Wool Realization Association have been curtailed. Next month will witness the auctioning in Australia of 200,000 bales. The way this large amount is received by the trade will be somewhat of a test of conditions. American bidders are keeping aloof because of the deterrent effect of the Emergency Tariff act. A fair amount of domestic wool is being bought, mainly by dealers. The price does not seem to have been helped any by the duties now on foreign wool. There seems to be some doubt as to whether the auction sale of 5,000,000 pounds of wool owned by the War Department will be held on Aug. 4, as announced, because of the order stopping all sales of Government surplus material. Outstanding in the goods market was the announcement of the American Woolen Company of its opening tomorrow of Spring offerings of woolens, worsteds, tropicals, dress goods, &c. The products of this company go largely to the cutters-up as distinguished from the jobbers, and a lively interest prevails among clothing and garment manufacturers as to the range of prices which the big company will make and which will be followed by its competitors. The general impression in the trade was that no great cut in prices could reasonably be expected and that slight advances in certain fabrics might even be made, unless the company wished to make a "dead set" for a large volume of initial orders. Meanwhile, not only the mills of that company but also those of others are kept busy on Fall orders. The Census Bureau report issued on Monday showed the smallest percentage of idle machinery, as well as the smallest percentage of idle hours, in many months.

FOR SELECTION OF SILK.

Company to Help Manufacturers Solve Raw Material Problems.

George A. Post of the Post & Sheldon Silk Corporation, who is Vice President of the Silk Association of America and was a member of the American Silk Commission to the Far East last year, heads a company just organized to help the American silk manufacturers solve the problems of raw material. The company will be known as the Import Service Corporation and is capitalized at $500,000. Offices are located at 95 Madison Avenue.

The new concern will deal specifically with the purchase of raw silk from the manufacturing standpoint and is a step in the direction of suiting the raw material to the requirements of particular fabrics. A development of this kind has long been sought by manufacturers who desire to improve the quality of the silk they use, and especially when a distinctive product is wanted. The American Silk Commission visited the Far East to further co-operation for this purpose.

In addition to Mr. Post, others interested in the Import Service Corporation are S. D. Stonebraker and Russell Dill. Mr. Stonebraker organized the Hagerstown Silk Company in 1902. His knowledge embraces the dyeing and throwing, as well as the weaving of silk. He retired from the Hagerstown Silk Company to make a study of the raw silk industry in China and Japan, where he spent several months. Negotiations are under way to have other leaders in the silk industry join the enterprise

RAW SILK MARKET.

About the Only Feature Is an Active Demand for Tussahs.

The demand for spot raw silk is keeping up well, but buyers are hesitating to place orders ahead, according to A. P. Villa & Bros., Inc., owing to the uncertainty of the market. The Japanese market has become more active, mostly for American consumption. Prices stiffened over the lower rates earlier in the week, Sinshiu No. 1 being quoted on the basis of 1,470 yen.

Prices are more or less quiet at Canton. The reelers are sold ahead and indifferent at present. Shanghai is practically unchanged for steam filatures and Tsatlees, while an active demand for Tussahs has sprung up suddenly at steadily advancing prices.

Milan values are very firm, but buying is less active, due to the fact that reelers cannot make early deliveries. November-December shipment is about the best to be had.

COMPLAINS OF RETAILERS.

Many Said Not to Sell on the Basis of Replacement Value.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It appears to the writer that it is the duty of somebody to come to the front and expose a great many of the merchants who, whether they are aware of it or not, seem to be doing their utmost to keep the wheels of prosperity from turning.

Since the unprecedented drop in market values of various commodities, concerns in most lines of business have written off their losses and they are working their mills and factories with little or no profit in order to keep things moving. Such is not the case, however, with 75 per cent. of the small and medium town merchants. The concern with which I am connected, in the capacity of sales manager, has a great many representatives traveling on the road, and, although it may appear inconceivable to those who are not posted, we receive continual reports from our representatives that the before-mentioned retailers are refusing to buy merchandise for the following reasons:

Where they were formerly able to buy an article at wholesale for $1.50 a garment, they persist in asking $3 from the consumer, and where we offer them the same merchandise for $1 per garment, they almost invariably refuse to move out their remaining stocks on a basis of replacement value. They insist in asking the old-time war prices for their merchandise, and the result is that we have mills and factories shutting down for want of orders. Are these concerns so blind to their own future that they cannot see the benefits they will derive by writing off their losses and cleaning up their stocks, giving them a chance to furnish the wholesaler with new business and enable us all to return to a condition of normalcy?

Were it not for the fact that numerous other merchants in the wholesale business have expressed themselves similarly to the foregoing, this letter would not have been written, but it certainly seems that some good results may be achieved by giving the necessary publicity to the facts as they exist at the present time.

MORTIMER B. MANDLE.
New York, July 20, 1921.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Carl Weiss and Samuel Strickman, ready-to-wear buyers with L. Bamberger & Co. of Newark, will become merchandise managers for the women's ready-to-wear divisions of Bloomingdale Bros. of this city on Aug. 1.

Over two hundred were present yesterday at the opening session of five lectures on the art of table setting, given in the showroom of the Gorham Company. These lectures are part of the course in the domestic science section of Teachers College, Columbia University.

SECRET SERVICE IN A TEXTILE MILL

Union Methods in Preparing for a Strike Disclosed by an Investigation.

"Well, I guess we will have to do it after all," said the head of the X Y Z Mills Company at the close of the conference of the Mill Z executives. "Things can't go on any longer the way they have been. The question now is which one of the agencies it would be better to have handle the matter. What do you say to McDermott & Sons, who worked for the Scott crowd a couple of years ago?"

"I think they are just the ones," spoke up Superintendent Edwards. "They have several men with cards, and it will not be difficult for them to get what we want."

A few days after the conference, which had followed the calling of strikes in the X and Y mills of the concern, several new men were taken into the employ of the Z mill. They all had union cards, some of which had been issued by Southern locals and some by New England ones. At the same time, a new girl bookkeeper was put to work in the office. With the stage all set, the executives of the company sat back to await developments. They came fairly promptly. Within a week the operatives of Z mill were called out by the union officials.

Two or three days after the strike had been called in Z mill, thereby "sewing up" the company's entire production facilities at a time when they were most needed, the head of the company was called on by the younger of the McDermotts. "Things are pretty bad, Mr. Black," he said. "Those fellows certainly have the underground working in your mills all right. I was at one of the executive committee meetings the other night and the Chairman gave facts and figures showing that they knew exactly where the company stands, even to its bank balances. There's a bad leak somewhere, but we haven't been able to find it yet. They certainly are clever."

"You don't have to tell me how clever they are, McDermott," the President replied. "I have had proof of that before. But what did you mean when you said they knew exactly where the company stands?"

"Simply this: That they have knowledge of every order the company has taken for the past year or more. They know the prices at which the goods were sold. They know your production costs to a T, and they also know your profits. I half expected that, because I found the same thing when I was mixed up in the strike at the Scott mills, but when I heard the company's bank balances read off I nearly fell out of my chair. That was a brand-new one on me."

The head of the company got up from his chair and paced silently up and down the room for several minutes. Inwardly he was seething with anger, but he held himself in control. Finally he sat down again, paused for a moment and then said to the younger man: "All right. You know what to do; go do it. If you get what we want I will give you my personal check for $5,000 in addition to the firm's regular charges and a thousand more to the operative who actually finds out where the leak is."

It was almost a week later that McDermott got in touch with President Black. As soon as he got into the office he began speaking more excitedly than men in his line of trade usually do. "I thought I was going to be zeroed this time," he said, "but just a few minutes ago I got a cipher note from Miss Ainslee (the new woman bookkeeper), telling me that she had seen one of the girls in the office making what seemed to her more copies than necessary of the orders you just got in from the commission house that sells your goods. You have them made out in triplicate, I understand, but Miss Ainslee said she saw the girl put three carbons in the papers she put into her machine. That means three copies besides the original. Miss Ainslee didn't see what the girl did with the fourth copy, as your stenographer came over just then and started talking to her. That's a lead, though, and it may be that there's where the trouble starts."

"Maybe it is," replied the head of the company, "but what bothers me most of all is where they get their information about our bank balances. The only one who could possibly know that, aside from the directors and myself, is my secretary. Even if she knew, the only way she could find out would be to look into books she had no right to touch. But it couldn't be she. She has been with us for years and has given faithful service all that time."

"Yet," came back the detective, "it was she who spotted Miss Ainslee watching the other girl making the copies of the orders, and who came over and talked to her in order to divert her attention."

"It does look queer," admitted the President, "but I want something more definite than that. And I'd like to have it as quickly as possible. This spying has got me worried a whole lot more than the money we are losing through the strike."

"I can believe that," answered McDermott, "but it's no easy game to beat. Anybody who has had experience with the textile union knows they have an intelligence service that is intelligent. It makes the German secret service look like kindergarten stuff. Why, during the Scott strike, they got dope on orders that were sent from New York to Mr. Scott personally, and with the prices left off. You've got to hand it to them. They're clever. They are better posted on the market than most selling agents are. They never bother the mills that are losing money or are just about breaking even. They let them run in order to make work for their people, but let a mill do a big business and the first thing you know the crash comes. You know that the kind of stuff you were manufacturing here before the trouble started was the only thing in the cotton goods line on which a profit was being made by the mills. That's why they called the strike on you. They figured that you'd rather give in than lose your slices of the melon."

"You're right, McDermott. I'm not disputing that, but what I want is more evidence about my secretary. If she's the one, she will go out of here so fast you won't see her for dust. And so will her dupes."

Another week dragged along. Then, on his way back from lunch one day, President Black was startled by a woman's scream, followed by sounds of a struggle. Rushing into his office, he found his secretary and the woman detective struggling desperately. The detective, who was the more powerful of the two, was being worsted despite her superior strength, but upon seeing her employer in the room the secretary gave up the struggle. Miss Ainslee, the detective, handed him a book she had taken from the latter, and indicated on the floor a small paper partly cov-

It is stated by Consul General Alban G. Snyder that during the first quarter of 1921 Norway's imports decreased nearly 50 per cent., and its exports about 30 per cent., as compared with the same period of last year. He notes an increased activity in the inland exchange of commodities, indicating an encouraging condition as reported by the wholesale houses.

BUYERS' WANTS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

CANTON crepe wanted for cash at the price. A. D. Bakst, 56 East 11th St. Tel. Stuyvesant 2210.

CARPETS WANTED—Cheap tapestry carpet in rolls or remnants; can use quantities at right price. X 3080 Times Annex.

FURS WANTED—Open to buy jobs; coney and sealine coats for cash. 12 West 32d, 7th floor.

SERGE WANTED—Black, several qualities. Call 11 to 12 only. Landsman Garment Co., 25 West 33d.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN — Man with experience, acquainted with retail and department store trade in New England States, by an established house handling toys, dolls, &c. State details and qualifications and previous employment, age and salary wanted. S 208 Times.

SALESMAN—A man with experience, acquainted with trade in the Middle West, by an established house handling toys, dolls, &c. State details and qualifications and previous employment, age and salary wanted. S 206 Times.

SALESMAN for popular line middy blouses and bloomers; city and Brooklyn territory; big commission. R 1017 Times Harlem.

Henry Ford Made An Industrial Audit

Yesterday's Times told how Henry Ford raised $59,400,000 by speeding up production, hastening goods in transit, and liquidating inventories. Through closer production and inventory control, he largely reduced the investment in materials and work-in-process. After careful study he reduced overhead by eliminating unnecessary reports and excessive supervision.

Our booklet "An Industrial Audit" tells how the same thing can be accomplished for your business. A thoroughgoing analysis of your operations will show how you can reduce your need for working capital and put your future business on a sound basis. Write our nearest office for your copy of

"An Industrial Audit"

SW&Co A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR CONSTRUCTIVE SERVICE

SCOVELL, WELLINGTON & CO.
Accountants—Engineers
27 William Street New York

BOSTON 110 State St. | SPRINGFIELD Stearns Bldg. | CLEVELAND Hanna Bldg. | CHICAGO 10 So. La Salle St.

WHOLESALE ONLY

The Greatest Variety — APPLIED FOR REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. COMACO Knitted OUTERwear — The Largest Stocks

Sweaters are in BIG demand!

being the foremost sweater house in America
we keep up this demand—
by giving merchandise at prices
that benefit both our customers and
the consumer.

TWENTY-FOUR DAYS OF SELLING OF DESIRABLE MERCHANDISE

Which Must Meet With a Quick Response

OVER A HALF MILLION DOLLARS

WORTH OF DESIRABLE AND SEASONABLE KNIT GOODS

is offered during **our Annual Selling Event** in our immense showrooms, 16-18-20 West 32d Street, New York

Commencing on MONDAY, JULY 25th, and ending on SATURDAY, AUGUST 20th, 1921.

DUE TO THE ENORMOUS PRODUCTION of our several mills, which have been and are still operating overtime, rounding out the largest half year's business in our history, an abnormal quantity of "mill seconds" in

Fibre, Silk & Wool

SWEATERS, SLIP-ONS, SCARFS, CAPS, FANCY HEADWEAR, SKIRTS, GLOVES, AND MITTENS HAVE ACCUMULATED.

THESE VARIOUS LOTS HAVE BEEN ASSORTED, graded and grouped for quick selling, and offer to our many customers an unusual opportunity to secure desirable merchandise for

"Special Sales"

BUYERS MUST PERSONALLY visit our showrooms during these twenty-four days to share in this exceptional offering.
No samples can be submitted.

In many instances, the prices figure as low as about 60% of regular value.

A Very Exceptional Opportunity for You at a Very Opportune Time for Your Big Special Sales

THIS unusual event comes at a time when fall buying is at its height, and in order that our many customers may have an equal opportunity to share in this special offering while in the market. This merchandise will be shown only in our New York showrooms and will be sold only on specified orders.

Immediate Delivery—Orders Filled in Rotation

The very latest novelties of our own creation in Fibre, Silk and Wool Sweaters, Domestic and Imported Scarfs, Fancy Headwear, and our extensive showing of "Knit Knacks," Infants' Hand Made Goods now ready—
A Rare Treat for knowing buyers who appreciate quality, variety and values.

IMPORTERS *Cohen Brothers* EXPORTERS
MANUFACTURING CO., INC.

COMACO Knitted OUTERwear

THE LEADING SWEATER HOUSE
Largest in America
AN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION
16-18-20 West 32nd St., New York

COMACO Knitted OUTERwear

A CONCRETE PROPOSITION

Spot cash on your open accounts—no delay—no "red tape"—no time contract—no pre-determined amount of business and my terms are eminently reasonable. Strictest confidence. Investigate! Tel. Fitzroy 3916.

UNIVERSAL DISCOUNT CO.
Jacob Rowntree
Columbia Trust Building
N. W. Cor. Fifth Ave. & 34th St., N. Y.

We want to hear from a live man, one with merchandising or department store experience as buyer or organizer. A number of departments are open in a first class department store, now in course of erection at Jamaica, N. Y. Communicate with the undersigned.
CARRUCCI & WOLPERT,
195 REMSEN ST.
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Advances on Merchandise
WORMSER & CO.
Commercial Bankers
95 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Phone Stuyv. 8166.

Bank and business references required. More high-grade Business Opportunities announcements are published in The New York Times than in any other New York newspaper.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Bank and business references required under this classification. Rate fifteen cents per word.

Reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person who may have obtained money under false pretenses through a fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

AMERICAN Hebrew young man of refinement and education, successful as a business man and as a salesman, enjoying fine cities and fine line of credit, fine record, now engaged in a line of luxury, wishes to change into a line of commodity; can invest a few thousand dollars and salesmanship will consider business that is prosperous and where salesmanship is needed greatly but not where money is main object. E 980 Times Downtown.

I WILL ASSIST ANY WELL-RATED BUSINESS THAT NEEDS ADDITIONAL CAPITAL; NOMINAL CHARGE; DO NOT REQUIRE PLEDGING ACCOUNTS. L 152 TIMES.

STORE and fixtures for sale, best location in Harlem, colored section, for gents' furnishing or shoe store; long lease; cheap rent; splendid opportunity. T 1041 Times Harlem.

BUSINESS MAN, willing to invest up to $25,000, wishes to communicate with principals only who can show good returns on investment, with or without services; will consider only those giving full particulars first letter. K. L., 153 Times.

BUSINESS MAN will invest $1,000 to $50,000, with or without services in any business, invention or scheme showing reasonable chance of profit; give some particulars in your answer, before interview. P 806 Times Downtown.

$50,000 TO $15,000 in manufacturing or jobbing business that has been in existence at least 4 years; will consider only half partnership; to take active part; capable to handle office, financing and advertising. Write only, Jacobs, 536 Broadway.

SALES MANAGER, AGE 23, AT PRESENT CONNECTED WITH LARGE CONCERN, WISHES TO INVEST $10,000 WITH SERVICES IN LEGITIMATE PROPOSITION. X 1043 TIMES ANNEX.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

Will purchase a dyeing and cleaning business if offered at right price; must be located in good section; partnership considered. 230 Claremont Av., Apt. 61.

INVENTIONS.

ORGANIZATION PREPARED TO INVESTIGATE ANY GOOD PROPOSITION OR INVENTION, WITH THE OBJECT OF DEVELOPING AND EXPLOITING SAME. K 197 TIMES.

$25,000 TO INVEST.

Young, energetic, experienced man will buy outright or consider active partnership in legitimate established business; wholesale or manufacturing. L 170 Times.

WE are open to purchase going department store doing from $200,000 to $500,000; all communications confidential. X 2046 Times Annex.

ENGINEER, graduate, experienced, will invest capital and services in established contracting or steel business. 101 New York Times, Brooklyn.

MOTION PICTURE THEATRE.

Greater New York; have cash for one that will stand closest investigation. C 524 Times.

GOOD BUSINESS wanted, any line, by experienced executive and salesman; $2,000 cash; expert foods, drugs. B 669 Times Downtown.

HONEST MAN, 48, will invest about $5,000 with services in wholesale hardware or manufacturing business. B 721 Times Downtown.

FIFTEEN years' executive experience and few thousand dollars to invest in legitimate going business; give full details. B 50 Times.

WANTED by Christian lady with ability, capital and a following; partnership in established business, lingerie, corsets, gown shop. 4c Write Z, 9 Greenwich Av.

YOUNG MAN would invest $1,500 with services in established business or partnership. Full particulars, B 724 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, young man, with clientele of $25,000, wishes to combine with one in similar standing, view organizing big and wide. C 263 Times.

CAPITAL SUPPLIED for opportunity that offers quick turnover; only strictly legitimate proposition considered. N. B., 171 Times.

WE are in a position to finance sound, going concerns, long or short term loans and investments. P 482 Times.

ACCEPTANCES purchased, loans on stapled merchandise. John A. Curtiss, 115 Broadway.

WIDE-AWAKE young business man, with $10,000 and sales ability, open for proposition. X 2053 Times Annex.

MONEY to invest in business ideas; give full particulars; not interested in patents. Box 1026 Times, 2 Rector St.

THOROUGH office man wants equal interest in established business; can invest $5,000. L 154 Times.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS desire to purchase practice in New York City. F 502 Times.

YOUNG MAN, selling experience, has $1,000 and services to invest. M. J., Newburgh, N. Y. Post Office.

WE MAKE loans on machinery, warehouse receipts, receivable and mortgages. H 459 Times.

WANTED to purchase, lease or buy interest in small ornamental iron and structural steel shop. 190 New York Times, Brooklyn.

MANUFACTURING or business proposition wanted, capable of big things. Room 514, 30 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

HAVE $3,500 to invest in legitimate, profitable going business; full particulars. H 463 Times.

PARTY will invest $5,000-$10,000 in going concern of legitimate enterprise. C 349 Times.

SHEET METAL, iron works, woodworking and machine shop wanted for cash. Write Wagner, 3894 Broadway, City. Room 612.

AMBITIOUS young man, $5,000; retail ready-to-wear departments preferred. C 387 Times.

ESTABLISHED corporations financed; sale of capital stock. Write Mr. Gorlow, N22 8th Av.

$500 to $50,000 TO LOAN, 1-6 months, on JEWELRY; rates reasonable; principals only. L 165 Times.

BUSINESS MAN would join manufacturer of staple line, can assist financially; experience selling and manufacturing; mention line. 198 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

COMPETENT executive will invest up to $10,000 with services. L 145 Times.

WILL buy established hardware business in or near New York. L 136 Times.

ACTIVE services and $10,000 to invest in established wholesale business. L 123 Times.

GOOD going business financed; must have merit. X 1926 Times Downtown.

WILL invest up to $25,000 in sound business proposition, active interest. K 141 Times.

WILL INVEST $2,000 with services in profitable business; describe. L 92 Times.

WILL buy established hardware business 75 or near New York. L 138 Times.

$20,000 to $150,000, industrial, with merit; active or inactive. K 229 Times.

WILL invest $2,000 and services in an established business. K 201 Times.

WILL invest $2,500 in profitable, established concern; describe. Active, P 458 Times.

RESTAURANT wanted, up to $10,000 cash; principals only. K 765 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

DO YOU NEED
A $1,000 IN YOUR BUSINESS?
This is no philanthropic or charitable offer. Proposals will be considered, first, as to character and reputation of the applicant, and, secondly, on the merits of the proposition. Please be brief, but clearly state proposition. Legibility of writing will be helpful. No agents or intermediators will be dealt with. No speculative propositions will be considered. Legitimate, established, small enterprise preferred. If your proposition does not interest me, your communication will be returned if you enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope. All communications confidential. Write full details to "Retired Business Man." B 1044 Times Annex.

CAPITAL WANTED.

PARTNER Wanted—Half interest can be acquired in manufacturing business now selling leading auto accessory jobbers in East; possibilities for expansion warrant additional capital; active and full time services; $3,000 cash required. F 544 Times.

ESTABLISHED manufacturing concern requires additional capital to take care of increased production, and offers splendid opportunity for investment of $50,000; products contracted for by largest corporations; investigation invited. M 848 Times Downtown.

DRESS manufacturer and jobber, 15 years' experience, doing at present $40,000 monthly business, seeks active partner with at least $35,000 capital and with selling experience; references exchanged. S 186 Times.

WANTED—Party to invest upwards of twenty-five thousand dollars; also to take active interest with a successful motion picture man; money to be used for constructing building, theatre and stores on ground we own. P 501 Times.

COLLEGE MAN, office and salesmanager, long financial and merchandising experience, excellent references; salary $100 week, will invest $15,000 sound business after six months' trial. C 535 Times.

PARTY who can invest $10,000, to buy half interest in a completely equipped auto accessory manufacturing plant manufacturing mirrors, wrenches, etc.; big possibilities for growth; strictest investigation invited. B 687 Times Downtown.

CHRISTIAN gentleman desires partner with $5,000 capital for well-established import business; must have experience; great opportunity, as I have good connections in Europe and large stock on hand. F 536 Times.

MIAMI, FLORIDA.

Party here has 5,000 acres ready for development and sale; lots and five and ten acre plots; profits almost unbelievable; party with $50,000 needed. E 802 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN executive going abroad, German university graduate, speaking French, German, with excellent connections, wants to represent American firms on this trip or permanently. B 601 Times Downtown.

OPPORTUNITY for gentlemen with $1,500 to $5,000 to invest in good going business, distributing internationally known hardware lines of great demand; references required and exchanged; principals only. P 505 Times.

IMPORTED CUTLERY SALESMAN, having an established trade with good outlet for merchandise, desires active partner; investment $10,000; highest credentials exchanged. P 499 Times.

OPEN to the right man; big opportunity in mail-order publishing business; reliable, fast seller, well advertised; $10,000 cash necessary; fullest investigation solicited. S 316 Times.

CAPITAL
WANTED, $10,000,
by New York corporation; to right party salary $5,000 yearly and interest, or interest only if you cannot be active. Address T 976 Times.

$5,000 SECURES half interest in long established, centrally located restaurant; only those having experience and willing to give best efforts need apply. A. A. Hagemen, 37 West 36th St.

SALESMAN, live wire, to act as sales manager, become half partner in established wholesale company; $900 cash required, which is secured; extremely rare chance for active worker. Call Monday, Hoelzer, Room 906, 70 5th Av.

PARTNER WANTED.

Young man with $7,500-$15,000 as partner in financial business; splendid opportunity for permanency and independence. Call Mr. W. Schuyler 7867.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity, two-fifths interest in established manufacturing company with position of secretary and treasurer; leaving city; $5,000 required. P 807 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURING mail order with territorial rights; campaign swinging; offers profitable interest to party with $5,000 to finance immediate production and demonstration. Box 114, Station G.

WELL-ESTABLISHED cigar manufacturing concern desires man who will invest about $20,000, without services; investigation invited. S 189 Times.

MACHINE shops, open for more work, tools and dies, mfg., stamping a specialty, lathe work, up to 40, swing. Supreme Machine and Tool Works, 4,085 Park Av., Bronx. Tremont 6543.

ESTABLISHED company requires investment of $1,000 for business expansion; thorough investigation invited. THOMAS, Room 705, 206 Broadway.

FAST growing manufacturing plant, best condition, large contracts ahead; $10,000 will buy controlling share; other interests compel selling. S 857 Times Downtown.

EDITOR can obtain rare opportunity purchase interest in trade publication, established two years; partner retiring; $3,000 required. Box 170, 205 7th Av.

AN EXCEPTIONAL opportunity is offered in the net profits of a manufacturing concern to the party who can loan $10,000. X 2140 Times Annex.

ATTRACTIVE interest, profitable enterprise to party with $2,000 to finance territorial rights; campaign under way. "R," Box 114, Sta. G.

HIGH CLASS MAN as partner, capable, refined, to take partnership interest in old established commercial employment concern; state experience. Confidential, A. A., 204 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED BUILDER, highest credentials, desires associate with $35,000 for excellent housing proposition; profitable business; do not miss this chance. W. W., 76 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

MANUFACTURER of high-class ladies' hats, well established, desires salesman who can invest some capital; references exchanged. S. T., 198 Times.

CAPITAL wanted; good going business needs $10,000; wonderful chance to make money. X 2082 Times Annex.

MANUFACTURER of facial medicated cream seeks capital for advertising purposes. P 494 Times.

$15,000 FIRST MORTGAGE on $60,000 place in Mountain Lakes, N. J.; bonus paid. Owner, Box 488, Dover, N. J.

$50,000 wanted on best real estate security; responsible parties; liberal bonus; principals only. V 762 Times Downtown.

EXCEPTIONAL proposition for party who can invest $1,000 or more and handle office force; unlimited future. P 567 Times.

YOUR SERVICES and $5,000 for interest in safe and best business industry; big returns. P 481 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, clean-cut, alert, ambitious, will invest capital, services. Box 845, 211 Harvey Building, Bronx.

WANT partner with cash for manufacturing full fashioned hosiery; am a mill owner at present; must have $50,000. B 338 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, also factory manager, with $500 to $1,000 each; hands own money; big profits. S 254 Times.

PARTNER to invest $25,000 in staple manufacturing company; good profits. K 230 Times.

WANTED; investor in enterprise offering splendid returns. K 221 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

THE EXPORT GESELLSCHAFT FUER DEUTSCHE FABRIKATE

(Export Society of German Products),

Composed of 52 leading industries of Germany,

have given to responsible individuals in the United States their exclusive representation for the United States, Canada, Mexico, the Philippines, Cuba and all territories included in the term "North America"; the contract covers the sale of merchandise, which includes toys, notions, dyestuffs, chemicals, engines, scientific instruments, textiles, &c., over a period of years; more than 20 men of the highest order have placed their money and standing back of this contract, and the pool now desires to incorporate itself and procure a considerable sum of money for the buying and selling of merchandise and for the operation of possibly 50 subsidiary selling companies; your suggestions as to financial plan and assistance are solicited; strictly confidential. Address "E. X. P.," P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station, New York.

TO live executive, with ability to handle, is offered half interest in profits of NEW REVOLUTIONARY BASEBALL SCORE-CARD for $10,000 by professional man whose time is occupied. Copyrighted and patent pending.

Professional and "fan" alike will want one for his pocket—MILLIONS of such pockets. Can be applied to EVERY TEAM OF EVERY LEAGUE. Suitable for advertising novelty, but preferably an article of sale, as this season's use means next season's demand.

Simple, inexpensive and its diagrammatic features show it at a glance:
EVERY GAME OF THE SEASON.
FROM WHOM WON, SCORE AND DATE.
TO WHOM LOST, SCORE AND DATE.
DATES OF THE GAMES, "RAIN," "NOT PLAYING."
PERCENTAGE STANDINGS ON EVERY DATE.
TREND OF THE TEAMS, AND WHAT TO EXPECT.

So simple a child can daily extend it; so precise it avoids even the errors found in newspapers.

Highest references given and required from principals only. Wire or write for Washington (D. C.) appointment to P. O. BOX 78, COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

SALESMAN WITH CAPITAL,
$5,000 TO $10,000,
FOR A NUT MANUFACTURING CONCERN;
ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND IN NEW YORK. THREE YEARS OLD;
FINANCIALLY SOUND;
RAPID GROWING BUSINESS;
HIGHEST REFERENCES GIVEN AND REQUIRED.
KELLER, 12 DUANE ST.

I HAVE exclusive sales and manufacturing rights for absolutely new popular-priced household article with proven immense possibilities; want an associate with vision and some knowledge of advertising and merchandising to join in its exploitation; substantial protected interest and permanent connection assured; highest references; investment of about $10,000 necessary; principals. P 480 Times.

THE promoter and manager of the Lotus Dance Supper Club, London, who controls a sensational organized dance orchestra, guaranteed to draw big business anywhere, wishes capital to join him in a large public dance establishment or smart dance supper club either here or in California; congenial business, exceptional investment opportunity; references exchanged. Address Management, O 856 Times.

ADDITIONAL Capital Needed for Chain Stores—Successful young man, 15 years' general retail store experience, now opening 25-dollar store in South, specializing on articles at 1 cent to $1; large net profits; wishes this to operate chain of these stores; good towns; need $50,000 additional capital; will share profits with financier; satisfying references furnished. Address X 2083 Times Annex.

PRESIDENT.

Substantial business man wanted as President of going corporation, backed and approved by State Banks and State officials in huge agricultural development. Investment of $25,000 to $50,000 required, adequately secured. References exchanged. Personal interview necessary, strict confidence maintained. Address K. F., Box 44, 1,358 Broadway, New York.

$5,000—A going business, nation-wide sale; Christian firm, desires active or silent partner of unquestionable character and ability; money will be used entirely for expansion purposes; will withstand any investigation; a proven the merits of our proposition and are now ready to expand and do business on a bigger scale. P. A., Box 49, Times.

AN UNUSUALLY GOOD

9 per cent. opportunity to money lenders and investors. If you have money to loan and 6 per cent. with bonus of 3 per cent. interests you, with money returned on demand, I can place it advantageously for you in amounts of $5,000 up to $200,000; best security; private parties only; state amount available when replying. P 486 Times.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY, OWING TO FACTORY BRANCH MOVING OUT OF CITY, TO SELL AND INSTALL PARTS AND REPAIRS FOR TWO POPULAR CARS; SERVICE STATION NOW FULLY EQUIPPED; WANTS PARTNER WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 AVAILABLE. BOX 517, 1,464 3D AV.

NEW YORK corporation, 1919, doing a good domestic and export business, requires $10,000 additional capital. Investor must have business experience, able to take active executive part and capable to take the place of secretary and treasurer; principals only. F 496 Times.

SHIRT MANUFACTURER, well established and favorably known, with up-to-date plant, is looking for a man who is a capable financier, or manufacturer who is able to invest at least $50,000. This is a good opportunity for the right party. S 125 Times.

ACTIVE OR SILENT PARTNERSHIP FOR ADDITIONAL WORKING CAPITAL REQUIRED BY SALES ORGANIZATION IN AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY CONTROLLING VALUABLE CONTRACTS IN DOMESTIC AND EXPORT MARKETS. B 627 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity offered to gentlemen with $10,000 to $25,000 to invest, with or without services, in corporation having established connections in England and here, carrying highest grade of old established hardware lines; strictest investigation invited; principals only. P 506 Times.

EXCEPTIONAL and rare opportunity for any one with capital to share with me very large profits from Government surplus property. I command large trade where this merchandise is used. N 979 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS—If you seek employment for surplus capital or contemplate establishing an export department, our proposition is well worth your consideration and strict investigation. M 807 Times Downtown.

SILENT or active partner, $50,000 capital, for distribution of exceptional automobile in New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts; large discount, 5-year contract; future possibilities exceptional. S 208 Times.

BY investing $1,000 or more you can participate in profits of improved leased New York real estate; your investment will show an unusual return for a period of ten years. Henry J. Peper & Co., Inc., 1,731 Broadway, N. Y.

A COMPANY recently organized, in a very profitable line of business, offers an unusual opportunity to a man with $2,500 to $5,000 who will devote his time exclusively to the business. Erdey Company, 790 Broadway, Room 635.

CHRISTIAN owner wants active associate; general agency for all correspondence courses, new and used; hundreds of satisfied applications and mail orders necessitate expansion; $3,000 to $5,000 required. L 141 Times.

PARTNER wanted for established real estate and business broker's office, specializing in selling, leasing business and private property, mortgage loans and rooming houses; must be alert and progressive; to manage office. S 334 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

YOU read these columns in an effort to actively employ yourself and capital in a legitimate, reputable concern that is destined for increasing profits; there is an attractive opportunity in the dye and chemical business open to a man who need not necessarily be conversant with the dye business, as we will thoroughly instruct him; this is an opportunity meriting serious thought; particulars only at interview. M 816 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with office and business, desires associates of technical or commercial ability having $10,000; splendid opportunity for ambitious party who is seeking good reputable future; reliable only. J 876 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

BIG, unique money-making opportunity explained; plant your money where it prospers—in paper-shell pecan orchards in Southwest Georgia, where pecans thrive best; Burbank "calls the pecan orchard" one of the most profitable and permanent of agricultural investments." Easy deferred payment plan places this opportunity within reach of all. Send for free book, "Paper Shell Pecans." Postcard brings it. Address Keystone Pecan Co., A60, Manheim, Pa.

EXPORT TO FAR EAST.

Successful New York exporting house with sales office in Far East and excellent connections would represent manufacturers leather, rubber goods, paper, surgical instruments, clothing, tools and other lines. Personal interview address "Export," Room 908 Times Building.

WE want district distributors for our Southern and Middle West sales territories; complete line of air-cooled motors, tractors, trucks and roadsters. Consumers Motors Corporation, 3 Columbus Circle.

LARGE selling organization calling on jobbers, wholesale trade and department stores, wash lines for permanent representation in Chicago. Address P. O. Box 816, Chicago, Ill.

I AM a jobbing printer handling mostly small job work and wish to get in touch with an up-to-date reliable plant where I can be guaranteed good service and reasonable prices. S 119 Times.

MACHINE SHOP WORK desired; special ability developing machines, inventions; successful various difficult projects. Martian Mfg. Co., 171 Washington St., Newark. Phone Market 8397.

RELIABLE FIRM wants to represent first-class house on Pacific Coast; excellent references; commission basis; or will job. Peiser, 417 Market St., San Francisco.

WE have an efficient sales force and invite correspondence with concerns who wish to be ably represented in the Middle West. Transatlantic Packet Co., 181 North LaSalle St., Chicago.

I'VE A DANDY little factory; I want some small work to keep it running. What have you that you'd like to have made reasonable? Finck, factory specialist, 214 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

STOCK SELLING CAMPAIGNE

planned by financial expert and executed by a successful, efficient organization. William R. Thurston, The Dorilton, Broadway at 71st St. Phone Columbus 688.

AGENCIES open in New York State and New Jersey to sell our Perfection "Clear Vision" Visor for automobiles. Write for territory. Big seller. Ferris-Cronin, 152 West 42d St.

MAN with large connections in Canada, has four travelers on road, would consider exclusive agency in hosiery, gloves, brassieres, all other kinds novelties; would carry stock in Montreal. S 219 Times.

WE have 400 lots, centrally located in Matawascuck, which we would like to dispose of to close an estate; would like to negotiate with responsible builder. Estate of J. D. Carroll, 196 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED, manufacturing, stamping, experimenting work for well-equipped machine shop; also space to be rented with bench and machine use. Simplex. Phone Melrose 7755.

EIGHT-YEAR established printer to consolidate with high-grade printing house; reason, hard to manage for one man; my assets $15,000. E 1236 Times Bronx.

LATE Lieutenant Civil Engineer Corps, United States Navy, wishes to organize and handle sales force for engineering equipment; commission. P 490 Times.

EUROPE—Business man leaving in August will execute commissions, selling, buying, investigating for responsible firm willing to partly defray expenses. K 106 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, leaving for Germany and Poland, will be in position to transact technical and commercial business. L 135 Times.

BUSINESS transactions in Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, by merchant of highest European standing; sailing Saturday. P 486 Times.

RELIABLE wholesale liquor dealer, established 40 years, desires to combine with wholesale drug concern; references exchanged. S. B., 133 Times.

MODERN knitting mill, capacity 10,000 yards silk jersey and 5,000 yards wool jersey per week; will sell entire output or take contract work; price very reasonable. K 196 Times.

EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY—Selling rights Universal Electric Washing Machine; retail price $69 complete; can be operated in any laundry tub; tremendous seller. S 245 Times.

LADY wishes to associate with leading doctor for utilization of her large country seat as sanatorium. Box R, Kelley Advertising, 700 Broadway, N. Y.

SODA FOUNTAIN.

Will rent space for 24 ft. fountain in new drug store; best location upper New York; principals only. S. A., 182 Times.

SALES AGENCY wanted by manufacturer (rated AA1) to market and obtain national distribution on new acquisition to shoe industry. T 981 Times.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER, having had own business for many years, would like to rent office together with an architect. P 742 Times Downtown.

OUT of town contractor wanted to make three hundred dozen high-grade men's shirts weekly; will lease or buy factory. K 774 Times Downtown.

FOR expert and reasonable estimates on bungalow and cottage construction, mason, carpenter, sidewalk and concrete work, call Madison Square 4946.

ACCOUNTANT, certified New York, offers three days' services each week; other arrangements considered. 14 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

SALES ENGINEER, office, enviable record, wants product to market; manufacture if necessary. N 569 Times.

ASSOCIATE with $5,000 Government supply business; novelty manufacture preferred; monopoly. K 236 Times.

ENERGETIC builder with $5,000 can enter important, sound business quickly; answer for three days; rapid growth. K 226 Times.

ACTIVE MAN will invest $1,000 or more and services in something where hustling counts. P 459 Times.

AVAILABLE Aug. 1, mechanical man as interviewer, outside representative or similar capacity. E 1245 Times Bronx.

ONE or more staple commodities for Pacific Coast; quantity distribution only; can provide own finances. B 354 Times.

AMERICAN, going to Europe, wishes representant American firms buying, selling. Box 541, 863 Columbus Av.

HOUSING and Real Estate Corporation with unexcelled advantages wants broker to sell stock issue. H 138 Times.

BROKER to underwrite $200,000 stock issue corporation reorganizing and moving headquarters to New York. Address P 508 Times.

AN experienced leather goods man with capital wanted as partner with reliable concern. K 173 Times Downtown.

WANTED, doctor, retired, as partner in X-ray laboratory. P 498 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, machine designer desires additional work. E. D. Roberts, 46 E. 41st.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

WIRE GOODS AND PUNCH PRESS WORK.

We are fully equipped to handle wire forming or punch press work; we will produce for you or construct, or we will handle patented articles on a royalty basis, both producing and marketing the articles.

If you have anything to offer get in touch with us.

ATLAS MANUFACTURING CO.,
126 WATER ST.,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

AUTOMOBILE DEALERS.

THE FRANCHISE FOR A GENERAL MOTORS CO. PRODUCT IS OPEN IN NEW YORK CITY FOR A HIGH-CLASS INDIVIDUAL OR CORPORATION WHO CAN SHOW SATISFACTORY FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS STANDING; NEGOTIATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. M. C. 214 TIMES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Mechanical engineer, inventor and owner of 8 patents (complete models) of exceptionally great value, revolutionizing one of the leading industries in America, wishes connection with capitalist or prominent brokerage house to begin manufacture and sale. This bona fide proposition requires men of big vision, accustomed to investing big capital to put over big things. Box 25, 1,229 54 Av.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR MANUFACTURERS

or importers who have some articles of merit to sell to the automobile, motorcycle and hardware trade. We are a well-rated concern and our traveling men cover the entire United States. We can handle to advantage a few more live items, either on a commission basis or we will purchase outright. S 688 Times Downtown.

BANKERS, BROKERS, MANUFACTURERS—Don't you want to be represented in Pittsburgh, the great industrial center? Money is being coined there for use of the industrial development of the entire country. I will be in New York Monday, open for a proposition to represent or manage a branch office of any first-class concern. Address Pittsburgher, B 153 Times.

300,000 RURAL NAMES FREE.

Manufacturers contemplating entering mail order business and mail order concerns wishing to increase sales, who are clients of this agency, may have free use of our guaranteed new list of 300,000 rural names. Rogers & Walker, Inc., 141 W. 36th St., New York City. Fitzroy 2275.

SALES MANAGER of large building material concern, experienced engineer and builder, seeks new connection; will entertain partnership proposition from party with capital eager to promote buildings of a speculative character. Address A. K., 306 Times.

CORPORATION controlling four-set cloth mill, ready to operate September 1 in Providence, R. I., would entertain proposition from selling agent in New York for sale of mill production; one who would purchase small amount of stock preferred. X 2060 Times Annex.

PATENTS PROMPTLY PROCURED.
Trademarks registered by reliable Patent Attorneys and Engineers. Free consultation. MANUFACTURERS' PATENT COMPANY, 230 Fifth Av. Phone Vanderbilt 7212.

WHY NOT MAKE IT OUT OF ALUMINUM?
We are looking for additional work; perfect castings guaranteed; none too large, none too small; aluminum matchplates a specialty. Fort Chester Aluminum Foundry, Inc., Fort Chester, N. Y.; 4,703 Westchester Av., New York.

PRINTING—Firm working through trade operatives will merge with another operating same way; established trade; will lessen expense both; have lease present location and facilities handling increased business. J 959 Times Downtown.

LARGE running plant completely equipped for manufacturing plastic composition specialties, &c., presents fine opportunity to high-grade salesman or party that can secure additional business. Box S 655 Times Downtown.

FINANCIAL agent or brokerage concern, capable of handling quick flotation $250,000 going concern; Middle West control can be gotten; quick action desired. Phone Mr. D. T. Stevens, Hotel Astor, between 1 and 5 P. M., Sunday, or 8 and 10 Monday, A. M., for appointment.

SALES MANAGER-EXECUTIVE.

Executive, 11 years' training in sales, sales promotion and advertising, would like to become associated with small manufacturer who wants to expand; can organize work and take full charge; good all-round business training. B 862 Times.

TWO aggressive and successful salesmen of high calibre, sales managing ability, financially responsible, desire to represent manufacturer in the West or Pacific Coast preferred. Write F. E. Naser, Southland Hotel, Norfolk, Va.

FRENCH WOMAN with business ability, successfully engaged in lucrative, interesting business, having developed unproductive property from liability into income, desires to co-operate with party with capital and brains. Address C 542 Times.

BUSINESS gentleman, leaving shortly for Germany, Austria, Poland, England, seeks proposition or representation; can furnish good references regarding ability, character and financial standing; speaks several languages. P 491 Times.

MACHINE SHOP wishes to co-operate with any one requiring manufacturing or repairs; have 10,000 sq. feet, fully equipped with lathes, planes, &c., traveling crane; large storage yard. Wittemann Bros., 42 Ferris St., Brooklyn.

DO you want to go into business for yourself and be independent? If you can procure orders for printing I have a good proposition for you; reliable concern; references exchanged. Address "Printing," 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

SCHOOL—Trained educator, successful experience building schools, wishes connection; suburban, city neighborhood; real estate development; private estate owner; co-operation paying plan; any location. John Heibert, 430 Shady Av., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTIVE, organizer, energetic manufacturing administrator, age 28, with mechanical engineering education; broad experience manufacturing small interchangeable machine parts; available Aug. 1. C 527 Times.

WANTED, manufacturer's sales agent for high grade line of successful, money-making automobile labor saving tools widely used by repair shops, factories, garages and owners; big thing for right man. B 165 Times.

SOUTH AMERICAN gentleman, M. E., E. E., wishes to be in touch with manufacturers of novelties and machinery for the industry, to open business in South America. Address Arturo Pino, Notre Dame University, Indiana.

FOR SALE.

MACHINE SHOP.

Finest equipped machine shop and toolroom in the East; doing splendid business at present; sell cheap on account of disagreement in partnership. K 762 Times Downtown.

A WOMAN'S ready to wear specialty shop on the main street of Lowell, Mass.; cheap rent; will sell stock, fixtures or lease, or lease and fixtures; good reason for selling. Madison Square 842.

DRYGOODS store for sale; good opportunity to right party; small investment. 2017 Jerome Av., Bronx; no agents.

MAIL ORDER—Will dispose of the sole selling rights for a wonderful mail order article. M. A., 140 Times.

FOR SALE, long-established parlor, sample dress shop; reason, illness. Call mornings, 45 East 59th St.

HOTEL—New York City; good location; eighty rooms; lease and furniture for sale; reasonable price. L 126 Times.

GENTS' furnishing store must be sold at once to settle estate on Main St.; established 13 years. P 508 Times.

CONTRACT for United States agency for sale. T 1040 Times Harlem.

FOR SALE, patent, small metal article; good business. Julian Whital, 133 Nassau.

COMMISSION bakery for sale. Call 620 Parkside Av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

$10,000 purchases valuable patents and all tools, dies, jigs and patterns necessary for the manufacture of an internationally known automobile necessity having an unlimited market; it is endorsed by all of the leading motor magazines and insurance companies and recommended by law throughout the country and has no competition. Address Carl F. Kloepfer, Trustee, 62 Arnolde, Springfield, Ohio.

FACTORY FOR SALE.

Light loft in front, fully equipped to manufacture dresses or waists; 14 machines and hemstitcher; will sell cheap; no dealers. Fordham 3149.

GARAGE for sale, New Rochelle, fully equipped; fireproof; 1 story and basement; 75x121; repair shop, showroom, &c.; price and terms right; good reason for selling. V 776 Times Downtown.

SCREW MACHINE SHOP for sale, rent or lease; terms to suit; low rent and power; good chance for beginner. Accurate Screw Products Co., 134 Baxter St., near Canal. Phone Franklin 1424.

GARAGE TO LEASE.

Grand Central section, over 150 cars year around; owner retiring; 10-year lease; only $15,000 security required; exceptional opportunity. Crews, Times Building.

FOR SALE.

Local chemical concern, manufacturing various stable articles for which there is ready market, including valuable formulas, newly equipped plant and cheap lease; good reason for selling. S 238 Times.

FOR SALE—5½-ton J. C. Mack truck, with plenty of work guaranteed; must sell on account of sickness; A1 mechanical condition. 73 Ryerson St., Brooklyn. Phone day or night Prospect 2351.

STORE for sale, cheap rent, long lease, with or without stock. The stock consists of hosiery, gloves, corsets, underwear, waists, sweaters, &c. Apply to John Bogart, 63 Park Row, New York City.

GENERAL TRUCKING BUSINESS, $12,000 net profits 1920; 6 trucks, perfect condition, cost $17,000; established 1906; price $12,000; terms arranged. MacDonald, 132 East 26th.

AN exceptional opportunity to rent double-windowed store for furs, dresses, millinery; established location. 691 6th Av. See Mr. Charles.

MILLINERY establishment for sale in most fashionable and popular location; must be disposed at once owing to sickness. X 2024 Times Annex.

STORES,
any location.
JOHN A. POWER,
229 West 42d St. Bryant 5970.

FOR SALE—Broadway and 42d, corner store, soda, luncheonette, cigars and candy; can sublet 40 per cent. of space for 150 per cent. of rent; cash required, $25,000. Sells, 119 West 40th St.

FOR SALE—15-year lease of 100-room hotel, $25,000 net yearly profit; located in New York City; steam heat, electric light; price $45,000; $30,000 cash, balance terms; will stand strict investigation. F. B., 12 Times.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished 14-room house, 2 tile baths, West 70s; rent $250; income $765; also to lease, remodeled building, 20 rooms, West 70s; others; investigate. Stoeber Realty, 1,476 Broadway (42d).

GARAGE, 150x100, excellent location, long lease, cheap, filled, big receipts; can also purchase property from builder; big chance; terms to suit. Builder, P. O. Box 105, Times Square.

FOR SALE—Engineering plant, manufacturing valuable patent coal and dump hoist; large property with railroad facilities; will sell outright or consider partner. Address "Hoist," 319 Hood Bldg., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—Shore resort hotel, 30 minutes from Broadway, 60 rooms; dining room capacity 500; bargain. M 804 Times Downtown.

HOTEL—10-story, modern, 130 rooms; newly furnished; 21-year lease; low rent; $20,000 required. J. & E. Realty Corp., 5 Columbus Circle.

FINANCIAL agent or brokerage concern, capable of handling quick flotation $250,000 going concern; Middle West control can be gotten; quick action desired. Phone Mr. D. T. Stevens, Hotel Astor, between 1 and 5 P. M., Sunday, or 8 and 10 Monday, A. M., for appointment.

HOTEL—Large proposition; Broadway location; 12-year lease and renewal; very successful; terms to hotel man who can qualify with owner. L 124 Times.

HOTEL—Ninety rooms; near New York City; long lease; low rent; will sell out entire interest or will consider partnership of acceptable associate. L 123 Times.

GOOD opportunity for laundryman, established business, earning $5,000 a year. Call 33 Whitehall St., or phone Bowling Green 9152.

FURNISHED house, West 86th St.; 15 charming rooms, 6 baths; rent $200; income $1,000; 4 years' straight lease; $5,000 required. Winters, 122 West 72d.

FOR SALE.

High-class millinery and ready-to-wear shop, West 47th St., near Broadway; owner going abroad; very reasonable. S 194 Times.

HOTEL — Mountains; established thirty years; always successful; wonderful location; now running; owner in city Monday. S 240 Times.

EXCEPTIONALLY good hotel for sale, on State road, near Saratoga; might consider exchange. Real Estate, P. O. Box 615, Albany.

FURNISHED HOUSE, Riverside Drive, 21 rooms, 6 baths; rent $475; income $1,150 (yearly leases); 3 years' lease; $3,500 required; investigate. Winters, 122 West 72d.

ESTABLISHED children's colored dress business in excellent location; long lease and high-class showroom. Write B. V., 1216 Wilson Building.

SENIOR partner retiring, will sell controlling interest in long-established, money-making business; experience not necessary. C 562 Times.

FOR SALE—3-year lease and fixtures of large cloak and suit store, doing $150,000 annually; 42d and 5th location; owner has other interests. B 159 Times.

LAUNDRY, individual wet wash, operating at a profit; must be sold at once; big sacrifice. B 699 Times Downtown.

GARAGE, new, capacity 225 cars, now in 100; will sacrifice; very unusual reason. Box 173, 3,013 3d Av.

FURNISHED, 21 rooms; electricity; parquet; free steam and hot water; straight lease; $5,000 required. Cusack, 178 W. 72d.

PAINT, putty, roof, cement plant, established business, for sale owing to illness; particulars. T 1045 Times Harlem.

GARAGE business for sale, including Ford agency; bargain; possession at once. Address P. O. box 545, New Brunswick, N. J.

PATENT FOR SALE—Keyless combination lock; has no equal; manufacture for ten cents. L 162 Times.

ACTIVE services and capital $2,000

WANTS PAID BOARD TO DIRECT SCHOOLS

Election of Members Another Vital Reform Needed, Says I. Montefiore Levy.

CALLS IT POLITICAL ISSUE

Former Education Official Believes Efficiency Impossible Under Present Plan.

I. Montefiore Levy, lawyer and a member of the former Board of Education of forty-six Commissioners, which went out of existence during Mayor Mitchel's term of office, believes that the people should elect the board, and that salaries should be paid to the members. In an interview on the subject yesterday he said:

"The Board of Education is very likely to become the supreme issue in the coming campaign. Never before in the history of the city have educational matters become such great questions of daily thought, of public investigation and comment as in the present period.

"Investigations and counter-investigations, charges and counter-charges fill the air. Is it really possible that the average citizens have become concerned with the one institution that above all comes nearest to their fundamental social life? We sincerely believe so.

"It is time that the dominant political parties recognized the importance of our educational system and incorporated in their platforms proper recommendations as to the appointments and powers of the members of the Board of Education. This is vastly more important than any question as to the control of city patronage.

"It is only recently that the tremendous responsibility of the Board of Education has been realized. A system which has the fate of a million pupils and over twenty thousand school teachers, and controls about three hundred million dollars' worth of property, is both from a material and a spiritual standpoint perhaps the most important single institution in our city.

"Is it logical that supervision over this system can be efficiently accomplished with an unpaid appointed board of seven members?

"We have had quite some experience with an unpaid Board of Education consisting of seven members, instead of the unwieldy body of forty-six which preceded it. On the whole, the idea that a smaller body would be more efficient has successfully maintained itself. Whether the board should be seven or nine or eleven is not vital. What is, however, going to be more clearly realized is that the manning of the Board of Education by unpaid, practically volunteer workers, even though composed of men and women of a high type, cannot in the nature of the problem be the most efficient way of running this vast system. A volunteer worker, even with the best intentions cannot be expected to give as much time and energy as is necessitated in the carrying out of this vast work.

"The proposition of a paid board is not new. Mayor Gaynor proposed it. The objection has been that it would drag the educational system into politics. Is it possible to have the Board of Education more in politics than it is at the present time?

"There is another change which I would suggest and which I consider is vital to a proper reorganization of the status of the Board of Education, and that is: Membership in the Board of Education should be made an elective office. This would give the people the opportunity of passing upon the fitness of the members of the board.

"The coming campaign offers an excellent opportunity of submitting to the people of the City of New York this reform."

EVENING TEACHERS TO BE PERMANENT

They Are Appointed for Probationary Period, Then Will Be Licensed, as in Day Schools.

The evening school teachers have been appointed at last on a permanent basis. They are to serve a three-year probationary period, after which, if their services are satisfactory, they will obtain a permanent license, the same as teachers in the day schools. This new procedure will save the need of establishing a new eligible list of evening school teachers at the beginning of each term.

This step has been sought by the evening school teachers for a long time. Under it the pay will be made as before on a per diem basis. Their appointment in this way will greatly lessen the work of the Board of Examiners in preparing eligible lists.

Appointments under this new plan have been made already by naming teachers for all the evening elementary, high and trade schools to serve as they are required during the next three years, or such part thereof as may be deemed necessary, subject to transfer by the Superintendent of Schools.

The resolution appointing them says that failure to report for duty for the night set for beginning service will be considered a declination of appointment even though said appointment has been previously accepted in writing. The exception is made that a teacher may report for service within one week, provided said teacher notifies the principal, prior to the date set for beginning service, of his intention to accept appointment within the first week.

While awaiting the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to whether the City Superintendent has the power to start at the foot of the eligible list teachers who refuse to accept appointments they do not like, Dr. Ettinger was authorized to make the appointments take effect on the date of assignment.

There has been some discussion of the refusal of teachers to accept assignments to schools to which they did not wish to go. It was argued by the members of the Board of Education that all such teachers should be penalized by having their names dropped to the foot of the list and not allowed to remain at the top so that they could accept the place of the ones congenial to them. It was decided that in the future the Board of Education should consider a declination to take a place assigned, only when it was made in a legitimate excuse, such as personal illness, or long distance of travel from home to school, and the like.

Claims on Imbrie & Co. $1,446,973.

A list of claims against the banking firm of Imbrie & Co., which is in voluntary dissolution, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday, showing that the total of claims filed was $1,446,973, the largest by the National Bank of South Africa for $968,195 for a loan. Other large claimants were the Banco Internacional de Guatamala for $130,427 for a deposit, and the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Millbank Anderson for $113,401 for capital furnished to the firm.

INTELLIGENCE TEST FOR 40,000 PUPILS

Scheme to Group School Children According to Ability to Be Tried on Large Scale.

EXPERIMENTS SUCCESSFUL

Retardation of Students Eliminated at Public School 64, Says District Superintendent.

Intelligence tests as a means of grouping school children according to their ability are to be tried out on a large scale in this city next year for the first time. It is expected that 40,000 children will be tested.

The tests have been conducted experimentally for several years past at Public School 64, on Ninth and Tenth Streets, east of Avenue B. District Superintendent William E. Grady said that the results of these tests have eliminated retardation of pupils at that school.

"The biggest element of waste in the public school system," he added, "is not in supplies, but in the crude way of handling children. The test is a real economy because it prevents the repeater in the grades."

A request has been made for $5,000 to supply the test blanks incidental to the work. The tests will be conducted by the Bureau of Reference and Research. Mr. Grady said that the value of the tests could not be measured in terms of dollars and cents. Director Nitzenecker of the bureau said that as a result of the success of the tests given at Public School 64 his department had tested 6,000 children in the Spring, using unexpended balances to defray the cost.

The luncheon service will be introduced in ten additional schools next year. Six of these schools will be located in Manhattan and four in Brooklyn. The present organization has twenty-four of these schools in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Assistant Superintendent Gustave Straubenmuller says 800 000 hot lunches have been served to the pupils during the school year just ended.

PERUVIANS TO CELEBRATE.

Will Mark Independence Centenary With Dinner-Dance.

Peruvians in New York will celebrate the centenary of Peruvian independence, which falls on next Thursday, with a dinner and dance on the evening of that day in the Flotilla Restaurant, Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. The dinner is being given by F. A. Pezet, Ambassador from Peru, and the Peruvian Club on West Eighty-eighth Street. Enrique Higginson, Consul General, and Rodolfo A. Zapata, Vice President of the club, are on the Committee of Arrangements.

Ambassador Pezet and others of his countrymen will speak, while Peruvian artists will sing and play native compositions. Pupils of the Damrosch School will assist in the program. Invitations have been extended to officials and citizens to join in the celebration.

13 MORE SCHOOLS READY IN THE FALL

New Buildings to Be Opened in September Have Capacity for 17,898 Pupils.

12 PORTABLE ONES PLANNED

Room for 12 Additional Permanent Structures Also Recommended—Repairs to Be Made Approved.

The following thirteen new school buildings, to have capacity for 17,898 pupils, will be ready for occupancy in September, says C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings:

No. 38, the Bronx, St. Ann's Avenue and Rae Street; 2,103 capacity.

No. 87, the Bronx, Crotona Avenue and East 180th Street; 2,046 capacity.

No. 59, the Bronx, Bathgate Avenue and 182d Street; 1,507 capacity.

No. 26, Brooklyn, Driggs Avenue and North Fourth Street; 2,235 capacity.

No. 29, Brooklyn, Henry and Baltic Streets; 2,046 capacity.

No. 73, Brooklyn, addition, McDougal Street and Rockaway Avenue; 613 capacity.

No. 80, Brooklyn, addition, West Seventeenth Street, Coney Island; 961 capacity.

No. 97, Brooklyn, Stillwell Avenue and Avenue S; 540 capacity.

No. 100, Brooklyn, West First Street, Coney Island; 894 capacity.

No. 144, Brooklyn, addition, Howard Avenue and Prospect Place; 965 capacity.

No. 182, Brooklyn, Dumont Avenue and Wyona Street, 2,046 capacity.

No. 50, Queens, Liberty Avenue, South Jamaica, 1,880 capacity.

No. 11, Richmond, Cromwell Avenue, Dongan Hills, 540 capacity.

Four more new school buildings with a capacity of 7,274 pupils, it is estimated, will be ready in October.

To expedite the building of new schools included in the $62,000,000 building program, the Board of Education has approved the recommendation for the purchase of rooms for twelve new school buildings and additions, and for twelve portable buildings. The board has approved plans also for other buildings and repairs. It has ordered them forwarded to the Board of Estimate for action next week.

DELAY TUNNEL CEREMONIES

Jersey City to Break Ground on Aug. 20 for Vehicular Tube.

The date for the big celebration planned by Jersey City as part of the ceremonies attending the breaking of ground on the New Jersey shore for the vehicular tunnel has been postponed until Aug. 20. The delay is due to difficulties in connection with the agreement with the Erie Railroad Company.

While regret was expressed here that the original date, Aug. 6, could not be adhered to it was mixed with satisfaction because the additional time will permit the introduction of some new and striking features in the industrial parade which is expected to be the feature of the occasion.

BLOOMINGDALE'S

Phonograph News

A Sale of Exactly

90 Phonographs

(All New—All Guaranteed)

Regularly very much higher

Sale Price: $69



All these machines are of standard make, nationally advertised and fully guaranteed—all perfect—all new.

Finishes: Mahogany, Walnut
Fumed Oak, Golden Oak

This sale begins Monday at 9 A.M. In it just 90 homes are offered musical possibilities at very, very decided savings.

$5 Down Payment

Delivers any phonograph—balance in convenient monthly payments—No interest—No extras

35 Other Phonographs Reduced to $110 - $215

We suggest you mail the Coupon if you cannot call:

BLOOMINGDALE'S PHONOGRAPH DEPT
59th St. at Lexington Ave., New York City
Third Floor

Kindly send details and literature about your $69 Sale of Phonographs.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

Y. 24

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Page 7, this Section.

Bloomingdale's Furniture Sale is a Big Success

No wonder, with such homeworthy furniture at such sale prices



Reproduced is last July's advertisement showing this year's prices in comparison (and the 1920 Sale justified the values then, too)

Sale This Year $225

This Year $260.

This Year $195.

This Year $113.50

3-piece enamel bed This Year $65.

All metal bed This Year $13.50

Brass Bed This Year $16.50

3-piece bed This Year $15.

Brass bed This Year $19.75

Hair mattress Any Size $25.

All metal bed This Year $11.50

Roll edge Any Size $10.75

Roll Edge-Any Size This Year $7.95

This Year $195.

This Year $110.

This Year (with reversible cushions) $195.

Walnut—Queen Anne Period $250.

Yes! This $500,000 Event Warrants Sale Action

It won last week and will win this week!

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Unanimous!



These Leading Critics
REPRESENT A NATION'S APPROVAL OF
"ALICE ADAMS"
By Booth Tarkington

BOOTH Tarkington's success with "The Magnificent Ambersons," which was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for 1919, is fresh in mind, and it emphasizes the extraordinary art with which he has written "Alice Adams." If unanimous acclaim stands for anything, "Alice Adams" is indeed a great novel. The publishers are proud to mention that each commendation of "Alice Adams" has been voluntary and enthusiastic. Those quoted here represent a nation's approval.

HENRY SEIDEL CANBY:
(editor, The Literary Review, N. Y. Post)

"'Alice Adams' is the lost youth of that wonderful mother in 'The Way of All Flesh'—Samuel Butler's masterpiece of characterization. She is such a study as Jane Austen would have made, except that Tarkington is less satiric than the ruthless Jane. Tarkington has made seventeen more than a numeral. This book is his mocking yet admiring tribute to feminine twenty-two."

HEYWOOD BROUN:
(in the New York Tribune)

"Booth Tarkington's new novel 'Alice Adams' puts him a little ahead of anything else which he has done in this field. Certainly no other novel of Tarkington's is marked with the same care or steadfastness of purpose."

JULIAN STREET:
(to the publishers)

"To me it is a book at last entitled to be spoken of, without hesitation, by the overworked word 'great.' It is a superb thing. I wrote 'Ole Ed Howe' about it, and he wrote me that he had got it and liked it and was going to write about it in his paper."

JOHN FARRAR:
(editor, The Bookman)

"Mr. Tarkington seems to me, in this picture of family life in an American city, to have outplayed the year's crop of realists at every stroke. This is well considered realism, a balanced healthy vision, a sense of humor and tragedy skilfully interplaying. . . . Here the people are petty, cruel, mediocre, lovable. Take them or leave them; and if you chance to discover yourself, perhaps you will color a little and turn the pages more rapidly. . . . Where others photograph, or penetrate with satirical intent, Booth Tarkington sees around."

WILLIAM LYON PHELPS:
(to the publishers)

"I have read 'Alice Adams' with increased admiration for the art displayed by its author. It is an admirable American novel. Without losing any of his old charm, Mr. Tarkington is steadily developing in range, depth and subtlety."

ELLEN GLASGOW:
(to the publishers)

"You have published an American novel that you ought to get on your knees and give thanks for. 'Alice Adams' is the art that is a joy forever—a moment of ordinary life imprisoned in crystal. It proves, too, that one doesn't have to become common in order to write about our common humanity! . . . In the whole mass of sordid realistic stuff 'Alice Adams' stands out, clear and fine and truthful. I regard it as the most encouraging thing that has happened in American fiction for a very long time. It is written with the sincerity that is the very essence of all great literature—and, best of all, it is written without a single concession to either vulgarity or sentimentality."

HARRY HANSEN:
(in the Chicago Daily News)

"In incidents like these Tarkington shows his gift for observation, his ability to catch the human note in surface impressions. His humor is like well-turned wit—quiet, unobtrusive and never labeled."

HELEN COWLES LeCRON:
(literary editor, Des Moines Register)

"Just now, when we are becoming a little weary of all this talk by and about 'the younger realists' (they and their admirers have so much to say!), it is a relief to pick up 'Alice Adams' and to discover: Realism? why *here* it is! Just American life!"

"ALICE ADAMS", net, $1.75. By mail, $1.85
Doubleday, Page and Company, Garden City, New York

The New York Times
Book Review and Magazine

SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1921 THIRTY-TWO PAGES

(Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.)

.THE BUSINESS VOICE OF JAPAN

The author of this article is a member of the House of Peers, Imperial Japanese Parliament; Chairman of the City Assembly of Kobe; Now on a Tour of Europe and America with G. Shibata in behalf of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce.

By G. KATSUDA

A GREAT deal of good paper has been wasted in the past ten years upon talk of possible war between America and Japan. We are satiated with this sort of talk. Yet to us Japanese it seems strange that any intelligent person could imagine that Japan, with her scanty resources and inadequate industrial equipment and with her wholesome respect for the American Nation, would be stupid enough to commit national suicide by waging a hopeless, as well as a meaningless, war against America. For further security against such a blunder, the vast distance between our two countries makes such a war on our part a physical impossibility. Should there ever be a war, America would have to fight it in Japanese waters.

At a time when the whole world is aching for peace and order, it is highly to be regretted that the feeling between our two nations is not all that could be desired. There is, it seems, on the part of Americans a deep-seated misunderstanding about Japan's present policy toward China and Siberia. On the other hand, there is undoubtedly an almost universal apprehension on the part of the Japanese public about the American attitude toward us. We Japanese consequently are diverting a good part of our national energy in the direction of defense, while we are suffering severely from the lack of good roads, better sewer systems, better schools and a thousand other improvements necessary for our well-being.

It is my sincere desire to have this unfortunate situation cleared up, and I believe that the best thing that I can do, within my limited power, will be to reveal to the American public the real Japanese attitude, as I see it, toward the Asiatic continent, without any apology, but with absolute candor. We Japanese are often puzzled at the rather conspicuous inconsistencies in American international dealings, but we are at the same time fully cognisant of the amazing undercurrent of generosity and kindliness toward us in your people. We cannot, therefore, imagine that a better mutual understanding between our two countries will be a matter of insurmountable difficulty. Let me present, then, the Japanese case.

Though a member of the House of Peers of the Japanese Parliament, I will present the view of the practical Japanese business man. I can assure the American public that the time has come in Japan when the opinion of the business community will decide, to a large extent, the nature of Japanese foreign policies.

Often it is imagined even among the well-informed class of Americans that it is the fixed intention of the Japanese ruling class to control China and organize her great resources and vast man power for industrial and military uses, and thus to become in the near future the mistress of the whole Pacific. Then, they claim, the United States would have enough to do to defend her own shores. It sometimes looks as if this sort of fantastic imagination may be influencing American policy toward us. If so, it will be fruitful of some distressing and wasteful experiences for both countries.

To my knowledge there is no body of men in Tokio of any consequence, military or otherwise, who are organized for any such stupid enterprise as the conquest of the Asiatic continent. Nor is there a single organization in Japan working for the independence of the various peoples of the East now under the political control of the Western powers. It is true that our dreamers of imperialistic dreams, like those who have appeared in all the leading nations of the world in recent times, have had their day of imagining and planning for such a vast and fruitless enterprise. But the recent world catastrophe has taught us much and has brought to the foreground of influence these men who see that the price of successful imperialism is too great to be paid. It may even be just because we are in the van of those who realize this fact that our attitude must go through a period of being misunderstood. It cannot be stated with too much emphasis that the predominating reason for Japanese military preparedness is the historical fact that for more than half a century she has been under constant pressure from those nations in which the imperialistic idea has been bearing the most fruit.



"Let me present the Japanese case."

A large portion of Asia and exploited by these Japan, watching their ... onward march, has naturally tained deep-rooted fear ... dom of the Western nations the United States, despite ... ocere expression of anti-Jap feelings, has in no ... of encroachment in the P... Japanese people on the whole know the explanation, which so satisfactory to Americans ... for the reasons ... numerous hold... fortifications in ... cific. So in t... Japan has come essential to for... position in the F... a position which ... all, a very small ... of the earth's su... order that she ... cape the sad ... fate of her neighbors in Asia. All the ... wars in which ... been engaged ... fensive in their ... They were ... fought within ... radius of Japan ... have fought ... forces that th... our modest ... our own part ... world. We have ... be militant to def... own position, a ... recent military ... tions on the Asiat... tinent can be ... the natural resp... this necessity.

It must be ... that in the pre... of the Japanese ... on the continent ... aroused district ... minds of the nati... nation. Japan's ... toward China ha... unsettled, and ... crude and harsh ... the last few ... though probably ... than that of Ne... Fayals, or Fra... sons of her hi... rulers, where ... military service ... required of noble... ples. There are ... however, many ... those that Japan ... aided to be mu... co-operative and ... in her relations ... China. This has ... imperative, for ... tion can afford ... the public opinion ... world. Besides, J... must be ready to ... toward China t... sonable attitude ... she expects from Western ... Our real field of interest is t... nomic one. We wish to ... access to the resources of ... Manchuria and Eastern Mong... also uninterrupted and free ... ade of trade constantly in op... between these countries and

(Continued on Page 19)



"America, in art, is the land of the universal Philistine, the pioneer and the victorious Puritan."

triumphant plebeian." After saying this the lecturer suggested that "it may appear surprising that an American writer should deliver so adverse a judgment," since "you have been so accustomed to hear Americans glorify all things American. I can but say that in estimating the achievements of one's own country in the greatest of all arts—that of literature—one should always make use of the highest standards."

It is the categorical imperative of this highest standard which compelled the lecturer to declare that "Poe, one of the purest geniuses that ever sang and suffered, was not in essence American, but universal—a singer out of time, out of place—one whose inspiration, however, owes something to the German master, E. T. A. Hoffmann." Emerson, we are informed, "had plunged deep in the transcendental thought of the German philosophers of the last century * * * but he gave no expression to the soul of the living America. In him, too, the Calvinistic element of religion repressed the artist; the flame of his poetry was the white flame of the moral teacher." Walt Whitman is "the one Titan in American literature," but he is "the prophet of what America might have been, not of what it is."

Then it is explained that "in America we must reckon in literature, as in politics, with a democracy * * * which has canceled all democratic values and arrived at the opposite pole of a political absolutism. In art such a pseudo-democracy means, for example, that passion in literature is reduced to false and vapid sentimentality—that beauty is feared and prettiness worshipped—that the cleansing, elevating spirit of tragedy is loathed and replaced by brutal sensationalism; that realism is taboo and romanticism rampant." This is because the "American is auto-intoxicated; moral cowardice, the fear of telling the truth, especially about America and the American, has made him, as was inevitable, the victim of his own illusions, sensitiveness and vanity." Apparently, moral cowardice alone is not sufficient to account for the lamentable condition of American literature and American art. The students in the English seminar were instructed that with the menace of Puritanism there is linked a menace of feminism. "In the feminine dominance in American art and literature we have another reason for its shallowness, its insincerity, its imitativeness. * * * In America the women are the bulwark of Puritanism, of intellectual reaction and of moralistic art."

Yet moral cowardice, Puritanism and feminism are not wholly responsible for our parlous state. There is "another factor—one of the most pernicious which could effect the literature and the civilization of a land." This is "the press, the newspaper and magazine press of the United States. This press is the library, the school and the church of the common man. * * * The war has revealed the dishonesty and unbelievable corruption of this press as nothing has ever done before. * * * This press has now become suspect—but its power over its victims is almost as mighty as ever. * * * This torrent of falsehood, of suppressed or garbled news, of sensation and filth, of folly, hideous and slipshod English, vulgarity and bad taste is poured into the soul of the American people day after day. * * * Is it to be wondered at that the delicate flower of a national literature cannot bloom in soil swept by these tornadoes, these avalanches of a corrupt and frenzied journalism?"

What hope there may be for the future lies in the subordination of the original English-speaking stock to non-English accretions:

> When the American national masterpieces finally appear they will not be English in spirit. In America the language, like the population, is undergoing a slow but steady metamorphosis. The influx of strange tongues will serve to influence this great change, just as the influx of alien blood will influence the national poetic spirit. * * * There is more feeling for art and poetry in the simple-hearted peasant from Italy, Hungary and Lithuania than in the commercialized descendants of the Mayflower immigrants or those of the First Families of Virginia. German and Jewish names abound among the most interesting and important American authors and artists of today, not to mention the foreign blood in some of the famous writers of the immediate past, the German element in Poe and Joaquin Miller, the German-Jewish in Bret Harte, and it is reported Bayard Taylor and Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Dutch element in Whitman, the French in Sidney Lanier and Thoreau and the Irish in a great number of other writers.
>
> It is to be regretted that the lecturer did not digress here to supply evidence in support of his assertion that there was a German element in Poe and Joaquin Miller, a German-Jewish in Bayard Taylor and Oliver Wendell Holmes and a Dutch in Whitman.
>
> The slowly forming art and literature of the United States are no longer Anglo-Saxon. A glance at the reviews, magazines and art catalogues will verify this. The modern American novelist whose work most faithfully and spaciously reflects the life and spirit of the new America is * * * an American of German descent. The most fearless, radical and catholic critic is a descendant from Bavarian and Oldenburgian stock. * * * He differs from most other American writers, in that he does not fear to tell the truth about American weaknesses and that the national vanities, prejudices and obsessions excite only his relentless ridicule. His destructive warfare upon the passion of Puritanism; upon the moral cowardice and intellectual provincialism of his countrymen has already served to clear a little ground for the sincere artist and the honest thinker.
>
> The lecturer was free and frequent in praise of American writers whose names indicate that they are not "Anglo-Saxon." He called George Santayana, "of Spanish descent," a "professor of English literature" and termed him "a master of the sonnet." Writers who happen to have names which suggest English descent rarely fare so well. The novels of Howells, for example, "reflect the dull respectability of a society which borrowed its tone and its values from the Mid-Victorian middle classes of England or those of Colonial Boston; it is the literature of the Philistine, Anglo-Saxon commonplace, * * * mellowed with the pietistic, undisturbed by irruptive spirit, imagination or passion." Mrs. Wharton's "delicate art, though bloodless, is art." Mrs. Atherton is the author of "Anglophile novels" and "during the war she joined lustily in the literary baiting of Germany led by such renaturalized Britishers as Owen Wister with his 'Pentecost of Calamity,' a work of obsession by devils."
>
> Only a few weeks ago Mr. William Archer, a critic with a wide cosmopolitan outlook, expressed his conviction that the drama was more puissantly alive in the United States than in either Great Britain or France. But the German lecturer in Berlin informed the students of the English Seminar that it is in the drama that "American literature has failed most grievously." In fact, an American reader of this German dissertation finds himself wondering why the lecturer should have spent so much time in the depreciation of a thing so valueless as American literature appears to his alien eyes.

And possibly some reader of these quotations may in turn wonder whether it was worth while to transcribe the malevolent absurdities of this German (born in the United States). They have been here transcribed because they are significant, in that they disclose the desire and the intention of not a few unassimilated aliens (sometimes natives of America, but still strangers in a strange land) to deny that the people of the United States are now "Anglo-Saxon." We of the older American stock, proud of our descent from the Puritan and the pioneer, proud also of our inheritance of the English language, of English literature and of the ideal of liberty within the law—we in our pride have been wont to think that those who came to us from across the seas wanted to share our inheritance and to adopt our ideals. The Dutch, the French Huguenots, the Scotch-Irish were absorbed and became "Anglo-Saxon" in spirit if not in blood. They were most satisfactorily assimilated; and they were glad to be joined unto us.

But there are now many signs—and this Berlin lecture by a native son of California may be received as one of them—that there are later elements in our population which do not desire to be assimilated and which are bent on refusing to accept the "Anglo-Saxon" heritage of language and literature and law. They reject Puritanism and vaunt themselves as Impuritans. They restlessly insist on remaining aliens; and they propose to set up their own standards, not only in literature, but in every department of life. They are aggressive, pugnacious and vociferous; and some of them are not without ability. They are only a noisy minority; and there is no danger that they will ever become a majority. But their ideas are abhorrent; their purpose is pestilent; and we may not find it an easy task to reduce them from pernicious activity to innocuous desuetude.

Books and Authors

IN "The Great Illusion" Norman Angell said that war does not pay. Now, in a new book, "The Fruits of Victory," to be published at once by the Century Company, he says that the World War did not pay. He believes that the victor is about as poor as the vanquished, that human society is wholly the worse off for the conflict, that material and spiritual values are alike involved in destruction by war. It is the spirit of nationalism itself that is at the root of the world's unhealth, Mr. Angell contends in his new book. It is not the destruction of the means of production but the Balkanization that comes of competitive military nationalism that results in a Europe unable to organize its production. Nations must exchange the very means of life across their borders. National struggles for predominance interrupt and deflect the necessary flow of goods. We must have an international code that will protect it, and that means revision of nationalistic conceptions and restraint of the instinct for national self-assertion. This instinct is so strong that only a realization of its utter futility as a means of life and happiness to populations can control it.

The Yale University Press will publish the following books of poetry this Fall: "Songs for Parents," by John Farrar; "The Captive Lion and Other Poems," by William H. Davies; "The Journey," by Gerald Gould; "Poems," by Henry Augustine Beers; "Wampum and Old Gold," by Harry Allen, and "The Golden Darkness," by Oscar Williams.

The Pennells' "Whistler Journal," to be published this Fall, will contain Whistler's own statement of his belief in spirits, of the Pennells' endeavor to communicate with Whistler, and an account of the echoes of Whistler, by L. C. Alexander, who, as stated in his book, thought Whistler enabled him to make drawings and write art criticisms after his death.

Konrad Bercovici has a volume of short stories coming out in September, through Boni Liveright, under the title of "Gitza and Other Romance of Gypsy Blood."

May Sinclair writes of D. H. Lawrence:

> I think D. H. Lawrence is one of the very few novelists of this decade who will live. I consider the suppression of "The Rainbow" a crime-murder of a beautiful thing—dishonoring to everybody concerned in it.
>
> I shall be writing an appreciation of Mr. Lawrence's works later on which will be included in a volume of similar essays which will appear in America and England.

Dr. Archibald T. Strong, Associate Professor of English Language and Literature in the University of Melbourne, has written three studies of Shelley's poetry, dealing with its thought and symbolism rather than with its formal characteristics. These, together with an essay on Nature in Wordsworth and Meredith, will be published by the Oxford University Press. "A Short History of English Literature" by Dr. Strong will follow a little later.

In the Spanish magazine "La Mujer Moderna," Ricardo Leon, author of "A Son of the Hidalgos," recently gave his views on feminism. Although Leon does not go as far as Armand Palacio Valdis, who argues that law and politics are the natural sphere of woman, whereas men are better at art and science, cooking and dressmaking, he does believe that they should have all the rights they claim on the ground that they have long since proved their capacity to exercise them.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are publishing a new issue of Sir Henry Lucy's "Men and Manner in Parliament." The articles composing the book first appeared serially in The Gentlemen's Magazine, nearly half a century ago, marking the beginning of the author's subsequent success and fame as a political journalist. It is said that these articles, which he found in bound volumes of the magazine in the Princeton Library when a student there, gave Woodrow Wilson his first stimulus to political thought. The session of Parliament described was the first in which Disraeli sat as Prime Minister, and among the members are many of the famous men of that time.

A handbook for football lovers is announced for midsummer publication by Harpers under the title "American Football; How to Play It," by Major Charles D. Daly, head coach at West Point.

Conrad Aiken, author of "Punch: The Immortal Liar," writes the following cryptic letter in response to an inquiry as to how he is spending the Summer:

> Where am I spending the Summer? Precisely where I spent the Winter, in South Yarmouth. What am I doing? Picking tent caterpillars off my infant cherry tree, spraying aphids with nicotine, pulling weeds, mowing the lawn, and, in general, spending an incredible amount of time standing in the middle of the garden doing nothing. The neighbors think I'm crazy—they suspect me of counting grasshoppers. As a matter of fact, I do. The competition between the grasshoppers and the feet of my children is feral. When this life of contemplation isn't sufficiently exciting, I go for a swim to an accompaniment of fiddler-crabs, or have dinner, or play a bad game of chess, or sleep. * * * As for work, I plan magnificent novels, gorgeous plays, poems of transiunar beauty, criticism so paralysingly profound that it will leave no room in the world for art; but what I actually write is an occasional dull review or a peevish letter to The London Mercury or a poem in which the rhymes rattle like pebbles. * * * When it rains, I add or subtract commas in "The Pilgrimage of Festus," my latest and most unintelligible "symphony," and probably my last. * * * In the Fall, I shall go to England to see if the English editions of "Foralin" and "Nocturne of Remembered Spring" and "The Charnel Rose" and "The House of Dust" do any better than they have done here. They can't do worse.

"Elizabeth," of German Garden fame, has a new novel coming out in October. It is to be called "Vera" and will be published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

Elizabeth Sanxay Holding, author of the very "Invincible Minnie," has just had her second novel published. It is "Rosaleen Among the Artists," the story of a girl who sets out to be an artist under the tutelage of a spinster art teacher in Greenwich Village. The story gives Mrs. Holding an opportunity to describe the art colony of New York in as thorough a manner as she described the womanly woman in "Invincible Minnie." Mrs. Holding is a resident of New York and has been a writer of short stories for some time. A serial entitled "Angelica" now appearing in Munsey's is announced by Dorans to follow "Rosaleen Among the Artists."

John Drinkwater's new play, "Oliver Cromwell," will be published here early in the Fall by Houghton Mifflin Company. It will trace Cromwell's rise from a small farmer and village leader to his position as Lord High Protector of Great Britain.

George Moore will allow no definite date to be set for the publication of the Orelay edition of his works because of the extensive editorial work he has set for himself in making textual changes and writing new introductions to the twenty volumes. The Orelay edition will be published by Boni & Liveright.

"Dogtown Common" is the title of Percy MacKaye's new poem. Its scene is the New England coast, near old Gloucester town, and its people are the Puritan community of a deserted village. The book was written at Miami University, where Mr. MacKaye holds an American fellowship in creative art.

Hendrik Van Loon's "The Story of Mankind," which was originally scheduled for publication in eight small volumes, will appear in one volume of some five hundred pages. It will be published early in the Fall by Boni & Liveright.

"The Gentleman With a Duster" takes up English society in his new book, "The Glass of Fashion," which Putnams have published. Colonel Repington is given a thorough drubbing and Margot Asquith is called "The Grandmother of the Flapper."

"Sea Power in the Pacific," a study of the American-Japanese naval problem by Hector C. Bywater, has just been published in this country by Houghton Mifflin Company.

Nathaniel Hawthorne's political views are set forth in a spirited letter written to a friend in 1844 and recently exhibited at a sale of autographs in Philadelphia. He denounced the election of Polk and the defeat of Henry Clay, saying, in part:

> I would not as long as the matter was undecided, give up the probability of Clay's election, because I considered that so much depended upon it, and although I had many misgivings I could not help hoping until the decisive votes were all in. The manner in which Clay has been defeated and the manner of man who defeated him, is a moral degradation from which the country can never recover in the estimation of the candid, educated and intelligent portion of the community. The question is now settled forever that a statesman can never again administer the Government of this country. The election of Harrison in reality ought to have convinced us before, because the empty triumph of the Whigs was in reality a triumph obtained over them. It was a setting aside of their own statesmen in favor of mediocrity, and an abandonment of the great principles of their party in favor of vulgar clamor and low-lived songs about hard cider and log cabins which were substituted in the place of principles as machinery to hoist Harrison into power.
>
> The Administration of Polk will be even worse and more low-lived than that of Tyler—that seems impossible now, but I believe everybody will agree to it before it is over. As to the tariff, I am not afraid of them. As to Texas, if it be annexed, the result will inevitably be a separation of the Free States from the Slave States, a dissolution of the Union which will, I think, ensue much sooner than we have been accustomed to believe.

Boer Prop of the British Empire

(Continued from Page 4)

"Dear me," ejaculated the General. "That is a war experience!"

"I further wish you to know," continued the Polish leader, who was storing up much merit for himself and his mission associates, "that we have all sat bolt upright throughout the respective nights of each of those thirteen days."

"Too bad, too bad," interjected the General, then as the Pole promised to give us further details of his lamentable experience, "I hope you were not so unfortunate as to run short of water?" The Polish leader admitted, without expressing the slightest appreciation of the great boon that had been vouchsafed him, that the water supply had been sufficient for all the requirements of the mission, and was about to continue his lament when the General brought him up with a round turn.

"Ah! my dear colleague," he said as he withdrew into his car, "then I cannot sympathise with you! All my early diplomatic missions were from water-hole to water-hole and I can tell you it is a terrible experience to get there and find it dry!"

"Talleyrand said," began the Polish leader, but now our train started, and the two missions parted, never to meet again.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Doubleday Page & Co.

Garden City, N. Y.
July 20, 1921

Notes from
COUNTRY LIFE PRESS

NOVELS (our selection)

In this country nearly 1,000 new novels are published each year and, unhappily, a vast number of them are failures. From our own experience with volunteer mss. we should guess that at least 10,000 novels are written each year. Our actual acceptance of mss. of works of fiction is about one in 50 submitted; but as one manuscript makes many journeys to many publishers, we still leave our guess at 10,000 produced annually.

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Current Magazines

WITH its July number the Double Dealer, published at New Orleans, becomes "a national magazine from the South." An editorial in the magazine declares that the Double Dealer is purposed to provide a national medium for Southern writers and readers, and to further and encourage the younger and more ambitious of the men and women of that section of the country. The Double Dealer hastily asserts, however, that it means to dispense with what it terms "imported stuff." That will continue to go in, and in the same quantity, unless the quality of Southern material meets a certain standard.

There are a number of entertaining features in the July issue of the Double Dealer. Grace Hazard Conkling provides a group of poems under the title "Seven Days," and Edwin Carlile Litsey contributes an effective nature-sketch, the hero of which is a vixen-fox. He calls it "The White Calvary." Haniel Long offers a short story entitled "The Ecstasy" and H. C. Auer Jr. presents an anxious world with a "blurb" on the greatness of Frank Harris. Harris is the sort of modest (?) person who writes to his willing disciple, "My Dear Auer: * * * You tell me four of my stories are masterpieces, but you leave out 'Magic Glasses' that Arnold Bennett and Wells thought my best, and 'Mr. Jacob's Philosophy,' that I have a great liking for." * * * It is to be hoped that Mr. Auer will know what to like best after this. But with all his injudicious disciples no one overrates Frank Harris more than Frank Harris. He is either eternally intimating how good he is or hauling in Bernard Shaw, whose friendship he enjoys.

There is included in this issue of the magazine some effective poetry by Jeannette Marks, Gustav Davidson, Arthur Symons, John McClure, Carmelite Janvier, Noel Straus and Oscar Williams. The Symons poem is interesting and worth quoting, for it exhibits an extreme variance from that early poetry that made Symons famous. It is called "The House."

"Why do you batter down the walls
of my home?"
I shouted to one as I stood on the
top of my roof.
He stopped his battering and said
with an air of reproof:
"I always hated you because you
stand aloof,
And because you sit drinking wine
in the shadow of the boughs."

At that there arose a clamor of the crows
And all the air was darkened with their wings.
I lifted the wine to my lips in a heavenly drowse
And then I cast off all thought of material things.
So he that hated the clamor of the crows
Stopped, slept, and left off battering at my house.

The idea of a national magazine for the South is not without its charm. And with the Double Dealer actively setting forth with that object and the interest already awakened by the Reviewer in Richmond, Va., one may well understand that a certain disquietude is manifesting itself in the South over the lack of its intellectual outlets. This is encouraging, for when a people begin to acutely realize that they lack something it sooner or later starts the machinery working which is to supply that lack.

The Nation for July 20 is looking ahead toward literary anniversaries. There is nothing more charming than the recognition of the birthdays of great writers who have gone before. Life offers few enough tributes to the really great writer, but this is one that all lovers of letters can easily pay to men who have improved the status of letters or brought something new to its magic. The Nation says:

> The memorial days of great men take care of themselves. Shelley will not be forgotten next year nor the centenary of Matthew Arnold neglected. There is a pathos about the lesser names which grows as their shadows fade. Yet who shall blame people for forgetting, in a troublesome world, that so frigid a gentleman as Mark Akenside was born in 1721, or even the gifted and unhappy Collins? These are quiet in their graves. But there are personalities whose abounding vitality and intense natures would seem calculated to defy forgetfulness. We have seen no reference to the fact that this year marks the bicentenary of Tobias Smollett, the tercentenary of Andrew Marvell, and the centenary of Richard Burton. Yet the rich, hearty people and tales of Smollett are in a thousand minds; who that has once read them can ever forget—to name but one poem—Marvell's great lines to his coy mistress? Who has not dwelled upon the mystery and skill and courage of Burton's Eastern pilgrimage? Fame has its subtle favorites, and these names illustrate that favoritism. Donne is talked about and Marvell neglected; the generous Smollett is overlooked and the meanly clever Sterne celebrated. These verdicts need shaking. And the best way to shake them is to unread the poems of Marvell—virile yet sweet, subtle and clear at once—and to substitute for Humphrey Clinker for some more bloodless and far less stirring story of today.

The Drama for July offers a number of engrossing features relative to the stage. William De Mille, famous director of motion pictures, writes about "The Audience and Motion Pictures," Jack Crawford discusses the fag-end of the season in "Summer Comes to Broadway" and W. H. Bridge discusses "The Movie and the Small Town. It will be seen that this is a motion-picture issue of The Drama and the supposition is further borne out by observing the inclusion of "Art and the Cinema," by Gregory Zilboorg, "The Movie and the Child's Vocabulary," by Horace J. Bridges, and "What Are Better Films?" by Orrin G. Cocke. Lillian Saunders contributes a play entitled "Bob Sister."

Arts and Decorations for July offers its readers a number of particularly entertaining features. For instance, there is "Nature Invites and Art Responds," by Harvey M. Watts, an article describing the haunts of the Delaware Valley School of Painters. Then there is an instructive interview with George Bellows, engineered by Estelle H. Ries, which discusses how art affects the general wayfarer. Miss Ries calls her article "The Relation of Art to Everyday Things." "Developing the Country House" is an article that will be of extreme interest to many people who are contemplating the great jump from the roaring cauldron of the city to the quiet peace of the country. Francis F. Fulton, in "The Rue de la Galete," describes a little-known quarter of old Paris. The charming name is not, as it appears, the title of a street, but the designation of a little section near the Latin Quarter of old houses, winding streets and unexpected squares. It is where what Paris calls "its little people" live—shopkeepers, workmen and minor artists. One must also remark upon Gardner Teall's "The National Cultural Influence of the Metropolitan Museum of Art," an article that will fill patriotic New Yorkers with delight.

Everybody's Magazine for August comes to the public with the slogan "First in Fiction." If so, it may also write "First in the Hearts of Its Countrymen." Nothing endears a magazine more to its readers than well-written, ably conceived fiction that is sustained in interest. Among the stories to be found in this issue of the magazine are "The Sunny Side of Nineteen," by Leonard Hatch; "Slave of the Pit," by Bertram Atkey; "McCann's Danny," by John A. Moroso; "Double Indemnity," by Elmer Davis; "The Hereditary Punch," by William Bullock; "In Hell-Hole Swamp," by Walter de Leon; "The Rider of Golden Bar," by William Patterson White; "Perfect Ignition," by James Aah, and "The Tale of a Villein," by H. C. Bailey. Perhaps you think that is all? But you are mistaken. Also to be found is a complete novel by Kathrene and Robert Pinkerton, entitled "The God in Him," and the first instalment of a new serial called "The Red House Murder," and written by A. A. Milne of Punch fame. To heighten the interest further, the editors announce that next month's issue will present the opening of a serial entitled "Sacrifice," by Stephen French Whitman, and a complete novel by Honoré Willsie, called "Desert Justice." After all, Everybody's comes near deserving its proud motto, "First in Fiction."

The World of Art

(Continued from Page 20)

definition of shapes and masses within which details fuse and become part of the rich substance of the picture. This unity born of thought as clear as the accompanying feeling is deep is the quality in art most deserving of the usually misplaced adjective "classic." It was thus that Helen of Troy was described and her beauty impressed upon the minds of generation upon generation of beauty-loving men and women. "She is wholly like in feature to the deathless goddesses." In that one phrase are hidden all the items of Helen's potent loveliness; and it served the Greek.

George Fuller is the one figure painter in the early nineteenth century group who tried for the fusion gained by Inness in landscape. The head of a child by which he is represented in the Knoedler exhibition is not one of the most important of his smaller works, but it shows the emotional atmosphere of his pictures painted in the eighties and his contribution toward embodying in art the poetic side of the American temperament. Without a technical equipment sound or varied enough to achieve the highest expression of his sensitiveness to spiritual influences, without a sufficiently robust intellect to read his subject to the end and sum up its whole significance in his interpretation, he nevertheless succeeded in creating an image of the unseen and was a true maker.

There are other pictures in these collections that have much to say of diverse sides of American art, that unite in affirming its clarity and freshness, its blessed freedom from self-consciousness. At the Dudensing Gallery we find such things as J. Alden Weir's "Lengthening Shadows," a picture before which the heart of an artist is uplifted; Childe Hassam's lovely "Dawn" heralding the day in limpid joyous color, and "The Brook in Winter," by Gardner Symons, paintings as different in technique and point of view as the seasons of the year, but each displaying that sign of health and mastery, variety underlying unity, the "e pluribus unum" of art. Here also is the bright scarf of the modernist flung out courageously in this strong company of the arrived. "Catalina Island," by Mary Rogers, curious formations, flashes of scarlet, wide open spaces stained with vivid green, a pattern made of swift directions with no diminution of intensity, a picture rich in vitality and planned concentration. The talent is extraordinary and eloquent of the self-possession of the young schools trained in efficiency, wasting nothing, brightly adequate. There is nothing to do but admire.

In the Knoedler exhibition pictures of permanent interest are a couple of landscapes by Abbott Thayer, sallow in color, with breadth of handling and a decorative arrangement; a large and impressive October landscape by William M. Chase, russet and green, with low rolling hills and again the beautiful weaving of detail into a close fabric of fine texture, two fine examples of Twachtman; a Carl Melchers, a Childe Hassam.

A Competition for Ideas.

The Fairchild Publishing Company, 8 East Thirteenth Street, New York City, announces a competition for ideas in advertising for apparel and fabrics. It is free to everyone. Five first prizes of $100 each for ideas in advertising men's apparel, for ideas in advertising fabrics, for ideas in advertising costume accessories, and for ideas in advertising financial institutions. The contest closes Nov. 21, 1921.

A Poet's Tribute to a Painter

(Continued from Page 17)

York home. With magical design of water and of all its curious contents, mermaids, deep sea fish, tall iridescent flowers, jeweled shell and sunken ship, he created of the pool an undersea garden in gorgeous poetic motion. For a moving-picture hall in Miss Alice De Lamar's home on Long Island he alternated with comic rhythm charcoal and colored panels. On the former appear Charlie Chaplin, Theda Bara, Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks and others; and on the latter appear such subjects as Punch and Judy and a Tyrolean fantasy called "The Final Kiss."

To quote Mrs. Enders once more, "he was not afraid of anachronisms. By employing any experience of the past, of the foreign, of life or of nature anywhere, he could infuse into one painting all that the varied musical instruments may bring into a symphony. Among those who own mural decorations by Thévenas are Mrs. George Vanderbilt, Mrs. Sidney Fish, Mrs. Richard Hudnut, Robert Handley and Rodman Wanamaker, while there are two specimens of his work on the walls at John Wanamaker's. There will be a memorial exhibition of his work next season, held by the Junior Art Patrons of America, founded by Mrs. Albert Sterner.

By quotations from Thévenas as to his art tenets, I have given evidence of his prompt use of English to express the sensitive notions of his mind. Letters of his which I have seen on varied topics might well be collected into a distinguished volume of swift observations and gay wisdom. When he made a trip to the Pacific Coast, he wrote briefly of the Grand Canyon the nearest description I have ever seen of it. I liked it so well that I asked him to give me the phrase. I cannot remember his exact wording, which this time was in French, but these were his images: "It is the dead sex of the earth, in which at noon the sun still revels. It is the sarcophagus of mountains, into which peers the moon."

Even during his first year here he knew how to make English words and American words shine and move, as in a description he wrote me of a performance at the Hippodrome: "Maelstrom of joy—forty Arabian boys red and gold—sparkling like as many suns—jump and whirl in a rush. And from the sky dive girls—slender black arrows—in a 'spectral' extravagance of colors and water and noise and rays and clowns. Gee! I had a good time at the Hippodrome." On the same page he said of a poem I had shown him: "It makes me think. And I do not like to think. Laughing is better. And you will laugh in reading this letter that I wrote in English, with the very sweat of my brow as ink." Though later he became more willing to "think," he seemed a little sad about it. And of his death, of this he doubtless would have said to us: "It makes you think. And I do not want you to think. Laughing is better."

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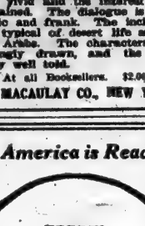
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The Lost "Portrait of Mr. W. H."

A Review
By RICHARD LE GALLIENNE

THE PORTRAIT OF MR. W. H. As Written by Oscar Wilde. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $10.

OSCAR WILDE would have been delighted and immensely amused at the mystery surrounding "the lost MS." of this famous Shakespearean *jeu d'esprit*. The publisher's announcement has something like a melodramatic thrill in it, almost sends a shiver down the back: "Now first printed from the original enlarged manuscript which for twenty-six years has been lost to the world." (Slow, mysterious, music!) One can imagine Wilde averring, with portentous gravity and unction, that the doom attaching to the transmission of his theory—as set forth in his romantic record—had evidently attached itself even to his manuscript. And he might have gone on to elaborate on the possibility of the curse spreading even further, till it had thrown its fateful shadow over all connected with it, publisher, critics, and each and every haunted possessor of the thousand numbered copies to which the present edition is limited. Therefore, the publisher who twenty-six years ago was temerarious enough to project an edition may be said to have had a lucky escape, if indeed he had entirely evaded some dark stroke of fate; and one may wonder, not without awe, what has been the fate of those six "readers" to whom, to fortify his own desperate resolution, he at that time had first submitted the manuscript. So far as he is aware, the doom has yet to fall upon the present writer, but how has it fared, one is almost afraid to ask, with his five colleagues, distinguished men and women carefully selected from several arts for the purpose of achieving a many-minded verdict. That verdict, I remember, was unanimous for publication; and a very elaborate edition was in prospect, with a reproduction of the actual mysterious portrait. But, at that very moment, illustrating the fate overhanging the manuscript, the earthquake and eclipse of Wilde's misfortunes darkened the literary heavens, and the manuscript was returned in terrified haste to Tite Street, Chelsea, where presently followed a somewhat summary Sheriff's auction of poor "Sebastian Melmoth's" effects—"then, as rare things will, it vanished." From that moment its whereabouts have been a mystery, and in the interval we are informed "it had not been seen by a living person until it was found in July, 1920, and sent to Mitchell Kennerley, who recognized it as indisputably 'the lost manuscript,' in Wilde's own handwriting." Now "the executors of the Oscar Wilde estate have transferred to Mitchell Kennerley the American rights," and hence the present publication.

As, of course, is well known to those acquainted with Wilde's writings, "The Portrait of Mr. W. H." was first published in a briefer form in Blackwood's Magazine for July, 1889, and in that form it has frequently been reprinted and widely read. The main outlines of the story—for it is a story as well as the presentation of a theory—are there; but Wilde was so enamored of his thesis that he set himself to elaborate and reinforce it, and to deck it out with much of his characteristic philosophy. How far he was serious about "Willie Hughes," that is, how far he believed in him as the key to the mystery of Shakespeare's Sonnets, it is impossible to say, and how far he proved his theory it is for Shakespearean scholars to discuss. That the theory was one after the heart of the author of "The Picture of Dorian Gray" goes without saying. Briefly stated, that theory is that neither Lord Pembroke nor Lord Southampton was "The Onlie Begetter of These Insuing Sonnets," but one of the boy actors who took women's parts in Shakespeare's, and other, plays, by name William Hughes. That no such name appears in contemporary references to such boy actors of the time is no obstacle to Wilde's belief. Wilde had evidently sought high and low for such mention, and, as a result of his researches, this curious list of those known may be given here as an example of Wilde's method and preoccupation:

> In a little book with fine vellum leaves and damask silk cover—a fancy of mine in those fanciful days—I accordingly collected such information as I could about them, and even now there is something in the scanty record of their lives, in the mere mention of their names, that attracts me. I seemed to know them all: Robin Armin, the goldsmith's lad who was lured by Tarlton to go on the stage; Sandford, whose performance of the courtesan Fiammetta Lord Burleigh witnessed at Gray's Inn; Cooke, who played Agrippina in the tragedy of "Sejanus"; Nat Field, whose young and beardless portrait is still preserved for us at Dulwich, and who in "Cynthia's Revels" played the "Queen and Huntress chaste and fair"; Gil. Carie, who, attired as a mountain nymph, sang in the same lovely masque Echo's song of mourning for Narcissus; Parsons, the Salmacis of the strange pageant of "Tamburlaine"; Will. Ostler, who was one of "The Children of the Queen's Chapel," and accompanied King James to Scotland; George Vernon, to whom the King sent a cloak of scarlet cloth, and a cape of crimson velvet; Alick Gough, who performed the part of Caenis, Vespasian's concubine, in Massinger's "Roman Actor," and three years later that of Acanthe in the same dramatist's "Picture"; Barrett, the heroine of Richards's tragedy of "Messalina"; Dicky Robinson, "a very pretty fellow," Ben Jonson tells us, who was a member of Shakespeare's company, and was known for his exquisite taste in costume, as well as for his love of women's apparel; Salathiel Pavy, whose early and tragic death Jonson mourned in one of the sweetest threnodies of our literature; Arthur Savile, who was one of "the players of Prince Charles," and took a girl's part in a comedy by Marmion; Stephen Hamerton, "a most noted and beautiful woman actor," whose pale oval face with its heavy-lidded eyes and somewhat sensuous mouth looks out at us from a curious miniature of the time; Hart, who made his first success by playing the Duchess in the tragedy of "The Cardinal," and who in a poem that is clearly modeled upon some of Shakespeare's Sonnets is described by one who had seen him as "beauty to the eye and music to the ear"; and Kynaston, of whom Betterton said that "it has been disputed among the judicious whether any woman could have more sensibly touched the passions and whose white hands and amber-colored hair seem to have retarded by some years the introduction of actresses upon our stage."

Before further considering the theory, let us glance at the setting of "story" which Wilde gives it, a setting of fanciful mystery, pervaded by that atmosphere of sophisticated luxury in which he half-humorously delighted to inject an ominous suggestion of delicate evil. "I had been dining with Erskine," he begins, "in his pretty little house in Birdcage Walk, and we were sitting in the library over our coffee and cigarettes, when the question of literary forgeries happened to turn up in conversation"—"Macpherson, Ireland and Chatterton." Presently Erskine startles his friend by asking: "What would you say about a young man who had a strange theory about a certain work of art, believed in his theory, and committed a forgery in order to prove it?" Then it transpires that the speaker, Erskine, had known a friend, Cyril Graham, who had done this very thing. He had conceived the "Willie Hughes" theory, and then, finding his friend skeptical, had pretended to discover a portrait of "Mr. W. H." somewhere down in Warwickshire. This momentarily convinces Erskine, but accidentally he finds out that Graham had employed a poor young artist to forge the portrait for him to support his theory. High words passed between the two friends, and next morning Graham was dead. He had committed suicide—as a proof of his faith in "Willie Hughes"! and he intrusted his theory to Erskine to give to the world. Likewise, he bequeathed him the forged portrait, "a small panel picture set in an old and somewhat tarnished Elizabethan frame," which Erskine mull-



"The Portrait of Mr. W. H."

ingly allowed his friend to take for a François Clouet.

As he finishes the story of Cyril Graham, Wilde represents himself, as the listener, saying: "It is a most tragic story, but why have you not carried out his wishes?" "Because it is a perfectly unsound theory from beginning to end," Erskine answers. Then what he calls "the something fatal about the idea"—what one might call "the Bottle Imp" motif—asserts itself. To Erskine's surprise he finds that, though unconvinced himself, he has convinced his friend. That friend, whose for convenience we will call Wilde, has become suddenly possessed with the fatal idea. "It is the only perfect key to Shakespeare's Sonnets that has ever been made," he exclaims, rising from his chair in excitement, "it is co in every detail. I believe in Hughes." Erskine solemnly him against the dangerous ob but in vain. From that Wilde thinks of nothing but Hughes, gives days and weeks and months of study, e stantiate the theory for which Cyril Graham had given hi "I will take up the theory Cyril Graham left it," he had "and I will prove to the worl he was right."

At length he has worked it o to his entire satisfaction, ove every difficulty, resolved doubt and obscurity, and in letter he writes out in detail conclusions, and mails it to Er But no sooner has the lette his hands than a curious ch comes over him. In communic his faith to his friend, he finds he has suddenly and entirely l for himself. He has no longer belief or interest in Willie Hug With characteristic paradox, suggests: "Perhaps, by findin fect expression for a passion, exhausted the passion itself. Perhaps the mere effort to co any one to a theory involves form of renunciation of the of credence." And then once the "malign power of the t operates. Going to call on friend next day, to explain that t is nothing in it after all, tha had been merely touched by story of Cyril Graham's death, cinated for a while by his ar theory, and so on, he finds, to astonishment, that Erskine is the converted one! No argum avail with him, and, two years a Wilde receives a letter from from Cannes, telling that he has become a martyr for the idea! The concluding words of letter were these: "I still be in Willie Hughes; and by the you receive this I shall have by my own hand for Willie Hugh sake: for his sake, and for the of Cyril Graham, whom I drove his death by my shallow skeptic and ignorant lack of faith. truth was once revealed to you you rejected it. It comes to now, stained with the blood of lives—do not turn away from And, like Cyril Graham before he bequeathed to his friend Portrait of Mr. W. H."

Such is the framework of wh sical mystery in which Wilde his theory. Much of the atmosph and philosophising recalls, as t the author of "The Picture of rian Gray," but this charm framework more pleasantly re the playful nonsensical humor of author of "The Importance of ing Earnest." In a convincing erence to the portrait, he says it is "much admired by my tistic friends, one of whom etched it for me. They have cided that it is not a Clouet, but Ouvry. I have never cared to them its true history, but sometimes, when I look at it, I there is really a great deal said for the Willie Hughes th of Shakespeare's Sonnets."

What there is to be said fo Wilde certainly sets forth with gaging plausibility and immense genuity in the manipulation of available knowledge and inferen Were it not for a certain fascinat monument of Shakespearean search, to wit, Sir Sidney L "Life of William Shakespeare," would be almost, if not quite, suaded to be a Willie Hughes And, even so, well—let us, come a little into what Wilde makes o There have, of course, been believers in a Willie Hughes before W The commentator Tyrwhitt was and Samuel Butler, the author "The Way of All Flesh," was other. But I have not their a ments to refer to at the mome and Butler's standing in the ma

(Continued on Page 22)

Boer Prop of the British Empire

EPHEN BONSAL

RISTIAN SMUTS, rebel Prime Minister, Major al and Ambassador Extnary, all within the t twenty years, is perny think, in a fair way e Premier of the United ater Britain. As Lloyd ted in his epoch-making e listening Commons, it ers who suggested that ats should be intrusted eliminaries of the Irish which is now actually in London.

have scored better than fs, and no one has less ner an examination of ed the game. Was Jan dim," to use an expresountrymen back of Table Was he all things to all e an opportunist in polie compromiser? I think s a way of overlooking details which smaller over, but is matters he has always stood ke a rock steeple, and know this better than his adversary of yesolleague of the British the Paris Peace Con-

have been strange for who had followed widely this to meet again upon the World's Great Asociation.

Lord Milner played a and General Smuts, by force and intellect, dominant rôle and became re. In one of their pasts in South African years reported to have plead young and promising uch is these words:

k where you are going, are digging your politithout very well knowing England will never forget this—and you a Canone of our own "—

thought I was almost an too." Smuts is said to red. " But the Jameson to me that I wasn't. I'm Oom Paul Kruger not a Dutchman or a South because he is right and e right. Perhaps some I will see who were her and who were her real the meantime I shall do I see it very clearly."

t this stage not in any al of Smuts's entrancing re say comfort for trimthis juncture of affairs ppointed many English o wanted him to rule a for them and he deserving for he had them. man with the fluent pen rwhelming caustic tongue had it too fast and many overlooking his remarkdies, thought that his n due to the fact that Dicd and pushed the had been shaped in a, who ate much as they derstood their language, when it was not articuover, paying little heed to tter, the most promising Afrikanders threw over to which his university ttled him and toward y ties of friendship and re drawing him power-

t go in with my own d Smuts in after years, hey were my own people, they were right." Now, as fact, the accession of this ng youngster to their received by the burly and nbathed farmers of the with anything but unenthusiasm. It is said by Africans that all of them Paul felt uncomfortable when young Smuts was around; the traits that recommended him to the English did not please the farmers of the veldt, who seem to have been, almost without exception, of the opinion that Jan Christian had been away too long. As a matter of fact, he was a stranger among the people with whom on righteous principles he had decided to cast in his lot.

Despite popular suspicion, with the loyal backing of Botha, Kruger, who was also no mean judge of men when the crisis came, made Smuts State's Attorney in the Dutch republic of the Transvaal. He wrote the notes which Milner answered or inspired and the Great Boer War resulted. Smuts, of course, discarded the ineffective pen when the first shot was fired and fought very gallantly throughout the unequal contest.

"And when the end came?" I asked him when we were traveling together over the Hungarian plains and he was the representative of Great Britain heading an interallied mission for peace and disarmament. " When the end came," answered the General quickly, while all the young Britishers of his staff pricked up their ears to listen. " When the end of our military effort was in sight—when we were throwing away our empty cartridge belts—I really felt more confident of success than I did in the days when victory perched upon our homemade war banners. We had done our best to present our cause to the world. Our words were little heeded, but our struggle was. When we grounded arms our cause was up before the supreme court of World Opinion and the best of England's sons were our advocates. We had written in our blood a brief for liberty that could not be denied. I never for a moment doubted what the verdict would be. But it came sooner than I had expected. All honor to the English for this! "

And so today it has come about that the man who dug his political grave twenty-two years ago in the judgment of many can look back upon a career which is quite without a parallel in our generation. Jan Christian Smuts has been covered with honors by the truly Greater Britain that hesitates to crush Ireland in blood and iron as it did the little African Republic two decades ago. As Major General the man who would never be forgiven has commanded with success a British army in the field. As a right honorable Privy Councilor he was summoned to take his place in the imperial council chamber at the hoar of the empire's greatest need. As Ambassador Plenipotentiary he was chosen to carry on those important secret negotiations with Austria-Hungary in 1917 the exact nature of which has never been disclosed, and at the World Council of Peace he sat at the table with his old antagonists, and . . . d there he proved their sword and buckler!

And today, because the man is honest and does his duty as he sees it without fear of the unpleasant places it may lead him to, the African rebel of 1900 leads to a conference in Downing Street the President of the impossible but insuppressible Irish Republic! Here the picture passes out of the realm of practical politics and enters that of pure drama, where I leave it to the cables, which, like the Greek choruses of old, comment hourly upon the amazing story of the world from miracle-working day to wonder-bringing evening.

At the peace table General Smuts spoke almost as rarely as did Colonel House, but he was very active in committees and particularly in missionary work, where he could play what he and our Texan Colonel sometimes called a " lone hand." But General Smuts was better than a good speaker. He was an effective one. I think I can remember almost verbatim the way in which he intfoduced the articles of the covenant dealing with mandates to the League of Nations commission whose members had been awaiting it for some time with impatience. All knives were sharpened, the table was banked high with amendments, all the capitals and all the Foreign Offices were sitting up nights and cabling. President Wilson read the article as presiding officer and then called upon General Smuts as reporter of the Mandate Committee to take the floor.

" It is true," began General Smuts, blushing profusely, " that I present this article to your careful consideration, but at the same time I must tell you that I am rather ashamed of it, and I believe I can and perhaps should say that we are all, all of us who have worked upon it, rather ashamed of the result of our labors. But do not misunderstand me, distressing as should be and is the confession to our pride, as the agents of our respective peoples in forming the new, and, as we hope, the better order of world procedure, this article represents the best that we can do now. For the last month we have worked and talked over it, sentence by sentence, word by word, letter by letter even. The result as you see is not quite coherent and far from grammatical, but let me warn you it is the best we can do now, and I make this admission with all proper shame.

" We have lopped off an improvement here and struck out or stuck in a safeguard there until our original purpose is not easily recognizable; but still with a little patience you will find that it is there and that it represents the best—at least the best that we can agree upon. This article, if adopted, will show that the public opinion of the world is in favor of the ultimate self-government of all peoples without regard to race or color or previous servitude just as soon as they have demonstrated their capacity, and it also provides for a careful supervision of the way in which the mandates are carried out by suitable officers appointed by the Council. This is insisted upon however praiseworthy or at least blameless the mandatories may be held to be in regard to previous experiences along these lines of responsibility.

" The article is a poor production, I believe that is the only point upon which the committee is absolutely unanimous, but it stands unalterably for the two great cardinal principles that I have mentioned. We are ashamed that we have done no better, but we have that virtue at least. We know our limitations. We can't do better. We trust it is a beginning, if a poor one. An opening wedge, if not a strong and a powerful one. A year hence, when the world has enjoyed a breathing spell and better, less war-crazed men have taken our places, I am of the opinion, and I believe it is the opinion of all the members of the committee, that it will be possible to improve it, make it creditable, perhaps even convert it into something that we shall all be proud of.

" These are my hopes." I will, however, conclude by telling you what I know absolutely as the result of our long debates and discussions. Our plan still stands, perhaps not very straight and perhaps not four square to the world currents, not as responsive to what will I am sure be world opinion a few months or a few years hence, as it should be. If you agree with me that it is worth something, that it is a step, however mincing, in the right direction, I beg you to let it stand. Of one thing I can assure you, if you touch it it will fall to the ground perhaps never to be raised again in your day or mine."



From Portrait by Francis Dodd.
General Jan Christian Smuts.

This was a bombshell if there ever was one thrown upon the table of the League of Nations Commission, but everything that General Smuts said was true, and if there were any who doubted they had no difficulty in verifying his statements. The articles dealing with mandates went through as he advised, without substantial changes, either in the first or the second reading. It was better than nothing, and it was above all else the best that could be obtained. It was a foundation stone that at least in the days to come will prove serviceable. It does not reach very high, but it does not have to be " shored up." The articles of agreement of which General Smuts was frankly ashamed may point the way to better things and prove to be, as he thought, helpful to the maintenance of our civilization in the regions where today it is weakest.

General Smuts is often described as a big, burly man, but here I think he is confounded with General Botha, his predecessor as Prime Minister of South Africa, with whom he was inseparable until shortly after the Peace Conference, when General Botha died. It is true that General Smuts is a large man and particularly full and deep chested, but his proportions are so nearly perfect that he does not get the credit of his six feet and over until you stand close beside him. He carries his fifty-odd years very gayly and his fair hair was hardly touched with gray when he left Paris in 1919. His appearance is not that of an Englishman or yet of a Boer. To me he suggested Viking forebears, with his fresh, clear, blond complexion and his extremely blue eyes which at times emit the cold steely flash which Bela Kun, Soviet kinglet of Budapest, found so disconcerting. In Paris many of his French colleagues thought that Smuts must have come from Normandy, and perhaps he did a long while ago.

The South African Premier whose services are so frequently used by the wily Welshman on world missions has one very great advantage over many of his brother statesmen. His rugged health gives him a remarkable capacity for work at all hours and in places which many would find inconvenient, and he can eat anything or eat nothing, just as best serves his purpose. During the interallied mission to Southeastern Europe in the Spring of 1919, upon which I accompanied the General, his powers of endurance served him to excellent purpose. If, as was afterward charged, with what justification I know not, some of the interallied missions did themselves fairly well as they traveled through the devastated regions, this was not the case with the Smuts mission. With the South African as night fell, if there was available a little two by four sleeping berth it was very good, and if he had to curl up in his seat and take what rest he could it was evidently very good, too, for General Smuts, if not so well for the temper of some of his associates!

We had hardly started out upon our survey of the Succession States, of what had been the component if unwilling parts of the Hapsburg Empire, when we were halted by a hot box or some other slight mishap in the Principality of Lichtenstein. It was said by a demon for accuracy who was with us that our car lagged in Lichtenstein while our engine protruded far into the Voralberg. Here also at this wide place in the Alpine valley a delegation of Pilsudski Poles was marooned and, as it developed, were awaiting with some impatience to be sent on to Paris, where they expected to displace the delegation composed of Dmowski and Zamoyski, who were then sitting in the conference. As a matter of fact, a very few days later, yielding to the deft and diplomatic but exceedingly firm fingers of Colonel House, the rival delegations were welded into a harmonious whole and became a truly representative Polish mission.

These weary travelers had already spent thirteen days on the journey from Warsaw and the Vistula, and they were impatient and indeed somewhat suspicious of the causes of further delay. When the hot box delivered such an important man as General Smuts into their clutches, the delegation, headed by their leader, a thin, worn, harassed little man, waited on Smuts and placed their plight before him.

" I wish your Right Honorableness to know," began the Polish leader in his precise and ornate if not very correct English, " that we have sat four on a seat and eight in a carriage for the last thirteen days."

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Queries and Answers

Communications for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, NEW YORK TIMES. They should be written on one side of the paper only, and must contain the name and address of the writer as an evidence of good faith. Owing to the great demands on the columns, only queries of particular interest will be printed.

QUERIES

"I Am Not Wise"

M. M.—Can any of your readers help me to find the author and the remaining stanzas of the following:

I AM NOT WISE.

The wise forget, dear heart—
They leave the part
And play the hero's part
Brave to the last.
They weep not, nor regret,
Calm are their eyes;
Dear heart, the wise forget—
I am not wise.

"I Shall Remember"

MRS. FITT—From what complete piece of writing is this sentence taken?

"I shall remember, while the light lasts, and in the darkness I shall not forget."

"You Never Know"

M. J. A.—Can any of your readers aid me in locating or supply the verse or verses of poem or song from which these lines are taken:

You never know how much you know
Until you find out how much you don't know.

"Nature Is Silent"

J. C. E.—Please let me know where I may secure the entire poem, a part of which I give below:

Nature is silent, the winds are all sleeping;
Ceaseless and stilly the snowy flakes fall,
Mutely the monks of St. Bernard are keeping
Their vigils around the red blaze in the hall.

Fast falls the snow on the hills of St. Bernard,
Filling the valleys and gulches below;
Hiding the streamlet and sealing the fountain,
And making the landscape a wild waste of snow.

"A Wood Road, a Good Road"

M. S. WELSH—Can you tell me who wrote the poem that contains these lines and where it may be found:

A wood road and a good road,
And a road by land and sea;
A high road and a by road,
And a road by plain and lea.

"The Whitest Man I Know"

A. H.—Can you or any of your readers inform me where I can find the poem entitled "The Whitest Man I Know"? I think it is by an Australian author.

"Little Girlie"

O. M. CURTIS—About 1880 a poem probably called "Little Girlie," appeared in the Chicago papers. Just a few verses, ending thus: Hoping that one would eventually meet her.

Where the skies are pink and pearly—
Little girlie.

Can any one give the whole poem or put me on the track of the author?

"O Nature, How Blessed"

H. E. OWEN—Will some of your readers give me the author of the following lines? I have thought they were by Thomas Moore, but am unable to locate them:

O Nature, how blessed and bright are thy rays,
O'er the brow of creation enchantingly thrown,
Yet faint are they all in the lustre that plays
In a smile from the heart that is truly our own.

"A Little Land"

E. H. T.—Can any reader inform me where I can find the complete poem, of which the following is a verse:

A little land well tilled,
A little house well filled,
A little wife well willed,
Are great riches.

"Pass It On"

T. G.—Can any of your readers give me the author of the following lines:

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not meant for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in Heaven the deed appears.
Pass it on.

"Little Bronze Button"

M. T.—I should like the poem entitled "Little Bronze Button," the first line of which is, "How dear to my heart is the little bronze button."

"There Are the Dahlias"

M. M. DEITSCH—Can any reader locate the author and complete poem from which these lines are taken:

Then there are the dahlias that put on such stately airs,
Reminding one of company evenings, when fashion strolls out in pairs.
There are weeds in my Summer garden and these are the moments spent
In idleness, sin and folly, dark envy, and discontent.

"Oh, Gift of God"

H. S. F.—Can you tell me who wrote the poem, the first verse of which is:

Oh gift of God, oh, perfect day,
Wherein shall no man walk but play;
Wherein it is enough not to be doing, but to be.

The third verse is:

I see the branches downward bent
Like keys of some great instrument,
While over me unrolls on high
The splendid scenery of the sky.

"Some Spend the Sabbath"

A. M. C.—Can you give me the rest of the little poem beginning:

Some spend the Sabbath going to church,
I spend it staying at home.

Also the author of same?

ANSWERS

"Horatian Ode"

MARTHA B. HAMMOND, New York—In reply to "L. M.," who asks in your issue of July 3 for the complete poem containing the lines,

He nothing common did or mean,
Upon that memorable scene, &c.,

I should like to say that the poem in question is Andrew Marvell's "Horatian Ode on Cromwell's Return from Ireland," the first stanza of which is:

The forward youth that would appear
Must now forsake his Muses dear,
Nor in the shadows sing
His numbers languishing.

As there are thirty stanzas the ode is probably too long for your columns, but it can be found in Palgrave's "Golden Treasury," No. 65, or in "The Oxford Book of English Verse," No. 360. The reference in the passage quoted by your correspondent is, of course, to King Charles I.

Others who answered this query were H. G. Cushing, Durham, N. H.; William F. Brainard, South Norwalk, Conn., and Miss M. Sanford, New York.

"Before the Rain"

ELEANOR GAIL BENNETT, Mount Vernon, N. Y.—The poem requested by "C. W. T." in the June 26 issue, containing the phrase, "The lightning now is tangled in tremulous skeins of rain," is "Before the Rain," written by Thomas Bailey Aldrich. The poem is as follows:

We knew it would rain, for all the morn
A spirit on slender ropes of mist
Was lowering its golden buckets down
Into the vapory amethyst

Of marshes and swamps and dismal fens—
Scooping the dew that lay in the flowers,
Dipping the jewels out of the sea,
To sprinkle them over the land in showers.

We knew it would rain, for the poplars showed
The white of their leaves, the amber grain
Shrunk in the wind, and the lightning now
Is tangled in tremulous skeins of rain!

This query was answered also by M. Brooks, O. B. Lewis, Allan R. Rose, Ida V. Parsons and J. D. Leaker, New York; Mary Schuls, Rutherford, N. J.; C. L. Stonaker, Newark, N. J.; Marion C. Wentworth, West Port Lee, N. J.; A. H. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. E. A. Merritt, Potsdam, N. Y.; John McCarty Pleasant, Menasha, Wis.; Elizabeth C. Parrott, Lake George, N. Y.; W. T. Arts, Chicago, Ill., and George D. Cheason, Springfield, Mass.

"The Minister's Daughter"

EMILY P. CLARK, Astoria, L. I.—In your issue of June 26 "D. F. T." asks for the title and author of a poem containing these lines:

And after the painful service
On that beautiful Sabbath day,
He walked with his little daughter
In the apple bloom of May.

The title of the poem is "The Minister's Daughter." It was written by John Greenleaf Whittier.

This query was answered also by Lila Y. Hart, New York; M. E. Goss, Locust Valley, N. Y.; S. S. Saunders, Worthington, Mass.; Justine D. Irving, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. Alice Goodwin, Hartford, Conn.; Elias Arnold, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. H. Root, Glen Ridge, N. J.; M. L. Conolly, Basking Ridge, N. J., and Ruth N. Breckenridge, Norwich, Conn.

The Sands of Time

FRED G. McKEAN, Washington, D. C.—Replying to the query of C. H. Ward in your issue of June 26 relative to the origin and first use of the phrase " the sands of time " and what can be cited to warrant the suggestion of footprints in an hour-glass I would say:

First, as to priority of the expression: Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable says it was probably suggested by a letter of the first Napoleon to his Minister of the Interior—" . . . we should endeavor . . . that we may leave some impress of our lives on the sands of Time." This would probably place the date between 1799 (First Consul) and 1814 (Abdication). Incidentally, Wallace, in the opera Maritana, writes:

In happy moments, day by day,
The sands of life may pass,
In swift but tranquil tide away,
From Life's unerring glass.

Wallace's date, however, is 1815-1865.

Second, as to the metaphor: Footprints in sands is as natural as footprints in snow, and in Longfellow's day the sand-glass was a better known measurer of the lapse of time than it was before or after; and, therefore, the word sands might easily suggest time, and, moreover, the latter word was probably governed by the exigency of rhyme.

Lewis D. Burdick, Oxford, N. Y., writes that there is a kindred reference in one of the numerous versions of "Reynard the Fox," which was published during the fourteenth century. This reads, " Alas, dread Lord, you see the case wherein I stand, and how little sand is left to run in my poor glass."

K. B. Hussey, Stamford, Conn., sent in the remark of Napoleon as answer to this query.

"The Bridge Builder"

LOUELLA D. EVERETT, Boston, Mass.—The poem " J. S. D." seeks through your issue of June 26, "Building the Bridge for Him." It will be found in Will Allen Dromgoole's book, " Rare Old Chums," and is as follows:

An old man, going a lone highway,
Came at the evening, cold and gray,
To a chasm vast and deep and wide.
The old man crossed in the twilight dim,
The sullen stream had no fear for him,
But he turned when safe on the other side
And built a bridge to span the tide.
" Old man," said a fellow pilgrim near,
" You are wasting your strength with building here.
Your journey will end with the ending day;
You never again will pass this way.
You've passed the chasm deep and wide,
Why build you this bridge at evening tide?"
The builder lifted his old gray head,
" Good friend, in the path I have come," he said,
" There follows me after me today
A youth whose feet must pass this way.
This chasm that has been as naught
To that fair-haired youth may a pitfall be;
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim.
Good friend, I am building this bridge for him."

Others who answered this query were Lotta Van and Adele G. Malech, New York; Thomas H. E. Richards, Pleasantville, N. Y.; Helen B. Weeks, Hoboken, N. J.; Lucila D. Smith, Hudson, N. Y.; William F. Robertson, Greenville, S. C.; Louise Whaley, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. M. Cora Rowe, Brunswick, Ga.; Mrs. Abbie F. Murray, Utica, N. Y.; A. P. Farr, Manasquan, N. J.; Mrs. M. E. Griswold, Woodbury, Conn.; C. H. Thomson, San Angelo, Texas, and Jane Chesley, Hot Springs, Ark.

"Sands of Time" Again

ADOLF BOWSKI, New York—Referring to C. H. Ward's inquiry in your issue of June 26, regarding the expression " sands of time," I wish to quote the following passages which predate Longfellow's " A Psalm of Life " (1839):

1. In the anonymous poem " Of the Mutability of the World," in " Tottel's Miscellany " (first issued by Richard Tottel at London in 1557), line four and three reads: " I saw, my tyme how it did runne, as sand out of the glasse."

2. Pope, in his first moral essay, entitled " Of the Knowledge and Characters of Men: An Epistle to the Right Honorable Lord Viscount Cobham " (London, 1733) says (ll. 224-227):

" Time that on all things lays his lenient hand,
Yet tames not this; it sticks to our last sand;
Consistent in our follies and our sins,
Here honest nature ends as she begins."

3. Disraeli, in his anonymously published novel, " Venetia " (1837), makes Venetia's father write in a letter to his wife, Lady Annabel (Book V., Chapter X., Section IV): " The remaining sands of my life are few."

"The Story of Ida"

C. R. R., York Harbor, Me.—In your issue of July 3 " J. D. D." asks about " the story of Ida." It was written by Francesca Alexander, daughter of a portrait painter of Salem, Mass. I think at the time she was living with her mother in Florence, Italy.

Orlin M. Sanford, The Plains, Va., writes that the book, edited with a preface by John Ruskin, was published by George Allen, Sunnyside, Orpington, Kent, England, in 1883.

" F. C. G.," Trenton, N. J., writes that an edition of this book was published by John Wiley & Sons, New York, in 1883.

Sarah C. Howes, Manchester, Conn., writes that an edition was issued by Cupples, Upham & Co., the Old Corner Book Store, Boston, in 1883, and Mabel E. Fitzgerald, Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass., writes that Thomas Mosher, Portland, Me., has issued an edition of the book.

Others who answered this query were Mrs. F. Lockett, Washington, D. C.; Ida Small, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. George F. Glasseo, Hamilton, Ontario; Miss F. W. Gawith, Northampton, Mass.; Adeline S. Roper, Elmhurst, L. I.; Grace P. Pattison, Montclair, N. J.; Mrs. W. H. Reid, Camden, Me.; Miss Julia C. Snyder, South Haven, Mich.; Emma H. King, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. M. Traubel, Camden, N. J., and William H. Royce, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"A Scrap of Paper"

E. L. RICHTER, Fort Lee, N. J.—The poem, " A Scrap of Paper," two stanzas of which are quoted by " E. S. M." in your issue of July 3, was written in 1914 by Dr. Henry van Dyke. It is included in the volume called " The Red Flower," published last year by Charles Scribner's Sons, with the following note by the author, which explains the original signature, " Civis Americanus ":

" These verses were written during the terrible World War and immediately after. The earlier ones had to be unsigned because America was still ' neutral ' and I held a diplomatic post. The rest of them were printed after I had resigned and was free to speak out and to take active service in the navy when America entered the great conflict for liberty and peace on earth."

Others who answered this query were Liberty C. Schwarz, Yonkers, N. Y.; W. W. Golding, Franklin, Mass., and Caroline Bensel, New York.

"In a Rose Garden"

LOUELLA D. EVERETT, Boston, Mass.—The poem " B. E. B." asks for in the issue of July 3 is " In a Rose Garden," by John Bennett of Charleston, S. C. The first two verses are as follows:

A hundred years from now, dear heart,
We shall not care at all.
It will not matter then a whit,
The honey or the gall.
The Summer days that we have known
Will all forgotten be and flown;
The garden will be overgrown
Where now the roses fall.

A hundred years from now, dear heart,
We shall not mind the pain;
The throbbing crimson tide of life
Will not have left a stain.
The song we sing together, dear,
The dream we dream together here,
Will mean no more than means a tear
Amid a Summer rain.

Others who answered this query were May B. Morris, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. W. B. Bassett, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Walter C. Chiffle, Yonkers, N. Y.; E. J. Wolfe, Columbus, Ohio; D. A. Lardner, New York; Lillie H. Kellam, Tinsley, N. J.; Doris E. Barton, Hamden, Conn.; Lavinia Taber, New Bedford, Mass.; Estelle W. Merrill, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Stephen Wilder, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. G. A. Williamson, Burlingame, Cal.; Caroline Osborne, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Gregg D. Wolfe, Columbus, Ohio, and T. J. Dowd, New York.

David Atwood Wasson

LOUELLA D. EVERETT, Boston, Mass.—David Atwood Wasson, about whom " D. B. L." seeks information in the issue July 3, was born in West Brooksville, Me., May 4, 1823, and died at West Medford, Mass., Jan. 21, 1887. Mr. Stevenson includes one of his poems, " Joy Month," in " The Home Book of Verse." In Mrs. Tilestone's anthology, " Quiet Hours," first published in 1874, the poem " All's Well " appears. There are seven verses, but the first line is " Prophetic Hope, thy fine discourse," instead of as " D. B. L." quotes it, and the last line of the first verse is, " Life's boon can bear an hour," instead of as quoted by " D. B. L."

Pauline Campbell, New York, writes regarding Mr. Wasson:

He was clergyman, poet and essayist, writing chiefly for Unitarian. But his works were collected as " Bugle Notes," " Seen and Unseen " and " Ideals."

George D. Cheason, Springfield, Mass., also answered this query.

"The Hammer Jesus Swung"

HOMER H. KINGSLEY, Evanston, Ill.—The poem " F. I. R." requests in your issue of July 3 is by Charles M. Sheldon, author of " In His Steps." It runs as follows:

If I could hold within my hand
The hammer Jesus swung,
And all the gold in all the land
Nor the jewels countless as the sand
All in the balance flung
Could weigh the value of that thing
Round which his fingers once did cling.

If I could have the table He
Once made in Nazareth,
Not all the pearls in all the sea,
Nor crowns of Kings or Kings to be
A long as man have breath
Could buy that thing of wood He made—
The Lord of Lords who learned a trade.

Yea, but His hammer still is shown
By honest hands that toil,
And round His table men sit down
And all are equals with a crown
No gold nor pearls can soil;
The shop of Nazareth was bare—
But Brotherhood was builded there.

Others who answered this query were the Rev. Thomas Tyrie, Springfield, Mass., and George W. King, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Mr. Socrates Snooks"

C. S. Wilbur, Pine Plains, N. Y.—Replying to the inquiry of " H. M. L." in your issue of July 3, the poem " Mr. Socrates Snooks " seems to be anonymous. It was printed years ago in Volumes 3 of " One Hundred Choice Selections," by P. Garrett & Co., Philadelphia.

Mrs. J. H. Benedict, Binghamton, N. Y., writes that this poem may also be found in a collection entitled " Crown Jewels," compiled by Henry Davenport Northup, D. D.

A number of readers sent in copies of the poem, but it is far too long to print.

Those who sent answers to this query were Vivien Kackley, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Louella D. Everett, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. F. G. White, New York; Ruth Mulholland, New York; B. B. Barkman, Hackensack, N. J.; W. Brown, New York; Boyd V. Imbrie, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Annie B. Russell, Washington, D. C.

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Cooper's Unwritten Biography

(Continued from Page 5)

ers moved to Beach Street. About this time while at dinner at a friend's home one evening a discussion of Sir Walter Scott's new book, "The Pirate," arose. Cooper found fault with it, stating that a sailor would have been more accurate and have made more of the nautical portions of the book. No one agreed with him, and when he made the assertion that a novel wherein the principal events should pass on the ocean, with ships and sailors for the machinery, might be made very interesting there was a general outcry of protest. This aroused that pugnacious spirit in Cooper (who seems to have been dared into most of his books) and on the way home from this dinner he sketched the outline of a sea story and described it to his wife, when he reached his house. This was "The Pilot," and when it appeared its success fully bore out the statement of Cooper as the appeal of a real sea story.

It was in 1826 that Cooper, with all his family, set sail for Europe, where they remained for seven years. Among the early callers on Cooper, according to Susan, were Sir Walter Scott, Lafayette and the Princess Galitzin. The memories of Susan are mainly a description of sightseeing tours from this place on, the manuscript ending with the year 1828. Writing of the trip to Switzerland Susan states: "My father often sat on the coachman's box, and I well remember his delight at the first sight of Mont Blanc, like a brilliant white cloud, sixty miles away! He stopped the carriage, and invited my dear mother to take a seat beside him. He was also in a state of toosey moosey over the mists which clung to the Jura Mountains." At Berne the Coopers occupied a country house that had recently been the home of the ex-King of Holland, Louis Bonaparte.

These reminiscences of Susan Fenimore Cooper are undoubtedly interesting and it is regrettable that she did not carry them on into the years that were to come. They form undoubtedly the most entertaining portion of the present Mr. Cooper's book, giving it a value it would not have without them, for the bulk of the material in the book is hardly of wide interest or sufficiently well written to prove its own excuse for being. The time is ripe for an adequate biography of James Fenimore Cooper, and it is to be hoped that among the unpublished manuscripts and letters in the possession of the Cooper family there is enough material to make such a book what it should be—an authoritative and comprehensive biography of America's first great novelist.

New Chapters from Cooper's Unwritten Biography

THE LEGENDS AND TRADITIONS OF A NORTHERN COUNTY. By James Fenimore Cooper. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

IN 1851 when the author of "The Last of the Mohicans" was dying he attempted to make permanent the breach between himself and his public by making it impossible for any authorized biography of him to be published. The reasons for Cooper's attitude are easily ascertained by reference to critical studies of his books, so much so that it is quite unnecessary to go into them while discussing the Cooper material to be found in "The Legends and Traditions of a Northern County," by James Fenimore Cooper, a grandson of the famous novelist. The innumerable lawsuits, libel cases and quarrels that took up so large a part of Cooper's time after his return from Europe in 1833 embittered the writer's life, but they did not prevent him from turning out many a splendid piece of work, including "The Pathfinder" and "The Deerslayer." We must remember that Cooper was of hasty temper, a man of decided convictions whose disappointment at the crudities of his native land was great. Three letters, written during the early years of Cooper's life, are included in the present James Fenimore Cooper's book. They serve to throw some light upon the character of the novelist, exhibiting the beginnings of certain qualities that were an integral part of Cooper's nature throughout his life. These letters appeared some time ago in The Yale Review. The first letter is dated Coopers Town, March 3, 1800 (when Cooper was 11 years old), and the present Mr. Cooper notes that it is said to be the first letter written by James Fenimore Cooper. It reads:

Dear Papa: I take this opportunity to write to you as Isaac is goeing directly to Philadelphia. We have got 6 lambs one has died and another is most dead. Mr. Macdonald is goeing to leave us for Albany. Mama will not let Samuel go with Isaac, though he wished to very much. I go to school to Mr. Corey, where I write and cypher. Mr. Macdonald has had a new student from New York who encamped in Mr. Kents barn and laid 3 days there without being found out and had his feet frozen. We are all well. I hope I shall have the pleasure of receiving a letter from you soon as this letter reaches you. Your Affectionate son,
JAMES K. COOPER.
18 Century, 1800.

The K which Cooper used as his middle initial is for Kent after Moss Kent, a man for whom the young Cooper had a vast admiration. The second of these boyhood letters is dated a year later, Sept. 5, 1801, and is to Isaac Cooper. It reads:

Corporal: I sit down to write to you by the desire of Mrs. Ellison, who wishes me to ask you to send by the most careful person you can find coming this way the very finest piece of cambric muslin you have got, in your Store. Such as Mrs. Banyer got. Sisters & Papa left this, this morning. Papa gave me 70 dollars for to pay some debts and as I went to Mr. Banyer's to see them start I either lost them ageoing or after I came to Mr. Banyer's I do not know which. I searcht for them but they have not yet shown their faces. Sisters both were in good health, likewise Papa, Lieut. Cooper is a recruiting here, you must excuse mistakes bad writing as I am in a great hurry. JAMES COOPER.

The third letter to be presented before the Cooper reminiscences proper are discussed was written in 1810 when Cooper was in the United States Navy. It is to his brother, Richard, and is too long to be quoted in extenso. But it marks a crucial moment in the young man's life. After discussing the probabilities of resignation from the navy, because of the lack of interest in that branch of the service by Congress, Cooper reaches the real reason of his letter. As he words it, "Like all the rest of the sons of Adam, I have bowed to the influence of the charms of a fair damsel of eighteen." She was Susan de Lancey, and Cooper explains to his brother that her father consented to Cooper's addresses providing the future novelist secured the approbation of his mother. Then —with somewhat of a swagger, it must be admitted—Cooper writes:

Now I have to request you will take your hat and go to mother, the boys, girls, and say to them: Have you any objections that James Cooper shall marry at a future day Susan de Lancey? If any of them forbids the banns may the Lord have forriven them, for I never will. Then take your pen and write to Mr. de Lancey, stating the happiness and pleasure it will give all the family to have this connection completed—all this I wish you to do immediately as I am deprived of the pleasure of visiting my flame, until this be done, by that confounded bore delicacy. Be so good as to enclose the letter in one to me, at the same time don't forget to enclose a handsome sum to insure the success here and bring me up to Cooperstown.

I wish not to interrupt you in your attempt to clear the estate. My expenditures shall be as small as possible.

In this letter, even allowing for the swagger of youth, will be noted that spirit of confidence and self-conviction that was afterward to plunge Cooper into so many wordy battles with those he criticised.

The present Mr. Cooper's book is not wholly about the great novelist, indeed the greater portion of it is concerned with the territory about Cooperstown, describing the early settlements and settlers, the origins of the local nomenclature there, descriptions of the ghosts that haunted the region, and other bits of historical fact. The volume is thrown together in a rather haphazard fashion and if we except the chapter devoted to old letters, from which the three missives of Cooper are drawn, there is nothing of particular interest in the book except the recollections of her father by Susan Fenimore Cooper. There is nothing startlingly new in even this section, although the rather disconnected paragraphs do come nearer to biographical material than anything extant. It is hard to find authentic material dealing with the life of Cooper. His action in refusing to authorize a biography apparently went a long way in discouraging prospective writers. A cursory examination of the material available brings to light "Reminiscences of the Late Mr. Cooper—His Last Days," by J. W. Francis, in the International Monthly Magazine for November, 1851, the year in which Cooper died; "A Discourse on the Life and Genius of James Fenimore Cooper," written by William Cullen Bryant in 1852, and some memories by Susan Fenimore Cooper, which appeared in two numbers of the Atlantic Monthly in 1867. There probably is other matter in existence, "Cooper in Germany," by P. A. Barba, a small booklet, coming to mind.

Of course there are excellent critical studies on Cooper, ranging all the way from Carl Van Doren's scholarly and illuminating article in The Cambridge History of American Literature, to such books as those by Thomas R. Lounsbury, T. A. Clark and W. Clymer. W. C. Brownell, John Erskine and Brander Matthews have also written short articles on Cooper which may be found in various volumes of literary criticism by them. The nearest approach to a biography is "James Fenimore Cooper," by Mary E. Phillips, which appeared in 1912. This volume, voluminously illustrated, is inadequate and poorly constructed, but it does bring a mass of entertaining material together.

The recollections by Susan Fenimore Cooper which appear in this new book, "The Legends and Traditions of a Northern County," were the partial fulfillment of a promise to her nephews and nieces. She died before she had progressed further in the rambling reminiscences than 1828. But the material, as printed by the present Mr. Cooper, covers the period of James Fenimore Cooper's first novel, his first revolutionary story, his first Leatherstocking tale, and his first sea story, so they are not without their value. Susan Fenimore Cooper's memories went back to an extremely early age. And from her Aunt Pomeroy she got others narrating incidents before Cooper was married. For instance, she writes of a grand family dinner given by Isaac Cooper to the sailor James Fenimore Cooper, when he returned home on a furlough. Referring to the novelist, Susan Fenimore Cooper writes:

"Your grandfather would seem to have been something of a dandy in those days; he sported a queue, would you believe it? Some of the young naval officers at that time followed the fashion of Napoleon and Nelson, and sported that appendage. Judge of the excitement caused in the family, and in the village, by the midshipman's pigtail! He soon threw it aside. But my uncle Isaac by a successful manoeuvre got possession of it on the day of the dinner party, and when the family assembled about the table, there, suspended to the chandelier, was the young gentleman's pigtail!"

Writing of her early childhood, Cooper's daughter naïvely declares, "My father played the flute in those days!" Cooper was greatly interested in agricultural matters and belonged to the agricultural society of the county. He was also an aide de camp of Governor Clinton, with the rank of Colonel. "More than once," writes Susan, "we little girls had the pleasure of admiring him in full uniform, blue and buff, cocked hat and sword, mounted on Bullhead, before proceeding to some review." He was always a great reader. Military works, travels, biographies, histories and novels were among his favorites. It was while he was reading an English novel, one of Mrs. Opie's, thinks Susan, that he threw it down with the remark, "I could write you a better book than that myself." Cooper's wife laughed at the idea—that he who found so much trouble in writing a letter should write a book. Cooper persisted in his declaration and almost immediately wrote the first pages of a tale, not named, the action laid in England. In describing this period, Susan writes:

He soon became interested, and, amused with the undertaking, drew a regular plot, talked over the details with our mother, and resolved to imitate the tone and character of an English tale of the ordinary type. After a few chapters were written he would have thrown it aside, but our dear mother encouraged him to persevere; why not finish it? why not print it? This last idea amused him greatly. He usually wrote in the drawing room, and, after finishing a chapter, always brought my mother in to hear it. One day he left the room, the door was open, and I went in and retired under the writing table, which was covered with a cloth, for a play with my doll. Father and mother came in together, I went on playing quietly with my doll. The chapter of "Precaution" was read. This interested me greatly. Suddenly tears and sobbed appeared from my retreat. Father and mother were amazed.

When the book was finished my entire family went on to Albany and Jays to secure their publication. Governor Jay read the manuscript, the audience that listened to the first outside reading. "When the book was published many people thought it was written by Anne James Fenimore Cooper, who was living in Albany at the success of." Fenimore Cooper on. An anecdote connected with this event is current. Governor Jay had told his wife that the production was of a very ordinary sort, but that out of politeness he would say something favorable to the author. Mrs. Jay suggested that he say that the work was equal to Sir Walter Scott's. Governor Jay had read the book and was prepared to say that the success is a part of American history. Susan Cooper, however, while her father was at work on the story he often invited friends who had fought in the war of 1812 to pass the evening with him. He would describe the battle of Lundy's Lane, Chippewa Plains and all the skirmishes with the Indians and Cowboys and Skinners.

The book after the publication of "The Pioneer," was laid at Cooper's home at Lake Otsego. Some of the characters, written Susan, were drawn from real life and not entirely from fiction. Quoi, Major Hartman, Leatherstocking were actual personages, while Natty Bumppo was entirely original, with the exception of the leather stockings, which were worn by a very prosaic old hunter named Shipman, who came to the Hall."



J. Fenimore Cooper.

About this time Cooper's house in New York, which was just above Prince St., and opposite him was the house of Jacob Astor. When Astor died, wrote these reminiscences, Garden occupied the house. "In those days

Your grandfather frequently many officers and navy." I remember also his bringing Gen. to dinner, and my dear great height—as he stood now he looked out of t Your grandfather was the society of artists, there was no America those days. Mr. Cole a remember, one number being taken by of great size, "Death Horse," painted by him was about this time I planned and founded the gave the name of It met every Thursd third at the house of a colored cook, named who kept the Delmo date. Most of the p lightly and character Delmonico's to the also, through its ass strangers of distinct there was no Delmo there is a not unre

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Fynmere—James Fenimore Cooper's Home at Cooperstown.

THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW AND MAGAZINE, JULY 24, 1921

ll Street's Heel on Prodigal Movies



"There was tearing of perpetual wires, while some of the stars grew so temperamental that they fired themselves."

LITT LOWRY.

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New York Stock Exchange. That first launching of preferred stock came in the Fall of 1919, when the prosperity of the industry was at its height.

The second cause that brings an industry knocking is a hard year, and that hard year has come. Money is needed to tide things over. What more simple than to invite the public to buy stock until the public is disposed to buy movie tickets again? And so that stock is put on the Curb market, where they would trade in a dead cat if there were money in it. And, according to its success there and its soundness and its investigatability, will eventually work into the exclusive society of the Stock Exchange.

Instead of gobbling up the "infant industry" whole, hard-headed financiers are sitting back coldly and asking the applicants, "What have you got?" For bankers are ever wary of new business. It was thus when the oil business was new, and it was so when the automobile business came knocking. The bankers trained men to pick out the weak spots. Just now the motion-picture-producing industry is being put through the white-hot fire of scrutiny.

Far out in California, the perpetual waves of movie stars may well be standing on end at the new era of economy and retrenchment involved in reorganizing the industry. It is nothing less than a nation-wide upheaval of the methods that have developed in the past twelve years. For the consensus of financial experts seems to be that, while the industry itself is founded on a basic need of human nature, is permanent, and is susceptible of untold development, the business methods of the industry must be reformed.

Not that those loose methods did not get results—witness that seven hundred million dollars. But the results were got by breaking all the approved business rules. "It is barely a dozen years ago," says Mr. Kahn, "since the world awoke one morning to find on its doorstep a giant baby, the motion picture. The captains of finance and industry passed it by and turned up their nose at the foundling. It was plain men risen from the ranks who took it and nurtured it and used their own scanty means and what little they could borrow to upbuild and develop it. And thus the moving-picture industry came into being."

These plain men risen from the ranks did not operate on a budget. They whittled out their accounts on the corner of an envelope. Nor did they foresee the disastrous results that would come from advertising and publicity agenting their stars at vast expense to themselves—until the public was trained to buy tickets by the star's name, and the stars themselves in their artificially-made courses came to believe their own publicity and to think that they really were the whole show. When Mary Pickford finally began to "produce her own," her former producer ruefully explained, "it became a question of handing the entire corporation over to Mary or of letting her go."

So precipitously grew the business, too, that, some three years ago, there came an acute shortage of stars, of directors, and of scenario writers. Cut-throat competition set in. Stars began to talk in million-dollar salaries, as the producing companies wildly made bids against each other. Fifty thousand dollars a story became an almost ordinary price to authors—who came pouring out of Grubb Street, en masse, to handle money they hadn't even heard of before in all the history of printer's ink.

As for the directors, their temperaments did not demand just salaries. They wanted also a chance to put over a big scene that would make the revolving stage of the Hippodrome look like day before yesterday's flivver. Each wanted his name to pass down in picture annals as not less than Nero's—as another fellow that had burned down a city—this time especially erected to get burned at a cost of $200,000. This sort of directors' "artistic temperament" wouldn't let him work unless given his head. Like Achilles and the stars, he'd sit in his tent and sulk too.

As for the producers, they gloried in their economic shame—and advertised their extravagances for publicity purposes. Even when the hour of retrenchment is striking, one large producing concern is making the best of a bad bargain, and, in flaming electric lights, advertising the fact that its director ran away with it and has already expended more than a million dollars in the first two-thirds of the picture. Motion picture gossip also has it that this director has made his last picture!

These have been business methods that could weather only sunny days. For you must remember, points out one of those "financial experts," that the American motion-picture industry was really a first-class war baby. During seven years of its brief twelve of development foreign competition was cut off. The public was buying everything, not wisely, but too well. And, as with other war babies, rising costs of production made no difference, so long as the buck could eventually be passed to the buying public.

Overnight nickel shows became dime shows. The ten-cent show leaped, like bids at an auction, to 25 cents—from a quarter to fifty—and on to 75 cents. Soon the two-dollar show became no novelty to take care of the production that was labeled "spectacular" and had cost spectacular prices. The buying public serenely absorbed the raise and held its mouth open for more.

Now the ultimate consumer has struck, as any recent visitor to a motion picture show knows—as the ultimate consumer finally struck on the high price of clothing and on the high price of furniture. According to Babson's Industrial Outlook, the moving-picture industry is in for a period of readjustment to decreased theatre prices, to lower film rentals and to lower costs of production. If the exhibitor can't keep his patronage he'll drop to the fifty-cent seats. Some New York houses have already dropped.

And here's where those financial experts come in and those other hard-headed inspectors of the banking interests, who are saying, "Reorganization or bankruptcy." The Famous Players Corporation, which is the producing company listed on the Stock Exchange, has been able already to effect reductions in cost of production by the application of approved economic methods—and has already in special instances been able to meet the demand for a lower film rental.

One of these "approved economic methods" was not without its hazards. It consisted of a trip to the coast by the President of the corporation to dock the salaries of the stars, male and female. And there was tearing of perpetual wires, while some of the stars grew so temperamental that they straightway fired themselves. This was an eventuality that had been taken into account by the cold-blooded financial advisers. They were ready to accept a loss for the sake of a greater gain.

Indeed, never has such an opportunity been presented to the unarrived young things of the country to break into pictures as today. For the older generation of 19-year-old stars, not having gained its prominence exactly by brains, is usually able to understand only one side of the ledger in this matter of high finance, and has been thrown into a perfect orgy of temperament by the "Octopus" of Wall Street. Three heretofore unheard-of stars, for example, have already been raised to electric light ranks in one producing company "since Wall Street took up the movies"—Mae McEvoy, Agnes Ayres and Lila Lee. There'll be others, for the high-priced heads are falling.

Nor will the wave of economy be confined to those of the larger producing companies that are trying to get into the Stock Exchange. A competition has set in, considerably different from the old competition of bidding off each other's stars and authors. The competition now is to undercut each other with a nice cheap product to the exhibitor—which nevertheless shall retain the standard of quality established by each producer in his hour of profligate spending. Again it is a matter of adopting the new régime of business administration—or, else, in the words of the classicist, go bust.

It might be added that the industry could not have chosen a better time to begin reorganizing, since even theorists on economy can't laugh off the immutable law of supply and demand. With production going at quarter speed, it's a fine time to argue with the high-priced "help." At no other season, perhaps, could that Famous Players Corporation have suddenly begun paying $15,000 for the rights of a Broadway success, when just a year ago the established wage scale for plays was $50,000.

Falling, too, are the heads of relatives. The financial doctors called in for consultation have discovered that the industry is fairly honeycombed with relatives. Some heads have fallen, where a thirty or forty thousand dollar a year man has been coldly proved incompetent. Doomed, too, explains one such "doctor," is the practice of a star's soaring to stardom by a love affair with the director.

"There is no room for such items in a report to stockholders," he comments dryly, "nor for the failure of a picture because an unskilled actress had 'pull.' That phase of the motion-picture industry passes with the accurate reports and records that we keep on the progress of each picture over the country. If a picture is not 'going,' there is an inquisition to discover why."

As for the artistic influence upon the industry—well, this is certainly not a campaign to make the world safe for high-brow pictures, and any such effects one way or the other will be entirely accidental. Of those founders of the industry Mr. Kahn goes on to say:

"Being plain men, those who developed it understood the people, and, understanding the people, they catered to the healthy fundamental sentiment of the great mass."

That does not look as if there is going to be any esthetic uplift movement behind the high financing, and yet there is a belief among thoughtful motion-picture authorities that some uplift may come by directors having to use their brains instead of merely piling on dollars for the creating of new sensations.

The motion picture has suffered from the complaint of other new-rich, war-made millionaires—of being able to spend unlimited money on interior decorations and on exterior decorations without sufficient practice in how to spend the money to advantage. More ostentatious, expensive, ugly things can certainly be purchased with more money than can be purchased with less money. Nor is it the history of the world that art kept within restricted bounds loses in power. The Buddhas of China and the Madonnas of Spain

(Continued on Page 32)

Story of Chautauqua

THE STORY OF CHAUTAUQUA. By Jesse Lyman Hurlbut. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

WHEN Dr. John H. Vincent inspired the organization of the first Assembly and aided in the direction of its first meeting in 1874 he set in motion a force of whose vitality and possibilities of growth he, with all his being in it, could have had little conception. That it is an institution peculiarly adapted to the social, cultural and economic needs of this country is proved by its marvelous growth. There is something almost magical in the speed and success with which it has expanded, thrived, proved its usefulness. Three years from this Summer it will celebrate its semi-centennial, and as one follows the story of its growth, as told by Dr. Huribut, through these forty-seven years, the conviction grows that the men through whose efforts it was originated builded better than they knew. He has been associated with the parent organization and with its offshoots almost from its beginnings, and so has been familiar with every phase of its amazing growth. That first meeting in 1874 was an affair of tents and rough board shacks, of umbrellas hurriedly opened when it rained at the lectures or the Sunday school or at meal time, and it was attended by a few hundred people. Within two years Chautauqua's daughters began to be born in various parts of the country, and forty-five years later, says Dr. Huribut, at least ten thousand Chautauquas were being held in the United States and Canada, and he quotes an authority as estimating that in that Summer 20,000,000 people were listening to addresses in these Chautauqua tents and halls.

The original plan has been broadened, has kept pace with the times and as it has evolved has become an influence of very great power. Says the author:

> The old mother Chautauqua by the lake would not like to be held responsible for all the utterances under the tents of her 10,000 daughters. For that matter, she would not endorse everything spoken upon her own platform in the amphitheatre, where "free speech" is the motto and the most contradictory opinions are presented. But she must recognize that her daughters have wielded a mighty power in forming the political and moral convictions of the nation.

Dr. Huribut goes back to the earliest history of the region where the Chautauqua idea was born, and gives some interesting pages concerning the part Chautauqua Lake has taken in important events. The first map of the lake was made for General Washington soon after the end of the Revolution, and in an extant letter, dated 1788, he mentioned it, calling it "Jadaqua." That early form of its name strengthens the theory of an investigator, who was trying to discover the origin of the word, that it comes from the tongue of the Seneca Indians and was originally "gadaquah," which meant "the place of the leaping fish." A Seneca tradition tells how, in the long, long ago, Indians were fishing in the lake and caught a large muskallonge. They put it in their canoe, which they carried over the portage to Lake Erie, and there, to their amazement, it leaped out into the lake and escaped. Until that time, other tradition says, there were no muskallonge in Lake Erie, but the eggs in the fish propagated their kind until it became abundant. So that one leaping fish not only stocked Lake Erie with another food fish, but gave name to the lake of its birth, and that name has come down through the ages to give application to an idea, a system, a force that has become a powerful influence throughout a great country.

The French explorers, who were the first white men in the region, smoothed and softened the Indian word into "Tchadakoin," still perpetuated in the name of the stream that empties the lake into the Allegheny River—Chadakoin. La Salle passed that way, paddling down the lake, in 1630, and after him came French pioneers, soldiers, priests, and, still later, British soldiers dipped their paddles in its waters and camped upon its banks. And in later decades the American frontiersman followed in their footsteps, and finally came the farmer and the vine grower. But those familiar with the region say that until 1830 "the sound of an axe had not been heard in those woods." When the Chautauqua Assembly held its first meeting, in the same spot where religious camp meetings had been held for several previous Summers, it was a place of virgin woods, and was thus described by one who knew it well:

> Many of the trees were immense in size, and in all directions, from the small space occupied by those who were tenting there, we could walk through seas of nodding ferns; while everywhere through the forest was a profusion of wild flowers, creeping vines, murmuring pine, beautiful moccus and Hobens. With the trees pressing closely to the water's edge and covered with rich foliage, tangled vines clinging and swaying from the branches, and the luxuriant undergrowth, through which the bright cardinal flowers were shining, it was not difficult to fancy one's self far from our northern clime, sailing over waters that never felt the cold clasp of frost and snow.

Many elder daughters of Chautauqua were started within the first ten years or so after the immediate success of the original one. Some of these have lived and prospered and others have dwindled and died, while none of them, although some have had more money to work with and better accommodations and more attractions to offer, has rivaled the mother institution. "Not another among the ten thousand," declares the author, "either of the earlier or the later assemblies holds a two months' program, conducts courses of study of a wide range, or brings together even one-quarter of the assemblage which every year meets upon the old Chautauqua grounds. All the assemblies which were established with the highest promise have either been abandoned or are continued as Chain Chautauquas, meeting for a week only." Dr. Huribut thinks this remarkable success has been due mainly to the fact that in the plans of the original Chautauqua there was from the first "a unique blending of religion, education and recreation," and that "no one of these three elements has been permitted to override the others, and neither of them has been sacrificed to win popularity."

Dr. Huribut explains how, with the true American gift for combining and organizing, the Chautauquas, with their name carried over and generalized from that of the mother assembly, have formed themselves into a chain system whose needs in the way of features and lecturers are served by great central offices. The Redpath Bureau, he says, conducts every year three thousand Chautauqua assemblies, others have charge of a thousand apiece, while smaller chains consist of fifty, twenty-five or a dozen assemblies each. All these bureaus are organized into one huge system for their mutual interest to avoid duplications in the same locality and to secure workers and arrange programs to best advantage. The Chautauqua idea, therefore, has become one of the big businesses of the United States. The most successful Chautauquas, the author says, are not held in or near cities, nor even large towns, but in the smaller places. The little town of no more than five hundred inhabitants will bring together during its annual Chautauqua week as many as five thousand people, with perhaps two thousand for a single popular lecture.

Foster of the Folk Songs.

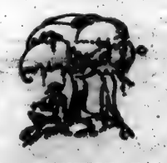
Material for the article, "Foster of the Folk Songs," published in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW AND MAGAZINE July 10, was obtained from a half-dozen sources, including Pennsylvania and Kentucky Historical Society bulletins, a magazine article in the Atlantic Monthly of 1907, a biographical work by the brother of the composer, and old newspaper clippings. Harold Vincent Milligan's biography of Stephen Foster, collated from various sources, and published by G. Schirmer, also was consulted, but served chiefly as a check upon the other sources mentioned.

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Two Master Poets of South America

By THOMAS WALSH

THE literary relations of North and South America are so meagre that they may be said hardly to exist at all. An example of the spirit that prevails in the North, as well as in the South, was given recently to a North American poet who visited one of the principal capitals of the South. He was approached by a scholarly gentleman who, as it proved later, had paid four extensive visits to New York and had written a famous brochure on the races and languages of the Americas, and was politely asked what was the business that had brought him to South America.

"No business," replied the astonished author from the North. "I am not a business man."

"But, surely, señor, at some former time you have had some business, some commission, some office?"

"Never, my dear doctor. I have always been devoted to letters. I am author of several books of poetry."

"A poet! Do they really possess poets still in North America?"

"We have many. When you come again to New York I can introduce you to a poetry society possessing some six hundred members, among whom you will find, certainly, ten poets of the first class."

The South American shook his head sadly and said: "I see that it will be necessary for me to return to New York and see the America I have never visited!"

This may not please the vanity of some of our younger authors, but are we better informed concerning the literary achievements of our Spanish-speaking neighbors in South America? If a comparison be permitted, it may be declared that our southern brethren, after all, know more about our older literature, our Longfellow, Bryant, Edgar Allan Poe, than we know of any of their personages, from Bolivar down to Rubén Darío.

Therefore the touch of novelty in our presentation of José Asunción Silva and Julio Herrera y Reissig as the master poets of our southern continent may be estimated at its true value. The two poets that have received some little attention among our readers, Rubén Darío and José Santos Chocano, are indeed worthy the highest esteem; but they have gone beyond their proper bounds as poets, have interested themselves too greatly in prosodic and political reforms to be considered merely on the ground of their inspiration and poetical achievements. Darío is, in a way, the Longfellow of the south; Chocano is another Victor Hugo. They have had their pre-eminence so often declared that some injustice has accrued to other great poets of Latin America, to Nájera and Amado Nervo of Mexico, to Julian del Casal of Cuba and Guillermo Valencia of Colombia—all of them great singers with claim to wide recognition. In José Asunción Silva we come upon a poet pure and simple—another Edgar Allan Poe, another Parnassian, the body of whose work is without a flaw; in Julio Herrera y Reissig we find a marvelous figure without the ordinary equilibrium, a mind so remarkable and burning that even its sanity has been questioned.

The City of Bogotá is already an ancient centre of culture. When on that Sunday morning of May 24, 1806, the pistol shot was heard from the residene of José Asunción Silva there was a shock delivered to the established respectability of letters from which the Colombians have not yet recovered. It was a shot that killed "the handsomest man of his country," one of the most cultivated spirits and gifted minds of his generation. Years spent in Paris and at Caracas, in Venezuela, had given this poet of 34 years a ripeness and fullness of personality rarely attained at the oldest age; his poems, scattered in various periodicals, were not collected until twelve years after he had passed away. His body rests in the Strangers' Cemetery outside Bogotá. In a long, low columbarium there is a black marble slab to tell of his sepulture. The people of Bogotá hold different theories regarding the cause of his suicide, but it is almost too much to ask them to overlook the fact that the moment of his suicide occurred at the very hour when the city was engaged at its Sunday worship. Therefore it seems hopeless to ask that a proper monument today be erected to the city's greatest poet.

The greatest poet not only of the City of Bogotá, but also the greatest figure in modern Spanish letters, is the opinion of not a few critics. There is nobody with whom a comparison may be made but the much-lauded Rubén Darío. It is true that the body of the latter's work is much more comprehensive; his life was longer and his experiences more varied than those of the Colombian. But is the stuff, the material, of his writing of a quality as poetical, as pure from the adulteration of what may be called Hispanic eloquence, learning and modern sophistication as that of Silva? No; Silva is not to be considered in any way as the exclusive possession of Colombia. He belongs to all Spanish literature. There is no poet in the Peninsula who can be compared to him. In him was blended in right proportion inspiration and education, poet and artist. He did not live long enough to suffer such a change as that pointed out in Tennyson by Edward FitsGerald, who indicated the decline of the poet and the rise of the artist in the author of "The Princess." In Silva's own words we find the gospel of his

ART.

Verse is a chalice, place within it only
A stainless thought,
From out whose depths the smoldering radiance sparkles
Like bubbles in a golden vintage caught.

Bind round it flowers, to tell their long endeavor
Against the chilling world:
Gentle reminders of seasons unreturning,
And pearly seedlings in the dews unfurled.

To sanctify our hapless lot with balsam
Pour on the mystic brew,
Warmed on the inner fire of the spirit,
A single drop like dew.

(Translation of T. W.)

This is the doctrine of a true Parnassian, and, indeed, a study of Silva's verses shows little to bear out the assumptions that many of his critics have made regarding biographical details and evidences to be drawn from some of his statements. Particularly in the case of his great poem the "Nocturno," with its lines of passionate grief and adoration, which has been interpreted strictly as an elegy on the death of his sister Elvira. In such a poet, holding the view that the personal element in a work of art was something of an impertinence, it seems hardly fair to look for historical fact. We have again his own words declaring against such an effort at interpretation. His lines, exquisite in the original, are entitled, significantly,

FOR THE READER'S EAR.

No real passion was it,
Only a vague tenderness,
Such as moves the breast of children ill—
As by starry nights in times gone by.

The spirit alone
Is moved to singing.
When love comes over it,
It trembles, ponders, withdraws and is silent.

Were it a passion in truth,
These pages—
The work of happier days—
Would bear no line without a tear.

(Translation of T. W.)

There is much of Edgar Allan Poe, as well as Heine and Hoffman, in the spirit of Silva. They are influences well assimilated, in spirit and style, so that in no sense can he be called a translator or imitator. France is a potent influence in all his work; he represents the Paris of the eighties; he is the disciple of Baudelaire, Leconte de Lisle, Heredia and François Coppée.

In the name of Julio Herrera y Reissig there is a real touch of novelty, even for the well-read Spaniard and South American. He is a poet of poets, only recently acclaimed, whose influence has suffered a temporary eclipse through the connivance of certain forces in Hispanic letters and certain imitators who have not desired that the source of their borrowings be made too public. Herrera y Reissig was born of good family in the tumultuous city of Montevideo, the sister capital to haughty Buenos Aires, about the year 1875. Of the events of his life we know practically nothing, as he was an anti-social being, made few friends among the critics, and died unknown and unhappy in Montevideo in 1900.

We possess, however, enough of his poetry to estimate the true genius of the man. Published first by Blanco Fombona under the title "Los Peregrinos de Piedra," ("The Pilgrims of Stone"), (Paris, no date), they have conquered a position at the head of all Spanish poetry which threatens the fame of all his contemporaries. Never was there a truer exemplar of the adage, "Great wits are oft to madness near allied," than in this son of Uruguay, who in a few years of production ran the gamut from the most graphic realism that the world of letters has ever known to the most fantastic and partly unbalanced development of the imagination. In a brief outline, let us see an illustration of this: first, the realistic manner that seems to find the very word an obstruction between the expression and the object. In blazing heat of creation Herrera y Reissig seises on his topics. Nuance itself becomes almost a tangible thing, and the actual world a mosaic of burning color and sharp outlines. From the newly published Hispanic anthology take this sonnet on—

THE PARISH CHURCH.

In blessed silence vegetates the place;
The wax-faced Virgins sleep in their attire
Of livid velvets and discolored wire,
And Gabriel's trumpet wearies on his face.
A marble yawn the dried-up font would trace,
There sneezes an old woman in the choir,
And in the sun-shaft dust the flies aspire,
As though 'twere Jacob's ladder for their grace.
The good old soul is starting at her chores;
She shakes the poor-box, and in reverence pores
To find how the St. Vincent alms are going;
Then here and there her feather-duster hies;
While through the vestry doorway come the cries;
From out the barnyard and the gallant crowing.

(Translation of T. W.)

Some of our poets are all heart and little brain; some all brain and no heart. To show that Herrera y Reissig has a tender soul as well as piercing eyes, here is his other sonnet:

THE STUFF OF DREAMS.

There came to me by night—by velvet night—
The holy fire from out her gaping scar;
She was as pallid as dead outcasts are;
No hope shone o'er her eyelids wrecked of sight.
Across her withered breasts there lay a bar
Of funeral asphodel betouched with blight;
A dubious moon with duplicate horn bedight
Hearkened the dog that bayed an icy star.
Against her lips a silent finger pled
As if in sign of some enchantment rare,
Till stirred by tidal sorrows beating there—
"Who wert thou?"—at the end I asked. She said:
"O child, dost thou too fail to know me—dead?
I am thy soul that did such dolors bear!"

(Translation of T. W.)

R. Blanco Fombona, that South American critic, has been the principal sponsor for Herrera y Reissig. He is author of the introductory essay on the poet, in which he stupidly refers to Edgar Allan Poe as an Irishman, and repeats his tiresome description of the United States as Caliban. After a sober study, he is quite unable to make up his mind whether or not Herrera y Reissig was a lunatic—(certainly a question upon which such a critic as Fombona might have a glimmer of consciousness). He writes very knowingly of the "tormented psychosis" of the poet, of his "akoasman," consisting of certain noises in the ears. There is always a touch of naïveté in Spanish critics, and Blanco Fombona qualifies here. In brief, it may be said that the poems of Herrera y Reissig in "The Tower of the Sphynxes" are possessed of that madness which matter-of-fact critics find in the art of modernist Cubists and Futurists and in so much of the new Russian music. The dislocated and the disconnected have gained another point in letters; that is all there is to the scandal. It is almost impossible to render in English any of these magnificent, rambling, half-demented poems; but rather than confess to failure without an attempt, let us see what they will sound like in our own language. Translation may perhaps act as a sort of lunacy test. Let us note at the start that the poet himself—sanely enough, it would seem—entitles his poem:

LUNATIC FESTIVAL.

The savage night afar is singing
Ventriloquisms of the Congo;
To its twanging diphthong go
The savage gutturals it is singing.
The moon on her journey winging—
Astrological sunflower—
Changing from the winding tower
Of proverbial oracles,
Grips the sea with tentacles,
Hypnotized by Solar power.

'Mid vagaries of the blue
Rodenbach in dusk is dreaming;
And the fountain jet is streaming
Frivolous and queer to view—
There serene and soft of hue
Sits the household chatelaine,
Pale as some enameled pane
Underneath her linen fine,
Binding up the flaxen twine
In a dreamy silken skein.

With a sleepless old neuralgia,
One, the yawning clock doth mark;
Moonlight through a German park
Suffers with a white neuralgia.
Moans the pine with a nostalgia
Like the Archpriest's Latin prayer:
And the windmill matters there
Like some balmy dragon-fly
Fixed beneath a pin to ply
Against heaven's casement bare.

A felt-motiv more than human
Shakes the marsh from end to end,
Some mad hand-organ would lend
A carrousel that's more than human.
The infinite dumps on man and woman
His terrible interrogation—
Then suicides, in desperation,
Upon the outer Milky Way—
A golden carbuncle astray—
A meteor in a spider's station.

(Translation of T. W.)

Face to Face With Bolshevism

(Continued from Page 12)

"The dream which we have held for a lifetime has been too great to be dispelled overnight. It must be better!" Yet he doubted as he spoke.

An old Russian Jew, coaxed with difficulty into conversation, finally gave a saddening story, in the course of which he touched upon the subject of his religion. Did the Government interfere with it?

Always a spy is there. And if any one says anything against the Bolsheviki he hears of it next day. They still let us go to church, but in Winter they do not furnish us with any wood, and naturally most of us have stopped going.

"But it isn't cold now," said Schwarz.

"We are too worried and frightened to bother about it any more. The rabbis used to live on what we gave them at the church. Now many have died. Our God has forsaken us."

Lenin blamed the United States when Schwarz told him what he had seen. "If your Government had not interfered with us," he said, "Russia would now be prosperous, in a better condition than any other country in the world. But we are not to blame. It is you Socialists on the other side who are allowing the capitalist class to blockade us," and he shrugged his shoulders in an unbelieving way when Schwarz told him honestly that "we were not yet sufficiently powerful in number." To strange delusions have his enthusiastic spies brought the ruler of the rocking empire of Russia.

Schwarz talked with a Greek Catholic priest, whose age appeared to be 70, but who was 45. One of his eyes had been gouged out and his wife and children had been killed. He was merely waiting for death. Schwarz and his wife used to bring food and candy to the ragged mothers and children in the parks. Once he found a barefooted girl trying to sleep at night on the sidewalk in front of the Hotel Metropole in Moscow. He took her to the hotel and sent for his wife, who invited the suffering girl to come up and share their apartment. But the soldiers would not let her in, "and it ended by our leaving this poor lost creature sobbing in front of our door, while we went safely up to our comfortable quarters."

He seems to have antagonized John Reed, the evil genius of Russia, who had convinced the Soviet Government that America was about to rise in revolution. Reed called on him for an explanation, and he replied "that there are Communists in America, but no Communist Party, and you know that that is true." Reed became extremely angry and left without a word. Reed is dead, but Alexander Stoulitsky, another American, Schwarz says, has taken up Reed's work of spreading this false impression about America.

Then came the arrest and the separation of husband and wife. The story of their suffering, the shifting of them from prison to prison under pretense that they were being taken back to America, the custom of favoritism whereby real spies and traitors were released while the innocent never got a trial, the hideous jails in which they were confined. Finally, after several of these scenes in which husband and wife were made to believe that they were to be together again, only to be parted the moment they met, Mrs. Schwarz went on a hunger strike. After five days of it she was shifted to another prison, because five other Americans declared they would not see a countrywoman die of hunger and would themselves go on strike if she were not released.

Four days of unspeakable agony followed, and then they were sent over the Esthonian border, where she immediately died. His money and belongings were refused him. The story is graphically told, and too sad for words. If Mr. Schwarz's book is widely circulated, he will certainly accomplish his purpose of taking full vengeance on the Government that killed his wife and ruined his dream. No one can read his record of what happened unmoved.

Motoring Through the Golden Age

THE CAR THAT WENT ABROAD: Motoring Through the Golden Age. By Albert Bigelow Paine. Illustrated from drawings by Walter Hale. New York: Harper & Bros.

THE car that went abroad had a wonderfully good time. So did the people who rode in it—such an exceedingly good time that even to read about it will fill with mad longings the soul of every wandering foot that would like to follow the example, but is estopped therefrom by untoward circumstance. Mr. Paine's car made the first section of its delectable journey in the late Summer and Autumn of 1913, then, after wintering in Switzerland, started out the next Spring and ran leisurely through various parts of France, dipped into Germany, climbed up and down through the Alps, stopped beside the lake of Geneva, and then—came the great upheaval that plunged the world into the chaos from which it has not yet escaped. But this particular car was favored of the gods, for it was not conscripted for war purposes and it was ready to afford its owners still more pleasure, which presently they took motoring across the Simplon and down through Italy. And a year and four months from the day when the car started on its travels from the New York harbor, Mr. Paine says that he drove it over the wintry Connecticut roads and stabled it in its accustomed place, saying to himself as he locked the door that the great adventure was over and wondering if it could ever be repeated. Then he adds, "I suppose one should not expect more than one real glimpse of heaven in this world."

It is just that sense of beatific experience, conveyed, however, without excess verbiage or any mushiness of feeling, that the reader gets all through the book. And it is partly that which makes the volume such pleasant reading. For when you go a-journeying through the pages of a book you want as a companion some one whose appreciation and enjoyment are deep and constant. A traveler who is not having "the time of his life" is as much of an infliction in a book as he is when one travels with him in the flesh. Mr. Paine is a leisurely traveler, also, and his book is for those who like to loaf along, spending hours and days in places that are lovely and full of interest, and for whom most places are like that. Speedo-maniac motorists and tourists who rush from one great city to another on express trains will perhaps think him a slow old fogy. But there still remain, notwithstanding the rapid growth of the speedo-maniac tribes, many, many more of the kind that would find it the most entrancing thing in the world to do just what Mr. Paine and his car did, in just the same way, and will be glad to read about it. Besides, the speedomaniacs do not read books, that occupation being too slow for them—any books, that is, except road maps and pamphlets that tell them where they can get a good meal and where they can let the motor go.

It is seven years since the war sent home the car that went abroad, but the places it visited are still there and most of them were untouched by the war, the roads along which it traveled are as smooth and wonderful as ever, the same lovely scenes, the same historic spots invite the motorist now to the tour that was beginning to be popular when the great conflagration put an end to pleasuring. Already the touring motor is speeding or loitering along the roads of France, and by next Summer many a company of Americans will be doing their sightseeing in that delightful way. For all such Mr. Paine's book will make an excellent guide and companion. He did not go everywhere and he did not see all that was interesting in many of the places which he did visit—human achievement in the sightseeing line being always more or less limited. And therefore it cannot take the place of a regulation guidebook, which is superhuman. But it is well worth taking along as a friendly, informative, whimsical companion, whose sense of humor is never in abeyance for very long, who has an enormous fund of information about every place that is visited, whose imagination quickly and fascinatingly revivifies picturesque and dramatic scenes of dead centuries, who has a never-failing eye for whatever is beautiful or moving or memorable in wayside scene or works of man. Those who have visited the same regions, whether by motor or by less independent means, will find his book thoroughly enjoyable and in its pages can relive their own past pleasure, while those who must do their traveling by proxy will discover in it a reliable and fruitful means of enjoyment.

Starting from Marseilles in late August, Mr. Paine's party of four traveled in leisurely style up the Rhone, through Arles and Avignon to Valence, then turned eastward into the valley of the Isere, climbed into the Haute-Savoie, and so on into Switzerland, where they spent the Winter at Vevey. They took two months or more for this journey, so they had plenty of time to enjoy whatever they chose to stop



Mark Twain's "Lost Napoleon."

"The colossal sleeping figure in its supreme repose."



"The Normandy Road to Cherbourg is as wonderful as any in France."

took out the book and looked up what we had seen, and quite often, with the book's assistance, reversed our judgment and went back and got an altogether new set of impressions, and kept whichever we liked best." As Mr. Paine concedes, it seems "a loose system," but when used by the right people it would surely result in much variety, much interest and much gayety.

One of the reasons why Mr. Paine made this leisurely journey up the valley of the Rhone was that he and look at. But Mr. Paine explains that they were not "thorough sightseers." "We did not," he says, "take a guidebook in one hand and a pencil in the other and check the items, thus cleaning up in the fashion of a neat, business-like tourist. We just wandered out in some general direction and made a discovery or two, looked it over, surmised about it, and passed judgment on its artistic and historical importance, just as if we knew something of those things; then when we got to a quiet place we took out the book and looked up what we had seen, and quite often, with the book's assistance, reversed our judgment and went back and got an altogether new set of impressions, and kept whichever we liked best." As Mr. Paine concedes, it seems "a loose system," but when used by the right people it would surely result in much variety, much interest and much gayety.

One of the reasons why Mr. Paine made this leisurely journey up the valley of the Rhone was that he wanted to rediscover the "Lost Napoleon." He tells an interesting story concerning this huge effigy of the great Emperor made by the configuration, when seen from certain positions, of a mountain east of the river. It was in 1801 that Mark Twain, making a floating trip with a single companion down the Rhone, discovered the mighty stone likeness. He made a sketch and some pencil notes to identify the location and, says Mr. Paine, he and his guide "discussed it in awed voices, as one of the natural wonders of the world, which perhaps they had been the first to discover." The event and the figure faded from Twain's memory for nearly a dozen years. Then it came back to him while he was living in the United States, and he talked much about it, declaring that if the locality could be found again the unique phenomenon would make the place a resort for tourists, one of the wonders of the world which travelers would go far to see. One of his friends had a search made of the banks of the Rhone and inquired diligently of captains and travelers on the Rhone steamers, but none of them had ever seen it. It had never been found again and the locality of his great discovery was still a mystery when Mark Twain died. But as Twain's biographer his literary effects all passed into Mr. Paine's hands and among the papers he found, what Twain himself had evidently forgotten all about, the notes indicating the locality where he had seen the figure. So, one of the author's purposes was to find the tiny village of Beauchastel and from it seek for the "Lost Napoleon." Mr. Paine tells at some length the story of the difficulties they encountered and of how at last they were rewarded. They went "up and up the Rhone, interested in so many things that at times we half forgot to watch the eastward hills, passing village after village, castle after castle, but never the 'jumble of houses' and the castle that commanded the vision of the great chief lying asleep along the eastern horizon." Then one of the party suddenly cried out the magic word, "Beauchastel!" Mr. Paine continues:

It was like an electric shock—the "soul-stirring shock" which Mark Twain had received at the moment of his discovery. Beauchastel! Not a figment then, but a reality—the veritable jumble of houses we had been looking, and had well nigh given up as a myth. Just there the houses interfered with our view, but a hundred yards further along a vista opened to the horizon, and there at last, in all its mightiness and dignity and grandeur, lay the Lost Napoleon! It is not likely that any other natural figure in stone ever gave two such splendid thrills of triumph, first to its discoverer and twenty-two years later, almost to the day, to those who had discovered it again. There was no question this time. The colossal sleeping figure in its supreme repose confuted every doubt, resting where it had rested for a million years, and would still rest for a million more. At first we should have been content with merely looking and looking, loath to go, for fear it would change. At every opening we halted to look again, and always with gratification, for it did not change, or so gradually that for miles it traveled with us, and still at evening, when we were nearing Valence, there remained a great stone face on the horizon.

In May of the next Spring, 1914, Mr. Paine got out his car again and he and his family set forth once more upon their travels. In the meantime they had spent the Winter in Switzerland, concerning which he writes some entertaining [illegible] Swiss Winter sports as [illegible] ters, including that [illegible] vorite sport, both Wh[illegible] mer, of Americans in [illegible] "picking up" a [illegible] French.

Sometimes Mr. Paine [illegible] element of much int[illegible] story of a chateau or [illegible] or gives a wrong impre[illegible] may be seen inside it [illegible] means of guessing th[illegible] worth while to go in [illegible] is there. At the Chateau [illegible] for instance, he says [illegible] what is its greatest mo[illegible] the tourist's historical [illegible] fact that there the Com[illegible]bord made preparation f[illegible] entry into Paris in 18[illegible] Henry V., even the r[illegible] which can still be seen [illegible] riage room, spick and [illegible] has never set wheel to [illegible] ready to its last decorati[illegible] last direct heir of [illegible] grandson of Charles X.[illegible] etimacy of his race, [illegible] entry should be under[illegible] flag, that he would n[illegible] throne unless the flag [illegible] might wave over it. A[illegible] aries with whom the [illegible] had been made told th[illegible] the tri-color would [illegible] ceptable to the French [illegible] the only way he cou[illegible] throne would be under[illegible] the republic. And he [illegible] would not have the [illegible] could have the Bourbo[illegible] with it, and they told [illegible] that case he would hav[illegible] home. And so the histo[illegible] and of the world, too, [illegible] what it would have bee[illegible] who almost became H[illegible] been a little broader-m[illegible] matter of flags, and [illegible] for the tourist to see st[illegible] gazing at that spick a[illegible] used royal coach in [illegible] room of the Chateau [illegible] Nor does Mr. Paine [illegible] interesting lawsuit [illegible] years has been dragging [illegible] courts of France where [illegible] Government hopes to r[illegible] sion of the chateau a[illegible] of twenty square miles[illegible] est. It now belongs t[illegible] of the Dukes of Bourb[illegible] whom the Austrian ex[illegible] is a member.

The car that went ab[illegible] safely into Switzerland [illegible] breaking out of the w[illegible] there, as most American[illegible] over they happened to [illegible] that Summer, until t[illegible] Tennessee rimbed over [illegible] for them. But even th[illegible] on in the Alpine regi[illegible] October before it [illegible] and went down to w[illegible] and these lines once

Italy and Popes and Parliaments



"From a humanity as untamed and turbulent as this to the solemn restraints and ancient disciplines."

...Q'HARE McCORMICK ...rtinate observer of two ...t spectacles in Rome was ...e see in a single week in ...the only two things in ...floundering world that ...ed yesterday, today and ...he two spectacles were ...of the Italian Parliament ...ation of the Papal Con... The two institutions that ...pended upon to survive ...at can happen are hu... ...re and the Catholic ...

...he divided capital of their ...d overlapping kingdoms. ...place where you can see ...n nature in a few hours ...mbination of the Parliament ...d no place where you are ...ssed by the unchanging ...the Catholic Church than ...tory at the Vatican.

...wo events took place this ...atmosphere of what is ...ly known as accommoda... ...prochement between the ...n which they represent, ...piquancy to the contrast, ...gesting that they may ...ntial basis of agreement ...more to emphasize their ...differences. The eternal ...e point which the tawny ...anying the fascous little ...me has for the past fifty ...and the attitude of the two ...branched upon its opposite ...at question is now said to ...answer. Nobody knows ...reality there is behind the ...it is evident from news... ...rtain, debates in Parlia... ...alk in official circles that ...have felt the pushing ...hese events.

...has demonstrated the has... ...ndicaps in the possession ...and undefended temporal ...and has made evident to ...that an Italy more than ...nalist will never give up ...e capital. It has also con... ...Quirinal that whatever ...to come and go, the Pa... ...ns, and will never, on its ...up its claim to absolute ...e of any State. But ...ions are not now believed ...conciliable, as once they ...old bitterness have soft... ...d-clericalism is rather a ...spent three in Italy, as in France. Everybody is too busy these days with real perils to be creating bogeys. Even Mussolini, the Fascist leader, who is emancipated from all pieties except devotion to Italy, denounces the Freemasonry which personifies anti-clericalism in Europe as "an enormous screen behind which hide little almas and little men."

He went further in his remarkable first speech in Parliament, in which he advised the Government to follow the lead of the Pope on the question of the mandate in Palestine. "The Latin and imperial tradition of Rome today is represented by Catholicism," he declared. "The only universal idea which exists in Rome is the Vatican. I advance this hypothesis: If the Vatican should definitely renounce its temporal dreams, profane or laic, Italy ought to provide it with all the material assistance possible, because the development of Catholicism in the world is of supreme importance to us."

While not so forthright as Mussolini in avowing their motives, statesmen in all parties profess to recognize at last the reason in the Papal claim that it cannot be at the mercy of continually shifting and unstable parliaments, constrained by their wars and a prey to their transient policies. Watching the growing empire of a Papacy stripped of secular sovereignty, the Quirinal realizes that it is, after all, an empire other than that derived from the possession of Rome and the old States of the Church. Doubtless the Vatican is not blind to this either; the Pope of Rome receives embassies more numerous and more respectful than ever sought the King of Rome.

At any rate, while Benedict XV. did not fail to reiterate in the latest consistory the protest of his predecessors against dependence upon the Kingdom of Italy, and while the usurping power must be the first to offer a solution of the problem it has created, this solution is not now held to be incompatible with a purely nominal amount of territory. There is no longer mention of even the ten-mile strip from Rome to the sea, but only of enough ground to house the offices and staff of the Holy See—the Vatican and Lateran palaces and the Papal villa at Castelgandolfo, sites even now extraterritorial under the Law of Guarantees and comprising hardly more than a gentleman's estate.

But however the two courts may come together, they must always remain worlds apart. I watched the two events which brought them into the same focus with a sense that the circumstances that are forcing them to a working adjustment have also widened the gulf that forever divides them. The Italian Parliament represents what the war has done to modern States. The overdeveloped human nature of the Italian people makes it a somewhat exaggerated example, but all national congresses at the present moment are more or less clamorous with the same conflicts of opinion, the same confusions, bewilderments and angry impotence. The consistory, on the other hand, seemed to testify that the war has done nothing at all to the ancient Church. The nervous agitations and uncertainties of Montecitorio are felt in every seat of Government in the world except the Vatican. That maintains its steady and unflustered tranquillity, its uninterrupted rule and procedure, a ritual never out of fashion, like the dress of its religious orders, because never in fashion. I suppose there never was a time when the sight of undisputed authority was more startling.

The opening of the twenty-sixth Parliament of Italy was a historic occasion, the first in which was represented all—or nearly all—of her rightful kingdom. Only fifty years ago an aggregation of warring States, she is at last, though reduced from her ancient power as the greatest of empires, occupying the frontiers carved by nature, by tradition, and by Napoleon. There was great demand for seats in the galleries, and my first impression, as I squeezed into my corner in a crowded tribune and looked about at the spectators and the gathering Senators and Deputies, was that Italians look more like a nation than almost any other people. In the mass they are not only a good-looking but a homogeneous race, enough alike to lend the same kind of harmony to their assemblies that a city like Paris achieves by specializing on different varieties of the same style of architecture. The members of Parliament appeared no better or no worse, no more or less distinguished, than the same body in England, in France, or in the United States. But they did look Italian, and thus, in spite of all their divergences, more racially unified than similar assemblies elsewhere.

No one can accuse the Italian Court of being a demonstrative monarchy. It is the quietest and most unostentatious thing in the country. Nobody in Italy makes less trouble than the King, who shuns publicity, avoids any appearance of interfering with the Government, and parades his royalty only when he is dragged out of seclusion by necessity. The opening of Parliament is one of the rare occasions when he appears in Rome. He comes to the Chamber in a good deal of traditional state, in a crystal chariot drawn by white horses with jeweled harnesses, heralded by bugles and gorgeous outriders and all the other glittering circus trappings which monarchies really pay a king to furnish.

But having delivered the show to the people in the streets, Victor Emmanuel came into the Chamber quietly, in the gray uniform of a colonel, the grand dukes and officers with him in similar garb. A delightful old General standing next to me in the tribune was much more glorious. At the same moment the Queen, her daughters and the hereditary prince took their places in the gallery above, very simply attired also, but as personally decorative a royal group as any monarchy can furnish. The King, never a commanding figure, and impatient of the strut and pose by which many little men try to assume greatness, was dwarfed by the size of the throne, and when he kicked away the red velvet footstool provided for him he looked not unlike an unhappy small boy dangling his legs in a chair too big for him.

The opening of Parliament in England, where the King has no more power than in Italy, is much more of a royal pageant, colorful, feudal, heavily embroidered by tradition. The English like to be called "my subjects." I have heard many of them proclaim themselves "British subjects" with a good deal of pride. The more democratic Italians do not like the title at all. The King never once referred to "subjects" in his discourse. He referred to the people as citizens, which is the only designation I have ever heard an Italian use when he spoke of himself in relation to the monarchy.

The speech itself was dignified in its simplicity, in its well-turned phrases, in its compact brevity. Probably prepared by the Prime Minister, it was an admirable document, with just enough emphasis on the return of the lost provinces and just enough grave insistence on the problems that face united and reunited Italy. For the student of contrasts, it was not uninteresting to observe that the most vociferous cheers for the King came from the benches of the Popular Party, which no doubt saw in his demand for educational reform and legislation for the small proprietors the Government's adoption of the principal planks in the Popular platform.

But more interesting than the speech or the King was the sudden emergence of the new party of the Extreme Right in the calling of the roll. The Republican Fascisti and most of the Socialists absented themselves from the opening session. They object to answering the roll call with "Giuro!"—I swear—on an occasion which makes the parliamentary oath like a vow of allegiance to royalty. But the small group of Fascisti who were present could not allow their entry into the Chamber to pass unnoticed. They made a perfectly legitimate demonstration against the name of Misiano, the communist deserter from the army, who was able to keep his place through the last session of Parliament. They loudly disapproved of several other Deputies. "Down with Austria!" they thundered when the Premier came to the names of any of the nine Slav or German members returned from a section of the Redenta. And when the brief session was over and the King and his aids rose to go amid the "vivas" of the assemblage, they started the Fascist hymn, "Giovanezza," or "Youth," and would not be stopped by their embarrassed and conventional elders. They were not to be awed or subdued by royalty or old decorums, or any of the musty traditions that smother initiative and self-expression.

They kept on demonstrating their own insurgence in particular, and the present insurgence of human nature in general, during all those early sessions of the Legislature which are devoted to the responses of the various parties to the address from the throne. I was lucky enough to be in the Chamber during the tumultuous meeting of June 21, when there were four first speeches of a character to lush into

in general, has succeeded in getting into his possession all the ready money its other citizens can scrape together with which to pay the interest on their notes. He has mortgages on all the real estate, and can look upon himself as the baron of many square miles of land whenever he chooses to foreclose.

Having conquered his small world financially, his ambition flared up and he wanted to dominate it also politically and socially. So he tried to get himself sent to the Legislature and to marry the prettiest girl in the town. The girl was the bookkeeper in his bank, and she and his cashier were already in love with each other. So the banker's political, social and personal plans began to strike snags, his pride received severe blows from other quarters, and his lacerated feelings led him to put on the financial screws a little tighter. The money that he was piling up in his bank vaults inflamed his avarice, and he hid it in the cellar and then railroaded his young cashier into the penitentiary on the charge of having stolen it. Up to that moment the story has been a fairly well tangled yarn, but it is only then that the real complications begin. The author's best gifts in the writing of fiction are in the ingenuity with which he can complicate his plots and the fertility of his invention of incident. In this story he drives these steeds abreast in a galloping yarn that carries the reader full tilt through its nearly 400 pages, until the town finally "goes broke," recognizes the fact, and seeks its salvation and rehabilitation in an ingenious and effective way. Mr. Day's style is more vigorous than it is distinguished, and he is fond of using the broad brush of caricature in his delineation of his characters, especially of those whom he does not wish his readers to admire. Neither does he conceal himself very much with the lifelikeness of his scenes, his people or his incidents. Whether they are reasonably convincing or absurdly improbable is all the same to him if only they help to carry on his story with a whoop and a dash. But the story goes at top speed from beginning to end.

TARZAN

TARZAN THE TERRIBLE. By Edgar Rice Burroughs. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

TARZAN, that Ape-Man who possesses all the cunning of the jungle combined with the cunning of civilization and the strength of a gorilla, is again resuscitated by Edgar Rice Burroughs for an eighth novel. "Tarzan the Terrible" is a book that will surprise the reader by holding his attention through more than 400 pages. After that the reader may put the book down with a superior smile at its enormous impossibilities, but it is safe to assert that he will not let a ninth novel of this strange creature's adventures pass without dipping into it. The truth seems to be that Mr. Burroughs is a born storyteller. He is a fanciful romancer, pure and simple, but there is some of the sturdiness of Rider Haggard in him. When he sets down his tale he does not ignore any of the minute details that will serve to impress a sensation of reality upon the reader. Thus in this latest book we have a new language worked out with some consistency. Outlandish words are not used haphazard, but if the reader desires he may work out the combinations himself. As a further aid the author sets down a vocabulary of the language of the strange natives of Pal-ul-don.

This eighth story of Tarzan describes his thrilling adventures while in search of his wife, Lady Greystoke, who has been captured in a little-known part of Africa where warlike Pithecanthropi dwell. These creatures, divided into two divisions—one white and without hair and the other closely covered with a pelt of black hair—have tails. They are higher in civilization than the Missing Link, dwelling in cities and having their priests, temples and strange gods. For chapter after chapter Tarzan combats these terrible enemies in order that he may secure his wife from them. Whenever the action lags a bit Mr. Burroughs tosses in a thrilling fight with a lion or some other monstrous creature. Indeed, ordinary creatures are not enough for his purpose. He brings back to life a herd of prehistoric mammals, huge Triceratops which the natives calls Gryfa. These massive creatures afford many thrills during the course of the story.

It is impossible to discuss the Tarzan books without levity, for they are so manifestly strained in order to get every thrill possible out of the reader. But they do hold the attention, and that primitive impulse that is undoubtedly in every red-blooded reader will be stirred up frequently during the course of "Tarzan the Terrible."

THE BOROUGH TREASURER

THE BOROUGH TREASURER. By J. S. Fletcher. Alfred A. Knopf.

A LONELY moorland, stretching away for mile upon mile of ling and bracken and heather, "broken up by great masses of limestone rock and occasional clumps and coverts of fir and pine," with an ancient quarry near at hand, is surely an ideal setting for a murder story. For in that desolate place who was to hear the victim scream or see him fall? And if the crime were committed by night and under cover of the darkness, it might well be possible for the criminal to escape unnoticed into the shelter of the little town. Yet if the moor was an ideal place for the ridding one's self of an enemy, it was only a little better than the pine wood which lay between it and the little town of Highmarket, the wood in which Kitely's body was discovered, with the cord around his throat which had strangled him to death.

In this same town of Highmarket, at no great distance from the Scottish border, lived two men who, though not natives of the place, were among its foremost citizens. They were partners in business; they had come together to Highmarket some thirty years before the period at which the story opens, and there prospered exceedingly. One, Mallalieu, had just been chosen Mayor for the second time; the other, Cotherstone, had been "The Borough Treasurer" for several years. And only they themselves knew that they were both jailbirds, knew that they were the men who had defrauded a building society of £2,000, and spent a couple of years in prison. They had, indeed, almost forgotten about it themselves — until one day a man appeared who had seen them in the dock, and meant to profit by his knowledge. That same evening this same man, a retired detective named Kitely, was discovered in the wood, silenced forever. Although the identity of the murderer is concealed until the very end, the reader is quite as confident of the innocence of John Harborough, the man first accused, as was young Brereton, the barrister from London who volunteered to defend him, and fell in love with his daughter.

But Kitely's murder is only the beginning of Mr. Fletcher's ingenious tale of crime, a tale cleverly and, save in the instance of the reason eventually given for John Harborough's refusal to speak, logically developed. Mr. Fletcher possesses not only that plot-skill which is the first requisite of an author of mystery stories, but an excellent style and a feeling for character which place his books above the ordinary, merely complicated tales of theft and murder. In this new and very entertaining story of "The Borough Treasurer" there is no newspaper reporter of marvelous intuition, nor any detective of extraordinary skill. The discovery of the truth is partly the result of the investigations of various persons working separately and on different lines, and partly of the effects of the crime on several others, all of which gives it an unusual degree of verisimilitude. The absorbed reader will find it difficult to turn his attention to other matters until he has reached the solution of as mystifying a tale as even Mr. Fletcher himself has ever written.

—homeless HUSBANDS
lonely LADIES and
normal WOMEN



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Latest Works of Fiction

TORCHLIGHT. By Leonie Adams[off]. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

FOR nearly a hundred years the French Revolution has been to novelists in search of a subject as a clever field to a hive of bees. Perhaps no other great event in all the history of the world has attracted so many writers of fiction as have those bloody and turbulent years. The very difficulty of dealing with a theme so insistent upon itself, a theme which so persistently, because of its inherent interest and importance, tends to dwarf those more personal interests upon which fiction relies so much for its effects, has seemed merely to whet the eagerness of those who have been allured by its maelstrom of passions unleashed and the drama swirling on the surface of every phase and turn and corner of its story. Each new novelist who ventures to use the time and the theme as a background uncovers rich possibilities, and perhaps it is more surprising that so many good novels have been written about the French Revolution than that the theme should have attracted so many authors.

This new novel, whose story deals with the early years of the Revolution, is an admirable illustration of the vivid effects which can be obtained with such a setting and ought to take its place among the very best of modern novels concerned with that period. The author's real theme, however, is Napoleon, and her ambitious purpose is to follow this work with two other novels which, in sequence, will portray the character of the great Emperor as the central figure of a crowded canvas dealing with his and France's story through his rise, his supremacy and his fall. This first volume of the trilogy is called "A Napoleon Novel," but it deals much more with the Revolution than it does with Napoleon Bonaparte. Nevertheless, the author has been very skillful in keeping the young Lieutenant of artillery in the background of the action. The reader hears of him, now and then, from the very opening of the story, when the heroine tells her intimate friend of a letter from one of her admirers, saying that "He has made friends with a thin, sulky youth who works like the very devil." One catches a glimpse of him while he is still at the military college, and after he comes to Paris one sees him frequently mingling with the crowds, cutting silver buttons from his coat at the pawnbroker's to raise money for food, eating an orange at the Odéon Théâtre, attracting the attention and the comment here and there of the more favored characters of the story. And at the end Josephine de Beauharnais, released from prison and in imminent fear of the guillotine, inquires his name and asks a friend to bring him to her next reception.

Prominent in the action throughout the story is a very beautiful woman, Teresia de Fontenay. The novel is really her story rather than Napoleon's or the Revolution's. She is pictured relentlessly, with all her beauty, her vanity, her sensuality, her selfishness, her guile, so carefully and so vividly that one guesses that possibly the author meant her to symbolize some features of the old régime. The story covers nearly ten years of time, ending in 1794, with the downfall of Robespierre. The Incorruptible is one of the most vivid and most prominent of the many figures that come and go through the pages. Almost as prominent is his right hand man, Tallien, who for a time is one of Teresia's lovers and is forced by Robespierre to denounce her as an enemy to the republic and send her to prison. Mirabeau one meets also, and Desmoulins, and others of the Revolution. There are many glimpses of the royal family, and the reader walks with Robespierre and Tallien, who buy violets for their coat lapels on the way to the Place de Revolution to see the execution of the Princess Elizabeth from Robespierre's private box. One spends a good deal of time, too, in Cell 305 of the prison of Les Carmes, where Teresia and Josephine de Beauharnais are cellmates for many months.

The author depends chiefly upon the conversational method to make her characters portray themselves and to carry on the action. Her touch is always fresh, lively, spontaneous and remarkably vivid. There is very little mere narrative or description, and this also is vivid, full of meaning. She has a fine sense of words and is sparing in her use of them, choosing those that will express the most with the least effort. The novel is a worth-while addition to the literature of the Revolution and of Napoleon, for it makes a vital and colorful picture of the time, the events and the people of the decade which it covers.

RAINY WEEK

RAINY WEEK. By Eleanor Hallowell Abbott. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.60.

MISS ABBOTT'S latest bit of light fiction is hardly to be placed beside "Molly Make Believe," but it does have its frequent sparkle. In "Rainy Week" the author consciously sets forth the ingredients of drama and permits them to work. Two gods in the machine, a married couple, invite a number of guests for a week at their home during a period when they are sure it is going to rain steadily, and sit back, watching these alien natures play upon one another. The guests include a newly married couple, an ambitious youth always discussing his future, a woman with a past which she is attempting to hide, an extremely celibate professor, a bore who is always making boorish mistakes, and an impossibly innocent May girl who can sing like a nightingale. Into this array of guests Fate thrusts an extremely intoxicated man who does not know how he got there. With this group and the rain to keep them within doors and reacting on one another, Miss Abbott's plot scheme is clear.

The book undoubtedly drags at times and the sparkle of the conversation will appear forced to the reader. In other words, Miss Abbott remembers not wisely but too well that she has been dubbed sparkling and whimsical and attempts too strenuously to live up to this reputation throughout the chapters. She consequently fails. At times the book is carried along with the momentum of its situations, but they never materialize into the really surprising dénouement that should come. The eventual climax, which the astute reader will have perceived long before the end of the book is reached, is merely that one of the guests is the mother of another guest and is attempting to hide the fact.

CONQUEST

CONQUEST. By Gerald O'Donovan. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

MR. O'DONOVAN tells his story and delivers his message chiefly by means of conversations carried on by his multitude of characters. The story, indeed, is a comparatively small part of his purpose, but his message looms large throughout the book. Briefly, the structure of the story is concerned with a young Irishman whom the reader first meets as a small boy who has just fallen heir to a sum of money sufficient for his mother to send him to England to be educated and to place him in the diplomatic service, where he works for years. On a visit to Ireland on the eve of the Easter Rebellion of 1916, his sympathies, which have formerly been on the English side of the struggle, are won completely for Ireland. His conversion is apparently intended by the author to be symbolical of the prospective—as he thinks—conversion of the English people and Government to the Irish point of view, and therein lies the significance of the title.

The story is a rather long one, three hundred and forty closely printed pages, and it consists almost wholly of conversation, talk between all manner of people, peasants and priests, English and Irish, officials, soldiers, rebels, country house parties, and, all in all, they pretty thoroughly thrash out all possible phases and viewpoints of all the factors of the Irish question. But it is interesting talk and exceedingly well managed, for the author keeps it all in character and makes it spontaneous and vital, the real talk of real people about the things in which they are deeply interested. Each one of his dozens of people always expresses in his or her conversation a distinctive personality.

The hero comes to the United States on a mission for the Foreign Office, previous to our entrance into the war, and in the course of his many and long talks with a great variety of men gets a fair and just impression of the general feeling at that time. The author is singularly judicial in his estimate of the divided feelings among the Irish people and very graphic in his portrayal, always by means of conversation, of the intensity of their political and religious antagonism. One of the characters, who had been brought up as a Protestant and had changed her religion when she married a Catholic, tells a priest, as they discuss the hatred between the Protestants and Catholics, that "either would willingly accept the other's God as her or his own devil." There is a love story that develops itself, intermittently and with ups and downs in the course of the conversation, a love story whose heroine is a fiery young Irishwoman who narrowly escapes being shot for complicity in the Easter Rebellion and who will not accept her lover until he turns wholly against England.

ORIGINAL SINNERS

ORIGINAL SINNERS. By H. W. Freeman. 324 pages. New York: B. W. Huebsch, Inc. $1.75.

ANY lover of short fiction will enjoy this collection of eight stories, so varied in theme, atmosphere and character are they that if it were not for their evenness and similarity of style one would doubt their having all been written by the same author. One goes from the time of Rome's chariot races in "Qualis Artifex" to the days of the Tudors in "Sly's Awakening." And again, to England today in "A Life on the Ocean Wave" and "Sitting at a Play." Sometimes the hero is a crude and oft expectorating skipper, sometimes a sad, refined and downtrodden school teacher, a brilliant Member of Parliament, a Roman Emperor, or, as in "Pongo's Illusion," a chimpanzee. The backgrounds, too, are as widely ranging—Rome, Paris, London, Africa's west coast, Niagara Falls.

There is a fund of suggestion in each story that is never defined, an undercurrent of meaning that is hinted at and still dominant. Mr. Nevinson's style is unusual, a thing that gripes but eludes. His method is crude, yet finished. The result is a portrayal that lingers in the reader's mind long after the book is laid aside.

There is some excellent buffoonery in "Sly's Awakening," an amusing sketch of Shakespeare's famous drunkard coming to himself outside Marian Hacket's alehouse amid the jokes of his coarsely facetious friends. "A Life on the Ocean Wave," with its poignant picture of the unhappy little schoolmaster, is appealingly human and pathetic. The schoolmaster's contemplation of suicide all the way across on the Channel steamer holds an element of suspense, while his accidental linking up with the English Consulate toward the story's close gives to the whole affair a nice touch of humor. "Sitting at a Play," although dangerously obvious in theme of context, is well done and interesting. Startling in their frankness and brutality are "A Transformation Scene" and "The Act of Fear," both of them unusual tales in the extreme. "Pongo's Illusion" is particularly well handled, and there runs through it a strikingly satirical vein. In fact, through all the stories there is a dash of satire, an ironical attitude toward what conventional civilization decrees as sin. "O Virtue, what crimes are committed in thy name!" Mr. Clarkson exclaims in "The Act of Fear," and his remark is indicative of the book's undercurrent, an amused tolerance for what is popularly considered wrong, a humorous sympathy for human weaknesses.

"There is nothing to astonish us in Original Sin. What overwhelms us with incredulous amazement is the fleeting apparition of virtue"—that apparently is the motif of these tales in a nutshell.

A BACKWOODS EGYPT

WHEN EGYPT WENT BROKE. By Holman Day. Frontispiece. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

THE "Egypt" of Holman Day's new novel is a little country town so isolated that it is not even on a railroad line and so thriftless and emaciated that it can no longer pay any of its bills, support a public school or find a cent in its treasury. Part of its abject state is due to the poverty-stricken soil of the farms round about it and partly to the keen business instincts of its leading citizen who, as banker and money lender and financial magnate

frenzy the inheritors of the political passions in the land. As a show, the session was priceless. I have never seen quite so much energy and anger unleashed in a single place. There were moments when the high room actually shook with sound, as in a thunder storm, when everybody in it howled at once, stamped and frothed and beat the air with upraised fists, rushed back and forth in an indescribable confusion of deafening racket and crazy motion. The tinkle of the silly little bell which takes the place of the speaker's gavel in the Italian Chamber was as completely lost in the clamor as was the voice of the President, de Nicola. No moderator could still that tempest.

Benito Mussolini, founder and leader of the Fascisti, was among the parliamentary débutants; and in one of the best political speeches I have ever heard, a little swaggering but caustic, powerful and telling, he called upon the Socialists to disarm their spirits. Turati, the Socialist leader, in an even more impressive appeal the next day, called upon both extremes of the Chamber for a spiritual truce in the interests of the country. But there was no sign or promise of any kind of disarmament in the scene I witnessed.

To an American who had listened to the debate in the United States Senate on the League of Nations and the Treaty of Versailles, the first speech of Buratono, leader of the extremists in the Socialist Party, did not seem very intemperate. But from his first words, when he demanded that the Government should demonstrate that the new Chamber was any different from the old, and the Fascisti shouted, "But yes! But yes! We are here!" he talked against a tumult. And when he affirmed that his party had never blasphemed the country, but only did not make a speculation of patriotism, the floods burst in earnest. No one was seriously hurt in the mêlée that followed, but for a time the middle of the Chamber was the arena of several hand-to-hand encounters between the uncontrollable spirits of the Extreme Right and the Extreme Left. The Socialist member of the Cabinet tried to interfere and left the Chamber in a huff at the rebuke of Giolitti. President de Nicola retired from his futile bell ringing and suspended the session in an indignation that made no impression on indignations so much more furious than his.

The atmosphere was not much calmer when the sitting was resumed. The speeches of the German Deputy, Walter, and the Slav Deputy, Wilfan, suave but insolent protests against annexation to Italy, which roused even the crouching Giolitti to a sharp lunge of anger, were not calculated to pour oil on the troubled waters. During the latter speech, I feared the young Fascist Deputy from Trieste, Signor Giunta, would have a stroke of apoplexy. I admire the Fascisti. Their illimitable energy is the miracle of a weary world. It is easy to sympathize with their patriotic exasperation. Just now they are engaged in a literal and successful fight against high prices, which gives them a new claim upon the gratitude of a cowed and helpless public.

But it must be admitted that some of them, that day in Parliament, acted like nothing so much as spoiled children in a howling temper. If they keep up their raging pace, they will either die of physical exhaustion themselves or exhaust and kill the Parliament. Not even an Italian Legislature can function in that hullabaloo. A fat Italian, who must have been in New York as long as six months, leaned over to shout to me in the midst of the storm: "These are crazy people. We don't do things like this in America, do we?" The young man at my left bristled. "All Parliaments are the same, aren't they?" he asked, defensively. "Look at England." "Well, nearly, but not quite," I had to answer. "They all talk as wildly, but only the Italians seem to listen so furiously."

To turn from a humanity as untamed and turbulent as this to the solemn restraints and ancient disciplines represented by the consistory is a little like stepping from one world into another. Perhaps it is. I tried to formulate the difference between them as the contrast between the perpetual transitions of the democratic and the perpetual stability of the aristocratic system. But I could not make all the facts fit into that easy formula. As a spectacle, the consistory naturally had the best of it. The Sala Regia at the Vatican is not large, but it is of a rather overpowering magnificence. A great tapestry, perhaps from the design of Raphael, hung behind the Papal throne at one end. Other priceless stuffs of the High Renaissance covered the three tribunes, one for the diplomats, another for the nobles of the Papal court, and a third for the relatives and guests of the prelates who received the Red Hat. The rest of us who had managed to get in stood around the walls, behind a line of decorative but not very military guards. Every one was in the picture, a crowded and animated medieval canvas in which one felt strangely and beautifully at home. The women were black-gowned and black-veiled, but the men, in the eye-filling costumes of all the Papal orders, from the elegant gallants in black velvet capes and white starched ruffs to the fascinating swashbucklers in slashed scarlet, stirred vain regrets for the days of the unextinguished male.

The purple and crimson trains of high prelates swished by. The diplomats in their tribune were heavy with gold lace and loaded with orders. M. Jonnart, the first envoy of France to the Papal court since the separation of Church and State, made his first official appearance. He looks like the best type of French bourgeois, florid, stocky, steady and competent, his knees a little rusty as he bent them to the Pope. At the entrance of the English Ambassador, Count de Salis, some one behind me wondered how he had enjoyed the criticism of English rule in Palestine in the address of His Holiness at the secret consistory, a bit of plain speaking more relished by the Fascisti than by the English Catholics in Rome.

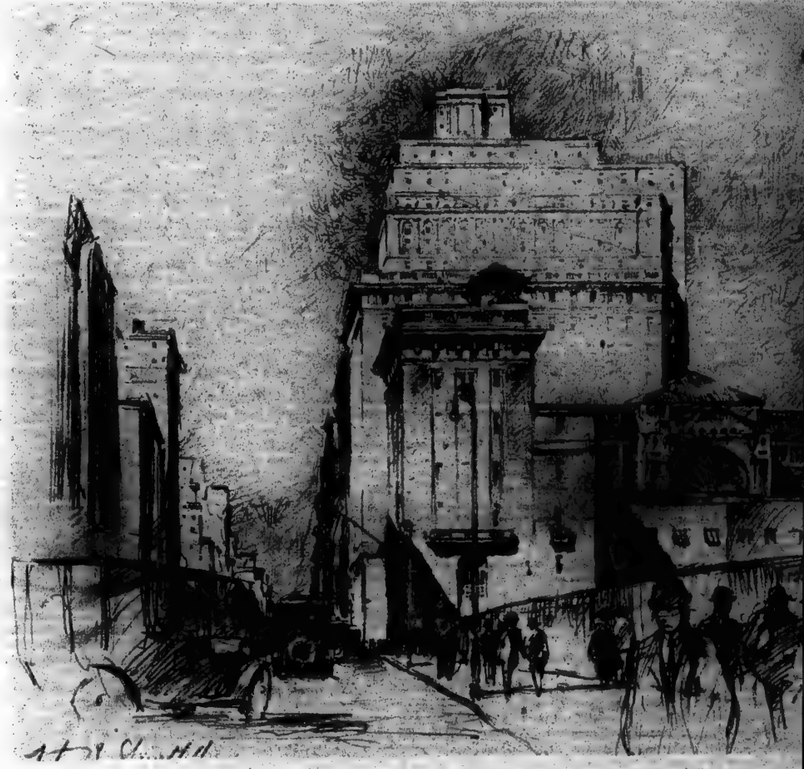
The Cardinals swept past, each new prince of the Church between two old ones. They were attended by gorgeous hat-bearers and preceded by giants in the rainbow uniforms of the Swiss Guard. The whole effect was more opulent and aristocratic than anything I have ever seen. But the new princes themselves had no air of lordliness. They were all rather old men, and they looked what most of them were, no doubt—churchmen who had come up through the ranks from humble beginnings and to whom these late honors were not very important. And for all the high panoply of the setting, the gathering of spectators in the Sala Regia was much more mixed and democratic than that which had watched the opening of Parliament from the more exclusive tribunes of Montecitorio. Peasants, students, young priests, travelers from the ends of the earth, crowded against Italian princes and Papal counts. The guard that very slackly held the line was informal and friendly, leaving convenient gaps for the visitor to see through, obligingly unaware of the short of stature who ventured in front of them, and behaving generally with a human irregularity unthinkable in the statue-like cuirassiers of the King. The ceremony was a curious mixture of pomp and simplicity, of discipline and laissez-faire. It did not sustain any theory of established aristocracy and iron law. The mold was evidently old and easy enough not to chafe.

The sound of silver trumpets in the distance heralded the approach of the Pope. The sound is rather unearthly, high and piercingly sweet, and its effect was to lay a silence so loud that it shouted upon the whispering throng in the Sala Regia and the crowded corridor outside.

Benedict XV. is no more impressive to look at than Victor Emmanuel. In his insignificant figure and rather expressionless face there is no majesty, spiritual or secular. But as he was borne into the consistory chamber in his uplifted golden chair, those ineffable waving fans of white peacock feathers somehow hedged him in and brushed him aside, so that the man inside the Pope did not matter at all. He was lost in something impersonal, perpetual, obliterating. It was the Papacy one saw moving in the hush, swallowing up good Popes, bad Popes and indifferent Popes, and surviving them all. I saw the colors of the French Republic, stretched across the stiff shirt front of its representative, go down before it. Holland bowed, and Albania, and the stiffly gilded court uniform of the British Empire. An Italian Senator, who very evidently meant to stand with a respectful inclination, was forced to his knees. There is something subjugating in the only unbroken tradition left in the world.

The ceremony itself was not long. The Pontiff placed upon the head of each new prince of the Church in turn the same red hat, an enormous crimson plaque, that has made centuries of cardinals. He read a brief address, naming a number of new bishops, in a thin and nervous voice. He was borne out again in the same state and stillness in which he entered. The cardinals proceeded to the adjoining chapel, the Sistine, and prostrated themselves before the altar, under the titanic masterpiece of Michelangelo. It was easy to imagine one

UP PARK AVENUE FROM FORTY-FIFTH STREET



With a Glimpse of St. Bartholomew's.

From a Drawing by H. R. Hartleff.

ing a Grocer for Nothing

ES H. COLLINS

the sugar panic three
ago a group of mail
n and clerks in one of
York's postal substa-
playing store."
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greed to sell them a
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giving $450 to begin

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the beginning!"
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, counter and shelves
p. They went after the
Tom, Dick and Harry,
tricks of the trade by

skillful buying. Those
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t often took real scout-
goods. Another was

holding trade against the chain stores, which were the most trouble-some competitors.

A salary of $30 a week allows from $7 to $9 for food. The trade of 150 families aggregates from $4,000 to $5,000 a month, with some fluctuation. Food expenditure rises in cold weather. By the business done each month, outside competition could be gauged. If August sales dropped toward $3,000, it might mean simply decrease during the hot weather. If they dropped near $2,000, however, it meant that chain stores were cutting in.

When goods were scarce, scouts were kept scouring the city for desirable purchases. Today, New York wholesalers sell to the association, and it is rated by the credit agencies. It has a reserve of cash with which to buy favorably, an irresistible magnet—even the manufacturer in lines like canned goods is now selling to the association. Three buyers are kept busy seeking for merchandise. They are paid salaries of $50 a year, and do the work after their regular work is done. Carriers keep their eyes open on their routes, reporting merchandise opportunities. With more than 100 carriers covering a postal district where much wholesale business is done, there are many opportunities. With thirty-eight such associations, covering all of business New York, there are still more.

During the slump in the clothing industry, a carrier heard of a manufacturing clothier who proposed to sell direct to the public at wholesale prices.

"What reduction will you make on quantity purchases for cash?" asked the postal employee.

"If your business is large enough, 10 per cent. discount for quantity, and 2 per cent. more for cash."

Postal purchases soon ran up to $5,000 a month. Each purchaser bought his individual suit or overcoat, paid cash, and got 10 per cent. off with a receipted bill. The latter was turned into a wholesale co-operative association which had been formed, and the manufacturer paid 2 per cent. on these bills, the money being turned into the association funds.

When the business depression came scouts began turning in dozens of good tips.

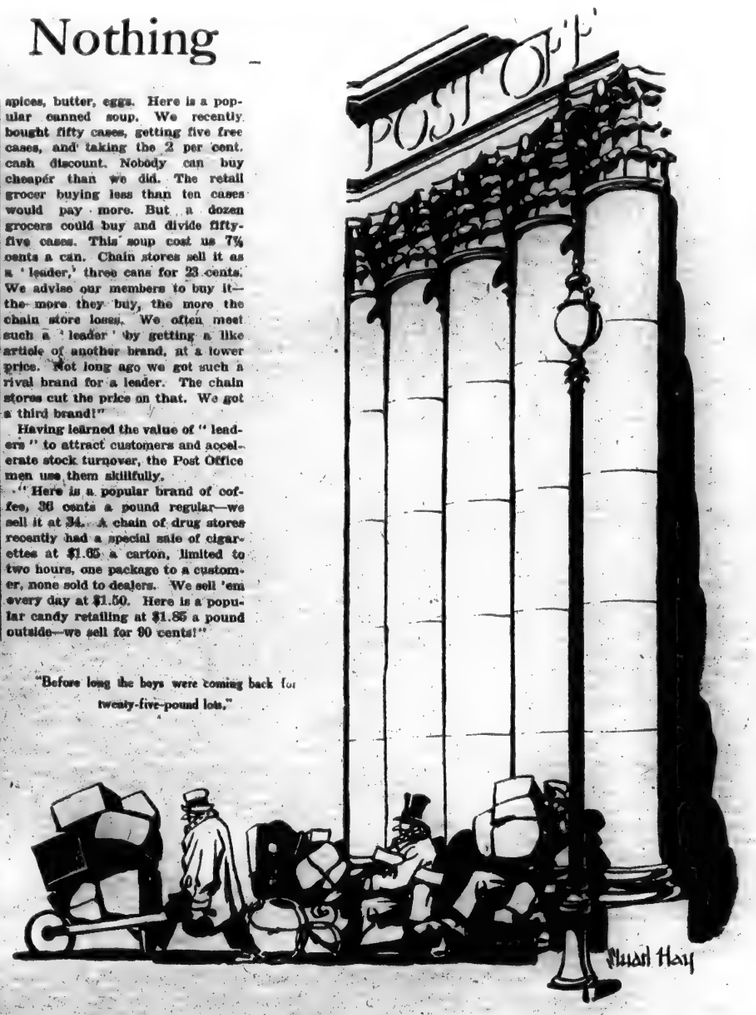
Down in the harbor district a large export and import concern had a lot of Chilean honey. The Postal Employes' Wholesale Association bought a large quantity to sell for 90 cents the five-pound can. A lot of bulk cocoa was picked up to sell for 8 cents a pound. Hearing about it from his carrier, a skeptical candy manufacturer bought a sample to test. His chemist pronounced it first rate. A bank had loaned money on 100 barrels of this cocoa, failing prices compelled calling the loan, the bank got the cocoa instead of its money, and was glad to sell it for cash. Another shrewd purchase was a lot of condensed milk to sell at two cans for a quarter—regular price 19 cents a can. This was an export lot shipped by an Eastern cannery to a foreign customer. The order was canceled by cable. It was specially labeled. The manufacturer was glad to dispose of it for cash.

Competition with the individual grocer is a small factor in this co-operative business. But competition with chain stores is keen. Post Office men watch the chain stores closely, learn from them, and fight them with their own tactics, pitting "leader" against "leader."

"We have studied the chain store from every angle," says one postman-merchant, "and outside of a dozen leading articles, believe that any individual grocer can compete with them when he understands their methods. Their 'leaders' are nearly always widely advertised products. They purposely lose money on sugar, too, but every grocer does that. They make good profits on their own brands of canned goods, tea, coffee, spices, butter, eggs. Here is a popular canned soup. We recently bought fifty cases, getting five free cases, and taking the 2 per cent. cash discount. Nobody can buy cheaper than we did. The retail grocer buying less than ten cases would pay more. But a dozen grocers could buy and divide fifty-five cases. This soup cost us 7¼ cents a can. Chain stores sell it as a 'leader,' three cans for 23 cents. We advise our members to buy it—the more they buy, the more the chain store loses. We often meet such a 'leader' by getting a like article of another brand, at a lower price. Not long ago we got such a rival brand for a leader. The chain stores cut the price on that. We got a third brand!"

Having learned the value of "leaders" to attract customers and accelerate stock turnover, the Post Office men use them skillfully.

"Here is a popular brand of coffee, 36 cents a pound regular—we sell it at 34. A chain of drug stores recently had a special sale of cigarettes at $1.65 a carton, limited to two hours, one package to a customer, none sold to dealers. We sell 'em every day at $1.50. Here is a popular candy retailing at $1.85 a pound outside—we sell for 90 cents!"



"Before long the boys were coming back for twenty-five-pound lots."

When prices began to tumble last Summer, the Station D association had several hundred dollars' worth of stuff bought at the peak. Mattes found an ingenious solution—a $2 dividend was declared on each share of stock, but payable in merchandise at the old prices. Thus the whole peak-price accumulation was carried off the inventory without loss. Other co-operative stores caught with surplus goods got out from under in various ways. Some declared merchandise dividends, others held raffles, and articles like coffee and sugar were used up in the cafeterias run by employes in many of the postal stations.

The average retail grocer works longer hours than any wage earner, and more days in the year. If he could stand all his customers up in line and serve them continuously, his day might be greatly shortened. The postmen do this. Their stores are open only four hours each afternoon. Two carriers in gray behind the counter rapidly serve employes as they quit, so the day's sales are concentrated. These clerks are paid 2 per cent. on sales, each earning $20 to $50 a month. That stimulates selling ability, so after his last trip your mail carrier may turn into a perfect grocery clerk.

"Those are dill pickles, Jim," said one carrier-clerk at Station D. "Very nice—twelve or fifteen big dill pickles in every can. Mack bought a can last week and found a quarter in it!"

These stores also have general managers who are paid $100 a year to supervise purchases and stock, take care of accounts, and sometimes help behind the counter.

Savings on purchases are between 10 and 15 per cent., an important item in bringing up a family on Post Office pay. Fresh meat and poultry are sold on a plan that makes it unnecessary to carry or cut them. Orders are dropped in a box, and filled by a wholesale butcher, who delivers them wrapped, the purchaser paying the price marked on the package.

The practice of buying everything for cash, taking all discounts, has many advantages.

"They all know we have this bunch of coin here, ready for a bargain," said Mattes. "Even banks and importers come to us with chance lots of merchandise got by foreclosure or cancellation. Working people ought to learn, as we have, the buying power of the cash they are carrying around in their pockets."

A coffee roaster offered to put a gas-heated urn in Station D if coffee were bought from him. To pay for installing, with some tables and stools, 150 men chipped in a quarter apiece. Thus the first cafeteria was started—the idea has spread to other stations. Five cents buys a pint of hot coffee with plenty of sugar and milk. Twenty gallons are sold daily, bringing in $8. Volunteers serve during the lunch hour. Sandwiches at a nickel each are sold. The Federal Trade Commission ruled that this coffee roaster's plan was in restraint of trade! So his urn was bought on instalments, at half price. Cafeteria profits have been invested in better tables, chairs, and white paint to make the place more attractive.

To secure economies with cash on a larger scale, a wholesale association was formed about a year ago—the Postal Employes' Co-operative Association. Individual associations often found bargains beyond their resources—an attractive price on, say, 100 cases of Chilean honey. But no single association could sell that much. "Wholesale" takes such bargains and divides them. Incorporated under New York State laws, it has $10,000 capital, shares being held by individual associations. It has a buying organization, two warehouses where purchases are stored, a motor truck to deliver goods, and closed difficult 1920 with only $400 worth of merchandise on hand and no losses from falling prices.

Frequently a lot of merchandise too big for all the associations comes along, in which "Wholesale" buys it and sells the surplus to jobbers or chain stores. Three thousand cases of condensed milk were bought very favorably from a bank that had foreclosed a loan. After supplying locals, the remainder was sold to a jobber. He relabeled it and boosted the price!

"Wholesale" has played Little Red Riding Hood more than once, escaping the wolf. At the very crest of prices last Summer a very large purchase of a staple commodity was pending, when the seller telephoned, saying, "You'd better take that stuff now, it's going up—if you don't take it, I'll never sell you any more!" The first real selling interest in that article for months, this had a suspicious sound. Why should any one be anxious to get rid of something that was scarce, and going higher? The offer was refused—and that day the market suffered a ten-point drop!

The individual retail grocer regards co-operative enterprises with apprehension, but he might learn some useful things from these postal organizations. Fear that they will en-

(Continued on Page 13)

A Plea for a New Social Order

A Review
By EDWARD A. BRADFORD

LABOR'S CHALLENGE TO THE SOCIAL ORDER. Democracy Its Own Critic and Educator. By John Graham Brooks. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THIS book may be cordially commended to those wishing a guidebook to the route which labor and capital traveled in reaching their present embittered relations. The way out of a maze is the reverse of the way into it, because the maze does not alter. The way out of the maze of the relations between labor and capital cannot be the reverse of the way in because of constant alteration in economic conditions. Moreover, labor and capital are terms standing for men and women, and their acts cannot be considered in terms of economics alone. Ethics and psychology are necessary in the solution of problems affecting humans, and there is more to be thought of than costs of production and balance sheets. An understanding of the manner in which capitalist trusts and labor trusts became arrayed against each other in lines of battle is a considerable contribution toward the solution of the problem of bettering the relations between the combatants.

Mr. Brooks is a competent guide into this maze, and, less certainly, may have a clue to the way out of it. He followed the subject as an observer and reporter for years before he took it up as a philosopher. He does not offer a solution as the result of closest cogitation, but writes as a witness of events in which the actors from both camps are known to him personally. For years he has kept a notebook, and the systematized extracts from it make a history of the labor struggles for the generation we are leaving behind. After the Debs railway strike in 1894 the situation seemed even worse than now. Capitalism then controlled politics in abhorrent methods, and fought unionism in ways which compelled labor to be as unscrupulous as capital in fighting foul. Both labor and capital are now fighting more fairly. In that lies the hope of escape from an internecine war. Unionism now seeks to be constructive, and capital has become aware of its duties not to deal with the labor of men and women as a commodity merely.

But there is danger as well as hope in the change on both sides. Labor feels as never before its economic and political power, and does not yet feel the responsibility which will come with its exercise. Labor's constructive efforts do not shrink from experiments with the fundamentals of society, like property, law and the State. Labor is proposing to carry into economics the methods of representative government borrowed from politics, and has the disposition as well as the power to carry its experiments through. "Now we must educate our masters," said a far-seeing British statesman when the suffrage was widened. But British trade unionism is dominated by the uneducated, and labor's experienced and conservative leaders are forced into back seats by young and inexperienced followers who are more advanced and progressive than their teachers, not a little alarmed at the result of their teachings. It is a world problem, differing here not at all from elsewhere. There are soviets in our labor unions and they are revising their own constitutions because they are "outworn" and "reactionary." American labor now talks of a "trade union State" and "appropriation of the machinery of production." Law alone cannot cope with these innovations. Nor can concessions to them stop them at any boundary not recognized by the workers. To send all these revolutionaries to jail is impossible, and to send their leaders there is to strengthen them among their followers while they are in jail, and to confirm their leadership when they are released.

Mr. Brooks's solution is to guide what cannot be controlled, and to bring into co-operation the elements among both labor and capital which are admirable and sympathetic. There is material to work with. There are employers who have found a way to avoid labor troubles, and there are unions which have learned that not all union methods are good even from the union standpoint. One of the most powerful of our State federations of labor has denounced these "borers from within," and "outlaw" unions as "lawless agitators," "guilty of treason not only to the principles of trades unionism but to the United States of America." A carpenters' union has denounced as "enemies of labor" the unions which have been exposed in the building investigation in New York. Partnership between labor and capital is the clue out of the maze, and the part of capital is to prove to labor that the common fellowship is safer and more promising than the methods put forward by labor's own leaders.

Industry is creating new politics, and the old politics are becoming disappointing. So long as voters cast their ballots on principle, and patriotism was the rule, the old politics did very well. But ballots are now not cast on principle, and pelf rather than patriotism is the rule. There is a distinction between voting whether railway rates ought or ought not to be raised or lowered, and voting directly to raise them or lower them because of the pecuniary effect on the voters. Considerations of public policy might justify raising or lowering fares regardless of the solvency or bankruptcy of the carriers, and in that case the fortunes of the carriers might rightly be sacrificed to the convenience of the riders. But that is different from making an election turn on rates which are raised or lowered contrary to public policy, and for the unjust accommodation of riders below cost. It is put on the record with reluctance that the workers have succumbed only like many millions others to the temptation to prostitute what may be called the politics of economics to their temporary advantage, regardless of the effect on the public interest.

For example, Mr. Brooks quotes with approval this passage from Frederic Harrison.

> If any section of the people is to be the paramount arbiter in public affairs, the only section competent for this duty is the superior order of workmen. * * * (The qualities demanded) are, firstly, social sympathies and sense of justice; then openness and plainness of character; lastly, habits of action, and a practical knowledge of social misery. These qualities the best workingmen possess in a far higher degree than any other portion of the community.

Mr. Harrison was one of the earliest apostles of the religion of humanity and did much to elevate trades unions into their present approximation to the rôle of paramount arbiter in British public affairs. There are those who today share his old sentiments, and who think that everywhere the workers ought to have here the authority they exercise in England. The current news in both lands abounds with examples of the manner in which the workers use their powers for selfish rather than patriotic purposes. They are not honest in their beliefs, for the most part, and the majority are not to be held responsible for the minority missionaries who spread the religion of humanity with rifle fire and bombs, as in West Virginia within the past few days. In New York the newspapers publish testimony that "privileges" to earn an honest living are bought and sold to the reproach of unionism and contempt of fair dealing between wage earners, to say nothing of the laws which should guarantee equal rights to all citizens.

Now the question arises whether the great majority are ready to make, or should make, the workers paramount arbiters in politics for the sake of realizing their views of social reform. Mr. Harrison has changed his views. On his recent 89th birthday he said:

> I am a pessimist. * * * I am far from denying vast material progress; but this social improvement has not been gained without grave evils and cruel loss to good things and worthy persons. The tremendous upheaval, spiritually, morally and intellectually, has wrought incalculable mischief. The social betterment of labor has been won too often by violence, selfishness and greed, and usually by no cry but that of more money and bitter suspicion.

If Mr. Brooks thought Mr. Harrison's earlier views strengthened his argument for the new politics of industry, he must admit that Mr. Harrison's pessimism upon experience is an answer to his quotation. When labor challenges the social order, the social order may well ask what substitute labor offers. The New Guild is the antidote to socialism, communism, anarchism. There is in the New Guild something of the One Big Union, and something of the I. W. W., but it differs from both in proposing to work harmoniously with Government. All crafts, and all grades of workers, with hand or brain, are to be united in an assimilation of power industry to the methods of the time of handicrafts, when masters and workers were associates. There is to be an industrial legislature, comparable to our representative legislatures. The wage system is to be abolished, and employers are to be one of the producers. The unions are to employ the managers, and there are to be no profits. The capitalist State is to be overthrown, and guildism is to rule the democratic industrial State, apparently leaving political Government to its diminished sphere.

The question is not whether this political machine could be made to work, but, rather, whether it would work if intentionally mismanaged. All machines are useful and successful in proportion that they are rascal and fool proof. Our present civilization is creaking and groaning under the strains thrown upon it by those who mean that it shall work badly. If the quantity and quality of virtue and intellect necessary to make the New Guild work its miracles were applied to the working of existing institutions, there would be neither need nor room for the innovation. Our present institutions might more easily be reformed than the guild could be established, and it is equally safe to say that the guild would suffer from the defects of human nature as well as capitalism. Good government is a matter of morals as well as of intellectuals, and there is danger when power passes to millions who give signs of being neither intellectually nor morally disciplined. The proof that the New Guild is dangerous lies in the fact that the unions of the classes which would dominate the guild do not purge themselves of the enemies of their class. When the police and the investigators expose wrongdoing among them, they set up a cry that the unions are persecuted, and that their grafters are "crucified." If they were crucified by the guildsmen there would be more hope of the New Guild. It is to Mr. Brooks's credit that he extenuates nothing. His notebook abounds with examples of the wrongs done by and in the name of both capital and labor. And he draws a pretty picture of the millennium when the workers abolish profit and shorten the workday, but without guarantee regarding production. What he supports is a second industrial revolution, a revolution in morals rather than mechanics. Socialism is weaker in its morals than in its politics and fails to work because men are not angels. So it would be with the New Guild, so far as experience justifies prophecy.

Painter of the Puritans

(Continued from Page 21)

silver was a little more impressionistic, more painter-like, than that of some of his contemporaries. Thus, at least, one reacts in the presence of such examples of his work as a very fine standing cup, the body spirally fluted and the base with gadrooned border, bought from him by the First Church of Milton in 1701. Similar breadth and charm of plain surface and vigor of concentrated ornament mark two of his caudle cups, now owned by, respectively, the First Church of Boston and the First Congregational Society, Chelmsford, Mass.

Jeremiah Dummer's active part in public affairs is of record. He was made a freeman in 1680. He was a member of the Artillery Company, now known as the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He served for a time on the Board of Selectmen and he was Treasurer of Suffolk County. He was a Justice of the Peace and for a time a Judge in one of the lower courts. He was on the Council of Safety during the uproar which the conduct of Governor Edmund Andres caused.

It was perhaps appropriate that a dealer in precious metals should have been keenly interested in the operations of the most famous of American Colonial "pirates." In July, 1699, Jeremiah Dummer was of the council which examined an inventory of the supposititious treasures of Captain William Kidd. A year later he was one of the commissioners appointed by the Earl of Bellamont to rescue the wealth believed to have been secreted by the alleged piratical mariner at Gardiner's Island, Maine. The members of this commission made their junket in due course. At the island they found a celebrated jeweled cradle blanket, said to have been taken by Kidd from a Moorish ship and to have belonged originally to the Great Mogul. This was Mrs. Gardiner's personal property, and she refused at first to give it up. On the threat of the commissioners to take her with her possession she yielded, however, and the treasure was surrendered, to play an important part in subsequent proceedings. One jewel dropped out during the handling and it was retained in the Gardiner family; it may be among their possessions now.

Other historical references indicate that the first American artist-painter was regarded by his contemporaries as a good business man. He was of the First Church (according to the "History of the First Church in Boston," by Arthur B. Ellis). In 1690 is found a minute:

> "Sept. 24, 1690, Att a church meeting at the Teachers house was unanimously VOTED, That Mr. Jeremiah Dummer, Capt. Ben Townsend, Mr. Tim Thornton, doe assist the Deacons, acquaint ymselves with the Church Treasure & use yt prudence for the Supplies for the support of the officers wn. Contribution is wanting for Preachers among ym and particularly for wood for this yeere."

Again in 1790 the records show that several meetings were held at the house of Mr. Wadsworth with reference to buying a lot of land for use of the ministry of the church. As the church lacked funds at the time to make the desired purchase of land and buildings in Water Street, then owned by Captain John Balston, Jeremiah Dummer advanced £300 to buy the property and hold it until the church should be able to reimburse him. This never happened.

His work as engraver doubtless kept Jeremiah Dummer in close touch with the Colonial financial problems of his time. The era of pine tree shillings was followed by one of printing-press money. Dummer is known to have printed for the Connecticut colony large quantities of paper money between 1709 and 1713, for which he is believed to have engraved the plates.

Jeremiah and Anna Dummer had four children.

The eldest of these children, Samuel Dummer, was prosperous, though not politically conspicuous. He went early to Jamaica, there amassed a fortune, and, returning to Massachusetts, built up a country estate at Wilmington, where he died in 1737. He left one child, a daughter, through whom the portraits of her grandfather and grandmother were handed down to the present generation.

A second son, William Dummer (1677-1761), became Lieutenant Governor, and for some years Acting Governor, of Massachusetts. He married Catharine, daughter of Governor Joseph Dudley, and left no descendants.

The third of the Dummer children was Jeremy (sometimes signed Jeremiah), who was born in 1681 and who died in 1738. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1699. He studied further at Utrecht University, Holland. He became agent of the Massachusetts Colony under Queen Anne, was agent of the Colony of Connecticut from 1712 to 1730, and was, in general, considered one of the ablest lawyers of Great Britain.

Ann Dummer (1684-1764) was the fourth child. She was Mrs. John Powell. A reference to a portrait of her husband in her brother Jeremy's will prompts wonder if this was not one of the likenesses made by Jeremiah Dummer.

Among the bequests, at all events, of Jeremy Dummer, published at Plaistow, Essex, England, June 7, 1738, are these two, of New England interest:

> "To my brother Dummer of Newbury, £20, New England money, to distribute among the poor Indian squaws that may come a-begging at his door.
>
> "To my sister Dummer her husband's picture, set in gold, which will be found in my scrutoire."

The oval portraits of Jeremiah Dummer and his wife, now believed to be the work not of Kneller or some mythical itinerant English painter, but of the clever silversmith himself, passed in May, 1921, from the ownership of one to another of the Dummer descendants. They will henceforth have a sentimental, if not artistic and financial, value exceeding that of any pair of treasured Copleys, Blackburns or Smiberts. For Dummer painted three whole generations earlier than these pioneers of American art. Just how much he painted during a very busy lifetime and how it happened, if it did happen, that none of his contemporaries has mentioned his proficiency in this art are questions that still demand study. He was obviously a good painter, even though some of his mannerisms, such as the placing of a little spot of vermilion at the inside corners of the eye, and of making the shadows under the nose of an opaque reddish tone, are not altogether agreeable. The self-portrait is better than that of his wife; though, as the latter bears evidences of considerable repainting, the comparison between them may not be fair. These portraits and several others which are already suspected of being by Dummer are much finer than most of the Colonial portraiture of three-quarters of a century later.

The Lost "Portrait of Mr. W. H."

(Continued from Page 3)

suffers from a general reputation for crankiness, one illustration of which is his well-known belief that the "Odyssey" was written by a woman. The whole Hughes theory is based on certain italicized words in the first edition of the Sonnets, appearing to be punning references to the name Hughes and the name "Will," and their supposed connection with "Mr. W. H." of "T. T.'s" famous dedication. The seventh line of Sonnet 20 was originally printed thus:

"A man in hew, all *Hews* in his controwling."

and there are other plays on the word "hue." Similarly, the name "Will" is italicized seven times in the famous one hundred and thirty-fifth sonnet, beginning:

"Whoever hath her wish, thou hast thy *Will*,
And *Will* to boot, and *Will* in overplus."

The capitalization and italicization of "Hews" has not, so far as I know, been explained away, but on the like treatment of "Will" Sir Sidney Lee has an elaborate dissertation on his "Life" which cannot but give Shakespearean dreamers, as opposed to Shakespearean scholars, pause. It is far too elaborate to go into here, but it is based on the many meanings given to the word "will" by Elizabethan writers—such as "lust" and "self-will" among others—and Sir Sidney's main contention is that Shakespeare's punning use of it tends to prove that only one person of the name "Will" is meant, namely himself, and not a friend of the same name as well, as is often assumed. Then, as to the connection of this "Hews" and this "Will" with the "Mr. W. H." of the dedication, "the onlie begetter of these insuing sonnets," on which the whole controversy hinges, if we are to accept Sir Sidney Lee's researches and conclusions, the only thing to say about it is—that there is not, and never was, any connection at all. All depends on the meaning of the word "begetter." At first sight, it is natural, and certainly more romantic, to suppose that it means "inspires." But Sir Sidney Lee says, No such thing! and devotes a vast amount of quite romantic learning to support a very different, and certainly far from romantic, explanation. First of all, it is to be remembered that this is a publisher's dedication. "T. T." was a certain Thomas Thorpe, who was a publisher in a rather shady way of business, with an ignorant love of high-sounding words, and a habit, as Sir Sidney shows, of grandiloquent dedication. There was no copyright law in those days, and the mere possession of a writer's manuscript gave one "all rights," so to speak. Writings often circulated in manuscript from hand to hand among the writer's friends before they were printed. The Sonnets are known to have so circulated, and publishers like Thorpe employed men to look out for and procure such. Such a man was "Mr. W. H.," and when Thorpe calls him the "begetter" of the Sonnets, he means simply the "getter," the procurer, the man who got hold of a copy of them in manuscript and passed it on to Thorpe, for a consideration. And Sir Sidney Lee feels pretty sure that he has put his hand on the very man, a certain William Hall, who afterward blossomed out into a considerable publisher. This is indeed a mad descent from all the escutcheoned theories of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, and Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, and this romantic theory we are considering of the "marvelous lad" through whom as through "a delicate reed" the music of Shakespeare's artistic being had expressed itself! It is hard, indeed, to forgive Sir Sidney Lee, but it seems harder still to confute him.

Yet the believer in Willie Hughes was no stranger to Thomas Thorpe and his "procurer." "Some scholars," he says, "have supposed that the word 'begetter' here means simply the procurer of the Sonnets for Thomas Thorpe the publisher; but this view is now generally abandoned, and the highest authorities are quite agreed that it is to be taken in the sense of inspirer, the metaphor being drawn from the analogy of physical life." But what "highest authorities"? It is to be feared that Sir Sidney Lee's damning appendix on "The True History of Thomas Thorpe and 'Mr. W. H.'" is not to be so airily brushed aside. And yet, suppose the romantic "Mr. W. H." must go, and the very prosaic "Mr. William Hall" fill his place, may there not be something still "to be said" for Willie Hughes? After all—why not? Suppose we throw over the dedication, and keep to the Sonnets themselves. There still remains in them a personal drama, which it cannot be said that Sir Sidney Lee has either fully explained or explained away. He is at great pains to discount the autobiographical element in the Sonnets, marshaling his immense reading in the literature of the period to show what an imitative, not to say plagiarizing, game Elizabethan sonneteering was. Everywhere the same themes, the same euphuistic insincerities, even the same seeming sincerities of deep passion and high thought. According to Sir Sidney Lee, no poet of the day seems to have meant a word he said, nor are any of the sonneteering love-dramas and raptures to be taken seriously. However much truth there is in Sir Sidney's contention, and there is demonstrably no little, yet I think he presses it too far. It seems to be something like a fixed idea with him. After all, imitation has to have something to imitate, and there have to be originality and sincerity somewhere to start with. Also real passion often expresses itself in imitative forms. Besides, not all Elizabethan sonnet-sequences were mere verbal trippery.

The serious love-drama behind Sir Philip Sidney's "Astrophel and Stella" is well known, and the sonnets of that sequence usually vibrate with real emotion. So with Shakespeare's Sonnets, whoever "the friend" and "the Dark Lady" were, and whatever the nature of the drama in which they took part, that there is a drama there, and one that stirred Shakespeare's soul to its depths, admits of no reasonable doubt. The best guess for the friend seems to be the Earl of Southampton, handsome, fascinating, dissipated, learned and a generous friend of poets and players. The Earl of Pembroke seems placed out of court by the fact that the Sonnets seem to have been written before he and Shakespeare had met, and with him would therefore disappear his mistress Mary Fitton, as a possibility for "the Dark Lady," who may well have been, as Wilde suggests, some naughty citizen's wife with a passion for stage plays and beautiful young actors—such as Willie Hughes. That Willie Hughes's name is mentioned in no list of players does not, surely, prove that he never existed. Besides, as Wilde says, he may have used a nom de guerre, because of the prejudice against the theatre. And, failing Southampton, it is surely not unreasonable to suppose that Shakespeare may have been interested in a beautiful young actor, both as a medium for his art and as the object of that neo-Platonic friendship which was usual during the Renaissance, and the expression of which, as Sir Sidney Lee illustrates at length, was often absurdly and misleadingly ecstatic and high flown. Poets in those days, indeed, addressed mere patrons in all the hyperboles of amorous devotion, and Shakespeare's passion for his friend may have been merely a matter of business! And yet, one likes to think not. One would prefer Southampton, perhaps, to Willie Hughes, but that young lord seems to have been all too fascinating an individual to be sung to with so mercenary a motive. But, again, there are lines which send one back to Willie Hughes. These, for instance, as Wilde contends, apply more truly to an actor than to a patron:

But when your countenance filled up his line,
Then lacked I matter; that enfeebled mine";

and, again—

What is your substance, whereof are you made,
That millions of strange shadows on you tend?
Since every one hath, every one, one shade,
And you, but one, can every shadow lend.

But, in conclusion, I will let Wilde sum up his theory for himself:

The drama—for indeed they formed a drama and a soul's tragedy of fiery passion and of noble thought—is divided into four scenes or acts. In the first of these (Sonnets 1-32) Shakespeare invites Willie Hughes to go upon the stage as an actor, and to put to the service of Art his wonderful physical beauty and his exquisite grace of youth, before passion has robbed him of the one, and time taken from him the other. Willie Hughes, after a time, consents to be a player in Shakespeare's company, and soon becomes the very centre and keynote of his inspiration. Suddenly, in one red-rose July (Sonnets 33-52, 61 and 127-152) there comes to the Globe Theatre a dark woman with wonderful eyes, who falls passionately in love with Willie Hughes. Shakespeare, sick with the malady of jealousy, and made mad by many doubts and fears, tries to fascinate the woman who had come between him and his friend. The love, that is at first feigned, becomes real, and he finds himself enthralled and dominated by a woman whom he knows to be evil and unworthy. To her the gains of a man is as nothing compared with a boy's beauty. Willie Hughes becomes for a time her slave and the toy of her fancy, and the second act ends with Shakespeare's departure from London. In the third act her influence has passed away. Shakespeare returns to London, and renews his friendship with Willie Hughes, to whom he promises immortality in his plays. Marlowe, hearing of the wonder and grace of the young actor, lures him away from the Globe Theatre to play Gaveston in the tragedy of "Edward II.," and for the second time Shakespeare is separated from his friend. The last act (Sonnets 100-126) tells us of the return of Willie Hughes to Shakespeare's company—evil rumor had now stained the white purity of his name, but Shakespeare's love still endures and is perfect. Of the mystery of this love and of the mystery of passion, we are told strange and marvelous things, and the Sonnets conclude with an envoi of twelve lines, whose motive is the triumph of Beauty over Time, and of Death over Beauty.

This scheme, or dream, involves, it will be noted, the arrangement of the sonnets in a different order from that in which they are usually printed, but that may well be haphazard anyhow, seeing how casually the book came into being.

Men and Manner in Parliament

(Continued from Page 16)

completes the contrast between himself and Gladstone, burst forth from his "artificial reserve," commanded enthusiasm, led the nations, partitioned Turkey, made the new Balkan countries, baited Russia for a generation at least and for what proved to be the whole lifetime of the Czars, and presented to his imperial mistress the keys of Europe and Asia.

So it looked at the time. The revolt of Eastern Rumelia (Bismarck's proudest creation), its union with Bulgaria, Prince Alexander's defeat of Serbia in 1885, were to make Disraeli's countrymen uneasy; but even then, and until Austria's conquest of Bosnia and Hersegovina in 1908, and even until the two Balkan wars of 1912-13, the solidity of his achievement was not doubted. Yet the constant rumblings in the Balkans, the newspaper line—"The lights were burning last night in the War Office"—and Germany's rapid and thorough arming, might have given them pause. Finally 1878 burst out in 1914, the botchwork of the man who would "inspire enthusiasm and command the world" inspired horror and disrupted the world. It is a thing to think of, when one drops Lucy's pages written in 1875 and muses over the picture he drew of Disraeli then.

Then Lucy thought he had drawn Gladstone in his portarit of the world compeller. Gladstone the furious, the unsuppressible, Gladstone always talking, talking to the dismay of his followers, Gladstone obliged to retreat from his own talk and drag his humiliated followers after him. Gladstone never dreamed of being the maker of nations and the partitioner of Europe; that was the dream of the adroit and silent Disraeli, silent where need was. Gladstone dreamed and stormily fought for a perfect England of liberal hue. Where are the Gladstone and Disraeli of today? There is no Disraeli; George is indeed a world maker, but only as other world rulers are compelled to be, even the President of the Swiss Confederacy and the King of the Belgians. Nobody who rules can get out of his share in it. There are those who charge George with being a juggler; but if this is so, he juggles with an anxious patriotism and a constant thought of home. As for Gladstone, what is this poor wraith who bears his mantle and does the best he can, waiting for the Liberalism that was shattered under him to revive? Let us look for the true Opposition to the rising Labor Party, which resembles Gladstone not in the least, and whose foremost proponent in all these years has been a trafficker with the Labor Party and not unsuspected of a kindly feeling for the enemy in arms.

Lucy's first chapters are so enthralling that they monopolize one's attention. But the subsequent chapters, for which there is not space in this review, are every one of them full of the same sharp stimulus to thought about present-day conditions and about history since those pages were written. The conditions in most cases are suggestive of those in parliamentary England and America today, even where they depart most widely from them. That is a remarkable thing when one considers that they were written before the rise of Parnell and when Butt was still the Irish leader; Butt, on whom Lucy devotes many pages that give birth to thought today. Such chapters as "Candidates for the Leadership" present close similarities to our own condition in the last score of years.

For friendship's sake we should have the space for those valiant friends of the Union in the War of Secession, John Bright and William E. Forster, the latter bitterly hated by the Irish as "Buckshot Forster" because of his coercion tactics. "The Independent Member" may have his counterpart in the Commons today, but has never had his counterpart in Congress—that is, in the English sense—of a very able man who will not attach himself to either party because it might lessen his usefulness. In our Congress, as in the Japanese Parliament, the independent member has been infrequent and comic. In saying this we do not, of course, mean to include members officially representing third parties, such as the Free Soil, the Populist and the Socialist.

Here, however, we must leave Sir Henry Lucy with the assurance to the readers that every page is bright with interest for men who think, and that the author did not need President Wilson's recommendation to that President's fellow-countrymen.

Wall Street's Heel on the Prodigal Movies

(Continued from Page 6)

bear witness that art digs deep when it is not allowed to sprawl unrestrained all over the place. Art will not totter, after all these years, merely because a financial expert fixes a cold eye on a bombastic director.

"Let you build a City of Babylon—not a chance! Wasn't there some fellow named Granville Barker that had little thingumabobs hanging around that would make people think of Babylon. Look him up in Young People's Book of Knowledge, and then you can bring him into your conversation. Do you think this is a World's Fair?"

The German pictures now being shown in this country belong to this new era of impressionistic effect without such huge expenditure. The era of economy is as world-wide as the war.

Certainly there will be less spectacular pictures of the kind that made Griffith famous. "Way Down East" has proved a money maker, but for weeks its fate hung in the balance with more than a million at stake. Stockholders prefer to spread out the risk. A conservative broker explains of Griffith stock: "I'd hesitate to advise it. The man's enormous pride in his work would make him take long risks for the sake of his reputation."

Creative Griffiths may still develop in this industry, but, like Ford of the automobile industry, they'll probably play a lone hand. The average of big money makers among films is something like one in five. Four pictures will fall flat. The fifth will prove a gusher—make up all the losses and then begin to pile up velvet. The banker who underwrites stock wants to know that there are a couple dozen of those groups of five running along simultaneously.

Such organizations as the Allied Artists are not expected ever to develop negotiable stock—where the dying of Chaplin, the rheumatism of Fairbanks or Pickford's elbows getting a little scrawny could send the stock down to nothing. Motion-picture stock has thus far proved skittish enough, even in a corporation that cannot die. The least rumor of German competition, of a studio being closed for the Summer, has driven the points down hectically. As for caring a hang whether the production is "artistic"—well, it simply isn't done on Wall Street. "Go ahead and do what you want—but, if you don't make money, God help you!" is the attitude of the Street.

Even such important changes as the weeding out of salaries and the reduction of salaries are not "orders" from higher up. The financial experts employed are recruited from banking quarters, but their present salaries are paid by the motion-picture corporations. And their business is to whip the business into condition where it will "interest" the financiers.

Thus enters the giant baby industry on the second lap of its journey—a journey suddenly grown staidly practical. The romance of the industry passed with 1920.

Music in the Stadium Under the St

By MARIE DE MONTALVO



"And then the fat Italian woman opened her mouth and sang to the people on the rock pile—and the voice that over the taxicabs and was lost in the rumble of the traffic was a golden soprano that could have roused the Dia shoe to tumultuous applause as it sang in a burst of irrepressible melody that song of insolent joy."

ADOLPH LEWISOHN'S Thirty Acres—the Stadium of the College of the City of New York—where the eight weeks' Summer season of concerts at popular prices has just opened, differs from Boyle's Thirty Acres in just one respect: that the coats stay on just a little longer than the hats. Aside from that, the audience is rather similar in its interest and the variety of classes represented. For the opera at the Metropolitan can boast no more distinguished faces, no more dignity of lorgnette and white hair, no more obvious culture than is seen in the "field seats," close to the orchestra—while on the broad, concrete steps that stretch to the pillared splendor of ancient architecture at the top all the rest of New York can be seen reclining in Roman luxury. (That is, they recline if no one is sitting behind them. If some one is, they sit bolt upright in horror of receiving the point of a shoe in their backs!)

One of these latter, to judge from his conversation, is somebody in his district. He has been dragged, unwilling, to hear the music by an elderly, unmarried sister who had the tickets given to her and could not bear to waste them. Somebody in his district wouldn't have come if he had known what he was up against, and he fans indignantly with a program decidedly out of time with the orchestra, and spends the intermissions trying to find out Who Goes to These Things, anyhow—

When somebody a few notches higher in the district walks down the aisle whom he does recognize—

"Well, Jim, tickled sick to see you! Meet my sister. You've missed some of the show, but I guess you can catch on from now—meet my sister!"

And as he relapses into his seat and mops the moisture from his bald, pink head, he exclaims: "Well, it's all right now; I can forgive you for dragging me out in all this heat. Jim has a lot of influence, and I've always thought he was a bit off me because he thought I was a rough-neck. Now he'll say to himself, 'That guy has a soft spot for art hidden under a rough exterior if he sneaks round in cheap seats listenin' to classy music.' It'll do me a lot o' good politically.

"Here, what 're we listenin' to? What's tonight, Thursday or Friday? This dinged program has all the music for a week on it, and I can't tell what concert I'm at till I know which day it is.

"Who's got an evenin' paper?"

A little later he recognizes some one else.

"See that swell at the ringside seat? He's helpin' to run this show. He's Deputy Police Commissioner in the Bronx."

But some music lovers who attend the concerts pay no admission at all. They climb a huge and rugged rock that rises from a vacant lot half a block away in Convent Avenue. Here, facing the stadium, are nature's own box seats, a little rougher, but no harder than those in the stadium. And from them one not only hears the swelling strains of some of the best music in the world, but one can feast the eyes as well on a scene which needs, with the softening of distance, but little imagination to bring back the painting of the Chariot Race in ancient Rome, with the tiers of seats, the white pillars, the gay draperies, the reclining Roman maidens.

It is true that it is sometimes difficult from this vantage point to distinguish the traffic from the music. Two evenings ago the entire rock-pile audience burst into applause at what seemed the climax of a symphony, and proved to be only the passing of a taxicab. But the atmosphere of culture is there just the same.

To the summit of the towering rock one hot evening came an Italian woman, stout and hot and shapeless, with a baby in her arms and a grimy little boy swinging his full weight from her skirts as they made the steep ascent.

"From the New World," the Dvorak symphony in E minor, was floating up to the audience on the rock; and the fat Italian woman crooned and hushed her baby to its Adagio and its Largo.

The Hungarian Fantasy of Liszt that followed kept her still and attentive—and the grimy little boy with heavenly, liquid brown eyes scuffed his shoes on the rock unrebuked, as he kept time with its stirring strains by kicking his heels.

The next number was the overture from "Mignon," and the Italian woman hummed sotto voce to herself until the orchestra reached the soprano solo, "Je Suis Titania."

And then the fat Italian woman opened her mouth and sang to the people on the rock pile—and the voice that floated out over the taxicabs and was lost in the rumble of the traffic was a golden soprano that could have roused the Diamond Horseshoe to tumultuous applause as it sang in a burst of irrepressible melody that song of insolent joy.

If it had happened in a novel instead of on a rock pile this would have been the signal for the weary, distinguished, white-haired impresario in irreproachable evening clothes, pacing the street before his palatial home in despair at ever renewing the triumphs of his youth, to pause, his ears arrested by the glorious sound—sniff the air once more like an old warhorse at the smell of powder—approach the rock pile, discover one of the world's great, undiscovered voices—and carry off the fat Italian woman to triumphs at $10,000 a performance in a prima donna gown that was a perfect 52.

But the impresario did not come.

A young couple on the other side of the rock, where music doesn't interfere with spooning and giggling, peered over the sharp ridge with only a the glorious insolent joy.

A taxicab a entered the blow-out whi

The baby the key.

The song o an abrupt en

The fat Ital baby violently by-eyed boy and wriggled music of the from "Hans

But there w on the rock last for a ti

THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW AND MAGAZINE, JULY 24, 1921

Face to Face With Bolshevism



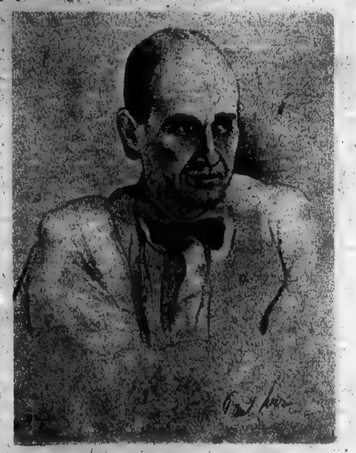
Sylvia Pankhurst, the Famous English Suffragist, a Delegate to the Congress.



Madame Balabanova, Orator of the Propaganda Bureau.



Bela Kun, Once Dictator of the Hungarian Government.



Paul Levi, a German Delegate and a Member of the Reichstag.

grims, filled with the great hope that we would find in Russia the secret of the future happiness of mankind, and that in spite of its errors we would see the beginning of a new social order of brotherhood and justice, the Utopia of which philosophers had dreamed for centuries. We had hoped to bring back a message to our people in America which would help in the furtherance of the great aim for which we had both labored for years." But they had hardly got across the border from Esthonia when they began to see things which were hardly reconcilable with this dream. They found young women performing the heavy labor of loading logs into the tender.

Mrs. Schwarz, astonished at a sight she had never seen, asked why the railroad Soviets permitted these girls to do hard manual labor. Schwarz tried to talk with the girls, but the courier assigned him always succeeded in steering him away, and for the first time Schwarz began to suspect that he was more of a guard than a courier.

At the first stop he walked about the platform, and as they did not suspect he knew Russian, he was able to catch "the first whisper of the discontent that is being uttered in every corner of Russia." One man was inveighing against Tchitcherin, "who lets two foreigners have a special car to themselves, while we who are Russians have to travel in freight cars, packed like sardines. What do people who are looked after as they are know about conditions in Russia? When they get back what have they to write in their foolish books except, 'There is plenty to eat; they stuffed us like pigs, and we traveled like princes and lived in palaces'?"

After hearing a good deal more like this, Schwarz suddenly turned on the group and told them he was a Russian and had come back after fifteen years to learn all he could. Then they overwhelmed him.

One man said he had been robbed of everything but his life in his home village. Soldiers had descended upon it one day and had taken his grain, burned his house, killed one of his brothers, and had taken him away with them. Now he had to work on the railroad under dreadful conditions, with hardly enough to eat to keep him alive. Another man in a torn army coat said that he would freeze when Winter came, as all of his clothes had been taken, and that it was impossible to save enough to get more clothes. He had to buy extra bread with anything he had or see his wife starve.

Before they could get very far the "interpreter" caught sight of Schwarz and bundled him back. His suspicions about his Utopia were already in full bloom, however. He got hold of one of the train crew, who told him he used to get 150 rubles a month; now he received the allowance of a common laborer, 3,500 rubles, in purchasing power about a dollar, and that his family were constantly on the verge of starvation.

At Petrograd the new courier presented to them revolted Schwarz, who said he spoke Russian as well as the interpreter and could get along without him. Schwarz protested, the courier persisted, and Schwarz yielded for the time. He and Mrs. Schwarz were "taken on the regular sight-seeing car" until Mrs. Schwarz rebelled and they were taken back to the hotel. Then they slipped out and called on Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, whose address they had learned from Zinoviev. They were bearing up well, for they did not have to eat the Government rations; they were still holding out on the reserve supply Emma had brought from the United States. Berkman had been designated as an officer in the Red Army. Schwarz asked Emma what was the matter with the Russian Government, and she waved her hand violently and exclaimed: "It is too rigid. There is too much system. Conditions are horrible. I would rather live in prison in America than be free in Russia."

At this from Emma Goldman "I almost fell off my chair." He now first began to realize the illusions that American Socialists had entertained about Bolshevism. Passing over his report of the splendid scenes in Moscow to welcome the Internationale, there is one paragraph about his interview with Karl Radek, the President of that body, that will seem comic to Americans. Radek, he says, was an excitable man, and as soon as he saw the Schwarzes began to shout as if they were responsible for the failure of the American Socialists to start "the revolution."

"Why was the Socialist Party so slow with the revolution in America? Why were you so much behind other countries? Why have you waited so long to endorse the Communist Party?"

The explanation, as all Americans know, is that the Russian Communists have been misled by their enthusiastic representatives in this country about the imminence of an American revolution. Lenin himself seems to have been under that delusion until a very late date, if he is free from it yet. But Schwarz only told Radek that he would explain all of that later on; at present what he wanted was a permit to go about Moscow, which Radek promptly promised. The Schwarzes found themselves marched around by the inevitable guard, and next day they cut the knot by slipping out by themselves. Then they began to see things indeed. They found the shuttered shops, which proved the death of commerce; the men and women "walking or rather shuffling down the streets"—"you have seen animals pacing up and down in their cages"—the parks, populated by "the people who had not found a place for themselves under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," "motionless, abject and hopeless." "The complexions of most of them were unpleasantly yellowish, and they seemed slightly bloated." And here is a curious thing; many, both in Petrograd and Moscow, had their jaws bandaged; the Government food affected their teeth, and there were no dentists, or money to pay them if there had been. "Here in these poor quarters you could see that civilization was dying. The stench of its decay was everywhere."

They found people living among broken and never-to-be-repaired sewer pipes, and through basement windows they saw them living in "foul lakes of black water with refuse and garbage and dead cats." To these children were born, who died from the foul atmosphere, because there were no medicines and no doctors and because there were gaunt, starved mothers. Swarms of beggars rushed at them everywhere, and blessed them on their knees for the worthless paper money they gave. "It was insufferably painful and there was no pleasure in giving it," for it would take hundreds of rubles to buy a pair of shoes. To calm his wife he took her into a church and told her how it had been under the Czars; he had been a nihilist. "I wonder," she said sadly, after a silence, "after what has happened, Mitri, if this is any better?"

"It must be better," he said, and with no prospect of emerging before the Judgment Day.

So Schwarz, no more a Socialist, tells of the last night he spent in Ravali

On a bitterly cold night I walked outside the city limits for several miles to the cemetery where Jessie had been buried. I carried a candle and matches with me. I went through the cemetery alone, walking around the graves with the candle in my hand, until I found the raw cut in the frozen earth which marked her resting place. I took my hat off and went down on my knees and prayed: "Dear little Mother, you are gone, but I will work for you, for myself and for the world. Everywhere I will try to spread the message of the tyranny of the Russian Government that has taken your life."

He has begun this work, begun it in England by lecturing as soon as he had sufficiently recovered from his experiences in Russian prisons. Presumably he is now lecturing in the United States. He came from Odessa and lived thirty-five years in Russia; he has lived in this country, chiefly in San Francisco, since 1906; and here he married an American girl, Jessie Molle, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. She was interested in Socialism, and the two became active in it. When the split came he became a communist, but she fought against it, and at last yielded rather unwillingly to the extent at least of sympathizing with Bolshevism.

The national leaders at Chicago had no funds to pay their passage when they went as delegates to the Third International, but she supplied them with the necessary credentials.

In what follows it is unnecessary to repeat the scenes described by Mr. Wells and the others who have had difficulty in escaping from the guides (really the guards) assigned them by the Bolshevist Government and have been handicapped by ignorance of the language while there or by other causes (Mr. Russell was ill during a part of his stay). The interesting feature of the book is the picture given by this Russian-American Socialist of the things he saw when he had escaped from his "guides," and which turned him from Socialistic governments of any sort and bade him devote his life to the avenging of his American-born wife upon the system that killed her.

He and his wife went to Russia, he says, "with the sincerity of pilgrims, filled with the great hope that we would find in Russia the secret of the future happiness of mankind, and that in spite of its errors we would see the beginning of a new social order of brotherhood and justice, the Utopia of which philosophers had dreamed for centuries. We had hoped to bring back a message to our people in America which would help in the furtherance of the great aim for which we had both labored for years." But they had hardly got across the border from Esthonia when they began to see things which were hardly reconcilable with this dream. They found young women performing the heavy labor of loading logs into the tender.

Newly Discovered Painter of the Puritans

By FREDERICK W. COBURN

JEREMIAH DUMMER (1645-1718), silversmith, engraver and Magistrate of the town of Boston, has in this year for the first time been revealed as having been a portrait painter of considerable distinction. He may have been the first practitioner of the so-called fine arts in New England. He almost certainly was the earliest artist born in the English Colonies. He antedates John Singleton Copley by nearly a century, and we used to place Copley at the beginning of American art. He painted cleverly, withal—enough so to have his works mistaken by later generations for those of Sir Godfrey Kneller—and very much better than some of the "primitives" who followed him.

The identification of Jeremiah Dummer's portraits of himself and his wife has been easy once the works fell under an observant and expert eye. To Frank W. Bayley of Boston, co-editor with Charles E. Goodspeed of the revised and annotated edition of Dunlap's "History of the Arts of Design in the United States," principal source book of information concerning early American artists, came in April last two portraits from a family resident in New York. They were submitted as ancestral portraits of Jeremiah Dummer and his wife, Anna Atwater Dummer, believed to have been painted by Kneller and having a good record of continuous ownership among descendants of Samuel Dummer of Wilmington, Mass., eldest son of the sitters.

No thought of any other attribution was in the then owners' minds when they sent the canvases to Boston for expert advice as to disposing of them to best advantage.

There are too many Sir Godfrey Knellers in New England. This fact of a lot of presumably mistaken attributions was in the back of Mr. Bayley's head when he examined two more of the attributions, which, so far as known, had never been published. The pictures were at once seen to be good works of the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century, and there was no reason to doubt the correctness of the identification of the subjects. As paintings they had the same characteristics as several other well-known "Knellers" in New England. They were not really good enough to have been done by the court painter of the later Stuarts. The few who have given any expert consideration to early American portraits have long been inclined to presuppose a visit to the Colonies of some pupil or minor contemporary of Sir Godfrey's.

That easy if unverified hypothesis might have been accepted in the case of the Dummer portraits if scrutiny of the back of the canvases had not disclosed inscriptions, the nature of which seems never to have excited the curiosity of the descendents of Samuel Dummer, in whose homes the pictures have hung. Inscribed on the back of one canvas it is possible to read:

Jeremiah Dummer Pinx,
Del in Anno 1691.
Mei Effigies, Aetat 46.

On the back of the other portrait are the words:

Effigies Anna Dummer, Aetat 39.
Depicta a Jeremiah Dummer
Anno Dom. 1691.

Comparison of the handwriting of these inscriptions with several of Jeremiah Dummer's signatures, readily accessible at the Massachusetts Historical Society, appears to preclude the likelihood of a fraud or hoax. Dummer, though not known to posterity as a painter, was a foremost silversmith and engraver of his day. There is nothing obscure about his personality or his chirography. Mr. Bayley's discovery has, therefore, been accepted at the Historical Society as indubitable. What now interests specialists, such as Mr. Lawrence Park and Mr. Worthington Ford, is to ascertain which, if any, canvases of the early Colonial period previously attributed to Kneller, or unattributed, have characteristics and mannerisms similar to those of Dummer's self-portrait. Of such works several are under suspicion in the Massachusetts Historical Society collection. Two at least of the earlier portraits in Memorial Hall, Harvard University, deserve to be studied as possibly by Dummer. Several engravings that are in the history books look as if they might have been made from original paintings by this hand. Here, obviously, is material for attribution, and possibly controversy, that can only be predicted at this writing.

The myth of a dull, artless Puritanism, at all events, gets further discrediting from the discovery of Dummer as a portraitist. Research has, in general terms, proved the Puritan period to be quite other than the conventional historians, and the romancers, such as Hawthorne, have represented it to be. The bulk of the population that sought New England during the Great Migration was composed of traders, artificers and farmers, impelled by economic considerations to emigrate from Great Britain. The overstressing by modern historians of the ecclesiastical whines and wheezes of the era has been due to their accepting the literary sources at their face value. The Puritan priesthood kept most of the records. Meantime the men who almost from the first years of the Massachusetts Colony made beautiful objects in silver and other metals and in wood expressed themselves, as a rule, in no other way. Without saying much, they laid a foundation of arts and crafts which in the Colonial furniture and metalwork of the eighteenth century became of very great artistic consequence and worthy of comparison with the best that was done in contemporary Europe.

Now, therefore, at last come into the record the very creditable paintings of Jeremiah Dummer, who lived his active and useful life in the thriving, gossipy and excitable little Colonial capital which Boston was.



Mrs. Jeremiah Dummer.

If the attribution of his self-portrait stands, it is likely that future histories of American art will acclaim him as the veritable pioneer of the fine arts in British North America. That honor heretofore, on the authority of the late Charles Henry Hart, has been accorded to Gustavus Hesselius, born in Sweden in 1682 and deceased at Philadelphia in 1755. Hesselius did not come to this country until 1710, when Dummer was soon to close his earthly career. The latter, furthermore, whether he received his training in the arts of design in Boston or in England, was an American by birth.

Except for the mystery as to how he learned to paint, Jeremiah Dummer is not a hard subject for the biographer. Most of the artists who painted in the Colonies were persons of so little social standing and of such itinerant pursuits that industrious research uncovers few data concerning them. The very name of the painter, Blackburn, is mistakenly given in most of the books as "Jonathan"; it was Mr. Bayley's searching among lists of advertised letters in ancient newspapers that led to the old painter's being correctly identified as "Joseph B." Blackburn. Authentic data concerning Robert Feke, Robert Bridges, Joseph Badger and other artists of the early and middle eighteenth century are none too copious. Unlike these wanderers, Dummer was a person of family and social prominence. His father, incidentally, was an even more distinguished man than he, and two of his sons rose to greater eminence than he. That is why in genealogical narratives of the Dummer connection Jeremiah Dummer is most frequently mentioned either as a son of Richard Dummer, the emigrant, or as father of Jeremiah Dummer, use of the prefix "Mr.," who was born about 1598 ("Family Memorials," by Edward Elbridge Salisbury), and who came over in 1632 with his wife, Mary, and "sat down at Roxbury." As early as 1635 he became one of the first settlers of Newbury, in accordance with an order of the General Court to the effect that there be "set out a farm for Mr. Dummer at the falls of Newbery, not exceeding the quantity of 500 acres, provided it be not prejudicial to Newbery."



Jeremiah Dummer,
By Himself.

Here Dummer lived for a couple of stormy years, in which he was in trouble because of his wife's being a supporter of Anne Hutchinson and because he himself was an adherent of the liberal element that favored Sir Henry Vane as against the conservative Governor, John Winthrop. He was ordered "disarmed" in 1637, and he soon thereafter returned to England, presumably in disgust. Yet he came back in the Bevis in 1638 and two years later appeared in the General Court as a Representative. He showed himself of a forgiving nature by making the largest individual subscription in the Colony when Governor Winthrop's administration was in financial difficulty through the rascality of a subordinate.

The taking off of the first Mrs. Richard Dummer perhaps removed one cause of the husband's being at loggerheads with the authorities. It is thus quaintly described by the Rev. John Eliot, apostle to the Indians: "Mrs. mary Dummer, the wife of mr Richard Dummer; she was a Godly woman but by the seduction of some of her acquaintances, she was led away with the new opinions in mrs Hutchinson's time, & her husband removing to Newbery, she there openly declared herself & did also (together with others indeavor) seduce her husbond & p'suaded him to returne to Boston; where she being young with child, & ill; mr Clark (one of the same opinion) unskilifully gave her a vomit wch did in such maner torture & torment her with the riseing of the mothr & other vyolences of nature yt she dyed in a most uncomfortable maner: But we believe God tooke her away in mercy, from worse evil, wch she was falling into & we doubt not but she is gone to heaven."

Consolation for the loss of this estimable forremother of Boston bluestockings came to Richard Dummer through his second marriage, in 1644, to Frances, widow of the Rev. Jonathan Burr of Dorchester. The first offspring of this union was Jeremiah Dummer, the silversmith and portrait painter, born Sept. 14, 1645.

Richard Dummer returned for a second time to England in 1650. How long he remained in the mother country has not been discovered, or whether he took his wife and children with him. He died in Boston Dec. 14, 1679.

From the considerable technical ability apparent in Jeremiah Dummer's paintings it might be reasonable to suppose that he had at least a brief period of apprenticeship with some good master of the art of painting in London. His manner is not that of the self-taught Colonial bunglers of the next century. It bespeaks conscientious acquisition of a good formula. This acquirement would hardly seem to have been possible in seventeenth century Boston, even though the Puritan capital was by no means the bare little place often pictured.

It is possible, of course, that Jeremiah Dummer as a young boy had instruction in painting abroad. It would appear to be less probable that as a mature man, already engaged in a lucrative craft at Boston, he had a season of residence and study in England.

At 14 years, at all events, Jeremiah Dummer was apprenticed to John Hull, the Boston silversmith, born in England in 1624, and died in Boston in 1683. He was with Hull for eight years, coming under the influence presumably of his older partner, Robert Sanderson (1608-93), who, unlike Hull, had learned his trade in England. How admirably the work in a Colonial silversmith's shop would fit a talented youth for proficiency in almost any fine art need hardly be said. In design and finish the Hull and Sanderson church and convivial silver stands up well alongside almost any seventeenth century European workmanship in the same craft. The apprentice in their shop learned engraving as a matter of course and perhaps had a hand in the making of the celebrated pine tree shillings, the most celebrated numismatic achievement of this firm.

After serving his apprenticeship Jeremiah Dummer set up in business for himself. He married in 1672 Hannah, daughter of Joshua Atwater of New Haven, whose daughter Mary had been married to John Coney, another Boston silversmith. He conducted, presumably a busy and prosperous shop. One of his apprentices was his nephew, John Allen (1671-1760).

It is perhaps not fanciful to find that the Dummer workmanship in

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THE WORLD OF ART: *More Summer Exhibitions*



Landscape (Cattle and Pool), by George Inness.
In Summer Exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries.

A PEDESTRIAN in New York during the melting season stopped at the door of an art gallery and asked: "What are these Summer exhibitions! Are they cooling?" He was told that nothing could be more cooling and refreshing than a long draught of art from a native spring. When he came out he had gone through his initiation and had become a collector.

Summer exhibitions do not, of course, always do that to you, but it is a thoroughly exhausted mind that fails to get refreshment from the kind of art that nowadays is offered in the Summer exhibition. These are the months when treasures are brought from the inner rooms and, too often without the cleaning up to which they are entitled, hung in the front galleries. Although the season now is well advanced, these exhibitions continue to open. Last week the Knoedler and the Dudensing Galleries fall in line, each showing a collection of particularly agreeable pictures by American painters whose work ended in the latter half of the nineteenth century, forming a group that now appeals to our patriotic sense with almost as much force as the austere Colonial group. Wyant, Inness, Fuller and Homer Martin are painters who satisfy our local pride by their freedom from European recipe and love of the American scene, and who also worked with a technical expertness that makes itself felt now that their rising fame tempts copyists and forgers.

Examining their pictures in these recent exhibitions, in which fine examples are shown, one is newly impressed by the variety to be found in the work of any genuine master. Not five square inches in any of the quiet paintings can be charged with monotony of handling or color. Whether it is the fused romance and sentiment of Fuller or the closely studied detail of Wyant, there is not anywhere a patch of canvas empty of significance.

Wyant is represented in both galleries by a woodland scene of apparently the same period. That at the Knoedler Galleries is an Arkville landscape with lemon-hued corn in the foliage and autumnal depth in the mellow sky. The tree trunks rise cottonwood from an undulating ground, silvery against the warm general tone. The picture could stand a gentle cleaning for the sake of those pure notes of Wyant's palette that are lost with even the slightest blur of dirt and stain, but the color has an unforgettable beauty.

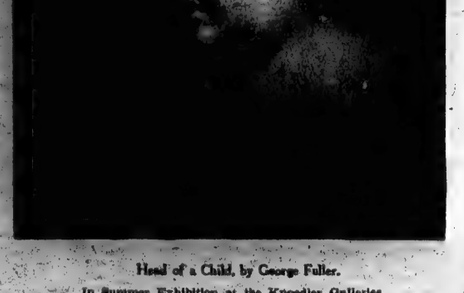
At the Dudensing Galleries the Wyant is a wood interior without the escape into sky, but with an equally strong treatment of the tree forms and a sparkling vivacity of light. In his book on American painting Professor van Dyke recalls the fact that Wyant so much admired the Barbizon painters in his later years, and especially Rousseau, that he sent a picture to the academy with the title "In the Spirit of Rousseau." This title perfectly would fit either of the pictures mentioned above. They show the French master's gravity of mood, the profound interest in tree structure that was his, and his predilection for fragments of landscape with full development of their special features.

It was an admiration that certainly did Wyant no harm, for it led to nothing so little as crass imitation. The pictures in which he shows Rousseau's influence most strongly are those into which he has put his most vigorously original work, based on ardent personal study of nature. Together with the sinewy quality characteristic of Wyant's later drawing is the amazing delicacy of touch which he succeeded in making, in spite of his crippled right hand, a distinguishing characteristic of his brushwork; and here also is the rugged character of pigment adding to the interest of his surfaces, which one may think he learned through Rousseau to estimate at its value as helping the suggestion of form and substance. He was at his best in these enclosed scenes, where he had not to contend with the relation of a far horizon with a near foreground, and his light weaving stroke, plaiting many colors into one subtle tone, is in itself an unmistakable mark of originality, the kind of craftsmanship never successfully attempted by copyists. Working "in the spirit of Rousseau," he rose to extraordinary technical heights while keeping his own fresh and delicate vision.

Homer Martin is another American landscape painter who was sensitive to the merits of the Barbizon school without sacrificing his individuality to his appreciations; and again we find the sign manual of an original master in the complication which he learned so skillfully to resolve into apparent simplicity. The breadth of his later work has tempted some of his least scrupulous imitators toward the flatness of color of which his own palette was innocent. However simplified and generalized a scene became under his sweeping brush, the play of color through the general tone is there.

The little "Autumn: Lake Champlain" at the Knoedler Galleries is painted in a generally warm tone with fragments of pure color scattered like gems through the foreground foliage. The artist's strength is just in those wide vistas that presented the greatest difficulties to Wyant; the free brushwork has a look of casual ease; there is no overcrowding of detail or overemphasis upon any one feature. And there is authority of style rising superior to the excellent French influences that worked upon the responsive intellects of our nineteenth century painters.

George Inness is seen in opposite moods at the two galleries. The Snedecor example is one of those landscapes in which the flush of color is high and the forms are vague; a beautiful specimen of a characteristic phase in the artist's



Head of a Child, by George Fuller.
In Summer Exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries.

work, with the nebulous character of forms that have not quite set, that hint at a possible development into wholly different forms. This shifting, intangible beauty came in the final period of the painter's life and was the outgrowth of his passion for intensity of color and light. His death, the most poetic in the history of art, was the direct result of his violent emotion in the presence of a magnificent sunset among unfamiliar surroundings.

The Knoedler landscape has, however, a quality for which most lovers of art would exchange the feverish charm of the later canvases. It was painted probably in the eighties, at the time when he wrote from Milton: "All these pictures are painted with very gray colors, which I find gives me the truest tone of nature, so that although they are very rich they are full of air." The composition has the classic quality of the "Evening at Medfield," but the gray green foliage of the tall trees is much more enveloped with air, and the whole scene is bathed in a serene and gracious light such as clothes the early and unsurpassed "Peace and Plenty" at the Metropolitan Museum. The pigment is put on with a fine strong impasto that suggests much less than the later pictures the painter's experimental tendency, the "painting, glazing, scumbling, scratching and scrubbing," of which his son writes, and from which more than one technical marvel resulted. The sky is gray, with a single broken patch of low-toned blue; in the foreground pool cows are standing, embodiments of Summer comfort and repose; above tower the trees, nobly massed against the beautiful sky. It is one of the canvases in which the dignity of nature has ruled the artist's conception and determined his mood. And here again within the gray tonality is felt the complication of the color. The little golden house in the middle distance is the event toward which the whole color drama moves.

At the Snedecor Gallery is a landscape by Charles Melville Dewey that represents the highest plane reached by this type of painting. The composition includes trees and pool and sky and a building, and the tonality is gray; but the final tone is more slowly built up from underpaintings strong in color, and the forms are more mysteriously generalized without vagueness, with, on the contrary, a singularly precise

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The Brook in Winter, by Gardner Symons.
In Summer Exhibition at the Dudensing Gallery.

Blessedness of Bus Riding



"Take a nice hot Sunday night."

By ETHEL WALTON EVERETT

BUS riding in New York is an amusement, an occupation, and almost a fine art. Like the famous recipe for jugged hare, which begins: "First catch your hare"—so—first catch your bus. And that isn't always as simple as it sounds.

Take a nice hot Sunday night, or holiday, when the thermometer has been hanging around the nineties all day. You attach yourselves to the group of mostly couples parked by the iron sign which reads: "Buses stop here when signaled." No matter where—but say it is at the corner of Broadway and Seventy-second Street. You wait in the panting atmosphere, and buses pass, but they don't stop, because they're all full, inside and out!

"Inside seats only!" suddenly bawls a conductor and a bus miraculously draws up beside you. By that time you have made up your mind that though you probably never will get on a bus, you will stand there and stand there on that corner all night till you do!

The bus is marked Washington Square, and to your murmured "All the way down" as you poke your dime into the slot of the little machine, the conductor returns: "Yes'm-all - the - way - down." At least you think he did, but just as you look up at the Metropolitan tower to see how many more hours of the hot night you have to live through, stentorian tones announce: "All out! This bus don't go no further!"

It appears that it is going back to 168th Street, where it came from, and you tell yourself that you don't care about the remaining few blocks anyhow, and you will have that nice long ride 'way up to 168th Street. And you stay on the bus when it turns around.

You get another jolt at 135th Street, however, when you find that the bus goes no further and the screaming conductor adds the gratuitous information that this is one of the buses that "is just going back and forth to take up some of the crowds of people from the streets."

"It would be better," you suggest, goaded beyond restraint, "distinctly better, if they would not only take them up, but take them somewhere, instead of this dumping them out all the time." But the conductor smiles enigmatically. Doubtless he remembers Rule No. 3, Page No. 7 of his little vest-pocket book of instructions, anent the undesirability of pursuing an argument with an unreasonable lady passenger beyond the stage where a graceful and Chesterfieldian retreat is possible.

So at 135th Street you join one of those "crowds" already mentioned. There are ropes and long "lines" waiting for the 168th Street bus. When one with any vacant seats draws up, there is a surging, crowding, jostling performance that ought to relieve the fears of the eminent gentleman who decided a little while ago that we are overcivilized and that our inhibitions work faster than our impulses. Nothing overcivilized about that crowd! Imagine a lot of sardines, still fully equipped with heads and tails and things, striving mightily to pack themselves into their little cans, and you have an idea of what the effect is like.

There is the usual tall, slim, foreign-looking young man who seems to make himself particularly offensive to everybody. There is the fat woman who protests that some one is stepping on her feet. A feat indeed!

"How would one get near enough to step on her feet?" one asks one's self.

Then there is the woman with the three little children, to whom the monumental lady in an icy tone remarks: "This is no place for children."

At last you find yourself pushed forward, find yourself ascending the couple of steps into the bus. These things happen involuntarily. You are carried along with the fat woman, the woman with the children and the rest, and apparently all have walked on your feet, if the blackness of your white pumps is any criterion.

Speaking of pumps, it is something of a minor art to know how to dress for a bus ride. I took stock of damage sustained the other night. White pumps trampled black, white linen skirt which showed plainly where an extraneous pair of feet had vainly tried to walk up my back, a regular cross-hatching of black smudges, which marked the opening between the vertical and horizontal portions of the seats provided by a thoughtful corporation, and where the toe of the vivacious blond in the seat behind me had been in action, as she alternately crossed her right leg over her left and her left over her right.

As to a good bus costume, I have a friend who advises a green waist if possible. She says she would not attempt to get on a bus these hot days, when buses are so popular, without something conspicuously of a green color. Cross-questioned as to any inferential bearing on the nationality, race or origin of the bus conductors, she says only this:

"Have you noticed that they all have blue or gray or blue-gray eyes? And don't they all speak with a bit of a brogue? Now, don't they?"

And, come to think of it—don't they?

I sometimes believe she dresses for the bus conductors, when she goes a bus-ing. At least she has mentioned a "hat with a feather" and a hat "with a wreath" that the bus conductors "like."

She tells how, the other afternoon, on a very warm day, she hurriedly boarded a bus with several other people, only to have a pair of smiling blue eyes peer up at her as she started up the curving stairway for the "top deck."

"There are no seats, miss," said Blue Eyes.

"Oh, I'm sorry—I thought there were enough."

Blue eyes smiled a little and indicated with a wave of the hand that she might stand outside and hold on to the railing of the little stairway. After what seemed an interminable journey, a bell from the upper regions rang loudly, and a man came down the little stair. My friend hastened aloft—to find, not one, but four empty seats!

"And it was not possible that he did not know," she assured me with a gurgling little laugh, "because he had just been up there twice, to call out, 'Low bridge!' before the bus went under the L at two places. Now, what do you think of that?"

I think bus conductors, too, are human—but I did not tell her so. Marcel-waved, triple-chinned, diamond-hung ladies stand no chance against a green waist, and a "hat with a feather" or "the one with a wreath."

Have you never seen the conductor trying to fix it so that my friend with the green waist—or somebody like her—could get ahead of somebody else, when it came to a chance at an upper-deck seat? The little comedy proceeds something like this: The bell jangles and several pairs of knees downstairs instantly begin to straighten, preparatory to their owners' rising and stampeding for the little stair, but, with the first sound of the bell, the conductor has leaned over and touched the girl on the shoulder, the tiniest bit, with one finger, as though he were calling her attention to her street, and she rises and gets to the foot of the stair as the descending upper-deck passenger comes down.

Or, perhaps, the girl turns around and says to the conductor:

"I suppose I shall have to give up all hope of getting a seat up top tonight. I have been down to the Square and back once already, and haven't yet been lucky enough to get upstairs."

"You should have taken this here seat," he replies briefly, indicating with his thumb the back of the lady at her side—the girl being in the rear seat, next the window, and the lady indicated being in the seat nearer to the door.

There are little courtesies to men, too. On a hot, busy night, with a passenger list consisting almost entirely of young couples, I saw the conductor gently place a forefinger on the shoulder of a cigarette-smoking youth in the back seat—a youth who was accompanied by a fluffy little girl in pink organdy. The preoccupied youth paid no attention, and the conductor continued gently massaging the spot on his shoulder. Finally the boy turned questioningly and the conductor without a word moved his hand with the motion of one removing a cigarette from between his lips and flipping it to the sidewalk. A little short shake of the head was the nearest approach to a remark. But the boy caught on and flipped the offending cigarette to the pavement, as suggested.

"Probably the conductor's girl has a dress of pale pink organdy," said I to myself, "and he has a fellow-feeling for the girl's escort.

But up on the top of the bus, on the upper deck, is where bus riding is at its best. Spooning for some reason is out of fashion at present on the bus top. There is less of it to be seen there than elsewhere, taking into consideration the comparatively dusky seclusion of the upper deck's privacy on a moonless night. Girls and boys are not noticed with their heads on each others' shoulders as frequently as was once the case. But on hot nights there's a good deal of involuntary nodding.

As the bus gets up to Morningside, if it's a 110th Street bus, or turns up Riverside at Seventy-second, if it is a Riverside bus, there is a general or nearly general taking off of hats. Little tots put their heads back, resting on the tops of the seats, and go off peacefully to sleep as the cool air is wafted up from the green of a park or from the Hudson.

A sturdy, stocky youngster who looked as if he had put in a good day at baseball began to droop against my arm the other night, and by the time the bus got bowling along by the river he was frankly asleep. I shifted and wiggled an elbow, which had the effect of a gentle nudge, and woke him up. He straightened himself, moved so that he turned his back to me, as if to indicate his supreme disdain of my inconsequential self, and—in a minute or two was sound asleep again, collapsed back upon me, so that we were both more uncomfortable than before. I gave up!

Being a Grocer for Nothing

(Continued from Page 10)

croach upon his trade is not well founded. Greater New York has only 20,000 postal employes, widely scattered—their whole trade withdrawn would be felt by no individual grocer. On the other hand, some of their methods might be used to fight his most serious competitor, the chain store.

Failure to turn stock quickly is one of the largest wastes in the retail grocery business. Harvard investigators found that stock turned on average of only eight times a year. Postal employes have learned how to turn stock from three to five times a month! Their use of cash in buying economy is impossible to an average retail grocer—this buying power is tied up in his slow-moving goods. The massed purchasing used by these postal associations is available wherever retail grocers will come together for co-operative buying. If a half dozen mail carriers, lacking mercantile experience, can go into the grocery business, parcel out various lines of goods among themselves, buy in quantity at the most favorable prices, and take up bargain after bargain, there seems to be no reason why a half dozen grocers in a community cannot do the same. Some of the grocers are already doing it, each member of the group devoting his attention to special merchandise which he keeps track of and buys for all the others.

The postal associations have several advantages—they pay no rent, have a low clerking expense and make no outlay for delivery service, advertising or display. Yet after all these items have been deducted the actual reduction in their prices compared with the retail grocer's, is only 10 to 15 per cent. For that slightly higher price, the retail grocer gives service. His customers hardly expect him to be a grocer for nothing. Without sacrificing his legitimate profit, he could, by adopting some of the devices found effective by the postal employes, bring about economies for himself and his customers.

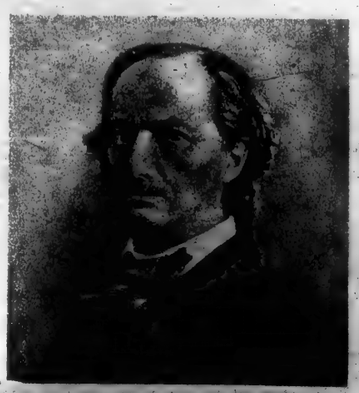
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW AND MAGAZINE, JULY 24, 1921

Centenaries of Three Great Frenchmen



Jean de La Fontaine.

Charles Baudelaire.





Gustave Flaubert.

I.

Jean de la Fontaine was born at Château - Thierry, Champagne, on July 8, 1621, and died in Paris, April 13, 1695. Thus it will be seen that he lived through a period of French letters which was starred with great names. Among La Fontaine's best friends, shortly after his first book—the "Contes"—appeared in 1664, were Racine, Boileau and Molière. These three, with the fabulist, formed the famous group which has gone down in French literature history as the quartet of the Rue du Vieux Colombier.

La Fontaine was never a wealthy man and lived most of his life on the bounty of patrons. The son of a forest ranger of the highest middle class, he was sent to school, studied for the priesthood in a desultory fashion, took up his father's occupation, married at the age of 26, squandered his wife's fortune, was separated from her and lived the remainder of his life in Paris as a writer. It was not until he was 30 years old that La Fontaine turned seriously to letters, at the first contenting himself with light versification. His first serious work was an adaptation of Terence's "Eunuchus," and it was for him his first patron, Fouquet. After Fouquet incurred the displeasure of the King La Fontaine secured for himself other patrons, among them being, at various times, the Duke and Duchess of Bouillon, the Duchess Dowager of Orleans, Mme. de la Sablière, in whose home he lived for twenty years, and M. and Mme. Hervart, under whose care he died.

The books of La Fontaine are not many, and there are but two which are particularly remembered today. First and foremost is the "Fables," the first collection appearing in 1668, and further groups being printed in 1678-79 and 1694. There are 239 fables in all, divided into twelve books. Secondly, there are the "Contes," stories for the most part of rather licentious qualities and rewritten from Boccaccio and other collections of legends. He was also the writer of a number of plays and volumes of poetry, none of which may be given very high rank. Indeed, it is the fables alone by which the fame of La Fontaine lives, and in that field he was supreme. It is doubtful if he ever deliberately invented a fable of his own, for he adapted practically all of them from such sources as Aesop, Babrius, Phaedrus, the Indian Bidpai, and even such earlier French writers as Rabelais, Clement Marot, Maturin Regnier and Des Periers. Occasionally he would take contemporary happenings or anecdotes he ran across in the Parisian society of his day and fashion fables from them.

It was Taine who pointed out that the animals in La Fontaine's fables always stood for certain human beings, the lion being the King, and so on. But even at that the French writer has cleverly managed to suggest the attributes of the real animals. Perhaps the chief charm in La Fontaine's fables lies in their delicious, often humorous, and always ingenious characterization. The foibles of society were perceptible to La Fontaine, and, like a gentle prophecy of Voltaire, he set them down in melodious French lines.

From La Fontaine's time on the fable has been a favorite form with writers. It has come down to modern times in its old form and the spirit of the fable has also come to us in disguised form, as the short tale that teaches a lesson or expresses a universal trait. How easy it would be to imagine that some of Bernard Shaw's plays are nothing more or less than huge fables for grownups and who knows but that the influence of La Fontaine stirring a thought here and giving a subconscious urge there to his successors has so, most indirectly, shaped a bit the course of modern satirical writing?

II.

Gustave Flaubert a figure is reached whose influence is of the utmost importance today. The new vistas which he opened for the novel by the publication of "Madame Bovary" are practically endless. It is doubtful whether fiction can ever go much further in a technical sense than this story of a small-town vulgar woman whose life is a petty tragedy.

Flaubert was born at Rouen, Dec. 12, 1821, the son of a house surgeon at the Hotel Dieu. Unlike La Fontaine, who waited until his third decade before heeding the call of letters, Flaubert began to write as a child. It was an abiding passion with him and remained so throughout life, although the objectives were somewhat changed. For during Flaubert's youth he was obsessed with a desire to write plays, and during his maturity he was equally obsessed with deliberately fashioning a novel, technically superb, with every word and action falling in the right place. The life of this writer was extremely sedentary, although in 1870-71 he visited London, Brussels and Dieppe.

"Madame Bovary," Flaubert's first book, is his best. It is also a masterpiece for all time, undoubtedly the most perfect novel ever written. The book is a meticulous presentation of actual life with absolutely no fictional fireworks or heroics. This plain history of Emma Bovary becomes a reconstruction of the novel as it had been known up to that time. It prepared the way for the entire field of naturalistic fiction which was to follow it. From the publication of this book with its calm and unfeverish, almost contemplative, rendering of the most minute facts that might go toward the inevitable moral degeneration of this weak woman dates practically every great novelist who followed, men such as Zola, who carried the method to a stupid excess, and men like Henry James, who sometimes uncertain of le mot juste would add contributory phrase after phrase in order that the subtle meaning be securely caught. Before Flaubert—the wilderness; since Flaubert—the cultivated field.

And with any consideration of "Madame Bovary" must come mention of "Salammbo." This barbaric novel, with its scene laid in ancient Carthage, is possibly the most successful reconstruction of a past era that one may find in fiction. If anything, it is too successful. Flaubert deliberately set to work to verify all his facts and descriptions in this book. He wanted the truth; he wanted to create ancient Carthage as it actually was. The result was splendidly summed up in Flaubert's own words. He said, "the pedestal is too large for the statue." And when one reads the book and discovers the barbaric splendor of Carthage, the Meissonier-like painting of Flaubert, one will agree that the heroine herself is somewhat obscured by the mastery of her setting. Salammbo cannot be seen for the scenery. Yet at that the book is an extremely great achievement. Together with "Madame Bovary," it was quite enough for one life. And Fate appeared to agree with this dictum.

The other works of Flaubert, "L'Education Sentimentale," "La Tentation de St. Antoine" and "Bouvard et Pecuchet," to name the three outstanding ones, are all interesting but negligible. "La Tentation de St. Antoine" presents the lyric poet of Flaubert and as such an exemplification it is important, but it is difficult to see why this book has been so overrated by critics during recent years.

The influence of Flaubert in American fiction is to be found easily enough. One has but to look for those writers who do a deal of documentation in creating their books. Certainly both James and Howells owe a deal to Flaubert, although Howells, perhaps, owes more to Turgenev. The principles of Flaubert relative to truth and naturalism are to be found in both Theodore Dreiser and Sherwood Anderson, although neither of these writers commands one-tenth of the old Frenchman's ability in technical construction and the deliberate placing of the exact word. Dreiser, so full of extraneous matter, so shaggy in form and incoherent in expression, will probably never reach a higher level than he has now touched, but the case of Sherwood Anderson is different, and he may be expected to travel still further along that road which Gustave Flaubert blazed so many decades ago.

VI.

Charles Pierre Baudelaire, the third of those great French writers whose anniversaries fall within this year, was born in Paris, April 9, 1821. He died there on Aug. 31, 1867. The connection between Baudelaire and the United States is particularly close because of the French poet's great love for Edgar Allan Poe and the genius with which he translated the poems and tales of that American writer into French. The position of Baudelaire in French letters, however, rests mainly upon "Les Fleurs du Mal," that collection of exotic and repulsive poems with their emphatic and Nietzschean philosophy. The nearest comparison that one may make with Baudelaire is undoubtedly Poe, for both men were damned with melancholy, ironic minds and a general inability to adjust themselves to the calm existence of those about them. Baudelaire sought his refuge in drink and drugs; indeed, he wrote two books about opium and hashish. Poe, we must believe, often turned to drink for surcease from the constant worries of his life.

There is something satanic about Charles Baudelaire. At times one may almost imagine a lurid light playing about the pages of his strange books. The vivid imagination of the man illuminates his poetry with a daemonic lustre. Writing of Baudelaire, Arthur Symons has stated: "Fascinated by sin, he is never the dupe of his emotions; he sees sin as the Original Sin; he studies sin as he studies evil, with stern logic; he finds in horror a kind of attractiveness, as Poe had found it; rarely in hideous things, save when his sense of what I call a moralist makes him moralize, as in his terrible poem, 'Une Charogne.' He has pity for misery, hate for progress. He is analytic, he is a learned casuist, whom I can compare with the formidable Spanish Jesuit Thomas Sanches, who wrote the Latin Aporismi Matrimonio (1629).

"His soul swims on music played on no human instrument, but on strings that the devil pulls, to which certain living puppets dance in grotesque fashion, to unheard-of rhythms, to the sound of violins strummed on by evil spirits in the Witches Sabbats."

If we allow for Arthur Symons's evident desire to suggest with the most emphatic impressionism, we may gather from the above lines that Baudelaire was a past master in the art of evoking the macabre.

Baudelaire undoubtedly brought a new style into poetry and a method of writing that has had countless disciples. So far has the influence of this great Frenchman spread that it was not many years ago that Turquet-Milnes felt compelled to write a book about the influence of Baudelaire on English letters. In that book one may see how deeply "Les Fleurs du Mal" burned its way into the consciousness of English writers. First of all, there was present a new sense of spiritual values, a broadening of spirit that has sometimes degenerated into an ironic callousness. One can hardly doubt but that Baudelaire suffered greatly while he was composing his poetry. He was a man of the extremest sensibilities and not the callous and unfeeling daemon that popular imagination conjures up at mention of his name. Arthur Symons declared in "The Symbolist Movement in Literature" that French poetry would have been as different had Baudelaire never existed as English poetry would have been had Rossetti never been born.

All three of these Frenchmen, La Fontaine, Flaubert and Baudelaire, were geniuses, although of varying kinds. Perhaps the least inspired was La Fontaine; certainly the most valuable to the world of letters was Flaubert. It is the strange hues in literature that make it great: Li Po, in old China, forsaking the wine cup to embrace the reflection of the moon in the river; Petronius, the arbiter elegantiarum of decadent Rome, opening his veins in a last sneer at the perilous vanities of mutability; Gerard de Nerval leading a lobster through the boulevards of Paris because it looked wise and did not talk back; Charles Baudelaire offering up his litanies to Satan; Gustave Flaubert reconstructing Carthage out of dry tomes, and La Fontaine smiling slyly at the peccadillos of life and the universality of traits; one repeats again, it is the strange hues in literature that make it great.

(Continued on Page 19)

William Morris, Heretic Among Socialists

WILLIAM MORRIS AND THE EARLY DAYS OF THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT. By J. Bruce Glasier. With a preface by May Morris. Longmans, Green & Co. London and New York: $2.25.

Most Socialists are made. Some, however, are born. William Morris heads those of the second category. His was the brand of socialism that brings from within a profound, heartfelt desire that all people should "consider and act for the good of their fellows, for the commonweal in fact." Morris's writings, his craftsmanship, his dreams of days when meum and tuum would be supplanted by nostrum, all preached the gospel of a full, free, joyous and useful life. And he did more to make utility beautiful than any one before or since his time. First, last and always Morris firmly subscribed to law and order. His standard of ethics for the individual was of the highest. Nor was his Utopia foolhardy, for although he rebelled against all rigid and oppressive laws or customs, Morris did not believe that people could do without good laws and customs. Moreover, he was in no sense a "scientific" Socialist. Witness this: On the occasion of his first appearance as a speaker in Glasgow, at which the author of this book was present, a quibbling "Comrade" asked Morris whether he "accepted Marx's theory of value." And tousled Morris, genial, exuberant but always truthful, exploded:

"To speak quite frankly, I do not know what Marx's theory of value is, and I'm damned if I want to know. I have tried to understand Marx's theory, but political economy is not in my line, and much of it appears to me to be dreary rubbish. But I am, I hope, a Socialist none the less. It is enough political economy for me to know that the idle class is rich and the working class is poor, and that the rich are rich because they rob the poor. That I know because I see it with my eyes. I need read no books to convince me of it. And it does not matter a rap, it seems to me, whether the robbery is accomplished by what is termed surplus value or by means of serfage or open brigandage."

Much has been written concerning William Morris and his genius, but curiously enough most littérateurs have somehow failed to give due credence or weight to the influence wrought upon his creative work by his profound belief in and ceaseless labors for socialism. Rather have they pictured a Morris with generous socialistic leanings—a sort of humane offshoot from his spontaneous, hopeful and magnanimous personality. One wonders just why. Possibly, in a measure, thought fashions have been responsible; or it might have been a degree of literary snobbery. At any rate, Mr. Bruce Glasier, the author of this little volume, has fallen in with neither, and in these days of Sovietphobia that is saying a good deal. Of course, Mr. Glasier was long identified with the Socialist movement in Great Britain, and some may therefore question the partisanship of his representation.

The book was written as a tribute to the memory of William Morris, friend and teacher, with whom Mr. Glasier was closely associated in promoting the cause of socialism, and through which a deep and lasting friendship developed. Indeed, Mr. Glasier admits that his regard for Morris is a form of hero worship, of which he is "neither ashamed nor unashamed." May Morris has supplied a preface. The book was written while the author was "lying on a bed of pain with no expectation that I shall ever again walk out amongst my fellows." It was the result of a diary, jottings here and there, and intense retrospective meditations of delightful days of companionship, of personal incidents, of long talks, of imbibed philosophy. And in a short appendix Mr. Glasier has reprinted some of Morris's letters.

Probably no part of the volume serves to give a better appreciation of the genial personality of William Morris and the summation of his beliefs than that in which the author has described one of the weekly propaganda outings of the Glasgow Socialist League. They were accustomed to go to neighboring mining towns on Saturday afternoons to hold outdoor meetings, and on one occasion Morris joined them. Most of the men were laborers, carpenters and miners, many of whom had no idea of the identity of the real Morris and the place he occupied in the public eye. To them he was just a comrade and a speaker. And when he was called upon, to answer many characteristic questions like "Does the lecturer propose to do away with coal mining, and, if so, what would we do for fuel?" Morris admitted that on some industrial matters he knew he was regarded as "somewhat of a heretic even among Socialists." He would have been glad to do without coal and so obviate the necessity of having human beings burrow "like worms and moles in the earth." He explained how in olden days people had no coal and were not only rather more happy than we are today, but produced better art, poetry and quite as good religion and philosophy as we do nowadays. He would not say that we could do without coal, but he would say "that we could do with less than half of what we use if we lived properly and produced only really useful, good and beautiful things." And a pathetic elderly woman at this meeting recognized that the heretic was "a guid man onyway; for he looks an honest man and he speaks the guid truth."

In a chapter on "Socialism and Religion," Mr. Glasier does much to reconcile those who might have been disappointed in Morris's "paganism," and defends this apparent lack of interest in hopes beyond the visible world by reminding us that the fact that Morris did not discuss these deeper questions in public was no indication that a man of his thoroughly instinctive morality did not have cravings beyond those supplied by the material world. And, while admitting the need of thoughtful minds to go beyond the problem of immediate happiness, the author points out that for a practical solution of working ideals concerning one's duty to one's fellow-man there can be nothing finer than the teachings of William Morris. He credits Morris with these trite remarks:

> We do not know what we ourselves are or what the world is, nor, if it comes to that, do we know what poetry, or art, or happiness is. One thing is quite certain to me, and that is that our beliefs, whatever they be, whether concerning God, or nature, or art, or happiness, are in the end only of account in so far as they affect the right doings of our lives; so far, in fact, as they make ourselves and our fellows happy. * * * On the whole, therefore, I opine that our religion, our duty, and our happiness are one and the same—and our duty and happiness is, or ought to be, to grow and live, to be beautiful and happy as the flowers and the birds are. God, if there is a God, will never be angry with us for doing or being that; and if there be, as perhaps most of us sometimes almost hope there may be, an after-life, we shan't be the less fit for its fellowship by having made ourselves good fellows in this.

M. L. BLUMENTHAL

The Business Voice of Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

We feel that our country has developed a unique civilization which we must preserve for ourselves, and which if presented in friendly fashion, may help to enrich the Western World. The terrific density of our population compels us to choose one at least of two alternatives that must be incorporated immediately into our national policy, territorial expansion or industrial development, although the rate of increase in the population will surely be checked with the coming of higher standards of living.

To expand territorially, unless we can succeed in the purchase of territories needed, is against the most enlightened public opinion of the world today, including that of Japan itself, although practically all the great nations of our time have been built partly through conquests—many of them fairly recent. On the other hand, if we are to develop ourselves industrially only, we must be supplied with raw materials and must not be constantly subject to interferences, actual or potential, on the part of other nations in securing them. Solid economical relations with the Asiatic mainland along with its political stability are, therefore, absolutely vital to our national life. The whole Japanese people is well educated to this point of view and could easily be roused to oppose any force that dared to interfere unreasonably with their claims on this particular point.

Although no sane person in Japan is any longer dreaming of that much talked-of and aggressive Asiatic empire, it must be plainly stated that as long as the Chinese Government remains in a state of pitiful impotence, half-heartedly supported by a very loosely knitted aggregation of jealous and mutually antagonistic Generals, such as are now in control of most of the provinces, there will certainly be tendency on our part to desire a partial control of a few positions on the Continent to insure an unrestricted flow of commerce.

If the Chinese Government continues to be corrupt and incapable of performing its proper functions and 99 per cent. of the Chinese people must suffer from the greed of the ruling class there are bound to be certain influences, domestic as well as foreign, for the replacement of such a Government. The Chinese people have great potential power. They make splendid farmers. They are well organized commercially in spite of some serious handicaps. Some individual Chinese are of a very high order of intelligence. But all China suffers from the effect of a weak and inefficient Central Government.

We Japanese suffer from our corrupt officials, but the Chinese situation seems far worse. Professor John Dewey of Columbia University, a great friend of China, states somewhere: "In official circles, the present situation regarding the terrible famine, for example, is sickening beyond measure. Indifference joined to 'squeeze'; intrigue for position and prestige, combined with profiteering and exploitation of the starving; land-grabbing from honest and industrious peasants by blackhearted officials; refusal, on the ground that worse than useless soldiers must be transported, to provide cars to carry grain supplied by philanthopists—these are some of the outstanding facts."

Some American experts on Far Eastern affairs and some American missionaries seem to think that Japan is a great evil, and that, therefore, checking her expansion is the panacea for the regeneration of China. These men of pure purpose and admirable intentions seem to be clamoring for an immediate millennium in the Far East. The task of political and social organization in China is a vast and complicated one. There is no single remedy. Hysterical hostility toward Japan will not accomplish anything except to create further international irritation between Japan and China, and to enable some Chinese agitators, otherwise out of employment, to thrive on sentimentalities. If results are to be secured in such highly complicated affairs as those of China, vision must be translated into terms of practical compromise.

At this time Japan, mainly because of the present impotence of powers formerly active in the Far Eastern affairs, is reshaping her policies toward the Asiatic continent. Judging both from her internal situation and the international psychology, the most desirable course will be to let her alone. Any interference, no matter from what motive, could just now be construed as indicative of a desire, on the part of the nation interfering, for Japan's destruction as a political and economic power. Such an impression, once made, would inevitably create a tendency, even on the part of the Japanese liberals, to support her military institutions. Japan as a whole would consider such interference as an arrogant challenge to her right of existence. To hold her own position against a possible emergency of this kind she is now expending vast sums for her army and navy.

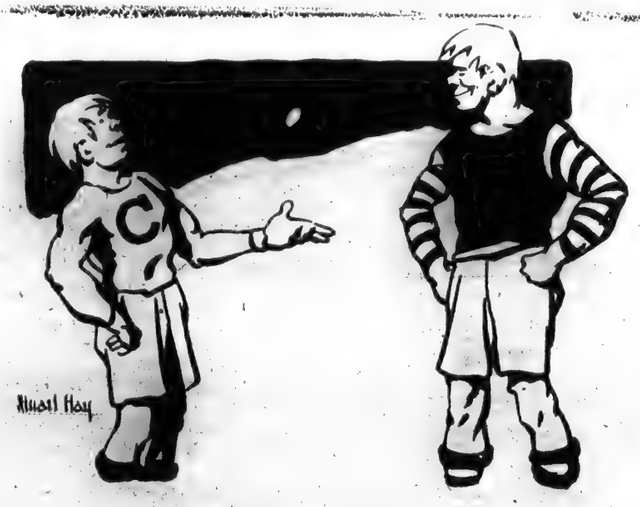
Yet the effect of these preparations will invariably react upon the other powers, and vice versa. So goes on forever the vicious circle of armament. A better mutual understanding between nations is highly essential in order that the world may expend greater energy in the truly constructive work which makes for human happiness.

I wish to be allowed to impress upon the mind of the American public that Japan is learning, though gradually, the ways of true usefulness, and unless Americans wish to assume the entire responsibility for the whole Chinese reorganization, they should encourage her to feel a joint responsibility for the political stability of the Far East. Through some concrete means the utter demoralisation of China now threatening must be prevented until Young China is ready to assume its own responsibilities and bring about orderly progress.

The world is distressed beyond endurance with endless disturbances. This is decidedly a time for greater international co-operation. Never is the need of foreign markets so keenly felt by statesmen, in order that labor as well as capital may be employed to greater advantage. A greater sense of national security on the part of Japan and a consciousness of being counted in as co-workers in plans for international betterment would do much to bring about a whole-hearted co-operation between America and Japan.

The failure of the recent war to achieve the purposes for which it was fought, has left the world depressed, and its nations suspicious of each other. The hatreds engendered then may easily flame out in new and unreasoning dire lens. Energies developed by the war will not easily subside into former channels. Questions which formerly caused only slight possibilities of trouble between nations may now become seriously magnified because of the abnormal war psychology still persisting. It is a time when those more thoughtful observers who are aware of these dangers must exert themselves to influence the less thinking citizens away from the dangers of hatred and hysteria. External racial differences must be put aside and the utmost power exercised for the creation of good-will and co-operation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW AND MAGAZINE, JULY 24, 1921



"In short breeches and bare knees."

Where the Real Irish Congregate

By CHARLES J. ROSEBAULT

WHEN Delia left us right after dinner on a recent evening (with the unwashed dishes put aside until the next morning), we understood that she was going to a party. Off and on we had been hearing about it for several weeks, and had been given to understand that it was to be not just an ordinary affair, where anybody who had scraped acquaintance with the Flannigans and had a little Irish blood in his veins would think he had the right to drop in. Not a bit of it. This was to be the real thing, a gathering of the clans of the genuine and authentic, with not so much as a hint of a Narrowback or other adulteration. Delia is far from being hard-hearted, and I wouldn't be surprised to find her handing out a cup of tea to any half-way decent individual who happened along at a reasonably convenient hour, but, oh! the glint of scorn in her blue eyes when I happen to mistake a Narrowback for the real article.

"Ahl th' crooks are not Irish," she declares, with vehemence.

"I thought he was a very nice boy," I am apt to remonstrate.

"But he's not Irish," she'll snap back at me. "'He's a Narrowback."

It is only another illustration of the vast amount of misinformation that lies thick and heavy all about us, rising unforeseen as the fogs of London on December days to shut out the light of truth and leave us to struggle along dazed and confused. Obfuscated by the ignorance of conceit, like most New Yorkers, I had felt sure that I could spot an Irishman the moment he opened his mouth. Could there be any mistake where the brogue, rich and luscious, lay upon the voice as snugly as doth the skin upon the porker? But there was Delia with expert knowledge to flout my vanity. A brogue could come easily enough if one was brought up with those who possessed it. It was no good as evidence whatsoever. What's more—and this took the wind out of me completely—though every drop of blood in your body be as Irish as that of Brian Boru and your devotion to the Emerald Isle as a glowing passion, yet will you be ever a foreigner if the stork bore you to some other birthplace than the Old Sod itself. There is only one real Irish and that wasn't born on Cherry Hill, even though its name is Mulligan.

Still, Delia does not carry the racial question as far as some. In a London drawing room I once happened to mention to a lady that I had been visiting friends in Ireland. "What part of Ireland?" she asked. "County Down, not far from Belfast," I answered innocently. "That's not Ireland," she answered flatly. Cold type will never reflect the burning contempt in her voice. She was a genuine Sullivan.

But to come back to Delia's party. As we learned the following morning, it was not a party, after all, but a wake. To be sure, a real, honest-to-goodness wake is a party, after a fashion, and more often than not a right merry one, but it does not always start out to be that. Delia herself, as she assured us most solemnly, had had no inkling of the fact, and had left us with every idea that it was to be just what she had told us, a gathering of young folk from County Clare, all of them born within walking distance of each other. And then, to her amazement and horror, she had found that poor Mike was the hero of the occasion, and he in his coffin!

That was how I first came to know of Celtic Park. It was there, as Delia explained sorrowfully, that Mike came to be stretched. To be stretched, I ought to explain, does not necessarily mean that one becomes a subject for a wake. It is a comprehensive expression for every kind of mishap, from a broken face to the final knockout. I never did learn just what happened to Mike. It did not seem quite proper to be too curious in what might fairly be called a family affair, for Mike was from County Clare, just as Delia is. It would have been altogether different, of course, if he had come from Limerick—or any other county. It was only a week earlier that Delia had returned from a gathering where there had been a mixed lot, some from Clare, some from Limerick and some from Longford, and they had divided up and would hardly be civil to each other. "Think o' that, now," she had remarked, with fire in her eyes.

But the point is that Delia's observations aroused in me a considerable interest in Celtic Park. From what she said I gathered that it was an oasis in the desert, a refuge for the real Irish from would-bes—make-believes and utter barbarians. Not that it was altogether ideal, for the ownership did not rest in the hands of the elect, and it was not as accessible as might be wished. Some day the true friends of Ireland would see to it that they had a park of their own. Still, for the present, it did very well. One met there people of real color. Color, of course, means character. That, no doubt, explained the fact that the buildings had been set on fire three times. The enemies of Ireland are everywhere—and capable of anything!

On a recent Sunday afternoon, disregarding Delia's warning that I probably would be stretched, I set out to see for myself. The Corona train from the Grand Central Station via the Queensboro subway carried me to Bliss Street—surely a happy title—and I followed a long line of stalwart sons and daughters of Erin across the long stretch of dusty road to the fenced-in inclosure, where floated the Stars and Stripes beside the yellow, white and green of Sinn Fein. It was not an attractive setting, this waste of flat, weed-grown land, and many a moon has been born and waned since the fence and buildings have seen a paint brush, but there could be no question about the high spirits of the crowd. However old they may be, the boy and the girl are never extinguished in the Irish.

Within the gates it was necessary to pass the gauntlet of various agents for funds and publications. There were solicitors for subscriptions to the Sinn Fein, of course, and to The Sinn Feiner. There were, also, two East Indians, with pamphlets to prove the similarity of the Indian and Irish causes and giving reasons why America should support the revolutionaries of India against the Sassenach.

I have always found it as much as I could manage to keep abreast of home politics, and I have neither time nor inclination to mix into other peoples' troubles, but, mindful of Delia's warning, and knowing the hair-trigger character of these people, I thought it best to avoid an outright refusal of their applications. Fortunately, there were many in the crowd who were indisposed to subscribe, at the moment at all events, and by attaching myself to a group of these I escaped unmolested.

A football game was in progress and two teams in short breeches and bare knees, with the names of the counties they represented emblazoned on their sweaters in their local colors, were doing their doughtiest before an enormous crowd spread upon the bleachers and all around the field. For the thirsty ones two bars were going, one in a pavilion off the bleachers and another in a large barnlike building a short distance off, but the foamy beer drawn from suspicious kegs was innocuous, and there was no indication of anything stronger at public sale. However, a whiff from the breath of a wabbly young man whom I passed presently demonstrated the possibility of the private flask being not altogether suppressed. Still, it would be far from the truth if this were to suggest any general misconduct. So far as I was able to judge, this was a most law-abiding assemblage.

To be sure, it was in the middle of the afternoon, as Delia mentioned tauntingly when I returned, and Celtic Park keeps going until ten at night. Also, I forgot to say that she had spoken of dancing with a careless young man who had failed to fasten the cork properly, so that in the height of a reel it had come out and the contents had sprinkled them all, to her great annoyance; but I can only speak of what I witnessed myself.

From my place in the pavilion I could overlook the entire grounds and it soon became clear to me that the assemblage might be divided into two groups, those who were fully broken into American customs and those who were still under the influence of their native habits. Among the former the men smoked cigars and cigarettes and the women and girls would have passed unnoticed in any city throng. Of the newcomers the men clung to their pipes and the girls still wore their home-made finery, mostly simple frocks of cheap materials, with here and there a startling costume of ancient vintage, one doubtless which had created a sensation at a county meet of fox-hunters or at some smart races, when it may have seemed appropriate to the original owner.

But perhaps even a better test among the females of the date of their departure from home and its simple life was the condition of their complexion. There never could be any mistaking the lass whose rosy cheeks told of simple fare and early hours. Occasionally a bit of a phrase, suggesting the dialogue in some of the modern Irish plays, would likewise tell the tale, as when I overheard a young man salute a friend with, "Ah, there's the young gallant; and how's the health?"

The football being finished, the hurlers of Clare and Limerick came on, a husky lot, and well skilled in the fineness of the game, which was clearly the favorite of the onlookers and developed more open manifestations of partisanship than had the other. The men especially took on tense expressions and their shouts to the players were both personal and forceful.

But it was the dancing I had come to see particularly, and presently two concertinas entered into competition with the hurling, a ring formed in the pavilion, and a stolid-faced young man started off by himself to illustrate the agility of foot which is part of the Southern Irishman's inheritance and education. He was not young, the razor had not touched his beard for at least a day, and his clothes had not felt a brush for even longer, but heel and toe were trained to intricate steps and perfect obedience to the rhythm. Solemnly, without sign of joy or exhilaration, he finished out the dance, tipped the players and retired.

But now the young people were aroused and the next tune brought a number of couples to tripping it with abandon. For those within earshot the competition of the concertinas overcame the interest in the hurling. The crowd around the dancers grew ever thicker and more couples joined in until the players found it necessary to divide and play for separate groups. Reels, quadrilles and the Stack of Barley followed one another in rapid succession. The players were expert and the folk tunes they played had a haunting quality. It was impossible to listen and keep one's feet quiet.

"Thot's the rale thing," observed one of my neighbors, a man of middle age. "The stuff they play at the risterants is plain scandalous."

Over in the big building a band was playing this "scandalous" music, our own jazz, and there were plenty to enjoy that, too; but none of the recent arrivals joined in there. Probably they would not have known the steps. Anyhow, there could be no questioning the pleasure they were having with their own.

During an interlude a stout woman of fifty, who had been watching quietly, had one of the players start up for her and presently she was giving a lone exhibition which brought a chorus of delighted exclamations from the crowd. Such an exhibition in one of our fashionable restaurants would have created consternation among the heavy-footed dowagers who fumble through the two-step.

That night I put this question to Delia:

"What do you think would have happened had I called for three cheers for Admiral Sims?"

"They had to call the ambulance the last time I was there," was her answer.

Capturing the Folk Song of America

(Continued from Page 15)

tion are love songs. We find, also, national hymns, songs praising the homeland for the beauty and prowess of its people, songs of labor, of which the Polish "At the Spinning Wheel," made into admirable verse by Katharine Lee Bates, is a good example. A few carols, also, add much to the value of the book. The deep, homely tenderness of the Polish "Lullaby Carol" is a better thing than can be found in many of the songs and carols American children sing at Christmas time. I am not surprised to learn that the "Lullaby Carol" has been sung by everybody in Poland for a long, long time. Here are two stanzas:

Give to the little man
Raisins delicious;
Give to the little man
Almonds to please him;
Sweets from the little box,
Raisins delicious,
When Mary hears him wake
She will appease him.

Lullaby, little love,
Star kindly twinkling;
Lullaby, little love,
Sun shining brightly;
Lullaby, little one,
Star kindly twinkling,
Mary is watching you,
Oh, sweet and sprightly!

It is impossible, of course, to give an adequate idea of the value of a book of this sort by setting down words in cold print. The music of these songs, which has crossed many boundaries in the past and never has to be translated, does more than the words to make them lovable. And no folk song is more than half alive while it remains between the covers of a book, kept there, and there only, for occasional use. Therefore, if Mrs. Botsford's collection is to prove valuable, it must be because the songs come out of it, eventually, and take their places in human hearts and minds and on the lips of Americans, new and old. Whether or not this will happen time alone can tell. I have it on good authority that the book has given pleasure to the foreign-born singers who made the translations, but could hardly believe that the spirit of their songs could be kept in the new language, and that fathers and mothers who learned these songs long ago and far away, in their childhood in the "old country," have been made glad by hearing their sons and daughters sing them in English in a new country that no longer seems to be a "strange land," in a city that is more like the Zion of home than like a cruel new Babylon. So are the spirits of "captives" set free among us to teach us much that we need to learn.

Mrs. Botsford has included in this book songs from Russia, Poland, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Finland, Latvia, Esthonia, and Hungary. In later collections other European nations will be represented, and America's contribution will consist of Indian, negro, and cowboy songs.

Capturing the Folk Songs of America



Folk Dance, Polish Girls at the International Institute of the Y. W. C. A., Jersey City.

A Review
By MARGUERITE WILKINSON

FOLK SONGS OF MANY PEOPLES. By Florence Hudson Botsford. New York: The Woman's Press. $2.75.

INTO our Manhattan of the tall towers the ocean liners bring many captives. We call them immigrants. They do not come in chains, as prisoners of a triumphant soldiery, but are bound, nevertheless, by their own needs, obident to economic forces which they cannot fully understand. And no matter how gladly they may come they must sometimes feel like exiles from the Zion of home, as the Psalmist felt in Babylon long ago. New York must sometimes seem to be a cruel new Babylon beside whose rivers they would sit down and weep. And for lack of willows in the midst thereof on which to hang their harps they may take them to the pawnbroker. How, then, can they sing their songs in a strange land? How can their children's children remember these songs? How can their wealth of beauty, greater than anything they carry upon their shoulders in bundles, be added to the sum of accumulating tradition in our country?

These are questions that, until recently, we have not attempted to answer. We have wanted labor. Immigrants have wanted wages. The exchange of amenities (or of hostilities) between new citizens and old has been arranged chiefly on that basis. The new citizens have given the strength of their bodies and minds in full measure to the building up of our material prosperity, but we have not taken the full strength of their souls into the fund of our national experience. The free gift of song and dance, of feeling, tone and gesture that would enrich and ennoble our common life has been disregarded too long. The loss has been incalculable. We who have inherited spiritual riches from many peoples have forgotten to behave like lawful heirs and claim our own.

That may be why we lack a great national music, why we are only just beginning to have a distinctly national poetry. The works of the masters grew out of the little meanings and melodies that haunt the hearts of his folk. Cecil Sharp declares that history does not provide a single instance of a national school of music founded upon anything else but national folk music. Perhaps we have cut ourselves off by our neglect from one of the sources of imaginative strength and fertility.

For this reason, if for no other, we should welcome the new collection of a hundred and fifty "Folk Songs of Many Peoples," compiled and edited by Florence Hudson Botsford. Not only is the music of each song given, conveniently arranged for use in home and school and club, but, side by side with the words of the song in the original language is set a translation into English verse which fits the music.

In spite of the fact that folk poetry is the only poetry which changes with the passing of time without great loss, we are often told that folk songs cannot be translated. We must admit the difficulties. The homelikeness, the naiveté, the pungent flavor of the original, must be carried over into the new language. A living and lyrical rhythm must be found which will mate happily with the music. The sequence of sounds from syllable to syllable must be kept fluent. The song must preserve the vitality which alone makes it enchanting. Whoever would accomplish all this must have a keen, sentient and sympathetic imagination and an unusual knowledge of verbal subtleties. If the translator be not a poet also, he must find a poet to collaborate with him in such work. It is the distinguishing merit of this collection that it has been made by the collaboration of poets and translators.

Mrs. Botsford's way of arranging this is interesting. First, she secured a literal translation of each song made by a native of the country represented, who also possessed an adequate knowledge of English. She gave this literal translation to an American poet, who made it into verse to fit the melody. She then got verbal and musical criticism of the result from translators and singers, and necessary revisions were made. In consequence of this method the songs do not limp and hobble from note to note and word to word, but move easily and naturally.

Many distinguished American poets have made these new English versions of old songs. Among the contributors are Edwin Markham, Florence Wilkinson, Anna Hampstead Branch, Grace Hazard Conkling, Margaret Widdemer, Katherine Lee Bates, Clement Wood, Leonora Speyer, David Morton and William Griffith. Perhaps none of them has done better work for this volume than Edna St. Vincent Millay, whose version of the Lithuanian folk song, "Sowing the Rue," is a poem in its own right.

I'm sowing the rue, the mint and lily I am sowing,
I'm sowing my young days, like a little green rue.
The rue is budding, budding is the mint, is the lily,
My young days are budding, like a little green rue.
The rue is ripened, ripened is the mint, is the lily,
My young days are ripened, like the little green rue.
There comes to my garden a youth with a sickle—
"Oh, touch not my young days, like the little green rue!"
He has mown down the rue, the mint and lily he has severed.



Italian Dancing the Tarantella

Photos Y. W. C. A.



Jugo Slav Dancers, International Institute for Foreign-Born Women, in the Bronx.

My young days he has
the little green rue.
The rue is fading, fading is
is the lily,
My young days are fading
little green rue.

John Chipman Farrar,
done excellent work for
He has made a stirring ball
a Polish folk song called
Lake."

Over where the lake
Unhand prancing,
See the white waves fly,
Curling white waves fly.
"Hej! Hej!" they cry;
wreath floats by?"

Lo, it is a drowning maiden
lake.
Bravely black steeds go,
Swift the black steeds go.
Alas! they go—but one
below.

Haste, O you of evil
riding,
He who rode ries dead.
Deep and still! Hej dead!
"Hej! Hej! Ned dead—nay,
rode is well!"

He has wed the Cloud-Maid
ter, cruel Water,
Lilies on her breasts,
White and cold her breasts
"Hej! Hej! How gay!
nymphs for guests!"

Underneath the silver
their silkiness,
When the guests have fled,
Nymphs and crabs have fled
"Hej! Hej! They lie—the
for their bed!"

Included in this collection
number of beautiful love
Hungarian song, "Son of
remarkable alike for the
womanliness of the simple
for the verve, the sparkle,
most startling passion of the
Other madrigals are light
like that of the "Gay Young
lor" of Finland, who sings
meadow:

Lovely is my sweetheart
Though she is too slender,
Though her head is crooked
All her ways are tender.

A delightfully playful
logue is the Esthonian "
Be Mine?" It ends with
lowing stanzas:

HE
Little maiden, golden
will you have me?
In my barrels I have
your keeping,
In my money bags are
four spending,
And for need of treasure
not be weeping.

SHE
You are fooling! You are
Oh, what a silly!
I am far too wise to
You tease me.
You have only dust and
your barrels,
I am sure you've nothing
bags to please me!
I am sure you've nothing
bags to please me!

This, in style and spirit,
one of the dear old
song, "Will You Accept
of Canterbury?" But the
song ends more happily
young man, for after offering
treasures he offers "the
ling heart" and is
cepted.

Not all of the songs in

(Continued on Page

THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW AND MAGAZINE, JULY 24, 1921

Men and Manners in Parliament

crowds in, and he is the Prime Minister, not the best speaker, perhaps, in that body. Mr. Asquith, upon his fall from power, became an orator without the usual authority of the leader of the Opposition, because the Liberal Party is all he can pretend to lead. The Labor leaders are garnished only with the authority given them by their following. There is nowhere a Gladstone, a Disraeli, or a Bright, and these are the three orators whom Sir Henry Lucy, in 1874 or 1875, discusses in a manner which clearly discloses his expectation that this condition of affairs, with different names, shall continue forever. Of the three, only one, Disraeli, was in power then, but that made no difference. Today Lloyd George speaks only with the authority of office, and as a minority leader would speak only with such personal gifts as do not come near to placing him in the class with Gladstone, Bright and Disraeli.

Asking the question whether he can count as many as six real orators in the House of Commons of 1874, Lucy dismally answers, "Alack! no." The "alack" sounds ludicrous in the ears of 1921, on either side of the Atlantic. It is years since the crowds came tumbling into the American galleries to hear a real orator, for, though one may love Ollie James's memory never so much, it is too certain that his oratory was that of a matchless voice and the rhetoric of Bunker Hill days. How many years? Senator Spooner, who resigned in 1907, was an orator in manner and a constitutional lawyer in matter; Bailey, of the same period, was an orator to hear but not to read, and even then as only an orator in the Senate Chamber—outside he was a stump-speaker; Reed was a master of his audience, with a dry voice and cutting wit, but these hardly constitute an orator; Bryan made what they say was one speech worthy of the name of oratory on the McKinley bill of 1890. But to go further back we must reach a Congress in which Blaine and Garfield were fellow-members, and aside from one speech delivered in the Capitol—his eulogy of Garfield—Blaine has left nothing permanently on record; Garfield, without exception, has left nothing. Speaker Cannon used to say that Blaine's defense of himself against the charge of corruption in 1876 was the greatest he had ever heard, but something must be ascribed to the moving of his heart in a cause in which he believed; it certainly does not rank with the great orations of the world, does not even hold rank oratorically with Ingersoll's speech in the same cause at Chicago a month later—"like an armed warrior, like a plumed knight"—a speech never yet forgotten.

That speech cannot be listed in any comparison with Lucy's three orators, for it was outside the Capitol walls and the city, and Lucy will not even admit that Disraeli was an orator outside Parliament, because his speeches lacked sincerity. That is a striking commentary on the oratory fit for the populace. Would Sir Henry make it today, when such orators as Lady Astor can win and hold their places by speeches which, as cabled, seem to lack that essential for the crowd? As for America, when we look at some of the frauds that are elected to the Senate and House as the fruit of buncombe speeches, some of them to be turned out and at least once of them to serve a term in the penitentiary for his fraud within the last twenty years, we can surely say that this nation does not deserve in all respects Sir Henry's implied compliment to the common people of England—in 1874.



Henry W. Lucy.

From a Painting by John S. Sargent.



Sir Wilfrid Lawson. (1829-1906.)

Drawn by Sir F. Carruthers Gould.

Sir Henry has a chapter on "The Official Member," a character that does not exist here, where we have no Cabinet system. We have a Cabinet, though, and its members speak to Congressmen within the Capitol, though not on the floor. Evidently we are approaching some sort of Cabinet system in the future, for already "Administration bills" are drawn up at the other end of the avenue, and the Secretary who will have to execute them goes down to the Capitol to explain them. From this to his doing the explaining on the floor is a step which may be long or short.

In beginning this chapter Sir Henry amusingly says, "No one familiar with the present House of Commons and with that it has superseded can fail to be struck with the difference in the atmosphere of the two assemblies." He is speaking of the House of 1874 and the one which went out in January of that year. It becomes amusing when one considers the vaster difference between both these Houses and the present one. Of the first of these Houses, the one under Gladstone's guidance was tumultuous and spoiling for a fight; the second, under Disraeli's, was ordered and silent, only Disraeli governing debate, so Lucy says. Yet this state of things, if it really existed, was due to Disraeli's picking out a Ministry not of the talents. Even then it was the Cabinet that spoke. Today Lloyd George speaks. Neither has he picked out a Cabinet not of the talents. Only the other day Lord Robert Cecil revolted against this one-man domination; but much good did it do him! His revolt was not exactly against Lloyd George, at that. It is the fashion over the world. Mr. Wilson took little council; Mr. Harding is so ostentatious about taking it that he seems to be calling attention to himself as an exception; Mr. Hughes does not take it, or need to take it; and in Russia, the land of the proletariat, only five men meet together, in the last analysis, while Obregon bases his assurances to us on the fact that he rules.

Nevertheless, there is something fascinating about the idea of a resemblance between Disraeli and Lloyd George. If we think back, Disraeli's real incarnation for us as a dashing statesman dates from the Congress of Berlin, near the close of his life; before that he was only a loud and blaring politician with some elements of greatness. He died in 1881, but his false glory as a world-compeller came in 1878. Ah, how 1914 was to shatter it to nothingness! He was, as much as any one man can be said to have been, the creator of 1914, and consequently of 1921. But his laurels as Caesar lasted unquestioned for thirty-six years. Before that he was the bizarre "Oriental," the many-costumed juggler. Lucy wrote in 1875, before the apotheosis.

How could the juggler of 1875 resemble the Welshman of 1921? Yet we cannot refuse to accept Lucy's up-to-the-minute portrait in 1875; Lucy was too quick and accurate an artist, too profound a politician. "He possesses in a remarkable degree the great gift of silence," writes Lucy, "which is absolutely requisite in a Minister leading the House of Commons in epochs like that which succeeded the vigorous and soaring Government of Mr. Gladstone." It was Gladstone's fatal fault, in 1874, "that he could not from time to time sit still and say nothing. Mr. Disraeli can." That was the secret; and it was for the purpose of presenting a perfect contrast to the bubbling whirlpool of the last five years that Disraeli determined, for a time, to present the sight of a one-man Ministry, saying little and that little through its chief. Lloyd George does not present the sight of a Ministry saying nothing; he talks all the time, but it is he who talks, not his Cabinet; or if his Cabinet talks, the world little notes nor long remembers what it says.

For this Disraeli picked a mumchance Cabinet. Mr. George did not, because he felt that the times had changed and that the world wanted only to hear what its Premiers said. What, after all, does it matter what Lodge or Knox or Harvey says? One word from Harding, though he be intellectually the inferior of all three, and their words are blown away. We saw it only the other day. When Lucy praised Disraeli for his silence, silence was not his aim. He was an old man, but his career was still before him, and he had outlined his ideal in one of those novels of his which men search today for the key to him. In "Coningsby," "a book which opens more windows looking on the soul of Mr. Disraeli than are to be found in all his other utterances," wrote Lucy, how prophetically he had no idea, Disraeli said:

> A leader who can inspire enthusiasm, he can command the world. Divine faculty! Rare and incomparable privilege! A Parliamentary leader who possesses it doubles his majority, and he who has it not may shroud himself in artificial reserve, but he will nevertheless be as far from controlling the spirit as from captivating the hearts of his followers.

Disraeli set this ideal before him in 1844, as a young man. In 1875 Lucy, the keenest and clearest of political observers, wrote that he had "conspicuously failed" in it, and that he himself was that leader "shrouding himself in artificial reserve," while he had unconsciously painted Gladstone as the politician who could command enthusiasm and was the leader of the world. Three years later Disraeli, having made

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"The Young Christ in the Temple."

By Paul Thevenaz. Owned by Mrs. Albert Sterner.

A Poet's Tribute to a Painter

By WITTER BYNNER

He danced through life, lighter than any dancer—
Until you spoke his name, that broken word
For which I asked again, although I heard
And did not dare to hear nor you to answer.
Is this a dart from some dark hand in hell,
Or is Heaven's archer so averse to joy
That he spares no music in a laughing boy,
But leaves him silent and invisible?
Perhaps from Heaven — perhaps, himself, he knew * *
Because he was a playboy and a molder
Of many images in morning dew
To enchant such youth as his from being older.
I noticed yesterday, and so did you,
The winds of Spring forever at his shoulder.

ON an old tomb in Arabia is graven the grim inscription: "This indignity has my father visited upon me, I upon none."

Those who know the young Swiss painter, Paul Thévenaz, vibrant with life, strong of heart and limb, creator of beauty and its shadows, are haunted now by his bright image challenging this final shadow but compelled by the same indignity against which years ago was uttered the Arabian protest. He died at the Greenwich Hospital July 6, bringing to a sudden end, at the age of 31, a career already brilliant. Hardly since the death of Rupert Brooke has so sunlit a youth been eclipsed among artists.

Five years ago Thévenaz had come to America. He had rapidly made friends here and won for his art a wide circle of admirers. He was unmarried, and since the recent death of his parents he had transferred his life and interests to America. Though a French-speaking Swiss, he had volunteered not in the French but in the American Army and was proud of the association.

Of Italian descent, Thévenaz was born at Geneva, Switzerland, on Feb. 22, 1891. He developed in boyhood talents of a painter; and, soon proceeded to Paris to study and earn a living. He was self-taught, except for two years at the Beaux Arts School of Geneva and except as he had learned secrets of color and motion and vigor from Alpine heights and valleys. Only ten days after his death, he was to have sailed for Europe with American friends, mostly for the sake of a walking-trip among his native mountains. And how he could walk! I remember, on an all day's jaunt one snowy Winter day along the Palisades, how he skimmed across the drifts as though on snowshoes, while I plodded and stumbled after him. And he would face the coldest weather in glowing exhilaration, with no overcoat, no waistcoat, only a single layer of silk between his chest and the elements he loved. But before his days of silk, those first months, those first years, in Paris, had meant many hardships. Progress was slow. Like other young painters there, Thévenas led a hand-to-mouth existence, often wondering what lay ahead of him, not what life, for he knew that, but what livelihood. Yet afterward, laconic and with a slight smile, he said of that precarious time: "It did me good."

During his six years in Paris and an incidental journey to Russia, the pre-war Cubistic movement was strong enough to claim him, according to his recent statement through Elizabeth Crump Enders, "so that he became known as a Crystalist, Prismatist, and so on. He met Igor Stravinsky and Jean Cocteau, and both exercised a strong influence in his artistic development. His long talks with the former convinced him of the necessity for a knowledge of geometry, mathematics and the absolute mastery of technique; and a thorough grounding in Eurythmics at the Dalcrose School of Music in Switzerland had laid the foundation of a clear musico-rhythmical knowledge, which he carried through all his work." For a while, until the war interfered, Thévenaz was devoting his energies to the production of ballet, in collaboration with Stravinsky and Cocteau.

Meantime he had gained recognition in France as a portrait painter, among his successes being portraits of Stravinsky, Pierre de Lanux, Cocteau, Countess de Noailles and Comte Etienne de Beaumont. In spite of his modern geometric technique, he had an uncanny aptitude for creating vivid likenesses, behind which, instead of background—with which he mostly dispensed—there gleamed, like a spark in the eye, the salient quality of his sitter. I might have ventured a guess that this faculty was not in spite of his sharp, precise technique, but owing to it, if I had not seen at his studio last year a portrait he had done of himself in the traditional manner, with solid depths of realistic color and warm, rich modeling, against a carefully painted Florida landscape background. Thévenas was his own severest critic; and, though his self-portrait was to my eye a masterly image of him and sadly to be missed now, yet it went the way of two portraits he had made for me and of many other canvases—he slashed it out of existence.

He may have been in too exacting a mood when he destroyed, or it may have been the result of slow judgment. I never heard him repent. Once gone, the rejected painting seemed forgotten, and toward the task of recreating it he evinced no dismay. Graceful and gay as most of his work was, and even at times flippant, yet in his art he was Spartan, with a conscientious courage akin to that of Saint-Gaudens, who, after three years' work on the model of his Sherman statue, came to look at it one morning and, to the consternation of his assistants, hammered it into fragments. A number of the Thévenas portraits were shown at his New York exhibition at Knoedler's in 1917 and at the Chicago Arts Club in May of this year. Among the best of the many painted or drawn in America are portraits of Miss Elsie de Wolfe, Mrs. Simeon Ford, Miss Lauren Ford, Mrs. Ruby Rose Goodnow, Mrs. Gardner Hale and Miss Fania Marinoff (Mrs. Carl Van Vechten) of New York, Miss Mary Brown Warburton of Philadelphia, Mrs. John Alden Carpenter of Chicago and Mrs. Abraham Stern of San Francisco.

Memorable among his works, and different from most of them, are two paintings, made in 1920, of Christ-themes. One is a portrayal of the boy Christ in the Temple. Over his head in a shaft of light a cherub is holding a crown of thorns; His mother, proud at His elbow, is yet anxious and touched with presentiment; and in the young face is a pure and surprised serenity as He holds His own against the legalities of a pompous, bewigged Judge on one side of Him, the sophistries and pedantries of two skull-headed scholars on the other and the orthodoxy of an angry old Pharisee confronting Him. The bony fingers of six hands are already reaching for Him like talons and the Judge is permitting the law to have its way.

One day Thévenas handed me a photograph of the other of these two paintings and then turned to a page in "The Beloved Stranger" and indicated this two-line poem:

PEACE.

When I am crucified upon his brow,
Will the strange god be at peace?

An emaciated, drooping Christ hangs from the brow of a great long-eared face which broods and smiles and is the entire background of the picture. The sensual and the spiritual are blent in the eternal mystery of pain and peace.

But, in spite of such accomplishments, the artist had long felt, as he phrased it himself, "that decoration is the most abstract form of art, the most musical, the most creative, and that it requires more intelligence, more luck, more knowledge than any specialization in a portrait-form of landscape or of still-life or of portrait." He "realised," writes Mrs. Enders, "that he was not painting a canvas to be hung first in one room, then in another, but with the architect was making the wall a veritable part of the house itself, no monotony, no false note of color, no undue proportions, but all in harmony."



"The Debutante."

Owned by Robert Bradley.

And, as joy of life was vibrant in his physique and character, so was the intense joy of the artist vibrant in the bright, pure tones and daring, vivid arrangements of his mural decorations.

"No matter what the subject is," said Thévenas, "decoration is related to music and the higher mathematics." And, as he turned to his mural undertakings in this country, he explained further that "the educated artist of today knows too much in too subjective a way, limiting himself often to one form of expression and doing the same thing over and over all his life. So-called 'personality,'" he continued, "is too frequently a question of strokes, tricks, more or less self-conscious, for most modern artists. If one has personality, it will come through, no matter what one does. In doing decorative work the artist is given limitations by his customer's tastes or wishes, he has to fit his personality into the new shape every time, thus enlarging his field of expression and discovering that variety is not the enemy of style but, quite the contrary, its friend."

In accepting commissions Thévenas set himself unusual and difficult tasks. "It was like ice skating with red hot skates," said he, when he painted recently for a dining room in the house of Mrs. Frederick Havemeyer a nineteen-foot frieze on white oil cloth; and it was characteristic of him to choose for his subject the skyscraping City of New York as seen from the East River, for he was a keen disciple of the beauties of Manhattan. Totally different was his treatment of the swimming pool in George Blumenthal's New

(Continued on Page 30)



Mermaids in Decoration of the Swimming Pool in Mr. George Blumenthal's House in New York.

Sunday, July 24, 1921

The New York Times

Rotogravure Picture Section 4 In Two Parts



KING CHRISTIAN X. OF DENMARK, THE QUEEN, AND THE ENTIRE DANISH ROYAL FAMILY

Entering Through a Triumphal Arch the Town of Thorshavn, Capital of the Sub-Arctic Faroe Islands, on a Visit of State to the Dependencies of Denmark, Which Perilous Journey Will Include Iceland and the Danish Colonies on Greenland, the First Royal Personages to Visit These Outposts of the Human Race for Many Years.

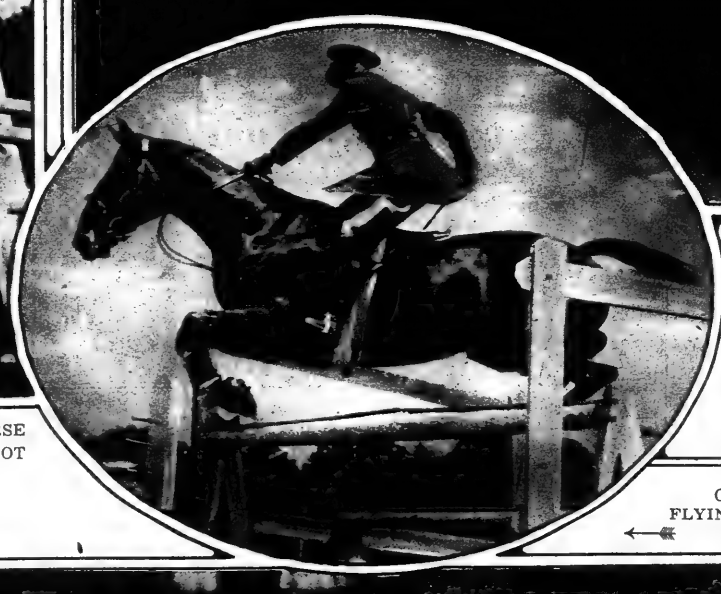
(Times Wide World Photos.)



A BAD SPILL AT ALDERSHOT DURING THE RECENT HORSE SHOW GIVEN BY BRITISH TROOPERS OF THE ALDERSHOT COMMAND.

(Times Wide World Photos.)





KING CHRISTIAN X. OF DENMARK, ACCOMPANIED IN HIS JOURNEY OVER THE FAROE ISLANDS BY PRACTICALLY THE ENTIRE ISLAND POPULATION, CHIEFLY FISHER FOLK AND HERDERS.

(From Times Wide World Photos.)



SMALLEST PEKINGESE IN THE WORLD: BUTTERFLY, Owned by Miss Ashton Cross, Ruled Out as Too Small, Though Not Too Young, to Compete in the English Pekingese Club Show at Hurlingham. Butterfly Is Sitting Within an Ordinary Croquet Wicket, Which Towers Above Her.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



GENTLE OF BRIGHTEN, H. Hyden Owner, Recently Adjudged in England the Most Perfect Headed Bloodhound Ever Exhibited in the British Isles.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

OVER THE TOP WITH A FLYING LEAP: LIEUTENANT G. M. LAURENCE, Fourth British Hussars, Crossing the Bar in the Jumping Competition at the Aldershot Command Horse Show.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



PETE HERMAN, AMERICAN BANTAM-WEIGHT, in Training at Hampton Court, England, for His Recent Fight With Jim Higgins, British Champion and Holder of the Lonsdale Belt.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



QUEEN ELIZABETH OF THE BELGIANS BEARING TO ST. MARY'S CEMETERY, KENSAL GREEN, LONDON, A FLORAL TRIBUTE to the Eighty-seven Belgian Soldiers Buried There, Advancing Over the Graves Covered With Laurel Leaves to Lay the Flowers at the Foot of the Central Crucifix.

(© Central News Service.)



CHESTER, FAMOUS FRENCH CHEF, Immortalized in Sir William Orpen's Recent Painting, Besieged for His Autograph by Nurses at the London Hospital Bazaar.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH AND THE NEW DUCHESS,

Formerly Miss Gladys Deacon of Boston, Leaving Paris for Their Honeymoon.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE NEW DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH,

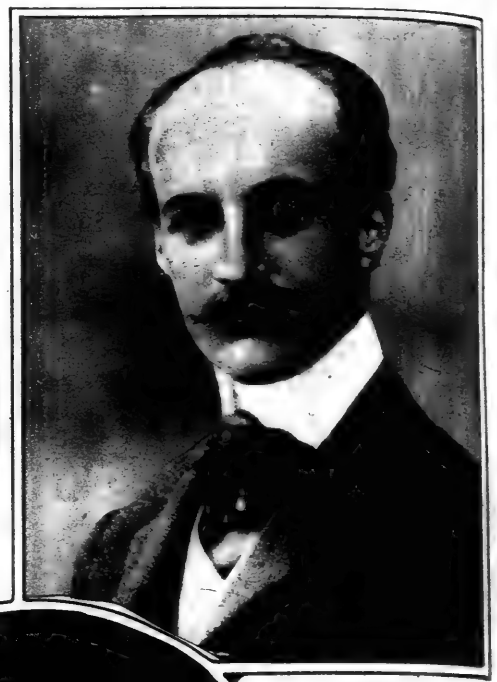
With the Duke of Marlborough in the Left Foreground, Cutting the Wedding Cake After Their Recent Wedding in Paris. (Times Wide World Photos.)



KING CONSTANTINE OF GREECE,

Who Rarely Smiles in These Days of War With the Nationalists of Turkey, Unbent Considerably When Discussing the Lively and Unwelcome Bedfellows He Found in His Villa at Cordelio, a Suburb of Smyrna. He Is Shown Chatting on the Subject With Major James A. Mills, Near East Correspondent of the Associated Press.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



COLONEL LOUIS BALSAN,

Retired Flying Officer of the French Army, and His Bride, Formerly the Duchess of Marlborough, Who Was Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt of New York, Wedded in London a Few Days After the Duke of Marlborough Had Taken Another American Bride in Paris.

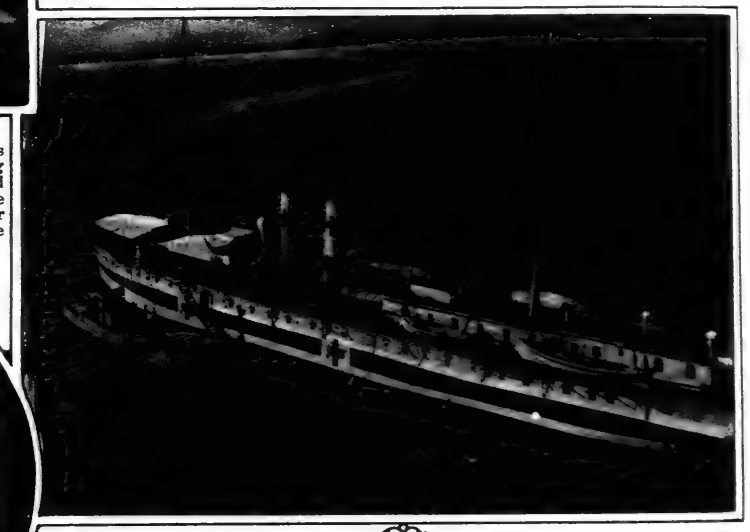
(Times Wide World Photos.)





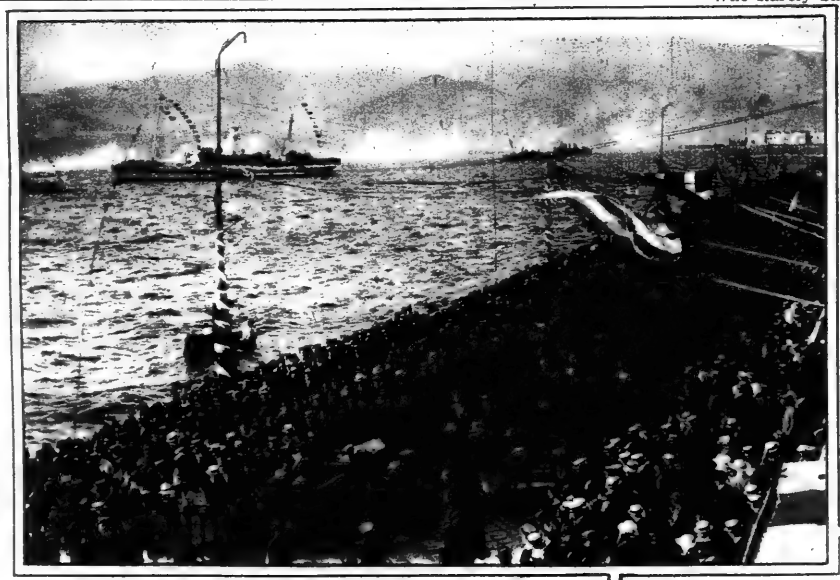
"THE STONEWALL JACKSON OF GREECE": MAJOR GEN. ANASTASIOS PAPOULAS,

Peasant Commander-in-Chief of the Greek Army, Which Has Been Winning Smashing Victories Against the Kemalists in Anatolia, Asia Minor. (Times Wide World Photos.)



GREEK HOSPITAL SHIP AWAITING AT SMYRNA FOR THE ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED FROM THE ANATOLIAN FRONT.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



GREEK WARSHIPS IN THE HARBOR OF SMYRNA FIRING SALUTES IN HONOR OF KING CONSTANTINE I. OF THE HELLENES,

on His Arrival in Asia Minor, More Than 100,000 Greeks and Greek Sympathizers Lining the Seawall to Extend Their Greetings.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



GREEK CAVALRY IN OPERATION ON THE BATTLEFIELDS OF ANATOLIA. (Times Wide World Photos.)



MRS. NEWALL W. TILTON AND MRS. JAY GOULD,

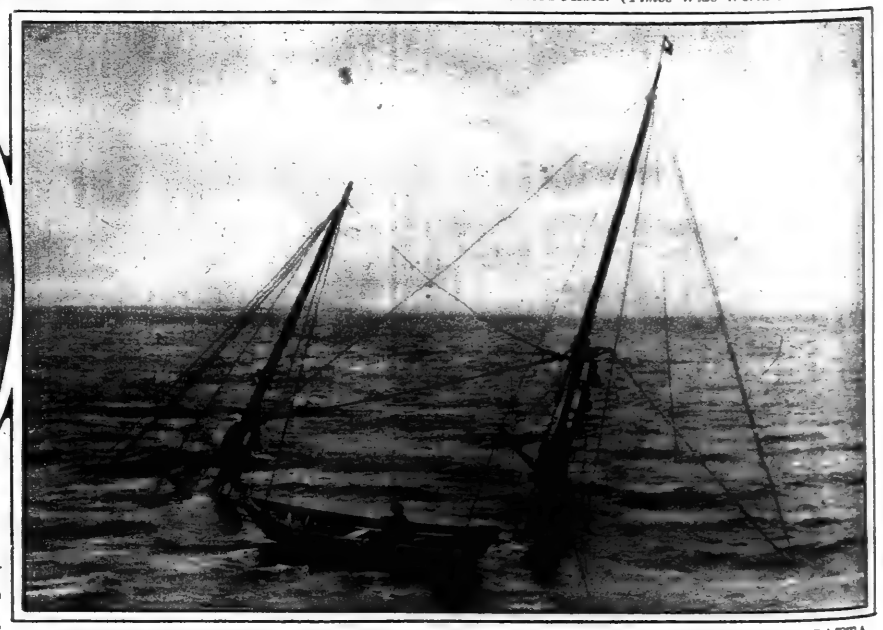
Formerly Miss Annie D. Graham, on the Beach at Southampton, L. I.

(Underwood & Underwood.)



FLORENCE AND IVY EDWARDS,

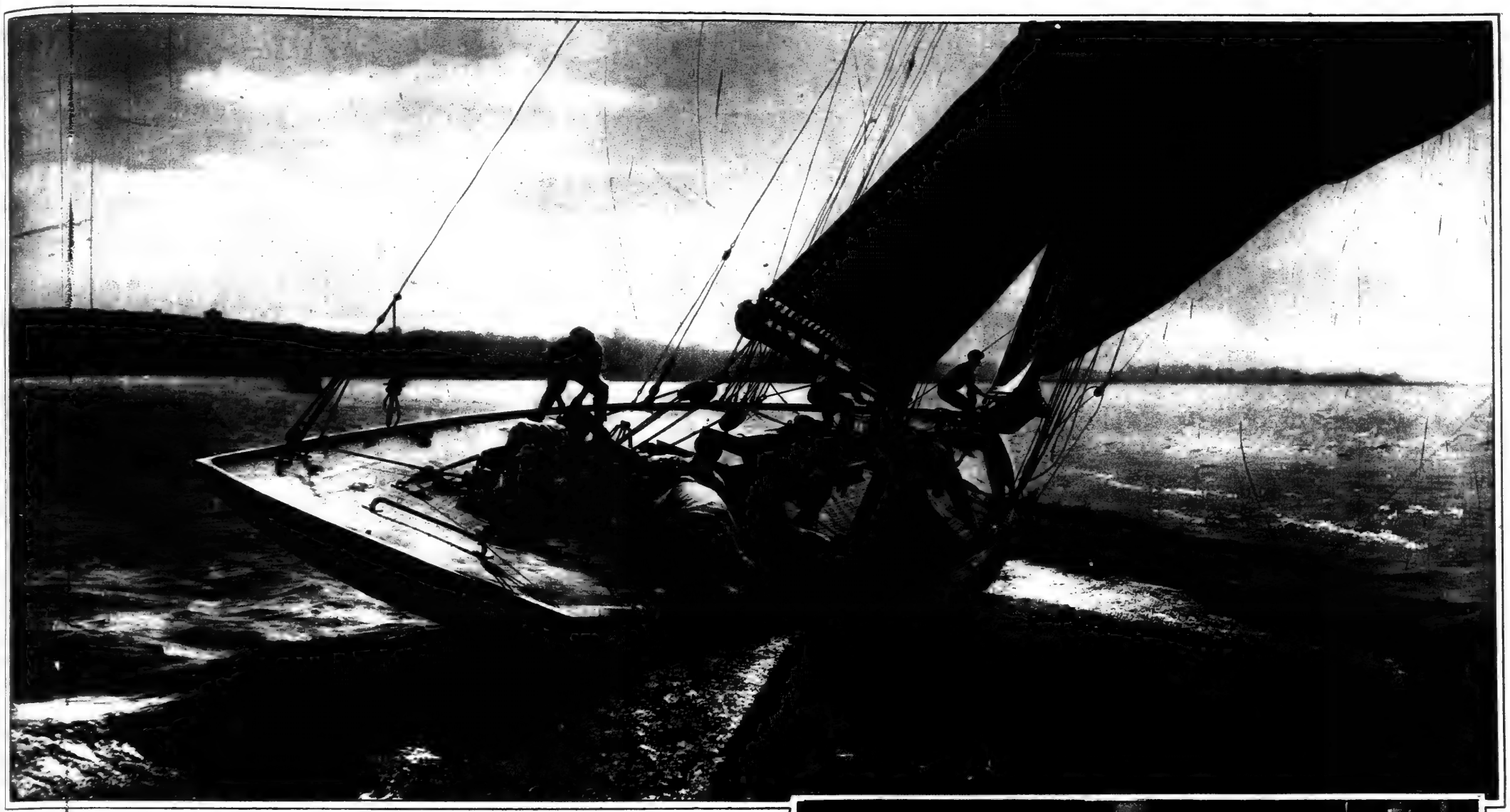
First Prize Twins at the Thirtieth Annual Baby Show in London. (Times Wide World Photos.)



SALVAGING THE ESPERANTO, WINNER OF THE 1920 FISHING SCHOONER REGATTA,

Which Recently Foundered Off Sable Island, and Which Now Lies on the Bottom of the Atlantic With Her Crosstrees Awash. A Salvage Crew Is Shown Engaged in Attaching Inflatable Pontoons With the Hope of Raising Her.

(Underwood & Underwood.)

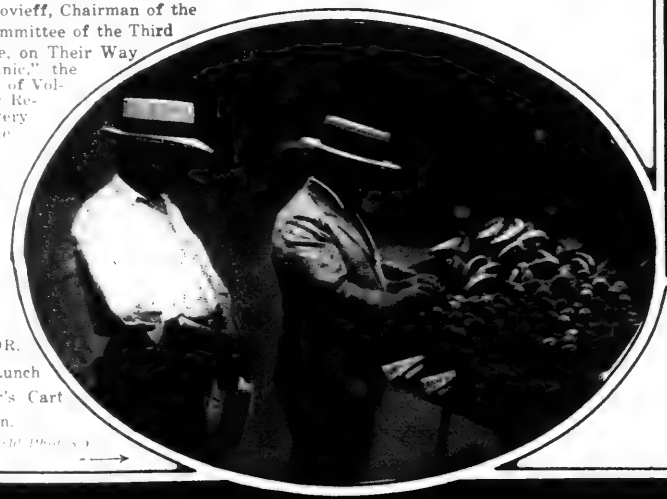


A CLOSE CALL FOR ALL HANDS: THE YACHT ACUSHLA
Owned by L. G. Hamely, With "Bob" Mahlstedt at the Wheel, Rounding Buoy No. 2 in the Larchmont Races During a Heavy Squall, the Crew, Hanging on For Dear Life, Telling Out the Big Balooner as They Passed the Outer Mark.
(Edwin Levick.)





ALEXANDER BERKMAN, DEPORTED AMERICAN RADICAL, and G. S. Zinovieff, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Third Internationale, on Their Way to a "Subbotnic," the Weekly Term of Voluntary Labor Requested of Every Russian by the Soviet Government.



JAMES J. DAVIS, SECRETARY OF LABOR, Taking a Hasty Lunch from a Peddler's Cart in Washington.
(Wide World Photos.)



COMMANDER EVANGELINE BOOTH OF THE SALVATION ARMY
Receives the Honorary Degree of Bachelor of Arts From Tufts College in Recognition of Her Welfare Work.
(Ira L. Hill.)





FREDERICK J. STIMSON, RETIRING AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA, Is the Guest of Honor at a Farewell Banquet Given by the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Plaza Hotel in Buenos Aires. Mr. Stimson May Be Seen Near the Left of the Photograph.
(Inter-Continental Syndicate.)



FILIPINO GIRL HONORED HERE: SENORITA PILAR HERERRA
of Manila, Who Has Just Received the Officer's Degree of Fire Maker for the Camp Fire Girls, Whom She Will Represent on Her Return to the Philippines.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

FRENCH GIRL STUDENT WINS HIGHEST HONORS IN AMERICAN COLLEGE: MLLE. JEANNE GERMAINE MAZELPEUX,
Holder of One of the French-American Scholarships Founded by the French High Commission in Paris, Wins the Degree of Bachelor of Science at the College of Saint Teresa, Winona, Minn., and Is Immediately Appointed Laboratory Technician at the Pasteur Institute, Nantes, France.
(Lindsay.)



GALLERY FOLLOWING JOCK HUTCHISON OF CHICAGO, BRITISH OPEN CHAMPION,
and Abe Mitchell, the British "Pro," Over the Course of the Columbia Country Club at Washington During the National Open Golf Championship Match.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

"PRETTIEST GIRL OF THE ANTIPODES" HERE: MISS TRILBY CLARKE,
Winner of the First Prize in the Recent Beauty Contest for the Peace Loan Posters Conducted by the Australian Government, Who Will Appear in the Forthcoming "Greenwich Village Follies."
(Times Wide World Photos.)



SHE WILL PAINT THE PRESIDENT'S PORTRAIT: MME. ANIE MOUROUX,
Commissioned by the French Government to Make a Portrait of Mr. Harding, Arriving at the White House for the First Sitting.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



HAWAII WELCOMES HER NEW GOVERNOR: WALLACE RYDER FARRINGTON,
Arriving at Honolulu on the Steamship Maui, Is "Decorated" With the Hawaiian Lei. In the Photograph, From Left to Right, Are: Miss Alice Farrington, Colonel Blackman, Mrs. Farrington and Governor Farrington.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



MRS. MICHAEL F. CUDAHY,
Formerly Mrs. Alice Dickson Pinto of New York, Whose Wedding to the President of the Cudahy Brothers Packing Company of Milwaukee Took Place Recently at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.



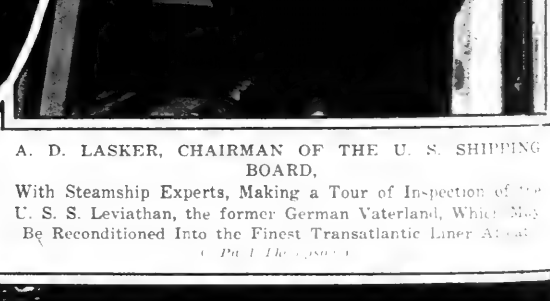
(Times Wide World Photos.)

MISS KATHRYN BROWN WINNING THE FANCY DIVING CONTEST HANDICAP
At the Brighton Beach Aquatic Carnival Given Under the Auspices of the Women's Swimming Association.



STARS OF THE NEW YORK WOMEN'S SWIMMING ASSOCIATION WIN NEW LAURELS
at the Aquatic Carnival in the Open-air Pool of the Brighton Beach Baths.
The Trio, Left to Right, Are: Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, World's Champion Woman Swimmer, Who Defeated Miss Alice Lord and Miss Eileen Riggin in the 100-Yard Feature Race; Miss Riggin and Miss Charlotte Boyle. (Times Wide World Photos.)





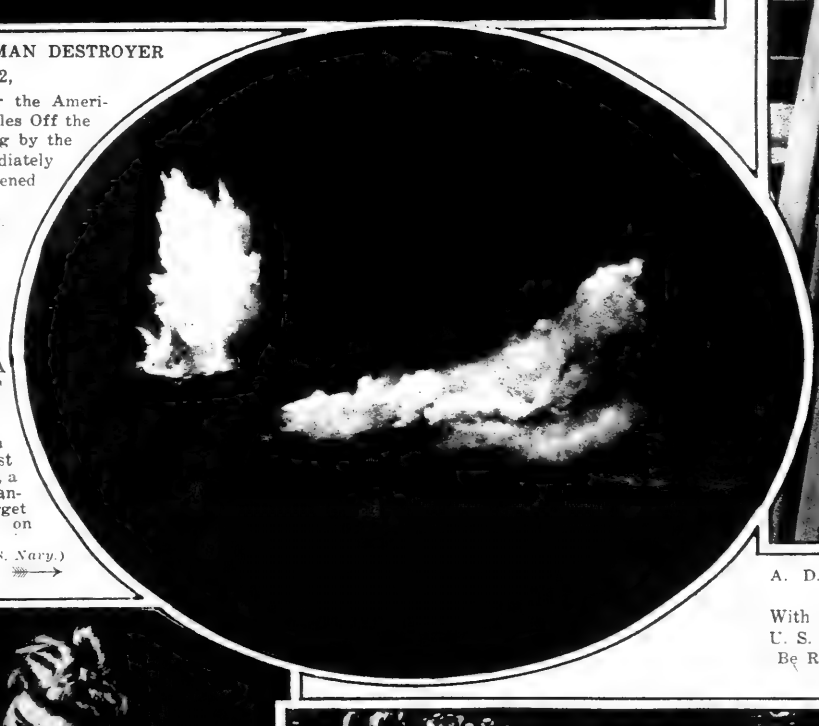
A. D. LASKER, CHAIRMAN OF THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD,
With Steamship Experts, Making a Tour of Inspection of the U. S. S. Leviathan, the former German Vaterland, Which May Be Reconditioned Into the Finest Transatlantic Liner Afloat. (Paul Thompson.)



THE PROUDEST BOY IN PITTSBURGH: MIKE RADANSKI,
Thirteen Years Old, of the St. Paul Orphan Asylum, Receiving the Congratulations of Babe Ruth, the World's Champion Batting Bambino, After Having Struck Out the Home-Run King in a Game Played on the Orphan Asylum Grounds in the Pittsburgh Suburbs. (Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.)

THE FORMER GERMAN DESTROYER G 102,
Recently a Target for the American Naval Ships 60 Miles Off the Virginia Capes, Sinking by the Bow Almost Immediately After Fire Was Opened on Her.
(Official Photograph U. S. Navy.)

SHELL FROM ONE OF THE AMERICAN DESTROYERS THROWING UP A GREAT GEYSER OF SEA WATER
Near the Former German Destroyer G-102 in the Recent Naval Test Off the Virginia Capes, a Naval Seaplane Meanwhile Circling the Target With an Observer on Board.
(Official Photograph U. S. Navy.)





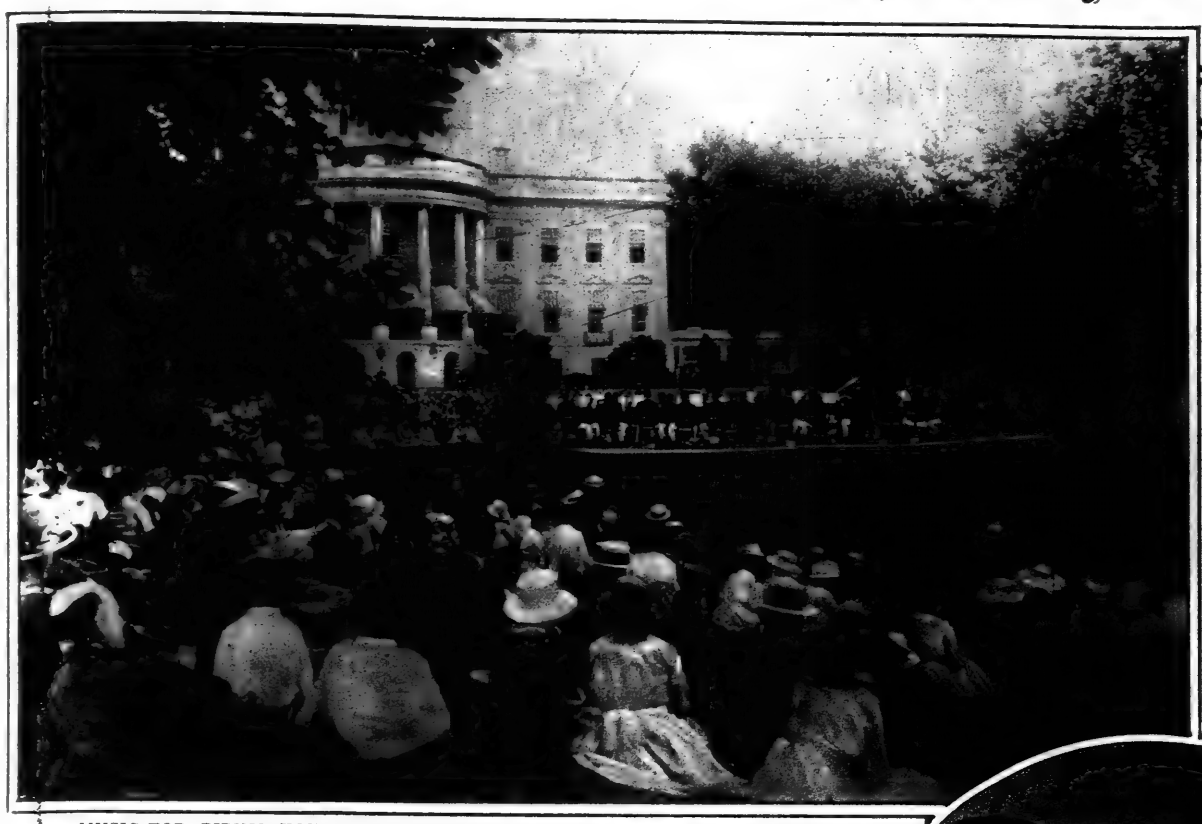
MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK,
Now 60 Years Old and on a Concert Tour of Japan and China, Caressing a Little Japanese Admirer Bringing a Floral Tribute After Her Concert at Osaka.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



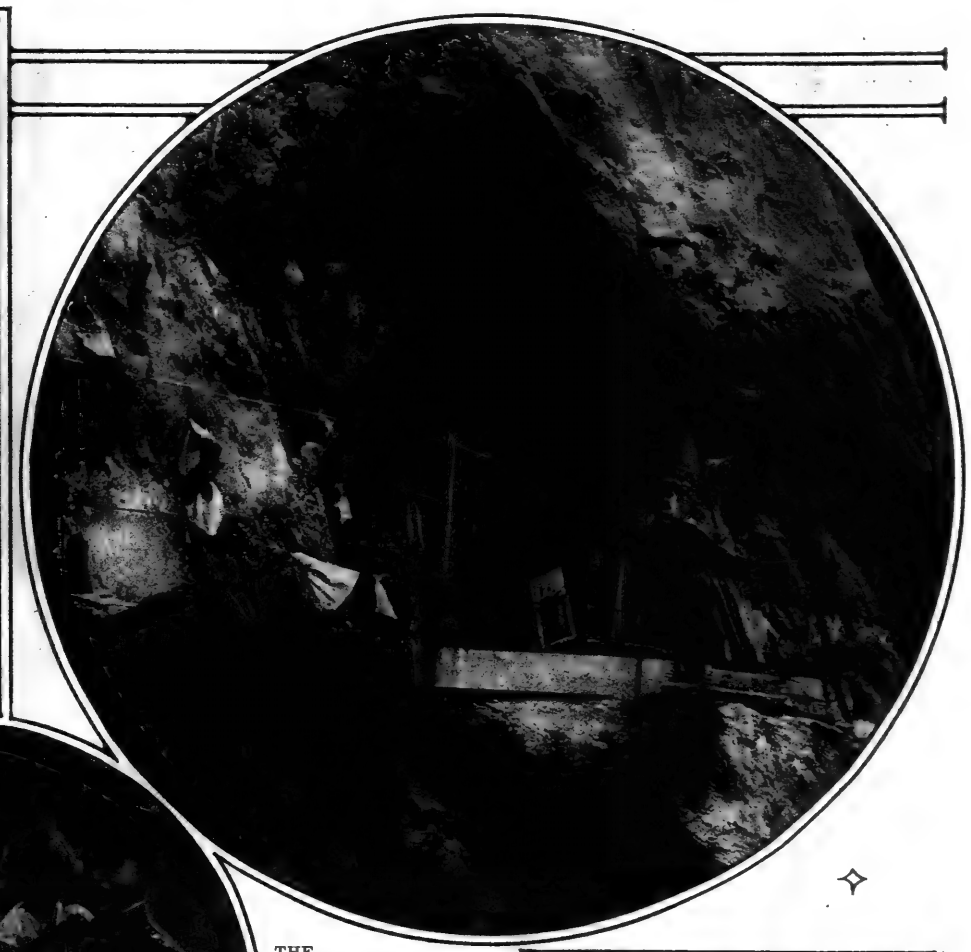
KALBEND,
MRS. JAMES HULETT UP,
Taking the Jumps at the Babylon Horse Show Given on the Country Estate of Major August Belmont.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



NEW YORKERS SEE THE RAILWAY TRAIN OF THEIR GREAT-GRANDFATHERS: THE DEWITT CLINTON, First Locomotive to be Operated in the State of New York, With Its Three Carriages, Now Preserved by the New York Central Railroad, Running Under Its Own Steam in an Exhibition on the Central's Tracks Which Fringe Riverside Park
(Underwood & Underwood.)



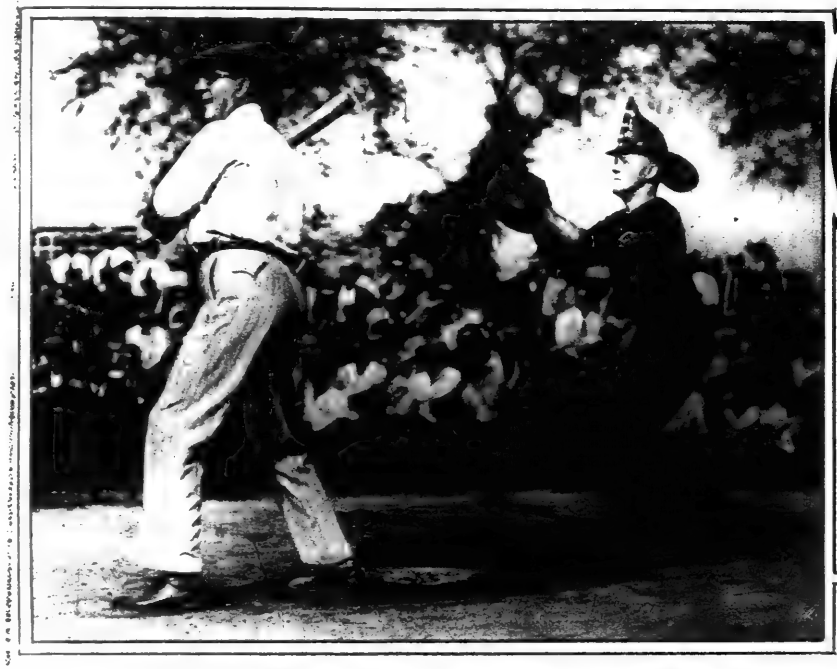
MUSIC FOR PIPING HOT WASHINGTON'S STAY-AT-HOMES: U. S. MARINE BAND, After a Lapse of Several Years, Resumed Its Concerts on the South Lawn of the White House, the People Flocking From Every Corner of the City to Hear it
(Times Wide World Photos.)





SAILING ON THE SAVOIE: MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT LEE BULLARD, Commanding the Department of the East, Comes to the Ship to Say Good-Bye to His Son, Major Bullard, Mrs. Bullard, and His Little Grandson, Leaving for Europe.
(©Paul Thompson.)

THE PROFITEERING LANDLORD HAS NOW NO TERRORS FOR HIM: HOUNDED FRENCHMAN Digs His Home in the Chalk Cliffs at Dieppe, Where He Lives in Solid Comfort and Rent Free.
(Central News Service.)

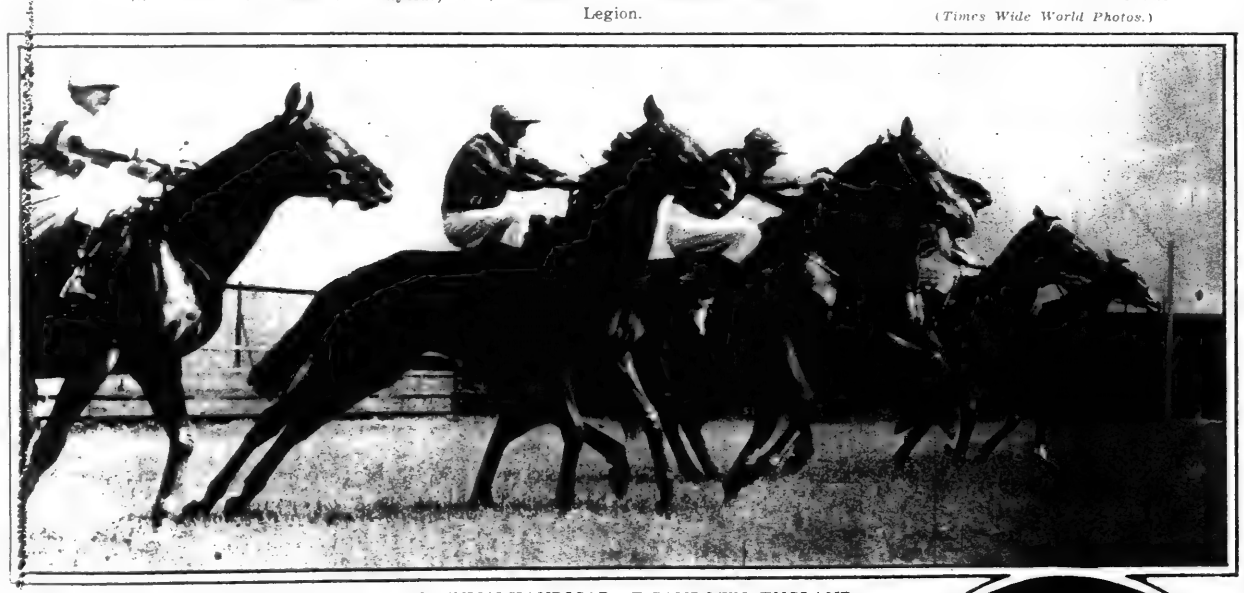


Catching, in the Baseball Match at Bayside, L. I., Between the Cartoonists and Actors of New York for the Benefit of the American Legion.

JAMES J. CORBETT, FORMER HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION, At Bat, With Gunboat Hudson
(Times Wide World Photos.)







START OF THE RACE FOR THE DOMINION HANDICAP AT SANDOWN, ENGLAND, Paradise Duck Defeating the British King's Horse, Perfect Knight, in the Presence of the British King and Queen and a Great Outpouring of Sport-Loving Englishmen.
(Central News Service.)

A BODICE OF GOLD CLOTH Combined With a Long Skirt of Yards and Yards of Tulle, Among the Latest Paul Poiret Creations From Paris for the Dance.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

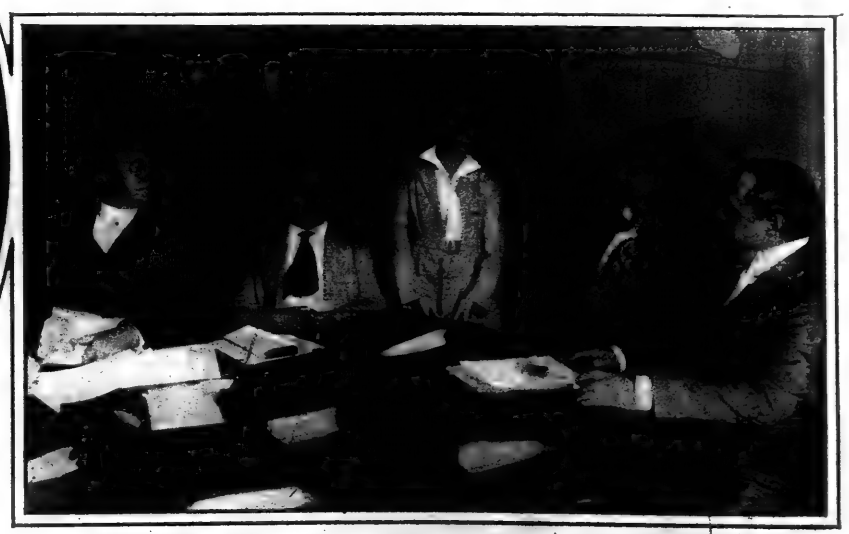
TINY WINGS, DROOPED SHOULDERS, AND LONG SKIRT, A New Paul Poiret Idea for an Evening Frock.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



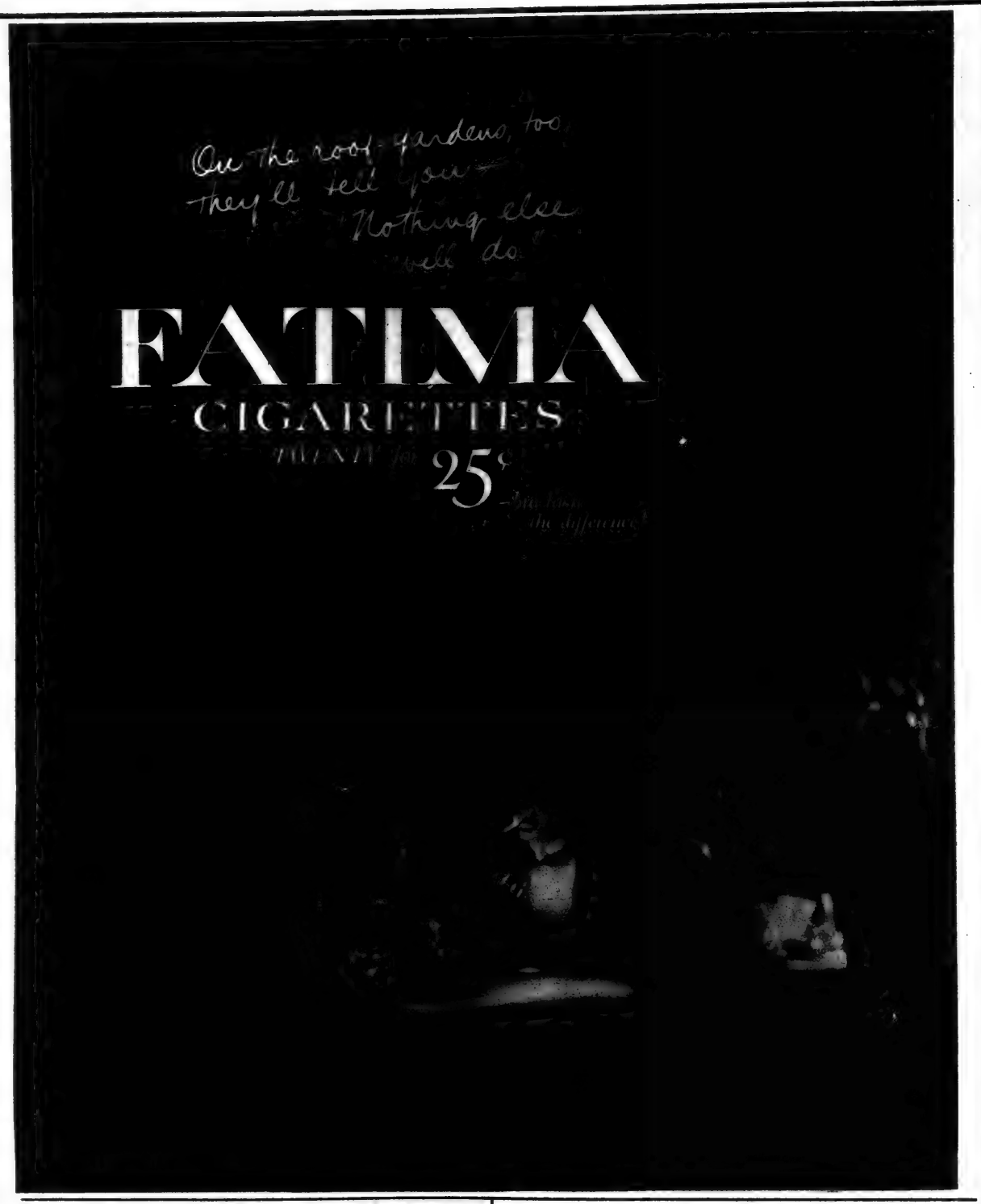
A CORNER OF THE SALOON OF THE NOURMAHAL, VINCENT ASTOR'S NEW YACHT.
(Morris Rosenfeld.)

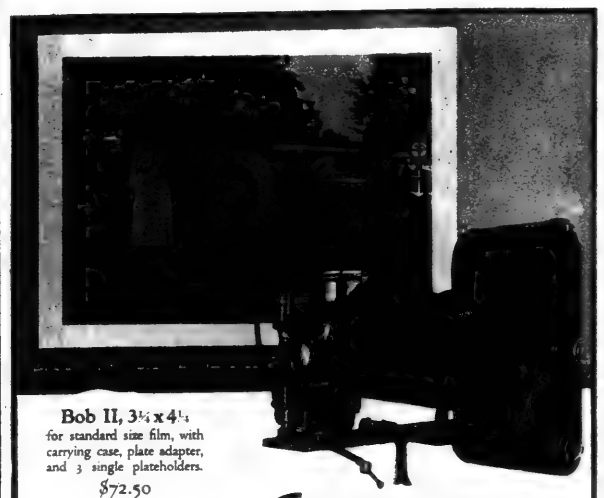


MRS. HENRY WILDER KEYES, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, Authoress of Note, as Well as a Busy Mother and Successful Politician's Wife.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



JIMMY BRADLEY, OF THE JOHN BURROUGHS CLUB, First Boy to Appear Before a Congressional Committee "Since the Memory of Man Runneth Not to the Contrary," Pleading Before the House Committee on the District of Columbia For an Appropriation for the Study of Birds and Trees in the District of Columbia Schools
(Times Wide World Photos.)





Bob II, 3¼x4¼
for standard size film, with carrying case, plate adapter, and 3 single plateholders.
$72.50

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Hand-made, Imported
PARIS GOWN
of fine Crepe de Chine and handsomely beaded
55.00



847—Paris sends this beautiful hand-made dinner or evening gown of fine Crepe de Chine; adorned with all-over Bead pendants. Sash of contrasting colored Georgette Crepe. Colors: Black, Rose, Orchid, White or Flame. 14 to 18—36 to 40.

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Hat from Knickerbocker Trimmed Hat Co



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Our specially designed maternity garments are smart, stylish and conceal the condition effectively; they expand as required. May be worn after baby comes.

Everything for Baby
from simpliest slip to most elaborate layette—nursery furniture, etc.
If unable to call, write Dept. L-1 for Free Style Book

Lane Bryant
21-23 West 38th St., N. Y.



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Shall we go ahead, regardless of your ideas, and finish up a lot of furniture, hoping that some of it will appeal to you? Or would you appreciate the privilege of at least combining the pieces you really like and having them finished in natural wood or color to conform to your scheme of decoration?

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Call without obligation to purchase.

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French-American
PERMANENT WAVE

THIS entirely new process is so simplified and improved that it is accomplished with absolute comfort and safety and less time.—The result so nearly approximates the natural curl that the hair, when brushed, falls into a real wave (no water-waving necessary) and retains its lustre and softness. Bobbed hair curled in ringlets.

French hair rejuvenating by an expert.

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IN ANY PART DESIRED



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Rubber Garments
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Cover Entire Body or Any Part

Endorsed by leading physicians and worn by society everywhere.
Send for Free Illustrated Booklet.


Brassiere, Price $7.00. Neck & Chin Reducer, Price $3.50.


Anklets: For Reducing and Shaping the ankles. Per pair, $7.00. Extra high, $8.00.

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(BILLINGS BLDG.), 4th Floor.
353 Fifth Ave., New York (Entrance on 34th St., 3rd Door East.)

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.
announces its
Standard Player Piano



at a special price—
CONVENIENT TERMS IF DESIRED
$595

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433 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK — 47-51 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN

BonTon CORSETS

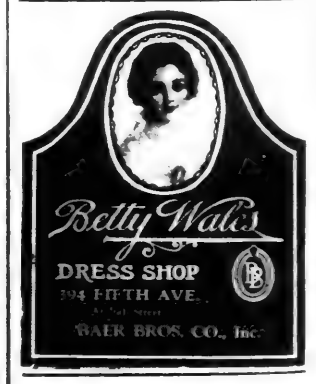


WHETHER you select a Back Lace or a Front Lace BON TON, you can be sure of a corset whose Style is accepted the world over as *authentic*, whose Fit is *perfect* and whose Quality is the *finest*.

Made with the patented O I C Oh! I see non-pinching clasp. Boned with Wun-da bone, the resilient boning which outwears the corset.

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The New York Times



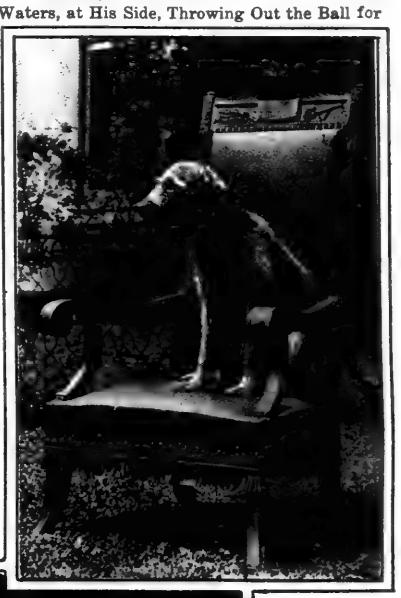
HISTORIC IRISH PEACE CONFERENCE BETWEEN SINN FEINERS AND UNIONISTS IN DUBLIN: ARTHUR GRIFFITH,
Founder of the Sinn Fein Organization, "Vice President of the Irish Republic," and Just Released From Prison, Leaving the Conference With Eamon de Valera, "President of the Irish Republic."
(Times Wide World Photos.)



SCENE AT THE FINISH OF THE GRAND CHALLENGE CUP RACE IN THE CLASSIC ROYAL INTERNATIONAL REGATTA AT HENLEY ON THE THAMES, ENGLAND, WON BY THE MAGDALEN EIGHT OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY.



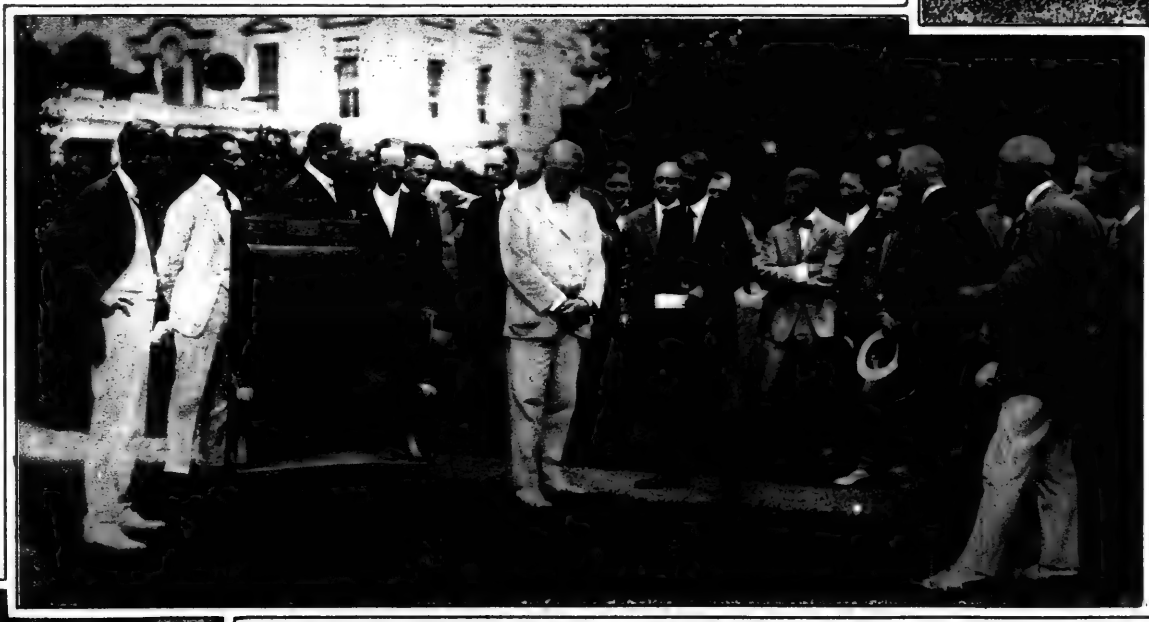
GEORGE HARVEY,
American Ambassador in London,
With Admiral Niblack, Commander of the U. S. Fleet in European Waters, at His Side, Throwing Out the Ball for the Baseball Match in London Between the Championship Teams of the U. S. Rhine Army and the U. S. European Fleet, Won by the Army Team.
(Times Wide World Photos.)





(Underwood & Underwood.)

THE CHRISTIANA ROWING CLUB EIGHT OF NORWAY
Defeating Corpus Christi of Oxford in the Finals at Henley for the Thames Challenge Cup.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



IN THE SEATS OF THE MIGHTY: LADDIE BOY,
White House Airedale Pet, Present at the Presentation of the Cabinet Chair to President Harding by the Editors of the United States, Immediately Hopped in and Took Possession.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

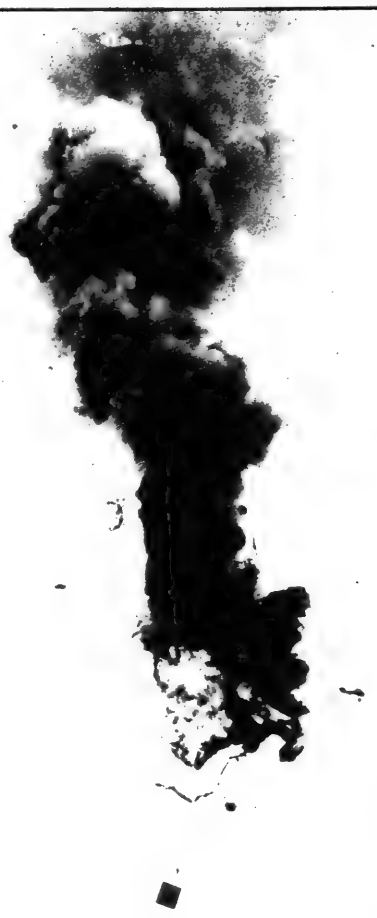
SENATOR CAPPER OF KANSAS, ON BEHALF OF THE EDITORS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Presenting to President Harding on the South Lawn of the White House a Cabinet Chair Made From the Timbers of the First American Battleship, Revenge.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



VIRGINIA DELEGATION WHICH PRESENTED TO ENGLAND THE STATUE OF WASHINGTON,
Just Unveiled in Trafalgar Square, London, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, Guests of the English-Speaking Union at the Hyde Park Hotel, London.
In the Group, Left to Right, Are: Viscountess Astor, M. P., Formerly of Virginia; Dr. Henry Louis Smith, President of Washington and Lee University, Chairman of the Virginia Delegation; Winston Churchill, British Colonial Secretary, Toastmaster; Dr. Butler and Mrs. Winston Churchill, Seated in the Foreground.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



KING ALBERT I. OF THE BELGIANS AND QUEEN ELIZABETH,
on Their Recent Arrival in London, Placing Floral Tributes to the British Dead at the Base of the Cenotaph in Whitehall.
(Central News Service.)



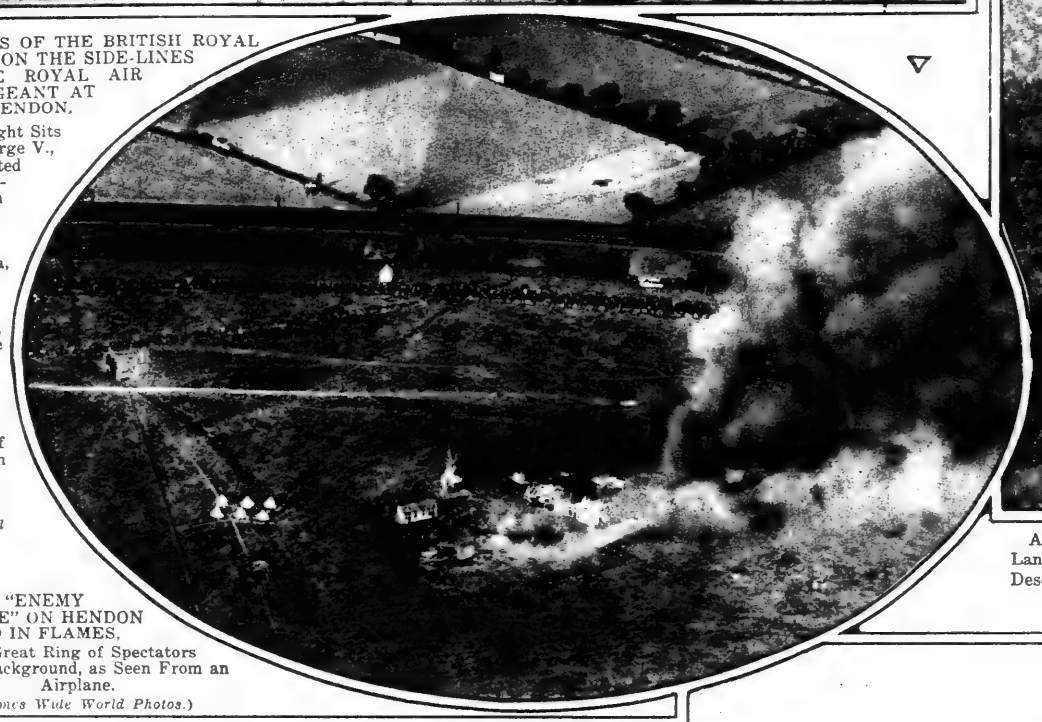
BRITISH AIR FORCES STAGE BATTLE IN THE SKIES OVER THE HENDON FIELD: OBSERVATION BALLOON,

Shot to Pieces, Falling in Flames While the Dummy "Observer" Escapes by Parachute.
(Central News Service.)



MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY ON THE SIDE-LINES AT THE ROYAL AIR PAGEANT AT HENDON.

At the Right Sits King George V., in Animated Conversation With His Mother, Queen Alexandra, Looking Scarcely Half Her 76 Years, and at the Left Queen Mary Chatting With an Officer of the British Air Forces.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

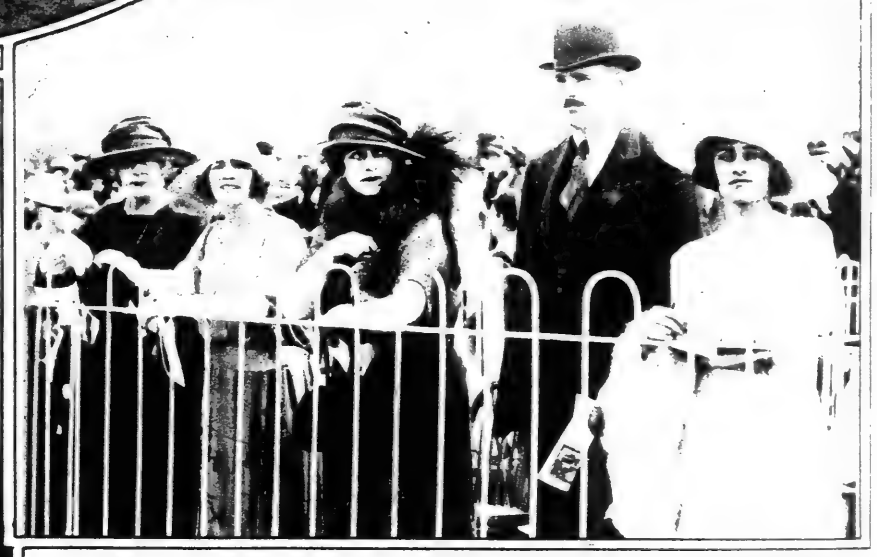


THE "ENEMY VILLAGE" ON HENDON FIELD IN FLAMES,

With a Great Ring of Spectators in the Background, as Seen From an Airplane.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



AVIATOR NEWELL OF THE BRITISH AIR FORCES
Landing at the British Royal Air Pageant at Hendon After Descent by Means of Three Parachutes, One Opening On[illegible] the Other as He Fell.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



FAIR AMERICAN AND ENGLISH "RAIL BIRDS" AT THE BRITISH ROYAL AIR PAGEANT.

Standing, Right to Left, Are: Gertrude Elliott, Actress, in Private Life Lady Johnston Forbes Robertson; Curzon Herrick, Maxine Elliott, American Actress; Miss Gwendolyn Brogden, and Mme. de Merry.
(Photos © Central News Service.)

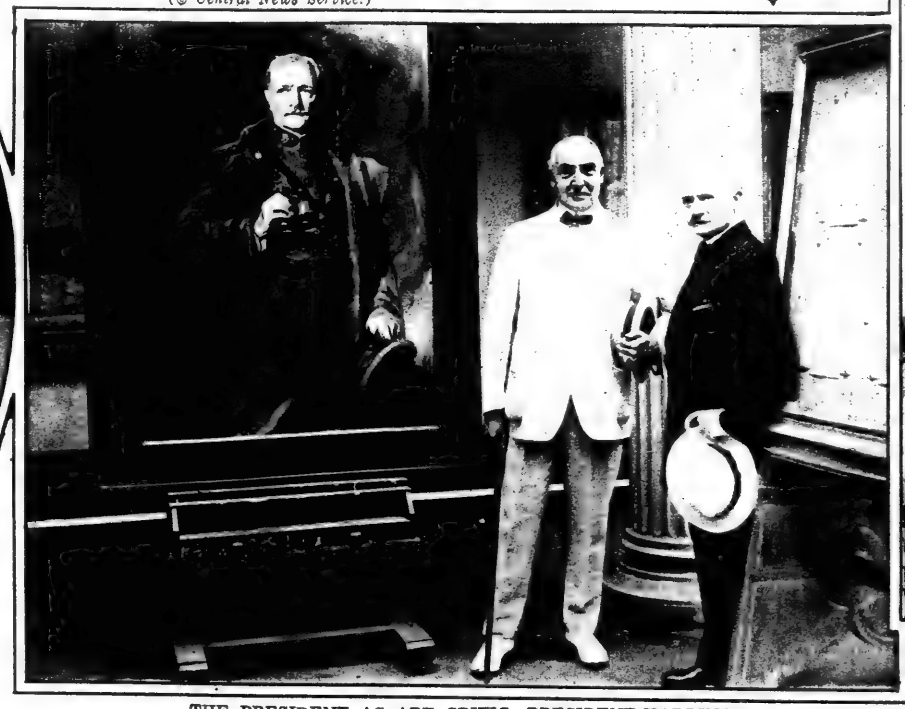


"ENEMY VILLAGE" ERECTED ON HENDON AIR FIELD GOING UP IN A BURST OF FLAME
After the Bombing and Machine-gun Attack From British Airplanes.
(© Central News Service.)



LORD CURZON, BRITISH SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AND MISS JUDITH BREWER OF VIRGINIA,

Who Unveiled the Reproduction of the Houdon Statue of Washington in Trafalgar Square, London, Leaving After the Unveiling Ceremonies.



THE PRESIDENT AS ART CRITIC: PRESIDENT HARDING,

Accompanied by Philip A. de Laszlo, English Artist, Visits the Corcoran Art Gallery to View Mr. de Laszlo's Portrait of General Pershing Just Completed, the Chief Executive Remarking, Said It Is Pr[illegible]



SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI: THE DUCHESS OF SAVOIE,

Visiting the Monastery Built in the Montmartre Section of Paris by Her Ancestress, the Duchess of Savoie, in the Reign of Louis VI., Finds It Transformed Into a Cafe Chantant. The Duchess Is Shown Being Escorted Over the Moulin by a



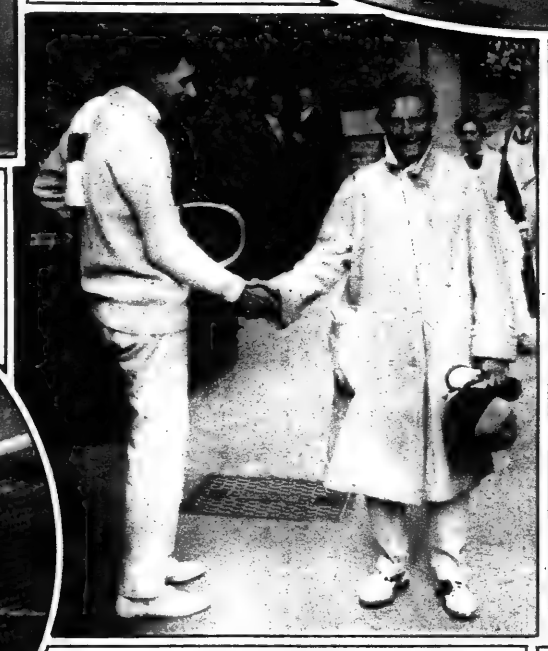
MLLE. SUZANNE LENGLEN
of Paris, Immediately After Having Won at Wimbledon the Woman's Lawn Tennis Championship of the World, Defeating Miss Elizabeth Ryan of California.



MRS. MOLLA BJURSTEDT MALLORY,
Long the American Tennis Champion Among Women, Felicitating Miss Elizabeth Ryan Across the Net on Her Wimbledon Victory Which Put Mrs. Mallory Out of the Running for the the World's Championship. *(Times Wide World Photos.)*



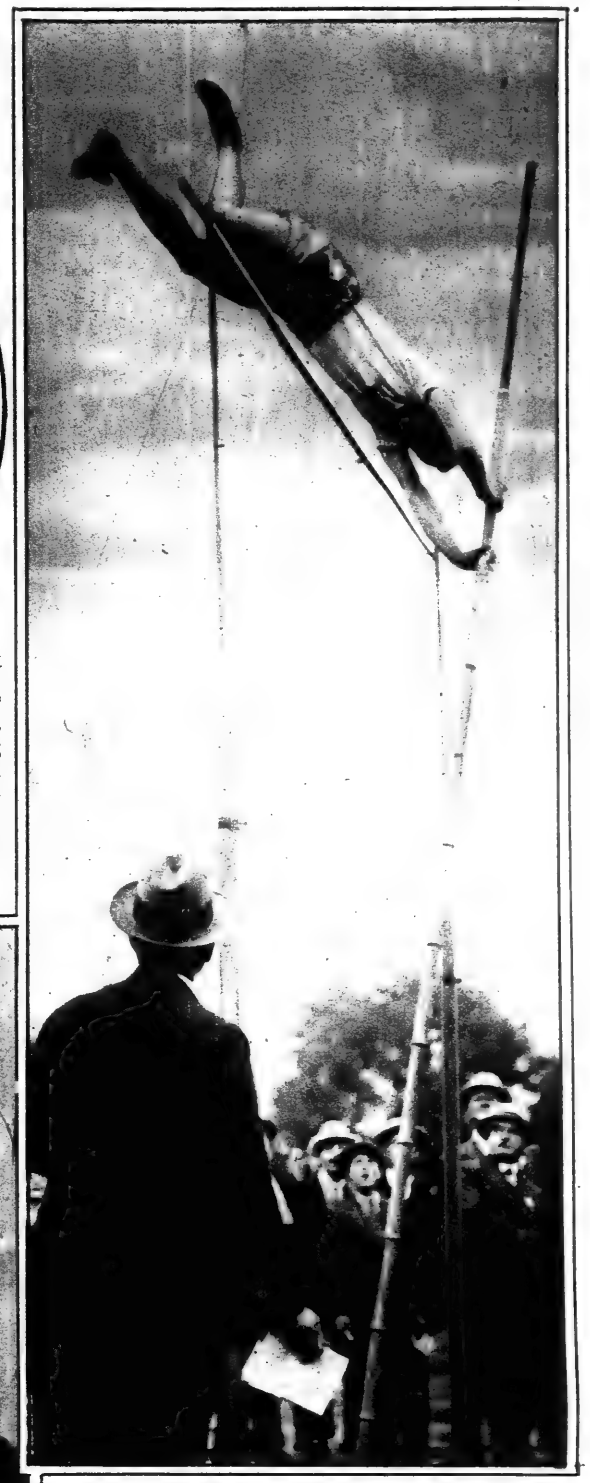
DEVEREUX MILBURN,
CAPTAIN OF THE TRIUMPHANT, CUP-LIFTING AMERICAN POLO TEAM, GUEST OF HONOR OF THE PILGRIM SOCIETY OF LONDON.
Lord Desborough, President of the Pilgrims, is Toastmaster, With Captain Milburn at His Right and Major Lockett, Captain of the English Team, at His Left, and the Polo Cup, Now Returned to America After Seven Years, in Front of Them.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



B. I. C. NORTON
of South Africa, Runner-up in the Men's Lawn Tennis Championship Tourney at Wimbledon, Felicitating W. T. Tilden 2d of Philedelphia on Successfully Defending His World Tennis Championship.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



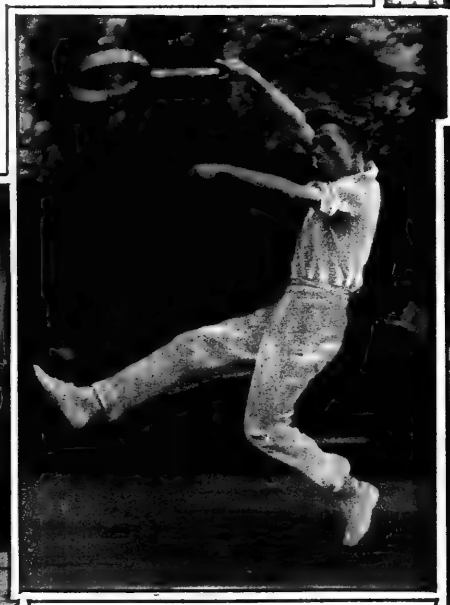
HOWARD BAKER
Winning the High Jump With 6 Feet 2 3-4 Inches at Stamford Bridge in the International Amateur Championship Meet. *(Times Wide World Photos.)*



RYDBERG, REPRESENTING SWEDEN,
Crossing the Bar at 12 Feet 9 1-4 Inches at Stamford Bridge, Winner of the Pole Vault Event
(Central News Service.)



SEEING THE TENNIS MATCHES AT SUSSEX LODGE, ENGLAND, UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS AS THE GUESTS OF LADY WAVERTREE. In the Hammock, Left to Right, Are: Ethel Levey, Actress; Beal Davis, and Mrs. Margot Asquith, Wife of H. H. Asquith, Former British Prime Minister.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



B. I. C. NORTON,
South African Tennis Champion Who Is to Tour America, in His Losing Play at Wimbledon With Tilden for the World's Championship.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



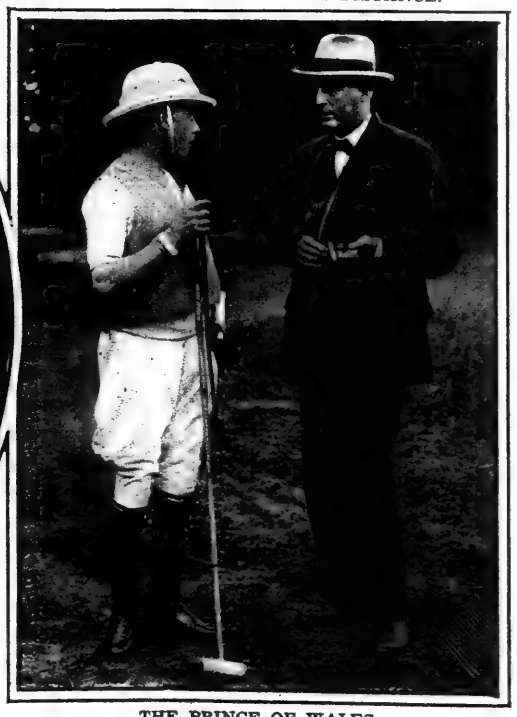
A. G. HILL LEADING IN THE ONE-MILE FLAT AT STAMFORD BRIDGE IN THE A. A. A. CHAMPIONSHIP FIELD MEET IN WHICH HE BROKE THE BRITISH AMATEUR RECORD FOR THE DISTANCE.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



FORMER KING MANUEL OF PORTUGAL AND THE DUKE OF YORK,
Second Son of the British King, Discussing Their Score Card on the Side Lines of the World's Tennis Championship Tourney at Wimbledon.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



OVER THE TOP FOUR IN A ROW: RUNNERS
in the Two-mile Steeplechase Event at Stamford Bridge, England, Won by G. R. Hodge, Crossing the Bar as One Man.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE PRINCE OF WALES,
Who Has Now Caught the Polo Fever After Having Tried Almost Every Sport Known to England, Taking a Lesson From Frank Ritch, Well-known English Polo Player. *(Times Wide World Photos.)*





MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, COMPOSED OF THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, HIS CHIEF MINISTERS, AND THE PRIME MINISTERS OF ALL THE DOMINIONS

Which Make Up the British Empire, Grouped on the Grounds of No. 10 Downing St., London, Official Residence of the Head of the British Government.

(© Central News Service.)





LORD AND LADY LONDONDERRY, AT THE RECENT VICEREGAL GARDEN PARTY,

Held at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Belfast, Inspecting Irish Girl Guides, the Girl Scout Organization of the British Isles.

(Central News Service.)

NOTABLES GROUPED ON THE PLATFORM AT THE MANSION HOUSE,

Residence of the Lord Mayor of London, for the Lecture on the History of America by Lord Bryce Before the Anglo-American Society. In the Panel, Left to Right, Are: The Marquis of Aberdeen, Lord and Lady Bryce, Sir Charles Wakefield, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, New York; Sir George Watson and Lady Watson.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

NEW YORK GIRLS, WITH THEIR MOTHER, ARRIVE IN SAN FRANCISCO AFTER THRILLING EXPERIENCES

and a Narrow Escape From Death in Peshawar, India, Where They Were Repeatedly Under Fire From Sniping Hillmen. They Are, Left to Right: Miss Lillian Becker, Mrs. Christopher Becker, Miss Frieda Becker, Who Was Kidnapped by Indian Tribesmen, But Rescued by Her Brothers, and Miss Eleanor Becker, All of Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y.



SETS WORLD PARACHUTE RECORD FOR HER SEX: MISS PHOEBE FAIRGRAVE,

Eighteen Years Old, of St. Paul, Minn., Immediately After Having Leaped From a Plane in Flight 15,200 Feet Over the City of Minneapolis. In Addition to Her Parachute Attachment, She Wore an Inflated Inner Tube of an Automobile Tire as a Precaution Against Drowning Should She Fall Into a Lake.

(Times Wide World Photos.)





MISS MURIEL VANDERBILT,

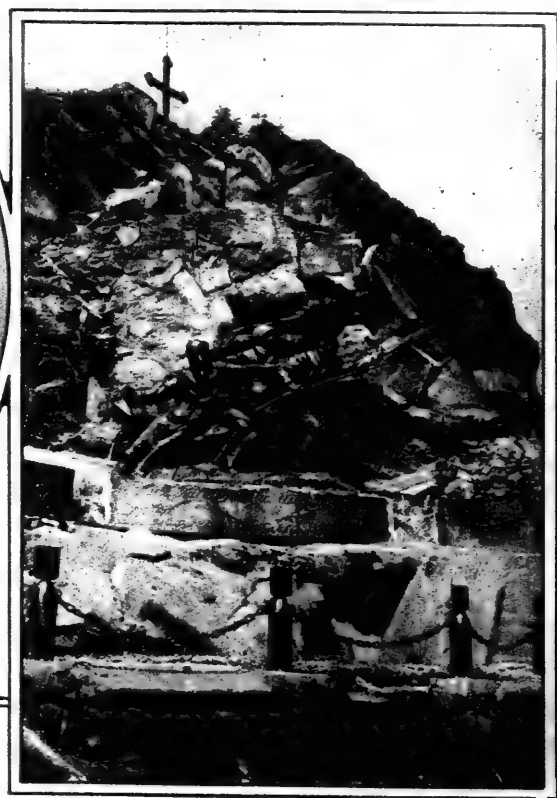
Daughter of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Arriving on the Olympic From a Sojourn in England and on the Continent.

(Underwood & Underwood.)

LADY DIANA DUFF COOPER'S DEBUT AS A FILM STAR: SHE IS SHOWN AS LADY BEATRICE FAIR,

Chatting With William Luff as Charles II., in the Romantic Drama of the Seventeenth Century in Which She Makes Her First Appearance on the Screen.

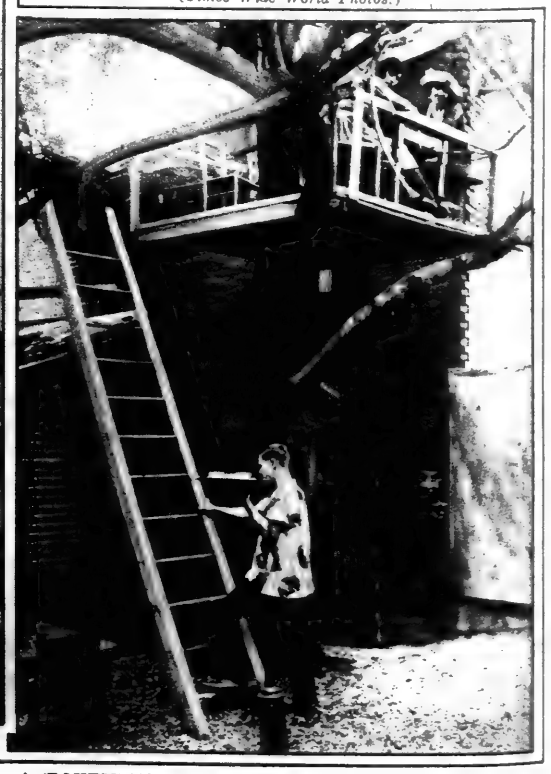
(Times Wide World Photos.)



MONUMENT JUST ERECTED IN MEMORY OF THE THOUSANDS OF FRENCH "BLUE DEVILS,"

Who Fell on the Top of the Famous Hartmannsweilerkopf, Alsace, Taken and Retaken Many Times During the World War.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



A BOHEMIAN TEA GARDEN IN A TREE, LATEST ADDITION TO THE SOCIAL EXCITEMENTS IN THE NATIONAL CAPTIAL.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



ANN PENNINGTON,
in "George White's Scandals of 1921," at the Liberty Theatre.
(White.)



BILLY DOVE,
in "Sally," at the New Amsterdam Theatre.
(Edward Thayer Monroe.)



BILLY SHAW,
in "The Whirl of New York," at the Winter Garden.
(Schwarz.)



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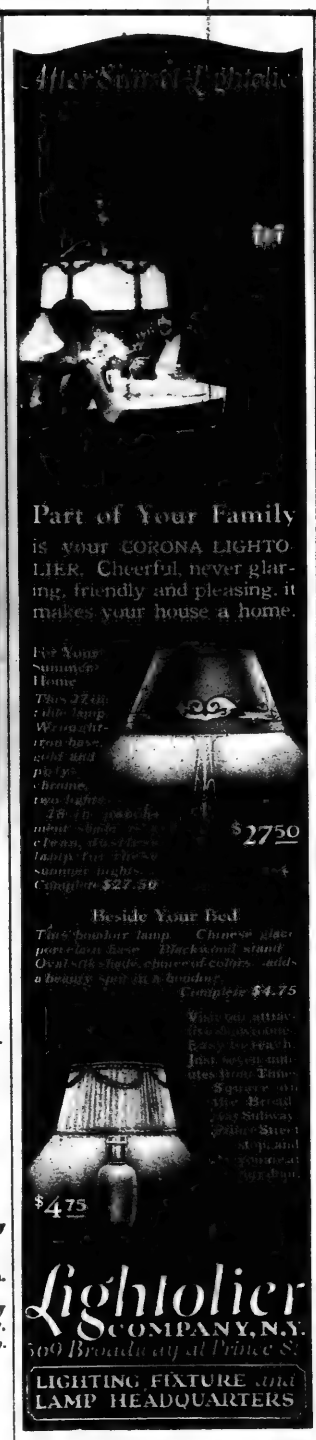
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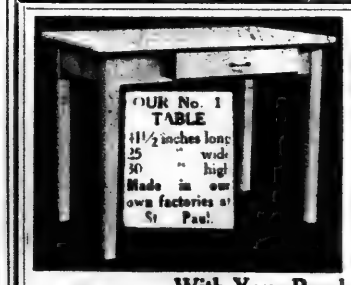


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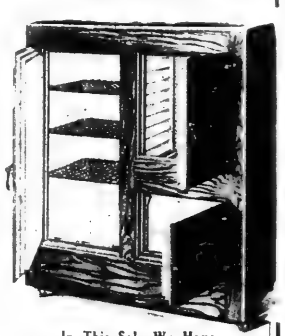
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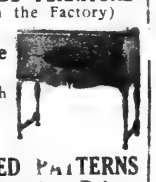
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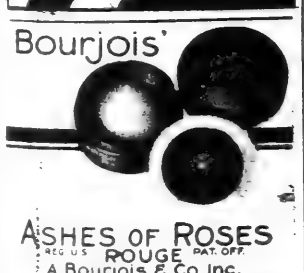
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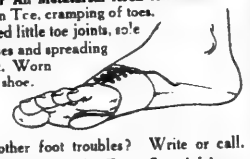
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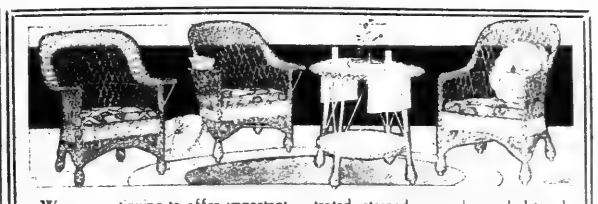
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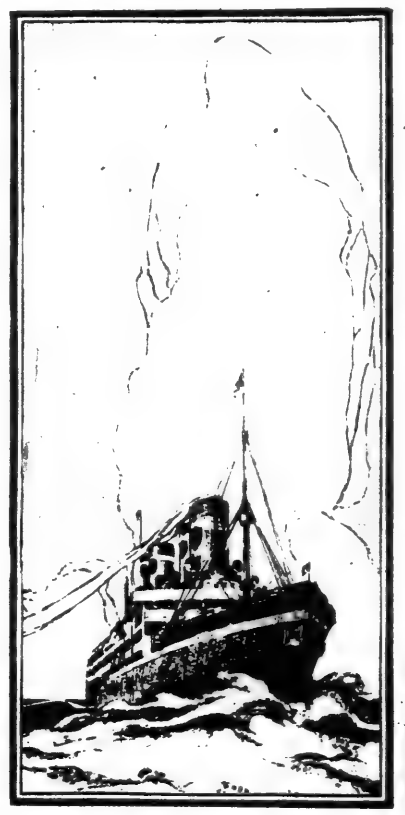
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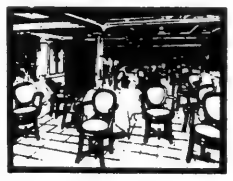
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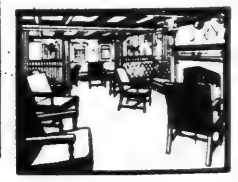
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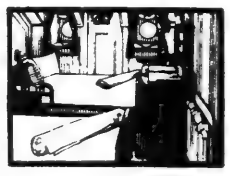
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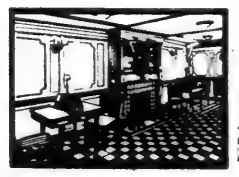
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DRAMA—MUSIC FASHIONS STEAMSHIPS AND TOURS 6

SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1921.

BEGINNING THE THEATRICAL SEASON OF 1921-'22

Gossip of the Rialto

EUGENE G. O'NEILL'S "Chris," which was performed out of town more than a year ago, is to reappear this season under the title of "The Ol' Davil." Arthur Hopkins, it is reliably reported, will be the producer. Since its first production, "Chris" has undergone changes far more radical than the mere alteration of title. In the original play, which was in three acts of two scenes each, the Chris of the title was the principal figure—an old Captan who finds the call of the sea irresistible. In its new form the play is in four acts of a single scene each, and the Captain, instead of being the principal figure, is subordinated to two others.

Pauline Lord will have the leading feminine rôle in the Hopkins production. O'Neill, with "The Ol' Davil," is assured of at least two Broadway productions during the coming season, "The Straw" having already been announced.

Marie Doro, after a number of years spent in the films, will be seen again on the stage this season. She will have the leading rôle in "Lilies of the Field," a comedy by William J. Hurlbut. It will be sponsored by a new producing firm.

"The Blue Lagoon," a dramatization of the H. de Vere Stacpoole story, will be offered at the Astor late in August by the Shuberts and Basil Dean. Over in London the piece was and is a huge success, and Mr. Dean is coming over—personally, as they say—to stage it here.

The dramatization of "Queed," recently tried on the road with Grant Mitchell in the leading rôle, has been laid reverently in the mothballs. . . . Another recent road failure was "Mlle. Milo," written by Fanny and Frederic Hatton and tested by the Shuberts. . . . On the other hand, Owen Davis's "The Detour," also a Shubert property, is said to promise well, and is being recast for New York. . . . "Phi-Phi," the great Parisian success of the past three years, probably will be produced here with Irene Bordoni in the leading rôle. . . . Arthur Richman's "Ambush," the first offering of the Theatre Guild at the Garrick, is owned in part by Robert Milton, the stage director. It is said to be a distinct novelty in playwriting. . . . Four or five last acts were written for "Six-Cylinder Love" during rehearsals before a satisfactory one was found. . . . Zoe Akins's "The Lady in Waiting," frequently reported on the eve of production, is now known as "Greatness." It is a study of the artistic temperament. . . . Avery Hopwood's newest play, to be produced by Mr. Woods, is concerned with life in a motion picture studio. The title, which is being withheld at the moment, will be a revelation to those who believe that all of the available titles for Mr. Hopwood's brand of entertainment have long since been used. . . . Joseph Schildkraut of "Liliom" is making movies for Mr. Griffith at present. He has been the recipient, so runs the story, of a long and luxurious contract. . . . Mr. Woods's brand-new and extremely expensive theatre in Chicago, the Apollo, probably will be devoted to Shubert vaudeville. The Shuberts, at all events, have offered an annual rental of $150,000, plus 50 per cent. of the profits, with a guarantee that said 50 per cent. will be at least $75,000 a year. One thus arrives at $225,000 per annum, a figure not to be lightly disregarded. . . . "Kiki," with Lenore Ulric as its star, will be produced in Atlantic City tomorrow night by Mr. Belasco, and will come to the Belasco Theatre about Sept. 1. It is a French comedy with much incidental music. . . . "Flighty," a comedy by J. C. and Elliott Nugent (father and son), will also have its première tomorrow night—in Harrisburg. The same authors have also written "Kate." . . . "A Night of Love," a comedy by Samuel Golding, was produced in Atlantic City last week by Edgar McGregor — with extreme quiet. . . . Both the New Amsterdam and Century roofs will reopen within the next few weeks. . . . Olive Wyndham will have a play of her own next season—"Eliza O'Neil," written by Fred Jackson. Miss Wyndham left the cast of "The Green Goddess" last night. . . . A blank verse play entitled "Lancelot and Elaine," the work of Edwin Milton Royle, will be produced at the Greenwich Village Theatre on Sept. 12. Arnold Daly will take over the Greenwich in October.

The Hippodrome's experience with motion pictures was not of a kind to kindle much enthusiasm for a permanent film policy at that theatre, and the chances are that the customary spectacle will be presented there this season. The wheels have not yet been set definitely in motion, but R. H. Burnside is giving signs of being about to plunge into feverish activity.

The annual report has been set in motion that May Robson will be seen in New York again. Miss Robson, a comedienne of great popularity on the road, has been but little on Broadway in recent years—largely because her plays have been of the kind that the road appreciates more than does New York. Miss Robson's play for the coming season will be a comedy entitled "It Pays to Smile," by Ethel Watts Mumford, based upon a Saturday Evening Post story by Nina Wilcox Putnam.

A theatrical event of considerable interest took place in Indianapolis last Monday, when a dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's celebrated best seller, "Main Street," was staged for the first time by Stuart Walker's resident company. The following comment on the play was wired to this page by W. F. McDermott, dramatic reviewer of The Indianapolis News:

"Little of the biting and ironic reality of Sinclair Lewis's 'Main Street' is in the stage transcription by Harvey O'Higgins and Harriet Ford which Stuart Walker presented here this week. Main Street, the foreground of the novel, becomes in the play a background not much more essential to the story nor spiritually greatly different from the setting in one of Winchell Smith's bucolic plays. The triangular love affair between Carol, Eric and Kennicott obtains in the play an importance out of all proportion to that it occupied in its original mooring, and Carol's relationship with her townspeople, which was not without its aspect of poignancy in the novel, in the play is sheer comedy of the sort associated perhaps not quite fairly with Broadway 'rural drama.' The adapters hold close to the story of the novel, and they succeed in getting the two chief characters to the stage plausibly and interestingly. Several scenes between Carol and Kennicott are vibrantly dramatic, and the whole is rather more honest and real than the ordinary stage play. It is nearer Broadway than Main Street, but, Sinclair Lewis aside, an interesting and certainly a novel play.

"Despite the disintegrating July inland weather, it is playing to packed houses. Stuart Walker supplied a fitting production, with Peggy Wood as the glowingly eager and pretty Carol."

Two more theatres in these parts are close to completion at the present moment—close enough for them to open in another month, were it desired. One of these is the Shubert's Imperial, on Seventh Avenue, just below Fifty-ninth Street. This house, together with the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, will be linked with the Shubert vaudeville chain. The other house nearly completed is the theatre that Walter Jordan has been busily building in Forty-first Street, right in back of the New Amsterdam. This house was once to have been called the Times Square, but since the Selwyns proved a prior right to that title no new one has been picked for the Jordan edifice.

Ethel Kelly's popular story, "Beauty and Mary Blair," has been dramatized by Owen Davis. As yet, however, no definite arrangements have been made for its production.

Marc Klaw and his sons, who have been leisurely getting under way as theatrical producers since the historic break with Mr. Erlanger, plan the presentation of no less than four plays during the approaching season. The first of these will be the Polish "Sonya," of which Mr. Klaw thinks highly. With Violet Heming and Alfred Lunt as its satellites, it will be offered at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre on Aug. 15. Then will follow "Other Lives," by Theresa Helburn and Edward Goodman, opening out of town on Aug. 29; "The Full Cup," by Miss Helburn alone, opening out of town on Nov. 7, and "We Girls," by Frederic and Fanny Hatton, for which no definite opening has as yet been set.

Sam H. Harris produced William Anthony Maguire's "Six-Cylinder Love" in Atlantic City during the past week, and the newspapers of that town were highly enthusiastic. Thus, in part, The Gazette-Review:

"'Six Cylinder Love'—the story of what happens when you try to stretch a two-cylinder income to meet the requirements of a twin-six automobile—drops poor little Gilbert Sterling and his bride, into the clutches of an automobile salesman, who, as he says, has substituted a carburetor for a heart. Ten minutes afterward we find Gilbert the proud possessor of a second-hand car with all its accessories in the way of social chauffeurs, who are willing to drive your car any time, anywhere they want to go; devoted guests who allow the owner of a car to exercise his right as host continuously, and loose-jointed tea-hounds who help him wear out his tires, his pocketbook and his disposition.

"Of course Gilbert spends more than he makes, of course his wife forsakes the frying pan for the divine fire in some other man's eyes—but the crisis finds them both equal to the test, and together they find a castle in the air (four flights up, and a walk-up at that) where the family fortunes and hearts are mended. The fact that the folks from whom they originally bought the pesky machine are living just across the hall, and confining their outing to bus rides, adds another thorn to prick the automobile salesman in the audience. In fact, they are the only ones I can think of who will not heartily approve of the entire play—and even they are appeased by a noble speech or two advising the benefits of motoring for those who can afford it.

Ernest Truex has found his play. From the rather subdued, wholly submissive creature of the first act, to the minute when he asserts himself and shakes off the parasitic crowd that has caused his ruin, he is so consistently good that it is difficult to discriminate in favor of any particular scene.

The first act is cleverly staged, with a board fence dividing the ones who own the car and those who are about to own it—but do not suspect it yet. The contrast between the artificiality of the one and the simplicity and happiness of the other is effective, and offers an opportunity for delicious humor. There is plenty of that in the play—not only the natural humor of Ernest Truex himself, but the sparkling humor of really clever lines.

Among the motion picture satellites returning to the stage next season will probably be Alla Nazimova. Mme. Nazimova, it is understood, is now dickering for the theatre that Earl Carroll is building at Seventh Avenue and Fiftieth Street, and if she gets it, as seems likely, there will be a Nazimova season in New York.

Leo Ditrichstein appears to have found a different sort of part—and yet not so different—in "Face Value," also on view in Atlantic City during the last week. "Leo Ditrichstein may have long been the great lover," writes Arthur G. Walker, commenting on the production, "but last night he proved the destroyer of the persistent woman chaser. In 'Face Value' he becomes the man who seeks out the man who loves his friend's wife, and outwits him. In doing so he also makes himself a prominent figure for a place in a minor love story. All this may appear otherwise, but still it is a typical Ditrichstein rôle, offered in a play rather static in quality. Only the actor himself relieves it from monotony."

A Few Heroines of the Early Season Offerings



Violet Heming in "Sonya," Opening at the 48th Street Theatre on Aug. 15.



June Walker in "Six-Cylinder Love," Which Will Probably Reopen the Sam H. Harris on Aug. 29.



Above: Faire Binney in "The Teaser," Coming to the Playhouse on Wednesday Night.



Lola Fisher, Reaching Co-stardom This Year in "Honors Are Even," Coming to the Times Square on Aug. 8.

Flora Sheffield, Who Will Be Seen at the 39th Street Theatre on Aug. 3 in "The Nightcap."

38 YEARS OF VAUDEVILLE

THIRTY-EIGHT years ago this July B. F. Keith "left the Barnum Show flat on the lot" and went to Boston with an idea for popular entertainment. With limited capital he began the campaign that ended in his sovereignty over variety and its conversion into vaudeville. Late in the Summer of 1883 he opened a tiny store show in Boston, having as his headliner a little black baby so small that it could be carried in a pint bottle. He took variety acts of cleverness and vulgarity and placed a ban upon the latter. He spent his days and nights arguing with variety performers over the necessity of cleaning up their acts and coming with him into the new vaudeville, as he called his reformed entertainers for Boston families. The country was growing in wealth and population, and there was no everyday, popular-priced, smartly presented form of theatrical entertainment possessing elements which in the main would appeal to all classes of theatregoers, and more especially the home folks who attend in family groups.

So B. F. Keith grew from a store into a theatre, and then another wise circus expert, also with Barnum, came into Boston and told the pioneer of vaudeville that he was opening up a vast new theatrical field, and that he wanted to be with him. This was Edward F. Albee, a young Maine Yankee. Mr. Keith, always a clairvoyant judge of men, engaged him as his chief of staff, gave him his full confidence and said "Go!" The public liked the Keith idea, and one day Mr. Albee convinced his employer that Keith vaudeville should be presented in a Keith theatre representing as great an improvement over the existing houses as Keith vaudeville showed over variety. Albee set about building B. F. Keith's Theatre, and, taking the bit in his teeth, ran away with the boss's bankroll, spending more than half a million beyond the maximum sum set for its cost.

The opening day came, and every one of prominence in Boston was invited. The new Keith Theatre was O. K.'d, but the guests, most of whom had never seen a vaudeville performance before, awaited the show with some misgivings. But the bill won every one, and from that day Keith's was crowded twice daily and vaudeville was fashionable and correct and a family amusement.

From Boston Keith vaudeville and Keith theatres moved to all the cities of the East. Mr. Albee mastered theatre construction to its minutest detail, and superintended the construction of houses in Philadelphia, Providence, New York, Syracuse, Washington, to name a few only. He is now building the finest theatres he has yet planned in the new Orpheum in Brooklyn, the $3,500,000 structure in Cleveland, and houses in Dayton, Toledo and Columbus. When B. F. Keith died in 1914 vaudeville was thoroughly organized in the B. F. Keith Vaudeville Exchange, booking some 400 theatres from coast to coast.

It remained for E. F. Albee, inheritor of the Keith vaudeville kingdom, to add new lustre to the Keith name by bringing about a new spirit in the relations of artists and managers. At his suggestion and through his endeavors the managers combined in the Vaudeville Managers' Protective Association and the artists in the National Vaudeville Artists. The two bodies confer together through arbitration boards and their relations are singularly cordial and pleasant.

The Mail Bag

From a Repertory Manager.

To the Dramatic Editor:

The controversy started by Mr. Arliss's timely and pithy suggestion has brought forth many interesting letters containing various shades of opinion. The viewpoint of the man directly involved—the modern repertory manager—however, has not as yet been represented. As one who has just brought to a close an eminently successful initial season in repertory, and who has had a fairly comprehensive training in things theatrical, both with David Belasco and Stuart Walker (with the latter as general manager both in New York and Indianapolis), permit me to present the repertory manager's viewpoint.

One of the statements attributed to a party to the present discussion is that the repertory system will make for two distinct standards of acting—the cosmopolitan standard on the one hand and the provincial quality on the other. That declaration is untenable. It is not the proposed system of repertory companies but rather the present method of play presentation that encourages such a condition. There are many prominent actors living either in New York or its suburbs who continue to appear before New York audiences exclusively season after season, and cannot be persuaded to perform elsewhere, thus denying the rest of the country an opportunity to see these favorites, and also making it difficult for the "provincial" actor, however deserving and promising, to get his chance on Broadway.

The repertory system would at one sweep wipe out this artistic injustice and its fellow financial hazard—the tremendous uncertainty and the great cost attendant upon the launching of a new play. Looked upon as a necessary evil, and as inseparable from the business of play production as one Siamese twin from the other, the risk of introducing a new play has been one of the most effective checks upon artistic endeavor.

Paraphrasing "Shakespeare doesn't pay," the producer daily turns down plays of great potential worth, both artistic and financial, because that worth is not sufficiently apparent to warrant the tremendous effort necessary to launch it.

It is just at this point that the repertory company comes into its own. Is it not obvious that the strongly entrenched stock theatre is the logical experimental station for the trying out of new play material? If the play succeeds three distinctly beneficial things are accomplished. The local theatre audience has enjoyed the customary run of the play, the vehicle is brought to New York with the company originally producing it, and the repertory actor's dream of hitting the big town is at last realized, incidentally bridging the chasm that at present yawns between the metropolitan artist and his out-of-town brother, and effectively disposing of the argument that the repertory system would tend to continue such a condition. This sending on of the complete company presupposes the establishment, in the not so distant future, of a repertory organization large enough to permit the transplanting of the actors without interfering with the succeeding presentations at home.

One of the crying faults of the present star system is that the touring company is invariably a "second" company, both in personnel and ability. A play makes a tremendous hit on Broadway, and the eager patron from the Middle West, let us say, is all keyed up for its arrival in his home town. The billboards promise the play "as produced for one year on Broadway." But what a woeful disappointment! The cast is changed, with but few of the original actors left, less expensive talent being deemed good enough for the hicks. Even the present writer, whose experience should have made him more skeptical, has at times attended road shows with the fond hope that perhaps here now, at last, he would actually witness a Broadway hit with the original cast intact and performed as he had seen it in New York. Vain and despairing hope!

Many actors in the touring company are able artists, capable of giving finished performances, but on the road their attitude is generally one of indifference to their audiences. "What does Toledo know about acting, anyway?" is the justifying sentiment of the actor, and since he is "here today and gone tomorrow," with never a chance to become acclimated, to absorb some of the inspiration, which, believe me, is present and ever ready to radiate from the audiences in every city of any pretension whatsoever, his performance is a sloppy one. And the producer suffers, the actor is not fulfilling his artistic mission and also suffers, and the "great American public," which pays its good dollars, suffers most of all.

The touring company is often rehearsed by the company stage manager, with the consequent elimination of all the delicacy, the finesse, the subtle atmosphere, which contributed in great measure to making the original a success. The scenery also has grievously suffered; repeated shifting and banging has worn off the original paint, and what once might have been a fine setting is now just shabby scenery.

Seldom is the touring actor checked up in his work. Rarely is there any one in authority to keep the play going at the proper tempo.

As to transportation, that huge dragon that swallows in its capacious maw all the profits, and has of late tended to keep all but a mere handful of productions off the road, sufficient has already been said to show that little relief may be hoped for from that source in the future, and furnishes one of the strongest arguments in favor of the repertory theatre, with its resident company.

It has been maintained by the opponents of the repertory theatre that it is impossible for an actor to play nine times a week, rehearse the following week's play, and still give a finished performance. No one contends that it is as easy a task as station announcer on an ocean-liner. Nor is it a dog's life.

The actor is first of all established in a permanent home of his own rather than a constant series of hotel rooms, one dingier than the other, as in the case of the "trouper." He has an opportunity to merge himself into the civic life of the city, to make friends, to become identified with his theatre as an important entity and a personality. With all the hazardous uncertainty of employment done away with, assured of a full season, he is free to devote himself unreservedly to his art, fully secure in his knowledge that the ghost will not fail to walk. And the modern repertory company can be builded on such generous lines, due to the various economies possible, that the actor may be given an occasional week's rest. Stock work is unquestionably difficult, but the question as to its worth may be answered by the successes of the many distinguished actors who have developed their art by their experience in repertory.

Given an actor of any pretensions, a few weeks in stock will demonstrate his ability or lack of it, and, with the proposed scheme in vogue as above outlined, no actor worthy the name need be denied his rightful periodic appearance on Broadway.

There are at present, throughout the country, two kinds of resident repertory companies. One is the sort that, for instance, boasts one or two prominent actors and a mediocre supporting cast, and uses a battered parlor set, let us say, for every play calling for a drawing-room interior, regardless of period, place or character. The other kind is that represented by Henry Jewett in Boston, Oliver Morosco in Los Angeles, Stuart Walker in Indianapolis, and if disinterested praise and enthusiastic support mean anything, that of the writer in Toledo, Ohio.

The Toledo theatre has gathered unto itself a uniformly high type of artist, sincere, ambitious and eager at all times to give of his and her best. It boasts a perfectly equipped organization, as efficient back stage as out in front, every department working in complete harmony, each member feeling that he is in an important integral part of a highly successful whole.

We are particularly proud of our stage settings, the feature so grievously slighted in road shows. Weekly changes seem to work little, if any, hardship, upon our art department, and each play blossoms forth in freshly painted and correspondingly artistic settings.

The present writer hopes that in the not too distant future the repertory theatre, with its resident company, will be a vital factor in every enterprising city of America, ever alert to extend a helping hand to the untried works of genius, giving them adequate performances, sending their companies to the great metropolis for lengthy runs, and receiving in turn visiting engagements of the distinguished artists of the theatre.

HAROLD HOLSTEIN.

Toledo, Ohio, July 18, 1921.

[Another theatrical season is starting, and in it there will probably be plenty to intrigue and fascinate the playgoer. With the above contribution, accordingly, the discussion of Mr. Arliss's suggestion is brought to a reluctant close.—Ed.]

The Berlin Theatres

BERLIN, June 24, 1921.

HAUPTMANN'S "Weavers" was played "for the first time" at the Grosses Schauspielhaus Monday evening, under the direction of Karlheinz Martin. The "first time" refers to "at the Grosses Schauspielhaus" and is interesting as evidence that the field of German premières is evidently to be widened. Attention has already been called in these columns to the fact that it's a poor play that doesn't have a handful of premières in Germany these days—there are the world première, the German première, the Berlin première, which can be multiplied by the number of cities in Germany that have theatres, the South German première, the Rhineland Westphalian première, &c. Now apparently "première at this and that theatre" is to be added to the list and the only further refinement possible will be "for the first time on any stage at the corner of Friedrichstrasse and Leipsigerstrasse." In view of the number of corners in Germany the possibilities are endless and will undoubtedly appeal to the country's managers, eagerly seeking something new in the way of publicity.

A visiting American small-town newspaper critic, who attended the opening of Hauptmann's play, remarked wearily as he left the theatre that "he was a good guy while he had it." In all fairness, however, it should be said that the undoubted artistic failure of the present production is in no way a reflection upon the play, which successful performances elsewhere, for example, by Emanuel Reicher at the Madison Square Theatre, have clearly shown to be one of the greatest German plays of the last forty years. The only conclusion to be drawn from the play is a conviction of the absolute failure of the Grosses Schauspielhaus as a theatre and a regret that Mr. Rothafel does not live in Berlin. The play rattles around in the big house and the few mob scenes provided for in the text merely emphasize its barrenness as a spectacle. The revolt of the weavers, conceived by Hauptmann as the logical consequence of long years of increasing hunger and despair, becomes a Donnybrook Fair effect brought about by the bellowings of a few loud-mouthed agitators.

The opening night audience was more than cordial, and gave the author a terrific ovation. The general state of affairs in present-day Germany, where everything sooner or later resolves into politics, may have had something to do with this fact. At all events, it is reliably reported that the trade unions have bought out the house for some weeks to come, while the part of the audience that came in taxicabs seemed to find a dangerous tactlessness in the production of the piece at a time when German labor is all too apt to identify itself with Hauptmann's Silesian weavers.

At the Lessing Theatre Leopoldina Konstantin and Kurt Goetz have settled down into a run with "Die Ballerina des Koenigs," a slender comedy dealing with the romance of Frederick the Great and the Italian première danseuse of his Berlin Court ballet. The lady and the King find favor in each other's eyes, but during his absence she fails to remain faithful. Inasmuch as his absence covered the period of the Seven Years' War, it is very hard to find harsh words for her. The last act, "thirty years after," shows Frederick as visitors to Potsdam knew him, with the dogs, the faulty boots, the snuff boxes, the habit of talking for posterity, and the rest of the little things that have endeared him to the German heart.

Goetz, always a brilliant actor, plays well. Konstantin, who came to her part from "Die Taenserin," which had a brief and inglorious career in America as "The Dancer," displays a sprightliness and a temperament almost unknown on the German stage at present.

Sudermann's "Glueck im Winkel" is being played at the Schauspielhaus. When Jessner recently took over the Schauspielhaus he decided, moved by the artistic urge, to abandon some of the proposed productions, including the Sudermann play, to which his predecessor had contractually committed him. Sudermann, to whom the artistic urge is one thing and royalties something else again, took the matter to the courts, which decided that Jessner would have to produce the play at the time agreed. The time has come, and the production has been made, and very well made.

Among recent visitors to Berlin was Morris Gest, who said that his plans for the coming season were undetermined and that his visit to Berlin was for a purely personal reason. Mr. Gest left for Rumania after two days in Berlin.

"Gestaendris," announced as a translation from an American play by Sidney Osborne, is at the Deutsches Kuenstler Theater. It is a pretty thing, involving a millionaire who employs a tango hound to seduce his young wife, whom he suspects to be unfaithful, but whose infidelity he is unable to prove. The manager of the theatre, Dr. Eugen Robert, has privately announced that the piece is really not American at all, but Hungarian, and that the disguise has been chosen because it was felt that the Hungarian origin might be prejudicial to the financial interests of the play. Attempts have been made to sell the play to America, not for its content, which is admittedly weak, but for a novelty in technical presentation that the play is said to contain. Unfortunately for the success of these attempts to introduce the play to America, the much-touted novelty enjoyed a season's run in America not so long ago as "On Trial."

From Vienna come reports that the production of Shaw's "Arms and the Man" gave birth to Bulgarian manifestations similar to those that occurred on the occasion of the play's presentation at the Schiller Theatre here last Fall. The Bulgarian protests when the Chocolate Soldier was informed that he was in the presence of the only library in Bulgaria were so fervent that the play was forced to close after a run of one consecutive night.

"Reigen" still continues its run. Reports from America have it that the piece will be produced there next Fall, but it is suspected here that some one is spoofing. If it is produced, last Winter's Exhibit A in the case against American puritanism will disappear, and it is hard to believe that the weakening pornographic factories of Germany will be able to stand the strain. . . . "Rosenmontag," a hit of thirty seasons back, when Max Halbe's "Jugend" set the pace for a score of imitations, was revived for a few performances recently. Such lines as "As long as the German Army exists we need fear nothing" did much to distract some people's attention from the hero's five-act struggle against his suicidal impulses. . . . Oscar Wilde, after a brief period of absence, is again represented by two revivals, "Bunbury" ("The Importance of Being Ernest") and "Lady Windermere's Faecher." . . . Shaw's "Mésalliance," at the Kammerspiele, has given way to Wedekind's "Fruehlings Erwachen." . . . The only real theatrical novelty of the past weeks has been the success of the woman boxers at the Metropol Cabaret. H. J. M.

The New Plays

GRADUALLY the opening of any given theatrical season has moved nearer and nearer the close of the preceding one, and this year the final week of July finds the early entrants lining up. There will be two new offerings in the playhouses this week—comedies both.

THE SKYLARK—*Tomorrow night at the Belmont Theatre.*

The first production of the new season, this, and one of considerably more than ordinary interest. It is the work of Thomas P. Robinson, a Boston architect who has recently had two plays accepted for production by Oliver Morosco. "The Skylark," recently known as "Jingle Bells," was first produced at Frank A. Vanderlip's private theatre at Scarborough by Henry Stillman, who now offers it for Broadway. Of its contents nothing is announced.

Charlotte Walker and Marguerita Sylva, the latter the prima donna, will head the cast, which will also include Marion Blackton, Helen Odell, Fred Eric, Eric Maxon, Eugene Lockhart, E. S. Colling and others.

THE TEASER—*Wednesday Night at the Playhouse.*

"The Teaser" is Mr. Brady's salute to the oncoming season—a comedy by Martha M. Stanley and Adelaide Matthews, remembered for "Nightie Night." The piece is concerned with an extremely young damsel, who visits an aunt in New York, and who proceeds to work havoc among the males of the cast.

Faire Binney, younger sister to Constance, will be the young woman in question, and Jane Grey the still youthful aunt. Also in the company will be Leonard Willey, John Cromwell, Rose Winter, Bruce Elmore, Marietta Hyde, Paula Shay, Homer Barton and Allen Atwell.

"Snapshots of 1921," after a hiatus of two weeks, will reopen at the Selwyn Theatre to-morrow for a limited engagement. Lew Fields, De Wolf Hopper, George McKay and Lulu McConnell continue in the cast—practically all of the old company will be present, in fact, with the exception of Nora Bayes, who has decided to try her hand at entertaining London.

Variety calls attention to the fact that more than a dozen little theatre movements have latterly been set going, and that all of them expect to be active in the production field during the coming season. As a matter of fact, the number of announced repertoire companies is probably nearer a score than a dozen, although there is no way of telling how many of them will be carried through. The success of the Theatre Guild, however, has put hope into many a semi-professional heart, to say nothing of the fact that it has made the theatre owners a bit more inclined to open their playhouses to the insurgent groups. The fact that the coming season is hailed as a poor one also will work in favor of the little theatre groups, so far as the availability of houses is concerned. Among the companies that expect to operate during the approaching season are the Theatre Guild, the Neighborhood Playhouse, the Provincetown Players—these three, to be sure, are well established—the Actors' Repertory Company, the Repertory Theatre, the New York Repertory Company, the Players' Fellowship, the Fast-West Players, the Actors-Authors, Inc.; companies headed by Emanuel Reicher, Idea Crayne and Arnold Daly, respectively, and an organization designed in imitation of the Grand Guignol. In a few more seasons, presumably, there will be more little theatres than big ones, and the newspapers will be printing earnest and pathetic pleas that the commercial manager be given a chance.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play.	Theatre.	Premiere.
Lightnin'	Gaiety	Aug. 26, '18
The Bat	Morosco	Aug. 23, '20
The First Year	Little	Oct. 20
Sally	New Amsterdam	Dec. 21
The Green Goddess	Booth	Jan. 18, '21
Mr. Pim Passes By	Garrick	Feb. 28
Nice People	Klaw	Mar. 2
Liliom	Fulton	Apr. 20
Just Married	Shubert	Apr. 26
Two Little Girls in Blue	George M. Cohan	May 5
The Last Waltz	Century	May 10
Shuffle Along	63d Street	May 23
The Broadway Whirl	Times Square	June 8
The Whirl of New York	Winter Garden	June 13
Ziegfeld Follies of 1921	Globe	June 21
George White's Scandals	Liberty	July 11

SCREEN A GREAT DIRECTOR

SHAKESPEARE'S name has often been taken in vain—though not altogether in vain it is hoped—to convey the idea of a complete motion-picture artist, the master cinema composer of all time; but the idea is expressed more accurately by reference to Michelangelo, in the opinion of Walter B. Pitkin, Associate Professor of Philosophy in Columbia University, who is coaching a group of writers and cinema composers this Summer. In a lecture to his class the other day Professor Pitkin said that Michelangelo was essentially the greatest motion picture director who had ever lived.

"The trouble with the movies today," he said, "is that they have not discovered themselves as a new art. The financial distress many of them are in today is due mainly to the fact that their managements have not yet learned what the Italian masters knew four hundred years ago. They discovered how to syndicate art, namely, to have a dozen or a score artists work on one picture. Michelangelo was the greatest 'director' of the huge paintings of his day and, if he were living today, he could tell our movie directors in about two minutes exactly what the matter is with their business.

"Today the movie managers make their pictures by the committee method. The different specialists are all allowed to express an opinion as to what the picture should be. The result is often an artistic hodgepodge.

"Michelangelo would never allow such democratic co-operation. He made up his mind as to what his picture was to be in every detail and then simply gave orders like an autocrat to his specialists, the costume man, the landscape artist, the architecture expert, and so on.

"Creative genius greater than we have yet produced is needed to make the movies what they are destined to be. The Michelangelo of the movies will know all the wonderful things that have been learned about cinematography, acting and pictural art and will be besides a great dramatist. His like has not yet appeared."

It may be recalled that Joseph E. Mergenthaler was quoted in these columns last week as voicing the same demand for "one principal intelligence" in the production of a motion picture, and many others have struck this nail on the head. It seems obvious that the completely artistic motion picture must come through the creative directorship of a single artist. Experts in various fields will always be needed, of course, but this does not mean that pictures must be made by committees. The knowledge and talents of the experts should be the forces gathered and controlled by an individual director who originally composes his scenario and personally supervises every step in its translation into moving pictures.

And the suggestion of the name of Michelangelo is good. When Shakespeare's genius, rather than his medium, is intended, his name means everything desired to the thoughtful, but the fact that he was a writer may harden in the unthinking mind the popular error that writing is the business of the cinema composer. His work, of course, is thinking and expressing his thoughts in pictorial language, and this is the language of the painter. There is, therefore, a clear connection between Michelangelo and the cinema composer, especially as not only this painter's medium but his method brings him in touch with the ideal maker of motion pictures. Even though moving pictures are not still paintings, the two have many elements in common, and remain more closely related than the stage and the screen, no matter how far apart they are at their separate goals. So let the director learn about pictures from Michelangelo, the painter.

AND let him learn about pictures from Wagner, or Beethoven, or Irving Berlin, too, for another cousin of the motion picture is music. This has often been demonstrated in the effective harmony of motion pictures and music in the theatres, and has recently been emphasized further by the presentation in Vienna of an operetta in a combination opera-photoplay form. It is reported that the quicker action of the operetta is delineated on a screen, while its slower moments are interpreted by singers behind the screen. While such a production may seem rather a freakish hybrid than a unified work of art, and it does not recommend itself to the present writer as anything more than a novel stunt, it does suggest the inter-relation of music and moving pictures. Jerome Lachenbruch, of the Goldwyn staff, who reports the Austrian innovation, makes legitimate use of it as the starting point for a discussion of the future of motion pictures combined with music. He makes the point that "the photoplay needs music written especially for it," but realizes that composers of genius cannot be expected to create original scores for pictures while the photoplay is in its "present indeterminate form." He instances the fact that "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari" unsettled "our ideas of what the motion picture should be," and gave evidence that its form was not yet sufficiently settled to prevent any picture of today from becoming obsolete as quickly as a battleship. He holds to the idea, however, that musical composers will some day write accompaniments for dramatic motion pictures that will become integral parts of them. This is undoubtedly one good end to which the screen will come eventually, if not now.

But there is more in the relationship of music and motion pictures than this. The method of music, its use of theme and tempo, the universality of its language and its independence of words, show it to have a fundamental contact with the motion picture that the cinema composer would do well to note and study.

Oh, some day, photoplays, or whatever lyric and dramatic motion pictures may be called, will not be just jumping illustrations of novels and stage plays. But, how long, O Lord, how long!

Picture Plays and People

"THEODORA" will be the first of the Italian pictures obtained by the Goldwyn company to be shown on Broadway, it was announced last week. It was made by the Ambrosio company, which, it is reported, produced "Cabiria," and its leading rôle is taken by Rita Jolivet, the French actress who played opposite Otis Skinner in the original "Kismet." The story tells of the attempt of the Empress Theodora of Byzantium to restore paganism to the Roman world after the Emperor Constantine had established Christianity. The picture is based on a play by Victorien Sardou.

Latest reports from Germany, via Wid's Daily, are that Pola Negri is to make "Sappho," "A Doll's House" and "The Beggar Maid of the Bridge of Arts," for the U. F. A. before starting work with the European Film Alliance, in which, it has been said, the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation has a controlling interest.

Wid's also reports that Famous Players-Lasky is about to form a producing organization in France, with Adolphe Osso in charge. At the New York office of the corporation it was said that no information on this subject was available.

Two African expeditions that may yield new and unusual films are under way. Martin Johnson and his wife, who will be remembered for their pictures of the South Sea Islands, have already sailed on an independent adventure into the land of the pigmies, and Carl E. Akeley expects to leave next month at the head of an expedition sponsored by The American Museum of Natural History with the principal purpose of obtaining specimens and pictures of gorillas in their native habitat.

Rex Ingram, the director of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" and "The Conquering Power," will direct the picturization of "Turn to the Right," the John Golden stage production by Winchell Smith and Jack Hazzard, for a half-interest in the screen rights of which the Metro Picture Corporation is reported to have paid $250,000, thus putting the value of the full rights at half a million and setting a record for motion picture rights to a stage play. Alice Terry, who has been the leading woman in each of the two productions last directed by Mr. Ingram, and who is engaged to marry him, is expected to have the principal female part in the new picture.

William Fox has announced the closing of "The Queen of Sheba" at the Lyric Theatre on Aug. 13.

CENSORSHIP IN INDIA.

THE British censors in India are having a difficult time of it with pictures sent from the sophisticated western world to the more naïve East, according to The London Times, which summarizes a recent report by the Calcutta Board. It appears that from April to December of last year the board examined 4,256 films, denied exhibition to fourteen and caused alterations to be made in forty-nine, which does not indicate such a large proportion of matter considered objectionable as one might imagine. The trouble, however, seems to be that many pictures which cannot be barred from the Indian screen are yet of such a nature as to exert a bad influence on native spectators, in the opinion of the board. The Times's summary of the board's report, for example, gives the following:

> The board explains that in their work they have kept four principles steadily in view—moral, racial, religious and political—and add that it must be remembered that in 90 per cent. of the films shown in India the characters are all white people. There is a white hero, a white heroine, a white evil woman and a white villain. This is obviously unfortunate for India, but quite irremediable. In most films the villain and the evil woman are shown carrying on successfully through the greater part of the film, and this does not tend to uplift the prestige of the British race in India, while at the same time it is questionable whether the discomfiture of evil in the last few minutes is sufficient, so far as a half-educated audience is concerned, to teach the good moral which is intended.
>
> The board also emphasize the difficulty that is often experienced in certifying the propaganda type of film, in which the American producer, in trying to emphasize a point, introduces a scene of an exaggerated character. These scenes are apt, in the opinion of the board, to fall in their purpose in a country like India, where an appreciable percentage of the patrons of the cinema are illiterate, and cannot be expected to view things in their true perspective. The report continues:
>
> The board could give an example to illustrate this difficulty. As is well known, the question of the ruin and degradation caused by drink has loomed large in American talk. The American producer, in endeavoring to make his point, invariably shows white men and women in an exaggerated state of drunkenness. Such scenes shown to an illiterate Indian audience can have no other effect than to lower the prestige of the white woman and the white races in general. The board have accordingly been compelled to be somewhat strict on this point.

Here's food for thought—or fuel for the emotions—on the subject of the white races, East Indians and motion pictures.

CAPITOL—"Don't Neglect Your Wife," written for the screen by Gertrude Atherton, directed by Wallace Worsley, with Lewis S. Stone and Mabel Julienne Scott at the head of the cast, an Eminent Authors-Goldwyn picture; Mack Bennett's "Love's Outcast," with Ben Turpin.

RIVOLI—"The Great Moment," written for the screen by Elinor Glyn, scenario by the author and Monte M. Katterjohn, directed by Sam Wood, with Gloria Swanson in the leading role, a Paramount picture.

STRAND — "Nobody," written and directed by Roland West, with Jewel Carmen in the leading role, a First National picture; "The Fall Guy," with Larry Semon; "The Fox," one of "Adventures of Bill and Bob."

RIALTO—"The Mystery Road," directed by Paul Powell, adapted by Margaret Turnbull from a novel by E. Phillips Oppenheim, with David Powell in the leading role, a Paramount picture made in England; a scenic of New York; "The Fall Guy," with Larry Semon.

PARK — "Over the Hill," opened Sept. 17.

CENTRAL—"A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," opened March 14.

LYRIC—"The Queen of Sheba," opened April 16.

CRITERION—"The Golem," &c., opened June 19.

ASTOR — "The Old Nest," opened June 28.

TOWN HALL—"The Spirit of '76," opened July 13.

LOEW'S NEW YORK—Today and tomorrow, "The Whistle," with William S. Hart; Tuesday, "The Road to London," with Bryant Washburn; Wednesday, "The Unwilling Hero," with Will Rogers; daily change of program.

PLAZA—Today, tomorrow and Tuesday, "Sheltered Daughters," with Justine Johnstone and Dulcie and Irvin S. Cobb," with Bebe Daniels; Wednesday and Thursday, "When We Were Twenty-One," with H. B. Warner, and "The Outside Woman," with Wanda Hawley; Friday and Saturday, "The Land of Hope," with Alice Brady.

FOX'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC — First part of week, "Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde," with John Barrymore, and "Lovetime," with Shirley Mason; second part, "I Am Guilty," with Louise Glaum, and "Live Wires," with Edna Murphy and Johnnie Walker.

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MUSIC

CHANGES AT THE STADIUM

WITH a midsummer change of conductors, the Stadium Orchestra will enter its fourth week next Thursday, led by Victor Herbert, while until then the popular concerts nightly on the City College athletic field will be conducted by Henry Hadley.

A full week's program, commencing tonight, follows:

SUNDAY, JULY 24.

March, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
Overture, "Othello".....Hadley
Aria, "Der Freischuetz".....Weber
Lines Barbour (Mrs. Hadley).
"Les Preludes".....Liszt
Ballet, "Samson and Delila".....Saint-Saens
Largo from "The New World".....Dvorak
Aria, "Le Tasse".....Godard
Mme. Barbour.
Waltz, "Rosencavalier".....Richard Strauss

MONDAY, JULY 25.

March, "Sigurd Jorsalfar".....Grieg
Overture, "Phedre".....Massenet
Concerto in E flat.....Mana Zucca
Norwegian Rhapsody.....Lalo
Prelude, Act III., "Azora"; "Pasoination" and "Poinsettias".....Hadley
Intermezzo, "Jewels of Madonna".....Wolf-Ferrari
Two Slavic dances.....Dvorak

TUESDAY, JULY 26.

March, "Boabdil".....Moszkowski
Overture, "Merry Wives".....Nikolai
Concerto in D minor.....Wieniawski
Cyril Towbin, violin.
"Silhouettes".....Hadley
Overture, "A Midsummer Night's Dream".....Mendelssohn
Soprano.....Marguerite Schulling
Meditation from "Thais".....Massenet
Waltz, "Vienna Life".....J. Strauss

WEDNESDAY, ALL-TCHAIKOVSKY.

(Mr. Hadley's last program.)
"Slavic March," "Andante Cantabile" (for strings), "Pizzicato Ostinato" from Symphony No. 4, two movements from symphony "Pathetique"; fantasy, "Romeo and Juliette"; Nutcracker Suite overture, "1812."

THURSDAY, ALL-WAGNER.

(Mr. Herbert conducting.)
"March of Homage," procession from "Lohengrin," Siegfried Idyll; overture, "The Master Singers"; overture, "Tannhauser"; entrance into Valhalla, from "Rhine Gold"; prelude and love death, from "Tristan"; Ride of Valkyries, from "The Valkyrie."

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

Overture, "Freischuetz".....Weber
Symphony from "The New World".....Dvorak
Overture, "Pomp and Circumstance".....Elgar
Overture, "Roman Carnival".....Berlioz
"Les Preludes".....Liszt

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

"Carnival in Paris".....Svendsen
"Adagio Pathetique".....Godard
"Devotion" and "Dance of Fairies".....Herbert
Ballet from "Prince Igor".....Borodin
Two movements, symphony "Pathetique".....Tchaikovsky
"Hindoo Love Song".....Rimsky-Korsakoff
"Dancing Doll".....Poldini
Prize song, "Master Singers".....Wagner
"American Fantasy".....Herbert

VARY COLUMBIA PROGRAM.

FOR a fortnight more the Goldman Concert Band continues to play thrice weekly on the green at Columbia University. The band itself is to halt while the Summer students depart in the week of Aug. 8, but the concerts will be resumed for city dwellers on Aug. 15, and a new experiment thereafter calls for playing five nights each week until the close of the season on Sept. 2.

Programs for the eighth week now starting are as follows:

MONDAY, JULY 25.

Marche Lorraine.....Ganne
Prelude, "Haensel und Gretel,".....Humperdinck
Berceuse and Praeludium.....Jaernfelt
Rhapsody, "Espana".....Chabrier
Overture, "Orpheus".....Offenbach
Air, "Samson and Delilah".....Saint-Saens
Frieda Klink, contralto.
A Chinese Episode.....Kelly
Excerpts, "Chimes of Normandy,".....Planquette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

March, "Queen of Sheba".....Gounod
Overture, "Robespierre".....Litolff
Volga Boatmen's Song.....Russian Folksong
Waltz, "Vienna Beauties".....Ziehrer
Love Scene, "Feueranot".....R. Strauss
"Ouray".....Williams
Ernest S. Williams, cornet.
Sextet, "Lucia di Lammermoor".....Donizetti
Southern Rhapsody.....Hosmer

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

March, "Sigurd Jorsalfar".....Grieg
Overture, "Freischuetz".....von Weber
Romance.....Svendsen
Lyric Suite.....Grieg
Prelude.....Rachmaninoff
Inflammatus.....Rossini
Ernest S. Williams, cornet.
Waltz, "Morning Journals".....R. Strauss
Overture, "Poet and Peasant".....Suppe

MUSIC IN THE OPEN AIR.

Modest Altschuler and the Russian Orchestra tonight will play their second program at Starlight Park in the Bronx, including excerpts from "Faust," "Carmen" and "Aida," parts of Rubinstein's "Feramors" and Delibes's "Sylvia," Liszt's Second Rhapsody, two Hungarian dances of Brahms and the Strauss "Blue Danube."

Harry Barnhart leads the Community Chorus on the Central Park Mall this evening in "The Long, Long Trail," "Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny" and "Old Kentucky Home." Marie Murray sings the "Inflammatus" and Vincent Buono plays as a trumpet solo the "Cujus Animam" from Rossini's "Stabat Mater."

Jacques Gottlieb leads the American Orchestral Society in noon-hour concerts on Tuesday in Battery Park and Thursday in Madison Square, presenting popular works of Suppé, Bizet, Verdi, Strauss and Tchaikovsky. The players will also appear Thursday evening at the Bay Ridge High School, Brooklyn.

ORGANISTS TO MEET.

THE National Association of Organists, which has New York headquarters at 40 West Twentieth Street, will this week enjoy the famous hospitality of Philadelphia, where the association holds its fourteenth annual convention from Tuesday to Friday next. Organists, says the convention program, have always had a high standing in that city, for thirty years ago the first American group of advanced players was formed there in the American Organ Players' Club. Shortly afterward, in 1896, the American Guild of Organists was formed, and more recently the youngest body, the National Association.

It is said the National was the first to hold conventions where all organ problems should be touched on and eminent players heard. The first was in 1908, at Ocean Grove, and others since then in various cities from Portland, Me., to Pittsburgh. The Philadelphia convention will include round-table conferences on the vocation of the organist, demonstrations of tone and mechanism by Ernest M. Skinner, William E. Haskell and Herbert Brown, and organ recitals by Alexander Russell and Charles M. Courboin.

A special incident will be the opportunity of hearing organ music by wireless telephone, played 300 miles away on the Carnegie Institute organ at Pittsburgh. The organist, Charles Heinroth, has successfully employed this device and it is expected that Wanamaker's receiving station will bring the sound of this organ to the entire audience.

Other events will be six organ concerts in churches, at Girard College and moving picture theatres, and on the last day a pilgrimage to Valley Forge.

Henry S. Fry of St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia, the President of the association, is in charge of the convention plans there.

"THE APOCALYPSE" HEARD.

"The Apocalypse," a dramatic oratorio composed by Paolo Gallico, who won with it the competition for a $5,000 prize offered by the National Federation of Music Clubs, was recently produced at the federation's twelfth biennial meeting that took place June 7 and 8 in Davenport, Iowa, and neighboring cities of Rock Island and Moline, Ill. A copyright text, privately printed in New York, is in part the work of Mrs. Pauline Arnoux MacArthur of this city and Henri Pierre Roché of the French Financial Commission here during the war. A prologue and three scenes drawn from the Book of Daniel and that of Revelation are entitled "Belshazzar's Feast," "Armageddon," "Babylon" and "The Millennium." Mrs. MacArthur cites General Allenby's remark, "The battle of Armageddon is on," shortly before the armistice, and she believes that popular value will attach especially to the "Millennium Hymn."

From the women's organization which sponsored it comes a report that "the outstanding event of the biennial at the Tricities was the performance of the $5,000 prize oratorio, written in modern style yet with spontaneity and melody. Congratulations alike are due Mr. Gallico for his contribution to the literature of American oratorio, and to the Federation for affording the incentive to write and the means to give adequate hearing to such a composition."

There may be opportunity in New York next Winter, if the new work is performed here, as recently suggested by the Society of Friends of Music, for a critical hearing of Mr. Gallico's music, so warmly received in the West.

PLYMOUTH PAGEANT SHOWN.

Because neither the Mayflower nor its modern counterpart could ride the flood like a Noak's Ark, the cast taking part in the Plymouth (Mass.) tercentenary pageant, "The Pilgrim Spirit," has just emerged to public view from the drought-breaking storm down East, which caused a postponement of the opening performance. It is said President Harding will see the pageant in August.

All traces of the quagmire which confronted the pageant producers early last week have been removed by H. N. Chase, resident engineer, according to The Boston Herald, and the front part of the field, which was eight inches under water, has been rebuilt of gravel and sand. It is expected that the new construction will prevent the occurrence of another washout.

Professor George P. Baker, pageant master, gave unstinted praise for the quick rebuilding of the stage and the "flawless première" last Wednesday. The tents are entirely dry now and the costumes made by Plymouth matrons are safely stored in moist-proof bags beneath the protecting canvas.

PLANS OF MUSICIANS.

Ernest Hutcheson, the pianist, and Albert Stoessel, now with the New York Symphony at Chautauqua, will be heard there in a joint piano and violin recital before the Chautauqua Woman's Club.

Firmin Swinnen, organist at the Rivoli Theatre, has completed four compositions, which are to be published next month by J. Fischer & Brother.

Ethel Newcomb, pianist, is at Whitney Point, revising proofs of a life of Leschetitzky, which the Appletons will publish this Fall.

Alfred Blackman, an opera basso who has sung for twelve years abroad, has returned with his family to this country.

Frank La Forge, composer of songs, and Ernesto Berumen, pianist, have arranged another twilight musicale this afternoon at 5:15 o'clock in the Town Hall, West Forty-third Street. Again their program presents several young artists, and admission is free.

Young Violinist to Play.

Cyril Towbin, who will play Wieniawski's concerto at the Stadium on Tuesday night, is a young violinist, born and bred in New York and tutored in art here in the city. Now 22 years old, he is said to have shown musical tendencies as a child of 4, while at 11 years he gave his first recital in the Carnegie Lyceum, and at 14 another. At 20 he appeared with the Russian Symphony Orchestra as its soloist in many cities.

Half on a dare from his friends, he decided to compete in the trials of the Audition Committee of the Stadium Concerts. Of 600 persons who applied and 246 who were actually heard Towbin was chosen with seven others to appear with the Stadium Orchestra. He has received his training of late years at the hands of Franz Kneisel.

Folksongs at Hall of Fame.

Folksongs foreign and American, arranged for violin, 'cello and piano, will be played at New York University's free concert on Thursday evening by William G. Jones, Charles P. Moore and William Lyndon Wright. Besides Oriental, Serbian and Scandinavian melodies, there are the old Welsh "All Through the Night," Ireland's "The Coolin," the American negro "Weepin' Mary," "Dandy Jim" and "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," the Creole "Pauv' Peti' Lolotte" and Kentuckian "Lovin' Hannah" and "Bangum and the Boar."

Music in the Movies.

Vera Myers and Paul Oscard dance at the Rivoli, where Zila Simpson and Carlo Enciso sing a duet arranged by Josiah Zuro. At the Rialto, Lillian Powell has an Oriental dance and Antonio Rocca sings an air from "Alda."

The Capitol's orchestra plays an opera melange of "Echoes from the Metropolitan," Oumansky and Miss Gambarelli dance to Dvorak's "Humoresque" and Fanny Rezia sings the Bell Song from "Lakmé."

Lottice Howell, at the Strand, sings "Spring's Awakening," while Carl Edouarde's orchestra has a comedy selection called "Anna in Indiana."

To Hear Federation Winners.

The National Federation of Music Clubs is to give a public appearance in Carnegie Hall to winners of its latest national contests for "American-taught" young professionals, who proved this year, it is said, "a decided advance in talent over those of two years ago." The winners are Enrique Ros, piano, New York; Devora Nadworney, contralto, Bayonne, N. J.; George G. Smith, barytone, Evanston, Ill., and Herman Rosen, violin, Cleveland, Ohio. Besides a cash prize, these four young artists will have an extended tour of the music clubs now under the banner of the Federation.

Mr. Levitzki in Australia.

Mischa Levitzki is now touring Australia, where he made his first appearance in Sydney on June 6. The following cable dispatch was received the next day by his New York manager: "Most brilliant début, Taits declare Scenes of enthusiasm without precedent." The Taits referred to are the Australian concert managers, J. & N. Tait. Levitzki on Aug. 4 will play with the State Orchestra, under the baton of Henri Verbrugghen, who appeared as conductor in 1918 in New York.

A Big League Band Event.

Sousa's Band is opening its twenty-ninth season and thirteenth transcontinental tour, playing at Willow Grove, Philadelphia, after Aug. 7, and proceeding from Montreal and Portland, Me., to Los Angeles and later Mexico City, via El Paso. From New Orleans the band will also go to Havana, Feb. 6, returning to Palm Beach and closing in New York with a gala concert at Madison Square Garden, March 10, 1922.

FATHER JOGUES'S SHRINE

Pilgrim's Own Account of Trip to Auriesville, Where Many Seek Healing

By EUGENE A. NOBLE.

FOR several years I have noticed a modest newspaper announcement in certain Central New York papers telling of a pilgrimage to be made to Auriesville, N. Y., that place where the Roman Catholic missionary, a heroic Jesuit, Father Jogues, sealed his life of faith by his death. As I read the notice from time to time, just preceding each annual pilgrimage, it interested me.

Last year I made special inquiries about the pilgrimage. I learned that there were special trains from Albany, Troy and other cities running on Sunday morning to Auriesville, that various motor routes were indicated, that a trolley trip was a possibility, and that some pilgrims were going on foot. What I learned was all interesting.

Consequently on the first Sunday of August, 1920, I was prepared to be a pilgrim by motor, not going to the martyr's shrine from curiosity merely, but to share with others in paying tribute to the memory of a pious man whose record of courage and martyrdom I had long known.

The story of Father Jogues is fairly and eloquently set down by Francis Parkman, and I can recall no passages of that gifted historian more moving than his references to this Jesuit in North America. Years ago I was stirred by Parkman's account. Occasionally, as in sailing the waters of Lake George, where there is an island called "Jogues Island," I have been reminded of it. My interest in the Jesuit father was not therefore an impulse; it was a mature appreciation.

The day of the pilgrimage was hot, oppressively and irritatingly hot, as I motored expectantly to Auriesville. The best way to go (this for future pilgrims) is over the State road from Albany or Utica to Tribes Hill (suggestive name), then west across the bridges spanning railroad and river (the Mohawk) to Fort Hunter, just beyond which place is Auriesville. The Scoharie Creek joins the Mohawk River at Fort Hunter. It is a pretty stream. The country on either side of it is Central New York at its best, rolling land intersected by dirt roads that waste their substance under rubber tires, but as beautiful as any part of the Mohawk Valley.

There could be no doubt of "something doing" as one went swiftly along the roads. Such an assortment of vehicles as one met and passed was indicative. Everything on wheels was rolling. As the top of the last hill was reached a panorama of lovely nature and ardent humanity was spread out. On one side of the road a guarded gate led into a wide field, where were all sorts of vehicles.

A parking space was found near the fence, in front of a horse-drawn wagon bearing a brewery sign. Pilgrims were everywhere; up and down the many fields motors and wagons were parked; in the valley, on the rusted rails of a spur railroad, were scores of ancient coaches that had brought thousands of pilgrims; by every imaginable means, on foot and by horseback, as well as by rail, they had come in great numbers. I tried to estimate the crowd, checking up the estimate by inquiries. One priest assured me there were more than 30,000 people present, which was my estimate, and they were folks of all sorts—polyglot, polychrome, formal in store clothes for Sunday, and informal, properly, in an effort to keep cool.

Naturally, one tries to generalize and classify people in masses. Having seen many forms of aggregate humanity, I wanted to get the counterpart of this. What did it resemble? It was unlike the political or pleasure-seeking mobs which I had often seen; it was unlike other religious meetings. The resemblance to the farmers' picnics in rural Pennsylvania was proposed and rejected. Then I recalled a series of old pictures, colored lithographs, illustrating the Methodist camp meetings in 1815, when America was young and the South Central States were developing rapidly. That series of lithographs stayed in my mind all through the day as I watched this pilgrim mass. And this particular impression was strengthened by the various conversations which I held with all sorts of people, as I inspected the crudely printed and written notices, as I participated in the various activities.

The "layout" at Auriesville is not prepossessing. At one end of the grounds there is an open-air church, the altar at the remotest part—a bizarre altar, shabby, crude, being the focal point of interest. On the east side of the road were the stations of the Cross, widely separated—about a mile between the first and the last—most of them unkempt structures containing pictures and statuary coarsely executed; a portrait of Father Jogues was in one of them.

My particular interest was the afternoon service which was to be held in a natural amphitheatre about a mile away from the open-air church. Following the stations of the Cross to the end, we came to a picturesque place fashioned by nature more beautifully than it was adorned by man. I found thousands of people gathered waiting for the appointed hour of worship.

The interval of waiting was employed in looking over the favored place and the expectant people. Here was a natural amphitheatre hollowed between hills with a shale-sided stream flowing at one side. Above the stream, on the side of the westward hill, an improvised pulpit had been erected, and towering above the pulpit was the last and most attractive of the stations.

Within an hour one heard sounds of vocal music, then observed a procession headed by crucifers winding down the hill into the amphitheatre; a fine looking priest—from Washington, D. C., I was informed—mounted the clumsy pulpit. Singers from church choirs of Albany and Troy formed at its base. The congregation rose and all joined in a hymn which sounded like a variation of Henry F. Lyte's "Abide With Me," and the meeting was under way.

The presiding priest was a man of education and ability. No words could have been simpler or more definite as he announced the various exercises of the day—the Procession of the Blessed Sacrament, the Intercession for the Sick and the final Benediction. At length he began to speak of Father Jogues. To one who had heard many religious appeals to large masses of people, this one stood out impressively. He said that marvels of healing had taken place at Auriesville, but that the remains of the hero and martyr had not been discovered "as yet." Several attested cases of healing were dramatically reported by the speaker. More might be expected, the speaker said, if pious and faithful pilgrims were rightly brought under the gracious influence of this shrine.

As I sat and listened I conjectured about the future of this shrine: Suppose the remains are discovered. We may yet have a shrine within our boundaries to rival Lourdes and others, and it is not outside the bounds of possibility that Auriesville may become one of the best-known religious shrines of the world.

PLEA FOR WAR CRIPPLES

By HELEN LEDYARD BIRCH.

MY attention has been called to The Associated Press dispatch of July 15 under the caption "Starts Clean-Up in Aid of Disabled Veterans."

Has Colonel Forbes, head of the War Risk Bureau, really waked up all of a sudden? Does the American public think the head of the War Risk Bureau has been kept in ignorance all this time and that he has only just now been informed of the conditions that exist, and have existed all along, at the War Risk? Has he only just now learned of the hopelessness, the desperation of these patient, long-suffering disabled soldiers? It is impossible!

I challenge any one to go to the War Risk Bureau in Washington any day and see for himself rooms and corridors, filled with men with anxious faces sitting or standing about for hours at a time, waiting for some one to give them some attention and help. Days and weeks roll by. Sick, weary, half fed, he sleeps any old where, eating anything any old time and wonders whether his few pennies will hold out till he gets his compensation. Often the result is that he gives up the fight and returns home.

I know what I am talking about. I went to Washington the latter part of May. I went at an hour's notice. The needs of my ex-service men at Fox Hills, who had not received their compensation, were so great, I decided to go to Washington and clean up their cases. I took with me forty cases.

I also helped finance two soldiers whom I took with me to Washington. These men were in desperate need; one of them was an active tuberculosis case. His wife died while he was at the front in France. His little girl was about to be placed in an orphan asylum; she had nothing to wear but her heavy Winter clothes.

The other man had testified for the American Legion in its investigation of the case of a soldier who died at Fox Hills Hospital as a consequence of neglect. This man was promptly discharged from the hospital following his testimony in this investigation, and immediately disconnected from service; which means that he was cut off from compensation.

Other men, on my arrival in Washington, hearing I was at the Capitol, besieged my hotel. Men I never knew came and waited hours at a time for a few minutes of my time, so great was their need. There were so many coming at night as well as day the management of the hotel—the Hotel Lafayette—placed at my disposal a large suite of rooms for the reception and help of these disabled ex-service men.

None of these men had received any compensation whatever, for their vocational training. So many of the men were in distressing circumstances I was forced by their very desperation to remain in Washington and take up their cases also.

Many of the Senators and Representatives were most helpful. Senators Calder, Borah, Pomerene, Frelinghuysen, Walsh, Representatives McConnell, Watson, Barclay, Parrish, Ryan, Perlman and many others were strong in support of my work in aiding the ex-service men.

Senator Calder was untiring in his efforts to help me, and help the ex-service man, whether he came from New York State or not. One day he gave eight of my men (all the desperate cases) a private hearing in a committee room in the Senate.

I went to Washington to remain two days and I stayed five weeks.

Most of these men were at the point of suicide. Some had been discharged from the hospital, with no place to go, without a penny in their pockets to buy the next meal.

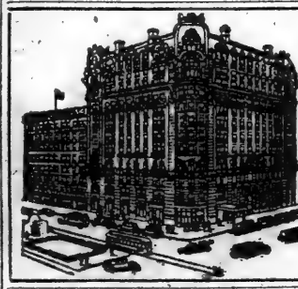
It is high time the American people awaken to this one fact. The day of camouflage is over for the ex-service man. The ex-service man has fought the Hun over No Man's Land. Sick, weary, disabled and wounded, he has returned to fight again, the slackers, the grafters, and the Reds in his own country.

I beg, I entreat the mothers of America to come to the front in this cause. It is the women of America I appeal to, as well as every real American father and brother.

In my own efforts to help the ex-service man I have spent my own money and have never received any financial assistance from any one. I have time and again refused publicity in my work, either to be photographed or interviewed; but the time has come for me to speak out.

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GOOD OFFICIALS FIRST

Even Charter Revision of Secondary Importance, Says Travis H. Whitney

THAT the actual revision of the Charter of the City of New York is of secondary importance to awakening the interest of the voters to the point where they will elect efficient officials, and see to it that they keep on the job between campaigns, is the opinion of ex-Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney.

"The good administration of the Municipal Government," said Mr. Whitney last week, "is dependent upon three things: First, an efficient official personnel; second, intelligent, sustained and active public opinion; third, a statutory form of government. And the last is the least important of the three.

"The efficient official personnel can be obtained by the voting public if they will act intelligently at election time. Once elected, officials will be true public servants, provided the voters attend to their own city housekeeping.

"Massachusetts, with an exceedingly archaic statutory machinery, has shown that she can have a very able administration when provided with an efficient official personnel, put into office by, and kept directly responsible to, an intelligent and active body of voters. Yet there are parts of the country, including New York, which have felt that the thing to do was to draft a commission to revise a charter, that by this alone good government was guaranteed and the voters could go about their personal business without paying any more attention to their civic job.

Need of Trustworthy Officials.

"Thus for years we have been building up more and more detailed provisions in the charter, perhaps, without realising that the very elaborateness of its detail simply goes to prove what complete lack of confidence we, as a voting body, have in our officials. The more trustworthy our officials become, the less need there is even of civil service laws and regulations, because our officials naturally will be desirous of obtaining the best subordinates possible and can do it without the artificiality of written examinations.

"Of course, New York City is loaded up with unnecessary separate governments—the five counties, five boroughs and a large number of municipal departments that are city-wide, with unavoidable duplication in inspection and supervision, overhead equipment and expenses. But desirable though it be from the theoretical point of view to eliminate borough and county lines and centralize the City Government, it is probable that when the charter revision committee gets to work it will find some parts of it impracticable. It may seem unwise to the framers of the new charter to risk defeat of all their efforts at the hands of the local Government interests in the Legislature by trying to put through this one reform, which is very likely to be defeated and carry the others down with it. Local sentiment is too strong in the boroughs and counties, I believe, to permit any such radical change.

"For years there has been severe criticism of mandatory legislation passed in Albany to control the city. The most of such legislation has actually been introduced by city members of the Legislature who vote for its enactment. Almost without exception these members have favored mandatory legislation.

"A practical illustration of how the thing works is shown when the Municipal Administration is reluctant to swell its budget by increasing teachers' salaries, for example, because any increase in the budget—no matter how justifiable—is sure to be used against any particular Administration in the next campaign. But teachers want increases in their salaries. Teachers form a very influential body of voters. The local members of the Legislature are naturally susceptible to this influence, so the Legislature passes a bill providing an increase in teachers' salaries, and the City Administration is forced then to have a bigger budget—but when it is subjected to criticism for this, it can invariably fall back upon the alibi that the city was helpless because Albany had passed mandatory legislation.

"In the same way people, say, in a given section of the city, feel it is exceedingly important that they should have a playground in some park, and they petition the Board of Estimate to provide one—without success. Then they go to their Assemblyman, who introduces a bill requiring that such a playground be laid out. The city then provides the money; the people in that section of the city are satisfied; and the city avoids criticism again by its usual claim that it was Albany that spent the people's money.

So-Called Home Rule.

"It is very rare that legislation affecting New York City is introduced by an up-State member of the Legislature. This goes to show that there is little that is really substantial in the so-called home rule for cities. The city is not a State within a State. It is a subordinate part of the State. Logically there is a distinction between purely municipal activities and State functions, and the latter should be retained by the State or delegated under exact provisions to the city as an agent of the State. On the other hand, the purely local activities should be left to the city, with a broad grant of power to the local legislative body to provide in whatever way it deems best for the performance of such activities.

"Criticism is made of the Mayor's present wide powers of appointment and removal. In the long run it has seemed to me that that is a wise provision.

Log-Rolling Promoted.

"Although a statutory form of government may be the least important of the three necessary elements in a good Administration of the Municipal Government, it is not unimportant. The present city charter has served for a full generation—since 1897. It should be changed and modernized.

"The Board of Estimate, for example, is on the whole an excellent form of governing board, but it needs modernizing. The presence of Borough Presidents upon it is obviously a mistake. They possess very important administrative functions of government, and, of course, have an intense interest in securing adequate appropriations to carry them out. This creates a tendency among the Borough Presidents on the Board of Estimate to indulge in log-rolling among themselves to get their appropriations through.

"The Board of Estimate decides broad matters of policy of the city as a whole and makes appropriations upon which taxes are based. Therefore, it should be made up of officials who do not have important administrative functions.

"It should have bureaus directly subordinate to it upon which it may rely for expert investigation and advice. Instead of this, it depends, for example, for financial advice upon a department which is entirely subordinate to one member of the board, thereby bestowing upon this one member an entirely disproportionate influence in the board.

"With the Board of Estimate recognised so that these two factors no longer exist, the next thing to come out of the charter is the provisions detailing various functions and telling just how they must be performed, in a particular way, by particular officers and in a particular department. The charter provides, for example, that in the Board of Health there shall be a certain bureau, the head of which shall be a physician at a certain salary, with a certain number of years' experience, to function in a hospital so many stories high, with so many windows, at certain times of the day.

Use Big Blue Pencil.

"So, the first thing that is needed in the reorganisation of the city is a thick, blue pencil and a body of men with enough courage to use it. Just as in State matters it wasn't so much a constitutional amendment as a blue pencil in the hands of a Governor who had the nerve to use it. Cutting out unnecessary detail and too definite specifications may not accomplish everything that is needed, but it certainly is the first place to start.

"No revision of the charter, however, can be effective without a direct application of enlightened and active public opinion to the management of city affairs, no matter by what officials or under what form of charter. Voters are responsible, and no charter revision can improve matters unless they take their responsibility.

"The political parties spasmodically devote a great deal of attention to the education of the voters. The educational work lasts just as long as a campaign is on, and then it disappears. The result is that after each election interest in Government affairs lags, and people cease to pay any attention to their city housekeeping until the next election. Public opinion should be on the job all the time, whether there is a campaign on or not. Men in the political parties have a great deal to learn from the woman suffrage organisers in this particular thing. The constant and unremitting educational work which was carried on by the women for years would, if applied to the general body of voters, sustain a permanent interest which would make for consistent progress in Government. What we do now is get a group of people into office and then say: 'Now they are in, let them go ahead. It is no more business of ours.'

"We have something to learn, too, from the thoroughness of party organization in England. Party work there goes on all the time, not merely just before an election. Party organization should put the actual practical work on the shoulders of a permanent official Secretary, who would remain on the job no matter who happened to be Chairman, and make it his business to check up on the Administration in office and keep the party ideals constantly before the voters.

"There is another point that can be made here: Each political party in this country is constantly shouting into its own ears. Democratic propaganda goes out to Democrats. Democratic news is printed in Democratic papers. Republican propaganda and Republican news goes to Republicans. When a meeting is held, it is really bad form for that meeting to be attended by any but sympathizers with those who are speaking. Heckling is actually discouraged, and the hecklers are thrown out, which simply means that we have no expectation of converting any one who is hostile. How can a party grow or progress without new blood? Of what use is the preachment of its doctrines if it reaches only those who believe in them already? In England heckling is taken as a serious matter and a very important factor in the conversion of those on the opposite side."

ICE CREAM SODA PUZZLE

Search to Find Why Price Ranges From Ten to Forty Cents a Glass

IT is the wholesaler selling his ice cream at $1.30 a gallon, no less than the small boy up in the Bronx, who is mystified by the high price of soda now prevailing in most of the confectionery emporiums in New York City, or at least he is unable to tell the searcher after facts why ice-cream soda is selling on upper Fifth Avenue for 40 cents a glass and on the lower east side for 10 cents a glass.

One wholesaler said the other day, "Using a No. 16 scoop a gallon of ice cream will make sixty ice-cream sodas. The price of the best fruit juice is $1 and upward a gallon, depending upon the sweetness and heaviness of the juice. This would make the cost of sixty glasses in the neighborhood of $3. Retailing these at 10 cents a glass would mean a 50 per cent. profit."

"But," sputtered an irate retailer, "how do you expect us to sell ice-cream soda for 10 cents a glass when until recently soda-water dispensers have been demanding and getting $1 an hour?"

Labor cost, which is such a big factor in the manufacture of candy and ice-cream products, shoots the price of drinks and sweets to a figure which it is hard for the layman to understand—who argues that sugar and milk, the principal ingredients, having dropped in price, there is no excuse for the continued high rates. Conservative dealers are figuring their expenses at 40 per cent. of the selling price of goods, and say that even that does not always cover them. Whether the present agitation over the static price of ice creams and candies will result in a lowering of quality as well as price, it is too early yet to conjecture. That there is this possibility will tend to make Inspectors doubly alert.

"While under the Pure Food act the sale of artificial milk and the use of cheap oil and milk powder are prohibited in the City of New York, Board of Health records show that unscrupulous merchants still use a substitute lacking in butter fat for their ice creams."

This statement was made by the chemist of one of the big confectionery and ice-cream firms of the city, who went on to say that while most of the reputable firms were putting out an ice cream containing 14 per cent. butter fat, the other firms were not living up to the requirement of the State law, which is 8 per cent. butter fat; that while the price of ice-cream soda seemed to be sliding between 20 cents and 10 cents a glass it was impossible to put out a good glass of soda containing the best ingredients for less than 20 cents, and that over a period of four months the profit to his firm had been but 3 cents a glass.

The general manager of another large manufacturing plant, with a chain of stores all over the city, said that, counting 40 per cent. of the selling price for expenses, it was impossible to make anything on their ice-cream soda under the present formula, which was: Three ounces chocolate syrup, three ounces plain cream, thin stream of soda, No. 16 scoop of ice cream, coarse stream of soda, spoon of whipped cream, to a 15-cent glass. The chocolate sauce, which costs approximately $1.22 for a little over a gallon, is made as follows:

1 pint of cream	$0.40
1 pint of milk	.04
8 pounds of sugar	.48
1½ pounds cocoa (from which oil has not been squeezed)	.30
Total	$1.22

The cost per glass with the following ingredients is:

Syrup	$0.03
Ice cream ($1.50 gal., 40 No. 16 scoops)	.04
Sanitary cup	.01
Plain cream, second class, 40 cents quart	.03
Whipped cream, spoonful	.01
Total	$0.12
40 per cent. of selling price for expenses	.06
Total	$0.18

Dealers say that it is impossible to arrive at a uniform price for ice-cream soda as long as twelve, fourteen and sixteen ounce glasses are used, and that also a No. 16 scoop in the hands of a generous clerk means but forty balls or less to a gallon, while the same scoop scraped each time will stretch a gallon to sixty portions. But there is no gainsaying the fact, which is substantiated by Board of Health reports, that the higher bacterial count in the cheap ice creams is a distinct menace to health. While the normal count is 35,000 per hundred, a recent investigation and inspection of ice cream in one of the suburbs showed a bacterial count of 1,250,000 a hundred.

Through tests, the use of cottonseed oil, cocoanut oil and milk powder in the manufacture of ice cream is readily detected, and the dealer who looks to profit through these substitutes is doomed to disappointment. Commenting upon the difficulty of discovering through taste peculiar flavorings or foreign matter in ice cream, the consulting chemist of a large plant said that the nerves of the tongue became so paralyzed by the cold that the detection of foreign odors was impossible, and that it was only through chemical analysis that the purity of ingredients could be established.

While the price of ice-cream soda has not dropped below 15 cents except in a few isolated spots on the outskirts of town, the price of candy has within the last six months dropped 20 cents a pound for certain makes. A meeting of wholesale candy manufacturers was held last Tuesday to consider this matter, and while the result of the meeting has not been disclosed, one of the members of the association said that he would not be surprised to see a further reduction in prices this Fall.

In the vernacular of the soda fountains, "scrapping the scoop," thinning the fruit syrup, serving a cream low in butter fat properties will make possible the ten-cent ice-cream soda. But as merchants long established and well versed in the art of confectionery making point out, the patron who desires quality will insist upon having it, knows where to find it and is willing to pay for it.

AN ANTI-PROHIBITION HOPE

IT will depend upon the courage of the people who are opposed to the amendment," said George F. Parker, newly elected President of the 1776 Society, an anti-prohibition organization, in answer to the question whether in his opinion the next Congress would be favorable to a repeal of the Volstead act.

"Will it be a party issue?"

"It is apt to be," replied Mr. Parker. "I look for a repeal of the Mullan-Gage law in New York State within two years. The repeal of the Volstead law will follow, and then a new amendment will be framed."

"How long will this take?"

"It is, of course, too early to predict that. It will depend largely upon the courage of existing organizations, as well as individuals, who are now rather timid about taking a stand."

"Will the repeal of the Volstead act mean the return of the saloon?"

"No, I do not anticipate the return of the saloon. But it is not so much a question of saloons as of personal liberty. The taking away of liberty is what citizens mind. The people of this country have always insisted upon a substantial regulation of the liquor traffic, less because of dangers that it had in it of itself than because they have known that certain political rings used this traffic as a nucleus to mass for their own uses inferior, incompetent and criminal classes, but it was never dreamed that the people's elected representatives would or could pass a law compelling our best citizens to be even worse in the eyes of the legislator. However, that is what has been done. Now it is up to the people to undo it."

In speaking of a proposed national personal liberty party, Mr. Parker said that in his opinion the seriousness of the citizens in sympathy with and already enlisted to fight "infringement of personal rights" would be a strong factor in the coming struggle, and that success would mean the death-knell of further amendments of like nature. Mr. Parker was a close friend and secretary of the late President Grover Cleveland, and is the author of a life of Cleveland.

"I have accepted the Presidency of the Society of 1776," he said, "because I believe the time has come for a majority of the law-abiding citizens of the community to organise and endeavor to protect the Constitution against laws and amendments that interfere with habits, customs and personal liberty of the people. The society has been founded to promote public interest in the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and to defend the Constitution, as far as possible, against the extremists who are destroying our old American ideas and doctrines.

"I have just returned from a 1,700-mile trip which carried me through six of the principal States of the Union. In these travels I have seen and talked with a great many people of all classes. I find them, almost without exception, witnesses to a universal defiance, a wholesale and steady violation of the law, and none of them anywhere feels the least resentment against the violators. I find them very generally expressing approbation of these violations of the law, and confessing often to their own delinquencies. I found a general sentiment in condemnation of the law in their conclusionn that it was unwarranted and in their desire to see it materially modified. It is common to hear the people everywhere saying that there should be, at least, a modification to permit the sale of light wines and beers.

"The American people have always been both in tradition and spirit law-abiding and law-respecting. Our whole system comes down with these ideas back of it, but, as this law is operated today, the nation is being completely demoralized by the destruction of that respect for law and authority which has always distinguished us. I never dreamed that I should some day see such a general proof of Mr. Bryce's statement that in America the term politician was a term of reproof.

"During the first seventy years under the Constitution all manner of political controversy raged over the subject of slavery. It culminated in the great war, but no thinking man ever believed that slavery could be eliminated from any one of the sovereign States by a constitutional amendment not approved by that State. Even after the Civil War the validity and binding effect of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments upon the States was so doubtful that Virginia was kept out of representation and maintained as conquered territory for years before she finally approved these amendments, thus making their adoption unanimous. Now we have a decision that the Civil War was never necessary; that three-quarters of the States could have enacted and enforced emancipation.

"No man can read the record of the vote in the New York Legislature upon the Mullan-Gage act and say it passed for any purpose other than for pure partisan manipulation. Not a Democrat or Socialist of either house voted for it. The entire vote that put it through was that of the political organisations of this State. It is time for the people to clean house and get rid of such politicians."

JEWISH FARM WOMEN.

THE Council of Jewish Women, an organization that now numbers 40,000 members, has in the last three years developed a special program of work for Jewish women on farms. This includes classes in English, sanitation, disinfection, pre-natal care, infant care, dietetics, canning, preserving, elementary hygiene and home economics.

Libraries have been established, and arrangements are made with State Departments of Instruction and other organizations for community lectures.

Additional activities include surveys of the health conditions of children, of boarding and rooming houses, the organization of health leagues in the public schools, of parent-teacher associations, and the observance of religious festivals.

The work is going forward in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Rhode Island, and it is proposed to extend it to all States that require it.

CORN BORER MENACE.

VIGOROUS suppressive measures are to be applied against this European corn borer this Spring in the western part of New York State to test the possibility of preventing the natural spread of this pest. The European corn borer, which has been known in this country but few years, is looked upon as one of the most dangerous insect pests that have made their appearance in the United States. Some fears are entertained that it will eventually make its way to the corn belt. Infestations of this pest occur in sections of New York and Massachusetts, where Federal quarantine to check the spread of the insect is in force. Specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture in charge of the work have about completed their plans, which will be carried out in co-operation with State agencies.

The infested area where the experiment is to be tried out borders on Lake Erie and partly on that section of Canada where the corn borer made its appearance last year. The fight is to be carried against the insect while in its Winter quarters. The corn stubble and refuse that have been lying in the fields since last year's harvest will be cleaned up and burned.

Meanwhile, as another method of attack, thousands of cocoons of a small wasp-like insect whose grub has been found to be a parasitic enemy of the corn borer are being sent to the United States by a representative of the department who is in Southern France studying the enemies of the pest. Thus far about 5,000 cocoons have been received at the Boston office of the department, where they are hatched out and the winged insects liberated in hundreds in infested fields.

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INSTRUCTION

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Appointment in Biochemistry
The Board of Governors will proceed shortly to appoint a Professor in the newly established department of Biochemistry.
The department will be concerned particularly with the teaching and study of Physiological Chemistry, but to it will, for the present, also be referred occasional clinical and pathological problems demanding biochemical investigation. Salary $4,500.00. Other things being equal, preference will be given to a graduate in medicine. The appointee will be expected to enter upon his duties on or about October 1st, 1921.
Five printed or typewritten copies of letter of application and testimonials should be in the hands of the Secretary of the Board of Governors on or before September 1st, 1921.
Address:
The Secretary, Board of Governors,
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada.

University of Manitoba
Appointment in Anatomy
The Board of Governors will proceed shortly to appoint an Assistant Professor of Anatomy. Applications are invited from graduates in medicine only. Initial salary $3,500.00.
The appointee will be expected to enter upon his duties on or about October 1st, 1921.
Five printed or typewritten copies of letter of application and testimonials should be in the hands of the Secretary of the Board of Governors on or before September 1st, 1921.
Address:
The Secretary, Board of Governors,
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada.

University of Manitoba
Appointment in Physiology
The Board of Governors will proceed shortly to appoint an Assistant Professor of Physiology. Applications are invited from graduates in medicine only. Initial salary $3500.00.
The appointee will be expected to enter upon his duties on or about October 1st, 1921.
Five printed or typewritten copies of letter of application and testimonials should be in the hands of the Secretary of the Board of Governors on or before September 1st, 1921.
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FASHIONS STYLE NOTES

THE styles of today are on their way to make room for the styles of tomorrow. At this season of the year we are in the painful process of transition, but the wise ones will watch the signs of the times to see how some fashions will survive and others be cast into the discard. Just how we hear some hardened skeptics saying that women will never depart from adopting extreme fashions to make themselves conspicuous, or some such antique theory as that. But there are others who assert that the short-haired girl has come to stay, because that way of dressing her locks is more practical and that the corsetless figure, with its straightline clothes, is with us for life, for the same reason. Who knows? If we are women, we must needs conform to the changes in fashion, whatever our inclination. And most of us incline to conform. We get that peculiar feminine thrill out of a new frock which no other proceeding on earth can bring with it.

***

Buying for Winter.

Western buyers are here putting in their first stocks for Winter. They are cleaving to short skirts and straight lines. But this is always the way at this period of the season. They follow closely in the trail of present fashions, as any wild flights of fancy might lead them into untold paths of loss and unappreciation. The duky, and, yes, the desire, of the New York public is to go on beyond, creating new types of fashion which, in their turn, will be followed just as assiduously by others next season.



Combination of Two Tones of Plush by Lelong, at Left; a Lelong Frock of Black and White Crepe at Right.

***

Coat Dresses.

The success of the Spring coat and the adaptability of the one-piece dress have joined hands, the two making their Autumn bow as a coat dress. Of course, we have had coat dresses before this, but the predictions are that they will be more brilliant achievements this coming season. News from Paris indicates that we are following the lead right here, for many of the wholesalers have reported that sales in this particular direction are going strong.

***

Belts and Sashes.

A new slogan might be: "It is the belt that makes the gown," for in many instances all else is plain, and the winding around the waist becomes the centre of the design of the whole frock. All sorts of fancy ribbons and brocades are brought into play for this form of decoration. Then there are cords galore, and strings of beads and metals to be used for girdles. Any one of them is a thing of beauty all by itself, and its association with the gown brings both into relief with a fascination one cannot fail to appreciate.

***

Wool Shawls for Winter.

The desire for Spanish shawls is not, it seems, just an isolated flight, for we are to have shawls for the Winter, too. They are to be of wool and embroidered, and, generally speaking, they are to retain much of the grace and charm possessed by the highly colored ones of this season. Women have found them too becoming to part with them lightly, and they are practical adjuncts to the wardrobe, to be sure, for they can be thrown across the shoulders carelessly, yet effectively, if keeping out frigid blasts happens to be a subject of any moment.

***

French Evening Wraps.

The Spanish influence, of which the shawl is but one reflection, is transferring itself to evening wraps in gay Paris. French ladies are taking the Spanish designs and the Oriental designs, and combining them to make some of the best-looking wraps that have been devised for many a long day. Women are accustomed to regard their evening wraps as the most colorful of their adornments, and, by this new development of fashion, they will lose not a jot in regard to smart and becoming embellishment.

***

Sport Suits With "Knickers."

In the mountains, on the golf course, in fact when indulging in outdoor sports of all kinds, one wonders why ladies do not wear "knickers." They look so free and much more modest than the short, tight skirts, which seem to be the only alternative. Besides, it is so hard to know what on earth to do with the skirts when actively participating in sports. They manage to get in one's way in the most miraculous manner, while "knickers" do nothing of the sort. They keep their place and harmonize with strenuous activity as though they understood their business perfectly. Knickerbocker suits are made from the most delightful sorts of materials—all those homespuns and handwoven tweeds which are the joy of the present season. They have about the sportiest look of any of the newer sports clothes, and one might venture to say they have come to stay.

***

Prices are dropping to something approaching normal. Materials are far less costly than they were, and consequently ready-to-wear garments are coming down in sympathy with necessities as well as luxuries.

***

In Paris the mannequins at the races have been wearing skirts that are very full and very long and hooped out around the bottom after the Spanish manner. As yet they say that the ladies on the Paris streets are not indulging in this fashion, but if the models are doing it then we have reason to take notice that this may be the accepted style for Autumn.

***

Radium Silk for Lingerie.

As one of the necessary attributes of lingerie just now is that it shall be nontransparent, the artists who are designing the newer models have taken radium silk into the scheme of their calculations, and with some very attractive results. It is presented in the lighter, pastel shades and, when made on the simple, prescribed lines and trimmed with some bits of hand-made lace and ribbons to add to its charm, it appears a real creation. Especially are the long chemises good in this material, as they are often called upon to do duty for petticoats as well. Handkerchief linen is used, too, for the smarter pieces of underwear. It scoffs at silk and holds itself in a quite superior class.

***

Costumes at the Bal de l'Opera.

One of the events of Paris is the Bal de l'Opéra, and this season, they say, the costumes and the colors and the designs were lovelier than ever they had been in the past. As for color, the fuchsia shades and royal purple, with royal red, were the favorites, being so brilliantly beautiful that it is believed they may set the color note for the smart ones of the coming season. There were numbers upon numbers of long, hooped skirts, and the domino costumes were so exquisitely fashioned that they offered all sorts of suggestions for the capes of the coming season, especially as to the calash hoods, which have already been handled sparingly. Laces were made up in every sort of guise, and an astonishing number of the hats were done in tricorne shape.

***

Sleeves Long and Wide.

The new idea is to make many of the sleeves long and straight and wide, set into armholes that almost succeed in reaching the waistline. Not a few of these are in chiffon and georgette crêpe, combined with dresses of silk, of serge, of velvet and of duvetyne. Often they are left quite plain along their edges, and, again, they are embroidered in quite wide and heavy patterns. Some of these sleeves are shaped wider when they reach the hands than they were when commencing at the armhole.

***

Velvet for Fall.

It is predicted that velvet will be the most popular of all materials for Fall. The chances are that the designs will be simple in the extreme, allowing the beauty of the material and the line of the gown to be the chief attractions. Somehow this material is receiving more attention in advance fashions than is its sister fabric, duvetyne. But which will win in the race for favor can only be told after the season is fairly started and women have decided as to which they really prefer.

***

For wear with suits it seems probable that the tailored blouse will continue in popular favor. It has certainly served its time well this Spring and Summer season, with the sleeveless coats and sweaters and dresses. Those with the little flutings and pleatings in extremely narrow strips are the ones which buyers and wearers seem to like the best.

***

The street Oxford has been passed in popularity by the heavy suede strapped pump with a low heel, at least for country sports wear. It is likely that this style will carry over for street wear in the city in the Fall.

***

Popularity of Capes.

No matter how young the daughter is—if she be a mere baby—she must have a cape these days, and the baby capes are perhaps the most lovely of all. And capes promise to keep on being strictly up to date for at least another season. No one can say how long they will survive after that, but at least we can revel in them for some time to come. Only those who have worn the cape know how satisfactory it can be.

***

Colored Veilings.

Worn over light-colored soft felt shapes are brilliantly colored veils, draped in that loose and careless fashion that makes them a trimming as well as a veiling. This is a Paris idea, and it carries with it all of that Paris *cachet* that one can expect from the description. The veils are not used to cover the face; they are merely designed to drape themselves at the most becoming angle.

***

An established fashion for Paris is the long skirt, about six inches off the ground. And this length is sanctioned by French shops, in the majority of which they are making the skirts of all the suits and dresses just about that length.

***

The waist line must be "bloused" and at some distance below the normal waist line in order to be consistent with the very latest of fashion's decrees. But this gives a nice and a novel variety to the dresses of the new season, without interfering in the least with the straightness of the silhouette.

***

The new furs are short, and the new colors are taupe and gray, in many shades and tones. They give a new look to garments and trimmings of fur, and they carry with them a new inspiration for cold weather dressing.

JUNIOR MUNICIPALITIES

GOVERNMENT of the young people, by the young people, and for the sake of preparing them for citizenship, might be called "The Battle Hymn" of the Junior Republic, which has come into active being by the formation of its first legislative body, the Junior Municipality of Glen Ridge, N. J.

The Glen Ridge Junior Republic, the first one, was started three months ago. Since then the idea has spread so that New Jersey already has three, a second in Summit and a third in Orange.

Self-government is an association of adult citizens which seeks to further democratic training by securing for the youth of every American community the opportunity to share in the direction and the activities of the life of the community and acquire the knowledge and training necessary for effective political and social service. It has been in the educational field for fifteen years, advocating self-government methods in schools, and has been a large factor in furthering the movement, which has instituted the varied forms of student government and honor systems, now operating successfully in many of the colleges, primary and secondary schools of the country.

Several lively subjects were taken up at a meeting of the Junior Republic of Glen Ridge in the Borough Hall recently. The time of meeting was announced as 8:30, and on the dot Mayor Hamilton E. MacArthur, 18 years old, tapped lightly on the top of his desk and solemnly announced that the Junior Council was open for business. The roster of the Mayor's colleagues read as follows: Prudence Condit, 18 years; Robert Eastty, 17 years; Hope Palmer, 17 years; Horace Frail, 17 years; John Ryan, 18 years; Dorothy Zell, 18 years—that is, it would have read this way had not the tact of Junior Borough Clerk Frank Lopes prompted the omission of the ages, for the Junior Council is born in scorn of years.

A question was introduced which evoked the keenest interest. It was in the form of an announcement that the town had decided to hire an official dog catcher.

"Members of the Council," said the Mayor, "you all know that we are empowered to bring stray dogs, also dogs unmuzzled, to Police Headquarters. There is a fee of $1 for each dog, and the owner pays $5 upon calling for the dog."

It transpired these fees are the principal source of the Junior Municipality's income. And now, the official dog catcher threatened to spoil it all. "I suppose the dog catcher's salary will be paid out of these fees," said the Mayor, sadly, "because no appropriation has been made for him. I think we are entitled to the fee, if we bring in the dogs. What is the sense of the Council on this?"

Quick as a flash feminine inventiveness came to the rescue. "We should establish a poll tax at the next elections," suggested one of the Councilwomen.

The Council took another step. It decided to enlarge the police force of the Junior Municipality to four members and one chief. The services of this junior force will be offered as aid to Chief of Police Higgins in his efforts to slow down automobilists.

The lack of books on English poetry in the town library was next taken up. How were they going to get through high school if they could not find the English poets on the book shelves? The Mayor appointed the Councilwoman who brought up the point to investigate and report. She protested that she did not know how to go about the complicated business, but the Mayor suggested that she see the librarian about it.

"Our constituency is too passive," complained the Mayor at this point. "We must have political parties to put pep into elections. The committee method by which I was elected, is too tame."

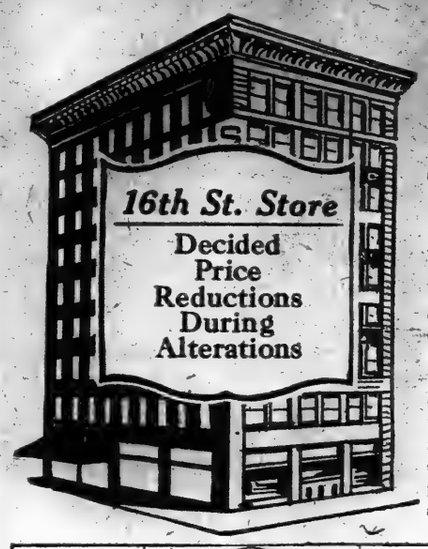
Miss Condit—But how will we ever start the parties?

The Mayor—People take sides on any question, for no other reason than just to take sides.

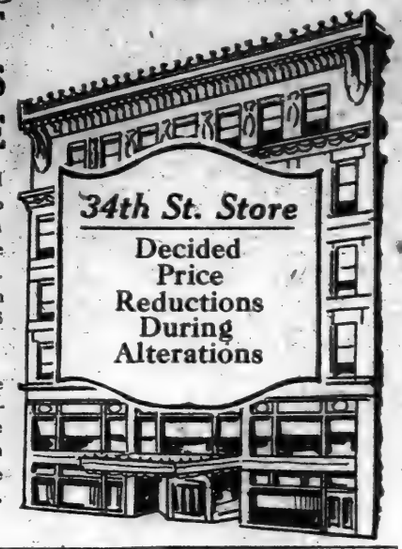
With business thus concluded, the Mayor called upon the audience for mature guidance. Richard Welling, Chairman of Self-Government, suggested that the one way to start a political party is to do something deadly. "If you are not allowed to arrest speeders, when you are told that you are traffic policemen, make an arrest anyway."

Self-Government has approached 100 Mayors in various Eastern cities of 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, upon the creation of Junior Municipalities, and is offering a prize for the best display of municipal government made by any junior organization. A certain section south of Washington Square and west of Broadway has become the cradle of a similar movement, which, it is hoped, will spread all over Manhattan and its environs. The new political infant is christened New York Junior City No. 1.

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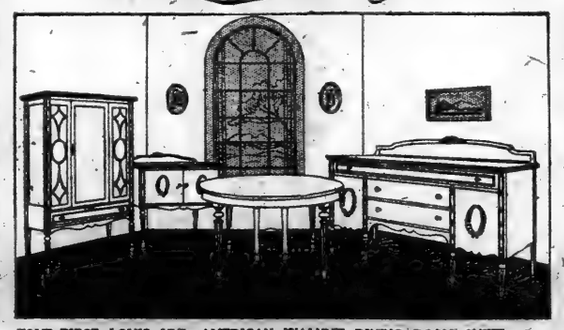


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TO the furniture-buying public this alteration sale IN BOTH SPEAR STORES is actually an unprecedented opportunity to purchase real bargains in high quality furniture and rugs. As a result of Spear's recent Sensational Sale we were enabled to go into the Grand Rapids Furniture market with a half million dollars C-A-S-H. With it we purchased Bedroom, Dining Room and Living Room high quality furniture, for which Grand Rapids is noted, at FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, AND LESS.

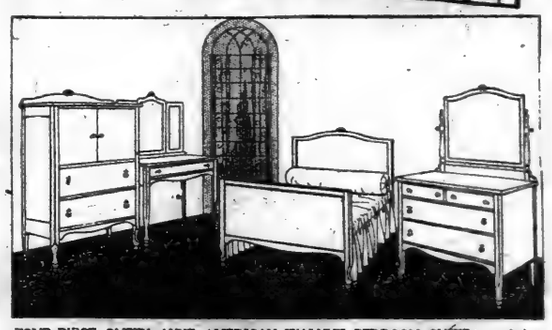
Our both buildings, at 34th St. and 16th St., are in the hands of the carpenters and decorators. Because of this, you may find it a bit inconvenient to inspect this big display of fine new furniture. But we have made the price incentive so strong that you will overlook everything in order to take advantage of this most unusual buying opportunity. Be prepared to buy at about one-half the price you expected to pay. And, as usual, you have the privilege of Spear's Liberal Credit Terms.



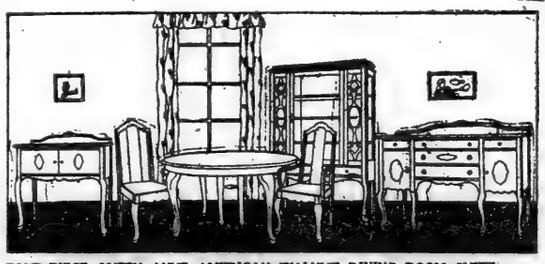
FOUR-PIECE LOUIS XVI. AMERICAN WALNUT DINING ROOM SUITE, consisting of 60-inch Buffet, with mirror or gallery back; 54 or 58-inch Dining Table, China Closet and inclosed Server. (May be Purchased Separately.) ALTERATION SALE PRICE $267.50



SOLID MAHOGANY OR AMERICAN WALNUT EXTRA SIZE TEA WAGON, with drop leaves, removable glass top and rubber tired wheels. ALTERATION SALE PRICE.. $29.75



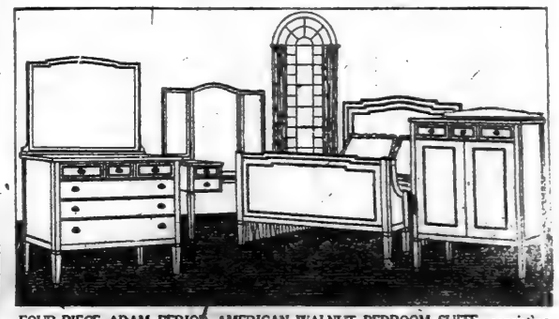
FOUR-PIECE QUEEN ANNE AMERICAN WALNUT BEDROOM SUITE, consisting of Dresser, Chifforobe, Bedstead and Triplicate Mirror Toilet Table. ALTERATION SALE PRICE (May Be Purchased Separately) $169.75



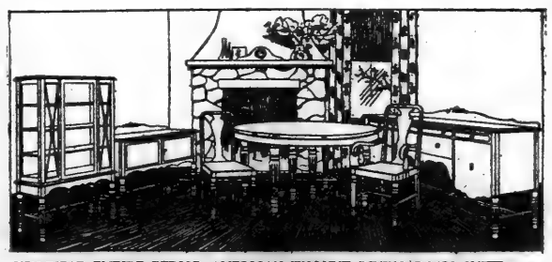
FOUR-PIECE QUEEN ANNE AMERICAN WALNUT DINING ROOM SUITE, consisting of 66-inch Buffet, China Closet, 54-inch Table, with 6-foot extension, and inclosed Server. (Chairs extra, according to selection.) ALTERATION SALE PRICE $328.50



FERN STAND, finished in Antique Brown Mahogany, with removable flower box and unique watering device. ALTERATION SALE PRICE..... $12.75



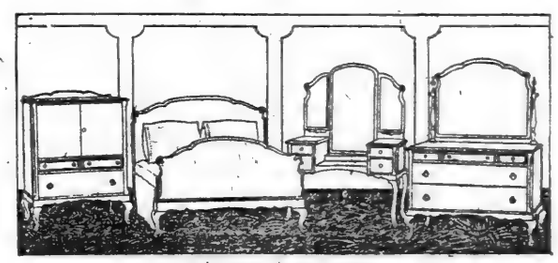
FOUR-PIECE ADAM PERIOD AMERICAN WALNUT BEDROOM SUITE, consisting of Dresser, Chifforobe, Bedstead and Triplicate Mirror Toilet Table. ALTERATION SALE PRICE (May Be Purchased Separately) $322.00



TEN-PIECE EMPIRE PERIOD AMERICAN WALNUT DINING ROOM SUITE, consisting of 66-inch Buffet, 54-inch Dining Table, with 6-foot extension; China Closet, Serving Table, Arm Chair and five Side Chairs, upholstered in Hair Cloth. The Ten Pieces, ALTERATION SALE PRICE $675.00



TUDOR SPINET DESK, finished in Mahogany, as illustrated. Limited quantity. ALTERATION SALE PRICE.. $42.50



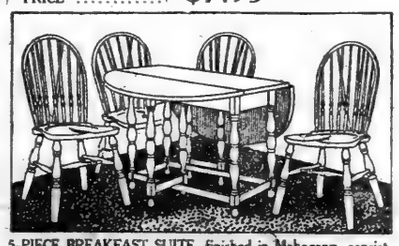
FOUR-PIECE ANTIQUE IVORY QUEEN ANNE BEDROOM SUITE, of unusual style and merit, designed by one of the foremost Grand Rapids manufacturers and constructed by master cabinetmakers who can well be proud of their handiwork. Would not be excessively priced at $1,000. Consists of Dresser, Chifforobe, Bedstead and Semi-Vanity Dressing Table. ALTERATION SALE PRICE $595.00



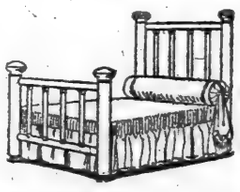
SOLID MAHOGANY DAVENPORT TABLE, 20x60 in. top. ALTERATION SALE PRICE $69.50



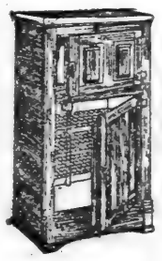
IVORY ENAMEL METAL BED; 2 in. posts; ⅝ in. fillers; in all sizes. ALTERATION SALE PRICE $12.75



5-PIECE BREAKFAST SUITE, finished in Mahogany, consisting of Gate Leg Table, which opens to 48 inches, and 4 Windsor Chairs, as illustrated. ALTERATION SALE PRICE..... $112.50



SATIN BRASS BED, 2 in. posts, ⅞ in. fillers; 4 ft. size only. ALTERATION SALE PRICE..... $18.75





SOLID MAHOGANY LIBRARY TABLE, 26x54 in. top. ALTERATION SALE PRICE $59.75

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FOREIGN TRADE SENSE

Expert on What We Should Do to Keep Pace With Rivals

THE United States at present, in its relation to world trade, stands in a crucial position as regards the commercial future of this country, in the opinion of Alfred T. Dennis, United States Commercial Attaché at the embassy in London and formerly stationed at Rome.

"We can cling to what might be bluntly termed our traditional exclusiveness," was the way Mr. Dennis put it, during his brief stay in New York before he returned to England, "or we can branch out and compete with Great Britain in the trade world. But in order to do this we shall have to learn something from the methods of other nations which have been competing for the trade of the world for the past 400 years.

"Of course, there are certain of our commodities which will always sell in Europe whether we work very hard over them or not. These are the raw materials, cotton, food, &c., and those manufactured specialties which have made good in the competition because they are the best of their kind and cannot be bought anywhere else. These are such articles as safety razors, adding machines, cash registers, typewriters, &c.

"Between the raw materials, however, and these specially manufactured products there is a vast domain which we can enter only by our own efforts. The lines which our efforts should follow can be tabulated under half a dozen heads:

"First—We must invest money.

"Second—We can perfect the technique of our shipping management.

"Third—We can apply an understanding of the psychology of foreign peoples.

"Fourth—We must establish credit instrumentalities in other countries.

"Fifth—We must do intelligent pioneering.

"One of the important elements in improving the technique of our shipping is to arrange suitable coaling stations for our merchant marine. Great Britain has done this, and it is for this reason that British ships receive the preference in foreign ports when ours are forced to wait.

"It is notorious that American salesmen go after the trade, for example, of the Latin nations in a hammer-and-tongs method, which works very well here, where 'business is business,' but not there, where business is partly social. Even more important than this lack of suitable diplomatic approach is the fact that we do not as a nation yet thoroughly understand the fact that it is impossible to sell fire extinguishers to the owners of the adobe huts in Patagonia, ice cream freezers to the Laplander, and common-sense shoes to an Italian woman. High-class Italian women seldom walk. They want expensive shoes, with short vamps, very high heels and thin soles. They are willing to pay a large price for them, and there is a real opportunity to sell them this kind of shoes. Because, however, American salesmen have tried to unload in Italy shoes not good enough to sell here, and to carry the propaganda of common sense where it is not wanted, Italian women are paying large prices for shoes made in other countries that are not nearly so good as ours, simply because they happen to be more suited to their taste.

Need of Credit System.

"It is a notorious fact that we have no system of credit instrumentalities. We ought to be selling goods in Egypt, but in order to do so we should have to inaugurate some method by which we can compete with the British, who do their business through their own banks in Egypt and carry their produce in their own ships.

"American agricultural machinery ought to be world famous. Probably most Americans think that it is. But the fact is that even in the progressive countries, outside the United States, those interested in agriculture have never yet laid hold of the possibilities of metal tubes in agricultural machinery. In Egypt they are still using the wooden plow that goes back to the time of the Pharaohs. The same is true in Russia and Rumania. Even in France, I was surprised to find that our ordinary disk harrow had never been heard of six years ago.

"One intelligent man went into France with forty of these harrows, which he took personally, boxed up, to the various farms, where he unboxed them, exhibited and demonstrated them to the farmers themselves as they stood around. And that is the important point in the development of this thing. I believe he sold every one of the forty at the first try, and he is now selling thousands of these machines all over France.

"The commercial field in the sale of agricultural machinery is a very fertile one, affording limitless opportunities for pioneer work, but what we need as much as salesmen is actual workers who can demonstrate the use of what we are selling. Of course, we would not wish to send our best artisans and machinists out of the country; but in developing a market for these products in an agricultural region it ought to be quite possible to send an intelligent foreman with a group of men to do the demonstrating or even to perform the actual work.

"The Italian Government during the war bought 6,000 modern agricultural implements and attempted to put them into use, distributing them among the farmers and putting soldiers over the farmers to see that the work got done. The soldiers had no interest in farm work and no knowledge of how to direct it, so when the machinery broke down they were only too pleased, and made no attempt to repair it. They simply said that the American machinery had gone to pieces and was not any good, anyhow. It certainly did not do this particular form of export any good. It would have been far better, if it had been possible, to send out our own demonstrators to operate the machines.

A Big Field.

"Perhaps the biggest field of all for pioneer work is in selling American coal. Now, unfortunately, one piece of coal may be just as good as another piece of coal, but look entirely different, and it is an axiom that the first appeal in any situation is usually made to the eye, whether by a good horse, a pretty woman or an Oregon apple, and our coal, although it is equal and perhaps superior to Welsh coal for its calorific content, cannot compare with the Welsh coal in appearance. It has a tendency to crumble, and before it reaches the European market it is reduced largely to powder.

"Italian buyers take one look at it, and conclude that it is practically worthless dust and residue, whereas, on the contrary, it burns just as well as if it were better looking.

"Now, if we can show Italy and Egypt and Greece that our coal has as many thermal units as the Welsh coal, we can get the edge on the British coal trade in the Mediterranean. At a time when British coal had already cost $16 a ton when it was put on the vessel to start its trip, we were able to sell our coal delivered at Gibraltar for $16 a ton. In other words, England would have had to be able to carry it to Gibraltar for nothing in order to compete with us.

"Coal lies at the base of the industrial and commercial pyramid, and England is in a serious situation in regard to her coal.

"For generations English coal labor has been sweated, and labor is the essence of the coal industry—to such an extent that coal assumes almost the aspect of a manufactured product. I should say at a conservative estimate that 85 per cent. of the value of coal is in labor, depending, of course, upon the depth of mines and difficulty of mining and that sort of thing. The British coal mines, remember, are hundreds of years old, and have been dug to a depth of a mile, and the difficulties of getting it are so great that the mines would have been abandoned a hundred years ago except for the fact that there was a surplus of labor in the population who needed the work.

"When the war came, England needed coal more desperately than anything else in order to make her munitions and send out her ships, and so whenever the miners saw fit to strike she had no alternative except to raise their wages, and when the war was over they were receiving four times as much as they had received before it started.

Give and Take Situation.

"But, when the war was over, it was found that if England kept the wages as high as that she was bound to lose her place in the competition of exporting coal. Not only the export price of coal was affected by the high wages, but also that of every product which is dependent upon coal. Labor then suggested an economic basis for the industry whereby a fair wage should be paid, the Government to meet any deficit which might occur. But the British public made up its mind that it could not subsidize the mines, and rejected this nationalization of the mining industry whereby the rich supported the poor.

"The latest proposition is a profit-sharing scheme; but Great Britain will never get back to the pre-war cheapness of her coal, and her whole export trade will be affected by the increase in its cost.

"Here is the opportunity for the United States to get out propaganda on our coal, showing that it is equal to any other in intrinsic worth in spite of its appearance. If we do this we can assume command of a situation wherein our influence was practically negligible before the war.

"Our best markets are Italy and South America, both of them a long haul for British coal. Our position is less favorable as we approach the ports that are nearer to England, as France and Scandinavia. There is where the British technique in the management of shipping shows up to advantage—she is able to get a return cargo, where our ships must return in ballast, making her cost of transportation about half of ours.

"We should profit by what England has learned from her 400 years' experience—this is that commerce depends on exporting goods and receiving goods in exchange. It is a give-and-take situation which should be run on a basis of established and practical relations of credit and exchange."

RICH COLONIAL FRANCE

By DR. G. DE LA JARRIE.

THE overseas possessions of France will be one of the most important factors in the economic life of the French Nation. Rich both in their soil and subsoil, they offer to new enterprises unlimited fields of activity.

In colonial importance, France is the second nation in the world. In the last fifty years France has changed considerably her old colonial policy of indifference to one of efficiency. She understands that new markets must be constantly opened; that new fields for competitive enterprise must be procured for her engineers, manufacturers and merchants.

The Anglo-French expedition of China in 1860, the purely French ones of Cochin-China, Annam, Tunis and Madagascar, and the recent one of Morocco, did not have annexation or protection for their sole object. Even more, they were decided upon for the purpose of delivering those countries from a state of anarchy, and to bring them prosperity by creating new fields of activity and new markets.

It has been said, and in spite of facts it continues to be said, through mental laziness, that France is not a colonising country. It is time to shatter that legend, for France has achieved great things in her colonial dominions. It is true that the French are deeply attached to their native land, to their ancestors' domain; but it is also true that they possess the spirit of adventure, which attracts many of them to colonization in distant lands.

France has colonies in all parts of the world. Islands, archipelagoes, even parts of continents, are under her direct government or her protectorate.

In 1871 her colonial domain embraced only 1,000,000 square kilometers, with five million inhabitants; today the area of her colonies and protectorates is 11,848,704 square kilometers, with a population of 58 million. France deals gently with her colonies; she is liberal and humanitarian toward the races subject to her, and gradually raises them to equality, thus earning their loyalty. This loyalty was demonstrated all through the war; 918,000 men, of which 680,000 were first-line soldiers, came from the colonies. Africans, Asiatics, Malgaches, men from the South Sea Islands and the West Indies, rushed to the defense of France. Some colonies also contributed largely to the French war loans.

From an economic point of view, the French colonies are big markets, of which the commercial movement has been progressing regularly, though it is still in its infancy, and therefore capable of considerable growth.

The psychological reason for the ignorance and indifference of the general public—especially in America—about the Colonial Empire of France is the fixed idea that there is but one country possessing important colonies and knowing how to colonize, namely, Great Britain. France does not talk nor write enough about her wonderful possessions, which is a great mistake. A change of tactics is necessary. Correct, general and specific information concerning the French colonies, their possibilities and activities, will break down the wall of ignorance and indifference.

There are great things to be achieved in the French colonies and protectorates. Powerful means have to be used to obtain important results. Action has to be methodical and persevering. Franco-American co-operation might bring splendid results.

Economic expansion is necessary and urgent and the United States cannot afford to stay out. The field of activity in the French colonial domain is unlimited.

CAP NIGHT BONFIRE.

THE freshman green cap, the sophomore-freshman class rush in the Fall, and the freshman cap night bonfire in the Spring were officially abolished at the University of Wisconsin recently by action of the student senate, which has jurisdiction over student conduct. The action is backed by the sentiment of students and of the Faculty that the last remnants of hazing, "traditions" of rivalry between the lower classes and other relics of bygone days have been outgrown. The immediate cause of the senate's action was a freshman-sophomore class fight attending the cap night bonfire, recently, at which several students were hurt.



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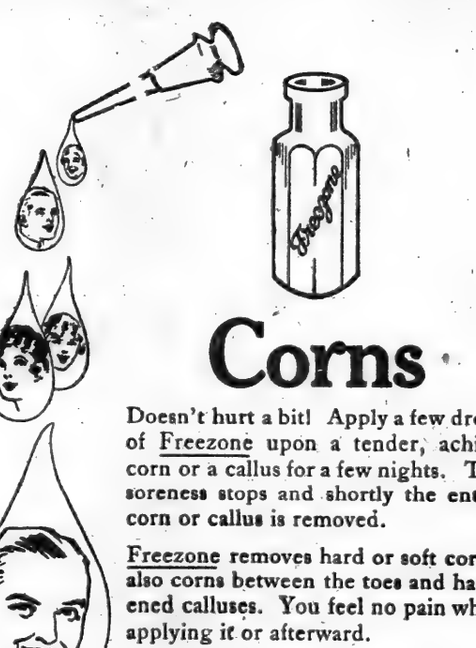
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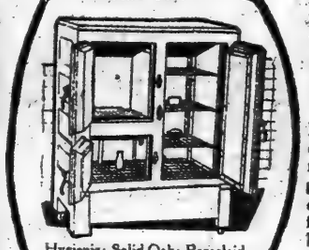
Freezone removes hard or soft corns, also corns between the toes and hardened calluses. You feel no pain when applying it or afterward.

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August Furniture Sale

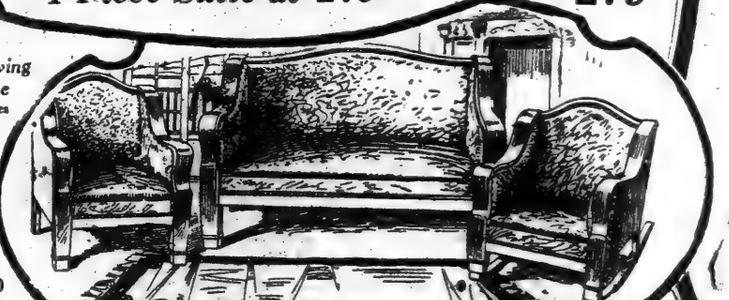
Porceloid Side Ice

Hygienic; Solid Oak; Porceloid Food Compartment; as illustrated, at
$27.98

After five years, this semi-annual sale event again offers most tempting opportunities for Fall house-furnishings.
15% to 50% Off
Bear in mind that htese reductions are not from the recent "peak" prices on old goods, but are savings based on the new low levels on fresh merchandise, and will be found in all our departments.
Beginning Monday, July 25, at 8 A. M.
CREDIT— generously, if you desire it

Library Table, in Mahogany finish Heavy Pedestal Legs,

as illustrated, at
$21.50


Queen Anne Period Dining Room Suite
in American Walnut, 4 pieces, as illustrated, at
$279.50
4-Piece Suite at $279.50

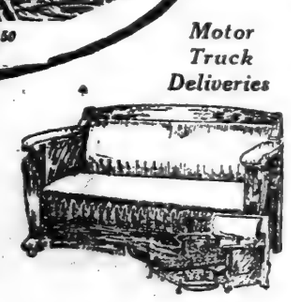
Genuine Leather Living Room Suite
Massive Frames in Mahogany finish; upholstered in genuine Leather; indestructible springs in seats; 3 pieces, as illustrated, at
$102.50

3-Piece Suite at $102.50


Queen Anne Period Bedroom Suite
in American Walnut, 3 pieces, as illustrated, at
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3-Piece Suite at $164.50

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In quartered oak, with imitation leather seat. As illustrated, at..... $10.98

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DOCKS AND THE CHARTER

Commissioner Hulbert Tells Why Department Should Be Made Independent

ONE of the most drastic changes suggested for the proposed reorganization of the City Government to be made by a charter revision commission will be recommended by Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert. Commissioner Hulbert will advise that the Legislature simplify the law governing the Dock Department in such a way that it will be clothed with sufficient independent authority sufficient to cope with the national and international problems with which it is constantly confronted, without going through the endless red tape of submission to city officials already swamped with municipal affairs.

The organization of the Dock Department at present, besides the Commissioner of Docks, is as follows:

(1) Advisory and Statistical Bureau.
(2) Engineering Bureau—
(a) Division of Design and Contract Supervision.
(b) Division of Maintenance and Repair.
(c) Division of Maps and Survey.
(d) Division of Mechanical Appliances.
(e) Division of Aeronautical Facilities.
(3) Bureau of Superintendence.
(4) Bureau of Accounts.

"The Dock Department since its beginning, fifty years ago, has accomplished a great deal of work," said Commissioner Hulbert, "in spite of the fact that it is horribly knotted up with red tape and hampered by sharing its authority with other branches of the Municipal Government which have nothing whatever to do with the waterfront; that its revenues, although derived largely from foreign trade, go into the City Treasury and cannot be used exclusively for waterfront development, and that the Dock Commissioner usually is removed by each succeeding Administration.

"This situation, which was bad enough when the department was in its infancy fifty years ago, has grown more and more difficult with its natural growth and the constantly increasing complications caused by repeated patching and piecing and changing of the City Charter.

Why Independent?

"The Dock Department should be an independent city department. Its interests are largely national and international.

"The Commissioner of Docks under the present arrangement has power, without the check of any other authority, to grant permits for occupation of wharves, piers, &c., for a period of one year; designate sections of waterfronts for various municipal uses; regulate dock wharf and dock rates; regulate discharging, loading and clearing of vessels; issue permits for waterfront construction on private property, and dispel care of such property by private owners.

"Every other function of the Dock Commissioner is subject to endless delay, complication and confusion, and the city officials, let me say, cannot improve the situation, no matter how hard they try, because they are swamped by such a multiplicity of other municipal duties.

"This is the way it operates: First of all, when work is to be done in maintaining or improving the waterfront, it is necessary under the charter that a tentative plan be prepared by the Dock Department under the supervision of its Chief Engineer. This must be approved by the Commissioner, and then transmitted by him to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The Sinking Fund Commissioners are the Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the City Chamberlain and the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

"The Sinking Fund Commissioners meet once in two weeks, on Thursdays. This means that any plan for waterfront development, in order to get on the calendar for the next meeting, must be in the hands of the Secretary of the Sinking Fund the Friday before the meeting. If not ready until Saturday it cannot come up for three weeks.

"Now, the question may be asked why the Sinking Fund Commission does not meet oftener than on in two weeks. Since it has to consider so many important and immediate problems, both connected with the waterfront and other phases of the City Government. But, you see, the first three Commissioners mentioned are members of the Board of Estimate, and the Board of Estimate meets on Fridays. The Committee on Finance and Budget of the Board of Estimate, the Chairman of which is a Sinking Fund Commissioner, meets on Mondays. On other days come the meetings of Committees on Salary and Grades, Assessments, Franchises, and numberless other divisions of the Government, all of which must be attended by some member of the Sinking Fund Commission. It sometimes seems to me that the Sinking Fund is lucky to get together once in two weeks!

"But that is not the end of it. Say the plan of the Dock Commissioner reaches the Sinking Fund Secretary and is put on the calendar. The calendar is dictated and the day called for consideration of the plan; on that day is called there must first be arranged a date for a public hearing. And it is not until after the public hearing that the matter can be taken up for approval by the Sinking Fund Commission.

Cause of Endless Delays.

"Here, again, it is subjected to endless delay, not through any fault of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, but because they must study the waterfront plan as one among hundreds of other plans to which they have to give equal attention, whereas the Dock Department has nothing to do but study the waterfront and could, if let alone, put through plans effectively and quickly and economize both money and time for the public and the city officials. You know we men in the Dock Department should know the waterfront as we do not know Broadway and Fifth Avenue and Central Park.

"The plan is finally adopted by the Sinking Fund Commission. The next thing is to acquire the property, then to put the plan into effect. For this the Dock Commissioner must apply to the Sinking Fund for authority to institute condemnation proceedings. And the whole rigmarole has to be gone through again. This application must be put on the calendar, a date called, a public hearing held and the approval of the Sinking Fund Commission obtained. Then it goes to the Board of Estimate, which duplicates the actions of the Sinking Fund Commission.

"It is referred to a committee of the Board of Estimate. The plan for securing condemnation proceedings is adopted. Title then is vested in the city.

"Next it goes to the Corporation Counsel. He institutes proceedings to estimate the value of the property to be condemned, after which the owner of the property is remunerated. Then next the Dock Department has to draw up plans and specifications for the design and improvement in the form of a contract. This contract has to be submitted and permission obtained from the Board of Estimate to let the contract; in the meantime the Dock Commissioner must go to the Sinking Fund Commissioners and get them to request the Board of Estimate to get the money.

"When the plans go to the Board of Estimate again and approval of the plans and specifications is obtained, the matter is referred to a committee with all the other requests for funds from the various departments. And here again the needs of the Dock Department are subject to endless delay. We may be asking for $14,000,000 for an improvement which is absolutely essential if the greatest port in the world is to keep pace with the commerce of the nations of the world. But our request for $14,000,000 takes its place on the calendar with the request of another department to add $15 a year to some stenographer's salary, an application for twenty-five new ash cans from the Street Cleaning Department, or a request to change the title of the engineer of some school. I would hate to estimate how many times the Dock Commissioner has to go to meetings of the committee before his matter is reached.

"That this situation is seriously interfering with what is really a national development was realized before I was born; and since before I was born the matter has been talked over and over and over again by Congress, by the State Legislature and by the city authorities.

Commission's Report.

"Before the present port authority was instituted, Chapter 428 of the Laws of 1917 of the State of New York established a commission to join with a similar commission from New Jersey to investigate conditions in the Port of New York and submit a comprehensive report recommending the proper policy to be pursued in the interest of the port, also to draw up whatever State and Federal legislation might be necessary to make the recommendations effective. I was appointed a member of this commission upon the resignation of Arthur Curtiss James in April, 1919.

"The commission made its report on Dec. 14, 1920, and on this report the port authority was authorized by legislation as a cure-all for the entire situation.

"The complete recommendation for a remedy of the conditions I have just described, which was the result of three years' work of the New York and New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission, is contained in the following paragraphs taken from a printed document of 495 pages:

"'The limitations of the city's charter may operate, unless changed, to prevent the City of New York from keeping pace in the development of that portion of the waterfront over which it retains control, with the developments of other portions of the port which may come under control of the proposed port authority. This commission invites attention by the Legislature of the State of New York to this question, and there may be like inhibitions or limitations in the laws of New Jersey which may also require revision.'

"The commission had spent its entire time talking over the antiquity of the Port of New York. What good did it do?

"Last week I started the destruction of two piers, one of which was built in 1808 and the other in 1848.

"Tear 'em down, don't talk about it! All we have ever done in New York was talk about the development of the port.

In a Class by Itself.

"Does New York realize that New York City had never had representation on the Rivers and Harbors Committee in Congress until I was sent there in 1914? Congress was then talking about making a forty-foot channel through Hell Gate. Congress had been talking about that since before I was born.

"The channel is under way now and will soon be finished. And during the four years that I represented New York State in the Rivers and Harbors Committee in Congress, before I resigned in 1918 to become Dock Commissioner, we adopted improvements for the navigable waters of New York amounting to $100,000,000, just five times as much as had been spent for this purpose during all the time from the Administration of George Washington to the Administration of Woodrow Wilson.

"It is only by making the Dock Department an independent city department that this work of waterfront development can be carried on successfully. The Dock Department is in a class by itself. Other departments are not subject, as we are, to Federal needs and considerations and authority. The Police Department is necessarily a part of the City Government. It need never be interfered with by Federal authorities except in times of riot or national disturbances. The Fire Department is a municipal affair. The Street Cleaning Department is a municipal affair. Regulation of buildings is a municipal affair. The Tenement House Department is a municipal affair.

"But the legislation controlling docks should be simplified to the point where the department is clothed with sufficient authority to meet the needs of international traffic promptly and efficiently, and to this end I am drawing up a set of amendments to the existing law, which I expect to submit to the Legislature of 1922.

"But I would like to add that, in spite of our discouraging handicaps, the Dock Department during the last three and a half years has got under way $35,000,000 worth of improvements, of which $20,000,000 worth will be completed before the end of this Administration.

"I think we may boast that this is more than any Administration has ever accomplished before.

"And if the Meyer committee is going to find any graft, corruption or maladministration in my department it will have to find something that I do not know myself."

AS TO HYLAN'S CANDIDACY

WILL Mr. Hylan run for Mayor? Or would he prefer "safety first" and a salary of $17,500 a year for fourteen years as Justice of the Supreme Court?

The assumption ever since the Mayoralty election began to be an immediate political issue has been that he would run. The Democratic candidate, yet no definite announcement has been made by this candidacy either by himself or by his party, and the talk to the effect that he has other ambitions amounts to more than a rumor among those who like to call themselves "intelligent Democratic voters."

It is said, for one thing, that Untermyer's definite promise to take the stump for Lockwood if Lockwood should run for Mayor has worried Mayor Hylan more than a little. Another of his fears in regard to the city campaign is the antagonism of Controller Craig. Also, in the opinion of the aforementioned anti-Hylan Democrats, the Mayor is not unaware that even many of those who supported him in his first campaign are against him. They assert that the woman vote will be for Hylan, chiefly on account of the school situation. Also, of course, they claim hostility toward him among the real estate men and other business men.

In fact, one who listens to the anti-Hylan workers learns that very nearly everybody is on their side!

In the event that Mr. Hylan does not run, there are various possibilities for the Democratic nomination. There is talk of Health Commissioner Copeland, Robert F. Wagner is another possibility. Almet F. Jenks, who has just retired as Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, has a following. Edward Riegelmann, Borough President of Brooklyn, slated for the Supreme Court Bench, would line up for political advancement if Mayor Hylan should supplant him in the Justiceship race. John P. O'Brien, Corporation Counsel, cannot be ignored. Another who is being considered is Luke D. Stapleton of Brooklyn, who was originally appointed a Supreme Court Justice by Governor Hughes. And there is Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert, a Hylan appointee, who made a good record as Congressman, and is considered capable of retaining whatever is of value in the Hylan support, added to a large popularity of his own.

There is no indication that ex-Governor "Al" Smith would accept the nomination as it were offered to him. He is, on the contrary, regarded as the best vote-getter in Tammany [illegible]

THE CANAL NOW PROFITABLE

GOVERNOR Joy J. Morrow of the Panama Canal Zone points out that the canal is already a profitable investment, in an article in the current issue of American Industries. In this article Governor Morrow says:

"The war not only eclipsed the opening of the canal as an international spectacle, but it had far-reaching effects on canal traffic. German shipping, after that of Great Britain the most important factor in maritime trade, disappeared from the seas, British shipping was commandeered for the transportation of troops and supplies and for auxiliary naval service, and neutral shipping was gradually diverted by advancing freight rates into war trades in the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean. The old trade routes were disorganized, and many countries which might have contributed a substantial tonnage to the canal, notably those on the west coast of Central and South America, were so paralyzed by the loss of their European markets that their foreign commerce shrank for the time being to negligible dimensions. As the war progressed this was offset to a certain extent by the development of special war trades—for instance, the resumption of nitrate shipments from Chile for the manufacture of munitions in Great Britain and France. But it is certain that the war and post-war conditions have greatly retarded the normal expansion of canal traffic.

"Professor Emory R. Johnson estimated after careful study that by 1915 there would be available for the use of the Panama Canal 10,500,000 net tons of shipping per annum, and that this tonnage might be expected to increase by 60 per cent. each decade. Unfortunately, the canal was closed by slides from September, 1915, to April, 1916, so that it is impossible to say what the tonnage for those years might have been under conditions of uninterrupted traffic. During 1917, the first full calendar year of operation, the tonnage was only 6,362,387, and the 10,000,000 ton mark was not reached until 1920. The commercial tonnage in that year was 10,378,265. According to Professor Johnson's estimates, which assumed conditions of peace and normal commercial development, the tonnage for 1920 should have been 13,344,000. The difference, approximately 3,000,000 tons, between this and the actual figures may be regarded as an index of the retarding effect of the war.

"In spite of this retardation, of losses resulting from the interruption of traffic by slides for a period of seven months in 1915 and 1916, and of increased operating costs due to war prices and war wages, the tolls and other revenue to date (May, 1921) have exceeded by a slight margin the cost of operation and maintenance. The earnings have not yet been sufficient to provide for interest payments on the capital invested or for its amortization; but from now on, unless canal revenues are reduced by legislation affecting tolls, there will be an annually increasing balance which may be so applied."

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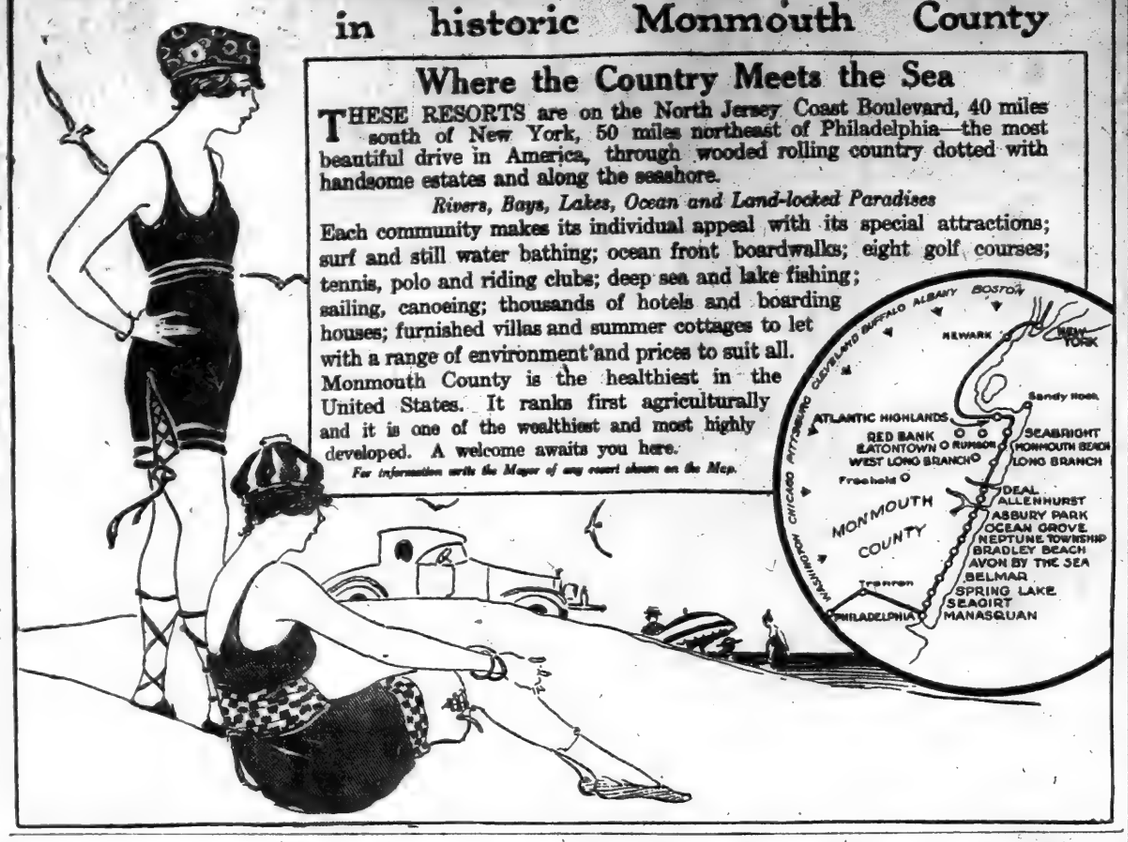
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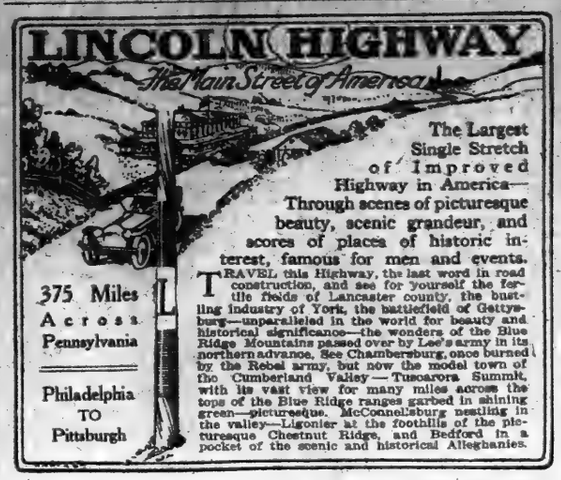
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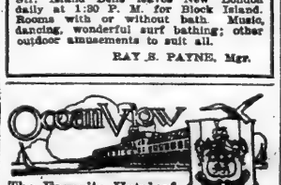
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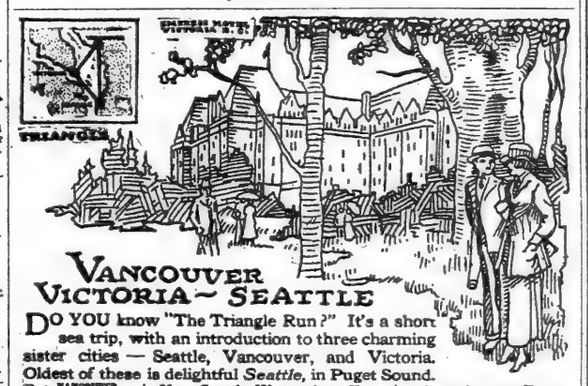


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West 129th St. 3:30 P. M.
DAILY SERVICE
STEEL STR. CLERMONT
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MAURETANIA	Aug. 11 Sept. 6 Sept. 29
BERENGARIA	Aug. 18 Sept. 23 Oct. 26

LIVERPOOL

VASARI	Aug. 6 — —
CARMANIA	Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Oct. 8
ALBANIA (new)	Aug. 20 Sept. 27 Nov. 1
CARONIA	Aug. 27 Sept. 24 —
SCYTHIA (new)	Sept. 6 Oct. 11 Nov. 15

PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG

SAXONIA	Aug. 30 Oct. 11 Nov. 22

LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW

CAMERONIA (new)	July 30 — —

LONDONDERRY AND GLASGOW

COLUMBIA	Aug. 12 Sept. 16 Oct. 8
ALGERIA	Aug. 20 Oct. 4 —

VIGO, GIBRALTAR, PATRAS, DUBROVNIK, TRIESTE AND FIUME

CALABRIA	Aug. 6

HAMBURG AND DANZIG

PANNONIA	Aug. 13

BOSTON TO LONDONDERRY & GLASGOW

ASSYRIA	Aug. 13

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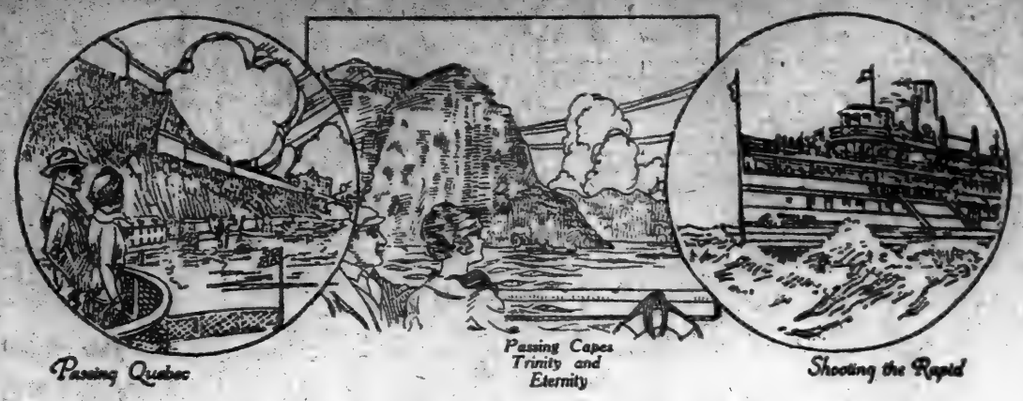
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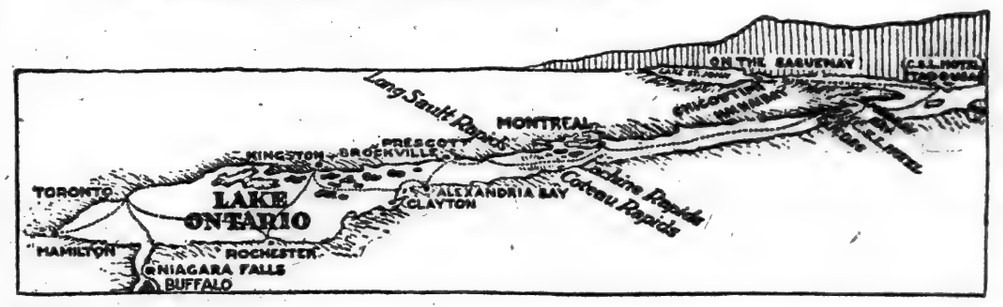
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Baltic Oscar	Sept. 1

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LAFAYETTE	Aug. 3 Sept. 1 Sept. 29
LEOPOLDINA	Aug. 8 Sept. 19 Oct. 15
FRANCE	Aug. 4 Aug. 26 Sept. 23
LA LORRAINE	Aug. 6 Sept. 5 Oct. 1
LA SAVOIE	Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Nov. 12
ROCHAMBEAU	Aug. 27 Oct. 1 Nov. 8

Havre—Hamburg—Danzig

NIAGARA	Sept. 3 Nov. 8

New York—Vigo—Havre

LA BOURDONNAIS	July 30 Aug. 30 Oct. 4
ROUSSILLON	Sept. 17 — —

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Adriatic, Olympic	to Cherbourg Southampton	Aug. 2 Aug. 31 Oct. 5; 2 P.M. Aug. 13 Sept. 3 Sept. 24

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Canopic	11 A. M. Aug. 9 Sept. 20
Cretic	11 A. M. Sept. 7

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Zeeland, Kroonland, Lapland, Finland	Plymouth Cherbourg Antwerp	Aug. 6 Sept. 10 Oct. 15; Aug. 13 Sept. 17 Oct. 22; Aug. 20 Sept. 24 Oct. 29; Aug. 27 Oct. 1 Nov. 5
Gothland, Scandinavia	Hamburg Libau, Danzig	(2d class only), Sept. 10; (2d class only), Sept. 1

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BOY SCOUTS

Boys in Greater New York wishing to become Scouts may obtain information and be assigned to troops by application at the local councils of the boroughs in which they live: Bronx, 138th street and Mott Avenue; Brooklyn, 201 Montague Street; Manhattan, 73 Madison Avenue; Queens, 220 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Richmond, 105 Stuyvesant Place, New Brighton.

FROM October, 1920, to July, 1921, the following Boy Scouts received medals for heroic service, awarded by the National Court of Honor:

Gold Medals—Dale Collier, Rock Island, Ill.; Joseph H. Hardis, East Liverpool, Ohio; George Noble, Charlton, Iowa.

Silver Medals—Myers Chaires, Spring Hope, N. C.; Van Carmen, Kewanee, Ill.; Gordon H. Crowley, Pittsfield, Mass.; Frederick Doty, Plainfield, N. J.; Sam A. Fitch, Houston, Texas; Walter Frick, Philadelphia, Pa.; Kenneth Gardner, Stattville, N. Y.; Marcus Ginsburg, Chicago, Ill.; John Hollings, Pleasantville, N. Y.; George J. Howell, Newport News, Va.; Robert R. Humphreys, Fresno, Cal.; Arthur T. Lee, Newark, N. J.; Luca Lombatta, Belleville, Ill.; Robert McGaffin, Topeka, Kan.; Gerhard McKee, Ontario, Cal.; Edward Moraves, Westfield, Mass.; Charles Pasho, Syracuse, N. Y.; Austin J. Power, Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. E. Ross, Wheeling, W. Va.; Arthur Sommerfield, Chicago, Ill.; Elmer R. Walker, Mott, N. D.; Harold White, Lowell, Mass.

Henceforth there will be only one grade of medal awarded, made of gold and specially designed by Belmore Brown, the well-known explorer. The medal will be given only in cases of life-saving involving actual risk of life to the rescuer. For other service in saving of life and first aid, letters of commendation will be awarded. Dale Collier of Rock Island, Ill., will be the first recipient of the new design medal, which he earned splendidly by a spectacular feat of ice rescue last Winter.

***

The Museum in the Woods.

In the Seven Lakes section of the Palisades Interstate Park, twelve miles from Bear Mountain, is a group of three lakes in the very heart of the Ramapo Mountains—the Kanohwahke Lakes. At the junction of two of these lakes stands a large rustic structure—the headquarters building for the eighteen Boy Scout camps on the three lakes. Over the entrance is a deer antler, and just above it a sign "Boy Scout Museum."

Here in the midst of a Summer camp is a fully organized and equipped Natural History Museum on a small scale. There are collections of insects, leaves, trees, fishes, herbs, minerals and nests. There is a whole case of skillfully mounted birds of the vicinity; there are turtles and rattlesnakes and bats.

***

Near the great open fireplace is a large table on which is an exact reproduction of the park, done in relief.

Through an open door you see the laboratory, where a group of Scouts are learning how to prepare for exhibition the things which they have just brought in from a hike.

Next to the laboratory is a small library, with books used for identification of specimens. And the man who conceived this idea and brought it to pass is the tall, genial man with the piercing eyes and the quizzical smile, the man who is known to the hundreds of boys in camp as "Uncle Benny"—the Director of the Museum. He is Dr. E. T. B. Hyde of the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

***

While up at the Scout camps last Summer Dr. Hyde saw what a wonderful opportunity there was to interest the Scouts in nature's story and teach them to search for and enjoy its hidden secrets. He began the establishment of a museum, and achieved such fine results that the Interstate Park Commission supplied material financial assistance, so that he might extend his work this Summer. And extend it he has, for, with the aid of a staff of twelve young men and boys, he is organizing a museum in each of the eighteen Scout camps, and half a dozen more in the girls' camps in other sections of the park.

***

Experts from the Museum of Natural History and scientists from other parts of New York will visit the Boy Scout camps during the Summer to give stereopticon lectures at night and conducting nature hikes in the daytime.

***

Boy Scout Camps in New England.

Camp Metichawan, situated at New Milford, Conn., is open for seven weeks, ending Aug. 27. The daily capacity of the camp is seventy-five boys. The fees are $7 a week, but $9.50 to Scouts from troops outside of Bridgeport. One feature of the camp is a long canoe trip for boys who are able to qualify for the trip. Address G. S. Pratt, Scout Executive, for further information.

***

Scout Totem Pole.

Camp Pioneer is a picturesque wild woods camp site on a beautiful lake near Winsted, Conn., which has been bought by the Scouts of Hartford. Here they will conduct a camp for nine weeks, closing Sept. 3. The camp has a capacity of 100 boys, and the Scouts pay $7.50 a week. Professor F. O. Jones of Hartford is the Director, and is well qualified to give instructions and advice to Scouts and their leaders. The youthful campers point out to all visitors at the camp with enthusiasm the big totem pole, on which are being carved symbols of Scout achievement in the true Indian fashion, and remind you that the horns at the top of the pole are genuine buffalo horns, presented by the famous Dr. Joe Root of the Camp Fire Clubs of America.

***

Camp Keemosahbee is pitched at Deep River, Conn., R. F. D. 1. There is room for fifty boys at a time, and a fee of $7 for each boy is paid. The camp is open for a period of eight weeks, closing Aug. 27. Features of the camp are: Camp museum, wireless, swimming and life saving, and leadership training. Address W. O. Cook, Scout Executive.

***

Camp Waubeeka, for New Haven boys, is located at Danbury, Conn., R. F. D., a distance of forty miles by train from the local headquarters. Fees are $6.50 a week, but only Scouts from the home town can be accommodated except as visitors on special occasions. Joseph B. Welsh, Director, or C. H. Northrup, Scout Executive, will furnish full information upon request.

***

Photography Lessons.

Camp Wakenah at Colechester, Conn., 15 miles from the New London headquarters, is open from July 1 to Aug. 12, and has a capacity of seventy-two boys. Scouts pay $6.00 a week, and a limited number of outsiders can be accommodated. This is a new camp, but is well arranged and fully equipped. Photography, athletics, swimming and life-saving are prominent in the program. Information may be obtained from F. E. Burdick, Scout Executive.

***

Camp Winnituak, at Long Ridge, the Stamford (Conn.) camp, is ten miles from the local headquarters. It has a capacity of sixty-two boys, who pay $5.00 a week. However, $10.00 a paid by Scouts from troops outside of Stamford. In addition to other commendable features, the Scouts in camp will help to construct a log cabin for assemblies. Wireless and strict medical examinations are also listed. Haydon O. Merrill, Scout Executive, is the Director in charge of the camp.

***

Camp Sepunkum at West Morris, Conn., is on an old Indian reservation, now owned by the State. The camp has fine facilities for swimming and boating, excellent scenery, well-constructed buildings, and modern equipment for ninety boys. The fee to Waterbury (Conn.) Scouts is $7 and to visitors $8. This camp has been operated for several years, with increasing and well-deserved popularity.

***

Camps With Museums.

At Framingham, Mass., is Camp Jackson, twenty-six miles from the local headquarters in Boston. The camp is open for ten weeks, ending Sept. 10, and has a capacity of sixty boys. Boys pay $5 a week, but no accommodations are offered to boys from outside territory. The camp features a museum, swimming and life saving, and construction of buildings by boys. For full information address E. S. Roche, 15 Exchange Street, Boston, Mass., or Charles E. Harris, the camp Director.

***

Camp Weesponsett at North Dana, Mass., a picturesque and historical site, with every advantage for nature study and wild woods experiences, is open for Pittsburg boys from July 2 to Aug. 23. The camp has a capacity of 100 boys. The price is $6 or $7 a week. Features are a camp museum, building of log cabins and bird houses, wireless and swimming and life-saving. Address Ethan F. Hilliegas, Scout Executive.

***

Camp Glen Echo is open from July 4 to Aug 22, and is sixteen miles from headquarters at Worcester. The camp has a capacity of sixty boys, who pay $6 a week. The usual Scout camp features, with a splendid instruction and supervisory staff, insuring plenty of fun, careful instruction and opportunities for advancement, are provided. Address Joseph B. Wadleigh, Scout Executive.

***

Dan Beard's Outdoor School.

This popular camp is conducted by the National Scout Commissioner, Boy Scouts of America, better known to boys of every English-speaking nation as "Uncle Dan" Beard, author, artist, pioneer and beloved by all.

The camp enrolls boys for the months of July and August and affords expert training in woodcraft, campcraft and nature lore, with a combination of rigid discipline and much fun. The capacity of the camp is eighty boys and is reached by the Erie Railroad to Hawley, Pike County, Penn. For further information write Dan Beard, Hawley, Pa.

***

Electrically Lighted Camp.

Camp Chingachgook at Pilot Knob, on Lake George, which will be attended by Scouts from Albany and Schenectady councils during the last three weeks in August, is believed to be one of the few electrically lighted camps in the Adirondacks. A portable camp lighting outfit loaned by local military companies and a large electrical concern make this feature possible. George Spaine, a high school Faculty member of Schenectady, is camp Director, while Scout Executives Clark M. Gray of Schenectady and Claude L. Metz of Albany will assist. The Schenectady Y. M. C. A. uses the site for the three weeks prior to the Scout camp.

***

How It's Done in Texas.

Scouts of Dallas, Texas, have been conducting a tree census in co-operation with the City Forestry Department in connection with the Five-Year-City-Beautiful campaign. After the Scouts have completed the count, the Forestry Department will take steps to see that new trees are planted and those already growing put in good condition. Ten miles of streets were covered by the Scouts in their survey in one day.

***

Good Turns at Lynn.

This record of 1920 contains a few of the many reasons why Lynn should stand behind her Boy Scouts, according to those in charge of a recent financial campaign there:

January—Scouts distributed 200 posters for clubs.

February—Held "Feed the Birds Hike" to Lynn woods, distributing grain and suet to starving birds. Assisted residents of Home for Aged Women in salvaging and sorting personal property following that disastrous fire. Assisted during coal shortage by delivering 100-pound quantities by sled to homes where there was illness. Removed snow from more than 100 buried hydrants.

April—Contributed $23 to the Scout Week of America's gift to France, of which the average individual contribution was 3 cents. About fifty Scouts searched in the vicinity of coal wharves for missing boys. Found a cap on the Nahant beach belonging to one of the missing, and thus led to a search by the police, resulting in the finding of the two boys' bodies in the harbor. Distributed 20,000 handbills for the Chamber of Commerce "Clean-Up Campaign."

May—Distributed 16,202 miniature American flags for the Lynn Loyalty League. More than 100 Scouts assisted the G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans in decorating graves at cemeteries. Three hundred Scouts in Memorial Day parade assisted veterans by placing chairs at cemeteries and serving water.

November—Distributed about 40,000 handbills announcing the Red Cross roll call. Distributed several hundred large posters for the roll call. Three hundred Scouts assisted American Legion at Armistice Day parade.

December—Collected and repaired more than 1,000 unused and discarded toys, books and games, and distributed them to more than 300 children who would not otherwise have had a happy Christmas.

***

Scout Radio Work.

There are 250,000 amateur radio stations in the United States according to reliable estimates, and practically all of them are available for public service. In many cases the Scouts will connect with them and arrange for receiving the messages from Navy Radio Station NAH each evening at 9:30.

Hyram Percy Maxim, President of the American Radio Relay League, an organization of amateur wireless operators which handles free of charge 1,000 citizen messages a day, has signified his willingness to have the League co-operate with the Boy Scouts and share the use of its instruments with them.

***

The Seascout Radio Commodore has sent the following questionnaire to the various Scout troops:

1. Have you an operator on watch at 9:30 each evening, seventy-fifth meridian (Eastern Standard) time, to receive official Scout messages from Navy Radio Station NAH, on 1,700 meters?

2. Does your station receive and distribute: Correct time from a navy station? Weather forecasts from a navy station? Press dispatches, baseball scores, election returns or news of other special events? Market reports from the United States Bureau of Markets? Descriptions of stolen automobiles?

3. Have you tried to communicate with 2YM, the East Side Y. M. C. A. Radio Station, New York (range 2,000 miles), which offers to handle both incoming and outgoing traffic between the National Council office and local headquarters?

4. Have you maintained radio service between your local and camp headquarters?

5. Have you operated any local radio service? (If so, please send details in a letter.)

6. Have you any Scout radio operators who can send and receive twenty words per minute? (If so, send names and addresses so that they can be given low numbers on the navy's list of amateurs.)

7. Have you developed co-operation with any local or national amateur radio organization? (If so, please give details.)

***

"Learn By Doing."

In Kansas City Boy Scouts annually participate in the sanitary survey of the city conducted under the auspices of the Health Department. Over 500 scouts turned out this year for the service, which included a census of fire hazards and health menaces throughout the entire city. Similar service is being rendered in many other cities by Scouts.

***

Among other things, Erie, Pa., Scouts have built bird houses, conducted a learn-to-swim campaign, contributed to the Marne Memorial, aided in Salvation Army and Community Chest drive, acted as aids at Rotary Club Convention, decorated soldiers' graves, co-operated with the State Game Warden in planting walnut trees and distributed invitations to foreigners to attend Americanization classes.

***

In Lincoln, Neb., Scouts are official inspectors for the Fire Department.

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Troop 2 of Marion, Ind., saved a railroad bridge from burning.

***

Troop 1 of Texas took upon itself the task of removing poison ivy from the public parks.

***

Troop 1 of Florence, Ala., took the school census, aided Chamber of Commerce in checking up Federal census, and instructed 2,500 people in the use and location of fire alarm boxes.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GIVING A THOUGHT TO FIRE INSURANCE

Schedule Rating, the Self-Elective System—Gives Property Owner Voice—Economic Cost Trend Is Downward—Method Is Scientific.

[Second of a Series of Eight Sketches. The First may be had on Request. The Third Will Appear in "The N. Y. Times" in the Near Future.]

WERE I a business man seeking safe quarters for a mercantile or manufacturing enterprise in any large city, I would not only want information as to the rental price, but I would want to know what fire insurance rate I would have to pay. While no guarantee against destruction by fire, of course, a low premium rate indicates that the construction is good and the danger from fire minimized. There is nothing like modern scientific rating by schedule to strip off the gingerbread and make a building transparent.

Schedule rating is your fire insurance balance sheet of debits and credits. On the debit side are the fire breeding and fire spreading deficiencies; on the credit side the fire resisting, fire preventing and fire extinguishing factors. As these matters are largely under the control of the owner, we call this a Self-elective rating system. It is rightly named.

Pause for a moment and imagine the thousands of ramifications that must enter into schedule rating. No two buildings are alike; no two occupancies alike; fire resistive and fire breeding conditions are all different.

Designed at first for mercantile and manufacturing properties and other large structures used for business purposes, schedule rating has been extended to apartment houses of larger area, though not yet generally to average dwellings. It takes into consideration varying features of each individual risk and looks also to the conflagration possibilities and probabilities of the city in which the property is located, including width and grade of the streets, police and fire department efficiency and other factors that might have a bearing upon "damageability" from fire.

There is nothing secret about the way your rate is made. It is set forth in this balance sheet of debits and credits (all printed out in detail and expressed in dollars and cents), and you or your authorized agent or broker may have a copy. In fact, you should study this balance sheet carefully if you would know how your premium rate may be still further lowered by improving the fire resistive features of your property.

Our schedules are not perfect—no man-made system is—but we are sincerely trying to perfect this Self-elective plan of rating for your sake as well as our own. It is one of the anomalies of fire insurance that we, as underwriters, would rather insure low than high rated risks. So we bend our energies toward inducing you so to perfect and safeguard your property that a low rate will be produced. Every time we can by this method prevent a fire loss—and every fire in a large city is the seed of a conflagration—we reduce the cost to you, furnish an example to others, conserve the resources of the country and possibly make some money ourselves. Yours is the short, but ours is the long road to profit.

About the only classes of properties today not generally rated by schedule are average dwellings and risks of like character. Logically all such properties fall into certain groupings based upon construction and take the same or a fixed or flat rate. We term it a "minimum" rate. It is quite expensive to rate dwellings by schedule, there not being enough differentiation in the individual risks, which are grouped by grades of construction called "classes," to make an appreciable difference, and the premium rate is so low to start with that the variation is likely to be only a few cents either way. The trend, however, is toward the application of schedule rating to even these few exceptional classes.

The machinery for schedule rating is enormous. Practically every fire loss in the United States sustained by stock companies is now classified as to cause, construction of the building, occupancy—everything! It is a herculean job. We are learning to measure the "damageability" of property of the many kinds (how susceptible to fire and water damage it is); the hazards of "exposure" (your neighbor's property); what breeds fire, spreads fire, and what puts out fire. All this is reflected in a basis rate, which may be termed our manufacturing cost for better understanding. To this we must add our home office expenses; the charges we have to pay for public supervision, and fees and licenses, to the forty-eight states of the Union; taxes (exceptionally high taxes they are too), and the cost of inspections, reinspections and what not, all of which may be likened to the "jobbing" of manufactured articles, though there is, of course, much difference. Our retailing process comes when the finished product—the policy contract—is delivered to you at a given rate through local agents or brokers. In addition to all this, of course, comes the constant stream of fire losses and their adjustment and payment.

Every agent and every broker are lending their influence to induce you to make the changes that will make your property safer and thereby secure credits in your premium rate; inducements that make the cost to you lower. Every rating organization in the country has an expert staff that is ever at your service for this specific purpose.

If you know of any other business that is so ready and so willing, even so anxious, to give you immediate concession in price for doing your obvious duty to yourself, your community and your Nation—well, I would like to know what business it is!

JOHN B. MORTON
President
NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS
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Copies of "Safeguarding the Home," teaching Fire Prevention to you and your children, will be sent on request.

Use the A. & S. Crossway Subway Station Hoyt St.

Reserve Judgment!

on Furniture Values, Furniture Prices, and Furniture Excellence, until you see the offerings to be made in the

A. & S. Half-Yearly Sale of Fine Furniture

to begin a week from *this* Monday—or on

Monday, August 1st, 1921

The Sale will establish several new high points of interest and importance; all of which will be duly set forth in the newspapers of Sunday, July 31st. Watch for them!

A Summer Sale of Charming

RHINESTONE JEWELRY

Below Wholesale Cost



HERE is jewelry with all the delicacy of design, the filmy tracery of workmanship, which one finds in real diamond jewelry.

But the stones are rhinestones; the settings are sterling silver and silverplate—fashioned to resemble platinum mountings; and the prices are ever so small!

Because we bought a maker's surplus stock, he was glad to let us have it at a more than usually large saving.

And so we are able to offer jewelry quite pretty enough to wear—and save your more expensive jewelry — in these five splendid groups:

95c Each

Bar Pins Hair Pins
Ribbon Sautoirs
Rhinestone mounted in silverite settings.

$1.45 Each

Bar Pins—a splendid assortment in silverite mountings.

$2.45 Each

Bar Pins Ribbon Sautoirs
In sterling silver and silverite settings.

$3.45 Each

Bar Pins Ribbon Sautoirs
Hair Pins
In sterling silver and silverite mountings.

At $4.35

Bar Pins Chain Bracelets
Rings Ribbon Sautoirs
All in sterling silver mountings.

A. & S.—Street floor, Central.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS INC.

Telephone BROOKLYN Main 6100

Store Hours: 9 to 5 Closed Saturdays During July and August

A Specially Arranged Sale of

Fine Black Silks

Reduced for Monday's Selling

The vogue for BLACK, now at its height, is always an especially agreeable one, since all women feel they can wear a stunning costume of black to any occasion.

The following list of BLACK SILKS are among the best selections of the season, and each one has been specially priced for this event.

At $1.79 Yard, reduced from $1.98. 35-inch Black Taffeta, in the famous A. & S. Salt water-proof Silk Taffeta so desirable for Frocks, Coats, Bathing Suits, etc.
At $2.38 Yard, reduced from $2.68. 40-inch Black Dress Satin with fine lustre—just the quality for Blouses, one-piece Frocks, etc.
At $2.49 Yard, reduced from $2.98. 35-inch Imported Black Chiffon Taffeta, in the soft pliable quality.
At $3.49 Yard, reduced from $3.98. All silk black Canton Crepe, 39 inches wide.
At $1.49 Yard, reduced from $1.94. 39-inch all silk Black Crepe de Chine.
At $3.89 Yard, reduced from $4.48. "May Queen" all silk Canton Crepe in Black striped with white.

A. & S.—Street floor, West.

A Remarkable Sale of Bungalow Aprons at 89c

1800 BUNGALOW APRONS are included in this Monday's sale—all fresh, newly-made Aprons fashioned of striped, checked or figured Percales in clean, cool colors and color-combinations; also delightfully patterned Ginghams.

Slip-over and button Front and Back models, with variously shaped necks—V-shape, square or round—some have belts and some have sashes. Full size range.

A. & S.—Second floor, East.

A Special Purchase and Some Reductions of

Women's Smart Summer Shoes

All at Little Prices

Women's Black Kidskin Oxfords, $4.95 Pair

A special purchase of Oxfords fashioned of extra fine kidskin, welted soles, low heels.

Women's Tan Oxfords $5.95 Pair

Reduced from $8.95

Russia Leather Oxfords with outside wing tip, large perforations in sports style; welted soles, low heels.

Women's Suede Strap Pumps $8.95 Pair

Reduced from $12.00

Black or brown suede, one-strap pump styles trimmed with leather; hand-turned soles, covered Louis heels.

A. & S.—Second floor, West.

A July Sale of Toilet Requisites

At Reduced Prices
Tax Included

You will find all of these items useful for your Summer at home—or traveling—they are the accessories that make for sweet cleanliness and that well-groomed look.

Lilas Vegetal, 6-oz. bottle; reg. 72c., at	59c
Cucumber Milk and Orris Lotion, 4-oz. bottle; reg. 41c., at	34c
Bandoline Rose-Perfumed, 2-oz. jar; reg. 24c., at	19c
Foot Powder; reg. 19c., at	14c
"Quinella" for sunburn and roughness of skin; reg. 16c., at	12c
"Debutante" Compact Rouge and Powder; large sizes with metal case, furnished with mirror and puff; reg. $1.00, at	79c
Brilliantine, violet perfumed; special at	34c
Bath Crystals, Aromatic Bath Salts in Verbena, Oriental, Eau de Cologne, Rose or Violet, 9-oz. bottles; reg. 49c., at	35c
Cretonne Traveling Cases, compartments for the necessaries of travel; reg. 75c., at	49c
Shower Bath Sprays, nickel spray, with 5 feet of rubber tubing; reg. 75c., at	49c
Rubber Bath Sponges; reg. 59c., at	29c
"Tulip" Drinking Cups, the ideal cup for travel, office, picnic, etc.; 40 cups, special	25c

A. & S.—Street floor, East.

Women's Silk Stockings, $1.59 Pr.

Full fashioned thread-silk stockings in black or colors, mercerized tops and soles.

Women's White Cotton Stockings 24c Pair

Fine white mercerized cotton stockings, with double soles.

Children's Socks 39c Pair

Fine white mercerized cotton socks with fancy rolled tops.

A. & S.—Street floor, Central.

Specials from the Luggage Shop!

Genuine Walrus (Split) Traveling Bags, $6.85
Full-cut, roomy bags that will give lasting service. Made from genuine walrus (split) on a good strong frame and fitted with reinforced sewed-on corners, brassed locks and hardware, leather lined and with three pockets.
In black only. 18 inch size.

Japanese Matting Suit Cases, $2.97
Exceptionally lightweight suit cases, fashioned from a fine quality of matting over a substantial wooden frame. Fitted with solid leather corners, heavy locks and hardware, cretonne lining and a pocket in the cover.
In the 24 or 26 inch size.

Genuine Cowhide (Split) Bags, $2.95
Well-made bags that are bound to give you good service. In a cobra grain finish and built on a strong, durable frame with reinforced, sewed-on corners, good quality locks and bolts, Keratol lined and finished with one pocket.
In black only. 18 inch size.

A. & S.—Third floor, Central.

Men's WOVEN Madras Shirts, 3,250 of Them—

$1.65!

Here is a 100% offering of madras shirts with the stripes *woven* in fast colors—the sort which men of taste prefer. There isn't a printed shirt in the lot; and they ought by all rights to sell for a good bit more than their Monday's price.

Handsome patterns—fine stripes in a single color, also two and three color combinations. Full cut; well shaped; soft cuffs. All sizes, 14 to 17.

A. & S.—Street floor, East.

A Specially Arranged Sale of

Dress Ginghams and Printed Voiles

at the Lowest Prices of the Season

These materials (of a like quality) have never been sold at so low prices this season—they are all fine, new designs and colors.

38-Inch Printed Voiles at 19c Yard
Voiles of the better kind, at an incomparably low price. A wide selection of colors and designs.

27-Inch Dress Ginghams at 19c Yard
A collection of a well-known brand of fine Ginghams in small plaids and striped effects in smart color combinations.

40-Inch Guaranteed-Color Ginghams at $1.25 Yard
The A. & S. Dress Goods Shop is the sole agent for these superlative quality Ginghams—we guarantee them not to fade. A brand new shipment in plaids and small broken checks—in lovely color effects.

A. & S.—Street floor, West.

"Vollrath" Triple-coated White Enamel Ware

Reductions Worth Noting

A nation-wide reputation has been made by "vollrath" through its wearing quality, and an opportunity to secure this ware at a reduced price is an event not to be overlooked.

The four specials that follow are all seamless and reduced for this special event:

	Sale Price	Reduced From
Tea Kettles Flat bottom, wooden grip, capacity 4¼ qt.	$2.25	$2.88
Convex Sauce Pots Two side handles, enamel cover, capacity 6 qt.	1.65	2.05
Convex Sauce Pans Long side handle, enamel cover, capacity 5 qt.	1.45	1.95
Double Boilers Cover that fits either vessel, capacity 1¾ qt.	1.97	2.57

A. & S.—Subway floor, East.

A Sale of

Women's 16-Button Milanese Silk Gloves 98c Pair

Beautiful in weave and quality, these phenomenally low-priced Gloves, in black, white, pongee or gold.

A. & S.—Street floor, Central.

A Late July Clearance of

Women's Suits and Coats

and

Misses' Wraps and Coats

We are beginning to clear our higher-priced stocks to make way for the coming season—every garment in this offering has been individually marked at not less than half its original price—and in many cases at a third of its original price.

35 Women's Cloth Suits, *formerly $47.50 to $225.00*, at ..... $15.83 to $75.00
30 Women's Cloth Suits, *formerly $44.75 to $98.50*, at ..... 22.75 to 49.25
65 Women's Silk and Cloth Coats, *formerly $24.95 to $595.00*, at ... 5.95 to 195.00
50 Misses' Wraps and Coats, *formerly $42.50 to $150.00*, at ..... 21.25 to 75.00

A. & S.—Second floor, Central.

The New York Times.

WHO'S WHO IN IRISH PARLEY

Diverse Background of Men Who Are Trying to Find a Basis of Peace

By KATHLEEN M. O'BRENNAN.
Formerly Editor of a Dublin Newspaper.

As the eyes of the world were turned on President Wilson when he went to Versailles with his Fourteen Points, there were many of his friends who believed he would be outwitted by Lloyd George, so today Eamon de Valera, who, like Mr. Wilson, emerged from a professorial chair to steer the ship of State for his people, to cross swords with the wily Welshman—the Premier of England. There is this difference, however—Mr. Wilson's Cabinet was selective. He was given supreme power by his Cabinet, while Mr. de Valera's is elective, and whatever his controversy with Lloyd George, and no matter how secret the negotiations, he returns to his people for his mandate.

It is as spokesman of all Ireland he acts, elected by 88 per cent. of the people, and as such insists that the representatives of the minority living in Ireland settle their differences in Ireland, and that there be a united household for the principle of self-determination. This was the chief point involved when he invited Sir James Craig, representing the Northern Unionists, to meet him in the Irish capital, together with the Southern Unionists, at a conference in the Mansion House, Dublin. Sir James Craig refused, but all the Southern Unionists accepted. It was the first conference of its kind for many years that had the confidence of the people, and was not regarded by them as "packed" in advance. In consequence a feeling of hope prevails in Ireland; the long tension is relaxing, due chiefly to the great confidence of the people in their leader and his counselors.

Lord Midleton, who took a leading part in bringing about the initial parleys, is the most prominent of the Southern Unionists. He is a large land owner in the south of Ireland, and has been bitterly opposed to the ruthless campaign of the "Black and Tans" in the country. He has strongly censured the British Government in both the House of Commons and the House of Lords. He has been actively co-operating with the Peace with Ireland League, started by Lord Henry Bentnick, Lord Buckmaster and others, to create a moral propaganda in England which would force the Government to take decisive action. His sister, the Honorable Albinia Broderick, is a trained nurse, a well-known figure at the Nurses' International Congresses in London and elsewhere. She established a cottage hospital in Kerry several years ago, where medical attention for poor women was so badly needed. She is well loved among her neighbors, and is a familiar character tramping the country roads in top boots and short skirt. She recently became a convert to Sinn Fein.

Sir Robert Woods, Sir Maurice Dockrell and Andrew Jameson, the three other Unionists who attended the Mansion House conference, are also in London awaiting developments.

Sir Robert Woods is the Parliamentary representative for Dublin University, a seat formerly held by Sir Edward Carson. He is one of Dublin's most distinguished surgeons, a famous ear and throat specialist. As President of the Royal College of Surgeons when George V. visited Dublin, he was knighted for his services to medicine.

Wealthy Business Man.

Sir Maurice Dockrell has sat as Unionist member for Dublin since 1918. A wealthy business man, he has taken an active part in Unionist politics, and is a strong imperialist. He was knighted by King Edward in 1905 when he was President of the Port and Docks Board of Dublin, and as such received the royal party on their arrival at Dun Laoraige (formerly Kingstown). Lady Dockrell is as prominent as her husband in politics, making her voice heard at elections, and her presence felt on all committees of which she is a member.

Andrew Jameson, another leading business man, is a Magistrate and a director of the Bank of Ireland. He lives in a beautiful Dublin suburb, Sutton, and takes a deep interest in the agricultural and horticultural organizations in the country. Miss Sarah Harrison, the Irish portrait painter, is a sister of Mrs. Jameson. Unlike her conservative relatives, she was a prominent suffragist and interested in Dublin's labor problems. She was the first woman admitted to the Dublin Municipal Government when the women received the vote, and was presented with her robes of office by the women of Dublin. The broad views of Miss Harrison, and the democracy of her friends, might be seen on that occasion when among the guests at her home were Lady Lyttelton, the wife of the British Commander in Chief of the British Forces in Ireland, and James Larkin, the Dublin labor leader now serving a term in jail for labor activities in this country. It was of Miss Harrison that George Moore glibly remarked that as she painted his portrait, he found "she was putting her soul into his face, and fearing he might deceive the world, he had to remonstrate!

In contrast to the Southern Unionists are the new members of the recently established Ulster Parliament. These include Sir James Craig, Premier; the Marquis of Londonderry, Minister of Education; H. N. Pollock, Minister of Finance; A. M. Andrews, Minister of Labor, and A. E. Archdale, Minister of Agriculture.

Lord Londonderry is a Privy Councilor of Ireland. He is the most important man in the Orange party among the landowners of the North. He owns 80,400 acres of land. This is distributed between his places at Mount Stewart in County Down, Ireland, and his English seats in Rutland, Sutherland and Stockton-on-Tees. He is a Major in the Royal Horse Guards, and Lady Londonderry, who was a daughter of Viscount Chaplin, is President of the Unionist Women's Clubs. Lord Londonderry had an English seat, Maidstone, and was M. P. from 1906 to 1915.

Captain of Industry.

H. N. Pollock, a wealthy captain of industry in Belfast, might be described as the most powerful influence in Ulster and the bitterest opponent to separation from England. A large importer of lumber and interested in keeping Belfast the financial capital of Ireland, he has been for the last six months addressing the country in the name of that portion of Ulster that wants partition. Until recently he believed that Belfast would weather the boycott which the Republicans proclaimed, and which has had the most powerful effect in bringing the Ministers of Ulster together to decide the industrial future of the northeast corner. He made an appeal to Sinn Fein by telling the Republicans that the boycott would eventually hurt them, and stated that the shipbuilding industry of Belfast in 1919 brought £10,000,000 to the country. The Sinn Feiners replied that eggs valued at £5,000,000 had been exported in 1919, and that the egg industry was of much more benefit to the country. The controversy is still proceeding, but, as Sir Philip Gibbs stated, the boycott of Belfast's industries and banks has seriously handicapped the North.

A. M. Andrews, the Minister of Labor, is connected with the Belfast shipping interests. He is a son of Judge Andrews of Belfast. His brother is Justice Andrews of the High Court of Justice in Dublin. Mr. Andrews was very popular as a mediator of labor in the North, as was also his brother, whose tragic death on the Titanic will be remembered. The latter was the designer of the famous ship on which he met his death. When the terrible disaster occurred he behaved like a man, refusing to leave the ship as long as there was another to be saved.

A. E. Archdale, Minister of Agriculture in the newly formed Cabinet, is M. P. for Fermanagh. He is a Director of the Irish Horse Show and the Royal Dublin Society and is a well-known breeder of Smorthorns.

The young band which de Valera has called around him are either Ministers in his Cabinet or members of the Dail Eireann, the Irish Assembly. Of these Arthur Griffith, the founder of Sinn Fein, is the most prominent. Author of the "Resurrection of Hungary" and other works, he is regarded today as a conservative Sinn Feiner, although when in 1905 he propounded the Sinn Fein doctrine it startled Ireland as the most revolutionary movement in history. The policy of non-resistance to the British in Ireland, as proposed by Griffith in 1905, is now being worked by Gandhi in India. Arthur Griffith did not believe that bloodshed was a necessary part of revolution and that a boycott of England and her institutions would bring the same results. He insisted that if England, her laws and institutions were ignored in Ireland the British Government must automatically cease to exist. In the earlier days of Sinn Fein his demand was a return to the "Kings, Lords and Commons," which was in fact a demand for a repeal of the Act of Union of 1800 which deprived Ireland of her Parliament and her last vestige of legislative government. Since 1916 he has joined his colleagues in the establishment of the republic. Griffith is one of the most brilliant members of the Dail Eireann. He was a great traveler in his youth, and at one time worked in the South African mines. He has a deep knowledge of international questions, and is a student of world problems. He is known among his followers in Ireland as the "silent statesman," a man of few words and strong personality.

Commandant Robert Barton, Minister of Agriculture in the Dail, was an officer in the British Army until 1916, when he resented the action of the British Government toward his fellow-countrymen after the rising of Easter week. He exchanged his post as Major in the British Army for that of Commandant in the Irish Republican forces, and has suffered several terms in jail for his convictions. Many dramatic escapades in his escape from the jails during his period "on the run" have covered him with a certain romance. He has a fine estate in County Wicklow, and was elected as a member of the Dail from his county.

Lieut. Commander Erskine Childers, R. N. V. R., was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He is a member of the Dail from Dublin. Mr. Childers became interested in the Irish Republican movement through his study of the Irish co-operative societies, organized by Sir Horace Plunkett and George Russell. The problem facing Ireland from the agricultural viewpoint seemed appalling. He is the author of "In the Ranks of the C. I. V.," "The Riddle of the Sands," Volume V. of The Times "History of the South African War," and "German Influence on British Cavalry." His book "The Framework of Home Rule" was a suprise to his many English friends. Since his writing of that book his ideas have gone much further, and today he is directing the Sinn Fein Land Bank, one of the creations of the Irish Republican Government. For the proper working of the schemes of land purchase and the reimpropriation of the landless men, with suitable equipment on the economic holdings, it became necessary to institute a national banking system.

This bank was opened out of Irish governmental funds, and, in spite of the constant raids, recently added eight branches. Mr. Childers married the daughter of Duncan U. Fletcher, United States Senator from Florida. He is at present acting as the Secretary of the Irish delegation in London. He is a nephew of the Chancellor of the Exchequer under Gladstone.

Famous Irish Athlete.

Austin Stack, one of the representatives of the Irish Republican Army, is a famous Irish athlete. Although by profession a law engrossing clerk, which one usually associates in a country town in Ireland with dusty law tomes, he has all the appearance of an outdoors man. He captained the famous Kerry football team that won the championship of Ireland, and is one of the most popular figures in Irish athletic circles. He is a member of the Dail from his home town, Tralee, County Kerry, and for the last three years had been head of an important department of the Irish

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EUROPEAN RAMBLINGS

Visiting a Sultan — Paris's Hotel Taxes—How Germany's Ex-Crown Princess Lives

By T. WALTER WILLIAMS.

It may not be generally known that travelers returning from abroad are entitled to have their duty assessed by the customs officials on the wholesale and not the retail cost of the articles they bring back with them. This makes a considerable difference, especially if the voyager has shopped in the Rue de la Paix, Paris, or Regent Street, London.

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I have found by experience that the old pre-war method of giving 10 per cent. of the bill in tips is still the best method. In Austria, Germany and Central Europe, generally, the guest in hotels or restaurants has to tip the head waiter, who brings the bill, the waiter who serves the meal and the boy who brings the wine or other liquid refreshment. Ten marks should be divided by giving 5 to the head waiter, because he pays the help, 3 to the waiter, and 2 to the boy. There is a nominal charge made for the music and a mark or two for the hat check.

In Vienna the custom of tipping exists in all the public offices, where the attendants wear frock coats or evening dress, according to the rank of the officials in the building. Care should be taken to avoid tipping Cabinet Ministers by mistake—although a stranger might never discover his error. The depreciation of the currency does not make any difference to the percentage, because if the price of a meal has risen from 10 to 50 marks, the total tip would be 5 marks instead of 1.

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Travelers who visit Amsterdam should not fail to see Rembrandt's "Night Watch," in the Royal Museum. It has a room by itself and a canopy, so that if one stands at the far end the figures are life-size. It is easy to imagine that one is looking into the street where the guards are turning the corner with their lanterns.

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The old Temple Church at the foot of Chancery Lane, London, built in the twelfth century, is open to the public during the morning service on Sundays without a ticket. Until recently it was necessary to get your ticket from a member of the Inner or Middle Temple.

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The hotel keepers in Paris are fighting the efforts of certain citizens who want to escape taxation and lay the entire burden on the visitors. There is a bill before the Chamber of Deputies to charge guests at first-class hotels 6 francs a day, at second-class hotels 4 francs, and all other visitors 2 francs a day while they are in the city, the object being to make Paris a tourist resort where the French people would have to pay to enter as well as foreigners. At the present rate there is the 10 per cent. tax on hotels and restaurants when the bill is above 10 francs, and a tax on all luxuries sold in the city. M. Decus, director of the Hotel Crillon, is one of the leaders of the movement to defeat the new plan, which he says will keep people away from the French capital. His theory is that if the city needs money it should tax the residents.

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Americans who expect to pay official calls upon diplomats abroad should take a frock coat suit and a silk hat in their kit. That is the correct costume, especially in visiting Oriental potentates, who are great sticklers for their dignity.

When I was in Cairo last April the Sultan Fouad of Egypt was kind enough to grant me an interview, and I was informed by the Grand Chamberlain that it was necessary to wear the frock coat and the silk hat at the palace. It may perhaps seem strange, but the foreign diplomats residing in Cairo do not have frock coats nor glossy silk headpieces in reserve to lend to their countrymen. Perhaps on account of the climate, I found it very difficult to obtain the outfit. Charles A. Baehler, the proprietor of Shepheard's Hotel, who is 6 feet 5 inches tall and about forty-six inches across the chest, kindly offered me the loan of his coat, but I was afraid it would look conspicuous, as it was not the custom in Cairo to wear ulsters in the forenoon with the temperature at 100 degrees in the shade. I managed to wear his silk hat by careful manipulation, and his vest, too, after I had taken two reefs in it. Then the manager of the hotel lent me his frock coat.

I had asked Meyer, the head porter at Shepheard's, to get a victoria for me and try to have one that did not carry a bale of grass under the driver's seat in front. Before I was starting he informed me that Mr. Baehler had kindly lent me his own victoria with two fine horses and an Arab coachman in livery, so that I managed to make a good showing in borrowed plumes. Just as I passed through the hall of the hotel I heard an American woman from the West exclaim: "Gracious me! Where's the funeral?"

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Shepheard's is the best advertised hotel in the world. It was built in 1842 by Walter Shepheard to accommodate the people who traveled overland from Alexandria to Suez on their way to India before the canal was built. They had to do the journey on camels. The hostelry has figured in every novel dealing with the Near East, and when wealthy, reckless husbands left their wives and went to shoot crocodiles on the Nile for spite they always stopped there for a while. The wives, too, went out and became reconciled to their spouses in the hotel after the tough-skinned reptiles had been slaughtered and stuffed.

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The Government in Berlin is paying for the upkeep of the royal palaces at Potsdam and Sans-Souci, where Frederick the Great used to live with the exiled French poet and satirist Voltaire for many years. One mark is charged for admission into each building. On the Sunday in May when I went there I found thousands of German people who were seeing these fine palaces, with their priceless collection of art treasures, for the first time. They stood in long lines and paid their marks as they filed in, 100 at a time. Great care was taken of the tapestries and paintings and furniture. Covers were put over them to prevent injury by dampness or dust.

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The ex-Crown Princess lives in one of the small palaces in the great park at Potsdam with her children, and draws from the Government a sum that is sufficient to enable her to live with her family on a scale equal to that of the upper middle classes in Berlin but not on a par with the war profiteers. She has a small pony and cart for the children, but no automobile. Many Berliners think the oldest son will be King in the future, when things have calmed down a little.

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The Krupp plant at Essen, famous for turning out all kinds of death-dealing machinery in war days, has been completely transformed and employs 53,000 men who are engaged in making industrial machinery, from locomotives to cash registers. The chief engineer informed me that the locomotive factory, with 5,000 men, could turn out one engine a day and place it upon the rails ready to steam to any part of Europe. The fuel can be obtained from the coal mine in the centre of the Krupp plant, which covers 425 acres. Optical instruments, agricultural machinery and control machines for weighing ore from the mines as the car passes over a plate are also produced here. The workmen live in picturesque villages, with gardens, clubs, gymnasiums, &c., all free, and pay a rent of 20 to 25 marks a month, which is less than 50 cents. Before the war they paid 5 marks.

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Travelers visiting Naples can make the ascent of Vesuvius without the slightest fatigue by an electric railway which conveys them from the city across the ancient lava beds to the funicular railway that carries them to the summit. By walking a few yards on level ground around a point of rock one can look right down into the crater and see the lava and the flames spouting forth and hear the volcano rumbling. Before the top of the mountain was blown off by the great eruption the visitor had to climb a good distance in soft, warm lava, which gave way under his feet, and he could rarely see anything when he reached the top. Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn of New York accompanied me on an excursion to the summit in March. He said he would ascend Mont Blanc if it could be done that way. It was only the continuous "leg work" that had kept him from being a member of the Swiss Alpine Club years ago, said he.

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In Italy, where things are cheaper than anywhere else in Europe, one gets lodging and food in good hotels for the equivalent of $2 a day in American currency. The only dear thing is the charge in Venice for gondolas. According to the law, the fee for going to the railway station is 7 lire, but the gondolieri demand 16 or even 20 from a stranger. They have a union and a vote—which is said to be the reason why they are permitted to fleece the visitors.

GOVERNOR ON HOSPITALS

Tells What He Found in State Institutions, in Further Denial of Soldier Charges

GOVERNOR NATHAN L. MILLER, after the conference with representatives of the American Legion for which he interrupted his vacation last week at Syracuse, N. Y., expressed himself as being exceptionally well pleased with the conditions he found during his recent visits to the various State hospitals and to Sing Sing Prison. The Governor's survey of the State institutions will continue during the Summer. The next problem he attacks will be that of reorganization along economic lines and reconstruction in prison industries.

"Anybody would be astonished," said the Governor, "who, knowing nothing about them, would visit the State hospitals and find out what they are doing there in the way of providing comfortable housing, meals, recreation and entertainment. I have looked especially carefully into the matter of lack of attendants, and that is a problem which still remains to be solved. In but few institutions have they got the number of nurses and the number of attendants allowed them by the Legislature. That is not because they do not want them. It is because they have not been able to get them. Money is not lacking.

"As a matter of fact the appropriations for food, clothing and coal for the State hospitals are greatly in excess of what they can spend this year. Appropriations for physicians and attendants, too, allow for more than they are able to get. There are vacancies at Manhattan State Hospital on the staff of doctors because they cannot get doctors, and among the nurses because they can't get nurses. In the infirmary there we found 600 patients confined to their beds with only 20 nurses to take care of them.

"This, by the way, is not true of the ex-service men. The 600 patients are civil patients."

"The question was asked whether the lack of attendants was due to insufficient salaries, whether if the salaries were raised and the designated number of attendants reduced to make up for the salary increase it would not result actually in a larger number of attendants than now and attendants of a better class than are present in the hospitals now.

"I do not think," replied the Governor, "that it is a question of salary at all. The reason that we do not obtain enough nurses and physicians is because they are not, generally speaking, housed as well as they ought to be and the surroundings of the State Hospital are such that comfort and good housing are perhaps even more necessary to contentment there than they would be anywhere else.

The Essential Thing.

"Everything depends—I say everything—for the cure of these unfortunate people on the staffs of physicians and nurses. Now we, in my judgment, have been overlooking, with respect to the staff and the nurses, the one thing that is essential; that is to give them better quarters. We have been devoting all our attention to the patients, and many of the staff have not nearly as good quarters as the patients have. Some of them are housed on the floor above patients in the same building, and many of them right in the wards. Of course, there have to be some attendants on the ward, but there should, of course, be some separate quarters for the medical staff and the nurses.

"We are now providing better quarters in many places and constructing buildings for the staff and the nurses, but to accomplish this purpose properly an additional appropriation will be necessary.

"The public in general labors under many misapprehensions in regard to conditions in the State hospitals for the insane. This is due partly to the perfectly excusable sensitiveness which people feel when a member of their family is mentally afflicted, and partly to the fact that mental patients from the very nature of their illness consider themselves abused and ill-treated no matter where they are. They would complain if they were at home. But when they are home their families know everything that is going on. When they merely make an occasional visit to relatives confined in State hospitals and hear stories of ill-treatment which are absolutely without foundation they, not knowing the actual facts, believe these stories.

"People are still talking about straitjackets and padded cells. There is no such thing in any of the State hospitals as a straitjacket or padded cell. For violent patients they use the continuous bath, which has the effect of quieting a patient in a shorter time than any other method which has been used. They are immersed in warm water, suspended in a rubber sheet, so that they are perfectly comfortable. Their limbs are free and they cannot hurt themselves. The only other restraint that is used is what they call a restraining sheet, and that has to be used at times to prevent a patient from hurting himself. It is not done for the purpose of protecting the attendant. Attendants are under strict orders to use no restraint on a patient except that which is necessary to keep him from hurting himself.

"One would never dream of determining the treatment to be accorded to the inmates of a hospital for the insane by asking the patient himself. If a man who is mentally deranged has any appreciation of where he is he very naturally will not wish to be there, and of course he will complain. As for the ex-service men, regarding the treatment of whom the State has been attacked by members of the American Legion, they are practically all in a class which is capable of cure. For this class—about 20 per cent. of our hospital population, including both civil and military patients—there is special treatment, special attention and most modern medical and therapeutical appliances, special diet and a very great work in vocational training.

Case of ex-Service Men.

"The ex-service men especially, both because of their youth and of the usual type of their disease, are capable of complete cure. At Kings Park out of a total of 345 ex-service men who have been there—not at one time, but altogether—seventy-seven have been discharged as cured and sixty are on parole. 'On parole' means that, while still under observation, they are sufficiently advanced to justify their being discharged from the hospital. There are now 178 ex-soldiers at Kings Park, and the sixty on parole. Of the seventy-seven discharged twenty-three were transferred to other hospitals and seven have died.

"My suggestion to representatives of the American Legion was that the ex-service men at Manhattan State Hospital should be offered a chance to go to Kings Park. The suggestion was accepted as the basis of a better understanding between the American Legion and the State, and I believe it is right to offer these men a chance to go to Kings Park, where the situation is more nearly ideal than it is anywhere else for them. But I expect when we offer this transfer to patients in Manhattan Hospital, at least one-half of them will not be willing to go, because their interests and their families are in the city, and they do not want to be removed from them. Of course, if they are unwilling, the State cannot help it. All the State can do is give them a chance.

"I am especially interested now in the problem of the industries carried on in State institutions. Clothing, shoes, printing and farm work are among the occupations of the patients of the State hospitals. They also do a great deal of their own repair and construction work. They have in the State hospital at Utica a printing shop where they print hospital reports and blanks and things of that kind. But hospital industry, outside of farm work, is not very largely organized. Sewing and the making of shoes are carried on more to give the patients occupation than for purposes of economy, but the farm work undoubtedly results in economy by providing institutions with their own vegetables, &c.

"At Kings Park patients do all the garden and farm work. This is an essential part of their treatment, together with the other forms of vocational training and recreational facilities.

"I wonder how many people, by the way, realize that the restaurant of a State hospital, with its potted palms, its small white-covered tables and an orchestra playing at meal times is very

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MANY PRANKS OF DE ROUGEMONT, MASTER OF HOAX

By HERBERT W. FORSTER.

A FEW days ago there died in a London poorhouse a man who might be called in gentle parlance a past master at "kidding" the world along. Each generation considers itself wiser than the last, but the hoax goes on forever. A hoax may be anything from a mean trick to a gorgeous swindle, and it is not only those, one of whom is born every minute, that get fooled. For Louis de Rougemont, known to the poorhouse authorities as Louis Redmond, put his imagination to a different use from that of Dickens and paid the consequences. Dickens is an immortal novelist, but de Rougemont, who might otherwise have died a wealthy, perhaps an immortal, writer made the one mistake of presenting his particular fiction as truth, and the world judges harshly of those who trifle with its credulity.

It was in 1898 that the Wide World Magazine announced with pride the serial publication of "The Amazing Adventures of Louis de Rougemont" as told by himself. He had arrived in London on board a ship straight from New Zealand, and he talked with conviction. His story makes as good reading today in the old files of that magazine, with its photographs of the author and its vivid illustrations of his escapades, as it did in the days when it thrilled many an English fireside. When the cat is once out it takes no sage to tell its color.

Thus spun de Rougemont the yarn of his thirty-year wanderings. He picked the East Indies for the start of his pearling expedition, and in the very first chapter the thrillers begin. From the deck of his ship, he sees an enormous octopus suck down a native diver, who is rescued after a subaqueous battle of ten or fifteen minutes, and then brought back to life. A little question of a quarter of an hour without breath for the diver arouses no suspicion. When left alone one day on board a tornado blows him out to sea, and, of course, he is cast away on a sandy island, where he and his dog get along in true Crusoe style. A family of strange black people is washed up on his private beach, and with them he goes to the island of their tribe, where he is worshipped as a prophecy-fulfilling god and becomes a regular Emperor Jones.

He Fools Them All.

By exchanging his official wife, he acquires the devoted Yamba, who becomes his publicity agent and chef. Many a black man plots his downfall, but with wily tricks from his superior civilization and the aid of his dusky spouse, he fools them all. He flings himself into battles accoutred in true barbarian fashion, with full regalia of feathers and cannibal cosmetics. Propped on his trusty stilts, he routes a whole enemy tribe by his gigantic stature and slays many a terrifying beast with his good spear. He introduces two girls from home near the end of his narrative, like him luckless castaways. With all due modesty, he kills the brutal chieftain who holds them in captivity and releases them like the princesses from Bluebeard's castle.

Whether Yamba became jealous, he does not state. But he lets the good old sea take care of the girls. It would have been embarrassing to account for them on his return, and the sea can cover a multitude of sins without getting overcrowded. And then there is the ever-available "Sail! A sail!" a long homeward voyage, and "so it is, dear reader, that these thirty years among cannibals came to be told to you."

How could any one have believed it? Why, de Rougemont was invited to tell this sort of thing to a British scientific society! At last a few cold, hard words appeared in The Daily Chronicle, and de Rougemont's golden bubble burst. His cannibals had been Swiss bankers! His tropical islands the streets of London! De Rougemont's thirty sensational years had been spent in the routine of a London banking house. His breathless audience scurried quickly to the smallest, darkest places it could find, but the more sportsmanlike admitted it was a mighty good story after all. A few years ago, aged 67, de Rougemont married a brilliant young woman, who tells how he entertained her to the last with his lively imagination. Certainly the versatility of his first work indicates that he could have placed a six-best seller on the bookstands every month or two. "Gulliver's Travels," "Swiss Family Robinson," "Robinson Crusoe" are still widely read. Why not de Rougemont's latest work? But he was on the wrong side of the imperceptible line which, it is said, separates the stars from dust.

Life in the Moon.

It was in 1835 that The New York Sun suddenly announced the building of an enormous telescope at the Cape of Good Hope by the famous astronomer, Sir John Herschel, which enabled him to see life on the moon in minute detail. Astronomical facts were thrown in to work up plausibility. The reports revealed in descriptions of the seas and shores of the earth's satellite, hills of amethyst and mountains fringed with verdant gold. Herds of what appeared to resemble earthly bison were seen to roam about. Much was said of the "lunarian" men. They were 4 feet tall, covered with copper-colored hair.

The skeptics, among whom was Edgar Allan Poe, had no chance. Sir John Herschel was then known to be actually at the Cape for the British Government, and it was only the signed statement from that great astronomer, branding the whole report as a pure fabrication, and that it was merely the mental eye of one Richard Alton Locke which had gazed through it and examined the weird life on a moon absolutely and solely of his own making!

When the science of geology was still in the hands of its pioneers, old Professor Beringer lectured in the University of Wurtsburg. His students knew the favorite haunt where the genial old scholar went to collect fossils in the development of his theories about the beginnings of life. So they powdered up the rocks of his pet strata and manufactured some fossils and buried them in a perfectly innocent way. It was not long before the professor's hammer and his inquiring eyes discovered some evidences of a totally new kind of extinct life. He found frogs and snakes and insects galore. The students watched his enthusiasm grow. One day he came upon the cast of a spider in its web, with not a strand disturbed these hundred thousand years. There was another spider in the act of catching a fly.

At last, he unearthed a rock upon which was inscribed the Hebrew word for Jehovah. "Now," thought old Professor Beringer, "I am right. My opponents, who uphold slow evolution, are proven wrong. All life is the work of a creator, who has not only been kind enough to leave traces here, but also the images of the heavenly bodies to complete the scheme; and last of all, has appended his signature to make it official."

And on this basis the professor published his book, profusely illustrated, the title page presenting a pyramid of the fossils surmounted by the stone with Jehovah, and he dedicated it to the Prince of Wurtsburg. But when poor old Beringer heard his book greeted by a universal shout of derision he awoke to the truth. He destroyed what copies he had, recalled as many as he could and shortly after died, broken-hearted.

The discovering of petrified men became a fad in the West about this time, and it took Mark Twain to use the mania in a little fraud of his own to get revenge upon an enemy. He tells how he launched, in the journal he then edited, a series of articles describing with infinite plausibility a stone man newly found in a locality about five days distant, over a desert from where his enemy lived. His readers heard that this gentleman, a new coroner, took the cruel journey to hold an inquest over this man, dead for ten generations! And when they were once under his spell the exposure of the fraud would come when his readers realized that he had placed the two hands of the petrified man before his nose in a most disrespectful gesture. But the story spread from State to State, until it finally appeared with "unimpeachable legitimacy" in a London paper.

The famous Cardiff Giant also came into existence on the wings of a little personal grudge. George Hull of Binghamton, N. Y., and the Rev. Mr. Turk of Ackley, Ohio, disagreed on the existence of giants. Two years after Mr. Hull had been defeated in verbal controversy a giant was unearthed "by chance" at Cardiff, New York, shortly after it had been completed by a Chicago carver from a 12-foot slab of gypsum. It had been scrubbed, pricked with pores, rubbed with sand, bathed in sulphuric acid, and in general subjected to approved prehistoric treatment. Curiosity was aroused to a high pitch, and the Cardiff giant became an immensely profitable possession, so much so that when Barnum of circus fame failed to obtain it, he had another made, which he calmly exhibited as the original at Wood's Museum.

Of course, we say, these things cannot happen any more, despite the fact that we have our Madam Palladinos of questionable spirits and our Ponzi's of temporary money-doubling abilities, with a host of followers. It was only two years short of the twentieth century that a glorious gold brick turned up in perhaps its most undisguised form. The Electrolytic Marine Salts Company, headed by the supposedly Rev. Mr. F. F. Jernegan and supplied with a full line of scientific arguments, claimed to obtain its particular species of brick from the gold in the sea. It managed to coax one million dollars from Bostonian pockets.

The Hoax of "Hot Ice."

This case does not stand alone. It was practically a repetition of the "hot ice," which it became the vogue to manufacture in certain English scientific circles in 1880. The first hint of this phenomena appeared in the magazine Nature, when Thomas Carnelly stated he had made ice so hot that he burned his fingers. Even Sir Oliver J. Lodge wrote that he for one accepted the point as a fact, and in suggesting an experiment he calmly stated that Carnelly should "heat the ice up to any temperature he wanted," and, although we usually think just the other way, that when he removed the heat he would see the ice rapidly collapse. Just when everybody was beginning to be surprised that no one had thought of hot ice before and great popularity was being predicted for this warm kind of cold, failures to get proper results were reported. The following month the matter of hot ice was conspicuous by its absence from the scientific journals.

And yet it is hard to know when to laugh. What was obviously a hoax yesterday, because of its utter impossibility, becomes a commonplace reality of today. It was a glorious hoax in 1844, when a great New York daily announced:

"Astounding News by Express from Norfolk!

"The Atlantic Crossed in Three Days!!

"Signal Triumph of Mr. Monck Mason's Flying Machine!!!"

Breathless New Yorkers were informed that eight men had accomplished a transatlantic flight and were given full particulars of the machinery and the voyage, all imaginary. But did any one dream of a hoax when the airplanes of the United States Navy crossed the ocean a little while ago?

There are three parties to every hoax. Those who are fooled, the smart-alecks who laugh at them shortly thereafter, and those who often see the hoax come true. What of Keely's vibratory cosmic forces? The best scientific minds today are seeking to utilize the endless energies locked within the atom. What of the philosopher's stone, that child of medieval superstition, mocked at by a wiser age? Professor Soddy, radium authority, has recently suggested that back of this legend may lie the lost history of a superior race which had already delved into the mysteries of radium much further than we. What of the much-derided tales of perpetual lamps in the tombs of the ancients? Do not the dials of our everyday watches glow for years?

POKING FUN AT US IN PARIS



One of Many Comic Drawings Depicting American Visitors Who Are Again Touring Through France.

PARTITIONING UPPER SILESIA

Necessity of Equitable Decision by Allies in Dividing or Neutralizing Great Coal Region

By JOHN H. FINLEY.

WHEN I flew, two months ago, from Warsaw to Prague, and looked across the borders of Upper Silesia, I supposed that this tense European problem could not much longer await solution. But it is even more menacingly on Europe's horizon than it was that Pentecost morning in May. While the United States has intimated that this problem cannot be a matter of its official concern, the interest of Americans passes the bounds of "official concern" and looks with continuing anxiety over these borders.

Even on a sizable map of the world, Upper Silesia is insignificant. In our dimensions, the whole area would reach in length only from New York City to Poughkeepsie and in width only up the Sound to Bridgeport. Its importance is due to the fact that it is the coalbin on which the new republics gathered about it depend for a considerable part of their fuel, especially the neighbors to the east and south.

According to the highest disinterested expert advice I have been able to procure, Germany does not particularly need Upper Silesia. Before the war only about 9 per cent. of Germany's coal supply came from Silesia. As far as her coal balance is concerned, Germany, without the Saar, Alsace-Lorraine and Upper Silesia, should be able to export in the future as much coal from her western districts as before the war, while Poland, emerging in a retarded state of development, will need much greater coal supplies than before the war. I was made aware when in Austria and Hungary of their dependence upon the Upper Silesian bin for their very industrial life, as well as for domestic comfort. And what is true of Austria and Hungary is true, in only less degree, of certain other countries.

It is of first consequence, then, that there should be imposed on Germany and Poland, as a condition of the award of territory to them, protection for the countries economically dependent upon Upper Silesia. If only this supply of coal could be assured to the people who, without regard to race or nation, but as human beings, look to this source of heat, and if no State were permitted to monopolize Upper Silesia for its own aggrandizement or for the injury of its neighbors, then the political line might be drawn, the amputation made, without touching a vital organ.

Some experts have gone so far as to suggest that there should be no operation whatever, no division, but that Upper Silesia should be maintained as a "free zone" and that the people within its borders should be known not as Germans or Poles, but as "Upper Silesians."

But unlike the two mothers who appeared before Solomon, each claiming the same child as her own (and only the true mother wishing to avoid the division of the child between them), both Poland and Germany would like to see this area divided. And it will take a greater wisdom than Solomon's to make two contented areas out of this single but dual area. The plebiscite was intended to furnish the allied and associated powers with this wisdom; but the operation has been postponed from week to week and from month to month, to the increased agony of the relatives and the prolonged suffering and the consequent enervation of the patient.

If a political operation (a partition) is necessary, as it seems to be under the specific provision of the treaty, it should be performed with all reasonable promptitude, after everything possible has been done to protect the economic prosperity of the whole area affected by Upper Silesia, which includes especially Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Austria. As Mr. Grasty, THE NEW YORK TIMES European correspondent, has stated it in a cablegram of July 21, "territorial sovereignty must be subordinated to economic freedom and unity." There must be an apportioning of the coal supply at fixed prices for a term of years to the various countries to which this supply is essential and a guaranteeing of the common use of the railroads of Poland and Germany to insure efficient deliveries of coal.

The allied powers have the legal right to make any decision they like. They are under more or less moral obligation to Poland, or, perhaps, better, have encouraged Poland's expectations by planning in an early draft of the treaty, as first presented to the Germans, to give the whole of Upper Silesia to Poland, a purpose which they modified by providing for the plebiscite when Germany objected.

The Germans have the majority of the votes in the entire area, to a part of which the Poles have made no claim, but the Poles have the majority of the communes, and the provision of the treaty is that "the result of the vote will be determined by communes according to the majority of the votes in each commune." The treaty, however, leaves the absolute determination to the powers, merely providing that the plebiscite commission shall report the result of the plebiscite by communes and recommend a line, taking into account the geographic and economic conditions of the locality. These provisions of the treaty imply an intent to be guided by the results, modified only by local conditions, and also implication is the extent of the contraction.

The map which I have before me shows the pro-German communes marked in black and the pro-Polish marked in red. No line could be drawn that would not take some blood with the pound of flesh, if it were "nominated in the bond" that the results of the plebiscite were to be respected "in the estimation of a hair" and carried to such ridiculous extremes. There is, however, no such compulsion upon the Supreme Council. It is free to make what it considers a just determination, without allowing the behavior of the patient who has been in a febrile condition to have weight in that determination.

The following lines of division have been suggested:

1. The "Korfanty" line, following by including some of the strongly Polish mining centres lying at the south edge of the central industrial district, north of the boundary of the district of Pless.

With the black and red map before me, the propositions of Colonel Percival and General Marini are difficult to understand. I was too remote, in my flight, to draw my own line, but I take the advice of the best disinterested expert I found, with his feet on the ground, in saying that the proposal of General LeRond, whether viewed as a settlement in accordance with the majority vote in the various communes or in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants, seems to follow accurately the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles. The only reason for considering any modification in the way of concession from General LeRond's line would be a desire to reach a compromise with the opposing British and Italian points of view.

The importance which the coal production of Upper Silesia will have on the economic recovery of Central Europe for the next five or ten years, it is agreed, can hardly be exaggerated. But there is sufficient fuel in these few thousand square miles not only to rehabilitate the area around Upper Silesia, but also to set all Europe on fire again. America's conscience (at any rate, the conscience of many Americans)



Upper Silesia, Coal Bin of Central Europe.

generally the Oder River in the southern half of Upper Silesia and thence northeasterly to the Polish border.

2. General LeRond's line, similar to the above, but further eastward, leaving to the Germans certain additional communes, of which approximately half show German majorities.

3. Colonel Percival's line, at the other extreme, is understood to give to the Poles only Rybnik, Pless and a small part of the district of Kattowitz, including the town of Myslowitz, but not the city of Kattowitz.

4. General Marini's line, which is reported to be slightly less unfavorable to the Poles than Colonel Percival's line, differing from the latter chiefly would be eased if, having had a part in inviting this protracted condition of unrest, we might through our great Secretary of State give now some help to the Allies, as he did in the reparations emergency, to insure an early cure of this lingering sequel of the war.

Next Thursday, the 28th of July, will be the second anniversary of the signing of the treaty, under which the Upper Silesian plebiscite was held. The best celebration of the anniversary would be a "decision" that would make further "precaution" unnecessary.

TROTZKY VS. LENIN

Late Developments in the Struggle of the Two Soviet Leaders —Points of Clash

By LEO PASVOLSKY.

THE third world congress of the Communist International ended its session in Moscow several days ago with a re-election of Gregory Zinoviev as the President of its Executive Committee. But private advices from Soviet Russia indicate that Leon Trotzky is to be the real guiding spirit of the International. It is asserted in the Communist circles that the International is now bound to be a more militant organization than before and needs Trotzky's military experience in addition to Zinoviev's propagandist powers for the success of its work. Trotzky's active participation in the affairs of the congress, in comparison with his almost complete retirement and neutrality at the Tenth All-Russian Congress of the Communist Party last Spring and in the subsequent party conferences, lends very strong support to the view that the "Soviet War Lord" is really to be the active head of the "General Staff of the World Revolution," as the Third International has been styled by its leaders.

In this diversion of Trotzky's energies to the work of the International and in the still more recently reported remobilization of the Soviet forces, the Soviet leaders may find at least a temporary solution of a problem that has bothered them a great deal. The problem has been as to what should be done with Trotzky. The importance of this problem lies both in Trotzky's personal characteristics and in the general situation, while its difficulties have been particularly acute for Lenin, who, as never before, now plays a completely dominating rôle in the Communist affairs.

In some regards Trotzky is the greatest asset of the communist forces. He is the driving power of the Soviet régime, its best organizer on a large scale, its most fearless disciplinarian. But he is also an asset that is very difficult to handle. It is organically impossible for him to occupy a secondary position, to be in any way subordinated, to carry out somebody else's instructions. In whatever field he works, he regards it indispensable to the success of his work that he should be supreme, within the limits, of course, of the general policy, although at times, as he showed in his conduct of the Polish war, he is perfectly capable of overstepping the limits of even the most clearly defined general policy.

Trotzky and Militarization.

Trotzky carried this characteristic trait very prominently into his activities as one of the big leaders of the Soviet régime. The civil war gave him an ample opportunity for exercising it during the years of 1918 and 1919.

But by the end of 1919 the civil war was practically over, and Trotzky began to turn his attention to a different field. The next important task before the Soviet régime was economic reconstruction, and to this task Trotzky began to apply himself. The economic disorganization of the country was already appalling and was steadily growing worse.

Trotzky conceived the notion of applying to the task of economic reconstruction the same policies and methods that he had applied to the task of organizing the military forces of the Soviets and achieving victory in the civil war. He was the chief sponsor of the system of militarization in industry, and he succeeded in obtaining the adoption of his views. From the Spring of 1920 the economic life of Russia marched under the flag of militarization, with Trotzky as almost a dominating figure.

The system of militarization means the application of measures of compulsion in order to obtain productivity. As the months of 1920 went by a constantly increasing pressure of compulsion was applied to industry, but with no results. The economic disorganization continued and developed. Even in the department which Trotzky himself took over early in 1920, the Commissariat of Transportation, there was no improvement, in spite of the fact that he carried out fully his program of compulsion. As a result of this there grew up a strong opposition to Trotzky's economic methods, with the result that he was forced to give up the Commissariat of Transportation.

But the matter went further than that. A controversy of very serious nature grew out of the application of the system of militarization, concerned particularly with the status of the trade unions. This controversy was the channel, though, of course, not the cause, through which a very decisive disagreement on economic policy sprang into existence between Lenin and Trotzky. It has resulted in a complete defeat for Trotzky and victory for Lenin. But it has also brought about the problem of what is to be done with Trotzky.

A Third View.

The system of militarization, if developed logically, is bound to lead to the creation of an industrial bureaucracy and reduce the trade unions to the state of complete absorption by the State in the form of some of its organs of compulsion. In the trade union controversy, Trotzky argued for such an absorption of the trade unions in the immediate future. Lenin, on the other hand, demanded a more or less extensive separation of the State and the trade unions. Lenin's view is that the trade unions may be of greater value to communism if they are merely controlled by the Communist Party, but preserve a character of quasi-independence from the State and serve as schools of communism for the non-converted portions of the proletariat. There was still another view in the trade union controversy, opposed to either of these. It was the view that very closely approximates the syndicalist view, with its demand that industries should be owned and operated not by the State, but by groups of workmen themselves.

Under the influence of the growth of this third view and of the whole trade union controversy, as well as of the growing opposition on the part of the peasantry, Lenin finally decided to force the issue of economic policy. At the Tenth Party Congress he won a complete victory, Trotzky had to step aside, and Lenin is now trying out an experiment in less compulsion and more economic elasticity on the basis of methods ordinarily applied in the capitalistic order.

A very important part of Lenin's economic plan calls for the introduction into Russia of foreign capital in the form of different concessions. This means peace with the bourgeois States and raises a dilemma before the communist leadership, since, as a matter of purely practical considerations, it is impossible at one and the same time for the Soviet Government to negotiate concessions with the capitalists of other countries and to take an active part in the promotion of a social revolution in these same countries.

Trotzky is not opposed to concessions; on the contrary, he has spoken often enough in favor of them. But he conditions his support of the introduction of private capital from abroad by his firm belief that a world revolution will eventually destroy capitalism all over the world, and then communistic Russia will fall heir to everything that the concessionary capital, which would then be defunct, would have built up for its own profit.

With Trotzky devoting his energies to the work of the General Staff of the world revolution, Lenin would be left free and undisturbed in his economic experimentation within Russia herself. The spheres of activity would be divided between the two leaders. Lenin, through the Soviet Government, would be making every possible effort to get into Russia concessionary capital from Western Europe and America, and in this way building up the economic foundation for a continued existence of the Soviet régime in Russia herself, which is now tottering because of economic disorganization. Trotzky, through the Third International, would be working for the overthrow of capitalism in those very countries which would be upholding the Russian Soviet régime and through it the Third International itself, by furnishing Lenin with concessionary capital.

In a speech which he delivered at the Congress of the Third International Trotzky expresses himself as unsatisfied and disappointed with the proletariat of Western Europe in its persistent refusal to join the communist ranks. It is therefore necessary to transfer the point of attack to the East, particularly to the colonial possessions of the great European powers, and thus to strike at them through their economic rear. He also hopes that the proletariat of Western Europe will receive from the Third Congress of the International the necessary "revolutionary determination and stability," although he admits also that it is necessary to "bury certain illusions concerning the accelerated tempo of the world revolution."

To what extent this really represents the program of the Third International, or even the views of Trotzky himself, it is very difficult to judge, although, of course, the recent events in Asia, particularly in the Near East, amply bear out the view that the strategy of the General Staff of the World Revolution is really centred on the East.

In the meantime, it is scarcely conceivable that Trotzky should retire completely from his interest in the internal economic affairs in Russia herself—too much is at stake for him to do that. The tests for Lenin's success will lie in his ability to re-establish large-scale production in industry and to induce the peasantry to plant and raise adequate crops.

His failure will mean a vindication of Trotzky's policies and the beginning of a real struggle between the two leaders of communism. Lenin knows it and bends every energy toward the consummation of his aims. Trotzky knows it, too, and is, apparently, so sure of the outcome that he is willing to bide his time and let Lenin try his latest experiments.

ACTIVE PAST NINETY YEARS

John A. Stewart Will Soon Be 99—Dr. Stephen Smith Is 98, and John R. Voorhis 92

THERE are at least three active New Yorkers who have passed the ninety-year milestone. John A. Stewart, banker, intends to celebrate his ninety-ninth birthday on Aug. 22. John R. Voorhis, Commissioner of the New York City Board of Elections, will be ninety-two on July 27, next Wednesday. Dr. Stephen Smith, ex-Commissioner of Health, was ninety-eight on Feb. 19 last.

"He was the only calm man in the office the day of the Wall Street explosion," said an old friend of Mr. Stewart the other day, discussing the calm nerves and vigor of the banker.

When seen at his desk last week, Mr. Stewart was busily sorting papers, signing his name and arranging in precise and orderly fashion the numerous letters which lay on the table. There was no evidence of the failing faculties which modern science attributes to the man over the normal age limit. Mr. Stewart does not even wear eyeglasses. With the exception of being hard of hearing, which makes it difficult for him to converse easily with friends and acquaintances, he has none of the infirmities supposed to attend a man of his years.

With true democratic spirit, he sits with his clerks in the big office of the trust company, between the two front windows, not tucked away in an exclusive private office. Commenting upon the recent descent of two press photographers upon him, Mr. Stewart remarked:

"I did not like it. I do not understand why they should want my photograph."

As one of his friends said: "Poor Mr. Stewart seemed bewildered and very much confused when the camera operators approached him. They were out of the office before he realized what had happened."

During the Civil War Mr. Stewart was one of Lincoln's most trusted advisers. He was Assistant Treasurer of the United States in 1864-65. In 1894, in the second Administration of Grover Cleveland, he was influential in securing the resumption of specie payments and was a leader in financing the needs of the Government. Mr. Cleveland, in his book entitled "Presidential Problems," said of him: "He rendered most useful and patriotic service in making this and the previous offer of bonds successful." For many years he headed the Trustees of Princeton University, and he served as interim President just after Woodrow Wilson resigned to become Governor of New Jersey.

In writing of the aged banker recently, one of his colleagues said:

"Many organic changes and new alignments have occurred in American banking and trust company development since the middle of the last century. But Mr. Stewart has unfalteringly held to his conception of a corporate entity that has for its cardinal mission the faithful, responsible and diligent performance of fiduciary obligations. Although he has seen several generations of men come and go, he has never yielded in his interpretation of the ideals of corporate trusteeship which resists those tendencies that would render trust business subversive to so-called modern 'department store style of banking.'"

Mr. Stewart has the distinction of being the oldest living graduate of Columbia University, from which he got his diploma in 1840. In 1899 the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him. After his graduation he spent a few years in civil engineering. He was a clerk in the City Board of Education from 1842 to 1850 and actuary in the United States Life Insurance Company from 1850 to 1853. In 1853 he organized and became the Secretary of the United States Trust Company, of which he was President from 1868 to 1902. He is the only surviving member of the original Board of Trustees, which included Peter Cooper, John Jacob Astor, Jacob Lawrence, John J. Phelps, John J. Cisco, William E. Dodge, Royal Phelps and William H. Macy.

He has two rivals in the ranks of the active New Yorkers who have passed the ninety-year mark—Dr. Smith, who was recently interviewed at length for these columns, and Mr. Voorhis.

Commissioner Voorhis of the Board of Elections is probably the youngest old officeholder in the country. That the years sit lightly on his shoulders is shown by these facts about him:

His eye is not dimmed, and he has never worn glasses. His hearing is almost as good as ever. In two long conversations, only once or twice did he ask the writer to repeat a remark. He goes to business every day and even works on Saturday afternoons, although the offices close at noon. He has never had a twinge of rheumatism. He has not consulted a doctor more than five or six times in the last thirty years. He has not taken luncheon for more than twenty years. He is a smoker, but a moderate one, two cigars in the evening.

Mr. Voorhis's career as a public officeholder began in 1873, when Mayor Havemeyer appointed him an Excise Commissioner. The next year the same Mayor made him a Police Commissioner, and Mayor Cooper also appointed him to the same office. In 1883 Mayor Grace named Mr. Voorhis as one of the Police Commissioners and two years later Mayor Hewitt

Continued on Page 4.



John R. Voorhis, 92 This Week, New York City's Oldest Office Holder.

MEXICO'S DANGER IN NEW DOCTRINE AGAINST FREE EDUCATION

This is the second of two articles by Mr. Bonsal on Mexico, in which he treats of education as the fundamental problem of that country.

By STEPHEN BONSAL.

THE most discouraging feature of the problem of education in Mexico is that some of the educationalists there who ten years ago were as much in favor of the then revolutionary program of "Free Lands and Free Education" as were Vasquez Gomez, or Madero himself, are not of that opinion now. They have become discouraged, and are not at all sure that the course they pursued was the best adapted to obtain peace and prosperity in their war-devastated country. I do not here refer in the least to the cultivated or even to the cultured people of Mexico. They have in one way or another been despoiled by the revolution, and their judgment in such matters is, naturally enough, generally colored by the partisanship resulting from their regrettable personal experiences and the injustice with which they as a rule have been dealt with. The opinion is not widely disseminated, but it is there, that education is not a panacea for Mexico's troubles; on the contrary, in whispers, it is suggested that the superficial education that has been attempted here and there and intermittently applied, as it were, has been an additional cause of the popular unrest.

I do not feel at liberty to suppress or even overlook this feeling. It is a natural result, I suppose, of the high hopes of a decade ago which have only been realized imperfectly or not at all. I shall try merely to state the point of view of the Mexican leader whose sincerity is not to be questioned, and who has spent as much time as any other man in working for the educational uplift of his people. I do not mention his name, as it would be inconvenient for him, and perhaps dangerous. I can say, however, that he has been a Cabinet Minister in several revolutionary Governments, and that on the whole he is a supporter of the Obregon régime.

"Believe me," he insisted, "it is a mistake to educate the Indian just as if he were an American of Spanish cultural antecedents, and believe me again when I tell you that it is a crime to half-educate him, and that is what we are planning to attempt here and there, fortunately on a small scale. Now, do not remind me of what I said to you in 1911. I admit I was a gay young fool then, and there were many of us. No, I have not lost energy with the passing of the years. No! I have simply come to the conclusion that it is absurd to continue to bang my poor head against the stout walls of entrenched ignorance. We should not teach reading and writing to the Indian unless we have the means to give him a complete primary education and then open up to him not only the vistas but the careers which such an education demands. Otherwise—well, even in the United States, where they know so little of the Mexican situation, they know how often in the last ten years many groups of our unfortunate people have been led away by these Indian leaders with their half-baked minds, their unmeasured enthusiasms, unenlightened by knowledge, experience and practical training in the handling of democratic institutions.

In the Days of Diaz.

"No, the only thing for the Government to do with our limited means is to pick out each year three or even four hundred youngsters who show an appreciation of the meagre educational facilities we are able to offer and send them to the technical schools of the United States, the Government paying their expenses."

The objection which I advanced to this plan—that it would form an aristocracy of education which would result in a monopoly of opportunity, as it did in the days of Diaz—did not shake my friend's opinion. There are also people in other classes (and I do not refer here to the groups of more or less wild Indians who in any event will have to be caught and tamed); no, in classes where you would think it least likely to lodge, doubt as to the efficacy of education has taken fast hold, and it will be hard to overcome it.

Let me give another example. A friend of mine who had been faithfully served by a very self-respecting couple of mestizos for a number of years thought to reward them when their eldest son reached school age by announcing that from now on he would defray the expenses of the boy's education and would, if he showed ability, see him through college. To my friend's amazement, while his great kindness was gratefully acknowledged, the couple asked for time to talk the matter over in family council, and a week later they announced the decision which had apparently been unanimously reached. It was that it would be better for the boy and would make for his happiness if he received no education at all!

To understand the present educational situation, a glance, however hurried in historical retrospect, is clearly necessary. For weal or woe the wars of the Reform took away from the Church not only all control but all participation in educational matters except such of the most clandestine character. It may be said without fear of contradiction that all educational machinery was brought to a standstill and that, with the exception of a favored few who were sent abroad or profited by exceptional circumstances at home, the youth of Mexico from 1860 to 1890 practically celebrated thirty successive sabbatical years. To Diaz the danger of a return of Church control seemed always a practical menace, and he had served through many administrations before he realized the even greater danger that he and his people were exposed to from the growing powers of ignorance.

When he attacked the great task Diaz found naturally enough that he had nothing to build upon. What Humboldt could say with some suggestion of flattery, but also with a stratum of truth, in 1824, "No cities of the new continent, not excepting those of the United States, present scientific establishments so great or so solid as those of the capital of Mexico," could not be repeated in 1884. However, Diaz attacked the crushing problem gallantly according to his lights. Laws were enacted in 1888, to be put into full effect only in 1896, making elementary education compulsory and ordering the establishment of at least one public school throughout the republic for every 4,000 inhabitants. In 1890 Diaz compelled Congress to appropriate 4,000,000 pesos to defray the expenses of his educational campaign for the year. Of course the purchase power of the peso in Mexico was four times then what it is now, but, leaving this factor out of consideration, it is only fair to state that none of the Governments resulting from the revolution has ever expended for educational purposes half this amount, although during the period of the World War and the high prices for Mexican products, those portions of Mexican territory over which Carranza had effective control paid into the Treasury double the sum that was ever received by the Diaz Treasury.

New Secretary of Education.

In Vasconcellos we have an unusual man. It would be to no purpose to follow his devious political course throughout the last ten years of strife and confusion. It is enough to say he retains in a large measure the confidence of the best classes in Mexico and that he can count on their support. Of course his personal creed is radiantly red, otherwise today Calles and de la Huerta would not be his sponsors, but he is a believer in education as the only possible way of bringing Mexico out of the mire, part medieval and part Muscovite and modern, in which it flounders today. Of course, the 3,000,000 pesos placed at his disposal, in view of the present high cost of living in many parts of Mexico today, is wholly inadequate, and the millions that are promised him when Obregon has reduced and "moralized" his army are not by any means within reach at present.

Vasconcellos is sincere and fearless, and he knows—no one better—how in practice the revolution has departed from the high ideals with which it was proclaimed. In a Mexico City paper under date of Aug. 16, 1918, Vasconcellos had the courage to say: "Such a low level has our revolution reached that it may be said with truth that it has only served to enrich an oppressive caste of brigands who have the staffs and the quarters of Generals." And later he dared to add: "Certainly it will not be these revolutions under the control of wasters and profiteers that will improve the condition of the Indian, of the half-caste, or indeed of any one. It is only a persevering and continuous adherence to the principles of justice, enlightened by the high ideals of humanity, that can save us from the actual social inferno in which we live."

Four men who sit with him in the Cabinet of Obregon were the lieutenants of Carranza when Vasconcellos launched upon the amazed Mexicans his vigorous and, in my judgment, absolutely truthful indictment. How he can sit with them today and form part of an administration which has the power to cancel the confiscatory and unsocial decrees of Carranza (which he denounced so fearlessly) and which fails to do so, I do not understand, but I believe the future will furnish an explanation and a justification of the new Secretary of Education, upon whose integrity the present forlorn hope of Mexican renaissance depends as much, and perhaps more, than upon any other man.

I made it a point to be in the Senate gallery when the upper house of the Mexican Congress discussed and finally passed the new education law which, in direct contradiction to Article 3 of the Sacrosanct Constitution of Queretaro, in that it centralizes the control of the school system of the republic in the hands of the agents of the Federal Government, will have to run the course that all amendments to the Constitution must run in case constitutional procedure is observed. That is to say, after it has been passed by Congress it will have to be approved by a majority of the State Legislatures. In the various communiqués that have been handed out to the press in regard to the Hughes note by the Foreign Office and the Press Bureau of the Executive the contention is made that the American notes demand what is nearly impossible, and that compliance therewith will require a constitutional amendment, always difficult to secure—and in this instance it is set down as impossible. I will only note in passing that the educational bill passed by the Congress is more out of harmony with the bogus Constitution than are the terms of the Hughes note.

As a paragraph of the Constitution provides that none of its provisions shall have retroactive effect and another paragraph seems to permit confiscation of properties legally acquired decades and generations ago, Mr. Hughes simply insists upon a clear statement as to which provision will be applied to the validly acquired American property.

The changes in the provisions of the 1917 Constitution necessitated by the new educational plan are much more drastic, but the difficulties in the path of change and, as I think, of improvement have hardly been mentioned in the Mexican press or in parliamentary debate. Under the 1917 Constitution education was decentralized; all powers hitherto exercised by the Central Government were restored to the States forming the union. This paragraph of Article 73 will have to be changed now for the purpose of carrying out the Congressional enactment which reads: "For the purpose of federalizing the educational system of the republic to the extent that while the States of the Federal Union are not deprived of their rights to co-operate in the matter, the Federal Government is authorized to establish and maintain schools throughout the country and of whatsoever kind, primary, secondary, normal, industrial, scientific industrial, also schools devoted to the arts, and to take any other steps advisable to further the spread of education throughout the country, be it enacted," &c.

American-Mexican Relations.

In the debate in Congress, which lasted several days and was marked by not a few eloquent speeches, the sense of the great majority of the popular representatives was clearly to the effect that it had been a great mistake of the Constitution-makers in Queretaro to suppress the Federal Department of Education and to turn all school matters over to the local authorities. Those who defended this plan stated that the idea had been to place the local educational needs in the hands of the regidores, or local councilors, and so remove the school from the sphere of politics. If I am to believe what at least went uncontradicted on the floor, under the local control politics flourished as never before and all educational effort was reduced to the vanishing point. The educational machinery is now to return to the Federal control, but it is to be hoped, and there is basis for this hope, that it will be enlightened and led by a higher and more intelligent spirit than before.

Looking back at the history of American-Mexican relations, I see much to be proud of and nothing to be ashamed of. Our unfortunate neighbors of late, in their discomfiture at the course of events, with which I commiserate with them, have, as they view the panorama of suffering by which in every direction their horizon is circumscribed, rather fallen into the habit of saying, "Los Americanos son responsables por todo". (The Americans are responsible for all of it). If there is comfort for them in the thought I do not grudge it to them, although if it refers to deeds of commission it is most misleading.

But how about acts of omission? Well, I have been struck with what I hold to be the parochial narrowness and the shortsightedness of our policy as a people toward Mexico at moments which were unsuspectedly critical as to the course of future relations. There have been opportunities presented which, had they been grasped with the hands of sympathetic friendship and the eye of vision, might have led to almost fraternal relations, as nearly as such can exist in this stage of the world's development between people of such widely different ethnic antecedents. Had these opportune moments been availed of I firmly believe conditions of good-will might have been introduced along the Rio Grande approximating those that have prevailed for so long between the kindred peoples who are not separated by the St. Lawrence. Had these precious opportunities been availed of to the fullest possible extent, instead of excluding American ownership from 40 per cent. of its territory, and of dispossessing old settlers of their property legally and honestly acquired, an intelligent Mexican Government backed by a great mass of educated, competent and efficient voters would now be openly and officially maintaining emigration bureaus in the United States for the purpose of securing the greatest possible number of our people as settlers, just as the Canadian Government is doing today and has been doing for years past.

A Lost Opportunity.

One of these lost opportunities, and the greatest, presented itself in the year 1900. In 1900 Bishop Butler of the American Methodist Church, aided by a charming personality, and by attending strictly to the care of the souls committed to his charge, had established for himself and for his church, indeed to the advantage of all his countrymen, very close relations with Diaz. It was in the Spring of 1900, by stern, relentless pursuit of the banditti and other lawless elements, Diaz had at last imposed peace throughout the war-racked and revolution-riven republic. This was the time when Terrazas and Creel and the other great territorial lords, by hook or by crook, and certainly in the main by crooked methods, were acquiring magnificent haciendas, many of them greater in extent than some of the American States. They were for the most part an ignorant, short-sighted band of petty despots, and when Terrazas exclaimed to a visiting foreigner that he lorded it over more than one hundred square miles in Chihuahua and "thanked God there was not a schoolhouse within his domains," he not unfairly voiced the sentiment toward progress of his class.

The greatly maligned and greatly overpraised Diaz was not at all content with this state of affairs, and in a confidential talk with Bishop Butler, who at this time was returning to his home in the United States on a vacation, he expressed himself much in this

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Continued from Page 1.

similar to the restaurant of an excellent hotel?

"Music, you know, is of great value in the treatment of insane patients, and, besides, an orchestra playing at meal time helps very much in maintaining order in a big dining room with a lot of people in it who have mental difficulties. I imagine it is much pleasanter to listen to the cradle than to the other noises which perhaps might be heard if the orchestra were not playing.

"But the industrial situation in the prisons is a problem to which I intend to give my attention next. The State Constitution prevents the sale in the open market of prison-made goods. Things that are made in prison are for consumption only by the State or the municipalities.

"They make, for example, clothing at Sing Sing for the various institutions. The day we were there we went through a fine knitting shop, very well organized. But the fact is that prison work has not been made profitable. It is largely a matter of bookkeeping. Prison-made goods are very much more expensive than goods bought in the open market. The institutions are supposed to make their charges on the basis of cost, and it costs more to make things in the prisons than outside.

"The law requires that institutions and municipalities must, if possible, buy what they need from State institutions. If we want furniture for our office in Albany, we are required, first of all, to get it from the prison at Auburn, where they make furniture, but the price is so high that many departments make their specifications such that the prison-made article will not fit them, for the very purpose of avoiding the purchase of prison-made goods and buying them cheaper in the open market.

Prison-Made Goods.

"There ought to be some way to make prison-made goods a source of economy to the State and of industrial profit and progress to the inmates. There must be some way to accomplish this. I am considering a great many suggestions which have been made, among them the proposition of establishing a printing plant with a big equipment at Sing Sing to do a very considerable part of the State printing and other projects for producing woolen goods by prison labor.

"But the problem of prison industry, as you know, is one that everybody has fussed with, and no one has solved. I haven't touched the fringe of it yet. I intend to do a great deal of investigating and thinking on the subject this Summer."

At the conference that was held between the Governor and the New York State Chapter of the American Legion for the purpose of discussing the care of the New York State ex-service men in State institutions the American Legion was represented by Richard T. Bell, Acting Chairman in the place of Colonel Cornelius W. Wickersham, and James F. Gallivan, Robert C. Booth and John B. Tuck, members of the committee.

The complaints of the American Legion may be briefly summed up as follows.

1. The refusal of the State, following the failure of Congress to co-operate in the plan, to undertake without Federal help the building of a military hospital for mentally afflicted ex-service men at Creedmoor, "despite the fact," says the committee's report, "that the Federal Government would pay the State for each man given treatment enough to more than cover the expenses of the State for caring for him."

2. The alleged condition of soldier inmates at the Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island, "200 of whom," says the committee's report, "are in that hospital, associated and mixed in with the permanently insane, many older and more hardened cases, and under conditions that make it difficult, if not impossible, to give them any special treatment."

3. A charge that "while the United States Government is paying the State the sum of $2 per day per man for the care of these men the State is only expending the sum of approximately 90 cents per day per man, leaving a clear gain or profit to the State of the sum of $1.10 per day per man. In other words, that the State of New York is actually making a profit out of these unfortunates."

The committee submitted the following recommendations to the Governor, based on the complaints listed above:

(1) That the committee of Senators appointed by the Senate of the United States be requested to investigate the foregoing with a view of obtaining the action needed on the part of Congress and others concerned, and that for that purpose a copy of this report be transmitted to that committee through Senator Calder of New York, a member thereof, accompanied by the recommendation of the American Legion, Department of New York, for attention by the Senate committee.

(2) That the proper authorities of the State of New York be requested to investigate the foregoing with a view to correcting the evil if it be found to exist and to apply for the benefit of our unfortunate comrades every penny received in the past, present or future, from the United States Government on their account. These moneys are a sacred trust and should be so regarded.

(3) That every effort should be made to persuade the State of New York to proceed with the building of an appropriate hospital, its equipment, maintenance and operation, for the care, maintenance and cure of mental cases, so peculiarly needing special attention on the part of those for whose protection they fought or offered their services to fight.

(4) That pending the erection of such hospital the State authorities conduct an immediate investigation of all hospitals and other places where these men are now housed with a view to recommending the immediate improvement for their benefit, and that, if it is found necessary to enact additional legislation by the State for this purpose, a special session of the Legislature be called accordingly, as we submit that no higher duty exists than that of caring for, curing and returning to useful citizenship the unfortunate wounded, sick, disabled and crippled veterans of the great war.

We desire to report further that since our last report, George A. Wingate, Arthur Woods and Herbert Shipman have been added to the membership of this committee, and that the committee is now composed, in addition to the undersigned Chairman and Secretary, of Francis L. Robbins Jr., Vice Chairman; Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, James M. Blackwell, William F. Deegan, Leonard Sullivan, Richard T. Bell, Arthur Woods, George A. Wingate and Herbert Shipman.

After the Conference.

The Governor, on the basis of his personal visits to the institutions complained of, denied that there was any need for an investigation since the conditions he found there were satisfactory. "I do not say," he added after the conference, "that they cannot be improved. They are being improved now and they can be improved still more. A state of contentment is the worst possible state to be in, and I hope to see still greater progress made in the intensive treatment and study of the insane. But I want to emphasize that what they are doing now is marvelous."

Taking up specifically the complaints of the American Legion, the Governor said:

"I thought when the subject of Creedmoor came up last Winter that the sensible thing to do, instead of waiting for the delay incident to building a hospital, was to use the hospital at Marcy which was coming to completion. When completed it will be the very last word in hospital construction. At the time I suggested it I used the very strong argument that we would gain at least a year in using it instead of waiting for Creedmoor, but when I visited Kings Park and saw the conditions there, I decided that the wise thing to do was to segregate the ex-service men without delay at that hospital.

"The general duty of caring for the rehabilitation of the mentally afflicted ex-service men rests on the Federal Government and not on the State. So far as the building of the military hospital at Creedmoor is concerned, the State will be very glad to have the Federal Government do it. The State will never build this hospital itself with my consent.

"I feel very strongly that the charges made against the State by the Legion are based either upon insufficient facts or upon misstatements, and I do not think the ex-service men have their cause advanced by any such hostile propaganda. One of many phases of this propaganda is contained in a transcript of what Dr. Salmon said to the Congressional committee. He is quoted as having said: 'I want to call to the attention of the committee the fact that nearly four hundred ex-soldiers committed suicide in the State of New York in the year ending June 30, 1921.'

"That was a statement that was scattered broadcast, and when I saw it I was alarmed. Of course I did not believe it. I found at once it was not true. Now Dr. Salmon, I see, has corrected it by a letter which nobody reads.

"The second charge of the Legion is a very serious one: 'that the State is profiteering on the care of mentally afflicted ex-service men.' I am asked to investigate this charge. I do not need to investigate it. I know what the facts are. The statement is made upon insufficient facts, and it is absolutely untrue.

Cost of Maintenance.

"In the report the cost of maintenance is quoted at about 93 cents, and I assume that is correct as far as it goes. But it includes only personal service, maintenance and administration expenses of the hospital, and does not include the very big item of housing.

"The daily rate, including housing, put at a minimum figure, would mount to $1.30 or $1.40 per patient, starting on the basis of the estimate of 93 cents for maintenance and operation.

"But this figure is only the average cost of a patient in a State hospital. Now a very large proportion, I should say almost 80 per cent., of the population of the hospitals is made up of the chronic insane—people for whom nothing can be done except provide for their comfort.

"The other 20 per cent. of the patients are in an acute and convalescent state. It is among these that the ex-service men are found, and for them there must be and is special treatment of every kind.

"The assumption is that the Federal Government is paying $2 apiece for all these men, but this is not true. There are 244 service men at Manhattan Hospital. The Government is paying for 133 of these. At Kings Park there are 178 service men. The Government is paying for 68 of these. Of those not being paid for by the Federal Government some of the claims have been definitely disallowed and others may not have been finally acted upon, but payment reduced for one reason or another.

"If, however, the Federal Government were paying $2 for every ex-service man in a State hospital the $2 would not cover the cost of these men to the State.

"It is charged that the ex-service men are ill treated at the Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island. I have visited all the hospitals in the metropolitan district. As a matter of fact, I personally have visited every State hospital except two—Ogdensburg and Willard—and I think I know something about them.

"Part of the complaint of the American Legion is that ex-service men are 'associated with older and more hardened cases.' Now 70 per cent. of these men have a chronic psychosis, most of them of the dementia praecox type. At Ward's Island out of 244 cases 187 were dementia praecox, who are very difficult to cure, and only twenty-six of the manic depressive type, who are much more curable of cure.

"Now people still believe that there is such a thing as shell shock or some peculiar form of insanity. The actual fact is that ex-service men are insane in just exactly the same way as other patients. Their insanity may have been caused by experiences during the war, but it falls into exactly the same classification as if they had been civilians. As a matter of fact, very few of the ex-service men taken care of in State hospitals are mentally deranged because of experiences at the front, because very few of them went to the front. At Kings Park out of 178 ex-service men only forty-eight had been overseas. Out of fifty at Central Islip ten had served overseas.

Not Fair, Says Governor.

"So it is not quite fair to talk about the ex-service men as presenting a problem entirely different from that of other patients. The difference in the problem is simply that the men are younger and many of them are appreciative and have a splendid chance of recovery.

"Nevertheless, by far the major part of the service men are in wards by themselves with a recreation room for themselves and a special room for occupational work and a dining room.

"Chronic cases of service men, however, have been put into wards for chronic cases, and when service men are 'disturbed' they must be put in the ward for disturbed patients, obviously, because they must be where they can be cared for.

"I have received complaints also regarding the food—that it was served cold, that the eyes were not properly removed from the potatoes, &c. I can only state that I visited the hospitals unannounced, and the food I saw being served to the men was food that I would have been very glad to eat myself.

"More complete work in the care of ex-service men is being carried on in Kings Park than in any other institution in the State, not merely in medical and therapeutical care but in vocational training as well. The men there are in buildings capable of housing a considerably larger number. My idea is that the sensible course to pursue is to transfer as fast as possible the ex-service men to Kings Park.

"I have not taken up the matter with the Hospital Commission yet, but I strongly favor it myself. Kings Park is very large. It is carrying on the work in the most scientific and up-to-date fashion. It is near New York, and yet better than New York because it is in the open country.

"The State Administration wants to co-operate with the Legion and it wants the Legion's help.

"The course to pursue is not to bring charges, but to find out what ought to be done. I hope the Legion will consider my suggestion of using Kings Park to segregate ex-service men, and that it will help me by making constructive suggestions.

"I know what is going on in the State hospitals and I know that there is no need of an investigation."

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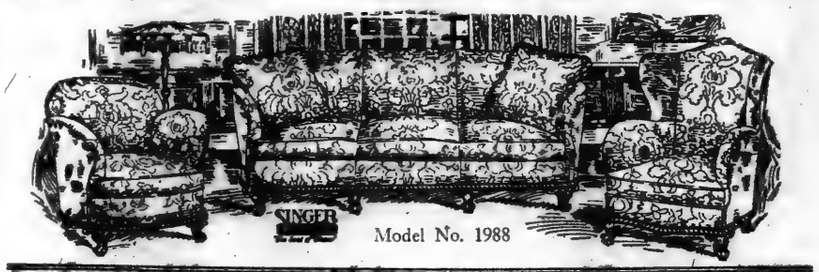
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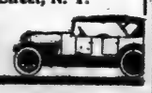
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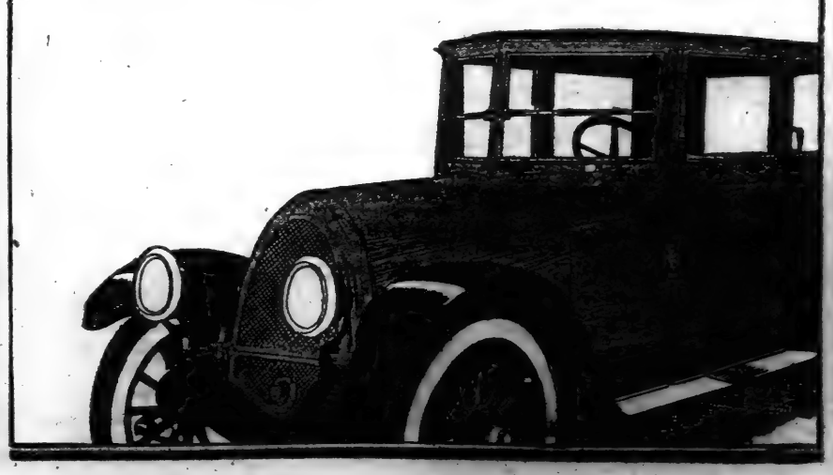
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MEXICO'S DANGER

Continued from Page 1.

wise: "I am fairly hopeful of the outlook," he said. "I am confident that I can maintain law and order throughout the republic. But it takes all our available money to do this. The army eats up all our revenues. The education of the people is at a standstill, and the only people who have the brains and the resources to help are Catholic, and they are against me. I cannot trust them—these recent enemies—so it would seem that things must go on in the old way for many years more.

"I see no hope of anything like an extension of popular education, and until that comes and the people have profited by it, how can I give them the ballot and intrust them with the development of democratic institutions of which some of them talk so glibly, but of which most of them are woefully ignorant? Today I have no illusions—the great majority of would-be voters are reactionary. If I but gave them the chance they would veto our apparently stern, unbending, but in reality progressive, policies. Of course, I would like to start public schools; in that direction I recognise lies our ultimate hope, but there is no money available, perhaps ten years hence there will be, and in the meantime we must get along as best we can."

Bishop Butler, an intelligent man, and with sources of information open to him that were denied even to the well-meaning despot, pointed out to Diaz the dangers of delay in this vital matter and concluded by suggesting the possibility of assistance from the North. "There is something in your idea," answered Diaz, "that thought has often occurred to me. Perhaps the time is ripe to try it out. When you are in the United States try to interest your people (who, seeking for opportunities to do good, go so far afield) in the education of our people, who with but little distinction as to class are suffering terribly under the weight of the dead hand of the past."

Bishop Butler had long cherished a somewhat similar plan, but this was the first time he secured permission from the President to attempt its execution. Now, once more back home, however, and with this encouragement, he unfolded it. He proposed that a million dollars be raised as a Mexican education fund. He would then make a survey of the situation and ascertain how the money could be placed in circulation at best advantage. I say in circulation advisedly, because it was not proposed to spend any of the foundation funds—at least not until later. Butler recognized (for him, with his intimate acquaintance with Mexico, the preliminary survey was not at all necessary) that in reality the Mexicans were not all equally in the thrall of the powers of ignorance. He knew, and knew intimately, sections of Mexico where the thirst for knowledge and the hunger for education were as great as in Japan.

But, unfortunately, on a large scale the plan failed, or rather the needed funds were never forthcoming. The people at home did not see and did not grasp the opportunity of service that was presented. Bishop Butler continued his personal work to his dying day unfalteringly, but always of the opinion, which I share, that the American people had failed to grasp the best investment both for their souls' sake and in a material sense that was ever offered to them.

Opportunities once lost never present themselves again, at least not quite in the same form, but this incident contains a suggestion that might be followed in the near future with profit.

I am well aware that the plan of co-operation which I here indicate is a difficult one, and more, that it is quite impossible of accomplishment through governmental agencies. It is clearly the field in which the splendid peace-sowing Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace might enlarge the scope of their practical work.

If it should be found there is no instrument at hand to carry on this work of fraternal co-operation it should not be difficult to contrive one, and the practical working out of the resulting plan of campaign should be intrusted to no one who, however excellent his purpose in any way in the sordid struggles of which unhappy Mexico has been the constant scene for the last ten years. I do not insist upon the blessed dividends which the achievement of this educational co-operation would bring in improved relations, in trade increase and in a reduction of armament. They would be immense, but are at present incalculable.

We must achieve co-operation with the faction controlling Mexico or we will be forced to occupy the country for the term of years it will be found required to put it on its feet—that is until the Mexicans, educated and experienced in the institutions of democracy, can stand alone. With a Platt amendment formally safeguarding their ultimate independence, which is at present the plaything of a kaleidoscope succession of adventurers, who play and have long played upon the ignorance and the passions of their unfortunate countrymen in the name of that liberty which they have never possessed, which has, indeed, never been offered to them, the great majority of Mexicans would welcome salvation coming from the North in this shape as does the sinking swimmer grasp the approaching life buoy.

ACTIVE PAST NINETY YEARS

Continued from Page 2.

tinued him in the office. He was also a Dock Commissioner under Mayor Grace, a Police Justice by appointment of Mayor Grant, a Commissioner of elections under Mayors Van Wyck, Low and McClellan; Superintendent of Public Buildings under Borough President Ahearn, and for upward of four years State Superintendent of Elections by appointment of Governor Dix.

Mr. Voorhis is proud of the fact that his forty-one predecessors in the office of Grand Sachem included many men of prominence in the history of the city.

Since January, 1918, Mr. Voorhis has been one of the two Democratic Commissioners of the Board of Elections. Since 1911 he has been the Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society.

Mr. Voorhis was brought to New York when a year old, having been born at Pompton Plains, N. J. Since 1830 his homes have been most of the time in the Greenwich Village neighborhood, on King Street, Sullivan Street, Cornelia Street and Greenwich Street. At the age of 5 he was sent to a "select school," on Spring Street, opposite Macdougal Street, and his education continued until he was 13. Then he went into a law office, at a salary of $1 a week, later increased to $1.25. After two years he was apprenticed to a carpenter. Later he took up a special branch of carpenter work, namely, the building of stairs, and at times had as many as a hundred men in his employ. As a boy he recalls the great Wall Street fire, which destroyed $10,000,000 of property.

One question put to Commissioner Voorhis was: "Among the thousands of persons you have known, who was the most interesting?"

He thought for a moment and then said:

"That is rather a hard one to answer offhand. The most conscientious official I ever came in touch with was Mayor Edward Cooper. He was inclined to look on both sides of any matter presented to him more carefully than any one else. I had great admiration for this quality in him. In reply to the question you have asked, I would say, without much reflection, that the most interesting character I have ever known was George Ojibway, an Indian chief, I think of the Chippewas. When I was about 25 I heard him make an address at the old Knickerbocker Hall, at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, where a meeting was held to discuss some matters relating to that section of the city. He spoke English fluently. Afterward I met him, and I well recall the wonderful language in which he described a dream he had had; it was truly marvelous word-painting. I wish I had written it down at the time, so that I could give you a real impression of it."

In connection with this matter, Mr. Voorhis mentioned a most interesting conversation with the present wife, of Richard Croker, whose mother was an Indian woman. He was amazed, he said, at her wide information and the graphic way in which she expressed her thoughts and told of her experiences. Among his recollections of politics in the old days, Mr. Voorhis mentioned the fight in which Henry D. Purroy engaged with one Jones at a Democratic convention forty or more years ago, in which Jones's jaw was broken.

Mrs. Voorhis died four years ago. They had lived together for sixty-five years, most of the time, from 1865 on, at 786 Greenwich Street, in a house which its long-time owner helped to build about seventy-five years ago, when he was a carpenter's apprentice.

HUDSON SUPER-SIX

HUDSON SUPER SIX

"A Car That Never Wears Out"

OF COURSE, that can not be literally true. But because of the ease with which adjustments can be made and replacements installed, the Hudson Super-Six has virtually a perpetual life.

No Super-Six seems ever to have become wholly disabled through wear. In fact, in various parts of the country men make a business of buying up old Hudsons and restoring them. You would be surprised at the slight cost necessary to put a Super-Six in good condition. No special skill not found in the average repair shop is required.

And the fact that Hudson body lines have been so consistently expressive of good taste, makes them acceptable when more extreme types have become "Old Fashioned".

Because of these facts you will find Hudsons six years old that are nearing a hundred thousand miles of service.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO. *of* N.Y., Inc.
1842 BROADWAY, Near 61st Street

BROOKLYN, N. Y. 1422 Bedford Ave.
JAMAICA, L. I. Bergen and Hillside Aves.
BRONX, N. Y. 2460 Grand Concourse
(CIRCLE BUILDING)
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. 567 Main Street
NEWARK, N. J. 866 Broad Street
JERSEY CITY, N. J. 2876 Boulevard
WHITE PLAINS 186-188 Martine Avenue

CLEVELAND SIX NOW $1295

The New Price Sets It Apart From Competition

Last September the Cleveland Six, with cord tires, sold for $1645. Now it sells for $1295.

No comparable car, either six or four, equals it for such a low price.

Built in its own big modern plant by men of long experience in the building of fine automobiles, the Cleveland is of sturdy and dependable construction. It excels in generous power and flexibility, and in its rare riding comfort. Cleveland bodies are of unusual beauty and finely finished.

See the Cleveland Before Buying *Any* Car

Touring Car (Five Passengers) $1295 — Roadster (Three Passengers) $1295
Sedan (Five Passengers) . . . $2295 — Coupe (Four Passengers) . . $2195

Prices f. o. b. Cleveland

Four-inch Cord Tires Standard Equipment

Brooklyn — La Verne C. Brown, Inc.
Glendale, L. I. — Glendale Public Garage

CLEVELAND AUTOMOBILE SALES CORPORATION
1886 Broadway At 62nd St.

Newark — Donald McGregor Sales Co.
Jersey City — Massoline Cleveland Corp.

CLEVELAND AUTOMOBILE COMPANY CLEVELAND OHIO

$625 F.O.B. FLINT MICH.

CHEVROLET
For Economical Transportation

THE first cost is no longer an obstacle to motor car ownership. And the cost of upkeep never was—in the case of Chevrolet "Four-Ninety." This model is famous for its low price and economy of operation.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY
Broadway at 57th Street
Brooklyn — Bedford Av. at St. Mark's Pl.
Bronx — Fordham Road & Marion Av.
Newark — 957-63 Broad St.



Chevrolet "Four-Ninety" Touring Car, $625, f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

Mercedes

Europe's Premier Car

25% Price Reduction

New 16/45 H. P. 4-cyl. Mercedes Chassis

Special Only for Week of July 25th

WM. LUTTGEN Pres.

Mercedes Auto Agency
218 East 84th St.

BANK SALE
TO LIQUIDATE ADVANCES ON
NEW COMET AUTOMOBILES
$1,485
DELIVERED IN N. Y. INCLUDING WAR TAX
List Price $2,600.
SPECIFICATIONS
9 N. Red Seal Continental Motor.
Borg & Beck Clutch.
Stromberg Carburetor.
Wagner Ignition System.
Columbia Axles.
125-inch Wheelbase.
and other units of like standard.
LYRIC GARAGE
42-44 WEST 62D ST
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAY

SCHEBLER
CARBURETOR CO., Inc.
58 WEST 65TH ST.
AT BROADWAY
Telephone Col. 6418—6419
Special outfits for the following cars ready to attach:
Ford | Buick Little Six
Studebaker Six | Stearns Light Four
Studebaker Four | Maxwell Model 25
Buick Big Six | Reo
Liberal allowance on old carburetors

12,000 MILES GUARANTEE
on
SMITH CORD TIRES
4,000 Miles more service at no additional cost.
Also Distributors for the
Mac-Tag Puncture Proof Inner Tube
Guaranteed, 1,000 Miles
against Punctures, Blowouts, Creeping, Pinching or Leakage at the valve. Try them at our expense. Inspect them at our salesroom, or send for illustrated printed matter, including testimonials, photographs of actual demonstrations and copy of guarantee.
Some desirable territory still open for dealers.
LIBERTY DISTRIBUTORS, Inc.
471-473 Eighth Ave., bet. 33rd & 34th Sts., N. Y.

New Shipment
STAR TIRES
Comprising the balance of the whole tread and the blemished blank treads.
40% TO 50% DISCOUNT
Send or call for prices on sizes you use.
DEALERS' TRADE SOLICITED.
DOWNING TIRE STORES CORP.
(Sole Distributors for Star Blemished Tires)
1717 Broadway, near 55th St., N. Y. C.
Telephone 0675-6370 Circle.

TRUTH

A Year Ago, on June 24, 1920, we issued an open challenge which read as follows:

"Lexington Challenges Any Motor Car, of any make with 4, 6, 8 or 12 cylinders, selling at any price, to a competition on the following points:—Gasoline Economy, Acceleration or Get-Away, Fast Speed on High Gear, Fast High-Gear Power on Hills, Tire Mileage Economy, Slow Speed on High Gear, Slow High-Gear Power on Hills. This is not a bet or a wager. It is an offer of $5,000.00 to car owners, dealers, or both, whose car excels the performance of the Lexington Minute Man Six. The only conditions are that the contestant must prove conclusively that the car entered is a genuine stock model and that standard test gasoline is used."

The subsequent announcement of a Lexington victory produced a rare crop of "doubting Thomases."

Those who bought Lexingtons on the strength of this ad, however, have never found cause for doubting.

This challenge marked the New York debut of The Ansted Engine, "The Miracle Motor," which a few weeks later enabled Lexington to win both first and second honors in the terrific free-for-all Pike's Peak Hill Climb Contest.

More recently, to again demonstrate "Lex-ability," we arranged an exhaustive test under the supervision of The Automobile Club of America. These tests resulted as follows:

Speed on the straight-away, 78 1/2 miles an hour;
Acceleration, five to sixty miles on high gear within 800 feet;
Slow speed on high gear, one mile an hour;
Fort Lee Hill, New Jersey, 42 miles over the top, carrying five passengers, from a standing start in high gear;
Sixty miles an hour at the top of Snake Hill, Brooklyn;
Also all the way up Snake Hill, with five passengers, at less than three miles an hour;
Forty-one miles an hour at the top of Miller Avenue Hill, Brooklyn;
Gasoline economy record, 23 1/10 miles on one gallon of gas.
All of these records were made with one car, without alteration of any kind, without change in carburetor adjustment.

Surely, we felt, a test carried on under the rigid conditions imposed by The Automobile Club of America would be proof conclusive that Lexington deserved the crown for all-around supremacy.

For reasons best known to the incredulous few, however, The Vigilance Committee of The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World was asked to investigate the merit of our claims. The purpose of this upstanding body of advertising men is to procure absolute truth in advertising—and it is their high duty to ferret out the wrong when it is advertised—and bring to the bar of enlightened public opinion those who make false claims.

We welcomed their research and accepted their dictum—that the best proof we could advance of the justice of our claims was *that we could do it again!* Acting upon the intelligent suggestion of the counsel of The Vigilance Committee of The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, Mr. Richard H. Lee, we again issue

A $5,000.00 OPEN CHALLENGE

To the cars of the world to meet Lexington in a test that shall once and for all set the doubting Thomases at rest

We gladly accept this suggestion because we regard it as a mandate to maintain, and another opportunity to prove, Lexington supremacy.

The Lexington Motor Company of Connersville, Indiana, manufacturers of the Lexington Minute Man Six, being sustaining members of The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World and more interested than anyone else could possibly be in substantiating every claim made for their car, have extended us their full co-operation for this test and have proffered the services of Ot Loesche and Al Cline, who won the double victory for Lexington in the Pike's Peak Hill Climb.

The conditions governing this contest will be identical with those announced in the challenge of June, 1920. We ask only that no pledges of secrecy be exacted.

We shall publish the names of the cars that enter—and whether the winner be Lexington or another car, we shall insist that full publicity be given to the essential details.

All entries must be filed by registered letter, addressed to the undersigned company, bearing postmark not later than midnight, August 15, 1921.

No car is barred—this competition is open in every sense of the word. There are no fees (except those that might be imposed by such recognized Contest Authority as may be selected to supervise the event.) There is no obligation save sportsmanship —the gentlemanly faculty of winning or losing gracefully

LEXINGTON MOTOR COMPANY OF NEW YORK

BROADWAY, CORNER 61st STREET

Brooklyn Branch: **Bedford Avenue, Corner Eastern Parkway**

On or before October 1st we will move to our magnificent new home at the southwest corner of Broadway and 57th Street

DRY LAWS AND MOTORISTS

More Intoxicated Drivers, Says Magistrate House, Than in Pre-Prohibition Days

MAGISTRATE FREDERICK B. HOUSE of the Traffic Court, in suggesting certain necessary improvements in the difficult problem of motor traffic regulation in New York, said that since the advent of prohibition more charges of reckless driving while in an intoxicated condition have come before the Traffic Court than before the dry law went into effect.

"I am told that this is due," he added, "to the fact that the liquor obtainable now drives men nearly crazy and they commit foolish acts more readily than they did under the influence of good old-fashioned liquor."

Magistrate House believes that regulation of motor vehicle traffic is fast becoming the most serious problem, not only of New York but of the country at large. Solution of the problem, as far as the State is concerned, in his judgment, will be found only in the establishment of a separate State Commission of Motor Traffic.

Vesting of the power of license revocation in City Magistrates, according to the provisions of the revised State highway law which went into effect July 1 and which removed the power of motor traffic supervision from the Secretary of State and placed it in the Tax Commission, is merely a makeshift and will probably not give much relief, is the opinion of Magistrate House. He believes that New York should follow the example of Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other States in establishing a separate State commission to regulate motor traffic.

"The public here is not yet awakened to the tremendous and avoidable waste of human life which is going on in New York through the lack of sufficient agencies to supervise motor driving efficiently," Magistrate House said. "Here in the city we kill an average of three persons a day.

"During the eighteen months our men were on the fighting front in France, when 48,000 men were killed in battle or died of wounds received in action, 91,000 people, of whom 25,000 were children, were killed on the public highways of this country.

"This State should lead every other in the matter of traffic regulation, but as a matter of fact we are behind most others. With over 700,000 licenses issued yearly, the Secretary of State, prior to the revision of the law which puts motor traffic supervision in the hands of the State Tax Commission, had six Inspectors to give all the road tests necessary to issue licenses to operators and chauffeurs. Although those States issue only a fraction of the number of licenses New York does, Connecticut has 30 Inspectors, Maryland 20, Pennsylvania 11 and New Jersey 25 or 30.

"In spite of the cry for economy in the administration of public affairs, where the safety of human life is concerned the State has no business to economize. More people have been killed in New York City so far this year than in the corresponding period last year, showing that the problem is becoming more acute instead of diminishing, as some people believe, as the public becomes more used to driving cars.

"In this court alone, to show the need for more competent and careful drivers of automobiles here, we tried over 40,000 cases of traffic regulation breaches last year, and at the present pace the figure will reach 50,000 this year. It is absolutely impossible for six Inspectors to make sure that every person driving a car in New York State is competent to be issued a license as an operator or chauffeur. Six Inspectors form only a drop in the bucket of the force that is needed.

"Since the first of the month, when Magistrates became possessed of the power to revoke driving licenses, this court has revoked six or seven licenses. This power is a broad one to confer on Magistrates, and we must be careful not to abuse it. If the public gets the idea that licenses are being revoked arbitrarily, a sentiment will be worked up inimical to the whole idea of careful motor traffic regulation. In the case of a third offense for exceeding the speed limit the law requires the Magistrate to revoke the license. Under no circumstances can the offender regain his license in a period less than six months. In cases of other speeders, or men charged with driving while intoxicated, the revocation or suspension of the license is left to the discretion of the Magistrate, and it is in these cases where the greatest care should be exercised to ascertain the full facts of each case before the license should be revoked. Under a license suspension the driver may, in the discretion of the State commission, regain his license after thirty days.

'WARE THE SPEED TRAPS.

ADVICES have come to the Automobile Club of America of a speed trap in operation north of Hohokus, between that town and Allendale. A motorcycle policeman is said to be very active on the road.

Above Tuxedo the State Constabulary are taking part in the enforcement of the speed laws. They make a practice of stationing themselves at sharp turns to observe the rate at which motorists take the curves.

National

Reduced in Price to

$2,990.00

Effective July 2nd, the prices of National motor cars are as follows:

	New Prices	Old Prices	% Reduction
Touring	$2990.00	$3750.00	20.26%
Phaeton	$2990.00	$3750.00	20.26%
Roadster	$2990.00	$3750.00	20.26%
Coupe	$3990.00	$4900.00	18.57%
Sedan	$3990.00	$4950.00	19.39%

F. O. B. Indianapolis—War Tax Extra

Savings to you of $760 $910 $960

Confirm National leadership in providing most motor car per dollar.

Judge this car by any pre- or post-war price standard—compare National with others at any price and draw your own conclusions.

Orders are being filled now in order of acceptance. Delay on your part means delay in delivery.

Poertner Motor Car Co., Inc.

BROOKLYN 1620 Bedford Av. — NEW YORK 1759 B'way — NEWARK 403 Broad St.

NATIONAL MOTOR CAR & VEHICLE CORPORATION.
21st Successful Year

In First Cost and After Cost, the World's Greatest Motor Car Value

CADILLAC

The Cadillac has always stood, and stands now, the world over, in a class all its own.

In Europe—England especially—no other American car is ever mentioned, or even considered, in comparison with the Cadillac.

And in America, you know the overwhelming preference in which it is held by owner and non-owner alike.

And yet, strangely enough, those cars which strive for comparison with the Cadillac have always been, and are now, higher in price.

So there is a *double* sense—a greater and a lesser sense—in which the Cadillac is clearly the most notable motor car value in the world today.

The greater value of the Cadillac—on which its reputation rests—is its superior performance, and that immunity from the need of constant tinkering, adjustment, overhauling and repair which renders it unique among motor cars in economy.

This is the true value-test beside which the lower first price the Cadillac owner enjoys is of little or no consequence.

Nevertheless, it is pleasant for the Cadillac owner to know that in *first* cost, as well as *after* cost, he enjoys the greatest motor car value in the world today.

Phaeton	$3790	Touring Car	$3940	Roadster	$3790
Victoria	4540	Suburban	5190	Town Brougham	5690
Sedan	4950	Limousine	5290	Imperial Limousine	5390

F. O. B. Detroit. War Tax to be added

DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CORPORATION

Inglis M. Uppercu, President.

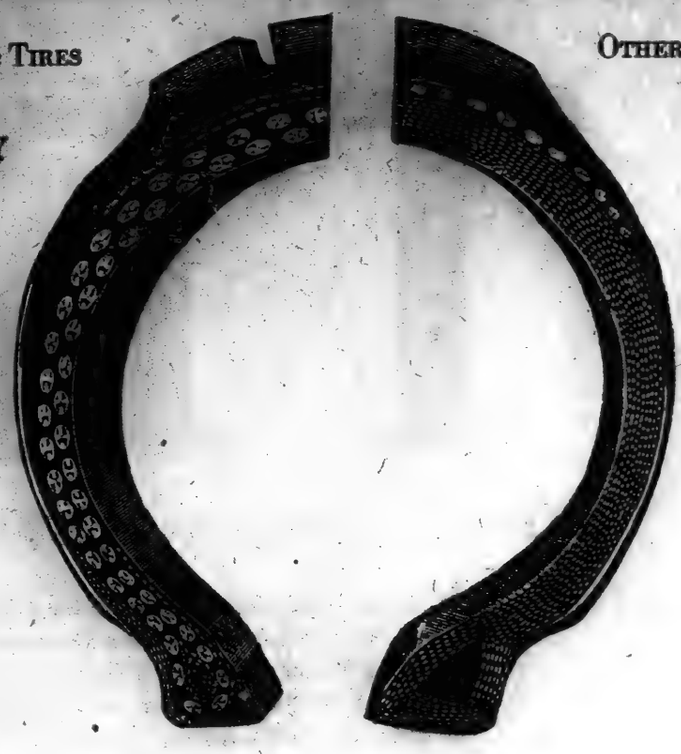
Broadway at Sixty-second Street.

Brooklyn — New Rochelle — Newark
Bridgeport — Poughkeepsie — White Plains

CADILLAC

CARLISLE *Rope* TIRES
Two Plies—
FLEXIBILITY

OTHER "CORD" TIRES
Many Plies—
STIFFNESS



CARLISLE—the Supreme *Flexible* Tire

The easiest-riding tire built

A TWO-PLY carcass is PRACTICAL *only* because internal friction has first been abolished. The *secret* of the *long life* of the Carlisle Tire lies in its FLEXIBILITY. It flexes without heat and *yields* to blows and strains without breaking. That means *easy-riding* and Carlisle is the *easiest-riding* tire built.

Cut out and Mail—NOW

CARLISLE TIRE CORPORATION T5
620 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

*Date*_____

Please mail me a copy of Booklet K, giving details about Carlisle Tires. [Tires are made in sizes from 32 x 3½ to 37 x 5].

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*City*_____

*State*_____ *Size of tire used?*_____

Of this we are sure: *Carlisles will* PROVE *to you by* PERFORMANCE *that we did* YOU *a Great Service when we built the Tire that is Sure to "Revolutionize the Industry."*

CARLISLE TIRE CORPORATION
Factory: STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT
Executive Sales Offices: 620 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

CARLISLE *Rope* Tires Keep COOL

ANNOUNCING

Cole Aero-Eight

$700 to $455

Reduction in Price

ALL POUNDING reaction of car weight and consequent destructive thrust on tires, is absolutely minimized in the construction of the *Cole Aero*-EIGHT.

The weight is balanced—riding freely and smoothly under all conditions.

The *Cole Aero*-EIGHT has attained the high average of 20,000 miles on one set of tires, another proof of its superior economical performance.

COLE MOTOR CO. OF N. Y., INC.,
1804 B'way. at 59th St.

COLE MOTOR CAR COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, U.S.A.
Creators of Advanced Motor Cars

TIRES

STANDARD MAKES

8,000 Miles on Cords—6,000 Miles on Fabrics.

WE SAVE YOU 30% to 50%

Because—recent business depression, overproduction, slow-moving stock, and subsequent tied-up capital at the factories enabled us to purchase tires and tubes in enormous quantities for SPOT CASH at exceptionally low prices; this, together with the fact that we SELL for CASH ONLY, permits us to sell tires of STANDARD MAKES at a saving to you of 30 to 50%.

Fully Covered by Our Guarantee

Goodrich
Diamond
Miller
Federal
Firestone
General
Horseshoe
United States
Fisk

SIZE	Fabric	Cord	Grey and Red Tubes	Cord Red Tube
30x3	$ 9.34		$1.40	$2.30
30x3½	11.55	$17.32	1.65	2.70
32x3½	13.87	22.54	1.79	2.98
32x4	18.50	30.53	2.64	3.45
33x4	19.44	31.47	2.72	3.60
34x4	19.85	32.24	2.80	3.75
33x4½	25.53	35.30	3.42	4.50
34x4½	26.37	37.04	3.47	4.65
35x5	32.33	44.77	3.78	5.70

Other sizes in proportion.

GIANT PNEUMATIC TRUCK TIRES
36x6, $60; 38x7, $65; 40x8, $75; 42x9, $75; 44x10, $90

Amalgamated Tire Stores Corporation
Amalgamated Building
1934 Broadway, at 65th Street
Telephone—Columbus 3202
Open Evenings

IRELAND'S SANE PARTY

Middle-Grounders Who Stand for an Autonymous Dominion Modeled on Lines of Canada.

This article was written just after the truce between the Sinn Feiners and the British Government was announced. The writer makes an effort, based on direct observation and inquiry in Ireland, to show the latest phases of the triangular problem which a lasting settlement would have to solve.

By R. C. FELD.

THERE are two extremes and a mean in the Irish problem. One extreme is represented by the Sinn Fein, the other by Ulster. More and more attention centres on the mean—the Dominion League plan—as the only chance for a solution of the long-standing struggle.

Broadly speaking, the Dominion League settlement would mean a United Ireland bearing the same sort of relationship to England as does Canada. In discussing the plan its leaders point out several differences, such as the inclusion of a clause in the agreement in regard to defense and foreign relations and fiscal autonomy together with a plan to avoid the coercion of Ulster.

Spokesmen for the Sinn Fein as a political body insist uncompromisingly on an Irish Republic with Ulster included and complete separation from England.

Speaking as individuals, however, Sinn Fein leaders are less aggressive. The writer talked with two leaders of the movement as well as some of the rank and file. As the interviews were informal names will not be given. The point is that both agreed that if a Dominion plan were offered by England, including fiscal autonomy, it would likely be accepted by the whole south of Ireland.

"Why does not the whole mass of Irish opinion unite on this form of solution, which seems the sane and logical one?" said one of these leaders. "The answer is that we are afraid to ask for anything which is not extreme.

"Should dominion rule be offered Ireland by England, I doubt greatly that it would be rejected. There are perhaps only two conditions which we would make. The first is that all the military should be removed from Ireland. The second is that we be allowed fiscal autonomy. We understand, most of us, pig-headed though we may appear, that England has good cause to fear a foe in a Republican Ireland. We understand that England would want a military base in Ireland and we are ready to grant it.

No Desire to Coerce Ulster.

"The question of Ulster is always brought forward by all who are interested in the subject. Ulster, the point is made, is afraid of being coerced by us in the same manner as we have been coerced by England. A free Ireland, it is said, would create the same situation within the country as we have been suffering under from a nation ruling us. That is very much beyond the mark.

"Besides what is more important, the south of Ireland knows the value of an industrial entity in its makeup. It knows the value of encouraging that entity to prosperity. Any argument that industry will be stifled by an all-Ireland Parliament is foolish. The American Constitution or Congress doesn't stifle the progress of any one of its States. The Dominion of Canada doesn't stifle the power of any of the provinces.

"South Ireland knows full well that the problem of industry is one with which she is not familiar. For her own well-being, to say nothing of, that of Ulster, she would hardly dare take into her hands the meddling with anything concerned with industry. We believe such things should be turned into the hands of experts. There is such a thing as committees or bodies who meet for the purpose of turning legislation into the proper channels. We can not see why all matters pertaining to Ulster legislation can not be turned over to Ulster industrial experts who will report on it before it goes into the Houses for a vote. There are innumerable ways and means to safeguard legislation.

"Another question continually brought forth is the one of religion. It is our belief that the question, horrible as it is, lives only because of the political disagreement. It is the thing upon which the political disagreement feeds. 'We are divided politically because our religions are different' is the common error made. That is not so. We are divided because of political reasons and our different religions help keep us divided. Remove the political disagreements and we feel certain that the bitterness which finds expression in religious hatred will also go. Continue the lines of political discord and those of religious discord will last.

"We in the South are fully cognizant of all the fears and problems confronting the Ulsterman. We know his doubts about legislation of every kind, including industry, religion and education. Our only answer is that with the eyes of the world upon us there can be no coercion even should we be so minded, which we are not, and that there is none so capable as the Ulsterman to call the world to witness to his ill-treatment should there be any."

The Middle-Ground Crowd.

There is today just one group in Ireland who as a body are as reasonable and sane as they are as individuals. They are the Dominion Leaguers, whose Chairman is Sir Horace Plunkett. They are made up of Catholics and Protestants alike. They are made up of Industrialists and agriculturists alike. They are, in a word, the leaders of a policy who have something to offer to both England and Ireland.

They are not extremists. That is the reason that the mass of the people are not yet with them. In Ulster it is Alec Wilson who is the leader of the Irish Dominion League. He is a Catholic with interests in shipbuilding. Sir Horace Plunkett speaks for the South. He is a Protestant. His efforts, as is known, have been directed to the co-operative movement in agriculture and dairying.

The Irish Dominion Leaguers stand flatfooted on an undivided home ruled Ireland. On that they agree with the Sinn Fein. They also stand for allegiance to England in the same manner that Canada pays allegiance to England. On that they make their appeal to Ulster. How the two positions are compatible was explained by Sir Horace.

"Americans," he said, "make the mistake of believing that Ireland can either belong to England or it must be a republic. They can conceive of no middle ground, having had experience with no middle ground. Their own history was that of a colony, and later of a republic. In the same manner they have a Federal Government and States. The question of secession arose in 1860, which brought on the Civil War, and was based on the same policy—complete union or complete separation.

"In the growth of the British Empire an intermediate step has been developed—the dominion. This consists of part separation and part union. You can best see how it works in the country across your northern border, Canada. Surely you will admit that the Canadian is as free, if not freer, than the American. And if you know of the method of local autonomy under which the provinces work, you will also admit that the provinces have more power relegated to them than is relegated to the individual States in the Union.

"What has been done in Canada can be done in Ireland. It is the only way out of the situation. That England cannot give Ireland complete freedom is appreciated by any sound thinking individual. She cannot lay herself open to attack from a foreign enemy with whom Ireland may in the future ally herself. That question has been gone over hundreds of times and will be gone over again and again, but the answer will always be the same. England cannot give up Ireland. It would be suicidal.

The One Chance for Peace.

"The Irish Dominion League plan proposes that the Ulster Unionists should be asked without abandoning the powers and privileges assured to them under the Government of Ireland act, 1920, to join with their fellow-countrymen in an all-Ireland Constituent Assembly with the aim of keeping Ireland contentedly in the British Commonwealth. Those entitled to speak for the majority of the Irish people, the Sinn Fein, should be made to see the wisdom of abandoning their plan of separation for the sake of Irish unity.

"Appreciating the tenor of mind of both the Ulsterman and the Sinn Fein today it is the English Government which must take the initiative and make the firm offer of full dominion status to Ireland. With but three conditions, that an agreement between Ireland and Britain in regard to defense relations should be reached, that Ireland should be allowed fiscal autonomy, that Northeast Ulster may be allowed to secede after giving this form of Government a fair trial, Ireland should be let free to determine the form of its Government.

"It is my firm belief that such an offer made by the British Government, calling upon the meeting of a constituent assembly of authorized representatives of the South and the North of Ireland to outline a plan of government based on the dominion idea would bring peace into this terror-ridden land. Ulster would be asked to give the plan a trial of five years or less and, finding it not practicable, would be allowed to take upon itself the form of government granted to it in the Government of Ireland act of 1920, whereby she functions under a separate Parliament. My own opinion is that Ulster would choose to stay in the union if for no other reason than the one of financial expediency. Separation from England has laid upon her a heavy tribute of taxation under which she feels she may go bankrupt. I believe it is 95 per cent. of her revenue which she must turn into the exchequer of the mother country. With the rest she must meet her own expenses. Opinion has it that the smile of gratitude on Ulster's face for the privilege of Home Rule granted her is very much awry. First of all, Ulster never wanted Home Rule, and, second, she most certainly did not want the burden of taxes levied upon her.

"That the Sinn Fein would accept the dominion plan, I am more than satisfied. As is pointed out by them, they must demand extreme measures in order to insure themselves a decent mean."

Alec Wilson, the Ulster Dominion Leaguer, was asked how the plan would work out with direct reference to the problems of the North of Ireland. Succinctly he outlined the matter in the following manner:

"Granted a willingness to explore all the avenues which might lead to an enduring Irish peace, the Ulster members of a constituent assembly might be called upon to define the exact points upon which, to feel themselves safe, they would need their own control. It may be taken as approximately correct that these points would be (1) the control of local administration, including judiciary, civil service and police; (2) the control of Protestant education, (3) a power of veto upon taxation considered by Ulster to be injurious to Ulster interests.

Control of Education.

"No difficulty whatever would arise in the first of these points: An Ulster provincial administration of all such matters is an obvious and attainable necessity, and the failure to provide for it in any of the Home Rule bills is part of the explanation why Ulster has stood out so firmly against them.

"The control of education is a much more puzzling problem. It is possible, however, and even likely, that in a constituent assembly of all Ireland an agreement would be reached upon an all-Ireland basis giving to Protestants such measure of control over their schools as would enable them to feel secure of their educational future. It would be practicable to frame a National Education Commission to sit in common upon all non-controversial questions, but having a Protestant side and a Roman Catholic side, each charged with their respective religious interests.

"A very genuine fear in Ulster is that an all-Ireland legislative body would impose taxation in forms which would, in fact, whether by intention or otherwise, penalize the special interests of Ulster. For example, it might, without assuming any political hostility, be the desire of the Irish Parliament to "protect" the linen trade by encouraging the growth of flax in Ireland by imposing an import duty on flax from abroad. It is the opinion of the linen trade that this kind of tax would ruin the industry, which must be dependent upon foreign flax for a very large percentage of its linen output. It is suggested to meet this difficulty that the Ulster elected representatives receive a power of veto over any tax considered by a majority of them to be injurious to local interests. Obviously, it is an expedient full of risks of unexpected difficulty, but if put forward and accepted as an actual safeguard it might be expected to work until the necessity for it has passed away.

"In a broad and workable settlement upon dominion lines, between England and the two Irish groups, Sinn Fein could safely allow to an Ulster Legislature considerably more powers than are contained in the Government of Ireland act of 1920 without sacrifice of anything essential in an Irish unity. While admitting the apparent clumsiness of the device and the probability that with the lapse of time it would be found to be unnecessary, yet, as things are in Ireland, it is likely that the most useful model to follow will be two State Legislatures within an "United States of Ireland" common to both and placed in much the same relationship to Great Britain and the Empire as Canada or South Africa—that is, self-controlled in all internal affairs and sharing by free consultation in all outside issues, such as defense and foreign policy."

WHO'S WHO IN IRISH PARLEY

Continued from Page 1.

Government. Like most of his comrades he has done a great part of his work while "on the run."

Count Plunkett, late Director of the Dublin Museum, is a noted archaeologist and a distinguished lecturer on archaeological subjects. He is closely identified with the Royal Irish Academy of Dublin, which contains many of the most valuable documents and historical records in Ireland. Some year ago, when a valuable collection of old Gaelic ornaments were discovered in the bogs of Ireland, it was Count Plunkett who secured them for the nation. These wonderful gold treasures of early Gaelic civilization are now a prominent exhibit for visitors to Dublin, and are historic proof of social life in the eleventh century. Count Plunkett's son Joseph Mary, a young poet and dramatist of great promise, was executed Easter week for his part in the rising. He was one of the seven signatories of the Proclamation of the Irish Republic. Two younger sons were also arrested and are still in jail.

Desmond Fitzgerald, released from an internment camp to attend the delegation in London, is the brilliant young Director of Propaganda for the Irish Republicans, and is largely responsible for the editing of the Irish Bulletin, the organ of Sinn Fein, regarded by friends and enemies alike as a masterly piece of journalism.

Professor John McNeill, Minister of Education in the Dail, mentioned in dispatches as one of the advisers in the peace negotiations, comes of a learned family. His brother Hugh was professor of classics in the old Royal University of Dublin, and another held an important position in the local Government Board of Ireland. John entered the High Court of Justice in Ireland by competitive examination, and was Chief to the Accountant General in the Four Courts, Dublin. This position he resigned at the establishment of the National University, some years ago, to take the post of Professor of Modern Irish History.

John McNeill played an important part in the Irish Volunteer movement. He was strongly censured by some and exonerated by others for countermanding the order to mobilise for the rising of Easter Week. His order was again countermanded by Connolly, and resulted in the dramatic meeting which decided the rebellion. He has been very close to de Valera. When he returned from jail he received a tremendous ovation as he passed through the streets of Dublin, and the rumor that he had been discredited, which was spread through this country, was untrue.

The recent propaganda that there was any Irish division is also repudiated in a report of the Irish Bulletin when a rumor was spread that de Valera had fallen into disrepute with the extremists. The Bulletin states: "No such division has ever existed. No such division exists. Mr. de Valera repeatedly said in public that the National Army, was under the control of the National Civil Government and that the Ministry of Dail Eireann is responsible for policy and executive action."

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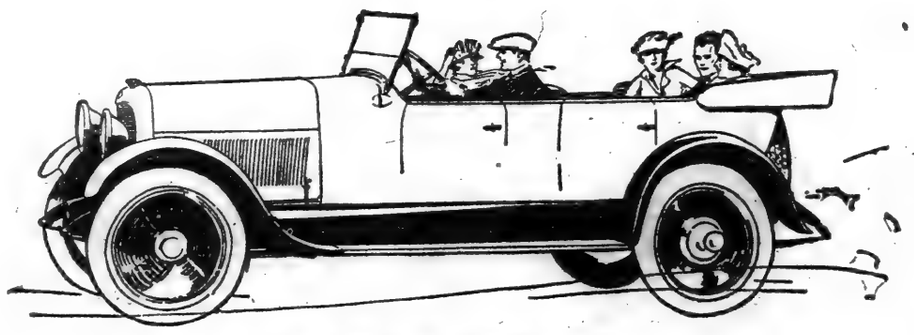
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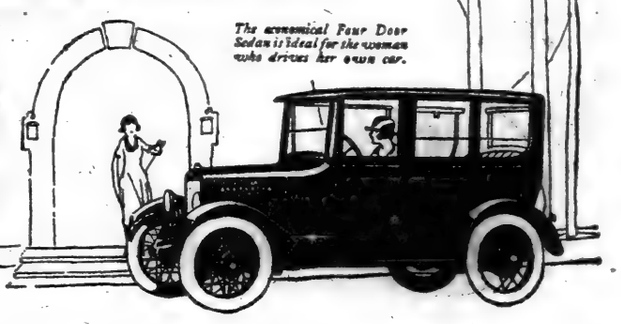
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WAR CLOUD IN ALBANIA

New York, July 21, 1921.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find that the attention of the people of the United States is at this time completely absorbed by discussions over the prospective disarmament conference, while Europe, especially Southeastern Europe, is actually in the grip of war.

In the Sunday TIMES I described the causes which made necessary the renewal of the Greco-Turkish war in Asia Minor. Today I would like to draw attention to the dangerous situation in the other end of the Balkan Peninsula, in Albania. A few days ago news came from that country that the Christian tribes of Northern Albania, the Mirdites, had seceded from the Albanian State, and had established an independent republic. Today the American press confirms this news. The Mirdites refuse to join the Moslem Albanian State. They number 90,000, are fierce warriors and fanatic Catholics. To the South, Albania is distracted by the agitation of the Christian Northern Epirots for union with Greece.

The Ambassadorial Conference at Paris, at which Ambassador Herrick will sit, is actually discussing the Albanian question. The Supreme Council had reached what may prove to have been the proper solution of the Albanian problem. It was decided to give the Mirditas an autonomous Government under the mandate of Jugoslavia, to unite definitely the Province of Northern Epirus to Greece, and to place the Mohammedan Central Albania under the mandate of Italy.

The Supreme Council reached this agreement after two years of discussion, and this solution was considered the best in view of the immature state of Albania. President Wilson objected to the Jugoslav mandate over Northern Albania. He assented, however, to the definite annexation by Greece of the Province of Northern Epirus on the ground that a large majority of the Northern Epirots demand union with Greece. Jugoslavia readily agreed with President Wilson, and Northern and Central Albania were to form an independent State under the mandatary of Italy, while Northern Epirus was to be awarded to Greece.

This agreement was signed at Paris by France, Italy and Greece, and was assented to by Great Britain and the United States, and was published on Jan. 20, 1920. One clause in the agreement provided that Greece should not occupy Northern Epirus until the Adriatic issue was settled. By the Treaty of Rapallo, of Nov. 12, 1920, the Adriatic problem was solved. Greece was thus free to act. But Italy, which had been in occupation of Northern Epirus since 1916, withdrew her troops in April, 1920, and instead of inviting Greece to occupy the province, the Italian Government insisted upon the letter of the Paris agreement, and, on the one hand, opposed Greek occupation of Northern Epirus until the solution of the Adriatic problem had been reached, while, on the other, she invited the Moslem Albanians to occupy it.

The occupation of Northern Epirus by the Moslem Albanians was calculated by Italy to create difficulties both for the Greeks and the Albanians with a view to obstructing the campaign of the Greeks in Asia Minor, on the one hand, and to forcing the Albanians to surrender Valona to Italy, on the other. The net result of this Italian policy was that the Albanians drove Italy out of Valona and that Greece may have resort to war with the Albanians in order to enforce the agreement of Paris as she is compelled today to fight the Kemalists in order to enforce the Treaty of Sèvres.

The Ambassadorial Conference is now taking up the question of Albania and Northern Epirus. The Greek Government has sent a commission to Paris to present the Greek view, which is that Northern Epirus, including Korytza, was awarded to Greece by the Supreme Council, and that the United States Senate, through a unanimous resolution, and President Wilson and President Harding, through public documents, have recognised the rights of the Northern Epirots to be united with the mother country—Greece.

I hope that Mr. Herrick will be instructed by the Government at Washington to remind the Ambassadorial Conference of the sentiments of the United States in favor of the aspirations of the Northern Epirots for union with Greece. America's opinion will, no doubt, be taken into serious consideration by the Ambassadors, and a war between the Greeks and the Albanians, in which Italy and Jugoslavia may be involved, will be avoided.

GEORGE VILARES,
Venezelist Greek Deputy.

FOUND: A TREATY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following news item appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES dated July 18: "The American copy of the Treaty of Versailles has been found! It appears to be the fact that the copy was actually lost. That is to say, President Harding, Secretary Hughes and other prominent officials did not know where it was. Secretary Hughes instituted an inquiry and search, and the treaty has been located."

At last a little light on what has long been dark. For over two years "prominent officials" and eminent Senators, Mr. Harding included have been making statements about the League and the treaty which seemed very strange—statements which, in fact, appeared to be absurd in view of the actual contents of the League and treaty itself. All through the campaign Republican orators were loudly condemning the League for terrible dangers which no one with a copy at hand could ever locate, or persuade them to locate. But now the cloud of doubt is cleared away, the mystery is explained. The American copy of the League and treaty had been lost. It was easy for us to tell from the speeches of "prominent officials" that they did not know what the treaty was. Now we find they did not know where it was. Of course, some of us humble creatures managed to find copies in such provincial sources as the World Almanac or the Congressional Record, but it seems that senatorial dignity could not stoop below the official copy, so apparently ignorance, or at the best, hearsay evidence was their only recourse.

We are glad that the treaty has at last been "found." We have been waiting for the Republicans to "find" it for over two years, and we can be sure that they will find it interesting and novel reading. Now that he can actually read the League, President Harding will find, for instance, that Great Britain does not have "six votes to our one," that the League is in no way a "super-Government," and does not in the least infringe upon "national sovereignty." He will find the Monroe Doctrine specifically excluded from the jurisdiction of the League in Article XXI., and that the right of withdrawal is guaranteed. He will, no doubt, find other things equally interesting and unique from the senatorial standpoint.

Having found these things, he will, of course, no longer persist in making statements which have always sounded absurd to any one who has read the League, and he will, of course, abandon his untenable position in regard to it. Having read the treaty, he should read it to the Senate. They will find it an instructive document containing many things which most of them apparently never heard before.

It is unfortunate that two years should have elapsed before the Republican Senate "found" the treaty. It may be, however, that it is not yet too late for prompt action in the form of immediate ratification without reservation to redeem what Senator Lodge himself declares is the "last prestige" of the United States. A Senate delegation could then be sent to Mr. Wilson with an apology. This would perhaps go a long way toward our faith in the sincerity of Mr. Harding.

Of course, this may not be done—but at least let us be thankful that our Republican friends have at least "found" the treaty.

ARTHUR BARNHART.

Chicago, July 20, 1921.

RUSSIAN REALITY

Minnewaska, July 19, 1921.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I had in Petrograd, Russia, a friend who occupied an important post in the official world and with whom I kept up a regular correspondence for over ten years. As I had not heard from him during the last four years, in spite of all my efforts to reach him by letters, I concluded that somehow he did not exist any more. However, a few days ago, to my great and pleasant surprise, I received a letter from him, though written in the Bolshevist orthography, for which he begged to be excused, saying that he was accustomed to it already. By the way, the Bolshevist orthography is what formerly was considered the spelling of an uneducated person.

My friend, who formerly was a well-to-do man, says that all his money to the last copeck was taken from him and that he and his wife supported their miserable existence by selling and exchanging their things: dresses, clothes and furniture. It appears, then, that in Petrograd if all money was confiscated the things were left in the hands of their proprietors, as it was in the case of my friend. I heard from other towns that both money and things were mercilessly appropriated by those connected with Bolshevist authorities.

Because in Winter water pipes burst it was possible to live only in the rooms having no pipes. And it was necessary to carry water from the Neva River. One can imagine cleanliness under such conditions.

No books and no journals are nowadays printed except a few Bolshevist sheets. My friend says that no details of their life can be given in view of the censor. However, he expressed a firm hope that in the near future we should meet again. This statement is significant. For, as it is well known, no educated Russians not identified with the Bolsheviki are permitted to go abroad. Then a radical change in this respect is expected.

I learn from other sources that civilization is altogether ruined in Russia and that the people have returned to the primitive state of barbarism; that property rights are now ignored completely. "Take whatever you can," that is the rule in Russia of today. Of the maxim "Live and let live" they now observe only the first part, "Live," for it is quite impossible for them to think of others. In their condition of utter despair they mind only the cry: "Save oneself who can!"

A Russian went to see his friend, but did not find him at home. There was only a cat, and the unscrupulous friend instantly appropriated that cat for his dinner. This is a vivid illustration of the miserable Russian reality of today.

PETER J. POPOFF.

SUPERGIRLS IN FICTION

New York, July 19, 1921.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Attention having been called editorially to the growing appreciation of the work of our really distinctive novelists, THE TIMES would perform a worthy deed by directing attention, in the interests of American literature, to the work of writers hurtful thereto. I refer, of course, to the purveyors of popular-priced magazine material, the near authors whose object is the immediate dollar rather than lasting reputation. To mention them by name is unnecessary; with few exceptions the names remain unknown, but the work referred to is in the minds of all readers and the impression it leaves is far from pleasant.

For the past year the literary wolf pack has been hunting the supergirl, and it is the supergirl against whom THE TIMES is requested to take up argumentative cudgels. Indeed, it is high time. It is impossible to pick up a magazine of the kind referred to in which a marvelous specimen of supergirlhood does not perform the prodigious and without batting an eyelid. Physically, mentally, morally, pulchritudinously, financially, her like has never been known before. Either she twists the neck of a fire-breathing bull and flings a husky Colorado Sheriff (as an adopted son of that glorious State I emphatically object!) over her shoulder and, although a criminal, becomes his cherished wife; or, having had a week's experience in the Kalamazoo Mammoth Emporium, she deigns to enter a New York department store and in three weeks becomes Superintendent, finally marrying the middle-aged proprietor. She has been known, this supergirl, to dictate in a week or so the policy of a metropolitan daily, having shown the managing editor he was but a beginner at the business; she has flung herself into the stock market (father having speculated with the usual results when mere men operate) and made a fortune overnight. As a side issue she saved the fortune of the handsome young man with the fascinating blue eyes, and marries him. All the stories end in marriage, yet one wonders what will happen when hubby comes to his senses.

Unless a protest is made against this sort of thing we shall presently have the story of the supergirl entering the pulpit, while the police reserves are called out to prevent crowds of breathless males from breaking in the doors so as to hear every silvery word that falls from her exquisitely curved lips. In another story she may even advise Mr. Taft, talk things over—supergirl to man—with Mr. Gompers, and finally settle the Irish question with de Valera. Settle it for good and for ever—just like that!

The picture is not overdrawn. Furthermore, unless we do something about it, the supergirl will be followed by the superfemale baby, the superaunt, the supermother-in-law and the superfemale relative in all her infinite variety.

I am told, and it is my belief, that the popular magazines and the department stores are equally responsible for much of today's trashy fiction. After running serially in, let us say, The Home Lamp Lighter or The Ladies' Law Journal, the story is put into book form, decorated with a colored cover snowing the supergirl in the moment of her greatest triumph, and sold almost exclusively in the places where women congregate, presumably to shop. Women, therefore, as well as those others, are to blame for the flood of pernicious fiction. If women did not buy it, would it be printed and allowed the dignity of covers? It would not. Yet, never have I seen one protest against these parodies of their own sex made by a woman in print. The courageous Mr. Hergesheimer, in The Yale Review, has uttered his complaint, but women either swallow the supergirl whole or are afraid to raise voice against her. Either that or they are so fundamentally lacking in perception that they see no difference between the creations of the open-driving wolf pack and the truly lovable, natural girl we all know—no better and no worse than the rest of us, and good enough for the average male.

I have made many experiments with this reprinted magazine slush. A young man with the glamour of the war still about him, on whom I have tried three of the latest stories and who is not yet master of the rounded and polished phrase, the criticism courteous, pronounced each "rot"; an English friend to whom I had sent a parcel of five assorted stories, all reprints, wrote to me: "I merely glanced at the opening pages of each and then sent the lot to the servants' quarters, where they will be, undoubtedly, appreciated." International amenities—what?

The greatest thing in the world, Henry Drummond and Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy to the contrary, is common sense; and I sum up by affirming that the present tendency of our near-authors to turn Columbia's sensible daughters into creatures utterly silly and objectionable is harmful, not only to the reputation of our literature, but to our womankind as well.

HOWARD V. SUTHERLAND.

FLAMMARION ON THE SOUL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading Flammarion's "Death and Its Mystery" and Maurice Egan's review of same in THE TIMES moves me to protest at the statement that "as a contribution toward a process for the discovery of immortality it is without value." Earlier, Mr. Egan describes it as a protest against the materialistic theories of Taine, Renan and the writers of the late '70s and '80s. Of all these writers none was more widely read or more demoralising to the prevailing faith than Haeckel, who declared that consciousness was not an "immaterial entity," but a function of the brain, without which it is inconceivable. With him at one time were R. Virchow, E. Du Bois Raymond, Karl Ernst Baer and Wilhelm Wundt, all of whom, strange to say, changed their views in later life and became dualists, to the grief and chagrin of Haeckel.

In his "Riddle of the Universe" Haeckel devotes most of his space to demolishing the myth of the "soul." A large number of present-day psychologies which are used in our schools and universities, including even James, hesitate or refuse to admit the existence of the soul as an entity and so are in opposition to all Christian teaching. They take their arguments from "physiology, pathology, histology and experiment," and psychology becomes merely a branch of physiology.

Of course, if there is no soul, Flammarion's book is without value, and Mr. Egan perhaps writes from that viewpoint. But the great majority of people continue to believe that there is a soul, and to them Flammarion's book is likely to be of great value as a contribution toward a process for the discovery of immortality. Flamarion uses strictly the scientific method of collection of data. The value of his book consists in the abundance and reliability of his collection. A thousand instances of telepathic vision bring more conviction than the occasional experience of the individual. A thousand instances of the power to annihilate space and time bring a conviction of capacities suitable to an immortal spiritual existence that is not easily set aside. In this particular work Flammarion claims only to submit evidence proving, as anything is proved, that "the soul is a substance that exists in itself." Mr. Egan may believe that it is without value in proving immortality. Quot homines, tot sententiae.

READER.

Hartford, July 18, 1921.

Subject for the Conference.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Japan's tardiness in accepting President Harding's invitation throws the spotlight on a real danger in the coming conference. We expected the millennium at Paris and got a cat-and-dog fight in the Senate. Paris tried too much.

This conference must not settle the affairs of the world or even set up a new association of nations. Nor is it going to sit in judgment on the foreign policy of any nation. The task before it will be to discuss and arrive at a limitation of armaments.

Let there be the one issue of a curb on war. Our Government must make it clear that no extraneous matter will be considered.

CARTER GAIL.

Jamaica, L. I., July 18, 1921.

PEACE OF THE NEAR EAST

New York, July 20, 1921.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Magazine Section of THE TIMES of Sunday, July 3, an article appeared by Clair Price entitled "A Defense of Young Turkey." It is not quite clear to your reader whether the writer is attempting to make a defense of the notorious Young Turks, or the outlaw Government of Mustapha Kemal, because there is no such thing as Young Turkey. The writer makes the burden of his message the assertion that "If an enduring peace is ever to be rebuilt in the Near East its foundation must be the Turk." As a matter of fact, for 500 years the Turk has been the foundation of all attempts at establishing law and order in the Near East and the experiment with the Turk in good government has been a miserable failure. It is folly to try over an experiment which has cost already so much to the world at large. Mr. Clemenceau, speaking for the Council of the allied and associated powers, in reply to Damad Firid Pasha in June, 1919, said: "It cannot admit that among the qualities of the Turkish people is to be counted capacity to rule over alien races. The experiment has been tried too long and too often for there to be the least doubt as to its result."

The writer seems to forget that the Near Eastern problem is a creation of the Turk. The stupidity, the fanaticism, the incapacity and the barbarism of the Turk have given birth to the problem of the Near East. It was not a campaign of hate on the part of the Christian West which has reduced the Near East to the most ghastly mess today, but it was the young Turks who, finding themselves free during the war from the restraining influence of the Western powers, made a thorough application of their theory of government to the solution of the Near Eastern problem. By wholesale massacre, plunder and deportation of the Armenians and other Christian races they attempted to assure Turkey for the Turks and thus, once for all, to solve the problem of the Near East by ending it.

If the Western powers in their dealing with the Turks have committed a sin their sin has not been Turk-hating as your correspondent would like us to believe, but rather their sin has been one of too much leniency and compromise. For 500 years the Turk has found it a profitable profession to massacre the Christian subject races, to plunder their property and to violate their honor. His government has encouraged it, his religion has inspired it; he has never been called to task for his barbarism.

European intrigues in Constantinople, instead of strangling the Turk, as your correspondent alleges, have been chiefly the power that has maintained the rule of the Sick Man of Europe. But for the same spirit of intrigue and jealousy which once more is dominating the Allies today, after three years since the signing of the armistice, the Turk would not have been a menace still to the peace of the world and continuing his rule of terrorism in Asia Minor, under the high-sounding name of "Nationalism." There is nothing miraculous about the rise of the so-called Angora Government. But for the active assistance of Italy and the connivance of France and the failure of the Allies as a whole to enforce the terms of the armistice, there would have been no Angora Government, and the Near East would have been as quiet and peaceful now as the Rhineland. The old creditors of Turkey, the European bankers, well intrenched in the foreign offices of Europe, are using their strong influence to maintain the Turkish rule. These modern Shylocks are more interested in making their financial claims safe and in securing for themselves a larger freedom in further exploitation of the natural resources of Turkey than for the emancipation of the downtrodden Christian races under the Turkish yoke. Your correspondent himself admits that "the deportations cost an ocean of Armenian blood and that they were ordered by the Turkish Government in Constantinople." But he seems to forget to mention also that over 30,000 Armenians have been killed by the murderous bands of Mustapha Kemal in Marash, Hadjin and in other districts of Cilicia. The Armenians have had enough experience with all editions of the Turks, whether it be the old Turk under Abdul Hamid or the Young Turks, Enver Talaat and Djemal, or a revised edition of the Young Turks, Mustapha Kemal and his bands, to know that they do not differ at heart; that all editions of the Turks are alike. Therefore, the Armenians are determined to let all the Turks severally alone. To make the assertion, therefore, that "The Armenians of Turkey are working with the Turks to preserve the territorial integrity of their country in the Turkish Nationalist Government" is simply heaping insult upon injury. Do not the views of your correspondent have the appearance of representing the opinions of a surface-grazing globe trotter? A little knowledge is dangerous indeed!

(Rev.) M. T. KALAIDJIAN,
Chairman Committee of Political Activity, Armenian National Union of America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several friends interested in a fair settlement of the Near East question have asked me to express an opinion on the interesting studies and letters on Turkey written by Mr. Clair Price and published in some of the recent Sunday editions of your esteemed paper. It may seem doubtful whether any good purpose can be served to raise a public discussion of the perennial question of Turkey at such a critical juncture. But as Mr. Price deems it advisable to ventilate his views on the problem of Turkey's relations with its Christian neighbors, it becomes almost imperative for an Armenian to make a few remarks about the question at issue. It is indeed to the credit of Mr. Price to make a bold stand on behalf of the Turk at such a moment, in face of the fact that the Turk and his policy stand condemned in the eyes of the entire civilized world. As far as we Armenians are concerned, the discussion would have had the character of mere historical speculation had it not been for some of the assertions which Mr. Price makes in regard to the confidence and mutual trust alleged to have existed between the Armenian and the Turk.

Mr. Price is merely repeating, I am sure unconsciously, the absurd insinuations circulated by some interested quarters in Europe to the effect that large sums of money were used to bring about a revolutionary movement among the Armenians, and that the Armenian was trusting his fortune to the Turk and the latter used to trust his family to the care of his Armenian neighbor. That is one of those silly stories which certain jaded European travelers have freely indulged in, apparently with a view to amusing an equally jaded West. Having traveled for years on horseback from one end of Armenia to the western frontiers of Turkey, and having lived in Armenia in an official capacity, I never saw or heard of any such romantic case where the Armenian trusted his treasure or his family to the Turk or vice versa. Mr. Price is surely aware that the Armenian or the Greek could not even get in ninety cases out of a hundred the protection of the Turkish law in a business transaction where the Turk owed debts to the Christian. They could not get the protection of Turkish law when the Christian woman was abducted by the Mohammedan by brutal force.

Mr. Price would have been right to presume a state of affairs such as he describes when Armenia is established as an independent State and is able to defend its own citizens on an equality of political status. Because the Turk, needless to say, has given innumerable proofs that he respects only brute force.

The day will come, no doubt, when the Christians and Mohammedans will trust each other in the Near East and join in a common purpose of general welfare and mutual confidence; but that millennium will not dawn before the Armenian and the Greek are absolutely free from the abominable yoke of Turkey, capable of dealing with the Turk as independent and free nations. The example of Bulgaria for the last forty years appears to be more telling than volumes of doubtful lucubrations.

Nobody knew the Turk better, nobody did more to help the Turk, than Sir Strafford de Redcliffe, the great British Ambassador to Constantinople for forty years. That gentleman, in his anxiety to help Turkey, went so far as to bring England to side with Turkey in order to fight Russia in the Crimean War. Yet in his later days this disillusioned Englishman came to the conclusion that the stiff-necked and impossible Turk (his own words) will yield only to sheer force and never to reason.

A study of Sir Strafford de Redcliffe's life in the "British Dictionary of National Biography" is bound to enlighten the minds of many who are inclined to take the Turk at his own word.

ARSHAK SAFRASTIAN.

TARIFF AND MOTOR TRADE

In discussing the new tariff bill from its probable effect upon the motor industry, J. Walter Drake, Chairman of the Foreign Trade Committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, said last week that lower automobile duty will aid American foreign trade, even though the act itself may need revision in the way of excessive duties on raw materials.

"With present unsettled conditions in the exchanges, it is difficult to decide on a dutiable basis which will be most equitable to all nations. Under the American valuation system, an attempt was made in that direction. Its disadvantage, unfortunately, lies in the ease with which duties may be increased arbitrarily. United States manufacturers, by enhancing the price of their goods, could establish a higher American valuation basis and consequently bring about the collection of a larger amount in duty," Mr. Drake added.

"The underlying object in proposing the American valuation was probably to approximate the cost, insurance, freight value, which is used mostly abroad as dutiable basis but lends itself automatically to indirect discriminations.

"In Jugoslavia, passenger cars are dutiable at 48 per cent. of the C. I. F. value at the custom house in country of destination. This means with regard to American cars, that the tax is also assessed on the cumulative charges for boxing, rail freight in this country, overseas freight, lighterage and interest on the money outlay. An American medium-priced car, because of these charges amounting to about $400, would be assessed about $200 more in duty than a car originating in Italy or Central Europe, where these special charges would be practically non-existent. Incidents of this kind where the product of a friendly nation is assessed inequitably because of the dutiable basis, would be impossible under a system of American valuations. It is regrettable that this advantage should be offset by the weak feature referred to above.

"The American manufacturers as a group applied for a uniform duty of 30 per cent. on imported automobiles, as against the prevailing rate of 45 per cent. This united request is practically accorded by the House Ways and Means Committee in recommending the duty of 25 per cent. on American valuation, which would be the equivalent of about 30 per cent. if the dutiable basis in the Underwood act were employed.

"A most commendable feature is the provision making the reduced rate applicable to motor products from such countries only as similarly favor American exporters. Thus, the British and French cars will be dutiable at 25 per cent. in the event only that American motor vehicles are subject to an identical duty when exported to either of those two countries. If, however, the rate is maintained as now at 33 1-3 or 45 per cent., respectively, then British or French cars could be assessed as high as 50 per cent. when imported into the United States."

Immediately after the armistice arrangements were made between certain countries which worked to the disadvantage of the American exporter of automotive products. Czechoslovakia, for illustration, permits the importation, without special permit, of Italian motor vehicles. On the other hand, imports of these commodities from the United States are effectively obstructed because of the necessity of complying with such a governmental formality. The continuation of such practices, however, may be expected to cease, as President Harding, under the Fordney tariff, will be authorized to assess additional duties on products of any kind from countries discriminating against American trade.

LORD BRYCE said:

"I regard CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE as the foremost periodical for international information; it presents facts."

This remark was made to one who is not in any way identified with the magazine.
Lord Bryce is perhaps the best qualified expert on this subject.

JULY ISSUE
On news stands.

The Bloodiest Documents in History:
The actual orders that led to the massacre of a million Armenian men, women and children are reproduced in facsimile. They were written by Talaat Pasha, one giving directions for the murder even of little orphans. These revelations caused a German court to acquit the Armenian who assassinated Talaat.

An Inside View of the Silesian Question:
This is written by an American who spent months there, and who recently interviewed the leaders on both sides, and presents a new view of the whole question.

Foreign Policy of the United States:
A survey of the attitude of the United States on important foreign questions, with the official rescript of the salient documents.

The Colored French Troops in Germany:
Written by J. Ellis Barker, an English publicist, who deals with the subject with startling frankness that will be of interest to all.

The Trend of Democracy in Europe:
By Dr. Frank Bohn, wherein he balances the chances of the free institutions against the monarchical forces now at work in each country.

Germany and Russia:
The full official text of the new Trade Treaty between Russia and Germany.

New Facts About Kolchak:
By Sidney C. Graves, formerly American officer in Siberia, son of the Commanding Officer; reveals some hitherto unknown facts about the attacks on American troops.

The Living Flame of Americanism:
This is the greatest speech on Americanism, delivered by the late Franklin K. Lane, published for the first time. An inspiring utterance, to be read in every school and at every immigrant home in the country.

The Housing Shortage Throughout the World:
Written by Gustavus Myers, who marshals the facts regarding an unprecedented situation of compelling interest.

Jugoslavia's New Constitution:
This article is written by Dr. Ivan Shvegel, a Member of Parliament of that country. He explains the serious constitutional problems now confronting them.

Albania's Conflict With Serbia:
This is a plea for Albania's independence, written by an official representing the Albanian Commission to the United States.

Fighting the Turks at Aintab:
By Dr. Lorin Shepard, who was present at the famous siege and describes it in detail.

The Tragedy of Child Life Under Bolshevism:
Dr. Boris Sokolov contributes this chapter, which uncovers one of the most tragic phases of the Soviet Administration.

The Soviet Prisons:
This article by Leo Pasvolsky tells a harrowing story of the unspeakable horrors in the prisons of Russia.

Baring the Soul of a Young Ukrainian Soldier:
These are actual letters from a young Ukrainian soldier, who has crowded a whole lifetime of suffering and fighting into the last two or three years in South Russia. It is full of romance and adventure.

What Japan Is Doing to China:
This article is written by a Chinese student, and makes clear many phases of the Far Eastern question.

Italy's New Parliament:
An analysis of the results of the recent election.

Bulgaria's Crimes Aginst Serbia:
By Captain Gordon Gordon-Smith

Rumania in the New Europe:
By Theodore Vladimiroff.

In Defense of King Constantine:
By D. J. Theophilatos.

Hungary and Her Neighbors:

The Central American Union:

What Is the Matter With Business?
By a financial authority.

Eighteen Pages International Cartoons:

The Vatican's New Relation With France:
Explains the true significance of Senator Jonnart's appointment as French Ambassador to the Vatican.

Diplomatic Blunders of France:
This article by Adamantios Polyzoides, the well-known Greek journalisn of New York, carefully analyzes the French po icy on the Rhine and it Asia Minor, pointing out serious blunders that are being made.

Drinking From Pontius Pilate's Reservoir:
A description of the waterworks that now supply Jerusalem with good drinking water coming from the reservoir actually built by Pontius Pilate.

The Arrival of Palestine's New Commissioner:
An eye witness description by Elizabeth L. McQueen of Sir Herbert Samuel's arrival to rule over the Holy Land isan entertaining and interesting article.

Fifty Nations Are Surveyed
July Current History

The New York Times.

BRITISH ATHLETES BOW TO AMERICANS

Yale-Harvard Team Wins Eight of Ten Events From Oxford-Cambridge Group.

GOURDIN LEAPS TO RECORD

Negro Wearer of Crimson Sets World's Mark of 25 Feet 3 Inches in Broad Jump.

RUDD WINS QUARTER MILE

Mile Run, Won by Stallard, Gives Britons Their Only Other Point—Six Meet Figures Beaten.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 23.—Showing a pronounced superiority in every event save the quarter-mile and one mile runs, the combined track team of Yale-Harvard this afternoon vanquished the Oxford-Cambridge combination in the fifth international meet between these rival universities. According to the rules governing the meet only first places were to count except in the case of a tie, when second places would have decided the issue. But there wasn't any tie, there wasn't anything even remotely approaching a tie, and the final reckoning showed that the Americans had won eight of the ten events on the program.

The Americans won the 100-yard dash, the 16-pound hammer throw, the running high jump, the 120-yard high hurdles, the 16-pound shot put, the two-mile run, the half-mile run and the running broad jump, conceding only the 440-yard and the mile races to their British cousins. The athletes from across the sea finished in second place six times and the Americans four. The Englishmen were second in the 100-yard dash, the hammer throw, the mile run, the two-mile run, the half-mile run and the broad jump. The Americans were second in the high jump, the 440-yard run, the hurdle race and the shot put.

During the course of the meet one world's record was made and six meet marks bettered and one equalled. The equalled mark was made by Ned Gourdin, Harvard's negro athlete, in the running broad jump. This full-blooded Dusky warrior of the track catapulted himself through the air for a distance of 25 feet 3 inches, breaking the old record of 24 feet 11½ inches made by Peter O'Connor of Ireland at Athlone, Aug. 5, 1901.

Gourdin a Double Winner.

For more than twenty years this mark had withstood the efforts of the world's best. Many youths with sinews of steel have sought to wipe it off the book and write their names in sport's Hall of Fame with one gigantic effort, but, undismayed, have approached it, none ever bettered it until here this afternoon when the Crimson-trimmed husky with outstretched himself up and beyond the dust-covered figures two decades old. Incidentally he won the 100-yard dash also.

Even the decisively one-sided victory of the Yale-Harvard team was overshadowed by Gourdin's performance. It was the ninth and next to last event on the program and the Americans had long since tucked the meet safely away, but interest was still at fever heat. There seemed to be a tenseness in the hot atmosphere that forecast an impending performance of great moment. The 10,000 who spirerly filled the great concrete horseshoe that is Harvard's stadium seemed to sense that Gourdin was about to make history—that he was about to hurl his body to a record. And his mark probably will remain a target for athletes of coming generations to shoot at, unless he himself betters it before he lays away his spiked shoes for all time.

He had been making good leaps from the start of the event and it was not until he had several times flashed down the runway to the take off and hurtled himself through the air that he finally put all his great strength in the one big effort that was to bring him undying fame. He poised himself gracefully and with extreme care at the head of the runway. Accurately he measured the distance to the take off. He was judging his stride.

Like a Shot From a Gun.

Then, as a great, oppressive silence fell over the spectators, Gourdin started. His spikes swished through the air. They flashed in the sunlight and his powerful strides had carried him to the edge of the jumping pit. He had measured his stride perfectly, and he did not have to falter or shorten or lengthen it. Then he bunched his strong body together, and, as he leaped high and far, it looked as if he were a human projectile fired from some unseen and colossal gun. As he fell forward in the soft dirt at the finish of the jump it was obvious that he had either broken or come very close to the record. It needed no announcement to tell that, but the crowd stifled the cheer that gathered in its throat until Announcer Callahan clarioned that Gourdin had made a new world's record.

Then it was as if every one in the assemblage had bellows for lungs. Cheer upon cheer rolled up and was reechoed back from the other side of the Charles River. Hats were tossed high in the air with reckless abandon. None thought or cared what became of them. The crowd had but one thought—to pay homage to one of the greatest performers in the annals of track and field history.

The meet records that were bettered were made in the 440-yard run, half-mile, mile, running broad jump, hammer throw and the high jump. The meet record was equaled in the hurdle event.

Rudd Clips a Record.

The former record for the 440 was 49 2-5 seconds made by C. G. Davidson of Cambridge in the first meet between the rival universities in 1899. Rudd of Oxford clipped two-fifths of a second off the mark today.

The previous record for the half was held by H. W. Workman of Cambridge and was set when he ran the distance

Continued on Page 3, This Section.

Winners in International Meet at Harvard Stadium

Special to The New York Times.

HARVARD STADIUM, CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 23.—The following were the winners of the events today in the track meet between Harvard and Yale, Oxford and Cambridge:

Event.	Winner & Univ.	Time or Distance.
100-yard	Gourdin, *H.	:10 1-5
120-hurdle	Krogness, H.	:15 2-5
440-yard	Rudd, O.	:49
880-yard	Campbell, Y.	1:56
One mile	Stallard, C.	4:20 2-5
Two miles	Douglas, Y.	9:32 1-5
		Ft. In.
High jump	Landon, Y.	6 3
Broad jump	Gourdin, H.	25 3
Shot put	Tolbert, H.	43 5
Hammer throw	Brown, H.	159 3 2-3

*H, Harvard; Y, Yale; O, Oxford; C, Cambridge.

AMERICAN SLOOP IS FIRST AT MONTREAL

Bootlegger Wins Opening Race of Series of Three for Royal St. Lawrence Cup.

MONTREAL, July 23.—The American sloop Bootlegger of St. Paul, Minn., today won the first of the series of three races for the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club cup. She defeated the American sloop Freebooter and the defending Canadian yachts Beaver and Red Patch of Quebec in a 13-mile triangular contest on Lake St. Louis.

Freebooter finished second, Beaver third and Red Patch last.

The official time for the three laps of the course was: Bootlegger, 5:52:27; Freebooter, 5:58:33; Beaver, 5:59:23, and Red Patch, 6:01:00. The elapsed time was: Bootlegger, 2:52:27; Freebooter, 2:58:33; Beaver, 2:59:23, and Red Patch, 3:02:00. All four boats were sloop-rigged 32-footers.

Bootlegger and Freebooter carried the colors of the White Bear Yacht Club of St. Paul. The trophy was offered by G. H. Duggan of Montreal in memory of the St. Lawrence club members who fell in the war.

The race was sailed on virtually still water in a breeze which started at five knots and fell to three knots before the finish. During most of the race, the skippers of the two American yachts displayed superior ability.

Red Patch by a clever manoeuvre managed to cross the line at the moment the starting gun was fired, and was clear a full minute ahead of her opponents. The lead was quickly lost when Red Patch struck a soft spot in the wind.

The score, based on a system of place at the finish, stood: White Bear Yacht Club, 7; Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, 3. The two remaining races for the trophy will be sailed Monday and Tuesday.

GETS OFFICIAL WORD FROM MLLE. LENGLEN

U. S. L. T. A. Receives Cable Saying French Star Is Ill—Will Sail July 30.

Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, world's champion in women's tennis, did not sail for the United States yesterday afternoon, as she had planned to do, and will not leave France until next Saturday, July 30, according to a cablegram received here yesterday by the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Reports from Paris that she would be unable to leave until the 30th had been discounted by the officers of the U. S. L. T. A. because of the positive and official advices that had previously been received that she would sail yesterday.

However, in a cablegram from Miss Anne Morgan, Chairman of the American Committee for Devastated France, who is now in Paris, the U. S. L. T. A. received the following information:

"Impossible for Lenglen to sail on the 23d, owing to serious indisposition caused by heat. She, her mother, and Joannis (Vice President of the French Lawn Tennis Federation), will sail on the 30th. You will have to cancel all exhibitions previous to the national championships. She will play whatever is arranged first three weeks September you will remain few weeks October if you so desire. Greatest difficulty to secure this result."

In accordance with this information, the National Association has notified the Field Club of Greenwich, Conn.; the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club and the Nassau Country Club that the matches already scheduled at those clubs for the first week in August cannot be played on the dates assigned. Arrangements for matches at Newport, Providence and Southampton also have been discontinued.

"Of course, it is a disappointment that these matches cannot be played on the dates planned," said Julian S. Myrick, President of the National Association, in telling what had transpired. "After months of negotiations, we received on July 13, a cablegram from L. R. Joannis, Vice President of the French Lawn Tennis Federation, announcing that Mlle. Lenglen, her mother and M. de Joannis would sail on the 23d. This confirmed previous messages to the same effect and we regarded it as particularly definite in view of the fact that the message stated in so many words that it was 'official and final.'

"Notwithstanding this embarrassment which the cancellation of these matches may cause clubs affiliated with this organization, which have been most helpful in their efforts to co-operate for the success of her appearance in this country, the association is glad to do its best to co-operate with the American Committee for Devastated France which has acted in good faith throughout. We regret exceedingly that Mlle. Lenglen's illness prevented her departure but we feel certain that everything possible has been done to put through the plans as originally agreed. Miss Morgan, the committe's Chairman, who is now in Paris, has been fully advised of all details, and in fairness to her and the committee it should be clearly understood that this development has resulted from circumstances entirely beyond their control."

White Sox Purchase Fielder.

MOOSE JAW, Sask., July 22.—Elmer Leifer, centrefielder and manager of the Moose Jaw club of the Western Canada League, has been purchased by the Chicago White Sox for $1,200, it was announced here today. Leifer will remain with Moose Jaw for the rest of the season.

BASEBALL TODAY, POLO GROUNDS, 3 P. M. Giants vs. Philadelphia.—Advt.

GIANTS EVEN SERIES WITH TWIN VICTORY

McGrawmen Awake From Their Two-Day Trance and Flail Reds, 8-7 and 6-0.

SECOND GAME ABBREVIATED

Is Called at End of the Fifth—Kelly's 15th Homer Is Emulated by Kopf and Cunningham.

The Giants, who, while drifting about in the doldrums for a few days, spotted the Cincinnati Reds a couple of ball games, caught a favoring breeze yesterday afternoon and tied up the series in a hurry. The first contest was a whiz-bang affair in which the visitors proved hard to subdue. They finally succumbed by the score of 8 to 7. The later battle, which was abbreviated by the Reds' anxiety to catch a train for Cincinnati—fancy such a yearning!—was only a canter for the McGraw troupe, who bashed out six runs in the five-inning tussle and allowed their guests whatever they could find inside a vacuum.

There was a huge throng on hand to discover what was the matter with the Giants, and the jury of 30,000 citizens brought in a verdict that there was nothing whatever the matter with them. After being a bit sluggish, both at the bat and in the field, for the space of a hundred hours or so, and after the doctor had been summoned, they kicked off the bedclothes hastily at sight of the vials of quinine and calomel and announced that the medicine could be administered to Sweeney. Their convalescence was positively the most rapid on record. Friday they didn't have a thing—except maybe the croup—and yesterday they had everything. The gave the overjoyed fans a great display of brilliant fielding and powerful batting.

For the greater bliss of the onlookers Monsieur Georges Kelly clanged out his fifteenth home run of the season in the opening engagement, and Clare Cunningham banged the ball into the stand in the second game. Larry Kopf, pinch hitting for Donohue, also flayed forth a homer in the first game. But the resounding blow of the afternoon was delivered by Curt Walker, whose pinch-hit triple in the eighth won the initial skirmish.

Kopf's Hit Ties Score.

After Kopf's slam, which tied the score of the first game in the eighth, Nehf was succeeded by Sallee, who gave way to a pinch hitter, and Toney finished the affair. Jess Barnes pitched for the New Yorkers in the second fray and allowed only five hits. Marquard, Donohue, Eller, Coumbe and Geary all appeared on the mound for Pat Moran's brigade in the course of the afternoon.

A couple of sparkling catches by George Burns and a nice play by Kelly and Nehf on Roush's bounder stopped the Reds in their tracks in the opening inning of the first game, but they took advantage of the opportunity to lay up a couple of runs. After George Burns had filed to Roush, Dave Bancroft landed on one of Rube Marquard's shoots for a triple to left centre. Frank Frisch grounded to Crane, whose throw to Hargrave to head off Bancroft was as wild as a hawk. Dave scored and Frisch went to second. Frank stole the third sack an instant later and Ross Young sacrificed him the rest of the way with a fly to Neale. George Kelly whaled a two-bagger to left, but Cunningham's hoist was clocked by Neale. The Reds took back one of these tallies in the second. With two gone, Hargrave smashed the sphere over Cunningham's dome for three bases and tickled over the plate as Crane stole base line to right. Young took Marquard's fly with his back against the right field wall.

The thinness of the home team's lead dissatisfied Jesse Nehf, so he took personal measures in the fifth to thicken it a bit. The method he adopted was to launch a double into the left-hand landscape and sprint home as Dave Bancroft's single left to the same region.

The Giants skated on rather thin ice in the third, fourth and sixth, in each of which sessions the first Red to make his appearance got free and made passage to first and an ensuing single brought the plate within hailing distance. Clean-cut fielding, however, prevented the runners from rounding out the circuit.

In the latter portion of the sixth George Kelly and his pet cudgel, known as Biff Bang, took a hand in the proceedings. With one man on first and no runners in sight, George flayed the ball high up in the rear rows of the left field bleachers and cantered around the paths in solitary grandeur.

The visitors were given that three-run lead by a couple of markers in the seventh. Bressler, batting for Rube Marquard, coaxed a pass from Nehf and drifted to second when Neale beat out a hit to Rawlings. Neale was forced at the second bag on Bohne's tap to Frisch. Bressler taking third. The latter put in an appearance at the platter on Groh's sacrifice fly to Cunningham. Then Eddie Roush perpetrated a single to centre, which enabled Bohne, who had stolen second, to gallop over the scoring disk. Roush failed to get to second on the blow, but was nailed by Rancroft's great play of Cunningham's throw-in.

The Clan McGraw added two more stories to their edifice in their half of the same canto on singles by Nehf and Bancroft, a pass to Burns and an infield out. That made the tally 6 to 3, and the game was on ice, according to all the best evidence procurable.

The ice melted right away in the eighth, however, in a hot fire of Cincinnati hits. Daubert furnished the kindling with a triple to right centre and rolled home on an infield out. With two gone Crane doubled to centre and then Larry Kopf, without any invitation from either the Giants or the fans, dobbed to hit for Donohue. Larry bashed the ball into the left-field bleachers and blew Crane home in front of him. All this violence tangled the score up in a bowknot at six tallies apiece.

Giants Win in Eighth.

Another block of ice was procured in the latter part of the inning and the Giants placed the game thereon. It turned out to be firm ice and it lasted until the close. Kelly singled and so did Cunningham, and then Curt Walker, summoned to swing for Sallee in the emergency, propelled an enormous triple into left centre, which carried the two runners over the plate. It was a good thing that it was two of them, for the Reds contrived to get a run in the ninth on a pair of passes, an infield out and Duncan's single.

In the second inning of the nightcap performance the Giants issued an eviction notice to Coumbe. Young doubled through Groh and took third when Kelly beat out a tap to the box. Bill Cunningham gave the boy better nick, long, cool ride into the lower deck of the stand, sweeping Young and Kelly ahead of him as he journey homeward. Rawlings drew a pass and that was the last of Coumbe for the time being. Bob Geary took his place on the mound and checked the Manhattanites right away, three of them in a row flying out to Duncan.

Professor Geary got by in the third, too, but in the fourth he was soundly tapped, Kelly, Cunningham, Smith and Barnes flogged forth singles and Geary

Continued on Page 3, This Section.

Paris Crowds Sweep Police Aside To Welcome Georges on Arrival Home

PARIS, July 23.—Georges Carpentier, apparently more than ever the idol of the French sporting public because of his gallant if unsuccessful attempt to capture the world's heavyweight championship, was given a hero's reception upon his arrival in Paris at noon today from the United States.

The St. Lazare railway station at which the French boxer's train pulled in was crowded with his admirers and as Carpentier appeared, palpably surprised by the enthusiasm of his reception and affected almost to tears, he was captured by the surging crowd and borne against his will through the side door of the station and along the Rue Londres.

Meanwhile the crowd which had waited outside the station, not knowing their favorite had made his exit through another than the main door, pushed and jammed about the building for nearly half an hour after his departure, clogging the thoroughfares in the vicinity and dispersing only when the news spread that Carpentier had come and gone.

That part of the crowd which had gained possession of Carpentier and with shouts of "Carry him in triumph," had borne him to the street, swept aside the police line and rushed along the thoroughfares. Several doors and windows in the neighborhood were crushed in by the pressure of the throng, which choked the streets from building to building.

Police reinforcements finally fought their way to the centre of the crowd and asked Carpentier politely to make the rest of his journey home in a taxicab the police had brought, so that the crowd would disperse.

Carpentier arrived at Havre last night from New York with the intention of spending several weeks in France before again visiting the United States early next Fall.

In an interview shortly after he landed, Carpentier declared that he considered Jack Dempsey, world's heavyweight boxing champion, unquestionably the best fighter of the present day, and said that he thought the heavyweight title would be safe in Dempsey's hands for four or five years.

PIRATES IN EVEN BREAK WITH BRAVES

39,000 See Teams Divide Double-Header—Scores Are 3-2 and 3-1.

BOSTON, July 23.—Pittsburgh and Boston split another double-header today before 39,000 persons, the largest crowd that ever clicked the turnstiles at Braves' Field except for a world's series game. The league leaders took the first contest, 3 to 2, with Cooper pitching his second victory of the series. Scott held Pittsburgh to three hits in the second game and the Braves won, 3 to 1. The Pirates won the first game in the ninth. A single, a pass and a bunt filled the bases, and Barbare's wild throw to the plate on Cutshaw's grounder allowed Bigbee to score with the winning run.

Powell's home run, scoring Scott ahead of him, in the sixth inning, assured the victory of the second game. The third run came in the seventh on Boeckel's triple and Ford's single.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Bigbee,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Carey,cf	3	2	1	3	0
Maranville,ss	3	0	2	1	3
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Whitted,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Barnhart,3b	4	0	0	0	0
Grimm,1b	3	0	2	8	0
Schmidt,c	2	0	1	4	0
Cooper,p	3	0	0	1	4
Total	30	3	5	27	11

BOSTON (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Powell,cf	5	1	2	3	0
Barbare,ss	4	1	1	3	0
Maranville,ss	4	0	0	2	0
Nicholson,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Boeckel,3b	4	0	1	0	4
Holke,1b	3	0	1	7	1
Ford,2b	3	0	0	3	5
O'Neil,c	3	0	2	11	0
Gibson,c	1	0	0	0	0
Watson,p	2	0	0	0	3
aGowdy	1	0	1	0	0
bChrist'b'y	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	8	27	13

a Batted for Watson in ninth.
b Ran for Gowdy in ninth.
Errors—Barnhart, Barbare.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2

Two-base hit—Carey. Stolen base—Maranville. Sacrifices—Maranville, Whitted, Holke, Watson, Barbare. Double plays—Barbare, Ford and Holke. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 3; Boston, 5. Bases on balls—Off Cooper 2, Watson 1. Struck out—By Cooper 3, Watson 1. Umpires—Moran and Igler. Time of game—1:30.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Powell,cf	3	1	1	7	0
Barbare,ss	4	0	0	1	0
S'th'w'th,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Cruise,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Boeckel,3b	3	1	2	1	0
Holke,1b	3	0	1	8	0
Ford,2b	3	0	1	1	2
Gibson,c	3	0	7	4	1
Scott,p	2	1	0	0	4
Total	28	3	5	27	10

PITTSBURGH (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Bigbee,lf	3	0	2	0	0
Carey,cf	3	0	0	3	1
Maranville,ss	3	0	1	2	4
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	2	2
Whitted,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Barnhart,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Grimm,1b	3	1	1	10	0
Schmidt,c	2	0	0	2	0
Carlson,p	2	0	0	0	2
Zinn,p	0	0	0	0	1
aRohwer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	5	24	12

a Batted for Carlson in eighth.
Errors—Barbare, Ford.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—3
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Three-base hit—Boeckel. Home run—Powell. Sacrifice—Schmidt. Left on bases—Pittsburgh 4, Boston 3. Bases on balls—Off Carlson 2 in 7 innings; Zinn, 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Scott (Carey). Struck out—By Carlson (Cruise 1, Scott 3). Losing pitcher—Carlson. Umpires—Rigler and Moran. Time of game—1:15.

ALEX AGAIN BEATS PHILS.

Scores Second Victory of Series in Eleven Innings by Count of 6-2.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Alexander outpitched Meadows and won his second victory of the series from Philadelphia, 6 to 2, in eleven innings. Both pitchers twirled shutout ball until the ninth, when each team made two runs. Then Alexander tightened, while Meadows blew up in the eleventh when Chicago hammered his delivery for four runs. Rapp had two more hits today, making it sixteen straight games in which he has hit safely.

The score:

CHICAGO (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Flack,rf	6	1	2	1	0
Hollocher,ss	5	0	0	4	6
Terry,2b	5	2	2	3	1
Grimes,1b	4	0	0	12	2
Barber,lf	5	1	2	1	0
Maisel,cf	5	2	2	3	0
Deal,3b	4	1	3	1	2
Daly,c	5	0	1	7	2
Alexander,p	4	0	0	1	0
Total	43	6	11	33	14

PHILADELPHIA (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Rapp,3b	5	0	2	1	2
J. Smith,2b	3	0	1	2	2
W'stone,2b	2	0	0	2	1
King,lf	5	1	1	3	0
Leb'veau,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Konetchy,1b	5	0	1	17	1
Williams,cf	4	0	2	1	0
P'kinson,ss	4	0	0	1	3
Brugg'r,c	4	0	0	5	0
Meadows,p	4	0	1	1	3
Total	40	2	9	33	17

Errors—Grimes, Alexander, J. Smith, Wrightstone, Lebourveau.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

Two-base hits—King, Lebourveau. Sacrifices—Alexander, Deal. Stolen bases—Maisel (2), Rapp. Struck out—By Meadows 4, Alexander 6. Base on balls—Off Alexander 1. Left on bases—Chicago 7, Philadelphia 6. Umpires—McCormick and Hart. Time of game—1:50.

MOGRIDGE HIT HARD AND SENATORS LOSE

Tigers Bat Opportunely and Win by 6 to 2—Ehmke Twists Ankle and Retires.

DETROIT, July 23.—Detroit hit Mogridge opportunely this afternoon and defeated Washington, 6 to 2. Ehmke was batted freely, but tightened in the pinches. He was forced to retire after the eighth inning on account of a twisted ankle, sustained as he scored a run.

The score:

DETROIT (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Blue,1b	4	0	3	9	0
Bush,2b	3	0	1	2	1
Heilmann,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Veach,lf	4	0	0	3	2
Fingstad,ss	4	0	1	1	1
Shorten,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Jones,3b	1	1	1	0	1
Sargent,3b	2	1	1	0	2
Bassler,c	4	1	2	4	2
Ehmke,p	3	2	3	1	1
Middleton,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	6	14	27	10

WASHINGTON (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Judge,1b	5	0	2	7	0
Milan,rf	5	0	2	4	1
Rice,cf	4	0	0	3	1
Miller,lf	4	1	1	0	0
Harris,2b	4	0	3	2	1
Shanks,3b	4	0	1	1	4
O'Rourke,ss	4	0	1	3	0
Torres,c	3	1	1	4	0
Mogridge,p	3	0	1	0	3
aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
bBrower	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	2	12	24	10

a Batted for Torres in ninth.
b Batted for Mogridge in ninth.
Errors — Fingstad, Bassler, Milan, O'Rourke, Torres.

Detroit	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	—6
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Ehmke, Miller. Three-base hits—Shorten, Milan. Home runs—Heilmann, Bush. Sacrifice hits—Milan and Torres. Left on bases—Washington 9, Detroit 8. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge 1, Middleton 1. Hits—Off Ehmke 12, in 8 innings, Middleton 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Mogridge (Blue). Struck out—By Mogridge 1, Ehmke 4. Passed ball—Torres. Winning pitcher—Ehmke. Losing pitcher—Mogridge. Umpires—Connolly and Chill. Time of game—2:00.

ATHLETICS DEFEAT CHICAGO.

C. Walker's Great Catch Saves Mackmen—Score Is 3 to 1.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Chicago was unable to hit Hasty in the pinches today while Philadelphia hit Kerr opportunely and defeated the locals, 3 to 1. C. Walker's great catch of Yaryan's long drive in the ninth inning prevented a possible tie, as the locals had two men on the bases.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Witt,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Dykes,2b	3	1	2	5	4
Welch,cf	3	0	0	2	0
C. Walker,lf	4	0	1	4	0
J. Walker,lb	4	0	0	8	0
Perkins,c	4	0	2	2	0
Duran,3b	3	1	1	2	1
Galloway,ss	4	0	2	1	0
Hasty,p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	33	3	10	27	13

CHICAGO (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Johnson,ss	5	0	0	1	5
McC'lan,3b	3	0	1	2	6
Collins,2b	4	0	2	1	5
Schalk,c	4	0	1	7	0
Falk,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Mostil,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Sheely,1b	3	0	0	8	0
Schalk,c	3	0	0	6	1
Kerr,p	4	0	1	0	1
aYaryan	1	0	0	1	0
Total	37	1	7	29	18

a Batted for McClellan in ninth.
Errors—Dykes, Duran, Hasty.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Galloway. Three-base hits—Falk, Dugan. Stolen bases—C. Walker, Galloway. Double plays—Welch, Schalk. Double plays—Johnson, Collins and Sheely; J. Walker, Galloway and Dykes; Mulligan, Collins and Sheely. Left on bases—Philadelphia 6, Chicago 10. Bases on balls—Off Hasty 1, Kerr 2. Struck out—By Hasty 2. Wild pitch—Hasty. Umpires—Moriarty and Dineen. Time of game—1:28.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL GAMES

At Syracuse.

FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Syracuse	2	2	0
Rochester	3	0	0

Batteries—Olsen and Niebergall; Blake, Murray and Mattox.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	1	0	0
Syracuse	2	0	0

Batteries—Wisner and Murphy; Kircher and Gilham.

At Toronto.

FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	6	12	0
Toronto	4	6	1

Batteries—Rogers and Tragesser; Fortune and Devine.

SECOND GAME.

(Seven innings by agreement.)

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	3	6	0
Buffalo	2	9	0

Batteries—Reis and Devine; Heitman and Bengough.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	74	22	.771
Buffalo	58	40	.593
Rochester	52	46	.535
Toronto	48	47	.505
Newark	41	54	.432
Jersey City	39	52	.429
Syracuse	40	55	.421
Reading	28	68	.292

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Baltimore at Jersey City (2 games).
Reading at Newark (2 games).
Rochester at Syracuse.
Toronto at Buffalo.

Curves and Bingles

George Kelly was the outstanding mauler of the double bill at the Polo Grounds. It was a peevish club that he swung yesterday. In the first encounter he mangled the opposing hurlers for a homer, a double and a single in four times up, and in the second game he singled twice in three chances.

It would be a tough job to select the fielding star of the dual matinée, for all the Giants played a brilliant game at times. Nevertheless, a play such as Cunningham closed the Reds' half of the fifth with in the second game demands comment. He snared Crane's drive to right centre in a cup formed by his left hand as he skimmed over the turf.

Rube Marquard wound up so hard before pitching to Bancroft in the third inning of the opener that the ball flew from his digits back of the box, and Burns, who was on first, skipped down to second. Rube will hereafter use sand instead of tallow as an aid in pitching.

Groh and Hargrave clashed in an effort to catch a foul from Kelly's bat and the ball got away from their four outstretched hands. They held a debate concerning the blame for the matter, but it was in undertones. No phonograph company would have wanted a record of it even if they had spoken quite loudly.

Just as a fan was about to pocket a ball fouled into the stand a cop hove within easy collar-gripping distance. So the fan put on a look of injured innocence and nonchalous rectitude and tossed the ball back onto the turf. If there turned out to be a reward up for the return of the spheres, he didn't want the policeman to get it.

Heinie Groh holds his bat as if he was going to mash potatoes with it. He might as well have used it for that purpose yesterday for all the good it did the visitors' cause.

Most ball players take a little nap once in a while, but Dave Bancroft never droops an eyelid. He acted like a block of radium, sparkling all over the premises. Some of his best plays were due to the fact that he can give you the exact latitude and longitude of the ball at any given instant.

SOTHORON LEADS INDIANS TO VICTORY

Holds Yankee Sluggers to Three Widely Scattered Hits—Score Is 3-0.

HOYT WEAKENS IN THIRD

Four Singles and a Pass in This Inning Yield All Three of Cleveland's Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—A string of ciphers was the Yankees' portion here this afternoon when they hooked up with the Indians in the third game of the important series on which first place hinged until today. Held to three widely scattered hits, the Hugmen never had a real chance to cause any trouble and they finished on the empty end of a 3 to 0 score. The defeat put the Yankees two games behind the Indians and killed their last chance of going home in first place, regardless of what may happen tomorrow.

It was Allen Sothoron, a pitcher discarded during the current season by two clubs—the Browns and Red Sox—who made the Yankee sluggers look puny today. Only five New Yorkers reached first base during the game and only one of the five beyond Doc Johnston's corner. Baker, who doubled off the wall in the fifth and reached third on a wild pitch, was the lone navigator. The four others to reach first were Ruth and Hoyt on singles, Meusel on a pass, and Fewster, who was hit.

Waite Hoyt, on the hill for the Yankees, was reached for twelve hits, but runs came in only one inning, the Indians bunching four singles with a pass in the third. Reckless chances on the bases kept down Cleveland's score.

The game was bitterly fought, players of both teams being under high tension in the fight for leadership. Both Sothoron and Doc Johnston rose to hot act in a tussle in the fifth at the third base coacher's box, and later in the game Johnston and Hofmann had a clash. Hofmann was behind the bat, as Wally Schang reported on the sick list today. A capacity crowd of 23,000 attended the game.

Fielding of a High Order.

The fielding of both teams was of a high order, with two running catches by Ruth as the headliners. Babe had a poor day at bat, with one single and four chances. His other efforts resulted in a foul to O'Neill, a grounder to Johnston and a fly to Smith. Peck pulled a smart play on Speaker in the fifth, going through all the motions of fielding a ground ball, while Pipp was camped under a pop fly by Smith. This turned out to be a ground ball even try to get back, while Pipp made an unassisted double play.

The Yanks died in order in the first frame, though Ruth tagged the right field wall with a single. Fewster had filed to Smith and Peck had lined to Gardner when Babe got his hit. The rebound off the fence was so fast that it enabled Ruth to get a good hop and hopped to Johnston, whose throw to Wamby nailed Ruth as he tried to

SPRECKELS' RUNSTAR

Reverse Decision, Giving Race to Kai-Sang in East View Stakes at Empire City.

JOCKEY METCALF SET DOWN

Strikes Rancocas Entry and Rider Sande During Final Dash for Wire.

GREY LAG BEATS CAREFUL

Adds to White and Green Winnings in Knickerbocker Handicap—Mad Hatter Has Easy Gallop.

After the most sensational finish that has been witnessed on the Eastern turf this season, A. B. Spreckels's much-talked-of two-year-old colt Runstar was disqualified for a foul in the $10,000 East View Stakes at Empire City yesterday, and the victory in this juvenile classic was awarded to Kai-Sang of the Rancocas Stable, which had been beaten by only a nose. The decision of the judges caused a small-sized riot in front of the judges' stand, in which threats of violence were hurled at the officials. Before order had been restored eight men had been taken out of the crowd by the race track police and two of the offenders were ejected from the grounds.

The disqualification was ordered because of a foul committed by Jockey Metcalf, who had the mount on Runstar. Metcalf, according to the judges, struck Kai-Sang as well as his rider, Sande, with his whip several times during a fierce struggle through the stretch. Metcalf was set down for the balance of the meeting and his case referred to The Jockey Club. To make matters worse for himself, Metcalf attempted to retaliate on Sande in the final race, and bumped into Cloughjordan, which Sande was riding, knocking the horse back and out of the race.

Aside from all the unpleasant features that attended it, the East View Stakes, which was over the short six furlong route, was by far the best race among juveniles of the season. There was little question, however, but what a foul had been committed. Runster was leading when he came into the stretch, but Kai-Sang drew up to him on the outside and was in a neck-and-neck struggle all through the final sixteenth of a mile. It could be plainly seen from the stands that Runstar's head was turned so that he was almost rubbing noses with his rival horse. The two were so close together that they were bumping at every stride. That Runstar was interfering with the efforts of Kai-Sang to pass him was evident to all those who could see the race, but it was not until the decision of the judges was made known that it was learned what had taken place. Metcalf was seen to draw his whip and use it, but the hapless rider quickly that most of those in the stands failed to see that the jockey had struck the rival horse.

Police Quell Disturbance.

Both riders were called to the stand, and after a brief examination the numbers that had been put up showing Runstar the winner were changed, Kai-Sang was given the victory, with his tablemate, Little Chief, placed second and Mustard Seed was moved up into third position. A number of disgruntled backers of the Spreckels colt then gathered about the judges stand and demanded a reversal of the decision. A few more bold kids in the crowd began to make threats, and one man wanted the crowd to help him tear down the stand. It was then that the race track police stepped in and put several apparent leaders out of the crowd and restored order.

The running of the race throughout was sensational. There were eight starters. The Rancocas pair were the favorites among the large throng of enthusiasts which turned out for the six-furlong program. But Runstar was heavily backed. This is the colt that, it is claimed, is better than Morvich. Mustard Seed, a very fast colt, also was well supported.

Runstar got away better than usual and rushed to the front in the first sixteenth of a mile, but was quickly joined by Kai-Sang, which was but a length away as the horses turned out of the back stretch.

The two leaders had by this time drawn away from the balance of the field. Kai-Sang did not make his challenge until turning into the stretch. Then Sande sent him along to do his best. The Rancocas colt quickly drew up to almost even terms with the leader, but in doing so came up so close beside Runstar that the two were only inches apart. Metcalf began a desperate ride on Runstar and then, at the sixteenth pole, having failed to draw clear of the rival horse, used his whip in the manner that caused his disqualification. Runstar was bearing out upon Kai-Sang and there seemed little doubt that the Rancocas colt would have been the winner but for the interference. Little Chief was much the best of the others and finished four lengths back of his stable mate, with three lengths' advantage over Mustard Seed. The latter broke from the outside, lacked his usual early speed, and was forced to run on the outside all the way. He closed some ground in the stretch, but was never a serious factor in the race. June Grass was the only one of the others that was prominent at any time. She raced in front of Runstar for a few strides right after the start, but with this finish of speed retired and was next to last at the end.

Gathers Three Purses.

It was another big day for the Rancocas Stable, which gathered in three of the purses offered, but the most impressive of all the victories scored for the white and green was that of Grey Lag in the Knickerbocker Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth. In this he defeated Walter J. Salmon's filly Careful by four lengths with a load of 127 pounds against 108 for the filly. Copper Demon was third and Knobble, stablemate of the winner, was last.

At the post the barrier, Careful paced to the front with Knobble close behind her. Rounding the turn Careful, which was running with keen speed and apparently without extending herself, began to draw from Knobble. The Wrack colt had enough of it by the time he was half way through the back stretch. Grey Lag in the meantime had been rated along in third position about three lengths back of Careful.

When Sande saw that Knobble had cracked he sent Grey Lag after Careful. It was too early in the race to begin making a run under ordinary circumstances but it was necessary in this case. But Grey Lag was more than equal to the task. Half way around the turn he was abreast of Careful. He raced with her for a few strides and then took the lead. The filly made a game effort but she was beaten by the time she straightened out for home. Once in front, Grey Lag, 135 pounds appearing to set lightly upon his back, made a show of his rivals and was galloping through the final sixteenth. Careful did her best to the end, running with her usual fine courage, and was four lengths in front of Cooper Demon. Knobble was eased up at the end. Factor having made no effort after the colt dropped back beaten.

The other purse that fell to the Rancocas Stable was won by Mad Hatter, which had another of those easy gallops over a mile and seventy yards to beat Recount and Snapdragon II. The presence of Mad Hatter and Purchase in the original entries had scared all of the possible contenders into their barns, Purchase was withdrawn then and left the issue to Mad Hatter. A big difference in the weights made little difference. Mad Hatter moved into the lead at once, ran away from his opponents and was six lengths in front at the end and being eased up. Recount was as easily second.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; purse $1,420. About six furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
The Boy	114	Haynes	2-1	1nse
Sunflash II.	115	Sande	5-2	2nk
Staunch	100	Callahan	50-1	3hd
Scottish Chief	105	Weiner	40-1	4
Clare Frances	100	Teargin	60-1	5

Time—1:10 2-5.

Start good; won driving; place easily. The Boy, ch. h., by Celt—Sand Dune; owned by F. A. Goss and trained by C. J. Casey.

SECOND RACE.

The Cosmopolitan Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; $1,680 added. One mile and seventy yards.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Mad Hatter	133	Sande	1-10	1st
Recount	100	Callahan	8-1	2d
Snapdragon II.	95	McLaughlin	100-1	3

Time—1:42 3-5.

Start good; won galloping; place easily. Mad Hatter, br. h., by Fair Play—Madcap; owned by Rancocas Stable and trained by S. C. Hildreth.

THIRD RACE.

The East View Stakes, for two-year-olds; $10,000 guaranteed. About six furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
†Runstar	113	Metcalf	13-5	1se
*Kai-Sang	110	Sande	3-2	2d
Little Chief	122	Fator	3-2	3d
Mustard Seed	110	Miller	12-5	4
Yankee Star	110	Rice	30-1	5
Penitent	107	Coltlett	8-1	6
†June Grass	113	McAtee	12-1	7
†Rib Grass	113	Enzor	12-1	8

*Coupled. †Coupled. ‡Disqualified for foul.

Time—1:09 2-5.

Start good; won driving; place easily. Kai-Sang, br. c., by The Finn—Kiluna; owned by Rancocas Stable and trained by S. C. Hildreth.

FOURTH RACE.

The Knickerbocker Handicap, for three-year-olds; $3,000 added. One mile and a sixteenth.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
*Grey Lag	135	Sande	1-4	1st
Careful	108	Enzor	5-1	2d
Copper Demon	110	Rice	25-1	3d
*Knobble	126	Fator	1-4	4

*Coupled.

Time—1:45.

Start good; won galloping; place easily. Grey Lag, ch. c., by Star Shoot—Miss Minnie; owned by Rancocas Stable and trained by S. C. Hildreth.

FIFTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; purse $1,420. One mile and seventy yards.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Sedge	114	Fairbrother	6-5	1st
Sedgar	114	Kilsey	20-1	2d
Shaffer	114	Weiner	7-1	3d
Beverly Belle	114	Rice	30-1	4
Cloughjordan	117	Sande	11-5	5
Knot	114	Metcalf	4-1	6
The Almoner	114	Fator	15-1	7
Gondolier	114	Haynes	60-1	8
Rummel	114	Harrison	60-1	9
Miracle Man	114	Ponce	30-1	10

Time—1:07 2-5.

Start good; won driving; place easily. Sedge, ch. c., by Celt—Sand Dune; owned by Greentree Stable and trained by W. R. Midgley.

Weather clear; track fast.

GIANTS EVEN SERIES WITH TWIN VICTORY

Continued from Page 1, This Section.

contributed an error, the net result being three additional New York runs. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Burns,lf	4	1	1	4	0
Bancroft,ss	4	1	3	4	3
Frisch,3b	3	1	0	0	2
Young,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Kelly,1b	4	2	3	5	2
Dauss,cf	4	1	1	3	0
Rawlings,2b	4	0	1	5	2
Snyder,c	3	0	0	0	1
Smith,p	0	0	0	0	0
Nehf,p	3	2	2	1	4
Sallee,p	0	0	0	1	0
xWalker	1	0	1	0	0
Toney,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	8	12	27	14

CINCINNATI (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Bolenz,2b	5	1	1	3	4
Groh,3b	4	0	1	1	3
Groh,3b	1	0	0	0	0
Citoush,cf	3	0	2	2	0
Daubert,1b	5	1	1	12	0
Duncan,lf	4	1	1	3	0
Hargrave,c	4	0	1	7	1
Ring,p	1	0	0	0	1
xRib Grass	1	0	0	0	0
Eller,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	3	7	27	9

xBatted for Ring in eighth.

Errors—Bancroft, Hargrave. Two-base hits—Bancroft, Daubert. Home runs—Kelly, Kopf. Stolen bases—Bohne (3). Frisch. Sacrifices—Young, Groh, Frisch. Left on bases—New York 5, Cincinnati 8. Bases on balls—Off Nehf 4, Toney 2, Donohue 1, Eller 1. Hits—Off Marquard 7 in 6 innings, Eller 3 in 1, Nehf 11 in 7 2-3, Toney 1 in 1, Donohue 2 in 1, Sallee 0 in 1-3. Struck out—By Marquard 1, Donohue 2, Bale—Marquard. Passed ball—Hargrave. Winning pitcher—Sallee. Losing pitcher—Eller. Umpires—Klein and Emslie. Time of game—2:20.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Burns,lf	2	0	0	0	0
Bancroft,ss	3	0	0	4	2
Frisch,3b	3	0	0	3	2
Young,rf	2	1	1	1	0
Kelly,1b	3	2	2	7	1
Cunningham,cf	3	2	3	2	1
Rawlings,2b	0	1	0	1	1
Snyder,c	2	0	1	0	0
Smith,c	0	0	0	0	0
Causey,p	0	0	0	0	0
Sallee,p	0	0	0	0	0
Toney,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	20	6	8	15	11

CINCINNATI (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Neale,rf	2	0	2	1	0
Bohne,2b	2	0	1	2	2
Groh,3b	2	0	0	2	1
Roth,cf	2	0	0	2	0
Daubert,1b	1	0	0	2	0
Duncan,lf	2	0	1	3	0
Hargrave,c	2	0	1	1	2
Ring,c	0	0	0	0	0
Toombe,p	0	0	0	0	0
Leary,p	1	0	0	1	0
Total	16	0	5	15	0

Error—Leary.

New York	0	3	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0

Game called to permit Cincinnati team to catch train.

Two-base hits—Young, Duncan. Home run—Cunningham. Stolen bases—Burns, Bancroft, Rawlings. Sacrifices—Daubert, Kelly. Double plays—Frisch, Bancroft and Kelly; Groh, Bohne and Daubert; Kelly, Bancroft and Rawlings; Bohne, Hargrave and Crane. Left on bases—New York 3, Cincinnati 2. Base on balls—Off Toombe 2, Leary 1. Hits—Off Toombe 3 in 1 inning (none out in 2nd), Leary 5 in 4. Umpires—Klem and Emslie. Time of game—1:05.

SOTHORON LEADS INDIANS TO VICTORY

Continued from Page 1, This Section.

the ninth, with Peck flying to Speaker, Ruth going out on a high fly to Smith and Baker on a foul to Gardner.

The score:

CLEVELAND (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Jamieson,lf	4	1	3	1	0
Wambsganss,2b	4	1	1	1	3
Speaker,cf	3	0	2	2	0
Sutherland	2	0	0	4	1
Gardner,3b	4	0	1	3	2
Sewell,ss	4	0	1	1	4
Johnson,1b	3	0	2	9	0
O'Neill,c	2	0	3	6	1
Sothoron,p	3	1	1	0	1
Total	29	3	13	27	7

NEW YORK (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Fewster,cf	3	0	0	0	0
Pipp,rf-ss	4	0	0	2	3
Baker,3b	4	0	1	4	2
Meusel,rf	2	0	0	1	1
Pipp,1b	1	0	0	7	0
Ward,2b	3	0	0	3	6
Hoffman,c	3	0	0	4	2
Hoyt,p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	28	0	3	21	15

Cleveland	0	0	3
New York	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Baker, Speaker. Sacrifice—Speaker. Double plays—Ward and Pipp, Pipp (unassisted); Meusel and Hoffman. Left on bases—New York 4, Cleveland 6. Bases on balls—Off Hoyt 3, Sothoron 1. Hit by pitcher—by Sothoron (Fewster). Struck out—By Hoyt 1, Sothoron 4. Wild pitch—Sothoron. Umpires—Owens and Evans. Time of game—1:45.

RACE AT SARATOGA

Purchase and Eternal Will Add Brilliancy to Coming Meeting at Spa.

GREY LAG NOT YET KING

Three-Year-Old Title Still Open, Despite Star Shoot Colt's Fine Record —Tryster's Chances.

For many years Saratoga has annually provided the best racing to be witnessed anywhere in this country, and it is apparent from the arrangements that have now been closed that the coming meeting at the Spa, beginning Aug. 1 and lasting throughout the month, will be up to the usual standard. Horsemen from all parts of this country and Canada have reserved the best of their horses for the Saratoga meeting, where there are both big stakes and glory to be won, and before the meeting comes to a close it is quite likely that the championships in the various age divisions will be definitely determined.

This duo alone promises to inject new interest into the racing. Purchase but recently made his comeback after an absence of a year. It was a triumphant return and indicated that the giant chestnut, son of Ormondale, was as fast and as able as ever. His future racing depends, of course, upon his training well, but it appears that Trainer S. C. Hildreth has brought him back fit to endure a hard campaign. Eternal has had but three races this year and a long rest preparatory to the Saratoga meeting.

Eligible for Saratoga Handicap.

Purchase and Eternal are both eligible for the Saratoga Handicap, which will be run on the opening day of the meeting and they will enrich an otherwise crack field. Against them will be pitted John P. Grier, the best of the older horses in the stable of H. P. Whitney; Audacious, Mad Hatter, Yellow Hand, Best Pal, recent conqueror of Exterminator, and possibly Grey Lag, though the last named may be reserved for some of the three-year-old events. This will undoubtedly be the strongest field that has faced the barrier anywhere this year. Purchase was the winner of the race two years ago when he was a three-year-old. Last year it was won by Sir Barton. It will be interesting to note the assignment of weights for the race by Mr. Vosburgh, the official handicapper. It seems probable that Purchase will head the list.

There has been a tendency to consider the three-year-old championships already settled, with Grey Lag as the titleholder. The Star Shoot colt has done more than any other horse of his age so far this season, and is entitled to all the credit he has received. But the title is hardly his yet. He has still to meet Eternal, the best of the string of E. R. Bradley of Kentucky, and there are waiting for him also Tryster, Prudery and Crocus of the Whitney three-year-olds.

Trainer James Rowe was never satisfied that Tryster showed at his best this year. On the contrary, he was ready to admit that the Peter Pan colt was not quite much in preparation for the Derby, and was not able to do himself justice. Therefore, Tryster had a rest and has but recently been put into hard training for his campaign at Saratoga. Reports from Saratoga are to the effect that he has trained excellently and that he will be a different horse when he again goes to the post. Trainer Rowe is not willing to concede that Grey Lag, or any other three-year-old, is better than Tryster, and will not make such a concession unless Tryster fails him at Saratoga.

Prudery Training Well.

Prudery also has been training well, and will be sent after the prizes offered for fillies of her age, the task of winning the three-year-old crown being left for Tryster, so far as that Whitney stable is concerned. Tryster and Grey Lag are scheduled to meet in the Miller, the Hudson and one or two other stakes exclusively for horses of their age, and will have numerous other occasions from Black Servant. Behave Yourself and others of the division.

In the final analysis, it is the two-year-old division that will provide the most racing. Though a number of good juveniles have been brought to the races so far there is not an outstanding horse among them. There is a great difference of opinion as to the relative merits of a half dozen of the leaders, so that the numerous stakes to be run during August should bring out of this group the one that will carry off the honors for the year. Probably the winner of the rich Hopeful Stakes will be crowned champion.

It is a notable fact about the two-year-old racing thus far that no horse has won any two of the important stake fixtures. William A., for which the Rancocas Stable paid $80,000; Sweep By, Column and Olympus are among those that have captured the big events and each has tasted a defeat. Morvich alone remains undefeated, and he has never been sent against those named above, so that it is still a moot question if he can beat any of the best of his age so far seen. He has plenty of supporters and he will have his opportunity, for he is eligible for the Hopeful.

Olympus, which the smartest youngster the Whitney Stable has developed thus far, and Column, the star of the two-year-olds owned by Morton L. Schwartz, are reported to be training excellently for their engagements. Column met with an accident in his last race at Belmont Park, and had to be taken out of training for a time. This son of Celt is very fast and has developed into a colt of great proportions. Much is expected of him when he again comes to the races.

Some new factors in the juvenile division will be introduced with Miss Joy, the fleet miss from Kentucky, and her stable companion, Fair Phantom, both owned by Montfort Jones. Miss Joy is heralded as a speed marvel and she has easily taken the measure of the youngsters she met in the West. It remains to be seen if she can do as much when she meets some of the best from the East. There will also be a number of juveniles brought out as debutantes at Saratoga and at least a few of these hold high promise. The Niagara Farm's Sir Play, full brother of Man o' War, is one of the youngsters that is gaining a reputation even before being sent to the post.

White Sox Get Slugger.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Fred Fratch, the hard-hitting outfielder of the Joplin club of the Western League has been added to the White Sox roster, it was announced today.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—The Parkhill Purse; for two-year-olds selling; five and a half furlongs. Mother 107 pounds, *Zennotta, 107, Fifty-fifty 105, Timbrel 115, Lady Delhi 112, Beverly Belle 102, Greenwich Lass 100, Zorro 105, Tulwar 102, *Duncecap 101.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; about six furlongs. Jago 114 pounds, Bon Belle 101, Equator 109, Apple Jack II. 114, Hard Guess 102, Ace of Aces 106, Fluff 107, Granny Lee 104, Midian 107, *Prince 92, Liberty Girl 109, Sugar Plum 99, Santa Claus 106, Princess Pandora 102, Wedgewood 97, *Fort Churchill 114, Lloyd George 109.

THIRD RACE—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Marsdale 115 pounds, Margaret White 104, Glenbella 102, Restraint 112, Fred Kinney 105, Venizelos 105, Reparation 105, *Kirtle 99, Plurality 105.

FOURTH RACE—The Bronxville Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. War Note 106 pounds, Dry Moon 108, Purchase 116, Lucullite 113, Thunderclap 111, Demodocus 95, *Dimmesdale 97, Bennington 98, St. Allan 95.

FIFTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Ardito 105 pounds, *Watcher 97, *Diadt 100, Lucky Find 97, Miss Rankin 92, Frederick the Great 105, *Hello Pardner 100, Tan II. 105, Mandalay 105, Lottery 105, Knight of the Heather 97, Bellpassenger 100, King Agrippa 105, *Salute 100, L'Enfoleur 105.

SIXTH RACE—For two-year-olds; maiden jockeys; five and a half furlongs. *Janku 108, *Mabel A. 98, *Simple Simon 108, *Good Hart 102, *Sailing Along 104, *Wreckless 99, *Kirtle 106, *Fair Virginia 92, *Doughnut 102, *Ida 102.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather clear; track fast.

SKEETERS BEATEN TWICE BY ORIOLES

Jersey City Lets First Game Slip by 7 to 6 in Thirteen Innings and Loses Second, 4 to 3.

Through loose fielding and careless base running by the Jersey City players in their opening tilt of yesterday's two-ply engagement with Jack Dunn's Orioles the Birds were favored in the first half of the day's program by a score of 7 to 6 after a stubborn battle that required thirteen rounds of fighting and consumed just three hours in play before the decision was reached. Having annexed the opening half, the Orioles proved excellent repeaters, squeezing out the final portion of the series by a score of 4 to 3.

Jersey City excelled their rivals by a wide margin in the batting department of the game within their grasp, both in the ninth and tenth periods, only to allow the honors to slip from their fingers. Donovan's boys were full of fight and for the majority of frames had the Birds wholly on the defensive. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BALTIMORE (I.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Maisel,3b	6	2	2	4	1
Lefler,lb	5	3	1	15	0
Jacobson,cf	5	1	2	3	0
Holden,rf	4	0	2	0	0
Bentley,lb	6	0	1	2	0
Bishop,2b	6	1	2	0	4
Boley,ss	5	0	3	4	3
Lyston,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Jacobsen,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Gerber,ss	4	0	0	2	2
McManus, 2b-1b	3	1	1	7	1
Davis,p	0	0	0	0	0
Kolp,p	2	0	0	0	3
Bayne,p	1	0	0	1	1
xMcCollins	1	0	1	0	0
bLee	0	1	0	0	0
Total	48	7	15	39	15

JERSEY CITY (I.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Kane,rf	7	0	2	1	1
Duval,2b	5	1	1	2	8
Lucey,lf	6	0	1	2	0
Denoville,1b	5	2	0	9	0
Brady,3b	5	0	0	1	1
Walker,ss	3	0	0	2	6
Freitag,c	3	2	0	1	1
Wurm,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	47	6	10	39	14

xBatted for Bleimiller in twelfth.

bBatted for Davis in eighth.

Baltimore ..... 1 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0—7

Jersey City ..... 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—6

Three-base hits—Lucey, Denoville, Wigelsworth, Boley, Jacobson, Maisel, Denoville. Home runs—Wigelsworth, McNeill. Sacrifice hits—Denoville, Brady. Stolen bases—Lefler, Lefler, Jacobson, Kane, Denoville, Brady, Wigelsworth, McNeill. Left on bases—Jersey City 18, Baltimore 10. Double plays—Thomas, Lafler and Brady; Brady, McNeill and Denoville. Bases on balls—Off Grove 6, Thomas 5, Bleimiller 5. Struck out—By Grove 10, Thomas 2, Bleimiller 8. Wild pitch—Grieves. Hit by pitcher—By Grieves (Lefler, Jacobson). Winning pitcher—Grove. Losing pitcher—Wilson. Umpires—Moran and Derr. Time of game—3:00.

SECOND GAME.

BALTIMORE (I.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Maisel,3b	4	1	1	1	1
Lefler,1b	3	1	1	11	0
Jacobson,cf	4	1	1	0	0
Holden,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Bishop,2b	3	0	1	3	5
Boley,ss	3	0	0	3	4
Lyston,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Gerber,ss	2	0	0	2	2
Davis,p	0	0	0	0	0
Kolp,p	1	0	0	0	1
Bayne,p	0	0	0	0	0
xMcCollins	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	4	6	27	13

JERSEY CITY (I.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Kane,rf	7	0	2	1	1
Duval,2b	3	1	1	2	3
Lucey,lf	2	0	0	2	0
Denoville,1b	2	0	0	9	0
Brady,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Walker,ss	3	0	0	2	6
Freitag,c	2	0	0	1	1
Wurm,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	25	1	3	18	14

Baltimore ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Jersey City ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Maisel, Lefler, Jacobson, Holden, Wurm. Sacrifice hits—Bishop, Brady. Stolen bases—Jacobson, Holden, Bishop, Boley, Lyston, Kane, Duval, Lucey, Walker. Left on bases—Baltimore 6, Jersey City 5. Bases on balls—Off Davis 1, Kolp 1, Bayne 1, Wurm 1. Struck out—By Davis 1, Kolp 1, Bayne 1, Wurm 2. Winning pitcher—Bayne. Losing pitcher—Wurm. Umpires—Moran and Derr. Time of game—1:25.

BROWNS WIN AGAIN.

Take Uphill Fight From Red Sox, 5-4, for Eigh th Straight Victory.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—By playing an uphill game St. Louis defeated Boston, 5 to 4 today, taking the contest in the tenth inning for the eighth consecutive victory. Sisler was put out of the game in the fourth inning when he disputed a decision at first base. The score:

ST. LOUIS (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Tobin,rf	4	1	3	0	0
Pfeffer,3b	3	0	1	4	3
Slater,2b	3	0	0	2	0
Austin,2b	2	0	0	2	0
Williams,lf	4	1	1	5	0
Jacobsen,cf	4	1	1	3	0
Severeid,c	4	0	3	4	0
Gerber,ss	4	0	0	2	2
McManus, 2b-1b	3	1	1	7	1
Davis,p	0	0	0	0	0
Kolp,p	2	0	0	0	3
Bayne,p	1	0	0	1	1
xMcCollins	1	0	1	0	0
bLee	0	1	0	0	0
Total	35	5	13	30	10

BOSTON (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Leibold,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Foster,3b	4	0	0	0	1
J.Collins,rf	4	1	1	1	0
McInnis,1b	3	1	1	12	0
Pratt,2b	3	0	2	3	5
Scott,ss	4	0	1	5	7
Menosky,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Ruel,c	4	0	2	1	0
Bush,p	4	1	1	0	0
Total	36	4	8	27	13

xNone out when winning run was scored.

a Batted for Kolp in eighth.

b Ran for F. Collins in eighth.

Error—Ruel.

St. Louis	0	0	5
Boston	3	0	0

Two-base hits—Severeid, Tobin, Leibold. Sacrifices—J. Collins, McManus, Ellerbe. Double plays—Pratt and McInnis; Scott and McInnis (2); Scott, Pratt and McInnis. Left on bases—Boston 6, St. Louis 8. Bases on balls—Off Davis 2, Kolp 1, Bush 3. Hits—Off Davis 5 in 1 inning, Kolp 3 in 7, Bayne none in 2. Struck out—By Davis 1, Kolp 1, Bayne 1, Bush 1. Winning pitcher—Bayne. Losing pitcher—Bush. Umpires—Wilson, Hildebrand and Nallin. Time of game—3:05.

Southern Association.

Birmingham 3, Memphis 2.
New Orleans 5, Atlanta 4.
Chattanooga 3, Mobile 1.
Little Rock 22, Nashville, 9.

MELEE, BURY CARDS

Johnston Only Dodger Failing to Get a Hit Against Five Moundsmen—Score, 14 to 4.

WHEAT CONTRIBUTES HOMER

Four Triples Also Play Part in Brooklyn Attack—Mitchell Pitches Steadily.

Somebody slipped a box full of lively baseballs into the proceedings at Ebbets Field yesterday, and the injection affected the game in the same way that a gallon of hard stuff would the punch at the parish party. Singles, doubles and triples were so common that the chap who struck out was the object of popular attention. Jimmy Johnston leaped into fame by failing to get a single hit during the afternoon, but he was the only Brooklyn athlete to achieve this pinnacle.

As a matter of fact, James's contribution would not have been needed. Without his aid the Robins slammed out a matter of eighteen hits against the Cardinals and buried the Missouri tourists under a 14 to 4 landslide. Included in the grand total were four triples, one ordinary double and a home run over the right-field wall, and it required five St. Louis twirlers to absorb all this punishment.

The gentleman who distinguished himself with the home run aforementioned was Zack Wheat. Zack grew slightly jealous of the triples that some of his colleagues were spraying the lawn with, and decided that the most effective retort would be one of his justly famous four-base hoists. So in the seventh frame, after Tommy Griffith had walked to start the fun, Zack took a firm hold on one of Norman Twitchell's fast ones and sent it soaring over the right-field barrier into Bedford Street, where a group of small boys fought vigorously for the spoils.

Going back into history—i. e., to the first inning—it would be discovered that the first of Branch Rickey's quintet of twirlers was Dixie Walker, who had the honor of starting the game. The Robins flayed Dixie for four runs in the second and third, and near the end of the second bombardment Jess Haines was sent to the mound to check the home brigade. The only checking done, was when Haines hooked his arm and coat at the showers at the end of the sixth. In the three innings of his régime the Dodgers scored four runs, bringing the total up to eight. Sherdel finished the sixth, but Clemons batted for him in the next chapter, and North was called in for the seventh. He lasted until the Robins had scored three runs in that period. Bill Bailey finished the game.

Four Triples for Dodgers.

Of the four triples credited to the Dodgers, Olson, Griffith, Hood and Kilduff each got one, and all the extra base blows played a part in the run-making. Hood was at bat only once, but couldn't resist the temptation to feast on the St. Louis pitching staff. He batted for Griffith in the eighth and inserted a triple between Mann and Schultz.

Clarence Mitchell did nobly for the Robinson family on the mound. He was unmercifully stringent with hits in the first six frames, the only safety being one apiece by Hornsby and Fournier in the second. When the seventh came around, however, Clarence eased up a little and permitted the guests to collect four hits and the same number of runs. It was the only time during the game that the Cardinals broke through the home defense. They got eight hits, but the four in the seventh were the only useful clouts in the collection.

Doc Lavan, who has been suspended for breaking training rules, was again missing from the visitors' line-up. Rogers Hornsby cavorted around the short field and Toporcer was at second.

The Robins began modestly enough, limiting themselves to one run in the second. Nels Neis opened with a single and Schmandt advanced them with a sacrifice. On Kilduff's fly to Mann, Wheat dented the scoring rubber, but Neis was out trying for third. Mann to Dilhoefer.

Thus fortified, the home clan added three runs to its total in the third. Taylor's single to right started the business, and Mitchell poked a single to left. Both scored on Olson's three-base jolt over Mann's head. Griffith's single past Toporcer brought Foy across and sent Walker to the showers, Haines relieving him.

After an uneventful fourth, Mitchell cracked open the fifth with a single to the middle garden. Olson sacrificed him, and Clarence scored when Griffith ran an opening a centre for a triple. Wheat's single accounted for another run, bringing the score up to 6-0.

Cardinals Get Busy.

It became eight for Brooklyn in the sixth. Schmandt singled and romped to second when Kilduff walked. Taylor's sacrifice moved both along and Schmandt scored on Sherdel's low throw to the plate on Mitchell's grounder. Kilduff counted on Olson's fly to Mann.

Stock's triple sent the Cards off to four runs in the seventh. He scored on Hornsby's infield out

PYNCHON'S ENTRY WINS TWO PRIZES

His Sloop Istalena Captures Race Week and Series Cup at Larchmont.

MONGOLIA ANOTHER VICTOR

Scores Over Buddy In Victory Class When Latter Sails In Restricted Area.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., July 23.—By capturing second place today with his sloop Istalena, George M. Pynchon won both the Race Week class prize of the Larchmont Yacht Club for New York Yacht Club fifty-footers and the Series Cup in this class offered by Commodore J. P. Morgan. H. B. Plant's Spartan crossed the finish line ahead of Istalena with more than three minutes to spare.

In the five days of racing, which began a week ago and were concluded today, Istalena piled up for herself five second and one first, making a total of seventy-six points. This was better than Spartan's record by seven points despite the fact that this afternoon the Plant yacht footed across the line first. In fact, the record of Commodore Morgan's Grayling was better than Spartan's. Grayling compiled for herself a total of twenty-one points during the contests of Race Week. She will receive second prize for the class.

Winners of class prizes in the other groups cannot be announced until the Regatta Committee has passed on the inevitable protests which have come in, and which are always bound to come in when scores of yachts are sent away daily and always within the short space of a couple of hours.

Today was the busiest day of the entire week of racing, upwards of one hundred boats going over the starting line. The best previous day showed eighty-nine starters, and on no day has the number fallen below eighty-two. All of which goes to answer with an emphatic yes the question: Has yachting recovered from the war?

At 12:30 o'clock, when the New York 30 footers were given the signal to go across the starting line, the wind came from east by south, and there was but very little of it. During the afternoon it repeated the performance of yesterday, and hauled into the southwest. And the yachts, which had been sent away on a windward course in consequence of the shifting of the breeze, had also to beat their way homeward. This unexpected doubling of the windward work accounted for the slow time made by the larger yachts. The smaller classes were given a shortened course, and so finished in good time.

In the Victory class, Mongolia was returned the winner, although actually beaten by Buddy. Buddy, before the start, sailed over a part of the restricted area staked out by the committee, and for this breach of etiquette she was not officially considered in the race.

The sloop Chanticleer, Allure, again won from her sister yachts; and Tern, the property of W. T. Hornidge, defeated her only competitor in the U-class.

The stars today were as numerous as usual, and the first three to come home finished in a very well together. South Wind, which belongs to W. J. McHugh, just beat out Taurus and Mars II for first honors.

The Norwegian newcomer, Tamara III., owned and sailed by Karl Krogstadt, defeated her forerunner and by this time fully naturalized sister, Pingvin II. Both yachts sailed in the second division of the handicap class, and Tamara was the winner by a margin of one minute and eight seconds which sailed with her. In the third division of the handicap yachts, Robin Hood III. was returned the winner on corrected time. Amret, in the first division, defeated Azor and Wianno in a contest which seemed unlikely to finish. This trio was sent over the 17½-mile route, and got backed up by the wind in the same way the fifties were backed up.

The New York thirty-footers came home in closer array than any other class, with Alden the winner. But the Herreshoff, disappointed not being a race, has the Richards yacht was less than seven minutes within the time limit, and so crossed the line at 6:53:32, and Mik x, the last of the quintet which had been sent away, crossed at 6:55:51.

The summaries:

NEW YORK 50-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:15 P. M. Distance, 20 Miles.

Name.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Flight and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Istalena, H. B. Plant	5:41:38	5:01:38
Istalena, G. M. Pynchon	5:44:58	5:34:58
Spartan, J. P. Morgan	5:50:47	5:49:47
Argyle, S. L. G. Hennessey	6:00:19	5:50:19
Grayling, W. Gould	6:00:32	5:50:32
Priscilla, L. W. Crofoot	6:31:10	6:21:10

SOUND SCHOONERS.

Start, 12:35 P. M. Distance, 5¼ Miles.

Aloha, C. Hawthorn	3:31 23	2:56:23
Mischief, W. Cowl	3 18 37	2:53:37
Avis, S. M. Appleby	3:31:56	2:56:56
Arch, W. M. Baldwin	3:32:45	2:58:45
Windy Aire		

CLASS U SLOOPS.

Start, 12:40 P. M. Distance, 5¼ Miles.

Tern, W. T. Hornidge	3:21:36	2:56:36
Bedlam, J. Keppler	4:17:16	3:37:16

STAR CLASS.

Start, 12:53 P. M. Distance, 5¼ Miles.

Taurus, W. Insley	3:27:37	2:32:37
Neptune, C. F. Searing	3:31:04	2:36:04
Twilight, A. Meier	3:30:29	2:34:29
Big Tipper, J. R. Robinson	3:34:41	2:39:41
Shoshu, Star, L. M. Gillette	4:34:02	3:39:02
Mars II., A. Ratsey	3:41:11	2:46:11
Starling, C. Scott	3:42:09	2:47:09
South Wind, W. J. McHugh	3:27:11	2:32:11
Mars II., W. C. Crosby	3:27:19	2:32:19
Sweet Star, C. Iselin 2d	4:08:02	3:08:02
Mala, J. Schiffelin	4:08:05	3:08:05
Trends, Dingy & Van Winkle	3:42:24	2:47:24
Southern Cross, A. Knapp Jr.	3:40:48	2:45:48
Wanderer, W. Esler Jr.	4:06:08	3:11:08
Fly, Arthur T. Scott	4:01:50	3:06:50
Idler, Rogers H. A. Corry	3:29:04	2:34:04
Gambit, A. A. Pirie	3:45:48	2:53:48
Brandon, D. McLean	3:37:41	2:42:41
Dorothy, Hasbrouck	3:43:44	2:48:44
Won by Southwind.		

ARROW CLASS.

Start, 12:50 P. M. Distance, 5¼ miles.

Comrade, R. Hanan	3:11:40	2:21:19
Jack o' Lantern, G. Bradish	3:12:12	2:22:12
Windward II., J. Reynders	3:07:10	2:17:10
Sunny Jim, R. Whittlesey	3:11:42	2:21:42
Pentac II., S. Freeman	3:19:47	2:29:47
Won by Windward II.		

VICTORY CLASS.

Start, 12:55 P. M. Distance, 5¼ miles.

Arab, A. Martin	3:05:03	2:20:03
Blue Devil, W. Whitney	3:19:45	2:34:45
Buccaneer, J. Aiken	3:03:39	2:18:39
Brilliante, Swan & Stewart	3:18:08	2:33:08
Blue Jacket, H. B. Ford	3:11:16	2:26:16
Buddy, W. Ford	3:28:54	2:43:54
Wanenita, C. M. Curtis	3:04:18	2:19:13
Blue Jack, H. S. Morgan	3:11:33	2:26:33
Blue Rose, H. S. Morgan Jr.	3:05:36	2:20:36
Mongolia, C. Meyer	3:18:04	2:33:04
Won by Mongolia.		

JEWEL CLASS.

Start, 1:00 P. M. Distance, 5¼ Miles.

Amret, H. McCully	3:33:32	2:43:32
Azor, W. Reid	3:23:15	2:33:15
Wianno, A. Atherton	3:21:05	2:31:05
Ona, J. S. Keighley	3:22:56	2:32:56
Won by Amret.		

SOUTHAMPTON CLASS.

Start, 1:05 P. M. Distance, 5¼ Miles.

Lively, W. Hall Jr.	3:37:34	2:32:34
Bonaventure Jr., J. Stanbury	3:43:58	2:40:58

STAMFORD CLASS.

Start, 1:10 P. M. Distance, 5¼ Miles.

Phantom, Goodale and Ed-		
wards	3:21:16	2:21:16
Mischief, W. Conservoy	3:01:20	2:01:20
Polly Hopkins, T. Raymond	3:32:42	2:32:42
Polly Boy, E. H. Draper	3:34:47	2:34:47
Bluebird, Schroeder	3:31:00	2:31:00
Fox, Fox & Co	3:29:28	2:29:28
Fawn, A. W. Bell	3:30:25	2:30:25
Cockatoo, C. Morgan	3:53:23	2:53:23
Won by Fawn.		

CORINTHIAN CLASS.

Start, 2:10 P. M. Distance, 5¼ Miles.

Sally, Haggerty Bros	3:11:29	3:01:29
Scud, W. R. Campbell	3:15:52	3:05:52
Thane, A. L. Loomis	3:06:02	2:56:02
Ariel, A. C. Burns	3:03:35	2:53:35
Won by Ariel.		

FISH CLASS.

Start, 1:05 P. M. Distance, 5¼ Miles.

Snapper, W. E. Rockefeller	4:07:16	3:02:16
Fly, Arthur T. Scott	4:20:38	3:15:38
Sculpin, F. Remington	4:20:29	3:15:29
Shark, H. L. Smith	3:50:05	2:45:05
Cackle, Outerbridge and		
Valador, George Nichols	3:44:23	2:39:23
Won by Sculpin.		

INDIAN KNICKABOUTS.

Start, 1:05 P. M. Distance, 5¼ Miles.

Chance, H. S. Thompson	4:02:52	2:57:52
Thunderbolt, C. J. Shea Jr.	3:49:21	2:44:21
Wahini, C. D. Muyler	3:48:08	2:43:08
Minnehaha, G. Carlton	3:55:09	2:50:09
Yaqui, A. H. Martin	3:50:49	2:45:45

NEW ROCHELLE CLASS.

Start, 1:20 P. M. Distance, 5¼ Miles.

Virginia, T. F. Bastine	5:11:44	3:51:44
Herald, D. Girl	5:46:25	4:26:25

SAILING CANOES.

Start, 1:25 P. M. Distance, 5¼ Miles.

Mermaid, Leo Friede	4:21:19	2:56:19
Banshee, Ira Kip 3d	4:41:18	3:16:19

BELL CATS.

Start, 1:40 P. M. Distance, 5¼ Miles.

Seven Bells, E. H. Heavenly	5:05:07	3:20:07
Sea Cob, G.W. Christianson Jr.	5:19:06	3:34:06

HANDICAP CLASSES.

Second Division.

Start, 12:35 P. M. Distance, — Miles.

Sally IX., Dr. Black	3:05:06	2:30:06
Jabberwock, T. H. Curtis	3:20:13	2:04:13
Dolphin, W. B. Henry	3:24:19	2:49:19
Tamara, K. Krogstadt	3:02:14	2:27:14
Pingvin, P. A. Kjeve	3:14:14	2:39:14

Corrected times—Tamara, III., 2:30:27; Sally IX., 2:30:06; Pingvin, 2:33:21; Dolphin, 2:45:38; Jabberwock, 2:54:06.

THIRD DIVISION.

Start, 12:40 P. M. Distance, 5¼ Miles.

Robin Hood II., G. E. Hartland	3:27:18	2:17:18
Quakeress III., G. L. Weyand	3:14:44	2:54:44
Mingo, A. G. Fox	3:14:15	2:54:15

Corrected times—Robin Hood II., 2:17:18; Quakeress III., 2:27:33; Mingo, 2:53:54.

SPECIAL RACE.

Start, 12:20 P. M. Distance, 20 Miles.

*Alics (Class N), C. P. Kesler	7:02:48	6:42:48

*And also against best time in Class O on rating.

HANDICAP CLASS.

First Division.

Start, 12:25 P. M. Distance, 17½ Miles.

Amoret, P. F. Pfeiffer	6:30:30	6:14:30
Wilanc, H. M. Devereux	6:36:50	6:21:50
Azor, C. A. Marsland	7:01:48	6:36:48

LARCHMONT O CLASS.

Start, 12:30 P. M. Distance, 20 Miles.

Grey Dawn, P. H. Johnson	6:49:24	6:29:24
Georgia, J. G. Mabistedt	6:54:36	6:34:36
Maleita, E. L. Lockwood	6:50:10	6:30:10

NEW YORK 30-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:30 P. M. Distance, 17½ Miles.

Lens, Ogden Reid	6:54:57	6:34:57
Minx, W. H. Hoffman	6:55:51	6:25:51
Nautilus, M. E. Hatfield	6:53:30	6:33:30
Adios, L. L. Richards	6:53:29	6:33:29
Mispah, D. R. Richardson	6:53:33	6:33:33

Won by Adios.

RUMPUS CROSSES FIRST.

Borden's Boat Leads Knockabouts in Rumson Regatta.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 23.—In a fair southerly wind the Rumpus, sailed by her owner, B. H. Borden, won the regular Saturday race for the Rumson Club knockabouts. The Aphrodite was second, Margaret third and Puff fourth. Frances and Jazz were disqualified, and the Widgeon, sailed by Gardner Stout, broke around and was forced to withdraw from the race.

In the Bird Class race, Edward C. Fiedler's Petrel finished first of ten starters.

The summaries:

KNOCKABOUT CLASS.

Start, 3:00 P. M.

Name.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Rumpus, B. H. Borden	5:08:15	1:20:43
Aphrodite, C. H. Simmons	5:12:00	1:24:00
Margaret, J. A. Haskell	5:16:50	1:30:50
Puff, J. C. Nicol	5:19:25	1:31:25

Jazz, disqualified.
Frances, disqualified.
Widgeon broke down.

BIRD CLASS.

Start, 3:53 P. M.

Kestrel, E. C. Fiedler	4:50:51	1:57:51
Snipe, Henry I. Riker	4:54:20	1:01:20
Albatross, Barbara Kellogg	4:55:23	1:02:26
Peewee, Carl Vietor	4:56:00	1:03:00
Sanderling, Dr. Slotte	4:56:48	1:03:48
Edwina, Jacques Bramhall	4:58:26	1:05:26
Sextette, Harry Schroader	4:58:50	1:05:50
Flicker, Mrs. J. Prentice Kel-		
logg	5:00:23	1:17:23
Viers, Samuel Riker, Jr.	5:00:25	1:07:25
Edna, Gordon Miller	5:00:48	1:16:48

WEST POINT FOUR WINS.

Defeats Eatontown In Polo Match at Rumson, 18 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 23.—That fast and sturdy polo team of West Pointers which last year won both the Rumson Country Club and Monmouth Country cups in the annual Rumson Country Club polo tournament, captured a second leg on the first-named cup today by defeating the Eatontown four on Preston Field in the final event by the score of 18 goals to 7. Both teams were rated at 0 goals.

West Point got the jump on the Eatontown team in the first half, scoring 9 goals to their opponents' 1. Eatontown showed better form in the second half, and tallied 6 goals to West Point's 9. While all the players fought a hard fight, the great majority of goals were shot by Major A. H. Wilson for West Point and C. S. Lee for Eatontown, the Major tallying 10 and Lee 5. A beautiful cut shot from near the side lines for a goal by Lee was a feature.

The largest gallery of the season watched the game from the side lines and from motor cars parked along either side of Preston Field. Brig. Gen. Howard S. Borden, who with his brother, B. H. Borden, gave the Rumson Country Club Cup, flew up from Sea Girt in his hydroplane to witness the game. West Point must win one more leg on the cup for permanent possession.

West Point meets the Rumson first team Monday in the first match for the Monmouth Country Cup, presented by Felix M. Warburg and J. Horace Harding.

The summaries:

WEST POINT.	H'cap.	EATONTOWN.	H'cap.
No. 1—Major A. H. Wilson	5	No. 1—M. Phillips	1
No. 2—Major T. K. Brown	1	No. 2—R. Lehman	0
No. 3—Lieut. Col. L. Brown	3	No 3—C. S. Lee	6
Back—Major J. L. Devers	3	Back—P Levinski	2
Total	9	Total	9

Goals—West Point: By Wilson 10, Major Brown 3, Colonel Brown 3, Devers 1. Total—18. Eatontown: By Phillips 1, Lee 5, Levinski 1. Total—7. Referee—Major J. K. Brown. Timer—B. W. Brown.

FISHER-CAWSE FINALISTS.

Meet Today for Staten Island Title at Arrochar.

Kenneth D. Fisher, the present Staten Island tennis champion, and the holder of two legs on the challenge cup, and A. J. Cawse, who also holds two legs on the trophy, will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the final round for the title in the current championship tournament on the courts of the Clifton Tennis Club at Arrochar, S. I. The champion defeated R. T. Townsend in the semi-finals yesterday afternoon, by scores of —7, 6—0, 6—3, while the ex-champion defeated B. Stansbury with ease, 6—0, 6—0, 6—2. Both Fisher and Sawse are members of the Prince Bay Tennis Club and their battle today will renew an ancient rivalry.

Cawse, who was runner-up to Vincent Richards in the recent tournament for the metropolitan championship, was at no time extended by Stansbury. Cawse's play is remarkable for its steadiness, and his ability in this respect was continually in evidence yesterday. Stansbury was wild and did not play up to his best form. Fisher found much sturdier opposition in his match with Townsend, the ace of the Richmond County Country Club. Townsend played especially well in the opening set, in which he led Fisher at one time by 4—1 in games. But Fisher's powerful forehand drive was too much for Townsend in the end.

The summaries:

Staten Island Championship, Semi-final Round—Kenneth D. Fisher defeated R. T. Townsend, 6—7, 6—0, 6—3; A. J. Cawse defeated B. Stansbury, 6—0, 6—0, 6—2.

MISS BLEIBTREY IS SWIMMING VICTOR

Wins Senior Metropolitan 100-Yard Championship at Manhattan Beach Pool.

Two championship events for women were fought out in the Manhattan Beach swimming pool yesterday afternoon, and the results found the mermaids running true to form. Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey was the victor in the senior metropolitan championship, going over the 100 yards in 1:05 1-5, while Miss Aileen Riggin won the junior national championship at 440 yards in 6:37.

In a 300-meter match Ludy Langer, the Hawaiian flash, came home an easy winner over George Crownover, while Langer's running mate, Harold Kruger, swinging back stroke, defeated Steve Ruddy, swimming with a breast stroke, in a special 100-meter race.

In the 100-yard handicap for girls, Ethel Ersting scored over Ruth Morgan and Virginia Whitemack.

The senior metropolitan high-diving championship, which was scheduled as a part of the day's program, was postponed until today.

The summaries:

Senior Metropolitan Championship, 100 Yards—Won by Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey; Miss Helen Wainwright, second; Miss Alice Lord, third. Time—1:05 1-5.

Junior National Championship, 440 Yards—Won by Miss Aileen Riggin; Miss Alice Lord, second; Miss Helen Meany, third. Time—6:37.

All six of the winners in the above events are members of the New York Women's Swimming Association.

100-Yard Handicap Swim, for Girls—Won by Ethel Ersting; Miss Ruth Morgan, second; Virginia Whitemack, third. Time—0:43 3-5.

300-Meter Swim, for Men—Won by Ludy Langer; George Crownover, second. Time—3:39 4-5.

100-Meter Special—Won by Harold Kruger (swimming backstroke) from Steve Ruddy (swimming breaststroke). Time—1:41. Referee—Charles Hatfield, N. Y. A. C.

THROCKMORTON IS WINNER.

Defeats Emerson In Final Round of Nyack Tennis Tourney.

Harold A. Throckmorton, former tennis champion of New Jersey, defeated Gerald Emerson, the Columbia star, in the long postponed final round of the twenty-fifth annual open tournament of the Nyack Tennis Club at Nyack-on-Hudson yesterday afternoon. The tournament was started on June 25 and a bad break in the weather, combined later with the illness of Emerson, was responsible for the long postponement.

Throckmorton won by scores of 7—5, 6—4, 6—4, in a battle that was even up to the last two games of each set. Throckmorton is usually dependent upon his spectacular volleying and smashing, but yesterday his drives were his biggest asset. His shooting along the sidelines straight down the court accounted for many points. Throckmorton's drives had fine length and landed almost invariably in the backcourt corner within inches of the baseline. He also had the better of the contest in the matter of position play.

The postponed semi-final and final matches in the mixed doubles were also contested, Mrs. L. Gouverneur Morris and Alexander Iler capturing the honors in the final from Mrs. David C. Mills and Emerson in a hard-fought contest, 6—3, 2—6, 10—8.

The summaries:

Singles—Final Round—Harold A. Throckmorton defeated Gerald Emerson, 7—5, 6—4, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles—Semi-Final Round—Mrs. L. Gouverneur Morris and Alexander Iler defeated Miss Eleanor Cheon and James D. Ewing, 6—2, 7—5.

Final Round—Mrs. Morris and Iler defeated Mrs. David C. Mills and Emerson, 6—3, 2—6, 10—8.

RICHARDS DEFEATS TILDEN WITH EASE

Continued from Page 1, This Section.

the second game, which went to deuce five times before Tilden placed it in his column on a net and an out.

When the world's champion passed the Yonkers youth for three aces and took the third game at 5—3, his supporters breathed easier, believing he had fallen into his winning gait. "Big Bill" piled up three more games on a superlative brand of tennis, and then dropped the seventh game at love on three nets and an out.

In his final winning stand of the match he landed the eighth game, and with it the set at 8—2. Fifteen earned points against nine for Richards tell the story of the champion's final bid for victory. There was a difference of but two points in the error column.

With the exception of the third game in the fourth and deciding set, Richards encountered nothing in the way of stubborn opposition. In this deuce was called three times before he subdued the fast tiring Tilden. The pace at which Richards was traveling swept Tilden off his feet in the fifth and sixth games, both of which were won at love. Six of the eight points were errors by Tilden.

A recapitulation of the strokes shows that Tilden erred 82 times and Richards 48, a difference of 34 points. The victor made 33 earned points and the loser 23.

The point score and stroke analysis:

FIRST SET.

Richards	2	5	5	0	4	4	4	—	8—6
Tilden	4	3	3	4	4	2	1	0	2—1

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Outs.	Nets.	Places.	Aces.	Faults.	Doub.
Richards	5	4	5	2	0	
Tilden	10	12	7	5	1	

SECOND SET.

Richards	4	4	4	2	4	6	—	6	6
Tilden	2	0	2	0	4	0	4	—	1

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Outs.	Nets.	Places.	Aces.	Faults.	Doub.
Richards	3	7	4	1	0	
Tilden	8	11	4	0	2	

THIRD SET.

Richards	4	7	3	1	2	4	4	—	2
Tilden	2	0	5	4	4	6	1	5	1

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Outs.	Nets.	Places.	Aces.	Faults.	Doub.
Richards	7	14	6	1	1	
Tilden	10	8	13	3	2	

FOURTH SET.

Richards	4	4	6	4	4	4	—	8	6
Tilden	2	3	4	2	0	2	—	2	0

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Outs.	Nets.	Places.	Aces.	Faults.	Doub.
Richards	5	3	8	1	0	
Tilden	5	2	9	0	1	

RECAPITULATION.

	Outs.	Nets.	Places.	Aces.	Faults.	Doub.
Richards	20	27	27	5	1	
Tilden	27	33	23	8	7	

R. Norris Williams 2d of Boston and Watson M. Washburn of New York halted the winning drive of Ichiya Kumagae and Zenzo Shimidzu, Japan's Davis Cup team representatives, in the final round of the men's State doubles titular service, achieving a brilliant 6—3, 4—6, 8—6 victory.

In the final of the women's doubles tourney Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup of Wilmington, Del., and Miss Edith Sigourney of Boston waded through the opposition of Miss Leslie Bancroft of Boston and Miss Florence Ballin of New York without being forced to the limit of their capabilities. The scores were 6—1, 6—2.

In the mixed doubles Miss Bancroft came into her own, for, playing with Kumagae, she defeated Miss Sigourney and Tilden in straight sets, the second of which ran into 24 games. The scores were 6—3, 14—12.

The summaries:

Men's Singles, Final Round—Vincent Richards defeated W. T. Tilden 2d., 6—2, 6—1, 3—6, 6—0.

Women's Doubles, Final Round—Mrs. Jessup and Miss Sigourney defeated Miss Bancroft and Miss Ballin, 6—1, 6—2.

Men's Doubles, Final Round—R. Norris Williams 2d and Watson M. Washburn defeated I. Kumagae and Z. Shimidzu, 6—1, 6—2, 4—6, 8—6.

Mixed Doubles, Final Round—Miss Bancroft and Kumagae defeated Miss Sigourney and W. T. Tilden 2d., 6—3, 14—12.

HALL BEATS KING IN TENNIS FINAL

Fights Uphill Battle at Travers Island—Scores Are 2-6, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Watchful waiting was the keynote of Walter Merrill Hall's success yesterday afternoon in winning the Travers Island Challenge Cup in the annual open tennis tournament of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island from Dr. George King by scores of 2—6, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2. The veteran expert of the West Side Tennis Club, who used to rank among the nation's first ten players, waged a campaign in which the wariness born of long tournament experience shone as a notable and decisive factor. Hall knew he was up against dazzling speed. He knew he had to contend with a man who, while he was still fresh, could perform with a high degree of wizardry from the net position. King hits hard, and he hits accurately. He makes a lunge for the tactical position in forecourt, generally following up a keen service, and from that point he shoots with deadly accuracy both on the volley and overhead. His ground strokes are not his best weapon, but they are by no means weak. But it is the net he is striving for all the time, and from there he is a hard man to pass, a dangerous man to lob to and a man to be feared when he has a chance for a finishing shot.

Against this aggressive type of play, this continual assumption of the offensive, Hall was content in the early stages of the match to oppose a backcourt game, gradually to wear his opponent down by keeping him on the run, to make him work overtime, if possible, for every point. Hall drove beautifully from the baseline, as he always does. But he was bested in the encounters that followed when he sought the net in the first three sets. The veteran saw the games mount up against him steadily. When the rest period came at the end of three sets, King was leading, two sets to one, and seemed in a fair way to clean up on the next one. He had played magnificent tennis. In fact, not in all his many fine performances this season has he played better tennis than in those three sets.

Hall Stages Comeback.

But the turning point had come. King had shot his bolt. Against a player rated far higher than himself in the national rankings, he had all but prepared the way for an upset. In accomplishing this brilliant feat, the Westchester and New York A. C. champion was forced to pay the physical cost. While Hall conserved his energy, King, in the fourth and fifth sets, was near the end of his tether. He began to hit wildly, while Hall continued his imperturbable steadiness and heightened his quality of play. The end was in sight soon after the men took the court for the fourth set. Hall's placing was splendidly accurate in both this set and the rubber. He lobbed beautifully; he was the master of unplayable positions at King's feet when the latter rushed to forecourt; he passed his man repeatedly at the net. He had everything with which he started in those two critical sessions while King had little left.

The victory gives Hall the first leg on the new cup donated by Henry William Wilson, Chairman of the Tournament Committee of the N. Y. A. C., which conducted the tournament without a hitch from the opening round to yesterday's final. The cup must be won three times, not necessarily in succession, to become the permanent property of a player. The holder in succeeding tournaments will have the privilege of standing out and playing only in the challenge round.

In the doubles competition, Henry H. Bassford and Alden H. Freeman in their semi-final match from Atherton Richards and Hugh Tallant by scores of 6—1, 6—4. In the other half of the draw the team of Elliot H. Binzen and Albert J. Ostendorf, runners-up for the championship announced for two victories. They defeated Embree Henderson and Robert S. Stoddart in the second round, 7—5, 8—7, 6—3. Henderson and Stoddart lobbed their way through most of the match, directing their shots otherwise in Ostendorf's territory. They had a wholesome fear of Binzen's mighty drive, and rightly. Binzen and Ostendorf got the jump after 5—all had been called in the third set and were never headed thereafter. The same pair won in the third round from Leonard W. Knox and Anton F. von Bernuth, a highly skilled New Jersey combination, by 6—4, 6—3. Hall's service more the superior attacking power of Binzen and Ostendorf won the decision. Their forcing shots had Knox and von Bernuth fighting on the defensive most of the time and showed Binzen's overhead cannonading and hard driving and the excellent volleying of both members of the winning combination.

Doubles Final Today.

Ostendorf and Binzen will play Ben Letson and Carl Joliffe, the Long Island champions, in the semi-finals this morning, and the winners will meet Bassford and Croley for final honors this afternoon.

The point score and stroke analysis tell the story of the Hall-King singles final in good measure. King had all the speed in the first and third sets and his service was a formidable weapon. Hall used lobs a good deal to try to force the Westchester champion back, but sent many of his hoists out by narrow margins. Hall played in-and-out tennis in the third set, scrambling at times for placements in one game and hitting poorly into the net or wide of the lines in the next. King stuck to his guns in the fourth set until the games were 2—all. Then Hall won two love games in succession, taking King's service in the sixth game on the latter's wild hitting, for the break that meant the set. In the fifth game King again held the score even on service up to 2—all, but Hall won the next four games with surprising ease. King scored but five points in the last five games of the match.

The point score and stroke analysis follow:

FIRST SET.

										Pts.G.
Hall	2	4	0	2	0	4	2	3	—	16
King	4	0	4	4	1	4	4	—	25	6

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Pl.	S.A.	D.F.
Hall	8	15	6	1	0
King	5	4	6	1	0

SECOND SET.

										Pts.G.
Hall	7	5	2	7	1	4	0	4	—	26
King	5	3	4	5	4	2	4	3	6	37

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Pl.	S.A.	D.F.
Hall	7	15	15	0	0
King	7	16	11	1	0

THIRD SET.

										Pts.G.
Hall	3	6	4	0	2	4	4	1	1	25
King	5	6	6	4	4	4	4	—	33	6

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Pl.	S.A.	D.F.
Hall	10	11	8	0	0
King	9	8	13	0	0

FOURTH SET.

										Pts.G.
Hall	4	1	5	0	4	4	5	0	4	27
King	0	4	3	4	0	0	3	4	1	19

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Pl.	S.A.	D.F.
Hall	6	5	10	0	1
King	9	7	7	0	1

FIFTH SET.

										Pts.G.
Hall	3	4	0	4	4	4	4	5	28	6
King	5	1	4	0	0	1	1	5	16	2

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Pl.	S.A.	D.F.
Hall	3	8	11	1	0
King	3	9	8	0	1

RECAPITULATION.

	N.	O.	Pl.	S.A.	D.F.	Earned Pts.	Ex.
Hall	31	53	50	2	1	53	24
King	36	44	42	2	3	45	22

The summaries:

Singles—Final Round—Walter Merrill Hall defeated Dr. George King, 2—6, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Doubles—Second Round—Elliot H. Binzen and Albert J. Ostendorf defeated Embree H. Henderson and R. S. Stoddard, 7—5, 8—7, 6—3.

Third Round—Ostendorf and Binzen defeated Leonard W. Knox and Anton F. von Bernuth, 6—4, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round—Henry H. Bassford and Leon H. Croley defeated Atherton Richards and Hugh Tallant, 6—1, 6—4.

Story of Lynch and Herman As Told by the Statistics

Lynch.		Herman.
22	Age	25
118 pounds	Weight	118 pounds
5 ft. 6 in.	Height	5 ft. 3 in.
36 in.	Reach	62 in.
34 in.	Chest, normal	34 in.
36 in.	Chest, expanded	36 in.
14 in.	Neck	15 in.
25 in.	Waist	26 in.
10 in.	Wrist	6 in.
11 in.	Biceps	11 in.
12 in.	Calf	13 in.
8 in.	Ankle	9 in.

HERMAN AND LYNCH ON EDGE FOR BOUT

Fifty Carpenters to Begin Erection of Arena for Title Battle After Today's Game.

The International Sporting Club is bending every effort to make the setting of the Lynch-Herman bout at Ebbets Field on Monday night worthy of a championship affair. Following the game between the Robins and the Braves this afternoon, a squad of fifty carpenters will be set to work erecting the ring and transforming the ball park into a boxing arena.

The seating arrangements, which will provide for 35,000 seats, have been completed and the seats will be so arranged that every spectator will get a clear and unobstructed view of the arena. A special permit has been secured from the carpenters' union to permit the men to work on Sunday, and the big squad will not leave Ebbets Field until all is in readiness for the title bout.

According to the boxers themselves, their managers and those who have seen them in training, both Lynch and Herman are on razor edge for the contest. Herman, who has been training on shipboard, is completing his preparation for the bout at Grupp's Gymnasium, and the little New Orleans scrapper never looked better in his life. Fresh from his victories abroad, where he scored knockouts against Jimmy Wilde and Jimmy Higgins, the English bantamweight champion, Herman fairly oozes confidence. He contends that in a title bout the boxer wearing the crown is at a disadvantage, because he has everything to lose and little except his share of the purse to gain. He insists that

PATTERSON WINS ALL-AROUND TITLE

Scores 525 Out of 550 Birds in Eastern Zone Championship Traps Tourney.

RICE IS HANDICAP VICTOR

Breaks 97 Out of 100 Targets—New Jersey Team Equals World's Four-Man Squad Record.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 28.—William H. Patterson of Buffalo today won the all around championship of the Eastern zone at the annual tournament of the trap shooters, on the grounds of the New Haven Gun Club today. He broke the high score, making 525 out of 550 birds. The Eastern handicap today, which consisted of 100 targets from nineteen yards, was won by Ralph F. Rice of the New York Athletic Club, who broke 97 out of 100 targets.

The preliminary handicap of 100 targets at twenty-one yards was won by Dr. George H. Martin, also of the New York Athletic Club, by the same score of 97 out of 100. In the 100 single targets from sixteen yards, which was a preliminary event to the handicap, Lew F. Curtis of Boston, Mass., representing the New York Athletic Club, broke 100 straight shots.

J. R. Bonner of New York City was high on all the registered targets in the program, breaking 765 out of 800. R. C. E. Tompkins of New York City was the high professional in the Eastern handicap at twenty yards, with 97 out of 100. In the five-men team race, won by New Jersey, the squad composed of L. F. Curtis of Boston, C. F. Platt of Bridgeton, N. J., Jay Clark of Worcester, J. M. Hawkins, a professional of New Haven, equalled the world's record for a four-man squad with 200 straight on the 16-yard target.

The summary:

16-Yard Championship—Won by Fred Plum of Atlantic City, 100 straight.

Doubles—Won by W. W. Posey of Lancaster, Pa., 48 out of 50.

Rifle Championship—Won by W. H. Patterson of Buffalo, 198 out of 200.

Preliminary Handicap—Won by Dr. G. H. Martin of New York City, 97 out of 100.

Eastern Handicap—Won by Ralph F. Rice of New York City, 97 out of 100.

The five-man ten race won by New Jersey.

Totals of more than 185 made today in the Eastern Handicap Shoot with 200 targets, sixteen to twenty-five yards, were:

L. F. Curtis, Boston, Mass., 194; J. Taylor, New York City, 194; J. H. Bonner, New York, 193; W. W. Posey, Lancaster, Pa., 194; W. H. Patterson, Buffalo, N. Y., 193; O. F. Barstow, Rockville, Conn., 193; W. H. Mathews, Trenton, N. J., 192; R. C. Tompkins, New York, 192; F. S. Wright, Kenmore, N. Y., 191; L. Tomlin, Trenton, N. J., 191; C. B. Platt, Bridgeton, N. J., 191; B. Donnelly, New York, 190; M. G. Beers, New Britain, 190; Jay Clark, Worcester, 189; G. Fish, Salisbury, Md., 189; S. Vance, Titustown, Canada, 189; W. Austin, Lancaster, Pa., 189; F. C. Williams, New Haven, 189; J. Jennings, New York, 189; F. H. Rosebury, Baltimore, Md., 189; R. Turpen, New York, 189; J. H. Hawkins, New Haven, 188; E. Daniel, Lynchburg, Va., 188; H. Winchester, Wilmington, Del., 187; N. Apgar, New York, 187; E. H. Gesse, Hartford, 186; H. Ohler, Trenton, N. J., 186; J. R. Bruff, Pittsburgh, 186.

HANDBALL SEASON OPENS.

Groden and Sakman Easy Victors at Brighton Beach Baths.

The metropolitan handball season opened yesterday with the A. A. U. tournament held at the Brighton Beach Baths. William Sakman and Edward Groden, who are among the outstanding stars entered for the tourney, got off to a way to flying starts. Sakman had little difficulty in his only match for the day and won from Knox Lillwin, 21—9, 21—1. Groden scored a similar victories during the day's play, winning in the first round from M. Miller, 21—9 and 21—10, and scoring a hard-earned decision in the only second round match played over S. Buxbaum, 17—21, 21—12 and 21—15.

The summaries:

First Round—Edward Groden, Trinity Club, defeated M. Miller, unattached, 21—9, 21—10; J. Van Cauwenberg, Trinity Club, defeated William Kiers, Trinity Club, 21—8, 21—18; C. J. O'Connell, Trinity Club, defeated A. Hodges, unattached, 21—2, 21—4; S. Buxbaum, Ed. Y. M. C. A., defeated E. Lenahart, unattached, 21—9, 21—18; W. Schwarz, Ed. Y. M. C. A., defeated G. Neuman, Trinity Club, 21—18, 21—21, 21—19; William Sakman, Trinity Club, defeated Knox Lillwin, unattached, 21—9, 21—1

Second Round—Edward Groden, Trinity Club, defeated S. Buxbaum, Ed. Y. M. C. A., 17—21, 21—12, 21—13.

Doubles—C. J. O'Connell and G. Neuman, Trinity Club, defeated G. Leaner and Mason Seidel, unattached, 21—4, 21—8.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

2,000 SQUARE FEET, light and airy; ground floor; electric lights, steam heat; suitable for light manufacturing, garage or machine shop; 6-room modern apartment above may go with it if desired; located one half block from Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

JOHN A. POWER,
229 West 42d St. Bryant 5070.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER OR ACCOUNTANT

can rent office or desk space at 102 West 40th St. Sun room if desired could be arranged for on this building, located near one of the most prominent corners of Times Square district. Apply at office of Currier Co. on 2nd floor.

FIFTH AV. SHOWROOMS.

High class concern will rent to suitable parties, one, two or three beautifully decorated and carpeted floors of approximately 1,800 square feet each in single building, with elevator. Apply Crucet Manufacturing Co., 292 5th Av.

TO LET—Highly desirable loft, second floor, on Broadway near Canal St., separate entrance on Mercer St.; elevator service; a very reasonable rental. Write for full particulars. B 128 Times.

LEXINGTON AV. (Grand Central Zone)—3½-story building, business purposes only; immediate possession; long-term lease responsible tenant; no brokers. Box 3, Grand Central Station P. O.

SHOWROOM for rent, same building as Onyx Hosiery and Marshield Field Co., Broadway and 24th St., suitable for ladies' or men's wear, can be rented for season; telephone service. Box 755, 209 Cable Bldg.

WILLIAM ST., 123 (Underwriters bldg.)—Light, airy office, fine for insurance broker or lawyer; first comer can have it for immediate occupancy for $65. Phone Beekman 9708.

8 EAST 14TH ST.

Loft for rent, 40x100; one flight up; elevator; very high ceiling, light and airy; modern improvements, best retail section; low rent. Phone Stuyvesant 1037.

OFFICE LOFT to rent at half price, 5,500 ft. of light space, large windows facing directly on 19th St.; immediate possession. 4th floor, 22 West 19th. Phone Laboratory, Inc.

CANAL PLACE, 15 (near 138th St., Bronx)—Ground floor, 5x111; steam heat, good light; convenient all railroads; occupancy Aug. 1. Toop, 609 West 48th St. Longacre 1400.

OFFICES, furnished and unfurnished; also desk room, with telephone service, very reasonable. Apply 220 West 42d St., off Broadway.

WILL sublet Aug. 1 desirable office suite, three rooms, phones installed, mahogany furniture; best location 42d St.; rent $250 month. Phone Murray Hill 2472.

OFFICE TO LET.

Nice, large, airy, furnished office on Times Square, facing Broadway; rent reasonable. Inquire Suite 410, 1,476 Broadway.

DESK ROOM, phone and stenographic service in large, light office located downtown in hide and leather district. V 770 Times Downtown.

KINDERGARTEN

824 St., 144 West—Parlor floor; large windows, hardwood floors, private bath; telephone.

TEA ROOM, restaurant, newly equipped, ready for business; small apartment house; high-class neighborhood; references. K 191 Times.

WILL rent for eight months, office 5th Av. at 42d; $25 a month; half the rent we pay. Guy C. Whidden, 703 Bulletin Building, Philadelphia.

NICELY furnished office or desk space; references required. Gus Edwards, 1,531 Broadway.

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460 West 37th St. Chelsea 4688.

SIX-STORY and basement loft building centrally located; about 25,000 square feet; power plant and elevator; immediate possession; reasonable rent; suitable for heavy manufacturing or warehouse; principals only. Apply CARSTEIN & LIEBMANN, Inc., 221 4th Av. Stuyvesant 7780.

58 WEST 37TH ST.,

between 5th and 6th Avs., desirable store, 20x70, suitable lunch room, delicatessen or any commercial business; possession; rent reasonable; long lease. J. Arthur Fischer, 690 8th Av.

MODERN STORES, best business section, Jamaica Av., Jamaica, for sale or long-term lease; frontage to suit tenant. Inquire E. H. Matting, 90 Union Hall St. Phone Jamaica 4245.

SACRIFICE.

2,300 feet best building Grand Central zone at half market value; quick action. N 367 Times.

250-261 WEST 124TH.

6,500 square feet for lease; good location for any wholesale business. Watson, Architect, 271 West 125th. Morningside 7488.

OFFICE, furnished or unfurnished, 12x22, in high class office building facing 32d St. and Broadway. Room 902, 1,270 Broadway.

FOR DOCTORS AND DENTISTS.

724 St., 228 West, elevator building; 2 and 3 room suites; convenient to subway. Louis P. Dowdney, 247 West 72d St. Col. 6446.

SIX-STORY business building, vicinity 9th and 22d Sts., 40,000 square feet, to lease for long term. John P. Peel Co., 363 West 23d St.

PART of completely furnished office, Room 637, 116 West 39th, $25. Tel. Fitzroy 1159, Saturday 9:30 to 1 P. M.; references. F. C. Keefe.

STORE and basement, 1,270 Lexington Av., NEAR 86TH ST. SUBWAY ENTRANCE. Possession Oct. 1.
MERWIN BLOCH, 1 Madison Av.

OFFICES for rent at 42 Broadway—Small suite of well-appointed offices, unfurnished, for immediate occupancy. Inquire Room 1441. Telephone Broad 8428.

34TH ST., 18 WEST—Completely furnished and partitioned offices for sale or to rent. For further particulars write Mr. Ullman, 312 East 96th.

WHITEHALL BLDG.—Over 400 ft., 2 rooms, mahogany finished or unfurnished, telephone; make offer. Wm. E. Parsley & Co., 120 Broadway. Rector 7084.

CORNER building, store and eight rooms above, suitable for restaurant, 78 Laight St., near Washington. Owner, Ottinger & Bros., 21 Nassau St.

FROM five to fifteen thousand square feet for storage purposes; two private offices and desk room for four. A. L. Clark & Co., Inc., 311-319 8th Av., corner 20th St.

FOR RENT—Light loft, 50x100, sprinklers, large freight elevator; also nice light office. Empress Mfg. Co., 50th St. and 8th Av.

HOUSES. FLOORS. SHOPS.
PLAZA REALTY COMPANY,
425 PARK AV. TEL. PLAZA 6891.

DESK ROOM space to rent. Apply Premier Mat Sales Co., Knickerbocker Bldg., 42d and Broadway.

PART exceptionally light private office; all conveniences; no manufacturing. Geneva Clock, 105 West 40th, by appointment.

HALF of light, airy furnished office in Times Building, $45. See Barrett, 1106 Times Building, Monday morning.

AUTOMOBILE repair shop, 1,500 square feet, west side; rent $1,800. Vanderbilt 9444.

DESK ROOM, telephone and stenographer service; high-class 4th Av. building. Gramercy 2295.

LOFT to let, Waldorf Building; large and light 5,000 square feet. Box 754, 209 Cable Bldg.

OFFICES—Space to rent, 14.7x21 feet, facing on Broadway; desirable location. SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL, Broadway and 70th.

DESK SPACE for executive purposes only; phone and stenographic service optional. 2404 Bush Bldg., 130 West 42d St.

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STORES, LOFTS, BUILDINGS.
Send for complete list.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST.

BROADWAY, 1,151, office to let; reasonable; furnished. Belmont, Watkins 6957, 4659.

STORE for rent; good location; reasonable price. Inquire 30 West 18th St., Machine Store.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished office to sublease, good location, light, &c., about 500 ft. Grand Central zone. S 122 Times.

CUTTING ROOM for rent, with cutting tables, ready for work; light and airy; telephone service. Box 756, 209 Cable Bldg.

FOR DOCTOR AND DENTIST.

82d, 144 West, parlor floor, large windows, private bath, hardwood floors.

TWO connecting rooms, 1,400 square feet; good light, modern building; reasonable rent. Apply Superintendent, 460 4th Av.

SPACE or desk room in an up-to-date mahogany furnished office. Room 1105, 500 5th Av. Van. 4...

SUBLET, handsomely furnished office in financial district; suitable for broker or attorney. K 736 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED office, telephone, &c.; will divide to suit; Times Square section. Bryant 1072.

33D, 203 WEST, Opposite Penn. Depot—Offices for rent. Apply H. M. Weill, 221 West 33d St.

TO LET, BEAUTIFUL LIGHT OFFICE, FACING 5TH AV.; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, ROOM 607, 225 5TH AV.

DESK ROOM, desirable, for accountant, in lawyer's suite; $45. 726 Woolworth Building.

DOCTOR'S or dentist's exclusive suite, with service, in physician's apartment. Riverside 3435.

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DESK ROOM in newly furnished office; rent very reasonable; telephone and other services. 311 5th, Room 209.

OFFICE, very cool, light, with phone; furnished, unfurnished; reasonable. B 167 Times.

36TH ST. STORE, between 5th and 6th; excellent business location. Morgan, 63 West 36th.

A PART of parlor floor, good light, suitable office to any business; $1,200. Henry Merritt, 232 West 23d St.

FRONT OFFICE, TELEPHONE, STORE-ROOM, DESK ROOM. BUSSMAN, 155 CHAMBERS.

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HALF small office near Cunard Building; telephone; reasonable; D 608 Columbus Av.

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DESK ROOM in light, large office; City Hall section; $15. F 503 Times.

LARGE, airy room, 16x18 feet, for business. Call Madison Square 3640.

OFFICE to sublet splendidly equipped. L W Goodhind, 225 5th Av.

DESK space with desk; stenographer, telephone service. 200 B'way, Room 206.

STORES, lofts, offices, buildings, suitable for all purposes. Dersen, 309 Lexington Av.

OFFICE to sublet. Room 1003, 32 Union Square; telephone included.

HALF fine office, telephone, reasonable, to let. Apply Room 507, 1,531 Broadway.

LARGE OFFICE, furnished; telephone. Inquire Room 1109, 45 West 34th St.

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CORNER STORE, loft, shop, with yard, basement, southeast corner 7th Av. 24th.

OFFICES to rent, any size; desk room Room 46, 1 East 42d.

SUBLET splendid office reasonable; opposite Library. 17 West 42d St., Room 502.

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Approximately 250 feet; excellent light; complete equipment, including desks, tables, typewriter, electric fan, &c.; telephone and switchboard service; $70 monthly to desirable tenant; no others; no agents. Clapp, Inc., 120 Liberty St.

171 MADISON AV.—High-class office space to sublet in suite of 800 square feet or more; immediate possession 2,000 square feet available. CROSS & BROWN COMPANY, Midtown office, 175 5th Av. Ashland 7422.

2 LOFTS,

very light, 4,500 sq. feet each; suitable for offices, showrooms, or will consider light manufacturing. Apply on premises, 41-48 VESEY ST., NEAR CHURCH ST., OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

THREE-STORY building with big elevator, at 65d St. and Broadway, ready for occupancy; sublet; suitable for garage, service or storage supply station; very reasonable rent. Apply Truck Company of America, 1,681 Broadway.

9TH AV., near Gimbel's, 4-story building occupied by cloak store; 5 or 10 years' lease; owner retiring. Room 1816, 220 5th Av.

MAGNIFICENTLY furnished private office, with use of reception room in suite of brokerage office dealing in listed securities; Times Square section; telephone and stenographic service if desired; broker dealing in unlisted securities preferred. S 235 Times.

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Large light office, ground floor; telephone and mail service; West 57th St., near Fisk Building, Broadway. Inquire 315 West 57th St. Columbus 2954.

HOTEL COMMODORE.

Beautiful street level store, sufficient height for mezzanine. Full particulars from MAURICE WERTHEIM,
405 Lexington Av. Phone 83 Murray Hill.

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Bryant 4199.

OFFICE, outside, 12x14; partly furnished, with telephone; service, highest references required. Apply Room 1101, 110 West 40th St., for terms.

FOR RENT—Part of loft at 251 5th Av., corner of 28th St.; as much as 3,000 square feet, with use of showroom and office; cheap rental. S. Rubinstein, 251 5th Av.

MILLINERY space, fully equipped in exclusive gown shop, near Ritz; present occupant retiring; rent reasonable. L 146 Times.

SUITE of 5 rooms; very desirable office building in city; will rent all or part; furnished or unfurnished; complete telephone connections. Phone Fitzroy 5480.

LADIES' TAILOR or MILLINER, to share floor with high-class corsetier; very attractive proposition. Anna Francine Isabelle, 71 West 46th St. Tel. Bryant 2486.

HAVE mahogany furnished suite; best location and transportation; willing share with reliable party. Suite 1101-1102 Wilson Bldg., 1,270 B'way, opposite McAlpin Hotel.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

WILL SUBLET PART OF GOOD, LIGHT MANUFACTURING; LOW RENT. 511 WEST 42D ST. LONGACRE 3653.

LEXINGTON AV. (59th St.)—Parlor store, 20x72, also lofts same size, to let; steam, parquet; splendid neighborhood; reasonable price; bath, hardwood floors; suitable any business. Apply Embroidery, 730 Lexington Av.

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OPPOSITE HUDSON TERMINAL.

Very desirable private office, large office and desk room to sublet. Suite 913, 25 Church St. Phone 4150 Cortlandt.

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1 WEST 34TH ST. CENTURY BLDG.
ALSO 550, 600 SQ. FT.; POSS. NOW.
Supt. on premises. Fitzroy 5980.

STORES

BROADWAY AND BUSINESS SECTIONS.
HARRIS EXCHANGE,
TIMES BLDG. BRYANT 810.

IDEAL OFFICE, facing East River (82 Beaver St.) to sublet; immediate possession; or will rent desk room; very reasonable. Room 1,104, 82 Beaver St.

AMSTERDAM AV. (northeast cor. 74th St.)—Five-story dwelling for business purposes; wonderful location, 500 feet from 72d St. subways. Clifford Miller, 303 Amsterdam Av.

ESTABLISHED milliner and dressmaker will sublet large window with showroom accommodations to corsetiers, lingeries. 26 West 31st St.

5TH AV., 392—SUBLET FOR 30 MONTHS, SMALL OFFICE WITH TWO LARGE WINDOWS, OVERLOOKING THE AVENUE. INQUIRE ROOM 900.

LOFTS, 5,000-7,000 SQUARE FEET.
100% Fern, garment section.
BILTMORE REALTY CORPORATION,
TIMES BUILDING. BRYANT 7738-1527.

ARTIST'S STUDIO.

Free lance advertising artist wanted to share handsome studio with advertising man; reasonable. L 175 Times.

TO LEASE.

DESIRABLE STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES, all parts New York, Bronx, Brooklyn. CROWE AGENCY, 812 WORLD BLDG.

ATTRACTIVE OFFICE, 585 feet; to sublet, part or whole, furnished or unfurnished, Park Row Building. Phone Barclay 2786 or address E 806 Times Downtown.

GROUND FLOOR to let, long lease, 24x26, with driveway; suitable for garage, automobile repair shop, steam laundry. Inquire Talsky, 63 Park Row, Room 410.

HALF of large loft, with 2 offices, for rent in fine, fireproof building; good light; cheap. Apply William Phillips Phonoparts Co., 145 Layfette St., 3d floor.

50TH, 214 WEST (at Broadway Subway Station)—Ground floor, suitable store, offices or living and business combined; reasonable.

OFFICE space to rent, approximately 1,800 square feet, at $1.70 per square foot; downtown district. M 813 Times Downtown.

35TH, 48 WEST—Upstairs store, 1,300 feet; excellent north and south light; open for inspection. Owner, Riverside 9862.

STORE and BASEMENT, 50 FT. FRONT; WILL DIVIDE; HEAT. 232-234 WEST 20TH ST.

BROADWAY store to rent, 28 32d St., size 15x80. Jesse Oppenheim, 1,819 Broadway. Columbus 9788-9789.

46TH ST., 148 WEST—House, 4 stories and store, 21 years. Inquire Dr. Osborne, 327 West 46th St. Longacre 8289.

BROADWAY, Southeast Corner 103d St.—Wonderful business location. Keys in bootblack's. Irving T. Smith, Singer Bldg.

MODERN corporate factory, 66x100, ground floor light four sides, well ventilated, with space adjoing yard either side, with or without electric power and live steam; near public and railroad docks; good labor district; ideal location for laundry dye works or woodworking plant. Box 822, 209 Cable Bldg.

LOFT, splendid light on all four sides; completely equipped; modern woodworking machinery; will sublease about 5,000 feet, less, with use of machinery, to responsible firm at very low rent. Simson & Frey, 178 East 87th.

HARLEM RIVER BULKHEAD.
LOWER HARLEM SECTION.
with land divided to suit tenant; also factory building if desired. An excellent proposition.
SHAW, ROCKWELL & SANFORD,
1 West 125th St.

LOFTS—Possession, 21 White St., 50x100; also 23x100, 133 West 24th St.; 25x110, 128 Bleecker St., store and basement, 22x100; also basement, 25x100; 343 West 20th St., 65x100, top floor; 200 pounds capacity. Owner, Fitzroy 4843.

FIRST FLOOR richly furnished mansion; restricted block, fashionable neighborhood; suitable for dentist, music studio, high-class milliner; kitchenette and bath attached; rent $250; possession Sept. 1st. J. & E. Realty Corp., 5 Columbus Circle.

DESKROOM in well located office; telephone, stenographic service. Suite 812 World Building.

LOFT for automobiles, 127-129 West 53d; excellent light, large elevators; best service. Apply owner, Cowan.

OFFICE or Showroom to sublet, best location; big bargain; also telephone fixtures. Harry Adler, 225 5th Av.

STORES, large and small; south side 34th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Felber & Harris, 214 West 34th St.

BROADWAY, 3,148¼ (140th St.)—Fine store, 19x28; ideal for millinery, &c.; reasonable rent. Phone Murray Hill 83.

171 MADISON AV., COR. 33D ST.
500, 600, 850, 1,100 Sq. Ft.
Supt. on phone Wickham. Fitzroy 5980.

FOR REST, furnished or unfurnished, part or whole office facing Broadway, with telephone. Room 216, 1,834 Broadway.

LIGHT LOFTS, WILL DIVIDE ¼ OR ¾; ELEVATORS; HEAT. 252-258 WEST 29TH.

FURNISHED OFFICE, with telephone, about 300 square feet, at 470 4th Av.; low rent. Telephone Madison Square 7324. S. M. Hohl.

OFFICE SPACE to rent, small or large, furnished or unfurnished, in Grand Central. Telephone Vanderbilt 4718.

BROADWAY DESKROOM.
Mail and telephone privileges.
DUANE, 296 Broadway. Tel. 250 Worth.

FOR RENT—Dress department in specialty shop on Southern Boulevard, N. E., 161 Times Downtown.

OFFICE DESK ROOM, light, telephone, stenographer, reasonable. Room 617, 38 Park Row.

3 EAST 38TH—Floor to sublet, $2,500 per annum. Lucene Milly Stores.

57TH, 313 WEST—Very desirable front parlor with adjoining room.

PRIVATE office, all conveniences; also outer office, furnished. 913 World Bldg.

SUBLET attractively furnished office; immediate possession. 225 5th Av., Suite 812.

OFFICE TO RENT, light, nice; reasonable rent. Farm and Home Corp., 401 Broadway.

40TH, 110 WEST (Suite 403)—Desk in professional office; $35; phone, stenographer.

$32.50 A MONTH, loft, 228 Cherry St.; good light. Sharum, 170 Broadway.

DESK SPACE, conveniences, in bank; telephone. 119 Avenue A. Dry Dock 3250.

FOR RENTAL, suite of three offices, centrally located. Room 707, 114 West 44th St.

OFFICE SPACE for rent. Universal Steel Export Co., 26 Cortlandt St.

DESK SPACE to rent, best location. Suite 605, 30 Church St.

MAHOGANY - furnished office, partitioned, carpeted; telephones. Room 607, 220 5th Av.

FINE, large store; $70. Tuxedo Court, southwest corner Madison Av. and 128th.

STORE, part, rent with optician. 207 East 146th St., near 3d Av.

28TH, 118 EAST—Studio rooms, large, small, skylight artist windows. Supt.

OFFICES, large and small; also skylight studio room. Supt., 118 E. 28th St.

LUNCH COUNTERS, ALSO CIGAR STAND. ENTRANCES AT 252-258 WEST 29TH.

DESK ROOM to rent, with desk. 108 Beekman St. Telephone Beekman 2572.

BROADWAY, 111—Private office, first class. Apply Room 812. Phone Rector 1833.

DESKROOM, all privileges; telephone; reasonable rent. 610 Park Row Bldg.

SUBLEASE, 10 years, large store in business section, 34th St. F. H., 212 Times.

Bronx.

TWO lofts, 50x70 each; freight elevator, light four sides, near east and west side subways, all freight terminals. John F. Allen Co., 370 Gerard Av., Bronx. Mott Av. subway station.

Brooklyn.

TWO stores to lease, 1 large, 1 small, excellent fronts; near Abraham & Straus; exceptional opportunity. Nielsen Offices, 33 Court St., Brooklyn.

FROM 5,000 to 20,000 ft., exceptionally light space in 5-story modern factory building, 73 Rockhollow St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Woolf Instruments Corp.

STORE, six lofts, 1,500 feet each; $80 each. 172 Sands St., Brooklyn.

Long Island.

LONG ISLAND CITY.
5,000 to 100,000 square feet space; early occupancy, or will build to suit.
ROMAN-CALLMAN COMPANY,
Bridge Plaza. LONG ISLAND CITY.

New Jersey.

LARGE STORE, 23x100, in the best business section of Newark, for lease, on Market St., near Broad; excellent for shoe store or other trade. Apply Real Estate, 102 West 28th St., New York.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS.

WANTED—BY NATIONALLY KNOWN CONCERN, 30,000 TO 40,000 SQ. FT.

All on one floor if obtainable, but will consider store, basement and second floor. If second floor, must have private elevator. Section desired, 5th to Madison, 14th to 50th; St. Full particulars of rental, terms of lease, &c., by mail. Principals only. B 317 Times.

PROMINENT suburban real estate broker desires opening branch office in this city; will consider desk room or share suite with responsible party. Particulars to John L. Clarke, 120 Riverside Drive.

4,000 SQUARE FEET wanted manufacturing; separate building or ground floor in factory; location Brooklyn. 188 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, pleasant young woman, in return part service, seeks office space below Chambers St. H 148 Times.

WANTED—To rent or purchase hall or building, 25 foot wide, for gymnastic class. Address C. Z., 508 West 168th St., New York.

EXPERIENCED hotel manager wants small hotel; straight lease or percentage basis. Manager, K 773 Times Downtown.

OFFICE space in Columbia Trust Building, or other high-class building, 54th to 42d St., 2 rooms. M. A., 148 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Furnished office, with private telephone; give particulars. T 1068 Times Harlem.

STORES and lofts for lease in all parts of city; offers from principals only. Suite 813, World Building.

STORE or basement for tearoom; not over $1,800. F 551 Times.

SPACE large office building sell home-made lunch box. F 552 Times.

GARAGE wanted, or building suitable garage about fifty cars. F 559 Times.

STOREROOM for dry cleaning and valet shop. C 584 Times.

OFFICE, downtown, about 300 feet; Broadway preferred; state price. F 494 Times.

WANTED—Deskroom with desk and service, 5th Av. above 42d St. P 495 Times.

Other Classified Advertisements in Section 9.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Rebuilt and used cars of many makes. Rate 65 cents an agate line.

ABBOTT-DETROIT Town Car.
AUSTRIAN Daimler Special Sport.
BENZ 1919 Town Car; practically new.
CADILLAC 1919 Special Runabout.
CADILLAC, 17-18-19 Coupes.
CADILLAC, 19s, 18s, 17s, 4-pass. Touring.
CADILLAC 1919 7-pass. Touring.
CUNNINGHAM 1921-1919 4-pass. Sport.
FRANKLIN 1919 Spec. Lim. Land.
HUDSON 1919 Touring Limousine.
LANCIA 1917 4-pass. Roadster.
PACKARD 1919 7-pass. De Luxe.
PIERCE 1919 Fr. Town Brougham.
PHIANNA Spec. Roadster, brand new.
SHEFFIELD Simplex Custom Collap. Coupe.
ALSO MANY OTHERS.
CARS TAKEN ON CONSIGNMENT.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
HERMAN N. KARP, INC., Est. 1902.
1,980-2-4 Broadway, bet. 33d and 34d Sts.
FORMERLY ICELAND.
Tel. Circle 0066, 6252, 6253. Open evenings.

AMESBURY CADILLAC "59" SUBURBAN
CADILLAC "59" LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC "59" TOURING.
CADILLAC "59" 4-PASS.
CADILLAC "59" VICTORIA.
CADILLAC "59" LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC "57" IMPERIAL SEDAN.
CADILLAC "57" RACEABOUT.
PACKARD 1921 Fleetwood 6-Pass.
Substantial Reductions on all cars.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,860 Broadway, at 61st St.

APPERSON	1920	Sport model.
CHANDLER	1921	Sedan.
CHANDLER	1920	Despatch.
CHANDLER	1920	5-pass. sport.
FRANKLIN	1920	Sport model.
ROAMER	1920	4-pass. sport.
PACKARD	1920	Twin Six Landaulet.

CADILLAC USED AUTO EXCHANGE.
157 West 56th St. Circle 5308.

APPERSON seven passenger touring, powerful, quiet running; sell or exchange for coupe or sedan. Coney Island 332.

APPERSON classy sport model, 5 passenger, sacrifice. 250 West 80th.

AUSTRIAN DAIMLER; bargain; good condition. Circle 581. Isham.

BRISCOE sedan, 1921, run 121 miles; HUDSON 1920 sport, disc wheels, bargain; GRANT roadster, 1921, run 38 miles; KISSEL roadster, late models; BRISCOE 1921 sedan; about 6,000 miles; CHEVROLET 1920 sedan, bargain; LOCOMOBILE 1920, special convertible coupe and roadster body, beautiful car, great sacrifice; LOCOMOBILE limousine, excellent condition. Bargain; RENAULT limousine, beautiful, like new; MERCER speedster, in fine shape; ROAMER, 1920, 4-pass. sport.
Many others at great reductions.
All cars guaranteed. Time payments.
Bowman's, B'way & 132d. Tel. Morn-6600.

BUICK ROADSTER, MODEL 19, VERY FINE MECHANICAL CONDITION; APPEARANCE EXCELLENT. HULETT MOTOR CAR CO., 1,894 BROADWAY, AT 62D ST.

BUICK, RARE BARGAIN, $500.
Balance $300, ten monthly payments, practically new 7-passenger Buick. Haynes Agency, 351 East 149th. Melrose 3095.

BUICK, late model Little Six touring, new top, good rubber; any demonstration; sacrifice $625. Sunrise Storage, 456 East 175d St. Phone Tremont 1614.

BUICK 7-passenger touring, big six, exceptionally fine condition throughout; bargain. Morris Auto Co., 2,003 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

BUICK 1920 roadster, condition and appearance like new. Woods Co. Moon distributors, Bedford Av. at Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BUICK 7-passenger, touring, Model D55; perfect mechanical condition; 6 cord tires. Telephone Fordham 1594.

BUICKS.
Flack Co., 238-240 West 54th St.

CADILLACS

Our renewed Cadillac cars are the last word in reliability and dependability.

USED CAR DEPARTMENT,
DETROIT CADILLAC
MOTOR CAR CORPORATION,
8 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.
Phone Nevins 2900.

CADILLAC	59	Victoria Coupe.
CADILLAC	59	Special Sedan.
CADILLAC	1920	7 Pass. Touring.
CADILLAC	1919	7 Pass. Sedan.
CADILLAC	57	5-7 Pass. Sedan.
CADILLAC	1919	4 Pass. Touring.
CADILLAC	1917	Coupe.
CADILLAC	1917	7 Pass. Touring.
PACKARD	3-35	Fleetwood Touring.
STANDARD 8	1920	Sub. Sedan.
PEERLESS	1920	Touring.
CHANDLER	1921	Coupe.

ALL CARS OFFERED AT SACRIFICE.
MEYERS & STARK, INC.,
1,890 Broadway, between 52d and 53d Sts.

CADILLAC	1921	4-Pass. Sport Model
CADILLAC	1918	4-Pass. Sport Model
CADILLAC	1919	Coupe; metal back
CADILLAC	1918	"57" Coupe, $2,250
GRANT	1919	Touring, $600
BELAIR	1919	"6" Coupe, new, $1,795
OVERLAND	1921	4-Cyl. Touring, $475
MERCER	1918	Speedster
STUTZ	1919	Speedster
LIBERTY	1920	Touring
LANCIA	"20"	Roadster, $2,000
RENAULT	"45"	4-Pass. Sport.

SMITH MOTOR CAR CO., INC.,
1,750 BROADWAY (56TH). CIRCLE 227.

CADILLAC COUPE 1920, 1919, 1914; Packard 1916 touring and 1916 Landaulet; Buick 1916 big six runabout; Apperson 1921, 7-passenger, also 4-passenger; Cole 1920, 7-passenger; Lancia, 1920, 5-passenger; Essex 1920 touring, some extras; Packard special collapsible Brougham; special sedan, cost a fortune, must sacrifice; Studebaker limousine in fine condition and exceptionally low-priced.
Paramount Motors Co.,
888 7th Av., at 56th. Circle 4897.

CADILLAC 7-passenger touring with high-class Amesbury body; completely equip

The Railroads

TODAY total railroad securities are selling in the market for about $12,000,000,000, no against an original cost for construction of the properties of approximately $28,000,000,000, and against a reproduction cost at current values of more than $35,000,000,000.

IT is immediately patent to anyone that railroad securities from the standpoint of property values are incomparable bargains. Many good judges are convinced that an opportunity of a lifetime is now presented for profitable investment in these securities.

WE have in preparation a special letter covering the Railroad Situation at the moment, together with a lucid analysis on the

ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM

Copy Free on Request

E. W. Wagner & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1897, CHICAGO

Members { NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE / NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE / CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

33 New Street Ground Floor New York

Local Branches { 17 EAST 42ND ST. / 26 COURT ST., BROOKLYN

Peninsular Telephone Co.

Florida

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 6% Bonds

Dated 1914. Due Jan. 1, 1931-1943

Earnings: 10 year average about 4 times interest charges. In no one of these years less than 3 times interest charges. Year 1920 5 times interest charges.

PRICES:

1931 Bonds 87—Yield 8%

1943 Bonds 85—Yield 7.40%

Circular on Request

COGGESHALL AND HICKS

Members New York Stock Exchange

128 BROADWAY
203 WEST 79TH STREET
NEW YORK

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MUNICIPAL

PUBLIC UTILITY

AND

INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES

HARVEY FISK & SONS

INCORPORATED

32 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK

Boston Chicago
Philadelphia Buffalo
17 EAST 45th ST., NEW YORK

Our Booklet No. 7X on

GERMAN MARKS

will prove of interest to investors in Foreign Exchange and Bonds.

All owners of Foreign Money and checks should read this booklet.

Send for our detailed bond circular describing over 70 issues of Foreign Internal Bonds of France, Germany, Argentina and Italy.

Sent free on request, Booklet No. 7X

Farson, Son & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York

$95.07 Returns $176
$475.35 Returns $880
$1000.00 Returns $1760

In Less than 10 Years Invested In

First Mortgage 8% Convertible Gold Bonds

Company's Statement for last year showed Actual Tangible Manufacturing Assets

575% of Issue

Net Earnings for 1920

1120% of Annual Interest

Send for descriptive circular

A. L. Jelley & Co., Inc.

170 Broadway, New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

Brisk Rally in Industrial Stocks on Repurchases — Cotton and Wheat Lower.

Although over-night news developments which in the ordinary course of events might have an influence on market operations were meagre, stocks turned upward yesterday with a good deal of vigor and at the end of the half-holiday session exhibited gains ranging from one to two points in the general run of issues, with as much as three-point advances in the more volatile ones. Back of the run-up, it was easy to discern, was the anxiety of many to repurchase stocks which had been sold for the decline. The market, particularly the industrial groups, evidently had worked itself into an over-sold position, and the usual week-end process of evening up commitments found a considerably smaller supply of stocks for sale than had been anticipated. Sharp bidding for wanted securities followed. It was a noticeable fact that those oil, rubber, leather and steel issues which have been under greatest pressure during the week were the strongest and recorded the widest gains, adding cumulative evidence that the movement was largely the result of the cleaning up of speculative obligations. The rail stocks, while maintaining the firm undertone which has characterized their activities during the latter part of the week, exhibited relatively smaller gains, but at the same time lost none of the buoyant tone which has been their characteristic quality of late. The announcement by President Harding that he will go before Congress on Tuesday with an appeal for the immediate refunding of some $500,000,000 by the Government to the roads was, of course, a constructive factor, but one which was not new to the market and which probably, to some extent at least, had been discounted.

A decrease of $6,295,000 in the excess reserve of the Clearing House banks brings the total for that item down to $6,300,000. Deposits, meanwhile, are smaller by $35,300,000, chiefly because of reductions in net demand deposits. Loans are $700,000 less. The reserve deposits at the Federal Reserve Bank show a shrinkage of $11,400,000, and Government deposits have fallen by $31,000,000, bringing the total decrease in this item in the last two weeks to $100,000,000.

The foreign exchanges, influenced by a weak opening and probably by a continued pressure of cotton and grain bills on the market, showed but slight rallying tendencies during the morning and established moderate losses, the largest of which was in sterling, which at $3.57⅝, exhibited a decline of 1⅝ cents during the session. Cotton and wheat both reflected the activities of week-end settlements, prior to the holiday, and were irregularly lower.

MONEY.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1921.

Money rates as usual on Saturday were merely nominal and, therefore, without change. The feature of the money market this week was the reduction in the Federal Reserve Bank discount rate from 6 to 5½ per cent., which was announced after the close of business on Wednesday. Previous to that time call money had loaned and renewed on the Stock Exchange at 6 per cent., the Government's withdrawal of funds from the local depositories, which amounted in all to $35,750,000, tending to keep rates on that firm basis. With the reduction in the discount rate the call money market became distinctly easier and loans were made on Friday as low as 5 per cent., equalling the previous minimum of the year and the lowest rate since June 28, while renewals were effected at 5½ per cent. for the first time since July 11. Rates outside of the Stock Exchange were as a rule half a point under the quotation prevailing in that institution, and this difference continued throughout the week. Time money did not change so far as quotations were concerned, but the market displayed an easier tone and some new loans were reported to have been made at 6 per cent. for the shorter periods, while the latter became the renewal rate for expiring loans on all classes of collateral, whereas previously a distinction had been made in the rate less favorable to the industrial issues as against the other classes of collateral. Commercial paper was more active with no shading in rates which, however, was not sufficiently great to find expression in quotations. Dealers, however, looked for a tangible betterment within a few days or just as soon as the market had adjusted itself to the reduced discount rate, and the same result was looked for in the market for fixed funds. Bankers' acceptances were lowered on Thursday 7 to 5⅝ per cent bid for the sixty-day paper, while the call loan rate was reduced from 6 to 5½ per cent. to conform with rates current on other classes of collateral.

Call Loans.

Following is the range of call money rates in this week for a series of years.

	High.	Low.	Rul'g.		High.	Low.	Rul'g.
1921	6	5	5	1917	10	2	5½
1920	10	7	9	1916	3	2	2½
1919	6	5⅛	6	1915	2½	1¾	1¾
1918	6	4	5⅝	1914	2½	1¾	2¼

Time Loans.

Mixed collateral, 60 to 90 days	6
4, 5 and 6 months	6
All industrial collateral, 60 to 90 days	6
4, 5 and 6 months	6

Range in this week for time money, 60-day loans, mixed collateral:

1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.
6	5¾@6	5¾@6	5¾@6	4¼@4½

Commercial Paper.

Best names, 4 to 6 months	5¾@6¼
Other names, 4 to 6 months	6½

Range in this week for choice names, 60-90 days, merchants' paper:

1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.
6¼@6¼	6	5¾@6¼	5¾@6	4¼@4¼

Discount Rates Federal Reserve Bank.

Commercial paper, 15 days, 5½; 16 to 90 days 5½

Liberty bonds, Victory notes and Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 15 days, 5½; 16 to 90 days 5½

Open Market Rates.

	Bid.	Asked.
Call loans against acceptances	5¼	
Prime bankers' acceptances eligible for purchase or rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks. Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.	Bid.	Asked.
30 days	5⅜	5¼
60 days	5⅜	5¼
90 days	5⅜	5¼
4 months	5⅜	5¼
5 months	5⅜	5¼
Non-member and private bankers, 60-90 days	5¼	5½

London Market.

Money on the London market was ¼ off at 3 per cent.; short bills unchanged at 4 per cent. and three months' bills unchanged at 4⅜ per cent.

Gold bullion on the London market unchanged at 114s 9d. Taking the British Mint's standard price of 85 shillings per fine ounce as par, the market quotation would represent a price of 132 1-8 for gold at London. On the same basis the highest London price for gold this year was 136⅜, on Jan. 3; the highest of the period 149⅝, on Feb. 6, 1920.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Exchanges of checks at the New York Clearing House, $539,500,000; balance, $48,200,000; Federal Reserve Bank's credit balance, $39,600,000; clearings this day a year ago, $562,316,893.

Total exchange of checks for the week in New York City as reported by the Clearing House was $3,317,201,464 compared with $3,480,174,646 the preceding week. Following is the comparison with the corresponding weeks in previous years:

1921	$3,345,542,829	1917	$3,111,975,886
1920	4,187,233,562	1916	2,376,607,157
1919	4,879,338,300	1915	1,879,558,263
1918	3,383,316,449	1914	1,826,183,016

Total exchanges of checks for the week for the country as a whole, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, was $6,503,247,372 as compared with $6,576,806,972 the preceding week. Following is the comparison with corresponding weeks in previous years:

1921	$6,503,247,372	1917	$5,229,021,785
1920	8,134,433,448	1916	5,063,170,186
1919	8,278,516,215	1915	3,872,002,838
1918	6,143,194,897	1914	3,766,488,110

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20 railroads	54.05	53.06	53.97	+ .44
20 industrials	72.88	72.20	72.68	+1.26
50 stocks	64.09	63.31	63.97	+ .86

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
July 23	63.88	62.72	63.05	+ .27
July 22	63.07	62.43	62.78	+ .09
July 20	62.50	62.03	62.90	+ .12
July 19	63.01	62.07	62.78	+ .79
July 18	62.54	61.66	61.99	+ .13
July 16	61.94	61.32	61.86	+ .67
July 15	62.46	61.54	61.81	— .73
July 14	62.20	62.20	62.54	— .50
July 13	63.44	63.20	63.04	— .05

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

July.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1921	65.80	July 1	61.54	July 15	63.05
1920	86.06	July 9	78.27	July 27	79.73
1919	85.56	July 17	76.19	July 1	84.52
1918	72.75	July 6	70.49	July 15	71.67
1917	82.44	July 2	77.58	July 19	80....
1916	87.04	July 6	82.21	July 14	84.38

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

*1921	78.13	May 6	53.35	June 21	63.03
†1920	94.07	Apr. 5	74.45	Feb. 18	81.85

Full Years.

1920	94.07	Apr. 5	62.70	Dec. 22	67.86
1919	90.50	Nov. 5	74	Jan. 21	85.969
1918	86.16	Nov. 12	64.12	Jan. 15	72.39
1917	90.66	Jan. 4	77.47	Dec. 27	80.38

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change— Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	80.89	-.23	+2.25	+8.11

DAILY RANGE OF BONDS.

July 22	80.67	+.12	July 13	80.46	+.13
July 21	80.55	+.19	July 12	80.36	+.07
July 20	80.36	-.04	July 11	80.29	...
July 19	80.40	+.12	July 9	80.29	-.07
July 18	80.28	-.18	July 8	80.36	+.10
July 16	80.45	-.02	July 7	80.46	+.15
July 15	80.48	-.08	July 6	80.31	-.08
July 14	80.56	+.08	July 5	80.34	+.35

YEARLY RANGE OF BONDS.

*1921	71.60	Jan. 20	87.66	June 30	80.89
†1920	72.54	Jan. 10	85.57	May 21	86.75

Full Years.

1920	73.14	Oct. 21	85.57	May 21	86.06
1919	79.05	June 2	71.05	Dec. 18	72.99
1918	85.36	Nov. 12	76.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917	90.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 29	76.89

*To date. †To corresponding date last year

CHILE MAY ASK NEW LOAN.

Needs $12,000,000 to Electrify Road From Santiago to Valparaiso.

It was learned yesterday that banks in the financial district which formerly belonged to the so-called South American banking group were considering a loan to the Chilean Government for the purpose of financing the country's proposed electrification of the State railway from Santiago to Valparaiso. These banks have an option on further Chilean financing in this country until Aug. 15. No steps have as yet been taken by Chile toward obtaining another loan, but it is understood that the Government has the possibility of the New York market under consideration in discussing the means for meeting the expense of its electrification project.

The contract has been awarded to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, with certain reservations, which, it is understood, have not as yet been accepted. In bond circles it is believed that another Chilean issue could be sold during the Fall. About $12,000,000 would be needed.

Radio Progress in Europe.

E. J. Nally, President of the Radio Corporation of America, has just returned from an extended trip through Europe. He said that great progress was being made in the building of radio equipment in Europe, and he believes that by October both France and England will have plants as large and powerful as the Long Island plant of the Radio Corporation and that constant communication could be maintained between these countries.

Two New Erie Directors.

Frank L. Polk and George T. Slade have been elected Directors of the Erie Railroad Company, according to an announcement made yesterday. They will succeed the late Francis Lynde Stetson and Ogden Mills, resigned.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sterling and Other Principal Exchanges Reflect Pressure of Commercial Bills.

A sharp decline in sterling, which carried it to as low at $3.57⅝, with comparable declines in most of the other principle exchanges was the outstanding feature in Saturday's market. International bankers who are dealing in foreign exchange say that the pressure of cotton and grain bills, as well as bills for other commodities, are pressing on the market and have in the main been responsible for the recent irregularity and decline in the exchanges. Opening prices yesterday were lower and while there was some measure of recovery during the day closing prices exhibited declines from the close of the previous day. Business is not particularly large and the speculative element, to a large extent, has withdrawn.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1921.

Range of Rates, Sight Exchange.

	High.	Low.	Finsl.	Friday's Finsl.
LONDON	$3.58½	$3.57⅝	$3.57⅝	$3.59⅜
PARIS	7.77⅛	7.73⅝	7.73⅝	7.76½
ROME	4.37	4.34	4.34	4.44½
AMSTERDAM	31.45	31.36	31.36	31.50
BERLIN	1.36½	1.28½	1.29½	1.31½
MADRID	12.94	12.67	12.87	12.90

Closing Rates.

Parity of exchange is given as reported by the United States Mint, except in countries with a silver standard, where parity fluctuates with the price of silver.

Europe.

	Saturday.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
STERLING—Par $4.86⅝ per sovereign.			
Demand	3.57⅝	3.61⅜	3.78¼
Cables	3.58¼	3.62⅛	3.79
Com., 60 days	3.54⅛	3.57⅝	3.73
Com., 90 days	3.53	3.55⅝	3.70⅝
FRANCE—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	7.73⅝	7.79½	7.59
Cables	7.74½	7.80	7.61
ITALY—Par 19.3 cents per lira.			
Demand	4.34	4.53	5.30
Cables	4.34½	4.53½	5.31
BELGIUM—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	7.52	7.61½	8.01
Cables	7.53	7.62	8.02
GERMANY—Par 23.8 cents per mark.			
Demand	1.29¼	1.32½	2.46
Cables	1.29⅝	1.33	2.48
AUSTRIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.14	.14½	.64
Cables	.14½	.15	.66
CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	1.32	1.33	2.40
Cables	1.33	1.33½	2.45
DENMARK—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	15.25	15.55	16.25
Cables	15.30	15.60	16.35
FINLAND—Par 19.3 cents per finmark.			
Demand	1.63	1.70	4.50
Cables	1.65	1.71	4.55
GREECE—Par 19.3 cents per drachma.			
Demand	5.62	5.47	12.75
Cables	5.65	5.50	12.80
HOLLAND—Par 40.2 cents per florin.			
Demand	31.30	31.82	34.10
Cables	31.38	31.84	34,430
HUNGARY—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.29⅝	.35	.....
Cables	.31⅛	.35½	.....
JUGOSLAVIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.63	.65	1.50
Cables	.63½	.65½	1.52
NORWAY—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	12.83	13.30	16.35
Cables	12.88	13.35	16.45
POLAND—Par 23.8 cents per mark.			
Demand	.005½	.006¾	.005¾
Cables	.006	.006¾	.006¾
RUMANIA—Par 19.3 cents per leu.			
Demand	1.38	1.43½	3.12
Cables	1.39	1.44	3.17
SERBIA—Beigrade: Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	2.51	2.60	6.50
Cables	2.53	2.61	6.55
SPAIN—Par 19.3 cents per pesets.			
Demand	12.87	12.88	15.68
Cables	12.88	12.89	15.73
SWEDEN—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	20.55	21.02	21.45
Cables	20.60	21.07	21.55
SWITZERLAND—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	16.43	16.50	17.24
Cables	16.45	16.52	17.30

Asia.

	Saturday.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
CHINA—Cents per silver dollar for Hongkong: per tael for Shanghai and Peking.			
Hongkong, demand	50.25	50.25	73.50
Hongkong, cables	50.50	50.25	73.50
Peking, demand	74.25	74.25	111.00
Shanghai, demand	71.50	71.50	105.00
Shanghai, cables	71.50	71.50	105.00
INDIA—Calcutta, cents per rupee, nominally quotized at one-tenth of a pound sterling.			
Demand	33.00	33.75	37.75
Cables	33.00	34.00	38.00
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Manila: Par 50 cents per silver peso.			
Demand	46.00	45.50	48.00
Cables	46.25	45.75	48.25
JAVA—Par 40.2 cents per florin.			
Demand	31.50	33.00	...
JAPAN—Par 49.8 cents per yen.			
Demand	48.00	48.00	51.375
Cables	48.25	48.25	51.625

South America.

ARGENTINA—Par 42.44 cents per Argentine paper dollar.			
Demand	28.875	29.125	29.10
Cables	29.05	29.25	29.25
BRAZIL—Par 32.45 cents per paper milreis.			
Demand	10.625	10.50	21.75
Cables	10.75	10.625	21.80

Canada.

MONTREAL—Par 100 cents per Canadian dollar.			
Demand	86.8	87.6	86.0

Russian Currency.

Prices for pre-revolution Russian ruble notes were as follows: Par, 51.40 cents per ruble.

	Bid.	Asked.
100 ruble notes, per ruble	.12	.16
500 ruble notes, per ruble	.14	.15

HAS HOPE FOR TRACTIONS.

Public Utility Co. Officer Says Prospect is Brightening.

The non-earning traction companies should be left to work out their own salvation, in the opinion of B. C. Cobb, Vice President and Operating Executive of the Commonwealth Power, Railway & Light Co., owners and operators of several public utility properties in the Middle West.

"With few exceptions," he says, "public utilities have been unable, for several years, to earn an adequate return on their investment, but the economic readjustment in process throughout the country is aiding such companies to secure a firmer grip on their operating expenses."

The Commonwealth Company's earning for the last six months of the year may exceed those of the first six months, Mr. Cobb says. The company had a balance of $1,114,328 in the fiscal year ended June 30.

Gold Shipments Arrive.

Several small consignments of gold for local bankers arrived at this port yesterday. They included three cases of gold coin for the National City Bank and six boxes of gold bars and one case of gold coin for Zimmerman & Forshay on the steamship Rotterdam from Holland. The Sixaola, from Cartagena, brought one case of gold dust consigned to R. del Castillo Company, eight cases of currency, valued at $39,000, and eighteen bars of gold for the Mercantile Bank of America.

Middle States Oil to Expand.

Taking advantage of low prices, the Middle States Oil Corporation is negotiating for the acquisition of additional property, according to an announcement made yesterday by officials of the company.

FOREIGN SECURITIES.

	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.
Argent. (unlisted)	5	Sep., 1945	62	63¼
Belgian (restor'n)	.5	1934	66½	69½
Belgian (French)	.5	1920	70	73
British Victory	4	1919	270	284
British F	4	1960	248	263
Brit. Nat. W. B	5	1922	365	370
Brit. Nat. W. B	5	1922	361	376
Brit. Nat. W. B	5	1920	352	370
Canada	5½	Nov., 1933	84	86¼
Canada	5½	Dec., 1937	84½	85¾
French Govt. Vic	5	1931	60	63
French Loan, '17	4	1943	47	49
French Prem	5	1920	68¾	70¾
French Loan	6	1920	70¼	72¾
Italy Treasury	5	1925	48	49
Italy War Loan	5	1918	33	35
Russia, ruble bds	5½	Feb., 1926	3	6
Russia, Govt.	5½	1921	11¾	14
Sweden	6	1939	85	85½
Switzerland	5½	1929	84	84½

BANKERS HERE DENY WASHINGTON REBUKE

Were Not Censured for Manipulating Exchange on Reparation Payments, They Say.

Heads of financial institutions which handled the recent reparation payments from Germany to England and France, and which, in New York, amounted to $50,000,000, yesterday strongly denied that they had been rebuked by the Government for the wide fluctuations in exchange which occured coincident with the payments. According to reports, the Government, realising that damage had been done to import and export trade by wide fluctuations in exchange, had taken steps to stop speculation.

Although none of the bankers who handled the reparations credits here would talk for publication yesterday, they characterized the reports as "absolutely untrue and that they display ignorance as to the manner in which the reparation payments were made."

They point out that they merely acted as agents in this country for the Reichsbank, and that the payments made were no different from any commercial transaction. They simply received funds from abroad, they say, with instructions from the German Government to hold it in reserve, and on certain days received additional instructions to pay certain sums to the Federal Reserve Bank to be credited to the account of the Bank of England and the Bank of France.

"We were merely the third party to the transaction," said one of the bankers yesterday. "We cannot be accused of manipulation of the exchanges, for, even had we a desire to do so, it would have been impossible. The credits were sent to us as bankers. On instructions we forwarded our checks to the Federal Reserve Bank. There our instructions stopped and there we stopped."

The occasions on which the exchange dropped violently and on which the reports of a rebuke to bankers here by the Government, were based, occurred on May 21 and June 7. On May 31, $85,738,000 was paid over by four international banks of New York to the Federal Reserve Bank, and on June 7 an additional $14,300,000, bringing the total, minus bankers' charges, to a round $50,000,000.

Just prior to the days on which these payments were made all foreign exchanges rocked violently, with sterling, franc, lire, guilders and marks showing heavy losses, and the dollar, as measured in terms of these currencies, recording a sharp advance abroad. This was occasioned, it has been believed, by the sale of the exchanges abroad by Germany, with the coincident purchase of dollars to meet the payment. This is the explanation bankers give and it is generally accepted in the financial district as the correct one.

PHONE PROGRESS IN CHINA.

Shanghai and Nanking Soon to Be Linked by Long-Distance Service.

China is making fairly rapid strides in the establishment of an extensive telephone system, according to information received here. Enormous extensions and improvements, embracing both long-distance and local services, are well under way in Kiangsu Province. It is planned to connect all important cities in the province. Connections between Shanghai and Nanking probably will be completed before the end of this year.

The total cost of the changes now being effected in the province will amount to $1,000,000, of which $425,000 will be expended in the city of Nanking in a complete reorganization of the local system.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Industrials Advance With Rails.

In view of the generally uninteresting movement of prices on the Stock Exchange recently, the market during the short session yesterday attracted considerable attention. Early in the week the industrials virtually stood still while the rails advanced, but in yesterday's market the industrials moved up with the rails. Gains in most instances were substantial, advances of 1 to as much as 3 points being registered throughout the list. In some quarters the recovery was believed to be due mainly to short covering, but it was believed also that this short covering was influenced by the better reports from industrial centres regarding conditions, both as to the present and immediate future. Even the sugar stocks, which have been the subject of attack for some time, moved upward, in connection with reports of a freer movement of Cuban sugar. Cuba Cane gained 1⅜, while the preferred rose 3¾. Cuban-American was 2⅜ higher and American Sugar 1⅜ higher. Trading in these issues was fairly active. Alcohol, Rubber, General Electric, the equipment shares, motors and oils also were prominent.

***

Recovery in Steel Common.

United States Steel common, which sold off in the late trading Friday in connection with rumors of a tax suit to be filed by the Government, recovered in yesterday's market, despite the announcement by Judge Gary after the close of the market Friday that representatives of the Government were conferring with officials of the company in connection with tax claims involving approximately $60,000,000. The stock ended the day with a net gain of ⅝ of a point. This recovery, no doubt, was due to the huge reserves on the books of the corporation, which could be drawn upon to take care of the amount involved, should a decision be rendered against the corporation.

***

Less Demand for Stocks in Loan Crowd.

While the improvement in the stock market early in the week was of only moderate proportions, with the exception of the rails, the movement gained momentum in the closing days. Consequently there was considerable short covering by speculators working for a decline, and as a result there has been much borrowed stock returned to the lenders. Premium stocks have entirely disappeared during the last week, but there are still a few issues which are loaning flat. These include Crucible Steel, Sears-Roebuck, United Fruit and American Sugar.

***

Mexican Oil Development Continues.

The export tax placed on oil in Mexico at th ebeginning of the current month is expected to result in a sharp curtailment in the movement of oil from that country, but from advices obtained in the financial district yesterday it is understood that the new taxes have not hindered the development work. In the first three weeks of July it is said that approximately 125 wells were drilling, while several new districts have been added to those already under development. The foreign-controlled companies appear to be most active. The Mexican Eagle, a Royal Dutch subsidiary, is reported as having twenty-five new wells under way, while the Corona Oil Company, another Royal Dutch subsidiary, is reported as having fourteen wells drilling besides five test wells now being drilled under contract. The Mexican Petroleum, Standard of New Jersey and the Gulf Oil companies are reported as having from ten to fifteen wells each under way.

***

Outlook for the Railroads.

Satisfaction was expressed yesterday in railroad quarters over the news that President Harding and his Cabinet advisers have virtually agreed on plans for settling the involved accounts between the railroads and the Government in a manner which will relieve in large measure the present financial difficulties of the carriers. The President will outline his plan next Tuesday to Congress for payments to the roads totaling practically $500,000,000, it is understood, and also for the funding of nearly the same amount which is due the Railroad Administration for expenditures made during the period of Federal control. While it is admitted that this will relieve the carriers of the present strain of unpaid bills and inability to finance new improvements, and will indirectly stimulate employment, especially in equipment plants, it is pointed out that the railroads still have a genuine problem to solve in the labor question, and that until that is permanently settled, transportation companies will not be on the substantial basis of pre-war days.

***

The Reading Case.

According to recent developments, it is understood that the contest between the Reading Company preferred and common stockholders over the right to subscribe to stock of the new coal company as provided in the segregation plan probably will not be finally decided before next Spring. In the meantime, it is said, the company will not issue the assignable warrants for the right to subscribe to the certificates of interest, which will represent shares of the coal company until exchanged for the actual stock certificates. The supersedeas granted recently to the Continental Insurance Company and the Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company, which are common stockholders, will hold up these "rights," it is explained, although in the last month there have been no sales reported either of the rights or the stock on a when-issued basis, of course—on the Curb.

***

Railroad Stocks.

That the market anticipated the favorable announcement by President Harding yesterday on the matter of refunding the $500,000,000 of capital expenditures and the payments of the carriers' claims has been reflected in the movements of rail stocks all week. Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, New York Central, Great Northern preferred, Rock Island and Chesapeake & Ohio all responded to the belief of buyers, who considered that the carriers would now be enabled to overcome their financial difficulties and begin to accumulate larger net income, and stocks advanced during the week from two to five points in nearly all the rail issues.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Rogers & Sullivan, 46 Cedar Street, are distributing on request a 100-page booklet entitled "Scientific Methods of Investing and Trading in Stocks," and covering every phase of income-building scientific investment.

Morton, Lachenbruch & Co., 42 Broad Street, have issued a circular entitled "Germany's Comeback Through Her Industries and Exports," and pointing opportunities for investment in German industrial bonds. They have also issued a special circular on German mortgage bank bonds.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha (the Japan Mail Steamship Company, Ltd.) reports as of March 31 last, net profit after providing for depreciation of fleet, insurances of ships' structural repair funds, amounting to yen 8,370,158, including yen 2,823,290 brought forward from the last report. A total of 25 per cent. was paid in dividends according to the report, total such payments amounting to yen 6,250,000.

Lodlow Vandeventer and Philip Vandeventer, formerly connected with Auchincloss, Joost & Patrick, are now associated with the New York office of Graham, Parsons & Co.

Libatre & Cooke, members of the New York Stock Exchange, have issued a circular on "The Realization of Lower Costs and Increased Efficiency in Railroad Operation."

SILVER BULLION.

Bar silver in London unchanged at 38d. New York price for domestic bar silver unchanged at 91¼ cents per ounce, the Mint price; "foreign" silver up ⅛ at 80¼c.

	Highest.	Lowest.
London	42½d Jan. 5	38¾d Mar. 5
New York	89⅝c Jan. 6	57½c Mar. 6

Range for the year 1920:

London	89¼d Feb. 11	38¾d Dec. 10
New York	91⅞ Jan. 12	57½c Dec. 10

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1921.

Day's Sales.	Friday.	Thursday.	A Year Ago.	Two Years Ago.
195,163	292,181	279,213	172,453	462,910

Year to Date.	Same Period 1920.	1919.	1918.
99,590,769	131,938,094½	169,346,849	80,661,890

1921. High.	1921. Low.	Sales.	Stock and Dividend Rates.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net. Chge.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.
46	26½	400	Adams Express	42⅝	43	42½	43	+ 1	42⅜	44½
39½	18	1,900	Ajax Rubber	21	23	21	22½	+ 1⅝	22½	23
1½	⅛	900	Alaska Gold Mines	⅛	⅛	⅛

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HOLLAND INSISTS ON HOLDING ITS GOLD

Netherlands Bank Refuses to Yield to Economic Pressure, Despite Value of Dollar.

SAYS GUILDER IS AT STAKE

To Let Precious Metal Come Here Would Mean Eventually Industrial Prostration, Reason Given.

The little Dutch boy, who, according to folk lore, stayed the leak in the dam with his arm and then his body has a counterpart in the Dutch bankers. They have thrust their arms into a possible leak in the country's gold reserves and are holding on with grim determination, forbidding that Dutch gold shall join the golden flood to the United States, the market in which gold fetches the highest price. They are holding on to their gold, despite terrific economic pressure.

Executives of the Netherlands Bank hold the view that currency rates are determined largely, not by the relation of one country toward another, but by arbitrary conditions resulting from the general world position of nations toward one another. Some shipments of gold have been received here from Holland, it is true, but all have been in transshipment.

The consideration influencing the Netherlands Bank not to send gold to the United States is that it was convinced that the high rate of the dollar has been caused by peculiar conditions, among which, first of all, was the fact that America, during and after the war, because of enormous shipments of goods had suddenly shifted its position from a debtor to a creditor nation.

The Netherlands Bank has this to say: "While the canceling of payments from one Government to another might be considered in the mutual interests of the countries concerned, it might not be so in the case of individual American creditors as against individual debtors of European countries. American exporters were being pressed by their own banks for payment against credits extended them, and were, therefore, obliged to demand credit or their payment by their foreign customers. Europe, however, did not have sufficient means to pay. There being no let-up in the demands, the inevitable result was the rise of the American dollar out of all proportions. This abnormal position of the American dollar made it still more difficult for Europeans to meet their demands.

"It was out of the question to supply American demands by shipments of gold to the United States. If the Netherlands Bank had made gold remittances to America for this purpose, it would have rendered a poor service to Holland. It would have resulted in a still more unfavorable position of the guilder in its relation to nearly all other countries, with the resultant decrease of exports to countries with a lower exchange rate. This again would have resulted in an ever-growing accumulation of goods in Dutch warehouses, a decrease in production and the closing of numerous factories, with a resultant increase of unemployment. Drawing the conclusion that gold exchanged in the United States the result would have been the decrease in the value of the guilder as a consequence of the decrease of exports. Gold remittances, therefore, at this time and under these circumstances would have been detrimental to Holland."

The Netherlands Bank says that frequently it has been importuned to remit gold to America, lest it might soon take 3 guilders to buy $1 (as against a parity of 2.49⅝ guilders), but its persistent refusal to do so has had the effect that the dollar never has cost more than 2.37⅝ guilders, while gradually, toward the end of the fiscal year, it had declined to 2.17, although a small rise since then has shown itself.

RULING ON 8-HOUR LAW.

Newton Says Act Applies Only When State Alone Does Work.

The eight-hour section of the labor law is held by Attorney General Charles D. Newton to apply only where work is carried on wholly by State or subordinate agencies, in an opinion given to Industrial Commissioner Henry D. Sayer. The opinion, according to the current Bulletin of the Labor Department, "is likely to be far-reaching in its effect, especially in grade crossing elimination work."

Mr. Sayer asked the Attorney General to explain the application of the eight hour law and the prevailing rate of wages law to grade crossing elimination work when the State, a city and a railroad company contribute proportionate shares to the cost thereof.

"The particular question arises," the Attorney General says, "in connection with the work of the Walsh Construction Company in eliminating the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad grade crossing at Brown Street, in Rochester.

"I am now requested to render an opinion as to whether or not the resolution of the former Industrial Commission commanding compliance with Section 220 of the labor law in connection with this particular work is valid. In my opinion the resolution is invalid.

"I conclude that where a private corporation contributes to the cost the eight-hour law cannot be enforced, unless the State provides some fund to reimburse the private corporation for the excess cost resulting from the enforcement of the eight-hour law. The Prendergast case (before the courts some years ago) was very carefully briefed by Deputy Dawes of this department, and was argued strenuously by former First Deputy Joseph A. Kellogg. I consider this case as precedent upon the point you raise, and that it would be useless to litigate the question again."

Railroad Shows Gain for May.

The report of the Cleveland, Painesville & Eastern Railway system for May shows net earnings of $21,624, a gain of $1,866 over the same month last year, while the surplus is shown at $7,949, as against $5,595 in 1920. For the first five months of the year net earnings stand at $75,399 and surplus at $6,813, a decrease of $7,806 from the figures reported in 1920.

Short-Term Government Obligations

Following are the closing prices bid in the open market yesterday for United States certificates of indebtedness and notes of the different issues:

Month.	Year.	P.O.	Bid.	Asked.	Approx. Yield.
Aug.	1921	6	100⅛	100⅛	4.30
*Sept.	1921	5½	100⅛	100⅛	4.30
*Sept.	1921	6	100⅛	100⅛	4.40
Oct.	1921	5½	100⅛	100⅛	4.70
Oct.	1921	5¾	100⅛	100⅛	4.70
Dec.	1922	6	100⅛	100⅛	4.64
Feb.	1922	6	100⅛	100⅛	5.03
*March	1922	5¾	100⅛	100⅛	5.04
June	1922	5¾	100⅛	100⅛	5.08
June	1922	5½	100⅛	100⅛	5.13

*Acceptable in payment of Federal taxes on the dates of maturity.

$5,569,000 DETROIT EDISON BONDS SOLD

$1,000,000 Welch Grape Juice Loan to Retire Obligations and Build Plant in West.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., BORROWS

Town's Issue of $500,000 5½s Being Offered — British Columbia 6% Debentures Taken.

The Detroit Edison Company has sold $5,569,000 of its first and refunding mortgage 6s, Series B, due July 1, 1940, to a syndicate composed of Coffin-Burr, Inc., Spencer Trask & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., New York, and the Security Trust Company and the First National Company of Detroit. It is understood that the bonds will be offered for sale by a somewhat larger group of bankers next week.

Harvey Fisk & Sons, Inc., and P. W. Chapman & Co., Inc., are offering $1,000,000 10-year first mortgage 8 per cent. convertible gold bonds at 98½ to yield approximately 8.20 per cent. The proceeds of the issue will be used to retire bank loans and provide additional working capital. The corporation contemplates building a manufacturing plant in Arkansas. The issue is a first mortgage on the company's plants, and is convertible at the option of the holder at any time into common stock.

Hallgarten & Co. and Barr & Schmeltzer are offering $800,000 Niagara Falls 5½ per cent. bonds, due serially May 1, 1941 to 1948, at a price to yield 5½ per cent. The bonds are exempt from taxes in New York as well as from Federal income taxes, and are legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in this and other States.

Rennick, Hodges & Co. and Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. are offering $500,000 Huntington, Suffolk County, N. Y., 5½ per cent. coupon gold bonds, due July 2, 1925, to 1950, at prices ranging from 5.50 per cent. to 5.20 per cent. Huntington, on the north shore of Long Island, has an area of approximately 100 square miles. The total debt of the district is approximately 2 per cent. of its assessed valuation.

The recent issue of $2,000,000 British Columbia 5-year 6 per cent. gold debentures, due July 15, 1926, offered by Miller & Co. and Brandon, Gordon & Waddell, has been sold.

Proposals will be received until 2 P. M., July 28, by the Bureau of Insular Affairs for $10,000,000 4 per cent. Philippine certificates of indebtedness, dated Aug. 1, 1921, and due Aug. 1, 1922. The certificates will be issued in coupon form of the denomination of $1,000 and $10,000, and interest will be paid quarterly. Each bid must be accompanied by a bank draft or certified check for 2 per cent.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1921.

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Day's Sales	$4,909,100	$2,960,900	$5,056,500
Year to Date	1,698,334,985	2,182,651,750	1,822,736,689

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAR LOANS.

Sales	Issue.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Yield
325	—Liberty 3½s, 1932-'47	86.96	87.10	86.96	87.06	+.06	87.06	87.08	4.35
..	—Liberty 1st 4s, 1932-'47	..	..	..	..	..	87.42	87.60	4.85
1	—Liberty 2d 4s, 1927-'42	87.22	87.22	87.22	87.22	—.02	87.18	87.40	4.97
37	—Liberty 1st cv. 4½s, 1932-'47	87.54	87.60	87.52	87.53	—.08	87.52	87.60	5.12
202½	—Liberty 2d cv. 4½s, 1927-'42	87.40	87.50	87.34	87.36	+.02	87.36	87.42	5.27
10	—Liberty 2d cv. 4½s, '27-42, reg.	87.20	87.20	87.20	87.20	+.10	..	..	..
223½	—Liberty 3d 4½s, 1928	91.52	91.54	91.46	91.50	..	91.46	91.50	5.70
1	—Liberty 3d 4½s, reg.	91.32	91.32	91.32	91.32	—.12	..	..	..
663	—Liberty 4th 4¼s, 1933-'38	87.48	87.68	87.48	87.52	+.04	87.52	87.56	5.37
23	—Liberty 4th 4¼s, reg.	87.40	87.40	87.36	87.36	—.04	..	..	..
..	—Victory 4¾s, 1922-'23	..	..	..	..	..	98.42	98.44	4.42
606	—Victory 4¾s, 1922-'23	98.42	98.44	98.40	98.44	..	98.42	98.44	5.62

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

Chinese Ry 5s 5s 48½ | C of Bergen 8s, temp ctfs 97½ | C of Berne 5s 97½ | C of Berne 5s K,L&Co ctfs 86 | C of Chris 8s, 8s,M&Co ctfs 86 | C of Copn 5½s 98 | C of Lyons 6s 88½ | C of Mars 6s 85 | C of Paris 6s 94½ | C of Zurich 8s, trust rcts 97 | Dan Mu s f 8s Ser A, int ctfs 100½ | Ser B, int ctfs 100¾ | Dom of Can 5½s, 1929 91½ | 5s, 1931 91¾ | 6s, 89 | French Gov 5s 90¼ | 30 99½ | 31 99⅝ | 17 99½ | 26tf 99½ | 7 99⅝ | 7½s 97 | 71 95 | 2 95½ | 5 95 | 1 95⅛ | 9 95 | 5s6f 95 | 3 95¼ | 5 95 | 6 95¼ | 45 95 | Jap Gov 4½s, ster loan 84⅝ | 5.5s30f 84⅜ | 4s, ster loan 83⅝ | 3 83⅝ | 1 83½ | 1 83¼ | 3 83⅛ | 11 83⅛ | 8s, tr rcts 100 | 2 100 | 1 100 | 10 100 | 1.5s 99¾ | 1 100 | K of Denm 4s 81 | 1 101⅛ | 2 101½ | 1 102 | K of Italy 6½s 88½ | K of Norway 8s 97 | 10 103 | K of Swed 5s 85 | R of Chile 8s, trust rcts 97 | 11 97¼ | 1 97½ | 5 97½ | 2 96½ | Sao Paulo s f 8s 96 | 16 96 | 5 96¼ | 6 96½ | Swiss Confed s f 5s 105 | 1s6f 105¼ | Un Kingdom of G B & I 5½s, '27 98½ | 15 98½ | 10 98⅝ | 64 98⅝ | 10s6f 98⅝ | 12 98⅝ | 5½s, 1929

6	54½	
10	54½	
5	54½	
5	54¾	
10	54⅝	
5	54⅝	
5	55	
10	55	
4	55½	
1	55½	
1	55½	
1

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OCEAN RATES DROP IN LINE WITH PRICES

Decrease on Shipments of Wheat and Cotton Are in Proportion to Market Quotations.

RAIL CHARGES STILL HIGH

Cost of Transportation to the Seaboard an Important Factor—Argentina's Advantage.

Ocean freight rates on wheat and cotton from Atlantic ports to England now are about 50 per cent. lower than they were eight months ago. The decline corresponds substantially to the price declines of these commodities during the same period, so that the ratio between the freight rates and prices remain relatively the same.

The average price in cotton in New York for October, 1920, and for June, 1921, was $22.68 and $12 per 100 pounds, respectively. In the absence of figures showing the average ocean freight rate during those months, the rates in effect on Nov. 1, 1920, and July 1, 1921, which are substantially those of October and June, are used. The ocean freight rate to the United Kingdom was $1.10 per 100 pounds on Nov. 1, 1920, or 4.9 per cent. of the value of the cotton as represented by the quotation on that date. On July 1, 1921, when the ocean freight rate was 52½ cents per 100 pounds, the ratio between the freight rate and the price was 4.4 per cent.

On Nov. 1, 1920, No. 2 red wheat was quoted in New York at $2.34¼ a bushel, and the ocean freight rate was 40 cents per 100 pounds, or at the rate of 24 cents a bushel, which represented 10.2 per cent. of the value of the wheat. On July 1, 1921, with No. 2 red wheat selling at $1.47½ a bushel, the freight rate was 21 cents per 100 pounds, 12.6 per bushel, or 8.5 per cent. of the value of a bushel of wheat.

The decline in the rates and prices of other commodities was less marked. In the case of butter and cheese the wholesale prices have declined approximately 14 per cent. since last November, while the ocean freight rates on these commodities have fallen only from 20 to 25 per cent.

While the cost of ocean transportation is an essential factor in the marketing of agricultural products in foreign countries, it is by no means, in the opinion of the Department of Agriculture, as important a factor as the cost of rail transportation to the seaboard. For example, the export lake and rail freight rate on wheat from Duluth to New York is 28.8 cents per bushel, while the ocean freight rate from New York to Liverpool is 12.6 cents per bushel, making a combined rate of 41.4 cents per bushel, of which the lake and rail freight costs represent 69.6 per cent.

The export rail rate from Kansas City to Galveston is 27 cents a bushel, and the ocean freight from Galveston to the United Kingdom is 15 cents a bushel, a total of 42 cents, of which the cost of the inland rail haul represents 64.3 per cent.

In this connection it is interesting to compare these rates with the rail and ocean freight rates to England from the wheat-producing centres of Argentina, where the rate for transporting wheat a distance of 310.6 miles is 12.2 cents a bushel. Argentine growers thus have an apparent advantage of about 14 cents a bushel over the interior sections of the United States in the cost of transporting their wheat to the seaboard. This is partly offset by the ocean freight rate to the United Kingdom of about 23 cents a bushel.

Lehigh Wins More Delay.

Judge Learned Hand, in the United States District Court yesterday, granted another extension of time, amounting to thirty days, to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to present its plan for segregation of properties in accordance with the order of the United States Supreme Court. E. H. Boles, counsel for the Lehigh, presented the application and Attorney General Daugherty agreed to accept a modification of the original decree so as to give the company time to file its plan by Aug. 23.

Hudson Tube Gained in June.

The report of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company for June shows an increase in the gross revenues of the company of $88,129.53 over the same month of last year. For the six months ended June 30 the total increase in the gross revenues was $962,819.57. Operating expenses and taxes increased during the six-months period $369,470.48. The balance in June was $4,241.44 and the total balance for the six months $78,-199.63.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STREET RAILWAYS.

Company.	Rate.	Payable.	Books Close.
Conn. Ry. & L. com & pf.	———	———	———
Phila. Co. 5% pf.	$1.25 Q	Sep. 1	*Aug. 10

BANK STOCKS.

Bowery	3	Q Aug. 1	July 26
Bowery	5	Ex. Aug. 1	July 26
Pacific	2	Q Aug. 1	July 25
Pacific	2	Ex. Aug. 1	July 25
23d Ward	5	— Aug. 1	July 27

TRUST COMPANIES

Farmers Loan & T.	5	Q Aug. 1	July 21
Lincoln	1½	Q Aug. 1	*July 25
U. S. Mtg. & T.	50	Stk Aug. 1	July 23

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Linen	1	Q Aug. 1	*July 23
Am. Vitrified Pr. pf.	1¾	Q Aug. 1	*July 20
Austin, Nichols pf.	1¾	Q Aug. 1	*July 18
Barnard Mfg.	2	Q Aug. 1	*July 18
Bigelow-Hart. Car.	2½	Q Aug. 1	*July 22
Do pf.	1½	Q Aug. 1	*July 18
Bourne Mills	4	Q Aug. 1	July 20
Brill (J. G.) pf.	1¾	Q Aug. 1	July 23
Brooklyn Edison	2	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 19
Buckeye Pipe Line	82	Q Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Butler Bros.	3½	Q Aug. 1	July 20
By-Products Coke	75c	Q Aug. 20	Aug. 5
Canada Cement pf.	1¾	Q Aug. 16	July 31
Chi., W. & Fr. C. pf.	1¼	Q Aug. 1	July 18
City Investing	2½	Q Aug. 1	July 25
Cleveland Cl. Iron	35c	— July 25	July 15
Clinchfield Coal pf.	1¾	Q Aug. 1	July 21
Davis Milling	3	Q Sep. 24	Sep. 10
Davoll Mills	1½	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Dominion Bridge	2	Q Aug. 15	July 30
Durham Hos. M. pf.	1¾	Q Aug. 1	July 20
Eastern Mfg. pf.	1¾	Q Aug. 1	July 20
Elk Basin Pet.	1½	Q Aug. 1	July 20
Gair (R.) Co. pf.	1¾	Q Aug. 1	July 22
Gossard (H.W.) pf.	1¾	Q Aug. 1	July 22
Hood Rubber pf.	1¾	Q Aug. 1	July 20
Idaho Power pf.	1¾	Q Aug. 1	July 18
Ipswich Mills pf.	1¾	Q Aug. 1	July 18
Kellogg Swr. & Sup.	2	Q July 30	July 28
Lincoln Mfg.	1½	Q Aug. 1	July 19
Luther Mfg.	2	Q Aug. 1	July 19
Martin-Parry	50c	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Merchants' Mfg.	2	Q Aug. 1	July 25
Morris Plan pf.	1½	Q Aug. 1	July 25
Nash Motors	$6	— Aug. 1	July 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q Aug. 1	July 20
Nat. Enam. & Stp.	1¾	Q Aug. 31	*Aug. 11
Nat. Refining	1½	Q Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Nat. Tea	1¾	Q Aug. 1	July 20
Nova Scotia S. & C.	2½c	— Aug. 15	Apr. 26
Ontario Steel Prod.	2	Q Aug. 13	July 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Do pf.	1¾	Q Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Do pf.	1¾	Q May 15	Apr. 29
Do pf.	1¾	Q Aug. 15	July 31
Pac. Gas & El. pf.	1½	Q Aug. 15	July 30
Pacific Mills	3	Q Aug. 1	July 19
Pac. Coast 1st pf.	1¾	Q Aug. 1	*July 23
Pac. Power & L. pf.	1¾	Q Aug. 1	July 23
Phila. Isa. Wire	$2	Q Aug. 5	July 30
Pullman Co.	2	Q Aug. 15	July 30
Portland (Ore.) Gas & Coke pf.	1¾	Q Aug. 1	July 18
Revillon pf.	2	Q Aug. 1	July 20
St. Lawrence F. Mls.	1½	Q Aug. 1	July 23
Do pf.	2½	Q Aug. 1	July 23
Seacoast Mills	1	Q Aug. 1	July 19
Shaw (W.W.) Corp.	$1	Q Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Shove Mills	1	Q Aug. 1	July 23
So. Cal. Edison	2	Q Aug. 15	July 31
Stafford Mills	2	Q Aug. 1	July 23
Stewart-Warner	Spd. 50c	Q Aug. 13	*July 30
Taylor-W. I. & S. pf.	1¾	Q Aug. 1	July 25
Tobacco Products	1¼	Q Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Trenton Potter. boxcum. pf.	1	Q July 26	July 22
Un. Eastern Mining	50c	Q July 28	July 8
Wampanoag Mills	2	Q Aug. 1	July 20
Yellow Cab Mfg., Class B	1¾	Q Aug. 15	Aug. 1

*Holders of record; books do not close.
‡Payable in scrip.

Increasing Use of This Material by French Manufacturers.

The output of the Corsican briarwood industry is controlled by firms in St. Cloud, France, who furnish the forty primitive sawmills with the funds necessary to purchase roots. In 1911, 1,813 tons of ebauchons, or rough blocks, were shipped from the island, 1,595 going to France. The price at that time was 5 francs 100 kilos, while today 16 francs are asked. Last year the price went up to 25, and even 30 francs.

The industry in Corsica dates back as far as 1870, although on a small scale up to 1910, when the Sicilian production became insufficient for the market demand. The Corsican root comes next in quality to the Sicilian root, which is considered first quality, the former being a little harder in texture. From 1910 the briarroot industry for the manufacture of pipes has become the foremost industry on the island.

The briar is indigenous to Corsica and grows on waste land, for the most part communal land, of which there is a great deal in Corsica. The roots are extracted by the peasants and carried to the small mills on donkeys, and are bought by the mill owners for a given price per 100 kilos, the kilos being equal to 2.2046 pounds. The correct name of the plant is white heather, but the term briar gets its origin from the French word bruyère.

Germans After Baltic Business.

In a recent report by Green N. Neilsen, Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, a prominent Swedish business man is quoted as stating that Germany is receiving a large share of the export trade with Baltic countries formerly going to Sweden, for the reason that Swedish exporters require the Baltic buyer to open credit in a Swedish bank before taking any steps to fill an order, while the Germans are willing to sell against a remittance of 25 per cent. of the purchase price, the remainder to be paid upon receipt of the goods in a Baltic harbor.

AUGUST MATURITIES PUT AT $85,100,557

Swift & Co. Lead With $25,000,000 Notes, Which Will Be Met Out of Funds in Hand.

LITTLE NEW FINANCING

Most Obligations Already Protected and American Tobacco Will Anticipate Payment.

Corporate maturities during August are fairly large, but little new financing will be necessary, since most of the obligations falling due already have been provided for. The total for August is $85,100,557, as compared with $70,325,650 in July and $32,933,910 in August, 1920.

The most important item falling due during the month is the Swift & Co. maturity of $25,000,000 two-and-one-half-year 6 per cent. notes on Aug. 15. The corporation already has announced that these notes will be paid off without additional financing.

An issue paid before maturity during the month will be the American Tobacco Company Series C notes, of slightly more than $3,000,000, due in November, but to be anticipated on Aug. 15. A similar course of procedure will be followed with $1,000,000 of the bonds of the Copper Export Association, Inc.

Among the railroad loans, the Canadian Northern Railway Company has twenty-five-year debenture 6½ per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1946, and it is expected that the maturities will be met from the proceeds of this bond sale.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has $18,000,000 6 per cent. receiver's certificates falling due on Aug. 1, which already have been extended. The Toronto Railway Company has $2,962,307 first 4½s due Aug. 31. The Detroit & Flint Railroad will pay off $1,400,000 on Aug. 1.

The following is a list of corporate maturities in August, compiled by Dow, Jones & Co.:

RAILROAD BONDS.		
Aug. 1	Pensacola & Atl. 1st. 6	$896,000
Aug. 1	Kanawha & South. 6	968,000
Aug. 1	Can. A Ind. notes. 6	800,000
Aug. 1	Lehigh V. col. trust. 6	500,000
Aug. 1	N. & W. eq. tr., 1914. 4½	500,000
Aug. 2	Can. Nor. notes. 6	10,000,000
Aug. 2	Can. Nor. B notes. 5	6,250,000
	Miscellaneous	2,255,950
	Total	$24,222,950
PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.		
Aug. 1	B. R. T. 2-yr. rv. ct. 6	$18,000,000
Aug. 1	A. P. & L. 10-yr. nts. 6	2,200,000
Aug. 1	Lind. Ry. ex. 1st. 4½	1,540,000
Aug. 1	Det. & St. Ry. coup. 5	1,400,000
Aug. 1	S. L. & U. R. R. nts. 7	472,400
Aug. 1	Der. Gas Co. 1st. 4	250,000
Aug. 2	Bridgprt Gas B notes. 5	2,748,000
Aug. 15	Ia. R. & L. 2-yr. nts. 6	731,500
Aug. 31	Tor. Ry. 1st Gold. 4½	2,562,307
	Miscellaneous	770,900
	Total	$28,686,107
INDUSTRIAL BONDS.		
Aug. 1	Fish. B. Corp. ss. nt. 6	$1,000,000
Aug. 1	Un. Dye & Chem. nt. 7	600,000
Aug. 1	Bellesfield Co., ex. 5½	400,000
Aug. 1	Ames H. McC. 2d ch. 6	375,000
Aug. 1	Park, Young Co. 1st. 5	333,000
Aug. 1	Butler Bros. notes. 5	325,000
Aug. 1	Con. R. Shoe 3-yr. n. 7	295,000
Aug. 1	Barnsdall Corp. ss. 6	275,000
Aug. 1	Gorham Mfg. ss. 1st. 7	250,000
Aug. 1	United Z. Smelt. ss. 6	250,000
Aug. 1	Rudolph Wr. ss. deb. 6	240,000
Aug. 15	Swift & Co. 2½-yr. n. 6	2,751,500
	Total	$32,084,500
	Combined total for Aug.	$85,100,557

Corporate maturities for September, October, November and December probably will be heavier than for any preceding months this year. Half a dozen issues of one and two year notes fall due during the late months of the year, and most of these, it is understood, will be refunded or extended, or arrangements already have been made for their payment.

Poor Outcome of Distribution of Circulars and Catalogues.

If ever a man was convinced that advertising by circular is not all that it is cracked up to be, it is the sales manager of a local bag concern. Recently he sent out 5,000 well-printed and illustrated circulars advertising several products of his company. It cost about $300 to have them printed and distributed, and the net return on them to date has been an order calling for a single sample bag, priced 42 cents wholesale.

In a somewhat similar way, the same sales manager sent out a small but attractive catalogue featuring some of the specialties made by the company. Two thousand of them were distributed to users of these products, but, despite the fact that the merchandise was the best of its kind and was offered at prices which defied competition, less than 200 bags were sold. The only conclusion the sales manager can arrive at is that circularizing is being done so extensively that buyers are no longer paying attention to this form of soliciting business. "After all," he concluded yesterday, "it is personal contact that really sells goods."

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Ariz. Ext.	1	2	Iron Blos.	14	15
Ariz. Silver.	19	20	La Rose	15	20
Ariz. Tip Top	3	4	Majestic	6	7
Black Hawk	8	9	Mex. Metals		40
Boston Mont.	66	68	Midway Mont.		1
Chief Con.	2¼	2½	Mut. Dip.-Tr.	32	33
Cal.-veras	75c	1½	Monarch		15
Crystal, new.	31	34	Nat. L. & Z.		2
Denbigh	7	8	Nixon	9	10
Eagle B. H.	2	2½	Rainier	4	6
Eureka Cre.	49	50	Seven Metals	6	8
Fortuna	2		Silver Reef	3	4
Gadsden	40	45	U. V. Ext.	22½	24
Homa	3	4	Yukon	80c	1
Iron Cap	5½	6½			

Judgment

To judge market opportunities solely by statistics is one extreme; the other is sole reliance upon psychological judgment of highs and lows without regard to fundamental values.

The ideal method is a combination of the two. This method, backed by our experience and knowledge, forms the basis of the recommendations contained in our publication,

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Besides the actual men engaged with you in business, the heirs, assigns, administrators or executors and creditors of each partner must also be considered.

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIQUIDATION.

THE ALAMEDA NATIONAL BANK, located at Alameda, in the State of California, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

CHAS. E. TAROR, Cashier.
Alameda, California, June 30, 1921.

AUCTIONS.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF SPARK PLUGS of the "Red Head Spark Plug Corp.," Bankrupts, for the account of A. F. Wolke and The Wolke Lead Batteries Co. of Louisville, Ky., will be sold on Tuesday, July 26th, 1921, at 11 A. M., at the Comet Warehouse, West Broadway and Franklin St., N. Y. City, by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer.

The stock consists of about 70,000 spark plugs, all of the well-known brand "Red Head," in various sizes and types, and will be offered in bulk and single lots.

MORRIS & SAMUEL MEYERS, Attorneys for sellers, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

- Analyses -

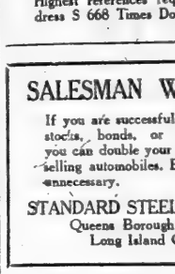
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This opportunity pertains to a staple article of every-day practical usefulness. Tests and demonstrations have proved it successful by its performances—its results, and its great economy. It is not only unique, but a real evolution in its line. It deals with the necessities of life. It portrays business analogous to nationally advertised merchandise—but its merchandising scope is really international. It is wholly protected from competition, both here and in foreign countries. Because it has met with favor among merchants, advertising men and users, its salability spells success. It is ready for the market, and to an agreeable associate, active or inactive, it presents an investment opportunity of $25,000 cash. His returns will not be in the form of prospective dividends—but rather an arrangement of immediate royalties on every unit sold. Such royalties have been well provided for in the initial cost of the product, and which will be paid monthly for a period of ten years. It is contended to protect the investor by virtue of an equitable arrangement. Accredited persons only can get full particulars. The right man will know the opportunity and the enormity of its possibilities, which is most unique. The advertiser is an established concern of 14 years, having its factory within 30 minutes of Manhattan. Its personnel bears a good reputation. For further particulars address S 67 Times.

We would like to connect with reputable, high-class concern who have facilities for the underwriting and selling of a million dollar stock issue. We have an article of universal demand and which has already taken Greater New York by storm.

We are an old established concern, having been in business fifty years making numerous products, having branched out into another line requiring capital for expansion. Highest references required. Address S 668 Times Downtown.

TAXES

Experienced accountant will check or prepare income tax returns; also claims for refund of taxes overpaid.

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I am looking for associates with a knowledge of modern business and of financial standing to share with me in commercializing an article now fully developed and patented. Demonstration will prove its exceptional merits.

B 359 Times.

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If you are successful in selling stocks, bonds, or insurance, you can double your income in selling automobiles. Experience unnecessary.

STANDARD STEEL CAR CO.,
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Am agreeable to reconvert $5,000 to $70,000 HIGH-GRADE 6% BONDS—TAX EXEMPT — into LIBERTY BONDS if equitable basis of exchange may be agreed upon.

C 256 Times.

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Successful sales executive seeks profitable connection with responsible security house or control of distribution of large, sound issue directly for corporation.

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Well educated, clean record, expects adequate remuneration. P 493 Times.

Calculation and Forecast

The Annalist publishes data, reports, analyses, discussions and interviews to afford a grasp of the economic situation of the country as affected by national and world conditions.

Articles by authoritative writers deal with the political, labor and money factors with which the business man must calculate in forming his plans for the future. Information is complete concerning Stock Exchange fluctuations and developments in the financial field.

The Open Security Market of The Annalist consists of advertisements of responsible brokerage houses quoting bid and offered prices on securities not listed on the Stock Exchange. It has become a representative index of prices of bonds, notes and stocks of many Governments, States and municipalities, and of public service and industrial corporations.

In this week's issue
OUT TOMORROW

Interest Rate Manipulation to Stabilize Industry.
The Effect of the New Fordney Bill on Canadian Trade.
Alcohol as Raw Material.
Is Deflation Nearing Its End?

THE ANNALIST
A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics
Published Mondays by The New York Times Company
TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK
10 cents at news stands *$5.00 a year by mail*

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1921.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Acme Coal	1½	1	1½	6,000	Div Ext M	30c	28c	28c
100	Aetna Expl	12	12	12	17,600	El Salv M	30c	22c	28c
900	Car L & P	1¾	1	1¼	21,700	Eur-Creosus	50c	47c	50c
55	Celluloid pf	102¾	102	102	250	Eureka, El M	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Chi Nipple	4¾	4¾	4¾	14,100	Goldf Fl M	35c	33c	35c
35	Com Fin pf	60	60	60	500	G. Z. Div M	11c	11c	11c
1,000	Com Motor	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	11,000	Harm Div M	11c	11c	11c
900	Durant Mo	28¾	27½	28⅜	1,200	Howe Sound	2½	2	2⅛
1,000	G Alden Coal	34	33¾	34	2,000	Jer V Cop	17c	17c	17c
300	Heyden Ch	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	100	Jim But Ton	9c	9c	9c
200	L. McN & L	8¾	8½	8¾	1,900	Keys R Dev	66c	60c	66c
200	Locomobile	75c	75c	75c	2,900	McN & M	17c	17c	17c
100	Nat Leather	8	8	8	100	Mother L C	3½	3½	3½
1,000	Parsons A A	34c	33c	34c	100	Do pf	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
600	Pert T & R	90c	80c	90c	12,500	Nat Tin	6c	6c	6c
300	Radio Corp	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	10,000	Nev Oph	23c	21c	23c
300	Sweets of A	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	1,000	Nev Sil H	7c	7c	7c
200	Uni Retl C	6¾	6¾	6¾	25	New J Zinc	112	112	112
28,900	U S Ship C	23c	21c	23c	400	Nip Mines	4¾	4¼	4¾
18,800	U S Sm S & R	39c	35c	39c	600	Okla Cop	6c	6c	6c
600	Wayne Coal	1¼	1¼	1¼	200	Port C M D	1	1	1
100	W End Ch	80c	80c	80c	800	Ray H Cop	28c	27c	28c
700	Willys Corp	56c	50c	56c	13,400	Rex Consol	11c	10c	11c
1,000	Am T & T	9c	9c	9c	2,000	Sil Ent	4c	4c	4c
900	Al-Br C M	38c	35c	37c	2,000	Sil Hills Min	18c	17c	17c
2,500	A P M of A	57c	56c	57c	4,000	Sil M of A	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	Big L Cop	25c	24c	24c	200	Tonop Belm	1	1	1
300	Bos & E C	45c	45c	45c	4,700	Tonop Div	77c	77c	78c
4,700	Bos & Mon	68c	65c	67c	1,300	Tonop Min	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Candal Sil	32c	32c	32c	700	Un East M	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Cop Can M	1	1	1	2,800	West U Cop	27c	25c	27c
23	Cortez Sil	79c	79c	79c					

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

500	Allied, new	22c	22c	22c	900	Lyons Pet	88c	86c	86c
700	Anglo-Am	16	15⅝	16	1,500	Maracaibo	21¼	20½	21¼
100	All Pet	3½	3½	3½	200	Merritt	8	7⅞	8
9,300	Boone	19c	17c	17c	2,300	Mexico	77c	70c	77c
2,900	Bos-Wyo	63c	62c	63c	400	Mex & Gulf	68c	68c	68c
500	Carib Syn	4¼	4¼	4¼	600	Nat of N J	78c	75c	75c
15	Cities Svc	116	116	116	2,500	Noble O & G	18c	17c	18c
200	Creole Syn	3	3	3	800	Ohio Ranger	11c	11c	11c
300	Elk M Con	6	6	6	1,000	Omar O & G	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	Emp Ky	27	27	27	1,000	Prod & Ref	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,200	Fay Pet	3c	3c	3c	100	Simms Pet	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
32	Galena Sig	32	32	32	700	Skelly	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,400	Glen Rock	97	95	96	600	S O of Ind	68¾	68¾	68¾
21	Hudson	22c	21c	22c	3,100	Tex O & L	69c	68c	69c
1,400	Int Pet	11⅜	11	11¼					

BONDS.

(In lots of $1,000.)

5	Allied Pack 6s	43	42	43	40	Ill Cent 6½s.'36			
20	A T & T Ga.'22	99⅝	99	99¼		Lyons Pet.....'36	99⅝	100	100
8	Do 6s.'24	97¼	97	97⅛	195	Int R T 7s.....	78¾	77½	78
3	Anaconda 6s	88½	87¾	88

MILL OPERATIONS INCREASED BY 6%

This Week's Sheet Mill Report Shows Independents Operating 30% or More.

AUTOMOBILE DEMANDS FAIR

Quick Shipments Bring Carload-Lot Orders at the Full Asking Price.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 23.—Sheet mill operations have been heavier this week than last, several of the independents running at the rate of 30 per cent. or more, although a few are still shut down entirely. The leading interest operated at about 10 per cent. last week, and improved on that by 5 per cent. this week. Quotations on black and galvanised sheets are showing a wider range, in accordance with the desirability of the order. By far the major portion of individual orders placed is at the full nominal price of 3.50c for black and 4.50c for galvanised, but it is possible that in point of tonnage the preponderating quantity is at cut prices. If that is not the case there is at any rate a considerable tonnage going at special prices. While the tonnage of the order and the character of the specifications have much to do with the price named, determining whether the full price is quoted or a cut of $1 or $2 a ton or more, the celerity with which the order is shipped is a very important factor. The mill that can make practically instant shipment stands a very good chance of getting carload orders at the full asking prices, while if shipment can be made in only a week or two a concession may be necessary to land the business. The market quotations are unchanged this week, namely, 2.65c for blue annealed, 3.50c for black and 4.50c for galvanised.

Sheet demand from the automobile trade continues fair, as it has been for several weeks past, being above what it was early in June. It is likely that the automobile trade's demand upon the mills keeps up to the extent it does by reason of the gradual exhaustion of stocks in the hands of the factories rather than by the production of automobiles keeping up. It is a fact, however, that Ford and Dodge, and perhaps some others, are running this month at much better rates than was expected. Sheet demand from jobbers is also fairly good, and there is no definite information that any of the mills are willing to shade prices even a dollar a ton on regular production against specifications.

The Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company is in the market for 1,200 tons of plates to be used in making the tanks for the Shipping Board that were in the market so long and were finally awarded to the above-named company. The tank order involves a considerably larger tonnage, but the company has some plates in stock, and will need to buy only 1,200 tons. The order being particularly attractive, as business runs these days, a price is likely to be made too low for general dissemination, a price that would by no means be typical of the market for ordinary lots. The plate market is quotable locally at about 1.90c, Pittsburgh, on ordinary lots, any carloads up, with concessions if the order runs into tonnage. This is purely a local market. The Eastern and Western mills are naming such delivered prices that Pittsburgh and valley district mills do not attempt to compete, as they would have too much freight to stand.

The tin plate market shows no improvement as to volume of demand, and it is not expected to show any material improvement in the near future, for the season of the year is not promising in that respect. The principal canning crops, such as they are going to be, have doubtless been fairly well covered by stocks of cans and of tin plate, and by recent specifications and orders at the mills. Tin mills operations are averaging in the neighborhood of 20 per cent. of capacity. The leading interest has been doing a little better than that, and one independent is operating well above 50 per cent., another a trifle under that figure, while another is doing 25 per cent. The others, so far as can be ascertained, are running at less than 25 per cent. or are closed entirely. The market for production plate is quotable steady at $5.75, the figure that became the general asking price a couple of weeks ago. Stock plate continues to go at concessions from the regular price, but hardly at lower prices than formerly, so that the concessions from the regular price are correspondingly reduced, now that the general market is down.

The new nominal prices on semi-finished steel are: Billets, $33; slabs, $34; sheet bars and small billets, $35; forging billets, bars, rods, $42. What the actual market prices would be developed in case business arose is problematical. There has been no billet business in the market for a long time, and there is no sheet bar business at present, rods being equally quiet. It seems to be the common view that on actual inquiry mills would start by quoting well below the nominal asking prices in the case of sheet bars, though on billets the concession might be small. This divergence arises from the fact that the $2 differential between billets and sheet bars is not supported by difference in cost of production or desirability of the order in periods of active competition, before the war, billets and sheet bars sold at approximately the same prices, and they are likely to do so again. Certainly, if a buyer reduced a mill to its lowest terms on sheet bars he could take the price quoted, deduct $2 and then place an order for billets at the resulting figure.

As far as large orders for hoops and bands are concerned, they are being withheld by the consumers until they are absolutely in need of them, and buying is done only occasionally as the need arises. This is also the case in hot-rolled strip steel and other similar steel products. Inquiries are not notable as to size, so that there is nothing upon which to base premises as to what the near future will bring in the way of orders. Occasionally a carload is bought, but most of the current business is in less quantities. The market remains quotable at 2.50 cents to 2.60 cents, base Pittsburgh.

Weakness still dominates the market for nuts, bolts and rivets, and if any business has accumulated as a result of the recent price reductions it is hard to see. Inquiry is general, coming from manufacturers, jobbers and the railroads, but the volume is small, frequently involving lots that could be delivered by parcel post. Operating schedules probably are not exceeding 20 per cent. of capacity and little promise is held for a resumption beyond this rate before the Fall of the year. There is one encouraging feature in the nut and bolt trade in that the agricultural implement salesmen are now canvassing the trade in an effort to dispose of machinery. If successful, bolt and nut manufacturers contemplate a better tone in the demand for their product.

There isn't a great deal of demand for rivets, although a small volume of business has been done in the last two weeks on structural rivets at between 2.80c and 2.90c., Pittsburgh, and on boiler rivets between 2.90c and 3.00c Pittsburgh. Both of these grades have softened in price somewhat, and are now being offered at 2.65c to 2.75c., Pittsburgh, respectively. At these reduced figures there is little interest shown in the market.

The Colonial Steel Company of this city has announced a reduction of approximately 15 per cent. in the prices of standard carbon grades of tool steel and vanadium and oil-hardened steels. Other makers are expected to follow.

Gain in Denmark's Trade.

Minister J. C. Drew reports from Copenhagen that during the first quarter of 1921 Denmark's imports were 465,000,000 crowns, and its exports 367,000,000 crowns. There was considerable gain in exports during the latter part of the quarter, due chiefly to an improvement in the market for agricultural products, especially in England.

STOCKS STILL HEAVY

Curtailment Ordered by Producers Until Market Readjusts Itself to Conditions.

Although the daily production of petroleum in the United States must fall considerably lower to reach the level which prevailed at the beginning of the year, recent curtailment has been emphasized. The daily output for the week ended July 16, according to compilations made by the American Petroleum Institute, aggregated 1,308,710 barrels, compared with 1,313,760 barrels in the previous week and 1,344,120, the peak production in the history of the country, reached in the week of June 11.

The heavy production of oil during the earlier months of the year, accompanied by a reduction in the demand for practically all petroleum products with the exception of gasoline, has brought about a considerable increase in the stocks on hand. This has added to the problems of the industry, and was responsible for concerted action on the part of the leading producers to curtail output. The figures show that headway is being made and it is the opinion of some of the largest interests that probably within a month or two an equilibrium will be reached.

The total output of 1,308,710 barrels produced daily in the week of July 16 was approximately 100,000 barrels above the quantity produced in the first week of the year. The greater portion was accounted for by the activities of the mid-continent fields, where output exceeds that of the beginning of the year by about 75,000 barrels daily.

Following is a table which gives the average daily production of the mid-continent fields and the country as a whole, compiled from the statements published by the American Petroleum Institute.

Week ended:	Mid-Continent field.	Entire country.
July 16	707,810	1,308,710
July 9	712,880	1,312,760
July 2	711,070	1,315,950
June 25	964,490	1,316,480
June 18	701,130	1,330,950
June 11	706,480	1,344,120
June 4	682,540	1,337,130
May 28	679,440	1,328,090
May 21	675,900	1,328,570
May 14	689,410	1,317,240
May 7	662,960	1,308,850
April 30	653,830	1,297,940
April 23	660,390	1,287,165
April 16	646,790	1,254,840
April 9	648,330	1,259,910
April 2	650,150	1,263,370
March 26	647,680	1,259,960
March 19	649,006	1,259,215
March 12	632,815	1,245,125
March 5	641,620	1,253,690
February 26	640,755	1,260,135
February 19	686,500	1,270,725
February 12	654,095	1,272,600
February 5	662,705	1,282,615
January 29	651,850	1,267,413
January 22	648,725	1,254,590
January 15	629,850	1,220,770
January 8	629,790	1,221,075
January 1	633,270	1,209,335

The total output of the country for the first six months of the current year was in the neighborhood of 240,000,000 barrels, equal to about 54 per cent. of the total production of 443,000,000 barrels in 1920, or at the annual rate of 480,000,000 barrels. But oil production is now on the decline, so that it is hardly likely that a new record will be established for 1921.

GERMANY TO EXPORT MORE; IMPORT LESS

Some Banks Declare Whole Economic Structure Must Be Revised to Maintain Trade.

Some German banks are disposed to take a particularly gloomy view of economic conditions in Germany, in view of the reparation payments and the tremendous inflation of the country's currency. One of these—the Direction Der Disconto-Gesellschaft of Berlin—declares that economic conditions within th country are in an extremely bad way. "Particular endeavors will have to be concentrated on finding means to give our country an active trade balance again," declares the bank, and adds that if this is to be done, exports must be increased and, at the same time, imports must be decreased.

"The possible increase for exports will to a large extent depend on the 'sanctions' being withdrawn," continues the bank. "A further essential condition is the supply of coal being maintained in sufficient quantities for our industries, which thus far have been handicapped owing to the deliveries made under the Spa Agreement. In addition, needless to say, the position of the world market and the hoped-for end of the general economic crisis remain of decisive influence. If German goods are to ind readier markets.

"Difficulties which stand in the way of exports are great. The further expansion of exports will have to be made up, not so much by increased quantities exported as by the enhanced value of the goods shipped. The pressure brought to bear on our economic life necessitates our whole economic structure being put on a different basis in order to obtain better results, and this will no doubt tend to influence exports.

"Above all, the use of foreign luxuries will have to be curtailed. It is confidently hoped that during the next few years the demand for imports can be restricted through enhanced home production of foodstuffs. A system is being worked out whereby all available land, as, for instance, moors and vast stretches of waste land, may be cultivated by the State, giving work to unemployed on a large scale.

"An important factor most unfavorably influencing the German exchange is the enormous circulation of paper money in Germany. All efforts to raise the exchange will be useless so long as it proves impossible to stop the flooding of the markets with paper marks. The following table illustrates the developments in the circulation of paper money during the course of the year:

	Bank notes milliard marks.	Loan bank notes milliard marks.	Total milliard marks.
Jan. 1, 1921	66,620	11,340	77,960
Feb. 1, 1921	67,427	10,754	78,181
March 1, 1921	69,417	10,167	79,584
April 1, 1921	70,839	9,543	80,382
May 1, 1921	71,838	9,042	80,880

"These figures reveal a steady progress of inflation, with disquieting effects on the purchasing power and price of the mark. The extraordinary increase has led to the necessity of revising the rules of the Reichsbank law. According to regulations hithertol in force, the Reichsbank was obliged to hold as cover for the amount of bank notes issued at least one-third in marketable German money. This law, governing the security for notes issued, has been withdrawn until Dec. 31, 1923. At the present moment the total sum of the Reichskassenscheine only amounts to 360,000,000 marks.

Belgium Honors General Harries.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, head of the Allied Commission in charge of prisoners of war in Germany after the armistice, has been decorated with the Order of Leopold by the Belgian Ambassador, Baron de Cartier, in recognition of his services in behalf of Belgian prisoners. The ceremony took place yesterday at the Belgian Embassy in the presence of officers of the American and Belgian armies.

War Department to Sell More Wool.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The War Department announced today another sale of surplus wool to take place at Ford Hall, Boston, Aug. 4. Approximately 5,000,000 pounds of low grade South American and West Coast wool will be disposed of.

BUTTER AND EGGS CLIMBING IN PRICE

Receipts of New York State Berries and Cherries Light—Plenty of Celery.

LAMBS DROP $6 IN A WEEK

Wholesale Meats Close Generally Weak; Veal and Mutton Hold Steady.

Eggs and butter showed a considerable advance in the wholesale markets last week, compared with prices in recent weeks. The best State henmery white eggs sold on Friday for 51 to 52 cents a dozen, an advance of about 14 cents a dozen over the low price of last month. But this is lower than a year ago, when the price ranged from 62 to 64 cents. The best State henmery brown eggs sold for 41 to 42 cents a dozen, 10 cents higher than the low level of last month.

Most of the eggs coming in show defects as a result of the heat, the State Division of Foods and Markets says. This condition applies especially to New York State and other near-by eggs.

Plenty of medium and low-grade butter is coming to market, but there is scarcity of fair and unsalted, fresh, fancy butter. The highest grade of salted creamery butter sold on Friday for 42 to 43 cents a pound, whereas medium grades brought from 35 to 38 cents. Prices now are about 15 cents lower than at the corresponding time a year ago.

The following table, provided by the State Division of Foods and Markets, gives the prices at which perishables sold in the wholesale markets on July 22 and on the corresponding date last year:

	1921.	1920.
Beets, L. I., per bch.	.02 @ .03½	.02½@ .04
Blackberries, upstate, per qt.	.25 @ .30	.25 @ .30
Cabbage, white, per head	.05 @ .06	.02 @ .04
Carrots, per bunch	.02 @ .04	.02 @ .03
Cherries, black, per 4-qt. basket	1.00 @1.75	.85 @1.60
Corn, L. I., per cr.	.01½@ .03½	.01½@ .02½
Currants, upstate, red, per qt.	.10 @ .12	.10 @ .13
Huckleberries, upstate, per qt.	.15 @ .30	.20 @ .35
Lettuce, per crate, upstate	1.00 @2.50	.75 @1.50
Raspberries, upstate, red, per pint	.10 @ .22	.10 @ .20
Eggs, best, dozen	.51 @ .52	.62 @ .65
Butter, best, pound	.42 @ .43	.57 @ .58

"Receipts of berries from New York State were light at the end of the week," the review of the State Division of Markets says. "There was an active demand on the Wholesale markets this week for larger-sized, sound berries.

"Red currants and raspberries sold for about the same price this week-end as a year ago. Red currants were somewhat higher than today, but raspberries were then about 5 cents less a pint. On Friday red currants brought from 10 to 13 cents a quart wholesale, and raspberries 10 to 12 cents a pint wholesale. Blackberries sold for from 25 to 30 cents a quart on Friday. Last year at this time the wholesale price was the same as on Friday; two years ago the wholesale price was about 10 cents less a quart.

"This week's receipts of Hudson River Valley cherries were light. The cherry crop from that section is almost over. One carload of cherries from Western New York State was received on the market this week. More receipts are expected next (this) week from that section of the State.

"The bulk of celery from near-by producing sections was liberal throughout the week. Demand for bunched celery was moderate; the vegetable sold at from about 2½ to 6 cents a bunch wholesale. A year ago wholesale prices were slightly higher. Soup celery sold for 1½ to 2 cents a bunch wholesale."

A meat meal for a family of five can be had for from 25 to 30 cents, or about 50 cents for each person, according to George Kramer, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Meat Council of New York. Here is the advice he gives:

"Go to any retail store and demand the best grade of frankfurters, running ten pieces, or links, to the pound. The total cost should not exceed 25 to 30 cents. This will give each member of the family two sausages. Other grades can be bought still cheaper. If the family consists of four members, the housewife should ask for frankfurters running eight pieces to the pound.

"On account of industrial conditions, sausage prices have slumped heavily, and the housewife has a rare opportunity to buy sausage at bargain prices. Retail prices vary. In general, sausages are obtainable within the following price ranges:

"Frankfurters, from 25 to 30 cents a pound; bologna, from 25 to 30 cents; luncheon meats, from 24 to 29 cents.

"Smoked sausage and the various sausage specialties are warm weather foods. Many are cooked ready to serve; others require slight preparation. The sausage on sale now is of exceptionally good quality."

The outstanding element in the meat market last week, the Federal Bureau of Markets says, was a decline in the price of lambs. Receipts of lambs were heavier than in the week before. "The market opened Monday," the bureau says, "about $1 under the close of the previous week, and declined $1 or more each day during the week, showing a general decline of from $5 to $6 for the week, and $8 to $10 under last week. Choice lambs ranged in price from $21 to $29, good grade from $20 to $27, medium grade $13 to $23." The bulk of the common grade sold around $15."

The market closed weak on beef, lamb and pork; veal and mutton about steady. Some beef, lamb and pork was carried over. Veal and mutton were fairly well cleaned up.

PLENTY OF OIL LEFT, ONE VIEW IN MEXICO

Some Experts Believe Supply Adequate for All Demands in the Near Future.

Although there is some difference of opinion as to the future of the oil supply in Mexico, there appears to be little anxiety in regard to the life of the numerous fields, according to Consul Cornelius Ferris Jr. of Mexico City in advices to the Department of Commerce. This information was based upon the statements of men conversant with conditions and who represent some of the largest of the producing companies.

According to statistics, Mexico produced 563,523,752 barrels in the years 1901 to 1920, inclusive. The output in 1901 was only 10,345 barrels, but it was increased to 163,540,000 in 1920. A well-known oil expert, according to Mr. Ferris, estimated that in January of this year the supply of the Tampico-Tuxpam fields was 450,000,000 barrels. This would last about two and one-half years at the rate of production for 1920. But recently the output has been increasing steadily, and the production for the first half of the current year was at the rate of 180,000,000 barrels annually. Old wells are starting to give out, but there is no information showing how much the supply is diminishing.

According to The Financial and Mining Bulletin of Mexico, there were 309 producing wells in the country on Jan. 1. These wells registered a daily production of 3,117,896 barrels. From Jan. 1 to May 1 there was an increase of forty-two wells, with a daily output of 625,726 barrels. In the Amatlan district of the Tampico-Tuxpam fields three or four wells recently were opened with an aggregate yield of 377,000 barrels daily.

The well-determined oil fields of Mexico extend along the Gulf of Mexico to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and Tabasco. The exploited portion is comparatively small. In this section wells are being constantly brought in and exploitation extended into the districts of Lacalulu and Cobua. A well recently was opened in the former field flowing from 40,000 to 60,000 barrels daily. The Cobus district is regarded by experts as a determined oil field, and definite exploitation is going on.

COTTON LAGS OFF IN WEEK-END TRADE

Operations Principally on Evening-Up of Accounts—Crop Talk Engrosses Market.

Operations in the cotton market yesterday were devoted mostly to an evening-up of accounts for the week-end and in preparation for the private crop reports which will be issued ahead of the Government figures on Aug. 1. Opinions were that these private reports are likely to have undergone a change in view of the National Ginners showing a small decrease in condition from that of last month, but it was believed sentiment would be sufficiently bullish to hold the market fairly steady.

One of the principal reasons for the selling yesterday, which caused a moderately weak tone, was an indication of more settled weather over the South. A point in connection with the Texas crop which has not been dwelt on much recently was a complaint told of by the crop expert of a New York house, that because of prolonged wet weather the plant had not put out a good tap root and would be unusually sensitive to hot weather later on. From many places were reports of a large and well-formed plant, but little fruit.

The market had the support of trade interests again and some Wall Street buying, but was so liberally supplied with Southern selling orders that few rallies came. Prices at the close were 2 to 14 points net lower, or almost at the weakest level of the day.

Weekly reviews from the dry goods district confirmed reports of improved business. Talk of an extension of the strike in Southern cotton mills got little consideration, because the trend in all labor circles is to accept lower wages. Besides, Southern mills are in a position where an excuse for closing down for a while would not be unwelcome.

In connection with the big switching operations earlier in the week between March and May, involving upward of 40,000 bales, which forced the difference between these months off to 1 point, it was noted that the May premium on Saturday had widened out to 9 points. Spot interests are working on the belief that May contracts will increase rather than diminish their premium over March.

The following shows the statistical position of cotton, as figured by The Financial Chronicle:

	This Wk. Bales.	Last Wk. Bales.	Last Yr. Bales.
Port receipts	98,434	83,955	27,207
Since Aug. 1	6,314,899	6,216,265	6,702,009
Port stocks	1,447,254	1,485,301	810,159
Inter. receipts	72,265	69,320	31,923
Since Aug. 1	7,466,085	7,392,362	7,141,423
Inter. shipm'ts	121,454	92,938	71,308
Inter. stocks	1,187,417	1,206,736	804,410
Amount brought into sight	168,229	149,216	81,424
Since Aug. 1	11,392,446	11,226,217	12,140,345
Southern cons.	17,285	63,432	30,171
Since Aug. 1	2,031,531	3,014,246	3,044,924
South consump.	73,000	70,000	77,000
Since Aug. 1	3,063,000	2,990,000	3,647,000
Exp. to Gr. Br.	20,333	25,788	6,450
Since Aug. 1	1,714,080	1,693,181	3,023,133
Exp. to France	14,182	13,762	3,000
Since Aug. 1	551,050	553,050	554,018
Other exports	101,706	75,420	34,741
Since Aug. 1	3,144,674	3,038,502	2,741,602
Total exports	126,311	114,970	44,206
Since Aug. 1	5,425,986	5,284,683	6,318,754
World's visible supply	6,248,327	6,336,422	5,064,479
Of which Am.	4,207,327	4,280,422	3,035,479
Liverpool stocks	1,099,000	1,131,000	988,000
Contin'l stocks	558,000	538,000	493,000
N. Y. stocks	155,500	157,363	28,428
N. Orleans stks.	439,386	459,062	250,622
Galveston stks.	374,039	392,454	115,867
Savannah stks.	150,121	144,607	63,017
Charleston stks.	249,039	245,461	239,963
On shipboard, wtg. clearing	133,364	114,050	69,740

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
Aug.	12.14	12.14	12.03	12.03	12.20
Sept.	....	....	....	12.48 Nom.	12.50
Oct.	12.65	12.69	12.62	12.63@12.66	12.75
Nov.	....	....	....	12.84 Nom.	12.96
Dec.	13.08	13.12	13.02	13.04@13.06	13.18
Jan.	13.08	13.10	13.03	13.04	13.18
Feb.	....	....	....	13.14 Nom.	13.28
Mar.	13.32	13.37	13.00	13.34 Nom.	13.45
May	13.37	13.43	13.37	13.43	13.51

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10c lower at 12.65c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 10 lower at 12.00, sales 543; New Orleans, unchanged, 11.75c, sales 712; Savannah, 12 lower at 11.38c; sales, 105; Augusta, unchanged, 11.50c, sales, 263; Memphis, unchanged, 11.00c, sales 1,150; Houston, 10 lower, 11.80c; sales, 2,171; Little Rock, unchanged, 10.75c, sales, 225.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	14,013	16,808	3,69x
Exports	17,392	36,750	1,212
Exports, season	5,445,519	5,325,787	6,309,759
N. Y. stocks	155,987	159,427	30,621
Port stocks	1,444,127	1,482,316	813,784
N. Y. arrivals	2,168	....	....

COMMODITY PRICES.

Grain Quotations Generally Lower —Some Hardening of Metal Prices.

Grain prices eased off in yesterdayis spot markets, while metals were inclined to harden. Wheat lost 1½ cents a bushel, corn ⅛ and oats ½. Flour, coffee, sugar, butter and eggs were unchanged as was beef. Lard and pork, however, were slightly lower. The pig-iron market suffered another reaction, the price declining to a new low record for the year. Lead, copper and tin, on the other hand, moved upward. Spot cotton was off 10 points, but printcloth held firm at 4¾ cents.

Following the the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business July 23, a week before, and a year ago:

FOODSTUFFS—	July 23, 1921.	July 16, 1921.	July 24, 1920.
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.39	$1.46	$2.93
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.79⅝	.81¾	1.76
Oats, No. 2 white	.52½	.52	1.16
Flour, Minn., patent	9.75	10.50	15.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¾	.06¾	.12¾
Sugar, granulated	.05¾	.05¾	.2100
Butter, cream, 92 score	.42	.41½	.56
Eggs, fresh-gathered firsts, per dozen	.34	.34	.53
Lard, mid. W'ter'n	12.65	12.95	21.00
Pork, mess	24.75	24.75	39.00
Beef, family	10.00	16.50	20.00
METALS—			
Iron, 2X, Philadelphia	21.85	22.50	48.50
Steel billets, Pittsb'gh	33.00	33.00	65.00
Lead	4.40	4.50	9.10
Copper	12.75	12.25	18.00
Tin	28.75	27.62½	.88¾
TEXTILES—			
Cotton mid. upland	12.63	12.85	43.75
Printcloths	.04¾	.04¾	.14½

Highest and lowest prices for the year 1921 to date are as follows:

	Highest—		Lowest—	
Wheat (new)	1.86½	July 14	1.31¼	July 6
Wheat (old)	2.12	Jan. 12	1.42	July 5
Corn	.78	Jan. 4	.74½	June 24
Oats	.60¾	Jan. 3	.44	July 8
Flour	10.50	Jan. 13	8.06	July 14
Coffee	.07½	Jan. 12	.06¾	Mar. 16
Sugar	.06¾	Mar. 12	.053	June 28
Lard	12.85	Jan. 7	9.50	May 31
Butter	.57	Jan. 3	.29	May 26
Eggs	.70	Jan. 17	.22½	May 23
Pork	32.50	Feb. 2	24.00	July 19
Beef	29.00	Jan. 28	14.00	July 9
Iron	33.25	Jan. 25	21.85	July 23
Steel	43.50	Jan. 3	33.00	July 7
Lead	5.25	Jan. 19	4.00	Feb. 23
Copper	13.00	Jan. 4	11.75	Mar. 11
Tin	39.50	Jan. 10	26.50	July 20
Cotton	18.25	Jan. 19	10.85	June 20
Printcloths	.06	Jan. 19	.04½	June 24

Packing Plant for Guaymas.

Consul Bartley Yost, at Guaymas, Mexico, is informed that early in the Autumn work will be begun on the construction of a large packing and fertilising plant in the port of Guaymas. The American company planning this enterprise will also ship fresh fish from Guaymas to the United States. It is reported that about $50,000 will be spent on the construction and equipment of the plant.

WHEAT MOVEMENT AT NEW HIGH MARK

Next Week's Arrivals Are Expected to Set Another Record Unless Car Shortage Interferes.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Weakness prevailed in the wheat market despite heavy and persistent buying by the seaboard, where an immense export business was under way. Hedging sales, a record movement of cash grain and general liquidation carried prices down steadily and the close was about the inside figures of the day and week, with net losses for the day of 2¼ to 2¾ cents. The outside buying with that of the seaboard is insufficient to absorb the hedging sales, primary arrivals today being nearly 4,000,000 bushels, and it is expected that unless the car shortage becomes more acute that arrivals next week will set a new record.

Crop reports from North Dakota showed improvement, but messages from Winnipeg claimed that crop prospects in Canada were deteriorating and that estimates as to the yield would have to be revised downward as the result of continued drought and heat. Sentiment at the moment is bearish, with the trade looking for receipt of over 10,000 cars of wheat here Monday, and while a record movement is under way, there is little disposition to take the buying side except on the extreme breaks. One of the largest cash houses, however, today advised against getting short, as the movement might fall off at any time, due to the break in prices and the car shortage. The latter is becoming increasingly serious in Nebraska and Missouri and the rush of grain to terminals is checked to some extent.

Export sales in all positions for the day were estimated as high as 2,000,000 bushels, with Germany and England the buyers. Brazil bought a cargo of 250,000 bushels hard Winter at New York, and hedges were removed here. Chicago handlers sold 727,000 bushels of wheat and 330,000 bushels of corn to exporters, and charters have been made for 1,500,000 bushels of wheat and corn in the last few days, and not previously reported. Winter wheat prices on spot grain grades rather high. Action of wheat had a depressing effect on corn and oats.

The largest movement of wheat to terminal markets in the history of the trade was witnessed the last week, aggregate arrivals being 20,823,000 bushels, as compared with 14,171,000 bushels the previous week and 6,540,000 bushels last year. For the week ended Aug. 10, 1918, reputed to be 30,597,000 bushels, largest known up to the present week. Shipments were 7,288,000 bushels, against 5,045,000 bushels the previous week and 4,974,000 bushels last year. Corn receipts, 2,560,000 bushels; previous week, 3,622,000 bushels; last year, 3,922,000 bushels; shipments, 4,864,000 bushels; previous week, 6,206,000 bushels; last year, 4,061,000 bushels.

Today's Chicago prices for the principal commodities were as follows:

WHEAT.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.34	1.29	1.29	1.31¾	....
Sept.	1.32⅝	1.27⅝	1.27⅝	1.30¼	....
Dec.	1.27¼	1.23¾	1.23¾	1.26½	2.85¾

CORN.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.64¾	.63¾	.63¾	.64¾	1.53
Sept.	.61¾	.61¼	.61¼	.61¾	1.57
Dec.	.61	.60¼	.60¼	.61¼	1.57¾

OATS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.35¾	.35¼	.35¼	.36¼	.73
Sept.	.33¾	.33¼	.33¼	.34¼	.74¾
Dec.	.43¾	.43¼	.43¼	.44¼	.74¾

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.07¾	1.05	1.05	1.08	1.51
Sept.	1.07¾	1.06¼	1.06¼	1.09¼	1.55¼
Dec.	1.11¼	1.10¾	1.10¾	1.11¾	....

PROVISIONS.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	11.90	11.85	11.85	11.95	....
Sept.	12.00	11.90	11.90	12.07½	19.22
Oct.	12.12	12.00	12.05	12.17	19.10
Jan.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.05	....
Ribs—					
Sept.	10.62	10.70	10.70	....	....
Oct.	10.72	10.57	10.00	....	....

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close'g. Bid.	Close'g. Bid.
Spot	....	....	....	8.75	8.75
July	9.00	9.00	9.00	8.96	8.93
August	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
September	9.09	9.05	9.06	9.06	9.11
October	9.23	9.20	9.19	9.19	9.23
November	....	....	....	8.80	8.90
December	8.98	8.94	8.82	8.82	8.94
January	8.92	8.86	8.84	8.84	8.95
February	....	....	....	8.80	8.90

Total sales 3,300.

Notes on Trade and Industry Abroad

German Coffee Imports Unlimited.

Germany has raised the restriction on the limit of the quantity of coffee that might be imported into the country. As a result of this measure it is understood that several large shipments of coffee have already left Santos for Hamburg.

Nova Scotia Silver Fox Furs.

Consul General Gunsaulus of Halifax, Nova Scotia, writes that, according to the annual report of the Nova Scotia Game Commissioners, the number of silver foxes in captivity is three times that reported for any year prior to the war, and that there is a general advance in the fur-farming industry of the Province. The total value of skins exported during 1920 probably amounts to considerably more than $500,000.

Polish-Rumanian Treaty.

According to a cablegram from the American legation at Warsaw, the commercial treaty recently concluded between Poland and Rumania allows Poland port rights in one of the Rumanian ports, together with transit rights which practically amount to direct transit of Polish goods, in closed cars, through Rumania. The Polish Government is allowed one year within which to designate a port. The treaty was signed on July 1.

Switzerland's Coal Imports.

According to statistics just published by the Swiss Federal Customs Department, 385,652 tons of hard coal, coke, lignite, and briquets, valued at $13,178,102, were imported into Switzerland during the first three months of 1921. Of this amount, 199,178 tons, valued at $8,186,206, were imported from the United States. In the corresponding period of 1920 the imports totaled 851,730 tons, valued at $11,972,241. The share of the United States was 128,715 tons, valued at $4,870,526.

More German Competition.

The Germans are now bidding on contracts for machines, tools, &c., in Japan, at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than American quotations. The consumer, however, must agree to pay whatever export tax is levied by the Allies. However, assuming such tax to be as high as 25 per cent., prices of German materials in Japan will be less than for similar articles of American manufacture. To hold the market in Japan or extend it, price reductions by American concerns will be necessary.

Loosening Government Control.

Trade Commissioner Van Norman, reporting from Warsaw, Poland, says: "A loosening of Government control on trade and foodstuffs has begun. We are informed that after the next harvest the Ministry of Approvisation will be abolished. Meanwhile various branches of the Commission for Combating Speculation and Profiteering have already been closed, but the milk trade is being more closely watched. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce announces that, beginning Sept. 1, free trade in coal will prevail."

To Make Airplane Propellers.

According to the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, a Japanese company manufacturing pianos and organs has been designated as a factory to manufacture airplane propellers. It is understood that this company, in addition to the manufacture of pianos and organs, developed since the outbreak of the war a large export business in harmonicas, chiefly with the United States. In recent months it has encountered such formidable competition from German goods, said to be better and cheaper, that it decided to initiate this new business.

Should Avoid Duplication.

It has come to the attention of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that in some instances when American houses communicate with an American consular officer with reference to securing a representative in that consular district, investigation reveals that a representative is already operating in that field. In view of the misunderstanding which may arise from such action, it is deemed desirable that due caution be exercised in avoiding the possible soliciting of agents in such districts as may already be covered by duly authorized representatives.

New South Wales Iron Output.

Increased production of pig iron in New South Wales is reported by the Mines Department for 1920. The total production was 26,000 tons, valued at £654,720, which represented an increase of 5,153 tons and £200,545 in value compared with the production of 1919. In addition, 2,881 tons of ironstone were mined and used by smelting companies for fluxing purposes. Iron oxide production showed a decline, the output being 1,574 tons compared with 2,724 tons for 1919. The product came principally from the Port Macquarie division, and is used as a pigment, and by gas companies for purifying purposes.

Philippines' Hemp Production.

This year's output of Manila hemp in the Philippines will be only 600,000 bales, a little less than 50 per cent. of normal production, according to statistical reports obtained from several sources. Production last April amounted to 52,572 bales only, as against an average production of 105,346 bales for the same month during the past five years. During the months of January, February, March and April, 1921, the output totaled 214,178 bales as against the average production of 386,925 bales for the same four-month period in the past five years. It is estimated that at this rate of monthly production for the rest of 1921 the Philippines will yield only 600,000 bales of hemp.

*Federal Reserve Reports a

The New York Times.

RE SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1921. RE

ACADEMY OF ARTS HOME

$300,000 Edifice to Be Erected on Plot Given by Archer M. Huntington

Work began last week on the north side of 155th Street, just east of Riverside Drive, for a building which will most suitably round out the magnificent series of art and educational edifices comprising the greater part of the block bounded by Riverside Drive, Broadway, 156th and 158th Streets. The new structure will be the permanent home of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. The membership of the Academy is limited to fifty of the most representative men and women in art and literature in the country. Closely affiliated with the Academy is the National Institute of Arts and Letters, limited to 250 members, and eventually both of these organizations will be housed in the block.

Six years ago, early in 1915, Archer M. Huntington, whose munificence has made it possible to beautify the block mentioned with so many handsome structures devoted to educational and scientific interests, gave to the Academy and the Institute of Arts and Letters a plot fronting 100 feet on both 155th and 156th Streets, being about 200 feet deep and immediately adjoining the two ten-story apartment houses overlooking Riverside Drive. The Drive frontage is the only portion of the block which was not controlled by Mr. Huntington. It was stipulated at the time that funds should be raised for the erection of the future home of the Academy and Institute within five years, but the upset conditions caused by the war naturally postponed the efforts to complete the ambitious project.

Excavation work began last week on the 100-foot frontage of 155th Street, and plans for the new building were recently filed by the architects, McKim, Mead & White. It will be a three-story structure and is estimated to cost $300,000. The façade will be limestone, in simple but imposing design, ornamented with Doric pilasters and Ionic columns, and it is expected that the Academy will be able to hold its first meeting there early next Fall. The 100-foot frontage in the rear, facing 156th Street, will be improved at a later date with a home similar in character for the National Institute, and in the meantime the Institute will occupy rooms in the main Academy building.

The American Academy of Arts and Letters now occupies as its home the former building of the American Geographical Society at 15 and 17 West Eighty-first Street, opposite Manhattan Square. The structure occupies a fifty-foot frontage and is amply equipped for its purpose. It was purchased by Mr. Huntington several years ago, when the Geographical Society erected its large and finer building at the southwest corner of Broadway and 156th Street, on land given by Mr. Huntington. About a month ago he transferred to the Academy of Arts and Letters the old Geographical Society building. It is a valuable property, being assessed at $140,000, of which $85,000 is land value.

The property on 155th and 156th Streets is assessed, in its present vacant state, at $105,000. Practically everything in the block to the east has been attractively improved. On the 155th Street corner of Broadway is the fine structure completed about three years ago for the Museum of the American Indian, the land having been given by Mr. Huntington. This is the last of the imposing edifices to be finished there. The American Geographical Society building, previously mentioned, adjoins it on the north, taking in the upper half of the Broadway frontage. To the west of the Indian Museum is the Hispanic Society home, the largest one in the group and which contains Mr. Huntington's remarkable collection of Spanish paintings and other valuable objects. Adjoining that, on the west, is the home of the Numismatic Society, occupying a building fronting fifty feet, but the society also owns for future expansion a vacant fifty-foot plot to the west, which adjoins the large property now being improved for the American Academy of Arts and Letters. Facing 156th Street, in the rear of the Numismatic building, is the handsome Church of Our Lady of Guadaloupe.

The President of the American Academy of Arts and Letters is Professor William Milligan Sloane. He succeeded the late William Dean Howells, who held the office from the year of the founding of the Academy, in 1904. For an equal length of time Professor Sloane held the offices of Chancellor and Treasurer. Robert Underwood Johnson, former Ambassador to Italy, and who is now on his way home, is Secretary. During his absence from this country Hamlin Garland has acted as Secretary.

One of the great benefits of the new home, with its ample facilities, will be the opportunity of holding public meetings at occasional periods to discuss and hear the reading of papers on matters affecting the educational, literary and art development and needs of the country. The American Academy and the Institute are educational institutions.

"Their object," as Professor Sloane explained a short time ago, "is to serve the public and create a wider knowledge and appreciation of literary and artistic excellence in the United States. Our ability to hold public meetings has hitherto been limited, but in the new building there will be proper facilities for many public gatherings, where papers will be read and discussed by leaders in their respective professions."

In 1898 the American Social Science Association, now known as the National Institute of Social Sciences, realized that it was not able to give proper attention to one of the most important sides of American life and thought, and prepared a list of about 150 men distinguished in the fine arts, inclusive of literary workers. They were asked to co-operate in the founding of a National Institute of Arts and Letters. There were more than one hundred acceptances. Soon after, the membership was increased to 250 and a national charter was obtained from Congress. After five years' experience the Institute felt that something more was needed for the members to work for, and it was proposed that from the institute a certain number should be selected for eminent distinction who would form an inner circle of the larger body. This was the way in which the National Academy of Arts and Letters was founded. Up to the time of his death a short time ago, Mr. Howell was the only survivor of the orginal seven members, the other six being Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Edmund Clarence Stedman, John La Farge, Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain, John Hay and Edward McDowell, the composer.

Robert Grant of Boston is President of the National Institute and Arnold Brunner, a prominent architect of this city, is Treasurer.

The block occupied by the fine educational buildings made possibly by Mr. Huntington's generosity and his interest in the development of the fine arts in this country formed part, several years ago, of the somewhat rural home site known as Audubon Park. A large part of that tract was owned by Mr. Huntington and his mother. All of the buildings there have been planned so as to give a harmonious architectural appearance to the block. The 155th Street frontage faces Trinity Cemetery, a large open space adorned with many fine trees.

Brokers' New Uptown Home.

Another New York City real estate firm has joined the steadily increasing number of realty organizations owning their own homes. Ruland & Benjamin, Inc., have taken over for occupancy on Aug. 1 the five-story recently altered building at 14 East Forty-eighth Street, near Fifth Avenue, under the terms of a long term lease. The firm is completing extensive alterations on the property and will use the grade floor and part of the second floor and basement for the growing demands of its business. The present office at 5 Beekman Street will be continued as a branch and the office at 36 East Fifty-sixth Street is to be consolidated with the new headquarters, only eight blocks to the South.

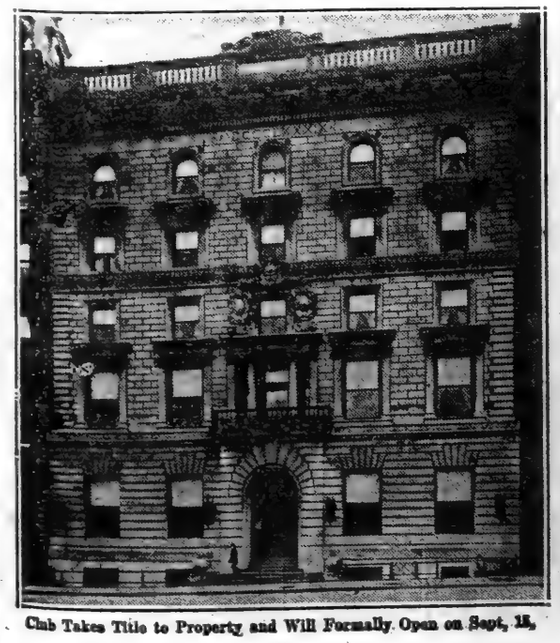
ARMY AND NAVY CLUB'S NEW HOME

The Army and Navy Club of America has taken title to the five-story building, 112 West Fifty-ninth Street, formerly the property of the German Club, and will formally open it on Sept. 15.

The building stands on a plot 75 by 110 feet and is one of the handsomest structures in Central Park South.

It was designed by McKim, Meade & White, and is equipped with spacious reception and lounging rooms, dining rooms, assembly halls, bowling alleys and billiard rooms.

There are also fifty-three sleeping apartments, with private baths and showers. The building is being entirely redecorated and refinished. The investment will approximate $600,000.



Club Takes Title to Property and Will Formally Open on Sept. 15.

REAL ESTATE CONVENTION

Voted a Success by Those Who Attended National Gathering.

Representatives of the Real Estate Board of New York who attended the convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards held at Chicago July 12 to 15 are enthusiastic over the convention, not only as a mere gathering of numbers but because of the beneficial results it will have for real estate and kindred interests.

The Real Estate Board of New York sent a delegation of twenty, including the following: Lawrence McGuire, Chairman; Charles G. Edwards, J. Irving Walsh, Walter Stabler, Edward P. Doyle, Richard O. Chittick, Frederick G. Hobbs, of Slawson & Hobbs, and a member of the Board of Governors; Kenneth S. Hobbs, John A. Steinmetz, Edwin C. Benedict, representing Charles F. Noyes; Ira A. Lurie and William Willett, representing Joseph P. Day; Edward C. Meurer, representing the Staten Island Savings Bank; Walter B. Smith, representing Wood-Dolson Company; Mr. and Mrs. Ignatz Reich, Sidney W. Reich, Harold M. Phillips and Dr. Henry W. Berg, representing the Greater New York Taxpayers' Association.

Speaking of the convention, Lawrence McGuire, Chairman of the committee, says: "Those who did not go to the convention missed a great deal and those who did cannot but be impressed with the growing importance of the national body, which now includes in its membership approximately 400 boards representing every State in the union and many cities in Canada.

"These annual gatherings of Americans from every State are good for the individual and good for the business. They furnish the opportunity for an exchange of ideas and bring into close contact so many persons interested in all phases of real estate that the ultimate result cannot but be beneficial.

"These free discussions in convention and in conferences and in committees, while they relate more particularly to the problem of real estate, are giving evidence of a growing interest on the part of those who are developing, owning and selling real estate, in the larger aspect of these problems namely, the duty which those who follow real estate as a profession owe to the public in their various communities. In gatherings of this kind, both small-town and large-town provincialism gets a shock that it sorely needs.

"Emphasis must also be laid on the value of the convention, at which no less than 5 000 delegates were registered, in giving notice to the public and incidentally to both local and Federal legislators, that real estate is now thoroughly organized and is prepared to present its case before those who make local, State and national laws.

"The committee adopted several resolutions among the most important of which were those urging upon Congress repeal of the profits tax, and the modification of surtaxes and of several other of our tantalizing income tax provisions.

"The problem of housing also received close attention and important amendments were made to a model bill for licensing brokers, which the national body is advocating for the various States."

Hospital Sells in East Harlem.

Leon S. Altmayer sold for the Sydenham Post-Graduate Course and Hospital the six buildings known as 331, 333, 335, 337, 339 and 341 East 116th Street, six three-story institutional buildings on lot 106 by 100.11.

Mr. Altmayer was also the broker in the recent sale of 343, 345 and 347 East 116th Street to the American Red Cross Society. By these deals the hospital has sold nine institutional buildings on this block on a plot 166 by 100.11.

Revival of Speculative Activity on Harlem's Main Thoroughfare

Lenox Avenue Corner Figures in a $6,500,000 Deal to a Syndicate That Will Improve Site With Theatre and Commercial Structure—Other Big Transactions

There has been a strong revival of speculative activity in Harlem during the past week or ten days, during which a number of large apartments have changed ownership and several leases have been closed aggregating many millions of dollars.

By far the largest transaction of the past week was the leasing of the block front on the west side of Lenox Avenue, between 124th and 125th Streets, by the United Cigar Stores Company, to a syndicate headed by Louis Sperling.

The lease, which was negotiated by Barnett & Co., is for a term of sixty-six years at an aggregate rental of about $6,000,000.

The property leased is known as the Eisleben apartments, which occupy the southwest corner of 125th Street and Lenox Avenue and is known as 108 and 110 West 125th Street.

This structure is one of the oldest apartment houses of the better kind in Harlem, and the ground floor is occupied at present by the Columbia Trust Company and other stores.

The balance of the property included in the lease is known as 107 and 109 West 124th Street and 281 to 293 Lenox Avenue.



This transaction, according to Walter Barnett, aggregated about $2,000,000.

About two weeks ago the property of the Eugene Higgins estate on the south side of 125th Street, between Eighth and St. Nicholas Avenues, 100 by 200 feet, on which are some old business buildings and residences, now on short leases, was leased at an aggregate rental of $4,750,000.

The new lessees contemplate razing the old buildings at the expiration of the leases and improving the site with a large business building, possibly with a theatre on the 124th Street end.

Recently the newly formed New York Baptist Tabernacle purchased the old Harlem Presbyterian Church, owned and used for the last fifteen years by the Third Church of Christ, Scientist. The property was sold by the trustees of the Scientist Church, which closed its services there a few months ago, and is preparing to erect a new edifice at Park Avenue and Sixty-first Street. The new colored tabernacle covers a plot 100 feet front, adjoining the northwest corner of Madison Avenue, in a very choice commercial centre. The Rev. Dr. L. B. Trisby, an eminent colored preacher, is pastor of the Tabernacle congregation and the church will be opened for its new uses next Sunday.

On the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and 121st Street the old Pilgrim Congregational Church has recently been purchased by the Knights of Columbus, and extensive alterations are under way for a club house. The property has a frontage of 75 feet on Madison Avenue and 142.6 feet on the street, and it will be used as a community centre for all Knights of Columbus activities on the upper east side. The building will be under the control of the San Salvador Council, and in addition to answering the needs of the Knights it is intended to organize branches for members' sons and daughters, where they may assemble for directed play after school hours and during Summer vacations. Reservations will also be made for the various women's auxiliary branches to carry on social service work.

WESTCHESTER SALES.

New York Builder Plans New Garage at Yonkers.

Louis Gold & Co. purchased a plot fronting 100 feet on Morris Avenue, west of South Broadway, Yonkers, on which they will immediately commence the construction of a one-story garage, containing 14,000 square feet. Gaul & Kampfer were the brokers.

Olcott & Egger sold to Mrs. F. Ames the Colonial stucco residence on Highbrook Avenue, Pelham, N. Y., owned by Peter A. Pedersen; also sold for Emma L. Well to Miss T. Driscoll of New York City a bungalow at Harmon on the Hudson.

William E. Morrell, Inc., sold a plot 60 by 125 on Gedney Terrace to G. Starr Monk, who has started construction of a five-room Colonial Bungalow for his own occupancy.

Through the same agent D. S. Mackie, golf professional at the Century Country Club, purchased the home of Philip Johnson on Third Street, Chatterton Hill. They also sold for Frederick H. Cone, his home on Soundview Avenue, consisting of stone and shingled dwelling, garage and one acre of land, to Louis D. Brundage, the present occupant.

Prince & Ripley sold for William Spencer Cross, his residence on University Drive, Dobbs Ferry, to William F. Barnaby of New York City.

The three-story house at 129 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, was sold by M. A. Broderick for the Edie Realty Company to Benjamin Weinstein.

R. R. Ragette of Mount Vernon sold for Anna Hirsch, 163 Beechwood Avenue, a three-family dwelling on plot 50 by 100, to Mrs. Caroline Becker, and resold it for Mrs. Becker to Adelaide Clark, who will occupy; also sold for Max Katzenstein, the new one-family house at 439 South Third Avenue, to Mrs. Emma Holmes, who will occupy.

JERSEY BROKERS' LICENSE.

State Commissioner Getting Ready to Receive Applications.

The New Jersey Real Estate Commission has issued the following as a "circular letter" and "special" slip, regarding the new real estate license law, explaining that the "contents therein are authentic but without official force and effect at this date." The license act fixes its functioning date as of Sept. 6, therefore official organization cannot be effected until then. The circular states:

"It has been thought advisable to make the following announcements non-officially, in response to a great many inquiries received for information, which communications are respectfully acknowledged and duly filed for the earliest attention.

"Official information, blanks and Bulletin 1, in the above connection may not be ready for distribution until after the official organization meeting, Sept. 6, 1921 (Section 3 of Chapter 141, Laws of 1921, New Jersey).

"It is contemplated issuing Bulletin 1 with introductory statements and descriptive headlines, together with a certified copy of the act, for State-wide distribution.

"Bulletin 1 will contain 'request (blank 1), a colored insert page, which blank is the first to be filled out. There will be loose copies of request to be had earlier, on application.

"In the meantime, if a broker or salesman is likely to want an early copy of Bulletin 1, destributed before or after Sept. 6, it is advised that they send in name and address now to executive office, 1 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, for filing, as others are doing.

"This will enable all such to receive and return blank 1, the first step necessary in order to obtain after Sept. 6 an application (blank 2) for a license.

"The application, when received, if returned promptly and in complete form to the commission, will expedite the earlier issue of the license, provided no objections are filed.

"Every person, firm, association, partnership or corporation, whether operating under a trade name or otherwise, to engage, either directly or indirectly, in the business of a real estate broker or salesman within New Jersey, must obtain a license, and it is unlawful to be without such a license after Oct. 1.

"If firm, association, partnership or corporation designate one official member to take out firm, &c., broker's license, all other members and officials thereof, acting, must each obtain a salesman's license also (Section 1-2 of act)."

REALTY BOARD ELECTS.

Four Additional Governors Added to Present Membership.

At a special meeting of the Board of Governors of the Real Estate Board of New York, held last week, four additional governors were elected to the board. William H. Dolson of Wood-Dolson Company and Charles A DuBois of DuBois & Taylor were elected directors and S. Fullerton Weaver, and Stanley M. Isaacs were elected active associate governors.

This action was in conformity with amendments recently made to the constitution increasing the number of the Board of Governors from fifteen to twenty-one, so as to provide representation on the Board of Governors for the large apartment interests on the west and east sides who until recently comprised the membership of the Real Estate Investors of New York and the Apartment Owners' Association. Messrs. Dolson and DuBois were on the directorate of the Real Estate Investors. Mr. Weaver was President of the Apartment Owners' Association and Mr. Isaacs was one of its directors. These two organizations are now dissolved and their members will join the Real Estate Board.

The governors held in abeyance temporarily the filling of the two remaining places on the board, so as to provide representation for other organizations that may follow a course similar to that of the other two. The plan is one upon which the Board of Governors has been working for some time with a view to combining ultimately in the Real Estate Board of New York all of the real estate interests of the city, centralizing their activities and eliminating duplication of effort.

Another feature of the plan is to enlarge the Apartment House Committee and the Legislation and Taxation Committee of the Real Estate Board to include representatives of the west side and east side apartment house interests, these to be also selected from the two organizations now taken into the Real Estate Board.

BUILDING FIGURES.

Slight Gain Shown in June Figures From 197 Cities.

June activity throughout the United States as manifested in building permits issued in 197 cities and officially reported to the American Contractor shows a slight gain over May, the gain being due to an increase in the rank and file of cities which is great enough to offset a slight retardation when only the larger cities are considered.

A comparison of 172 cities for the two months shows increase in June activity in 96 and decrease from May activity in 76. The average valuation of permits per city for May was $75,500, and for June is $85,000.

So far the comparison favors June, but, considering 33 cities whose permits have gone over the million dollar mark during one or more months of this year, there is a loss of one-half of 1 per cent.

The tabulation of these cities shows a great loss in New York and lesser losses in 19 other of the 33. Chicago and Cleveland register the biggest gains in point of money value.

Builders Discuss Wages.

The Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association met last week at 34 West Thirty-third Street and discussed the situation presented by the refusal of the Building Trades Council to put into effect a voluntary reduction of wages demanded by the employers. The meeting adjourned subject to call of the Chairman, C. G. Norman, who said there was no change in the situation.

Mr. Norman said there was no intention of violating the present agreement with the council, which runs until the end of the year. The council refuses to discuss the reduction in wages, but is ready to take up the question of a new agreement for 1922. The employers are not yet ready to confer on wages for next year.

HARLEM'S TRAFFIC NEEDS.

Merchants Propose Signal Light Towers for 125th Street.

In view of the steadily increasing amount of traffic in 125th Street due to the rapid business growth within the last three years, members of the Harlem Board of Trade are working out plans for improved traffic regulations on that thoroughfare. For some time traffic officers have been stationed at such busy corners as those of Lenox and Seventh Avenues, where the volume of traffic seems to be increasing every month. Appreciating the success of the Fifth Avenue tower system for traffic regulation, the plan of installing on 125th Street a light signaling system somewhat similar to that on Fifth Avenue has been suggested by the Transportation Committee of the Harlem Board of Trade of which Percy Powers is Chairman. The suggestion has met with favor from practically all of the realty interests on the street and from the leading merchants.

Mr. Powers's general idea of procedure would be to erect a signal tower at Lenox Avenue and 125th Street of the same design as those about to be adopted by the Fifth Avenue Association for Fifth Avenue, with a supplementary lighting system at each block between Broadway on the west and First Avenue on the east.

"I believe that the only permanent solution for our traffic difficulties is to install the system of signal lights," said Mr. Powers, "and from the enthusiasm with which the recent 125th Street suggestion has been received, I believe that the merchants on the thoroughfare will readily subscribe the necessary funds to pay for the construction and erection of the signal towers. In its business importance 125th Street is virtually the Fifth Avenue retail street of the city north of Forty-second Street and there is no reason why we should not have as well a regulated thoroughfare as Fifth Avenue."

The recent plans of Blumstein Brothers to erect a new $1,000,000 building on the site of the present store with a big addition on 124th Street, the early improvement of a plot near Seventh Avenue with a new building for the Columbia Trust Company and the contemplated erection of an arcade store and office building in the middle of the block on the south side between Eighth and St. Nicholas Avenues are the more important of a number of interesting transactions in the realty and building activity of the 125th Street neighborhood during the last few weeks which attest to the continued demand for available sites there in the commercial centre.

Manhattan Dwelling Sales.

M. Morgenthau Jr. Company sold to a client for the Stability Realty Company the three five-story dwellings at 848, 850 and 852 Lexington Avenue, on plot 50 by 80, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets. With this purchase 854 Lexington Avenue is the last remaining dwelling of a row of six purchased last year by the present seller.

Charles Wynne and Louis H. Low, operators, purchased from the Raymond Estate the four-story dwelling, 80 West Ninety-fifth Street, on plot 20 by 100, held at $28,000. S. Simon was the broker.

$500,000 Factory for Avenue A.

Plans have been filed for the erection of a four-story factory building, on plot 204 by 198, on Avenue A, between Seventy-first and Seventy-second Streets, for the F. Lorillard Company, to cost $500,000.

OWNERS MUST REGISTER.

Tenement House Law Amended to Cover Owners' Lessees and Agents.

The Tenement House Commissioner has called attention to the fact that Section 140 of the Tenement House law, providing for the registry of owner's name, has been amended so as to require:

"Every owner, lessee, agent or other person having control of a tenement house, to file with the Tenement House Department a notice containing his name and address and a description of the property, by street number or otherwise, as the case may be, in such manner as will enable the department charged with the enforcement of this chapter easily to find the same; also the number of apartments in each house, the number of rooms in each apartment, and the number of families occupying the apartments. In case of a transfer the new owner, lessee, agent or other person having control shall file in the Tenement House Department the same registration. In case of the devolution of the property by will it shall be the duty of the executor and the devisee, or the heirs, or the guardians of such heirs, or the administrator, to file in said department a notice, stating the death of the deceased owner and the names of those who have succeeded to his interest in said property."

Commissioner Mann says: "The law is mandatory and must be complied with under penalty of being subject to a fine of $50, as provided by Section 124 of the Tenement House law. I might add that this fine is not discretionary, but also mandatory, and cannot be diminished or suspended by a Magistrate.

"I call this to the attention of tenement owners and those interested in tenement houses with a view of aiding and assisting them in complying with the law and co-operating with the department, and thus avoid the trouble and expense incident to prosecution in the courts."

ONE-FAMILY HOUSES FEWER.

1920 Report Shows the Small Towns Build More Apartments.

The old-fashioned American home—the single dwelling with a front and back yard—is giving way even in the smaller cities of the United States to the modern apartment house.

This is revealed in a report on 1920 building operations issued recently by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The report, compiled in conjunction with the Federal Bureau of Labor statistics, shows that last year 70 per cent. of the families provided with new homes got one-family houses, 11 per cent. two-family dwellings and 19 per cent. a multi-family dwelling.

COUNTY PARK AT RYE BEACH

Westchester County Board of Supervisors Discuss Purchase of Amusement Park

Proposals to institute a county-owned public park at Rye Beach, Westchester County; and to so organize the water resources of the county to insure an adequate and permanent supply of water for all Westchester's cities and villages, were made and discussed at last week's regular meeting of the Westchester County Board of Supervisors. The session was held in the board's chambers in the County Court House.

Frederick P. Close, former Chairman of the Supervisors, sponsored both the park and water suggestions.

In his address in support of them Mr. Close pointed out the park and water problems as perhaps the most important facing the county legislators at the present time. He indicated that serious consideration will be given the long-discussed project to harness the water system of Rye, Port Chester and Harrison with Rye Lake.

The speaker reminded his hearers that the three villages mentioned at present receive their water from sources of supply located wholly within the State of Connecticut, adding that the latter commonwealth has already taken steps to prevent the future sale of its water to municipalities situated beyond its boundaries. It was Mr. Close's belief that county control of Westchester's water resources would prove the most efficient and the most economical in the long run.

The board adopted the following resolution as presented by Mr. Close:

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of seven supervisors, together with the Chairman—

1. To investigate, collect such data as is pertinent to and report upon the existing sources of water supply in use by or available to the several communities in the county; the adequacy or inadequacy of such resources; the present cost of water in the several communities, and the systems and methods of the distribution thereof.

2. To report upon probable future consumption of water in the County of Westchester up to such date as shall seem best to the committee.

3. To investigate and report upon the future source or sources of supply of water for the county and the several cities, towns and villages thereof, which shall be most available from the point of view of cost and quality of water to meet the probable future requirements of the county and subdivisions.

4. To investigate and report upon the feasibility of developing a common source of supply of water and a common system or commen systems of distribution of an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water at a reasonable cost to the several cities, towns and villages of the county, or so many thereof as may desire to secure water from such common sources.

5. To make such recommendations in the premises as the committee deems wise and proper.

6. To report such amendments to the existing laws or new legislation as will carry into effect the recommendations of the committee.

Chairman Davis S. Malden later appointed the following committee to discharge the duties entailed by the foregoing: Supervisors Casey, Hodge, Milliot, Donohue, Burton, Close and Sinnott.

The proposed park at Rye Beach was discussed in a more or less vague way.

The county was once urged to purchase what is Rye's town park, but the proposal was rejected. The project has now been revived and developments at last week's meeting indicate there is a healthy movement on foot to turn the Rye Beach Amusement Park and adjacent territory into a recreation centre for the county.

SEASHORE LOT SALE.

297 Parcels to Be Sold at Manhattan Beach.

Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, will sell at Manhattan Beach on Saturday, July 30, rain or shine, at 2:30 o'clock, on the premises, corner of Oriental Boulevard and Ocean Avenue, by order of the Beaumere Realty Company and other owners, 297 lots, between the ocean and Sheepshead Bay, and ten new dwellings. The lots are on Oriental Boulevard, Shore Boulevard, Amherst Street, Beaumont Street, Kensington Street, Langham Street, McKenzie Street and adjacent streets and avenues.

Manhattan Beach, the residential colony of today, is the realization of the dream of the late Austin Corbin, who, as the creator of the Long Island Railroad and the developer of the five miles of ocean frontage known as Coney Island, Brighton Beach and Manhattan Beach, originally conceived the idea of Coney Island as a great amusement resort, and who visualized a Manhattan Beach that was intended to be a most exclusive and high-class hotel, amusement and bathing beach colony.

These ideas, conceived by Mr Corbin, were carried out in part before his death, since which time the overflowing population of the City of New York and the ever-growing demand for seashore homes and home-building sites, forced the removal of the old Manhattan Beach and Oriental Hotels and the enlargement and improvement of the old Manhattan Beach Baths. This was followed by the completion of the costly development work started by Mr. Corbin and the sale of a large number of building sites to those who since have erected all-year dwellings at a cost ranging from about $10,000 to $100,000 each.

Staten Island Deals.

Moffatt & Schwab sold for Agnes Lindemann the private residence on Ward Avenue, Ward's Hill, to Frederick Huber, who will occupy.

Mathews Realty Company sold 561 Davis Avenue, West New Brighton, on plot 80 by 100, to A. G. Muller, and plot 50 by 100, at 597 Davis Avenue, to W. B. Lewis for improvement.

WIN COMMISSION SUIT.

Case Establishes Precedent Regarding Dummy Corporations.

Justice Daniel F. Cohalan of the Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the case of Benjamin Rosenblatt, Henry I. Cooper and Michael Cohn against William C. Bergan, Bronx real estate operator and builder, to recover $3,336 as commission in connection with the sale of 630-641 East 176th Street and 1,542-1,548 Arthur Avenue, in which he denied a motion made by the defendant to set aside the verdict of the jury in favor of the plaintiffs.

The case was tried twice, the jury having disagreed upon the first trial and rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs upon the subsequent trial.

The defendant raised the point that the proposed purchaser of the property, which was a corporation, was not in a position at the time when the plaintiffs contended that the minds of the parties had met to purchase the property, in that it had no funds of any kind so to do.

Judge Cohalan in his opinion said: "It seems clear that the defendant was advised that the title to the property was to be taken in the name of a corporation for the convenience of the four individuals who were the real purchasers, and that he did not object to this arrangement. The testimony of these men shows that they were ready, able and willing to meet the seller's terms and were to do so through their corporation."

The decision establishes the precedent that even though a contract is to be made in the name of a "dummy" corporation, yet, if the parties in actual interest and behind it are ready, able and willing and prepared to purchase through the corporation and so establish, that brokers cannot be defeated in their claims for commission merely because of the fact that the nominal purchaser, the corporation, may be irresponsible and without funds. Alexander Pfeifer of Lind & Pfeifer represented the plaintiffs during both trials.

The Bronx Market.

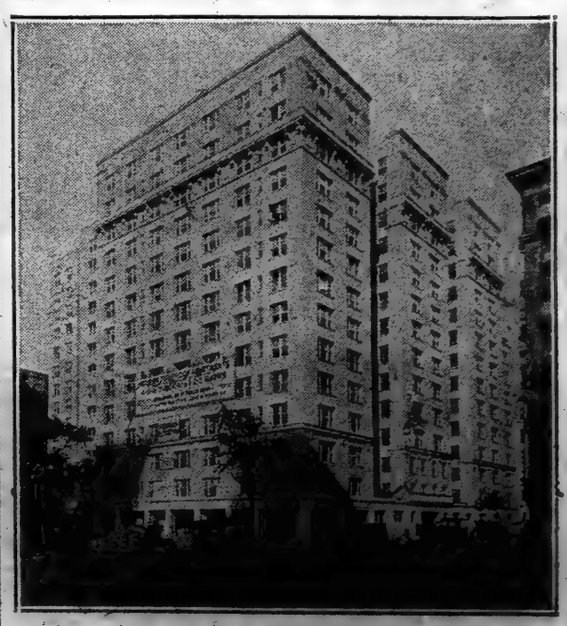
The S. L. Aronds Company sold to a client 308 East 165th Street, a three-story dwelling, on a plot 20 by 88. The price was $14,000.

OVER SIXTY PER CENT. RENTED

An excellent example of the demand for high class apartments on the upper west side is shown by the fact that the fourteen story structure which is being erected by Harry Shiff, at Ninety-eighth Street and Broadway, is more than 60 per cent. rented from the plans.

The building, which is rapidly nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy by Sept. 1, is to cost over $3,000,000, exclusive of the cost of the valuable plot upon which it stands.

The cost of the building was given as only $2,000,000 last week through an error. Mr. Shiff is also building an apartment at Ninetieth Street and Riverside Drive. Plans for both structures are by Schwartz, Gross & Marcus.



Fourteen-Story Apartment Being Erected at Broadway and Ninety-eighth Street to Cost Over $3,000,000 Exclusive of Land Value.

Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer

New York's 6,000,000

during the last five weeks of terrific heat and humidity have wished for a home at

Manhattan Beach

"Swept by Ocean Breezes"

Where you can build a mansion, an all-year home, or bungalow—where you can have a combination city, country and seashore home for far less than the cost, per annum, of a small "flat" in the sweltering apartment building sections.

At Manhattan Beach lot owners will derive all the benefits of "Tax Exemption For Ten Years," provided they commence building before April 1, 1922, and finish before April, 1924.

REMEMBER—That Manhattan Beach is New York's foremost ocean front Residential Colony where more than a MILLION DOLLARS has been spent on improvements and where the 5 cent fare rapid transit service is continuous—DAY AND NIGHT.

10 New HOUSES

each with a private garage
READY TO MOVE INTO

AND

297 Sea Shore LOTS

To be Sold Separately

on Oriental Boulevard, Shore Boulevard and some of the finest boulevards, streets and avenues.

Absolute Auction Sale

By Order of Beaumere Realty Company and Other Owners

Next Saturday, July 30th

at 2:30 P. M. on the Premises
Corner Oriental Boulevard and Ocean Ave.
Under a mammoth tent—rain or shine

80% 10% on day of sale, 10% in 30 days in monthly instalments of 2%

70% @ 6%—60% @ 5½%—50% @ 5%

May Remain on Mortgage

Title Guarantee & Trust Co. Policies Free to Lot Buyers

Savings Bank books, on proper assignment, as well as Liberty Bonds, at market value, accepted as deposit.

GO TO THE PROPERTY TO-DAY

Take Broadway-Brighton (B. R. T.) Subway to Brighton Beach Station, then short ride on trolley to Oriental Boulevard and Ocean Ave., Manhattan Beach, where my representative will meet you.

Write for full details of the Joseph P. Day Plan "HOW TO HAVE YOUR LOTS COST YOU NOTHING," through Tax Exemption.

SPECIAL SALES DAY

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

Next Thursday, July 28th

At noon, in the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, N. Y. City

CHOICE MANHATTAN LOTS

S. S. WEST 153RD ST.
(Bet. Riverside Drive and Broadway)
7 vacant lots to be sold in two parcels.
Parcel No. 1, 80.10x99.11, is located 250 feet west of Broadway.
Parcel No. 2, 154.7x99.11, is located 405.5 feet west of Broadway.
Messrs. OSBORN, FLEMING AND WHITTLESEY, Attys., 170 Broadway, N. Y. City.

ABSOLUTE ESTATE SALE
Estate of R. W. COURTNEY, Dec'd. George W. Courtney, Esq., Executor.
312 SPRING ST.
(Bet. Renwick and Greenwich Sts.)
5 story brick tenement with store. Size 25x75.
EDGAR B. MEAD, Atty., 30 Church St., N. Y. City.

Brooklyn Property
N. S. DEAN ST.
205 feet east of Troy Ave.
Two vacant lots to be sold as one parcel. Size 40x107.3½.

BRONX DWELLING
458 East 164th Street
(Bet. Brook and Washington Aves.)
2 story and basement frame dwelling, size 15x160.
Messrs. ELKUS, GLEASON, VOGEL & FROSHAUER, Attys., 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

18 ROCKAWAY LOTS
on Bayside Drive and Winthrop Ave.
Belle Harbor, L. I.
To be sold in three parcels. Sizes 80x100 and 100x100. Near Ocean and Bay.

COUNTRY ESTATE
Near Danbury, Conn.
Tract of About 8 Acres
Improved with 2-story frame residence containing 6 rooms, kitchen and pantry.

L. I. ACREAGE
At Roslyn, L. I.
(On Mineola Turnpike.)
Two tracts, one of 35 acres and other of 41 acres, to be sold separately.

Absolute Auction Sale

BY ORDER OF FAIRCHILD REALTY COMPANY

Estate of Thomas Adams, Deceased, and the Estate of DARWIN R. JAMES, Deceased.

139 QUEENS and BROOKLYN LOTS

78 LOTS RIDGEWOOD, QUEENS
at St. James Park, one block from Fresh Pond Road Station on B. R. T. Ridgewood "L," on Hughes, Chaffee, McPherson, Fremont and Shaler Streets and Catalpa Ave.

37 LOTS, GREENPOINT, BROOKLYN
Two blocks from Meeker Avenue trolley, on Varick and Stewart Aves., Cherry and Anthony Sts.

20 LOTS, COOPER HEIGHTS, QUEENS
Middle Village section, between Richmond Hill and Glendale on Procter St., Harrow and Cook Place, near Metropolitan Ave. trolley and Metropolitan Ave. station on B. R. T. Ridgewood "L."

4 LOTS, BROOKLYN
at and adjoining the corner of Irving Ave. and Covert St., near Halsey St. trolley to Park Row, Manhattan.

46 ACRES, JAMAICA, QUEENS
In Hillcrest and Jamaica Estates section, on Grand Ave., near Briarwood Road, short distance from Hillside Station and B. R. T. "L" terminal.

3 ACRES, SPRINGFIELD, QUEENS
on Broadway and Chestnut St., near L. I. R. R. station and Manica Road.

Wed. Night, Aug. 3

At 8 P. M., Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague St.

80% 10% on day of sale, 10% in 30 days in monthly instalments of 2%

70% @ 6%—60% @ 5½%—50% @ 5%

May Remain on Mortgage

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO. POLICIES FREE.
Savings Bank books, on proper assignment, as well as Liberty Bonds, will be accepted as deposit.

Messrs. STEWART & SHEARER, Attys., 45 Wall St., N. Y. C.
Messrs. WINGATE & CULLEN, Attys., 20 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

Lowerre Summit Park

Just beyond Van Cortlandt Park
Just over the New York City Line

YONKERS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

Lowerre Summit Park is one of the best residential sections of Yonkers, ideally located on a high ridge, overlooking the Hudson River. Many fine homes have been erected on and adjacent to the property to be sold. This section of Yonkers today is the center of great building activity. Now all the remaining lots in Lowerre Summit Park are to be sold separately for whatever they may bring at

Absolute Public Auction

By Order of Samuel J. Bloomingdale for Bloomingdale Bros.

Saturday, August 6th

At 2 P. M., on premises, rain or shine, under mammoth tent

400 Yonkers Bungalow LOTS

Located on Wendover Road, Linn Avenue, Putnam Avenue, Ritchie Drive, Marshall Road, the right of way of the Putnam Division of the New York Central R. R. and adjacent streets and avenues.

Stations on the Putnam Division of the N. Y. C. R. R. at and near the property are as follows: Lincoln Station, right at property; Lowerre Station, five short blocks; Caryl Station, seven short blocks. The Interborough-Broadway-7th Avenue subway runs to 242nd Street, and connects with the Broadway and McLean Avenue trolley lines to the property.

70% at 6%—60% at 5½%—50% at 5%

May Remain on Mortgage

New York Title & Mortgage Company policies free

Messrs. Brennan, Curran & Bleakley, Attys., for Bloomingdale Bros.,
18 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

Savings Bank Books, on proper assignment, as well as Liberty Bonds, at market value, accepted as deposits.

GO TO THE PROPERTY TO-DAY

Take Interborough-Broadway-7th Avenue Subway Express to Van Cortlandt Park, and thence by trolley on Broadway and McLean Avenue, to the property; or take the New York Central Railroad (Putnam Division) to the Lincoln Station, which is right at the property; or the same railroad to the Lowerre Station, 5 blocks from the property; or Caryl Station, on the same road, 7 blocks from the property.

Special Auction Night Sales

Brooklyn Lots and Houses

8 P. M. NEXT THURS.

AT the BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 189 Montague Street

AUCTION SALE

To close out the holdings of the Samuel Adams Realty Development Co.

70 BROOKLYN LOTS 70

and One Three Story Apartment House
In the BAY RIDGE SECTION
Located on 3d and 2d Aves. and 61st and 62d Sts.
4TH AVE. SUBWAY—Sea Beach Express stop at 59th & 60th St.
5TH AVE. "L" STATION—at 3rd Ave. & 58th St.

30 BROOKLYN LOTS 30

To close out the holdings of Wydler Bros., Inc.
Located at the Northwest Cor. of 8th Ave. & 61st St.
8TH AVE. STATION of Sea Beach Line at property.

S. E. COR. 8TH AVE. & 44TH STREET
Vacant plot 40.8x100.

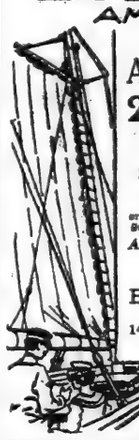
MANHATTAN BEACH
166 FALMOUTH ST.
2 story and attic Dutch Colonial dwelling, 8 rooms, 2 baths, plot 40x100

Send for Illustrated Bookmaps

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Inc.
Real Estate Auctioneers.
149 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. Cort. 1547

"BREEZY POINT"

AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND



Directly on Great South Bay

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
258 WATERFRONT BUNGALOW LOTS
on Clock's Boulevard & adjoining streets to be sold
SATURDAY, AUGUST 6
ON THE PREMISES, 2 P. M. RAIN OR SHINE.
EASY TERMS—90% may remain on mortgage for 1 or 2 years; or lots may be paid for in 36 equal monthly instalments. Title Guarantee & Trust Co. policies issued FREE to all purchasers.

An Ideal Location for Summer or All Year Home
Unsurpassed for bathing, boating, fishing, crabbing, sailing.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Inc.
Real Estate Auctioneers
149 Broadway, N. Y. C. Phone, Cort. 1547
Also Office on the Property

Finest Water Front Property on the SOUTH SHORE
Every Lot a Waterfront!
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Send for Bookmap
67 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK CITY

Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer

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TELEPHONE CORTLANDT 0744

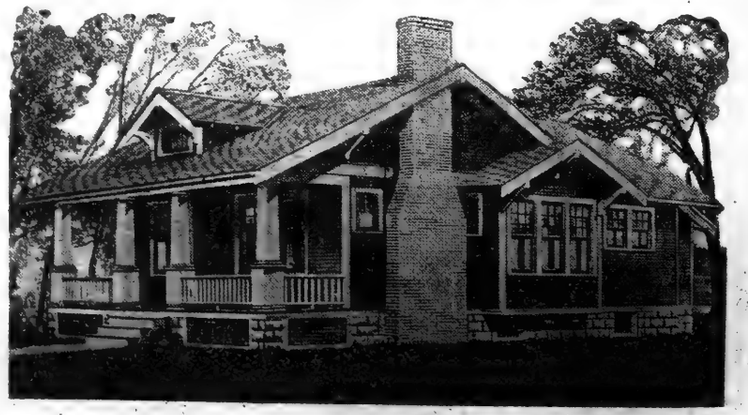
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BUILD A HOME NOW

and take advantage of the 10-year Tax Exemption. We will construct a limited number of houses in the metropolitan district

ON EASY TERMS

if you own a lot free and clear.



$6500

is the price of this house, including cellar, steam heat, electric wiring and fixtures, plumbing, fire place, **ready to move in.**

Payable $2,200 cash, $2,800 3-year first mortgage.
$1,500 1-year second mortgage.

50 Other Designs From $4800 to $15000

ONE AND TWO STORY HOUSES

KOLB BUILDING CO., Inc.

30 Church St. *Phone Cortlandt 4090-1-2*

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.

Own Your Own
Fire-Proof STUCCO HOUSE
$4500 to $9000
ONE-THIRD DOWN, BALANCE ON EASY TERMS

Modern throughout. Steam heat, electric light, gas, hardwood floors; bathroom and kitchen Spanish tile.
By our method of constructing double walls with air space between,

Your Home will be DAMPPROOF, FIREPROOF, wonderfully COOL in SUMMER; delightfully WARM in WINTER.
If Interested Call
The Dwellings Corporation
(INCORPORATED)
Room 1008 Barclay 8285 15 PARK ROW

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Property Owners, etc.—A few minutes' interview will convince you why we have been so successful for so many owners whose property we manage.

Wood, Dolson Co.
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.

FOR SALE, 2,200-seat movie house, new theatre, just finished; 161st St., Bronx; cash required $60,000.
FOR SALE, 161st St., next to theatre, Bronx, 3-3 story buildings, 2 stores and 4 apartments; immediate possession; price $33,000.
FOR SALE, Washington Heights corner, 100x100; rent $31,000, price $375,000, cash $75,000; from builders.
STORES FOR RENT, 7th Av. and 134 St., Lexington Av. and 59th St., 135 St. and 5th Av.
For these and other real estate requirements see
SELLS, 110 West 40th St.

BEST LOCATION
CORNER STORE, FULTON ST., BKLYN., MEN'S SECTION
Size 11x35. Apply
A. L. SCHIFF
514 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Tel. Main 9014.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
$5,000 to $50,000
If your RENTAL-INCOME for next year is $5,000 or $50,000 it is available to you TODAY, repayable as you collect the rents.
New York Income Corporation
15 Park Row. Tel. Barclay 10147, New York.

MORTGAGE MONEY
Building and Permanent Loans on Dwellings and Apartment and Business Buildings.
WOOD, DOLSON CO., Inc.
143 BROADWAY. RECTOR 7354.

BUILDING MATERIAL.



Water Pipes Clogged ?

FORMET—The Water System Treatment

clears any stoppages present in your hot and cold water lines, also tanks and heaters; and, by preventing rust and decay, removes the causes of congestion, discoloration, leaks, etc.

Our little booklet tells how. Send for it. It's free.

Perolin Co. of America
50 Park Pl., New York

REAL ESTATE WANTED

Management a Specialty.

For over 25 years I have managed Manhattan property. Try my methods of management for a larger income.

John Peters, 210 E. 14th St.

Special Auction SALES DAY

Wed., Aug. 3

At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. C.

"THE OASIS"

Situated at
HARRISON & WHITE PLAINS
NEW YORK

65 acres of most beautifully landscaped grounds in Westchester, with large frontage on North St. and Kennilworth Road. Gardener's cottage, 6 rooms and bath; electric light. Garage for 2 cars and numerous outbuildings. Two city blocks to North St. entrance of Exclusive Biltmore Country Club and surrounded by finest estates in America.

Highland Park, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
S. E. Cor. Bryant Av. & Beacon Rd.
3 story Queen Anne cottage, completely furnished; all modern conveniences. Garage. Plot 100x200. Exceptional offering.

68 WEST 83RD ST.
5-story remodelled dwelling, size 20x102.2.

103 WEST 76TH ST.
5-story remodelled dwelling, size 18.6x102.2.

303 WEST STREET.
4-story brick warehouse with cellar, size 20.5x62.5x irreg.

120 CHARLTON STREET.
3-story and basement brick dwelling, size 19x51.10.

EXECUTORS' SALE
S. S. TEASDALE PL., BRONX.
Vacant plot, size 100x100, 234 ft. east of 3rd Ave.

2017 VYSE AVE., BRONX.
2-story and cellar frame dwelling, size 25x100.

1736 VAN BUREN ST., BRONX
3-story frame 2 family dwelling, size 25x100.

1609 MELVILLE ST., BRONX.
2-story and cellar 2 family dwelling, size 25x100.

RICHMOND HILL
8622 106th Street
2½-story 6 room frame dwelling, size 22.6x90.

Send for Illustrated Bookmap
Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc.
Real Estate Auctioneers
149 Broadway. Tel. Cort. 1547

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Section 2, Page 7.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WE HAVE BUYERS WITH CASH
For income-producing PROPERTIES, especially where quick action and reliable dealing are appreciated.
D. KEMPNER & SON, INC., 522 5th Av., at 44th St. Murray Hill 4015.

Young Real Estate Broker desires to rent private space in the office of a reputable real estate man whose honor and integrity are similar to his own. C 564 Times.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Broadway Stores
Near Wall Street
Each 16½ by 50 ft.
Possession Aug. 1st.
United Cigar Stores Co.
44 West 18th St. Phone Watkins 8000

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS
West 80's, corner, 5 stories, stores, every improvement, $35,500, rent. Price $140,000, bargain.
Riverside Drive, 6 story elevator; rents over $50,000. Price $390,000, cash required $50,000
E. 70's, 6 story, new law, rents $5 room, cash required $10,000. Easy terms.
Your property sold or leased quickly.
HARRIS EXCHANGE TIMES BLDG. BRYANT 316.

FOR SALE
An American Basement House
258 West 91st St.
13 rooms, 4 baths; perfect condition; easy terms. Apply
SHARP & CO., 2489 Broadway.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

MUST BE SOLD.
8-story elevator apt. house, below 116th St., near B'way. Washington Heights block front, cheap; few good B'way corners at bargain.
NOCHOMSON, 544 West 148th St. Tel. Audubon 3484

Arthur C. Sheridan, Auct'r

PUBLIC AUCTION

SATURDAY, JULY 30

AT 3 P. M. ON THE PROPERTY
BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE OF MRS. DILLON BROWN

"White Feather Farm"

Modern Furnished Dwelling, All Necessary Outbuildings and 18 Acres on South Main Street

NEW CANAAN, CONN.

BOOKLET OF SALES AT AUCTIONEER'S OFFICES, 152 B'WAY, N. Y.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE
269-71 West 38th St.
In New Garment Centre
SIZE 41x100
REASONABLE PRICE
Full commission paid to brokers.
Phone Murray Hill 2104
Vanderbilt 8884
D. ZUCKERMAN CO.
2 East 33rd St., N. Y. City

FOR SALE
No. 34 East 81st Street
HANDSOME, DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
Five-story, American basement, fifteen rooms, three baths, two-story butler's pantry and bathroom extension; hardwood floors and electric lights. Immediate possession; Caretaker on premises.
JOSEPH C. ABRAMSON
46 W. 46th St. Phone Bryant 4094.

121 BROAD ST.
FOR SALE or LONG LEASE
H. A. FAJEN & CO., INC.,
1 Liberty St. John 2027.

4 East 67th Street
Substantial four-story and basement brick dwelling, 27x100; restricted rear light; price $135,000, less than land value; small cash payment; immediate possession; might consider leasing for long term of years or take smaller house in part payment; brokers protected. F. B. ROBERT, 217 Broadway. Barclay 2342.

A! A!—119 EAST 39TH STREET.
Four story and basement modern dwelling; 20x98.9; 13 rooms, 3 baths. Will lease for long or short term of years. Immediate possession. Brokers protected. F. B. Robert, 217 Broadway. 2342 Barclay.

PRIVATE HOUSE Excellently decorated; perfect condition.
CHELSEA SECTION Private block; quiet floors.
VACANT Two baths, electricity; $12,000. Easy terms.
KEYS, DUROSS CO., 135 WEST 14TH ST.

LOWER SEVENTH AVENUE
Stable (16 stalls), garage and dwelling, 8 rooms, bath; early possession.
McCotter & Davis, 150 W. 4th Street.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR LEASE BUILDINGS

for

BUSINESS
PHYSICIANS
RESIDENCE

from

34th to 57th Streets

GEO. R. READ & CO.

No. 3 East 35th Street

Tel. 0860 Murray Hill
12,754.

BROADWAY CORNER

10-story high-class fireproof apartment; 120x100; price $600,000. Lots or other property taken in part payment.

Vicinity 57th Street and Park Ave.

9-story and basement fireproof high-class apartment; two flats with 8 baths each on a floor. Price $400,000. Terms arranged. Possession of 5 apartments October 1, 1921. Owner will exchange for private house

Many other fine opportunities for investors and speculators; principals apply

Byrne & Bowman
30 East 42nd Street
Vanderbilt 2371

33 1-3% Return
Must Sacrifice
High Class Elevator
Apartment House
To Secure $30,000 Cash Immediately
Net Return $10,000 Annually
No Inflated Rents
Chance of a Lifetime
Address H. N., 110 W. 40th St., N. Y. Room 2503.

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City Island

Adjoining Pelham Bay Park

New Homes

Recently Completed—Ready for Immediate Occupancy.

Each Home Tax Exempt for $5,000 for 10 Years.

Here is a wonderful opportunity for the man who wants a home of his own. Every buyer has a water view and the use of a private bathing beach.

For particulars go to my City Island office, 526 City Island Avenue, or write my downtown office, 61 Liberty Street.

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Joseph P. Day
Sales Agent.

FOR SALE
GRAND CONCOURSE
205th-206th STS.
ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT.

Charles J. F. Bohlen,
321 3d Avenue.

New Brick Two Family House
With garage, 5 and 6 large rooms and 2 tile baths; separate entrances and porches; every modern improvement; immediate possession; delightful West Bronx neighborhood, near subway and L. Call Sunday on premises, 1727 Montgomery Av., or

E. OSBORNE SMITH, INC.,
JEROME AND BURNSIDE AVS.
PHONE FORDHAM 1846.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BARGAINS BARGAINS BARGAINS

"A Gem of a House"—One-family stucco, 1 block from Shore Road; unrivalled ocean view; 8 rooms, bath and laundry, 2 toilets; parquet floors; garage for 2 cars; hot water heat in house and garage; copper screens for windows and door, sash windows for Winter awnings; ground 85x80. Owner having sold his factory here, is moving abroad permanently. Price $14,000, or will sell house, 1 garage and 1½ lots for $11,500. Possession at once.

"Taken in Trade"—Large frame house, garage and 7 lots near Ridge Boulevard; price $13,000; $2,500 cash. Great speculation. Possession at once.

"Bay Ridge Section"—2-story and basement brownstone 2-family, 14 rooms in all; hot water heat; parquet floor throughout; combination gas and electric fixtures; 1 block from park, schools and churches, 2 blocks from subway. Price $14,500; small cash payment from good party. Possession as desired; owner moving to California.

"Fine House Near Kings Highway"—9 rooms and bath, electric light, hot water heat (Pittsburgh heater), hardwood floors and screens; ground 30x120; very large garage. Offer wanted; too large for present occupant.

These houses must be sold now, quick action given and wanted, as we have not got the time to handle same. Call or send for permits to see them. First come first served.

G. P. BUTTERLY.
"FACTORY REAL ESTATE BROKER."
16 COURT ST., BROOKLYN. Tel. Main 6965.

Real Sacrifice

Fine $25,000 2-Family House Near Prospect Park and Subway

FLATBUSH

19 spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light, steam heat, 2 piazzas, garage; owner occupies one apartment and receives $200 per month for other.

Price reduced to $21,000
$8,750 Cash Required

WESTWOOD REALTY CO.
Headquarters for Flatbush Realty.
685 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
Telephone Flatbush 6030.
OFFICE NOT OPEN SUNDAYS.

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Section 2, Page 7.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Arleigh

Fifteen Minutes from Grand Central Subway Station. Five Cent Fare.
Adjoining the New 60-Acre Million Dollar Water Front Park

Ten Years' Tax Exemption.

TAKE ANY SUBWAY to Grand Central subway station, transfer to Queensboro subway (Ditmars Ave. line) to Ditmars Ave. station; or, take B. R. T. Broadway train to Queensboro Bridge Plaza and change to Ditmars Ave. train.

BY MOTOR from Queensboro Bridge Plaza, follow left branch of the elevated road to Ditmars Ave. station.

82 Sold!

$1,000 CASH

Balance Like Rent

Six and seven rooms, with heated garage and private driveway. Tapestry brick, parquet floors, white enamel trim, hot water heat, tiled bath and kitchen. Price $11,000.

Rickert-Brown Realty Co.
82 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y. Tel. Vanderbilt 9451

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A Colony for Artistic People

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL, designed by Walter Hopkins of Warren & Wetmore for those who seek a home of artistic individuality, in real gardens with thousands of beautiful trees, evergreens, flowering shrubs and hedges. Ten years' tax exemption.

EIGHT ROOMS, two private baths and a two-car heated garage; tapestry brick and white marble stucco; living room 18x20 feet, with large open fireplace; cozy sunroom, with French windows. Price $15,000, easy terms.

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BY MOTOR, from Queensboro Bridge Plaza follow left branch of the elevated road to Grand Ave. station and turn right to the houses on Seventh Ave.

RICKERT-BROWN REALTY CO., 82 Vanderbilt Av., N.Y.C. Tel. Vanderbilt 9451

Write for Booklet "T"

Sage Foundation Homes Co.

Forest Hills Gardens

15 MINUTES FROM PENN. STATION

A place for those who appreciate Artistic Surroundings.

A choice of homes and plots for sale.

47 West 34th St. New York

Forest Hills, Long Island

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

12 Sold—*and going fast*

There's a reason—
Built by the Realty Associates



Sullivan St. and Bedford Ave.
Beautiful 1-Family Houses
with Garages—All Brick
7 to 9 Rooms

Sample house furnished by Gimbel Bros.

PRICES $15,700 UP
TERMS TO SUIT

Brighton Line (B. R. T.) Subway to Prospect Park Station.

Realty Associates, Builders
162 Remsen St., B'klyn.

In the Crescent Hill Section of
BAY RIDGE
81ST ST., between Ridge Boulevard and Colonial Road.

One-family, semi-detached (with garage); easy housekeeping homes; eight rooms and bath; every modern convenience; decorated to suit; near 77th St. station, 4th Av. Subway. Open for inspection daily and Sunday.

J. W. SANDS, Builder
Telephone Shore Road 2395M.

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Several new one-family Colonials, 6-8 rooms and bath; plot 85x138; elegant; all improvements; fine section; near all transit, schools, &c.; others. CLASSIC CONSTRUCTION CO., Myrtle and 110th St.; also 84th Av. and 115th St., Richmond Hill.

$1,000 DOWN
BUYS TAX EXEMPT HOUSE
AT JAMAICA

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A Country Home in Town.

28 minutes from Grand Central.
Beautiful Chester Hill Park at Mt. Vernon, a section of fine homes on large plots of ground.

STUCCO HOUSE, having wide centre entrance hall, large living room, opening on side porch which overlooks beautiful formal garden. Six bedrooms and two baths, steam heat, modern equipment. House about 3 years old.
Grounds 150x200.
Garage, chicken house, vegetable garden.
Ideal Summer and Winter Home.
THE OWNER IS ANXIOUS TO SELL.

ANDERSON REALTY Co.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Irvington

A Compact Little Home.

A compact little home in private part off the main road, yet only 6 minutes' walk to station; exceptionally durable construction; fine shrubbery and gardens; 4 nice bedrooms, large living room with fireplace, hot water heat, gas and electricity. Owner has been asking $22,000. Will consider offer under $20,000.

Prince & Ripley
437 Fifth Ave. Tel. Mur. Hill 555
DOBBS FERRY 34.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED
BRONXVILLE
$100 Per Month

On one or two year lease, with privilege of buying, New 10-room, 3-bath house, all improvements, in one of the most desirable sections of this charming residential community. Convenient to station, stores, schools, and country clubs. May be inspected Sunday P. M.
Allerton Street and Palmer Avenue.

BROOKSIDE HOMES, Inc.
103 Park Avenue, New York.
Phone Vanderbilt 10848.

Greenacres

A real home, low, artistic type, 8 rooms, 3 baths; steam heat, electricity, gas, open fireplace; hardwood floors; plot 100 feet front Garage.
PRICE $23,000—$5,000 CASH

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"BUILDING WAGES CUT $1 (Per Day) IN WESTCHESTER"

AND

$4,000 LOTS (75x150)
CUT TO $2,625.

AT

PHILIPSE MANOR

ON-THE-HUDSON.

Refigure the plans of that contemplated house and then come out and choose your lot in this delightful community where so many discriminating homeseekers

ARE BUYING and BUILDING

Edward B. Morris

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Philipse Manor Office at Sta.
OPEN SUNDAYS
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37 Minutes from Grand Central.

"GET THE SITE"—BUY NOW!

Land prices are low today, so select the plot for erecting your home at once. Building sites 50x125 from $1,000 upward. Let us help finance and build your ideal home. You will find it easier than you thought.

REMARKABLE BARGAIN.

Charming six room house, bath, all improvements. Hot water heat. Beautiful trees. Restricted section. Sound view. 50x195. Price $10,500.

Call at local office. Phone Larchmont 22 or write for illustrated booklet.

George Howe 527 Fifth Ave. N.Y.
Specialist in Suburban and Country Property

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OPPORTUNITY

WE HAVE JUST BEEN OFFERED A BIG BARGAIN

One of the most picturesque tracts within 50 miles of New York.

Situated a few miles from a most exclusive colony.

Large substantial mansion, furnished. Several outbuildings.

Over 400 acres of high rolling land.

We can sell this for $94,000 cash to a quick buyer. Phone Fish & Marvin, Gaining 874.

White Plains
$12,500

Owner going away has reduced the price on his home from $14,500 for quick sale; high elevation, fine section; plot 80x125; well built pre-war house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplace, 1-car garage; this is a rare bargain for someone who can appreciate value.

Prince & Ripley
437 Fifth Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 555
White Plains 2676

ATTRACTIVE SUBURBAN HOME.

In best location of Pelham Manor. Stucco on hollow tile. Red tile roof. Double garage, same exterior as main building. About 1 acre of ground, well laid out and landscaped. Contains 12 rooms and 4 baths. Interior exceptionally well done. Entire interior finish of excellent quality. The appointments of the house are complete in every detail and thoroughly modern. Open for inspection. Price has been decidedly reduced

BURKE STONE, Inc., Pelham 1073.

Country Estates

SALE OR RENT

Kenneth Ives & Co.
17 East 49d St., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 9637

PELHAM MANOR

For Rent Furnished

August and first week of September, 9 rooms, 3 baths, billiard room. 2-car garage. $300 per month. Phone Fish & Marvin, Pelham 1067.

WESTCHESTER AND LONG ISLAND PROPERTIES

Fish & Marvin

MAIN OFFICE: 527 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK
BRANCH OFFICES THROUGHOUT TERRITORY

Bronxville

DISTINCTIVE ENGLISH COTTAGE, stucco and half timber construction, 9 rooms, 3 baths, with shower, all improvements. Garage. Plot 75x100. 10 minutes' walk to station. Price $25,000. Wants an offer. Apply H-616.

FONDFIELD CROSSWAYS. Attractive Colonial residence, modern throughout, 8 rooms, 2 baths, living and breakfast porches, 3 fireplaces, tiled kitchen, clothes chute to laundry. Garage for 2 cars. Plot 140x130. Price $30,000. Apply H-201.

3 ATTRACTIVE BRICK HOUSES for rent conditionally with option to purchase, 9 rooms, 3 baths. 2-car garage, 3 minutes' walk from station. Attractive surroundings. Rental $300 per month. Apply H-629. Phone Bronxville 3100.

Overlooking Hudson

1 HOUR FROM GRAND CENTRAL. 14 acres in most desirable section, fine old shade trees, garden and picturesque brook. Frame farm house, contains 3 spacious rooms. Numerous outbuildings. For immediate sale, price has been greatly reduced. Apply O-1041. Phone Ossining 874.

Pelham Manor

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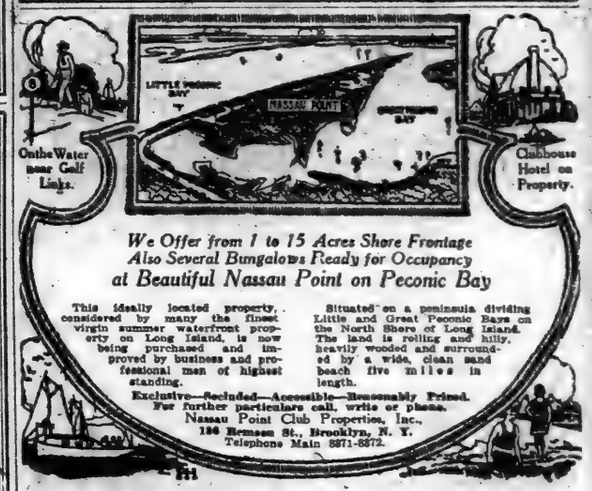
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REAL ESTATE—Other Cities and Towns.

REAL ESTATE—Other Cities and Towns.

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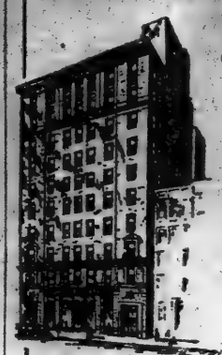
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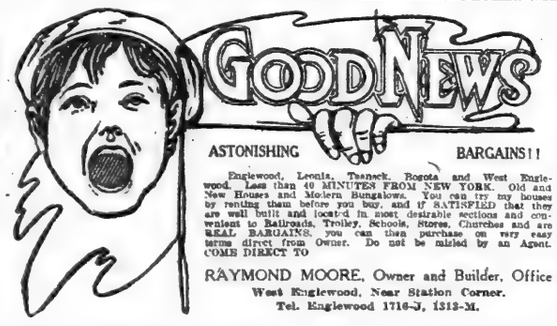


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4 ROOMS & BATH
overlooking Central Park and Manhattan St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

Immediate Possession
Fireproof Buildings
640-644 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
(Cor. 141st St.)
5, 6 & 7 Room Apartment
1, 2 and 3 Baths.
3569 BROADWAY
(Cor. 144th St.)
82-84 WEST 12TH ST.
4 Room Apartment.
Apply on premises, or
Newmark, Jacobs & Newmark,
1042 St. Nicholas Av., N. Y.
Tel. Wadsworth 3949.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Unfurnished—West Side.

Hotel Esplanade

Opposite the Edmund Meadow
305 West End Ave.
At Seventy-Fourth Street

To those who desire the atmosphere of a private residence, and at the same time, freedom from the care incidental to conducting one's own establishment, *The Esplanade* offers a delightful solution. It is restrictively a residential hotel combining the comfort and perfect service found in the best European hotels with the convenience and efficiency encountered in America. The Esplanade Restaurant (under the same management as the Elysee) has attained high favor. Here a *dinner a prix fixe* is served, in addition to the service *a la carte*.

For immediate occupancy or from October First. Suites of two or more rooms; none furnished.

As suggestive of effective appointments, several suites have been furnished for exhibition by H. F. Huber and Company.

GEO. E. DANIELS, Resident Manager
Phone Columbus 7200 or
MARK RAFALSKY & CO.
11 EAST 60th STREET
Telephone: Vanderbilt 2027

THE WENDOLYN

cor. Riverside Drive and 100th St.

Overlooking the Hudson

9-10-11 ROOMS *with three baths*

This distinctive corner apartment house, commanding New York's finest view of the stately Hudson, with a room arrangement only equalled by Park Avenue's finest apartments, offers a few magnificent apartments at attractive rentals—*from October 1st.* Exceptionally large light rooms with an abundance of closet space and all the very latest improvements—and in addition an unusual service.

Apply on premises, or
DONOVAN ESTATE, INC.
80 Broadway Bowling Green 1280

Studio Apartments
FOR RENT
23 West 56th Street

Beautiful private house; elevator and all other conveniences.

2 rooms and bath $1800
4 " " " 1800
4 " " " 3000
4 " " " 4000

Immediate possession or October 1st.

Apply
MICHAEL
23 WEST 56TH STREET

The Lorington

1 WEST 70th ST.
Facing Central Park. One of the best built apartment houses in the exclusive Central Park section.
For Immediate or October Occupancy
One Apartment of 11 Rooms, 3 Baths
One Apartment of 10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Renting Agent on Premises
MALCOLM E. SMITH, Inc.
101 Madison Ave. Tel. Vanderbilt 7388

Possession at Once

350 WEST 71ST ST.
8 Rooms & Bath; $2,100 to $2,200
172 WEST 79TH ST.
8 Rooms & Bath; $2,200 to $2,600
225 West 80th St. (Cor. Broadway)
5, 6 Rooms, 2 Baths; $2,000 to $2,500
18 WEST 82ND ST.
2 Rooms and Bath; $1,000 to $1,200
131 Riverside Drive (Cor. 86th St.)
9 Rooms, 3 Baths; $5,000
160 WEST 87TH ST.
2-6 Rooms & Bath, $1,200 to $2,000.
312 WEST 109TH ST.
5 & 7 Rooms; $1,600 & $2,000.

NOTE:—Oct. possession in few cases.
Wood, Dolson Co., INC.
80th St. & B'way. Phone Schuyler 1100

12 ROOMS

2 and 3 Master Baths
Exceptional Size
Living Room 15x26
SPACIOUS CLOSETS
Modern House—Full Service
RENTS FROM $3300
Apt. Suitable for Doctor
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES
230 West 107th St.

101 West 80th St.

7 large rooms and 2 baths
Sublet to Oct. 1, 1922
—$2700 per annum—
Immediate Possession. Inquire Supt.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
6 rooms, bath, servant toilet, latest improvements, fireproof apartment, subway corner Aug. 1, 1921. W. J. Burns, N. W. corner 142d St. and Broadway, Real Estate Office.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Unfurnished—West Side.

Elevator Apartments

Highest Type of Buildings
315 Central Park West
Northwest Corner 91st St.
10 Rooms & 3 Baths.
Corner Duplex Apartment
7 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Facing Park
150 West 79th St.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
All Outside Rooms
157 West 57th St.
3 & 4 Rooms & Bath.
Housekeeping Apartment
Maid Service Optional
15 East 48th St.
2 Rooms & Bath
Non-Housekeeping Apartment. Restaurant, Maid and Valet Service

In Some Instances Possession of the Above Apartments May Be Obtained Prior to Oct. 1st, 1921

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co.
505 FIFTH AVENUE
Murray Hill 6060

The Home You Want

can unquestionably be found in this selected list of Washington Heights apartments.

Four Rooms
507 West 186th Street
**729 Wadsworth Avenue*
**730 Wadsworth Avenue*
**719 West 180th Street*
366 Wadsworth Avenue

Five Rooms
720 West 171st Street
**729 Wadsworth Avenue*
**730 Wadsworth Avenue*
**326 Audubon Avenue*
145 Wadsworth Avenue

Apply on Premises or to
CHAS. S. KOHLER, Inc.
1428 St. Nicholas Avenue
Telephone Wadsworth 9060
**Elevator Service.*

255 WEST END AVE.
at 72nd Street
3 and 4 Rooms, Bath

440 WEST END AVE.
Corner 81st Street
7 Rooms, Bath
8 Rooms, 2 Baths

808 WEST END AVE.
Corner 99th Street
9 Rooms, 3 Baths

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
can be arranged on a few apartments.

Samuel A. Herzog
299 Madison Ave. Murray Hill 7454

36 Central Park South
Near Plaza Hotel, Clubs and the centre of exclusiveness.
2, 3 & 4 rooms & baths.
All modern conveniences, 3 elevators.
Apply to Manager on premises.

777 WEST END AVE.

Southwest Cor. 98th St.
Modern 12-story fireproof building.
Two Apartments of
10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
One Duplex Apartment
One Corner Apartment
All Outside Rooms
ALSO AN 8 ROOM APARTMENT
Unusually large rooms, well planned. Southern exposure.
SHARP & CO., 2489 BROADWAY

The Royalton

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
Single Rooms—Room & Bath
2 Rooms & Bath. Studio Apartment.
HOTEL SERVICE—RESTAURANT
44 W. 44th Street

55 West 55th St.

Modern 9-Story Apartment House.
Apartments, 3 & 4 Rooms
Immediate Possession or Oct. 1st.
Apply on premises, or
N. A. BERWIN & CO., 103 PARK AV.

Hotel Peter Stuyvesant
Central Park West, at 86th St.
Suites now being shown for rental
UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED
1 Room and Bath, $900 up
2 Rooms and Bath, $1400 up
3 Rooms and Bath, $2200 up
To as many as desired.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
WM. F. INGOLD, MANAGER.

94TH ST., 314-321 WEST
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE
6 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS WITH BATH $1500
4 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS WITH BATH $1200
Immediate Possession.

60 RIVERSIDE DR., COR. 78th
Just Completed—Two Apartments
occupying entire 3d & 4th floors in large private residence overlooking Hudson. Private elevator and all conveniences. An exclusive apartment, with exceptionally large rooms, in New York's most desirable location. $4,000.
Owner resides on premises.
Phone 7248 Schuyler.

10th St., 31 West
Exclusive house; 7 very large rooms, bath, heat, electricity; $2,400. Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Know Your Next Door Neighbor but Choose Your Neighborhood

SOME of the best people in the country are living at Jackson Heights. A restricted residential community of unusual attractiveness, and comprising many recreational features: Tennis Courts, Golf Course and Children's Play Grounds.

The apartments are modern in every detail, and divided into 4, 5 and 6 all outside Rooms. Ranging in prices from $85 to $125 a month, with a modest initial payment, which is applied against your account and in six years you own the apartment, which is tax exempt for ten years. Act now—or react later.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Take Queensboro Subway at Grand Central — Corona Line to 25th Street Station

22 Minutes from 42nd Street



Broadway and 98th St.

Southwest Corner
Now open for inspection
Ready for occupancy September 1st
A magnificent fireproof building embodying every known improvement, the last word in apartment house construction; every new idea of builder's art has been installed, private house rooms, abundance of closet space, 8 elevators, roof garden, ballroom, etc.
Suites of 4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms
$2,300 to $5,500
Maid Service Furnished if Desired
Agent on Premises Daily and Sunday or
HARRY SCHIFF, Hotel Monterey, B'way & 94th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

New Apartments on the Hudson
Cozy 3-4-5 room suites with every modern improvement, ready for occupancy, at
720 W. 170th St.
Distinctive refinements and exceptional arrangement assure maximum light, air, convenience and comfort. Elevator service.
Representative on Premises or
Chas. S. Kohler, Inc.,
1428 St. Nicholas Avenue,
Telephone Wadsworth 9060.

The Dorilton
171 West 71st St., Cor. B'way.
Apartments of
7 & 8 ROOMS
2 WEST 88TH ST.
Cor. Central Park West.
8 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
Buckingham Court
310 West 99th St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths.
The above apartments are for either immediate possession or possession October 1st. Apply on premises or
Manhattan Leasing Co.
149 Church St. Phone Barclay 6390.

ELDORADO

Central Park West, Cor. 91st St.
Restaurant, Roof Garden, APARTMENT HOTEL.
Non-Housekeeping Suites of 1 TO 3 ROOMS
Rent including maid service.
Rental $70 to $125.
Inquire on Premises or
SHARP & CO., 2489 Broadway.

411 WEST END AVE. Cor. 80th
10 rooms, 2 baths, $3,000-$3,750.
157 WEST 79TH ST.
6-7 rooms, 2-3 baths, $3,000-$3,500.
260 RIVERSIDE DRIVE Cor. 96th
6-7-8 rooms, 2-3 baths, $3,750-$4,500.
130 CLAREMONT AVE.
4-7 rooms, $1,200-$1,800.
Apply to Superintendents or
LOUIS SCHLECHTER.
Riverside 1070. 2,581 Broadway.

3-4-5 ROOMS & BATH
$1,000 TO $2,000.
Complete kitchens.
61 WEST 74TH ST.
Elevator apartment; new, modern and up to date; ready for occupancy.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d St.

HOTEL SEVILLIA
117 West 58th St.
3 and 4 Rooms & Bath
Immediate and Full Occupancy.

57TH WEST No. 227 & 229
Two rooms and bath, heat, hot water, electric light, strictly modern; possession August 1st. Premises or J. K. MOORE, 215 West 57th St. Columbus 3053 and 3054.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MODERN APARTMENTS TO LET

789 West End Ave.
Cor. 99th St.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
$2,000 to $4,500.

345 West 88th St.
Near Riverside Drive.
11 Rooms, 4 Baths, $4,500 and $7,000
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $4,000.

Manchester
258 WEST 109TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,500.

304 West 92d St.
Near West End Ave.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,500.

La Grange
1 WEST 68D ST., Cor. C. P. W.
5 Rooms and Bath, $2,000.

Luxor
600 WEST 113TH ST. Cor. Broadway.
4 Rooms and Bath, $1,000.

545 West 125th St.
Near Manhattan St. Subway Station.
4 Rooms and Bath, $1,000.
5 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, $1,200 and $1,400.
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, $840.

109-111-113 West 74th St.
Non-Elevator.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette and Bath. $1,200, $1,300, $1,400.

Cornwall
255 WEST 98TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,000.

Hendrik Hudson
621 WEST 110TH ST., Cor. Riverside Dr.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,200.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,800.
4 Rooms, 1 Bath, $1,000.

Stuart
250 WEST 94TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
6 Rooms and Bath, $2,250.

841-5 West End Ave.
Cor. 101st St.
5 Rooms and Bath, $1,600.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,850 and $2,200.
Non-Elevator.

Oregon
102 WEST 94TH ST., Cor. 7th Ave.
3, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $2,000.

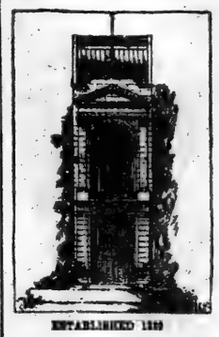
661 West 179th St.
5 Rooms and Bath, $840.

132 West 72d St.
2 Rooms, Kitchenette and Bath, $1,200. Non-Elevator.

NOTE—With few exceptions immediate possession of these apartments may be had.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d Street, Near B'way. Telephone 7240 Columbus.

FOR OVER 30 YEARS SUCCESSFUL MANAGERS OF REAL ESTATE



ESTABLISHED 1890

We have the oldest Management Department on the West Side. Our service includes in part:

1. The negotiation of leases.
2. The collection of rents.
3. The hiring of the help.
4. The proper attention to all repairs.
5. The making of payment at proper times of taxes and assessments.

We respectfully solicit the management of your property.

SLAWSON & HOBBS 162 West 72nd Street *Near Broadway*

MARIAN GARDEN APARTMENTS

820-830 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
NEAR 158TH STREET.
NEW BUILDING READY SEPT., 1921.
3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms
LARGE CENTRE GARDEN.
RENTS $1,080 TO $1,860...NOW BEING LEASED.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES
or
ANTHONY CAMPAGNA
200 West 72nd St., at B'way. *Tel. Columbus 4454.*

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Apartment Wanted

Two master bedrooms and one bath, living-room, dining-room, maid's room and toilet, kitchen. Must be light. Prefer southern exposure. No long hall. Master bedroom and living-room must be good-sized. Either near Drive on West Side or between 60th and 90th Streets, Central Park and Lexington Ave., on East Side. HWD, Box 40, Postal Station "F," N. Y. C.

Unfurnished—West Side.

SMALL SUITES

101 West 52nd Street
N. W. Corner 6th Ave.
EXCEPTIONALLY well arranged suites of two and three large rooms with bath. Every modern improvement—steam heat, electric light, telephone, etc.
Most centrally and conveniently located.
For particulars, apply to representative on the premises, or
EARLE & CALHOUN,
212 West 72d St. Columbus 5116

THE GOYA
611 West 156th St.
6 Rooms and Bath
in high-class elevator apartment house, directly opposite the grounds and buildings of the Hispanic Museum and Art Society and adjoining subway station. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
12th St., NEAR 5th AVE.
21-23 WEST. "ARDEA" ELEVATOR APARTMENT; AN UNUSUAL SUITE OF 7 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH; MODERN; EXCELLENT SERVICE; $3,200 PER ANNUM; POSSESSION SEPT. 1. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Unfurnished—East Side.

19 East 64th St.
In the very centre of the fashionable section
NEW APARTMENTS
Ready for occupancy, 3, 5 and 6 rooms, sleeping porches, open fireplaces, elevator, hall service; rents $2,400 to $5,800; also a housekeeping
DUPLEX STUDIO
8 rooms, spacious balcony, 3 baths, open fireplace, 2 porches, all modern improvements; rent $9,000.

940 PARK AVE.

Corner 81st St.
Modern fireproof apartments ready for occupancy: 6 rooms, 2 baths, $3,600; 7 rooms, 2 baths, $3,900, one left; 8 rooms, bath, $4,700, one left; 4 rooms, bath, one left, $2,600. All housekeeping apartments.
Apply for Rental on Premises.

68-70 East 86th St.
7 and 8 Rooms, $3,500 to $4,000
Immediate possession can be arranged.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Tel. 9200 Plaza

1219 Madison Ave.,
S. E. CORNER 88TH ST.
9 rooms, cor., $3300
8 rooms, light, $2800

The 5th Ave. 8 Outside Rooms Fashionable Residential Section
5th Ave. & 85th St. Rental $4,000

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Unfurnished—East Side.

981 Park Ave.

Cor. 83rd St.
7 Unusually Large Rooms
2 Baths
7TH FLOOR
Immediate Possession
Rent 4,200
3-year lease if desired.
Apply Superintendent, or
WILLIAM S. DENISON & CO.
150 Nassau Street
Beekman 1000

3 E. 85 St. 12 Rooms, 3 Baths Finest Residential Section.
at 5th Ave. $6,500

Unfurnished—New Jersey.

EAST ORANGE—APARTMENTS
Immediate Occupancy.
Situated in one of the most select residential sections of One of the Oranges, of Fireproof and Soundproof Construction. Elevator Service, Solarium and Promenade on Roof, Community Garage, Separate Maids' Quarters, together with every convenience of the most Modern Apartments.
Affording an unbroken view of the surrounding country and situated in the Centre of a most Extensive and Elaborate arrangement of Lawns.
Conveniently situated to the D., L. & W. Railroad and the Hudson Tubes. Thirty-five minutes to Cortlandt St. and forty-five minutes to 42d St. and Broadway.
With a few remaining apartments of 1, 3, 4 and 5 rooms with 1 bath and 5 rooms with 2 baths; will be decorated to suit tenants leasing Sept. 1 and Oct. 1.
RIDGEWOOD COMPANY,
74 South Munn Av., East Orange, N. J.
Phone for an appointment,
or apply to Supt., on premises.
Orange 3852-J Orange 6200

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Unfurnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS
BEST AVAILABLE LIST FOR FALL LEASING.
Furnished and Unfurnished
Fifth and Park Avenue Sections.
Worthington Whitehouse, Inc.
446 Madison Avenue. Tel. Plaza 6400

Unfurnished—Bronx.

University Heights
JUST COMPLETED
2315 Andrews Ave.
Block west of University Av.
IDEAL APARTMENTS LOCATION
3-4-5 ROOMS
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
3 min. walk to Lexington Av. Sta., 6th and 9th Av. "L." Express Station, Fordham Road.
Reasonable Rent. Agt. on Premises.

MELROSE COURTS

GARDEN APARTMENTS
163d ST. and TELLER AVE.
One block from N. Y. Central Melrose Station.
Two blocks north 161st St. Crosstown.
Now Ready for Occupancy
ONLY A FEW LEFT
5-6-7 ROOMS $101 $145
ALSO
READY For occupancy about OCT. 1
3-4-6 ROOMS $62 $120
Apply on Premises or
Niewenhous Company, Inc.
216 EAST 161ST ST.

New Building, Ready for Occupancy
3-4 Rooms
199th St. and Valentine Ave.
Lex. and Jerome Av. Subs., 6th and 9th Av. "L"; moderate rental. Agent on premises.

MAKE Money to loan on real estate, first and second mortgages, leaseholds, interests in estates, merchandise or other good collateral. Cohen Bros., 32 Wall St.

$200,000 to loan on good, safe second mortgages, New York City only; will also finance building operations. M. S. Amos, 7 East 42d St.

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE money to loan. Call, write or phone. Sheppard & Co., 2,413 Seventh Avenue, Audubon 4076 and 2120.

PRIVATE FUNDS—MORTGAGE MONEY for Manhattan and Bronx real estate. BULKLEY REALTY CORPORATION, TIMES BUILDING. BRYANT 7736-1537.

FIRST MORTGAGE money, all sums, Manhattan and Bronx; also second mortgage money; quick action. Greenhut-Siegel, 5469 Bergen Av., corner 149th, Bronx.

LOANS upon mortgages, rentals, warehouse receipts and other collateral. Neuton Finance Corporation, 160 B'way, Room 908.

$1,500,000 to Loan on Mortgages. Duross Co., 261 Broadway. Barclay 5734.

ATTORNEY has sums from $3,000 to $25,000 to loan on first mortgages. J 901 Times Downtown.

MONEY loaned on chattel mortgages, endorsers and other collateral. Samuel Markel, 233 Broadway. Canal 1912.

PRIVATE party will entertain some second mortage propositions. 15 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

HAVE money for first or second mortgages up to $20,000. J. Hofmann & Son, Times Bldg. Bryant 561.

MONEY loaned on real estate and chattels; reasonable, confidential. 812 World Bldg.

$15,000 AVAILABLE for first mortgage. Apply by mail, Kennedy, 46 Day St.

STANDING 5-year mortgages; low cost. J. C. Hough & Co., 200 B'way, Tel. Cort. 4408.

WANTED—$8,000 first mortgage; principals. T 1053 Times Harlem.

MORTGAGE LOANS WANTED.

WANTED—$25,000 first mortgage, exclusive Oyster Bay section, commuting home, comfortable house; electric lights; five acres land; servant's and gardener's cottages, barns, garage, highly improved hot-top road with traffic; worth three times loan wanted; fine opportunity for placing money with first-class security. F 543 Times.

$20,000 WANTED, bond, mortgage. New Jersey residence; value $75,000. B 361 Times.

$4,000 SECOND MORTGAGE for sale, liberal discount. Geo. Royal, 2,185 7th Av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

100%
CO-OPERATIVE OWNERSHIP.
LA TOURAINE,
50 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
N. W. COR. 115TH ST.,
VICINITY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, CATHEDRAL ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.
FOR $350 PER ROOM
RECEIVE PERMANENT LEASE AND PART OWNERSHIP IN HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
SUITES 6 AND 7 ROOMS.
REPRESENTATIVES ON PREMISES.
SPOTTS & STARR, INC.,
TIMES BUILDING. BRYANT 4000.

BARGAINS!!!
Washington Hts.—6-story new-law walk-up, layout 2 of 5s; rents over $26,000; price $135,000; first mortgage standing; only $1,500 year to pay off second.

6-story elevator; rents $19,500; price under six times rent.

On Riverside Drive, 6-story elevator, good layout, southern exposure; rents over $51,500; asking $300,000; easy terms.

Other bargains in investment property and private houses; principals only.
W. H. EBBITT CO.,
118 WEST 72D.

REAL BARGAINS FORQUICK INVESTORS. Madison Av. store property, 50x100, below 116th St.; price $62,000; rent $12,000; cash $10,000 to $12,000, ten-year mortgage.
Avenue B store property, 20x100, 4 story and basement; cash $10,000, ten-year mortgage.
30% on investment. Live-wire buyers will find this very profitable.
A call at our office will convince you of the above.
ARTHUR CUTLER & CO.,
2 Broadway. Tel. Worth 3190.

AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN.
Beautifully house, within a block and a half of 110th st., Broadway subway; can be purchased for less than a few times the rental.
In A1 condition. Act quick.
E. J. MAAS REALTY CO., INC.,
260 West 102d St. Monon Riverside 0864.

WITH VIEW OF RIVER.
BEAUTIFUL gray stone twenty-foot, four-Beautiful gray stone 20-foot, four-story and basement private dwelling, 12 rooms, 3 baths, 40 feet deep, 200 feet from Drive, in upper Eighties. Immediate possession; not slightest repair necessary; $40,000; terms; an exceptional opportunity. Owner, 1 Walden, 615 Lexington Building. Bryant 868.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
306 West 77th St., furnished or unfurnished, 4 story and basement, 14 rooms; garage; floors 3 inches; house built electricity; fine condition; $35,000 unfurnished; 50% on bonds and mortgages; possession at once; inspection by appointment. Phone Murray Hill 4125.

GREENWICH VILLAGE—12-room house, 2 baths; 5 years' straight lease; well furnished, residential neighborhood, $1,500, half cash. 1 Washington Square.

J. & E. REALTY CORP.,
5 Columbus Circle.

PLOT 40x98.
Subway to 42d st.
side of Park
25th St. to 1st Av.
J. G. 429 East 26th St.

10TH ST., EAST—BLOCK BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES; 10 ROOMS, 4 BATHS; LEASES EXPIRE OCT. 1. PRICE $12,000. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

FOR SALE—15 or more of 100 room hotel, $20,000 net yearly profit; located in New York City; steam heat, electric light; price $35,000 cash; entire furniture in first class and strict investigation. F. B., 12 Times.

$5,000 CASH REQUIRED.
West 84th St. one or West End Av.), 3-story and basement brick dwelling, 10 rooms, 2 baths; move right in. S 874 Times Downtown.

629 ST., 533 WEST—Five-story and cellar; rents about $3,000; cold water flat; must be sold at once; price $21,000; $15,000 cash. Write only. Harry Held, 252 Pearl St., New York.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
A fine residence in West Ingleton Square section, 13 rooms, 3 baths, good condition. Apply Williams Dexter Co., Inc., 72 Greenwich Av. Chelsea 9858.

SELECT LIST of east side dwellings for sale. Joseph A. Cassidy, 206 Broadway. Telephone 6912 Cortlandt.

I CAN SUPPLY YOUR NEEDS.
Private dwellings, apartment houses, tenements or business property, lofts and stores. Apply Samuel H. Martin, 1,974 Broadway (corner 67th St.).

120TH (Lenox and 5th Avs.)—Ten-room dwelling, electricity, parquet floors; $15,500 terms; positive possession. Van Sant, owner, 119 Nassau St.

125TH ST., 138 EAST (near Irving Place)—25x103, 4-story dwelling, extra deep; suitable institution, business; price $52,500, terms. Van Sant, 119 Nassau St.

LEXINGTON AV. (near 125th)—Three 3-story dwellings, 10 rooms each; $2,400 cash each; price $15,000; possession. J. L. Van Sant, owner, 119 Nassau St.

WEST 70S—Good dwelling for sale, for occupancy or rooming purposes; price right; principals. Wolfson, 405 Lexington Av. (42d St.)

94TH ST., 21 WEST—A beautiful 3-story dwelling, 10 rooms, 3 baths; price $25,500; caretaker on premises. Telephone Barclay 9755. S. L. PAKAS, 21 Park Row.

40 EAST 67TH ST.,
Three-story and basement brownstone house, 20x100. OWNER, 115 Straiton Av., Arverne, L. I.

89TH (near Riverside Drive)—4 story and basement, 12 rooms and 3 baths; all up-to-date improvements and ready for occupancy; price $37,000. Barclay 9755.

CORNER property in Greenwich Village, with 4 houses, 35x80 feet; will sell separately or as a whole. Apply Williams-Dexter Co., Inc., 72 Greenwich Av. Chelsea 9858.

EAST SIDE—Cold water double; can be bought cheap with $5,000 cash, netting 30 per cent. on investment. Biltmore Realty Corp., Times Bldg.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS — Dwelling, six-teen rooms, four baths, electricity, steam; rent $250; straight lease; sell furniture. S 214 Times.

GREENWICH AVENUE.
Three story and basement, 20x72; monthly tenant; price $14,000.
PEPE, 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

$4,250 CASH above mortgage will buy 20-family east side tenement netting 25 per cent. at old rents; good condition. OWNER, 324 Times Downtown.

$8,000 CASH will purchase a 25-foot corner on Lenox Av., below 125th St.; price far below the access valuation. Goodwin & Goodwin, 260 Lenox Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

WHAT $1,000 WILL DO.
Buy private houses and tenements well located and showing fair returns.
East Eighties—Park Av. dwelling, $40,000.
East 74th St.—Lexington, 20-foot, $10,000.
1st Av., near 59th St.—Tenement with stores, monthly rentals; price $15,000.
West Eighties, near Riverside—Dwelling, $22,000.
EVERETT M. REIKAR,
4620 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av. (42d).

$72,000—Tenement, bargain, Madison Av.; cash $16,000; big returns; $37,000 tenement, Bronx; cash $10,000; rent $12,500; long mortgage; bargain; many others; also 1-2-3-family houses, bargains, city and commuting zone; easy terms. Joseph D. O'Cohen, 156 East 125th St., Room 302.

DOCTORS OPPORTUNITY.
$5,000 CASH WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL 2-STORY AND BASEMENT DWELLING ON 79TH ST. EXTENSIVE DECORATIONS AND FLOORINGS; PRINCIPALS ONLY.
JACOB HORN.
1917 7 AV. UNIVERSITY 6025.

FOR SALE—331 West 85th St., furnished or unfurnished, three-story and basement; parquet floors, two bath rooms, gas and electricity; $35,000 furnished, $32,000 without furniture; has a mortgage for $14,500. For inspection every day from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.

A BARGAIN, west side, convenient to 96th St. "L" station; three 5-story walk-up apartments; corner with stores; 32 apartments, 6 and 7 rooms; rental $37,400; mortgage $128,000; price $250,000. Vanderbilt 1733. E. J. BIRLEY, 542 5th Av.

ST. NICHOLAS AVE.—Greystone, swell front, 3 story and basement, 10 rooms, 2 baths, 5th Aves. busses pass door, near subways and L express stations; possession Oct. 1st. J. K. Roddy, 45 E. 17th St., Room 708.

BUILDERS ATTENTION.
Prominent B'way corner plot 100x120, near Dyckman St., ready for improvement; price $60,000, cash $10,000; liberal subordination, building and permanent loan arranged. Slawson & Hobbs, 102 West 72 St., N. Y.

RESIDENCE lease, unfurnished, 11 rooms, 2 baths, butler's pantry, laundry; 10 years; $4,500 yearly; choice private neighborhood, between West End, Riverside Drive; only $325 month; sailing 29th Europe; seen Tuesday, appointment. C 592 Times.

5,731 BROADWAY—Two blocks south of 238th st. subway station; two-family; all latest improvements: lot, 62x162; WILL SELL CHEAP; immediate possession; house open today from 1 to 7 P. M. Thomas & Crawford, 1,929 Amsterdam Av.

FOUR LOTS, HIGHEST ELEVATION, FACING FORT WASHINGTON AV. AND 183D ST. ADJOINING FORT; SELL CHEAP. FITZROY 3727.

ATTENTION, APARTMENT DWELLERS.
Own your home; $35 per month will carry 4-story brick dwelling, 13.8x100, 60-68 front; 130th, near Madison; brokers protected.
SCULLY & CO., 57 EAST 125TH.

4-STORY AND BASEMENT, in lower 80s, size 20x100; 14 rooms, 4 baths, parquet floors; near subway and "L" stations; suitable for rooming; must be sold this week at a sacrifice. Coughlan & Co., 200 W. 72d

THE first buyer takes it; Orchard St., 184; 6 stories, four families; wonderful bargain; investment returned within three years. Arrent on premises Saturday and Sunday.

MURRAY HILL APARTMENTS.
Almost 50 ft. frontage; price $70,000; $15,000 cash; will show over 25% on investment; rents over $12,000. Maurice Wertheim, 405 Lexington Av.

TO LEASE FOR 21 YEARS.
2 6-story elevator houses, 20x100, entire block front on Columbus Av., in the 80s; suitable for alteration. MAXWELL MOSER, 198 Broadway. 7265 Cortlandt.

170TH ST., 654 WEST—Attractive, modern 9-room brick house; open for inspection, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily, except Saturday and Sunday; price and terms reasonable. Telephone Broad 6125.

152D ST., 456 WEST—Nine-room private house; newly decorated; electricity; immediate possession. Seen Sunday; or apply Robert Hopper, Room 1303, 50 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 3071.

FOR SALE, or on long term lease, between 34th and 40th Sts., plot 45x98, four and five story buildings, lease until May 1922. WHITE L. K., Room 802, 1,328 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PLOT 75x100.
West 192d St., 100 feet east of St. Nicholas Av.; improved on all sides; subway station. Apply Wright Barclay, Inc., 320 5th Av. Telephone Pennsylvania 6896.

IN vicinity of West 14th St. and 10th Av.—5-story brick building, in A1 condition; could be converted into a loft or storage building; about 50x90; lot 50x100; no agents. C 226 Times.

OPTION for lease having expired, the lot, northwest corner 98th st. and Central Park West is now for sale. Only address Owner, 35 Francis Hillenbrand, 1,060 Amsterdam Av.

UNUSUAL POSSIBILITIES.
Close to Broadway and 110th St. subway, 5-story, steam-heated triple 3-4s; rent $6,300, price $41,000, cash $12,000. Estate's Agent, Room 212, 1,270 Broadway.

FOR SALE—Property and furniture of high-class four-story and basement house, West 70s, near Broadway; $9,000; required possession; seven-1 others, West 80s, 90s, $25,000-up. Cusack, 176 West 72d.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS, 3 of the best bargains on Washington Heights: $12,750, $15,500, $16,500; electric and steam heat, sewer, 3,807 Broadway.

BUILDERS—One of the best plots on Washington Heights, 130x100, below grade; little cash; will subordinate; near subway and bus lines. Partridge, 3,807 Broadway.

EAST SIDE HOUSES.
SALE. PLAZA REALTY CO., RENT.
435 Park Av. Tel. Plaza 6891.

REALTORS landlords lowest pre-war estimates on selling, purchasing, decorating; city, country. Lang, 429 Lexington Av. Phone Murray Hill 1811.

FIVE-STORY tenement, west side, 20 families, 3 and 4 rooms, cold water; $20,000; rents $3,650; mortgage three years. David, 237 East 42d, Flatbush.

WEST END AV., 630 (Near 90th St.)—3½-story and basement, 19 by 100, $38,000, terms reasonable. Joseph H. Cohen, 27 Cedar St., Phone John 675.

FARK Av., Murray Hill—American basement modern dwelling; possession; great bargain; less than land value. Murray Hill 3639.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—5-story, steam heat, hot water, walk up; ten apartments, $6,000 cash. Owner, N 979 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE—Corner elevator apartment house, plot 100x100, near West 145th St.; very easy terms. WRITE H. G., Room 852, 1,528 Broadway, N. Y. City.

EAST 81ST ST. (near Park Av.)—Desirable three-story and b sement 20-foot dwelling; all improvements; immediate possession. S 872 Times Downtown.

WEST 76S—4-story, 22 feet; 2 story dining room extension; 13 rooms; electric light; immediate possession; very reasonable terms. Vaza K. Bracher, 240 West 72d St.

SUITABLE FOR ALTERATION.
Lexington Av. (64th); 3-story and basement dwelling; price and terms right. M. Morgenthau Jr. Co., 206 B'way. Cort. 3966.

FOUR COLD WATER, walk up tenements, with stores; no vacancies; East 125th St., Manhattan; 70 per cent. can remain on mortgage. E 64 Times.

71ST ST., WEST (near Broadway)—Beautiful 10-room house, 17x100; $9,000 cash, balance to suit. Mr. Hidalgo, Room 403, Times Bldg.

WEST 191ST—20-family 2-4s, 2-3s on floor; modern; price $78,000; $20,000 required; several others on Washington Heights. Cusack, 176 West 72d.

152D ST. (near Broadway)—Well-built 3-story and basement, 11 rooms, 3 baths; large extension; price right. Goldberg, 3,585 Broadway. Phone Audubon 9530.

TO quick purchaser with $12,000 cash, will sacrifice on five-story walkup and a six-story elevator; rents $24,000. S 233 Times.

THREE brownstone houses, 39th St., near 5th Av., about 60x100; cheap; no agents. Sheldon, 222 Market St., Newark, N. J.

5TH AV. (near 42d St.)—To lease, long term, modern 8-story elevator building; principals only. Morgenthau, 206 Broadway.

808 (near 5th Avenue)—High-class apartment, wonderful investment. 25% on $65,000 cash investment. Murray Hill 4639.

DAYLIGHT FACTORY, 14,800 sq. ft.; Grand Central Terminal section; sell reasonable. Owner, Murray Hill 6667.

2 PRIVATE houses for lease, Riverside Drive in the 80s; 34 rooms. Hines & Smith, 110 West 34th.

TWELVE-ROOM brick house, stone porch; one or two families; good location; great sacrifice. 532 W. 180th St.

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN—West Twenties, choice 4-story residence; excellent for rooming; easy terms. Write Oliver, 12 West 60th.

INCOME PROPERTIES.
Suitable for doctors, dentists; good return. Kent Realty Co., 303 West 72d.

AMERICAN BASEMENT, 14 ROOMS, 68th St., between Madison and Park Avs. LOSEE REALTY CO., 527 PARK AV.

GREENWICH ST., 733—For sale, four-story dwelling, price $10,000; cash, $2,500. Apply M. Weill, 221 West 33d St.

RICHLY appointed private home, fifteen rooms, three baths; near Drive. Academy 937.

WALK-UP apartment, five-story single flat, seven rooms; $13,000 cash required. Apply owner directly. Ouchi, 153 West 103d.

115TH ST., Madison Av.—Ten families; all improvements; one mortgage; need cash. Epstein (owner), 72 East 89th St.

FOURTEEN-ROOM house for sale or rent, possession. Deross, 200 Lexington Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

EXCLUSIVE apartment house, near River-side Drive and 72d St., beautiful finished 2, 3 and 4-room suites, chef and maid service on premises, elevator; party desiring unusual home in refined and luxurious surroundings together with exceptional investment, should investigate this proposition; must be seen to be appreciated; rents $24,000 will bet about $12,000; price $180,000; brokers protected; smaller property considered in part payments. Hugh S. Horton, 71 Central Park West. Tel. Col. 9400.

AMERICA'S BASEMENT HOUSE.
Less than $16,000 cash secures title and immediate possession of an unusually handsome American basement house in the best West End section; Broadway; balance and instalment on mortgage will amount to less than rent of mediocre apartment. G 704 Times Downtown.

122D ST., EAST—22x100, six-story new law, 1-3, 1-5 and store; rents $5,580; three water; cash $4,000; mortgage 10 years for balance; downtown loft building, 6-story electric elevator, $1c99; possession; $13,000 cash; $45,000 mortgage 10 years. C. W. Dunn, 200 Broadway, New York.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN. $32,000.
Rent low, $5,000; 15-family flat.
Easy terms, to close estate.
93d, West; 10 apartments; all impr.
Rent $6,168; only $38,000, easy terms.
WM. P. JONES & SON, 1,358 Broadway.

51ST, 53 EAST—Artistically furnished house; French atmosphere; done in Venetian taffetas and brocades and for Summer, English glazed chints; can be had from now until October, 1922; after that lease unfurnished, four years. Plaza 2468.

SACRIFICING five-story modern, excellent condition; twenty families, fours-fives; rents $10,600, mortgages $49,500, 1925; nets $5,718; cash $14,000. 174th, Audubon. G 838 Times.

22D ST., 528-530 WEST—Two four-story buildings, connected (no basement), size 50x98, elevator 8x16, excellent light; good for warehouse, garage, factory. Duross Company, 261 Broadway. Barclay 5734.

50TH 228-240 WEST—Near Broadway and subway, three-story building, 50x100; steam heat and elevator; possession; long-term lease; brokers' co-operation wanted. H. M. Weill, 221 West 33d St.

78D ST., 38 WEST—20x102, West Side's most modern dwelling, 14 rooms, 5 baths, parquet to top floor; price $43,000, cash $12,000; guaranteed possession. Coughlan & Co., 200 West 72d.

WEST 151ST (Near 8th Av.)—40-ft. 6-story, new 1lw, all improvements, at less than ch r times rent; low rents; easy terms; bargain. Ernest T. Bower, 271 West 125th.

NEAR 72D St. sub-station, four-story and basement, 22x102, 14 rooms, 3 baths, perfect for rooming house or alteration; price $27,000, cash $3,000. Coughlan & Co., 200 West 72d.

116TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.
Five story, with 2 stores, 30 foot front; steam heat, hot water; rents low; sell $45,000. Owner,
R. TELFAIR SMITH, 11 EAST 10TH ST.

ONE of the best conditioned dwellings on the West Side, good location, four stories, 4 baths, steam heat, parquet floors, electric light; owner occupy; price $35,000. Leroy Courtney, 54 West 72d.

WALK-UP apartment house, ten-family, on west side, near subway station; rents, very low, $5,200; October, $7,000; will sacrifice at $32,000; cash $8,000; up-to-date improvements. Coughlan & Co., 200 West 72d.

BELOW 14TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
Four story, 13 rooms, English basement; electric light, parquet floor; rent $4,000; possession.
R. TELFAIR SMITH, 11 EAST 10TH.

WEST 88TH ST., few doors from Drive; 13 rooms, 3 baths, electricity, parquet; perfect condition; owner leaving city, will sacrifice at $35,000; worth $45,000; cash, $6,000. Coughlan & Co., 200 West 72d St.

BROADWAY (Washington Heights)—Private house of 12 rooms, 3 baths; up to let, furnished or unfurnished; all improvements; parquet floors; reasonable terms; immediate possession if necessary. Tel. Audubon 2164.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
Several apartment buildings for sale; right prices, right terms; principals only. EMANUEL KING, 702 West 181st, corner Broadway.

VALUABLE apartment house, 18-family, three stories; well constructed; first mortgage, $28,000; asking $65,000; rents $10,500; October $13,000; small amount of cash. Coughlan & Co., 200 West 72d St.

NEAR Park, private dwelling, electricity, parquet, free and clear, must be sold, asking $17,500, cash required $8,000, worth $25,000. Coughlan & Company, 200 West 72d.

$10,000 cash above mortgage on $39,750, 1925; 5-story 40-footer, modern new law; fifteen families; rents $8,000; 134th, near Broadway. G 437 Times.

SUITABLE FOR CLUB.
Near Columbus Circle, 20-foot 5-story house; extension 2 story; full depth of lot. S 230 Times.

43D, WEST—Possession.
Dwellings, 14-17 rooms; bargains; $7 $16,250-$19,000; easy terms.
WM. P. JONES & SON, 1,358 Broadway.

$6,500 CASH above mortgages of $17,000 will purchase a 5-story double flat on West 117th St. near Lenox Av., rent $4,200. Goodwin & Goodwin, 260 Lenox Av.

BEAUTIFUL six-room furnished house; telephone, electricity; all outside rooms; uptown; convenient; $125 a month. Bryant 8229 Monday.

113TH, 108 WEST—18x100, 3 story and basement dwelling, 11 rooms, 2 baths; electricity; parquet floors; price $18,500; cash required, $5,000. Goodwin & Goodwin, 260 Lenox Av.

AMSTERDAM AV. (80s)—Cold water, $45,000; rents $5,100; 6 rooms and bath will accept small suburban dwelling in part payment. McGrath, 128 Water St., Room 405.

BIG BARGAIN—Loft building near 5th Av. and 23d St.; renting for $26.00; can be purchased for $15,000; pays 25% net. Dr. Wolmart, 17 East 14th St.

97TH ST., WEST (near Columbus Av.)—3 story and basement, 18x100; mortgage $11,500, 5 years; possession day of sale; price $18,500. Goodwin & Goodwin, 260 Lenox Av.

LEXINGTON—Corner; Harlem; seven-story elevator; rental $18,000, cash $15,000, price $90,000; best conditions. E 1242 Times Bronx.

FOR SALE, West 70s, 4 story and basement 20-foot house, containing 22 rooms; price $20,000, or will lease at $6,300 per year net. McGrath & Warren, 5 Columbus Circle.

117TH Av., 674-676—For sale, two four-story tenements, store and basement; price, $22,-500; cash, $4,500. Apply H. M. Weill, 221 West 33d St.

FOR SALE—10-year lease of an altered house on West End Av.; cost of alteration $12,000; will sacrifice at $4,500. McGrath & Warren, 7 Columbus Circle.

70S WEST—Three-story and basement, 12 rooms, 2 baths, electricity; possession Oct. 1; asking $27,500, easy terms. Details from Cusack, 176 West 72d.

SACRIFICE—Want to sell part of my improved land for $500 per lot to get money to build on balance; within 5c. fare zone; worth triple. Owner, H 436 Times.

9TH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.
25 ft. four-story and basement; 18 rooms; must be sold; price reasonable.
R. TELFAIR SMITH, 11 EAST 10TH ST.

FOR SALE—Beautiful six-room detached house, enclosed porch, garage; bargain. Bergman, 19 Kings Place, Brooklyn. Take Sea Beach express to Kings Highway.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN—154 room elevator; 75x100; near 145th-Broadway; rent $27,000; principals only. H. 852 Columbus Av.

3-STORY and basement, 10 rooms, 2 baths, electric light, near subway; vacant; $150 month. Denzer, 3,807 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY store single flat near 3d Av.; Harlem; rents $1,560; principals only. C 258 Times.

FIVE-STORY, fine condition, 15-family; rents nearly $7,600; price $40,000; cash required $8,300. K 744 Times Downtown.

DWELLING, 4-story, 33d St., near 8th Av.; $20,000, terms; early possession. Ames & Co. 28 West 31st St.

FIVE-STORY double apartment near Columbus Circle; rents $5,000; offer wanted; principals only. C 257 Times.

ATTRACTIVE three-story and basement house, park block, partly remodeled, fine condition, $30,000; want offer. K 342 Times.

HOUSE—12 rooms, $17,500; fine residence, 1 or 3 families; best location, Greenwich Village, Duross, 125 West 14th.

HOUSE and STORE for sale. For particulars apply on premises, Joseph Pell, 1,598 Lexington Av.

50'S (PARK)—RENT HOUSE, $4,000 YEAR, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 4 masters, 2 maid's; modern. Plaza 410. Monday.

FOR SALE—180 Ludlow St., 4-story front and rear house (store), 24.11x89.6. Mrs. Cox, 554A Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.

$12,500 cash buys 6-story 75-ft. elevator vicinity Cathedral Parkway; bargain; principals. F. A. Edmiston, 5 Beekman.

20TH, WEST—Four-story brownstone dwelling, rent only $2,000 per annum. Wolff, 1,192 Lexington Av. (81st St.)

SACRIFICE at $17,500, easy terms, four-story brownstone private house. Wolff, 1,192 Lexington Av. (81st St.)

PRIVATE residence, excellent location and condition; if agreeable, owner will rent part for office. 124 East 86th St.

WEST BRONX—New 2-family house; immediate possession; brokers invited. Tremont 4425.

WEST 128TH—Fifty-foot plot, two brick buildings, suitable business; unrestricted; bargain. Ernest T. Bower, 271 West 125th.

BARGAIN—Two single flats, two tenements; East 57th St. Owner. Tel. 6925 Columbus.

HARLEM OFFICE
The New York Times
111 West 125th Street, West of Lenox Avenue

Residents of Harlem will find the Harlem Office a time-saving convenience for placing advertisements in any edition of The New York Times. Advertisements for help or situations; Business Opportunities announcements; rental, purchase or sale of real estate; a notice of a birth or death, are received.

For the daily edition of The Times, classified advertisements should be delivered to the Harlem Office by 6 P. M. the day preceding publication.

For Sunday insertion, Real Estate display advertisements must be delivered by 6 P. M. Friday; Business Opportunities announcements by 11 A. M. Saturday, and other classified advertisements not later than 2 P. M. Saturday.

The New York Times

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—3-story and basement house, completely furnished for rooming purposes, near Riverside Drive; price $23,000; terms. McGRATH & WARREN, 5 Columbus Circle.

APARTMENT house, 23 families, 100x100, Heights; income $31,000; modern new house; sacrifice. Hines, 5 Columbus Circle.

A BARGAIN, 70s (near 3d Av.)—Four tenements, 100x100; 4 lots, 98th St., adjoining 5th Av. Owner, Room 1620, 33 West 42d St.

FULL LOT, West 182d St., near Grand Av.; reasonable; make offer owner; no brokers; improvements. C 523 Times.

ABSURD! $13,000 dwelling, Mt. Morris and Lenox Av., 16 ft. 8 in. front. Henry Well, 116 Nassau.

BARGAIN—One door from Central Park, 5 West 86th St., 5 stories, American basement; fine condition; brokers protected.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS FOR SALE, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
W. D. MORGAN, 1,447TH ST.

FIVE-STORY PRIVATE HOUSE, 34th St., near Lexington Av. Apply J. M., 217 East 39th.

FORT WASHINGTON AV.—125x100; at grade; no rock; bargain. Thompson, Austin & Co., Inc., 1,123 Broadway. Rector 5023.

BARGAINS—Rents $21,000, price $105,000. William, T 1051 Times Harlem.

BARGAIN—Loft; rent $21,400, price $96,000. James, T 1052 Times Harlem.

156TH (adjoining Riverside Drive)—100x100; vacant; easy terms. Sharum, 170 B'way.

WEST 87TH St., six lots above Christopher St. Owner, 429 West St.

RENT, near 72d subway, 15 rooms, 5 baths. Coventry, 54 West 72d St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

A 15-FAMILY and four-family, on plot 50x90; 18 families and store; price $50,000; rents $7,220; easy terms. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

TWO five-story new law houses, near Jerome Av. subway, 120x90; rent $26,000 (low); price $170,000; splendid bargain. Edward Polak, 587 Tremont Av.

FREEMAN ST. (near Prospect Av.)—Three-story brick dwelling, 7 rooms, bath; price $7,250, easy terms; monthly tenancy. Thompson, 304 West 127th. (Morningside 8902.)

RIVERDALE, the garden spot of New York City; 278 West 261st; new 2-family house; taxpayer; sacrifice. Ackerman, 789 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE, WELL-BUILT HOMES, Bronx, seven rooms; 50-foot plot; tiled bath and kitchen; ready October; price, $8,500. Room 813, 236 Broadway.

SACRIFICE five-story flat, about seven rooms, bath, steam heat, electricity, porch, garden; convenient subway, elevated. 1,243 Tinton Av.

REAL BARGAIN—Two 5½-story new-law houses, 66.6x72 each; WILL SELL FINE SECTION; rental $14,250 each; price $72,500 each. MAXWELL MOSER, 198 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT—8-room new stucco house, all latest improvements; garage space; East Tremont Av. and Lamport Place. Phone Lenox 6052.

122D, 357-359 EAST—For sale, 20x100 each, four-story and store tenement; rental, $2,400; price, $18,000; cash, $6,000. Apply H. M. Weill, 221 West 33d St.

FOR SALE—A plot of ground 50x114, with small house of four rooms, near subway station. Apply 687 East 219th St.

TWO-FAMILY, $10,000, modern building, four-story and store apartment, upper Bronx; sacrifice. Michaelson, 1,163 Hoe Av. Intervale 5661.

WOODLAWN—Desirable dwelling, suitable 2 families; bargain; $8,000; easy terms. WM. P. JONES & SON, 1,358 Broadway.

INVESTIGATION REQUESTED—Satherbed Lane corner, 9,600 feet; $16,500. Huston, 317 West 145th St.

SOUTH BRONX—five-story brick, double flat; no heat, $4,000 cash required; rents $2,700. Keep, 1469 Amsterdam Av.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSE, 20x100; well built; best section; A1 condition. Bernt, 2,736 Preston Av. Telephone Fordham 8973.

CLAY AV., 1,327—One-family, 8-room house; price $7,500; allowance will be made for decorating. Jerome 2728.

WALTON AV. (Near 176th St.)—50x100; price $7,000; ready for apartment. Edward Polak, Inc., 587 Tremont Av.

TREMONT AV.—3 lots for taxpayers. Edward Polak, Inc., 587 Tremont Av.

LOST AND FOUND
Rate 55 Cents an Agate Line.

LOST—If party taking grip from Room 831, Imperial Hotel, June 28, will return papers to Imperial Hotel they will be prosecuted.

LOST—Between 79S and 80S, Lexington Av., a bunch of keys. Reward. Return to 1,739 Broadway.

LOST—Walrus traveling bag, initials J. E. S., containing wearing apparel, taxi B. 9618 and Broadway, Saturday afternoon; reward. J. E. Sample, 305 West End Av. Columbus 7200.

LOST—Suitcase, brown leather, from auto between Cutchogue, L. I., and Queensboro Bridge, July 5, containing clothes and personal effects; liberal reward. Dingwall, 522 5th Av.

LOST—Twenty shares Canadian Pacific Railway Company stock certificate, B233243, in the name of John J. Fee. Notify Laidlaw & Co., 25 Broadway, New York City.

LOST—Bill fold, initials A. J. M.; return with papers; reward $10. A. J. McHugh, 635 West 42d St.

LOST—Canary, from 444 Park Av., green and yellow with topknot; also green parrakeet; reward, $5 each. Plaza 5585.

LOST from auto, black beaded bag containing Globe Earphone. Reward. Wade, E. 27th, Produce Exchange.

LOST—Cabin motorboat, 32 ft. long, painted white, gray deck; reward. Address Wood Shipyard, City Island. Tel. 612.

LOST—Pharmacist's gold pin "K." Report Lost and Found Dept., Columbia University; reward.

LOST—Passport, Friday, bearing name Helen B. Sampson; $5 reward. Information Bureau, Waldorf Hotel.

BLACK leather billfold containing money-order, letters and money; reward. A. L. Stephan, 911 Summit Av., N. Y. C.

$100 REWARD.
Lost, on Saturday, June 25, 1921, about 11:30 P. M. on 12th St. and 2d Av.; a Hudson Sport type 4-passenger speedster, body blue, red wheels, equipped with Dominion cord tires bearing Quebec license No. 66473, manufacturer's No. 45409. Communicate with Charles D. Patterson, 55 John St. Beekman 7901.

TAXI DRIVERS TAKE NOTICE.
Taxicab driver who took trunk from 555 West 170th St. on Friday afternoon, July 15, had best return same to the Palm Hotel, 33d St. and 7th Av., as we have his number and know who he is; otherwise we will give same over to the police; no questions asked.

AUTOMOBILE STOLEN.
Ford 1920, station wagon, No. 4087039; natural wood body, three cross seats, Hoosier carburetor Leaf shock absorbers; Connecticut license 36365; stolen July 22 from private garage, Cannondale, Conn. Communicate with E. B. Hopwood, 79 Fulton St., New York. Telephone Beekman 8987.

LOST—SUITCASE, INITIALS M. C. M., FROM AUTOMOBILE, MONDAY; REWARD. ALDERTELLI, NO QUESTIONS ASKED. RETURN TO MIGEL, 1 MADISON AVENUE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

WONDERFUL bargain if sold at once; red brick two-family duplex, fifteen large, sunny rooms, four baths and extra toilet; every modern convenience; located in exclusive neighborhood in University Heights; easy access to Jerome subway and L trains and crosstown lines. F. W. Behr, 45 West 177th St., corner Tremont Av.

DEDFORD PARK Corner—Big bargain for quick sale; owner compelled to leave city and will sacrifice fine three-family house, 18 rooms, with three-car garage; lot 23x100; due to story tenant; only $16,000. Tremont Realty Agency, 501 Tremont Av. Call Monday.

FOR SALE.
2-family brick house, 62 West 176th St.; just completed; all improvements. F. A. V., 66 West 176th St.

LIVE RENT FREE, FORDHAM HEIGHTS.
New 2-family, tax exempt; elegant, modern in the complete; a money-making garage has steam heat, electric light; space for 5 cars. Call at office. Open Sunday. T. H. Kelley, 158 East 188th St.

LOCUST POINT, on the Sound, Bronx, New York; bungalows for sale or rent; beautiful, 5 rooms, magnesite stucco, modern improvements; excellent boating, bathing, fishing; $1,650; convenient terms; Lexington Av. subway to Locust Point. Shaurum, 170 B'way.

WEST 87TH St., six lots above Christopher St. Owner, 429 West St.

RENT, near 72d subway, 15 rooms, 5 baths. Coventry, 54 West 72d St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

A 15-FAMILY and four-family, on plot 50x90; 18 families and store; price $50,000; rents $7,220; easy terms. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

TWO five-story new law houses, near Jerome Av. subway, 120x90; rent $26,000 (low); price $170,000; splendid bargain. Edward Polak, 587 Tremont Av.

FREEMAN ST. (near Prospect Av.)—Three-story brick dwelling, 7 rooms, bath; price $7,250, easy terms; monthly tenancy. Thompson, 304 West 127th. (Morningside 8902.)

RIVERDALE, the garden spot of New York City; 278 West 261st; new 2-family house; taxpayer; sacrifice. Ackerman, 789 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE, WELL-B

Classified Advertising Rates

Count six words to an Agate line. Per Agate
(Minimum space two lines.) Line.
Situations Wanted 40c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted... 40c
Boarders and Board Wanted 40c
Help Wanted 40c
Real Estate &c. 40c
Lost and Found 40c
Apartments to Let and Wanted 40c
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Automobile Exchange 40c
Agents Wanted 75c
Employment Agencies 75c
Per Word.
Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 20c) 15c
Buyers' Wants and Offerings to Buy 15c
For insertion in the Sunday edition advertisements of schools, steamships, hotels and resorts must be received in The Times Building by noon Thursday. Business Opportunities by 11 A. M. Saturday. All other classified advertisements not later than 2 P. M. Saturday.
Advertisements for insertion in the daily edition must be received by 6 P. M. on the day preceding insertion.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FORT CHESTER, N. Y.
A beautiful 8-room house, every modern improvement, lawn 100x200; high elevation for country, porches overlooking Long Island Sound, open fireplaces; garage for 3 cars. price $15,000.

RYE.
7-room house, electric, steam heat, garage; price $7,000.

MAMARONECK.
8-room house, all modern improvements; $10,500.

NEW ROCHELLE.
8-room house, all modern improvements, residential section; 10 minutes from station; $10,000 cash. George R. Wheeler, 15 Railroad Av., Pelham. Phone 488. Opposite station. Open Sundays.

LITTLE NECK HILLS.
$1,500 down, balance like rent; stucco English half-timbered house; 6 rooms, bath and extra lavatory and toilet; living room has open fireplace, porch is anchored; high elevation; 22 minutes from Penn station by electric train service; price $15,500. Phone Mr. Reeve, Bayside 1886 or Cort. 3263.

HOUSE, Colonial style, seven large rooms, with reception hall and large bathroom, parquet floors, electricity, hot water heater, steam heat, screened porch, grounds 100x113½; beautiful lawns and shrubberies, garage; convenient Long Island R. R. and elevated station. Call 3 to 1 o'clock daily. Richmond Hill 4363.

BROADWAY-FLUSHING—Stucco semi-bungalow; red asbestos roof, with garage to match; 6 rooms and tile bath; hardwood floors; hot-water heater, Honeywell system; large living room, extending width of house, with river rock chimney and fireplace. No agents. Phone Flushing 1068-M.

PORT WASHINGTON.
New house, 6 rooms and bath, hot water heat, sewer, gas, electric light; hardwood floors, open fireplace; 30 minutes to Penn. Station; price $11,000; cash $3,500. J. Shields. Telephone 301 Port Washington, L. I.

AT FLORAL PARK—ELECTRIC TRAINS.
Eight nice rooms, bath and large attic; water, electric light, steam heat; decorated throughout; plot 40x110; new garage; near trolley, school, stores and station. VERY CHEAP AT $7,750. $2,000 cash. A. H. Goldsmith, phone 239 Floral Park, L. I.

DOUGLAS MANOR
On Shore Front.
Magnificent water views; large corner plot; English studio house, stucco and half timbered; 7 rooms, 3 baths, and garage; will sacrifice. Phone Mr. Reeve, Bayside 1886 or Cort 3263.

DOUGLASTON.
New Colonial house on new reduced price basis; on large corner plot, 100x100, 9 rooms and 2 baths; open attic; two-car garage; copper screens for windows and porch; metal weather strips; vacuum vapor heat; decorations. Phone Mr. Reeve, Bayside 1886 or Cort. 3263.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE.
10 acres, select location North Shore, L. I.; house old Dutch style, just remodeled; four open fireplaces, original old Dutch oven in dining room; three-car garage; sacrifice for quick sale. Owner, K 174 Times.

FREEPORT—New bungalows, electric lights, bath; price $3,500 and up; we have the largest list of houses for sale in Freeport. See me before you buy. George E. Wheeler, 15 Railroad Av., Freeport, L. I. Phone 423. Opposite station. Open Sundays.

"THE BETTER CLASS HOMES."
I SELL THEM.
Consult me before you buy.
FOREST HILLS, KEW GARDENS, HOLLIS.
MRS. DOWD,
22 EAST 38D. MURRAY HILL 1489.

BROADWAY-FLUSHING—Tax exempt opportunity; $3,500 cash, balance like rent; price $10,500; 7 rooms, breakfast porch; thoroughly modern; beautifully decorated home; plot 48x100; built by day labor; inspection invited. P. R. Freeman, 309 West 92d St., N. Y.

TAX-EXEMPT OPPORTUNITY.
Murray Hill, Flushing—$2,000 cash, balance like rent; semi-bungalow, 7 rooms, tiled bath, sleeping porch; decorated throughout; modern; built by day labor; investigate. Rofaisen, 168 West 95th St., New York City.

FAR ROCKAWAY—New McNeil Av., between Broadway and Ocean Golf Links; plot 75x170; 14-room house, 2 bathrooms, 2 extra toilets; steam heat, electric light; garage. Apply M. Reid & Co., 114 West 39th St., or own broker.

FAR ROCKAWAY—New McNeil Av., between Broadway and Ocean Country Golf Links; plot 75x170; 14-room house, 2 bathrooms, 2 extra toilets; steam heat, electric light; garage. Apply M. Reid & Co., 114 West 39th St., or own broker.

HOUSE for sale at Sea Cliff; beautifully situated; one block from station, express train; 6 rooms, lawn, kitchen, garage; all improvements; garden and lawn; $10,000. Apply to Kelleher, Room 715, 8 Bridge St., N. Y. City.

ATTRACTIVE stucco house, 8 rooms and bathroom; extra toilet, sun parlor, electric light, gas, steam heat; 2-car garage; plot 90x100. 34 Queens, L. I. rent $2,100 per year, 1 to 3-year lease. Owner, F. K. Kayser, 19 Liberty St. Tel. 3029 John.

FOR SALE—Five-room apartment, tenant moving; owner's plan; $1,500 down, balance monthly payments; immediate possession; 28th St., Jackson Heights, Elmhurst, L. I. Herrington, 86 Kingsland Av. Tel. Newtown 4171.

MODERN house, 7 rooms and garage; rent $60 a month; immediate possession; 34th St., between State St. and Mitchell Av., Flushing. Butterly, P. O. Box 998, City Hall Station, New York City, or telephone 5972 Flushing.

KEW GARDENS—For sale 10-room stucco house, 3 baths, 1 shower; 2-car garage; beautiful shrubs; bargain; for quick sale $37,450; only $17,000 cash, $10,500 permanent mortgage; equity, $9,950; easy payments. K 98 Times.

FREEPORT—Bargain, $1,000 cash; brand-new semi-bungalow, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; open fireplace; large porch; 2-car garage; 30-minute boat trip on Long Island; $7,350. Kellett, 116 West Seaman Av., Freeport.

SEAGATE (New York Harbor)—Owner, having attractive furnished house, ocean front, will rent for August and September, or longer; very reasonable; private boat service or subways. Tel. Coney Island 1080.

WESTBURY—$11,500; new dwelling; strictly high class; 90x175; tiled bath, built-in tub, open grate, sun porch, oak floors; $3,500 cash; fine location. Henry Pierson, Maple Av., Westbury. Tel 280.

LONG BEACH—Beautiful all-year stucco home, 8 rooms, 3 master bedrooms, 2 baths; double garage, with chauffeur's quarters; corner plot, 125x100; price $30,000; $10,000 cash. S 654 Times Downtown.

CHOICEST LOTS IN KEW.
Nearly 5,000 sq. ft. on hilltop; southern exposure; trees; foundation partly made; 2 blocks to station; must sell. Owner, Box S 675 Times Downtown.

BROADWAY, FLUSHING.
New Dutch Colonial, $40,500; 8 rooms and bath; thoroughly modern; tax exempt; parquet floors; good size plot; ready for occupancy; easy terms. Durand, Flushing 0760.

AT FREEPORT, L. I.—New Summer bungalow, 4 rooms and bath on plot 80x100. Price $3,250, on easy terms.
JOHN J. RANDALL COMPANY,
15 N. Long Beach Av., Freeport, N. Y.

NEW GARDENS—Leaving for Europe, will sell my nine-room, two baths, improvements, tile, home, situated highest point; sacrifice. Phone Richmond Hill 5200-M.

SEVERAL HOUSES FOR SALE.
Seven and nine rooms, bath, all improvements; thirty minutes Penn. Station; terms. Marion Irmas, 220 West 42d St.

DOUGLAS MANOR—SACRIFICE BRICK AND FRAME HOUSE ON THE WATER; 10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, WITH DOUBLE GARAGE; TERMS. MURRAY HILL 3840.

FREEPORT, L. I.—Eight choice lots, 20x100, Seaman Av., corner Uta; will accept $3,500 cash. George Pohlmann, 251 Ft. Washington Av., New-York.

OWNER going South must sell two lots, Little Neck; fine view over Long Island Sound. Allen, 5103 Bryant.

FINE homes, near station, bay; building plots; good location. Monfort & Hegeman, Port Washington. Tel. 132.

LONG BEACH—Bungalow for sale, $2,250; rent $300. McMurray, Wyoming Av. and Beach; take West End bus.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS.
Choice corner and avenue; four lots, five minutes' walk from station. K 115 Times.

ALL the better furnished cottages and country homes for sale, rent. C. B. Brewster. Phone 307 Bay Shore.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

LYNBROOK, L. I.
For Sale—Property of Lynbrook Realties Co. No. 79, Atlantic Av., 35 feet front by 100 feet deep by 12 feet in rear; bids will be received up to 2:30 P. M., May 27, 1921; all offers to be accompanied by certified check covering 5 per cent. of bid. Check to be returned to bidders immediately after meeting July 27, 1921; contract for sale is subject to approval of the court; the right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Further particulars may be had by addressing Henry P. Schweitzer, Jr., Oakland Av., Lynbrook, L. I. N. Y.

LYNBROOK ENGINE CO. 1.
For Board of Directors.

$3,000 FIRST MORTGAGE.
Only Small Cash Payment Required.
Rare opportunity to secure beautiful new stucco bungalow, attic and bath; large living room, open fireplace, sun parlor; parquet floors; lovely flowers and trees; rent and quiet; restricted residential property; 3 blocks from Flushing Bay; fine heating and bathing. Only 23 minutes from Grand Central (Corona line); five-cent fare; New York subway and trolley. Fine auto roads. Chas. B. Hickman, Humphreys St., East Elmhurst, L. I.

BELLPORT, L. I.
New house (remodeled), as dainty as a rose; 8 bedrooms, 4 baths, living room 35 feet; beamed ceiling; quaint electric fixtures; large grounds; 30-mile bay view; shore rights; adjoining golf club; new brass beds; Colonial mirrors, worth $15,000, sell $9,500; easy terms. Can move right in tomorrow. AXTELL REAL ESTATE, BELLPORT, L. I.

NINE rooms and bath, steam heat, parquet floors, 4 master bedrooms, large attic, reception room, living room, dining rooms, kitchen, separate laundry, sun parlor; 2-car shingle garage with running water and light; plot 100x230; price $10,000, terms $2,500 cash. George R. Wheeler, 15 Railroad Av., Freeport, L. I. Phone 423. Opposite station. Open Sundays.

LITTLE NECK HILLS.
$1,500 down, balance like rent; stucco English half-timbered house; 6 rooms, bath and extra lavatory and toilet; living room has open fireplace, porch is anchored; high elevation; 22 minutes from Penn station by electric train service; price $15,500. Phone Mr. Reeve, Bayside 1886 or Cort. 3263.

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Choice corner and avenue; four lots, five minutes' walk from station. K 115 Times.

ALL the better furnished cottages and country homes for sale, rent. C. B. Brewster. Phone 307 Bay Shore.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

WATERFRONT ESTATE SACRIFICED.
BATSIDE.
Attractive, new suburban home, seven rooms, bath, gas range, electricity, steam heat, hardwood floors; large sun porch; plot, 50x115; one-car garage; tax exempt.
PRICE $16,000; Reasonable terms.
JOHN A. POWER,
229 West 42d St. Bryant 8970.

GREAT BARGAIN
FOR QUICK BUYER.
New two-story, 8-room Colonial frame house and garage on 92d St., between State and Croxton St., Broadway-Flushing, Long Island.
Four master bedrooms, servants' rooms, two tiled bathrooms, with shower, tiled kitchen, parquet floors, open fireplace in living room; hot water heat, instantaneous water heater, glassed-in veranda, newest gas, electric light, plot 60x100; must be seen to be appreciated. Telephone Flushing 3768-W.

FOR SALE—Beautiful 10-room home, plot 60x100, located on the "ocean block," Lynbrook, L. I.; new brick house and garage with every modern improvement and convenience, sun parlor, 2 baths, breakfast room, tiled kitchen, modern steam heating plant, parquet floors, gas and electric; this fine property can be purchased for $19,750, and must be seen to be fully appreciated; a gentleman's ideal year-round residence. Address Owner, X 2083 Times Annex.

WELL-BUILT bungalow, 2½x37.6; plot 50x100; five large rooms, tiled bath, tiled sink, tiled pantry, linen room, mahogany doors, heated; Garland pipeless furnace, laundry and extra toilet in cellar; concrete foundation; 3 large rooms can be made on second floor; garage 12x18; only block from Broadway; 5 minutes to Auburndale Station, between the Broadway-Flushing Station and Bayside; $9,250; Owner, 98 Central Av., Flushing. Occupancy Aug. 15.

BLUE POINT—Valuable corner property, 125 by 500 feet, on Merrick Road; house, 11 rooms and bath, running water, electric light, beautiful lawns, shrubbery, fruit and fruit trees; ground sufficient for two excellent bungalows; ideal location; ½ mile from beach; bargain price; terms to suit. Call or write Blue Point Realty Co., 116. Blue Point, L. I. Phone Blue Point 1571.

ST. ALBANS, L. I. (N. Y. CITY.)
Exceptional, specially constructed eight-room, two-story house and garage; hardwood throughout, electricity, hot-water heat; corner, 100x100; shade and fruit trees; 3 minutes from St. Albans Golf Club and station; 33 minutes from Penn. Station. For terms address Owner, M. Rockel, St. Albans, L. I.

NORTH SHORE houses ready for Fall; 6 to 8 rooms, 2 or 3 baths; vapor heat, oak floors, enclosed heated porches, copper screens, completely equipped; apply for your furniture; Pennsylvania Station under 30 minutes; houses are high grade; prices low; terms very reasonable. E. G. Snyder, 1 West 34th St., Fitzroy 2270.

NORTH SHORE, hour out, attractive dwelling, extremely well built, 7 rooms, all improvements; high ground overlooking harbor; 5 minutes water; large plot, 100x150; lots fruit, flowers, garden. Price $8,500. For terms and particulars, Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 Broadway, New York.

PLOT of nearly one acre, 145 feet waterfront on Little Peconic Bay; a bathing beach; combination of water and woods; proposed golf course within five minutes' walk; some fine residences adjoining; Christian owner. V 780 Times Downtown.

BAYSIDE BARGAIN.
New Colonial house, 7 rooms, tile bath, hot water heat; plot 60x100; 5 minutes from station; price reduced to $14,000; cash $3,000; terms. G. I. Robinson, 47 West 34th St. Phone 1685 Fitzroy.

$2,000 CASH takes bargain; six rooms, bath, laundry, spacious attic, wide porch, electric light, garden, chickens, fruit; shrubs; plot 100x100, at Franklin Square, 36 minutes from New York; price $6,000. Write or call, A. H. Bittner, R. F. D. 2.

NINE-ROOM stucco semi-bungalow; 30 minutes from Penn Station, on Long Island Sound; near bathing beach and station; $9,500; terms; no brokers. K 196 Times.

NEW 7-room house at Lynbrook, 3 blocks from station, 18 miles out; sacrifice $9,200; send for photographs. HOWELL, 47 West 34th St., New York. Tel. Fitzroy 2791.

ELMHURST—House, 7 rooms and bath, electric light, parquet floors, enclosed porch, screens, awnings, storm windows; garage; Winter coal in. 27 Jennings St. Newtown 1411.

NEW BRICK and stone 2-family house, tax exempt, best section Long Island; Long Island City, steam heat, parquet floors, all improvements; easy terms. L. Z. Gottheimer, 535 West 111th St.

LYNBROOK—Martens & Peace, opposite station, offer exceptional value in pretty house, 6 rooms, laundry, bath, fireplace, hardwood floors; also modern 8-room bungalow, $5,900; cash $1,500.

GREAT NECK—For rent, attractive home on shaded street, 7 rooms and bath; combination coal and gas range; full-length screens; heat, electricity, light, gas; rental $100 monthly. Call 732, Great Neck.

ENGLISH stucco house, 10 rooms, bath, steam heat, gas, screens, corner plot, 125x185, lawns, pergolas, near schools, churches; 55 minutes Penn Station. M 808 Times Downtown.

FOREST HILLS—Ideal seven-room up-to-date house with sleeping porch, two baths, handsome garage, beautifully located; price $25,000; cash required $6,000. L. C., P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station.

REAL BARGAINS ONLY.
FLUSHING AND NORTH SHORE.
DANIEL F. MILLER,
347 5TH AV. MURRAY HILL 9070.

FOR SALE at Flushing—Modern 12-room house, 2 baths; frontage 120 ft.; suitable for doctor; price and terms reasonable. Telephone Flushing 1402.

LYNBROOK—$8,500; 5-room modern house, all improvements; plans, specifications, lot, complete; see us for particulars. Martens & Peace, Opp. Station. Open Sundays.

FOREST HILLS.
For sale, brick house, 10 rooms, bath, all modern improvements; 50x100; $20,000. 36 Jewel St. Telephone Boulevard 6774.

AUBURNDALE, L. I.—Two lots, 40x100, near depot; twenty minutes from Penn. Station, Murray, 2,034 Morris Av., Bronx.

TWO lots on Beach 116th St., Rockaway Park; no restrictions; near boardwalk. Lichtenberg, 113 West 114th St.

FOR RENT—Great Neck estate, term of years; special rate. L 90 Times.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

BUNGALOW FOR SALE.
Beautiful stone and shingle bungalow, fully furnished, situated on Mount Beacon (elevation 1,200 feet), overlooking the broad Hudson River Valley; living room with stone fireplace, two bedrooms, dining room, kitchen and bath; bread steams on three sides. Apply to W. V. Randall, 75 Water St., Newburgh, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE, ROCKLAND CO., NEW YORK.
15-room dwelling, 5 baths, 3 car garage, chicken house, 4 acres, beautiful grounds; all kinds of fruits, $40,000; terms considered; exchange for income; 45 minutes commuting. A. Keehn, Park Ridge, N. J.

MY country estate, Tuxedo section, modern stone and tile house, 14 rooms, furnished, 3 baths, 2 fireplaces, 1,000 feet elevation, 25 acres; fruits, flowers, shrubs; lakes and golf; 72 minutes out; $42,000; terms; value $70,000; may lease to responsible party. C. Knorr, 147 West 125th St. Morningside 790.

TO CLOSE ESTATE.
Saratoga Springs, North Broadway; plot 80x150; residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths; electric lights; parquet floors; broadly protected. SHAW, ROCKWELL & SANFORD,
1 West 125th St.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS—Beautiful 9-room corner residence, Al condition, newly furnished; barn, chicken house; one acre; abundant fruit, spring water; 2 blocks from minutes to village and churches; $8,700 cash. Write Box 509, 823 Columbus Av.

BUNGALOWS, just completed, in Catskill Mountains, for sale or rent at special introductory prices; high elevation; beautiful mountain scenery, bathing; convenient to stores and churches. Agents, Becker & Martin, Sangerties, N. Y., or 18 Market St.

SUBURBAN PROPERTIES, farms and waterfront of all kinds; city, town and suburban properties, furnished or unfurnished, to rent. Stiuvelt & Morrell, Inc., Nyack, N. Y., the Oldest Strongest and Largest Agency in Rockland County.

HUDSON RIVER ESTATE.
80 acres, one-quarter mile on river; large house, cottage and extensive outbuildings; to settle will sacrifice at $50,000; terms arranged. Ogden & Clarkson Corporation, 1 East 49th St.

COUNTRY HOME near Newburgh, 10 rooms, 2 baths; steam heat; Kewanee water system; 5 acres, land; river and mountain view; fruit, stream, pond, outbuildings. Goodrich, Newburgh, N. Y.

GREENWOOD LAKE—New bungalow, furnished, Waterstone Road, 5 minutes lake and post office; well water piped to large porches; shade; four rooms; ready Aug. 1. James Turner, Greenwood Lake, N. Y.

FARM, NEW YORK STATE.
Estate will sell wonderful farm, near Poughkeepsie, 100 acres; 2 acres bearing orchards of 25 acres; finest condition; stock, crops, &c.; $42,000. B 140 Times.

EXCELLENT site in Catskill Mountains for sale, suitable for camp or sanitarium; 78 acres, beautiful private lake, 1,800 feet elevation; reasonable. Inquire Dr. Kaiser, 721 East 166th.

Mountain cottage, 1,000 ft. altitude, $1,000.
30-acre farm, 6 rooms, $4,000.
130-acre lake farm, $7,000.
306-acre Hudson River estate, $28,500.
RURAL LIFE CO., Kinderhook, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS—Raquette Lake, large main building; 4 large cottages; 10 bungalows; 15 tents; 25 acres lake front; launches, boats, canoes; sacrifice price, $27,500; photographs. Hover, 212 Broadway, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS CAMPS for sale, 40 acres, 16 buildings; main camp, 20 rooms; mail, telephone, telegraph; 2 miles from New York Central; 2 miles from Lake Champlain; 2 miles from Lake George; 2 miles from Saratoga Springs; 2 miles from Glens Falls; 2 miles from Fort Edward; 2 miles from Hudson River; 2 miles from Champlain Canal; 2 miles from Delaware & Hudson Railroad; 2 miles from Adirondack Trail; 2 miles from Lincoln Highway; 2 miles from Dixie Highway; 2 miles from Ocean to Ocean Highway; 2 miles from Glens Falls Trolley; 2 miles from Hudson River Trolley; 2 miles from Champlain Trolley; 2 miles from Saratoga Trolley; 2 miles from Albany Trolley; 2 miles from Troy Trolley; 2 miles from Schenectady Trolley; 2 miles from Cohoes Trolley; 2 miles from Watervliet Trolley; 2 miles from Rensselaer Trolley; 2 miles from Hoosick Falls Trolley; 2 miles from Bennington Trolley; 2 miles from Rutland Trolley; 2 miles from Burlington Trolley; 2 miles from Montpelier Trolley; 2 miles from Barre Trolley; 2 miles from Northfield Trolley; 2 miles from Brattleboro Trolley; 2 miles from Keene Trolley; 2 miles from Concord Trolley; 2 miles from Manchester Trolley; 2 miles from Nashua Trolley; 2 miles from Lowell Trolley; 2 miles from Lawrence Trolley; 2 miles from Haverhill Trolley; 2 miles from Newburyport Trolley; 2 miles from Portland Trolley; 2 miles from Lewiston Trolley; 2 miles from Augusta Trolley; 2 miles from Bangor Trolley; 2 miles from Old Orchard Trolley; 2 miles from Biddeford Trolley; 2 miles from Saco Trolley; 2 miles from Kennebunk Trolley; 2 miles from Portsmouth Trolley; 2 miles from Dover Trolley; 2 miles from Exeter Trolley; 2 miles from Hampton Trolley; 2 miles from Newburyport Trolley; 2 miles from Salisbury Trolley; 2 miles from Amesbury Trolley; 2 miles from Haverhill Trolley; 2 miles from Lawrence Trolley; 2 miles from Lowell Trolley; 2 miles from Nashua Trolley; 2 miles from Manchester Trolley; 2 miles from Concord Trolley; 2 miles from Keene Trolley; 2 miles from Brattleboro

EAGLE TYPEWRITER CO.
419-421 Broadway
New York City

July 20, 1921.

The New York Times:

Results from our For Sale classified advertisements in The New York Times are most gratifying. We have traced to our announcements in The Times, several specific orders for multigraphs, dictaphones, typewriters and mimeographs from several large concerns.

EAGLE TYPEWRITER CO.
O. Hacker, Sales Manager.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

City Property.

WANT FOR WAITING CLIENTS
Large store, Broadway, below 8th St. Elevator apt. Riverside Drive, above 125th St. 50 feet, 5th Av., below 23d.
Hotel, Manhattan, also Lakewood, N. J. Free and clear plots, Greater New York. One story warehouse, siding. Lease. Principal please send particulars. Marc Loewenthal, 110 West 40th St. Bryant 2985.

BUSINESS man desires to lease house three to five years; prefer house where owner is abroad or wishes to save on caretaker; will pay up to $2,500 per year; has own furniture; owner's furniture could be stored in part of house; best references. Box 1048 Times.

BUILDER WANTS TO COMMUNICATE WITH OWNERS OF DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, FREE AND CLEAR, FOR IMPROVEMENT WITH TAXPAYERS; APARTMENTS OR SMALL HOUSING; MUST SUBORDINATE. WRITE BUILDER, T 819 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED—6 or 7 story, all improvements; 3-4-5 apartments on a floor; Washington Heights, Bronx or west side; convey sell to "L," and subway stations; limit $125,000; principals only. Ryan Exchange, 158 East 125d.

HAVE money to invest in tax payer or lots suitable for tax payer on main thoroughfare or central location in any part of Greater New York. Send full particulars as to location, price, mortgage, rents, tax assessment. Box S 156 Times.

TO RENT—Unfurnished house from owner, three or four stories, for term of years; preferably without cancellation clause; electric light; those desiring sublet and sell furniture need not reply. B 334 Times.

BUILDER wants to communicate with owner of desirable building lot, free and clear, for improvement with taxpayer, apartment or small housing; must subordinate. Write Box 101, 366 Fitzgerald Building.

OWNERS—I have clients with unlimited funds for walk-ups or elevator apartments; also one, two and three family houses. Joseph D. Cohen, 103 East 125th St. Room 802.

WANTED—Brownstone house for long lease, around 40th and 50th Sts., suitable for store and rooming house. Francis & Co., 1,293 Broadway. Knickerbocker 4688.

TAXPAYER or similar building leased to one tenant on net basis. Principals only address
EDWARD J. THOMPSON, 160 Broadway.

DESIROUS of buying private house, Harlem, all improvements, about 15 rooms. Send particulars, Arthur Lowey, 805 Fulton Ferry Place.

WANTED—Six lots Hunts Point section, near Bronx River or near New Haven freight station, 152d, suitable for factory building. Wolfe & Co., 200 Broadway.

IF CASH IS DESIRED
Doctor requires well adapted house, preferably west below 96th St., near Riverside Drive; possession soon. Tel. 8076 Murray Hill.

I WILL guarantee to manage your property with an enormous saving and satisfactory management. Jesse Oppenheim, 1,819 Broadway, Columbus 9788-9789.

I AM in the market for apartments and business properties in good localities, provided they are priced for sale. M. S. Ames, 2 East 42d St.

INVESTMENT: two-family, two one-family or one family, about 15 rooms, Prospect Park section, preferably President St. Hoffmann, Times Building. Bryant 581.

WILL LEASE APARTMENT HOUSE, 42D-110TH, WEST; SECURITY. GUMBINER, 24 WEST 57TH.

57TH ST. (near 5th Av.)—Private house, buy or lease. S 869 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Buy three lots in Neponsit. Chas. May Co., Box 37, Arverne, L. I.

PRIVATE house or small building, private section, for school; long lease. C 239 Times.

PRIVATE HOUSE, 14 rooms, option of purchase. Graf, 220 Broadway.

WANTED—City vacant house lease, purchase privilege Write E., 125 East 34th.

Country Property.

HOUSE in Westchester county or Long Island; about eight rooms, with modern plumbing; not over 45 minutes from Grand Central, state location, railway facilities, rental. X 202 Times Annex.

WANTED house about five rooms, modern improvements, school; commuting distance; cash $250, balance $100 monthly; also full-set particulars. Responsible. K 193 Times.

WANTED—Eight-room house, twenty-five minutes New York or suburbs of New Jersey, centrally located; fine neighborhood; all city conveniences. X 2044 Times Annex.

PURCHASE small, inexpensive one or two family residence, Westchester county, Northern New Jersey; good surroundings. C 231 Times.

WILL buy or rent 8-room artistic cottage for all-year residence in Westchester; spacious grounds and garage wanted. Box 491, Amityville, L. I.

YOUNG COUPLE urgently require four or five rooms, improvements; commuting distance New Jersey. $30-$35. G 718 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY homes wanted, single family houses, 6 to 10 rooms; have cash buyers waiting; send details and lowest price. A. L. Drager, 97 Nassau St.

FARM wanted within 50 miles N. Y., 10-room house, field stone Westchester, Long Island preferred, within $5,000 cash; principals only. Brunor, 44 Edgecombe Av.

WANTED—For rent, Oct. 1, two-family modern house, good neighborhood, South Yonkers, by Refined Christian families; must be reasonable rent. C 589 Times.

WOULD BUY modern house, about 11 rooms, along Hudson, within 30 miles; large plot; state price, location first letter. T 1017 Times Harlem.

WANTED, Westchester Country, north of White Plains, comfortably furnished house with grounds; year lease. Ridgway, 18 Kensington Av., Jersey City, Bergen 502.

WANTED—Oct. 1, 5-6 rooms, unfurnished, bath, electricity; yearly lease; New Jersey, Long Island, easy commuting; must be reasonable. R 1025 Times Harlem.

WANTED to lease five or six room house; must be reasonable. G 711 Times Downtown.

HOUSE, 8 rooms, 2 baths, garage, forty minutes out; yearly $1,200, then purchase; details. K 772 Times Downtown.

FAMILY of three adults want to lease house about six rooms in Long Island commuting section. X 2099 Times Annex.

UNFURNISHED country house, 6 to 12 rooms; yearly rental; New Rochelle, near station; reasonable. Daly, 214 West 50th.

SMALL tract on improved streets for small building development. Wyckoff Engineering Corp., Woolworth Bldg., New York City.

FARM wanted, four to eight acres, in Conn., one hour from Grand Central Station. S 225 Times.

FIVE-ROOM HOUSE or apartment, city or suburban; Sept. 15 or Oct. 1; rent about $75. L 103 Times.

HOUSE, 7 rooms, furnished, family of three; year's lease from Oct. 1. C. W., 120 Times.

WANTED to buy, small studio house, Long Island Sound, within commuting distance from New York. Miss Hunt, Tallmans, N. Y.

WANTED—Plot about 100x100, Riverdale or below Dobbs Ferry, with river view. Address, Beach 1500, 50 Church St., N. Y.

UNFURNISHED house, Westchester County, 6 or 7 rooms, from Oct. 1; full particulars and price. L 127 Times.

EIGHT- nine room house, modern improvements; good locality; rent with option buying. Pat Rockaway. Write F. B., 3,325 Broadway.

WANTED—About 150 acres on Long Island within 35 miles of New York City. Write Box 301, 906 Fitzgerald Bldg.

WANTED to rent, unfurnished house in or near Hollis; $100-$125 monthly; now or October. Write C. N., 1214 Wilson Building.

AM LOOKING for New Jersey farm property near New York; owners only send particulars. Business, 731 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Suburban house, 6 to 10 rooms; large grounds; all improvements; immediate occupancy. B 106 Times.

WANTED, 7 or 8 room house, detached, good locality, Westchester; spot cash; no agents. J 973 Times Downtown.

RENTAL—Six-room house, vicinity Bogota; two adults. J 974 Times Downtown.

WANTED, FOR WASHINGTON, HOUSES, 7 TO 11 ROOMS, 2 BATHS; GARAGE; QUICK ACTION.
JOHN A. POWER,
42 WEST 42D ST.
BRYANT 3970.

TO LEASE — WANTED BY REFINED COUPLE, NO CHILDREN, SUBURBAN HOME, 7 TO 9 ROOMS; ALL CONVENIENCES; GRAND CENTRAL COMMUTATION; 2 YEARS' LEASE; RENT NOT OVER $1,000 YEARLY; GIVE FULL DETAILS FIRST LETTER; OCCUPANCY SEPTEMBER OR SOONER. B 105 TIMES.

HOUSE WANTED, 7 or 8 rooms, 2 baths and garage, by English couple, preferably on Long Island, half hour or less from downtown business district; house must be modern and in a quiet neighborhood; rent not over $100 per month; if satisfactory will purchase later; must have delivery not later than Oct. 1. Write full particulars, save your time and mine. G 703 Times Downtown.

WANTED.

Farm, 200 acres or more; must have good residence and be a real producer; stock or dairy farm preferred; send full description and photos, which will be returned; quick action if interested.
JOHN A. POWER,
Real Estate Broker,
229 West 42d St. Bryant 5970.

WANTED—Modern, all-the-year-round home, desirable location, near station, with garage, furnished or unfurnished, to rent with option of purchase or purchase on satisfactory terms; might consider two-family duplex house; Westchester County or North Shore, Long Island. S 185 Times.

WANTED—Country place in the Greenwich-Stamford section of Connecticut; must be within 3 miles of station; about 30 acres, with house of 10 to 12 rooms, with or without improvements; garage and some poultry equipment desired; principals only need reply. Address P. O. Box 1, Garden City, L. I.

WANTED—A small house to lease with the option of buying; must be within easy commuting distance from New York, Glen Rock or Ridgewood sections preferred; give full particulars first letter; photos if possible. S 658 Times Downtown.

ANYTHING threatened with foreclosure, in town or out; have desirable free and clear property for either large or small parcels. C 235 Times.

OPTION PURCHASE—Former A. E. F. officer and wife would rent $65 6-room detached house, electricity, on Harlem, Hudson River, or Lackawanna Railroad, Oct. 1 or earlier. 980 Times Downtown.

STATE cash for house, large plot, fruits, near Larchmont. G 446 Times.

6-ROOM cottage in commuting zone. L. R. 284 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

DEAL BEACH, N. J., handsome residence on OCEAN Av., corner plot 210x350; 11 bedrooms, 4 baths, $25,000 spent on this property this spring; price $45,000; small mortgage $11,000; will trade for Manhattan private house or Westchester home of same value.
WILLIAM J. MOCK,
25 East 44th St., N. Y.
Vanderbilt 3556.

TWO 5-story tenements, 27x100; 235, 245; hot water supply, on East 96th St.
Three tenements with stores, 75x100, on First Av., near 52d St.
5½-story tenement on Suffolk st.; two stores, 22x100.
Will add cash for 75-foot front apartment house, subject first mortgage.
C. W. DUNN, 200 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MODERN GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE.
Restricted Westchester County section; wonderful view of Hudson; within commuting distance; large grounds artistically landscaped; large garage; very small mortgage; equity $50,000; exchange for city income property. Address, full particulars, S 681 Times Downtown.

JAMAICA, L. I.—Fine colonial dwelling, 14 rooms, all improvements; two-car garage; 85x100; price $40,000; consider exchange lots or income property and add cash. Wolfe & Co., 200 Broadway.

ESTATE WANTS APARTMENT HOUSE
good section, west side preferred, in exchange for 37 lots ready for building about 12 acres in desirable section of Mt. Vernon; free and clear; might add cash. I. Lincoln Seide Company, 220 Broadway.

10 FINE IMPROVED LOTS, beautiful residential neighborhood, 14 minutes to city, equity $5,000, want improved property in exchange. Foundation Co., 587 Tremont Av., Bronx.

WILL EXCHANGE office building in Cedar Street, equity about $20,000, for country property, modern dwelling within commuting distance; state full particulars. Steel & Mayer, Inc., 2 Cedar St.

BUILDERS—Ten lots Brooklyn, growing neighborhood; value $20,000; exchange for New York, Brooklyn equities. Write Oliver, 17 West 60th St.

SMALL ESTATE and farm; 11-room house, all improvements; outbuildings; on main road and river; easy commuting. 194 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

ATTRACTIVE 20-room mansion; 4 baths; finest section Yonkers; cost $80,000; ideal for school, sanitarium, inn; exchange for other property. Owner, 1,224 Asolian Bldg.

SUBURBAN modern cottage near station, to exchange for Manhattan apartment or private house. Owner, 165 Broadway, room 502.

WELL LOCATED elevator apartment; equity $50,000; will exchange for smaller property and cash; principals only. King, 702 West 181st St., corner Broadway.

WILL EXCHANGE high class Boston apartment property showing liberal net income for estate or farm. C 539 Times.

EXCHANGE private house, best location, modern country home. R. L. 74 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Sale or Let.

Westchester County.

MODERN HOUSE, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, garage, near station, best section of Scarsdale; Aug. 5 to Sept. 6; reasonable rent. Phone White Plains 2998 or Box 205, Hartsdale, N. Y.

FURNISHED APT., 2 bedrooms, dining room, kitchen, bath, near station, Grammatan Hotel, golf course; August, reasonable. Telephone 8121R Bronxville or write C 592 Times.

BEAUTIFUL house, charming grounds; fine river view; 10 rooms, 2 baths; sleeping porch; garage; August, $200. 162 Villard Av., Hastings-on-Hudson. Telephone 845-J.

TARRYTOWN—Six room furnished house, two months' immediate possession, $80 monthly. Address Cecil Burleigh, 25 Croton Av., Tarrytown.

FOR RENT, new 6-room bungalow, unfurnished, running water, on water front; terms reasonable. John Gahm, Jr., 14D, Edgewater Camp, Throgg's Neck, N. Y.

WHITE PLAINS—High-class furnished floor, 4 rooms, bath, $100; kitchenette. Farwell, 243 Main St. Phone 1241.

RENT pretty stone cottage, near lake, Westchester, $75 for first half August; four rooms. C 269 Times.

CHAPPAQUA—Stone stucco house, 9 rooms, 2 baths; garage, orchard, brook, cool woods. Elkins. Telephone 165.

FOR August, furnished seven-room house, good locality; references required. 234 North Regent St., Port Chester. Tel. 417J.

CITY ISLAND—Beautiful one and two rooms, furnished, unexcelled private waterfront, boating, pier, diving float. 21 Tier St.

MONTH of August, modern furnished house; $200; garage; large grounds; 135 Overlook St., Mount Vernon. Tel. Hillcrest 3167.

MT. VERNON—Single room; private house; season or permanent. 5562-J Hillcrest.

Long Island.

BUNGALOW, 4 rooms and glass-enclosed porch, directly on Long Island Sound; wonderful view; excellent bathing; one hour commuting distance; for rent, furnished, August and September, $250. Phone Stuyvesant 2868.

BUNGALOW at Manhattan Beach, four rooms, furnished complete, $400; until Oct. 1; Christian owner; references required; can be seen by appointment; write, giving phone. N 967 Times Downtown.

LONG BEACH—Furnished rooms, bath. 33 East Marr St., Long Beach.

FOR SALE—Attractive home, furnished if desired; beautiful view; trees; garage; town water; kitchen, dining room, living room, bedroom, bath; furnished with linen, silver, etc.; exclusive; sunny exposure; South Hampton. D'Emo, 97W Pequot, 230 West 42d St.

LITTLE NECK—7-room cottage in select Westmoreland section; all conveniences; 5 minutes from station, 30 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; August to October, $160 month. W 781 Times Downtown.

LONG BEACH, West End—Attractive Craftsman bungalow, on water front, 6 rooms, all improvements, to rent until Sept. 15; reasonable offer. Mrs. Hull, Wyoming Av.

BAYSIDE—Furnished 7 rooms, August; 10 minutes from beach; highest credentials required; by Christian family. S 693 Times Downtown.

TEN-ROOM cottage, furnished, overlooking Peconic Bay; 156 ft. from water; for Aug. and Sept., $200. Inquire C. J. Squires, Southampton, L. I. R. F. D. No. 90.

GREAT NECK—I will rent my home for the month of August, furnished, 10 rooms, 3 baths, garage; 1-3 acre; near Golf Club; on Long Island, half hour or less from downtown business district; house must be modern and in a quiet neighborhood; rent not over $100 per month; if satisfactory will purchase later; must have delivery not later than Oct. 1. Write full particulars, save your time and mine. G 703 Times Downtown.

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EAST SOUTHOLD, MAINE—Two double rooms in private home; electricity; bathroom; $10 weekly each. Box 189, East Southold, Me.

PRETTILY FURNISHED COTTAGE in Maine woods on lake; boat and ice furnished; rent reasonable. K 761 Times Downtown.

SUMMER HOMES WANTED.

HOUSE, Long Island preferred, within one hour, 4 or 5 bedrooms, for responsible, refined Christian family, for Aug., over Labor Monday. 8200 to $250. Lone Tree, Telephone Sunday Prospect 2481, or M 320 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED four-room cottage with improvements, on Connecticut seashore, not over one hour from Grand Central Station; $30 per month to Nov. 1; three adults, no children. K 154 Times.

WANTED—Furnished bungalow for month August, Rye or Long Island, near seashore, within commuting distance; small family; reasonable. K 782 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Small, well furnished cottage on Jersey coast, near beach, suitable for two women, from Aug. 1, for one or two months; in replying please give all particulars. S 191 Times.

WANTED—Nicely furnished house or bungalow, in select section of Berkshires, near water, for August or longer. J. Hurley, 3,106 Brandon Av., Richmond Hill, N. Y. C.

WANTED, furnished, 8-room bungalow or small house, near water, within 2 hours New York, until Sept. 15; give particulars. R., P. O. box 1222.

DESIRE FURNISHED BUNGALOW, about 3 rooms, all improvements, near seashore, to Oct. 15; state full particulars. Halpern, 1,784 Hoe Av., Bronx, New York City.

FURNISHED cottage on Sound between Sound Beach and South Norwalk, Conn.; will pay between $400-$600. Write Z. A., 620 Pearl St., Hall Bldg.

AUG.-17 to 31; quiet high cottage, inland, 20 min. L. I., four bedrooms, sleeping porch, to careful, adult family; $80. Schuyler 5106.

COTTAGE TO RENT, waterfront, balance of season, Schlumberger, Hanscome Av., Sayville, L. I. Phone Sayville 167.

LONG BEACH Proper—Apartment, elegantly furnished; ocean half block. Byrne, Front St.

LONG BEACH (Belmont Hotel, 253 Park)—Rooms, very reasonable; week-end accommodations.

New York State.

"COTTAGES EVERYWHERE."
ADIRONDACKS,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
ALL NEW ENGLAND STATES.
ADIRONDACKS SUMMER HOMES, INC., Box 580, City Hall Station. Lafayette 1315.

FOR RENT—Charming seven-room cottage, bath; newly decorated; ideal location; heart of Catskills; restricted locality; WILL RENT BALANCE OF SEASON, $250; unusual bargain; act quickly. J. W. Wheaton, Shandaken, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS—Loon Lake, new 8-room furnished bungalow with rowboat, bathing, fishing; $2000 Labor Day. Address L. West, 866 West End Av.

BEDROOM, living room, kitchen, on large farm; suitable three adults (Kingston, N. Y.); $75 balance season. Particulars, 111 West 127th. Monday and Tuesday morning.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished cottage, three rooms, bath; beautiful country, near inn; hour out; $100 monthly. Oratamin, Blauvelt, N. Y.

New Jersey.

SUMMER bungalow for sale, 4 rooms, modern, bath, city water, electric lights, telephone; can be made all-year-round house at small cost; set in pretty grove of trees on bank of small river; large sleeping and dining porch; bathing, swimming; excellent commutation, Erie; 50 minutes New York, 15 minutes' walk station; $3,000; piano, furniture reasonable, if desired. Weitzenkorn, Little Falls, N. J.

FOR RENT—Charmingly furnished five-room modern bungalow; screened porches; garage; garden; corner grocer abroad few months, will make very reasonable terms to right party; 30 minutes New York, two railroads and trolley; high location; references. Phone Hackensack 1270M, or call Sunday, 90 Elmwood Av., Bogota, N. J.

FURNISHED cottage for August; living room, dining room, kitchen, laundry, two large bedrooms, bath, gas, electricity on; mountainside, South Orange, eight minutes from station; $80. Telephone or write Van Doren, 62 Cedar St. John 2556.

AT LAVALETTE, corner property, on beach and boardwalk; eight rooms, bath, also two sleeping porches; just painted; immediate possession; $4,500 cash. Phone Lakewood 2289W or write R. M. Larrabee, Lakewood, N. J.

ASBURY PARK—Select residential section, 3 blocks beach, 3 blocks North Asbury depot; 2 rooms, kitchenette; light housekeeping; 1 double bed, 2 single; shade. A. B. Beegle, phone 1042, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

FREE BULLETIN of latest and best bargains in Jersey farms sent on request with Jersey map as guide; farms in all counties within 75 miles of New York at REDUCED PRICES; good roads, best markets, richest soil, purest air; tell us size, price, location preferred and we can help you; also catalog of homes with acreage for commuters.

ANDREWS FARM AGENCY,
Box 2, 220 West 42d St., New York.

COUNTRY home and farm, corner place; State Macadam Road; 3 acres land, 40 peach trees, 25 apples, cherries, plums, quinces, grapes, all kinds berries; 7-room furnished house; garage, 2 poultry houses, 20x64, 18x50, brooder house for 900, capacity for 700 hens; PRICE $6,500, $2,500 cash, includes about 400 hens and pullets. Write, also send for our illustrated farm catalogue. BRAY & MacGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J.

FARM OF 20 ACRES.
PRICE ONLY $8,500.
Fine house, 7 rooms, hardwood floors, electric lights, steam heat; garage, barn, chicken house; apples, pears, grapes, berries, asparagus bed; investigate this nice farm and country home.
EUGENE V. WELSH, Morristown N. J.

THE most productive farm of 100 acres I known in Somerset County (41 miles out) is for sale; there is a money maker; beautiful lay of land; improved buildings; not a stone; a Class A farm in the finest farming section near New York at a farm price. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row. Tel. Beekman 2596.

POTATO AND POULTRY FARM, 175 acres; owner's dwelling, 12 rooms, 2 baths, electric light and all other conveniences; also farm house, 9 rooms; stable, 2 garages, storage cellar and large poultry plant in full operation; 25 acres potatoes and other crops growing; annual sales exceed $30,000. RICHLAND FARMS, Hightstown, N. J.

LITTLE JERSEY FARMS AT LOW FIGURES—Send or call for 19 special just listed. Pictures may be seen here. Village, State road, boarding, poultry, fruit farms, with brooks, woodland, electricity; ¼ to 100 acres; 28 to 70 miles out; $2,000 to $5,000; $1,000 or more cash.
E. E. SLOCUM, INC., 141 Broadway.

FARM for sale near Atlantic City at bargain; beautiful 6-acre home; high ground; all in buildings new, modern. S. A. Chase, 165 Broadway, New York City.

FINEST FARM BARGAINS IN N. J.
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ALL size farms, located in the potato belt. CLIFFORD G. BROWN, Cranbury Station, Middlesex County, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

CONNECTICUT COUNTRY HOME.
Located two miles from large manufacturing village; fine American neighborhood; comprising 22 acres, well divided into tillage, pasture and wood; 7-room house with two porches; water in the house; barn; facilities for three cows and two horses; large henery; wood shed, carriage house, corn crib; stock consists of one cow, one 2-year-old heifer, one 1-year-old heifer, one horse, 40 to 50 hens, about 150 chicks; full line of machinery and tools, such as hay rakes, mowing machines, wood-sawing machine, gasoline engine, harnesses and wagons of all kinds. THIS FARM IS PLANTED AND IN HIGH STATE OF CULTIVATION. Price including everything is $3,500, half cash. F. I. RACINE, Danielson, Conn.

CONNECTICUT — 200-acre farm, 9-room house, large veranda, spring water in house and barn, barns, nice level land, 300,000 feet standing timber, trout brook, maple sugar orchard 200 trees; ½ mile to church, post office and school, on State road; sold to settle estate; price $4,000. W. W. Clark, 289 North Main, Winsted, Conn.

AT Ridgefield, Conn., on State highway to Danbury, farm of 46 acres, with dwelling house and outbuildings; attractively located for summer residence and farming; owner removed to California, desires to sell. Adams & Keeler, Ridgefield, or Henry A. Slate this office.

WONDERFUL opportunity to buy farm in East Hampton, Conn., with everything; three hundred and fifty acres of land, two thousand cord of wood; large house and two small ones; three barns. X 2060 Times Annex.

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MOUNTAIN bungalow, 4 bedrooms, complete plumbing, sublet for balance of season; restricted district; opportunity desirable tenant. Dr. L., Shandaken, N. Y.

BARGAINS in Summer cottages, Shawangunk Mountain top, elevation 2,000 feet; air like wine; fine hotel; select Summer colony; less hundred miles city. Long, Cragsmoor, Ulster Co., N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS—Loon Lake, new 8-room furnished bungalow with rowboat, bathing, fishing; $2000 Labor Day. Address L. West, 866 West End Av.

BEDROOM, living room, kitchen, on large farm; suitable three adults (Kingston, N. Y.); $75 balance season. Particulars, 111 West 127th. Monday and Tuesday morning.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished cottage, three rooms, bath; beautiful country, near inn; hour out; $100 monthly. Oratamin, Blauvelt, N. Y.

New Jersey.

SUMMER bungalow for sale, 4 rooms, modern, bath, city water, electric lights, telephone; can be made all-year-round house at small cost; set in pretty grove of trees on bank of small river; large sleeping and dining porch; bathing, swimming; excellent commutation, Erie; 50 minutes New York, 15 minutes' walk station; $3,000; piano, furniture reasonable, if desired. Weitzenkorn, Little Falls, N. J.

FOR RENT—Charmingly furnished five-room modern bungalow; screened porches; garage; garden; corner grocer abroad few months, will make very reasonable terms to right party; 30 minutes New York, two railroads and trolley; high location; references. Phone Hackensack 1270M, or call Sunday, 90 Elmwood Av., Bogota, N. J.

FURNISHED cottage for August; living room, dining room, kitchen, laundry, two large bedrooms, bath, gas, electricity on; mountainside, South Orange, eight minutes from station; $80. Telephone or write Van Doren, 62 Cedar St. John 2556.

AT LAVALETTE, corner property, on beach and boardwalk; eight rooms, bath, also two sleeping porches; just painted; immediate possession; $4,500 cash. Phone Lakewood 2289W or write R. M. Larrabee, Lakewood, N. J.

ASBURY PARK—Select residential section, 3 blocks beach, 3 blocks North Asbury depot; 2 rooms, kitchenette; light housekeeping; 1 double bed, 2 single; shade. A. B. Beegle, phone 1042, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

FREE BULLETIN of latest and best bargains in Jersey farms sent on request with Jersey map as guide; farms in all counties within 75 miles of New York at REDUCED PRICES; good roads, best markets, richest soil, purest air; tell us size, price, location preferred and we can help you; also catalog of homes with acreage for commuters.

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MOUNTAIN bungalow, 4 bedrooms, complete plumbing, sublet for balance of season; restricted district; opportunity desirable tenant.

F. R. TAYLOR CORPORATION
18 West 34th Street
New York City

July 20, 1921.

The New York Times:

Last Sunday I inserted two small advertisements in the Help Wanted columns of The New York Times for salesmen for the distribution of a new article. I needed men who were of the finest type salesmen and through this advertising in The Times secured the right men, also the number needed.

F. R. TAYLOR,
Treasurer and General Manager.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED CORNER SUITE, FACING CENTRAL PARK; THREE ROOMS, BATH. RIVERSIDE 1893.

BROADWAY (cor. 140th)—Christian Scientists will rent front apt., four beautiful rooms and bath, large kitchen, two phones. Audubon 6619-M, 3,431 Broadway.

BROADWAY, 3,115 (Apt. 43)—Comfortable, three-rooms, bath, real kitchen, electricity.

CENTRAL PARK WEST—Exceptionally desirable, sunny corner apartment, furnished seven rooms, two baths, modern elevator, overlooking Park; sublease to October, 1922. Phone Columbus 9361 before 10 A. M. or evenings.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 467 (107th St.)—Beautiful newly finished and furnished modern apartment, one room, bath, kitchenette, $75 mon h. Telephone Academy 1310.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65 (Cor. 66th)—Beautifully furnished seven room apt., outlooking park; sunny south exposure; elevator service. Col. 7083.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 465—Seven spacious rooms, modern, elevator. TRIBELHORN Riverside 7850.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. R. Van Winkle, 132 West 72d. Col. 1677

CLAREMONT, 195 Broadway, 125th St. Subway. Elevator. 5 rooms, $75; furnished. Harris.

PAINT—Lovely apartment in Chelsea district, three rooms, tiled bath, to sublease indefinite; reasonable. L 153 Times.

EDGEWATER—Furnished, 3 large rooms and bath, with porch on top floor, beautiful home, overlooking Hudson; $200 August, September, October. K 721 Times Downtown.

EIGHT large rooms, three baths, luxurious private house, large porch and lawn, overlooking Hudson; $200, August, September, October. K 721 Times Downtown.

EIGHT unfurnished rooms, three baths, lovely oriental rugs; will $4,500 or lease, $3,000 per year or rent furnished for $300 a month. B 311 Times.

FIFTY APARTMENTS TO SUBLET
Two to six rooms, elevator and other kitchens of kitchenettes; $15 a week up. Apply Beach 34th. Phone Academy 1647.

Large, Washington Square North, room, bedroom and large kitchen, fully furnished, $75. Telephone Spring 7321.

Large, August-September, private entrance morning. Academy 1647.

GEM STUDIOS.
Duplex studio apartment, elegantly furnished, three or more months; $400. Circle 7400.
BALL, Mgmt.

GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL
118 WEST 57TH ST.
A few [illegible] apartments, one and three room suites, by yearly lease.

GREENWICH VILLAGE—Two, three rooms, kitchen, bath; private live; $50-$60 month. 90 West 10th.

Handsomely furnished 6 room apartment, baths in one of best apartment houses north Park West, moderate rental; immediate occupancy. 2 years' lease desired. Phone Riverside 9300.

Large room from house all day will sublet to one or two; refined high class gentleman preferred; will share home; couple or lady permanent. 3,525 Bronx Park.

LIST YOUR APARTMENTS WITH US. WE HAVE DESIRABLE TENANTS WAITING FOR UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS OF FROM FOUR TO SIX ROOMS.
PHILLIPS, 148 WEST 72D.
Tel. Columbus 1800.

MADISON AV., 1,244 (59th St.)—Young business woman would like business lady or couple to share beautifully renovated, well furnished apartment, all conveniences. Reasonable.

MAGNIFICENTLY furnished 8-room apartment on the seventh floor, West overlooking Hudson, with every convenience at moderate rent; corner of 95th St. and Broadway. Will sublet, for one year with privilege of renewal, $325 per month. 90th St.

MANHATTAN AV., 203, BET. 103TH-104TH. GENERAL SUMMER RATES.
Elegant housekeeping apartments, electricity; 110th subway, weekly monthly rates; several apartments; special inducements. Academy 129.

MT. MORRIS—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, restaurant; artistically furnished. Owner, Murray Hill 1229.

NEW, near Riverside Drive and subway connecting rooms, all conveniences; reference required. Bowling Green 9000.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE—Ideal location, ninth floor, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $1,200 per year, or eight rooms, two baths, until October lease, or unfurnished if desired. Phone Morningside 1634.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. Unfurnished, rent $1,700 year to party buying entire magnificent furnishings, cost approximately $10,000, sell for about half actual cost. Immediate transfer lease; particulars Clark Realty Co., 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (near 120th St.)—Six rooms, facing river; $150 per month. Augusta Wolins & Bull, 599 Washington St. Spring 9042.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214—Exceptional opportunity; furnished or unfurnished, seven-room apartment, 14 months' lease; reasonable; will sell furniture. Apt. 33. Phone Murray Hill 8300.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 181st St.—Three rooms, elevator; $90; refer-[illegible] opportunity. B 692 Times Downtown.

[illegible]—6 rooms, 2 baths; furnished; sell everything or part; $8,500; unfurnished rental, $1,700 [illegible] 1452.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 1040 St. (Clearfield)—Six rooms, 2 baths, all outside; to rent to October 1st. Telephone 8975 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 725 (130th)—Exceptionally attractive room, private bath, kitchenette reasonable. Benson, Audubon 9863.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 880—Four rooms and bath, drive, well furnished; rent very reasonable. Apartment 3F.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668 (144th)—Seven cool rooms, complete; $150 monthly to October.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452—Two large rooms, kitchenette, suitable 3; twin beds.

ST. [illegible] Hotel Endicott, Columbus Circle station; a fine location at moderate prices.

ST. [illegible] per day; suites $5 per day; 24th St and Broadway.

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SUBLET APARTMENT, furnished, 2 rooms, bath; Telephone Spring 7821.

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SUBLET—Bath and kitchenette, service, [illegible] furniture, available two months [illegible] Carleton, 903 Mills [illegible]

SUBLET, large sun rooms, bath and kitchenette, Hudson view, reasonable. Wadsworth 8892.

Furnished—West Side.

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE elevator apartment, rooms, elegantly furnished, 2 baths, 20th floor, near Riverside Drive; long lease if desired; $1,200 per month from Oct. 1 or sooner; references necessary.

UPPER part of house; exquisite furnishings for sale. 306 Amsterdam Av., cor. 74th.

WADSWORTH AV., 371 (192d)—Cosy home; all outside, 4-room bath-piano; completely furnished; $45. Apt. 2F.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION. APARTMENTS—The most desirable to be had, all sizes and rentals. Call or up and let us know what you want.
PEPPE, SPRING 7347.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION—Unusually attractively furnished studio, with bath, suitable two, until October. Stuyvesant 4621. 21 West 9th.

Furnished—Bronx.

FOUR-ROOM apartment, furnished, conveniently located in beautiful section Bronx, during August and September; reasonable. C 265 Times.

UNIVERSITY AV., 2,482—Five large, light rooms, high class apartment; immediate possession; $90. Apply on premises or J. P. Peet Co., 302 West 22d St.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS—Nicely furnished three rooms, bath; all outside; or 1; $80; near subways. L 119 Times.

ENTIRE FLOOR private home; 12 minutes' walk from Atlantic Av. station; $25 weekly. Prospect 6997.

HEIGHTS—Coolest corner; open grounds; overlooking harbor; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 3 subways. Rider, 1091 Main.

BRYANT AV., 1,554 (173d)—6 rooms, beautiful view, modern improvements; $90.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 34—Handsomely furnished 8-room, bath, apartment; beautiful new building; highest class section Brooklyn; delightfully cool; 1 block either subway; big sacrifice; $125 monthly. Main 3573, Seabury.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—7-room apartment, Oct. 1, 1921, to Oct. 1, 1922; handsomely and completely furnished; references. Cary, Harmon & Co., Inc., 144 Montague St., Brooklyn. Tel. Main 3[illegible]

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Unfurnished—East Side.

LEXINGTON AV., 847 (84th)—Four bright rooms and bath, real kitchen; immediate possession; references required; $110; all improvements.

LEXINGTON AV., 221 (34th)—Three-room apartment and 5 room apartments, 2 baths; may be arranged as duplex apartment; everything light; elevator; reasonable.

LIVINGSTON PLACE, 9 (Corner East 16th St., facing Stuyvesant Park).
6 ROOMS AND BATH, all improvements; all light; rents $75-$85.
Superintendent, on premises.

LIVINGSTON PLACE, 9—Five all light rooms, facing park; $75. Apply Janitor.

MADISON AV., 1[illegible] (near 34th St.)—5-room apartment, kitchen; maid service. Apply store on premises or
SPOTTS & STARR, INC.,
TIMES BUILDING. BRYANT 4000.

MADISON AV., 110—Apartment, 2 elegant rooms, bath, improvements; $60 month; lease. Inquire janitor, 12 East 30th St.

MADISON AV., 640 (Hoffman Arms)—8 large rooms and bath, also 5 rooms and bath, for rent Oct. 1; moderate rents.

MADISON AV., 175—Studio room, 18x23 feet, electricity, parquet flooring, telephone, elevator, bath, $85 monthly.

MADISON AV., 685—Two extra large, attractive light rooms, bath, kitchenette, charmingly decorated; $1200.

MADISON AV., 1,015 (76th)—Parlor floor, top floor to rent; all modern improvements. Tel Owner, Murray Hill 1229.

MISS VAN VLECK.
Furnished, unfurnished, Fifth-Park Avs. section; twenty rooms, baths; rent $25,000 yearly. Vanderbilt 2357, mornings.

ONE-ROOM kitchenette, bath, modern apartment building on East 44th St., two months of a year lease. Phone Murray Hill 8393, Apt. 5D.

PARK AVENUE, 815 (75th St.).

7, 8 and 10 room apartments, from October 1, or immediate possession. Agent on premises.

PARK AV., 1,229 (cor. 96th)—High-class elevator apartment; one seven, one eight room, corner; immediate or October possession; rental $200 to $250. Tel. Harlem 3[illegible]

PARK AV.—7 rooms, 3 baths, front, 2 master bedrooms; new building; rent $4,700. Woolley, Watkins & Jordan, 605 5th Av.

PARK AV.—TRIPLEX APT., $8,000 YEAR. 11 rooms, 4 baths, 4 master's; private entrance; modern. Plaza 410, Monday.

PARK AV., 945—Five rooms, electric light, improvements, newly decorated, $100.
PLAZA REALTY COMPANY,
435 PARK AV. TEL. 6891 PLAZA.

2-20 ROOMS.

RUTHERFORD PLACE, 6 (facing Stuyvesant Park)—Single flat, 10 rooms, rent $140.

TEN rooms, light, modern, high-type building; $6,000. Van Vleck, Vanderbilt 8357.

TWO rooms and bath, elevator apartment; rent $100 per month from Oct. 1; "Withington," 60th St. and Madison Av. Apply Frederick C. Barry Co., 5 Madison Av.

UNABLE occupy my seven-room apartment, old but decidedly high-class building, 76th St. near park; exceptionally easy terms, reducing rental from $2,800 to $1,008. Address Owner, 1,224 Aeolian Building.

VERY beautiful, spacious apartment; 14 rooms; highest type; $10,000. Vanderbilt 2357, mornings.

WELL ARRANGED OFFICES FOR DOCTOR, PHYSICIAN, SPECIALIST, OCULIST, DENTIST; GRAND CENTRAL ZONE, 341 MADISON AV., COR. 44TH ST. DARDS.

Unfurnished—West Side.

5TH AV., 2,016 (near 123th)—Room, kitchenette, bath, electricity, heat, $45; month rent free; also store, $65.

6TH AV (Jan)—Attractive 3-room apartment; modern improvements; furnished or unfurnished. Bryant 1374.

6TH AV., 48—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, sleeping porch. Murray Hill 4960.

8TH AV., 49—6 beautiful light rooms and bath. Inquire janitor on premises.

10TH ST., 66-68 WEST, Washington Square Section—6 rooms, very modern convenience, newly decorated, $100 per month. Supt. on premises.

10TH, 57 WEST—Housekeeping, three small rooms and bath, telephone, $60.50. Slosson.

10TH ST., 60 WEST—4 rooms and bath; elevator; references; immediate possession.

11TH, 128 W.—ELEVATOR APARTMENT, 7 ROOMS AND BATH; $1,980 TO $2,100. Immediate possession. Manager.

11TH ST., 142 WEST—Living room, two bedrooms, fireplace, large kitchenette; $165. King.

12TH ST., WEST (NEAR 5TH AV).
Elegant apartment, two large rooms and kitchenette; all modern improvements.; references. Schierloh, 776 9th Av., N. Y. City.

14TH, 344 WEST—Handsome four, five, six room apartments, parqueted, telephone, steam.

14TH, 351 WEST—2 rooms, all improvements; moderate rent; immediate possession. Van Vliet & Place. 16 8th Av.

22D, 258 WEST (Broadway)—Three large, modern bright front rooms; reasonable. Deffley.

24TH, 315 WEST—3 rooms, housekeeping; modern building; moderate rental; lease from Aug. 1. Colleary.

55TH ST., 41 WEST—2 light, modern rooms, tiled bath, $75 monthly. A. A. Hageman, 67 W. 44th St.

30TH, 45 WEST—Large alcove room, bath, kitchenette, three sunny south windows; open for inspection. Owner, Riverside 9682.

44TH, 210 WEST (Westover Court)—Bachelor apartment; high-class hotel service; meals. See Resident Manager. Bryant 5860.

46TH ST., 37 WEST—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; immediate possession. See Agent on premises.

46TH ST., 44 WEST—APARTMENT 8 ROOMS, LARGE BATH, KITCHENETTE. APPLY GULDEN, 680 5TH AV.

46TH, 47 WEST—2 rooms, bath and kitchenette. Donovan, Cortlandt 4635.

47TH, 119 WEST—4 apartments of 2 rooms, bath; immediate possession; can be rented together or separately.
ADAMS & CO., 170 5TH AV.
Telephone 3854 Gramercy.

47TH, 10 WEST—STUDIO ROOM, 7x16; FIREPLACE. KITCHENETTE; $40 MONTHLY.

47TH, 16 WEST—Desirable 2 room, kitchenette, bath, hot water; Summer rates.

50TH ST., 47 WEST—Second floor in private home, 3 rooms, 2 baths, newly decorated; bachelor.

50TH, 27 WEST—High class two and four room apartments. Apply A. H. Stout, 81 West 50th St. Circle 6382.

50TH ST., 35 WEST—Attractive apartment, entire floor, two very large rooms, kitchen and bath; every convenience; $200.

51ST, 10 WEST—High-class studio apartments, 1 2 and 5 rooms; immediate possession. Apply Wolins & Bull, 599 Washington St. Spring 9042.

51ST, 59 WEST—LARGE STUDIO ROOM, 14x18; FIREPLACE. KITCHENETTE; $65 MONTHLY; SMALL STUDIO ROOM $30.

57TH ST., 412 WEST—For refined family, 6 rooms and bath, artistically decorated, on wide thoroughfare, convenient to car and bus lines, few blocks to Park entrance; references, $75. See Superintendent.

58TH ST., 330-332 WEST (at Columbus Circle)—2 and 3 rooms, bath, new building, thoroughly modern; rent $900 to $1,500. Superintendent on premises.

58TH ST., 67 WEST—2, 4 and 6 rooms, elevator apartment; high-class; $1,500 to $2,400. See Supt.

58TH, 200 WEST—Four and six rooms, attractive apartments of highest type; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

68TH ST., 47 WEST—Three large, light rooms, beautifully decorated; Aug. 1. Rosenthal.

68TH, 9 WEST—Eight rooms, two baths; overlooking park; modern elevator; $2,800.
69TH, 106 WEST.
Modern 9-story elevator building.
3 rooms, $1,200-$1,800.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

70TH ST., 345 WEST.
FIVE ROOMS, $125.
Modern Elevator House. All Improvements.

79TH, 135 WEST—Exclusive 3 and 4 room apartments; real kitchen; Oct. 1. Schuyler 4670.

71ST ST., 115 WEST—New high-class elevator front apartment, 3 and 4 rooms, southern exposure; immediate occupancy. Apply on premises. Telephone 4131 Columbus.

71ST (235 West End Av.)—Four rooms and bath, parquet floors, all improvements, all very light rooms.

72D, 58 WEST—Studio and apartment of 1, 2 and 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; foyer; elevator house.

72D, 117 WEST—2 large bright rooms, kitchenette, bath apartments; references; lease.

73D ST., 302 WEST (Opposite Schwab's Mansion)—Three exceptionally large rooms, porch, bath, kitchenette, entire floor; $175.

73D ST., 246 WEST—Two-room and three-room and bath, high class apartments, $1,320 to $1,740.

73D ST., 157 W.—2 rooms, $1,300 to $1,400.
Houghton Co., 174 West 72d St.

73D, 258 WEST.
STUDIO APARTMENTS; REFERENCES.

74TH ST., 237 WEST—7 or 8 large rooms, three baths; southern exposure; all outside; possession now or from Oct. 1; Superintendent shows.

74TH, 102 WEST—Newly furnished one-room apartment; private bath; three rooms.

75TH ST., 125 WEST.
DOCTOR'S APARTMENT.
Unusually large silk-paneled waiting room and wood-paneled consultation room, bath, parquet floors, &c.; electric light free; possession Oct. 1. Supt. on premises.

Unfurnished—West Side.

10TH ST. 220 WEST.
12 ROOMS AND 4 BATHS.
$5,400 PER ANNUM.
including steam heat and hot water.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 148 WEST 72D ST.

76TH ST., 126 WEST—Unfurnished 4 rooms, bath; must be seen to be appreciated.

76TH ST., 144 WEST—Attractive one-room bath; first floor. Superintendent. 3368 Schuyler.

167TH, 320 WEST—Unusual opportunity for doctor's office or apartment; reasonable rent.

76TH ST., 45 WEST—Exceptionally beautiful small apartment, first floor front, with service.

77TH ST., 225 WEST—Exceptional 4-room apartment, suitable physician; tiled bath and kitchen; immediate; reasonable. Schuyler 1680.

77TH (near Riverside)—Four rooms, 8th floor; all outside rooms; real kitchen; tenant's dissatisfaction; loss $900. Phone Carlton, Schuyler 1080 for appointment.

78TH ST., 101 WEST (THE EVELIND).
Three rooms and bath;
$1,300 and $1,700.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

78TH, 250 WEST (Cor. Broadway).
Housekeeping apartment, 2 and 3 rooms; immediate possession; $1,100 and $1,400.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

MADISON AV., 1,015 (76th)—Parlor floor, top floor to rent; all modern improvements. Tel Owner, Murray Hill 1229.

MISS VAN VLECK.
Furnished, unfurnished, Fifth-Park Avs. section; twenty rooms, baths; rent $25,000 yearly. Vanderbilt 2357, mornings.

ONE-ROOM kitchenette, bath, modern apartment building on East 44th St., two months of a year lease. Phone Murray Hill 8393, Apt. 5D.

PARK AVENUE, 815 (75th St.).

7, 8 and 10 room apartments, from October 1, or immediate possession. Agent on premises.

PARK AV., 1,229 (cor. 96th)—High-class elevator apartment; one seven, one eight room, corner; immediate or October possession; rental $200 to $250. Tel. Harlem 3[illegible]

PARK AV.—7 rooms, 3 baths, front, 2 master bedrooms; new building; rent $4,700. Woolley, Watkins & Jordan, 605 5th Av.

PARK AV.—TRIPLEX APT., $8,000 YEAR. 11 rooms, 4 baths, 4 master's; private entrance; modern. Plaza 410, Monday.

PARK AV., 945—Five rooms, electric light, improvements, newly decorated, $100.
PLAZA REALTY COMPANY,
435 PARK AV. TEL. 6891 PLAZA.

2-20 ROOMS.

RUTHERFORD PLACE, 6 (facing Stuyvesant Park)—Single flat, 10 rooms, rent $140.

TEN rooms, light, modern, high-type building; $6,000. Van Vleck, Vanderbilt 8357.

TWO rooms and bath, elevator apartment; rent $100 per month from Oct. 1; "Withington," 60th St. and Madison Av. Apply Frederick C. Barry Co., 5 Madison Av.

UNABLE occupy my seven-room apartment, old but decidedly high-class building, 76th St. near park; exceptionally easy terms, reducing rental from $2,800 to $1,008. Address Owner, 1,224 Aeolian Building.

VERY beautiful, spacious apartment; 14 rooms; highest type; $10,000. Vanderbilt 2357, mornings.

WELL ARRANGED OFFICES FOR DOCTOR, PHYSICIAN, SPECIALIST, OCULIST, DENTIST; GRAND CENTRAL ZONE, 341 MADISON AV., COR. 44TH ST. DARDS.

Unfurnished—West Side.

5TH AV., 2,016 (near 123th)—Room, kitchenette, bath, electricity, heat, $45; month rent free; also store, $65.

6TH AV (Jan)—Attractive 3-room apartment; modern improvements; furnished or unfurnished. Bryant 1374.

6TH AV., 48—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, sleeping porch. Murray Hill 4960.

8TH AV., 49—6 beautiful light rooms and bath. Inquire janitor on premises.

10TH ST., 66-68 WEST, Washington Square Section—6 rooms, very modern convenience, newly decorated, $100 per month. Supt. on premises.

10TH, 57 WEST—Housekeeping, three small rooms and bath, telephone, $60.50. Slosson.

10TH ST., 60 WEST—4 rooms and bath; elevator; references; immediate possession.

11TH, 128 W.—ELEVATOR APARTMENT, 7 ROOMS AND BATH; $1,980 TO $2,100. Immediate possession. Manager.

11TH ST., 142 WEST—Living room, two bedrooms, fireplace, large kitchenette; $165. King.

12TH ST., WEST (NEAR 5TH AV).
Elegant apartment, two large rooms and kitchenette; all modern improvements.; references. Schierloh, 776 9th Av., N. Y. City.

14TH, 344 WEST—Handsome four, five, six room apartments, parqueted, telephone, steam.

14TH, 351 WEST—2 rooms, all improvements; moderate rent; immediate possession. Van Vliet & Place. 16 8th Av.

22D, 258 WEST (Broadway)—Three large, modern bright front rooms; reasonable. Deffley.

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55TH ST., 41 WEST—2 light, modern rooms, tiled bath, $75 monthly. A. A. Hageman, 67 W. 44th St.

30TH, 45 WEST—Large alcove room, bath, kitchenette, three sunny south windows; open for inspection. Owner, Riverside 9682.

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46TH, 47 WEST—2 rooms, bath and kitchenette. Donovan, Cortlandt 4635.

47TH, 119 WEST—4 apartments of 2 rooms, bath; immediate possession; can be rented together or separately.
ADAMS & CO., 170 5TH AV.
Telephone 3854 Gramercy.

47TH, 10 WEST—STUDIO ROOM, 7x16; FIREPLACE. KITCHENETTE; $40 MONTHLY.

47TH, 16 WEST—Desirable 2 room, kitchenette, bath, hot water; Summer rates.

50TH ST., 47 WEST—Second floor in private home, 3 rooms, 2 baths, newly decorated; bachelor.

50TH, 27 WEST—High class two and four room apartments. Apply A. H. Stout, 81 West 50th St. Circle 6382.

50TH ST., 35 WEST—Attractive apartment, entire floor, two very large rooms, kitchen and bath; every convenience; $200.

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57TH ST., 412 WEST—For refined family, 6 rooms and bath, artistically decorated, on wide thoroughfare, convenient to car and bus lines, few blocks to Park entrance; references, $75. See Superintendent.

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68TH, 9 WEST—Eight rooms, two baths; overlooking park; modern elevator; $2,800.
69TH, 106 WEST.
Modern 9-story elevator building.
3 rooms, $1,200-$1,800.
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70TH ST., 345 WEST.
FIVE ROOMS, $125.
Modern Elevator House. All Improvements.

79TH, 135 WEST—Exclusive 3 and 4 room apartments; real kitchen; Oct. 1. Schuyler 4670.

71ST ST., 115 WEST—New high-class elevator front apartment, 3 and 4 rooms, southern exposure; immediate occupancy. Apply on premises. Telephone 4131 Columbus.

71ST (235 West End Av.)—Four rooms and bath, parquet floors, all improvements, all very light rooms.

72D, 58 WEST—Studio and apartment of 1, 2 and 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; foyer; elevator house.

72D, 117 WEST—2 large bright rooms, kitchenette, bath apartments; references; lease.

73D ST., 302 WEST (Opposite Schwab's Mansion)—Three exceptionally large rooms, porch, bath, kitchenette, entire floor; $175.

73D ST., 246 WEST—Two-room and three-room and bath, high class apartments, $1,320 to $1,740.

73D ST., 157 W.—2 rooms, $1,300 to $1,400.
Houghton Co., 174 West 72d St.

73D, 258 WEST.
STUDIO APARTMENTS; REFERENCES.

74TH ST., 237 WEST—7 or 8 large rooms, three baths; southern exposure; all outside; possession now or from Oct. 1; Superintendent shows.

74TH, 102 WEST—Newly furnished one-room apartment; private bath; three rooms.

75TH ST., 125 WEST.
DOCTOR'S APARTMENT.
Unusually large silk-paneled waiting room and wood-paneled consultation room, bath, parquet floors, &c.; electric light free; possession Oct. 1. Supt. on premises.

Unfurnished—West Side.

NATIONAL STORAGE, 146 West 58th St.—Storage by per month, vans, packing, moderate rates. 170th Riverside.

PHYSICIAN—Handsome consulting room to rent in doctor's private residence, 304 West 78th St. Phone 6315 Schuyler. Apply Monday.

PIERREPONT ST., 85—Very choice suites, two rooms and bath, in high-class apartment hotel; all modern improvements; excellent table board; lease from Oct. 1; possession under sub-lease from Aug. 1. Phone Main 0528.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 126—NINE ROOMS AND BATH AND SERVANTS' TOILET. ALL IMPROVEMENTS; SPLENDID VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER AND AEROPLANE LANDING STATION; RENT $3,000 TO $3,500. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT, OR PHONE COLUMBUS 1666.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 825 (corner 123d)—Six rooms, bath and extra toilet; all rooms facing river on Drive; possession immediately; take subway or 5th Av. bus passes door; reasonable rental guaranteed.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 107—Fourth floor, 1 room and bath, $1,200; 3d floor, 2 rooms, bath and kitchen, $1,100; 1 block over 72d Drive. Goughian & Co., 200 West 72d St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125 (84th St.)—8 rooms and 2 baths; 10 rooms and 3 baths; all light; apply Supt. or Louis P. Dowdney, 247 West 72d St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 355—3-4-5 rooms in elevator apartment building. Apply Supt. on premises, or phone Wadsworth 8355.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 312 (103-104th St.)—2 rooms, $1,000. Houghton Co., 174 W. 72d St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 706 (148th)—Fireproof building, exceptional 4-8-7-8 room apartments. Cortlandt 3661; Audubon 6804.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 60 (cor. 78th)—Two rooms, bath; elevator; private house; $125. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 924—Five rooms; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790 (157th St.)—7 rooms, 2 baths. A. J. Odell.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 961.
Corner 158th; high-class building.
5 rooms, $1,200.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

ST. NICHOLAS, 351—Four or five large rooms, elevator apartment, very reasonable; immediate possession.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 805—High-class 5-room elevator apartment. Apartment 2.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 1,253 (173d St.)—Six large front rooms, elevator, $110.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 853 (at 152d)—Nine rooms, elevator, Aug. 1.

STUDIO, 87TH, 116 WEST, north side; beautiful new; redecorated; bath, kitchenette; well-kept house; $1,200.

VERY desirable small apartments, 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $100 to $125 per month. Apply Painter, 47 East 49th St., or telephone agents, Bryant

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS FOR GIRLS
Select home; 2 large sunny rooms, fine reception room, newly tiled bath, shower, kitchen, pantry room; also the 5th floor, 5 rooms, beautifully furnished; price unfurnished; ideal for bachelor; just decorated; new at $45. Telephone every time you call. 2 Fort 34th St.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED ROOMS
FOR BUSINESS GIRLS.
CATHOLIC GIRLS' RESIDENCE,
LEAGUE OF CATHOLIC WOMEN,
571 LEXINGTON AV. VAND. 6780.

EXCELLENT LIST NOW AVAILABLE.

BEVING PLACE, 72—Room, private bath, all conveniences; reasonable. Stuyvesant 9486.

MADISON AVENUE, Near 52d St.—Large room and bath, attractively furnished; private entrance, every convenience; very reasonable. Phone Plaza 9070. Apt. 44.

MADISON AV., 1065 (near 81st).—Large and small rooms; all improvements.

MADISON AV., 640—Charming, cool rooms, reasonable. Meyer, Plaza 2187.

ONE MINUTE to Grand Central, 3 rooms, single or en suite, all conveniences, 2 flights, private entrance; moderate. 120 East 42d. Clark.

OUTSIDE room, hot, cold water; elevator apartment; one block subway. Rhinelander 8241.

PARK AV. AND 86TH ST.—Room in private family; gentleman. Tel. Rhinelander 3885.

ROOMS, with all hotel service, attractively furnished; $20 weekly. Lyndhurst Hotel, 11th St., 42 East. Hotel Albert.

West Side.

8TH AV., 61—Cool attractive outside room; reasonable. Phone Stuyvesant 2172. Kinsley.

8TH AV., 2,856—Furnished room; gentleman only. Inquire grocery store, 2,240.

10TH ST., 60 WEST, Apt. 8B—Single room; private family; suitable business man.

11TH ST.—Large room, bath, kitchenette; exclusive private apartment, to October. Watkins 3260.

11TH, 10 WEST.
UNSUITABLE ROOMS.

12TH, 28 WEST—Two large rooms, bath; accommodate 2-3; smaller rooms.

21ST, 251 WEST—Large, newly furnished room; electricity, hot-cold running water; bath, shower; gentleman, business couple.

28TH, 324 WEST—Attractively furnished large, airy room; also single room.

34TH, 320 WEST—Very attractive rooms, every modern convenience; scrupulously clean, respectable.

36TH, 70 WEST—Wonderful large, cool alcove room; references. Hydes.

36TH, 311 WEST—Newly renovated, private bath; fireplace, electric light.

37TH, 106 WEST (RALEIGH HALL)—A residence for men; light, attractive rooms, with private shower; writing, lounge, billiard rooms; comforts and conveniences of first class hotel at lower rentals.

37TH, 29 WEST—Single or double rooms, private bath, electricity; excellent neighborhood; gentlemen; references. Bryant 6296.

38TH ST. (near 5th)—Light, comfortable hall room, $10. Bryant 8990 forenoons.

38TH ST. (near 5th)—Light, comfortable hall room, $10. Bryant 8990 forenoons.

39TH, 77 WEST—Large room, lavatory; no other roomers; gentlemen; references. Williams.

39TH, 79 WEST—Large, small rooms, well furnished, bath connecting, electricity; references.

40TH, 220 WEST—Large and small rooms; reasonable rates. Nutley.

41ST ST., 62 WEST—Large front room, private bath; Summer rates. M. Bishop.

41ST ST., 39 WEST—Double room, bath, kitchenette. Call Monday, Tomer.

42D ST., 240 WEST—Large and small rooms; all modern improvements.

42D ST., 30 WEST—Two fine large rooms; private bath; elevator; every convenience; ideal Summer home; Summer rates.

42D, 54 WEST—Small room, next bathroom; electric; select location; gentleman only.

42D, 206 WEST—Elegant large room for gentleman. Apply elevator.

44TH, 130 WEST—Two exceptionally light rooms, bath; newly furnished; bargain. Ford.

44TH ST., WEST—Handsomely furnished room, elevator apartment; private family. Telephone.

44TH ST., 58 EAST—Large, cool room; Summer rates; reference.

44TH, 324 WEST—Handsome double and single; with, without bath; telephone; references.

45TH WEST—Cool, elegantly furnished room, high-class apartment. Circle 7321.

47TH, 421 WEST—Attractive room, twin beds, electricity, telephone, elevator; gentleman; $15.

5TH (Broadway)—Handsome room; private shower bath; private home; gentlemen. Circle.

111TH ST., 58 WEST—Bachelor apartment, 5 airy, cool rooms, bath. Van Boskerck.

47TH, 313 WEST—Desirable rooms, convenient location, furnished, unfurnished; reasonable.

47TH, 360 WEST—I have unusually desirable front suite to offer refined couple or small family in modern elevator apartment; reasonable; housekeeping optional. Campbell.

48TH (near 5th Av.)—Light double bedroom, adjoining bath; $10; single $7; attractive elevator apartment house; college or business woman; references. 833 Plaza.

48TH ST., 336 WEST (Students Inn)—For ladies' studies, furnished or unfurnished; all conveniences; reference.

48TH ST., 37 WEST—Large, small, cool rooms; private baths; Summer rates; references.

48TH, 306 WEST—Just open, newly decorated, large, small rooms; select.

48TH, 126 WEST—Large front room, adjoining bath; also small front room.

50TH, 220 WEST (Central Park, South)—Attractive single room, lavatory; $10; gentleman, charming apartment, overlooking Park; private family.

50TH ST., Overlooking Central Park; exceptional room, bath; Summer rate. Plaza 890, or write H 452 Times.

50TH, 145 WEST—Two front rooms, adjoining bath; two gentlemen; private. Hartford.

50TH, 16 WEST—Large, airy front room, adjoining bath, and room with private bath; also small room.

50TH, 56 WEST — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM; ELECTRICITY; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $14

50TH, 80 WEST — Attractively furnished double room, kitchen privileges; also single room.

50TH, 117 WEST—Exceptional room; private bath; electricity; kitchenette privileges.

50TH, 118 WEST—Large room, twin beds; private bath, electricity; hall room.

50TH, 40 WEST — DOUBLE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; MEDIUM AND SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER RATES.
70TH ST., 208 WEST
76TH ST., 320 WEST
78TH ST., 134 WEST
High-class rooms, single, en suite.

51ST, 50 WEST—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; PRIVATE BATH; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE

50TH, 138 WEST, 1st, 2d West—Remodeled houses; cool rooms; private baths; single rooms; lavatory; cleanliness; reduced rates.

52D, 28 WEST—Attractive large, medium sized rooms; private bath, electricity; gentlemen; references.

50TH, 250 WEST (Apt. 8)—Comfortable room; hot water, electricity, telephone, elevator.

50TH, 208 WEST—One flight; handsome front room; electricity, telephone; Summer rates.

50TH, 128 WEST—A desirable room, with private bath; references exchanged.

50TH, 55 WEST—Beautiful room adjoining bath; twin beds, running water, electricity.

50TH, 200 WEST—Large outside room; business person. Apt. 1B.

51ST, 63 WEST—HANDSOME DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; COMPLETE; $15 UPWARD.

51ST, 61 WEST — TWO CONNECTING ROOMS, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; COMPLETE; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; OTHER ROOMS; SPECIAL RATE.

51ST, WEST—Lady share handsome apartment, bath, kitchenette; near station, beach; $25.

51ST, 342 WEST—Beautifully furnished, cool, large; private bath optional. De Gratresse.

51ST, 317 WEST—Large front room; twin beds; running water; all conveniences.

51ST, 110 WEST—Spacious, airy front room; kitchenette privileges; also single room.

51ST, 50 WEST—Attractive basement; other double rooms.

51ST, 342 WEST, 5W—Comfortable, large, cool rooms; piano; shower; electricity.

51ST, 30 WEST—Newly decorated, large and small rooms, $7, $10, $12.

51ST, 305 WEST—Single and double rooms with bath in private home.

51ST—Large room with private bath. Chelsea 4871.

52D ST., 344 WEST—Rooms for the Summer; single, double, en suite, some with private bath; elevators; library, reception and music rooms; Riverside Drive district; moderate rates; references. Columbus 1620.

West Side.

52D ST., 244 WEST—Rooms for the Summer; single, double, en suite, some with private bath; library, reception and music rooms.

52D (Cor. West End Av.)—Large, well furnished front room, private bath, shower; also small room. Columbus 9687.

52D, 203 WEST—Beautiful, cool large and medium rooms; private baths; housekeeping.

52D, 253 WEST—Attractive suite; twin beds; electricity, bath; small rooms; reference.

52D ST., 121 WEST—Beautiful large room, twin beds, southern exposure.

53D, 140 WEST—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND SINGLE FRONT ROOMS; ELECTRICITY; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

53D, 148 WEST—Beautiful room, bath, electrically, telephone; southern exposure; 2 windows.

53D, 136 WEST—Desirable rooms, suite or sparately; bath, electricity; subway; references.

53D, 250 WEST—Special seduction; double front room; also medium; kitchenette privileges.

53D, WEST—Bedroom, living room, alcove; $21 for three; $16 for two. Phone Col. 8538.

53D, 124 WEST—Desirable rooms, private baths; electricity; single room; references.

53D, 52 WEST—Beautifully furnished double room, twin beds; also single; references.

53D, 42 WEST—One large, one small room; every convenience. Owner's house.

53D, 164 WEST—Large, well-furnished second floor front room; single room.

53D, 242 WEST—Medium room, suitable for two men; bathroom floor; $7.

53D, WEST—Room, running water, $8 one, $10 two. Phone Col. 3338.

53D, 114 WEST—1, 2 rooms, suitable four; private bathe; kitchenette privileges.

53D, 106 WEST—Newly decorated, medium-sized rooms, running water, electricity; $10.

54TH, 3 WEST — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOMS, PRIVATE TILED BATH, LAVATORY; COMPLETE; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; OTHER DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS.

54TH, 159 WEST—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS; ELECTRICITY, COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; $10 UP.

54TH STREET, 27 WEST.
Elegant rooms and suites, with or without private baths, furnished or unfurnished; house being redecorated and newly furnished.

54TH, 41 WEST—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND SINGLE FRONT ROOMS; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

54TH, 45 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS; ELECTRICITY; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $8-$10 UP.

54TH, 109 WEST—Unusually attractive rooms, private baths; also one spacious, excellently furnished apartment, kitchenette.

54TH, 233 WEST—Large front room; also skylight room; convenient location; telephone.

54TH ST., 145 WEST—Large room, running water, suitable couple; reasonable; reference.

54TH, 25 WEST—Elegantly furnished large and single rooms, private baths. Wheeler.

54TH, 236 WEST—Exceptionally nice, newly furnished room, private bath; suitable two.

54TH, 128 WEST—Newly furnished light, airy room, near subway, "L" express.

54TH, 153 WEST—Living studio room; very desirable.

54TH, 108 WEST—Doctor, dentist, large office, parlor floor, front; rent reasonable.

54TH, 105 WEST—Large and medium rooms, twin beds, private bath, electricity.

55TH, 137 WEST—Large, handsomely furnished back parlor, private bath, electricity; $16; business people preferred.

55TH, 154 WEST—Handsomely furnished rooms, private bath; superb accommodations.

55TH, 26 WEST (Miss Edwards, formerly of 62 West 56th)—Desirable rooms; table guests; references.

55TH, 318 WEST—Charming rooms, overlooking Hudson; two floors from Drive.

56TH, 47 WEST—Elegant rooms, dressing room, adjoining bath; Summer rates.

56TH, 101 WEST—Small hall room, lady or gentleman; electricity, telephone. Rule

56TH ST., 150 WEST—Newly furnished, newly decorated, tiled baths hardwood floors, beautiful rooms; $11 to $25 weekly; gentlemen only; references required.

56TH, 22 WEST—Newly decorated rooms, with, without private bath; electricity; $7, $8, $10, $12, $16; gentlemen preferred.

56TH, 44 WEST—Front parlor, other large rooms; private baths; remodeled house.

56TH, 241 WEST—Front parlor, running water; suitable one or two gentlemen.

56TH, 319 WEST—House, newly decorated; single and double rooms; business people.

56TH, 43 WEST—Large front room, suitable one or two; running water, bath.

56TH, 174 WEST—Large rooms, bath, $12 up; single, $5.

56TH ST., 168 WEST—Nice room, private bath, electricity; Summer rates.

56TH, 44 WEST—Large rooms, private baths, front parlor, continual hot water.

57TH, 325 WEST—Elegantly furnished room, bath and shower; accommodate two; immediate possession; reasonable. [Schuyler 1740]

57TH, 12 WEST—2 large double rooms, suitable 2, $16, $18; business people; refined location for particular people.

57TH, 106 WEST—Newly decorated, comfortable room, adjoining bath; electricity; gentlemen; reasonable.

57TH, 159 WEST—Attractive, large room, private bath; convenient, clean, homelike; references.

57TH, 126 WEST—Attractive large, also single room; all conveniences; electricity; reasonable.

57TH, 106 WEST—Newly decorated room, adjoining bath, electricity; gentlemen; reasonable.

57TH, 113 WEST—Beautiful large room, private bath; electricity, phone; business people.

57TH, 161 WEST—Single room, $7; large, twin beds; immaculate; business gentlemen.

57TH, 102 WEST—Room, attractive home; $6; gentlemen. Schuyler 1464. Smith.

57TH, 164 WEST—Large hall rooms, bath same floor; clean, refined house.

57TH ST., 118 WEST—Large, beautifully furnished room; private house; reasonable; adjoining bath.

57TH, 122 WEST—Attractive rooms with and without bath; kitchenette; electricity.

57TH ST., 32 WEST—Beautiful room; also medium; running water; adjoining bath.

58TH, WEST, on Park—Married couple will share six-room apartment with bachelor or young woman; $12; references.

58TH, 159 WEST—Front suite, separate entrance, electricity, adjoining bath, telephone. Vandesandt.

58TH, 122 WEST—Airy single room, adjoining bath; gentleman; private home; references.

58TH, 115 WEST—Front parlor connecting bedroom; ladies, gentlemen, business couple. Pfeifer.

58TH, 154 WEST—Handsome parlor suite, adjoining bath, ground floor; gentleman. Antoine.

58TH, 127 WEST—Attractive large, medium rooms; business people; references; electricity; phone.

58TH, 151 WEST—Large room, private bath, kitchen privileges, electricity; excellent environment.

58TH, 219 WEST (Broadway)—1-2 rooms, first-class apartment; fine view Hudson; references. Apartment 12H.

62D, 144 WEST—Rooms with or without private bath, running water, telephone, electricity; exclusive house; newly renovated throughout.

62D, 132 WEST—Beautiful, large double front room; twin beds; every convenience.

63D, 71 WEST—BEFORE DECIDING SEE OUR 2-ROOM SUITE; LIGHT COOKING; ALSO ROOMS; RUNNING WATER; $6-$8; PHONE. SMITH.

63D, 201 WEST — 5 rooms, bath, electric light; all improvements. Inquire Janitor.

64TH, 47 WEST.
Desirable rooms, continuous hot water, electricity; phone; $10, $14; references required.

64TH, 18 WEST (2d floor)—Refined couple or gentlemen, two elegantly furnished rooms, private bath, every modern convenience and comfort; meals if desired. Duffield.

64TH, 199 WEST—Attractive parlor, bedroom combined; electricity, telephone; private family. D'Allgay.

64TH, 45 WEST—Large room, private bath; light housekeeping; electricity, telephone; reasonable.

64TH, 68 WEST—One large furnished room, front; private family.

64TH ST., 220 WEST—Beautifully furnished front room, $15; gentleman. Schuyler 3810.

65TH ST. (Near Drive)—Opportunity, one or two young women of refinement appreciating quiet, homelike surroundings, can secure delightful accommodations in private residence; references exchanged. K 189 Times.

65TH, 14 WEST (Apt. 3)—Unusually fine suite, parlor, bedroom, bath; private family; Steinway grand piano; steam, unlimited hot water; electric lamps; telephone; gentlemen.

65TH, 256 WEST—Two room front suite, separate entrance, bath adjoining; single room with lavatory, phone; reference. Campbell.

65TH, 145 WEST—Handsomely furnished rooms, all modern improvements; also parlor floor.

66TH, 216 WEST—Attractive rooms for gentlemen; private family. Lehmann, Schuyler 2356.

67TH, 58 WEST—Handsomely furnished rooms, near baths; electricity, telephone; references required.

68TH, 30 WEST—Attractive double and single rooms; Summer rates; electricity, telephone.

68TH, 122 WEST—Large, comfortable room, private bath; twin beds; kitchenette privileges.

68TH, 257 WEST—Single room, running water, elevator apartment; near subway. Wade.

68TH, 300 WEST—Sun-shine rooms, large, cool, light; desirable location; single, double; business people.

68TH, 304 WEST—Large, cool room, piano; single room; reasonable; telephone. Bryan.

68TH, 230 WEST—Front suite; twin beds; single room. Apt. 4W.

68TH, 241 WEST—Large room, private bath, also front basement; housekeeping privileges.

68TH, 23 WEST—Large and small rooms, also beautiful room to sublet; one flight up, front; all conveniences.

68TH, 229 WEST (Near Riverside)—Large room; kitchen privileges; $15. Schuyler 6852.

68TH, 234 WEST—Attractive cool rooms, lavatory, $10; private family; gentleman. Gilman.

68TH, 111 WEST—Beautifully furnished rooms, private baths; also single room; exclusive.

68TH, 137 WEST—Large comfortable room; lavatory, separate bath; suitable two. $18.

68TH, 106 WEST—Large room, adjoining bath; $10; gentleman, refined.

68TH ST., 202 WEST—Cool, light front rooms; reasonable. Rolfe.

68TH, 139 WEST—Cool, attractively; furnished rooms, all conveniences; $5 to $15.

68TH, 182 WEST—Large, well furnished room, with, without bath; twin beds.

68TH, 168 WEST—Well furnished room, bath; also small room; newly decorated.

68TH, 338 WEST—Small well-furnished room, bath adjoining; electricity; Summer rates.

67TH, 226 WEST—Desirable front room, connecting bath; every possible convenience; owner's home; gentlemen. Schuyler 6538.

67TH, 113 WEST—Large room, beautifully furnished, adjoining bath; private. Schuyler 4165.

67TH, 36 WEST—Beautiful large room, private bath adjoining; immaculately clean.

67TH, 542 WEST—Single, double attractive rooms; Summer rates. Schuyler 10435.

67TH, 40 WEST—Beautiful large and small rooms; private house; all conveniences.

67TH, 323 WEST (Riverside)—Large room, adjoining bath; $20; reference; $60, $70.

67TH, 54 WEST—Large, sunny front room; running water; Summer rate.

68TH ST., 109 WEST—Large, airy, newly furnished room to let; single or double; private family; electric light and telephone; $7 per week up. W. D. Rapsal.

68TH, 251 WEST—Airy front suite; player piano; telephone; $15 weekly; or front bedroom, $8 weekly; kitchen privilege. Lechner.

68TH, 17 WEST—Lovely large front room; electricity, twin beds, running water; kitchenette privilege; gentlemen or couple; $16.

68TH ST., 325 WEST—Large and small rooms, newly furnished; private baths. Oliver.

68TH, 335 WEST—Nice single room; also skylight; electricity; bath; gentlemen; reference.

67TH, 301 WEST (corner West End)—Beautiful room or suite; private family; select private residence; all modern conveniences.

68TH, 200 WEST (Broadway) — Beautiful, cool, front rooms, adjoining bath; private house.

68TH, 27 WEST, Near Park—Desirable large room with bath, kitchen; reasonable.

68TH, 229 WEST—Large cool room, shower bath; meals; references.

68TH, 178 WEST—Large, medium rooms, kitchen privileges; $60, $45. Riverside 7792.

68TH ST., 178 WEST—Clean, well furnished rooms; running water; reasonable.

68TH, 323 (Riverside) — Attractive, cool rooms, near baths; gentlemen.

69TH, 121 WEST—Large room, running water; bath same floor; private house.

68TH ST., 44 WEST—Large, small rooms, private baths, kitchenette privilege.

69TH, 303 WEST—Two beautiful rooms with bath; newly decorated; other room.

68TH, 329 WEST—Light, airy room; every convenience; sacrifice for summer. 2B.

90S—Furnished room with bath; apartment; West End; reasonable. G 456 Times.

69TH, 52 WEST—Large light single; continuous hot water, electricity; bath adjoining, front basement; private bath; business women.

69TH, 260 WEST—Attractive, large, newly furnished, and single rooms. Bishop.

90TH, 311 WEST—Newly renovated large, small rooms, $10 up; select; reference.

90TH, 41 WEST—Young man will share large room with respectable man.

91ST (2,465 Broadway)—Bright, airy room for gentleman; brass bed, telephone, elevator; $6; also very large room, 2 brass beds, $8-$10. Gerard.

91ST, 304 WEST—Large attractive room, private bath, electricity; references; always hot water.

91ST, 21 WEST—Desirable double, single rooms, private bath, select house; moderate.

88TH, 89 WEST—Beautiful, medium room, every convenience; half block Central Park.

91ST, 24 WEST—Prettily furnished for light housekeeping, room and kitchenette.

92D, 288 WEST—Beautiful front suite, twin beds; other rooms; running waterr; spotless, homelike; permanent. Apt. 5E.

92D, 230 WEST—Rooms with bath or without; Summer rates. Riverside 2691.

88D, 28 WEST—Nicely furnished, cool room; private family; running water, electricity; gentleman; $8. Riverside 4807. Johnstone.

90TH, 257 WEST—Large, airy room, dressing room; southern exposure; electricity; reasonable.

83D (2,491 Broadway)—Pleasant room, running water; 1 or 2; conveniences. Ingalls.

88D, 259 WEST—Attractive medium sized, single room; running water, electricity.

88D, 124 WEST—Private house, second floor, through or separate. Riverside 8133.

88D, 21 WEST—Cool rooms, newly decorated; Summer rate; electricity; phone; "L."

93D, 303 WEST—Large room, one flight, front; private bath; refinement; de luxe.

93D, 232 WEST—Beautiful room, private bath, twin beds, small room adjoining.

94TH ST., 694 West End Av.—Beautiful large, light, cool front room; housekeeping privileges; telephone; private house.

94TH, 59 WEST—Owner's residence, near Park; every convenience; double, single; references.

94TH, 17 WEST—Front room, owner's house; bath convenient; reference, $7.

94TH ST., 319 WEST (Apt. 12)—Beautiful room; private family; Summer rates.

94TH ST., 250 WEST—Homelike room, suitable one or two. Apt. 2 North.

95TH, 147 WEST—Large front room, furnished or unfurnished; private, sunny room; bath; Japanese gentleman. Apt. 2.

95TH, 251 WEST (Broadway)—Large room, running water; elevator apartment. 5, north.

96TH, 336 WEST—Very desirable, large room; moderate rent; references. Apt. 84.

96TH, 330 WEST—Comfortable room; electricity, phone, adjoining bath; $7. Apt. 6.

96TH, 54 WEST.
Large room, first floor; private bath; electricity; twin beds; well-kept, homelike.

96TH, 324 WEST—Large room, next bath; seen Sunday; $8. Apt. 8A.

92D, 144 WEST—Front room, with lavatory, in modern apartment; $12 for single man. River 8814.

92D, 229 WEST—Large, airy, outside room in modern apartment; man or business couple. Apt. 5D.

97TH, 316 WEST—Beautiful outside room, near bath; elevator; gentleman; $10. Willis.

97TH (Near Broadway)—Small room for man; modern apartment; $5. River 8814.

98TH, 306 WEST (Riverside)—Cool front room; convenient subway; moderate price. Kear.

101TH, 300 WEST—Attractive two-room front suite; privileges; reasonable; phone. Rudd.

101ST, 341 WEST (West End Av.)—Nicely furnished outside room; business woman only; $9. Riverside 5813. Apt. 12E.

101ST AND WEST END AV.—Attractive, cool room; every convenience. Riverside 1943.

102D, 216 WEST (corner Broadway)—Large, sunny corner room, $10; gentleman. Arbuckle.

102D, 320 WEST—Cool front and back, double; private baths; kitchenette; references.

103D, 305 WEST—Call Sunday afternoon; business woman share with woman; 2-room housekeeping elevator apartment. 3C.

103D, 122 WEST—Comfortable room, large closets, electric light; breakfast optional. Rogers.

104TH, 240 WEST (corner Broadway)—Large, small rooms; running water; elevator; gentlemen only. Apt. 5 north.

104TH, 247 WEST—Nicely furnished room; electricity, running water. Johnson.

105TH, 60 WEST—Clean, cool, outside rooms; excellent beds; 2 rooms, kitchenette; refined; electric, telephone; countryman. Academy 3467.

105TH, 154 WEST—Medium, attractive rooms; running water; private family. Reynolds.

105TH, 250 WEST (Apt. 25)—Light, airy room, elevator apartment; telephone.

106TH, 208 WEST—Furnished double room; private family. Lehmann, Schuyler 2356.

106TH, 229 WEST—LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; LAVATORIES; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; ALSO SINGLE ROOMS; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

107TH ST., 336 WEST, near Riverside—Beautifully furnished apartment, four rooms, bath, kitchenette; maid service; also single large, small rooms; reasonable.

107TH, 206 WEST (Riverside and West End)—Large, light room, kitchenette; business woman. Phone 3356 Academy. Morgue.

107TH, 220 WEST (Apt. 6)—Light room with private family; modern apartment.

108TH, 320 WEST—Comfortable room; suitable lady student; couple; modern kitchenette apartment; elevator; piano. Apt. 31, Academy 3467.

109TH, 254 WEST—A beautiful large room overlooking the Hudson; 7th floor.

110TH ST. (off Broadway)—Large, light, cool, attractively furnished room; private family; gentleman. Phone Academy 137, Dalton.

111TH, 334 WEST—One or two attractive rooms, adjoining bath; gentleman or couple; references. Apt. 16.

111TH, 528 WEST—Beautiful front room; gentleman desiring homelike surroundings; monthly; references.

111TH, 501 WEST—Large, front, also small room; shower, telephone, elevator. Ilevar.

111TH, 515 WEST—Single room, $7; elevator, phone; business man; quiet. Emerson.

111TH, 529 WEST—Attractive room for gentleman; American family. Apt. 3d.

112TH ST., 55 WEST—Bright, neatly furnished room, near bath; conveniences; reasonable. Swanson.

112TH, 500 WEST—Comfortable large bedroom, living room and kitchen; $75. Superintendent.

112TH, 504 WEST—Outside single room; clean, airy; elevator; telephone; $7. Holland.

112TH, 494 WEST—Large cool front room; piano; Summer reasonable. Ford.

112TH, 511 WEST (Apt. 6)—Attractive well kept, outside room; refined home.

113TH, 536 WEST—Attractive room to refined business woman; home privileges; no other roomers; reference, Apt. 34.

113TH, 547 WEST (Apt. 3)—Very desirable room, bath adjoining; gentleman.

113TH ST., 617 WEST—Large room, adjoining bath, very reasonable. Apt. 1W.

114TH (Broadway and Riverside)—Attractive room for business girl. Write first floor, 66 Reade, City. Phone Canal 4769, week days, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

114TH (Broadway)—Large, attractive front room, near subway; American family. 6464 Morningside.

114TH, 618 WEST—Pleasant single room, front apartment; gentlemen preferred; references. Hamilton.

114TH, 528 WEST—Large, beautifully furnished room, opposite Columbia; references. Cathedral 7812.

114TH, 622 WEST—Exceptionally clean room, $12; gentleman; references. Weiss.

115TH, 509 WEST (6B)—Extremely desirable single room; lavatory, toilet; reasonable; gentlemen. Cathedral 5830.

115TH ST., (345 Manhattan Av.)—Front and hall bedrooms; all conveniences. Carter.

115TH, 415 WEST—Single room, private family. Connors.

116TH, 616 WEST, Apartment 6)—Extremely desirable single room, adjoining bath; gentlemen only.

117TH, 120 WEST—Nicely furnished room, electric, telephone, elevator; private family; adults; $7; subway, "L." Apt. 4W.

118TH, 210 WEST (HOTEL CECIL).
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATHS; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

118TH ST., 353 WEST—Refined American couple have lovely large, light room; all conveniences; homelike; $10 weekly. Morningside 6652.

118TH, 425 WEST—Small room, opposite Columbia. Apt. 23.

119TH, 144 WEST—Residence has beautiful, large, airy room for two. Coonqy.

121ST, 500 WEST (Morningside Heights)—Attractive Summer location, near restaurants, parks, tennis courts, Columbia University and all transportation; dining room in building; tastefully furnished rooms, all exposure; some with running water or kitchen privilege; $3 to $18 weekly; showers, parlors, dancing; references required. Hostesses, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. van Siller, Mrs. McLean. Telephone Morningside 4886.

121ST, 419 WEST—Delightful, cool room convenient Columbia and subway; home privileges; woman; $8 weekly. Apply Supt.

121ST ST., 501 WEST (Apt. 44)—Attractive single room, other large room, reception, dancing; references required.

121ST, 527 WEST (Near Broadway, Apartment 33)—Cool, desirable furnished rooms; refined business men; references.

121ST, 110 WEST—Beautiful large room and kitchenette for light housekeeping.

122D ST.-BROADWAY—Room, use kitchen, laundry, living room; elevator apt; $8.50 weekly. Phone after 6, Morningside 4670. Apt. 19.

122D, 500 WEST—Attractive front rooms; piano, kitchen privileges; reasonable. Apt. 2f.

122D, 524 WEST (2C)—Attractively furnished living room, bedroom, kitchen; suitable two ladies or couple.

122D, 540 WEST (Apt. 6)—Pleasant outside room; all conveniences.

124TH, 334 WEST—Comfortable single room; elevator, telephone; private family; gentleman. Vail.

124TH, 610 WEST—For 1 and 2, $6, $9; cool. Apt. 4.

126TH, 322 WEST—Large, airy room, adjoining bath; only roomer; conveniences. Voigt.

136TH, 536 WEST—Two connecting rooms; twin beds; single room. Apt. 3S.

136TH, 522 WEST—Attractive, sunny room; bath; modern; no other roomers. Shaw.

136TH ST., 530 WEST—Small, neat room; gentleman; reference. Apt. 4.

137TH ST., 609 WEST—Very desirable large room, all improvements. Call today or Monday. Phone Audubon 1600, Apartment 5223; references.

137TH, 622 WEST (Apt. 9)—Two beautiful rooms; improvements; seen all day.

139TH, 609 WEST—(Apt 4B)—Cool, front parlor bedroom next bath; $9.

140TH, 608 WEST—Delightfully cool, light room, private home; gentlemen. Apt. 44.

140TH, 600 WEST—Large room, running water, twin beds, $7. Apartment 2.

141ST, 611 WEST—Neat front room, southern exposure; reasonable. 4B.

141ST, 606 WEST—Light room, next bath; gentleman; references. (4-C).

142D, 606 WEST (Apt. 32)—Large room, suitable couple; kitchen privileges; reasonable.

142D, 550 WEST—Large front room, suitable 2 gentlemen; twin beds.

142D, 601 WEST (Apt. 15)—Cool, front room, elevator, reasonable; all conveniences.

143D, 581 WEST — Large, private, sunny room; bath; Japanese gentleman. Apt. 2.

144TH ST., 510 WEST, Apt. 65. Large room, attractively furnished, southern exposure, elevator apartment, all modern conveniences, kitchen privilege; no other roomers; $12. Phone Audubon 1900, Wm. A. Smith.

144TH, 600 WEST—Hudson view; running water; single; $10; convenient location. Turner.

145TH, 404 WEST—Nicely furnished single room, all conveniences; gentleman; private family.

147TH, 610 WEST—Attractive room for gentlemen; river view; private house.

145TH, 613 WEST—Desirable large room, suitable 1 or 2; private house; telephone.

148TH ST., 554 WEST—Nicely furnished room; small family. Apt. 3S.

149TH ($3,600 Broadway) — Exceptionally cheerful room fronting Broadway; kitchen privileges; $12. Hobson.

152D, 517 WEST—Studio living room, other large, small rooms; absolute cleanliness; exclusive house.

153D ST., (855 Edgecombe Av.)—Nicely furnished room for business lady; refined surroundings, first-class apartment; references exchanged. Marquet, Apt. 52.

158TH ST., 647 WEST—Exceptionally large room, 16x20 ft. and kitchenette; ground floor; detached house; overlooking Hudson River, with grass and trees; use of spacious veranda; $15 weekly, including electric light, heat and fuel; light housekeeping. Audubon 8102.

AND WEST END AV.—Attractive, cool room; every convenience. Riverside 1943.

102D, 216 WEST (corner Broadway)—Large, sunny corner room, $10; gentleman. Arbuckle.

102D, 320 WEST—Cool front and back, double; private baths; kitchenette; references.

103D, 305 WEST—Call Sunday afternoon; business woman share with woman; 2-room housekeeping elevator apartment. 3C.

103D, 122 WEST—Comfortable room, large closets, electric light; breakfast optional. Rogers.

104TH, 240 WEST (corner Broadway)—Large, small rooms; running water; elevator; gentlemen only. Apt. 5 north.

104TH, 247 WEST—Nicely furnished room; electricity, running water. Johnson.

105TH, 60 WEST—Clean, cool, outside rooms; excellent beds; 2 rooms, kitchenette; refined; electric, telephone; countryman. Academy 3467.

105TH, 154 WEST—Medium, attractive rooms; running water; private family. Reynolds.

105TH, 250 WEST (Apt. 25)—Light, airy room, elevator apartment; telephone.

106TH, 208 WEST—Furnished double room; private family. Lehmann, Schuyler 2356.

106TH, 229 WEST—LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; LAVATORIES; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; ALSO SINGLE ROOMS; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

107TH ST., 336 WEST, near Riverside—Beautifully furnished apartment, four rooms, bath, kitchenette; maid service; also single large, small rooms; reasonable.

107TH, 206 WEST (Riverside and West End)—Large, light room, kitchenette; business woman. Phone 3356 Academy. Morgue.

107TH, 220 WEST (Apt. 6)—Light room with private family; modern apartment.

108TH, 320 WEST—Comfortable room; suitable lady student; couple; modern kitchenette apartment; elevator; piano. Apt. 31, Academy 3467.

109TH, 254 WEST—A beautiful large room overlooking the Hudson; 7th floor.

110TH ST. (off Broadway)—Large, light, cool, attractively furnished room; private family; gentleman. Phone Academy 137, Dalton.

111TH, 334 WEST—One or two attractive rooms, adjoining bath; gentleman or couple; references. Apt. 16.

111TH, 528 WEST—Beautiful front room; gentleman desiring homelike surroundings; monthly; references.

111TH, 501 WEST—Large, front, also small room; shower, telephone, elevator. Ilevar.

111TH, 515 WEST—Single room, $7; elevator, phone; business man; quiet. Emerson.

111TH, 529 WEST—Attractive room for gentleman; American family. Apt. 3d.

112TH ST., 55 WEST—Bright, neatly furnished room, near bath; conveniences; reasonable. Swanson.

112TH, 500 WEST—Comfortable large bedroom

A LARGE handsome stretcher with a wonderful Colonial porch and in the very heart of beautiful Westchester, high ground, good beautiful surroundings, village in background; limited to 30 guests seeking a restful, refined environment; references and $5 Grand Central within 45 minutes; 27 minutes by express trains every 15 minutes; 17 minutes by local trains every 30 minutes stops; two Augusts in succession. Address The Greenridge, Greenburgh and Maple Ave., White Plains, N. Y. Phone 1314.

A TYPICAL country place of 50 acres, in the Hills of New Jersey, one hour from Pennsylvania Station, New York, can accommodate a few paying guests for Summer; exceptional opportunity; abundance of fresh eggs, fruit and vegetables; privileges of golf and tennis club; saddle horses, automobile; references. Full particulars inquire Room 61, 154 Broadway, or telephone Cortlandt 4243.

ELLIS RIDGE, N. J.—Private residence, section; four southwest room, three windows, and floor bathrooms; home comforts; also two bedrooms; cool and all conveniences; excellent table; near Del. & Lack. station; 25 minutes from Hoboken; large garden; mountain air; business men or couple. Telephone 1538R Glen Ridge or address P. O. Box 247.

LAKE MAHOPAC—Beautiful scenery; boating, bathing, fishing; commuting to New York; modern home on lake front; other cottages; excellent table; with bath and meals guests; one week or more after Aug. 1; prefer couples, but two or three or ladies; Christian family; references required. W. F. Davis, Mahopac, N. Y.

SUN DIAL LODGE,
21 SECOR LANE,
PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.
Room with and without private bath, for August; also light housekeeping; 17 miles from 42d; Pelham the station, on N. Y. & N. H. R. R.; tennis on place, golf near by. C. Arthur.

FOR one or two girls, ages 5 to 8 years; unusual home and environment; one hour from New York, on three acres of wooded land, in an ideal and healthy town, an unusual mother's care and interest, and an unusual opportunity. B 737 Times Downtown.

DELAWARE COUNTY.
Go to a real home and rest, in the heart of the Catskills; electricity, fishing, bathing; large airy rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates; $20 and up.
OLNEY SMITH, Dunraven, N. Y.

OCEAN VILLA FARM,
ARMAGHAR, Sta. I.
Seven acres; rooms with running water, and en suite; excellent meals; beautiful view; lower bay; garage; tennis court; bathing. Telephone Tompkinsville 2257. J. Patterson.

SITES—Your vacation on the beautiful Mooseman Lake; excellent room and board; modern improvements; private beach, bathing, boating, fishing; $25 for one, $45 for two. Mrs. Coldman. The Anchorage, Point Pleasant, N.

HAVING a large attractive home in the country, I am prepared to take a few guests who would appreciate refined surroundings and home privileges. Address Miss Lucie Lahey, S. Mt. Vernon Ave., White Plains, N. Y. $20 weekly. Address Miss Lahey.

BEACH, L. I.
The Empire Pennsylvania Av., West End Avenue; fine beach, fishing, bathing; fresh water pool; formerly Sherry's and Brevoort; 30th Park Telephone [illegible]

[illegible] around, refined family, commuting distance; near station; improved [illegible] cottage; 6 rooms; improvements; [illegible] $15 up week basis. Richard, excellent table. Fanwood, N. J.

[illegible] STOCK at Roslyn, [illegible] Cows, horses, [illegible] 221 or [illegible]

[illegible] in beautiful [illegible] who enjoy [illegible] country home; [illegible] Phone Long [illegible]

[illegible] Spencer, South Orange [illegible]

[illegible] Dean Square, [illegible] Phone [illegible]

[illegible] Dean Sq. [illegible] Phone [illegible]

[illegible] Dean Sq. [illegible] Phone [illegible]

[illegible] Dean Sq.

GENTLEMAN, familiar English, Spanish, French, Portuguese, Italian; best references; can furnish $10,000 bond; desires good position. 1 Lafayette pl., Brooklyn.

GENERAL MANAGER, qualified to successfully handle big attention. C 574 Times.

GENERAL SALES MANAGER, $15,000. Box 1053 Times, 2 Rector St.

HARDWARE MAN calling constantly, Harlem territory, on basis; references. K 748 Times Downtown.

HARDWARE MAN; window dresser; evenings and Saturday; best reference. K 747 Times Downtown.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT, who can use typewriter; willing to do any kind office, clerical; collection work; desires Summer position. E. 44th Columbus Av.

HOTEL MAN, competent, experienced, wants position as manager or any responsible position; best references; will go anywhere. Box 212, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

HOTEL MANAGER, thoroughly experienced, wishes position for Fall and Winter, either hotel or apartment house. Robert M. Crouch, the Lenox, Hotel Pennsylvania, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL EXECUTIVE with unusually wide manufacturing experience available has successfully directed the organization and operation of large manufacturing industries. X 2101 Times Annex.

INVESTIGATOR, experienced, excellent references, desires position; city or country. G 464 Times.

JAPANESE, college student, desires part-time work; can do anything. Apt. 62, 405 Fort Washington Av.

JAPANESE desires general housework in small private family. Mino, 100 West 53d St.

JAPANESE COOK-VALET, entire charge bachelor's apartment; references. Kita, 341 Lexington Av.

JAPANESE, general housework; room out; small family; city. Moto, 165 East 49th.

MACHINIST, willing to work at anything; can do repair work of office building, apartment house, garage or private family. 293 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

MAN (31), married, 16 years' experience foreign banking, steamship tickets, fluently speaking Polish, Lithuanian, Russian, Ukrainian, excellent correspondent, translator, salesman, desires permanent responsible position. 446 Times Downtown.

MAN, English born, cultured, age 29, educated by Cambridge tutor, lived five years in America, traveled much, seeks engagement, almost anything considered; personality, business, George Montefiore, 404 West 44th. C 571 Times.

MAN, colored, married, good mechanic, steam, plumbing, gasengineer, desires position with wealthy people of refinement; country preferred; wife first-class dress maker; best of references. White, 3881 Morningside, Apt. 4.

MAN, 28, educated, fine appearance, legal training; seeks part time position; no stocks. K 141 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

MAN, 34, capable, willing, desires position any capacity with opportunity leading to sales force. C 548 Times.

MAN, 30, good education and appearance, wishes position; anything with chance of advancement. Box 301, 175 59th st.

MAN, colored, wishes position as porter or elevator man. Call or write Gilbert, 323 West 37th.

MAN, middle-aged, wants inside or outside work; references. Stverson, 404 Court St., Brooklyn.

MAN, 32, wants position three evenings a week. F 507 Times.

MANUFACTURER AND MANAGER of LADIES' WAISTS; BEST OF REFERENCES; LONG EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE. B 349 TIMES.

MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY graduate, mechanical engineering, 23; 3 years' marine engineering experience in shipyards, 18 months with marine auxiliary manufacturer, desires position in marine or allied line; would consider anything in engineering line; best references. X 3087 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, graduate, machine designer, age 27, wants position either in or out of profession, where inventive and executive abilities are essential; furnish best references. What can you offer? L. Miller, 1,892 Washington Av., Bronx.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, recent graduate, desires position with progressive concern where application, ability and results are wanted. No sales. H 143 Times.

MECHANIC, skilled instrument maker, wishes position as foreman where hard work and experience would be appreciated; with 17 years' experience. C 543 Times.

NIGHT WATCHMAN, colored man, experienced, sober, or as night porter; references. Telephone Columbus 5891, Mason, 325 West 55th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, refined Cuban, 18, knowledge Spanish and English, stenography, typewriting, translating and general office work, desires position; best of references; moderate salary. Phone Beekman 6384, or G 707 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN, 33, Christian, married, familiar all details, knowledge bookkeeping, stenography; executive experience; excellent credentials. C 321 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, accountant, capable, conscientious, several years' experience, desires connection where opportunity offered; moderate salary. H 441 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER and credit man, 12 years' experience, good memory, expert at details; salary secondary. G 421 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, secretary, experienced young American; excellent references. G 444 Times Downtown.

PIANIST, popular and classical music; consider Summer resort, city. H 448 Times.

PULP SALESMAN, college graduate, acquainted with mill owners, U. S.; traveled in Scandinavia for large pulp concern, seeks connection. C 560 Times.

PRODUCTION MAN, eight years' factory experience; age 35. H., 92 Elm St., Kearny, N. J.

PURCHASING AGENT, assistant, departmental work; fourteen years' foundry experience, any line or location. K 220 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE—Expect to live in Los Angeles, would represent manufacturers on commission basis. 196 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

SALES AND ADVERTISING MANAGER, experienced and thoroughly trained man; broad knowledge merchandising, markets and sales methods; can lay out sales plan, organize department, install systems for intensive selling; handles advertising campaigns complete, including dealer helps, catalogues, follow-up material, &c.; American, married; 11 years' intensive training and experience. B 363 Times.

SALES ENGINEER.

Automotive officials please note. Should you need organizer to conduct intensified selling campaign, with keen analytical ability to detect misapplied energy, knowledge, experience and courage to administer the remedy, address Advertiser, now employed, but seeking wider field. C 246 Times.

SALES ENGINEER WISHES NEW CONNECTION WITH RELIABLE MANUFACTURER MACHINERY OR ENGINEERING SPECIALTIES; WILL GIVE CAPABLE, DIGNIFIED REPRESENTATION. F 519 TIMES.

SALESMAN of proven high power is dissatisfied in his present connection; he seeks a real "chance" to make his established ability pay permanent dividends; college education supplemented by sound business training; exceptional personality, infinite capacity for hard, continuous effort and inherent love of selling, are the foundation stones on which he has built his record of consistent success; some manufacturer or jobber with real sales problems to solve will find in this man the force that makes merchandise move and move fast; only offers from reputable, responsible houses will be considered. K 175 Times.

SALESMAN, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, 15 YEARS OLD, OPEN FOR CONNECTION WITH RELIABLE FIRM ONLY; BEST REFERENCES; TEN MINUTES' TIME WILL DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT WE CAN FORM AN ALLIANCE. P 497 TIMES.

SALESMAN—Mechanical and industrial engineer, broad experience, big producer in manufacture and sales of machinery, mill supplies, hardware, tools and instruments; I want connection only with highest type commercial or manufacturing organization selling to best class of wholesale trade. K 182 Times.

SALESMAN FOR PACIFIC COAST OPEN FOR LINE OF REPRESENTATIVE CONCERN, PACIFIC COAST TERRITORY EXCLUSIVE OR SIDE; LARGE FOLLOWING AMONG LEADING DEPARTMENT AND SPECIALTY STORES. C 247 TIMES.

SALESMAN, specialist, conducting special sales retail stores, 4th floor, shoes, furniture, hardware, &c. Need quick turnover or raise cash quickly? Let me do it with a "winning punch" and cash in big by running a "special sale." Expert 44 Times.

SALESMAN and sales manager, age 29, thoroughly educated in embroideries, linens, curtains and drapery lines, is desirous of making connection with large Eastern concern; position permanent and other than traveling. X 2080 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, negotiator, executive, aged 30; practical knowledge advertising and merchandising; can analyze sales problems and formulate selling plans. Would make excellent assistant to sales manager; highly recommended. C 196 Times.

SALESMAN, visiting housefurnishing, hardware, furniture and variety stores, wants good side line; using Chevrolet in Greater City and suburbs; drawing account necessary; examination basis. M 796 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, live wire, not an over-talker, seeks permanent connection with progressive concern, extensive experience, sales and sales managing, technical education; salary and commission; no stock propositions. C 485 Times.

SALESMAN—PACIFIC COAST.
Salesman covering Pacific Coast for many years wants small line in conjunction with present selling line; only reputable house willing to pay half expenses considered. C 317 Times.

SALESMAN, Spaniard, 6 years' experience patent medicines, selling trade, visiting doctors, dentists, hospitals, distributing samples, pamphlets; Latin American, Spain; references. B 785 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, American, 28, pleasing personality, experienced manager, unusual sales record; have excellent acquaintance automobile and other large manufacturing concerns. C 230 Times.

SALESMAN, ROAD EXPERIENCE, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, RIBBONS, LACES; OPPORTUNITY; AI REFERENCES; WILL CONSIDER HUNDRED LINES. S. R., 1,358 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN, covering New England by car, calling on department jobbers with specialty; will consider handling manufacturer's surplus stock; commission basis. C 563 Times.

SALESMAN, with established trade in Philadelphia and vicinity, wishes high-grade line of infants' dresses from manufacturer. M. E. Wilson, 3,201 Susquehanna Av., Philadelphia.

SALESMAN—Young man; have covered New York, Pennsylvania, since 1915; department stores, dry goods, general stores and specialty shops; prefer children's, ladies' or men's wearing apparel. K 256 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, now employed, sell by mail or in person; have introduced new articles; drawing account and commission; excellent references. L 171 Times.

SALESMAN, extensive experience selling drug and allied trades; regular, special and pharmaceutical line. K 738 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, wants connection with reputable concern, ladies' or gents' furnishing goods or kindred lines, Southern territory; unquestionable references. F 495 Times.

SALESMAN
and promoter, big producer, seeks engagement. K 186 Times.

SALESMAN, personally place display matter, consignment goods, follow-ups in every retail store New York at very small cost. Co-operative. K 782 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 35, with New York office, well acquainted with grocery, delicatessen trade, desires to represent reliable concern; will take agency. M 828 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN or special representative; American generations back; education, personality, refinement; executive ability above average. B 720 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, eight years' experience, own car, wishes connection with reliable house; no stocks; salary and commission. C 506 Times.

SALESMAN, young hustler, automobile, wants reputable line ladies' or children's wear; city or near-by. 13 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, first class, good appearance, best references, seeks change, requiring tact, diplomacy; hustler. F. O. Box 51, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, 26, just dissolved partnership in notion line, good following in New York and vicinity, wishes to connect with reliable house. H 451 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, calling department, retail stores, wishes connection established concern; no side lines; salary, commission. K 179 Times.

TEACHER, Spanish, speaks grammatically Spanish and English; ten years' experience; teacher, correspondent; employed at present. L 149 Times.

SALESMAN, 28, Christian, wants small established trade for spare time, upper Manhattan or Bronx. M 467 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, building materials, wants staple lines for Staten Island and Brooklyn trade; commission. G 725 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, with car, wants good line for New York and territory. S. Horowitz, 20 East 111th St.

SALESMAN, large following, traveling by machine, wants side line infants' or dry goods line. B 163 Times.

SALESMAN, Pacific Coast, open for novelty, jewelry or leather goods lines; commission basis. C 267 Times.

SALESMAN, established trade wholesale jewelers, dentists' supply, wishes side line. K 747 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, Italian, highly educated, experienced, speaking English, French, Spanish. F 538 Times.

SALESMAN, with good following silk yarns, desires side line woolen yarns, sweaters, dry goods or similar. L 106 Times.

SALESMAN, building materials, 10 years' selling, estimating and drafting experience. K 213 Times.

SALESMAN; 14 years' experience wholesale grocery business. B 712 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER.
A man, experienced, practical, successful. Twelve years' actual selling and employing, developing and directing salesmen in grocery and candy lines. Experience with both small and large organizations. Knows selling, salesmen and most markets.
Familiar with and capable of installing and executing best sales and advertising methods. Can handle sales or sales and advertising, or function properly with advertising department. Good organization man. Age 35.
At present employed as sales manager New York confectionery manufacturer, therefore interested only in proposition offering larger opportunities for development. Prefer moderate salary and share in increased profits or sales as result of efforts.
For personal interview, address F 497 Times.

SALES MANAGER
or assistant, proven ability, 41 years old, Christian, fifteen years' experience selling to railroads and public service corporations, seeks new position with manufacturer or jobber, where advancement is not limited; fully equipped with necessary qualifications for any executive or sales position in similar or other lines of equal magnitude; highest references. X 2080 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER, sales engineer, organizer, executive and closer; can successfully handle stock-selling campaigns, commercial and industrial developments or market meritorious specialties; $100 a week and commission. H 440 Times.

SALES MANAGER, not afraid of putting own shoulder to the wheel; good record all angles of selling, handling men and agency organization; desires change present connection for proposition capable of growth. F 521 Times.

SALES MANAGER, long, successful experience handling salesmen, calling on all kinds retail trade, desires connection large corporation appreciating modern methods. Box 1051 Times, 2 Rector St.

SALES MANAGER, NOW EMPLOYED, DESIRES TO CHANGE CONNECTION, MANUFACTURING OR JOBBING PREFERRED; MUST BE HIGH-CLASS. K 134 TIMES.

SALES ORGANIZATION, PROVEN ABILITY, TO SECURE DESIRABLE VOLUME THROUGH WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHANNELS BY THOROUGHLY COVERING METROPOLITAN DISTRICT; OPEN FOR PROPOSITION FROM RESPONSIBLE MANUFACTURERS ONLY. C 254 TIMES.

SALES PROMOTION EXECUTIVE.

Young man, 27, American born, married, with 12 years' varied business experience, specially qualified to direct and take charge of sales promotion and business campaigns, desires associate with a house on a salary plus earned commission basis. It does not matter what the business is, it can be materially improved and far greater volume obtained by applying creative genius and initiative. I am not interested in a "job," but in a future, and am willing to measure my compensation by the actual results I achieve. I wish to do the things others say cannot be done. K 253 Times.

SECRETARY-EXECUTIVE, 33, 14 years' constructive experience as stenographer, correspondent, executive-secretary and manager, capable organizer, results producer, seeks position requiring unusual executive ability. B 739 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY—Young married man desires position as executive secretary; over four years' experience (2 years industrial engineering); credentials; $3,000. Outman, 820 Riverside Drive.

SECRETARY, correspondent, 23, expert stenographer; educated; experienced; knowledge accounting, selling, languages, cabling, filing; Christian. X 2109 Times Annex.

SECRETARY—Do you value honesty? I am seeking position of trust, including stenography and minor secretarial work. K 194 Times.

SECRETARY, expert stenographer, correspondent; executive ability; A1 compensation. J 996 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, expert stenographer, Christian, 35, educated, thoroughly experienced. J 494 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, efficient, desires to substitute month August. K 737 Times Downtown.

SHEET WRITER, artistic, does clear, neat lettering rapidly, wishes position. G 252 Times.

SPANIARD from Madrid, well educated, knowing French, with knowledge English, wishes position in office. B 1080 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST—Young man, 2 years' commercial experience, familiar with clothing line, collection, correspondent; desires responsible position; answer correspondence on own initiative; wide awake; best excellent references. K 202 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, confidential assistant, highly educated, efficient, capable assuming responsibilities; 8 years' technical practical experience; good personality; age 24; $30. N 972 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. Bookkeeper, eleven years' experience; qualified to manage office; salary $25 per week. Morrison, 302 1st St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, salesman, 22, college education, 3 years' experience; moderate salary; sterling references. O 766 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-PRIVATE SECRETARY, sales correspondent, married, high-class man, seeks high-class position; state salary. J 501 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPEWRITER — Thoroughly educated, experienced man; worker, H. H., 953 Schenck Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, 19, high school graduate, beginner, desires permanent position. E 1347 Times, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER desires position with future prospects; references; $25. B 732 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable beginner, desires connection with firm offering chance advancement. Main 8167.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, college young man, executive ability; pleasing personality. C 482 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 34, six years' experience; competent, reliable, initiative; $30. L 462 Times.

STENOGRAPHY, Dewey filing, pen and ink sketching; best references. C 529 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, general office work; fifteen years one company; $30. G 433 Times.

STUDENT, adult, wishes position driving car, clerical work; 8 P. M. to midnight Saturday afternoons and Sundays; employed daytime; unexcelled references. G 423 Times.

STUDENT wishes work for several hours evenings and Saturdays. S 286 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT or assistant; construction, industrial specialty; hustler; salary nominal. K 219 Times.

TIME STUDY MAN, 31, experienced, seeks change of position; mechanical knowledge, executive ability, organizer, efficiency producer, systematizer; salary optional. B 156 Times.

TRAFFIC—Qualified railroad and industrial, age 35; know classifications, tariffs, rail, lake, ocean routings, effective claim presentation, dock and customs practice, terminal arrangements, methods for securing advantageous ratings, classifications, minimum weights; highest credentials. M 486 Times.

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT—Young man, 29, ten years' general experience, railroad and industrial traffic departments, domestic and foreign shipping, competent stenographer, desires position; highest credentials available immediately. N 974 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MANAGER
desires connection; 20 years' railroad experience; interview solicited. J 985 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATOR for French, Spanish, German; scientific, medical, technical, political. K 152 Times.

TRANSLATOR from English to Spanish wants position. Write L 158 Times.

TUTOR, experienced, Harvard graduate; preparation in all subjects for Fall college board examinations. J. M. H., 31 Higgins St., Portland, Me.

VALET (Japanese) for actor; high-class man, thoroughly experienced both on and off stage; can play little part. L 130 Times.

VALET, cook, steward, gentleman's or small family; reference. Valet, 238 Columbus Av.

VALET, also give French lessons to gentleman; bachelor. Bourquin, 344 West 45th.

WAITER, experienced, colored, with references; private family or boarding house. 265 138th St. Audubon 8833.

YOUNG EXECUTIVE,
who has been associated in the coal and metal business, has acted as special representative and held position of trust, is at present desirous of connecting with firm or individual needing a young man of ability and sales action.
B. S., 756 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, competent, aged 36, married, desires position sales or production, or as outside salesman; capable of taking charge or good right hand man to busy executive; have 20 years' experience as salesman, correspondent, office manager and foreman; last 9 years have had charge sales and manufacture in department of large concern; now with metal stamping concern, but their prospects being insecure, would appreciate connection offering good future to sincere worker of sterling character and good education. B 726 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, desires position in business where there is opportunity for advancement; have had general business training; position last three years has been of executive capacity; moderate salary desired; references as to character can be furnished. B 713 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, STUDENT, WORKING WAY THROUGH COLLEGE, DESIRES EMPLOYMENT AFTERNOONS, EVENINGS; EXCELLENT REFERENCES CAN BE FURNISHED. G 429 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 31, married, ambitious, with initiative and personality, 10 years' business and technical experience, well educated; charge of men; systematic and efficient organizer; industrial preferred; salary secondary to opportunity; K 218 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, age 21, desires office position with an opportunity to utilize past training for future development; would be interested in cost estimating, advertising, export or commercial banking; best reference. L 131 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, Christian, stenographer, wants position any line where hard work earns advancement; two years' experience wholesale stationery. Edgar, S 630 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, desires connect with cotton or grain brokerage house in city; 4 years' Curb experience; employed 2 seasons cotton factors in South; references; college education. K 244 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, bright, energetic, conscientious, high school education, desires responsible position where future depends upon self, ability; 3 years' business experience; A1 references. C 586 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, high school graduate, knowledge typing, wishes position with chance in large concern with advancement; best references. W. O., 245 9th Av., L. I. City, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, CHRISTIAN, 26, with college education, good personality and appearance, wishes position with a future. Box 201, 173 9th Av.

YOUNG MAN WISHES POSITION EVENINGS; GOOD CLERICAL WORKER; EXPERT AT FIGURES; KNOWLEDGE TYPEWRITING. K 240 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly acquainted all office routine, knowledge stenography, vast selling experience; desires immediate connection office or outside work; moderate salary. B 169 Times.

YOUNG MAN, executive, high school, college graduate; six years' office experience; correspondence, export, foreign exchange; conversant English, French, German. B 736 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, married, desires position with advancement; can assume responsibility; best references; hotel experience. C 508 Times.

YOUNG MAN; spare four evenings and Saturdays, 9 until 6; 15 years present position, stockkeeping and records, office routine, correspondent, typist. K 180 Times.

YOUNG MAN, chemical student, desires position; college education. Victor Meyers, 974 Union Av., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 22, as correspondent; sales ability; willing to travel; best references character, capabilities. G 710 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate, desires office position; preferably advertising; agency or corporation department. F 484 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, wants work evenings; secretarial, stenographical, clerical, cashier, theatrical or similar lines. J 995 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, Argentine, recently from Buenos Aires, experienced in steamship office, custom house, &c.; speaks English, Spanish and Italian fluently. P 490 Times.

YOUNG MAN, highly educated, thorough knowledge of English, French, Flemish, German, wants position where he can prove his abilities; best references. G 577 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, business experience, college education, desires position with mercantile concern. Write Advertiser, Room 414, 332 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, American, 26, desires position with established firm where close application to employer's interests will merit advancement. M 817 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, CHRISTIAN,
20 years old, high school graduate, neat and capable, desires position offering real opportunity. B 168 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Irish, wishes position gentleman's estate; care horses, cows; make himself useful. 186 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school education, 3 years' business experience, with take position with advancement. C 517 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires position evenings. B 717 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, 21, desires position with future; 4 years' office experience. J. Kotik, 597 Dresden Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 21, reliable, high school graduate, several years' office experience, desires clerical position. G 383 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, single, traveled extensively, desires to obtain position with engagement with any concern. C 549 Times.

YOUNG MAN, general office work; shipping knowledge; references. K 1020 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN desires evening position; knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting, correspondence. K 214 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college evening student, specializing in English, desires position as business correspondent. E 1344 Times Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, college evening student, specializing in English, desires position with advertising firm. E 1243 Times Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, two years' office experience, bookkeeping. B 8., 861 Times.

YOUNG MAN, office, restaurant, or hotel manager; formerly, assistant executive; cashier; any line. Box 178, 205 7th Av.

YOUNG MAN, 26, thorough business experience, capable, adaptable; references. B 85 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, 27, 9 years' business experience, wants proposition evenings and Saturdays. C 248 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high-school graduate, wishes position opportunity of becoming salesman. S 302 Times.

YOUNG MAN, timekeeper, general office work; references. M., 392 Amsterdam Av.

YOUNG MAN, former college student, desires position, with future. C 237 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, desires position; permanent. F 510 Times.

YOUNG married man, 35, highly educated, executive ability, desires permanent connection with a reputable house in any connection, where services rendered will be appreciated by advancement. B. Newman, 124 East 76th St., city.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN, extensive selling and executive experience, desires permanent connection. K 754 Times Downtown.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS:
Traveling representative (age 28) for one of the most reputable New York export houses trading with South America will soon be open for engagement; five years' experience in salesmanship, reorganization of foreign agencies, investigation of trade possibilities, introduction of new products in foreign fields, formerly connected with the American Consular service at Rio de Janeiro; speaks various languages and can furnish highest credentials from present and former employers; contemplates permanent position with A1 concern, where his wide experience might be advantageously used; willing to start with reasonable salary. J. Marquez, Room 1687, 17 Battery Place.

WANTED,
A PERMANENT BUSINESS HOME with an established, high-grade company; construction, building products, metal manufacturers, factory supplies or equipment; American, married, 34, sixteen years' experience, executive, sales, factory superintending, estimating, well educated, pleasing appearance, able to meet men; as department manager or assistant executive where experience, loyalty, hard work and being on the job will be appreciated and rewarded. G 434 Times.

OPPORTUNITY WANTED.

Salesman, 25, 2 years' selling experience, competent and conscientious worker, desires a permanent connection with manufacturer handling staple line; willing to start at bottom; A1 references.
K 224 Times.

FOR THAT "DIFFERENT" JOB.
Executive, confidential, traveling, where you require brains, experience, courage and discretion; age 31; wide experience positions high responsibility here, abroad; 5 languages; best credentials; will go anywhere, undertake anything honorable; naving responsibilities.
I MUST WORK.
S 637 Times Downtown.

I CAN MAKE
your advertising an organized selling effort which is what it ought to be. Will you make an opportunity for interview? G 712 Times Downtown.

I HAVE a thorough knowledge of the automobile business, sales, managership, accessory and garage; age 30, married; want permanent connection. S 217 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEMAN, Swiss, experienced, reliable, hard worker; $60. Wettler's Agency, 18 West 48d.

JAPANESE EAGLE AGENCY, 106 West 48th. Couples, professional, domestic help. Bryant 7787.

JAPANESE FANCY COOK, faithful butler. Agency, 804 6th Av. Bryant 7981.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATOR
IN DOWNTOWN BANK.
PERMANENT POSITION
AND GOOD SALARY.
GIVE AGE AND EXPERIENCE
IN YOUR REPLY.
BOX T. T., 1,111 ST PAUL BLDG.

ASSISTANT MANAGER
Small specialty shop doing large volume better class merchandise requires conscientious woman as assistant to owner; excellent position, good advancement; must have specialty shop experience in selling, managing, system and window dressing; refs. stating qualifications and experience in full. N 977 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT TO BUYER, leather goods, novelties; out of town. L 169 Times.

BILL CLERK
EXPERIENCED; MEASURING ENGRAVINGS; CHECKING, TYPING BILLS; PERMANENT. BOX 87, 717 ST. JAMES B'LDG.

BILL CLERK, experienced; must be rapid and accurate figurer. Call between 10 and 11, Monday. B. E. Levy, 714 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER,
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED
IN INSTALLMENT BUSINESS;
REFERENCES REQUIRED.
COHN BROS. FURNITURE CO.,
14TH ST-5TH AV., BROOKLYN.

BOOKKEEPER (ASSISTANT),
One accustomed to handling cash.
Must be over 20 years of age, be thoroughly experienced and live in the neighborhood of the store; excellent position for capable person.
SARNOFF,
1,727 PITKIN AV.,
BROOKLYN.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED DOUBLE ENTRY, MUST BE ABLE TO TAKE OFF TRIAL BALANCE AND UNDERSTAND CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS; EXPERIENCE IN CONTRACTING LINE HELPFUL; GIVE BRIEFLY YOUR RECORD FOR LAST FIVE YEARS. ALSO AGE; STARTING SALARY $25, $30. WITH GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. M 826 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER or LEDGER CLERK—One who is positively experienced in checking remittances wanted in high class underwear manufacturing office in city, congenial surroundings and reasonable salary; Burroughs bookkeeping machine used. Address, stating age, education, experience and salary wanted. Box 805, 200 Cable Building.

BOOKKEEPERS AND TYPISTS—We can place 14 operators on Elliott-Fisher bookkeeping machines, salary $18-$25; good typists or both required; learn to operate these machines in very short time; day or night. Elliott-Fisher Co., 342 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED DOUBLE ENTRY; GOOD HANDWRITING. APPLY IN PERSON OR BY LETTER. STATE EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES. S. & H. INFANTS' WEAR CO., 116 WEST 14TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER; must be capable of taking charge controlling accounts; good opportunity for Sabbath observer; state qualifications, salary. K 253 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; must be capable of taking full charge of a complete set of books, trial balance; good references required. Call Westchester Knitting Mills, 141 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER—Thoroughly experienced double entry, controlling accounts, quick and accurate, competent to take charge office manufacturing concern; typewriting and stenography essential. S 674 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent and experienced; must understand voucher system, control accounts and Burroughs bookkeeping machine. Address, stating experience, age and salary desired, S 251 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Import and export firm wants experienced general bookkeeper, unmarried, between 30 and 40 preferred; apply in own handwriting, stating experience and salary desired. B 698 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and typist to assist cashier; must understand double entry and controlling accounts; good opportunity; state salary and experience. W 1101 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; good stenographer. Apply Wilgo, 13 East 45d St.

BOOKKEEPER; thoroughly experienced; able to take off balance sheets; familiar with tax reports; also operate typewriter; state experience and salary desired. C 513 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, having experience in wholesale clothing preferred; steady position; to right party; reply in writing. Chadwick Clothes Corp., 225 West 14th Street, New York.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, double entry bookkeeping and controlling accounts; capable, alert, good appearance; fingerprint, 15 West 4th St.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, experienced, capable taking complete charge office; good opportunity for right party; salary $30. S. S., 185 Times.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT, with knowledge typewriting, experienced in petroleum or similar line, apply by letter only. EAGLE SKIRT CO., 44 West 18th.

BOOKKEEPER
for retail dress shop; open evenings; Brownsville section. Apply by mail only, Room 410, 1,476 Broadway, New York.

BOOKKEEPER—Must be thoroughly competent; write, stating experience also reference and salary desired. S 725 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, one experienced in handling large number of accounts; must be quick, accurate and understanding controlling accounts. K 247 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, accustomed to handling large number of accounts; rapid and accurate. State age, experience and salary desired. S 300 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, steno-typist, and typing; to take charge; state full details of experience and salary desired. S 696 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, rapid, accurate; preference given to one understanding controlling account; good position. William Frank, 25 West 31st.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, reliable, high school graduate preferred; Christian concern; state references and salary. K 725 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—Take full charge of double-entry set of books; one with at least 5 years' experience; good opportunity. S 700 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, who has good working knowledge of double entry bookkeeping and stenography. C 510 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, take complete charge of small office. Write L. F. R., 851 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in cloak and suit house preferred; give particulars, salary, &c. Write Z. D., 320 Presbyterian Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER who can take charge office; state experience, salary. K 437 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED MANUFACTURING LINE. APPLY MONDAY, 12 TO 1, SMITH UNDERWEAR, 476 B'WAY.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, Christian firm; state experience, give references. H 424 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; also to model for cloak and suit house; references. Write R. J., 320 Presbyterian Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER to assist in general office work. Fremont Thread, 118 West 22d St.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER — Experienced. Call Monday between 9 and 10 A. M. Charles E. Turk, 17 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER; must be accurate; state education, experience, salary. K 254 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST—Experienced young lady for manufacturing jeweler. M 834 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, assistant in large ladies' coat house; must be good penman. S. A., 127 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, with knowledge of stenography; state salary and experience. O 194 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; write full particulars; salary desired must be mentioned. O 191 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; must be experienced. Miller & Finkel, 28 West 25th.

BOOKKEEPER and TYPIST—Printing office. Address B. L., 200 East 23d St.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, for builders; state age, experience and salary. K 211 Times.

BUYER FOR DRESS DEPARTMENT.
L. BAMBERGER & CO., NEWARK, N. J., REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED DRESS AND COSTUME BUYER TO BUY FOR AND MANAGE THEIR DEPARTMENT. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, GIVING COMPLETE INFORMATION AS TO EXPERIENCE, AGE, GENERAL QUALIFICATIONS AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS PERSONNEL DIRECTOR.

BURROUGHS Bookkeeping Machine Operators—Twenty-five wanted at once. Burroughs Adding Machine Co., Room 607, 217 Broadway.

BUYER'S ASSISTANT—Full knowledge of children's wear, specialty shop; answer all particulars and reference. V 765 Times Downtown.

BUYER for several small waist and underwear shops. H. G., 412 Times Downtown.

CANVASSERS—Are you willing to accept $50 to $75 a week on commission selling Nibco sanitary bath spray, brush and other specialties; goods needed in every home; popular price; permanent position; full or part time effort. Call or write immediately. Silver Chamberlain Co., 38 Park Place.

CASHIER—Young lady, with knowledge of stenography. Address, stating experience and salary desired, Clothing, R 1037 Times Harlem.

CASHIER,
experienced bookkeeping; must be bright, accurate. Weller Apparel Shops, 731 6th Av.

CLERICAL assistant, quick, accurate, able to run department; excellent opportunity. Wing & Sons, 18th St. and 9th Av., 2 blocks from 7th Av. subway.

CLERICAL WORKER.
Manufacturing concern of high standing has opening for young woman, under 30, who has a good education and experience in a first-class dressmaking establishment.
Apply in person or by letter to
E. DOUGHTY,
The Butterick Publishing Co.,
Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

CLERICAL—Bright beginner for addressing and clerical work; good handwriting necessary; state age, education, religion. X 2105 Times Annex.

COLLEGE student or teacher, vacation in country for educational volume library work; commission basis; write only. X. Y., Box 29, 125 East 34th St.

COMPANION, visiting, cultured American or English, to lady residing in New York; write full details regarding past experience and salary desired. L 126 Times.

COMPLAINT CLERK — Young woman of pleasing personality, capable of adjusting complaints, over telephone; some sales experience desirable. Box 77, 717 St. James Building.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS — Several young ladies, between 17 and 21 years of age, who have had some experience as comptometer operators for permanent positions in downtown section of Manhattan; opportunity for steady advancement; hours 9-5, one hour for lunch on parts, Saturdays 9-12; meals furnished at cost; state age, education, previous experience and salary expected. S 714 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR—Excellent opportunity for bright, experienced operator in statistical division of large corporation; must understand division and percentage; reply in own handwriting, stating age, education, experience, present employers, salary expected, references and telephone. S 379 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, experienced in division; large uptown concern; state salary, nationality and religion. T 1060 Times Harlem.

COOK AND HOUSEWORKER, also CHILDREN'S NURSE, by mother and daughter; 2 sisters or 2 friends; comfortable home, near Jamaica Bay and ocean, Far Rockaway, L. I. Mrs. Beekman, 2026 or call on S. T. Graham, Room 1006, 110 William St., New York.

COOK, experienced, Hungarian or German preferred; private family, New Rochelle; year round position. Call Monday, 10 to 12 A. M., Heyman, 220 West 19th St., 2d floor.

COOK, general, and chambermaid, laundress, for country; English family; write giving age, experience, nationality, &

HELP WANTED—Female.

POLICY WRITER—Large downtown agency requires a rapid and accurate typist as the policy writer; permanent position with opportunity to advance is offered applicant with qualifies; state age, experience and salary expected. V 786 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY wanted; the President of a company conducting a business of unusual variety and interest wants a private secretary competent to arrange his appointments and handle his business and investments and manage his home and personal affairs; write fully, giving details of your education, training, age, present and previous employment; salary earned and expected; this is an exceptional opportunity; only a young woman of exceptional training, who loves to work and likes to stay a long time in one place will be considered. V 771 Times

REPRESENTATIVE

An opportunity is offered a refined woman to establish an association with an investment banking house of high standing.

The work is congenial and highly remunerative on a commission basis.

Previous business experience is not essential, but sincerity and consistency are.

A permanent connection is assured if you qualify. V 419 Times.

RIBBON BUYER,
for Washington, D. C., department store, preferably one with department store experience. Apply in person for interview, to our New York Office, 432 4th Av., Monday, July 25, by 10 A.M. If not convenient to apply in person, in making application by mail state in full experience, age, references and salary desired. S. KANN SONS CO.

SALESLADIES wanted for New York's newest and most charming millinery shop on Broadway at 45th St. In the store you will be proud to spend your hours in. We prefer thoroughly experienced sales folk, especially those who have Broadway or 5th Av. experience. Write, stating salary desired and fully particulars. S 142 Times.

SALESLADIES
FOR HIGH CLASS DRESS SHOP; MUST HAVE 5TH AV. STORE EXPERIENCE; GOOD SALARY AND COMMISSION.
ROBINSON, 25 WEST 42D.

SALESLADIES, good appearance, solicit orders for high-class cigarettes; big commission. Apply in person, Russinoff, 63 Par son.

SALESWOMAN, one who has experience and capable of assisting in buying, for women's ready-to-wear specialty shop; good salary to right party. Call or write Weinstein, 58 East 34th St.

SALESWOMAN.
ONE THAT SPEAKS SPANISH AND HAS SPANISH FOLLOWING PREFERRED; GOOD SALARY, COMMISSION.
ROBINSON, 25 WEST 42D.

SALESLADIES—Experienced children's wear specialty shop; apply for interview. W. Gruber, 130 W. 17th St.

SALESLADIES—Experienced only; hosiery, underwear and gloves. Jewel Shop, 104 Nassau St.

SALESLADIES, imported perfume novelties; easy seller; liberal commission. Call Monday before 12. Preston, 2 West 11th St.

SALESGIRLS for ladies' apparel shop. Allen, Inc., 460 5th Av.

SALESWOMAN
IMPORTED NOVELTY JEWELRY.
R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., require a woman of fine personality and excellent appearance, to sell high-class imported novelty jewelry; particular interest in this kind of merchandise is necessary and previous selling experience is desirable.
Apply any time during the day at office of Employment Manager, second balcony, rear, 34th St. entrance.

SALESWOMEN
B. ALTMAN & COMPANY,
FIFTH AV. & 34TH ST.,
HAVE VACANCIES FOR COMPETENT SALESWOMEN OF GOOD APPEARANCE IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
BLOUSES,
WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR,
MISSES' DRESSES,
GIRLS' APPAREL,
TRIMMING,
ART NEEDLECRAFT.
APPLY AT 34TH ST., EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, OR BY LETTER TO PERSONNEL BUREAU.

SALESWOMEN.
STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
require Several Experienced
SALESWOMEN
in the
CORSET DEPARTMENT.
Only Those Accustomed to Fitting Need Apply to the Superintendent's Office, Sixth Floor.

SALESWOMEN,
FURS.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY,
WISH TO ENGAGE SALESWOMEN WHO ARE EXPERIENCED IN SELLING HIGH-GRADE FURS; LONG SEASON WITH HIGHEST SALARIES AND COMMISSION.
Apply Employment Office, 6th Floor.

SALESWOMAN,
KURZMAN,
5th Av. and 36th St.,
offer an all-year position with unusual opportunities to a
SALESWOMAN
possessing a thorough knowledge of and experience with the highest grade
FUR GARMENTS
and
SMALL FURS.
Only those accustomed to the most exclusive clientele will be considered. Application strictly confidential.

SALESWOMEN—Tan experienced, for our dress department; 5 for part time, 5 for full time; good salary, steady position; only those thoroughly experienced need apply. Call Monday morning before 9 o'clock. Rear, 47 West 42d St.

SALESWOMAN, educated, whose personality commands respect; must have best references, high unlimited opportunity with financial manufacturing concern; commission. Room 1437, 29 West 42d St.

SALESWOMEN, HOUSEFURNISHINGS, wanted, experienced saleslades in housefurnishings, silverware and cutlery for large specialty store, near Grand Central Station; give full details. S 256 Times.

SALESWOMEN—Unusual opportunity is offered a high-grade women desirous of earning attractive income selling life insurance; commission basis. Apply Monday, 4 to 5 P. M., 10a K. Golden, Suite 1201, 527 5th Av.

SALESWOMEN—Fifth Av. specialty shop requires the services of several competent saleswomen for gown department, accustomed to meeting high-class clientele. S 257 Times.

SALESWOMEN
thoroughly experienced in cloaks and suits; steady position. Weller, 731 6th Av.

SALESWOMAN,
thoroughly experienced on gowns, wraps; steady position. Apply Gordon, 40 West 57th.

SECRETARY—STENOGRAPHER,
BOOKKEEPER.
Secretary to President of growing company; highest grade specialty; opportunities for development into accounting or sales office department head; some knowledge of accounting necessary; religion or nationality unimportant; applicant must, however, be cultured, educated, cheerful, energetic. Write fully. B 366 Times.

SECRETARY—Efficient young lady of good education and refinement; essentials are reliability, intelligence, accuracy, good command of English; state age, complete experience, salary desired and qualifications in detail; Christian firm. B 703 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, must be excellent stenographer, well educated and familiar with keeping books; an excellent position for a real worker is assistant to busy executive; preference given to those having automobile experience. S 182 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER — Hard, exacting work, long hours; salary $25; best chance for advancement; unusual; don't apply unless willing to work hard and long. Bankers Industrial Corp., Room 1207, 342 Madison Av.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER—Private office established sales engineer; easy hours; $15 start, assistant conditions; refinement, personality essential; answer fully age, &c. B 754 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, experienced and thoroughgoing; purchase department training especially desirable. K 756 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Touch typist; must be willing to learn and work partly from dictaphone; must be a girl of education with good command of English as sure to appreciate employment; salary earned and expected; this is an exceptional opportunity; only a young woman of exceptional training, who loves to work and likes to stay a long time in one place will be considered. V 771 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, AMERICAN,
Must have at least 2 to 4 years' practical experience and 2 to 3 years' high school training; permanent position; salary commensurate with ability; state experience, minimum salary desired; nationality; replies confidential. V 765 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young woman, in a wholesale cheese house; must be capable, accurate at figures and have some knowledge of bookkeeping; position permanent if satisfactory; reply by letter only; state references and salary expected. Importer, 354 Greenwich St.

STENOGRAPHER
for bank work; must be experienced; salary $90-$100 a month and lunches. State age, education and experience.
B. C., 743 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady, preferably experienced in builders' offices, as stenographer and office assistant; must be neat, accurate and reliable; knowledge of bookkeeping desirable but not essential; give age, experience, references and salary desired. S 247 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with stock brokerage experience; must be rapid, accurate and not afraid of hard work; excellent opportunity for right party; give reference, experience, religion, age, &c. Ross & Co., 50 Broad St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER and secretary wanted with some knowledge of bookkeeping, plenty of initiative, attention to details and accurate in her work; good salary with advancement to competent, loyal girl. David Greenbaum, 38 Park Row, N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; thoroughly competent to translate quickly and accurately Portuguese to English and English to Portuguese. Address "Stenographer," Room 906 Times Bldg.

STENOGARPHER — Experienced dictating machine operator; shorthand not essential; Christian office. Call or phone American Foundry Equipment Co., 308 Madison Av., near 45th St.

STENOGRAPHER—Permanent position open with manufacturer for experienced stenographer; state age, salary and experience; give telephone number. S 685 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, legal, wanted in large, busy law office; an experienced law stenographer; permanent position; salary $35; state experience and references. K 729 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter in uptown insurance office, west side; must be well recommended. Apply, giving full particulars, age, salary expected, to "Capable," 128 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, must be experienced, and high-class, for high grade knitting concern; opportunity for right party. Apply Marinette Knitting Mills, Textile Building, 295 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER for busy law office; at least one year's experience desirable. Reply stating experience, age and when available for service, V 784 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced law, in Brooklyn office until Oct. 1, then in Long Island City office near subway station. Call Monday morning for interview, Sydney Rosenthal, 350 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.
Wanted, rapid and accurate stenographer and typist; at least four years' experience, Wall St. preferred, but not essential; state salary desired. S 676 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with secretarial ability wanted; competent, experienced young woman; good salary to start; prospect for advancement; write, giving full particulars. X 2060 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, young girl as stenographer in well known Christian manufacturing concern; beginner preferred; small salary to start; reply in own handwriting. S 208 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER, experienced, to manage accountant's office; permanent; state salary, reference and all details in first letter. S 289 Times.

STENOGRAPHER — Substitute for two weeks; if first-class, permanent position; Christian firm; salary $18 start. C 579 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, some legal experience, capable, refined, accustomed meeting people, salary $25. L. M., 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted by cotton goods converting house; references required. Apply Store, 45 Leonard St. New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, neat appearance; young lady, with about 3 years' experience; Christian firm. Apply Room 917, 25 Beaver St.

STENOGRAPHER, reliable; high school graduate preferred; Christian concern; state references and salary. K 726 Times Downtown.

STENOTYPIST, high school graduate, rapid on both stenotype and typewriter; permanent and remunerative position. B 352 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, WITH LARGE EXPORT FIRM, MUST BE FAST, ACCURATE AND CAPABLE; POSITION PERMANENT. V 782 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER and general office work; at least 3 years' experience; good opportunity; state age and salary. S 670 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, attractive, neat, stylish; will have to demonstrate typewriters small part of time. Typewriter Co., G 716 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for insurance and law office; experienced only need apply; state full particulars and salary wanted. S 672 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Must be first-rate calibre; good salary; permanent position in law office; experience not necessary. Vox S 726 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Educated and refined young lady, experienced on general correspondence. Call Western Union Tel. Co., Supply Dept., 33 30th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, $27.50; experienced in taking rapid dictation of unusual nature; pleasant surroundings; give education and experience in detail. E 67 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, able to see customers; age 20-25; good position; $22; will increase; give age, church, experience, reference. Address T. G., 10 Union Square.

STENOGRAPHER—Permanent position; good opportunity for advancement; will consider beginner. Apply by letter only, stating full particulars, D. M. Co., 502 West 25th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with knowledge of office details, initiative and progressiveness necessary to promotion. C 581 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, American, well educated; good at figures; permanent position with Christian firm; $30. K 752 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate, experienced, who can assist bookkeeper; state details in letter and salary expected. S 696 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER — Desire an intelligent young lady with 2 or more years' experience; American; state full particulars and salary desired. S 295 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Switchboard Operator—Lady, one who has had experience. L. A. Schwagerl & Co., 30 White St.

STENOGRAPHER, neat and accurate; ability to answer phone. Apply Room 311, 39 Cortlandt St.

STENOGRAPHER, capable of operating mimeograph. Call Tuesday A. M., Romer Drug Co., 350 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, educated; half days; small salary. V 783 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Competent stenographer and bookkeeper; state also assist on books. C 264 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; state experience, salary expected and references. S 277 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid and accurate; mercantile house; hours 8:30 to 5:30; state salary and experience. S 240 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with knowledge of office details, billing, &c. M 830 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, temporary; salary $35; preference Noiseless operator. Plume, Barclay 5708 for appointment.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping. Write stating experience, salary. S 722 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, refined; real estate experience preferred. Kent Realty Co., 303 West 72d.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for cloak and suit house; state age, experience and salary. S 737 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; must be accurate and good at figures; state salary and experience. L. M., 161 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced general office work and some stencil cutting. General Hardware Company, 91 Reade St.

STENOGRAPHER, must be experienced; reliable handwriting; apply to Secretary, Downtown Association, 60 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, office of large manufacturing concern; good opportunity. R. 1, 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHER — Wanted, by old-established office, expert stenographer and dictaphone operator with insurance and accounting experience; college graduate preferred, but applicant must have education and experience necessary to qualify for secretarial position; must be competent dictaphone operator, though machine only used for emergency work; permanent position; salary limited by ability only; give age, education and religion and business experience; all answers treated confidentially. G 721 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, accurate, intelligent rather than speedy; college graduate preferred; have reading knowledge French, German; advancement to secretary of department of qualified person. Apply, letter only, giving full qualifications; salary expected at beginning. to Department of Fishes, American Museum of Natural History.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST and general office assistant with some experience, by Christian firm; permanent position; chance for advancement on merit. Apply in person. Drapery Hardware Mfg. Co., 194 13th St., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER, permanent, wanted in stenographic department of large insurance company; must be quick, bright and accurate; in replying state age, education, religion and salary desired. S 704 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, one who understands invoicing preferable, as substitute in Christian firm for two weeks, beginning Aug. 1; salary $18; state age and experience in own handwriting. K 769 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, refined, some experience. Apply by mail in own handwriting, stating age, education, experience and phone number and lowest salary to start. Lawyer, Room 614, 334 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER desired by large corporation; temporary, for balance of Summer; applicant must be quick and accurate; state age, education and religion. S 708 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—A good, permanent position open to a competent stenographer. Apply Monday morning, Independent Paper Mills, 68 36th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, at least 2 years' experience; must also be competent to handle circular advertising work. Call Monday between 10 and 11, B. E. Levy, 714 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; permanent position with large jobbing house; knowledge of dictaphone preferable, but not essential. Call 305 4th Av., 7th floor.

STENOGRAPHER, in long established law office; state age, training, previous experience and salary expected. B 731 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for part time. Apply English Antique Co., 578 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER for downtown real estate office, also look after telephone; $20. Address S 204 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, competent; state age, salary, nationality, experience; permanent position. R 1029 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER—Beginner; salary to start $9; good chance for advancement. S 305 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST—Young lady, with insurance office experience, Underwood machine; start $20. Horn, 91 William St.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; young woman for month of August; $20 per week. B 709 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER — Experienced machinery preferred; salary; opportunity advancement. B 753 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER — Underwood; rapid, neat, intelligent lady, over 25. 2d floor, 505 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHER; bright beginner might do; state salary. Write Room 615, 1,133 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, by a Christian wholesale paper warehouse; state experience and salary wanted. S 663 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST in 5th Av. photo studio; state salary and experience. P 492 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and order clerk in small commercial office; state experience and salary desired. G 717 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in law office; state experience. V 775 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, must be above the average; desirable surroundings. K 163 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Assist also general work; $20; state age, experience. K 185 Times.

STENOGRAPHER required; moderate salary. Write Room 1,165, 200 6th Av., N. Y.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced. Apply Beekman Paper Co., 318 West 39th.

STENOGRAPHER, educated, experienced, ambitious. 41 Park Row, Suite 104.

STENOGRAPHER, with billing experience; $20. S 278 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—At least 2 years' experience required. Room 601, 377 Broadway.

SUIT BUYER WANTED FOR 5TH AV. SHOP; ONLY ONE WHO HAS HAD EXCEPTIONAL EXPERIENCE ON UPPER AVENUE AS BUYER AND SELLER WILL BE CONSIDERED. APPLY E. K. DENTON, 622 5TH AV.

SUPERINTENDENT of Nurses—Experience necessary; salary $115 per month and maintenance. Apply State Employment Commission, 22 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR—8 filing clerks, position open for young lady, for small board; salary to begin $16 per week. Apply Room 413, 90 West St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR—A leading blouse manufacturing concern requires a competent and reliable telephone operator; one with pleasant voice and personality. Apply 136 Madison Av., 7th floor, 10 A. M.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and office assistant; one having experience in commercial house preferred. Jos. Kaplan & Bro., 122 5th Av.

TEACHER, sewing and trade, in small institution for girls near New York; salary $900 and maintenance. W 1104 Times Harlem.

TEACHER for small Jewish child-caring institution in Pennsylvania. Apply Monday morning, Room 1603, 114 5th Av., New York.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.
THE SERVICES ARE REQUIRED OF A COMPETENT OPERATOR ON SMALL PLUG BOARD; PREFER SOME ONE EXPERIENCED IN WHOLESALE MEAT LINE IF POSSIBLE; MUST ALSO BE ABLE TO ASSIST IN GENERAL OFFICE WORK; HOURS 8 TO 5; STATE QUALIFICATIONS, AGE, NATIONALITY AND SALARY REQUIRED. K 757 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR in uptown real estate office, west side; must be experienced and well recommended. Apply, giving full particulars, age, salary expected, to "Stability," 126 Times Harlem.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, young, experienced, pleasant voice, neat appearance; knowledge of or disposition to learn typewriting preferred; salary $15. X 3033 Times Annex.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR for large and busy board; state age, experience and salary expected. Box Z, 1111 St. Paul Bldg.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, one who is used to stands; Manitor switchboard. Box 8, Station L, New York City.

TYPIST—Rapid touch operator in a publishing house for billing and filling in letters; salary $15 to start and weekly bonus for over-production; hours 9-5, noon on Saturday; state religion, age, experience, if any, and extent of education. S 269 Times.

TYPIST.
ACCURATE TYPIST AND BILL CLERK, PREFERABLY WITH EXPERIENCE IN ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT; PUBLISHING HOUSE; STATE DETAILS IN REPLY. BOX 86, 717 ST. JAMES BUILDING.

TYPISTS AND BILL CLERKS—We can place 20 good typists in positions paying from $15 to $22 per week operating billing machines, which can be easily and quickly learned day or night. Elliott-Fisher Co., 342 Madison Av.

TYPIST, high school graduate preferred, stenography desirable but not essential; Christian publishing concern; state age, religion, experience; salary $65 to start. S, X., 842 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, rapid and accurate, accounting dept., large export, import house; knowledge of stenography preferred; state experience. S 688 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, beginner, high school girl, downtown office; state age, salary expected, &c. L. M., 218 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS, experienced, $18; new positions daily; no fee. Call 310 Broadway, ask for Miss Carlson.

TYPIST, experienced, operate Underwood machine; neat, willing worker. Call 45 East 17th St., Room 1603.

TYPIST, downtown office; salary $18; state experience and religion. K 784 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced; large jobbing house; permanent position; excellent opportunity. Call 393 4th Av., 7th floor.

TYPIST for addressing envelopes and filling in letters. Apply Quality Letter Service Co., 10 Cortlandt St., 4th floor.

TYPIST, address circulars accurately, rapidly; $15. Dyer & Ingersoll, 23 7th Av.

TYPIST—Mono-type operator; filling, &c.; $16. Write O. P., 425 Times Downtown.

TYPIST for addressing; state wages and salary desired. L 167 Times.

TYPIST, beginner, school graduate. Apply Employment Department, 2 Albany St.

A LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF FEW BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT YOUNG WOMEN OF 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER; SALARY, $60 PER MONTH TO START; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; CONGENIAL SURROUNDINGS; IN APPLYING STATE AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, IF ANY. P. O. BOX 8, WALL ST., STATION

WOMAN BUYER.
LACES, NECKWEAR AND HANDKERCHIEFS
for large department store; must have ability to increase sales. State in first letter where previously employed, age and salary expected.
THE HUNTER, TUPPEN CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

WOMAN, over 25, to manage one of our out-of-town stores at Far Rockaway; experience necessary; good writer and figurer desired; good salary to right party. Wallach Laundry System, 230 East 59th St.

WOMAN, competent to prepare noon lunch for business house, five-day week, for 30 people; must be good, clean cook; permanent, desirable position offered. E 1341 Times Bronx.

WOMAN, educated, ambitious, for educational work outside city; not teaching or office position; commission basis; average earnings first year, $50-$200 weekly, $1,500 yearly assured. Mr. Parryclear, 525 5th Av.

WOMAN ARTIST requires the services of three children to pose for her, ages 8-11; an easy way to earn money during remainder of Summer vacation. Write, stating age, height, weight, &c., B 156 Times.

WOMAN, well educated, ambitious, for educational work outside city; not teaching or office position; commission basis; average earnings first year, $50 to $200 weekly; $1,500 yearly assured. A. E. Burns, 525 5th Av., Room 823.

WOMEN (2), experienced, in small institution for girls near New York; kitchen director, $70 per month; maintenance; laundry director, $50 per month and maintenance. W 1108 Times Harlem.

WOMAN, experienced, take charge department in 5th Av. ladies' apparel shop; splendid opportunity; give details of experience. Box 741, 200 Cable Bldg.

WOMAN, competent, qualified to care for and teach 3 children, ages 4, 6 and 9 years, living in Washington, D. C., until October, then New York. X 2156 Times Annex.

WOMAN wanted, competent as buyer for out-of-town ready-to-wear department; only live wire need apply; state salary, experience. S 231 Times.

WOMAN, COMPETENT,
TO TAKE CHARGE OF MODELS DRESSING ROOM IN WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE. BOX 86, 717 ST. JAMES B'LDG.

WOMAN wanted, dependable, accommodating, useful companion, intelligent, conscientious, practical, for lady; sleep out. C 286 Times.

WOMEN, to train for selling; good opportunity. Apply L. K. Liggett, 151 5th Av., 11th floor.

WOMAN, middle-aged; light housework, generally useful doctor's office and small house; room, no board. S 615 Times.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted, who is not afraid of work and can manage help for a select small family hotel near New York; answer, giving experience and references. Box 285, Hicks's Advertising Agency, 217 Broadway, New York.

YOUNG LADY wanted, attractive type, good figure, to help generally, few hours weekly, in art classes; typist preferred; state salary expected, to appointment. The Modern Graphics, 92 5th Av.

YOUNG LADY—Attractive, with exceptionally pretty teeth to pose for advertising purpose. Call after 10:30 Monday, 303 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn (near Nevins) Jennings.

YOUNG LADY, 30-35, stenographer, capable of taking charge of dept.; state fully experience, salary expected and references; a good position for right party. X 2069 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED, AS CLERK AND STENOGRAPHER AND TO TAKE CHARGE OF STATE OFFICE; STATE RELIGION. G 431 TIMES.

YOUNG LADY for clerical work wholesale silk house; knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; state age, experience and salary. S 210 Times.

YOUNG LADY, aggressive, to join Christian woman in opening vocational bureau Aug. 1st. B 670 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, refined, for dentist's assistant; some experience preferred. S 243 Times.

YOUNG LADY, doctor's office, intelligent, experienced preferred, good pay. L 75 Times.

YOUNG LADY, Spanish speaking, as office assistant. K 780 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN
of some experience to do plain lettering and make outline drawings of mechanical designs. Apply with samples of work to
Mr. Payne,
THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Spring and Macdougal Sts., N. Y.
Take 7th Av. Subway to Houston St.

YOUNG WOMAN—Wanted by New York Stock Exchange house who has just finished school of stenography; must be intelligent, well educated; reply in own hand, giving age, religious faith and salary expected. S 715 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN to learn orthopaedic nursing in children's hospital in the country. Apply at 420 East 59th St. Monday at 10 A. M., or later on at the N. Y. Orthopaedic Hospital, White Plains, N. Y. Phone White Plains 1202.

YOUNG WOMAN, about 25, to represent well-known library service company in city; salary $25 and commission; neat appearance, convincing talker; state qualifications. S 718 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN for general office work in a publishing house; state age, experience, salary desired. C 242 Times.

ATTENTION OF
AMBITIOUS, CAREER-SEEKING
WOMEN.

Give thought to salesmanship. It's dignified, refined and, above all others, highly remunerative.

This sales organization is making history—one of the most progressive and most successful in the country, now rapidly expanding to meet the demand for the opening of additional chain stores covering the nation, and desires to take on, in its security sales campaign, ten or more women who are anxious to get started in the building up of permanently successful business careers and who will appreciate commission earnings that may easily average $200 and over a week.

What other women can do, so, too, can YOU. We'll train you thoroughly, back you up by the strongest co-operation, and intrust you with an exceptionally meritorious proposition that sells on a single call.

Opportunities like this occur but rarely and because of its unusual merit are bound to be snapped up quickly.

Call 8 P. M.
L. R. STEEL SERVICE CORPORATION;
ASK FOR MR. KERR.
50 COURT ST. BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Borough Hall Subway Station.

$15.00
PER WEEK
DURING A SHORT
TRAINING PERIOD;
REGULAR AND FREQUENT
INCREASES
THEREAFTER.
TELEPHONE
OPERATING
THE IDEAL
OCCUPATION FOR
YOUNG WOMEN.
APPLY
1,158 Broadway,
Cor. 27th St., N. Y. City.
58 West Houston St.,
New York City.
81 Willoughby St.,
Brooklyn.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE
COMPANY.

An exclusive New York Specialty Store offers an opportunity to
ENERGETIC WOMAN
with executive ability and experience as
BUYER AND MANAGER
of its Department of BABIES' APPAREL. Applications with full details will be received in confidence. S 183 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

Assistant Buyer
for
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT
of progressive 5th Av. retail shop; must be experienced with high-class trade and capable of handling salespeople. Apply in strict confidence to X 2117 Times Annex.

SEVERAL HIGH-GRADE WOMEN OR GIRLS FOR CHECKING AND GEOGRAPHICAL FILING. APPLY MAILING DEPT., MINUTEMAN & CO., 105 BROAD ST., MONDAY AFTER 9.

SPECIALTY SHOP ASSISTANT.
Rochester, N. Y., Main St. blouse and underwear department offers excellent position with good advancement to experienced saleswoman and head of stock as assistant to manager; reply, stating experience in full. N 576 Times Downtown.

WILL ALLOW desk rent free to public stenographer in return for care of telephone; refined lady preferred. 913 World Bldg.

Employment Agencies.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
1 BEEKMAN ST. & 2 PARK ROW.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
Will you help me to fill the numerous positions that are waiting to be FILLED. It is not a matter of fitting you in a place that WILL DO, but a CHOICE of some real live propositions.

The following is a PARTIAL list of positions now available:

STENO.-SEC'Y, DETAIL CLERK—Downtown; $35; good opportunity.
STENO., LEGAL—Downtown; $150 month.
STENO., FRENCH-ENGLISH—$40.
STENO.-SEC'Y—Woman to supervise, downtown position; $55.
STENO.-SECY.—Doctor's office; uptown position; $25.
STENO.-CHEMIST—Harlem; $28.
STENO.-SEC'Y—Small office, uptown; $30.
STENO., EXPORT—Downtown; $35.
STENO., PUBLISHING—$35.
STENO.-Downtown paper house; $35; good opportunity.
STENO., ADVERTISING—$35.
STENO., CHEMICAL—Downtown; $25.
STENO.-TEL. OP.—Downtown; $35.
STENO., ARTO. concern, position Bronx; $35.
STENO. (3)—Brokerage; $25.
STENO.-STENOG. (2)—Hardware line, downtown; $25.
STENO., GIRL, understand tabulating work on long carriage machine; $25.
STENO.-FILE CLERK—Auto line; $26-$30.
STENO.-ASSIST. Bookkeeper, Hebrew concern; $30.
STENO., NUMEROUS positions; $25-$30; beginner $15.
TYPISTS (2)—GENERAL ASSISTANT; downtown position; $23.
TYPIST-TEL. OP.—Downtown; $20.
TYPIST-SEC'Y—Bank; $30.
TYPIST, KNOWLEDGE stenography; $25.
TYPIST-ARCHITECT—$20.
TYPIST-BILL CLERK—$20.
TYPIST-CLERK—Downtown; $20.
TYPIST-FILE, GENERAL assistant, downtown; $20.
STENCIL CUTTER—$18.
DICT. OP.—Downtown; $25.
DICT. OP.—Auto concern; $25.
DICT. OP. (3)—Piano house; $20.
ELLIOTT FISHER OPERATOR—Bookkeeping machine; position Brooklyn; $25.
BURROUGHS OPERATOR—Bookkeeping machine; $25.
UNDERWOOD BILLER—Bookkeeping machine; $25.
FACTORY ORDER CLERK—Uptown; $15.
COMPTOMETER OPERATORS—$20.
BOOK.-STENO., EXECUTIVE—$35.
BOOK.-TYPIST, Brooklyn (3) positions; $35.
BOOK.-ASSISTANT TYPIST—Harlem; $22.
BOOK. ASSISTANT—Hoboken, N. J.; $18.
BOOK.-TYPIST — Dress experience; $20; good opportunity.
BOOK.-STENO.—Mfr.; $30.
TEL. OP.-TYPIST—$18, uptown.
TEL. OP.-TYPIST—Downtown; $20.
TEL. OP.-CLERK—$16.
TEL. OP.-TYPIST—BANK position, east side; $18.
OFFICE ASSISTANT — Knowledge typewriting; $20; one evening; write.
OFFICE ASSISTANT—Good figurer; $15.
CASHIER-ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—$25.

HAMILTON
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, INC.,
6 CHURCH ST. OR 109 LIBERTY ST.
One block below Cortlandt St. station of 6th Av. "L."
25% REDUCTION IN OUR RATES.
A BETTER THAN USUAL POSITION and A LOWER THAN EVER COST.
We have such an enormous number of positions that in order to increase our volume of business we offer you an opportunity of getting a good position at ¼ OF THE USUAL COST.
We will allow a discount of 25% ON YOUR BILL if you pay within two days of having secured and accepted one of our positions. We will allow a discount of 10% on your bill if you pay in full within ten days. This arrangement is optional with you, as, if you prefer, you can pay our fee on the familiar arrangement of one week's salary, one-third weekly.
We have originated this new plan for three reasons—
FIRST: That you may profit by paying promptly.
SECOND: That we may be able to curtail our clerical work.
THIRD: To speedily dispose of the large number of desirable positions we have listed.
Take advantage of our REDUCED RATE.
No matter what sort of position you are desirous of securing there is no doubt if you apply to us you will materially increase your chance of being placed at once.
NO REGISTRATION CHARGE.

PERSONNEL EXCHANGE, INC.,
26 JOHN ST.
STENOS. (2), bank, $20; securities, $30.
STENOS. (2), engineers, $28; uptown, $25.
UNDERWOOD bkping mche. oper., $25.
TYPISTS (3), copy work, $18-$24.
TRANSIT CLERK, exper. bank, $23.
DICTAPHONE OPERS., Wall Street, $20.
ASST. BKPERS (2), D. E. exper., $19-$20.
RECEPTION CLERK, typing exper., $18.
SWITCHBOARD Opers. (2), one opens, $30.
CLERKS (4), high school grads., $16.
NO REGISTRATION FEE. CALL 9 TO 2.

H. M. BRODY AGENCY,
220 BROADWAY.
Bookkeeper-Typist, brokerage, $35-$40; Underwood bookkeeping machine operator, brokerage, $35-$40; uptown, commercial, $30-$35; Hoboken, $18.
Stenographers, uptown, downtown, Brooklyn, $15, $18, $20, $23, $25, $30; legal, oil, hardware, export, bags, commercial, &c. (many).
Typist, brokerage, $90 month. High-grade American firms. Monday morning. Free registration.

SPEAR & FREAR,
EMPLOYMENT SPECIALISTS, 42 B'WAY.
Woman for mailing and supply dep't for brokerage house, knowledge multigraphing, $30-$35. French & Spanish translator, Rhg. steno., $150 mo.; Model size 16, $30. Stenos., law, brokerage, banking, $35-$30-$25. Secy. bond exper. preferred, $35. Multigraph oper., $30. Elliott Fisher bkprs., $25. Elliott Fisher billing, $25. Underwood billing, $35. Dictaphone oper., $25. Switchboard oper., $20. Typists, beginners, $15. Registration free.

SECRETARY, exper. cotton broker's, $35.
SECRETARIAL STENO., high class, $35.
BOOKKEEPER & STENO., private sec'y, $25.
STENOGRAPHERS (10), splendid posi., $25.
ELLIOTT FISHER OPERATORS.
TYPISTS, CLERKS, SWITCHBOARD.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY,
9 Church Street. Call 9-4 Only.

AETNA PERSONNEL SERVICE,
50 Church Street, City.
6 STENOGRAPHERS, $22-$25.
3 ELLIOTT-FISHER bill clerks, $18.
2 ADDRESSOGRAPH operators, $25.
5 MULTIGRAPH operators, $25.
2 TYPISTS, $18.
No registration fee.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
60 BROADWAY.
College woman, theoretic and practical exper. in personnel work, $40. Law stenos., $25-$30. Steno-secy., bond expr., $40. Span.-Eng. steno., $37.50. Many stenographic openings, file clerks, typists, &c. Register free.

NASSAU AGENCY, 115 Nassau St.—Stenographers-bookkeepers, $25; stenographers, $25; typists, $75; bookkeepers-typists open; Elliott-Fisher operators open; file clerks, H. S. graduate, $65; clerks, $20; Underwood operators open.

MILLROSE Personnel Service, 51 East 42 St. Stenographer, experienced, $100 month; Dictaphone Operator, $160. Christian firms uptown. We register all applicants for positions, free.

MISS C. L. McGUINESS,
Care New York Bar Association.
42 West 44th St.
Positions for competent law stenographers.

BRISTOL BUREAU, 500 5th Av., has excellent positions for secretaries, stenographers, bookkeepers.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

"NATIONAL"
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street,
New York City.
Established 1908.
OFFICERS:
Otto T. Bannard.....President.
John R. MacArthur....Vice President.
Eugenius H. Outerbridge.....Secretary.
L. F. Loree.....Treasurer.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT HEAD—Take charge publication distribution of descriptive folders issued by non-commercial society; $30-$35.
LITERARY EDITOR—Magazine issued by non-commerc

OCEAN VILLA FARM
Amenia, N. Y.

July 21, 1921.

The New York Times:

The Sunday edition of The New York Times is far the best medium for Country Board advertisements. From our announcement last Sunday we received many inquiries and made reservations for the Fall and Winter.

J. G. PATTERSON.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ASSISTANT to chief accountant, by large New Jersey manufacturing concern in small city 20 miles from New York; unusual opportunity for man with thorough knowledge of accounting; reply in own handwriting, giving experience in detail, age, salary expected to start, and references. X 2136 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT—Young man, residing in Brooklyn, having some knowledge of bookkeeping; must be honest, neat and accurate. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, religion, experience, if any, and salary expected. 197 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

ASSISTANT-BOOKKEEPER, age 18-22, for general clerical duties uptown office; state age, experience, salary desired; good opportunity. S 366 Times.

ASSISTANT to underwriter of fidelity bonds; must be good correspondent. Give full particulars. Address Fidelity Bonds, V 803 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTER AND STRIPER ON HIGH-GRADE COMMERCIAL BODY WORK. APPLY GARAGE SUPT., LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO., LONG ISLAND CITY.

AUTOMOBILE ADJUSTER to handle fire theft and collision claims; state experience, age and salary expected. S 665 Times Downtown.

BANK MEN,
MANAGERS,
ASSISTANTS.

A new financial organization, conducting a business-getting campaign, offers an unusually liberal, attractive and personal finance service to manufacturers of men's and women's wear; highly intelligent men, with a select following in these trades and who can produce a successful record, will be engaged to introduce this new service on a salary or commission basis; communications confidential. S 713 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERK wanted; young man under 20; state age, experience and salary. S 246 Times.

BILL COLLECTOR in large Harlem corporation; easy hours, Saturday noon. State age, experience, salary and religion. T 1044 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED DOUBLE ENTRY, MUST BE ABLE TO TAKE OFF TRIAL BALANCE AND UNDERSTAND CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS; EXPERIENCE IN CONTRACTING LINE HELPFUL; GIVE BRIEFLY YOUR RECORD FOR LAST FIVE YEARS, ALSO AGE; STARTING SALARY $25-$30, WITH GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. M 827 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, 24 years; must have very good education, well experienced in general accounting, good penman, accurate in commercial arithmetic; only those with these qualifications, good appearance and first-class references need apply. Call
THE MANHATTAN SHIRT CO.,
344 Madison Av., New York, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, familiar with general accounting and cost records; splendid opportunity with small but progressive, Christian manufacturing concern; salary to start $18; give age and previous experience. Write D. 32 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for exclusive 5th Av. millinery and women's wear shop, to take complete charge of bookkeeping and shipping; must be suitable; experience and best references; state all details in first letter. S 364 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and office man in moderate old established printing firm, with knowledge of estimating, &c.; must have had previous experience and best of references; exceptional opportunity for right party. S 366 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; must be quick, accurate, have references; give full particulars as to salary; those without references need not apply; mfg. concern 100 miles from New York. X 2165 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER wanted for importing firm, familiar with customs work, on foreign exchange; knowledge of French desirable but not essential; state experience and salary expected. S 649 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, double entry; permanent position; opportunity for advancement; give details, experience, references, salary, age. F 525 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Cotton goods concern requires accurate man, controlling accounts; state full details in letter, salary expected, &c. M 667 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, receiving clerk; must assist in general office details. Write, stating experience and salary, P. O. Box 47, Station R.

BOOKKEEPER, large importing house, married, age 35 to 40, experienced, to take full charge office, understand foreign exchange; state full details. S 177 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, accustomed to handling large number of accounts; rapid and accurate; state age, experience and salary desired. S 306 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, manager, ability, can earn interest in business; moderate salary; advance according to capacity; state salary, reference, bond. S 229 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager for large metalware concern; state references and salary to start. H. H., 415 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—Must be thoroughly competent; write, stating experience; also references and salary desired. S 784 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, familiar with gents' office routine; state age, experience and salary expected. F 535 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, with cotton goods jobber; write, state salary. G 442 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Young man with knowledge of ledger and general office work. M 838 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; excellent opportunity. Box A. L., 10 Union Square.

BOY
AS ATTENDANT IN OFFICE OF PRESIDENT OF LARGE CORPORATION; MUST BE EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT AND OF EXCELLENT APPEARANCE; LIBERAL SALARY; STATE AGE. F 856 TIMES.

BOYS, school graduates, exceptionally bright looking, for real opportunity with large downtown corporation; do not apply if you are planning to return to school; state age and qualifications. S 839 Times Downtown.

BOY—We require the services of an intelligent boy for minor office work, not over 18 years; prefer high school graduate; splendid opportunity for the right boy. T 578 Times.

BOY—Bright, in the office of a raw silk firm; one with experience preferred; steady employment; good opportunity for a capable boy; state fully age, references and salary expected. X 2163 Times Annex.

BOY—Office work in 125th St. office; easy hours, noon Saturday; chance for quick advancement. State age, salary, religion. R 1026 Times Harlem.

BOY, with talent for drawing, also office experience; good opportunity to become commercial artist; bring samples, 10 to 12, Room 227, 116 West 39th St.

BOY (14-16)—Wholesale jewelers offer permanent position to ambitious boy; state age, reference, salary desired. K 773 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in insurance broker's office. Apply in own handwriting; state salary. 2085 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16; must be bright and energetic; for real estate office. Apply M. J. Grossmann, 2d Av. and 149th St.

BOY to make himself generally useful. Call at A. Oscar von Bernuth, Inc., 153 East 26th St.

BOY wanted in stock room of manufacturing concern. C 274 Times.

BRICKLAYERS wanted; union men; long job. Franklin M. Harris Co., New Jersey State Hospital, Morris Plains, N. J.

BRIGHT OFFICE BOY.
EXTRAORDINARILY RAPID ADVANCEMENT. 41 PARK ROW, SUITE 104.

BUYER—Leopold Adler Department Store, Savannah, Ga., desire the services of a competent buyer for following departments: Notions, underwear, millinery, dress trimmings, hosiery, knit underwear, gloves, jewelry, silverware, leather and art goods; full details past experience, firms connected with, age, married or single, salary expected, required first letter.

BUYER—In cashmere buyers' office, capable, energetic young man, thoroughly posted on men's and boys' furnishings, &c.; state references, salary expectations. K 225 Times.

BUYER and manager wanted for millinery department in active Pennsylvania department store; state experience and salary desired. H. Benesser, 3 West 29th St.

CABINETMAKER on store fixtures. Manhattan Show Cases Co., 256 Calyer St., Brooklyn.

CANVASSERS—Are you willing to accept $50 to $75 a week on commission selling Mboo sanitary bath spray brush and other specialties; goods needed in every home; by far prices; permanent position; full or part time effort. Call or write immediately, Silver Chamberlin Co., 58 Park Place.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Buick car, western auto camping trips, moderate wages and expense paid; give full particulars. F. O. Box 60, Station O., New York.

CHAUFFEUR wanted, on call, careful, competent man, not afraid to work; must have telephone. F 480 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, white, willing, experienced; state nationality, wages asked. L 129 Times.

CHEMIST wanted, experienced phenol condensation product. Write Fialkoff, 441 Stone Av., Brooklyn.

CHERRIES,
MARASCHINO.

Man who knows how to process Maraschino cherries; excellent opportunity for right party; give full particulars and past experience, which will be treated strictly confidential; also state salary desired. S 730 Times Downtown.

CIGAR CLERK—Experienced clerk to work at first-class hotel cigar stand; state length of experience, nationality, age and salary expected. H 419 Times.

CLERK—YOUNG MAN WITH SOME EXPERIENCE HANDLING CREDITS. MODEL BRASSIERE CO., 782 WYTHE AV., BROOKLYN.

CLERK
for ledger and card work; must be exceptionally good penman; salary to start $23; state age and experience.

CLERK, good penman and figurer, to learn profession; state age, religion, experience, minimum salary. K 766 Times Downtown.

COLLECTION-SOLICITOR with thorough acquaintance with the mercantile collection field can make excellent connection with mercantile agency of unquestioned financial standing and reputation; salary or commission; fullest opportunity given to the right man to show his worth; give full details as to salary, experience. G 630 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS.
Reliable man with experience in furniture installments or department store accounts preferred; steady position.
HECHT BROS., 53 WEST 14TH.

COLLECTION MANAGER—Large mercantile collection agency is in need of manager for out-of-town branch office; must be experienced in handling collections and possess executive ability; splendid future for the man who can qualify. Address, full particulars as to ability and references, X 2094 Times Annex.

COLLECTION AGENCY has opening for bright, experienced, competent men to handle collection accounts; only those who have had previous experience. Apply by mail, F. Landesman, 139 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COLLECTORS, experienced, wanted by large publishing house; familiar with Brooklyn territory; commission basis. Call after 10 A. M., 244 5th Av., 9th floor.

COLLECTOR, middle-aged man, experienced; Greater New York; salary. Call 96 Pine St.

COLLEGE MEN
FOR
PLANT EXECUTIVES.

Large manufacturing plant has opening for several bright young college men between the ages of 22 and 30. They will be so placed that their instruction and work will enable them to be used in the positions of especially desirable nature that are opening up and will give them a good working knowledge of the products made; $1,500 yearly, advancement entirely depending upon themselves; only high grade, refined young men will be engaged, but to such is offered an interesting future; they must come prepared to prove their qualifications and have enough ambition and vision to carry them through a training period under pleasant but difficult conditions. Make your letter complete as to details but brief as to space. V 730 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE MAN with extensive business training, to interview chief executives and close contracts for "professional services," by reputable firm of industrial engineers; salary and commission; dignified appearance and knowledge of psychology essential; submit full particulars. X 2137 Times Annex.

COLLEGE student or teacher, vacation in country for educational volume library work; commission basis; write only. K. Y., Box 29, 125 East 84th St.

COMPLAINT CLERK—Young man of pleasing personality, capable of adjusting complaints over telephone; some sales experience desirable. Box 77, 717 St. James Bldg.

CONTRACT BOND UNDERWRITER, thoroughly experienced, for work of a highly executive nature with a New York surety company; state age, qualifications and salary expected. S 690 Times Downtown.

CONVERTER
ON UPHOLSTERY
AND DRAPERY FABRICS.

We are a large institution handling cotton goods exclusively. We are in need of the right man to take full charge of this special department.

He must know how to originate fabrics, where to buy, and must have the ability to convert and successfully merchandise the products of the department.

The right man will be able to make money for himself. Give in, writing full history of past record. All communications strictly confidential

BOX 741, 200 CABLE BLDG.

COPY WRITER of experience, capable of preparing artistic layout, wanted by a long, established trade magazine; exceptional opportunity for a man of unusual ability. Address with full particulars of experience, S 220 Times.

CORRESPONDENT-STENOGRAPHER, EXPERT. WE WISH TO SECURE AN EXPERT STENOGRAPHER ACCUSTOMED TO TAKING RAPID DICTATION AND ABLE TO FORM A PERFECT LETTER. HE MUST ALSO BE WELL TRAINED IN DETAIL AND FOLLOW-UP WORK AND BE ABLE TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY. A MOST WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY AWAITS THE RIGHT MAN. GIVE FULL INFORMATION ABOUT YOURSELF AND STATE SALARY WANTED TO START. S 236 TIMES.

CORRESPONDENT — UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN EXPERIENCED SELLING SCHOOL EQUIPMENT; MUST BE ABLE TO SELL PERSONALLY AS WELL AS BY MAIL; IN REPLY TO THIS AD TELL AGE, EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL AND SALARY DESIRED. L 156 TIMES.

COUPLE—Man to act as superintendent, wife as matron, wanted in a home for Jewish working boys in a large Eastern city. Apply S 226 Times.

CREDIT ASSISTANT—Experienced young man to assist in credit and collection department of old-established retail business; state experience in full, education, nationality of parents and wages expected. T 864 Times.

COST MAN,
UNIVERSITY TRAINED, WITH FACTORY PRODUCTION EXPERIENCE. THIS IS A BIG OPPORTUNITY. WRITE BRIEFLY, STATING WHY YOU THINK YOU ARE QUALIFIED TO FILL THIS POSITION. S 234 TIMES.

COTTON CONVERTER.
IF YOU REALLY POSSESS
THE QUALIFICATIONS
TO CONVERT
COMBED YARN COTTON GOODS

of every description, white, plain colors, prints and novelties, and have the talent to originate new fabrics, we can use your services.

You must be a man who has made good and who can merchandise the goods he converts.

A big opportunity awaits the right man. Give in confidence complete history of past record.

BOX 740, 200 CABLE BUILDING.

CREW MANAGERS—Man with experience in handling house to house crews on magazine subscription work; only those with credentials proving previous experience considered. Apply before 1 P. M., Jewish Tribune, 141 West 23d.

CUSTOMERS' MEN.

Progressive investment firm desires the services of several able customers' men with a proven record; the men we want are clean-cut, aggressive and fully conversant with the better-class securities; those writing an active clientele will be given preference. Write fully in strict confidence, B 684 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER - ENGINEER for nonmagnetic watch case and jewelry design; first class position for A1 man. Write V. W., 1,558 Broadway.

DESIGNER
on high class tailored dresses; one who can produce youthful "chic" styles only; wonderful opportunity for right party.
GLASSER & WEINSTEIN, 36 WEST 32D.

DETECTIVE—Man or woman, experienced; highest references; plain case shadowing; compensation liberal; guaranteed results. Immediate, C 584 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, with thorough experience in designing structural steel and reinforced concrete buildings; must be high-grade, neat and with wide experience in designing up-to-date industrial buildings; make application in full, stating age, education, experience, when available (position open now), references, salary to start, and enclose small samples of work; position is permanent for the right party. Consulting Engineer, X 2086 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, detailer and stock biller; only those experienced on store and office furniture and architectural woodwork need apply. S. S. Silver & Co., 323 Butler St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN with good knowledge of Spanish and familiar with map work; state age, experience and salary. S 716 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, capable of designing exteriors and interiors and detailing; state compensation. W 74, N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN lighting fixtures; experienced on sketches and working drawings; give full details of experience and salary wanted. G 460 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, tracer, for technical publications, patent drawings, Rheinhart letterer; state salary, telephone. G 708 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural experience; apartment houses. Apply Millman, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

DYEMAKER, must be experienced on engraving and embossing dyes. Apply Monday, 9 A. M., Lawrence Holmes Co., 169 Mercer St., 5th floor.

ELEVATOR STARTER, high class office building; must have had at least 5 years' experience as starter; well recommended; must not be less than 5 feet 10 inches in height. Apply Mr. Willet, 8 East 41st St. Monday 12 to 1 P. M.

ENGINEER.

A position is open for an experienced refrigerating engineer, one who has complete knowledge of operation of refrigerating plant, both brine and the fast expansion, from 2 to 30 tons' capacity. He must be thoroughly familiar with erection of such work, can supervise and be qualified in every way for the position; must also have some executive ability; will have to travel; state experience, age and salary expected. Address Refrigerator, X 2183 Times Annex.

ESTIMATOR WANTED—Must have thorough knowledge of china, capable of drawing and making working details, preferably carpenter by trade; must be able to superintend all kinds of work; state age, experience, salary expected. S 195 Times.

ESTIMATOR wanted; one who is familiar with building construction; preferably a man with some engineering experience. In answering, be sure to state all qualifications and references. X 2142 Times Annex.

EXAMINER for silk in large silk house; one with experience in dyeing and finishing plain print preferred; state qualifications. S 263 Times.

EXECUTIVE with absolute knowledge of the corrugated industry, ability to supervise production and sales managing of a medium size corrugated box plant in N. Y. City; excellent opportunity for right party; salary and percentage of sales; applications considered confidentially; state full particulars in first letter. T 584 Times.

FLOOR MANAGERS—Meyer Bros., Main St., Paterson, N. J., have vacancies on their floor staff for men thoroughly experienced in department store work. Apply Superintendent.

FOREMAN AND SUPERINTENDENT — Well-established knitting mills making pure silk, fancy worsted ladies' sweaters and novelties desire the services of a first-class man to take full charge of the manufacturing end; must understand knitting, finishing, cutting and designing; only those qualified need apply; good salary; also interest in business to the right party; answer by letter, stating full particulars; strictly confidential. X 2106 Times Annex.

FREIGHT AND DELIVERY CLERK, familiar with fruit delivery methods. Catskill Evening Line, Pier 43, North River.

FUR MAN.

A FIFTH AVENUE SPECIALTY SHOP REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A FUR MAN; A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE WHO CAN MEET HIGH-CLASS PATRONAGE AND TESTIMONIALS ON REPAIR WORK DESIRED; MUST BE ABLE TO CUT FUR AND TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE OF WORKROOM; STATE FULL PARTICULARS; ALL REPLIES WILL BE HELD CONFIDENTIAL. S 190 TIMES.

FURS

Man whose experience justifies him in assuming charge of sales and manufacturing departments; position of exceptional opportunity open. Harry Collins, Park Av. 57th St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
PHILADELPHIA,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN
ASSISTANT TO BUYER OF
MEN'S CLOTHING.

This is an opportunity for a man of experience and some executive ability to take a long step forward.

The winner of this prize must be skilled in handling men and determined to give whole-hearted support to the organization. Make application direct to Mr. Charles Gimbel, Philadelphia.

HEADS OF STOCK.

CRETONNES,
LACE CURTAINS.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
SIXTH ST. AND BROADWAY.

WISH TO ENGAGE HEADS OF STOCK, BOTH FOR CRETONNES AND LACE CURTAINS SECTIONS OF THEIR UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT. TO QUALIFY FOR THESE POSITIONS THE APPLICANTS MUST HAVE A MOST THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE LINES. EXCELLENT POSITIONS, WITH HIGHEST SALARIES.

Apply Employment Office, 5th floor.

HEADWAITER wanted for apartment hotel catering to best class of patronage; must be a man of exceptional ability; references from former employers essential. K 124 Times.

HOLLERITH tabulating machine operator; must be accurate and experienced; state age, experience and salary. W 1103 Times Harlem.

HUB AND DIE CUTTER wanted, first-class, on jewelry work, class pins, rings and medals. X 2035 Times Annex.

JANITOR wanted for two six-story walk-up apartment houses, 48 families; must understand steam boilers and do minor repairs; references required; $75 and 4 rooms in basement. W. R., 196 Times Harlem.

LEDGER AND STOCK CLERK, accurate, good at figures; state experience, references and salary expected. X 2150 Times Annex.

LEDGER CLERK.

Young man for sales ledger work in wholesale house; state age, experience, references and salary expected. Write D. O., 461 Times.

LITHO-ENGRAVER wanted; steady position if satisfactory. H. M., 626 Times Downtown.

MACHINE HAND on cabinet saw and boring machine, experienced, to prepare cabinet work from details and stock list. S 682 Times Downtown.

MAN, experienced, by wholly responsible wholesale house as our special representative to interest officials of fraternal orders, lodges, societies, organizations, &c., in our merchandise specialties appropriate for their use; a big opportunity is here for a thoroughly experienced man to work on commission and share in the profits; when replying, state age, experience, with whom previously employed and other information as will entitle you to consideration for this opening. S 93 Times.

MAN, reliable, desiring to travel to California by automobile, who can drive car; pay half expenses. Rubin, 48 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn. Henry 8254.

MAN—Woolen jobbing house wants man experienced cutting cloth by the yard; state full particulars. Woolen, Box 781, 209 Cable Building.

MAN, experienced in glass business, for office and outside position; state full particulars. S 126 Times.

MAN, outdoor and indoor work, small country home; reliable, intelligent; board, room, pay. 1007 Rector.

MAN to take charge of cloak floor in out-of-town department store. T 572 Times.

MANAGER—We need competent manager for workroom that specializes in house dresses, bungalow aprons, muslin underwear; only those having had experience in managing and can produce same of equal quality; state reference and experience. X 2121 Times Annex.

MANAGER—Wall St. office requires the services of thoroughly experienced statistical manager; remuneration and opportunity commensurate with ability and past performances; state full particulars, which will be treated in strictest confidence. S 661 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, estimator and producing manager; Gentile firm; modern plant; good executive correspondent. Apply in confidence, stating references, lowest salary. S 81, 100 Times.

MANAGER'S ASSISTANT—Wanted, a young man of experience and fidelity; an opportunity to grow up with established firm; good salary to right man; state particulars. S 288 Times.

MANAGER for fur department for out-of-town. Greenblatt, 48 West 27th.

MEN—The President of a well-known bank in one of the southern cities desires to engage the services of a few men of unquestioned integrity, to conduct a publicity campaign among business and professional men in New York; salary and commission basis. See Sprake, 414 Madison Av.

MERCHANT TAILORING DESIGNER for Washington's largest tailoring establishment; man who has broad experience in using block patterns; one who can grade and cut any kind of a garment successfully; first-class, permanent position. Apply Tuesday, July 26, International Tailor, 212 East 23d.

MILL SUPERINTENDENT, $55 weekly to start; must be thoroughly experienced in construction of small houses; excellent opportunity for man of character and ambition. Don't call unless you are qualified to take entire charge of plant. Economy Built Homes Co., 44 Mercer St., near Grand and Broadway.

NIGHT WATCHMAN
FOR INSIDE WORK.
ALL-YEAR POSITION.

MUST FURNISH REFERENCES TO PASS REQUIREMENTS OF BONDING COMPANY.

ONE PREFERRED WITH DEPARTMENT OR SPECIALTY STORE EXPERIENCE. APPLY MONDAY MORNING, SIDE ENTRANCE.
KURZMAN,
8TH AV. AND 36TH ST.

OFFICE MANAGER—Experienced in handling and understanding preparation of profit and loss accounts and balance sheets; permanent position; opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, references, salary. F 527 Times.

OFFICE BOY, in office of large corporation; hours 8:30 to 5; state age. S 602 Times Downtown.

OPTOMETRIST,
REGISTERED,
FOR TWO WEEKS STARTING AUG. 1ST.
ABRAHAM & STRAUS, INC.,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
APPLY AT
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
CENTRAL BUILDING, SUBWAY FLOOR.

PACKING DEPARTMENT
SUPERVISOR.

Young man to supervise packing department who is thoroughly familiar with packing of suits, coats and dresses.

National Cloak and Suit Co.,
207 West 24th St.

PAINTER, must be experienced. Apply Monday, 53 Washington Square South.

PAPER BOX MAKER
to take charge of small box plant, located within 15 miles of New York City, manufacturing various types of small boxes; permanent position. Reply, stating salary, experience, &c., D. J. 248 Times.

PATENT ATTORNEY'S assistant, experienced, highest class, home work. V 794 Times Downtown.

PHYSICIAN, German, elderly, for local advertising medical office; must be registered; excellent position for one desiring to retire from own private practice. Box D. K., 10 Union Square.

POLICY WRITER — Prominent downtown underwriting agency requires an experienced young man as fire policy writer; permanent position; salary $100 per month; state age, experience and references. V 795 Times Downtown.

PRESSMAN on Harris press; one experienced on serial numbering; good wages, 44-hour week; permanent position for right man. S. F., 186 Times.

PRINTER-ESTIMATOR, capable, wanted; must know high-class catalogue work and standard cost system. V 711 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE MEN—Lofts and stores are being leased all the time; we have more clients than we can handle and want a few live wires to work with us; big opportunity; commission basis. Write C. L., 1,214 Wilson Building.

REAL ESTATE—Leasing man, experienced in chain store business; good office, excellent chance; commission basis; state qualifications; confidential. V 760 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE MAN, as collector and manager; must thoroughly understand the value of the repairs usual to elevator buildings; good salary. S 657 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE firm has opening for sales and leasing man in mid-town section; liberal commission for right man. N. M., 66 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Young man wanted in Grand Central zone office; knowledge of sales and rentals; give full particulars. T 578 Times.

REAL ESTATE BROKER—High-class broker wanted by central Manhattan firm; highest credentials required; commission basis; negotiations confidential; interesting. 39 Times.

REAL ESTATE MAN, middle-aged, good address, to share fine office with owner; rent, small salary, commission paid for eight services. 440 Story, Wentworth Building.

REPORTER for local newspaper in New York City; must be experienced; real opportunity for efficient, willing worker; give references. C 847 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE, local, either sales-manager of sales-organization, required by Connecticut company, manufacturing games, specialties and novelties which can be handled through trade, mail-order and "premium" houses, also direct to consumer through agents; opportunity for ambitious and energetic party to acquire national distribution; must be thoroughly responsible and able to finance own development; commission basis, with exceptional margins to operate on. Call immediately, Apartment 71, Hotel Maryland, 104 West 49th St.

SECRETARY for Jewish organization; executive and educational work; one with ability to raise limited funds; write, giving age, experience and salary expected; work to begin at once. S 127 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted; must be well educated and versed in South America and Australian shipping; one with knowledge of exporting preferred; age 25 to 30; in answering state age and experience. S 700 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK—One to make himself generally useful; salary $15 to start; 5-day week, with full particulars, S 288 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted, experienced wholesale grocery or spice trade, capable of taking charge; state experience; salary about $35. V 808 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted who has had experience and can furnish smallest references. X 2155 Times Annex.

SOLDERERS—Apply 56 Commercial St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

SOLICITORS,

high-type men, who have a select following, to work on an unusually liberal and attractive finance service; needed by every manufacturer, jobber and retailer; a new financial institution has opening for well-educated men who can prove successful previous experience. A splendid opportunity for big earnings on a salary and commission basis. Communications confidential. S 710 Times Downtown.

SOLICITORS, advertising, wanted for publication; intelligence, stamina and appearance; within the state; salary, strictly commission basis first month; good position for men desiring to earn $50 to $60 per week; chronic "drawing account" applicants need not waste time. H. 495 Times.

SOLICITORS Wanted—First class men to work on program of one of the biggest social events of coming season; must be experienced and producers; rare opportunity; commission basis. Tribune Institute, 154 Nassau.

STATISTICIAN AND SECURITY ANALYST. Opportunity exists for a high-grade man in a well-established investment advisory house; applicants must have extensive experience in handling securities and be able to express himself well; no others need apply. Reply in writing, giving age, experience, qualifications, &c., X 2159 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.

MUST BE EXPERIENCED ON OLIVER MACHINE; PERMANENT POSITION; LOCATED IN YONKERS; SALARY $30. APPLY 9:30 A. M. MONDAY,
MR. F. S. MAXWELL,
130 EAST 15TH ST.,
ROOM 610.

STENOGRAPHER Wanted by old established office; expert stenographer and dictaphone operator; knowledge of insurance and accounting experience; college graduate preferred; but applicant must have education and experience necessary to qualify for secretarial position; must be competent dictaphone operator; though machine only used for emergency work; permanent position; salary limited by ability only; give age, education, religion and business experience; all answers treated confidentially. G 722 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.

Manufacturing concern of high standing has opening for capable stenographer beginner or some experience; good chance for advancement; young man who must be unusually bright, ambitious and careful; state age, education, experience if any, and salary expected; work to begin at once. S 127 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, at Maspeth, in manufacturer's office, an active young man as stenographer and office assistant; steady position with good chance for advancement. Apply by letter, state age, experience and salary desired, Manufacturer, Box 6, Maspeth, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, at least 5 years' experience; write giving full particulars, former employers; salary $25; building construction experience desirable but not essential. C 580 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, boy, beginner, willing to make himself generally useful; chance advancement; $12 start. M. S. Mork & Co., 21 West 4th St.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping, also make trial balance; state age, experience, salary expected, references. S 202 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, competent, reliable, accurate; state age, experience, salary. F 508 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; salary $20 per week. Apply Pabst, 606 West 40th.

STENOTYPIST, high school graduate; unusual opportunity for right person. B 353 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, junior, with wholesale shoe house; state salary. S 684 Times.

STEWARD—High-grade man for prominent golf and country club in Philadelphia district; must be energetic, thoroughly experienced and have best of references; to right man who can make good a permanent position at good salary, house and living to assured; replies will be treated in strict confidence; no objection to married man. Address C. S. C., 111 Stock Exchange Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

STENOGRAPHER.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY.

WISH TO ENGAGE A STOCKMAN FOR UPHOLSTERY AND DRAPERY FABRICS; MUST HAVE A KNOWLEDGE OF THESE GOODS AND BE IN THE WHOLESALE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED.

Apply employment office, 5th floor.

STOCK CLERK for factory; experience necessary; state age, salary desired and details as to previous experience; good opportunity for a capable man. X 2141 Times Annex.

STOCK CLERK and house salesman for wholesale glove importer, some one who can use a typewriter preferred; write experience, references and salary wanted, to Mr. Grant, 44 East 23d St.

STOCK CLERK, wholesale notion house; aged 18 years; advancement; state salary desired; 44-hour week. V 750 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK, experienced in wellings, by importing house; excellent opportunity; give full particulars, salary expected. S 255 Times.

STOCK BOY wanted, manufacturer of children's wear; opportunity for advancement for capable man. C 275 Times.

STOCK MAN—Must be experienced in laces and embroideries. Wohl South & Co., 153 5th Av.

STOCK BOY wanted for importing dept. 2,563 Broadway.

SUPERINTENDENT—Desirable position open for a general superintendent in a Chicago hospital, operating one hundred beds; will only consider man who has thorough understanding of hospital work. Telephone for appointment, H. H. Blum, Biltmore Hotel.

TEACHER, physical education; married; college graduate required; salary reasonable. H 438 Times.

TEACHERS, mature age only, English to foreigners privately, evenings; give particulars. Jewish institution. S 303 Times.

TEACHERS give private instruction in English evening, Brooklyn only. S 212 Times.

TEACHERS, English and foreigners; Bronx men preferred. S 280 Times.

TILE LAYERS, 6 teams; union shops. Apply Rose Tile Art Co., 301 Ocean Av., Jersey City.

TO TEMPT A REAL
MERCHANDISE MAN
FOR READY-TO-WEAR

takes a real salary—and one of the biggest department stores in an Eastern city is willing to pay it. We want a man now holding down a big job—a man who doesn't work by rules, but one young enough and open-minded enough to do the unconventional.

He will know how to fit in smoothly with the advertising and sales promotion divisions.

The right man can name his price.
Z 2495 TIMES ANNEX.

TRAFFIC MAN, experienced in checking freight bills dated as far back as 5 years on all commodities from all points in the U. S.; one who has data in his possession that he can check these rates from them; write full particulars. S 213 Times.

TRAFFIC MAN—Young man with rate experience, ability to handle correspondence, tracing, rate quotations, &c.; knowledge stenography essential. Reply, giving experience, full particulars, 3053 Times, 3 Rector St.

UPHOLSTERY FOREMAN

by leading decorating firm; one with highest class experience, capable estimating and executing finest work; efficient shop manager; liberal arrangements for capable man. Write Box B. A. F., 1,358 Broadway.

WE OFFER PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT TO COMPETENT DRIVERS AND CHAUFFEURS UPON THE FOLLOWING TERMS TO FILL THE VACANCIES OCCASIONED BY THE WITHDRAWAL OF MEMBERS OF THE TEAMSTERS' UNION FROM OUR EMPLOY.

LEAGUE OF
METROPOLITAN MERCHANTS
OF NEW YORK CITY.

WAGES PAID—8-HOUR DAY.

	PER WEEK.
4-TON AUTO	$42.00
3-TON AUTO	41.00
4-TON AUTO	30.00
2-TON AUTO	29.00
2-TON AUTO	28.00
1-TON AUTO	27.00
2-HORSE TRUCK	27.00
1-HORSE TRUCK	25.00
1-HORSE WAGON	24.00

APPLY FOR POSITION AT FOLLOWING ADDRESSES:

AUSTIN, NICHOLS & CO.,
North 5d St. and Berry St., Brooklyn.

W. B. A. JURGENS,
23 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

SEEMAN BROTHERS,
133 Perry St., New York City.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & CO.,
2 Congress St. (west of Variok St., between King and Houston Sts.) New York City.

R. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
613 Washington St., New York City.

HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING CO.,
745 Water St., New York City.

JOHN S. SILLS & SONS,
87th St. and North Rivers, New York City.

CHARLES & CO.,
106 East 41st St., New York City.

WINDOW TRIMMER.

A. I. NAMM & SON,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN,

require the services of a thoroughly experienced

WINDOW TRIMMER.

Apply Employment Office, 8th floor.

WINDOW TRIMMER,
CARD AND AD WRITER; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN WANTED FOR STORE IN ALEXANDRIA, LA., WRITE, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS AND SALARY EXPECTED, TO
ROBERT J. ALEXANDER,
6 WEST 32D ST., N. Y. C.

WINDOW TRIMMER, experienced card writer and advertising man; live wire and hustler, for ladies' ready-to-wear store; medium sized town in West Pennsylvania; good proposition; call between 5 and 6 P. M. Room 1424, Fifth Avenue Bldg.

WOODWORKER, first-class airplane woodworker, experienced on machine and cabinet work and capable of operating vertical spindles. Apply The Lawrence Sperry Aircraft Co., Farmingdale, L. I.

YOUNG MEN.

TO A FEW BRIGHT YOUNG MEN WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK TO LEARN THE MANUFACTURING OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS, WE OFFER POSITIONS AT $25 A WEEK TO START, WITH OPPORTUNITY TO EARN EVENTUALLY $2,000 TO $3,000 A YEAR.

IN REPLY STATE AGE, PAST EXPERIENCE AND NATIONALITY.

BOX 702, 209 CABLE BLDG.

YOUNG MEN WANTED
for electrical work and electrical testing, age over 17; steady employment; interesting work and rapid advancement; previous experience not necessary; $18 per week to; start; hours 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.; half day Saturday; in answering please give the following information: Age, weight, education and previous employment, if any. V 797 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20 YEARS OLD.
A large manufacturing concern has an opening for a young man who wants to start at the beginning and go up with the largest manufacturing plant of its kind in the country; employs 2,500 people; should be a high school graduate and willing to take a start in an office where the detail figures are taken care of; does not have to be a bookkeeper; expect to pay the right salary to the right man. S 282 Times.

YOUNG MAN,
earnest, capable, with glove experience, as house salesman for wholesale glove concern; permanent position assured to real producer; write stating full particulars, age, salary desired, &c. D. K., 401 Times.

YOUNG MAN
TO PREPARE FOR
SALESMAN

on auto accessories; alert, dependable, persevering; preferably with university training; state experience and salary expected. D. K., 349 Times.

YOUNG MAN, BETWEEN 18 AND 20 YEARS, WHO HAS BEEN GRADUATED FROM HIGH SCHOOL, KNOWS STENOGRAPHY AND IS ANXIOUS TO LEARN CREDIT DEPARTMENT WORK IN A WALL STREET BANK, WOULD FIND IT TO HIS ADVANTAGE TO ADDRESS V 778 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN with sales ability to cover territory in metropolitan area to the largest manufacturer of an indispensable office and store device; beginners will average between $40 and $60 a week to start; all commissions paid weekly; personal interview Monday between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. 3 Park Row, 2nd floor.

YOUNG MAN—Manufacturing concern Yonkers has opening for young man with high school education who has some knowledge of commercial chemistry; an opening for

THE STODDARD LECTURERS.
The demand for the revised edition of this set of books is so great that we will employ a few additional salesmen or salesladies, with or without experience, on a commission basis, with liberal weekly drawing account; exclusive territory assigned. Address, with full personal description and references, Jos. L. Sherman & Co., 23 Beaver St., New York.

TWO MEN

of every ten men we have found to be the earnest, conscientious sort who are holding down our responsible positions and receiving the biggest money from us today.

WE FIND THAT THESE MEN, WHO TOOK OUR SECURITY TRAINING, ON A COMMISSION BASIS, SPENT ON AN AVERAGE FOUR MONTHS ON OUR PREMISES BEFORE THEY RECEIVED A BIGGER JOB. WE SHOW 140 PROMOTIONS IN THE PAST 18 MONTHS.

We will interview a few more such men who wish to connect permanently and carry on our business. Call 10 o'clock or 2 P. M. sharp, Suite 1706, 280 Broadway. Mr. Van Doren will interview you.

UTILITY SALESMEN everywhere; references; cash security. Write Rich, 30 East 20 St.

WAIST SALESMEN

ALL TERRITORIES.

Old-established manufacturer of popular-priced silk waists is reorganizing selling force and is now ready to make arrangements with men who have good followings in their respective territories; big opportunities for the right men; apply by letter only, stating full particulars and compensation expected. Majestic Mfg. Co., 20 West 22d.

WANTED.
MAN WHO HAS SOLD SUPPLIES TO LOCOMOTIVE MANUFACTURERS AND RAILROADS.

Large manufacturer of material bought by every locomotive manufacturer and railroad wants man who has sold to them and who is capable of organizing sales forces to call upon them; only those capable of commanding good salary need apply. State experience in confidence; salary or commission. S 156 Times.

WANTED.
MAN TO ORGANIZE SALES FORCE.

A large manufacturer of automobile accessory offers a big opportunity to a man who can organize a sales force to call upon and sell garages an article that is in every-day use and pays a handsome profit; large earnings possible to right man; salary or commission. Write fully, in confidence, your previous experience. S 154 Times.

WANTED—A good shoe salesman with established trade; good salary, with interest in business. K 771 Times Downtown.

WOOLEN SALESMAN,
sell on cloak and dress manufacturing trade; salary, commission. D. G., 345 Times.

YOUNG MEN.
SALESMEN
DISTRICT MANAGERS.
The Gainaday Electric Company, operating over 70 stores in the United States wants a number of clean-cut, live-wire young men who have brains and push to be developed into branch managers and district managers.
The applicants who are selected will be put through our selling course and given an intensive training in the fundamentals of salesmanship in our sales school here in Newark before being assigned to one of our branches for further field training in sales of our appliances.
Our Brooklyn manager, Sam Hart, came to us as a result of an advertisement last June.
Geo. Booth, our Waterbury manager, saw one of our ads last September. Every one of our managers has been trained by us from the ground up in salesmanship and executive management.
What we want are men who are willing to put their best into the proposition and grow with us; men who see in an industry that in nine years has grown to be the second largest specialty business in the world (second only to the automobile business) a life's opportunity.
No fly-by-nights wanted. If you are looking for a real future and are willing to work for it mail us your application telling all about yourself and whether you would prefer to be stationed in Brooklyn, New Jersey, Westchester or Connecticut territory.
Applicants who measure up to our requirements will be granted an interview with the sales manager on Tuesday or Wednesday in either Newark or Brooklyn. Salary and bonus.
GAINADAY ELECTRIC CO.,
537 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

YOUNG MEN, age 21-25; big opportunity for brilliant and permanent future offered in the selling organization of large New York corporation; must have references, work in great demand by manufacturing and commercial concerns, executives and liberal applicants selected will be carefully trained in high degree of salesmanship efficiency and paid salary while learning. Quick promotion to higher position with exclusive territory for those who excel. Business experience not necessary, our preference being to associate with us earnest young men who are about to start their business career and will by training at our industry round out a permanent and successful life work with us. Reply, stating nationality and education, to Sales Director, Y 306 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19 to 20, aggressive, good appearance, tactful, selling well-known library service in city; experience unnecessary; unusual opportunity; salary $18 and commission. Give references and telephone number. S 719 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to sell jewelry to gents' furnishing trade; excellent opportunity for hustler; commission basis. P 504 Times.

YOUNG MAN to sell goods, millinery experience preferred. Spilka, 110 W. 23d.

$40 A WEEK AND BONUS
for
EXPERIENCED, HIGH-CLASS ADVERTISING SALESMAN.

DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME APPLYING UNLESS YOU CAN ABSOLUTELY QUALIFY.

APPLY TO
EVENING MAIL,
25 City Hall Place, 5th floor.
E. P. GORLING,
Tuesday, 9 A. M. to 10 A. M.

SALESMEN.

With a security which IMMEDIATELY ATTRACTS ATTENTION and AROUSES INTEREST, your sale is half made, isn't it?

With a liberal commission and actual leads, real leads, you surely can make money even in these strenuous days.

One of our men made more than $250 in his first week selling from leads which we furnished him.

If you want to know more about what we've got, call any day this week between 9:30 and 12, at Suite 530, Knickerbocker Bldg. Ask for Mr. Gray.

SALESMEN—Five good men to sell an abstract service, unusually acceptable to busy physicians; neither book selling or stock jobbing proposition, but dignified agreeable work; remunerative, under liberal commission arrangements; these five men expected to specially qualify for work outside New York as territorial managers, engaging and supervising other men. Those interested must apply at once, not later than Tuesday. 13 East 47th, 2nd floor.

SALESMEN—Pharmaceutical house wants the services of few experienced salesmen to cover Northern Jersey and Greater New York; salary and commission; state previous experience. X 2067 Times Annex.

SALESMAN to carry line of ladies', children's and infants' flannelette nightgowns as a side line for large jobber; state experience and references; commission. S 702 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN—good opportunity for right men; long established tire concern; commission basis. Falls Tire Co., 240 West 56th. Circle 4810.

SALESMEN.

If you know that you are doing the work for which you are best fitted and have no desire for greater success than you have achieved today, this message is not for you. But if YOU feel that you are AS GOOD as the next fellow, and have only lacked the REAL OPPORTUNITY to display your ability, you should read this carefully.

We need 100 men, who will have an earning capacity of $10,000 a year or better. We MUST have them by the end of this year. These men must be familiar with every phase of our business. They must know from experience how to solve the problems that will arise from time to time.

We cannot hope to find these men on the outside. They must come from within the organization—from among the men whom we have thoroughly trained in our work.

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO PREPARE QUICKLY FOR THE HIGH SALARIED POSITIONS WE DESIRE. YOU CAN NOW BECOME ASSOCIATED WITH ONE OF THE LARGEST ORGANIZATIONS OF ITS KIND: ONE THAT REALIZES THAT ITS SUCCESS DEPENDS UPON YOUR SUCCESS. WE WILL SPARE NO EFFORTS TO HELP YOU TO THAT SUCCESS.

During the first four weeks of your training you will have a chance to learn the work, and will be paid on a liberal commission basis for what you do. THIS WILL ASSURE YOU A SUBSTANTIAL WEEKLY INCOME. If you show during that time that you have grasped the work, and that you have the ability you know you have, you will be immediately placed on a salary basis of $3,000, WITH BONUS, during the remaining period of your training.

This organization is engaged in the business of developing men into more competent industrial executives. Your work will be to sell a high-grade home study course, THE ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND IN EXISTENCE.

You would not trust your life to a doctor who had not studied medicine or your legal problems to a man who had not studied law. But our American industrial system has been trusting its problems to men who were not trained until we made that training possible.

COME TO US AND HELP US BUILD A BETTER INDUSTRIAL AMERICA.

COME TO US AND LET US HELP YOU TO BUILD YOURSELF INTO A SUCCESSFUL, HIGH-POWERED SALESMAN.

Our training classes are unique. Good men have found our training an inspiration to success.

If you appreciate what MAN-TO-MAN dealing means; if you are ready to work in every way that the word implies, an honest and thorough effort every day, HERE IS A PLACE IN LIFE WHERE YOU WILL FIND A REAL FUTURE. WE WILL COME TO YOU FROM SO DOING.

YOU NEED NOT HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN SELLING HOME STUDY COURSES. YOU NEED NOT HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN SELLING ANYTHING IF YOU HAVE AN OPEN AND INTELLIGENT MIND.

MEN WHO HAVE HAD THE ADVANTAGE OF A LIBERAL EDUCATION IN BUSINESS WILL FIND THEMSELVES PARTICULARLY SUITED FOR OUR WORK.

You owe it to yourself to find out if this is Your Opportunity. Call Monday between 9:30-12, 2-5 P. M., and see Mr. Dodge, the 5th floor, 9 East 45th St., and talk it over with him.

SALESMEN WITH POWER TO CLIMB.

WE WANT TO GET MEN WHO FEEL THEY HAVE REACHED THEIR LIMIT WHERE THEY ARE BUT WHOSE ABILITY WILL CARRY THEM FURTHER IF GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY.

WE HAVE OPENINGS FOR SEVERAL MEN WHO NOT ONLY HAVE CAPACITY TO MAKE GOOD BUT WISH TO EXPAND INTO THE HIGHER POSITIONS WE ALSO HAVE OPEN.

WE OFFER AMBITIOUS MEN PERMANENT POSITIONS AT SUBSTANTIAL SALARIES, WITH THE MOST COMPLETE AUTOMOBILE SELLING ORGANIZATION IN THE COUNTRY.

IN ALL CONSERVATISM WE CAN SAY THERE IS PRACTICALLY NO LIMIT FOR MEN WHO CAN SHOW APTITUDE; MERIT IS CAREFULLY OBSERVED AND LIBERALLY REWARDED.

INTERVIEWS ARRANGED BY CORRESPONDENCE AND ALL MATTERS TREATED IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE.

ADDRESS M. W., BOX 318 TIMES.

SALESMAN.

A. I. NAMM & SON,
Fulton St., Brooklyn,

require the services of a

SALESMAN FOR MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Permanent position; liberal bonus.

Apply employment office, 6th floor.

SALES
NEGOTIATOR.

A big operation that requires unusual opportunity; the advertiser is Vice President of one of the large service corporations, who sent national publicity business; we want another right hand man to travel, capable of meeting big people and bringing negotiations to a successful issue; this opportunity is for a big man who has an earning capacity of over $25,000 commissions annually; replies must indicate previous experience, negotiations, references; confidential. Address Vice President, P. O. box 505, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMAN WANTED.
AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES MANUFACTURER DESIRES A LIVE WIRE TO COVER PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA AND WEST VIRGINIA ON SALARY AND COMMISSION BASIS; ONE POSSESSING A CAR PREFERRED; STATE REFERENCES AND EXPERIENCE. BOX 726, 300 CABLE BUILDING.

SALESMEN—Traveling salesmen calling on hardware, housefurnishing and department stores, to carry new, patented, fast-selling article as side line; straight commission; protection on orders; pocket samples. Address, with particulars about yourself, territory and trades covered, &c., C. W. Reynolds, Sales Manager, 905 Engineering Building, New York.

SALES MANAGER for household specialty department, selling principally dealers, also jobbers; an active, energetic man with vision and executive ability. Apply in writing only, giving full information regarding present salary desired to start, age, &c. Branch Manager, The R. M. Hollingshead Co., 87 35th St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN—Printing, (3) hustlers, contract jobs and commercial work; modern plant; selling at low figures, quick delivery; salary and commission; splendid arrangement to right man; send full particulars in confidence; interview will be arranged. S. L., 189 Times.

SALESMAN, silk, having broad acquaintance with wholesale hat manufacturers; a good opportunity with liberal commission arrangement, for the right man with satisfactory references. Apply by letter or in person to Eastman & Cade, Inc., 417 5th Av., New York.

SALESMEN wanted, to sell our specialties as a side line on commission, to the wholesale and retail grocery trade, department stores, &c., in New York, New Jersey and Brooklyn. Call mornings between 10 and 11 o'clock, Arthur Lasalle Co., 122 Charles St., New York City.

SALESMEN wanted outside of New York to carry a side line of imported fabric and kid gloves on commission basis; good opportunity for the right men; write, stating what other lines you carry, territory covered, other particulars and references. Loring Glove Co., 114 5th Av., New York City.

SALESMEN, with following in stationery and school supplies trade, to market the best school bag in the world; can be taken as side line or otherwise; territory will be exclusive; give all necessary details in first letter. F. L., 714 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN—High-grade men, with real selling ability, to interest automobile owners in proposition to obtain all standard makes of tires and accessories at dealers' prices; our men earn $900 weekly commission. Apply any morning after 10 A. M., Room 906, 154 Nassau St.

SALESMAN wanted to handle established high-grade labor saving device of unlimited range of utility, line selling from $15 to $50; exceptional opportunity for hustler on liberal commission basis. Apply O. K. Stauffer, 805 Broadway, Suite 209, between 9 and 10 A. M. only.

SALESMEN—Experienced specialty men, drug department stores; New York, road; high class only, having trade, toilet preparations; salary, commission; references; capable. O 193 Times.

SALESMAN, by leading New York manufacturer of fancy knit goods, for New York State and Pennsylvania; must have experience in similar line; drawing account against commission. S 164 Times.

SALESMAN—You can safeguard your future by acquiring interest in business solely by your own efforts, if in position to work on commission and sell contractors' equipment successfully. S 312 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to represent a large welling and netting house for the South; commission basis; communications confidential. S 269 Times.

SALESMEN to sell Ford cars; leads furnished, every assistance given; experience not necessary; commission basis. S 1349 Times Bronx.

SALESMAN—Spanish manufacturer gold and silver bags wants salesman acquainted with trade preferred; commission; bond required. L 711 Times.

SALESMAN, fresh fruits and syrups; liberal commission. Perfection Fruit Products Co., 247 West Broadway.

SALES, EXECUTIVE

OUR PHILADELPHIA OFFICE HAS AN OPENING FOR A HIGH GRADE CORRESPONDENT, NOT MERELY A DICTATOR OF LETTERS BUT A YOUNG MAN WHO KNOWS HOW TO SELL BY MAIL AND WHO HAS HAD SUFFICIENT EXPERIENCE TO PROVE HIS THEORIES OF MAIL ORDER WORK.

THE QUALIFICATIONS ARE A GOOD EDUCATION, TACT, LOYALTY, INTENSE AMBITION AND EXPERIENCE IN THE ORIGINATION AND CARRYING OUT OF MAIL ORDER CAMPAIGNS.

A GOOD INITIAL SALARY AND RAPID PROMOTION INTO EXECUTIVE WORK FOR THE RIGHT MAN.

IN YOUR LETTER OF APPLICATION GIVE IN DETAIL YOUR AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS AND INITIAL SALARY DESIRED; YOUR REPLY WILL BE CONFIDENTIAL UNTIL AFTER A PERSONAL INTERVIEW IS APPOINTMENT. ADDRESS MR. GAMBLE, W. STRAUS & CO., STOCK EXCHANGE BLDG., PHILA.

SALESMEN.

WINDOW SHADE CONTRACTS.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY,

WISH TO ENGAGE A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED WINDOW SHADE MAN WITH AN EXPERT KNOWLEDGE OF TAKING TO SOLICIT ORDERS FROM ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND OWNERS; THIS IS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; LIBERAL DRAWING ACCOUNT WITH COMMISSIONS.

Apply employment office, 8th floor.

SALES MANAGERS,
SALESMEN.

A new financial organization offering to pay its customers bills on an unusually liberal, attractive and sound financial basis, a financial proposition needed universally by every manufacturer of men's or women's wear, has openings for high-grade men, intelligent, aggressive and who have a select following in these lines; a splendid opportunity for men who can prove successful records; compensation on salary or commission basis; commutation confidential. S 713 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN—Live wire, active auto accessory salesmen, with or without automobile, who can show results, can make profitable connection selling Lightning Products in and around Greater New York; we manufacture and sell
LIGHTNING AUTOMOBILE RIM,
LIGHTNING AUTOMOBILE PATCH,
LIGHTNING AUTOMATIC FORD MUFFLER,
LIGHTNING RADIATOR SHUTTER,
LIGHTNING FORD BRAKE SHOE.

Apply by letter only, stating briefly experience, salary and commission. Lightning Sales Corp., 1,079 Broadway, N. Y.

SALESMAN—SWEATERS AND KNITTED NOVELTIES; EXPERIENCED MAN WITH AN ESTABLISHED TRADE AMONG HIGH-CLASS DEPARTMENT STORES IN N. Y. AND VICINITY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; INTERESTED ONLY IN A MAN WHO HAS ALREADY MADE GOOD AND CAN SHOW A SATISFACTORY RECORD. COMMISSION AND SALARY ACCOUNT. STATE FULL EXPERIENCE IN FIRST LETTER. CONFIDENTIAL. BOX 73, 717 ST. JAMES BUILDING.

SALESMEN
can start at once if acceptable. Large financial institution has several openings in its organization for salesmen to sell its securities on salary basis. V 791 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN,

VEILINGS.
GOTTSCHALK, STEINBERG & CO., INC., 37 5TH AV., NEW YORK CITY.

Central and Middle West territories open; liberal salary basis for right party with veiling experience. Apply by letter.

SALESMAN.

A high-grade, successful salesman is wanted on commission basis to sell Emery shirts in Illinois, including Chicago; unquestionable record and thorough acquaintance with trade necessary; applicants should state age, experience, drawing account. W. M. Steppacher & Bro., Inc., 146 North 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMEN TO SELL UNFRAMED PICTURES, PHOTOGRAVURES, FACSIMILES, &C., TO ART AND PICTURE TRADE, MIDDLE AND FAR WEST; COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT. CALL FISHER, ADLER & SCHWARTZ CO., ART PUBLISHERS AND IMPORTERS, 338 EAST 59TH.

SALESMAN.

Thoroughly capable salesman to sell the Emery Shirt in parts of New York City and vicinity; commission basis; must be well acquainted with the furnishing trade in that territory and with auto experience; state age, experience, &c. W. M. Steppacher & Bro., Inc., 146 North 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMEN, SIDE LINE.

Motor vehicle accessory sells to manufacturers, jobbers and dealers; rapid seller; no competition; free sample; can be carried in pocket; liberal commission basis; drawing account if you can prove your ability to produce. Apply 110 West 14th St., 10-12 A. M.

SALESMEN—Two representatives, experienced men of good character, to cover local trade; can earn $75 to $100 weekly; special; straight commission basis. Phone Greenpoint 513 on Monday, 9-1 P. M., or write to Mochez & Fisher Goods Corp., 1 Boerum Pl., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN wanted; a high class watch salesman with good following outside New York City, to sell both jobbing and large retail trade, popular priced american lever watches; exceptional opportunity for right man to receive large income; drawing account and commission. X 2119 Times Annex.

SALESMAN—Live wire to represent High-class paper box manufacturer; applicant must have good following; strictly commission with drawing account; all replies strictly confidential. Write X. B., 530 Pressbyterian Building.

SALESMAN—Successful big store man for popular brand elastic and fancy girdles and brassieres; all big trade east of Chicago; must have following hundreds of active accounts; liberal commissions. Ovida Co., 74-76 5th Av., New York City.

SALESMEN—Established manufacturer, selling fuel saver to apartment house owners, requires two thoroughly reliable specialty salesmen; drawing account against commission. Mr. Sherwin, Room 1101, 150 West 42d St.

SALESMEN MILLINERY.

Two styles Angora tams; sell at sight; big money maker for right man; all territories; commission basis. Excelsior Knitting Mills, 461 4th Av.

SALESMEN acquainted with the linen buyers to carry a line of fancy towels; splendid opportunity; commission basis; several territories open. Apply to Southern Embroidery Co., 66 Leonard St., New York City.

SALESMAN wanted to sell glue; excellent opportunity; salary and commission or commission basis; state experience and full particulars; correspondence strictly confidential. Box 85, 1686 St. James Bldg.

SALESMAN who calls on builders, to handle side line of standard garbage closets; article sells itself; no experience necessary; salary or commission, or both. X 2150 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, covering New Jersey, Westchester or Long Island, calling on garages, to handle 3-A Piston Rings on commission. PISTON RING CO.,
147 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMEN and crew managers to sell electric washing and ironing machines on the installment plan; can earn $75 to $160 weekly; drawing account; leads furnished. X 2151 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted to sell caps; one that is experienced in this line; wonderful opportunity for the right man; salary and commission. S 717 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, city and out of town, for hosiery commission house; experienced; state territory covered; salary or commission. S 294 Times.

SALESMEN, sell waterproof aprons; homes, restaurants; salary, commission; permanent. Room 700, 44 Court, Brooklyn. 8 to 11 Monday.

SALESMAN, traveling, side line, vest pocket samples; 20 per cent. commission on orders and reorders; interchangeable safety razor blade. Burham, 388 Hudson St.

SALESMAN, Long Island and Brooklyn, real automobile necessities; money makers; liberal commissions. Call 1,607 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN wanted with following among retail butter and egg trade; state territory covered and compensation required. S 709 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN familiar with fireproof doors and windows, having acquaintance of contractors and builders; salary and commission. S 707 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN covering drug trade to sell two nationally advertised specialties; commission, expense; side line. D 1105 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN.

UPHOLSTERY.

ONE OF THE MOST PROMINENT DEPARTMENT STORES IN NEW YORK CITY WISHES TO ENGAGE AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN FOR THEIR UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT, WHO HAS A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF UPHOLSTERIES AND DRAPERIES; MUST HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN MAKING UP ORDERS FOR UPHOLSTERIES, DRAPERIES, HANGINGS, &c.; ALSO SOME DECORATIVE EXPERIENCE; LIBERAL DRAWING ACCOUNT WITH A COMMISSION ON ALL NET SALES. ADDRESS, STATING EXPERIENCE, AGE, &c., TO

BOX 743, 200 CABLE BLDG.

SALESMAN,
HOW BIG ARE YOU?

We require an experienced salesman, accustomed to traveling, to engage in some special negotiations for us; to the right man we will pay a liberal percentage of the gross business secured; he should net at least $12,000 annually; some of our men have exceeded this figure. We install a business extension service in banks; hundreds of financial institutions throughout the United States have continued to subscribe from year to year; the amounts involved are large and the commissions are proportionate; if you are between 27 and 45, can travel extensively and make long trips, write us, stating your experience, age, nationality and phone. S 150 Times.

SALESMEN.

A well-established, progressive organization, selling business and tax services to corporations, financial institutions, accountants and attorneys, and doing a million dollar business annually, requires two able salesmen in New York City, two in Ohio and one in Wisconsin; compensation on commission basis; earnings average $3,000 to $6,000 first year and increase substantially thereafter, because of renewals. For interview state age, education, experience, past earnings and phone number, Box M. R., 1,358 Broadway.

SALESMAN, SPECIALTY.

Permanent position is open with first-class firm manufacturing high-grade therapeutic apparatus; we need a sales representative of the highest calibre and personality for work which gives excellent present and future prospects on straight commission basis; the right man will find this an opportunity well worth considering; applicants will please state age, experience, religion and nationality. Address "High Grade," X 2077 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.

LADIES' COAT MANUFACTURER

OFFERS LIBERAL PROPOSITION TO SALESMEN IN THE MIDDLE WEST; SALARY AND COMMISSION BASIS. BOX 91, 717 ST. JAMES BLDG.

SALESMAN — EXPERIENCED, WITH LARGE FOLLOWING AMONG RETAIL TRADE OF SOUTHERN, NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE WEST STATES; ALSO NEW YORK AND SURROUNDING TERRITORY, TO SELL HIGH CLASS LINE OF MEN'S FANCY KNIT WEAR; COMMISSION BASIS; SIDE LINE CONSIDERED. S 190 TIMES.

SALES DEPARTMENT MANAGER, provision business; good opportunity for energetic salesman who has ability to secure co-operation of salesmen and build and hold a profitable business; must be familiar with New York City trade; answers to receive consideration must state age, experience and salary. S 201 Times.

SALESMEN—A new, patented trousers presser just being placed on the market; opportunity to make big money in commission; can be sold to department, gents' furnishing and house furnishing stores; well paying side line. Apply for particulars, S. Eyer, 559 West 138th St., New York.

SALESMAN—If you are a young man, intelligent and of neat appearance, with a desire to sell and a belief that with proper instruction and co-operation you could develop into a "retail phonograph salesman, selling the new Edison; salary and commission arrangement. S 205 Times.

SALESMEN, OVER 60 YEARS OF AGE, WITH PRACTICAL BUSINESS TRAINING, FOR SECURITIES DEPARTMENT OF HOUSE; $7,500 TO $10,000 YEARLY, ON COMMISSION. APPLY MR. WARREN, SUITE 604, 296 BROADWAY.

SALESMEN, BY A LARGE MANUFACTURER OF SILK AND FELT HATS; COMMISSION TO CARRY THEIR PRODUCTS AS A SIDE LINE; ONLY THOSE CARRYING SIMILAR LINE DESIRED; COMMISSION BASIS. BOX 758, 200 CABLE BLDG.

SALESMAN
CORRUGATED BOXES.
Exceptional opportunity for either experienced or one having large acquaintance with the manufacturing and jobbing trade; salary and commission. S 304 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL WOOLEN DRESS GOODS TO CLOAK, SUIT, SKIRT AND DRESS TRADE; ONLY THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE AND GOOD REFERENCES NEED APPLY. SALARY AND COMMISSION. BOX 784, 200 CABLE BUILDING.

SALESMEN, DOUBLE DISK
STEEL WHEEL
for auto; require several live wires to sell jobbers, dealers; territory given for last commission. Room 425, 30 Church St., city.

SALESMAN, traveling, to sell toilet articles; one who has had road experience selling department store trade preferred; permanent man on an advertised line; salary and traveling expenses applied against liberal commission. T 572 Times.

SALESMAN, men's straw hat manufacturer, making popular priced lines, for Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma; must have established trade; commission. Address A. Z., 313 Water St., New York City.

SALESMEN—One familiar with cutting-up class goods in New York state for retail trade in Greater New York; thorough knowledge of ribbons; good opportunity; commission basis. S 195 Times.

SALESMEN, securing commission, regardless of sales; experienced, ambitious man; can make permanent future and career with our organization. E. B. Cassett Co., 192 Market St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN to sell electro medical apparatus, popular prices, convenient terms; leads furnished; highest commission paid. Apply Steadon Dun Co., 1,328 Broadway, Room 1150.

SALESMEN, yarn, with following in the embroidery and trimming trade; opportunity to connect with reputable concern; salary and commission. Box 610, 209 Cable Building.

SALESMAN—A young man to sell a line of high-grade imported hosiery; must be known to best retail trade in city and vicinity; state particulars and salary. S 273 Times.

SALESMEN to carry a side line of complete line of ladies' handbags; in all territories open; wonderful opportunity to make money; state other lines handled; commission only. S 282 Times.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced on knit goods, for Coast to carry popular priced line; only one who has established trade need apply; commission. X 2143 Times Annex.

SALESMAN for curtain and drapery house for New York City and vicinity; only those with trade need apply; references; salary and commission. S 307 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to carry side line of ladies' silk underwear; all territories open; state references; commission only. G 447 Times.

SALESMAN to carry as side line several good numbers silk, Canton crepes for outdoor gowns, trades only; commission basis. Quaker Silk Mills, 95 Madison Av.

SALESMAN, city and vicinity, call on jobbers and retailers with fancy linens and curtains; drawing against commission. Neptune, Box 768, 200 Cable Building.

SALESMAN, experienced, represent a large veiling, netting house for Pacific Coast; commission basis; communications confidential. S 271 Times.

SALESMAN, lighting fixture; must be thoroughly experienced in retail work; good salary and commission will be paid man who qualifies. S 701 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN—Experienced men to sell Ford cars and trucks; commission basis. Apply Caswell Motor Co., 3,180 Broadway, or 651-661 West 158th St.

SALESMEN manufacturers' representatives want two experienced salesmen handle quick selling specialty lines; commission; own territory. F 551 Times.

SALESMAN, thoroughly acquainted with lace buyers to act as doorman with large lace house; state salary and experience; replies treated confidentially. K 206 Times.

SALESMAN with following wanted by infants' and children's coat house; drawing and commission. S 306 Times.

SALESMAN, traveling, hair ornaments side line; experienced; liberal commission. X 2095 Times Annex.

SALESMAN rubber goods, local territory, on salary; mention experience, age. S 201 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN,
TRAVELING, AGE 30-40,
ABOVE AVERAGE.

CLEVELAND AND ST. LOUIS TERRITORIES; REPEAT BUSINESS ABSOLUTE; MANUFACTURING CONCERN IS WHOLESALE ONE DOING NATION-WIDE BUSINESS IN HIGHEST GRADE PLUMBING PRODUCT FOR 35 YEARS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL SALESMAN WITH PROVEN ABILITY; INDIVIDUAL RESOURCEFULNESS, CONCENTRATION AND CAPACITY FOR STICKING TO STIFF BUT PRODUCTIVE PROPOSITION; MUST SHOW CLEAR SUCCESSFUL SELLING RECORD PRIOR TO 1917, AND BE CAPABLE OF EARNING $5,000-$6,000 UP ON STRICT COMMISSION BASIS; PERMANENT; STATE AGE, RELIGION, EXPERIENCE, &c. P. O. BOX 2, STATION X, NEW YORK CITY.

SALES AGENTS AND
SOLICITORS WANTED.

By nearby reliable manufacturer for organized territory. Excellent opportunity to start at once, handling hardware guaranteed various standard article for which there is an enormous demand now. A clean-cut, legitimate proposition. Sell direct to user and get others to solicit in your allotted territory. Good profits. Get your application in now for immediate appointment; commission.

DRAWER L, ERIE, PA.

SALESMEN.

Wanted, six representative salesmen of good character to represent a well known Pennsylvania manufacturer with main office in New York, to sell a high-grade office device needed in every bank and business house; those having experience in typewriters, adding machines, check writers, scales, &c., can earn $6,000 to $10,000 yearly in commission; our salesmen are doing this and better; would be to your interest to investigate. V 804 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED
BY PROMINENT

COAT AND SUIT MANUFACTURER; A GENERAL SALESMAN ON SALARY AND COMMISSION; COMMUNICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL. BOX 90, 717 ST. JAMES BLDG.

SALESMEN.

experienced preferred.
SEAL-TIGHT-LEAK PROOF
ROOF COVERING.
LIQUID AND PLASTIC.

Long fibre asbestos base blended scientifically with waterproofed asphalt, rubberized gums and high-quality oils; positively no adulteration of materials.

BEST QUALITY PROPOSITION.

LOW PRICE—LARGE COMMISSIONS.

There are now opportunities in our organization for men to quickly become territory sales managers. Call

FI-BESTOS MFG. CO., INC.,
1 WEST 34TH ST., ROOM 301.

SALESMEN.

We need a $10,000 man; we have paid two and three times this income to some of our representatives; do not reply unless you are between 23 and 45, and have at least five years' traveling sales experience, with a record of big earnings; we require a man accustomed to negotiating with executives of important concerns; the right man will be given an established clientele, with liberal commissions on new and renewal business; he will be instructed in scientific financial publicity and can develop a permanent connection in a congenial occupation with a concern established over fifty years; extensive traveling necessary; must be available within a few days; please be explicit in replying and include telephone number. S 168 Times.

SALESMEN.

Wanted, six representative salesmen of good character to represent a well known Pennsylvania manufacturer with main office in New York, to sell a high-grade office device needed in every bank and business house; those having experience in typewriters, adding machines, check writers, scales, &c., can earn $6,000 to $10,000 yearly in commission; our salesmen are doing this and better; would be to your interest to investigate. V 804 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED
BY PROMINENT

COAT AND SUIT MANUFACTURER; A GENERAL SALESMAN ON SALARY AND COMMISSION; COMMUNICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL. BOX 90, 717 ST. JAMES BLDG.

SALES MANAGERS and field supervisors: if you have a following in your State or other territory that you can control, ability to organize and handle men earning from $5,000 to $10,000 per year commission, we have a most interesting proposition; sales experience not strictly necessary. Call at Room 1020, 1,133 Broadway, after 10:30 A. M.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, BY LARGE VEILING AND NETTING HOUSE, FOR THE SOUTH; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN ACCUSTOMED TO SELLING LARGE VOLUMES IN THIS OR KINDRED LINES OVER THIS TERRITORY; WILL GIVE LIBERAL SALARY GUARANTEED TO RIGHT MAN. BOX 780, 200 CABLE BUILDING.

SALESMEN — We have several territories open for our line of ATLASUEDE chamois-cloth gloves, most of which are exclusive styles; this is an excellent opportunity for the proper men; men now carrying kid gloves will find this is a line that can be carried to very good advantage; commission and drawing account. S 156 Times.

SALESMEN.

Well-known manufacturer of silk and cotton petticoats has several territories open for live wire experienced petticoat salesmen; salary and commission. Apply only by letter, stating territory, &c. M. Reiss & Son, 1,181 Broadway.

SALESMAN Wanted—Experienced coffee salesman; one that has a well established good restaurant trade; will pay a man all he is worth; salary or commission; only one with the above qualifications need apply. Albert Ehlers, Inc., 234 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN—A live, ambitious salesman to sell special made shoes for men direct to consumer; a real opportunity with a future; liberal commission and credit on repeats; for full particulars call at N. Y. office, Benjamin Johnston, Room 318, 265 West 47th St., New York.

SALESMEN.

White goods and silk underwear salesmen to carry side line; strong assortment of twelve silk petticoats made by well-known manufacturer; big business getters; commission basis; state territory. &c. D. D., 1214 Willcox Building, Scranton, Pa.

SALESMEN—Specialty salesmen who successfully covered Southern territory; also a few for Eastern territory; roofing cement, paints; if inexperienced in line, will successfully teach them our sales methods; salary, bonus, expenses paid; state age and qualifications. E 1248 Times Bronx.

SALESMAN Travel New York and Pennsylvania, live wires who can close deals for responsible realty corporation; no soliciting; unusual opportunity, on commission basis; permanent. M 535 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN — Dunn's Commercial Service offers an unusual opportunity to experienced salesmen who are seeking a connection where the future is assured with very liberal commissions and bonus to start. Call after 10 A. M., 27 East 22d St.

SALESMEN with good following in waist, dress, undergarment trade wanted by large jobber; splendid opportunity; excellent opportunity for a live, active man; salary and commission basis; all applications confidential. Box 84, 717 St. James Bldg.

SALESMAN, familiar with automobile lubricants, to handle attractive proposition different from any other; easy seller; profits big, consumption great in Canada and West; now opening this field; commission basis. Write interview, T 729 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted by manufacturer (rated AA1) to sell new acquisition to shoe trade; must have following with distributors, department stores, jobbers and dealers; commission; state full particulars for quick action. T 582 Times.

SALESMAN, salary and commission, acquainted with electrical trade, for line of household appliances, selling readily despite business depression; give details, experience, salary desired and territory covered. K 742 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, cigars, experienced, for Northern Jersey; must have personal acquaintance with retail trade; none others considered; salary and commissions; future for industrious man; state particulars. Box 14, 1,515 3d Av.

SALESMEN—Socially priced feather marlboro neckwear; can be carried as side line; big values; good chance for right man to make real money; all territories open; 12½% commission; ladies' neckwear men preferred; references. S 287 Times.

SALESMAN, with good following among retail trade, and specialty shops of ladies' and children's wearing apparel of Greater New York; satisfactory salary will be made to right party. Apply by letter, 2 East 23d, Room 704.

SALESMEN—We have several open territories for live wires; commission basis only; write or call for particulars. Excelsi Electric Immertube Co., 673 Summit Av., Jersey City.

SALESMEN, taking orders for our $12.50 and $30 line of men's clothing; made to measure; largest and best selling line; liberal commission. Universal Tailoring Co., 263 6th Av., New York.

SALESMEN to secure physician members for association; drawing account, commission; give telephone number. M 608 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN calling on grocers, butchers, handle business building service on commission basis; something new and going big. C 240 Times.

SALESMAN and salesmanager experienced in selling corrugated boxes in and about N. Y. City; salary or commission. Box 626, 209 Cable Bldg.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced selling flavoring extracts, emulsions to confectioners, bottlers, ice cream manufacturers; liberal commission. X 2134 Times Annex.

SALESMAN for drug and chemical house; salary basis; state experience, age, positions for the last five years; highest references required. G 554 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted, by large button house to call on the cloak, suit and dress

Salesmen.

SALESMEN.

IT IS YOUR RIGHT TO KNOW WHICH YOU SHOULD INVEST—

when you choose a new connection—to demand a promise of reasonable permanency, a worth-while rate of compensation and a fair show to try for steady advancement.

When you come to us to take part in our merchandising campaign now steadily expanding the production and distribution facilities of a business that already commands the patronage of more than a thousand big business concerns in New York City alone, you'll command every guarantee of success and satisfaction that real merit could suggest.

NOR NEED YOU BE AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OFFER. WE PREFER, AS A MATTER OF FACT, THE UNPLEDGED SALESMAN WHO HAS YET TO TRY OUT HIS WINGS. WE WILL TRAIN YOU AT OUR EXPENSE, MEANWHILE GIVING YOU ABUNDANT OPPORTUNITY TO EARN WHILE YOU LEARN.

Our offer is unusual, true. But all our experiences assure us that we are not making a mistake in giving the members of our security staff an extreme degree of personal interest and individual coaching and co-operation. To see that it pays, we have only to look at the men among us to whom, a few weeks ago, $60 a week looked as big as a house, but who now, with generally similar effort, are making $150 and over a week in commissions.

THEIR EXPERIENCE AND EARNING POWER CAN EASILY BE YOURS.

CALL AT OUR FACTORY, 151 GRAND ST., COR. LAFAYETTE ST., CALL MONDAY EVENING, 7:45 O'CLOCK SHARP. TAKE EAST SIDE SUBWAY TO CANAL ST.)

SALESMAN—

STORAGE BATTERIES.

MANUFACTURER OF NATIONALLY ADVERTISED STORAGE BATTERIES WANTS A SALESMAN WHO HAS HAD AT LEAST TWO YEARS' SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE ESTABLISHING SERVICE STATIONS AND SELLING STORAGE BATTERIES; ALSO SOUTHERN SALES EXPERIENCE.

SALARY BASIS.

CALL IN PERSON OR ADDRESS A LETTER STATING QUALIFICATIONS AND SALARY EXPECTED TO

ROOM 708, 30 EAST 42D ST.

SALESMEN.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY
FOR TWO LIVE SALESMEN.
WANTED, TWO REPRESENTATIVES OF GOOD CHARACTER TO SELL A LOW-PRICED ADDING MACHINE TO OFFICES AND BANKS; BIG COMMISSION AND LARGE TERRITORY OPEN. V 777 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.
IF YOU ARE A POWERFUL SALESMAN WITH A KEEN ANALYTICAL TURN OF MIND AND REALIZE THAT SELLING MEANS MORE THAN PUTTING IN TIME, IF YOU ARE ENTITLED TO THE BEST; IF YOU ARE OF THE ABOVE TYPE AND CAN QUALIFY, WE HAVE AN OFFICE DEVICE WHICH WILL NET YOU $5,000 YEARLY OR MORE IN COMMISSIONS. SEE MR. MURPHY AT 119 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY, ROOM 930.

SALESMEN—Absolutely the newest and the most indispensable automobile device ever offered; makes old spark plugs absolutely new or money refunded; the ignition problem solved; 25% saving in gasoline; every demonstration a positive sale, with big profits; commission; only experienced automobile men considered. Mr. Morris, Room 1103, 1,270 Broadway, corner 33d St.

SALESMEN—Several to sell long established line of bakers' supplies and specialties on road; several territories open; interview will only be granted to applicants who have had experience selling identical or kindred line to bakers; salary $150 per month, commission and traveling expenses. Apply Monday, 8. Gumpert Co., 220 36th St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN to carry a side line of the most complete and up-to-date ladies novelty sweaters, on a strictly commission basis. Interesting selling force, with territories open, including Greater New York; wonderful opportunity to make big money aside from your own business; state experience and other lines handled. Box 888, 200 Cable Building.

SALESMEN—An old established company recently entering Long Island desires two experienced salesmen to place its product (building material) in local territory; men possessing the necessary qualifications will be able to make good money on commission basis. Apply at Tilo Roofing Company, 40 Funtine St., Jamaica, N. Y.

SALESMAN.
Man to call on local jewelers, department store trade and visiting buyers; factory representation of established high-grade artificial line pearls; salesroom on upper 5th Av.; liberal commission. Write only, H. H., 10th floor, 302 5th Av.

SALESMAN, man who will work, can earn $60 to $100 per week selling nationally advertised standard electrical appliance; man with car preferred; substantial future assured, if you can make good; commission and bonus. Premier Service Co., 2,010 Broadway.

SALESMAN calling on dry goods and department store trade to handle a side line of ladies', misses' and children's knit flannel and muslin bloomers; New York City, Brooklyn and New Jersey territory; commission basis. F 493 Times.

SALESMAN to sell Oldsmobile and Cole automobiles; previous selling success, not necessarily automobiles, essential; commission basis; only competent men considered. Interview Mr. Seaver, 225 South Broadway, Yonkers.

SALESMAN—One who knows the druggists of Newark, N. J., and vicinity; experienced in selling drugs and druggists' sundries; appointment by correspondence only; salary. Federal Drug Co., Inc., 1,010 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN, experienced selling food products to local grocers, delicatessens, hotels and clubs; must show clean, successful record; state lines covered and experience; salary or commission. Write R. R., 444 Times.

SALESMAN, approved auto lock; no complicated installation; entitles purchaser insurance refund greater than cost of lock; commission basis. Call 3 to 7 P. M., Preferred Utilities Co., 1,780 Broadway.

SALESMEN.
Energetic men to sell stock in going concern; drawing account against commission; co-operation and every assistance rendered. Room 802, 18 East 41st St.

SALESMAN, TO SELL STORAGE BATTERIES TO GROWING MANUFACTURING CONCERN; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; SALARY AND COMMISSION. Y 2135 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN, WITH FOLLOWING IN DRUG TRADE, NEW JERSEY DISTRICT, TO HANDLE NEW FACE CREAM AS SIDE LINE TEN PER CENT. COMMISSION. S 875 TIMES.

SALESMEN, Gentile firm; hustlers to sell checking system and other to hotels and restaurants; to those knowing the business and trade good position obtainable; state references and salary. S. M., 190 Times.

SALESMAN, handle line of infants' bathrobes, catering to jobbing trade; must have following in city; commission basis. Merit Baby Wear Co., 550 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SALESMEN, experienced, carry full line of ladies' handbags, brief cases; commission basis; wonderful opportunity for right men. Giant Leather Goods, 110-112 Greene.

SALESMAN to sell automobile service stations, jobbers, most useful tool made; commission basis; must have experience, references; write fully. S 650 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN OR SKIRTS
for city and vicinity only with a good established trade should apply; good drawing account. Excelsior Skirt Co., 198 Madison Av.

SALESMAN, experienced, selling paper and twine; drawing account against commission; good future; replies confidential. S 801 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, one who goes on the road, to take a side line of boys' Jersey Oliver Twist suits on commission basis. M Aromoff Co., 418 East 70th St., City.

SALESMEN, experienced, with high-class stationary and printing concern; will furnish leads; good opportunity; salary and commission. S 310 Times.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.

A LONG-ESTABLISHED INVESTMENT BANKING HOUSE OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER HAS AN OPENING FOR AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN THE TERRITORY OF ITS PHILADELPHIA OFFICE.

THE POSITION PRESENTS A REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A PERMANENT CONNECTION WITH DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION TO THAT MAN WHO CAN DEMONSTRATE FITNESS AND ABILITY TO BELONG TO A HIGH-GRADE ORGANIZATION AND ADVANCE INTO EXECUTIVE POSITIONS.

APPLICATIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED BOTH FROM MEN WHO HAVE SOLD BONDS TO THE INVESTOR AND FROM MEN WHO HAVE HAD ACTUAL SELLING EXPERIENCE IN OTHER LINES.

IN WRITING GIVE COMPLETE INFORMATION REGARDING PAST EXPERIENCE, AGE AND EDUCATION.

REPLIES WILL BE HELD IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE. ADDRESS MR. GAMBLE, E, W. STRAUS & CO., STOCK EXCHANGE BLDG., PHILADELPHIA.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Wanted immediately, by one of the largest proprietary medicine concerns in the world, 20 high-class, heavyweight, salesmen to sell Tanlac and other nationally advertised products to wholesale and retail trade in this country and Canada; applicants must be of good appearance and address; strong, vigorous personality and must be able to furnish best of references as to character and ability; men who are conversant with drug and medicine business preferred; those with unusual ability can prove your ability to produce results by past records; salary $3,000 to $5,000 per year and expenses, with attractive bonus feature; right men should net from five to ten thousand dollars per year; apply in own handwriting, stating fully age, experience, qualifications and present connections. International Proprietaries, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.

SALESMAN.

LARGE SILK SHIRT MANUFACTURER HAS VACANCY FOR SALESMAN WHO HAS THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF TRADE IN THE STATES OF OKLAHOMA, TEXAS AND LOUISIANA; ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE A FOLLOWING IN THIS TERRITORY WITH MEN'S FURNISHERS AND STORE TRADE NEED APPLY; COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT.

RAINBOW SHIRT CORP.,
583 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

SALESMAN WANTED—By a large manufacturing concern to sell a well-known line of playing cards to wholesale grocers, druggists, stationers, dry goods houses, cigar and tobacco jobbers, sporting goods dealers, general stores, department stores and clubs, in the states of Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida. Excellent opening for an experienced salesman with opportunity for advancement. State age, previous selling experience with names of houses worked for and salary desired. All replies will be considered confidential. T 570 Times.

SALESMEN, SPECIALTY—Western manufacturer of successful bone and meat cutting machine for butchers wishes to organize sales force in this territory; if so you have an exceptional chance to sell fixtures, glassware, parts, &c.; must have a successful record; state territory and experience; all replies in confidence; commission. G 449 Times.

SALESMAN on new article of furniture selling in quantity to clubs, hotels, boarding houses, Summer resorts and other places; excellent commission, also drawing account when ability is demonstrated. Albany Boat Corporation, Albany, N. Y.

SALESMAN—NOTION AND FANCY GOODS TO SELL IN CITY AND SURROUNDING TERRITORY, ALSO IN PENNSYLVANIA; MUST BE EXPERIENCED; COMMISSION OR SALARY. M. NEUBURGER & CO., 305 CANAL ST., NEW YORK CITY.

SALES MANAGER WITH SOME MERCHANDISE EXPERIENCE FOR MANUFACTURING CORPORATION ABOUT TO HAVE EXTENSIVE SALES EXPANSION; ATTRACTIVE OPPORTUNITY. K 168 TIMES.

SALESMEN, experienced household and decorative linens in retail stores; liberal salary to right party; none but experienced need apply; will consider those expecting to make a change shortly. Apply Tuesday morning, Max Fertig, 30 East 34th.

SALESMEN—The Continental Casualty Company will develop into exceptional positions inexperienced, ambitious men over 30 with good character and selling ability; commission. 75 Fulton St. Ask for Mr. Ford.

SALESMEN—Lighting fixtures manufacturer has opening for several high-class specialty salesmen with auto, preferably those having a following in the building trades; salary and commission. Lectrolier, 1,167 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN,
experienced in men's furnishings. Apply 9 o'clock Monday.
NATIONAL SHIRT SHOPS,
48th St. and Broadway.

SALESMAN to sell to the retail and wholesale drug trade, side line or full time; will make exceptionally good proposition to right man; commission basis. Romer Drug Co., 350 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced varnish; state sales, experience, territory traveled, age, commission or salary expected; no other than experienced men need apply. X 3038 Times Annex.

SALESMAN on printing wanted; one who controls commercial trade, to connect with a good up-to-date equipped plant, on a profit sharing basis. S 953 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN experienced in selling motor oil and automobile accessories; drawing account against liberal commission. Call Monday, 9:30-12, 313 Rogers Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN wanted by import house; notions, toys, &c., to call on jobbers Middle West; salary or commission basis. Reply F 498 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to sell dealers and jobbers necessary automobile accessory as side line; commission basis. F 468 Times.

Salesmen.

SALESMEN.

A PROMINENT 6% MESSAGE.

The Chief Executive of the biggest corporation of its kind in America called the writer into his office, where he received the greatest inspiration of his life.

This inspiration came from reaction—a reaction from what I had come to accept as a temporary business stagnation in this country to the knowledge that this corporation, guided by this successful man, instead of feeling a business depression, was, on the contrary, increasing its business tremendously and forging ahead by leaps and bounds; that it possessed opportunity, REAL opportunity, so big and so sure and so far-reaching for the right men that I was literally staggered by it.

The President, being occupied with the vital affairs of the corporation, has delegated me to convey as best I may his inspiring message: To describe so that the right man will, in reading, feel and understand it, the biggest business opening, the biggest and the most wonderful business opportunity probably ever presented in this way.

Just as this corporation started out to succeed without any "ifs" or "buts," it must have MEN who have made up their minds to succeed in this world without any "ifs" or "buts."

Men are what the business world needs.

Men are what this company needs.

WE WANT

young men who are determined that some day they will cry, with Monte Cristo, "The world is mine!"

Older men, whom life's battles may have scarred but never daunted;

Men who are the "captains of their souls";

Men who can stand up to it like Carpentier and put the punch over like Dempsey;

Men who have penetrated the meaning of the watchword, "1921 will reward the fighters";

Men who will not rest on their laurels after taking Chateau-Thierry, but who will press on through the Meuse-Argonne to victory;

Men whose feet are on the ground, but whose eyes are on the vista of success;

Men who want to breathe the air of the mountain tops, but who are willing to climb;

Men, above all, who are looking for their life work—who are not intellectual bobos, content to BOOST and to receive a hand-out of good fortune now and then—but men who want a permanent business connection and who will fight to achieve a real, a lasting success.

Napoleon told his soldiers that each of them carried a Marshal's baton in his knapsack. I tell you that in this army of success you carry real success and high position in your hand.

This is the most remarkable corporation in America today. It has achieved that which keen-headed business men and far-seeing scientists have dreamed about for generations. It has found a means of utilizing a great force which has heretofore been largely wasted, and in doing so it has supplied a great necessity and filled a niche in the vital industrial life of the nation. Standing midway between the inventor and the manufacturer and with a helping hand extended to each, it is making history today and is setting up standards of usefulness and efficiency in the world of industry so essential to making this country the industrial leader of the world.

Among the founders and actual business heads of this corporation are the chief engineer of the greatest electrical corporation in the world, the editor of the leading scientific magazine, the sales manager of one of the largest concerns in the machinery field, the head of a great sales organization, the Presidents and Vice Presidents and technical heads of some of the largest and most successful companies in the country and men who have individually brought out devices which have revolutionized American manufacturing methods—in all, approximately 35 of industrial America's most outstandingly successful men; men who comprise the management and direct the destinies of the companies because they have accomplished in the business world tremendous successes; men who have in every case invested their own money and their own time and who have staked their reputations on this company and whose mere association with this institution is a guarantee that it is soundly conceived, capably managed and ably financed.

These men, through me, are offering you a connection with this institution. I have tried to indicate the high calibre of the institution and the kind of men it needs.

If you possess those qualities upon which success can be built you are the man we want. Make no bones about it, we want good men, and we are going to get them. If you have the courage of your convictions and are willing to actually prove that you possess the qualities we are looking for, we have what we know to be the greatest business opening available today for any man who is fighting life's battle without capital, but with that great weapon of ability and sheer determination to succeed.

This business has grown beyond its ability to recruit its personnel in the ordinary way. Opportunity ordinarily comes through association. Many men already in this institution formed their connection in this way. However, we want more men. We need them, and we are prepared, with promising material, to spend such time, effort and money as is necessary to develop and train these men in our way of doing business. It care not what you have been selling, the inherent character of the man is the thing I am interested in.

You may be selling automobile tires; you may be a misplaced Vice President of a small bank. Those things are of no interest to me except as they throw sidelights upon your character.

This is a young company. It wants young men; it wants "comers," and not men who lean back upon a record of past performances.

I have received definite instructions to add a limited number of men to our sales force with the definite purpose of training these men for higher executive positions. The company has appropriated many thousands of dollars with which to train and educate the men selected for this work. A special course of training has been provided, which course represents the patient effort of weeks of the brainiest men in their respective lines in this country. If your association with the company brought you nothing but this intensified training, you would have something that mere money could not buy. Technical training is available in many places to those who can afford to pay for it. Success training in the bigger things cannot be purchased, and when training under the greatest masters in their line in this country is offered, at least it is worthy of most serious thought and consideration.

We will not select men because of promises they make us, but we purpose to select men upon the basis of actual results accomplished. To this end we are utilizing the remaining period of a very successful financial campaign in which to train and select real executives. Because we are going this unusual route, do not make the mistake of confusing this institution with a stock-selling company. It is a solidly built, actively operating business, founded upon conservatism and integrity, actively backed and supported by men of unimpeachable reputation. In spite of these trying business times, its success has been so great as to call for added working capital and added personnel. This means your particular opportunity if you can qualify with the character and characteristics we are looking for.

We are developing a sales organization which we purpose to make second to none in the country and are utilizing the sale of the remaining shares of our security as a means to an end. We do not want security salesmen. In this temporary work, if you will give us honesty, integrity and enthusiasm, we will train you in a short while to make a success and can promise you relatively large earnings upon a commission basis to start and will guarantee any man who proves up definite progress and a permanent position with the company which will be unlimited in its scope and which I can personally guarantee will only be limited by the ability of the individual man.

We have a number of important executive positions now open and are in a position to advance you just as soon as you demonstrate the ability to assimilate such promotion. If you are looking merely for a job and a temporary position, we have nothing in common. If, on the other hand, you have reached that stage in life's journey where you have fully determined to connect with a real institution and to make it your permanent life's work, you have before you an opportunity to associate yourself with those captains of industry in an atmosphere of success and to grow into this organization while it is still young enough to afford to you an opportunity through an open door to the very top of the ladder.

In reply give sufficient detail to justify a personal interview. Selections will, however, be made at personal conferences and not entirely by the showing made by a written application. All replies held in strict confidence.

V 752 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Salesmen.

SALESMEN.

You might have been one of these men

When did you first read a Business Builders' advertisement? A year ago? Six months ago? Three months ago?

In as short a time as three months men in this organization have won promotions. Others have taken longer to hit the bull's eye of success. It all depends upon the man himself.

Just think, YOU might right NOW be one of the 107 men who during the past year and a half were promoted to positions paying salaries from $5,000 to $15,000 a year, besides bonuses and commissions—IF you had answered the advertisement when you first saw it.

You aren't satisfied with what you are earning or you are reaching out for a better future, bigger opportunities. That's why you are reading this advertisement.

But—you have two firm convictions in your mind: You don't think you will make a first-class salesman and you don't want to sell SECURITIES.

Practically every one of the 1,000 men who belong to this organization felt just that way when HE answered one of our advertisements. Both of these convictions are based on MISINFORMATION. The FACT that over 90 per cent. of the men who are MAKING GOOD in this organization had never sold anything before in the FACT that so many hundreds of men have found security-selling interesting and agreeable PROVES beyond all question that your convictions are based on misinformation.

AND—the men who are making good in this organization are just ordinary fellows like you and me, coming from every walk of life.

Among them are: university graduates, bookkeepers, lawyers, locomotive engineers, civil engineers, artists, musicians, chauffeurs, machinists, printers, clerks—in fact men from practically every line of endeavor.

The Business Builders has contracts with seven successful, going corporations to sell their securities, financing their expansion, and to supply them with a total of over 490 men trained for sales and business executive positions, paying salaries from $5,220 to $15,000 a year, besides bonuses and commissions.

It has been estimated by selling authorities that it costs $3,000 per man to develop men capable of handling district offices and other executive positions of responsibility. Under the Business Builders' plan, the corporation, getting at ONE time BOTH its trained selling and executive organization AND its capital needed for expansion, secures BOTH at a cost considerably LESS than if they were secured SEPARATELY. Besides, this additional executive organization is being developed and built SIMULTANEOUSLY with the raising of the additional capital, thus eliminating loss of time and momentum in getting under way.

All of the seven corporations being financed are industrial corporations. Every one is in a different industry. Somewhere in one of these corporations is the job you FIT and the job that fits YOU—in the kind of business you want to be in and in which you will be happy and successful.

The reason why the Business Builders offers such OPPORTUNITIES is that it is a big institution with several national client corporations requiring hundreds of men with different kinds of ability for various kinds of jobs.

The Business Builders is neither a financial organization nor a school nor a vocational bureau—it has certain characteristics of all three. The economic principle underlying the institution is a fortunate combination of existing proven ideas which, in combination takes on a character which is unique and distinctly its own. This distinctive character of the Business Builders is the reflection of the personality of Arthur Elliott. Its success is the success of his principles of sales management and developing men.

That does not mean a one-man organization. The institution occupies two floors in the Knickerbocker Building and 60 executives and department heads carry on the work of handling over 1,000 salesmen under Mr. Elliott's direction in Greater New York alone.

The fact that hundreds of men of all ages of every kind of experience are making good here proves that YOU can make good, too.

You EARN while you LEARN. The selling of securities is the MEANS through which you are trained. Your immediate earning power in commissions during your period of training is by no means unattractive. An average in one of the units last week was $74 per man. One man received a commission check for $498.75 for his week's work.

One man who answered an advertisement just like this one last Friday, made his first sale after the third day on the job and will draw a commission check for $93.75 for that one sale.

Your making good is a PERSONAL matter. It remains absolutely and entirely with YOU. Make up your mind TO make good and through hard work and clean living you will enter the celestial corridor of success, which glitters with brilliancy.

Call between 10 A. M. and 1:45 P. M., Sunday excepted, or between 8 and 8:30 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted. Ask for Mr. Wells, 12th floor.

JAMES W. ELLIOTT'S BUSINESS BUILDERS, INC.,
12th ad 13th floors.
Knickerbocker Bldg., 42d St. and B'way.

SALESMAN, experienced, in selling or similar line, for retail trade N. Y. City and vicinity; salary and commission; communications confidential. S 208 Times.

SALESMEN, men's shoes, experience unnecessary; good commission. Landau Shoe Co., 140 West Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE, INC.,

U. S. Realty Bldg.,
115 BROADWAY.

We need the following at once::

TECHNICAL DEP'T.

CHEMIST—Making carbon paper, all colors; company owns formulas; 2 years' experience; $80-$75 week.

SALES ENGINEERS—Several openings for exceptional men; A1 types only; $2,400-$6,000 year.

EXECUTIVE DEP'T.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR—Experienced in brokerage; good opportunity; about $2,000.

AUDITOR—A1 factory; age 35-40; factory general accounting and costs; $5,000-$6,000.

CERTIFIED ACC'T—High type for general confidential man for European accounts; $3,600-$7,800.

ASS'T ADVERTISING MGR.—Dep't store work or gen'l indse.; good copyman; $3,600-$5,000.

BUYER—Chain store, ladies' cloaks, suits and dresses; good appearance; out of town; must be A1; $3,500-$5,000.

SALES MANAGER—Stock brokerage; best type procurable; salary to fit man.

SALES AND OFFICE MGR.—Familiar N. Y. territory; able to sell to jewelry houses; $3,400 up.

CASHIER—Office and payroll with charge of stenos, clerks and bookkeepers; excellent opportunity; $2,400-$3,600.

CLERICAL DEP'T.

STATEMENT MCHE. OPERATORS — Bank experience; $1,200.

TYPISTS—Experienced Underwood; $22.

STOCK CLERK—Experienced fireproofing material; $22.

CHARGE CLERK—Dry goods experience; $20.

BOSTON LEDGER CLERKS (2)—$1,200.

STENOGRAPHERS—$22.

CALL BEFORE TWO O'CLOCK.

BUSH AGENCY, 206 BROADWAY.
Accountant for auditing dept.; must be good correspondent. Contract bond underwriter; about $5,000 per year. Other good positions.

REFERENCE INVESTIGATION CO., Agcy., ROOM 601-602, 132 NASSAU ST.
Several banking positions for Boston ledger bookkeepers and junior clerks; salaries from $800 to $1,200 and bonus.

NASSAU AGENCY, 115 Nassau St., stenographers, $25-$20; beginners, $12; typists, engraving exp. rience, $25; real estate salesmen, commission.

Mellrose Personnel Service, 51 East 42d St., sales promoter, automobile advertising, bring samples of your work; moderate salary.

THE VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 17 W. 43d.
FUR SALESMEN, exp., open.
SHIPPING CLK., exp., opportunity, $25.

Employment Agencies.

"NATIONAL"
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
39 Church St., New York City.
Established 1909.

OFFICERS

Otto T. Barnard, President.
John R. MacArthur, Vice President.
Eugenius H. Outerbridge, Secretary.
L. F. Lorse, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE AND TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

AUDITOR—Cost and legal experience, also ability to negotiate loans with banks; salary $5,000-$8,000.
UNDERWRITING—Insurance; contract bond and surety man; outside; $4,000-$5,000.
PAINT SALESMAN—Eastern States.
CHIEF CLERK—Accountant with fire or casualty insurance exp.; $3,040-$5,120.
SALESMAN—Gas appliances.
ACCOUNTANT—Mercantile experience; $2,-040-$2,400.
ENGINEER—Practical exp. electro-metaling copper, brass and aluminum; location, Levant; $5,000 up.
CONVERTER—Act as assistant department head; buying, &c.; $2,400 up.
TOOLMAKER—Gauge and instrument man; precision instruments; non-union; $1,800-$2,100.
TRACER—Machine exp.; $1,320.

BANKING AND BROKERAGE DEPT.

EXP. SALES MANAGER—Industrial corporation; $8,000,000 issue; $75 week and participation in the oversubscription.
MGR. BKPG. MACHINE DEPT.—N. Y. Stock Exchange house; COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE WILL QUALIFY; prefer $3,000 to start.
CASHIER—N. Y. Stock Exchange house; $50.
BOND SALESMAN—Large drawing account or interest in the house preferred.
SENIOR CREDIT INVESTIGATOR—Banking experience essential; $50.
BOND SALESMAN—N. Y. and Phila. Stock Exchange house; Wilkes-Barre, Harrisburg, Scranton, &c.; $2,400 and expenses.
SEMI-SENIOR ACCOUNTANT—Analysis of statements; $45 week.
TELEGRAPH OPERATOR—Brokerage experience preferred but not essential; $40.
TRANSLATOR—Spanish and French; native Spaniard preferred; $1,800.
PAYING AND RECEIVING TELLER—Some knowledge of general ledgers; Brooklyn; $1,800.
ASST. TO FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRADER —$50 week.
ACCOUNTANT in bond cage; $150 month.
EXP. CABLE CLERK—Must be typist; $30 week.
NIGHT TRANSIT MGR.—Midnight to 8 A. M.; $30.
TRANSIT AND MAIL CLERK—Night work; $1200-$1,300.
RECONCILEMENT CLERK—Domestic; $1,800.
BOSTON LEDGER BKPRS.—10; $1,800.
TKPG. MACHINE OPERATORS (4); $20 week.
BEGINNERS—$12-$15 and lunches.

JUNIOR EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

BOOKKEEPER-OFFICE MAN—Uptown club; single; $30-$35 week, room and meals.
STENOGRAPHER—Construction experience preferred, but not essential; $25-$27.50.
RATE CLERK—R. R. experience necessary; $125 month.
OFFICE MAN—Able to drive car; some typewriting, &c.; $30.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

INSURANCE BOOKKEEPER—Fire insurance experience preferred; $100 month.
BOOKKEEPER—Middle aged man preferred, for banking house in the Hudson; $60 month and room and board.
STENOGRAPHER—Exceptional opening for exceptional man; must have high personality, some knowledge of accounting and experience in the steel business; $25-$30.
STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT — Age 21-24; some experience in sales and advertising work; $25-$30.
STENOGRAPHER—Railroad, near 42d St.; $27.
STENOGRAPHER—Auto accessories; $25.
STENOGRAPHER—Must have experience in coal business; $100 month.
STENOGRAPHER—Downtown purchasing department manufacturers; $21.
STENOGRAPHER—Sales department oil company; $90 month.
STOCK RECORD CLERK—Good penman; must have experience in perpetual inventory work; $25.
INSURANCE CLERK—Auto underwriting experience necessary; $25.
CHARGE CLERK—Over 25 years; experience in shipping department dry goods house; $25.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR—Experienced; $20.
BILL CLERK—Slight knowledge of stenography; $20.
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EMPLOYMENT SPECIALISTS, 42 Broadway. Brokerage bkpr, good penman, knowledge Underwood bkpg machine, $35-$40; boys and girls, $18; high school grads, $12; French and Spanish translator, Eng. steno., $150 mo.; confidential steno., law exper., $35-$40; bkpr trial balance, $30-$35; multigraph exper., $20. Registration free.

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AGENTS—Sell "GIT," a necessity in every garage, factory, shop and home; duplicate orders easy; permanent business that will grow. Write for rapid selling plan. Git Manufacturing Co., Westfield, Mass.

AGENTS, $4 hour selling Waterproof apron; needs no laundering; sell to every home; $5 per dozen; sample free. Wont-Leak Rubber Co., Drawer L, Fremont, Ohio.

HOSIERY AGENTS.
Men and women, get our wonderful proposition selling hosiery direct from the mill to consumer and make $35-$75 weekly. Write or call Napear Hosiery Mills, 55 West 27th.

AGENTS wanted, commission basis, to solicit business in New Jersey, Long Island and New York on sure-selling mechanical novelty; excellent opportunity to earn big money. E 806 Times Downtown.

AGENTS.
Attractive side line to fit in well with hosiery and women's wear; large profits and quick sales.
Call B. L. PATTERSON, Flatiron Building.

AGENTS—Sell our waterproof aprons; real heavy rubber coating; superior to any other make; special prices; big opportunity; don't miss this chance. De Luxe Specialty Co., 391 Fulton St., Room 22, Brooklyn.

CANVASSERS for Sungio Egyptian henna shampoo; sells to every woman who cares for beautiful hair. Raycort Mfg. Co., Room 903, 290 Broadway.

AGENTS — Excl

Fit to Print.

The New York Times.

wind winds.
[See full weather report on Page 18.]

VOL. LXX....No. 23,193. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1921. TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 150 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

JAPAN WILL DEMAND FORMAL AGREEMENT ON PARLEY'S SCOPE

She Will Solicit Assurances That Program Be Defined Before the First Meeting.

ASSENTS TO THE OPEN DOOR

But if Yap Is Brought Up Will Challenge Dominions' Control in South Pacific.

DIFFERENCES ON SHANTUNG

Washington Firm for Settling Issue—Prior Meetings Again Talked Of in London.

WASHINGTON, July 24 (Associated Press).—Although the conclusions of the Diplomatic Advisory Council of Japan, which has been meeting in Tokio, are expected to decide finally the course of that country with respect to participation in the proposed Far Eastern conference, it was stated authoritatively today to be practically certain that Japan would ask assurances that a formal agreement as to the scope of the conference discussions be reached prior to the meeting.

The formulation of such an agreement, it was also stated, need not precede the response by Japan to the overtures of Secretary Hughes, but must, in the view of the Japanese Government, come at some time between the reply to Mr. Hughes and the actual meeting of the conference. This formulation might come before the extension of the formal invitation to the conference. In fact, there are some indications that the Japanese would prefer that arrangement, but if not, then the formal invitation itself, it is expected, will make these limitations clear.

The principal subjects for discussion by the proposed conference under the head of Far Eastern questions are considered in Japanese circles here to embrace the status of China, its relations to other Governments, its complex internal economic conditions, and the possibility of reconciling various conflicting concessions there held by foreign Governments as well as individuals. The Japanese view is that there shall be no interference by the conference with vested rights and concessions, but that it is entirely proper that efforts should be made to relieve friction which has grown out of overlapping claims.

American Concessions Involved.

Japan claims certain exclusive rights in Manchuria. Great Britain asserts control of a sphere of influence in the whole Yangtse Valley. America has railway concessions through middle China. Belgium and Holland are also interested financially in such enterprises, while France dominates the Chinese postal system as a counterbalance to England's control of the Chinese maritime customs. Japan also enjoys valuable and exclusive rights in Fukien province.

That the conference might consider the framing of some plan for a simplification of all these concessions will be favored by Japan, it is understood. Incidentally, that would affect an American concession based on a tobacco tax monopoly and might also involve a review of the arrangements made by the consortium which undertook to finance China.

The Japanese hope and expectation are understood to be that, notwithstanding China's efforts to bring the subject of the Japanese occupation of Shantung before the conference, that matter may yet be adjusted in advance by direct negotiations between the two Governments. It is also believed in Japanese quarters here that the controversy with the United States as to cable rights in the island of Yap may be settled "out of court" by Secretary Hughes and Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador.

American officials, however, are not so positive about this. While they hope for direct settlement, it is fully understood that the issue presented in this case, apparently confined to a mere question of the right to operate a submarine cable, might easily be greatly enlarged so as to involve the whole subject of mandates over the Pacific islands.

May Challenge Dominion Rights.

Should the direct negotiations on this subject fail, therefore, it is believed to be almost inevitable that the Washington conference will consider the subject in its broader aspect. Japan is understood to be fully prepared in that case to challenge the right of the British Pacific Dominions to the exclusive control of the many islands in the Pacific south of the equator formerly owned by Germany, which are regarded by the Japanese as very much more important and promising in the matter of trade opportunities than the former German-owned islands north of the equator which were assigned to Japan by the Supreme Council.

The occupation by Japan of a portion of Northern Saghalien and the adjacent Asian mainland as a result of the massacre at Nicolaevsk more than a year ago may be settled as a result of negotiations which the Japanese Government has begun through a special commissioner with the Government of the Far Eastern Republic at Chita. Should this fail, however, it is expected that the Washington conference will be called upon to deal with the subject.

It appears that the main Japanese efforts will be directed to the removal of all restrictions and discriminations in trading with China and in the development of that country, carrying out the open door policy initiated by John Hay. Assurance on that point, already conveyed to Secretary Hughes, is believed to account for much of the op-

Continued on Page Three.

INDIGESTION DEPRESSES MILLIONS whom BELL-ANS WOULD RELIEVE.—Advt.

S. S. Seirstad Hits an Iceberg 100 Miles East of St. John's

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 24.—Word was received by radio today that the Norwegian steamer Seirstad struck an iceberg 100 miles east of this port yesterday.

The message said that the vessel was not seriously damaged and was continuing her voyage from Bell Island, N. F., for Rotterdam. She has a cargo of iron ore.

RUSSIA MUST FREE CAPTIVES TO GET AID

This the "Absolute Sine Qua Non of Any Assistance," Hoover Tells Gorky.

READY TO FEED 1,000,000

American Relief Administration Will Help the Sick, in Addition to That Number of Children.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—As head of the American Relief Administration, Herbert Hoover has sent a sympathetic response to the appeal of Maxim Gorky for aid in behalf of starving and sick men, women and children in Soviet Russia. Mr. Hoover agrees to furnish assistance to invalids and 1,000,000 children in Russia on conditions that have been laid down by the relief administration in its effort to help distressed people in twenty-three other foreign countries.

There is one additional condition, and that is that Soviet Russia must release immediately the Americans held prisoner by the Soviet authorities. Some of these are reported to be starving. In his telegram to Gorky Mr. Hoover says that the immediate release of these prisoners is "the absolute sine qua non of any assistance" from the United States.

Mr. Hoover's telegram reads:

"I have read with great feeling your appeal to Americans for charitable assistance to the starving and sick people of Russia, more particularly the children. To the whole American people the absolute sine qua non of any assistance must be the immediate release of the Americans now held prisoners in Russia. Once this step has been taken the American Relief Administration, a purely voluntary association and an entirely unofficial organization, of which I am Chairman, together with other cooperating charitable American organizations supported wholly through the generosity of the American people, have funds in hand by which assistance for the children and for the sick could be undertaken immediately. This organization has previously several times in the last year intimated its willingness to undertake this service as one of simple humanity, disengaged absolutely from any political, social or religious motives. However, for obvious administrative reasons it has been and is compelled to stipulate for certain undertakings. Subject to the acceptance of these undertakings we are prepared to enter upon this work.

"We are today caring for 3,500,000 of children in ten different countries and would be willing to furnish necessary supplement of food, clothing and medical supplies to a million children in Russia as rapidly as organization could be effected. The administrative conditions that we are obliged to make are identically the same as those that have been established in every one of the twenty-three countries where operations have been conducted one time or another in care of upward of eight million children.

"The conditions are that the Moscow Soviet authorities should give a direct statement to the Relief Administration representatives in Riga (a) that there is need of our assistance; (b) that American representatives of the Relief Administration shall be given full liberty to come and go and move about Russia; (c) that these members shall be allowed to organize the necessary local committees and local assistance free from Governmental interference; (d) that they shall be given free transportation of imported supplies with priority over other traffics, that the authorities shall assign necessary buildings and equipment and fuel free of charge; (e) that in addition to the imported food, clothing and medicines the children and the sick must be given the same rations of such local supplies as are given to the rest of the population; (f) that the Relief Administration must have the assurance of non-interference of the Government with the liberty of all its members.

"On its side the Relief Administration is prepared as usual to make a free and frank undertaking, first, that it will within its resources supply all children and invalids alike without regard to race, creed or social status; second, that its representatives and assistants in Russia will engage in no political activities.

"I desire to repeat that these conditions are in no sense extraordinary, but are identical with those laid down and readily accepted by the twenty-three other Governments in whose territories we have operated.

"HERBERT HOOVER."

COPENHAGEN, July 24. — Several steamers carrying foreign foodstuffs and other supplies have left here in the past few days for Russia, from which country have come numerous reports of famine. American flour and bacon were included in the cargoes.

PLAGUE THREATENS 100,000 VICTIMS IN THE COTTON BELT

Tenant Farmers, Half-Starved by Crop Failure, Face Scourge of Pellagra.

WASHINGTON IS ALARMED

Public Health Service Fears 10,000 Deaths This Year and More Next Year.

URGES IMMEDIATE RELIEF

Appeal Will Be Made to Congress at Once to Supply Means for Effective Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Pellagra, one of the worst scourges known to man, is making alarming headway in parts of the cotton belt States, according to the Public Health Service, which estimates that this year the disease, which is due to semi-starvation, will claim about 100,000 victims, and of these 10 per cent. will, in the opinion of the Government experts, die. This alarming situation, which today presents one of the most grave problems facing the Public Health Service, is due principally to economic conditions in the cotton-growing and cotton-milling sections of the South.

A statement issued from the office of Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming calls the attention of the country to the pellagra menace, and warns that unless prompt and energetic measures are taken to check the spread of the disease, which is due to lack of proper foods, "it will take a still heavier toll from the already enfeebled population in 1922."

The statement of the Public Health Service follows:

"While the American people have been spending money lavishly to save the Chinese and the Europeans from starvation a veritable famine has been developing in the rural districts of the South, and particularly in those of the cotton belt, which stretches from Eastern Texas to the Carolinas. The tenant farmers, most of whom devote all their land to cotton and allot not even a foot to kitchen gardening or for the use of a cow or even of some hens, have been forced by the failure of the cotton market to adopt a starvation diet that is rapidly decimating them.

Says Thousands Will Die.

"The latest reports to the United States Public Health Service show that pellagra, which results the world around from famine conditions, will this year claim about 100,000 victims, of whom at least 10 per cent. will die; and that, unless radical relief measures are taken, it will take a still heavier toll from the already enfeebled population in 1922.

"That pellagra would show a heavy increase this year was foreseen last Fall, when the cotton market failed. Most American cotton is raised on shares by tenant farmers, who are "carried" by the land-owning planters for about six months each year, during which they are provided with food and clothes for themselves and their families, to be paid for when the crop is sold in the Fall.

"Last year's crop, however, is still unsold, and neither tenant nor planter has received the money on which they had depended. The planters are almost moneyless and are unable to obtain further credit from the banks, which are also hard pressed. Nevertheless, the tenants must be carried till next Fall, with no assurance that the cotton market will come back even then.

"Inevitably there is pressure all down the line, and the tenants, whose credit has been reduced to the disappearing point, are obliged to live on the cheapest foods obtainable.

"These foods, salt pork, cornmeal and molasses, valuable as they are when balanced by other foods, such as lean meat, eggs, and milk and vegetables, lack certain elements that are absolutely essential to the maintenance of health. And the 'other foods' are away beyond the purses of the tenants.

"Conditions have been getting steadily worse for months, and the cumulative effect is becoming serious. It takes about five months of this particular kind of semi-starvation before pellagra begins to manifest itself, but after that it does so with appalling rapidity. This second stage is now well under way.

"Two remedies are suggested by the Public Health Service—to help the victims directly and to help them to help themselves. Only the first method is immediately applicable. Proper food and medical care are urgently necessary to save the lives of those already ill and to preserve the health of those who will become ill unless they receive aid until the cotton market revives. If it does not revive this Fall aid will probably be necessary for a year or more.

"The second remedy is to induce the

Continued on Page Two.

Threaten to Throw Reds Into Indian Ocean For Revolutionary Acts on Australian Ship

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 24.—A party of Red propagandists aboard the Australian liner Ormonde, which arrived at Plymouth yesterday, received the fright of their lives in the Indian Ocean.

They were traveling steerage, and had kept preaching revolution, much to the disgust of other passengers, one in particular boasting that he hoped to create dissatisfaction in the ranks of the British Army.

It was determined to teach the anarchists a lesson, so a few days after leaving Colombo one of the passengers began to sing "God Save the King." In a moment hundreds joined in, and men, women and children rose to their feet. The agitators alone remained seated and kept on their hats.

Immediately trouble began. The Reds were asked to sing the national anthem. They refused. There was a rush toward them. Bottles and other handy missiles were thrown at them, and there were yells to throw them overboard.

The ship's officers heard the disturbance and interfered just in time. They forced their way through the crowd of angry passengers and closed around the agitators. They carried them off to another part of the ship and kept them safe there for several days until the trouble had blown over.

Ask your tobacconist to show you the new cigarette case with Pall Mall rounds.—Advt.

147 Pieces in Silver Set Given to Mrs. Lush; Cost $1,031, Say Detective Gegan's Lawyers

The chest of silver presented to Mrs. Clayton R. Lusk by the Detectives' Endowment Association after her husband had introduced in the State Senate and the Legislature had passed a bill to give detectives permanent rank, cost $1,031, according to a statement issued last night by Rorke & Kane, counsel for Detective Sergeant James J. Gegan. There were 147 pieces in the set and it was purchased from a surplus which the association had remaining after paying the expenses of the annual diner, the statement said.

The statement follows:

"In view of the fact that a number of misleading statements have recently appeared in the public press regarding the silverware presented by the Detectives' Endowment Association to Mrs. Clayton R. Lusk, we believe it is necessary to make a statement concerning it in order that there may be no misapprehension.

"Mrs. Edwin C. Burns, wife of the President of the association, who at one time was employed on Maiden Lane and was engaged in the buying and selling of silverware, got in touch with Albert Disbrow of 15 Maiden Lane. Mr. Disbrow in turn communicated with the Alvin Silver Company of 20 Maiden Lane, and Mrs. Burns selected the silverware and chest. There were about 147 pieces, consisting of knives, forks, spoons, &c., and a silver service. The cost of the silverware and the chest was $1,031.

"It was purchased by Mrs and Mrs. Burns, Charles J. Newman and Sergeant James J. Gegan, and payment for the silver was made from the surplus remaining from the amount subscribed for the annual dinner of the association, which was held on June 9, 1921, at which more than 1,000 men were present. The day following, June 10, the chest of silverware was presented to Mrs. Lusk at the Murray Hill Hotel. The presentation was made by Edwin Burns, President of the association; Mrs. Burns, Philip Hoerter, Financial Secretary of the association, and Sergeant James J. Gegan."

David Hirshfield, Commissioner of Accounts, will continue his investigation concerning the alleged $28,000 "slush" fund today. Several detectives are to be questioned. Immediately afterward, it was said, Mr. Hirshfield would begin a new phase of the inquiry that he expected would lead directly to the Joint Committee to investigate the affairs of the City of New York, of which Senator Schuyler M. Meyer is Chairman and Senator Lusk a member.

MOVEMENT TO BEAT LOCKWOOD DEFEATED

Insurance Men Refuse to Join in Attack on Candidacy for Mayor, Friends Say.

SENATOR AIDED BY CALDER

Refusal to Run Helps Brooklyn Man—Curran a Close Competitor in Fusion Race.

Supporters of Senator Charles C. Lockwood for the coalition nomination for Mayor expressed confidence last night that they had warded off a threatened attack on Senator Lockwood's candidacy by officials of insurance companies, who considered themselves or their business unfairly treated in the housing investigation by the Lockwood committee.

According to the report received by Senator Lockwood's principal supporters, this movement was begun by officials of a life insurance company, and at first gained some support among officials of other companies. This proposed combination against Senator Lockwood was checked, it was said, by the refusal of the officers of several of the largest life insurance companies to become parties to it.

Although the fire insurance companies were more actively attacked by the Lockwood investigation, it was said that the suggestion of uniting forces to oppose Senator Lockwood received little support from their officials. Of the life insurance companies, the Prudential Life and the Mutual Life were the only two subjected to an investigation that was at all searching. Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life, who was examined at length by Samuel Untermyer, counsel of the committee, denied last night at his home at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., that he had ever heard of any proposed political movement against Senator Lockwood or his candidacy for Mayor.

Close Vote Expected.

Senator Lockwood and Henry H. Curran, Borough President of Manhattan, will be the two leading candidates to be presented at the coalition conference at the Hotel Commodore this afternoon. Although it was admitted that the vote in the conference was likely to be close, Senator Lockwood's chance was believed to have been improved by the announcement of United States Senator William M. Calder that he would not be a candidate for the Mayoralty nomination.

Samuel S. Koenig and the other Manhattan organization Republican leaders are supporting Mr. Curran, who is also said to be the first choice of a majority of the "independent" members of the conference. It was said that no deadlock over the nomination was expected as the contest is a friendly one, and the members of the conference are primarily desirous of picking the candidate most likely to defeat Mayor Hylan for reelection.

It was said that the Republican members of the conference had no intention of letting the independents control, and that an agreement might be reached among the former on a candidate, whom the independents, who are in the minority, could do nothing but accept.

Through the friendship of President Harding, Senator Calder is much stronger politically than before. Recent Federal appointments have shown that he is recognized by the National Administration as the official dispenser of patronage for this part of New York State, and in this is seen one explanation for the willingness of Jacob A. Livingston, titular leader of the Brooklyn Republican organization, to support Senator Lockwood.

As matters stood last night, the most likely guess, according to a prominent Republican, was Senator Lockwood for Mayor and Mr. Curran for Controller, or vice versa, in case Mr. Curran should prove strong enough to get the votes of a majority of the conferees for the head of the ticket.

La Guardia's Position.

The program then, according to one Republican leader, would be to give Senator Calder time to ask F. H. La Guardia, President of the Board of Aldermen, to accept renomination on the Republican or coalition ticket for his present place. Mr. LaGuardia has announced that he is in the race for the Republican nomination for Mayor to stay until the finish, but he is known to be a friend of Senator Calder and it was considered a possibility among Republicans that he might accept a re-

Continued on Page Eight.

COUNTRYSIDE JOINS PRESIDENT IN CAMP

Harding Is Up Early and Rides With Edison, Ford and Firestone Over Country Roads.

HEARS ANTI-LEAGUE SERMON

Whole Maryland District Also Attends—President Returns to Capital in Afternoon.

Special to The New York Times.

HANCOCK, Md., July 24.—President Harding found his excitement today in the Edison-Ford-Firestone camp, in horseback riding and Bishop Anderson's sermon. Otherwise, he sat in the shade until he left for Washington in the afternoon. He retired fairly early last night, after having telephoned to Mrs. Harding from the country store on the hill above the camp, and this morning he was up with the rest of the camp, looking fresh and fit.

Nothing happened after breakfast, and the post-breakfast conversation circle, until the President began talking deep-sea fishing to Mr. Edison. Inasmuch as Mr. Edison is somewhat deaf and inasmuch as the President, who has a big voice, wanted to be sure Mr. Edison heard him, the nearby mountaineers had an excellent opportunity for a thorough education, from an eminent authority, on the nature and customs of tarpon.

Soon afterward the horseback riding took place. The grooms, who had been busy some time shining Mr. Firestone's saddle horses, brought up all six, and the President, Mr. Firestone, Mr. Ford, Secretary Christian, one of the Firestone boys and a Secret Service man mounted. They cantered merrily down the road, the President coatless, in the lead, with Mr. Firestone next. They started out the stone road but soon turned back and took a dirt road that found an easy way up the mountain. In fifteen minutes they were back and the President was fording Licking Creek, while the camera men "shot" him.

More rest, then, until 1 o'clock, when Bishop W. S. Anderson preached.

Country People Attend Camp Sermon.

The hour was earlier than had been planned, but the Bishop said he would not preach on a full stomach. Henry Ford said he did not blame the Bishop, and that whenever he had a hard piece of work to do, a real job, he always "traveled light." Such being the Bishop's stand and Mr. Ford's endorsement, and a condition having arisen which caused a score of pairs of eyes to turn frequently toward the cook's tent, it was decided without dissent from any quarter that the Bishop should preach at 1, instead of 2 or 3.

The congregation was of a fair size. An early decision to have the services only for those in the camping outfit was rescinded, and R. C. Mason, a merchant in the nearby village of Pectonville, who was acting as a sort of outpost by virtue of his ownership of the camp site, was told to let the countryside in. All in sight accepted the invitation, and all those in the camping outfit attended except Mr. Edison, possibly because of his impaired hearing. He sat about thirty feet away and read a newspaper for a while, and then took a pillow, and lay down and slept under a big sycamore. He did not fease the Bishop, however. When in his sermon he spoke of "the President's church and Mr. Ford's church and Mr. Firestone's church," he added "and Mr. Edison's church" and never batted an eye.

Bishop Anderson's text was from the Lord's Prayer, "Thy Kingdom Come," and his argument was that peace, brotherhood, good-will, the kingdom of God on earth can be had only as the spirit of Christ enters the hearts of men and governs their thinking and living. He took occasion to repeat criticisms he has made before of the League of Nations, although he did not mention that organization by name.

Addressing himself directly to the President, who sat on the little platform, the Bishop repeated statements that he has made that he was glad this country did not join a plan that "did not even recognize God" in its written covenant, and that he was glad this country was not part of a "militarist plan" and was not tied up with Europe. He went on to say that sometimes he thought "universal peace too large an enterprise for the human mind," but that "almighty God has a plan."

While discussing peace and war the Bishop said 13,000,000 orphans had been made in the World War and that a debt of $350,000,000,000 had been incurred

Continued on Page Three.

FATAL JOY RIDE IN A 'BORROWED' AUTO STARTS WAR ON RUM

Suffolk Prosecutor Acts After Man Is Killed, One Crippled, in East Huntington.

GOT DRINKS IN 3 PLACES

Chauffeur Who Wrecked Employer's Car Arrested—Companions Name "Blind Tigers."

THREE KILLED IN JERSEY

Two Girls and Youth Run Down at Grade Crossing—Child Loses Life in Father's Motorcycle.

The authorities of Suffolk County, Long Island, organized last night to war against illicit liquor dives, following the death in East Huntington early in the morning of a young man who was the victim of a drunken joy-ride. Two survivors of the party, after a "borrowed" car had been driven, at sixty miles an hour, squarely into a big tree, were staggering drunk. The chauffeur was lodged in jail on a charge of manslaughter.

He and two companions, one of them crippled for life, gave to the District Attorney and the Sheriff the names of three roadhouses where, they said, they got more than a dozen highballs each. Those two officials announced their determination to punish the sellers and stamp out the traffic.

The deadly grade crossing was responsible for another automobile accident, in which three young persons lost their lives and a fourth was injured critically yesterday afternoon above Roebling, N. J., when the coupe in which they were riding turned from a sharp, dangerous temporary détour on to the tracks directly in front of a speeding Public Service railway trolley. Officials are investigating charges that the motorman of the fast interurban car sounded no whistle.

A 4-year-old girl died in a motorcycle smash on Staten Island when her father lost control of the machine and drove it into an electric light pole.

Riggers Takes Employer's Car.

Henry Riggers, a chauffeur, is charged with direct responsibility for the Long Island killing. His employer, Carlos Rodrigues, Manhattan ship supply dealer; his wife, who was Miss Lillian Sword, daughter of the late Dr. George A. Sword, one of Huntington's wealthiest physicians, and their children are spending the Summer at the Huntington Bay Club.

After the family had retired Saturday night Riggers went to the club garage and took out his employer's $5,200 Mercier. Riggers picked up Robert Keans, 22-year-old veteran of the A. E. F., from Elizabeth, N. J., who is caddy master at the club; Charles Sutherland, the club's riding master, and George Riggers, his brother, also a chauffeur.

With the two Riggers in the front seat and the others in the tonneau, the car was sent over the Long Island roads at a fast clip in search of liquor. There was a stop in East Norwich, a vain hunt there for drinks, and then the four young men sped to Huntington Station. They entered an amusement place there, made known their wants and were served, so three of them confessed afterward, a plentiful supply of ginger ale highballs.

They grew restless and wanted a change of surroundings, so they got into the car and made for a near-by hotel. Their quest was just as successful there, and they had several more rounds of highballs. Once more they thought a cooling drive was in order and sent the big touring car roaring along a semi-deserted road to South Huntington.

George, Sober, Too Tame a Driver.

When they left an inn there at 2:30 yesterday morning all but Rigger's brother, George, who had not touched a drop were in bad shape. They had found liquor plentiful at their last stopping place, evidence showed, and they were scarcely able to stand.

After a loud-voiced argument in the sleeping village, Henry yielded the wheel to George who started the car sedately homeward. They got to the centre of the village when the three befuddled passengers insisted George was too tame a driver and clamored for Henry to resume the wheel.

Determined to show that he was able to navigate the big machine, Henry wrested the wheel from his brother, threw the gears into high and let her out for all the fast car was worth.

The Huntington Bay Club lies on the edg of the village in the direction of Northport. The car, gathering speed with every block, swayed and zigzagged along the road till the wayfarers reached East Main Street and Park Avenue. At that point the road swerves sharply to the left.

Riggers ignored the turn, or saw it too late to shift the wheel. The Mercier plunged off the road to the right, bat-

Continued on Page Five.

Warns of "Fake" Tax Experts Who Harass the Treasury

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Warning against fake income tax "experts" was issued tonight by Internal Revenue Commissioner Blair. With revised tax legislation in immediate prospect these "experts," Mr. Blair said, if they follow past practices, are preparing to offer advice regarding the preparation of the new income tax returns.

"The evil resulting from the operation of this class of practitioners must and will be stamped out," the Commissioner said. "Persons who knowingly offer advice or suggestions by which the income tax law may be evaded, and which eventually lead the taxpayer into difficulties with the Government, will be dealt with in accordance with the extreme penalties provided by law."

Within the last thirty days, he continued, between forty and fifty attorneys and agents for taxpayers have been disbarred from practice before the Treasury.

IRISH PEACE OFFER ORDERED BY KING

Told Premier, Editor Says, "I Cannot Have My People Killed in This Manner."

NORTHCLIFFE SEES PEACE

Publisher Says Settlement Will Follow Truce and Mutual Confidence.

H. Wickham Steed, the editor of The London Times, who arrived with Lord Northcliffe on Saturday on the Aquitania and who will accompany him on his tour as far as Vancouver, B. C., said yesterday that King George had played a very active part in bringing about a settlement of the Irish question, and went over to Belfast with that intention.

"It is not generally known," continued Mr. Steed, "that under the constitutional form of government the King has still a good deal of power when he chooses to use it. In this case he has done so with good effect. At the last meeting he had with Lloyd George before leaving for Ireland the King asked him, 'Are you going to shoot all the people in Ireland?' 'No, your Majesty,' the Premier replied.

"'Well, then,' said the King, 'you must come to some agreement with them. This thing cannot go on. I cannot have my people killed in this manner.'

"King George went to Ireland intending to make his own speech, just as his uncle, the Duke of Connaught, did last year in India. The King spoke as the head of the British Empire and not as King of England or of Ireland. He got under the skin of the Irish people by his generosity, and that is what gave them confidence in the peace overtures, which they would not have felt in the Lloyd George Cabinet without his backing.

"It was the King too who saw Smuts and got him interested in the Irish question. I know that the latter had a great deal to do with winning over the Sinn Feiners to the idea of a conference and making peace with England without separation from the Empire. He told them what he knew about the ideal Republican government and that they were just as well off with the constitutional form of government in Great Britain under their own local management.

"When Lloyd George and the Cabinet realized the feeling of the King and the people on the question of peace with Ireland, the invitation to de Valera to come to London followed in 48 hours."

"When King George sailed for Ireland the Cabinet tried to spike his efforts by making speeches in the Lords and Commons three hours afterwards, which were intended to irritate the Irish people. This annoyed the English people very much and when the King returned he had the biggest reception outside of Buckingham Palace he had ever received since the war began in August, 1914.

"I notice," continued Mr. Steed, "that the Crown is not mentioned in the terms purported to have been offered to de Valera for the Irish people. That may mean the Oath of Allegiance to King George may not have to be taken by the members of the Parliament when it meets in Dublin, as that was always the stumbling block years ago. The King has probably said to the Cabinet, 'I trust them.'

"The people of England want to see Ireland happy and prosperous, but they would not stand by and see Ulster coerced. There must be every guarantee for religious liberty in Ireland.

"Ulster must not be coerced by the South and the West. The love for religious liberty in England is the same today as it was in the days of the Spanish Armada. The relief in England when I left there on July 16 was so great at the prospect of a permanent settlement of the Irish question that it may mean a new lease of life for the present Government. If it comes out well, as I expect it will do, the question that will be put to the Cabinet will be, Why didn't you try this a year ago? The parleys began last November and were broken off through the

Continued on Page Two.

Mme. Bakhmeteff, Wife of Russian Envoy, Dies of Heart Disease in Owego, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 24.—Mme. Helen Bakhmeteff, wife of Boris Bakhmeteff, the Russian Ambassador to Washington sent here under the Kerensky régime and still recognized by this Government, was found dead in bed yesterday in Owego, where she has been staying for some weeks. Death was due to heart trouble. The Ambassador is in California. The body will be embalmed to await his return.

A month ago Ambassador Bakhmeteff leased the George W. Thompson house at 20 Front Street, intending to spend a rest of several months there. Then unexpectedly he was called to California, leaving Mme. Bakhmeteff here.

She had long been in ill health, and recently had brooded a great deal over the fact that she had not heard from her kinsfolk—parents, brothers and sisters—in three years, and she feared that they had been murdered by Soviet order because of their loyalty to the earlier Government.

The Ambassador's sister was with Mme. Bakhmeteff at Owego.

FRENCH AND BRITISH MAKE COMPROMISE REGARDING SILESIA

Briand Is Expected to Agree to a Meeting of the Supreme Council Next Week.

ASKS BACKING ON TROOPS

Hopes England Will Join France in Requesting Free Passage for Reinforcements.

BERLIN SENT IRONICAL NOTE

But Told France It Would Honor the Request If All Three Allies Made It.

PARIS, July 24 (Associated Press).—A compromise has been effected between France and Great Britain regarding the Silesian issue as a result of new exchanges this afternoon.

Premier Briand, it is announced, will probably agree to a meeting of the Supreme Council about the middle of the first week in August and withdraw his demand for a meeting of experts.

In return for this Great Britain has been asked to join with France in requesting free passage through Germany for reinforcements.

At an interview between Sir Milne Cheetham, the British Chargé d'Affaires, and Philippe Berthelot, General Secretary of the French Foreign Office, it was made clear that France strongly desired to eliminate the divergence of views between the two countries, which, although it existed only as to procedure, was being exploited by Germany. France still desired to send reinforcements to Silesia, it was explained, and Great Britain was urged to ask Berlin for assurances of safe transport.

The meeting of the Supreme Council will be held at Boulogne or Paris.

May Accept British Boundary Views.

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PARIS, July 24.—On the reception of the German note last night, the Quai d'Orsay at once telegraphed London and Rome, asking England and Italy their attitude toward reinforcements. At 6 this evening Sir Milne Cheetham, the British Chargé d'Affaires, called at the Quai d'Orsay and delivered England's response. Soon afterward The Chicago Tribune correspondent called at the Quai d'Orsay and asked for confirmation of information that England had taken measures officially to dispatch troops.

"Sir Milne Cheetham called on M. Berthelot at 6 o'clock and handed him England's response, I understand," said an official of M. Berthelot's department. "While I cannot officially confirm the contents, your information is undoubtedly correct."

The official went on to explain that as a result of England's response a compromise would be reached in the matter, with the acceptance of the English plan to give the Germans control at once of districts which undoubtedly are German, if England will agree to give Poland those undoubtedly Polish, including Pless and Rybnik, thus leaving only the neutral zone to be policed. Should England accept this view, France is willing to move forward the date for the Supreme Council meeting for determination of the status of the neutral zone to Aug. 4 instead of Aug. 15, as the French proposed last week.

Paris Press Showed Bitter Feeling.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 24.—"England and Germany have taken a stand together against France," is the summary of the Silesian situation today in a leading editorial of the Temps. The writer justifies his conclusion by a parallel between the German reply to the French ultimatum regarding the passage of French reinforcements across Germany and the terms of the protest made yesterday to the Foreign Office by Sir Milne Cheetham, the British Chargé d'Affaires.

Sir Milne declared that troops should not be sent without a previous agreement between France, Great Britain and Italy. The German note expressed the readiness of the German Government to comply with the stipulations of the Treaty of Versailles, mentioned the fact that the treaty provided for the passage of troops at the request of the Allies, represented on the Silesian High Commission, and asked ironically whether "in the present case the request is made in the name of the three occupying powers."

To aggravate their diplomatic smash at France, the Germans then proceed to question the authenticity of French complaints as to the outrages which their troops suffered from Germans in Silesia.

Coming as it does on top of the recent uncontradicted assertions of The Manchester Guardian of Lloyd George's promise to Stresseman in March that the penalties would be removed if Germany accepted the allied ultimatum of London, this new instance of what the French call "Anglo-German complicity" has caused an outburst of fury in Nationalist circles here, and newspapers like the Temps, which reflect the opinion of the Foreign Office, are loud in their condemnation of British "perfidy."

Whether the outcry will get them far is another matter. Whatever the inspired press may say, the fact remains that France as a whole is not behind in aggressive policy toward Germany (which has recently become, by a rather surprising volte-face, the policy of the French Government), especially when that policy is one of vindictive thunder and lightning on behalf of Poland.

To make Germany pay the French

time of the projected occupation of the Ruhr last May. To that end the soldiers of the class of 1919 were willing to leave their fields in Springtime and even risk their lives, if need be, to obtain for France her rights.

But for Poland the great majority do not care a rap. The farmers have enough to worry about already, with the phenomenal drought, and the industrial elements, from big business down to unskilled workmen, are doing their utmost to bring about the long-delayed trade recovery. Neither agricultural nor industrial France, nor financial either, for that matter, has much sympathy for far-flung adventures in Eastern Europe in which the Nationalists of the Chamber and Foreign Office seem anxious to engage her.

QUOTED TREATY TO FRANCE.

Berlin Replied That All Allies Must Join in Ordering Reinforcements.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 23.—After a Cabinet meeting lasting late into the evening, Dr. Rosen, the German Foreign Minister, transmitted an unprecedentedly severe note to the French Ambassador, M. Laurent, answering the French demand regarding Upper Silesia, followed by a separate letter couched in diplomatic terms of irony, answering "nothing doing" to the French Ambassador's query made at noon today whether Germany was prepared to take all necessary measures for the speedy transportation of a French division through Germany to Upper Silesia.

Dr. Rosen's second letter set forth that "the German Government, as regards the transport of troops of the allied and associated powers, is ready to comply in every respect with the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles. But a demand for the transportation of troops to Upper Silesia cannot be made by one of these three powers in its own name, but only in the name of all three powers together. May I ask whether in this case the request is made in the name of the three occupying powers?"

Dr. Rosen, of course, knows perfectly well that the demand on Germany to transport French troops to Upper Silesia was made by France alone, independently of England and Italy.

French feelings will not be soothed by the unexpurgated text of the other German note. It begins with the blunt statement: "The German Government was taken by surprise by the French Ambassador's step of July 16." Regarding the French charge that a German peril exists in Upper Silesia, the note says:

"The German Government considers it impossible that these representations could have been made if the French Government had been correctly informed regarding conditions in Upper Silesia." It then virtually charges General Lerond with sending false reports to the French Government.

"General Lerond's very positive and detailed reports on which the French Ambassador's memorandum is based," it says, "obviously do not agree with actual conditions in the plebiscite area. The situation in Upper Silesia is in no way menaced by the attitude of the German population, which has never harbored the idea of insurrection. When it got together in self-defense at the beginning of May it did so only for self-preservation against Polish attacks. The German population has not the slightest intention of exchanging the weapon of its good right for violence, and wants nothing better than finally to go about its business in peace and quiet, undisturbed by Polish acts of violence.

"The French memorandum refers to outrageous utterances and direct provocations by General Hoefer. The German Government would be grateful if it could receive more specific information on this subject. Despite investigation, nothing is known regarding statements or provocations by General Hoefer."

I saw General Hoefer saunitering down Unter den Linden two days ago after a conference with Dr. Rosen.

The French reference to armed German bands or "gangs" provoked this retort:

"The French memorandum speaks of German bands. If by this expression the dissolved German self-defense formations are meant, this libelous term, applied to defenders of the home soil, must be resented with all determination."

Answering the specific French charges, the German note says of the first case, the killing of Major Montaigne in Beuthen, that nothing justified the connecting of this deed with the German self-defense forces of the German populace. Of the second case, a disturbance at Ratibor, it says that a French Lieutenant who photographed a crowd of German refugees in front of the railroad station had irritated the German populace by his conduct for a long while, and that the crowd on this occasion "crowded" him, demanding that he give up his photographic plates; whereupon he withdrew to a hotel room and threatened the crowd with hand grenades through his window, but finally gave up the plates.

Of the cases of Captain Lux and Lieutenant Duval the German Government knows nothing, it is stated, and would appreciate more detailed information and proofs.

"Regrettable as these cases may appear," the note says, "they do not admit of the political deductions drawn from them by the French Government."

In conclusion, the German Government disclaims all responsibility for the Upper Silesian self-defense forces, pointing out that the plebiscite area is under allied jurisdiction. The French figures regarding the defense forces it brands as false. It asserts that these forces have been withdrawn, disarmed and disbanded, as agreed, and concludes with the charge that "serious danger exists that the Poles will again attempt to attain the goal of which they have failed in three insurrections."

UPHOLDS BERLIN'S ACTION.

London Editor Approves Refusal to Transport Silesian Reinforcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 24.—Commenting on the Berlin Government's denial of the right of France alone to send troops through German territory to Upper Silesia, the Chronicle says:

"The right of passage, they say, can only be conceded in the event of a joint demand from the principal powers concerned in the execution of the Upper Silesian clauses of the Versailles Treaty—that is, France, Great Britain and Italy. This condition, however unfortunate it may be that it should have fallen to Germany to put it forward, appears on juridical grounds to be correct.

"Neither Great Britain nor Italy is disposed to send more troops to Upper Silesia, nor is either of them, we believe, anxious to see the French do so; but in the latter respect their objection does not appear to be one of principle, and we imagine it would be readily waived if France on her side proved willing in the way of friendship to make reasonable concession to her allies' views and to expedite the meeting of the Supreme Council for which they have not ceased to call since May last.

"We should not like to place any credence in rumors of a new and secret Franco-Polish agreement supplying a sinister motive for the French attitude."

SHOP MEN TAKE DAY OFF.

Refuse to Work When Overtime for Sunday Is Dropped.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 24.—Fifty machinists of the Erie Railroad shops here refused to work this morning, taking a day's vacation as a protest against the new rule for no overtime pay on Sunday. The Susquehanna and other shops are similarly affected. Only two or three men remained at work.

There was no disorder. The men went to the shops at 7 o'clock and asked if they were to get only a regular day's pay or overtime as before. When told there was no overtime until after 10 hours they left.

It is expected the usual 150 men will be on hand tomorrow.

DISTRESS ON A BOOM

Artificially Cheap Labor and Coal Are Basis of General Revival in Many Branches.

BUY CHEAPLY IN AMERICA

Demand at Home and Abroad for German Goods Is Increasing—Investors Also Taking a Hand.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 24.—Germany is enjoying a remarkable economic renaissance. Improvement at first sporadic has now become general and though still gradual has gained such headway as to justify that Germany is entering on a healthy business and industrial boom. Germany's great 62,000,000 soul-power home market has wakened up from the long lethargic stagnation. There is a brisk demand for goods again, particularly from the provinces. While foreign markets are increasingly absorbing cheap German goods the increasing demand at home has revitalised the wholesale trades, increasing domestic and foreign trade and injecting new life into industries.

This development is reflected in an increasing interest on the part of the German investors as well as professional speculation for industrial stocks. The automobile industry, a sensitive barometer of German economic conditions, has re-entered a period of prosperity after the lean revolution years. Particularly significant is the motor truck branch, which was all but down and out and has suddenly picked up and is doing a satisfactory business. The bicycle industry is enjoying a similar boom, factories having orders for months ahead.

The iron industry too is going strong, the mills having orders sufficient to keep them busy until the first of the year. There are similar reports from the textile industry. Many plants are sold out months ahead. There is a revival in the building trades too.

The simple explanation of the mystery of Germany's economic revival is hard work plus cheap raw materials, artificially cheap coal and labor, the latter conditioned by artificially cheap bread and housing, all artificial because maintained solely by State control through fixed maximum prices.

While still hardly aware of just what the reparation burden means for them individually and collectively, the German people are instinctively working harder as if blind instinct drove them to seek "self-preservation through work."

Cheap foreign raw materials are an important factor for the industrial revival. German industries, for instance, can get all the American cotton, and copper they need at rock bottom prices. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent recently asked a Teuton captain of electrical industry if he was sending much electrical stuff to Soviet Russia. He answered:

"Not much as yet, but we are shipping lots of brass and copper tubes, mostly for locomotive repairs. We are getting all our copper from America at the cost of production price."

The cost price of raw materials worked by artificially cheap German labor on a base of cheap coal explains Germany's present economic strength even under reparation pressure, perhaps partly because of it.

BLIND REPORTED CURED.

Brooklyn Physician's Serum Said to Have Restored Sight in Nine Cases.

Brooklyn medical men showed much interest yesterday in the report published in a local newspaper that a serum believed to be a cure for blindness, in cases other than where there was complete loss of sight, had been discovered and tested successfully by a Brooklyn physician. Dr. Erasmus A. Pond of 1,093 Dean Street, was named as the discoverer of the serum, and it was asserted in the newspaper account that in the cases of nine persons whose ailment was atrophy of the optical nerve, regarded as incurable, Dr. Pond, by injections of his serum, had restored normal sight.

Neither confirmation nor denial of the reported discovery could be obtained from Dr. Pond. At his home a woman who came to the door said that the doctor would not be seen, that he had nothing to say about the report, and that no messages would be taken in to him. She said that Dr. Pond was "very indignant" over the publication of the story. Efforts to communicate with Dr. Pond by telephone also failed.

BROOKLYN WOMAN DROWNS.

Mrs. F. J. Pelo Perishes at Green Lake in the Catskills.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., July 24.—The first drowning of the season at Green Lake, in the Catskills, occurred last night, when Mrs. Francis J. Pelo of 7 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, waded into deep water and sank out of sight before other bathers could reach her.

Mrs. Pelo, who was passing her vacation at the Dr. Jaque cottage at Lime Street, accompanied by several guests at the house, went to the lake for bathing last night.

PLAGUE THREATENS 100,000 VICTIMS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

farmers to diversify their crops, or at any rate to plant kitchen gardens and to keep pigs, hens and possibly a milch cow. The planters might insist on their tenants doing this. It is, of course, too late to plant this year, and the returns from next year's planting will not be available till next Summer, so this is not a measure of immediate relief.

"However, once established, these things would offer an important protection against the recurrence of outbreaks of pellagra, which ravage the country at every recurrence of hard times.

"The Public Health Service has begun work on both these lines. It is bespeaking the aid of the Red Cross and of other relief agencies in providing immediate local relief; and it will immediately call on the health officers of the Southern States and on other agencies interested to meet for a conference in some central Southern city to consider ways and means for rescue work."

Dr. Joseph Goldberger of the Public Health Service, who is one of the best known pellegra specialists, informs THE NEW YORK TIMES that pellegra appears to have made the greatest headway in the State of Mississippi, where in May last more than 1,700 cases were reported, the victims being chiefly small farmers and tenant planters. Dr. Goldberger added that the May total has undoubtedly been greatly increased, as pellagra is a disease that shows its greatest increases in May, June and July. In one little cotton mill town in the Carolinas thirty-one cases have been reported since May 1.

The sections where the disease made greatest progress are those parts of Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee of which the City of Memphis is the centre, parts of Eastern Texas and the Carolinas. It is also in Alabama and Georgia, but the situation in these States is not so serious. A splendid fruit crop in Georgia, in the opinion of the experts of the Public Health Service, is probably the "blessing" that has saved thousands of little farmers and tenant planters in Georgia, the fruit providing the additional element of diet necessary to preserve health.

Southern newspapers have been for some weeks calling the attention of their readers to the spread of the disease, and through these newspapers the Public Health Service has been carrying on educational propaganda in an effort to arouse the people to the menace that faces them.

Senator Dial Asks for Action.

Senator Nathaniel B. Dial in a letter to Surgeon General Cumming calls attention to the situation in that part of South Carolina of which the textile manufacturing city of Spartanburg is the centre. The little cotton mill village previously referred to in this article, where the disease has made alarming progress, is in Spartanburg County. Senator Dial's letter to the Surgeon General reads:

Washington, D. C., July 18, 1921.
Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming, Washington.

My Dear General Cumming—It has just come to my attention that because of the cotton situation in the South, due to the low price of the staple, with the consequent underfeeding of many of the smaller farm tenants, there is likely to be much suffering and disease caused by pellegra in that section in the near future. This information reached me in newspaper accounts which quote your department. If these statements are correct, may I not call your immediate attention to the great necessity that exists for not only informing the people of what may happen, but also for taking such steps as may be necessary to prevent and combat such a situation as would arise should this disease again take hold in the South.

It is not yet known whether Mr. de Valera intends to convene the Republican Parliament for the purpose of considering the proposals. The liberation of Countess Markievics suggests that he may be waiting for more such liberations before taking further steps.

If Mr. de Valera decides to summon the Dail Eireann, a full attendance will be possible as the British Government will release members of that body who are still in prison, in accordance with the request of the republican leader. Already made, says The Daily Mail. It is understood that those detained number thirty to forty, while about ninety are at liberty.

The question of general amnesty in Ireland has been mooted, but, according to The Daily Mail, the Government regards this as not feasible for the present. It is proposed, however, the paper adds, to remove soon the restrictions on travel in Ireland in order to induce English and American visitors to go there as before the war. Ireland is officially stated to be more peaceful and freer of crime than for many years.

BELFAST, July 24 (Associated Press).—The belief appears general in Belfast that Eamon de Valera, the Irish republican leader, will not accept the terms of the British Government for a settlement of the Irish question, which fall far short of the republican ideal.

It may be assumed that the outstanding feature of the Governmental offer is fiscal control, which implies Dominion rule for Ireland outside the six Northern counties, and, unless special provision is made to the contrary, it is believed likely to prove the strongest lever for forcing Ulster to join with the Southern Parliament.

The prospects, so far as actions may be judged, are not disconcerting to the Northern Cabinet. Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, has left for Scotland with his wife and daughter to join his sons who are now on holiday there, and John Miller Andrews, Ulster Minister of Labor, who also is President of the Ulster Unionist Labor Association, did not attend the meeting of that body last night. Although not officially stated, it is generally believed here that the Ulster Government has received the most positive guarantees from the British Prime Minister, Lloyd George.

Meanwhile, the authorities are taking advantage of the truce to restore matters to a normal basis. The North Donegal Railroad, which it was thought would not be repaired for weeks, is already in operation, and orders have been given on the shortest notice to restart the Glenties line tomorrow.

ATTACKS STRICKLAND'S RULE.

Deputy Mayor of Cork Charges Abuses—First Death in Dublin.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 25.—Barry Megan, Deputy Lord Mayor of Cork, has telegraphed to The Daily Chronicle:

"The spirit in which the truce is being observed by the people has made a truce it is hard to start them fighting again."

Lord Northcliffe spent yesterday playing golf in the forenoon with W. F. Bullock, New York correspondent of the Northcliffe papers, on the Apawamis course, and in the afternoon went to the Roosevelt Hospital to visit Stanley Washburn, who had been in Russia for The London Times and who recently underwent a serious operation. Today Lord Northcliffe will do some more golfing, and in the evening will dine at the Lotos Club as the guest of Melville E. Stone, former General Manager of the Associated Press.

When asked yesterday for his opinion upon the cable dispatches which had been sent from Dublin regarding the proposed peace negotiations between the British Government and Ireland, Lord Northcliffe said:

"I am not surprised to hear that during the negotiations for an Irish settlement in London sentiments in favor of peace have become stronger in Dublin. It was quite certain that if once fighting could be stopped under any conditions that promised satisfaction to Irish national feeling it would be very difficult to work up opinion in favor of a resumption of the struggle that was ruining Ireland.

"De Valera obviously needed to be quite sure that the British proposals for a settlement were made in good faith, just as the British Government and people wanted to know whether de Valera would be able to keep any truce he might have agreed to. The truce has now been loyally observed. On the other hand, de Valera must feel that in following up the initiative taken by King George during his visit to Belfast the British Government has been quite sincere. I have never believed that a satisfactory Irish settlement would be reached without difficulty, but neither have I believed that once a truce and a conference could be arranged the negotiations would easily break down.

"It will be hard to convince Ulster that all the safeguards given by the Government of Ireland bill will be maintained intact under a settlement, and it may be hard to convince the Sinn Fein that the complete autonomy of Ulster need not necessarily be a bar to the Irish unity for which all responsible Irishmen really long. Therefore we must have patience, but not lose hope. I am hopeful—very hopeful.

"One feature of the situation may have escaped observers in America—the great change that has come over moderate English opinion during the last two years. It has not only become favorable to Irish self-government within the Empire, but it has shown increasing dislike of recent administrative policy in Ireland. All the leaders of religious thought, from the Archbishop of Canterbury to the heads of the Nonconformist denominations, have worked for Irish peace.

"I am happy to think that the policy which my newspapers, and The London Times in particular, have consistently supported has not been without its effect in producing this desirable change. The English people want to see Ireland happy and prosperous, and they are quite willing that the Irish should seek happiness and prosperity in their own way, so long as the strategic safety of the United Kingdom is not endangered thereby. I, who have Irish blood in my veins and know more about the Irish question that most Englishmen, feel certain that before many years are over Ireland will be prosperous and contented and that the Commonwealth of Free Democracies which is called the British Empire will be enriched and strengthened by having as a willing member of the family an Ireland that can be Irish without interference from British officials who do not understand her.

IRISH PEACE OFFER ORDERED BY KING

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

executions of six men in Dublin and then renewed in April.

"If Ulster has her political security guaranteed she will soon find that her economic interests lie with the South and West of Ireland, because she must trade with them. The boycott of the banks and the manufactures by order of the Sinn Fein leaders has done a lot of harm to the trade of Ulster which has been felt severely this year.

"The Cabinet did not believe de Valera at first when he said that he had his party under control, but it was true, and he has made good. Like many other leaders in the bygone days, he discovered on his return to Ireland that when

TWENTY-TWO BELFAST VICTIMS

Young Girl Dies From Wound Received in Recent Disorders.

BELFAST, July 24.—May Magowan, a thirteen-year-old girl, who was shot in the recent rioting here, died yesterday. She was the twenty-second victim of the disorders. Her mother was wounded by the same bullet that struck her.

Constable David Magill, a well-known Irish boxer, volunteered to have his blood transfused into the child, but the offer was not accepted.

COUNTESS MARKIEVICZ RELEASED FROM PRISON

Sinn Fein's Woman Leader Is Freed After Serving Seven Months of Sentence.

DUBLIN, July 24.—Countess Georgina Markievics, Sinn Fein Member of Parliament for St. Patrick's Division of Dublin, was released from Mountjoy prison today. She had served seven months of a two-year sentence imposed last December.

Countess Markievics, who was elected member of Parliament in 1918, was the first woman ever named for membership in that body, but never took her seat. She also has been named Minister of Labor by the Dail Eireann, or Irish Republican Parliament.

Attempt to Retake Eski-Shehr and Ineuni Costs Whole Division and Forty Guns.

GENERAL PRAISES TROOPS

But Papoulas Says Preparations for Campaign Were More Burdensome Than Fighting.

SMYRNA, July 24 (Associated Press).—An attempt by the Turks to recapture Eski-Shehr and Ineunu has resulted in failure. Severe losses were inflicted upon the Turks by the Greeks. One entire division of Turks was captured.

The entire Turkish army was concentrated north and eastward of Eski-Shehr and attacked the Greek centre in order to re-occupy Eski-Shehr, while the right flank tried to retake Ineunu, twenty kilometers west of the town.

There was severe fighting which lasted for forty-eight hours, during which the Greek flanks enveloped the Turks, compelling them to abandon strong positions with severe losses.

The entire Kemalist casualties were about 6,000 men. Forty guns were captured. The remnants of the Kemalist forces are on the fortified line of Sivri-Hissar protecting Angora.

It is said the Greek advance will continue toward Angora. King Constantine is leaving Kutala for Eski-Shehr.

ATHENS, July 23 (Greek Official Agency).—Preparing the Greek army for its offensive against the Turkish Nationalists was a more difficult task than gaining victories in the recent advance into Asia Minor, according to General Papoulas, Greek Commander-in-Chief on the Smyrna front. The Greek leader, in replying today to congratulations by newspaper correspondents on the capture of the city of Eski-Shehr, a strong position which had been pronounced by some impregnable, explained that the results of the present offensive were the fruits of seven months of hard preparation.

The Greek front, said General Papoulas, is longer than was the French front during the World War. It also has long lines of communication which have to be guarded against raids by irregular bands. The advance had been for the sanitary service a continuous fight against the possibility of contagious disease. Besides, there were times when members of special services had to lay aside their work and take up guns. All these contingencies had been prepared for in advance by the General Staff.

The presence of King Constantine, who was at Smyrna at the beginning of the drive and since has moved into the occupied territory, gave added force to the attack of the Greek troops, the Commander-in-Chief said. He also thanked his officers and men, pointing ont that in the course of the fifteen-day campaign they had made marches of fifty-five kilometers in terrific heat.

PARIS, July 24.—The Spanish forces in Morocco have suffered a reverse at the hands of rebel tribesmen in the advanced position of Annal, near Melilla, followed by the dramatic suicide of the General in command, together with the whole of his staff. The Madrid correspondent of the Journal telegraphs the following account, communicated by a Spanish officer who was able to escape:

"General Silvestre had attached little importance to reports of mutinies among the native troops, thinking that his presence among the rebellious soldiers would be sufficient to restore order. He decided to start for the position of Higerrnina with a squadron of regulars and the Alcantara infantry regiment.

"It was there that the rebellious native troops, several thousand strong and armed with artillery, made a vigorous surprise attack on the Spanish force at a point known as the position of Annal. General Silvestre, who had received news of the attack and rushed to the rescue of the assailed troops, gave orders that the position should be evacuated after the destruction of all materials that could not be used or taken away.

"Then began a retreat toward Annal. The attacking forces, which were considerably increased in numbers, pursued the Spaniards and inflicted serious losses upon them. However, Silvestre's disorganized troops were able to reach Annal, where they speedily intrenched themselves, while wireless messages calling for reinforcements were sent to Ceuta and Tetuan.

"Meanwhile the natives succeeded in cutting Silvestre off from his supply base, and the General, pressed by the enemy on all sides, decided to prevent a general massacre by retreating further to the south, to Sedi Driss.

"The Spanish forces were then almost surrounded by the natives, and the work of evacuation toward the new position was extremely difficult. The retreating troops, carrying their wounded, had to depart in small contingents, which on many occasions were attacked by the pursuing tribesmen, who charged with fixed bayonets, inflicting heavy casualties on the Spaniards.

"General Silvestre had remained behind at Annal with all the members of his staff. When most of the troops had gone, and the situation of the place was becoming critical, the Chief of Staff said to him: "'General, I think it is now time for us to leave.' Of course, to make sure that the men are safe,' replied the General sharply.

"A short time after, as he and his staff were the only men remaining at Annal, Silvestre, who was deadly pale, called his officers and asked them to stand around him.

"'Gentlemen,' he said, 'the moment has come for each of us to do his last duty.'

"Without adding a word, the General drew his revolver. All the other officers did the same. After shaking hands, they kissed one another and blew out their brains. Silvestre was the last to shoot himself.

"A short time after the Moors were in the place and carried off the bodies. The gallant action of Silvestre and his staff, among whom were Colonel Manjiella, Colonel Morales and many other officers, had saved the lives of thousands of Spanish soldiers.

"The news of the tragic suicide of the General and his officers has caused a profound sensation in Madrid."

ABSOLVE TWO OF DESERTION

Find That One Accused Was in Army, Another in Navy.

Two more names have been ordered stricken from the War Department's lists of alleged deserters and the charge of desertion set aside, as the result of information that the men were in the service during the war.

Angelos Hepana, who served in the navy, was said to have given different addresses to the draft board and the navy enlistment office. John C. Baker, listed by the local board for Division 147, served in the army, but according to the War Department's statement failed to notify the local board of his entrance into the military service.



ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE LAST WEEK OF THE SEMI-ANNUAL SALE

AVEDON TAKES ADVANTAGE OF THE MOMENT TO STATE THAT IN ARRANGING THE ITEMS AND PRICES GIVEN BELOW, THE BASIC THOUGHT WAS TO FEATURE MERCHANDISE AND MAKE QUOTATIONS WHICH WOULD LEAVE NO ROOM FOR DOUBT ON THE PART OF THE PERSON WHO VISITS THE ESTABLISHMENT TO MAKE A SELECTION.

BLOUSES

FOR SLEEVELESS GUIMPE DRESSES, DAINTY SHORT SLEEVE BLOUSES OF FRENCH VOILE, DIMITY OR NET. FORMERLY UP TO $6.95.

Now $2.95

VOILE BLOUSES, HAND-MADE OR MACHINE-MADE, TRIMMED WITH REAL ANTIQUE FILET. FORMERLY UP TO $7.95.

Now $3.95

FROCKS

DOTTED SWISS, EMBROIDERED ORGANDIE, GINGHAM, LINEN OR VOILE. FORMERLY UP TO $35.00.

Now $7.95

SILK FROCKS OF ROSHANARA CRÊPE, CANTON CRÊPE, GEORGETTE AND SUMMER SILK. FORMERLY UP TO $59.50.

Now $25.00

SKIRTS AND SWEATERS

SLEEVELESS SWEATERS IN WOOL JERSEY, IN CARDINAL RED, WHITE, BLACK AND NAVY. FORMERLY UP TO $9.75.

Now $5.95

FLANNEL SKIRTS OF FINEST QUALITY IN THREE MODELS, INDISPENSIBLE FOR MID-SUMMER WEAR. FORMERLY UP TO $11.75.

Now $7.95

WRAPS AND SUITS

WRAPS OR COATS FOR COOL EVENINGS, FOR SHORE OR TRAVEL. FORMERLY UP TO $49.50.

Now $15.00

SUITS OF NAVY TRICOTINE, SILK SHANTUNG, WORSTED JERSEY, IN BLACK OR NAVY, EXQUISITELY MAN-TAILORED. FORMERLY UP TO $55.00.

Now $16.50

AVEDON

448 Fifth Ave. at Fortieth St.

$1,269,630,104 IN '19

Increase of $141,908,269 Over 1918 Personal Collection Reported by Revenue Bureau.

5,332,760 RETURNS FILED

New York Leads the List With a Tax of $399,792,351, or 31 Per Cent. of the Total.

65 RETURNS OF $1,000,000

Pennsylvania Yielded $128,195,161 and Illinois $99,398,236—Average Tax Was $238.08.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—New York paid a far higher aggregate tax on personal income for the year 1919 than any other State, the Bureau of Internal Revenue announced tonight. The total tax paid was $399,792,351 or 31¼ per cent. of the total tax collected in the United States. The next highest aggregate tax was paid by Pennsylvania—$128,195,161, or a little more than 10 per cent. of the total.

In addition, the total net income reported from New York on personal incomes was much greater than that of any other State. The amount was $3,434,343,179. Pennsylvania came next with $1,338,002,395 and Illinois third with $1,662,796,441 on which a total tax of $99,398,236 was paid. The only other States reporting aggregate net incomes of more than $1,000,000,000 were Massachusetts, $1,090,808,058, and Ohio, $1,075,115,926.

The average individual's income in New York, calculated on the total basis of returns, was $5,030.62, and the average tax $585.27. Only 683,085 of the 10,385,227 persons in the State (according to the 1920 census) reported their personal income. If every individual had reported his or her income, the per capita net income would have been $330.89, and the average tax $38.49.

The New York returns for 1919 show an increase in the aggregate income over 1918, for in 1918 the net income was $2,719,713,784, the total tax yield $354,363,417, and the number of persons reporting personal incomes 559,753. Figures for 1917 were: Aggregate net income, $2,774,035,148; tax yield, $251,785,785; number of persons reporting, 489,-

National Total Is $1,269,630,104.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue states that the number of personal returns filed in the United States for the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1919, was 5,332,760. The total amount of net income reported by these returns was $19,859,491,448, and the tax (normal tax and surtax) amounted to $1,269,630,104.

As compared with 1918, these figures show a growth of 907,646 in the number of returns filed, and an increase in the total net income reported amounting to $3,934,552,093, likewise an increase of $141,908,269 in the total tax.

The average net income per return for 1919 was $3,724.05, the average amount of tax $238.08, and the average tax rate 6.39 per cent.

There were filed 65 returns of net income of $1,000,000 and over, 189 returns of net income of $500,000 to $1,000,000, 425 returns of net incomes of from $300,000 to $500,000, 1,864 returns of net incomes of $150,000 to $300,000, 2,983 returns of net incomes of $100,000 to $150,000, 13,320 returns of net income from $50,000 to $100,000, 37,477 returns of net income from $25,000 to $50,000, 162,485 returns of net income from $10,000 to $25,000, 438,851 returns of net income from $5,000 to $10,000, 1,180,488 returns of net income from $3,000 to $5,000, 1,569,741 returns of net income from $2,000 to $3,000, and 1,924,872 returns of net income from $1,000 to $2,000.

2,858,597 Joint Returns.

The number of joint returns of husbands and wives, with or without dependent children, and of husbands whose wives, though living with them, filed separate returns, was 2,858,597.

Wives making separate returns from husbands totalled 58,534; single men, heads of families, 362,797; single women, heads of families, 88,595; single men, all other, 1,602,277; single women, all other, 361,960.

The District of Columbia is second in the percentage of population, according to the 1920 census, filing returns, 13.40 per cent. The District of Columbia reports also the highest per capita net income, $380.27. Its average net income per return, however, $2,838.80, is low. Only two States, Montana, reporting an average net income per return of $2,544.56; Nevada, reporting an average net income of $2,389.85, and the Territory of Alaska, reporting an average net income per return of $2,000.85, are lower in this respect. Alaska, however, reports the highest percentage of population filing returns, 17.17 per cent., with a per capita net income, $343.58, the second highest.

While only 1.45 per cent. of the population of North Carolina filed returns, the average net income per return, $4,446.20, is second highest of all the States, following New York.

States and Territories.	Returns. Number.	Net Income. Amount.	Tax. Amount.	Average net income per return.	Average amount of tax per return.
Alabama	40,789	$153,870,985	$4,668,485	$3,372.23	$114.45
Alaska	9,427	18,962,084	327,783	2,000.85	37.96
Arizona	20,485	61,434,547	1,816,899	2,997.52	88.65
Arkansas	33,356	122,704,241	4,227,672	3,696.50	126.29
California	298,730	961,170,941	46,963,859	3,678.85	182.65
Colorado	87,526	191,001,990	7,196,583	3,530.37	135.10
Connecticut	110,409	347,929,974	16,833,829	3,151.28	152.47
Delaware	16,059	62,801,249	7,495,433	3,916.84	466.74
District of Columbia	58,016	166,286,104	8,170,853	2,838.80	139.40
Florida	31,107	107,362,976	4,363,080	3,451.40	140.26
Georgia	56,930	219,471,959	9,134,002	3,724.28	155.00
Hawaii	8,126	33,164,396	2,145,194	4,076.25	263.67
Idaho	21,448	85,473,540	1,470,922	3,952.82	66.77
Illinois	432,229	1,662,796,441	99,398,236	3,938.14	235.41
Indiana	130,383	417,323,251	13,541,245	3,200.72	103.85
Iowa	133,786	527,163,084	15,997,707	3,940.65	118.16
Kansas	76,451	264,971,649	9,128,315	3,465.90	119.52
Kentucky	59,332	215,977,422	7,595,884	3,640.15	128.01
Louisiana	52,971	201,753,809	12,886,655	3,915.96	243.73
Maine	34,573	112,562,525	4,468,574	3,255.32	129.24
Maryland	116,273	396,972,773	22,630,994	3,425.92	194.67
Massachusetts	298,367	1,090,808,058	68,586,988	3,655.53	322.64
Michigan	181,441	665,475,193	35,998,378	3,663.26	208.03
Minnesota	133,914	483,920,682	16,696,465	3,098.28	126.67
Mississippi	23,904	101,362,053	5,634,901	4,253.19	235.72
Missouri	125,248	470,443,311	22,146,510	3,756.69	176.82
Montana	42,368	108,380,697	2,413,468	2,544.56	56.96
Nebraska	57,844	207,457,593	6,539,003	3,291.10	95.91
Nevada	8,740	20,887,183	435,002	2,389.85	49.77
New Hampshire	25,601	78,585,318	2,311,530	3,068.84	109.83
New Jersey	231,757	828,428,672	47,321,422	3,574.06	204.18
New Mexico	10,787	31,587,900	774,470	2,926.51	72.00
New York	683,085	3,486,343,179	399,792,351	5,030.62	585.27
North Carolina	37,185	161,613,467	10,910,348	4,346.20	293.30
North Dakota	37,378	80,190,949	1,380,509	2,929.35	49.70
Ohio	506,209	1,075,115,926	86,566,315	3,487.14	183.27
Oklahoma	61,560	243,184,301	12,207,129	3,937.06	198.49
Oregon	49,963	166,840,606	8,232,437	3,347.37	165.77
Pennsylvania	539,172	1,338,002,395	128,195,161	3,408.94	237.76
Rhode Island	39,288	144,109,811	11,234,132	3,658.60	281.30
South Carolina	37,286	142,588,833	6,762,029	3,523.56	139.21
South Dakota	38,614	133,174,792	3,124,086	3,448.87	88.91
Tennessee	60,789	193,909,353	9,082,054	3,817.94	178.82
Texas	176,547	643,172,201	33,302,209	3,643.67	193.98
Utah	21,164	61,918,436	1,270,543	2,925.41	60.03
Vermont	13,569	46,204,506	2,074,804	3,405.15	152.91
Virginia	75,966	247,658,373	9,020,257	3,290.12	118.74
Washington	114,322	325,920,732	11,615,795	2,850.90	101.61
West Virginia	45,168	147,949,992	5,319,197	3,276.58	117.76
Wisconsin	105,793	337,851,844	10,901,097	3,193.51	103.04
Wyoming	18,249	53,468,950	1,444,063	2,859.28	78.70
Total	5,332,760	19,859,491,448	1,269,630,104	3,724.05	238.08

Analysis of $1,000,000 Incomes.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—People who are making $1,000,000 or more net income are paying the Government practically two-thirds of it in taxes, according to the preliminary statistics of income for 1919 issued tonight by the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Individuals having $1,000,000 or more net income paid $99,026,996 in income taxes to the Federal Government during 1919 on an aggregate net income of $152,650,245. There were 65 of these taxpayers paying an average of $1,523,492 each, the average rate of tax being 64.87 per cent.

Individuals with net incomes of $1,000,000 or more mounted from 60 in 1914 to 120 in 1915 and then to 206 in 1916. From that year they have decreased annually, there having been 141 in 1917, 67 in 1918 and 65 in 1919.

The preliminary statistics issued tonight do not show the taxes in classes above $1,000,000, but the net income of individuals in the class from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 is given as $41,668,483, from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 as $22,106,906 and $2,000,000 and over as $88,874,856. The 1918 returns showed the 67 individuals with net incomes of $1,000,000 or more to have included 1 with a net income of $5,000,000 or more, 2 with net incomes of $4,000,000 to $5,000,000, 4 with net incomes of $3,000,000 to $4,000,000, 11 with net incomes of $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, 16 with net incomes of $1,400,000 to $2,000,000, and 33 with net incomes of $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

Of the 65 individuals who had $1,000,000 or more net income in 1919, those with $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 received $22,145,129 from personal service and business and $27,609,495 from property and had $8,086,141 general deductions; those with $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 received $17,252,926 from personal service and business and $8,551,388 from property and had $2,697,406 general deductions, and those with $2,000,000 and over received $29,262,528 from personal service and business and $82,427,362 from property and had $22,815,034 general deductions.

BUT HOUSE IS DARK

Hundreds Are Attracted by Flashing Sign to Find Forty-Fourth St. Theatre Closed.

INQUIRY STARTS TODAY

F. C. Quimby and "Tex" Rickard Are Among the Witnesses Called by U. S. Attorney.

Electric signs announced the Dempsey-Carpentier fight films as "now showing" at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre last night and hundreds of persons were attracted to the theatre, only to find the house dark and the box office closed. There was no announcement at the theatre as to when the pictures would be shown, and the producer, F. C. Quimby, was not to be found. The latest information was that given out at the box office Saturday night that there would be a showing at 10:30 this morning.

Mr. Quimby, whose plan to produce the picture has stirred up a Grand Jury investigation by Colonel William Hayward, the Federal Prosecutor, into possible violations of the law covering interstate transportation of fight films, was absent all day and last evening from his home at 574 West End Avenue, and his offices in the Fitzgerald Building were closed. Since the first announcement that the film was to be shown, Mr. Quimby has said that he would have to keep his plans a secret. Tex Rickard, whose name appears on the posters in front of the theatre, insists that he has no interest in the film in this State, and that he knows nothing of Mr. Quimby's plans.

The Grand Jury investigation is scheduled to start today and Mr. Quimby and Mr. Rickard are among the witnesses who have been subpoenaed. The purpose of the inquiry is to learn who, if anybody, brought films into this State. One of the lines that the Federal prosecutor, it is believed, will follow is the showing of films at two hospitals for disabled soldiers in this State.

Mr. Quimby said Friday that he had not transported or caused to be transported any films to this State and that the film shown at the hospitals was probably one which he had given to a welfare worker, whose name he had forgotten, in New Jersey. Those in charge of the Fox Hills and Polyclinic hospitals assert that the film was never in their hands and that a person who said he was Mr. North and represented Mr. Quimby put on the performances. These performances were private exhibitions, and, as such, were said not to be in violation of the law. Federal authorities say, however, that if these films were used in public exhibitions bringing them into the State would be a violation.

Neither the Federal nor State authorities have any authority to stop the showings here, it was said, but if any showing is given today it would be prima facie evidence of the transportation of the films, and Colonel Hayward's representatives are watching today's developments at the theatre closely.

One of the electric signs in front of the theatre was flashing "Dempsey-Carpentier" in red and white letters last night. Another, which announced "Now Showing Original Dempsey-Carpentier Pictures," was not lighted. Three-sheets on the theatre billboard promised "five reels of terrific action."

About 200 persons were in front of the theatre at 8 o'clock, but when the box office failed to open they left. The signs, which could be seen from Broadway, attracted many others throughout the evening. A number of persons went into the theatre and looked in vain back-stage for some one who could give them information as to the opening.



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UNDERLYING its beauty and silence is a remarkable reserve of strength and durability. The Three-Year Guarantee is an emphatic expression of this reliability of the Rolls-Royce under all conditions. *Full Cabriolet, $16,650*

New York, 785 Fifth Avenue
Works, Springfield, Mass. Ritz-Carlton, Atlantic City

To Patrons Whose Furs We Have In Storage

We beg to remind our patrons that the Summer schedule of reduced prices, submitted for remodeling and repairing furs entrusted to us for storage, will not apply after August 1st.

HJAECKEL & SONS INC.
Where 45th St. crosses Fifth Avenue

Salisbury-Jacobsen
Newark
HATS *and* FURS
Qualité et Superiorité

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), last page.

JAPAN WILL DEMAND FORMAL AGREEMENT

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

timism he has shown regarding the success of the conference.

Unwilling to Bar Causes of Dispute.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Reports from Tokio indicating that the Japanese desire to exclude Shantung from consideration at the Washington conference, but are willing to have the status of the Island of Yap decided by the conference, have not been confirmed in official advices to the State Department. Officials declined to comment on these reports, in the absence of verification.

If Japan desires that either Shantung or Yap shall have a special status at the conference, it is not believed that the Harding Administration would hold up the gathering to insist upon the removal of such qualifications.

On the other hand, if Japan insists that Shantung or Yap be excluded from discussion, a more pessimistic view must be taken. In that case, the only hope of saving the situation apparently lies in the possibility of settling the Yap and Shantung questions before the conference opens, as it may be definitely stated that this Government will never concur in the view that these two points at issue were settled by the treaty of Versailles.

It is the view of the Administration that there can be no comprehensive or lasting agreement on disarmament until the causes of friction in the Far East are removed. Shantung and Yap admittedly are two of the most important issues coming under this category. With those questions unsettled a disarmament conference from the agenda of which Yap and Shantung were excluded would be considered almost farcical.

The United States has made its views with regard to Yap perfectly plain in a series of notes exchanged with the allied Governments, and that view was tacitly recognised by the Council of the League of Nations in its recommendations to the powers that the whole question of mandates be reopened.

There is every reason to believe the United States would support China, if at the disarmament conference she insisted upon bringing up the question of Shantung for discussion. The argument has been advanced that Japan's claim to Shantung is based on practically the same grounds as that of the United States to a voice in the determination of the future status of Yap. This view is seriously questioned here.

Germany acquired her rights in Shantung by treaty with China in March, 1898, following the murder of German citizens in Chinese territory. The Kaiser sought and obtained a 99-year lease on a section of territory in the vicinity of Kiao-Chau. Those rights have never been disputed, though differentiation is made between ceded and leased territory. Germany had a lease but not an outright cession of territory.

An important clause in the leasing treaty was that by which Germany agreed never to sublet any part of the leased territory to another power.

Upon the outbreak of the World War, Japan, invoking the provisions of the Anglo-Japanese alliance which contemplated the keeping of peace in the Far East, served an ultimatum on Germany that her warships must be withdrawn from Chinese and Japanese waters and that the leased area of Shantung must be delivered to Japan, under pain of a declaration of war. Even in this ultimatum, Japan expressed her intention of turning Shantung back to China eventually.

When Germany refused to comply within the specified time, Japan declared war and occupied Shantung. In January, 1915, Japan presented the famous "twenty-one demands" to China, in the form of an ultimatum, the refusal of which was to be followed by an attack. Article I. of the demands provided that China should cede to Japan all rights formerly possessed by Germany in Shantung. To these demands, China acceded under duress, as she declares.

The United States took an active interest in these proceedings. In May, 1915, this Government sent a note to China stating that the United States could not recognize any agreement entered into between China and Japan which might impair the treaty rights of the United States, "the political or territorial integrity of the Republic of China, or the international policy relative to China commonly known as the 'open door' policy."

This note is expected to play an important part in the attitude taken by the United States on the Shantung question if it comes up in the Washington conference.

Since there was provision in the original lease to Germany that no part of the territory should be passed on to another power; since China holds that her declaration of war against Germany wiped out her engagements with Germany, and therefore canceled German rights to Shantung; since she asserts that the twenty-one demands were actively to under duress; and since she has refused to subscribe to the Versailles Treaty provision which surrenders German rights in Shantung to Japan, China has at least four defenses against the claims of Japan to Shantung. This Government is understood to take the view that China may very properly bring up the question of Shantung at the Washington conference if it has not already been settled at that time.

There is a very earnest hope in official circles here that Japan will be able to clear up both these questions before the conference begins. That Japan recognizes her obligations to return Shantung to China is indicated by the language of practically every State document which she has promulgated in regard to that subject. At Paris, too, both Baron Makino and Foreign Minister Uchida made specific statements that it was the policy of Japan to return Shantung to China, and this attitude was clarified by a statement made by President Wilson, quoting these declarations.

In view of this fact, and in view of the fact that progress is being made in the direct negotiations between Ambassador Shidehara and Secretary Hughes on the question of Yap, there is some reason to believe that an early settlement may be reached.

JAPAN IS ENCOURAGED BY WASHINGTON REPLY

Allies Advise Her That Big Conference Is Not Directed Against Her Interests.

TOKIO, July 24 (Associated Press).—The latest communication received by Japan from the American Government is considered to be a formal reply to the Japanese request for information concerning the proposed disarmament and Far Eastern conference at Washington.

The Tokio newspapers quote Foreign Office authorities to the effect that the negotiations between Japan and the United States are progressing favorably on the whole, and that a rapprochment is expected between Japan's conception of the scope of the conference and the American idea. The Washington reply is taken as reassuring on the objects of the conference.

The Jiji Shimpo forecasts that Japan's reply, indicating her participation in the conference, will be forwarded next week. The Kokumin Shimbun is not so optimistic as the others, believing that Japan's desire to keep the questions of Yap and Shantung outside the conference is not favored by Washington.

It is believed that Japan has also received from the Allies word that they do not interpret the proposed conference as in any way directed against the interests of Japan. It is considered unlikely that the participants will be able definitely to arrange the agenda before an official assembling of the Congress, for which the Washington Administration apparently desires to issue invitations as soon as possible. Therefore, the diplomats here express the opinion that Japan may accept with reservations and maintain perfect freedom without being committed in advance to any line of action.

The more moderate tone of public discussion of the subject in Tokio would appear to indicate that word has been passed semi-officially to consider the situation calmly and dispassionately. Whatever the position to which the relations of Japan and the United States have been tending, it is generally believed here that the forthcoming conference will hasten a solution. This belief is taken to explain the intensity and carefulness with which Japan's statesmen are addressing themselves to the new international situation.

Publicists are reverting to their original viewpoint as to the imperative necessity of a permanent and practical understanding with America, which they now deem more urgent than ever because of the uncertainty surrounding the future of the alliance with Great Britain. In all circles here the difficulties in the way of attaining an accord on armaments and the more thorny questions of policies apparently are realized, but in responsible quarters the feeling is that Japan must participate in the conference for her own good.

Kotaro Mochizuki, member of the House of Representatives and diplomatic expert of the Kensi-kai, or Opposition Party, who has been a frequent visitor to the United States, concludes a series of articles on "Rivalry in the Pacific and the Risk of War" by declaring that Japan considers America's expansion of sea power and increased fortifications a menace to her safety. A solution of the Pacific problem, he states, hinges on whether the United States will recognize the rational and legitimate development of Japan in the Far East in return for Japan's recognition of the Monroe Doctrine as defining the special position of the United States in the two Americas.

If Japan wishes to survive, Representative Mochizuki asserts, she must become an industrial nation and must seek raw materials and an outlet for her products chiefly in China, whose development, the writer says, Japan seeks.

The War Minister, Hanzo Yamanashi, is quoted as saying that curtailment of the various armies is hedged in with difficulties. Apparently China cannot be forced to reduce her armies, he said, while France cannot reduce until convinced of the impotency of Germany to strike again. It also must be remembered, he said, that the United States could potentially mobilize at any moment as powerful an army as it did during the World War.

PREDICTS LONDON DISCUSSIONS

Forecast of Exchanges There to Present Dominion Views.

LONDON, July 25.—The London Times, while noting that there will be no meeting in London preliminary to the Washington conference, says it is probable that there will be "preliminary conversations here within the next month between accredited representatives of the powers which will be parties to the Washington conference.

Premiers Hughes and Massey, according to the paper, probably will attend these conversations, thus providing a sensible and practicable compromise between the Dominions' desire for representation in the Pacific discussions and President Harding's opposition to both a preliminary conference in London and postponement of that at Washington until Spring.

It decides that such conversations, though informal, would insure the wishes and feelings of Australia and New Zealand having full weight.

CHINA SEEKS GENERAL POLICY.

Does Not Aim to Bring Up Special Differences, Yen Says.

PEKING, July 24 (Associated Press).—Dr. W. W. Yen, the Foreign Minister, outlining in the Peking Leader today China's policy with regard to the proposed conference on Far Eastern questions and disarmament, says that China does not plan to enter the conference with the primary intention of bringing up questions involving her relations with individual nations, but instead will seek to have worked out general principles which can be applied to individual problems arising in the future course of development in the Pacific.

Touching on the probability of presenting outstanding problems to the conference instead of to the League of Nations, Dr. Yen says that as yet he has no plan, and must await fuller information as to the scope of the conference.

China, he declares, does not want special privileges and opportunities, but fair treatment, with opportunities equal to those of other nations. Dr. Yen says he believes that a friendly give-and-take spirit on the part of the interested nations will result in basic principles being applied to the Pacific which will remove international friction and the consequent danger of war.

COUNTRYSIDE JOINS PRESIDENT IN CAMP

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

by the warring nations. He commended President Harding for his proposal of the disarmament conference and quoted approvingly Joseph Cook's statement that the nineteenth century was one of nationalism and the twentieth century will be one of internationalism. Narrow nationalism the Bishop condemned and said that Christ was the greatest cosmopolitan in the history of the world.

Following the sermon, the President shook hands with the people from the neighborhood who attended the services.

Dinner followed, and soon afterward the President started for home, passing through groups of country people who gathered in automobiles from far and wide to get a glimpse of him. He was accompanied on the return trip by a squad of Maryland State police, as well as his Secret Service men.

The camping party probably will move on tomorrow to Keyser's Ridge, and from there to other points in the Western Maryland mountains. Edsel Ford will return home tomorrow, and the younger Firestones may leave the camping party soon, but Mr. Edison, Mr. Ford and Mr. Firestone expect to stay out ten days or so longer.

Fire Scare at the Camp.

BIG POOL, Md., July 24.—During this morning there was a moment of excitement in the President's camp when a big supply truck caught fire from the gasoline range which formed part of its equipment. When discovered, the flames had nearly reached the gasoline tank and threatened to endanger a dozen limousines in which the party had come into camp and which were clustered about the neighborhood of the fire.

The sensation was short-lived, however, for camp attachés quickly formed themselves into a fire company and put out the blaze with fire extinguishers and water from the creek.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—President Harding returned to Washington by automobile at 8 o'clock tonight from the camp near Big Pool.



Departments
At All Offices

Commercial Banking (foreign and domestic)
Personal Checking Accounts
Personal Trust Department
Corporate Trust Department
Securities Service
Care of Securities

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

Downtown Office: 16 Wall Street
Fifth Avenue Office: at 42nd Street
Fifty-Seventh Street Office: at Madison Avenue
Paris Office: 3 & 5 Place Vendome

In his efforts to popularize the potato in France, Parmentier appealed to the king.

The monarch promised his aid and gave it in a rather unique way:

He wore a potato blossom as a buttonhole bouquet whenever he appeared in public.

At CHILDS the potato is popularized in several ways; for instance, by making it into a piquant salad.

Rich, creamy potato salad with a dash of onion to give it zest.

Childs

LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

Delicious! Why? Because it's toasted to seal in the flavor. It's toasted.

The American Tobacco Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock and a Dash of Lemon will quench the most irritating thirst

REIS UNION SUITS
REIS
MAN'S CLOSEST FRIEND

THIS DAY at Wanamaker's

Just as a Mirror Gives Back Your Image

so do the plants, leaves, clouds, storms, the sunrise and sunset, speak daily to our eyes, ears and senses some helpful message if we care to take it.

Every rock the basis of strength, a blossoming tree, perfumed flower, withered leaf, broken limbs in the forest after a stormy night, have suggestions for us for our profit and pleasure.

Nature as well as art are untiring teachers.

This fourteen-story storage magazine of the world's confections is a vast school to many who care to study it.

(Signed)

John Wanamaker

July 25, 1921.

Provident Home-makers Will Keep Tuesday Open

for the first—fullest—and finest survey of

The Wanamaker Great August Sale of Furniture

Unlimited range of choice from a collection of good furniture that is without counterpart except in our Philadelphia store at prices that take us back to good old pre-war days.

This will be the significance of attending the Sale on the first of its courtesy days, July 26—tomorrow.

It is why so many folks, from among the hundreds who will make long journeys to attend it, from far and lonesome corners of the continent as well as from urban centers where local sales of furniture are even then being held, will make it a point to be present here on the first day.

Nothing can quite match the pleasure of the sight, no benefit quite match the benefit of selection, when that vast and finely arranged display lies spread before you in its impressive entirety, before the pieces have commenced to move out.

Everybody has Furniture longings—This sale can satisfy them!

Viewed and reviewed to your heart's content, not a specimen will be found, among the different pieces shown on the three floors devoted to the Sale, that is not a credit to the store—and to its purchaser—in its quality and its looks.

Not a price-ticket but bears a figure HONESTLY lowered from the market rate.

If the longing be to purchase within a certain limit of price, know this for a fact: This Furniture Sale, starting July 26, offers greater values than at any other time or any other place.

Should your longing be for something finer in quality than the average, different in appearance from the commonplace furnishings of the homes of the million, superior in construction to that "cheap" furniture which is never inexpensive, even a glance around the floors here will convince you that, judged even by the exacting Wanamaker standards, we have—

Better values than at any time before

More than half the stock is offered at one-third and one-half less than standard prices.

Even in the half price groups are matched suites of living room, dining room and bed room furniture.

In all, the stock includes more than $1,000,000 worth of fine Wanamaker furniture, with several hundred thousand dollars worth of special purchases and $200,000 more on call to come in during the month.

Even Belmaison reproductions on Fourth Gallery—very unusual stocks—are included in the sale.

Broadway at Ninth, New York.

INVESTMENT

Over a long term of years and year by year mortgage loans on real estate have proven the most stable, conservative and the best income paying investments of the greatest investors. This is the lesson of the Lockwood Committee's investigation. Apply it to your own investments, and while you're about it get the best—6½% Guaranteed Mortgages.

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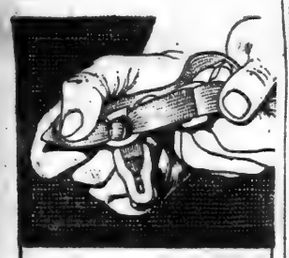
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Brooklyn
44 Court St., Brooklyn
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
383 E. 149th St., N. Y.
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The Aristocrat of Pearls

THE list of distinguished women in this country and in Europe, who wear Técla Pearls, embraces names all the way from the Social Blue Book, to the Almanach de Gotha.

The choice of aristocrats and the aristocrat of choice!

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There Isn't Anything To Go Wrong

You get leg comfort and constant satisfaction when you buy Ivory Garters. There's no metal to rust or rot the fabric—or to bend out of shape; no hot, heavy pads that pull the elastic. Ivories are light as a silk sock, but they're built to stand up months and months longer than any garter you ever wore. That's because they're "all garter"—absolutely guaranteed to give satisfaction or you get a new pair or your money back. Ask for Ivories.

IVORY GARTER CO.
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Single Grips 35c and up


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This Week's Specials

For the Business Man

in our completely equipped Commercial Stationery Department.

TYPEWRITING TABLETS
Special 23c
100 sheets of excellent quality white paper to a pad. Size 8½ x 11 inches.

STAFFORD'S COMMERCIAL INK
Special 29c ½ pint
Our Usual Price 37c
Blue-black.

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FIXED BY HARDING

He Orders the Number of Regular Army Units Cut and the Force Put on War Basis.

USE FOR SURPLUS OFFICERS

He Orders They Be Sent to National Guard to Have It Ready in Peace for Emergency.

WEEKS HOPES FOR ECONOMY

He Wants Troops at Permanent Posts, Making Possible the Sale of War Cantonments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—"For the first time in the history of the country the President has promulgated a military policy for the United States," said the Secretary of War today in giving to the press the text of a formal memorandum to General John J. Pershing, the Chief of Staff, containing President Harding's interpretation of the Act of June 4, 1920, in which Congress provided for a peace-time organization of the national defense. "The Act of June 4," added Secretary Weeks, "as thus officially interpreted by the constitutional Commander-in-Chief, definitely settles the national military policy."

The President interprets the law as meaning that future wars, like those of the past, are to be fought mainly by citizen soldiers serving temporarily. The Regular Army he holds, should be maintained ready for action and in event of war should be reinforced by a National Guard and an organized reserve already mobilized for immediate action and as near full strength as possible.

By the President's direction, Secretary Weeks instructs General Pershing to have the Regular Army concentrated into a limited number of organizations, each of effective military strength, and assigned to the various "corps areas" into which the country has been divided geographically. Through the reduction of the number of regiments this will entail many Regular Army officers will be released from service with troops, and these will be assigned to train the National Guard, the Organized Reserves, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Citizens' Training Corps. There will also be a surplus of enlisted men, and these will be assigned to assist in training the non-regular organizations.

The new military policy appears to follow that of Great Britain, France and some other nations in keeping soldiers from the same general neighborhoods in the same organizations.

Weeks Outlines New Policy.

The memorandum of the Secretary of War follows:

"The Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, marks an epoch in our military legislation. This law provides for an army of the United States which shall include the Regular Army, the National Guard when in the service of the United States and the Organized Reserves, composed of the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps. It directs that the army of the United States as a whole shall always be formed into a sufficient number of divisions and other units to constitute the framework for a complete and immediate mobilization in the event of serious national emergency. It prescribes the maintenance in the regular army of certain specified numbers of officers and enlisted men—the number of the latter being restricted by the act of June 30, 1921. It authorizes sufficient officers and enlisted men of the National Guard to maintain that force properly organized at the strength authorized by law. It establishes decentralized control and administration of the military establishment through the formation of Corps Areas based upon the distribution of military population.

"The law further provides such number of Reserve Officers as may qualify by appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and such number of enlisted reservists as may qualify for enlistment in the Enlisted Reserve Corps. It contemplates the organization of reserve officers and enlisted men into localized units of the Organized Reserves. It provides for the voluntary incorporation of veteran officers and enlisted men of the World War into either the National Guard or the Organized Reserves.

"An essential part of the system is the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Citizens' Training Camps for voluntary military training through which the great organizations of citizen officers and non-commissioned officers which were developed during the recent war may be perpetuated and kept ready for possible future emergencies. Available officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army may be assigned appropriate duties in connection with the National Guard, the Organized Reserves, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Training Camps. Citizen officers are to join with Regular officers on the General Staff in the preparation of policies relating to the organization and training of the National Guard and the Organized Reserves.

Leaves Details to President.

"An important feature of this new law is that while Congress prescribes the general plan of the army of the United States, and provides the personnel deemed necessary for its formation, the details of military organization are left to the Executive. It is, therefore, incumbent upon me as Secretary of War to acquaint you with the President's interpretation of the general intent of the law, and to make certain decisions as to the executive policy to be followed in organizing our military forces.

"An examination of the statute shows that the new law is based on the idea that in the future, as in the past, great wars are to be fought in the main by armies composed of citizen soldiers temporarily drawn into active military service. We still have the conception of a small regular army in time of peace, reinforced upon the outbreak of war by such additional citizen forces as the particular emergency may require. This is our traditional mode of military establishment. Both during the World War and the Civil War existing units were extemporized or materially reorganized upon the occurrence of an emergency, the new law provides that they shall be allocated territorially, that their officers and men shall be assigned to local units, and that as funds become available provision shall be made for the training of these officers and men. In other words, the war force required for immediate mobilization in the event of emergency is to be constituted in time of peace and filled as far as practicable through the enrolment or enlistment of qualified volunteers.

"Under such a system it is reasonable to expect that the units of the National Guard will be maintained at sufficient strength to be available as a first reinforcement of the regular army, and that the units of the organized reserves will at least include a corps of officers, non-commissioned officers and specialists, organized and trained to receive and train the recruits required in an emergency demanding large forces.

"It is with the requirements of this larger war establishment in view that the peace organization of the regular army must be determined. The law provides a limited number of regular enlisted men and a number of regular officers in excess of the number required for service with the regular army proper. This provision shows clearly the intent of Congress that a portion of the officers authorized are to be employed in the organization, administration and development of the National Guard, the Organized Reserves, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Citizens' Training Camps. It is the President's desire that the regular army shall be so organized as to carry out this intent of Congress to the fullest extent. The regular army should, therefore, be formed in a limited number of organizations, each at effective military strength, with the view of releasing the maximum number of selected officers and enlisted men for service with these other branches of the army of the United States.

Wants Units "Out of Commission."

"As the regular army contains more regiments and other units than can be maintained at effective strength with the authorized enlisted personnel, you are directed to retain a suitable number of units at an enlisted strength effective for immediate military service and to place the units thus rendered surplus 'out of commission' until such time as Congress shall authorize an increase in the enlisted strength of the regular army.

"You will assign to the organizations retained 'in commission' a sufficient number of officers to make them effective for immediate military service, leaving officers not required for service with regular organization or otherwise to be employed, under your direction, in the development of the National Guard, the organized reserve and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

"As the law provides for a military expansion by reinforcement of the regular army from the organized citizen forces, the President directs that these forces shall be developed to the fullest extent and that the maximum practical number of carefully selected officers of the regular army be employed for that purpose. The retention in the regular army of skeletonized military units ineffective for immediate military service is not deemed advisable.

"The organization of the regular army into a limited number of effective military units will not only release a greater proportion of officers for duty with other portions of the army of the United States, but will facilitate great economies in the maintenance of the peace establishment. So far as practicable it is my desire that the regular army should be quartered in permanent military posts where suitable shelter for officers and men is now provided. This will reduce the number of occupied wartime cantonments to a minimum and will avoid the necessity of expending large sums for their maintenance or renewal.

"As I interpret the intent of Congress in providing for the division of the country into corps areas, their primary object is to form a decentralized organization for the promotion and development of the National Guard, the Organized Reserves and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. It is my desire, therefore, that this function should be especially emphasized by the War Department. The corps area commanders should be liberally supplied with competent officers to assist them in the performance of their duties, and should be held responsible for the development of the national military resources within their several areas as prescribed by law."

STARVATION TALE DOUBTED.

Man Found Unconscious Subject to Fainting Spells, Acquaintances Say.

Arthur Challis, 55, who told police early yesterday that he was starving when he was discovered unconscious on the street, had recovered sufficiently yesterday afternoon to be discharged from Bellevue Hospital.

At his home, 254 West Twenty-first Street, his wife refused to make any statement in regard to the case. Fellow-roomers at the house said that Challis had gone out for a walk after he returned from the hospital. They scouted his starvation explanation, saying that he had suffered from vertigo for several years and that he had fainted on the street several times.

It was said at the house that he had been working in a Third Avenue restaurant until three days ago. His acquaintances said he often put fanciful aspects on the causes for the fainting spells which he had frequently.

WOMAN KILLED BY FALL.

Another Woman's Skull Fractured in Similar Accident.

Mrs. Albert Hunter, 43 years old, either fell or jumped to her death from a window in her hoom on the fourth floor of 445 West 153d Street yesterday morning. Tenants who heard the crash of the body called Dr. N. W. Nelson, whose office is in the house, but he could no nothing. She lived with her husband and a sister.

At the Hunter apartment last night it was denied that Mrs. Hunter had leaped from the window. It was said she had been ill and, unable to sleep, had gone to the window and accidentally fallen out.

Catherine Garvis, 33 years old, is in the Reception Hospital, because of a fractured skull, having fallen from a rear window of her home on the second floor of 233 East 81st Street. Neighbors said Mrs. Garvis had been ill a long time.

MILLINER HUNTS A HOME.

Evicted Woman Had Guarded Furniture on Sidewalk Two Days.

Wholly unguarded, a pile of furniture stood in front of 206 West Twenty-third Street yesterday afternoon, a mute witness to the plight of its evicted owner.

After walking sentinel duty more than twenty-four hours over her furniture, the owner, Mrs. Ann McDonnell, was absent from her post yesterday. Neighbors said she was probably looking for a place to move her millinery establishment which she had conducted at the place before she got into arrears in her rent.

The city was expected to move the furniture today and store it for Mrs. McDonnell until she found a place, persons living nearby said. Mrs. McDonnell was evicted Friday. The property is owned by Mrs. Maria S. Simpson, 362 West Thirtieth Street.

Captures a White Ground Hog.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, July 24.—Gordon Cowan, who resides near Andes, Delaware County, has captured a rare species of groundhog. The animal is white. It is the first white groundhog taken in this section of the country in many years.

TIFFANY & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET

CLOCKS BRONZES LAMPS
CHINA AND GLASS

McCutcheon's

Beginning Today, Monday

A Most Unusual Sale of Lingerie Lovely Examples of French and Madeira Work

In anticipation of your Summer and Autumn needs we are featuring the following assortments.

At Reductions of about 25%

French and Madeira Nightgowns. Of unusual quality Nainsook. Hand made and embroidered.

French Nightgowns. Of finest quality Nainsook. Hand made and lace-trimmed.

French Chemises. Both straight and envelope. Lace-trimmed or embroidered models.

French Drawer. Elaborately embroidered or lace-trimmed.

Very Special

Philippine Nightgowns. Of unusual quality Nainsook. Hand made and embroidered—*$1.95* to *8.75*.

Philippine Envelope Chemises of Nainsook. Embroidered . . *$1.95* to *4.95*.

SECOND FLOOR

Fifth Avenue New York



34th and 33d Streets

Reg. Trade Mark

McCutcheon's

July Clearance Sale *of* Cotton Dress Fabrics

Final Week

CONTINUING throughout the month of July we are placing on sale practically our entire remaining stock of fine Imported and American Dress Cottons at considerable reduction from the former prices.

Prices range: 50c, 75c, 95c, $1.25 and 1.50 yard

The collection includes Dotted Swiss, Organdies, Voiles, Tissues; Ginghams, Shirtings, English Prints, Tropical Prints, Sateens, Homespuns, French, English and Swiss Novelties, Fancy White Fabrics, etc.

Sale of Remnants

All remnants of McCutcheon Fabrics such as Ginghams, Crepes, Swisses, Voiles, Organdies, Linens, Prints, Sateens, White Materials and French Novelty Fabrics, in practical lengths, will be marked at about one-half price to close out.

Fifth Avenue New York



34th and 33d Streets

Reg. Trade Mark

Federated Engineers Development Corp.
154 Ogden Av., Jersey City.

Founded by a group of America's foremost industrial and technical experts who serve on its Advisory Council.

The chief engineer of the world's greatest electrical corporation, the editor of the nation's leading scientific magazine, the head of a great sales organization, a group of engineers whose own devices have made fortunes for large concerns, are among the founders who deserve the credit for placing this scientific institution at the service of American inventors and manufacturers.

We develop and market worthwhile inventions and design, build and install automatic machinery for manufacturers entirely on our own capital.

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Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), last page.

Saks
METROPOLITAN CLOTHES *for* MEN

Phenomenal values are offered today in

THE SEMI-ANNUAL SALE *of*

MEN'S SUITS

Former Prices: $55, $53, $50, $48, $45 and $43

Now $33

THIS remarkable event embraces a most complete kept-up-to-the-minute range of the season's best models and materials. All brand new garments, carefully made in our own workrooms this season by our own tailors—a sufficient guarantee that they were made right, and tailored and finished right, even to the most infinitesimal detail.

SPLENDID SELECTION FROM WHICH TO CHOOSE, INCLUDING SMART TWO AND THREE BUTTON, SINGLE AND DOUBLE-BREASTED MODELS.

They are indeed far beyond the bounds of comparison!

SMALL CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS — FIFTH FLOOR

BROADWAY Saks & Company at 34th STREET

Macy's Macy's

Hand Boarded Cowhide Bags

3-Piece Model $9.94 Tan or Black 5-Piece Model $14.74

"A"



Both these bags are excellent values. The material is the finest hand-boarded cowhide, and the workmanship is the best. Both bags have solid brass locks and catches.

Either bag will stand up under the most severe usage and retain its smart appearance for a long time.

At $9.94—3-piece model, as illustrated "*A*," with sewed-on corner reinforcements. Size 18x13x9 inches.

At $14.74—5-piece model, as illustrated "*B*," with those extra touches which denote the most careful designing and finishing, such as sewed-in frame, full leather lining, with three pockets, and marked attention to detail throughout. Size 18x13x10 inches.

"B"



"MACY'S Quality Luggage At Lowest-in-the-City Prices."

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ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The design of The Annalist is to give clear and concise expositions of economic conditions and to note the developments in the chief monetary and industrial markets of the world. Its service to the business community is widely recognized. Records of bond and stock markets, Federal Reserve Bank statements, Gold holdings, Open Security Market, charts showing stock fluctuations, food cost of living, &c. THE ANNALIST. Published by The New York Times Company. Out today. 10 cents at news stands. $5 a year by mail.

RUM SHIP INBOUND

Federal Agents Learn of Tip That Whisky Smuggler Is Due Off Coast Aug. 1.

EFFORTS TO SIGNAL CRAFT

Evidence Piling Up That Two Big Liquor Syndicates Are Operating Along the Seaboard.

Evidence of at least two gigantic whisky-smuggling rings, one having headquarters in New York City and the other in Atlantic City, operating extensively between the Bahama and Bimini Islands and points along the Atlantic Coast with vessels of British registry, continued to pile up yesterday, resulting, it is reported, in agents of nearly every branch of the Government service combining to stop the illegal traffic and run down the conspirators. Persistent reports, apparently well founded, that the revenue men several times recently have been outwitted by the smugglers and "bootleggers" have had the effect of putting the Government sleuths on their mettle to see that the rumored past performances of the "rings" are not repeated.

Information last night was that word had gone out among the "bootleggers" along the Long Island coast that a fourth vessel, flying the British flag, to sail from the Bahamas in the last three weeks for the vicinity of Montauk Point, was now on the way and is expected on Aug. 1 with between 15,000 and 20,000 cases of choice Scotch and Irish whiskies and Jamaica rum. The word went out as a secret "tip" to the patrons of smugglers. It was said, but in some way was also received by Government agents.

The fact that the Government agents had learned of the expected visit of the vessel was reported to the whisky syndicate representatives, it was said, with the result that every effort is now being made to get in touch with the craft and have her anchor beyond the three-mile limit off some other and more secluded point along the coast, where the transfer of the cargo to smaller craft for transport to shore may be accomplished with less danger of detection and capture.

It was said that the craft likely was

Twenty Government agents were reported to be stationed in the vicinity of Montauk Point and several patrol boats are on duty there day and night.

Fishermen abandoned fishing altogether during the period of unloading the cargoes of the "booze" vessels, it was said last night, and they found the handling of the contraband goods far more profitable than fishing. Denial has repeatedly been made by fishermen that they had seen or heard of any whisky runners along the coast. The last vessel to anchor off Montauk Point is said to have kept nearly every fishing smack in that vicinity busy for four days. The whisky, it is reported, is sold at about $25 a case, and aboard the vessel, and the fishermen receive $15 a case for transportation of the goods from the vessel to some point along the coast, where it is transferred to waiting automobile trucks. These trucks remain in hiding in the woods in the daytime and proceed to the water's edge at night just in time to meet the incoming cargoes. Virtually all the transportation of the stuff is carried on at night, it is said.

The whisky is delivered by the small craft to various points in the vicinity of Montauk Point and Greenport—the many small inlets and harbors offering a safe retreat. Five-ton trucks are used in transporting the liquors from the point of landing to New York City and other places.

Some owners of fishing smacks found the smuggling game so profitable, it was said, that they became greedy and overloaded their craft. One man, whose craft had a capacity for only five or six cases, took on twenty cases. The sea was a little rough and the boat was so far down in the water that the Captain was swept overboard and almost lost his life. Ten cases of the precious cargo were lost. Many similar incidents have occurred in that vicinity, it is said.

It was said in Atlantic City last night that exposure of the operations of an international liquor smuggling "ring" was expected to follow the seizure of the British schooner Pocomoke on Saturday. Several persons are under surveillance, and arrests soon are expected. Federal agents said they were closing in on those "higher up" in the liquor syndicate, who are said to be men of wealth and influence.

It was asserted that there was reason to believe that the directing genius of this organization, with agents in many cities, was the President of a bank in one of the largest cities of the country.

Collector of Customs Elliott Rapp, Atlantic City, said last night that a mysterious three-masted schooner was lying off Atlantic City, but that when revenue officers went out to her in the afternoon they found she was beyond the three-mile limit and could not be touched. He said that a large steamer, which also had been lying off Atlantic City for several days and which was suspected of having a cargo of contraband liquor, weighed anchor yesterday and disappeared. He added that the ship had signaled ashore to "lay down your money and come and get it."

$100,000 RUM SHIP

New Haven Police Ask Warrants for Citizens Seen at Raid at Lighthouse Point.

BOAT'S LESSEE CONFESSES

Banker and Two Liquor Dealers Prisoners Also—Smuggling Case Waits on Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 24.—Although no more arrests were made today, following the capture of a party of liquor runners here yesterday unloading

[illegible] prominent Connecticut liquor dealers were associated with the eight men taken into custody yesterday.

The police are keen to learn how the deal was financed that resulted in liquor now valued at nearly $100,000 being brought here in one boatload.

Three of the arrested persons—Harmer Bronson, Pearl Sherry and James Cherlone—are said to be wealthy. Bronson has been a wholesale liquor dealer and owned a stable on the Grand Trotting Circuit. Sherry is the most widely known liquor dealer in Westville, and Cherlone is an Italian banker. Their combined wealth is declared to exceed $1,000,000, and they had costly cars to take the liquor from the schooner back to the city when captured yesterday.

After investigating the case further today, Collector McGovern said he had been in communication with Washington and had been ordered to await further action on the part of the New Haven authorities. His instructions were to make no arrests on a specific smuggling charge until it was definitely proved that the liquors found on the boat came from a "foreign shore," believed to be the Bahamas.

The prisoners are charged with having violated the State laws relating to the transportation of spirituous liquors by any vehicle or boat without a Govern-

BOOTLEGGING FEUD SLAYER STILL FREE

The slayer of Silvio Meichiorre, victim of a quarrel among bootleggers which grew out of the "whisky cure" near Police Headquarters a year ago, was still at liberty last night. The police of the Italian squad had been able to find only meagre clues to his identity. Meichiorre was shot in front of his restaurant at Elizabeth and Kenmare Streets, Saturday night. His brother, Ernesto, was slain at Coney Island six weeks ago, having been nearly decapitated.

The killing of the brothers and the number of unsolved Italian feud murders caused a high police official yesterday to advocate the organization of a "secret service" unit of twenty or more Italians. The investigation of the Meichiorre murders is being conducted by Captain Carey of the Homicide Bureau; Detective Oswald, who investigated Ernesto Meichiorre's death, and Detective Sergeant Michael Flaschetti, head of the Italian squad.

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Special Luncheon, 50c

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An ideal residence in the center of the city.

Music During Luncheon and Dinner.

FATAL JOY RIDE IN A 'BORROWED' AUTO

Continued from Page 4, Column 6.

tered into a big maple tree, slicing a chunk two inches thick out of its trunk, and somersaulted, landing at the roadside, wrecked beyond all salvage.

Henry Riggers was caught under the front seat, the twisted debris keeping the full weight of the car off of him. Sutherland and Deane were flung a dozen feet. Deane landed on the top and front of his head in the concrete roadway. Sutherland landed more softly, but twisted his back.

A few belated townspeople heard the terrific crash and came running just as Bill Duggan and Robert Hinchman of Huntington came up in their cars.

The four men were taken in the two cars to the Huntington Hospital. Both Deane and Sutherland were unconscious, and Keane's skull was found to be so badly broken no aid could be given to him. He died at 7 o'clock without having regained consciousness. Later his mother and sister came from Elizabeth and arranged for his body to be sent there.

Sutherland will live, but probably will limp through his life. George Riggers was only slightly hurt and Henry escaped with skinned arms and legs.

Henry was taken to his home at first, but after Keane had died Deputy Sheriff Anza W. Biggs took him to the Huntington lockup. Meantime Dr. E. G. McLean had examined the survivors and had determined that Henry Riggers, Sutherland and Deane all were drunk.

District Attorney LeRoy M. Young of Babylon joined with the Sheriff's office in investigating. The three young men were found quite willing to tell all they knew of the wild party, and soon the authorities were in possession of the names of the three places where they said they had bought innumerable highballs. Beyond announcing their determination to make stern use of that information, the authorities would not say just how they would make it serve.

By direction of Mr. Young, a charge of manslaughter in the second degree was made against Henry Riggers. No charge was preferred against the others. Riggers was taken before Justice of the Peace George T. Hendrickson. He waived examination and was held for the October Grand Jury. Mr. Young telephoned to Mr. Rodriguez and asked if he cared to furnish bail for the chauffeur. Rodriguez said Riggers had taken the car without permission and that after what had happened he wished to have nothing more to do with the young man.

Coroner William B. Gibson will hold an inquest tomorrow.

Three Killed at Crossing.

The dead in the crash between an automobile and a Trenton-Camden trolley are

McCUE, Miss NORA, 21 years old, of Clarkson Street, Burlington.

LAWRENCE, Miss MARION, 21 years old, of York and Clarkson Streets, Burlington.

SCHWARTZ, EDWARD, 24, of Riverside.

Harry Stecher of Riverside, the fourth member of the party, battered and cut and suffering from shock and internal injuries, is in Riverside Hospital in a dangerous condition.

The accident happened at 1 o'clock near Day's Station, the scene of several grade crossing tragedies. Contractors are bridging the tracks for a new State highway, and a detour is necessary over a temporary dirt road turning up the side of the new fill and at the top, turning sharply to the left across the tracks to the concrete highway.

According to Stecher, the coupe had climbed the grade and was just turning across the tracks when the crash came. Schwartz, who was driving, apparently did not see the trolley until a fraction of a second before the smash and had no chance to dodge. In the wreckage the victims were dragged forty yards before the trolley could be stopped. Three were mangled terribly.

In the car several women fainted, while others aided the crew and men passengers in rescue work. An ambulance was summoned from Roebling and Stecher, who was unconscious but alive, was taken to the Emergency Hospital there to be treated by Dr. Paul Traub.

Heard no Warning Whistle.

County officials are investigating reports that passengers on the trolley said no warning whistle was sounded as the car approached the crossing.

Late last night the police at Roebling had been unable to get the names of the crew. That information was refused by Public Service officials at Riverside and Camden, they said. The police said they would issue warrants if the crew was shown to have been negligent.

In the rush to the scene six-year-old Steve Ducsai, son of John Ducsai of Railroad Avenue, Roebling, was run over by an automobile from Burlington. He suffered fractures of the thigh and jaw and other injuries which probably will be fatal.

The accident happened less than a half mile from the scene of the head-on collision and burning of trolley cars on Memorial Day, when one man was killed and forty passengers injured.

Miss McCue lived with her mother, Mrs. Nora McCue, a widow. Miss Lawrence's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence, also is a widow. Schwartz was a son of George S. Schwartz of Riverside. He was in the piano business at Wilmington, Del. The wrecked car was licensed in that State. When he returned to Riverside for a week-end he and Stecher and the young women, who long had been friends, planned the brief pleasure trip for today.

The bodies of the dead were taken to their homes late yesterday afternoon and Stecher was removed from the Roebling Hospital to the Zurbrugg Memorial Hospital at Riverside, where physicians said he had a chance to recover.

Child Killed in Crash.

Mildred Massel, 4 years old, of 1,000 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, was killed yesterday morning, when the motorcycle, in the side-car of which she and her mother were riding, smashed against an electric light pole and overturned, on the Amboy Road, near Annadale, Staten Island. John Massel, the girl's father, was driving, and lost control. The child was hurled against the pole and her skull was broken. The mother and father were thrown to the road, but escaped injury. Mildred was taken unconscious to the Richmond Memorial Hospital, Prince's Bay, where she died an hour later.

George Vogler, 50 years old, died in his home on Terrace Avenue, Fort Lee, N. J., yesterday of injuries received when he was run down by his own automobile on a ferryboat Saturday.

Vogler was crossing on the Dyckman Street-Englewood ferry, and just before the boat reached the New Jersey side he got down to crank his flivver. The machine, which had been left in gear, suddenly started, and before Vogler could get out of the way it jammed him up against a partition on the boat.

Vogler's ribs were crushed by the accident, causing internal hemorrhages. Another automobile took him to his home, where he was attended by Dr. R. T. Scott of Fort Lee. He is survived by his wife.

KILLED AS CAR UPSETS.

Miss Roberta Crawford of Philadelphia is Victim of Cape Cod Accident.

BARNSTABLE, Mass., July 24.—The overturning of a motor car on the outskirts of this town early today caused the death of Miss Roberta Crawford of Philadelphia, daughter of the late Commander Robert Crawford, U. S. N. Penn Edgar of Sandwich was taken to a hospital, suffering from concussion of the brain.

Two other occupants of the car escaped serious injury. The party was returning to Sandwich from West Yarmouth when the automobile became unmanageable, skidded off the road and landed upside down in a ditch.

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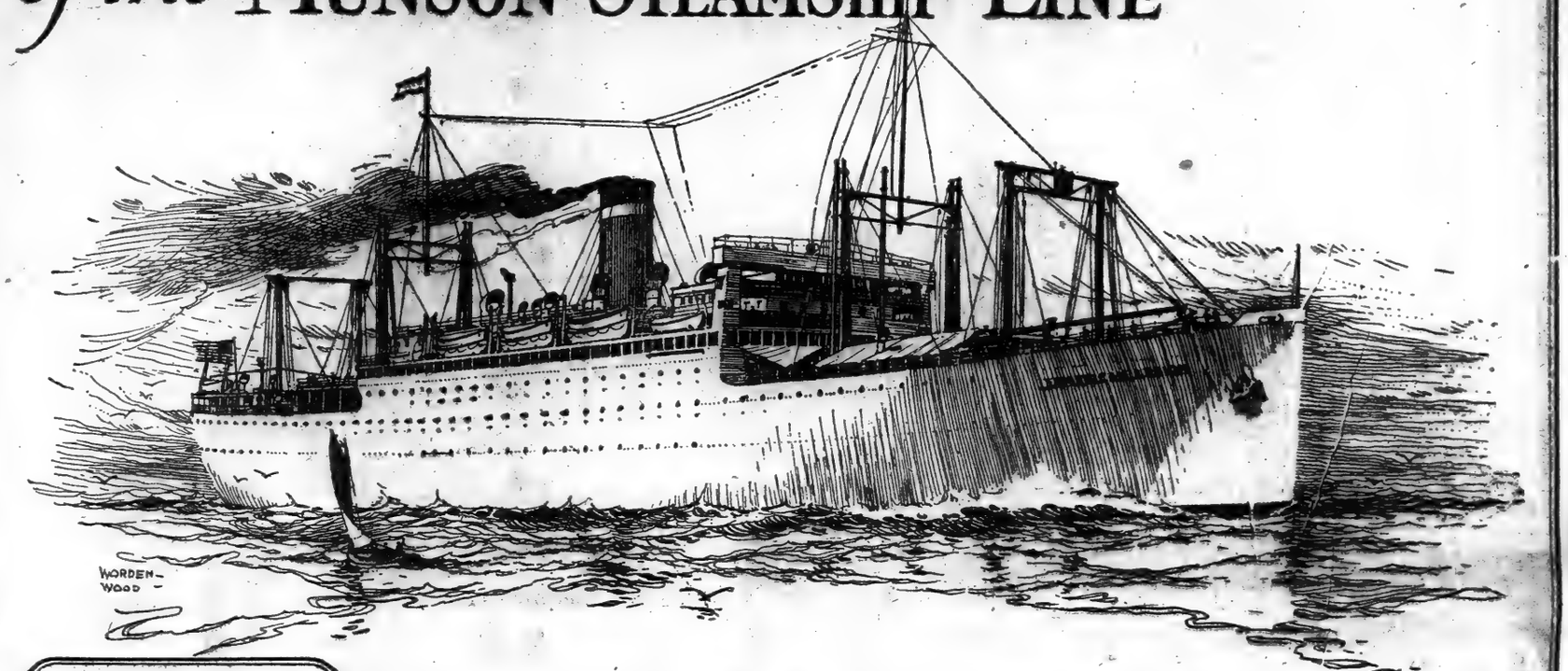
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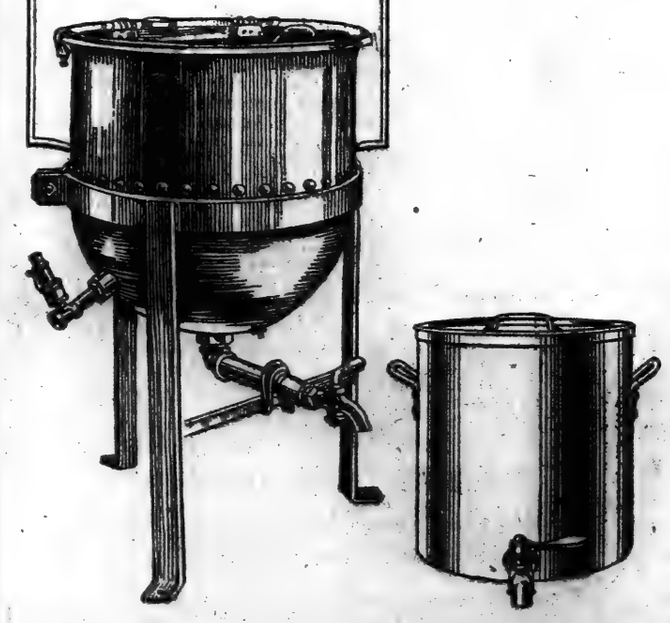
Empire State **Pacific Mail S. S. Co.**
Golden State **Pacific Mail S. S. Co.**
San Francisco to Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Hong Kong and Manila

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Silver State **Pacific S. S. Co.**
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Old North State **U. S. Mail S. S. Co.**
Panhandle State **U. S. Mail S. S. Co.**
New York to Plymouth and London.

Not Yet Allocated
Bay State, Blue Hen State, Centennial State, Hoosier State, Lone Star State, Nutmeg State, Palmetto State, Peninsula State and Pine Tree State.



The recent departure of the American Legion for South America marks an epoch in the development of America's Merchant Marine. The American Legion is the largest and finest ship in the service between the Americas. She is 100 per cent. American built and manned by an 100 per cent. American crew, most of whom are American Legion men.

The American Legion is completely equipped with

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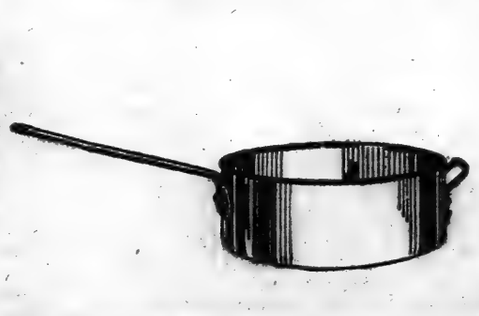
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TODAY OVER 9 SHIPS

Effort to Be Made to Restrain Shipping Board Turning Them Over to Harriman Line.

AMERICA, SEIZED, WILL SAIL

We Don't Intend to Surrender a Thing, Says De Lancey Nicoll Jr., Counsel for U. S. Mail Line.

The seizure by the United States Shipping Board of nine ships allocated to the United States Mail Steamship Company will enter the Federal courts today, according to a hint given yesterday by an official of the line. A fight to restrain the Shipping Board from turning the vessels over to the United American Lines, a Harriman concern, for operation is expected.

Despite the reported plans of the United States Mail Line to seek an injunction staying the Shipping Board in its course, there was no indication yesterday that the America, scheduled to leave this port tomorrow, would not sail.

Just what form the legal procedure of the steamship company would take could not be ascertained, neither E. A. Quarles of the company nor Delancy Nicoll Jr. feeling at liberty to disclose the plans. Mr. Nicoll, however, insisted that his clients would not turn over any ships to the United American Lines, although United States Marshals are aboard and in possession of the President Grant, the George Washington, the America, the Susquehanna and the Agamemnon.

"I don't know just what steps we shall take," Mr. Nicoll said, admitting that legal action was under consideration, "but I do know that we do not intend to surrender a thing. We take the position that the ships are still our property, despite the action of the Shipping Board in taking them back for alleged failure to pay charter hire."

Both Elmer Schlesinger, counsel, and J. Barstow Smull, Vice President of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, were out of town, but in their absence a representative said the $400,000 rental due was not the only grievance of the Government against the United States Mail Line. This, he said, was supplemented by the inaction of the steamship company in reconditioning three of the allocated vessels—the President Grant, the Agamemnon and the Susquehanna.

Wearied by Inaction.

He asserted that, although the company had put about $2,000,000 into the reconditioning of three other ships, the Princess Matoika, the Pocahontas and the Potomac, fifteen months had gone by without filing of specifications for the reconstruction of the President Grant and the two others. He pictured Government officials as wearied by the inaction of the United States Mail Line in not getting the ships into the Atlantic trade with more celerity.

Mr. Quarles, at his office on the twenty-sixth floor of the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, repeated his inuendoes that "foreign shipping interests" were anxious to debar American transatlantic competition. He implied at one point that financial pressure, through banks, was hampering the company's operations, but did not care to go into this element specifically. "We put the American flag on the Atlantic," he said, "and we want to keep it there (a statement that overlooks the fact that the Leviathan is also under the American flag). We have no fear of the outcome. We are confident that we will win out."

None of these ships has been fully reconditioned, and therefore the $400,000 claimed for charter hire by the board is not due, as the contract states that this will not be due until the vessels have been fully reconditioned."

Alleges Misrepresentation.

Mr. Quarles said that when the Shipping Board turned over the craft, which the steamship men contended did not happen until long after the stipulated time, the vessels were not in the condition they had been represented to be in. He said the ships were not in serviceable condition and that on the Agamemnon the fire grates were missing. He cited various other alleged deficiencies of equipment.

"All of the Americans in this company invested their personal fortunes. And we haven't got a square deal. Even the method of the board in taking back our ships wasn't exactly the right thing," Mr. Quarles said. He asserted that no letter threatening this action had ever been received by the company, so far as he knew, and he thought that if such letter ever came to the United States Mail line he would know it. He was especially indignant at the suddenness of the seizure, because, he said, the company's contract with the Shipping Board called for "arbitration of all difficulties" and the appointment of an umpire.

As a result of the Shipping Board's proceedings, the United States Mail line has only two ships left—the old Panhandle State, laid up for repairs, and the Centennial State, which arrived last night. The Centennial State, it was said, would be immune from seizure because it was operated on a separate contract.

The Centennial State, on her return trip, averaged fifteen knots an hour, which pleased her commander, Captain H. A. Cunningham, who was navigating officer of the Leviathan during the war

PROTEST OVER CITY'S FLAG.

Complainant to Governor Thought Armory Emblem Was Sinn Fein.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 24.—In Governor Miller's mail a few days ago was a letter from Frank Richardson, a commission merchant of 62-64 Leonard Street, Manhattan, who asked how it happened that the Sinn Fein flag was displayed in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory in New York City.

Mr. Richardson wrote a letter to the Governor which read in part as follows:

"Might we inquire, sir, who owns the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory and also by what right do they display with the Stars and Stripes the emblem of an alleged republic? Feeling that you are one of the few public men we have who is trying to do what is right irrespective of re-election, we trust that as commander-in-chief of the State forces of New York, you can see your way clear to stop the display in question. The flag in question has no standing except in the minds of a few rabid people, whose very motto, 'Ourselves alone,' shows the selfishness of their desires."

A soon as he read the letter Governor Miller summoned a messenger and sent it to Adjt. Gen. J. Leslie Kincaid. The Adjutant General lost no time. He directed Colonel Walter Bell as an investigating officer to interview Lieut. Col. William Costigan of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. Colonel Costigan wrote his reply which was forwarded to the Governor. It read:

"I inform you, sir, that the national flag of the United States is the only one displayed at this armory. It is true, however, that upon the occasion of special ceremonies the interior of the armory is decorated with the flags of foreign countries and with the regimental colors. Also with another flag, white, greenish and gold. I beg to submit that the flag which Mr. Richardson saw was not a Sinn Fein flag, but the flag of the City of New York."

This ended the investigation.



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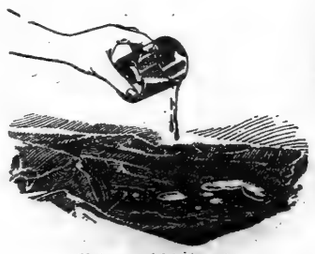
Chek cleans silk, wool, cotton, chiffon or any other material (except rubberized goods, plush or suede leather) and will not affect the most delicate color. Chek is more economical than other cleaners as it is most successful when used sparingly. It leaves no disfiguring "ring" when properly used.

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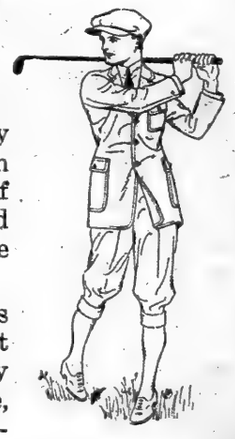
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Of Negotiation

It is customary and usual, and sound practice based on years of experience, that important financial and business negotiations be conducted up to a certain point privately and confidentially between the parties.

Publicity must be avoided for the benefit of all concerned. It does not do to announce the terms in advance. Business cannot be conducted along these lines, and if our Government is to put its affairs on a business basis, as it is trying to do with promise of large success, it must not be hampered, and it must follow along business lines.

Not only is the public unacquainted with the technic and details of financing, just as it is unacquainted with so much of the technic and so many of the details of law and medicine, but there must be a certain amount of elasticity in all negotiations which there cannot be if the terms are laid down by a yard-stick.

It is with this sound knowledge of business that the President has asked that the Secretary of the Treasury be empowered to negotiate the terms for the refunding of the Allied debt, and that he shall not be compelled to proceed in the open, step by step with the sanction of Congress.

The Harriman National Bank has a very keen interest in this matter, for it concerns directly the pockets and the profits of its depositors, not to mention the other taxpayers of the United States. The interest on the Allied indebtedness of ten billion dollars represents two-fifths, forty per centum, of our total taxation.

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Names That Are United to Bring Happiness and Prosperity to Many People

"MIAMI AND MONTRAY.

"When practically a full page in the greatest of the New York papers is taken up for a display advertisement for the purpose of telling the north about Miami, Miami may be said to be receiving advertising such as no other city in the United States has ever had. This is being done by the Montray Corporation, a real estate company of New York and Miami, who, to advertise their own special subdivisions, are taking this means of advertising all Miami, and that is a method little short of sensational.

"The ninth of a series of articles on Miami, written by William C. Freeman, has just appeared in the New York World, from the centre of which a huge picture of our own E. G. Sewell leaps out. In fact, the whole article, which occupies five columns of display space, takes the form of an interview with Mr. Sewell, stating in his own vivid manner his experiences since he first settled in Miami and his views on the tremendous development which has taken place in the few short years since then. It is a story of the greatest romance and reality and carries with it full conviction as to its veracity. All New York City may be said to have had Miami in its mind for at least as long as it took to read the article, so graphically and convincingly is it written.

"It is a very great thing that Miami people are so confident of the possibilities of their city that they are willing to advertise it in this striking way. But it is a very much greater thing that Miami can be advertised in this manner, or in any manner, and then justify to the fullest extent the statements which have been made about it. For, although the advertising articles of this series now appearing in the New York papers are not written in fulsome, unbelievable terms, they state very clearly indeed the belief of everyone who knows Miami that its future will be a very great thing indeed. That is a belief which we know to be justified.

"The Montray Corporation are to be congratulated on the type of the advertising they are putting out, as well as the amount and the scope. It would be interesing to know how many inquiries in regard, not just to the real estate holdings advertised, but to all phases of Miami life, have been received as a result of this huge campaign. We do not, however, need to know their number to know that the campaign is the most far-reaching and ambitious one as yet carried on by an individual corporation."—*Saturday, July 16, 1921.*

The advertising of the Montray Corporation is appearing in the Sunday American, the Monday Times, the Tuesday Herald, the Wednesday World and the Thursday Tribune. It is very effective because it deals with facts only.

Mr. E. R. Dumont, President of the Montray Corporation, is now in Miami, accompanied by several of the best men of the organization. Their presence is necessary because of many Northerners who are in Miami to buy more Montray properties.

Two substantial New York business men, who purchased before seeing any of the Montray properties in Miami, made large additional purchases after seeing them.

This remarkable thing has happened: EVERY MAN AND WOMAN WHO HAS SEEN MONTRAY PROPERTIES AFTER PURCHASING FROM DESCRIPTIONS HAS MADE ADDITIONAL PURCHASES.

My suggestion to the reader is this: If you want to get in on Montray's popular Coral Villas development, which is selling so rapidly, lose no time in filling out and mailing the coupon below or calling at the offices of the Montray Corporation.

Sincerely yours, WILLIAM C. FREEMAN.

Do You Want More Information? Then Cut This Out and Mail To-day.

Montray Corporation, 501 Fifth Ave., New York City

Gentlemen:—Without obligating myself in any way, I am free to say I am interested in your Miami plans and I am inclined to make reservation of property there, which I understand I may pay for on terms mutually satisfactory.

I understand also you will pay my transportation to Miami if I should wish to go there this Summer, next Fall or Winter, to investigate your properties.

Please mail me invitation card to attend one of your 15-minute daily lectures on Miami.

Name..... City.....

Street Address..... State.....

OUR old-fashioned bouquets are made up of plain candies in beautiful soft colors, with a lace-paper border and silver-wrapped stems.

A charming novelty in a gaily decorated box—

Huyler's NEW YORK

Tea Room—508 Fifth Ave.
Luncheon - Tea - Dinner

Raymond Riordan School, Highland, N. Y.

Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, Cincinnati, O.

Calvert School, Baltimore, Md.

Gunston Hall, Washington, D.C.

New York Military Academy, Cornwall, N. Y.

Abbott School, Farmington, Me.

Beacon School, Brookline, Mass.

Castle Heights Military Academy, Lebanon, Tenn.

Sullins College, Bristol, Va.

Riverside Military Academy, Gainesville, Ga.

Blair Academy, Blairstown, N. J.

Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo.

Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, Lake Geneva, Wis.

Washington School for Secretaries, Washington, D. C.

St. John's School, Ossining, N.Y.

American College of Physical Education, Chicago, Ill.

American Academy of Dramatic Arts, New York City.

St. John's School, Manlius, N. Y.

Ithaca Conservatory of Music, Ithaca, N. Y.

Kentucky Military Institute, Lyndon, Ky.

Gulf-Park College, Gulfport, Miss.

Nazareth Hall Military Academy, Nazareth, Pa.

Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Mo.

Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, Mass.

"If a man empties his purse into his head, no man can take it away from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest."

FRANKLIN

Ward-Belmont, Nashville, Tenn.

Lake Forest Academy, Lake Forest, Ill.

Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind.

American Conservatory of Music, Chicago, Ill.

Baylor School, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Babson Institute, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Culver Summer School, Culver, Ind.

Southern Seminary, Buena Vista, Va.

St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.

Morgan Park Military Academy, Morgan Park, Chicago, Ill.

Princeton Preparatory School, Princeton, N. J.

Brenau College Conservatory, Gainesville, Ga.

Gulf Coast Military Academy, Gulfport, Miss.

Ferry Hall, Lake Forest, Ill.

Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater, Tenn.

Virginia College, Roanoke, Va.

Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.

Randolph-Macon Academy, Front Royal, Va.

Peirce School of Business Administration, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chicago Normal School of Physical Education, Chicago, Ill.

Swarthmore Preparatory School, Swarthmore, Pa.

Roosevelt Military Academy, West Englewood, N. J.

Shorter College, Rome, Ga.

Porter Military Academy, Charleston, S. C.

THE COUNTRY'S LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

A consistent and constructive editorial policy has won for THE RED BOOK MAGAZINE a definite place in the libraries of intelligent Americans. As confidence in the publication grew, our readers turned to us with their school problems. This led to the inception of the Educational Guide which appears each month in the front of the magazine and in which the country's leading private schools and colleges are listed.

Therefore, THE RED BOOK MAGAZINE is today one of the leading educational media of America.

Every school appearing in the magazine, and any school recommended to an inquirer, is carefully investigated by the magazine's Educational Director.

The schools appearing in the magazine each month are listed on this page. Information regarding these or any other residential schools of America will be sent to anyone upon request. Our service is free to all, and we are here to help any who need us. Write to

THE RED BOOK MAGAZINE'S School Director
33 West 42nd Street, New York City

Linden Hall Seminary, Lititz, Pa.

Penn Hall, Chamberaburg, Pa.

Tome School, Port Deposit, Md.

Starrett School, Chicago, Ill.

Yellowstone Park Camp, Yellowstone National Park, Mont.

King-Smith Studio-School, Washington, D. C.

National School of Fine and Applied Art, Washington, D.C.

Ohio Military Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Louisville Conservatory of Music, Louisville, Ky.

Gregg School, Chicago, Ill.

Combs Conservatory of Music, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bryant & Stratton Business College, Chicago, Ill.

Ithaca Academy of Public School Music, Ithaca, N. Y.

Fort Loudoun Seminary, Winchester, Va.

Augusta Military Academy, Fort Defiance, Va.

Beacon Camps, Boston, Mass.

Greenbrier Military School, Lewisburg, W. Va.

Blackstone Military Academy, Blackstone, Va.

Ashley Hall, Charleston, S. C.

Georgia Military Academy, College Park, Ga.

Junior Barracks, Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo.

Pan-American Engineering, New York, N. Y.

The Citadel, Charleston, S. C.

Oak Hall, St. Paul, Minn.

The Abby, Washington, D. C.

Oberlin Kindergarten Training School, Oberlin, Ohio.

Harriette Melissa Mills Kindergarten Training School, New York City.

Lyceum Arts Conservatory, Chicago, Ill.

Hosmer Hall, St. Louis, Mo.

Alberti School of Expression, New York City.

Bureau of Personnel Administration, New York City

Junior Military School, Bloomington Springs, Tenn.

Milford School, Milford, Conn.

Schuster-Martin Dramatic School, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Charlotte Hall Military Academy, St. Mary's County, Md.

St. Elizabeth - of - the - Roses, Caldwell, N. J.

Clark School of Business Administration, Boston, Mass.

Michael Reese Hospital School, Chicago, Ill.

Miss Illman's School for Kindergartners, Philadelphia, Pa.

Columbia Kindergarten Normal School, Washington, D. C.

Camp Kawasawa, Lebanon, Tenn.

Alviene Schools, New York City

Franklin & Marshall Academy, Lancaster, Pa.

Freehold Military School, Freehold, N. J.

Miss White's School, St. Louis, Mo.

Mary Baldwin Seminary, Staunton, Va.

Chauncy Hall School, Boston, Mass.

Oberlin Conservatory of Music, Oberlin, Ohio.

Southfield Point Hall, Stamford, Conn.

Wheaton College, Norton, Mass.

Aloha Camps, Fairlee, Vt.

Kiskiminetas Springs School, Saltsburg, Pa.

Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.

Bush Conservatory of Music, Chicago, Ill.

Tudor Hall, Indianapolis, Ind.

Lady Jane Grey School, Binghamton, N. Y.

Wilderness Camp, Horseshoe Lake, N. Y.

Forest Park College, St. Louis, Mo.

Luther Gulick Camps, South Casco, Me.

Bishopthorpe Manor, Bethlehem, Pa.

Michigan College of Mines, Houghton, Mich.

Bliss Electrical School, Washington, D. C.

Camp Algonquin, Asquam Lake, N. H.

Layton School of Art, Milwaukee, Wis.

Eagle Point Camp, Stinson Lake, N. H.

New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass.

Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass.

Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo.

The Gateway, New Haven, Conn.

Teela-Wooket Camps, Roxbury, Vt.

Fairfax Hall, Basic, Va.

Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J.

Colonial School, Washington, D. C.

Chevy Chase School, Washington, D. C.

Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo.

Akeley Hall, Grand Haven, Mich.

Howard Seminary, West Bridgewater, Mass.

St. Mary's School, Knoxville, Ill.

Bellefonte Academy, Bellefonte, Pa.

Onarga Military School, Onarga, Ill.

Holderness School, Plymouth, N. H.

Kineo Camps, Harrison, Me.

Burdett College, Boston, Mass.

Drew Seminary, Carmel, N. Y.

Claremont School, Claremont, Cal.

Hood College, Frederick, Md.

Keystone Academy, Factoryville, Pa.

Fauquier Institute, Warrenton, Va.

Irving School, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.

Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Va.

Miss Mason's School, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Mary Lyon School, Swarthmore, Pa.

Mount Ida School, Newton, Mass.

Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass.

Southern College, Petersburg, Va.

Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa.

Camp Wachusett, Lake Asquam, N. H.

Maryland College, Lutherville, Md.

Western Military Academy, Alton, Ill.

Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham, Mass.

Birmingham School, Birmingham, Pa.

Highland Manor, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Fern Camp, Mehoopany, Pa.

Pasadena Military Academy, Pasadena, Cal.

Carson Long Institute, New Bloomfield, Pa.

Massanutten Academy, Woodstock, Va.

Dodge's Institute, Valparaiso, Ind.

Art Institute, Chicago, Ill.

Old Dominion Academy, Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

Brown Salon Studio, New York, N. Y.

Beechwood School, Jenkintown, Pa.

Wynona-Westmore Camps, Fairlee, Vt.

Lewisburg Seminary, Lewisburg, W. Va.

Fairmont Seminary, Washington, D. C.

St. Margaret's School, Washington, D. C.

Blue Ridge School, Hendersonville, N. C.

National Kindergarten College, Chicago, Ill.

Chatham Training School, Chatham, Va.

Institute of Musical Art, New York City.

Pine Tree Camp, Pocono Mts., Pa.

School of Expression, Boston, Mass.

Camp Idyle Wyld, Three Lakes, Wis.

Camp Pocahontas, Allegheny Mts., Va.

Fashion Academy, New York City.

Miss Sayward's School, Overbrook, Pa.

Wetomachek Camp, Powers Lake, Wis.

Camp Terra Alta, Terra Alta, W. Va.

Hardin College, Mexico, Mo.

Semple School, New York City.

Carolina Military Naval Academy, Hendersonville, N. C

Miami Military Institute, Germantown, Ohio.

Palo Alto Military Academy, Palo Alto, Cal.

Rutgers Preparatory School, New Brunswick, N. J.

Ithaca School of Lyceum Training, Ithaca, N. Y.

Averett College, Danville, Va.

Bordentown Military Institute, Bordentown, N. J.

Columbia Military Academy, Columbia, Tenn.

Detroit Conservatory of Music, Detroit, Mich.

Ithaca School of Physical Education, Ithaca, N. Y.

Lake Forest University School of Music, Lake Forest, Ill.

Illinois Woman's College, Jacksonville, Ill.

Miss Wood's School for Exceptional Children, Roslyn, Pa.

Camp Mystic, Mystic, Conn.

School of Elementary & Home Education, Chicago, Ill.

Williams School of Expression, Ithaca, N. Y.

University of Louisville, College of Dentistry, Louisville, Ky.

School of Domestic and Landscape Architecture for Women, Cambridge, Mass.

Sargent School for Physical Education, Cambridge, Mass.

N. Y. School of Secretaries, New York, N. Y.

Illinois College of Photography, Effingham, Ill.

New York Institute of Photography, New York City.

Bodee Schools of Mechanical Dentistry, New York City.

E. Brunel College of Photography, New York City.

Kyle Camp, Catskills, N. Y.

New York Electrical School, New York, N. Y.

Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute, Rochester, N. Y.

New Haven Normal School of Gymnastics, New Haven, Conn.

Cambridge-Haskell School, Cambridge, Mass.

College of Music at Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Central College for Women, Lexington, Mo.

Worcester Domestic Science School, Worcester, Mass.

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ransomerian Business School, Kansas City, Mo.

Sargent Camp, Peterboro, N. H.

Eastman School of Business, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Pine Manor, Wellesley, Mass.

Todd Seminary, Woodstock, Ill.

National School of Elocution, Philadelphia, Pa.

Normal School of Physical Education, Battle Creek, Mich.

Fishburne Military School, Waynesboro, Va.

Glen Eden, Stamford, Conn.

THE RED BOOK MAGAZINE

August Issue at all News Stands – Price 25 cents

Two Robbed Salesman and Fiancee of $100 in Cash and Three Diamond Rings.

FLED ALONG SHADED PATHS

Magistrate Commends Captors—One Robber Boarded Taxicab and Disappeared in Fifth Avenue.

Two out of three bandits who selected Central Park as a suitable base of operations were captured by three policemen early yesterday morning and held in $15,000 bail each for further examination tomorrow on charges of assault and robbery. Joseph Wesley, a salesman, of 31 West Sixty-fifth Street, and Miss Marie Le Roux, his fiancee, of 30 West Eighty-second Street, were the victims. The robbers got more than $100 cash from Wesley and three diamond rings valued at $500 from Miss Le Roux. The prisoners said they were Louis J. Rockhafer, 19, of 1,855 Second Avenue, and Meyer Simon, 22, of 215 East 100th Street.

Wesley was escorting his fiancee to her home by way of the west drive in Central Park shortly after midnight and they were just inside the park wall at Eighty-first Street when three men stepped from behind a clump of bushes. One asked the salesman for a match. When Wesley reached into his pocket for his match box a pistol was shoved against his side and one of the men extracted a $100 bill and several articles of clothing from Wesley's pocket. Another, meanwhile, took the rings from Miss Le Roux's fingers. The three then disappeared swiftly into the park.

Policeman Flynn of the Arsenal Station sighted them, drew his revolver and started in pursuit. At the Ninetieth Street exit to Fifth Avenue Flynn shouted to them to halt, fired several shots and blew his police whistle. The three scattered and Flynn followed one who leaped into a taxicab, which sped south along Fifth Avenue.

Policeman Dwyer, who was at Madison Avenue and Ninety-second Street, heard the shots and whistle. He ran toward East Ninetieth Street and saw one of the other fugitives racing toward Park Avenue. Dwyer overtook him, threw him into an areaway, subdued him and took him to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station.

Meanwhile Policeman Roth of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, who was at Second Avenue and Ninetieth Street, saw a man running along Second Avenue hatless, his coat slung over his arm. Roth halted him and found a loaded .45-calibre revolver in his pocket. So the policeman took him to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station and charged him with violation of the Sullivan law. Roth and Dwyer were booking their prisoners at the Lieutenant's desk when a general alarm was received from Police Headquarters calling for the arrest of the three men who had perpetrated the Park hold-up.

The descriptions furnished by Wesley tallied with the two prisoners, who gave their names as Simon and Rickhafer. Detective Joseph Lawless of the West

HELPER OF WAYWARD ENDS HER OWN LIFE

Mrs. Lathrop, Disheartened by Rebellion in Chicago Home for Girls, Shoots Herself.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Mrs. Jennie Beals Lathrop, devoting a life time to doing good for others, had aided many wayward girls, and today some of these caused her to end her life.

Her body was found by her husband, Frederick Lathrop, manager of the A. P. W. Paper Company, in their home at 149 East Ontario Street. A bullet had passed through her heart. A revolver was clutched in her hand.

The success of the Chicago Home for Girls, of which Mrs. Lathrop had been patroness and treasurer thirteen years, was threatened, and she had become worried.

No blame was attached to Mrs. Lathrop for the recent trouble started at the home by nine girls. She had tried to restore order, but she took the matter greatly to heart.

Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop had been married twenty-seven years. Having no children of her own, and her husband's means permitting, Mrs. Lathrop became a social worker and was a generous contributor to many charities.

AID RIVAL'S GUESTS IN FIRE.

Employes of One Asbury Park Hotel Save Patrons of Another.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 24.—Fourteen patrons of the Hotel Martinique here were routed out of bed early this morning when fire was discovered in the servants' quarters.

Employes of the Hotel Lafayette, across the street, are credited with splendid rescue work in leading the guests through smoke-filled halls to the street. They were little endangered by the fire, which was confined to the rear of the hotel. The loss amounts to about $5,000, it is estimated.

7,000 at Stadium Concert.

Seven thousand persons, the largest audience thus far, attended last night's concert at the Stadium. The big orchestra was again conducted by Henry Hadley, who is to yield the baton to Victor Herbert after three evenings more. As soloist last night, Inez Barbour, who is Mrs. Hadley in private life, sang a soprano air from Weber's "Freischuetz," another in French by Godard, and two encores.

There's one thing to be said for Roland West, anyhow. He lets his heroine do her own shooting. Many heroines in many movies have been brought to the point of committing justifiable homicide, but until little Mrs. Smith in Mr. West's "Nobody," at the Strand this week, came along, not one of them got her man. Usually, just at the moment when a heroine is about to shoot or stab the villain, a bolt of lightning or a man concealed behind the curtains, or some other opportune avenger, beats her to it, so that the desired death of the villain is accomplished without making it necessary for the heroine to stain her hands. The movie fans, you know, are not supposed to like a heroine with blood-stained hands, even if the circumstances are such that any jury would acquit her, even a jury of women. But this is all changed now. Just like Frankie, Mr. West's heroine gets the man who "done her wrong." There's that much in her favor, at any rate.

What all the shootin's for is another matter. The picture is one of those puzzle plot affairs, in which the spectator is invited to pick his murderer, with the odds that he will guess wrong, because up to the last minute the evidence is about equally distributed among four people, any one of whom can be revealed as the person who fired the fatal shot without any revision of the preceding events. It's just a matter of guessing.

Now, "Nobody" as a short story, or, perhaps, as a play, might be made effective. A skilful writer could no doubt throw such a verbal glamour over its structure of improbabilities as to make it seem substantial and, for the moment, sufficiently likely to be interesting. But on the screen, with its continual dependence upon words and the merciless exposure of its skeleton by actual pictures, the story never becomes convincing. It's clearly a consciously fabricated piece all the way through.

And it isn't helped by the acting. Jewel Carmen, in the leading role, gives the impression of silliness when she is trying to appear innocent and cute in the early reels, and later, when she is supposed to be deeply emotional, the screen looks like a pretty girl doing what the director tells her to. Kenneth Harlan, as her husband, gives a sincere and, on the whole, acceptable performance, and William Davidson, as the murdered man, fits his part, but they are strikingly good only in separate scenes here and there, and illumine only a small part of the production.

The cinematographic devices that might have been used to vivify the story have not been called into service.

"The Fall Guy," with Larry Semon, is the comedy at the Strand, and the pictorial program also includes "The Fox," one of the series of "The Adventures of Bill and Bob." The principal musical numbers are Liszt's "Second Hungarian Rhapsody," with piano cadenza by George Halprin; Spaeth's "Come to the Sea!" sung by Carlo Ferretti, and Sanderson's "Spring's Awakening," sung by Lottice Howell.

"The Great Moment," Elinor Glyn's first story written directly for the screen, is at the Rivoli this week. There are rumors that Miss Glyn's scenario underwent some gentle modification in the Lasky studio in Hollywood, and perhaps, with Governor Miller's censorial triumvirate about to take an interest in pictures, it was thought advisable to send the film to the cutting room after the picture's completion. At any rate, the "moment" is not particularly "great," even by comparison with the many lesser moments that make up the hour or more that the story runs—or walks.

Presumably the "moment" is supposed to come when the hero and heroine, having become lost in the mountains, are alone at the former's cabin. Woman's old enemy, the snake, starts things. He bites the heroine on the shoulder, and there's nothing for the hero to do but cut out the wound with his knife, suck the blood away, and the hero might have put him straight by saying, "A rattlesnake bit her," or "Can't you see she's aroused?" But he doesn't do anything as non-fictional as that. He just says, "You are making a terrible mistake," which, of course, the father doesn't believe, and the marriage ceremony is performed. Then, for good and sufficient reasons, good and sufficient in the movies, anyhow, it is annulled; the heroine becomes engaged to another man, who gives her such parties as the fans are said to dote on, and finally everything is straightened out, as it might have been before the story was two reels old.

The character of the heroine is counted on, apparently, to give vitality to the photoplay. Her mother was a wild Russian gypsy and her father is Sir Edward Pelham of England. Although Sir Edward found her mother attractive, he attempts to raise his daughter as a proper English girl, but finds it more than he can do. The mother's blood is too strong in her. She hasn't, as you might say, the Pelham manner. And it's all because of this that there is a photoplay.

However, so many incredible things happen, and the action is imbedded in such an artificial setting, that the story creates no illusion. Neither Miss Glyn nor Sam Wood, who directed the production, has been able to conceal the obvious effort of the piece to be sensational. And it doesn't succeed in being sensational, either.

Gloria Swanson, an actress eminently capable in some roles, does not fit into her part as the half-gypsy daughter. She never seems the wild young thing she is supposed to be. She shocked Pelham, but certainly she would have been an strange to real gypsies. Alec B. Francis, as her father, is sincere, as usual, and Milton Sills, as the true hero, has the face and figure to be impressive, but one does not get any special impression from his performance.

Pictorially the photoplay cannot make any claim to distinction. Some of its scenes are elaborate, but in this extravagant day they are not at all astonishing.

"Teaching the Teacher," with Snub Pollard, is the comedy at the Rivoli, and the musical program includes Tschaikowsky's "Concerto, First Movement," with the Ampico reproducing piano, as an overture, and Penn's "Sunrise and You," sung by Zila Simpson and Carlo Enciso.

"Don't Neglect Your Wife," based on Gertrude Atherton's first story for the screen, is the photoplay at the Capitol, and "The Mystery Road," a British-made Paramount picture, with David Powell in the leading role, is at the Rialto. "New York, the Magnificent," a scenic made by Charles Sheeler and Paul Strand, is also at the latter theatre.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Alfred Lunt has withdrawn from the cast of "Sonya," opening at the Forty-eighth Street on Aug. 15. The part will be acted instead by Otto Kruger, who played it on tour last season.

"Honors Are Even" will open at the Times Square Theatre on Tuesday night, Aug. 9, instead of the 8th.

Helen Lowell will be in the cast of "Nobody's Money," coming to the Longacre the middle of August.

Contrary to an announcement, Mrs. Jacques Martin has not been engaged for a forthcoming Morosco production. Mrs. Martin will be seen later in the season in a play now being written for her by Fred Jackson.

Sophie Tucker will go on tour in "Jim Jam Jems" this season.

Lessing's "Nathan the Wise" is being translated by Ludwig Lewisohn, and will be produced by Emanuel Reicher.

Rehearsals of the new Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic will begin today.

Otis Skinner, who returned from Europe on Saturday, has gone to his home at Bryn Mawr for a brief rest before beginning rehearsals in "Blood and Sand." Mr. Skinner will begin an engagement at the Empire on Sept. 20.

Walter Horton has been engaged for "The Nightcap," coming to the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre a week from Wednesday.

Ronald Adair, an English actor, will play the title role in "Tarzan of the Apes," coming to the Broadhurst.

Marguerite Forrest has been engaged for "We Girls," which Marc Klaw is producing.

MOVEMENT TO BEAT LOCKWOOD DEFEATED

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen.

This possibility is also likely to delay the naming of the coalition ticket, as many of the Republican members, although insisting the nomination of a straight Repu for Mayor, believe that an Independent Democrat should be named for one of the other two places on the city ticket.

In case Mr. LaGuardia should refuse to take a renomination, it was said that an independent Democrat would probably be named for President of the Board of Aldermen and a Republican for Controller. If he should decide to accept a renomination the request of the independent Democrats for the nomination for Controller, the office the Democratic members of the conference want, would be strengthened greatly.

The selection of Commissioner of Immigration Frederick A. Wallis, an independent Democrat, as the coalition candidate for Mayor, was urged in a letter to Henry W. Taft, Chairman of the Coalition Committee, from E. A. Kellogg, Alfred Nicholson, J. A. Campbell, Alexander Cumming, J. V. Davenport, Stuart G. Gibboney and Michael Kley of the Joint Wallis Committee, made public yesterday.

In its consideration of candidates for offices below that of Mayor, the Coalition Committee has turned particular attention to the selection of a candidate for Controller. Two have been under consideration all week—William B. Ellison, former Corporation Counsel and Water Commissioner during the first McClellan administration, and Henry S. Thompson, Water Commissioner during the Gaynor administration.

The coalitionists have taken it for granted that the candidates for Mayor and for President of the Board of Aldermen shall be Republicans and have determined that the candidate for Controller shall not only be an independent Democrat, but shall come from Manhattan as well.

For the nomination for County Clerk the most prominent contender is probably William F. Schneider, the present incumbent. Petitions favoring his selection have already been put in circulation by many lawyers regardless of politics. Former Register John J. Hopper is a candidate for that office and petitions are being drawn for the submission of his name in both of the party primaries. Walter Fairchild of 1 Liberty Street is chairman of a campaign committee seeking his nomination. He is a Democrat in national politics.

Police Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan is being considered as a coalition candidate for District Attorney of New York County. He is a Democrat and a former Assistant District Attorney. He was originally appointed a Magistrate by Mayor McClellan. He is making no campaign for the position.

SUPPORT OF CURRAN URGED.

Merchants' League Gives Ten Reasons Why He Should Be Nominated.

The Greater New York Merchants' League sent a letter yesterday to the Conference Committee of the Coalitionists giving ten reasons why Borough President Henry H. Curran should be nominated as the mayoralty candidate.

The league cites Mr. Curran's experience in city government, his war record, his fight for the Tax Exemption ordinance, his stand for home rule and a five-cent fare, his recognized vote-getting ability and his "strength with the people throughout the city, due to his unassailable record of public service."

The letter states that as a consistent opponent of Mayor Hylan, Major Curran has shown unusual poise and ability in his difficult position as a member of the present Board of Estimate," and adds:

"He understands our city and its people, and they know and like him. He has grown stronger with each office he has held. His record cannot be attacked from any angle."

ANOTHER FUSIONIST QUITS.

Grace H. Gaines Resigns From Committee to Work for LaGuardia.

Grace Hurd Gaines of 36 Endicott Place, New Brighton, S. I., yesterday resigned as a member of the Coalition Committee, and, following the example of Elizabeth Collier of 282 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, who resigned on Saturday, announced that she would devote her time and efforts to working for Major F. H. LaGuardia for Mayor. In a letter to Chairman Joseph M. Price of the Coalition Committee, Miss Gaines wrote:

"The prejudice and suppression of discussion within the Coalition Committee in regard to Major LaGuardia—the one candidate who has presented a definite and constructive platform which might be discussed—is so pronounced that in consistency with my love of fair play I must beg to resign from this committee.

"The methods used are too nearly like those of the controlled conventions to which the repeal of the direct primary law would bring us."

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST — Will person arriving Pennsylvania Station, Philadelphia express, 9 P. M. Sunday, who took lady's tan suitcase by mistake, kindly return same and receive own suitcase? Sanford, 305 West 45th. Phone Longacre 3760.

LOST—At Magner's Baths, Rye Beach, blue cloth purse, containing keepsakes, four rings and money; $500 reward and no questions asked. Phone Manager, Rector 9887, or write S 734 Times Downtown.

LOST—Walrus traveling bag, initials J. E. S., containing wearing apparel, taxi at 66th and Broadway, Saturday afternoon; reward. J. E. Sample, 305 West End Av. Columbus 7200.

LOST from auto, black beaded bag containing Globe Earphone. Reward. Wade; E. 27th, Produce Exchange.

LOST—Passport, Friday, bearing name Helen B. Sampson; $5 reward. Information Bureau, Waldorf Hotel.

TAXI DRIVERS TAKE NOTICE.

Taxicab driver who took trunk from 555 West 170th St. on Friday afternoon, July 15, had best return same to the Palm Hotel 53d St. and 7th Av., as we have his number and know who he is; otherwise we will give same over to the police; no questions asked. 1,739 Broadway.

Jewelry.

LOST—Diamond brooch, platinum setting, between Hudson and Fulton Av. and Edgemere Station, L. I., Friday, July 23, between 9-10 P. M.; substantial reward. Shapiro's Britton Hotel, Edgemere. Phone Far Rockaway 535.

LOST—$200 REWARD,

for diamond and platinum ring, lost at 68th St. and Central Park West, early in morning, July 15; no questions asked. Address T. C. V., 71 Central Park West.

LOST—On State road, Lake Mahopac vicinity, brown leather portfolio purse, containing jewelry, money and valuable papers; liberal reward; no questions asked. Return to 1058 Woolworth Building.

LOST—July 5, Norwalk to Milford, Conn., lady's sapphire bar pin, row of eight or nine sapphires and pearls. Notify George Jeremiah, 80 Maiden Lane.

LOST—Friday evening, old-fashioned gold pin with gold pearl-mounted butterflies; valued as keepsake; liberal reward. Morningside 8046.

LOST—Gold case holding cigarette papers, initials J. E. B.; reward. Room 26, 33 South William St., phone Broad 2665.

A REWARD OF $150

will be paid for the return of platinum oval-shaped brooch containing 1 large diamond in centre with numerous small ones, lost July 19, between 48th and 72d Sts. Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av.

A REWARD OF $50

will be paid for return of gold gypsy ring containing 3 diamonds, lost July 16, Far Rockaway, L. I. A. R. Lee & Co., Inc., 15 William St.

Wearing Apparel.

LOST—Fisher scarf, Saturday night; reward. Telephone Richmond Hill 1819.

Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Irish terrier, male; children's pet; return kindly asked. F. E. Hurst, Summit, N. J. Phone 332.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ABRAHAM SAFFIAN, DECEASED—WILL ANY PERSON WHO HAS ANY KNOWLEDGE OF ANY LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF ABRAHAM SAFFIAN, DECEASED, OR THE LAWYER WHO DREW THE WILL, PLEASE COMMUNICATE AT ONCE WITH RELATIVES? GOLDSTEIN, 804 WEST 183ST.

ANYONE KNOWING ADDRESS OR whereabouts of William A. Shayback communicate with S 1041 Times Annex.

MOTION PICTURES.

YESTERDAY A FILM DRAMA THRILLED THOUSANDS

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A Rotarian aspires not to be a spendthrift, a booze-fighter, a gambler, a loafer, nor a reckless ne'er-do-well. He lives just as he knows how, within his means, without display, temperately, sanely, safely; he works industriously for material success, but more for the invisible rewards of successful accomplishment; he condemns shiftlessness and believes that the world owes no sane, able-bodied man a living.

He is a practical idealist and he aims at his ideals while he keeps his feet upon the earth. He knows that we do not live in Utopia and he is content to make orderly progress toward the realization of his ideals. He knows that Rotary is more than better business, more than good fellowship, more than lip service about a motto. He knows that there is but one thing in the world deader than a mere motto, and that is a spineless cuss who hides his inactivity behind it. He knows that the real progress of Rotary is measured by the number of men who shed their coats and do something to prove their love for their fellow-men. —Harlan Hoover.

Next Issue Tribune, Aug. 1, 1921

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WINS FOR GIANTS

Long Rap Into Bleachers, His Third Home Run in Three Days, Upsets Phillies, 4 to 3.

ENDS A PITCHING DUEL

Ryan and Hubbell Engage In Old-Fashioned Battle Until George Steps Up In Fifth.

Gunner George Kelly wheeled Big Bertha up to the home plate at the Polo Grounds yesterday and sprayed the left-field bleachers with his sixteenth home run of the season and his third in the last three days. The ball soared over the western corner of a rubber tire sign, somewhat further out than most of George's drives travel, and landed among the startled inhabitants, who are not accustomed to having the big first baseman direct his attack at their territory. It was one of Kelly's longest circuit hits of the still youthful season.

Not being equipped with ouija boards, very few of the assembled fans knew at the time that Kelly's hoist into the bleachers would win the ball game. Ross Young was resting at first at the time, which was the fifth inning, and the runs scored when he and Kelly dented the plate with their spikes were the tallies that gave the Giants a 4 to 3 victory over Bill Donovan's athletes from Philadelphia.

Up to and including the moment when Kelly injected his homer into the proceedings Bill Ryan and Wilbur Hubbell, late of the Giants, had been engaging in what was called a pitchers' battle before the lively ball came into existence. The Phillies, becoming right rambunctious, scored a run in the second inning, Frisch's error helping them along. But the Giants took the tally back, and one more with it, in the third, when Kelly poked a double to left with the bases filled. In the fourth the Donovanites again tied the score in a cute bowknot on Parkinson's single and Peters's triple.

The contest was in this state of affairs when the fifth inning came around to give Kelly the opportunity to get another homer off his chest. It should be noted, in addition, that all of the Giant runs were driven in by the lanky guardian of the first corner, his double blasting in the first pair and his homer the second. To top all this, Long George got a single in the second, the first local hit off Hubbell.

Resembles a Convention.

The ball game, in addition to providing a quiet afternoon's amusement for some 15,000 fans, was made the occasion for the annual convention of Giants and ex-Giants. The Phillies as they lined up yesterday had so many former Giants present that they looked like the New York second varsity. In the box was Wilbur Hubbell, a cast-off of the long ago. At third that life-like figure turned out to be Goldie Rapp, who converted and capered in strange ways hither to unknown to Mr. McGraw. Out in right field was the esteemed Lee King, and Jess Winters and Johnny Monroe were on hand during the practice proceedings.

It was the first visit of the Phils since the recent fruitful negotiations between Messrs. Donovan and McGraw, and it turned out to be a thoroughly friendly game. Goldie Rapp showed a mean disposition at times by slamming out a double and triple for the edification of his late owners and cutting down several hard grounders. Goldie appeared to be a greatly improved ball player since coming under the treatment of Dr. Donovan, and there was much wonder thereat.

Bill Ryan, now recovered from that notable lacing at the hands of the Pirates last week, had slightly the better of Hubbell on the mound. The hits were nearly even, the Giants collecting nine while the Quakers contented themselves with eight. Hubbell showed an inability to hold the Clan McGraw in check when hits meant runs, particularly when Kelly loomed up at the plate. A double play rescued him in the third after Kelly's double had sent two runs across, and there were other occasions when that work by the infield pulled the former Giant out of bad situations.

Ryan Makes Great Throw.

On the other hand, Ryan also had his share of trouble. He saved his own cause with an almost impossible throw which nailed Rapp at the plate in the first, and he was reached for runs in the second and fourth. After going three innings with neither hit nor run and the Giants leading by 4 to 2, Rapp opened the eighth with a double and scored later while a fast double play was in progress. The Phillies, however, were turned back in order in the ninth when one run would have evened the count.

Ryan's toss in the initial inning was easily the gem of the fielding collection. Rapp was on third base at the time and there were two outs when Lebourveau cut a wicked grounder directly down the first base line. Kelly made a sparkling stop of the hit with his gloved hand and threw to Ryan to nip the runner at the base. Rosy, however, was a trifle tardy and the best he did was to trip over Lebourveau's dainty brogans and slide gracefully to the Fabian greensward. Rapp then made a dash for home and Ryan, lying on his side, threw to Smith and achieved the impossible by getting Goldie by inches.

There were other brilliant bits of work in the field. Koney made a startling one-hand stop of Bancroft's grounder in the fourth, and Rapp's stop and throw on the same player's short roller in the first frame drew much applause. Parkinson leaned high and speared Young's liner with his gloved hand in the second. For the Giants, Rawlings made a corking stop of King's sizzling grounder to start a double play in the eighth and also robbed Rapp of a single in the fifth with a running stop behind first base.

Error Helps Phillies.

Frisch's wild throw started the Phillies off to their first run in the second. Frank threw erratically to Kelly on Koney's grounder and the runner was safe. Williams followed with a sacrifice and after Parkinson had fanned, Peters jammed a single to left which brought Koney home.

This unpleasant state of affairs continued only until the third, when the Giants scraped up a pair of runs. Burns led the procession with a walk and Bancroft moved him along to second with a clean single to right. Frisch sacrificed both runners a base and Young drew a walk, filling the sacks. At this interesting juncture Kelly ourned the grass along the left field foul line with a two-base punch on which Burns and Bancroft rode across the disk. The bases were filled again when Bill Cunningham persuaded Hubbell to give him a base on balls, but Rawlings killed the rally by hitting into a double play, Parkinson to J. Smith to Koney.

With two out the Philadelphians tied the score in the fourth. Koney fouled to Neal Smith and Ty Williams and Young before Parkinson shot a single to the central pasture. Peters found a triple hidden away in his knapsack and used it to bring Parkinson across the plate with the tying run. Peters slumbered on third while Hubbell was grounding out to Rawlings.

Frisch Starts Rally.

Frankie Frisch was the party who started the rally for the Giants in the fifth. After having been in a batting slump for many days the Fordham Flash shifted his tactics and laid down a bunt, which Hubbell scooped up and threw to first several seconds behind the flying Frank. Pep Young forced Frisch at second on a grounder to J. Smith, but Kelly ended the tiresome business by the simple method of poking out one of his justly celebrated homers.

The Phillies' third and last marker was scored in the eighth in this manner: Rapp betrayed all his past allegiances by projecting a neat double down the third base line. Smith singled cleanly to centre, but Rapp, respectful of Cunningham's arm, carried a moment at third. Ryan pulled out of the ticklish situation when Lee King smote into a rippling double play, Rawlings to Bancroft to Kelly. Rapp checked in at the plate during the episode, but the Phillies were through for the rest of the game.

The score:

NEW YORK (N)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	1	1	0	0
Bancr'ft,ss	4	1	1	3	3
Frisch,3b	3	0	2	0	2
Young,rf	3	1	0	3	0
Kelly,1b	4	1	3	10	1
Cunnin'm,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Rawlin'gs,2b	4	0	1	1	5
E. Smith,c	3	0	1	9	1
Ryan,p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	31	4	9	27	14

PHILADELPHIA (N)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rapp,3b	4	1	2	0	4
J. Smith,2b	4	0	1	4	4
King,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Lebourv'u,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Konetchy,1b	3	1	0	10	1
Williams,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Parkins'n,ss	4	1	1	3	3
Peters,c	4	0	2	1	0
Hubbell,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	32	3	8	24	12

Errors—Frisch, King.

New York	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—3

Two-base hits—Kelly, Rapp. Three-base hit—Peters. Home run—Kelly. Stolen base—Rapp. Sacrifices—Williams, Frisch. Double plays—Parkinson, J. Smith and Konetchy; Rawlings, Bancroft and Kelly. Left on bases—New York 8, Philadelphia 5. Bases on balls—Off Ryan 2, Hubbell 4. Struck out—By Ryan 7, Hubbell 1. Umpires—Klem and Emslie. Time of game—1:32.

RIXEY HOLDS CUBS SAFE.

Red Hurler an Enigma, but Cheeves and York Are Easy—Score, 7-1.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Rixey was never in trouble after the first inning today, while the Reds found Cheeves and York easy, Cincinnati winning from Chicago by a score of 7 to 1. Cheeves was batted out of the box in the fifth inning.

The score:

CINCINNATI (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Neale,rf	5	2	2	1	0
Bohne,2b	4	1	3	3	3
Groh,3b	3	2	1	2	1
Roush,cf	3	0	1	4	0
Daubert,1b	3	0	11	0	0
Duncan,lf	3	2	2	3	0
Hargrave,c	4	1	1	2	0
Crane,ss	4	0	1	2	6
Rixey, p	3	0	0	0	5
Total	32	7	12	27	13

CHICAGO (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Hollocher,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Kelleher,2b	4	0	1	3	4
Grimes,1b	4	0	0	6	2
Barber,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Maisel,cf	3	0	1	3	1
Deal,3b	3	0	0	2	2
Daly,c	3	0	1	4	4
Cheeves,p	1	0	0	0	0
York,p	0	0	0	0	0
aSullivan	1	0	0	0	0
Jones,p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	30	1	6	24	17

a Batted for York in eighth.
Errors—Crane, Grimes, Deal, York (2).

Cincinnati	1	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0—7
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hits—Crane, Barber. Three-base hits—Duncan (2). Stolen base—Neale. Sacrifices—Hollocher, Groh, Roush, Cheeves, Rixey. Double plays—Maisel, Kelleher and Daly; Crane and Daubert (2). Left on base—Cincinnati 6, Chicago 4. Base on balls—Off York 2. Hits—Off Cheeves 8 in 4 1-3 innings, York 3 in 2 2-3, Jones 1 in 1. Struck out—By Rixey 2, Cheeves 1, Jones 1. Wild pitches — Rixey. Losing pitcher—Cheeves. Umpires—Hart and McCormick. Time of game—1:42.

Eastern League.

Worcester 5, New Haven 3.
Waterbury 1, Hartford 0.
Pittsfield 4, Bridgeport 2.
Albany 6, Springfield 0.

TO 7-3 TRIUMPH

Trail Indians for Seven Innings, Then Drive Mails From Box in Eighth.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—The Yankees again are crowding on the heels of the league-leading Indians. At Dunn Field this afternoon before 27,000 fans, a crowd which filled every bit of seating space and encroached on the playing field so that ground rules were necessary, the Hugmen took the final game of the series with the Indians, 7 to 3. The victory gave the Yankees an even break here and a record of ten successes in the fifteen games played on the western trip which ended this afternoon.

For seven innings the New Yorkers showed not the slightest sign of being on the way to victory. Their defense was high class and Bob Shawkey was pitching one of his usual games against the tribe, but it was not even good enough to keep the Yankees in front. Duster Mails, on the hill for the home team, was making the Hugmen even more helpless than they were against Allan Sothoron yesterday.

The Indians had managed to make the most use of their three hits against Shawkey in the seven innings and had two runs, while the Yanks had only two hits and a solitary run to show for their swinging against Mails's southpaw slants. When Bodie, sent up as pinch hitter for Bob Shawkey at the start of the Yankees' eighth, took a third futile swing at the outlook was even more dubious than it had been. Shawkey was gone, the score was 2 to 1 against the Yanks, and part of the eighth inning was over.

Yankees Then Fill Bases.

Then came the awakening of the Yankee sluggers and the display of the power of the punch. Successive singles by Fewster and Peck followed the demise of Ping, and there was high hope of something developing when Ruth sauntered to the plate with runners on second and third. Mails would have to pitch to the Bambino or fill the bases for Frank Baker, and he chose the latter as the lesser of the evils.

Perhaps it was the lesser, but even a home run by the mastodonic mauler would not have yielded more for the Yanks in this inning than they collected with the Babe rendered powerless to hit. Baker slapped a torrid single that almost carried one of the Duster's shoes along with it to centre field and two Yankee runs glided over the dish while Ruth hustled along to third. When Meusel chased Speaker back to the fringe of the centre field crowd for his long drive Ruth jogged home with the third run of the inning, the marker which the tribe was unable to match.

Mails was driven from the box later in the inning and, Bagby, who came on as his successor, was greeted with another four-hit and three-run outburst in the ninth, the same treatment that Duster got in the preceding inning.

Mays Finishes Game.

With Shawkey gone from the scene, Carl Mays, who had been driven to the showers by these same Indians on Thursday, was called in to hold the game safe. The underhand ball was working to perfection today and Mays breezed through the last two frames without a worry. He got the side in order in the eighth and the home ninth furnished nothing to the epic struggle. Gardner opened with a single to left, reached third on two infield outs, and scored when a ball slipped from Mays's hand and got beyond the reach of Wally Schang. Then came a single to Graney which was followed by Burns's grounder to Baker, and the Western trip was over.

A better pitching duel than that between Shawkey and Mails for seven innings has not been flashed here this year. Three hits was the extent of the tribe's success against Bob while the Yanks were gleaning one less from Duster. It was a game in every way befitting two pennant chasers, and the defensive work aside from the box was on a par with the performance of the rival hurlers. The Yanks' lone misplay was the muff of Ping Fewster, who was inclined to take things a bit easy in the third inning. Speaker benefited by the lapse, but no damage resulted, as the error was made with two gone and Smith's fly was captured by Meusel.

Ruth again showed his work on the defense, as in the earlier games of the series. In the seventh he raced back to the foul line, where the field crowd swung from foi to fair territory, and went up into the air for a gloved-hand catch of a smash by Speaker. In the next inning Bob Meusel backed up to the right field wall and took a drive from Johnston's bat in his gloved hand. Sewell did flashy work for the home team, which played errorless ball.

Mails Fans Babe Ruth.

Mails pulled out of a troublesome position in the first inning when he fanned Ruth after passing both Fewster and Peck, the strike-out being followed by Baker's drive to Gardner, who tagged third and then doubled Baker at first.

In the second the Yanks took the lead but could not hold it through the inning. Meusel got the first of his two doubles to right field. Pipp bunted into Gardner's hands and then Meusel stole third as Ward walked. The steal was both timely and valuable, as Schang followed with a fly to Smith, and Meusel scored after the catch.

The Indians got the run back in their half. Smith doubled to right, the only hit for his team in five innings, as Meusel was New York's only hit for the same period. Smith beat the throw to third when Gardner bunted to Shawkey and Sewell's sacrifice fly scored the run.

From this time until the sixth the pitchers held complete mastery over the hitters, but the spell was broken in Cleveland's sixth and the tribe went to the front. After Wambsganss and Speaker had been retired in order Smith walked, reached second on Gardner's single to centre, the second hit off Shawkey, and counted on Sewell's single to the same section.

Then Comes the Eighth.

Ward's double to right centre in the seventh, the second hit off Mails, put the Yanks in position to tie the score, but they couldn't. In the eighth, with Bodie gone, Fewster singled to left and Peck to centre. Ruth's pass filled the corners and Baker scored Fewster and Peck with his single to centre. Meusel's long fly to Speaker scored Ruth. Pipp doubled to left. This marked the finish of Mails. Bagby's pass to Ward again filled the bases, but Schang grounded to Bagby for the third out.

Mays opened the ninth with a single to right and was forced at second by Fewster. Peck sent Chick to third with a single to right and Ruth hit to the centre-field corner for three bases, scoring Fewster and Peck. Baker's infield out did not help any, but Meusel doubled again to right and Ruth counted.

Gardner's single, two infield outs and a wild pitch gave the Indians one in the ninth.

The score:

NEW YORK (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fewster,cf	4	2	1	4	0
Peck,3b,ss	4	2	2	3	1
Ruth,lf	4	2	1	3	0
Baker,3b	4	0	1	2	1
Meusel,rf	4	1	2	3	0
Pipp,1b	4	0	1	9	2
Ward,2b	2	0	1	0	1
Schang,c	2	0	0	5	0
Shawkey,p	2	0	0	2	1
Mays,p	1	0	1	0	0
aBodie	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	7	10	27	6

CLEVELAND (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jamieson,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Wambs'g,2b	4	0	0	1	2
Speaker,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Smith,rf	3	2	1	1	0
Gardner,3b	3	1	2	3	3
Sewell,ss	3	0	1	4	3
Johnston,1b	4	0	0	10	1
O'Neill,c	2	0	0	4	1
Mails,p	3	0	0	0	1
Bagby,p	0	0	0	0	1
bGraney	0	0	0	0	0
cBarna	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	4	27	12

a Batted for Shawkey in eighth.
b Batted for O'Neill in ninth.
c Batted for Bagby in ninth.
Error—Fewster.

New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	—7
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Meusel (2), Ward, Pipp, Smith. Stolen bases—Meusel, Gardner, Sewell. Double play—Gardner and Johnston. Left on bases—New York 7, Cleveland 6. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey 2, Mays 1, Mails 5, Bagby 1. Hits—Off Shawkey 2 in 7 innings, Mays 1 in 2, Mails 6 in 7 2-3, Bagby 4 in 1 1-3. Struck out—By Shawkey 3, Mails 4. Wild pitches—Mays, Mails. Winning pitcher—Shawkey. Losing pitcher—Mails. Umpires—Evans and Owens. Time of game—2:00.

JOHNSTON'S ERROR COSTLY TO ROBINS

Wild Throw in Eighth Lets In Two Runs and Boston Braves Win, 6 to 5.

Boston's bristling Braves yesterday gave a decidedly gloomy aspect to the home stand of the Dodgers before hitting the rails by finishing on the upward side of a game that from the standpoint of strategic shifts had all the earmarks of a gridiron contest. After both Uncle Robbie and Manager Mitchell had had their fill of checkmating, it developed that the pilot of the Brave machine had made the best guess, for Boston won by the score of 6 to 5.

It was a nip and tuck, give and take affair all the way, the Braves taking the lead numerous times, only to be overhauled and passed by the Dodgers. But, with a chance to finish on the winning side, Jimmy Johnston, ordinarily one of the Brooklyn reliables, was the culprit who threw the wrench into the hopes of the Barooklyn clan. It was Jimmy's erratic heave of Nicholson's grounder in the eighth inning that enabled Holke to gallop home with the tying run and Christenbury to ride in with what proved to be the winning marker.

Manager Robinson placed his faith in Leon Cadore to start with, but the erstwhile Lieutenant was nicked freely throughout his régime on the firing line. He was replaced by Ruether in the disastrous eighth, but it was no fault of Dutch's that the game was allowed to dwindle out of the Dodgers' grasp. Joe Oeschger started for the Braves, but was effaced to let Eayrs strike out for him in the sixth, and Scott and McQuillen finished.

Ford, the Braves' second baseman, was hit by a batted ball in the first inning and had to retire.

Ford Is Injured.

Following the rapid-fire expiration of the first three Boston batsmen who faced Cadore, Brooklyn got a life when Johnston's smash took a bad hop, putting Ford among the casuals and going for a single. The Braves' second sacker keeled over, writhing in pain, and was finally led away from the pastime, Christenbury taking his place in the front line trenches. Jimmy got as far as second on a short passed ball but languished there.

Boston put a run across in the second stanza when, with one out, Boeckel slashed one just out of Olson's reach. He went to second when Cadore gave Christenbury a jitney ride to first and Boeckel scored on O'Neill's single to left. Oeschger ended the inning by dropping one down Cadore's way and was thrown out at first.

The Dodgers, not to be outdone, put two runs across in their half, Oeschger furnishing the impetus by walking Neis. Schmandt then leaned against one of Joe's fast ones, piloting it out to the right-centre field wall and making three bases before Southworth could retrieve the ball. Bernie scored on the blow. Kilduff's single to right brought Ray home with the extra marker and it looked as if there were more runs in the offing. Pete scampered his way to second when Krueger dropped a Texas leaguer which neither Cruise nor Barbare could quite reach, but Oeschger corralled Cadore's tap and retired Kilduff at the third station. Olson forced Cadore, Barbare to Christenbury, Krueger going to third, but on an attempted double steal, Otto was effaced, O'Neill to Boeckel.

The third chapter was devoid of excitement, but in the following inning the Dodgers added a run on Schmandt's single to left, Kilduff's sacrifice bunt and Christenbury's bad play on Krueger's bounder. After juggling it around, the Boston second sacker threw wildly toward Boeckel in a belated attempt to catch Schmandt. The ball got away and Ray slid across the plate ahead of Boeckel's throw. Otto moved to second on the play but was left stranded there when Cadore lofted to Powell and Olson went out, Christenbury to Holke.

Braves Tie Score.

The Braves knotted up the count in the fifth. Following singles by Powell and Barbare, Southworth flailed one just out of Zach Wheat's reach, the two runners scoring and the Boston captain reaching second on the hit. Cadore stepped into the breach by throwing out Cruise at first.

Again the Dodgers took the lead in their half of the same inning, Johnson strolling and taking third on Wheat's single to left after Griffith had fouled one to Powell. Wheat was forced by Neis, Jimmy holding third, from where he scored on a double-pilfering expedition with Bernie, Christenbury's return to the plate being wide.

Christenbury atoned for his mistake, however, in the sixth. After Boeckel and Holke had been retired by Kilduff he bingled one out to Neis's territory, the Calgary flash misjudging it and letting it fall to the coop for a homer. O'Neill singled to right, and Manager Mitchell, scenting a blow-up, sent in Eayrs to bat for Oeschger. The strategy was non-productive, for Eayrs struck out.

Scott, who took up the pitching burden at this point, got away with Kilduff and Krueger, but not so with Cadore. Leon felt that it was time for him to inject a homer into the picture and he did. The ball dropped into the stands in front of the scoreboard.

Two double killings stopped promising bids for runs by both teams in the seventh, but the Braves got busy with their war clubs in the eighth. Holke and Christenbury started the session with singles to centre and O'Neill pushed them along with a sacrifice. Uncle Robbie then took a hand in the proceedings by inserting Dutch Ruether's portside paw into the fray. Mitchell, not to be outdone, called Hank Gowdy from the dugout to bat for Scott.

Hank was honored with a deliberate pass. With the bags filled, Nicholson was sent up to bat for Powell, who had two strikeouts to his discredit, and Nixon took Gowdy's place on the paths. Nicholson hit to Jimmy Johnstone, who threw low to the plate, Holke and Christenbury checking in with the tying and winning runs and Nixon going to third. Barbare singled to Neis, whose perfect return to Krueger cut down Nixon.

McQuillen, who went to the mound for Boston, retired the Dodgers in order in the next two frames.

The score:

BOSTON (N)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Powell,cf	4	1	2	2	0
McQuillan,p	0	0	0	0	0
Barbare,ss	5	1	1	0	4
South'th,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Cruise,lf	3	0	2	4	0
Boeckel,3b	5	1	1	3	2
Holke,1b	4	1	1	7	0
Ford,2b	0	0	0	0	0
Christ'y,2b	3	2	2	4	3
O'Neill,c	3	0	2	4	1
Oeschger,p	2	0	0	0	2
Scott,p	0	0	0	0	0
aEayrs	1	0	0	0	0
bGowdy	0	0	0	0	0
Nixon,cf	0	0	0	2	0
cNicholson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	6	12	27	12

BROOKLYN (N)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	5	0	0	2	3
Johnston,3b	4	1	1	0	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Wheat,lf	3	0	2	1	0
Neis,cf	3	1	0	3	1
Schman't,1b	4	2	2	11	2
Kilduff,2b	3	0	1	1	3
Krueger,c	4	0	2	6	1
Cadore,p	3	1	1	0	3
Ruether,p	1	0	0	1	0
Total	34	5	10	27	15

a Batted for Oeschger in sixth.
b batted for Scott in eighth.
c Batted for Powell in eighth.
Errors—Christenbury (2), Olson, Johnston.

Boston	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	0—6
Brooklyn	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0—5

Two-base hit—Southworth. Three-base hit—Schmandt. Home runs — Christenbury, Cadore. Stolen bases—Cruise, Johnston, Neis. Sacrifices—O'Neill, Kilduff. Double plays—Kilduff, Schmandt and Olson; Barbare, Christenbury and Holke; Neis and Krueger. Left on bases—Boston 8, Brooklyn 6. Bases on balls—Off Oeschger 3, Cadore 2, Ruether 1. Hits—Off Oeschger 7 in 5 innings; Scott 3 in 2, McQuillan 0 in 2, Cadore 12 in 7 1-3, Ruether 0 in 1 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Cadore (Southworth). Struck out—By Oeschger 1, Scott 2. Wild pitch—Oeschger. Winning pitcher—Scott. Losing pitcher—Cadore. Umpires — Quigley and Moran. Time of game—1:55.

PIRATES WIN EXHIBITION.

Defeat Hustlers at Rochester by Score of 15-10.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 24.—The Pittsburgh Nationals defeated the Rochester International League club here today in an exhibition game, 15 to 10.

The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	2	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	5—	15	17	3
Rochester	1	2	1	1	4	1	0	0	0—	10	12	3

Rader and Brottem, Wilson; Post, Brown and Merritt, Murphy.

BEARS AND MINERS DIVIDE TWIN BILL

Shields's Homer Wins for Newark, 10 to 7—Poor Pitching Gives Reading Second, 13-3.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 24.—A home run by Pete Shields, the longest ever made in the local ball park, was the feature of the double-header here today between the Bears and the Reading Miners, which was evenly split, the Bears capturing the first contest, 10 to 7, and dropping the wind-up affair, 13 to 3.

The first game was nip and tuck, with the teams deadlocked on three occasions. The score was a tie, 7 to 7, at the end of the ninth frame, but Shields put an end to the pastime in the tenth. Benese started this frame with a base on balls. Start filed out, and Withrow singled to left. He was forced by Singleton, and then Shields hit the second ball Barnhardt served to him over the left-field fence. Such stars as Bennie Kauff, Eddie Rousch and Babe Ruth have played at the local park, but never before has a ball been put over the fence.

Ineffective pitching cost the Bears the second game. Stewart, a young semi-pro twirler, who drew down his release after the contest, started on the mound, but was as wild as a March hare.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEWARK (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shields,rf	4	3	1	1	0
Shannon,3b	3	1	1	1	5
Webb,cf	4	1	0	4	0
McGowan,lf	4	2	2	3	0
Kr'm'k'er,1b	4	0	1	14	1
Benes,2b	2	1	0	3	7
Stark,ss	3	0	2	1	0
Withrow,c	4	0	1	2	1
Barsch,p	0	0	0	0	0
Singleton,p	3	2	1	1	1
Total	36	10	10	30	15

READING (L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,cf	3	2	2	1	0
Thomas,3b	4	1	1	2	3
Goebel,lf	5	1	1	8	1
Oberc,2b	4	0	1	1	2
Bentley,1b	4	1	0	7	0
Wolfe,ss	5	0	2	3	1
Johnson,c	5	2	3	1	0
Hughes,p	0	0	0	0	0
Barnhardt,p	3	0	0	1	6
Total	37	7	12	29	14

Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Krumenaker, Chapman, Withrow.

Newark	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	—10
Reading	7	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	8—7

Two-base hits—Krumenaker, Johnson, Goebel. Three-base hits—Wolfe, Singleton, McGowan. Home run—Shields. Stolen bases—Stark, Thomas, Shannon. Sacrifices—Shields, Krumenaker, Barnhardt, Oberc, Peters, Withrow. Double plays—Benes and Krumenaker, Hoblitzel and Wolfe. Left on bases—Reading 6, Newark 5. Bases on balls—Off Barsch 3, off Hughes 2, off Singleton —Off Barsch 3, Hughes 2, Singleton 1, Barnhardt 2. Hit by pitcher—By Barnhardt (Webb, Shannon). Struck out—By Barnhardt 1, by Singleton 1. Umpires—Gaston, Crystall and Stockdale. Time of game—2:00.

SECOND GAME.

READING (I)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,cf	1	2	0	1	0
Thomas,3b	2	1	2	1	0
Hoblitzel,1b	1	2	1	2	0
Goebel,lf	4	0	3	5	0
Oberc,rf	4	1	0	3	0
Cavana'h,2b	3	2	2	3	1
Wolfe,ss	4	2	2	4	2
Polan,c	3	1	0	2	0
Carts,p	3	1	0	0	0
Total	35	13	9	21	3

NEWARK (I)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shields,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Shannon,3b	4	1	2	2	0
Webb,cf	3	1	2	2	0
McGowan,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Kruger,1b	4	0	1	7	0
Benes,2b	4	0	0	3	1
Stark,ss	3	0	0	0	4
Smith,c	3	0	2	3	1
Stewart,p	1	0	0	0	0
Zimneran,p	1	0	0	0	0
Barsch,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	32	3	8	21	10

Errors—Thomas, Wolfe (2), Stewart.

Reading	1	6	0	2	0	2	2	—13	
Newark	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	—3	

Two-base hit—Goebel. Three-base hit—Goebel. Home runs — Wolfe, McGowan. Stolen bases—Burns, Shannon, Thomas (2), Hoblitzel. Sacrifice—Hoblitzel. Double plays—Stark, Benes and Krumenaker. Left on bases—Reading 4, Newark 7. Base on balls—Off Stewart 4, Carts 1, Finneran 1, Barsch 4. Hits—Off Stewart 3 in 1 inning, Finneran 3 in 2, Barsch 3 in 4. Struck out—By Stewart 1, Carts 2, Barsch 1. Passed balls—Smith. Losing pitcher—Stewart. Umpires—Stockdale, Gaston and Crystall. Time of game—1:30.

SENATORS HIT HARD.

Batter Four Pitchers in 14 to 6 Victory Over Tigers.

DETROIT, July 24.—Detroit used four pitchers in an effort to stop Washington today, but the Senators batted all of them hard and, aided by Tiger errors, won, 14 to 6.

Johnson was hit freely, but tightened up in the pinches, and after the second inning Detroit was never in striking distance.

The score:

WASHINGTON (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	5	3	2	12	0
Milan,rf	6	3	2	1	0
Rice,cf	6	3	5	2	0
Miller,lf	6	1	1	1	0
Harris,2b	5	3	4	2	6
Shanks,3b	5	0	1	1	3
O'Rourke,ss	5	0	0	2	3
Picinich,c	3	2	3	6	2
Johnson,p	5	1	2	0	1
Total	46	14	20	27	16

DETROIT (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Blue,1b	4	1	2	10	0
Bush,2b	0	0	3	2	1
Shorten,cf	5	1	2	2	0
Veach,lf	5	1	1	3	0
Heilmann,rf	4	1	4	3	0
Flagstead,ss	4	1	1	1	3
Bassler,c	4	0	1	3	1
Sargent,3b	4	0	0	3	3
Dauss,p	0	0	0	0



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GREENWICH COURTS

West Side Tennis Star Defeats Beekman, His Clubmate, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

HIS SPEED DECIDING FACTOR

Scores Ten Aces and Volleys With Accuracy—Triumph Gives Him Leg on Field Club Bowl.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 24.—S. Howard Voshell's good left arm carried him to decisive victory at the Field Club of Greenwich this afternoon in the postponed final round of the club's annual invitation tennis tournament. The West Side Club star defeated his clubmate, Leonard Beekman, in three straight sets, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3. Voshell had played off his semifinal round match of the local tourney with Charles S. Garland, by agreement, during the progress of last week's Rhode Island State championships in Providence, and had defeated the Yale ace by 6—1, 6—3, thus gaining the privilege of opposing Beekman for a leg on the Field Club bowl.

Voshell is at the top of his form right now. Not only is his famous piledriver service in superb working order, together with his equally well-known and catapultic smash, but he is driving and volleying with exceptional vim and accuracy. His ground strokes are better than they ever were. They always had force, but they are gaining in length and certainty of direction. Speed, speed and yet more speed was the story of his triumph over Beekman. Against the Kew Gardens expert's severe forcing shots and his unplayable finishing shots Beekman's smooth but softer strokes had no real chance. Voshell's aggressive game was as impregnable a defense as it was a formidable attack, and Beekman never could make a serious enough impression upon it to become a dangerous contender in any one of the three sets.

Beekman found Voshell's service as hard to handle as Shimidzu and Garland did when they went down before the southpaw last week. Voshell aced his man ten times on service, and on a dozen other occasions Beekman hit into the net or out directly off his opponent's delivery. In addition, many of Voshell's placements were kills for which his service immediately prepared the way. The two were practically even in the matter of errors, which included seven double faults for the winner, but Voshell more than doubled Beekman's earned points.

Two breaks through Beekman gave Voshell the winning games in each of the three sets. In the opener, Voshell broke through in the fourth and sixth games, profiting on both occasions by some highly erratic hitting on the other side of the net. Meantime, he was playing with marked steadiness himself and had the match well in hand at every stage. In the second set, a break in the third game, obtained through a beautiful passing shot and a net-corder, combined with Beekman's errors, was sufficient to assure Voshell the set, but he made another break through service in the ninth game by rapid-fire volleying and smashing.

The third set went to the Brooklynite even more easily than the preceding ones. He ran into a lead of 3—0, and then eased up, to drop his own service through four successive errors in the fifth game. Beekman then won his own service, but took only two additional points in the remaining three games of the match.

The final in the men's doubles will be played here next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, with Beekman and Dean Mathey on one side of the net and Samuel Hardy and Lyle E. Mahan on the other.

The point score and stroke analysis of the Voshell-Beekman match follow:

FIRST SET.

										Pts.G.
Voshell	7	0	4	4	3	5	0	2	6—30	6
Beekman	5	4	2	2	2	3	4	1	4—27	3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Pla'ts.	Ser. Aces.	D.F.
Voshell	5	11	7	5	4
Beekman	10	8	7	0	0

SECOND SET.

										Pts.G.
Voshell	1	4	4	6	2	4	2	5	4—32	6
Beekman	4	1	2	4	4	1	4	3	1—24	3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Pla'ts.	Ser. Aces.	D.F.
Voshell	11	5	11	3	2
Beekman	10	7	6	0	1

THIRD SET.

										Pts.G.
Voshell	4	4	4	2	0	1	4	4	4—27	6
Beekman	2	2	1	4	4	4	0	2	0—19	3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Pla'ts.	Ser. Aces.	D.F.
Voshell	7	6	10	2	1
Beekman	7	8	5	0	0

RECAPITULATION.

	N.	O.	Pl.	S.	A.	D.F.	E.P.	Err.	
Voshell	23	22	26	10	7	3	38	02	
Beekman	21	23	18	0	1	7	18	51	

STARS IN STATE TOURNEY.

Mrs. Bundy and Miss Browne in Bay Ridge Tennis Play Today.

Mrs. May Sutton Bundy, women's national tennis champion in 1904 and twice winner of the British women's title at Wimbledon, and Miss Mary K. Browne, who held the national honors from 1912 to 1914, will make their first appearances on Eastern courts in several seasons today, in the tournament at the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge, for the women's New York State championship. The two Californians are making this tournament the first stage in a campaign which will culminate in the national title event, wherein Mlle. Susanne Lenglen of France will be a competitor.

Miss Browne and Mrs. Bundy are in opposite halves of the draw, so that, if the tournament progresses in accordance with expectations, they will meet in the final round. The draw was made yesterday from an entry list of thirty-eight players. Among the players in the upper half of the draw with Mrs. Bundy are Miss Helen Wills, the 15-year-old star from the Pacific coast; Mrs. Robert LeRoy, Mrs. De Forest Candee, Miss Caroma Winn, Miss Edith Handy, Miss Margaret Grove and others of the leading metropolitan players. In the lower half with Miss Browne are Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, Miss Clare Cassel, Mrs. David C. Mills, Miss Ceres Baker, Mrs. Henry T. Eaton, Mrs. Percy Wilbourne and others.

Play in the women's tourney will start at 11 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Bundy will meet Miss Virginia Hopper and Miss Browne will play Mrs. Arthur M. Duncan. Play in the New York sectional doubles event will start on the Crescent courts this afternoon at 2:30. Vincent Richards and S. Howard Voshell appear to be the strongest team entered.

The draw in the women's singles follows:

First Round—Mrs. Theodore Sohst vs. Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. De Forest Candee vs. Miss Helen Wills; Mrs. Robert Le Roy vs. Miss Bertha Sexton, Mrs. M. G. Bergen vs. Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. S. H. Waring vs. Miss Helen Gilleadeau, Mrs. Paul Martin vs. Mrs. David C. Mills.

Second Round (First Round Byes, Upper Half)—Mrs. G. B. Hirsch vs. Miss Bessie G. Holden, Mrs. W. H. Pritchard vs. Miss Margaret Grove, Miss V. W. Hopper vs. Mrs. May Sutton Bundy, Mrs. E. V. Lynch vs. Mrs. Edward Dubie, Mrs. N. Bain vs. Miss Madelon Westervelt, Miss Caroma Winn vs. Miss Edith Handy, Mrs. C. V. Hitching vs. winner of match between Mrs. Sohst and Mrs. Thomas.

Second Round (First Round Byes, Lower Half)—Miss Gertrude Hopper vs. winner of match between Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Mills, Miss Clare Cassel vs. Mrs. Walter R. Ellis, Mrs. Henry T. Eaton vs. Mrs. Percy Wilbourne, Mrs. Theodore Pell vs. Mrs. S. V. Brubana, Mrs. Arthur M. Duncan vs. Miss Mary Browne, Miss Ceres Baker vs. Mrs. M. L. Hazelton, Miss Jessie M. Bott vs. Mrs. J. C. Collingwood.

Tigers Release Ainsmith.

DETROIT, July 23.—Eddie Ainsmith, the veteran catcher of the Detroit Tigers, has been unconditionally released. Ainsmith has been in the major leagues ten years. It has been reported he might go to Pittsburgh.

Ruth Pitcher Is Signed Unconditionally by McGraw

Babe Benton, in his prime one of the best left handers in baseball and a veteran of the 1917 world's series, was given his unconditional release by Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants yesterday. Benton, who is a veteran of ten years' service, saw his best days last season and found it increasingly harder to keep in good condition this year. He started his major league career with the Cincinnati Reds, who purchased him from Macon and then sent him to Chattanooga for more experience. He pitched for the Reds in 1911, after being recalled in midsummer from Chattanooga, and remained at Cincinnati until he was sold to the Giants in August, 1915. He has been with McGraw's club ever since, and twirled a shutout victory against the Chicago White Sox in the 1917 world's series.

WIN DOUBLES TITLE AT TRAVERS ISLAND

Binzen and Ostendorf Beat Bassford and Croley for N. Y. A. C. Tennis Crown.

Elliot H. Binzen and Albert J. Ostendorf won the doubles trophy in the New York Athletic Club's tennis tournament at Travers Island yesterday afternoon. They defeated Henry H. Bassford and Leon H. Croley in the final round in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4, gaining the lead early in each set and maintaining it without trouble to the end. They had greater difficulty earlier in the day in capturing their semi-final match from Ben Letson and Carl Joliffe, doubles champions of Long Island.

Letson and Joliffe started strongly. They attached themselves to the net in the opening session and refused to be driven away from it. They outplayed the ultimate winners at their own game. Most of their shots were directed toward Ostendorf, and, while the constant battering forced him into many errors, he struck to his task indefatigably and improved as he went along.

In the second and third sessions, Binzen and Ostendorf became the aggressors, while Letson and Joliffe began to weaken under the pressure and to shoot wildly. Nevertheless, they were always within hailing distance of the winners and only a few strokes the other way would have changed the complexion of both sets. Binzen and Ostendorf won by scores of 3—6, 9—7, 5—6.

NEW YORKERS TRIUMPH.

Win Intercity Doubles Championship at Cleveland, 3 Sets to 1.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—Samuel Hardy and Lyle Mahan of New York won the intercity tennis doubles championship today, defeating Howard and Robert Kinsey, San Francisco brothers, three sets to one. The scores were 6—4, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Both teams vied with each other in batting the ball either into the net or beyond the chalk-bound confines of the court in the initial set and the first seven games went to deuce. The Kinseys took the first two games, the Easterners the next, the fourth and fifth went to the San Francisco lads, and then the New York pair took five games and the set, by a score of 6 to 4.

The second set opened with Mahan serving a victory. Robert Kinsey retaliated by taking his service and then Hardy took Kinsey's service. An out, an error and two well placed shots gave Howard Kinsey service in another love game. Then followed two more for the Kinseys. The seventh game went to deuce no less than five times before the Eastern pair combined to pretty placement with an out for a victory. The Kinseys took the next two games and the set, 6—3.

Hardy and Mahan opened the third set by taking three straight games. The Kinseys then had a run of four, but the New Yorkers took the next three and the set, 6—4.

The New Yorkers drove four into the net in the initial game of the final set. A bit nettled, Hardy retaliated by serving his third love game of the day. The next game also went to Mahan and Hardy. In the fourth Mahan emulated his colleague's example, getting four games were halved. The concluding six games were halved, the New Yorkers taking the last and with it the title. The score was 6—4.

R. Lindley Murray of Niagara Falls, former national singles champion, defeated Walter Hayes of Chicago, national clay courts singles titleholder, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2, in an exhibition match.

NET STARS IN EXHIBITION.

Mrs. Bundy and Miss Browne Oppose Male Players at Seabright.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 24.—An unusually large number of tennis enthusiasts was on hand this afternoon at the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club to watch Mrs. May Sutton Bundy and Miss Mary K. Browne, former champions, in exhibition singles and mixed doubles matches. Brilliant play characterized the singles from start to finish. Mrs. Bundy engaged Stuart Young in a speedy match early in the afternoon. Using a well-placed service and a strong forehand drive and displaying remarkable court-covering ability, Mrs. Bundy won in straight sets from her opponent, 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Browne met defeat, however, in opposing Bernon S. Prentice, who captured a spectacular exhibition by 6—3, 7—5.

The final exhibition of the afternoon came in the form of a doubles match. Holcombe Ward, former International, paired with Hooker Talcott, formerly of Harvard, defeated T. S. Adams and G. Bodman, old Yale players, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3, 4—6, 8—6.

TENNIS SALE STILL ON.

Several Thousand Tickets for Davis Cup Challenge Play Available.

Although the idea has prevailed in tennis circles of late that only a few seats for the challenge round of the Davis Cup contest at Forest Hills still remain unsold, assurance was given recently by Harry S. Parker, Treasurer, of 101 Park Avenue, that several thousand are still available. The challenge round will be held Sept. 2, 3 and 5.

"It is true that orders are being received in increasing numbers every day," said Mr. Parker, "doubtless as a result of the interest aroused by the arrival of foreign teams. But we can fill many more orders. At least 14,000 seats will be erected, and, if the early demand justifies it, more can be added. Of course, the earlier the orders come in the better arrangements the committee can make for the convenience of the public and the better the seats that can be assigned to purchasers.

"There have been a great many inquiries for seats for the women's championship, on account of the fact that Mlle. Lenglen will play there. Those have not come anywhere near exhausting the supply, however, so the same thing applies as in the case of the Davis Cup matches. No tickets will be mailed until after Aug. 1, to avoid the danger of their being counterfeited."

Orders for the men's championship tickets are being handled for the first time in Philadelphia. Samuel M. Peacock, 141 South Fourth Street, is in charge. The Philadelphia clubs have underwritten large blocks of tickets, but an ample supply still remains.

ISLAND NET TITLE

Dethrones Clubmate, Kenneth Fisher, After Hard-Fought Battle at Clifton Club.

In a match that consumed three and a half hours of hard battling, A. J. Cawse of the Princes Bay Tennis Club dethronod his clubmate, Kenneth D. Fisher, as tennis champion of Staten Island yesterday afternoon at the Clifton Tennis Club, Arrochar, S. I. The set scores tell their own story of one of the most closely contested matches of the local season. Cawse won at 9—7, 6—8, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4. The match was not only significant in deciding the island championship, but the winning of it meant permanent possession of the challenge cup. Fisher, the playing-through titleholder, held two legs on the trophy and so did Cawse. The latter's victory thus gives him final possession.

The match was fought largely from the baseline, in which section of the court Cawse especially is thoroughly at home. Cawse was steadiness itself, making a minimum of errors on his ground strokes and Fisher's formidable forehand wallop was also in effective working order. The placing was excellent on both sides of the net. Both placed marked dependence upon long line shots. In the end, victory came to be a question of which man had the greater powers of endurance, and Cawse stood up better in the fifth set than Fisher did under the excessive heat as well as under the strenuousness of the struggle.

The match was started at 3:30, and it was not until 7 o'clock that Cawse sent over the shot that gave him the title. The first two sets alone required thirty games for a decision, and mixed in among them were many deuce games. The remaining three sets were less prolonged in number of games, but there too the deuce games reached a high percentage of the whole. The evenly matched rivals held the excited interest of a large gallery from the first stroke to the last.

KYNASTON WINS SECOND LEG

Defeats Vanderventer in Challenge Round for Casino Net Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J., July 24.—Percy L. Kynaston today humbled Ludlow Vanderventer in the challenge round for the Casino trophy and won his second leg on the big trophy at the Bathing and Tennis Club. Vanderventer, who yesterday won the North Jersey Coast singles championship from Herbert L. Bowman, the former Yale player, was not up to his form of yesterday and Kynaston beat him in four sets, 6—2, 0—6, 6—4 and 6—4.

Vanderventer's display of brilliance in the second set, when he trounced the title defender badly, indicated that he would be a more formidable contender for the trophy than he later proved to be. Kynaston was in good form. Should Kynaston defend his title successfully again next year the trophy will become his permanent possession.

But it was not all a day of grief for Vanderventer. He teamed with his brother Philip in the men's doubles and they managed to lift the title from Alexander Iler and Murray Vernon in five fast sets in this championship event.

FISCHER WINS FEATURE.

Beats Coe in Middle States Title Play on Cynwyd Courts, 6-4, 8-6.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24. — Four matches were played today in the Middle States championship tennis tournament at Cynwyd, all of them in the second round. The feature was the contest between Carl Fischer of the home club, and H. S. Coe of Riverton, N. J., in which Fischer won, 6—4, 8—6.

Other matches resulted as follows:

Gus Amsterdam, Woodford Courts Club, defeated C. Berguido, University Courts, 6—2, 6—1; S. S. Pennock, Cynwyd, defeated F. S. Hunlock, Idle Hour, 8—10, 6—4, 6—1; A. L. Burtis, Idle Hour, defeated M. Stern, Woodford Courts, 6—0, 6—3.

TOURNEY PLANS COMPLETED

16th Annual New Hampshire State Tennis Meet Begins Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 24.—Arrangements have been completed for the sixteenth annual tennis tournament for the New Hampshire State and White Mountains championship, to be held at the Crawford Notch Tennis Club, starting on Tuesday of this week. The events to be contested are men's singles and doubles. The Crawford Notch Challenge Cup will again be placed in competition. The Tournament Committee consists of King Smith, T. B. Plimpton, W. H. Abbott, R. M. Currier, C. B. Wilbar, W. A. Bradford and W. A. Barron, the Secretary.

SHERMAN AND DICKEY STAR.

Capture Bulk of Points in St. Christopher Club Meet.

C. Sherman and F. C. Dickey were the stars of the handicap athletic meet closed to members of the St. Christopher Club, held yesterday afternoon at Mosomb's Dam Park. Dickey won the 100 and 300 yard dashes and Sherman finished second in both of those events and third in the running broad jump.

The summaries:

100-Yard Dash—Won by F. C. Dickey (8 feet); C. Sherman (scratch), second; W. Parker (3 feet), third. Time—0:10 2-5.

300-Yard Dash—Won by Fred C. Dickey; C. Sherman, second; C. Daniels, third. (No time kept.)

Two-mile Run—Won by W. Jackson (scratch); A. Mathies (40 yards), second; J. Goff (scratch), third. Time—10:51 1-5.

12-Pound Shot Put—Won by T. Wood 45 feet (0½ inches); W. Parker (40 feet 11 inches), second; T. Daniels (9 feet 2½ inches), third; F. C. Dickey (38 feet ½ inch), fourth.

Running Broad Jump—Won by T. Daniels (18 feet 10 inches); W. Parker (18 feet 6½ inches), second; C. Sherman (18 feet 4½ inches), third.

GUIDES TO HOLD CARNIVAL.

More Than 1,000 Expected to Convene in New Brunswick, Canada.

The New Brunswick Guides' Association, an organization composed of the big, two-fisted men of the trail, will hold its annual sports carnival at Marysville, New Brunswick, Canada, on Aug. 18, 19 and 20. This carnival is a yearly feature and has grown to such proportions that it is expected upward of 1,000 men will compete this year from the United States as well as Canada, for the competitions are open to the world. There will be rifle shooting under trail conditions, running deer shooting, log chopping, story telling, trapshooting, moose calling, portage races and campfire sessions, with stories, songs and talks. Trophies amounting to several thousand dollars will be awarded.

Jack Learmont of Truro has sent out the following invitation to the affair:

"When you're tired of the work at the office,
When you're tired of the fuss at home,
When the heat of the city 'bout gets you,
An' the hankerin' comes to roam—
Jus' fill up the ill' ole pack bag,
Make a break from the dust and the heat,
We'll be doggone glad to see you, Pard,
At the New Brunswick Guides' Sports Meet."

DAVIS CUP CLANS ALL DUE THIS WEEK

Danish and Indian Tennis Teams on Way—Britons Ready for Second-Round Tie.

With the arrival here this week of the teams representing India and Denmark, the last of the competitors in this year's Davis Cup contest will be in the United States. India's tennis players, S. M. Jacob, A. Fyzee, L. S. Dean and M. Sleem, are on their way to New York on the Mauretania and will be welcomed by officers of the United States Lawn Tennis Association when they land. The brilliant showing of this quartet on European courts has been one of the year's sensations. Even before their elimination of France, the members of the quartet had distinguished themselves conspicuously. A line on the ability of Fyzee is obtainable through the fact that he defeated the former British international, M. J. G. Ritchie, in one of the leading English tournaments.

Despite the fact that Champion William T. Tilden 2d on his recent arrival from his trip to France and England proved his sagaciousness as an observer by predicting a victory for India over France, general opinion was that the Frenchmen would win. Their often proved ability on hard courts and the records of such internationalists as André H. Gobert, William H. Laurentz and Max Decugis, made it seem likely that they would go into the semifinal bracket against Zenzo Shimidzu and Ichiya Kumagae of Japan. The dope was wrong, however. France was handicapped by the fact that her players were not in the best of shape physically, but India won so decisively as to make it evident that the result might well have been the same under any circumstances.

India is to meet Japan on the courts of the Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, near Chicago, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Aug. 11 to 13, and the team is expected to leave for Chicago immediately after its arrival here.

Coming from the opposite side of the world from that claimed by India is the team representing Denmark. These two countries are alike in one respect with reference to tennis. The game has been largely played in both countries in recent years, but the development has proceeded so quietly that the outside world has had no general understanding of the ability of their players. Denmark has been recognized as the most advanced of the Scandinavian countries in tennis, but the Danes have had little opportunity for international competition. Tegner is perhaps the most noted of the Danish players. When he eliminated William H. Laurentz, one of the French internationalists, in the hard court championship in Paris in May, he proved his country's title to consideration and added evidence to confound all and sundry followers of the sport who may have thought that certain nations had a monopoly of the good players.

Danes Loom Up on Horizon.

The other members of the Danish team, Ingerslev and Henriksen, sailed from Copenhagen on July 22, and Tegner, who is coming by way of France, will join his compatriots in New York. The Danish association has sent this trio to the United States, not so much with the expectation of winning the Davis Cup, although they hope to make a good showing in their matches, as with the idea of getting experience which will be useful in future international competitions. The Danish team is in the semifinal round and will meet the winner of the match at Pittsburgh, Aug. 4, 5 and 6, in which the British Isles will oppose the victor in the contest now in progress in Toronto between Australasia and Canada.

The British Isles team, already in this country, includes Maxwell Woosnam as captain, O. G. N. Turnbull, J. B. Gilbert and F. Gordon Lowe. This is not the strongest team that could represent Britain, as Major A. R. F. Kingscote, veteran of international play, is unfortunately an absentee. But it is regarded in England as a thoroughly capable combination. Woosnam is an experienced leader, as he has proved in football as well as tennis. Turnbull is probably included pre-eminently for his ability as a doubles player. He and Woosnam play well together and have not been defeated as a pair in any of their competitions up to the present. Lowe has played on Davis Cup teams before and has met the Australians in their own country, but this is his first visit to America. Gilbert, who is the All-England champion, is taking the place on the team originally assigned to Campbell, who withdrew for reasons connected with his health.

It is expected that all of these visiting players will compete in the national singles championship at Philadelphia, beginning Sept. 8, as well as in the Davis Cup matches. In addition to the Indians, the Japanese, the Britons and the Danes, the Australasian players, including Norman Peach, J. O. Anderson, J. B. Hawkes and Clarence V. Todd, will probably stay for the championship.

America Mustering Forces.

Against this foreign invasion, the United States will muster all its strongest forces. William M. Johnston, former national champion and Davis Cup star, left San Francisco yesterday for the East, to help defend the Davis Cup, to play for the national doubles crown as well as the singles and to defend his possession of the Longwood Bowl, which comes up for competition in Boston, starting today. Clarence J. Griffin, who holds the doubles title with Johnston, will not play in the East this year and Johnston is expected to partner with Willis Davis in the doubles.

In addition to Johnston and Davis, the California entry for the men's singles will include Robert and Howard Kinsey and, if they can remain in the East long enough, Philip Neer and James Davies of Leland Stanford University and Edmund Levey and Wallace Bates of the University of California. In addition to the foregoing, it is certain that such players as R. N. Williams 2d, Wallace F. Johnson, Watson Washburn, Charles S. Garland, Vincent Richards, S. Howard Voshell, Walter Merrill Hall, Dean Mathey and others of like ability will be in the tournament.

Seeks Motorboat Trophy.

LONDON, July 24.—Lieut. Col. A. W. Tate will sail for New York on the steamship Olympic next Wednesday with Edward Edgar's Maple Leaf VII., which will race at Detroit next September with Miss America in an effort to regain the International Motorboat Trophy.

IN GOLF FOURSOME

Paired With Kirkwood, Defeats Smith and Nicholls on New London Links.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 24.—Jock Hutchison, the British open champion, paired with Joe Kirkwood, the Australian open champion, defeated Gil Nicholls of Providence and Alex Smith of the local club on the Shenecossett links at New London today by 2 up and 1 to play in the morning exhibition match play. The players were paired differently in the afternoon round, Hutchison was paired with Nicholls, while Kirkwood took Alex Smith as a partner and the match ended all square on the eighteenth hole.

A great reception was tendered Alex Smith, the Shenecossett pro, for his remarkable playing in the recent open championship at the Columbia Country Club in Washington. Alex demonstrated that he can still travel with the youths of the game in his exhibition here today.

In the morning round Hutchison and Kirkwood had a best ball of 70, while Nicholls and Smith could do no better than a 72. In the afternoon all four players settled down to business, and as a result the scoring was much lower. Smith and Kirkwood had a best ball of 69, while Hutchison and Nicholls took 69. Although the match was all even at the finish, the difference in the scoring came at the fifth hole, where Kirkwood got a three by means of a twenty-foot putt, the other players taking fives.

In the afternoon round Hitchison and Nicholls led up until the tenth hole. The match was squared here and it was an even fight from then on until the last hole.

Individual scoring honors of the day went to Hutchison and Kirkwood. The former had a 75 and a 73, while Kirkwood had two 74s.

Kirkwood gave an exhibition of his famous trick golf today which amused the large gallery on hand.

AMERICANS' CHANCES EVEN.

Four U. S. Automobiles Entered in Grand Prix Race Today.

LE MANS, France, July 24.—Four American racing automobiles which are entered in the Grand Prix road race that will be run tomorrow are considered to have an even chance against four French, five British and one Alsace-Lorraine entrants, which have qualified for the contest. The stock of the American contestants has risen considerably as a result of a record performance over the triangular course yesterday by Joe Murphy. Murphy's test of the course showed it to be in good shape for tomorrow's event. Preparations for the race have cost 1,200,000 francs, of which 400,000 francs were spent in building roadways. An order has been issued prohibiting airplanes to fly in the vicinity of the course during the race.

Motorcycle races in which forty-nine machines contested were held over the Grand Prix course today. The British entrants took most of the races in the three classes. The fastest time averaged ninety-six miles an hour.

TROTTING MEET TO OPEN.

Fourth Week of Grand Circuit Racing Begins at Columbus Today.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 24.—The fourth week of the Grand Circuit racing in the chain of big line tracks will be offered at the Columbus track beginning tomorrow afternoon. Over 200 horses are quartered at the track. One of the most interesting programs of the week will feature Monday's opening events.

In addition to the four scheduled races, Peter Manning, 2:02½, will make his first start against time tomorrow, when Thomas Murphy will drive the gelding in an attempt to lower the five-year-old trotting gelding record made by Uhlan (1:58), when he was a five-year-old, at 2:02 over the local track.

The remainder of the program consists of the 2:06 class trot, purse $1,000; the 2:08 Dunkie Pacing Stake, purse $3,000; the 2:18 trot, purse $1,000, and the 2:04 pace, purse $1,000. All of the fields are large save in the Dunkie Stake, in which Ruth Patch, J. W. S. and Little Gratton are the only entries.

Trotting Jottings.

A string of victories for Septimus Palin and his pacers was one of the features of the Grand Circuit meeting at Toledo. He won with The Hoosier Lady, Abbe Hall and Walter K., and was also unplaced with Kokomo George in the event which Jim B. won rather unexpectedly from Lawyer Swift, Lillian Silkwood and Charley Sweet in 2:04¼.

This Hoosier reinsman was located at Russiaville a few years and he soon added to a small stable by purchasing Dan O., 2:14¼; Billy M., 2:05¾, and Possibility, 2:02¾. After racing below 2:05 he moved to the mile track at Indianapolis. Since making the change Palin has been seen behind Charley M., Esta C., Walter H., Margaret Margin, Verlie Patchen, Eva Abbe and Calgary Earl.

Fred Edman and Vic Fleming are the only reinsmen now leading Palin this year. Each of them had a winner at Toledo. Fleming put over Dan Aubrey in 2:07¼ and was second to Single G. two minutes with Louie Grattan. Fleming has won twelve races this year. Edman jumped his score to twenty-four when he won with Julia M. Direct in 2:04¾. He also started his 3-year-old Favonian in the race that Ed Allen won with Shawnee. In the second heat the youngster finished third in 2:05¾.

Several other three-year-olds were paraded at Toledo. Cox drove Lee Tide in 2:07¾ and The Great Rose in 2:07. McMahon worked Guardian Bond in 2:03¾ and Murphy won again with Eunice Belle in 2:08¾.

The half sister to Arion Guy is the star of the Murphy stable. She has placed two races to its credit, while Thomas William also rode in front at Toledo with Roy Grattan in 2:03¾ and Nova Brook in 2:08¾. Of his other starters, Brook Worthy finished second to E. Colorado, Princess Nadina third to the great Miss Morris, and Sanardo third to Single G. Peter Daw, Ante Guy and Carmelita Hall were unplaced.

Cox won three races at Toledo. The Great Miss Morris scored twice and E. Colorado once. Grayworthy was unsteady, and, while he trotted the last three-quarters of a heat in 1:30¾, he could not catch Jeanette Rankin.

Seamon to Box McFarland.

The Steeplechase A. A. of Rockaway Beach yesterday announced that it had matched Sol Seamon, former amateur featherweight champion, and Lew McFarland to meet in the star bout of the show to be held at that club on Friday night. McFarland, who hails from San Francisco, recently appeared at the club and made such a good showing that the patrons requested he be booked for another appearance.

Sharpe and Burke Matched.

Harry Sharpe, the London heavyweight, who some consider a prospective contender for the title in that division, has been matched to box John Burke of Pittsburgh at the Palace of Joy, Coney Island, next Friday night. This match is expected to prove a real test of Sharpe's ability. He has shown excellent form and much promise in his recent bouts, but Burke is considered a likely heavyweight and one capable of making Sharpe step his best to win.

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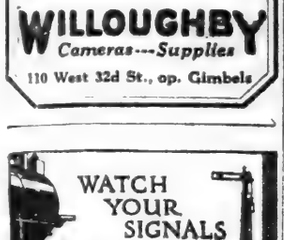
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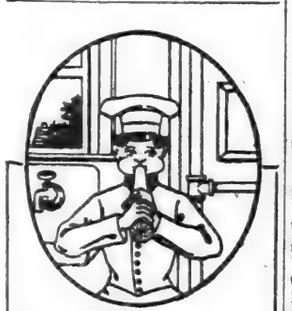


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IN BICYCLE RACE

Defeats Frank Kramer in One-Mile Match Event at Newark Velodrome.

OHRT AND McNAMARA SCORE

Capture Three-Cornered Team Clash After Three Heats—Grenda Wins From Egg.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 24.—Willie Spencer took a one-mile match bicycle race from Frank L. Kramer at the Velodrome here this afternoon by winning the second and third heats after Kramer had won the first. Kramer sprinted around Spencer in masterly style in the initial heat. Spencer hooked Kramer coming around the last turn, but in spite of this hook Kramer won out. In the second heat Spencer rode from in front and Kramer could not get around him. Kramer made a costly mistake on the last lap of the final heat and this lost him the race. He was in front three-quarters of a lap from home and instead of putting on all speed to reach the tape first, Kramer loafed going down the back stretch. As he looked back, Spencer jumped by him and outsprinted him to the tape.

Hans Ohrt and Reggie McNamara won a one-mile three-cornered match from Walter Rutt and Bill Bailey and Orlando Piani and Alfred Goullet. McNamara took the first heat from Goullet and Rutt. Rutt won the second heat, beating out McNamara and Goullet. The third heat won the race for the McNamara-Ohrt team, Ohrt winning the heat from Piani and Rutt.

Alfred Grenda defeated Oscar Egg in an Australian pursuit race, catching Egg after going two miles and four laps. The time of this race was two minutes 17 2-5 seconds.

Ray Eaton, by some sensational riding, won the ten-mile open professional race, leading Alf Goullet, Cecil Walker, Oscar Egg, John Bedell, David Lands and Reggie McNamara over the tape in that order. Anthony Young won the miss-and-out invitation, while Tom Bello took the half-mile handicap.

Willie Grimm was the star in the amateur ranks, winning the two-mile invitation and finishing second to Charley Jaeger in the half-mile handicap.

The summaries:

Half-Mile Handicap (Professional)—Won by Thomas Bello, Brooklyn (80 yards); William Erskine, Australia (50 yards), second; Gus Lang, Irvington (50 yards), third; William Hanley, San Francisco (40 yards), fourth; Lawrence Gaffney, Brooklyn (70 yards), fifth; Cecil Walker, Australia (25 yards), sixth. Time—0:54.

Half-Mile Handicap (Amateur)—Won by Charles Jaeger, Newark (85 yards); William Beck, Newark (45 yards), second; Willie Grimm, Irvington (scratch), third; John Otto, Newark (30 yards), fourth; William Fenn, East Orange (45 yards), fifth. Time—0:54 3-5.

Australian Pursuit Race (Professional)—Alfred Grenda, Tasmania, vs. Oscar Egg, Switzerland, won by Grenda; distance, 2 miles 4 laps. Time—5:36.

One-Mile Novice—Won by Alfred Ridder, Newark; Stanley Miller, Bloomfield, second. Time—2:17 2-5.

One-Mile, Class B, Invitation (Amateur)—Won by Howard Brant, Irvington; Another Mossup, Newark, second; Charles Castles, Newark, third; Clarence Rinker, Newark, fourth. Time—2:03.

Miss-and-Out Invitation (Professional)—Won by Anthony Young, Newark; Clifford Papworth, Australia, second; Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., third; Cecil Walker, Australia, fourth; Fred Taylor, Newark, fifth; Gus Lang, Newark, sixth. Distance, 3 miles 1 lap. Time—6:45.

One-Mile Team Match, Professional—Won by Hans Ohrt, San Francisco, and Reginald McNamara, Australia; Walter Rutt, Germany, and Bill Bailey, England, second; Orlando Piani, Italy, and Fred Goullet, Newark, third. First heat, won by McNamara, Goullet, second; Rutt, third. Time—2:18 3-5. Second heat, won by Rutt; McNamara second; Goullet, third. Time—2:24. Third heat, won by Ohrt; Piani, second; Rutt, third. Time—2:24 3-5. Last eighth mile, 0:12 2-5.

One-Mile Match Race, Professional—Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, against Willie Spencer, Newark. Won by Spencer. First heat won by Kramer. Time—3:59; last eighth mile, 13 seconds. Second heat, won by Spencer. Time—8:02; last eighth mile, 12 2-5 seconds. Third heat, won by Spencer. Time—3:38; last eighth mile, 12 4-5 seconds.

Two-Mile Invitation, Amateur—Won by William Grimm, Newark; Bobby Walthour, Newark, second; Willie Beck, Newark, third; Charles Jaeger, Newark, fourth. Time—4:00 3-5.

Ten-Mile Open, Professional—Won by Raymond Eaton, Newark; Alfred Goullet, Newark, second; Cecil Walker, Australia, third; Oscar Egg, Switzerland, fourth; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., fifth; David Lands, Newark, sixth; Reginald McNamara, Australia, seventh. Time—20:20 1-5.

GOLF

Hail "Long Jim" Barnes!

Ten years ago, when a Westerner brought word East that they had a future-great out on the Pacific Coast, little attention was paid to the matter. It was regarded as a Westerner's natural enthusiasm for things Western. But a few days ago, at the Columbia Country Club, the Westerner's prediction came true—the future-great arrived.

It was Jim Barnes who was referred to by the Western golf enthusiast; Barnes, then a mere youth, sat over from Cornwall, who was serving in the capacity of professional at one of the Western clubs. Later he came to Sunset Hills, and it was while there that he attained national prominence as one of the stars of the golf world. Since 1912, when he played in his first open championship at Buffalo, Barnes has striven for the honor that finally came to him last week. For several years he failed, finishing far behind the leaders, but during the last few years he had come to be more and more feared by the other professionals.

One of the greatest of the great, Barnes, while being able to win other honors, always fell short in the national open. But this year, beginning at the tournaments in the South, he seemed to have struck his stride. Then came misfortune—misfortune that perhaps cost him the British open title, for he was in a tie for the lead in that event when the third round ended. Exhaustion from the weakening effects of his illness told on him in the final round and he dropped back.

Upon his return to American shores, however, Barnes looked like a new man, and when the tournament started at Washington he gave an indication of what might be expected by breaking the competitive record for the course in the opening round. The lead that he gained over the remainder of the field stood him in good stead, for, playing in the manner that he was, there was no chance of his being overtaken. His honors, long delayed, were gloriously won and handsomely deserved. "Long Jim" is the type of golfer that may be depended upon to carry his honors with modesty. His victory was well earned, for he played the most consistent and brilliant golf of any of the big field that was entered in the tournament.

As was feared, the eighteen-hole qualifying test did not work out advantageously and several of the leading golfers in the country were left out of the final rounds. It is probable that, as a result, the qualifying round at the next tourney will be over the thirty-six-hole distance, a route that is favored by all of the professionals.

TRACK AND FIELD

Ned Gourdin of Harvard must be accorded a place alongside of the greatest athletes of all time. Last Saturday at Cambridge the name of this dusky star was emblazoned on one of the loftiest niches in sport's hall of fame. Regardless of what he may accomplish in either of his specialties, broad jumping and sprinting, during the remainder of his career, his one performance when he made a new world's record for the running broad jump by leaping 25 feet 3 inches, will be set out in bold relief.

A glance at the records for this event in the various divisions of amateur and intercollegiate track and field athletics serves to accentuate the negro's remarkable feat. The former world's record was made by Peter O'Connor of Ireland in 1901 when he jumped 24 feet 11¾ inches; the American record was made by the famous Myer Prinstein of Syracuse University when at Philadelphia in 1900 he cleared 24 feet 7¾ inches of ground, this also being the all-collegiate record; the official record for the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of America is held by A. C. Kraenzlein of the University of Pennsylvania, who set a mark of 24 feet 4½ inches in 1899. When these marks are studied and it is realized that Gourdin jumped 2½ inches further than the best it can more fully be appreciated what a wonderful performance it was.

For some time past it had been realized that in Gourdin Harvard possessed an athlete of remarkable ability. He had turned in several notable performances but there were few even among his most ardent supporters who believed him capable of creating a new world's record. He was favored to win the event in the international meet between the combined teams of Yale and Harvard and Oxford and Cambridge but it was expected that he would be closely pressed. Instead he jumped 2 feet 2 inches better than the athlete who finished second, Abrahams of Cambridge, whose best leap was 23 feet 1 inch.

Since O'Connor's record had stood on the books for a month short of twenty years, during which time some of the greatest broad jumpers of all time assembled it without success, it is reasonable to assume that Gourdin's mark will stand for some time to come. Great as he is it is doubtful whether Gourdin will ever be able to eclipse it or even equal the figures.

The athletic supremacy of the United States was further attested by the decisive manner in which Yale and Harvard defeated their rivals from the British Isles. By winning eight of the ten events on the program the American team won by the largest margin ever recorded in an event of this kind. It was the fifth time the rival universities had clashed on track and field since 1909 and until Saturday the honors were even, each side having won two meets. With only first places to count in the final reckoning, except in the case of a tie when second places were to be figured, there were many experts who entertained the opinion that each side would score five firsts and that second place would decide the duel. But the invaders were beaten in some of the events in which they loomed as almost certain winners, notably the two-mile run, the half-mile run and the hammer throw.

TENNIS

While the defeat of Tilden by Vincent Richards at Providence must have come as a distinct surprise to all followers of tennis, the shadow of the event had been cast in advance. It was a surprise and an upset, but it hardly assumed the dimensions of a shock. Tilden was undoubtedly at or near the summit of his form against Richards. But, entirely himself in other recent efforts, entirely himself in other recent affairs. It must have required a supreme mental and physical effort for him to rise to the occasion as well as he did in the tournaments in which he won at St. Cloud and Wimbledon. He had been ill and he was overplayed. Foreign observers of the champion's work commented repeatedly upon the failing off in his performances since 1920.

Undoubtedly, what Tilden needs more than anything else is relief from the strain of continual competition. The world's champion carries a weightier obligation when he enters a tournament than the average pro-rincher. He must sustain the prestige of the position. That, in itself, imposes a special burden, which Tilden, for a week or two at least, would be wise to avoid. For considerably more than a year he has been competing from one end of the world to the other in tournaments upon which vital tennis interests have depended. He has shouldered his duties manfully and well, but he should give himself a rest. Johnston, who shared his Davis Cup responsibilities, took a vacation, and his play will probably benefit generously from it. There is but a short time to prepare for the Davis Cup and national championships, and Tilden should be careful how he spends his resources in advance of them.

If he can persuade himself that he is overtennised and act accordingly, Tilden ought to be able to play as well as he ever did in the important events of August and September. There is no occasion for alarm. Rather is there cause for rejoicing that an 18-year-old marvel of the courts is available in American tennis to accomplish the magnificent feat that Richards did on Saturday.

That one set which he dropped to Tilden was the only one Richards has lost in tournament singles all season. He has gone from one victory to another, playing the best men who offered. The foremost players in metropolitan and Mid-Western tennis have yielded to the magic of his racquet. And now follow Williams and Tilden—Williams, one of the greatest masters of varied stroking who ever trod a court, and who always previously has had the "Indian sign" on the national junior champion, and Tilden himself, the tennis king of kings. It begins to look as though there would be serious competition to see who is to have the honor of helping Richards out in defending the Davis Cup. That may be a trifle previous, but Bernard Shaw once wrote a play with a title that fits the situation.

Incidentally, the Providence tournament shed light interestingly upon the national and international situation in doubles. It proved that Shimidzu and Kumagae of Japan are one of the most formidable teams in the game, and it also proved they can be beaten. Williams and Washburn, a splendid combination, did what Tilden and Garland couldn't. If Tilden had held to the partnership with Richards that won him the national title in 1918, there might be a different story to tell.

BASEBALL.

The Giants and Yankees, laden down with Manhattan's baseball hopes, have been engaging in their most important series of the season to date and the result has shed no more light upon what the ultimate outcome of the races in the National and American leagues may be than a moist match in a dark cellar. The Giants have engaged the Pittsburgh Pirates on the plains of Harlem, and the Yankees have invaded the hostile terrain of Cleveland. Each of the series consumed four games and each was equally divided.

John McGraw's Giants entertained fond hopes when the Buccaneers dropped in at the Polo Grounds to give them battle. They heard opportunity tapping at the door. They had a chance to supplant George Gibson's crew in the lead. They failed because the Pirates were able to win two of the games. If the Giants entertained hopes upon this occasion the Yankees had clear visions of seasons when they moved against the Indians' bailiwick last week. They had four games to play with Tris Speaker's ne'er-do-wells. The New Yorkers had won eight straight games when they steamed into Cleveland on Thursday morning last. On Thursday afternoon they walloped the Indians and took the lead. That made nine straight and the Yankees were brim full of confidence that they would increase their lead. But the Indians came back and regained the mastery on the following afternoon. The series was split even when the Yankees won the fourth and final game yesterday.

Thus in the two clashes between the Giants and the leaders in their league and the Yankees and the leaders in their league the games have served to prove nothing further than that the rival clubs are very evenly matched, and that battles royal between them are likely right up to October. An analysis of the detailed play of the game divulges nothing more than is shown by the final scores. It was a case of tit for tat throughout, and the most far-seeing and critical eye cannot find aught in these struggles to furnish any substantial foundation for a prediction or even a surmise one WAY or the other.

There are more of these crucial series just ahead. Perhaps before another ten days have trekked their way across the calendar something more definite may have been shown. Today the Giants begin a four-day sojourn in Pittsburgh, there to resume the struggle with the Pirates. During the next four days perhaps one or the other team will show sufficient advantage to afford fandom a real line on the respective abilities of the two clans. Perhaps one or the other of the teams will show marked superiority to stand up under the strain of such an important fracas. If either of them should wither or crumple completely it can be accepted as meaning that the pennant chances of that particular outfit are far from being bright.

Later in the week the Yankees will resume operations against the Indians, this time at the Polo Grounds. Cleveland is scheduled to begin hostilities here on next Saturday and will remain through next Monday. The three days may be fruitful ones for the fans. Certainly if two such series played so closely together fail to divulge a superiority in the playing of one or the other of the teams, it will look like a battle to the end.

YACHTING

The Larchmont Yacht Club is to be congratulated on the successful carrying through of its annual Race Week, which opened on July 16 and terminated day before yesterday. More than three score and ten yachts went over the starting line on the day of minimum starts, and on the final day well over a hundred sailing craft negotiated the triangular routes. True, these numbers do not come up to some recorded in former years, but they do show conclusively not only that yachting is fast recovering from the blow struck by the war, but also that the power yacht is not going to put the sailing races out of business as was at one time feared. Metropolitan yachtsmen determined this Spring to do their utmost to bring the sailing game back to its old standing, and they have all worked hard to this end.

Not the least of those who have contributed to the success of the revival—and they get too little appreciation of the work they do—are the men who make up the regatta committees. Not only must every man on a committee know the rules, but there must be team play while running off the races and tact in handling the many protests which the Corinthian skippers, for one reason or another, find occasion to file. And when such a continuous performance as Larchmont's Race Week is undertaken, the men serving on the judges' boat must also abandon their own business affairs until the race days are over. Probably in no other sport is the game played so exclusively for the game's sake, not merely by one, but by all. Yachting is for the amateur, of the amateur and by the amateur. That is the great reason why the sport should be fostered and why it is being fostered. The multiplicity of small craft designs, boats which the youngsters can sail, is helping the sport immensely. And the encouragement of the youngsters by regatta committees is one of the best forces at work for the future.

The annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club, which will be actively under way by Wednesday, with its conclusion at Newport, and the races off Brenton Reef for the Astor Cup, the King's Cup and the Newport trophies, will mark the height of the yachting year, although racing on the Sound will go on through September. The N. Y. Y. C. captains have brought out their big craft, which had been under covers from the time the country entered the war, with this cruise especially in view, and this event will be put across with all its old-time dash and color and brilliancy.

FOR TITLE MATCH

Herman Will Attempt to Recover Crown From Lynch at Ebbets Field Tonight.

Joe Lynch, bantamweight titleholder, and Pete Herman, former wearer of the crown and challenger, yesterday completed their training for tonight's fifteen-round championship struggle at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn. Both boxers look and profess to be in the proverbial pink.

Lynch, under the direction of Eddie Meade, has rounded into the best form he has shown since he won the title. He declares that he will beat Herman decisively and after tonight he will stand alone in the bantamweight class. He says:

"My hand, which has handicapped me in previous bouts, is in perfect condition. I outpointed Herman once before I won the title from him and tonight I'll make it unanimous by scoring a K. O."

Herman is, if possible, even more confident. The New Orleans battler has always maintained that it was a poor decision which took the title from him, and he has worked hard for the chance, which comes tonight, to prove that contention.

"Please believe me when I tell you that a title is a handicap in a fight," said Pete. "When I held it I was careful and overcautious. They tell me that Lynch has not fought up to his previous form since he became champion. That bears out what I say." When asked if the title would handicap his fighting if he should win it back, Herman answered: "No. I'll know from experience how to keep it—by forgetting that I have it when it comes time to fight."

Herman to Be Tested.

Herman's argument sounds logical enough, but the real proof depends upon what he can do with his two fists in tonight's struggle. Those who remember as far back in pugilistic history as last December will recall that Herman fought a purely defensive bout when he lost the title to Lynch. He appeared slow and lazy and almost indifferent, and while the decision was not extraordinarily clean-cut there was no doubt among those who witnessed the contest that Lynch had earned the crown. Whether Herman's tactics in that contest were due, as he says, to overcautiousness or whether he was overconfident and not properly trained will never be known. Certainly tonight, Lynch before he left for Europe last Winter, as that he has had ample time in which to train. He insists that he trains as well at sea as on land, and that he is ready for the struggle of his life. His showing against Wilde and Higgins seems to substantiate this, and the answer as to whether that friend he is good enough to come back and again win the title is only a matter of his showing in a few hours from now.

Lynch has the advantage of youth, of a longer reach and of the knowledge of what happened at their last meeting. If the bout goes the scheduled fifteen rounds it appears that he should be favored to retain his title, for he is a clever boxer, on his record cleverer than Herman, and thus stands the better chance to win on points. As for his repeated statement that he will win by a knockout, that is a wholly different matter, because Herman is not a fighter who will lay himself open for the sake of swapping punches and he makes a poor target of his jaw. If, then, Lynch does knock him out he will have proved himself a real champion.

Stage Set for the Affray.

The stage for the titular contest will be all set by tonight. A big squad of carpenters has been busy with Squire Ebbets ball field, and it isn't likely that the Squire himself would know the place should he chance to stroll about that way. The ring is in place and covered with tarpaulin. The ringside boxes are built and the field chairs arranged. The lighting system which proved so satisfactory at the last boxing show held at Ebbets Field has been reinstalled and Tex O'Rourke promises that the scene will be so bright you will be able to make pictures of the fight. The finishing touches will be put on today, and when the gates are thrown open at 6 o'clock everything will be in readiness for the contest.

The members of the Oxford-Cambridge track team, who lost to Yale and Harvard on Saturday and are scheduled to meet Princeton and Cornell on Thursday at Travers Island, will witness the bout. The invitation to the English athletes was extended by W. A. Gavin, head of the International Sporting Club, through John T. McGovern, Secretary of the Princeton-Cornell committee.

Beryl C. D. Rudd, Captain of the English team, replied that the members of the team would be immensely pleased to attend the championship match. Several of the English athletes were present when Herman knocked out their countryman, Jimmy Wilde, before the National Sporting Club in London. The Englishmen had thought Wilde well-nigh invincible, and if Lynch can stop the conqueror of the English champion they are anxious to see him do it.

Indians Release Chet Thomas.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—Chester D. (Chet) Thomas, one of the veteran catchers of the American League, was unconditionally released by the Cleveland club today. Waivers were obtained from all of the clubs in the league. He had played in the league more than ten years.

SIX-METER RACES

Four English Contestants for British-American Cup Named After Trials Are Completed.

LONDON, July 24.—The English selections for the International Six-meter Yacht Races, in which the United States and England will compete for the British-American Cup, have been made, the trials having been completed yesterday. The entrants will be the Jean, owned by the Hon. Sir John M. Ward; the Polly, owned by Mr. Gould; the Victoria, owned by Sir Godfrey Collins and W. P. Burton, skipper of Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock, and the Fire, owned by E. S. Parker.

The races will be divided between Cowes and Ryde as follows: July 29 at Ryde, Aug. 1, 3 and 5 at Cowes, and Aug. 8 and 10 at Ryde.

CLARICE HOME FIRST.

Wins Lipton Trophy for Class R Yachts at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—The Clarice was the winner of the third of the series of yacht races staged here annually by Class R craft for the Sir Thomas Lipton Trophy. This victory, with two in previous races, gives the Clarice the trophy with a total of 100 points. Mebleh, which won the cup last year, again finished second with a total of fifty points.

Clarice's time for the twelve-mile triangular course was 2:30:20. Mebleh was five seconds behind her.

DIVING MEET THURSDAY.

Met. A. A. U. Championship for Men to Be Held at Garden Pool.

Four interesting aquatic events have been scheduled for Tex Rickard's "ocean under a roof" pool at Madison Square Garden next Thursday night. Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan A. A. U., announces that the metropolitan high diving championship for men will be decided at this time.

Beside this title event there will be a water polo game between the team of the Central Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn and a picked team of New York City aquatic stars.

For the women, two races are scheduled, a 75 and a 150-yard backstroke. Entries may be made at the local A. A. U. headquarters at 200 Broadway.

PAGE'S YACHT LEADS WAY.

Snapper Is Winner in Arrow Class Race at Indian Harbor Club.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 24.—There was a large entry of yachts in the arrow class race this afternoon over the S course of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, but owing to the light wind from the southeast, the yachts were unable to make their usual fast time, but all managed to finish.

F. S. Page's Snapper, sailed by the owner, was the winner, crossing the finish line one minute and twenty-five seconds ahead of W. H. Bewer's Pontiac II.

In the Indian Harbor knockabout class, C. D. Huyler's Wabisi won the race, with C. H. Martin's Yaqui a close second. Because of the lack of wind, the Osseo, owned by H. S. Thompson, and Guy Carlton's Minnehaha did not finish. The yachts were sailed over the C course.

The races among sea mew yachts, of the juvenile class, will begin the first of August. Three of the catboats in this class held a practice race this morning and while no time was taken, William F. Decker's Shrimp made a very good showing. F. K. Rupprecht's boat, not yet named, and C. D. Mallory's Wyld Cat were also sailing.

The summary of today's races:

ARROW CLASS.

Start, 12:30 P. M.

Yacht and Owner.	H. M. S.
Snapper, F. S. Page	12:27:00
Pontiac II., W. H. Bowes	12:28:20
Jack o' Lantern, L. H. Dyer	12:29:45
Windward II., J. V. W. Reynders	12:30:06
Soiond II., H. N. Whittelsey	12:30:10
Hawk, Ralph E. Slaven	12:30:20

INDIAN HARBOR KNOCKABOUT CLASS.

Start, 12:30 P. M.

Wabisi, C. D. Huyler	1:46:55
Yaqui, C. H. Martin	1:47:35

Osseo, H. S. Thompson, did not finish.
Minnehaha, Guy Carleton, did not finish.

HUNTS MEETING ON SEPT. 1.

Autumn Card of U. H. R. A. Will Include Four Steeplechases.

The Autumn meeting of the United Hunts Racing Association will be held at Belmont Park Terminal on Sept. 1, it was announced yesterday. That is an off day between the close of the Saratoga meeting and the one which follows at Belmont Park. Four steeplechases, three of them at two and a half miles, will be the features of the card for that day.

McAleer to Box Zulu Kid.

Tommy McAleer, the rugged west side middleweight, who has been absent from the ring for the past fortnight, will renew his fistic campaign on Saturday night, when he meets the Zulu Kid in the feature twelve-round decision bout at the Queensboro Athletic Club of Long Island City.

INTEREST GROWS IN CUE ASSOCIATION

Many Enthusiasts Expected at Preliminary Meeting at Detroit Today.

The big preliminary meeting which has been called for the purpose of organizing a National Billiard Association which will have absolute control of the sport, both amateur and professional, will begin in Detroit at 10 o'clock this morning. Just how many will attend the session is problematical at this time, but it is understood that at least 100 room owners, players, manufacturers and others identified with billiards in this country and in Canada will be on hand. All told, 650 room owners were invited to either attend the meeting personally or be represented by proxy. Many more invitations were sent to players, manufacturers and representatives of the press.

This preliminary meeting is the culmination of an informal meeting held in New York in June, at which tentative plans were made for the launching of the National Billiard Association. At that time the proposition met with the hearty approval of all those present, and the replies that have been received to the invitations to attend the meeting beginning today have almost all expressed enthusiasm over the project and the wish to co-operate in forming the organization.

Just what will transpire in Detroit will depend entirely upon the number attending the meeting and what the majority rules. That an association to govern the sport will be formally launched seems assured at this time. Irvin Huston, one of the leading room owners of the middle West, with headquarters in Detroit, has been made temporary chairman of the meeting. In accepting this post Huston insisted that it be understood that he was not a candidate for the office of chairman of the Billiard Commission, which would be the real governing body of the National Billiard Association. He is one of the sponsors and has been a prime mover in promoting the idea.

It is the intention to have all the interests that are connected with billiards represented in the association. These would include representatives of the players, amateur and professional, representatives of the billiard room owners, of the manufacturers and of the press. Whether this idea will be strictly adhered to cannot be stated definitely at this time, but it is practically assured that the general idea will be followed and that the association will be one of some such proportions.

At the meeting in New York it was proposed to divide the association into a billiard commission, a promotion and organization committee, rules committee, tournament committee, legal and legislative committee, publicity committee and a board of directors. It is planned to have the board of directors composed of seven members representing the various State billiard associations, professional players, amateur players, billiard room owners, clubs, press and manufacturers. Over all of the various committees and the board of directors would be the billiard commission which it is proposed to have composed of a chairman and two other members and a secretary. This billiard commission would be similar in almost every respect to the old National Commission of Baseball. It would be the real governing body of the sport and the court of last appeal. As Chairman of this commission an effort will be made to have a man of nationwide prominence and his office would be similar, to a great extent, to that now occupied by Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis.

Among those who have been prominently mentioned in this connection is John K. Tener, former Governor of Pennsylvania and former President of the National League. Whether Mr. Tener would accept the place were it offered to him is not known, or whether he has been approached on the matter is not known, but his name has been mentioned in billiard circles throughout the country.

Whether the important task of naming a chairman will be reached during the meeting in Detroit cannot be definitely stated. It will all depend upon how much progress is made in formally launching the organization. It seems that the naming of a Chairman will be deferred until after the perfection of the working organization and the association has begun to function.

The tentative plans call for State championships being played throughout the country, the winners to meet in district championships and the winners of these district championships to meet in the national championships at balkline, three-cushion and pocket billiards.

FLYWEIGHTS TO MEET.

Buff, Title Holder, to Box Ledoux of France Aug. 10.

Johnny Buff, flyweight champion of America, and Charlie Ledoux of France have been signed for an international ten-round bout at the Boxing Dreme on the evening of Aug. 10. This will be the first international decision contest between little men held in this country in several years. Buff will be conceding the Frenchman about six pounds, but is confident that he can win despite this handicap.

Another bout on the same card will bring together Johnny Dundee and Charlie White of Chicago. This will be White's first appearance in the metropolitan district in several years, and New York City boxing fans have been anxious for a chance to see the Windy City boxer ever since he knocked Benny Leonard through the ropes a year ago at Benton Harbor, Mich. Leonard went on to win the bout, but the champion had a close call at the hands of the Chicago fighter. Two other ten-round bouts will complete the card.

CORNELL TRACK MEN REACH PRINCETON

Coach Moakley Pronounces Team in Fine Condition for Oxford-Cambridge Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 24.—The entire Cornell track and field team, which is to join with Princeton in an international meet at Travers Island next Thursday, with the joint Oxford-Cambridge team, arrived here tonight, headed by Coach John Moakley and Romeyn Berry, Cornell's graduate manager. Coach Moakley reported his charges all fit. The Oxford-Cambridge squad is expected to arrive here at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning and all four combinations will work out here this afternoon. The visiting squads will be housed in the Cottage and Cap and Gown clubs, and will eat together at the Princeton training table.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 24.—The members of the Oxford-Cambridge track team left here tonight for Princeton, where they will start training for the meet next Thursday against the composite Princeton-Cornell team.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—The Parkhill Purse; for two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. Lady Mother 107 pounds, *Zenobia 90, Fifty-Fifty 108, Timbrel 115, Lady Delhi 112, Beverly Belle 102, *Greenwich Village 100, Zorro 105, Tulwar 103, *Dunceaup 101.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; about six furlongs. Jago 114 pounds, Blue Belle 101, Equator 109, Apple Jack II. 114, Hard Guess 102, Ace of Aces 109, Fluff 107, Granny Lee 104, Midian 114, *Prince 93, Liberty Girl 109, Sugar Plum 99, Santa Claus 104, Princess Pandora 102, Wedgwood 97, *Fort Churchill 114, Lloyd George 109.

THIRD RACE—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Marsdale 115 pounds, Margaret White 104, Gleneala 102, Restraint 113, Fred Kinney 102, Venizelos 105, Reparation 105, *Kirtle 90, Plurality 105.

FOURTH RACE—The Bronxville Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. War Note 106 pounds, Dry Moon 108, Purchase 140, Lucullite 135, Thundercap 131, Dunsandel 83, *Dimmedale 97, Bennington 98, St. Allan 95.

FIFTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Ardito 105 pounds, Watcher 97, *Diadi 100, Lucky Find 97, Miss Rankin 92, Frederick the Great 105, *Helio Pardner 100, Tax II. 105, Mandalay 105, Lettary 105, Knight of the Heather 97, Ballymooney 100, King Agrippa 105, *Salute 100, L'Enjoleur 108.

SIXTH RACE—For two-year-olds; maiden jockeys; five and a half furlongs. *Janku 100, *Mabel A. 96, *Simple Simon 108, *Good Hart 102, *Sailing Along 104, *Wreckless 99, *Kirtle 108, *Fair Virginia 96, *Doughnut 105, *Bab 92.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

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4. Weakfish (boat).
5. Kingfish, croakers and weakfish (surf).
6. Striped bass (boat).
7. Striped bass (surf).
8. Channel bass (boat or surf).
9. Bluefish (boat or surf).
10. Seabass.
11. Codfish.
12. Fluke (boat).

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1921.

A STIMULUS TO TRADE REVIVAL.

The President's message tomorrow will, in form, state his plan to finance the railways. In fact, it will finance directly an industry ranking in size second only to the railways themselves, and indirectly will finance related industries so numerous that it may be said to promise a universal industrial revival. If that seems an extravagant statement, it is because the proportions of the railway supply industry are unappreciated. In testimony before the House Interstate Commerce Committee it was stated that railway capital represented sixteen billions in the hands of the public against twenty-three billions of capital in all other industries. Rolling stock alone represents four billions of capital, and all manufacturing machinery represents only six billions. Farm implements and machinery alone represent $1,368,224,548. The object of these comparisons is to show that railway equipment purchases make a buyers' market for three times as much as all farm purchases in the lines compared, and two-thirds as much as all industrial machinery demands for all trades. The iron trade alone is thought to be our best industrial barometer, but railway capital is fourfold the iron and steel trade capital.

Without wishing to labor a technical point, it may be remarked that the half billion which the Government is to advance to the railways is on capital account. The Railway Business Association has shown the bearings of this distinction between the effect of railway disbursements on capital expenditures, such as the railways are indebted to the Government for, and disbursements on operating account. Operating buying results from meeting the demands of traffic. At present there is no operating buying, for there are thousands of idle cars and trade is quiet. Capital buying precedes traffic demands and is in preparation for it. Capital buying is most beneficial in times of depression, because trade then needs it most and because the dollars then bring best results. The steel trade depends on railway buying for half its volume, and the appearance of such orders as the result of the Government doing its duty to put the railways in funds for capital expenditures would be a basic force of prime importance.

This is fact, not theory. It is history that railway purchases preceded the revivals of 1905, 1909, 1912. It is fact also that stopping of railway purchases preceded the depressions of 1907, 1910, 1913. The munitions trade displaced railway purchases and left a vacuum which it requires railway purchases to fill. Not since 1907 has the steel trade felt the normal support of railway purchases. Before that fateful year railway earnings were on an ascending scale. But in 1906 the rate-making power was put in the hands of regulators who meant well, but who felt more responsibility to shippers than care for development of transportation facilities. The result has been the reverse of the theory that rate reduction was a prime necessity, ranking before the support of railway credit. Rates have risen. Deficits have been put on the taxpayers instead of on the shippers.

The railways and the Government have been dealing at arms' length, with more excuse for the railways, but with some excuse on both sides. The Government owed the railways cash on current account. Because the railways could not collect the cash indisputably due them they exaggerated their claims on capital expended for them. Friendly negotiations resulted in the railways presently waiving their exaggerated claims, whether meritorious or made for bargaining purposes, and either making definite demand. On the other hand, the Government undertakes to pay what is due on a balance thus reached. The intervention of the War Finance Corporation is only the use of appropriate machinery. The corporation has no cash, but it has a book credit with the Treasury which will enable it to finance the operation until investors supply real funds. There is solid ground for hope that the business will supply the impulse which will carry the industrial machine past its present dead centre.

FAIRY RUM.

ISEY EINSTEIN, the prohibition Proteus, should transform himself into the Ancient Mariner. The New Jersey and the Long Island seaboard call him. "Pirate" rum ships are continually discerned by the telescopic imaginations of the dry watchers on the strand. Outside the three-mile limit "mysterious" vessels are sailing insolently. Sometimes they are assembled in a "booze fleet." Now "a mysterious steamer" is reported about twenty miles from Cape May. Now "a fast auxiliary steamer without lights" is two miles off Two-Mile Beach—too palpable a pun. Now "an "ocean-going motor craft with a big "houseboat" draws expectant sighs from a thousand bathers. Now the rum-runners are trying to bring into Absecon Inlet nefarious cargo discharged from "a large steamer." Now "a three-masted schooner"—is the word a waggery?—"from the Bahamas" is quickening the beats of prohibition enforcement hearts along the Long Island shore.

The forbidden juice is transferred from the phantom fleet in swift motor boats, in big rafts, in sloops, catboats, rowboats, skiffs. Signals are flashed from the pirates in the offing to the smugglers on the shore. Unlighted, sinister and presumably "rakish" craft abound. Caches are smelled or suspected in every stretch of sand or clump of bushes or collection of rocks. No good man who reads the copious testimony can doubt that the still-vexed Jerseys and Long Island swarm with caves and antres, no longer idle, but stuffed with kegs, barrels and hogsheads to the roof. There seems little doubt that the Flying Dutchman, laden to the gunwale with schnapps and Hollands, is roaming interminably just three miles beyond the margent of the sea, filling the souls of landlubbers with vain, pleasant dreams from the ivory gate. For it is permitted to believe that neither New Jersey nor Long Island bears much resemblance to the Sussex of the fine old brandy-running days.

What a discovery it is that, though the poets and the novelists have usually been convivial and oinophile, prohibition stimulates the imagination! In miles of windows, bottles of beer and even cordials simulate blamelessly the old form, though their contents are milder than milk. The sentinels and loungers on the shore behold wet argosies just outside the three-mile limit and hear an armada of smugglers bringing loads of strong waters to the climes of thirst unsatisfied. They can even hear the mystic glouglou of the spirits immured in glass and wood. Wonderful and cheap mirage, consoler of our desert tribesmen! City of Wetland, just without our seeing, marvel ever new, fairy rum!

THE NAVY'S URGENT NEED.

A naval bill that provided $90,000,000 for new capital ships and nothing for fast airplane carriers was a blunder before army aviators sank the German dreadnought Ostfriesland with 2,000-pound bombs. Who will now defend the action of the House in striking from the Senate bill the appropriation for two carriers? At the present time the navy possesses but one carrier, the Langley, formerly the collier Jupiter; it is the joke of the service, because its maximum speed is only twelve knots. As Congress made an appropriation for this ark of an aviation ship that everybody knew would be obsolete as soon as she was fitted up to carry planes, ignorance of the sore need of the navy could not be pleaded when the Senate proposal was rejected.

Great Britain, whose fleet includes seven airplane carriers with a speed of from 25 to 31 knots, is, in good-will at least, as much our ally today as she was during the conflict with the Central Powers. War with Great Britain is inconceivable, say eminent publicists, and it is the general view. But if Great Britain were disposed for any reason to compete with the United States in naval armaments, she would be gratified to observe Congress neglecting aviation while continuing to build capital ships that could be sent to the bottom by bombs dropped from the air. If war with Great Britain is inconceivable, hostilities with Japan might be precipitated by the failure of diplomacy to settle questions in controversy relating to Yap, Shantung or land laws. Japan is now building a carrier of battle-cruiser speed that will accommodate thirty airplanes. It is to be the first of a squadron and will be completed next year. A ship of this kind takes almost as long to build as a battleship. Great Britain's swiftest carrier, the Furious, has a length of 735 feet and her displacement is 19,100 tons. She was laid down as a capital ship and converted. If Congress voted appropriations for two carriers tomorrow, they

Before it was known in Washington that the aviators could destroy a capital ship there were intelligent students of naval warfare who urged the addition to our fleet of airplane carriers. On May 5 Representative BARTLETT of Illinois introduced a bill for the construction of two such ships. "The war," he said, "has taught us "that without adequate aviation support at sea our navy would be helpless before an enemy controlling the "air." Secretary DENBY went before the House Naval Committee a week later and begged for one carrier. The committee gave its approval to a bill providing for such a vessel, but the short-sighted economists on the floor of the House were satisfied with the absurd Langley. At the same time they were ready to vote $90,000,000 for construction work upon the capital ship program of 1916. It should now be understood that the powerful Pennsylvania and the more formidable Maryland would be vulnerable to bombing attack, although a larger explosive than finished the Ostfriesland might be required to demolish them. If it is true, as General WILLIAMS said, that the bomb that sank the German dreadnought was heard round the world, may it not be hoped that cars in the House of Representatives were not impervious to the explosion?

THE IRISH NEGOTIATIONS.

If a map were to be made showing where the greatest hopefulness of an Irish settlement exists, Dublin would get the most roseate color. London is not very confident. Belfast is frankly pessimistic. But in the South of Ireland, all the more so since DE VALERA returned with the British offers and began consulting his supporters, the atmosphere is charged with optimism.

This has a twofold explanation. It must mean that Sinn Fein is preparing to yield much and accept a compromise. At first DE VALERA refused to go to meet LLOYD GEORGE, but afterward he changed his mind and went. While the terms proposed to him are not yet made public, it is certain that they do not include an independent Irish republic. Hence it is plain that the demand for it has been dropped, for the present at least, and that the Irish leaders are seeing what they can get as the next best thing. And their more tractable frame of mind can be accounted for only on the further supposition that they feel behind them an immense popular pressure to arrive at a working agreement.

One Dublin dispatch, from a source friendly to Sinn Fein, reports it as an undeniable fact that the mass of the people in the South of Ireland are "mad for peace." If they are, DE VALERA could not carry them with him in a fanatic refusal to work out a reasonable plan short of independence, and, on the other hand, they would enable him to make head against the unyielding extremists in his own following.

A SPANISH-AMERICAN ENTENTE.

Dispatches from Buenos Aires add to our knowledge of the Spanish-American "group" that has been slowly forming in recent years. On their face, the diplomatic notes published by the Argentine Government are innocent enough. It merely appears that Panama had sought the intervention, or at least good offices, of Argentina in the boundary dispute with Costa Rica. In fact, of course, the appeal was for aid and comfort in resisting the decision of the United States that the arbitral award of Chief Justice WHITE must be carried out, and that Panama must withdraw from the strip of territory assigned to Costa Rica. Our State Department became aware of the recourse of Panama to Buenos Aires, and sent a communication to the Argentine Government reciting the steps already taken, and politely but firmly indicating that this Government had become responsible by treaty for Panama's fulfillment of her international obligations, and could not admit intervention by outsiders. Thereupon Argentina gravely informed Panama that she was "not able to lend the good offices requested."

This will no doubt close the incident, and Panama may be expected presently to submit to the inevitable with as good a grace as she can muster. But behind this abortive appeal to Argentina is a movement which has previously shown itself in a way to attract diplomatic notice. It is something left over from the time when the so-called A B C Powers were called upon to help in the Mexican clash of 1914. Since then Argentina, Chile and Brazil have manifested a disposition to stand together and, if possible, take the lead in large matters affecting Spanish America. Of late, Argentine diplomacy has been especially active in this direction. The Argentine Ambassador at Mexico City has been much more than a looker-on in Vienna. His advice and help have been sought, and have not been wanting. Panama's resort to Buenos Aires was not an isolated event. It would never have been made unless there had been a general understanding that any Spanish-American republic in trouble could find a friendly ear in Argentina into which to pour its complaints and appeals. This particular démarche of Panama has come to nothing, but in its implications it is full of significance.

American diplomacy has no need to

natural outgrowth of conditions in South America. Chile and Brazil and Argentina feel their strength, and desire to make it plain to the United States that they have to be reckoned with. So they have; and it is no longer wise for our State Department to assume that the "flat" of this Government is law for the entire Western Continent. Properly approached and made skillful use of, the South American Entente may be an advantage in American dealing with international affairs. In any case it would be futile to deny its existence, or to ignore its possibilities.

WISE AND HONORABLE.

For three years the Interborough Rapid Transit Company has been run at a loss. A receivership was inevitable unless operating expenses could be cut. It asked its employés to consent to a 10 per cent. reduction of their wages. By a vote of about 8 to 5 they have consented, stipulating that the lowered scale, which took effect yesterday, shall continue till July 1, 1922, six months longer than the termination of the wage agreement so modified. This extension was asked by the men in order to insure them against any other reduction for the next eleven months.

The letter of the committee of employés honors them by its just and generous spirit and will be remembered by the public. The company treated them with fairness during the war. They want to be fair to it now and keep it solvent, if they can. Concession on both sides; fairness on both sides; recognition by both sides of financial and economic facts; co-operative common sense; that is the way employé and employer should deal with each other, get and keep together. The men of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, in like spirit, have consented to a similar reduction.

The reduction will save the company about $2,600,000 a year. So far so good; but between keeping out of bankruptcy and being a paying investment there is an immense distance; and there for the city and for private capital lies the still cloudy future of rapid transit.

DUAL SMALL.

Of curious interest not only to the student of politics and morals, but to the amateur of legal and constitutional quillets, is the case of Governor, former State Treasurer, LEN SMALL of Illinois, indicted with Lieutenant Governor, former State Treasurer, STERLING, and a private citizen, for conspiracy to defraud the State of $2,000,000 and for embezzling $700,000; the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are also charged separately with embezzling $500,000.

Should the Governor be convicted, some of the constitutional lawyers hold that, under a provision of the State Constitution declaring a collector or holder of public moneys who fails to account for or pay them over ineligible to office, SMALL wasn't eligible when elected and could be removed by quo warranto. STERLING, if convicted, is ousted by the same process, and the President of the Senate becomes acting Governor. Some revelers in constitutionalities assert that Mr. LOWDEN would be Governor under the provision that the Governor shall hold office until his successor has qualified; so, in case of SMALL's conviction and STERLING's, it would be right to say—wouldn't it?—that former Governor LOWDEN never had a right to that title, but was then, and by necessary extension is now, Governor. Davus sum, non Edipus; we are journalists, not hair-splitters. Let us content ourselves with asking, as did Mr. JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS, the Democratic candidate against LEN SMALL, "Who will succeed" if the ifs are wiped out? Both Mr. LEWIS and JOHN MAYNARD HARLAN, independent Republican nominee for Governor, insisted in the campaign that LEN was disqualified.

Wrapped in his own innocence and emitting angry fire at "the traction interests" and the State Attorney General, envious of his virtue, Governor SMALL—if Governor he be—looked impressive to those who were impressed, but his lawyers chilled the genial current of his blood. They assured him that to stand trial, as he had resolved to do, would be a violation of his oath of office, "a practical surrender of the sovereignty of "the State," and so on. "In the "interest of the public welfare and "to perpetuate the independence of "the Executive Department," fine, sonorous phrases worthy of "JOE" FIFER, one of his counsel, he must claim, not waive, his constitutional immunity from arrest and trial while in office.

The Judge took a rather humorous view of this theory. Can a Governor commit any crime he has a mind to and be unmolested until his term ends? If he is re-elected, is he to have four years more of immunity from the criminal law? According to the Fiferian or Smallian theory, election or re-election is acquittal by the people. The Judge was "delighted" by the ingenious or ingenuous brief. But it isn't Governor SMALL, but Treasurer SMALL, who has been indicted. How can the Governor's immunity protect the Treasurer? Assuming the worst for the sake of the argument, and that Treasurer SMALL is convicted, then there is, was and where the State Capitol is. Surely the State Treasurer that was can be tried in Springfield without any neglect of duty by the Governor that is—or isn't, if the "traction interests" and other workers of iniquity have their way. The Judge will make his decision tomorrow; and LAW will decide whether to defy or comply. The talk of calling the militia to defend the sovereignty of SMALL and the State against a mere Sheriff is recreative. At any rate, the Springfield photographers will be called out.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Again Takes the Centre of the Stage.

HENRY FORD, more than once, has been the object of adverse criticism from his fellow-citizens, and more than once they have laughed at what seemed to them his folly or his ignorance. Few if any of them, however, have often, if ever, or for long, failed to appreciate a certain essential likableness of the man, and there is no doubt whatever that he has something approaching genius for fixing attention on his doings and adventures, for exciting interest and supplying the material for comment.

Oftener, perhaps, than anybody else whose known activities have been confined almost continuously and almost exclusively to business and money-making, he has figured in "first-page stories" in newspapers pretty well all over the world; and the little car which is the source of his fame as of his fortune, though usually referred to in terms of half-humorous, half-contemptuous disrespect, is far better known to far more people than any of its rivals—and gets more free advertising, as he is well aware—than all the other cars put together.

Mr. FORD's latest invasion of the front pages was a highly characteristic one. It revealed him as the hero, modest enough, but not shrinking, of a battle with "Wall Street," victorious, but not too exultant, and naming no names, so that nobody can be offended—audibly. That is a rôle of the sort that on the stage is called "sympathetic," for "Wall Street" has done to so many folk what Mr. FORD says it didn't do to him, and is held in disrepute by so many others, that the ejection of its abashed and foiled representative, as described by Mr. FORD, will wreathe a vast multitude of faces with smiles.

It was a tale of millions, too, always a luscious subject, and as usual Mr. FORD had secured the services of a competent writer to tell it.

Losses Are Real When Made.

There is edification as well as interest and amusement in Mr. FORD's latest achievement of publicity. It contains several lessons for those who seek them, not the most obvious, but not the least valuable, being the lesson that, after a loss has been made, prompt recognition of it for what it is, and the making of a fresh start, are wise and profitable.

Among the most widely held of delusions is the belief that "taking a loss" is a matter for personal decision—that it can be done or not as one pleases. No statistics are available, but certainly there are immense numbers of people, large or small holders of stocks and bonds bought at prices higher than the present market, who, because they still hold the depreciated securities, think themselves better off than they would be if they sold them now or marked off the depreciation on their account books. Something queer in human nature makes them think that the loss is not yet real, though of course it is, and they strongly prefer the chance of making up on those same securities what they call a "paper loss," if they call it a loss at all, to that of an equal gain on something else or on the same things, reckoning from the lower point.

These people would never fall into the like error if they were estimating the value of a dead man's estate, and Mr. FORD did not make it when he sized up his own possessions, though he was very much alive, and though it is not generally supposed that wisdom will die with him.

His Argument Doubly Fallacious.

About the merits of the Sheppard Maternity bill, just passed by the Senate and now before the House with what seems to be more than a chance to pass and to receive the President's signature, honest and informed opinions differ, and there are good arguments against it as well as for it. Among its antagonists in the Senate was Mr. REED of Missouri, but, as is something of a habit of his in dealing with anything that excites his antagonism, instead of listing the real objections to this use of public money he chose vehemently to present the absurd accusation that its purpose was to empower "a lot of old maids to enter homes and teach mothers how to raise babies."

It is just a little surprising that this truly characteristic epigram did not have more effect than it did in the Senate, for it was argument of the kind that appeals to minds of a sort that are numerous everywhere. The vote, however, shows that it failed for once. Apart from the fact that the object of the Sheppard bill is quite other from the one mentioned by Senator REED, he was as wrong as can be in his assumption that "old maids," as such, necessarily are incompetent to give mothers, as such, valuable information about the management of children. His experiences in domesticity must be small, and his powers of observation inaccurate, who does not know that some spinsters know a lot more about the proper feeding and general care of babies than some mothers, and that this is particularly true nowadays, when so many young women, as fully educated doctors or well-trained nurses, are much better informed in these matters than are any mothers except a few, and that the really intelligent mothers gladly hear and act upon their advice.

Of course, "mother love" is a precious and wonderful thing, nearly or quite irreplaceable in the rearing of children, but by no means always is it accompanied by wisdom of the kind essential to the child's happiness and even to its life—a wisdom that is as well within the reach of an "old maid" as of a married woman.

Behold the Vanquished Hero Comes!

It was decidedly pleasing that when GEORGES CARPENTIER reached Paris several thousands of its inhabitants took the trouble to give him an enthusiastic welcome. They cheered him tumultuously when he stopped from his train at the railway station, carried him on willing shoulders along the

It was a "gesture" worthy of France and the French, and CARPENTIER could accept the demonstration with better grace than could most pugilists in a like situation, because he has a record outside of the ring as well as in it and has glories which his defeat did not dim. The defeat, too, was a misfortune—nobody could think of calling it a disgrace or even a humiliation, so bravely was it faced and so cheerfully was it confessed.

The usual fate of a beaten champion is obscurity or oblivion. CARPENTIER is in no danger of either, and his late opponent ought to be envious of him—and would be if the two men were more nearly alike.

THE MORALS OF THE TARIFF.

Fair Treatment to Be Thought Of as Well as Making Money.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The international immorality of a higher tariff on goods from Europe, and especially from our allies in the war, does not seem to have had due weight.

We stayed out of the war over two years and a half while poor France, Belgium, Great Britain and Italy fought, bled and suffered, and really in our behalf as well as their own.

We sold them goods at enormous prices during all that time, and coolly pocketed the gold and securities they sent over to pay us for them.

We later went into the war and helped defeat the enemy.

We lent money to the Allies to help carry on the war; and, since the war, we lent money to enable them to buy from us for their pressing needs. We gave them credits for the same purpose.

Now the buying by the Allies has slackened, but not ceased, for they still need many goods from us.

Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy want to pay us, and can pay only in goods they send us or in shipping services. They want to restore their credit, the rates of exchange, their depreciated currencies.

About the first thing the Republican Party does is to raise the tariff so as to make it more difficult for Europe to send us goods.

Lay aside the economic questions for the moment; what is the moral attitude of our nation in thus raising the tariff? We ought to blush with shame. With all our business depression we are not suffering at all as compared with Europe. Have we no sense of justice, no mercy, no pity, for Europe?

With many others, Republicans, I voted the Republican ticket last year. But I did not intend to vote for a higher tariff against Europe, nor did I (as one of 7,000,000, or any other number) vote on the issue of the League of Nations. There were many issues in the election, and always are, under our system of government. I voted against the Democrats for many compelling reasons, too numerous to mention here.

If one considers the economic folly of a high tariff against Europe, he may well inquire how is Europe ever to pay us if we shut out their goods? And if Europe cannot pay us now, how can she buy further goods from us, and with what would she pay for them if we erect a tariff wall against her? What will it profit us if we increase our gold and if we continue our sales of goods to Europe, so long as we never receive pay for them in goods sold by Europe to us? Obviously such one-sided trading cannot continue, and it would be undesirable even if it could; for the ultimate aim of trade, as well as of production, is goods, and low-priced goods, to consume and enjoy, not goods to sell eternally and never have any in return to consume and enjoy ourselves.

HARRY HUBBARD.

Greenwich, Conn., July 23, 1921.

The League Will Endure.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is just possible there may be quite a different viewpoint from that of Henry Rood, and one may disagree with the things he so calmly states in his letter to THE TIMES. In the first place he speaks of Mr. Wilson's failure in what he tried to do. How does he know he has failed? It will take a few more years to determine so momentous a question. The success of his great effort is only postponed by his enemies, and no matter how many "calm and Republican minds," which Mr. Rood hopes may meet together, they cannot improve upon the great plan already laid in the present League of Nations, with its combination of high ideals and practicability.

It seems to be a common thing among those who do not wish Mr. Wilson success to say that his plan is so idealistic that it is beyond the present state of civilization, and only in years to come could it be used; that people are not ready for it. Does that mean that the people of America are far behind in progress the people of other countries who are already using it? Mr. Wilson's mind is perfectly practical, far more so than those who accuse him of mere idealism, for they have nothing to suggest. What is there in the League of Nations that one could not accept at once? The only way to prepare people for higher things is to practice them.

Republicans may try and crush Mr. Wilson's "truths to earth," but they will arise again and be used, for they combine what is most practical and what is best for the present situation.

C. C.

Newark, N. J., July 20, 1921.

THE BOY OFFICER.

I saw him as he stood equipped in
bright new uniform,
His shining puttees, and that single
gleaming bar upon his shoulder strap
Marking him—officer!

His youthful body, after weary days
of march and drill,
Unblemished, fair and sweet, like those
old Homer's heroes offered to their
gods,
For sacrifice was fit.

His boyish spirit was aflame with fiery
patriotism.
Yet his speech was shy; no prating,
ranting, boastful words proclaimed
his purpose—
Just his life he offered.

What recked he of the greed of base and
sordid profiteers?
What cared he for the sly and sneering
hints of slackers? Could such vermin
know
That a new world was born?

A world new born! That was the magic
phrase that lured him on,
That made him one with Knights of old
whose mission was redress of human
wrongs,
Who lived for others' sake.

The war is won! Yet still this old world
goes the same old way;
The lamb still flees the wolf. Some day
our pruning hooks will change to
spears again,
Our plowshares turn to swords.

Oh, my boy officer! Might we, without
war's hate, without its loss and
tears,
Have what war brought to thee, courage, renunciation, hope, faith, loyalty—
Then were the new world here!

E. E. J.

THE RESERVE BOARD

Senator Says Powers Have Been Abdicated in Favor of Group of Bankers.

FINDS ITS ACTS RUINOUS

Father of Law Which Created System Accuses Board of Having Impaired Credit.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 24.—Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, father of the Federal Reserve act, charged in an interview today that the Federal Reserve Board, in effect, had abdicated its powers in favor of the bankers who elect six out of nine Federal Reserve Bank Directors. He said these bankers were interested in increasing the purchasing power of the dollar and increasing the selling value of credit, that is, interest and commissions.

In addition to surrendering its powers, the Federal Reserve Board, Senator Owen said, had used its influence to bring about general and indiscriminate deflation, which had, in effect, impaired the credit of the National Government, as well as having impaired, and in some instances destroyed, credit of legitimate business.

Much of the present stagnation in business, Senator Owen held, is due to the fact that the Federal Reserve Board has failed to meet its responsibilities properly.

"The Federal Reserve Board," Senator Owen said, "was created to control, regulate and stabilize credit in the interest of all people. Two years ago, in July, the board began to advise general and indiscriminating deflation.

"There is no question that some deflation or credit constriction was necessary in at least three directions. It was necessary to restrict credit which was being used in unduly speculating in stocks or in improper speculation in commodities, as well as credit which was being used in profiteering. But general inflation was not only unnecessary, but wholly unwise and ruinous to legitimate production.

Effect on Federal Bonds.

"The Federal Reserve Board did not distinguish between inflation and expansion because the Federal Government had issued some $25,000,000,000 in bonds to save its very existence. This was regarded as inflation, and the banks, through the influence of the Federal Reserve Board, sought to deflate this. A banker who asked for rediscount on United States Government bonds was told, in effect, that the combined credit of the Government, as expressed in its obligations to pay, and himself, was not worth 100 cents on the dollar. What was the result? Government bonds for which the people had paid par were forced down, in some instances, to 82, and the credit of the National Government itself was impaired.

"The man who was engaged in a productive enterprise, in legitimate business, was subject to the same restrictions, so far as credit was concerned, as the man who was merely engaged in wild speculation or in profiteering. The farmer who was raising livestock found it just as hard and just as expensive to get money necessary to carry on his business as the speculator. We are now paying the price for this mistaken policy in business stagnation, which exists all over the country.

"The Federal Reserve Board is the most gigantic financial power in all the world. Instead of using this great power as the Federal Reserve act intended that it should be used, the board abdicated. Instead of using this power in the interests of all the people, the bankers included, it delegated this power to the bankers.

Accuses Bankers.

"It refused or neglected to exercise the power which had been given it by law, and, in addition to this, threw the weight of its influence toward the support of the policy of German inflation. It gave its influence and its support to the bankers, to a comparatively small group of bankers, who were interested in increasing the purchasing power of the dollar and increasing the value of credit, that is, interest and commissions.

"In addition to restricting credit, these bankers increased the interest rates they sought to make, and succeeded in making, the dollar buy more of everything but credit. Various lines of business were refused credit absolutely. People had invested hundreds of millions in automobiles, but the men engaged in the automobile industry found their credit cut off. Other lines of business were also made victims through this same unreasonable and unnecessary effort toward general deflation."

Senator Owen said the most hopeful sign in recent weeks was in the action of the Federal Reserve Board in seeking to lower the interest rates, but in this, he charged, the board was acting in an advisory capacity, when it should use the power given it by law and fix interest rates lower, much lower, and stimulate confidence by its own acts.

Senator Owen declined to pass adverse comment on the Harding Administration.

"I think the Administration is doing the best it can under the circumstances," he said. "I do not agree with some of its policies, but I am not going to criticize it just for the sake of saying something."

COMPARES CHRIST AND MARX

Socialism and Christianity Cannot Exist Side by Side, Y.M.C.A. Is Told.

William D. Bosler of 350 Broadway, speaking for the National Security League at a meeting of the West Side Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon, said: "Socialism and Christianity cannot exist side by side in America." Mr. Bosler denied that a man had a right to call himself a Socialist and a Christian too.

"Christianity has proven its worth by 1,900 years of service to mankind," he continued. "Socialism, on the contrary, has never contributed a cent's worth to any decent cause." He said that Karl Marx and other Communist leaders denied God, the Bible, the Ten Commandments and all the teachings of Christ.

"Socialists, including Marx, La Salle, Blatchford, Hinman, St. Simon, Prudhomme, Liebknicht and many others," he added, "deny the right of men to hold property, without which incentive there would be no achievement in the modern world."

In closing Mr. Bosler said that the United States must choose between Jesus Christ and Karl Marx.

SMALL FIRM AGAINST ARREST

Returns to Springfield, Ill., to Await Court Decision Tomorrow.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 24.—Governor Small returned here this afternoon, unchanged in his determination to resist arrest on warrants charging embezzlement and conspiracy to defraud the State. It was even said that the Governor might call out State troops to protect him.

State's Attorney Mortimer, who conducted the Grand Jury investigation which resulted in the indictment of Small, Lieut. Gov. Sterling and Vernon Curtis, is expected to present arguments to the court when Judge Smith reconvenes court Tuesday, contending that there is no legal ground for the Governor's claim of immunity.

WOMAN'S PARTY 'FOUNDERS'

Twenty-seven Honored for Contributions of $100 or Upward.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Woman's Party, which has purchased the old Capitol building at First and A Streets, N. E., opposite the Capitol, and has designated it as a "watch tower" to keep close scrutiny of the doings of Congress and Congressmen, has selected twenty-seven of its members as "founders" of the party. Founders are those who have contributed $100 or more to the party. The founder who gave the largest amount is Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York, whose contribution was $51,500, which was applied to the purchase of the watch tower. Miss Elsie Hill, Chairman of the party, gave out the list of founders. Ten States are represented in the list. Those from New York, in addition to Mrs. Belmont, are Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. William Blatchveit, Mrs. Anne Kirk Geller, Mrs. J. E. Lambie, Miss Marion May, Mrs. Charles Oppenheim and Mrs. Ralph Shainwold.

The other founders are Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Miss Mary T. Stecker, Miss Mary Winsor and Mrs. James Winsor of Pennsylvania; Mrs. A. F. Gartz, Miss Lillian O'Hara and Miss Maud Younger of California; Miss George H. Day of Connecticut; Miss Sarah P. Grogan of Georgia; Mrs. Avery Coonley, Mrs. Frank Lillie and Mrs. Irwin Rosenfels of Illinois; Dr. Gilletta Hayden and Mrs. James Rector of Ohio; Mrs. Sophie Meredith of Virginia; Mrs. Isetta Jewel Brown of West Virginia and Mrs. George Hendrie, Mrs. Bertha Warner and Miss Clara Dyar of Michigan.

NANKING LEADER GIVES IN.

Southern Chinese Win Old Yangtse Capital From Peking Control.

CANTON, China, July 23.—The war on the Province of Kwangtung, which has been waged for several months by Kwangsi militarists under the direction of Inspector General Lu Yung-ting, the Kwangsi war lord, has virtually ended.

Troops of the Canton Government are on the point of occupying Nanking, capital of the Province of Kwangsi, and General Lu Yung-ting is reported to have declared his intention of resigning the Inspector Generalship under which he has been exercising authority on behalf of the Peking Government.

This is taken to mean the entire collapse of the Kwangsi military organization.

PEKING, July 23.—The Asiatic News Agency says that General Lu Yung-ting, war lord of the Kwangsi militarists, has found his position untenable, and has issued a statement declaring his intention of going to Indo-China.

His decision follows the desertion on July 15 of General Shen Hung-yi, commander of the Kwangsi troops.

The agency says that the civil war between the two provinces will soon be ended by an agreement of the Kwangsi party for the establishment of an autonomous government at Nanking, which means a severance of relations of Kwangsi with Peking.

DEMAND IS RENEWED FOR PLANE CARRIERS

Strategists See in Ostfriesland Sinking the Need for Aerial Aid for Battle Fleet.

EFFORT TO STIR CONGRESS

British Navy Has Six Carriers and Japan Is Building Two — Say America Should Have Eight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The destruction by army air bombers of the ex-German dreadnought Ostfriesland Thursday has convinced leading military and naval strategists here that control of the air is now the most urgent need of our national defense.

The best of these experts, even those who are most enthusiastic and forward-looking in their claims for aircraft, do not concede that the battleship, as the fighting bulldog of the sea, has been rendered obsolete by the sinking of the Ostfriesland. But they do contend that battleships, as the strong right arm of national defense, are going to be handicapped unless they can be accompanied to sea by sufficient aircraft to drive off the menace of enemy bombing planes.

The first and most important step now to be taken to obtain control of the air for the navy, it is contended, should be the immediate construction of aircraft carriers.

"Get airplane carriers, and get them quickly," exclaimed one prominent naval officer who witnessed the sinking of the Ostfriesland, when asked for his opinion of the lessons off the Virginia Capes.

England already has six airplane carriers," this officer continued. "Japan is getting two of them. The United States has none, and unless Congress changes its mind we will possess none for some time to come. In passing the naval appropriation bill, Congress refused point blank to heed these very urgent recommendations for the construction of two airplane carriers. That was before the bombing of the Ostfriesland demonstrated in such clear-cut fashion the hard, cold fact that the battleship can be quickly sunk with bombs dropped from the air and that the dreadnought can be disposed of by dropping bombs into the water, without even hitting the ship.

The demonstration last Thursday has convinced naval officers more than ever of the vital need of airplane carriers for the navy, and we will be greatly embarrassed if Congress does not quickly take the lesson of the Ostfriesland to heart."

A "Non-Sinkable" Warship.

The Ostfriesland was not an obsolete battleship. She was one of Germany's latest, and Admiral von Tirpitz, relying on her triple hull and special watertight compartments, which were specially designed against torpedo attack, dubbed her the "non-sinkable battleship." In the battle of Jutland she was struck eighteen times by gunfire, and, while trying to elude the British fleet, ran into one of the mines the latter had strewn in the North Sea and was severely damaged, but managed to keep afloat by vigorous use of her pumps and got safely into Wilhelmshaven.

But in the attack by army airmen off the Virginia Capes the Ostfriesland was rocked from stem to stern and sunk within twenty-one minutes from the time the first of seven 2,000-pound bombs was dropped. She had turned turtle and gone under before even the seventh of these was let loose from the sky. As a matter of fact, two bombs of the six dropped while the battleship was yet afloat put the dreadnought out of action, and neither of these was a direct hit on the deck of the target. They fell in the water alongside the stern, opened the seams, and perhaps broke the back of the former fighting monarch, and the concussion from the impact was such that the Ostfriesland was under the waves within fourteen minutes only from the time the first of these two hit the waves.

New Menace to Be Met.

Confronted by a performance so decisive, even the most doubting of the naval officers present, who urged up to the very moment of the first use of the 2,000-pound bombs that the Ostfriesland would successfully ride out the rigors of bombing tests, have been forced to admit that the success of the bombers has brought forward a real menace for the battle fleet and that the time has passed when the Government can afford to indulge longer in hair-splitting argument as to whether battleships can be sunk by bombing aircraft.

Fleets cannot be built in a day and this means that however successful the naval constructor of the future may be in providing bomb-proof hulls and protective decks for capital ships, the American fleet in being, to the extent that it already exists or is under construction, cannot be changed. The hulls of battleships afloat and building must remain as they are. Hulls more secure in our battleships, it is emphasized, can only be provided for those ships not yet built or designed. It is being assumed by naval and military strategists that the proof given on Thursday by army aviators that battleships can be quickly sunk with heavy aerial bombs is going to influence all the leading naval powers toward augmentation of their naval aviation programs.

It may be stated that high naval officers think that if war came to this country again and we had no airplane carriers and our enemy had carriers, there would be great embarrassment for us if we sent our dreadnoughts out to sea.

Battleships Need Aid.

Naval officers asserted, while sitting around the decks of the transport Henderson during the Virginia Capes tests, that battleships alone would not be able to command the seas against an enemy facing them with an actual "fleet in being." They pointed out that a perfect fleet consists of various types of surface craft, and that destroyers and submarines are especially necessary to ward off enemy torpedo attacks aimed at battleships.

Until Thursday the dreadnought faced three real kinds of menace—gunfire, torpedo and mine. These were the known methods of sinking battleships by hostile attack in warfare. To these has been added the aircraft bomb. As pointed out by Maj.-Gen. Clarence C. Williams, the aircraft bomb used Thursday, weighing 2,000 pounds, contained a heavier charge of explosive than had ever before been delivered against a war vessel by a gun, mine or torpedo, and had been carried approximately 100 miles through the air to be delivered against a target at sea. The aircraft bomb not only presents a new and different kind of menace for the battleship, the ordnance experts assert, but one that has to be met by new and special means of defense and offense.

The airplane carrier, a gigantic naval vessel larger and speedier than any large warship afloat, as fast almost as the fastest destroyer and carrying a cargo of many planes—pursuit, reconnaissance and bombing—is now regarded as the best way of meeting this new aircraft bombing menace to the battleship. Those in charge of naval aviation plans think that the United States Navy should have eight airplane carriers. Each would carry eighty planes ready for action and transport more in knock-down condition, ready to be assembled when any of the others were put out of action. Eight would cost $228,800,000, but the condition of the Treasury is such that Congress refused to grant two when the Naval bill went through just before the last phase of the bombing tests was began.

The carriers designed in the Navy Department would each displace 35,000 tons and make a little under 33 knots speed. They would be constructed to enable planes to take off from one end of the starting platform and after attacking a hostile fleet anywhere at sea, to return and land on the other end of the carrier.

The result of the bombing attack on the Ostfriesland, it is hoped by both army and naval officers, will be a reconsideration by Congress of its refusal to grant authority for the construction of at least two airplane carriers. This refusal took place in the face of Admiral Coonts's carefully weighed declaration to the House Naval Committee that, "we tell you, and we tell Congress, that that is our most urgent need."

Senator Poindexter, Representative Hicks and several other members of the Senate and House Naval Committees, witnessed the bombing of the Ostfriesland and have returned to Washington determined to try to persuade Congress to reconsider its refusal to grant the airplane carriers.

If they fail the navy will have to get along with the makeshift of carrying small and fast pursuit planes on every battleship as the only means by which they can ward off the menace of bombing planes sent against them from the decks of an airplane carrier accompanying an enemy fleet. Naval officers say that four planes is the most that any battleship can carry. It will be easy enough to send planes from platforms on the big guns of battleships but, as seaplanes cannot be so used, the planes once sent off from the battleship will never be able to return and the planes and aviators would both be lost in the sea in time of war.

20 ARMED MEN LOOT WAREHOUSE OF LIQUORS

Terrorize a Philadelphia Neighborhood and Carry Off Booty Valued at $50,000.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Liquors valued at $50,000 were stolen early today from a warehouse here by a score of armed men who carried it off in four motor trucks after terrorizing the neighborhood.

Twelve of the robbers were white and eight were negroes.

The white men stood guard with drawn pistols while the negroes rolled out the barrels of whisky, gin and wine. Bakers and milkmen who attempted to drive along the street were ordered away, while persons residing near the warehouse who put their heads out of windows were forced back.

The men worked so swiftly that they had the trucks loaded and made their escape before the police arrived.

ITALIAN IS SHOT DEAD AFTER GAMBLING ROW

Taxi Driver, Released From Arrest for Fighting, Falls Before Two Bullets.

James Riccochi, a taxi driver, of 81 Mulberry Street, was shot and killed in front of 81 Mott Street last evening, within an hour of the time when he and another Italian had been released from the Elizabeth Street Station following a street row. A gambling quarrel is believed by the police to have led to the shooting.

Riccochi, with two companions, had been playing "sweeps," an Italian card game, in a restaurant run by Angelo and Mary Brava. According to the police, the game ended in a fight, during which Mrs. Brava was assaulted. Shortly afterward policemen of the Elizabeth Street Station, nearby, saw Frank Brava, one of Mrs. Brava's sons, chasing Riccochi through Canal Street. Both were arrested, but at the Elizabeth Street Station Lieutenant Halligan decide that there was no charge on which to hold the men and they were released. It was only a few minutes later that Riccochi was shot down with a bullet in his spine and another in his abdomen. He died on the way to the Broad Street Hospital.

WIRELESS ASTHMA CURE.

Surgeon of Centennial State Prescribes for Sailor on Freighter.

The United States Shipping Board liner Centennial State, which is operated by the United States Mail Steamship Company, arrived yesterday with seventy-three passengers and mails from London and Boulogne on her first round trip. Captain Harold A. Cunningham, the commander of the vessel, said the voyage had been satisfactory and that the average speed had been fifteen knots for the entire trip. He added that the liner was a credit to American shipbuilders.

On the eastward trip the Centennial State picked up a message from the American freighter Edgewood stating that a member of the crew had been attacked with asthma and asking for medical instructions. This was promptly wirelessed by the surgeon, and two hours later a message of thanks was received from the captain of the Edgewood.

Among the passengers were Francis G. Caffey, former United States District Attorney; Mrs. J. P. Gilford and Major Eugene Prince, former American Military Attaché in Petrograd with Ambassador Francis.

CONDEMN TURLOCK OUSTING

Tokio Paper Calls California Incident Barbarous.

TOKIO, July 23 (Associated Press).—The Hochi Shimbun, referring to the deportation of Japanese workers from the harvest fields at Turlock, Cal., says that "such organized crime is a disgrace to America, which stands for humanity and justice." The newspaper adds that it is "barbarous, uncivilized."

The Yorozu Choho urges the Government to negotiate the situation with the United States, pointing out that Japanese have the right to live in safety, as provided by the treaty.

"If the American Government cannot be held to responsibility for this outrage," says the Yorozu Choho, "it is no better than the Russian Government."

TO COMMAND NEW LINER.

Captain Hambelton Goes to Danzig to Take Over the Homeric.

Announcement was made yesterday by the International Mercantile Marine Company that Captain Arthur E. S. Hambelton, former commander of the White Star liners Celtic, Baltic and Adriatic, had been appointed to the new liner Homeric, formerly the North German Lloyd liner Columbus, which was built at Danzig during the war.

Captain Hambelton has left Southhampton for Danzig to take over the ship. The Homeric, a triple turbine liner of 35,000 gross tonnage, will be ready to undergo her sea trials in September and is expected to be placed on the New York-Liverpool and Queenstown service in October.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Sir Cannop Guthrie, who had been several months in this country, staying at the Ritz-Carlton, sailed Saturday for England.

Mrs. Lorenzo E. Woodhouse gave a musical yesterday afternoon at her Easthampton, L. I., villa. The artists were Bruno Huhn, Judson House, tenor, and Wilfred Glenn, basso. Tea was served after the music.

Captain E. C. Foster and Mrs. Foster of London, who last Winter spent two months in New York, have completed a tour around the world, arriving via Canada, and are at the Ritz for an indefinite stay.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, who returned Saturday on the Aquitania, having gone over for the polo games in England, and Miss Dorothy Bostwick and Albert C. Bostwick, who returned with them, are at the St. Regis for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Clark will soon go on to Cooperstown, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lee Hobart of 13 West Twenty-fifth Street, who are at Easthampton, L. I., for the Summer, will have their son-in-law, the Very Rev. George B. Myers, Dean of Holy Trinity Episcopal Cathedral, at Havana, Cuba, as their guest for several weeks. The Dean's marriage to Miss Margaret Jefferys Hobart took place last October.

FELLS IRISH DEBATER; IS SHOT BY POLICEMAN

Bricklayer Resents Remark Made in Crowd and Wields Chisel—Is Wounded and Held.

A discussion of the Irish question in a street in Harlem yesterday ended when a stranger to the group of debaters interrupted this "private debate," knocked out one of the talkers with a steel chisel, and then was shot in the leg by a policeman in a chase.

According to the police, John Gleason, a member of the Fire Department, of 107 East 120th Street, was on the way home from mass when he and some friends stopped in the street to talk over the Irish question. They said that one of Gleason's remarks was resented by Patrick Sammon, a bricklayer of 125 East 120th Street, who was passing with his father. A fight started.

The police said that Sammon ran around the corner and returned with a long chisel and knocked Gleason unconscious. Patrolman Frank Drazesky of the East 126th Street Station heard the noise and hurried up. While he was trying to stop the fight he was pelted with stones and other missiles. Finally he succeeded in wrenching the chisel from the hand of Sammon and dropped it through the grating of the Lexington Avenue subway.

This didn't end the fight. Sammon seized a chair, the police said, and was trying to attack the patrolman again when Drazesky fired in self-defense. The bullet struck Sammon in the right leg, inflicting a slight flesh wound. Other patrolmen hurried up and dispersed the crowd that had gathered around the combatants.

Sammon was taken to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, and thence to Bellevue Hospital, where he was held on a charge of felonious assault.

EDITOR WEDS AN ACTRESS.

C. A. Sperry of Bridgeport Married to Ima Zetterstrand at Port Chester.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 24.—Charles Alexander Sperry, a well-known Connecticut editor, eloped with Miss Ima Zetterstrand, an actress, on Thursday, it became known today, and they were married in Port Chester, N. Y., by the Rev. William R. McDermott, pastor of the Summerfield Methodist Church.

Mr. Sperry was formerly connected with The Bridgeport Herald, but for some time has been managing editor of The Evening Star there.

When the World War started Mr. Sperry endeavored to enlist in the Aviation Corps, but the War Department did not accept him, so he went to Canada and enlisted in the Royal Aviation Corps, serving as Lieutenant in that corps under the British flag. He was with the Sixty-ninth Infantry of New York on the Mexican border prior to that time.

His bride recently made her début on the professional stage and is with a stock company in Worcester.

MISSES KELLOGG WED.

Utica Girls Marry Phillip C. Jessup and Lewis G. Adams of This City.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 24.—Phillip C. Jessup, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wynans Jessup, of 20 Fifth Avenue, and Lois Kellogg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kellogg of Utica, were married in the grounds of the residence of the bride's parents Saturday evening. At the same time Emiline Kellogg, a younger sister, became the bride of Lewis G. Adams, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Adams of New York.

Theodore Jessup was best man for his brother and William Adams Jr. served in the same capacity for his brother. Margaret Little of New York was maid or honor for Miss Kellogg and May Bremer of Boston for her sister. Clarinda Garrison, Betty Wallace, Catherine Conner, Hugh D. Auchincloss, Theodore L. Safford, F. D. Nash Jr. and L. T. Lanman, all of New York, attended the wedding.

LEAGUE TO DIRECT BUREAU.

International Assistance Organization to Pass From French Control.

A dispatch received yesterday from Geneva to the League of Nations News Bureau says that the Council of the League has decided to place the International Bureau of Assistance at Paris under the direction of the League. This marks the first definite step toward the fulfillment of Article XXIV. of the covenant, which seeks to co-ordinate all international bureaus and commissions under the control of the League.

The International Bureau of Assistance was reorganized at Paris in 1920 under the Chairmanship of former President Emile Loubet of France. The principal tasks undertaken by the bureau as it now stands are to carry on propaganda in favor of international treaties on reciprocity in charitable relief to indigent foreigners and to co-operate with Governments in the execution of such treaties.

Touraine Sails Today.

Some of the passengers sailing today for Havre on the French liner Touraine are: Miss V. Ashoury, Mrs. F. Brick, J. P. Dufour, Mr. and Mrs. W. Duke, H. Cash, Mrs. R. Brisbane, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gonzelez, Mr. and Mrs. B. Canal, Miss E. Bruyere, Mr. and Mrs. G. Porter, Mrs. G. M. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett Serviss, Mr. and Mrs. Lee H. Jones, Mrs. L. Dideiot, Mr. and Mrs. de Nayer, Miss de Nayer, R. J. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hagin, Miss A. Garrett, Miss E. Fullerton, Mrs. J. Epinard and Mrs. H. Green.

Douglass-Smith Wedding.

Mrs. E. L. Smith of Martinsburg, W. Va., has announced the marriage of her daughter, Miss Charlotte L. Smith of 190 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, to Philip Earle Douglass, who was Professor of Romance Languages last year in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Miss Smith is a graduate of the Peabody Conservatory of Baltimore.

"The Temperamentalists" Coming.

"The Temperamentalists," a comedy by Harry Wagstaff Gribble, will be produced at the Bijou Theatre by the Shuberts on Monday night, Aug. 8. Mr. Gribble is the author of "The Outrageous Mrs. Palmer," which was produced here last season. The cast of "The Temperamentalists" will include Alexander Onslow, Adrienne Morrison, Norma Mitchell, Kate Mayhew, Gertrude Purcell, Brandon Peters, Frank Dekum and Charles Warburton.

BATHING VAN UNDER CONEY ISLAND BAN

Sent to Police Station With Garments of Twenty Holiday-Makers.

HALF A MILLION VISITORS

21 Motor Car Bathers Arrested at Long Beach—Unidentified Man Drowned at Rockaway.

Fully 500,000, according to police estimates, visited Coney Island yesterday, and of this number probably 150,000 took to the surf in the morning. By noon not a bathhouse was available. A line of 3,000 persons was waiting at the Municipal Bathhouse early in the morning, and grew in size with the hours.

Anticipating the lack of bathhouse facilities, Jacob Sander of 317 East 121st Street took twenty of his neighbors to Coney Island in his big moving van. He transformed the van's interior into dressing rooms by means of a curtain swung amidships, and the party made ready for the water. Policeman Harry Whitlaw of the Coney Island Station noticed the novel bathhouse and told Sander he was violating the law. When Sander protested the policeman tendered him a summons, which Sander refused to accept. Then Whitlaw arrested him and ordered the van containing the bathers' clothes driven to the station house. Sander was charged with disorderly conduct. The desk lieutenant ordered the clothing taken into the station house for safekeeping, and later the anxious group of men and women were permitted to dress in the van, which was guarded by policemen and watched by a crowd of several hundred.

Police Chief Treacy of Long Beach is determined to break up the practice of motorists using their cars as bath houses. This afternoon he and his men made twenty-one arrests, including five or six women and later arraigned them before Justice Cassius Coleman. The men were fined $5 and the women were permitted to go under suspended sentences.

One drowning, a number of rescues, several minor automobile accidents and twelve liquor arrests were reported at Rockaway yesterday. Six young men were arrested for an alleged attack upon three young women. An unidentified man about 35 years old was carried out by the undertow and drowned at the foot of Beach Seventy-ninth Street, Rockaway Beach. The body was recovered by Dr. David Braslau of 1,098 Jackson Avenue, the Bronx.

GIRL CANOEIST MISSING.

Youth Tells of Upset in Hudson and Fears Companion Was Drowned.

A man who said he was Van R. Pavey of 119 West Fifteenth Street called up Police Headquarters at last midnight to report that his canoe had been run down in the darkness off Dyckman Street at 10:30 o'clock, apparently by a ferryboat, and that one of the members of his party had been lost in the Hudson River. He said the missing member of his party was Dorothy Lemise, 22 years old, of 206 Buena Vista Avenue, Yonkers.

According to his story, he and Miss Lemise and Daisy Seensy, whose address he did not know, left Englewood after dark to cross the river in the canoe, and they were about the middle of the river when the small craft was run down by the ferryboat. The man said that he knew Miss Lemise could swim and that he hurried to find the other girl, who could not swim.

He said that the ferryboat stopped and threw out lines, but that he and Miss Seensy were picked up by a motorboat and landed near the ferryhouse. Miss Lemise, who was a good swimmer, was still missing when the man telephoned.

At the home of Mr. Pavey in Fifteenth Street last night it was said that he was not home and that nothing was known about an accident.

PUBLISHER FOUND VIGOUROUX IN PARIS

S. W. Frankel Says Art Manager Had Been There Several Weeks Unknown to Employer.

John Vigouroux, New York manager of the French antique house of de Motte, details of whose arrest on a charge of appropriating Persian manuscripts valued at 3,000,000 francs were contained in cable dispatches yesterday, was in Paris several weeks before M. de Motte knew of his whereabouts, according to S. W. Frankel, publisher of the American Art News, who returned from Europe on Saturday. Mr. Frankel was interested in the announcement of Vigouroux's arrest and told of supplying M. de Motte with information of Vigouroux's presence in the French capital.

"M. de Motte said $500,000 had been spent on the American branch. He told me he wished he could find Vigouroux to question him regarding the business. M. de Motte told me that Vigouroux was not a partner in his business, but was employed on the basis of a 10 per cent. participation in the profits of the American venture. I told M. de Motte that I would see what I could do to help him when I got back to New York.

"While I was making a business visit with M. de Motte he mentioned his dissatisfaction over Vigouroux," Mr. Frankel said. "He told me he had not been able to get word from Vigouroux and had sent a representative to the United States to look after the branch there. This representative, a man named Baxian, had reported that he had been unable to gain admittance to the Huntington mansion, the home of the American branch, as the doors were barred and no one seemed to be there.

"The next day, while I was sitting in the Grand Hotel with Mrs. Frankel, I saw Vigouroux and his wife enter the building. As I know him, I did not let him see me, but reported the incident to M. de Motte. He was astounded to learn that his employe was in Paris, and was inclined to doubt my sight. Later I ran into Vigouroux and had a talk with him. In this way M. de Motte was able to locate his employe."

Mr. Frankel said that Vigouroux formerly owned a home in Montclair, N. J., which had been sold within recent months.

10 SUNDAY AUTO THEFTS.

Robbers Hold Up to Average, Police Report Shows.

The following thefts of automobiles were reported to the police yesterday:

Premier 1917 touring, maroon; license Y-144 N. Y., motor 1806.

Ford 1920 sedan; license 103765 N. Y., motor 4063768.

Ford 1920 suburban body, right front door missing; license 32857 N. Y., motor 4488555.

Stearns-Knight 1921 sedan, blue; New Jersey license, first two numbers 98, other three unknown, motor unknown.

Ford 1920 sedan; license 276266 N. Y., motor 5026231.

Ford 1920 sedan; license 191093 N. Y., motor 4198025.

American 1918 touring; license 280126 N. Y., motor 656.

Nash 1921 roadster, blue; license 10398 West Virginia, motor 201289.

Ford 1921 touring; license 47721 N. Y., motor unknown.

Ford 1918 touring; license 23761 N. Y., motor 1906181.

QUAKE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Slight Shock Is Reported to Have Been Felt There.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here at 9:05 o'clock tonight.

DR. CYRUS I. SCOFIELD DIES.

Religious Editor and Author Passes Away in Douglaston, L. I.

The Rev. Dr. Cyrus Ingerson Scofield of the Southern Presbyterian Church, editor of the Scofield Reference Bible, died yesterday of a general breakdown at his home, Greyshingles, Douglaston, L. I. He was born in Lenawee County, Mich., seventy-eight years ago, and fought under Lee in the Confederate Army.

Soon after being admitted to the bar in 1869 he served a term in the Kansas Legislature and for a time was United States Attorney for that State. It was in 1879 that, to use his own words, he was "converted to the Christian religion," three years later receiving his ordination. From then until 1895 he was pastor of the First Church in Dallas, Texas, leaving to take charge of the Moody Church at Northfield, Mass. Dr. Scofield returned to Dallas again for four years, retiring in 1900, and a few years later moved to Douglaston. He lectured extensively in Europe and this country. His many writings on religious subjects included "The Doctrine of the Holy Spirit" and "Rightly Dividing the Word of Truth." He was the founder and secretary of the Central American Mission.

George Schmelzel Dead.

George Schmelzel, a retired banker, who had made his home for several years at the Plaza Hotel, died there Saturday after a brief illness that was aggravated by the heat. He was a son of the late George J. Schmelzel, member of an old New York family. Surviving are his sister, Miss Jane Schmelzel, and three brothers, James H., Irving and John B., all of this city. Mr. Schmelzel belonged to the Union League Club, the St. Nicholas Society, the Society of the War of 1812 and the Seventh Regiment Veterans Association. He was one of the oldest members of St. Thomas's Church, where services will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Bishop McDonnell Convalescing.

BRENTWOOD, L. I., July 24.—The Right Rev. Charles F. McDonnell, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island, is "convalescing favorably," according to information at St. Joseph's Convent. Bishop McDonnell has been here several weeks. The Rev. Father Kelty, secretary to the Bishop, who is here with him, said tonight the condition of the Bishop was not alarming.

Ex-Congressman Harries.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 24.—Captain William H. Harries, 78 years old, former Representative in Congress from Minnesota and former Commandant of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home, died suddenly Saturday at the home of his son, Paul W. Harries, in Seattle, Wash., according to word received here tonight.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. ROBERT SELDEN of Catskill, N. Y., died Saturday in the Samaritan Hospital in Troy.

JUDGE SEPTIMUS HANNA, former Pastor and First Reader of the Mother Church of the Christian Scientists at Boston, died yesterday in Pasadena, Cal., aged 77 years.

Born.

HARTE—Mr. and Mrs. Jesse S. Harte announce the arrival of a son on July 24, 1921.

REINSCHREIBER—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Reinschreiber (nee Lillian Cohen), 203 West 118th St., announce the birth of a daughter, Sylvia, on Saturday, July 23, at the Woman's Hospital.

Died.

BEARMAN—Louis, beloved husband of Leah (nee Harris), devoted father of Benjamin and Herbert. Funeral services at his late residence, 600 West 115th St., Tuesday, July 26, at 10 A. M. Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

BEDNOWITZ—Jacob, dearly beloved husband of Lottie and devoted father of Rose, Sydney, Hattie, Hiram and Sampson. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,166 Bathgate Av., Bronx, Tuesday, July 26, at 11 A. M.

BENZIGER—Louise, beloved wife of the late Louis Benziger, on Saturday, July 23, 1921, in her 80th year, at her residence, 55 Fort Place, New Brighton, Staten Island. Funeral services at 11 A. M. Tuesday, July 26, at St. Peter's Church, New Brighton, Staten Island, New York. Please omit flowers.

BERGEN—Jeannie McCue, widow of the late James C. Bergen, suddenly, Friday, July 22, at Atlantic City. Funeral services will be held 10 o'clock Tuesday morning at Church of St. Jean Baptiste, corner Lexington Av. and 76th St.

BERTE—Frederick C., beloved husband of Mary E. Welsh. Funeral service at St. Joseph's Church, Bathgate Av., on Wednesday, July 27, at 10 A. M., to which friends are invited. Interment private, at Kensico Cemetery.

BLUMENTHAL — Alfred, son of Isaac and Babbette;
HANNAH, his wife, daughter of David and Fanny Frankel:
ALFRED ISAAC, their son, died in Madrid, Spain. Funeral services on Tuesday, July 26, at 10 A. M., at the Central Synagogue, 55th St. and Lexington Av. Kindly omit flowers.

BLUMENTHAL — Hannah. Directors and members of the Pauline Consumptive Fund are requested to attend the funeral services of our departed member, Mrs. Hannah Blumenthal, Tuesday, July 26, at 10 A. M., at Central Synagogue, Lexington Av. and 55th St.
Mrs. NATHAN BLYNN, President.
Mrs. HENRY KENDALL, Secretary.

BLUMENTHAL — Hannah. Directors and members of the Roumanian Aid Society are requested to attend the funeral services of our departed member, Mrs. Hannah Blumenthal, Tuesday, July 26, at 10 A. M., at Central Synagogue, Lexington Av. and 55th St.
Mrs. SAMUEL GROPPER, President.
Mrs. S. KEMPER, Secretary.

BLUMENTHAL—Hannah. Members of the Deborah Verein are requested to attend the funeral of Sister Hannah Blumenthal Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, from Central Synagogue, 55th St. and Lexington Av.

BOLZ—On July 24, 1921, Elizabeth, wife of Charles F. Bolz. Funeral from her late residence, 761 East 180th St., Bronx, on Wednesday at 10 A. M.

BRAINARD—At Fenwick, July 23, 1921, Mary Bulkely, wife of the late Leverett Brainard. Funeral services at her late residence, 96 Washington St., Hartford, Conn., Tuesday, July 26, at 2:30 P. M.

BRENNESHOLTZ—Charles F., of 117 South Elliot Place, Brooklyn, aged 57, suddenly, Saturday, July 23, 1921.

BUCKINGHAM—At New Vernon, N. J., July 24, Mary A., wife of George A. Buckingham of Tappan, N. Y. Funeral notice later.

BURGESS—At South Orange, N. J., July 23, 1921, May Frances, daughter of the late Caleb A. and Harriet Proctor Burgess. Funeral services at her late residence, 163 Ralston Av., on Monday, July 25, at 1:30 P. M.

COHEN—Regina, beloved wife of the late Moses, devoted mother of Minnie Cohen and sister of Minna Scheuer. Funeral strictly private. The deceased earnestly requested no flowers.

COHEN—Lillian, beloved daughter of Jacob and Sarah Cohen of 859 Kelly St., Bronx, passed away Sunday, 10:30 A. M. Funeral 1 P. M. Monday from the same address. No flowers.

CORNWALL—Janet Albro Cornwall, daughter of late James and Charlotte Albro and widow of Charles Roberts Cornwall, on July 23, at Englewood, in 83d year of her age. Funeral Church of the Heavenly Rest, Tuesday, 11 A. M.

EBERHARDT—Charles August. Funeral service on Monday, 8 P. M., at 2,635 Marion Av., corner 194th St. Burial Tuesday at 1 P. M.

FEIL—On July 24, Elizabeth, beloved mother of Mrs. Anna Marble and Kate Feil. Funeral from her late residence, 1,433 Boscobel Av., Tuesday, July 26, at 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's.

GIES—Sunday night, at Schnectady, N. Y., Flossie Cummins Gies, wife of Arthur J. Gies. Funeral services and burial Tuesday afternoon, Great Meadows, N. J.

GILLEN—On July 24, Mary, beloved wife of Joseph B. Gillen. Funeral from Dargon's Chapel, 107th St. and Amsterdam Av., Tuesday morning at 9:30. Requiem mass Holy Name Church, 96th St., at 10 o'clock.

GOODRIDGE—On Sunday, July 24, at her late residence, 455 Fort Washington Av., Margaret A., daughter of the late William H. and Margaret A. Goodridge. Mass of requiem at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, West 143d St., Tuesday, 10 A. M. Automobile cortege.

GRAY—Herbert Lee, beloved son of Mrs. Hannah E. and the late Ezekiel F. Gray, suddenly on July 23. Funeral services at late residence, 223 West 124 St., Tuesday, July 26, at 2 P. M.

HOROWITZ—Rae (Liebowitz), beloved wife of Wilford P. (Billy), daughter of Simon and Nona Lieberitz, sister of Samuel, Miriam Rubin, Harry, Anna, Augusta, Emanuel. Services at Meyers's Funeral Parlor, 239 Lenox Av., Monday, 10 A. M.

HUNTER—On July 24, 1921, Elizabeth V., beloved wife of Albert T. Hunter. Funeral Wednesday, 9:30 A. M., from her late residence, 445 West 153d St. Requiem mass 10 o'clock, St. Catherine's Church, 138d St., near Amsterdam Av. Automobile cortege.

HURLEY—Margaret E. (nee Hickey), wife of Bartholomew J. Hurley and mother of Bartholomew Jr., Margaret, Catherine, May, John and Joseph, after a lingering illness, Friday, July 22, 1921, at her residence, 1066 West 160th St. Funeral Monday, July 25, from St. Rose of Lima Church, 165th St., near Amsterdam Av. Requim mass at 9 A. M.

JONES—At East Orange, N. J., July 24, 1921, Eliza Day Jones, daughter of the late Frederick H. and Phebe E. Smith. Services at funeral parlors of W. N. Knapp & Son, 336 Main St., on Tuesday, July 26, at 4 o'clock.

KAHN—Bertha, 310 West 99th St.; beloved wife of Sig Kahn, mother of Alice, sister of Carl Marx. Funeral, private, at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

KARLFIBACH—Nathan, beloved brother of Louis Karlfibach, in his 67th year. Services at the Fifth Avenue Memorial, 40 West 57th St., Tuesday, July 26, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

KAYE—Lena, beloved wife of Hyman and sister of Mrs. Bertha Goodman, Annis Rothschild, Gussie Oberman, Sam and Charles Kaye, Amelia Nevins, Mary Rose. Funeral Tuesday, 10 A. M., from her late residence, 73 West 116th St.

KELLER—On July 23, 1921, Karl Jr., son of Karl and Margaret Keller (nee Keufel), in his 7th year. Funeral services will be held at 867 Castle Point Terrace, Hoboken, on Monday, July 25, at 8 P. M.

KIDDER—On July 22, 1921, in his 81st year, Edward Hartwell Kidder, husband of the late Mary Lincoln Hathaway. Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, 50th St. and Park Av., Monday, 11:30 A. M.

LAMBERT—On July 24, 1921, Emma Lambert, in her 84th year. Services at the Chapel of the Home, Amsterdam Av. and 104th St., Tuesday, July 26, at 11 A. M.

LESTER—Asbury, beloved husband of Georgie H. Lester, on July 23. Funeral services the Funeral Church, Broadway and 66th St., Tuesday, July 26, at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends cordially invited.

LOEW—On July 23, Millie (nee Loewith), beloved wife of Leo H. and dear mother of Harold D. Funeral from her late residence, 610 West 141st St., on Monday, July 25, at 10 A. M.

LUTTON—Henrietta, on Saturday, July 23, 1921; beloved sister of Georgina, Edward and Harry Lutton; age 44 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 70 New York Av., Monday evening, July 25, at 8 o'clock. Interment Tuesday, July 26, at 2 o'clock, Greenwood Cemetery.

MAIN—At Corona, L. I., Charlotte, daughter of the late Mary E. and John Main. Notice of funeral later.

MANNING—On July 23, 1921, Leona C., beloved wife of the late Henry S. Manning, at her residence, 31 East 49th St. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Monday, July 25, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

O'BRIEN—On Saturday, July 23, Helen Archer O'Brien, daughter of the late Henry Archer and Florence O'Brien, at her residence, 2,243 Ryer Av., Bronx. Funeral Tuesday at 10 A. M., at the Church of St. Simon Stock.

SCHMELZEL—At his home, the Plaza Hotel, on July 23, 1921, George, son of the late George J. and Catherine L. Schmelzel. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Tuesday, July 26, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

SCOFIELD—Dr. C. T., noted Bible scholar and author, Sunday, at his home in Douglaston, L. I. Funeral will be held at Dr. Douglas Church, Flushing, L. I., Wednesday, 2 P. M. St. Louis, Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Harrisburg papers please copy.

SELDEN—Dr. Robert, of Catskill, N. Y., on July 23, at Samaritan Hospital, Troy. Ohio papers please copy.

SKIDMORE—At Summit, N. J., Saturday morning, July 23, after a long illness, Lemuel Skidmore, son of the late William, and Harriet Bond Skidmore of New York City. Funeral services at his late residence, 16 Hillside Av., Summit, N. J., at 3:30 P. M., Monday, July 25, on arrival of 2:30 train from Hoboken, via D., L. & W. R. R., daylight saving time.

STEINHAUER—Private William Thomas, Company E, 315th Infantry, 79th Division, killed in action Nov. 5, 1918. Body arrives 85 Diamond St., Brooklyn, Saturday, July 23. Funeral from thence, Monday, July 25. Solemn mass of requiem at St. Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church, North Henry and Herbert Sts., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

SUGARMAN—Ida, beloved wife of the late Louis Sugarman, mother of Isaac, William, Abraham, Mark, Mrs. Sarah Seligman and Mrs. Bessie Brein, passed away in her 77th year. Funeral services at her son's residence, 5,311 15th Av., Floral Park, on Monday, July 25, at 1 P. M. Interment in new Mount Carmel Cemetery. Omit flowers.

SWINBURNE—George Knowles, M. D., of 64 East 56th St., on Saturday, July 23, 1923. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TIEMANN—Ballston Spa, N. Y., Friday, July 22, Alice Jones, wife of the late Benjamin Field Tiemann 2d. Services Monday, 3 P. M., St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Lawrence St., near Amsterdam Av. and 128th St., New York City. Interment private.

VOGLER—George, beloved husband of Sophia Louise Vogler (nee Franz), on July 23, at his residence, Hudson Terrace, Fort Lee, N. J. Funeral services at C. Holmes Bunnell's Funeral Chapel, 1,250 St. Nicholas Av., near 173d St., New York, on Monday evening, July 25, at 8:30. Members of Equality Lodge, No. 940, F. and A. M. are requested to attend.

WELLBROCK—Inga Augusta (nee Feld). Funeral service Monday at 2 o'clock at 911 Second Av.

WINSLOW—Suddenly, at White Plains, N. Y., July 23, 1921, Emma R., beloved wife of Clarion B. Winslow. Funeral services at her Summer residence, Pr

BUYERS' WANTS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

AMOSKEAG Wanted—Gingham, 7 quantity, Stratfield, Madison Square 2085.

ARTIFICIAL SILK Wanted—Quantities. Meritage, 200 5th Av., New York. Murray Hill 2866.

BATH ROBES Wanted—Cheap lot in large quantity for export. Silas Barlow Corp., 610-614 Broadway.

BOLIVIAS AND VELOURS Wanted—American 6417, 13398, 13516; Stevens 4314, 6186. Phone Pennsylvania 2090.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—1242 Raritan, 1603 American, all colors. Stollerman-Donovan-Berkowitz Corp., 1 Broadway.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—Raritan 1263, brown and reindeer; also heavyweight velours. Watkins 1297.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—American 6417, 6425, 1064S and 2134S. Stuyvesant 6750.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—American 21278, navy, copen. Vanderbilt 4634-1389.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—American 21278, all colors. Gramercy 4242.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—6417, 21278; cash. Madison Square 5262.

BROADCLOTH Wanted—112 American, navy and black; cash. Madison Square 6067.

BROADCLOTH Wanted—Jullliard's 2116-152, American Beauty. Gramercy 4242.

BROADCLOTH Wanted—American 113, navy 163. Madison Square 1969.

CANTON crepe wanted for cash at the price. A. D. Cahn, 36 East 11th St. Tel. Stuyvesant 2210.

CHAMBRAY Wanted — Amoskeag 13004, quantity, and others. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4814.

CHEVIOTS Wanted—McKinley's 8838, in navy, brown and reindeer. Chelsea 8835.

CHINCHILLA Wanted — Navy, brown and gray; Deland's or equal quality. Fitzroy 3188.

CLOTH, POLO, Wanted—All colors, at a price. Spring 4846.

COATS Wanted—Placing orders on better made ladies' and misses' coats; call all week. 3d floor, 305 7th Av.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats; call all week with samples. 4th floor, 49 West 25th.

COATS Wanted—Misses' and juniors'; will place orders for snappy styles. 8 West 30th St., second floor.

COATS Wanted—Girls', 8 to 14; snappy styles, placing orders. 8 West 30th St., second floor.

COATS Wanted—Jobber buying ladies' and misses' coats. Call with samples, 31 West 15th, 1st floor.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing stock order; misses' coats, better kind. 4th floor, 12 West 27th

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on coats, better kind. 8 West 30th, 7th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted—Fall jobs, spot cash. 7th floor, 48 West 26th.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders. 12th floor, 8 East 27th.

COLLARS Wanted—Beaveretto furs; cash. H. Cantor & Co., 15 East 26th.

COTTON goods wanted, open for spot delivery, any quantity, any grade of outing flannel for spot cash. Cales Bros., 628 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS Wanted—Will buy for cash 32-inch plaid and checked gingham. Gramercy 2093.

COTTON PLUSH Wanted—Black, navy and reindeer; also alto beaver. Chelsea 9688.

DRESSES Wanted—Immediate orders, especially on stouts, medium prices; Canton crepe, a tricotine, poiret twills and velours. Call mornings before 10:30 or after 4. Grace Dress Co., 38 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at Fall dresses, cloth and silk; also interested in gumpe jumper dresses. Call all day between 4 and 6 P. M., Room 901, 225 5th Av.

DRESSES Want.d—Large jobber placing stock orders on medium to highest grade canton crepes, crepe satin and charmeuse; submit samples 9-3. 5 East 31st, 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on misses' and flappers' cloth and silk dresses; call with samples Monday and Tuesday after 10 A. M. Sample, Lily West 27th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on high class canton crepe and kitten ear crepe. Apply between 9-11 and 3-5 all week. 25 West 32d, top floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing stock orders on better dresses in all materials; original styles only. Embassy Dress, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES WANTED—Placing orders on tailored cloth of better silk dresses only; call afternoons, 3-6. 108 West 25, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Will place large orders on better grade silk dresses. Call with samples, twelfth floor, 31 East 31st.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on snappy silk and tricotine dresses. Merrymaid Garments, 104 West 25th St.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at advanced Fall models; placing large orders. 122 West 26th, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Stock orders placed on tailored woolen dresses. Call with samples, 29th floor, 11 East 26th St.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on better silk dresses. Call all week with samples, 5th floor, 119 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles in silk and woolen dresses. Meharfman Bros., 20 West 20th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing stock orders on new Fall models. Call all week. Lincoln Dress, 47 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber open for Fall styles of silk and cloth, better kind. Krausshar, 38 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on silk and cloth dresses. 1,193 Broadway, Room 38.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing large orders all kinds silk dresses. 29 West 35th, 2d floor

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber open for popular-priced dresses. Henry Cohen & Co., 63 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at tailor-made dresses. 333 7th Av., 19th floor, 20th St. side.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on silk and tricotine dresses. Room 1002, 49 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobs; cash; better grade, for our retail store. Canal 1121.

DRESSES Wanted—Silks, cloth, jobs; Fall; spot cash. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted—Silks and cloth; jobber placing orders. 12th floor, 8 East 27th.

ERMINE AND POLLYANNA Wanted—Holden-Leonard 380, 383, all colors. Watkins 2616.

FLANELETTE Wanted—1301, 1101, 901, 800, 750. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4814.

FUR COLLARS WANTED — Raccoons, wolves, beavers and squirrels; also jobs in beaverettes. Harry Greenberg, 29 West 35th

FURS Wanted—Australian opossum, Australian opossum dyed, brown Cooney. Philip Shlansky & Co., 133 West 18th.

FURS Wanted—Open to buy taupe wolf, beaver and squirrel collars and sets for cash. Rosing & Colin, Inc., 1,333 Broadway.

FURS Wanted—Open for quantity of beaverette and wolf collars at a price. Gordon & Greenberg & Co., 7 West 32d.

FUR TRIMMING Wanted—Raccoon, Australian, beaver and kit coney. 40 West 20th, 2d floor.

FURS WANTED—Open to buy jobs; cooney and sealine coats for cash. 12 West 32d, 7th floor.

FUR COATS Wanted—All kinds, fox cash. Room 930, 225 5th Av., from 2 to 5 only.

FURS Wanted—Brown cooney, collars and cuffs. Siefkes-Toskar, 41 West 25th.

FURS Wanted—Beaverette collars; will pay cash. 1,225 Broadway, 4th floor.

FUR Wanted—Black opossum sets. Chelsea 5688.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE Wanted—Clothing, shoes, shirts, overalls, underwear, hosiery, men's and boys' pants. 7th floor, 4a West 20th.

GEORGETTES Wanted—We are open to buy 100 pieces; high shades only, at the price. Fein Waist Co., 64 West 23d St.

GEORGETTES Wanted—All colors. 223, 333. Loyal Waist, 14 East 32d.

GERONA and EVORA Wanted—F. and H. black, navy and malay. Fitzroy 5611.

GINGHAMS Wanted—Any descriptions or quantity cash. Franklin Textile Mills, 79 Franklin St.

GINGHAM Wanted—Will buy for cash, 32-inch plaids and checks. Gramercy 6398.

HOSIERY Ladies' full fashioned, all silk, perfect; immediate delivery. Phone Stuyvesant 9653.

LINENS Wanted—Jap silks and satin de chimas, 1,525 Broadway, 4th floor.

MARVELLA F. & H., orlando, Mousayne panvelaine, veldynes wanted; cash. Madison Square 8836.

MARVELLAN AND ORLANDO Wanted—N. & H., all colors, for cash. Longacre 7839.

MOUSSYNE Wanted—Black, navy and brown, will either buy or give panelane in exchange. Godnelp & Hoffman, 148 Madison Av. Longacre 6198.

MOUSSYNE Wanted—Colors marmot, brown, navy and black; will pay cash. Joseph Jonasson Bader & Co., 212 West 35th. Longacre 7780.

MOUSSYNE Wanted—F. & H. American woolen Normandie, all colors, for cash. S. L. Silver, 229 West 36th.

MOUSSYNE Wanted—For spot cash. Drourr, Dretsin & Co., 30 East 23d. Vanderbilt 2880.

MOUSSYNE Wanted—Black, navy, brown, reindeer; spot cash. Madison Square 7770.

MUSLIN Wanted—Chapman and others. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4814.

NORMANDY CLOTH Wanted—Quantity no object; spot cash. I. Punt, 142 West 26th St. Chelsea 9013.

ORLANDO, Marvella, Duvetyne, Mousseline and Veldyne Wanted—Portmann & Hoffman's. Telephone Madison Square 6354.

PANVELLAINE Wanted—F. & H. black. Rubinstein & Doebler, 6 West 20th.

PEAU DE CYGNES Wanted—Plain and changeables, for cash. Fayette Waist, 24 East 21st.

PLAIDS AND STRIPES Wanted—All wool, in large quantities, for cash; interested in close outs only. Room 1615, 254 4th Av.

PLUSHES Wanted—Feco and Latinac, first or seconds. Regal Garment, 1,210 Broadway.

PLUSHES WANTED—Feco T-107; others, 1332M, 1361M, 12516, 1062S.

POIRET TWILL Wanted—Ethan Allen or similar makes, cash. Hecht & Pitofsky, 600 7th Av.

POIRET TWILL Wanted—Brown and navy. Hambre & Hayard, 1,260 Broadway.

POLO CLOTH WANTED—11066, serge 6636, broadcloth 112, mandalay effect; velours, American. Gramercy 4863.

POLO Wanted—Curry's cloth, all colors, Sternberg Bros., 58 West 19th.

ROSHANARA Wanted—Satin faced. Irving Katz, 11 East 36th.

SERGES Wanted—7120 and 104 or similar quality. Apply at 225 5th Av., Room 901. J. M. Skirt Co.

SERGE Wanted—Wellington Sears; styles 5300, shade 103; quantity, cash. Stuyv. 1947.

SERGES Wanted—7014, 7002. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4814.

SERGES Wanted—Whitmans 21 and 7120. Daintymaid Mfg., 26 West 17th St.

SILKS Wanted—Will buy for spot cash all kinds of silks, satins, messalines, canton crepes, crepe meteors, taffetas, crepe de chines in all qualities; also novelty silks; must be at the price; call with sample pieces. Basser's, 34 East 29th.

SILKS Wanted—Natural Japs; all weights; must be cheap. Hass, 225 5th Av., Room 1008.

SKIRTS Wanted—Jobber looking at Fall numbers, 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

SUEDINE Wanted—Brown and Pekin. Dubin & Horn, 45 West 27th.

SUITS WANTED—Better grade latest models. Call after 3, 11th floor, 24 West 32d.

SWEATERS—Heavy fibre tuxedo, all perfect; value $60, our price $30 down; plain and fancy; immediate delivery. Chelsea 2746.

TAFFETAS Wanted—Black, changeables; also other colors for cash. Fayette Waist, 24 East 21st.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Andrew's 5782 and U. S. 907 only. Dreyfuss Costume, 16 East 33d.

TRICOTINE, Poiret Twill Wanted—Open for quantity. Advance Dress Co., 9 East 31st.

TRICOTINE Wanted—5783, navy. Phone Clarence, Longacre 6800.

TRICOTINE Wanted—Navy, U. S. 958. Vanderbilt 4634-1389.

VELDYNES Wanted—Frostmann-Hoffmann, navy, black, sorento; cash. Hecht & Pitofsky, 600 7th Av.

VELOURS Wanted—13011, 13110, 13500, navy, brown; can use large quantity. Westchester Cloak House, 38 West 32d.

VELOUR Wanted—American 13011, brown, black, navy; also bolivias, 21283, all colors, and 16025, navy. Pennsylvania 3651.

VELOURS Wanted—12618 reindeer and brown; quantity cash. Monarch Garment Co., 16 West 32d. Longacre 4748.

VELOURS Wanted—13911, brown and Hartling blue; also No. 110 broadcloth. Williamsburg Mfg. Co., 13 West 32d.

VELOURS Wanted—Open to buy light weight, all shades, Buckley & Cohen 810 or similar. Cohen Bros., 24 West 27th St.

VELOUR WANTED—American 13518, 13520, or similar; all shades. Fit-Rest Cloak Co., 151 West 30th St. Watkins 9680.

VELOUR WANTED—American 13911, all colors; also Normandy. George Cohen, 141 West 28th. Chelsea 6838.

VELOURS Wanted—823 Buckley, American 13911, navy only; will exchange for other color. Longacre 4000.

VELOURS Wanted—Lightweights, all kinds; also broadcloth. Lew & Goldstone, 12 West 27th. Chelsea 7857.

VELOURS, Silvertones Wanted — Suiting weight; all colors; cash. Jacobus Bros., Pennsylvania 2585.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13110, all colors, all quantities; cash. Jacob Cohen, 1,333 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13516, all colors, or similar makes. Regal Garment, 1,210 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted—Stevens 4314, 6185; American 13520, 13516. Phone Pennsylvania 2090.

VELOUR Wanted—American 13520, 13516, 13518; also Normandies. 1,225 Broadway, 4th floor.

VELOUR Wanted—80 pieces 13518, 13520. Wm. Bernstein, 114 West 26th. Watkins 2839.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13516, 13520, 13120. Dave Rosengarten, 144 West 27th.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13911, Stevens 4314, Cohen-Edelman, 1,225 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted—Light weight in all shades. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

VELOURS Wanted—Suiting weight. Morris Levy, 127 West 17th St. Watkins 7296.

VELOURS Wanted—Better grade light weight and Gera 50481, 50494. Watkins 2065.

VELOURS Wanted—13911, 810, 825. S. Small, 130 West 17th. Chelsea 5564.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13516, 13518, 13520, all shades. Watkins 4983.

VELOURS Wanted—13518, shade 384. Samuel Neuman, 135 West 27th St.

VELOURS WANTED—13516, 13120, 21254. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13110, 13320, all colors. Watkins 2616.

VELOURS Wanted—American heavyweight, for cash. Longacre 6322.

VELOUR Wanted—Scarlet red. Gramercy 5238.

WAISTS Wanted—We are ready to place orders on georgettes and crepe de chines at popular prices. Pershing Waist Co., Inc., 368 9th Av.

WAISTS Wanted—Jobber open to place orders on Fall waists. Henry Cohen & Co., 63 5th Av.

WAISTS Wanted—New Fall samples. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

YALAMA WANTED—Navy 816, brown 850; also F. and H., duvet de laine brown 56, and navy 674 for cash. Jacobs & Krawitz, Chelsea 8296.

Contracts Wanted.

CLOAK contractor located 200 miles from New York wishes to take cut or uncut work from jobber or manufacturer; workmanship guaranteed. X 2104 Times Annex.

CONTRACTOR gymnasium bloomers desires work, good workmanship. Phone S. Watine, 193 Franklin St., Brooklyn, Greenpoint 2372.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

APRONS—Jobs of bungalow aprons at $4.25 and $5.75 dozen. Simon-Kahn, 911 Broadway.

BATH ROBES—For men; well made; cheap. L. Greenberg & Co., 7 West 32d.

BOLIVIAS—Raritan 911, Copen 1263, Taupe; Polos, Lawrence, Delands, Fisher-Kennedy Tweeds; Botany Yalamas; all colors, cheap. Madison Square 1356.

BOLIVIA—Elack 393, American 13413, 13115; Andria superior and other good makes. Abramson Bros., 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 3154.

BOLIVIAS—American 21278, 6452, 13413, 21282, 21283, 1315, also other bolivias, below market. Madison Square 9067.

BOLIVIAS—Stevens 4358, black, navy, squirrel, 6172 brown, navy. American 13413, 21278, Longacre 2035.

BOLIVIAS—$1.35 up, jobs velours, tricotines, polos, close out cheap. Metropolis Woolen, 34 West 21st.

BOLIVIAS—Stewart's 380, 456; cost; Buckley-Cohen 750, seconds; cheap. Watkins 9283.

BOLIVIAS—6454, 6417, 21278, 16023, all colors. Fair Woolen, Stuyvesant 8672, 10022.

BOLIVIAS—American 21282, 21283, seconds; cheap; also 6453, 15061. Watkins 3076.

BOLIVIAS—American 14091, 21278, 6453; all colors. Chelsea 7267.

BROADCLOTH—Jullliard's 116, black, navy, brown and reindeer. Henry Samuson, Spring 2716.

BROADCLOTH—Velour, Jullliard 110, American 112, 16021, 13500. Madison Square 9067.

BROADCLOTH—Jullliard 2116 tan, cheap; will exchange. Tannenbaum, 19 West 24th.

BROADCLOTH—110 Jullliard, 7922 Stevens, all colors. Stuyvesant 1404.

CANTON CREPE—Eagle, 96, all colors, at price. Preesman, Madison Square 377.

CHINCHILLA—Deland's, colors, reindeer, navy; sell cheap. Watkins 2857.

CLOTH MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS, ATTENTION.

As balance from large export orders, we offer: 146 complete outfits, men's suits, consisting of 3¼ yards each, all wool blue cloth with fancy stripes and all trimmings; 30 complete outfits, men's Winter overcoats, consisting of 3¼ yards each, heavy all wool cloth; Havana brown color, with all trimmings; 46 complete outfits, ladies' dress goods consisting of 2½ yards each fancy blue serge with all trimmings. Inquire and inspect between 11 and 4 o'clock, all week, at 305 Broadway, cor. Duane St., Room 902.

CLOTHING—Large, assorted stock men's and young men's suits of style and quality; quick turn; price. Joseph Kidel, 107 Bleecker.

COATS—Plush; extraordinary prices and terms this season. Blutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS—Closing out bolivias, velours; cheap. Progress Cloak House, 18 West 34th.

COATS—Plush, cloth, jobs, very cheap. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

COATS—Plush, fur-trimmed, $14.80 and up; smashing values; cloth coats, $16.75 and up; the market's best buy; come up. Cohen & Whallan, 46 West 25th.

COATS—Newest Fall models in all leading materials, popular priced. Come up to see them. Glantz & Schreiber, 127 West 28th.

COATS—Newest fashions and fabrics from $10.75-$32.50. House of Bargains, 7 Hours 8-3. 122 West 25th.

COATS—Cloth, extraordinary prices and terms this season. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS—Infants', children's, ladies'; popular prices. Edelson & Hand, 16 West 22d.

COATS—Assorted, close out, cheap; ladies' and children's sizes. Nivel, 114 West 25th.

COTTON GOODS—Odd lots, drills, sheetings, ducks, close out. Acme Mills, 107 Mercer st.

CREPE DE CHINES, crepe meteors, 60 colors; charmeuse, heavy crepes, crepe satins, wash satins, shirtings, georgettes; immediate delivery; below manufacturing cost; export trade solicited. M. Marks Co., 384 4th Av. Madison Square 7300.

CREPE DE CHINE—Our own make; good construction; sprig or dotted. Knickerbocker Ribbon Company, 426 4th Av., New York City.

CREPE SATIN—Black, navy; brown; fine quality; $2.45 net. Abe Vanderbilt 4468.

DRESSES—Fall line of Warwick Mills has is now on display in our showrooms, satin faced canton crepes, satin crepes, canton crepes, Poiret twills and tricotines worked into models that compete with the finest lines, priced so low that your store will be the dress centre of your district. If you want big business buy Dolly Varden big values. 116 West 29th, 4th floor.

DRESSES—Closing out entire stock; bargain basement buyers will find big lots at littlest prices; call early; these prices will surely sell every garment in quick order; 7th floor, cash and goods. Hass, 225 5th Av., Room 1008.

DRESSES—Ramie linen and gingham, guimpes, $1.50 up; other novelty material guimpes, $7.50 up; also 1,000 cotton dresses, season's best sellers; closing out very cheap. Our early Fall line is an attraction for economical buyers. Ttp Top Dress Co., 35 West 32d.

DRESSES—You too will agree with the rest of the buyers who have seen our Fall line that our values are unbeatable; hundreds snappy models; all materials from $5.75 to $19.50; convince yourself. Hirbro Dress, 153 West 27th.

DRESSES—Don't fail to see our tricotines and poiret twills, $9.75-$10.75, before you place your orders elsewhere; they are made in the best styles, and the values have not been equalled in years. Brill Dress, 118 West 27th.

DRESSES—We must make room for our Fall line, which is now ready, so our red checked ginghams, voiles, organdies and silk dresses must go at greatly reduced prices. Weingarten Bros. & Co., 145 West 30th.

DRESSES—You, too, will fall for our Fall line of dresses in all materials at $8.75 to $22.75; see these wonderful values in our showroom or send for samples. M. Kirschner & Sons, 14 East 33d.

DRESSES—Follow the crowd to our showrooms and get New York's best values; snappy models, all materials, $6.75 up; immediate or Fall deliveries. Meyer Boganik, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES—Sleeveless jersey linen, tweed; tweed suits, plaited prunella, plaid and striped skirts, also wash skirts, to close out; greatly reduced price; 99 Madison Av., 15th floor.

DRESSES—Large jobber closing out entire stock of gingham and voile dresses; wonderful values for special sales; prices beyond comparison. Call 152 West 25th, 4th floor.

DRESSES—1,200 cotton dresses, selected styles, on racks for immediate delivery; ginghams, organdie, voiles and linens; prices $3.75 upward. Mahn Dress, 36 West 25th.

DRESSES—Will close out 500 silk, satin and cotton dresses at big sacrifice; wonderful opportunity. Commercial Outfitting Co., 27 East Broadway. 9470 Orchard.

DRESSES—Sleeveless linen, $1; jersey and serges, $3 up; tricine, $4; barconette satin, $6.75; for special sales; convince yourself. Fifth Av. Skirt, 244 5th Av.

DRESSES—Guimpes in black and white checks and jerseys to close out at a very reasonable price. Farragut Dress Co., 4 West 37th. Fitz Roy 2996.

DRESSES—Ramie and linen guimpes, 15-20, $12 dozen; 7-14, $9 dozen; all wool serges, 7-14, $24 dozen; 15-20, $36 dozen. Buddy Dress Co., 15 West 18th.

DRESSES—Fall styles, canton and crepe back satin; $16.75; exceptional values, immediate delivery. Wonder Dress and Costume, 152 West 22th.

DRESSES—Fall line of tricotines, poiret twill, charmeuse, canton crepes, serges, satin, beautiful styles, very cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES—1,000, consisting of charmeuse, cotton voiles and canton crepe to close out at a sacrifice. Friedland & Storch, 144 West 27th.

DRESSES—Guimpe dresses, immediate shipment; in ramie linens in all colors, at closing out prices. Goldblatt & Schaeffler, 130 West 25th.

DRESSES—Biggest values every shown; snappy styles; satins, charmeuse, serges, tricotines, $5-$9.75. Loeb-Nussbaum, 119 West 23d.

DRESSES—300; manufacturer willing to sacrifice good selling numbers in canton crepe; 3-day sale only. Crescent Dress, 122 West 38th.

DRESSES—500 cotton and linen dresses, some suit effects, to close out at sacrifice. Miriam Mfg. Co., 21 West 19th. Chelsea 9385.

DRESSES—150 georgettes, assorted colors; sizes; regular $12.75; close out $6.75 net; excellent for July sales. Jawitz, 130 W. 32d.

DRESSES—Better grade, imported, domestic gingham, dotted Swiss, regulars, stouts; immediate delivery. Glantz, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES—Linen guimpes, all colors; also shepherd checks, $12 dozen; immediate delivery. Jacob Hyman Co., 137 West 25th.

DRESSES—3,000 printed voile and organdies to close out at a price that will boost your sales. Grund & Speyer, 8 West 30th.

DRESSES—Pure worsted jersey (sleeveless); can be shipped tonight; all leading colors, $3.75 and up. Wickner, 139 West 24th.

DRESSES—Children's colored, to close out; discontinuing line; 50 reasonable offer refused. Kellner Bros., 17 East 16th.

DRESSES—Closing out printed voiles, organdies, dotted swisses, ginghams; sacrificing price. Samuel Dorf, 13 East 30th.

DRESSES—Canton crepes in smart styles; also sport dresses; attractive prices. Harry Eidlinger, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES—Closing out sleeveless dresses in velour checks, ramie-linene and crepe mohairs. Cohen-Edelman, 1,225 Broadway.

DRESSES—Big close-out of wonderful values, $1 and up. Farmers Mfg. Co., 57 West Houston. Spring 3905.

DRESSES—Big job of cloth and silk dresses, at a price. E-Clair Costume Co., 12 West 17th. Watkins 10000.

DRESSES—50 voile and linen, 50 tricotine Fall styles; better kind to close out cheap. Empire Dress Co., 27 West 24th.

DRESSES—Sleeveless, with beautiful net guimpes; very special $2.75; selling like wildfire. 24 floor, 126 West 18th.

DRESSES—Cotton dresses, closing out at ridiculous prices; last call. Wonder Dress & Costume, 152 West 25th.

DRESSES—Contractor sacrificing 200 embroidered charmeuse and canton. 8 East 17th St., first floor.

DRESSES—Children's, 46 close out at a price; immediate delivery. Acker Mfg. Co., 444 Broome St.

DRESSES—250 cotton and serge at a price; wonderful styles. Samiach & Nash, 18 West 18th St.

DRESSES—Contractor has 75 dresses, Fall samples, to close out. 3d floor, rear, 8 West 32d St.

DRESSES — Jobs organdies and printed voiles; close out at price. 115 West 31st, 1st floor.

DRESSES—$5 silk to close out at reasonable price to cash buyer. 20 West 26th, 7th floor.

DRESSES—Canton crepe and cottons to close out at sacrifice. Star Costume, 124 West 18th.

DRESSES—Sacrifice, washable cantons, also discarded Fall samples. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES—Silks, cloth; jobs; very cheap. Seventh floor, 43 West 25th.

DRESSES—Guimpes, $12.75 dozen up; other materials cheap. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES—100 cotton, at your own price. Brill Dress, 118 West 27th.

DRESSES—Wash, closing out final lot at sacrifice. Queen, 114 West 20th.

DRESSES—Job of tricotines and silks. Mantel Mezowitz, 139 West 23d.

DRESSES—Canton crepes, to close out cheap. Brody Costume, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES—Children's guimpe, $7.50 dozen, 7-14. S. Fasskaa & Son, 135 5th Av.

DRESSES and Slipons—Organdies, voiles, gingham, Supreme Dress, 114 West 27th.

DRESSES—500 crepe, satin and charmeuse, to close out. Stolkin, 126 West 31st.

DUVETYN—Silk, imported, dark brown, 36 inches wide, one piece. Frank Dunn, 821 B'way.

GINGHAMS—Of all descriptions. Victor Goldman, 46 Walker St.

GUIMPES—Net, beautiful styles, extremely low prices; delivery today. Room 1103, Brunswick Building, 225 5th Av.

GUIMPES—Lesher Whitman striped crepe mohair, 8 shades; $18 a dozen. Adams Waist Co., 77 5th Av.

GUIMPES (Net)—For immediate delivery. Claridge Blouse, Inc., 35 West 32d.

GUIMPES for immediate delivery. Criterion Specialty Co., 49 West 25d St.

GUIMPES—Children's sizes, 8 to 14, made of Amoskeag chambrays, at $8 per dozen. Emanuel Schwartz, 90 Wooster St.

HOSIERY—Full-fashioned, glove silk, plain and fancy, both regulars and seconds; immediate delivery. Owen & Colsen, 311 5th Av.

LADIES' — Line of women's thread silk stockings, $3.75 dozen; also fibres at $8.75. Simon-Kahn, 911 Broadway.

HOSIERY—Men's and women's wool leather stockings, very cheap; market price. Simon-Kahn, 911 Broadway.

JERSEY—8-oz. worsted; all shades; below market price. Wickner, 139 West 24th.

KNIT GOODS—Silk knitted blouses, wool knitted blouses, bathing suits, fibre silk sweaters, Jersey sport coats, capes at sacrifice. The Consolidated Knitting Corp., 33 West 34th, Oppenheim Collins Bldg. Fitzroy 2212.

LINENS—Pure Irish ramie linen, 36 in. and 45 in. in all colors. Freund, Freund & Co., 25 White St.

LINEN—Pink and copen, printed voile, plain and dotted organdies. Finkenberg, 31 East 31st.

LINING—Seco, all colors, big bargain. Phone Chelsea 4198.

MILANESE and Tricot—Grades for petticoats, hosiery, brassieres and underwear; regular and jobs. Telephone Madison Square 3083.

NECKWEAR (Men's)—Large quantity silk four-in-hands offered at greatly reduced prices; call and let us convince you. Royal Travai, 27 East 21st.

NOVELTIES—Domestic and imported, all colors; below mill prices. Empire Textile Mills, 288 4th Av.

PAMBELAINE, Veldjne—F. & H, Alpine Woolen Exchange, Madison Square 6707.

PANVELLAINE—F. & H., all colors; immediate delivery. Madison Square 9067.

PANTS—Men's all-wool serge, well-tailored; special at $2.75; other clothing bargains. Irving Friedman, 744 Broadway.

PLUSHES, Bolivias—Feco, Nishni, Lapinex, Numolis, Nuphur, Scalart, 21278, 6417. Stuyvesant 8458.

PLUSH—Blumenthal, ungava, Hudson Bay; close out cheap. Eidlinger, 20 West 27th.

POIRET TWILL—Black, navy, brown and colored. Singer Bros., 493 7th Av. Longacre 4770.

POLO—Poiret twill, American 11098, 15053; Cleveland 9858; cost price. Watkins 3076.

POLO—Stevens 16185, brown, deer, navy, cheap. Longacre 2035.

ROMPERS, flannel, seven styles, from $4 to $5.50 doz. S 629 Times Downtown.

SATEEN—64, 104, black, 30,000 yards cheap. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4814.

SERGES—Also black and brown; 54289, 6014, 7312, 7312, 6301, 6120, 7120, 7002, 11423. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGE—Lorraine—3699-377, navy, 23 pieces; also 3631-377 navy, 25 pieces, at a price to sell. Madison Square 1131.

SERGES—8850, 7614, 7312, 7301, 7120, 7750, 7002; also poirets and tricotines. Warren Woolen, 41 West 25th.

SERGES—W8G, C8G, F8G, AW8, 5200, 7614, 7120, XX, 8CLX, DRW. Agress & Sons, 27 West 26th.

SERGES, tricotines, broadcloths, eidrlings, and other materials. Franklin Woolen, 30 W. 24th.

SERGE—Black, several qualities; call 11 to 12 only. Landsman Garment Co., 25 West 32d St.

SERGES—8801, 7312, 11433, 9, 0636, 519. Gramercy 5238.

SERGES—Whitman's 1216, navy, below market price. Call Chelsea 7266.

SHIRTS—Silk. We are closing out 2,000 dozen silk shirts and 500 dozen fibre shirts before we open our Fall line. We guarantee that you will save a lot of money by buying some of these shirts. First come, first served. Rainbow Shirt Corp., 583 Broadway, near Prince St.

SHIRTS—3,000 dozen, fast color, woven blue chambray, full cut, faced sleeve; immediate delivery in quantities of 25 dozen or more, $4 dozen net; wire, phone or write Canal 3395. Sam Jaffe & Son, 473 Broadway.

SHIRTS, Pajamas, Blouses—Beautiful garments; immediate delivery; close out. Manhattan, 1,270 Broadway.

SILKS—Peau de cygne, radium, messalines, charmeuse, georgettes, crepe satins, dyed and foreign. Elson, 11 West 28th.

SILKS—Japs, 8-9-10 momme, naturals and colors; also other weights. La Mode Textile, 125 Madison Av.

SILK—Seco, white and colors; quantity; will close out cheap. Franklin 855.

SKIRTS—White gabardine, separate belts, $6 dozen; also surf satin, $18; remarkable values for special sales. Jacob Hyman Co., 137 West 25th.

SKIRTS—White baronettes, pleated prunella; immediate delivery. New York Garment, 1,140 Broadway.

SKIRTS—Prunellas, stripes, plaids, serges; Fall line; $2 up. Bloch, 41 West 24th.

SKIRTS—Baronette satin, cheap; gabardine, $7 dozen. Seventh floor, 48 West 25th.

SKIRTS—Baronettes and sport silks, to close out at price. Joe Cohen, 33 West 34th.

SKIRTS—Novelties, all kinds, jobs, cheap. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

STOLES, Wraps, Chokers—Varied assortment plush and pile fabrics, Spanish mantle effects in Canton crepe and silk panondolay. Seventh floor, 48 West 24th.

SUITS—Wash, 1,000 children's; sacrifice; high grade make. American Merchants Mercantile Co., 114 West 26th.

SUITS—50 Misses' Shantung, to close out; also several high-grade flannel sport suits. Waldeck, 7 York Av., 25 West 26th.

SUITS—Closing out entire stock of pure worsted Jersey suits and sport jackets. Wickner, 139 West 24th.

SUITS—Popular priced Fall models in all prevailing materials. A. H. Gittelson, 39 West 29th.

SUITS, Coats—All wanted styles and materials at popular prices. Maidoff, 16 East 17th.

SWEATERS—3,000 silk fibre sweaters at $36 per dozen; terms 2/10. B. E. Mfg. Co., 139 West 15th.

TENTS—U. S. Navy, 8x8, with fly, poles, &c., complete; bargain. Diamond, 350 Church St.

TOWELS, huck and Turkish, all sizes, strictly fancy; prices below mill quotation. Washington Mills, Inc., 593 Broadway.

TRICOTINE—Poiret fine twill cloth, all colors, Reeds, Andrews, Garfields, &c.; $2.10 up; Botany, Yalama suiting, coating, velour, panerican, Normandy. Madison Sq. 5191-1520.

TRICOTINES—Pacific DRW Lorraine 4600, Gera 50557; also all makes broadcloth. Dolphin, Agress & Sons, 27 West 26th.

TRICOTINES AND POIRET TWILLS—In all qualities, for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

TRICOTINES—All popular makes, quantity, $1.90. Atlas Textile, 27 West 57th. Chelsea 5183.

TRICOTINES—American, 0388, 05000, black and navy; $2.60 cash. Pennsylvania 1679.

TRICOLETTES—Plain and fancy weaves, $.70 up. N. S. DeForest Co., 117 East 34th.

TRICOTINES—American 0307, 0385; three pieces navy. Watkins 3047.

TRICOTINES—0451 and 09118, brown, navy. Madison Square 6202.

TWILL, 12 pieces; Forstmann & Huffmann 1027 navy; one twill at market price. Longacre 7588.

VELOURS — Suitings, coatings, all shades; $1.35 tricotines, $1.90 Bolivias; serges; immediate delivery. Atlas Textile, 27 West 27th. Chelsea 5183.

VELOUR — Suiting, coating weights, best makes, Botany, Yalama, American, Normandy. Madison Square 5191-1520.

VELOURS—Black, navy, brown, copen and taupe, yalama, copen. Singer Bros., 493 7th Av., Longacre 4770.

VELOURS—Yalama, Botany, Quality 8935; brown, reindeer, navy. Phone Madison Square 4108.

VELOUR—American 13300, 12911, brown, reindeer, navy. Chelsea 7385.

VELOURS and Bolivias—13011, V 1000, 551, 21278, 16025. Gramercy 2915.

VELOURS—Stoney & Starkey No. 37, all colors. Phone Spring 8055.

VELOURS—09105, brown, reindeer. Madison Square 5262.

VELOUR, American, 13516, 13518, reindeer. Gramercy 5238.

VELVETEEN, Merrimac, coral, brown, green; 40c. Tannenbaum, 19 West 24th St.

VOILES, mercerized white, spot delivery; fair quantity. Spring 2581.

WAISTS—Closing out 4,800 georgette and crepe de chine waists and blouses that sold from $3.75 to $6.50 at exceptionally low prices. Conn. Silk Waist Mfg. Co., 42 West 38th St., Room 902.

WAISTS—Manufacturer going out of business ready to sell complete Fall line of waists. 8 West 30th, 3d floor.

WAISTS—Closing out special lot georgette, tricolette, Eagle, 136 West 28th.

WAISTS, Waists, Waists—All kinds, exceptionally cheap. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

YALAMAS—3085 Botany, all shades; spot cash. Longacre 6315, Herman.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS Wanted—Silk and cloth dresses. 2d floor, 244 5th Av.

CONT

Wholesale Only

For Formal Models

SUITS COATS TAILORED DRESSES for Street Wear

The finest collection we have ever shown — and priced much lower than you would expect.

Come and see them.

BERNSTEIN, BAUM D'COSTA CO.
38 West 32nd St-14th Floor
NEW YORK



Wholesale Only
RESIDENT BUYERS
REPUTABLE DRESS MANUFACTURER MAKING HIGH-GRADE DRESSES AND SHOWING A LINE OF ABOUT 100 NUMBERS IN ALL DESIRABLE FABRICS, IS OPEN TO CONNECT WITH COMMISSION BUYERS.
Price range $16.75 to $39.50
Confidential, Box S 254 Times

Wholesale Only
GUIMPE DRESSES
Immediate Shipment
In Remie Linene
In All Colors
At Closing Out Prices
GOLDBLATT & SCHAEFFLER
130 West 25th St. Chelsea 3205.

We Will Finance You on
Outstanding Accounts
Merchandise in Warehouse
Notes and Acceptances
The Finance Trust
32 Exchange Pl. Bowling Green 4078

FINANCING
We Specialize in Discounting
TRADE ACCEPTANCES
and
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
on a non-notification basis
BERTRAM A. UNGER COMPANY
847 Fifth Ave. Vanderbilt 8960

FINANCING
of manufacturers and jobbers by advances on accounts and on merchandise.
WORMSER & CO.
86 Fifth Ave. Phone Stuy. 8360.

AUCTIONS.

JAMES A. FREEMAN'S SONS, Auctioneers,
1118-1120 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

AUCTION SALE OF PAPER

On account of whom it may concern:
At 1118 and 1120 Chestnut St.
(Room 47),
ON MONDAY, JULY 25, 1921, at 12 M.
(Daylight Saving Time),
542 ROLLS
217,718 POUNDS
of
.035 (P&), .018 (P), .005 (N), .018 (G)
PAPER

Samples can be seen on application to the Auctioneers.

Byrne, Longbottom & Pape, Esqs., Attys., 128-132 Stephen Girard Bldg., 21 S. 12th St.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF SPARK PLUGS of the "Red Head Spark Plug Corp.," Bankrupts, for the account of A. F. Wolke and The Wolke Lead Batteries Co., of Louisville, Ky., will be sold on Tuesday, July 26th, 1921, at 11 A. M., at the Comet Warehouse, West Broadway and Franklin St., N. Y. City, by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer.

The stock consists of about 70,000 spark plugs, all of the well-known brand "Red Head," in various sizes and types, and will be offered in bulk and single lots.

MORRIS & SAMUEL MEYERS, Attorneys for sellers, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW York—Wells Fargo & Company, Plaintiff, against State Savings Bank of Leavenworth, Kansas, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 14, 1921.

STOCKTON & STOCKTON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 2 Rector St., New York City.

To the above named Defendant, State Savings Bank of Leavenworth, Kansas:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Alexander Finelite, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of June, 1921, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Court House, Brown Stone Building, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York.

Dated New York, June 24, 1921.

STOCKTON & STOCKTON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Henry Brady, Sheriff's Auctioneer, SELLS this day, Monday, July 25th, 1921, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at 179 West Broadway, first floor, all the right, title and interest of the defendants, Charles Molla and Amidor Arrigoni, which they had on June 18th, 1921, or any time thereafter, in and to Machinery, Pulleys, Shafting, Patterns, Dies, etc. Terms all cash.

DAVID H. KNOTT, Sheriff.
LOUIS RESSLER, Deputy Sheriff.

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), last page.

JOBBERS ARE NOW MORE CONFIDENT

Many of Them Feel That in Textile Lines Prices Have Become Fairly Stable.

The approximate stability of prices in textiles and dry goods for the past six months is now regarded by wholesalers as a sufficient reason for looking more confidently into the future of business. This sentiment has been expressed on occasions recently when the jobbers have discussed conditions and prospects. Having settled this question for themselves, there is a more courageous tendency noted among the wholesale distributors, who now talk of going into longer contracts with the mills, once they get clear of their present season. In describing this feeling a wholesale representative said:

"It seems as though the fact of price stability has dawned upon us rather suddenly. We are not prepared to say that prices are at rock bottom all around, but it does look as if there would be only minor adjustments from now on, depending principally upon the willingness of labor to take further small reductions. Consequently we are digesting the facts of the present situation, and once we have them fully assimilated courage will assert itself and enable the more normal conduct of business.

"It is fully realized that the mills and manufacturers are laboring under the handicap of only partial orders, which increase the interest and do not permit the most efficient production. But the demand wavers, because the public wavers, and it is necessary for both retailer and wholesaler to be sure of a market for merchandise before venturing too far, even though the present might warrant carrying larger stocks than are now in the hands of these distributers.

"After all is said and done, the task of making a judgment is the principal work of the business man, no matter what his line may be. Our previous prosperity rather weakened our judgment through lack of practice. Now that it is so urgently needed, few business men are prepared to come to a decision or to display the courage of their convictions. My impression is, however, that we have lately been convinced of the approximate stability of prices, and our decision will be to operate on more normal lines."

In other quarters about the same opinion was held and the need of courage emphasized. A dry goods commission man confirmed the view that values seem to have reached a stable level. He said:

"Cotton piece goods prices have shown no reductions to speak of since the beginning of the year. About the only exception has been denims, upon which a concession was made in order to compete with some of the inferior merchandise around the market. Not only has this price stabilization applied to the past six or seven months, but new quotations for the months ahead show no material change.

"In woolens and worsteds the same firmness is to be noted. No radical price cuts have been given and, in fact, there were actually some advances during the Spring when a sudden spurt of buying was experienced. The outlook for the new season just to be opened appears very satisfactory from the mill standpoint. Few goods remain in the hands of the clothiers or the garment manufacturers, leaving the decks clear for action on the coming season.

"The silk trade at the moment is looking forward to a satisfactory Fall business. Jobbers have been active operators and cutters are beginning to purchase in volume for their needs. Some price weakness has developed, principally because of the situation in the Japanese silk market and because of the desire of large manufacturers to meet the competition of the smaller concerns. This, however, is considered merely a temporary phase of the business and has not contributed what might be considered a radical cut in the price of merchandise.

"Other lines of dry goods have been maintained at firm prices, even though some of them have suffered from a very slackened demand. This should be the best evidence possible of the true values being offered and the lack of artificial prices, since these lines are highly competitive and would immediately reflect such reductions as could be made.

"Speaking of the textile lines in general, my information is that most of the mills are operating at cost and less than cost of production, with profits to be made only when fuller production overcomes the heavy overhead expenses."

In further discussion of the price situation, one dry goods representative deplored the "gunshy" saleman and selling agent, as well as the retailer who is buying bargains rather than the merchandise his customers require.

"Despite their good showing for the past six months," he said, "there is still a tendency among salesmen and selling agents generally to shy at every price they hear. The wonder is that, after running down so many rumors about lower prices and finding them untrue, they seem willing to believe the very next report. Every rumor, in other words, is considered gospel truth even though a hundred of them have been disproved.

"The over-credulous salesman is letting this habit disturb not only him but the buyer as well. The buyer passes along these reports of lower prices, and the salesman cannot confidently deny them. The net result is that everybody in the trade is exaggerating these rumors, creating a good deal more faith in them than they deserve and weakening the position of the seller unnecessarily. If the salesmen would only get their facts straight, they would find that there has been no radical reduction in textile or dry goods prices for the past six months or more, and that ought to be the best reason for not helping along this lower price propaganda.

"As for retailers, the most noticeable tendency just now is not to buy good merchandise cheap but to buy just what is cheap and looks it. This is not so much an indication of the consumer demand as it seems to be a desire on the part of the stores to protect their profits. They are in a bargain market and bargains are sought rather than the special needs of customers. This should be regarded, I think, as a very weak link in the present merchandising policy because people were fed upon inferior goods during the war, were afterward educated to the use of better grades, and should now be seeking lines of greater quality."

RESTORING THE DISCOUNTS.

Even the Recent Big Cash Purchases Will Not Stop This.

During the last six months the retail stores have been doing more than their usual amount of purchasing for cash. It is not considered likely, however, that transactions of this sort will change the disposition of retailers to seek discounts, even though the wholesalers would like to see the net terms of the war period continued. The belief in discounts as a main source of store revenue is said to be too deep-rooted among merchants to be shaken. As a result the pre-war discounts are being restored in many lines, even though there are many cash purchases being made.

The extent of cash purchasing may be judged from the fact that during April the total of such retail offers made in display advertisements in THE TIMES amounted to almost $1,000,000, and there were over twenty such announcements that contained specific or general offers from the stores.

The reason why cash purchases will not discourage discount seeking, according to a retail representative, is because most of the stores charge up the customary discounts to merchandise even when the goods are bought for cash. In other words, price-marking takes into account the usual discount and figures it into the cost of the merchandise. This practice discourages the hope that cash buying might help a movement toward the elimination of discounts.

"One of the ablest retail men ever in the business," said this retail executive, "once told me that eventually the stores would buy for cash and sell for cash. At that time many of the stores were figuring the profits on the selling price, and, in describing this method as all wrong, he showed me how it was a mathematical impossibility to make 100 per cent. profit on any article, no matter what the cost was, if the calculation was based on the selling price. If an article was bought for $1, for instance and sold for $1,000, that would represent a profit of 2,000 per cent. on the cost, but figured on the selling price the actual dollar profit would be $999, and, therefore, only 99.9 per cent. I mention this sort of figuring because it resembles the system whereby discounts are sought for profits. Not even the retailer fools himself that discounts get him a lower price on what he buys, but they have that appearance. It is the reverse of figuring profits on selling price. The profit is made to look small in selling, and the discount makes the buying price look smaller and the profits larger.

"Unfortunately, there is little chance that retail buying will approach closer to cash on net terms. The discounts that were reduced during the war period are now being restored, and discounts are charged to departments against cash purchases. However, I think the stores did learn that they got the same profits whether there were discounts or not, and this lesson may later prove of value."

FALL CLOTHING OUTLOOK.

Indications on Which a Good Buying Season is Predicated.

The outlook for Fall clothing is admitted to be a somewhat mixed-up subject, with everything depending upon the consumer's willingness to buy. In recognition of this uncertainty, the retailers have placed only conservative orders, and will later send in duplicates if the demands of their customers warrant. Some retailers, who expected an improvement in the employment situation or better agricultural prospects at this time, have sought to cancel a part of their Fall purchases. But, in view of the sub-normal buying of the retail trade, these cancellations are not reported as being very large. It is quite generally appreciated that the values set on Spring woolens this week will either help or hurt the Fall business of the clothing manufacturers. A veteran salesman of nearly fifty years' experience sums up clothing conditions this way:

"Business runs to extremes in periods such as we are passing through, and buyers are either overconservative or overoptimistic. In their preparations for last Spring there is no doubt that the retail stores underestimated the demand and were later forced into the market with re-orders. The same thing happened on Summer clothing, for which there has been an unusually large and unexpected demand.

"For the Fall the buying of retail clothiers in the main has been of a very sparing sort, and it may turn out that they will have to come back in the market for more merchandise. There is not a manufacturer who could not take more orders and be comfortably able to execute them. But the retailers have been hesitant, and rightly so. They are waiting to see the result of their Fall openings.

"Several factors, however, lead me to believe the Fall clothing business at retail will prove satisfactory. One of these is that the merchants have made a special effort to provide a good assortment of styles in a full range of sizes. They intend being able to fit every customer who comes into the store, and this should help out the sales volume. Another factor is that prices are approaching those levels where the obstinate consumer is coming back into the market after staying away for a long time. This was noted last Spring, and I think it helped along sales of Summer clothing. As for the unemployed, it may be said strangely enough, that those who are idle are often better dressed than when they work, principally because they are apt to consider forced idleness somewhat in the way of a vacation.

"Apart from this consideration of the consumer, the prices named on woolens, according to my information, will be about the same as the prevailing rates, and, as clothing labor seems fixed at existing wages, there is not apt to be any future price reduction. Market conditions, in other words, indicate price firmness that should encourage the buying of retailers."

THEORISTS DISCREDITED.

Some business houses are beginning to realize that the theory of selling and the representatives of the theoretical branch of salesmanship were unduly encouraged during the easy time of prosperity and, under the stress of present circumstances, are finding it difficult to put theories into successful practice. A manufacturer put it this way:

"The armchair exponents of scientific selling are now below par. The wonder is that they were so long considered at a premium. My conviction is that they were better able to sell themselves than to sell anything else, because now that there are real selling jobs many of them don't seem to qualify.

"A case I have in mind is that of an oil manufacturer. For some months after the price break, he heard his sales manager blaming his men for not getting orders and giving them a wealth of advice as to better methods. The manufacturer got the idea that, if his sales manager knew so much about selling, it was time to let him go out and make the sales that were so urgently needed. The sales manager was sent out, and returned in a few weeks empty handed like the humblest member of his staff. The manufacturer then decided it was up to him to tackle the job. He did, and came back with $50,000 worth of orders.

"But to get this order he had to reduce his price. He fired his sales manager for the reason that the sales manager had the authority to make a selling price but didn't use his opportunity. He kept his other salesmen because they couldn't make prices to customers and were helpless otherwise.

"It seems to me that the lesson is plain enough. If the man in charge of the salesmen is dissatisfied with what they are accomplishing and advises other methods, he ought to be made test them out himself. There is going to be quite a change in the theory of salesmanship when the theorists are compelled to become actual producers instead of teaching a science for which they have had no practical foundation."

DRESS SALESMAN

A well-known manufacturer seeks a man who KNOWS and has SOLD TO the resident buyers in this city.

This man is wanted to fill a big job,—one worth at least $15,000 per year.

If you are not the man, pass this ad to someone you know can "fill the bill."

Write fully in strictest confidence, of course, to Box S296 Times.

SALESMEN
to sell Hair Nets as a side line.
Exclusive Territory
One of America's largest hair net importers offers an unusual opportunity to able salesmen who are actively engaged in calling on the department store, dry goods, notion and drug trades for representative houses.
The importer is prepared to back up the salesman's efforts with merchandise of the highest quality, an exceptional package and adequate advertising.
Call in person or write
SELIGMAN & LATZ,
32 W. 22nd St., New York

Salesman or Saleswoman
A large, popular price Dress House has opening for salesman or saleswoman who has access to Resident and Department Store Buyers.
Salary No Object.
S. 732 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Muslin Underwear Salesmen
One for the South and one for the States of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan; opportunity for men of proven record; only those now in the same line considered.
SIMON & MENDELSOHN
46 W. 25th St., N. Y.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—High barometric pressure persists over the west Atlantic Ocean, the East and South States and through the great Central Valleys. Low pressure prevails in the region of the Hudson Bay and generally west of the Rocky Mountains. This pressure distribution has been attended by temperatures somewhat above the normal in the North States and by temperatures near the normal throughout the South. There have been widely scattered local thunder showers in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley and the Rocky Mountain region.

The outlook is for generally fair weather Monday and Tuesday in the States east of the Mississippi River, but with some probability of scattered local thunder showers in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and the Upper Lake region. No important changes in temperature are indicated for the east half of the country within the next forty-eight hours.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Northern New England—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; no change in temperature.

Southern New England and Eastern New York—Fair Monday and Tuesday; no change in temperature.

New Jersey—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; moderately warm.

Western New York—Partly cloudy and moderately warm today and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1921.	1920.		1921.	1920.
3 A. M.	69	79	4 P. M.	85	86
6 A. M.	67	66	6 P. M.	85	83
9 A. M.	72	70	8 P. M.	78	78
12 M.	81	83	11 P. M.	76	74

This termometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69. At 8 P. M. it was 79. Maximum temperature, 85, highest at 4 P. M., minimum 67 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity 83 per cent. at 8 A.M., 63 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.32 inches. At 8 P. M. it stood at 30.19 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—North Carolina—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, with scattered local thunder showers.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; no change in temperature.

Ohio and Indiana—Partly cloudy and moderately warm Monday and Tuesday.

Lower Michigan—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; no change in temperature.

Upper Michigan—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Illinois and Missouri — Unsettled Monday and Tuesday, possibly local thunder showers; continued warm.

Wisconsin—Fair northwest, unsettled, with thunder showers east and south Monday. Tuesday fair, not much change in temperature.

Minnesota — Fair Monday and probably Tuesday, not much change in temperature.

Iowa—Partly cloudy, possibly local thunder showers Monday and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

North Dakota—Unsettled Monday and Tuesday, probably thunder showers west and central portions; not much change in temperature.

South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas—Partly cloudy and somewhat unsettled Monday and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Montana and Wyoming—Unsettled Monday and Tuesday, probably local thunder showers; not much change in temperature.

Fire Record.

A. M.		Loss.
12:25	508 2 Av.; Ben Lend	Slight
12:50	107 St. Mark's Pl.; Joseph Soikas	Not given
1:15	327 E. 125 St. (auto); Lloyd	Not given
1:35	601 W. 138 St. (auto); Sam Beck	Not given
3:30	881 Beck St	Not given
4:40	35 St. & East River (dock)	Slight
6:05	218 St. Ann's Av.; Benjamin Kohn	Slight
9:30	37 Spring St.; J. D. Asanti	Not given
P. M.		
12:43	667 Washington St	Not given
12:45	1,323 Avenue A.; Joseph Bautik	Not given
2:00	333 E. 122 St.; Sol. Fisher	Not given
2:20	3,788 3 Av.; M. Kasansky	Not given
2:30	747 Southern Blvd.; Bernard Miskowitz	Not given
6:45	522 W. 123 St.; Ten Eyck Clay	Not given
8:10	2,167 1 Av.; Daniel Galband	Not given
8:20	364 W. 116 St.; Catherine Hellbert	Not given
9:00	110 Av. (wagon); U. S. Trucking Corporation	Slight
9:20	100 St. & Central Park West (auto); J. J. Martin	Not given
10:25	182 Stanton St.; Joseph Markowitz	Not given

DRY GOODS COLLECTIONS.

Reports from leading factors in the local dry goods trade do not reflect the improvement in payments by the retail trade that have been told of recently in some of the other lines, notably jewelry. The "load line" used in the credit office of one of the largest jobbing concerns in the country shows that collections are slightly better than they were, but that they can only be regarded as fair. Compared with those of this time last year they make a rather poor showing, but this statement is tempered somewhat by the fact that, during the Spring of 1920, payments were at their highest point in a long time. From that point they tapered off until a low level was reached last Fall. Since that time there has been a slow but steady gain, and collections are now about where they were at this time in 1916.

Numerous failures in the retail dry goods trade are reported by the credit manager for the concern in question, but, in most cases, the amount involved is so limited that the total is only moderately high. Business continues large in a hand-to-mouth way, shipments for 1921 so far being fully equal in volume to those for the same period of last year. The lower prices obtained for the merchandise, however, have reduced the dollars and cents total of the sales considerably.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

(All the times indicated are under Daylight Saving.)

THE TIDES.

	Sandy Hook.		Governors Island.		Hell Gate.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
High water	11:30	11:57	11:07	11:34	9:48	10:15
Low water	4:57	5:14	5:30	5:45	7:03	7:20

THE SUN.

	Rises.	Sets.
	A.M.	P.M.
	5:05	8:19

Incoming Steamships

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Huron	Rio Janeiro	July 9
Ulea	Havana	July 21
Vellavia	Hamburg	July 1
Chester Valley	Palermo	July 8
City of Pekin	Newcastle	July 8
Centennial State	Queenstown	July 16
Foldenfjord	Stavanger	July 10
Bensalem	Brest	July 11
K. I. Luckenbach	Philadelphia	July 22
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 21
Mystic	Hamburg	July 6
Western Glen	Rotterdam	July 10
Dunstan	Para	July 11

DUE TODAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Baltic	Liverpool	July 16
America	Genoa	July 12
San Juan	San Juan	July 20
Mount Clay	Hamburg	July 14
Michigan	London	July 10

DUE TODAY

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Alban	Liverpool	July 9
Wera	Dover	July 22
Oneka	Liverpool	June 30
Advance	Haiti	July 15
Regina d'Italia	Naples	July 8
Lancaster	Marseilles	July 4
Potomac	Southampton	July 13

DUE TOMORROW.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Leopoldina	Havre	July 18
Oscar II	Christiania	July 16
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 23
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 23

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Caniaud	Glasgow	July 17
Parima	St. Thomas	July 27
Argentina	Trieste	July 9

DUE THURSDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Hawaiian	Hamburg	July 14

Outgoing Steamships Carrying Mail

MAIL TODAY.

Steamer.	Destination.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.	Carries Mail For
Gen. F. Hodges	Haiti	3:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	Canal Zone.
Touraine	Havre	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	France, Italy.
Blue Triangle	Dakar	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Senegal, Gambia, French Guinea.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Aquitania	South'pton	12:00 M.	5:00 P.M.	Europe, Africa, West Asia.
Providence	Lisbon	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Azores, Portugal, Italy.
F. J. Luckenbach	Rotterdam	2:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.	Netherlands.
Mature, Grenada		7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar, Guiana.
Sixsola, Kingston		7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Jamaica, Colombia.
America, Plymouth		11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Europe, Africa, West Asia.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Paris, Havre		8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, &c.
Pesaro, Naples		10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Italy.
Ft. Hamilton, Bermuda		6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Bermuda.
Hebe, Haiti		10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Curacao, Maracaibo.
K.I.Luckenbach, Colon		1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	Salvador, Nicaragua.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Mongolia, Hamburg		8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Poland, Germany, Austria (via Plymouth and Cherbourg).
Esperanza, Havana		8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Cuba, Mexico.
Elmac, Jamaica		12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Colombia.

Other Outgoing Steamships

Steamer & Destination.	Time of Sailing. Date.	Hour.
Gustavsholm, Helsingfors	July 25	12:00 M.
Graecia, Piraeus	July 25	10:00 A.M.
Flore City, Copenhagen	July 25	11:00 A.M.
Collingsworth, Antwerp	July 25	11:00 A.M.
Eastern Sea, Rotterdam	July 25	11:00 A.M.
Algic, Hamburg	July 25	10:00 A.M.
Mystic, Hamburg	July 30	12:00 M.

Transpacific Mails

Connecting mails close at the G. P. O. and City Hall Station at 7 P. M. as follows:

Japan, Korea and China (specially addressed only), via San Francisco.....Nanking July 25
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, Siberia, French Indo-China, Netherlands East Indies (except Sumatra) and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco.....Empire State July 25
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, via San Francisco.....Sonoma July 28
Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China, via San Francisco.....Tenyo Maru July 23
Hawaii, via San Francisco.....Wilhelmina July 29
Hawaii, Guam and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco.....U. S. A. T. Thomas July 31
Japan, Korea, China, Siberia, French Indo-China and Netherlands East Indies (except Sumatra), via Seattle.....Katori Maru July 31
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.....Makura Aug. 1

Pacific Mails

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Mukden, July 2; Kobe, July 6, and Yokohama, July 7—which arrived per steamer Alabama, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 21, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, July 26, and mails of the following dates—Auckland, June 28, and Wellington, June 30—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Marama, were dispatched east on July 22, and are due in New York on the afternoon of Tuesday, July 26.

RESORTS

NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES HOTEL
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
LELAND STERRY,
Of the Breakers, Palm Beach.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

THE NASSAU,
LONG BEACH
The coolest spot within commuting distance of New York. Ocean bathing from the hotel. Golf and other Summer sports near by. Music. Dancing. Exceptional cuisine. Reasonable prices. For Reservations Phone Long Beach 100.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
1¾ hrs. from New York City.
Boating, Bathing, Tennis, Saddle Horses. Dining out of doors. Pure Spring Water. Tel. Ronkonkoma 112-W. B. B. Mosher, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY.

HOTEL WINDSOR
Cape May, N. J.
Facing ocean, 150 rooms, 75 baths; running water; best cuisine and service. E. HALPIN, Prop.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL & COTTAGES
on the Beach Cap. 600
CONVENIENT TO ALL AMUSEMENTS
Sea Baths · DIET KITCHEN · Orchestra
Family Patronage Invited
C. L. HAMSTEIN, President — LYMAN J. WARNOCK, Asst. Mgr.

The Breakers
ON OCEAN FRONT. FIREPROOF.
New Golf Club Privileges.

NEW ENGLAND.

The IDEAL TOUR
A THOUSAND MILES THROUGH NEW ENGLAND'S SCENIC WONDERLAND
MOUNTAINS, LAKES AND SEA
COAST OF INCOMPARABLE BEAUTY.
THE BEST HOTELS. WORLD FAMED GOLF COURSES. HISTORIC POINTS AND GOOD ROADS.
Illustrated Route Book and Large Map in Colors Free at 1180 Broadway, N. Y., or by mail from ALMON C. JUDD, Hotel Elton, Waterbury, Conn.

New Waumbek
HOTEL—COTTAGES
and SUNSET INN
Jefferson, N. H.
IN THE HEART OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS
GOLF TENNIS FISHING
Frank F. Shute, Manager.



HOTEL PURITAN
390 Commonwealth Ave. Boston
The Distinctive Boston House
One of the most homelike hotels in the world.
N.T. Costello-Mgr. Send for Our Booklet with its Guide to Historic Boston.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM HELFMAN & IRVING HELFMAN, individually and as co-partners, trading under the firm name and style of HELFMAN & SON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 25, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M. at 115 Eldridge Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cotton piece goods, fixtures, etc.

MORRIS FRANK, Receiver.
GINZBURG & FICKER, Attorneys for Receiver, 116 Nassau Street, New York.
Above sale adjourned until July 28 at same time and place.

WHITE STAR
Sailings Pier 58-62, North River, New York
At noon (daylight saving) unless specified.
Baltic, Cedric, Celtic to Liverpool: July 30 Aug. 27 Sept. 24; Aug. 6 Sept. 3 Oct. 1; Aug. 20 Sept. 17 Oct. 15
Adriatic, Olympic to Cherbourg, Southampton: Aug. 3 Aug. 31 Oct. 5; 2 P.M. Aug. 13 Sep. 3 Sep. 24
New York and Boston—Azores, Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa.
Canopic to ..... 11 A. M. Aug. 9 Sept. 20
Cretic to ..... 11 A. M. Sept. 7

RED STAR LINE
Lapland, Finland to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp: Aug. 6 Sept. 10 Oct. 15; Aug. 13 Sept. 17 Oct. 22; Aug. 20 Sept. 24 Oct. 29; Aug. 27 Oct. 1 Nov. 5
Gothland, Samland to Hamburg, Libau, Danzig: (3d class only), July 30; (3d class only), Sept. 1

AMERICAN LINE
Mongolia to Hamburg: *July 23 Sept. 6 —
Merion, Pennsylvania to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Danzig, Hamburg: (Aug. 28 Sept. 25 Oct. 23; Aug. 27 Oct. 1 Nov. 5
*Calls at Plymouth, Cherbourg, Danzig, Hamburg.
Minnekahda (Hamburg & Danzig) ..... Aug. 11
International Mercantile Marine Company
116 Steamers—1,250,000 Tons
9 Broadway, N. Y., or Local Agents

CUNARD ANCHOR
Passenger and Freight Services
From New York
CHERBOURG AND SOUTHAMPTON
AQUITANIA ..... July 26 Aug. 23 Sept. 13
MAURETANIA ..... Aug. 11 Sept. 8 Sept. 29
BERENGARIA ..... Aug. 18 Sept. 22 Oct. 20
LIVERPOOL
VASARI ..... Aug. 6 —
CARMANIA ..... Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Oct. 8
ALBANIA (new) ..... Aug. 20 Sept. 27 Nov. 1
ALSATIA ..... Aug. 27 Sept. 24 —
SCYTHIA (new) ..... Sept. 6 Oct. 11 Nov. 15
PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG
SAXONIA ..... Aug. 30 Oct. 11 Nov. 22
LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW
CAMERONIA (new) ..... July 30 —
LONDONDERRY AND GLASGOW
COLUMBIA ..... Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Oct. 8
ALGERIA ..... Aug. 20 Oct. 1 —
VIGO, GIBRALTAR, PATRAS, DUBROVNIK, TRIESTE AND FIUME
CALABRIA ..... Aug. 6
HAMBURG AND DANZIG
PANNONIA ..... Aug. 18
BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL
ASSYRIA ..... Aug. 13
Cunard and Anchor Steamship Lines, 25 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE
New York—Havre—Paris
On the arrival of the S. S. Paris at Havre
SPECIAL
Airplane Service
BETWEEN
HAVRE AND PARIS
WILL BE INAUGURATED
ONE HOUR $17.00
LA TOURAINE ..... July 25 Aug. 26 Sept. 17
PARIS ..... July 27 Aug. 17 Sept. 14
CHICAGO ..... July 30 Sept. 7 Oct. 12
LAFAYETTE ..... Aug. 3 Sept. 1 Sept. 29
LEOPOLDINA ..... Aug. 3 Sept. 10 Oct. 15
FRANCE ..... Aug. 4 Aug. 25 Sept. 22
LA LORRAINE ..... Aug. 6 Sept. 3 Oct. 1
LA SAVOIE ..... Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Nov. 12
ROCHAMBEAU ..... Aug. 27 Oct. 1 Nov. 8
Havre—Hamburg—Danzig
NIAGARA ..... Sept. 3 Nov. 5
New York—Vigo—Havre
LA BOURDONNAIS ..... July 28 Aug. 30 Oct. 4
ROUSSILLON ..... Sept. 17 —
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 19 STATE ST., N.Y.

ITALIAN LINES
NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
TRANSOCEANICA
For NAPLES and GENOA
SAN GIORGIO (Also Palermo) ..... July 30
AMERICA (Naples and Levant) ..... Aug. 6
TAORMINA (Also Palermo) ..... Aug. 19
Europa ..... Aug. 27 Palacstano ..... Sept. 3
ITALIA AMERICA, 1 State St., N. Y.

SOUTH AMERICA
Regular Sailings
N. Y., West Coast and Intermediate Ports
THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
SANDERSON & SON, Agts., 26 Bdy., N. Y.
OR ANY STEAMSHIP TICKET AGENT.

LLOYD SABAUDO
FAST ITALIAN MAIL LINE
44 Whitehall Street.
New York, Naples, Genoa, Black Sea Ports.
S. S. "Pesaro" (Wed.) July 27

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New York to Rotterdam
General Passenger Offices, 26 State St., N. Y.

West Indies, Central and South America
GREAT WHITE FLEET
United Fruit Company
Passenger Traffic Department, 17 Battery Place, N.Y.

E. H. LOW & CO. All Lines Europe, Bermuda, West Indies, So. America, Honolulu, China, Japan. 1133 B'way. Tel. 8000 Watkins.

SEATTLE TO THE ORIENT
NEW AMERICAN TRANS-PACIFIC PASSENGER SERVICE between SEATTLE and YOKOHAMA, KOBE, SHANGHAI, HONG KONG and MANILA via THE SHORT ROUTE.
New and palatial U. S. S. P. M. liners; 9:30 H. p.; displacement 21,000 tons.
SAILINGS
S. S. Keystone State, July 30; S. S. Wenatchee, Aug. 27
S. S. Silver State, Sept. 17
Fares, reservations, etc., apply any railroad or tourist agent, or HUGH GALLAGHER, Gen. Pass. Agt., 27 State St., New York.
AMERICAN OWNED AND OPERATED
The ADMIRAL LINE
ANYWHERE ON THE PACIFIC

U. S. MAIL LINE
100% Service 100% Service
NEW YORK TO EUROPE
Sailings from Pier 74, 24th St., N. R. S. S. Geo. Washington and America (Piers 3 and 1, Hoboken) excepted.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—B

Changing Conditions
and their effect
On Your Investments

The drastic readjustment which business is now undergoing has changed the relative standing of corporations and their securities. Many securities are now in the speculative class that formerly were considered high grade, while others have retained their high investment status.

Are you in a position to know how these changing conditions have affected your securities? Our experience of half a century is at your service and if you will submit a list of your stock and bond holdings we will advise you of any exchanges we consider timely and to your advantage.

Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange
Members Chicago Stock Exchange

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING
NEW YORK

Du Pont 7½'s
Due May 1, 1931

These Bonds are the only funded debt of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., other than $1,000,000 bonds of subsidiaries now being retired

At present market values the Debenture and Common Stocks indicate an equity of about $121,000,000 following these Bonds.

Price to yield about
7.75%

Circular on request for AG-400.

The National City Company
Main Office: National City Bank Building
Uptown Office: 42nd St. & Madison Ave.

Michigan 5¾s
July 15, 1941

Michigan 6s
July 15, 1922

Camden, N. J., 5½s
Aug. 1943-1957

Norfolk, Va., 6s
July 15, 1922

Information regarding the above securities and our complete list of offerings will be sent to investors on request.

Estabrook & Co.
34 Broad St., New York — 15 State St., Boston
Hartford, Providence — New Bedford, Springfield

Canada's Soldiers On a Peace Basis

Canada's ex-service men have undertaken the cultivation of 4,854,799 acres, of which 194,253 acres represent virgin soil. The value of crops produced by these soldiers last year is estimated at $18,953,178.

This steadfastness of Canada's citizens is the fundamental security for her civic obligations.

Write for circular describing Canadian government and municipal bonds, payable both as to principal and interest in United States currency.

Specify Circular T-723.

Wood, Gundy & Co
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Toronto, London, Eng., Winnipeg, Montreal

Investment Bonds

Current Suggestions on request

Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
INVESTMENT BANKERS
71 Broadway
New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

Sentiment as to Business Conditions Shows Improvement —The Railroad Outlook.

Recent developments in the realm of business and finance, while they have not been striking indices from which to base conclusions as to the future, nevertheless have done much to bring about a healthful and perhaps a permanent change in sentiment. Whether this degree of hopefulness, as compared with the pessimism of not so long ago, is of really lasting quality may be open to debate, but at the moment it would seem that events were shaping themselves to the point of ultimately bringing such a measure of business recovery, as to form the basis for something that may in the long run be transformed into prosperity. Dullness still persists in many lines, but there are signs that in certain avenues of trade the process of readjustment has been carried so far that the turn begins now to be apparent.

The action of four Federal Reserve Banks last week in reducing their discount rate to 5½ per cent. was simply further testimony indicating the improvement in credit conditions in the particular sections involved. The easing of money is no doubt brought about in part by the fact that the demands for credit are not urgent because of the stagnation which persists as a heritage of the war readjustment. But there is no doubt also that the so-called "frozen credits" are being gradually released, and while there is still evidence of difficulty at certain of the Federal Reserve points, the striking fact is that the improvement in the Federal Reserve system, since the first of the year, has been of large proportions and help can easily be extended where demand calls.

There may be some question, however, as to the permanency of our credit improvement, especially since reserve ratios have been largely built up by gold imports, which in the very nature of things must ultimately taper off and in the end may drift to other countries. But at the moment this gold is being held as idle bullion and not as the basis of credit expansion, so that there is nothing in the situation to call a halt on the process of contraction, which is bringing about a return to a normal basis from which to start anew the resumption of business and finance on a sane basis.

It is perhaps significant that during the past week Federal Reserve notes in circulation declined to the lowest point since Aug. 22, 1919; that rediscounts on Government paper touched the lowest point since July 26, 1918, and that rediscounts on other collateral, which last week stood at $1,076,370,000, were close to the low point for the year, and less by approximately $171,000,000 than during the corresponding week last year. On the other hand, Federal Reserve gold holdings, which are at the peak now, are greater by $325,000,000 than they were a year ago at this time.

Not only were the indications of easier money to be found in this country last week, but the international situation as well showed betterment, the Bank of England again cutting its discount rate to coincide with that at New York. Not long ago a number of other foreign central banking institutions reduced their discount rates, which is presumptive evidence that the European tangle is working itself out and that from now on progressive improvement in trade will be noted.

The stock market recently has been following a course similar to that which has succeeded every sharp decline since 1919, but with this exception, that the degree of stagnation appears to be more intensified now than on other occasions. For the most part none other than the operations of professionals was apparent during the last week, but their endeavors have not met with the degree of success that accompanied operations for the decline some weeks ago. On the contrary, prices were inclined to rally rather than recede as the market turned dull, which perhaps was a hopeful sign. The railroad shares reflected to some degree the constructive efforts being undertaken at Washington to fund the railroad debt to the Government, and industrial shares, especially in those lines where readjustment has been carried out drastically, were inclined to improve. But more striking than the stock market display was that which occurred in bonds. There has been a sustained forward movement in this investment quarter ever since the 1st of July, and prices, in many instances made new high marks for the year during last week. The advance was particularly noteworthy in the railroad list, especially the Hill issues put out to care for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy maturity. It has often happened that the bond market has led the way for stocks, and it may be that a repetition will take place this year.

The course of railroad earnings will be followed with close attention for the next several months. The first half of the year has been admittedly bad, but there is every reason to believe that improvement will be noted as the year progresses. Such reports for June as have come to hand have indicated a favorable trend. The report of the Southern Pacific system, for instance, while showing a decrease in gross, nevertheless shows a gain of $363,897 in net as compared with last year, indicating plainly that economies have brought their reward. It must be remembered that improvement has been made against decidedly unfavorable traffic, and that with the picking up in business the railroads should be able to show a decided increase in earnings.

Member of Restoration Commission Is Coming to United States.

PARIS, July 25 (Associated Press).—M. Avenol, the French member of the commission that elaborated the plan for the economic restoration of Austria, will leave in the near future for the United States. He will probably go to Washington to inform the American Government of the present situation.

M. Avenol said today that Austria had complied with virtually all the conditions imposed upon her to make the

loan of 130 per cent. from Aug. 1, which will realize an increase of 12,000,000,000 crowns, in the Austrian revenues; an increase in railroad freight and passenger rates of 200 per cent.; in postal rates of 100 per cent., and in tobacco prices of from 100 to 120 per cent. The stamp registration taxes have been increased, as demanded by the plan, and the Austrian Parliament has also passed a law authorizing the Government to pledge its resources as security for foreign credits, while the Government has reduced the subsidies for the purchase of food supplies.

The only remaining detail to put the amount of 524,000,000, as Austria's other creditors already have done.

Takes Ban Off Russian Books.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 24.—According to the National Tidende, the Norwegian Government, upon the proposal of Minister of Justice Amundsen, has issued a decree abolishing the prohibition of the former Cabinet of Halvorsen against the import and export of Russian literature.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 23, 1921.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,737,715	99,590,769
Same period a year ago.	1,912,120	131,938,094½

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	64.00	61.66	73.13	58.35
Same period a year ago.	83.09	81.43	94.07	77.74

1921 High.	Low.	Stock and Sales.	Dividend Rate.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
12⅜	8⅝	806	Loft, Inc (1)	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅜
164½	136	300	Lorillard (P) (12)	148	145¾	146	..
118	97	1,900	Louis & Nash (7)	114	110⅝	113¼	+ 3
57⅛	55	200	MACKAY pf (4)	55	55	55	..
67	46½	285	Mallinson pf (7)	58½	56¼	56¼	— 5⅝
50¼	37	800	Manati Sug (30)	40	40	40	+ 3
58½	36½	100	Manhat Elev (7)	42	42	42	+ 2
7	3	250	Market St Ry	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
43¼	30½	400	Do pr pf	31	30½	30½	— 2⅝
6¾	5	100	Do 2d pf	5	5	5	— ⅜
21⅝	12½	2,800	Marland Oil	14¼	13⅜	14¼	+ ⅛
10⅛	6	50	Martin-Rockwell	7½	7½	7½	..
1	¾	200	Max M c of A, sta	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
15⅛	8¼	950	Do Class B	9	8¼	9	..
93¾	65¼	600	May Dept S (8)	81	80	80	— 1⅜
107¼	87¼	124,400	Mex Pet (12)	107¼	90⅜	105½	+ 1
24	15⅝	800	Miami Cop (3)	21¼	20⅜	21¼	+ ⅝
15⅝	10	28,350	Middle S O (†1.60)	11	10	11	..
33½	22	4,900	Midvale Steel	23½	22⅝	23½	+ ⅛
14¾	9	800	Minn & St L, new	12¾	11½	12¾	+ 1⅞
73¼	66	220	M, StP & SS M (7)	68	67	68	+ 2
3	2	500	Mo, Kan & Tex	2⅜	2	2¼	+ ⅛
23½	16	6,200	Mo Pacific	21	18⅜	21	+ 2
43⅜	33½	6,300	Do pf	41½	37½	41¼	+ 3⅜
56¾	44	1,200	Montana Pow (3)	49	44	44	— 5
23	14¾	2,100	Montgomery W	17½	17	17½	+ ⅝
28⅝	18¼	100	Mullins Body	18¾	18¼	18¾	— ⅛
30	13⅝	800	NAT ACME	15¼	14⅜	15¼	+ ⅝
120	106	100	Nat Biscuit pf (7)	112	112	112	+ 3
36⅝	26¼	600	Nat Cloak & Suit	28½	25½	26½	— 1
70½	55¾	200	Do pf (7)	58	55⅝	56	+ 6⅝
5⅝	1	900	Nat Cond & Cable	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	— ⅛
81	69	400	Nat Lead (6)	75¼	74⅜	75¼	..
13¼	9	4,900	Nev Con Cop	11⅜	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
77½	46	100	N O, Tex & M (6)	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ 1⅝
80	54	200	N Y Air B (5)	54	54	54	+ 1
74½	64½	5,400	N Y Central (6)	71½	68⅝	71¼	+ 3½
54½	39	2,400	N Y, C St L (5)	53½	50	53¼	+ 6
65	58	150	Do 1st pf (5)	60	60	60	+ 2
60	54	100	Do 2d pf (5)	60	60	60	+ 5
39	20⅝	400	N Y Dock (2½)	30	29⅜	29½	+ ⅛
57½	44	100	N Y Dock pf (5)	49	49	49	— 2¾
23½	13½	6,400	N Y, N H & H	18½	17⅞	18½	+ 1
20⅛	16	800	N Y, Ont & West	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅞
13½	9	200	Norf South	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
104⅞	88⅝	1,900	Norf & West (7)	95	93½	95	+ 1¾
67⅝	62	100	Do pf (4)	65¾	65¾	65¾	— 3¾
62	54½	1,100	North Am (5)	60	59⅞	60	+ ½
88⅛	61½	15,680	North Pacific (7)	74½	71⅝	74½	+ 3
12⅞	8½	300	Nunnally Co (2)	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
48	40	100	OHIO F SUP(2½)	41	41	41	+ 1
4	1⅝	1,900	Okla P & R	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
30⅜	20	700	Orpheum Cir (2)	20½	20	20	— ¼
16	9⅛	800	Otis Steel	10⅞	10¼	10¼	..
54⅜	27⅝	500	Owens Bottle (2)	29	28½	29	+ 1⅝
19⅜	8½	500	PAC DEVEL	9½	8½	9⅜	+ ⅛
56	46¼	900	Pac Gas & El (5)	53⅞	52½	53⅜	+ ⅛
41½	27½	8,500	Pacific Oil (1½)	35⅝	34¼	35⅜	+ 1½
51	38¼	500	Pac Tel & Tel	49	49	49	— ⅛
70⅜	39½	24,900	Pan Am P & T (6)	50½	46⅜	49¼	..
71⅝	35⅜	5,000	Do B, (6)	43⅞	41	43½	+ 1
15½	9⅞	200	Parish & Bingham	10	10	10	— 2
41⅝	32½	17,538	Penn R R (2)	37⅝	34½	37⅝	+ 1⅜
17	8⅝	6,600	Penn Seabd Steel	9½	7⅝	9¼	+ 1⅝
57⅜	33⅝	1,500	Peoples Gas, Chi	51	50	51	1
23⅝	15⅝	6,700	Pere Marq	21	18½	20⅝	+ 2½
35½	28⅞	400	Phila Co (3)	29⅝	29⅜	29⅞	+ ⅛
65	37½	1,000	Phillips-Jones	65	55	65	+22
78	67	200	Do pf (7)	78	77	78	+ 4
31½	16	2,200	Phillips Pet	17½	16	16½	+ 1
42¾	15¼	15,100	Pierce-Arrow	18⅛	17⅜	18¼	— ⅜
38	34	1,400	Do pf	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	6½	3,900	Pierce Oil	8	7	7½	+ ¼
78	49¼	700	Do pf (8)	51⅝	50⅞	51	+ 1
64⅛	52	700	Pitts Coal (5)	54½	52¾	54½	+ ½
32	24½	1,700	Pitts & W Va	28¾	26⅝	28⅞	+ 1½
76	70	100	Do pf (6)	74	74	74	— ¾
16½	12⅞	200	Pond C Coal (1½)	14	14	14	..
96	64	400	Pressed S Car (6)	73	73	73	+ 1½
70¾	54	200	Pub Svc, N J (4)	68½	68	68½	+ ½
110⅜	93½	3,100	Pullman Co (8)	98	95¾	97	+ 1
51½	25	6,000	Punta A Sugar	30⅜	28	30⅜	+ 3
36⅜	24⅝	6,700	Pure Oil (14)	28	25½	25⅞	— ½
90¼	73½	500	RAILWAY S P(8)	82½	81	82½	+ ⅞
106	98	500	Do pf (7)	100	100	100	+ 1⅝
26½	19	100	Rand Mines (3.41)	20	20	20	+ ½
15	11	2,200	Ray Con Cop	12¾	12¾	12⅝	..
80¼	60⅜	28,600	Reading (4)	70	67¼	x70	+ 3⅜
50	36½	400	Do 2d pf (2)	39⅛	38½	39	+ ⅛
57⅜	32½	300	Do 2d pf (2)	39	39	39	— 1
38⅜	17⅜	200	Rem Typewriter	21	20¼	21	+ 1
39½	18	200	Replogle Steel	19½	19	19½	+ 1
73¾	41¼	12,400	Republic I & S	47	44⅛	46⅝	+ 1⅝
96¾	79⅛	100	Do pf (7)	83	83	83	— 2
24½	12⅝	300	Republic Motor T	12½	12¼	12½	..
10	6	300	Robt Reis & Co	6¼	6	6	— 3
50	40½	100	Do 1st pf	50	50	50	+ 2
60⅞	46½	11,700	RoyD,NY sh(5.20)	56	50½	x52⅜	+ ½
13	10⅝	300	ST JOS LEAD (1)	11⅞	11¼	11¾	— ⅜
25⅜	19½	10,200	St L-San Fran	23½	23½	25⅞	+ 2¼
35⅞	27⅛	100	Do pf	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅞
30½	19½	5,000	St Louis S W	26½	26	26½	+ 3
41	28	1,600	Do pf	35¼	32¾	35	+ 3
3½	2	300	Santa Cecelia S	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅜
23⅜	9⅛	200	Savage Arms	10½	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	2⅞	400	Saxon Motor	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	5½	200	Seaboard A L	5½	5½	5½	..
12⅞	8½	100	Do pf	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅝
98⅛	62¼	14,100	Sears-Roebuck	67⅝	64½	67	+ 2½
20⅜	12⅜	800	Seneca Copper	15	13¼	15	..
7¾	4½	600	Shattuck-Arizona	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
49	36⅜	1,800	Shell Tr & T (74c)	38	36⅜	37¼	+ 1
28⅜	17⅜	13,000	Sinclair Consol C	20⅜	19½	20⅛	+ ⅛
56	32½	100	Sloss-Shef. S & I	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ 1¼
101	67¼	30,700	South Pac (6)	73	73⅛	78	+ 2⅝
24⅜	17⅜	5,700	Southern Ry	20⅞	19½	20⅞	+ 1⅜
60	42	2,000	Do pf	46	45¾	46	+ ⅞
111	93	100	Stand Milling (8)	93	93	93	— 1
74	67¾	1,100	Stand Oil Cal (4)	74	73	74	+ 1
167½	124⅞	1,100	Stand Oil N J (5)	134	132	133	..
110	105½	2,150	Do pf (7)	109½	106⅝	107¼	+ ⅝
82	73½	100	Steel & T pf (7)	75	75	75	+ ⅜
37	21	900	Stewart W (2)	25¾	24⅛	25½	+ 1⅜
46	26⅜	1,300	Stromberg Carb	31⅜	30½	31	+ ⅛
93¼	43⅜	93,500	Studebaker (7)	81⅝	77½	79	..
10⅜	4½	1,500	Submarine Boat	5⅜	4½	5⅛	+ ⅝
13¼	4½	400	Superior Oil	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
48	26	825	Superior Steel (3)	31	30	31	..
25⅞	7⅝	300	TEMTOR C&F, A	8	7⅞	8	— 1
10⅝	7	800	Tenn Cop & Chem	7⅝	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
45	29	12,300	Texas Co (3)	34	32¾	34	+ ⅝
27½	16½	1,800	Texas & Pac	23⅜	22	23¼	+ ⅝
36⅞	16⅜	2,800	T & P G & O (1)	18⅝	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
58¾	45	3,700	Tob Prod (§6)	57	55	56¾	+ 2⅜
91	76½	800	Do pf (7)	84	81	82	+ 5½
13	6⅝	11,470	Transconti Oil	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
75	60	100	UNION B & P (8)	60	60	60	— 2
25½	17⅜	1,400	Union Oil	19⅜	18¾	19	+ ⅛
122¼	111	8,700	Union Pac (10)	120⅜	118	120¼	+ 2⅜
68	62¾	1,500	Do pf (4)	63½	62¾	62¾	+ ⅛
34	19	1,100	Un Alloy Steel	25⅜	23⅝	24	— 1
106	100	100	Un Cig St pf (7)	100	100	100	— 4¼
106	81½	3,200	United Drug (8)	83¼	83	83	— ⅛
207	95¾	6,000	United Fruit (8)	105½	103	105½	+ 2¾
12¾	7¾	300	United Ry Invest	8⅞	7⅞	8⅝	+ ⅛
26	17⅝	1,100	Un Ry Invest pf	20¾	19	20¾	+ ¼
62¼	48	5,600	Un Rat St (6)	54⅝	52⅞	54⅜	+ 1⅛
19	11½	600	U S Cast I P & F	14½	14	14	— 1
7	5¾	100	U S Express	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
27¾	15	5,100	U S Food Prod	17	16	16¾	— ¾
74¾	48	6,800	U S Indus Al (8)	53¼	49¼	53¼	+ 3⅜
58¾	41¾	900	U S Real & Imp C	47½	47	47½	+ ½
79⅝	47¼	29,400	U S Rubber	53⅛	49	53	+ 3⅝
103⅞	91½	400	Do 1st pf (8)	93½	92⅜	93¼	+ ⅛
44½	37¼	400	U S R&Mpf (3½)	39½	37¾	37¾	— 1¾
86¼	70⅜	89,800	U S Steel (5)	73⅝	71⅜	73¾	+ 1½
112	106	2,900	Do pf (7)	109⅜	108⅞	109	— ⅛
58¼	45⅜	6,200	Utah Copper (2)	46	47¼	48¾	+ ⅛
13⅜	8¾	200	Utah Securities	10	9⅝	10	+ 1⅜
80	72	10	Van R 1st pf (7)	79	79	79	..
41	25½	2,100	Vanadium Corp	29¼	27½	29¼	+ ⅝
42½	23⅜	1,300	Virg-Caro Chem	27	26	26	+ ¼
102⅜	90	300	Do pf	73	72¼	72¾	— ⅝
95	70	100	Vir I, C & C (6)	70	70	70	— 5
9¼	5⅝	400	V Vivaudou	7	7	7	— ⅛
9	7	2,600	WABASH	8	⅞	8	+ ⅛
24½	18	4,500	Do pf, A	22	20½	22	+ 1⅝
13	8½	1,100	Weber & Heil (1)	12½	10½	12	— ½
72	49½	100	Wells F Exp (2½)	55½	55½	55½	— ½
11⅛	8¾	1,000	West Maryland	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
21	14½	1,200	Do 2d pf	19¼	18¼	19¼	+ 1⅛
30⅞	23⅜	1,000	Western, Pacific	24½	23	24½	+ ⅜
70½	61	900	Do pf (6)	63	61½	62⅝	+ 3½
94	81	1,000	West Un Tel (7)	85	83⅜	84⅝	+ 1⅞
96½	87	325	West Air B (7)	87	87	87	..
48⅝	41¼	6,900	West E & M (4)	44⅜	41¼	44⅜	+ 2½
11⅞	7¾	1,800	Wheel & L E	9	8¼	9	+ ⅞
19½	13½	1,700	Do pf	17	15¾	16½	+ ½
44	29¼	600	White Motors (4)	32¼	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
17⅝	7	2,700	White Oil	8	7	8	+ 1
47	31	100	Wilson & Co	35	35	35	— 4
10½	5⅝	3,850	Willys-Overland	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅝
42	29¾	600	Do pf	30	28¾	29	— ⅛
37½	25	300	Wisconsin Cent	28	25	25	— 3
117⅛	108¾	200	Woolworth (5)	111	110⅜	111	— 1
111	105	100	Do pf (7)	105¾	105¾	105¼	+ ¼
43¼	39⅛	600	Worth Pump (6)	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	+ 1¼
81	71	100	Do pf A (7)	73⅝	73½	73⅝	— 6¼
7⅞	6¼	400	Wright Aero	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	..

RIGHTS.

⅛	⅛	57,737	Am Tel & Tel	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛

Dividend rates as given in the above table are the annual cash payments based on latest quarterly or half-yearly declarations. Unless otherwise noted, extra or special dividends are not included.

*Last quarterly payment in stock. †Partly extra. ‡Including 4 per cent. extra in stock. §Including 2 per cent. extra in stock. ||Last quarterly payment in scrip. xEx dividend.

$400,000

Constantin Refining Company

1st Mortgage 8% Gold Bonds

Due June 1, 1923 to 1926

A first Mortgage on all the property of one of the best independent refining companies in the Mid-continent field, equipped to handle its products from the well to the consumer.

Trust deed provides for monthly deposit with Trustee to pay interest and principal at maturity.

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Time Tested Underlying First Mortgage Railroad Bonds

to yield

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Not subject to redemption prior to maturity

To yield about 8%

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EXEMPT FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES—TAX EXEMPT IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

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6% Improvement Bonds

DATED JULY 1, 1921

Maturing Annually July 1, 1922 to 1931, inc.

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Yielding 7% if called

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DUE JULY 1, 1936

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$75,000

Sumter County, Ala.

5% Road and Bridge Bonds

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Principal and semi-annual interest payable in gold in New York

Legal opinion of Messrs. Storey, Thorndyke, Palmer & Dodge

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Value Taxable Property (est.)	$15,000,000
Assessed Valuation	9,016,000
*Bonded Debt	225,000
Population 28,000	

*There is a Constitutional debt limit of 3½%

Price 85 and Interest Yielding 6⅛%

Further particulars upon request

Brandon, Gordon & Waddell
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The Railroads

TODAY total railroad securities are selling in the market for about $12,000,000,000, as against an original cost for construction of the properties of approximately $20,000,000,000, and against a reproduction cost at current values of more than 35,000,000,000.

IT is immediately patent to anyone that railroad securities from the standpoint of property value are incomparable bargains. Many good judges are convinced that an opportunity of a lifetime is now presented for profitable investment in these securities.

WE have in preparation a special letter covering the Railroad Situation at the moment, together with a lucid analysis on the

ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM

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LONDON IS CHEERED BY CHEAPER MONEY

Lowering of Bank Rate Increases Trade Confidence and Stirs Gilt-Edged Securities.

BRITISH HELP TO GERMANY

Outlook Does Not Encourage Belief in the Early Recovery of Dollar Value of Sterling.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 23.—Once again we have to thank the American money authorities for easing our monetary situation. The reduction in the Bank rate made a month ago followed the decline in money rates in New York. The issue before the Directors this week was undoubtedly simplified by Wednesday's fall in the Federal Reserve rediscount rate.

It is doubtful whether the movement here merely constitutes another step toward lower rates. The authorities are dealing with the situation on its merits and not on what we could wish it to be. There is no disposition shown to exaggerate the probable effect of the lower rate. The measure of relief is small but welcome, especially to the trading community, where signs are not wanting that confidence is increasing. This is absolutely necessary as a preliminary to a genuine business revival. High money rates accentuate the trade stagnation and considerable stocks of commodities are still carried on borrowed capital.

Banking Situation Improves.

The banking situation indicates that loans are being reduced and that liquidation is progressing. This position should be assisted as a result of the confidence engendered by the lower Bank rate simultaneously with a reduction in deposit rates. These developments are expected to lead to a revival on the Stock Exchange. Already gilt-edged securities are stirring in response and the transfer of money from banks to investments should increase until such time as the revival of trade conducts money into other channels. An important saving to the country is being effected by the fall in the Treasury bill rate, while the Government's new loan, which is designed to check further inflation, should receive the stimulus of cheap money. However, the situation is not without its dangers. It is undesirable that London, while assuming its normal responsibilities in financing international trade, should make conditions too easy. For this we shall probably be called upon to finance American cotton, and other bills to a larger extent than usual.

Credits for Germany.

Germany has secured fairly large credits for the next few months to cover various imports. It has thus command of exchange directly and indirectly in this market and the feeling is that weakness in sterling in America is partly due to these arrangements. We do not credit reports of huge Dutch advances to Germany, but the activity of marks at the leading centres shows the energy with which Germany is endeavoring to get back foreign markets when her present imports can be turned into exportables. By taking part in the German credits we are making a "rod for our own back" and warnings are being sounded as a consequence. Sound financial opinion, however, is that we should give what assistance we can to Germany and at the same time prepare to meet competition which must arise later. The cheap money now inaugurated will help us in this direction. Hopes are not entertained for an early recovery in sterling. Before we can get trade going, stocks of raw materials must be replenished. Imports of such materials have been greatly reduced and a revival of our purchases would certainly accentuate the demand for dollars. Our adverse trade balance has been reduced, but at the expense of cutting down imports vital to the export trade.

Must Finance Canada's Wheat.

Another factor likely to depress sterling is the large extent to which London probably will be called upon in financing the Canadian wheat crop. It is believed that New York will be unable to do this to the same extent as last year. European gold shipments to America mitigate, to some extent, the pressure on exchange. The chaotic condition of world finance renders judgment of the position as regards the gold movement extremely difficult, but there is no disposition at present to think that the movement will soon cease. Europe has forsaken the gold basis. Until Europe is anxious to return to such a basis, gold will be allowed to go.

Currency notes outstanding this week are £321,967,593, as compared with £323,498,024 one week ago and £353,500,000 one year ago this week.

GREAT NORTHERN IRON ORE.

Expenses and Dividends Greater Than Receipts Last Year.

The Great Northern Iron Ore Properties reports total receipts of $5,952,816 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1920. Expenses of administration amounted to $97,960; the amount paid out in dividends called for $6,097,960, disbursements thus being $145,143 more than receipts. Receipts in 1919 amounted to $5,844,249 and expenses, including dividends, $6,093,617. Disbursements exceeded receipts in 1918 by $1,477,497, and in 1917 by $2,260,408. At the close of business in 1920 the company had undistributed receipts of $207,767.

POCAHONTAS IS REPAIRED.

American Ship, Said to Have Been Damaged by Crew, to Leave Naples.

NAPLES, July 24.—The steamer Pocahontas, which was damaged during her recent voyage to this port from New York, allegedly by members of her crew, has completed repairs, and it is expected she will sail for New York on July 31 with 300 passengers, all Americans.

A great deal of cotton waste was found in the steamer's pumps, but otherwise it suffered only slight damage.

GOVERNMENT RETIRES $73,939,300 OF BONDS

Treasury Purchases Them with Repayments Made by Allies In Past Fiscal Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Secretary Mellon announced tonight that during the fiscal year ended June 30, the Treasury bought and retired $73,939,300 of Liberty bonds out of repayments of principal by foreign Governments. His statement says:

"These purchases were made pursuant to Section 3 of the second Liberty Bond act, as amended, which provides that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to apply any payments received from foreign Governments on account of the principal of their obligations to the redemption or purchase at not more than par and accrued interest of any outstanding Liberty bonds.

"The foreign repayments from which the purchases in question were made comprise $30,517,633.57 of repayments by the British Government on obligations deemed to have been given on account of Pittman silver, and $16,000,000 on other obligations; $19,302,367.55 by the French Government, $1,512,901.66 by the Belgian Government, $605,326.34 by the Serbian Government, $1,794,180.48 by the Rumanian Government, and $974,500 by the Cuban Government; a total of $70,706,909.60 of repayments.

"For the most part, these payments were on special account or by way of adjustment of accounts, and should not be taken to indicate that any general program of repayment of the foreign obligations has begun.

"The Liberty bonds retired on this account include $2,145,950 of Second 4¼s, $44,365,550 o fthe Third 4¼s and $27,427,800 of Fourth 4¼s. The total principal cost was $70,689,004.88. Of the bonds retired $95,100 of Second 4¼s, $10,371,900 of Third 4¼s, and $27,427,800 of Fourth 4¼s were acquired from the War Finance Corporation out of bonds purchased at par by the corporation from the United States Railroad Administration pursuant to the requirements of the act of Congress, approved May 9, 1920."

TRADE IN FAR EAST DROPS.

Japanese Decline Reported for July —Chinese Bank Flurry Over.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—In a cable dispatch to the Department of Commerce, James F. Abbott, Commercial Attaché at Tokio, says that trade conditions in Japan have not been so favorable in the first half of July as during the few months preceding.

The Japanese export trade has fallen off somewhat, he reports, and the silk market, which had shown some hopeful signs of improvement during May and June, has again become depressed, possibly as a result of the termination of purchases by the Imperial Raw Silk Company.

Unrest and strikes have been increasing in the shipyards, steel works and engineering concerns, the demands of the strikers being for higher wages and a recognition of the unions. There are some 25,000 men on strike.

A dispatch to the Department of Commerce from Julian Arnold, Commercial Attaché at Peking, says that confidence in the foreign banks in China, which was shaken for a time as a result of the recent failure of the Banque Industrielle de China, has been restored through the prompt arrangement of other banks and their branches to meet all demands. Financial circles in China were much disturbed during the first month, he reports, by the failure of the Banque Industrielle, especially as it had in circulation a large share of bank notes.

The restoration of confidence was expedited by the prompt action of the native Chinese banking group in advancing $2,200,000 Mex to redeem the currency notes of the Banque Industrielle at par. The same motives which led to the formation of the Chinese banking group, it is stated, are evidently factors in the recent organization of trust companies in China. If the Chinese can reorganize their banking facilities on a sound basis so as to bring into circulation vast amounts of silver hoarded by individuals, the result, it is predicted, will benefit the whole world.

The unprecedented organization of these trust companies and of stock and produce exchanges is giving concern to foreign business interests in China, since many of the new companies and exchanges are apparently without adequate provision for supervising them.

EXPLAINS TO HOOVER OUTLOOK FOR SUGAR

C. A. Spreckels Tells Why He Opposes Actions of the Cuban Commission.

PREDICTS BIG CARRY-OVER

Says Accumulation Next Year Will Prove a Burden Greater Than Growers Can Bear.

C. A. Spreckels, President of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, has sent a second letter to Secretary of Commerce Hoover, in which he denies the charges that his company is antagonistic to Cuban sugar. Reports to this effect had reached Mr. Hoover and were being spread broadcast in Cuba.

Mr. Spreckels, in his letter to Mr. Hoover, says that on July 6, "I received a letter from you inquiring whether or not the Federal Sugar Refining Company, of which I am President, was discriminating against Cuban sugars, to which I replied the same day that such was not the fact. Shortly before this the Cuban Vice Consul called to inquire concerning the same matter. I replied to him as I replied to you. On Monday last I received a visit from a Mr. McGowan, who stated that he had been directed by the Department of Commerce to make a further investigation, my reply to you apparently being considered insufficient.

"In view of these circumstances it appears to me desirable to make clear my position in regard to sugar, so that there will be no further misunderstanding either on the part of the department or on the part of the public."

Mr. Spreckels then goes into a history of the sugar industry before, during and since the war, discussing the operations of the Cuban Sugar Commission, which from the very start have been opposed by the Federal Sugar Refining Company. After reviewing the acts of the commission in regard to controlling prices, Mr. Spreckels says that "feeling confident that the commission was not in a position to dictate the price of sugar in this country for any considerable length of time, the Federal Sugar Company, acting on my advice, of course refrained from purchasing sugar at prices higher than those prevailing in our own possessions, Philippine sugar and Porto Rico sugars eventually selling as much as ⅞ of a cent per pound below the price fixed by the Cuban commission."

Mr. Spreckels calls attention to what he believes will "be a very deplorable condition which is likely to exist unless the natural law of supply and demand is at least to some extent recognized. The Cuban sugar crop for 1922 has been planted, and from such advices as I have been able to obtain promises to be very large; the carry over from the year 1921 in Cuba and the United States will, in my opinion, amount to not less than 2,000,000 tons; there will be no market capable of absorbing both the portion of the crops of 1921 carried over and the crop produced in 1922.

"It may be that by maintaining control of the Cuban market the commission can sell a part, but only a small part, of the sugar which it will control at relatively high prices; if this be done the commission will in a sense dictate the price, but it will not sell its sugar, for in 1922 the remaining Cuban sugars, the beet sugars and sugars from our Insular possessions will supply the market demand and the commission will accumulate sugar in increasing quantities including this time nearly the whole—not merely a part—of an entire season's Cuban crop. This, in my opinion, is a burden greater than the growers of sugar, however supported, will be able to support, and must necessarily result in a terrible disaster—a disaster worse than that which Cuba has suffered this year—and a disaster, the effects of which are likely to be felt by all of those everywhere who then are dependent in any degree upon the prosperity of the sugar industry."

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At Forty-first Street
New York

London Paris

Foreign Exchange

Administrator Guardian

Member Federal Reserve System and New York Clearing House

$4,000,000

Detroit United Railway

First Mortgage Collateral 8% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Maturities August 1, 1922 and August 1, 1941

20-Year Bonds are payable at maturity at 107½ and interest

Total authorized issue $5,000,000. Present issue $4,000,000. Dated August 1, 1921. Interest payable February 1 and August 1. Coupon bonds in denomination of $1,000 with provision for registration of principal. Principal and interest payable in gold at the office of the Central Union Trust Company of New York. Pennsylvania four-mill tax refunded. Interest payable without deduction for any Federal Normal Income tax up to 2%. Callable as a whole only at 107½ and interest on 30 days' notice.

CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

A Sinking Fund of 5% per annum of the 20-Year Bonds issued will purchase bonds of that maturity up to 107½ and interest; and a Sinking Fund of 1% per month of the One-Year Bonds issued will purchase One-Year Bonds up to 100 and interest

The following information is summarized by Mr. A. F. Edwards, Vice President of the Company, from a letter to us:

The Company—The Detroit United Railway is the largest interurban electric railway property in the United States, owning and operating over 902 miles of track. Nearly 600 miles of this total are interurban lines radiating from the City of Detroit to Toledo (Ohio) and to Flint, Port Huron, Ann Arbor, Pontiac and other important cities in Eastern and Southern Michigan.

During the last ten years the total outstanding bonded debt of the Detroit United Railway has been increased only $1,215,000, while over $11,000,000 from surplus earnings has been invested in new property, betterments, etc. During this period the gross earnings have increased from $10,253,133 in 1911 to $28,986,228 in 1920.

Security—These bonds will be secured by pledge of $4,115,000, the entire amount outstanding, of underlying closed first mortgage bonds covering 202 miles of interurban track outside the City of Detroit, comprising some of the most important and valuable interurban properties of the system. This mileage is largely on valuable private right of way operating under the jurisdiction of the Michigan Public Utilities Commission with the franchise situation entirely satisfactory. The value of the property, after depreciation, upon which these bonds will have a first lien through pledge of collateral, as appraised for the Michigan Public Utilities Commission, is $11,304,485.

Sinking Funds—A sinking fund of 5% per annum of the total amount of 20-Year Bonds issued, payable quarterly, and a Sinking Fund of 1% per month of the total amount of One-Year Bonds issued, payable monthly, will be provided, beginning to accrue at once, to purchase bonds if obtainable at not exceeding 107½ and interest for the 20-Year Bonds and at not exceeding 100 and interest for the One-Year Bonds. If bonds are not obtainable at these prices, the Sinking Fund will be applied to the retirement of other indebtedness of the Company.

Earnings—Net earnings, from the property covered by the lien of the pledged bonds, after taxes, available for interest and depreciation reserves, for the last fiscal year, amounted to $964,146, or over three times annual interest requirements of $320,000 on these $4,000,000 bonds. The Company reports earnings for the entire system as follows:

Year to December 31	Gross Earnings	Net Income	Total Interest	Balance
1915	$13,235,551	$3,728,446	$1,748,485	$1,979,961
1916	16,036,669	4,684,129	1,784,137	2,899,992
1917	17,427,940	3,993,973	1,799,242	2,194,731
1918	19,014,018	4,702,106	1,978,321	2,723,785
1919	24,683,038	5,325,760	1,939,894	3,385,866
1920	28,986,228	3,994,200	1,941,424	2,052,776

Net income, after taxes, available for interest charges and depreciation reserves, was $3,994,200 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1920, or over twice total interest charges; and averaged for the six years to December 31, 1920, $4,404,768, or over 2.3 times average annual interest charges.

Dividend Record—Cash dividends of not less than 5% per annum have been paid on the capital stock of the company ($15,375,000 now outstanding) continuously since 1911. The rate was 8% per annum from June, 1917 to April, 1921, when, although earnings were ample for dividend requirements, the quarterly dividend was declared at the rate of 10% per annum in stock in order to invest surplus earnings in the property.

We offer these bonds when, as and if issued, and received by us, subject to approval of the Public Utilities Commission of Michigan and of legality by counsel. Interim Receipts of Dillon, Read & Co. or Temporary Bonds exchangeable for definitive bonds will be deliverable when received about July 27

The amounts of One-Year and 20-Year Bonds to be issued will be determined by the respective sales thereof

PRICES
One-year bonds 99½ and interest to yield over 8½%
Twenty-year bonds 99 and interest to yield 8.10% exclusive of premium

Dillon, Read & Co.

The information contained in this advertisement has been obtained from sources which we consider reliable. While not guaranteed, it is accepted by us as accurate.

We own and offer
$15,000
Lucey Manufacturing Co.
8s, 1930
at 83 and interest
JOSEPHTHAL & COMPANY
Members New York Stock Exchange
120 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 5000

American Light & Traction
Common
MACQUOID & COADY
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
14 Wall Street, New York.
Inquiries Invited

NEW JERSEY SECURITIES
OUTWATER & WELLS
15 EXCHANGE PLACE — TEL. 20 MONTGOMERY
JERSEY CITY, N.J.

California Gas & Electric 5s, 1933 & 1937
Pacific Light & Power 5s, 1951
Spring Valley Water 4s, 1923
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W. G. Souders & Co.
Investment Securities
31 Nassau St., New York
Chicago Detroit Grand Rapids Milwaukee

NAPHEN & CO.
Members: *New York Stock Exchange* · *Boston Stock Exchange*
14 Wall St. New York
105 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass.

New Issue

Exempt from all Federal and New York State Income Taxes

$800,000

City of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

5¼% Coupon Bonds

Dated May 1, 1921 Due serially as below

Coupon Bonds: $1,000 denomination, registerable as to principal and fully registerable.

Principal and semi-annual interest (May 1st and November 1st) both payable in New York City.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and other States

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation	$95,242,200
Total Bonded Debt, including this issue	$5,892,797
Water Debt	1,336,558
Net Debt	$ 4,556,239
Population (estimated)	60,000

MATURITIES

$100,000 annually, May 1, 1941–1948, inclusive

Legal opinion of George S. Clay, Esq.

PRICE TO YIELD 5⅛%

HALLGARTEN & CO. NEW YORK · CHICAGO
BARR & SCHMELTZER NEW YORK

The above information is based upon official statements.
We do not guarantee but believe it to be accurate.

An Exchange—

Upon request we will suggest to holders of securities which have decreased in value considerably during the past few years, an exchange which in all probability insures the safety of investment and return a higher yield together with giving a far greater chance for appreciation in value.

Kelley, Drayton & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Lord's Court Building
40 Exchange Place — New York City
Telephone Broad 6391

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Amer. Tobacco Scrip
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Tobacco Prod. Scrip
Willys Corp. Scrip

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McDONNELL & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
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Mark the Bonds That Interest You

	YIELD
☐ Public Utilities	6¾% To Over 8%
☐ Railroads	4½% To Over 8%
☐ Industrials	5½% To Over 9%
☐ Foreign Gov'ts (Payable in Dollars)	8% and Over

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—return it to us

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ROBERT S. ROSS
INCORPORATED
56 Pine Street, New York
Telephone John 6115

We Offer

A Public Utility Bond

Secured by

PROPERTY valued at nearly twice total bonded debt.

EARNINGS showing consistent increase for over 15 years.

SERVICE in well known city in State of New York.

Price to Yield
about 7.35%

Complete information upon request

GRAHAM, PARSONS & Co.
435 Chestnut St. Philadelphia — 30 Pine St New York
John 5727-30

The Period of Accumulation

that in the past has usually preceded a cycle of rising security prices, appears at hand.

Our conclusions as to both the immediate and long range market outlook are clearly set forth in a circular that is just off the press.

Copies will be sent free upon request for Circular T-63.

CHARLES H. CLARKSON & Co.
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
TEL.: BOWLING GREEN 4020-16

LOWER RAIL RATES

Representing 1,250,000 Farmers, It Declares the Present Tariffs Cripple Business.

APPEAL TO ADMINISTRATION

Memorial Seeks Repeal of the Law, Fixing Rates to Produce 6½ to 8 Per Cent. on Lines' Value.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The American Farm Bureau Federation, which claims to represent a million and a quarter American farmers, has prepared a memorial asking for a readjustment of railroad freight rates, which will be presented to President Harding, Senators and Representatives in Congress and the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The memorial argues for the repeal of the provision of the Transportation act intended to have the Interstate Commerce Commission make rates that will produce net revenue of 5½ to 6 per cent. for the railroads, and contends that the present rates are crippling the business of the country, while the percentage advance in rates has disrupted rate relationships and unsettled business conditions.

"After the armistice was signed in 1918," says the memorial, "the whole world entered upon a reconstruction period. Methods and prices have been gradually readjusted toward the pre-war level. A similar process has followed practically every great war. One year ago this movement was launched. The prices on most of the necessities of life have been scaled to a lower level, and statistics show that agricultural commodities have been scaled to the lowest level of all.

"In the United States there is one notable exception to this world-wide readjustment. The Government decreed last year that railroad rates must increase. When every other line of business was called upon to reduce its charges, the American people were ordered to assume an increased transportation burden of more than $1,500,000,000 annually. The avowed purpose of this increase was to take care of an increase in the cost of operation and also to increase the net income of the railroad corporations by $200,000,000 over the amount guaranteed them during the war.

Actually Decreased Income.

"But this attempt overshot the mark. It crippled the business of this country. The percentage advance disrupted rate relationships and unsettled business conditions. Instead of increasing the net income of the railroads it actually decreased it.

"We have patiently awaited some bona fide effort on the part of the railroads to right this wrong. But nothing except a few minor changes of relatively inconsequential character so far as tonnage is concerned have been effected. The Railroad Labor Board has already ordered wage reductions of $400,000,000, or approximately two-thirds of the increase granted last year; still other decreases in wages may be effected. But the railroad corporations are still obdurate; they decline to make any general reduction in rates.

"We now appeal to the agencies of the Federal Government to bring us relief. We ask that the Interstate Commerce Commission be directed to reduce the rates to the basis of the guarantee, and intended to care for that portion of the wage advance which became inoperative July 1 of this year.

"If the railroads accept such a readjustment of rates, we confidently believe that there will be a business revival of wonderful value to the railroads themselves as well as to the community at large.

Criticism of Section 15-A.

"Next to agriculture, our greatest industry is the railroads. Upon the size of the toll which the railroads collect and upon the equitable distribution of that toll as between localities and persons depend in large measure the success or failure of many enterprises. No other business is more vitally connected with the prosperity and the life of our people.

"There is a provision in the statutes relied upon by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its decision of last year, known as Section 15-A of the Transportation law, which attempts to compel the commission to make rates sufficient to produce a net revenue above all expenses and taxes equivalent to 5½ per cent. on the present value of the railroads. This attempts the impossible, and experience has demonstrated its economic fallacy.

"One great industry cannot be singled out and guaranteed the equivalent of a permanent Government guarantee, when its prosperity is so intimately interwoven with all the other activities of the country. That industry must share with all of us the changing conditions of industry and commerce. We appeal to Congress to bring about the repeal of Section 15-A of the Transportation law.

"We earnestly appeal to the President, to Congress and to the Interstate Commerce Commission to bring about at the earliest possible moment a substantial decrease in the freight rates on the basic necessities of life."

NEW LINKS IN BRITISH ROUND-WORLD WIRELESS

Station at Leafield, Eng., Will Send Messages to Cairo for Cape and Far East.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 24.—Another link in the British wireless chain around the world will be completed when the power station at Leafield in Oxfordshire is opened in a few weeks. It will be in connection with Cairo, where buildings are under construction, and will send messages to the Cape of Good Hope by way of Cairo, Nairobi and Winbuk. The Far East will be reached by way of Prona, Singapore and Hongkong, and Australia by way of Singapore and Port Darwin.

Leafield has its own power house with turbine and condenser rooms and a separate aerial supported on seventy-five-foot poles for receiving messages. A gigantic zinc plate extending over the whole area of the arc and inductance rooms will serve as a screen against what is known as high frequency effects.

It has been computed that Leafield will at the outset deal with upward of 70,000,000 words yearly.

English operators will open the station at Cairo and continue until native officials are able to take over the work.

ABOVE LOWEST POINT

The Liquidation of Stocks Is Responsible for Increased Steel Mill Business.

PRICE TREND DOWNWARD

Market Is Competitive, Quotations Being Made Against Each Inquiry —Pig Iron Market Sags.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 23.—Improvement in the volume of inquiry and transactions in steel in the last week has been slight, and apparently to some observers the increase has been imperceptible, but it is a fact that there has been some improvement. Steel demand seems to have rounded the turn. The lowest point in demand has been passed, a point at which demand was less than 20 per cent. of capacity.

The most conspicuous improvement in demand is in sheets. There is buying of sheets and specifying against contracts in practically all sections of the country, and by almost all classes of buyers, though in a very conservative way. The bulk of the tonnage is in carload lots, with quite varied specifications. In merchant steel bars there is also widespread demand, although chiefly for single carloads, and in bars also a noteworthy feature is the mixed specifications, indicating that stocks are being pieced out. In tubular goods there is no improvement in mill demand to speak of, but there is heavier movement out of jobbers' stocks, and this in time will work back to the mills. In tin plate no material improvement is expected, as the most favorable season of the year is already passed.

The increase in demand upon the steel mills is plainly due to buyers having made progress in liquidating their stocks, both of steel and of manufactured goods. Of late the demand upon the mills has been below a normal relation to the general industrial activity of the country, owing to the existence of stocks of steel and manufactures of steel, and mill demand has now started to work up to a normal relation, which may mean 35 or 40 per cent. mill operation, against 20 per cent. or less since the beginning of July. For any additional increase in demand there will have to be more industrial activity, together with railroad buying and embarkation in construction work generally. When such developments will occur no one in the steel industry is ready to predict.

The trend of steel prices is naturally downward, although the pace of the decline is a slow one. The period of formal price reductions in steel is now past, as there is a widely competitive maket, a quotation being made against each inquiry according to the attractiveness of the order involved. In some commodities there is no experience yet to show how low a mill would quote to secure a very desirable order, say one of several thousand tons. In a general way prices probably average a couple of dollars a ton lower on 500 to 1,000 ton lots than on single carloads, the single carload being naturally the basis of the market. On bars, shapes and plates this market is probably quotable at about $1.80 per 100 pounds. In sheets the old prices of $3.50 for black and $4.50 for galvanized are still referred to in some quarters as representing the nominal market, but carloads with attractive specifications would probably be had at about $2 a ton less, while it is reported that good-sized orders have gone at $3.25 for black and $4.25 for galvanized.

Pittsburgh basing has entirely disappeared in the case of plates, and it seems to be rapidly disappearing in the case of some other commodities. Chicago and Eastern Pennsylvania plate mills are quoting their own prices without any reference to quotations of Pittsburgh mills, which are not competitive, since a Pittsburgh mill would not now expect to sell plates in the Chicago steel market. It can be seen that no formal reductions, such as have been announced in the past, can now be made, since the reductions would have to be from figures that have already become fictitious as regards their actually representing the buying and selling market. Announcements of declines may, however, be made as a matter of form. Steel prices will slightly gravitate downward as the preliminary costs are reduced by eliminating excrescences that grew in the recent soft times, and as improvements are made in methods and appliances. Hopes are entertained that such reductions in production costs can be made from time to time for many years.

The pig iron markets have continued to sag slightly in most districts, but rather sharply at Buffalo. The valley market is off about 50 cents, now standing at $20.50 for Bessemer, $19 for basic and $19.50 for foundry, f. o. b. valley furnaces, freight to Pittsburgh being $1.96. Furnaces with smaller freights to Pittsburgh are in some cases willing to name lower delivered prices than the valley market plus freight, and report has it that one sale of basic has been made by a nearby furnace at less than $20 delivered Pittsburgh.

Connellsville furnace coke of standard grade remains at about $3 per net ton at ovens, showing no particular change in the week. Scrap values are practically unchanged in the week, some dealers will pay $13 for a good selection of heavy melting steel scrap, delivered at yard.

GUARANTY SURVEY WARNS ON TARIFF

Limitation of Imports by High Protection Would Injure Export Trade, Says Paper.

Congress should devote serious thought to the ultimate effect on our commerce and industry of a highly protective tariff, before placing such a measure on our statute books, in the opinion of the Guaranty Survey, the monthly publication of the Guaranty Trust Company.

"Consideration should be given to the effect of a high tariff not only upon particular industries, but upon the welfare of the country as a whole," continues the article. "We should not lose sight of the difference between conditions now and conditions when the Payne-Aldrich law was enacted."

The article outlines the steps which made the United States the leading creditor nation of the world, entitled to receive more than $500,000,000 annual interest payments as soon as the foreign Governments are prepared to pay interest on the $10,000,000,000 lent to them, and continues:

"It is, of course, important that the highest possible volume of export trade would be maintained if we are to have normal production in our mines and factories and on our farms, and if we are not to be forced to scrap a large part of our new productive equipment. But an increase in imports does not necessitate a corresponding decrease in exports. If we now limit the importation of goods by high tariffs we should do irreparable harm to our export trade by preventing the free exchange of those commodities which our customers have to offer in payment for what they purchase from us.

"The business stagnation of today is not due, as some advocates of high protective duties assert, to a flood of foreign goods competing with the produce of our own fields and factories. While it is possible that a high protective tariff on some articles may be proper, there is surely nothing in our economic situation which justifies the adoption of a general tariff policy that will, in effect, erect a barrier around our ports and isolate us commercially."

In discussing Germany's ability to meet her reparations obligations, the Guaranty Survey says:

"Germany should be able to meet the debt service on the bonds to be issued this year under the May agreement. She financed her war chiefly through internal loans, and the various governments which have been in office since the revolution have not dared to tax the people as heavily as they will have to be taxed."

In outlining the industrial outlook in this country, The Survey predicts a gradual recovery.

New Issue

$900,000

Kokomo Steel and Wire Company

Kokomo, Indiana

First Mortgage 8% Serial Gold Bonds

Dated July 15, 1921 — Payable in series as below

Redeemable in reverse of numerical order at and after January 15, 1923, on any interest date, at 105 and accrued interest. Coupon bonds of $1,000, $500 and $100 denomination registerable as to principal. Principal and semi-annual interest payable on January 15 and July 15 at First National Bank, Chicago.

First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Trustee

Free of Normal Federal Income Tax Not to exceed 2%

MATURITIES:

Amount	Date Maturing	Amount	Date Maturing
$60,000	July 15, 1922	$35,000	July 15, 1927
60,000	January 15, 1923	35,000	January 15, 1928
60,000	July 15, 1923	35,000	July 15, 1928
60,000	January 15, 1924	35,000	January 15, 1929
35,000	July 15, 1924	60,000	July 15, 1929
35,000	January 15, 1925	60,000	January 15, 1930
35,000	July 15, 1925	60,000	July 15, 1930
35,000	January 15, 1926	60,000	January 15, 1931
35,000	July 15, 1926	70,000	July 15, 1931
35,000	January 15, 1927		

From a letter of A. A. Charles, Esq., President of the Company, stating the particulars in regard to this issue, we summarize as follows:

Business: Organized in 1896. Company manufactures full line of wire products, including farm fencing, nails, etc. Plants are modern and form self-contained unit, controlling every process from raw material to finished products. Uniformly successful over a period of twenty-five years.

Purpose of Issue: To liquidate all bank loans and provide additional working capital.

Security: These bonds comprise sole funded debt of Company and are secured by closed first mortgage upon all the property now owned and hereafter to be acquired.

Earnings: For the seven year period ended May 31, 1921, Company's annual net earnings available for interest, depreciation and federal taxes have averaged more than 10¼ times the maximum interest requirements of this issue, while the net profits after all charges have averaged more than 5⅓ times the maximum interest requirements.

Assets: Net current assets are equal to about $1,363 for each $1,000 bond, and total net assets about $3,775 for each $1,000 bond. Company agrees to maintain its working capital at not less than $900,000 and further agrees that no dividends will be declared during the life of this bond issue which will reduce net working capital below $1,200,000.

Management: In hands of the same men who have been responsible for the sound and steady growth of the Company in the past.

Price 100 and accrued interest, to yield 8%

Temporary interim certificates will be issued pending delivery of the permanent bonds about September first

Peabody, Houghteling & Co., Inc.

Established 1865
366 Madison Avenue, New York

Chicago Detroit Milwaukee Cleveland St. Louis Cedar Rapids

All the above statements are based upon information which, though not guaranteed, we regard as entirely reliable, being the data on which we ourselves have acted in our purchase of these bonds.

$993,000

City of Norfolk, Virginia

Municipal 6% Bonds

Dated July 15, 1921 — Due { $530,000 July 15, 1939 / $463,000 July 15, 1949

Principal and semi-annual interest payable January 15 and July 15 in New York City. Coupon bonds in denomination of $1,000.

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

Eligible as Security for Postal Savings Deposits

The City of Norfolk is one of the most important seaports on the Atlantic Coast and, in addition, is served by eight trunk-line railroads. The industries of the City are very large and diversified. With its excellent harbor and railroad facilities it enjoys a favorable position as a manufacturing, commercial and shipping center.

Financial Statement
(As officially reported)

Actual value of all taxable property		$194,565,197
Assessed valuation for taxation		154,659,600
Total indebtedness, including this issue	$18,854,000	
Less Water Debt	$6,360,764	
** Less Sinking Fund	2,103,608	8,563,572
Net Debt		10,290,428

Population (1920 Census) . . . 115,777

** In addition to the above, there is a Sinking Fund for water purposes amounting to $364,488.69.

The debt of the City of Norfolk includes bonds issued for schools, as there is no separate School District. Due to the peculiar Virginia law, which provides that the larger cities in the State are not part of the counties, the city is not liable for any county indebtedness; therefore the debt shown above includes obligations which would normally be issued for county purposes by the counties.

Maturities and Prices

$530,000 due July 15, 1939 at 104¼ and interest
$463,000 due July 15, 1949 at 105½ and interest

Yielding 5.60%

Complete circular upon request.

Harris, Forbes & Company

Pine Street, Corner William, New York

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Boston

Harris Trust and Savings Bank
Bond Department
Chicago

IT IS our aim to have constantly available for the investment of National Banks, Saving Banks, Trust Companies and Corporations, SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS which will afford profitable employment for funds and will combine: Security of principal, adequate interest return, and maturity to suit individual requirements.

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China's First Bank
In America

WITH the opening of its New York offices at 291 Broadway in the near future, the Bank of Canton, Ltd., becomes the first Chinese bank to establish an agency in the United States. American merchants and manufacturers are thus provided with a banking service for their Chinese trade which brings within their easy reach first hand knowledge of and native experience in Chinese commercial affairs.

The Bank of Canton, Ltd., was established in 1911 and has a capital of £1,200,000. Its head office is in the great port of Hongkong, and three of its principal branches are located in other strategic commercial centers:

Canton Bangkok Shanghai

Bank of Canton, Ltd.

Head Office: Hongkong

New York Agency 291 Broadway

GINARN LAO, *Agent*

Michigan United Ry.

First & Refunding 5s 1936

A first lien on 113 miles of city and interurban lines and a mortgage on 148 additional miles and all other properties of the company, subject only to $2,397,000 of prior liens.

Interest on these bonds has been paid uninterruptedly since issued in 1906. Lines are leased to the Michigan Railway Company, which agrees to pay principal and interest when due. It is estimated that recent wage reduction will save approximately $200,000 yearly.

It would appear that the condition of this company is improving and that these bonds, selling

at 35 and interest

should be attractive.

BOUGHT AND SOLD

PYNCHON & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

111 Broadway New York

While we do not guarantee the above statements, we consider them reliable.

The Passing of High Interest Rates

Will end present high income returns from safe securities. Indications are that a gradual return to the customary standard of 6% is already in progress. We offer and recommend a

Seasoned Bond
Now Selling
To Net 10%
Runs for 18 Years

Issued by well established corporation—one of the few enterprises which has shown a substantial increase in earnings every year since 1913, even during industrial depression.

Our Circular TL-807 fully describes this unique investment. May we mail it to you?

Clarence Hodson & Co. INC.
ESTABLISHED 1893
SPECIALISTS IN SOUND SECURITIES
OFFERINGS ABOVE THE AVERAGE.
25 Cortlandt St. New York

GERMAN MARKS

and their FUTURE.
An Investment Now
should offer safety of principal, good income and attractive profit possibilities.

We offer such an investment carefully selected and analyzed.

Our circular No. 18-T sent free on request.

It deals with the future of the
GERMAN MARK

Apply Foreign Department

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AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

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We Finance
Electric power and light enterprises with records of established earnings.
Electric Bond & Share Co.
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71 Broadway, New York.

WHEAT RECEIPTS MAY SET A NEW RECORD

Week's Figures Likely to Be Close to 3,500,000 Bushels Above High Mark.

CAR SHORTAGE NOT SERIOUS

Western Repair Work Is Being Rushed, and Roads Are Buying More Equipment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 24.—A record movement of wheat is on to primary markets and receipts for the week ending July 30 are expected to aggregate close to 3,500,000 bushels in excess of any week in the history of the trade. The record so far is 20,567,000 bushels made for the week ended Aug. 10, 1918, when the total crop for the country was 921,000,000 bushels, or around 120,000,000 bushels more than was raised this season. The arrivals of around 20,000,000 bushels in the past week were the largest at this period ever known. It is generally expected that Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska will sell heavily for several weeks to come, although there are now indications that the crest of the Oklahoma movement has been witnessed, and the same holds true in Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, railroad loadings the last week in these States being smaller than the previous week.

In the west and in Iowa there should be a considerable increase with some of the leading lines reporting 1,000 to 1,100 cars per day loaded, or about double last year's. The fact that the movement of wheat is so enormous, with the crop only about an average, is causing many conservative traders to favor the buying side on the breaks, and local handlers are not inclined to offer grain to the Seaboard except for late August shipment, having made sufficient sales to keep them busy loading boats up to that time.

Before the war the proper time to buy grain for investment was regarded as during the period when the largest movement was on, but the trade at the present time are disposed to favor the selling side, as the hedging sales exceed combined seaboard and local buying. The local elevator situation is clearing up. An official report showed 6,300 cars of all kinds of grain on track here Friday, and at no time have they exceeded 7,000 cars. Around 600 cars were unloaded Friday, but as the new elevator employes are increasing in efficiency better progress will be made in the immediate future. Export business of late has materially exceeded the amounts given out to the trade and, based on the buying of futures Saturday, it was estimated that close to 5,000,000 bushels of cash wheat changed hands.

The car shortage on Western roads is not serious as yet, even though considerable equipment is tied up at Chicago. Repair work is being rushed and reports from Minneapolis claim that the purchasing departments of railroads there are doing more buying of late than at any time in the last five years. With the movement of the new oats, Spring wheat and barley crops promising to overlap that of Winter wheat, the railroads promise to have about all the business they can care for during the next month or two, and the earning statements are likely to show much improvement.

The greater part of the gains in grain of the previous week was wiped out as the result of the decline of the last week, and at the last prices were around the inside figures with net losses of 7⅞ to 9½ cents on wheat, December leading. Corn lost 1¼ to 2¾ cents and oats 1⅞ to 2¾ cents, the latter breaking faster than corn on Saturday due to the closing of spreads, oats being sold and corn bought.

COMMODITY PRICES.

Movement Decidedly Downward During Last Week—Grains and Metals Most Prominent.

The movement of prices in the spot markets during the past week was decidedly downward, although only one product, that being pig iron, made a new low record for the current year. Of the eighteen commodities listed, ten declined in price, six advanced and two remained unchanged, as compared with the closing of the pervious week. In the grain division the sharpest decline was in wheat, which lost 6 cents a bushel, while flour drooped 75 cents a barrel. The break in pig iron amounted to approximately $4 a ton. Lead, copper and tin were all lower for the week, as was cotton, pork and lard. Coffee, sugar, butter, oats and printcloths advanced, while steel billets and eggs were the only items which were unchanged.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business July 23, a week before, and a year ago:

	July 23.	July 16.	July 24.
FOODSTUFFS—	1921.	1921.	1920.
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.39	$1.48	$2.93
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.79½	.81¾	1.76
Oats, No. 2 white	.53¾	.52	1.16
Flour, Minn., patent..	9.75	10.50	15.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¾	.06¾	.12½
Sugar, granulated	.069	.069	.21
Butter, cream, 92 score	.42	.41½	.56
Eggs, fresh - gathered, firsts, per dozen	.34	.34	.53
Lard, Mid. W.	12.65	12.95	21.00
Pork, mess	24.00	24.75	38.00
Beef, family	19.00	16.50	20.00
METALS—			
Iron, 2X, Philadelphia	21.85	25.50	48.50
Steel billets, Pitts	33.00	33.00	65.00
Lead	4.40	4.50	9.10
Copper	12.25	12.37½	19.00
Tin	26.75	27.62½	48.875
TEXTILES—			
Cotton, mid. upland	12.63	12.85	43.75
Printcloths	.04⅜	.04¼	.14½

Highest and lowest prices for the year 1921 to date as follows:

	Highest		Lowest	
Wheat (new)	$1.86½	July 14	$1.31¾	July 6
Wheat (old)	2.12	Jan. 12	1.42	July 5
Corn	.96	Jan. 3	.74½	June 28
Oats	.60⅜	Jan. 3	.46	July 5
Flour	10.50	Jan. 13	8.00	Apr. 14
Coffee	.07½	Jan. 12	.05⅜	Mar. 16
Sugar	.08¾	Mar. 18	.052	June 28
Lard	13.85	Jan. 7	9.50	May 31
Butter	.57	Jan. 3	.39	May 30
Eggs	.79	Jan. 17	.23½	May 25
Pork	32.50	Feb. 2	24.00	July 19
Beef	29.00	Jan. 22	14.00	July 9
Iron	33.23	Jan. 25	21.85	July 23
Steel	43.50	Jan. 8	33.00	July 7
Lead	5.25	Jan. 19	4.00	Feb. 28
Copper	13.00	Jan. 4	11.75	Mar. 11
Tin	29.50	Jan. 10	26.50	July 20
Cotton	18.25	Jan. 10	10.85	June 20
Printcloths	.08	Jan. 19	.04⅛	June 24

Highest and lowest prices for the year 1920 were as follows:

	Highest		Lowest	
Wheat	$3.50	Jan. 7	$1.79	Nov. 27
Corn	2.31⅝	May 15	.94½	Nov. 27
Oats	1.50	May 7	.80	Nov. 22
Flour	16.25	Jan. 7	8.00	Dec. 1
Coffee	.16¾	Jan. 11	.06½	Dec. 22
Sugar	.23	July 12	.08	Dec. 17
Butter	.77	Apr. 24	.51½	Dec. 4
Eggs	.80	Dec. 10	.42½	Mar. 12
Lard	33.50	Jan. 9	13.55	Dec. 29
Pork	47.00	Jan. 2	29.50	Dec. 21
Beef	35.00	Oct. 19	20.00	May 12
Iron	53.51	Aug. 31	33.00	Dec. 23
Steel	65.00	July 23	43.00	Jan. 2
Lead	9.50	Mar. 15	4.50	Dec. 22
Tin	65.25	Jan. 11	52.00	Dec. 14
Copper	19.50	Jan. 5	12.50	Dec. 28
Cotton	43.75	July 22	14.50	Dec. 22
Printcloths	.16⅝	Apr. 13	.05⅛	Nov. 30

Highest and lowest prices for the principal commodities in the war period, Jan. 1, 1914, to date:

	Highest		Lowest	
Wheat	$3.50⅝	May 15, '17	.86¾	June 30, '14
Corn	2.45	July 31, '17	.43¼	June 30, '14
Oats	1.50	May 7, '20	.43¼	Apr. 18, '14
Flour	17.40	May 12, '17	4.15	June 25, '14
Coffee	.23½	June 23, '19	.05⅜	Mar. 16, '21
Sugar	.22	July 12, '20	.03½	Apr. 8, '14
Lard	36.50	June 16, '19	7.80	July 12, '15
Pork	60.00	June 29, '19	15.80	Sept. 1, '15
Beef	42.80	Apr. 16, '19	17.00	June 8, '21
Iron	55.00	July 13, '17	14.37½	Mar. 29, '15
Steel	100.00	June 13, '17	19.00	June 24, '14
Copper	34.50	Dec. 13, '16	11.75	Mar. 11, '21
Tin	112.00	May 7, '20	27.75	Mar. 9, '21
Cotton	.43⅝	July 22, '20	.07	Dec. 11, '14
Printcloths	.16⅝	Apr. 13, '20	.03⅝	Jan. 5, '15

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 23, 1921.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$54,625,900	$1,698,334,985
Same period a year ago	46,879,150	2,182,651,750

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	69.89	69.28	71.00	67.56
Same period a year ago	66.91	66.70	72.51	65.57

Range, 1921 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
62⅝	57	3	ADAMS EXP. 4s	62¼	61⅞	61⅞	+ ⅜
13⅝	11	2	Alaska G. M. cv. 6s. A	11	11	11	— ½
12½	10	1	Alaska G. M. cv. 6s. B	10	10	10	..
97	92¼	97	Am. Ag. Chem. 7½s	97	96	97	+ 1⅝
78½	73½	82	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s	77	76½	77	+ ⅝
101⅝	97	440	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s	99⅝	97½	99⅝	+ 2½
84	77½	103	Am. T. & T. col. 5s	99⅝	97½	99⅝	+ 2¼
80	73½	110	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	78	77⅞	78	+ 1
75⅝	67	3	Am. Writing P. 7s	70¾	70¾	70¾	— ⅛
81½	75	29	Armour & Co. 4½s	79½	78	79	+ 1
79¼	73½	160⅝	A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	72⅝	75½	77⅝	+ 1⅝
73	67¼	11	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	71⅝	70½	71⅝	+ 1⅝
73	68	20	A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s. s.	71⅛	70	71⅛	+ ⅛
84	78¾	2	A., T. & S.F. cv. 4s, '60	82	82	85	+ 2
72	67⅛	11	A., T. & S.F. cv. 4s, '55	69⅝	68	69⅝	— ⅛
84½	77	3	A., T. & S.F. Ry. M. 4s	78	77½	78	..
72	65	4	A., T. & S.F. Ry. M. 4s	68	68	68	..
92¼	84½	1	At. & Ch. A.L. 1st 5s	86	86	86	+ ⅛
105⅝	99	4	Atl. Coast Line 7s	102¾	102¼	102¾	..
81	73½	48	Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	78	78	78	+ 2
78	72½	28	Atl. C.L. gen. unif. 4½s	74	73½	73½	— 1
73	68⅝	36	Atl. C. L., L. & N. 4s	69¼	67⅞	69¼	+ ⅝
88	84	1	Atl. & Danville 4s	88	88	88	+ 1
73	53	76	Atlantic Fruit 7s	53½	53	53½	+ ¼
101¼	93⅝	80	Atlantic Refining 6½s	100	100⅝	101	+ ⅝
97	90¾	2	B'DWIN LOCO. 5s	92	92	92	— ⅛
70⅝	67⅜	42	Balt. & Ohio 4s	69	67½	69	+ 1½
84½	79⅜	110	Balt. & O. pr. l. 3½s	84⅛	83⅝	84½	+ ⅜
89⅛	87½	67	Balt. & Ohio 6s	89½	88½	89	+ ¼
71½	65	71	Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	69¾	68¾	69¾	+ ⅜
73	66	60	Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	71⅛	70⅝	71⅛	+ 1
66½	61⅛	44	B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	64½	63¼	64½	+ ⅜
80	76	52	B. & O., S.W. Div. 3½s	80	79	80	+ ⅜
55⅝	50½	24	B. & O., T. & C. 4s	54¼	53½	54½	+ ⅛
104⅜	100⅝	39	Bell Tel. (Pa.) 7s	104	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅛
82⅛	74⅞	5	Beth. Stl. p. m. 5s	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	— ⅛
86	78	17	Beth. Stl. ref. 5s	82	81	82	+ ⅜
85⅝	80	22	Braden Copper 6s	82⅝	82½	82½	— ⅜
90	76	6	B'klyn Edison gen. 5s	80⅝	80	80	+ 1
98⅝	96	10	B'klyn Ed. gen. 7s, C	98⅝	97½	98¼	+ ⅛
99	96	11	B'klyn Ed. gen. 7s, D	99	98½	99	+ ⅛
50	40⅝	24	B. R. T. 7s, '21	48¼	48	48½	+ ½
50	47	6	B. R. T. 7s, '21, c. of d.	48	48	48	+ 2½
48½	38	1	B.R.T. 7s, '21, c. of d. s.	44	44	44	— 1
32	25	11	B. R. T. gold 5s	25	25	25	..
85¾	59½	8	B'klyn Un. El. 5s, ser.	65	65	65	..
72	67½	21	Bush Terminal 5s	71½	71½	71½	— ⅛
75½	67⅞	14	Bush Term. Bldg. 5s	75	75	75	— ⅛
86¼	82¾	11	CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	84½	84¼	84½	..
102¼	99½	163	Canadian Nor. 7s	101½	101	101¾	— ⅛
97⅛	94⅛	315	Can. Nor. 6½s, w. i.	97⅛	96⅝	97⅛	+ ⅛
85⅛	81½	12	Can. South. cons. 5s	85¾	84½	85¼	+ ⅝
76	68	5	Car. Clinch. & O. 5s	75½	74	75½	+ 4⅝
91	85	20	Cent. of Ga. 6s	87⅜	85⅜	86¼	+ ⅝
95⅛	88½	1	Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	89	89	89	— 1
89	80½	15	Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	82	81	81½	— 1
100	92¼	14	Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	96	95	96	..
93	86½	12	Central Leather 5s	89⅝	89	89⅝	+ ⅛
79	75½	8	Cent. Pac. 3½s	78⅛	78½	78½	— ⅛
75	70¾	128	Cent. Pac. 4s	73	71⅝	72⅜	+ ⅛
110⅝	104½	30	Cerro de Pasco 8s	107½	106⅝	107½	— ⅛
77½	71½	43	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	74½	73½	74½	+ ⅛
93¾	87	3	Ches. & O. con. 5s	90¾	90	90¾	— ⅛
85	79	48	Ches. & O. conv. 5s	81⅜	80⅜	81½	+ ⅛
78	71½	132	Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	76⅛	72½	76½	+ ⅛
84	79	2	Ches. & O. fdg. 5s	81	81	81	..
67	63	2	C. & O., R. & O. 2d c. 4s	63	63	63	— 4
46	41	8	Chi. & Alton 3s	45	44	45	+ 1½
39½	30⅞	15	Chi. & Alton 3½s	34½	33	34	— ⅛
82	74⅜	9	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	77⅜	77	77⅜	+ ⅜
74	69¾	11	C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	73	72¼	73	..
82⅜	76⅜	3	C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	80	79⅝	80	+ ⅜
80⅜	86½	10	C., B. & Q. N. Ext. 4s	89⅝	89¼	89¼	+ 1⅛
81½	75	3	Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	76½	76	76½	+ 1
63⅝	47½	30	Chi. Gt. W. 1st 4s	50	49½	50	..
81½	76⅜	1	C., I. & L. ref. 5s	78½	78¼	78½	..
98	92	21	C., I. & L. ref. 6s	93½	92	93½	+ 1¼
63⅜	53	16	C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	57½	57	57½	+ ⅜
79⅜	71½	2	C., M. & St. P. g. 4½s	74½	73½	74½	+ ⅛
65	57½	40	C., M. & St. P. cv. 6s	69¾	68½	69¾	— ½
61	57⅜	4	C., M. & St. P. g. 3½s	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝	+ 1⅜
71½	63½	28	C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	65⅝	65	65⅝	— ⅛
72½	62	50	C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	66¾	65	66¼	+ 1⅜
78⅜	70	10	C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	75	74½	74½	— ⅛
72	62⅜	66	C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	65¾	64½	65½	+ ½
69	62¾	12	C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	64¼	64¼	64¼	..
78⅝	71½	15	C. & N. W. gen. 4s	74⅜	74	74	— ⅝
77⅜	73½	1	C. & N. W. gen. 4s, sta.	73¾	73½	73½	+ ⅛
99⅞	96¾	84	C. & N. W. tem. 6½s	100¾	99¼	100	+ ⅝
104	99½	23	C. & N. W. 7s	104	102⅜	103½	+ 1
91⅝	87⅝	10	C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '33	90	89	89	— ⅝
66½	58	27	Chicago Rys. 5s	64½	64¼	64½	..
73¾	67	26	C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	72	71	72	+ 1
69½	64	172	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	67	66¾	67	+ ⅛
73	67¼	2	C., St. L. & N. O., M. D. 4s	71⅝	71⅜	71⅝	+ ⅜
102¼	97⅜	4	C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅜
84	79	1	C., St. P., M. & O. db. 5s	79	79	79	— 1⅝
82⅞	77	20	Chi. Union Sta. 4½s	80½	80	80	..
109⅝	101	45	Chi. Union Sta. 6s	104	103½	104	+ ⅞
100	93⅞	4	C. & W. Ind. 7½s	95⅜	94	94	— 2
62½	57	9	C. & W. Ind. 4s	60	59½	59⅝	+ ⅜
96	90	7	Chile Copper 7s	93½	93¼	93½	..
76⅞	68	87	Chile Copper 6s	72	71⅝	72	..
72	63⅝	7	C., C., C. & St. L.	67	67	67	— ½
92	83⅜	21	C., C., C. & St. L. r. & l. 6s	88	87	88	+ 1
71	65⅝	4	C., C., C. & St. L. St. L. Div. 4s	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ⅜
84½	79	8	Cleve. St. L. 4½s	82	81½	81½	+ ⅜
82	76	2	Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	77	76	77	— 1
84	77	18	Col. & So. 1st 4s	81¾	80½	81¾	+ ⅛
76½	72	25	Col. & So. ref. 4½s	74⅝	73¾	74½	+ ⅝
67⅝	67½	2	Col. & Tol. 1st 4s	67½	67½	67½	— ⅛
89½	76⅝	17	Col. Gas & El. 1st 5s	84	82¼	84	— 2⅝
102⅜	99	90	Con. Gas cv. 7s	101¾	100⅝	101¼	+ ⅛
102⅞	96	45	Cuban-Am. Sug. 8s	99½	97⅞	99½	+ 1¼
86	57	758	Cuba C. Sug. cv. 7s	68½	60½	66½	+ 6¼
80¼	78	9	Cumberland Tel. 5s	80	78⅝	80	+ 1⅝
73	59⅞	5	Cuba R. R. 5s	66	64½	66	+ 1⅝
84	78	2	DEL. & HUD. cv. 5s	85¾	83¾	83¾	— ¼
106	100	9	Del. & Hud. 7s	106¾	106¼	106¾	+ ⅛
81	74½	18	D. & H. 1st & ref. 4s	77⅜	76⅞	77⅜	+ 1
77	69½	13	D. & R. G. con. 4½s	68⅞	67½	67½	— 2
66	62¼	50	D. & R. G. c. 4s	64½	63	64¼	+ 1
46⅝	40¼	197	D. & R. G. 1st ref. 5s	46¾	42⅜	45½	+ 3
45	37½	6	D. & R. G. 1st ref. 5s, c. of d.	43	41¼	43	+ 2¾
72	67½	30	D. & R. G. imp. 5s	68¼	68	68¼	..
48¾	40	1	Des. M. & Ft. D. 4s	43	43	43	..
82½	76½	9	Det. Edison ref. 5s	79½	78¾	78¾	— ⅜
90¼	86	28	Det. Edison ref. 6s	88¼	87¾	87¾	— ⅜
63⅜	58	2	Det. United 4½s	59¼	59½	59½	— 1
77⅜	74½	46	Det. River Tun. 4½s	77½	76¼	77	+ ⅛
104	102	16	Dis. Match s. f. 7½s	104	103	103	— ⅛
91⅛	88	34	Duquesne Lt. 6s	91½	90¾	90¾	— ⅛
100½	96	159	Du Pont de N. 7½s	98½	97¾	98¼	+ ⅜
89½	84½	3	E.T., VA. & GA. con. 5s	85	85	85	— 2
90	86½	2	Ed. El. Ill. N.Y. con. 5s	90	90	90	+ 3½
56½	51	106	Erie 1st con. 4s	56½	55¾	56	+ 1⅝
45	39¼	192	Erie gen. 4s	43¾	41⅞	43¼	+ ⅛
40¾	35⅛	19	Erie conv. 4s, A	38¼	38¼	38½	+ ⅜
41	34½	15	Erie conv. 4s, B	38½	37¾	38¼	+ ⅜
45⅜	37	17	Erie conv. 4s, D	42¾	41¾	41⅞	— ⅜
88	76½	1	Erie & Jersey 6s	76¾	76½	76½	..
99	93	5	FT. W. & D. C. 6s	99	99	99	..
70½	65⅜	12	GEN. ELEC. 3½s	70¼	69	70⅛	+ ⅛
102	99½	32	Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	101⅜	100⅞	101	— ¼
90	84	27	Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	86⅝	86	86⅛	+ ⅜
80	73	1	Geo. & Ala. 1st 5s	73	73	73	— 4½
99	97	1	Georgia Pacific 6s	98½	98¼	98¼	+ ⅜
82¼	77	10	Gt. North. ref. 4½s	80¾	80¼	80¾	..
99⅜	96¼	1160	Gt. North. gen. 7s	99⅝	99⅛	99⅝	+ 1¼
88	82	2	Gt. Falls Power 5s	86	86	86	+ ⅜
102	97½	294	Good. T. & R. 8s, w. l.	100	99¼	100	+ ⅜
102½	99¾	70	Grand Trunk 7s	101	100⅞	101	+ ⅛
82	78¼	2	Grand Rap. & Ind. 4½s	79½	79¼	79½	+ ⅛
83	79⅞	2	Granby Cons. cv. 6s.	81	81	81	+ 1
75	66	2	HAVANA EL. 5s	73½	73¼	73½	+ ⅜
76	67½	1	Hocking Val. 4½s	70¾	70¼	70¾	+ ⅜
69¾	59	138	Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	66⅝	65¾	66¼	+ ⅜
42	23½	285	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	42	40½	42	+ 1½
77½	67½	3	ILL. CENT. 4s, '52	71½	70	71¼	+ 3⅜
72½	66¾	22	Ill. Cent. 4s, '53	70	68¼	69¾	+ ⅜
77⅜	71⅜	30	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	75¼	73⅝	75¼	+ 1⅛
92½	85¾	50	Ill. Cent. temp. 5½s	91	89¾	91	+ 1⅝
86	78½	9	Ill. C. & C., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	79¾	78½	79¾	+ ⅝
68	64½	1	Ill. C., Lo. Div. 3½s	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	+ ⅝
82½	76½	38	Illinois Steel 4½s	80	79	80	..
92	86	15	Indiana Steel 5s	89¾	89	89¾	+ 1¼
21½	13¾	17	Inter.-Met. 4½s	16¾	15½	16½	— ⅛
10½	11¾	114	Int.-Met. 4½s, c. of d.	13½	13	13⅜	— ⅛
58¼	48½	293	Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	56	54¼	56	+ ½
84	77¾	53	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s	78⅝	78½	78⅝	+ ⅛
44	38⅝	47	Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	39¾	38½	38	— 1
68½	62	15	K. C., FT. S. & M. 4s	64½	63	64½	+ 1
76	72	24	Kan. City So. 5s	76	76	76	+ ⅜
57¾	54	108	Kan. City So. 3s	57¾	56¼	57¾	+ ⅜
74	69¼	44	Kan. City Term. 4s	71½	70⅝	71½	+ ⅜
90⅝	92½	232	Kelly-Spgfld. T. 8s	95½	94	95½	+ 1¼
72	70	2	Ky. Central 4s	70½	70	70½	+ ⅜
95¼	91	9	LACK. ST. 5s, '23	95	95	95	+ ⅜
78	70¼	13	Lack. Steel 5s, '50	74⅜	70¾	74⅜	— ⅜
83	70	6	L. E. & West. 1st 5s	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	+ 1¼
76	68½	2	Laciede Gas ref. 5s	78	76	78	+ 1
88	82	9	Lake Shore 4s, '28	84½	83¾	84½	..
85	78¾	36	Lake Shore 4s, '31	82¾	81	82¾	+ ⅛
71½	65¾	4	Lake Shore 3½s	67⅝	67	67	+ 1
71½	70	1	Leh. & N. Y. 1st 4s	70	70	70	— 1½
99¼	96	18	Lehigh Valley 6s	97½	96¼	97⅛	+ 1
76	67½	11	Leh. V. of Pa. c. 4s	69	68⅝	69	..
91⅜	90¾	3	Leh. Vy. Term. 5s	91¼	90¾	90¾	— 1⅛
87¼	83	3	Lex. & East. gtd. 5s	86	86	86	+ 3
108⅛	102	27	Liggett & Myers Te.	107	106	106	— 1
88⅛	77⅝	4	Liggett & Myers 6s	86	85⅞	85⅞	— 2¼
66½	63	5	Long Isl. unif. 4s	63	63	63	— 1¾
63½	57½	1	Long Isl. deb. 5s, '37	59	59	59	+ 1⅛
86	78	6	Lorillard 5s	85	84⅝	85	— ¼
67¼	63¾	7	Louis. & Ark. 1st 5s	67	67⅜	67	..
89½	86½	6	Lou. Cin. & Lex. 4

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Interest Rate Manipulation to Stabilize Industry.
The Effect of the New Fordney Bill on Canadian Trade.
Alcohol as Raw Material.
Is Deflation Nearing Its End?
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FINDS EXPORT TRADE IS HOLDING UP WELL

Publisher for Manufacturers' Association Says 1920 Statistics Disprove Common Plaint.

INCREASING SINCE APRIL

Volume More Marked Than Values Show Because of Price Recessions, Is Argument Advanced.

Analysis of American foreign trade statistics for the fiscal year ended July 1, and for May and June, clearly disprove the impression that exports from the United States have fallen greatly in value, according to Steven de Caesznak, publisher of the official organ of the National Association of Manufacturers. On the other hand, he says, they show that a permanent market for raw and manufactured materials has been built up in all parts of the world. Exports that reached the low point in volume in April are steadily increasing, he finds.

"Exports for the fiscal year just ended," Mr. de Caesznak says, "reached $6,519,000,000, a decrease of 20 per cent. in value for the fiscal year 1920. It is impossible yet to compute the decrease in volume, but it was only a small part of the value decrease, because prices began their downward movement during the second half of 1920.

"Despite the unsettled condition of markets, credit stringencies and uncertainties of delivery, volume did not fall appreciably until the last three months of 1920, reaching its swiftest decline during the first three months of 1921. Even then at a period which was probably the lowest ebb in the fortunes of the world our exports averaged the huge total of $17,000,000 daily. May and June show appreciable increase in value and volume of exports over April. The volume increase is more marked than the values indicate, because of price recessions, which materially affected all shipments during these months."

Mr. de Caesznak says that export trade is increasing today for economic reasons. The United States is producing 40 per cent. of the entire production of the world, both in raw and manufactured materials, and this is the only country where productivity has been increased since 1913, he points out. Europe may compete with us in some manufactured lines, but to manufacture those lines she must buy a great part of her equipment from us, Mr. de Caesznak argues.

"A study of the diversity of our exports reveals a remarkable balance," he says. "During the last two years about 40 per cent. of our shipments have been in raw materials and foodstuffs and 60 per cent. in manufactured materials. Seventy-five per cent. of our exports to countries outside of Europe have been in manufactured products. Steel exports are huge; our prepared foodstuffs, including fish products, run into hundreds of millions of dollars, and our sales of typically American mechanical products are increasing annually. American porducts are more and more becoming the standard of quality in world production."

PROTEST AUTOCRACY IN FORESTRY BODY

Ex-Gov. Bass of New Hampshire Joins Group Which Demands Management Change.

OPPOSE PERMANENT HEAD

Self-Perpetuating Board Also Objected To—Want 16,000 Members to Have Voice.

Protesting against the "autocratic control" of the American Forestry Association by the election of a permanent President and a "self-perpetuating Board of Directors," ex-Governor Robert P. Bass of New Hampshire has joined the group of foresters who demand a change in the management of the association. He was President of the association in 1911 and is still a Vice President.

In a letter to Charles Lathrop Pack, President, Mr. Bass explains that he has studied the statements of officers of the association in the present controversy, as well as those of the opponents of the new plan of management. He says that his conclusion is "that the continued usefulness of the American Forestry Association calls urgently for a return to the election of all its officers by a ballot open to all its members."

The letter from Mr Bass to President Pack, made public here yesterday through J. S. Kaplan, the forester for the Park Department, says in part:

"The action taken at the last annual meeting of the association which has aroused such strenuous opposition on the part of many members of national prominence in the conservation and forestry movement is as follows:

"At that meeting it was voted by a majority of those members present (1) That seven of the fifteen Directors should hold office for life and that nominations for the other eight should be made by the Directors themselves. (2) That the Directors should hereafter elect the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the association. (3) That the Directors should hereafter have the power to amend the by-laws of the association.

"This action was proposed and supported by a majority of the present active officers of the association, a number of whom became life members. It was vigorously opposed by a minority of those present who represented the trained foresters and others prominent in the forestry movement. The meeting was attended by a very small percentage of the entire association membership. Those who sponsored this change, which placed the control of the association permanently in the hands of a few men, refused to submit the question to a vote of the entire membership by mail.

"Those of us who have served on this Board of Directors know that as a practical matter the seven life Directors will inevitably control and dominate the board.

"This form of close control perpetuated in the hands of a few men has some advantages which doubtless overshadowed all other considerations in the minds of those who devised the plan. But it seems to me that such an excluse centralization of power is better adapted to the affairs of a corporation conducting a private business than to an association whose chief function is to draft and expound a great national

Gain on July 15 Follows Decline Recorded on July 8.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—After a previous gratifying showing in the reduction of the number of surplus freight cars, the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association reports an increase of 2,525 in number of surplus cars during the seven days ending July 15. This was due mainly to a reduction in the demand for coal cars in the East.

On July 8, the end of the prior period, there were 178,617 surplus cars, or 15.1 per cent. of the cars on line. On July 15 the number of surplus cars numbered 173,617, or an increase of 12,011 within a week, while surplus box cars on July 15 totaled 135,628, compared with 145,112 cars on July 8, or a decrease of 9,484 within that period. This decrease was due largely to the increased demand for grain cars in the wheat sections.

Reports showed a decrease of nearly 300 stock cars in the seven-day period to a total of 16,525, while miscellaneous cars dropped off 133 to a total of 8,866. The number of surplus coke cars remained virtually unchanged.

In addition to the 372,050 surplus cars, reports just received by the Car Service Division show that on July 1 there were 354,611 freight cars out of repair, or 15.4 per cent. of the cars on line. On June 15, there were 346,861 bad order cars, or 15.1 per cent. of the cars on line.

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EARNINGS: In 1920, net income, over and above all charges, covered interest payments on all junior issues, the dividends on the first and second preferred stocks, (although these dividends are not being paid,) and a surplus for the common stock. For the first five months of the current year, gross income showed a gain of approximately $5,000,000 and net amounted to $211,816.

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CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

WEEK ENDED JULY 23, 1921

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds	Marks
Monday	32,575	98,000	325,600	$439,000	10,000
Tuesday	52,135	96,783	457,900	510,000	.....
Wednesday	121,980	180,134	281,080	813,000	.....
Thursday	140,986	99,296	380,900	1,080,000	.....
Friday	47,535	91,872	209,595	736,000	.....
Saturday	85,360	84,756	183,698	685,000	.....
Total	421,731	550,320	1,606,463	$3,963,000	10,000

INDUSTRIALS.

Range, 1921 High	Low	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5½	1¼	2,400 Acme Packing	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
2	½	3,100 Acme Coal	1½	1	1½	+ ½
12¼	8¾	100 Aetna Explosives, Bache ctfs.	12	12	12	..
23	14¾	200 Aluminum Co	15	14¾	15	..
83	70	18 Aluminum Co. pf.	73	73	73	..
14¾	7	200 Amal. Leather	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
2¾	⅝	600 Beth Motors	.80	.75	.80	— 6
13¾	13	1,300 Br. Am.Tob., comp	12¾	13	12½	— ½
1¼	1	300 Brit.-Am. Chem.	1	1	1	..
⅝	⅝	8,000 Car Light & Pow.	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
108	100	10 Celluloid	101½	101½	101½	..
105	98¼	125 Celluloid pf.	102⅝	101¾	102	+ ⅜
2	1¼	100 Central Teres. ctfs	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
2	⅞	350 Chalmers Mo. ctfs.	1¼	1	1	..
14⅜	12⅜	1,200 Chi. & E. Ill., w. i.	14¼	14	14½	+ ⅛
32½	28¾	100 Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	29½	29½	29½	..
44½	16	165 Com'wealth Fin.	44½	43	44½	+ 1½
60	42¾	103 Com'wealth Fin.pf.	60	58	60	+ 4
7⅜	3	300 Chicago Nipple	4½	3	3¾	+ 1¼
8¼	4⅞	1,100 Cont. Motors	6½	5¾	5¾	+ ⅜
3¼	2⅜	100 Dictograph pf.	3¼	3⅛	3¼	..
18	11	400 Conley Tin Fou.	13⅜	12¾	12⅞	..
29¼	18	1,800 Durant Motor	29¾	24½	25⅝	+ 4½
25⅝	11½	2,900 Empire Food Pr.	29⅝	26½	28⅜	+ 2⅜
21	11	300 Farrell Coal	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
26⅜	4	300 Goodyear T. & R.	10½	10	10½	+ 1
84	22	100 Goodyear Tire pf.	28	28	28	..
11	10	100 D. W. Griffith	10	10	10	— ½
2¼	1¼	400 Grant Motor Car.	2	1¾	2	..
5½	3¾	200 Goldwyn Picture	3¾	3½	3¾	— ¼
50	31⅝	27,350 Glen Alden Coal	35¼	33	34	+ ¾
2⅜	1½	5,600 Heyden Chem.	2¼	1⅜	1⅞	+ ⅛
130	75	10 Hercules Powder	130	125	130	+10
82	80	6 Hercules Pow. pf.	82	82	82	..
14¼	7⅛	900 Intercont. Rubber	7⅜	7¼	7⅛	..
13	7⅛	1,200 Lib., McN. & Lib.	8¼	7⅞	8¼	..
2	½	100 Lake Torpedo Boat	.50	.50	.50	—.25
4	.65	5,100 Locomobile	.90	.73	.75	..
35	33	70 Metro. 5 & 10c. pf.	33½	33	33	..
5	2	500 Mercer Motors	2½	2	2	— ⅛
10	6½	400 National Leather	8	7	8	+ 1
5⅝	2	1,700 No. Am. P. & P.	3½	2⅜	3½	+ 1⅛
2½	2	100 N. Am. P. & P.pf.	2½	2½	2½	..
1⅞	⅞	1,100 *Nat. Tin	.52	.51	.52	+ 2
30	19	200 Peerless T. & M.	27	27	27	..
.54	.31	2,800 Parsons Auto As'n	.34	.33	.34	+ 3
18	2½	300 Philip Morris	4	4	4	..
2¼	⅝	18,900 *Perfection Tire	.86	.78	.80	..
2¼	1⅛	1,500 Radio Co.	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2½	1½	2,300 Radio Co. pf.	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
.49	.30	100 Republic Tire	.45	.45	.45	— 4
39	31	300 R.J.Reyn. Tob., B	35½	35	35¼	— ¼
98½	96	600 Sears Roeb. scrip	98½	96	96	..
90	■■	10 Singer Mfg.	90	90	90	..
2⅜	1½	10 Saguenay P. & P.	1½	1½	1½	..
4⅜	2¼	212 Saguenay pf.	3	2½	3	..
16	1	800 Southern Coal & I.	2	1½	1½	— ⅛
9¼	4	100 Stand. Motors	4	4	4	— 1
3½	2	5,900 Sweets Co. of Am.	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	..
28	20	135 Swift Internat.	24½	24	24	..
100	49½	10 Stutz Motor Car	49¾	49½	49½	..
59½	41½	500 Stand. Com. Tob.	59	58	58⅝	+ ½
99½	97	10 Stand.Com.Tob.pf.	97½	97½	97½	+ ¼
6	5¼	220 Tob. Prod. Exp.	6	5½	6	+ ⅛
¾	.10	500 Triangle Film	.14	.14	.14	+ 4
1⅞	1	7,200 Un. Profit Sharing	1⅝	1¼	1¼	..
32	21¾	250 U. S. Distrib.	23½	23½	23	+ ⅛
8	6¼	6,300 Un. Ret. Candy S.	7	6¼	6½	..
80	40	1,000 Union Carbide	42¾	42¾	42½	..
1⅞	1½	8,800 U. S. Lt. & Heat.	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	1,175 U. S. Lt. & H. pf.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	⅛	153,380 U. S. Ship Corp.	.31	.17	.23	+.04
1⅞	¾	151,000 U. S. SS. Co.	.40	.36	.36	+.00
1¼	⅝	9,000 West End Chem.	.80	.63	.80	—.03
2⅝	1	6,800 Wayne Coal	1¾	1	1¼	— ⅛
5	.40	900 Willys Corp.	.50	.40	.50	..
25½	13½	175 Willys Corp.1st pf.	15½	15	15	..
.13	.13	5,000 World F. 2d pf.	.13	.13	.13	..

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

25½	11¾	600 Atlantic Lobos	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
22	14¾	11,600 Anglo-Am. Oil	16	14¾	16	— 1
85	30	10 Buckeye Pipe Line	80	80	80	..
51	32	20 Galena Signal	32	32	32	..
320	233	130 Ohio Oil	242	240	240	..
515	395	10 Prairie Oil & Gas	410	410	410	+ 3
77½	60¾	4,900 Std. Oil of Ind.	67¾	66¾	65½	+ ⅛
385	296	42 Std. Oil of N. Y.	308	303	304	+ 1

MISCELLANEOUS OILS

.20	.20	3,720 Allied Oil, new	.22	.20	.22	—.03
.20	.03	14,200 Allied Oil cert.	.04	.03	.04	..
.08	.05	900 Amal. Royalty	.08	.06	.06	+.02
1¾	.31	2,400 Allen Oil	.33	.31	.37	—.03
1¾	.44	33,500 †Boston Wyo. Oil	.63	.61	.63	+.01
10¼	9	1,900 Arkansas Nat.Gas	9¼	9	9¼	..
3¼	2⅞	600 Atl. Pet., old	3¼	3	3¼	..
2¾	.15	82,200 Boone Oil	.22	.10	.18	..
.02	.01	1,500 Brazos Oil	.02	.02	.02	..
10⅜	8½	10,600 Carib. Syndicate	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ⅛
4¾	4	1,700 Columbia Emer'd	.84	.73	.73	+.05
66	60	250 Cit. Serv. pf.,scrip	60	60	60	..
250	101	1,788 Cities Service	120	112¾	116	+14
71	36	815 Cities Service pf.	44⅞	42¾	43	+ 1
31½	11¾	4,210 Cities Serv., Bkrs.	12⅝	11¾	12	+ ⅜
2	.90	200 Cont. Pet.	2	1½	2	..
4½	2	1,100 Creole Syndicate	3	2¾	3	..
1⅝	.10	13,000 Cushing Pet.	.19	.16	.16	..
1¼	.08	7,900 Denny Oil	.15	.06	.14	+.02
10	7	200 Dominion Oil	8	8	8	..
27	25	4,500 Empire Ky. Oil	.27	.26	.27	+.01
10	5¼	4,300 Elk Basin Pet.	6¼	5½	6	..
1¼	.35	6,900 Engineers Pet.	.40	.36	.38	+.01
15	7½	2,900 Fensland Oil	8¼	8	8½	..
2⅝	1½	7,821 Federal Oil	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
1	.01	7,000 Fay Petrol.	.60	.02	.06	+.01
3¼	2⅜	700 Granada Oil	3⅜	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
80	5⅝	3,100 Guffey-Gillespie	10⅜	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
8	2¾	1,000 Gulf Oil	3¾	3½	3¾	..
1⅝	.40	12,400 Victoria Oil	.50	.40	.42	—.08
5	1¼	500 Wilcox Oil & Gas	2¼	2	2	..
2	.87	1,400 Woodburn Oil	.93	.90	.93	—.07
.22	.08	2,500 Y. Oil & Gas	.18	.18	.18	—.04
7	1	2,800 Zapata-F. & R.	1⅛	1	1¼	..

MINING

Range, 1921 High	Low	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
.10	.04	9,200 Am. Lin. & T.	.09	.04	.09	..
11⅛	4	100 Alvarado M.	4	4	4	..
.62	.36	1,000 Am. L. & L.	.62	.58	.62	..
⅞	.35	7,500 Alaska-B. C. Met.	.38	.35	.37	..
.87	.43	22,650 Ariz.-Pat. Min.	.87	.55	.67	+.01
.10	.10	500 Blackhawk C.	.10	.10	.10	..
⅞	.13	46,400 Big Ledge	.27	.22	.24	—.05
.48	.45	3,900 Boston & Ely	.48	.45	.45	—.02
.75	.57	252,100 Boston & Mont.	.69	.57	.67	+.07
.17	.06	2,000 Caledonia	.09	.09	.09	..
240	217	1 Calumet & Hecla	217	217	217	..
.55	.12	38,400 Candelaria Silver	.40	.32	.32	—.03
2	⅞	100 Carson Riv. Corp.	2	2	2	— 3
⅞	.12	300 Calumet & Jer.	.14	.14	.14	—.01
.82	.21	2,700 Canada Copper	.82	.37	.82	+.09
.03	.01	1,500 Cons. Ariz. S.	.03	.03	.03	..
1⅛	1⅛	100 Con. Copper	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
2	1	2,000 Copper Canyon	1⅜	1	1	..
1⅜	1⅛	100 Conigas Min.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
.99	.90½	2,400 Cashboy	.04	.04	.04	..
2⅜	⅛	5,800 Creseon Con. Gold	1⅜	1¼	1⅛	..
.79	.62	85,300 Cortez Silver	.79	.75	.79	+.01
2½	1⅞	300 Dolores Esp.	2¼	2	2¼	— ⅛
.46	.18	41,400 Divide Ext.(prof.)	.30	.23	.28	+.02
⅞	.65	100 Dundee Ariz. Cp.	.65	.65	.65	..
2	.24	453,000 Eureka Croe. M.	.54	.30	.50	+.20
2	1½	1,150 Eureka Holly	1⅞	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
⅞	.08	87,800 El Salvador M.	.30	.14	.28	+.14
.48	.15	61,000 Goldfield Flor.	.38	.30	.35	+.03
.02	.01	7,300 Goldfield D. M.	.02	.01	.01	..
.28	.09	18,200 Gold Zone Div.	.11	.10	.11	+.01
.11	.05	1,000 Goldfield Con.	.05	.05	.05	—.01
6⅜	5⅜	100 Hol. G. M. (new)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
.84	.07	44,800 Harmill Divide	.13	.11	.11	—.03
4½	3½	900 Hecla Mining	4½	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	3,100 Howe Sound	2⅝	2	2	..
.25	.12	15,900 Jev. Verde Cop.	.25	.17	.17	—.05
.12	.04	2,000 Jumbo Ext.	.05	.04	.04	..
.19	.06	8,380 Jim Butler	.10	.08	.09	+.01
.27	.07	16,000 †Knox Divide	.13	.10	.12	+.02
3¾	2	2,200 Kerr Lake	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	1,000 La Rose	.19	.19	.19	..
⅞	.05	4,900 McNam. Crescent	.07	.05	.05	—.02
1⅜	1	800 Mason Valley	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
.30	.12	3,000 McKinley-Dar.	.15	.12	.13	—.01
.31	.06	15,300 McNamara Min.	.17	.15	.17	+.01
36½	17	100 Magma Copper	18¼	18½	18¼	..
.03	.03	600 Montana Tonopah	.03	.03	.03	..
.06	.05	600 Mtz. Ext. of Lou.	.05	.05	.05	..
.70	.60	2,000 Silver King Con.	.70	.60	.70	+.45
1⅜	.86	20,650 Silver M. of Am.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	..
.09	.03	95,100 Stewart M.	.09	.03	.05	..
⅝	3½	300 So. Am. Gold & P.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
.86	⅝	100 Simon Silver-L.	.72	.72	.72	—.14
⅛	.12	2,100 Std. Silver-Lead	.13	.12	.12	—.01
1	.98	3,800 Tonopah Belmont	1⅛	1	1	..
.17	.17	200 Talapoosa Silver	.17	.17	.17	..
.14	.11	1,000 Tonopah MidwayN	.11	.11	.11	..
1⅛	.62	18,300 Tonopah Divide	.83	.62	.78	— 5
1⅛	1⅛	3,200 Tonopah Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1⅜	1⅛	1,900 Tonopah Mining	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	½	100 Tuolumne Cop.	.50	.50	.50	—.10
3½	2	3,000 United Eastern	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	500 U. S. Cont. Motor, new w. i.	.56	.56	.56	..
.24	.24	200 United Verde Ext.	.24	.24	.24	..
1¼	⅝	1,700 West End Con.	.82	.75	.80	..
.40	.15	15,600 West Utah Cop.	.25	.24	.27	+ 2
1½	⅜	1,100 Yukon Gold Alas.	1⅞	.95	1⅛	+ ⅛
4½	.01	9,200 Wilbert Mining	.01	.01	.01	— 1
.06	.00½	6,000 White Caps Ex.	.06	.06	.06	..
.01	.01	1,000 Yerring. Con. Cop	.01	.01	.01	..
22	22	1,700 Yukon-A. t. c.	22	22	22	..

BONDS

(In $1,000 lots)

98	96	27 Aluminum Mfg. 7s	97⅝	97	97⅝	+ ⅛
60	38	67 Allied Packers 6s	43	42	43	+ 3
98¾	94½	96 Am. T. & T. 6s,'22	98¾	98¾	99½	+ ⅝
100⅝	100⅝	18,700 Am. Tob. 7s	100⅝	100½	100½	+ ⅛
97	82¾	84 Am. T. & T. 6s,'24	97½	96½	97⅞	+ 1¼
94	83½	19 Anaconda 6s	88¼	87⅝	88¼	+ 2¼
100	91	85 *Anaconda Copp. 7s	93½	92⅝	93⅝	+ ⅜
101⅜	97	15 Anglo-Am. Oil 7½s	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝	— ⅛
98¼	93½	63 Armour & Co. 7s	98⅞	98¼	98⅝	— ⅛
99⅝	88	21 Beaverboard 8s	89⅜	89	89	..
96⅝	92	27 Beth. Stl. 7s, '35	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝	— ⅛
99⅝	95	3 Beth. Stl. 7s, '22	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+ ⅛
98	90	60 Barnsdall 8s	96⅜	95	96¼	..
98	92	59 Beth. Stl. 7s, '23	98¼	96⅝	98¼	+ ⅛
104⅛	100	24 Can.Nat.Ry.7s,'35	100⅜	100	100¾	..
100	84	32 Can. Pac. 6s, '24	97¾	96½	97¾	+ ⅛
100¾	98¼	71 *Can Gas & Ss	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
104	100¼	142 Chi. Station 6½s	104	103½	104	+ ⅜
102	93	30 Cou. Tex. 7s	102	101½	101½	+ 1
101	101	4 Cop. E. A. Ss, '21	101	101	101	..
100⅝	99½	10 Cop. E. A. Ss, '22	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	—15
101½	98⅝	34 Cop. E. A. Ss, '23	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅜
100⅞	98⅝	31 Cop. E. A. Ss, '24	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	..
101⅝	99½	66 Cop. E. A. Ss, '25	101¼	100	101⅜	+ ⅜
98¾	91¼	1,000 Deere & Co. 7½s	91	91½	91½	— 1
94	76	18 Em. G. & E. 6s, '24	78	75	75	..
85¾	87	5 Em. G. & E. 8s, '24	89¾	89½	89½	..
97	91½	25 Gelatin Stf. Oil 7s	93	93	93	..
94½	83	25 Goodrich 7s, 1925	89⅝	89½	89⅝	+ ⅜
97¾	92¾	65 Gd. Tr. 6½s, new	95⅝	93½	95⅝	— ⅛
99⅛	94	10 Gen. Asphalt 8s	99	99	99	..
99¾	85½	14 Heins 7s, 1930	93	98	99	+ ¾
97½	94½	183 Humble Oil 7s	97½	96	97¾	+ ¾
83	67	534 Int. E. T. 7s	78½	76	78	..
98¾	97¼	102 Ill. C. 6½s,sw.1.700	98¼	100	98¼	+ 2
90⅝	81¾	4 Kennecott Cop.7½s	92⅜	92½	92⅝	— ⅜
99⅝	99	8 Lig.& Myers 6s,'21	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+ ⅛
96	91½	56 Lib., McN. & L.7s	93½	93	93¼	— ⅜
102	100⅜	2 L. & N., St. L. Div. 6s, '71	101	101	101	..
98⅜	95½	1 Morris & Co. 7s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	+ 1
97	91½	12 Nat. Cloak & S. 8s	94	93	93½	+ ¼
100	94	6 Nat. Leather 8s	94⅜	94½	94⅜	+ ¼
70	47	2 Nat. Leather 8s	94¾	94½	94½	+ ¼
96⅝	95½	18 N.R. of H.7½s,'26	96⅝	96¼	96⅜	..
98½	92½	5 Ohio C. 7s, '22	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜	..
96	93	1 Ohio C. 7s, '23	95	95	95	..
99⅝	93¾	4 Phila. Co. 6s, '22	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	..
100⅛	94⅝	18 Sears-R. 7s, 1 yr.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	..
98½	93⅝	82 Sears-R. 7s, 2 yrs.	98¼	97⅞	98¼	..
98⅞	94⅝	16 Sears-R. 7s, 3 yrs.	98⅝	98¼	98⅝	+ ⅛
102¾	97	7 Solvay et Cie 8s	99¾	99	99	+ ¾
99⅛	91½	68 Southwest Tel. 7s	96¾	95½	95⅝	+ ⅛
100⅜	94¼	36 Southern Ry. 6s	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜	+ ⅛
102⅜	100	48 Std. Oil N.Y.7s,'25	101⅛	101⅛	101¼	+

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REQUESTS HELD UP

Failure of Estimate Board to Appropriate Funds Handicaps System, Says McAneny.

31 REQUISITIONS PENDING

Various Phases of Construction Work, Nearly All Under Contract, Affected by Delay.

George McAneny, Chairman of the Transit Commission, has written to the Board of Estimate, calling attention to its failure to appropriate funds to complete several important parts of the rapid transit system. This failure, it is pointed out, tends to deprive the public of the facilities the dual contracts intended to provide.

"There are now pending before the board and awaiting action," Mr. McAneny says, "thirty-one requisitions, aggregating $1,177,414.09, twenty-two of which, calling for $407,619.37, have been presented by the Transit Commission upon various dates since April 25 last, and nine of which, calling for $769,794.72, were presented by the Transit Commission's predecessor, the former Transit Construction Commissioner.

"The appropriations called for cover various phases of construction work, practically all of which is under contract, including the finish of stations, changes in station structure, additions to shops and yards, the building of inspection sheds, the restoration of underground structures and street surfaces, the lengthening of platforms at the Grand Central Station of the subway, laying tracks on new lines, the purchase of steel ties, timber and broken stone for ballast, borings along the lines of new rapid transit routes and special work for various parts of the transit system."

Mr. McAneny points out the need for money to carry on the work, and, to the end that the board might be assured that the money would be properly expended, explains that all of the work will be done under contract by the lowest bidders, and that the work because of lack of money had been either delayed or entirely arrested, with the result that other work is threatened with delay because of lack of co-operation. Accompanying the letter was a list of the various requisitions made on the board, the first one on Jan. 6 last, and the last one on July 6.

The letter says that no complaint had come from the board on the part of the commission to supply the necessary information, and adds that if there has been failure in this respect it will be rectified at once if the board will point it out. Then the attention of the board is called to an additional requisition made on Dec. 23, 1919, by John H. Delaney, former Transit Construction Commissioner, for the approval of a proposed agreement modifying a contract with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and calling for an appropriation of $500,000. This modification, it is explained, called for additional work by the Interborough at the instance of the city.

ON 1ST CABIN EAST

North Atlantic Conference to Make Old Winter Schedule Effective After Aug. 31.

At a meeting held recently by the North Atlantic Conference, which includes the principal passenger steamship lines trading between the United States and European ports, it was decided to reduce the first cabin rates eastbound, 10 per cent. after Aug. 31. This will be what were known as the Winter rates before the war, and which have not been in force since the Fall of 1913. So far, no reductions in the second class or steerage rates have been decided upon.

There is a general feeling in shipping circles that when all the new passenger tonnage is put into operation by next Summer, and the cost of operation reduced, it may be practicable to reduce the second class rates in order to revive the tourist traffic to Europe, on which the big liners depended for the bulk of their trade before the war.

At present the principal travelers crossing the Atlantic are the wealthy classes, to whom the amount of the fare is no great object, business representatives and those who have saved up money to go to Europe to see what has become of their relatives during the long war. The third-class fare is equal to some lines to the price of a first-cabin ticket in the Spring of 1914.

The steamship companies maintain that with the crews receiving three times the wages they were paid in pre-war days, and the high price of fuel and stores, it costs as much to coal a liner now as it did for the entire expenses of a round voyage in 1913.

There is a good deal of keen competition between the various passenger lines engaged in the Atlantic passenger trade, but no signs of a rate war, as the companies realize that it means a severe drain on their finances, which are not particularly strong at present.

VIRGIN ISLANDS APPEAL.

Taxed Without Voice, They Say—Fear Dry Law, Too.

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, July 24 (Associated Press).—A protest against the imposing of income tax and other laws on the Virgin Islands by the United States Congress without giving the Colonial Council of the islands a hearing has been drafted by the Council and will be forwarded to President Harding and Congress.

The protest says, in part: "This Council, being the lawfully elected and appointed representative of the people, feels that no measure of importance to the community should be passed without giving the Council a hearing, and the Council hereby requests the Governor to forward this protest to Congress and the President with the quickest dispatch."

An amendment extending the Federal income tax laws to the Virgin Islands, the receipts to go to the insular Government, recently was adopted by the House of Representatives but was rejected by the Senate.

A proposal to extend the Volstead law to the islands has been put before Congress, but has not been acted upon by either house.

CONTRACTORS WEIGH FUTURE OF BUILDING

Employers Meet to Study Wage and Economic Outlook Next Year.

RECORD YEAR FOR CEMENT

Half of Year's Output Taken as Fast as Produced—Fight to Finish in Sand.

Ware reductions, overcompetition among building contractors and material supply interests and a growing accumulation of reserve stock shrinkage at mill centres cast furtive shadows across the path of the procrastinating building investor.

Conferences of building trade employers from many points contiguous to New York have been held within the last few days at the rooms of the Building Trades Employers' Association here. Wage policies held the chief attention of the delegates, particularly with relation to economic problems that are facing building contractors attempting to meet the new cost standards arbitrarily fixed by building investors seeking action upon contemplated building operations.

Building material dealers are rushing into overcompetition practices that are bound, sooner or later, if continued, to effect a reaction that will be different from that which the late summer into the building construction market now hopes to bring about. It is possible that this turn will come in the form of certain mergers of existing factors that, in effect, may qualify some of the results the Lockwood Investigation sought to accomplish in the matter of speedily restoring building material price levels to pre-war planes.

Certain truths stand out clearly before the impartial analyst viewing the Spring building construction situation from the valley of present building despond through the binoculars of wage readjustment and building material supply.

Arbitrary cost standards fixed by prospective builders cannot be realised this year with particular reference to wage scales operative in New York. Further price reductions in basic building materials cannot be sufficient to merit the risk involved in waiting for pre-war levels. Freight rate reductions in building materials, even if granted this year, cannot be sufficiently extensive to merit the risk involved in waiting for pre-war levels. A sudden turn in demand would wipe out in a week all the benefit freight rate reductions might bring about in the building industry.

With Eastern construction taking barely nominal quantities of erection materials, cement mills which last year broke all production records at 95,000,000 barrels, have produced 42,000,000 barrels during the first six months of this year and have actually shipped 40,075,000 barrels.

The question that investors will ask, according to the current Dow Service Daily Building Report is: "What would happen to our cement orders if building were active all over the country when shipments in a dull building market approximate the highest rate of cement production the mills of America have ever been known to record?"

The Bridge Builders and Structural Steel Association, which includes most of the structural steel shop capacity of the country had been compromised for in June with both railroads and building industry only nominally in the market, as against 25 per cent. for May, 21 per cent. for April, 20 per cent. for March, 14 per cent. for February and 18 per cent. for January. Those who view the causes of present price reductions contemplate the effect that persistently increasing demand is bound to have upon structural steel prices in a later and stronger market.

Linseed oil has definitely turned to higher levels. Brick continues to be firm with shipment and demand running about even. The result is that little can be looked for in the way of large reserves.

Sand, grit and gravel prices show reductions in this week's list, but at the sacrifice of profits to handlers. There is a very evident case of overcompetition in this field and it is being fought out to a possibly ruinous finish. It is in this department where the expedient of possible mergers is seen as the only way out of grievous possibilities. Such a situation in the gravel market sometimes has a disturbing influence on crushed stone.

Plaster board manufacturers have announced a reduction of 4 cents on their product, but the price has not become effective here, as none of the material at the new price has so far arrived in town. The dealers may announce an extra cut of one cent, making the actual total cut to consumers five cents, merely to be in line of meeting the bear influence in the market, brought about largely through overcompetition.

There are some building material dealers, especially some lumber firms, that will not quote below existing price levels and are passing business by. Their position is that the famished cutters will soon load up with profitless business and when the market demand becomes less spotty they will be able to do business on a sound basis.

Legislation and the fear of it, whether it be tariff enactment, State punitive or curative lawmaking, municipal or judicial manipulation of tax exemption or rent control, awes the building investor who is being induced to start construction only when he can get it at his own price standards. Up to the present time he has sometimes been met, but with the building season's end already in sight, material manufacturers are finding other markets for their wares, as in the case of cements, and the prospect of supply greatly exceeding demand is slight.

WEEK'S COTTON MARKET.

	July.		Oct.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 18	12.40	12.00	13.15	12.60
July 19	12.40	12.13	12.92	12.64
July 20	12.32	12.21	12.92	12.75
July 21	12.35	12.10	13.00	12.63
July 22	12.30	12.22	12.84	12.68
July 23			12.69	12.62
Week's range	12.40	12.00	13.15	12.60
	Dec.—		Jan.—	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 18	13.00	13.58	13.00	13.87
July 19	13.00	13.58	13.00	13.87
July 20	13.00	13.58	13.00	13.87
July 21	13.25	13.10	13.25	13.10
July 22	13.03	13.10	13.03	13.10
July 23	13.02	13.10	13.03	13.10
Week's range	13.56	13.00	13.58	13.00

	Mar.—		May.—	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 18	13.27	13.27	13.90	13.39
July 19				
July 20	13.32	13.06	13.58	13.35
July 21	13.30	13.16	13.51	13.41
July 22	13.23	13.10	13.23	13.12
July 23	13.12	13.02	13.10	13.03
Week's range	13.56	13.00	13.58	13.00

SPOT COTTON.			
Week's range—	Liverpool.	New Orleans	New York.
July 18	8.38d	11.75c	12.70c
July 19	8.32d	11.75c	12.85c
July 20	8.25d	11.75c	12.75c
July 21	8.20d	11.75c	12.85c
July 22	8.28d	11.75c	12.75c
July 23	Holiday	11.75c	12.65c
High	8.38d	11.75c	12.85c
Low	8.20d	11.75c	12.65c

WEEK'S COTTON MARKET.

CALL MONEY.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
Last week	6	July 18	5	July 18
Same week 1920	8	July 19	6	July 19
Year to date	9	Feb. 7	5	June 20
Last year to date	25	Feb. 4	6	Jan. 2

TIME MONEY.

Last week	6	July 18	5	July 18
Same week 1920	8	July 19	6¼	July 19
Year to date	7¾	Jan. 6	6	Jan. 2
Last year to date	9¼	Mar. 4	7	Jan. 2

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Last week	5¼	July 18	5¼	July 18
Same week 1920	8	July 19	8	July 19
Year to date	8	Jan. 6	7¼	June 27
Last year to date	8	July 13	6	Jan. 2

DISCOUNT RATES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Discounted bills maturing within 90 days (including member banks' 15-day collateral notes) secured by:

Federal Reserve Bank of	Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness.	Liberty Bonds.	Otherwise Secured and Unsecured.
Boston	5½	5½	5½
New York	5½	5½	5½
Philadelphia	5½	5½	5½
Cleveland	6	6	6
Richmond	6	6	6
Atlanta	6	6	6
Chicago	6	6	6
St. Louis	6	6	6
Minneapolis	6	6	6½
Kansas City	6	6	6
Dallas	6	6	6½
San Francisco	5½	5½	5½

	Bankers' Acceptances Discounted for Member Banks.	Agricultural and Trade Live Stock Acceptances Paper Maturing Within 90 Days.	Agricultural and Trade Live Stock Acceptances Paper Maturing 91 to 180 Days.
Boston	5½	5½	5½
New York	5½	5½	5½
Philadelphia	5½	5½	5½
Cleveland	6	6	6
Richmond	6	6	6
Atlanta	6	6	6
Chicago	6	6	6½
St. Louis	5½	6	6
Minneapolis	6	6½	6½
Kansas City	6	6	6
Dallas	6	6	6
San Francisco	5½	5½	5½

Rate on paper secured by War Finance Corporation bonds 1 per cent. higher than the rate on commercial paper.

LONDON MARKET RATES.

	Discount rate.	Gold.	Silver.	Exch. Cons. 4%.	Exch. Brit. Cons. 5%.
Monday	4%	113s 9d	37¾d	47¾	81¾
Tuesday	4%	115s	37¾d	47¾	81¾
Wednesday	4%	114s 4d	37d	47¼	81¾
Thursday	4%	114s 6d	38d	48¼	81¾
Friday	4%	114s 9d	38d	48¼	81¾
Saturday	4%	114s 9d	38d	48¼	81¾

PARIS MARKET RATES.

	French Rentes.	Ex. on London.	Ex. on N. Y.
Monday	56f 00c	46f 50c	12f 96¼c
Tuesday	56f 42c	46f 58c	12f 91c
Wednesday	56f 35c	46f 81c	12f 86c
Thursday	56f 35c	46f 32c	12f 96¼c
Friday	56f 30c	46f 29½c	12f 91¾c
Saturday	56f 30c	46f 29½c	12f 91¾c

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended July 23, 1921:

STOCKS (SHARES).

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Monday	328,800	312,488	1,492,984
Tuesday	309,125	316,333	1,324,733
Wednesday	339,235	304,577	1,498,035
Thursday	270,313	317,741	1,620,140
Friday	292,081	488,533	1,025,400
Saturday	195,163	172,453	462,910
Total wk.	1,737,715	1,912,120	7,424,312
Yr. to date	99,590,760	131,035,094½	100,346,849

BONDS (PAR VALUE).

Mon.	$8,017,700	$8,452,850	$12,714,000
Tues.	8,837,950	8,448,500	12,942,500
Wed.	9,589,600	9,064,899	12,405,000
Thurs.	12,108,200	7,915,050	9,536,400
Fri.	11,363,350	10,047,850	8,906,300
Sat.	4,969,100	2,960,900	5,556,500
Tot. wk.	$54,625,900	$46,879,150	$61,580,200
Year to date	1,698,384,985	2,182,651,750	1,822,786,686

In detail last week's bond dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

BONDS.

	July 23,'21.	July 24,'20.	Changes.
Corp'ns	$17,203,500	$8,728,850	+$8,475,000
Liberty	31,706,900	28,490,950	+1,792,750
For. Govts.	5,683,500	4,359,060	+ 1,290,500
State	.....	280,000	— 200,000
City	57,000	32,000	+ 25,000
Total	$54,625,900	$46,879,150	+$7,746,750

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	July—		Sept.—		Dec.—	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 18	1.29½	1.26	1.31	1.27	1.35¼	1.31
July 19	1.28	1.23	1.29¾	1.26½	1.35¼	1.30
July 20	1.27¾	1.25	1.29¾	1.25½	1.32¾	1.29¾
July 21	1.25¾	1.21¼	1.26½	1.22¾	1.29¾	1.26¼
July 22	1.28¾	1.24¾	1.28	1.24¾	1.31	1.27¾
July 23	1.24	1.22	1.25	1.23¾	1.27¼	1.25¾
Wk's rge.	1.29½	1.21¼	1.31	1.22½	1.35¼	1.25¾

CORN.	July— High.	Low.	Sept.— High.	Low.	Dec.— High.	Low.
July 18	65¼	63¾	64½	61¾	62	60¾
July 19	64¾	63	63¾	61¼	62¼	60
July 20	64¾	63¾	62¾	61¼	61¾	60¾
July 21	64¾	63¼	62¼	60¾	61¾	60¾
July 22	64¾	64¼	63¾	61¼	61¾	61
July 23	65¼	63¾	64¼	61¾	62¼	60¾
Week's range	65¼	63	64½	60¾	62	60

OATS.	July— High.	Low.	Sept.— High.	Low.	Dec.— High.	Low.
July 18	40¾	39¼	43	41¼	45¾	44
July 19	40¾	39¾	43¼	41	45	43¾
July 20	40¾	39¾	42½	41¼	45¼	43¾
July 21	40	39¼	41¾	40¾	44¼	43¼
July 22	40	39¼	41¾	40¾	44¼	43¼
July 23	39¾	38¾	41¾	40¾	44¼	42¾
Week's range	40¾	38¼	43	40¾	45¾	42¾

RYE.	July— High.	Low.	Sept.— High.	Low.	Dec.— High.	Low.
July 18	1.33¾	1.27½	1.18¾	1.14	....	....
July 19	1.30¾	1.27	1.15½	1.13¾	1.16	1.14
July 20	1.28½	1.22¼	1.15	1.10	1.14¾	1.11
July 21	1.25	1.20½	1.12	1.09	1.13¾	1.10
July 22	1.30	1.25	1.13	1.10¾	1.15½	1.11¾
July 23	1.29¼	1.26	1.10¾	1.09¾	1.11¾	1.10¾
Wk's rge.	1.33½	1.20¼	1.18½	1.09¾	1.16	1.10

Provisions.

LARD.	July— High.	Low.	Sept.— High.	Low.	Oct.— High.	Low.
July 18	12.12	11.70	12.25	11.85	12.42	11.80
July 19	12.12	11.70	12.00	11.85	12.15	12.00
July 20	12.00	11.82	12.10	11.92	12.22	12.15
July 21	....	....	11.97	11.90	....	....
July 22	12.00	11.85	12.07	11.97	12.17	12.10
July 23	11.90	11.85	12.00	11.90	12.12	12.00
Wk's rg.	12.12	11.70	12.30	11.85	12.42	11.80

RIBS.	July— High.	Low.	Sept.— High.	Low.	Oct.— High.	Low.
July 18	11.50	10.72	....	....	10.80	10.65
July 19	....	....	10.92	10.85	....	....
July 20	10.85	10.80	11.00	10.87	10.85	10.75
July 21	....	....	10.92	10.87	....	....
July 22	....	....	....	....	....	....
July 23	....	....	10.82	10.70	10.72	10.57
Wk's rg.	11.50	10.72	11.00	10.70	10.85	10.57

PORK.	July— High.	Low.	Sept.— High.	Low.	Dec.— High.	Low.
July 18	18.80	18.45	18.90	18.75	....	....
July 19	....	....	....	....	....	....
July 20	....	....	....	....	....	....
July 21	....	....	....	....	....	....
July 22	....	....	....	....	....	....
July 23	....	....	....	....	....	....
Week's range	18.80	18.45	18.90	18.75	....	....

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
FRIEDMAN & WOHL FINANCE CORP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Friedman & Wohl Finance Corporation, a corporation organized under the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York, will be held at the office of Henry L. Franklin, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2nd day of August, 1921, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider and act upon the proposition to change the name of the corporation from Friedman & Wohl Finance Corporation to CHAIN STORE BUILDERS, INC.

Dated, New York, July 16th, 1921.
MORRIS I. WOHL, President.
LOUIS FRIEDMAN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received until Monday, August 1st, 1921, 12 o'clock noon, by the Common Council of the City of Lackawanna, Erie County, New York, for the purchase of the following described bonds of the city of Lackawanna, N. Y.:

$200,000.00 paving bonds, denominations $1,000 each, dated August 15th, 1921, maturing in numerical order ten bonds on the fifteenth day of August, in each of the years 1922 to 41 inclusive, and bearing interest at the rate of not to exceed six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

Said bonds will not be sold for less than par value and accrued interest to date of delivery.

The Common Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive all informalities in the interest of the city. Each proposal must be enclosed in a sealed envelope and addressed to the undersigned and must be accompanied by a certified check drawn upon an incorporated Bank or Trust Company for not less than two per cent of the face value of said bonds.

By order of the Common Council as set forth in proceedings of regular meeting held July 18, 1921.

JOSEPH O'CONNOR, City Clerk.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 615 Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. Bids are wanted until August 12, 1921, for dredging a 25-foot channel in lower Delaware River. Further information on application.

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.
Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.		Quotation July 23, 1921. Bid.	Asked.
Ala. Power 1st, '46	5	May	Sep.	75	78
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar.	Sep.	75	85
Am. W. W. & El., '34	5	Apr.	Oct.	56¾	57¼
Anac. & Pot. R., '49	5	Apr.	Oct.	70	..
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr.	Oct.	74	78
Aug.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June	Dec.	25	35
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb.	Aug.	73	77
Brooklyn Ed. gen., '49	5	Jan.	July	90	92
Do 1950	6	Jan.	July	87½	89½
Buff. Gen. El., '39	5	Feb.	Aug.	85	..
Do deb., '22	5	Feb.	Aug.	98	..
Buffalo Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb.	Aug.	84½	87
Buff. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan.	July	74	80
Buff. & Niag. E. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan.	July	71½	..
Do 1st, '42	5	Jan.	July	77¾	..
Burlington G. L. 1st, '55	5	Jan.	July	60	..
Burling'n R. & L. 1st, '32	5	Jan.	July	97	99
Butte El. & Pr. 1st, '51	5	June	Dec.	84	86
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan.	July	62	67
Capital Trac. 1st, '41	5	Jan.	July	87	87¾
Caro. P. & L. 1st, '58	5	Feb.	Aug.	75	77½
Cedar Rap. Mf. 1st, '53	5	Feb.	Aug.	80¾	81½
Charleston Con. R., G. & E. cons., '99	5	Mar.	Sep.	70	75
Cit. S. deb. C. 1st, '66	..	Jan.	July	73	78
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	..	Apr.	Oct.	84	85
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan.	July	60	70
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr.	Oct.	73	77
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan.	July	60½	63½
Conn. Gas (Balt.), '54	4½	Jan.	July	70	..
Do, 1939	5	Jan.	July	85	..
Con. Gas, Elec. L. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan.	July	73½	75
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan.	July	70	..
Do 1st, '65	..	Apr.	Oct.	60	..
Cons. Tr. of N.J., 1st, '53	5	June	Dec.	65	..
Con. Water, Utica, 1st, '30	5	Jan.	July	82	..
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May	Nov.	84	87
Detroit Edison, '28	7	Jan.	July	97½	98
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May	Nov.	73	77
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June	Dec.	78	83
Elec. Dev. 1st, '53	5	May	Sep.	81	83
Eliz. & Trenton, '62	5	Apr.	Oct.	45	56
Ellicott Sq. 1st, '35	5	Mar.	Sep.	79	84½
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan.	July	80	83
El Paso Elec., '21	7	Jan.	July	92	94
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr.	Oct.	70	75
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May	Nov.	70	75
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June	Dec.	70	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	May	Nov.	92	95
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May	Nov.	73	..
Idaho Power, '47	5	Jan.	July	75	77
Indianap. Gas 1st, '52	5	Apr.	Oct.	70	73
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May	Nov.	94	..
K. G. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan.	July	90	92
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr.	Oct.	79	83
Laurentide Pr. 1st, '46	5	Jan.	July	59	61½
Memphis St. Ry., '45	5	Jan.	July	82	84
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan.	July	77	78
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan.	July	82	..
Nev.-Cal. Power, '27	6	Apr.	Oct.	82	..
Nev.-Cal. Elec., '40	6	Jan.	July	84	88
Newark Gas, '48	5	June	Dec.	70	..
Newark & Pulaski Ry., '20	5	Jan.	July	67	70
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May	Nov.	..	45
N. Or. R. & L. gen., '35	4½	Jan.	July	52	57
Niag., Lock. & O., '54	5	May	Nov.	85	88
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan.	July	86¼	87½
Do ref., '32	6	Apr.	Oct.	90	91½
Do 1st & cv., '50	6	May	Nov.	88½	89¼
Norf. & Ports. Tr., '36	5	June	Dec.	63	68
Norf. Ry. & Lt., '49	5	May	Nov.	76	80
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan.	July	68	70
No. St. Pr. 1st & ref., '41	5	Apr.	Oct.	77½	78½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan.	July	70	74
Nova S. Tram. 1st, '46	5	June	Dec.	56	61
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb.	Aug.	80	84
Do deb., '21	6	Jan.	July	96	99
Paterson Ry. gen., '49	5	Apr.	Oct.	65	..
Pensacola Elec., '31	5	Feb.	Aug.	55	..
Portland (Ore.) Ry. Co. 1st, '30	5	....	....	69	..
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June	Dec.	87	..
Do cons., '35	5	Jan.	July	85	..
Pub. Serv. (N.J.), '22	7	Mar.	Sep.	93	95
Riverside Trac., '60	5	....	....	45	..
Rockf'd El. 1st & ref., '39	5	Mar.	Sep.	75	80
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb.	Aug.	78½	80
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb.	Aug.	84	86
Do 1st, '30	..	Feb.	Aug.	85	88
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar.	Sep.	65	68
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May	Dec.	73	76
Syracuse Gas, '31	5	June	Dec.	71	..
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June	Dec.	76	..
Tex. Pr. & L. 1st, '37	5	June	Dec.	74½	77
Twin States Gas & El. 1st & ref., '53	5	Apr.	Oct.	63	66
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June	Dec.	60	65
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar.	Sep.	64½	66½
Do income, '49	4	June	Dec.	42¾	43¼
Wash. Ry. & El., '61	5	Mar.	Sep.	89	..
Washington Gas, '60	5	May	Nov.	76	77
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan.	July	61½	62
Wick. Sp. Steel, '35	7	Jan.	July	..	95
Williams (J.H.) & Co. sinking fund, '25	7	June	Dec.	..	94

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 22, 1921. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Gas & El. (50)	2½	Q	Jul 1, 21	100	102
Do pf. (20)	1½	Q	May 2,21	35	37
Am. Light & Trac	1½	Q	May 2,21	81	83
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 2,21	76	78
Am. Power & Light	1½	Q	Jun 1, 21	52	54
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 1, 21	63	66
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.				3¼	4
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	May 16,21	47½	48½

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 23, 1921. Bid.	Asked.
Do participating pf.	..	S	Jun 1, 21	7¾	8½
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf	3	S	Jun 1, 21	68	..
Bu

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOURTEEN-ROOM HOUSE for sale or rent; possession. Devoss, 209 Lexington Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

BRONX, 5-story flat house, opposite N. Y. Central R. R. station, Melrose Park; permanent owner should own this property; good profit on investment; if will take $1,000 cash to handle. See owner after 6:30, 360 East 162d St., Apt. B2. Do not miss this opportunity.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

321 45TH ST., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn—Two-family brownstone; per. brick, steam heat; 20 minutes from Union Square by way of subway. Seen by appointment. B. W. Kelley, 304 1st Av., New York City.

VERY choice plot for building $10,000 house; Midwood Manor; residential restrictions; price $4,800. P. M. Travers, Westwood, N. J.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE

40 cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

BUILDING one year old; 4, 6 and 7 rooms; new rented until October for $125, $100 and $175; available under our plan of ownership for $75, $100 and $125, respectively; possession of one four and one six room apartment; immediately. BURKE STONE, INC., BRONXVILLE 1460-1

$750 DOWN buys stucco 1-family house, all improvements, near station, Tuckahoe. Owner, Rose, 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7795.

$700 CASH buys nice suburban home, near station, commuting distance. Harlem division. Wallace, 2,099 Valentine Av., Bronx.

FINE UP-TO-DATE PROPERTY, with store; suitable for any business. Box 146, Hawthorne, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

VALLEY STREAM, LONG ISLAND.
Very attractive bungalow, with 7 beautiful rooms and bath; very best of everything, including parquet floors, steam heat; large plot, 60x150, with large oak trees; 15 minutes to electric service of the Long Island Railroad; price $9,500, terms. A. H. Parson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Pitarop 5230.

HOLLIS TERRACE, L. I.—4 to 400 lots, special bargain; owners live in Cincinnati. Address M. 70 Orchard St., Jamaica. Phone Jamaica 1598.

REAL BARGAINS ONLY.
FLUSHING AND NORTH SHORE
PHONE DANIEL MILLER NOW
847 5TH AV. MURRAY HILL 9070.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

KEW GARDENS.
HOUSES AND PLOTS.
Owned and controlled by the KEW GARDENS CORPORATION. The soundest values in high-class residential property.
Hilltop plots, facing Forest Park (600-acre city park), have just come on the market.
New 6, 7 and 8 room houses, on favorable terms.
EDGEWORTH SMITH, Inc., Sole Agents,
1 West 34th St. Kew Gardens.
Pitarop 5260. Richmond Hill 1712.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE modern six room house, tiled bath, steam heat, sun parlor, fireplace, oak floors; every city improvement; eight minutes from express depot; $8,700, easy terms. Buckley Wheeler, Ridgewood, N. J.

LEONIA—Exceptionally good house, eight rooms, steam heat, large veranda; plot 65x125, garage; choice location, near train, trolley, etc.; $10,850, convenient terms. Bowles & Co., Broad and Central Avs., Leonia, N. J. Tel. Leonia 888.

ASTONISHING BARGAINS, very easy terms, old and new houses, most desirable sections, Jersey, 40 minutes New York; rent first, buy when satisfied; do not be misled by agents. SEE Raymond Moore, owner and builder, West Englewood Station Corner, Englewood 1716-J, 1312-M.

8-ROOM up to date corner house, 52x115 plot, all modern improvements, including double garage; half hour from New York on Lackawanna. Owner, H 466 Times.

Real Estate—Other Cities and Towns.

Florida—For Sale or to Let.

RARE BARGAIN—Gentleman forced to sell his fine 9½-acre estate in Florida; located near Big River, 13½ miles from Tampa, on brick road from Tampa; fine 7-room mansion on property, all furnished; also several outbuildings; near church, school, &c.; large orange grove on property; price $16,000, part cash. For full particulars inquire N. Rosenthal, 337 West 15th St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

City Property.

WANTED—Brownstone house for long lease, around 40th and 50th Sts., suitable for store and rooming house. Prandi & Co., 1,265 Broadway. Pennsylvania 6888.

I WILL guarantee to manage your property with an enormous saving and satisfactory management. Jesse Oppenheim, 1,819 Broadway, Columbus 3-9750.

Country Property.

THOROUGHLY responsible party desires 1-room, 2-bath house, Westchester County, $15,000-$18,000; $5,500 cash and $300 monthly. H 457 Times.

WANTED—About 150 acres on Long Island within 35 miles of New York City. Write Box 391, 966 Fitzgerald Bldg.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Rate 55 cents an agate line.

FIFTH AV. SHOWROOMS.
High class concern will rent to suitable parties one, two or three beautifully decorated and carpeted floors of approximately 1,800 square feet each in single building, with elevator. Apply Crucet Manufacturing Co., 202 5th Av.

RENT greatly reduced on Flatbush Av. stores; these stores are 20 feet from theatre, with 2,300 seats; handsome corner, with wonderful display possibilities; entrance on two streets. John F. Kennedy & Co., 1,356 Flatbush Av. Phone Mansfield 877. Open evenings.

LOFT, splendid light on all four sides; completely equipped modern woodworking machinery; will sublease about 2,500 feet or less, with use of machinery, to responsible firm at very low rent. Simson & Frey, 173 East 97th.

3 LOFTS,
very light, 4,500 sq. feet each; suitable for offices, showrooms, or will consider light manufacturing. Apply on premises
41-43 VESEY ST., NEAR CHURCH ST.,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

WILL SUBLET office, or part thereof, Room 628, St. James Building, 1,133 Broadway, in strictly modern, high-grade building. Call Room 706, Columbia Trust Building.

"THE CENTRE OF BUSINESS."
ENTIRE 1ST FLOOR,
1 WEST 34TH STREET, CENTURY BLDG.
ALSO 550, 620 SQ. FT.; POSS. NOW.
Suit. on premises. Pitarop 5989.

STORE and basement, 1,270 Lexington Av., NEAR 86TH ST. SUBWAY ENTRANCE.
Possession Oct. 1.
MERWIN BLOCH, 1 Madison Av.

OFFICES for rent at 42 Broadway—Small suite of well-appointed offices, unfurnished, for immediate occupancy. Inquire Room 1441. Telephone Broad 5248.

5TH AV., 392—SUBLET FOR 20 MONTHS, SMALL OFFICE WITH TWO LARGE WINDOWS, OVERLOOKING THE AVENUE. INQUIRE ROOM 909.

48TH ST., 207 WEST (at B'way)—Entire floor for offices or light manufacturing very reasonable, excellent location.

CORNER BUILDING with large store, 6th Av., vicinity of 34th St.; lease or sell. Deross, 209 Lexington Av.

DESK ROOM, telephone and stenographer service, high-class 5th Av. building. Gramercy 2205.

LOFT to let, Waldorf Building; large and light, 5,000 square feet. 3ex 754, 209 Cable Bldg.

BROADWAY, 1,131, office to let; reasonable; furnished. Belmont, Watkins 6957, 4965.

STORE for rent; good location; reasonable price. Inquire 30 West 15th St., Machine Store.

CUTTING ROOM for rent, with cutting tables, ready for work; light and airy; telephone service. Box 756, 209 Cable Bldg.

STORE AND BASEMENT, 50 FT. FRONT; WILL DIVIDE; HEAT. 252-254 WEST 29TH ST.

BROADWAY store to rent, 28 32d St., also 13x60. Jesse Oppenheim, 1,819 Broadway, Columbus 9785-9786.

PART of completely furnished office, with part stock room, with telephone to let; reasonable. 1,101 Broadway, Room 311.

PART of loft, 2 windows on Broadway; rent reasonable. Apply Newark Shirt Co., 643 Broadway.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT.
office for rent, conveniently located; moderate rental. 2 Rector St., Room 2308.

171 MADISON AV., COR. 33D ST.
500, 600, 850, 1,100 Sq. Ft.
Supt. or phone Wilchins, Pitarop 5080.

FOR RENT, furnished or unfurnished, part or whole of office facing Broadway, with telephone. Room 216, 1,834 Broadway.

OFFICE space or private office, new building, stenographic service, telephone. Beekman 8543.

BEAUTIFUL suite, furnished, unfurnished, also desk, sublet; reasonable. Broadway 33d, Pennsylvania 123.

SHOWROOM and office to sublet, Waldorf Building, with fixtures; reasonable price; wonderful location. J. F. Dittman Company.

LIGHT LOFTS. WILL DIVIDE ⅓ OR ½. ELEVATORS. HEAT. 252-258 WEST 29TH.

LOFT, size 40x90; good light, high ceiling; woodworking allowed. James Fagan & Son, 204 West Houston St., New York City.

FURNISHED OFFICE, with telephone, about 900 square feet, at 470 7th Av., low rent. Telephone Madison Square 7534. S. M. Hohl.

OFFICE SPACE to rent, small or large, furnished or unfurnished, vicinity of Grand Central. Telephone Vanderbilt 4718.

BROADWAY DESKROOM.
Mail and telephone privileges.
DUANE, 296 Broadway. Tel. 250 Worth.

416 SQUARE FEET office room, 90 Nassau St.; price moderate; immediate possession. Apply Williams & Miller, Cortlandt 6043.

OFFICES, furnished suite modern office building, downtown; telephone service. Phone Worth 0732.

GRAND CENTRAL Zone—Office suite, 650 sq. ft.; suitable architect or engineer. Malcolm, 137 East 43d St.

OFFICE to sublet with furniture, telephone, light, reasonable; immediate occupancy. Room 812, 118 East 28th. Madison Sq. 7252.

OFFICES at World Building, with telephone service. Call 503 World Building.

LARGE OFFICE, furnished; telephone. Inquire Room 1109, 45 West 34th St.

THREE-STORY building with big elevator, at 63d St. and Broadway, ready for occupancy; suitable for garage, service or accessory supply station; very reasonable rent. Apply Truck Company of America, 1,681 Broadway.

LOFTS—Possession, 21 White St., 50x100; also 25x100, 133 West 24th St., 25x110, 199 Bleecker St., store and basement, 25x100; also basement, 25x100; 343 West 26th St., 63x100, top floor; 200 pounds capacity. Owner, Pitarop 4842.

OFFICES, desirable suite, furnished or unfurnished; immediate occupancy. Grand Central zone; moderate rental. Address R. H., Kraine, 373 Lexington Av. Phone Murray Hill 988.

SHOWROOM for rent, same building as Onyx Hosiery and Marshfield Field Co., Broadway and 24th St., suitable for ladies' or men's wear; can be rented for season; telephone service. Box 755, 209 Cable Bldg.

DRY FIRST BASEMENT.
Are you looking for storage room? Documents or merchandise; power elevator; low rent; near Broadway. Call on Mitchell-Hand Mfg. Co., 16 Vesey St.

WILLIAM ST., 123 (Underwriters Bldg.)—Light, airy office, fine for insurance broker or lawyer; first comer can have it for immediate occupancy for $65. Phone Beekman 9708.

OFFICE LOFT to rent at half price, 5,500 ft. of light space, large windows facing directly on 19th St.; immediate possession. 4th floor, 22 West 19th. Phonic Laboratory, Inc.

LARGE STORE, 18x45, to sublease near Wall Street, excellent location. For particulars address N 581 Times Downtown.

PART of loft or private office, with private phone; one block from Broadway; reasonable terms. 137 Grand St.

TO LET—300 sq. ft., telephone; very good light; reasonable. Pioneer Button Co., 1,133 Broadway.

PRIVATE OFFICE—Grand Central District, $100 to $150 monthly according to services required. 3 323 Times.

OFFICE and stock room to let; freight and passenger service. Room 807, 3 West 29th St.

63D, 201 WEST (corner of Amsterdam Av.)—5-room apt., one flight up; suitable dressmaker or milliner. Apply janitor.

OFFICE SPACE, LARGE AND SMALL, MODERN 4TH AV. BUILDING. GRAMERCY 4581.

LOFT for automobiles, 127-129 West 53d; excellent light, large elevators; best service. Apply owner, Cowan.

GARAGE—45,000 feet and lofts 50x100 and 75x100 to let. Call John 0334 and 0335 Fleishman, 80 Maiden Lane.

PRIVATE OFFICE, furnished, telephone service, $30 monthly. 932 Tribune Bldg., 154 Nassau.

OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED, WITH OR WITHOUT SERVICE. 15 EAST 40TH. ROOM 502. MURRAY HILL 3828.

DESK ROOM OR OFFICE,
furnished in mahogany, for rent, reasonable Room 213, 1,133 Broadway. Watkins 8667.

STORE, large, double windows, 500 feet, $100; new fixtures. 39 Grand St.

SODA FOUNTAIN SPACE, cigar counter, upper Broadway drug store. H 437 Times.

FIFTH AV., 309-311 (32d). ROOM 305. MAIL RECEIVED FOR 3 MONTHS. $5.

LIGHT, airy office sublet, $55. 32 Union Square, Room 1006.

FOR RENT, desk room or half office space, 1,133 Broadway, Room 1521.

STORES, lofts, offices, buildings, suitable for all purposes. Deross, 209 Lexington Av.

PRIVATE OFFICE, two windows, room for two desks, $24. Hickman, 70 Cortlandt.

DESK ROOM, private office, telephone, stenographer; $12 to $30. Nelle M. Warren.

OPPORTUNITY large, attractive office; will sell office furniture. 799 B'way, Room 413.

CORNER STORE, loft, shop, with yard, basement, southeast corner 7th Av. 24th.

OFFICE TO RENT, light, nice; reasonable rent. Farm and Home Corp., 401 Broadway.

DESK space, light, furnished offices, modern downtown building. Call Beekman 1260.

DESK SPACE, conveniences, in bank; telephone. 119 Avenue A. Dry Dock 3250.

DESK SPACE to rent, best location. Suite 605, 30 Church St.

MAHOGANY - furnished office, partitioned, carpeted; telephones. Room 607, 220 5th Av.

LUNCH COUNTERS, ALSO CIGAR STAND. ENTRANCES AT 263-266 WEST 29TH.

DESK ROOM to rent, with desk. 103 Beekman St. Telephone Beekman 2572.

STORE, 47 East 59th, beautiful, high, light. Housing Bureau, 507 5th Av. 5022 Mur. Hill.

PRIVATE office, desk room, with service. Suite 306, 31 East 32d St.

BAKERY to let, wholesale or retail; 2 American ovens. Apply 827 Broadway.

5TH AV., 507—Private office, reception room. Office Renting Exchange, 507 5th Av.

LOFTS TO LET,
462 West 27th St. Chelsea 4553.

Brooklyn.

STORE, six lofts, 1,500 feet each; $80 each. 172 Sands St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey.

LARGE STORE, 25x100, in the best business section of Newark, for lease, on Market St., near Broad; excellent for shoe store or other trade. Apply Real Estate, 108 West 28th St., New York.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS.

WANTED, parlor floor or street level, in private house, between 34th-42d Sts., 4th-7th Avs., for physician's office. Longacre 8806.

TELEPHONE ROOM, about 8 phones, financial districts; consider renting entire suite; write details. B 757 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Desk room with desk and service, 34th Av. above 42d St. P 405 Times.

FACTORIES WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—Small smelting and chemical plant, with possibility of expansion; equipped with machinery for separating and chemical treatment of metals or metal ores. E 72 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

15TH, 102 EAST (Hotel Laclede)—Two rooms, bath; $13 weekly up.

30TH ST., AT LEXINGTON AV.—1-2-3 ROOMS, WITH BATH. RUTLEDGE HOTEL, UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING WOMEN; ROOM WITHOUT MEALS, $10 WEEK AND UP; ROOM WITH MEALS, $17 WEEK AND UP.

33D ST. AT MADISON AV.—1, 2, 3 ROOMS WITH BATH; ASHTON; UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; SUMMER RATES $25 UP.

FROM ONE TO THREE MONTHS.
2 rooms and bath apartment, linen and all service, $75 month.
HOTEL VAN RENSSELAER.
17 East 11th St. Phone Stuy. 1410.

40 EAST 51ST ST.
One to three-room apartments; service.

Furnished—West Side.

24TH ST., 438 WEST—Double, single, baths; cooking arrangement; garden; owner interior decorator.

28TH, 11 WEST—Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette apartment. Madison Square 6656. Traynor.

44TH, 210 WEST (Westover Court)—Bachelor apartment; high-class hotel service, meals. See Resident Manager. Bryant 5860.

45TH, 241 WEST — New elevator building; cleanliness, furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens; kitchenettes; unquestionable applicants; highest references essential; $75-$125 up monthly. Longacre 3360.

47TH, 16 WEST—Desirable 2 room, kitchenette, bath, hot water; Summer rates.

50TH ST., 4 WEST.
Mrs. Prescott has a beautiful 4-room housekeeping apartment on the 4th floor of the handsome apartment house at 4 West 50th St., 2 doors from 5th Av., within sound of the Cathedral chimes; parlor, 2 bedrooms, each with twin beds; grand piano. Telephone Circle 2199, Mrs. Prescott. Seen all day. Big Summer bargain.

51ST (Near 5th)—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, piano, $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

52D ST., 222 WEST (COR. B'WAY)—MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED, HOTEL SERVICE, ONE ROOM AND BATH, $75 UP; TWO ROOMS AND BATH, $110 UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

55TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.
THE REGAL, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; 1 ROOM AND BATH, $85; 2 ROOMS AND BATH, $100 UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

55TH ST. AND 7TH AV. (Hotel Wellington)—Subway station at door; suites of 2 rooms and bath, and 3 rooms and bath; beautifully furnished; to rent by month, season or year; all hotel service. Phone Circle 1066.

55TH ST. (1,730 Broadway)—Bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath. Apt. 4G.

56TH, 208 WEST (HOTEL THORNDYKE)—VERY ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM SUITES, WITH PRIVATE BATH; FULL HOTEL SERVICE. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

57TH ST., 340 WEST.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; TWO AND THREE ROOMS AND BATH; $75 WEEKLY UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

57TH—Apartment, four, bath; piano; $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

60TH, 66 WEST — VERY LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR; PRIVATE TILE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER, ELECTRICITY, SEPARATE KITCHEN; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING, DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; SUMMER RATES.

69TH, 14 WEST—VERY LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ONE, TWO AND THREE ROOM KITCHENETTE SUITES; PRIVATE TILE BATH, LAVATORY; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE, DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; SUMMER RATES; WEEKLY, MONTHLY.

69TH ST., 245 WEST (The New West End)—2 and 3 room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $80-$125; references required.

70S—Apartment, six rooms, bath, piano, $120; bargain. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

71ST, 19 WEST—ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR, MAGNIFICENTLY REFURNISHED; THREE LARGE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY; ELECTRICITY; SEPARATE KITCHEN; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; SUMMER RATES.

73D ST., 128 WEST—1-2-3 ROOMS, WITH BATH. NOBLETON HOTEL; UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; $25 UP.

74TH ST., 164 WEST—1 or 2 rooms and bath; cool and comfortable; Summer rates. Telephone 3290 Columbus.

74TH, 220 WEST—Two rooms with kitchen and private bath.

75TH, 2 WEST — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED TWO ROOMS, KITCHENETTE SUITES; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY; WEEKLY, MONTHLY; REASONABLE.

79TH, 118 WEST—2 large beautifully furnished rooms, bath; reasonable; gentlemen preferred.

80S—Two big rooms, kitchenette, bath, $100; piano. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

81ST, AND COLUMBUS AV. (COLONIAL HOTEL)—ONE, TWO, THREE ROOMS, WITH BATH; UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; $22 UP.

81ST, 252 WEST—Luxurious large 1-room, bath apartment; near Riverside; $18.

86TH—Seven rooms, two baths, piano, $150; high class. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

88TH, 25 WEST—Wonderful high-class studio apt., maid service, telephone, piano.

86TH, 21 WEST—Unusual floor, bath, kitchenette; southern exposure; electricity, maid service, linen; $100-$200 monthly.

90S—Five rooms, kitchen, bath, piano; $135. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

85TH ST., 330 WEST—For rent, three or four room apartment, bright, airy rooms, high-class apartment; Oct. 1. Call Monday, Riverside 5025.

96TH, 324 WEST—Everything new; parlor, two bedrooms, kitchen; Summer rates; switchboard.

98TH ST., 305-311 WEST.
HOTEL SCHULYER ANNEX,
AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Several dairable two to four room apartments, attractively furnished; housekeeping, non-housekeeping; maid service; cool, clean, quiet; accessible to all transit lines; $25 week up.

102D, 245 WEST (West End Av.)—Two nicely furnished rooms, bath, kitchen; also 6 rooms, 2 baths; overlooking Drive.

109TH, 107 WEST.
2 and 3 rooms, high-class, $15 up weekly. Academy 1612. Open Sunday.

116TH ST., bet. Amsterdam & Columbus Avs.
Attractive Housekeeping Apartments.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
Furnished apartments, rented monthly, 2 and 3 rooms, with kitchenette and bath, $75 and up; linen and maid service at moderate rates; two blocks from Broadway subway, one block from 6th and 8th Av. "L"; 8th Av. bus stops at door; references required.
SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK.

118TH, 210 WEST (HOTEL CECIL)—ATTRACTIVE 2-3 ROOM SUITES WITH, WITHOUT BATH: SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

124TH ST., 515 WEST—Completely and attractively furnished four rooms; reasonable; concession.

160TH, 425 WEST—5 rooms, nicely furnished; elevator apartment. Apply Supt.

BANK ST., 42—Housekeeping apartment, 4 cool, pleasant rooms; low rental for Summer. Phone Chelsea 2980.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED CORNER SUITE, FACING CENTRAL PARK; THREE ROOMS, BATH. RIVERSIDE 9380.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 132 West 72d. Col. 1977.

FIFTY APARTMENTS
TO SUBLET.
Two to six rooms, elevator and non-elevator; kitchens or kitchenettes; $15 a week up. Apply
213 Manhattan Av. Phone Academy 1847.

MANHATTAN AV., 204, BET. 105TH-106TH.
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
Two to five room housekeeping apartments; telephone, electricity; 110th subway, "L," bus; weekly, monthly rates; several unfurnished apartments; special inducements; open evenings. Academy 720.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668 (144th)—Seven cool rooms, complete; $150 monthly to October.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

THREE ROOMS, bath, furnished, heart of theatre district, $100; also other apartments, furnished and unfurnished. John V. Lowe, 235 West 45th. Tel. Bryant 2742.

VICINITY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
6, 8 and 9 room apartments for sale.
100% CO-OPERATIVE.
Room 200, Times Building. Bryant 4000

Furnished—New Jersey.

ARTISTIC furnished 3 rooms, modern, cool, outside, 11-window apartment, hill section Jersey City; reasonable rent for August and over. Labor Day. Inquire Rooms Register Dept., Y. W. C. A., 91 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J. Montgomery 2847.

Unfurnished—East Side.

33D, 165 EAST—Modern studio apartment, all improvements; 2 large rooms, bath, skylight north light; $75.

50TH ST., 307 EAST—Five rooms, bath, excellent light and air; all improvements; $75 monthly. Call Monday.

40 EAST 51ST ST.
Doctor's office for October; exceptional opportunity.

59TH ST., 156 EAST—Six rooms and bath, hot water and steam heat; $75 per month. Call mornings.

57TH ST., 318 EAST—Large studio, with north light; kitchen, 2 bedrooms and bath; unfurnished; possession at once; $1,800 per year. Payson McL. Merrill, 9 East 44th St. Murray Hill 8300.

82D ST., 17 EAST (near 5th Av.)—3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; immediate occupancy; unfurnished or furnished; lease $140. Phone Lenox 5817.

87TH ST., 338 EAST—Six rooms, electric light, improvements, newly decorated, $100.

DOUGLAS GIBBONS & CO.,
6 EAST 45TH ST. TEL. VAND. 628.
APARTMENTS, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, PARK AV. AND VICINITY.

GRAMERCY PARK—Upper floor, duplex, 5 rooms, 2 master baths; excellent building; rental $4,500. Woolley Watkins & Jordan, 665 5th Av.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,275—Five rooms, electric light, newly decorated, $100.

LEXINGTON AV., 647 (54th)—Four bright rooms and bath, real kitchen; immediate possession; references required; $110; all improvements.

MADISON AV., 110—Apartment, 2 elegant rooms, bath, improvements, $75 month; lease. Inquire janitor, 12 East 30th St.

NO. 25 FIFTH AVENUE,
Washington Square Section.
In the new 14-story building, several attractive housekeeping apartments from Oct. 1; open wood-burning fireplaces in living rooms; separate maid rooms.
3 rooms, $2,200 to $2,500.
4 rooms, $2,600 to $3,200.
5 rooms (2 baths), $4,000.
Apply to Manager on Premises.

PARK AVENUE, 815 (75th St.).
7, 8 and 10 room apartments, from October 1, or immediate possession. Apply on premises.

PARK AV., 981 (corner 83d St.)—Seven unusually large rooms, 2 baths, 7th floor, immediate possession, $4,200. William S. Denison & Co., Agents, 150 Nassau St. Beekman 1000.

PARK AV.—7 rooms, 3 baths, front, 9 master bedrooms; new building; rent $4,700. Woolley, Watkins & Jordan, 665 5th Av.

PARK AV., 945—Five rooms, electric light, improvements, newly decorated, $100.

Unfurnished—West Side.

6TH AV., 48—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, sleeping porch. Murray Hill 4060.

17TH, 128 W.—ELEVATOR APARTMENT, 7 ROOMS AND BATH; $1,980 TO $2,100. Immediate possession. Manager.

14TH, 351 WEST—2 rooms, all improvements; moderate rent; immediate possession. Van Vliet & Place, 16 8th Av.

44TH, 210 WEST (Westover Court)—Bachelor apartment; high-class hotel service; meals See Resident Manager. Bryant 5860.

46TH ST., 27 WEST—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; immediate possession. See Agent on premises.

46TH ST., 44 WEST—APARTMENT 8 ROOMS, LARGE BATH, KITCHENETTE. APPLY GULDEN, 680 5TH AV.

55TH, 27 WEST—High class two and four room apartments. Apply A. H. Stout, 81 West 60th St. Circle 0382.

57TH ST., 412 WEST—For refined family, 6 rooms and bath, artistically decorated, on wide thoroughfare, convenient to car and bus lines, few blocks to Park entrance; references, $75. See Superintendent on premises.

69TH, 43 WEST—Entire floor, private dwelling; two large rooms, dressing rooms, bath, kitchenette; modern; $1,800; immediate possession.

67TH, 43 WEST—One very large front room, dressing room, bath; suitable studio; modern, $90; immediate possession.

69TH, 43 WEST—1 large room, dressing room, bath; modern; $70.

73D ST., 362 WEST (Opposite Schwab's Mansion)—Three exceptionally large rooms, porch, bath, kitchenette, entire floor; $175.

76 WEST—Very attractive parlor floor, 3 rooms, bath; suitable for physician, dentist or private. Phone Circle 2950.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

77TH ST., 325 WEST—Exceptional 4-room apartment, suitable physician, clerical and kitchen; immediate; reasonable. Schuyler 1080.

80S—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, $65 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

81ST ST., 9 WEST—Two large rooms and bath, with maid service; kitchenette, gas, water; all improvements; possession at once. Wood, Dolson Co., 96th St. and Broadway, 1100 Schuyler.

81D ST., 35 WEST—Elegant apartment, 4 rooms, kitchenette, bath. 84e Superintendent.

83D, 201 WEST—5 rooms, bath, electric lights; all improvements. Inquire Janitor.

85TH, 159 WEST—Exceptionally attractive, modern 1 and 2-room apartments, bath, kitchenette; also 2-room apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Apply on premises, 4 to 10 P. M., or Meltzer & Co. Phone Stuyvesant 6293.

87TH, 116 WEST—Two large front rooms, bath; kitchenette privilege; $90, $100.

90S—Apartment, 5 rooms, bath, $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

93D, 137 WEST—Remodeled, well-kept house; 2 elegant front rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity, gas, service included; $85.

100S—6 rooms, bath, $75 month; sell furniture $500. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

100TH—Elevator apartment, 5 rooms, bath, $175 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

101ST, 4 WEST (near Park)—Five rooms, telephone, electricity, near L, $85. See Superintendent, or phone Academy 2235.

102D, 253 WEST—5 large rooms, ground floor; all modern improvements; reasonable rent. Somers, Bryant 2372.

107TH, 237 WEST—7 light rooms; elevator apartment; newly decorated. Academy 9490.

111TH, 520 WEST—Four light rooms, ground floor; immediate occupancy; $90 month.

114TH ST., 506 WEST (overlooking South Field, Columbia University)—Elevator, modern fireproof building; immediate possession; 8th floor, 7 rooms; $2,200; 4th floor, 6 rooms; $1,500.

116TH, 601 WEST—Seven large light rooms, all outside; southern exposure; $2,400; possession immediately.

116TH, 601 WEST—Five light rooms, $1,200; first floor; possession immediately.

131ST, 605 WEST—Beautiful 7-room apartment, one building from Drive; southern exposure; immediate possession; rent $145.

162D ST., 615 WEST—Desirable 5-room elevator apartment; completely renovated and redecorated for immediate occupancy; rent $90 monthly. Phone Hanover 7795.

163D, ST. 600 WEST (corner Broadway)—3 and 4-room apartments, high-class elevator apartment house.

170TH, 551 WEST—Four and six room elevator apartment, front, decorated; reasonable.

178TH ST., 501 WEST—High class elevator apartment, 5 and 7 rooms; rent $95, $110.

181ST ST., 605 WEST—To lease, 7-room, elevator, all modern, newly decorated; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

BROADWAY Apartment Specialists, 1,906 B'way, Col. 8781. Unusual opportunities for leasing apartments.

DOCTOR'S suite, planned and occupied by physician, 4 rooms and lavatory; excellent neighborhood; make appointment to inspect. Dr. Stark, 156 West 86th. Phone Schuyler 6763.

FT. WASHINGTON AV., 253 (COR. 171ST.)
5-room (elevator) rent moderate.
Switchhins, Pitarop 0888, 9180 or 4550.

FT. WASHINGTON AV., 454 (Nathan Hale)—High-class elevator; exceptional 7-9 room apartment. Cortlandt 3661, Wadsworth 9220.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575 (corner 135th)—Six rooms, bath and extra toilet; all rooms facing river on Drive; possession immediately; take subway, or 5th Av. bus passes door; reasonable rental guaranteed.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 750 (157th St.)—7 rooms, 2 baths. A. J. Odell.

STUDIO, 87TH, 116 WEST, north skylight; 2 beautiful rooms, redecorated; bath, kitchenette; well-kept house; $1,200.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

FIVE-ROOM up-to-date apartment, facing Concourse, with all latest improvements; selected tenants; also suitable for dentist. Inquire L. G., 114 5th Av., Room 1,404, or telephone Watkins 8370, except Sunday.

CONCOURSE—4 and 5 room apartments in modern apartment house, 2,510 Grand Concourse (Fordham Road); reference. Apply Superintendent.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, 1,425—Three and five elegant rooms in Crystal Dwellings. See agent on premises.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 68, with harbor view. 2 rooms, bath and kitchen, $85.
3 rooms, bath and kitchen, $100.

Unfurnished—Westchester County.

FIVE choice rooms, delightfully situated, $95. Phone Van Ness Bros., 337 Yonkers.

Unfurnished—Long Island.

JAMAICA—Four rooms and bath, 2-family house; rent $70; heat, hot water, electricity included; near schools and station. Phone Jamaica 465.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 371 (corner 97th)—Elegant furnished rooms, with running water; hotel convenience; $10 up weekly; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE—Superior accommodation, refined surroundings; $60 monthly; modern apartment. Phone Schuyler 844, from 10 to 5.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 296—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE SINGLE FRONT ROOMS, $7, $10, UPWARD.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (90th)—Single room, running water; convenient. Phone Riverside 8366, appointment.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 94—Room adjoining bath; running water; small family. Riverside 8228.

RIVERSIDE, 151 (97th)—Large room, beautiful view; also small room; service; elevator.

RIVERSIDE, 547, Apt. 2D—Exceptional double room, adjoining bathroom; well furnished; $10.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61—1 and 2 rooms with bath; overlooking Hudson. Schuyler 2029.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340 (127th St.)—Outside room; reasonable. Apt. 3D.

$17.50 PER WEEK, PERMANENT.
Rooms, with; private bath; modern hotel service, suites 2 rooms and bath, $30 and upward; 12-story fireproof building. HOTEL ABERDEEN, 32d St., between 5th Av. and Broadway. Phone PENNSYLVANIA 1800.

WEST END AV., 290 (near 73d)—Nicely furnished, cool rooms; $12-$15.

Brooklyn.

JEROME AV., 1,908, Brooklyn—Western family has 2 beautiful suites or single rooms; private home; 40 minutes Times Square. Phone Coney Island 3905.

LAFAYETTE AV., 92—Large, newly decorated parlor, furnished or unfurnished; also beautiful suite of two rooms with bath; board on premises.

Long Island.

FREEPORT—Beautifully furnished bedroom, restricted residence section; 15 minutes to RR. station. $9.41 monthly, commutation. 359 Pine St.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG business man wishes light room below 110th, with family including young folks or children; highest references; mention those in family. H 461 Times.

YOUNG BACHELOR wishes room, use piano, private, below 96th; will share with gentleman; reasonable, $8-$9. E 81 Times.

JEWISH STUDENT wants room in a refined home, with kosher meals preferred. X 2171 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 213 (near 36th)—Attractive room, excellent table; references.

West Side.

54TH, 38 WEST—Rooms with excellent board; table boarders accommodated.

57TH, 351 WEST—Large rooms, piano; private bath; French cooking, electricity, telephone.

57TH, 353 WEST—Suite front rooms, suitable 3 persons; modern apartment, desirable location; board or kitchen privileges. McCall.

58TH, 44 WEST—Elegant rooms, private baths; near Central Park; table unexcelled.

70TH, 23 WEST—Suite of rooms, also single room; refined Jewish household; excellent cuisine; table boarders. Mrs. Newburg.

72D, 289 WEST—Front room, bath, one flight; medium room; excellent table.

77TH ST. (Riverside)—Handsomely furnished, cool double front room, running water, bath; also single front room; Christian household; excellent home cooking. Christian household; excellent home cooking Columbus 2139.

77TH, 9 WEST—Elegant rooms; private bath; also single room; every convenience; refined environment; Summer rates. Berger.

79TH, 114-132 WEST—Wide, parked street, unusual and attractive; large parlors; two room and lounge; ste

The New York Times

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Count six words to an Agate line. (Minimum space two lines.)

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Situations Wanted	40c
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Boarders and Board Wanted	45c
Help Wanted	50c
Real Estate, &c.	50c
Lost and Found	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	60c
Country Board	60c
Mortgage Loans	60c
For Sale	60c
Automobiles: Exchange	60c
Agents Wanted	60c
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For insertion in the Sunday edition advertisements of schools, steamships, hotels and resorts must be received in The Times building by noon Thursday. Business advertisements by 11 A. M. Saturday. All other classified advertisements not later than 2 P. M. Saturday.

Advertisements for insertion in the daily edition must be received by 6 P. M. on the day preceding insertion.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

COLLEGE graduate desires start in advertising business; has written for college publication and has had cover on leading magazine, has good advertising ideas and power to express them. H 459 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE—Business position with future; omit salesmanship offers. H 464 Times.

COUPLE, Finnish; woman, cook or laundress; man, first-class chauffeur and mechanic, experienced; references. Hans Pinkanen, 7 East 129th St. Tel. Harlem 3672.

COUPLE, well-experienced cook and housekeeper, expert chauffeur, master mechanic; city, country; best references; neat; age 28; light cooking; no washing; no waiting. Henry Smith, 235 West 136th St. Audubon 2217.

COUPLE—Man butler, wife good cook; best references. 227 East 49th St.

CREDIT and COLLECTION MANAGER, very successful and experienced in textile, apparel and furnishings lines, at present employed, seeks new connection. B 747 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MANAGER'S ASSISTANT, age 23, experienced in credit procedure and collection correspondence. E 807 Times Downtown.

DESIGNING and drafting, mechanical, electrical, neat, accurate, by competent man. 180 N. Y Times, Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, young man, 24, two years each architecture, high tension electric and orientific lighting, with some shop management experience, desires position; preferably with manufacturers. L 107 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, junior, desires permanent position; technical education; experienced. H 462 Times.

ENGINEER, 24, E. E. (cum laude); personality, reference; 4 years' practice; foreign service if desired. B 58 Times.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

Young man, 32, legal education, 9 years' valuable business and banking experience, especially familiar foreign trade conditions, desires responsible executive position having real future with responsible corporation; qualified by experience to assume duties of foreign representative. S 642 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, capable manager, thorough knowledge of office details. R 1028 Times Harlem.

GENTLEMAN, familiar English, Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese, Italian; best references can furnish $10,000 bond, desires good position. A Z., 407 1st St., Brooklyn.

JAPANESE desires general housework in small private family. Mino, 100 West 53d St.

MAN, middle-aged, good education, neat appearance, pleasing personality, seeks clerical position; salary $30. C 279 Times.

MAN, 32, wants position three evenings a week. F 507 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, graduate, machine designer, age 27, wants position either in or out of profession, where inventive and executive abilities are essential; furnish best references. What can you offer? L. Miller, 1,802 Washington Av., Bronx.

SALES ENGINEER.

Automotive officials please note. Should you need organizer to conduct intensified selling campaign, with keen analytical ability to detect misapplied energy, knowledge, experience and courage to administer the remedy, address Advertiser, now employed, but seeking wider field. C 246 Times.

SALESMAN, HUSTLER,
would like to make connections with reputable firm handling general line of merchandise to cover N. Y. State and vicinity; best references; security can be furnished. Louis Silverman, 564 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN—PACIFIC COAST.

Salesman covering Pacific Coast for many years wants small line in conjunction with present selling line, only reputable house willing to pay half expenses considered. C 212 Times.

SALESMAN, American, 36, pleasing personality, married, district manager, unusual sales record, have excellent acquaintance automobile and other large manufacturing concerns. C 240 Times.

SALESMAN, covering New England by car, selling city department jobbers with "specials," will consider handling manufacturer's surplus stock; commission basis. C 245 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Practical; recently discharged from army; $25; permanent. M 821 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MANAGER, thoroughly trained, ten years' railroad experience, now employed by large corporation, desires change to growing progressive firm; best references. C 280 Times.

TRAFFIC MANAGER
desires connection; 20 years' railroad experience; interview solicited. J 986 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, desires connect with cotton or stock brokerage house in city; 4 years' curb experience; employed 2 seasons cotton factors in South; references; college education. K 244 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, bright, energetic, conscientious, high school education, desires responsible position where future depends upon self, ability; 3 years' business experience. C 384 Times.

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly acquainted all office routine knowledge stenography, vast selling experience; desires immediate connection office or outside work; moderate salary. C 387 Times.

YOUNG MAN, executive, high school, college training, six years' office experience; correspondence, export, foreign exchange; conversational English, French, German. B 736 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, executive ability, 10 years' general experience, wants location; stenographer, bookkeeper, rapid typist, credit and collection, salesman; salary $35. E 310 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate, desires office position; preferably advertising agency or corporation department. F 484 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, 4 years' general office routine, one year in business, will try anything; salary no object. M 833 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, intelligent, ambitious, neat appearance, excellent character, desires position, salary secondary. C 578 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, Christian, high school education, desires position with publisher of national magazine; marketing and promotion work preferred. C 577 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, highly educated, thorough knowledge of English, French, Flemish, German, wants position where he can prove his ability; best references. C 577 Times.

YOUNG MAN, speaks Spanish, English, good experience in foreign business, desires position with reliable concern. C 573 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate, wishes position as assistant bookkeeper; salary no object. B 730 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, educated, neat; desires position; future. K 755 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, adaptable, experienced, drafting, correspondence. E 66 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, position at anything, future advancement preferred. C 255 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Japanese, butler, houseman; best references. A. M., 100 West 53d St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER—Must be thoroughly competent, write, stating experience also references and salary desired. S 725 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT AND STENOGRAPHER; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE IN CLOAK HOUSE. M. WEINMAN, 40 WEST 38TH.

BOOKKEEPER—Take full charge of double-entry set of books; one with at least 5 years' experience; good opportunity. S 709 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT-Office Assistant; bright, active and exact worker; state experience and salary wanted. K 789 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; knowledge of typewriting; $16 per week. Reliable Binding Co., 398 Greene St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER, experience, for skirt house; reference. S 852 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN INSTALLMENT BUSINESS; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

COHN BROS. FURNITURE CO.,
14TH ST.-6TH AV., BROOKLYN.

BOOKKEEPERS AND TYPISTS—We can place 14 operators on Elliott-Fisher bookkeeping machines, salary $18-$25; good typists or bookkeepers can learn to operate these machines in very short time; day or night. Elliott-Fisher Co., 342 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER wanted; must be capable of taking charge of office, trial balances, controlling accounts; only those thoroughly experienced need apply. Erkin Mfg. Co., 107 West 25th St.

BOOKKEEPER — Experienced. Weilmade, Neckwear, 536 7th Av., cor. 40th St.

BUYER.

Resident buying concern has opening for one thoroughly experienced in all lines of ready-to-wear. Call 1,140 Broadway, 10th floor.

COMPUTER OPERATOR, experienced in division; large uptown concern; state salary, nationality and religion. T 1059 Times Harlem.

DEMONSTRATORS AND SALESWOMEN as health instructors to mothers; straight salary $20 per week while learning, with additional bonus added, making earnings worth $40 to $75 weekly; a reliable firm, established 1872, needs several more women to fill its demonstrating and sales forces to assist sales manager; also two for road work outside Greater New York; if you are over 25 years of age, neat in appearance, unemployed and in a position to start work at once, call in person MONDAY morning, 10 to 12 only, for appointment; expenses advanced. 520 Arbuckle Building, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Borough Hall Subway Station.

DESIGNER ON SILK SHADES.

Young lady with artistic taste, capable of taking complete charge and creating as well as directing the manufacturing of silk shades for the better trade; advised and directed by one of the leading lamp manufacturers in the city; an opportunity worth considering; only those of proved ability and experience considered. Apply S 300 Times.

DESIGNER AND ARTIST.

Manufacturers of fine lace curtains require the services of a talented young lady with creative power; state full particulars, salary desired, &c.; confidential. Box 539, 200 Cable Building.

FILE CLERK; some experience desirable, but beginner considered; permanent position; state salary expected. C 275 Times.

FINISHERS, expert, on ladies' fancy work, also hand and machine pressers. Apply Endicott, the Cleaner, Mass. and Carson Avs., Atlantic City, N. J.

FORELADY wanted, with experience in handling girls, in manufacturing institution; give experience and salary expected; good opening, permanent position with growing concern located Yonkers. X 2160 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER, working in institution; must know how to manage help; state experience. S 258 Times.

MARCEL WAVER; expert only. Apply Kuhn, 38 West 39th.

MODELS SIZE 16.

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES

FOR HIGH-CLASS DRESS HOUSE.

STEADY POSITIONS.

SALARY $30-$35.

APPLY ALL WEEK.
CORONET COSTUME CO.,
39 West 32d St.

MODELS (15), SIZE 16.
Tall and Attractive.

Also stout young ladies of 42-44 bust measure, graceful, tall and attractive.

To try on coats, suits, dresses in large, beautiful showroom.

Good salary and long season.
Call between 9-12 A. M.
Today and all week.

CHARLOP BROS. & CO.,
151 West 26th St.

MODELS,

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES, FOR COAT HOUSE; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; GOOD SALARY, LONG SEASON.

SAMUELS & DE MAIO,
6-8-10 EAST 32D ST.

MODELS, SIZE 18.

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES

FOR HIGH CLASS DRESS HOUSE.

M. & H. RENTNER,
498 7TH AV.

MODELS, SIZE 16.

TALL, STYLISH; GOOD SALARY; HIGH CLASS DRESS HOUSE.

FASHION BILT,
500 SEVENTH AV.

GARMENT CENTRE CAPITOL BLDG.

MODELS, SIZES 16 AND 36.

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES, showroom high-class costume house.

LAHM & CO.,
159 MADISON AV., COR. 32D ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16.

Attractive young ladies for dress house.

IRVING KATZ,
11 EAST 26TH ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16.

TALL, ATTRACTIVE; LONG SEASON.

A. & S. LEVY,
42 EAST 32D ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16.

tall and attractive, must be experienced, in showroom of high-class wholesale dress house. Apply after 10.

ROTH COSTUME, INC.,
33 EAST 33D ST.

MODEL.

Tall, graceful model, size 18, for ladies' coats; all-year position. Cohen & Whelan, 48 West 25th St.

MODEL—SIZE 16, REFINED, ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADY FOR CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE; PERMANENT POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY. RISKIN BROS., 305 7th AV.

MODELS,

SIZE 16, CLOAK AND SUIT; NO SATURDAY WORK; LONG SEASON; SALARY $35. M. B. KAUFMAN, 6 WEST 32D.

MODELS,

Tall, attractive young ladies, size 16, for coats and suits; very long season; highest salaries. Turkel & Feistliner, 105 Madison Av.

MODELS, SIZE 16, EXPERIENCED IN CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE; GOOD SALARY. WILLIAM GREENBERG, 41 WEST 25TH.

MODELS, SIZE 16,

for cloaks and suits; good pay, steady. Sam Greenberg, 31 West 25th.

MODEL—size 16. Stylish young lady for dresses; permanent position. Gold Star Waist & Dress Co., 9 East 26th St.

MODELS, TALL, ATTRACTIVE, SIZE 16, FOR DRESSES. SON-ASH, 105 MADISON AV.

MODEL—YOUNG LADY, REFINED, FOR WHOLESALE MILLINERY TRADE. APPLY DE MARINIS, INC., 5 EAST 57TH ST.

MODEL for fur garments; size 38; knowledge of clerical work. Brecher & Dursht, 159 West 25th St.

MODELS, 16—Beautiful young ladies for misses coat house. Edward Cohen & Son, 42 East 32d St.

MODELS, TALL, ATTRACTIVE, SIZE 16, FOR COATS; STEADY POSITION; GOOD PAY. 308 7TH AV., 30TH FLOOR.

MODEL—Misses, size 16, for showroom; long season; good salary. Apply Herman Ziegler & Co., 105 Madison Av.

MODEL, size 18, in dress house; steady position. S. G. Silver, 229 West 36th St.

MODEL, Size 16, tall, attractive, for dresses. Schoen & Newman, 1,325 Broadway.

NURSE, graduate, single, about 35 years old, for hospital visiting work. Apply Monday morning, 10 o'clock, 420 East 59th St.

NURSES—Graduate wanted, for operating room and general floor duty; salary excellent. Tarrytown Hospital. Tel 27.

OFFICE girl; must understand bookkeeping. Levey & Kaufman, 18 West 18th, 6th floor.

SALESLADIES—Experienced children's wear specialty shop; apply for interview. W. Gruber, 130 W. 17th St.

SALESLADY for dress store; must have great selling ability; highest salary paid. 934 9th Av. at 56th St. Dress Store.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, by firm of C. P. A.'s; must be thorough and conscientious worker; state age, education, experience, salary, when available, &c. S 249 Times.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTER AND STRIPER ON HIGH-GRADE COMMERCIAL BODY WORK. APPLY GARAGE SUPT., LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO., LONG ISLAND CITY.

AUTOMOBILE ADJUSTER to handle fire theft and collision claims; state experience, age and salary expected. S 695 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, large importing house, married, age 35 to 40, experienced, take full charge office, understand foreign exchange; state full details. S 177 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Must be thoroughly competent; write, stating experience; also references and salary desired. S 724 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, age 27; good penman; must be accurate; salary $25; references. S 731 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, one who is experienced in keeping corporation books; state salary, experience, references. C 276 Times.

CLERK—High school graduate preferred; state salary. Apply own handwriting, Thomas C. Edmonds Co., 1,823 Park Av.

COLLECTION MANAGER—Large mercantile collection agency in need of manager for out-of-town branch office; must be experienced in handling collections and possess executive ability; splendid future for the man who can qualify. Address, full particulars as to ability and references, X 2094 Times Annex.

CUTTERS, first-class custom cutters; only A 1 need apply; references. S 739 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER-ENGRAVER for monogram watch case and jewelry design; first-class position for A1 man. Write V. W., 1,358 Broadway.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural experience; apartment houses. Apply Millman, 28 Court St., Brooklyn.

EXECUTIVE with absolute knowledge of the corrugated industry, ability to supervise production and sales managing of a medium size corrugated box plant in N. Y. City; excellent opportunity for the right party; salary and percentage of sales; applications considered confidentially; state full particulars in first letter. T 584 Times.

LITHO-ENGRAVER wanted; steady position if satisfactory. H. M., 626 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.

A practical man capable of taking charge of a new retail store of dress goods, hosiery, underwear, &c., to the right party we offer a future and a real opportunity. Write only, giving full details, age, experience, references. F. M., 133 East 17th.

OFFICE MANAGER TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF LARGE OFFICE OF CREDIT FURNITURE BUSINESS. R 1031 Times HARLEM.

PRESSMAN on Harris press; one experienced on serial numbering? good wages, 44-hour week; permanent position for right man. S. F., 186 Times.

PRINTER-ESTIMATOR, capable, wanted; must know high-class catalogue work and standard cost system. V 771 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted; must be well educated and versed in South America and Australian shipping; one with knowledge of accounting preferred; age 25 to 30; in answering state age and experience. S 709 Times Downtown.

SOLDERERS—Apply 56 Commercial St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER Wanted by old established office; expert stenographer and dictaphone operator with banking and accounting experience; college graduate preferred; but applicant must have education and experience necessary to qualify for secretarial position; must be competent dictaphone operator; though machine only used for emergency work; permanent position; salary limited by ability only; give age, education and religion and business experience; all answers treated confidentially. G 722 Times Downtown.

STEWARD—High-grade man for prominent golf and country club in Philadelphia district; must be energetic, thoroughly experienced and have best of references; to right man who can make good a permanent position at good salary; bonus and living is assured; must be treated in strict confidence; no objection to married man. Address G. S., 1111 Stock Exchange Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

TEACHER, physical education; married; college graduate required; salary reasonable. H 438 Times.

YOUNG MAN.
OPPORTUNITY.

Progressive manufacturing company has an opening on its outside advertising crew; opportunity for advancement and permanent employment; must be at least 24 years old; give full particulars regarding age, married or single, past and present employment and your telephone, also wages expected. T 585 Times.

YOUNG MAN—Manufacturing concern Yonkers has opening for young man with high school education who has some knowledge of commercial chemistry; an opening for permanent position with future; give age, experience if any, and salary willing to commence.

YOUNG MEN, over 20, high school education, for telephone sales work; training salary, start, $15. Apply after 10 A. M., Mr. Lamson, Buyers' Guide Dept., Brooklyn Citizen, third floor, Fulton and Adams Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, active, ambitious, to assist in show room; knowledge of illuminating glassware desirable but not essential; splendid opportunity for young man to make good. K 788 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, stationery, commercial, experienced in retail store; state age, experience, references and salary expected; unusual opportunity for honest and willing worker. E 76 Times.

YOUNG MEN and women, plenty of money to be earned by doing pleasant publicity work; commission now, drawing account when qualified. Circulation department, Jewish Tribune, 141 West 33d.

YOUNG MEN for our English saddlery department; state experience, salary expected; references required. X 2103 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, with knowledge of lithographing, to act as salesman; state age, reference and salary. H. S., 662 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, with knowledge of lithographing; state age, reference and salary. R. C., 663 Times Downtown.

WE OFFER PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT TO COMPETENT DRIVERS AND CHAUFFEURS UPON THE FOLLOWING TERMS TO FILL THE VACANCIES OCCASIONED BY THE WITHDRAWAL OF MEMBERS OF THE TEAMSTERS' UNION FROM OUR EMPLOY.

LEAGUE OF METROPOLITAN MERCHANTS OF NEW YORK CITY.

WAGES PAID—9-HOUR DAY.

	PER WEEK
6-TON AUTO	$32.00
5-TON AUTO	31.00
4-TON AUTO	30.00
3-TON AUTO	29.00
2-TON AUTO	28.00
1-TON AUTO	27.00
2-HORSE TRUCK	27.00
1-HORSE TRUCK	25.00
1-HORSE WAGON	24.00

APPLY FOR POSITION AT FOLLOWING ADDRESSES:

AUSTIN, NICHOLS & CO.,
North 3d St. & Berry St., Brooklyn.

W. B. A. JURGENS,
83 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

SEEMAN BROTHERS,
133 Perry St., New York City.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & CO.,
2 Congress St. (West of Varick St., bet. King and Houston Sts.), New York City.

R. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
618 Washington St., New York City.

HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING CO.,
745 Water St., New York City.

JOHN S. SILLS & SONS,
57th St. & North River; New York City.

CHARLES & CO.,
106 East 41st St., New York City.

Salesmen.

DYESTUFF salesman of repute is wanted by manufacturer; excellent opportunity for right man to connect with high-grade house; applicant must be a willing worker; in reply give full details, stating territory covered, references, remuneration, &c. X 2067 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Salesmen.

DRESS SALESMAN who lives and has New York soldiers' buyers' list; one capable of earning $15,000 yearly; commission basis; drawing account will be arranged. S 206 Times.

FORD SALESMEN.
NEW PLEASURE CARS AND TRUCKS; COMMISSION BASIS. WILLARD ROADES GARAGE CORP., AUTHORIZED AGENT, 110TH ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.

LEATHER GOODS SALESMAN wanted for city, Boston and Chicago; experienced only need apply; commission basis, with drawing account. H. Sidenberg, 70 Mercer St.

MESSAGE TO THE MAN.

To read this ad costs you nothing, but to take advantage of this ad's message may mean the greatest thing that ever came into your life. We have charge of the largest sales organization of its kind in the world, and during the month of August, I will give in the evening, absolutely free, a complete course on real estate salesmanship. At the termination of the course you will be given the greatest opportunity of your life to make money. Commission basis. You must personally file your application to attend these lectures. Interviews will be given daily, A. M. and 5 P. M. week days. 34 floor, Corn Exchange Bank Bldg., cor. Broadway and Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALESMAN having big following among large and medium sized retail trade to handle our "Clover Quality" line of well made popular priced ladies' muslin underwear for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri; wonderful opportunity for right party; commission basis. Bregstein, Simon & Co., 561-563 Broadway, New York City.

RIBBON SALESMAN, experienced, wanted by manufacturer for New York, Ohio and Indiana; commission and drawing account. Apply 334 4th Av. Room 500.

SECURITY SALESMEN.
REAL PRODUCERS, WHO CAN SHOW ACTUAL RESULTS FOLLOWING THE LINE OF INVESTMENT RECENTLY OFFERED A LIFE TIME OPPORTUNITY WHERE RETURNS ARE ONLY LIMITED BY THEIR ABILITY.
PARTICIPATION IN DISTRIBUTION OF QUICK SELLING AND ATTRACTIVE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK ISSUE OF GOING INDUSTRIAL CONCERN LOCATED IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK CITY FOR LAST NINE YEARS WILL EARN YOU BIG COMMISSIONS REALLY MONEY AND A SATISFIED CLIENTELE.
NO TIME TO WASTE ON IMAGINARY SALESMEN, DRAWING ACCOUNT SEEKERS OR LAME DUCKS.
COME TO THE FACTORY AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. I AM ALWAYS THERE. OTHERWISE WRITE TO MR. MILLER, 699 WEST 183D ST.

SKIRT SALESMEN.

OPEN FOR THREE LIVE WIRES FOLLOWING TERRITORY: NEW YORK STATE AND PENNSYLVANIA, INDIANA, OHIO, ILLINOIS AND IOWA; ONLY THOSE NEED APPLY WHO HAVE LONG SELLING EXPERIENCE, WHO CAN PROVE PAST RECORDS; DRAWING ACCOUNT AND COMMISSION; PARTICULARS WILL BE STATED IN APPLICATION, PRESENT AND PAST CONNECTION; SAME WILL BE TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. T 574 TIMES.

STOCK SALESMEN to sell stock for high-class, responsible building corporation; commission only; opportunity to earn big money. "H. C.," 158 Times.

TOY salesman acquainted with jobbing and retailing trade; commission and drawing. Box 801, 200 Cable Building.

TWO MEN

of every ten men we have found to be the earnest, conscientious sort who are holding down our responsible positions and receiving the biggest money from us today.

WE FIND THAT THESE MEN, WHO TOOK OUR SECURITY TRAINING, ON A COMMISSION BASIS, SPENT ON AN AVERAGE FOUR MONTHS ON OUR FORCE BEFORE THEY RECEIVED A BIGGER JOB. WE SHOW 140 PROMOTIONS IN THE PAST 15 MONTHS.

We will interview a few more such men who wish to connect permanently and carry on our business. Call 10 o'clock P. M. sharp, Suite 1708, 299 Broadway. Mr. Van Doren will interview you.

$40 A WEEK
AND BONUS
for
EXPERIENCED,
HIGH-CLASS
ADVERTISING SALESMAN.

DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME APPLYING UNLESS YOU CAN ABSOLUTELY QUALIFY.

APPLY TO
EVENING MAIL,
23 City Hall Place, 5th floor.
E. P. GOSLING,
Tuesday, 9 A. M. to 10 A. M.

SALESMANAGER, with proven ability, to handle men in cigar line; age between 30 and 40 years; to successful applicant we will show wonderful opportunities; sell yourself in detail. S 324 Times.

SALESMAN for high-grade line of ladies' sports wear for New York City trade; straight commission or excellent opportunity. The Babette Sports Wear Mfg. Co., 18 West 27th St., New York City.

SALESMAN for engineering periodicals. If you have sold insurance, stocks, correspondence courses, magazines or books and wish to connect with a live sales organization paying commissions of $100 to $300 per week, phone Mr. Buck, Bryant 8570, for appointment; must be willing to travel.

SALESMAN—BUSINESS MAN FOR LOCAL AND OUTSIDE TERRITORY INTERVIEWING SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS MEN REGARDING GOVERNMENT FORMULED INFORMATION; WORKING ON LEADS ONLY; COMMISSION, BONUS AND EXPENSES. 38 WEST 39TH ST., 3D FLOOR.

SALESMEN—The Continental Casualty Company will develop into exceptional positions inexperienced, ambitious men over 30 with good character and selling ability; commission. 75 Fulton St. Ask for Mr. Ford.

SALESMEN wanted, who cover sporting, leather goods, hardware stores, to handle leather goods specialty line; New England, Pennsylvania, Jersey States, on commission basis. Write in detail experience. C 593 Times.

SALESMAN—A man with experience, acquainted with trade in the Middle West, by an established house handling toys, dolls, &c.; state details and qualifications and previous employment, age and salary wanted. S. 200 Times.

SALESMAN with auto to sell mayonnaise machinery to hotels, delicatessen and restaurants; if you can prove good ability we will pay you a salary; local territory. National Mayonnaise Machine Co., 205 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced in the barber supply and drug store line; good commission proposition. Communicate with H. M. Friedman, 1,057 Boston Road, Bronx.

SALESMAN, city and vicinity, call on jobbers and retailers with fancy linens and curtains; drawing against commission. Neptune, Box 762, 200 Cable Building.

SALESMEN, experienced young men, for house canvass on high-grade products; better connection for those who make good; liberal commission. B 678 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN—Experienced men to sell Ford cars and trucks; commission basis. Apply Caswell Motor Co., 3,180 Broadway, or 633 6th St. 125th St.

SALESMEN—Medium line combination feather hats, must have established following in millinery trade, salary and commission. Laurel Feather Hat, 27 W. 4th St.

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced young man for cotton piece goods department in dry goods store, salary. Glauber Bros., 422 Jackson Av., Jersey City.

SALESMEN—Dresses, fast-selling line, real opportunity, salary or commission; also resident buyers. B. Friedman, 130 West 18th St.

SALESMAN with following wanted by infants' and children's coat houses; drawing and commission. S 306 Times.

SALESMEN—City sweater trade; salary or commission; only experienced men need apply; state qualifications. H 480 Times.

SALESMAN for cotton linings and canvas; commission basis. Apply Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock, E. & J. Bayer, 54 West 21st St.

SALESMAN, all silk, imported elastic veil; only those with retail store following reply; commission. K 790 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, for millinery jobber; salary. S. Kallman Co., 49 West 32th.

SALESMAN, silk, wanted for cutting-up trade; commission. Goldberg, 234 4th Av.

SALESMEN, age 25-35, commission, drawing account, well educated, good appearance, to sell complete office equipments; must have sales experience; we are the only house selling everything for the office direct to the business man; this and only calls for men of unusual ability, and will not be of interest to the mediocre salesman looking for a drawing account and satisfied with a small income; unlimited open; opportunity for future sales managers. Apply 10 to 12 A. M. and 5 P. M. week days. 34 floor, Corn Exchange Bank Bldg., cor. Broadway and Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN—Due to a readjustment of territories we can use the services of several high-grade specialty salesmen, on a straight commission basis; men of experience who have successfully marketed adding machines, typewriters, computing scales, pumps and banks or similar commodities, will be given preference; our proposition offers to the high-grade man an exceptional earning opportunity; write, giving past experience; do not call in person. Wayne Oil Tank and Pump Co., 1,780 Broadway.

SALESMEN—Five good men to sell an absolute necessity, unusually acceptable to busy physicians; neither book selling or stock jobbing proposition, but dignified, agreeable work, highly remunerative, under liberal commission arrangements; these five men expected to speedily qualify for work outside New York as territorial managers, engaging and supervising other men. Those interested must apply at once; not later than Tuesday. 13 East 47th, 2d floor.

SALESMAN, preferably with automobile, to introduce a guaranteed puncture-proof pneumatic inner tube costing little more than the ordinary tube; a quick and sure money maker; commission basis; hustler only need apply. Rutfenreddy Sales Co., Masonic Building, Room 1518, 71 West 23d St.

SALESMEN—If you are a powerful salesman, with keen mind, and realize that selling means more than putting in time, you are entitled to the best; if you are of the above type and can qualify, we can show you how to make $5,000 or more per year to sell traffic service on cash, money back guarantee, with well-known corporation; commission and bonus. See Mr. Joachim, 487 Broadway, Room 809.

SALESMEN—We are up-to-date varnish manufacturers with a full line of varnishes and enamels, &c.; we are looking for several high-class men with an established trade; do not answer this unless you are sure that you will make good without any "ifs"; state briefly the vital points in your career, which will be handled strictly confidentially, also compensation expected. Address Integrity, F 2081 Times Annex.

SALESMEN—An old established company recently entering Long Island desires two experienced salesmen to place its product (building material) in local territory; men possessing the necessary qualifications will be able to make good money on commission basis. Apply at Ullo Roofing Company, 40 Puntine St., Jamaica, N. Y.

SALESMAN—Man with experience, acquainted with retail and department store trade, in New England States, by an established house handling toys, dolls, &c.; state details and qualifications and previous employment, age and salary wanted. S 208 Times.

SALESMEN AND DISTRICT MANAGERS—Sales organization wants to make connection with experienced salesmen to act as county distributers and district managers for the sale of the Turbinac Auto Washer; commission basis only; chance for advancement. Write R. A. Heckroth, Delhi, N. Y.

SALESMAN, experienced aluminum utensils and flatware; commission drawing account; department stores and retail trade. Rainbow Imp. & Exp. Corp., 37 Union Square West.

SALESMAN wanted to sell glue; excellent opportunity; salary and commission or commission basis; state experience and full particulars; correspondence strictly confidential. Box 85, 1628 St. James Bldg.

SALESMEN and crew managers to sell electric washing and ironing machines on the installment plan; can earn $75 to $100 weekly; drawing account; leads furnished. X 2151 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced varnish; state sales, experience, territory traveled, age, commission or salary expected; no other than experienced men need apply. X 2038 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, to sell memberships; opportunities for high-class men; liberal commission; large territory; leads furnished; service men preferred; bring credentials. Apply after 10, F. Deane, 107 West 44th St.

SALESMAN wanted, well acquainted with glove trade, by importing corporation of Italian ladies' kid gloves; only those with ability and connection need answer; commission. X 2138 Times Annex.

SALESMEN calling on grocers to carry side line on commission. Duz Co., 799 Greenwich St.

SALESMAN to carry line of ladies', children's and infants' flannelette nightgowns as a side line for large jobber; state experience and references; commission. S 702 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted on tailored waists for sports wear; all territories open; also resident offices; commission basis only. X 2091 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, age 30 to 40, good opportunity for right men; long established tire concern; commission basis. Falls Tire Co., 240 West 59th. Circle 4810.

SALESMEN to carry side line of silk underwear for following territories: New England, South, Middle West. Commission basis. T 559 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to carry side line of ladies' silk underwear; all territories open; state references; commission only. G 447 Times.

SALESMEN, all territories, sell silk, cotton handkerchiefs; experienced only, acquainted with jobbers and retailers; commission. S 250 Times.

SALESMEN at once, cigar line; now employed and selling to drug, candy, stationery, cigar store trade with following; commission; excellent opportunity. S 326 Times.

SALESMEN wanted, with established trade for growing motion house; all territories open; only with trade need apply; commission. A. S. Lazarus & Co., 40 East 19th St.

SALESMEN acquainted with jobbing trade on ladies' coats; commission basis. Jacobs & Eisenberg, 523 8th Av.

Employment Agencies.

MERCANTILE REFERENCE CO., AGENCY, ROOM 204, 200 BROADWAY.

Many openings with reputable Christian firms for applicants qualified to fill high-class positions; good salary; free registration.

Instruction.

BECOME AN ACCOUNTANT.

"Conditions point to an enormously increased demand for senior and junior accountants within the next six months; salaries will range from $1,800 to $20,000 a year."

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VICTIM OF ROBBER WINS DEATH RACE

Boy Takes Comrade With Fractured Skull 11 Miles to Hospital, Then Collapses.

2 GIRL COMPANIONS ESCAPE

Heavily Armed Posses Scour Countryside Near Atlantic City for Assailant of Youths.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 24.—Despite serious injuries and loss of blood, a youth named Samuel Forbes rode his motorcycle eleven miles into Atlantic City early today in a supreme effort to save the life of a companion whose skull had been fractured and whose unconscious body lay in the sidecar.

In front of the institution Forbes collapsed, fell over the handlebars and lay in the street. Hospital attendants carried him and Leopold Dassen of 2317 Atlantic Avenue into the institution where Dassen's life is despaired of.

The two young men were the victims of a holdup by a big negro who assaulted them with a baseball bat. He escaped in the woods after having stripped them of their valuables. Two young women companions of the pair hid their jewelry while the boys were fighting with their assailant and fled, avoiding attack.

The assault occurred on a side road near Absecon, just off White Horse Pike two miles from Absecon. The girls' shrill screams were plainly audible on the main highway as the negro battered their companions with his bat, but motorists who could be seen flashing past in the darkness only put on speed, refusing to come to their aid.

Posses Scour Countryside.

The whole countryside has been aroused by the brutal and desperate attack, and tonight while homes near the scene are ringing with praise for Forbes's gallant ride, posses, organized by local officials are beating the brush and working along the shore in the hope of finding the negro.

Feeling runs so high among the little parties of stern-faced men who are thrusting their torches into every shadow-shrouded spot, and the hunters are so heavily armed that some uneasiness exists among the authorities. If the negro is caught, however, every effort is to be made to take him to the Atlantic County jail, that he may receive lawful Jersey justice.

Forbes, who is only 21 years old, lives at 122 North Florida Avenue. He and Dassen with Laura Risley of North Field, N. J., and Olive Hess of 207 Arizona Avenue, Atlantic City, started out in the motorcycle Saturday night for an airing in the country.

Not until the girls reached here hours after Forbes had ended his game ride did the police, by piecing out with their stories the little he was able to tell when he regained consciousness, succeed in reconstructing the lonely tragedy.

The four, after a jaunt into the country and a stop for a late supper, were making their way back to Atlantic City. They had turned onto the side road as a shortcut to the main highway because they had stayed longer than they intended and wanted to get back before their parents became alarmed.

They almost had reached White Horse Pike and the open road when something went wrong with the motorcycle and Forbes had to halt it in the deep darkness to make repairs. They occupied but a minute, but both young men were so intent upon them they paid no heed to the stealthy approach of the black, a powerfully built, evil-faced man about forty years old.

Whether the negro had been lurking somewhere in the bushes awaiting just such an opportunity or whether he was making his way along the main highway seeking prey and slipped into the side road when he heard the young voices, is not known.

He sprang out of the darkness with a cry of "Hands up!" At the same moment the glare of the motorcycle's headlight showed the big bat in his lifted hands. Forbes and Dassen sprang at him and the shrill screams of the girls rose above the curses and shouts of the mêlée. The girls tried to help the friends battling bravely for them, but the negro, infuriated at unexpected resistance, slammed at them with his club and they retreated.

Then while his attention was fixed on the battle with the two young men, the girls stripped off their rings. Miss Hess dropped her diamonds into the sidecar where they escaped the negro's notice. Miss Risley, retreating into the brush, stuffed rings and money into her stocking. Hand in hand the girls fled into the woods. Then, when they were satisfied the negro was not pursuing them, they made their way back to the main road. They hid at its edge for some time, too frightened to show themselves. But at last they gathered courage to signal a passing motorist and were brought to police headquarters here where they told their stories to detectives.

Struggle Is Short-Lived.

The struggle between the empty-handed young men and their assailant was unequal and short-lived. A blow of the bat with his full force behind it caught Forbes on the top of the head and sent him sprawling. Then it was one to one, and another swing soon caught Dassen in the forehead. He, too, fell. At his leisure the negro stripped them of all they had worth taking and ran away.

Searchers after hours of combing the neighborhood were unable to pick up his trail. The crushed weeds at the road's edge showed where the fight had taken place, but the blood with which everything was spattered evidently had come from the two wounded boys. At least, if the negro was hurt, he left no bleeding trail behind him.

For an hour or more Forbes lay dead to the world. He was bleeding badly and when at last he opened his eyes, weakness surged over him and he was about to lapse once more when he caught sight of his huddled companion. With set teeth, fighting with every ounce of courage in him, Forbes clung to consciousness and managed to work his tortured body to his companion's side.

Feebly he called Dassen's name, but got no answer. Then he felt the blood-spattered head and was sure that Dassen's skull was broken. How badly he himself was hurt he did not know. He only knew that his head ached and throbbed, spots swam before his eyes and every second it seemed as if he would be engulfed in the darkness that hovered so near.

Forbes shut His eyes, fought hard for strength and opened them to find that he was able to roll back to the motorcycle. Clinging to the frame he raised himself after a fight that seemed to last hours. Then the hardest part of his job lay before him. He begged Dassen to rouse himself, but his pleas were vain.

Finally, in a way that probably he never will be quite able to describe, he managed to get the limp form into the sidecar. Dumping it there as best he might, he started the engine and clambered to the seat.

Wobbling crazily, he brought the motorcycle into the highway just at dawn. The road was deserted and Forbes saw there was nothing for it but to attempt the long trip to Atlantic City.

Fearing that his strength would ebb before he got there if he went slowly, he put on all the speed he had. That only made his head hurt worse, but he clung to his task, guided the vehicle as best he might and at last fetched up before the hospital.

The popping of the cycle in the early morning had drawn attendants to the windows. They saw the motorcycle slew up to the curb, guided by a blood-spattered, wild-eyed youth. It stopped, the youth's grip on the handlebars relaxed, while his body dropped and he toppled into the street.

It took but seconds to get him and his companion into the building and on the way to the operating room. There it was found that Dassen was so badly hurt there was grave doubt of his recovery.

Forbes, suffering from severe concussion, was treated by surgeons fired with admiration at his courage, who worked over him so successfully he was able to leave the hospital tonight.

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6 Unexpected Friends

a word to them— *and to others*

RECENTLY a representative of our Business Development Department counted 125 new names on his list of "men to see."

He started out on his calls.

To his surprise, in six instances, well-known business men said, "I have already named the Columbia Trust Company as Executor of my will."

This unspoken confidence in us is noteworthy because in the great majority of cases when a man decides to have us settle his estate he tells us about it.

The above figures probably indicate that a very considerable number of New Yorkers have likewise—confidently and quietly—planned for a Columbia Trust Company Executorship.

In expressing our appreciation we would like to pass on this thought for what it is worth:

We do not give legal advice—that is your lawyer's province. But on the *business side* of settling estates we are often able, from long experience, to make practical suggestions—which may prove valuable now and later on.

In other words, whether you have made your will or not, we believe you may find it well worth while to talk with us informally and confidentially.

A Vice-President or Manager in charge at any one of our offices is always glad to confer with you—without obligation on your part.

Meanwhile, if you happen to be on our list of "men to see" we think you will find a few minutes' talk with one of our representatives time well spent.

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COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL. PRIMARY TO COLLEGE. Catalogue 2-11 W. 95th St. Telephone—Riverside 8787.

Lost and Found Advertisements, Page 8.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, with moderately warm weather today and Wednesday; southwest winds.
For weather report see page 10, last page.

VOL. LXX....No. 23,194. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1921. TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

HARDING WILL URGE 3 BIG TASKS BE PUT ON FINANCE BOARD

Will Ask Congress Today to Give It Charge of Rail Funds, Farm Credits, Exports Aid.

BROADER POWERS NEEDED

Hoover, Who Devised Plan and Has Drafted Bill, Declares Joint Agency Is Required.

MELLON SUPPORTS PLAN

But Some Republican Leaders Are Against It, and Democrats Are Threatening.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Broadening of the powers of the War Finance Corporation, so as to make it the great Government agency for bringing about necessary economic readjustments of the nation, will be suggested by President Harding tomorrow in a special communication to Congress, according to forecasts tonight in Administration circles.

The President's message, it had been announced, would deal primarily with the proposed financial settlement between the Government and the railroads. But according to statements by Administration leaders it will probably go further and recommend that the War Finance Corporation take charge of not only the railroad settlement, but also farm credits and export financing.

Secretary Hoover said today that he had recommended such a plant and that his recommendation had been approved by Secretary Mellon and Eugene Meyer Jr., Managing Director of the War Finance Corporation.

Investigation, Mr. Hoover said, had convinced him that the broadening of the Finance Corporation's powers through legislation to permit it to handle adequately the triple financial problem was the proper course to pursue. He held that farm credits and export financial needs were so closely linked with the railroad situation that he was convinced that the use of one agency to handle all angles of the problem would be the most expedient method of adjustment.

Funds for speeding up business, the Commerce Secretary asserted, could be made available by the corporation without a great drain on the Treasury. The corporation is empowered to issue bonds up to six times its capitalization of $500,000,000.

According to Finance Corporation officials that organization has an account with the Treasury of more than $300,000,000, so that a bond issue would not be necessary until that amount was exhausted. Payments to the railroads are expected to wipe out the account soon.

The new bill, drafted by Secretary Hoover and Chairman Meyer of the War Finance Corporation, is said to have been completed today. It will be introduced as a substitute for the Norris bill, pending before the Senate, proposing a new farm financing corporation.

President Harding, it is understood, was advised by some prominent Republican leaders to recommend separate bills and not complicate the subject of railroad refunding with agricultural credits.

Democratic Senate leaders said they would fight attempts to link the railroad and farm credit legislation and insist upon a substitute dealing separately with agricultural credits, leaving the subject of power for the War Finance Corporation to handling railroad debt refunding to another bill.

A substitute for the Norris bill was introducted today by Senator King, Democrat, of Utah. It would increase the War Finance Corporation's revolving fund to $1,000,000,000 and authorize loans for agricultural exporting.

In connection with Government financing to meet the first call for funds for the railroads it was indicated at the Treasury that an issue of Treasury certificates would probably be made on Aug. 1. It was not thought, however, that the next issue of the Treasury's new short term notes would be floated until September.

LURE OF BROADWAY SENDS MAN TO PRISON

Released on Suspended Sentence for Stealing Ring Engineer Returns and Goes to Sing Sing.

Inability to keep away from the bright lights of Broadway yesterday led to Robert Donald Chisolm, 23 years old, an electrical engineer, who said he lived at 924 Seventeenth Street, Washington, D. C., being sent to Sing Sing from two to ten years by Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions.

On Feb. 23 last Chisolm, who was said to be the son of the Chief of the Medical Staff at Camp Meade, Maryland, during the war, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with the theft of a diamond ring from Miss Susanna W. Brown of 138 East Thirty-ninth Street, while dining with her at the Commodore Hotel several months before. Miss Brown said that Chisolm took the ring from her finger, and when he returned it to her she found the diamonds had been removed and imitation stones substituted.

A. Van Vechten Olcott, a lawyer, told Judge Mulqueen at the time that he was a friend of the young man's father, and promised that if Chisolm were released on a suspended sentence he would give up his gay life he had been leading. Judge Mulqueen acquiesced to this lawyer's request, but several days ago learned from a probation officer that Chisolm was back in the Broadway section and was accused of having passed several worthless checks for small amounts and of raised checks received from women acquaintances. A Miss McLaren of 747 Madison Avenue and a Miss Oliver of 32 West Thirty-ninth Street, the probation officer said, suffered losses through raised checks.

Judge Mulqueen then ordered Chisolm's suspended sentence on the old charge revoked, and when Chisolm was arraigned before him yesterday Judge Mulqueen told him that he was a menace to society and the proper place for him was in prison.

Cardinal Gibbons Urged All Catholics to use the MANUAL OF PRAYERS.—Advt.

Conferring With British On Immigration Law Snarls

LONDON, July 25 (Associated Press).—Negotiations are in progress between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States for a settlement of difficulties incidental to the first application of the new American immigration law, Cecil B. Harmsworth, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons today.

Mr. Harmsworth's announcement was in response to a question as to "what steps are being taken by the British authorities to protect British subjects arriving in New York as first and second class, as well as steerage, passengers in view of the confusing interpretations of the new immigration law and the hardships arising from it."

ORDERS RELIEF FOR PELLAGRA VICTIMS

Harding Asks Public Health Service for Full Report on Cotton Belt Conditions.

SEEKS RED CROSS ACTION

President Pledges Every Aid in His Power in Fighting Plague and Famine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—President Harding this afternoon directed the Public Health Service to make an immediate and complete report to him of the pellagra situation in the cotton belt States. In a letter to Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming the President said it was "unthinkable" that any measures necessary to relieve the sufferers on the cotton plantations and in the textile villages should be delayed "for a single day."

The President also wrote to Dr. Livingston Farrand, Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, suggesting the complete co-operation of that organization with the Public Health Service in putting into immediate effect any and all relief measures that may be necessary.

In both letters the President stated that Congress will be asked to appropriate promptly any amount of money that may be necessary.

The President gained his first information, as to the gravity of the situation in the cotton belt when he read the Public Health Service statement printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, in which it was estimated that there are now 100,000 cases of pellagra among the little farmers, cotton tenants and cotton mill workers in the Southern States, and in which the Public Health Service gave warning that unless prompt and energetic measures to control the scourge were taken the indications were that a still more serious situation would exist next year.

Asks for Prompt Report.

President Harding's letter to Surgeon General Cumming read:

The White House,
Washington,
July 25, 1921.

Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming, the Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.:

Dear General Cumming—I have been greatly concerned to note the public statement from the Public Health Service as to the menace of pellagra and condition of at least semi-famine in a large section of the cotton belt. That such a condition is obviously a temporary incident to the economic dislocation following the war cannot lessen our concern. Famine and plague are words almost foreign to our American vocabulary, save as we have learned their meaning in connection with the afflictions of lands less favored and toward which our people have so many times displayed large and generous charity.

Immediate and effective measures of amelioration are manifestly demanded if conditions even approximate the gravity suggested by the Public Health report. It is unthinkable that we should delay for a single day the institution of such measures. Therefore I am writing to ask you for the most complete possible report that can be made at once—provided there is anything to add to what you have already made public—and especially for suggestion of proper measures to deal with the situation.

I am also writing to Dr. Livingston

Continued on Page Four.

GUNMEN ROB OFFICE AT BOXING BOUT; ESCAPE 100 POLICE

Smash Ticket Window and Thrust Pistol Into Agent's Face In Presence of 2,000.

AIDED BY LIGHTS GOING OUT

Sweep Prizefight Receipts From Ledge and Flee Through Cordon of Detectives.

THEFTS BY PICKPOCKETS

Exciting Time as Pete Herman Regains the Bantamweight Title From Joe Lynch.

The lights in the rotunda at the entrance of Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, went out last night just before the beginning of the bout between Joe Lynch and Pete Herman in which Herman regained from Lynch the bantamweight championship of the world which he had lost to him last December. In that moment, three men in the presence of 2,000 persons seeking to buy tickets held up the ticket seller at window No. 13, snatched all the bills within reach, and made their escape in the semi-darkness, although surrounded by 100 policemen. The exact amount of the robbery could not be ascertained, but Charles H. Ebbets Jr., secretary of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, owner of the field, admitted that it amounted to at least $800.

When the big arc lights went out the crowd that packed the rotunda and was milling outside became excited. Pickpockets were active and within half a minute half a dozen fights had started. Blows were struck at random in the darkness and soon the turmoil had reached almost a riot stage.

Scores of men were knocked down and trampled, clothes were torn and faces bruised. A call was sent to several precincts for the police reserves and two fire companies were called out.

In a few minutes the lights were turned on again, and as men pushed and scrambled out of the crowd the disorder was soon ended. It then developed that a number of persons had been robbed by pickpockets. No cases of serious injury were reported.

The rotunda, as it is called, is a circular space at the entrance to the field and grandstand, bordered by all the ticket windows. There were at least 2,000 persons in line and a crowd of more than 30,000 already inside when the lights were extinguished.

As soon as the lights failed, three men jumped to the window. One of them broke the glass of the ticket window, pointed a revolver at the ticket seller, and ordered him to hold up his hands and keep quiet. Another thrust in an arm and swept out a pile of bills, all he could reach, the proceeds of the sale of the eleven-dollar ringside seats, the highest priced seats at the exhibition. The third man acted as a guard or lookout, but his services were not really needed, and the robbery was accomplished so swiftly that few of the crowd in the rotunda realized that anything out of the ordinary had taken place.

Escaped in the Crowd.

The three men, according to the ticket seller, then jumped back from the window, rushed into the crowd and disappeared.

The ticket seller at once sent word to Charles H. Ebbets Sr., President of the Brooklyn Baseball Club. Mr. Ebbets came at once and was followed by Police Inspector William H. Conboy, who notified the Grand Avenue station to send detectives at once.

The detectives from this precinct were reinforced by fifty plain-clothes men under Inspector Conboy, who had been stationed outside, and as many uniformed policemen, who had also been on guard outside the grounds.

Inspector Conboy said that the International Sporting Club, which leased the field for the bout, had notified him that no uniformed policemen or uniformed detectives were desired inside the grounds. He said that was the reason police assistance could not be obtained more quickly, and added that, in view of the large crowd expected, the police had taken the precaution to have an adequate force of both detectives and patrolmen outside.

The police learned that the lights went out in a peculiar manner. According to

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Missing Persian Manuscripts in Vault Here; Left by Vigouroux With New York Friend

The thirteen ancient Persian manuscripts which it was charged had been wrongfully appropriated from the New York branch, at 8 East Fifty-seventh Street, of the Parisian antique and Gothic art dealer, de Motte, by the New York branch manager, John Vigouroux, are secure in a vault of the Harriman National Bank, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. They were put there for safekeeping by Welles Bosworth, an architect, in whose custody they were left by Vigouroux just before he sailed for Paris.

The mystery concerning their supposed disappearance, which led to the arrest of Vigouroux in Paris last Saturday, was solved yesterday in an exchange of cable messages between Mr. Bosworth and their owner. The last word flashed across the seas by M. de Motte to Mr. Bosworth showed that the misunderstanding arising over the New York branch manager's disposal of the manuscripts had been dispelled and that everything was serene in the home office of the antique dealer. The cable told that M. de Motte was entirely satisfied to have the valuable old manuscripts repose in the safety vaults of Mr. Bosworth.

It was not until he returned from his camp in the Catskills to his home, at 135 East Sixty-sixth Street, yesterday, that the architect learned through a cable dispatch of the arrest in Paris of the man who entrusted the pictures to him for safekeeping, and of Vigouroux's indignant protestations.

"Before sailing several weeks ago for Europe," Mr. Bosworth said, "Mr. Vigouroux came to me and asked me if I would consent to keep the manuscripts during his absence. He desired to repose this trust in me because I have been a frequent visitor to the East Fifty-seventh Street branch of M. de Motte in the last two years or so, and because I have long been acquainted with M. de Motte. I know Mr. Vigouroux only slightly.

"Mr. Vigouroux suggested that I might keep the manuscripts and show them to any of my friends who were interested. I consented to hold the manuscripts for Mr. Vigouroux and thought some of my friends might be interested in their purchase. Of course I was not thinking of selling them for a commission, but was just holding them to accommodate an antique dealer whom I had known for a long time.

"The manuscripts were brought to my office by Mr. Vigouroux the day before he sailed and I straightway placed them in my vault at the Harriman National Bank, in the same building where are my offices."

KEEP BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION IN YOUR TRAVELING BAG.—Advt.

The best writing papers are WHITING PAPERS.—Advt.

Mail Tubes Again and 3 New Postoffices Urged for New York City by Federal Board

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The pneumatic tube service will be restored in New York if recommendations made late today to Postmaster General Hays by the Joint Postal Commission are followed.

The commission also recommends the erection of a new Post Office near the Pennsylvania Railroad Station; another at Thirtieth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, and the enlargement of the Post Office in City Hall Park.

The report further suggests that the sea coast service, which involved the transportation of postal clerks on liners to France, England and other countries, be restored.

In the matter of the tubes the commission has been studying the question in New York and other cities and decided that the best service to business men could be obtained in large cities only by an underground service.

Tubes in New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis and Philadelphia were abandoned during Postmaster General Burleson's administration, despite the potests of business men.

JAPAN URGED TO PUT ACCEPTANCE FIRST

Hughes, in a Direct Note, Says Discussion of Conference Scope Can Come Later.

EARLY DECISION EXPECTED

France to Ask for Protective Treaty as a Condition of Demobilization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Secretary of State Hughes has sent direct to the Japanese Government a communication in the nature of a complete statement of the views of the Harding Administration on the questions raised by Japan as to the probable scope of the discussion of Far Eastern problems in the disarmament conference to be called in Washington in the Fall.

It was learned at the State Department today that this note was handed to the Tokio authorities by the American Chargé d'Affairs two days ago. The reply of Japan, it is expected, will be received within the next twenty-four hours.

This information was obtained after press dispatches from Tokio had stated that the Japanese Government had been awaiting a formal reply from Washington to Tokio's inquiries before making a decision as to acceptance of the American invitation to participate in a conference. The dispatch stated that the Japanese authorities regarded the reply received as being a formal communication and indicated the probability of favorable action.

Officials here stated that the American communication might be regarded as either formal or informal—formal in that it was a definite statement of the views of the United States Government on the questions raised, but informal in the sense that all the negotiations so far conducted with regard to the proposed conference have been informal and will undoubtedly remain in that category until President Harding has issued his definite call for the conference to the powers.

Acceptance Is Desired First.

There have been informal exchanges of views between Secretary Hughes and Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador, both before and since the dispatch of the American communication to Tokio. These conversations covered practically the same ground as that of the note. In the absence of a definite reply from Tokio officials declined to say whether Japan would accept the invitation to participate in a discussion of Far Eastern problems. But it was learned that there has been nothing so far in the negotiations to warrant a belief that Japan was taking an unfavorable attitude toward the American proposals.

The State Department did not make public the text of its latest note to Tokio. It is understood that the communication makes clear this Government's view that the purpose of the conference would be best served by immediate acceptance, leaving any discussion of agenda to follow. After the conference has been definitely agreed upon, and a date set for convening it, exchanges between the powers could be held with a view to defining in some degree the scope of the discussions.

It is the understanding that this Government feels that no good end can be served by a postponement of acceptance until after definite agenda have been framed. The sincere and earnest hope of the American Government is that the Japanese Government will also be able to see the matter in this light.

Want Dominions to Share.

Press reports from London that the communication of this Government to Great Britain on the subject of postponing the conference until next Spring had produced a favorable impression were pleasing to officials of the Administration, but it was stated that no official reply had yet been received from London. The American communication to London is understood to have expressed the views of the United States regarding the importance of holding the conference at the earliest possible date, and to have suggested that the time be moved up sufficiently to allow the Dominion Premiers to stop off in Washington for the conference on the return trip from London to their homes.

It was impossible for the United States to extend direct invitations to the Dominion premiers, as this Government has no direct diplomatic relations with the Dominion Governments. The American note to London is believed to have made it clear to the British Government that the Dominion Premiers would not only be welcome at the conference, but that the Administration feels that the conference would have little prospect of success if the Dominions were not represented.

The exchanges of views, it was explained today, had not reached the point of fixing a date for the conference, but the American communication to Great Britain was the most definite discussion of that point that has yet taken place. There is no secret made by officials of the belief that the conference should convene no later than November. If the Administration has its way the date might be set as early as the Sept. 1.

It is believed that Secretary Hughes has indicated to Great Britain that this

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DARK HORSE HALTS FUSION CONFERENCE

Coalition Group Backs Darwin R. James Jr., and Meeting Adjourns to Tomorrow.

HASKELL MAY RUN AS "WET"

Republicans Seek Further Deliberations, Fear a Four-Cornered Fight—Calder Hopeful.

Proceedings of the Anti-Tammany Conference Committee in picking a candidate to oppose Mayor Hylan for a second term came to a sudden temporary halt yesterday when the Executive Committee of the Coalition Committee instructed its nine representatives to throw their support to Darwin R. James Jr., former President of the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn.

The effect was to change what would have been a straightout measuring of strength between Henry H. Curran, Borough President of Manhattan, and Senator Charles C. Lockwood of Brooklyn into a three-cornered contest in which the nine coalitionists, who probably will have the support of three delegates from the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, will hold the balance of power. Only by presenting a united front behind one candidate will it be possible for the Republicans, who form a decisive majority on the Conference Committee, to exert a dominant influence in its future deliberations.

The Conference Committee was in session behind closed doors for about an hour and then adjournment was taken until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Doubt was expressed last night as to whether decisive action would be taken then.

Regarded as Flank Movement.

In some quarters the action of the Coalitionists was regarded as a flank movement to strengthen their influence. There is no indication, however, that the Republican leaders were taken by surprise and they made no fight on the motion for adjournment made by Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the Coalition Committee. Before the meeting, Mr. Price had conferred several hours with United States Senator William M. Calder, Republican National Committeeman Charles D. Hilles, Surveyor of the Port F. J. H. Kracke, President Samuel S. Koenig of the New York County Republican Committee and Secretary of State John J. Lyons, first at Mr. Koenig's law office and later at the Lawyers' Club, where all except Mr. Hilles and Mr. Lyons went to luncheon together.

The temporary postponement averted a bitter fight and probable deadlock between the supporters of Mr. Curran and those of Senator Lockwood, who appeared evenly matched as the conference began. A deadlock, giving independent elements the balance of power, was the last thing the Republicans wanted. Senator Calder, Mr. Koenig and other Republican leaders, after the adjournment, said they were well pleased that a brief breathing spell had been afforded.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Coalition Committee was held in the Hotel Commodore shortly before 4 o'clock, the hour set for the conference. Twenty members out of a total of twenty-nine were in attendance. Mr. Price presided, but did not vote. The other nineteen votes were divided as follows: Darwin R. James, 14; Henry H. Curran, 4; Charles C. Lockwood, 1. Mr. Price, who personally favors Curran, was then instructed to inform the Conference Committee that the Coalitionists favored the nomination of Mr. James.

Haskell May Enter Race.

Announcement by County Judge Reuben L. Haskell of Brooklyn that he might enter the Republican primaries as an independent on a "wet" platform undoubtedly had something to do with the Republican desire for more time to deliberate. Judge Haskell in a public statement defied the coalition conferees, called its support a liability rather than an asset, and said he would have none of it even if offered him.

"Before undertaking the campaign," said the Judge, "I would want to be convinced that the people of this city sincerely believe that my election as Mayor would signify my ability and determination to enforce an honest, efficient and economical administration of our city affairs.

"The tactics of Anderson and others acting with him in opposition to me because I favor a direct vote by the people on repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead law have brought about a situation similar to that in my recent Brooklyn campaign for County Judge.

"An opportunity, created by the attacks and activities of Anderson, now exists for a striking expression of sentiment throughout the City of New York on the subject of antiprohibition and against all blue laws to restrict personal liberty.

"If the demand for my candidacy continues I will make this fight absolutely certain that the answer will be even more emphatic than the splendid victory of two years ago against the

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MAURETANIA AFIRE AT SOUTHAMPTON; INTERIOR IS RUINED

Flames Starting in First Cabin in Afternoon Baffle Squads of Firemen Until Evening.

THREE DECKS ARE SWEPT

Pouring of Volumes of Water in Portholes Causes a List and Nearly Overturns Liner.

CIGARETTE BELIEVED CAUSE

Damage to Lusitania's 33,200-Ton Sister Ship Is Put at Thousands of Pounds—Several Men Hurt.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 25.—An alarming fire started this afternoon on the giant Cunarder Mauretania while she was berthed in her Southampton dock preparing for her voyage to New York Saturday. At one time the liner was in great danger of sinking.

The fire started shortly after 2 o'clock in the first class saloon on E deck and spread with great rapidity, volumes of smoke pouring from the portholes on the port side, and when the town and dock fire brigades arrived the fire had obtained a good headway. The flames leaped from the ship to a great height and the firemen had to work under considerable difficulties.

Quickly manning the pumps and receiving assistance from a number of tugs, the firemen poured water through the portholes into the blazing interior, stagings being flung along the ship's side to enable this to be done. Members of the crew, including the stewards and the engineering staff, assisted the firemen to fight the flames and to rescue the portable articles in the danger zone.

By 6 o'clock the fire was almost mastered, when the situation took an unexpected and startling turn. Owing to the tons of water that had been poured into her, the vessel developed a list to starboard, and she was at one time in danger of turning over. Consequently, the firemen had to suspend work until the water could be pumped out. This occupied about half an hour, and when the attack on the flames was renewed the effect soon became apparent.

By 8 o'clock the fire was believed under control, though smoke continued to pour from the interior. Portions of three decks were burnt out, and also the first-class lounge. In addition, it is stated that extensive damage was done to the reading room and library and the main dining saloon, as well as to the sleeping berths on E and D decks. It is only a little over three months since the Mauretania completed the reconditioning of her interior.

"We have not the faintest idea how the fire originated," said an official of the Cunard Company this evening. "It is too early yet to estimate the damage."

The White Star liner Olympic was lying just in front of the Mauretania, and at one time it was thought it might be advisable to tow her out of the dock, but this was not found necessary.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 25 (Associated Press).—Fire started this afternoon in the first cabin of the Mauretania of the Cunard Line, sister ship of the old Lusitania, and, spreading rapidly, developed into a most serious conflagration.

Thus far the first class dining saloon and all of the staterooms on the E and D decks have been burned out.

The fire is supposed to have originated from a lighted cigarette dropped upon the carpet in the main saloon.

Several firemen were injured during the afternoon.

The damage is estimated at many thousands of pounds, and it is said it will take months to repair the vessel.

Up to a late hour last night the Cunard officials in this city had not received any cable message from London or Southampton regarding the fire on the Mauretania. They did not believe that the blaze could be serious as stated in the press reports because she is a coal burner and also because there is always a large number of men employed on the ship when she is lying at her pier in Southampton docks.

The Mauretania reached Southampton last Friday from New York and Cherbourg with a big list of passengers. She was commanded by Captain Arthur R. Rostron, R. N. R., one of the best-known navigators in the Atlantic trade. She carried a crew of 1,000 officers and men.

The Mauretania was built on the Tyne by Swan & Hunter in 1906 after the Lusitania, which was torpedoed off Queenstown on May 7, 1916, and was equipped with four turbines of 75,000-horse power to beat the record of the German steamships, which she succeeded in doing.

Her record trip to New York was 4 days 10 hours and 10 minutes, at an average of more than twenty-six knots, and the best day's run was 676 nautical miles, which has not since been reached by any passenger vessel. In four trips under the command of Captain John Pritchard the Mauretania averaged 26 knots. The liner also made the round trip to New York and back in twelve days.

During the war the Mauretania was used for rushing British troops to Gallipoli and afterward carried American soldiers across the Atlantic to England and France. She also brought back 4,000 of New York's 27th Division in March, 1919. She also was used in the war as a hospital ship.

In speaking about the speed of the

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La Follette Calls for Shipping Board Inquiry

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Investigation to determine if Shipping Board policies have been "molded by British influences" and are hostile to organized labor was urged in the Senate today by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin. The new board, he said, apparently had continued the labor policy of the old board and a Congressional inquiry was needed to protect the American merchant marine.

If it was the purpose of the new board to "change any of the vicious practices of the old board, such purpose has not manifested itself in action, so far as I have learned," the Senator said. Of the new organization's seven members, he added, "not one ever had any experience in the management or operation of ships," and an investigation would be helpful to the board. The past policy of hostility to organized labor had driven men away from American ships, he charged, and "coercion and deception" had been practiced on seamen by Shipping Board agents in recruiting workers.

WRIT FREES SHIPS OF U. S. MAIL LINE

Justice Burr Restores 9 Craft Seized by Shipping Board on Injunction Order.

PLEA TO VACATE IS DENIED

America Will Sail Today as Advertised, While Both Sides Prepare for Court Fight.

The United States Mail Steamship Company, moving yesterday in the courts of two States, succeeded in getting back, temporarily at least, the nine steamships which the United States Shipping Board seized last Friday night for alleged failure to pay charter hire.

Supreme Court Justice Burr signed an injunction temporarily restraining the board from turning the ships over to the United American Lines, Inc., at the same time issuing an order directing the board to show cause on Thursday before Supreme Court Justice Martin why the injunction should not be made permanent.

The stay was sought by Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State and Shipping Board official, partner of ex-President Wilson in the firm of Wilson & Colby, 52 Nassau Street. Mr. Colby was retained as special counsel by Nicoll, Anable, Fuller & Sullivan, attorneys of record. He appeared before Justice Burr in company with DeLancey Nicoll and DeLancey Nicoll Jr.

A similar application was made to Vice Chancellor Lewis in Chancery Court, Jersey City. Robert H. McCarter, former Attorney General of New Jersey, appeared therein for the United States Mail Steamship Company. The application, designated as a "precautionary measure," was taken under advisement by Vice Chancellor Lewis.

Elmer Schlesinger, counsel for the Shipping Board, and J. Barstow Smull, Vice President, were surprised by the action of the company in choosing the State rather than the Federal Courts for injunction proceedings.

Reinforced by Henry W. Taft, the attorneys for the Shipping Board, led by Mr. Schlesinger, appeared last night before Justice Burr in the library of the Manhattan Club. They made a vigorous plea to have the injunction order vacated, but were unsuccessful. Attorneys present characterized the debate as "heated," with much bitterness displayed on both sides. Mr. Colby and Mr. Nicoll appeared to fight the motion.

Denies Court's Authority.

Mr. Taft argued that the Shipping Board was in possession of the vessels and that its possession was not subject to review by New York courts. He said that Justice Burr was without jurisdiction and that the State law did not extend to Federal seizure.

Mr. Nicoll, in rebuttal, said that the Shipping Board was "not above the law," and that it and all its agents were "amenable to the law's operation." He grew indignant, it was said, when he construed remarks of the Shipping Board counsel to indicate a determination to ignore the injunction order.

Justice Burr, in refusing the motion, said that the seizure smacked of "force of arms." His voice took on a warning tone toward the close of his remarks when he said:

"I hope, gentlemen, that there will be no element of contempt added to this case."

Acting on Justice Burr's decision, the United States Mail Company announced that the steamship America would sail today as advertised. The announcement came after counsel for the company had said that Justice Burr's order released all the ships, whether docked here or on the Jersey side. Mr. Smull said that the America would sail, "but I don't know whether it will sail under the United States Mail flag or not. It will sail, however, certainly."

Mr. Schlesinger last night sent telegrams to all the Deputy U. S. Marshals on board the ships directing them to retire. Mr. Schlesinger said that the effect of the withdrawal was to again place the U. S. Mail Steamship Company in control of the vessels.

Coincident with the victory in court the United States Mail announced that the American Seamen's Association had an "indignation" meeting scheduled for tomorrow night in Bryant Hall, and it was said that the slogan of the meeting would be "American ships for American seamen."

The company also asserted that it planned to carry its fight to Congress—"they will be apprised of the awful mistake made by the United States Shipping Board by playing into the hands of the enemy, the people who are

Continued on Page Two.

MOVE TO OUST LUSK AS SENATE LEADER AFTER SILVER GIFT

Republican Colleagues Considering Round Robin With Senator Walton as Successor.

GUBERNATORIAL BOOM ENDS

Assemblyman Bloch Demands His Retirement From Meyer Committee.

"SLUSH" FUND OF $100,000

Hirshfield Hears Money Raised by Detectives Is Larger Than Supposed—Began Testifies.

Following establishment of the cost of the chest of silver presented by New York City detectives to Mrs. Clayton R. Lusk as $1,131 by testimony before Commissioner of Accounts David Hirshfield yesterday, two separate movements against Senator Lusk were started—one to bring about his retirement as a member of the Meyer legislative investigating committee, and the other, already sponsored by several Republican Senators, to ask for his resignation as majority leader of the State Senate—a position second in political importance only to that of the Governor of the State.

The movement to bring about Senator Lusk's resignation as majority leader developed the more easily because most of his Republican colleagues were opposed to him for that post, and his selection was brought about by the insistence of Governor Nathan L. Miller, formerly from Senator Lusk's home town, Cortland, who is said to regard Lusk as a sort of protégé. Most of the Republican Senators favored Senator Charles W. Walton of Kingston, considering him entitled to the place by ability and length of service. It was said that practically all the Senators who seek to bring about Senator Lusk's deposition would favor Senator Walton as his successor.

There was a general agreement among Republicans that the Hirshfield disclosures had destroyed any chance that Senator Lusk might have had for the Republican nomination for Governor next year. It has been known for some time that in the event of Governor Miller's refusal to accept renomination Senator Lusk intended to be a candidate and expected to have the support of the Governor.

Lusk's Retirement Demanded.

The demand for Senator Lusk's retirement as a member of the Meyer committee, one of the functions of which is to look for "graft in city departments," was made by Assemblyman Maurice Bloch, a Democratic member, in a letter to the chairman, Senator Schuyler M. Meyer. Mr. Bloch also requested Senator Meyer to call a meeting of the full committee to discuss the advisability of releasing Samuel A. Berger, Senator Lusk's law partner, as an associate counsel of the committee.

"Do you intend to ask Senator Lusk to resign from the committee?" Senator Meyer was asked, before he had been shown Assemblyman Bloch's letter.

"I do not care to discuss that," he replied.

"Do you think Senator Lusk should resign as a member?"

"I do not care to discuss the matter," Senator Meyer said.

A little later Mr. Bloch's letter was shown to Senator Meyer, but he said he had no comment to make upon it. The letter follows:

Senator Schuyler M. Meyer, Chairman Joint Legislative Committee, Investigating City of New York, 39 Park Row, New York City.

Dear sir: My attention has been called to the fact that Senator Clayton R. Lusk, a member of your committee and Majority Leader of the State Senate, has accepted a gift of silver from the Detectives' Endowment Association totalling $1,100.00. Evidence adduced before Commissioner of Accounts David Hirshfield shows that this gift was in the nature of a reward for extraordinary activities in procuring and promoting the passage of the permanent detective bill bearing Mr. Lusk's name, at the last session of the Legislature.

This bill, if signed by the Mayor and the Governor, would have cost the tax payers of New York City $750,000 per annum by reason of an increase in the pay of members of the detective division. Fortunately, in the light of recent disclosures Mayor Hylan saw fit to veto the Lusk measure.

As a member of the Assembly, I voted for the Lusk bill, but had I been cognisant of the fact that Mr. Lusk's activities coincided with recent disclosures of an active lobby, well supplied with funds and operating in Albany together with the majority leader, I should most certainly have opposed this legislation at the time it was under debate.

However, the opportunity to so register myself is past, and I now bring to your attention another phase of the situation affecting your committee. It seems to me disclosures involving the gift of a silver service to Senator Lusk amounting to over two-thirds of his annual salary as a State legislator, together with his once admitted friendship for members of the New York City Police Department, raises a question of personal bias and disregard for public opinion which will discredit the whole committee and its prospective investigation if Mr. Lusk continues as a member of your body.

In order to disabuse the public mind on this score and start with a clean slate, I suggest that a full meeting of the committee be called and the ad-

visability of suggesting to Mr. Lusk the diplomacy of withdrawing from all activity in your probe of Mayor Hylan be canvassed.

Inasmuch as Samuel A. Berger, Mr. Lusk's law partner, has been made associate counsel for the committee, and in the popular mind at least will be closely associated with Mr. Lusk as a representative of his opinions and actions, I also suggest that retention of Mr. Berger as associate committee counsel be debated at the proposed meeting.

My deep solicitude for the welfare of the investigation now being conducted by you into city departments, and especially the Police Department, impels me to bring this to your attention. I trust that you will see fit to take immediate action.

Cordially yours,
MAURICE BLOCH.

Republican Round Robin Suggested.

The movement to bring about Senator Lusk's resignation as majority leader had its inception among a group of New York City Republican Senators and gained some support from up-State Republicans before the end of the day. Although individual Republican Senators expressed willingness to make a demand for Senator Lusk's resignation, it was suggested that the result would be more likely to be attained if a "round robin" should be circulated among the Republican members of the upper house of the Legislature, calling for Senator Lusk's retirement as leader.

The disclosure that Senator Lusk had permitted his wife to accept a gift worth more than $1,000, which is two-thirds of his yearly salary as Senator, was received with astonishment by leaders of the Republican State organization, who had been led to believe that the gift was worth only a small fraction of that amount. No attempt to minimise the disclosure was made either by the Republican leaders or by the Republican members of the Meyer committee.

The Republican Senators, who said they favored a movement to seek Senator Lusk's resignation as President pro tempore of the Senate, recalled that there was a precedent for such a demand in the case of Jotham P. Allds, who was charged with having accepted $1,000 in bills for promoting legislation designed to benefit a bridge company. Senator Allds resigned as President pro tempore and as a member of the Senate.

Members of the Meyer committee admitted that Mr. Hirshfield's investigation of the gift of silver to Mrs. Lusk would greatly weaken the disclosures of graft and incompetency in the city departments which they had expected to make when the public hearings are begun. It was said that many of the cases of alleged misconduct of city officials which have been reported to have been uncovered by the committee in its secret hearings were similar in principle to Senator Lusk's acceptance of gifts but less in degree. It was said that counsel of the committee was doubtful whether it would be good policy to take up these cases in public in the circumstances.

Silver Service Cost $1,047.50.

Cost of the Lusk silver service was definitely established by the examination by Mr. Hirshfield of Albert H. Disbrow, representative of the C. H. Cooke Company, Inc., of 9 Maiden Lane, and M. E. Savvis, manager of the Alvin Company of 20 Maiden Lane.

Mr. Disbrow testified that he sold the service to Detective James J. Gegan and another detective he did not know; that he bought the silver from the Alvin Silver Company, manufacturing silversmiths, and that the silver sold for $1,047.50, exclusive of the mahogany chest, which cost $83.50, making the total price to the detectives $1,131.

"Mrs. Burns, the wife of the President of the Detectives' Endowment Association, came with the detectives to my office," Disbrow testified, "and wanted to know if I could procure them a set of silver to make a gift for Mrs. Lusk. I did so. The silver was engraved with the letter L., and was called for by the two detectives and Mrs. Burns on the morning of June 11. They came in an automobile and took the case of silver. They told me they were going to the hotel to present it to Mrs. Lusk. In the meantime one of the detectives called up the hotel to find out if Mrs. Lusk would be there, so that there would be no disappointment. I don't carry on a business of this sort. I am an agent, a manufacturer, and don't do business as a rule in this manner."

"I understand that it was really more of a favor on your part that you did this?" asked Mr. Hirshfield.

"Absolutely," replied Mr. Disbrow. "I went into this thing innocently."

Mr. Savvis presented the original bill of sale, which showed that the service consisted of 133 separate pieces and cost $1,047.50. A copy of the bill follows:

ALVIN SILVER CO.,
20 Maiden Lane.
New York, June 11, 1921.

Sold to C. H. Cooke Co., Inc., 9 Maiden Lane, city.

Mr. Gibbons

Pcs.	Quan.	Description.	Amount.
	1	Coffee	$92.00
	1	Tea	87.50
	1	Sugar	45.00
	1	Cream	32.00
	1	Waste	37.00
W35	1	Waiter	347.50
Hamp.	12	Table knives	48.00
	12	Table forks, med	50.00
	12	Desserts knives	42.00
	12	Dessert folks, med	48.00
	12	Soup spoons, med	42.00
	12	Salad forks	36.00
	12	Teaspoons, med	19.50
	12	Butter spreaders	22.00
	8	Table spoons, med	13.00
	12	Fruit knives	39.00
	12	Oyster forks	19.00
	12	Coffee spoons	12.00
	12	Orange spoons	33.00
Total			$1,047.50

Mr. Savvis produced pictures of the silverware, which was of a beautiful Colonial pattern. He said the chest was of mahogany, lined with green velvet. When the silver was ordered late in May, he said, the detectives paid $100 as a deposit, so that on June 11, when it was called for, the detective who accompanied Gegan paid the balance with a check for $1,081.

Gegan Questions Hirshfeld.

Detective Gegan was accompanied by Alexander I. Rorke, his personal attorney, when he appeared before Mr. Hirshfield after answering the usual formal questions, Gegan in reply to the first question concerning the Lusk silver said:

"Mr. Commissioner, I might state respectfully before I answer any questions here, that I want to inquire what the object of this proceeding is?"

Mr. Hirshfield turned to the witness, who had read the preceding statement from a paper he held in his hand, and inquired:

"Have you a memorandum there?"

"A memorandum from my counsel," replied Gegan.

"You may file it," said Mr. Hirshfield. "I want to say this to you, sergeant, that, if any question I ask you would tend to degrade or incriminate you, you have a perfect right to refuse to answer."

"There is no question that you can ask me that could degrade or incriminate me," replied Gegan. "But on advice of counsel, I must respectfully ask you to advise me what the object of your proceeding is. I stand on my constitutional right. I believe I am entitled to be advised what this proceeding is, why I am brought here and what is the scope of it. I want to answer any and all questions, but——"

Detective Ordered to Stop.

"Stop that," interrupted Mr. Hirshfield. "Don't try to kid me. If you or your lawyer think you can start a bidding match here, you are greatly mistaken."

Mr. Hirshfield then directed the stenographer to read the question which sought to bring out the differences of opinion regarding proposed legislation among members of the Detectives' Endowment Association last Winter. Gegan maintained the purpose of the inquiry, Hirshfield ordered him to reply and Gegan said he would if told the purpose of the investigation.

"Sergeant Gegan, you know well the purpose of this inquiry," said Mr. Hirshfield. "It has been written about in the public press and you were a witness for Senator Lusk in his investigation of himself by his committee with his partner, Berger, and his friend, Wallstein, as counsel. You know that this is an investigation by the City of New York for the purpose of ascertaining the measures adopted by the detectives of the New York Police Department to put through legislation which, if it had not been vetoed by Mayor Hylan, would have involved the City of New York in large expense besides giving ten detectives permanent tenure of office.

"The City of New York has the right to find out whether any of its employes have been guilty of misconduct in connection with obtaining or furthering legislation in their behalf. If you have any objection to being interrogated on that subject, or, if in connection with the bill you have done something you are ashamed of, you may voice your objection by refusing to answer my questions on the ground that your answers would degrade or incriminate you. Your grandstand play before me will not help you in any way, and I assure you that you will not get away from this investigation, even if we have to report you to the Supreme Court for punishment."

Gegan Answers All Questions.

With this outline of the scope of the inquiry, Gegan answered all questions and practically repeated his testimony before the Meyer committee regarding his visits to Senator Lusk at Albany to get him to support their legislation. Gegan testified that he did not ask Senator Lusk to introduce the bill, but merely to support it. Senator Lusk has testified that he introduced the bill at the request of Gegan and Detective Cornelius J. Brown, and Mr. Hirshfield attempted to make a point of this seeming discrepancy.

Gegan was asked if he knew Samuel A. Berger, Senator Lusk's law partner. He said he had a slight acquaintance with Mr. Berger. Mr. Hirshfield then brought out that Mr. Berger was one of the speakers at the dinner of the Detectives' Endowment Association in Senator Lusk's honor the night before the presentation of the silver to Mrs. Lusk.

Gegan testified that the money which paid for the silver came entirely from profits on the dinner. He said there were more than 1,000 guests present who paid $10 a ticket and that the dinner cost, only $4.78 a plate. The silver service, he said, was paid for out of the surplus remaining after paying for guests of the association and incidental expenses of the dinner.

Mr. Hirshfield asked the witness why the silver service had not been presented to Senator Lusk publicly at the dinner.

"We tried very hard to have the presentation made in public," Gegan replied, "but we were unable to get the man who made the chest to have it ready in time."

"If that is the case," said Mr. Hirshfield, "how do you account for the haste with which Lusk called his own committee together and subpoenaed you and Brown to tell your story before coming before me?"

"I have no knowledge what his idea was," said Gegan.

Mr. Hirshfield directed the witness to return for further examination today.

Suspects $100,000 "Slush" Fund.

Mr. Hirshfield said after the hearing that he intended to continue his investigation until he learned just how much was raised to pass the detectives' bill and how the money was spent. Information has reached him that the alleged "slush" fund was much larger than originally suspected and may amount to nearly $100,000.

Information has been reaching Mr. Hirshfield from unexpected sources. He received yesterday a letter from a prominent business man of Rochester giving information concerning a fraternal celebration at Albany after the passage of the bill. According to this letter, the writer met a Rochester Assemblyman the Monday following the adjournment of the Legislature, wearing a cap and having generally disheveled appearance. The writer said he asked the Assemblyman where he got the cap and the latter replied that he had attended the detectives' celebration, at which he said there were gallons to drink, and that a detective, who had thrown his hat out of a window of the Hotel Ten Eyck, had given him the cap to wear home.

Mr. Hirshfield is also investigating the circumstances which caused Senator C. Ernest Smith, Republican, of Richmond, to withdraw as sponsor of the bill he had introduced, and Senator Lusk to be substituted. He said he intended to call Senator Smith as a witness before the end of the week.

Lusk Silent on Bloch's Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

CORTLAND, N. Y., July 25.—Senator Clayton R. Lusk, when seen at his Summer home, "The Antlers," Little York Lake, this evening, said he had nothing to say at this time regarding the request of Assemblyman Bloch for his resignation from the Meyer legislative investigating committee or the movement alleged to have been started by Republican Senators to bring about his resignation as majority leader of the State Senate. Senator Lusk will leave on a late train for New York.

DENBY RENEWS PLEA FOR AIRPLANE CRAFT

Costly 'Carriers' to Be Asked of Congress as a Lesson of Ostfriesland's Sinking.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Secretary Denby said today, in answer to an inquiry, that he will soon renew his recommendation to Congress for an appropriation to enable the navy to undertake at the earliest possible time the construction of two airplane carriers at a cost of about $30,000,000 each, including armament.

The Secretary's recommendation will be based on the lessons of the bombing tests off the Virginia Capes, during which the ex-German battleship Ostfriesland was attacked and sunk by army Martin bombers operating at sea 100 miles from their base at Langley Field.

Secretary Denby and high officers of the naval service have been greatly impressed with the sinking of the Ostfriesland and with the new menace that the success of this experiment raises against battleship.

Even before the tests demonstrated the ability of aircraft to sink battleships with aircraft bombs dropped from the sky, the Navy Department had strongly urged upon Congress the construction of two airplane carriers.

The House struck the item from the Naval Appropriation bill, and the Senate restored the item, but when the measure emerged from the conference all reference to airplane carriers was missing, and the bill was finally passed without granting any carriers.

The official report of the Board of Observers on the bombing tests will not be submitted to Secretary Denby for some time, but he said today that he did not have to await that report to learn the effect of aircraft bombing attacks on battleships, for he was himself present and saw the Ostfriesland take its final plunge into the ocean.

The outstanding lesson of the tests, in the opinion of naval officers, is that airplanes are needed, and needed quickly, to accompany the battle fleet to sea and ward off attacks by enemy aircraft operating from enemy aircraft carriers.

In renewing his recommendation to Congress for a revision of its refusal to authorise airplane carriers, Secretary Danby is hoping that the lessons of the Ostfriesland sinking and the information contained in the official report on that performance, when submitted to Congress, will have sufficiently impressed Congress with the needs of the situation to persuade it to heed the forthcoming request for the granting of money for the construction of airplane carriers.

HELD FOR FALSE VOUCHERS.

Two Former Federal Employes Indicted for Forging Payrolls.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—David W. Barrow, former supervisor in the mimeographing section of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and Roy Harper, an assistant supervisor, were indicted today by the Grand Jury on the charge of presenting false vouchers to the Government in connection with the payrolls.

The indictment alleges that they falsified payrolls and secured several hundred dollars on checks drawn to the order of persons no longer in the employ of the bureau.

Barrow was separately indicted on two other charges of forging the names of the payees of the various checks, and passing these checks on Washington merchants in payment for merchandise.

DISARM OR PAY UP, BORAH TELLS EUROPE

Senator Would Not Fund Our Foreign Debt Until After Disarmament Conference.

POINTS TO COSTLY ARMIES

Holds United States Should Demand Payment if Nations Continue Great Military Expenditures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—That the funding of the foreign debt of the United States should be postponed until after the disarmament conference has concluded its work was proposed in the Senate today by Senator Borah. Should the debtor nations continue their vast expenditures for armament, the United States, Senator Borah added, should insist that those nations promptly meet their debts, with interest.

"We are now," said Senator Borah, "under this process, in fact, lending foreign Governments about $1,000,000 a day, and in the fact that we are forgiving the interest or deferring it we are, in fact, imposing upon the American taxpayers the burden of taking care of our taxes and continuing to lend to foreign Governments at the rate of nearly $1,000,000 a day. In other words, to the extent which the foreign Governments can in good faith meet this debt and interest upon it we should inform them that we expect that to be done. The policy should be a definite, a positive and a firm policy; otherwise, it never will achieve anything.

"There is one other feature of this question to which I desire to call attention, and that is the relation of the foreign debt to disarmament. If I had my way about it I would not fund this debt at all nor delay the interest until after the disarmament parley had concluded its final session. It may be a matter of very great importance in the treatment of the questions which will arise at that parley. Certainly, if the Governments are unable, as they say, to meet their foreign debt and continue to expend the vast sums which they are now expending for arma-ment it would cause us to adopt an entirely different policy in case we should fail to agree upon disarmament. For one, if there should be a distance upon their part to enter upon any reasonable agreement with reference to disarmament, I should certainly feel that the American people would feel justified in insisting that they promptly meet their debt and promptly meet the interest upon their debt.

Cites Big Armies Abroad.

"France at the present time has about 800,000 men in her army. She is today the most thoroughly militaristic nation on earth. Her expenditures for her military equipment are the greatest of any power in the world. I recognise, of course, in the relationship between Germany and France a situation which would justify a reasonable preparedness on her part, but 800,000 men under the conditions in which Germany finds herself at the present time are very difficult to justify."

"Can the Senator tell us what that army is costing France?" asked Senator Reed.

"No, I have been unable to get that information," replied Senator Borah.

"I think it is safe to say $1,000,000 a day, is it not, in any event?" said Senator Reed.

"I have endeavored," Senator Borah continued, "to get it in more ways than one, but I have not been able to get it, and therefore cannot state it, but the Senators can imagine what 800,000 men are costing. The British Navy cost this year, or will cost this year, about $765,586,080; the British Army about $1,068,800,000. England expended last month, in attempting to control Mesopotamia, $40,000,000.

"Now, what is the effect of this? The effect of it is that the taxpayers of the United States are not only bearing the burdens with reference to our army and navy, but that the American taxpayer is carrying the burden for the armaments of France and England also. Let it not be forgotten or misunderstood that under this policy we are not only financing our armament program, but we are financing the armament program of Europe also.

"If I have a farm and finance it, stock it and furnish the means to run it, and also arrange to my neighbor the means to stock his farm and run it, I am carrying both farms, am I not? And so long as this debt remains unpaid and the interest remains unpaid, and the American taxpayer must meet the taxes which are imposed upon him because of the deferment of interest and the payment of the principal, we are taking care of the entire armaments of the United States and of our late allies.

Wants Evidence of Good Faith.

"I say, therefore, it would be shortsighted policy indeed for the United States to place itself in a position where it might not modify its policy with reference to the payment of the debt or the interest according to the result of the disarmament conference, and to my mind that is the most important feature at the present time connected with this question of the payment of the foreign debt.

"Understand me. In speaking of this matter and urging, as I do, the taking care of this debt I recognize that those countries have their obligations and their difficulties and adversities now the same as we have; but I insist that there should be the best evidence of the best of faith upon the part of these Governments in meeting their debts, and that the United States should insist upon that policy without equivocation or apology.

"I am, therefore, so far as I am concerned, not in favor of any decisive movement with reference to this debt at the present time. It is there. The evidence of it is there. It is a legal obligation. It is just as binding as if it were in a bond. It is subject to call. We may ask for it now the same as we could if we had a bond and it was due. There is no possible loss.

"It will play an important part not only at the Washington conference, whether it is ever mentioned or not; it will be there playing an important part in all the proceedings, molding and guiding the course of the proceeding in their final conclusion, and it will be vastly to the advantage of the United States if it remains just as it is now until we shall have determined whether the world can get rid of its armaments, or whether we are to go forward over this road which we are now traveling, and which leads inevitably to bankruptcy or war, and possibly both.

"So far as I individually concerned, I would utilize all the power that this great Republic can command to change the program which is now being carried out, and if I could use this vast debt, if the obligations which it imposes could be commanded to that end, I would not hesitate to say so."

King Would Change Navy Program.

At the conclusion of Senator Borah's speech, Senator King of Utah introduced a bill to suspend the construction of the six American superdreadnoughts of the Indiana class, to transform two of the battle cruisers now under construction into airplane carriers, and to authorise the immediate construction of four fleet submarines.

The recent airplane attacks off the Virginia Capes, Senator King contended, had demonstrated conclusively that too much importance was attached to capital ships and too little importance to submarines and aircraft.

"Those experiments," Mr. King continued, "proved that a revision of our present naval building program is imperative. As a matter of fact, many of the ships now building will be obsolete by the time they are completed. We need fleet submarines. At the present time we own just one that is able to keep the sea. A thorough shaking up of the navy is needed. Secretary Denby should get rid of the dead timber in the department and put in efficient and up-to-date men. By so doing he will not only do great credit to himself but he will also aid his country."

PANAMA DEMANDS APPEAL TO HAGUE

Wants a Verdict on Boundary Dispute by the Permanent International Court.

PROPOSAL MADE TO HUGHES

Garay Declares United States Has Eliminated Costa Rica From the Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—In a note which has been communicated to Secretary of State Hughes by Dr. Narciso Garay, her Minister of Foreign Affairs, now in Washington on a special mission, Panama has asked that her boundary dispute with Costa Rica be referred to the Permanent Court at The Hague.

In making this request Dr. Garay sets forth at length the reasons why his Government is unable to accept "the White award and half of the Loubet award," and asks the United States Government, in accordance with Article 36 of The Hague Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, to submit to that tribunal the question as to whether the White award is valid against Panama.

Dr. Garay says in his note, it is learned, that a direct settlement with Costa Rica is impossible; that the United States has practically eliminated Costa Rica from the controversy and that the point at issue is now with this country. The United States recently insisted in a note to Panama that the boundary dispute with Costa Rica be settled under the terms of the White award, a decision by the late Chief Justice White as to the proper interpretation of a former award by President Loubet of France. Both countries by treaty agreed to accept the White award, when it should be rendered, as final; but Panama takes the position that Chief Justice White exceeded his instructions and decided more than he was called on to decide and that, therefore, his decision is not valid.

Dr. Garay declared in his note to Secretary Hughes that in case the United States Government insisted on Panama carrying out "the White award" and half of the Loubet award "his Government could not do otherwise than to maintain its position and confront the consequences of its legal and moral inability to comply."

Discussing the situation, he expressed the hope, however, that it would be possible to find a peaceful solution before the United States insisted on an extreme course of action, and added:

"The attitude of the United States Government toward Panama has practically eliminated Costa Rica from the controversy. The United States has taken her place, and Panama has to deal with her at present and will have to do so in the future, with the express or tacit consent of Costa Rica.

"In view of these facts, which are known to the world, Panama respectfully requests the United States Government, in the terms of Article 38 of The Hague Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, one of which both countries are signatories, to submit to the arbitration of The Hague's Permanent Court the very point at issue, formerly between Panama and Costa Rica, now between Panama and the United States, to wit: Is the White award within the terms of the Arbitral Compromise so as to make it valid against Panama?

"The conflict between the two countries being of a legal nature and obviously justiciable, and the vital interests and national honor of the United States being not in cause, the Panama Minister hopes that due deference for the sovereign rights of the Republic of Panama and for the cause of arbitration, so dear to the United States, will prompt the acceptance of a solution that will prevent a settlement by force."

GIVES FURLOUGHS TO JEWS.

Weeks Permits Soldiers to Go Home for Religious Holidays.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Secretary Weeks announced today that furloughs for the Jewish holidays in October will be granted wherever practicable to soldiers of the Jewish faith in the American Army.

"The Secretary of War desires," the announcement read, "in order to permit soldiers of the Jewish faith to participate in the celebration of 'high holy days' (Rosh ha-Shanah), beginning at sundown Oct. 2 and continuing until sundown Oct. 4, 1921, and of the Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur), beginning at sundown Oct. 12 and continuing until sundown Oct. 13, 1921, that members of that faith be granted furloughs for such time as necessary to permit them to be at their home, when practicable, or at places where these celebrations are held, from Sept. 30 to Oct. 6 and from Oct. 11 to Oct. 24, 1921, provided no interference with the public service is occasioned thereby."

Hail Damages Tobacco Crop.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 25.—Tobacco crop damage estimated at between $150,000 and $200,000 was reported today from Southwick, west of this city, as a result of a severe hail storm yesterday in which stones fell that were said to be nearly as large as walnuts. In some plantations the loss is so heavy that there will be no salvage. The hail fell in an irregular belt and some farms escaped entirely.

JAPAN URGED TO PUT ACCEPTANCE FIRST

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

Government does not favor holding any preliminary conference on Far Eastern questions in London. This does not necessarily mean that this Government would not welcome preliminary discussions calculated to facilitate the work of the main conference, but it does mean that President Harding and his advisers would not consent to any splitting of the conference proper.

Press reports that Japan is greatly exercised as to the views which the conference may take on the question of Japanese immigration are deprecated by Administration officials. The greater part of the agitation now going on concerning this question is believed to be due to certain sections of the foreign press, and not to the Japanese Government itself. It is understood that the subject of Japanese immigration was not specifically mentioned in the Japanese inquiry as to the scope of the conference.

France to Urge Defense Treaty.

The French representatives to the Washington conference will come prepared, it is understood, to suggest that the Anglo-Franco-American treaty of alliance be ratified by the United States as a condition precedent to the demobilisation of the great French military establishment, now estimated to be close to 700,000 men. It is intimated that representations have already been made to Italy with a view to ascertaining whether the Italian Government would be willing to support such a French program in exchange for French assistance in matters of interest to the Italians.

There are some who believe Great Britain might look with favor on such a proposal, as the size of the French army, and the dominant position of the French Government on the Continent as a result of it, have been a matter of some concern to some of the British statesmen. Another consideration is the fact that France, already in a serious economic condition on account of the war, is under a heavy expense in maintaining her huge army.

It is regarded as extremely doubtful that the Senate would be willing to ratify the treaty, even if the Administration could be persuaded to endorse it.

JAPAN NOT TO PROTEST TURLOCK DEPORTATIONS

Regards California Incident as a Local Affair and Trusts American Authorities to Act.

TOKIO, July 25 (Associated Press).—The Japanese Foreign Office, it was announced today, will take no action in connection with the recent deportation of Japanese workers from the harvest fields at Turlock, Cal., beyond requesting an investigation and a report on the incident from the Japanese Consul in San Francisco.

Foreign Office officials said that they regarded the incident as a local affair and expressed confidence that the American authorities would adopt all measures necessary.

It was added by the officials that the occurrence of such incidents was regrettable and liable to provoke agitation at the time when Japan and the United States were earnestly seeking a mutual understanding.

Beyond causing editorial protests in several of the newspapers, the Turlock incident gave rise to no excitement here.

Drop in Millionaires Due to War Profits' End And Big Investments in Tax-Exempt Bonds

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Two explanations were given today by Government officials why only sixty-five persons reported an income of $1,000,000 or more during the calendar year 1919, against sixty-seven in 1918 and more in the previous years.

One reason for the decrease, it was said, was the cessation of huge war profits, and the other was the heavy investment in tax-exempt securities.

It was pointed out, however, that the net income of the sixty-five individuals was $182,680,345, as against $187,486,802 for the sixty-seven millionaires in 1918. The taxes collected on this class amounted to $30,022,994 in 1919 and $38,885,946 in 1918.

For 1919 the average tax was $1,832,482.25, while for 1918 it was $1,328,645.51. In 1917 an average tax of $776,062.69 was paid by 141 millionaires on a net income of $306,525,814.

The statement from which the 1919 figures were compiled is of a preliminary character. When the detailed report is made out it may be possible to speculate on the identity of the millionaires from the States in which the $1,000,000 incomes are reported. These data are not yet available.

Tables show that of the total net income of $14,659,491,448 reported for 1918, there was a personal exemption of $3,424,283,300, dividends amounting to $3,465,774,326 and interest on Government obligations not wholly exempt from tax of $968,877,822, totaling $11,941,445,247. This left a net income of $7,918,045,201 subject to the normal tax.

ROB SUBWAY BOOTH OF $300 AND TICKETS

Five Hold-up Men Lock Chopper in Washroom While Regular Agent Is Out at Lunch.

Shortly after 1 o'clock last night five young men, who the police later classified as Italians, sauntered into the Rector Street Station of the Seventh Avenue line of the Interborough Subway. Five minutes after their leisurely arrival they as leisurely departed, taking with them more than $300 in cash and several hundred subway tickets.

Robert J. O'Brien, regularly the ticket chopper at the station, at the time of the arrival of the five strangers was acting as ticket seller in the absence of the agent. Walter Murphy had left his post to get some food. O'Brien noted the movements of the five casually, for there were the only passengers on the platform.

While he was engaged in his observations the five suddenly made for his booth. With caps pulled down to serve as masks, they rushed the substitute ticket agent, and, covering him with pistols, forced him to back out of the booth, pushed into a washroom. They promptly locked the door of the room, and, going back to the booth, took everything in sight.

While the hold-up men were going up the stairs to the street Murphy came down the other. He walked over to the booth, found it deserted, and as he pondered for a moment he heard the yells of O'Brien. Murphy released the prisoner and notified the Old Slip Station. Detectives were assigned to the robbery found a witness who told them that he saw the five man climb into a waiting automobile and dart off.

Apparently the robbery was carefully thought out in advance, and the detectives, for the time picked would give the greatest degree of safety to robbers. After 10 o'clock the station, thronged all day and one of the busiest of all stops during the home-going hours, seldom boasts a passenger.

PRESIDENT OF PURDUE AND WIFE ARE MISSING

They Started Out From Banff, Alberta, July 1, for a Hike—Nothing Since Heard of Them.

BANFF, Alta, July 25.—Fears for the safety of Dr. W. E. Stone, President of Purdue University and his wife, who have been missing since July 1, were expressed tonight by members of the Mount Assiniboin Club here.

Dr. Stone and his wife, both experienced mountain climbers, started for a cross-country hike and took enough food with them for about a four-days' outing. Nothing has been heard of them since.

After four days passed without word having been received from them, officials of the walking tour camp here sent out parties in search of them. On Sunday toilet articles, belonging to the pair, were found at the base of Mount Banon, the unscaled peak close to Mounts Assiniboin.

Remains of camp fires, presumably started by the missing tourists, also were found.

SETTLING UP WAR CLAIMS.

Board Adjusts 302 Cases, Totaling $10,540,098 in Five Months.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Distinct progress is being made in the work of the War Claims Board in clearing up outstanding claims against the War Department, according to an announcement issued by Secretary of War Weeks today.

In the period extending from March 1, 1921, to June 30, 302 claims were adjusted, the payments involved being $10,540,098.96. During the same period the number of claims heard was 456 and the amount asked was $59,330,911.74. The number of claims awaiting settlement on June 30, 1921, totaled 238, amounting to $43,343.19. During June 48 new cases were received, totaling claims for $3,378,471.57.

Save Children Locked In House Ablaze.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 25.—While L. D. Hawk and his wife were out at church at Rio Grande village, six miles north of this city, last night, fire broke out in their home. Motorists who discovered the flames broke into the house and saved three small children who were locked in the dwelling. The rescuers drove off without giving their names. The house was a total loss with all the furniture. Loss was about $4,000.

ATTACKS RESERVE BANK IN 5-CENT BREAD RALLY

Lawyer Says It Divides Nation Into Opposing Sections—Wants Government-Owned Bank.

Under the auspices of the Housewives' League and the Citizens' Committee of Bronx County, a meeting of protest against bread prices was held last night in the assembly room of the parochial school of Sts. Peter and Paul Church, 159th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx.

The meeting was largely attended. It was presided over by George W. Beale of 3,252 Third Avenue, President of the Citizens' Committee of Bronx County. Considerable excitement was caused by the introduction of a resolution by one of the speakers, Dennis O'Sullivan, an attorney with offices at 885 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, who called upon President Harding and Congress to bring about the immediate abolition of the Federal Reserve Bank. The resolution states "that just so long as this bank continues to function, dividing the country into twelve separate communities, each working against the other, they will tend to continue their disturbing influence in the economic system of this Government."

The resolution called for "the establishment of a Government-owned bank, without dictation of private individuals, and having for its base the Treasury of the United States, and to have that bank so function that all the money shall be available to the people."

The resolution was referred to the Executive Committee for further action.

Mrs. Harry Arthur of 952 Union Avenue, who has been active as a suffragist for several years, spoke in favor of the 5-cent loaf, and declared that it was strictly a woman's issue. She also called attention to the fact that it was Bronx County which succeeded in putting over the recently enacted rent laws and the first cabin with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Robson, and his brother, Douglas A. L. Robson. The body was brought to port for burial.

TO JAIL AT 67 AS JOSTLER.

Man of Alleged Criminal Record Goes to Werkhouse.

Magistrate William T. Fetherston in the Tombs Court yesterday sentenced William Ferguson, 67 years old, who said that he lived at 311 Third Avenue, to ninety days in the workhouse on a disorderly conduct charge, lodged by Detective Stanley of the pickpocket squad. The detective said that Ferguson, who has a criminal record of thirty years in Philadelphia and other cities, was arrested Sunday night with James Connors of 41 Bayard Street and George Woods of 283 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City, on the elevated station at Bowery and Canal Street.

He said that Ferguson, who presented the appearance of a well-to-do business man, was blocking the path of hundreds of men and women endeavoring to board trains at the station, and that his companions were jostling them. Connors and Woods pleaded not guilty, and were held in $2,500 bail each for examination Wednesday, but Ferguson admitted the charge.

Bank Cashiers Plead Not Guilty.

H. B. Rundall and Mrs. Judith Barrett Deming, cashier and assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Amenia, N. Y., pleaded not guilty yesterday, before Federal Judge Sheppard to an indictment charging them with misuse of $10,266 of the bank's funds. Rundall is accused of misapplying $9,616 of the money and Mrs. Deming with the abstraction of $650. Each was held in $3,000 bail.

Mrs. Jesup's Estate Sues for Refund.

The estate of Mrs. Morris K. Jesup filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to collect a refund of $49,040 from the Collector of Internal Revenue on the ground that total payments of $70,567 for 1914, 1918 and 1919 included overcharges to the amount sued for.

Watch Company Cuts Wages.

WALTHAM, Mass., July 25.—A 10 per cent. wage reduction was announced today by the Waltham Watch Company to go into effect Aug. 15. The company denied a report that several hundred employes would be laid off.

WRIT FREES SHIPS OF U. S. MAIL LINE

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

trying to take the American flag off the seas," as E. A. Quarles, assistant to the President, put it.

The complaint to Justice Burr alleged that the Shipping Board had misrepresented the condition of several of the steamships at the time they were turned over to the company. The company said that the board had represented the George Washington as an oil-burner when she was fitted only for coal. The complaint entered a point-blank denial that $460,000 was due to the board.

Seizure Called Wanton Act.

Referring to the seizure as "wanton and oppressive acts," the plaintiff alleged that the board and the United American Lines "have maliciously and willfully conspired to bring about the attempted seizure of the vessels perpetrated by the defendant on July 22, 1921."

In support of its contention that the charter hire was not due, and that any dispute should have been referred to arbitration, the complaint quoted from the steamship company's contract with the board:

"The charterer shall pay to the owners for the use of the vessel at the rate of $5.50 per net register ton per month, commencing on and from the day of the completion of the reconditioning of said vessel."

The complaint admitted that reconditioning of all the ships had not been completed, although $1,700,000 had gone into the job, and set up the ground that rent therefore was not due.

Justice Burr's mandate, naming the George Washington, America, Susquehanna, Pocahontas, Agamemnon, Princess Matoika, Potomac, President Grant and Mount Vernon, specifically enjoined the Board or its agents from "interfering in any way with the United States Mail's possession of the vessels.

"This restores the status quo," said Mr. Colby. "The seizure was high-handed, arbitrary and without authority of law. It will permit the sailing tomorrow of the steamship America as scheduled."

Later when a report that Joseph P. Tumulty and Mr. Colby were part owners of the United States Mail was repeated to Mr. Colby, he said:

"Not a scintilla of truth in the report. I do not own and have never owned a dollar's worth of stock. Neither does Mr. Tumulty. This report is propaganda sent out by interests inimical to the United States Mail."

The steamships turned over to the United States Mail, it was said, included only two at this port ready for service. They were the America and George Washington.

BOARD TO FIGHT MOVE.

Chairman Lasker Will Plan Next Step in Capital Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Members of the Shipping Board were advised regarding the temporary injunction issued in New York today restraining interference with the operation of the ships seized on Friday from the United States Mail Steamship Company and will be prepared to go into court at 3 o'clock on Thursday in an effort to show cause why the board believed itself justified in its action.

Elmer Schlesinger, general counsel of the board, and Vice President Smull of the Fleet Corporation, as well as Chairman Lasker, all of whom were in New York today, returned to Washington late tonight and there will be a conference tomorrow. It was said at the offices of the Board that it had not entered into a contract with W. Averill Harriman for the operation of the ships, but had arranged with Mr. Harriman for their temporary operation, pending definite assignment of the vessels, in the event that the Board wins the injunction proceedings.

The Board will open bids at 10:30 o'clock on Saturday for the sale of 285 wooden ships built during the war. Two foreign governments, through their representatives in this country, Czechoslovakia and Norway, have shown some interest in this bid opening, and have asked for particulars. Whether those governments will bid for any of the ships could not be learned tonight.

LINER BALTIC HERE AFTER LONG LAY-OFF

644 Passengers Welcome Sight of Green Hills After Seeing Drought in England.

TWO M. P.'S HERE FOR TOUR

New York Ivory Buyer Returns From Belgian Congo—Boy Dies on Voyage.

After being laid off the New York-Liverpool service for several months, during which an additional deck was added to the second cabin, several private baths to the rooms on the promenade deck and the engines and boilers thoroughly overhauled, the White Star liner Baltic arrived yesterday with 644 passengers and mails. She was under the charge of Captain F. R. Howarth, R. N. R.

The passengers said the drought in England had dried up everything, and it was a relief to pass through the Narrows leading to New York and see green hills on either side. They expressed the belief that the extension of the hours for serving wines and liquors at restaurants from 10 to 12 o'clock at night would lessen heavy drinking in London.

Among the first-class passengers were two Labor Members of Parliament—John E. Davison and Charles H. Sitch, both representing constituencies in Staffordshire, where pottery is made.

Mr. Sitch said they would tour the industrial centres in the United States, commencing with Pittsburgh. Mr. Davison was ill the greater part of the trip and would rest in New York a few days before starting on the tour, Mr. Sitch said.

He added that he was glad there was a prospect of peace in Ireland and believed it would be carried out successfully.

Another passenger was Herman F. Meyer Jr., a New York merchant who had spent two years in the Congo buying ivory. He said the Belgians were treating the natives very fairly. The hardships of traveling into the interior of Africa were still considerable and many white men succumbed to them.

Others on board the Baltic were Sir Alexander Roger, a London merchant; Mrs. W. S. Ellis and her daughter, Miss Cintra Ellis, of Philadelphia; and S. V. Desai and A. V. Datar, Hindu students from Bombay who are going to Columbia University.

Surgeon G. G. Flemyng reported the death from scarlet fever of John R. L. Robson, ten years old, a passenger in the first cabin with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Robson, and his brother, Douglas A. L. Robson. The body was brought to port for burial.

CURLEY ARCHBISHOP, SUCCEEDING GIBBONS

*Bishop of St. Augustine Appointed to the Baltimore See—Not Quite

FOR NITRATE PLANT

Weeks Says Government Cannot Guarantee 600,000 Horse Power at Muscle Shoals.

PROPOSAL MAY BE MODIFIED

Secretary Notified That Offer for the Great Plant Will Be Made by Another Company.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Henry Ford's offer for the Government nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., is unsatisfactory in its present form, Secretary of War Weeks stated today. The Secretary explained that the Ford proposal is based on the premise that the Government will guarantee the Wilson dam to produce 600,000 horse power, and stated that it would be impossible to accept the offer on that basis. The Tennessee River, Mr. Weeks said, was a somewhat irregular stream, and for that reason any contract the Government made would have to be based on the actual horse power developed when the dam was completed rather than upon arbitrary figures.

Secretary Weeks made these informal comments in giving out the full text of the Ford proposal, summaries of which already had been published. He said that in several other respects the Ford proposal was not in the exact form expected, though he thought it likely that modification could be made in the offer when he discussed the proposal with Mr. Ford, which might make it acceptable. Some of the Secretary's advisers are understood to have recommended against acceptance of the offer.

No date has been set for the suggested conference between the Secretary and Mr. Ford. The proposal is being studied by experts in the War Department, Secretary of Commerce Hoover, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and the Federal Power Commission. Until these studies have been completed it is hardly likely that the conference with Mr. Ford will be held.

Secretary Weeks has been informed that another offer for the Muscle Shoals project is about to be submitted to him, but as the formal offer has not reached his desk he declined to comment further on it. Several days ago it was reported that the Washburn Cyanide Company intended to submit a proposal.

Text of Ford's Offer.

The text of Henry Ford's offer for the Muscle Shoals property, in the form of a letter to the Chief of Engineers, follows:

Dearborn, Mich., July 8, 1921.

General Lansing H. Beach, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Sir—In response to your advice that the Government invites an offer for the power at the Muscle Shoals Wilson Dam on my part, or on the part of a company to be formed by me (and throughout this proposal to be called the company), I hereby and through you place at the disposal of the President, the Secretary of War and Congress the following tender:

1. If the United States will promptly resume construction work on the Wilson Dam and as speedily as possible complete the construction of the dam, and progressively install hydro-electric facilities and equipment for generating 600,000 horse power, then the company will agree to lease from the United States the Wilson Dam, its power house and all of its hydro-electric and operating appurtenances, together with all lands and buildings owned by the United States, connected with and adjacent to either end of the Wilson Dam for a period of 100 years from the date of the completion of the dam and power house facilities, and the company will pay to the United States 6 per cent. on the remaining costs of the locks, the dam and power house facilities, taken at $20,000,000, in payments of $1,200,000 annually, except that during the first six years of the lease period payments shall begin and be made annually as follows:

Two hundred thousand dollars one year from the date when 100,000 horse power is generated and continuously ready for service, and thereafter $300,000 annually, and each year for five years. After the first six years payment of $1,200,000 shall be made annually at the end of each calendar year during the lease period.

Provides Retiring Fund.

2. At the beginning of the seventh year lease period, and annually thereafter, the company will pay to the United States a sum not greater than $29,537 to retire, during the remaining period of ninety-four years, the total cost of the Wilson Dam and its power house, substructures, superstructures, machinery and appliances, including locks, all taken at $40,000,000; the sinking fund investments to bear the highest rate of interest obtainable, but not less than 4 per cent. per annum.

3. The company will further agree to pay to the United States $35,000 annually for repairs, maintenance and operation of the dam, gates and locks at the Wilson dam, all repairs, maintenance and operation of the same to be under the direction, care and responsibility of the United States during the 100-year period.

4. The company will furnish the United States free of charge, delivered at a point on the lock grounds designated by the chief engineers, electric power not to exceed 200 horsepower for the operating of the locks.

5. If the United States shall accept the above proposal for leasing the Wilson dam and its power installation, then as a condition of acceptance the company will ask that immediately upon release of suitable construction equipment and facilities at the Wilson dam, and upon the release of labor forces, the United States will forthwith proceed to construct and fully complete with reasonable promptness dam No. 3, as designed and proposed by the United States engineers, the power installation at dam No. 3 to be taken in this proposal at 250,000 horsepower.

To Lease Completed Dam.

6. When the lock, dam and power house installations at Dam 3 are completed the company offers to lease Dam 3, its power house and all of its hydro-electric and operating appurtenances, for a period of 100 years from the date of completion of the dam and its power house facilities, and the company will pay to the United States 6 per cent. on the cost of the dam, lock and power house facilities taken at a cost of $8,000,000, in payments of $480,000 annually, except that during the first three years of the lease period payments shall begin and be made annually as follows: Sixty thousand dollars one year from the date when 80,000 horsepower is generated and continuously ready for service, and thereafter $180,000 annually at the end of each year for two years. If, and when, after the first three years, the entire power house generating equipment of 250,000 horsepower is continuously ready for service, payments of $480,000 shall be made annually at the end of each calendar year during the remaining ninety-seven years of the lease period.

7. At the beginning of the fourth year of the lease period, and annually thereafter, the company will pay to the United States a sum not greater than $7,010, to retire during the remaining period of ninety-seven years the total cost of Dam 3 and its power house, substructures, superstructures, machinery and appliances, including lock, all taken at $8,000,000, the sinking funds investment to bear the highest rate of interest obtainable, but not less than 4 per cent. per annum.

8. The company will further agree to pay to the United States $20,000 annually for repairs, maintenance and operation of dam, gates and lock at Dam 3; all repairs, maintenance and operation of the same to be under the direct care and responsibility of the United States during the 100-year period.

9. The company will furnish the United States, free of charge, at Dam 3, to be delivered at a point on the lock

To Purchase Nitrate Plant.

10. If the United States shall accept the above several proposals in their entirety, then the company offers to purchase from the United States the following properties, viz:

A—All of the property of Nitrate Plant 2 and its adjacent steam power plant, land, buildings, material, machinery, fixtures, equipment, apparatus, appurtenances, tools, supplies, and the right, license and privilege to use any and all of the patents, processes, methods and designs appertaining to said Nitrate Plant 2 which have been acquired by the United States; but Nitrate Plant 2 shall not be operated as an air nitrogen fixation plant as designed to be.

C—All of the property at the quarry of the United States known as the Waco Quarry, including all material, buildings, quarries, tracks, machinery, railroad tracks, tools and other equipment.

D—Also the steam plant built and owned by the Government at Gorgas, Ala., on the Warrior River, including material, buildings, machinery, fixtures, apparatus, appurtenances, tools, together and transmission line from the Gorgas steam plant to Nitrate Plant No. 2 at Muscle Shoals; the United States to acquire title to the right of way lands necessary along the transmission line, and also to acquire the title to the land site occupied by the steam plant and by all Government buildings and other structures at the Gorgas steam plant.

For the foregoing plants and other properties as set forth and described above under A, B, C, D, the company offers to pay the United States $5,000,000, the terms of payment to be agreed upon between the Secretary of War and the company, the Secretary of War having authority to dispose of said plants and other properties as above enumerated.

11. At any time prior to the expiration of said lease period of 100 years the company shall have the right to negotiate with the Government for a renewal of the leases for the above dams, their power houses, &c. In the event of disagreement as to terms of the renewal, the United States and the company shall each appoint an arbitrator, and these arbitrators shall choose a third. The decision of the board of three shall be final and binding upon both parties.

Agrees to Operate Plant.

12. If the United States agrees to sell and the company purchases these several properties, nitrate plants, quarry, steam power plants, transmission lines, &c., and at prices and on terms mutually satisfactory, the company will operate nitrate plant No. 2 to approximate present capacity in the production of nitrogen and other fertilizer compounds, with the following special objectives:

(a) To determine by research on a commercial scale whether, by means of electric furnace methods and industrial chemistry, there may be produced fertilizer compounds of higher grade and a cheaper price than the fertilizer farmers have in the past been able to procure, and to determine whether by and by the application of electricity and industrial chemistry may do for the agricultural industry of the country what they have economically accomplished for other industries.

(b) To maintain nitrate plant No. 2 in a state of readiness to be promptly operated in the manufacture of materials necessary in time of war for the production of explosives.

13. If the above offers of the company are accepted by the United States, and if the agreement between the Secretary of War and the company can be made for the purchase of the above-described properties, it will naturally and reasonably follow that the buyers of fertilizers will desire to be assured that fertilizers produced at nitrate plant No. 2 shall be sold at fair prices and without excessive profits.

14. To meet this reasonable expectation on the part of the farmers of the country who buy fertilizer, the company proposes that the maximum net profit which it shall make in the manufacture and sale of fertilizer products at nitrate plant 2 shall not exceed 8 per cent. The company also suggests that a board be created, composed of officially designated members and representatives of farmers' national organizations, such as the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange and the Farmers' Union, together with a representative from the Bureau of Markets of the Agricultural Department (to be an ex officio member of this board, serving in an advisory capacity, without right to vote), and two representatives of the company.

15. Whenever, in the event of war, the United States shall require any part of the operating facilities of nitrate plant 2 for the production of materials necessary in the manufacture of explosives, then the United States shall have the immediate right, upon notice to the company, to take over and operate the same for the national defense of the country, and the company will supply the United States with hydro-electric power necessary for such operations, together with the use of all necessary processes which the United States may need in time of war for munition purposes and which the company owns and has the right to use, and any of the company's personnel and operating organization required in times of war for operating any part of nitrate plant 2 in the manufacture of materials for explosives shall be at the disposal of the United States. Respectfully,

HENRY FORD.

ARM CAUGHT IN HYDRANT.

Police and Firemen Called to Release Trapped Boy.

The combined efforts of the Police and Fire Departments were required early last evening to extricate the arm of David McCloskey, 9 years old, of 431 West 125th Street from a fire hydrant at 125th Street and Hancock Place. The cap was off one of the nozzles and the boy pushed his arm into the aperture as far as it would go. When he tried to pull it out he found he was held fast. His cries brought the other children to his assistance, and when they couldn't budge him they called Patrolman Beck of the West 125th Street Station. He also gave up after several attempts to remove the youngster's arm from the hydrant and then called Hook and Ladder 40. The firemen took the hydrant apart and released the imprisoned arm, which was not injured.

DANUBE CONTROL A FACT.

Signing of Convention Establishes Internationalization of the River.

PARIS, July 25.—Internationalization of the Danube River finally became a reality yesterday, when representatives of the interested allied powers held their final meeting here and signed a convention to that effect.

The International Danube Commission was immediately notified that hereafter it would be in complete control of all matters pertaining to the river, as provided in the Treaty of Versailles.

Boy Plays With Dynamite, Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 25.—Sybil Larson, 12 years old, of Yardville, near here, is dead as the result of playing with dynamite. She succumbed to heart failure in a Trenton hospital after a surgeon had amputated a thumb and three fingers. The boy found a piece of the explosive some days ago and had been carrying it in his pocket.

Reading Iron Co. Mills Reopen.

READING, Pa., July 25.—A puddle of the Reading Iron Company here and a plant of the same concern at Danville, Pa., resumed operations today. The new puddling rate is $8 per ton, with other tonnage rates in proportion. Ordinary labor rates are 30 cents an hour. The company's Universal Mill here will resume tomorrow.

FOR DOG-DAY RECESS

Former Republican Floor Leader Says Hot Weather Sessions Are a Waste of Time.

BUT MINORITY IS CONTENT

Pou, Speaking for Democrats, Insists Important Legislation Be Acted Upon, Despite Discomfort.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, former Republican floor leader, today attacked the advisability of the House remaining in session and argued for a recess during the time the Ways and Means Committee drafted the Taxation Revision bill. This respite during the "dog days," he said, would be a good thing for the country.

The debate in the House arose over a special rule to make a number of bills in order, including one to pay radio companies $2,500,000 for patents taken over by the Government during the war. Mr. Mann attacked the rule and incidentally the Republican leadership, and lost his point after Representative Pou, speaking for the Democrats, said that the minority was willing to remain here in the hot spell and help pass important legislation which was greatly needed.

Representative Mondell, the Republican floor leader, briefly explained the purpose of the rule and mentioned cursorily the measures that would be included in the program covered by the rule.

"I lack understanding of what is coming up," said Mr. Mann.

"The truth is," asserted Mr. Mondell, "the gentlemen is in a critical mood this morning."

"It is the dog days," replied Mr. Mann, "and it is going to be dog days a long while. I am not the only one in the House, either, who did not know what was coming up."

"Of course," said Mr. Mondell, "no one member of the House knows absolutely what is coming up."

"The gentleman knew, but he would not tell," insisted Mr. Mann.

Mr. Mann Is Sarcastic.

"We are endeavoring to arrive at a program for the next week or so, and this rule is a part of the plan," said Mr. Mondell. "Within a few days the bills will be brought up."

"Of course," said Mr. Mann sarcastically, "I appreciate how very important these bills are."

"They are," declared Mr. Mondell.

"The country," said Mr. Mann, "is waiting breathlessly for the disposition of these bills, although I had not supposed the people would cease breathing because the rule was not passed and the bills not brought up. We are killing time and wasting the time of the House and of the country, trying to fool the people, and they know it. We pretend to be doing business when we are not. We are wasting time instead of having courage enough to quit awhile and go home."

Representative Campbell of Kansas asked Mr. Mann if he was serious in his earlier statement that the radio bill and the Indian bill ought not to be passed.

"It is not important," replied Mr. Mann, "whether they are ever taken up, so far as that is concerned."

"Oh, it is; it is important," insisted Mr. Campbell. "The Indian bill passed the House by the last Congress with practically nothing in it."

"And yet," asserted Mr. Mann, "it became a law with many things in it."

"That was in another body, and not —" started Mr. Campbell.

"It became a law with all those things in it," said Mr. Mann. "It is simply the difference between tweedledum and tweedle-dee."

"I am as much affected by the dog days as my friend from Illinois, and I have the same longings at this moment that he has, but I doubt if I shall be able to gratify them," said Mr. Campbell.

"I do not think the gentleman will be able to gratify them," agreed Mr. Mann. "The difficulty is I am not a part of the organization of the House. I do not have to bow my head. I can express my honest opinion in the House and I could not do that when I was Republican leader."

"I think the gentleman did it, anyhow," interposed Representative Butler of Pennsylvania.

Pou Pleads for Continuance.

"And even then I had courage enough to quit when we got through," continued Mr. Mann. He was interrupted at this point by Representative Kahn of California, who declared that the Senate had appropriated the money in the bills named in the House rules.

"The Senate put a lot of amendments, inserting items stricken out on points of order in the House, and when they came back to the House each of those items had to be voted upon in this body," said Mr. Mann. "For the House was just like this, with thumbs up and thumbs down when man in charge of the bill made it thumbs up or thumbs down."

Representative Pou, a Democratic member of the Rules Committee, said there had been no objection to the rule because it would keep Congress at work. He criticised the desire of many members to return home and the habit of taking a recess from Friday until Monday.

"I respectfully submit," said Mr. Pou, "that this is one hour in the life of the Republic when no member can have any more important business than staying here in Washington. I do not know what the answer of the majority is going to be to the cry of distress that is going up in every part of the country. Nobody but a lunatic expects relief from the Fordney tariff bill.

"It may be that some measure of relief will be afforded by the tax bill which the Ways and Means Committee is said to be considering. There is no reason why the membership of this body should not remain here and consider that tax bill under the general rules of the House."

After this colloquy the special rule was adopted and the House took up the bill to pay the radio companies $2,500,000, which amount had been approved by the Navy and the War Department and represented a compromise. The original claims presented by the radio companies amounted to $20,000,000.

The bill was defeated after a long debate.

EXPECT JUDGE TO ORDER ARREST OF GOV. SMALL

Illinois Capital Looks for Call of Militia if Sheriff Tries to Use Force.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 25.—On the eve of the decision by Judge Smith whether he will order the issuing of warrants for the arrest of Governor Len Small on indictments charging conspiracy to defraud the State of $2,000,000 and embezzling $500,000 of public funds, there is little doubt among lawyers that the Judge will issue the order.

Apparently, Governor Small has not receded from his determination to "resist arrest to the uttermost." What form this resistance is to take is a guarded secret.

Governor Small and A. B. Fink, attorney, held a long conference. The Governor also saw Colonel A. F. Lorenzen, who, it is reported, will have command of the militia, should the guardsmen be called out to protect the Governor from arrest.

Should warrants be turned over to the Sheriff, he will notify Small or his secretary that he holds the warrants. He will then wait a "reasonable time" for the Governor to accept service. "I will try to use diplomacy and tact first," said Sheriff Mester today. "It is not my present intention to use force."

It is believed that the Governor will station military aids or other guards at his door and deny the Sheriff admittance. He has had several husky guards in attendance both at the State House and mansion ever since the indictments were returned.

Should Sheriff Mester, balked at the Governor's door, attempt force, it is said to be the Governor's intention to call the militia. He has conferred with Adj. Gen. Frank S. Dickson and Colonel Lorenzen relative to calling on the militia.

According to one report tonight, Governor Small's lieutenants may ask in court that the warrants be withheld until September, on the plea that ex-Governor Fifef wishes more time to look up the law.

The prosecution feels certain that the purpose of asking delay is not to give an attorney more time to read law, but to seek a change of venue from Sangamnn County.

ORDERS BACK ALIMONY PAID.

Jersey Court Is Told Broker Has Remarried, Despite Decree.

Vice Chancellor Griffin, in the Chancery Court in Jersey City yesterday, directed William Douglas Miller, a broker, to pay $600 in back alimony to his former wife, Helen Underwood Miller, of 74 Brinkerhof Street, Jersey City, and ended a writ which Mrs. Miller had obtained to prevent him from leaving the State, pending judgment on her claim.

Before asking for this writ, Mrs. Miller said she had learned that her former husband had remarried in Connecticut, although the divorce decree, signed in April, forbade that either remarry within six months. Mrs Miller has made another complaint against Miller on the ground that she found him living with a new wife in an apartment house on the Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City. Judge Lee Sullivan will hear this charge on Wednesday in the First Criminal Court in Jersey City.

Asks House inquiry in Pardon Case.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Investigation by a House committee with a view to determining why Thomas H. Matters was pardoned after serving thiry-five days of a six-year sentence for aiding and abetting unlawful issuance of certificates of deposits of the First National Bank at Sutton, Neb., is proposed in a resolution introduced today by Representative Reavis, Republican, of Nebraska.

SPLIT ON VALUATION

Chairman Says New Plan in Fordney Bill Will Raise the Prices of Home Goods.

COLLEAGUE DOUBTS THIS

They Differ on Other Points as Hearings Begin Before Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Disagreement of experts as to the practicability of the American valuation provisions included in the Fordney Tariff Bill marked the first hearing given on the measure today by the Senate Finance Committee.

The committee heard statements by Thomas Walker Page, Chairman, and William Burgess, a member of the Tariff Commission, and their views differed widely as to what effect the suggested basis of levying import duties would have on the consumer on the one hand and on the manufacturer and merchant on the other.

Mr. Page contended that the new plan meant higher prices on American commodities which compete with imports subjected to the import tax. With a higher value forced on imported goods by the home value plan, said Mr. Page, American manufacturers naturally would not reduce their prices. He asserted that to the extent that the foreign prices were thus sent higher competition would be eliminated.

Mr. Burgess held that pyramiding of prices was no more likely to result under the home value basis than under the present system of basing duties on the foreign value.

The American valuation plan aims to defeat undervaluation of imports, and, therefore, collect more revenue, but the object, Mr. Page said, was phantomlike in character for the reason that little fraudulent valuation had taken place. Mr. Burgess, however, submitted figures which he said showed that undervaluation of imports in 1920 had been discovered in 25 per cent. of all shipments subject to ad valorem rates.

Mr. Burgess told the committee that there was no other method by which the Government could justly levy assessments on imports in view of the fluctuating exchange rates. He held that it presented the only possibility of obtaining accurate valuation figures on imports, and that these were vitally important because of their effect on the ultimate amount of revenue collected. He argued that it would avoid discrimination in the tariff rates against countries whose money has not depreciated and in favor of those whose currency was at a low ebb as compared with American money.

Mr. Page objected to the proposed change because, he said, it meant disturbing further an already chaotic commerce. He felt that the element of uncertainty which would enter into business transactions for the next few years warranted deferring such a change until conditions were more favorable. The international economy situation, Mr. Page said, should have an opportunity to right itself before this Government should attempt what he called a radical departure from proved methods at the Custom House.

"There is no other way of meeting the exchange situation except by this American valuation provision," Mr. Page added, "but I do not believe it will accomplish what is claimed for it. I think it will fall far short of what it is supposed to do, and at the same time will keep business moving in the dark, for no one knows what its effect is going to be and no one can tell what effect it will have on different commodities."

Mr. Page said, however, that the plan could be developed and he believed that, if given time, it could be made practicable, but his principal objection was to putting it into effect at this time. He mentioned as another "danger" the extension of "so much responsibility and power" to customs appraisers.

This authority, opposed by Mr. Page, would be turned to the account of the Government itself, according to Mr. Burgess, who declared that, under the American valuation, control of the imports would rest fully with the American Government for the first time. He added that, for the same reasons, diplomatic entanglements would be avoided and questions of enforcement of the law would be disposed of without delay or difficulty.

Senator McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota held that American valuation was comparable to war-time costplus contracts. He said there were just as few advantages and as many unsatisfactory elements in its use.

Chairman Penrose told the committee that he had several basketfuls of letters denouncing or defending the American valuation policy. Several other members of the tariff commission, he said, would appear, in order that the division of opinion in the commission might be represented in testimony.

OFFER $2,500 FOR CLUE

Friends Fear B. L. Harsell May Be Moonshiner or Feudist Victim in Southern Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

BEDFORD, N. Y., July 25.—A reward of $2,500 has been offered for information leading to the finding of B. L. Harsell, a naturalist, who has been missing since Feb. 16, when he struck into the mountains on the Virginia-Tennessee border on a hiking trip. Mr. Harsell, who is 43 years old, is a nephew of Robert R. Clark of Bedford, and divided his time between Bedford, his ranch at Cody, Wyo., and another place at Roanoke, Va.

Mr. Harsell, who is a descendant of a well-known old New York family, walked from Bedford to Roanoke. He had camped and hunted in Maine, Canada and Wyoming, but was a stranger to the Southern mountain section. His trip was in preparation for an expedition this Fall in an unmapped foreign region, and he expected to live mostly on the game and fish of the forest.

Although he had been warned against dangers peculiar to the mountains of the South, Mr. Harsell planned to walk through the mountains to Jasper, Ga. He wrote before leaving Roanoke that he expected to take a Norfolk & Western train and get off at a little station near Seven Mile Ford and then strike into the hills. He said that he expected the trip would take at least six weeks, and promised to write as soon as he got out of the mountains.

The miners' strike and the danger to strangers in the country of the moonshiners were reasons advanced by friends to dissuade him from the trip. Mr. Harsell weighs about 220 pounds and is 6 feet 2 inches tall—a build that might easily cause him to be suspected as a revenue agent. He was dressed in stout outing clothes and carried a knapsack, blankets, cooking utensils, concentrated foods and, as weapons, rifle, revver and knife.

Norman Harsell, a brother, who at present is at Allendale, N. J., and Frank Taylor of Bristol, Va., have been gathering information from those who last talked with the missing man. The Federal Government and police officials in the district where Harsell dropped out of sight have been asked to aid.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, Tenn., July 25.—B. L. Harsell of Bedford, N. Y., who left Roanoke, Va., Feb. 16 last on a hike through the mountains of several States, has been given up as lost by friends in this section. No word has been received from Mr. Harsell since he started on his trip overland.

Mr. Harsell, commonly known as "Duke," wrote to friends on Feb. 15 that he planned to take a train from Roanoke to a point in the mountains near Bristol, and from there continue his walk through the great smoky chain to Jasper County, Georgia. He figured that the trip would take him about six weeks, but made allowances for delays.

GOMPERS PRAISES HARDING.

Editorial in Federationist Commends Move for Disarmament.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The forthcoming number of The American Federationist, organ of the American Federation of Labor, will contain an editorial by Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation, in which the action of President Harding in calling an international conference on limitation of armaments is strongly commended. The President's invitation to the Powers, says Mr. Gompers, "strikes a most responsive chord to the heart of labor."

"The toilers everywhere bear the burden of great armament," he says. "They suffer the wounds of war above all others and they above all others will experience the relief that must come with a casting aside of the great machinery of force and destruction."

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FINCHLEY

5 West 46th Street

NEW YORK

DARK HORSE HALTS FUSION CONFERENCE

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

forces of bigotry which was accomplished here in Brooklyn."

Fear Cornered Fight Feared.

The candidacy of Judge Haskell would create a situation where three candidates, all of demonstrated ability to make heavy inroads on the organization vote, would contend for the Mayoralty nomination in the Republican primaries, beside the candidate that may be selected by the Conference Committee. Major F. H. LaGuardia issued a statement making it clear that he was in the fight to stay. Former Senator William M. Bennett, who carried the Republican primaries four years ago against John Purroy Mitchel, has said nothing to indicate any intention of withdrawing.

When Major La Guardia was asked whether overtures had been made to him to withdraw from the mayoralty race and take a renomination for his present place on the Coalition ticket, he said he had seen nobody connected with the Fusion conferences. He suggested that the Coalitionists reverse their order of procedure and adopt a platform before they pick a candidate.

When the Conference Committee went into session in the ballroom of the Commodore, Chairman Price was the first to be recognized by Henry W. Taft, who presided.

Mr. Price offered the Coalition City platform with its traction plank embodying a straight endorsement of the five-cent fare and moved that it be sent to the Platform Committee. As no platform committee had been appointed, Chairman Taft was authorized to name one of seven members. This committee will be named when the Conference Committee meets tomorrow. Mr. Taft said he might appoint some members outside of the conference on it.

Mr. Price then announced that he had been instructed to propose Mr. James as the Coalition Committee candidate. The announcement was received without any evidence of enthusiasm. Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, head of the Citizens' Union, then asked Senator Calder to make a definite statement of his attitude toward the proposal that he become the candidate. Senator Calder declined to run.

"Why?" asked Dr. Schieffelin.

"I don't want to be Mayor of New York City," said Senator Calder. "It is a big job, but I have a bigger job already."

Senator Calder then reiterated what he had said in a formal statement made public in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday morning, in substance that he thought he could be of greater service to his country, his State and his city by remaining in the United States Senate.

Mr. Price then moved an adjournment. John J. Davis, coalition delegate from the Bronx, asked why the conference did not proceed to pick a candidate. Senator Calder again got the floor.

"It is a good maxim in business never to put off until tomorrow what one can do today," he said. "It is an equally good maxim in politics never to do today what can conveniently be put off until the morrow."

Senator Calder then called attention to the announcement by Judge Haskell, to Aldermanic President LaGuardia's apparent determination to go through with his Mayoralty fight, and to the perennial candidacy of ex-Senator Bennett.

Complications Created, He Says.

"This situation has created complications in connection with the Brooklyn primaries which render more deliberation necessary," he said. "A year ago 105,000 votes were cast in the Republican primaries in this city, and of those, 51,000, almost 50 per cent. of the entire vote, was cast in Brooklyn. The candidate of this conference must carry Brooklyn in the primaries, and it behooves us to leave nothing in our power undone to simplify the situation. If we postpone action here it is possible that some independent candidates or candidate may be eliminated."

Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, a Democratic member of the Coalition Committee, asked if Haskell's candidacy wouldn't help rather than hinder, in the sense that it would further divide the "independent" vote in the Republican primaries and make it easier for the conference candidate to win. To this there was no answer from the advocates for postponement.

Samuel S. Koenig then insisted that postponement was essential.

"The New York County Republicans," he said, "are not prepared to proceed to a final vote today."

That apparently settled it. Adjournment was ordered.

As far as Curran and Lockwood are concerned, their relative position remains the same as before, according to prominent Republicans. The spokesman for the regular Republican organizations of Manhattan and Bronx are for Curran and those of the organizations in Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond for Senator Lockwood.

If the action of the coalitionists should mean a decisive and final stand for Darwin R. James it would involve a setback for Mr. Curran, who had been assured of seven of the nine coalitionist votes. But the Darwin R. James group will, it is expected, break up and the members return to their former allegiance.

Coalition and Republican leaders, both, said that after private conferences today the situation undoubtedly would begin to clear in time for tomorrow's general conference. The full conference committee appointed by the Kings County Republican organization will confer this afternoon and give final instructions to the subcommittee participating in the Mayoralty conferences.

Senator Calder refused to comment on the proposal to nominate Mr. James.

"I can conceive of no one except a Brooklyn Republican being nominated," said the Senator. "I have been for Senator Lockwood all the time and do not think the nomination will go to another man."

"There have been reports that the moneyed interests have said they would not contribute to a Lockwood campaign fund," Senator Calder was told.

"I have not heard that," he replied. "If that is so and the people understand the significance of it thoroughly, it ought to help Senator Lockwood."

"But if you don't get the money to enable you to make a strong fight—what then?" the Senator was asked.

No Reason for Big Fund.

"There is no reason for a big campaign fund," he said. "We ought to run this campaign for a fraction of what it has cost to run such campaigns in the past."

"Mr. Calder's refusal to be a candidate has produced a change in the Brooklyn primary situation which calls for a little more deliberation," said Chairman Henry W. Taft, in explanation of the action taken by the meeting.

"Before we get through we will have reached an absolutely harmonious understanding," said Chairman Joseph M. Price.

Independent Democratic members of the Conference Committee said they would insist upon one of the three places on the city ticket—preferably the nomination for Controller—being allotted to a Democrat. They said they would propose the name of Byron R. Newton, Collector of the Port under the Wilson Administration.

The Bronx Coalition Committee and other independent bodies in that borough will meet at Ebling's Casino on Thursday night to receive suggestions on candidates for Borough President, for county offices, Municipal Court Justice and eight members of the Assembly.



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From blistered asphalt, into the forest green of one of the Avenue's exclusive restaurants. Green hangings exclude the sunlight—make of the room a sylvan dell. Breezes as cool as a merry mountain stream revive you. You look for their source. Covered in green ferns and vines is a table on which rests a block of crystal-clear ice. From behind it an electric fan wafts the fairy breezes to you.

A hint to the hostess is sufficient. Order an extra block of sparkling crystal-clear Knickerbocker Ice. Arrange, with ferns and flowers and a fan to waft the icy fragrant breezes across the snowy-linened table.

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HOUSE COMPLETES BERGDOLL INQUIRY

Testimony of Major Campbell's Father in Reply to Bribery Charge Ends Hearing.

REPORT DUE IN TWO WEEKS

Committee Gives No Indication of Findings in Slacker's Escape and Search for Pot of Gold.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25. — The Congressional investigation of the escape of Grover C. Bergdoll, which has had several dramatic episodes, was resumed today, when the special committee of the House of Representatives heard the father of Major Bruce R. Campbell, U. S. A., who corroborated the testimony of his son that the father acted as the messenger who carried $6,000 which had been earned for his son by the late Colonel Milton Young of Lexington, Ky., out of a $500 investment.

The committee and the large crowd of curiously inclined women—many the same who rushed screaming from the room last Saturday during the uproar caused by the attempt of Representative Ben Johnson of Kentucky to draw a pistol on C. A. Braun, the brother of Bergdoll—witnessed a descent from the highly dramatic to the pathetic. The same actor who had furnished Saturday's action wept several times when he told of the "open-heartedness and the goodness" of his former friend and associate, the late Colonel Young.

Representative Johnson remained in the limelight to the end. He began the hearing by presenting a letter which he said had been opened in the mails. It was from an anonymous writer in Philadelphia.

"It would appear that somebody in the Government is opening the letters of an enemy of the country as well as those addressed to a member of Congress," said Congressman Johnson.

After Major Campbell had concluded a brief statement Mr. Johnson painted the life of Colonel Young which brought tears to his eyes several times and choked his voice with sobs.

Closes Entire Inquiry.

The hearing today ended peacefully and with it the committee concluded its inquiry without determining who was responsible for the escape of Bergdoll, for which object it was begun.

Indications are that the committee will not pass upon the truth or falsity of the statements made by Mrs. Bergdoll that $5,000 was given to Major Campbell to help free her son, and the denial made by Major Campbell, whose explanation in all its essential details was corroborated today by the officer's father. If the majority members agree with the position of Chairman Peters the committee will recommend that the Inspector General's office continue the investigation and go more fully into the complaint made by Mrs. Bergdoll against Major Campbell.

The committee also deferred action on the mystery of the $100,000 or more in gold, on the hunt for which the draft dodger escaped. Mrs. Bergdoll has consistently refused to give the least hint as to where it is hidden. It is believed that the committee will issue its complete report in about two weeks.

William R. Campbell, the first witness today, is a powerfully built man of 70, clear of eye, strong of face and determined of mien. He answered all questions quickly and did not flinch when he was asked whether he had ever killed a man. He admitted that he had killed two in a political feud in Kentucky in 1907 and had been indicted for murder; was tried three times and acquitted. The committee did not require him to go into the details of the Kentucky tragedy.

Examined at the outset by his son, the witness went into the heart of the matter after explaining that he had been associated with Colonel Young from 1899 to 1915 as an officer of the company of which Young had been President. He said his son had come home in 1915 and was told that Colonel Young had prepared to put up some money for him in a speculation. The father said that the son declined at first, but later he again mentioned the matter to his son, with the result that the officer gave Colonel Young $500 to invest.

Tells of Investment of $500.

"Bruce said that he would like to go into the speculation, and one day in 1915 he gave Colonel Young $500 while the latter was in my office," continued the witness. "Colonel Young took it and invested it, and during 1916 he said to me that he was making good, but did not say what he was doing with the money.

"In 1917 Bruce was ordered to go to New York and I told Colonel Young that Bruce was going to war, and he offered to turn over to me the money he had earned upon Bruce's $500. He did so and when Bruce came through Lexington with a troop train I gave him the money that Colonel Young gave me."

"Have you any recollection as to the size of the bills?" he was asked.

"Yes; three of them were one-thousand-dollar bills. I recollect that because I had never seen a one-thousand-dollar bill. It made a package about three-quarters of an inch thick and was in an envelope."

This money, the witness said, was turned over to his son at the Chesapeake & Ohio roundhouse at Lexington, where he met his son going to Governors Island on a troop train in March, 1917. Mr. Campbell said he thought probably that Colonel Young had invested the money with a brokerage firm headed by Mr. Morgan, now dead, but he was not certain of that and only assumed it because Mr. Morgan had spoken to Colonel Young of speculations about the time the former had proposed investing Major Campbell's money.

"Did Colonel Young say what he was going to do with the money?"

"No."

"How was the transaction consummated?"

"My son gave Colonel Young $500 in bills, but nothing was said as to how it was to be invested."

"Did he get a receipt?"

"No."

"How well did Colonel Young know your son?"

"He knew him from boyhood and I presume he knew he speculated in almost every way from shooting craps to playing cards."

"When Colonel Young gave you the money did he tell how it had been increased?"

"No."

"Did you ask him for a statement or any accounting?"

"No."

"Is this your recollection or refreshed by a conversation with your son?"

"We talked it over at length," he replied.

The witness said that he hurried to Washington upon the receipt last Friday of a telegram from his son and he had no time to find out from members of Colonel Young's family if there was a record of the transaction in question in any papers Colonel Young had left.

Told Him to Shoot the Moon.

Major Campbell interrupted to ask his father whether he (Major Campbell) did not say to Colonel Young when he gave him the $500 "to shoot the moon or do what he liked with the money." The father replied that was just what he did say.

The witness said that his son would take a chance on anything, and that he presumed he was a card player and plunger. He said that when he came home he went to the Lexington Club, and sometimes was there all night, presumably playing cards.

Major Campbell then took the stand and presented a telegram from the Seaboard National Bank of New York, which showed that there was a deposit of $5,087 on Dec. 17, 1917, in the name of Laura E. Campbell. He said that in 1917 Mrs. Campbell, his wife, had a deposit of $18,000, part of which was in the Seaboard National Bank and part in the Park National Bank of New York, and that he had $7,000 in cash during that year. The latter amount, he said, was kept in a trunk and not deposited in a bank.

"Why was Colonel Young's money not deposited in a bank?" he was asked.

"The reason was that it looked as if there was going to be a panic, and I stuck to it all the time in case of an accident, so that I could clean up with it. This $7,000 included the $6,000 I got from my father, and then I added $1,000."

Major Campbell said that he was certain he had taken $3,000 in $1,000 bills from this fund and deposited it with the brokerage firm of Wasserman & Brothers in February, 1920.

Then Representative Johnson said that he would like to make a statement if there was no objection. He told of the character of Colonel Young.

"I have no hesitancy in saying that between 1881 and the time I came to Congress," said Mr. Johnson, "I met Milt Young often in Louisville and at the races. I was often with him on the race track while gambling was going on. I know that in the early years he had no business, except a livery stable, and indulged in gambling and race horses. I know that in early life he was a man of most modest means. He became rich."

Mr. Johnson stopped his recital, drew off his glasses and wiped tears from his eyes and, continuing, said:

"He was a big-hearted, charitable man. I recall a transaction I had through him in which I lost several hundred dollars. I tried to get a statement from him, but he would not answer my letters. When I saw him at the race track in Lexington one day I produced $500 and wanted him to take it. He said that he had forgotten the transaction and wanted me to. His whole life was one of open heartedness not excelled by any man in the world.

"I speak of him out of love and respect for his memory," and again Mr. Johnson interrupted his story to wipe his eyes. "I would not mention his speculations and gambling, except that he was an open man in what he did and he did not try to conceal that he made his fortune out of gambling."

Mr. Johnson then told of an instance in which Colonel Young wanted to flip a coin for $1,000. "I told him, in an effort to dismiss the matter," added Mr. Johnson, "that I generally wanted the best of a gamble and Young offered to match my $1,000 with $1,000. The coin was tossed." Later Mr. Johnson informed the members of the committee that he had won.

Representative Luhring of Indiana insisted that one of the important matters in connection with the hearing was the pot of money which Mrs. Bergdoll admitted was still buried in Maryland. He said that there was only one man, the Alien Property Custodian, who could compel her to dig up the money and suggested that that official be advised to act.

The committee then went into executive session. Chairman Peters will prepare a majority report and Mr. Johnson may present a minority report to the House.

Brooklyn Man Dies in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Louis Von Spaden of 472 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., a salesman, was found dead today on the floor of his room in the Brevoort Hotel. Heart disease is believed to have been the cause of Von Spaden's death.

Burns Manuscript Brings $500.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—The manuscript of Robert Burns's "Tam o' Shanter," endorsed by the poet, brought $500 at auction at Sotheby's today.

DECLARES SPURGIN CONFESSED TO WIFE

$1,000,000 Chicago Bank Defalcation Discussed in Home, Says Daughter's Suitor.

FAMILY'S FLIGHT A "BLIND"

Detectives Believe Banker Took His Way Alone—500 Depositors to Defer Their Claims.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Ben Newmark, chief investigator of the State's Attorney's office, announced today that he would ask from the Grand Jury tomorrow a subpoena duces tecum for the books and records of the Michigan Avenue Trust Company. The bank was closed last Thursday, following the flight of Warren C. Spurgin, its President, who is being sought in this country and Canada.

According to Mr. Newmark, attachés of the State Auditor's office have informed him that they have obtained sufficient evidence from the bank's accounts to warrant indictments. The bank's shortage is said to be near $1,000,000.

A meeting of nearly 500 depositors and stockholders urged all the bank's clients to withhold their demands, pending a full examination by the State Auditor, and expressed the hope that the bank would be able to pay 100 cents on the dollar.

A statement that the disappearance of Warren C. Spurgin, President of the Michigan Avenue Trust Company, which was closed by bank examiners last week, was planned in advance and came simultaneously with the disappearance of Spurgin's wife and daughter, Vivian, was made today by Mr. Newmark after an interview with Herman Byler, university student and fiancé of Miss Spurgin.

According to Mr. Newmark's statement, Byler said Spurgin confessed to the embezzlement of sums of money in a talk with Mrs. Spurgin some days previous to the flight, and also confessed to an affair with another woman.

Byler said, so Mr. Newmark added, that he helped Mrs. Spurgin and Miss Spurgin arrange their household goods "for a long absence," and drove with them in the Spurgin automobile to Gary, Ind., last Monday. Spurgin had left previously, he asserted.

Byler received several letters from Miss Spurgin, he told Newmark, including one from Detroit, where the automobile later was found.

In her last letter to Byler, Mr. Newmark said, Miss Spurgin spoke of the nearness of the Canadian line, and added: "You know what that means."

Mr. Newmark declared it was his belief that Spurgin was not within 1,500 miles of Detroit.

"Mrs. Spurgin has made no effort to conceal her name," Mr. Newmark said. "It looks like an attempt to throw us off the scent. She has a letter waiting addressed in her own name, in care of general delivery, at the Detroit Post Office.

"We have men watching the Post Office and if either Vivian or her mother show up there, we will soon learn something about a possible understanding with Spurgin. We believe they have such an understanding."

Vivian Spurgin and her mother are still said to be staying at a private rooming house in Detroit.

DETROIT, July 5.—Detectives continued their search here today for Warren C. Spurgin, President of the Michigan Avenue Trust Company, of Chicago, closed last week.

According to the detectives, an automobile belonging to Mrs. Spurgin was located in a North End garage here last night. They have also established, they said, that Mrs. Spurgin and her daughter rented a room in a dwelling on Second Boulevard last Thursday night. At the house it was stated the two left the following morning without giving their destination.

Local authorities expressed the belief that Mrs. Spurgin and her daughter had gone to Canada, although customs officials said no persons registering themselves by the name of Spurgin had crossed the border.

The detectives said they believed Spurgin had arranged to meet his wife, and daughter in this city, but changed his plans upon learning they had been trailed here.

KILLS FRIEND IN QUARREL.

Discussion Over Hungarian Politics Causes Tragedy at Family Party.

During a quarrel over political conditions in Hungary at a family gathering in the home of Mathias Rupp, a laborer, at 453 Potter Avenue, Long Island City, Sunday afternoon, Rupp was struck on the head with a billy by his friend, Joseph Chuka, an iron worker, of 1,789 First Avenue, this city, and died early yesterday morning. Chuka was arrested and held without bail.

Mrs. Rupp had separated the two men, Rupp reappeared with the billy. Chuka wrested it from him and struck him on the head.

S. Sussman Dies of Auto Injuries.

NORWICH, Conn., July 25.—Samuel Sussman, 72, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., who had his skull fractured in an automobile accident at Westbrook last Friday, died this afternoon in the hospital at New London, where he has been since he was injured. With his wife and other members of his family he was on his way to attend a family reunion with his son Morris of this city at the time of the accident. He leaves his wife, five sons, one daughter, eleven grandchildren and one great-grandson.

1 DIES, 5 PROSTRATED, BY HEAT AND HUMIDITY

Chief Clerk for Edison Company Expires in Street—Mercury Reaches 88, Humidity 75.

The maximum temperature yesterday, officially, was 88 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and had dropped 10 degrees by 11 o'clock last night, but an accompanying humidity ranging between 60 at 8 in the morning and 75 at 8 in the evening brought much discomfort. One death was attributed to the weather and there were several prostrations.

Michael McDermott of 827 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, chief clerk of the Edison Company at 44 West Twenty-seventh Street, was prostrated by the heat yesterday and died before the arrival of an ambulance surgeon.

Mary Saunders, 30 years old, of 12 Pearl Street, was attended at 45 William Street for heat prostration. She was taken home.

Michael Hanratty, 16, of 29 Morton Street, was overcome by the heat at Pine Street and Broadway. He was treated by an ambulance surgeon called from Volunteer Hospital and later went home.

George Burke, 53, of 8 Bowery, was overcome with the heat in City Hall Park and removed to Volunteer Hospital. He later went home.

William Lowy, 34, of 2,074 Fifth Avenue, was taken to the La Salle Street Station last night, suffering from heat prostration. He was able to leave for his home after being attended.

Frank Berrig of 225 Bridge Street, Fall River, Mass., was attended at 330 East Twenty-third Street for heat prostration and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Hot Day in Boston.

BOSTON, July 25.—This was the hottest day in two years here. The official mercury mounted to a maximum of 95 degrees. Discomfort was not great, however, because of relatively moderate humidity.

CAR DIVES INTO CANAL, MAN AND GIRL DROWN

Driver Fails to Hear Warning and the Auto Plunges Into Water.

While returning from a run to Coney Island Frank P. Dowling of 338 Euclid Avenue, Brooklyn, drove his automobile into Gowanus Canal early yesterday morning. He and Miss Hannah Powers of 593 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, were caught in the sedan and drowned, although they had broken the windshield in the effort to get out. The accident happened where the canal cuts Degraw Street, a dangerous point where the sole guard is a white and black painted upright placed there by the police, the warning, "Canal; no Thoroughfare," being supplemented by a red lantern at night.

About 5 o'clock workers in the gas company plant at Degraw Street noticed the automobile approaching the canal. Fred Dawson and Joseph Nolan, employes of the gas company, shouted a warning. The man in the car apparently did not hear. He took the slight rise at the curb, struck the police sign post, knocked it over, breaking the lamp and at increased speed made for the canal bank.

When the police arrived only the front wheels of the automobile could be seen above the greasy waters of Gowanus Canal. Sergeant Harley sent a call for Hook and Ladder Company 105, at Pacific Street and Sixth Avenue. The firemen let down ladders, and by this means ropes were fastened to the body of the automobile and, by using the motor truck as a hoisting engine, it was drawn back on the bank.

Dowling was the first identified. A license to drive was found in his pocket. He was foreman of the press room of The Literary Digest, 207 West Twenty-fifth Street. He was married and had three children.

Miss Powers was a shoe finisher and lived with a Mr. and Mrs. Farrell at 593 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. There is no evidence that Dowling and Miss Powers were acquainted. It is believed the foreman was giving his companion a lift home.

6 DIE IN AUTO ACCIDENTS.

Mill Owner Killed at Poughkeepsie —Two Families Orphaned in West.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 25.—Pinned under his own automobile when it turned turtle, after being forced from the road, it is asserted, by another car, William E. Ritchie, President of the village of Pleasant Valley and owner of the textile mill there, was so badly injured today that he died soon after at Vassar Hospital here.

Mr. Ritchie was on his way to Poughkeepsie when the accident happened, some five miles from the city. He was about 55 years old.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 25.—Mrs. Ellen Frew, 42 years old, of Bicknell, Ind., was killed outright; her husband, Henry Frew, 47, fatally hurt, and their five children also injured when their automobile skidded and upset east of here early this morning.

Henry Frew, the father, died later in a local hospital.

The family was en route home from Pittsburgh, where they attended on Sunday the funeral of Mrs. Frew's mother, who was killed in an accident last week.

All of the injured were brought to the hospital here and the body of Mrs. Frew to a local morgue. The extent of the children's injuries has not been fully determined.

FELTON, Del., July 25.—Three members of one family were killed and a fourth seriously injured today when their automobile was struck by a Pennsylvania Railroad train at Masten's Corner, near here. The dead are Mr. and Mrs. Herman Scott and their 12-year-old son. A daughter, 10 years old, was seriously injured.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

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MIDSUMMER FICTION NUMBER

In the mountains and at the shore, in camp and at home, vacationists and stay-at-homes will find delightful variety in the big, colorful August Harper's, now on sale everywhere. This issue, always the best of the year, is handsomely illustrated in color and is full of notable stories and entertaining articles by writers of distinction.

The following well-known authors have come together in the August Harper's to contribute to your summer recreation.

Margaret Deland	E. V. Lucas
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Alexander Porterfield	Wilbur Daniel Steele
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AUGUST

Macy's

Pre-Inventory Sale of

Summer Suits

For Men and Young Men

If you are looking for clothing for immediate or future wear, you owe it to yourself to take advantage of this Pre-Inventory Sale.

While the size range in any particular style is apt to be broken, you are sure to find your size in the collection.

To round out the stock we have added a number of special purchases to the suits remaining after a busy season.

427 **Men's and Young Men's Suits** in Fancy Mixed Worsteds, Unfinished Worsteds and Cassimeres.	Now **$25.50**
636 **Men's and Young Men's Suits** in Fancy Mixed Worsteds, Cassimeres and Unfinished Worsteds.	Now **$31.50**
164 **Men's Suits of the better grades** in Fine Worsteds and Cassimeres.	Now **$39.50**
Men's Mohair Suits—Two pieces—many patterns from which to select. Neat effects in stripes and plain colors. Sizes for stout men.	Now **$16.75**
Silk Shantung Suits—Plain and Sport Models.	Now **$23.50**
Gabardine and Tropical Worsted Suits—Two pieces—Cool, neat and comfortable. Neat stripe effects in blue or gray. Feather weight. Skeleton lined.	Now **$24.50**

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Front.

R. H. Macy & Co. Inc.

Herald Square New York

ORDERS RELIEF FOR PELLAGRA VICTIMS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

Farrand, head of the American Red Cross, in the same tenor, and suggesting that co-operation between his organization and your own might be helpful, having in mind the need for haste in making a full survey, and in planning relief measures. I wish you both to be assured of my co-operation and of all aid that can appropriately be given through the Executive departments, and to know that if full information about the situation shall make it apparent that legislative action is necessary, I will, on a proper showing, be prepared to ask the requisite authorization from the Congress.

Most sincerely yours,

WARREN G. HARDING.

Urges Red Cross Co-operation.

The letter of the President to Dr. Farrand was as follows:

The White House, Washington,
July 25, 1921.

Livingston Farrand, Chairman Central Committee, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Dr. Farrand—Recent reports of a distressing condition among the rural population in a large section of the cotton belt are confirmed by a public statement from the Public Health Service. They indicate that, due to the depressed cotton market, many thousands of people are unable to sell their one product for money wherewith to obtain a necessary variety of wholesome food, and that there is grave threat of an epidemic of pellagra.

It must bring a shock to the American people to realize that a great section of their own country, which they are wont to think of as immune from such experiences, is actually menaced with famine and plague. For this is what it would be called if it should befall in any other country, and we may as well give it its right name. It is, of course, a consequence of the economic disorganization following the war, and it demands instant and vigorous attention. Our people, so long and so often moved by splendid charitableness toward the unfortunates of other lands, will never permit such an affliction here at home.

Moved by a realization that there must be no delay in coping with such a condition, I am writing to ask you if the Red Cross can make an immediate investigation and report the present situation, the outlook for the future and the measures necessary for prompt and effective relief. I am inclosing a copy of report which Surgeon General Cumming has made and am asking to be advised whether the Red Cross possesses the organization and means to make, perhaps in co-operation with the Public Health Service, a survey and outline of necessary measures. Inasmuch as promptness and accuracy are vitally important in such a matter, I will be glad to enlist any public instrumentalities that may properly be employed to assist in the task.

Concurrently with this letter, I am also addressing one of like tenor to General Cumming, suggesting, as I am also taking the liberty to do with you, that you and he confer about the matter. You may be assured of my full co-operation. It is proper for me to add that if your survey shall develop the need of legislative provision for special relief, I will be glad, when the evidence is at hand, to lay it before the Congress and ask the authority that I have no doubt it would promptly grant, once the need be shown.

Please consider me ready and anxious to help in any proper way, by conference or otherwise.

Very sincerely yours,

WARREN G. HARDING.

Immediately upon receipt of the President's letter Surgeon General Cumming called into conference Dr. Joseph Goldberger, who is in charge of the pellagra section of the Public Health Service. At present the scope of the work directed by Dr. Goldberger is very limited, owing to the fact that the total amount of money the Public Health Service has available to fight the pellagra menace is just $18,000. During the last Congress the Public Health Service asked for $30,000 for investigation of the pellagra menace, which then had not assumed the alarming proportions indicated in the report published in today's NEW YORK TIMES.

The Sixty-sixth Congress was in an economical mood, however, when this item was reached in the Sundry Civil bill, and reduced it to $20,000. A short time ago the new budget organization ordered this amount still further reduced by 10 per cent., leaving $18,000 in hand to combat one of the most serious situations that has developed in this country in years. Owing to this lack of funds the Public Health Service is able to maintain only two pellagra experts in the Southern States—Dr. George A. Wheeler, with headquarters in Spartanburg, S. C., and Dr. W. F. Tanner at Milledgeville, Ga. In addition to maintaining Drs. Tanner and Wheeler in the South the pellagra section also has to meet its Washington office expenses out of the $18,000.

Dr. Goldberger said today that the "irreducible minimum" of money immediately needed is about $140,000, which does not include hospitalization or relief supplies for the victims of the disease, their families or other persons who are existing on a semi-starvation diet and are therefore in danger of contracting pellagra.

There is immediately needed in every cotton State, according to Dr. Goldberger, at least one pellagra expert operating under the direction of the Public Health Service and in co-operation with the State authorities. There should be also in each State one dietitian acting under directions of the Public Health Service.

It is urgent, Dr. Goldberger holds, that in each of these States a clinic should be established where at least 100 pellagrans who have not reached the serious stages of the disease can be instructed in dietary matters and sent back to their homes to impart the knowledge to their neighbors. It will require about four months to impart the instruction, and on the "irreducible minimum" basis Dr. Goldberger estimated that these pellagrans would be supplied with one wholesome meal a day, to consist of one pint of milk, a portion of lean meat, the best of bread and butter, and vegetables. The cost of such a meal, he said, might possibly be held down to 25 cents per patient.

For One Good Meal a Day.

"We are giving foreigners three meals a day; why not also give our people three meals?" Dr. Goldberger was asked.

"That would take a lot more money," he replied, "and I will say that if we can supply them one good meal it will go a long way in the direction of ameliorating the situation."

The increase of the disease is indicated in a report for the month of June just received from the health authorities of Mississippi. In May, 1,700 new cases were reported in the State. In June the number reported was about 2,400, and it is estimated that the July total will show a still further increase over the June figures. The Health Department of Mississippi is considered the best in the Southern States, and that is why the reports from that State are more complete than those received from other cotton belt States.

Owing to the completeness of the reports from Mississippi an impression has been created that the pellagra situation in that State is more serious than in any other section of the South. As a matter of fact, it is not worse, and State control there is probably the most efficient in the cotton belt.

The States where the disease has made its greatest progress as a result of semifamine conditions among the little farmers and textile workers are the two Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas. The disease also exists in parts of Virginia, Oklahoma and Kentucky, and it is reported that there are some cases in Southern Missouri.

The great majority of those who have fallen victims of the disease this year have been women and little children. The Public Health Service has made a special study of about 1,100 cases selected at random, and of these only sixty-four were men and boys of more than 14 years of age. Every 100 cases of the disease represent about sixty families in which the disease has found a lodgment, according to the Public Health Service records.

"The real problem that now faces us," said Dr. Goldberger, "is 1922. If economic conditions do not improve I would be loath to prophesy what the 1922 story will be. The disease increases greatest in May, June and July, and from now on we may look for a gradual reduction each month in the number of new cases. Prompt, efficient and energetic precautionary and relief measures if taken now will, without question, simplify the 1922 problem and save thousands of valuable lives."

Dr. Goldberger said he was in correspondence with the health authorities in all parts of the South, and he hoped that at an early date a conference could be arranged with these officials, to be held in some central Southern city.

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), last page.

TO BOOTLEG RUM

Alcohol Wrecking More Brains Since Prohibition Than War Shell-Shock, Physician Says.

WITNESS IN LUNACY CASE

Grand Jury Inquiry Into Long Island Roadhouses May Follow Fatal Auto Accident.

Dr. Perry M. Lichtenstein, resident physician at the Tombs, testifying yesterday before a Commission in Lunacy sitting to determine the condition of Philip Murtha, 28, of 541 West 141st Street, said that alcohol is causing more insanity since prohibition went into effect than was caused by shell shock and kindred influences during the World War.

He testified that Murtha was suffering from alcoholic insanity and that his was one of many cases that had come to his attention since prohibition. Many steady drinkers, he added, are unable to give up intoxicating liquor and will drink the poisonous substitutes now being offered for sale. He said this alcohol is absorbed through the lymphatic system and causes a toxic condition which deadens the nervous system and produces what is known to alienists as alcoholic psychosis.

Whether a person was incurably insane, he said, depended upon how much damage was done to his nervous system before treatment began.

He admitted that some acute types recover following withdrawal of alcohol and general hygienic measures, but that others remained chronically insane, and that in one particular type definite alteration and destruction of the nerve cells and their processes are present.

Henry Riggers, the chauffeur who was arrested for the killing of one man and the maiming of another when a car which Rigger had "borrowed" from his employer crashed into a tree near East Huntington, L. I., was held in $10,000 bail by County Judge George H. Furman in Patchogue yesterday. The charge was manslaughter in the second degree.

A Grand Jury inquiry into the selling of liquor at Long Island roadhouses may result from the accident. The survivors of the wreck told the authorities they had bought a good many highballs at roadhouses.

District Attorney Leroy M. Young of Suffolk County said that the Coroner's inquest tonight may develop facts which would justify the request for a Grand Jury investigation into liquor selling at road houses.

"It is up to the Sheriff as the peace officer to investigate information concerning liquor sales," he said. "Sheriff John F. Kelly has already made a raid at Huntington Station and closed up several places."

Sheriff Kelly said:

"If local officers do their duty there will be no general violation of the State Prohibition act. I do not mean that the law should be enforced by the high-handed methods used in New York. Those practices are only camouflage. The law can be enforced in such a way as not to violate the constitutional rights of the citizens, and at the same time to stop such open selling as has apparently been the case there."

Izzy Einstein appeared in the Jamaica Magistrate's Court in the interest of Arthur Trotter, a chauffeur, summoned Sunday afternoon while alleged to have been speeding in Jamaica. In the car with Einstein and Trotter were a woman and several children.

When Patrolman Platt stopped the car Einstein was furious. "I am chasing an automobile filled with booze," he is alleged to have said.

"You'll have to delay your chase a little while until I make out a ticket for the chauffeur," said Platt. In court the Magistrate rebuked the prohibition agent for permitting the chauffeur to break the speed laws. "Fined $25," said the Court. Einstein paid the fine.

It was reported yesterday that airplanes in charge of the United States Coast Guard were patrolling Long Island and New Jersey waters on the lookout for liquor smugglers. The report was denied by Captain Byron Reed, Division Commander of the United States Coast Guard from Delaware Breakwater to Montauk Point.

At the Rockaway Point Naval Station it was said that no planes had been assigned to patrol the coast on the lookout for liquor ships.

On motion of United States District Attorney Leroy Ross of Brooklyn, Judge Garvin in the Federal Court nolle prossed the indictments against Samuel K. Saleeby, Edward G. Ware, William Woller and John Romanelli, who were arrested on Dec. 23, 1919, charged with violating the Volstead act and causing the deaths of several persons in Massachusetts by shipping wood alcohol to New England.

In the State court Romanelli was convicted. Saleeby was tried twice, the first trial resulting in a disagreement and the second in an acquittal. The others were never brought to trial.

RUM RUNNER ACCUSES POLICE.

Surrenders Himself When Liquor Vanishes, and Causes Five Arrests.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 25.—Walking into Police Headquarters this evening, Michael Viglinicco of Philadelphia told the officers there that he had been guilty of the illegal transportation of whisky and asked to be arrested. The police investigated the story he told and then arrested him and five other men, two of whom are members of the Police Department.

Viglinicco told the detectives that with another man he had been ordered to bring seventeen cases of whisky to Atlantic City in a truck. He was to deliver it to the Dreamland Café, of which John Childs is proprietor, and receive $1,020 for it. They were not molested on the way and unloaded it successfully, he said.

While he was standing in front of the café, waiting for his money, Viglinicco said that two policemen, one in uniform and the other in plain clothes, came up to him and told him he was under arrest. Subsequently, he said, they told him to get in his truck and "beat it." He did, but went around the next corner and watched the place. A man, whom he later identified as Harry Clark, drove up to the café, he said, and loaded his machine with the seventeen cases.

Viglinicco thought this was going too far and decided to give himself up to the police, hoping that through some means he might be able to collect the $1,020. So far he has not succeeded.

The police arrested Patrolmen Leon Thomas and William Nichols, together with John Childs, proprietor of the café, and Frank Williams, alias "Bunk." Captain Yates said that Viglinicco had told him his employer in Philadelphia was coming here tomorrow to surrender himself. The police are now searching for the whisky.

HUNT FOR POCOMOKE'S CARGO.

Government Agents With Search Warrants Visit Atlantic City Resorts

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 25.—Armed with search warrants, Government men today visited a half dozen places in Atlantic City and on the mainland in a futile hunt for part of the cargo of the schooner Pocomoke, detained here by customs officials on suspicion of having smuggled into this port about 1,000 cases of Scotch whisky. Another development was the receipt of word in Atlantic City tonight that the Federal authorities have discovered a statute under which they believe they can punish Captain J. A. Roy, skipper of the boat.

Roy is already accused of violating navigation acts, the immigration laws and Federal health regulations. Late this afternoon it was reported that the U. S. Marshal's office at Trenton, N. J., would formally seize the vessel on charges of violating Federal laws governing the changing of the registry of American owned vessels—specifically

EX-REVENUE MEN ACCUSED.

Aiding Rum Smugglers, Says New England Prohibition Agent.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 25.—Former employes of the Internal Revenue Department, receiving large sums of money for their advice, are aiding an international syndicate of rum smugglers to flood Atlantic coast cities with liquor from Canada and nearby British possessions, according to Harold D. Wilson, chief prohibition officer for the New England district.

These former inspectors and clerks, Mr. Wilson said today, are guiding the smugglers in all their movements, using their knowledge of the habits of the Internal Revenue Agents and Coast Guards. The conspiracy, Mr. Wilson said, includes Boston, New Haven, other New England coast cities and cities further south.

So far, Mr. Wilson said, only one vessel suspected of being connected with this rum running plot, had been found in Boston harbor. This steamer's cargo of alcohol, he said, consigned to Africa, was found to have been 75,000 gallons short when inspectors from the Internal Revenue Department visited her here last week.

"The rum runners," Mr. Wilson added, "are reported to have several vessels, both steam and sail, aided by a fleet of large motor boats and fishing craft, seaworthy enough to meet the larger vessels off the coast, transfer the cargo, and carry it ashore."

NEW RAID IN NEW HAVEN.

Liquor Seized in Hotel—Smuggling Hearing Delayed.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 25.—Eighteen men charged by the police with having attempted to run $60,000 worth of liquor into New Haven, and captured in the raid at Lighthouse Point Saturday morning, were arraigned before Judge Hoyt in the City Court today. On the request of their attorneys their cases were continued until Friday. Their bail of $1,000 each was continued.

Federal enforcement agents and local police tonight raided a small hotel conducted by Pearl B. Sperry Jr., son of one of the men arrested in the round-up of alleged smugglers Saturday. They seized nearly a truckload of liquor as well as rectifying and bottling outfits. Sperry and an employe named Braxton Masick were arrested on a Federal charge of violating the Volstead act. Masick was one of the men taken in Saturday's raid.

DRY MEN LURED TO DEATH.

Revenue Officers Ambushed and Shot in Kentucky Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 25.—Green Watkins, a Deputy Sheriff of Breathitt County, and Henry Noble, 15 years old, are dead, and Shade Allen is in a Lexington hospital tonight and may die from wounds received when assassins lured a posse of revenue men into ambush and poured a rain of bullets upon them. The officers thought they were after moonshiners.

Particulars of the assassination, which occurred just over the Breathitt County line in Knott County, the heart of the mountains, were received here today. Shade Allen and friends of the dead and wounded declared that the ambush was planned by political enemies to murder Green Watkins.

The officers were proceeding in a body when a withering fire was poured into them. Watkins was instantly killed. Young Noble was so badly wounded that he died while on the way to a Lexington hospital. Andrew Allen, a possessman, fell from his horse, rolled into the bushes and pretended to be dead. The officers fled and Allen says the assassins, several of whom he knew, came from ambush and riddled Watkins's body with bullets.

Henry Noble was not a member of the posse, but had gone along to carry food for the raiding party.

Captain V. G. Mullikin of Lexington, who was summoned to the scene with bloodhounds, returned late today. He said other members of his party obtained information that six men heavily armed left a house to which his dogs followed a scent, the dogs arriving a few minutes after the band left. Messengers were sent to Jackson to summon officers to start the search for the assassins.

NO BEER, SAYS CUMMINS.

Senator, at Shore, Predicts Victory for Bill in Upper House.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 25.—The beer-drinker who has been looking forward to being supplied in case lots through his physician and druggist during the Summer months is doomed to disappointment, according to United States Senator A. Cummins of Iowa, who is resting here.

"The Anti-Beer bill will undoubtedly pass the Senate by an overwhelming majority," said Senator Cummins. "I expect that it will pass tomorrow. It would have been called up and passed today, probably, except that this is calendar Monday."

Senator Cummins was reminded that hope that the bill would be defeated had been raised in the hearts of many by the antagonism against the bill by leading Senators, including Senator Lodge, Senator Knox and others on the Republican side.

"There is greater power than they back of the bill," he replied. "I think you can safely assume that Congress is determined to give a fair trial to prohibition. If beer is to be prohibited as a beverage, it seems certain that it must also be prohibited as medicine, and that course will undoubtedly be taken."

NO VALUE ON 20 QTS. WHISKY

Estate of Constant M. Bird Is Appraised at $28,817.

The estate of Constant M. Bird, President of the Manhattan Savings Institution, who died recently, was appraised yesterday at $28,817, all of which goes to his wife, Mrs. Lillias I. Bird of 245 West 104th Street. The amount does not include a bonus of $7,000 voted to Mr. Bird, which will be taxed as of Jan. 1, next, if the bank Directors find they had legal authority to make the gift.

One of the items of the estate is "twenty quarts of whisky," stated to be of "no value." Mr. Bird's personal effects included pewter mugs, steins, goblets and a champagne cooler.

MRS. BURKETT IN COURT.

Counsel Ask Commission to Examine into Woman's Sanity.

Louis Fabricant, counsel for Mrs. Emma Richardson Burkett, in the Tombs on an indictment charging her with forging the name of the late Theodore Roosevelt on a note for $99,900 made in Chicago, she alleged, in 1912, yesterday asked Judge Alfred J. Talley in General Sessions for the appointment of a lunacy commission to examine his client.

Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling opposed the request on the ground that nothing that Mrs. Burkett had done in the past indicated that she was mentally unbalanced. Mr. Fabricant, who was appointed to defend the woman by the Court, then declared that Dr. Perry M. Lichtenstein, the Tombs alienist, had made a statement that Mrs. Burkett believed she was being persecuted.

Mrs. Burkett, who had been brought into court to amend her plea of not guilty, then arose and said: "Judge, I have been a resident of Hillsdale, Ind., all my life, and not at any time has there been any question as to my sanity."

Judge Talley reserved decision on counsel's motion for a commission.



Here's the handiest little extension socket wrench *you* ever saw. It folds up in its bag to no room at all, but becomes the one most important thing in the world when you set it to work. Three dollars! If your dealer hasn't got it yet, ask us.

The BILLINGS & SPENCER CO.
HARTFORD, CONN.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Will Place On Sale Today
MEN'S
Athletic Union Suits
at 1.15

An unusually attractive offering of fine Athletic Union Suits, well-made of excellent quality cluster-striped Madras and figured cloths in two distinct patterns.

Each and every garment is well-proportioned and cut to fit the figure comfortably and perfectly

Sizes 34 to 46. Unequaled Values!

On the Street Floor Today
MEN'S
Bathing Suits

Taken from regular stock and radically reduced



One and two piece, professional and regulation models, very carefully made of pure worsted yarn. Some obtainable in plain colors, others with borders of contrasting colors. Really exceptional values!

Suits, formerly 7.50 . . . . now 5.50
Suits, formerly 10.50 to 13.50 . now 8.50
Suits, formerly 18.50 . . . . now 12.50
Street Floor

FRANK BROTHERS
Fifth Avenue Boot Shop
near 48th Street



Semi-Annual Sale
of Our Entire Stocks of
Women's Footwear
at a Uniform Discount of 20%

Pumps, slippers, oxfords, boots, in Frank Brothers' exclusive styles and fine hand shoemaking.

This Sale Also at Our Other Stores
224 Fifth Avenue, near 27th Street
974 Third Avenue, at 58th Street

Broadway at Ninth Street, New York
Business Hours—9 to 5
Telephone Stuyvesant 4700

The John Wanamaker Store
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

IT is not big type and big talk in the newspapers, but the quality, fashion and fair price of the goods in the store which make value and give lasting satisfaction.



These are the homes, in New York and Philadelphia, of the world's
Greatest August Furniture Sale
which opens today

The New York Wanamaker Store
1,393,920 square feet—about 32 acres

The Philadelphia Wanamaker Store
Nearly 2,000,000 square feet—nearly 45 acres

Nearly 77 acres of space with more acres in the New York Furniture Warehouse and Garage

TO-DAY—the August Furniture Sale
—the Original—Greatest of Them All
—Opens with the usual "Days of Courtesy"

The Naked Facts of the Sale are Just These:

1. "There is more life in the furniture trade, although there is more looking around than purchasing yet."
Bradstreet's Report, July 16.

2. "Grand Rapids reports a gain in interest at the Exposition."
Bradstreet's Report, July 16.

3. "Prices are considerably lower than a year ago, and authorities think they are stabilized."
Bradstreet's Report, July 16.

4. Much building of homes is going on, especially around New York since the tax exemption, many houses, already completed, awaiting furniture.
Daily Newspapers and one's own eyes.

5. During and since the war homes have run down in furniture and furnishings.
Your own home shows this—have a look.

6. Homes and their occupants are fairly longing for new furniture—if only to make a new setting and rest the nerves.
Furnishings have much effect on one's nerves.

7. People have put off buying furniture because they thought it was too high in price.
Common Gossip.

Well, Now

8. The Wanamaker Store originated the August Sale of furniture, not only to help the manufacturer market his goods and keep his factory going in dull seasons, but to render service to the people by selling them good furniture far below its real value.
Proven by Newspaper Records.

9. These sales have been widely copied and imitated—largely in name and advertising—but not always with fidelity to the real purpose; to offer genuine furniture at genuine economies.
Reports of customers who come from other stores.

10. This is the 36th Wanamaker August Sale of furniture.
60 years in business.

11. It is our greatest sale—so far.
See for yourself.



The Wanamaker Furniture Warehouse and Garage, Broadway between Astor Place and Waverly Place. 252,700 square feet—about 6 acres

12. It includes in the New York and Philadelphia Wanamaker Stores and in the reserve warehouses not only the largest, but we believe the most carefully selected and varied collection of true period furniture in the world.
Travelers tell us so.

13. Certainly the volume of business and the values offered in these sales are without serious challenge.
Merchants admit this.

14. Without reserve the entire stocks of good furniture, amounting to much more than a million dollars in each store, with large additional special purchases, are included in the sale.
Our record books show this.

15. In New York the bulk of this furniture will be offered at one-third or one-half less than the prevailing standard prices of today—and these have come down considerably.
As anyone can see.

16. Even matched suites of bedroom, dining-room and living-room furniture are offered at half.
An unusual occurrence.

17. And the Belmaison reproductions.
Still more unusual.

18. Some of the larger special lots show these surprising economies:

$17,000 overstuffed living room suites, in one pattern only, at 25 per cent. less.

$30,800 medium-priced bedroom furniture at 33 1-3 per cent. less.

$45,000 assorted lots of bedroom and dining-room furniture, walnut and mahogany, in great variety, at 40 per cent. less.

$37,200 medium-priced dining-room furniture, in one pattern only, at 50 per cent. less.

$50,000 assorted lots of living-room overstuffed suites in several fabrics and styles at 50 per cent. less.

$100,000 assorted bedroom and dining-room suites, in mahogany and walnut, from four of our best makers of medium and high-grade goods, at 50 per cent. less.

Buy with Confidence that Prices are Down

A&F

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Madison Avenue and 45th Street
New York

Canvas Colonies



Tent villages in the woods and on grassy banks.

Automobile camps scattered along the country highroads—each a little nomad band of city gypsies.

Registering overnight at The Running Board Hotel—breathing balsam laden air and watching the moon through the flap of your tent.

Spreading the luncheon cloth under the boughs of friendly trees—the blazed trail to the real vacation!

The Abercrombie & Fitch store is the entrance to this entrancing land of Outdoors.

Vacation Vivacities



For city folk going to the country, camp, mountains and seashore.

Tents with the conveniences which make camp life most enjoyable—canoes and their furnishings.

Ruff—stuff clothes for all the family—general utility suits of Cold Stream duck, including knickerbockers and riding breeches with one jacket, for men; and skirt, knickerbocker and jacket combination for women.

Golf clubs, bags and balls—tennis racquets, cases and balls—all outdoor and indoor games for vacation.

Tropic weight golf suits—flannel trousers, sport skirts and shirts—bathing and swimming suits—limitless variety of camp and sport footwear.

Aquaplanes, surf-boards, beach balls, beach dice—full complement of seaside sports.

Luncheon kits and travel goods.

Tackling the Bass



Bass bait—the complete bass menu.

Plugs, minnows, rubber frogs, shimmy wigglers, helgramites, tad-pollies, pork rind—with many entrees and deserts.

Bass rods, reels, lines—for the dilettante fisherman and the enthusiastic veteran.

Fishermen's clothes, boots and effective mosquito defences.

Write for New Camping Catalogue and Circulars on Fishing Tackle and Women's Outing Clothes.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

EZRA H. FITCH, President

Madison Avenue and 45th Street
New York

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

Providence Man Killed, While Wounded Neighbor Is Held as His Assailant.

MOTHERS ARM WITH STICKS

Stone-Throwing Youngsters Held at Bay as Homecoming Parent Takes a Hand in Melee.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25.—A children's battle with stones this afternoon involved first the mothers and then the fathers of the combatants. As a result, Albert Watson, 23, of 7 Charlton Street, Bishop's Bend, East Providence, is dead, shot through the head, and Thomas Fletcher, 40, of 6 Charlton Street, is in the Rhode Island Hospital, shot through the hand, and held under police surveillance, though as yet no charges have been preferred against him.

Though Watson and Fletcher have been neighbors and friends, today's squabble between the children was not the first of its kind, it was said. The mêlée, however, was apparently more serious in its beginning than the previous rows, for Mrs. Fletcher, when the trouble was at its height, thought it best to take a hand and try to separate the youngsters before some one was hurt.

Her advent into the arena, however, was closely followed by that of Mrs. Watson, who, it is said, was armed with a stick. Soon both women were quite as excited as the children.

When finally the Watson and Fletcher broods had been separated temporary quiet was resumed. But it was about this time that Watson drove home from his business in Pawtucket. With him was George Roth of 115 Beaver Hill Avenue, Pawtucket, whom Watson had given a ride as far as his own home.

Roth later said that, as the machine stopped, one of Watson's sons rushed up and imparted the information that the "Fletcher children had been throwing stones again."

Watson went into the house. Fletcher in the meantime had remained in his own home and had not mixed in either the children's or the women's squabble.

Mrs. Fletcher is authority for the statement that two men came out into the Watson yard and called her husband, who was sitting on his own veranda, a coward.

A moment later Watson started for Fletcher's house, saying he would "do some stone throwing himself."

Mr. Roth said that Watson had been drinking, Mrs. Fletcher making the same assertion. Roth started away from the scene, but turned in time to see Fletcher and Watson struggling on the ground. He said he heard no shots.

Fletcher declared after the shooting that he was sitting on his piazza when Watson approached and threatened him. He said he drew his gun and Watson tried to wrest it from him. In the struggle that ensued the two men went off the piazza onto the ground and were down when the shots were fired.

A crowd gathered and some one notified the East Providence police. The police found Fletcher sitting on his piazza with Watson's body lying on the grass nearby.

Medical Examiner Clark B. O'Rourke examined the body of Watson and later dressed Fletcher's wound.

Fletcher is an agent for the John Hancock Insurance Company here.

FREAK YEAR AT CONEY.

Many Unusual Specimens Are to Be Seen at the Shore.

Undeniably freaks have a potent attraction for many persons. It is not easy to say just what this attraction is. Some showmen believe sightseers are attracted to freaks out of pure curiosity, or that they derive comfort in seeing some one they consider less fortunate than themselves. The side shows at Coney Island where freaks are exhibited never lack an audience.

This year they are exhibiting a great many armless or legless "wonders." Some of them show that despite their physical handicap they are able to do things that normal persons cannot do. A legless strong man raises himself many times from the floor on two fingers. He then permits himself to be lowered into a tank of water, where he performs many aquatic feats, such as eating a banana under water, and reclining on the bottom of the tank. An armless woman sketches in pen and ink and in water color with her teeth much better than the majority of persons can draw or paint with their hands. Other armless women show that despite such a defect they are able to knit and crochet.

There is a man who lifts heavy objects, including a boy in a hammock, by his tongue. A Mexican steps on hot irons with his bare feet, and cools them on his tongue. No side show would be complete without its midget or giant. One show has three "giants," one of whom is a woman. "Fat ladies" are quite abundant on the Island this year, and a showman is exhibiting three fat brothers whose combined weight would shame an elephant.

MAURETANIA AFIRE; INTERIOR IS RUINED

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

ship on his last voyage, Captain Rostron said that the liner was still capable of doing twenty-six knots if she had good coal and energetic firemen to shovel it into the furnaces. With oil fuel it would be an easy task to maintain her old speed.

The Mauretania is a quadruple screw vessel of 33,200 gross tonnage, 785 feet long and 88 feet beam. Her speed was guaranteed to be 24½ knots by the builders to enable the Cunard Line to get the Admiralty subsidy of £75,000 a year. The Admiralty also loaned the company $7,500,000 to build the vessel, at 2½ per cent. interest, and the same for the Lusitania.

PARTHIAN SINKS AT ORAN.

American Steamship Founders as the Result of an Obstinate Fire.

LONDON, July 25.—The American steamer Parthian, of 1,306 tons, from Alexandria to Hamburg, sank in the port of Oran, on the west coast of Algeria, yesterday, according to advices received here today. The ship is reported to have foundered as the result of a fire which resisted all efforts of port authorities and the ship's crew to control it.

There was no loss of life, but damage to the cargo of cotton and silk was said to have been considerable.

SS. American Legion Has Mishap.

According to a dispatch received yesterday from Bermuda by the Munson Line, the new Shipping Board liner American Legion, which left here on Saturday for South American ports, has put into Bermuda with a broken feed pump. She is expected to leave there today and continue her voyage to Rio Janeiro.

Attack on Staten Island Follows Trip of Victim and Alleged Assailant.

HAD MORE THAN $5,000

Italian Near Death Identifies the Other and Repeats "Why Did You Shoot Me?"

Arthur Martinez of 43 Spring Street is dying in Staten Island Hospital and Dominico Scotellaro of 163 Mulberry Street is held without bail in New Dorp on a charge of felonious assault with intent to kill as a result of a shooting last night which detectives said undoubtedly was another in the long series of bootleg crimes.

The dying man, conscious and able to talk, though a pistol bullet passed through his neck and came out under his right eye, identified his assailant, who was caught at the municipal ferry in St. George, but steadfastly refused to explain the shooting. Scotellaro protested his innocence, insisting that one of two strangers approached the pair and fired. The detectives found many implausibilities in the accused man's story.

In one of Martinez's pockets an application was found for a permit to transport whisky, which the police regarded as definitely connecting him with liquor traffic of some sort. Scotellaro said that he was in the oil importing business at the Hester Street address, where his father conducts a department store, and that he lived at 731 Large Oak Drive in the Bronx.

In his pocket were five $1,000 bills and one $500 bill. He had a pistol permit and explained that he carried a weapon because he usually had from $6,000 to $8,000 in cash. He used the money for quick turnovers in olive oil and in dry goods for his father, he said, but the police believed the cash in big bills strengthened the presumption that the man was engaged in some other occupation.

The shooting took place at 5:30 in the evening in a clump of woods about 200 feet from Southfield Boulevard, between Dongan Hills and Grant City. Both Italians agreed that they went to Staten Island in the morning to search for a bungalow site for Scotellaro's wife. They visited South and Midland Beaches and found nothing satisfactory; and Martinez said that his companion seemed reluctant to return to Manhattan.

Finally they started back, but Scotellaro drove slowly and halted when the country at the roadside thickened; saying he wanted to hunt for nuts as his wife was fond of a wine made from them.

The police believe that was a ruse to induce Martinez to leave the expensive, late-model fast touring car in which Scottelano had brought his companion.

Soon after the two men entered the woods William Thompson of New Dorp heard a shot and investigated. He found Martinez badly hurt but able to tell him he had been shot by a man driving a car with a license plate the first three numerals of which were 731.

Thompson found a policeman who telephoned the alarm to Headquarters whence it was relayed to all Staten Island ferry terminals.

Scotellaro was caught as he approached the ferry. An empty pistol was found in a pocket of the car. The police said that a shell had been fired from one chamber.

At the New Dorp Hospital, where Martinez had been taken, he viewed Scottelano, identified him, the police said, and asked again and again: "Why did you shoot me?"

Martinez, who was not expected to live until morning, is 6 feet tall and weighs 300 pounds. Until a month ago he drove a wagon for a cheese merchant across the street from his home. His occupation since then was not learned. He had $600 in his pocket.

22 MORE AUTOS STOLEN.

Seven-Ton Truck Among Cars Reported to Police Yesterday.

The following thefts of automobiles were reported to the police yesterday:

Chalmers 1917 dark red touring; license 48252 N. Y., motor 77895.

Chevrolet 1920 touring; license 128698 N. Y., motor 35236.

Oldsmobile 1919 touring, dark gray; license 116631 N. Y., motor 160384.

Nash 1920 touring, dark blue; license 257529 N. Y., motor 166282.

Buick 1920 dark green touring; license 44636 N. Y., motor 623509.

Maxwell 1917 green runabout; license 182471 N. Y., motor 99578.

Ford 1919 sedan; license 160310 N. Y., motor 3338656.

Seven-ton Stegeman autorack truck, maroon, marked H. A. R. Co.; license 886293 N. Y., motor 100390.

Ford 1919 sedan; license 129793 N. Y., motor 3398762.

Ford 1921 sedan; license 206464 N. J., motor 4832247.

Ford 1920 touring; license 15511 N. Y., motor 3150371.

Chevrolet 1921 touring, dark green; license D1047 N. Y., motor 52359.

Buick 1920 touring, dark green; license 32016 N. Y.; motor 5857012.

Oldsmobile 1920 touring, green, yellow wheels; license 135252 N. Y., motor D41701.

Ford 1921 touring; license 272759 N. Y., motor 5048554.

Mercer 1915 touring, maroon body, wire wheels, initials "R. H. E." on sides; license 67654 N. J., motor 2312.

Oldsmobile 1920 touring; license 188745 N. Y., motor A91093.

Chevrolet 1920 touring; license 209905 N. Y., motor 41863.

Chandler 1916 roadster, gray natural wood wheels; license 262834 N. Y., motor 20947.

Dodge 1919 sedan, blue; license 236148 N. Y., motor 49,836.

Flat 1915 sedan, blue and black; license 246183 N. Y., motor 5830.

Ford 1914 touring; license 12626 N. Y., motor 608,452.

20 ROADS FIGHT JERSEY TAX

Ask Court to Pass On Legality of New Amendment to Law.

TRENTON, N. J., July 25.—Twoscore of railroad companies operating in New Jersey, including the Lehigh Valley, Erie, Jersey Central and their subsidiaries, applied today to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari, to review the constitutionality of the amendment to the Railroad Tax act, passed by the last Legislature, which changed the method under which railroad properties are assessed, thereby, the railroad companies contend, raising the assessed values of their properties and causing an increase in taxes.

The railroads say the amendment is unconstitutional in that they have had no opportunity to appeal assessments and that the statute is a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, since it deprives them of their property without due process of law.

Hails Washington First 'Liberator.'

LIMA, Peru, July 25.—The Peruvian Government has issued a decree providing for the erection in Lima of a monument to George Washington as "a model of exemplary citizenship, and in view of the fact that the political emancipation of North America was the forerunner of the independence of the Pan-American nations."

Propose Combatant Union Cards.

PARIS, July 7.—The French National Union of Combatants has approved a proposal providing for cards for veterans of the allied nations entitling the former soldiers to all the advantages in an allied country that they enjoy in their own. The organization has a membership of 400,000.

JAY THORPE
564-566-568 FIFTH AVE. AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK PARIS

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Removal Sales—

Especially Featuring

Elaborate Evening Gowns
Evening Wraps and Day Dresses

GOWNS at $75—$95—$125 *that were up to $275*

of embroidered chiffons—handsome beaded effects—stunning models where real laces are combined with soft rich satins and other unusually smart styles, comprising the balance of our regular high-cost collection of styles for all manner of evening wear.

WRAPS at $65—$85—$125 *that were up to $250*

Soft crepe satins—taffeta—chiffon and crepes—including a few fur-trimmed effects, ideal for Summer evening wear.

DAY DRESSES at $55—$75—$95 *that were up to $225*

Fashionable styles for street—afternoon or informal wear—of tricotine, canton crepe, satin, Georgette, chiffon and lace, light and dark shades.

Tailored, Sport and Costume Suits, Day Coats and Wraps—Sports Apparel—Blouses—Sweaters—Novelties—Accessories and Hats have again been *regrouped* and *repriced* for *quicker selling*, in many instances *sale prices* are but *one-third the real worth.*

Furs also remain in the *foreground* as ***Removal Sales*** continue, at ***startling reductions.***

COATS AND WRAPS		SCARFS AND SEPARATE PIECES	
$5500 Broadtail Wrap (Dyed Hudson Bay Sable Collar)	$2850	$295 Black Lynx Stoles	$125
$4500 Natural Mink Cape	$1950	$250 Hudson Seal Stoles	$95
$3800 Choice Russian Ermine Wrap	$1950	$375 Natural Blue Fox Scarfs	$195
$3500 Broadtail Capes and Wraps	$1800	$150 Natural Cross Fox Scarfs	$75
$2500 Mink Wrap	$1450	$225 Natural Russian Sable Scarf (Single skin effect)	$95
$1500 Kolinsky Wrap	$650	$125 Natural Hudson Bay Sable Scarf (Single skin effect)	$65
$1450 Natural Squirrel Wrap	$875	$55 Dyed Fitch Scarfs (Double skin effect)	$22
$975 Hudson Seal Wraps	$500		

CAMMEYER
Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit
47-51 W. 34th St. New York
Newark Store—649 Broad St.

Our Entire Stock of White Shoes Is Included in This Sale of Women's Low Shoes

$5.95

Some of them formerly sold up to $14.00 per pair

Pumps for dress or sport wear, in Linen, Buckskin and Kid. With Louis, Petite French or Military Heels.

Oxfords in Linen or Buckskin, both plain and in combinations of colored leather.

Strap and Novelty Pumps in all leathers and combinations and Walking Oxfords will also be found at this price.

Not all sizes in every style, but all sizes and widths will be found in the lot.

SALE SHOES CAN NOT BE EXCHANGED, CREDITED OR SENT C. O. D.

Store Closed All Day Saturdays During July and August

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), last page.

JOAN DALE

WHEREIN we grow enthusiastic surveying the days' bargains.

Welcome!

Those interested in color-in-the-home, will join us in welcoming the new arrivals in this week of the mid-summer furniture sale.

Painted breakfast room sets—but they are quite nice enough to grace any informal *dining* room.

The small tables and four chair suites are special at $36 the suite.

More elaborate suites, with side boards and larger tables, $60 to $200.



Long or Seal-grained Week-end Bags, Long or seal-grained leather, $7.95.

They're silk lined, and 18 inches!

Others

But there's more to this vacation luggage sale on the First floor.

Black enamel suit cases, 24 and 26 inches, $5.

Black enamel hat boxes, with clasp, lock and key, $5.

Imported matting suit cases, $2.95.

Travelling bags of Japanese mattings, $5.

Everyone says those black enameled hat boxes make ideal travelling companions!

And Shoes!

"New fall oxfords?" I asked when I saw a superior pair of brown calfskin perforated-toed oxfords arrive.

But there were merely a part of the sale of women's low shoes, today, at $5.95.

Besides brown oxfords, there are one and two strap oxfords, white canvas, tan and mahogany calf, brown and black kid.

Big Klaus

Speaking of that furniture sale, by the way, did you see Sunday's interesting picture of the prices of last year's sale and the lower ones of this season? *Big Klaus and Little Klaus*, one could call the diff'rence!

Another Bargain

But the most amusing bargain of all booked for today, is the cup-and-saucer set—*17c the set!* That is just about the price of a first-class (at present) ice-cream soda.

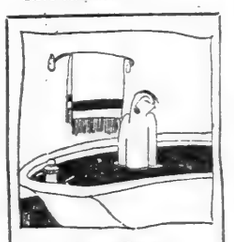
They are plain white, or blue and-white Japanese pattern or other designs—quite presentable china, in fact. And think of buying a cup last year for nine cents!

Morning only. No telephone or mail orders.

Titian

But the China Department offers a rich harvest for those who respond to simple but beautifully patterned china.

One should never pass through, without a look at the quaint *Titian-ware* sets. A rich cream colored china, with a quaint single bird and border pattern. The plates are hexagonal, the platter oblong and deep. A decorative and useful set.



Today Begins Summer Towel Sale Bathtowels, 19c!

Look specially for the nice gold-bordered towels!

Today's Moral

The brilliant victory of young Richards in the tennis match at Providence leads us to today's conclusion; *start 'em young!*

Tennis rackets and golf sets for youngsters, on the Third floor.

BLOOMINGDALE BROTHERS
NEW YORK

PECK & PECK

Peck & Peck

Knitted Capes from Peck & Peck's

A HANDY and good-to-look-at morning, afternoon and evening wrap. Made of the softest of wool, these knitted capes are fashionably suitable for summer wear on every occasion. They come in all colors and their cost is $32.50 to $65.00.

PECK & PECK

586 Fifth Avenue *501 Fifth Avenue*
ALSO AT 4 NO MICHIGAN BOULEVARD, CHICAGO
Palm Beach Southampton Newport

PECK & PECK

First

The New York Times published 10,930,804 agate lines of advertising in the six months of this year, exceeding the next New York newspaper by 3,584,906 lines.

PROFESSOR TAKES WIFE BY CONTRACT

Dr. Leslie Speir of Seattle and Erna Gunther of Brooklyn Sign Agreement.

VALID UNDER STATE LAWS

Relatives and Witnesses Decline to Discuss Wedding of Anthropologist.

Dr. Leslie Speir, assistant professor of anthropology at the University of Washington, who is giving Summer courses in anthropology in place of Dr. Franz Boas at Columbia University, signed a contract on Saturday whereby he and Erna Gunther, of 198 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, became man and wife.

Dr. Speir and his contract bride could not be found yesterday, and members of their families refused to make any comment on the marriage. Franklin Speir, a broker, and Mrs. Heyman, both of 515 West 111th Street, are brother and sister of Dr. Speir, but both declined to discuss the wedding ceremony of their brother. At the home of Casper N. Gunther, 198 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, neither information in regard to the event nor confirmation was forthcoming.

The contract was signed at a law office at 233 Broadway, after a permit had been granted by Justice Philip J. McCook of the Supreme Court. Witnesses to the ceremony were Franklin Speir and Robert H. Lowie, 458 St. Nicholas Avenue. Mr. Lowie also was uncommunicative. Dr. Speir's address was given as Seattle, Wash.

According to lawyers who were questioned, advantage is not often taken of the State law making such marriages valid. Most civil marriages, they said, were performed before a judicial officer. The provisions of Division 4, Section 11, Domestic Relations laws, are as follows:

"A written contract of marriage signed by both parties and at least two witnesses, who shall subscribe the same, stating the place of residence of each of the parties and witnesses and the date and place of marriage, and acknowledged by the parties and witnesses in the manner required for the acknowledgment of a conveyance of real estate to entitle the same to be recorded, provided, however, that all such contracts of marriage must, in order to be valid, be acknowledged before a Judge of a court of record."

USE LOCKLESS HOUSES; LAY CLOTHES ON SAND

West Beach Bathers Open Doors Until They Find Empty Room —No One Embarrassed.

West Beach, a beautiful strip of sand on Long Island Sound, near Port Jefferson, has every other bathing beach in America backed off the map for sheer novelty, and every day it welcomes new people who belong to the great "Try Anything Once" Club.

There are about a dozen bathhouses fronting the beach, to accommodate perhaps 400 or 500 persons, who visit the beach in automobiles. No charge is made for use of the bathhouses—but one is not permitted to leave his or her clothing in the house used for disrobing. The clothing must be carried to the beach and there anchored by placing large stones, so the house may be used by the next bather waiting.

It must be known that none of the bathhouses can boast a lock. Neither will any of the doors shut tightly. So when one wants to take a swim he walks to the first bathhouse and looks in. If, as not infrequently happens, he sees therein a Venus nearly ready for the bath, or if he hears a scream or a giggle, he is apprised the house is occupied. This is said to have occurred so often that no one is embarrassed by the occurrence.

West Beach sees its largest crowds on Sundays.

ACTRESS PLEADS GUILTY.

Arrested by Woman Detective of Fifth Avenue Department Store.

Dorothy Miller, 23, of 38 West Fifty-fifth Street, who says she is a movie actress, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday for action of the Grand Jury after she pleaded guilty in Jefferson Market Court before Magistrate Max S. Levine to a charge of grand larceny.

Florence Mullins, detective in a Fifth Avenue department store, testified that she followed Miss Miller about the store for an hour and saw her take a wrist watch worth $90, which, she testified, was found later in the prisoner's possession.

"How many arrests have you made this month?" asked the Magistrate of the detective. "I've seen you here seven or eight times in the past few weeks with prisoners."

"Fifteen in less than two months," replied the store detective. "Most of the cases have been women."

PAYS FOR STOLEN DRESS.

Conscience Stricken Woman, After Many Years, Sends $25 to Merchant

The owner of Sheridan's store, a women's furnishing shop at 366 Fifth Avenue, was surprised agreeably yesterday morning to receive an anonymous letter, in what was plainly a woman's handwriting, enclosing $25 in bills.

The letter stated that the writer had, many years ago, stolen a dress from the establishment. Since then her conscience had always troubled her and, when her circumstances improved, she was only too glad to make restitution. She gave no address or other means of identification.

SOLDIER AID TOPS BALLOT.

Will Head Constitutional Amendments in November Voting.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 25.—The constitutional amendment giving preference in the civil service of the State to soldiers, sailors and marines will top the list of those to be submitted to the people at the November election. It was decided today by Secretary of State John J. Lyons after a conference with members of the American Legion.

It has been the custom heretofore to arrange the amendments in the order of their filing, but the Attorney General, asked for his opinion in the matter, declared there was nothing in the law which would prevent the arrangement in any order the Secretary of State saw fit to adopt.

Secretary of State Lyons said the amendment was of such vital importance to so many former service men that he believed it would have a better chance if it went at the top of the measures to be voted upon.

Had departmental precedents been followed the veterans' measure would have been far down the ballot. The amendment which formerly had the first place has to do with Americanization and provides for an educational standard with which it will be necessary for foreigners to comply.

Women Lose in Stonington Election

STONINGTON, Conn., July 25.—Three women candidates for Burgesses, nominated by the Republicans, were beaten by their male Democratic opponents by an average of thirty votes each in the borough election here today. Little interest was shown, only 230 ballots being cast. Cornelius B. Crandall was elected Warden for the twenty-seventh term.

FLEE WITH $700 SILVER

Three Bank Officials Are Put in a Back Room and the Robbers Flee in Auto.

PITTSBURGH, July 25.—The Imperial State Bank of Imperial, Penn., near the Beaver County line, was robbed by six bandits soon after noon today.

Four men entered the bank, held up three officials, backed them into a room in the rear, and then broke down a door leading into the cashier's cage. They seized two or three boxes, containing about $700 in silver money, and, running into the street, jumped into an automobile.

Cashier S. E. Calhoun fired four shots in their direction and they returned the fire as they sped toward the Ohio line in the direction of Steubenville.

SURRENDERS FOR HER BABES

Mother Faces Murder Charge to Keep Six From Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Fear of losing her six small children caused Mrs. Emilia Panica to surrender today to the police. She was sought as the slayer of Mrs. Gaetano Esposito, widow of one of the nineteenth ward feud victims. It was a threat of Police Captain Patrick Kelleher to send her children to an institution that brought her to the police station.

When Mrs. Panica gave herself up she said: "I slept in the bushes in the park last night." Then she became silent.

Although she refused to admit to the police that she stabbed Mrs. Esposito to death, Captain Kelleher received information that, he said, positively identified her with the killing and established the motive.

Carmela Pappio, 15-year-old girl, of 618 South May Street, who had been a witness to the tragedy, told of the possible motive.

"Enrico Panica and Mrs. Esposito had often been together," Carmela Pappio said. "About two weeks ago Mrs. Panica learned about it. She followed her husband to Mrs. Esposito's home and was going to kill her then."

Captain Kelleher said he did not believe there was any connection between the subsequent battle to the death between the women and the other recent murder in the nineteenth ward, one of which was that of Gaetano Esposito, husband of the present victim.

TUFTS TAKES STAND TODAY.

Eight of Charges Against Middlesex Prosecutor Are Dropped.

BOSTON, July 25.—Failure of certain witnesses to appear made it impossible for the prosecution to close its case today in the proceedings brought by Attorney General Allen seeking the removal of District Attorney Nathan A. Tufts of Middlesex County. It is expected that the defense will open tomorrow and that Tufts will be an early witness in his own behalf.

Because of rulings by the Court that it would consider cases of alleged failure to prosecute persons arrested for various offenses only if it were shown that the District Attorney had personal knowledge of the matters involved, the Attorney General today dropped eight of his charges. The defense intimated that in view of the widespread publicity given these charges it might present evidence with regard to all of them.

Evidence bearing on minor charges of failure to prosecute occupied the attention of the Court today.

Service of summons on Charles O'Connor, a lawyer, of 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, today disclosed the identity of one of Attorney General Allen's witnesses, whose testimony, he alleged, will have important bearing in the proceedings against District Attorney Tufts. Mr. O'Connor, it was stated, was formerly in the office of Sherman L. Whipple, a prominent Boston lawyer, and is wanted to testify in respect to the case of James B. Monroe, whom he represented in 1917 when Monroe was faced with charges of immorality. It is charged by the Attorney General that Tufts failed to prosecute the case.

BOY KILLED HIS CHUM.

Found an Old Rifle and Accidentally Pulled the Trigger.

Rocco Guinto, 15 years old, of 41 Carmine Street, died in St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday from a rifle wound in his stomach inflicted by his friend, Frank Taucci, 15, of 39 Carmine Street.

The boys were playing in the apartment of Rose Kalba, sister of Taucci, at 66 Carmine Street, when Taucci found an old rifle which had been the property of his father. Frank, who did not know it was loaded, accidentally pulled the trigger and Rocco received the full discharge.

Taucci prayed all afternoon in an anteroom of the hospital for the recovery of Guinto. "I want to die, too," he said repeatedly. After his chum died he was arrested by Detectives Campbell and Sheridan of the Charles Street station on a technical charge of homicide and will be arraigned in the Children's Court today.

3 BREAK LITCHFIELD JAIL.

Dozen More, Who Would Not Bolt, Delay Giving Alarm.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., July 25.—Three prisoners escaped from the Litchfield county jail here today. A posse of Deputy Sheriffs tonight was in pursuit of the fugitives, who were believed to be heading for the Massachusetts line.

The men who escaped were Robert Bailey and Ferdinand Rapp of Canaan, and Charles Murphy of Winsted.

Bailey and Rapp were so-called "bound-over" prisoners, awaiting trial before the Superior Court. Murphy was serving a sentence for stealing.

The men, with some twelve or fourteen other prisoners, were in the workroom of the jail late this afternoon when they unlocked one door and cut the casings of two others, opening the way to freedom.

The other prisoners, while refusing to join them, waited five or ten minutes before giving the alarm.

SUES HOTEL FOR $253,500.

Woman Asks Damages of Commodore for Confinement in Hospital.

Mrs. Helen Card Schutz, who said she was the common law wife of Bernard Schutz, which he denied, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Hotel Commodore for $250,000 damages. She alleged that "either at the request of the husband of the plaintiff or, in any event, in disregard of the rights of the plaintiff," the management of the hotel sent her and her mother to the Bellevue psychopathic ward on Dec. 9, 1919, and kept them there until Feb. 20, 1920, when they were released on a writ of habeas corpus. Her mother died later.

In another suit the hotel was asked to pay $3,500 as the value of seven trunks and their contents owned by the plaintiff and her mother which the hotel refused to restore to her.

SUED FOR WIFE'S GOWNS.

John A. Hoagland Asked to Pay $11,306 for Her Stage Costumes.

John A. Hoagland, son of John C. Hoagland, wealthy baking powder manufacturer, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday by Frances & Co., dressmakers, for $11,306 for gowns furnished in 1918 and 1919 to his wife, known on the stage as "Billy Allen."

Mr. Hoagland married Miss Allen on July 24, 1916, after denying reports of their engagement for two years. His first wife was Grace L. Weir, a Brooklyn choir singer, who divorced him in 1910 and married Arthur Hammerstein, whom she divorced in 1915.



Big Type: Big Talk: Big Value:

THESE THREE: *But the Greatest of These Is Value.*

Half a Dozen Great and Good New York Stores Urge You to

BUY FURNITURE NOW

And we say to you that you can't go wrong in any one of them. We know. We know their furniture. We know their prices. We have carefully checked their promises with their performances. Each is doing in his store exactly what he has proclaimed in the papers. Each is giving you better return for your dollar than at any time for years. And, in our judgment, as good return as you can expect for many a long day.

NOTE! The Gimbel Furniture Sale of August 1921 Offers a Stock of Only $775,000. A smaller stock than we have offered during recent years. In dollars and cents—Yes. In variety and number of pieces—No. Greater in volume, because of the greater purchasing power of the 1921 dollar. Because almost every stick of the $775,000 stock is new 1921 furniture, priced on the new low 1921 basis.

NOTE! Every Reduction in the Gimbel August Sale of Furniture is Taken BELOW 1921 Prices.

We do not hark back to the artificial standards and values of 1920. We have made all reductions and all bases of comparison from the new low levels of 1921 furniture prices, which the Gimbel store established in February and has standardized ever since by reduction after reduction until *these prices touch bottom. Remember this when you compare Gimbel reductions with those of other stores.*

TIME was when there were few good stores in America. Fewer than few in New York. And business was easy then. Easy for the good store. For the store of character; of principle; of reputation.

TIMES have changed. Good stores abound. Stores whose appeals to public approval vary in details, but observe in common one basic rule: To give good value for the patron's money; to give the customer a square deal.

GOOD stores with good stocks. All of them with moderate prices every day in the year. All of them on the level, even when the level hurts the treasury.

SO now a store must be not alone good. It must be brave. It must be aggressive. Alive. Active. The store proud to dress in big type, the word it is proud to give and to maintain—that is the store that makes strides these days.

THE great strides made by the Gimbel store during its brief New York life are well known to you. Gimbel furniture business of the past twelve months is the talk of the furniture world. Value has been the magic. Big value—made known to you with a big, bold stroke you could not dodge.

So now, in big type we proclaim:

VALUE *in this August Sale of Standard Furniture (Gimbel) Such as No Other Store Has Claimed*

$775,000 Worth of Quality Furniture Gathered by Gimbel Three-Store Buying Power from the Finest Makers of America. Reduced Below New 1921 Levels as Follows:

$250,000 Worth of Bedroom Furniture at Reductions of 25% to 50% Suites Starting at $165

$100,000 Worth of Living Room Furniture at Reductions of 25% to 33 1-3%. Suites Starting at $185

$175,000 Worth of Dining Room Furniture at Reductions of 33% to 50%. Suites Starting at $285

$110,000 Worth of Special Purchases of Dining Room, Living Room and Bedroom Furniture at Similar Reductions.

$25,000 Worth of Fancy Furniture: $40,000 Office Furniture: $75,000 Beds and Bedding Reduced 10% to 50%.

GIMBELS—FURNITURE SHOP—SEVENTH FLOOR

GIMBEL BROTHERS

32ND STREET--BROADWAY--33RD STREET NEW YORK CITY

GIVING A THOUGHT TO FIRE INSURANCE

Schedule Rating, the Self-Elective System—Gives Property Owner Voice—Economic Cost Trend Is Downward—Method Is Scientific.

[Second of a Series of Eight Sketches. The First may be had on Request. The Third Will Appear in "The N. Y. Times" on the Hour Future.]

WERE I a business man seeking sale quarters for a mercantile or manufacturing enterprise in any large city, I would not only want information as to the rental price, but I would want to know what fire insurance rate I would have to pay. While no guarantee against destruction by fire, of course, a low premium rate indicates that the construction is good and the danger from fire minimized. There is nothing like modern scientific rating by schedule to strip off the gingerbread and make a building transparent.

Schedule rating is your fire insurance balance sheet of debits and credits. On the debit side are the fire breeding and fire spreading deficiencies; on the credit side the fire resisting, fire preventing and fire extinguishing factors. As these matters are largely under the control of the owner, we call this a Self-elective rating system. It is rightly named.

Pause for a moment and imagine the thousands of ramifications that must enter into schedule rating. No two buildings are alike; no two occupancies alike; fire resistive and fire breeding conditions are all different.

Designed at first for mercantile and manufacturing properties and other large structures used for business purposes, schedule rating has been extended to apartment houses of larger area, though not yet generally to average dwellings. It takes into consideration varying features of each individual risk and looks also to the conflagration possibilities and probabilities of the city in which the property is located, including width and grade of the streets, police and fire department efficiency and other factors that might have a bearing upon "damageability" from fire.

There is nothing secret about the way your rate is made. It is set forth in this balance sheet of debits and credits (all printed out in detail and expressed in dollars and cents), and you or your authorized agent or broker may have a copy. In fact, you should study this balance sheet carefully if you would know how your premium rate may be still further lowered by improving the fire resistive features of your property.

Our schedules are not perfect—no man-made system is—but we are sincerely trying to perfect this Self-elective plan of rating for your sake as well as our own. It is one of the anomalies of fire insurance that we, as underwriters, would rather insure low than high rated risks. So we bend our energies toward inducing you so to perfect and safeguard your property that a low rate will be produced. Every time we can by this method prevent a fire loss—and every fire in a large city is the seed of a conflagration—we reduce the cost to you, furnish an example to others, conserve the resources of the country and possibly make some money ourselves. Yours is the short, but ours is the long road to profit.

About the only classes of properties today not generally rated by schedule are average dwellings and risks of like character. Logically all such properties fall into certain groupings based upon construction and take the same or a fixed or flat rate. We term it a "minimum" rate. It is quite expensive to rate dwellings by schedule, there not being enough differentiation in the individual risks, which are grouped by grades of construction called "classes," to make an appreciable difference, and the premium rate is so low to start with that the variation is likely to be only a few cents either way. The trend, however, is toward the application of schedule rating to even these few exceptional classes.

The machinery for schedule rating is enormous. Practically every fire loss in the United States sustained by stock companies is now classified as to cause, construction of the building, occupancy —everything! It is a herculean job. We are learning to measure the "damageability" of property of the many kinds (how susceptible to fire and water damage it is); the hazards of "exposure" (your neighbor's property); what breeds fire, spreads fire, and what puts out fire. All this is reflected in a basis rate, which may be termed our manufacturing cost for better understanding. To this we must add our home office expenses; the charges we have to pay for public supervision, and fees and licenses, to the forty-eight states of the Union; taxes (exceptionally high taxes they are too), and the cost of inspections, reinspections and what not, all of which may be likened to the "jobbing" of manufactured articles, though there is, of course, much difference. Our retailing process comes when the finished product—the policy contract—is delivered to you at a given rate through local agents or brokers. In addition to all this, of course, comes the constant stream of fire losses and their adjustment and payment.

Every agent and every broker are lending their influence to induce you to make the changes that will make your property safer and thereby secure credits in your premium rate; inducements that make the cost to you lower. Every rating organization in the country has an expert staff that is ever at your service for this specific purpose.

If you know of any other business that is so ready and so willing, even so anxious, to give you immediate concession in price for doing your obvious duty to yourself, your community and your Nation—well, I would like to know what business it is!

JOHN B. MORTON
President

NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS
76 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

Copies of "Safeguarding the Home," teaching Fire Prevention to you and your children, will be sent on request.

STIRS JERSEY TOWN

100 Citizens Trek Wild Animal While Women and Children Remain Indoors.

2 SEE IT, 1 SHOOTS AT IT

Identifies It as a Lion From Movie Pictures—Beast Accused of Robbing Chicken Coops.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., July 25.—The wooded section of this town, bordering on the Lottery residential section, was the scene tonight of an aggressive "lion" hunt.

Expeditions of the townsmen, armed with as motley an assortment of fire-arms as the farmers of Lexington and Concord used in '76, were scouring the countryside seeking combat with the exotic marauder.

And while the men folks were out for big game, women and children kept strictly within doors.

Henry Squinger, manager of a store here, saw the "lion"—and he is a man of standing and veracity. Also, Richard Hoffman took a shot at it. Neither claims to be expert on tropical zoology, but each has seen pictures of lions in the movies and lions themselves in menageries.

A month or more ago there was a vague report that some kind of a wild animal had escaped from a passing circus train. There were numerous reports of a trainer from the circus roaming the woods hereabouts on a mysterious mission. He would not tell his quest. Inquiries at the railroad brought no confirmation of the escape.

Then farmyard stock began to disappear. Chicken coops were robbed on a wholesale scale. Citizens traveling the roads of the lottery section at night told of meeting a strange and ferocious-looking animal that invariably fled at human approach.

The strange appearances ceased—only to have recurrence last Saturday night when Mrs. Squinger and her daughter, on the way to their home on Davenport Street, saw a strange animal in the road. They reached the house hysterical and out of breath.

Then Squinger himself, on his way home early this morning, saw the animal outlined in the moonlight. He identified it positively as a lion. He organized a searching party—and the searching party was augmented to nearly a hundred tonight.

Among the hunters were three Cline brothers, two Hoffman brothers and Samuel Hall. They searched the shore of Peters Brook, regarded as the favorite lair of the animal, and they say they sighted it. Richard Hoffman ran forward and, at a range of fifty yards, fired a load of buckshot at the animal. It turned and raced away, apparently unhurt. Hoffman is sure it was a lion.

The citizens are determined to track the "lion" to its death. It has confined its attacks thus far to poultry and other small animals—but they fear it will assert its man-eating proclivities unless dispatched.

JAIL "ANGEL-FACED BOY."

Jamaica Youth and His Chum Are Sent to Reformatory.

Thomas Jefferson Carroll, alias Thomas Stanley, 17 years old, of 135 Bandman Avenue, Jamaica, known as the "angel-faced boy," and his chum, Joseph J. Wochowski, also 17, were sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory yesterday by Judge Burt J. Humphrey in Queens County Court.

The two boys were caught on the night of June 19 last in the cellar of a grocery store at 14,009 Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica, by Patrolman Martin Gill. Carroll had a memorandum book in which were the addresses of five stores in the Elmhurst section that had been broken into only a week or so before.

At 12 years of age Carroll was arrested charged with stealing a box of groceries from a store in Jamaica. He received a suspended sentence in the Children's Court because of his innocent appearance. A year later he was sent to the New York Juvenile Asylum for stealing groceries from the Adkies store in Jamaica.

In July, 1920, he was sent to the Catholic Protectory for stealing clothes from a store on Staten Island. He escaped from that institution within a week. A week later he was again arrested for breaking into a candy store on Wyckoff Avenue, Jamaica. He was then sent back to the Catholic Protectory and was released from that institution on May 12, 1921.

Carroll appears to be an ambitious, clean-cut schoolboy and under this guise he had fooled many men and women. His father holds a responsible position as a construction engineer.

Wochowski had been arrested three times previously for burglarizing a grocery store, a candy store and a notion store in Jamaica.

SAVES $8,000 IN HOLD-UP.

Cattle Buyer With Money for Trip to Russia Foils Bandits.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 25.—With $8,000 securely attached to a leather money belt on his body, Barach Gaerber, a cattle buyer, fought three bandits today and saved his money, although he received severe injuries. The hold-up men escaped.

Gaerber drew the money from a bank on Saturday and he had obtained a passport and had planned to leave for Russia tomorrow. When he drew the money he stuffed it into a leather belt and strapped it about his waist. He was careful not to inform any one that he carried so much money, but news of the forthcoming trip was known.

Three young men called Gaerber from his room at 5 o'clock in the morning ostensibly to learn the market price of chickens. Producing some bills, one of them said they wanted to buy fifty fowls. Gaerber accompanied the trio to the coops in the rear of his premises, where he was attacked with blackjacks. Gaerber screamed for help and fought so vigorously that the gang could not tear the belt from his body before help was near by. His rescuers found the belt nearly detached, but the money intact.

JITNEYS DEFY LAW.

Several Hundred Run in Connecticut, Despite Many Arrests.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 25.—Jitneys all over Connecticut today defied the new State Public Utilities Commission law forbidding them to run. Several hundred were estimated to be operating despite wholesale arrests.

In the city court here eighteen drivers were arraigned charged with violating the law. They insisted that they were running jitneys free, charging no fare. The Court deferred these trials till late in the week. In several cases the jitney sign was removed. In others persons have organized jitney clubs, claiming to own the automobiles and taking no fare direct.

All these test cases will be tried out late this week, but the abolition of the jitney is far from accomplished. Several hundred jitney owners have gone on strike. They hope that this method will bring the public to see the need of the jitney.

NINE BOSTON BANKS

Police Seeking Two Men Who Obtained $18,000 After a Month's Scheming.

BOSTON, July 25.—Nine Boston banks were short a total of $18,000 as a result of cashing nine forged certified checks on Saturday last, bank officials told the police today. The police are seeking two men who gave the names of C. L. Bowman and R. O. Hatch and who, it is alleged, worked for a month to establish confidence before choosing a busy hour on Saturday to work their scheme.

The First National Bank, whose certification stamp was duplicated, informed the police that Bowman opened a small account with them and later had a check for a small amount certified in order to get the imprint of the stamp. They said he presented credentials from New York which, on investigation, proved fictitious.

The banks victimized are the International Trust Company, State Street Trust Company, National Shawmut Bank, Massachusetts Trust Company, Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Merchants' National Bank, Oceanic National Bank, Commercial National Bank and the New England Trust Company.

FIGHTS FIRE WITH SHIELD.

Laborer Succeeds in Partially Closing Blazing Mexican Oil Well.

MEXICO CITY, July 25.—Guarded by an asbestos shield, a laborer in the Amalan oil fields yesterday approached to within a few yards of a blazing well, known as No. 5, and, after spending fifteen minutes in the terrific heat, with flaming oil falling all around him, succeeded by frantic efforts in nearly closing a valve which controls the oil supply.

The intense heat is said to have damaged the piping system to such an extent that it was impossible to close the valve completely, but when the pipes have become cooler, it is believed the supply can be cut off entirely by a similar procedure, and that the fire, which has been burning for more than a week, with a loss estimated at several million dollars, will be extinguished.

SUSPENDS GRANGE HEAD.

National Master Accuses Washington State Master of Radical Utterances.

FREDONIA, N. Y., July 25.—S. J. Lowell, Master of the National Grange, announced today that he had written to William Bouck, Master of the Washington State Grange, suspending him from office forthwith for alleged radical utterances at the June meeting of the Washington grange.

Mr. Lowell refused to discuss his action except to say that he believed Mr. Bouck had violated his obligations as a Grange Master, and that he expected the National Grange would sustain this view at the annual meeting in November.

ATTACHES TYSON YACHT.

Boles Says He Loaned $12,000 to Speed Cruise of Vencedor.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 25.—Through his counsel, Wright & Herschberg, George Boles of Greenwich has attached John H. Tyson's yacht Vencedor for $12,000 in an action in which Mr. Boles contends that on Nov. 17, 1919, the yacht was at the yard of the Luders Construction Company, Stamford, and that Luders refused to permit Tyson to have the boat until a bill of $17,500 for repairs should be paid.

According to Mr. Boles, Mr. Tyson had planned to go on a yachting trip to Florida and Boles loaned Tyson the money.

The plaintiff asserts that he has been unable to collect the money and has, therefore, started the suit.

Cummings & Lockwood of Stamford, attorneys for Mr. Tyson, have secured a bond for the release of the yacht.

BENNY LEONARD ARRESTED.

But Justice Discharges Him as a Traffic Rules Violator.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 25.—Benny Leonard, the lightweight boxing champion, was one of those caught in the toils as traffic violators at Wurtsboro, Sullivan County, during the week-end. Leonard took Officer Meola's warning sign to slow down the speed of his auto for a salute and kept his pace until the officer went after him. When he had explained the matter to Justice Ainsworth he was discharged.

Leonard was on his way back to his training quarters from a visit to his sister, who has a camp in Pennsylvania, just across the river from Cochecton. He was accompanied by his sister, his mother, his trainer and a chauffeur.

HYLAN THE GREAT AND PURE

Court So Refers to Mayor in Sentencing Convicted Thief.

When Michael Mara, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to two years imprisonment by Judge MacMahon in the Kings County Court yesterday, he complained that he had "never had a chance in life." This moved the Court to say:

"You have had as much chance as Mayor Hylan, one of the greatest men of the age and one of the purest men of the times. From humble circumstances he has risen to a position of envy. You also have had as much chance as our former Governor, Al Smith."

BOSTON FIREBUG CONFESSES

Indicted at Newton, Mass., He Admits He Is the "Fire Queen."

NEWTON, Mass., July 25.—Frederick Price, who, the police believe, is responsible for nearly twenty fires in Greater Boston, was held for the Grand Jury today on charges of arson. He is said to have confessed that he set two fires in Newton on July 6 and tried to start another.

He confessed to sending cards similar to those of the "Fire Queen," who set many fires in nearby towns, and wrote letters to the police about them with that signature.

Democratic Conference Today.

Miss Harriet May Mills of Syracuse, Democratic nominee for Secretary of State at the last election, will act as temporary Chairman of a conference this afternoon at 42 West Fifty-eighth Street to discuss plans for nominating and electing high-class men and women to the Legislature and to formulate a program of social legislation for the next Legislature. Herbert C. Pell, the newly elected Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, will be the principal speaker.

Luncheon to Plattsburg Men.

Chalmers Wood, Colgate Hoyt Jr. and other members of the New York Stock Exchange will give a luncheon next Thursday at the Meridian Club to young men of the financial district who will attend the Plattsburg camp. Major Gen. Bullard and others will speak. Accepted camp candidates who wish to attend are invited to communicate with Edward D. Cray, 90 Trinity Place, with whom employers also can arrange for representation.

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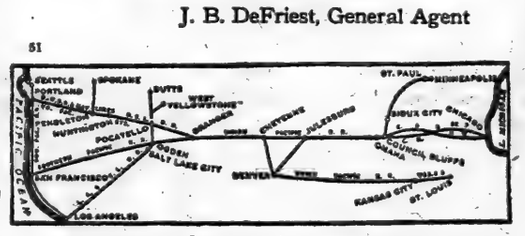
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In plain figures, the latest 6-months' A.B.C. statement tells the story of circulation in Minneapolis: Since the price increase of 1917, the Tribune has lost nearly 28,000 daily to The Journal's 6,000, and on Sunday The Journal has gained 7,500, while the Tribune has lost 53,000.

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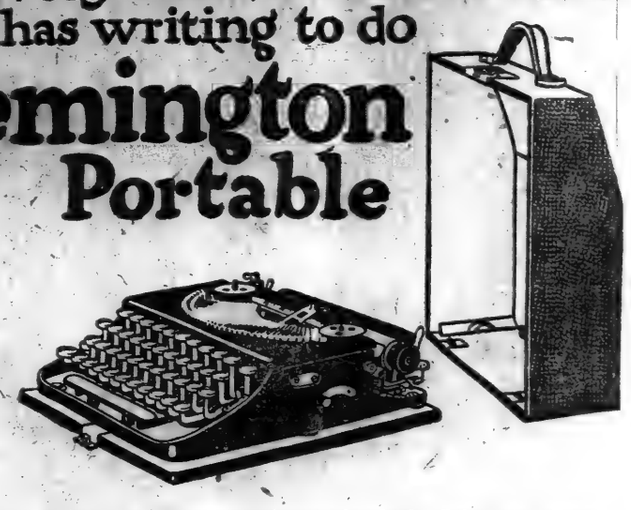
Attractive colors—French Blue, Copenhagen and Reseda Green—also Camel's hair in Natural Tan shade.

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BURGLAR, 17, ADMITS CAREER OF CRIME

Tells Police He Got a 16-Months Sentence in Children's Court When Twelve Years Old.

CAUGHT ON FIRE ESCAPE

Halted by Shot After Flight to Roof, Down Dumbwaiter and Through Apartment.

A youthful burglar who told the police he began his career of crime when 12 years old was captured yesterday on the fire escape of the apartment house at 5 Pinehurst Avenue, Washington Heights. The prisoner gave his name as Frank Daly of 213 East Eighty-first Street, and his age as 17. He was locked up in the West 177th Street Station charged with having entered the apartments of Oliver Farwell, on the ground floor of the apartment house.

Mrs. Farwell was passing the house with a neighbor when she glanced through her windows and made out a man moving about in the front room. She ran into the apartment of a friend and notified the police. When Policeman George Schlufing arrived the intruder was fleeing up stairs to the roof. He followed. The thief started down by way of the dumb-waiter. Schlufing started down the stairs.

He had reached the third floor when the door of an apartment was flung open and Mrs. Max Hess almost ran into the policeman. "There's a man in my apartment," she cried. The policeman got into the front room in time to see the thief on the fire escape. The open door of the dumb-waiter shaft told how he had entered. The man was trying to empty his pockets.

"Stop that," shouted Schlufing. Daly began to climb. Schlufing fired one shot and then took him prisoner.

"Can't Help Being Burglar."

"I just can't resist being a burglar," Daly told Police Captain Routh. When 12 years old he had received a sixteen months' sentence in the Children's Court, and had been in the Catholic Protectory and the House of Refuge, he said. Daly confessed, the police said, that for two weeks he had been robbing on Washington Heights. The articles he was trying to throw away had been stolen from the home of Nathan Sears, 84 West 178th Street. The Sears family is away for the Summer.

Two arrests were made yesterday at 246th Street and Broadway, the first results of the curfew rule that the police have put into force in the Riverdale section of the city. Because of robberies in the district the police examine all suspicious strangers found on the streets after 10 o'clock.

After questioning the pair policeman Joseph Flanagan backed them up against a fence and searched them. One had a razor and the other a revolver. Both were taken to the Kingsbridge Station and charged with violation of the Sullivan law. The prisoners said they were Tony Moltoro and Houn Galust, both of 232 Main Street, Yonkers.

As a result of a vicious attack as he was leaving the tenement house at 61 West 134th Street late yesterday afternoon, Jacob Vogdman of 109 West 115th Street, a collector for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, is in a critical condition in Harlem Hospital with his skull fractured.

Set Upon by Four Negroes.

Vogdman had made several collections in the building and was in the lower hallway when he was set upon by four negroes. One of them carried a length of iron pipe wrapped in a newspaper. The collector was struck several times over the head. One of the men then went through his pockets and stole $55. Within a few minutes of the crime four negroes were arrested by Policeman Ruben Carter, a colored traffic policeman, assisted by two detectives.

The prisoners are Frank Wolcott of 65 West 134th Street, Albert White, 69 West 130th Street; Hubert Haynes, 65 West 135th Street, and Samuel Williams, 48 West 139th Street. All gave their occupation as porters.

Following a struggle with three holdup men, in which he was cut on the left arm, Mason L. Luck, of 253 West 130th Street was robbed of $70 at 130th Street and Eighth Avenue early yesterday morning. Detective James Stapleton on his way home saw Luck standing in the shadow of the elevated structure with his hands above his head. Stapleton grabbed one man. The two others ran. The prisoner said he was George McDonald of 231 West 123th Street.

A man who gave his name as Delio Torres of 14 West 133d Street, and said he was a laborer, was arrested yesterday near 133st Street and Madison Avenue and locked up in the East 126th Street Station charged with burglary. Joseph Freestone of 14 West 128th Street found that some one had broken into his home and robbed him of several articles of value. He ran to the front window in time to see a man jump out of a window on to the stoop. Freestone, clad in his pajamas, followed. The shouts of Mrs. Freestone for the police attracted Policeman McHugh, and he joined the chase. Torres was later arraigned in Washington Heights Court and held in $3,000 bail for further examination.

Two junkmen who, it is charged, took away $1,000 worth of merchandise along with junk they came to collect from the cellar of the haberdashery store of Henry Liberman of 844 Westchester Avenue, the Bronx, were held in Morrisania Court in bail of $2,500 each for the Grand Jury. The defendants described themselves as Michael Laterzam of 737 East 149th Street and Pasquale Daigatto of 722 East 149th Street, the Bronx.

ASK PAY FOR LEWIS GUNS.

Two Concerns That Made Them for Britain Are Now Suing.

Copyright, 1921, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

LONDON, July 25.—The history of the Lewis machine gun, invented by an American, was detailed to the King's Bench Division today when the Arms Automatique Lewis and the Birmingham Small Arms Company, Ltd., sought to recover more than £5,000,000 from the Government for guns supplied during the war.

The Government ordered one Lewis machine gun in April, 1912. In December three guns were ordered, and on Aug. 4, 1914, just before the war began, five guns were ordered at £175 ($875) each.

Use of the Lewis guns during the war is well known. The companies' counsel disclosed that in one week of March, 1918, the British lost 4,000 of them in action, and the Birmingham Small Arms Company not only replaced them within two weeks but doubled the number.

Goldfogle Succeeds Cantor.

Ex-Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle was appointed yesterday by Mayor Hylan as President of the Board of Taxes and Assessments to succeed the late Jacob A. Cantor. Mr. Goldfogle is a member of the law firm of Goldfogle & Dorf and lives at 18 Columbia Street, Manhattan. He has been a Municipal Court Justice and for sixteen years served in Congress, having been defeated at the last election by Meyer London, Socialist.





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THIS is not the title of a song, but a remark made by a resident of *Jackson Heights* who was describing the community in which he lived. Doubtless many others will voice the same sentiment, as the surroundings exceed expectations and the apartments never fall below them. A few choice 4, 5 and 6 outside room apartments are now ready for occupancy at prices ranging from $85 to $125 a month with a modest initial payment. At the end of the sixth year you own the apartment, which is tax exempt for ten years. If you are seeking an opportunity, here is an opportunity that is looking for you.

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22 Minutes from 42d Street

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In forming judgments of others or in passing opinions upon current topics, let us go slow and be careful until we know all the existing circumstances.

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(Signed)

John Wanamaker

July 26, 1921.

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Antique Italian Refectory table, 7 ft. 10 in. long, 2 ft. 2½ in. wide	$375
Antique English trestle table, 10 ft. 6½ in. long, 3 ft. 8½ in. wide, 2 ft. 8½ in. high	$375
Beautifully hand-wrought iron table with antique marble top, 3 ft. 4 in. long, 2 ft. 1 in. wide, 2 ft. 2½ in. high	$375
Antique Louis XVI. console table with rounded corners, grey marble top and brass line trimmings, 3 ft. 2 in. long, 1 ft. 6½ in. wide, 2 ft. 8 in. high	$275
Antique Regence sofa with cane seat and roll ends, bottle green brocade cushions, 5 ft. 11 in. long, 2 ft. 2½ in. wide	$380
Antique Empire bedstead painted red with blue, green and gold decorations and monogrammed headboard.	$190
Antique Directoire bergere, painted grey, covered with modern striped material in yellow and dark grey	$150
Two antique Italian painted chairs and stool covered in pale green Venetian brocade, set	$200
Two antique Louis XV. pictures painted on glass with narrow wood frames, pair	$150
Antique walnut Spanish table with two drawers. 4 ft. 10½ in. long, 2 ft. 4 in. wide, 2 ft. 7½ in. high	$150
Antique English cheese wagon	$12
Pair of antique gilt Italian carved wood brackets, pair	$30
Pair of antique carved wood panels, pair	$75
Antique English wing chair covered with a needlepoint embroidery on gold satin, mahogany Queen Anne legs	$300
Antique Adam chair with cane back and painted velvet seat	$35
Antique painted corner cabinet with Dutch skating scenes, brown in tone	$65
English walnut octagonal table with carved base	$200
Antique small Queen Anne commode	$75
Antique English dressing case, black lacquer with gold Chinoiserie designs, four drawers and oval mirror.	$100
Antique inlaid half round card table	$375
Antique small mahogany Chippendale stool	$175
Two antique American small night tables paited green, ea.	$15
Antique American walnut table with two drawers and stretcher (from the Prouty collection). 4 ft. 11 in. long, 2 ft. 9 in. wide, 2 ft. 6 in. high	$425
Petit point picture, 2 ft. 3 in. long, 1 ft. 9 in. wide	$275
Antique mahogany nest of four tables	$135
Chippendale pole fire screen, with embroidered screen	$100
Antique carved walnut mirror with gilt decoration	$300
Slipper chair covered in purple and white striped taffeta	$65
Antique American small square mahogany dressing table with one drawer	$150

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Suppose you sandpapered your face instead of shaving! Yet that is what grits, detergent minerals and scouring powders do to your floors and walls.

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OSTEOPATHS OPPOSE A HEALTH SECRETARY

Cabinet Post as Proposed Would Give Old School a Monopoly, Convention Is Told.

ASK CONGRESS 'HANDS OFF'

Cleveland Session Hears Development of "Seventh" Sense in Airmen —Children's Diseases Unnecessary.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25.—Nearly 2,000 delegates and visitors, including 600 women, attended the opening of the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Osteopathic Association, which convened here this morning and will continue through the week.

Mayor W. S. Fitzgerald welcomed the delegates and Dr. Hugh W. Conklin of Battle Creek responded. Dr. William E. Waldo of Seattle, President of the association, delivered the opening address, declaring that the national osteopathic campaign of education against the wearing of high heels by women should be continued. It had met, he said, with a favorable response from most of the women's clubs throughout the country, including the Y. W. C. A.

Clinics will be held each afternoon by special sections of the convention. Dr. E. O. Jones of Evanston, Ill., today addressed the pediatrics section, presided over by Dr. Harry W. Sutton of Galt, Ontario. Chairmen of other sections were Dr. Curtis H. Muncie, Brooklyn, N. Y., eye, ear, nose and throat section; Dr. Blanche M. Elfrink of Chicago, obstetrics; Dr. Jenette Bolles of Denver, public health, and Dr. Thomas R. Thorburn of New York, laboratory diagnosis.

The convention will consider bills now before Congress which osteopaths claim give the old school of medicine a monopoly.

Dr. Waldo in his Presidential address touched on some of these, remarking that the osteopathic profession is opposed to the Owen bill because it creates a National Department of Health, with a Secretary in the President's Cabinet.

"The American people," he declared, "demand as large a voice in saying what system of healing they shall choose in case of distress as in religious matters, and will not tolerate the Government's forcing one system of healing on them.

"We are opposed to the Kenyon-Fess bill," he continued, "because it goes even further and, like the Owen bill, creates State medicine and gives to one school of healing a monopoly. Monopoly has been found to be injurious in the business field and has had to be curbed. Monopoly in the healing art will be found to be even more irksome.

"House Bill No. 2,366, introduced by Mr. Towner, is equally pernicious. All of these bills are a subversion of the American people to pass laws to do for them what they ought to do for themselves, but they do not want to do it. We need more education and less legislation in United States, and it is up to us as protectors of the public health to teach the people how to live."

American Home Less Safe Than War.

Some traditions of medical science were thrown to the winds by Dr. E. O. Jones of Evanston, Ill., who declared that children's diseases are "entirely unnecessary." Correction of diet and elimination will prevent these so-called necessary diseases, said Dr. Jones.

"It is much safer to be an American soldier on the firing line in France than an American child at home," declared the speaker. "If you hate your child, cram him with dainties.

"When just out of infancy, many children are allowed to eat meats and sugar and too much syrup. These are eaten entirely too freely, while the remainder of the diet is composed of bread, butter, cereal and potatoes. Such eating habits fail to make the child develop normally.

"We have become so accustomed to see children whose physical development is distinctly below par that, as a rule, parents do not feel a sense of guilt for a condition in their children which is wholly the result of ignorance or indifference.

"Ignorance of man-made laws does not excuse any one; how much less should ignorance of natural laws excuse parents? It is high time that every mother should know as much about feeding her family as the thousands of successful farmers know about feeding livestock.

"The majority of mothers are giving large amount of thought and time as well as labor to solving the problems of dressing themselves and their children attractively, while leaving their physical development entirely to chance.

"It is true that growth and apparent health may take place on a diet of cereals, white flour, potatoes and meat, but only those diets that contain one or both of the so-called protective foods—that is, milk and leafy vegetables—have ever maintained animals in a state of nutrition which promotes vigor and sustains longevity."

Airmen Add to Man's "Five Senses."

The old "five senses" have been relegated to ancient history, and mankind really has seven senses, according to Dr. Glenn S. Moore, of Chicago, who told of the discovery of two "new" senses in a technical paper which he read to the eye, ear, nose and throat section of the osteopaths.

"For centuries man has been credited with only five senses," said Dr. Moore. "Only recently has a sixth sense come to be recognized, that of 'muscle and joint sense,' by means of which the individual is able to perform co-ordinate acts automatically and unconsciously.

"Recent studies of the internal ear have revealed the fact that the semi-circular canals constitute a seventh sense, which has been termed the 'kinetic static sense.'

"Really, there are seven special senses: sight, hearing, taste, smell, touch, muscle sense, kinetic-static sense. Perfect equilibrium is maintained by these special senses working in unison.

"A wartime utilization of varieties of tests was adopted by the Boards of Examiners for the Air Service, in order to test the equilibrative powers of prospective aviators and their adaptability for flying.

"The tests consist in stimulating the semi-circular canals. This is accomplished by means of turning the person in a chair, especially prepared for the purpose, or by douching the ear with water, either hot or cold. Such stimulation produces definite phenomena, such as the disease known as 'vertigo.'

"Because of this vertigo a patient will fall in a definite direction and will be unable, with his eyes closed, to find an object which he has previously touched with his fingers or foot, but will reach to the right, left, above or below the object, depending upon the direction of the vertigo.

"The phenomena of falling and 'past-pointing' are always present in normal individuals and follow certain definite laws. For example, if the head is in the upright position, because it stimulates the vertical canals, douching the right ear with cold water causes a rotary eye-jerking to the left and a sensation of falling to the left, although actually falling to the right and 'past-pointing' to the right. Hot water causes exactly the opposite reaction."

Calls Osteopaths Aids to the Deaf.

That deaf mutes can be cured was announced at today's session by Dr. Curtis H. Muncie of Brooklyn.

"A boy 3 years old was brought to me," he said, "deaf from birth and therefore speechless. Examination of the Eustachian tubes showed that they had never fully developed and in their undeveloped state were closed. The drum membrane was badly retracted.

"The boy was operated upon, the tubes reconstructed to the bony canal. On his return home there was a band of music playing. The boy looked in the direction of the music, put his hands to his ears and laughed and gave other signs that he could hear. Following this demonstration his mother put him through many other tests which proved his hearing present.

"From this point on there was a gradual improvement in his hearing. He soon learned to talk and in six months' time his hearing was normal and speech improving fast. This little patient was always failing before the operation, due to the effect of his deafness upon his equilibrium. After the operation his balance became normal immediately.

"If osteopathic operative-constructive finger surgery were limited only to the cure of these little sufferers, who, without it, are destined to go through life shut in from the world, its value to humanity would be immeasurable, but when we consider its possibilities also of restoring hearing to those who have been deaf for years, we can rightly feel proud of this technique and show our enthusiasm because of its results."

WOMAN WITH RANDOLPH NOT IN KIDNAPPING PLOT

Authorities Release Eva Wansor on Bonds as Witness in Odd $50,000 Ransom Case.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON, Pa., July 25.—Charges of conspiracy and attempt to extort against Mrs. Eva Wansor, a twenty-six-year-old Cleveland divorcee who has attained notoriety as "the woman in the case" in the Thomas M. Randolph $50,000 "kidnapping" plot, were dropped by the Mercer County authorities this afternoon, following a conference between District Attorney Leroy Rickard and Assistant District Attorney L. J. Wiesen.

It had been determined that Mrs. Wansor was in the company of Randolph at the time he was supposed to have been kidnapped, and in the belief that she had something to do with the plot warrants were issued, but never served, as she voluntarily presented herself here Sunday.

It was announced, however, that Mrs. Wansor would be held under a $500 bond to insure her appearance as a witness against Randolph at his trial next Fall. The bond was furnished this afternoon and she was released.

Assistant District Attorney Wiesen this afternoon said that, after closely questioning the woman, he was satisfied that she had nothing to do with the plot to extort money from Randolph's relatives. She vehemently denied that she had any knowledge of the plot, and officials who investigated her story said they had uncovered no evidence to contradict it.

As a result of her latest experience and the notoriety she gained, Mrs. Wansor declared today: "I'll never look at another man again if I get out of this."

She professed to be greatly perturbed over the notoriety of the "kidnapping" case, and she retained as her counsel Attorneys Ira B. McNeal and Benjamin Jarrett.

Mrs. Wansor frankly admitted that she was in the company of Randolph after he disappeared from Sharon last Monday night, following which time the letters were received by his father, saying he had been kidnapped and demanding $50,000 ransom.

She said she was with him Monday and Tuesday at the Homer Hotel, at Stoneboro. She first learned of the plot Tuesday night, she said, when Randolph brought newspapers to the hotel.

She said she made plans at once to leave him then, as soon as she could conveniently "without making too much fuss."

Mrs. Wansor said she did not write any of the letters in which money was demanded, nor did she know anything of the plot until she saw the accounts of the "kidnapping" in the newspapers.

GREENWICH AIDS DISABLED.

"Soldier Week" Brings Sixty Guests to Connecticut Homes.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 25.—"Soldier Week" began here this afternoon when sixty disabled veterans of the World War arrived on the train from New York reaching Greenwich at 3:23. The ex-service men were met in automobiles at the railroad station by hostesses who are to entertain them at their homes.

The men are all engaged in vocational training work in the Federal Board schools in New York. During their stay here, all sorts of entertainments, picnics, automobile rides and other forms of amusement have been planned by society women of the town.

For the last month, six of the war veterans each week have been the guests of members of Putnam Hill Chapter, D. A. R., at the historic General Israel Putnam Cottage here, and in addition to the current week's quota six additional arrived today at the Putnam Cottage.

Among the hostesses are Mesdames Clifford D. Mallory, Fay P. Stanton, Gordon Grand, Charles D. Lanier, J. N. Lewis, Coulter D. Huyler, Alden T. Wachtman, F. K. Rupprecht, Judd Redfield, W. Herbert Wiley, Paul B. Ferris, Harral Tenney, Vonbergin Permin, Archer Brown, Frederick Ewing, J. P. Grant, Laura Brown, Arthur Downes, William Horne, W. F. Dominick, Henry L. Cammann, Robert M. Wilcox, E. L. Resatter, W. W. Heaton, G. C. St. John, W. T. Graham, E. C. Wills, Lowell Brown, E. E. Hunt, Mortimer Lane, Reginald Reynolds, H. H. Adams, Elbert Foster, M. C. Maxwell, Walter A. Hall, James Strang, R. H. G. Cunningham, F. W. Gillespie and C. D. Baldren, Halsey W. Kent also will entertain.

Mrs. Coulter D. Huyler is Chairman of the committee that originated "Soldier Week." Mrs. Grace Langdon Fausch is in charge of transportation and Mrs. Alden T. Wachtman is Chairman of the publicity committee. Many prominent women have been appointed in the several districts of the town to make arrangements for the entertainment of the veterans.

GIRL VICTIM OF AMNESIA.

Letter Telling of Love for a Man Leads to Her Identification.

A girl found wandering aimlessly at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street late yesterday afternoon was taken to Bellevue Hospital suffering from amnesia. She was identified later by her mother as Miss Margaret Bransfield, 17, of 59 Maple Avenue, Port Richmond, S. I., a telephone operator. Late last night Miss Bransfield was unable to tell anything about herself and made no sign in answer to questions, although fully conscious.

The identification was aided by a letter in the girl's purse, addressed to a woman friend, in which she told of her love for Frank Simpson of 75 John Street, Port Richmond, S. I. Simpson is a deckhand on a Staten Island ferryboat.

Frank Simpson said he would not be relieved from duty until midnight, but added that he would visit the hospital this morning. He explained that he had been attentive to Miss Bransfield until recently.

IS DOUBLY DIVORCED.

Fearing Hitch in Proceedings, Woman Asks Second Decree.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., July 25.—As a result of a decree of divorce issued by the Supreme Court being filed today in Orange County, Mrs. Elsie Oakes is now "doubly divorced" from her former husband, M. L. Oakes of Akron, Ohio.

Mrs. Oakes, who is twenty-five, and who lives in Orangetown, alleged that Oakes got a divorce in a Western State and remarried a young woman with whom he was found living in Akron. Justice A. H. Seegar granted the decree.

Oakes was legally freed from his first wife several months ago but she is said to have desired to have a second divorce decree issued so that there could be no hitch in New York State about the divorce proceedings. The plaintiff was married to Oakes seven years ago in Oswego, N. Y., and has a five-year-old daughter who is living with her.

BRITISH BIRD LAW SEEN AS FAILURE

New Measure Called Half Victory for Plumage Trade, at Which It Was Aimed.

OPENS CONTRABAND TRAFFIC

Women Can Wear All the Egret or Paradise Plumes They Like Coming From Abroad.

The new British law which has for its object the protection of bird life is not the same law as that which was on the eve of enactment when war came, Dr. William T. Hornaday, Campaigning Trustee of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, said yesterday, and he termed it a half victory for the London plumage trade. He predicted that the three representatives of the feather trade on the committee to be appointed would be "hand picked" and would dominate the committee.

"The measure recently enacted into law by Parliament," said Dr. Hornaday, "is not the bill that was proposed by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, and several of its features are very objectionable to that organization. For example, the new law forbids the seizure of wild birds' plumage that are worn into England from abroad upon women's hats. This opens wide the door to unlimited importation of paradise and egret plumage, which are the two kinds most strongly and insistently demanded by the feather trade, and upon which the feather trade's greatest profits are made. For example, any milliner's assistant can, at very slight expense, be sent over to Paris and within three days return to London, wearing upon her hat or hats a thousand dollars' worth of paradise plumes, or $2,000 worth of egret plumes. This importation industry opens hundreds of women and the amount that they can bring into the London market is limited only by the supply in Paris.

"The general execution of the new plumage law is placed in the hands of the British Board of Trade, which is authorised to appoint, for administrative purposes, a committee to consist of ten members, viz., 'an independent Chairman, two experts in ornithology, three experts of the feather trade, and four other members.'

Says Trade Will Dominate.

"Nothing is more certain than that the three hand-picked and salaried representatives of the feather trade eventually will dominate the committee and shape its conclusions. Minority rule in committee is just as much of an institution in England as it is in America. In the latter country every committee of ten persons is dominated by its three or four most vigorous and insistent members, and that is precisely what will happen with the Board of Trade's committee that will act upon the applications of the plumage trade for permission to import wild birds' plumage from the Old World and South America.

"The London plumage trade insists, and always has insisted, that when the killing of birds does not involve an extermination of species, and is not done in a cruel manner, the killing for plumage is all right, and no one should object to it. That is the ground on which the three members of the plumage trade will stand in the Board of Trade's committee.

"After ten years of arduous campaigning on the part of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, covering Great Britain and the two houses of Parliament, for the protection of the wild birds of the world against the plumage trade, the defenders of the birds have been robbed of one-half the fruits of their labors and the plumage trade has won half a victory.

"It was in July, 1914, that a full-fledged victory was fairly within the grasp of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and the defenders of the birds in Parliament. The bill of Mr. Pemberton, a member of the British Cabinet, had been so successfully conveyed through the ranks of the bushwhackers and the obstructionists in the House of Commons that it was within two weeks of being passed by a sure and certain majority. During that two weeks war was declared between England and Germany, and the whole matter was instantly postponed indefinitely. Incidentally, Parliament made a mistake in not putting that bill to a vote, regardless of the war, and passing it.

Many Obstructions Offered.

"The struggle over the Royal Society's bill in Parliament revealed a vicious feature of parliamentary tactics wholly unknown in this country. It seems that the way to kill a bill that is in the hands of a Parliamentary committee is by the introduction of a great number of frivolous and dilatory amendments, every one of which, however, requires to be considered and voted upon. In 1914 the bushwhackers of the plumage trade introduced about one hundred dilatory amendments and vociferously demanded that each one be considered. Previous to that, by some strange process, the feather trade had succeeded in enlisting the sympathies and the quasi support of a very considerable number of reputable British zoologists, who in their desire to be very upright leaned so far backward that they fell into the camp of the plumage trade. They subscribed to the feather trade's proposals for study, investigation and experimentation in the domestication of plumage birds, that were not only preposterous, but directly in line with other dilatory practices attempted by the feather trade.

"Notwithstanding all this, however, the Royal Society and its hosts of supporters had the feather trade beaten and a complete victory was fairly within their grasp. And then the war broke out, upsetting everything.

"In important wild life protection causes it is the American way to make no compromises with the enemy and to accept no half victories. It has been our policy to accept defeat rather than a half-way measure. But outside of America it may be that circumstances alter cases. We can do things for wild life protection in the United States and Canada which it seems cannot be done anywhere else. Perhaps our allies in London were wise in refraining from fighting the bill that recently became a law, which policy they may have adopted in the belief that as matters stand in London a complete victory in Parliament was impossible, and half a victory, subject to improvement in the future, would be better than none. It is well, however, for American bird defenders to remember that the new British law is by no mans satisfactory to the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds."

DRAW LOTS FOR RANCHES.

Brooklyn Families in Caravan Decide on Sites in Idaho.

Members of the twenty-eight Brooklyn families which will form the traveling caravan which will leave Brooklyn Thursday for Idaho, drew lots last night at the home of William D. Scott, leader of the expedition, at 286 Decatur Street, to see which would pick the choicest ranch land. Miss Muriel D. Scott, daughter of Mr. Scott, passed a hat among the prospective settlers, out of which they drew numbers indicating the location of the land on which they would settle.

Jess O. Eastman of Buhl, Idaho, near which place the Brooklynites are to settle, gave the prospective settlers some first hand information about their future home. The expedition plans to leave Thursday about noon, and there will be exercises at the Borough Hall before their departure.

Villa Invests in Oil Lands.

MEXICO CITY, July 25.—Francisco Villa, once Mexico's noted bandit, has started dabbling in oil. A company was recently organized to exploit some lands in the Laguna region and Villa is said to have invested $50,000 in the company.

FAMILY ROW LEADS TO THREE BEING SHOT

Two Separate Incidents in Brooklyn Happen Within Two Hours —Bystander a Victim.

Three persons were wounded in two Brooklyn shooting affrays last night, which happened within about two hours. Both were separate incidents, although the same family differences were involved, the police said.

Angelo Puleo, 25 years old, a laborer of 36 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Anna J. Rayer, 48, proprietor of a dry goods store at 228 Atlantic Avenue, were victims of the first shooting, about 9 o'clock. Two hours later Mito Grazino, 42, of 358 Hicks Street, was shot at the home of his wife, 4 Emmet Street, Brooklyn.

All were taken to the Long Island College Hospital. Puleo and Mrs. Rayer were reported to be in a dangerous condition. Puleo had a wound in the chest and Mrs. Rayer a wound in the groin. Grazino was less seriously injured.

Stephano Felicia, 21 years old, of 358 Hicks Street, a longshoreman, was held because of the first shooting. Mrs. Grazino also was accused of felonious assault after the second shooting. She and Felicia are sister and brother.

The bases of both shootings, the police say, was resentment over alleged attentions by Puleo to Mrs. Grazino. Mrs. Grazino and her husband have been separated for about three years.

Mrs. Rayer was the victim of a stray bullet. Felicia, the police say, met Angelo Puleo and his brother, Andrea, on Atlantic Avenue shortly before 9 o'clock. It is said he remonstrated against Puleo's alleged attentions to Mrs. Grazino. The quarrel was heated. Suddenly, according to the police, Felicia fired three times. Many persons were in the street. One bullet hit Puleo and another hit Mrs. Rayer as she stood in a group in front of her store.

Detectives Pucciano, Reardon, Cassidy and McDonald were near by in an automobile. They heard the shots and captured Felicia after a short chase. They took their prisoner to the hospital and he was identified, they say, as the man who fired the shots.

Soon after Felicia had been returned to the Butler Street Station, a message told of the second shooting. Detective Pucciano says Grazino had gone to his wife's home chiefly to see their child, a boy of 3. His wife, the police say, complained that he had slapped the boy and that she had gone for a gun and shot her husband in retaliation for this. She made no effort to flee.

GEST DROPS SPECTACLES FOR LITTLE COMEDIES

He Will Make No New Big Productions Until 'Sensible' Theatrical Conditions Prevail.

Morris Gest, who returned a few days ago from a three months' visit to Europe, declared yesterday that the firm of Comstock & Gest would make no new spectacular theatrical productions "until there is a readjustment in the theatrical business to sensible conditions." A quartet of Comstock & Gest productions — "Mecca," "Aphrodite," "Afgar," and "Chu Chin Chow"—will be sent on tour, and it is possible that one or two small comedies may be presented in New York.

Among the latter will be "Vautrin" from the Comedie Francaise in Paris. This play, said Mr. Gest, would be produced here about Oct. 15. While in Paris he also acquired the rights to "A Thousand and One Nights," which has been running at the Champs Elysees, but since this calls for a big production it will not be offered in the near future. In addition to "Vautrin," Mr. Gest purchased two other comedies.

In Vienna Mr. Gest visited Ferenc Molnar, and purchased from him a comedy that is now nearing completion. The author will come to America, probably in September of 1922, to assist in its production.

$21,000 for Death of Organist.

A jury in Sheriff Knott's court gave a verdict for $21,000 yesterday against Fred Newman, motor car owner, and Thomas Graham, the chauffeur, for the death of Homer A. Norris, a well-known organist, who was struck by the car on June 30, 1920, at Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, and died two months later from his injuries. Suit was brought by his grandniece, Margaret Bishop, as executrix under his will. The Sheriff's jury found that the car had been driven in a "reckless, careless and negligent manner."

"The Merry Widow" on Labor Day.

Henry W. Savage's revival of "The Merry Widow," it is announced, will open at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Labor Day. It will be seen in New York for a strictly limited season.

THE SKYLARK' REVEALS MARGUERITA SYLVA

Resplendent in Thomas P. Robinson's Wordy Comedy Dealing With the Marriage Problem.

THE SKYLARK, a comedy in three acts by Thomas P. Robinson. At the Belmont Theatre.

Katherine	Helen Odell
Arville	Marion Blackton
Daisy	Charlotte Walker
Tokio Tom	G. P. Pattimmo
John	Fred Eric
Ellery	Eric Maxon
Elsie	Marguerita Sylva
Arthur	Eugene Lockhart
Peter	E. S. Colling

Of "The Skylark," presented last night at the Belmont Theatre as the initial offering of a premature season, it may be recorded that it is a work not utterly devoid of promise. Its author is Thomas P. Robinson, a Boston architect, of whom more is likely to be heard during the approaching season—if the announcements of the producers are to be trusted. In his first play, a comedy dealing with the marriage problem, Mr. Robinson reveals the capacity for turning a neat line occasionally, and there are several evidences of literacy throughout the play. These, in the main, are the merits of "The Skylark."

For the rest, Mr. Robinson has written rather a blurred and indistinct play, and an endlessly wordy one. He was not particularly assisted by the performance that was given by the assembled players last night—although the temperature may quite conceivably have had something to do with that part of it—but it is doubtful if even expert interpretation could have made the play convincing. It is the tale of a wife who finds marriage irksome in the third year, and demands her fling at freedom. It is encumbered with a great many epigrams about women—observations to the effect that a woman wants what she wants only while she is not allowed to have it, and so on.

There is a secondary story dealing with a flirtatious widow and a bachelor who swears by his celibacy—definite proof—on the stage, that he will succumb to a woman before the final curtain falls. The freedom-loving woman, also, goes back to her husband, and one is apparently supposed to believe that she will never desire freedom again.

Last night's audience was chiefly concerned with the appearance of the resplendent Marguerita Sylva as the flirtatious widow. Mme. Silva, appearing in a musicless entertainment for the first time—in New York, at least—was beautiful to look upon and broadly effective, although she succumbed to the general temptation to overplay. The action permitted a song in the second act, and this, of course, was vociferously received. Charlitte Walker and Fred Eric, as the wife and the husband, sinned on the side of overacting, but Eugene Lockhart contributed a fairly amusing portrait as a rector who had to stand up while he talked. Like most of the characters, he was standing up all evening.

Play Their Own Works at Stadium.

Two young New York musicians, Samuel Gardner, the violinist, and Mana Zucca, pianist, both appeared with the Stadium Orchestra on the athletic field of the City College last night in the coveted rôle of "American composers." Miss Zucca encored her own pianoforte concerto with an original "Valse Brillante," while Mr. Gardner led the eighty men in the symphonic poem, "Now Russia." Mr. Hadley, who retires after tomorrow's concert, led other music from Beethoven, Schubert, Massenet and Berlioz.

Geo. White to Produce Two Plays.

George White, in addition to his production of "Scandals of 1921," plans to make at least two non-musical productions during the coming season. The first of these will be a farce entitled "Come On, Johnnie," written by Louis Vleet, and which will be presented in New York in October. The other will be a comedy by Arthur Baer. Last year's edition of the "Scandals," also, will be sent on tour.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

James Watts has been engaged for the new "Greenwich Village Follies."

The complete cast of "The Nightcap," which comes to the Thirty-ninth Street on Aug. 3, will include Flora Sheffield, Elizabeth Risdon, Jerome Patrick, John Daly Murphy, Jack Raffael, H. Dudley Hawley, Grant Mills, John Wray, Charles Bunnell, Ronald Colman, Walter Horton and W. W. Shuttleworth.

Bessie Barriscale will arrive in New York on Friday from the Coast, and will begin rehearsals immediately in "The Skirt," in which she will again be seen on the stage.

Walter Scanlan, the Irish singing actor, will begin his season in Boston on Aug. 15 in "Irish Eyes," by E. E. Rose.

"Minus Marriage," a comedy by Thomas Grant Springer and W. D. Hoppenstall, was produced in Stamford last night by Harry Coonan. The cast included Cyril Chadwick, Olive Oliver and Daisy Belmore.

"Sonya" will open at the Cort Theatre on Aug. 16, instead of the 15th.

Fannie Hurst's "Back Pay," with Helen MacKellar as its star, was placed in rehearsal yesterday by A. H. Woods. It will come to the Eltinge early in September.

MOTION PICTURES.

A Thriller!!!
THE SENSATIONAL DRAMA
"NOBODY"
By the Author of "The Unknown Purple"
A Roland West Production
with Jewel Carmen
A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION
Strand Symphony Orchestra
Larry Semon Comedy
"THE FALL GUY"
MARK
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"WHERE LIGHTS ARE LOW"
Starring SESSUE HAYAKAWA
HOW A CHINESE PRINCE DEFIES THE IRON WALL OF TRADITION AND WINS THE GIRL HE LOVES.

PARK THEATRE B'way & 50th Street. TWICE DAILY 2:30 & 8:30.
WILLIAM FOX Presents OVER THE HILL
By Will Carleton. Directed by Harry Millarde.
CENTRAL Theatre, B'way at 47 St. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30.
WILLIAM FOX Presents "A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT"
Staged by Emmett J. Flynn. Pop. Prices.
TOWN HALL 43rd St. E. of B'way. LAST WEEK
All American Film Co. Offers "THE SPIRIT OF '76"
Twice Daily 2:10 & 8:10—50c & $1.00.

ASTOR NOW—POPULAR PRICES TWICE DAILY—2:30, 8:30.
THE OLD NEST
A Goldwyn Picture.
By RUPERT HUGHES.
Directed by Reginald Barker.
LYRIC 42d Street, West of Broadway. Twice Daily, 2:15 and 8:15 P. M.
William Fox presents the most stupendous, most sensational screen offering ever known.
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Directed by F. Gordon Edwards.

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THE LAST WALTZ with ELEANOR PAINTER
EVENINGS (Ex. Sat.) 50c TO $2.50
SHUBERT Thurs., 44th, W. of B'way. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
The Newly Wed Farce
JUST MARRIED
with VIVIAN MARTIN and LYNNE OVERMAN
PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
OPENING TOM'W EVENING AT 8:30
WILLIAM A. BRADY Presents
"THE TEASER"
A NEW AMERICAN COMEDY BY Martha M. Stanley and Adelaide Matthews.
BELMONT Theatre, 48th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
THE SKYLARK IT'S A BUZZ
LITTLE THEATRE West 44th St. The 1st Year Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
Opening Aug. 19. The 48th St. Thea. Violet Heming & Otto Kruger in 'SONYA'
GARRICK 35th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
MR. PIM PASSES BY
REFRESHING COMEDY BY A. A. MILNE.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15.
Mat. Wed. & Sat., 50c to $2.50 No Higher
BUY YOUR TICKETS AT BOX OFFICE — 8 WEEKS AHEAD —
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BEYOND IMITATORS
Marilyn Miller SALLY Leon Errol
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POPULAR PRICED MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
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Beware of Imitations.
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Playing This Year at
CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S GLOBE THEATRE
A NATIONAL INSTITUTION
A NATIONAL TRIUMPH
—FIFTEENTH—
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
BEST OF THEM ALL
AN ENSEMBLE OF AMERICAN BEAUTIES
THAT SET THE STANDARD FOR THE WORLD.
They Lead — The Rest Follow.
GEO. M. COHAN B'way, 43d St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2
Evs. 8:15. Best Seats, Full of Brains and Laughter!
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MUSICAL COMEDY
LIBERTY Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
W. 42d St. WORLD'S GREATEST SHOW
GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS
with ANN PENNINGTON.
KLAW Thea., 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
FRANCINE LARRIMORE in Nice People by Rachel Crothers
GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
FRANK BACON LIGHTNIN
63D ST. MUSIC HALL, Est. By A. C. F. W. Evs. 8:20. Phone Col. 1446.
Shuffle Along Special Midnight Performance Wed., 11:30

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B

FRENCH ROAD RACE

American Driver Wins Grand Prix at Le Mans After Leading Most of the Way.

DE PALMA CLOSE SECOND

Piloting French Car, He Comes In Well Ahead of Goux and Dubonnet at Finish.

LE MANS, France, July 25 (Associated Press).—Jimmy Murphy of Indianapolis won the Grand Prix of the Automobile Club of France here today, with two other American cars, piloted by André Dubonnet, the French millionaire amateur driver, and Albert Guyot, another Frenchman, in fourth and sixth places, respectively. Ralph de Palma and Jules Goux, in French cars, were second and third.

Murphy led in a majority of the thirty circuits of the course, making the 223½ miles in 4 hours 7 minutes and 10 seconds, an average of 78½ miles an hour. Murphy passed de Palma early in the race and fought for the lead with Chassagne, who drove a French car, until the Frenchman was compelled to drop out in the seventeenth lap. Nine of the thirteen entrants finished the race. There were no casualties.

Thousands of automobiles lined the course. Most of the spectators slept the night in the open, waiting to see the Franco-American contest, the first Grand Prix since 1914.

Murphy drove one of the American-entered Duesenberg cars, and Dubonnet, the wealthy French amateur driver, piloted another. De Palma drove one of the Ballot cars enterd by France. Goux drove another of the Ballot entries.

The course comprised a circuit of approximately ten and two-third miles, which the contestants covered thirty times.

Takes Lead in Fifth Circuit.

Murphy jumped into the lead in the fifth circuit, followed by Boyer for the United States, Chassagne for France, de Palma for France, Guyot for the United States, Goux for France, and Dubonnet for the United States, in the order named. Murphy made the seventh round in 7 minutes 43 seconds, creating a new record for the course. At the ninth round Murphy still was leading, but Boyer had dropped back to third place, Chassagne taking second place and Guyot had ousted de Palma from fourth place.

Chassagne dashed out in front in the eleventh round, followed by Boyer, with Murphy third, Guyot fourth and de Palma fifth. These positions were maintained to the seventeenth circuit when Chassagne was forced to withdraw from the race because of a broken petrol tank.

In the eighteenth round Murphy again took the lead, with Guyot second and de Palma third. In this round, Boyer withdrew. There was no change in positions up to the twenty-eighth round. In the final circuit Murphy was forced to change an air chamber, but started again in triumph and crossed the finish line in the lead, with de Palma a close second. Goux and Dubonnet, who had been trailing, put on an extra burst of speed and finished third and fourth, respectively.

The winner was awarded the gold medal of the French Automobile Club, de Palma a silver gilt medal and Goux a silver medal.

Murphy New Star In Field.

James Murphy, winner of the Grand Prix, is one of the latest American automobile drivers to spring into fame. He is a product of the Pacific Coast, whose home now is in Indianapolis.

Murphy began his racing career as a mechanician for Eddie O'Donnell and later associated with Eddie Rickenbacker and other famous drivers. Qualifying as a driver in 1917, Murphy appeared in a number of championship contests, and at Los Angeles in February, 1920, won the 250-mile national championship.

Ralph de Palma of Brooklyn, a veteran American driver, has had a notable career and has held numbers of track records and championships from time to time. He is now accredited with the four, five and six mile speedway records and the ten, fifteen and twenty mile straightaway beach records.

Admission to Title Bout

Not everybody paid to see the Herman-Lynch struggle last night. Quite a few "crashed" the gate through the simple expedient of scaling the high fence which Squire Ebbets has constructed about his ball yard. Along about dusk the fence about the scoreboard was the scene of a lively commotion when several hundred youngsters and adventurous adults scaled the heights and rushed to grand-stand seats before a detail of special cops shut off this line of ingress.

GEERS WINS THIRD RACE OF CAMPAIGN

Veteran Pilots Will Wiki to Victory in 2:06 Trot in Grand Circuit Meeting.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 25.—Four class races were contested here today in the opening program of the Grand Circuit meeting. A slight rain in mid-afternoon kept Peter Manning, 2:02¼, from attempting to break the five-year-old gelding trotting record of 2:02¼, held by Uhlan, 1:58, and made on the local track in 1909.

The Dunkle Sweepstakes for 2:08 pacers was declared off, only two horses being on the ground for the event.

Ed Geers won his third race of the year when he put over Will Wiki in the 2:06 trot after Arion McKinney had won the first heat and then was distanced.

The 2:18 trot was split in two divisions, Baroness Hanover winning the first division in straight heats and Edna Forbes the second division after losing the second mile to Great Excitement. Jay Brooke won the 2:04 pace.

The summaries:

2:18 CLASS TROTTING—1ST DIVISION—THREE HEATS.
Purse $1,000.

Baroness Hanover, sh. m., by Manrico (V. Fleming)	1	1	1
Alicola, b. m., by Bergen (Eagan)	4	2	2
Princess Nadena, b. m., by Justice Brent (Murphy)	2	4	4
Grovetown, b. g., by Native King (Dodge)	3	5	6
Worthy Etawah, b. m., by Etawah (McDonald)	6	6	3
Legal Boy also started.			

Time—2:08¼, 2:09¼, 2:09¾.

2:18 CLASS TROTTING—2D DIVISION—THREE HEATS.
Purse $1,000.

Edna Forbes, br. m., by Todd Forbes (Stokes)	1	2	1
Great Excitement, b. f., by Peter the Great (McMahen)	4	1	3
Wiggins Worthy, br. g., by Morgan Axworthy (Valentine)	2	3	2
Bessie Worthy, b. m., by Oriston Axworthy (McDonald)	3	4	5
St. Roberts, ch. h., by Lord Roberts (Willis)	5	5	4
Charley Finch and Georgia Regina also started.			

Time—2:11¼, 2:11¾, 2:10¾.

2:06 CLASS TROTTING—THREE HEATS.
Purse $1,000.

Wiki Wiki, br. g., by Anvil (Geers)	1	1	1
Ante Guy, b. m., by Guy Axworthy (Murphy)	3	6	2
Peter Beiler, br. h., by Peter the Great (Stokes)	6	2	3
Early Dreams, b. g., by Richard Earl (McDonald)	2	5	4
Shawnee, b. g., by Azoff (Allen)	4	3	6
Comet, Patrick Todd, Arion McKinney, Uhlan, Brooke and Bob Commodore also started.			

Time—2:06¾, 2:06¾, 2:06¾.

2:04 CLASS—PACING.
urse $1,000—3 Heats.

Jay Brook, br. g., by Silent Brook (Edman)	2	1	1
Drift Patch, br. g., by Dan Patch (McMahon)	1	2	2
Senator Wilkes, br. g., by Oro Wilkes (V. Fleming)	3	3	3
Lord Busby, br. h., by Peter W. (Valentine)	4	dis.	

Time—2:05¾, 2:04¾, 2:06¾.

PLATTS TO MAKE DEBUT.

English Champion Expected to Meet Mike Gibbons on Aug. 8.

Gus Platts, English middleweight champion, probably will make his first American ring appearance in a bout against Mike Gibbons, St. Paul veteran, at the Armory A. A. of Jersey City. Matchmaker John Jennings of the open-air club across the Hudson, is negotiating for a twelve-round match between the two middleweights for Monday, Aug. 8. Jennings already has secured Gibbons's consent to the battle and is now dickering with Charlie Harvey, manager of Platts.

BY TWO LENGTHS

Rancocas Stable Entry Takes Bronxville Handicap in Easy Fashion at Yonkers.

The Rancocas Stable's handsome big chestnut, Purchase, which trainer Sam Hildreth recently succeeded in bringing back to the races, scored another easy victory at Empire City yesterday. He captured the Bronxville Handicap over the short six furlong course, feature of the day's racing, and added $1,366 to the winnings of his owners. Though he had an impost of 140 pounds he fairly toyed with the opposition in the small field and won by a little more than two lengths from C. A. Stoneham's Dry Moon. R. T. Wilson's Dimmesdale was third among the five starters.

Purchase appears to be just as good as ever and such a test as he had yesterday was only a good workout for him. It was, in fact, just that for he is being pointed for the Saratoga Handicap and other events to be run at the Spa, in which he will meet some of the best handicap performers. It will take a few races to get him into shape for a hard test and he is getting his preparation by being dropped into rather soft spots.

The presence of Purchase in the Bronxville dulled the oral market. The big son of Ormondale was held at 1 to 8 and in some instances 1 to 10. Few backed him at that price and fewer still, perhaps, supported anything to beat him. There was, however, considerable interest in the race because the lovers of good horses always like to see a fine thoroughbred like Purchase perform. There was never any doubt that he would win just as he did.

It was necessary, however, for Sande to hustle Purchase along in the early stages to get him into a commanding position. War Note, with 108 pounds, attempted to follow the big horse and succeeded well for a quarter of a mile. But horses of the calibre of War Note do not chase horses like Purchase very far. After going a quarter of a mile War Note had enough and he began to drop back where he could see more of the race and finished with a clear view of it from the rear.

Dry Moon Is Second.

Dry Moon was rated off the pace to the turn, where he moved up and finished strongly. He did not threaten Purchase, which by this time was winning by himself, but he did succeed in taking second by three lengths from Dimmesdale. Purchase was being eased up at the finish.

The victory of Purchase made it another double for the Rancocas Stable, an occurrence that has become so common as not to excite comment. The other winner was the two-year-old filly Hestraint, which captured the third race at five and a half furlongs. She defeated Margaret White and Morality among others. The Rancocas filly appeared to be considerably the best in the race, for she circled the field and made up a lot of ground to get home in front with a length's margin. Margaret White left the barrier with a rush and assumed a long lead going to the first turn, where it appeared she would be an easy winner. She began to tire badly in the stretch and Hestraint gradually drew up to her, caught her at the sixteenth pole and won easily. Plurality was six lengths back of Margaret White for third place. Marsdale, which had been made an odds-on choice for the race, proved a disappointment. He was well up during the early running and followed the pace around the turn, but faltered badly when Miller put him to a drive in the stretch, and finished last.

A dozen platers went to the post for the second race, at six furlongs, and Apple Jack 2d, which had been selected as the favorite and backed to less than even money, came home in front by two lengths, with Fort Churchill second, eight lengths in front of Blue Belle. Sande was the pilot on Apple Jack 2d. He got the gelding away in front, assumed command of half a dozen lengths in the first half mile and appeared to win an easy winner. Apple Jack 2d began to tire in the stretch and Sande had to ride him out to win. Fort Churchill was the only one to offer contention, the others being outrun badly.

Tan 2d Leads Platers.

Tan 2d led home a field of platers, at a mile and a sixteenth, in the fifth number, defeating Knight of the Heather and Salute among the others. The winner was kept off the early pace, moved into the lead at the head of the stretch but tired suddenly near the end and had to be ridden out to win by half a length. Knight of the Heather showed better staying quality than usual and closed with a rush.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.
For two-year-olds; purse $1,373. Five and a half furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Beverly Belle	102	Callahan	15-1	1½
Fifty-fifty	105	McAtee	2-1	2°
Lady Delhi	112	Coltiletti	8-1	3½
Dunscaep	101	Bullman	8-1	4
Tolway	102	Weiner	12-1	5
Lady Mother	107	Yeargin	12-1	6
Zennotta	99	Harrison	8-1	7
Greenwich Village	100	Campbell	20-1	8
Zorro	105	Pator	8-1	9

Time—1:07 2-5.

Start good; won driving; place same. Beverly Belle, b. f., by Uncle—Ivabel; owned by C. J. Quinn and trained by W. Garth.

SECOND RACE.
For three-year-olds and upward; $1,373 added. About six furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Apple Jack II	113½	Sande	4-5	1°
Fort Churchill	114	McLaughlin	9-2	2°
Blue Belle	107	Weiner	4-1	3½
Santa Claus	106	Coltiett	20-1	4
Ace of Aces	111½	Sneidman	12-1	5
Equator	109	Pator	60-1	6
Wood Cutter	97	Penman	40-1	7
Sugar Plum	99	Yeargin	40-1	8
Liberty Girl	110½	Miller	15-1	9
Fringe	92	Schwartz	80-1	10
Grey Lock	104	McAtee	20-1	11
Fluff	107	Ponce	20-1	12

Time—1:09 3-5.

Start good; won ridden out; place easily. Apple Jack II., ch. g., by Voter—Love Apple; owned and trained by F. W. Staton.

THIRD RACE.
For two-year-olds; purse $1,373. Five and a half furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Restraint	112	Penman	2-1	1°
Margaret White	109	Callahan	3-1	2°
Plurality	105	Weiner	30-1	3½
Marsdale	115	Miller	7-10	4

Time—1:08 1-5.

Start poor; won handily; place easily. Restraint, ch. f., by Jack Atkin—Lottie Darr; owned by Rancocas Stable and trained by S. C. Hildreth.

FOURTH RACE.
The Bronxville Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; $1,373 added. About six furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Purchase	140	Sande	1-8	1°
Dry Moon	116	Miller	8-1	2°
Dimmesdale	98	Bullman	12-1	3°
St. Alfan	96½	Penman	15-1	4
War Note	108	Weiner	80-1	5

Time—1:08 2-5.

Start good; won easily; place same. Purchase, ch. h., by Ormondale—Cherryola; owned by Rancocas Stable and trained by S. C. Hildreth.

FIFTH RACE.
For three-year-olds and upward; purse $1,373. One mile and a sixteenth.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Kn't of the H'ther	97	Penman	12-1	2°
Salute	106	Bullman	8-1	3½
Tryon	101	Creed	5-1	4
Miss Rankin	92	Callahan	5-1	5
Diadi	100	Harrison	12-1	6
King Agrippo	105	Yeargin	13-5	7
Lucky Find	97	Ponce	8-1	8
Mandalay	105	Coltiletti	8-1	9
Hello Pardner	100	Rice	25-1	10
Ardito	105	Clements	60-1	11
Watervoy	105	Lancaster	30-1	12
Watcher	99½	Weiner	40-1	13
Ballymooney	104	McAtee	10-1	14

Time—1:46.

Start good; won ridden out; place easily. Tan II., ch. g., by Rock Sand—Tanya; owned and trained by H. Rossacher.

SIXTH RACE.
For two-year-olds; maiden jockeys; purse $1,373. Five and a half furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockeys.	Odds.	Fin.
Simple Simon	111	W. Hinsen	6-1	1°
Kirtle	107	H. Peters	11-5	2½
Wreckless	96	Mr. Swart	7-1	3½
Sailing Along	105	P. Murrison	8-1	4
Janku	109	C. Bruening	15-1	5
Doughnut	103	J. Frey	30-1	6
Mabel A	96	R. McM'ray	20-1	7
Bab	92	R. McNamee	30-1	8

Time—1:08 3-5.

Start good; won ridden out; place driving. Simple Simon, ch. c., by Laugh Foyles—Drexel Hill; owned and trained by W. Shields.

Weather clear; track fast.

NABLE TO BOX STONE.

Goodman and Curtin in Another 12-Round Bout at Brooklyn.

Two twelve-round bouts feature the card at the Broadway Exhibition Association, Brooklyn, tonight. Sammy Nable, former amateur bantamweight champion, and Sammy Stone, an east side rival, will be opponents in one of the star bouts. Jack Goodman and Jack Goodman of Brooklyn will box Irish Johnny Curtin of Jersey City.

Matchmaker Silvey Burns has arranged another show for Friday night when Johnny Dundee, local Italian lightweight, will engage Bert Spencer of Brooklyn in a twelve-round bout. This contest will mark Dundee's first appearance in a Brooklyn ring in more than four years.

PORT-TO-PORT RUNS

Large Fleet Will Gather Today at Glen Cove for New York Yacht Club Cruise.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., July 25.—Many of the New York Yacht Club yachts which are to rendezvous off the club's station here tomorrow, for the start of the annual cruise Wednesday, are already at anchor in the harbor. Several of the big sloops which are to race from port to port in competition for the various cups are, however, at City Island for overhauling after their two months of racing in Long Island Sound regattas. But they will all be here by sunset tomorrow, ready to cross the line in the morning at the starting gun.

At what time the squadron will get away has not yet been determined. Commodore J. P. Morgan has called a captains' meeting on board the flagship Corsair for 9 o'clock tomorrow night and the starting time for the cruising yachts will be determined then, and also the times for the racing starts.

It is expected that approximately seventy-five vessels of all types will make the cruise, about half of these sailing craft. The course is to Newport, by way of New Haven, New London and Block Island. This schedule makes four port-to-port runs as follows: Wednesday, over to New London from Matinicock Point gas buoy, off Glen Cove, to the outer breakwater, Morris Cove, New Haven, thirty-eight nautical miles; Thursday, from Morris Cove to Sarah's Ledge Bell Buoy, New London, thirty-nine nautical miles; Friday, from New London to a finish line off Great Salt Pond Breakwater Light, Block Island, twenty-three nautical miles; Saturday, from Block Island to Brenton Reef Lightship, Newport, R. I., thirty-one nautical miles.

More than fifty sailing craft are expected to form the racing fleet. Eleven schooners are expected to start, but not all in the schooner class. Those having auxiliary power will race in a special class, but under sail only.

Six of the New York Yacht Club fifty-foot sloops will start, and, perhaps, seven.

Competition in this class in the Sound regatta this year has been very keen, with Pynchon's Istalena, Rear Commodore Nichols's Carolina and Commodore Morgan's Grayling pretty closely bunched as to points. Carolina has taken more firsts than either of the other two, but Istalena last week won the Morgan Cup for this class at Larchmont Yacht Race Week, and the points which Captain Pynchon garnered on the two championship days of the Larchmont series may have put Istalena ahead of Carolina. The battles over the cruise race courses will be very keen between these two skippers. The other three fifties certain to start are L. Gordon Hammersley's Acushla, Spartan, belonging to H. B. Plant, and L. W. Crofoot's Virginia.

Next to the fifty-foot class come the forty-footers. Six of these sloops, which are likewise of Herreshoff design, as are also the fifties, are likely to be on hand to go over the starting line. These sloops are remarkable boats in a stiff wind, their ability to carry sail under neargale conditions having won for them the nickname of the "Roaring Forties." Pompero, Charles Lee Andrews' Shawara, Harold Wessen and Monson F. D. M. Strachan, have been racing on the Sound this season, but the others have not put in an appearance in the Pegattas. Shawara won the Bar Harbor to Marblehead race of the Eastern Yacht Club two weeks ago.

Six of the seven thirty-footers which will start have been racing this season, and the finishes have been uniformly close and exciting, with no one yacht appearing to have any marked advantage over any other.

On each leg of the run to Newport there are two cups for which the sailing craft will compete, one for sloops and one for schooners. On the last leg—that from Glen Cove to New Haven—competition will be for the navy challenge cups presented by navy members of the club. From New Haven to New London the battle will be for the large cup presented by Commodore. The Vice Commodore's cups will be the trophies during the Corinthians from New London to Block Island. Harold S. Vanderbilt is Vice Commodore. From Block Island up to Newport the race will be for the Commodore's cups. Time allowances are given the various sloop classes on their rating measurements, and the schooners according to ratings for schooner classes. In addition, there are class prizes in each class.

After a "lay day" Sunday, July 31, in Newport Harbor, the racers will start out in racing trim Monday to fight it out over one or another of the club's courses off Brenton Reef Lightship for the Astor cups, of which there are two, one for sloops and yawls and one for schooners. These courses are triangular, with the longest of them thirty-eight nautical miles. How the committee will lay the route cannot, of course, be determined until the time for the start.

The climax of the cruise comes Aug. 2 with the race for the King's Cup. This trophy, which was presented to the New York Yacht Club in 1912 by his Majesty King George V., following a precedent of the late King Edward VII., is for sloops only. The trophy is forever the possession of the club, but the winner of the race is given a medal commemorating his victory and his name, with the name of his yacht, is engraved on the cup.

Despite the fact that the squadron officially disbands at colors on Aug. 2, the racing craft will remain in commission for the special trophies offered by the Newport Yacht Racing Association in honor of the New York yachtsmen's visit to their port. These matches will likewise be over the Brenton's Reef courses.

The Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, which will have charge of starting off the yachts and timing their finishes, is composed of H. de B. Parsons, Chairman; J. H. Macdonough, Frederic G. Spedden and Gherardi Davis, acting. The squadron flagship is Corsair, Commodore Morgan's huge black-hulled steam yacht.

YANKEE SLOOP WINS INTERNATIONAL RACE

Bootlegger, St. Paul Entry, Takes Honors From Canadian Yachts on Lake St. Louis.

MONTREAL, July 25.—The sloop Bootlegger of St. Paul, Minn., today won the trophy defended by boats entered by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, taking first place for a second time in the international races on Lake St. Louis. Freebooter, her companion entrant from St. Paul, again finished second. This gave the Yankees a point victory over the Canadian sloops Red Fox and Beaver, 14 to 6.

Bootlegger covered the thirteen-mile windward and return course today in 1 hour 35 minutes and 5 seconds. Freebooter, which crossed the starting line 10 seconds astern of her companion, finished 1 minute 3½ seconds behind the leader.

Beaver came in third, a little more than a minute later, and Red Patch finished last, nearly ten minutes after Bootlegger had been hailed as the victor.

Bootlegger was leading at the halfway buoy with Freebooter close behind. At first the tacking duel in the channel that the Beaver might wrest second position from Freebooter.

After the yachts squared away for the run before the wind toward the finish line the Beaver remained in third position and the second Canadian boat was always a considerable distance in the rear.

Weather conditions gave the boatmen every opportunity to demonstrate their skill. Half a gale blew across the lake and the water was covered with whitecaps.

POLO PONIES ARRIVE.

Mounts of American Polo Team Will Rest at Westbury.

The fifty American polo ponies which helped to wrest the cup from the British in the recent international matches at Hurlingham arrived in New York yesterday on board the Atlantic Transport liner Michigan. They will be shipped immediately to the Harry Payne Whitney farm at Westbury, L. I., where they will get a well-deserved rest.

Tenby, one of the oldest and most celebrated of the ponies, died from unknown causes on July 10, when the Michigan was but one day out from London. Tenby was the favorite mount of Captain Devereux Milburn, and had the distinction of having taken part in five international matches. The pony was a wedding gift to Mr. Milburn from Harry Payne Whitney.

Winner, Not to Defend in 1922

After defeating Rudolph Knepper, the Iowa State titleholder, in the final for the Western amateur championship at Chicago recently, Chick Evans, the national amateur champion, declared that it was the last time that he would compete in the event. It marked the sixth time that Chick has won the title, and in a speech after being presented with the cup he declared that it was his "last appearance." "Six times is enough for any golfer to win any championship," said Chick.

LAUDED BY HARDING

President in Letter Regrets Inability to See International Games on Thursday.

That such contests as the Princeton-Cornell versus Oxford and Cambridge track meet, which is to be held at Travers Island on Thursday, are something more than an art of games is attested by the following letter from President Warren G. Harding relative to the international event. The letter, addressed to John J. McGovern, Secretary of the joint games committee, and written to express regret at the President's inability to witness the sports generally, follows, in part:

"I am desirous that you and your associates should be assured of my interest and sincere approval of such contests as this. I know that in the past years such friendly competitions have done much for the promotion of those splendid relations between our country and the Government and people of the United Kingdom, which have so excellently served both countries for a full century.

"In these fine and manly contests, the very essence of which is true sportsmanship and real good fellowship, we have found the basis of good understanding and friendly sentiment. I have many times been informed of the pleasure with which our American athletic representatives in Great Britain have received the hospitalities there showered upon them, and I confidently hope that our own treatment of visitors from the other side will never fall of full reciprocity. Whatever shall contribute to the maintenance and further improvement, if it be possible, of the splendid relations so long existing between the two English-speaking nations, must be of service not only to these nations, but, indeed, to every interest of civilization and humanity."

MANY HORSE SHOW ENTRIES.

Prospects Are Good for Monmouth County Event This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 25.—Many entries are coming in for the Monmouth County Horse Show which will be held here in behalf of charity on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week. The following exhibitors have made entries:

Heavy Harness Class—Franklin B. Jourdan, William Dupont, William W. Atkinson, Emil Seelig, Mrs. Dorothy Dillon Page, George Crouch.

Harness Ponies—J. Macy Wilets, Clara S. Park, C. S. Lee, Ruth Erlanger, Charles B. Powell, Corinne Poth, Mrs. Charles Scribner.

Saddle Horses—Arthur B. Borden, James A. Humphreys, J. A. P. Ramsdell, Janet McKay, Edward Kessler, Lieutenant K. B. Scharlin, Cornelia Ruppert, Mrs. L. B. White, Mildred Bedell, Charles E. Butler, Captain J. Ford Johnson Jr., W. D. Cleland, Mrs. L. Stanford Wood, Frederick Gilman, Mrs. Charles M. Allaire, Miss Mary D. W. Worthelm and Katherine M. Kisley, Mrs. N. J. Hess.

Jumpers—Isaac M. Clothier Jr., Grace Shurtleworth, Miss A. C. Ludlam, Michael Devany, Fox Catcher Farms, Mrs. Dora W. V. Scott, Michelle Newborg, Shamrock Stables, Ruth Erlanger, Fred Westervelt, Charles B. Powell, Rufus C. Finch, Priscilla J. Mitchell, N. J. Hess.

Indications are that the show will be one of the best the association ever had, this being its twenty-eighth annual exhibition.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—For two-year-old fillies; five furlongs. Emotion 114 pounds, Witchwood 104, Swift Grass 104, Yasmine D'Or 108, Yankee Maid 108, Delhi Maid 104, Alice C. 117.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Sea Sinner 107 pounds, Herd Girl 104, Penelope 102, Regal Lodge 120, *St. Isidore 108, Lunetta 102, Rip 101, Melody 104, Sweet o' Dawn 101, *Sir Grafton 108, L'Eclair 101, Doc De Morney 98, Dark Hill 107, Veteran 103.

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Victor S. 117 pounds, Granny Lee 107, Rhinestone 102, Curfew 112, Cavendish 112, Arrow of Gold 111, Jessava 107, Florsian 112, Eternity 112, Stanley 107, Lucky Find 107, Kilsis 107, Staunch 102, P. T. Barnum 112, Tout Or 112.

FOURTH RACE—The Mount Kisco Stakes; for three-year-olds and upward; $3,000 added; one mile and seventy yards. Mad Hatter 131 pounds, Grey Lag 131, Copper Demon 111.

FIFTH RACE—The Tammany Purse; for four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and an eighth. Challenger 115 pounds, *Maise 97, Fenagh Maid 100, Queen Blonde 100, Le Brun 110, Rockport 115, Frederick the Great 105, *Moss 100, Pibroch 105, *Martha Luckett 95, Bombast 105, Lottery 108, King Aeppea 107.

SIXTH RACE—For two-year-old fillies; maidens; five and a half furlongs. Oolong 110 pounds, Witchwork 110, Dispute 110, Maryland Belle 110, Tulwar 110, The Vengeance 110, Delhi Maid 110, Early Bird 110, Diversity 110.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather clear; track fast.

LAST WEEK
EMPIRE CITY RACES
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$4500 MT. KISCO STAKES
The Fairfield Purse The Swift Purse
The Tamassy Purse
Richmond Purse Sunny Maid Purse
FIRST RACE AT 2:20 P. M.
Special Race Train leaves Grand Central Terminal, Harlem Division, at 1:30 P. M. Regular trains to Mt. Vernon at 11:38, 12:26, 1:26, 2:25 P. M. Additional trains last. All trains stop at 125th St. Also reached via Lexington and Jerome Ave. Subway, or West Farms Subway to Mott Ave., transferring to Jerome Ave. Subway or via 6th and 9th Ave. "L" to Jerome Ave. Subway, thence by trolley from Woodlawn Station.
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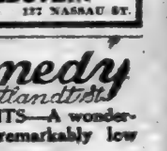
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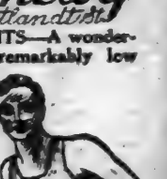
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GUNMEN ROB OFFICE AT EBBETS FIELD

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

the information they received, the lights in both the rotunda and the grandstand flickered and went out and then came on again. A few moments later the lights in the rotunda went out for the second time and stayed out. It was then that the robbery was committed.

Charles H. Ebbetts Sr. said that the cause of the extinguished lights was a blown fuse. The report was current among the police outside the grounds that the lights were put out by some one cutting the wires, in which case the robbery would have been a prearranged one.

Mr. Ebbets said that the reason that there was so large a crowd in the rotunda at a late hour, only a short time before the beginning of the bout, was that the $2.50 seats in the bleachers had been sold out and that the $2.50 customers had congested the rotunda. The crowd became so large that practically all the ticket sellers discontinued the sale of the tickets, and a number of higher-priced seats for which there were purchasers remained unsold.

Mr. Ebbets ordered the gates closed at the conclusion of the fifth round. He said that he could see was the muzzle of the revolver. He said he only noticed the forms of the other two hold-up men and took no notice of their features or dress.

The lights on the grandstand were again in operation after a short interval. The lights in the rotunda were still out at the end of the bout. A police automobile carrying a searchlight furnished illumination for the entrance as the crowd was leaving the field.

HERMAN RECAPTURES BANTAMWEIGHT TITLE

Outpoints Joe Lynch, His Erstwhile Conqueror, in Twelve of the Fifteen Rounds.

Pete Herman of New Orleans came back last night. In the ring at Ebbets Field, in a fifteen-round bout, conducted under the auspices of the International Sporting Club, before a rabid gathering of more than 20,000 heat and fight crazed human beings, the olive-skinned Italian gained the world's bantamweight championship from Joe Lynch, the west side Irish-American, who relieved Herman of the title last December 22 in a fifteen-round bout at Madison Square Garden.

Herman won back the title as he lost it—on a decision. After fifteen rounds of cautious but sporadically spectacular boxing, the judges at the ringside, Tommy Shortell and Edward G. Becker, and Referee Patsy Haley handed in their slips with the verdict written thereon.

Announcer Joe Humphreys stepped to the centre of the ring and, to a hushed gathering, clarioned: "The winner is Herman." It is not known whether the three officials—the two judges and the referee—concurred in a unanimous verdict. There is no informative announcement on this point. There is every reason to believe they did, however, for Herman so far outpointed Lynch as to permit for no room for doubt as to the winner.

Herman At His Best.

When the decision returning the title to Herman was announced, the crowd burst forth in a yell of acclaim which re-echoed through Flatbush. Herman was the favorite with the gathering after the first few rounds, and almost to a man the crowd cheered the victor. Herman's seconds, wild with delight, did a Comanches dance in the ring centre, while friends yelled themselves hoarse from the ringside in congratulations for the recrowned champion. Herman's achievement will receive a place in the unique events of ring history. Along with Stanley Ketchel and Jack Britton, the Crescent City Italian has won back a title he once lost.

Herman, in his battle for the title, was not the same boxer who so flagrantly let the ring bauble slip from him last Winter at the Garden. He was as different as the day is from night. No strictly defensive battle with an attitude of meek submission here. Instead the positions were reversed. A glaring transformation was witnessed in the styles of the two boxers. Herman fought as if his life depended on the result. And when he fought this way Lynch was nonplussed. The great crowd, therefore, witnessed the spectacle of Lynch, the champion, performing as did Herman, then the champion, on that chill yuletide holiday night last Winter.

Herman took all but three of the rounds. Lynch managed to carry off the second, sixth and eleventh sessions. For the remainder of the battle the champion was subjected to a steady, systematic beating, which resulted in Herman compiling a record of points which only a knockout could upset; and as the battle progressed Lynch, tired and apparently worried by the pace, gradually lost that snap and dash which must be possessed if a knockout victory is to be accomplished.

Wears Lynch Down.

An analysis of the battle is furnished in the declaration that Herman fought in his accustomed style and Lynch could not. The springy little Southerner started a brief-fought battle with the opening of the first round and seldom thereafter did he deviate from his set course. This was evidenced in the workmanlike manner in which Herman accomplished the victory. He gradually wore Lynch down to a state of comparative ineffectiveness—to a point where he knew he was safe from the danger of the champion's vaunted right—and then continued methodically to accumulate points which Lynch could not overcome, despite desperate efforts in the closing rounds to turn the tide of battle with one lusty, full-powered blow.

Herman surprised all by his showing. The little Crescent City ring midget was as fleet as ever at close quarters, but better even than this characteristic Herman actually excelled Lynch at long range. The champion's snappy left jab and hook and his destructive right cross were stultified to a harmless degree with Herman's bombardment of body blows in the early rounds, and the effect of the most damaging Lynch blows was completely nullified as the battle progressed to its finish.

Herman ripped both his hands to the stomach heavily in the milling at close quarters early in the battle. The New Orleans Italian steadily worked his way to close quarters and there blased away with an assault for which Lynch had no defence. The blows hurt in no small manner and gradually sapped Lynch's strength. As the bout progressed, Herman, shuffling with his outside foot in front of the champion, disregarded Lynch's terrific lashes for vulnerable spots. Herman enjoyed a confidence which grew as the battle went on.

Herman Shifts Attack.

As Lynch's weary condition manifested itself in later rounds, Herman shifted from the stomach to face and head assault, and in this, too, the New Orleans boxer excelled the champion unquestionably. Times almost out of number Herman beat Lynch to a left jab, a hook, or a cross, and again Herman would sneak in past Lynch's leads, or under them, with counters to the side of the face or jaw. Lynch, infuriated, sought to retaliate, but the champion was wild and decidedly ineffective. He landed repeatedly, but the strength in the Lynch blow was gone and Herman just smiled a smile of contentment and augmented confidence.

The battle was fast. It was interesting. The sight of a champion and a former champion striving for a ring title must of necessity be interesting, particularly

CORSAIRS TRIUMPH OVER CLAN M'GRAW

20,000 Pirate Fans Watch Babe Adams Down Giants by Score of 6 to 3.

DOUGLAS TREATED HARSHLY

Pittsburghers Gather Three Hits and Two Runs in First Inning—Carey and Barnhart Star.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 25.—More than 20,000 highly excited citizens welcomed the prodigious Pirates back to Forbes Field this fair July afternoon and enjoyed the not too rare spectacle of seeing the Gibson clan take the Giants into camp to the tune of 6 to 3. It was a great afternoon in every respect for the Smoky City inhabitants. The combination of the Pirates' return from a triumphal tour and the presence of the hated Giants proved too much for many a staid business man. Offices and factories were neglected for the important business of getting a close look at this highly pleasing team that is leading the National League pennant chase.

Before this perturbed gathering the Pirates played like real flag contenders and they gave the Giants as sound a trimming as the latter will suffer this year. It was a close game for six and a half innings, with the Pirates clinging fast to an early lead and the New Yorkers fighting desperately to draw even. In the New York section of the seventh the Clan McGraw scored two runs in a batting flurry against the venerable Babe Adams and came within one tally of the home team. But the Buccaneers promptly took back the pair of runs in their half of the same chukker and the game was over so far as any more scoring was concerned.

Old Babe Adams again cast his spell of deception around the New York bats and pitched a carefully calculated game that kept him out of serious danger. Not that the Giants did not make trouble for the veteran slabster. In nearly every inning they got runners aboard the base paths, sometimes through hits, at two other times through errors by Maranville, who contributed two wild throws to the pastime. But Adams's experience and cunning and the strength that still lies in his good right arm were enough to turn the New York invaders back when a hit meant runs.

Adams has now upset the Giants twice in a row, and this pair have also been Babe's most recent victories. In the series last week at the Polo Grounds Gibson sent the big right-hander against McGraw's athletes in the final game, and he won hands down. Then came a rest for the old-timer in the Boston series, and after that the victory this afternoon.

Adams Gets Working Margin.

Phil Douglas, who pitched a one-hit game in his last appearance here and has beaten the Pirates twice in a row, found that three in a row is a hard achievement against the crew that is Pittsburgh's pride. The Sheriff had plenty of trouble with the Pirate sluggers. They maced his spitball for three hits and two runs in the opening inning, giving Adams a working margin that he found useful later on. In the fifth and sixth Shufflin' Phil weakened again, and a Pittsburgh run was chalked up in each of those two frames, making the count 4 to 1. Then the Giants scored two in the seventh, and in the midst of the excitement Douglas was removed to allow a pinch hitter to swing for him. Sallee presided in the remaining three innings and allowed the Pirates to turn four hits into two runs in the seventh, putting the game on the well-known ice.

Captain Max Carey and Barnhart were the chief malefactors for the Smoky City brigade. Barnhart hit only twice, but both were triples, although one was wasted. Carey, with a pair of doubles and a single, was in the thick of all the scoring. His single set the stage for the rally in the first period, and his double performed the same office in the fifth. In the seventh, to complete the happy trinity, Captain Max led off with a double, this being his greeting to the ancient Slim Sallee. Carey scored half of Pittsburgh's six runs and had eleven put-outs. Cutshaw, with two singles, was also a prominent cog in the Corsair machine, while Frisch, Young and Rawlings did what little damage was inflicted on Adams's curves.

The Giants threatened, but nothing more, in the initial session. With two expired, Frisch bunted and beat it out. Then Frankie pilfered second. Young slammed a single off Adams's shins, Frisch moving along to third. Young pulled a delayed steal of second, but Kelly failed in the pinch and flayed a long fly that Carey bagged near the scoreboard.

The Pirates had better luck with their opening rally and scored a brace of tallies. Bigbee beat out a roller to Rawlings and raced to third when Carey singled to right. While Rawlings was tossing Maranville out at first Bigbee counted and Carey went to second. Cutshaw then cut loose with a single past Bancroft on which Carey rode home.

In the second and third the New Yorks were turned back in order and the Pirates failed to score in each frame, although two singles inaugurated the second. The fourth, however, saw the first Giant run. Frisch's grounder bounded off Barnhart's glove for a single. Young, trying to sacrifice, beat out a bunt down the first base chalk mark. Kelly lined to Carey and Cunningham forced Young at second. Frisch going to third. Frankie scored on Rawling's single through the box and Cunningham moved along to second. He was nipped at the plate, however, trying to score on Snyder's single past Barnhart.

Giants Rally in Seventh.

Barnhart started with a triple in the Pittsburgh fourth, but was stranded at the far corner The Pirates scored a third tally in the fifth on Carey's double, his steal of third and Maranville's sacrifice fly to Young, on which Pep made a fine catch. The Corsairs scraped up a fourth marker in the sixth on Barnhart's triple and Grimm's lofter to Young.

Enter now the Giants, who uprose violently in the seventh and threw a scare into the local fans. Cunningham reached first when Maranville tossed wildly on his grounder. Rawlings's single to right moved the recruit to third and he counted at the plate on Snyder's double to left. Causey ran for Snyder. Burns sent a sacrifice fly to Carey, which scored Rawlings, and Causey got to third when Bancroft singled to left. Frisch, however, popped harmlessly to Cutshaw.

With Slim Sallee twirling in the seventh, Carey opened with a double and Maranville beat out a hit to Kelly. Sallee covered the bag too late and after he received the throw he went into a trance and held the sphere while Carey crossed the plate. Maranville completed the circuit on Cutshaw's sacrifice and Whitted's one-base punch to left centre.

The Giants were expunged in order in the eighth and ninth innings.

The score:

PITTSBURGH (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,lf	5	1	1	2	0
Carey,cf	4	2	3	1	0
Maranville,ss	3	1	1	3	3
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	2	3	0
Whitted,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Barnhart,3b	4	1	3	0	1
Grimm,1b	3	0	1	5	0
Schmidt,c	4	0	1	3	1
Adams,p	4	0	1	0	2
Total	34	6	13	27	7

NEW YORK (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	0	0	4	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	1	1	2
Frisch,3b	4	1	2	1	0
Young,rf	4	0	2	4	0
Kelly,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Cunningham,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Rawlings,2b	4	1	2	1	4
Snyder,c	3	0	2	2	0
aCausey	0	0	0	0	0
bBrown	1	0	0	0	0
Douglas,p	2	0	0	0	1
Sallee,p	0	0	0	0	1
Smith,c	2	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	9	24	8

a Ran for Snyder in seventh.
b Batted for Sallee in ninth.
Errors—Maranville (2).

Pittsburgh	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	—	6
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Carey (2), Snyder. Three-base hits—Barnhart (2), Adams. Stolen bases—Frisch, Young, Burns, Carey. Sacrifice—Maranville, Grimm, Cutshaw, Burns. Left on bases—New York 6, Pittsburgh 7. First base on balls—Off Douglas 10 in 6 innings, Sallee 3 in 3. Struck out—By Douglas 2, Adams 1. Losing pitcher—Douglas. Umpires—Klem and Quinn. Time of game—2:00.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh 6, New York 3.
Other clubs not scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	60	31	.659
New York	55	34	.618
Boston	51	38	.585
Brooklyn	46	46	.500
St. Louis	42	46	.477
Chicago	40	48	.455
Cincinnati	38	53	.409
Philadelphia	35	52	.387

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	53	33	.637
New York	50	33	.602
Washington	43	43	.500
Detroit	45	48	.484
St. Louis	43	49	.467
Boston	41	49	.456
Chicago	40	51	.440
Philadelphia	35	55	.389

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.
Other clubs not scheduled.

RED FANS SEE RUTH BREAK TWO RECORDS

Babe's Twin Homers Reach Unexplored Territory—Yanks Lose to Moran Team.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Babe Ruth delighted a large crowd at Redland Field today by hitting two home runs in an exhibition game between the New York Americans and the Cincinnati Nationals. The Reds won the game, 9 to 8.

With two out and the bases full in the fifth inning, Ruth drove the first ball pitched to him over the centre field wall, the first time this feat has ever been accomplished. In the seventh, with one on base, Ruth hit into the right field bleachers on the fly, which established another record for the Cincinnati park.

A triple by Roush and Duncan's double in the seventh inning gave Cincinnati two runs and the game. Ruth struck out in the ninth inning.

The score:

CINCINNATI (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Neale,rf	5	2	1	4	0
Bohne,2b	2	1	1	1	0
Groh,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Roush,cf	4	3	3	5	0
Daubert,1b	4	1	2	10	1
Duncan,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Wingo,c	2	0	1	3	0
Douglas,c	1	0	0	2	0
Crane,ss	4	0	0	4	1
Coumbe,p	1	2	0	0	0
Donohue,p	2	0	0	1	1
Total	35	9	12	27	7

NEW YORK (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bodie,cf	5	1	1	2	0
Peck'p'gh,ss	1	0	0	0	1
Mitchell,ss	3	2	1	0	3
Ruth,lb	5	2	2	9	0
McNally,3b	5	0	1	2	2
Meusel,rf	4	1	1	3	0
Hawks,lf	2	0	1	1	0
Ward,2b	3	1	1	2	2
Hofmann,c	2	1	0	3	1
DeVormer,c	1	0	0	1	0
Harper,p	0	0	0	0	0
W. Collins,p	3	0	0	0	1
Ferguson,p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	38	8	8	24	12

Errors—Crane (2), Bodie, Peckinpaugh, Ward, Meusel.

Cincinnati	4	3	0	0	0	2	0	—	9	
New York	0	0	0	0	5	1	2	0	—	8

Home runs—Ruth (2), Bohne. Three-base hits—Roush (2). Two-base hits—Neale, Roush, Daubert, Meusel, Duncan. Sacrifice hit—Bohne. Sacrifice flies—Groh, Bohne, Ward. Bases on balls—Off Coumbe 3, Struck out—By Collins 3, Coumbe 2. Left on bases—New York 4, Cincinnati 4. Umpires—McCormick and Hart.

TOLEDO GETS AINSMITH.

Bresnahan Secures the Services of Veteran Detroit Catcher.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 25.—Roger Bresnahan, President of the Toledo club of the American Association, announced on his return from a scouting trip today that he had acquired the services of Catcher Eddie Ainsmith from the Detroit club of the American League. Ainsmith is expected to report immediately, Bresnahan said.

ALBANY TO NEW YORK RACE.

Runner Bets $1,000 to Motor Car He Can Do Trick in Thirty Hours.

A wager duly posted with M. F. Bruckenstein, a notary public of 309 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, and which should interest the lovers of out-of-door sports, is that made between Margaret Gast of 1,947 Broadway, a professional motorcyclist, and Samuel Johnson of 224 East Twenty-fifth Street, a semi-professional runner.

Johnson has placed a bet of $1,000 with Mr. Bruckenstein that he will run from Albany to New York City, a distance of 142 miles, within a time limit of thirty hours, and will forfeit the thousand if he fails to do it in that time, and Miss Gast, in turn, is to forfeit her automobile, if he wins. She is to follow him in her car with a special committee during the run, which is scheduled to start from the State Capitol on the morning of Sept. 4, and to finish at the City Hall here the next day—Labor Day.

Johnson has been a runner for some years, and claims a record of 21 hours and 44 minutes running time between New London and Hartford, Conn., and return, in 1910.

TO ADVANCE ATHLETICS.

K. of C. Plan Nation's Largest Amateur Sports Association.

The Knights of Columbus plan to organize the nation's largest amateur sports association at their international convention at San Francisco on Aug. 2, 3 and 4. New Jersey, Illinois, Wisconsin and other State organizations of the K. of C. already have leagues in baseball and hold golf and track meets, while Michigan, Ohio, Iowa and Greater New York have bowling associations.

Supreme Secretary William J. McGinley of the antional organization announces that the plan for the next twelve months is to develop athletic associations in every State in the Union leading to competitions for K. of C. national championships and for meets with the athletic units of other organizations.

Robins Win Exhibition.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, July 25.—The Brooklyn Nationals defeated a local semi-professional team here today in an exhibition game, 7 to 0.

Southern Association.

Birmingham 2, Atlanta 0.
Memphis 12, Nashville 2.
Chattanooga 6, Little Rock 0.
New Orleans at Mobile—Rain.

Eastern League.

New Haven 4, Worcester 3.
Springfield 8, Albany 5.
Pittsfield 7, Bridgeport 3.
Waterbury 1, Hartford 0.

American Association.

St. Paul 10, Toledo 4.
Kansas City 8, Louisville 6 (15 innings).
Minneapolis at Columbus—rain.
Only three games scheduled to-day.

IRISH MEUSEL SENT TO GIANTS IN TRADE

Phils Get Curt Walker and Catcher Henline for Hard-Hitting Outfielder.

Emil Meusel, heavy hitting outfielder of the Philadelphia National League club for the last few years, has been added to the roster of the New York Giants. Manager John J. McGraw yesterday completed a deal with the Phillies whereby Meusel is obtained in a trade for Outfielder Curtis Walker and Catcher Walter Henline. The last named, who is now a member of the Indianapolis club of the American Association, has been the property of the Giants since last Fall. He was with the club throughout the training season at San Antonio in the Spring and later sent back to the minors.

Meusel's transfer to the New York club was mentioned several days ago when the player was suspended by Manager Bill Donovan for indifferent playing. He was not in uniform at Philadelphia Saturday, viewing the game there from the grandstand, and he was among the missing Sunday when the Phils played there. The report that a deal was on for his services was denied by officials of the Giants on Sunday last.

The new Giant is George Kelly's leading rival for the home run honors in the National League. He has made twelve to date, and was tied with Kelly at this figure only a short time ago. In eighty-four games with the Phillies this season Meusel has batted at a .354 clip. He is a brother of Bob Meusel, the Yankee outfielder. While lacking the throwing ability and the long distance hitting power of his younger brother, the new Giant is a more consistent hitter than Bob.

The deal adds another chapter to the series of exchanges between the New York and Philadelphia clubs this season. Only a short time ago McGraw traded Goldie Rapp, Lee King and Lance Richbourg to the Phillies for Johnny Rawlings and Casey Stengel. Later Johnny Monroe and Jess Winters went to the Phillies in exchange for Pitcher Cecil Causey.

Figures on East vs. West Series.

Another East vs. West series has been completed in the major leagues with the Eastern clubs of the National League playing at home against the Westerners, and the opposite arrangement prevailing in the American League. Of the eight clubs which have been traveling through enemy territory only three were able to get an even break or better and two of the three are strong pennant contenders. The Pirates and Reds made successful swings through this section of the National League, while the Yankees engaged in their second successful jaunt through the other end of the American League circuit.

In the National League the work of the Boston Braves was again the feature, as happened in the previous intersectional clash which carried the clubs of this end of the league into the West. The Braves won twelve of their sixteen games against the invading forces, moving a little closer to the Giants, who were winning ten of fifteen, and to the Pirates, who were capturing nine of their fifteen contests. The Robins and Phillies failed to break even at home, as did the traveling Cubs and Cardinals.

Of the four games lost by the Braves in the sixteen against the Western clubs three defeats were sustained by one-run margins and another by two runs. Two of the one-run setbacks were carried into extra innings before the Braves succumbed. These figures give a fair line on the game which Boston is playing as it moves forward steadily into the thick of the pennant fight. The Braves scored two shutouts, held opposing clubs to one run in four games, to two runs in four games, to three runs in three contests, lost two extra-inning games by scores of 4 to 3, and won a 14-8 game from the Cardinals. This was the only instance of high scoring against Boston pitchers, who yielded only thirty-seven runs, both earned and unearned, in the stretch of sixteen games. This stellar pitching was going on before the Western clubs appeared at Braves Field, and there no longer is any disposition to regard the Braves as a flash in the pan. Fred Mitchell today has the best pitching staff in baseball.

Browns Win 11 Out of 16.

In the American League the St. Louis Browns made the best record, with eleven victories and five defeats, yet Fohl's men lost all three games played against the Yankees in St. Louis. Next in line of successes are the Yanks with ten victories in fifteen games, while both the Indians and White Sox, playing at home, won ten of seventeen. The Tigers were a big failure on their home lot and, by dropping five full games further behind the Yankees while the intersectional series was under way Cobb's men have virtually dropped out of the pennant fight. The Yanks also gained five and one-half games on the Senators during the swing through the West and McBride's club is no longer regarded as a contender.

For the third time in as many series against Eastern representatives the Cleveland Indians failed to make an impressive showing. They won ten of seventeen games, but as two of the Eastern clubs are second division aggregations the performance of the world's champions at home was hardly up to expectations. Eastern clubs have been causing the champions all sorts of trouble this year and Speaker's men have won only three more games than they have lost in the forty-seven played against the four Eastern representatives. Against the Browns, Tigers and White Sox the Indians have won thirty-three games and lost eleven, but against the Easterners they have won twenty-five and lost twenty-two games.

Indians Fail Against East.

In their first home stand against the clubs from the East the world's champions won eight and lost seven. Then they came East and won only seven games of fifteen played. Speaker's men have to make two more swings through this section and must entertain the Eastern clubs once more on their home grounds. Unless the Indians have more success in the future than in the past while playing teams from this section the Yankees are likely to crowd their way into a world's series. To date the champions have lost seven of twelve games with the Yankees and have broken even in twelve with Washington. They lead the Red Sox seven victories to five and the Mackmen seven to four.

The records of the clubs in the recent intersectional series, with victories given ahead of defeats, are as follows:

National League—Boston, 12-4; New York, 10-5; Pittsburgh, 9-6; Cincinnati, 8-7; Chicago, 8-10; Brooklyn, 7-9; Philadelphia, 5-11; St. Louis, 4-11.

American League—St. Louis, 11-5; New York, 10-5; Cleveland, 10-7; Chicago, 10-7; Boston, 8-9; Philadelphia, 6-11; Detroit, 5-10; Washington, 5-11.

Miller to Rejoin Yankees.

A deal between the Yankees and the St. Paul club of the American Association for Outfielder Elmer Miller is all but completed, and announcement that the former Yankee fly chaser will rejoin the team is expected within a few days. Miller, who is perhaps the best defensive outfielder who ever played with the Yankees, has been a star in the American Association since released by the New York club two years ago. Manager Huggins is not planning to bench Chick Fewster, but figures that an outfielder of Miller's ability may prove highly desirable in the closing weeks of the pennant chase. The players who will go to the St. Paul club in exchange for Miller have not been made known.

GIANTS BUY NEW TWIRLER.

Rachao, Vancouver's Star Pitcher, Sold to McGraw for $5,500.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 25.—Max Rachao, star pitcher of the Vancouver Pacific International League Club, today was sold to the New York Giants for $5,500.

Leading Batsmen of the Major Baseball Leagues

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Hornsby, St. Louis	89	345	75	143	.414
Nicholson, Boston	57	185	26	61	.330
McHenry, St. Louis	98	339	60	117	.356
Meusel, Philadelphia	85	343	59	121	.353
Cutshaw, Pittsburgh	70	288	38	94	.351

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Heilmann, Detroit	80	300	75	106	.433
Cobb, Detroit	72	287	72	115	.390
Speaker, Cleveland	82	314	70	121	.386
Tobin, St. Louis	89	355	82	130	.380
Severid, St. Louis	82	250	31	92	.368

SKEETERS CONTINUE VICTORIOUS CAREER

Jersey City Bunches Three Hits Off Schwarz, Beating Reading in Opener, 2 to 1.

Pat Donovan's Jersey City bat wielders continued their winning strides by hanging up a victory over the Reading Miners in their opening clash here yesterday afternoon by the score of 2 to 1.

The game developed into a pitching battle between Bob Tecarr for the home team and Schwarz for the visitors in which honors were about even.

Each side was limited to a half dozen safe raps, the Jersey boys being lucky in that they put half of their safeties in a bunch and thereby developed just the required momentum on the base line to force a pair of counters over the scoring tablet.

The Reading outfit lost no time in getting down to work and succeeded in digging up a run in their first attempt, but it proved their only strike of the afternoon and throughout the remaining rounds Bob Tecarr, with the aid of his associates, made digging for tallies extremely difficult for the local barons.

For a starter Burns led off for Readings with a hot liner which carromed off Tecarr's shins. Thomas lined to Walker but Duvall missed the toss to second and both visitors were safe. Burns was caught off second through McNeil's throw, but Walker let the ball get away and Burns rested up on third. Hobitzel grounded to Denoville, who retired Thomas at second, and Burns chased in with the visitors' only run. Goebel fanned and Obere lined to Denoville.

Jersey City got going in fine shape by getting to Schwarz's delivery for three hits. McNeil, who has been in the limelight frequently of late through his good batting, led off with a sharp bounder to left garden. Tecarr rolled a bunt toward first and while Schwarz was fumbling after the ball the local twirler reached first in safety.

After Kane's attempted sacrifice retired McNeil Jean Duval tied the game up by pushing Tecarr home from second with his hard clout to right for two bases. With Kane on third, Lucey raised a high fly to Burns in centre field for the second out and Kane sprinted home with the victory.

Denoville and McNeil shared honors with two hits each for the Skeeters and Polan hung up a pair of scratches for Reading.

The score:

JERSEY CITY (I.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Kane,rf	3	1	0	1	0
Duval,2b	2	0	1	0	4
Lucey,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Denoville,1b	4	0	2	19	1
Brady,3b	2	0	0	1	5
W'worth,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Walker,ss	3	0	0	1	4
McNeil,c	2	0	2	1	1
Tecarr,p	3	1	1	0	2
Total	25	2	6	27	17

READING (I.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,cf	4	1	1	3	0
Thomas,3b	4	0	0	1	0
Hobitzel,1b	4	0	1	11	2
Goebel,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Obere,2b	3	0	1	1	5
Polan,rf	4	0	2	0	0
Wolfe,as	4	0	1	2	3
Smith,c	4	0	0	4	1
Schwarz,p	3	0	0	2	5
Total	34	1	6	24	16

Jersey City	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	..	—2
Reading	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Duval. Sacrifices—Duval, Lucey, Brady. Stolen bases—Denoville, Hobitzel. Left on bases—Jersey City 5, Reading 7. Double plays—Wolfe, Obere and Hobitzel; Wolfe and Hobitzel. Bases on balls—Off Schwarz 3, Tecarr 1. Struck out—By Tecarr 2, Schwarz 4. Umpires—Moran and Derr. Time of game—1:25.

ORIOLES BEAT BEARS.

Ogden Has the Better of Barnes in Pitching Duel, 6-2.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 25.—It was ace against ace when the Baltimore Orioles and Newark Bears came together today in the first contest of a nine-game tilt, the Birds winning, 6 to 2.

Jack Dunn sent Jack Ogden, the lad who just failed to equal the world's record for consecutive wins, turning in eighteen victories, to the mound. Lute Barnes, the Bears' slim southpaw twirler, was Manager Walsh's choice for slab work. Ogden lived up to his reputation as the Baltimore ace, turning the Bears back with four hits, though Barnes fell down badly, being nicked for fourteen safe wallops.

Barnes's poor performance, however, is undoubtedly due to too much work. He pitched Saturday's game and, because of the scarcity of twirlers on the Newark flinging staff, he was forced to again shoulder the pitching burden today.

Two hits and a walk gave the Monumental City ball tossers a run in the initial frame. In the third session, five singles in a row sent three more of the Dunnigans scampering home.

The Bears scored their only two runs of the game in the seventh inning. McGowan tripled and scored on Krumenaker's double, Krumenaker also tallied on Benes's infield out. McGowan was the only Newarker that had any success in solving Ogden's delivery, getting two of the hits accounted for by the Bears.

The score:

BALTIMORE (I.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Maisel,3b	4	1	2	1	3
Lefler,lf	3	2	1	1	0
Lyston,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Jacobson,cf	5	3	4	2	0
Holden,rf	4	0	2	3	0
Bentley,lb	3	0	1	12	0
Bishop,2b	4	0	2	2	4
Boley,ss	3	0	0	1	4
Davis,c	4	0	1	6	0
Ogden,p	4	0	1	0	1
Total	35	6	14	27	12

NEWARK (I.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shields,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Shannon,3b	3	0	1	1	1
Webb,cf	3	0	0	2	0
McGowan,lf	4	1	2	3	0
Kr'm'k'r,1b	4	1	1	8	0
Benes,2b	4	0	0	7	6
Stark,as	3	0	0	2	4
Withrow,c	3	0	0	3	1
Barnes,p	3	0	0	3	1
Total	30	2	4	27	12

Errors—Boley, Withrow.

Baltimore	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	—6
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Bishop, Krumenaker. Three-base hits—Jacobson, McGowan. Sacrifice hit—Bentley. Double plays—Start, Benes and Krumenaker; Barnes and Start; Start, Benes and Krumenaker. Left on bases—Baltimore 8, Newark 3. Base on balls—Off Barnes 4, Ogden 1. Struck out—By Ogden 4, Barnes 3. Umpires—Crystal, Stockdale and Gaston. Time of game—1:30.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL GAMES

At Buffalo.

FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Syracuse	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	—4	11	1
Toronto	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2	6	2

Montgomery and Niebergall; Fullerton and Devine.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2—6	11	3
Syracuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—3	9	3

Snyder and Devine; Dodson and Gilham.

At Rochester.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	—3	10	1
Rochester	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	—6	12	1

Werre, McCabe and Bemgough; Morgan, Knight and Murphy.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	76	23	.768
Buffalo	59	41	.590
Rochester	53	43	.547
Toronto	50	48	.510
Jersey City	41	53	.436
Newark	42	56	.429
Syracuse	41	56	.423
Reading	29	70	.293

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Reading at Jersey City.
Baltimore at Newark.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Toronto at Syracuse.

RIVAL TRACK TEAMS WORK OUT TOGETHER

Princeton-Cornell and Oxford-Cambridge Athletes Hold Joint Practice Session.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 25.—All the athletes who will contest in the international meet at Travers Island on Thursday were at Princeton today. The Oxford-Cambridge squad eighteen strong reached Princeton early this morning, while the Cornell athletes arrived last night.

To judge from their afternoon workout, the British team came through the meet with Harvard and Yale in good condition, and will be in good shape for competition on Thursday.

Most of the English runners did very light work. The best kind of comradeship was apparent on the stadium track. Little groups of athletes, respresentatives of both countries, were grouped about the jumping pits and weight circle while their English and American teammates were jogging around together on the track. Several of the Cornell runners, notably Irish and Carter, entrants in the mile and 880, respectively, went through short time trials at about one-half their distances. Keene Fitzpatrick sent the Princeton squad through an easy workout.

Nokes, the crack Oxford hammer thrower, was in wonderful form this afternoon when he worked out with Baker and Emery of Princeton and Wagar of Cornell. The Briton heaved the lead 173 feet and some odd inches, and to show there was no mistake about it tossed it more than 171 feet when he next stepped into the circle.

Stallard was on hand this afternoon, his weak instep bound up with tape and a leather thong wrapped about the shoe. He tried out the injured member in company with Milligan, and, while it caused him to limp rather perceptibly in his long stride, he was able to do three laps of limbering-up running. Jack Moakley of the Cornell squad looked at his foot after he had finished running and advised him as to its treatment.

Tatham was not able to run today, because of a wrenched knee, which caused him considerable trouble in walking. The trouble is the recurrence of an old injury, which cropped out during Tatham's mile in the Stadium last Saturday. There is some question as to his running on Thursday.

McInnes, the Oxford three-miler, was another absentee. McInnes has been suffering from a severe cold ever since leaving England, and this, coupled with the extreme heat, has put him in bad running condition.

Bevil Rudd was the only member of the party who failed to arrive this morning. He is visiting on Long Island and will rejoin the team tomorrow.

After practice the four teams were entertained at a lawn party given by Mrs. Edward Howe, and shortly after supper there was a run for the movie theatre where Dempsey and Carpentier fight pictures were showing.

GOURDIN HARVARD'S PREMIER ATHLETE

Negro Track Star Closes College Career With Best Record in Crimson History.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass, July 25.—Edward O. Gourdin, Harvard's negro athlete who set a new world broad jump record of 25 feet 3 inches last Saturday, has closed his college athletic career with an all around record of track and field proficiency surpassing that of any man who ever wore the crimson. His ability in events which he first tried as a freshman is shown in a list of the marks he has made in actual competition. They follow:

100-Yard Dash, 0:09 4-5; 220-Yard Dash, 0:22 1-5; 440-Yard Run, 0:52 1-5; Broad Jump, 25 feet 3 inches; High Jump, 5 feet 9 inches; Running Hop, Step and Jump, 45 feet 3 inches; Javelin Throw, 140 feet; Discus Throw, 110 feet.

Gourdin would be as much decorated as a hero of many wars if he chose to pin on his breast all the medals he has won in the four years. The Harvard athletic authorities have been unable to get medals struck off as fast as he has earned them. Five gold medals of special die are due him for his successive college record marks in the broad jump, culminating in the world's record leap of last Saturday.

UNIQUE RACE FOR YACHTS.

Bayside Club to Hold 250-Mile Test for Auxiliary Boats.

Much interest is being shown among yachtsmen in a unique sailing event to be held on Saturday, August 6. It will be a race of 250 nautical miles, open to auxiliary yachts of not over fifty-five feet over all. The race is being arranged by Frank L. Stiles, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the Bayside Yacht Club, under whose auspices it is being given. The course will extend from Execution Light around Block Island and return.

This is the first time in the history of Long Island Sound yachting that a race has been planned for auxiliary sailing yachts. The sailboat men have their races and the power boat men have theirs, but there has never been a contest for the auxiliary yachts.

"Judging from the response that invitations sent out by the Bayside Club have met with I believe that these races will become annual fixtures," declared Mr. Stiles.

"By making the course long and the conditions of the race free from restrictions a display of seamanship will be required of the contestants, and this will no doubt add to the interest of the event.

"The Bayside Yacht Club hopes by this race to return the many courtesies extended by its sister clubs."

The start will be made at 12 o'clock, noon, daylight saving time. The entrants will be restricted to twenty-five gallons of gasoline each. Yachts must carry tender, lead line compass, charts, fog signal, two anchors and cables, one life-preserver on deck, the regulation lights, cabin fittings, tanks, &c., and be otherwise equipped in accordance with the Federal regulations. Except as otherwise specified rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound will govern.

Entries will close at noon on August 1 with Frank L. Stiles, Chairman, 375 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

AUXILIARY YACHTS ELIGIBLE.

Conditions Announced for First Myrick Cup Race Next Saturday.

The increase of inter

WIN EASY VICTORIES

Mrs. Bundy and Miss Browne Start Their Tennis Seasons With Handy Triumphs.

1ST DAY OF C. A. C. TOURNEY

Men's Doubles for New York Sectional Title Also Started — Ostendorf and Binzen Advance.

Mrs. May Sutton Bundy and Miss Mary K. Browne of California, former women's national tennis champions, of whom much is expected in the coming national championship at Forest Hills, made their initial tournament appearances of the season in the East yesterday at the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge, in the women's New York State championship event. Both won with consummate ease, meeting the lightest of opposition. Miss Browne captured four love sets and advanced to the fourth round, and Mrs Bundy won two love sets and gained her third round bracket. Mrs. Bundy will meet Mrs. Edward V. Lynch this afternoon in the feature match of the day in the women's department of play.

A start was made in the men's doubles for the New York sectional championship. The strongest team among those competing, that composed of Vincent Richards and S. Howard Voshell, did not get into action. They will meet Hugh Oakley and L. Gwynne French, the Montclair team, in their first match this afternoon. Of the thirty-five pairs entered Albert J. Ostendorf and Elliot H. Binzen, who won the New York Athletic Club doubles trophy Sunday, progressed furthest. Their best performance was the elimination of the New Jersey team of Gerald Emerson and Frank Seller by scorces of 6—4, 6—1.

Among the strongest pairs in the lower half of the draw, where Voshell and Richards are located, are the Vanderventer brothers, champions of New Jersey. Ostendorf and Binzen, and H. L. Bowman and H. H. Bassford. In the other half, T. R. Pell and Lyle E. Mahan of the West Side Tennis Club; Ben Letson and Fred C. Anderson, who ranked No. 1 among metropolitan doubles teams in 1920; Merritt Cutler and George G. Moore Jr., the Seventh Regiment T. C. pair, and Kenneth D. Fisher and A. J. Cawse, Staten Island champions, are especially prominent.

Miss Wagner in Challenge Round.

In the women's singles Miss Marie Wagner, who holds the State singles title, presented herself at the courts ready for play, only to learn that her entry had not been received. It had gone astray in the mails. As a way out of the resultant dilemma, it was proposed to institute a challenge round, with Miss Wagner playing the winner of the tournament.

Chief interest centred naturally in the performances of Miss Browne and Mrs. Bundy. Miss Browne defeated Mrs. Arthur M. Duncan and Mrs. Stephen V. Brubana in successive matches without the loss of a game, and Mrs. Bundy eliminated Miss Virginia Hopper, also, in two love sets. These were merely light practice sessions for the Californians. They tried out their strokes freely, and, in view of the lack of opposition, practically everything that they attempted went through successfully. It was impossible to gauge their present form accurately, however, under the circumstances. It was plainly to be seen that both are in the best of physical condition and capable of going through a long and arduous test without tiring.

Mrs. Eaton Rallies and Wins.

There were no outstanding features in the day's play, save in the match in which Mrs. Henry T. Eaton defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourne by 2—6, 9—7, 7—5. Mrs. Wilbourne seemed to have the victory all packed neatly away in her racquet case, when Mrs. Eaton started a remarkable uphill struggle, wrenching the second set, and ultimately the match from her opponent when it was apparently irretrievably lost. Mrs. Wilbourne took the first set, 6—2, and was leading at 5—3 and 40-love in the second session, when Mrs. Eaton began her sensational rally, which not only carried her successfully through that chapter, but sustained her through another deuce set in the rubber.

Among the players who advanced in the upper half of the draw along with Mrs. Bundy were Miss Margaret Grove, Mrs. Lynch, Miss Madeion Westervelt, Mrs. G. B. Hirsch, Miss Edith Handy, Mrs. Carl V. Hitchins and Mrs. Robert LeRoy. In the lower half, Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, Mrs. David C. Mills, Miss Clare Cassel, Mrs. Eaton, Miss Ceres Baker and Miss Jessie Gott are the survivors with Miss Browne. Either Miss Gilleaudeau or Miss Cassel is likely to be Miss Browne's opponent in the semi-finals. Miss Helen Wills, California's fifteen-year-old star, defaulted in the second round.

The summaries:

Women's New York State Championship Singles—First Round—Mrs. Theodora Sohst won from Mrs Thomas by default; Miss Helen Wills won from Mrs. De Forrest Candee by default; Mrs. Robert LeRoy won from Miss Bertha Sexton by default; Mrs. M. G. Berger won from Mrs. Andrews by default; Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Mrs. Samuel H. Waring, 6—4, 6—3; Mrs. David C. Mills defeated Mrs. Paul Martin, 6—4, 6—0.

Second Round—Mrs. G. B. Hirsch defeated Miss Bessie G. Holden, 6—2, 7—5; Miss Margaret Grove defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, 6—1, 6—3; Mrs. May Sutton Bundy defeated Miss Virginia W. Hopper, 6—0, 6—0; Mrs. E. V. Lynch defeated Mrs. Edward Dubie, 8—6, 7—5, 6—4; Miss Madeion Westervelt defeated Mrs. Nathaniel Bain, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Edith Handy defeated Miss Ceroma Winn, 6—4, 6—2; Mrs. Carl V. Hitchins defeated Mrs. Theodora Sohst, 6—0, 6—2; Mrs. Robert LeRoy won from Miss Helen Wills by default; Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Mrs. M. G. Berger, 6—2, 6—0; Mrs. D. C. Mills defeated Miss Gertrude Hopper, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Clare Cassel defeated Mrs. Walter R. Ellis, 6—1, 6—3; Mrs. Henry T. Eaton defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourne, 2—6, 9—7, 7—5; Mrs. Stephen V. Brubana won from Mrs. Theodore Pell by default; Miss Mary K. Browne defeated Mrs. Arthur M. Duncan, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Ceres Baker defeated Mrs. M. L. Hazelton, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Jessie M. Gott defeated Mrs. J. C. Collingwood, 6—3, 6—2.

Third Round—Miss Brown defeated Mrs. Brubana, 6—0, 6—0.

New York Sectional Doubles Championship, First Round—Leonard W. Knox and Fred D. Powers defeated G. A. Boyce and D. Richardson, 6—0, 6—3; Dr. William Rosenbaum and Walter L. Pate defeated Paul Martin and Dr. David Mitchell, 6—3, 6—4.

Second Round—Stephen V. Brubana and Kenneth S Johnson defeated Alfred Larson Jr and Reginald Talmage, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2; Mills P. Baker and Robert Hobbs defeated George S. Grosebeck and J. P. Nikonow, 6—7, 6—4, 6—4; Merritt Cutler and George G. Moore Jr. won from C. Allen Blyth and R. Taller Townsend by default; Chandler G. Burrowes and Adolphus Bennett defeated H. R. Burroughs and W. A. Hartye Jr., 6—4, 7—5; Albert J. Ostendorf and Elliot H. Binzen defeated H. L. Wafford and J. H. Ware, 6—1, 6—1; Frank Seller and Gerald Emerson defeated D. Donaldson and I. M. Pearsall, 6—1, 6—3.

Third Round—Ostendorf and Binzen defeated Seller and Emerson, 6—4, 6—1.

FAVORITES WIN AT NET.

Fischer of U. of P. Among Victors in Middle States Tourney.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Most of the favorites came through the third round of the Middle States lawn tennis tournament today at Cynwyd, the survivors including Carl Fischer, captain of the University of Pennsylvania tennis team Dr. P. W. Hawk, T. C. Leonards, Charles Watson 3d, H. Custer and I. S. Gratis, all of Cynwyd; J. W. Geary of Philadelphia and L. Tremaine, Greenpoint.

One of the surprises of the day was the defeat of S. S. Pennock of Cornell by Leonards in straight sets, 6—2, 6—4.

Miss Bundy Will Defend Title At Wimbledon Next Season

BOSTON, July 25.—William T. Tilden 3d will return to Wimbledon, England, next June to defend his title as British singles tennis champion, it was announced today. Meantime he will renew his partnership in doubles with Vincent Richards of Yonkers, who defeated the champion for the Rhode Island singles title last week. They will make an effort overseas to regain the British doubles championship relinquished this year by R. Norris Williams 2d and C. S. Garland. The Tilden - Richards combination will first get into action again at Seabright, N. J., next month to compete for a trophy on which they now hold two legs.

BRITISH DAVIS CUP TEAM ARRIVES HERE

Tennis Players Practice at Forest Hills—Will Leave Today for Pittsburgh.

The team representing the British Isles in the Davis Cup contest in lawn tennis reached New York yesterday on the Baltic and is scheduled to leave here this morning for Pittsburgh to play the winner of the Canadian-Australasian match at the Allegheny Country Club, Sewickley, Pa., on Aug. 4, 5 and 6. Maxwell Woosnam is the Captain of the team, which includes F. G. Lowe, O. G. N. Turnbull and J. B. Gilbert. Mrs. Woosnam and Mrs. Turnbull accompanied their husbands. Another member of the party was A. Wallis Myers, tennis editor of The London Field and correspondent for The London Morning Telegraph.

The party was met by Samuel Hardy, Captain of the American Davis Cup team, and other representatives of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. The Englishmen practiced in the afternoon on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills. They seemed to be in good form, especially considering that they were just off ship. Although they had received invitations to play this week in the tournament for the Longwood Singles Bowl in Boston, the visitors thought it wisest to go direct to Pittsburgh, in order to become thoroughly acquainted with the courts and conditions there.

Captain Woosnam declined to make any predictions regarding the British Isles chances in the forthcoming matches. He said: "All I can say is that the team is in good condition after its voyage and that we hope to do our very best against the Australians, who seem likely to be our opponents at Pittsburgh."

Turnbull, who is manager of the expedition, explained the reason for declining invitations for tournament play prior to the Pittsburgh series. "We thought the wisest course would be to spend the remaining time getting into the best possible condition for that match," he said. "We appreciate the cordial welcome we have received, and would be happy to accept the invitations extended. But it is plain that the team's objective in this match is Pittsburgh, and our plans have been made with that in mind."

A. Wallis Myers, who is internationally known as a critic of tennis, was asked for his opinion of the British and Australasian teams.

"Personally," he replied, "I have the greatest respect for any team of tennis players that is selected by Norman Brookes and our men expect a close match, if it turns out that the Australians are their opponents. In Woosnam and Turnbull, the British Isles has a dependable doubles team, and, of course, the experience of Gordon Lowe will be an asset in a contest of this kind. Gilbert is a dependable player, so that this combination offers many possibilities to encourage those who hope the British Isles will win. It is unfortunate that Kingscote could not come, as he is one of our strongest players. Woosnam, however, has a remarkable personality and his experience should help the team to put forth its very best efforts at Pittsburgh."

STARS IN MET. TOURNEY.

Barnes, Hagen, McLeod and Others In Fourteenth Title Meet.

With the receipt yesterday of the entry of Freddie McLeod, the diminutive Scotch professional at the Columbia Country Club, Washington, the fourteenth open championship of the Metropolitan Golf Association will start at Siwanoy today with the three leaders in the national open in action. In addition to McLeod, Jim Barnes of the Pelham Country Club, who was the winner at Washington, and Walter Hagen, former national open champion, will be among the competitors for the metropolitan crown. Barnes and Hagen finished in a tie in the event at the Greenwich Country Club last year, but Hagen won the play-off.

Another entry that came in yesterday was that of Alex Smith of the Shenecossett Club at Providence, R. I., who has captured the metropolitan honors on four occasions. Smith, who was the oldest golfer entered in the national open, finished in a tie for fifth place with the youngster—Bobby Jones Jr. of Atlanta. His first victory in the metropolitan event was won at the Fox Hills in 1905. He scored his second triumph in 1909 at Wykagyl and repeated in the following year at Deal. His last victory came in 1913 at Salisbury Links, Long Island. Wilfred Reid of Wilmington, who was one of the selections for the American team that went over to the British open championship, also sent in his entry yesterday.

Many of the stars who are entered in the tournament were out on the Siwanoy course yesterday, getting in a few practice rounds. The best card of the day was turned in by Frank McNamara, the Cherry Valley star who was one of those who fell a victim to the eighteen-hole qualifying test at Washington. McNamara had a 69 as his card for the day, two strokes under the par figures for the course. He had a 36 for his outward round, two under par and equalled the par figures, 35, coming home. Considering the fact that he took a 6 on the seventh hole which has a par of 4, McNamara's score is taken as an indication that he will be a serious contender for the metropolitan title this year.

The next best score recorded during the day was a 70, made by John Golden, the Tuxedo professional, while Johnny Farrell of Quaker Ridge and Bill Kerrigan, a brother of the Siwanoy pro, each had a 71. Gene Sarazen of Titusville had two rounds of 72 and 74. Walter Hagen and Joseph D. Kirkwood, the open champion of Australasia, who is also entered, were paired on a practice round but failed to turn in their cards.

The competition will be at 72 holes, but the first 36 will be played on two days, 18 today and another 18 tomorrow. The final 36 holes on Thursday will be with a limited field, as after Wednesday's play, all players whose scorces exceed by 12 strokes the eighth place will drop out. The first pair today will tee up at 9 o'clock and the last will get away at 2:30.

Only Walter Hagen and Alex Smith have won the metropolitan open more than once since it began in 1905. The following are the winners since 1905:

Year.	Place.	Winner and Club.	Score.
1905—	Fox Hills,	Alex Smith, Nassau	300
1906—	Hollywood,	George Low, Baltusrol	294
1907—	No tournament.		
1908—	Baltusrol,	Jack Hobens, Englewood	306
1909—	Wykagyl,	Alex Smith, Wykagyl	309
1910—	Deal,	Alex Smith, Wykagyl	301
1911—	Englewood,	Gilbert Nichols, Wigton	281
1912—	Apawamis,	Tom McNamara, Boston	293
1913—	Salisbury,	Alex Smith, Wykagyl	291
1914—	Scarsdale,	Macd. Smith, Wykagyl	278
1915—	Fox Hills,	Gil Nichols, Wilmington	*292
1916—	Garden City,	W. Hagen, Rochester	*907
1919—	North Shore,	W. Hagen, Detroit	290
1920—	Greenwich,	W. Hagen, New York	*282

*Play-off.

FIRST DAY FEATURE

Defeats James Davis in Tennis Play for Longwood Bowl, 9-7, 8-10, 13-11.

Special to The New York Times.

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 25.—Notwithstanding the fact that there were no upsets in the first day's play of the twenty-ninth annual lawn tennis tournament for the Longwood Bowl, on the Longwood courts, this afternoon, there were enough good contests to please the devotees of the court game. Many of the matches were long drawn out, the heat forcing the athletes to exercise due care under the scorching sun.

There were many Californians on hand, the most noted of whom are Willis Davis, who is playing his first tournament of the season in the East, and Phil Neer, the intercollegiate champion from the Pacific Coast. R. Norris Williams 2d, former champion; William J. Clothier, champion before some of the contestants had known such a thing existed as a tennis racquet; Zenzo Shimidsu and Ichiya Kumagae, the great Japanese players; Nat W. Niles, who was challenger for the bowl last year, and Wallace F. Johnson, the fine out and chop stroke player, were all on hand.

All of these players came through, but only Davis was forced to extend himself. After defeating Carlton Putnam quite handily, he met A. H. Chapin Jr., New England intercollegiate champion of a year ago. The young collegian forced the hard-hitting Californian to a deuce set in the initial one, which went 9—7. And then the boy from Springfield, by some clever work, managed to handle the offerings of his more experienced opponent with greater effect and won, 8—5. The pace, however, told on him, and he had to yield in the third and deciding set, 6—2.

The greatest interest was centred in the play of the two Japanese players. It was the first appearance of Shimidsu, who a year ago gave Tilden such a close battle at Wimbledon. In his first match he had no trouble in beating D. S. Niles, and in his second match he showed a strong forearm, winning from John W. Foster, 6—3, 6—2. His teammate, Kumagae, won from Victor Hockmeyer of the Longwood Club very handily, 6—2, 6—1.

R. Norris Williams 2d had an easy time disposing of the two Plimpton brothers in the first two rounds, beating T. B. and C. G., 6—1, 6—1. Phil Neer, the intercollegiate champion from Leland Stanford University, won from L. A. de Turenne of Harvard, 6—0, 6—2, and then trimmed J. Sollard of Williams College, 6—1, 6—1 in the second round.

The most interesting match of the day was between James Davis of California and the veteran Craig Biddle of Newport. The latter won the first set after a hard tussle, 9—7, but dropped the second after he was twice within one point of winning the set and match, 10—8. In the third set Biddle started off like a winner, having his opponent 4—1 in games, only for the youngster to even up the count. Both players were fatigued and the heat played havoc with them, but after a long contest Biddle won the set, 13—11, establishing a record for the club courts of the longest three-set match in the three years' history of the present courts.

William J. Clothier, who won the Longwood bowl in 1902, had no trouble winning from Horace Taylor from Longwood, 6—1, 6—1. Wallace F. Johnson first disposed of A. N. Reggio, 6—2, 6—2, and then took on young Donald Hill of Waban, winning easily, 6—0, 6—2.

The summary:

First Round—Zenzo Shimidsu, Japan, defeated D. S. Niles, Boston, 6—0, 6—1; J. S. Nicholl, Boston, defeated F. H. Godfrey, 6—3, 7—5; Edmund Levy, California, defeated Ernest H. Gregoire, Boston, 6—1, 6—2; G. A. L. Dionne, New York, defeated Aiden Briggs, Boston, 6—2, 6—1; W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, won from G. D. Biddle, Newport, by default; Willis Davis, San Francisco, defeated Carlton Putnam, Boston, 6—2, 6—0; Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated A. N. Reggio, Boston, 6—3, 6—2; Phil Neer, Portland, Ore., defeated L. A. Turanne, Seattle, 6—0, 6—2; Horace Taylor, Boston, won from Irving C. Wright, Boston, by default; J. W. Foster, Boston, defeated B. P. Allison, New York, 6—0, 6—1; L. B. Ries, Boston, won from Craig Biddle, Jr., Philadelphia, by default; D. H. Hill, Jr., Boston, defeated D. M. Graham, Boston, 6—3, 6—3; C. O. Wellington, Boston, defeated W. F. Kimball, Boston, 6—4, 7—5; E. Benedict, Boston, won from Herbert Graff, New York, by default; H. W. Warner, New York, defeated J. M. Lewan, San Francisco, 7—5, 6—3; K. Frazeman, Quincy, defeated Harold Swain, New York, 6—3, 6—2; J. P. Pollard, Williams, defeated W. A. Caudwell, M. I. T., 11—9, 6—0; W. M. R. Scott, M. I. T., defeated G. H. Dodd, Concord, N. H., 6—3, 6—0; Henry R. Guild, Nahant, defeated J. S. Doubleday, Boston, 6—1, 6—2; G. P. Gardner, Boston, defeated C. B. Wilbar, Boston, 6—6, 6—2, 6—2; Wallace Bates, San Francisco, defeated D. P. Robinson, New York, 6—2, 6—2; Burnham Dell, Boston, defeated A. H. Smith, Boston, 6—4, 6—3; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated James Davies, California, 9—7, 8—10, 13—11; C. G. Plimpton, Boston, defeated J. A. Richards, Boston, 6—3, 7—5; R. N. Williams, 2d, Boston, defeated T. B. Plimpton, Boston, 6—1, 6—1; Victor Hockmeyer, Boston, defeated C. H. Howell, Boston, 6—2, 15—9.

Second Round—N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated R. C. Bray, Boston, 6—4, 6—1; Davis defeated A. H. Chapin, Jr., Springfield, 9—7, 8—5; Clothier defeated Taylor, 6—1, 6—1; Shimidzu defeated Foster, 6—3, 6—2; Ries defeated Nicholl, 8—6, 6—1; Johnson defeated Hill, 6—0, 6—2; Wellington defeated Benedict, 6—3, 6—2; Neer defeated Guild, 6—1, 6—1; Bates defeated Gardner, 6—3, 6—1; Levy defeated Dell, 8—6, 6—3; Williams defeated C. G. Plimpton, 6—1, 6—1; Ichiya Kumagae, New York, defeated Hockmeyer, 6—2, 6—1; Josiah Wheelwright, Boston, defeated C. E. Granger, Boston, 6—3, 6—4; Guild defeated Scott, 6—3, 10—12, 6—3.

TOURNEY ENTRIES OPEN.

Play for Historic Herald Golf Cup Begins Aug. 29.

Entries for the 1921 Herald Cup tournament, which was first played in 1899, will not be accepted after Friday, Aug. 19, according to the announcement of Harry E. Black, Secretary of the New York Golf Club under whose auspices the tournament will be conducted over the Van Cortlandt Park links on Aug. 29-30-31.

The tournament is open to all amateur golfers, members of clubs playing on public links in New York City, together with those players having a "leg" on the Herald Cup. The prizes, in addition to the cup itself, consist of a gold medal for the winner; a silver medal to the runner-up; a silver medal to the winner of the beaten eight; and a gold medal for the low gross score in the qualifying round.

The program for the three days is as follows:

MONDAY, AUG. 29.

9 A. M.—Qualifying round, 18 holes medal play, 18 to qualify.
1 P. M.—First round match play for the Herald Cup.

TUESDAY, AUG. 30.

9 A. M.—Second round for Herald Cup.
First round for Consolation Medal.
1 P. M.—Semi-final round for Herald Cup.
Semi-final round for Consolation Medal.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31.

9 A. M.—Final round, 36 holes, for Herald Cup.
Final round, 18 holes, for Consolation Medal.
1 P. M.—Final round, 36 holes, for Herald Cup.

Entries, which will be accepted only from club secretaries, should be sent to the secretary of the New York Golf Club, 490 West 156th Street. The members of the Tournament Committee are: D. S. Kelly, Max Lange, H. E. Back, Ogden Davidson, F. H. Hoyt, H. A. Linton, H. W. Watrous and E. S. Drexel, Chairman.

Rube Oldring Joins New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 25.—Rube Oldring today joined the New Havens, which are managed by Chief Bender. Oldring's team mates were with the world's champion Athletics. Manager George Weiss of New Haven expects to sign two other former major leaguers tomorrow.

FORMED AT DETROIT

Dr. Ralph H. Wheeler Elected First President of National Association.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 25.—With representatives prominent in the billiard world from all parts of the United States and Canada in attendance the National Billiards Association was organized at the Hotel Statler today.

The object of the association, as stated in its constitution, is to bring about the co-operation of all interests identified with billiards in any manner for the purpose of upholding and upbuilding an unimpeachable moral standard in the conduct of billiards, to discourage and eradicate practices which are objectionable or apt to incur public reproach and condemnation, and also to provide, adopt and enforce uniform qualifications and conditions governing billiard tournaments and match games for the members of the association.

Following an all-day session and night session, Dr. Ralph H. Wheeler of Chicago was elected President (Dr. Wheeler is the President of the Illinois State Billiard Association). First Vice President, Frank J. Airy of New York; Second Vice President, A. A. Selkirk of St. Louis, Third Vice President, Emil M. Renner of Youngstown, Ohio; Secretary, Peter F. Carney, New Haven, Conn.; Treasurer, Harry L. Stanton, Detroit.

These officers were selected by ballot, as was the Board of Directors of the association, which is made up of William V. Thompson of Chicago, representing the State association; William F. Hoppe, representing the professional players; Charles F. Hedden, representing the amateur players; Irvin Houston of Detroit, representing the billiard rooms; Edward B. Moss of New York, representing the press; Harry J. Lapham of Boston, representing the clubs; C. F. Miller of New York, representing manufacturers; Charles E. Fletcher of Winnipeg, representing the Canadian associations.

The Executive Committee is composed of Frank L. Faudeloup of Chicago, Frank A. Dwyer of Brooklyn, Sol Allinger of Philadelphia, L. A. Bensinger of Chicago, and Peter P. Carney of New Haven, Conn.

Considerable time was taken up with the formation of a National Billiard Commission, something on the order of the National Baseball Commission, but no action was taken. The appointment of this committee rests with the Board of Directors, and announcement of the committee will be made later.

W. V. Thompson of Chicago assumed the Chairmanship of the meeting, following the introductory remarks of Irvin Houston. Mr. Thompson outlined the real need of the national association and showed what progress has been made in billiards by the State association through talks by T. S. Wadleigh, Secretary of the Illinois association; J. M. McLeod of Columbus, Secretary of the Ohio association, and W. B. Wreford, Secretary of the Michigan association. This brought out interesting discussions on the condition of the sport in the United States and Canada.

The Canadian representatives to the meeting are returning to Canada with the avowed purpose of forming a national association in Canada, and when this association is formed the bodies will work together and have a joint governing board.

Chairman Thompson appointed various committees to wait on the newly elected officers and inform them of their election.

Through this association all billiard tournaments will be sanctioned, the rules of the game will be thoroughly revised and brought up to the minute, and tournaments hereafter will come under the conduct of the N. B. A., working along with the bodies that are now in existence. It is estimated that there are 4,000,000 billiard players in the United States and Canada, and it is hoped to get the greater portion of them as members of this association. The dues will be but 10 cents a year and every billiard room keeper is expected to secure ten members for every table he has in operation.

DAVIS CUP PLAY HALTED.

Rain Forces One-Day Postponement of Canada-Australia Matches.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., July 25.—With the score in the first set standing 1 to 1, and love 30, in the third game, a downpour of rain drove the Australian and Canadian doubles players to cover and caused the Davis Cup match to be postponed until tomorrow. The players, Todd and Anderson for Australia and Holmes and Bennett, Canada, will start where they left off today and Canada must win or be eliminated from the running.

The first game went to the Canadians on Bennett's service. Then Anderson came back to score a point with his beautiful line drives and the score was evened when the "Aussies" took the next game on Todd's service. Holmes was serving when the third game was called.

Contrary to expectations only a small crowd was on hand when the match, that might have decided the series, began again, showing that interest in the event is far from being as great as anticipated.

The weather did not keep down the attendance as the sun shone brightly nearly all afternoon, only to have a sudden deluge break and make the courts unfit to play on. Local critics are pretty well agreed that the Canadians lack the strength to cope successfully with their more experienced rivals and this no doubt has a lot to do with the rather poor support. Well informed tennis followers go further when they say that the British team will find little difficulty in beating the winners of the Australian-Canadian series.

At 3 o'clock tomorrow the doubles match, the only one of the series, will be completed, and the following day Laframbois and Bennett are carded to meet Anderson and Hawkes in the singles. In the event of the Aussies winning tomorrow, however, the series will be ended.

TEST FOR MISS COLLETT.

She Will Face Star Field in Defending Shenecossett Golf Title.

With many of the leading women golfers in the country entered, the women's invitation championship of the Shenecossett County Club, which will be held at the New London (Conn.) course beginning on Monday, this year assumes an importance second only to the women's national event to be held at the Hollywood Golf Club in October.

Miss Glenna Collett of Providence, the eighteen-year-old girl who won the tourney last year by defeating Miss Elaine Rosenthal of Ravisloe, will be on hand to defend, but is expected to encounter considerable opposition.

Entries have been received from Mrs. William A. Gavin of Belleclaire, the women's metropolitan champion; Miss Marion Hoskins of East Islip, who was a competitor in the British women's tournament at Turnberry; Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, who won the qualifying medal last year after a playoff with Miss Collett; Mrs. Ralph Hammer of the Flushing Country Club; Mrs. F. D. Ryan of Baltusrol; Mrs. Louis Porteous of Norwich, Conn.; Miss Kate Bomann of Plainfield; Miss Isabel Peters of the Rhode Island Country Club; Mrs. Charles Downey, County Club of Springfield; Mrs. M. J. Lawler Jr., and Mrs. F. P. McEvoy of the Country Club of Waterbury; Miss Catharine Hutchinson, Woodbury Country Club; Miss Harriet Shepard of Hartford; Mrs. N. P. Rogers of Baltusrol; Mrs. J. S. Irving of New York; Mrs. J. D. W. Woodin of Brae Burn; Mrs. G. B. Johnson of Boston; Mrs. Edward H. Fitler, Merion Cricket Club; Mrs. Chapman of Boston; Mrs. R. T. Brown of Tedesco; Mrs. E. F. Aldrich of Brae Burn; Mrs. A. W. Nowak of Pomonok; Miss J. MacFadyean of New York; Mrs. S. A. Herzog of Oak Ridge; Mrs. S. Wilde and Mrs. W. C. Johnson, Brae Burn; Miss S. Griscom and Miss Mary Griscom of the Merion Cricket Club; Mrs. Thomas Cochran of the Philadelphia Country Club; Mrs. R. E. Adams and Mrs. H. K. Vare, of Whitemarsh Valley.

TERMS TO RIVALS

Is Willing to Meet Schaefer or Horemans for Cue Title on Winner-Take-All Basis.

In reply to the published story that Jacob Schaefer and Edward Horemans, the Belgian player, were seeking a billiard match with champion Willie Hoppe but had not elicited a reply from the title holder, R. B. Benjamin, manager of Hoppe, last night stated the terms upon which Hoppe will meet any challenger.

"I will be prepared any day this week to post a forfeit of from $5,000 to $20,000 to bind a match between Schaefer or Horemans and Hoppe for anything from one point to 5,000 at 18.2 balkline," said Benjamin. "This carries with it the stipulation that the winner take all. The match can be played any time following the annual championship tournament which will be played in Chicago during the third week in November.

"For several months there have been intimations that Hoppe would not meet Horemans or other challengers in a match for his title. I want to put an end to the notion that Hoppe will not defend the championship. He is not only willing to defend it but he is willing to play for big stakes on the basis of the winner take all. If his challengers or their backers are sincere they need wait no longer than this week to close terms for a match. The terms are simple and I am ready to post the money."

Benjamin was moved to make this announcement because of the statement that Jacob Schaefer was willing to wait himself against Hoppe and that he also had other backing for the match. Charles Tennes of Chicago is mentioned as being willing to back Schaefer and is quoted as stipulating that he does not want small games. Schaefer is expected to be back in the East some time next month and Horemans is expected to return to this country in September.

WEST POINT FOUR WINS.

Defeat Rumson in Play for Monmouth Polo Cup, 18 Goals to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 25.—In the first polo match for the Monmouth County Cup presented by Felix M. Warburg and J. Horace Harding, played today on Herbert Field before a large gallery of spectators, West Point, winners of the Rumson Country Club Cup in the annual tournament, easily defeated the Rumson first team, by the score of 18 to 7 goals. Rumson conceded West Point one goal, but was weakened by the absence of Beecroft Waters. R. E. Gatins played a strong game at back for Rumson and tallied two pretty goals.

Superior teamwork and more accurate mallet work won for the Army team. Whipsnapy Freebooters and Eatontown cadet tomorrow afternoon.

The summary:

WEST POINT.	Hcp.	RUMSON FIRST.	Hcp.
1—Maj. A.H. Wilson	3	1—L. H. Ross	2
2—Maj. T.K. Brown	1	2—W. S. Jones Jr.	5
3—Col. L. Brown	1	3—J. W. Johnson Jr.	1
Back—Maj. Devers	3	Back—R. Gatins	5
Total	8	Total	13

Goals—West Point: Wilson 2, Major Brown 5, Colonel Brown 7, Devers 3, handicap 1. Total—18. Rumson: Jones 3, Johnson 2, Gatins 2. Total—7. Referee—Major J. K. Brown. Time—8, W. Brown.



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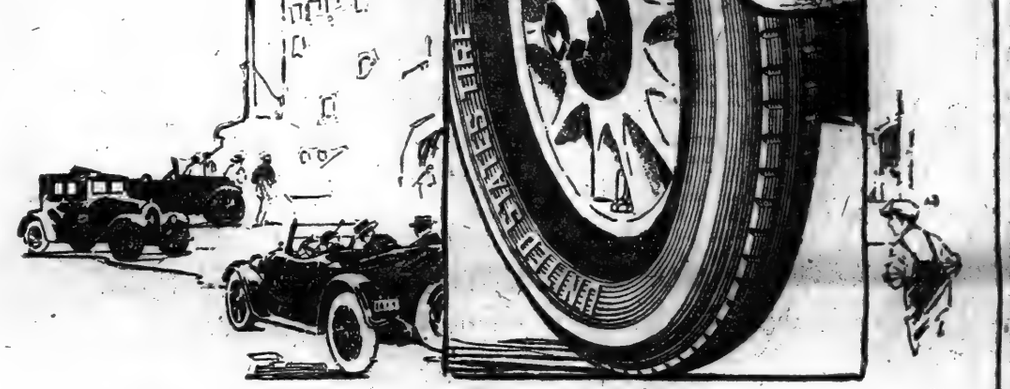
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DIABETES



The truth a year ago: a bigger truth to-day-

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Probably you would see banners reading like this:—

"We sell tires and tire service—not discounts."

"Our customers demand the *par quality* tire at a *net* price."

"Ask us about the leadership of U. S. Royal Cords."

"The public wants values instead of discounts."

* * *

The sale of U. S. Royal Cord Tires in June, 1921, *more than doubled* that of June, 1920.

People have accepted U. S. Royal Cords as the tire that all other tires are measured by today. The *par quality* tire at a *net* price.

In time to come, the significance of the present year will be even more apparent than now.

1921 will stand out as the year when the public declared itself.

When people refused to be mere *transient tire trade*.

When they turned their backs on "discount" tires—and *went to quality* and *stayed with quality*.

* * *

Go to a legitimate dealer and get a legitimate tire.

See the U. S. policy *in operation* as a personal transaction. Buy your tires as you do the other standard products you use.

Let a reputable manufacturer and his reputable dealer take responsibility for your tire economy. Instead of taking it yourself—as "discount" tires make you do.

As people say everywhere
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United States Tires

United States Rubber Company

Tire Branch, Broadway at 58th Street

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1921.

PRELIMINARY TO THE CONFERENCE.

President HARDING's invitation to a conference at Washington has been received with such marked good-will by all the nations directly concerned, including Japan, that its success may be too hastily taken for granted. General benevolence toward the project is welcome, but practical statesmen are aware that something more is necessary. It would not do for the delegates to meet at Washington with nothing but a sheet of white paper before them. There must be preliminary exchanges of opinion. If possible, an agreement ought to be reached in advance defining the subjects to be discussed and at least outlining a program. Otherwise a great deal of time would be wasted in getting the actual proceedings under way. The matters debated would continually have to be referred back to the home Governments. Hence it is desirable that, so far as it can be done, the views of the different nations should be brought into approximate harmony before the conference is opened.

It was doubtless with some such consideration in mind that the suggestion was made of a conference in London in advance of the official meeting in Washington. This appears to have been disapproved by our State Department. The point of view taken by our Government was the proper one that the work in Washington ought not to be anticipated by a conference held elsewhere. It is to be noted, however, that this in nowise makes against diplomatic conversations. These have, in fact, already begun, and it is probable that they will be continued fruitfully up to the very hour of the first session of the conference at Washington. There is nothing like a frank and confidential interchange to prepare the way for public discussion. That the State Department is not adverse to this plan of procedure is obvious from the news that comes almost daily from various capitals. In particular does it appear that the interviews between Mr. HUGHES and the Japanese Ambassador, while, of course, informal, have been fully reported to Tokio, and have led to the increasingly favorable attitude of the Japanese Government toward the whole scheme proposed by the President.

What may be hoped from a meeting of minds between our Government and the British may be inferred from the public statements of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE. In his explanation to the House of Commons regarding the status of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, he brought out the method of approach which had been pursued. The whole question was first of all taken up with the Dominion Premiers. They found themselves entirely agreed that "our standpoint should be communicated with complete frankness to "the United States, Japan and "China." In order to accomplish this, the Foreign Secretary "held conversations with the American and "Japanese Ambassadors and with the "Chinese Minister." By their repeated exchange of views they greatly helped in the judgment of LLOYD GEORGE, "to pave the way for a conference on the problems of the Pacific and the Far East." Immediately thereafter came President HARDING's formal invitation to the Powers.

This process of friendly consultation will almost certainly go on. It should be kept up if the business of the conference is to be intelligently blocked out in advance. That work can plainly be best achieved by discussions through diplomatic channels. By that method, possible causes of friction or misunderstanding may be quietly removed, and affairs could be made to march much more smoothly and rapidly when the hour comes for the detailed agreements to be worked

important international business. The issues hanging upon it are too grave to be dealt with in any querulous or meddlesome spirit. As the British Prime Minister said on July 14: "We "are in one of those great moments "when things happen which will decide the whole course of the human story. If it goes wrong, the "world plunges headlong to disaster." From now on the watchword of each of the Governments and of all the public men concerned should be that the Washington conference must not be allowed to go wrong. Its failure would be too terrible to think of, and the resolve that it must not fail ought to animate all those who have it in their hands to prepare the way for a conference so rich in promise and in hope.

STARVING RUSSIANS.

How can we help the starving people in Russia? Secretary HOOVER's admirable telegram to MAXIM GORKY gives the answer. America has not lost her generous instincts. At the very doors of Russia is Mr. HOOVER's great relief organization. It has been ministering in a most efficient way to tens of thousands of children daily—America's "invisible guests"—all the way from Finland to Hungary. That organization, which carries on its beneficent work with a minimum of Americans on its staff, depending largely upon local skill and devotion, is ready to go promptly to the relief of Russia's children. The funds provided last Winter include the Russian children with those of other parts of Europe. But Mr. HOOVER's telegram lays down the conditions of help.

The Soviet Government must abandon its attitude of hostility to the United States. It must release the Americans whom it holds captive. It must allow free entrance and permit unhampered movement to the relief workers and must guarantee effectively that the supplies taken in will not be diverted from the actual sufferers. On the other hand, Mr. HOOVER gives a pledge that the charitable agents of America will abstain from all political activity in Russia. If the Soviet Government will not meet these conditions, the blood of those who die for want of what America can give and is ready to give will be upon its head.

THE NEW YORK TIMES sought admission to Russia a few months ago of a representative, in the desire to acquaint its readers with conditions there, especially as affects the children and the schools. Mr. KRASSIN, the Soviet representative in London; Mr. LITVINOFF, the Soviet representative in Reval, and even Mr. MARTENS gave official support to this mission, but the authorities in Moscow forbade his admission. He saw, however, thousands who came across the border and heard their stories. They all agreed that economic conditions were going from bad to worse. What was then foreseen has now come to pass.

There will be cordial support for the proposals of help which Secretary HOOVER has made. His stipulations are reasonable. Soviet Russia need hold in prison no hostages of America's good faith or good-will. If aid is asked it must be accepted on the indispensable terms. These are not peculiar to Russia. As Mr. HOOVER points out, his organization applies them to all needy countries alike. Beggars, even if they are haughty Bolsheviki, cannot be choosers.

DEVELOPING ARMY AUXILIARIES.

The action of Congress in reducing the enlisted strength of the army to 150,000 men explains what Secretary WEEKS calls the promulgation of a military policy for the United States at this time. The complement of officers is not to be reduced and work must be found for them. The military policy of the country was indicated in the Reorganization act of June 4, 1920. But the law leaves the details of military organization to the President, and, with the army cut to a smaller national defense nucleus than the law contemplated, it becomes necessary to reorganize the reorganization, so to speak. There will be no difficulty about reducing the enlisted strength quickly to 150,000 men, for by the end of July 40,000 or more soldiers will have applied for their discharge. Some of them will spend their $90 bonus on a vacation and enlist again.

A salutary effect of the reduction of the army is that, on account of the plethora of regimental officers, attention must be turned to the development of the National Guard and of the organized reserves. Whatever can be done to train and equip the reinforcements of the regular army, the peace auxiliaries that in an emergency would merge with the land forces for active duty, must be done now. Hence the announcement of a military policy by a memorandum addressed to General JOHN J. PERSHING, Chief of Staff.

When he was appointed to that post it was said that he would be charged with the duty of executing the policy indicated by the Reorganization act, giving much of his attention to the National Guard and other auxiliaries of the regular army. In some of the States the National Guard is hardly large enough to be called an organization. In many of the States its ranks are far below authorized strength. The organized reserves, to consist of the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps, are

the body which is to draw its members from the colleges, needs stimulation. There is plenty of raw material for the citizens' training camps, but, because Congress failed to make adequate appropriations, not more than 25 per cent. of the applicants can receive training this year. It was certainly the purpose of the Reorganization act that officers of the regular army should be used to build up and train all these auxiliary bodies, and with the reduction of the army there will be hundreds of officers available to develop them.

The Secretary of War says in his memorandum that "the retention in "the regular army of skeletonized "military units ineffective for immediate military service is not deemed "advisable." This means that the number of regiments will have to be cut down, but a paper organization will be retained; also the regimental colors and records are to be preserved for another day. Officers who cannot be absorbed in regiments on the active list will be used to give substance to the military policy of the nation. Corps area commanders are expected to co-operate with the Chief of Staff in employing officers sent to them.

CONSULS, NEW STYLE.

The little address which Secretary HUGHES made last week to a group of beginners in the Consular Service is a reminder of good old days better forgotten. He congratulated them on having won their appointments by merit! Did no old-fashioned spoilsman turn in his grave? The Secretary also dwelt upon their duties—to be, above all, accurate in their official reports, to be courteous to all with whom they had social or business contact, and to avoid when abroad a flamboyant, boastful or bombastic attitude.

These must seem hard sayings for those bred in the old school. They used proudly to maintain that we had the "best Consular Service on earth," at a time when it was in reality steeped in politics and top-heavy with incompetence. If a Consul had then been told that he was not sent abroad in order to swagger for his country, he would have thought the foundations of the Government were quaking. And the idea of his having anything to do with "merit" would have been a big joke to him. He and his Senator would have gone off and had a good laugh over it.

The new type of Consul has arrived, and all concerned are the better for it. The reform is not purely a product of political virtue. It has been forced upon the United States by competition with other nations. We have been, as the man with a crooked reputation said about his reformation, "straightened" by circumstances. Our Consular Service could not begin to hold its own with others, in benefiting commerce, unless it was purified and toned up, as it now has been to a gratifying degree.

TAX COLLECTIONS AND LESSONS.

The Federal income tax returns just published relate to 1919. The tax paid in 1919 was on the business of 1918, when the war profits were still accruing. But war profits are now a matter of the past, and there is no hope that pending tax legislation can count on such a total as $1,269,630,104, from total personal incomes of $19,859,491,448. The instructiveness of the figures must be sought in the distribution of incomes among classes, and that shifts as legislation shifts. The very tax laws cause changes which baffle the legislators. Probably the chief aim of the laws under which these payments were made was to make wealth carry the burden, and to exempt those with smaller incomes. But wealth seized the life preserver of tax-exempt securities, thrown by the same legislators. Thus incomes of one million were at a maximum of 206 in 1916, and decreased in each successive year until in 1919 they were but 65.

The United States may truthfully be said to have been enriched by the war. At least it is difficult to believe that the country is poorer when the income tax yields $141,908,289 more, and the total income increased $3,934,852,093. It is hard to doubt that there are more million dollar incomes than there were in 1914—when they were 60—but the tax gatherer cannot find them. The income surtaxes and the excess profits taxes are no longer a stand-by. The two inescapable facts are that the Treasury must be kept in funds and that the rich cannot be overtaxed by the laws ingeniously devised for that end. The fault is not in trying to tax the rich, but in overtaxing them until taxes cease to be productive.

Note the increase in the numbers of middle class incomes—an increase of 907,846 income tax payers. No other country has so many small capitalists as the United States. Many pay no income tax. More than three-quarters of the incomes reported were derived from personal services; less than a quarter came from "unearned" incomes hated by the Socialists. The figures published show the average income was $3,724.04, and the average tax $238.08. Our tax rate is the highest brackets is the highest known. The proportion of tax to total income is probably the lowest. The harassed European Finance Ministers have to deal with enormous deficits. Their mouths must water as they survey the resources of which our tax

our industrial situation would be greatly stimulated.

MERMAID AVENUE.

The game anciently known as "chaw raw beef" is played only by very bad boys at unregenerate, up-country swimming holes. They linger in the offing and chant their insulting refrain while their victims untie knots in their clothing by means of their teeth. The metropolitan equivalent of this rude pastime which a patrolman staged on Sunday at the Coney Island beach was in even more reprehensible taste. It is true that there is an ordinance against using motor trucks as bathhouses; but the licensed houses were overcrowded and the weather was compelling. Some thirty innocent mermen and mermaids came out of the surf only to find that their ambulant bathhouse had disappeared up Mermaid Avenue. When they overtook it at the police station, the guardians of the law had so scrambled their garments that few were able to go home in seemly raiment, and the party was a victim of rude merriment.

If the beach had been properly patrolled, the truck party could have been nipped in the bud. That failing, it was clearly the duty of the police to allow the bathers to dress before arresting the truckman. In such cases the better part of law enforcement is discretion. Thirty good salt baths ruined—and on such a day! The hypothesis of a practical joke is put forward only as a means of avoiding the more serious inference that the police acted in the interests of the bathhouse men. A Mayor who champions street bathing at municipal expense may well take notice of the woes of Mermaid Avenue.

GOOD BOOKS AND HIGH PRICES.

There has been much lamentation, natural and too often justified, about the effect on the publishing business, and more specifically upon literature and science, of the high prices, begotten of the war, of paper, binding, printing, all the materials, processes and labor of book production. It has been feared, and was to some extent inevitable, that publishers would too much confine themselves to books of considerable or sure instant public appeal, and that books containing the long results of research and intended only for scholars and specialists would appear in diminishing and scanty numbers.

It may be doubted if this danger hasn't been magnified. Books of solid merit and value come from the presses every week. Biography, history, political economy, social science, philosophy, psychology, metaphysics — no Summer reading except for austere and Spartan souls—biology and other sciences are "well represented." Poetry, or at least verse, marches along in columns, divisions, corps, with multitudinous feet. In a universe full of fictions much else than novels is published. Still, Mr. BALFOUR in some remarks on "Post-War Reading," seems to have taken the gloomy view; and he is quoted as saying that Mr. GOSSE had been told by the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, that the Pitt Press of that university, known and admired by students and men of science in all parts of the world for its scientific publications, "would be obliged to stop producing altogether."

Fortunately, this is not the case. The Chairman of the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press says that "it has never entered into the minds "of those who are responsible for the "administration of the Press that it "would have to cease its activities." In the United States as in Great Britain there are endowed university presses whence works of permanent value but restricted circulation are issued. In particular those on science, which Mr. BALFOUR has rightly called "the greatest instrument of social change," are of inestimable value. It is good to know that there will be no diminution of such works from such sources; and, in spite of many dismal vaticinations, the mere lay reader can't help noticing a steady flow of meritorious works from private publishing houses, in addition to the novels, that everybody reads, and the slave or free verse that everybody writes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Offering a Hope to the Blind.

This seems to be a Summer notable for the announcement of marvelous discoveries in the sciences, some of them made on seemingly good authority, and others—well, otherwise. As yet, none of the confidently prophesied revolutions in this or that domain has followed these proclamations of advance or change, but that, of course, is no proof that the discoveries are all illusions, and it is judicious not to condemn any of them as impossible, for a good many previous users of that word have been sorry, later, that they had not been less sure about what they didn't know.

Latest news of this sort is to the effect that Dr. ERASMUS ARLINGTON POND of Brooklyn—the name is impressive and the place reassuring—has found a serum the injection of which, if made in time, not only will arrest atrophy of the optic nerve but will so nourish a nerve already affected as to restore its functional powers and give back some approach to perfect vision to those rapidly going completely and hopelessly blind.

Of this claim it is safe only to say that it is important if true and to express the earnest wish that neither Dr. POND nor those who somewhat prematurely have disclosed his achievements are mistaken. He does not himself, apparently, de

Adults, Too, Need Showering.

There is nothing really new in tapping a hydrant and turning a hose on the children of the tenements while a hot wave is oppressing the city. It often was done in the Summers of long ago, but hitherto the doing resulted from the kindly impulse of an individual fireman or policeman, and credit must be given to the Hylan administration for organizing these street baths in a systematic way and on a scale approaching the real need that thus can be met.

As yet only the children have been favored with the cooling sprinklings, but now adults in several parts of the city are clamoring for a share of this cheap and innocent joy, and there is no reason why an hour or two in the late evening should not be set aside for the wetting down of those who yearn for such treatment.

It would, indeed, involve a good deal of walking through the streets in bathing suits, and that is something that minds of a certain sort find mysteriously offensive. Their possessors would be sure to scold and complain, and surely, too, they would see the inevitable few cases in which liberty had degenerated into license as an excuse for condemning the whole plan. Nowadays, however, these foolish folk can be ignored more easily and safely than in the golden age of prudery—the age whose passing so many feel obliged to lament, though nobody really regrets it.

Not in all Summers would it be judicious to make the large use of city water which this installation of shower baths in many streets would involve. But this year the supply in all our reservoirs is more than adequate for ordinary purposes, and the showering would be, not a waste, but the utilization of a waste—the water now going over the spillways. The city's health could be increased by education in the delights of bathing that thus could be given to the rather large number of our residents who seem likely never to discover them unless taught in some such manner as this.

Heroism Finely Displayed.

Salutations at once deeply respectful and warmly admiring are deserved by SAMUEL FORBES, the young man who had the courage, and the something a little different from courage, known as grit, to drive his mortorcycle over many miles of dark roads after he had been savagely assaulted and severely wounded by a negro robber. What gave his exploit its special glory is that before he started on his terrible journey he managed somehow to get his unconscious friend aboard the precarious vehicle, and take him, also, to the hospital, where both could get the help and attention they needed so much.

The fact that two girl companions who had been in the little party were not also carried into Atlantic City is explained by their prompt flight from the place where their escorts were having the fight with the bandit and by the length of time that elapsed before FORBES came to himself after the blows with a club to which he had been subjected. Then he did what he could—gathered up the one other victim left on the scene and made as fast as he could his painful way to where those more competent than he to give help could be told what had happened.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the ruffian who attacked the cyclists will feel the weight and exemplify the swiftness of Jersey justice. A thief in actuality, he is a murderer in intention, and it was mere accident and luck that he did not leave at least two of his selected victims dead in the lonely road.

Pellagra Becomes Epidemic.

A realizing sense of how serious is the present state of agriculture in this country is given by the news that there are among the small farmers in some of the Southern States 100,000 cases of pellagra, a disease until recent years unknown in America. For pellagra is a malady due to insufficient nutrition and to the restriction of diet to a few foods which, while good enough in themselves, alone are incapable of maintaining health or even of sustaining life for long.

It is likely to be said that the people now suffering from this disease brought their calamity upon themselves by failure to take the good advice so often given and diversify their crops. This criticism is just in a way, but in another and more important way it is not. The tenant farmers and small landholders could not afford to be wise—they barely could live by raising the one crop, cotton, that was most profitable.

And they only did what we all do—they trusted to modern means of transportation for the prompt and easy exchange of what they had for what they wanted. Their trouble now results from lack of money with which to buy and pay their debts. Their credit, not their crop, has failed.

One of Many.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What reason is there for subsidizing from the Federal Treasury for supervising by a Federal bureau maternity aid that would not apply with equal force to mothers' pensions, old age insurance, workmen's compensation, non-employment insurance or any welfare measure that may already have been adopted by the States or that may in future be adopted by them? IDA WOOD.

Ardmore, Pa., July 22, 1921.

THE CAMPER.

I can see clover and wild roses growing,
Gay bee balm dots the slope.
Through willow leaves the Summer breeze is blowing.
Flowered like the richest cope,
Stretches the meadow, emerald velvet, edging
The shallow river's rim,
Where, darting between arrowheads and sedging
Gauze-flies the surface skim.
I can see lights where crowds I know assemble,
While Wealth and Fashion meet,
Where on the sea the moonrays break and tremble,
And music's throb is sweet.
Pride flashes past the nook where I am waiting,
Forgotten and obscure.
I smile to think that careless eyes are rating
My tent as mean and poor!
I can see sun-shafts dart above the world-brim,
In magic Day's rebirth.
No limitations mine of time or task grim,
My realm the wondrous earth!
With fire to cook my fish, Health's zest in living,
My boat, a hammock plain,
To city splendors I no thought am giving,
As monarch here I reign!

ELLA A. FANNING.

But More Is Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About six months ago I ventured to ask the people of America to assist their British brethren in the preservation of Westminster Abbey, that great monument and tabernacle of the English-speaking race, which was then in a state of some peril owing to the ravages of time and the elements.

As I hoped and expected, America was generous, even in these days of multiplied demands and steadily diminishing incomes. Your people contributed about £15,000 to the fund, a great part of which—£10,000—came from the Carnegie Endowment for Peace. The Anglo-American Oil Company in London also sent another £10,000, while Americans then in England did not fail to help. Altogether, the United States has been responsible for more than £25,000 of the total of £160,000 which has now been raised.

The fund itself was started on St. Peter's Day, June 29, 1920, so the Dean of Westminster entertained the Trustees, the committee and others connected with the undertaking to dinner in the Jerusalem Chamber of the Abbey on June 29 of this year, marking a year's progress by a pleasant and memorable gathering.

Naturally enough, he expressed the gratitude, not of himself alone, nor of the Chapter and Trustees, but of the unnumbered millions of the English-speaking peoples, past, present and to come, to those who had helped to preserve the Abbey from deterioration and decay. He pointed out how gifts of all sizes—from thousands of pounds given by wealthy persons and great corporations, down to the shillings of working men and women and the pence of little children—had been sent to the fund from all parts of the empire and from the United States. Most touching letters, many of them written from lonely districts in far-off lands, had testified to the extraordinary veneration and affection in which the Abbey is held as the central shrine of the race and the most sacred spot in the mother country. He asked his friends there present not to relax their efforts until the sum actually needed, namely, £250,000, was raised, and I would, therefore, seek once more the splendid help which the press of America gave me early this year. I think, if your people realize that a little further combined effort will save the Abbey for all time, they will not be angry with me for asking them again to contribute to the fund.

Checks should be addressed to the Right Rev. Herbert E. Ryle, the Deanery, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, and marked "Westminster Abbey Fund," when an official receipt will be forwarded in due course. If it will save trouble to friends in America, and they care to send me the money, letters forwarded to me by name, care of the Lotos Club, 110 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, will be dealt with properly. LOUIS TRACY.

New York, July 24, 1921.

American Claims on Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recently enacted resolution of peace, welcome as it may as a step toward economic reconstruction and generally acclaimed, is susceptible nevertheless of certain criticism in respect to priority of indemnification of American pre-war claims arising from the early Prussian treaties of 1799 and 1828.

It is to be assumed that the reservations made are co-extensive with the claims put forward. Such being the case, only by reference to stipulations in the Versailles Treaty governing pre-war debts and claims has provision been made for the payment of claims which, because of their legal obligation as property rights under the municipal laws of the United States, should certainly have first been considered in respect both of their priority and such contingent security as the resolution contemplates.

The Versailles Treaty would have appropriated enemy property to the payment of these claims and clearly contemplated categories of damage which would have been in derogation of these vested interests, rights to equitable indemnity, "perfect in the offending nation." They might equally have excluded claims, as for example those which failed of reparation by German prize courts and which under the Versailles Treaty might or might not have been subject to review.

It is further to be observed that the restoration of normal conditions of amity and commerce is thus made contingent on the settlement of a large class of claims, for which the law of nations as well as former practice in the United States supplies no precedent, to the very probable prejudice of rights arising from the obligation of former American treaties. On the whole, it would appear that enumeration has weakened the legal effect of the resolution. It is to be hoped that the treaty power will accredit perfect validity to these claims, in priority of all others, in the ultimate and much to be hoped for treaties of peace, amity and commerce with the former enemy powers. J. WHITLA STINSON.

New York, July 22, 1921.

Five-Cent Fare Issue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the coalition party formed to defeat Hylan wants to be original, why not advocate a 5-cent loaf of bread, 1-cent newspapers, 25-cent eggs, 30-cent butter, 37½-cent flour, any and all of which under present conditions would be as sensible a plank as the 5-cent fare?

Not one of the parties is big enough and fearless enough to say the only way to maintain a 5-cent fare in justice to all would be to reduce wages, which are out of proportion to the services rendered.

Not a care or thought is given by the politicians to the thousands of poor people whose savings of years and perhaps a lifetime are invested in public utilities, and who have gone without interest for years and seen the value of their holdings reduced by as much as 75 per cent.

If de Valera would nominate Hylan, say, as Mayor for Cork and leave his election to the people of New York City he would get every last vote and the greatest send-off in history.

J. VINCENT (an old New Yorker).

Norma, N. J., July 21, 1921.

The "Cat" in England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter in your issue of July 15 refers to eighteen strokes of the "cat" (and six months at hard labor given two young Americans in Liverpool last month for robbery with violence. The writer very truly states that those two young gents will, "as soon as their sentence expires, set sail for the land where they can rob and maim without running any risk of having their own precious bodies hurt by brutal castigation." They surely will not try it the second time over there, for they have experienced swift and sure retribution. Seldom are such crimes committed in Great Britain, save by foreigners, but here with us they are an everyday occurrence.

Why do our lawyers think so little of the sanctity of the law—is it because of the love of the dollar, as we are accused the world over? A swift and sure retribution is the best deterrent from crime, and will be so for centuries yet, till the world is much further advanced in civilization than it is.

New York, July 16, 1921. GRAVITAS.

Belief in the Justice of the System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of July 18, under the caption, of "Minds of the Jury," Leon Gilbert Simon writes of his eight years' experience as a juror. I wish to write of my experience as a juryman, which extends over forty years and which is somewhat different from Mr. Simon's.

We often hear the expression, the "average juryman" is this or that; especially do we hear it from a lawyer when his side has been beaten in a jury trial. This very question I have often discussed with Judges of our Supreme Court and Courts of General Sessions, and they agree with me that the average juryman is as capable of performing his function as the average lawyer is in presenting his case. I have been a juryman in the county courts, the city courts, the Supreme Court and the criminal courts, sitting regularly according to summons, and never asked to be excused. I believe in jury duty, and my experience has taught me that ten out of twelve jurymen try to do their duty faithfully without prejudice and are justice-loving.

A number of things that Mr. Simon seems to have experienced I never experienced. I have never seen jurymen as employers or employes with a grudge refuse to deal fairly with one another, as Mr. Simon says he has. He also states: "Jurors do not seem to be alive to their moral responsibility, and, among them some offer in place of a compromise a verdict for or against the plaintiff by the flip of a coin." This is preposterous. I never heard of such a thing in all my jury experience. If I should ever sit in a jury room and know of a case where such a proposition was considered seriously, I would certainly report it to the Court at once. Jury duty is a serious and solemn matter, and a juryman's task is not always an easy one, owing to the blunders and trickiness of some lawyers and conflicting evidence. Of course, in all juries there are strong men and weak men, and my experience has shown that where there are weak men who show any prejudice whatever the strong minds will prevail for the right.

Mr. Simon also speaks of compromise. He, of course, means compromise in civil suits. He offers in place of the jury three Judges. In what way would he better the matter with three Judges? A man does not have to know law to weigh facts; the Judge in his charge tells the jury that they are the sole judge of the facts according to the evidence, and when twelve men discuss and sift the facts prejudices are swept aside and never can carry a verdict. In the jury room men do not care to jeopardize their oath in the severe scrutiny of eleven others. If space would permit, I could cite cases where a jury has rendered a verdict contrary to the personal feelings of a majority of the twelve men. Three Judges could do no better. Juries have to compromise.

In one case, where a woman sustained a severe injury for life and we had to find for the plaintiff, the difference between the twelve men ranged from $5,000 to $35,000 damage. After discussing the question for two hours to perfect an agreement, we gave the woman a verdict of $16,500. Three Judges could have rendered no better verdict according to the evidence and in fairness to all concerned in this case. The presiding Judge complimented us.

Never have I seen in a jury room the slightest evidence of a juror being bought or intimidated. In criminal cases we often find men prejudiced against the police, but never to the extent of letting a criminal go free; it sometimes causes a disagreement.

If all good, square, level-headed men of New York City would willingly offer their services to the Commissioner of Jurors, instead of trying to get out of serving, it would give the Commissioner enough good men so that each man would not have to be called more than once in four years, and the Commissioner could weed out all weak and unfit men. The jury system may not be perfect. What we should do is to try and improve it, not knock it.

FRANK L. SOWTER.

New York, July 22, 1921.

NEW CHINESE POLICY.

Recognition of Sovereignty Instead of the Open Door.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I say a word on your editorial article in last Sunday's issue, "A Chinese Policy"? If we should arrive at our covenants with foreign nations "openly," we should also openly discuss the motives responsible for them. Why are we so much concerned with Japan about affairs directly affecting the interests of China? Is China a ward of Japan? Upon what ground are the special interests of Japan and the so-called "open-door" policy to be justified?

We negotiate with Japan on the rights of China because Japan holds a commanding place in the Pacific Ocean by reason of her military and naval power. Here we clearly recognize the discredited doctrine that might confers authority. China, by some standards, is perhaps a "backward" nation; by other standards her people have spiritual and philosophical endowments superior to those of most European countries and of Japan. Why should she be denied the right of self-determination, free from economic exploitation camouflaged by a species of odious paternalism? The "open-door" policy is an agreement of stronger nations to share equally the economic treasure of a country too weak to resist exploitation.

In all these matters relating to China we are considering the rights and interests of everybody except the Chinese, the empty phrase, "territorial integrity," notwithstanding. Allow me to suggest that the thing to do is to substitute for the "open-door" policy an unqualified recognition of the sovereignty of China and her right to actual, not theoretical, self-determination.

GEORGE M. MAYER.

San Antonio, Texas, July 16, 1921.

Brooklyn English.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading of "Writing Is Not Everything" in today's issue you have quite justly laid the blame for our slovenly way of speaking the English language to home influence, inadequate instruction in our public schools, and to the probability of the instructors themselves not coming up to the required standard. In all of these I quite readily agree with you, but, being a resident of Brooklyn, I hasten to object to what you term a peculiarity of our beloved borough, and, in the language of the day, I am moved to exclaim, "Why pick on us?"

If it were possible to take a careful census, I am quite sure that you would find just as many people around Times Square mispronouncing the English language as you would in Brooklyn.

MRS. ROSE MESMITH.

Brooklyn, July 21, 1921.

Recent Naval Engagements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an effort, which has aroused the surprise and suspicion of even those who have only a rudimentary knowledge of naval and aviation weapons and their uses, to induce the development of aviation at the expense of the naval vessel arm of defense, Brig. Gen. Mitchell has contended that not only has the development of the aircraft rendered the capital naval ship obsolescent, but that aircraft are fully able to deal with any type of naval vessel.

The debate between the navy and Brig. Gen. Mitchell is not regarding the efficacy of T N T as a destructive agent, but it is a question of the relative merits of aircraft and battleships as mediums for delivering the destructive agent to the target. The unfair controversy Brig. Gen. Mitchell has forced is a debate of the Aircraft vs. the Fighting Ship. On one hand is the aircraft, which had to have the tests postponed because it could not attack the Iowa in the fog, which took nine hours and thirty-seven minutes and 26,830 pounds of bombs to destroy a conspicuous, lightly armored, stationary target under ideal weather and sea conditions, and which failed even to see the enemy, much less assist in her defeat, at the battle of Jutland because of weather conditions and smoke screens. On the other hand is the fighting ship which, at high speed and firing at an enemy traveling at high speed, in the late evening and night and in a battle area in which "owing principally to the mist, but partly to the smoke, it was possible to see only a few ships at a time" (Admiral Jellicoe's report on the battle of Jutland), inflicted losses which included 4 battle cruisers 3 armored cruisers, 9 destroyers, 1 battleship, 4 light cruisers and 8,819 men. Practically all of this damage was done in eight hours and eleven minutes.

Any tests to determine the power of aircraft to inflict damage on fighting ships should be carried out under conditions which simulate battle conditions as nearly as possible. That is, if any judgments and decisions are to be made as a result of the tests.

A short survey of some of the late war's naval battles will give an idea of what these battle conditions are.

The battle of Heligoland Bight was fought in a fog, with the enraged vessels traveling at twenty-eight knots (about thirty-one and one-half miles) an hour.

The Coronel engagement was fought in a heavy sea and high wind, for the most part in the dark and in the rain, at twenty-four knots speed (about twenty-seven miles) an hour.

The Falkland engagement was fought at twenty-three and one-half knots speed (about twenty-six and one-half miles) an hour.

The conditions at the battle of Jutland I have already described.

These four representative engagements were fought at what is high speed at sea, and under weather and sea conditions (except at Falkland) extremely unfavorable to aircraft. The slowest speed noted is twenty-three and one-half knots, a speed at which it is virtually impossible for a manoeuvring ship to be hit by a bomb dropped from an aircraft. In two engagements there was fog. Fog precludes any use of aircraft. In another engagement there was rain. Rain is fatal to aviation activities. Part of the Coronel engagement was fought in the dark. Night bombing at sea at a highly mobile target is almost impossible. In a heavy sea, with decks awash, a ship is an almost impractical bombing target. A steady stiff breeze is an aid both to bombing and flying, but a high wind, such as that at Coronel, is a detriment to both flying and bombing, especially if the sea vessel's commander takes intelligent advantage of the wind direction.

To more clearly emphasize the above facts I trust I may be permitted to reiterate, and again call attention to the very unsatisfactory bombing of the stationary target by aircraft under conditions especially favorable and chosen for the aviators, and to the quite unsuccessful attempt to bomb the Iowa, moving at less than half the slowest speed of any of the surface vessels engaged in the battles of Heligoland, Coronel, Falkland and Jutland. Also the Iowa was unprotected by fog, darkness, rough weather, smoke screens or friendly aircraft.

The issue which Brig. Gen. Mitchell has raised is a most illegitimate one and one which will do untold hurt to both aviation and the navy. It is as if he proposed to abolish infantry in the army and let the aircraft do its work.

The duty of aircraft on land, as they are at present developed, is to scout, gather information, photograph, bomb important bases and towns, principally for morale destruction, and exterminate enemy aircraft. On land these duties are quite exactly executed because bombing and navigation instruments have definite, fixed objects on which to sight and compute. At sea aviation might be called an inexact science. The aviator, besides having to navigate for two bodies (the movement of the air over the earth and the movement of the aircraft through the air), has no feel for his instruments but the sun, stars, wind and heaving sea. About fifteen interception problems in which an aircraft was supposed to fly out and intercept a moving vessel starting from a definite latitude and longitude have come under my personal observation and all but two failed even though weather conditions were ideal.

The aircraft, while it probably never will be as important in naval operations as it will be in land operations, due to peculiarities inherent in sea service, and some of which I have touched upon, is of great use as an informer and range finder at sea, and it will find its chief activity in that field and in fighting off enemy aircraft. Certain large aircraft are being developed, the duties of which place them categorically with destroyers, but which could no more displace the capital ships than could the destroyers.

According to the only accessible records of the French and English, the aircraft as a direct anti-submarine weapon was very disappointing and did not approach even remotely the effectiveness of the destroyer.

I have but touched on their surfaces a very few of the phases of this important problem, which is certainly more complex than dumping seventy-eight bombs at a motionless steel can on a fine Summer's day for one hour and thirty-seven minutes over and beyond the time limit allowed by the conventional working day.

In its field the aircraft is indispensable and should be developed to the greatest extent, both in the army and the navy, but to bring it out of its field and into competition where, if tested fairly, it will illegitimately lose caste in the popular mind and press, or where, if tested unfairly and given advantages it would not have in battle, it will discredit the fighting ship, which is the very backbone of our defense, is an extraordinarily dangerous thing to do in a democracy like the United States.

MARCUS A. GOODRICH.
Naval Aviator.

New York, July 22, 1921.

MAYOR ACTS TO END BATH HOUSE GOUGING

Writes to Commissioner Enright to Put a Stop to Profiteering at Beaches.

MAY FORFEIT LICENSES

Offenders at Coney Island and Other Near-by Resorts to Be Weeded Out.

Mayor Hylan yesterday wrote to Police Commissioner Enright suggesting that he take drastic steps to stop any profiteering in charge of bath houses that may be going on at Coney Island and other near-by beaches. He said it had come to his attention that bath house keepers were charging prices far in excess of their schedule of rates, and reminded the Commissioner that the penalty was forfeiture of the license.

"Notwithstanding the specific provisions of the ordinance," wrote the Mayor, "profiteering is now reported. The ordinance was adopted at my suggestion to protect the countless thousands in this city whose limited family purse will not permit of trips to the mountains or out-of-town resorts to escape the Summer heat. This is particularly true of mothers with large families in the densely populated quarters of the city.

"These women and children and every worker whose only hope of a vacation is a trip for a few hours to the beaches to enjoy cool breezes and salt water must be protected from the greed of gouging bath house keepers. Look into this matter at once and take it up with the Commissioner of Licenses, to the end that every bathing establishment found to be overcharging in excess of the published schedule of rates shall have its license forthwith revoked."

THREE LINERS SAIL TODAY.

Prince and Princess Bibesco Among Passengers on Aquitania.

Three liners sail today for Europe with a good number of passengers for this season of the year. Many of them, the steamship agents said yesterday, have been driven abroad by the heat.

Among those booked to leave on the Cunarder Aquitania for Cherbourg and Southampton are Prince and Princess Bibesco of the Rumanian Legation at Washington, Miss Marie Doro, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Duveen, T. Elliman, Mrs. Douglas Elliman, Douglas Elliman Jr., Mrs. Pierpont Morgan Hamilton, Edward Dudley Keans, Ralph D. Knode, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. E. W. Malcolm King, Mrs. Charles T. Mathews, Mrs. Andrew W. Mellon, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury; Channing Pollock, dramatist; Mr. and Mrs. John M. Phillips and Mrs. George R. Peabody, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. E. Reiss, C. B. E.; S. E. Vittori Rolandi Ricci, E. S. Schenck, First Vice President Chemical National Bank; W. Payne Thompson, J. H. Walbridge and Mr. and Mrs. Paul M. Warburg.

Others on the ship's list are Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hines, Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Thornton, Mrs. O. Regan, John Reid, Thomas E. Hale, Edward Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Gilman, Mrs. Tragarthen, Mrs. H. Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Roy, W. H. McDavid, Mrs. N. Mellon and Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Wilson.

Some of the passengers leaving on the United States Mail steamship America for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen are A. R. Boardman, Mrs. B. Barnum, the Rev. Austin W. Cragg, Mrs. Rev. C. J. Drew, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Feldon, W. R. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rich, Mrs. E. Warren, Miss A. Warren, the Rev. David W. Perry, Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Stowe, Miss Mary E. Stowe, Mrs. C. E. Shaffer, Miss L. R. Shaffer, G. B. Middleton, Miss G. Garcia, Mr. and Mrs. David Eldridge, Mrs. J. Harvey Robinson, Miss Regina Ford, Mrs. B. H. Billington.

Among those booked to sail on the French liner Bourdonnais for Vigo and Cadiz via Havana are Mr. and Mrs. A. McLain, A. E. Simmers, Mr. and Mrs. Couard, Mr. and Mrs. C. Deck, Miss S. Deck, D. Lorenso, Mrs. R. B. Tachudy Jr. and F. Diego.

Among the first cabin passengers who arrived yesterday from Hollyhead and Queenstown on the White Star liner Baltic were Mr. and Mrs. George C. Allen, R. L. Allinson, Dr. William Bryan, James S. Campbell, H. A. E. Chandler, Victor F. Chandon, G. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney J. Clarke, Phillip R. Corell, Charles S. Dice, U. S. Vice Consul in London; W. G. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Fox, John M. Gilbert, Lieut. Ford W. Goudy, Mrs. S. Gribbon, Colonel E. A. Havers, Miss S. A. King, John B. Lee, J. B. Lomax, H. Marchbanks, W. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Moorman, Miss Thomas Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Patten, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Priestley, Miss M. C. Roberts, Mrs. P. Terris, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Webster, Dr. M. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Whelan.

NORTHCLIFFE PLAYS GOLF.

Shows New York to H. Wickham Steed and Meets Newspaper Editors.

Lord Northcliffe spent yesterday forenoon playing golf on the links of the Wykagyl Country Club in Westchester County and motored into New York after luncheon. He made several social calls in the afternoon and showed Fifth Avenue, Central Park, Riverside Drive and other picturesque parts of New York to H. Wickham Steed, editor of The London Times, who has never visited the United States before. Lord Northcliffe expressed his opinion that the beauties of Fifth Avenue were shown best at night, when it was brilliantly illuminated and not so crowded with traffic, and the artistic beauties of the famous thoroughfare and its buildings and churches could be noted.

In the evening he and Mr. Steed were guests of Melville E. Stone at the Lotus Club, where several newspaper editors had been invited to meet him. Lord Northcliffe will move into the suite reserved for him in the Hotel Gotham today and will be pleased, he said last night, to receive any of his friends who wish to see him from 10:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. At 4 o'clock he will receive a delegation from the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents headed by the President of the organization, Percy S. Bullen, New York correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph.

C. VANDERBILTS ON ISLAND.

Spending the Summer on a Lake in Wilds of British Columbia.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr. are now occupying their Summer cottage, which is located on Arbutus Island in a lake in British Columbia, the nearest village being twelve miles distant. They plan to stay there until the middle of October, when they will return East.

They have been in residence there now for several weeks, having made the transcontinental trip by motor, and were entertained by receptions at the different cities through which they passed on the new highway from Chicago to Seattle. In Billings, Mont., the entire city turned out. In one place in Montana they had to ship their car, where a flood had washed the road away.

As bears, wolves and panthers abound, Mr. Vanderbilt has been doing considerable trapping. A motorboat carries them over the surrounding lakes and their car is kept on the mainland.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Lord Queenborough and his bride, formerly Miss Edith Starr Miller, who have been at the Plaza, are sailing today for England on the Aquitania.

Miss Eleanora R. Sears, who has just returned from abroad, is at the Biltmore for a few days before going to her home in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould Jr. have been visiting Prince and Princess Bassiglied at Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fitz Simons have taken the Frederick Taylor camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake.

Mrs. Percy K. Hudson of 127 East Fifty-fifth Street and her daughters, the Misses Sara K. and Nina L. Hudson, and Miss Clarisse de Rham spent the week-end at a house party given by F. Zarban Brown at Brown's Mills-in-the-Pines, Pa.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt 2d, who has a place at Southampton for the Summer, is in town for a few days and is staying at the Ambassador.

Mrs. George Rolling Lee of 19 East Sixty-first Street is visiting her mother, Mrs. James Ward Keeney, in San Francisco.

Dr. Cosmo de la Torrients, President of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Cuban Senate, and Mme. de la Torrients are at the Ritz-Carlton prior to sailing for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Penn Smith Jr. are at East Williston, L. I., for the Summer, where Mrs. Smith is entertaining at a large surprise dinner for her husband last week, at which Devereux Milburn, just back from the polo victory match in England, and Mrs. Milburn were among the guests.

Lieut. Commander Howard B. Mecleary, U. S. N., of the Wyoming and Mrs. Mecleary are at the Astor for a few days' visit.

Mrs. John A. Topping, who was Chairman of the Venetian Fete given for the benefit of the Greenwich Hospital last month on the grounds of the late Commodore E. C. Benedict, has announced that the net receipts of the fête amounted to more than $10,000.

Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady and Mrs. Howard Carroll were among those entertaining at dinner last evening on Delmonico's Roof.

White Mountains.

The Bethlehem Golf and Tennis Club met last night at the Sinclair House to plan additional work on the Bethlehem golf links.

A professional-amateur match on the Bethlehem links resulted in a victory for Harry A. Cowie and D. E. Miner, who defeated Jack Barnes and Clarence Booth, 2 to 1.

A round robin match, in which former Governor of Ohio James M. Cox was a contestant finished here. The division winners were: First, F. H. Anderson, Manchester Country Club; second, Antonio Carrillo Jr., Morristown, N. J.; third, E. F. Batcheller, Lynn, Mass.; fourth, R. O. Schlereth, East Orange, N. J.

Abe Mitchell and George Morgan of Great Britain are expected to play an exhibition match here in August.

J. A. Clairmonte of New York, who is touring the White Mountains, giving illustrated travel talks on America's national playgrounds, lectured to a large audience at Central House in Bethlehem last evening.

New York arrivals at Bethlehem hotels this week include Mrs. C. F. Dennett, Mrs. H. Hanf, Mrs. C. H. Laibert, Miss Martha Robinson at the Sinclair House; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. White and Miss Elizabeth White are at Tourists' Home. William T. Carlton is also registered there from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hendrickson, Miss Helen Duff and Kennedy Duff are at the Hotel Highland.

Mrs. W. E. Hamilton, Mrs. M. B. Roe and G. Williams are at the Alpine.

At the Maplewood Hotel, Maplewood, are Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Dodson of West Islip, L. I.; A. Mordecai and party, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Wadsworth of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe Stewart and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Rogers of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Charles Hazen Kimball of New York, who is spending the season at Sunset Hill House, Sugar Hill, entertained for fifty friends at an orchid party yesterday afternoon.

Lenox.

President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College and Mrs. Garfield have issued invitations for a reception at President's House in Williamstown on Friday afternoon to meet the distinguished visitors, including Viscount James Bryce and the Viscountess, who will arrive that day for the Institute of Politics. Dr. and Mrs. Garfield are to have Chief Justice William Howard Taft and President Lowell of Harvard and Mrs. Lowell as house guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier Lawrence of Bay Shore, L. I., spent the week-end with his grandfather, Charles Lanier, at Allenwinden.

Mrs. Raymond Baker and children, Alfred G. and George W. Vanderbilt and Gloria Baker, are spending this week with Mrs. Vanderbilt at The Breakers in Newport. Mrs. Baker is to open her Racquette Lake camp in the Adirondacks in August and will entertain Lenox and Newport friends.

The Lenox Garden Club Council was entertained by Mrs. George O. Forbes of New York at her country place in North Egremont yesterday afternoon when Mrs. Banyer Clarkson read a paper on notable English gardens she visited last Spring.

Colonel and Mrs. Archibald L. Hopkins of Washington, D. C., are at the Hale Inn, Williamstown.

Mrs. Amos Lawrence Hopkins of Boston is back at her villa in Williamstown from Nahant.

Miss H. Jean Aitken of New York has returned to her place in Williamstown from the Canadian Rockies.

Rear Admiral Robert Mallory Berry, U. S. N., and Mrs. Berry started for Cobourg, Ontario, yesterday by automobile from the Greylock Hotel at Williamstown. Miss Elisabeth Kean and Miss Janet Fish left there for Manchester, Vt.

Arrivals at the Red Lion Inn at Stockbridge include Mr. and Mrs. John F. Talmadge, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Dunkey of Pittsburgh and Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Crosby of Cambridge, Mass.

White Sulphur Springs.

The Greenbrier golf championship begins today and will be in full swing the rest of the week.

The buffet supper and dance at Katz's Mountain Club Sunday evening was attended by Mrs. William McAlpine, with Mrs. James B. Branch of Richmond, Mrs. Edward Wylde, John Harriman, J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Horace Mather, Mrs. Laura W. Maverick, Edward Shaughnessy and Miss Dorothy Ely.

Major William B. Crowell returned to New York after spending the week-end here.

Mrs. Samuel Heim entertained a small group at the bridge at the Casino before departing for Warm Springs, where Mr. and Mrs. Heim will spend August.

Oliver Harriman expects to join Mrs. Harriman at her cottage the first of August and to remain for the rest of the season.

Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Davis arrived yesterday morning to occupy a cottage on Baltimore Row.

John F. Harris was among those motoring yesterday.

Washington.

The Vice President and Mrs. Coolidge motored to the morning service in old Pohick Church Sunday, and were ascertained at luncheon by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hertle in quaint and historic Gunston Hall on the Potomac. Pohick Church was built by George Washington and George Mason, and is midway between Mount Vernon and Gunston Hall. Mrs. Coolidge and her two sons, John and Calvin, met yesterday at Marcersville, where the two boys will enter school in the Autumn.

The Belgian Ambassador, Baron de Cartier, entertained at dinner last evening in honor of the Brussels delegation, in connection with the work of the Rockefeller Foundation. Guests were Baron J. D. Dewin and Dr. Andres Bratia. The guests to meet them were the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand; the Spanish Ambassador, Señor Riano; the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Hoover; Senator Medill McCormick, Senator Frank B. Kellogg and Senator Henry Myers, Robert Woods Bliss, the Third Assistant Secretary of State; James M. Beck, the Solicitor General; W. L. Castle, Christian A. Herter, the Second Secretary of the Belgian Embassy; Robert Silvercruys and the attaché, Raoul Tilmont.

The British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, returned to the Embassy yesterday from Bar Harbor, Me., where he has spent several weeks with Lady Geddes and their children.

Princess Bibesco, wife of the Rumanian Minister, and their tiny daughter, will sail today aboard the Aquitania for England, where they will spend the remainder of the Summer in the Princess's former home. The Minister, who accompanied them to New York from Bar Harbor, where they have been for a few weeks, will return to Washington.

The Nicaraguan Minister and Señora de Chamorro were the guests of honor at dinner last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Landberg of New York, who are spending a few days at Wardman Park Hotel. The other guests were the Chargé d'Affaires of the Panama legation, J. S. Lefevre; the Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. Leo S. Rowe; Colonel and Mrs. Edward A. Kreger, Colonel and Mrs. George T. Wheitsel, the third Secretary of the Mexican Embassy, Señor Guerra; the Secretary of the Colombian Legation, Señor Carlos Uribe Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. John Sterett Gittings Jr., the Secretary of the Nicaraguan Legation, Señor Rascon Cordoni, Secretary, and Señora de Cardenas, Señorita Adela Enriquez, niece of Señora de Chamorro; F. G. Goodchild and Mr. Murray of the State Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip C. Kaufmann are receiving congratulations on the birth, Sunday, of a son, who has been named Franklin Lane Kaufmann for his maternal grandfather, the late Franklin K. Lane, former Secretary of the Interior. Mrs. Kaufmann was formerly Miss Nancy Lane, and made her début while her father was a member of President Wilson's Cabinet.

Newport.

A large number of the women of the naval colony gathered at the Hostess House at the Naval Station yesterday afternoon for the first of the at homes that have been arranged to make it possible for the wives of the naval officers stationed in and around Newport to get acquainted. The guests were received by Mrs. Wm. L. Howard, Mrs. Chas. P. Plunkett, Mrs. Arthur H. Robertson, Mrs. Fredk. M. Bassett, Mrs. J. F. Hellweg, Mrs. Frank H. Clark, Mrs. Walter S. Anderson, Mrs. Harris L. Anning.

Bishop and Mrs. James H. Darlington opened their Summer home, The Corners, last evening for the presentation of a Bessey Rose Flag, the gift of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati to the Newport Post, American Legion. The flag was presented by Bishop Darlington and received by State Commander Wm. P. Sheffield on behalf of the Legion. Besides the veterans of the wars, there were also present a number of high Army and Navy officials from the vicinity.

"The Gypsy's Dream," the children's play which is to be a feature of the St. Mary's Orphanage lawn fete at Rosslyn, Mrs. W. E. Wilder's residence, on Wednesday afternoon is to be repeated twice during the afternoon and evening. It is to be furnished by Mrs. Wm. Woodward Phelps and Mrs. D. Armistead. It is in charge of Miss Elizabeth Hardley, and Miss Emma Belden will be the gypsy, Emily Taussig the queen, Christian Logan the maid of honor, Rosalie Rowan the fairy princess; the poet, Bunty Dickson; herald, Barbara Weeden.

Former Governor R. Livingston Beeckman, who is abroad, is planning to return to this country the latter part of August and will come to Newport for a stay of several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, who were among those who entertained Sunday evening, gave a luncheon at Elm Court yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. DeForest Manice have arrived to spend the Summer with Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Ferry and have registered at the Casino for the season. Others who registered there yesterday were J. H. Sheldon and S. A. Smith of New York, Lewis Cass Ledyard of Meriden, Conn., a guest of Geo. Gordon King, and Miss Jean MacDonald, a guest of Mrs. H. Lafayette Jones.

Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss gave a dinner at Hammersmith Farm last evening.

E. S. Whitehouse of New York arrived at Hill Top Inn yesterday, as did Capt. A. Hamilton and Miss Fellows of Manchester, N. H.

The first evening party to be given at any of the beaches took place last evening at Hazard's Beach, Miss Marjorie Jericho entertaining a party of friends there.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. A. Whettle, Raymond A. Whettle and Albert F. Whettle of Baltimore, who are motoring through this section, have arrived at the Cliffs.

Mrs. James Griswold Wents of New York is to address a meeting of the Newport County Women's Republican Club on Thursday afternoon.

Admiral Victor Blue is the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Frederick B. Bassett.

Miss Marion G. Darlington of Grämercy Park, N. Y., has arrived to visit Bishop and Mrs. James H. Darlington.

Hot Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore K. Miller, who arrived Sunday by automobile from Baltimore, registered at the Golf Club yesterday. Others playing on the course yesterday were Louis M. Gourd, Douglas Stewart, Mrs. Charles M. Clark and Miss Mary D. Clark of St. Louis, Mrs. James M. Carlisle and Mrs. Walter B. Howe of Washington.

Mrs. Ira E. Wight and Ira E. Wight Jr. were among the colonists riding through Dunn's Gap yesterday.

On the tennis courts were Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Park and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Runyon of New York, Clark Wright of Cincinnati, John H. Ricketson 3d of Pittsburgh and Eppa Hunton 4th of Richmond.

Mrs. Francis M. Hamilton, who is here with Justice Hamilton from Lebanon, Ohio, entertained several friends at tea yesterday afternoon on the Casino lawn.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew left yesterday for Lenox, after a visit of six weeks at the Homestead. Mrs. Susan H. Bodine and Joseph W. Powers of Berwyn, Pa., and Arthur W. Bell and A. Marshall Bell of Pittsburgh have left for their homes.

ZR-2 TO BRISTLE WITH ARMAMENT

Our New British-Built Rigid Airship Will Be Protected on Top and Bottom.

WAR'S LESSONS ARE HEEDED

With Machine Guns, Automatics and Two Kinds of Bombs, She Will Be an Aerial Dreadnought.

LONDON, June 17.—Uncle Sam will soon become the possessor of the British built R-38, the largest rigid airship yet constructed in any country and a craft that represents the very "last word" in "aerial dreadnought" designing.

Trim and smart as the quarterdeck of an Admiral's flagship, the R-38, soon to be designated officially by her new American name, ZR-2, is claimed to be the most formidable craft ever to "take the air."

She is expected to be capable of 5,000 miles flight at full speed—seventy miles per hour—or 6,500 miles at a "cruising speed" of sixty miles per hour.

Her specifications call for an armament of fourteen Lewis guns, a one-pound automatic gun, four bombs of 230 pounds and eight bombs of 230 pounds. The machine guns are distributed at vantage points so that any form of attack, from land, sea or air, might effectually be combatted.

The ship's heavy armament serves as an index to her character. She is designed to serve, if occasion arises, as the general headquarters of a whole battle fleet, eyes, ears and, in emergency, an auxiliary "business end." From the compact, convenient "skipper's" cabin close up under her nose to the neat little machine-gunner's "nest" at the very tip of her stern, ZR-2's arrangement and construction spells efficiency and "strictly business."

Without extensive alterations, ZR-2 could not accommodate comfortably a party of 65 persons as did the Italian-built, semi-rigid airship "Roma" after being taken over by the American Government recently. But if a submarine were sighted, ZR-2 could manoeuver into position, then the mere pressing of a button in the captain's control cabin would release a bomb, or a dozen bombs, if required, to "do in" the enemy undersea boat.

Protection from Airplanes.

If the enemy airplanes became bothersome during this procedure, they would not find, as was the case with the German Zeppelins, that there was an unprotected spot under the ZR-2's lower part aft where they could hover and pump machine-gun bullets into his gasoline tanks. To meet just such a contingency there is the stern machine-gun nest, one situated some 50 yards ahead on the underpart of the ship, and one in each of four of the ship's engine cars, which are suspended at her sides.

Should the attack come from above, a gunner, protected from the fury of high altitude winds in a cockpit at the top of the ship, would probably be able to do anything necessary with his one-pound automatic piece.

These represent some of the many improvements, indicated by examination of wrecked Zeppelins and other experience, which have been incorporated in the ZR-2.

Seen in flight, the ZR-2 will be much like her sister ship R-34, of transatlantic fame. But her shimmering sides and clean appearance conceal a confusion of "interior workings" that, to one unaccustomed to such craft, is most bewildering.

As one proceeds along the narrow, "man-high" corridor which extends the entire length of the ship he sees a complication of criss-crossed aluminium girders, rows of gasoline and water tanks, what seems to be, and actually are, reams of fabric gas bags, and a miscellany of guy wires, control valves, pipes, swivels, hinges and gew-gaws that defy understanding. But after a while the eye and ear of the gigantic bulk has made explanations the handling of the ship is seen to be simplicity itself.

Thus, the "skipper," standing at the wheel in his cabin, just as a sea Captain on the bridge, has within reach a miscellany of buttons, switches and levers, electrically controlled, with which he can release ballast water, deflate one or more gas bags, empty his gasoline tanks, start a bomb toward an objective, and, of course, steer the ship upward, downward, to right or left.

Complete Telephone System.

He can send orders through a telephone system which connects up the whole ship, for the starting or stopping of one or all of the ship's six propelling engines, advise his machine gunners of the approach of an enemy, or, through the operator at his back, send observations by wireless to a flagship or land base.

Comfortable bunks are provided for the off-shift of the crews—in all, 30 officers and men. During prolonged flight warm meals are made possible by a system of cooking from engine exhaust heat. Electric lights are provided wherever required. The ship can "tie up" to a mooring mast, replenish her gas, oil, water and fuel containers through "feed" pipes terminating at her bow, and resume her journey with the loss of but a few hours' sailing time.

Here are some of ZR-2's measurements and specifications:

Length, 695 feet (60 feet longer than R-34).

Diameter, 85 feet, 4 inches (6 feet, 7 inches larger than R-34).

Capacity, 2,700,000 cubic feet (against R-34's 2,000,000).

Total lift under normal conditions, 85 tons (against R-34's 59½ tons).

Disposable lift—available for carrying of fuel and other stores or, if altered for commercial uses, for freight or passengers—fifty tons (against R-34's twenty-four tons).

Total horse power, 2,100 (against R-34's 1,250).

Engines, six of 350 horse power each (against R-34's five of 250 horse power each).

Endurance at sixty miles per hour—cruising speed for ZR-2 and full speed for R-34—6,000 miles (against R-34's 3,000 miles).

"Ceiling" or maximum altitude, 35,000 feet (against R-34's 12,800 feet).

If adapted for transport, ZR-2 could carry forty passengers and two tons of freight in a non-stop flight from England to Egypt in about forty-eight hours. As a result of the experience gained in building ZR-2, however, her constructors have designed a ship with a gas capacity of about 4,000,000 cubic feet, which it is believed could carry fifty passengers and thirteen tons of freight on the same journey in forty hours.

Captain Oliver C. Griffin.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 25.—Captain Oliver C. Griffin died at his home in Stonington this morning. He was born at Port Jefferson, L. I., April 1, 1841. His first seafaring position was wheelsman on the steamer Warrior, of the Neptune Line, which was the first freight steamer running between Providence and New York. Later he was in command of the steamers Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Plymouth and Providence. His most recent service was in command of the steamers City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.

FRENCH LABOR MUST DECIDE

Federation to Choose Between Syndicalism and Moscow Program.

LILLE, July 25.—Whether to remain a syndicalist organization or to identify itself with forces of the "Social Revolution" as represented by the Third (Moscow) Internationale, is the chief question the French Federation of Labor will be called upon to decide at its annual convention which opened here today.

While considerable temporary dissension is expected on almost every question scheduled for consideration, the convention is virtually certain to adjourn in harmony, for the communist members already have held a parliamentary meeting and passed resolutions pledging complete unity with French trade unionism, although deciding not to break away entirely from Socialist influences.

The Federation of Metal Workers, affiliated with the French Federation of Labor, last week went on record by a majority of one vote as favoring adhesion to the Moscow party, but later elected four syndicalist representatives despite strenuous efforts made by the communists to fill those offices with their own supporters.

THREAT OF BIGAMY CHARGE.

In the Meantime Anderson Is Accused of Motor-Car Theft.

"The bigamy charge that is threatened against me will all come out in the wash," yesterday declared William A. Anderson, 27 years old, an automobile salesman, who is in the Tombs in connection with the theft of an automobile owned by Charles Royle, head of the Royle Wire Works of Gasking, N. Y.

Anderson was arrested Saturday night in an apartment at 287 East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, on a warrant. Private detectives who trailed him to the address said that they found him hiding in a chest there, and that a woman in the apartment said she was his wife, Mrs. Marian Bond Anderson, and that she had been married to him on Feb. 17, 1921.

The detectives added that Anderson had been married five years before to another woman, Mrs. Grace Anderson, who is in business at 624 Madison Avenue, and from whom he has not been divorced.

WEDS LASS OF LONG AGO.

Pittsburgh Man Renews Newfoundland Romance 45 Years After.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 25.—Thomas Newell of Pittsburgh and Mrs. Emma Fuller of Topsail, N. F., who were sweethearts forty-five years ago, were married last week aboard the steamer Rosalind, which arrived here today from New York.

In the long span of time between their early romance and its belated culmination both had married and reared children. When they met recently embers of the old flame were rekindled.

The newlyweds expect to go immediately to Pittsburgh and then to California on their honeymoon.

LEGAL EXPERTS TO ATTEND.

Noted Germans Will Be Present at International Law Congress.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 25.—The Hague Congress on International Law, which will be held at the Carnegie Peace Palace at the end of August, will be attended by Germany's most noted jurists. They include Geheimrat Professor Niemeyer, Geheimrats Dove and Katz, Professors Mazes, Schücking and others. The subjects to be discussed are the League of Nations, maritime law, international co-operation, public administration and the treatment of prisoners of war.

FIND INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

Three Cases Develop in Paterson—Health Officials Prepare.

PATERSON, N. J., July 25.—Three cases of infantile paralysis were reported today to Health Officer W. Alexander Browne. They are Margaret Barr of 89 Twenty-third Avenue, Joseph Demorrow of 523 Summer Street, and Anthony Santora, 15 Beech Street.

The health authorities expressed no fear of an epidemic, but said that all precautions, such as isolation, were being taken to prevent any such outbreak as occurred in 1916.

TRAIN KILLS RACE HORSE.

Hal King, Alarmed by Whistle, Bolts Into Shore Line Express.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25.—Frightened by a locomotive whistle as the horse was being loaded onto a train at East Greenwich this afternoon, Hal King, noted pacer with a record of 2:13¾, broke away from the grooms, ran about a mile up the railroad track and was killed by the Shore Line express.

The horse was owned by Thomas Quinn of this city and was to be shipped to Worcester, to begin racing on the short circuit this week.

POPE RECEIVES CARDINALS.

He Expresses Regret at the World-wide Spirit of Unrest.

ROME, July 24.—Pope Benedict received the members of the Sacred College today, the occasion of his name-day. Cardinal Vannutelli, as Dean of the college, presented greetings to his Holiness, who thanked the Cardinal warmly for the good wishes expressed.

The Pope conversed with each of the Cardinals and during the conversations expressed his regret at the unrest still existing throughout the world and the disorders growing out of this unrestful spirit. All these evils, he declared, could only be eliminated by the strengthening of faith and the fear of God.

JAMAICA CRISIS IS ACUTE.

Sugar Planters Lay Off Men and Factory Owners Seek Loans.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 25.—Several legislators express the opinion that the money voted to aid the sugar industry is inadequate. Factory owners at Clarendon are applying for a loan of £50,000. Planter, another parish, wants £100,000.

A number of estates are laying off a large percentage of their employes. Those retained will have their pay reduced 20 per cent. Thousands of tons of cane are lying in the fields unreaped.

Farmer Hangs Himself in Barn.

NEWTON, N. J., July 25.—Jeremiah Cole, a well-to-do farmer living near Colesville, about twenty miles from here, committed suicide by hanging himself to the rafters in his barn early today. He was found by his wife, who cut the body down. Cole, who was 70 years old, left a hand last year while sawing lumber. His loss brought on frequent spells of despondency.

Orders Report on Printers' Strike.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 25.—A committee was appointed at the opening of the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York State here today to receive detailed reports from delegates on the strike now being conducted throughout the State. The committee will report to the convention tomorrow and recommend action.

Judge Hugh R. Stewart.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Judge Hugh R. Stewart of the Chicago Municipal Court died today in San Francisco, Cal., from pneumonia. Judge Stewart has been on the Municipal Bench since 1912. He was 51 years old and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1891.

REV. DR. S. C. BLACK DIES ON HONEYMOON

President of Washingtn and Jefferson College Is Stricken in Denver.

A PRESBYTERIAN LEADER

Ex-Metropolitan Secretary of New Era Movement Overtaxed Strength Seeking College Endowment.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., July 25.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel Charles Black, President of Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., died in Denver this morning at St. Luke's Hospital, with his bride at his bedside. Uremia was assigned as the cause of death.

Dr. Black and his bride, who was Miss Mary Legl Harkness of New Orleans, came to Denver on July 2 on their honeymoon. They were married at Fairfield, Iowa.

Dr. Black became ill two days after leaving Denver for a tour of Estes Park. He was hurried back to Denver and placed under the care of several specialists, but his condition steadily grew worse.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Charles Black, President of Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., who died in Denver, Col., yesterday morning while on his honeymoon, which was to have been continued in Yellowstone and Glacier Parks, had been in ill health for more than a year. He would have been 52 years old Sept. 6, next.

Dr. Black had been Metropolitan Secretary of the New Era Movement of the Presbyterian Church.

On June 29 last, Dr. Black, a widower, was married to Miss Mary Legl Harkness, Professor of Latin in the Sophie Newcomb College, the women's section of Tulane University, New Orleans.

Dr. Black is believed to have worked too hard at home and in traveling for an additional $2,000,000 endowment for his college.

Before coming to New York, which was in January, 1918, Dr. Black was morale officer, with the rank of Major, at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. Previous to that he was for eight years pastor of the Collingwood Avenue Presbyterian Church, Toledo, Ohio. It was while here his first wife died.

Major Black was born in Monticello, Iowa. For some years he was a telegraph operator. He worked his way through Parsons College, graduating in 1892. He was graduated from McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, in 1898. One of his pastorates was in Boulder, Col., where he also taught Hebrew in the University of Colorado.

DR. JOSE CORTEJARENA DIES.

Publisher of La Razon, Biggest Afternoon Newspaper in South America.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 25.—Dr. Jose A. Cortejarena, founder and publisher of La Razon of this city, is dead. He was a member of the Associated Press for La Razon, the largest afternoon newspaper in South America. Dr. Cortejarena's death occurred today at Rosario de la Fronters, in the Province of Salta, where he was on a vacation, and was due to an attack of meningitis.

Dr. Cortejarena was a lawyer and author and at one time was a member of the Legislature. He was considered one of the most able journalists in South America. La Razon, under his direction, grew to be the most influential evening paper in Argentina.

Dr. Cortejarena, who was described by his North American friends as a "live wire," was one of the pioneers in introducing modern newspaper methods in the collection and publication of news. La Razon won immediate popularity because of its enterprise in the speedy collection of local as well as foreign news, at the same time gaining a reputation for independence in political matters.

Dr. Cortejarena was 44 years of age and a graduate of the law school of the University of Buenos Aires. He gained his early journalistic training as a reporter and later as an editor.

Prof. Charles D. Vail Dies at 84.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 25.—Charles Delamater Vail, Emeritus Professor of English and Librarian of Hobart College, died here today at the age of 84. He was an authority on the history of the college and of Central New York.

Wm. L. Marshall Dies in London.

William L. Marshall, head of the firm of his name at 433 East Tenth Street, importers, died Sunday in London after a short illness, at the age of 58. He started his business thirty-three years ago.

Obituary Notes.

Miss HENRIETTA R. RUSHMORE'S death in her ninetieth year, at her home, Park and New York Avenues, Huntington, L. I., yesterday morning removes a member of one of Long Island's oldest families. Miss Rushmore was a daughter of the late William and Hulda Rushmore, and was born in Brooklyn Dec. 6, 1831.

Mrs. ANNA HELENA CREEDEN, wife of Dennis J. Creeden, Superintendent of the Municipal Lighting Company of New York, died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Friday, aged 54 years. The funeral services will be held at the home of her mother, 322 East Twenty-eighth Street, Flatbush, this afternoon.

RICHARD REYNOLDS BROWN, senior member of the oldest brokerage house in Pittsburgh, Morris, Brown & Co., died Sunday at his country home near Pittsburgh, aged 65.

Mrs. MARGARET TERESA LOEFFLER LIVINGSTON, wife of Martin Livingston, a retired furniture manufacturer, died on Saturday at her home, 148 Martense Street, Flatbush, at the age of 58 years.

FREDERICK KRAMER, 65 years old, who for forty-one years owned a barber shop at Putnam and Grand Avenues, Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 23 Putnam Avenue.

Mrs. ELIZABETH M. EATON, widow of James Eaton and a resident of Brooklyn for more than fifty years, died on Saturday at her home, 28 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

THOMAS A. FINNERTY, a member of the firm of Thomas A. Finnerty & Co., weighers, died at his home, 336 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

Mrs. LEONA LEONARD ROSS, sister of Lillian Russell, died yesterday in Los Angeles.

JOHN HENRY KNAPP, banker, South Norwalk, Conn., died there yesterday at the age of 95.

PEDRO LESSA, Minister of the Supreme Federal Tribunal, Brazil, died yesterday in Rio de Janeiro.

Married.

DOTTEN—SHERWOOD—On July 23, at Los Angeles, Cal., Ethel, daughter of the late Henry Edgar and Alice Sherwood of Westport, Conn., to Mr. John Knowles Dotten, son of the Rev. and Mrs. Milton C. Dotten of Pasadena, Cal.

Died.

BALDWIN—Harry Wilbur, beloved husband of May Warner Baldwin, son of the late Jesse H. and Augusta Jeannette Baldwin, on July 25, at his residence, 55 West 97th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BEARMAN—Louis, beloved husband of Leah (nee Harris), devoted father of Benjamin and Herbert. Funeral services at his late residence, 200 West 113th St., Tuesday, July 26, at 10 A. M. Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

BECK—On July 25, 1921, Edwin A. Be

MRS. SHAW FILES 8 NEW AFFIDAVITS

Court Records to Prove She Divorced Former Husband Also Are Submitted.

STILLMAN CASE IS CITED

Attorney for Banker Asks Postponement—Holds Wife Cannot Testify Against Husband.

Eight new affidavits in support of her charges against Philip Shaw, banker, of 15 William Street, whom she is suing for divorce, have been filed in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Elinor Shaw, who asks for $2,000 a month alimony, $1,500 counsel fees and $3,000 additional for expenses.

Hugh M. Hewson of 32 Nassau Street, counsel for Mr. Shaw, asked Supreme Court Justice Francis Martin yesterday for a postponement in order to study the new affidavits. Benjamin F. Spellman of 115 Broadway, counsel for Mrs. Shaw, objected. He told the Court that his client had been obliged to sell some of her rugs to pay her running expenses, as her husband had left her penniless after she had been dispossessed by the landlord.

Justice Martin granted an adjournment until tomorrow. In the corridor of the Court House, Mr. Spellman asked Mr. Hewson what had become of Madrienne La Barre, former Ziegfield Follies show girl, mentioned as co-respondent by Mrs. Shaw and who is reported to have disappeared from her Somerville, Mass., home. Mr. Hewson made no reply.

In her supplementary affidavits Mrs. Shaw admits accompanying her husband to Bretton Woods, N. H., in September, 1920, but denied she knew anything of his alleged misconduct at the time. The first time she became suspicious, she said, was on Jan. 25, 1921, and when she accused him, she said he asked for forgiveness. This she refused.

Subsequently she went on an automobile trip through the South and decided to sue for divorce. Her affidavits state in part:

"The character of the man I am fighting is best shown in this: He is attempting to free himself from the obligation to support me on the ground that my marriage to him was invalid although we were man and wife for nineteen years."

Documents from the Massachusetts courts certifying as to the divorce granted Mrs. Shaw from her former husband, William M. Jordan, were filed with the papers.

Attorney Hewson took exception to some of the affidavits and quoted from a decision of Justice Morschauser in the Stillman case. He held that a plaintiff or defendant in a divorce suit might not testify as to alleged misconduct on the part of his or her life partner. It was also a question, he said, as to whether testimony from one of the interested parties could be received as to the earning capacity of the other.

Miller D. Steever Accepts New Professorship at Lafayette.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Announcement was made here today in behalf of John H. McCracken, President of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., that Miller D. Steever of Washington had accepted the new professorship of civil rights at Lafayette. This chair was founded in June, 1920, by Fred Morgan Kirby of Wilkes-Barre for the purpose of training college men to take an intelligent interest in their American citizenship by giving them instruction in the Anglo-Saxon ideals of constitutional freedom. The primary object is to combat Bolshevism and similar tendencies. It is said that this is the first chair endowed for such a purpose.

Mr. Steever is a member of the law firm of Fairbanks & Steever of Washington. He was born at Scranton, Pa., the son of the late Brig. Gen. E. Z. Steever of the army. He has traveled extensively. Mr. Steever was graduated from Lafayette and Harvard Law School and has practised law in Pittsfield, Mass., as well as Washington. He went to Europe in 1919 as the representative of the Secretary of War to argue cases against the British, French and Italian Ministries of Munitions growing out of supplies of American airplane spruce, and later was counsel in London for the United States Liquidation Commission in the cases involving claims of the British Government against the American Expeditionary Forces for war supplies. Upon his return to the United States he was made Chairman of the Standing Committee of the War Department War Claims Board which adjusted contracts amounting to $4,000,000,000.

MAY NAME WOOD GOVERNOR.

President Harding Considers Several Men for Philippines Post.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—President Harding has the names of several prominent men before him from which to select a Governor General of the Philippines. Commissioner de Veyra conferred with the President today and was understood to have advocated the appointment of Major General Wood if he would accept, mentioning Representative Towner, Republican, of Iowa, Chairman of the House Insular Affairs Committee, as second choice.

Others mentioned for the $18,000 appointment include Clarence B. Miller, Secretary of the Republican National Committee; Justice Johnson of the Supreme Court of the Philippines and former Representative Gilbert of Indiana, who was Vice Governor during Governor Forbes's administration.

FIGHT FILM DROPPED; PROSECUTE RICKARD

No Grand Jury Action, but Misdemeanor Charge to Be Made.

CROWD HERE DISAPPOINTED

Promoter Admits Pictures of Dempsey-Carpentier Bout Were Brought Into State.

Showing of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight pictures at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre was called off yesterday following an examination of G. L. (Tex) Rickard and F. C. Quimby, the producers, by Colonel William Hayward, United States District Attorney, during which Mr. Rickard and Mr. Quimby admitted that they had caused the films to be brought into the State despite the Federal law prohibiting such action.

Colonel Hayward said that in view of the frank admissions of the two witnesses he would not take the case to the Grand Jury, but would proceed against them by means of an information charging them with a misdemeanor. It was intimated that Mr. Rickard and Mr. Quinby would plead guilty to the charge. Public exhibition of the pictures here is regarded as extremely unlikely, because this would be an aggravation of the offense.

The theatre was all in readiness for the performance at 10:30 yesterday morning. At that time several hundred people were waiting for admission. The box office waited for word from Mr. Quimby before selling any tickets.

Colonel Hayward said that Rickard and Quimby told him that the film was brought over by a truckman, who probably was ignorant of the fact that he was violating the law.

The Federal prosecutor's office will probably prepare the information against Rickard and Quimby this week. The punishment provided is a year's imprisonment or $1,000 fine. It was said that because of the frank statements of the two men no severe penalty was likely to be imposed.

The result of the efforts to show the picture in this State probably will put an end to further efforts to present it in other States outside of New Jersey.

Texas Legislator Protests Against W. J. Simmons's Reported Coming.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 25.—William J. Simmons of Atlanta, Ga., leader of the Ku Klux Klan, and "any man who admits membership of the Ku Klux Klan is a party to every crime the organization commits," Representative Patman of Cass County declared in the lower house of the Texas Legislature today. He was speaking on a resolution signed by himself and other members protesting against Simmons's reported intention of sending representatives into Texas to investigate the Klan's activities.

Patman directed his remarks at Representative Baker, who had just concluded a speech defending the Ku Klux Klan, but declaring that Simmons was not connected with the Texas organization. Baker also had protested against Simmons sending representatives to this State.

Patman asserted that the Legislature also "is a party to every crime if it sits idly by and does nothing to curb the lawlessness of this organization."

THE ESPERANTO GIVEN UP.

American Champion Fishing Vessel Abandoned as "Hopeless Wreck."

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 25.—The schooner Esperanto, winner of the races for the International Fishing Vessel Championship in Nova Scotian waters last Fall, has been abandoned as a hopeless wreck on the Rips off Sable Island, N. S., where she foundered recently.

Word that the speedy Gloucesterman, four times floated only to sink again, was breaking up, caused abandonment today of a second project to float her which was being undertaken here.

FRENCH BANDITS ROB TRAIN.

Kill One Passenger, Wound Another and Escape With Booty.

CHAGNY, France, July 25.—Three masked men held up and robbed the first-class Paris-Marseilles express passenger train near here early today. The bandits shot dea one man who refused to raise his hands and wounded another.

After securing a quantity of booty the bandits pulled the signal cord and jumped off as the train was slowing down a mile outside of Chagny, making their escape before the train crew became alarmed.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Will person arriving Pennsylvania Station, Philadelphia express, 4 P. M. Sunday, who took lady's tan suitcase by mistake, kindly return same and receive own suitcase? Sanford, 305 West 45th. Phone Longacre 2760.

LOST—At Park Place station of 6th Av. elevated, chain pocketbook, containing two cases of eyeglasses, keys and money; finder may keep money if he will return other contents. Boone, 680 West End Av. Phone Riverside 61.

LOST—Left in taxicab Saturday evening, black leather brief bag containing articles of clothing and papers. Liberal reward for return to J. W. Simpson, 62 Cedar St. Phone John 2356.

LOST—Walrus traveling bag, initials J. E. S., containing wearing apparel, taxi at 66th and Broadway, Saturday afternoon; reward. J. E. Sample, 306 West End Av. Columbus 2900.

LOST—On running board of Cadillac roadster, Sunday morning, on Fort Lee ferry-boat, Wizard A camera, 4 by 5, with four plate holders. Failig, 1,485 Vyse Av., Bronx.

LOST—Twenty shares Canadian Pacific Railway Company stock certificate, B233243, in the name of John J. Fee. Notify Laidlaw & Co., 26 Broadway, New York City.

LOST—Wallet containing Masonic cards, &c.; liberal reward. George W. Stumpf, care of J. Rosswecker, 3 Couverneur Place, Bronx.

LOST from auto, black beaded bag containing Globe Earphone. Reward. Wade, E. 37th, Produce Exchange.

LOST—Saturday, wallet containing money, photos, &c.; reward. Dr. Charles W. Hisvac, 44 East 72d St.

LOST—One Share U. S. Steel, Erwin S. Mack. Return 307 West 79th St., Apt. 7 west. Cort.

LOST—Spectacles, Prospect Park or Tompkins Av. car, Sunday; reward. Williamsburg 8271.

LOST—Salesman's bag, 7th Av. subway, Saturday. Notify Stevens, 220 Wadsworth Av., city.

LOST—Central Park, 85th St. entrance, horn spectacles. Please phone Morningside 2130.

LOST—Black wallet; reward. W. C. Hanson, 30 Church St., Room 1740.

Jewelry.

LOST—$300 REWARD,
for diamond and platinum ring, lost at 62th St. and Central Park West, early in morning, July 15; no questions asked. Address T. C. V., 71 Central Park West.

LOST—On State road, Lake Mahopac vicinity, brown leather portfolio purse, containing jewelry, money and valuable papers; liberal reward; no questions asked. Return to 1056 Woolworth Building.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, 3:30, Van Cortlandt Park, Howard gold watch and chain, 14 carat, 17 jewel movement 986301, case 18299; reward. Charles Davis, 259 West 44th St.

LOST—Sunday, on train leaving Freeport 9:21 P. M., at Jamaica Station, sterling silver meshbag containing $5 bill; reward. Madison Square 8305.

LOST—At Bradley's Restaurant, Port Washington, Saturday evening, lady's wrist watch; reward. Dr. Goldstein, 130 West 80th St., New York.

LOST—Saturday, July 23, in vicinity of West 72d St., small pearl necklace; adequate reward if returned. S. A. Livingston, 8 West 29th St.

LOST—Friday evening, old-fashioned gold pin with gold pearl-mounted butterflies; valued as keepsake; liberal reward. Morningside 4066.

LOST — Sunday, Far Rockaway, Rockaway Park, bracelet, antique mosaic. B 170 Times.

LOST—One diamond and sapphire platinum bar pin; liberal reward; no questions asked. I. H. & B. H. Weinberg, 665 5th Av.

LOST—Diamond stick pin, with catch, Lexington Av. subway; about at City Hall; reward. E 1251 Times Bronx.

LOST—Platinum faced diamond and pearl pin, Monday morning; reward. Phone Morningside 3040, Apt. 5F.

LOST—Engraved gold cuff links, Thursday, Friday, Manhattan, Brooklyn; reward. Bushwick 2983.

LOST—Green gold pin with aquamarine; reward. Vanderbilt 8329, Welnits.

LOST—Steel buckle, slightly tarnished. Return to Meinhard, 304 West 53th St.

A REWARD OF $400
will be paid for the return of diamond and sapphire ring and diamond and ruby ring lost July 16th, on beach near Bayville Co. Locust Valley, N. Y. Proportionate reward for return of either ring. A. R. Lee & Co., Inc., 15 William St.

$100 REWARD
for bar lace pin, 19 diamonds set in platinum, lost in the vicinity of 49th St. and 5th Av. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

Wearing Apparel.

LOST—Fisher scarf, taxi at 662 Madison Av., Sunday afternoon; reward. Barton, Plaza 7721.

Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Reward offered for return of small white Eskimo dog, male, closely clipped, 668 Park Av. Phone Rhinelander 8626.

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IT has come to our attention that a number of foreign manufacturers are making efforts to induce importers in the United States to accept, for sale and use in this country, flashlight, automobile, Christmas tree, as well as the large or standard types of tungsten filament electric incandescent lamps, both vacuum and gas-filled.

Such lamps are infringements of patents owned by us and more particularly the following patents:

Just and Hanaman, No. 1,018,502
dated Feb. 27, 1912
Coolidge, No. 1,082,933
dated Dec. 30, 1913
Langmuir, No. 1,180,159
dated April 28, 1916

These patents have been sustained by the Federal Courts in vigorously contested suits, and notice is hereby given that we intend to enforce our adjudicated rights thereunder against any and all infringers, whether importers, sellers or users, of such infringing lamps.

The opinions of the United States Courts sustaining these patents may be found in the Federal Reporter, Vol. 233, page 96; Vol. 261, page 606; Vol. 266, page 944 and Vol. 276, page 824. We shall be glad to send copies of these opinions to persons interested upon receipt of request, addressed for the attention of the Secretary of the Incandescent Lamp Committee.

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CONFESSIONS ENTER TRIAL OF WHITE SOX

Court Admits Them After Judge McDonald Denies Immunity Was Granted.

ROTHSTEIN IS ACCUSED

Ban Johnson Charges He Paid $10,000 to Get Confessions From Prosecutor's Office.

TWO INQUIRIES PLANNED

Grand Juries May Be Asked to Investigate Missing Papers and Men Who Instigated Plot.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The confessions made by Cicotte, Williams and Jackson before the Grand Jury last Fall telling of their part in the alleged plot to throw the 1919 world's series to Cincinnati for $100,000 were admitted as evidence at the trial of the former White Sox players today by Judge Friend after Chief Justice Charles A. McDonald, who directed the Grand Jury inquiry, testified that the confessions had been made voluntarily.

This victory for the State followed a day of startling developments in which two new Grand Jury investigations were promised by the State and charges were made that Arnold Rothstein, New York gambler, had paid $10,000 to an employe of the State Attorney's office for the original confessions when they were made before the Grand Jury. State's Attorney Crowe said he would personally conduct the investigation of the stolen documents.

John M. Tyrrell, one of the attorneys prosecuting the former baseball players, said tonight that a special Grand Jury investigation aimed at the persons responsible for the corruption of the 1919 world's series would be begun immediately after this case is finished. Rothstein and other persons whose names have been made public during the present trial will be either indicted or called as witnesses, he said. In a public statement today Ban Johnson, President of the American League, charged that Rothstein had paid $10,000 for the confessions, declaring that after Rothstein had found he was not implicated, he turned them over to a newspaper man.

A Grand Jury investigation by a New York grand jury after New York syndicate had offered to sell the confessions to the Chicago Tribune was unsuccessful at that time, but State's Attorney Crowe says he is willing to call a special Grand Jury if there is sufficient evidence as to who the guilty parties are.

Prosecution may Rest Its Case Today.

The possibility that the State might conclude its case tomorrow following the reading of the confessions to the jury, was indicated by Assistant State's Attorney George E. Gorman tonight. He said that he was well satisfied with the way the case was going and that he did not believe it would be necessary to call Milly Maharg and Joe Gedeon, two witnesses now held in readiness by the State. An agreement made by attorneys just before adjournment today is expected to save considerable time. It was agreed that all the attorney's wording errors in the report and if they can be corrected to the satisfaction of both sides they will be entered into evidence without further delay.

Judge McDonald took the witness stand after Cicotte, Williams and Jackson had testified that they had been promised immunity and told that if they came through" they would be taken care of. They all admitted signing the immunity papers, but said they did not know what they were. They said they did not read them. The Chief Justice denied that he had ever promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions, then told them that if they told the story to the Grand Jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

Judge McDonald's story of the confessions follows. Mr. Gorman questioned him:

Q—Judge, I am going to ask you to tell the jury just what Cicotte said to you when he made his confession. I will ask, however, that you omit no statement except the words of the confession in giving your testimony. A.—He came to me the first meeting was held at the Sherman Hotel in New York City in September, 1920. At that meeting he was asked what his price would be for throwing the world's series. He said he would have to have $100,000 cash. After the meeting, he said, was in the Warner Hotel in Chicago, three or four days before the series. At that time he demanded $10,000 cash. He said he got it in a pillow. There were two pillow slips and the rest smaller. He told me first about walking the first man. I forget to him with a pitched ball. That is said his conscience hurt him and he realized that he was doing wrong. He regretted his action, but did not return the money.

Denies Promise of Immunity.

Q—Was any thing said about immunity? A. He at first did not want to go before the jury without a promise of immunity, but I told him that I could do nothing for him. I told him that I could make no promise with him. Then he asked if he could go before the jurors without his teammates knowing. I took him the rear way. [illegible] George Wright, a reporter, on the ground he flashed the story to the newspapers.

Q—Did you have a talk with Joe Jackson? A. I had one after Cicotte talked to me. Jackson said he wasn't implicated. I told him to tell that story to the jury when his time came up for trial. Fifteen minutes later he called up and said he wished to see me.

Q—Tell us what he said. A.—He said he was approached by one man at the Ansonia Hotel. He refused. He refused $5,000. He refused $10,000, because he said that was not enough to influence a laborer to do a "dirty deal." He said he prized his co-operation at $20,000. He finally came to an agreement with the fixers that he was to get his $20,000 after each game.

Q—Did he get it? A.—He said that it was not until after the fourth game that he got anything at all. Then a man came in and turned $7,000 on the bed and told him he could take or leave it—that it was all he could get. He said his wife cried after learning he had accepted the tainted coin.

Q—Did he ask for protection? A.—He told me that he had heard that "Swede" Risberg (one of the defendants) had threatened to bump him off." He asked for protection while he went to the Sox park for his automobile. I gave him two bailiffs.

Q—What conversation did you have with Williams? A.—He told me much the same story about the first two meetings and said he had received $10,000, which he had divided with Jackson. I had more sympathy for him and I made him more of a promise. I told him that if he came clean that I believed the trial court would make record of it.

Tries To Show They Were Sorry.

Attorney Benedict Short conducted the cross-examination. He dealt principally with remarks made by the players tending to show they were sorry for their actions and that they had in reality tried to win after the first two games.

Q—Williams only received $2,000 altogether, did he not? A.—He told me $2,800.

Q—Did you hear any of the players admit that they took money to defraud the public or to defraud the American League? A.—No.

Q.—You had an argument with Cicotte, did you not? A.—I told him that I did not think he was telling everything.

Q—You mean that he was leaving out the gamblers? A.—Yes.

Q—You admit, then, that the gamblers were the ones you wanted? A.—Naturally, they were corrupting baseball.

Q.—You used every little stunt to get Cicotte to confess did not you? A.—We told him that, in the language of the street, Maharg had "spilled the beans."

There was a smile as the Judge broke into slang.

Q.—Did Jackson tell you that he played to win in spite of the fact he had taken the bribe? A.—He told me had played hard, but that he could have played harder.

The morning session was taken up with the statements of Cicotte, Williams and Jackson. Jackson's quaint dialect and humorous answers made it an entertaining morning for the spectators. Attorney Short cross-examined Cicotte first.

Q.—Was any promise of immunity made to you? A.—They said they would take care of me. Attorneys Replogle and Austrian were in the room. They told me they had the goods on me, and that I would have to come clean. Mr. Austrian said: "This is going to be a long trial, Cicotte. You don't want your wife and babes up here for a long time. If you tell us the truth we'll save you from the penitentiary."

Cicotte Says He Wept.

"I have cried aplenty over this case," Cicotte said. "I didn't weep and wail as some say, but I guess there were plenty of tears in my eyes and the crying I have done inwardly is much greater than the tears which actually came out."

Shoeless Joe's testimony dealt with various conversations he said he had with Judge McDonald and Attorneys Austrian and Replogle. It was also plentifully sprinkled with accounts of "hooch" parties and stories of how he had been promised everything if he would only talk.

Q.—Did they say anything to you about immunity? A.—They told me I could tell my story and then go anywhere I liked. Judge McDonald suggested the Portuguese Islands.

Q.—Did you talk to Judge McDonald the next morning after you talked to the Grand Jury? A.—I was supposed to, but I got on a big party and got drunk. I had the Judge's two bailiffs with me.

Q.—Now Mr. Jackson, were you drunk when you went before the Grand Jury? A.—About half drunk, I guess. I'd been drinking.

Q.—Did Mr. Replogle tell you that you would have to sign an immunity waiver and that you would later be held responsible originally for what you told the jurors? A.—He read a lot of stuff from a paper to me. I don't know what it was. He said it was a waiver or something.

Q.—Didn't you read what you signed? A.—No; they had given me their promise. I'd a signed my death warrant if they had asked me to.

Q.—Did Judge McDonald give you any promise? A.—He told me that if I talked I would not be indicted. I wouldn't have to go to jail, put up bonds or anything. All they wanted, they said, was my address.

Q.—Did you leave town immediately after you were through at the State's Attorney's office? A.—No. I got teed up again.

Attorney Austrian, called later as a witness, denied that he had called Harry Redmon, a St. Louis theatre owner, a blackmailer. Redmon was called now as witness against Carl Zork, one of the defendants, last week. Attorney Harry Berger in cross-examination had intimated that Attorney Austrian had called Redmon a dirty blackguard and blackmailer.

More Indictments Are Predicted.

Indictment of two more ball players and several gamblers in connection with the 1919 world's series scandal was predicted by the State's Attorney's office tonight as the result of the decision of Judge Friend admitting the Cicotte, Williams and Jackson confessions into the trial of eight players.

Han Johnson, President of the American League, who was responsible for the finding of "Bill" Burns, the State's star witness in the present trial, confirmed the report that two more ball players were under fire by the State's Attorney's office. He declined to make their names public.

President Johnson, who made the charges against Rothstein, was emphatic in his opinion that the New York gambler should be one of the targets during the Grand Jury's second investigation. Assistant State's Attorney John F. Tyrrell, who announced that the new jury would be called, said it would pay principal attention to names of persons brought out during the present trial. Should Rothstein would be called as a witness, he returned an emphatic denial.

"None of those we expect to indict will be called as witnesses," was his reply.

The charge that Arnold Rothstein, New York gambler, paid $10,000 for the Grand Jury confessions of Edward Cicotte, Claude Williams and Joseph Jackson, the three former members of the White Sox team, now on trial for conspiracy," said Ban Johnson's statement.

"I charge that this money, brought to Chicago last Fall by a representative of Rothstein, went to an attaché of the State's Attorney's office under the Hoyne administration.

"I charge that after Rothstein had examined these confessions in New York City and had found the ball players had not involved him to the extent of criminal liability, he gave the documents to his friend, the managing editor of a New York newspaper.

"I charge that this editor offered these documents for sale broadcast throughout the country.

"I charge that the confessions, which have disappeared, had attached to them the missing Grand Jury immunity waivers of the three ball players."

State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, when informed of President Johnson's charges against Rothstein, announced that he would order a Grand Jury investigation to see just who the guilty parties are, if sufficient evidence was presented. The confessions, along with the immunity waivers and other private confidential records, were stolen in the Spring of 1920.

GERMANY APPROVES PROCLAIMING PEACE

Expects New Treaty With America to Include Most of the Versailles Provisions.

Copyright, 1921, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

BERLIN, July 25.—The German Government has agreed that President Harding shall issue an official proclamation of peace, thereby ending the present indefinite situation.

I learned from the most reliable sources that the pourparlers of American Commissioner Dresel and German Foreign Minister Rosen have now ended, all the American questions being answered, the chief of which was as to Germany's view on what legal action was necessary to make the Porter-Knox resolution effective. Germany replied that a Presidential proclamation was the most equitable immediate action under which it was possible for Ambassadors to be named and the beginning of a peace treaty made.

Germany was asked to give certain answers regarding the form and contents of the Presidential proclamation, which were sent, however the authorities deny that these German views have anything to do with future treaty points.

It is known that Chancellor Wirth is willing to go more than halfway in establishing a real peace. In official circles the opinion prevails that the American treaty will probably repeat a majority of the Versailles provisions.

Prices realized on Swift & Company sales of carcass beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, July 23d, 1921, on shipments sold out ranged from 11.00 cents to 17.00 cents per pound and averaged 14.86 cents per pound.—Advt.

Weeks Denies Celebre Slide Blocks Canal for Big Ships

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Secretary of War Weeks today denied reports that a slide in the Chagres cut had rendered the Panama Canal impassable for the larger battleships of the navy for some months to come.

A small slide had occurred about a month ago, he said, but it was removed within ten days. As a proof that the canal is open to ships of all drafts Mr. Weeks cited the fact that the superdreadnoughts carrying the American mission to the Peruvian Centennial recently passed through the canal.

TURKS HAVE HALTED GREEKS' ADVANCE

Turn on Their Pursuers at Pass Forty Miles East of Eski-Shehr.

KEMAL'S POLICY OF RUIN

His Troops Burn Villages as They Retire, Leaving Refugees to Hamper Greeks' Advance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25 (Associated Press).—The Turks have halted forty miles east of Eski-Shehr, at the pass of Altikeuk, and also at Seid-El-Ghazi, where a counter-offensive stopped the Greeks' advance.

There seems to be no doubt that the Greeks obtained an important initial success in the taking of Kutaia and Eski-Shehr, due to their great superiority in artillery. Allied military observers, however, do not consider that a decision has been reached in the fighting.

ESKI-SHEHR, Asia Minor, July 25 (Associated Press).—The Greeks entered Eski-Shehr, headed by Prince Andrew, but did not stop there. They continued their pursuit of the retreating Turks into the open plains beyond the city.

The Greek advance was made with the utmost rapidity. By night its path was lighted by scores of immense blazes all along the road and up the mountainside, consisting of burning villages which had been fired by the retiring Nationalists. From Ainegul on, in a radius of fifty miles around Eksi-Shehr, few villages are left. Turkish prisoners say it is the purpose of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, if he must withdraw in this district, to leave the Greeks nothing but homeless refugees to feed.

The roads are choked with fleeing Turkish refugees from burning villages, making their way toward Brussa. In buffalo carts, on asses and afoot, with nothing but hastily-gathered intimate belongings. They say their villages were looted by the Nationalist soldiery before being set on fire.

Thus whole communities are migrating as units in groups of 2,000 and 3,000 each, greatly impeding the supply service of the Greek army and rendering the countryside unsafe.

The crops in the fields along the path of the Hellenic army's advance have been left unharvested by the dispersed and terrified villagers. This presages famine during the coming Winter, as the utmost efforts are required on the part of the Greeks to supply their army alone from its base, 600 miles distant, at Piraeus.

Every Greek soldier is being used in the military operations, the police work at Brussa and Mudania being done by sailors from the Greek fleet. As all the soldiers are required in the front line service, none is available to harvest the ungathered grain.

The Near East Relief is already caring for 7,000 Greeks, 4,000 Armenians and 3,000 Turkish refugees in Brussa and is making efforts to meet the appalling new needs created by the recent military developments, especially as the refugees now on the way to Brussa are mostly Turkish, for whom the Greeks are not expected to make any great effort.

ATHENS, July 25 (Greek Official Agency.—The Greeks in Asia Minor have been following up energetically the victory they gained over the Turkish Nationalists in the fighting brought on by the attempt of the Kemalites to recapture the keypoint of Eski-Shehr, on the Bagdad Railway, according to official advices from the fighting front received here. The Greeks captured forty guns and took a great number of prisoners, the announcement states. With a short time after the close of the battle and the definite repulse of the Turkish effort the Greeks had advanced more than twenty-five miles to the east of Eski-Shehr, and were continuing their pursuit of the enemy toward the interior.

The official statement issued by the staff in Asia Minor on July 22, giving the result of the battle for Eski-Shehr, says:

"The great battle for Eski-Shehr ended in a Greek victory and the pursuit of the fleeing enemy is continuing more than forty-five kilometers east of the town. Secret orders found on captured Turkish officers seemed to indicate that the enemy had concentrated his entire forces to recapture Eski-Shehr.

"The remainder of the Turkish troops were forced to retreat toward Sivri-Hissar. Forty guns were captured and numerous prisoners made. The quick advance of the Greek forces makes the exact demarkation of the battleline impossible."

General Papoulas, Greek Commander in Chief on the Smyrna front, in a message to the Greek Governor at Smyrna announced that the Turks were beaten and were retreating with the Greek troops in hot pursuit.

A dispatch to the Embros from Constantinople declares the Turkish Council of Ministers has decided to ask mediation for the opening of peace negotiations.

In the southern sector of the battle area the Greek troops are holding Afiun-Karahissar firmly and have advanced their line toward Konieh.

The Greek line of communications in the Eski-Shehr region is officially declared to be firmly established.

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SMYRNA, July 25. — Notwithstanding the successes of the tremendous Greek advance in Asia Minor, the original objects of the offensive remain still to be accomplished, viz., the capture or capitulation of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, and the overthrow of the Nationalist Government and the substitution of another, and the signing of a treaty guaranteeing what the Greeks regard as their rights in Anatolia.

Although the Greeks are celebrating their victories in Athens and the Hellenic world is frenzied with enthusiasm, the leaders know the bulk of the original difficulties is still confronting their troops, but they still hope the success of the drive will weaken Kemal politically and give rise to a more conciliatory Government in Angora.

The Turks in their retreat abandoned great quantities of war material. In one place the Greeks picked up 100 oxen transports and five Skoda cannon, with four pairs of oxen attached to each. Numerous rifles labeled in Russian "Made in Russia," 1920 and 1921 models, were picked up. But the Turks themselves got away, with the exception of stragglers.

As the Greeks advance, their transport difficulties, which they have overcome up to now with an astonishing effort of organization, increase and more and more troops must be diverted to protect communications, which thins the ranks of the actual fighting soldiers.

LONDON, July 25.—Dispatches from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company say that Sunday newspapers there publish reports from Smyrna telling of a revolution in the city of Konieh, a railway centre about 350 miles south of Angora. The reports declare Turkish Nationalist Government authorities have been overthrown by the population of Konieh.

KILL TWELVE COMMUNISTS.

Fascisti Terrorize Tuscan Village, Losing Only One of Their Men.

ROME, July 25.—Twelve Communists and one member of the Fascisti were killed today in fighting at the village of Roccastrada, near Grosseto. Fascisti terrorized the village, entering early this morning and searching houses. It is said that wherever a peasant was found in possession of a Communist party card he was taken out and shot. Seventeen houses were burned during the disorder.

Fifty Fascisti were ambushed by communists at Grosseto, forty miles southwest of Siena, Tuscany, on Sunday. One of the Nationalists was killed. The remainder pursued the communists, and it is reported that other deaths occurred. The bodies of some of the communists are said to have been burned.

Austrian President Declares Prohibition Would Have Won War for Central Empires

By CYRIL BROWN.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 25.—"We would have won the war if the people in both Germany and Austria-Hungary could have been persuaded to practice total alcoholic abstinence." That was the assertion made by President Heinisch of Austria at a reception in Salzberg to a committee of a German temperance league.

The Austrian President told the Teuton-tongued prohibitionists, "As you know, I have been many years a teetotaller; I drink no alcoholic beverages, nor do I smoke. Every day of drinking is a lost battle. Today the alcohol question is of the utmost importance, for I can tell you that in one year we have imported 5,000,000,000 kronen worth of wine."

The Austrian Chancellor Schober, who was present, told the delegates that as the chief of police of Vienna he had become convinced of the importance of the alcohol question. His happiest time as police chief, he said, had been when wine was so expensive the masses could not afford to buy it.

NEARING AGREEMENT ON SILESIAN DISPUTE

That Is the Inference From Lloyd George's Promise to the Commons.

STATEMENT DUE THURSDAY

Foreign Office Confident That Crisis Will Be Averted—Premier Cancels August Holiday.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—That Lloyd George should have been able to promise a statement on the Upper Silesian question to the House of Commons for next Thursday was taken today as an indication that a compromise had been reached, or was likely to be reached, by the British and French Governments in regard to the divergencies of policy which had become apparent.

Premier Briand will probably abandon his suggestion for the appointment of an expert committee to fix the Silesian boundaries, and Lord Curzon on his side will not emphasize the British desire for an immediate meeting of the Supreme Council.

The British view remains unchanged—that the earliest possible settlement of the question will be best for all interests concerned—but London is willing to meet M. Briand's convenience if it is only a question of few days, and Premier Lloyd George has abandoned his plan of going to Switzerland for a holiday in August. He will be prepared to confer with the French Premier and other members of the Supreme Council as soon as M. Briand is ready. The British Foreign Office is confident that common-sense methods of dealing with the Silesian question must sooner or later prevail.

France Apparently for Compromise.

Evidence that France will not display an intransigeant attitude is seen in tonight's Paris report that the French Government has agreed to summon the Supreme Council meeting for Aug. 4. Great Britain had proposed July 28, after its suggestion of meeting a week earlier had fallen flat, but there is little—in fact, no—doubt that the date of Aug. 4 will be accepted. M. Briand has let it be known that next Thursday, July 28, would be exceedingly inconvenient for him personally, and not for the first time the British Government is anxious to show every consideration for the difficulties of his position. It is pointed out by Lord Curzon that the request for an early decision on the Silesian boundaries question was put forward by the Plebiscite Commission, on which the French are equally represented with the other allies.

The report from Paris that France will agree to an early conference only if Great Britain sanctions the dispatch of French reinforcements to Upper Silesia is misleading. The British view remains that there will be no necessity for the dispatch of allied reinforcements if the Supreme Council renders an early decision.

Expert reports from Upper Silesia fully confirm the opinion that delay will complicate the situation, in which the dominant feature of the moment is the general desire for a settlement. Disturbances are threatened at present, according to British information, and the less time there is for engineering them the better. As stated in these dispatches last week the British Government was reluctant to believe the reports in American papers published in Paris, which have been notoriously sensational in tendency and incorrect in fact, to the effect that France had decided to rush a division to Upper Silesia without waiting for the approval of the Allies.

As the Berlin note pertinently remarked, if France acting alone had no qualification to ask for the passage of troops through German territory. Such a request under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles could be made only by the Allies jointly. In London confidence had been felt that France would not again act at variance with the assurances she had repeatedly given of her intention to move only hand in hand with her allies.

Paris communications with Berlin which the week before last shocked the Wirth régime were, it is true, made without previous consultation with the Allies, but they were words and not deeds, and on the whole did not meet with a measure of success calculated to encourage further fulminations.

The bitterness of a certain section of the Paris press is not taken too seriously here, and altogether there is little disposition to fear that the Upper Silesian question will be allowed to endanger the fundamental agreement of the Anglo-French entente.

Curzon Firm Against Reinforcements.

PARIS, July 25.—The Havas Agency says it understands that Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, in conferring this afternoon with the Comte de Saint-Aulaire, the French Ambassador in London, adhered to the principle of the calling of the Supreme Council Aug. 4 and a preliminary examination into the Upper Silesian problem by a committee of experts, on condition that the heads of the governments meet on the fixed date, whatever the conclusion reached by the experts.

But Lord Curzon is said to have maintained formal opposition to the sending of reinforcements to Upper Silesia. He remarked that France had at her disposal troops on the Rhine to bring Germany to reason if she attempted to oppose the carrying out of the decisions of the Allies in Upper Silesia.

However, France considers the sending of reinforcements indispensable, and on this point only are there divergencies, according to the Havas Agency.

BRITISH DISTRUST ROSEN'S ATTITUDE

German Minister's Refusal to Move French Silesian Troops Worries Them.

DATA FOR SUPREME COUNCIL

England Maintains That Reparation Commission Has All Silesian Case Demands.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—The deadlock between England and France on Upper Silesia and the Supreme Council meeting is now complicated by the German Foreign Minister's refusal to transport French troops. The British Foreign Office has been wrestling with the problem today, and probably a note to France will be dispatched soon. The French are attributing Germany's action to some sort of encouragement from the British. It is very injurious to British influence to be put in the position of linking arms with Germany in any action, right or wrong.

Besides this objectionable feature of the present situation, there is general lack of confidence in Dr. Rosen. His appointment as Foreign Minister by Chancellor Wirth created surprise because Rosen's character and antecedents do not harmonize with the aims and spirit of the present Berlin Government. His appointment was attributed to the Wirth Government's weakness in the Reichstag and the necessity of making a compromise with elements unsympathetic with the Chancellor, but willing to exchange their support for Ministerial recognition. Dr. Rosen is one of those who do not realize that Germany was defeated or admit that she was wrong in the war. It is feared that he can be relied upon to make the kind of blunders that will embarrass the British Foreign Office in its effort to arrange an early meeting of the Supreme Council and a peaceful settlement in Upper Silesia.

America could have decided and could still decide the dangerous issues between Great Britain and France, but it seems clear that Washington has definitely refused to indicate any wish regarding the Supreme Council meeting. Any action by the Supreme Council would have to be unanimous, which means that, even if the Council is held, Great Britain and France will have to agree, as no general vote will be taken. France's contention for a new examination of the Silesian question by experts is met by the statement that the Reparation Commission's information bearing on economic conditions is mapped, documented and digested, so that the members of the Supreme Council can reach an immediate conclusion. It is agreed in all quarters that the situation is full of danger.

Government officials are today working on compromise arrangements to meet the views of Washington and the Dominion Premiers regarding the preliminary conference in London on questions relating to the Pacific. Instead of any formal conference in London it is hoped that the Dominion Prime Ministers may have a thorough exchange of views, and that their conclusions will be submitted to the official delegation which shall represent the British Empire at the Washington conference. If this suggestion is adopted Premier Meighen, Hughes, Massey and their colleagues, this method will have none of the disadvantages of a formal preliminary conference and yet will give to the Washington conference the full weight of the Australian and New Zealand point of view, which would be considered by both Great Britain and America as desirable and helpful.

The hopeful view of the possibility of an Irish settlement still prevails. Each day the resumption of war in Ireland becomes more unthinkable. In informed circles the opinion is held that an agreement will be reached giving Southern Ireland a status that Sinn Fein will accept. The union between the South and North may not be immediately achieved, but it will be finally worked out between Belfast and Dublin in accordance with the dictates of mutual interest.

FRENCH INVITE CRISPIEN.

Ask German Socialist Leader to Attend Joures Memorial Ceremony.

PARIS, July 25.—Arthur Crispien, German Socialist leader and member of the Reichstag, has received a special invitation to attend a ceremony organized by the Seine section of the French Socialist party, to be held next Saturday in Paris to commemorate the death of Jean Léon Juarès, the noted French Socialist leader, who was assassinated in July, 1914.

Crispien has signified that he will accept the invitation, according to Paul Fauré, Secretary General of the Seine Federation.

Ambassador Child Reaches Rome.

ROME, July 25.—Richard Washburn Child, newly appointed American Ambassador to Italy, arrived here last evening accompanied by his family and his secretary. The party was met by Franklin M. Gunther, Counselor of the American Embassy, and went temporarily to the Grand Hotel, where they will remain while looking for a suitable residence.

Summer Activities of the President

Photographs of President Harding in camp near Hagerstown, Maryland, with Thomas A. Edison, Henry Ford and others.

Full page of pictures of closing of Golf Championship games, including the presentation of cups to the winners by the President.

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SOVIET LIKELY TO YIELD TO HOOVER

His Terms for Aid Handed to Minister in Riga—Acceptance Predicted.

500,000 STARVING CHILDREN

Relief Officials Think Figures Given Out in Russia Exaggerated—Hauptmann Answers Gorky.

RIGA, July 25 (Associated Press).—The telegram sent by Herbert Hoover, as head of the American Relief Association, with regard to aid for the starving and sick of Soviet Russia, was handed to M. Ganetsky, Soviet Minister to Latvia, and forwarded by him to Moscow this morning. Although the decision rests with Moscow, the opinion is expressed in Soviet circles here that Mr. Hoover's terms will probably be accepted.

The Soviet officials in Riga resent the offer as being conditional on the release of prisoners. One of them characterized it as "weighing seven or eight prisoners against a million lives," but he expressed the opinion that the Soviet Government would accept it.

An official Moscow wireless dispatch received here describes in detail the horrors of the famine and the consequent mass migrations in search of food. The City of Saratov is like a "gypsy camp, with its starving, emaciated and dying humanity." The peasants there have subsisted since Spring on roots mixed with the ground bones of animals. In the German Volga communes the hunger began in the Winter, and much suffering prevailed.

In the Astrakhan Government the people are subsisting on fish. No grain is obtainable there. In the Government of Tsaritzin, which never raises big crops, this year there is no crop. In Ufa from 80 to 90 per cent. of the crops has proved a failure, and the populace is subsisting on roots and grass. Where even a small amount of grain is found it is devoured without thrashing.

The dispatch says similar conditions prevail in other Governments.

The Russian Soviet Government is reconsidering the question of admitting American journalists into Russia. M. Litvinoff, Chief of the Soviet legations abroad, telegraphed M. Ganetsky, the Soviet Minister here, saying a decision on the question would probably be reached soon.

Any relief on a large scale from the outside, according to the experts, must be immediate, as navigation will be open only for three months more. If relief is delayed, they assert, millions of persons will perish.

The Executive Committee of the Third Internationale has issued a call to all workmen's organizations affiliated with it to gather funds with which to purchase food.

The Rosta News Agency, the official Bolshevist news disseminator, confirms the report that Maxim Gorky has been authorized to go abroad as a special commissioner to procure aid.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The work of the American Relief Commission abroad will be cut practically two-thirds within the next sixty days, according to a statement made today by Herbert Hoover, head of the commission. This was taken to mean in Washington that conditions were becoming more hopeful, and that the Central European countries were getting more in shape to help themselves.

Officials of the relief work here are inclined to doubt the statement that 1,000,000 children are starving in Russia. It is said that usually such figures are exaggerated. For instance, it was said that reports had it that 5,000,000 children died in the Ukraine through hunger in Poland, when relief work began there; yet it turned out that the number more nearly approximated 1,500,000. Some officials say they did not think the Russian relief work, if accepted under the conditions imposed by Mr. Hoover, would have to be extended to more than 500,000 Russian children.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 25.—Gerhardt Hauptmann has wired Maxim Gorky in answer to the latter's appeal:

"You are right in saying that your faith in humanity is shaken by the accursed war and the sequent peace still wearing war paint. Differences exaggerated by agitation into the abnormal and the inhuman still divide the world, and it looks as if humanity would bleed to death.

"But let us assume that, like individuals, peoples and mankind pass alternately through darkness and light. Let us hope that after the present eclipse light will soon follow. Let us, dear Herr Maxim Gorky, I might say with clenched teeth, hold upright this faith in the coming of light. Perhaps the dazzling ray of your cry for help will contribute to lure out of the poor flood-drenched earth what you call the creative force and humanity's ideals. Perhaps it will awaken the withered tree of humanity to the blessing of Russia and the world.

"Ay, I believe, I feel, that this hope will not be deceived. The good in man is there, even as the force to produce green leaves is in the tree, even when standing bald and burdened with snow and ice. The whole civilized world has heard your cry, and not only with its ears but with its heart. It will not let it go unanswered. So far as the German people, sorely tried, but ever ready to help, is concerned, be it assured deeply moved by the call from the East. The people and Government are one in the sincere wish to give help to their utmost ability."

A PROTEST TO HOOVER.

Civil Liberties Union Objects to His Conditions for Aiding Russia.

The American Civil Liberties Union yesterday sent Secretary Hoover a protest against the announced policy of the American Relief Administration to send no help to Russia famine sufferers until the Soviet Government should release its American prisoners.

"Are we as Americans," says the protest, "in any position to demand the release of American political prisoners in Russia when we hold today in our own prisons Russians convicted of far less serious political offenses than our compatriots in Russia?

"We have no more sympathy with the Russian prosecutions for political offenses than we have with the American. But to make those prosecutions a reason for refusing food to a million hungry and innocent children is a grave crime against humanity, against our own repeated professions of friendship for the Russian people and against the cherished American tradition of good-will and generous helpfulness to stricken people of the world, regardless of political considerations."

The protest is signed by Robert Morse Lovett, Acting Chairman, and Albert De Silver and Roger N. Baldwin, Directors of the Union.

COMPLETE VIENNA INQUIRY.

American Chamber of Commerce Delegates Leave for Geneva.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, July 25.—The American Chamber of Commerce delegation left tonight for Geneva after having met representative men of Government, business and political circles in Austria.

The leader of the delegation, John Defreesp, said:

"I am extremely satisfied with the great kindness shown and the valuable information given by Austrians, who are aware of their difficulties, especially owing to the disastrous exchange rate. We expect to prepare an interesting report to the Chamber of Commerce after our return."

Nursing Receives Fatima With Formal Ceremony

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Princess Fatima, Sultana of Afghanistan, who has attracted universal attention during her visit to this country because of a white sapphire set in the right side of her nose, was formally received at the White House today by President Harding.

The Princess and her two sons were dressed in native costume for the occasion and accompanied by an American naval officer specially detailed as interpreter. Mr. Harding's military and naval aids were present for the ceremony, which was carried out with all the formality customarily attending the visit here of distinguished foreigners.

RUSSIAN REDS ROB COMPATRIOT IN BERLIN

Raid 'White' Colonel's Home, Posing as German Police, for Political Papers.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 25.—Berlin as a centre of Russian intrigue has been humorously shown up by a Bolshevist. "Captain of Koepenick" with six assistants, who "confiscated" and got away with two truckloads of "counter-revolutionary" documents belonging to a Russian Colonel von Freyberg, who styles himself "representative of his Excellency General Semenoff, commander of the anti-Bolshevist Cossacks in Siberia."

"While I was away from home," says Colonel von Freyberg, "attending a birthday party of a German officer friend, my wife, writing letters in the front room, heard the noise of men's voices outside the door. Looking out the window, she saw a man in a green police uniform on the sidewalk, but wearing the typical Russian full beard. Answering the bell, my wife opened the door. Three men entered. The first introduced himself as Lieutenant Lutoschin, the second as a German criminal police official, the third as the Berlin Criminal Commissioner, Lamm. Two entered the rear room and made my friend, the Russian Captain Bultuger, stand with his face to the wall, poking a revolver in his back. The other ordered my wife to open drawers, closets and trunks suspected of harboring Russian secret documents for treasonable purposes.'

The men spoke German with a Russian accent, and my wife immediately grasped the fact that Russian Bolsheviki were burglarizing our home under the orders of their Government. My wife had had plenty of experience with Bolsheviki and knew just what to do. She opened everything, helped them unpack documents in trunks. The two most important, my complete card index and my last detailed report of the situation made to my chief, she succeeded, unobserved, in hiding under a pile of papers and saving them.

"The Bolshevist searcher was very thorough. He even took along an unfinished letter to my parents in Siberia and also an unpublished manuscript of non-political poems, written by Captain Bulugent, despite the latter's protest. Then the seven left, forcing my wife and the Captain to accompany them at the pistol's point and carrying off the trunks and documents, which were loaded into two waiting automobiles. Their intention, apparently, was to take my wife and the Captain to the woods near Berlin and 'remove' the eye-witnesses there; but, owing to the crowd which had gathered on the sidewalk, they left them behind."

Returning home, Colonel von Freyberg found that the telephone line had been out. He notified the Berlin criminal police, who have offered 10,000 marks reward for the apprehension of the robbers.

SPANIARDS LAND TROOPS IN MOROCCO

But Private Dispatches Say They Are Still Evacuating Advanced Positions.

MADRID, July 25.—The Minister of War has issued an official note saying that advices received up to Monday morning showed that Melilla was quiet.

Troops have been landed. About one-third of them are Europeans. They were enthusiastically received. The Spanish battleship Princess de Asturias is lying off the coast.

Information has been received that five captains, two lieutenants and forty-four soldiers are held captive by the Moors. The prisoners are being well treated.

Private advices from Melilla say the situation is not improving. Advanced positions are being abandoned by the Spaniards, and the troops are concentrated on the extreme line of defense.

General Berenguer, the High Commissioner in Morocco, has issued a statement saying that the troops near the coast are receiving co-operation from various warships. He says declarations of loyalty to Spain are being received from all classes and that there is hope of dominating the situation in a short time.

The Cabinet reassembled today to examine into the situation. Government advices are to the effect that the Moors have arrived near Mount Arruit and completed their defense measures.

The Government has received numerous offers from military men to go to Morocco. It has ordered that troops from various stations sail for Melilla for the purpose of punishing the rebels.

The number of dead, wounded and prisoners is not known as yet, owing to the difficulty of communication.

The tribesmen who inflicted the recent severe reverse upon the Spanish forces numbered more than 5,000, well armed, with modern guns and abundant munitions, according to additional details of the fighting received here today. They had several cannon and followed modern tactics in the fighting.

The Moors were commanded by Chief Abd-el-Krin, who is supposed to have been killed before the Spanish position in Anual. The chief once studied engineering in Madrid, but was unable to complete the course. He returned to Africa and became one of the most noted leaders of the insurrection against the Spaniards.

SEIZE REPUTED PRIESTS IN CHALDEAN FRAUDS

Paris Police Arrest Two Men Said to Have Collected Big Fund for Alleged Relief.

PARIS, July 25.—In the arrest tonight of two men, alleged to be Chaldean priests, the police say they have uncovered fraudulent collections in France and the United States amounting to many millions of francs.

The men, according to the police, confessed that on different occasions they had called on the Rev. Frederick W. Beekman, rector of the American Church in Paris, to collect funds for Chaldeans persecuted by the Turks, each with a letter supposed to have been signed by the Archbishop of Palestine.

Before their operations in France, they are said to have confessed, the men had been in the United States, where they obtained many thousands of dollars from the Episcopal clergy and a large number of prominent laymen.

FULL INDEPENDENCE SINN FEIN'S DEMAND

Dail Eireann Organ Says Nothing Less Can Meet Ireland's Aspirations.

LONDON THINKS IT PEEVISH

Believes Declaration Is Reply to Patronizing Air of Some of the British Newspapers.

IRISH CABINET GETS TERMS

De Valera Presents Them for Consideration at Session Attended by Countess Markievicz.

DUBLIN, July 25 (Associated Press).—The Irish Bulletin, the official organ of the Dail Eireann, dealing today with comments in the British press on the Irish negotiations, expresses resentment at hints that refusal to accept reasonable terms will result in a renewal of the terror and declares

THREE-CENT POSTAGE MAY BE TAX FEATURE

Revival of Some Stamp Taxes Also Talked Of on Eve of House Committee Hearings.

FORDNEY CALLS ON HARDING

Flat Tax on Corporations is Favored by Mellon and Likely to Be Adopted.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Plans for framing a new tax law took more definite form today as preparations were completed for the beginning tomorrow of the work of revision by the House Ways and Means Committee.

President Harding heard from Chairman Fordney of the committee during the day details of what House leaders propose to do and information leaked out, indicating that three-cent postage might be resorted to as a revenue producer. The return to the three-cent stamp, it is understood, was discussed at a conference Saturday between Secretary Mellon, Mr. Fordney and other Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee. The suggestion will be taken up with the Postoffice Department before any further steps are taken.

In searching for methods to raise about $4,000,000,000 a year, members of the committee are said to have talked also of a stamp tax on bank checks but the suggestion, it is understood, was frowned on by the Treasury. Other stamp tax proposals may get consideration in the committee, but members said candidly that they feared the reaction from them.

Mr. Mellon, it was said, told the committee that he was opposed to the use of any sales tax to supplant the excess profits levy which, it is conceded, will be abandoned. He is represented as favoring a tax of a flat tax on corporations, believing that such a tax would offset the losses due to the contemplated repeal of the excess profits tax and some minor assessments.

Committee leaders said they believed the corporation tax would take the form of a 15 per cent. levy on incomes with the exemption of $2,000, now in effect, abolished.

Representative Longworth of Ohio, who has a bill to that effect, said that the corporation tax would yield about $300,000,000 a year. Mr. Longworth's bill would reduce the higher surtaxes on incomes. His plan in this respect was said to have Mr. Mellon's approval.

The first session of the hearings tomorrow will include discussion of nearly all phases of revision according to the calendar, posted tonight by the committee. Mr. Fordney said that he would insist on ending the session within the four days. He believed the House would get the measure in about three weeks, but other House leaders, including Representative Mann of Illinois, said that the bill could not be put into shape as soon as that.

ABOLISHES TWO CANAL JOBS

Weeks Disposes of Marshal and Assistant in Zone Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Secretary of War Weeks, acting on recommendations made by the commission headed by Brig. Gen. W. D. Connor which was sent to the Panama Canal Zone to investigate and make recommendations for a reorganization of the Canal Zone Government, has abolished the office of the United States Marshal and Assistant United States Marshal, which the commission believed to be unnecessary.

The full report of the commission has not yet been received and, pending its arrival, Mr. Weeks today declined to enter into details as to what other changes are likely to be made in the canal organization. Both the posts abolished by the action of Mr. Weeks are political appointments, he pointed out. Mr. Weeks believes the Canal Zone Government is "overorganized" and that the present system of government is too expensive.

In naming the joint Military and Civilian Commission to make the investigation, Mr. Weeks said that the Zone Government was "a construction camp government in a finished proposition" and that it probably was the most expensive government in the world. General Connor's commission is now en route to Washington.

DECREASE IN EGG EXPORTS.

They Declined 14.2 Per Cent. During First Six Months of 1921.

The export of eggs from the United States during the first five months of 1921 show a decrease of 14.2 per cent. when compared with the exports for the corresponding period of 1920, while the imports during the same period show an increase of 190.5 per cent., according to a recent report of the United States Department of Agriculture. The total quantity exported from the United States during the first five months of 1921 amounted to 10,747,208 dozens, as compared with 12,525,890 dozens for the corresponding months of 1920. The total imports during the first five months of the current year amounted to 2,426,226 dozens, compared with 835,121 dozens during the same period last year.

China is the chief source of the United States' foreign supply, while Cuba is the chief market for the exported surplus. During the first five months of 1921 the United States exported 6,318,316 dozens of eggs to Cuba and received 1,124,105 dozens from China. During the corresponding five months of 1920 exports to Cuba totaled 4,904,074 dozens, while the imports from China amounted to 622,788 dozens. This shows an increase of 28 per cent. in exports to Cuba and of 80.5 per cent. in imports from China.

As important source of foreign eggs was Hongkong, from which the United States imported 286,908 dozens during the first five months of 1921 as compared with 120,003 dozens during the same period of 1920. Canada furnished the second most important market for eggs shipped from this country during the periods under consideration. During the first five months of 1921 that country took 3,173,945 dozens, and during the same period of 1920 about 3,384,000 dozens.

SPEEDING UP ROAD WORK.

Pennsylvania Leads States of the Union in Highway Progress.

According to figures from reports to the Asphalt Association for the month of June, as compared with figures for May, provision for future highway work in the United States and Canada took a big spurt. During June a total of $179,207,359.36 in new bond issues for roads and streets was reported from 310 States, counties, townships, road districts and municipalities, compared with $104,871,353 from 259 similar divisions of Government having charge of the highway work. This is an increase of $14,-336,006.36 for June over May, and makes a total of $343,678,712.36 in new bond issues over and above the $1,000,000,000 previously available, or a grand total of $1,343,678,712.36 now available for highway work in the United States and Canada.

Pennsylvania is showing greatest interest in highway improvement, and has made available for future use more money up to June 30 than any other State in the Union. Virginia, Connecticut, New York and Ohio follow in the order named.

Alaska, Arkansas, the District of Columbia, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island and Vermont are providing very little in new bond issues, and apparently are taking little interest in highway construction.

2,000 SEEK THIRTY PLACES.

Baltimore Negress Wreck Employment Office in Rush to Get Work.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—When V. D. Jones, proprietor of an employment agency, placed an advertisement in this morning's newspaper for thirty colored laborers he had no idea that 2,000 or more applicants would overwhelm him, but they did. Hundreds of these men were earning big wages in shipyards a year ago. The rush of men was so great that the crowd wrecked the agency office. The proprietor had to mount the desk to keep from being bruised by the mob and a hurry call had to be sent for the police. The mob broke down a partition, smashed the benches in the outer office, and broke the windows.

When a squad of police reserves arrived the job hunters were quieted, and forced back, police turn all except thirty men out of the office and these were employed.

CHINA TO AID PARIS BANK.

To Assist in Reorganization Through Subvention of 200,000,000 Francs.

PARIS, July 25.—Representatives of the Chinese Government at a meeting today of stockholders of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, announced that China had decided to assist in the reorganization of the institution, which recently filed a petition in liquidation, through a subvention of 200,000,000 francs, the money to be raised through a loan of 500,000,000 francs in China, the United States, England and France. The first tranche will be found when the loan to be secured by revenue from the stamp duty, which will be revised.

In making known this decision, Wang Tzeng Tse, legal counsellr of the Chinese legation in Paris, told the shareholders that China would back the bank to the fullest extent of her resources. The remaining 300,000,000 francs of the loan is to be used in France to develop Chinese trade with French industry.

FINDS AND ARRESTS WIFE.

Brooklynite Locates Her and Two Children With Man in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—James McComb of Brooklyn, N. Y., electrical contractor, found his wife and two children, Roy and Ruth, tonight after a search if five weeks. They were at the Great Northern Hotel with a man who gave his name as George Joyce, and "Mr. and Mrs. Joyce" were arrested.

McComb said his wife had eloped with "Joyce" and that the couple had taken $1,200 with them. He claims "Joyce" has a wife and two children in Brooklyn.

"Joyce" says he did not take any money from McComb, and that he left his wife. He married Frieda Goldenhirah, daughter of a Brooklyn grocer, three years ago, he says, but the marriage was annulled.

INTENSIVE FRUIT CULTURE.

How a 1,400-Acre Apple Orchard in England is Planted and Cared For.

Intensive fruit culture to an extent scarcely to be found in this country was noticed at Cambridge, England, by Professor L. C. Corbett of the United States Department of Agriculture, who has just returned from a European mission. A concern there has an orchard of 1,400 acres, so densely set that machine cultivation or the introduction of a horse-drawn spraying machine is impossible. Apple trees are set two rods apart and are headed high, six or seven feet from the ground, the spread of limb being more than six feet from the trunk.

Between the apple rows plum trees are set midway, and also headed high; beneath the plum and apple trees currant and gooseberry bushes are set in rows three feet apart.

Before the war culture was by hand, even to the spading. When the war took away man-power the owners saved themselves by introducing small "wheelbarrow tractors," manufactured in the United States, which have a tread of only 16 to 20 inches. The density of the orchard, of course, precludes horse-spraying. To meet this condition a complete waterworks system has been run through the roadways, which are placed at intervals, and lime sulphur mixture or bordeaux mixture is pumped through the mains from a central power plant, spraying 200 acres. The mixture is taken off by hose connected at intervals. The company owning this orchard has a large preserving plant for the manufacture of jam when the market is poor for plums and apples.

"In Kent, Somerset and Normandy, on the contrary, apple culture appears to be incidental to pasturage. The trees are set 50 or 60 feet apart and are pruned high so as be out of the way of stock. Apples of Northern France are largely used for cider, in the manufacture and blending of which the people are as expert as in the manufacture of wine.

VENEZUELA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Increases in Imports and Exports for 1919 143 Per Cent. over 1918.

According to official statements, the foreign trade of Venezuela during 1919 amounted to 444,696,856 bolivars, or $85,826,879, reckoning the bolivar at its par of exchange of 19.3 cents. The imports totaled $38,903,810, and the exports $46,923,069, an increase of 149 per cent. and 157, respectively, over the figures for the preceding year. The total increase in foreign trade over 1918 was $50,579,657, or 143 per cent.

The principal countries from which goods were imported were:

United States	$24,091,070
United Kingdom	7,230,872
Spain	1,041,048
France	776,620
Netherlands	842,538
Italy	307,967

The exports, by countries, were as follows:

United States	$23,617,815
France	10,768,743
Netherlands	6,061,314
United Kingdom	5,001,382
Spain	3,357,329
Cuba	238,790

PERU'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Both Imports and Exports Gained in 1919 Over 1918.

The total foreign trade of Peru for the year 1919 amounted to 89,103,262 pounds Peruvian, according to an official announcement of the Customs Service. This is approximately equal to $190,041,853 in United States currency. The imports amounted to $59,310,662 and the exports to $130,731,191, as compared to imports of $47,166,849 and exports of $77,066,813 during the preceding year.

The imports by countries were:

United States	$26,691,852
United Kingdom	1,999,302
Chile	3,817,587
British India	2,803,779
Hongkong	1,733,718
Japan	1,140,173
Spain	1,351,756

Among the principal articles of import were machines and tools, comestibles and condiments, metals and manufactures, and stones, coal, glass, &c.

The exports by countries were:

United States	$60,746,277
United Kingdom	41,036,932
Chile	16,705,731
Argentina	2,750,120
Bolivia	1,314,691
Canada	1,611,617
France	1,863,985

Sugar, cotton and mineral products constituted the most important exports.

Train Falls Into River, 3 Drown.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 25.—Three members of the train crew were drowned today when the locomotive and eight cars of a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad stock train from St. Joseph to Kansas City plunged into the Missouri River two and a half miles north of Kansas City.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday—6¼ to 6½% for the best names. Saturday—6¼ to 6½% for the best names. The quotations are for six months' paper.

Better Business in Shades.

An increase in building operations in and around this city, as well as in the other large cities in the country, is being felt gradually by shade manufacturers. They point out that the suspension of building affected this trade greatly just as it did manufacturers of builders' hardware and kindred lines. With more construction going on, and the redecorating of homes after the Summer vacation, shade manufacturers look forward to a big Fall trade.

Gray Goods Hold Firm.

Although sales were spotty in the local gray goods market yesterday, the prices of last week held their own and, in a few constructions, brought an eighth of a cent more per yard. This was especially true in the case of sheetings. The 6.15s brought 4¾c yesterday, the 5.50s reached 4¾c each, the 4.40s, 4.35 square, 4.00 yard cloth, was sold at 4½c a yard. Printcloths had their average Monday sales, the 39-inch, 68-72s bringing 5¼c for spot delivery and 5 to 5¼c for nearby. The other 36½ and 39-inch goods brought the same prices as on Saturday.

Clothing Association Plans.

Informal conferences will be held this week and next by those who have in hand the reorganization of the National Association of Clothiers. A date was formerly set for a meeting, but it has postponed when it was found that the manufacturers on the reorganization committee would not find it convenient to be in the city. Most of the committee members, however, will be here for the woolen opening and it is believed that a formal conference will be arranged for the near future. William Goldman of Cohen, Goldman & Co., Chairman of the committee, said yesterday that this would be the procedure.

Rack Business Promised.

It has become increasingly evident to operators in the local garment trade that the buying of merchandise "from the racks," or from stock, is to be a general practice for the Fall. While manufacturers the last two seasons have declared themselves unwilling to produce goods except on order, the fact is that many of them are taking a chance on ultimate sales by preparing stocks for buyers who want immediate deliveries. Two advantages accrue, under this method, to the buyer. He purchases only that for which he knows there is a ready market, and he is able to "bear" prices in the wholesale trade.

Some Clothing Cancellations.

Some cancellations have been received by the manufacturing clothiers, but these revisions are coming from particular sections of the country which have not found the improvement of conditions that was looked for when orders were placed. Since the canceling is scattered, it is not considered as seriously as if there was a general development of the sort. The firm opening of woolens for next Spring is regarded in the wholesale trade as a decidedly helpful factor and likely to cause not only the reinstatement of canceled orders but the accumulation of further business from retailers who have not yet bought their full requirements.

Expect Activity in Silks.

The ability of the raw silk market to keep stabilized at about the present values has proved a somewhat reassuring development to both buyers and sellers of silk goods. As a result, it is believed that fuller preparations than have been made for Fall are to be expected within a short time. The manufacturers have noted a renewal of operations by the cutting up trade, particularly the dress division, and they also report that jobbers are having satisfactory sales. Some little price adjustment is going on in the trade, it is said, but this movement is by no means on a large scale. The outlook is considered a bright one.

Slow in Buying Handbags.

Because of the tardiness of women's handbag buyers to make their appearance in this market manufacturers are finding it difficult to plan for their Fall trade. They have made up some samples but do not know how they will take, because the "big fellows" have not yet placed their orders. From past indications, however, the manufacturers feel that flat bags of the pocketbook style will be in greatest demand. They are confident also that black will predominate because of the prominence this color is receiving in the realm of women's apparel. Whether velvet bags will again be popular will depend largely upon the dress manufacturers.

Prospects for Briar Pipes.

While the nation-wide business depression has left its mark on pipe manufacturers as well as others, they have a business confidence that will pick up to such an extent that their coming Fall trade will equal, if not surpass, last Fall's. Their optimism is based chiefly on the fact that prices have been greatly reduced since last year, and this has always been an inducement for the public to buy. Labor is as low now as it ever will be, it was said, and it will therefore be impossible for prices to go lower. One of the big manufacturers is doing his best business with a sand-blasted Italian briar pipe which retails for $1. This has been made to resemble a British-made pipe costing six or seven times as much.

Millinery Shapes for Fall.

According to returning buyers, says the Millinery Bulletin issued yesterday, it is the large Gainsborough and other historical picture hats that will be offered principally for Fall. Trailing trimmings will prevail for these types of headgear, falling off the back or one side of the shape. The continued choice for the younger models will be the backless turban, with protruding front trimming and the double side effect. Sailors, and particularly tricorners, will be block manufactured but with sufficient disguise of trimming to take away the look of being machine made. With a season of so many rich embellishments, it is pointed out as necessary that blocked goods be in the stockroom to lower the material charge on the more luxurious millinery creations.

Tooth Brush Collections.

In response to the public's demand for variety and bargains, brush manufacturers are fitting out baskets and boxes with all sorts of brushes for winter display. They are placing a few dozen nail brushes of different kinds in a large straw basket and selling them to drug stores and department stores at about $4 a dozen. The retailers place their price on the individual brush in accordance with the quality. The same is true of tooth brushes. One leading manufacturer is selling these in gross lots consisting of various shapes, sizes and qualities. The case in which they are placed has compartments of 25, 25 and 50 cent brushes. While this is not a very sanitary way of doing business, the sales manager of this firm said that it is the leading way today. The customer insists, he said, upon having a large assortment before him from which to pick, and also wants to feel the stiffness of the bristles.

REPORT HOUSE FARM BILL.

Substitute for Co-operative Marketing Measure is Adopted.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A substitute for the House co-operative marketing bill for agricultural producers was reported favorably today by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The House bill provision which, it is contended, might give price-fixing powers to the Secretary of Agriculture was stricken out and the substitute bill, drafted by Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Montana, approved by the entire committee.

It contains a direct provision prohibiting agricultural associations from setting up monopolies. This, the committee report said, might be accomplished as to a certain locality, as in the case of milk producers.

The committee added a new section authorizing co-operative agricultural associations to deal in products of nonmembers, but not in larger quantities than secured from its own membership.

LIGHT ON JAVA COFFEE.

Growing It One of the Lesser Industries There—Temples of Great Age.

Contrary to the prevailing opinion that Java is the land of coffee, it is one of the least of the products of the country, according to Adolph Shoffer, a merchant of Java, who is at the Hotel Pennsylvania. Mr. Shoffer says that the tea industry is far greater than the coffee industry, and the most of the "Ceylon" tea is shipped from Java.

"Every one thinks of the Island of Java as producing nothing but coffee," said Mr. Shoffer, "but this is far from true. We have many industries, but tea heads the list and several others have a ranking place ahead of coffee. Not a single acre of the island is without cultivation. Even up the sides of the high mountains, where one would wonder how man could do it, there are very productive plantations. The climate is even all the year around. Of course, the coast towns are very hot, but Europeans can go inland and up into the mountains where they can sleep under blankets in the Summertime.

"Java is the Queen of the South Seas, but I must confess that occasionally there is a volcanic eruption which does some damage. For instance, in 1919 we had one in which 30,000 people were killed, and twenty-five years ago there was one which was even more severe.

"The comparative age of Java and this country is very interesting. Since I reached here I have been reading much about the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of one of your early settlements. England goes back perhaps a thousand years, but in Java there are temples which can be traced three thousand years and which are probably much older. The largest of these temples is seventy-five miles from Samarang, and it certainly bears out the theory that the ancients knew many things about engineering which we have just rediscovered in the present day. H. G. Wells would enjoy inspecting this temple, for it pretty well demonstrates his idea of the cycles in world development.

"The temple in question is enormous and it is built of huge blocks of stone weighing as much as three tons each, which must have been transported at least one hundred miles. At some stage of the world's development, the ancient people of Java undoubtedly were at a very high peak of culture before the dark ages descended upon them, and then light broke again. The ancient roads, too, are marvels of construction."

BUYERS' WANTS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

BATH ROBES Wanted—Cheap lot in large quantity for export. Elias Berlow Corp., 10-614 Broadway.

BOLIVIAS AND VELOURS Wanted—American 0417, 18520, 13516; Stevens 4814, 6185. Phone Pennsylvania 2080.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—American 21278, brown 302, reindeer 329, navy 163, copen 344. Gramercy 4346.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—American 21283, 21278, 0417, also velour 13110, 13911. Vanderbilt 4673.

BOLIVIA Wanted—21278, brown, navy and Harding. H. Drusin & Son, Watkins 2480.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—41279 color 354, black 0417, also 6314. Longacre 6502.

BOLIVIA Wanted—American 21278 and 16025, in all colors. Phone Watkins 787.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—American 21283; pay cash. Madison Square 4129.

BOLIVIA Wanted—Raritans 1963, black. Crown Cloak Co., Longacre 6067.

BOLIVIA Wanted—American 16025, 21278, all colors. Watkins 2518.

CAMBRIC Wanted—68, 72 and others. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4814.

CHARMEUSE Wanted—All kinds for cash. 16 West 31st, 1st floor.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on newest models misses' and ladies'; mornings; all week. 1,140 Broadway; 10th floor.

COATS Wanted—Large jobber placing orders on new coats. Call all week after 4, 4th floor, rear elevator, 163 West 26th.

COATS Wanted—Placing orders on better made ladies' and misses' coats; call all week. 3d floor, 305 7th Av.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats; call all week with samples. 4th floor, 48 West 29th.

COATS Wanted—Misses' and juniors'; will place orders for snappy styles. 8 West 30th St., second floor.

COATS Wanted—Jobber buying ladies' and misses' coats. Call with samples, 31 West 35th, 1st floor.

COATS Wanted—Girls', 8 to 14; snappy styles; placing orders. 8 West 30th St., second floor.

COATS Wanted—Placing orders on latest styles only. 12 West 27th, 1st floor.

COTTON FLANNEL Wanted—Solid colors and stripes. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4814.

COTTON Wanted—Black Venetian and twill. Abraham Katz, 22 West 21st.

DRESSES Wanted—Immediate orders, quality goods, medium prices; Canton crepes, trioctines, poiret twills and velours. Call mornings before 10:30 or after 4, Grace Dress Co., 38 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing orders for Fall dresses, silk and cloth dresses; submit samples all week after 10 A. M. See Mr. Katz, Biltwell Dress & Costume, 142 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted—Dress contractor call with samples of Poiret twill, trioctines and canton crepe dresses, all week, between 9 and 10:30 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M. Derby Waist Co., 31 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing stock orders on medium to highest grade canton crepes, crepe satin and charmeuse; submit samples 2-3. 5 East 31st, 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing stock orders on better grade charmeuse, satin and canton dresses. Call with samples, 48 West 25th (1 flight up).

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing orders on better grade charmeuse, satins, canton and tricotine; call with samples. 23 West 32d, 16th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Silk; up-to-the-minute styles for Fall wear; snappy models only. See Mr. James. Call all week. 1,237 Broadway, 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing orders on silks and cloths in new styles. Call all week after 4, 4th floor, rear elevator, 163 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted—For cash, Canton crepes, satins, crepe de chines, large or small jobs. Call with samples, Morton's, 55 East 8th St.

DRESSES Wanted—Will place large orders on better grade silk dresses. Call with samples, twelfth floor, 31 East 31st.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on better grade wool and silk dresses; $22.50 up. 8d floor, 37 West 28th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing stock orders on new Fall models. Call all week. Lincoln Dress, 47 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing stock orders on Canton crepe dresses. 29 West 35th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on Fall models, tricotine and silk; call with samples. 18 West 31st, top floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders snappy silk and tricotine dresses. Merrymaid Garments, 104 West 29th.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing stock orders on light-class silk dresses. Call all week with samples. 4th floor, 25 West 31st.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on all materials for Fall; submit samples. Feinberg, 42 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted—Silks and cloths; call with samples from 8 to 11. Ask for Hirsch, 8th floor, 29 West 28th St.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber open for new canton crepe dresses; spot delivery; will pay cash. 6 West 32d St., 10th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders for better grade silk and cloth, Fall styles. Landes, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking on Fall dresses, popular priced; all materials. 21 West 30th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber open for Fall styles of silk and cloth, better kind. Kraushar, 36 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders for Fall dresses, all materials. 6th floor, 35 West 31st St.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on Fall dresses in all materials. 137 West 27th, 1st floor.

DRESSES and Georgette Waists Wanted—For dollar sale, in quantity. The Fair, 44 East 14th St.

DRESSES Wanted—New snappy styles in canton crepe and other silks. 226 5th Av. (3d floor).

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on silk and cloth dresses. 1,193 Broadway, Room 38.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobs; cash; better grade, for our retail store. Canal 1121.

DRESSES Wanted—Jumper dresses, cloth, silk, velvet. 12th floor, 8 East 27th.

ERMINIE and POLLYANNA Wanted—Holden & Leonard's black, navy and reindeer. Fitzroy 5611.

FURS Wanted—Beaver, wolf and nutria. Herman Goldstein 123 West 27th.

FURS Wanted—1,000 kitt and brown coney capes, 36-37 wool 42 in., 24 linen

BUYERS' WANTS.

FURS Wanted—Open to buy taupe wolf, beaver and squirrel collars and sets for cash. Fleming & Conn, Inc., 1,221 Broadway.

FURS Wanted—Collars, cuffs, raccoon, Australian opossum, coney; also open for jobs. Abraham Katz, 28 West 21st.

FURS Wanted—Dyed and natural skunk, beaver and squirrel collars and cuffs for cash. S. & L. Fur Co., 147 West 29th.

FUR COLLARS Wanted—Raccoon and Australian opossum collars; quantity for cash. Brimberg, 30 West 32d.

FURS Wanted—Wolfs, collars and cuffs; placing large orders. Rubinstein & Dochter, 8 West 30th St.

FURS Wanted—Beavers, tipped sentred and raccoons. H. W. Haft, 133 Broadway, 32d St. entrance.

FURS Wanted—Open buy jobs; Coney and Sealine coats, cash. 12 West 32d, 7th floor.

GEORGETTES Wanted—We are open to buy 100 pieces; high shades only at the price. Fain Waist Co., 64 West 22d St.

GERONA and EVORA Wanted—F. and H. black, navy and malay. Fitzroy 5611.

GINGHAMS and CHAMBRAYS Wanted—32-inch; spot cash. Lawner-Schwartz, 558 Broadway.

GINGHAMS Wanted—Any descriptions or quantity; cash. Franklin Textile Mills, 78 Franklin St.

KNITTED TIES Wanted—Spot cash. Bring samples to 555 East 169th St.

MARVELLA, F. & H., orlando, Mousseyne panvelaine, velvynes wanted; cash. Madison Square 8005.

MOCHATES Wanted—F. & H. navy and black; cash. Hecht & Pfotzky.

MOUSSYNE Wanted—Stevens's 4314 suedine, all shades; quantity no object. Pennsylvania 3424.

MOUSYNE Wanted—F. & H. black, velours 13509, American, all colors. Call Watkins 2178.

MOUSYNE Wanted—F. & H., all shades, any quantity. Joseph Engel Co., 134 West 37th St.

MOUSSYNE Wanted—Navy, brown and black; will pay cash. Call Watkins 7297.

MOUSSYNES Wanted—F. and H.; all colors. Fitzroy 5611.

PANVELLAINE Wanted—F. & H. black. Rubinstein & Dochter, 8 West 30th.

PLAIDS and Checked Silks Wanted—Scotch colors. Novelty Children's Dress, 58 West 15th.

PLUSH Wanted—Peerless. Novick, 45 West 27th. Watkins 9644.

POIRET TWILL—Quantity wanted for cash. Style Dress, 41 West 25th.

ROSHANARA Wanted—Quantities; cash. S. Phillipps, 14 East 32d. Longacre 3414.

ROSHANARA Wanted—Satin faced. Irving Katz, 11 East 36th.

SATIN Wanted—Cotton back, finished or dull. Samuel Serwer & Sons, 222 Greene St.

SERGES Wanted—Open to buy Whitman's 104 serge, Poiret twill and tricotine at a price; send samples. Kohn, Leinhardt & Simon, 10 East 33d.

SERGE Wanted—Black, several qualities; call 11 to 12 only. Landsman Garment Co., 25 West 35d.

SERGES Wanted—Large quantities navy and brown, 7120-54296, for cash. Phone Longacre 4363, Mr. Rea.

SERGES Wanted—Gray, good quality. Sol Cohen, 148 Madison Av.

SERGES Wanted—Navy, 7614, 11423. Madison Square 2512-8918.

SHIRTINGS Wanted—Silk shirtings of all kinds. Call after 2 P. M., Goldberg & Horowitz, 520 Broadway.

SILKS Wanted—Crepe de Chine, any condition, peau de cygne, messaline, taffetas, satins, any shade. Iser Silk, 125 East 23d. Gramercy 6511.

SILKS Wanted—Spot cash for all kinds of silks, also Stahlis 9905 messalines at the price; immediate delivery.

SILKS Wanted, or Tailor Made Waists. Haddad Waist Co., 28 West 23d.

SILKS Wanted—Plaids and stripes, messalines. 1,150 Broadway, Room 507.

SILKS Wanted—Printed, satin de chine. Abraham Katz, 22 West 21st.

SKIRTS Wanted—Jobber ready to place orders on Fall numbers. Room 906, 8 West 29th.

SUITS Wanted—Jobber placing orders misses' models; newest effects only; mornings; all week. 1,140 Broadway, 10th floor.

SUITS Wanted—Large jobber placing orders on new suits. Call all week after 4, 4th floor, rear elevator, 163 West 26th.

TRICOLETTES, Wool Jerseys Wanted—Quantity for cash. Garfield Dress Co., 212 East 23d.

TRIQUES Wanted—150 pieces in navy, from $1.75 to $2; must be good value. Louis Bernstein, 25 West 31st.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Quantity at a price; good quality. Monroe Dress Co., 22 West 26th St.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Andrew's 5782 and U. S. 907 only. Dreyfuss Costume, 16 East 32d.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Quantities. Bergman & Morgenstern, 49 West 27th.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Navy, at a price. Ginsberg, 6 West 32d.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Gray and rookie. Davidoss, 6 West 32d.

TRICOTINE Wanted—Below $2. Vanderbilt 4685.

VELDYNES Wanted—Forstmann-Hoffmann, navy, black, sorento, volnay; cash. Hecht & Pfotzky, 8 West 30th.

VELDYNES Wanted—Mousseynes, marvellas, Orlandos, Pollyannas; all shades; cash. Longacre 4074.

VELOURS Wanted—American 4302, 4338; also lightweight. Tel. Pennsylvania 5700, Room 1906, between 9 and 12 noon.

VELOURS Wanted—13518, reindeer and brown; quantity cash. Monarch Garment Co., 16 West 32d. Longacre 4748.

VELOURS Wanted—13911, brown and Harding blue; also No. 110 broadcloth. Williamsburg Mfg. Co., 12 West 32d.

VELOURS Wanted—13911, 13110, 13309, navy, brown; can use large quantity. Westchester Cloak House, 38 West 32d.

VELOURS Wanted—Good quality; any tone of navy, sorrento or henna; not over $2. J. Bass & Co., 38 East 31st.

VELOURS AND POLO Wanted—American 11008 navy, 13911 brown and navy; quantity; cash. Watkins 3745.

VELOURS Wanted—13911 or similar in sorrento or ensign blue. Stern-Miller Co., 22 West 32d. Longacre 5545.

VELOURS Wanted—Lightweights, all kinds; also broadcloth. Lew & Goldstone, 12 West 27th. Chelsea 1887.

VELOURS Wanted—Pay cash. American 13110, brown, navy, copen, 13911, navy. Vanderbilt 4654, 1389.

VELOURS Wanted—13911, all colors, Holden's, Leonard's Pollyana and Erminine. Chelsea 1457.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13516, 13518, 13520, 13521, brown only; cash. Supreme, 109 West 26th.

VELOURS Wanted — Stevens 4314, 6185; American 13520, 13516. Phone Pennsylvania, 2080.

VELOURS Wanted—13520, 13518, brown, reindeer, black, navy. Tepper, Dornbush, Chelsea 6819.

VELOUR, Bollvia Wanted—13516, 13520, 13911, 0417, 1283, Yalama, Stuyvesant 5468.

VELOURS Wanted—Quilting weight. Morris Levy, 127 West 17th St. Watkins 7296.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13911, Stevens 4314. Cohen-Edelman, 1,225 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted—Lightweight, 75 DM; also 13911; all colors. Longacre 4190.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13516, 13518, 13520, all shades. Watkins 4089.

VELOURS Wanted—13911, all shades. Brickman & Co., 150 West 22d.

VELOURS Wanted—Stevens 4314, copen, shade 472; will pay cash. Watkins 6848.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13110, 13520, all colors. Chelsea 2626.

VELOURS Wanted—13516, 13120, 21254. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

VELOURS Wanted—Stevens 6106, all shades. Prospect Cloak Co., 87 West 28th.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13911, shade 522. Chelsea 4605.

VELOURS Wanted—13518, shade 384. Samuel Neuman, 135 West 27th St.

VELOURS Wanted—Suitings. Big B Cloak & Suit Co., 155 West 26th St.

VELOURS Wanted—H. O. Wilson, 4823, cash. Phone Spring 8085.

WAISTS Wanted—Net and Jap silk guimpes used in jumper dresses. Call, with samples and quantity price, 36 West 32d, 3d floor; ask for Bernstein.

WAISTS Wanted—We are ready to place orders on georgettes and crepe de chines at popular prices. Pershing Waist Co., Inc., 368 6th Av.

WAISTS Wanted—Jobber placing orders Fall waists. 11 East 31st, 3d floor.

YALAMA Wanted — Right price. Botany navy, brown. Vanderbilt 4634, 1389.

Contracts Wanted.

CLOAK contractor located 300 miles from New York wishes to take out or unout work from jobber or manufacturer; workmanship guaranteed. X 2057 Times Annex.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

AEROPLANE CLOTH—Grade A; guaranteed U. S. Government inspected; yard wide; dyed or in the grege; spot delivery. George J. Quinn & Co., 288 4th Av.

APRONS—A job of bungalow aprons at $4.98 and $5.75 dozen. Simco-Kahn, 911 Broadway.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BAGS—Bargains in genuine suit cases, $10 to $12 doz. Imperial Leather Goods & Co., 488 Broadway. Telephone 2080 Canal.

BATH ROBES—For men; well made; cheap. L. Greenberg & Co., 7 West 32d.

BLOOMERS—Windsor crepe, satin, jersey and pantalettes; all colors. Parlow Bros., 61 East 4th St., Orchard 6136.

BOLIVIA—Rich 1923 American 13413, 13115; Andria superior and other good makes. Abramson Bros., 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 5154.

BOLIVIAS—$1.25 up, jobs velours, tricotines, polos; close out cheap. Metropolis Woolen, 347 West 34th.

BOLIVIAS, Plushes, Velours—06105, 0417, 21278, Peco, Lapinex, Nishni, Seglart, Stuyvesant 5460.

BOLIVIAS—0453, 0417, 21274, 16025, all colors. Fair Woolen, Stuyvesant 3673, 10022.

BOLIVIAS—American 0417 and others; also polos. Watkins 6300.

BOLIVIAS—Stewart's and Stoney & Starkey. Frank, 46 West 22d.

BOLIVIA—Raritans 1963, brown; also 911. Longacre 6502.

BOLIVIAS—0417, 0453, all shades, cheap. Chelsea 4287.

BROADCLOTHS—Botany 818, rose, brown and pekin; also Juilliard's 110 and 2116, reindeer, brown, red and pekin. Longacre 6246.

BROADCLOTH—Juilliard's 110, black, navy, brown and reindeer. Henry Samson, Spring 2716.

BROADCLOTH—Juilliard 2116 tan, cheap; will exchange. Tannenbaum, 19 West 24th.

BROADCLOTH—110 Juilliard, 7025 Stevens, all colors. Stuyvesant 1404.

BROADCLOTH—Black, 112 American. Longacre 5044.

CANTON CREPE—Spot delivery; black and navy. 404 4th Av., Room 1408. Madison Square 4278.

CANTON CREPES—Good qualities, black, navy, brown; will sell reasonable. Longacre 7985.

CHARMEUSE—Black and navy, fine. Longacre 6487. Ask for Miss Sepin.

CLOTHING—Large, assorted stock men's and boys' clothing of style and quality; quick turn price. Joseph Meisel, 107 Bleecker.

COATS—Newest Fall models in all leading materials, popular priced. Come up to see them. Glants & Schreiber, 127 West 28th.

COATS and Suits—Latest Fall models and materials, fur-trimmed and embroidered, to close out. Pyramid, 41 Division St.

COATS—Infants', misses', children's; nobbiest styles; better grade merchandise at a price. 8d floor, 38 West 20th.

COATS—Newest fashions and fabrics from $10.75-$35.00. "House of Bargains," Horowits Bros., 122 West 28th.

COATS—Assorted bolivia and velour, close out cheap; juniors' and children's. Blum & Glassberg, 20 East 18th.

COATS—$50 flannel and jersey jackets, to close out at a very low price. L. Grossman & Son, 40 East 30th.

COATS—Assorted, close out, cheap; ladies' and children's sizes. Nivel, 114 West

PRICES MADE ON SPRING WOOLENS

Opening Yesterday of Lightweight Goods by American Woolen Company.

WORSTEDS NOT ADVANCED

But Woolen Fabrics, for Both Men's and Women's Wear, Were Made a Little Higher.

Prices named yesterday by the American Woolen Company on woolen and worsted lines for the Spring 1922 season were either on a parity with Fall quotations made last February or showed small advances. An all-around strong opening developed, with a large attendance of buyers and orders that in some cases took the entire production of certain mills. Men's wear fabrics were from par to 5 and 10 cents higher. Women's wear materials showed a general advance of 7½ cents on wool goods, with worsted constructions remaining at their former levels. It was announced that the napped goods offering in the latter division was sold out during the day.

Buyers appeared to be satisfied with the new values, particularly so in view of the fact that stabilization of their own prices has been aided by the firm quotations established on future deliveries of material. The emergency tariff was declared to be a factor in the price firmness of the woolen market, indicated yesterday at the opening.

Particular interest attached to yesterday's opening for several reasons. Values have become well stabilized during the last six months, with orders being declined recently because of the sold-up condition of the mills. The opening of lightweights, however, was regarded as the determining factor of price firmness or of the outlook for further recessions. Moreover, the full effect of the Emergency Tariff act had still to be counted upon, and buyers were anxious to see what influence it might exert. Besides these considerations, the market had several merchandising problems to work out. One of these related to further orders to jobbers, and another was the prospect of retail cancellations of clothing and garments in case woolens came down in price.

According to jobbers the lightweight prices will create a much better feeling in their division of the market and dispel the weakness which developed recently. It was noted yesterday that jobbers' quotations showed more firmness, and some moved up in sympathy with the evidences of a strong market. The independent market was disposed to believe that there would be plenty of business for them when they open shortly after the big company, the mill opinion being that the American has a good deal of unfilled business and that the new prices show no hunger for additional bookings.

The smaller clothing and garment manufacturers were well satisfied with the values named for Spring. They see orders being reinstated that were canceled by retailers who looked for some lower woolens prices. Larger operators, on the other hand, were more inclined to consider that lower woolens prices might have been even more desirable than continued stability, for the reason that the values now stand at double the prewar rates despite the public demand for cheaper clothing. The sentiment expressed was that conditions for the clothing and garment trades might be healthier in the future if a full liquidation was accomplished right through.

The key number of the staples made by the woolen company, 2192 of the Fulton mill, was priced yesterday the same as for Fall, at $2.48½. The price was repeated on other staple offerings with the exception of 564, now quoted at $3.32½, which is 10 cents above the February price, and 681 on which a similar advance was made. A French black serge, 9116-55 of sixteen ounces, is now priced at $4.50, the last price being $4.45. On flannels in Department 3, Division A, advances of 10 cents a yard were shown. Several new numbers to be produced by the Wood and Ayer mills in thirteen and sixteen ounce serges were commented upon as offering attractive purchases. All the lower grade serges were said to be available from the stock sheets of the company, and it was noted that practically all the staple offerings are the same as those put out in February as heavyweights.

The range of prices in the departments carrying men's wear was as follows: Department 3, fancy woolens, 95c to $2.85, and three-quarter goods 37½ to 58½c; Department 7, London shrunk serges $3.50 to $4.75, tropicals $2.42½ to $2.97½, and wool fancies $1.45 to $5.15; Department 2, tropicals $2 to 2.52½; Department 1, Division B, tropicals $1.50 to $2.32½; in piece dyes and $1.70 to $2.52½ in mixtures.

The deliveries of these goods will extend to February, sample pieces being delivered through September, October and November, with stock shipments in December, January and February.

The women's wear offerings embrace quite a few new numbers, and developments of former fabrics to qualities not formerly made. This was particularly true of the napped cloths, where prices went as high as $6.95. The entire offering included tricotines, cords, poiret twills, gabardines, velours, napped cloths, polaires, chinchillas, homespuns, tweeds and skirtings.

Tricotines were quoted at a price range of from $2 to $2.95. The best Fall numbers, 09118 and 09123, were repeated at $2.47½ and $2.95, respectively. A new tricotine, 09146, has been put out at $2.37½, the weight being 10½ ounces.

Twill cords ran from $2.12½ to $3.25. Numbers 09111 and 09137 were repeated at $2.37½ and $2.52½. The gabardine, 6182, was quoted at $2.75.

Among the velours, superba, which is a worsted filled velour, was repeated at $2.05. Number 12911, of which the sale will easily reach 50,000 pieces, was quoted at $1.50, the last price being $1.42½.

A new napped cloth construction, to be known as Shawsheen, was quoted at $3.20, the full color range being obtainable in this fabric. Luxura sells for $3.85. The low price on napped goods is found on 10038, selling for $2.87½.

Two popular fabrics in polaires, 11087 and 15100, were priced at $1.15 and $2.20, respectively. The chinchillia, offering featured an eighteen-ounce cloth, 18155, in pastel colors at $2.62½. An eleven-ounce homespun, 18923, was quoted at $1, and mohair decorated tweeds at $1.17½. Diagonal tweeds were to be obtained at the same figure.

The skirtings shown included prunella stripes at $2.82½ and wool skirtings from $1.32½ to $1.80. Sample pieces of women's wear are to be delivered during October and November and the balances in the following three months.

BUSINESS NOTES.

James E. Malone, who is well known in the knit goods trade and succeeded his father in that business several years ago, is now connected with A. A. Smith & Son, 389 Broadway.

Joseph Love and Rose Hoffnung have severed their connection with the Stork Infants' Wear Company, and have entered business under the trade name of Joseph Love, Inc., 50-54 West Seventeenth Street.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

THE PUSEY & JONES CO., shipbuilders, of 120 Broadway, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, listing partial liabilities of $1,700,943, of which $950,000 is secured claims, and assets of unknown amount. The petition was filed pursuant to a resolution by the Board of Directors last Saturday. It is stated that the corporation has a plant at Gloucester, N. J., which cost about $8,000,000, and a plant at Wilmington, said to be worth several millions. The United States Shipping Board holds a mortgage for $1,500,000 on these plants.

BARGAIN LUGGAGE SHOP—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Morris Kotler, doing business as Bargain Luggage Shop, at 508 Sixth Avenue, by these creditors: H. Ruchman, $2,160; S. Stark, $263; H. Johnson, $144.

PHILIP KOTLER—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Philip Kotler, leather goods, at 696 Sixth Avenue, by these creditors: H. Ruchman, $1,401; S. Stark, $234; Louis Morrison, $740.

MANHATTAN REMNANTS AND JOB LOTS STORE—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Moe Lubell, doing business as Manhattan Remnants and Job Lots Store, dealers in dress goods, at 377 West 125th Street, by these creditors: Gold Tab Silk Company, $427; Leo Rovere, $250; P. Spivack, $133. It is stated the liabilities are bout $10,000 and assets about $2,000. Judge Learned Hand appointed Susan Brandeis receiver under $1,000 bond.

BRUCE DUFFUS, theatrical manager, of 1,493 Broadway, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $8,-367 and assets of $399.

MURRAY MILLINERY COMPANY, INC., 857 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $13,058 89 and assets of $1,752.

MORRIS ZIMMER—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Zimmer, 1,612 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, by H. Johnson, $136; Michael Panker, $459, and Panker Mills, $463.51.

IRVING GREENBERG—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Irving Greenberg, 827 Avenue O, Brooklyn, by Samuel C. Dunberstein, $150; J. Frewark, $1,212; G. Weiss, $1,500.

MAURICE M. LEVITT—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Maurice M. Levitt, 338 Avenue O, Brooklyn, by J. Frewark, $288. G. Weiss, $300, and N. Natkins, $500.

NEW YORK MOTOR TRUCK SALES CORPORATION—Judge Leonard Hand yesterday appointed George W. Martin receiver for New York Motor Truck Sales Corporation, of 316 West 55th St., under $1,000 bond. It is stated the liabilities are about $13,000 and assets about $5,000.

AUGUST QUICK—Judge Learned Hand yesterday appointed John L. Lyttle receiver for August Quick, hotel, at 115 West St., under $1,000 bond.

M M LEVITT HOSIERY CO., INC.—Judge Learned Hand yesterday appointed Samuel C. Dubernstein receiver for M. M. Levitt Hosiery Co., Inc., of 413 Broadway.

PIETRO BUONO—Judge Learned Hand yesterday appointed Mary G. Polter receiver for Pietro Buono, grocer, at 2,265 First Av., under $1,000 bond.

SOLOMON BARNSTEIN, grocer, of 154 Ludlow St., filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $5,165 and assets of $1,038.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, July 25.—Carolina Materials Corporation, dealer in sand, Binghamton, filed a petition in bankruptcy today with liabilities of $29,000 and assets of $7,598.

Utica Bag and Burlap Company filed involuntary petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of over $17,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, July 25.—Michael Luterek, grocer, Buffalo, filed petition in bankruptcy today with liabilities of $23,526.24 and assets $14,443.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, July 25. The District Court has dismissed the bankruptcy petition against the Beer Silk Yarn Company of Paterson and with advancement Call NI NU ..... discontinued the receivership in a settlement of a 20 per cent. basis with the creditors. The liabilities are said to have been $1,200,000.

JUDGMENTS.

filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor

In New York County.

Automobile Warehouse Co., Inc.—R. J. Vinton $879.93
Associco, Elias and Samuel Fuhr—Personal 500
Bauer, Henry—L. Olive 795.67
Bel Realty Corp. — L. Buchsbaum & al. 963.96
Boissonnault, Gaston—Stanley Patterson, Inc. 708.70
Booth, Alice—Ulster Court Corp. 272.41
Brown, Leo—M. D. Brill 217.73
Brown, Mary C. and Jane Deering Horne—M. Fitzpatrick 823.69
Bulow, Said G.—M. J. Couri et al. 280.06
Bartel, Ralph—B. Sobel 115.94
Corsican Restaurant—Blackfords 348.45
Cornelia Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.—Needham Tire Co. $6,377.17
Drucker, Echeveria & Co., Inc. — R. Schieber 131.90
Deschanel, International Corp.—Pioneer Lumber Co. 2,503.19
Dix, Henry S.—Gerhard & Hoy, Inc. 1,186.75
Eidlen, Irving and Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland—People, &c. 2,000
Fox, Earl S.—Dobbs & Co., Inc. 166.10
Finster, James B.—J. Henoch 769.72
Geist, Bernard—H. C. Burnstine et al. 198.66
Griffin, William and National Surety Co.—People, &c. 1,000
Graves, George R.—Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Co. 270.57
George E. Walker Co.—McCready Pub. Co. 269.72
Hopkins, Joseph M.—E. J. Power 4,919.60
Hayman, Leopold L.—N. Bernkopf et al. 191.03
Hays, Felix (c. Haas' Sons)—G. Karole 827.73
Kaufman, Herbert—A. S. Moore 2,298.75
Kaufman, Paul F.—Apex Distributing Co., Inc. 295.55
Kaushansky, Morris—J. Ratner 471.29
Kane, Arthur J.—I. Levy 116.01
Lanzinger, Robert—S. Blenenstock 319.65
Linick, Benjamin, and Benjamin Horowitz—L. Cohen 2,740.52
Mercury Trading Corp.—E. Ellinger 615.54
Miller, Harry A.—M. Goodman 196.51
Mills, Frank P.—H. Gold 249.06
Morris, Russell & Co., Inc.—South Ferry Realty Co., Inc. 1,386.60
Mann, Harry, and Nathan Feinsilver—Chatham and Phenix National Bank of City of New York 972.60
Mindell, Stanley—T. Solomon 238.71
MacFarlane, William W.—L. Blank 189.19
Miller, Charles—Hanover Simon 247.91
Pye, John E.—J. M. Kanter 136.91
Payne, Alice G.—Butzler Bros. Co. 411.06
Rose, Joseph—J. A. Lerner 221.41
Reinach, E. A.—J. L. Berger 762.40
Radice, Michael P.—R. L. Goldsmith 575.90
Robinson, Catherine R.—N. Sabbagh 237.85
Silverman, Jacob — Hercules Electric Steel Corp. 200.20
Sterling Film Laboratories, Inc.—W. W. Allen, Inc. 102.20
Same—J. J. Joyce et al. 374.20
Sage, Warren M.—R. R. Gaudy 545.35
Schaupp, Paul—A. B. Giles 328.70
Straub, Anna—R. Gintser 497.20
Warren, James C.—Kings County Trust Company 855.84
Whitney, Trixie, and Harry H. Brown—People, &c. 500.00

In Bronx County.

Cirillo, Giuseppe—M. Schurmacher $430.10
Finster, Jaimes B.—J. Hinoch 769.72
Gleason, Michael, as gdn.—J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co. 70.72
Same—Same 116.90
Golgauer, Ludwig—N. Y. Telephone Co. 88.29
Nahrs, Elsie—M. Lorre 120.72
Rex Laboratory, Inc.—H. M. Toch et al. 217.21

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second is that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—L. Appell, July 14, 1921 ..... $175.32
Schonfal, Dora—A. Haber, Jan. 26, 1916, released 303.24
Solomon, Jacob—National Surety Co., June 28, 1913 ..... 534.49
Conrad, Henriette—J. Steiner, April 5, 1921 ..... 325.30
Rookwood, Nash, and Benjamin A. Kelley—J. P. Martnett, Feb. 10, 1921 ..... 3,194.60
Stallo, Edmund K.—National Surety Co. et al., July 30, 1915 ..... 1,741.23
Commodore Motors Corp., Inc.—R. W. Wagner, May 28, 1921 ..... 1,471.78
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—L. Appell, Oct. 23, 1919 ..... 2,167.41

AMERICA'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS.

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QUALITY BETTER PRICES LOWER THAN EVER

REISMAN, ROTHMAN & BIEBER

1372-1382 BROADWAY AT 37TH ST., N. Y.

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SUITS *and* COATS

That embody the dominant characteristics of "Best Sellers."

The season's most favored fabrics; the latest style developments in silhouette and trimming, excellence of tailoring and an exacting supervision of details.

Compare!

KARP BROS.
45 West 27th St., N. Y.

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PERFECT FITTING HAND MADE BLOUSES

Most exquisite ever shown
New French styles
Distinctive Handcraft
Exact to a thread
Real Laces Used exclusively

HENRY J. MYERS INC.
35 WEST 36th STREET NEW YORK

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"Fairlady"
Dance and Evening Frocks
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Wedding Dresses

Style—that radiates beauty and individuality.

Quality—that insures satisfaction to you and your customers.

Prices—that guarantee a large and profitable volume of sales.

It will positively pay you to see our line before buying elsewhere.

Models from *$16.50* to *$49.50*

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Coats—Suits
Tailored
Dresses
Real Wonder Values in Better Grade Garments

Exclusive Merchandise at Turn-Over Prices

See Them!

A. Schwartz & Co.
Inc.
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S. KORACH COMPANY
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are in the GARMENT CENTER CAPITOL
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Korrect
DRESSES, SKIRTS

THE KORRECT line offers you a complete line, including models in stouts as well as regulars, at all prices up to $45.00. The excellent workmanship and perfect fit have made KORRECT Dresses extremely popular in the dress departments of the largest stores in the country.

$10.75 to $45
Ten-Ten—End of month.

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We know that you can't find a girl who will not be pleased with the style in our Novelties in Girls' Hats, and *the price will please mother.*

See our line of Beaver Hats, silk ribbon trimmed, for children and misses, at

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Nutria
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SUITS

Juniors—Regulars & Stylish Stouts
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$10.00 to $25.00
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Jersey Suits

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In All Colors
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118-24 West 22nd St.
Watkins 294-5

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PLUSH COATS
$10.50 to $75.00
CLOTH COATS
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Smashing values. See us NOW.
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Highest-Character Fall
DRESSES
$18.75 to $35
In class with models costing 25% more.
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Fayette Frocks
For Fall Ready

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SMART SET DRESSES
Smart-but inexpensive

ORIGINAL
DRESSES
of the better kind that are priced in keeping with the public's demand.
Tricotines, Satin Faced Canton, Canton Crepe, Charmeuse, Crepe Back Satin, Poiret Twills.
$14.75 to $45
Style and value our only inducement.
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SUITS COATS TAILORED DRESSES
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Smart Parisian styles, tailored to the highest custom standards, from fine fabrics.
A High Class Line
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CHILDREN'S BATH ROBES
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CHILDREN'S DRESSES
Ginghams, etc., at $4.00 to $12.50 per dozen. Sizes 2-6; 7-14.
Immediate delivery.
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Real Filet Trimmed and Hand Embroidered
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Manufacturer willing to sacrifice good selling numbers in Canton Crepes.
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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 8800.

AKRON, Ohio—A. Polsky Co.; Miss Madroff, junior dresses; L. A. Polsky, ready-to-wear; Mrs. Williams, infants' wear; 303 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer).

AKRON, Ohio—The Cloak-Wilkes Co.; F. F. Carthy, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; Martinique.

AKRON—Peterman's Dept. Store; J. Sternbourne, silk dresses; 120 W. 32d (A. Fant).

ALBANY, N. Y.—Robert Porter Co.; R. Porter, silks, madras shirtings; 1,270 Broadway, Room 507.

ALTOONA, Pa.—Kline Bros.; C. L. Gill, men's furnishings, hosiery, knit underwear; J. A. Baird, notions, toilet goods, jewelry; J. E. Skyles, wash goods, domestics; P. N. Rudasille, upholstery goods; 22 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).

AMARILLO, Texas—T. E. Richards, women's ready-to-wear; 16 W. 32d (M. Lichtenstein).

AUSTIN, Texas—E. M. Scarbrough & Son; J. L. Hanchey, linens, wash goods, staples; 120 W. 32d (A. Fant).

AUSTIN, Texas—E. M. Scarbrough & Sons; G. U. Landrum, men's furn. goods; 120 W. 32d (A. Fant).

BALTIMORE—Stewart &Co.; Miss P. Gresham, skirts; Mrs. D. Dotterweich, women's, misses' dresses; 16 W. 32d.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild-Kohn Co.; A. Gutmen, silks, dress goods; 230 5th Av.; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—L. Greif & Brothers; D. L. Greif, clothing materials; 200 5th Av., Room 424.

BALTIMORE—American Wholesale Corp.; A. R. Katz, general merchandise; C. F. Knastell, work clothing, denims; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—The Hub; Miss S. Goodman, dresses; Miss A. Stein, infants' wear; 115 W. 30th (Weill & Hartmann).

BALTIMORE—American Wholesale Corp.; G. M. Eytinge, ribbons; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, women's outer apparel; Miss Pasto, Mrs. D. Engle, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av. (F. Atkins).

BALTIMORE—Schloss Bros. Co.; N. Schloss, woolens; 390 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—M. L. Bloom & Co.; M. L. Bloom, skirtings; Martinique.

BALTIMORE—Stuart & Co.; C. F. Tucker, misses' coats, suits, wraps, dresses; 16 W. 39th.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild-Kohn Co.; J. W. Waldorf, house furn. goods, china, glass; 230 5th Av. (F. Atkins).

BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, clothing materials; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Brager's; L. L. Brager, jobs silks; Martinique.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Specialty Store; S. Seaman, notions; Pennsylvania.

BAY CITY, Mich.—J. Thompson & Co.; Mrs. Grant, coats, suits; 44 East 23d, Room 508.

BEAUMONT, Texas—The Fashion; B. Jones, ready-to-wear; 306 5th Av. (J. J. Roder).

BILLINGS, Mont.—Hart-Albin Co.; F. Bernstein, jewelry, leather goods, women's neckwear; 115 W. 30th (Weill & Hartmann).

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; A. MacArthur, coats, suits, furs, millinery 6 W. 32d.

BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; Mrs. L. Myers, infants' wear, underwear; 120 W. 32d (A. Fant).

BIRMINGHAM—Burger D. G. Co.; A. B. Wall, rugs, carpets, draperies, &c.; S. Phillips, ready-to-wear; 1,180 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).

BISMARCK, N. D.—A. W. Lucas Co.; Miss A. Pfettmer, ladies' ready-to-wear; 45 W. 34th St., Room 1002.

BOISE, Idaho—The Mode, Ltd.; Miss S. L. Boellert, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear, boys' dept.; 352 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer).

BONHAM, Texas—M. Hermer, ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way.

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey Co.; Miss L. A. Peck silk and muslin underwear, petticoats, aprons; 1,164 Broadway, 2d floor.

BOSTON, Mass.—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss Hutchins, silk and wool dresses; 10 E. 32d.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co. Upstairs—Miss E. Goodman, juniors' coats, misses' dresses; Mr. Hurley, women's inexpensive dresses; Miss Horgan, woman's dresses; Miss Golding, misses' inexpensive dresses; Mr. Lyford, furs. Basement—Miss Dartt, aprons; Mr. Tobey, shoes. Annex—Mr. Scott, men's furnishings; 225 5th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts, bathing suits; S. E. Emery, cotton, French underwear, petticoats; Miss Watson, women's costumes; E. Daley, dresses; R. J. Tringle, cotton underwear, sweaters; D. E. Walsh, wash goods, linings; W. T. Myers, silk waists, sweaters; C. A. Brennan, gloves. Basement: Miss L. McCarthy, silk, cotton waists, children's waists; I. M. Saunders, shoes; Miss K. Lugrin, toys; 452 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; C. H. Jennings, white goods, linens; Miss M. E. Ladin, waists, sweaters; J. A. Taylor, laces, trimmings, neckwear; Miss A. F. Gately, underwear, petticoats, negligees, kimonos; Mrs. A. Roberge, girls' dresses, coats, house dresses, aprons; Miss A. C. Lisson, furs; 452 4th Av.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss E. Lewis, art goods, linens, yarns; J. Aronson, boys' clothing, blouses (basement); 200 5th Av., Room 502.

BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; W. H. Mulcahy, linens, wash goods, blankets; 240 Madison Av.

BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; A. C. Connor, millinery; 120 W. 32d (A. Fant).

BOSTON—F. Kornfeld Co.; B. G. Tuttle, millinery; Commodore.

BOSTON—Sylvia-Coppinger Co.; F. L. Sylvia, dry goods; 54 Leonard.

BOSTON—Mrs. J. C. Stott, cloaks, suits, waists; Brostell.

BOSTON—W. Goldberg, dresses; Brealin.

BRADDOCK, Pa.—E. Mendel, suits, coats, dresses; Pennsylvania.

BRIDGEPORT—Caesar, Misch, Inc.; H. W. Walder, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way (W. H. Montgomery).

BRISTOL, Tenn.—Wood-Nichol Co.; Mrs. G. E. Miller, notions, laces, hosiery; 1,182 B'way.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss F. Spielman, hdkfs., buttons, vellings; J. Hamilton, linens, domestics; Mrs. M. Steffens, women's neckwear; 16 W. 39th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam Co.; F. G. Broat, mdse. manager; 16 W. 39th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. Wile & Co.; H. Wile, clothing materials; 200 5th Av.

BUTTE, Mont.—Hennessy Co.; Miss L. Clark, millinery; 23 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).

CANTON, Ohio—Klein & Heffelman Co.; W. B. Allison, coats, suits; Miss Kuhn, dresses, waists; 1,170 B'way (Morgan & Ahrens Co.).

CANTON, Ohio—I. Lefkowitz, ready-to-wear, millinery; Pennsylvania.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa.—M. Nathan & Bro.; H. Slutsker, ready-to-wear; 117 W. 32d (Hoffman & Hartbiay).

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Jos. Schwab; Miss B. Candler, coats, suits; Miss E. Cantley, millinery; 44 E. 23d, Room 508.

CHICAGO — M. Levy &Co.; M. Levy, tailor trimmings; Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO—The Twelfth Street Store; C. S. Mayer, men's clothing materials, hats; 370 7th Av., Room 211.

CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; E. B. Alcombrook, notions, art needlework; 309 6th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Wagoner, pictures.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss G. Ray, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—I. Besark; I. Teller, fur coats; 16 E. 26th (F. Bauer).

CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; G. Schwab, drugs, toilet goods, stationery, ivory goods; R. Reif, carpets, rugs, bedding; Mrs. I. Novy, Miss E. Bachov, infants' wear, knit goods, waists; Miss G. Cahn, leather goods, bags, gloves; 1,164 B'way (Fellows Buying Corp.)

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss L. Broam, handkerchiefs, embroideries; 356 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; J. C. Smith, linens, &c.; N. A. Gathof, silks; 22 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).

CINCINNATI—The Majestic Garment Co.; A. W. Bulsky, jobs silk, satin dresses; 1,204 B'way, Room 203.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; E. Gausepohl, draperies, rugs, decorations; 366 5th Av.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Koblegard Co.; R. E. Thorn, gen'l mdse.; 60 Worth, 4th floor.

CLEVELAND—Waddell Co.; G. Thompson, untrimmed millinery; McAlpin.

CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; N. A. Gunther, knit wear; T. J. Simpson, muslin underwear; 78 Leonard, Room 1010.

CLEVELAND—The Ideal Shirt Co.; M. Simon, shirtings; Commodore.

CLEVELAND—Klopper Bros.; N. Klopper, hosiery, notions, novelties; Commodore.

CLEVELAND—The May Co.; J. O. Sproul, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 37 W. 26th, 8th floor.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan.—Strasburger's; G. H. Hooper, women's wear; 1,128 B'way (D. Carlan); Pennsylvania.

COLUMBUS—P. & R. Lazarus & Co.; G. Doyle, millinery, Summer dresses, plush coats; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.)

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus Mdse Co.; C. Martin, notions; Martinique.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Bornheim & Cohen; L. Bornheim, ready-to-wear; 246 5th Av. (H. N. Desmarais).

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Emporium Co.; W. Isaacs, coats, suits; 100 W. 32d.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa.—Wright-Metzler Co.; F. W. Wright, genl. mdse.; 134 W. 32d (C. S. Logan).

DALLAS—Tiche-Goettinger; Mrs. W. A. Kelley, women's suits, dresses; 303 4th Av.; McAlpin.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Harned & Van Maur—C. F. Fruys, draperies and lace curtains; 4 W. 32d St.

DAYTON, Ohio—S. H. Thal & Bros.; S. H. Thal, mdse. manager, cloaks, suits, dresses; Pennsylvania.

DAYTON, Ohio—Adler & Callis; Chester Adler, ready-to-wear; 352 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer).

DAYTON—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss L. Rosser, jewelry, leather goods; Miss Gardner, assisting; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.)

DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; A. N. Deutsch, upholstery goods; H. F. Kramer, silks, dress goods, velvets; 22 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).

DENVER—May Co.; C. E. Sedgwick, sporting goods; 37 W. 26th St., 8th floor.

DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; Miss Hoffman, ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Carlon's; W. Carley, trimmed hats; 37 W. 26th (B. Levis).

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; J. J. Reilly, waists, underwear; Miss M. Ainley, infants' and children's wear; Miss Taney, toilet goods; J. Satfeld, children's dresses, sweaters, coats; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.)

DETROIT—Rosenthal-Coplan Co.; J. Coplan, coats, suits; 44 E. 23d, Room 508.

DETROIT—Mich. C. L. Bird & Son; T. G. Pedlow, hats, caps; Pennsylvania.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis.—Rosenthal-Coplan Co.; Mr. Schreiber, coats, suits; 44 E. 23d, Room 508.

EMPORIA, Kan.—Rorabaugh, Paxton; Mrs. Searcy, millinery; 366 5th Av.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—United Cloak & Suit Co.; M. De Jong, dresses; 276 5th Av. (F. Frohman).

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—The Art Shop; Miss R. Martin, linens; Pennsylvania.

FAIRBAULT, Minn.—Hutchinson D. G. Co.; H. H. Hutchinson; C. J. Hutchinson, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Mencer).

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—J. M. Hartly & Sons Co.; Mrs. J. A. Montgomery, Miss M. Burns, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 404 4th (Jay & Co.).

FLINT, Mich.—M. Rosenthal; Miss A. Patterson, dresses; 44 East 23d, Room 508.

FRESNO, Cal.—Kadin & Kamp; T. H. Connore, ready-to-wear; 352 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer).

FT. SMITH, Ark.—Boston Store; H. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).

FORT SMITH, Ark.—Fair Store; S. Tilles; A. Tilles, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Mincer).

FORT SMITH, Ark.—The Leader; M. Marks, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d, 5th floor.

FORT WORTH, Texas—L. G. Gilbert; L. G. Gilbert, clothing; Mrs. L. G. Gilbert, ready-to-wear; 117 W. 32d (Hoffman & Hartbiay).

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Specialty Shop; Mrs. E. Burr, coats, suits, waists, furs; Wolcott.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—P. Steketee & Sons; E. G. Gelselman, coats, suits, dresses, furs; 6 W. 32d (Mdse. Reporting Co.).

GRAND RAPIDS—Herpolsheimer Co.; Miss K. O'Brien, waists; Miss Hagen, art needlework, pictures, gift shop, fancy linens; 1,170 B'way (Morgan & Ahrens Co.).

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Siegel Co.; Miss C. R. Weidt, coats, suits; 303 5th Av.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Chas. Frankis & Co.; Mrs. M. Sears, children's wear; Mrs. R. Van Eechove, E. Manuel, ready-to-wear; A. G. Stainforth, representing; 453 4th Av.

GREAT FALLS, Mont.—Paris D. G. Co.; A. Illiger, women's ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Fant).

GREENVILLE, Texas—Hudspeth D. G. Co.; R. O. Hudspeth, dry goods, notions, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Bowman & Co.; Mr. McCubbin, Miss Moyer, Miss Kleinpeter, Mrs. Perdew, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 404 4th Av. (Jay & Co.)

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; Frank Killian, linens, white goods; 404 4th Av.

HAZLETON, Pa.—Engle & Son; W. F. Engle, dry, fancy goods; Martinique.

HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger & Co.; H. G. Munger, carpets; 105 Grand (Jay Co.).

HIAWATHA, Kan.—H. O. Middlebrook, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Fant).

HORNELL, N. Y.—C. F. Babcock Co.; Mr. Clarke, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 404 4th Av. (Jay & Co.).

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—A. Mendel & Co.; A. Mendel, sport garments; Pennsylvania.

HOMESTEAD, Pa.—Half & Co.; J. Half, coats, suits; 44 E. 23d St., Room 508.

HOUSTON, Texas—W. C. Munn Co.; A. T. Compton, piece goods; 333 7th Av., 4th floor.

HOUSTON, Texas—W. C. Munn Co.; A. L. Hill, cloaks, suits, waists, skirts, furs; 333 7th Av. (J. M. Biggins).

HOUSTON, Texas—Schepe; A. Schepe, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

HOUSTON, Texas—Pincus-Jarrett D. G. Co.; R. S. Jarrett, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; J. A. Solomon, notions; 43 Leonard, Room 206.

HUGO, Okla.—Boston Store; A. B. Hassen, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Anderson-Newcomb Co.; R. F. Beckett, house furn. goods, toys; 452 4th Av. (D. G. Union).

HURON, S. D.—J. C. Dexter; Mrs. A. B. Stowell, ready-to-wear; Prince George.

HUTCHINSON, Kan.—Rorabaugh-Wiley D. G. Co.; Miss Hall, millinery; 366 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss A. Simon, dresses; 120 W. 32d (A. Fant).

INDIANAPOLIS—Efroymson & Wolf; H. J. Wolf, leather and fancy goods; 120 W. 32d (A. Fant).

JACKSON, Mich.—L. H. Field Co.; F. F. Ingram, merchandise manager; Martinique.

JACKSON, Miss.—R. E. Kennington Co.; Miss P. Ball, assisting, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Fant).

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Kohn, Furchgott Co.; J. Z. Parsons, white goods, linens; 6 W. 32d (J. A. Skellman).

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—M. Nathan & Bro.; J. M. Lloyd, jobs taffeta, jersey, ratine, linen, gingham, guimpe dresses; 37 W. 26th (B. F. Levis).

JOPLIN, Mo.—Christman D. G. Co.; C. D. Christman, E. A. Bloedung, dry goods; Pennsylvania.

KANKAKEE, Ill.—Gelind Brothers; H. A. Johns, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Mincer).

KANSAS CITY—Geo. B. Peck D. G. Co.; Miss M. E. Lee, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; Miss Shull, Miss Roney, coats, suits, dresses; 240 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—J. Taylor D. G. Co.; J. Taylor Jr., merchandise manager; 200 5th Av. (J. U. White).

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; C. B. Sefranka, books, stationery; 25 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY—Fitts-Smith D. G. Co.; J. C. Fitts, domestics, dry goods; 43 Leonard, Room 202.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Burnham-Munger-Root D. G. Co.; H. W. Brown, mfg. dept.; 43 Leonard, Room 404.

KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; A. M. Levy, books, stationery; 23 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).

LEWISTON, Me.—Abbott Brothers Co.; W. M. Abbott, women's garments; 1,170 B'way (Morgan & Ahrens Co.).

LIMA, Ohio—H. E. Gregg, corsey coats; 141 W. 35th.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Miller & Paine Co.; Miss N. Gillis, underwear, infants' wear; 240 Madison Av.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Gus Blass Co.; J. Blass, genl. mdse.; A. E. Sparling, ready-to-wear; 48 W. 35th (Tulipan Service).

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Beal Burrow D. G. Co.; Mr. Beal, dry goods; 72 Leonard, 6th floor.

LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; O. Baiser, jewelry, leather goods, silverware, clocks, gloves, notions; 225 5th Av. (I. S. Farian).

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Hirsch & Son Mercantile Co.; G. L. McAllister, men's, boys' clothing; Pennsylvania.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Myer, Siegel Co.; Miss L. Bremer, millinery; 303 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; Mrs. A. McShane, muslin underwear, negligees, petticoats; Miss A. E. Meriwether, dress goods, waists; Mrs. M. Sullivan, infants' wear; 16 W. 39th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Carter D. G. Co., Inc.; J. J. Burke, wash goods, flannels; T. Keeley, domestics, linings, flannels, blankets; J. T. Dumesnil, linens, white goods; 43 Leonard, Room 412.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Elite Garment Co.; I. M. Goldstein, cloak, suit materials; Martinique.

LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; M. B. Mountjoy, ready-to-wear; 22 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).

LOWELL, Mass.—Boston Ladies' Outfitters; C. Fidler, waists, sweaters, underwear, hosiery, handkerchiefs, house dresses; McAlpin.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—C. H. Almond D. G. Co.; Mrs. H. V. Coffman, millinery; 6 W. 32d (Mdse. Reporting Co.).

LYNCHBURG, Va.—M. Guggenheim Co.; N. S. Guggenheim, ready-to-wear; 352 4th Av (Kirby, Block & Fisher, Inc.).

MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; T. L. Currie, upholstery goods; E. J. Bishop, linens, wash goods; Miss K. Markey, art goods; Mrs. Sparkman, stationery; G. Woods, laces, fancy goods, &c.; M. G. Smith, men's furnishings; 120 W. 32d, Room 811.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Bry Block Merc. Co.; D. S. Levy, toys, art goods, pictures; 352 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer, Inc.).

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Marks-Rothenberg Co.; Levi Rothenberg, Louis Rothenberg, general mdse.; 1,180 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Wimer-Klein Co.; L. S. Loeb, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Fant).

MILWAUKEE—Herafeld-Phillipson Co.; J. C. McCarthy, silks, dress goods; Miss Figer, infants' wear; W. Rowse, silk and cotton underwear, brassieres, corsets, aprons, &c.; 1,164 B'way (Fellows Buying Corp.).

MILWAUKEE—J. H. Reisler, women's wearing apparel, furs; McAlpin, Room 1063.

MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Miss T. Miller, A. Voss, flowers, trimmed hats, children's beavers; 276 5th Av. (F. Frohman).

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Landauer & Co., Inc.; S. Elsen, Hsens, woolens, flannels, upholstery goods; 51 Leonard, Room 601.

MILWAUKEE—A. P. Rosenberg Co.; A. P. Rosenberg, coats, suits; McAlpin.

MINNEAPOLIS—Field's, Inc.; Miss I. Hymes, Fall waists; 1,140 B'way, Room 604.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Whitney, MacGregor Co.; Mrs. R. Mitchell, art goods; Miss F. Zimmerman, laces, gloves, trimmings; Mrs. R. Buxtable, infants' wear; Ies A. Nystrom, muslin underwear, petticoats; 452 4th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—McDermott, Co.; Mrs. N. L. Wilser, women's coats and suits; 240 Madison Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—L. S. Donaldson Co.; N. Kaufman, women's ready-to-wear; 240 Madison Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Klein's; W. H. Klein, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Arcade Garment Co.; A. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.; Pennsylvania.

MISSOULA, Mont.—Missoula Merc. Co.; D. J. Haviland, carpets, upholstery goods, blankets, toys; 303 5th Av., Room 1406.

MOLINE, Ill.—Parry & Co.; Mr. Brekin, Fall dresses; 37 W. 26th (B. Levis).

MONTREAL, Can.—Royal Cloak Mfg. Co.; I. Cohen, lightweight velours for suits; 370 7th Av. (B. Geltner).

MOUNT VERNON, Ohio—The J. S. Ringwalt Co.; Miss M. Mellon, women's ready-to-wear; Miss I. Trick, holiday goods; 7 W. 21st; Pennsylvania.

NASHVILLE—Castner-Knott D. G. Co.; M. Kirk, representing; 23 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).

NASHVILLE—Cain-Sloan Co.; W. C. Thorley, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Fant).

NEW CASTLE, Pa.—Lippman-Preuss Silverman; B. Weiman, skirts, taffeta dresses, waists; 1,261 B'way.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche Co.; J. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d, Room 311.

NEW ORLEANS—Marks-Isaacs Co.; A. J. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; 1,180 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Krauss Co., Ltd.; L. Feigman, men's clothing, piece goods; 3 W. 29th (Livingston & Cohen).

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; J. J. Muller, notions, ribbons; 15 E. 26th.

NEWTON, Kan.—Rorabaugh-Kennel Dry Goods Co.; Miss E. McKnight, millinery; Miss D. Reikowsky, ready-to-wear; 366 5th Av.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz Co.; R. B. Epps, silks, dress goods; 432 4th Av.

NORFOLK, Va.—E. & M. Hirschler Co.; M. Hirschler, dry goods, men's furn. goods; 72 Leonard, 4th floor.

NORRISTOWN, Pa.—H. C. Warner, dry goods; 105 Grand (Jay Co.).

NORTHFIELD, Minn.—Hutchinson D. G. Co.; H. M. Hutchinson, C. J. Hutchinson, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Mincer).

OAKLAND, Cal.—H. C. Capwell Co.; Miss J. Webster, notions, jewelry; G. McClurg, art goods, ribbons; Mrs. A. Brueck, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, trimmings, veilings; A. Buckman, curtains, draperies, upholstery; 115 W. 30th (Weill & Hartmann).

OAKLAND, Cal.—H. C. Capwell Co.; W. Caswell, silk dress goods; 115 W. 30th (Weill & Hartman).

OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—N. Frank's Sons; Miss H. Murphy, muslin underwear, waists, petticoats, infants' wear; Pennsylvania.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Rorabaugh, Brown Dry Goods Co.; J. H. Stanley, wash goods, linens; Miss L. Norvall, millinery; 366 5th Av.

OMAHA, Neb.—M. E. Smith & Co., Inc.; W. H. Downey, men's furnishings; 200 5th Av., Room 1213.

OMAHA, Neb.—Hayden Bros.; Miss Greenwald, women's waists, muslin underwear; P. H. Johnson, notions, laces, art goods; Pennsylvania.

OMAHA, Neb.—Haas Bros.; F. F. Haas, ready-to-wear; 377 5th Av.

OMAHA, Neb.—Eldridge-Reynolds Co.; Miss Peterson, girls' wear; 10 E. 32d; Pennsylvania.

OTTUMWA, Iowa—S. C. Cullen Co.; Miss M. Doran, ready-to-wear; F. J. Donelan, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer).

PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—J. S. Broder, ready-to-wear; 117 W. 32d (Hoffman & Hartbiay).

PEORIA, Ill.—Clarke & Co.; J. Scripps, mdse. mgr.; Miss B. Baker, ready-to-wear; Miss N. Raleigh, infants', children's wear; 1,164 B'way (Fellows Buying Corp.).

PEORIA, Ill.—P. A. Bergner & Co.; C. W. Wilson, bargain basement; 230 5th Av. (F. Atkins).

PEORIA, Ill.—Block & Kuhl Co.; Mrs. F. Hawkins, dresses; 333 7th Av., 4th floor.

PETERSBURG, Va.—Rucker D. G. Co.; Miss A. L. Poole, women's ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. W. Goldman, mdse. mgr., ready-to-wear; B'way and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA — N. Snellenburg & Co.; Miss C. Lowenstein, misses', juniors', girls' wear; 1,261 B'way (S. M. Goldberg).

PHILADELPHIA—Frank & Seder Co.; H. Schamman, furs, sealine coats, dolmains; 1,372 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).

PHILADELPHIA — S. Newman; mfrs. buttons; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Norwick & Son; H. A. Norwick, suits, piece goods; 1,182 B'way; Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA — Gimbel Brothers; E. Bohn, leather goods, trunks; D. B. Scott, men's furn. goods; V. Zauner, candy; B'way & 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—K. Shefska & Son; W. Shefska, clothing materials; Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Frank & Co.; M. Frank, children's cloakings; 1,182 B'way; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—Gross Bros.; S. Gross, mfrs. waists, dresses; Herald Square.

PHILADELPHIA—McCurdy Brothers; J. P. Hunter, domestics, linens; Martinique.

PHILADELPHIA—J. Wanamaker; W. Johnston, men's clothing; B'way and 10th.

PHILADELPHIA—A. Graff & Co.; A. F. Lippincott, carpets; Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA—J. G. Darlington Co.; J. Thompson, dresses; Martinique.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Meyer, Ratner & Joffe; Mr. Meyer, sweaters; 3 W. 29th St., Room 906.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss R. Phillips, cheap jobs infants' dresses, kiddies', girls' gingham aprons; 116 W. 32d (A. Fant).

PHILADELPHIA—H. J. Cohn & Co.; B. F. Cohn, mfrs. cloaks, suits; Bristol.

PHILADELPHIA—S. M. Cohn, cloak, suit materials; Bristol.

PIERRE, S. D.—A. E. Lucas Co.; Mrs. B. Hepperle, ready-to-wear; Prince George.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; Miss E. Stoeckler, handkerchiefs; Miss L. Miller, women's neckwear; E. Lautman, mdse. mgr.; Miss M. G. Giltenboth, laces, embroideries; H. Heyman, Mrs. A. Anderson, coats; M. Lippman, silks; 1,361 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; J. Reynolds, linens; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss M. Mungaven, furs; 23 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; B. T. Glick, store supplies; 120 W. 32d (A. Fant).

PITTSBURGH—Berkman Bros.; J. Berkman, cloaks, suits, furs, petticoats; Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman Dept. Stores, Inc.; J. W. Horne, trunks, toys, pictures; 1,261 B'way (I. M. Keller).

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman's Dept. Store; B. Cohen, shoes; 1,261 B'way.

PLAINVIEW, Tex.—Carter-Houston D. G. Co.; Mrs. Clinger, women's ready-to-wear; 25 W. 32d (M. Lichtenstein).

PONTIAC, Mich. — Rosenthal - Blumrosen, coats, suits; 44 E. 23d, Room 508.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Rosenthal-Winkelmen Co.; Miss McIntyre, coats, suits; 44 E. 23d, Room 508.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; C. W. Boynton, upholstery goods; 432 4th Av. (D. G. Union).

POTSKEY, Mich.—S. Rosenthal & Sons; A. Rosenthal, coats, suits; 44 E. 23d, Room 508.

PROVIDENCE—Caesar, Misch, Inc.; G. Walder, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way (W. H. Montgomery).

PROVIDENCE—J. Samuels & Bro.; M. Isaacs, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Fant).

RENO, Nev.—Morris & Levy Dept. Store; H. Levy, representing; 37 W. 26th (Robinson & Gollihar).

RICHMOND, Ind.—H. C. Hasenbeir Co.; J. F. Hasemeier, wash goods, embroideries, upholstery goods; Pennsylvania.

RICHMOND, Ind.—A. H. Bartel Co.; J. L. Wilson, carpets, upholstery goods; 45 Leonard, Room 202.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—B. Forman & Co.; Miss E. Goldblatt, infants' wear, toys, dolls; 238 5th Av.; McAlpin.

ROCHESTER—B. Forman Co.; Mrs. E. Goldblatt, infants' wear; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.)

ROCHESTER—R. M. Isaacs, woolens; Pennsylvania.

RUSHVILLE, Ill.—George Little Co.; J. Costello, dry goods; 1,164 B'way (Fellows Buying Corp.).

SALINA, Kan.—E. P. Coffey Co.; Mrs Wilson, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av. (A. Alexander).

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—S. Wolfson; H. N. Hiebock, notions, furn. goods, fancy goods, jewelry; 233 7th Av. (J. M. Biggins).

SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; Mrs. B. Fall, coats, suits, dresses; 453 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO — Raphael Weill & Co.; C. V. Corke, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear (basement); 15 E. 26th.

SAN FRANCISCO—Livingston Bros.; Mrs. Hoff, representing; 303 5th Av.

SAVANNAH—L. Mohr & Sons; S. Mohr, woolens, linings, skirtings; 395 B'way, Room 1308.

SEATTLE—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; Mrs. C. Hickish, wash dresses; 22 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).

SEATTLE, Wash.—J. Berkman Co.; J. Berkman, men's, children's clothing; Cumberland.

SEATTLE—The Bon Marche; R. H. Horton, shoes; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.)

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Pelletier Co.; Miss N. Engebretson, juniors' dept.; Miss A. Cain, art needlework, infants' wear; C. E. Weaver, silks, woolens, cotton goods, linens, bedding; Miss O. M. Grieve, suits, coats, dresses, skirts, furs; 120 W. 32d (A. Fant).

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Shriver-Johnson Co.; Miss L. Kuh, coats, suits; Miss A. Moon, children's wear; 404 4th Av. (Jay & Co.).

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—G. Wyman & Co.; Miss C. Knoblock, laces, trimmings, handkerchiefs; Miss S. Smith, gloves, hosiery, underwear; 1,182 B'way (H. L. Smith).

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Robertson Brothers Co.; E. Robertson, merchandise manager; coats, suits, waists, furs; 230 5th Av. (F. Atkins).

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Root D. G. Co.; M. A. Sayers, dresses, misc.; 23 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).

TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; O. A. Baker, coats, suits, skirts; J. M. Walker, silks; J. M. Regan, jewelry, notions, leather goods; Miss A. Hein, waists, sweaters; Miss C. Metcalf, muslin and silk underwear; Miss B. Meagher, gloves, hosiery, hdkfs., neckwear; Miss B. E. Murray, dresses; J. A. Mack, infants', children's wear, negligees, petticoats; 23 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).

TOLEDO—W. J. Milner & Co.; H. C. Camper, women's, misses' coats, suits, dresses, petticoats, kimonos, muslin underwear, infants' wear, waists; 120 W. 32d (A. Fant).

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich.—S. Rosenthal & Sons; A. Rosenthal, coats, suits, dresses; 44 E. 23d (I. D. Rothschild).

TYLER, Texas—Mayer & Schmidt; Miss Hamilton, millinery; 353 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer).

UNIONTOWN, Pa.—Wright, Metzler Co.; C. P. McGibbons, S. W. Metzler, gen'l mdse.; 134 W. 32d (C. S. Logan).

UTICA, N. Y.—Pink Bros.; S. Fink, furn. shirts, furnishings, goods; Imperial.

WARSAW, Wis.—Heineman Bros.; H. Heineman, ready-to-wear; 115 W. 30th (Weill & Hartmann).

WASHINGTON—S. Kann, Sons Co.; J. D. Furlong, silks; 453 4th Av

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SILK
JERSEY
CLOTHS

The GREATEST FABRIC SENSATION IN YEARS

Krepe Knit

TRADE MARK

The wonder cloth of the age

A real creation—not an adaptation of any existing fabric. Though its beautiful surface suggests something of a silk ratine, something of a canton crepe, something of a superfine bolivia, it is distinctly different from all these fabrics—with a character and individuality possessed by no other material.

It is difficult to realize, upon examination, that this is not a woven fabric. It has the appearance and beauty of a silk cloth, at the same time possessing all the virtues of a knitted material.

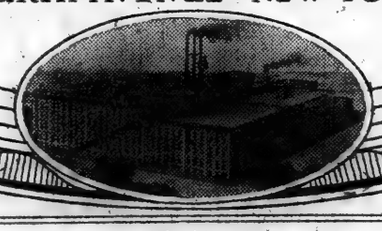
The expression of every buyer who has had an advance view of *Krepe-Knit* is that it is the most wonderful, the most stunning novelty seen in years. They predict unanimously that it is the coming fabric for women's apparel.

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"Zimmy wants to see you"

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The New Sensation Cloth

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Never before in the history of our business have we shown such an extensive line of

Dresses to Retail from $15.00 to $25.00

made from all the leading materials including our Sensation Cloth.

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Monarch saves you 20%

by Eliminating all Selling Expense
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MONARCH DRESSES
ARE BUSINESS PRODUCERS

Better dresses, dollar for dollar, than you can find in any other showroom. All the best styles and fabrics. Regular sizes and smart stout models. All for immediate delivery.
$6.75 to $30.00
An additional floor full of new merchandise.

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We have some desirable territories open—others we may revise.

We will entertain applications from salesmen experienced in shirt or kindred lines. Men well known in their territories who have met with success there and can prove it.

We have good volume of trade everywhere which will be given over; commission basis.

Write, stating in full the exact territory being applied for, volume of yearly business done therein, some of the accounts sold, references and full data showing qualifications.

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Fall Line Now Ready
Manufactured in
TRICOTINES
POIRET TWILL
SATIN FACE CANTON
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Representing an unusual collection of snappy styles created by master designers; priced from

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FALL LINE
of
SMART DRESSES
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Misses and Children
Styles Most Attractive
Reasonably Priced

SONN & BLAU
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LADIES GARMENT CO. INC.
MAKERS OF
MISSES and WOMEN'S
DRESSES
6-8 WEST 52nd STREET
NEW YORK

See Them YOURSELF

It is difficult to believe that we can present such well-made dresses for such modest prices, but your eyes will convince you!
Examine these new models in

Tricotine — Poiret Twill — Crepe Back Satin
Canton Crepe — $8.75 to $32.50 — Charmeuse

These are the chic, dainty fashions *that please your customers and that help you fine profits.* Large sizes always in stock.

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We are featuring unusual

SUITS to RETAIL at **$45**

trimmed with beaver, squirrel, nutria and wolf

Equally wonderful values

in **COATS**

J. BASS & COMPANY
36 East 31st St., New York

Wholesale Only.

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NEW YORK
Tel. Chelsea 8589

Poiret Twill, Tricotine, Kitten's Ear, Canton and Satin Canton
$19.75 to $32.50

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At present taking charge of ready-to-wear of a department store in a good-sized city; increasing sales continually; doing at the present time over a half million a year, wishes to connect with a larger organization; understands forcible advertising and the way to bring trade to the store; has practical experience, having been a manufacturer of ladies' and children's garments; would consider a position as merchandise manager of ladies', misses' and children's ready-to-wear in a large department or specialty store. G 473 Times.

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Canton Crepe Dresses
MADE OF THE FINEST QUALITY
$16.75 to $29.75
NEW CAPE EFFECTS
FLOWING SLEEVES
TRICOTINES, POIRET TWILLS
DUVETYNES
ASK TO SEE THE
NEWEST FALL GUIMPE
SUMMER GUIMPES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Mohawk Dress Co., Inc.,
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Net Waists

$9 to $15 Doz.

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CANTON CREPE DRESSES
$13.75 to $19.75
Now Ready

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129 WEST 27th STREET NEW YORK

LIVE BUYS
Complete lists of 30,000 Clothing & Furnishing Stores, 30,000 Dry Goods and Dept. Stores, 50,000 Selected General Stores

3 DIRECTORIES
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BEN WIENER CO. 128-130-132 W. 30 Street

Resident Buyers
Reputable ready-to-wear concern, manufacturers, wishes to get in touch with resident men.
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Cotton Dresses

will close out 500 desirable cotton dresses at a price.

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Ribbons : Silks : Velvets

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SEE OUR SUPERB LINE
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$5.00 to $35.00
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BLAU BROS.
Formerly of Sonn & Blau
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Men's Pants

JOBS TO CLOSE OUT
FOR YOUR MIDSUMMER SALES
from $1.10 to $4.50 per pair

Benigsohn & Goldstein, Inc.
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Wholesale Only.

TO CLOSE OUT
Beautiful Assortment
of
FIBRE SILK SWEATERS
in all colors—and at all prices

THE AMERICAN LADY WAIST CO.
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5000 DRESSES
NEW CANTONS
AT A PRICE
JACOBS BROS.
34 W. 32

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Girls' DRESSES Juniors'
SERGES—SILKS—VELVETS
FROM $4.00 up to $14.75
MAY-BURR DRESS CO.
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We Will Finance You on
Outstanding Accounts
Merchandise in Warehouse
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The Finance Trust
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Notes purchased; accounts discounted without involving customers.

WANTED—SALESMAN

One of the largest manufacturers of high-grade sweaters is desirous of hearing from salesmen who have entree to high class trade to work direct or to carry in conjunction with one other line; full particulars desired. Which will be kept strictly confidential.

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LARGE COAT AND SUIT HOUSE WILLING TO PAY LIBERAL COMMISSION TO RESPONSIBLE BUYING ORGANIZATION. REPLIES STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. BOX X 217 TIMES ANNEX.

PROBLEMS OF THE PRESENT

—The attitude of Labor on Wage cuts, the possibility of reducing high freight rates, trend of commodity prices, and increasing competition from foreign manufacturers. These problems confront industrial and railroad companies.

Buy freedom from these worries, and enjoy the high income yields of public utility securities.

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Underlying the Great Northern 7s

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Consolidated, now First, Mtge. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

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Present favorable rates of exchange make these foreign bonds an attractive investment.

We will furnish upon request a circular describing the bonds of the above countries, giving description of securities, maturity date, gross rates, denominations, redemption values, etc.

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An
Increased Dividend
nowadays has become almost a curiosity. Yet a very large and prominent corporation recently increased the payment on its common stock.

Earnings per share last year equalled more than

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of present market price of about $55 a share. Present prosperity warrants another dividend increase in the not distant future.

We have prepared a thorough analysis of this exceptional company which will be sent to those interested free on request for

Special Bulletin YT-709

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FINANCIAL MARKETS.

Stock Market Prices Again Advance—Foreign Exchanges Show Weakness.

The recovery in stock market prices, which began early last week, continued yesterday in the same quiet and orderly manner as on preceding days. There was nothing that could be described as of a buoyant character, but there was a steady tone in evidence at all times even though there was some profit-taking to be absorbed. The market has undoubtedly passed the point where all of the rise can be attributed to purchasing for the retirement of short contracts. There has been some buying for long account, even though of no wide proportions. This, however, does not necessarily mean that there is a public interest accumulating. Such of course could be the case, but it is unlikely. On the surface, at any rate, there is little to indicate other than professional operations.

In some respects the market is undoubtedly a surprise. After the long period of decline it might have been expected that there would be a sharp upturn in quotations once it appeared that the bottom had been reached and especially so when prices began to recover. Such an advance would have had its impulse from heavy short covering.

There has been nothing thus far to indicate that a big short account was being retired. The volume of trading has been small ever since the upturn started, and at times fractional gains were the best that most issues could show. On Saturday prices advanced rather more easily than at any other time during last week, and some gains yesterday went to more than a point. The evidence, however, seems to indicate the elimination of a large part of the short interest in the declining market. In other words, there was a greater volume of covering on the way down than was generally believed. Such a condition would account for the quietness which has attended the advance thus far.

In some respects yesterday's display was noteworthy. For one thing, the industrials, such as the tobaccos and the rubber stocks, were in greater demand, indicating, perhaps, that the stock market is beginning to take account of the betterment which is being predicted in certain avenues of trade. There is no doubt that sentiment had improved to a decided degree recently, but whether it is of a lasting sort remains to be seen. At all events, the suspension of a large Stock Exchange house yesterday did not cause any permanent check on the rise in prices. Not many weeks ago such a happening would have been of sufficient weight to cause serious unsettlement. Possibly the market is getting to a point where it can look with a certain degree of equanimity on unfavorable developments, such as low earnings and the like, in the full realization that they are indices of the past, but not necessarily signs of the future.

The rail issues were firm apparently, having discounted the favorable news with relation to the refunding plan. To those who are scanning railroad earnings the June display of the Pennsylvania system was interesting as showing the improvement which had been predicted. While gross was slightly under the same month last year, there was an increase in net operating income of $8,032,450, which turned a deficit of June, 1920, into a surplus of $5,020,549 this year. During the six months ended with June gross increased $14,334,828 and net increased by $46,247,399.

The bond market proportionately was more active yesterday than the stock market. There was an increase in the turnover of corporation issues which fell just short of the $4,000,000 mark. It was a forward price trend that prevailed throughout the day. Since the first of the month the advance in standard bonds has been of substantial proportions.

In the foreign exchanges there was another display of weakness. Sterling dropped to $3.56⅜ and closed at $3.56¾, a loss of one cent for the day. Exchange moved against Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin and Madrid, but fire recovered moderately. The exchange market continues to await developments in connection with the next German reparations payment and in the meantime there is pressure from grain and cotton bills.

MONEY.

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1921.

Money, call, loaned early in the day at 5½ per cent. and renewals were made at that figure. Offerings became more plentiful later, and the rate declined to 5 percent, where it held to the close, of business outside the Stock Exchange loans were made at concessions of a half of one per cent. and a considerable amount of funds was placed at the prevailing quotations. Time money was quiet, with 6 per cent. still the rate quoted for all periods. Funds were offered with more freedom for the shorter periods and some loans were arranged for ninety days at 6 per cent. Borrowers were seemingly holding off in the expectation of still easier conditions in the near future, but as yet there was very little in the way of offerings for the four to six months periods. The renewal rate was 6 per cent. on all classes of collateral. Commercial paper moved with more freedom and some exceptional collateral discounted at 6 per cent. The quantity of the latter was not sufficient, however, to find reflection in rates which continued at 6½@6¾ per cent. Bankers acceptances were easier with a reduction of an eighth in the bid price of the various maturities, with the exception of the 60 days acceptances, which were marked down on Thursday last.

Call Loans.

Renewals.	High.	Low.	Last.	Saturday's Final.
5½	5½	5	5	5

Time Loans.

Mixed collateral, 60 to 90 days	6
4, 5 and 6 months	6
All industrial collateral, 60 to 90 days	6
4, 5 and 6 months	6

Commercial Paper.

Best names, 4 to 6 months, 6¼@6½
Other names, 4 to 6 months, 6¾@7

Discount Rates Federal Reserve Bank.

Commercial paper, 15 days, 5½; 16 to 90 days
Liberty bonds, Victory notes and Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 15 days, 5½; 16 to 90 days

Open Market Rates.

	Bid.	Asked.
Call loans against acceptances	5	4½
Prime bankers' acceptances eligible for purchase or rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks. Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.		
30 days	5⅛	5
60 days	5⅛	5
90 days	5⅛	5
4 months	5⅛	5
5 months	5⅛	5
Non-member and private bankers, 60-90 days	5¾	5½

London Market.

Money on the London market was down ¼ at 3 per cent.; short bills down ⅛ at 4⅝ per cent. and three months' bills drawn at 4⅝ per cent.

Gold bullion on the London market off 1d at 114s 8d. Taking the British Mint's standard price of 83 shillings per fine ounce as par, the market quotation would represent a price of 133 1-3 for gold at London. On the same basis the highest London price for gold this year was 130⅝, on Jan. 3; the highest of the period 142⅝, on Feb. 6, 1920.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Exchanges of checks at the New York Clearing House, $330,400,000; balance, $64,000,000; Federal Reserve Bank's credit balance, $55,400,000; clearings this day a year ago, $331,615,968.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	64.36	63.82	64.04	+ .07
25 industrial	73.60	72.39	73.05	— .14
50 stocks	68.98	68.05	68.54	— .39

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
July 22	64.09	63.21	63.63	+ .55
July 21	63.58	62.71	63.08	+ .77
July 21	63.09	62.23	62.31	— .09
July 20	63.50	62.60	62.90	+ .12
July 19	63.01	62.07	62.78	+ .79
July 18	62.54	61.48	61.99	+ .73
July 16	61.96	61.55	61.87	+ .06
July 15	62.46	61.54	61.81	— .73
July 14	63.20	62.30	62.54	— .59

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

July.	High.	Low.	Last.
*1921.	65.60 July 1	61.54 July 15	63.54
†1920.	86.86 July 9	78.27 July 27	79.72
1919.	93.56 July 17	84.19 July 1	84.82
1918.	92.76 July 6	79.43 July 15	81.87
1917.	87.44 July 2	87.75 July 19	89.10
1916	87.04 July 8	82.21 July 14	84.36

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1921.	78.13 May 6	58.35 June 21	63.54
†1920.	94.07 Apr. 8	74.45 Feb. 13	79.85

Full Years.

1920.	94.07 Apr. 8	62.70 Dec. 22	67.36
1919.	99.50 Nov. 6	84.14 Jan. 21	93.39
1918.	92.16 Nov. 12	64.12 Jan. 15	79.15
1917.	90.46 Jan. 4	67.47 Dec. 29	68.80

BONDS.
YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change—Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues 70.05	+.16	+2.23	+3.40

DAILY RANGE OF BONDS.

July 22	69.89	+.22	July 14	69.36	+.08
July 22	69.97	+.13	July 13	69.48	+.12
July 21	69.75	+.19	July 12	69.36	+.07
July 20	69.38	—.04	July 11	69.29	
July 19	69.40	+.12	July 8	69.30	—.07
July 18	69.28	—.18	July 7	69.46	+.13
July 16	69.47	—.02	July 6	69.31	—.03
July 15	69.48	—.08			

YEARLY RANGE OF BONDS.

*1921.	71.60 Jan. 20	67.56 June 30	70.05	
†1920.	72.54 Jan. 3	65.57 May 21	66.67	

Full Years.

1920.	73.14 Oct. 21	65.57 May 21	68.68
1919.	79.05 June 2	71.05 Dec. 18	72.00
1918.	82.36 Nov. 12	75.65 Sep. 27	78.78
1917	89.48 Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 29	76.80

*To date. †To corresponding date last year

SILVER BULLION.

Bar silver in London up ¾d at 38¾d. New York price for domestic bar silver unchanged at 99¼ cents per ounce, the Mint price; "foreign" silver up 1 at 61¼c.

	Highest.		Lowest.	
London	42¾d	Jan. 5	30⅜d	Mar. 5
New York	68¾c	Jan. 6	52⅝c	Mar. 6
Range for the year 1920:				
London	89⅛d	Feb. 11	88⅝d	Dec. 10
New York	$1.57	Jan. 22	59½c	Dec. 10

Pure Oil Co. Declares Dividend.

The Directors of the Pure Oil Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the capital stock. They omitted, however, the usual quarterly dividend payable in stock, which heretofore had been declared in addition to the cash dividend.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Quotations Show but Insignificant Change in Market Ruled by Idleness.

An idle market in the foreign exchanges, in which a rather sharp drop in sterling was the feature, marked the resumption of trading yesterday. Sterling was weak at the close and touched the low mark of $3.56⅜, off 1 cent from Saturday's closing figure. The day's high for sterling was $3.58.- Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin and Spain were sympathetically lower, but a brisk rally occurred in Rome exchange, although it did not carry quotations far out of line Trading was extremely light and practically all of the business, it was said by bankers in touch with the situation here, was of commercial nature. The South Americans were extremely weak.

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1921.

Range of Rates, Sight Exchange.

	High.	Low.	Saturday's Final.	Monday. Final.
LONDON	$3.58	$3.56⅜	$3.56¾	$3.57⅜
PARIS	7.73⅛	7.71½	7.71⅝	7.73⅜
ROME	4.77⅛	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.74
AMSTERDAM	31.25	31.10	31.10	31.36
BERLIN	1.28½	1.27	1.27¼	1.29¼
MADRID	12.84	12.77	12.78	12.81

Closing Rates.

Parity of exchange is given as reported by the United States Mint, except in countries with a silver standard, where parity fluctuates with the price of silver.

Europe.

	Monday.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
STERLING—Par $4.86⅔ per sovereign.			
Demand	3.56¾	3.57⅜	3.78⅜
Cables	3.57⅛	3.58¼	3.79⅛
Com., 60 days	3.52⅜	3.54	3.73
Com., 90 days	3.51	3.52	3.70⅝
FRANCE—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	7.71⅝	7.73⅝	7.72
Cables	7.72½	7.74⅛	7.73½
ITALY—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	4.54⅝	4.44½	5.52½
Cables	4.53¾	4.45	4.53
BELGIUM—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	7.83	7.58½	8.23½
Cables	7.84	7.59	8.26½
GERMANY—Par 23.8 cents per mark.			
Demand	1.27¼	1.28½	2.45
Cables	1.27¾	1.29	2.47
AUSTRIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.13	.13	.63
Cables	.13½	.13¼	.65
CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	1.28¾	1.29	2.30
Cables	1.30¼	1.31	2.33
DENMARK—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	15.20	14.95	16.10
Cables	15.25	15.00	16.20
FINLAND—Par 19.3 cents per finmark.			
Demand	1.70	1.85	4.50
Cables	1.72	1.70	4.55
GREECE—Par 19.3 cents per drachma.			
Demand	5.62	5.40	12.70
Cables	5.65	5.52	12.75
HOLLAND—Par 40.2 cents per florin.			
Demand	33.70	33.60	34.10
Cables	33.75	33.62½	34.20
HUNGARY—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.3⅝	.3⅝	..
Cables	.3⅝	.3⅝	..
JUGOSLAVIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.83	.84½	1.45
Cables	.83½	.85	1.47
NORWAY—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	12.65	12.85	16.20
Cables	12.90	12.90	16.30
POLAND—Par 23.8 cents per mark.			
Demand	.0055	.0057	.0057
Cables	.0057	.0060	.0059
RUMANIA—Par 19.3 cents per leu.			
Demand	1.32	1.38	3.00
Cables	1.34	1.40	3.05
SERBIA—Belgrade: Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	2.48	2.38	6.30
Cables	2.50	2.40	6.35
SPAIN—Par 19.3 cents per pesets.			
Demand	12.79	12.85	15.65
Cables	12.79	12.86	15.67
SWEDEN—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	20.35	20.95	21.35
Cables	20.34	21.00	21.45
SWITZERLAND—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	16.38	16.46	17.24
Cables	16.40	16.48	17.30
Far East.			
CHINA—Cents per silver dollar for Hongkong; per tael for Shanghai and Peking.			
Hongkong, demand	50.00	50.00	74.56
Hongkong, cables	50.50	50.10	74.80
Peking, demand	75.00	73.00	114.00
Shanghai, demand	72.00	70.00	108.00
Shanghai, cables	72.50	70.50	108.50
INDIA—Calcutta, cents per rupee, nominally established at 90d—tenth of a pound sterling.			
Demand	23.75	23.75	37.75
Cables	24.00	24.00	38.00
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Manila: cents per silver peso.			Par 50
Demand	46.00	45.50	48.00
Cables	46.25	45.25	48.25
JAVA—Par 40.2 cents per florin.			
Demand	32.00	32.50	..
JAPAN—Par 49.8 cents per yen.			
Demand	48.125	48.00	51.375
Cables	48.375	48.25	51.625
South America.			
ARGENTINA—Par 42.44 cents per Argentine paper dollar.			
Demand	29.56	28.375	38.90
Cables	29.625	28.50	39.10
BRAZIL—Par 32.45 cents per paper milreis.			
Demand	10.875	10.50	21.65
Cables	11.00	10.625	24.75
Canada.			
MONTREAL—Par 100 cents per Canadian dollar.			
Demand	88.0	88.00	88.7
Russian Currency.			

Prices for pre-revolution Russian ruble notes were as follows: Par, 51.40 cents per ruble.

	Bid.	Asked.
100 ruble notes, per ruble	.16	.17
500 ruble notes, per ruble	.14	.15

Fixes Value of Six Railroads.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Tentative valuations of six railroads fixed today by the Interstate Commerce Commission were: Dallas Terminal Railway & Union Depot, $1,187,810; Green Bay & Western (Wisconsin), $5,298,596; Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western, $1,289,193; Ahnapee & Western Railway (Wisconsin), $678,408; Hoosac Tunnel & Wilmington Railroad (Vermont), $641,864, and Conway Electric Street Railway (Massachusetts), $151,163.

REJECTED BY BANKS

Mississippi Attorney General Places $1,000,000 at Par With Insurance Companies.

FUND TO BUILD A HOSPITAL

Financiers Had Declined to Bid Because They Saw No Profit in 5½ Per Cent. Coupons.

The story of a shrewd bit of bond salesmanship, by which $1,000,000 of State of Mississippi bonds, on which the bankers had declined to bid, is going about Wall Street. The bonds were offered for sale on June 27 by the State of Mississippi, the proceeds to be used for a tuberculosis sanitarium. The issue bore a 5½ per cent. coupon and was offered at par. On this basis, the bankers figured, they could make no money, since they would have to get above the 5½ per cent. to make a profit and they were under the impression that the issue would not sell. No bids were offered.

Frank Roberson, Attorney General of the State, decided to have a try at selling the bonds. He came to New York and found the bankers still unwilling to bid, unless the terms of sale could be changed to provide a profit to them.

Then Mr. Roberson went to see the insurance companies. He told the heads of these companies that he had a two-fold proposition. The bonds were wanted for the establishment of a tuberculosis insurance sanitarium; it was a humanitarian proposition, and from the life insurance point of view, it was also a business proposition. He pointed out that such an institution would be a benefit to life insurance companies, especially the large companies that have thousands of policy holders in Mississippi, by prolonging the lives of those who contract tuberculosis after taking out insurance.

The appeal was effective. He sold $500,000 at par to the New York Life Insurance Company, $250,000 at par to the Prudential Life Insurance Company and $250,000 at par to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. He went back to Mississippi with their certified checks in his pocket for the aggregate sum of $1,000,000. The sanitarium will be started at once.

Application to List.

The International Cement Company has made application to the New York Stock Exchange to list 400,000 shares of capital stock of no par value.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1921.

Day's Sales.	Saturday.	Friday.	A Year Ago.	Two Years Ago	Year to Date.	Same Period 1920.	Same Period 1919.	Same Period 1918.
409,904	195,163	292,181	617,990	833,904	100,000,673	132,556,084½	170,180,753	80,844,925

1921. High.	1921. Low.	Sales.	Stock and Dividend Rates.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net. Chge.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.
46	28½	100	Adams Express	44¼	44¼	44¼	44½	+ 1¼	44½	45
16⅜	12	100	Advance Rumely	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ 2½	13	16
40	30	100	Air Reduction (4)	31	31	31	31		30	31
29½	18	2,300	Ajax Rubber	25¼	25¾	23	24	+ 1⅛	24	25
1½	½	300	Alaska Gold Mines	½	½	½	½	— ⅛	⅜	½
93⅝	83	100	Allied C. & D. pf. (7)	88½	88½	88½	88½		88½	89½
30¼	28⅞	300	Allis-Chal. (4), x d	31½	31¼	31½	31½	+ ½	31¼	31⅝
37⅝	35¼	800	Am. Ag. Chemical	36	36	35⅞	36		35⅝	36¼
51	23⅛	100	Am. Beet Sugar	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼	30½	31½
32⅜	27⅜	1,100	Am. Can	27⅞	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛	27⅝	27⅞
129⅝	115¾	200	Am. Car & Fdy. (12)	127⅞	127⅞	125⅞	125⅞	— ⅜	125⅝	126½
20	15	200	Am. Chicle	16¼	17	16¼	17	+ 1	17	18
8¾	4½	200	Am. Drug. Synd.	4½	4½	4½	4½		4¼	4¾
37¾	40½	600	Am. Hide & L. pf.	52¾	52¾	52¼	52½	+ ¼	52½	53
59½	42	200	Am. Ice (6)	57¾	57	57	57		55½	57
53⅜	29¾	1,000	Am. International	34½	35⅞	34¾	35⅜	+ ⅝	35½	35¾
13⅜	8	100	Am. La F. P. En. (1)	9	9	9	9		8½	9
62½	21	400	Am. Linseed	25¾	27¾	25¾	25¾	+ ½	25½	26
101½	73½	1,700	Am. Locomotive (6)	84¾	86½	84½	85	+ 1	84½	85
10	4	700	Am. Safety Razor	4¼	4¼	4	4	— ¼	4	4¼
9⅝	6¼	1,500	Am. Ship & Com	6⅝	7½	6⅝	7½	+ ¼	7¼	7⅝
44⅞	32⅝	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	37	37	37	37		37¾	
112⅞	95	100	Am. Snuff (12)	100	100	100	100	— 4	98	105
33⅝	24	500	Am. Steel (3)	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼	+ ½	23½	26
96	83¾	6,200	Am. Sugar Ref. (7)	85⅞	70⅜	68½	69¼	+ ¼	69¼	69⅝
107¾	85¾	1,200	Am. Sugar R. pf. (7)	88½	89¼	88½	89¼	+ ⅝	88⅜	89
88	40⅝	4,900	Am. Sum. Tob. (8)	49	50⅜	49	50⅜	+ 2⅜	50⅜	51
108½	93¾	3,900	Am. Tel. & Tel. (9)	104⅛	104½	104¼	104⅜	+ ⅛	104⅜	104⅝
124½	111½	2,300	Am. Tobacco (12)	122⅝	124⅝	122½	124¼	+ 2⅜	124	124½
127⅜	110	200	Am. Tob. Cl. B (12)	121½	124½	121½	124¼	+ 2⅜	123¼	124½
82¾	57	11,600	Am. Woolen (7)	71½	72⅞	71	72¼	+ 1½	72½	72⅝
43⅜	33⅞	600	Anaconda Copper	38	38¾	38	38¾	+ ⅛	37¾	38¾
38½	24	500	Assoc. Dry G. (4)	30⅝	32	30⅝	31⅝	+ 1⅛	31⅜	32
90	84	500	Atl. G. 1st pf. (6)	85¾	86	85¾	86	+1½	85¾	86¼
63¾	45	100	Ats. D. G. 2d pf. (7)	57	57	57	57	— 1	55	58
84½	76¼	100	A., T. & S. F. (6)	84⅜	84⅜	84½	84⅜	+ ⅛	84½	85
70⅝	55⅛	100	A., T. & S. F. pf. (5)	78⅞	78⅞	78⅝	78⅝	+ ⅜	78	79
5,900	16	5,900	A., G. & W. I. (10)	22⅜	22⅞	21½	22⅜	+ ⅜	22¼	22⅜
44⅜	15⅞	200	A., G. & W. I. pf.	19¾	19¾	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜	17	21
23⅜	12¾	2,000	Atl. Petroleum (12½)	14	14	14	14		14	15
1,125	820	4	Atl. Refining (20)	875	915	875	915	+ 40	880	925
94¼	62¼	18,400	Baldwin Loco. (7)	78½	80	78½	79½	+ 1⅝	79½	79¾
42⅝	30⅝	3,600	Balt. & Ohio	30½	32¾	30½	32¼	+ ⅞	30¼	32⅜
54	47	300	Balt. & Ohio pf. (4)	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ½	52½	53
1	⅜	200	Batopilas Mining	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝		⅝	¾
65	41½	4,100	Beth. Stl. Cl. B (5)	48¾	49¾	48¾	49¼	+ ⅝	49	49¾
107½	93⅝	100	Beth. Steel pf. (8)	99	99	99	99	+ ¼	98¼	99
6	3½	100	Booth Fisheries	4	4	4	4	— ⅛	3¾	4½
147¾	91½	300	Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	11	11	11	11		11	11½
72½	51	100	Brooklyn Un. Gas	65⅜	65⅝	65⅜	65⅝	+ 3¼	64	67
5¼	2⅞	200	Bruns. T. & R. Sec.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛	2⅞	3⅝
6	4	100	Butte Cop. & Zinc	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝		4¼	4⅝
15⅝	10⅝	100	Butte & Superior	13	13	13	13	+ ¼	12½	13
27¾	14⅜	200	Butterick Co.	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼	24	24½
48⅝	35	900	Cal. Petroleum	33¾	34	33½	34	+ ½	34¼	34½
7¼	4¼	200	Callahan Zinc Lead	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼		4¼	4½
119⅝	101	3,000	Can. Pacific (10)	113¾	113¾	112½	112⅝	— ⅞	112⅝	112¾
104	4	200	Case (J. I.) Plow	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½		4½	8
43¾	31⅝	5,600	Central Leather Co.	36⅜	36⅝	35½	36⅛	+ ⅜	36¼	36⅝
86	68½	400	Cent. Leather pf.	71	71¼	71	71	— ¼	70¾	71⅝
86	47¾	4,700	Chandler Motor (6)	49¾	50	48⅞	50	+ ½	49⅝	50
65½	46	1,200	Ches. & Ohio	56⅜	56⅜	55¾	55⅜	— ¼	55¼	56½
9⅝	6⅜	100	Chi. Gt. Western	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛	7½	8
31	22	1,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	27⅛	27⅞	27¼	27¼	— ⅛	27¼	27¾
46¾	32	2,500	C., R. I. & P.	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼	— ⅜	42¼	42½
71	60⅛	600	Chi. & N. W. (5)	64½	65	64½	65		64½	64⅝
70¼	49	200	Chi. Pneu. Tool (4)	50	50	50	50		49½	50
31⅝	22⅜	3,800	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	33¾	33¾	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅝	32½	32⅝
28	16⅜	300	Do pf. (7)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛	17⅝	18
78	68¾	400	Do pf. (6)	64½	64½	64	64¼		64	64⅝
67½	56½	100	Chi., S. P., M. & O.	50	50	50	50		49	50
63	50	100	Chile Copper	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜	10⅜	10⅝
15⅜	9	300	China Copper	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ⅜	23¼	23½
27¾	19½	5,500	Coca-Cola	30⅜	32	30⅜	31½	+ ⅞	31½	31⅝
32	19	300	Colorado Southern	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¼	— ⅛	37¼	37¾
39½	27¾	700	Columbia G. & E. (6)	55½	56¾	55½	56¼	+ 1½	56	56½
13¾	4½	800	Columbia Graph.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾		4¾	4⅞
61	21⅜	500	Consol. Cigar	27¾	29	27¾	29	+ 1⅜	29	33
91⅜	77⅞	700	Consol. Gas (7)	87	87	87	87		86	87
21⅞	14⅜	700	Consol. Textile	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝		15½	15¾
⅞	⅝	400	Continental Candy	¾	¾	¾	¾		⅝	⅞
76½	59	700	Corn Prod. Ref. (6)	66⅝	67	66⅝	66⅝		66½	67
104⅞	96	100	Do pf. (7)	100	100	100	100		99	102
44⅞	25⅞	2,000	Cosden Co. (2½)	25¾	28⅝	27⅛	28⅜	+ ⅝	27¼	27⅝
107½	51	3,200	Crucible Steel (4)	55¾	56	54⅝	55¾		55½	55⅞
53½	12⅞	3,800	Cuban-Amer. S. (2)	17	17⅜	16½	16⅝	— ⅛	16⅝	17
9⅜	6⅝	3,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	11¾	11⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛	10½	11
29⅝	19⅝	2,800	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	30¾	30¾	27⅝	27⅝	— 2⅜	27½	28
100	90	900	Del. & Hudson (9)	100	100	99½	99½	+ ¼	99⅜	100
249	176	100	Del., Lack. & W. (10)	190	190	190	190	— 1	185	190
1	½	800	Den. & Rio Grande	1	1	⅞	⅞		⅞	1
2	1	500	Den. & Rio G. pf.	1⅞	2	1¾	2		2	2½
218⅛	165	100	Dome Mines (12)	175	175	175	175		17	17¾
59¾	32	1,800	Endicott Johnson (5)	62	62¾	61¾	62	+ ⅛	61⅝	62
87	87	100	Do pf. (7)	94	94	94	94		93	94
113½

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BANKERS TO FIGHT THE BLUE SKY BILL

Say Conflict With State Laws Makes Denison Measure Impracticable.

NOMINEES ARE ANNOUNCED

Governors of Investment Bankers Association Would Prevent Fraudulent Securities.

Governors of the Investment Bankers Association of America, at the Milwaukee meeting, voiced disapproval of the Denison Blue-Sky bill, introduced in Congress on June 17. The opposed bill seeks to have the Government assume the same regulation of security offerings as that exercised by various States.

The Governors said in a statement:

"It would mean that before any security of country-wide reputation could be offered for sale it would have to be approved in practically every one of the thirty-eight States having blue sky laws in force.

"This legislation in effect opposes not only the blue sky laws in the thirty-eight States, but it also affects as Federal laws all of the rules and regulations made from time to time by the Blue Sky Commissions under those laws.

"It would be almost a physical impossibility for an honest dealer in securities to know at the time of offering any security for sale whether or not the laws or regulations of any State had been changed since the last knew of them."

The Governors went on record as favoring House of Representatives Bill 7668, intended to curb the sale and offering of fraudulent securities through the agencies of special committees in the Federal Reserve Bank districts. It is the purpose of this bill to have these committees so organized that as soon as an offering of a fraudulent security comes to their attention they will inform the Federal Department of Justice so that the legal machinery may be set in motion, not only to stop the further offering of such security, but to punish the offender if he continues to offer them.

The following ticket will be voted on at the convention in New Orleans this Fall: For President, Howard F. Beebe, Harris, Forbes & Co., New York. For Vice Presidents, Thomas S. Gates, Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; N. Penrose Hallowell, Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston; R. S. Hecht, Hibernia Securities Company, Inc., New Orleans; John A. Prescott, Prescott & Snyder, Kansas City; Eugene M. Stevens, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago. For Secretary, Frederick R. Fenton, Fenton, Davis & Doyle, Chicago. For Treasurer, McPherson Browning, Detroit Trust Company, Detroit. For Governors (three-year terms), Joseph A. Rushton, Babcock, Rushton & Co., Chicago; Herman Gifford, Blair & Co., Chicago; J. R. Edwards, Fifth-Third National Bank, Cincinnati; Morris F. Fox, Morris F. Fox & Co., Milwaukee; J. W. Horner Jr., Dillon, Read & Co., New York; John W. Prentiss, Hornblower & Weeks, New York; Thomas N. Dysart, William R. Compton Company, St. Louis; Thomas H. Gannett Jr., Parkinson & Burr, Inc., Boston. For Governors (unexpired terms), Ray Morris, Brown Brothers & Co., New York; Julian H. Harris, Harris, Small & Lawson, Detroit; John W. MacGregor, Glover & MacGregor, Pittsburgh.

EXPRESS CO. EXPANDS.

American Opens Eight New Offices Abroad, Looking for Trade Revival.

The American Express Company has opened eight new offices, it was announced yesterday, as a result of the trip which F. P. Small, First Vice President, made around the world. It was stated that the policy of the company was to prepare for an exceptionally large traffic, particularly tourist business, which is expected in 1922.

New offices were opened in Athens, Piraeus, Constantinople, Alexandria, Jerusalem, Calcutta, Tien-Tsin and Pekin.

"Anticipating liquidation of the present situation," said Mr. Small, "C. J. Brasor, ocean traffic manager of the American Express in New York, has been sent to perfect arrangements in the Far East for handling ships and cargoes at all European ports. This indicates our confidence in gradual improvement of foreign trade and our conviction that this is not a time for pessimism, but for cheerfulness and a forward-looking policy."

Mr. Small said there was now a general feeling of optimism in all countries visited and the expectation of a revival in foreign trade in the near future.

Central Sugar Plans Held Up.

The special meeting of the stockholders of the Central Sugar Company, which was scheduled for yesterday has again been postponed for one week. The company has a plan for the creation of a $5,000,000 mortgage on its property, for which the approval of the stockholders is being asked.

W. A. Sadd Denies That $22,000,000,000 is Available for Building.

Reception is taken by W. A. Sadd of the American Bankers' Association, to Herbert Hoover's statement recently that there was $22,000,000,000 available for home building in the mutual savings, national and State banks, building associations, trust companies and life insurance companies of the country. Mr. Sadd, who is President of the Savings Bank Division of the American Bankers' Association, said on this point:

"The institutions to which Mr. Hoover refers have total resources which are distributed approximately as follows: Mutual savings banks, $6,500,000; building associations, $2,500,000,000; savings national banks, estimated, $2,000,000,000; trust companies' savings, no data; State bank savings, no data; life insurance companies, $7,000,000,000."

Items not now available may make a total of gross resources approximating Mr. Hoover's estimate, according to Mr. Sadd, who contends, however, that not more than one-half could be tied up in real estate security.

MILLIONS MORE GOLD.

Consignments Arrive From England, France and Central America.

Gold valued at more than $5,500,000 was received over the week-end from abroad by bankers here. The Aquitania brought $4,510,000 in gold bars and coin of British, Turkish and Indian mintage. Of this amount $2,500,000 was consigned to the National City Bank, $300,000 to the Guaranty Trust Company, $1,310,000 to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the balance to Brown Bros. & Co. The Paris, from Havre, brought $181,000 in bars for the Equitable Trust Company and about $325,000 in smaller sums for various importers and banks. The steamship Chicago, from Havre, brought nineteen cases of gold, valued at $500,000 to the American Express Company, as forwarding agents. The steamer Ulua, from Port Limon and the Canal Zone, brought $26,000 in gold coin and bills for the National Park Bank and $23,434 for the Empire Trust Company.

CITIES SERVICE SCRIP PLAN.

Purchasing Fund to Be Formed and Subscriptions Invited.

Henry L. Doherty & Co., fiscal agents for the Cities Service Company, have informed the stockholders of details of the plan for the purchase of scrip that is being issued by the company in place of cash dividends. The plan calls for the formation of the Cities Service Company Dividend Scrip Purchasing Fund of 1921.

Stockholders of the Cities Service Company are invited to subscribe to this fund, the money to be used only for the purpose mentioned. It is to be paid to Henry L. Doherty & Co., who will serve as managers of the syndicate. The amount may be paid in full or in instalments of 25 per cent. and the balance in three payments of similar amounts. If the total amount is paid in full the subscriber may deduct 2 per cent. Instalment payment may be anticipated and any unpaid balance so anticipated may be discounted at 8 per cent. from date of payment Oct. 1.

TAKE UP A. T. & T. RIGHTS.

All But 7 Per Cent. of the $89,819,500 New Stock Subscribed.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company announced yesterday that rights to subscribe to more than 93 per cent. of the $89,819,500 new stock had been availed of and subscriptions received therefor. It is expected that the remainder will be applied toward meeting subscriptions already received from employes under the company's employes' stock plan.

The company offered the new stock on May 10 at par to shareholders of record May 20, in the ratio of one share for every five shares held, and rights to subscribe expired July 20. On March 30, 1920, the company's capital stock was increased by $500,000,000, bringing the authorized capital to $750,000,000. Including the $90,000,000 new stock, there is now $532,825,000 stock outstanding.

FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

Prices Little Changed at London—Heaviness at Paris.

LONDON, July 25.—Trading was quiet on the Stock Exchange today. Old 2½ per cent. consols, 1-16 of a point lower at 43 1-16; British 5 per cent. war loan, 88¼; 4½ per cent. war loan, 81½, both unchanged.

Rand Mines, 2¼; De Beers Mining, 10⅝, both unchanged.

PARIS, July 25.—Prices were heavy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 20 centimes higher at 66 francs 50 centimes; 5 per cent. war loan unchanged at 83 Francs 70 centimes.

Exchange on London, 1¼ centimes lower at 46 francs 38 centimes per sovereign; American dollars were quoted at 13 francs 94 centimes, against 13 francs 91½ centimes Friday.

TO OFFER $6,000,000 IN 8% GAS CO. NOTES

Syndicate Is Being Formed to Market Issue of Cincinnati Concern at 99¼.

$2,500,000 BONDS ON SALE

East Bay Water Issue Will Draw 7½ Per Cent.—Colorado Plans $2,000,000 Flotation.

A syndicate of bankers is being formed to offer, at 99¾ and interest, $6,000,000 Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company convertible 8 per cent. secured gold notes, to be dated Aug. 1, 1921, and due Dec. 1, 1922. The notes are convertible at any time from June 1, 1922, to Nov. 1, 1922, into prior lien and refunding mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds, due in 1961, at a price of par for the notes and 97½ for the bonds. A. B. Leach & Co. will head the syndicate.

The issue is secured by $7,500,000 prior lien and refunding mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds of the company, secured by a mortgage on the entire properties, subject to the first and refunding mortgage bonds. The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company, the bankers say, has one of the longest dividend records of any corporation in the United States, not less than 4 per cent. annually having been paid for sixty-eight years, and the present rate of 5 per cent. has been paid since 1910. Net earnings applicable to interest charges on the entire outstanding funded debt, including this issue, for the year ended May 31, 1921, were 3 1-3 times annual interest charges.

An offering of the day was of $2,500,000 East Bay Water Company fifteen-year 7½ per cent. series "A" gold bonds, at par and interest, by Blyth, Witter & Co. The corporation has been engaged for the last fifty-six years in the production, distribution and sale of water on the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay. Its net revenue in 1920 was $1,158,334.

The State of Colorado on Aug. 3 will receive bids for $2,000,000 5 per cent. highway bonds, dated June 1, 1921, and maturing June 1, 1951, with an option of June 1, 1931, maturity. An issue of $900,000 8 per cent. bonds, maturing serially from 1922 to 1931 of the Kokomo Steel and Wire Company, at par and accrued interest, is offered by Peabody, Houghteling & Co., Inc. Columbus, Ohio, asks bids on Aug. 16 on $2,850,000 city school district 6 per cent. bonds.

The city of Wilmington, Del., has invited bids for $497,000 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds, maturing from 1955 to 1967. Bids for this issue will be opened Aug. 1. Keane, Higbie & Co., 120 Broadway, are offering $150,000 Duplin County, N. C., 6 per cent. road and bridge bonds, due serially from May 1, 1932, to May 1, 1949, at par and interest.

The United States Mortgage & Trust Co. has been appointed fiscal agent for the payment of principal and interest of bond issues aggregating $2,435,000, including Richmond, Va., $1,000,000; Rock Hill, S. C., $300,000, and Duval County, Fla., $250,000.

Dillon, Read & Co. announced yesterday that the books have been closed on the $4,000,000 Detroit United Railway twenty-year first mortgage collateral gold bonds. The recent issue of $2,000,000 Province of British Columbia five-year 6 per cent. debentures, due in 1926, have also been fully subscribed.

P. R. R. SHAREHOLDERS GAIN.

Increase in June of 335, Making a Total of 141,075.

A new high record in the number of shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad was announced yesterday by the company, the figures for July 1 showing 141,075, a net increase in June of 335. Since Jan. 1 the net increase has been 8,007, and since July 1, 1920, the increase totals 14,607. The average number of shares held now is reported at 70.78 as compared with 78.96 a year ago.

On July 1 women held 31.06 per cent. of the stock, an increase of .27 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1920. The number of women stockholders is shown to be 80,936, a gain of 5,358 over last year, and, according to the latest figures, represents 46.74 per cent. of the total stockholding list. Their average holding are 47 shares, a decrease of 4 shares as compared with the same figures the preceding year.

The Pennsylvania Railroad shares have been somewhat firmer in recent trading on the Stock Exchange, which, in the opinion of some brokers, may reflect a better feeling toward the carriers and the generally improving position of the railroads as shown by their June earnings. At the current market price of 39⅝, the stock is about 3 points above where it stood a few weeks ago, when it fell close to the low price of the year of 32⅜, which is the lowest level at which the shares have sold since 1878.

In 1900 *the approximate yield from New York State Bonds was* **2.65%**

To-day *the yield to be had from New York State Bonds is* **4.80%**

These bonds offer to residents of New York State the advantage of being exempt not only from all Federal Income Taxes, but also from New York State Income Taxes, and the exemption from State taxation means a saving of from 1% to 3% on the return from funds so invested, according to the amount of the net taxable income, as follows:

1% on amounts not exceeding $10,000
2% on amounts $11,000 to $50,000
3% on amounts in excess of $50,000

As a specific issue of New York State Bonds we offer and recommend

State of New York 5's

due 1942 to 1967, at prices to yield

4.80%

In this issue the investor is offered the bonds of a State whose credit ranks among the first of all the States in the Union, at prices which are the lowest in a period of over twenty years.

We shall be glad to have your instructions with regard to investment in these bonds, or to write further, giving such data as may be of interest to you.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS
43 Exchange Place, New York

Boston — Philadelphia — Albany — Buffalo — Chicago — San Francisco

Common Sense in Investing Money

A BOOKLET which gives the fundamental, common sense rules of safety in investment has been published by S.W. STRAUS & CO.—the House with the record of 39 years without loss to any investor.

This booklet will be sent free on request as long as the edition lasts. Write today for

BOOKLET A-502

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Buy Good Bonds Now

It is generally recognized that there exists today the opportunity of a lifetime to invest in good securities.

We have selected several mortgage bonds yielding from 7½% to 8% which meet conservative requirements.

For descriptions send for Circular T-622

BODELL & CO.
115 BROADWAY
Providence — Boston

Union Pacific Railroad Company

20 Year Convertible 4% Bonds

Due July 1, 1927

Price on application

WATKINS & CO.
7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK — 15 EXCHANGE ST., BOSTON

First Mortgage Bonds

Events in the past few months have clearly demonstrated that the main qualification of an investment should be its safety. Other factors—yield, marketability, etc.—are of course important, but give place to the absolute requirement of safety.

First Mortgage Bonds of successful established industries are surrounded by great safeguards. Upon request we will submit our selections.

H. D. Robbins & Co.
Incorporated
61 Broadway — New York
Telephone Bowling Green 9217.

Carthage & Adirondack 4s, 1981
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Reorg. Lien 5s, 1938
Iowa Central 1st 5s, 1938
Oregon & California 5s, 1927
Oregon-Wash. R. R. & Nav. 4s, 1961
Philadelphia Company 5s, 1922
Rio de Janeiro Tramway Lt. & Pr. 5s, 1935
Shawinigan Water & Pr. 5s, 1934; 5½s, 1950

ABRAHAM & CO.
27 William Street, New York.
Telephone: Broad 3785

$5,569,000

The Detroit Edison Company

6% First and Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Dated July 1, 1918 — Due July 1, 1940

Interest payable March 1 and September 1.

Callable on any interest date, on or before March 1, 1930, at 107½ and interest, from then to and including March 1, 1935, at 105 and interest, and thereafter at 102½ and interest.

Previous issues of these bonds are listed on the New York Stock Exchange and application will be made to list the bonds now offered.

The Detroit Edison Company does the entire commercial electric lighting and industrial power business in the City of Detroit, now the fourth largest city in the United States, and in an extensive adjacent territory in the State of Michigan serving a total population estimated to exceed 1,389,000. The Company also does a steam heating business in the City.

The Company has long had the reputation of being one of the best managed properties of its character on the continent. The conservative policy followed in the Company's financial progress has always attracted the attention of the discriminating investor, with the result that the security issues have invariably commanded a favorable reception.

EARNINGS
AS OFFICIALLY REPORTED FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1921

Gross Earnings	$23,305,749
Operating Expenses, including Maintenance, Depreciation Reserve and Taxes	17,849,152
Net Earnings (Subject to adjustments at end of fiscal year)	$5,456,597
Annual Interest on Mortgage Bonds (including present issue)	2,632,380
Balance	$2,824,207

NET EARNINGS ARE OVER TWICE ANNUAL INTEREST ON MORTGAGE BONDS

On the basis of present market values, the junior securities represent an equity of more than $40,000,000 over and above the mortgage debt.

We recommend these Bonds for Investment
PRICE 88 AND INTEREST, YIELDING OVER 7.15%

These bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by us, and subject to final favorable legal opinion.

Coffin & Burr, Inc., New York — **Harris, Forbes & Co.**, New York
Spencer Trask & Co., New York
First National Co. of Detroit, Detroit — **Security Trust Co.**, Detroit

All statements made herein are from official sources, or those which we regard as reliable, or are the expression of our belief.

Interest Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

$275,000

City of Burlington, N. C.

6% Gold Bonds

Dated June 1, 1921 — Maturing serially

Principal and semi-annual interest (June and December 1) payable in gold coin at the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., New York City. Coupon bonds with the privilege of registration as to principal. Denomination $1,000 each.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
(As officially reported.)

Assessed Valuation, 1920	$10,288,787.00
Net Bonded Debt	444,090.83

Net Bonded Debt is less than 4⅓% of Assessed Valuation

Population (1920 Federal Census), 5,952

These bonds are direct and general obligations of the entire City of Burlington, payable from an unlimited tax upon all the taxable property therein.

Bonds prepared and certified as to genuineness by the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., New York City. Legality approved by Chester B. Masslich, Esq., New York.

Price: 97 and Interest on any Maturity

MATURITIES	YIELDS	MATURITIES	YIELDS
$24,000 June 1, 1923	7.70%	$24,000 June 1, 1930	6.45%
24,000 June 1, 1924	7.15%	24,000 June 1, 1931	6.40%
24,000 June 1, 1925	6.90%	24,000 June 1, 1932	6.38%
24,000 June 1, 1926	6.75%	8,000 June 1, 1933	6.36%
24,000 June 1, 1927	6.63%	9,000 June 1, 1934	6.34%
24,000 June 1, 1928	6.55%	9,000 June 1, 1935	6.32%
24,000 June 1, 1929	6.50%	9,000 June 1, 1936	6.30%

Further particulars on request.

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.
Investment Securities
62 Cedar Street, New York
Chicago — Boston — Philadelphia — Cleveland
Minneapolis — Hartford — Scranton — Pittsburgh

Private Wire
Cleveland—Detroit
Denver—Colo. Springs

Denver City Tramway 5s, 1933
Denver Gas & Elect. 7s, 1922
Nevada Calif. Elect. 6s, 1946
Nevada Calif. Power 6s, 1927
Goodyear Tire Com. & Pfd.

OTIS & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
40 Broad Street
Telephone—3131 Broad

FOREIGN BONDS
All Issues
SARTORIUS, SMITH & LOEWI
Members New York Stock Exchange
20 Broad St. Phone Rector 9288
Direct Private Wires to Chicago

Charles A. Frank & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

We take pleasure in announcing the admission to our firm of

MR. SETH LOW

as a general partner.

July 25, 1921.

66 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

FROM
BUSINESS DEPRESSION

The above index of stability applies to a Company, the largest of its kind in the world, in successful operation for over half a century.

We are offering the preferred stock of this Company at a price to yield 8%.

Details on request for Circular T-20

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY
INCORPORATED
37 Wall Street New York

The Turning Point
in
Railroad Earnings.

¶ Beginning this month, some carriers will transform deficits into operating income.

¶ Some will earn dividends now being paid from surplus

¶ Some show a large percentage of average annual net earned during the period from July to December, inclusive.

¶ Gains will be most pronounced among the latter class where improvement will compare with actual profits carried to surplus during the first half of 1921.

¶ For figures of 40 representative roads, see our Letter No. 704.

MAILED UPON REQUEST.

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Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
STOCKS

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WANTED
Albany & Susquehanna
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Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co.
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N. Y. City Bonds
N. Y. State Bonds
Federal Farm Loan Bonds

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39 Broad Street, N. Y. Tel. Rector 8460

Ware & Tranter
Members New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch., Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade
61 Broadway, N. Y.
Telephones Bowling Green 10000-9
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.

We own and offer
$15,000
Lucey Manufacturing Co.
8s, 1930
at 83 and interest
JOSEPHTHAL & COMPANY
New York Stock Exchange
120 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 8600

Odd Lots
Write Dept. 10
CHISHOLM & CHAPMAN
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES
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WHY has no investor ever lost a dollar of principal or interest on any security bought of S. W. Straus & Co.? Write for our booklet A-2 and learn the reason why.
S. W. STRAUS & CO.,
Straus Building,

WITH NEW CREWS

International Announces Men Are Available for All Immediate Needs.

WAGE CUT NOW IN EFFECT

New Scale 95 Per Cent. Above 1915, and Company Plans to Pay Best Rates.

The International Paper Company is experiencing no difficulty in obtaining all the skilled and other help needed to operate its mills, according to an official statement issued by the company. In some localities there has been no interference with the right of such employes to work, but a short time ago the company had to appeal for assistance to prevent trouble at a few mills.

In the future, the company proposes to deal directly with its employes, whether they are members of labor unions or not, and to continue the practice of mutual bargaining through representatives whom the employes shall select.

Several mills were started up when the striking employes returned to work on July 5, 6 and 8. Other mills have been started since that time by a portion of the former employes returning to work and the employment of new men.

Misstatements, according to the company, have included the report that the workers were to have their wages reduced 30 per cent. The reduction amounted to only 16 2-3 per cent. for all hourly-paid employes except common labor, which averaged a little more than 20 per cent. reduction, now receiving 33 and 40 cents an hour. The new rate for all hourly-paid employes leaves the average 95 per cent. higher than in 1915.

In commenting on the attitude of the unions, the statement said that the only proposition presented to the company either separately or during the time it was associated with several other paper companies in an effort to adjust wages and working conditions, was a request for a substantial increase in wages and other changes in working conditions, which appeared to have been ordered by a convention held in Toronto in February, and which apparently assumed power to dictate wages and working conditions in the paper industry.

Several manufacturers, acting jointly as a voluntary association, met this proposition by asking for a material decrease in wages, the reply to which was a notice by the general officers of the labor unions that unless their demands were granted work would be automatically stopped at the expiration of the current agreements, which in the case of the International was May 1. Up to April 8 there had been no discussion between the International and its employes on this subject and no submission to its employes by the unions of the question of a strike to enforce the demands. Neither was any offer of compromise or arbitration made by the unions.

The first mention of any compromise by the unions was at a meeting which this company provided for with its employes on June 16 and 17, when the mills had been shut down almost two months. In concluding the company said that it intends to pay the highest wages and provide the best conditions of employment its business permits.

Yesterday at London's Wool Auction

LONDON, July 25.—The wool auction sales were continued today with offerings of 11,001 bales. Good wools were steady; crossbreds declined from 10 to 20 per cent.

Boston Bank Statements Compared.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 25.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	July 23.	Week's Decrease.
Circulation	$2,601,000	$15,000
Loans, discounts and investments	$12,281,000	
Individual deposits	$90,816,000	4,173,000
Due to banks	$1,363,000	4,871,000
Time deposits	20,405,000	139,000
U. S. Deposits	13,002,000	2,875,000
Exchange clearances	4,837,000	4,712,000
Due from banks	$2,332,000	5,569,000
Cash excess and with F. R. Bank	41,340,000	2,400,000
Reserve deficit	984,000	*2,393,000

*Cash excess and with F. R. Bank.

EARNINGS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY FOR JUNE—

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Gross	$43,268,215	$43,970,505	$40,727,934
Bal. af. tax	6,286,775	*3,548,962	2,225,151
Net op. inc.	5,020,549	*3,011,901	1,899,707
6 mo. gross	$48,584,023	$34,230,005	$29,468,223
Bal. af. tax	16,070,725	*$3,486,092	7,413,610
Net op. inc.	11,391,306	*$4,856,002	5,888,236

*Deficit.

WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE FOR JUNE—

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Gross	$1,105,982	$1,084,878	$1,036,493
Bal. af. tax	65,373	*36,717	17,816
Net op. inc.	47,409	*112,880	5,879
6 mo. gross	5,343,978	5,187,791	4,947,150
Def. af. tax	545,831	1,213,605	549,030
Net op. def.	635,913	1,340,385	646,539

*Deficit.

Public Utility.

HUDSON & MANHATTAN FOR JUNE—

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Gross	$872,849	$784,720	$88,129
Net after taxes	$74,932	$38,772	56,160
†Surp. after ch.	4,241	*968	5,107
6 months' gross	5,316,085	4,253,316	962,819
Net after taxes	2,133,401	1,542,032	593,389
†Surp. after ch.	73,199	*500,893	570,092

*Deficit. †After full interest on adjustment income 5% bonds amounting to $137,923 per month.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

(Quoted on a Percentage Basis).

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic C. Line	1922-'26	6½	6.75	6.40
Balt. & Ohio	1921-'27	4½	7.15	6.75
Bethlehem Steel	1921-'30	7	7.50	7.00
Buff. R. & P.	1921-'32	4½, 5, 6	6.90	6.40
Canadian Pacific	1921-'33	4½, 6	7.10	6.40
Ches. & Ohio	1924-'35	6½	6.75	6.40
Chi. & N. W.	1921-'23	4½	7.00	6.50
do	1924-'34	5½	7.75	6.40
Chi. R. I. & P.	1921-'27	4½, 5	7.75	7.00
Chi., St. L. & N. O.	1921-'24	5	7.10	6.50
C. C. C. & St. L.	1921-'29	5, 6	6.85	6.40
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	7.00	6.85
Erie Railroad	1921-'28	4½, 5, 6	8.00	7.00
Illinois Central	1921-'27	4½, 5	7.00	6.50
Do	1925-'36	6½	6.75	6.40
Lou. & Nashville	1921-'32	5	7.00	6.50
Do	1922-'36	6½	6.75	6.40
Marland Tank L.	1921-'27	8	9.00	8.00
Mich. Central	1921-'33	5, 6	6.75	6.40
Minn. & St. L.	1921-'27	5, 6	7.75	7.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1921-'24	5	8.00	7.00
Natl. Steel Car L.	1921-'28	8	9.00	8.00
New York Central	1921-'23	4½, 5	7.25	6.50
Do	1921-'35	†	7.10	6.45
Norfolk & West.	1921-'24	6½	7.00	6.50
Nor. Pacific	1921-'30	7	6.90	6.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1921-'30	4½, 5, 6	8.50	7.80
Pac. Fruit Ex.	1925-'35	7	6.75	6.40
Penn. Gen. Light	1921-'33	4, 4½	7.00	6.50
Pitts. & Lake E.	1921-'32	5½	6.75	6.40
Reading Co.	1921-'27	4½	7.00	6.50
Seaboard Air L.	1921-'27	4½, 5, 6	7.75	7.00
Sinclair Refining	1921-'23	8	8.75	8.25
Sou. Pacific	1921-'34	6	7.00	6.50
Do	1924-'35	†	6.75	6.40
Southern Railway	1921-'26	4½, 5	7.80	6.75
Union Pacific	1924-'33	7	6.70	6.37
Vir. Railway	1921-'30	6	7.30	6.90

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices yesterday were quoted on the local metal exchange.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Antimony	4.65¢	4.85¢	4.67½	4.85¢
Quicksilver		$46.00		$46.00
Aluminium	22.00	23.00	23.50	24.50
Iron, No. 2X Silicon	33.00	34.00	34.50	35.50

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 12¾c on the New York Metal Exchange.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	70	0	0	70	15	0
Copper, futures	70	7	6	70	15	0
Tin, spot	160	15	0	160	0	0
Tin, futures	162	15	0	162	5	0
Spelter, spot	26	15	0	26	0	0
Spelter, futures	26	10	0	26	15	0
Lead, spot	24	17	6	24	10	0

BUT WHEAT GOES UP

Grain Comes in Quantities That Rattle the Inspectors, While Prices Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—That wheat value should advance 3 cents and more than regain early losses, in the face of the arrival of 2,742 cars at Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis, compared with 1,483 cars a week ago and 360 cars last year, was a big surprise to the grain trade. Another surprise was that the visible supply, with its increase of 6,388,000 bushels, compared with 467,000 bushels last year, was not really larger. Traders had assumed early in the day that there would be an increase around 8,000,000 bushels.

After the figures were announced, in the last hour there was buying to cover early sales and the price advanced. Hedging sales were on all day, their effect being largely offset by heavy purchases by exporters, the volume of buying suggesting over 1,000,000 bushels, although the figures were not given out.

Chicago is receiving so much grain that the inspection department had difficulty in handling the business. Railroads are increasing their grain traffic. The Santa Fé Road handled 4,336 cars last week, an increase of five cars over the previous week, and compared with 1,905 cars last year. Calls for cars are so urgent that a Santa Fé official announced that they were only filling 25 per cent. of their orders, and at the same time steadily reducing their supply of bad order box cars, their shops working at increased capacity. Chicago stocks of wheat increased 1,113,000 bushels last week and are 1,604,400 bushels.

Crop news from the Canadian Northwest was moderately bullish, warm weather without rain prevailing. The crop there on the whole is spotted, with indications of there being more than an average.

The corn market was a small affair, with a decline early and a recovery and higher close. Stocks decreased 2,015,000 bushels last week, but are 7,273,000 bushels, the largest at this time in years. The country is not selling much corn, and exporters bought 750,000 bushels here.

Hedging sales in oats furnished most of the selling, while commission houses absorbed the offerings. Stocks increased 939,000 bushels and are 11,492,000 bushels, while the visible of 37,000,000 bushels compares with 3,364,000 bushels last year.

The comparative primary movement is thus tabled in bushels:

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
Wheat	5,471,000	4,673,000	1,781,000
Corn	965,000	702,000	798,000
Oats	1,507,000	798,000	829,000
SHIPMENTS.			
Wheat	1,695,000	1,615,000	708,000
Corn	1,065,000	845,000	439,000
Oats	1,021,000	474,000	641,000

Today's Chicago prices for the principal commodities were as follows:

WHEAT.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.23⅝	$1.20½	$1.23⅛	$1.22	....
Sept.	1.23¾	1.20¾	1.23⅛	1.23⅝	....
Dec.	1.26½	1.23¾	1.26½	1.25⅝	2.47

CORN.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.64⅝	.63¼	.64	.63⅜	1.45¼
Sept.	.67⅞	.66¾	.67⅛	.67¼	1.43⅜
Dec.	.61⅝	.60¾	.61	.60⅜	1.37⅝

OATS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.37⅝	.37¼	.37⅝	.38¼	.80¼
Sept.	.40¼	.39¾	.40⅛	.40⅝	.71⅜
Dec.	.42⅜	.42	.42⅜	.42⅝	.70¾

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.28	1.25	1.25½	1.26	2.13
Sept.	1.10½	1.06	1.06	1.10¼	1.81½
Dec.	1.11	1.09½	1.09½	1.10⅝	....

PROVISIONS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	11.77	11.72	11.72	11.85	....
Sept.	11.87	11.80	11.85	11.90	16.20
Oct.	11.97	11.90	11.95	12.05	18.55
Jan.	9.07	9.90	9.90	10.00	....

SHOW LARGE GAINS

June Earnings Indicate an Encouraging Condition for Most of the Carriers.

PENNSYLVANIA SHOWS GAIN

Net Operating Income $8,932,450 Over 1920—Western Roads Flourishing.

The position of the railroads continues encouraging as reports for June earnings are made. Practically all of the carriers are in better condition than they were the same month a year ago, and many companies show substantial advances over May. Pennsylvania's report shows net operating income amounting to $5,020,549, an increase of $8,932,450 compared with 1920. In May the company's statement showed net railway operating income of $3,848,608, which was an increase of $9,575,932 compared with May the preceding year.

The June gross for the Pennsylvania company stands at $43,268,215, a decrease of $702,288 from the figures of 1920, while gross for the first six months of the year is reported at $248,584,923, which is an increase of $14,334,828, more than the record made in the same period the previous year. The net operating income for the first half year was $11,391,306, an increase of $46,247,399 over 1920.

The Union Pacific's operating income for June was $2,349,779, an increase of $863,631 as compared with the same month in 1920, while the operating income for the first half year was $7,749,152, an increase of $12,500,569.

The West Jersey & Seashore, a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania, also showed increases in June income, the figures for net operating income standing at $47,409, which is an increase of $160,168 as compared with the report of 1920. The June gross was reported at $1,105,982, and the gross for the half year at $5,543,978, which left a net operating deficit for that period amounting to $635,913.

Complete reports from the larger of the Western roads have not yet been received, but in the case of the Chicago & Northwestern it is reported that the company earned $2,900,000 over the operating expenses for June, or more than enough for taxes, rentals, and bond interest. Advance estimates of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for June indicate that the earnings will for the first time in six months be sufficient to pay all operating expenses, taxes and rents and leave a net to apply to bond interest.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Alum. Co. Am.	7	Nov., 1925	97⅜	97⅜	7.50
Am. Cot. Oil.	6	Sep. 2,'24	89	90	9.05
Am. T. & T.	6	Oct., 1922	99	99¼	6.75
Am. T. & T.	6	Oct., 1924	97	97⅜	7.15
Am. Th'd Co.	6	Dec., 1928	96½	97⅛	6.45
Am. Tobacco.	7	Nov., 1922	100	100⅛	6.73
Am. Tobacco.	7	Nov., 1925	100	100⅛	6.58
Am. Tobacco.	7	Nov., 1922	100	100⅛	6.85
Anaconda Co.	8	Jan., 1929	87⅜	88½	8.10
Anaconda Co.	8	Jan., 1929	92⅜	93¼	8.20
Ang.A.O. Ltd.	7½	Apr., 1925	100	100⅛	7.45
Armour & Co.	7	July 15,'20	95¾	95⅞	7.70
Bo'l T. Can.	7	Apr., 1925	94½	95½	8.25
Beth. St. Cor.	7	July 15,'22	99½	99⅝	7.70
Beth. St. Cor.	7	July 15,'23	98	98	8.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar., 1924	97½	97¾	7.10
Cent. Arg.	6	Feb., 1927	81	81½	10.20
C. R. I. & P.	6	Feb., 1922	98	98⅜	9.10
Fed. Sug. R.	6	Nov., 1924	95½	96¾	7.45
The B.F. Goodrich Co., cv.	7	Apr., 1925	89¼	89⅝	10.25
Gulf Oil Cor.	6	July 1923	97	97⅛	7.35
Gulf Oil Corp.	7	Feb., 1933	96¼	96⅝	7.60
H.J.Heinz Co.	7	Dec., 1930	97⅜	98	7.80
Hocking Val.	6	Mar., 1924	92	93½	8.93
Hum. O. R.	7	Mar., 1923	97¼	97½	8.15
Int. Rap. Tr.	7	Sept., 1921	78½	79	....
Ken. C. Ter.	6	Nov.15,'23	97¼	97⅜	8.08
Kennecott Co.	7	Feb., 1930	85¾	90½	8.60
Laclede Gas.	7	Jan., 1929	89¼	91	8.35
Lig. & Myers.	6	Dec., 1921	99⅜	100	6.00
Nat. Cloak&S.	7	Sep., 1930	93	94½	8.80
Phila Co.	6	Feb., 1922	99¾	100	6.00
Proc. & G.	7	Mar., 1923	100¾	100¾	6.33
Proc. & G.	7	Mar., 1923	100	100⅛	6.85
Pub. S. Corp. of N. J., cv.	7	Mar., 1922	98¾	98¾	....
R. J. Ry.	6	Aug., 1922	98⅜	98	6.80
Sears, R.&Co.	7	Oct. 15,'21	99⅞	100¼	7.00
Sears, R.&Co.	7	Oct., 1922	98¾	98⅝	8.20
Sears, R.&Co.	7	Oct. 15,'23	96¼	96⅞	8.35
Sloan-Shef.S.&I.	8	Mar., 1929	82½	83½	8.85
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	96¼	96⅝	10.80
Swift & T.	7	Apr., 1925	95¾	96⅛	7.40
Stand. Oil Co. (Cal)	7	Jan., 1931	101½	101⅝	6.70
Stand. Oil Co. N. Y.	7	Jan.,25,'31	100⅜	100½	....
Swift & Co.	8	Aug.15,'21	99¾	100	6.00
Swift & Co.	7	Oct. 15,'23	97⅜	97¾	7.70
The Texas Co.	7	Mar. 1,'23	99¼	99¾	7.15
Utah Sec. Co.	6	Sept.15,'22	89½	89½	....
West El. cv.	7	Apr., 1925	100¾	100⅞	6.90

FOREIGN SECURITIES.

	Rate.	Sep.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.
Argent. (unlisted)	6		1945	92	93½
Belgian (restor'n)	5		1934	65½	66¾
Belgian (Prem.)	5		1920	70	75
British Victory	4		1919	287	292
British F.	4		1960	240	264
Brit. Nat. W. B.	5		1922	353	368
Brit. Nat. W. B.	5		1922	360	375
Brit. Nat. W. B.	5		1920	354	360
Canada	5½	Nov.,	1933	84	85¼
Canada	5½	Dec.,	1937	84½	85¾
French Govt. Vic.	5		1931	85¾	87¾
French Loan, '17	4		1943	47	49
French Prem.	5		1920	68½	70½
French Loan	6		1920	70	72
Italy Treasury	5		1925	43	46
Italy War Loan	5		1918	32	35
Russia, ruble bds.	5½	Feb.,	1926	3	6
Russia, Govt.	6½		1921	11½	14
Sweden	6		1939	85	88½
Switzerland	5½		1929	86	86½

Short-Term Government Obligations

Following are the closing prices bid in the open market yesterday for United States certificates of indebtedness and notes of the different issues:

Month.	Year.	P.C.	Bid.	Asked.	Approx. Yield.
*Sept.	1921	5½	100⅛	100⅛	4.30
*Sept.	1921	6	100¼	100¼	4.35
Oct.	1921	5½	100⅛	100⅛	4.55
Oct.	1921	6	100¼	100¼	4.55
*Dec.	1921	6	100⅛	100⅛	4.78
Feb.	1922	5½	100⅜	100⅜	5.03
*March	1922	5½	100⅜	100⅜	5.04
*June	1922	5½	100¼	100¼	5.61
June	1922	5½	100⅜	100⅜	5.13

*Acceptable in payment of Federal taxes on the dates of maturity.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was irregular.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close'g.	Close'g. Bid.
Spot	....	....	....	8.75	8.75
July	....	....	....	8.75	8.90
August	8.90	8.89	8.75	8.75	9.00
September	9.05	8.91	8.92	8.92	9.00
October	9.14	9.00	8.95	8.95	8.18
November	....	....	....	8.55	8.80
December	8.75	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.82
January	8.52	8.49	8.45	8.45	8.84
February	8.55	8.51	8.47	8.47	8.80

Total sales, 20,200.

COFFEE.

The coffee market was steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	6.30	6.21	6.30	6.21	10.50
March	7.06	7.06	7.11	7.00	10.79
May	7.31	7.18	7.31	7.19	10.86
December	6.74	6.67	6.74	6.65	10.67

SUGAR.

The raw sugar market was steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	3.18	3.12	3.12	3.16
December	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.96
January	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.78
March	2.74	2.74	2.70	2.73
May	2.77	2.75	2.74	2.76

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company	Rate.	Pfd.	Pay-able.	Holders of Rec'd.
Bates Mfg.	$6	SA	Aug. 1	July 25
Thomp.-Star.	pf. 4	SA	Oct. 1	Sep. 20

SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS.

	Rights Expire.	Yester-day. Bid.	Asked.	Satur-day. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Mch. & Fdry.	Aug.31	15	25	15	....
D., L. & W. Co.	Aug.20	28¾	29	28¾	....
Beaton		1½	1¾	1½	....

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Alum. Co. Am.	7	Nov., 1925	97⅜	97⅜	7.50
Am. Cot. Oil.	6	Sep. 2,'24	89	90	9.05
Am. T. & T.	6	Oct., 1922	99	99¼	6.75
Am. T. & T.	6	Oct., 1924	97	97⅜	7.15
Am. Th'd Co.	6	Dec., 1928	96½	97⅛	6.45
Am. Tobacco.	7	Nov., 1922	100	100⅛	6.73
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Italy War Loan	5		1918	32	35
Russia, ruble bds.	5½	Feb.,	1926	3	6
Russia, Govt.	6½		1921	11½	14
Sweden	6		1939	85	88½
Switzerland	5½		1929	86	86½

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*Sept.	1921	6	100¼	100¼	4.35
Oct.	1921	5½	100⅛	100⅛	4.55
Oct.	1921	6	100¼	100¼	4.55
*Dec.	1921	6	100⅛	100⅛	4.78
Feb.	1922	5½	100⅜	100⅜	5.03
*March	1922	5½	100⅜	100⅜	5.04
*June	1922	5½	100¼	100¼	5.61
June	1922	5½	100⅜	100⅜	5.13

*Acceptable in payment of Federal taxes on the dates of maturity.

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COTTONSEED OIL.

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	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close'g.	Close'g. Bid.
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July	....	....	....	8.75	8.90
August	8.90	8.89	8.75	8.75	9.00
September	9.05	8.91	8.92	8.92	9.00
October	9.14	9.00	8.95	8.95	8.18
November	....	....	....	8.55	8.80
December	8.75	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.82
January	8.52	8.49	8.45	8.45	8.84
February	8.55	8.51	8.47	8.47	8.80

Total sales, 20,200.

COFFEE.

The coffee market

JOHN NICKERSON JR.
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Safe and Secured 10 Year Public Utility Issue
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	1921	1920
Electric....	1,112	628
Water	804	611
Total.....	1,916	1,239

Write for details

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61 Broadway New York

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BANKRUPTCY ACTION

Company Files Voluntary Petition, Giving Liabilities of $1,799,000.

SEEK TO REMOVE CONFUSION

Delaware Receivers Ask Court Here to Dismiss Petition Under Which Wise Was Appointed.

The petition in involuntary bankruptcy filed against the Pusey & Jones Company, shipbuilders, on July 18, by three creditors with claims aggregating $100,243, was followed yesterday by a voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed by the company. This new petition says that the known liabilities amount to $1,798,000, of which $950,000 is secured. Other liabilities, the papers say, are unknown, because the books of the company are in the hands of Joseph F. Tumulty, the receiver appointed by the court in Delaware, who is acting with Henry a Wise, the receiver appointed in this jurisdiction.

Before the completion of a reorganization begun by Mr. Wise and others early in the year, Karluf Hanssen, a Norwegian with a claim of $650,000, obtained from the court in Delaware in June the appointment of two receivers. These receivers are Willard Saulsbury and Charles B. Evans. They sought to clear up some of the confusion in the company's affairs by filing with the court yesterday a petition asking for the dismissal of the petition of July 18, when Mr. Wise was named receiver.

They said the Pusey & Jones Company has no office and no property in this State.

The company's petition says that although the assets of the company are unknown it owns considerable real estate in Wilmington, Del., and in Gloucester, N. J., where it spent $8,000,000 in constructing plants during the war.

The decision of the company to enter voluntary bankruptcy was reached at a meeting of the Directors Saturday, when authority was given to Hartwell Cabell to sign the petition. Besides being a Director of the company, Mr. Cabell is of counsel for the Insurance Department of this State.

The company's petition says that the Baltimore Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Company of Baltimore holds a judgment against the bankrupt's property for $800,000, which acts as a lien on the property. David Blair of Camden, N. J., it also says, holds a mortgage against the property at Gloucester for $150,000. Among the unsecured creditors appears the name of Mr. Hanssen. His claim is disputed by the company.

BORDEN MILK PRICE TO BE RAISED A CENT

Farmers Increase Quotation 1½ Cents, but Company Will Limit Its Advance to a Penny.

Patrick D. Fox, President of the Borden's Farm Products Company, announced yesterday that, although the farmers had increased their price to his firm of 1½ cents a quart for August over the July quotation, the Borden Company would limit its advance to the consumer to 1 cent a quart. This means that the Borden price will be 15 cents a quart for Grade B milk during August and 18 cents a quart for Grade A, compared with 17 cents for Grade B and 20 cents for Grade A during August, 1920. The producer's price to Borden's for August this year is only 1 cent below that of a year ago.

"The milk producers' organization recently advanced their price 70 cents a hundred pounds, or 1½ cents a quart, effective Aug. 1," Mr. Fox said. "This faced the Borden's Farm Products Company with a grave problem. The price this company has been paying during July is 39 cents a hundred pounds—46 quarts—over the May price. The company however, has not advanced its price to the consumer, clinging tenaciously to the 14-cent quotation. With the 70-cent advance granted the producers for August, the company will be forced to $1.09 a hundred pounds, more than 2 cents a quart over the May price, but will advance its price to the consumer but 1 cent."

AUTOS SUPERSEDE TRAINS.

Boston & Maine Railroad Abandons Two Branch Lines.

An effect of automobile travel on railroad operation is shown in the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission authorizing the abandonment of two branch lines of the Boston & Maine Railroad in New Hampshire. One, extending from Cherry Mountain to Jefferson in Coos County, a distance of three and one-half miles, was built in 1892 for the accommodation of Summer resort travel. The increase in motor car travel has caused a steady diminution in the passenger traffic, and in 4919 and 1920 the company reported that the average number of passengers per train was three, with total freight revenues in 1920 amounting to $88 and total passenger revenues $310.

The other branch line extending from Bethlehem Junction to Profile House, in Grafton County, a distance of nine miles, also had to give way to the competition of automobiles, as the report shows that the average number of passengers per train during 1920 was two, with revenues amounting to $1,713 and operating expenses $12,940.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The United States Trust Company of New York announces that temporary certificates for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company fifteen-year 6½ per cent. secured bonds may be exchanged for the definitive bonds at their offices on and after July 25.

Seth Low, who has been associated with the Guaranty Trust Company for two years, has been admitted as a general partner to the firm of Charles A. Frank & Co., according to announcement from the company.

M. J. Lauer & Co. have issued a booklet on "The Inside Of Foreign Exchange," which is now ready for distribution.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Forecast:

Illinois, Missouri and Kansas—Generally fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; continued warm.

Wisconsin—Unsettled Tuesday, probably showers in north, continued warm; Wednesday showers, cooler in west.

Iowa—Partly cloudy—continued warm Tuesday; Wednesday unsettled, possibly showers; not so warm.

Minnesota—Showers Tuesday; Wednesday probably fair, somewhat cooler.

North Dakota—Showers Tuesday; Wednesday probably fair; not much change in temperature.

South Dakota—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; slightly cooler Tuesday.

Nebraska—Fair, continued warm Tuesday; Wednesday unsettled, not so warm.

Montana—Fair, somewhat cooler Tuesday; Wednesday fair, warmer in west and north central portions.

Wyoming—Unsettled Tuesday and Wednesday, with scattered local thunder showers; cooler Tuesday.

North Carolina—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; no change in temperature.

South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Extreme Northwest Florida, Alabama and Mississippi—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday; moderately warm.

Ohio and Indiana—Partly cloudy; and moderately warm Tuesday and Wednesday.

Lower Michigan—Partly cloudy Tuesday; Wednesday probably thunder showers.

Upper Michigan—Partly cloudy Tuesday; thunder showers Tuesday night and Wednesday.

UNDER LIQUIDATION

Private Crop Estimates and Report of Easier Spot Basis Force Pressure.

Cotton declined rather sharply yesterday, under more general liquidation than this month had seen. A reliable private crop estimate of 8,600,000 bales, on a loss in condition of only 1.6 per cent. for the month, crystallized a conviction that less than normal deterioration had taken place during July. Several large lines of cotton bought the last two weeks were liquidated. Reports of an easier spot basis served to increase pressure and at the same time prevented active support. Final prices showed a loss of about 40 points for the day.

Diminished activity in Liverpool spot circles had a depressing influence on sentiment at the opening. Sales fell off to 7,000,000 bales, with a decline of 30 American points in prices. Figures not only met Saturday's decline here, but were several points lower than due. This started general liquidation. Cotton made its appearance from all directions. One order of 5,000 bales of January broke that month nearly 20 points on the call.

At first contracts were readily absorbed by room traders, but as pressure increased scale buying orders failed to take the quantity of contracts poured into the ring. One large spot interest sold 10,000 bales of October, bought at higher prices in the recent advance. A much smaller loss in condition figures than many had expected discouraged support. The volume of selling increased, forcing October through 12.40. Houses with Western connections sold freely, one line of 5,000 bales of October carrying that month to 12.32, a loss of 20 points from Saturday's close. December and January broke 13½ cents, the quantity of cotton wanted at the even figure being surprisingly small.

Figures on the probable carry-over this season issued by the Bureau of Markets were in line with estimates. The surplus was placed at 10,530,000 bales, of which 7,429,000 bales are in this country. An estimate on the growing crop by a New York firm placed the indicated yield this year at 8,000,000 bales. This would make a total supply of cotton available the coming season of more than 19,000,000 bales, while consumption the past year has been under 10,000,000 bales.

With new cotton making its appearance at Southern points, and sterling exchange at new low levels for this movement, the question of financing cotton is claiming attention. There were so many unfavorable elements in the outlook that holders liquidated. Prices rallied 10 points. Contracts were for sale on any reaction. Belief that crop deterioration of only 1 to 2 points would be shown to the Government on Aug. 1, compared with a ten-year average of 3 4-10 per cent., operated against the market.

For three hours during the middle of the session prices fluctuated within limits of a few points, with trading inactive. A recovery of 3 cents in wheat steadied October around 12.40, but sentiment was against the buying side. New Orleans ruled relatively weaker than New York.

During the last hour pressure on the market was resumed, all months breaking to new low levels. Though certain interests were disposed to take contracts on the decline of about 90 points from recent high levels, the buying power proved insufficient to absorb the cotton appearing. October sold at 12.21, the entire list closing near bottom.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev.
Oct.	12.30	12.35	12.21	12.23@12.26	12.83
Dec.	12.91	12.93	12.62	12.63@12.66	13.09
Jan.	12.85	12.90	12.62	12.65	13.04
March	13.20	13.32	12.93	12.96@12.97	13.34
May	13.80	13.80	13.01	13.06	13.43

The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 12.25c, 40 points decline, for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 11.60c, 40 points decline; New Orleans, 11.50c, 25 points decline; Savannah, 11c, 38 points decline; Augusta, 11c, 50 points decline; Memphis, 11c, unchanged; Houston, 11.40c, 40 points decline; Little Rock, 10.50c, 25 points decline.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts.....	23,426	18,117	4,290
Exports	15,269	13,398	1,175
Exports, season...	5,463,128	5,337,307	6,310,984
New York stocks.	155,585	158,398	34,874
Port stocks	1,448,124	1,459,444	819,423
New York arrivals	700	1,135	4,363

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, good inquiry, 13 for middling, 15 points decline. Sales 7,000, American 5,000; imports 14,000, American 14,000. Futur opened quiet, 5 to 8 points decline; ports 14,000, American 14,000. Futures closed quiet, 11 to 17 points decline. Prices: July, 8.27d; October, 8.57d; December, 8.67d; January, 8.70d; March, 8.78d. Manchester: Yarns easier; cloths quiet.

TO SUE CHICAGO EXPERTS.

$2,500,000 May Be Forced Into Court Against Thompson Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—After being blocked at every turn by Mayor Thompson's leaders, the Aldermanic subcommittee of the Finance Committee, which for three weeks has been investigating the payment of "experts'" fees by the city, threw down a gauntlet before the City Hall clique this afternoon when it recommended that the city sue for the recovery of $2,741,000 paid to the experts.

When Eugene H. Dupee, counsel for the Board of Local Improvements, defied the subcommittee and refused to appear to be questioned this afternoon, the investigators voted their recommendation to sue.

The committee charged that the Administration had sought to stop the investigation by refusing to produce documentary evidence and give testimony. If court action is taken, testimony can be forced.

The experts the committee seeks to sue and the amounts are: Austin J. Lynch, $344,000; Frank H. Mesce, $490,000; Edward H. Waller Jr., $580,000; Ernest H. Lyons, $580,000, and Arthur S. Merigold, $577,000.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

COMSTOCK.		GOLDFIELD.	
Best & Belcher	.08	Gold Reef	.02
Challenge	.03	Hankerock	.02
Con. Virginia	.17	Harmill	.10
Gould & Curry	.02	Jims	.02
Jacket	.10	Kernick	.07
Justice	.06	Knox	.10
Mexican	.11	Midway	.02
Ophir	.10	Revert	.03
Potosi	.03	Verdi	.02
Savage	.18	West	.02
Scorpion	.02	Western	.03
Sierra Nevada	.06	Zone	.11
Union	.17		
TONOPAH.		Booth	.03
Belmont	1.00	Consolidated	.06
Cash Boy	.04	Crackerjack	.03
Jim Butler	.08	Florence	.33
McNamara	.14	Jumbo Extension	.01
McNamara Cresc.	.06	Lone Star	.02
Midway	.12	Silver Pick	.12
Monarch	.02	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
North Star	.04	Arrowhead	.04
Rescue	.21	Broken Hills	.03
Tonopah Extension	1.47	Bullwhacker	.00
West End	.76	Cresaus	.45
West Tonopah	.02	Hamilton	.10
DIVIDE.		Holly	1.40
Alto	.02	Round Mountain	.12
Belcher Extension	.02	Silver Hills	.18
Brougher	.07	Simon	.69
Divide Tonopah	.01	Simon Mina	.05
Dividend	.02	Sterling	.60
Extension	.3-	Uncle Sam	.14
		White Caps	.04

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Creason	1⅜	1¼	Isabella	2⅛	3¼
Dr. J'pot.	3	5	Mary McK.	4	5
Elkton	3	3⅝	Portland	45	50
El Paso	8	11	U. Gold M.	10½	12¼
Golden C.	86	70	Rose Nicol.	2⅜	4
Granite	10	14	Vindicator.	27	32

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Ariz Ext.	1	2	Iron Blos.	18	20
Ariz Silver.	19	20	La Rose.	15	20
Aris T T.	3	4	Majestic.	6	8
Black H.	8	9	Mex Met.		40
Boss Mon.	60	70	Midway M.		26
Chief Con.	2½	2⅝	Mut D T.	30	31
Calaveras.	75	1¼	Monarch		15
Crystal. B.	31	33	Nat L & Z.		2
Denbigh	1	9	Nixonite.	3	4
Eagle B B.	2	2½	Rainier	4	5
Eureka C.	50	51	Seven Met.	6	7
Fortuna	2	3	Silver	3	4
Gadsden	40	45	U V Exten	22½	24
Home	3	4	Yukon	80	1
Iron Cap.	6	8			

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRE-WAR LOANS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930.	100¾	..	Pan 2s, c, 1938	100⅜	..
2s, c, 1930.	100½	..	Pan 2s, r, 1961	75½	..
4s, r, 1925.	104½	..	Pan 2s, c, 1961	75¼	..
4s, c, 1925.	104⅜	..	P I 4s, '54.	77	81
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100⅛	..	P I 4s, '55.	77	81
Pan 2s, c, 1936	100⅛	..	P I 4s, '56.	77	81
Pan 2s, r, 1938	100⅛	..	Dist. of Col 3-65s	93	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Ad Rumely pf.	39	47	Auto Sales	2⅝	3¾
A A Cables	104	106	Do pf.	11	12
Alaska J.	1⅝	1¾	Bald L pf.	95	97½
Alb & Sus.	135	..	Bar Leath.	40	55
All C & D.	38½	39	Do pf.	78	96
Allis-Ch M pf.	72	78	B'dall, A.	15	20
Am S 1st pf.	64¾	90	Do B.	15½	20
Am Ag Ch pf.	89¾	..	Bayuk Bros		26
Am Bk N.	51	53¾	Beth Steel.	45¾	47
Do pf.	46	47½	Do 7% pf		91½
Am B Sug pf.	57	70	B'klyn Ed.	88	93
Am B M.	35	38	B R T ct.	6⅞	7⅜
Am B S & F'dy	41	46	Brown Sh.	29¾	41
Do pf.	90	93	Do pf.	71¾	83
Am C pf.	80	82	B, R & P.	66	70
Am C & F pf.	109½	111½	Do pf.	80	85
Am Coal.	65	..	Buff & S.	73	78
Am Cot O.	18⅜	18¾	Burns Bros	89	91
Am Ex.	36	42	Do pf.	100	110
Am Exp.	116½	120	Bush Ter.		100
Am H & L.	11	11½	Caddo Oil.	10⅜	12½
Am Ice pf.	60	65½	Cal P pf.	69½	73
Am Lin pf.	57	61	Cal & Ar.	45½	46¾
Am Lo pf.	102	106	Canada Sou.	40	49¾
Am Manila	10	13	Case (J I) pf.	70	78
Am Mch pf.	92	95	C C & St L.	37	40
Am Sm pf, A	86	89	Do pf.	90½	93½
Do B.	73	..	Cl & Pitts.	58½	63¾
Am S & R pf.	72	73	Do spec.	32	35
Am Sn pf.	72	82	Clo-Peab.	36	40
Am Stl Fd pf.	80¾	81	Do pf.	80	..
Am S Tob pf.	75	80	Col F & I.	27	30
Am T & C.	48	54	C & S 1st pf.	52¾	53
Am Tob pf.	89	91	Do 2d pf.	45	48
Am Whl pf.	92	95	Col Gr pf.	19	24
Am Wl pf.	94	97	Comp T R.	31	35
Am Wr Pa pf.	26	27	Con Cig pf	65	70
Am Zinc.	8	8⅜	Cons Dist.	7⅜	7¾
Do pf.	25½	27	Cont Can.	43½	47
Art Metal.	13	16	Do pf.	75	95
De ctfs.	10	17	Cross Carp.	88	90
Atl R pf.	105⅛	108	Cruc S pf.	77	85
Ann Arbor.	6	15	C-Am Beg pf.	72	75
Do pf.	15	35	Dav Chem.	36	37
Asbets R.	1¼	1⅝	De Beers.		23
Asso D G.	97⅜	98	D & Cu pf.	88	90
Atlas T.	15	17	Det & Mack.	45	..
A, B & A.	2¾	3	Do pf.	90	..
Atl C L.	88	89½	Det U Ry.	..	70
Atl Fruit.	4⅜	5	D, T & I.	8	12
Aus Nich.	8½	9¼	Do pf.	25	28
Do pf.	92	97	Dom Bridge.	88	90
			Do pf.	98	100
			Dom Coal pf.	85	90
			Dom I & S pf.	77	80
			Dom Tex.	19	20
			Dunl Tire.	22	23
			Do pf.	85	90
			Dur Hos'y.	20	25
			Do pf.	85	90
			E Kodak.	635	..
			Do pf.	105	..
			Elk H Coal	15¾	19
			Do pf.	35½	40
			Em Brast.	4	7
			Do pf.	23	28
			Erie & P.	45	53
			F M & S.	6½	9
			Fisher Bdy	78	83
			Do pf.	107	107
			F B O pf.	61	65
			F'port Tex.	12⅜	13
			Gen Asp pf	85	88
			Gen Cig pf	98	100
			Do 6 pf.	84	90
			G-Oh pf.	20	30
			Gen M pf.	65	67¼
			Do 6% d.	64	65
			G'drich pf.	68	75
			Granby C.	18	20
			Gray & D.	11	14
			G, M & N.	7	9
			Do pf.	20	22
			Gulf S S.	30	34
			Do 1st pf.	..	100
			Hack W pf.	..	26½
			Hartman.	60	72
			Hendee.	14	15
			Hyd Steel.	7	16
			Homestake	55⅝	60
			Ill-C 1.1.	68	9
			Indian Ref.	7½	9
			Int Agric.	7⅜	8½
			Do pf.	30	37½
			Int El pf.	100⅜	101
			Int Mot Tr.	31	32
			Do 2d pf.	58	61
			Int N pf.	75	90
			Int Pa pf.	90	103
			Do pf sta	69	71
			Int Salt.	45	..
			Iowa Cent.	8½	7
			Iron Prod.	25	28
			Jol & Chi.	96¾	..
			Jewel Tea pf.	85	90
			Jones E T.	18	22
			K C Ft S & M pf.	80½	..
			Kayser (J)	75¼	86
			Do 1st pf	97½	115
			Kelly Sp T 6% pf.	72	77
			Kelsey Wh	39	99
			Ken Cop.	19⅜	19⅝
			K & D M.	4	10
			Do pf.	20	..
			Kresge(SS)	130	140
			Do pf.	98	112
			Kress(S H)	..	82
			Do pf.	84	..
			L S & W.	11	15
			L & M pf.	101	103
			Lima Loc.	84	98
			Do pf.	87	92
			L-W. Bisc.	31	35
			Do 1st pf	94	98
			Do 2d pf	94	115
			Lorill'd Co.	145	150
			Do pf.	100	103
			Mah Coal.	340	700
			Mallinson.	12	14
			Do pf.	54⅜	60
			M'kay Cos.	60	63
			Do pf.	53	55½
			Man Bdg.	..	2¼
			Man El S.	..	50
			Man Shirt.	21	23½
			Do pf.	89¾	110
			Man S pf.	..	90
			Marlin R.	7½	11
			Martin-P.	15½	16
			Math Alk.	13	18
			Max M Ct.	⅝	1¼
			Do 1st pf	4½	5
			Do 2d pf.	2¾	4½
			Max M. A.	40	45
			M dDep Sts	70	80
			Mex P pf.	..	88
			Mkt St Ry.	3¾	4
			Do pf.	10	15
			Do 2d pf.	4	5½
			Mtrs Cent.	58	92
			Midvale S.	23	23½
			M. St P & S S M.	67	68
			Do pf.	82	90
			Do 1 l.	53	60
			Mor & Es.	94	96
			Mullins B.	18¼	19½
			N C & St L.	90	110
			Nat B pf.	108	112½
			Nat C & S.	26	29
			Do pf.	56½	60
			Nat C & C.	1¾	2⅛
			Nat Enam pf.	88	96
			Nat Ld pf.	102	105
			Nat Rys of M 1st pf	4	8
			Do 2d pf.	3½	4¾
			Ness Mc.	13	15
			N Y C & St L 1st pf.	69	75
			N Y Dock pf.	39	50
			N Y L & W.	89	90
			Do pf.	24	27
			N Y S Rys	36	..
			Nort So.	6½	10
			N & W pf.	92	97½
			North Am.	59	61
			Nunnally	73	76½
			Nova S S.	21¾	23½
			O J & R.	4	6
			Ohio P S.	41	45
			Ont Mig.	3½	4½
			Otis El pf.	75	80
			Otis Steel.	10¾	11
			Do pf.	81	85
			Pac Coast.	14	20
			Do 1st pf. ex Gtf.	89	100
			Do 2d pf.	38	50
			Pac Dev.	9	10
			Pac Mail.	9	10
			P C P & R.	3	12
			Do pf.	65	75
			Par & B.	9¾	11⅝
			Penn Ry.	46	..
			Peo & S.	10⅝	12
			Perb M pf.	50	54
			P Jones.	60	65
			Do pf.	78	80
			Pierce O pf	30½	51¼
			Pitts Coal.	54⅝	57
			Do pf.	84	87
			Pitts S pf.	80	83¾
			P & W Va.	..	..
			Pneu Ser.	73	75
			Pond C C.	15	16
			Pr Sti C.	73	78
			Do pf.	86	87
			P S N.	68	69½
			Rand M.	19	20
			R R Sec. I C Sti ct.	55	57
			Ry Stl Spr pf.	99	100
			Rdg 1st pf	39	39⅝
			Do 2d pf	42	43
			Rem Type.	20½	22
			Do 1st pf	36	75
			Do 2d pf	70	70
			Repe & S.	101	..
			Replog S.	20	23
			Rep I & S pf.	82	84
			Rep Truck.	12⅜	13¾
			R Rels.	4	5
			Do 1st pf	48	58½
			St Joe Ld.	11½	11⅝
			St L S F pf.	31	33
			San Cec.	2	3⅝
			Savage A.	10⅜	12
			Saxon Mtr.	3¾	4
			Sears-R pf	98	98½
			Shat Ariz.	6⅜	7
			S-S S & I pf.	65⅜	71½
			So P R S.	38	45
			So Pac.	93	95
			S & T pf.	72½	75
			Stand Mill	83	100
			Do pf.	66	77
			Studeb Co pf.	92½	95
			Sup Steel.	29	31
			Do 1st pf	94	..
			T P L Tr.	280	280
			Tide W O.	125	130
			Tob P pf.	82½	87½
			Tr. St L & W ctfs.	10	11⅜
			T C R T.	36	43
			Do pf.	85	95
			Und Type.	12½	210
			Do pf.	101	111¾
			U B & P.	58	62
			U Cig Cor.	..	100
			Do pf.	..	100
			U Cls Sts.	125	200
			U Dr Co.	96	104
			U Drug 1st pf.	40⅜	41
			U Rys Inv pf.	19¾	20½
			U S O I P pf.	42	45
			U S Cast.	5½	6
			U S Ind A pf.	70	90
			U S R & I.	47⅜	49
			U S Smelt.	30	31½
			Do pf.	37	..
			Utah Sec.	9⅜	10
			Va B 1st pf.	70	80
			Va-Car Ch.	26¾	29¾
			Va I C & Coke	70	80
			Weber & H	10¾	11¾
			Wab pf. B.	15	17
			West A B.	86	87¾
			W'wire Stl	10½	13
			W-Over pf	30¾	36½
			Wilson	35	37
			Woolworth pf.	105	..
			Wor Pump	43	44
			Do pf. A.	71	78
			Do pf. B.	56	59

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Revenue receipts and expenditures as at close of business July 22:

	This Month	Corresponding Month 1920.	*Fiscal Year 1921.	*Corresponding Fiscal Yr. 1920.
Customs	$14,146,044.72	$19,996,336.25	$14,146,044.72	$19,996,336.25
Internal revenue:				
Income and profits tax.	38,074,574.47	19,442,923.84	36,074,574.47	19,442,923.84
Miscellaneous	90,978,428.64	79,724,059.56	90,978,428.64	79,724,059.56
Miscellaneous revenue....	25,177,790.84	21,211,454.70	25,177,790.84	21,211,454.70
Panama Canal tolls, &c..	423,084.69	866,946.91	423,084.69	866,946.91
Total ordinary	$166,799,932.36	$140,741,721.26	$166,799,932.36	$140,741,721.26
Excess of ordinary dish. over ordinary receipts.	81,906,976.71	85,803,647.05	81,906,976.71	85,803,647.05
Expenditures	248,700,909.07	226,545,368.31	248,700,909.07	226,545,368.31

*Receipts and disbursements for June reaching Treasury in July included.

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

$150,000

Duplin County, North Carolina

6% Road and Bridge Bonds

Dated May 1, 1921 Due Serially.

Principal and semi-annual interest (May 1st and November 1st), payable at New York City, N. Y.
Denomination $1,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation	$33,698,352.00
Total Bonded Debt (Inc. this issue)	506,000.00
Less Sinking Fund	$16,235.35
Net Debt	489,764.64
Population (1920 Census)	30,233

MATURITIES

$15,000	due May 1, 1932	$15,000	due May 1, 1941
15,000	due May 1, 1933	15,000	due May 1, 1944
15,000	due May 1, 1936	15,000	due May 1, 1945
15,000	due May 1, 1937	15,000	due May 1, 1948
15,000	due May 1, 1940	15,000	due May 1, 1949

Legality approved by Story, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge, Boston

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Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), last page.

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25 Johns-Manville Com.
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25 National Fuel Gas

FOR SALE

100 Shaffer Oil Pfd.
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100 Mexican Seaboard Oil
25 Shults Bread Co.
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50 American Piano Com.
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Geo. P. Ide Com. & Pfd.
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Norwalk Tire & Rubber Co.
Wire Wheel Com. & Pfd.

Amer. Power & Light Co.
Calif. Ry. & Pr. Prior Pfd.
Cities Service Co. (All Iss.)
Continental Gas & Elec. Pf.
Northern States Power Co
Portland Ry. Lt. & Pow. Co.
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Berlin 4s	Mexican 3s, 4s, 5s & 6s
Brazilian 4s & 5s	Newfoundland 5½s & 6½s
British 4s & 5s	Norway 4s
Budapest 4½s	Nuremberg 4s
Buenos Ayres 5s & 6s	N. Y. N. H. & H. (European) 4s
C., M. & St. P. (European) 4s	Polish 5½s
Central Pac. (European) 4s	Rio de Janeiro 3s & 4s
French 4s & 5s	Russian 5½s & 6s
Frankfort 4s & 5s	San Paulo 6s
German 3s & 5s	Swedish 5s
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RECEIVERS NAMED FOR BROKERAGE FIRM

Failure of Chandler Bros. & Co. to Meet Obligations Announced on Stock Exchange.

NOT A SURPRISE TO STREET

Concern's Customers Had Been Heavily Loaded With Mexican Petroleum and Pan-American.

The inability of the brokerage firm of Chandler Bros. & Co. to meet its obligations was announced from the rostrum of the New York Stock Exchange shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday. The failure of this concern was no surprise to the financial district, as it had been rumored about the street for some time that the firm's customers were heavily loaded with Mexican Petroleum and Pan-American Petroleum at prices very much higher than are quoted now. The recent sharp break in both issues is believed to have added considerably to the burdens of the concern. In addition it was reported some time ago that many of these accounts were taken over by another Stock Exchange firm, and the inability of a large number of the customers to put up additional margin, following the taking over of the accounts by the other house, resulted in much of the selling in these shares recently.

The members of the firm are Earl Mendenhall, Lewis E. Waring, Frederick T. Chandler Jr. and Edward S. Chandler. The floor member was E. T. Chandler Jr. The firm was organized on Jan. 2, 1914, and its headquarters are at Philadelphia, where receivers were appointed.

Graham, McMahon, Buell & Knox of 165 Broadway are the attorneys for the suspended house. Mr. Graham is in Philadelphia and Mr. Buell, when questioned yesterday said he could not give out any statement until informed of the status of the situation by Mr. Graham. Whether receivers will be appointed to take care of assets here could not be learned.

In addition to being members of the New York Stock Exchange, the firm held memberships on the New York Curb Market, the New York Cotton Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade, and the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. Besides headquarters in Philadelphia and this city, the organization had offices in Chicago, Detroit, Harrisburg, Johnstown, Pa., Lancaster, Pa., and Reading.

According to dispatches from Philadelphia, Edwin J. Gilfillen and Cornelius Hagerty Jr. were appointed receivers by Judge Patterson in Common Pleas Court, on petition of members of the firm.

The receivers said they could not make a statement until they had examined the books of the copartnership.

The application for the receivers stated that under present economic conditions the business of the copartnership could no longer be carried on except at a loss and as they could not agree on a distribution of assets it was useless to continue the business. The assets are stated to be at least $50,-000. No statement of liabilities was given.

Mr. Mendenhall later issued the following statement explaining the firm's action:

"The cause is poor business and poor market. Recently there has been a tremendous shrinkage in the value of all securities. The conditions we found ourselves confronted with were not because of any one particular stock or security difficulty, but a general condition of business which confronts the world, and which is particularly emphasized in our business.

"We hope to reorganize and start up in business again. We can do that better by having had the receiver appointed. Steps, of course, were taken by our firm to avoid the receivership, but under present business conditions that was impossible."

Mr. Mendenhall said his firm had more than 1,000 accounts, but explained that losses by its clients would depend upon the condition of the stock market when the receivers begin to liquidate whatever securities and stocks are held. He could not estimate the firm's losses.

It was announced there was no connection of any character between the closed concern and Chandler & Co., Inc.

CIVIL SERVICE REVERSED.

Court Orders Whalen's Third Deputy Exempted From Rules.

When Supreme Court Justice Donnelly yesterday directed the State Civil Service Commission to exempt the position of Third Deputy in the Department of Plants and Structures, it became known that Patrick J. Carlin, who was appointed to the position by Commissioner Whalen on Jan. 3 last, had not drawn pay since that time.

Carlin, who was Superintendent of Buildings in Brooklyn for many years and later Deputy Commissioner of Public Charities, will receive back pay under the court order if it is upheld on appeal. Justice Donnelly said that the State Civil Service Commission exempted the positions of First and Second Deputy, and that it was inconsistent in refusing to take similar action with regard to the Third Deputy.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of RODGERS & CARR, INC., to Consider Change of Name of Corporation.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of RODGERS & CARR, INC., will be held at the office of the Company at No. 30 Maiden Lane, New York City, on the 23th day of July, 1921, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed change of name of said corporation. The present name of said corporation is RODGERS & CARR, INC. The name said corporation proposes to assume is FRANCIS C. CARR & CO., INC.

Dated, New York City, July 7, 1921.

FRANCIS C. CARR,
President.

(Corporate Seal.)

J. E. DUFFY,
Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 East 23d Street, New York, N. Y., on Monday, August 1st, 1921, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

RICHARD ELY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 East 23d Street, New York, N. Y., on Monday, August 1st, 1921, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

RICHARD ELY, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

THIS CERTIFICATE, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the Hurry Up Lunch, Inc., a domestic corporation, has filed in this office on this 14th day of July, 1921, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

WITNESS my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this fourteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

[L. S.]

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 315 Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. Bids are wanted until August 22, 1921, for dredging a 25-foot channel in lower Delaware River. Further information on application.

LOST—Pacific Oil Company stock certificate No. 2820 for 100 shares, in the name of Chapman de Wolfe Co.' Notice is hereby given to show cause to the said company, 195 Broadway, New York City, why said certificate should not be canceled and a new certificate issued.

But Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. Declares Usual Preferred Payment.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., July 25.—The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on preferred stock at the meeting of the Directors this morning, but passed the dividend on common. The preferred dividend will be paid Aug. 20 to stock of record Aug. 5.

Several factors influenced the board in passing the common stock dividend. Early in August the rail mill at the Minnequa plant will shut down for two months, owing to demand for rails should revive. Coal shipments to the mills will be reduced approximately 7,500 tons a week, and iron ore production curtailed correspondingly.

The directors authorized a reduction of approximately 10 per cent. in the compensation of all employes working on a salary basis.

Investment securities advertised in the Open Security Market of The Annalist is nearly a year of finance, commerce and economics—published every Monday by The New York Times Company. 10 cents at news stands; $6.00 a year by mail.—Advt.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1921.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
500 Acme Coal..	1½	1	1
100 Acme Pack.	1½	1½	1½
100 Aluminium	16	16	16
248 Amal Leath.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
400 Car L. & P.	1	1	1
300 Cartilage A...	5⅜	4¾	5⅜
100 Chain. cfs..	1½	1½	1½
200 Cit Mipple..	4¼	4¼	4¼
20 Conw Tin...	45	45	45
100 Lib.pref..	61	61	61
100 Conley T. F.	13¼	13¼	13¼
300 Durant Mo ..	28	28	28
600 Em Prod ..	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
300 Fajardi Coal	13¼	13¼	13¼
24 Garland S S	1	1	1
2,300 G Alden C..	34⅜	33¾	34
2,500 Gen T & R	16	15	16
100 Grant M Car	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
175 Hayden Ch..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10 Holly Sug pf	45	45	45
100 Hudson Rub.	8	8	8
100 Lake Tar pf	1	1	1
4,10 L V Coal R.	62	62	62
1,100 L. McN & L.	8¾	8¼	8¼

MINING STOCKS.

3,800 Alas-BCMet.	35c	35c	35c
3,500 AmTinATm..	10c	10c	10c
3,800 ArisPMetA..	58c	56c	58c
6,000 Belcher Div.	1c	1c	1c
5,500 Big L Cop..	23c	22c	23c
1,200 Bos & Ely..	46c	47c	46c
46,300 Bos & Mont.	72c	67c	70c
2,000 CalaSeronne.	18c	18c	18c
4,700 Candel Sil..	13c	13c	13c
350 Cen Nimesaid	75c	75c	75c
6,400 Cashboy ...	6c	5c	6c
1,000 Con Cop....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100 Cop Canyon..	1¼	1	1¼
100 Corp of Am..	75c	75c	75c
8,500 Cortes Sil..	7c	7c	7c
400 Dolores Exp.	2¼	2	2
7,300 DwCkCat..	18c	18c	18c
29,500 El Salvador.	31c	27c	28c
23,400 Eureka-Cro.	53c	49c	50c
2,700 Gold Z Div..	39c	39c	39c
25,300 Goldf Per..	13c	12c	13c
12,000 Harmill Div	12c	11c	11c
1,000 Hecla	4¼	4¼	4¼
500 Howe Sound	2	2	2
100 Jerome Verde	13c	13c	13c
400 Kerr Lakes	3¾	3½	3¾
1,000 Lone Star...	3c	3c	3c
1,000 MagmaChief	40c	35c	40c
500 McKin-Dar..	14c	14c	14c

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

1,100 Angio-Am ..	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1,400 Atl Lobos..	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
60 Ohio	240	240	240

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

4,000 Allied Oil...	4c	3c	3c
200 Ark Nat G.	9¼	9¼	9¼
11,000 Boone Oil...	18c	17c	18c
1,000 Bow-Wyo Oil	64c	62c	64c
1,500 Carib Synd.	4¼	4¼	4¼
160 Cities Ser...	118	116	116
1,000 Do pf....	43¾	43¼	43¾
1,200 Do bkrs at	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
100 Cosden, old.	6	6	6
200 Do pf, old.	3¾	3¾	3¾
700 Creole Syn..	3¾	3	3¼
4,300 Cushing Pet.	20c	19c	20c
1,800 Denny Oil..	13c	13c	13c
10 Dom O of T	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
400 Elk B C P..	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,000 Emp Gas & Fu	27c	27c	27c
500 Engin Pet..	40c	38c	39c
1,000 Esm O & G.	3c	3c	3c
2,300 Fay Petrol..	3c	1c	3c
300 Federal Oil..	1¼	1¼	1¼
200 Gilliland Oil	2¾	2¼	2¼
3,300 Glen R Oil..	98c	87c	87c
200 Hart O C Cl	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000 Harvey G Co	4c	4c	4c
... Hudson Oil..	20c	20c	20c
200 Lyons Pet..	88c	88c	88c
8,600 Int Petrol..	11¾	11¾	11¾
20 Living Pet...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

BONDS.

(In lots of $1,000.)

14 Allied Pack 6s..	43	43½	43½
6 AluminumMfg7s	97¾	97¾	97¾
27 Am T & Tel 4s '29	90¾	90	90¼
15 Do, '34	97¾	97	97¼
1 Am Tob 7s....	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4 Anaconda 6s..	89	89	89
34 Anaconda 7s,'29	93¾	93¼	93¾
3 Armour & Co 7s	99¾	99¼	99¼
43 Asphalt-Am 7s..	100	99⅞	100
1 Barnsdall 8s ..	95	95	95
3 Beaverboard 8s	80½	80¼	80½
1 Beth Stl 7s, '22	99½	99½	99½
4 Do, '23	98¾	98¼	98¾
7 Do, '35	94¾	94½	94¾
9 Can Pac 6s, '24	97¾	97½	97¾
1 ChicE Ill 5s,'51	60¾	60¾	60¾
116 Chi Un Sta6½s..	104¾	103¾	104½
4 Con Gas 8s....	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
15 Cop ExAss,'24.101		100⅝	101
12 Do, '25.....	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 DerreaCo 8s '31	92	92	92
6 GalenaSigOil 7s	93½	93	93½
2 Gen Asphalt 8s	99	99	99
3 Goodrich(B F)7½	85¾	85¾	85¾
3 Gd Trunk 6½s..	95¾	95½	95¾
5 Gulf Oil 7s....	97¾	97¼	97¾
9 Heinz 7s, '30..	99	99	99
131 Humble Oil 7s..	97¾	97¼	97¾
38 Ill Cent 6½s,'36.			
w t	100¾	100	100¾

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1957....	89	89½	90¼
4½s June, 1958....	89	89¾	90¾
4½s Mar., 1963....	89	89¼	90¼
4½s Nov., 1957....	89	89¾	90¾
4½s May, 1957....	89	89¾	90¾
4½s Apr., 1966....	83¾	84½	83¾
4½s Mar., 1964....	83¾	84½	83¾
4½s Mar., 1933....	83¾	84½	83¾
4½s Sept., 1960....	83¾	84½	83¾
4½s Mar., 1936-38.	83¾	84½	83¾
4s May, 1955....	79¾	80½	79¾
4s Nov., 1958....	79¾	80½	79¾
4s May, 1957....	79½	80½	79½
3½s May, 1950-53.	71½	73	71½
3½s May, 1954....	71	73	71

PUBLIC UTILITIES

	Bid.	Asked.
Am Gas & Electric.....	101	101½
Am Gas & Elec pf....	36	37
Am Light & Traction..	81	88
Am Light & Trac pf...	78	79
Am. Power & Light....	53	55
Am Power & Light pf.	86	88
Am W W & Electric..	3	5
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	47¼	49
Am W W & El partic..	74	75
Appalachian Power ..	2	3
Appalachian Power pf..	30	33
Carolina Power & Lt..	36	38
Cities Service	116	120
Cities Service pf....	90	92
Cities Service pf B....	4	5
Cities Service bkrs ctf.	12⅝	12⅞
Colorado Power	7	8
Colorado Power pf....	76	79
Columbus Electric pf..	55	..
Com Pow, Ry & Lt....	10	12
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf..	29	31
Conn Power pf.....	71	75
Cont Gas & Elec pf....	84	90
Eastern Texas Elec....	75	..
Eastern Texas Elec pf.	71	..
El Paso Electric.....	97	100
Elec Bond & Sh pf....	80	82½

Bonds.

Am W W & Elec con 8s	56¾	57¼	
Appalachian 1st 5s, '41.	69	72	
Cities Service deb B....	95	100	
Cities Service deb C....	75	80	
Cities Service deb D....	73	77	
Con Power 5s, '33....	83	86	
East Tex Elec 5s, '42..	73	77	
Empire Gas & F 7s, '24	93	95	
El Paso Elec 5s, '23..	80	85	
Galveston El 1st 5s,'40	70	75	
Galveston-Hous 5s, '54.	70	74	
Louisville G & E 5s, '52	94	97	

Louis G & E 1st 7s, '23 94 97
Miss River Pow 5s, '51. 77½ 78½
Miss River Pow 7s, '35. 90 91¾
Nor States Pow 7s, '41 77½ 79¼
Nor States Pow 5s, '26. 84 87
Seattle Electric 5s, '29. 80 84
Standard Gas 6s, '26.. 84 87
Stand Gas & El 6s, '35. 71 77
Stand Gas & El 7s, '31 98 100
Tampa Electric 5s, '52. 72 75
W States G & E 5s, '41 73 80

Above quotations of public utilities are obtained from representative brokerage houses.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
Amer Brass.....	154	155	154
Am Chicle	18	20	18
Am Hide & L....	25	40	
Amal Leather....	10¾	11	10¾
Do pf.....	35	43	35
Atlas Powder.....	104	108	106
Do pf.....	93¾	97¾	95
Babcock & Wilcox.	104	107	104
B W Blizz.....	24	28	24
Borden's & Co.....	86	89¾	86
Do pf.....	95	98	95
Celluloid Co.....	101	102¾	101
Do pf.....	100	102	100
Childs Co.....	87	90	86
Do pf.....	103	106	103
Du Pont.....	115	119	117
Do pf.....	67	69	67¾
General Baking....	82	86	82
Do pf.....	99	100	99
Gil Safety Razor..	142	145	141
Hercules	132	137	132
Do pf.....	80	82	80
Ingersoll-Rand	146	150	140
Do pf.....	94	100	94
Merck & Co pf.....	75	78	75
New Jersey Zinc..	113	115	112
Niles-Bem'l-Pond..	50	52	49
Do pf.....	82	88	82
North Securities...	70	80	70
Royal Baking Pow	70	75	70
Do pf.....	76	77	74
Safety C H & L..	59	61	59
Scoville Mfg	285	315	285
Singer Mfg, new...	88	90	89
Standard Screw ..	210	225	210
Tax Realty.....	30½	34	29½
Ward Baking.....	80	86	80
Do pf.....	96	99	96
Tale & Townse.....	130	138	130

SUGAR STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
Caracas Sugar....	17	21	17
Central Aguirre...	51	55	51
Central Sugar.....	¼	1¼	½
Do pf.....	5	15	5
Fajardo	50	55	50
Federal Sugar.....	90	91	90
Do pf.....	90	95	93
Godchaux	17	21	17
Do pf.....	88	90	88
Great Western.....	115	135	120
Do pf.....	98	102	98
Holly	12	17	12
Do pf.....	30	45	42
Mac A & Forbes....	82	90	83
Do pf.....	78	82	78
Manati Co.....	45	55	45
New Orleans.....	80	90	85
Savannah	12	18	12
Do pf.....	30	40	30
West India pf.....	68	75	68

*Ex dividend.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1921.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
40 Adams Exp.	44	44	44
300 Allis Chalm.	31¾	31¾	31¾
100 Ajax Rub.	24¼	23¾	24¼
310 Am Beet Sugar	31½	30	31½
345 Am Can ...	27¾	27¼	27¼
180 Am C & F...	127¾	126¾	126¾
30 Am Hide & L pf	43	43	43
80 Am H&L pf.	52¾	53¾	52¾
50 Am Ice Sec	57	57	57
625 Am Int Corp	36¾	34¾	36
50 Am Linseed	25½	25½	25½
150 Am Locomo.	85	84¾	84¾
725 Am Safe R.	4¾	4¼	4¼
650 Am. S. & C.	77	77	77
90 Am S & R....	37¾	37	37¾
2,900 Am Sugar...	70¾	69¾	69
1,195 Am Su Tob.	50¾	48¾	50¾
70 Am Tob ...	126¾	125¾	126¾
70 Am Tob ...	125¾	125	125¾
3,025 Am Woolen.	73¾	70¾	73¾
170 Anaconda C.	38¾	38	38¾
110 Atchison ...	84¾	83¾	84¾
2,385 Atl G & W I	23	21¼	22¼
4,190 Baldwin Lo..	79¾	78¼	79¼
745 Balt & Ohio	39¾	39¼	39¾
360 Beth Steel B	68¾	67¾	68¾
286 Bklyn R T..	17¼	16¾	16¾
15 Butte C & Z	4	4	4
100 Cal Pet ...	24¾	23¾	24¼
180 Can Pacific.	118	113¾	113¾
365 Cen Leather	37	35¾	36¼
705 Chandler M.	50¾	49	49¾
80 Ches & Ohio	56	55	55
310 Chi & N W	64¾	64¼	64¼
280 C, M & St P	27¾	27¼	27¾
390 Do pf...	43¾	43¼	42
400 Chile Copper	13¾	13¼	13¼
359 Chile Cop ..	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
15 Chino Cop ..	23¾	23¼	23¾
285 Coca-Cola ..	35¾	35¼	35¼
65 Col Gas ...	50¾	50¾	50¾
910 Col Graphoph	4¾	4¾	4¾
130 C I C M Co.	4¾	4¾	4¾
60 Cons Cigar..	27¾	27¾	27¾
80 Cons Gas ...	87¾	87¾	87¾
90 Cons Textile	15¾	15¾	15¾
75 Cons Candy..	8	8	8
250 Corn Prod ..	69¾	69¾	69¾
250 Cosden & Co	28½	28¼	28¼
1,235 Crucible St.	58	54¾	55¾
1,785 Cuba Cane S	11¾	10¾	10¾
10 Do pf....	30	30	30
340 Cuban Am S	17¾	17	17
10 Dela & Hud	96¾	96¾	96¾
270 D & R G pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾
80 Del & Lack.	106¾	106¾	106¾
40 Erie	13¾	13¾	13¾
110 Do pf.....	20¼	19¾	20
780 End-Johnson	62¾	61¾	62¼
1,880 Fa Players..	49¾	48¾	48¾
415 Flak T & R.	13¾	13¾	13¾
780 Gen Electric.	134¾	133¾	134½
30 Gen Motors	15¾	15¾	15¾
80 Gen Cigar s	58¾	58¾	58¾
1,715 Gen Motors.	10¾	10¼	10¾
30 Gen Motors pf	90	90	90
280 Goodrich R..	33	33	33
780 Gen Asphalt	51¾	50	51¼
30 Gt Nor pf....	70¾	69¾	69¾
30 G N Ore Ctfs.	24¾	24¼	24¼
40 Has Barker.	57¾	57¾	57¾
60 Hupp Mo C.	11¾	11¼	11¾
50 Houston Oil	54¾	54¾	54¾
20 Inspira Cop.	34¾	33¾	33¾
170 Int Harvest.	75¾	75	75¾
130 Int M M pf.	47	46¾	46¾
130 Int Nickel...	14	13¾	13¾
170 Island Oil...	27¾	27¼	27¼
310 Int Paper ..	55½	54	54½
400 Indiahoma Pr	27c	26c	26c
1,000 Sapulpa Ref	3¼	3	3¼
20 Savoy Oil....	4¾	4¼	4¾
500 Seq Oil & R.	10c	10c	10c
2,900 Simms Pet..	6¾	6¾	6¾
800 Skelly Oil..	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,100 Texas Rang.	3c	3c	3c
9,600 Tex O & L..	69c	63c	69c
900 Do rights..	3c	3c	3c
100 Victory Oil..	42c	42c	42c
200 Woodburn O	99c	99c	99c
100 Y Oil & Gas	18c	18c	18c
100 Zapata Prod	1	1	1

BONDS.

(In lots of $1,000.)

200 Int R T 7s.....	79	78¼	78¾
1 ItalianGovcon5s	32¾	32½	32¾
2 Kennec'tCop 7s	93	92½	92½
37 Libby 7s	93¾	93¼	93¾
2 Liggett & M 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾
7 N Y, N H&H 4s	55	55	55
3 Phila Co 6s, '22	98½	98¾	99¾
6 ProcaG 7s, '23.100¾		100¾	100¾
1 RussCoal 7½s..	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 Sears-R 7s, 1 yr	99½	99½	99½
10 Do, 2 years.	98¼	98¼	98¼
7 Do, 6 years..	96½	96½	96½
4 Seiberling Rub	97	96¾	96¾
5 SouthernRy 6½s	96¾	96¾	96¾
4 S W Bell Tel 7s	96	96½	96
30 SONY 6½s, '33.100¾		100¾	100¾
1 Do 7s, '25.....	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Do 7s, '26.....	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Do 7s, '28.....	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Do 7s, '29.....	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Sun Oil 7s.....	91	91	91
79 Swift & Co 7s..	97¼	97¼	97¼
12 Swiss Govt 5½s	86¾	85¾	86¾
10 Texas Co 7s....	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Un Drug Co 5s..	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 UnRy of Hav7½s	95	95	95
13 Vacuum Oil 7s.101		100¾	100¾
10 West Elec 7s...100¾		100¾	100¾

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Balto Tube..	20	20	20
400 C

GOOD DEMAND FOR

APARTMENT HOUSES

Co-operative Tenant Syndicate Acquires Ten-Story Building on Madison Avenue.

SETTLEMENT HOUSE DEAL

Two Sales in Upper West Side and Dyckman Area Aggregating $500,000 in Value.

Apartment house transactions showed considerable activity yesterday. There were some good deals on the upper west side and on Madison Avenue. Negotiations are practically completed, it was reported, for the sale to a co-operative syndicate of tenants of the ten-story structure known as the Carrollton at 901 Madison Avenue, on the northeast corner of Seventy-sixth Street. The property is owned by Harry Aronson, who acquired it a year ago. It has a frontage of 102.2 feet on the avenue by 45 feet on Seventy-sixth Street, and is assessed at $245,000, of which $110,000 is land value. Duff & Conger will manage the building for the co-operative owners.

Of chief importance in the apartment deals on the upper west side were two sales, including one in the Dyckman area, representing a holding value of $350,000 in each case. Both of these properties were sold by George Zauderer, President of the A. Z. Realty Company. On the northwest corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 171st Street the six-story structure known as Ingarreta Court was purchased by a client of J. C. Hough & Co. The building has a frontage of 100 feet on the avenue and 95 feet on the street and is fully rented to forty-nine families, showing an annual rental of $85,000. It was bought by Zauderer last April. In the Dyckman section he sold the five-story flat at 140 Vermilyea Avenue, on the northwest corner of 207th Street, covering a plot 100 by 100 feet. There are forty-two suites in the house and eight stores on the ground floor, providing an annual rental of $31,000. Like the former one, this was also held at $350,000 and was purchased by Dr. Charles A. Stein, who was represented in the transaction by Samuel Wacht Jr. as attorney. Mr. Zauderer bought it last January.

In the west side area below Washington Heights the five-story flat at 21 West 104th Street, a lot 25 by 100 feet, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, was purchased by an investor from David S. Barbrant and Jonathan Bulkley. It was held at $35,000. Bryne & Bowman were the brokers. They recently sold a similar house at 215 in the same block for the same owners to Emile Singer.

The two five-story flats at 17 and 19 West 108th Street, covering a plot 60 by 100 ft., were purchased by the Wilevin Holding Corporation from the Pombalho Realty Company.

East Side Activity.

There was also a fair amount of activity on the east side in the Park and Lexington Avenue localities. Two five-story flats, on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, being 1,073 and 1,075 Park Avenue, were purchased by Dora Kessler from Mary J. Ryan. They cover a plot 50.4 by 82.2 feet. The adjoining four-story house at 104 East Eighty-eighth Street, on a lot 25.8 by 100.8, was sold by Mary E. Lockyer, as executrix, to Robert E. Knowles, the consideration being $20,000.

In the Harlem section the two six-story apartment houses at 2,014 to 2,016 Lexington Avenue, on the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue, were sold by the Tekrane Realty Company. They cover

Purchase for Settlement House.

An interesting purchase for a new settlement house was closed by the sale of the four-story flat at 345 East 103d Street, on a lot 25 by 66 feet. It was purchased by Morton S. Meinhard from B. Kadenburg. The same buyer acquired a few days ago the similar house at 106 and proposes to remodel them for the Henry Meinhard Memorial Settlement House. Leon S. Altmayer was the broker in both transactions. In the same neighborhood Mr. Altmayer recently sold the three houses at 115 to 119 East 106th Street, to the Federation Settlement for immediate improvement with a six-story settlement house.

BEAVER STREET DEAL.

Broad-Exchange Company Buys Structure Held at $300,000.

The Broad-Exchange Company purchased 31 Beaver Street, a six-story office structure recently reported sold by the Charles F. Noyes Company, for the Standard Commercial Tobacco Company. The building is directly in the rear of a wing of the twenty-one-story Broad-Exchange Building, and stands on a lot 28 by 100 by 21 by 70.1 feet, just west of the Corn Exchange Bank Building at the northwest corner of William and Beaver Streets.

The Washington Marine Fire Insurance Company recently erected the building. It was held at $350,000 and was transferred subject to a mortgage of $165,000, the sellers allowing a second mortgage of $65,000 to remain for two years.

Commercial Leases.

The Duross Company and F. & G. Pflomm leased for Caroline M. Taylor for twenty-one years at an approximate rental of $500,000 the four-story building at 1,741 Broadway, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets, on a plot 25 by 68. The lessees are L. & C. Mayers, jewelers, of Cortlandt Street, who get possession February 1, 1923.

The Cross & Brown Company leased for H. M. Constable for a long term of years the building at 72 West Forty-eighth Street.

Charles F. Noyes Company leased for Emil Lang the store and basement at 520 Fulton Street for a term of ten years on Sept. 11, 1920. The lessee is Isaac H. Coelho and Louis Kahn, doing business as the Coler Clothes Shop, dealers in men's clothing and haberdashery. The aggregate rental amounts to about $125,000.

Long Island Sales.

The eight-family apartment on the west side of Academy Street, 200 feet south of Beede Avenue, Long Island City, was sold for Peter De Maria to Hermina Hoekstra. Wm. H. Macy and John L. Hammond were the brokers.

The Rickert-Brown Realty Company sold to A. F. Tempie, through John W. Paris & Son, a plot having a frontage of 40 feet on Seventeenth Street, 160 feet north of Cypress Avenue, Broadway-Flushing, for $2,000.

The F. R. & C. Company sold through the Halleran Agency the two-family dwelling on plot 16 by 125 at 65 North Prince Street, Flushing, to Mrs. Emily Young Schaefer.

J. Albert Johntra has sold the property at the southeast corner of Linden and Myrtle Avenues, Flushing, for Emma E. Bull of Mount Vernon to Michele Friala. The plot is 50 by 125 feet.

Brooklyn Church Forced to Sell.

Because the changed character of the neighborhood makes it impossible to get a white congregation, the New York Presbyterian Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church today applied to Justice Norman S. Dike in the Brooklyn Supreme Court for permission to sell the property at 49-55 Fleet Street, which includes the Fleet Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Decision was reserved.

The conference proposes to sell the property for $52,500.

Business Building Deals.

The David Nangle Construction Company sold the three-story garage on lot 27 by 95 at 271 West Tenth Street to a client of the Duross Company for occupancy.

Rose and E. Dessar sold to Julia C. Huntley 204 Canal Street, a six-story building with stores on lot 86 by 21.1 by irregular.

Two Five-Story Apartments for West Bronx to Cost $875,000.

The West 196th Street Corporation plans further housing construction in the Bronx as a result of its purchase of a plot 128 by 80 feet at the northeast corner of Woodlawn Road and 205th Street, acquired from Emil Nytray and the purchase of an irregular plot of three lots at the southwest corner of Montgomery and Popham Avenues from Frederick L. Dochterman.

Two five-story apartments will be constructed on these plots, one to cost $200,000 and the other approximately $175,000.

Edison C. Schrader sold to George Brundt through McLernon Brothers the plot 75 by 100 at the northwest corner of Grand Avenue and Buchanan Place. The plot was resold through the same brokers to Glick, Evalon & Bradpis, who will improve with a five-story apartment.

Frank Davis sold to a client of Joseph Nimhauser the five-story flat on plot 25 by 100 at 935 Longwood Avenue, held at $50,000 and bringing a yearly rental of $3,300. Morris Beckowitz, attorney, represented the seller.

Harry T. F. Johnson resold to an investor the one-story taxpayer at the southeast corner of Morris Avenue and 183d Street, on a plot fronting 43 feet on the avenue and 91 feet on the street. The building contains seven stores and was held at $50,000. Mr. Johnson recently sold the property to Mr. Cohen for John P. Boyland.

Two two-story dwellings on lot 23.4 by 79.1 by irregular, known as 1,349 and 1,351 Clay Avenue, were sold by Catherine Ewen to Rachel Boreano.

The Hudson P. Rose Company purchased from M. Reynolds the four two-family houses at 912 to 918 Castle Hill Avenue and 2,219 Quimby Avenue.

The Bronxdale Holding Company, acting for the Bronxdale A. C., purchased two lots on Bronxdale Avenue at Van Nest Avenue in the Bronx on which a three-story clubhouse will be erected.

Realty Notes.

Shampan & Shampan, architects, filed plans for an apartment house on the northwest corner of Eighty-fifth Street and Twentieth Avenue, Brooklyn, a plot 100 by 100, for Argonne Construction Company, to cost $200,000. They also filed plans for two apartment houses, each to be erected upon a plot 100 by 100 on the southeast corner of Eighty-first Street and Twentieth Avenue and southwest corner Eighty-second Street and Twentieth Avenue, for the Bay Twenty-sixth Street Construction Company, to cost $400,000.

Joseph Shenk acquired title to the building at 323 Edgecombe Avenue, and for $142,000, and George Gabriel to the building at 351 Wadsworth Avenue, sold for $136,000.

Ames & Co. have been appointed managers of the new building nearing completion at 260 to 272 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Manhattan Dwelling Sales.

Walter H. Powers sold the three-story dwelling on plot 19 by 68 at 146 East Seventy-fourth Street between Lexington and Third Avenues, held at $40,000. Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

The four-story dwelling at 54 West Ninety-seventh Street on plot 20 by 100 was sold by the New York Trust Company to Lydia Cagney for $21,000.

The Martha Washington Hotel Company bought from the Smalwick Realty Corporation 35 East Twenty-ninth Street, a three-story dwelling on plot 21.4 by 98.9.

Charles J. F. Bohlen sold for Phillip and Carl Rodenburg to a client, the five-story tenement at 205 Eldridge Street, between Stanton and Rivington Streets.

Church Sells in Fifteenth Street.

The Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe, a Spanish church in Fourteenth Street, sold the three-story house, 24.9 by 74.6, in the rear of the church at 226 West Fifteenth Street. The adjoining owner, the Montgomery Estate, sold 228 West Fifteenth Street, a similar parcel.

Finance Apartment Projects in the Bronx and Dyckman Area.

A building loan of $120,000 has been made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to the Gerald Realty Company for new apartment structures to be erected on the southeast corner of Walton Avenue and Cameron Place, in the Bronx, on a plot 107 by 84.9 feet. Other loans made by the same company include $50,000 to the Conrad Glaser Realty Company for an apartment house at the northeast corner of Post Avenue and Dyckman Street, 109 by 100; $50,000 to M. Brooks & Son, for the plot at the southeast corner of Lafayette Avenue and Manida Street, and $115,000 to the Harding Construction Company, on a big contract in the former Claflin estate in the West Bronx.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has made a building loan of $100,000 to the Grolier Building Corporation, to improve the plot 83.8 by 197.5, on the west side of Bainbridge Avenue, 16 feet north of 197th Street.

Apartment Near Fifth Avenue.

Plans have been prepared for a nine-story apartment house on the south side of Ninety-fifth Street, 100 feet east of 5th Avenue, to cost $350,000. J. E. R. Carpenter is the architect and the house is being built for a syndicate which bought the site eight years ago, composed of Michael Dreicer and Michael Van Buren. The plot has a frontage of 100 feet on Ninety-fifth Street by 100 feet deep and is in the same block as Mrs. Willard D. Straight's residence on the northeast corner of 5th Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street.

Building Plans Filed.

Walton Av, n w corner of 176th St, five-story brick tenement, 65x115; Lawrence Realty Co., Inc., owner, Mendel Sandes, 1,538 Webster Av, President; Goldner & Goldner, 47 West 42d St, architects; cost, $130,000.

Ludlow Av, n s, 141.3 ft e of Ormstead Av, two two-story frame dwellings, 19.8x49.8; Charles Klarupp, 3,200 3d Av, owner; E. Zboconek, 1 Columbus Av, architect; cost, $18,000.

Edison Av, w s, 125 ft n of Middletown Road, two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 16x23; Philip Zeller, 353 1st Av, owner; Stabbiage & Waldheson, 729 6th Av, architects; cost, $6,000.

Sound View Av, e s, 150 ft s of O'Brien Av, one-story brick store and dwelling, 25x84; Verizena Botte, 258 Sound View Av., owner; Kingsley Lloyd, 418 Taylor Av, architect; cost, $3,500.

Cortlandt St, 33, to a five-story restaurant; J. B. McCann, 64 Spring St, owner; H. E. Hall, 425 7th Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

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Moderate Charges
WE HAVE RECENTLY PLACED OVER
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Broadway Stores
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Each 16½ by 50 ft.
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FOR SALE
No. 34 East 81st Street
HANDSOME, DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
Five-story, American basement, fifteen rooms, three baths, two-story butler's pantry and bathroom extension; hardwood floors and electric lights. Immediate possession. Caretaker on premises.
JOSEPH G. ABRAMSON
46 W. 46th St. Phone Bryant 4694.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. P. YOUNGBLOOD, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 26th, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 58 Greene St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of desks, chairs, Noiseless typewriter, Underwood typewriter, Wales adding machine, files, electric fans, stationery, sectional bookcase, etc.
A. W. PALMER, Trustee.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 299 Broadway, New York City.

YOUNG AND HUGHES Attorneys, for Trustee, 2 Rector Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ERNEST H. LIPSKY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, August 4, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 336½ Grand Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of leather goods, trunks, school books, hand bags, beaded bags, suitcases, showcases, cash register, fixtures, etc. Also the Receiver's right, title and interest in and to the unexpired term of lease of said premises.
WALTER L. BRYANT, Receiver.

HABERMAN & LEVINE, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERBERT NOTAR MILLS, INC., Alleged Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 26, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,150 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of desks, chairs, steel cabinet, files, silk cabinet, typewriter, etc.
HENRY CAPLAN, Receiver,
68 William St.

MURRAY BEIN, Attorney for Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY REINISH, MAX REINISH and HARRY HAROWITZ, individually and as copartners, doing business as REINISH SONS & HAROWITZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, August 5, 1921, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 119 West 23d Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, skins, fixtures, etc.
MELVILLE G. NEWMARK, Receiver.

SILVER & MOSKOWITZ, Attorneys for Receiver, 256 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SONNY FINE & SONS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 26th, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 58 Greene St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hosiery, underwear, blankets, sweaters, gloves, bloomers, handkerchiefs.
JOHN J. MORRIS, Receiver.

ALLEN R. MEMHARD, Attorney for Receiver, 120 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of W. J. KELLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 26, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 331 West 58th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of automobile radiator, parts, machinery, tools, materials, etc.
ARTHUR Y. DALKIEL, Receiver.

DAVID M. NEUBERGER, Attorney for Receiver, 154 Nassau St., New York.

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& Son
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Two desirable offices to rent, about 500 [1] and 600 [1]
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Suitable for Jewelers, Doctors or Dentists. Immediate Possession.

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West 71st St.
10 Rooms and 3 Baths
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Large, Light, Sunny Rooms

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East 27th St.
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Will lease for a term of years with breaking clause.

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32 ft. 4 in. Front by 100 ft. 5 ins. in Depth

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BUYS TAX EXEMPT HOUSE
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22 Minutes from 42d St. and Miles nearer Paradise

THIS is not the title of a song, but a remark made by a resident of
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A Country Home in Town.
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STUCCO BUNGALOW HOUSE, having wide centre entrance hall, large living room, opening on side porch which overlooks beautiful formal garden. Six bedrooms and two baths, steam heat, modern equipment. House about 8 years old.
Grounds 150x200.
Garage, chicken house, vegetable garden.
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THE OWNER IS ANXIOUS TO SELL.
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ANOTHER HIGH RENT SOLUTION—Will sell within the next two weeks a fine home property, less than one year old, consisting of pretty house, six rooms, big tiled bath and fine sleeping balcony, also 10 ft. concrete verandas; all improvements, including garage and 1-3 acre plot, with fine lawn, garden, flowers and shade trees; easy commuting distance; in heart of Jersey's most beautiful suburban community, near express station. Only $1,500 down secures title and occupancy; $400 a year for 5 years pays balance of equity. Present first mortgage of $5,000 can remain. Worth $11,000 to build today. Greatest place in the world for the kiddies. ANXIOUS, P. O. Box 1167, City Hall Station, New York City.

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Corner of Howard St. Exceptionally light upper floor, windows on three sides; contains 7,500 sq. ft.; ideal for offices or mercantile tenants; low rent; passenger elevator on Broadway, freight elevator on Howard St.; sprinkler system; low insurance rate; convenient to all subways. Immediate possession.
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CORNER STORE
FOR RENT
EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION; STORE ROOM 25x85; GARAGE WITH REPAIRING PRIVILEGE 17x60; LOFT OVER THE GARAGE 16.39. ALSO THREE LOFTS ABOUT 1,100 SQUARE FEET EACH.
Inquire Hotel Wellington.
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 1066.

OFFICES
PUTNAM BUILDING
N. Y. THEATRE BUILDING
IN
TIMES SQUARE
SEE SUPT.,
1493 BROADWAY, ROOM 416.

Brooklyn.

WITH RAILROAD SIDING.
FACTORY SPACE TO LET
New reinforced concrete b'ld'g; 62,400 sq. ft. on each floor; large and small units; sprinklered; open daylight all sides; subway station at door; 15 minutes' ride to Park Row; remote from other factories; in residential neighborhood. FREN-BROOK CORP., on premises, 3,611 14th Av., B'klyn. Brokers protected.

FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FACTORIES
For Sale or to Lease
Any Size Anywhere
GAILLARD REALTY CO., INC.
(Business established 1790)
66 William St. Tel. 1668 John.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

3-4-5 ROOMS & BATH
$1,000 TO $2,000.
(Complete kitchens.
61 WEST 74TH ST.
Elevator apartment; new, modern and up to date; ready for occupancy.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Possession at Once
350 WEST 71ST ST.
8 Rooms & Bath; $2,100 to $2,300
172 WEST 79TH ST.
8 Rooms & Bath; $2,200 to $2,900
225 West 80th St. (Cor. Broadway)
8, 4 Rooms, 2 Baths; $2,000 to $2,500
18 WEST 82ND ST.
2 Rooms and Bath; $1,000 to $1,800
131 Riverside Drive (Cor. 85th St.)
9 Rooms, 3 Baths; $5,000.
160 WEST 87TH ST.
2-6 Rooms & Bath, $1,200 to $2,000.
312 WEST 109TH ST.
5 & 7 Rooms; $1,800 & $2,000.
NOTE:—Ict. possession in few cases.
Wood, Dolson Co., INC.
80th St. & B'way. Phone Schuyler 1100

HOTEL SEVILLIA
117 West 58th St.
3 and 4 Rooms & Bath
Immediate and Fall Occupancy.
Furnished—West Side.

Westover Court
Bachelor Apartments
210 WEST 44th ST.
Furnished. Unfurnished.
2-3-4 Rooms & Bath
A real home for business men in Times Square. Hotel Service rendered which takes care of every want.
S. A. TERREY, Mgr.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

FIRST MORTGAGE money, all sums, Manhattan, Bronx; also second mortgage money; quick action. Oppenheimer, 540 Bergen Av., corner 149th, Bronx.

SPECIAL FUNDS—MORTGAGE MONEY for Manhattan and Bronx real estate.
BILTMORE REALTY CORPORATION,
TIMES BUILDING. BRYANT 7788-1527.

$1,500,000
to Loan on Mortgages.
Duross Co., 261 Broadway. Barclay 5734.

LOANS upon mortgages, rentals, warehouse receipts and other collateral. Neuton Finance Corporation, 160 B'way, Room 902.

MORTGAGE FUNDS, building or permanent. H. E. Snow, 500 5th Av. Vanderbilt 2932.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

WALK-UP apartment house, 10-family, on west side, near sub-station; rents very low. $8,200; October $7,000; will sacrifice at $32,000; cash $8,000; up-to-date improvements. Coughlan & Co., 200 West 72d.

$3,000 CASH will purchase a 4-story private house on West 121st, between Lenox and 7th Ave., 13 rooms, 2 baths, electric lights and parquet floors. Goodwin & Goodwin, 280 Lenox Av. Harlem 2063.

$5,000 CASH REQUIRED.
West 84th St. (near West End Av.), 3-story and basement, modern dwelling, 10 rooms, 3 baths; move right in. S 735 Times Downtown.

22D ST., 328-330 WEST—Two four-story buildings, connected (no basement), size 50x96, elevator 8x16, excellent light; good for warehouses, garage, factory. Duross Company, 261 Broadway. Barclay 5734.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Two private houses and residence will be vacated and showing fair returns.
East 80th St.—4-story, 20-foot, 2-family, 2 baths, 2 kitchens, steam heat, electric light; price $12,000.
East 86th St.—4-story, 20-foot, 2-family, 2 baths, 2 kitchens, steam heat, electric light; price $12,000.
1st Av., near 59th St.—Two-room with stores, monthly rental; price $15,000.
First Av., near 59th St.—Two-room with stores, monthly rental; price $15,000.
[illegible] Av., near [illegible] St.—Two-room with stores, monthly rental; price $15,000.

6020 MURRAY HILL, 307 5th Av. 1430).

EXCLUSIVE apartment house on Riverside Drive and 72d St., beautiful rooms 6, 7, 8 and 9 room suites, chef and maid service on premises, elevator; parlor floors; unusual homes in refined and luxurious surroundings together with exceptional view; should investigate this proposition; must be seen to be appreciated; rent $24,000 will be about $12,000; price $120,000; brokers protected; small property considered in part payments. Hugh S. Herron, 11 Central Park West. 2nd. Columbus 0385.

FIVE-STORY and basement brick and brownstone dwelling, 20x75, 12 rooms and 3-story extension, 3 bath rooms, hardwood floors and heat throughout; suitable for doctor; 162d St., near Broadway; price $16,000; loan $4,000. Inquire owner, Schwartz, 170 East 169th. Lenox 4338.

IT WON'T LAST LONG.
Beautiful 8-story American basement, private residence, 18x80x100.5, 12 rooms, 3 baths, electricity, upper 80s, between Riverside Drive and West End; $40,000. James P. Walden, Longacre Building. Bryant 2592.

74TH, WEST—Most exclusive corner house, 15 rooms, 9 baths, steam heat, electric light; income $10,000 yearly; sell property and furniture, $40,000 cash required. Apply Pierre & Gelon, 220 West 42d.

4-STORY AND BASEMENT, in lower 6th ave. district, 14 rooms, 4 baths, parquet floors; near subway and "L" stations; suitable for rooming; must be sold this week at a sacrifice. Coughlan & Co., 200 West 72d.

170TH ST., 654 WEST—Attractive, modern 9-room brick house; open for inspection, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, except Saturday and Sunday; price and terms reasonable. Telephone Bread 6125.

FOUR-STORY and basement brownstone dwelling, also 20x100; 17 rooms, 2 baths, electricity; parquet floors; house is and outside entry renovated; rooms about $800 monthly. 227 East 69th. Owner.

ONE of the best conditioned dwellings on the West Side, good location, four stories, 6 baths, steam heat, parquet floors, electric light; owner must leave city; price $34,000. Leroy Coventry, 84 West 72d.

WALK-UP apartment house, 18-family, 3 stores, well constructed, 1st mtge. $75,000, selling $65,000; rents $18,300, October $18,000; small amount of cash. Coughlan & Co., 200 West 72d.

72D ST., 28 WEST—20x102; west side's most modern dwelling, 14 rooms, 5 baths, parquet to top floor, price $45,000, cash $12,000; guaranteed possession. Coughlan & Co., 200 West 72d.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
A fine residence in Washington Square section, 12 rooms, 3 baths, good condition. Apply Williams-Dexter Co., Inc., 72 Greenwich Av. Chelsea 8086.

94TH ST., 21 WEST—A beautiful 3-story dwelling, 10 rooms, 3 baths; price $25,500; caretaker on premises. Telephone Barclay 9755. S. L. PARAS, 31 Park Row.

WE have number of attractive locations to offer in mid-town section, entire houses, stores and lofts. Edmund M. Brunner Corp., 11 East 59th. Plaza 7694.

86TH (near Riverside Drive)—4 story and basement, 12 rooms and 3 baths; immediate possession; $4,000 cash required; price $14,000. Goodwin & Goodwin, 280 Lenox Av.

EAST 80TH ST., between Park and Lexington Avs., 3-story and basement private house; possession. M. Yankauer, 334 4th Av.

DAYLIGHT FACTORY, 14,000 sq. ft.; Grand Central Terminal section; sell reasonable. Owner, Murray Hill 6087.

HOUSE and STORE for sale. For particulars apply on premises, Joseph Pell, 1,396 Lexington Av.

MUST sell private dwelling between Park and Madison Av. on 123d St.; reasonable. Hofmann, Times Building. Bryant 861.

136TH (adjoining Riverside Drive)—100x100; vacant; easy terms. Sharum, 170 B'way.

86th (near Riverside)—Must sell cheap, vacant house, 20x75; 12 rooms. Bryant 6914.

90S (Broadway)—Lease, house, two rooms, 2 baths; $250 month. Bryant 6914.

FOR SALE—310 West 85th. Apply mail only. Budenbach, 162 West 24th.

FOURTEEN-Room house for sale or rent; possession. Deross, 200 Lexington Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

BRONX, 5-story flat house, opposite N. Y. Central R. R. station, Melrose Park; permanent owner should own this property; good profit on investment; it will take $10,000 cash to handle. See owner after 6:30, 860 East 162d St., Apt. B2. Do not miss this opportunity.

FOR SALE or rent, junction 169th St.-Intervale Av.-Tiffany St.; very little excavation necessary for building; best location in Bronx. Information, address J. M. B., 161 West 77th St.

TWO-FAMILY corner, detached frame, country like, beautiful location; garage room; $13,300, $5,000 down. E 1252 Times Bldg.

SOUTH BRONX—five-story brick, double flat; no heat, $4,000 cash required; rents $2,700. Keep, 1469 Amsterdam Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

OCEAN PARKWAY—Why keep on calling rent receipts? Own your own home; Ocean parkway, near Avenue U; new stucco house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; garage; improvements up to the minute; steam heat, hot water heater, electricity, parquet floors; possession; near Avenue U subway express station; reasonable price, easy terms. William Marshall Av., corner Ocean parkway.

NEW 7-room house at Lynbrook, 2 blocks from station, 15 mins. out; sacrifice $9,200; send for photographs. HOWELL, 47 West 34th St., New York. Tel. Fitzroy 2791.

DUTCH Colonial home, Malverne, L. I.; garage; plot 50x100; 10 rooms, modern improvements; near station; $15,000; furnished, $18,000; terms. L. M., 325 Times.

REAL BARGAINS ONLY.
FLUSHING AND SOUTH RICHMOND HILL.
PHONE DANIEL F. MILLER NOW,
347 7TH AV. MURRAY HILL 9970.

TWO lots on Court 113th St., Rockaway Park; no restrictions; near boardwalk. Lichtenberg, 113 West 134th St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BROADWAY FLUSHING.
$16,500, $1,500 cash, balance like rent; new 7-room Colonial; tax exempt; 6 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, living room with open fireplace, built-in bookcase; thoroughly modern; oak floors throughout, imported, special insulation; plot 50x100; immediate possession; 5 minutes to Broadway station, 22 minutes to Pennsylvania Station; Durant, 2 Depot Lane, Broadway Flushing. Telephone Flushing 0700.

BEAUTIFUL COLONIAL COTTAGE — 6 rooms; tiled bath room; steam heat, gas, electricity; open fireplace; glass sun porch; hardwood floors; heated garage; large plot; only 3 minutes from station in delightful residential community 45 minutes from Penn station; price $14,000. E 92 Times.

NEW COLONIAL HOME, 7 rooms, 2 baths, built-in tub, showers, modern in every respect; near station, school and golf club; 20 minutes to New York; substantial reduction in price; liberal terms. A. L. Kingsley, 67 West 24th St. Fitzroy 6696.

GOING SOUTH AMERICA.
must sell at sacrifice beautiful home, 7 rooms and bath, all latest improvements; built May, 1921; 20 minutes Pennsylvania Station; terms very reasonable; location, 12 Marshall Av., corner Ocean parkway.

NEW 2-room house at Lynbrook, 2 blocks from station, 15 mins. out; sacrifice $9,200; send for photographs. HOWELL, 47 West 34th St., New York. Tel. Fitzroy 2791.

DUTCH Colonial home, Malverne, L. I.; garage; plot 50x100; 10 rooms, modern improvements; near station; $15,000; furnished, $18,000; terms. L. M., 325 Times.

REAL BARGAINS ONLY.
FLUSHING AND SOUTH RICHMOND HILL.
PHONE DANIEL F. MILLER NOW,
347 7TH AV. MURRAY HILL 9970.

TWO lots on Court 113th St., Rockaway Park; no restrictions; near boardwalk. Lichtenberg, 113 West 134th St.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

New York Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 25.—Eighty-three new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $3,560,000 were chartered today. They include

East Hampton Cork Co., Manhattan, $50,000; B. L. and A. Miller, S. R. Kaufman; attorneys, Zollkow & Wieder, 253 Broadway.

Rothlum, Perlman & Maidorf, Manhattan, coats and suits, $10,000; B. Rothlum, M. Perlman, J. Maidorf; attorney, J. Hilquit, 19 West 44th St.

E. and S. Baking Co., Brooklyn, $30,000; A. and L. Jacobs, P. Pifko; attorneys, Greenfield Bros., 116 Nassau St.

Lever Building Co., Jefferson, $10,000; R. B. and W. L. Leper, E. E. Wells; attorneys, Hitch & Ritch, Port Jefferson.

Edwards Brooks, Manhattan, theatricals, $10,000; M. Brooks, B. Edwards, A. Freedman; attorneys, Davis & Davis, 1,540 Broadway.

E. G. R. Realty Corp., Brooklyn, $10,000; W. and H. C. McConnin, J. P. Lavelle; attorney, M. S. McNamara, 350 75th St.

Kaufman & Eisenberg, Manhattan, women's apparel, $10,000; M. and S. Kaufman, P. Eisenberg; attorney, M. Snyder, 140 Nassau St.

Green-Muth, Brooklyn, real estate and building, $5,000; H. Green, J. E. Muth, A. Hegeman; attorneys, Schutte & Hegeman, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Pionat Monroe, Manhattan, women's apparel, $20,000; F. Levine, S. Silverstein, F. Stoller; attorney, B. Indig, 280 Broadway.

Loop Lock Corp., Manhattan, make hardware, $5,000; L. Heroid, T. Resnik; attorney, M. Schenkman, 50 Pine St.

Rolbus Trading Co., Manhattan, wearing apparel and furniture, $5,000; H. Rollin, M. Dubel; attorney, Isaacson, 20 Broad.

Charm Waist Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; N. Feingold, D. Fistel, L. Millman; attorney, M. J. Gerson, 302 Broadway.

Vidal, Manhattan, florist, $20,000; H. V. Crawford, C. Hansen, C. Fennally; attorneys, Hunt, Hill & Betts, 120 Broadway.

Dobyns & Bergen, attractions, Richmond Borough, $10,000; L. Dobyns, F. Berg

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE

Continued from Preceding Page.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

GARDENS,
HOMES AND PLOTS.
Owned and controlled by the KEW GARDENS CORPORATION. The soundest venture in high-class residential property.
Hilltop plots, facing Forest Park (800-acre park), have just come on the market.
Now 6, 7 and 8 room houses, on favorable terms.
EDGWORTH SMITH, Inc., Sole Agents,
1 West 34th St. Kew Gardens.
Fitzroy 9260. Richmond Hill 1712.

SOUTH SHORE, near surf, attractive 6-room bungalow, extremely well built, 7 years old; all improvements; high ground overlooking harbor; 7 minutes' walk; large plot, 100x125; lots of fruit, fine garden; price $7,800. Phone and particulars, Daniel M. Gerard, 1,370 Broadway, New York.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

PUTNAM COUNTY.
5-room house and 22 acres for $7500; barns, garage, outbuildings, fruit trees, springs; clear title; 900 feet; near beautiful Croton lakes; fishing, boating. Martin, 307 Potter Bldg., Long Distance City. Queensboro subway, Jamaica Av. Station.

HUDSON RIVER ESTATE.
80 acres, one-quarter mile on river; large house, cottage and extensive outbuildings; to close estate will sacrifice for $50,000; terms arranged. Ogden & Clarkson Corporation, 1 East 49th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

PALISADES, N. J.—Unusually attractive home, 12 rooms, tiled bath; complete and modern in every detail; with two-car garage; on lot 75x140; price, $6,000 below original cost. Meitzer & Co., 77 6th Av., New York.

ATTRACTIVE modern six room house, tiled bath, steam heat, open fireplace, oak floors; every city improvement; eight minutes from express depot; $9,700, easy terms. Buckley Wheeler, Ridgewood, N. J.

LEONIA—Exceptionally good house, eight rooms, steam heat, large veranda; plot 60x135, garage; choice location, near train, trolley, etc.; $10,800, convenient terms. Bevier & Co., Broad and Central Avs., Leonia, N. J. Tel. Leonia 866.

6-ROOM up to date corner house, 55x115 plot, all modern improvements, including double garage; half hour from New York on Lackawanna. Owner, H 460 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FIRST PAYMENT $1,000,
BALANCE AS RENT.

6 rooms, glass enclosed sleeping porch, tiled bath; extra ice-box room, pantry, large verandas; steam heat; gas, electricity, open fireplace, built-in bookcases; living room, 13x21 feet, 7 windows; dining room, 10x18 feet; oak floors, beautiful trim; commands gas-equipped kitchen, built-in ironing board; few minutes to express trolley and train; restricted residential community; 25 minutes to Manhattan any time, day or night. For further details address:

R. S. DAY,
60 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. C.

BOGOTA, N. J.—Available Aug. 1, half of duplex house, on corner plot, 6 rooms and bath, all modern improvements; beautifully decorated throughout; located; rent $65 per month includes heat, water supply and hot water furnished; family of two, three or four adults preferred; references required. Phone Hackensack 814-W or Hackensack 2.

IDEAL HOMES.
Several new houses, 20 minutes from Hudson Terminal, in beautiful restricted section; six and seven rooms; every improvement; near station; large plots; $8,300 to $10,000; easy terms; quick action necessary. Frank Miller, 18 Park Row. Barclay 3695.

RESIDENCE, 6 ROOMS, bath, all improvements; large plot; excellent commuting; $8,000, cash $1,000. R. Schur, 26 Cortlandt St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

City Property.

BONUS for house, or one or two flats, suitable for high-class rooming west side suite. W. Dyer, 335 Central Park West.

10-12-ROOM HOUSE wanted, first-class condition; electricity, parquet; $5,000 to $7,000 cash; west of Broadway. Cathedral 5859.

WANTED, long term lease for alteration, south side 50th St., 5th to 6th Av. J. Clarence Davies, 32 Nassau St. John 1171.

WANTED, to rent, 4-story and basement, on west side, suitable for rooming; must be in good repair. Seabold, Suite 2008, 41 East 42d St., New York City.

IF CASH IS DESIRED
Doctor requires well-adapted house, preferably west of below 96th St. Address Driver, housemaster. Tel. 8975 Murray Hill.

I WILL guarantee to manage your property with an enormous saving and satisfactory management. Jesse Oppenheim, 1,319 Broadway, Columbus 9788-9789.

Country Property.

WANTED, 10 or 12 room house, 2 baths, for rental, term lease, within 40 minutes Manhattan; good location, convenient to schools and depot; consider substantial old house; price moderate. Particulars, H 458 Times.

WANTED to lease, furnished, for year beginning Oct. 1, six-room, modern bungalow or cottage, between White Plains and Katonah; small adult family; reasonable; particulars. G 466 Times.

WILL buy or rent 6-room artistic cottage for all-year residence in Westchester; spacious grounds and garage wanted. Box 464, Amityville, L. I.

WILL PAY $7,000 cash on real bargain in 7 or 8 room house, 2 baths, Westchester County; price about $17,000. H 458 Times.

LOT, Westchester, moderate, about 50x100; walking distance station, under 45 minutes out; fully improved. B 768 Times Downtown.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FRUIT and general farm; yearly income over $10,000; 172 acres; house, modern improvements; barns, live stock, implements, crops; $32,000; terms. Farm Service Bureau, 220 5th Av., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

100 FARM bargains with stock, crops, equipment included fully described in Summer catalog just out which also shows map of State; some in commuting zone, others near seashore markets, many at $1,000 and under; others require small cash payments. Call or write for free copy. New Jersey Farm Agency, 154E Nassau St., N. Y. C.

SUMMER HOMES WANTED.

HOUSE, 12 rooms or more, baths, until October; terms, location. B 325 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Sale or Let.

Westchester County.

PELHAM MANOR—Attractively situated, well appointed house; 12 rooms, 4 master's, 2 baths; cool, comfortable; reduced Summer rental. 1,015 Edgewood, Av. Tel. Pelham 1317.

BEAUTIFUL house, charming grounds; fine river view; 10 rooms, 2 baths; sleeping porch; garage; August, $200. 102 Willard Av., Hastings-on-Hudson. Ashebone 940-J.

CHAPPAQUA—Country cottage, 4 rooms, bath, electric light; commuting. Hiking. Murray Hill 4741.

Long Island.

EAST ROCKAWAY—Furnished, 8 rooms, bath; garage; large grounds; salt water bathing within block; $400 season. 656 Franklin.

REFINED MOTHER, with babe 3 years, will share bungalow a country with business couple; $50 per month; 40 minutes Penn. Station. Phone Floral Park 1265.

LONG BEACH (128 West Olive)—Private home; rooms, bath; week-end accommodations.

LONG BEACH (Belmont Hotel, 232 Park)—Rooms, week, month; week-end accommodations.

LONG BEACH—Elegantly furnished rooms, bath; kitchen privilege. Phone 187 Long Beach.

FLUSHING—Furnished apartment, 5 rooms, $125; garage, porch, lawn. Telephone Flushing 2561.

New York State.

LARGE stone farmhouse at Congers to rent, furnished, for the season; electric light, bath, running water; unusual location for rest, vacation, commuting. Mail or telephone J. G. Congers, N. Y.

CAMP in Adirondacks to rent for month of August; electric light and running water; rent $225. For particulars, address Mrs. Alice Standen, Inlet, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Light Studios and Offices. *Display and Sample Rooms.*

Rate 35 cents an agate line.

MANUFACTURING BLDGS. AND LOFTS,
West Side, South of 14th St.

18,000 ft. Floor.....30c
15,000 ft. Building.....40c
9,840 ft. Floor.....40c
40,000 ft. Building.....43c
65,000 ft. Building.....50c
And many others, all sizes.
HARRISON S. COLBURN & CO.,
90 West St. Rector 1715.

MAGNIFICENTLY furnished private office, with use of reception room in suite of brokerage office dealing in listed securities; Times Square section; telephone and stenographic service if desired; broker dealing in listed securities preferred. S 235 Times.

LOFT, splendid light on all four sides; completely equipped; modern woodworking machinery; will sublease about 2,500 feet or less, with use of machinery, to responsible firm at very low rent. Simson & Frey, 173 East 87th.

3 LOFTS,
very light, 4,500 sq. feet each; suitable for offices, showrooms, or will consider light manufacturing. Apply on premises.
41-43 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR FIFTH AVE., OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

THREE-STORY building with big elevator, at 634 St. and Broadway, ready for occupancy; sublet; suitable for garage, service or accessory supply station; very reasonable rent. Apply Truck Company of America, 1,681 Broadway.

PRIVATE office in a public stenographer's office; also desk room. Rector 0484, 136 Liberty St., Room 422.

DESK ROOM ON BROADWAY.
MAILING & TELEPHONE PRIVILEGES.
280 Broadway (Chambers St.), Room 315.

IN THEATRICAL DISTRICT OPPOSITE LAMBS CLUB.
About 500 sq. ft. for rent; good light, elevator service; partitioned into one room and two small offices. Apply Dramatic Mirror, 133 West 44th.

OFFICES,
GRAND CENTRAL ZONE,
Partitioned, Furnished or Unfurnished;
Telephones.
BAUER, MILBANK & MOLLOY, INC.
51 East 42d St. Murray Hill 1936.

OFFICES TO LET.
Large and small; reasonable rental; opposite 81st St.-B'way subway station; good for light manufacturing, showrooms, &c.
LIBBY'S HOLDING CORP.
3,107 Broadway. Phone Morningside 9064.

LOFT, possession, 21 White St., 50x100; also 25x100, 133 West 24th St.; 25x100, 20 Bleecker St., store and basement, 25x100; also basement, 23x100; 343 West 26th St., 63x100, top floor; 200 pounds capacity. Owner, Fitzroy 4842.

SHOWROOM for rent, same building as Onyx Hosiery and Marshield Field Co., Broadway and 24th St., suitable for ladies' or men's wear; can be rented for season; telephone service. Box 755, 209 Cable Bldg.

WILLIAM ST., 123 (Underwriters Bldg.)—Light, airy office, fine for insurance broker or lawyer; first corner can have it for immediate occupancy for $65. Phone Beekman 9708.

WILL SUBLET office, or part thereof, Room 628, St. James Building, 1,133 Broadway, in strictly modern, high-grade building. Call Room 706, Columbia Trust Building.

DESIRABLE OFFICES,
5th Av. and Times Square section.
Large, small and in suite.
BILTMORE REALTY CORPORATION,
TIMES BLDG. BRYANT 7738-1827.

IN THEATRICAL DISTRICT, OPPOSITE LAMBS CLUB, about 500 sq. ft. for rent; good light, elevator service; partitioned into one large and two small offices. Apply Dramatic Mirrors, 133 West 44th St.

WE have space to let for the following departments in two first class department stores in New York State: clothing and men's hats, house furnishing goods and shoes. Box 74, 717 St. James Bldg.

THE CENTRE OF BUSINESS—
ENTIRE FIRST FLOOR FRONTAGE.
1 WEST 34TH ST. CENTURY BLDG.
ALSO 350, 600 SQ. FT., NOW.
Supt. on premises. Fitzroy 5080.

HOTEL COMMODORE.
Beautiful street level store, sufficient height for mezzanine; particulars from MAURICE WERTHEIM,
405 Lexington Av. Phone 83 Murray Hill.

FOR RENT—Light sample room, 600 square feet, 727 St. James Building, 1,133 Broadway, corner 26th St.; present lessee will sublet to reliable concern at 30% less than present value.

121 WEST 47TH
PARLOR STORE, SUITABLE ANY BUSINESS.
Large plate window; immediate possession. Adams & Co., 170 5th Av. Tel. 8854 Gramercy.

Broadway, north of 72d St., choicest location; sub-leases not in market; suitable for any high-class business. S. L. Warsawer, 502 West 42d.

MODERN STORES, best business section, Jamaica Av., Jamaica; for sale or long-term lease; frontage to suit tenant. Inquire H. Haiting, 30 Union Hall St. Phone Jamaica 4245.

STORES,
BROADWAY AND BUSINESS SECTIONS.
HARRIS EXCHANGE,
TIMES BLDG. BRYANT 310.

DESK SPACE and private office, telephone and stenographic service, reasonable rental. Holland Building, 5th Av. and 30th St., Room 701. Longacre 7360-7361.

LOFTS, 5,000-7,000 SQUARE FEET.
100% sprinklered, Penn. garment section.
BILTMORE REALTY CORPORATION,
TIMES BUILDING. BRYANT 7738-1827.

20TH, 214 WEST (at Broadway Subway Station)—Ground floor, suitable store, office or living and business combined; reasonable.

STORE and basement, 1,270 Lexington Av., NEAR 58TH ST. SUBWAY ENTRANCE. Possession Oct. 1.
MERWIN BLOCH, 1 Madison Av.

6TH AV., 858—SUBLET FOR 30 MONTHS, SMALL OFFICE WITH TWO LARGE WINDOWS, OVERLOOKING THE AVENUE. SQUIRE ROOM 900.

30S, NEAR 5TH AV.
Dwellings suitable for alteration for high-class business purposes; immediate possession. S. L. Warsawer, 312 West 42d.

OFFICE TO LET.
Nice, large, airy, furnished office on Times Square, facing Broadway; rent reasonable. Inquire Suite 410, 1,476 Broadway.

SMALL LOFT for rent, suitable sample room or light manufacturing. Alexander Strasbourger, 23 East 27th St., corner Madison Av.

5TH AV. (42d St.)—Will sublet any part of 3,000 sq. ft. office space on lease or temporary arrangement. F. J. Guilfoyle Co., 103 Broadway, 7475 Cortlandt.

PRIVATE OFFICE and also desk room in a public stenographer's office. Apply Liberty Service Bureau, 156 Liberty St., Room 422.

DESK ROOM, private office, telephone, stenographer; 32 to 38. Nelles, 27 Warren.

CORNER STORE, loft, shop, with yard, basement, southeast corner 7th Av. 24th.

OFFICE TO RENT, light, also; reasonable rent. Farm and Home Corp., 401 Broadway.

OFFICE to lease, including waiting room, 2 floors for living quarters in private residence, suitable for doctor's office, 116th St., bet. 1st and 2d Avs. Phone Watkins 7290.

PRIVATE OFFICE, exceptionally well furnished, part of suite; must furnish highest credentials; Grand Central district. C. D., 202 Times.

OFFICE FOR RENT.
Front office, 10x13; second floor; elevator service. Superintendent, 21 Spruce St., corner William.

OFFICE to let; modern office building located on Court Square, Long Island City. ROULETTE, Jackson Av. and 9th St., L. I. C., Hunters Point 1746.

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA TERMINAL—Desk space, all privileges, modern office building, Room 1401, 401 8th Av. Phone 6783 Longacre.

OFFICE FOR RENT.
LARGE OR SMALL OFFICE, PRIVATE ENTRANCE. ROOM 507, 2 RECTOR ST.

LARGE light modernly furnished office, telephone and stenographic service; to sublet. 1002 World's Tower Bldg., 110 W. 40th St.

OFFICE AND PART OF LOFT, VERY LIGHT, REASONABLE RENT. MODERN LAMBREQUIN CO., 556 BROADWAY, FIRST FLOOR.

HALF or whole of top floor modern garage to lease; light, suitable also mechanic, painter or body builder; security required. 428 West 19th St.

CORNER BUILDING with large store, 6th Av., vicinity of 34th St.; lease or sell. Dorros, 366 Lexington Av.

DESK ROOM, telephone and stenographer service; high-class 4th Av. building. Gramercy 2205.

LIGHT, airy, attractive front office and stock room to sublet, unusual opportunity. Silk Products Co., Inc., 466 4th Av.

LOFT to let, Waldorf Building; large and light; 5,000 square feet. Box 754, 209 Cable Bldg.

PART of completely furnished office, with part stock room, with telephone to let; reasonable. 1,161 Broadway, Room 311.

BROADWAY, 1,151, office to let; reasonable; furnished. Belmont, Watkins 6957.

CUTTING ROOM for rent, with cutting tables, ready for work; light and airy; telephone service. Box 756, 209 Cable Bldg.

BROADWAY store to rent, 25 32d St., size 15x60. Jesse Oppenheim, 1,319 Broadway, Columbus 9788-9789.

DESIRABLE light office, 20x35, 1,755 Broadway, corner 56th St. Telephone Circle 5723.

DESK ROOM for rent, telephone, typewriter service; $30 per month. New St. Denis Offices, 799 Broadway, Room 806.

FOR RENT, furnished or unfurnished, part or whole office facing Broadway, with telephone. Room 216, 1,834 Broadway.

DESK ROOM, office, light, stenographer, telephone, reasonable. Room 617, 38 Park Row.

SHOWROOM and office to sublet, Waldorf Building, with fixtures; reasonable price; wonderful location. J. F. Dillon Company.

FURNISHED OFFICE, with telephone, about 300 square feet, at 470 5th Av.; low rent. Telephone Madison Square 7524. S. M. Hohl.

OFFICE SPACE to rent, small or large, furnished or unfurnished, vicinity of Grand Central. Telephone Vanderbilt 4718.

BROADWAY DESKROOM.
Mail and telephone privileges.
DUANE, 296 Broadway. Tel. 250 Worth.

OFFICES, furnished units modern office building, downtown; telephone service. Phone Worth 0782.

GRAND CENTRAL Zone—Office suite, 650 sq. ft., suitable architect or engineer. Malcolm, 137 East 46d St.

OFFICES—Space to rent, 14,721 feet, facing on Broadway; desirable location; SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL, Broadway and 70th.

TWO connecting rooms, 1,400 square feet; good light, modern building; reasonable rent. Apply superintendent, 460 4th Av.

HALF of light, airy furnished office in Times Building, $45. See Barrett, 1106 Times Building, Wednesday morning.

IMMEDIATE possession; loft; will sublet part of good light loft; manufacturing; low rent. 511 W. 42d St.

PART of loft or private office, with private phone, one block from Broadway; reasonable terms. 137 Grand St.

TO LET—800 sq. ft., telephone; very good light; reasonable. Pioneer Button Co., 1,135 Broadway.

PRIVATE OFFICE—Grand Central District, $100 to $150 monthly according to services required. S 823 Times.

63D, 201 WEST (corner of Amsterdam Av.)—3-room apt., one flight up; suitable dressmaker or milliner. Apply janitor.

OFFICE SPACE, LARGE AND SMALL, MODERN 47TH AV. BUILDING. GRAMERCY 4331.

TO LET—Desirable room and space in outer office; American attorney, 64 Wall St. S 736 Times Downtown.

CORNER LOFT to sublet, 25x100; 5th Av., corner 17th St.; immediate possession. Bodner & Edwards, 27 5th Av.

GARAGE—45,000 feet and lofts 80x100 and 75x100 to let. Call John, 0384 and 0333, Fleishman, 250 Maiden Lane.

DESK ROOM for rent, World Power Building, 110 West 40th. Apply, Room 410, between 5 and 10 A. M. or 5 and 6 P. M.

PRIVATE OFFICE, also desk space, equipped, to reliable parties. Apply 2 Rector St., Room 2006.

LOFT—30 EAST 22D ST., OFFICES 25x100. STEWART FORSHAY.
30 1.ast 42d St. Vanderbilt 2371.

DESK ROOM in newly furnished office; rent very reasonable; telephone and other services. 311 5th Av., Room 206.

TO SUBLET—Small office, extremely reasonable. 2 Rector St., Room 829. Phone Wadsworth 3130, Ext. 4A, 6-7 P. M.

DOCTOR'S or dentist's exclusive suite, with service, in physician's apartment. Riverside 3435.

ACCOUNTANTS—Part office, 18 Park Row; reasonable. Telephone Tuesday-Thursday, Barclay 2853.

OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED, WITH OR WITHOUT SERVICE. 15 EAST 40TH, ROOM 302. MURRAY HILL 3828.

WILL sublet very attractive offices, also sell furnishings, practically new; private telephone. Room 426, 17 East 42d St.

171 MADISON AV., COR. 33D ST.
500, 600, 850, 1,100 Sq. Ft.
Supt. or phone Wilchins. Fitzroy 5080.

DESK ROOM, desirable, for accountant, in lawyer's suite; $45. 726 Woolworth Building.

9TH AV., 223—Office or showroom to sublet; also telephones, fixtures; Holmes Protection; big bargain. Room 1005.

FIFTH AV., 370-311 (324), ROOM 305. MAIL RECEIVED FOR 3 MONTHS, $5.

LIGHT, airy office sublet, $35, 32 Union Square, Room 1096.

FOR RENT, desk room or half office space. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1321.

STORES, lofts, offices, buildings, suitable for all purposes. Darcas, 200 Lexington Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

15TH, 102 EAST (Hotel Laclede)—Two rooms, bath; $14 week up.

30TH ST. AT LEXINGTON AV.—1-2-3 ROOMS, WITH BATH. RUTLEDGE HOTEL. UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING WOMEN; ROOM WITHOUT MEALS, $10 WEEK AND UP. ROOM WITH MEALS, $17 WEEK AND UP.

31ST ST. and Lexington Av.—Attractively furnished apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; complete, $75. Stuyvesant 6728, Tonneson.

33D, 137 EAST (Park Av.)—Rear half of an apartment, living room, bedroom, kitchen. Calladuet.

41ST ST., 41 EAST—Desirable bachelor apartment, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Henry A. Sherman on premises.

60TH, 138 EAST—Sublease; account leaving; absolutely private apartment (3A) of 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, phone; sacrifice $40. Call 10 A. M. and 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Plaza 5258.

60TH ST., 18 EAST—Sublet, sacrifice, divide apartment, 1, 2, 3 rooms; rent rate; quick action. Kramer, Jacinte Hotel.

74TH, 163 EAST—Elegantly furnished parlor, bedroom, kitchenette, running water, bath, telephone; for business people; references; 2 flights.

93D ST. AT MADISON AV.—1, 2, 3 ROOMS WITH BATH; ASHTON; UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; SUMMER RATES $23 UP.

ARTISTIC, COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS FOR REFINED PEOPLE.
Two and three rooms, bath and kitchenettes, in hotel and theatre district; exquisitely furnished; must have good references; $75, $100, $150 and $200. Phone Owner, Plaza 646.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
East, west side; long, short leases.
APARTMENT RENTING CO.
176 West 72d St. Phone Columbus 1277.

BEAUTIFUL STUDIO APARTMENT to sublet August and September; attractively furnished; very desirable. 12 Gramercy Park. See Superintendent.

COMMERCIAL ARTIST wishes to share with another gentleman artist very desirable, cool working studio, 18x30 feet; north skylight; $40 month. 23 East 9th. Superintendent.

FOUR ROOMS, attractively furnished, to sublet Aug. 1 to Nov. 1; $150 per month. Miss Turner, 647 Lexington Av. Plaza 5531.

FROM ONE TO THREE MONTHS.
2 rooms and bath apartment, linen and all service, $75 month.
HOTEL VAN RENSSELAER,
17 East 11th St. Phone Stuy. 1410.

HIGH CLASS two rooms and bath, conveniences, sublet. 756 Madison Av. Rhinelander 3088.

MADISON AV. (near 45th St.)—To sublet for August and September with privilege of renewal, two-room and bath apartment; elevator service; price reasonable. S 332 Times.

MADISON AV., 380—Three rooms and bath, kitchen, richly furnished; music allowed; telephone, elevator. Inquire Mrs. Gay.

MADISON AV., 267—Apartment of one studio room and bath. Thompson.

PARK AV., 329.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Handsomely furnished six rooms, 2 baths, exclusive, modern building; immense living room, two large bedrooms; servant's room; long or short lease. Telephone Plaza 1452.

PARK AV. (79th—Furnished, unusually attractive housekeeping apartment, one or several months or yearly. Seen by appointment, Graham, 313 East 52d. Phone Plaza 5339, between 2 and 5.

40 EAST 51ST ST.
One to three-room apartments; service.

Furnished—West Side.

71ST, 320 WEST—6 large rooms, furniture will not be moved till Oct. 1 at Summer rates. Columbus 2260.

72D ST., 138 WEST—1-2-3 ROOMS, WITH BATH. ROBLETON HOTEL; UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; $10 UP.

74TH ST., 144 WEST—3 or 2 rooms and bath; cool and comfortable. Summer rates. Telephone 3360 Columbus.

74TH, 108 WEST—Two rooms with kitchen and private bath.

79TH, 121 WEST—Large, light living room facing street; breakfast room, kitchenette, bedroom; linen, silver. $150.

80TH, 140 WEST—Large, light housekeeping room, corner; immediate or October possession; reasonable rent. Tel. Harlem 1516.

81ST, AND COLUMBUS AV. (COLONIAL HOTEL)—ONE, TWO, THREE ROOMS, WITH BATH; UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; $23 UP.

85TH, 253 WEST—Luxurious 1-room, bath, kitchenette apartment; near Riverside; $16 up.

86TH, 21 WEST—Unusual floor, bath, kitchenette; suit bachelors, exposure; electricity, maid service, linen; $100-$300 monthly.

86TH, 300 WEST—2-room, bath hotel apartment; quiet, elegant suburb; river view; month, season, year. Inquire Huffey.

86TH—Seven rooms, two baths, piano, $150; high-class; 2 maids. Phone Schuyler 4260.

87TH, 23 WEST—Large, airy 2-room apartment; bath; kitchenette; parlor floor; suitable for studio or doctor's apartment.

89TH (B'WAY)—3-room apt., 10th floor, elegantly furnished; $125. Columbus 1278.

90S. (West End Av.)—1-2 rooms, baths; immediate possession; beautifully furnished; $340. Phone Riverside 8098, for appointment.

90S—Five rooms, bath, piano; $135. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

97TH, 316 WEST—Comfortable 7-room apartment; nicely furnished. Summer rental $125.

98TH ST., 305-311 WEST.
HOTEL SCHULER ARMS,
AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Several desirable two to four room apartments, attractively furnished; housekeeping, non-housekeeping; maid service if desired. Subway accessible to all transit lines; $25 week up.

98TH, 248 WEST (Broadway)—Much below rental; beautiful 7-room elevator apartment attractively furnished; immediate, $150; would sell.

102D, 345 WEST (West End Av.)—Two nicely furnished rooms, bath, kitchen; also 6 rooms, 3 baths; overlooking Riv. Drive.

103D, 112 WEST—4-room housekeeping, $65 month, until Oct. 1; piano; electricity included. Bunton, Academy 4923.

100TH, 107 WEST.
2 and 3 rooms, high-class, $15 up weekly. Academy 1614. Open Sunday. West 4260.

110TH ST., bet. Amsterdam & Columbus Avs.
Attractive Housekeeping Apartments.
THE CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
Furnished apartments, rented monthly, 2 and 3 rooms, with kitchenette and bath, $75 and $90; linen and maid service at moderate rates; two blocks west of Broadway subway; one block from 6th and 9th Av. "L"; 5th Av. bus stops at door; references required.
RENTAL DEPARTMENT ON THE PREMISES.

111TH ST., WEST—Very attractively furnished 5-room elevator apartment suitable couple or three people; piano, Victrola; $100 per month. Cathedral 6311.

113TH ST., 507 WEST—2-4-5 room apartments, artistic, modern, unfurnished, sublease; concession over Summer; modern 9-story elevator building.

114TH (RIVERSIDE)—Beautifully furnished 5-room front apartment; piano; $175. Cathedral 5520.

118TH, 210 WEST (HOTEL CECIL)—ATTRACTIVE 1-2 ROOM SUITES WITH, WITHOUT BATH; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; ALL HOTEL SERVICE.

122D, 647 WEST (Broadway)—Elevator, outside, 3 rooms, bath, $75. Apt. 31.

124TH ST., 515 WEST—Completely and attractively furnished four rooms; reasonable; concessions.

138TH ST., 600 WEST (corner Broadway)—Six rooms, nicely furnished; player-piano, private telephone. Apply superintendent on premises.

138TH ST. (3,405 Broadway)—Up-to-date apartment, 6 rooms, piano. For full information, inquire Supt.

147TH ST., 534 WEST—Five-room apartment to let; must buy furniture. N. Michels, top floor.

148TH, 562 WEST (corner Broadway)—Living room, bedroom, bath, front, kitchen and bath with shower; suitable for 3. Summer, $19. Apt. 46.

160TH, 425 WEST—5 rooms, nicely furnished; elevator apartment. Apply Supt.

204TH ST., WEST—Cosy 3-room apartment for 6 weeks from Aug. 1; $15 week; Dyckman subway. L. 198 Times.

APARTMENTS OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS.
Two and three rooms, kitchenette, 1 and 2 baths; $75 to $102 monthly; comfortably furnished; telephone, elevator service; maid service optional; no objectionable or questionable tenants desired or essential.
THE WILSONIA,
223-229 WEST 69TH ST.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; choice locations; long, short leases; east, west side. Clark Realty Co., 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY. Summer bargains. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 129 W. 72d. Col. 836.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED CORNER SUITE, FACING CENTRAL PARK; THREE ROOMS, BATH. RIVERSIDE 1883.

BROADWAY—Beautiful 8-room apartment; high-class furniture; four roomers; good income; bargain. Angel, 153 West 46th St.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 132 West 72d St. Col. 1077

ELEVATOR APARTMENT, 5 rooms and bath, fully furnished for housekeeping, to lease $125 month. Telephone Murray Hill 10206.

FIFTY APARTMENTS
TO SUBLET.
Two to six rooms, elevator and non-elevator; kitchens or kitchenettes; $15 a week up. Apply
318 Manhattan Av. Phone Academy 1647.

MANHATTAN AV., 204, BET. 106TH-109TH.
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
Two to five room housekeeping apartments; telephone, electricity; 110th subway, L, "L"; $40 to $60 monthly; 60 newly decorated, unfurnished apartments; special inducements; open evenings. Academy 720.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE—6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. Unfurnished rent, $1,700 to party buying luxurious furnishings, costing approximately $16,000, made to order, handsomely decorated. Particulars Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE (187TH)—6 rooms, 2 baths, magnificently furnished; sell everything complete, $8,500; unfurnished rental, $1,700 year. Vanderbilt 1452.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE — Beautifully furnished 7 rooms; year; possession September; $510. Cathedral 8822.

WEST END AV., 326—Beautifully furnished housekeeping apartment; electric light, gas free; bargain.

WEST END, 704—One-two large light rooms; private bath; bachelor, couple.

WILL lease my beautifully furnished 5-room apartment; centrally located; one block off Broadway; all rooms light and airy; on second floor; possession August 1; $225. Phone Schuyler 3910, Apt. 1, between 6 and 6 P. M.

WOMAN to share with woman nicely furnished 3-room apartment in High Bridge section; 20 minutes' subway ride from Grand Central; reasonable rent; reference required. Call Gramercy 1025, N. B. H. S 335 Times.

Furnished—New Jersey.

ATLANTIC CITY — Completely furnished 6-room apt., 2 baths, ground floor; Aug. 1-Sept. 15. A. Rowsay, 418 East 49th. Murray Hill 3977.

EAST ORANGE—5 rooms, bath; Aug. 1; reasonable. Orange 6388R.

Unfurnished—East Side.

107TH ST., 128 EAST—Living room, two bedlight; three exposures; $75. Westervelt, call Tuesday and Wednesday.

107TH, 106 EAST—Five-room front elevator apartment, first floor, $100; one-room apartment, independent entrance, $30; possession.

33D, 163 EAST—Modern studio apartment, all improvements; 2 large rooms, bath, skylight north light; $75.

35TH, 150 EAST—Four rooms, facing front. Apply Supt. on premises. $75.

40TH ST., 130 EAST.
DENTIST'S OR PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, exceptionally well arranged and equipped; rental $70 and up; superintendent or agents.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS & CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av. (42d).

46 EAST 51ST ST.
Doctor's office for October; exceptional opportunity.

56TH ST., 160 EAST—Six rooms and bath, hot water and steam heat; $75 per month. Call mornings.

57TH ST., 116 EAST—Complete floor apartments, three rooms, kitchenette and bath; lease if desired.

215 ST., 17 EAST (near 5th Av.)—3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; immediate occupancy, unfurnished or furnished; lease $140. Phone Lenox 5817.

71ST, 19 WEST—ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR, MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED, THREE LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATH; LAVATORY; ELECTRICITY; SEPARATE KITCHEN; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; SUMMER RATES.

74TH, 17 EAST—Cozy and two large rooms, foyer, bath; unfurnished, fireplaces.

DOUGLAS GIBBONS & CO.,
6 EAST 45TH ST. TEL. VAND. 626.
APARTMENTS, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, PARK AV. AND VICINITY.

Brooklyn.

TWO stores to lease, 1 large, 1 small, excellent front; near Abraham & Straus; exceptional opportunity. Nielsen Offices, 82 Court St., Brooklyn.

STORE, six lofts, 1,500 feet each; $80 each. 172 Sands St., Brooklyn.

Westchester County.

WAREHOUSE BARGAIN — Siding many roads, best location; fireproof building; large units. LEVINE, 17 West 44th. Tel. Vanderbilt 5610.

Long Island.

LONG ISLAND CITY.
5,000 to 100,000 square feet space; early occupancy; or will build to suit.
ROMAN-CALLAM COMPANY,
Bridge Plaza. LONG ISLAND CITY.

ONE-STORY BUILDING, 10,000 square feet, new building, 25,800 square feet, railroad siding; will build to suit tenant one-story factory, 10,000 square feet; rents 65c. square foot. Murphy, 406 Jackson Av., L. I. C.

New Jersey.

LARGE STORE, 25x100, in the best business section of Newark, for lease, on Market St., near Broad; excellent for shoe store or other trade. Apply Real Estate, 102 West 28th St., New York.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS.

18,000 SQ. FT. space wanted by large retail organization in section bounded by 6th Av., Madison, 28th, 40th Sts.; store, basement and second floor, with approximately 5,000 ft. in each unit; give full particulars by mail; principals only. S 747 Times Downtown.

WANTED, in Manhattan, approximately 3,500 square feet for laboratory and manufacturing purposes; live steam, water, drainage, electricity, freight elevator; state location, space available, rent, &c. W. G. Clark, Singer Building.

GROUND SPACE wanted for printing purposes, between 23d and 50th Sts. L. Courand, 256 West 34th.

WANTED, about 600 square feet floor space, in financial district; prefer to sublet; answer S 743 Times Downtown.

ABOUT 1,500 feet for dental powder manufacturing; low rent; 14th to 59th. H 455 Times.

WANTED, parlor floor or street level, in private house, between 34th-42d Sts., 4th-7th Avs., for physician's office. Longacre 6895.

APARTMENTS TO WANTED.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., 615—Correctly appointed apartment; decorated by Herter Looms; perfect condition; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $400 a month, including services of maid, houseman and electricity. Wilson.

15TH, 158 WEST—Three rooms and bath, $85. Apply Supt.

24TH ST., 438 WEST—Double, single, baths; cooking arrangement; garden; owner in town.

28TH, 11 WEST—Large, 2 room, bath, kitchenette apartment. Madison Square 6626. Traynor.

42D, 228 WEST—Luxuriously furnished bachelor apartments, consisting of parlor, bedroom and bath, $30 to $50 weekly; full hotel service.

44TH, 210 WEST (Westover Court)—Bachelor apartment; high-class hotel service; meals. Phone Resident Manager. Bryant 5960.

45TH, 341 WEST — New elevator building; cleanliness, furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, tiled bath, showers, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; unquestionable applicants; highest references essential; $75-$125 up monthly. Longacre 3560.

47TH, 16 WEST—Desirable 2 room, kitchenette, bath, hot water; Summer rates.

51ST (near 5th)—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, piano; $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

51ST, 355 WEST—3, 4 rooms, bath, kitchen, kitchenette; furnished; elevator.

52D ST., 223 WEST (COR. B'WAY)—MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED, HOTEL SERVICE, ONE ROOM AND BATH, $75 UP; TWO ROOMS AND BATH, $110 UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

55TH ST. C

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

37TH, 220 WEST—Prettily furnished room, running water; Apt. 6B; gentleman preferred.

37TH, 240 WEST—Large, cool front room, adjoining bath; private house; references.

37TH, 254 WEST—Exclusive home, large comfortable room; also single, running water, private bath; gentlemen. Apt. 7.

38TH, 313 WEST (corner Broadway)—Large corner room, refined, $10; gentleman. Apartment 3.

39TH (Broadway)—Exceptionally airy front room, large kitchenette; shower, telephone, electric elevator; also medium, excellent locality; references; $10 up. Call Par Rockaway 2800.

40TH, 248 WEST—Large room, hair mattress, brass bed, lavatory, shower, electric, water, telephone; gentleman; $9. Apt. 6B, 2nd floor.

40TH, 306 WEST—LARGE HANDROMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORIES, COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; ALSO SINGLE ROOMS. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

40TH, 320 WEST (Apt. 25)—Light, airy room, elevator apartment; telephone.

41ST, 522 WEST (Apt. 2B)—Nicely furnished room, modern improvements; bus, phone near Riverside; car lines; $7 to $10.

41ST, 523 WEST—To let, 1 single bedroom, furnished, all improvements.

42D ST. (Near Drive)—Cool, clean room, private. Vanderbilt 3436, Ext. 1, 9 to 5 P. M.

42D, 210 WEST (HOTEL CECIL), ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATHS; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

42ND, 429 WEST—Room for gentleman; private French family. Apt. 2.

43D ST., 251 (E. St. Nicholas Av.)—Two desirable rooms, single double, elevator; private family; $7-$8. Wilson, Apt. 4E.

43D ST., 619 WEST (Apt. 4B) — Large front room, rent bath; $9. Day, evening.

44TH, 600 WEST—Hudson view; running water; single, $10; convenient location. Turner.

44TH, 585 WEST—Front; water; beds; elevator; $10. Apt. 21. Cavenagh.

45TH, 629 WEST—Three rooms and bath, comfortable furnished; reasonable. Wadsworth 4600.

BROADWAY, 3,005 (Apt. 3B)—Large, cool room, facing Hudson; private family; reasonable.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 371 (corner 97th)—Elegant furnished rooms, with running water; hotel conveniences; $10 up weekly; references.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407 (Apt. 6 south) —Elegant, large, elaborately furnished room.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 485—Seven spacious sunny rooms, elevator. TRIBELHORN, Riverside 7890.

CHARLES ST., 9—Double parlor, convenient to subway, "L"; business couple.

LIST YOUR APARTMENTS WITH US. WE HAVE DESIRABLE TENANTS WAITING FOR FURNISHED APARTMENTS OF FROM FOUR TO TWELVE ROOMS. L. J. PHILLIPS, 148 WEST 72D. Tel. Columbus 1933.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 100—Double room, ladies. 812 Prune Morningside 6373, Apt. C3.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 100—Double room; $12, ladies.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE—High-class room adjoining bath, modern apartment, refinement, $40 monthly. Phone Schuyler 844 from 10-5.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202 (93d)—Large, desirable room facing Hudson; all conveniences. Campbell.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102 (82d) — Elegant large studio suite, private bath; exclusive residence.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 203—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE, SINGLE FRONT ROOMS, $7, $10, UPWARD.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61—1 and 2 rooms with bath; overlooking Hudson. Schuyler 2029.

RIVERSIDE, 151 (87th)—Large front room; also small room; $10; elevator, service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340 (127th St.)—Outside room, reasonable. Apt. 5D.

ROCKAWAY PARK 246 Beach 117th St.—Large rooms, one block beach, station.

ROOMS, $1 per day; Hotel Endicott, Columbus Av. at 81st St.; subway station; a fine restaurant at moderate prices.

ROOMS, $2.50 per day; suites $5 per day; Hotel Cumberland, 54th St. and Broadway; all transit lines close by.

WASHINGTON SQUARE (82 Washington Mews)—Beautiful two-room suite, light, airy, kitchen privileges, reasonable; elevator. Apartment 18.

WEST END AV., 838—Attractive, airy room apartment; appointment evenings. Riverside 9000.

WEST END AV. (101st St.)—Unusually attractive two-room suite, light, airy, exclusive, $30 week. Tel. Riverside 2228.

WEST END AV., 2,220 (175th)—Nice, small, cool, 2d floor front room.

WEST END AV., 839 (corner 101st)—Rooms, private family. Apartment 4F.

WEST END AV., 911—Two beautiful rooms, adjoining bath; also single room.

WEST END AV., 2,200 (corner 175th)—Nicely furnished, cool rooms; $12; $15.

WEST 97TH ST.

Desirable large light room, exceptionally furnished, private house and phone. Stuyvesant 6764

COUNTRY BOARD

EVELYN LODGE, 25 min. cool sail across bay; a truly charming Summer residence, offering superior accommodation; delightful commuting; large, airy rooms, lovely furnished, excellent table, select clientele, lawns, porches, bathing, tennis; 13 years one management; weekly $18, with boats. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Block from ferry.

DOUGLASTON PARK, L. I.—Ready Aug. 1; suite, bedroom, bath and enclosed porch in new home; Christian family; no other guests permanent; 21 minutes express to Penn Station; 5-car garage space; $40 to $50 weekly, with breakfast; 10 minutes' walk to station; tennis, golf, bathing nearby. C. B. 94 Times Downtown.

ASHBROOK FARM, MORRIS PLAINS, N. J. Rest home for convalescents; large, airy rooms, private baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch, spacious grounds; excellent table; special diets, farm attached; our own dairy of registered Ayrshire cattle; graduate nurse in charge. Write for booklet. Phone Morristown 174.

GENTLEMAN, wife and son, 8, desire refined husband and wife or small family to share household expenses at Montclair; an unusual opportunity for a reasonable living arrangement in a beautiful suburb. B 1048 Times Annex.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, near New Rochelle, 35 minutes from Grand Central Station, near beaches; home on farm; all conveniences; excellent table; beautiful surroundings, couple or single, $20 and $25 each. Write J. Box 186, Station F, New York.

CONVALESCENT, semi-invalid and nervous patients taken; good care and food, pleasant surroundings, nurse in attendance. Apply Mrs E. E. Mills, 294 Riverside Av., Medford, Mass. Telephone Medford 1676M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ACCOUNTANT — Certified Reports. Part time bookkeeping arrangements. Books opened, Closed, Systematized. FA. 2-0100 (Downtown). Pennsylvania 8889.

BOOKKEEPER STENOGRAPHER, educated young Christian woman, capable managing office help, conversant everything pertaining bookkeeping and office; $35; very best references. H 31, 01 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Burroughs operator, four years' experience, controlling accounts; permanent position desired. G 736 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, thoroughly experienced, desires position controlling accounts; can take full charge; A1 references. A. B. H 4.6 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, high school graduate, four years' experience, charge of office, trial balance, controls, correspondent; references. G 56 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Part time; write up books daily or weekly; trial balance; reasonable. 1642 — 10th St., Rector 81.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, five years' experience, capable of taking complete charge; references. E 91 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, 3 years' experience, capable taking full charge of office. Milly Sax, 824 East 180th St., Bronx, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, thoroughly experienced and reliable, controlling accounts. Reference, 91 7th St.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, accurate; knowledge stenography; moderate salary. B 765 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced controlling accounts, good penman, knowledge typewriting. B 739 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accounting manager, varied experience, college graduate; highest recommendations. 283 Times.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS, French girl, wishes position. 348 E. 126th St., Apt. 1.

CLERICAL WORK, typist, can run switchboard, 5 years' experience, with export house; references. L. 339 Columbus Av.

COMPANION, cultured young lady, capable as nurse, companion or governess; college graduate, undergraduate nurse, practical experience, speaks French; musical; willing to travel; references exchanged. X 2177 Times Annex.

COUPLE, experienced cook, handy man, colored. Audubon 9040, Apt. 12, Douglas Court.

SELECT Hebrew boarding house has accommodations for guests who appreciate good food and pleasant surroundings. Hamburger, 2,358 Wavecrest Av., Far Rockaway. Phone Far Rockaway 4013.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Large double room furnished, with or without private bath; exceptional location, near station; private family; references. Telephone Summit 3488.

STAMFORD, Conn., in grove opp. St. John's Park; one or more large rooms, each with bath, $15 (board nearby, $9); garage; Christian family. 689 Main St.

HILLCREST COTTAGE, Eldred, Sullivan county, N. Y., near Highland Lake, select boarding house, excellent table; rates on application. F. Schoverling, Prop.

NORTH ASBURY—Room, with board in exclusive section, near beach and lake; 303 8th Av.

BEAUTIFUL private home, one single, one double room; excellent table; attractive grounds; shade. 102 Summit Av., Mt. Vernon

THE BETHESDA SANITARIUM receives chronic invalids and aged. Address Supt., White Plains N. Y. Tel. 241.

SARANAC LAKE—Airy rooms, private family; reasonable. Mrs. Frank, 58 Algonquin Av., Saranac Lake, N. Y.

REFINED family will take old people or invalids; nurse's care given. 53 Arthur St. Telephone 688R Yonkers.

BEAUTIFUL room in private home, tennis court, garage. Clement Hall, 128 Grace Church St., Portchester. Telephone 1718.

PARENTS three boys take few, farm near Peekskill, care, instruction; $15 weekly. Gray, 289 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

NERVOUS AND MENTAL CONDITIONS. LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Brooklyn.

PARK SLOPE, furnished or unfurnished, large front room and alcove, suitable for 2 or 3; reasonable; Kitchenette privilege; quiet, refined surroundings; seventeen minutes home to Wall St. 207 BERKELEY PLACE, Near Flatbush Av.

MANHATTAN BEACH, Brooklyn—Western family has beautiful suites or single rooms; private house; 40 minutes Times Square. Phone Coney Island 3205.

Westchester County.

DESIRABLE room in private house, Parkhill, Yonkers; near station and tennis courts; gentleman preferred. G 729 Times Downtown.

New Jersey.

TO RENT—Furnished, comfortable room to business gentleman; three minutes to station; no other roomers or boarders. Address M. R. C. Bailey, or telephone Montclair 2742-J.

TWO big, light rooms for Summer months; light housekeeping if desired. Mrs. Anderson, Robinson St. and Tuxedo Square, Englewood.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

NEWLY DECORATED, large room, fireplace, French windows, garden, 2 large closets, ground floor. Littleton, 176 Sullivan St.

9TH, 220 WEST (Apt. B)—Clean, cool, airy comfortable room, suitable refined business woman, use shower, bookcloth privileges, respectable neighborhood, $4. Call 8-8 P. M.

88TH, 36 WEST—Beautiful large studio rooms, parquet, baths, high-class house.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG Christian business man wants a room in mid-town section, reasonable. Write, giving full particulars, D. P., 256 Times.

GENTLEMAN (Christian) will pay well for comfortable home, only roomer, or would share apartment with gentlemen. G 749 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN wants room with private bath; West End Av., Riverside preferred, price moderate; references exchanged G 678 Times.

BY middle-aged couple large, cool well-furnished room with bath, between 40th and 125th. C 589 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH ST., 37 EAST—Double room with bath, two single rooms; Summer rate.

MADISON AV., 213 (near 36th)—Attractive room, excellent table; references.

West Side.

54TH, 35 WEST—Rooms with excellent board; table boarders accommodated.

57TH, 351 WEST—Large rooms, piano, private bath; French cooking; electricity; telephone.

70TH, 200 WEST—Single room, running water; business girl; table guests; attractive weekly rates. Hubbell.

70TH, 23 WEST—Suite of rooms, also single room; refined Jewish household; excellent cuisine; table boarders. Mrs. Newburg.

72D, 280 WEST—An extraordinary room with bath; medium room; excellent table.

76TH, 9 WEST—Elegant large airy room, private bath, every convenience; refined surroundings; elegant table; Summer rates. Berger.

79TH, 114-132 WEST—Wide, parked street; unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; steam heat.

82D, 124 WEST (Graycourt)—Spacious parlors, lounge, steam heat; rooms, single, en suite.

83D, 5 WEST—Desirable room, overlooking Park; wholesome, well prepared food.

92D (BROADWAY) — CORNER, DOUBLE ROOM, BATH; 11TH FLOOR; 10-ROOM APARTMENT; CHRISTIAN FAMILY. BUCKMAN, RIVERSIDE 9683.

93D, 307 WEST—Single rooms, hot, cold water; home cooking. Apt. 3.

93D, 130 WEST—Rooms, newly decorated; Southern cuisine and service; table guests.

103D, 289 WEST—Double, single rooms, meals; express station; apartment.

152D, 561 WEST (corner Broadway)—Large, well-furnished rooms; running water, electricity; refined surroundings; Southern home table.

154TH, 428 WEST—Attractive large rooms, lavatory, dressing rooms, bath; wholesome table.

MARBURY HALL (most exclusive American plan hotel in New York)—A limited number of 2 and 3 room suites for October occupancy. 164 West 74th St. Phone 3290 Columbus.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 294—Double and single rooms, private bath; elevator; excellent meals.

BOARD WANTED.

BUSINESS girl, Christian, desires room, board, state terms. G 747 Times Downtown

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

DAY'S worker; Finnish woman. A. A., 349 East 126th, Apt. 1.

DRESSMAKER, first class, copies French models, half price July, August. Cathedral 8105.

GOVERNESS, French, wishes position for one or two children; would take entire charge; best city references. Tel. Flatbush 5495, Mlle. G D., 716 Ditmas Av., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS, capable and experienced, young children; willing to go anywhere; references. Telephone Summit 7339 after 12 noon.

GOVERNESS, teacher, experienced, physical culture, languages, sewing, references. Far Rockaway 1454-W.

GOVERNESS, French, nursery companion to children, references. G 468 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, respectable, middle-aged lady, take entire charge of small household; excellent cook; no washing. E 93 Times.

HOUSEWORK; cooking, no laundry. Roach, Audubon 1120, Apt. 4B; good references.

KINDERGARTNER, tutor, secretary, Columbia student, 24, A. B., B. E., wishes employment afternoons and evenings. Scott, 429 West 117th St.

LADY'S MAID, dressmaker, housekeeper, seeks position. S. S., care Kleebach, 213 East 59th.

LAUNDRESS—Take home work. Harlem 4564, McDonald-Dear, 60 West 128th.

NURSE, trained, or graduate masseuse, also graduated chiropractor, wishes to care for crippled child or adult. X 2063 Times Annex.

NURSE—Young woman care mental nervous invalid woman. Audubon 2745, Apt. 53.

NURSE, competent infant; hospital training; references. 901 Lexington Av.

OFFICE WORK—Experienced typewriting, light bookkeeping, correspondence, initiative. B., 208 6th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, high school graduate, 1¼ years' experience. G 730 Times Downtown.

PROOFREADER, editorial or research work; college graduate; 2 years' experience; knowledge of French, typewriting. T 1054 Times Harlem.

SECRETARY-ASSISTANT to executive, 8 years' experience, takes care office, correspondence own initiative. E 470 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

SECRETARY, expert stenographer, college woman, 26, years old, Christian, 4th year; experience secretarial and all branches office work; accustomed handling details, tactful, thoroughly dependable, salary $30. G 480 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER - EXECUTIVE—Christian; 9 years varied experience; insurance, contracting and manufacturing; unquestionable references as to refinement, intelligence, efficiency; salary $40. Telephone Harlem 2976.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, EIGHT EXPERIENCE, EFFICIENT, REFINED ASSISTANT EMPLOYMENT, DAYLIGHT OFFICE IN REFINED ENVIRONMENT; WILL CONSIDER $25 UNTIL WORTH IS PROVEN. G 748 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY STENOGRAPHER — Seven years' commercial experience, sales and executive ability; take full charge of correspondence department; knowledge bookkeeping; salary $30. G 462 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, expert Columbia secretarial training; eight years' experience handling correspondence, detail records, bookkeeping; knowledge French, German; $25. G 694 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, several years' varied experience; competent, reliable, energetic; best references. Phone Rector 8900, 178 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, assistant bookkeeping, high school graduate; three years' experience; $23. B. Baush, 871 Whitlock Av. Intervale 896-W.

SECRETARY, stenographer, 7 years' thorough experience advertising and sales office manufacturing concern; executive ability. E 71 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Beginner, graduate of Stenographic Department and Model Office of Eastman College; one trial will demonstrate my ability and willingness to work; good references. Miss D., 36 West 122d St. Phone Harlem 0518.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; 8 years' experience; thoroughly efficient, accustomed to assuming responsibility; excellent reference; salary $30. B 767 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly familiar with office details, six years' experience, wishes position where intelligence, initiative, persistance are required; highest recommendations; $25. B 771 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wishes temporary or permanent position, understands general office work, 6 years' experience. $25. L 199 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, knowledge bookkeeping, 10 years' experience; familiar with office details; initiative, capable; $30. M 845 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, Christian, bright, quick, transcribe correctly and neatly; good personal and school references. S. L., 57 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, efficient; 4 years' import, export, shipping, Custom House; desires change; moderate salary. G 760 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, reliable, executive ability, refined personality. G. L., 152 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wishes position; 3 years' experience; $18; conscientious. G 746 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST (19), 3 years' experience; capable, trustworthy; best references. Blanche Milch, 49 West 117th St.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience, high school graduate, competent; $28. L 184 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wishes substitute temporarily; 6 years' experience; references. O'Neill, 420 West 160th.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly competent, 5 years' experience, $25. K 796 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience, reliable, references, $20. G 738 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, five years' experience; can also operate switchboard; salary $22-$25. Box 145, 1,464 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly efficient, permanent or temporary, $35. G 474 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE, DAYLIGHT OFFICE IN REFINED ENVIRONMENT; WILL CONSIDER $25 UNTIL WORTH IS PROVEN. G 748 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate, assumes responsibility; knowledge office detail. B 758 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience, conscientious; salary $25. B 763 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, educated, bright, willing, conscientious, $12. L. C., 157 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, intelligent beginner, neat appearance, energetic; references. Tremont 6265, 453 Tremont Av.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; competent; references; $18. S 746 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience, conscientious, reliable; references; $25. G 755 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, two years' experience, office assistant; references; $18. B 774 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience; competent, best references; $20. B 769 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wishes position with large concern; Miss Fischer, 18 Clinton St., city.

TYPIST, office assistant, two years' experience; references; $16. G 750 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced, assistant bookkeeping, switchboard, filing, clerical. C. G., 154 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, office assistant, five years' experience; best references. B 762 Times Downtown.

WOMAN, Swedish, wishes day's work, washing and ironing. Dibrberg, 235 East 122d.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS — First-class colored housekeepers; excellent cooks; investigated references; other servants supplied; "dayworkers a specialty." Telephone Columbus 8165. Domestic Service Agency, 339 West 59th.

HOUSEWORKERS—Neat colored girls, invalid attendants, references, with places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange (Agency), 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 8622. Established 1890.

SERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY, 2,280 Broadway, corner 83d St. Phone Schuyler 1076.

SERVANTS — Tinka Andresen Scandinavian Agency, 2,294 Broadway, near 83d St. Schuyler 7992.

MRS. NEMER'S AGENCY — High-grade colored servants; city, country; references investigated. Audubon 2856.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY — Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.

Nine years' practical experience, office, factory routine; credits, collections, cost, general, branch accounting; recently installed branch, head cost accounting system; national manufacturing organization; sales volume $1,000,000 month; entire satisfaction; salary no object until ability proven; local, travel, leave city. F 584 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, bookkeeper, age 27; university graduate, with ten years' experience; fully understand interlocking costs, financial statements, tax laws, auditing, systematizer, convincing credit correspondent; salary secondary. G 731 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT—Young man, 25, who can produce satisfactory results without close supervision, desires position with certified firm, 3 years' experience of proven ability, university graduate, highest credentials. E 90 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS—SYSTEMATIZERS. Books opened, audited; financial statements, tax reports, arrangements firms without bookkeepers. Slim Co., 39 Cortlandt St. Rector 4678.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, 2½ years' public experience, handles audits without supervision; college graduate; desires position. H 471 Times.

ACCOUNTANT—BOOKKEEPER, experienced, desires engagements; spare time; books written up, balanced, financial statements, tax reports. G 745 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT—Books opened, tax reports, arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly up. Goldwater, 299 Broadway. Worth 5065.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, executive, Christian, 31; experienced general accountant, department manager, bookkeeper; Pace graduate. B 775 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT - EXECUTIVE, university graduate, strong at detail, claims, credits, &c.; highly recommended. K 794 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, first-class, cost and general accountant (Christian), desires position; take charge of accounting. J 988 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, 2 years' certified accounting experience; thorough office man; willing to travel. X 2049 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, three years' public accounting experience, desires connection with certified accountant. G 738 Times Downtown.

AGENT traveling to Mexico; let me represent you; commission. L 200 Times.

ATTORNEY, former income tax official, desires business position. H 484 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, sales correspondent, credit, collection; export manufacturing mercantile experience, educated; qualified by experience; clean-cut; age 30; selling ability, good correspondent; not afraid work hours; $30. K 973 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced manufacturing and mercantile establishments, good correspondent, college education, age 23; salary $35. L 191 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Can handle complete set books, trial balances, monthly statements, controlling accounts; excellent references. K 718 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 21; three years' experience with financial and mercantile concerns; accounting student; salary $30. E 197 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, competent office man, handle credits, receivables, correspondence; eight years' experience; excellent references; $35. H 470 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 27, college training, 8 years' experience; trial balance, controlling accounts. Wise, 134 East 126th St. Harlem 2976.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, experienced, competent, controlling accounts, trial balances, &c. E 93 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, N. Y. U. graduate; statements, costs. K 742 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 4 years' experience, accounting student, typing and stenography; excellent references; $30. E 70 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, college education, trial balances, controlling accounts; references. C 686 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT—22, experienced office details; accurate, willing worker. H 477 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, experienced, 25, married, wishes permanent position; references. L 183 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, experienced, capable controlling accounts, balances, &c.; references. G 718 Times.

BOOOKKEEPER, 26, 7 years' experience, correspondent, take charge, $30. E 78 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, trial balance, controls, payroll; best reference. C 804 Times.

BOY, 17½, honest, industrious, desires steady position; willing learn; excellent reference. G 765 Times.

BUTLER, cook, Japanese, wants position morning, evening, family, Inoe, 330 East 57th.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 10 years' experience Cadillac, Locomobile, Packard, Hudson; best of references; good mechanic, careful, neat, obliging; will take city or country position. Lang, 425 West 114th. Cathedral 7640.

CHAUFFEUR, expert mechanic, 13 years' experience, at present having own business, ex-aviator, desires position private chauffeur. Tel. 4178 Tremont, 1,788 Topping Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC (28), married, 12 years' experience, wishes private position; neat, polite, and careful driver; best references. W. F. Davis, 440 Pulaski St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR—Lady wishes to place single man; good mechanic; excellent driver; willing to be useful. Telephone J. F. Curtis, Barclay 8800.

CHAUFFEUR, long experience, wishes position with private family, best references, city, country. Cote, 646 West 125th. 9563 Morningside.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC—31, single; references; useful; private position city or country. E. Segota, 557 West 161st St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanical, best references, private, married. McGough, 440 Park Av. Plaza 1882.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, colored, expert, all cars; highest testimonials; gentlemanly. Phone 1,238 Audubon.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 15 years' driving Rolls-Royce, Pierce, Packard; own repairs. Ralph, 146 West 64th St. Columbus 9173.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; four years with one family; make own repairs; city, country; Rubino, 2,189 2d Av., city.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC — 34, courteous; 12 years' experience; unquestionable references. Phone Riverside 2862.

CHAUFFEUR, 10 years' experience, expert mechanic, careful driver, city or country (private). Smith, 106 West 99th. River 6819.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 26, married, experienced; private or commercial; reference. L 168 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, ten years' driving experience, own tools, wishes position with private family. Write Box 84, 1,515 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 16 years' experience; city or country; references. P 512 Times.

CHAUFFEUR—Young college man, returning to California, will drive car for expenses; experienced. V 812 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR—Christian, competent, shop experience; last position four years. L 104 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 10 years' experience, city, country, good reference. 207 West 69th.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, four years with private employer. Reinhardt, Schuyler 9068.

CHAUFFEUR, private, excellent references, eight years driving. G 483 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes private position; references. Ridky, 430 East 71st. Rhine. 2809.

CHEMIST, doctor's degree from Swiss university, desires position. W 1105 Times Harlem.

CLERK, 23, high school graduate, wishes position in manufacturing office; experienced assistant shipping clerk; knowledge of Spanish, English, French. R. Perez, 130 West 111th St.

COUPLE, well-experienced cook and housekeeper, expert chauffeur, master mechanic; city, country; best references; neat; age 28; light colored American; strong. Henry Smith, 235 West 139th St. Audubon 2217.

CREDIT—College graduate, La Salle student, now engaged as assistant credit man, desires similar position offering hope of advancement. H 478 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, designer, machinery, tools, estimator, checker; technical graduate; practical machinist; American; age 39. R 1034 Times Harlem.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, junior, desires permanent position; technical education; experienced. H 462 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical designer, automatic machines, production tools &c. K 793 Times Downtown.

DRUGGIST, fifteen years' experience, served in army during war as chief pharmacist; speaking several languages; ability and character unquestionable; highest references; a good opportunity for any drug store desiring to draw the trade of foreigners. Pharmacist, 137 Washington St., New York.

ESTIMATOR, canvasser, building construction superior; owner, Architect, contractor. E 1283 Times Bronx.

EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED AS TO CHARACTER AND ABILITY, EXPERIENCE EXPORT, TRAFFIC, CORRESPONDENCE, DESIRES POSITION WHERE ABILITY AND WORTH WILL GIVE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE FUTURE; SALARY $1,500. L 189 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE—General salesmanager for local or national distribution seeks connection with responsible concern; highest results can be assured as results obtained; highest credentials offered, covering period of twenty years' successful sales work. L 187 Times.

EXECUTIVE—Young man, age 23, capable of handling correspondence and general office detail; college education; experienced. E 89 Times.

EXECUTIVE, capable manager, thorough knowledge of office details. R 1028 Times Harlem.

HOTEL CLERK, experienced, wants position; references; will go anywhere. L 208 Times.

INSURANCE—A former deputy superintendent of 8 years' experience with Metropolitan in city and country desires to connect with brokerage; knowledge of inside work; acquainted with 4,000 Brooklyn families. Box 204, 1,180 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

INTERPRETER—Well educated and highly recommended gentleman, speaks French, Spanish, Italian, English, German, Polish and Russian, wishes position; has no objection to travel. G 732 Times Downtown.

INVESTIGATOR CREDITS, CLAIMS, LIABILITIES. B 777 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

INTERPRETER—French, Spanish, Russian, German and Scandinavian languages. H 488 Times.

MAN, reliable, g intelligent licensed chauffeur, wants position of trust; can furnish security. Williams, 65 Bank St.

MAN, Swede, single, wishes position as handy man; experienced with steam machinery. 210 East 52d St., city.

MAN, present employed, wants position three nights a week, Saturday afternoon or Sunday. E 82 Times.

MAN, 35, wants position three evenings a week. F 807 Times.

MANAGER AND STEWARD—A1 experienced restaurant man, executive ability, wants position as manager or floor manager in restaurant, club, baker's or lunch room where an active and up-to-date man is desired. E. Seh, 21 11th Street, Elmhurst, L. I.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, Christian, high school, understands office work; $15; good references from last employer. J. D., 77 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.

I am 28 years of age, married; now connected with a large real estate and insurance firm specializing in chain stores. I have complete knowledge of general office management and the drafting of legal forms. Notary, licensed insurance broker. Highest references furnished, including those from present employer.

I am seeking a connection where opportunity for advancement is assured. Will accept moderate salary.

R. TWAIN ADVERTISING AGENCY, 342 Madison Avenue.

REAL ESTATE MAN, experienced renting stores, lofts, apartments, management, collection, repairs; references; bond if required. G 471 Times.

SALES ENGINEER.

Automotive officials please note. Should you need organizer to conduct intensified selling campaign, with keen analytical ability to detect misapplied energy, knowledge, experience and courage to administer the remedy, address Advertiser, now employed, but seeking wider field. C 246 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALES MANAGER—Selling field for local or national distribution; have is an opportunity to secure a big-selling proposition backed by highest credentials. L 186 Times.

SALESMAN, aggressive hustler, fifteen years' traveling experience, cracker-jack for closing arguments; salary basis only. Condon, 662 West 184th.

SALESMAN, waist, 8 years' experience New England territory, desires connect with reliable waist concern or any ready-to-wear line. Bar 2-C, 180 Times.

SALESMAN wants to lead of staple; purchase; straight commission. G 736 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with car, building material experience; commission. 16 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, staple or advertising, able, experienced, reliable. G 740 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with car; live wire proposition. 17 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

SECRETARY, correspondent, six years' varied experience, college training, assume responsibilities busy executive; mercantile preferred; $40. L 162 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, 12 years' thorough experience, all branches; can manage; excellent credentials. A. Cacase, 333 Union St., Brooklyn.

SHOWCARD WRITER, versatile; does good lettering rapidly, wishes position. E 90 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, confidential assistant, highly educated, efficient, capable assuming responsibilities; 8 years' technical practical experience; good personality; age 24; $30. N 972 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert correspondent, thoroughly familiar purchasing and sales departments, desires connection with responsible firm. N 970 Times.

STENOGRAPHER three years' experience, bright and ambitious; references. Ulrich, 319 East 72d St.

STENOGRAPHER, 25, experienced, knowledge bookkeeping; conscientious worker; $35. K 791 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 24, six years' experience; competent, reliable, initiative; $30. L 182 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; experienced, accurate operator; $25-$30. L 193 Times.

STOCK CLERK, auto parts, experienced, capable. L 179 Times.

TEACHER shorthand, Ben Pitman; two years' experience; thoroughly conversant reporting style; eight years' practical experience. P 511 Times.

TRAFFIC MANAGER, thoroughly trained, ten years' railroad experience, now employed by large corporation, desires change to growing progressive firm; best references. C 280 Times.

TRAFFIC MANAGER

desires connection; 20 years' railroad experience; interview solicited. B 995 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, age 21, desires office position with an opportunity to utilize part training for future development; would be interested in cost estimating, advertising, export or commercial banking; best references. L 131 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24; is there a position open for a man which requires good education, brains and industry, but which does not require selling bonds or securities or any of the other articles to be canvassed. C 1178 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 24, at present employed as manager of well-known silk house, seeking similar position, eight years' experience, understanding of manufacturing, selling, &c. L 190 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, American, married, energetic, fair education, earnestly seeks position where conscientious, hard work will lead to a future. E 83 Times.

YOUNG MAN, having selling and all-around inside experience, wishes to connect with reliable knit goods or underwear house. N 571 Times.

YOUNG MAN, reliable, 4 years foreman machinist, wishes position with future advancement; best reference. N 963 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, desires connection reputable concern, any capacity, with future; references. G 767 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, desires position; clerical capacity; knowledge bookkeeping; moderate salary. B 760 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, married, ten years' engineering experience, possessing intiative, producing ability, desires position at anything. G 463 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, college education, 2 yrs.' selling experience, knowledge accounting, credits, collections, $35. G 748 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN Christian, 20 years, high school education, desires permanent position with good growing concern. G 469 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, five years' selling and office managing experience, desires connection; salary; best references. L 177 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 16, seeks office position; preferably textile concern; salary $10. Harry Collins, 253 West 44th St.

YOUNG MAN, 19, Christian; one year high school, 3 years office routine; excellent references. B 771 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, responsible, energetic, requires opportunity to demonstrate worth. N 984 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, two years' business experience. Address 253 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG IRISHMAN, educated, wishes position at anything. Conners, 1,000 Summit Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, knowledge receiving, shipping; also bookkeeping, desires connection. E 88 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes work evenings, 7-11; best reference. J. Beakbane, 293 Central Park West.

YOUNG MAN, well educated, business experience, desires position anything. G 470 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, business experience, desires good connection. B 766 Times Downtown.

YOUNG M

The New York Times

Classified Advertising Rates

Count six words to an Agate line. For Agate (Minimum space two lines.) Line.

Situations Wanted 40c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted.. 40c
Boarders and Board Wanted 40c
Help Wanted 40c
Real Estate 40c
Lost and Found 40c
Apartments to Let and Wanted 40c
Country Board 40c
Mortgage Loans 40c
For Sale 40c
Automobile Bookings 40c
Agents Wanted 40c
Employment Agencies 40c

Per Word.

Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 20c) 15c
Buyers' Wants and Offerings to Buyers 15c

Per Insertion in the Sunday issue of advertisements of schools, steamships, hotels and resorts must be received in The Times Building by noon Thursday. Business Opportunities by 11 A. M. Saturday. All other classified advertisements not later than 3 P. M. Saturday.

Advertisements for insertion in the daily edition must be received by 6 P. M. on the day preceding insertion.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Continued from Preceding Page.

BOOKKEEPER—Must be thoroughly competent; to write, stating experience; also references and salary desired. S 724 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER knowing stenography; thoroughly experienced; not afraid of work; good opportunity; state age, experience and salary. S 739 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, experienced; complete charge of books. Apply after 10 o'clock, William, 31 Moore St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER, DOUBLE ENTRY SALES LEDGERS; PERMANENT POSITION; STARTING SALARY EXPECTED, ETC. BOX 161 STATION D.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, age 27; good penman; must be accurate; salary $25; references S 731 Times Downtown.

BOY, BRIGHT, WANTED—THE ABERCROMBIE & FITCH CO., 46TH ST. AND MADISON AV., REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A BRIGHT BOY TO MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEFUL IN THEIR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RAPID ADVANCEMENT. APPLY TO MR. SMITH, 6TH FLOOR.

BOY in office of large silk house; must be bright, active and willing; best of references necessary; unusual chance for advancement. Write W. O., 354 Times.

BOY

FOR ERRANDS AND WORK IN SHIPPING ROOM OF PUBLISHING HOUSE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. 43 WEST 16TH, 11TH FLOOR.

BOY in store and office of old-established manufacturing and contracting concern where opportunities for knowledge and advancement are promising. G 482 Times.

BOY, American, for mail department of large corporation; state age, education, salary and references. T 586 Times.

BOYS for office work, vicinity of Tremont section; state age, experience and salary expected. S 1222 Times Bronx.

CANVASSERS wanted for the Aram Photo Studio, 753 5th Av; commission basis.

CARTETAKER wanted immediately, private house, west side. Apply by letter with reference to V 819 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, married, for country, in private family; must be thoroughly experienced, willing, trustworthy and highly recommended. Apply by mail, stating age, qualifications, &c., S 329 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, able to do all repairs; not afraid of hard work; all year round; private position; only those giving full particulars will be considered; give previous references. S 340 Times.

CLERK—Experienced in cotton converting line to take charge of packing orders, labels and assist in converting department; state age, experience and salary required. S 745 Times Downtown.

CLOTHING MANAGER for small retail store; must be bonded. Bradford Co., 26 Washington Place, New York.

COLLECTION MAN, experienced; must be an A No. 1 correspondent, possess tact, initiative and executive ability; none but experienced collection men possessing above requirements need apply with full particulars as to education, experience, knowledge of commercial law; an attorney admitted in any State will be given the preference; salary desired and when available, and give references as to experience and character. V 814 Times Downtown.

COLLECTION-MANAGER, experienced in canvassing jewelry and dry goods credit house; good opportunity for right man; state full particulars. S 337 Times

COLLECTORS for established Brooklyn route, satisfied to make $35 per week to start. Call after 10 A. M., 244 5th Av., 9th floor.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping; must be experienced. J. Manowitz & Sons, 96 5th Av.

COUNCILLORS—In the camp at the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of Bear Mountain, two counselors; must be able to swim. Apply before 10 A. M., Tuesday, 1,560 Amsterdam Av.

CREW MANAGERS—Men with experience in handling house to house crews on magazine subscription work; only those with credentials proving previous experience considered. Apply before 1 P. M. Jewish Tribune, 141 West 23d.

DESIGNER-GENERAL MANAGER FOR FACTORY MANUFACTURING BOYS' WASH SUITS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO BECOME INTERESTED IN BUSINESS. X 2175 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN wanted on structural and ornamental iron work; prefer one with apartment house experience. Apply by letter only, stating full particulars, J. Klein Iron Works, 85 Broadway, Astoria, L. I.

DRAFTSMAN, good tracer of mechanical parts; must be neat; one with gasoline motor experience preferred. X 2180 Times Annex.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER'S ASSISTANT—Large hotel requires a secretary to another, energetic, with some employment department experience. Hotel Association, 108 West 39th St.

EXECUTIVE with absolute knowledge of the corrugated industry, ability to supervise production and sales managing of a medium size corrugated box plant in N. Y. City; excellent opportunity for the right party; salary and percentage of sales; applications considered confidentially; state full particulars in first letter. T 884 Times.

EXECUTIVE.

Supervise, manage and direct chain store syndicate, wholesale grocers; producer wanted; salary secondary; do not apply unless you have had similar experience. 921 Kinney Bldg., Newark, N. J.

FOREMAN—Capable of taking full charge in fur dyeing factory. Max Gutschneider, 110 West 11th.

JANITOR (white), two 8-story 12-family houses, steam heat and hot water; basement apartment of 3 rooms; wages, $50. 1,770 Amsterdam Av. (147th).

LIGHTING fixture manufacturer has opening for several high-class specialty salesmen with automobiles preferably those having a following in the building trade; salary and commission. Lectroller, 1,167 Broadway, Brooklyn.

LITHO-ENGRAVER wanted; steady position if satisfactory. H. M., 638 Times Downtown.

MAN to assist in weighing in wholesale pork house; state references, experience and salary. A. Z., 135 Times.

MANAGER.

Live wire manager in women's ready-to-wear shop on 6th Av.; must be capable of taking full charge of help; capable of making sales and taking T. O.; unless qualified do not apply; state experience and salary. V 815 Times Downtown.

MANAGER wanted for chain of drive-in or gasoline service stations; vicinity of New York City; must have technical knowledge of gasoline and lubricants; state experience, age and salary to start. G 737 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, suburban real estate, able to sell lots and houses; must live in New York or Queens; state experience and salary expected. V 811 Times Downtown.

MEN wanted to solicit memberships; no experience necessary; large commission and salary if satisfactory. Write S 319 Times.

ORDER CLERK in bookbindery; young man, familiar with bookbinding or printing business, capable of handling all details, including ordering of stock. Robert Rutter & Son, Inc. 419 East 23d St.

PAINTERS.

STERN BROTHERS,

WEST 42D STREET,

have vacancies for

PAINTERS

familiar with department

store work. Apply after

9 A. M., at 6th Av. entrance.

PATTERN MAKER and cutter on children's and juniors' dresses; must have knowledge of designing; steady position. Box 144, National Advertising Agency, 1,270 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PHARMACIST, registered, as hospital substitute for two weeks beginning Aug. 1; $30 weekly and three meals daily. Call 9 to 10 day, 3 o'clock, Lebanon Hospital, Jackson Av. subway station, Bronx.

PRESSMAN on Harris press; one experienced on serial numbering? good wages, 44-hour week; permanent position for right man. S. F., 138 Times.

SALES MANAGER, AN ASSISTANT IN MERCANTILE LINE; MUST BE GOOD CORRESPONDENT, WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE OF ADVERTISING; PERMANENT; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY, &C. S 749 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SHIPPING AND STOCK CLERK, practical, with good references and experience. Pabst, 608 West 50th St. Call after 10 A. M.

SOLDERERS—Apply 58 Commercial St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.

EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN, OVER 20; STEADY POSITION; GOOD PAY. CALL 9:30 A. M., OR WRITE,

LUDWIG BAUMANN & CO.,
5TH AV., BLOCK 25TH TO 26TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper; prefer young man, experience and good education; salary $20 to $25. Call 200 West 72d St., Room 51, 9:30 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER—Young man, executive manner, capable; well educated; good start; rapid advancement. Room 720, 500 5th Av., 9:30.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in general insurance; state salary, education. V 817 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with experience in clerical work; salary $100 per month. G 730 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK, crockery, glass and house furnishing concern; good opportunity for ambitious man; experience necessary. G 481 Times.

WINDOW TRIMMER, experienced, for general department store; must be able to write cards; one alive with ideas and able to execute in fast manner; good references. Address Ken, care Kirby, Block & Fletcher, 832 4th Av.

YOUNG MAN—A Christian firm manufacturing covers for books and catalogues has an opening for a young man of good family and education, who is looking for an opportunity to grow; a bright boy to make himself generally useful in their mail order department; good opportunity for rapid advancement. Apply to MR. SMITH, 6TH FLOOR.

YOUNG MEN over 20, high school education, for telephone sales work; Christian firm; salary start $15. Apply after 10 A. M. Mr. Lamson, Buyers' Guide Department, Brooklyn Citizen, 3d floor, Fulton and Adams Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, good education, as assistant to manager; one with experience in printing or paper goods line preferred; good at figures, correspondence, general office work; all particulars, salary, &c. G 477 Times.

YOUNG MAN, stock and order clerk, to assist with general office work; must be fond of long hours or hard work; reference required. Call 10 to 11 A. M., A. F. Stoeger, 606 West 49th St.

YOUNG MAN, with knowledge of lithographing, to act as salesman; state age, reference and salary. H. B., 682 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, junior clerk, experienced men's wear, make himself generally useful; state salary and experience. H 479 Times.

YOUNG MAN, with knowledge of lithographing; state age, reference and salary. R. C., 663 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, to work in large wholesale house; good chance for advancement. S 336 Times.

WE OFFER PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT TO COMPETENT DRIVERS AND CHAUFFEURS UPON THE FOLLOWING TERMS TO FILL THE VACANCIES OCCASIONED BY THE WITHDRAWAL OF MEMBERS OF THE TEAMSTERS' UNION FROM OUR EMPLOY.

LEAGUE OF METROPOLITAN MERCHANTS OF NEW YORK CITY.

WAGES PAID—9-HOUR DAY.

	PER WEEK
6-TON AUTO	$32.00
5-TON AUTO	31.00
4-TON AUTO	30.00
3-TON AUTO	29.00
2-TON AUTO	28.00
1-TON AUTO	27.00
2-HORSE TRUCK	27.00
1-HORSE TRUCK	25.00
1-HORSE WAGON	24.00

APPLY FOR POSITION AT FOLLOWING ADDRESSES:

AUSTIN, NICHOLS & CO.,
North 3d St. & Berry St., Brooklyn.

W. B. A. JURGENS,
(2 Electric trucks),
33 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

SEEMAN BROTHERS,
133 Perry St., New York City.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & CO.,
2 Congress St. (West of Varick St., bet. King and Houston Sts.), New York City.

R. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
618 Washington St., New York City.

HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING CO.,
745 Water St., New York City.

JOHN S. SILLS & SONS,
87th St. & North River, New York City.

CHARLES & CO.,
106 East 41st St., New York City.

We have a vacancy for an

ASSISTANT TO OUR ADVERTISING MANAGER

He should have some knowledge of Department Store Advertising

Apply to L. Bobbe, 5th floor

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
125TH ST., WEST.

Salesmen.

DYESTUFF salesman of repute is wanted by manufacturer; excellent opportunity for right man to connect with high-grade house; applicant must be a willing worker; in reply give full details, stating territory covered, references, remuneration, &c. X 2087 Times Annex.

DRESS SALESMAN who knows and has sold New York resident buyers; a big man capable of earning $15,000 yearly; commission basis; drawing account will be arranged. S 292 Times.

FORD SALESMEN.

NEW PLEASURE CARS AND TRUCKS; COMMISSION BASIS. WILLARD KRAUSS GARAGE CORP., AUTHORIZED AGENT, 110TH ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.

FURNITURE SALESMAN—OPPORTUNITY WITH UPTOWN STORE; MUST HAVE INSTALLMENT EXPERIENCE; SALARY TO START. ASSOCIATED FURNITURE DEALERS, 33 UNION SQUARE.

HANDKERCHIEFS, side line; straight 10% commission on actual sales only. S 120 Times.

LARGE DISTRIBUTER of ignition parts and electrical specialties is looking for a thoroughly experienced salesman who has called on the dealer and service station trade. This firm has a reputation of being one of the largest distributers of electrical specialties, and will only consider the applications of men who are willing to work hard for advancement; write full details of past history; remuneration, drawing account against commission basis. X 2042 Times Annex.

LEATHER GOODS SALESMAN wanted for city, Boston and Chicago; experienced only need apply; commission basis, with drawing account. H. Sidenberg, 79 Mercer St.

LEATHER novelty salesmen, experienced drug, jewelry, hardware, dry and fancy goods houses; commission basis. B 770 Times Downtown.

MOTOR TRUCK SALESMEN,

TO SELL HIGHEST CLASS NEW AND RE-CONDITIONED TRUCKS IN NEW YORK. PIERCE-ARROWS, PACKARDS, PEERLESS, &c.; ALL TRUCKS RE-CONDITIONED IN OUR OWN SHOPS AND CARRY THE STANDARD GUARANTEE; PRICES ARE RIGHT; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR MEN WHO CAN SELL TO MAKE REAL MONEY; COMMISSION BASIS ONLY. APPLY AT OFFICE MONDAY FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

WALKER MOTORS, INC.,
3D AV. AT 134TH ST.,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALESMAN having big following among large and medium sized retail trade to handle our "Clover Quality" line of well made popular priced ladies' muslin underwear for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri; wonderful opportunity for right party; commission basis. Bregstein, Simon & Co., 881-883 Broadway, New York City.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Salesmen.

MESSAGE TO THE MAN.

To read this ad costs you nothing, but it takes advantage of this fact's message may mean the greatest thing that ever came into your life. I have charge of the largest sales organization of its kind in the world, and during the month of August, I will give in the evening, absolutely free, a complete course on real estate salesmanship. At the termination of the course you will be given the greatest opportunity of your life to make money. Commission basis. You must personally file your application to attend these free lectures. Interviews given between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. on week days. 3d floor, Corn Exchange Bank Bldg., cor. Broadway and Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

SHOE SALESMAN, with good road experience; splendid opportunity for the proper man; excellent commission basis. Apply Wednesday, 9 to 5. A. Lincoln Yalden, Times Building.

SILK SALESMEN, experienced, up to date broad silk house; commission basis. G 479 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN.

Foreign language speaking stock salesmen, ITALIAN, SPANISH, POLISH, &c. If you are looking for a real proposition, here is your opportunity to establish yourself with a strong industrial institution. If you wish to better your conditions and provide for a bright future, tell us so. We will help you to do the rest regardless of your past experience. What we want is men to prove that they possess real red blood. Connections needed in every city in U. S. and Canada; commission. Write, call or phone today to

DAVIS CAN SERVER CORP.,
175 5th Av., Room 811.
ASHLAND 7882.

UMBRELLA SALESMAN, experienced with trade in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska; trip Denver and to the coast by one of the largest umbrella manufacturers; applications strictly confidential; salary or drawing account. C 277 Times.

WANTED,
MAN WHO HAS SOLD SUPPLIES TO LOCOMOTIVE MANUFACTURERS AND RAILROADS.

Large manufacturer of material bought by every locomotive manufacturer and railroad wants man who has sold to them and who is capable of organizing sales force to call upon them; only those capable of large earnings need apply. State experience in confidence; salary or commission. S 185 Times.

WANTED,
MAN TO ORGANIZE SALES FORCE.

A large manufacturer of automobile accessory offers a big opportunity to a man who can organize a sales force to call upon and sell garages an article that is in every-day use and pays a handsome profit; large earnings possible to right man; salary or commission. Write fully, in confidence, your previous experience. S 154 Times.

SALESMEN.

Among every hundred salesmen there are one or two who possess the highly developed selling ability necessary to secure contracts for an advertising service now being profitably employed by hundreds of prominent concerns; only most expert salesmen can succeed in our business and the income will commensurate with the high degree of sales ability required; while individual earnings have risen as high as $35,000 in a year, if you are of sufficient ability to fit in with others doing the same work you may reasonably expect to earn commissions of $12,000 and over annually; extensive training involved; this concern is of the highest repute and rating and has been established over sixty years; if you are the exceptional type of salesman we require and are between 28 and 45, we invite your application, in which please state age, sales record and telephone number. Address S 242 Times.

SALESMEN.

Wanted, six representative salesmen of good character to represent a well known Pennsylvania manufacturer with main office in New York, in the sale of a patented device needed in every bank and business house; those having experience in typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, &c., can earn $6,000 to $10,000 yearly in commissions; our salesmen are doing this and better; would be to your interest to investigate. V 804 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.

LOOK! READ! INVESTIGATE!

Good opportunity for 5 neat, intelligent salesmen to make connection with large brush concern. Must have good record recommended. Exclusive Long Island territory; only Brooklyn and Long Island men considered; experience unnecessary; married men preferred. We train you to earn $50 to $100 weekly on commission basis from start. Apply Mr. Brandt, 9 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. all week, Suite 210, 367 Fulton St., Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN—If you have an automobile and are acquainted with automobile repair garages, any district, and want something to sell, we have just opened our Eastern sales office, marketing a tool that fills a long-felt want in the automotive industry; it is already a success on the West Coast and our preliminary work shows that this success will be duplicated in the East; write for an interview and we will talk it over; commission basis. V 809 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN—Five good men to sell an abstract service, unusually acceptable to busy physicians; neither book selling or stock jobbing proposition, but dignified, agreeable work; highly remunerative, under liberal commission arrangements; these five men expected to speedily qualify for work outside New York as territorial managers, engaging and supervising other men. Those interested must apply at once, not later than Tuesday, 13 East 47th, 2nd floor.

SALESMEN.

THE LARGEST FINANCIAL INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD REQUIRES SALESMEN IN THEIR BANK DEPARTMENT ON STRAIGHT COMMISSION BASIS. IF YOU ARE 35 OR OVER AND CAN QUALIFY YOU MAY COMMENCE WITH THIS LIFE WORK FOR A CONCERN WITH OVER $23,000,000 ASSETS.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY,
E. M. MILBURN, 76 WEST 45D ST.

SALESMAN, preferably with automobile, to introduce a guaranteed puncture-proof pneumatic inner tube costing little more than the ordinary tube; quick and sure money maker; commission basis; hustler only need apply. Ruffenreddy Sales Co., Masonic Building, Room 1518, 71 West 23d St.

SALESMAN—If you are a powerful salesman, with keen mind, and realize that selling means more than putting in time, you are entitled to the best; if you are of the above type and can qualify, we can show you how to make $5,000 or more per year to sell traffic service on cash, money back guarantee, with well-known corporation; commission and bonus. See Mr. Joachim, 487 Broadway, Room 809.

SALESMEN—AUTOMOBILE.

Fords are selling now; you can earn $4,000 to $5,000 a year; we are now in our new half-million-dollar Ford sales and service building, which helps sales materially; commission basis.

HELLMAN MOTOR CORPORATION,
QUEENSBORO BRIDGE PLAZA,
LONG ISLAND CITY.
Call after 5 P. M.

SALESMEN—The largest manufacturer of standard household appliances desires a few good men to sell direct to the consumer; only those of integrity and willing to work need apply; substantial future assured if you make good; man with car preferred; commission and bonus to start. Apply mornings only, Premier Service Co., 2,010 Broadway.

SALESMAN—3 salesmen with following among New York City and vicinity department store and specialty shops, resident buyers and jobbers; have complete line of popular priced silk underwear, cotton bloomers, and Porto Rican waists; drawing account against commission to those who prove ability. Call Longacre 3288 for appointment.

SALESMAN—We are doing the publicity work for a large corporation and require the services of a few high-class salesmen; men without previous experience are earning over $100 weekly; out-of-town work for those who prefer it; commission basis. Call 10 to 12:30 A. M., Press Syndicate, 30 Church St. Ask for Mr. Martin.

SALESMEN, calling on cigar, drug, novelty, hardware, department stores, sporting goods trade, &c., to sell nationally advertised smokers' articles and household necessities; full time or as a side line on commission basis; state territory, selling experience and references. M. D. Bernhardt, 148 Chambers St.

SALESMEN WANTED—1 or 2 good men to place several hardware and automobile specialties in city and Eastern States; commission and salary basis. Room 601, 438 Broadway.

SALESMEN, experienced young men, for house canvass on high-grade products; better connection for those who make good; liberal commission. B 678 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN—Experienced men to sell Ford cars and trucks; commission basis. Apply Carroll Motor Co., 1,120 Broadway, or 831-861 West 138th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Salesmen.

SALESMEN.

You might have been one of these men.

When did you first read a Business Builders' advertisement? A year ago? Six months ago? Three months ago?

In so short a time as three months, men in this organization have won promotions. Many have taken longer to hit the bull's-eye of success. It all depends upon the man himself.

Just think. YOU might right NOW be one of the 107 men who during the past year and a half were promoted to positions paying salaries from $5,200 to $15,000 a year, besides bonuses and commissions—IF you had answered the advertisement when you first saw it.

You aren't satisfied with what you are earning or you are reaching out for a better future, bigger opportunities. That's why you are reading this advertisement.

But—you have two firm convictions in your mind: You don't think you will make a SALESMAN and you don't want to sell SECURITIES.

Practically every one of the 1,000 men who belong to this organization felt just that way when HE answered one of our advertisements. Both of these convictions were based on MISINFORMATION. The FACT that over 90 per cent. of the men who are MAKING GOOD in this organization had never sold anything before and the FACT that so many hundreds of men have found security-selling interesting and agreeable PROVES beyond all question that your convictions are based on misinformation.

AND—the men who are making good in this organization are just ordinary fellows like you and me, coming from every walk of life.

Among them are: university graduates, bookkeepers, lawyers, locomotive engineers, civil engineers, surveyors, musicians, chauffeurs, machinists, printers, clerks—in fact men from practically every line of endeavor.

The Business Builders has contracts with seven successful, going corporations to sell their securities, financing their expansion, and to supply them with a total of over 450 men trained for sales and business executive positions, paying salaries from $5,200 to $15,000 a year, besides bonuses and commissions.

It has been estimated by selling authorities that it costs $5,000 per man, to develop men capable of handling district offices and other executive positions of responsibility. Under the Business Builders' plan, the corporation, getting at ONE time BOTH its trained selling and executive organization AND its capital needed for expansion, secures BOTH at a cost considerably LESS than if they were treated SEPARATELY. Besides, this additional executive organization is being developed and built SIMULTANEOUSLY with the raising of the additional capital, thus eliminating loss of time and momentum in getting under way.

All of the seven corporations being financed are industrial corporations. Every one is in a different industry. Somewhere in one of these corporations is the job you FIT and the job that fits YOU—in the kind of business you want to be in and in which you will be happy and successful.

The reason why the Business Builders offers so many OPPORTUNITIES is that it is in direct touch with several national client corporations requiring hundreds of men with different kinds of ability for various kinds of jobs.

The Business Builders is neither a financial organization nor a school nor a vocational bureau—but has certain characteristics of all three. The economic principle underlying the institution is a fortunate combination of existing proven ideas which in the combination takes on a character which is unique and distinctly its own. This distinctive character of the Business Builders is the reflection of the personality of James W. Elliott. Its success is the success of his principles of sales management and developing men.

That does not mean a one-man organization. The institution occupies two floors in the Knickerbocker Building and 50 executive and department heads carry on the work of handling over 1,000 salesmen under Mr. Elliott's direction in Greater New York alone.

The fact that hundreds of men of all ages of every kind of experience are making good here proves that YOU can make good, too.

You EARN while you LEARN. The selling of securities is the MEANS through which you are trained. Your immediate earning power in commissions during your period of training is by no means unattractive. An average in one of the units last week was $74 per man. One man received a commission check for $493.75 for his week's work.

One man who answered an advertisement just like this one last Friday made his first sale after the third day on the job and will draw a commission check for $93.75 for that one sale.

Your making good is a PERSONAL matter. It remains absolutely and entirely with YOU. Make up your mind TO make good and through hard work and clean living you will enter the celestial corridor of success, which glitters with brilliancy.

Call between 10 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Sunday excepted, or between 8 and 8:30 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted. Ask for Mr. Wells, 12th floor.

JAMES W. ELLIOTT'S BUSINESS BUILDERS, INC.,
12th and 13th floors,
Knickerbocker Bldg., 42d St. and B'way.

SALESMEN—Due to a readjustment of territories we are in need of several high-grade quality salesmen, on straight commission basis; men of experience who have successfully marketed adding machines, typewriters, computing scales, pumps and tanks or similar commodities, will be given preference; our proposition offers to the high-grade man an exceptional earning opportunity; write, giving past experience; do not call in person. Wayne Oil Tank and Pump Co., 1,780 Broadway.

SALESMAN—BUSINESS MAN FOR LOCAL AND OUTSIDE TERRITORY INTERVIEWING PROSPECTIVE BUSINESS MEN REGARDING GOVERNMENT COMPILED INFORMATION; WORKING ON LEADS ONLY; COMMISSION, BONUS AND EXPENSES. ADDRESS 30TH ST. 2D FLOOR.

SALESMEN—The Continental Casualty Company will develop into exceptional positions inexperienced, ambitious men over 30 with good character and selling ability; commission. 75 Fulton St. Ask for Mr. Ford.

SALESMAN wanted; a high class watch salesman with good following outside New York City to sell the ordinary line of retail trade, popular priced American jeweled watches; exceptional opportunity for right man to receive large income; drawing account basis. Apply 1119 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, OVER 30 YEARS OF AGE, WITH PRACTICAL BUSINESS TRAINING, FOR SECURITIES DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK COMMERCIAL BANKING HOUSE; $7,500 TO $10,000 YEARLY, ON COMMISSION. APPLY MR. WARREN, SUITE 604, 293 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN, driver and hustler; capable selling and peddling second-hand packing boxes; will furnish proper party with horse and truck and teach him the business; state age, salary and previous position; good and permanent opportunity for suited party. Address J. Wheatfield, 45 West 22d St.

SALESMAN with auto to sell mayonnaise machinery to hotels, delicatessens and restaurants; if you can prove good ability we will pay you a salary; local territory. National Mayonnaise Machine Co., 205 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN on new article of furniture selling quantity to clubs, hotels, boarding houses, Summer resorts and other places; excellent commission, also drawing account basis; state experience desired. Albany Boat Corporation, Albany, N. Y.

SALESMEN for local and out-of-town territory; established manufacturing concern of electric heating appliances; reorganizing sales force; have openings for salesmen with ability; commission basis. Mr. Leo, 5th floor, 8 West 19th.

SALESMAN wanted calling on hardware trade in Pennsylvania, Maryland or near States, excluding New Jersey; commission basis; answer by mail only. S 942 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to sell automobile accessories and ignition supplies, to travel outside of New York; experience absolutely necessary; commission basis; references required. S 341 Times.

SALESMEN, live wire, for live seller; men with initiative; a big, worthwhile opportunity in rubber specialty; exclusive territory; commission. Aurnon Rubber Co., 82 University Place.

SALESMAN to carry line of ladies', children's and infants' flannelette nightgowns as a side line for large jobber; state experience and references; commission. S 709 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with following amongst clothing trade required for cotton converting house; salary and commission to right party. Address by letter only, M. Brentfield, care of Friedman & Krieger, 225 5th Av. N. Y. C.

SALESMAN—OPPORTUNITY WITH UP-TOWN FURNITURE STORE; MUST HAVE INSTALLMENT EXPERIENCE; SALARY TO START. ASSOCIATED FURNITURE DEALERS, 33 UNION SQUARE.

SALESMEN, covering New Jersey, Westchester or Long Island, calling on garages, to handle S-A Piston Rings on commission.

PISTON RING CO.,
147 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Salesmen.

SALESMEN.

If you know that you are doing the work for which you are best fitted, and have no desire for greater success than you have achieved today, this message is not for you.

But if YOU feel that you are AS GOOD as the next fellow, and have only lacked the REAL OPPORTUNITY to show your ability, you should read this carefully.

We need 100 men. Men will have an earning capacity of $10,000 a year or better. We MUST have them. The success of this year. These men must be familiar with every phase of our business. They must know upon experience how to solve the problems that will confront their subordinates.

We cannot hope to find these men on the outside. They must come from within the organization—from the men whom we have thoroughly trained in our work.

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO PREPARE QUICKLY FOR THE HIGH SALARIED POSITION YOU DESIRE. YOU CAN NOW BECOME ASSOCIATED WITH ONE OF THE LARGEST ORGANIZATIONS OF ITS KIND; ONE THAT REALIZES THAT ITS SUCCESS DEPENDS UPON YOUR SUCCESS. WE WILL SPARE NO EFFORT TO HELP YOU—THAT SUCCESS IS YOURS.

During the first four weeks of your training you will have a chance to try out the work. You will be paid on a liberal commission basis for what you do and WILL ASSURE YOU A SUBSTANTIAL WEEKLY INCOME. If you show during that time that you have grasped the work, and that you have the ability to succeed, only then will be immediately placed on a salary basis of $3,000, WITH BONUS, during the remaining period of your training.

This organization is engaged in the business of developing men into more competent industrial executives. Your work will be to make life-insurable home study courses. THE ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND IN EXISTENCE.

You would not trust your life to a doctor who had not studied medicine or your legal problems to a man who had not studied law. But our American industrial system has been trusting its problems to men who were not trained unt'l we made that impossible.

COME TO US AND HELP US BUILD A BETTER INDUSTRIAL AMERICA.

COME TO US AND LET US HELP YOU TO BUILD YOURSELF INTO A SUCCESSFUL, HIGH-POWERED SALESMAN.

Our training methods are unique. Good men have found our training an inspiration to success.

If you appreciate what MAN-TO-MAN dealing means; if you are ready to give every way that the word implies, an honest and thorough effort every day, HERE IS A PLACE WHERE YOU WILL FIND A REAL RETURN WILL COME TO YOU FROM SO DOING.

YOU NEED NOT HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN SELLING HOME STUDY COURSES. YOU NEED NOT HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN SELLING ANYTHING IF YOU HAVE AN OPEN AND INTELLIGENT MIND.

MEN WHO HAVE HAD THE ADVANTAGE OF A LIBERAL EDUCATION IN BUSINESS WILL FIND THEMSELVES PARTICULARLY SUITED FOR OUR WORK.

You owe it to yourself to find out if this is Your Opportunity. Call Monday between 9:30-12, 1-5 P. M., and see Mr. Dodge, the 6th floor, 9 East 45th St., and talk it over with him.

SALESMAN, EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR CONSCIENTIOUS, HARD-WORKING SPECIALTY SALESMAN; CITY TERRITORY; COMMISSION. AMERICAN CAN CO., 305 BROADWAY, 9 TO 12 WEDNESDAY.

SALESMAN, experienced in automobile top material, to sell auto top makers; salary $25 and commission; if results are satisfactory in six months party will receive share in business; give full particulars in letter. H 483 Times.

SALESMEN—Cotton linings house wants salesmen to call on cutting-up trade and jobbers; those thoroughly experienced need apply; salary and commission; excellent opportunities for right party. P. S. Halpern, 111 West 25th.

SALESMAN with established trade among hardware, woodenware and house furnishing trade in New York State and New England; salary and commission; first-class references required. V 818 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, experienced magazine and book men aggressive and persistent; real opportunity for producers to sell new $3 service; apply at once; virgin field; no competition; salary or very liberal commission. Suite 802, 505 5th Av.

SALESMEN.

ENERGETIC MEN TO SELL STOCK IN GOING CONCERN; DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION; CO-OPERATION AND EVERY ASSISTANCE RENDERED. ROOM 802, 18 EAST 41ST ST.

SALESMEN wanted who have been selling smokers' articles to jobbers and department stores on commission basis. Call or write to sales office, Room 424, 1,133 Broadway.

SALESMEN, real estate, for part time with real estate corporation; liberal commission. Apply Tuesday and Wednesday between 9:30 A. M., J. G. Maron, Sales Manager, Suite 902, 21 East 40th.

SALESMEN, good opportunity for right men; long established tire concern; commission basis. Falls Tire Co., 240 West 59th. Circle 4810.

SALESMAN, experienced, to carry side line of ladies' silk underwear; all territories open; state references; commission only. G 447 Times.

SALESMAN for cotton goods; also linings for cloaks and suits; must have a good following; salary and commission. Seymour Textile Corp., 277 5th Av.

SALESMAN wanted for Middle West and South for petticoats; commission basis. Lion Petticoat and Bloomer Co., 11 West 32d St.

SALESMEN, all territories, sell silk, cotton handkerchiefs; experience only, acquainted with jobbers and retailers; commission. S 250 Times.

SALESMEN wanted, with established trade for growing notion house; all territories open; only with trade need apply; commission. A. S. Lazarus & Co., 40 East 19th St.

SALESMEN (five) to sell phonograph records on commission. 1,402 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN, active, experienced coffee and tea; a good territory; salary and commission. Faria Costa, 96 Pine St.

SALESMAN with following stationery and printing; salary and commission. S 341 Times.

SALESMEN to sell trimmings to dress trade; commission. K. & G. Furriers, 1,713 Madison Av.

SALESMEN, crushed fruit and syrup; liberal commission. Perfection Fruit Products Co., 547 West Broadway.

SALESMEN, experienced silk waists; good opportunity; salary and commission. S. W., 194 Times.

SALESMEN, ice cream salt, experienced men preferred; good opportunity for the right men; salary and commission. S 262 Times.

SALESMAN for cabinet shop; salary and commission. Bittner, 259 West 27th.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, INC.,

U. S. Realty Bldg.,
115 BROADWAY.

We need the following at once:

TELEGRAPHER, experienced in brokerage; good opportunity; about $2,000.

SAMPLE CLERK, experienced upholstery fabrics, $25-$30.

BOOKKEEPERS (2), accounts receivable ledger, $25-$28.

BROKERAGE BOOKKEEPER, experienced Underwood bookkeeping machine, $30-$35.

LEGAL STENOGRAPHER, experienced, $25.

BANK BOOKKEEPER, individual ledger, $1,300 to $1,400 yr.

SHIPPING CLERK, piece goods house experience, $23.

ELLIOTT-FISHER BILLING MACHINE OPERATORS (2), $22.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER (2), $20.

BANK BOOKKEEPERS (2), $1,200 yr.

STENOGRAPHERS (4), $20-$25.

STATEMENT MACHINE OPERATOR, $1,200 yr.

CALL BEFORE 2 P. M.

PERSONNEL EXCHANGE, INC.,
26 JOHN ST.

ELEC. DRAFTSMAN, plant layout, $2,100.
COLLEGE GRAD., O. T. A., exper., $1,560.
STENO., stock broker exper., $25.
BANK BKPER., Boston ledger, $25.
BANK CLERK, recv. teller exper., $20.
ASST. BKPER., good handwriting, $18.
CLERK, H. S. grad., $9-$20.
NO REGISTRATION FEE. CALL 9 to 2

PITCH PERSONNEL SERVICE,
15 EAST 40TH. MURRAY HILL 2929.
Rack Clerks, experienced, large hotel, $110-$125; stenographer, Yonkers, Oliver, experienced, $30; touch typist $18-$22; stenographer, railroad experience, $115-$120; night comptometer operator, $100.
Cable Clerks (2), 1 A. M.-9 A. M., $120 mo.
Stenographer $100, Typist $100.
Office Boys, 16 yrs., refined, $50 mo.
Excellent Opportunities. Christian firms.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY,
9 Church St.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—High barometric pressure persists over the Mississippi Valley and all districts east thereof, and the pressure is high and rising on the North Pacific Coast.

Low pressure prevails over the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions and over the lower St. Lawrence Valley. Temperatures have fallen considerably in the Far Northwest and it has changed little in other regions. Moderately warm weather prevails in the north states east of the Missouri River.

There have been widely scattered thunder showers within the last twenty-four hours in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, the region of the Great Lakes, the Dakotas and the Rocky Mountain region.

The outlook is for partly cloudy weather, with widely scattered thunder showers and no material change in temperature during Tuesday and Wednesday in the States east of the Mississippi River.

FORECAST TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday; no change in temperature.

Southern New England, Eastern New York and New Jersey—Partly cloudy and moderately warm weather Tuesday and Wednesday.

Western New York—Partly cloudy and moderately warm weather Tuesday and Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M. taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1921.	1920.		1921.	1920.
8 A. M.	71	68	4 P. M.	87	72
6 A. M.	70	67	8 P. M.	84	69
9 A. M.	75	65	9 P. M.	79	65
12 M.	83	71	11 P. M.	77	62

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 79; for the corresponding date last year it was 67; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72, at 8 P. M. it was 79. Maximum temperature, 88 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 8 A. M. Humidity, 60 per cent. at 8 A. M., 75 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.23 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.13 inches.

Fire Record.

A.M. Loss.

12:51–20 St. & 10 Av. (auto); Phoenix Cheese Co. ..... Not given
1:22–R. 85 White St.; U. T. Hungerford Co. ..... Slight
2:05–Thompson & Watt Sts. (auto); Igmatz Rober ..... Not given
2:45–336 E. 85 St. ..... Not given
3:36–716 E. 215 St. ..... Not given
4:15–2,335 7 Av.; Cornelius Small.... Slight
7:05–9 E. 37 St. ..... Not given
10:30–46 W. 33 St.; La Frix Restaurant ..... Not given
11:00–85 Stanton St.; Joseph Sebald ..... Not given
11:10–545 E. 104 St.; Benjamin Hertner ..... Not given

P.M.

1:30–569 8 Av. (wagon); Joseph Pelegin... Slight
2:10–148 Madison Av.; William Kats... Not given
3:45–300 Water St.; Amsterdam Frame & Bond Iron Co. ..... Not given
9:45–47 W. 1 St.; Bijou Button Co. Not given
9:00–4 Stanton St.; Leo Porter.... Not given
9:05–447 Madison Av. ..... Not given
8:55–109 W. 102 St.; Louis Mooney... Not given
4:40–223 W. 59 St.; John White. Not given
8:10–345 E. 39 St.; Edward Seamon... Not given
4:40–222 E. 85 St.; M. Guneffe... Not given
8:45–580 Greenwich St. ..... Not given
8:30–2,167 8 Av.; Fred Tomberg... Slight
8:56–105 Norfolk St.; Sarah Cohen... Not given
10:15–178 5th Av.; John Firth..... Not given
10:50–Washington & Gansevoort Sts.; 9th Av. car) ..... Slight

Army Orders and Assignments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The War Department published the following orders today

Air Service.

Webster, 1st Lt. R. M., to duty at Carlstrom Fd.

Williamson, 1st Lt. R. L.; Watson, 1st Lt. A. C., to duty at Post Fd.

Shields, 1st Lt. E., Price, 1st Lt. L. G., hon. discharged.

Kokjer, 2d Lt. T. E., to Walter Reed Hosp., sick.

Infantry.

Eskridge, Lt. Col. O. S., to Camp Meade.

Robinson, Maj. J. N., to 9th Camp Travis.

Vasquez-Brune, Capt. E., to Ft. Houston as Asst. to the Asst. Chief of Staff for Mil. Intell.

Signal Corps.

Stanford, Maj. L. H., to Panama, Oct. 13.

Ingles, Maj. H. G., to San Francisco, thence to Manila, about Oct. 5.

Quartermaster Corps.

Hunt, Lt. Col. I. L., to duty in Statistical Section, Office of Asst. Sec. of War.

Melvin, Maj. J. W. L., to Walter Reed Hosp., sick.

Miscellaneous.

Rigby, Lt. Col. W. C., Judge Adv., to Ft. Sheridan, as Judge Adv., 8th Corps Area.

Edwards, Capt. D. H., P. S., retired, as Asst. Prof. of Mil. Sci., Indianapolis High Schools.

Hirsch, Capt. R. F.A., to 24th Inf. to San Francisco, thence to Manila, about Sept. 6.

Leaves.

Lincoln, Col. C. S., Gen. Staff, 1 mo.
Barker, Col. J. W., retired, 1 mo.
Talbott, Lt. Col. E. M., M.C., 4 mos.
Campanile, Maj. N. W., Inf., 2 mos.
Davis, Maj. R., Sig. Corps, 2 mos.
Jones, Maj. C., Gen. Staff, 1 mo.
MacLean, Capt. E. L., Inf., 10 days' ext.
Wiltshire, Capt. G. D., Cav., 20 day's ext.
Chenoweth, Chaplain J. F., U. S. A., 3 mos.
Gibney, 1st Lt. J. L., 41st Inf., 1 mo.
Close, 1st Lt. W., Inf., 1 mo.
Cook, 1st Lt. G. L., Cav., 2 mos.
Schneider, 1st Lt. J. T., F. A., 15 days.
Cheshire, 1st Lt. R. W., C. A. C., 15 days.
Carroll, 1st Lt. T. J., 1 mo. ext.

The Civil Service.

City.

The following list for dietitian is announced

Rose O. Brown, 86.10; Bertha E. Jewell, 86.20; F. Fergas, 81.10; Edna L. Howe, 80.80; Helen E. Barker, 80.90; Emily C. Travers, 80.70.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for male citizens, 20 to 30 years of age, in the Lighthouse Service, Third District, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at $1,500 a year, plus increase granted by Congress of $20 a month. It is the intention of the bureau to make appointment to this position with a view to training appointees to fill the position of assistant superintendent by promotion when vacancies in this position occur at base salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,250 a year, plus the bonus authorized by Congress. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical ability 20, education and experience 80. Applicants must have graduated from a four years' high school course or completed a course of study equivalent to that required. Applicants must have had at least three years of engineering experience. The completion of each year of a degree in civil, mechanical or marine engineering in a course in a university of recognized standing will be accepted as equivalent to one year of the required experience. Age limits do not apply to persons entitled to preference because of military or naval service. Incumbents of this position are entitled to retirement with an annual retired pay equal to one-fortieth of the average annual pay received for the last five years of service for each year of active service, but to exceed in any case thirty-fortieths of such average annual pay received. Employees may retire voluntarily at the age of 63 years if they have been in active service for thirty years, and are compulsorily retired at the age of 70 years.

Estates Appraised.

GILBERT MADELAINE PITMAN, Upper Montclair, N. J., lawyer, clarence A. Pitman, executor, to be added bulk of the estate of $5,000 a stamp collection, books and $2,000 to Fred Conant Gilbert, a brother.

HENRY WILLIAM (May 27, 1920), net estate, $2,16,073, the home, 20 West Ninety-sixth Street, $33,000, stocks and bonds, $165,-168, including Liberty bonds, $62,000, bonds and mortgages, $10,000. To Clara Morgenthau, a sister, goes the bulk of the estate; the Children's Society, Young Men's Hebrew Association, National Jewish Hospital in Denver, United Hebrew Charities and other charities, minor bequests; a pew in perpetuity in Temple Emanu-El to Mrs. Morgenthau; to Walter Hersfelder, nephew, of 20 West Ninety-sixth Street, in remembrance of devoted care and attention to my interests, $5,000. Meta Lurie Glick, $5,000; Zita Lurie Grand, $2,800; Leopold Lurie and Albert Hersfelder, each $1,500; to Clara Bernheim, a niece, $2,500.

STEINDLER, JOSEPH J. (March 11, 1921). Total assets, $111,446, largely in standard listed securities. To Mrs. Julia J. Steindler, widow, is bequeathed life interest in $60,153.-50 and equally at her death to her sons, Milton, Percival and Seymour A., of 210 Riverside Drive; to Robert M. Steindler, a brother, $10,000; Henry C. Albright, nephew, $2,000.

TRUMBULL, FRANK (July 12, 1920). Net estate, $852,236, including listed securities worth $577,721, and two Liberty bonds; rings and jewelry, $8,785; furnishings of Plaza Hote lauite, $1,300. The estate goes largely to a son, Roscoe Hale, of Manasquan, N. J., with bequests of $10,913 each to nephews and nieces, Morris Trumbull, 117 Wall Street; Donald S. Trumbull, Chicago; Charles Trumbull, Santa Barbara, Cal.; Robert F. Trumbull and Florence Trumbull Gartside, Chicago; Frank Vaughn and Louise Vaughn Bairdon, both of Denver. Bairdon, Derr & Travis of 71 Broadway obtain fee of $35,000 for handling the estate.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

(All the times indicated are under Daylight Saving.)

THE TIDES.

	Sandy Hook.		Governors Island.		Hell Gate.		THE SUN.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Rises.	Sets.
High water	11:43	11:59	11:40	11:56	1:28	1:51	A. M.	P. M.
Low water	5:24	6:00	6:01	6:30	7:21	8:15	5:46	8:13

Incoming Steamships

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Baltic	Liverpool	July 17
Esperanza	Havana	July 23
Potomac	Southampton	July 13
Claire	San Juan	July 18
Korsfjord	Guantanamo	July 18
Mount Clay	Hamburg	July 14
Urbino	Boston	July 23
Fort Hamilton	Bermuda	July 23
Idefjorda	Tsvanger	July 10
Michigan	London	July 12
Bassam	Bassam	July 5
Mayaro	Trinidad	July 18
Sturaca	Barry	July 11

DUE TODAY.

America	Genoa	July 13
San Juan	San Juan	July 20
Alban	Liverpool	July 6
Waco	Fiume	July 9
Osaka	Liverpool	June 30

DUE TODAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Advance	Haiti	July 15
Regina d'Italia	Naples	July 2
Lancaster	Marseilles	July 3
Leopoldina	Havre	July 16
Oscar II.	Christiania	July 16
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 23
City of Macgregor	Savannah	July 23

DUE TOMORROW.

Canimont	Glasgow	July 17
Parima	St. Thomas	July 27
Argentina	Trieste	July 9

DUE THURSDAY.

Hawaiian	Hamburg	July 14
Scheheria	Rotterdam	July 13
Chickasaw	Bremen	July 12

DUE FRIDAY.

Adriatic	Southampton	July 20

Outgoing Steamships Carrying Mail

SAIL TODAY.

Steamer. Destination.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.	Carries Mail For
Aquitania, South'pton.	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.	Europe, Africa, West Asia.
Providence, Lisbon	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Azores, Portugal, Italy.
P. J. Luckenbach, Rotterdam		2:00 P.M.	Netherlands.
Bourdonnais, Vigo	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Spain.
Maturn, Grenada	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar, Guiana.
Bixseis, Kingston	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Jamaica, Colombia.
America, Plymouth	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Europe, Africa, West Asia.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Paris, Havre	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, &c.
Pesaro, Naples	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Italy.
Ft. Hamilton, Bermuda	9:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Bermuda.
Hebe, Haiti	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Curacao, Maracaibo.
K.I.Luckenbach, Colon	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	Salvador, Nicaragua.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Mongolia, Hamburg	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Poland, Germany, Austria (via Plymouth and Cherbourg).
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Cuba, Mexico.
Elmac, Jamaica	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Colombia.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Bergenafjord, Bergen	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland.
Alliance, Colon	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	Haiti, Canal Zone, Salvador, Nicaragua.

Other Outgoing Steamships

Steamer & Destination.	Time of Sailing. Date.	Hour.
Mystic, Hamburg	July 30	12:00 M.
Birmingham City, Buenos Aires	July 30	12:00 M.
Steel Engineer, Naples	July 30	10:00 A.M.
Cornwall, Melbourne	July 30	11:00 A.M.
City of Pekin, Shanghai	Aug. 3	12:00 M.
Crewe Hall, Piraeus	Aug. 10	12:00 M.

Foreign Ports—Arrivals and Departures

ARRIVED.

Steamer.	At	Date.
Olympic	Southampton	July 23
Columbia	Naples	July 17
Asia	Piraeus	July 16
Asciepe	Bahia Blanca	July 20
Pipestone County	Dunkirk	July 22
Sarre	Antwerp	July 23
Columbia	Glasgow	July 24
Menominee	London	July 24
Old North State	London	July 24
Frederik VIII	Christiansand	July 26
North American	Antofagasta	July 21
American Legion	Bermuda	July 25
Gobeo	Birkenhead	July 23

SAILED.

Steamer.	For	Date.
Minnekahda	Hamburg	July 20
Innoko	Glasgow	July 22
City of Shanghai	Perim	July 22
Fishkill	Rotterdam	July 23
Archimedes	Manchester	July 23
War Birdar	London	July 24
Sunewood	Liverpool	July 23
T. Topas	Gibraltar	July 20
Dante Alighieri	Genoa	July 19
Italia	Trieste	July 20
M. S. Dollar	Singapore	July 20
Suruga	Cebu	July 20
United States	Christiania	July 22
Samarinda	Perim	July 24
Yseldyk	Rotterdam	July 22
City of Madras	Colombo	July 21
France	Havre	July 23

Transpacific Mails

Connecting mails close at the G. P. O. and City Hall Station at 7 P. M. as follows:

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, via San Francisco	Sonoma	July 28
Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China, via San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	July 20
Hawaii, via San Francisco	Wilhelmina	July 29
Hawaii, Guam and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco	U. S. A. T. Thomas	July 31
Japan, Korea, China, Siberia, French Indo-China and Netherlands East Indies (except Sumatra), via Seattle	Katori Maru	July 31
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.	Makura	Aug. 1

Pacific Mails

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Mukden, July 2; Kobe, July 6, and Yokohama, July 7—which arrived per steamer Alabama, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 21; mails dated Auckland, June 29, and Wellington, June 30, which arrived in San Francisco per steamer Marama, were dispatched east on July 22, and mails dated Manila, June 20; Shanghai, July 4; Kobe, July 7, and Yokohama, July 8, which arrived per steamer Katori, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 21. All these mails are due in New York today.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

Crenshaw, Capt. A., died Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I., July 19.

COMMANDERS.

Bratton, L. C., to Flotilla Two, Dest. Force, Pac. Fl.

Land, E. S., to Bur. Const. and Rep., Washington.

Le Breton, D. McD., to Nav. Intell., Navy Dept., Washington.

Plummer, R. W., to instruction, Nav. War Coll., Newport.

Ravenscroft, G. M., to Dest. Force, Pac. Fl.

Stevens, L. M., to Navy Rec. Sta., Phila.

Ware, B. R., to command the Overton.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS.

Brown, G. P., to the Charleston as Exec. Off.

Carpender, A. S., to command the Maddox.

Haas, A. L., to the Pueblo.

Hilliard, J. C., to aid to Comdt. Navy Yd., Portsmouth, N. H.

Lang, E. K., to Asiatic Fleet.

Sheehan, M. F., to the Wright; on board when commissioned.

Becker, J. F., to the Neptune as Exec. Off.

LIEUTENANTS.

Aigner, J. H., to the Wyoming.

Blake, W. P., to duty Navy. Hosp., Norfolk, Va.

Carey, R. W., to aid to Comdt. Navy Yd., Norfolk.

Cloud, B. W., to the Wyoming.

Comstock, M., to the R-7.

Conner, F. W., to command the R-8.

Desautels, A. J., to the Pecos; on board when commissioned.

Flagg, A. P., to the Arkansas.

Fahey, J. H. Jr., to the Pennsylvania.

Gladden, C. T. S., to command the B-1.

Hansen, H. J., to the Thrush.

Hartley, H. N., to rec. ship, Philadelphia; re settlement accounts.

Ljunquist, C. A., to Nav. Ord Plant, South Charleston, W. Va.

Newell, E. L., to the Wyoming.

O'Brien, F. K., to aid on staff Comdt., 14th Nav. Dist.

Osenger, A., to the Alert.

Rodd, L., to the Maryland.

Rodman, W. P., to Dest. Force, Pac. Fl.

Samonsky, G. D., to the Florida.

Schepke, C. S., to the Dixie.

Stone, A. E., to Navy Yd., Mare I., Cal.

Toothaker, B. L., to the Makonis; on board when commissioned.

Watson, T. B., to the Dickerson.

Will for Probate.

EBY, HENRY G., of 9 East 89th St. (June 30 last). His widow, Fanny C., receives the income of the estate for life with the privilege of willing $5,000 to charity upon her death. At her demise the principal is to be divided into six parts among relatives.

CUNARD ANCHOR

Passenger and Freight Services From New York

CHERBOURG AND SOUTHAMPTON

AQUITANIA ..... July 26 Aug. 23 Sept. 13
MAURETANIA ..... Aug. 11 Sept. 6 Sept. 29
BERENGARIA ..... Aug. 18 Sept. 22 Oct. 20

LIVERPOOL

VASARI ..... Aug. —
CARMANIA ..... Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Oct. 8
ALBANIA (new) ..... Aug. 20 Sept. 27 Nov. 1
CARONIA ..... Aug. 27 Sept. 24
SCYTHIA (new) ..... Sept. 6 Oct. 11 Nov. 15

PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG

SAXONIA ..... Aug. 30 Oct. 11 Nov. 22

LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW

CAMERONIA (new) ..... July 30 —

LONDONDERRY AND GLASGOW

COLUMBIA ..... Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Oct. 8
ALGERIA ..... Aug. 20 Oct. 6

VIGO, GIBRALTAR, PATRAS, DUBROVNIK, TRIESTE AND FIUME

CALABRIA ..... Aug. 6

HAMBURG AND DANZIG

PANNONIA ..... Aug. 18

BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

ANSYRIA ..... Aug. 13

CUNARD MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES

MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, MONACO, NAPLES, ALEXANDRIA, PIRAEUS, PATRAS, TRIESTE. (Ports vary according to cruise.)

CARONIA ..... Oct. 22 Dec. 7
CAMERONIA ..... Nov. 19 Jan. 10

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WHITE STAR

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Baltic, Cedric, Celtic	to Liverpool	July 30 Aug. 27 Sept. 24; Aug. 6 Sept. 3 Oct. 1; Aug. 20 Sept. 17 Oct. 15
Adriatic, Olympic	to Cherbourg, Southampton	July 23 Aug. 31 Oct. 9; 2 P.M. Aug. 13 Sept. 3 Sept. 24

New York and Boston—Azores, Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa

Canopic	11 A. M. Aug. 9	Sept. 20
Cretic	11 A. M. Sept. 7	

RED STAR LINE

Lapland, Finland, Gothland, Samland	Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp / Hamburg	(Aug. 6 Sept. 10 Oct. 15; Aug. 13 Sept. 17 Oct. 22; Aug. 20 Sept. 24 Oct. 29; Aug. 27 Oct. 1 Nov. 5) (3d class only), July 30 Aug. 27 Sept. 1 Oct. 1

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Minnekahda (Hamburg & Danzig) ..... Aug. 11

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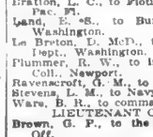
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VIA
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11 A. M. Eastern Standard Time

Rotterdam ... 11 A.M. July 30 Sept. 3 Oct. 8
Ryndam ... 11 A.M. Aug. 6 Sept. 10 Oct. 15
N.Amsterd'm. 11 A.M. Aug. 13 Sept. 17 Oct. 22
Noordam ... 11 A.M. Aug. 20 Sept. 24 Oct. 29

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United States ..... Aug. 11
Frederik VIII. ..... Aug. 26
Hellig Olav ..... Sept. 1
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AMERICA (Naples and Levant) ..... Aug. 6
TAORMINA (Also Palermo) ..... Aug. 19
ITALIA ..... Aug. 27
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July 30—October 11—November 15—December 15—Centennial State (189).

Bremen and Danzig

From New York

August 30—Hudson (189).
August 23—October 2—Princess Matoika (189).
August 10—September 22—Potomac (189).

Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen

From New York

August 27—September 26—America (189).
August 3—September 2—October 4—George Washington (189).

SOUTH AMERICA

Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires

From New York

August 5—Huron (91).
August 17—Aeolus (91).
August 31—Southern Cross (91).

FAR EAST

Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta

From San Francisco

August 13—Creole State (105).
September 14—Wolverine State (105).

Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila

From Seattle

July 30—October 8—Keystone State (1).
August 27—November 5—Wenatchee (1).
September 17—November 26—Silver State (1).

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July 30—Empire State (105).
August 20—Golden State (105).

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LEOPOLDINA ..... Aug. 3 Sept. 10 Oct. 15
FRANCE ..... Aug. 4 Aug. 25 Sept. 23
LA LORRAINE ..... Sept. 9 Oct. 1
LA SAVOIE ..... Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Nov. 12
LA TOURAINE ..... Aug. 20 Sept. 17 Oct. 18
ROCHAMBEAU ..... Aug. 27 Oct. 1 Nov. 8
Havre—Hamburg—Danzig
NIAGARA ..... Sept. 3 Sept. 30 Nov. 5
New York—Vigo—Havre
LA BOUBDONNAIS ..... July 26 Aug. 30 Oct. 4
ROUSSILLON ..... Sept. 17 —
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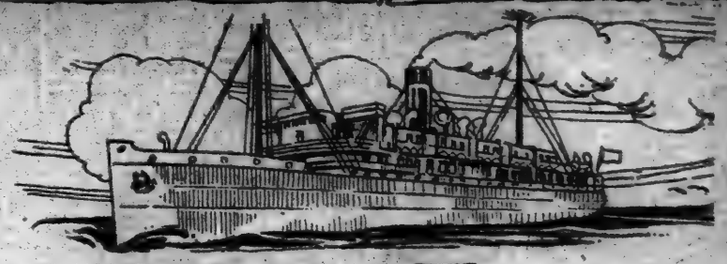
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Friday, Saturday and Sunday— 824 miles or three days' ocean voyage northward and the 2,000 mile tour is completed with your arrival at New York on the eighth day.

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Although this tour is arranged to cover the uninterrupted itinerary for eight days as outlined, passengers may—at their own expense—extend the trip to quaint old St. Augustine with its Forts, and Stars Market, and striking Spanish architecture; or to the beaches near Jacksonville; or, to other points in Florida.

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EXPERIENCED, successful dye and chemical manufacturers controlling own factory offer profitable opportunity to active man who can invest; experience not necessary, as we will instruct; particulars discussed only at interview. G 753 Times Downtown.

CHRISTIAN owner wants active associate; general agency for all correspondence courses, new and used; hundreds of unfilled applications and mail orders necessitate expansion; $2,000 to $5,000 required. L 141 Times.

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BUILDER experienced, best reputation and credit, wants partner with some capital. Write 280 Fort Washington Av., Apt. 4L.

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UP-TO-DATE factory equipped with automatic screw machines, power presses, turret lathes and milling machines, wishes to secure a small article to manufacture; must be large quantity work; may make arrangements to finance the same; state full particulars when writing B 752 Times Downtown.

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WANTED—Partner in growing machine shop, must be live wire, $8,000 cash required. K 796 Times Downtown.

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FLOOR to lease, over auto supply store; heavy traffic; opportunity for vulcanizer or battery man. 318 Roebling, Brooklyn.

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CASH advanced on outstanding accounts, merchandise, warehouse receipts, notes, trade acceptances at lowest rates. Capital, 527 Times.

UPHOLDS INJUNCTION AGAINST PICKETING

Appellate Division Reverses Lower Court in Marks, Arnheim & Co. Case.

AFFIRMS SKOLNY STAY

Justice Leaves Charges of Radicalism Against Union to Be Considered at Trial.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday upheld the contention of clothing manufacturers that employers are entitled to relief by injunction against any and all persons who picket their places of business or interfere in any unlawful way with the free dispatch of the employer's business, whether by "hampering, hindering, or harrassing" the employer or his loyal employes. The decision, it was said, would have an important bearing upon the general attitude of courts toward violence in picketing.

The Appellate Division reversed an order of the Special Term, granted by Justice McAvoy, denying a motion for an injunction to Marks Arnheim & Co., clothing manufacturers employing about 400 workers, and affirmed an order by Justice Erlanger granting an injunction to Joseph Skolny & Co., clothing manufacturers. Justice Victor J. Dowling dissented as to both decisions.

In the Arnheim decision Justice Greenbaum, who wrote the opinion, explained that the allegations of un-Americanism made against the Amalgamated were too serious to be decided on affidavits submitted on a preliminary motion, but were matters for more searching consideration at the trial. Marks Arnheim & Co., it was shown, maintained an open shop up to 1919. Later the shop was completely unionized anr in April, 1920, the plaintiff found that production was falling off. His papers state that he complained to the union, asking permission to discharge fourteen inefficient workers, and failing to receive satisfaction, concluded to discontinue the tailoring establishment, intensifying the jobbing line. The Manager of the Joint Board of the Amalgamated, Abraham Shiplacoff, wanted to know what the move meant, according to the plaintiff, and was informed that thereafter the shop would be operated on an open shop basis on the piece work system.

Threat Against Open Shop.

"You will be sorry, as we will not allow you to continue in business on an open shop basis," the plaintiff's affidavits quote Shiplacoff as saying.

Summarizing the many allegations of picketing, assault, intimidation and other unlawful practices, Justice Greenbaum says:

"Upwards of forty affidavits were submitted by plaintiff which, read in connection with opposing affidavits, disclose a persistent and organized campaign of unlawful acts, intimidation, abuse, threats and intimidation towards the employes of the plaintiff and also towards the contractors to whom the plaintiff was sending work.

"The accused deny the commission of the specific acts with which they are accused and give versions, which, if correct, would indicate that the strikers were very gentle and considerate toward the plaintiff's employes. This is highly improbable. The answering affidavits indicate clearly that troublous incidents occurred in which the plaintiff's employes and members of defendant's union were involved."

Justice Greenbaum states that it is "alleged that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America is not an ordinary trade union, but is a radical departure in unionism by the revolutionary element of clothing workers, who openly preach violence to attain their purpose of securing the means and instruments of production and destroying all private and individual ownership."

Disregards Radical Charge.

"We shall on this appeal disregard the serious accusations against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and assume that it is a loyal American association and consider the question before us upon the features of the case," said Justice Greenbaum. He also decides not to pass upon the merits of the controversy between the parties because of the conflicting affidavits on that subject. In explaining why he grants the injunction, Justice Greenbaum says:

"Direct proof of a conspiracy is rarely available. Conspiracies are ordinarily hatched in secret, the incriminating circumstances surrounding the acts of the conspirators, the circumstances and testimony of many witnesses who have no apparent reasons for inverting occurrences or falsely testifying and the strong probability that the incidents narrated took place, justify the conclusion that members of the defendant union were guilty of many acts of lawlessness and unjustifiable interference with the plaintiff's business and that the picketing was not peacefully nor lawfully conducted."

Commenting upon a published report yesterday that Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, had left this country for Russia "in accordance with instructions of the General Executive Board" of the Amalgamated, Joseph Schlossberg, Secretary of the union, said Hillman would not visit Russia.

Lawyer Held as Smuggler.

Vittorio Sorrentino, a lawyer of Naples, was held in $10,000 bail yesterday by United States Commissioner Hitchcock to answer a charge of smuggling into this port diamonds valued at $36,800. The accused arrived here on an Italian liner July 5, and, Federal Prosecutor McGurk said, failed to disclose his possession of the jewels. In default of bail, he was committed to the Tombs.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

15 cents a word each insertion.

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FOR SALE—Hardware factory, fully equipped; large quantity of finished stock on hand; also sufficient raw material and experienced help to continue operation; will sell at a sacrifice price of $15,000. Write to Box S 207 Times.

FIRMS wishing to purchase freehold vacant land in Bombay, India, in best business locality of Fort, are invited to apply for particulars to Box 541, care T. B. Browne's Advertising Offices, 163 Queen Victoria St., London, E. C., England.

FOR SALE—5½-ton J. C. Mack truck, with plenty of work guaranteed; must sell on account of sickness; A1 mechanical condition. 73 Ryerson St., Brooklyn. Phone day or night Prospect 2381.

FACTORY FOR SALE.

Light loft in front, fully equipped to manufacture dresses or waists; 14 machines and hemstitcher; will sell cheap; no dealers. Fordham 3140.

SHOE STORE, selling women's high-grade shoes, good location, reasonable rental and moderate terms. Apply to L. O. Bergh, 27 Cedar St.

DRESS PLANT, 16 machines, 9 Willcox & Gibbs, 7 96-1, 1 hemstitcher, complete fixtures; 2-year lease. Box 93, 717 St. James Building.

MAIL ORDER—Will dispose of the sole selling rights for a wonderful mail order article. M. A., 180 Times.

STATIONERY STORE, $1,000; wholesale, retail, cheap lease; profitable. 39 Grand (West Broadway).

GENTS' furnishing store must be sold at once to settle estate on Main St.; established 12 years. F 509 Times

Bank and business references required for all advertisements of Business Opportunities.

BOUCK WHITE SELLS HIS COW, CLOSES HOME

Socialist Recluse Quits His Marlborough Place and Departs for Vermont.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 25.—Charles Bouck White, radical and Socialist, whose French bride, Andrée Emilie Simone White, recently won her suit for annulment of their marriage, has closed his house in Marlborough, where he lived as a recluse, and has departed. His destination is known to be in Vermont, but just where he seems to prefer not to give out.

White, it is said, has put his house into the hands of an agent for sale, has sold the cow which he pointed out to his wife as her model of obedience, and his chickens. Whether he has moved his household goods or not is not known, but he left the village on Sunday.

Since his reported rough handling by villagers several months ago because of complaints of his girl wife, he has not been a popular resident of the village, and while no more threats have been made against him, his welcome has not been warm when he has come to the village proper. Of course, a few friends stuck to him through his trouble, but even these when they went to see him today found the house vacant.

The former Mrs. Bouck White continues to receive offers of marriage. Her attorney, Bernard F. Cecire, has looked up her status as an American citizen since the annulment was granted and finds that the naturalization laws provide that she is still a citizen despite the annulment. If she should return to France, he says, she retains her American citizenship if she registers with the American Consulate, but if she does not register she loses her citizenship, and at the end of a year again becomes a citizen of France.

WOMEN FAINT IN CRUSH AT RENT CASE TRIALS

Adjournment Granted in Many of 260 Complaints Because of Heat—Some Landlords Quit.

The crush of litigants in the Second Municipal Court of the Bronx was so great yesterday that several women fainted. Others were on the verge of collapse because of the extreme heat and had their cases adjourned.

There were 260 cases on the calendar when Justice Harry Robitzek ascended the bench. An outstanding case was the eviction suit of John Hays of 149 East Thirty-first Street against Mrs. Pauline Jacquin, 78 years old and totally blind, who lived at 926 Forest Avenue.

Mrs. Jacquin had been sued for possession by William Toechlin of Albany. The Court decided in favor of the blind woman, who pleaded that she was accustomed to the arrangement of rooms in the flat and to have to move would be a great hardship.

Her son, Albert, testified that Hays was janitor of the East Thirty-first Street building and he said he expected to show that Toechling was the real owner of the property. At Mrs. Jacquin's request a jury trial was granted. This will enable her to remain in possession for several months. Members of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering and the New York Society for the Blind were in court with her.

Many cases scheduled for yesterday were withdrawn by landlords, who have noted the frequency with which decisions have gone against owners seeking rent increases. Jury trials were demanded in many cases. These were scheduled for Aug. 8, and 15, but court attendants said they could not be reached before October or November, well after "moving day."

FIRE DELAYS SUBWAY.

Short Circuit on Coney Island Train Drives Passengers to Tube.

Fire from a short circuit in the front car of a Broadway subway train near Canal Street early last evening drove the passengers from the car into the tube and caused a twenty-five-minute tie-up during the evening rush hour. The train was crowded with passengers bound for Coney Island in a West End train.

The short circuit occurred soon after the train had left the Canal Street station. Within a short time the two front cars were filled with smoke. The occupants of the second car were crowded into the cars behind, but those in the front car to get out into the tube and walk several blocks to the Manhattan Bridge. There was no disorder and no one was injured.

FORM WILSON FOUNDATION.

$1,000,000 Fund to Be Sought as Awards for Distinguished Service.

A fund of $1,000,000 or more will be sought by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, an organization being formed by the friends of the ex-President in recognition of his services for world peace and which will make awards for "distinguished service in the public interest," it was learned yesterday.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee, it was voted to invite Professor Stephen P. Duggan, Chairman of the College Committee; the Rev. Frederick Lynch, Chairman of the Church Committee, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt to be members of the Executive Committee. Articles of incorporation are being prepared.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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IN a "History of Accounting and Accountants" published in Scotland, where "chartered" accountancy was born, one reads:

"Withal a good deal may be learned from our American cousins in matters of Accounting, more especially in the working of costing systems and in the devising of methods of bookkeeping by which the results of the trading of huge concerns are shown with a frequency and a rapidity which would astonish accountants or bookkeepers of old-fashioned schools."

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Give the Kiddies a Chance to Grow. Read This

The milk you get in a Sheffield store, in your own container, is the same quality as the Grade B milk sold in bottles. If you don't want to pay for service buy milk at the 200 Sheffield stores or the A. & P. stores.

A FEW years ago I was invited to witness an interesting experiment in nutrition. The subjects were ordinary barn-yard chickens. They were divided in two groups of ten each and each group placed in a separate coop.

Care was taken that each group represented the same general average of age, weight and physical condition.

One group was fed on the regulation everyday refined cereal foods that our children find on the table seven days a week.

The other group was fed on a diet of whole grain foods just as God made them with nothing taken away and nothing added.

At the end of six weeks the one group that had been fed on refined and devitalized grains had lost most of its numbers while the few that remained alive were in such a sorry state that they had to be killed.

The flock of ten that had been fed on whole grains were fine, healthy birds, full of life and pep and so far as I know lived to fulfil their various destinies in a creditable manner.

That this same thing is going on every day in our own homes with our own children, is shown by the fact that in the examination of any group of children, such as occurs in our schools, we find large numbers of them anaemic, undernourished and listless. We find them with sallow complexions, flabby muscles and poor teeth.

With a physical equipment that makes work a hardship and even play distasteful, we drive them through a course of half-hearted study and then rave at them because they don't show greater progress.

Not alone do we find these conditions in the schools that are attended by children in the tenement districts, we find it everywhere. It is a startling fact that in classes of children whose station in life makes it possible for them to have any and every thing they want we find the same ignorance of food values.

Ask any dentist how many perfect sets of teeth he finds among the children under his care.

Poor and rich alike are struggling with rapidly degenerating dental equipment. The number of dentists needed is increasing so fast that department stores now advertise "store" teeth at special rates, while enterprising operators are putting out "full sets" on the partial payment plan.

This condition is due to the way we eat, there is no question about this. The evidence is conclusive.

And the worst of it is that the eating habits that have caused these conditions are the result of centuries of ignorance and must take years and years to correct.

The first step toward better feeding is to frankly recognize the situation as it exists.

If you are responsible for the feeding of a child, ask yourself just what that child is getting from the food you set before it.

The thing that its diet is most likely deficient in is what we know as "mineral salts."

The way to get these salts is by eating whole grains, green vegetables, fruits and milk. Of the various sources from which we obtain the vital salts, milk supplies them in the greatest abundance.

Whatever else the children eat they should have plenty of milk. If they don't like milk interest them by telling them of the wonderful things milk will do for them.

You may not be able to provide the ideal diet for them but you can give them milk.

If you don't want to pay for the cost of bottling and delivery, go to one of our 200 stores and buy milk in your own container. It is cheaper. But see that the children have milk.

If you use Sheffield Milk you are getting the best milk and best service in the world. But if you don't use our milk, get somebody's milk and start building up the kiddies now.

Begin now, keep at it, let them know what you are doing for them. When the schools open again have them ready for work. The time and money you put into this enterprise will be the best investment you've ever made.

LOTON HORTON, President.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today with showers and thunderstorms tonight and Thursday; southwest winds.
[illegible] weather report see page to last page.

VOL. LXX....No. 23,195. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1921. TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

HARDING PROPOSES WAR FINANCE BOARD FUND RAILROAD DEBT

Urges Congress in Message to Sanction a Relief Plan That Needs No Appropriation.

TO TAKE OVER SECURITIES

With $500,000,000 of These as a Basis, Corporation Would Advance Sums on Claims.

ALSO ASKS FARM RELIEF

Measure Drawn as He Suggested Is Introduced to Permit Board to Finance Agricultural Exports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON July 26.—Financial aid for the railroads was asked of Congress today by President Harding in a special message which he sent to both the Senate and the House.

The plan suggested by the President involves no appropriation whatever by Congress, but merely asks that the War Finance Corporation be empowered to take over railroad funding securities now held by the Director General of Railways in an amount up to $500,000,000. With these securities as a basis, the corporation would advance to the Director General cash sums to be paid to the roads to settle the claims they hold against the Government.

The heart of the President's message was combined in these words:

"You are asked to extend the authority of the War Finance Corporation so that it may purchase these railway funding securities accepted by the Director General of Railroads. No added expense, no added investment, is required on the part of the Government; there involves no liability, no added tax burden. It is merely the grant of authority necessary to enable a most useful and efficient Government agency to use its available funds to purchase securities for which Congress has already authorized the issue, and turn them into channels of finance ready to float them."

The Senate and House Interstate Commerce Committees at once took the message under advisement and will hold meetings within a short time and bring out legislation involving the powers of the War Finance Corporation to the extent indicated.

Provisions Farm Relief.

The President also suggested in his message that the War Finance Corporation be authorized to take care of agricultural needs and to increase credit for financing agricultural exports. Senator Kellogg later in the day introduced in the Senate a bill along those lines and increasing the corporation's revolving credit fund from $500,000,000 to $1,-000,000,000. The bill is a substitute for the Norris bill providing a Government [illegible] corporation with $[illegible] capital.

In addition, President Harding said there had been any question as to the moral obligation to fund over a period of ten years the debt imposed on the railroads by the Government. This debt was placed on the railroads to compel them to furnish certain equipment which the railroad administration considered necessary.

In a statement accompanying President Harding's message, James C. Davis, the Director General of Railroads, said "the Government should not hesitate to fund the debt over a period of ten years," in view of the fact that the reason it was made immediately due grew out of the war and the public needs.

The statement of the Director General revealed the present situation of the railroads. He said that up to July 1 claims amounting to $758,000,000 had been filed and that $68,000,000 had been paid out to adjust claims of $225,568,764.

He then pointed out that during the period of Federal control $1,144,000,000 was spent on improvements, a sum which he stated was chargeable to capital account. Within that total $331,-000,000 was expended on rolling stock and locomotives. This latter sum the roads receiving such equipment have signified as indebtedness to the Government, leaving a balance of $763,000,000 spent in tracks, terminals, &c. It is this indebtedness which Mr. Davis contends should be funded for a period of ten years.

Mr. Davis added that claims of the railroads based on "inefficiency of labor" during the war had not been allowed, and it is now known that the railroads have deferred these claims pending the adjustment advised by President Harding.

Text of Harding's Message.

President Harding's message, which was transmitted to Congress by messenger, reads as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is necessary to call the attention of Congress to the obligations of the Government to the railroads, and ask your cooperation in order to enable the Government to discharge these obligations. There is nothing new about them, but only recently has there come an understanding which seems well to justify a sincere endeavor to effect an early settlement. These obligations already have been recognized by the Congress, in the passage of the Transportation act restoring the railroads to their owners, but previous recognition was made in the contract under which the railroads were operated by the Government for the period of the World War.

The contract covering operation provided that the railways should be returned to their owners in as good condition as when taken over by the Gov-

Continued on Page Eight.

"RALLY," Mad. To-Day, 50c to $3.50. Le Maire, Lingfield Production—Marilynn Miller, Leon Errol, on New Amsterdam Theatre Roof.—Advt.

Farmers Offer Rain-Maker $3,000 an Inch for a Shower

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, July 26.—Edward C. Pomerening, President of the Wisconsin Society of Equity, on Tuesday telegraphed F. F. Ratcliffe of Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, to "make it rain in Wisconsin and we will pay $3,000 an inch for the use of your rain-maker."

The society represents 3,500 Wisconsin farmers. Ratcliffe, Secretary of the Medicine Hat Agricultural Association, induced C. M. Hatfield, rain-maker of California, to go the Medicine Hat district, where the farmers were badly in need of rain. They offered him $2,000 an inch if it would pour within a specified period. Hatfield made $8,000 when 4.24 inches fell.

Hatfield has made rain for the farmers in three counties in Washington State, where he was paid $3,-000 an inch. His rain-making equipments consists of a huge tank 20 feet high in which Hatfield brews a mystic chemical mixture, which, he says, opens up the clouds.

HOLDS GOV. SMALL SUBJECT TO ARREST

Judge Smith Flouts Doctrine, 'The King Can Do No Wrong,' as Applying to Him.

GOVERNOR NOW WILL YIELD

Sends Word to Sheriff After Quick Trip to Chicago to Consult With Counsel.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 26.—Judge Ernest S. Smith ruled in the Sangamon County Circuit Court today that Governor Len Small is not above the law in regard to the Governor's indictment for embezzling $430,000 of State funds while holding the office of State Treasurer and that he is subject to arrest. The judge declared that the doctrine that the "King can do no wrong" did not apply in the case.

Soon after this decision had been given Governor Small executed another unexpected move when he boarded a Chicago-bound train.

Judge Smith's decision was delivered at the opening of court.

"On July 21 you three distinguished gentlemen appeared in court as amici curiae to advise the Court," the Judge began, referring to former Governor Fifer, former Congressman Graham and Mr. Gillespie, all counsel for Governor Small. "'The King can do no wrong' is an old monarchical doctrine, but in this republic that doctrine has never reached the application of elected officials.

No Halos Around Governors.

"Our Governors are not born Kings. They were not born with halos around them."

Judge Smith referred to Governor Small's attitude as that of a King above his subjects, and declared that there was no counterpart in Illinois to the title of King. He ruled that the contention that impeachment proceedings were the only legal form of protest against the Governor was not well taken, as impeachment was for misfeasance and malfeasance in office and was not a criminal proceeding.

"The Governor may call out the military to enforce the law," Judge Smith continued. "It has been said that he may call out the militia to prevent service of writs on him. This does not impress the Court with great force. The Governor cannot call out the militia to prevent the processes of law.

"The only purpose for which the militia can be called out is to aid the civil authorities in enforcing the law, not to break the law; not to set aside the judgment of the judiciary. I discuss this because I regard this possibility as so far outside the pale of reasonableness as to believe it is not considered."

The Judge commented upon the likelihood of the militia obeying such an order.

"An unlawful order to the high officer of the State militia," he said, "is the same as if no order at all were issued."

Judge Smith added that the Constitution said that the Governor might be prosecuted.

"No prosecution in this case is not in keeping with public policy," he declared. "If the Court should postpone

Continued on Page Ten.

SOUTH RESENTS FEDERAL ALARM OVER PELLAGRA

Cotton Belt Authorities Declare There Is No Occasion for Government Aid.

DENY HEAVY DEATH TOLL

Protest Against Suggestion That States Need Assistance Against Plague or Famine.

FEDERAL OFFICERS CONFER

Say Steps Should Be Taken Now to Prevent Greater Pellagra Outbreak Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 26.—Denials came thick and fast today that a situation of "semi-famine and pellagra plague" in the cotton belt demanded emergency action by Federal and Red Cross agencies. Reports sent out from Washington that the President had set in motion a campaign to relieve conditions in the South, where an outbreak of pellagra had been followed by a "near famine" due to short crops and scarcity of money, were considered by Memphis business men as tending to prove disastrous to business interests, and telegrams were sent to all of the big cities in the South, asking if the Washington stories of the "near famine and pellagra plague" were not exaggerated.

From health officials of every State in the cotton belt came denials that there were any unusual number of cases of pellagra, or that "semi-famine," or any economic condition resembling it existed.

It was asserted that fewer cases than usual had been reported this Summer in Mississippi, perhaps hardest hit by the decline in cotton values and the first to feel the effects of the depression. Planters have always carried their "hands," yet there has been no suffering and but little sickness, it is declared.

Lack of a balanced ration, the use of corn meal minus the bran, and the excessive reliance on canned goods are held as the principal causes of pellagra. Physicians say it always follows in the wake of a depression.

Exaggerated, Says Georgia.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 26.—Reports of thousands starving in the South are grossly exaggerated. The South is hit hard by reason of ruthless deflation in the price of cotton—a deflation from 40 to 10 cents per pound—but no one is starving down here. There are probably some negroes and whites who are underfed, but there is no "famine and plague."

The South could have stood deflation, in reason, but a decline of 450 per cent. in the price of its principal commodity was too much. There have been many financially ruined and others badly bent, but you can say for the South that it is not starving; that it is not holding out the hand for charity.

This year we are raising the greatest amount of food crops in our history. The cotton acreage has been cut 30 per cent., and the corn and wheat acreage increased 60 per cent.

The farmers are raising more hogs and more cattle than ever before, and Georgia has just shipped over 10,000 carloads of peaches and 15,000 carloads of watermelons to the markets of the North.

The South is the greatest country on earth. We have been foolish enough to plant cotton to our financial hurt, but we are rapidly learning our lesson. In fact, after the experience through which we are passing, I might say we are quite cured of all cotton.

We can grow crops the year around. We can raise several crops per year on the same land. We have the greatest climate on earth, and we are seeking no charity. We are poor but proud, and are going to emerge triumphant and prosperous from our present dilemma.

Please publish this in order to place us in a position before the world, not as mendicants, not as victims of plague, but as a people who are confident of their future and unashamed of their past.

THOMAS J. HAMILTON,
Editor Augusta Chronicle.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 26.—Whatever may be the condition from pellagra and from lack of food in other States—and from most of them have come complaints that the situation has been grossly exaggerated—Atlanta and Georgia re-

Continued on Page Four.

Trace Alleged Shortage in Old Chicago Opera As Strange Deals With Scalpers Come to Light

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—A shortage of from $38,000 to $50,000 in the funds of the old Chicago Opera Association is being traced, it was admitted tonight, by officials.

As nearly as could be learned the shortage had been growing for six or seven years until the time of the reorganization of the association. There is no definite evidence pointing to any person or persons involved, it is said, as many had had access to the money taken in at the box office window during the six or seven years.

It is related that there were some peculiar dealings with scalpers in New York and other cities under the old management. One night, the story goes, Harold F. McCormick, the sponsor of the opera, went to buy a ticket in New York and was told there were none left. Later in the evening it was learned that the scalpers had the tickets and that they had had a bad night.

On another occasion a group of officials were counting the evening's receipts and having difficulty in striking a balance.

The door opened suddenly and a man unknown to the officials walked in. He had a roll of bills in his hands. He plumped the roll down and started to walk away.

"What's this?" he was asked.

"That, gentlemen, is $1,000," the stranger said. "I believe with this you will find the receipts balance."

Whereupon he went out and closed the door after him.

Several of the old Directors of the company are said to have been aware there was an accumulating loss, but it is not on record that they took steps to investigate it.

They thought it queer, and "let it go at that." It seems. But it was not until last February that any one knew the shortage had reached such a figure.

The condition was not made public because of the fact that the new company was seeking guaranters.

No warrants have yet been taken out. No one has been accused. But the new organization is taking steps to see that there are no more shortages.

MAIL LINE OFFERED TO DEPOSIT $400,000

Official Says Shipping Board Declined Plan to Settle Charter Differences.

AMERICA SAILS ON TIME

Report Credits Federal Officers With Further Drastic Steps Against Delinquent Lessees.

The United States Mail Steamship Company, whose nine ships were seized by the United States Shipping Board for alleged failure to pay $400,000 charter hire, offered to deposit that sum in escrow with the Shipping Board last Saturday, but the proposition was refused.

This was the statement last night of E. A. Quarles, assistant to the President of the United States Mail, who said that the offer had been made through De Lancey Nicoll Jr., one of its counsel. Mr. Quarles added that the offer was contingent upon the Shipping Board's willingness to modify its contract with the steamship company, and also to release voluntarily the seized vessels pending settlement of the controversy.

According to Mr. Quarles, the offer was refused by Elmer Schlesinger, counsel of the Shipping Board. Mr. Schlesinger was in Washington last night. Chairman Albert D. Lasker of the Shipping Board, in an interview in that city said that the seizure was "imperative" in the interest of the Government. He promised that additional facts would be made known after the board had had its day in court.

While attorneys for the board were engaged in gathering legal ammunition for an attempt to upset the injunction order issued by Supreme Court Justice Burr, which restored the seized ships to the United States Mail Line, the company executed two moves. It sent the steamship America out of this port under the United States Mail colors and notified Vice Chancellor Lewis of the Jersey City Chancery Court that it would withdraw the application for a New Jersey injunction.

America Gets Away.

All of the Deputy United States Marshals who had been patroling the decks of the America, once a German liner, quit their posts upon instructions from the Shipping Board, issued after Justice Burr had refused to vacate his own injunction order. With the Shipping Board offering no resistance, the departure of the America was without incident.

The steamship had aboard 166 first cabin and 600 third cabin passengers, a sailing list which had dwindled considerably due to cancellation of bookings by passengers who evidently feared a last-minute interruption of their plans. There were 4,672 sacks of mail aboard, representing $40,000 revenue to the company.

About 2,000 persons were at Pier 1, Hobokon, to see the ship depart. As she pulled out into the river the ship's band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," and small American flags which had been passed around, went into action. As the vessel swung away, Captain Francis R. Mayer, President of the United States Mail Company, was asked for a statement. He was brief:

"There she is," pointing at the America, "and there she goes."

Several hours before the steamship left, Mr. Schlesinger took a train for Washington. It was said at his offices, 45 Broadway, that he expected to participate in a conference of Shipping Board officials, at which important decisions might be made with respect to other steamship lines understood to be in arrears. He was expected to return late today to reassume charge of the Shipping Board's court battles here.

Counsel Silent on Case.

In his place he left Marshall Bullitt, who was Solicitor General of the United States from 1911 to 1912. Mr. Bullitt, arriving from Washington, spent the day in the Bar Association and at the Metropolitan Club going over the papers upon which Justice Burr made his decision. He said that he had nothing to say until he had made himself more familiar with the case.

He was asked concerning a report from Washington that the Shipping Board planned drastic steps to speed up other companies reported backward in their payments to the Government. He said that was a matter for the officials in Washington to discuss, adding that he only connection with the matter was that of a counsel called in to assist in one phase of the court controversy.

At the offices of the United American Lines, a W. Averill Harriman enterprise which had received the seized ships, a written question was handed to a representative of R. H. M. Robinson, Vice President. The question was:

Continued on Page Six.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION, KEEP IT HANDY. DON'T FORGET.—Advt.

PROPOSAL IS MADE TO NAME LOCKWOOD

Curran Supporters Ready to Back Senator if Borough President Is Named for Controller.

MANY CONFERENCES HELD

But Fusionists Fail to Agree and Meeting Today to Pick Candidate May Be Postponed.

After a day of secret conferences and wire pulling by supporters of Henry H. Curran, Borough President of Manhattan, and Senator Charles C. Lockwood of Brooklyn, leading candidates for the anti-Tammany nomination for Mayor, the Republican members of the Conference Committee had not agreed upon a candidate whom they could unanimously support, at a meeting scheduled for 10 o'clock this morning in the Hotel Commodore. Under the circumstances, it is probable that another adjournment will be taken.

Although Mr. Curran is favored by representatives of the Coalition Committee and the Citizens' Union, Senator Lockwood appeared to be in the stronger position last night. Pressure had been brought to bear in his behalf by United States Senator William M. Calder, probably the most influential member of the Conference Committee, and by other Republican leaders from Brooklyn. The supporters of Mr. Curran, however, had not, by any means, given up their fight.

One thing appears to be certain. There will be no final vote on candidates until all the conference representatives of the regular Republican organizations are in line for one candidate. Friends of Mr. Curran are determined that if he does not land the Mayoralty nomination, he must be recommended for Controller. They made overtures to Senator Calder and other Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond leaders demanding this nomination as the price of their ultimate support of Senator Lockwood for the Mayoralty. Late last night such guarantees had not been forthcoming.

Price Approves a Showdown.

The program contemplating a showdown before the conference proceeds to a vote has the approval of Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the Coalition Committee, next to the organization Republicans, the most strongly represented group in the conference.

"I think it would be most unfortunate," said Mr. Price, "if we were to vote on candidates before we were assured of unanimous action. It won't do for the Republicans of Brooklyn to vote one way and the Manhattan Republicans another. Local pride must be subordinated to the common purpose of redeeming the city from Tammany domination."

It was learned on good authority that the members of the coalition committee in the conference would not be prepared to support Senator Lockwood "today." They are determined that one of the three places on the city ticket should go to an independent Democrat. Their plan is menaced by the proposal to put Borough President Curran in second place if Senator Lockwood is designated, and if Aldermanic President F. H. LaGuardia is persuaded to accept a renomination for third place.

Unless the situation should have cleared when the conference committee meets this morning, Mr. Price and his Coalition colleagues will resume their fight for Darwin R. James, former President of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club. An advertising agency yesterday sent out a statement quoting a "close business associate of Mr. James" as saying that he "could not afford to make the sacrifice involved if, by any chance, the nomination were to come to him."

Calder Meets Coalitionists.

Efforts to reach Mr. James proved futile, but Mr. Price said he had been in communication with him and that the report was not well founded.

"It is true that Mr. James is not a candidate in the sense that he is seeking the nomination," said Mr. Price. "This does not mean, however, that he could afford to resist an appeal to serve. Mr. James told me that he had made no statement with reference to the Mayoralty nomination, and that he was not in a position to make any."

Senator Calder felt certain that he had the Republican leaders in line for Senator Lockwood last night. The Senator is the dispenser in this end of the State of Federal patronage, and the Republican chieftains are rather deferential to him.

At the Republican Club Senator Calder conferred with Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, a Democratic member of the Coalition Committee; Miss Mary E. Bieler, Chairman of the Coalition Committee's Platform Committee, and Henry W. Goddard, a Coalitionist and President of the New York Young Republican Club. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw,

Continued on Page Two.

$2,000,000 BOGUS RUM STAMPS SEIZED IN RAIDS; SIX HELD

Huge Bootlegging Plot Exposed When Detectives Descend Upon Two Printing Plants.

CONSPIRACY IS NATION-WIDE

Thousands of Forged Liquor Withdrawal Permits and Whisky Labels Found.

MORE ARRESTS TO BE MADE

Gigantic Ring Includes Manufacturers, Jobbers and Retailers Using Business Methods, Police Say.

Secret Service agents under Captain John A. Lyons, working with Detective Michael Fiaschetti and the Italian squad, in the last thirty-six hours seized counterfeit revenue stamps having a face value of $2,000,000 in two raids and arrested six men, three of them printers, and confiscated several printing presses, thousands of forged labels of well-known brands of liquor, forged liquor withdrawal permits, cuts and dies, and a great quantity of collateral paraphernalia.

While the authorities say that the arrests and seizures indicate the extent to which bootlegging has become a great business involving lawbreaking of every character, they add that the establishments raided are not the only ones in this city thus engaged. Further arrests are expected.

One raid was made at 59 Ann Street and the other on an upper floor of a Fulton Street loft building. The prisoners locked up at Police Headquarters charged with forging and "uttering" internal Revenue stamps, a violation of the United States Penal Code, are:

Victor Sileo, 23, a printer, of 65 Sands Street, Brooklyn.

Louis St. Angelo, 25, printer, 28 James Street.

John Dothnahl, 32, salesman, 235 Irving Avenue, Brooklyn.

Vincenso Erolo, tailor, 157 Mulberry Street.

Dante Ferignano, 35, of 65 Bayard Street.

Raffaelo Legnante, 43, printer, of 129 Mott Street.

According to the police the evidence indicates a widespread plot, with ramifications throughout the United States, for the manufacture and distribution of forged revenue stamps, liquor withdrawal permits and forged labels of various brands of liquor.

Big Output Decreased Prices.

So audacious had the operations of the ring become lately, it was said, that business was conducted freely and the consequent wholesale distribution of the forged documents, put out in vast quantities in a short time, caused the "market" prices of the labels to depreciate considerably.

It was said that the business was conducted along lines similar to those of any legitimate enterprise, that is, there existed the manufacturer, who sold to the jobber, who in turn sold to the retailer.

Acting on information in their possession, the Secret Service men and Detectives Fiaschetti, Pellegrino, Dardis and Campenosi last night visited a printing shop known as the Imperial Press, in the loft on the top floor of the rear building at 59 Ann Street. The place was locked when the officers reached it and they broke down the door.

In a few minutes they found large quantities of forged revenue stamps, dies used in engraving them, and other matter. As they were about to leave, Sileo and St. Angelo mounted the stairs. They saw the officers and fled, but were captured. They admitted they were printers employed in the establishment and said they were calling for their pay. On their way to the street the officers encountered Dothnahl with a package under his arm. The package contained several cuts. One was a plate from which forged whisky withdrawal permits issued by the Customs authorities were printed. The permits called for the withdrawal of liquor from bond and warehouse.

Dothnahl was questioned but refused to talk.

After locking up the prisoners at Police Headquarters the raiders visited the Fulton Street loft, which appeared to be a storage room, and there confiscated thousands of revenue stamps,

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Lord Fermoy Won't Enter Race for Parliament Yet

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—Lord Fermoy (Edmund Maurice Burke Roche), whose mother was a daughter of Frank Work of New York, issued a contradiction today of reports published in newspapers here to the effect that he was going to stand for the House of Commons in the Westminster Abbey Division. Lord Fermoy's Irish peerage does not give him a seat in the House of Lords.

He states that while it is true he has promised to support the Anti-Waste Party in the constituency as a Unionist, he fears that in view of his short residence in this country—he came from America only about two months ago—it would be bordering on presumption to accept a nomination for any constituency at the present time.

JAPANESE DECIDE TO DISCUSS PACIFIC

Tokio Cabinet About to Send Acceptance of Invitation to Conference.

FOR NEW MEETING PLACE

Britain to Join in Urging Choice of Some Other City Here or in Canada.

TOKIO, July 26 (Associated Press).—The Japanese Cabinet has decided to accept participation in the proposed conference on Far Eastern problems, The Associated Press was informed today.

It is understood that the Japanese answer will be forwarded to Washington in the near future.

Apparently the talks between Ambassador Shidehara and Secretary of State Hughes in Washington have gone far toward clarifying the situation.

According to Japan's understanding of the American viewpoint, as given out here, America's idea is to make the basis of the conference a broad discussion of policies and principles, rather than of specific topics, although each participant would have the right to introduce specific subjects if they were germane to the principle under discussion, and if the powers generally in the Pacific were affected. The idea is said to prevail that questions affecting two powers should be left, wherever possible, to the powers concerned.

Danger of Bitterness Seen.

The general position of Japan was summarized as follows:

Peace now prevails in the Far East, and the great aim of the conference should be to harmonize policies, and all participants in the conference should strive to this end. Bitterness and misunderstandings should not be created by allowing any participant to leave the conference with the feeling that action had been taken detrimental to his rights and vital interests.

Viscount Uchida, the Foreign Minister, went to Odawara yesterday to confer with Field Marshal Yamagata, a member of the Imperial Military Council, on the situation.

Baron Shimpei Goto, Mayor of Tokio, who has said that Japan would find few friends in Washington, in a statement today said that Japan should utilize the opportunity to remove misconceptions as to her policy and strength. He said he believed that the world overestimated Japan's power, especially naval and military. The strength of the nation, he added, lay in the condition of industry. Japan had progressed in industry, but had not yet achieved consolidation of industry. "Japan must prove to the world that her condition does not permit of unlimited expansion of armaments," he said.

Viscount Kato and the Kensei-Kai, or opposition party, are endorsing Baron Shidehara as one of the principal delegates to the conference.

The Osaka Mainichi Shimbun in the edition of today urges the calling of an extraordinary session of the Diet to strengthen the position of Japan in connection with the conference and "to realise popular government." The Diet, the newspaper declares, should have an opportunity to express its will.

Calling attention to the subsiding excitement over the conference, the Asahi exlains that the agitation was due to the belief that the United States would raise problems disadvantageous to Japan and advantageous to the United States.

Continued on Page Three.

MRS. DALZIEL TELLS OF BIG GAME HUNT IN AFRICAN WILDS

New York Woman Had Many Thrilling Adventures in North Tanganyika.

SHOT A RECORD ELEPHANT

Killed One Rhinoceros, Bowled Over by Another—Liked Lions Too Well to Kill Them.

NEW VOLCANO IS VISITED

Discoveries Relating to an Ancient Civilization, Believed to Have Been Known to Germans, Verified.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 26.—It is a wonderful story that Mrs. Frederick Dalziel of New York has to tell of her hunting and exploration trip through German East Africa, from which she has just returned. Imagine a land a paradise of natural beauty, ablaze with gorgeous-colored birds and yet more gorgeous flowers and insects; a land where wild beasts, from giant elephants and the prehistoric rhinoceros down to a tiny monkey no bigger than a man's fist, are found in such profusion that even the camps of travelers are constantly invaded by wandering creatures. Imagine native tribes of Masai warriors who do not fear to attack the tawny king of beasts with spear and shield—great bronze statues but lately redeemed from cruelest barbarism, yet who can be as thoughtful as women.

All this Mrs. Dalziel tells as simply and naturally as if relating a story of a garden party or a game of bridge. She herself might pose for a statue of Diana, the goddess of hunting—tall, slim and strong but without hint of harshness or masculinity.

Through the courtesy of the British Colonial Office, whose letters to local authorities made the way smooth for the party, which included Sir Charles Ross, inventor and manufacturer of the Ross rifle, and Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, the former a well-known explorer-naturalist, permission to hunt and shooting permits were obtained without difficulty.

In British East Africa they learned that game was especially plentiful up country, as it had increased beyond normal owing to the war. No trouble was to be feared from the natives, despite the uncertainty of the ultimate fate of this mandated area, called on the spot Tanganyika Territory, instead of German East Africa. All the district, too, is suffering from the effects of East Indian immigration, which has increased enormously in the past few years. At present it is estimated that the total white population is under 10,-000, the Indian over 30,000 and increasing much more rapidly.

The Indians are carrying on a fight for representation in the local government in order to obtain admission to the rich highlands around Kilimanjaro. The white settlers demand that the highlands, say, above 4,000 feet, which are a real white man's country, where white children grow to healthy manhood, be reserved for settlers of Caucasian blood. Though a smaller area than the low lands the hill country could support a population of upward of a quarter of a million white settlers, while Indians might flourish unchecked in the hot climate on the plains near the sea.

Search for a New Volcano.

Accompanied by a safari of 150 natives, Shikaris, gun bearers and porters the party left Arusea, the last outpost of civilization, about the middle of February. The purpose of the trip in addition to hunting was to locate a mysterious new volcano reported by natives in an extinct volcanic region, the great crater district, as it is called locally, 100 miles west of Kilimanjaro. There was, too, another purpose especially dear to the heart of M. Barnes which concerned a secret jealously guarded by the former German occupants of the country, but of that more anon.

Mrs. Dalziel showed her independence at the outset.

"I took a Rigby, 416 rifle," she said, "though every one told me it was too heavy for a woman. I didn't find it so in practice. For one thing big game hunting isn't like shooting birds with a shotgun. You fire at longer intervals, so the shoulder doesn't get bruised. Besides, with a heavy Rigby one is more certain of killing, and as we didn't give another loaded gun to the bearers the first shot counted tremendously. Some people let the bearers carry a second rifle loaded, but Sir Charles and Mr. Barnes, as experienced hunters, had found the native in his excitement often hands you back the unloaded rifle by mistake—which sometimes is awkward," she added, laughing, "if there is an angry lion attacking.

"I think I was most impressed," continued Mrs. Dalziel, "by the astonishing beauty of the country, the richness of vegetation, and the great variety, quantity and fearlessness of the game it contains. Once we got up into the highlands that were the real goal of the journey the climate was delightful, with cool, bright days and a wonderful moon at night. For instance, one day we saw from a little hill a herd of elephants playing in a narrow ravine scarcely fifty yards away. They couldn't scent us and were squirting water from a stream over one another like schoolboys splashing in a swimming pool. I did not try to get a shot, as I had a license for only one elephant and wanted something bigger than any of this lot.

"That night about 1 o'clock I was awakened by a sudden noise and sat up

14 Senators, Guests of Harding at Dinner, Hear His Plans for Pending Legislation

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—In a new effort to guide Congress to a more speedy conclusion of the business before it, President Harding spent nearly four hours in conference with Senate leaders at the White House tonight. The conference was the occasion of a dinner with fourteen Republican Senators as the President's guests.

No final conclusions were reached, but a meeting of the Senate Steering Committee will be held Thursday to formulate a definite legislative program, confined entirely to measures which cannot be postponed.

The four chief subjects before the President and the Senate leaders were:

The railroad situation, brought to the fore by Mr. Harding's message to Congress earlier in the day.

The agricultural problem, with particular attention to the question of credits and other measures of relief sponsored by the agricultural bloc in Congress.

The tariff bill, now awaiting revision by the Senate Finance Committee.

The tax bill, now in the course of preparation by the House Ways and Means Committee.

It was generally agreed that no recess could be taken until the proposed railroad legislation and other measures like farmers' relief were out of the way, although the President desired that Congress take a vacation as soon as possible.

The question of refunding the foreign debt, as proposed in Secretary Mellon's bill now before the Finance Committee, was discussed. Wide differences of opinion have developed in the Senate over the broad powers proposed to be granted to the Secretary of the Treasury in this bill, and President Harding seemed anxious to pave the way to a thorough understanding on the subject.

All present, including the President, are understood to have given their approval to the idea of giving the tax bill precedence as far as possible over the tariff. Whether this plan can be put into effect, however, remains to be seen.

Senators present at the dinner and conference were Penrose of Pennsylvania, Smoot of Utah, Watson of Indiana, McCormick of Illinois, Phipps of Colorado, Capper of Kansas, Wadsworth of New York, Curtis of Kansas, Kenyon of Iowa, Kellogg of Minnesota, McNary of Oregon, Ernst of Kentucky, Lenroot of Wisconsin and Edge of New Jersey.

HOTEL ASTOR—ROOF GARDEN AND ROOF RESTAURANT—DANCING 7 to 12:30. —Advt.

Ask your purveyor to show you the new cigarette case with Pall Mall remedy.—Advt.

Storm Wrecks Jersey Military Camp; Tents, Buildings and Trees Blown Down

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP EDWARDS, Sea Girt, N. J., July 26.—The camp of the 113th Infantry, which includes North Jersey troops, was partly leveled tonight by a terrific wind and electric storm which swept over this section of the New Jersey coast, leaving a wake of destruction. Between Spring Lake Beach and Brielle the storm spent its worst fury. Buildings were blown down, trees uprooted, light and telephone lines put out of commission and other damage done.

Eight patients were removed during the height of the storm to the big mess hall at the reservation when the camp infirmary tent was blown down. The tents occupied by Governor Edwards's military staff were all blown down, as were the headquarters and tents of Brig. Gen. Howard S. Borden and the regular army officers on duty with the New Jersey troops as instructors.

Lightning shattered the big flagstaff directly in front of the Little White House, the Summer home of the Governor of New Jersey. Governor Edwards and the members of his household watched the storm level scores of tents and scatter debris over the big State reservation. Those whose tents were blown down and their garments and bed-clothing soaked obtained temporary shelter in frame buildings on the reservation.

Because of the darkness and the jumbled mass of ruins it was impossible for the troops to straighten out their camp tonight.

A substantially built garage at Sea Girt was blown to pieces and one whole side of it carried 100 yards across a street and deposited on a high terrace lawn.

The top coping on Ballingarry, the Summer home of Martin Maloney of Philadelphia at Spring Lake, was blown away.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., July 26.—At Hillside Pleasure Park, a Summer resort here, the "Giant" roller coaster, 125 feet high; a Ferris wheel, nearly every booth along the Midway and several other frame buildings were wrecked by the storm. William Thaler, proprietor of the park, estimated the damage at $35,000. A house at Washington Avenue, Nutley, was leveled and many trees and telegraph poles were torn down. Uprooted trees blown across the Erie Railroad tracks blocked travel between Paterson and Newark for an hour and a half.

in bed. A full moon made the scene as bright as day. To my amazement, a herd of mighty beasts was moving right through the camp. The nearest was only twenty-one feet distant. Before I could move they must have scented our mules, for suddenly all the band stampeded. Luckily the tents were behind a dense patch of bush, which diverted the rush, otherwise we might have been all trampled to death.

"Never could I imagine anything so terrific as this charge of elephants at close quarters. They crashed, bellowing and trumpeting in terror, through the trees and scrub. One saw the huge gray forms appear and vanish amid clouds of dust and a roar of falling timber. The ground trembled beneath their mighty feet.

Rhinos Visit the Hunters.

"On the slopes of the Oldeini Mountain the game was so plentiful we often ate our meals with rifles on our knees. There we killed two rhinos, several buffaloes, many antelopes, &c.

"To give you an idea let me describe a 'quiet afternoon' I once passed when the rest of the party left me behind to write letters. Suddenly the natives rushed to my tent crying that a rhinoceros was coming into camp. I took my rifle and sat on a small ant hill. I saw him about fifty yards off, coming slowly forward, grunting like a giant pig. I waited, but he sheered off and I went back to my writing. Half an hour later the natives came again, saying a second rhino was approaching from a different direction. He, too, moved off, and a second time I returned to my tent. Again I was interrupted by news of the approach of a third rhino. This fellow came on unsuspecting to within ten or fifteen yards, where I waited. The natives implored me to shoot, but I didn't want to, as I already had reached the quota permitted and was unwilling to kill more unless in real danger. Suddenly one of the mules uttered a loud, raucous bray. That rhino got the scare of his life. Big as he was, he bounded literally into the air, then turned, and bolted through the bushes like a runaway tank.

"But you must not think these huge pachyderms can not move quietly. A big bull elephant I got showed me that and gave me a real thrill into the bargain. I had wounded him at the first shot and he broke off into the brush. Sir Charles Ross followed the best he could through the dense undergrowth with a gunbearer. Judging by the crash of trees the wounded monster got about half a mile away on the right. Silence fell for several minutes, then suddenly my gunbearer gave a gasp and pointed with trembling fingers. Straight before us there in the forest stood the elephant not fifteen feet away. Like a shadow he had drifted through the jungle without breaking a twig. He was so close I could see his little eyes rolling savagely from side to side in search for his enemies. Luckily the wind was blowing from him to me and carried no scent. I didn't get a chance to shoot and Sir Charles killed him later, but he counted as mine by right of first blood.

"His tusks were extremely good, 75 and 73½ pounds, respectively, which is well over the average, nowadays around 40 to 60 pounds. He stood 11 feet 8 inches high at the shoulder, which is nearly a record.

"Another fine specimen was a rhinoceros Sir Charles killed, whose horn was 28½ inches, which is very good. My best was around 24 inches, calculated with cartridges approximately 3 inches long. That is a head I hope to present to the American Museum of Natural History.

"The natives held a tremendous festival over the slaughtered elephant—as they do over any big animal killed. You see they are not allowed to have firearms and the only way to kill the great pachyderms is with poisoned arrows. It is a dangerous game, for they must approach almost under the animal's feet to shoot into the soft part beneath the body. This poison is wonderful. It is prepared by boiling down great slabs of the bark of a certain tree.

"It must be used fresh, and the native protects its shiny black surface on the arrow point with little sheaths of grass. It kills even elephants in less than an hour, a lion or buffalo in half an hour and small animals almost immediately. Death is due to paralysis, but the flesh remains fit for human consumption. The British game warden, Mr. Percival, vouched for these facts, which are outside my personal experience.

"All night the natives danced and shouted over the prostrate body of the elephant. They wore amazing headdresses of leaves and grass, which stuck out around their heads like feather dusters.

"Then they brought these crowns for us to wear, and carried me in triumph around the elephant, chanting loudly.

"Grass seems to have a peculiar significance to the Masai tribes. When one of my gun-bearers had been reproved for a fault, I found him biting and tearing the roots of grass with his teeth in front of my tent. The Shikari explained that this was the greatest Masai vow—if he broke grass with his teeth, he never would break the vow not to commit the same fault again.

Natives Feast On a Hippo.

"When the great animal was killed the natives gathered from a mile around to feast and eat voraciously. Once twenty men polished off every particle of a hippo in one night. The beast must have weighed two tons, but they built a fire, cooked the meat and ate till nothing was left.

"For all their barbarism, the natives are quite thoughtful. Once I was waiting for a shot in the hot sun and tried to lift one of their heavy shields to protect me from the glare. Immediately two natives ran up and held out their shields over my head like a tent for nearly half an hour at arm's length.

"Yet they have one terrible practice. They will not touch a dead body, so when any one seems dying they carry him out into the forest to be devoured by hyenas. They have little resistance against illness, but can recover from dreadful wounds and seem almost insensible to pain. Superstition is great and witch doctors flourish everywhere and have wide powers.

"We did one good turn. A chief was ill and spells seemed useless. Sir Charles produced a medicine chest. You should have seen the witch doctor's eyes glitter as he threw the bundle of charms and herbs out of his wallet and replaced them with calomel and quinine. The chief recovered and for months afterward wherever he went witch doctors came with presents of cattle and goats.

"The hunting was in Njoro Njoro the greatest in the world, over thirty miles around. All the section is a mass of wonderful cover. On the outer slope there are immense fields of white lilies and gladiolas of all colors, crimson lady, Rothschild lily and flowering bush twenty-five feet high. There are, too, in the forest the rare euphorbia candelabra, so called from the likeness of the pale-green shoots to a thousand candles.

Mr. Barnes said in all his experience he had never seen but occasionally the euphorbia.

Beauties of the Forest.

"Birds—small parrots of an infinite variety of colors, snow white egrets, marabou—as brilliant and numerous as the flowers. As for insects, gorgeous butterflies and moths like live jewels are floating through the night, and metallic beetles, whose whole being seemed made of beaten gold and silver or bronze.

"There was on forest of great trees covered with white orchids. At another point over 6,000 feet high the trees were festooned with gray moss hanging like giant beards as I have seen in the Southern States in America. Mr. Barnes, a naturalist, was utterly delighted. He discovered several new varieties of plants and insects, and it was he who went off alone to visit the new volcano which the natives said appeared about 1917. He reached it and found it still smoking, but seemed to be calming down.

"Mr. Barnes made a remarkable discovery of which whispers had reached British East Africa, while the Germans were in occupation. He found traces of an ancient civilization and remarkable fossil remains of prehistoric beasts. The Germans never mentioned this, but are believed to have known it and also suspected the presence of gold, of which we found no trace.

"The most wonderful natural sight was near Mangara Lakes. At the foot is a huge escarpment that runs right along Africa thousands of miles. It varies in heighth from 200 to 1,000 feet.

"From the crest I looked down on a lake that gleamed like a rainbow. The dry season had dried up part of the water, leaving exposed the brilliant colored mineral and soda deposits—amethyst, ruby, yellow, green, crimson and snow white. Under the setting sun it was a marvellous spectacle, and goregous red marvellous spectacle, and gorgeous red over the edge of the water.

"Before visiting Africa I had heard it was possible to hunt there on a bicycle. Theoretically this is true, for the different animals have created smooth-beaten trails like tunnels, large or small, through the green forests by the tramp of their myriad feet from water hole to water hole. Water was scarce, though we had some showers in the highlands. When it rained the natives put skin caps on their heads to protect the red clay which they daubed on their hair and bodies, mixed with castor oil. They were willing to pay heavy prices for the stuff with which to daub their hair. Natives regard clothes merely as an adornment, not as a covering for their bodies, and wore the most incongruous garments in unusual positions.

"They have a queer habit of carrying a small heart-shaped skin suspended down the back from a strap around the waist. When they sit down the skin serves as a kind of mat.

"Not the least dangerous animals were big, long-haired baboons we found on the Lamboibe River. They don't molest you unless attacked. Then they pursue the assailant to death in ever-growing numbers. Another pest of the country is the giant siafu ants, which travel miles in a trail a hand's breadth wide. It is reported they sometimes kill sleeping elephants if they have time to get all over him before he wakes.

"The rarest creature we discovered was a giant tree lizard over four feet long. They are supposed to be good eating, but I didn't try. I did, however, eat most of the other herbivorous animals we killed. On one occasion the party was reduced to hippo meat for three or four days owing to the failure to meet a safari bringing stores. It had a good flavor, but was very tough, with a regular web of inedible fibres. Elegant trunk didn't please me, though supposed to be a delicacy.

"To tell the truth, it tastes just like the circus smells. The tongue of a hippo, rhino or elephant is excellent, like beef tongue, only stronger. The best eating of the big creatures were the ostriches, whose flesh is dark in color and tasted like first-class mutton. Of course, antelopes, guinea fowl and similar beasts and birds are delicious."

Praise for Mrs. Dalziel's Courage.

Throughout the expedition Mrs. Dalziel showed remarkable courage and seemed utterly indifferent to danger. On one occasion she went alone with a safari of forty natives on a ten days' trek to hunt lions. The method employed was to spend the night in a wooden structure called a macham in a tree about fifteen feet from the ground, where the head of a zebra had been placed as bait.

The chief difficulty was from hyenas, whom it was next to impossible to frighten by the banging of gongs and the shooting of revolvers. They were so bold that one even dared to tear the carcass simultaneously with a lioness and they made the night hideous with their noise, which begins like a thin whistle, gradually rises to a strident scream like a siren and then terminates with horrible ha-ha-ha-ha. On the trip five lions were killed, but the huntress missed many good opportunities through admiration for the king of beasts.

"One night," she said, "all the lion family came out with the cubs which played around the mother like kittens, and I hadn't the heart to shoot. Another good chance was missed when one day when on came three lions point blank, advancing in Indian file. They couldn't smell me and I was tremendously struck by the dignity of these huge beasts, moving slowly and majestically forward with head erect and splendid mane half way down the back."

Mrs. Dalziel's nearest escape from death was from the charge of a wounded rhinoceros. Sir Charles Ross came on the creature, which was a female, with a toto, as the natives call a calf, about half a mile ahead of Mrs. Dalziel. The rhinoceros charged him and he shot it in the eye without causing death. The rhino circled around backwards and suddenly charged Mrs. Dalziel before she was aware of its presence—another instance of the silence with which these huge beasts can move through the jungle. Jumping aside, she avoided the murderous horn, but the beasts' shoulder flung her several feet into a thorn bush, where she escaped at the expense of scratches, for the rhino charged on to be killed later by Sir Charles.

Another time she was sitting on a mule behind the men of the party in a small clearing. Suddenly a rhinoceros snorted quite close, like the exhaust of a locomotive. The natives bolted in terror, but Mrs. Dalziel never budged.

"She just sat there laughing," said Alec McMillan, Sir Charles's Scotch chauffeur, who accompanied the party as a handy man.

"The master got a wee bit hot, and told her to get back, for if you big devil had charged it would have been all up with the ledly and her mule. 'There's no need to swear,' she replied coolly and bided where she was. Sir Charles ordered every one to fire a volley into the ground, and that scared his nibs away. But it was a close call, and she was the pluckiest leddy ever I saw."



Photograph of Mrs. Dalziel, standing by the rhinoceros she killed. The picture was sent by her from Africa, where she has been six months hunting big game, to her husband in New York.

MRS. DALZIEL WELL KNOWN.

Former Miss Hoffman, She Has Been Active in Charitable Work.

Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel took an active part in social activities during the brilliant seasons just preceding the war, often appearing at fashionable philanthropic events as a Spanish dancer. She is a striking brunette and belongs to an old New York family. She was Miss Emily K. Hoffman before her marriage to Mr. Dalziel in September, 1901. They have two young daughters, the Misses Diana and Alexandra Dalziel.

During the war she was actively identified in relief work, and was frequently associated with Mrs. William Astor Chanler in sponsoring benefits. She is a member of the Colony Club.

The Dalziel town residence is at 15 East Seventy-seventh Street. Mr. Dalziel was born in London, and is a graduate of Oxford. He is a member of the Brook Club of this city, the Travelers' Club of Paris and of the New Oxford Club at Cambridge, England.

GIRL HELD FOR ROBBERY TO FINANCE WEDDING

Woman Friend Complains She Missed Rings and $443 After Visit to Her Rooms.

Jean Kosman, a 19-year-old girl, was arrested yesterday charged with trying to finance her wedding by robbing a friend. She gave her address as 1,174 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, and was held by Magistrate Kochendorfer, in the Jamaica Court, in $2,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

The complainant was Mrs. Catherine Diefenbach of 2,324 Palmetto Street, Ridgewood, who told detectives that she and Miss Kosman worked in a fur establishment in East Thirty-eighth Street, Manhattan. Two weeks ago the prisoner confided to her that she was soon to be married and asked for Mrs. Diefenbach's address so she could send her an invitation.

On Saturday night Miss Kosman came to Mrs. Diefenbach's apartment and told her that she had been in an automobile that had broken down near by. She remained two hours and after her departure her host said she missed a diamond ring, a ruby ring and $443 in cash. The police said the girl confessed she had robbed her friend to assist in financing a honeymoon trip.

Another robbery in Central Park became public yesterday when Louis J. Bickhafer of 1,835 Second Avenue and Meyer Simon of 215 East 160th Street, arrested following a hold-up in Central Park on Saturday night, were identified as participants in a second robbery there the same night. The pair were picked out of a line by Edgar Purdell of 377 Freeman Street, Astoria, and Miss Marie Kelly of 53 West Ninety-fourth Street. They had been robbed at the Ninetieth Street entrance to the Park, and Purdell lost $17 and some trinkets and Miss Kelly a diamond ring.

The identification was made in the West Side Court, where the prisoners were arraigned on charges of having robbed Joseph Wesley of 31 West Sixty-fifth Street and Miss Mary Le Roux of 30 West Eighty-second Street. The second charge led Magistrate Harris to increase the bail from $15,000 to $20,000 each. The prisoners will be further examined on Thursday.

James Lundy, alias "Boston Jimmie," 27 years old, of 1,841 Lexington Avenue, was arrested by Detectives Westervelt and Dugan of the Safe and Loft Squad at Avenue A and Ninetieth Street last night in connection with the hold-up of two trucks owned by the National Motor Freight Corporation in Metuchen, N. J., on the morning of July 1. About $80,000 worth of automobile tires, silk underwear and other merchandise was taken with the trucks by three armed bandits, according to the drivers of the vehicles after the hold-up.

SUSPENDS DISCOUNT RATE.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 26.—Further evidence of the return to more normal conditions in business and finance was afforded today when the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank announced the suspension of the progressive discount rate on Aug. 1. The discount rate will remain at 6 per cent., but without the penalties now attached to borrowings in excess of a member bank's "basic line."

STABBED TEN TIMES, GIRL FORGIVES FATHER

One Wrist Almost Severed When She Refuses to Live With Her Parent.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 26.—"I forgive my father, for I suppose he was lonely without me, but I cannot leave my aunt, who is the only mother I have ever known," said 19-year-old Marjorie Sarah of Iselin, as she lay in the Rahway Hospital tonight, one arm rendered useless for life by a slash of her father's razor.

"I don't know why I did it; I must have been insane; I wouldn't knowingly hurt a hair of my little girl's head," moaned her father, Isber Sarah, in his cell in Woodbridge, where he is being held to await the outcome of his daughter's injuries.

The girl was stabbed by Sarah this morning when she refused to leave the home of her dead mother's sister, Mrs. Kurtiz Nahasi, in Iselin, for her father's home at West Hoboken. Mrs. Nahasi brought the girl up since the death of her mother sixteen years ago.

Before daylight Sarah crawled through an open window into the room where his daughter lay sleeping. Shaking her by the arm, he ordered her to leave with him under penalty of death. The girl refused, and Sarah attacked her with a razor, stabbing her ten times and almost severing her left wrist. Then he escaped when neighbors ran to the girl's aid, and hid for several hours in the neighboring woods, being captured only after a long chase by a posse of citizens and township police.

The girl is still in a critical condition, but may recover.

DANCE STIRS PASTOR.

Burlington Preacher Condemns "Dawn" as Interpreted at School.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., July 26.—Barelegged dancing before pupils at the recent high school commencement in the Auditorium Theatre is severely condemned in a letter presented last night by the Rev. Frank Lukens, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, to the local School Board. The dance has been the topic of wide discussion, but the clergyman is the first to publicly comment on the spectacle.

The dance, presented by a pretty girl in her teens, formerly a pupil of the schools here and now a student of Greek interpretive dancing in another city, is said to have been something of a surprise to the School Commissioners themselves, and to Supervising Principal Vann H. Smith, who has advised the clergyman that there will be no repetition of the exhibition. Supporters of the clergyman say the "dance craze" has turned the heads of some high school teachers who included the Greek dance in the commencement program.

The critics say the dance, which was an interpretation of "Dawn," in which the dancer, in any costume, frolics about the stage in playful mood that affords opportunity for exhibition of agility and grace of form and motion, was out of place on a high school stage. It might have passed with only favorable comment, they say, at an outdoor entertainment in the proper setting.

HEMMING WIDOW SUED.

Tiffany & Co. Ask $1,319.55—Sheriff's Inquiry Into Shooting.

Mrs. Helen Henderson Thorne Hemming, widow of Henry Glover Hemming, who was shot and killed at Duck Island, near Northport, L. I., on July 15, by Frank Eberhardt, a caretaker, was named yesterday as defendant in an action for the recovery of $1,319.55 by Tiffany & Co., jewelers, for articles of jewelry purchased by her between May, 1918, and July 10, 1921. The firm says that Mrs. Hemming purchased $3,296 worth of jewelry from them, returned certain articles valued at $520.50 and paid $1,356.48 on account.

Sheriff Kelly of Suffolk County, who is investigating the killing of her husband and the suicide of his slayer, came to this city yesterday and obtained sworn statements from several witnesses. He also received from John G. Hemming, son of the slain man, a number of documents, including a telegram which Mr. Hemming said he received a few days after the shooting of his father from C. J. Harrison, who is connected with the Alaska Packing Company in the West.

Harrison stated in the telegram that Captain F. A. Fishel, then stopping at the Hollenden Hotel in Cleveland, Ohio, some time before the shooting, showed him a letter written by Eberhardt, the caretaker, to Fishel, in which Mrs. Hemming's name was mentioned, according to Mr. Hemming. Harrison also called on him a few days after he sent the telegram, and said that he believed there would be interesting developments if Captain Fishel could be induced to turn the letter over to the Sheriff.

Sheriff Kelly said that a statement obtained from Charles Quirin, butler in the Hemming home, corroborated in many important details the story of the shooting told by Joseph Schmidt, Hemming's chauffeur, and contradicts Mrs. Hemming's statement of what took place immediately before the killing. The Sheriff said he would question Mrs. Hemming today about these discrepancies.

"NATURE" BATHERS OFFEND

Prosecutor Is Asked to Act in Case of Jersey Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 26.—Complaints that a "back-to-nature" colony of both young people and old had been living a little too close to nature, in that they sought relief from the hot weather by swimming in the Passaic River in scanty attire, have been received by Prosecutor Walter L. Herfield of Union County, and by him referred to Prosecutor A. M. Beekman of Somerset County. Mr. Beekman has jurisdiction over the isolated spot where the miscellaneous bathers, last Sunday, attracted many motorists to the river bank to gaze in astonishment on the disporting colonists.

GREAT HEAT ADDS TO ALPINE DANGERS

Torrents and Rock Slides Sweep Down Mountains—Snow Bridges Break.

100 DEGREES ON HIGH PEAK

Climbers Report Snows Dotted With Bright-Colored Butterflies at High Altitudes.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZERMATT, Switzerland, July 26—Although there has been several thunderstorms in the Alps, with lightning, which occasionally even set fire to chalets and killed people and cattle, yet the heat hasn't greatly abated. On the summit of the Wellenkuppe, above Zermatt, and 12,830 feet high, the temperature at 10 o'clock in the morning has exceeded 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and this despite the summit's being perpetually snowclad. Even on the summit of the Weisshorn, 14,800 feet altitude, climbers found butterflies flying about and many more butterflies lying dead on the snow, having apparently been overtaken by cold during the preceding night.

One climber described the summit of the Weisshorn as looking like a carpet worked with most beautiful colors. Never do Alpinists remember such a variety of bright-colored butterflies in the high mountains as this year.

Glaciers and torrents continue descending in huge waterfalls, and had there been heavy snowfalls last Winter the present heat might have made them destroy many villages in the valleys. As it is, water from melting glaciers has several times washed away the mountain railway between Zermatt and the Simplon line, and at least three parties of American tourists coming here had to leave the train, walk a certain distance and get on board another train.

Such is the effect of the great heat in the high Alps that climbers must exercise extreme caution, for many persons have already lost their lives or met with serious accidents owing to the sun's having softened snow bridges which in ordinary years are perfectly safe, but which this Summer crash in directly any weight is put upon them. Thus two Zurich professors, accompanied by a number of their students, were caught when a melting snow cornice near Engelberg, above Lucerne, suddenly crashed in. Three students were killed outright and the others injured.

The heat arrects even the rocks, and in some cases great masses of mountain sides have been detached, causing destruction to fields below. These rock slides occur at different times of the day, according to when the sun reaches the rocks.

Seldom, indeed, have climbers been more exposed to the danger of avalanches, especially snow avalanches, than this season.

AUTOS KILL 3 CHILDREN.

Aged Man Crushed to Death by Truck—Other Street Accidents.

Two children were killed by automobiles in separate accidents in South Brooklyn last night. In the first accident, Norman F. Riemvis, 6, of 535 Sixty-fifth Street, was run down as he played in front of his home by an automobile driven by Thomas A. Hennessy of 5,418 Third Avenue, Brooklyn.

Soon thereafter, at Fortieth Street, near Eighth Avenue, Joseph Gunderson, 4, whose home was in Forty-first Street, near Seventh Avenue, was run down and killed by the automobile of Dr. Joseph Safian of 574 West End Avenue, Manhattan. Both drivers were arrested or technical charges of homicide.

Hennessy had just left home with his wife and their five children for a vacation at a Long Island resort.

James Montague, ten years old, of 211 Congress Street, Jersey City, was killed last night at Paterson Street and Pierce Avenue, Jersey City, by an automobile owned by Paul Komert, of 68 Bleeker Street, Jersey City. Komert took the victim to a hospital, only to be told that the boy was dead.

An unidentified man, about 60 years old, was run down and killed by a truck in front of 454 West 125th Street. A technical charge of homicide was lodged against John Chartier, the driver, who lives at 434 East 165th Street.

Emilie Beiseigel, 62 years old, of 241 Covert Street, Brooklyn, died in the Broad Street Hospital from injuries received in an accident at Broadway and Fulton Street on Monday.

A technical charge of homicide against Ralph De Palma, of 87 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, was dismissed in the Yorkville Court on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to hold him on a criminal charge in the death of Abraham Goldingay, of 48 Rutgers Street, a Western Union messenger. De Palma was the driver of a United States Mail truck.

Others injured in accidents were Barney Morris, of 553 West Fifty-first Street; Solomon Kahn of 168 Orchard Street; Adeline Morisana of 247 Mulberry Street; Morris Krakauer of 17 Cannon Street, and Milton Wignogna, 14, of 338 East Twenty-third Street.

BOARDWALK GAMES CLOSED.

Atlantic City Concessionaires Forced to Suspend Business.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 26.—More than 200 petty concessionaires operating on the boardwalk along side avenues and on Ocean Piers were summarily closed at 10 o'clock tonight by the police, acting under orders of William Cuthbert, Director of Public Safety.

Director Cuthbert acted under the general law prohibiting games of chance after a complaint had been made to him by a committee of boardwalk merchants who declared that sections of the boardwalk were being made undesirable by the constant uproar of "barkers" for little games. All forms of public amusement in which an element of chance figured were put under the ban.

The concessionaires, many of whom were paying enormous rentals, and all of whom have had a bad year up to the last two weeks, were bitter in their criticism of the closing.

OBREGON CUTS SALARIES.

Military and Civil Employes to Lose 10 Per Cent. of Their Pay.

MEXICO CITY, July 26.—In line with a recently announced program of economy by which it is hoped to stabilize Mexico's finances, President Obregon last night issued a decree providing for a reduction of 10 per cent. in all Federal salaries except those of less than 3 pesos daily. The reduction applies to military and civil employes alike, and will be effective between Aug. 1 and Dec. 31. In addition to a cut in Federal expenses, President Obregon has ordered that the costs of municipal administration also be sharply curtailed.

An urgent need of money to rehabilitate the railroads, establish a merchant marine, and provide for general reconstruction was given as the reason for the order.

FIND SPURGIN'S FAMILY; BANKER YET A FUGITIVE

Wife and Daughter Persuaded to Face Chicago Inquiry as to $1,000,000 Bank Loss.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 26.—Mrs. Warren G. Spurgin, wife of the missing President of the Michigan Avenue Trust Company of Chicago, and their daughter, Miss Vivian Spurgin, who have been hiding in Detroit since last Thursday, were located by Pinkerton operatives and detectives of the Detroit Police Department shortly before noon today.

They immediately were put on a Chicago-bound train, in charge of a Pinkerton man, and were due to arrive in Chicago tonight.

The two women had been living in the "400 block" on Alexandrine Avenue during the time both Chicago authorities and Detroit detectives were searching for them in an effort to get a line on Warren G. Spurgin, who is wanted in connection with the disappearance of money and securities amounting to more than $1,000,000 from the bank. A reward of $10,000 is offered by Lloyd's Agency for information resulting in Spurgin's detention.

A friend of Vivian, whose name the authorities refused to reveal, arrived in Detroit on Monday night, it was learned, and at once got in touch with the mother and daughter in an effort to persuade them to return.

This friend told Pinkerton men that he was convinced the women knew nothing as to the whereabouts of the missing banker, nor had they been in touch with him since his disappearance. He personally also denied knowing the banker's whereabouts.

Mrs. Spurgin and her daughter left Chicago and came to Detroit to "escape publicity," according to the friend's statement to the Pinkertons.

The friend said he had watched the search for both Spurgin and his wife and daughter, and that he had come to the conclusion that it would be better for the women to return and "face the music." He came here, he said, with that idea in mind, and succeeded in convincing them of its logic.

The automobile in which the women made the trip here and which they placed in the Selden garage last Friday was left there in charge of officials. It will be called for by a friend of the Spurgins, the Pinkertons said, and will be returned to them.

Both women refused to make statements pending questioning by Chicago authorities.

Mrs. Spurgin and her daughter arrived in Detroit Thursday and made application for a room at the Y. W. C. A. They were referred to the rooming house of Miss Thompson, at 3,773 Second Boulevard. There they spent Thursday night, but left early Friday without leaving a forwarding address for their mail.

DID NOT CARE TO VISIT IN 'BARBAROUS' LAND

Cape Town Man, Detained Under Immigration Law, Refused to Appeal—Aquitania Sails.

The Cunarder Aquitania sailed at 3:15 P. M. yesterday for Cherbourg and Southampton with nearly all her first and second class accommodation full and a considerable number in the steerage.

One of the most aggrieved passengers on the ship was Mark Glanville, a well-to-do merchant, who arrived from Cape Town, South Africa, with his wife and child last Friday on the Royal Mail Steam Packet Orduna, and was prevented from landing. He was going to visit friends in Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Glanville said he was informed by the immigration authorities that he could appeal to the Department of Labor in Washington but he felt so indignant at the treatment he had received he decided not to land with his family in such a "barbarous country," as he called it.

Among the passengers was Arthur Newton Pack of Princeton, N. J., who has been commissioned by the American Forestry Association of Washington to study forestry conditions in the allied countries.

The Italian Ambassador, Rolandi Ricci, sailed on the Aquitania with his secretary, Vito Falorsi, on his way to Rome, via Cherbourg, and will return to New York in October, he said. Several members of the embassy staff in Washington and the Consulate General in New York were at the Cunard pier to see him off.

Princess Bibesco, wife of the Rumanian Minister at Washington, sailed for England to visit her mother, Mrs. Herbert H. (Margot) Asquith, wife of the former Premier of Great Britain.

Lord Queensborough, with his bride, also sailed to spend their honeymoon in France and Switzerland, and will then remain in England for several months. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Warburg left, on their way to Hamburg to visit Mr. Warburg's aged mother and his brother, Max Warburg, a leading banker in Germany.

William Sherman Gill of 512 Fifth Avenue, a broker, sailed on a record-making trip by steamer, train and airplane to Warsaw, Poland, and hopes to return within three and a half weeks.

PROPOSAL IS MADE TO NAME LOCKWOOD

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

another Democratic woman Coalitionist, failed to appear.

"The women wanted light on some questions and I told them I would be glad to see them," said Senator Calder.

Koenig and LaGuardia Confer.

Samuel S. Koenig, President of the New York County Republican Committee, conferred with Mr. LaGuardia in the Lawyers' Club. Neither would discuss the purport of their talk. It was surmised, however, that it dealt with Mr. LaGuardia's proposal to ignore the coalition conference in his quest for the Republican nomination for Mayor.

It is understood that Mr. Koenig made no attempt to dissuade Major LaGuardia from running by offering him a renomination. He is said to have told the Aldermanic President that his attitude was embarrassing the party and to have appealed to him on party and civic grounds. This appeal went for naught, it was said, as have similar appeals in the past.

Before the luncheon Major LaGuardia spent three-quarters of an hour in conference with former Senator William M. Bennett, another "independent" Republican aspirant for the Mayoralty nomination, in his office in the City Hall. Both Major LaGuardia and Mr. Bennett seemed much inclined to make a mystery of their talk.

After the conference Major LaGuardia displayed letters from business men indorsing his candidacy, while Mr. Bennett said:

"Senator Lockwood has the chance of his life to make himself one of the biggest men in his party and make victory sure in the municipal election this year by accepting the nomination for Controller on a ticket headed by me and with Major La Guardia running for President of the Board of Aldermen."

Major La Guardia laughed at this suggestion.

Nothing was heard from County Judge Reuben L. Haskell of Brooklyn, who in a statement on Monday intimated that he might seek the Mayoralty nomination on a "wet" platform. William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, issued a statement, however, accusing Judge Haskell of trying to "jimmy his way into the Mayoralty situation," and rebuked him for what he termed an attempt to fool the voters.

There were two more resignations by women from the Coalition Committee, making four since the Mayoralty conferences began. Mrs. Frederick D. Radatz of Brooklyn wrote Chairman Price that she thought Major LaGuardia would make the strongest candidate for Mayor, and since he would have no show before the coalition conference she had decided to withdraw to work for him. Mrs. James McCurrach, also of Brooklyn, sent a letter telling Mr. Price that she wanted to resign in order to be free to support former Senator Bennett.

HYLAN ENDORSED BY GERMANS

Citizens Alliance for Good Government in Queens Takes Action.

The Citizens Alliance for Good Government of Queens, offspring of the German Alliance, has come out for the renomination and re-election of Mayor Hylan, according to an announcement last night by John Herrin, its Secretary. Mr. Herrin said the alliance had about 20,000 members in Queens and an equal number in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx, where the local organizations were likely to follow suit.

"The Board of Directors of the Queens Citizens Alliance, which is authorized to act for the organizations, has just adopted resolutions endorsing Mayor Hylan," said Mr. Herrin. "We are going to support him both in the primaries and in the election. We approve of his stand on the five-cent fare issue and we feel that he has made good as Mayor. We feel sure that all of our 20,000 members in Queens will follow the lead of the Directors. We have not yet endorsed any local candidate, but will get down to that later."

An interesting development in Queens is the support of Mayor Hylan by the political opponents of Borough President Connolly. Former Sheriff Thomas M. Quinn, who claims to be head of the Hylan League in the borough, is Chairman of the anti-Connolly organization in the Democratic Party.

Dr. W. I. Sirovich, Vice Chairman of the Child Welfare Board and formerly an organizer for the Hearst Independence League, was elected permanent Chairman of the Hylan League at a meeting in Bryant Hall, Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, last night. Reports from the various boroughs indicate that thousands of voters were signing pledges to support Mayor Hylan for renomination and re-election.

About 100 men and women attended the meeting. Permanent headquarters of the Hylan League will be opened at 45 Duane Street.

FILIBUSTER BLOCKS HARDING DICTATION

House Democrats Prevent Voting $7,500 for His Chairman of Joint Committee.

THEY DENOUNCE SURRENDER

Assert That Never in History Has Outsider Been Named to Head Legislative Body.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—One of the most successful filibusters of the session was staged in the House today when Representative Garrett, acting Democratic leader, assisted by a band of followers, prevented the House adopting a resolution to pay Walter F. Brown of Ohio $7,500 a year out of the contingent fund as Chairman of the President's joint legislative reorganization committee.

While the avowed purpose of the contest was to attack the Republicans for surrendering to the President and breaking down precedent by allowing him to dictate the selection of a political adviser to head a Congressional committee, it developed into a brilliant parliamentary battle. Mr. Garrett, by employing the rules of the House, forced roll call after roll call and finally at 6 o'clock, after the Speaker had ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to round up absent members, adjournment was had without the House even getting a vote on the resolution.

"President Harding expressed a desire, Republican leaders admitted, that a chairman be chosen who would represent his views on the special Congressional committee to reorganize the executive departments. Representative Mondell, Republican floor leader, submitted that list. Harding had made such a suggestion and he said that all same members of the House approved, because a chairman who spoke for the President could do more effective work in elimination of duplication and reduction of forces than a purely legislative committee.

Mr. Garrett and others said that in the whole history of the Government no outsider had ever been named as chairman of a legislative committee. He and others denounced the selection of Mr. Brown as a surrender by the House of its legislative prerogatives.

"I suppose Walter F. Brown is a good man," said Mr. Garrett, "I have never heard anything to his discredit. There is nothing personal toward Mr. Brown about this matter. If the committee had employed him, which it had the right to do, never would any question have been made on this side of the Chamber about paying him $7,500, or $10,000 or $12,000, or whatever that committee in its judgment might have deemed proper to pay a man of his attainments and ability. But that is not the question.

"The proposition is that the executive has demanded and has officially received the first to appoint a Chairman of a legislative committee. Why could they not employ Mr. Brown as an expert without his having the sanction, the authority and the power of a representative of the executive?"

"I can answer that question," Congressman Reavis interrupted. "In the constant irritation and conflict between the departments as to whether one department should give us this activity or it shall go to another one, or whenever there is a conflict between the two departments, the President must be the umpire and determine which is to give in. In order to effect that determination the President, having such a manifold number of things to take care of, Mr. Brown speaks his voice. As an employe of the committee he could not speak it, but as a representative of the executive he can."

"Oh, the representative of the Executive speaks the voice of the Executive to a legislative committee," said Mr. Garrett. There was applause and laughter from the Democratic side.

"When before in legislative history," Mr. Garrett continued, "have the House and Senate been invited to pay out of their respective contingent funds an appointee of the Executive? This man's salary can be taken care of in a deficiency bill. He ought never to have been appointed and given the authority given him as a representative of the Executive. I am pleading if I can to try and maintain not only the theory but the fact of severance between the legislative and Executive branches and therein lies the fundamental reason why we upon my side of the Chamber are going to resist to the extreme the passage of this resolution and everything pertaining to it."

"I should regret to feel so badly about any question under heaven as the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Garrett) would seem to feel with regard to the matter now before the House," said Republican Floor Leader Mondell. "If he feels about it as he appears, and as he apparently would have you think he does, then he feels that this indeed is the end of the Republic. What is the use? Everything is lost, including honor. The trouble with the gentlemen on the other side is that they got so used to Executive dictation and coercion that they cannot understand honest, friendly executive co-operation with the Congress."

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HARDING SEEKING CONGRESS RECESS

President's Plan for Adjournment Waits on the Railroad Measure.

SALES TAX DROPPED NOW

Fordney So Announces in Opening Hearings on House Measure, to Be Limited to This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—It looks as if President Harding would have his way in his desire for an early recess of Congress and the enactment of a taxation revision bill before the passage of the pending general customs tariff measure. Conferences between the President and leaders in Congress have progressed to the point where the President's program will have the backing of the Republican leaders in the Senate and House.

There is some doubt that the Senate leaders can persuade the recalcitrant farmers' bloc to abandon their opposition to a recess without action on the farmer's relief, while there also remains the railroad measure urged by President Harding. Were these disposed of Congress would take the proposed vacation to give the Senate Committee on Finance a chance to revise the tariff and taxation measures of the House.

The House Committee on Ways and Means is preparing the taxation bill, but there has been no tendency in the House to believe that it would be able to receive this measure from the Ways and Means Committee and pass it under a month from now.

It has been President Harding's expressed intention to make a visit to Alaska if Congress took a recess in August. He said today, however—and his tone was sad—that he feared he would be unable to go, even with a recess early in August. He indicated that it would be too late to start then.

When Representative Mondell, the Republican floor leader of the House, called on President Harding by appointment today he learned that the President wanted the House to remain in session until the Taxation bill was passed by that body. The President had noticed a tendency in the House to take a recess soon. He thought this would be a mistake, and his wish was that the House should remain in session until the Taxation bill had been passed and reported to the Senate.

Leader Mondell showed that he did not share the desire on the part of some House members for a recess soon. His idea, as he expressed it after seeing the President, was that both House and Senate should enact the tariff and taxation measures by Sept. 1 and then take a recess.

President Harding gave an inkling today of the general outlines of the taxation revision favored by him. In this connection the President removed all doubt that he desired the Congress to enact the taxation measure before the enactment of the Tariff bill.

He intimated this desire in the address he delivered before the Senate on the bonus legislation on July 12, when he said: "There is a confessed disappointment that so little progress has been made in the readjustment and reduction of the wartime taxes."

Today it was said flatly at the White House that the President wished the taxation measure to receive priority over the Tariff bill, in spite of the fact that the House leaders pushed the Tariff bill to the front and passed it before the Ways and Means Committee began consideration of tax schedules with a view to framing a measure for their revision.

The President wishes the taxation bill to provide for the repeal of the excess profits tax, to which both the Republican and Democratic Parties are pledged. He desires also a marked lowering of the higher individual income surtaxes.

Those who have the President's ear are chary of saying what additional or new taxation he would impose to meet the loss in revenue from these proposed repeals and reductions, except that he favors an increase in the rate on letter mail from 2 to 3 cents an ounce.

His inclination is toward the imposition of a tax on the horse power of automobiles, but it was said at the White House that, while this had been discussed, it had not been formally considered, and for the present should be regarded merely as the opinion of the President that such a tax could be borne easily by automobile owners and would be a good thing.

The President was said also to be of the opinion that Congress would not favor either a consumption or turnover or production tax to obtain revenue.

Secretary Mellon is opposed to a sales tax, but favors a flat tax on corporation incomes, probably 13 per cent., with no exemptions. Whether this tax would be imposed on gross or net income has not been disclosed.

After his conference with President Hardier today, Representative Mondell said that he was in favor of removing every possible tax. Taxation, he said, could be reduced, in his opinion, at least half a billion dollars a year without impairing the efficiency of government. He favored the abolition of taxes on soda water, toilet articles and other so-called nuisance taxes and thought there should be a reduction in the tax on railroad fares.

There is every indication that the Ways and Means Committee can easily report a revised tax bill early in August, and there would be no delay in passing it in the House in one day if that were deemed necessary. Very little opposition to it will come from the Democrats, as the two parties are not far apart as to how the war taxes should be revised.

Therefore the House without much trouble can pass the tax bill by Aug. 6 if the leaders back the President in desiring such expedition. Judged by the lack of interest manifested in the taxation hearings now being held by the Ways and Means Committee, these can be closed by the end of the week and a bill be reported by Aug. 4.

Representative Joseph W. Fordney, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, said today that the taxation revision bill would be ready for presentation to the House early in the first week in August. He said that the committee had pretty well decided what should be done, and that a bill could be evolved within two days after the public hearings close. The present law affords a framework for a new bill and all that is necessary for revision is the elimination of some of the present taxes, a reduction of others and perhaps the addition of several new subjects of taxation to take the place of the elimination of excess profits and other taxes.

No Sales Tax, Says Fordney.

Mr. Fordney informed some of those who appeared at today's hearing before the committee that there would be no sales tax, and another member of the committee was authority for the statement that the bill had already been drawn and all that was necessary to be done on it was an agreement as to how much money should be raised by the revised bill.

The general feeling in the committee is that $4,000,000,000 need not be raised and therefore the taxes will be reduced below what the Treasury experts think can be safely done.

In other words, the Republican leaders are determined that the taxpayer shall have some benefit of reduced taxes and the lowest minimum will be levied in the proposed bill.

As one leader put it, "the wisest policy for any Government is to keep the revenues down. A filled treasury means extravagance."

Members of Congress expressed extreme satisfaction over the attitude of President Harding. Most of them are in agreement with him and they do not believe that the opposition to a recess will be strong enough to overcome the avowed desires of the President and the Republican leaders.

The present plan is to pass the Tax bill after the recess and delay action on the tariff as long as possible unless imports should be increasing so rapidly at that time as to make it appear necessary to enact a Tariff bill to prevent a heavy influx of foreign products made by cheap labor.

Committee Opens Tax Hearings.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—That the sales tax as a method of raising any part of the $4,000,000,000 revenue needed by the Federal Government next year is opposed by members of the House Ways and Means Committee was indicated by Chairman Fordney today at the opening of tax revision hearings.

Only four days have been set aside for the hearings and Mr. Fordney suggested that witnesses "refrain from consuming time in discussing such a tax."

Imposition of a "purchase tax," repeal of the excise taxes on candy and bottled soft drinks and amendment of the estate tax provision were among suggestions made to the committee by witnesses.

In addition, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in a communication, urged a general turnover tax on all business transactions as a part of a general tax program advanced by it, based on a final referendum vote among the commercial and industrial organizations within its membership.

Other recommendations of the Chamber of Commerce were repeal of excess profits taxes and war excise taxes, both those on transportation and communication and those levied in relation to particular businesses. In the place of these taxes, a tax on all turnovers was urged.

A tax on personal expenditures was urged by Representative Mills, Republican, of New York. He told the committee that such a tax would encourage thrift and penalize extravagance.

A somewhat similar proposal was presented by C. P. Landreth, a Philadelphia manufacturer, and F. P. Miller, a manufacturer of Downingtown, Pa. They suggested a tax on all purchases by individuals, partnerships and corporations, and estimated on the basis of current bank clearances that this tax would yield approximately $4,500,000,000 annually.

Five-Year Period Urged for Estates.

Amendment of the estate tax provision of the revenue law so an estate would not be required to pay more than one tax in five years was urged by U. C. de Ford, a lawyer of Youngstown, Ohio. The witness cited an instance where, through the death of a husband and his widow within a period of nine days, the same estate had been taxed twice within that time.

H. C. McKendris, tax representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, had appeared before the committee prepared to oppose the sales tax. He was advised to proceed with arguments on other phases of the general tax question, in view of the committee's attitude against such tax, as announced by the Chairman.

The witness did get into the record a statement that, in a referendum, members of his organization had voted 87,395 to 7,221 against a sales tax, 78,258 to 9,621 in favor of a constitutional amendment to prohibit the issuing of tax-free securities, and 83,475 to 3,121 against repeal of the excess profits tax.

When Benjamin C. Marsh, representing the People's Reconstruction League, appeared, he was asked to limit his talk to only ten minutes. Millionaires had been heard an entire day, Marsh said, and Chairman Fordney replied: "You are here to give information. If you insist on giving sarcasm you are through."

Mr. Marsh argued that existing consumption and all other taxes should be abolished except "taxes upon individual incomes, upon corporate profits and upon estate and transfers of property intervivos, plus a reasonable tax upon vast landed estates and city land speculators."

FRENCH IMPORTS FALL 15,750,000,000 FRANCS

Exports for First Six Months of 1921 Decrease Only 1,500,000 Francs Compared With 1920.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 26.—In the French commerce report for the first six months of 1921, published today, it is shown that the excess of exportations over importations is maintained. The former total 10,799,855,000 francs, the latter 10,407,438,000 francs.

As compared with the previous year there is a falling off of no less than 16,750,000,000 francs in imports, and, despite the trade depression, of only 1,500,000 francs in exports. This is a satisfactory feature, but it is less encouraging to note that the largest single item in the reduction of imports is 8,000,000,000 francs in materials necessary for industry, this year's figures on those items being 5,000,000,000 against 13,000,000,000 last year.

In comparison in tonnage is a rather better light on the situation, the total exports being 7,325,952,000 tons against imports of 16,570,276,000 tons. Compared with last year the exports showed over 1,750,000,000 tons and imports diminished 6,000,000,000 tons. Materials necessary for industry represent 4,000,000,000 of this deficit.

But in comparing the periods of the two years it is seen that this year's imports of this category total 18,500,000,000 tons, last year's 17,500,000,000 tons—a difference of only 23 per cent.; whereas a comparison of the values, which is a fair criterion owing to the marked fall in prices, shows a difference of more than 60 per cent.

VISITING THE GIRL GUIDES.

American Girl Scout Executives Studying European Methods.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—Mrs. Choate, President, and Mrs. Rippin, National Director, of the Girl Scouts of America, are now on this side of the Atlantic investigating the methods of the Girl Guides, as the similar organization is called here.

While they were in London a reception was tendered them by members of the International and Imperial Councils of the Girl Guides, at which Lady Baden-Powell, Chief Guide and Commissioner, and representatives of Holland, Canada, France, Australia and India were present. Mrs. Lowe, who started the Girl Scout movement in America, also attended, and Mrs. Rippin presented Girl Scout medals of merit to Lady Baden-Powell and Mrs. Kerr, Deputy Chief Commissioner of the Girl Guides of London and the home counties, who has just returned from a visit to the Girl Scouts of America.

Mrs. Choate and Mrs. Rippin are now on the Continent, the latter will return next week to visit the headquarters Girl Guide camp in Surrey.

CHILE'S CABINET RESIGNS.

Senate's Disapproval of a Nitrate Decree the Cause.

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 26.—The Cabinet resigned yesterday afternoon after the Senate had voted disapproval of a decree granting rate increases and certain other concessions to an English railroad transporting nitrate from the Tarapaca Province.

President Alessandri is expected to accept the resignations and to form a non-political Cabinet composed of his personal friends.

LUSK DEFENDS GIFT, SAYS HE WON'T QUIT

Senator Has No Intention of Resigning From Meyer Committee or as Majority Leader.

ASKED ABOUT OTHER GIFTS

Refuses to Say Whether He Received Any, but Calls It a Common Practice in Albany.

Senator Clayton R. Lusk yesterday said he had no intention of resigning as majority leader of the State Senate or of retiring from the Meyer legislative investigating committee as the result of the disclosure that he had permitted Mrs. Lusk to accept from the New York City detectives a gift of a silver service which cost $1,181 in appreciation of the passing of the Lusk bill increasing the salaries of the detectives and making their tenure of office permanent.

Senator Lusk said he could see no impropriety in the acceptance of the gift and added that it had been a common practice of Senators and Assemblymen for years. He declined to say whether he had received other similar gifts during the three years he has served in the Legislature.

Senator Lusk asserted that the investigation by David Hirshfield, Commissioner of Accounts, who established the value of the Lusk silver, was intended to discredit the Meyer committee by besmirching him by "innuendo" in the hope of protecting certain dishonest city officials against whom the committee has evidence.

"There are a number of men in city departments who know the Meyer committee has the goods on them," he said. "They also know that the evidence will all come out in a few days and that there is no chance to clear themselves, so they are adopting methods to besmirch others in connection with the committee by innuendoes, suggestions and repeating alleged rumors."

Senator Lusk, who arrived in the morning from his home in Cortland, was questioned by reporters at the law office he shares with Samuel A. Berger, associate counsel of the Meyer committee, at 217 Broadway.

"Have you considering the question of resigning from the committee, as suggested by Assemblyman Bloch?" he was asked.

"I certainly am not," replied Senator Lusk, "not for a moment."

"Are you considering resigning as majority leader of the Senate, as proposed by Republican Senators?"

"I haven't even given that a thought."

"Have you considered the silver service as compensation for what you had done for the detectives?"

"Not at all," Senator Lusk replied. "It was a gift from friends with whom I had been associated for years and with whom Mrs. Lusk and I often had dinner. They got up a big dinner for us and out of the ebullition of their enthusiasm they got this fund for the present they wanted to make to me."

"There was no impropriety in accepting it, then?"

"That has been the custom for many years," Senator Lusk replied. "Nearly every Senator and Assemblyman has received presents from his friends."

"Presents which were as expensive as the silver service?"

"Well, I don't know how expensive they were, but that is a very common thing, that has always been done. It is a matter of common knowledge that the legislators get presents. Even the newspaper men at Albany know that."

Refuses to Name Others.

"Can you mention any other valuable presents to other legislators?"

"I don't care to say anything about that," said Senator Lusk, "but, if they were to make an investigation, they could probably find out all about those things."

"Can you tell us the names of other legislators who received presents as expensive as the silver service?"

"You'll have to get your information from another source," said Senator Lusk. "I will not discuss it further."

"You have been in the Senate for three years. Will you tell us what other presents you have received during that period?"

"I don't care to discuss the matter any further," Senator Lusk replied.

"Do you intend to keep the silver?"

"Well," said the Senator, laughing, "if you can suggest anybody that wants it or to whom I can give it that will do some good, I'll give it to them."

Senator Lusk said he had not heard from Governor Miller on the matter. He repeated that the acceptance of gifts by legislators was common and said it was even more common among city officials.

Newspaper reporters with whom Senator Lusk talked, many of whom were several who had covered the legislative sessions at Albany for ten years or more, were unable to recall any instances of acceptance of valuable gifts by Senators and Assemblymen, except those made by their colleagues, which were of much less value than the silver service.

Denies Whether Lusk Could Resign.

Senator Schuyler M. Meyer, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, said he must have been overlooked in the distribution, as he had never even received flowers, which the constituents of many of the up-State legislators have placed on their desks at the beginning and close of a session.

Senator Meyer said he had no control over Senator Lusk's membership on his committee.

"By resolutions adopted by both houses, the majority and minority leaders of the Senate and Assembly are ex officio members of all special legislative committees," he said. "I doubt if Senator Lusk could resign as a member of the committee without resigning as majority leader of the Senate. It rests entirely with Senator Lusk. The committee will take no action."

Some of Senator Lusk's Republican colleagues in the Senate expressed divergence with his views both as to the propriety of the acceptance of the silver service and as to his retaining the majority leadership. Discussing the latter suggestion, a man high in the Republican State organization made the prediction that Senator Lusk would not be the majority leader next year, although, he said, there was little likelihood of any immediate action to force his resignation. Senator Lusk was elected majority leader for two years, the life of the present Senate, and his term would not ordinarily expire until Dec. 31, 1921.

Calls It "Shockingly Bad Taste."

A similar expression was obtained from a Republican member of the Meyer committee in reply to a question as to whether it had been wise for Senator Lusk to permit his wife to accept the silver.

"You are putting it mildly," this Republican replied. "It was shockingly bad taste and will surely create a reaction against him in the committee."

Commissioner of Accounts Hirshfield continued his investigation of the alleged detectives' "slush" fund by examining Detectives James J. Gegan and Cornelius J. Brown, the two members of the bomb squad, friendship for whom Senator Lusk has testified, led him to give his name to the detectives' bill.

The name of Senator Maxwell S. Harris, another member of the Meyer committee was again brought into the inquiry by Brown's statement that it was his bill that was originally favored by the officers of the Detectives' Endowment Association and was known as the "association bill," while the bill introduced by Senator C. Ernest Smith of Richmond, another Republican, was favored by a group led by Detective Bernard Devaney and was known originally as the "Devaney bill."

Brown testified that at a meeting of the association on March 25, preceding his first visit to Senator Lusk at Albany, a majority of the members voted in favor of the Smith or Devaney bill. He said the two bills were subsequently "gummed together" on advice of Senator Lusk.

Brown also testified that Senator Lusk had stood as sponsor for the bill on his own volition and that he and Gegan had merely asked him to support the measure.

Asked About the Smith Bill.

"Did Lusk ever tell you why he had the Smith bill, which you detectives had agreed upon, reprinted with his own name on it and introduced it himself?" Mr. Hirshfield asked.

"He told us that Senator Smith had gotten from under the bill and asked us as a favor to keep that quiet," Brown replied. "He said he did not want to hurt Senator Smith and hoped it would not hurt him. Lusk said he had tried to bring it out as a committee bill, but could not get it out and, so decided to give it his own name and try to get the bill through. He said he wanted to pass the bill because of his admiration of the New York Detective Department and wanted to show his gratitude for the aid given him by Detective Gegan in his investiagtion of radicals."

"Not out of friendship for you?" Mr. Hirshfield asked.

The witness laughed and nodded.

"It's enough to make anybody laugh," Mr. Hirshfield commented.

Mr. Hirshfield said after the hearing that he did not believe Assemblyman Bloch's suggestion for the retirement of Senator Lusk from the Meyer committee went far enough. "It seems to me that Senator Lusk ought not to be made the scapegoat," he said. "The Meyer Committee is discredited and all its members should resign.

"If the Meyer Committee had acted in good faith it would have directed Senator Lusk to keep his engagement before me instead of trying to whitewash him at a public hearing in an attempt to deceive the public. But Berger, Wallstein, Meyer and Lusk tried to make it appear that the set of silver consisted of only a few small pieces. The committee has been caught in one dishonest act and cannot be trusted."

DEMOCRATIC WOMEN PREPARE CAMPAIGN

Form State Organization to Contest for Assembly Seats Next Fall.

REPUBLICANS ARE ATTACKED

Resolution Says Reactionary Administration Treated City as a Conquered Province.

A group of Democratic women who met yesterday at the Gamut Club, 42 West Fifty-eighth Street, to perfect a State organization to further the aims of the Democratic Party in the Fall elections were told by speakers that a higher type of State legislator was needed. Miss Harriet May Mills, defeated candidate for Secretary of State at the last election, presided.

Herbert C. Pell Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said the meeting had been called because of the need for aid in electing a Democratic Assembly this Fall "as a protest against the reactionary and partisan policy of the present State administration." Other speakers were Miss Mills, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Mrs. C. J. Gould of Tarrytown, Dr. Gertrude Duncan, Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare of Tuxedo Park and Mrs. Emma McKee of Brooklyn, a member of the Mayor's Committee of Women.

A resolution arraigning the Republican Party, both national and State, for its failure in "reduction of taxation and economic reconstruction," its tariff policies and for its "reactionary administration of the State, which has treated New York City as a conquered province," was adopted unanimously. The resolution also called for a plan, outlined in speeches and discussion and proposed by Mr. Pell, "for an organization based on a Senatorial district unit which will unite all the independent voters behind the best candidates."

This was explained as a call for a workable organization of women in the Senatorial districts who would go into Assembly districts in an effort to elect the party's candidates by house-to-house canvassing.

"The most serious danger that we have to face today," Mr. Pell said, "is the probable results of the Bourbon policy of the present Republican Administration, which will certainly result in a violent radical reaction. If there is any difference between the best class of Republican and the best class of Democrat, it appears to me to be that the Republicans will try to benefit every class in the community, although possibly only at the expense of the whole, whereas the Democrats will try to benefit the community as a whole at the expense of a particular class or interest.

"Theoretically, these two ideals should result in much the same thing; but in practice we find that the Republican Party as a rule represents in the nation as it does in the State the various classes not in proportion to their numbers, but in proportion to the strength of their political organizations or their ability to contribute to the funds necessary for the carrying on of a political campaign."

He added that, notwithstanding his official position, he would not call upon Democrats to vote for every Democratic candidate regardless of his "quality."

ADRIFT 12 DAYS IN BOAT.

Nantucket Man Is About to Use His Toe for Fish Bait When Rescued.

ROCKLAND, Me., July 26.—After being adrift twelve days in a disabled motorboat, A. B. Tunning of Nantucket, Mass., was rescued by fishermen last night off the Island of Metinic, twenty miles from here. He was much exhausted and nearly starved.

Tunning left Nantucket on July 13 to go to Plymouth in his motorboat to see the Pilgrim pageant. The engine became disabled off Nantucket and the forty-two-foot boat drifted to sea in a fog. He had no nourishment except a little fruit which he ate early that day, and no fresh water except that caught during occasional showers.

The fog held thick most of the time, and he saw no vessel during the entire twelve days, except a Boston steamer, which was too far away for him to attract attention.

Tunning's mind wandered somewhat after his rescue last night, but in lucid moments he was able to tell briefly of his experiences. He said he was on the point of cutting off a toe to use as bait for fishing if he had to go another day without food. He had kept up his courage from day to day, he said, by expecting each day that he would be rescued the next.

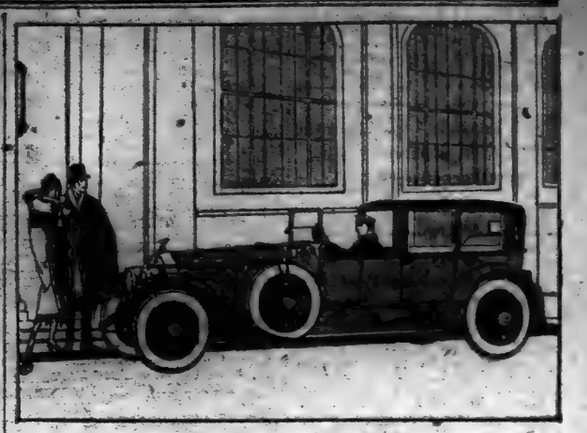
1,000 KRONEN FOR A DOLLAR

Foreign Exchange at Highest Point in Vienna Stock Panic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, July 26.—The Hungarian Government has notified the Austro-Hungarian Bank that its head office in Budapest and other Hungarian branches will be taken over by the newly established Governmental note-issuing institute on Aug. 1. This means that the Vienna office will be henceforth the central office of the bank.

Panic conditions today overwhelmed the Vienna Stock Exchange. Foreign exchange rates were higher than ever before, the dollar reaching the 1,000-kronen mark, owing to general lack of confidence in the credit action of the League of Nations.



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BLACK OR NAVY BLUE FROCK OF CRÊPE DE CHINE
18.50
The Usual Price for this Unusual Frock is $29.50

New slip-over model of Crêpe de Chine, with tucked vestee; neck and sleeves bound with grosgrain ribbon.

BLACK, NAVY BLUE OR BROWN FROCK OF CANTON SILK CRÊPE
39.50
The Usual Price for this Unusual Frock is $49.50

New model in Canton Silk Crêpe, with new long sleeves; narrow fan panels on skirt.

MISSES' DRESS SHOP—*Second Floor*

JAPANESE DECIDE TO DISCUSS PACIFIC

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

"Therefore," it says, "there arose among the people loud protests, some of them even declaring that a national peril was approaching." The Asahi warns against excessive optimism, insinuating that the Hara Cabinet, actuated by considerations of domestic politics, is now trying to make it appear that the situation is not serious.

The Asahi publishes a denial of the report that Japan has informed Great Britain that Japan objects to discussion of the Far Eastern problem or objects to Washington as the seat of the conference.

The Kokumin Shimbun, the militarist organ, says it is astounded that Japan is anxious to settle the Yap and Shantung questions before the proposed conference on Far Eastern questions and disarmament.

Japan's attitude in dealing with these problems," the newspaper says, "partakes on the nature of one secretly returning stolen property before an arrangement has been reached in open court.

Japan, the Kokumin continues, has been the target for abuse and hatred the world over for her alleged aggressiveness, but he says this does not mean that the attacks were justified.

"There is much that Japan wants to say in repudiation of the charges and in defense of her position," the newspaper says. "Therefore, the conference is a godsend, furnishing an opportunity to disabuse the world of its false conceptions of the Japanese."

The Chu-o Shimbun, after joining the school of those convinced that the conference will decide the empire's destiny, disapproves any coalition cabinet which would bring Viscount Kato, the former Minister, to the front, saying that Kato was "the statesman who brought so much trouble on the country through the presentation of the notorious twenty-one demands on China."

"In other words," the newspaper says, Kato was the tool of the militarists in the furtherance of their plots."

The Chu-o Shimbun adds that participation in the conference by China is liable to be disastrous and may result in entering wedge for international control of China.

TWO POWERS FOR SHIFT OF PACIFIC MEETING

Britain and Japan Are Expected to Propose Some Place Other Than Washington.

LONDON, July 26 (Associated Press).—The hope that the conference on Pacific and Far Eastern questions may be held in some American city other than Washington, or in some Canadian city, is expected to be expressed by two of the great powers invited to participate—Great Britain and Japan—it was authoritatively learned this evening.

News of Japan's official acceptance of President Harding's invitation, which it is expected here will be forthcoming this week, is awaited in London with great interest, for in the Japanese communication it is considered probable that there will be a suggestion that a Pacific coast city in the United States or a Canadian city would be more suitable than Washington for the conference.

It is stated that Japan feels that the problems of the Pacific probably could better be considered nearer that ocean than in the American capital, and that inasmuch as a change to the Pacific coast, either that of the United States or Canada, would greatly ameliorate the traveling difficulties of the Australian and New Zealand Premiers in the event of their being delegates, the idea of changing the conference location would be acceptable to Great Britain.

It is not expected that a new place for the conference will be suggested, that being left to the Washington authorities.

Japan considers that there are important matters relating to Mexico and the Dutch East Indies in which she has considerable interest, and that, inasmuch as Mexico and Holland have not been invited to take part in the conference at Washington, the inference is drawn that only such questions as Shantung and Yap are contemplated for discussion, according to a statement from Japanese sources issued here.

The contention is put forth that Japan cannot go to Washington merely for such a limited discussion. Japan, it is declared, has no objection to entering a conference such as that proposed, and is even grateful to the United States for inviting her to discuss disarmament, but can only consent to a general discussion provided all matters embraced by Pacific problems are discussed.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—The heat of the last few weeks has made Government officials who are likely to be sent to the Washington conference wonder whether it is absolutely necessary. If a preliminary conference is to be held on the Pacific question in September, that it should meet in Washington. They have heard many stories of the height to which the thermometer can rise in the Autumn in that city, and they would be very glad to hear that President Harding had fixed upon some other place of meeting.

The Russians and Japanese negotiated their treaty in Portsmouth. It is recalled, and it is not unlikely that in a day or two the British Government may suggest that the Pacific discussions could be carried on much more comfortably in Portsmouth or some other northern town than in Washington.

CANADA EXPECTS A HEARING.

Question of Her International Status May Arise Again.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, July 26.—Even if Canada does not receive direct representation at the Washington conference to consider disarmament, the views of this country will be placed before the delegates. Sir George Foster, Acting Prime Minister, said that the voices of the Dominions would be heard if not directly then through the representatives selected by the mother country.

It would not be surprising if the vexed question of the status of Canada arose in connection with the disarmament conference. President Harding desires that Canada and South Africa should be represented, as these nations have shown in connection with the discussions of the Empire Premiers in London on the Japanese treaty that they have much the same interest and views on Pacific policy.

WASHINGTON SEEKS LASTING SETTLEMENTS

Unfavorable to Agreements in Advance of Conference That May Leave Friction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The general policy of the United States concerning the scope and character of the forthcoming Pacific conference in Washington having been outlined to Japan, the State Department is now awaiting Japan's response to the American communication. Information received here indicates that the situation has been clarified and the Government is expecting Japan's official notice of willingness to participate in the conference.

Press dispatches from Tokio are substantially correct in their representation of the position assumed by Secretary Hughes in his latest communication to Japan. That position is that the conference should devote itself to the consideration of broad policies and principles affecting the Pacific and the Far East, although without barring any participant from introducing specific questions applicable to the Far Eastern situation.

There is a slight error, however, in the understanding prevailing in Japan, if the press dispatches correctly represent that understanding, with reference to the attitude of the United States. Apparently the attitude of this Government is construed to mean that questions concerning the Far East and the Pacific which affect specifically only two of the Governments participating should be adjusted by direct negotiations between those powers and not be subject to consideration in the general conference. This is true in a general sense, but requires some elucidation.

Opposed to Barring Topics.

The United States Government is quite willing that questions in dispute between any two of the participating powers shall be adjusted by them and is not unfavorably inclined toward the suggestion that comes repeatedly from Tokio that some of these questions be disposed of by direct diplomatic negotiation prior to the assembling of the Washington conference. Any amicable settlement of disturbing matters would be welcomed by the United States. At the same time it is clear that there may be two conceptions of what constitutes a satisfactory settlement and that any adjustment of a particular question by two of the Governments participating in the conference may be regarded by other participating nations as not fully protecting their own rights.

For this reason the United States, while willing that special questions should be disposed of amicably prior to the meeting of the conference, would not bar any participating nation from reviving the question in the general conference if it felt that its own rights were involved or that the rights of all the interested nations had not been fully cared for.

A case in point is Shantung, dispatches from Tokio indicating that the Japanese Government would like to adjust this matter by diplomatic negotiations with China prior to the meeting of the Washington conference, and thus remove it from conference discussion. To any such adjustment between the Governments most concerned the United States would have no objection, in fact, would welcome its disposal in an amicable way. But this assent to the exclusion of the Shantung question from the conference because of its adjustment by direct negotiation between Japan and China would be contingent upon the settlement being just and equitable and not infringing the policy of the Open Door and the preservation of China's administrative and territorial integrity.

China would not subscribe to the Treaty of Versailles because by that treaty Germany ceded to Japan all the rights and privileges over Shantung which Germany had forced China to concede when Shantung was seized by the German Government. In these circumstances China might feel warranted in declining to assent to a Japanese proposal that the Shantung question should be discussed as a matter of exclusive interest to Japan and China, and therefore outside the province of the Washington conference, and would be privileged to bring up the question before all the nations represented in the conference.

Furthermore, even if Japan and China entered into an arrangement for the settlement of the Shantung problem, one of the powers participating in the conference might feel that the settlement infringed China's territorial and political integrity and for that reason was a proper subject for conference consideration.

Hold Yap Has General Bearing.

The status of Yap is another matter that Japan is said to consider of special interest only to the United States and Japan and consequently subject only to direct negotiations between these two Governments outside the general conference in Washington. The settlement of the Yap controversy by prior diplomatic exchanges is quite to the liking of the United States. It has taken the position, both under the Wilson and Harding Administrations, that the status of Yap should be determined by the principal allied and associated powers and not by the League of Nations, and as the United States is one of those powers it has maintained that it has an equal voice with Japan, Great Britain, France and Italy in determining how Yap shall be disposed of.

If Japan and the United States should reach an amicable agreement over Yap, and this agreement were satisfactory to the other powers, the United States would be quite willing that the Yap question should be regarded as closed. If no satisfactory solution should be reached prior to the Washington conference this Government would wish to be free to bring it up for discussion as a question affecting the Pacific and a controversy which should be removed from the danger zone. As all the principal allied and associated powers will be represented in the Washington conference the adjustment can be brought about by the Governments which, according to the American view, are the ones properly authorized to adjust it.

Haste an Agenda Not Wanted.

There still seems to be some misunderstanding of the position of the United States with reference to the suggestion to Japan that she take part in the Washington conference. This Government is anxious to have Japan agree to enter this conference wholeheartedly and without delay, so that the formal invitations may be sent to the other principal allied and associated powers and China without delay and all preliminary matters adjusted. If Japan will assent to entering the conference without restriction as to the questions to be considered, this Government will be glad to take up with Japan and the other nations the matter of agreeing upon the agenda of topics to be considered.

The agenda could be agreed upon in advance of the assembling of the conference, although the United States would prefer that they be determined after the conference convenes. There is no disposition on the part of this Government to prevent Japan from making suggestions as to the limitation of the agenda, but it feels that if Japan accepts the President's suggestion without conditions attached, the call for the conference, which will contain the date and the place of meeting, can be sent out and exchanges can then be begun for arranging the details, such as defining the conference's scope.

In connection with reports from London that Ambassador Harvey had laid before Lord Curzon the American plan for the conference, it was officially stated that the United States has not presented any definite, rigid plans to the other powers, but has merely made known its views on the subject. There is no disposition on the part of this Government to presume to dictate to the other powers as to the manner in which the conference shall be conducted, and the Administration believes that such matters should be worked out in a way satisfactory to all concerned after a free exchange of views.

JAPANESE GOING TO GENEVA.

Party in Chicago on the Way to League of Nations Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Twenty-five Japanese arrived in Chicago today from the Pacific Coast, and left for New York tonight on their way to attend the League of Nations meeting at Geneva. Of the party, five were officials and twenty were attaches.

Shihpe Matsushima, secretary of the party, said in answer to questions:

"The Japanese people are in favor of disarmament. They are in favor of Japan entering President Harding's disarmament conference."

The question of Yap was brought up, but none of the visitors cared to make any statement about it.

Besides Mr. Matsushima, the officials of the party include Mikuriya K. Tanka, T. Iseki and T. Takahima. They will stop at Niagara Falls on their way to New York.

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THE LEVIATHAN AS SHE IS TODAY.

The world's second largest vessel, the Leviathan, is probably to be reconditioned by the new Shipping Board. Pictures of the mammoth ship as she is today at Hoboken are given in this week's MID-WEEK PICTORIAL. Over 100 etchings in the issue. Big news the world over. On news stands, 10 cents.

LARESCH IDENTIFIED AS HORTON'S SLAYER

"That Certainly Looks Like the Man," Says Woman Who Saw Lieutenant Killed.

MAN CORROBORATES HER

Both Say Man Who Fired Shot Was Driver of Car—Defense Admits Laresch Drove It.

Mrs. Emma Rogers of 19 Horton Place, Yonkers, testifying yesterday in General Sessions at the trial of Nicholas Laresch for the murder of Police Lieutenant Floyd Horton, said the defendant "certainly looked like the man" who shot the Lieutenant after the policeman had shot and killed Joseph Laresch, brother of the defendant, when they were fleeing in an automobile with Mrs. Lucille Brooks of Chicago, after the hold up of a negro hall boy in the apartment house at 540 West 146th Street last December.

Mrs. Rogers was corroborated in her identification by Otto H. Weisel, also of 19 Horton Place, Yonkers. Both said the man who killed Lieutenant Horton operated the car.

Their testimony was the most damaging thus far introduced against Laresch, as the defense had admitted that the defendant had driven the car.

Mrs. Rogers said she was on her way to the subway at Broadway and 145th Street, and was crossing 146th Street with Weisel, when she heard a shot. She saw a man run from the West 146th Street house, and jump on the running board of an automobile. The man had climbed into the automobile before it came abreast of her and Weisel, and at the same time another man, who she said was Lieutenant Horton, jumped on the running board and fired two shots at its occupants.

The man operating the car, she said, then opened fire on Horton. Horton dropped off the running board on the right side of the car, ran around the machine, and jumped on the running board on the left side.

She said she saw the man operating the car push the lieutenant, who fell into the street. She did not see Mrs. Brooks in the car. Mrs. Brooks had testified several days ago that she fell to the floor of the car after being hit by Lieutenant Horton's bullets.

Mrs. Rogers's identification of Laresch was dramatic. Assistant District Attorney Brothers had asked her if she had ever seen the defendant before.

"Please stand up," Mrs. Rogers requested of Laresch. As the defendant arose Mrs. Rogers said: "Let me see your profile." Laresch bent over, but Mrs. Rogers directed, "Turn your head that way," indicating the north side of the court room. After Laresch had complied, Mrs. Rogers studied him carefully for fully four minutes, and then nodded her head in the affirmative.

She did not say anything, however, until Laresch had resumed his seat. Then, in response to the question repeated by Mr. Brothers, she said: "That certainly looks like the man who drove the car."

Pressed by Mr. Brothers for a more definite identification, she pointed to the defendant and replied: "I should say that that is the man who was in the driver's seat, and who fired the shots at Lieutenant Horton.

Bernard J. Sandler, counsel for Laresch, in cross-examining Mrs. Rogers, asked her why she hesitated about her identification of his client. "I wanted to make sure that he was the man," Mrs. Rogers replied. The trial will be continued this morning.

SAYS KANSAS PLAN WINS.

Gov. Allen Declares Both Sides Now Accept Industrial Relations Court.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 26.—After a year and a half of operation, the future of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations seems assured, Governor Henry J. Allen declared in a statement today.

"Each of the twenty-eight orders and judgments of the court rendered thus has has been accepted by both sides of the controversy, excepting the last, which is now pending on appeal before the State Supreme Court," Governor Allen said. "Employers and employes alike are coming to regard the court as an up-to-date method for settling industrial disputes.

"The result in the coal-mining district has been most striking. Under conditions created by the industrial Court last year, the miners were enabled to work 30 per cent. more than the year before, with the resultant increase in production of fuel for the public and wages to the miners.

"Interest in the Kansas remedy for industrial war is becoming world-wide. The pressing need for similar legislation in other States has become apparent, and many are preparing to follow the lead of Kansas in providing for justice in labor troubles."

ACCUSED CLERGY IDENTIFIED

Collectors of Chaldean Fund Said to Be Andre and Blessing.

PARIS, July 26.—The two alleged Chaldean priests who were arrested here last night on the charge of having fraudulently collected large sums of money for Chaldeans persecuted by the Turks, were said by the police today to be the Rev. George Andre, alias John de Pacha, who was known in the United States as John Malick, and the Rev. Cross Blessing, alias Sleewo Breicha.

According to the police, the men confessed that before beginning their operations in France they obtained many thousands of dollars from the Episcopal clergy and prominent laymen in the United States.

DR. W. E. STONE DIES IN MOUNTAIN SLIDE

Wife of President of Purdue University, Who Accompanied Him, Found Alive.

MISSING SINCE JULY 15

Searchers Had Been Scouring Mount Assiniboin in Search of Them—Woman Found in Crevice.

CALGARY, Alberta, July 26.—The body of Dr. Winthrop E. Stone, President of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., who disappeared with his wife on July 15 from a walking tour camp at the foot of Mount Assiniboin, has been found at the bottom of a very deep precipice.

Mrs. Stone was found alive at the bottom of a seventeen-foot crevice, according to word received here.

Hundreds of men, led by experienced alpine climbers, had searched the mountain sides surrounding Banff for hours in a determined effort to locate Dr. Stone and his wife. The couple had neither been seen nor heard of since July 15, when they set out for a three-day hike on Mount Assinoboine.

Because of the seriousness of the situation in which it was feared Dr. and Mrs. Stone were placed, Professor Charles E. Fay of Tufts College, called "the father of the Rocky Mountain climbers," was summoned to direct the search for the missing couple.

It was unofficially reported here tonight that a party of the searchers, the ones who found the remains of a fire and food and toilet articles belonging to Dr. and Mrs. Stone in a crevice at the base of Mount Eanon, also found that a slide had occurred near the camp site chosen by the two missing people.

Dr. and Mrs. Stone are well known at Banff and in the several weeks they spent here this year made a host of friends. They were members of the walking tour camp at Mount Assiniboine.

Before leaving the camp on July 17, Dr. and Mrs. Stone told companions they intended making a three-day climb in order to condition themselves for the big Alpine camp meet at Lake O'Hara this week.

Dr. Winthrop Ellsworth Stone was born in New Hampshire July 12, 1862. He was graduated from Massachusetts Agricultural College and then finished his studies at Göttingen, where he remained until 1888. He became Professor of Chemistry at Purdue University in 1889. He has published numerous chemical researches upon carbohydrates and educational papers and reports. Dr. Stone has been President of Purdue University with conspicuous success since 1900. He is a member of the Indiana State Board of Education. He is an active member of the Alpine Club of Canada, the American Alpine Club and the Mazamas.

SOUTH RESENTS PELLAGRA ALARM

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

sent the reports that have been scattered broadcast over the country and took steps today to declare them unwarranted.

In the Senate of the General Assembly a resolution was introduced and unanimously passed denouncing the reports and asserting that Georgia was not affected by this disease to any appreciable extent.

The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce took up the matter officially with the heads of the Red Cross and with National Government officers in Washington to see that the true situation here was set forth.

The Fulton County Grand Jury declared that, at least so far as this section was concerned, the situation was not even within approach of that stated.

The Fifth District of the United States Public Health Service in Atlanta knows nothing of the reported increases in pellagra in the Southeast, it was stated here today by officers of the service. The reports were gathered, it was said, by Dr. Goldberger and a staff off assistants who have been investigating similar conditions in the Southeast for several years. The regular organization of the Public Health Service here is devoted to caring for disabled soldiers.

There was nothing to warrant rumors of a serious condition of pellagra in Georgia, it was stated by Dr. T. F. Abercrombie, secretary of the State Board of Health. There were a few isolated cases, he said, but the reports reaching his office showed no indication of an increase over the number in the corresponding period last year.

"Ridiculous," Says Mississippi.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., July 26.—"Absolutely ridiculous," was the comment of Dr. W. S. Leathers, Secretary and executive officer of the Mississippi State Board of Health, in regard to the letter of President Harding on a "semi-famine" and "the menace of pellagra" in the cotton belt of the South.

Of the 2,239 cases of pellagra shown in the June morbidity report, fully 80 per cent. are among negroes, chiefly in the Delta section, says Dr. R. W. Hall, vital statistician of the State Health Board, who adds that the actual statistics show 339 cases among whites and 1,900 among negroes, and this average generally prevails for reports covering previous months.

"It should be borne in mind that it is during the Summer months that pellagra shows its greatest development," said Dr. Hall. "For illustration, in March we had only 74 cases among whites and 237 among negroes.

"I can see nothing whatever in the situation to cause alarm," continued Dr. Hall. "Pellagra is a disease due largely to ignorance, for even among the poorer classes it is possible to vary the cheaper foodstuffs and prevent development of the disease."

"I know of no famine in any place in Mississippi," said Dr. Leathers. "It is preposterous. Of course, there are some isolated cases in which families may be in want, but that is also found in New York City. Evidently the alarm of a menace is a result of making a mountain out of a molehill. The letter of the President cannot apply to conditions in Mississippi. I cannot speak for other States."

President Harding's letter to Surgeon General Cumming has caused a storm of indignation throughout the State, and hundreds of telegrams were sent last night to members of the Mississippi delegation in Congress asking that official refutation be made.

The President's statements, it is declared, if allowed to go unchallenged, would indicate that thousands of persons in the South are on the verge of starvation, and that many are dying from a preventable disease. This is far from being the truth, it is asserted, so far as Mississippi is concerned, as no pinch of poverty is being felt, nearly everybody is managing to get three comfortably good meals a day and pellagra is not exacting a heavy toll of human lives.

Dr. Leathers, emphatically declares that Mississippi does not want, and will not accept, any form of aid from the Red Cross; that the people are not objects of charity, and that even the poorer classes are facing their problems with courage and are confident of better times with the marketing of the season's crop.

Louisiana Not Alarmed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 26.—Dr. Oscar Dowling, President of the State Board of Health, asserts that the pellagra situation in Louisiana is not alarming, judging from reports he has received, and that he does not believe Federal aid is needed here.

Pellagra, says Dr. Dowling, is a disease caused by an unbalanced diet, and can be avoided by eating beans, peas, eggs, milk, chickens and fresh meat occasionally. The doctor said he had urged farmers in Louisiana to grow peas and beans so they could store part of the crop and be protected against hard times and pellagra.

Dr. C. S. Lombard, in charge of the New Orleans office of the United States Public Health Service, asserted he had received no instructions from national headquarters up to last night. He said reports seen by him yesterday on pellagra in Louisiana were favorable.

Jacob Eastin, Secretary of the New Orleans branch of the American Red Cross, also said his office had received no request to make a survey of famine or pellagra conditions.

"The New Orleans branch would have little or nothing to do with the survey," said Mr. Eastin, "as there is no pellagra or famine in New Orleans. There is a Red Cross branch in almost every parish in Louisiana, and the branches in the parishes would work under instructions from the headquarters for the Southern Division of the American Red Cross in Atlanta."

Texas Plans Own Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 26.—There is nothing alarming about the pellagra situation in Texas, according to Dr. M. M. Carrick, State Health Officer. He said today that during May and June this year a total of fifty cases of pellagra had been reported to his office, as compared with thirty-eight cases reported during the corresponding months of last year. He pointed out, however, that under the Texas law pellagra is not a reportable disease and there were, doubtless, cases which had not come to his official knowledge. He said the disease was confined to East Texas and was no more prevalent around Houston than in other parts of East Texas.

The Texas Chamber of Commerce has received a telegram from the United States Public Health Service stating that its recent report that a famine was raging in the Southern States and that 10,000 lives were endangered by pellagra did not include any part of Texas.

Dr. Carrick is asking the Legislature for an appropriation of $200,000 to be used in combatting pellagra and various other diseases.

Under Control in Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., July 26.—In a statement given out today, State Health Commissioner Ennion Williams said that the situation in Virginia regarding pellagra was thoroughly under control. He emphasized that there were fewer cases in the State this year than in former years. These cases were more widely distributed, however, but this feature was not causing concern.

There are at present sixty-seven cases of the disease on record in the Virginia State Health Department offices. This is about half of the number at this time last year. Because of the few cases here, Dr. Williams does not expect anything like an epidemic, and his department is prepared to take care of any situation that may arise. The spread of pellagra is not very rapid and the disease is regarded as very curable if taken in time.

Fewer Deaths in Oklahoma.

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 26.—That the deaths from pellagra in Oklahoma this year will not be quite as large as in 1920 is the opinion of J. T. Folan, Assistant State Health Commissioner, who says the deaths from the disease so far this year have been confined mostly to a few of the southern counties of the State.

Commissioner Folan's records show seventy-six deaths during 1920, and he believes the list this year probably will not total more than sixty.

"This department," said the Commissioner, "is conducting a campaign seeking to encourage the use of more of the foods that will prevent the disease, particularly in the southern districts of the State, where the negro cotton hands usually are affected by the disease."

Unaffected, Says Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26.—Kentucky is not affected by the spread of pellagra in the South which led President Harding to request the Public Health Service and the Red Cross to investigate conditions and report what the Government could do to relieve conditions, according to Dr. Arthur T. McCormack, Secretary of the State Board of Health, who said no new cases had been reported recently and added that the disease had been on the decrease in Kentucky for five years.

Economic conditions, however, were similar to those existing in 1917, when the disease took a toll of 200 persons, the health officer pointed out. Idle men, low prices received by tobacco growers for their product, and the general reduction of crop yields due to the drought had created a condition in which malnutrition was apt to increase in the State.

For this reason health authorities have been unusually alert that any increase of the disease may be detected at once. Seven persons have died of pellagra in Kentucky this year.

Arkansas Fighting the Plague.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 26.—Official reports received by the State Health Department covering June show eighty-two cases of pellagra in Arkansas, but Dr. C. W. Garrison, Public Health Officer, said today there were many more cases than that now in the State. He also said that new cases were appearing daily, but added that he did not consider the situation in this State as serious. Conditions with regard to pellagra were not as bad now as they were in 1914, 1915 and 1916, he said.

Governor McRae denied today that conditions approximating a famine or an epidemic of disease existed in the State. He said, however, that the State would welcome the assistance of the Red Cross in combating the spread of the disease.

The State Health Department has been conducting a campaign of education against pellagra in the rural districts for more than a month. A nurse has toured the State, holding public meetings and advising as to the proper diet to prevent a spread of the disease. This campaign will be continued by the State in the hope of improving the situation.

Arkansas, with the rest of the South, has suffered severely as a result of the low price of cotton, but it is declared that it is not true that the State is in danger of suffering a famine. For the last few years bankers and commercial organizations have been conducting diversified farming campaigns which have met with splendid results, and the State no longer is in the "one crop" class. Arkansas now is raising considerable corn, rice, fruit and vegetables and some wheat.

Alabama Reports Pellagra Decrease.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., July 26.—Investigations made by Dr. H. G. Perry, Registrar of Vital Statistics of the State Health Department, following the publication of dispatches announcing a drive against pellagra in the South, developed the fact that the disease has shown a great decrease in Alabama during the last year. In 1919, 618 cases and 517 deaths were reported, while there were 426 cases and 380 deaths in 1920. This year the number of cases is smaller than in 1920 up to date.

Reports of the disease since 1913 show that crop and financial conditions of the nation have had much to do with the increase or decrease in the disease. When crop conditions are good and there is plenty of money for the purchase of food, pellagra is greatly reduced, while each year which follows a bad crop season an increase is shown.

SURPRISE IN WASHINGTON.

No Reason Seen to Withdraw Statements on the Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—Public Health Service officials are surprised over what appears to be resentment in many parts of the South as a result of the issuance by the Health Service of the official statement in which it was asserted that pellagra has made alarming headway this year, and that the death toll for 1921 may reach a total of 10,000 persons. Officials of the service insist that they have no reason to withdraw their statement as to the seriousness of the situation, although denials of any grave menace from either the plague or famine were received from most of the States involved.

That the economic situation in the South is the most serious in years, so far as the rural or agricultural population is concerned, is frankly admitted by Southern members of Congress.

Senator Simmons of North Carolina called attention to the gravity of the economic situation in the cotton and tobacco growing sections of North Carolina a few days ago in the Senate. The situation in the agricultural sections of Georgia is just as serious, according to Senator Watson of that State.

Senators Ransdell of Louisiana, Smith of South Carolina, Heflin of Alabama and Caraway of Arkansas in recent speeches in the Senate have emphasized the plight of the farmers in their respective States. But none of these Senators has endorsed the views of the Public Health Service as to the extent of the pellagra menace.

The pellagra situation in the cotton-growing and cotton-milling sections of the South was discussed this afternoon at a conference in the office of Dr. Livingston Farrand, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross. Those taking part in the conference included Dr. Farrand, Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming and Dr. Joseph Geldberger, head of the pellagra section of the Public Health Service.

The Public Health Service officials submitted the data in their possession, which showed that pellagra has increased as a result of economic conditions, and insisted that if a situation that may be much worse in 1922 is to be forestalled tenant farmers, factory workers and others resident in the pellagra sections should be instructed as to what is necessary to prevent themselves or members of their families falling victims of the disease.

Dr. Goldberger pointed out that the worst of the 1921 pellagra months were now passed and that the work ahead was to prevent a spread of the disease in the late Spring and early Summer of 1922.

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AMERICA'S MOST WONDERFUL NATURAL ARCH.

The Rainbow Arch is a superb natural arch of red sandstone, with abutments 278 feet apart, spanning Bridge Canyon in Utah, one of our most interesting natural phenomena. It is pictured in a superb double-page etching in this week's MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, and is worthy to be framed. There are over 100 other news etchings in the weekly. 10 cents on news stands.

NEW DRUG LAW RAID YIELDS 60 ARRESTS

Conmen, Women and Addicts Rounded Up the Same Day Police Get Power to Act.

MANY BATTLES MARK DRIVE

Detectives Sweep Through East Side, Taking Prisoners Long Under Watch.

New York, left at the mercy of drug fiends and traffickers since the Legislature last May wiped out control conferred by the Public Health law, was freed from the clutches of a horde of addicts and their criminal associates in a thrilling series of raids started yesterday six hours after the Board of Health had enacted an amendment to the City's Sanitary Code to replace the former statute.

Thirty men of the Narcotic Division of the Police Department, aided by a score of detectives specially picked, swooped down on every marked street seller and every notorious dive on the east side from the Battery to Harlem.

By midnight Police Headquarters was overflowing and the sixty prisoners were being distributed to neighboring stations pending the line-up at headquarters this morning when the police hope to pick many badly wanted men from the aggregation.

Dr. Carleton Simon, Special Deputy Commissioner in charge of drug work, was responsible for the code amendment and for the spectacular operations on an unprecedented scale which began as soon as the new law had been registered in the County Clerks' offices. For more than six weeks the Special Deputy's men, anticipating the moment when some such enactment would unleash the forces warring on the drug evil, virtually held in abeyance since the Legislature acted, had been laying plans to take vendors and their victims unaware. In a motley of disguises they had gained the confidence of some of the most daring men in the business.

Police Have Hard Fight.

When they were ready to strike they were enabled to strike quickly and strike hard. And though they battled hard with frantic men taken unawares, they dragged to Headquarters every single offender they had set out to get.

Some of the detectives came in scratched and bruised, others had their clothes ripped away by the struggles of their prisoners, and in some cases uniformed patrolmen had to come to the aid of men of the drug squad who found themselves overwhelmed by gangs of roughs who went to the rescue of men seized.

Starting out specifically to raid drug users and sellers, the police soon found among their captives thugs, gunmen, gangsters, pickpockets and burglars. Some seized showed the lawless nature of their calling in the possession of both pistols and chloroforme Others, back in the old haunts in which the authorities had known them before they went "up the river," were just out of Sing Sing.

Both retailers and wholesalers of cocaine and heroin were caught in the net the narcotic men had spread so widely. It embraced not only cellars and shadowed doorways, but squalid little cafés, rooming houses and hangouts of more definitely immoral character.

That many of those bagged were users of drugs was shown by the quantity which accumulated on Dr. Simon's table, in the basement of Headquarters. Even smugglers of the poison were nabbed in the course of a busy night's work, which did not reach the quiet stage of rest and recapitulation of results until after midnight.

Only One Drug Missing.

The ony phase of the traffic not represented were dealers in cannabis indica, or hasheesh, an Oriental phase of dalliance with dream-bringing drugs that the police say has been spreading from Turks in New York to natives here. Though the new law was made to cover the use and possession of any form of that drug, none was found.

Ever since the Legislature took the drug situation virtually out of the hands of the local authorities, Dr. Simon and his men have known that New York had become at once a mecca and a haven for habitues and drug runners from many parts of the country. The addresses given by many of last night's prisoners proved that they had caught a dozen or more notorious operators from other places who thought themselves and their business safe here until the Legislature should be moved to rescind its action.

Among the more conspicuous captives were eight sailors, seized near the Seamen's Institute after a long watch kept upon them as suspected tools and principals of a drug smuggling ring. Joseph Salerno, just out of Sing Sing, the police said, and with a surprisingly long record for a young man, had $2,-000 worth of cocaine and heroin, it was charged. His last "bit" was for a burglary.

Michael Peppi was another who only recently came down from Ossining after serving several years for a statutory crime. Peppi lives at 80 Bayard Street. Frederick Buckley, charged with selling, was arrested at Mulberry and Worth Streets. He broke from his captor and fled through Mulberry Bend Park. A detective gave chase, firing in the air. Uniformed men caught him.

Clerk Offered Bribe, Is Charge.

Benjamin Krakover of 116 Attorney Street, a Post Office clerk only 17 years old, begged hard to be let go, pleading that he had an important engagement in a United States Court today to answer an indictment of selling stolen goods. Detectives said that he told them he had $1,000 in hundred dollar notes hidden away and would get them from his uncle if they were open to bribery. The officers refused and Krakover repeated his offer to Dr. Simon.

Bernard Bruns, arrested at 316 East Fortieth Street, was one of those, the police said, who had a pistol and bottle of chloroform, tools of an abandoned form of house burglary. He gave the detectives a hard fight.

William Robinson of Tuckahoe, arrested at Broome Street and the Bowery; William Bridges of Montclair and Charles Baker of Jersey City were others said to have begged the detectives to let them leave town when they were seized in various places, and then strove to fight their way to liberty. They damaged the apparel and the appearance of their captors somewhat, but came go away.

A few women in pitiable condition were among those taken to Headquarters. One, Mamie Clinton of 316 East Fortieth Street, told Dr. Simon that her husband had been taken away to be cured of drug using. She, an addict too, took the cure in the city and was going straight, but she couldn't find her husband and soon lapsed into her old habits. She said that she never could stay away from drugs without her partner in life, and Dr. Simon promised that she should be braced for the fight once more, and while she was taking the cure he would try to find her husband.

The amendment adopted by the Health Board yesterday makes a misdemeanor of the unauthorized sale, possession, distribution, prescription, administration or dispensation of drugs. It was adopted at the insistent urging of Dr. Simon after its proposal had been endorsed by the New York County Medical Society, and the wholesale and retail druggists' associations.

In an interview before the first fruits of the raids made him too busy to talk, Dr. Simon said:

Traffic Has Gained Fast.

"When on May 13 the Legislature wiped out the Public Health law, which provided for narcotic drug control, it left New York at the mercy not only of the drug fiends and drug sellers residing here, but opened the doors of New York City for those who cared to come here from other sections of the country without fear of law to restrain their activities," said a statement by Dr. Carleton Simon, Deputy Police Commissioner. "Not alone has this tied the hands of the police, but it has materially increased the number of new users of drugs, so that the 2,500 arrests made within the last few months prior to the abolition of all narcotic laws of this State has to a large extent been ineffective.

"For the last six weeks our men have been busy keeping in close touch with the situation and making long lists of drug users and street traffickers, and we are prepared to resume the work that this office is capable of efficiently handling. It will be only a short time before the situation is again under control.

"To enable those who wish to seek a cure and who do not want to be arrested, this office is ready to assist, through the office of the Chief Magistrate, and to send to public institutions for treatment and cure without any publicity those unfortunates who are the victims of the drug habit, but it will show no mercy to those human fiends who in their street trafficking not only make criminals, but demoralize and enslave humanity."

FEAR BID IS TOO LOW ON TUNNEL SHAFTS

Engineer Warns It Is $173,239.-50 Below Estimated Cost—Erie and City Cause Delay.

The awarding of the contract for sinking the two shafts on the west bank of the Hudson for the vehicular tunnel was again postponed, yesterday, by the New York and New Jersey Tunnel Commission. The lowest bid was made by the Shaft Construction Company, Inc. It was $389,815.50, about $5,000 under the bid of Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, experienced contractors, and $173,239.50 less than the engineer's estimate of the cost of the work. Clifford M. Holland, chief engineers of the commission, in a report, said:

"In the opinion of your engineer, the figure of the low bidder is very close, requiring experienced and expert management of the highest character to complete successfully the work within that figure and without profit to himself. The fact that a new organization, inexperienced in this work, has submitted such a very low figure raises the question as to whether this company has a proper appreciation of the character and quality of the work to be carried out."

The work is threatened with other delays owing to the failure of the Erie Railroad Company to complete the agreement for surrendering a parcel of its property. On this side of the Hudson delay is threatened because of opposition on the part of the city toward granting the necessary easements under Piers 34 and 35, and the refusal of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, lessee of the piers, to surrender possession while the work of excavating is going on.

HEADS BUTLER COLLEGE.

Dr. Aley Goes From Maine to Indianapolis Institution.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26.—Dr. Robert Judson Aley, President of the University of Maine for the last eleven years, was elected President of Butler College, Indianapolis, today. Dr. Aley will resign his office at the University of Maine at once and will take up his duties at Butler on Sept. 1. He succeeds Dr. Thomas Carr Howe, who resigned a year ago to enter business.

Dr. Aley, a native of Indiana, was formerly State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Indiana, and for several years was head of the mathematics department of Indiana University. He holds degrees from the University of Pennsylvania, Indiana University and Franklin College and Valparaiso College, both of Indiana. He was at one time President of the National Educational Association.

CHEAPER BREAD IN FRANCE.

Reduction to Be Ordered With Freedom of Trade on Aug. 1.

PARIS, July 26.—A reduction in the price of bread, which has often been publicly demanded, is promised to the country in the Minister of Agriculture's instructions to prefects to order reductions if the Mayors fail to do so as soon as the freedom of commerce in grain and flour is resumed on Aug. 1.

The standard price of bread is now thirteen sous a pound, as compared with four sous before the war.

FIRE ON MAURETANIA OUT AFTER 12 HOURS

Flames Believed Extinguished on Liner Last Evening Burst Out Again During Night.

DECK FLOOR IS BUCKLED

Beautiful Carved Wooden Paneling in the Saloon Is Undamaged—Hint of Incendiarism.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 26.—It was not until 2:30 o'clock this morning, a little more than twelve hours after the fire started, that the fire brigades were able to leave the quay at which the Cunard Line Mauretania lies. The fire on the great liner was believed to have been extinguished at 8 o'clock last night, but smouldering embers burst into flames again and called for further exertions from the firemen.

One account of the origin is that a cigarette was dropped on carpet which had been cleaned by petrol.

A visit to the ship this morning showed that the damage is almost entirely confined to E deck in the series of first-class cabins, in which the fire began. The blaze started in one of the starboard cabins and went across the whole width of the liner. Fortunately, it was confined to a length of seventy feet from the main staircase, comprising nearly fifty cabins. These are under the D deck dining saloon.

Both the D deck dining saloon and the dining balconies on C deck are saved. The saloon on D deck has a buckled floor, but the structure is intact and the famous carved wood pillars and paneling are unharmed. It is stated that the paneling would have come under the axes of the firemen, who wanted in the later stages of the fight to trace a smouldering, but for some of the stewards who lined up in front of it and insisted it should not be sacrified until all else had failed. The Mauretania viewed from the outside shows no trace of damage, but the repairs will take at least some weeks.

The agents of the Cunard Line at 25 Broadway yesterday received a cablegram from their head office in Liverpool describing the damage done by fire on board the Mauretania in Southampton Docks on Monday. The message read in part:

"Certain staterooms on the E deck were destroyed, and the fire was extinguished with slight damage to the deck above. The Mauretania will not sail on July 30 as scheduled, and a new date will be fixed after the liner has been thoroughly inspected."

Officials of the company said they understood that fifty cabins on E deck were burned out, with probably some damage to D deck, immediately above the fire.

Officers on the Aquitania, as well as officials of the line, were of the opinion that the blaze on the Mauretania was of incendiary origin. They credited it to the members of the Joiners' Union who have been on strike in England for more than a year because the shipyard owners insisted on knocking off the twelve shillings per week war bonus. New vessels of the Cunard line have been sent to French ports to be completed, which has caused a feeling of spite among the more reckless class of ship joiners who have not taken up work ashore to fill in their time.

Two attempts have been made, it was said yesterday, to set fire to the Aquitania in Southampton the last two voyages. The first time, on June 23, a number of sheets were placed on the electric dumb waiter in the dining room and the switch turned on. The metal cover was placed on the table so that the blaze would not be noticed until the ship was well under way. Fortunately a night watchman smelled the burning linen and the fire was extinguished before it could do much damage.

This incident caused the men to be on the alert when the Aquitania was in Southampton the week ended July 16, and it was due to the extra vigilance of the night watchmen that the second attempt to set fire to the ship was detected. A hole had been cut in the panel of the barroom in the third-class section on D deck, and some burning waste soaked in oil was thrown through to set fire to the straw around the bottles. The odor was promptly noticed and the fire was extinguished.

RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED.

Hungarian Treaty Formally Accepted by Governments Interested.

PARIS, July 26.—Ratifications of the Peace Treaty with Hungary were exchanged at the Quai d'Orsay today. The ceremony, which lasted twenty minutes, was presided over by Paul Cambon.

The minutes of the proceedings were signed by the representatives of the principal powers and Governments affected by the treaty or its annexes and the Hungarian Minister to France, Ivan Kraznovsky.

M. Kraznovsky promised that Hungary would execute the treaty in good faith, and asked that the bordering States show their good-will and protect minorities.

$2,000,000 BOGUS RUM STAMPS SEIZED

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

labels, cuts and dies. Here no arrests were made.

Printing Presses Seized.

Printing presses from both places and the most valuable of the evidence were taken away by two trucks. Officers were set to guard the establishments until today, when the work of removal of their contents will be completed.

The raids last night followed the arrest made the night before by the Italian Squad under Detective Sergeant Fiaschetti of Erollo, Ferignano and Legnante, who were charged with having $50,000 worth of forged revenue stamps in their possession. Ferignano was held in $1,000 bail by United States Commissioner Hitchcock for a hearing on July 30, charged with having $10,000 worth of counterfeit internal revenue stamps in his possession.

Erollo and Legnante were held pending further investigation. An additional charge of violating the Sullivan law was made against Erollo, in whose home the police say they found two pistols.

According to the police, the market price of a "set" of false labels consisting of a dozen each of revenue stamps, whisky labels and "caution" stamps were $2.15 until two months ago, when increased activity in the business caused the price to drop to $1 and $1.25 a "set." This was the price to the retailer, the man who made the illicit liquor and pasted the stamps on the bottles. What the price was from the manufacturer to the middleman or jobber could not be learned.

The revenue stamps appeared on casual inspection to be identical with the Government stamp that is pasted over the cork of liquor bottles. They were six inches long and stated that the contents of the bottle were "Distilled in bond under the supervision of the United States Government" and were "100 proof and tax paid."

Names of Distilleries Forged.

The names of distilleries in various parts of the country were forged on the labels, which was also off the press in batches of 500 to a sheet apart. In this way they were packed in boxes and sold wholesale, it was said.

Every revenue stamp forged meant the cheating of the Government out of 80 cents, it was said. The bootleggers used a revenue stamp, a false liquor label and a spurious "caution" label on each bottle. Here is a type of the "caution" label found by the authorities:

"Warning. These spirits were tax paid at the non-beverage rate for medicinal purposes only. Their sales or use for other purposes will subject the seller or user to very heavy penalities.

"SILAS ROSENFELD,
"Distillers, Distillery No. 4,
"Sixth District, Ky."

The bootleggers took every precaution to deceive their customers into buying inferior bootleg liquor under the guise of well-known brands. The police seized thousands of forged liquor labels marked "Gordon Dry Gin," and in connection with these labels were others announcing that to refill the bottles would make the user liable to a fine of from $100 to $1,000 and two years in prison.

The Gordon gin label bore in red ink the result of an "analysis" by "E. Gordon Clayton, consulting chemist and analyist," who approved of the gin as "absolutely dry."

RUM HUNTERS BAFFLED.

Advance Information Frustrates Customs Men's Search for Liquor.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 26.—Advance information regarding raids, it is asserted, has so far thwarted customs officials investigating liquor smuggling. More than a score of places were visited today in vain efforts to find part of the liquor cargo credited to the Pocomoke, the British schooner which today was seized by the United States Marshal on a charge of violating the act governing the transferring of vessels under American registry to the British flag without permission of the Shipping Board.

Information as to almost every move made by customs officials was known almost immediately after they were decided upon. "This place is simply a human sieve of information," a Government official said today. "Start to do anything, and you find that all your plans have been tipped off in advance."

To meet this situation, it is reported here tonight, the customs officials have procured a batch of warrants in Trenton.

United States Commissioner Hiram Shreve announced today that he had received the names of customs officials for search warrants. "I will issue no warrants for the indiscriminate search," he said. "I positively some-thing in the way of evidence before I will issue a search warrant. This is plain common sense."

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FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET
SILVERWARE

Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.
New Autumn Footwear Fashions
Bramley
(Trade Mark Reg.)
GRECIAN SANDAL PUMPS
For Madame and Mademoiselle
12.50
With Low Heel and Buckled Strap
EXCLUSIVE WITH FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.

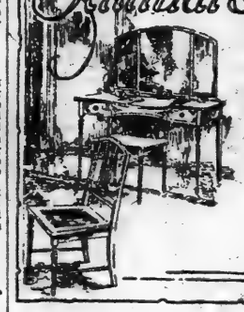


DESIGNED with the beauty of Greece, modernized with the chic of Paris, and Bramley-ized with the skill of Franklin Simon & Co. to bring the extreme of fashion into the realm of the youthful and the practical.

In Black Patent, or Dull Black Leather, Black Satin, Gray or Brown Suede, or Tan Russia Calf.

FEMININE SHOE SHOP—*Third Floor.*

Flint's Fine Furniture
Annual Summer Sale



FLINT QUALITY DEPENDABLE FURNITURE
An occasion as remarkable for the breadth of selection afforded as it is for the wide differences between the values offered and the extremely low prices asked for them.
Flint & Horner Co Inc.
20-26 West 36th St.
"Conveniently near Fifth Avenue."

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Best for High Insteps
SHORT VAMP SHOES
SALE
Novelties of This Season That Sell Regularly at $12—$15
Strap Pumps, Handsomely Trimmed; Patent, Black, Brown Kid. Oxfords of Genuine White Back, Black, Brown Calf, all White Linen, or with Tan Calf Trim. Variety of Styles, Lasts, Heels, Turns and Welts.



$9.85
No Approvals



$7.95
None C. O. D.

225 WEST 42d ST.

BROADWAY Saks & Company 34TH STREET
Make Your Selections Today in the
Semi-Annual Sale of
MEN'S SUITS
Former Prices: $55, $53, $48, $45 and $43
Now $33
ONLY twice a year are Saks Suits to be had at a reduced price, and whenever we announce an event of this kind the response is instantaneous. Plenty of styles to choose from—and patterns so numerous and inviting that your needs will be met in just a moment's time.
Small Charge for Alterations *Fifth Floor*

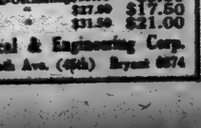


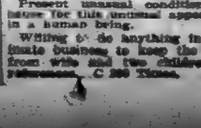
Men's "Buckingham"
Straw Hats
Reduced to 2.85
Only once a season can a man secure a "Buckingham" Straw Hat below the regular price. If you would wear the best straw hat made at about half the usual cost secure one of these "Buckingham" straws *NOW!* Included are
Sennits, Novelty Braids and Split Straws
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Men's Pongee Silk Suits
(Coat and Trousers)
23.00
Light of weight. Cool looking, and as comfortable as any man would wish. Carefully made of natural tan pongee silk, in single-breasted, double-breasted, and sports models.
For all outdoor Summer wear—and for business—they are unequaled. *Fifth Floor*

Men's Silk Pongee Robes
(with Bag and Slippers)
Reduced to 12.50
Tax 50c—The coolest *and* the most beautiful robe for Summer use. Made of 14 mome Japanese Pongee Silk in shawl collar model with contrasting braid on collar, sleeves and pockets.
The quantity is limited, making early selection distinctly to your advantage. *Fifth Floor*

Men's Summer Oxfords
Reduced
—every pair made in the most thorough-going manner of the very finest materials.





At 4.95
Men's White Canvas Oxfords in models that are both comfortable and good-looking. Made of the best quality canvas, with leather or rubber soles. All sizes.

At 6.95
Men's Oxfords in black or tan Scotch grain leather, and fine calfskin. Brogue models with wing tips, others with ball strap or straight tips. Rubber heels.
Fifth Floor

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Horlicks The ORIGINAL Malted Milk
Safe Milk
For Infants & Invalids
NO COOKING
The "Food-Drink" for All Ages.
Quick Lunch at Home, Office, and Fountains. Ask for HORLICK'S.
Avoid Imitations & Substitutes

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FOR THE DAILY TOILET
Use Cuticura Soap daily for the toilet and have a healthy clear complexion, soft white hands and good hair. Assist when necessary by touches of Cuticura Ointment. The Cuticura Talcum is also ideal for the skin.
Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 20M, Malden (Mass.)." Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

ADVERTISEMENT.
Final Reductions
FANS



	Star and Western Elec. Reg. Price.	Electric Corp. Price.
9 in. Oscillating	$24.00	$16.00
12 in. "	$35.00	$25.00
16 in. "	$40.50	$29.00
8 in. Non-Oscillating	$13.00	$9.00
12 in. "	$27.00	$17.50
16 in. "	$31.50	$21.00

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716 Eighth Ave. (45th) Bryant 6674

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20% August Sale
MINNET WILLOW
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Manufacturer's Prices.
Furniture for inside the home; Living Room, Sun Parlor, Enclosed Porches, etc.
A special group of chairs
$8 to $18
An excellent upholstery department is maintained for the service of our patrons.
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MAN WITH A SOUL
In there such a man to invest in a technical graduate, civil engineer, 30 years old, Christian, of proven highest character and ability, who has worked his way thru high school and college and has made good since?
Present unusual conditions are the intuse for this unusual appeal to invest in a human being.
Willing to do anything in any legitimate business to keep the wolf away from wife and two children; best of references. C 260 Times.

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For the convenience of Americans in London, purchases may be charged to home accounts.

One can enjoy many things in life without understanding them, such as poetry, music, love, cooking —AND THESE REDUCTIONS.

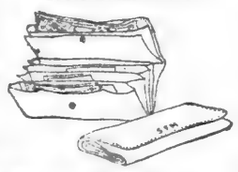
Cross Envelope Purse



Black vachetta, with exquisite colored silk lining; fitted with framed coin compartment in center, and mirror. Convenient strap handle at back. A gilt and black enamel clasp. Size: 7¼x3¾ inches. Unusual value..... **$6.50**

Formerly **$8.00**

Cross Bank Wallet



Made with 5 bill pockets, card and stamp pockets, flap covering, snap fastening and a silk-lined secret bill pocket full length of case. When closed measures 3¼x3¾ inches. In assorted black seal leathers. Unusual value... **$11.00**

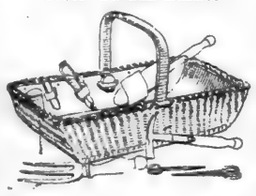
Formerly **$14.50**

Tan pigskin..... **$10.00**

Formerly **$12.75**

Initials stamped without charge.

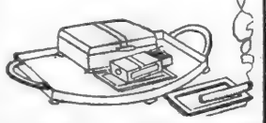
Cross Garden Basket



Fitted with the necessary gardening implements: fork, hammer, shears, tape-measure, trowel, spool of wire, etc. Closely woven tan English wicker basket, patent cloth lining, handle for carrying. Size: 21x11¾x4 inches. Unusual value..... **$13.75**

Formerly **$18.00**

Cross Smokers' Set



A complete set. Tray, size 7½x6¾ inches, removable cigarette box, match box holder and two ash trays. Made of leatherette finish metal in mulberry or tobacco brown colors, gilt mountings. Unusual value..... **$10.00**

Formerly **$13.00**

Cross Carlton Bag



For men. A strong and well-made bag, with reinforced leather corners. Black cobra hide leather, cleanly checked cloth lining, three pockets. Brass mountings. Size 20 inch. Unusual value..... **$25.00**

Formerly **$36.00**

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Dealers Throughout the World

ARMY TO ABANDON SEVEN BIG CAMPS

Only Four Cantonments Will Be Retained for the Reduced Military Forces.

MANY COMMANDS DROPPED

General Shifting of Troops Necessitated by New Plans of War Department.

WHERE SOLDIERS WILL GO

Weeks Announces Army Already Approximates the 150,000 Limit Set for Oct. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Seven army cantonments which operated during the war will be vacated and a sweeping redistribution will be made in the organization of the regular army of the United States under plans disclosed for the first time today by Secretary of War Weeks.

All of the troops now at the cantonments which are to go into the discard will be moved to cantonments or posts to be retained and the general exodus of the troops from present to future stations will begin about Sept. 1, immediately after the cessation of hot weather, when marching will be better for the troops. The plan of the War Department is to make this gigantic shifting of troops without the use of railroads as far as possible and practicable, and many of the units will proceed from old to new stations in heavy marching order. This, it was explained today, would serve the double ends of training and economy.

The vacating of the seven cantonments is a result of the limited appropriations granted by Congress for the use of the army, necessitating reduction in its size. Secretary Weeks said today that by the end of this month applications for discharge by enlisted men will reduce the army to the 150,000 limit fixed by Congress to be reached by Oct. 1. Approximately 60,000 men have been eliminated from the military establishment.

Camps to Be Abandoned.

The cantonments to be vacated under the new policy are.

Camp Devens, Massachusetts.
Camp Sherman, Ohio.
Camp Grant, Illinois.
Camp Pike, Arkansas.
Camp Meade, Maryland.
Camp Jackson, South Carolina.
Camp Bragg, North Carolina.

The cantonments to be retained are:

Camp Dix, New Jersey.
Camp Travis, Texas.
Camp Lewis, Washington.
Camp Knox, Kentucky.

Under this plan of retrenchment and reorganization the army will retain only one cantonment in the East, one in the West, one in Texas because of the need for having a mobilization centre near the Mexican border, and one in the centre of the country at Camp Knox, Ky. In vacating these cantonments, Secretary Weeks explained, the plan, which he has just approved, calls for the removal of all the troops from the seven cantonments ordered abandoned and the salvaging of the greater part of the buildings. The land on which these vacated cantonments stand is to be retained, with certain ground and underground improvements and utilities, such as trucks, water and sewer systems, lighting and heating plants and buildings for use as storehouses, in case future appropriations permit the use of the camps for citizens' military training camps, but all the rest of the cantonments are to be salvaged and sold.

All of Camp Meade will be abandoned, except the part known as the Franklin cantonment, which will be retained for use as a tank group and training centre.

The disposition of the troops now occupying the cantonments to be vacated will involve the demobilization of some of the units and the transfer of the rest to new stations. The new distribution of the army, as announced today by Secretary Weeks, will be as follows, commands not listed being those placed on the inactive list:

First Division, to remain at Camp Dix, N. J.

Second Division, to remain at Camp Travis, Texas.

Third Division, from Camp Pike, Ark., to Camp Lewis, Wash.

Headquarters Eighth Brigade, from Camp Lewis, Wash., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Headquarters Tenth Brigade, from Camp Jackson, S. C., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Headquarters Twelfth Brigade, from Camp Grant, Ill., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Headquarters Fourteenth Brigade, from Camp Meade, Md., to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

First Infantry (Second Division) to remain at Camp Travis, Texas.

Second Infantry (T. C.) from Camp Sherman, Ohio, to Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Third Infantry (T. C.) from Camp Sherman, Ohio, to Fort Snelling, Minn.

Fourth Infantry (Third Division) from Camp Pike, Ark., to Camp Lewis, Wash.

Fifth Infantry to remian in Germany.

Sixth Infantry from Camp Jackson, S. C., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (less two companies).

Seventh Infantry (Third Division), from Camp Pike, Ark., to Camp Lewis, Wash.

Eighth Infantry to remain in Germany.

Ninth Infantry (Second Division) to remain at Camp Travis, Texas.

Tenth Infantry (T. C.) from Camp Sherman and Columbus Barracks to Camp Knox, Ky.

Eleventh Infantry (Tenth Brigade) from Camp Jackson, S. C., to Fort Thomas, Ky. (less one battalion, Columbus Barracks, and two companies, Fort Benjamin Harrison).

Twelfth Infantry (T. C.) to remain at Camp Meade.

Thirteenth Infantry (T. C.) from Camp Devens, Mass., to Coast Defenses of Boston.

Fourteenth Infantry to remain at Panama.

Fifteenth Infantry to remain in China (less one battalion in Philippines).

Sixteenth Infantry (First Division) to remain at Camp Dix.

Seventeenth Infantry (T. C.) from Fort McIntosh, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Eighteenth Infantry (First Division) from Camp Dix to Fort Sam Houston.

Nineteenth Infantry (T. C.) from Camp Sherman to the Presidio of San Francisco.

Twentieth Infantry (Second Division) to remain at Camp Travis, Texas.

Twenty-first Infantry from Fort George Wright and Fort Douglas to Hawaii and Alaska.

To Remain at New York Forts.

Twenty-second Infantry to remain at Forts Jay, Porter and Niagara, N. Y.

Twenty-third Infantry (Second Division), to remain at Camp Travis.

Twenty-fourth Infantry, to remain at Columbus, N. M.

Twenty-fifth Infantry, to remain at Nogales, Ariz.

Twenty-sixth Infantry (First Division), to remain at Camp Dix.

Twenty-seventh Infantry, to remain at Hawaii.

Twenty-eighth Infantry (First Division), to remain at Camp Dix.

Twenty-ninth Infantry, to remain at Camp Benning, Ga.

Thirtieth Infantry (Third Division), from Camp Pike, Ark., to Camp Lewis, Wash.

Thirty-first Infantry, to remain in Philippines.

Thirty-third Infantry, to remain in Panama.

At Panama and Philippines.

Thirty-fourth Infantry (14th Brigade), from Camp Meade, Md., to Madison Barracks, N. Y. (less one battalion, Fort

Forty-second Infantry, to remain at Panama.

Forty-third Infantry, to remain in Philippines.

Forty-fifth Infantry, to remain in Philippines.

Fifty-third Infantry (13th Brigade), Fifty-eighth Infantry (Third Division), from Camp Pike, Ark., to Camp Lewis.

Ontario, and two companies at Fort Howard, Md.)

Thirty-fifth Infantry, to remain in Hawaii.

Fifty-fourth Infantry (Twelfth Brigade), from Camp Grant to Fort Wayne (less one battalion Fort Brady, Mich., and one battalion, Fort Sheridan, Ill.)

Fifty-seventh Infantry, to remain in Philippines.

Fifty-eighth Infantry (Eighth Brigade), from Camp Lewis to Fort George Wright, Wash (less one battalion, Fort Lawton, Wash., and one battalion, Fort Missoula, Mont.)

Fifty-ninth Infantry (Eighth Brigade), from Camp Lewis to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (less five compahies in Alaska).

Sixty-fourth Infantry (Fourteenth Brigade), from Camp Meade to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (less one battalion, Fort Washington, Md.)

Sixty-fifth Infantry, to remain in Porto Rico.

First Tank Group, to remain in Camp Meade.

Headquarters First Cavalry Division to be organized; to Fort Bliss, Texas.

First Cavalry (First Cavalry Division) to remain at Douglas, Ariz.

Second Cavalry to remain at Fort Riley, Kan.

Third Cavalry to remain at Forts Myer, Va., and Ethan Allen, Vt.

Fourth Cavalry to remain at Brownsville, Tex.

Fifth Cavalry to remain at Marfa, Tex.

Sixth Cavalry to remain at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Seventh Cavalry (First Cavalry Division) to remain at Fort Bliss, Tex.

Eighth Cavalry (First Cavalry Division), to remain at Fort Bliss.

Ninth Cavalry to remain in Philippines.

Tenth Cavalry (First Cavalry Division) to remain at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Eleventh Cavalry to remain at Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

Twelfth Cavalry from Del Rio, Texas, and Panama to Del Rio.

Thirteenth Cavalry to remain at Fort Clark, Tex.

First Field Artillery to remain at Fort Sill, Okla.

Second Field Artillery to remain at Camp Knox, Ky.

Fourth Field Artillery to remain at Camp Stanley, Tex.

Sixth Field Artillery (First Division) to remain at Camp Dix and Germany.

Seventh Field Artillery (First Division) to remain at Camp Dix.

Eighth Field Artillery to remain in Hawaii.

Tenth Field Artillery (Third Division) from Camp Pike, Ark., to Camp Lewis.

Eleventh Field Artillery to remain in Hawaii.

Twelfth Field Artillery (Second Division) to remain at Camp Travis.

Thirteenth Field Artillery to remain in Hawaii.

Fifteenth Field Artillery (Second Division) to remain at Camp Travis.

Twenty-second Field Artillery, to remain in Panama.

Seventy-sixth Field Artillery (Third Division), from Camp Pike, Ark., to Camp Lewis, Wash.

Twenty-fourth Field Artillery, to remain in Philippines.

Twenty-fifth Field Artillery, to remain in Philippines.

Eighty-first Field Artillery, to Camp Knox, Ky (less one battalion, Fort Sheridan).

Eighty-second Field Artillery (one battalion), to remain at Fort Bliss.

First Engineers (First Division), to remain in Camp Dix and Germany.

Second Engineers (Second Division), to remain at Camp Travis, Texas.

Third Engineers, to remain in Hawaii.

Sixth Engineers (Third Division), from Camp Pike, Ark., to Camp Lewis.

Seventh Engineers (one company), from Camps Jackson and Benning to Camp Benning, Ga.

Eighth Engineers (one battalion) (First Cavalry Division), to remain at Fort Bliss.

Ninth Engineers (one company), from Camp Bullis, Texas, to Fort Riley, Kansas.

Eleventh Engineers, to remain in Panama.

Thirteenth Engineers, to remain at Camp Humphreys, Va.

Fourteenth Engineers, to remain in Philippines.

There will be nine training centres in the army, and the future stations of these will be as follows:

First Coast Defenses of Boston (less cavalry and F. A. sections at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.)

Second, Fort Slocum, N. Y. (less cavalry and F. A. sections at Camp Dix, N. J.)

Third, Camp Meade.

Fourth, Fort McPherson, Georgia (less cavalry and F. A. sections at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.)

Fifth, Camp Knox, Ky.

Sixth, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Seventh, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Eighth, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Ninth, Presidio of San Francisco.

Head of Neuilly Hospital Coming.

PARIS, July 26.—Dr. Edmond L. Gros, head of the American hospital in Neuilly, sailed for the United States on board the steamer France last Saturday.

MAIL LINE OFFERED TO DEPOSIT $400,000

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

"How much money, if any, does the United American Lines owe the Shipping Board?"

He disappeared into an inner office and returned with the statement that the question should be put to the Shipping Board officials.

A. Smyth of the legal department of the Shipping Board said the proper place to put that question was in Washington, where auditors in touch with the accounts could give the desired information.

At the United American Lines offices a denial was made that the company had ever bid for any of the nine ships which the United States Mail Steamship Company had obtained.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Officials of the Shipping Board, although declining to comment tonight on the statement of E. A. Quaries of the United States Mail Steamship Company that Elmer Schlesinger, general counsel of the board, had refused an offer of the company to place $400,000 in escrow pending a determination of whether the company owed the board that amount, said that the position of the board was set forth in a letter on July 21 to Delancey Nicoll, counsel of the United States Mail Steamship Company, and that Mr. Nicoll had the permission of the board to make the letter public.

It was also said in behalf of the board that the proposal of the United States Mail Steamship Company was of a hypothetical nature, dependent upon the board again changing its contract with the company.

LASKER KEEPS SILENT ON SEIZURE OF SHIPS

Will Make No Statement Until After Hearing — World's Queries Left Unanswered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Chairman Albert B. Lasker of the United States Shipping Board today declined to make any statement respecting the Government's reasons for seizing nine vessels of the United States Mail Steamship Company until after the injunction proceedings against the Shipping Board have been held.

Mr. Lasker made it plain that he would like to give the public a full statement of the reasons on which the Shipping Board based its action, but said that it might be prejudicial to the interests of the Government, and that he owed it to the courts not to seek to have the case tried in the newspapers pending a hearing.

Members of the Shipping Board regret that there have been insinuations of politics and foreign influences levelled against the board for its seizure of the vessels. Mr. Lasker said today that the first mention of politics was brought to his attention in a telegram from a New York newspaper.

It was learned that Admiral Benson, who made the contracts with the United States Mail Steamship Company, was in full accord with the opinion of the members of the new Shipping Board that the situation with respect to these steamers had reached the point where it was necessary that some action be taken.

Chairman Lasker today received long telegrams from several newspapers asking a number of pointed questions with regard to the action of the board. One of these telegrams came from The New York World, and to this Mr. Lasker sent and made public this reply:

"Returning to Washington today I find your telegram of even date awaiting me. Mr. Schlesinger, general counsel of the board, who has charge of the case, is in New York today. I am expecting him here tomorrow. Any statement, if any, when issued, must obviously be given to the entire press simultaneously though, of course, in no event can we answer questions during court proceedings which might be prejudicial to the Government's interests through disclosing our case in advance to the other side.

"Such action as we have taken has been solely for the purpose of protecting the best interests of the people of the United States and their merchant marine.

"We are as anxious as you can be to have the people of the United States fully informed as to our action so that they may judge for themselves, but we feel that this purpose will be served by court presentation in an orderly way, and I am sure on consideration you will concur in that view."

Mr. Lasker also made public the text of the telegram from The World as follows:

"In view of the deep and proper public interest in your action in seizing nine ships from the United States Mail Steamship Company because of unpaid balance of $400,000. The World submits the following questions to you with request that you answer them as expeditiously as may be convenient to you by wire collect.

"One—What, if any, efforts had been made by you to collect arrearages previous to seizure?

"Two—What reasons had you to believe the steamship company would be unable to discharge its obligations or to meet any judgment the board might have obtained against it?

"Three—What public purpose was served by haste employed in seizing vessels?

"Four—What motive governed you and your board in assigning vessels to the United American Line, which had previously been under public question as to its agreement with the Aamburg-American Line. Was there no other American shipping company sufficiently responsible to undertake the handling of these vessels?

"Five—In your opinion has public interest and public confidence in propaganda for American maritime upbuilding been aided by this action?

"Six—Did the new board investigate the claim of the United States Mail being its debtors in amount of millions of dollars before making this seizure?

"Finally—What, in your opinion, is the cause or basis for insistent repetition of the charge that politics is at the base of this move. The World believes the public is entitled to full information on this matter, although New York officials, including Mr. Schlesinger are seemingly averse to frank discussion."

WARNS RAYMOND HITCHCOCK

Actor Not Immune From Laws, Says Bankruptcy Referee.

Raymond Hitchcock, the comedian, failed to appear yesterday in the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, to give evidence sustaining his petition, filed on July 7, to be declared a bankrupt. Mr. Hitchcock's attorney, Harry S. Hechheimer, explained that the actor had injured his foot while gamboling at his country home at Great Neck, L. I.

Mr. Townsend did not appear to think the excuse sufficient.

"Some people seem to think," he remarked, "that a pretty woman or an actor is immune from the laws. Such is not the case, and I want Mr. Hitchcock to appear before me on the next date decided upon, and no excuses will be accepted."

The next hearing will be on Friday at 12:30.

Queens Ex-Sheriff Wins Writ.

Herbert S. Harvey, former Sheriff of Queens County, convicted of bribery in Nassau County, received a certificate of reasonable doubt from Justice Gannon in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The certificate will serve to release Harvey on bail pending the result of his appeal to the Appellate Division. The amount of bail will be fixed upon the settlement of the order today. Harvey was sentenced to serve from four to ten years in Sing Sing. Justice Crepsey presided at his trial.

Crowd Sees Bather Rescued.

Hundreds of persons on the Queensborough Bridge got a thrill yesterday afternoon when they saw two men swim out from the wharf of the Massasoit Boat Club at the foot of Fifty-fifth Street to a point about 200 feet from shore and rescue Edward Orpen, 18 years old, of 354 East Fifty-third Street. A strong tide carried him out of his course and he found himself helpless.

Simone Galleries

ESTABLISHED 1878

Beginning This Morning

with the opening of the Galleries at 9,

The Entire Contents of our Five Galleries Are Offered at Reductions of 20 to 50 Per Cent

(From Present Low Prices)

ANTIQUES, TAPESTRIES, OBJETS d'ART,
ITALIAN GARDEN MARBLES and TERRA COTTAS
LAMPS. TORCHIERS. CREDENZE.
BRONZES and MARBLES. STATUARY and GROUPS.
GROS and PETIT—POINT NEEDLEWORK.
CHAIRS. SOFAS. BENCHES.
HIGH GRADE DOMESTIC FURNITURE—
WALNUT, MAHOGANY and PAINTED SUITES
for DINING ROOM, BEDROOM and BREAKFAST ROOM.
UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE of the BETTER KIND.
LIVING ROOM, LIBRARY and HALL FURNISHINGS.

The Reasons for this very Extraordinary Sale

We Had Planned

to open these new Galleries last September. They are more spacious than our previous Galleries. The comfort and convenience of our broadening clientele demanded more room for grouping and inspection. And the greater space required a larger stock. We purchased additional stock and collections. Discreetly, of course, for we desired our new Galleries to be the home of the finest assemblage of antiques, fine furniture and objets d'art in America.

Building delays deferred the opening of these new Galleries until February, after the metropolitan season. Cordial as was the appreciation accorded us when we opened, we have not quite made up the loss of the five months. We shall do it in the next few weeks.

Special Importations

now in transit from Europe, requiring entire sections of the Galleries for exhibition, constitute a second reason for the sale. We must make room quickly for the new purchases soon to arrive.

Recessions in price

of domestic furniture is the third reason. We wish to give our patrons the benefit of these recessions. This notwithstanding the fact that, in the judgment of competent authorities, prices in the coming Autumn will be from 10 to 20 per cent above present quotations, and will remain at that higher level—until a futher rise.

NO GOODS ON APPROVAL---NO RETURNS

We will hold goods for delivery in the Autumn, if paid for when purchased

Forty-two East Forty-ninth

BETWEEN MADISON and PARK

PROMENADES with JOAN DALE

WHEREIN we observe it's hot, but that it is ideal weather for tennis—or shopping!



100% Silk Floss Mattresses $14.75

And all mattresses, made in our own sanitary factory!

Burma, India

Mrs. Katharine Nash Smith of the Home Furnishing Bureau has just helped a young woman equip a missionary camp in far-off Burma, India.

There were numbers of beds to select, oil-stoves, heaters, draperies and other household matter.

The young woman helped make the selection. But Mrs. Smith has taken the full responsibility of sending the entire equipment out to the missionary camp

They're going to need more things later on. Of course they were glad to find something like our Home Furnishing Bureau—and Mrs. Smith!—to take care of them!

Music

Speaking of home-furnishing, one of the most decorative phonographs yet presented to the world is the Victrola fitted in a console cabinet.

The Victrola department has had some of these cabinets specially decorated—in gray, Chinese green, polychrome, etc. The cabinet itself has simple, almost severe lines, adaptable to almost any kind of room. With specially painted cabinet, $150.

For Summer

But the ideal summer music box is the new Victrola, in a portable mahogany box.

It has a sweet, clear but surprisingly resonant voice, $45.

On Complexes!

Now that we are all puzzling about our *complexes*, as it were, perhaps I should mention the verra interesting new French cucumber cream at the Drug Department.

Creme Calloise, by Framchemet et Veloute, $2.50 and $4.

It whitens, softens and nourishes the skin, m' dears!

M. Gourmand

M. Gourmand to whom we talked of *truffes* and *capons* from the Grocery Department last week, begs for more!

Very well, monsieur, have you tried our imported:

Gordon and Dilworth stuffed baby cantelopes, $1.55 a jar.

Canned fruit cocktails, $1.00 a jar.

Gordon and Dilworth cumquats, 80c a jar.

Prepared fruit salad, $1.20 a pint jar; $2.35 a quart jar.

And, oh, *Mons!* our:

Choy Fong (Chinatown) ginger, 85c a jar.

Rich Chinese ginger, $1.25.

Bizarre

Rather nice—and inexpensive—new writing paper has arrived.

The colored lining, in orange, red, green, etc., has big spotty circles decorating it. The paper is a soft white striped finish. Nice size envelopes, 75c and $1.00.

While There

And while in the stationery department ask to see the painted *glass desk sets*. A rose leather desk mat, with crystal desk set painted with rose design. (Crystal desk sets are rather the smart thing, just now!) $18.50.



House-dresses Special at $2.98

There are five gingham models in the house-dress sale today.

But the most effective is the checked gingham, with bands of organdie over the hips, and organdie collar and sash.

The other housedresses are dotted organdies.

Oh, Yes!

Need a sewing machine? Or your picture taken? Or a new clock? Oh, yes, there are all these various departments—among many others—in this store.

And it is always convenient to remember there is a Bloomingdale Bank here to take care of your money matters!

BLOOMINGDALE BROTHERS

NEW YORK

AN AID IN BUSINESS

To understand the country's business prospects it is necessary to have at command authoritative statistics and the judgment of matured experience. These are provided by The Annalist for the benefit of manufacturers, merchants, bankers and investors.

In addition to complete information on the course of the bond, stock, textile, steel and other markets, The Annalist publishes authoritative articles on the developments of trade. Graphs and charts showing movements in securities, the food cost of living and the business index line are an aid in determining business policies.

THE ANNALIST

A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics

Published Mondays by The New York Times Company,

TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK.

10 cents at news stands. $5.00 a year by mail.

$10,000 FINE FOR 5TH AV. MERCHANT

H. P. Martin of Martin & Martin, Inc., Pleaded Guilty to Tax Evasions.

PENALTY OF $2,000 FOR FIRM

U. S. District Attorney Hayward Asked Prison Sentence as Example to Other Offenders.

Herbert P. Martin, Treasurer of the 39th Avenue firm of Martin & Martin, Inc., pleaded guilty yesterday before Federal Judge Sheppard to an indictment accusing him of thirteen separate acts to defraud the Government by evading the payment of luxury taxes collected by his firm but not turned over to the Government. He was fined $10,000 personally, and the firm $2,000.

Colonel Hayward, who made his first court appearance as the United States Attorney for this district, had anticipated a prison sentence. "But they fooled me," he said, in discussing the case after the court proceedings, "by coming into court and confessing that the firm had been cheating the Government."

After the plea of guilty had been entered, Colonel Hayward asked the court for a prison sentence. "Stealing in this way from the Government," he said, "has got to be a joke and the best way to take the humor out of it is to send the guilty ones to prison."

He explained that the defendant and his firm had used duplicate slips in order to cover up the sale of a taxable article by substituting the name of a non-taxable article. He stated that the case presented elements of fraud that were tantamount to embezzlement. Among the customers whose names figured in the indictment as having paid taxes which were withheld were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. M. W. Ryan and Norma Talmadge. Colonel Hayward mentioned them in his plea for a prison sentence. The screen actress, he said, bought a cocktail shaker for her husband which was entered on the slips of the concern as spurs and saddlery. "An example should be made of this defendant," he added. "These people should be punished by more than a fine."

Harold Content, attorney for Martin, said that the Government had been defrauded of only $81.13, which would be paid, and that the books of the concern had been burned by a janitor by mistake.

Judge Sheppard said that he would not send Martin to jail because it was the first case of the kind to come before him and that the plea of guilty had saved the Government the expense of a trial. He warned other offenders that they would not get off so easily.

Martin & Martin are dealers in saddlery and leather goods at 618 Fifth Avenue. It has branches in London and Philadelphia. Frank Martin, President of the concern, was abroad when the indictment was found. The firm of Martin & Martin, shoe dealers at 568 Fifth Avenue, has no connection with the indicted firm.

Swear in Woman as Court Clerk.

Mrs. Mary O'Grady Hupfer of 572 Leonard Street was sworn in yesterday as Deputy Chief Clerk of the Third District Municipal Court in Brooklyn by Supreme Court Justice MacCrate. She is the first woman to be appointed to a court clerkship in Brooklyn. She is a Democrat. The salary is $3,500 a year.

DEFENDS $2 BATH CHARGE.

Includes Music, Explains Manhattan Beach Proprietor.

Proprietors of bathhouses at Coney Island, Manhattan Beach, Brighton Beach and Seagate resented yesterday the charges made by Mayor Hylan in a letter to Police Commissioner Enright that profiteering had been going on in the renting of bathhouses. The proprietors of the largest bathing establishment at Manhattan Beach declared that no complaint had been made by patrons to the charge of $2 for a bathhouse on Sunday, even when two were put in a room. The week-day charge is 75 cents and $1.50 on Saturdays. It was explained that this charge included such extras as band concerts, a swimming pool and handball courts.

At Brighton Beach the charge is 50 cents on week-days and $1 on Sundays, with extras. At Coney Island resorts it was said that no complaint had been made. One proprietor explained that it was necessary to charge a trifle more on hot days than on cool days in order to allow them to break even on the season.

Samuel Gumperts, President of the Coney Island Board of Trade, who has an interest in the Parkway Baths, declared that he had heard of no overcharging. He said if Mayor Hylan could prove profiteering he would not only forfeit his license but also the $500 bond which he deposited.

EXECUTOR IN CONTEMPT.

"Silver Threads Among the Gold" Author's Son Filed No Accounting.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday adjudged Albert W. Danks of 1,920 East Seventh Street, Brooklyn, in contempt of court for failure to file an accounting of the estate of his father, Hart P. Danks, author of "Silver Threads Among the Gold" and other songs. The application was made in behalf of Gertrude L. Danks, daughter of the composer, by her attorney, Roderick Berg, who said he had pleaded with the executor to account but Danks had refused.

"I believe that within the last ten years this man has received from $40,000 to $50,000 in royalties from his father's compositions, particularly 'from 'Silver Threads Among the Gold,' but his sister has had no accounting from him and she is unable to buy a pair of shoes, much as she needs them," said Mr. Berg.

The Surrogate acted because the executor was directed a year ago to account within ten days and failed to do so, and did not respond recently when directed to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

HOOTCH MAKER WARNS ROSS

Threatens to Burn Hansen Place Church and Bomb Attorney.

United States District Attorney, Leroy W. Ross of Brooklyn received another threatening post card yesterday from a persistent correspondent, who signs himself "Death," Monthly, since the first of the year. Mr. Ross has received messages from this writer threatening to blow up his office. The District Attorney characterizes the writer as some "irresponsible imbecile." Yesterday's message was as follows:

"Leroy Ross, I am now making whiskey out of prunes and brown sugar, cost me 3 dols a gallon I sell it for $4 a quart I make 10 gals a week to hell with the law, I have as much respect for the law as I have for dirt I am going to burn the Hansen place church to get square on you i will be in the Post Office Monday to drop a bomb in your office. Death."

Prices and Partitions Are Coming Down Together
Quality and Style Will Always Remain the Same

Lane Bryant

Originator of Slenderizing Modes

21-23 West 38th St. Just West of 5th Ave.

EXPANSION and ALTERATION SALE

to dispose of our entire stock of Slenderizing

Apparel for Stout Women

These Sales began Monday. They have met with great response. The women who visited our shop realize what wonderful values they have received. There are many, many more arranged for the rest of the week

Voile Dresses Also dotted Swiss, Gingham and Linen 12.75 to 21.75	Silk Dresses Canton Crepe, Foulard, Taffeta and Georgette 35.00 to 64.50
Coats & Wraps 19.85 to 54.50	Separate Skirts 4.95 to 29.75
Cotton Waists Voile and fine quality French Voile, also Net 2.95 to 6.95	Silk Waists Crepe de Chine, Georgette, also Overblouses 6.95 to 19.50
Summer Suits 35.00 to 59.50	Summer Sweaters 12.95 to 29.50

Corsets, Hosiery, Underwear

Lane Bryant Just West of 5th Av. 21-23 West 38th St.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

Beginning to-day (Wednesday)

A Special Reduction Sale of

White Silks and Black Silks

(all silk)

of the most wanted weaves and qualities

extraordinarily low-priced

(Sale on the First Floor)

Stern Brothers

West 42nd St. *(Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues)* West 43rd St.

Announcing the Continuation of
Our **REDUCTION SALE** *of*

MEN'S SUITS

Savings of $15.50 to $25.00 on the former extremely low prices distinguish this event as one of the most important value-giving occasions this season

$29.50

Cheviots	Worsteds	Unfinished Worsteds
Serges	Tweeds	Herringbones

Seasonable models in neatly patterned fabrics, embodying tailoring of the customary KIRSCHBAUM standard.

Owing to the extraordinarily low basis upon which these Suits have been marked, it will be necessary to make a slight charge for any alterations required. All sizes. All models.

THIS DAY at Wanamaker's

He Conquers Who Knows How to Endure

The warrior who brought back home with him from the war carnage the incurable wounds of gassing, of submarine blasts affecting eyes and ears, or hurts the surgeon's knife could not cure, will have to endure the ills of war until life ceases.

All these are true conquerors and worthy of highest honors. But to all human beings there are battlefields upon which our daily callings compel us to be, requiring patience, perseverance, pluck and persistence in suffering, to win way against unexpected obstacles.

Let no one be a slacker.

(Signed)

John Wanamaker

July 27, 1921.

Certified Antiques
Au Quatrieme
At Price Concessions

Have you longed—perhaps for years—for a lovely antique? You will undoubtedly find it *Au Quatrieme* where price concessions today on hundreds of pieces—the entire stock—average 45 per cent.

Wanamaker business methods, applied to the selling of antiques, have brought unprecedented growth to the trade. And this very growth is now embarrassing us. Our floors are too crowded.

To make room for new shipments we offer the following groups at prices that will take them from our floors into your homes.

Prices before reduction averaged 45 per cent more.

	Today's Price
Antique American cherry secretary, glass doors	$325
Antique American oak wainscot chair	800
Antique American Pennsylvania walnut turned table	295
Antique cherry buffet, with original brasses	185
Pair of antique Batterses knobs, pr.	90
Pair of antique Heppelwhite chairs, leather seats, pr.	325
Portrait in oil of Captain John Selman	500
Antique American Charles II carved side chair	350
Antique American carved side chair	90
Antique American needlework table top	240
Antique English walnut chest	250
Antique English painted cupboard, gold motifs, paneled	550
Set of six Adam chairs, walnut seats and backs, set	750
Antique English walnut china cabinet, glass doors	475
Pair of carved wood vases of flowers, pair	20
Two teakwood stools, each	7.50
Antique mahogany wall corner cabinet	375
Pair of needlework arm chairs, black background	400
Antique needlework stool with turned legs	100
Needlepoint sofa, carved arms and legs	775
Set of four antique ladder-back chairs, modern tapestry seats, set	200
Antique Louis XV barometer	50
Louis XV table	35
Antique Louis XVI sofa, pink and blue striped brocade	200
Antique walnut *prie Dieu*, white striped covering	225
Antique Regence table	435
Set of four antique Louis XV grey painted chairs, cane seats and backs, 2 arm-chairs	300
Antique four poster Italian black walnut bed	250
Antique Italian walnut bed, carved head and foot	200
Two large Italian carved gilt mirrors, each	225

Fourth Floor, Old Building, Wanamaker's.

Further reductions on men's suits. 250 men's suits and 178 young men's suits, originally $45 and $50, reduced to $33—now $25.50.

175 men's suits and 27 young men's suits, originally $60 to $60, reduced to $39—now $33.50.

125 men's suits and 18 young men's suits, originally $60 to $70, reduced to $46—now $38.50.

Burlington Arcade Floor, New Bldg., Wanamaker's.

The Man's Shop

Rapid Transit to Full Values and Complete Satisfaction Is Provided by Lord & Taylor Express Elevators to The Man's Shop

Last of the July Sale

Suits $36, $42 and $48

CLEARING out the residue of a stock which still offers splendid selections—the final prices in a sale of Summer clothes that has been the subject of unusual comment. For the next three days—or as long as the assortments last.

Includes all the sack suits—mixtures, herringbones, overplaids, pencil stripes and blues, grays and browns. Light Summer weights and weights for year-round wear.

Also golf suits of imported and domestic sport woolens; and broken lots of light-weight overcoats, imported and domestic materials, in raglan and slip-on models, at the reduced prices of $42 and $48.

All Straw Hats $1.25

The final cut, which will remove all the remaining sennet straws and fancy braids in quick order—a selection as complete and correct as one could desire.

Lisle Half Hose 55c

Exceptionally fine quality, mercerized lisle—full fashioned—in navy, cordovan, brown, gray, tan and purple. Greatly reduced from regular prices.

Final Oxford Reductions $6.75

This is a clearance of Men's Oxfords, from several well-known makers of men's fine shoes.

Several groups have been merged into this one sale—tan calf, black calf, tan cordovan, tan Norwegian grain ("ball-strap" Oxfords), smartest English and American lasts.

Also a special assortment of 150 pairs of tan and black calf Oxfords, English last—very fine, soft stock, at $6.75.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street
The Man's Shop
Tenth Floor

FIFTH AVENUE
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Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), last page.

SUBSTITUTE FARM BILL IS INTRODUCED

Kellogg Quickly Gives Measure Drafted by Hoover and Meyer to Senate.

HARD FIGHT IS PROMISED

Chairman Norris Dubs Bill Drawn According to Harding's Wishes the "Holy of Holies."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Administration substitute for the Norris Farmers' Export Corporation bill, drafted in accordance with President Harding's suggestions as conveyed in his message to Congress today, was quickly introduced in the Senate by Senator Kellogg of Minnesota. The measure was drafted by Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Chairman Meyer of the War Finance Corporation.

The substitute was introduced without having been submitted to the Committee on Agriculture, and that a hard fight against the substitution will be made was quickly evident, Chairman Norris of the Agricultural Committee dubbing the new bill the "Holy of Holies," which he said had been drafted in secret without a single member of the committee, Republican or Democrat, being consulted. Not a member of that committee, it was asserted, saw the bill or knew anything about it until it was introduced and printed copies distributed among the Senators.

The new bill is in the form of an amendment to the War Finance Corporation act and adds six new sections and amends four sections of the original law. That the Administration's bill will be substituted for the Norris measure, despite the opposition of the bipartisan block of Senators from the agricultural States, is certain. That many of these Senators of both parties are "sore," so to speak, is not denied, and it was stated tonight that these Senators will hold a meeting tomorrow morning and decide what action to take in the new situation that has developed.

When Senator Kellogg was recognized early this afternoon and sent the bill to the desk of the Senate, Senator Norris arose and asked if there would be any objection on the part of other Senators if members of the Agricultural Committee remained in the chamber while the bill was being read.

"You know," added Senator Norris, "the members of the Committee on Agriculture have been unable to get any information about this bill."

"I think," replied Senator Kellogg, "that the Senator from Nebraska is unfair. This bill, or rather amendment, is not presented with any thought of hostility to the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. It does not represent my ideas entirely. Its provisions were suggested by officials of the War Finance Corporation."

Senator Norris replied that while it had been known for some days that the bill was being prepared "in secret," the Committee on Agriculture was not favored with any information.

Kellogg in Two-hour Defense.

Senator Kellogg made a two-hour speech explaining the provisions of the Administration substitute and pointed out that under it the Government would not go into the business of buying and selling agricultural products for export. The Norris bill, he continued, creates a new agency with a capital of $100,000,000 and the authority to issue $1,000,000,000 in bonds, while the substitute utilizes an existing agency, the War Finance Corporation, which has four years of experience behind it, with funds in the Treasury, and with available credits of more than $400,000,000.

The substitute measure, Senator Kellogg explained, provides that when in the opinion of the Board of Directors of the War Finance Corporation there has accumulated an abnormal surplus of American agricultural products, as a result of the disruption of export trade due to war conditions, and the ordinary banking facilities are inadequate to enable producers or dealers to carry them until they can be exported in an orderly manner, the War Finance Corporation will have the authority to make the necessary financial advance. These advances may be made for periods not exceeding one year from the respective dates of the advances.

The corporation also receives authority to render assistance to any person, firm, corporation or association engaged in the marketing of products for export, the advances to bear interest of not less than 1 per cent. in excess of the rate of interest for ninety-day commercial paper prevailing in the Federal Reserve District in which the borrower resides. Like authority is also given the Finance Corporation to aid banks that make advances to such persons, firms or corporations as are contemplated in the preceding sections referred to, these advances to bear interest at rates fixed by the War Finance Corporation. The power of renewal, substitution of new obligations, and the extension of time of payment, is also authorized by the new bill. The corporation has the power to require additional security at any time.

Advances to Banks.

For the purpose of aiding agriculture, the War Finance Corporation is further granted the power, whenever in its opinion the public interest may require it, to make advances to any bank, banker, or trust company in the United States which may have made advances for agricultural purposes. Such advances will be made in such form as to impose on the borrowing financial institution the obligation to pay at maturity, with interest, the loans to be adequately secured by "endorsement, guaranty, pledge or otherwise."

Likewise the corporation has the authority "in exceptional cases" upon such terms as it may determine, which are not inconsistent with the law, to purchase from banks or other financial institutions, notes, drafts, bills of exchange, indebtednesses secured by chattel mortgages, warehouse receipts, bills of lading, or other instruments in writing "conveying or securing marketable title to staple agricultural products including live stock." The time for payment of the above obligations cannot be extended longer than two years.

It is stipulated that the aggregate amount of all advances made under the provisions of the sections referred to shall never at any one time exceed $1,000,000,000.

"The country banks," said Senator Kellogg, "have loaned heavily to the farmers and we need something more than loans to finance exportation."

In a general way, the Senator continued, the War Finance Corporation will extend credit to the firm or individual in the exporting business and that firm or individual will in turn give credit to the foreigner who desires to purchase a part of our surplus supplies. The section of the Norris bill authorizing loans to Governments, Senator Kellogg said, was objectionable.

"Well, I want to say," said Senator Ransdell of Louisiana, "that in the abnormal conditions existing all over the world there will not be any extensive exportations under this arrangement."

"I consider," replied Senator Kellogg, "the War Finance Corporation to be one of the best agencies created during the war. I believe that its aid to farmers, bankers, exporters and others will be of far-reaching benefit to the country in this time of stress. The corporation now has its agencies in all parts of the world and anything we do to strengthen it will be of great benefit to producers as well as the banks and other persons affected."

Senator Ransdell, opposing the substitute, said he would vote for the Norris bill, but added that if the Norris measure is defeated he will vote for the substitute as the "next best thing in sight."

The War Finance Corporation announced today that it has agreed to make an advance of $37,500 to an exporter for the purpose of assisting in financing the exportation of sugar mill machinery to Cuba. This advance is similar to the advance of $250,000 for the purpose of financing the exportation of sugar mill machinery to Cuba which was announced by the corporation on July 21.

HARDING PROPOSES RAILROAD RELIEF

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

ernment, and the Transportation act, recognizing that betterments and additions belong to capital account, provided that such sums as the railway companies owed the Government for betterments and new equipment, added during the period of Government operation, might be funded. There has been, at no time, any question about the justice of funding such indebtedness to the Government. Indeed, it has been in progress to a measureable degree ever since the return of the railroads to their owners. It has been limited, however, to such cases as those in which final settlements with the railway Administration have been effected. The process is admittedly too slow to meet the difficult situation which the owners of the railroads have been facing, and I believe it essential to restore railway activities and essential to the country's good fortune to hasten both funding and settlement.

"Quite apart from the large sums owing to the Government, which we are morally and legally bound to fund, the Government admittedly owes the railway companies large sums on various accounts such as compensation, depreciation and maintenance. There has been a wide difference of opinion relating to the amount the Government owes, due in the main to the claim of the owners that in spite of materials and hours of labor being estimated in proper relations to similar expenditure in the pre-war test period, the 'inefficiency of labor' still left a wide difference between actual upkeep and the expenditure made during the Government operation.

In order to expedite settlement and funding an informal understanding which is all that is possible or practical, has been reached, under which the railway claims based on the 'inefficiency of labor' are to be waived to hasten complete and final settlements, without surrender of any rights in court in case there is failure to settle. I have no doubt that early, final and satisfactory settlements will be reached, since the policy of the railway administration already has been effective in finally settling the accounts of roads filing claims amounting to $225,562,764, resulting in the payment to them of $88,141,222.

"The way now would seem to be clear to very early adjustment and relief, except for the fact that the railway administration, though possessing assets, does not command the funds necessary to meet what will be its admitted obligations.

Asks Congress Authority.

"There is no thought to ask Congress for additional funds. Perhaps $500,000,000 will be necessary. The Railroad Administration has, or will have in the progress of funding, ample securities to meet all requirements if Congress only will grant the authority to negotiate these securities and provide the agency for their negotiation.

"With this end in view you are asked to extend the authority of the War Finance Corporation so that it may purchase these railway funding securities accepted by the Director General of Railroads. No added expense, no added investment is required on the part of the Government, there is no added liability, no added tax burden. It is merely the grant of authority necessary to enable a most useful and efficient Government agency to use its available funds to purchase securities for which Congress already has authorized the issue and turn them into the channels of finance ready to float them.

"I can readily believe that so simple a remedy will have your prompt sanction. The question of our obligation cannot be raised, the wisdom of affording early relief is not to be doubted, and the avoidance of added appropriation or liability will appeal to Congress and the public alike.

"The after-war distresses of two great and fundamental activities have been riveting the anxious attention of the country. One is the readjustment and restoration of agriculture, the other is the distress of our railway transportation system.

"Pending proposals for relief and their discussion have already brought to the attention of Congress the very promising possibilities of broadening the powers of the War Finance Corporation for the further relief of agriculture and livestock production. This corporation has proven itself so helpful in the relief thus far undertaken that I cannot help but believe that its broadened powers, as have been proposed, to meet agricultural needs, will enable it wholly to meet the nation-wide emergency. This is an impelling moral obligation to American farming in all its larger aspects, and it will be most gratifying to have your early sanction.

"In the case of the railroads there is a moral and a contractural obligation, and your favorable action is no less urgent, and will no less appeal to public approval. Railway solvency and efficiency are essential to our healthful industrial, commercial and agricultural life. Everything hinges on transportation.

"After necessary and dramatic curtailments, after narrowing straits in meeting their financial difficulties, the railroads need only this financial aid which the fulfillment of our obligations will bestow to inaugurate their far-reaching revival. Its effects will be felt in varied industries and will banish to a large degree the depression which, though inevitable in war's aftermath, we are all so anxious to see ended.

"I am appending herewith memoranda concerning the progress of railroad liquidation and revealing existing conditions which Congress will be interested to note, while considering the simple remedy proposed for the relief of the situation. The information is submitted by the Director General of the Railroads.

WARREN G. HARDING.

The White House, July 26, 1921.

Director General's Summary.

The full text of Director General Davis's message follows:

MEMORANDA FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE RAILROADS.

Progress of railway liquidation.

The total number of Federal controlled carriers, including subsidiary companies, was 425. The mileage of the Federal controlled roads was 239,009.

The number of claims on final settlement filed with the Director General up to July 15, 1921, was 184, the aggregate amount claimed being 758,032,235. The mileage of the roads that have filed their claims aggregate 167,070.

The amount of claims settled by the Director General up to and including July 15, 1921, aggregated $225,568,764. These settlements represent some 43 per cent. in number of the claims actually filed. The total amount paid in settlement was $68,141,227.

The largest single disputed item in final settlement is the claim for undermaintenance of way and structures and equipment. The under-maintenance claims represent more than 50 per cent. of the total amount of claims filed. Included in these claims for under-maintenance is the much discussed claim variously described as "inefficiency of labor," "ineffectiveness of labor," or the "difference in the cost of applied material as between the test and Federal control periods," this item representing some 70 per cent or 75 per cent. of the total under-maintenance claims.

Claims for inefficiency of labor have not being allowed by the Railroad Administration not only, as contended by the Railroad Administration, because such claims are not contemplated by the standard contract, but they are of a too highly indefinite speculative and contingent character to warrant consideration.

In addition to the claims on final settlement, covering the various items of dispute between the carriers and the Administration, there are innumerable claims for loss and damage in the transportation of freight, fire and personal injury cases, and reparation claims growing out of freight rate controversies. These claims are being rapidly disposed of, and within a reasonable time the adjustment of same should be completed.

During the period of Federal control there was expended by the railroad administration, on behalf of the carriers, some $1,144,000,000 in additions and betterments, properly chargeable to capital account. Of this sum an excess of $381,000,000 was used in the purchase of additional equipment, consisting of 100,000 box cars and 2,000 locomotives, and the expenditure for this equipment has been taken care of in equipment trust certificates now held by the railroad administration. This leaves about $763,000,000 of additions and betterments, which, if not funded, must be deducted from the amount due from the railroad administration to the carriers in final settlement. An extension of the time in which these addition and betterment obligations could be paid to such carriers as could give reasonable and satisfactory security would enable the carriers receiving this extension to expend this amount of money in the much needed rehabilitation of their cars and locomotives and apply the usual and necessary maintenance upon their way and structures, so that the national system of transportation could be equipped during the coming Fall and Winter to promptly and effectively perform its duty to the public in the way of prompt and efficient transportation.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NORMAL AND PRESENT NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF BAD ORDER FREIGHT CARS AND LOCOMOTIVES.

The percentage of bad order freight cars has not been below 5.0 per cent. at any time during the past five years. During the year 1917 it ranged between 5.2 and 6.0 per cent. While there is no general agreement as to what the normal percentage should be, it seems to be generally accepted at from 5 to 6 per cent. The percentage of bad order cars on July 1, 1921, was 15.6 per cent., or about 10 per cent. above normal.

The total number of freight cars in service at the present time is about 2,400,000 and 10 per cent. of that number would be 240,000, which represents the excess, or abnormal, bad order condition of freight cars today.

The normal percentage of bad order locomotives is understood to be 10 per cent. The percentage of bad order locomotives on July 1 was 23.9, or 14 per cent. above normal. The total number of freight and passenger locomotives (exclusive of switching) is about 50,000 and 14 per cent. of this would be 7,000 locomotives, which represents the abnormal bad order condition of locomotives at the present time.

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE.

The amount of deferred maintenance at the present time has been conservatively estimated at $400,000,000, of which $200,000,000 represents maintenance of way and $200,000,000 maintenance of equipment. That is, these are the amounts which should be expended on the railway properties to bring them up from their present physical condition to normal.

SHORTAGE IN NUMBER OF RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

The total number of railway employes in the first quarter of 1921 was 1,691,471. This was less by 340,456 than the average number in 1920; and less by 302,053 than in the first quarter of 1920.

This manifestly means an enormous increase of unemployment. If the railroads were in a position to resume their normal maintenance of ways and structures and equipment it is conservatively estimated that it would mean immediate employment of at least 200,000 workmen.

DELAYED PAYMENTS OF VOUCHERS.

Delayed payments of the current liabilities of the railways, representing principally payments due for fuel and materials used in operation, have been conservatively estimated at not less than $300,000,000.

The failure to pay these has involved great industrial distress and depression. It has meant the shutting down of many industries. If the railroads are paid what is due them by the Government, they in turn can pay these debts, and the starting up of industry will be enormously assisted and promoted.

It is evident, if the products of our farms, of our forests, of our mines and of our other industries are to find a way to market, that our railroads must be adequately equipped to move them. Manifestly, from the foregoing statistics they are not now so equipped. If there is to be a return, as we devoutly hope there soon will be, of normal business activity and prosperity, it must not be halted and obstructed by insufficient transportation, which is a fundamental condition of all commerce.

FUNDING.

By the terms of Section 6 of the Federal Control act, the President was authorized to incur, on behalf of the carriers, indebtedness for additions and betterments. To create an indebtedness to be paid by others without limit in amount is, it must be admitted, a most unusual power and was justified only by the exigencies of war.

As a result of the exercise of this power, a large amount of indebtedness was created by the Director General and imposed upon these carriers, for additions and betterments, some of it assented to by them and some of it not concurred in. This class of indebtedness, although on capital account, was made by the Government immediately payable, instead of being arranged in long-time obligations.

If the carriers had been dealing with their own affairs in respect to additions and betterments, it is reasonable to suppose that they would not have undertaken to provide for these large capital requirements out of their current income, but would have followed their usual course, which would have been not to incur indebtedness as to a large part of this amount until they had succeeded in financing the capital required on long-term obligations. They could not do this under the conditions of Federal control and of the war for the two reasons: First, because the matter was not legally within their control and, second, because the entire investment market was necessarily absorbed by the Government in securing war loans.

The question, therefore, arises, What is it equitable and just to do now in regard to the adjustment of this indebtedness? The carriers insist that it should be funded by the Government for a term of at least ten years.

This, they claim, is just, not only because of the circumstances above narrated, under which the indebtedness was created, but for an additional reason, in which the public, as well as the carriers themselves, have an interest. The carriers at the time of Federal control had been out of possession of their properties for more than two years. They were called on at that time to resume the responsibility of furnishing transportation adequate to the needs of commerce. It must be admitted that they undertook the performance of this duty under adverse conditions. Their organizations had been broken up; much of the normal traffic of the various lines had been diverted to others; their rolling stock had been widely scattered by Government management throughout the country, and their labor expense had been enormously increased during Federal control. This situation, they claim, put upon them the necessity of providing for abnormal expenses of operation at the very outset.

It is in the public interest that they should be able to perform successfully the duty of transportation. This will necessitate not only an adequate supply of cash for their abnormal expenses, due to the special conditions which have surrounded their properties, and for their current purposes, but also will necessitate the borrowing of large amounts of new capital, so as to keep their roads up to the requirements of the public and for other capital purposes, such as the payment of maturing obligations. This they will have to do in a market disturbed by war conditions and where there is a tremendous competition, as between themselves and with other industries, for the funds available for investment.

It is even more vital to the public than to the carriers that the carriers should succeed in securing the money necessary to the successful performance of their transportation duties.

If the Government refuses to fund this indebtedness which it created for the carriers, and for which the Transportation act, expressly provided, and if, in addition to their large capital requirements for other purposes, it is necessary for them to borrow also the amount they owe the Government for additions and betterments, their problem and the public's problem in respect to transportation will be enormously embarrassed.

The indebtedness of the carriers to the Government for additions and betterments incurred under the circumstances above mentioned ought not to be allowed to constitute an additional complication and embarrassment in this situation. To avoid this the Government ought not to hesitate to carry this indebtedness for ten years, as provided in the Transportation act, in view of the fact that the reason it was made immediately due grew out of the war and the public needs.

JAMES C. DAVIS, Director General.

MELLON OFFERS TWO NEW TREASURY ISSUES

Combined Offering of Certificates, Dated Aug. 1, Will Be for About $300,000,000.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Secretary Mellon today offered for subscription two new series of Treasury certificates, the combined offering being for about $300,000,000. Both issues are dated Aug. 1, one maturing in six months with interest at 5¼ per cent., and the other maturing in one year, with interest at 5½ percent.

With the three hundred million certificate issue the Treasury, it was believed, would be in a position to meet any demands upon it by the War Finance Corporation in connection with settlements with the railroad under the plan submitted to Congress today by President Harding.

On Aug. 16, it was explained, the Treasury has certificate maturities of about $150,000,000 to meet and in addition it is estimated about $100,000,000 will be needed for current payments to the railroads under the revolving fund and other sections of the Transportation act.

The remaining $50,000,000 plus the Treasury's cash on hand of some $200,000,000 it was thought would care for current expenses and any preliminary withdrawals on account the corporation might make, if its powers are broadened by Congress, while at the same time clearing the way for what financing the Treasury may have to do should the corporation call for its total balance of nearly $400,000,000 to use in making advances to the railroads.

In view of the Aug. 1 issue of certificates, another issue on Aug. 15 was held unlikely, though an offering of the new short-term notes on Sept. 1 was expected.

12,000 SERVICE MEN STILL IN HOSPITAL

Government Pays $3.68 a Day for Each Man—Senators Criticise House Conferees on Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Hospital treatment of former service men costs on the average $3.68 per day per case, Dr. C. H. Lavinder, Assistant Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, today told the Senate Investigating Committee. There has been a daily average of 12,000 patients in public health hospitals, the highest daily total being about 26,000.

"The President told us there were 6,000 beds available for former service men," said Senator Pomerene, Democrat, Ohio. "Has there been a surplusage of bed?"

"There has been no excess," replied Dr. Lavinder. "There always are vacant beds, properly so."

The witness explained that it was agreed in hospital work that the number of vacant beds was not significant of ample facilities unless the beds were available where needed.

Delay in extending hospitalization for veterans was attributed by Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming of the Public Health Service to lack of adequate appropriations during 1920. He told the investigating committee, also, that, owing to unsuitable location, many hospitals placed at his disposal by Congress in March, 1920, could not be used.

"No defense can be made of Senators and Representatives putting in such laws, for political purposes, provisions requiring use as hospitals of places which were totally unfit," exclaimed Senator Walsh, Democrat, Massachusetts.

While the Public Health Service was searching the country for available hospital beds the War Department was "scrapping" buildings which could have been used, Dr. Cumming said.

Senate conferees on the Sweet bill for the consolidation of all Government agencies dealing with former service men today expressed dissatisfaction with the attitude of the House conferees, saying that the latter were showing no disposition to yield on many of the Senate amendments. They were reported to be insistent upon the passage of the bill substantially in the form in which it was sent to the Senate.

EXPECTS WOOD TO ACCEPT.

Washington Hears He Will Reconsider Philippines Governorship.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Intimations have reached Administration officials that Major Gen. Wood might be willing to reconsider his previous decision against acceptance of the Governor Generalship of the Philippines. It is understood that President Harding does not intend to make a choice, however, until he has definite knowledge of what policy the Wood commission investigating conditions in the islands will recommend.

Nomination of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices for the Supreme Court of the Philippines will probably go to the Senate this week.

Newton W. Gilbert, former Vice Governor of the Philippines, who is a lawyer at 14 Wall Street, was in Washington on Monday and, it is understood, conferred with President Harding concerning the Philippine situation.

Mr. Gilbert, when a member of Congress from Indiana, was chosen by then Secretary of War Taft as a member of the Congressional junketing party that visited the Philippines. After he returned to Washington he was sent to the Philippines as Judge of the Court of First Instance, from which he was appointed to the Philippine Commission, the governing body of the Philippines, becoming Vice Governor in the absence of Governor General Cameron Forbes.

CANDLER COBB TO LONDON.

New Yorker Is Named by Hoover for Commerce Post.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Candler Cobb of New York has been appointed assistant to the American Commercial Attaché in London, it was announced today by Secretary Hoover. Mr. Cobb, who has studied and practiced law in New York City, was Assistant United States Attorney in New York during the war, specializing on restrictions on foreign trade, fraudulent passports and the like. At one time he was Vice President of Livermore, Rojas & Co. of New York.

He is a graduate of Harvard University and also attended Oxford University, England. His father, Henry Ives Cobb, was supervising architect of the United States Treasury during the Presidency of McKinley.

PEACE DECISION IN A WEEK.

Daugherty Expects Soon to Give Advice on Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Recommendations relative to the issuance of a peace proclamation probably will be submitted to President Harding within the next week, Attorney General Daugherty announced today.

Mr. Daugherty said that the study of the vast amount of wartime legislation necessary in order to advise the President of the effect of a peace proclamation on the status of such laws was progressing rapidly. The study was being conducted with the utmost thoroughness, he added, in order that every possible point should be covered in the recommendations.

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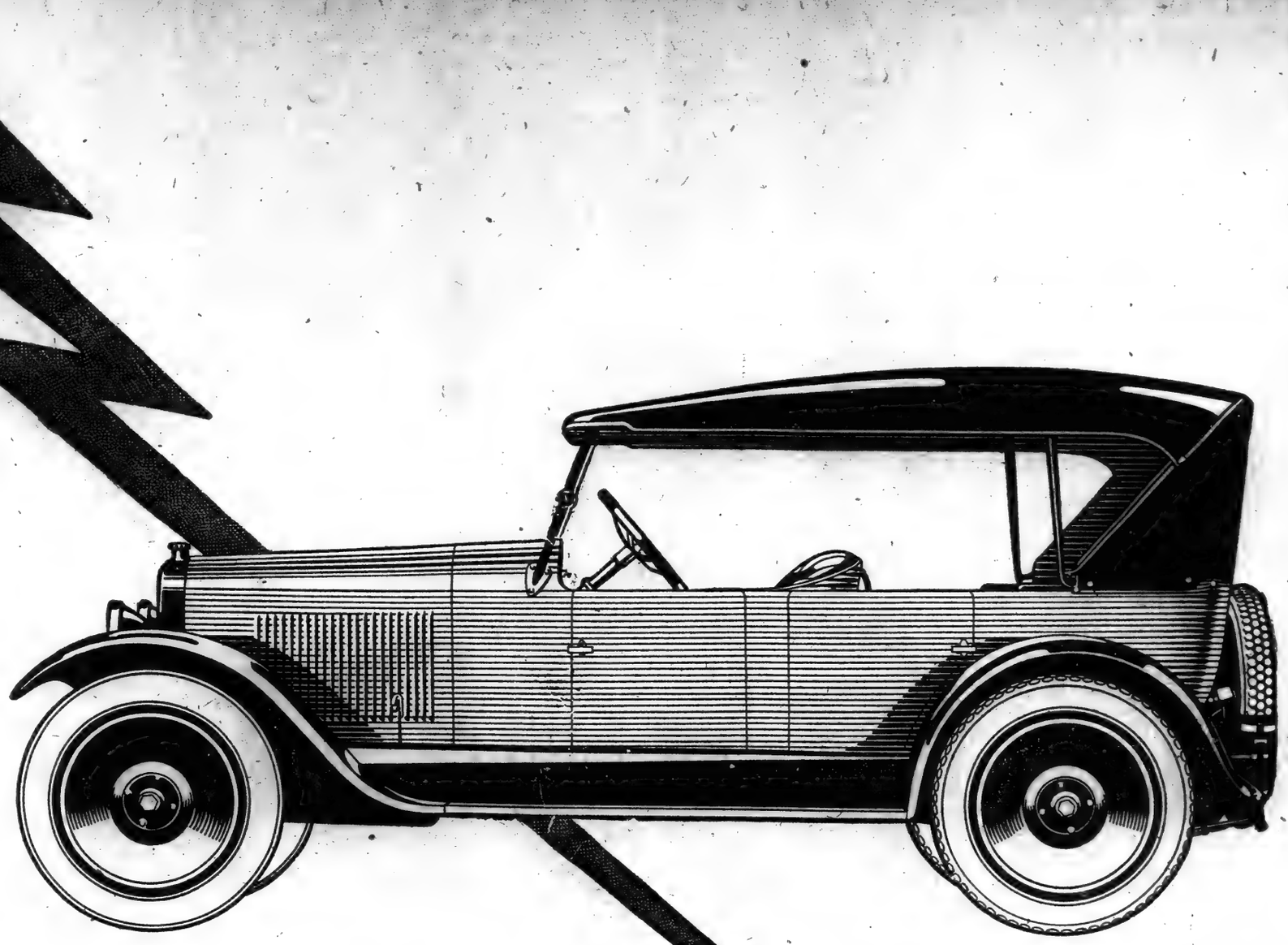
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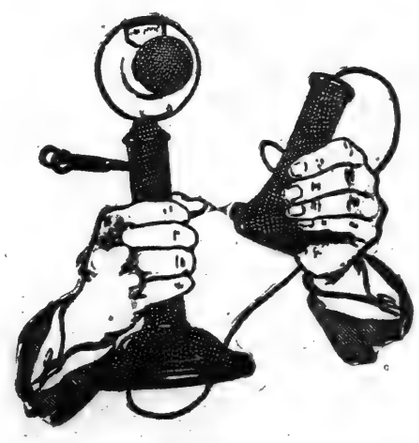
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OPEN EVENINGS

STORM FEAR LEADS TO DOUBLE TRAGEDY

While Thunder Roars, Brooklyn Mother Kills Herself and Her Child.

HEAT CAUSES ONE DEATH

Lightning Destroys Chimney in Jersey City—Bolt Hits Old Connecticut Church, Which Is Burned.

The electrical storm that brought brief respite from the heat late yesterday afternoon is believed to have been responsible for the suicide of a woman in Brooklyn whose four-year-old daughter died with her. Heat-craze was given as the reason for a triple killing in Rochester, and a death in Jersey City was ascribed to the heat. There were a number of prostrations in this city.

The storm itself did little damage, but the rain put an end to the comforting lack of humidity which had been apparent in the morning, so that last night a moderated temperature seemed not to bring much relief.

A lightning bolt recently struck so near the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Lance, 36 years old, of 62 Huron Street, Brooklyn, that the house rocked and Mrs. Lance was frightened badly. Since then she had displayed hysterical fear of lightning. With her daughter, Gertrude, she was sitting on the porch of her home yesterday when the heavens were torn asunder. Neighbors noticed her agitation, but did not suspect when she retired into the house that she had been driven to extremity by the thunder and the lightning.

Her husband, Charles Lance, came home from his work as clerk for a Long Island City firm, to find neither mother nor baby daughter to greet him as usual.

In a bedroom lay the unconscious bodies, while gas poured from open jets. Lance called Patrolman Laughlin of the Greenpoint station. Laughlin put a handkerchief over his face, entered the room, turned off the gas and raised the windows, which had been shut tight. Then he called a doctor from the Williamsburg Hospital, who found mother and daughter dead.

The killing in Rochester, which the police there attributed to insanity brought on by intense heat, was done by Vietro Vella, 32 years old, who shot to death his sister, Mrs. Nicfa Vella di Franco, 28 years old, and her daughter Josephine, and then ended his own life with a bullet through the heart.

Heat was the cause of the death of Harry Heron, 39 years old, of 102 Chestnut Street, Newark, yesterday. In the night he had complained of the humidity and left his room to seek relief on the front porch. His son-in-law, Joseph F. Thompson, with whom he lived, found him dead there in the morning.

The only instance of lightning having done any damage near by was reported from Jersey City, where a bolt sent the chimney of George Zenrow's house at 50 Reservoir Avenue showering into the street, but no one was hurt. An old Baptist church at Packerville, near Central Village, Conn., was struck during a storm there. The bolt fired the church and burned it down. Elisha Packer erected it in 1826 and presented it to the people of the parish.

These were among the prostrations reported here: Mrs. Vietto Baine, 80 years old, of 1,833 Third Avenue; Morris E. Oistolsky, 55, of 143 Madison Street; Carl Simmons of 115 West Fifteenth Street.

So stifling was the Traffic Court that Magistrate House refused to interfere with urchins who went among the "patrons" with pitchers of lemonade, telling them they couldn't enjoy the "game" without it. The Court just told the boys to be quiet about it. They did a thriving business.

The Fire Department ordered its new portable showers, which have made such a hit with youngsters, to be operated between 9:30 and 10:30 at night for adults. The new portable bathing tank erected by members of Engine Company 18 on West Eighteenth Street to enable persons living in and near Greenwich Village to cool off, was in operation for the first time at West Tenth Street, between Greenwich and Sixth Avenues. About 500 young boys and girls disported in it.

Two Dead, Eight Overcome in Boston.

BOSTON, July 26.—Man, horse and machinery succumbed today to the assaults of a red-hot sun. Although the peak was two degrees lower than yesterday, two deaths and eight prostrations were reported and many horses dropped. A piece of machinery exposed to the sun in a manufacturing plant became so hot that it set fire to surrounding woodwork and caused much damage.

MUSIC NOTES.

Henry Hadley conducts his last Stadium concert tonight, closing his three weeks with the orchestra at an all-Tchaikovsky program. Victor Herbert takes the baton tomorrow, when the program will be all Wagner.

Gertrude White, lyric soprano, was among the singers at a concert arranged by Bertrans de Berrys last evening in the ballroom of the Hotel Majestic.

KEEP WIFE AMUSED, SAYS CHICAGO JUDGE

2,000 Marital Troubles Prompt Sabath to Advise Movies, Motor Rides and Swimming.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Unique admonitions to husbands, wives and sweethearts were extended today by Judge Joseph Sabath, of the Superior Court, when he told of having disposed of 2,000 cases in the last ten months.

Judge Sabath said he found that women outnumbered men almost two to one in applications for the dissolution of their marital bonds.

Prohibition, he declared had not shown any tendency to decrease the number of divorces. He advocated the publishing of the names of those who desire to marry, thirty days before a license is issued.

The following were among his suggestions to secure happiness: "Every man should see that his wife has plenty of entertainment, take her to the movies, auto rides, theatres, as often as you can afford to. Go swimming with her if she likes it.

"A husband should confide his business affairs to his wife and she should take an interest in them.

"Have children.

"Know each other well, before marriage.

"Realize the responsibility of the marriage relation, bear and forbear.

"Move away from each other's families. Don't live with them.

"It is better to live in a simple little love nest alone than in a palace with the members of the families of either one."

In the divorce cases disposed of before Judge Sabath, 1,456 were filed by women, as compared with 544 by men. Among the causes, desertion was put forward in 975 cases, adultery in 207 and intoxication in 201. The annulments numbered 135.

San Carlo Opera Concert in Sing Sing

Following many dramatic and vaudeville volunteers, Fortune Gallo is sending forty members of the San Carlo Opera Company late this afternoon to Ossining, N. Y., to give a performance for the Sing Sing Welfare League. The company will start from the Forty-third Street entrance of Aeolian Hall at 4 o'clock and motor up the Hudson, giving the concert in the prison before sundown. In the party will be Edith Mackie, Giuseppe Corallo, Agnes Kraemer, Giuseppe Agostini, Stella de Mette, Frank Liazza and G. Ferraro.

'SQUATTER' HUSBAND WINS.

Poetess Must Get Legal Separation to Put Marshall Out.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 26.—There was an entire absence of poetic atmosphere in the County Court today when the case of Emma Victoria Pitkin Marshall against her husband, Culver Marshall, to have him evicted from her home in Hyde Park as a "squatter," was called for hearing.

The courtroom was well filled with Hyde Parkers and literary admirers of the poetess, but she was not in court. Neither was her husband, the defendant.

Mrs. Marshall is known for the spiritualistic trend of her poems, a subject in which she was interested even before the recent wide revival of interest in life after death. She has published several books and read much on the subject.

Of some of her more lengthy poems, the poetess advances the belief that they "were given to her by older poets long since dust."

Efforts to have her husband removed from their home as a "squatter," which term was objected to by William A. Malvey, attorney for the husband, failed of success, for County Judge C. W. H. Arnold, in the decision which he handed down, dismissed the petition.

The Judge said that the case was almost without precedent, adding that the only case of the kind was that of Cipperly vs. Cipperly, wherein a Rensselaer County Judge voiced the opinion that as long as the parties continued to live together neither could oust the other on the ground of being a "squatter."

"If there is to be a separation," said the Court, "either may compel the other to live away, but there must in that case be a legal separation."

H. O. Skinner to Wed Evelyn Farrar

Harold Otis Skinner, nephew of Otis Skinner, will be married in Trinity Church today to Miss Evelyn Farrar, actress and concert singer. Both Mr. Skinner and Miss Farrar appeared last season in "Mecca." Miss Farrar is the daughter of Charles M. Farrar of Hutchinson, Minn.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Teaser" will open at the Playhouse tonight.

Harry Lauder will sail for America on Sept. 24, and will begin a New York engagement on Oct. 17.

Stella Larrimore, sister of Francine Larrimore, has been engaged for "Don Juan," coming to the Garrick early in September. Lee Simonson is designing the costumes and settings.

The Four Harmony Kings, well known in vaudeville, will make their first appearance in "Shuffle Along" tonight.

HOLDS GOV. SMALL SUBJECT TO ARREST

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

trial of this case without bringing the defendant into court until after his term as Governor has run out, there is no question that the statute of limitations would be held to have expired. The people have rights as well as the accused, and the people have a right to trial."

After Judge Smith's ruling Mr. Fifer began an argument for more time, but without avail. Mr. Fifer said:

"I bow to the will and decree of the Court, but had expected that there would be no ruling before September."

Denies that Rights Are Abridged.

Mr. Fifer said that the Governor might be thrown into jail, and while there might pardon everybody but himself. Commenting on this, Judge Smith said:

"Len Small is not deprived of any rights. He is not here asking for anything. Counsel is here not as counsel for the Governor, but as friends of the Court. The Court could not conscientiously enter an order to delay action on his own motion.

"I want to point out that the Governor has not been convicted, which, to my mind, does away with the thought that, although the Governor might pardon others and empty the jails, he could not pardon himself. If the defendant comes into court and asks for delay the Court will give it consideration."

Mr. Graham thought that hasty action would be "Mexicanizing the State of Illinois."

Following Judge Smith's decision, the Governor took his first step to resist arrest when he refused to allow his secretary to meet State's Attorney Mortimer. The State's Attorney telephoned to the Governor's office and talked to the secretary, inviting him to a discussion of the entire matter so that Governor Small could give bond informally and with as little inconvenience as possible. The result was a rebuff.

"I am not authorized to speak for the Governor," Secretary Sutton replied.

"Who is empowered to represent the Governor?" Mr. Mortimer asked.

"No one except the Governor, as far as I am aware," retorted Secretary Sutton, hanging up the receiver.

"Will the Governor be back at his office this afternoon?" reporters subsequently asked Secretary Sutton.

"Hardly," Sutton replied. "He left on the Alton for Kankakee."

This was the first intimation that any one had save those in the Governor's office that Small had left town.

Sheriff Faces a Dilemma.

Circuit Clerk Charles L. Koehn still holds the capiases for the arrest of the Governor on the three indictments charging him with embezzling $500,000 of State funds, conspiracy to defraud the State of $2,000,000 and embezzling, jointly with Lieut.-Gov. Fred E. Sterling and Vernon S. Curtis, $700,000 of public money. It is probable that they will not be turned over to Sheriff Henry Mester for service until after diplomatic attempts have been made rather than force used. Besides, Sheriff Mester wants to be fully advised as to his rights and duties before taking any hasty action, as one false move would make him liable to damage suits and other litigation which, he believes, the Governor intends to institute.

After reading his opinion and listening to further arguments presented by the Governor's counsel, Judge Smith adjourned the Sangamon Circuit Court until Sept. 5, so if Governor Small surrenders in the interim his bond probably would be approved by one of the other two judges in the circuit.

Governor Decides to Yield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 26.—Governor Small, from the office of one of his counsel in Chicago, offered to surrender himself without resistance to Sangamon County authorities on warrants charging him with embezzlement of State funds while Treasurer of Illinois.

Sheriff Henry Mester announced late tonight that he had received the following message from Chicago:

"To the Sheriff of Sangamon County, Springfield, Ill.:

"This is to advise you that Governor Len Small is ready to submit to you or any of your deputies, or to the Sheriff of Cook County, at any time tomorrow, Wednesday, July 27, in my office in Chicago, Ill., in submission to the capias which I understand Judge Smith has directed you to execute on the Governor. In order to conserve all parties' rights, please advise me when you will come to Chicago.

"ALBERT FINK,
"Counsel for Governor Len Small."

OPINION IN GOV. SMALL'S CASE.

Judge Smith Insists That Office Cannot Shield the Accused.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 26.—Judge Smith read his opinion in the case of Governor Small, delivered here today. He said:

"Hon. Joseph W. Fifer, Hon. James M. Graham, Hon. George B. Gillespie: On July 21 you three distinguished gentlemen appeared in court as amici curiae and asked leave to advise the court as to its duties. A request from such a source could not be ignored, and your contentions and suggestions merit most serious and careful consideration.

"On the 20th day of July, 1921, the Grand Jury of Sangamon County returned into this court three indictments against Len Small, charging him with criminal offenses. The statute makes it the duty of the court, when an indictment is returned, to fix bail if the offense charged is bailable, and makes it the duty of the Clerk of the Court to immediately issue process of capias directed to the Sheriff for service.

"Appearing as amici curiae to give the court friendly advice as to its duties and the course it should pursue, you advise that the court on its own motion, should issue a restraining order enjoining the clerk of this court from issuing process of capias for the apprehension of the defendant until after the expiration of his term of office, and that the court should suspend prosecution during said term.

"In support of this advice it is urged that because of the high official position of the accused and the great disaster that would otherwise befall the State and in pursuance of public policy the defendant is immune from arrest and that prosecution should be suspended. To sustain this contention the monarchical maxim, 'The King can do no wrong' is quoted.

"The King can do no wrong is an ancient doctrine, but in this Republic, it has never reached the application that an elected official can do no wrong. We have been extremely fortunate in the character and conduct of elected officials, but there has never been an intimation or suspicion that they were not capable of committing crime before, during and after the term of office. Our Governors are not born 'Kings.' They are not surrounded by a halo by birth that gives them immunity from the temptations and frailties to which other humans are subject.

Different From Ancient Methods.

"It is said in the constitutional history of England that in ancient days the functions of the King and priest were the true prerogatives of birth, and it is said the King's power is therefore from God, that of Parliament from men, gained perhaps by rebellion; but what right can arise from rebellion?"

The Judge then read lengthy extracts from the opinions of legal experts of long ago defining the scope and application of the theory of the "divine right of Kings," and continued:

"It will thus be seen that the maxim that the King could do no wrong applies wholly and solely to the manner in which official acts of the King are to be considered and construed when applied. The maxim has no application in Illinois and no application to the case at bar. We have in Illinois no such thing as the 'divine right of Kings.' The 'King' has no counterpart in Illinois. It may be his edicts cannot be gainsaid. In Illinois the Legislature makes the laws, and not the King, but the deliberate acts or edicts of the Legislature in Illinois are often held for naught, and all know that the executive department has no powers beyond those conferred by and consistent with law.

"It is argued that the Constitution provides for the impeachment of the Governor, and that because it so provides there can be no other punishment. The Constitution has exempted Senators and Representatives from arrest during a session. It exempts members of the militia from arrest at certain times except for certain offenses named. No similar provision is made for the Governor. Apply the rule. The converse is a Governor shall not be exempt.

"The Constitution provides for impeachment, but that is for misfeasance or malfeasance in office and for removal from office. The Constitution further provides: 'The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.'

"Where does the Constitution or law express anything to indicate an exemption from prosecution for crime? On the contrary, the above quotation is a direct declaration that he may be prosecuted whether in or out of office. The impeachment shall be no bar. The vice of the contention in assuming that impeachment is a punishment for crime. It is not a criminal proceeding, but only a procedure to remove from office for misconduct while in office.

Militia Cannot Thwart Law.

"The Court is also advised that it should not require or permit the Sheriff to undertake an impossible thing or engage in a futile undertaking. It is suggested that the Governor is Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State and that in case of an attempt by the Sheriff to make an arrest the Governor could call out the militia to resist the Sheriff in the execution of the law by service of the process of capias as directed by the law. This does not impress the Court as of very great force. The accused is surrounded with all the presumptions of innocence and this Court must assume he is innocent and is a law-abiding citizen and will obey the laws of the State.

"The Constitution provides: 'The Governor may call out the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion.' Under the rule 'inclusio unus, exclusio alterus' this denies him the right to call the militia to oppose the execution of the laws or for his personal protection or pleasure."

After quoting extracts from the State code concerning the authority of the Governor in calling out State military forces, the opinion continued:

"It will be seen that the only purpose for which the military can be called out is to aid the civil authorities and to execute the law, never to violate the law or to resist any official in the performance of his duties, and it is not presumable that the Governor would think of calling the militia to obstruct the law, or that the militia would obey any call made or orders given for the purpose of resisting the execution of the law. There is no interference by one department of government with another.

Might Go Free by Limitation.

"The indictment in this case is no proof of the guilt of defendant and is not to be considered as such proof. It does, however, give the people of the State a right to the trial of the case. The statute of limitations is three years. The Governor's term has three years and more yet to run.

"There can be no doubt that if the court, of its own motion, should order a stay of prosecution over a period of three years and over the many terms of court that will be held during that time, the Statute of Limitations would be held to have run, and there could not then be a trial for offenses charged which have no connection with the office of Governor.

"Before the presiding Judge can consent to enter an order nullifying the specific and direct command of the legislative department, his mind and conscience must be satisfied that such enactment is invalid and that the proposed action is within the lawful power of the court. They are not so satisfied. The court can reach no other conclusion in this matter than that it is not the duty of the court to order the warrant in this case to be withheld from the Sheriff, and that it is the duty of the Clerk to issue the process of capias and deliver the same to the Sheriff, and that it is the duty of the Sheriff to serve the same when received.

"I am quite willing, however, that the respondent shall be permitted to voluntarily enter his appearance and submit himself to the jurisdiction of the court without the formality of an arrest, if he desires to do so."

GOV. SMALL IN CHICAGO.

Declares He Will Return to Springfield in a Short Time.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Governor Small arrived in Chicago at 9 o'clock tonight. Asked if he would state the purpose of his trip from Springfield, he said:

"No. I have nothing to say."

"How long do you expect to stay in Chicago?" was asked.

"I may go back to Springfield late tonight, if not, I shall go back tomorrow," he answered.

He said he had no appointment to meet Mayor Thompson or any other of his City Hall allies, but he was met outside the station by Harry Ward and Percy B. Coffin, identified with the Thompson-Lundin political machine. The party went to the Great Northern Hotel, where it was said that Mayor Thompson and Fred Lundin were awaiting. Governor Small was accompanied by his son, Leslie, George Gillespie, one of his attorneys, and a stenographer.

MOTION PICTURES.

3 WILLIAM FOX ANNOUNCES 3
IMPORTANT OPENING PERFORMANCES

CENTRAL THEATRE B'way & 47th St. SATURDAY, JULY 30
Opening Performance, Saturday Matinee at 2:30
Twice Daily, at 2:30 and 8:30
WILLIAM FOX presents
THUNDERCLAP
The greatest race-track drama ever staged
Scenario by Paul H. Sloane
Directed by Richard Stanton
PRICES for this engagement remain the same.
SEATS NOW ON SALE. ALL SEATS RESERVED.

LYRIC THEATRE 42d St., W. of B'way SUNDAY, JULY 31
Beginning, Matinee at 2 and Evening at 8:30 and Twice Daily Thereafter,
WILLIAM FOX presents
SHAME
The Surprise Thriller of All Time
Story by EMMETT J. FLYNN and BERNARD McCONVILLE.
Staged by EMMETT J. FLYNN

PARK THEATRE B'way & 59th St. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3
Beginning, Matinee at 2:30 and Evening at 8:30 and Twice Daily Thereafter,
WILLIAM FOX presents
A VIRGIN PARADISE
STORY OF THE JUNGLE AND OF CIVILIZED HYPOCRISY.
BY Hiram Percy Maxim
Directed by J. Searle Dawley

PARK THEATRE B'way & 59th Street. TWICE DAILY 2:30 & 8:30.
WILLIAM FOX Presents "OVERTHEHILL"
By Will Carleton. Directed by Harry Millarde.
An revair but not good-bye.
Engagement ends August 2.

CENTRAL Theatre, B'way at 47 St. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30.
LAST THREE DAYS.
WILLIAM FOX Presents "A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT"
Staged by Emmett J. Flynn. Pop. Prices.

PLAZA Mad. Ave. at 58th St. "When We Were 21," with H. B. WARNER in "THE OUTSIDE WOMAN." Wanda Hawley

ASTOR NOW—POPULAR PRICES TWICE DAILY—2:30, 8:30.
THE OLD NEST
A Goldwyn Picture.
By RUPERT HUGHES.
Directed by Reginald Barker.

LYRIC 42d Street, West of Broadway. Twice Daily, 2:15 and 8:15 P. M. Last 4 Days of Stupendous Success. William Fox presents
QUEEN of SHEBA
Directed by J. Gordon Edwards.

TOWN HALL 43d St. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Prices 50c to $1. Logen $1.50. LAST WEEK "THE SPIRIT OF '76"

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS. DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

TWO GREATEST MUSICAL HITS IN NEW YORK
"1921" PRODUCTIONS AT "1914" PRICES

WINTER GARDEN Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat.
THE WHIRL OF NEW YORK
A NEW HIGH MARK FOR THE WINTER GARDEN.—Times.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 50c-$1.00.

CENTURY 62nd St. & Cent. Park West. EVENINGS ONLY AT 8:15.
OSCAR STRAUS' LATEST OPERETTA, Composer of "The Chocolate Soldier."
THE LAST WALTZ WITH ELEANOR PAINTER
EVENINGS (Ex. Sat.) 50c TO $2.50

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:30.
The Newly Married Farce, JUST MARRIED
with VIVIAN MARTIN and LYNNE OVERMAN

BELMONT Theatre, 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
THE SKYLARK with LESLIE HOWARD & A CAST OF A SHOW

TIMES SQ. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
Broadway Whirl
Richard Carle, Ina Bleeks Rios, Chas. Winnefeger, Winona Winter, Jay Gould.
Best Seats $2.50

BOOTH 45th, West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today and Sat., 2:30.
GEORGE ARLISS in THE GREEN GODDESS

LITTLE THEATRE West 44th St.
The 1st Year
Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:30

GARRICK 35th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
MR. PIM PASSES BY
REFRESHING COMEDY BY A. A. MILNE.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. First Mat. Sat., 2:30. Evs. 8:30.
OPENING TONIGHT 8:30
WILLIAM A. BRADY Presents
"THE TEASER"
A NEW AMERICAN COMEDY by Martha M. Stanley and Adelaide Matthews.

SELWYN'S THEATRE W. 42 ST. MATINEE TODAY at 2:20
SNAPSHOTS OF 1921
With Lew Fields, Ed Wolf Hopper, Geo. Mekay, Leni McConnell and Star Cast
SNAPPIEST CHORUS IN TOWN.

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
POPULAR MATINEE TODAY.
THE BAT
THE DRAMATIC SMASH!

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today and Sat., 2:30.
SCHNITZKRAUT and LILIOM
LE GALLIENNE in FRANZ MOLNAR'S COMEDY OF LIFE.

DANCE RECITAL
AND COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES
Summer Normal Classes
VESTOFF-SEROVA
Russian School of Dancing
BALLROOM, HOTEL ASTOR, Friday Evening, July 29th.
Cards of invitation procured by applying at the Studio, 47 West 72d Street.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM At 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
COOLEST SPOT IN NEW YORK.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 50c to $2.50. No Higher.
A NATIONAL TRIUMPH!
Ziegfeld Production
Marilyn Miller Leon Errol in 'Sally'

GLOBE • Pop. Matinee Today
A NATIONAL INSTITUTION
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

GEO. M. COHAN B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Today $2 Best Seats
Full of Breeze and Laughter!
A. L. ERLANGER'S MUSICAL COMEDY TWO LITTLE GIRLS IN BLUE

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Pop. Matinee Today.
WORLD'S GREATEST SHOW.
GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS
with ANN PENNINGTON.

KLAW Thea., 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:20
FRANCINE LARRIMORE in Nice People by Rachel Crothers.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Mats. Today & Sat.
FRANK BACON in LIGHTNIN

63D ST. MUSIC HALL, Bet. B'y & C. P. W. Evs. 8:30. Phone Col. 1446.
Shuffle Along Tonight Midnight Performance 11:30.

RUSSIAN SYMPHONY
ORCHESTRA—POPULAR PRICES
MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor.
ALL THIS WEEK
Soloists TO-NIGHT—David Appolion, Mandolin Virtuoso, and Vladimir Graffman, Violinist.

STARLIGHT AMUSEMENT PARK
East 177th St., Bronx Subway Station.

STADIUM CONCERT TONIGHT AT 8:30 PRICES 25c—50c—$1.00 CIRCLE 2150
Amsterdam Ave. & 138th St.
HENRY HADLEY CONDUCTING
Tschaikowsky PROGRAM
ORCHESTRA AUGMENTED BY MILITARY BAND
THURS. EVE.: WAGNER PROGRAM
VICTOR HERBERT—CONDUCTING

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE Bway. & 96 St.
FANCHON & MARCO | CHARLES CHIC SALE
Jimmie Duffy, Flo Lewis, Wm. Brack & Co., Others.

B. F. KEITH'S 81 ST. 81 St., Bway.
THE CANSINOS
Harry J. Conley & Co., others. & Dorothy Dalton in the romantic photoplay "Behind Masks."

STEEPLECHASE CONEY ISLAND
THE FUNNY PLACE

MOTION PICTURES.

"One of the best mystery plays that has come to Broadway in many a day."—*Eve Mail.*
"Nobody"
A. ROLAND WEST with Jewel Carman and an All-Star cast.
A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION
Strand Symphony Orchestra
LARRY SEMON Comedy, "The Fall Guy."
STRAND THEATRE
BROADWAY at 47th STREET
DIRECTION JOS. PLUNKETT

RIVOLI B'way at 49th St. Cont. Noon to 11:30 P. M.
GLORIA SWANSON in ELINOR GLYN'S "The Great Moment."
RIVOLI CONCERT ORCHESTRA.

RIALTO TIMES SQUARE "The Mystery Road"
with David Powell.
Famous Rialto Orchestra.

CRITERION TIMES SQUARE "The GOLEM"
"ELI, ELI." PROLOGUE.

CAPITOL Don't Neglect Your Wife
Ben Turpin in "Love's Outcast"
B'way at 51 St. Capitol Grand Orchestra.
Beg. Sunday, R-C Pictures Present
SESSUE HAYAKAWA in "WHERE LIGHTS ARE LOW."

ICELAND WOULD BE A PROPER NAME for
Roseland
THE HOME OF CLEAN DANCING
BROADWAY AT 51ST ST.
Fans, increased 3,500 sq. ft. of spaciousness and a number of windows make Roseland as delightful a dancing floor for Summer as an outdoor pavilion.

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BOXING COMMISSION SUSPENDS LICENSE

International Sporting Club Is Penalized for Disorders at Lynch-Herman Bout.

O'ROURKE DENIES STORIES

Says Bulk of Disturbance Occurred Outside Ebbets Field and His Jurisdiction.

HEARING NEXT TUESDAY

At That Time Officials of Organization Will Be Asked to Explain Handling of Crowd.

As an aftermath of the world's bantamweight championship battle between Joe Lynch and Pete Herman, conducted under the auspices of the club last Monday night at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, the International Sporting Club was suspended indefinitely pending a hearing yesterday by the State Boxing Commission. The suspension of the organization's license to conduct boxing bouts under the Walker law resulted from alleged unsatisfactory management of the championship bout. This is the reason attributed by Walter G. Hooke, Chief Deputy, who announced the decision of the Boxing Commission following yesterday's regular meeting.

A hearing in the case will be held next Tuesday afternoon, when the International Sporting Club officials will be summoned before the commission. Deputy Hooke declared the representatives of the organization will be asked to explain the reasons for the alleged improper handling of the crowds and the unsatisfactory facilities attending the bout, upon which the commission bases its suspension of the club. Deputy Hooke refused to detail the grounds upon which the suspension was inflicted. He simply dismissed interrogators with the declaration that "the conditions surrounding the bout generally were unsatisfactory; the crowd was improperly handled."

Attending the meeting were Chairman William Muldoon and Commissioners Frank Dwyer and Morris, Deputy Commissioners Hooke, Tom O'Rourke and Von der Bosch, and Colonel Roscoe Conkling and Charles Thorley of the Advisory Committee. Commissioners Muldoon, Dwyer and Morris, in addition to functioning as the Boxing Commission, also discharge the duties of the License Committee established under the provisions of the Walker law. Action against the I. S. C. was taken as the result of the personal observations of the boxing authorities who attended the contest. Deputies Hooke and O'Rourke are understood to have filed complaints against the management of the bouts. Whether outside complaints had been filed with the commission was not disclosed.

O'Rourke Expresses Regret.

Assistant Manager O'Rourke of the I. S. C. yesterday expressed regret over the unfavorable incidents which attended the battle and particularly regretted the lack of facilities for handling the crowd. Conditions outside the baseball field proper, O'Rourke said, were outside the jurisdiction of the I. S. C. The lack of proper provision for ushers inside the grounds, however, O'Rourke admitted, and said he keenly regretted the conditions which existed and the fact that many holders of highest priced tickets were unable to procure the seats their tickets called for. Avaricious ushers, whose incompetence largely contributed to the unwelcome conditions, were blamed by O'Rourke for the turbulent atmosphere inside the ball yard and particularly about the ringside.

O'Rourke spoke for the I. S. C. in the absence of Managing Director William A. Gavin. The latter was out of town, O'Rourke said, and was not expected back until today. On behalf of the International Sporting Club O'Rourke issued the following statement

On behalf of the International Sporting Club I wish to deny certain false statements reflecting on the management of the bout between Pete Herman and Joe Lynch at Ebbets Field on Monday night. In the first place I do not see how the club can possibly be held responsible for what occurred outside the grounds. That was not under our control.

The statement that the $2 seats were oversold is absolutely false. This can be verified by the box office statement. The whole situation has been grossly exaggerated. We do not deny that there may have been cases where dishonest ushers allowed holders of cheap seats to pre-empt higher priced seats, but this was proportionately small and is an evil that is most difficult to deal with. In the few instances where this was brought to our attention it was immediately corrected. Inside the grounds things on the whole were orderly and well conducted.

Gives Details of Robbery.

The story of the alleged "banditry" is manufactured from whole cloth. The facts in this case are these: When the lights went out for some unknown reason, the cashier at Window No. 13 had a package of bills, amounting to $500, lying near the window. He reached for the package, but somebody beat him to it. There was no "gun-play" or anything of the kind. There was nobody injured, and so far as I know there was no riot. The story that we opposed having police protection, inside or outside the grounds, is perfectly ridiculous.

We were faced with the alternative of either putting on this bout practically at a day's notice or depriving the public of what turned out to be one of the most sensational boxing bouts seen here in years.

It was absolutely unfair to the club to circulate these malicious tales. When it is considered that a crowd that filled the ball park to capacity was present, I think that the thing was well handled inside the park. I reiterate that the club should not be held responsible for what happened outside.

As to a suspension, up to the present time we have received no word from the Boxing Commission that the club has been suspended.

STARTS INVESTIGATION OF BOUT BOOTH HOLDUP

Prosecutor Wants to Learn Why Lights Went Out and About Police Arrangements.

District Attorney Harry E. Lewis of Brooklyn, began an investigation yesterday of the circumstances surrounding the robbery of $500 from a ticket seller at Ebbetts Field Monday night just before the Herman-Lynch bantamweight championship bout. Mr. Lewis said he intended to find out what police arrangements had been made and the cause of the sudden extinguishing of the five large arc lights at the entrance, which furnished the opportunity for the robbery and led to a miniature riot among the 2,000 persons crowded in the rotunda at the time.

J. Warren Kegress of Colonial Boulevard, Bensonhurst, L. I., the ticket seller, said he had sold all his tickets and had pladed a newspaper in front of the ticket window and was counting his receipts. He had just completed making two $500 packages of $5 bills, he said, when the lights went out, and some one reached in through the window and grabbed his hands. He said the lights went up again almost immediately but that one of the packages of bills disappeared in the interval.

Kegress said he immediately notified officials of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, owner of the field, of the robbery, and that they in turn notified the police, who so far had been unable to get any clue to the thieves.

Asks for Police Report.

District Attorney Lewis said he had asked Police Inspector Joseph A. Conboy for a detailed report of the police arrangements. Charles H. Ebbetts jr., Secretary of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, blamed poor police arrangements for the disorder in the rotunda, which added to the opportunity for robbery. Inspector Conboy said that he had fifty men in civilian clothes outside the grounds and the same number of uniformed policemen. He said that both Mr. Ebbetts and the officers of the International Sporting Club, which staged the bout, knew that there were no policemen or city detectives inside, as the police had been notified that none would be admitted. Inspector Conboy said the police had aided the private detectives in restoring order in the rotunda after the lights went out.

No explanation satisfactory to the police as to why the lights went out was obtained yesterday. N. J. Gerlich, manager of the Flatbush Gas and Electric Company, said that the poor handling of the crowds by the club officials and police was the principal cause. Mr. Gerlich explained that many persons climbed over the fence and in doing so broke the electric wires which had been strung along its edge. These wires were grounded, he said, throwing a large part of the lighting system out of commission.

The police were not satisfied that this explanation explained why the lights in the grandstand and along the fence went out and then came on again, while the lights in the rotunda were out for three-quarters of an hour. It is still the police theory that the lights were turned off purposely, either by a switch or by cutting the wires. If there was a break in the wires feeding the arc lights in the rotunda it was not discovered yesterday.

No More Night Bouts.

Announcement was made at Ebbet's Field that steps would be taken to avoid similar robberies hereafter by renting the field for fights only in the afternoon. It was also said that the bleacher seats in left field would not be used again. These seats sold for $2.50, the lowest price of admission, at Monday night's bout. To obtain better vantage points, the holders of these seats jumped the railing and rushed into the $11 or ringside seats, causing a congestion there which was reflected in the rotunda outside the ticket windows.

Merritt Lund, a manufacturer, who lives at the Hotel St. Regis, and John Daly, an estate manager, who lives at the Hotel Belmont, were arraigned before Magistrate Walsh in the Flatbush Police Court on a charge of disorderly conduct growing out of their efforts to obtain admission to the bout. Their examination was postponed until tomorrow.

The two men were arrested by Policeman Sabbath Centrella of the Gates Avenue Station, who said that they insisted upon entering the field after the gates had been closed because of the robbery. Lund and Daly, the policeman said, showed ringside tickets and demanded that they be admitted, saying that they were friends of Special Deputy Police Comissioner John A. Harriss and would "break" the policeman if he did not let them enter. Centrella said he argued with Lund and Daly for half an hour before he arrested them.

TENDLER TRAINING HARD.

Quaker Boxer Adds Baseball to List of Camp Activities.

DELANO, N. J., July 26.—Lew Tendler, in training here for his eight-round battle with Benny Leonard for the world's lightweight boxing championship, has added baseball to his list of muscle-building activities.

Tendler pitched a hotly contested game of seven innings today between teams selected from among his camp personnel. Although the lightweight challenger struck out eight of his opponents and tallied three hits, his team lost by a margin of one run.

Lew is working hard these days, despite the heat. He was up at daylight and went out on the road at 7:30 o'clock with Stanley Dillon, in charge of his camp. They sprinted, jogged and walked for three miles. After the baseball game Tendler went to work on the pulleys and punching bag. Then he put in a fast sparring session with Eddie O'Keefe, who has been appointed to Tendler's staff. Tendler caught O'Keefe on the chin with a terrific left hook in the second round and sent him sprawling to the mat. It looked like a knockout, and Tendler had to help O'Keefe to his feet.

Battling Levinsky was among the crowd of spectators. "Tendler appears to be in great shape," he said. "Leonard can make up his mind that he is due for a gruelling match."

Herman Taylor and Robert Gunnis, promoters of the bout, which will be held in Philadelphia Aug. 12, said today that, contrary to reports that all tickets have been sold, thousands of choice seats are to be had. Arrangements have been made to take care of a crowd of 35,000, Taylor said.

WHITE IN FEATURE BOUT.

Will Exchange Blows With Dundee at Boxing Drome Aug. 10.

The Boxing Drome A. A. of the Bronx has already arranged three bouts for its next open-air show which will be held at the huge arena, 167th Street and Westchester Avenue, on the evening of Aug. 10. Four ten-round matches will be staged. In the stellar attraction Charley White, the lightweight of Chicago, will exchange wallops with Johnny Dundee. This will be White's first bout in New York in more than five years. White is clamoring for a match with Leonard, whom he knocked through the ropes last Summer in a battle at Benton Harbor, Mich. This was the closest call Leonard has had since he won the title.

Another pair signed up by Matchmaker Raymond is Johnny Buff, flyweight champion, and Charley Ledoux, bantam champion of France. Buff is so anxious to annex the French bantamweight title that he is conceding a lot of weight to the Frenchman. The third ten-rounder arranged thus far will bring together Marty Cross and Paul Doyle, a pair of slugging welterweights, each clamoring for a chance at Jack Britton's title. The fourth ten-rounder will be announced tomorrow.

Jersey's Share of July 2 Bout Receipts Will Be $139,000.

TRENTON, N. J., July 26.—According to State Auditor Harry H. Salter, New Jersey's share of the Dempsey-Carpentier gate receipts will be $139,000. This represents 10 per cent. of the receipts as provided by the Hurley Boxing law. The money goes into the State treasury for general State purposes.

HERMAN HAPPY OVER HIS REGAINED TITLE

New Bantam Champion Leaves for New Orleans—Wants Match With Kilbane.

WEST SIDERS CHEER LYNCH

Vanquished Boxer Looks Forward to a Return Engagement—Will Rest for Six Weeks in Maine.

Happy over regaining the title which he lost last December, and satisfied with the world at large, Pete Herman, New Orleans Italian, who stripped Joe Lynch of the bantamweight championship last Monday night at Ebbets Field, left this city early yesterday evening for his home in the Crescent City. The Southerner has gone home to visit with his wife and two children. Herman will await word from his manager, Sammy Goldman, who remained in this city after the champion's departure, to arrange future engagements for the re-crowned titleholder.

Herman had nothing but praise for his vanquished rival. Naturally reticent, he had little comment to make on the bout or its results. He declared he was overjoyed to be again in possession of his title, and praised Lynch for the fight the latter made to retain the laured wreath. Herman then permitted Manager Goldman to do the talking, and nodded his concurrence to everything the little manager said.

After Featherweight Title.

Goldman evinced a desire to arrange a meeting now with Johnny Kilbane for the featherweight title. The bantam champion's business director is confident Herman can defeat the veteran Kilbane. Goldman said he was willing to entertain a featherweight title match to a decision, preferably in this city or Cleveland, Kilbane's home town, or any place in the country where official decisions are permitted. Under no circumstances, Goldman said, would he consent to a bout with Kilbane unless it was an official decision.

Herman will be prepared to defend his title within a month in this city, if suitable inducements are offered for a match against a worthy foe. The champion is eager for work, and Goldman is prepared to arrange whatever matches might have an element of appeal to the boxing public. The manager said he had no definite plans for the immediate future, and had not accepted any of the numerous offers submitted to him for Herman's services in ring engagements. Goldman stated he regarded Lynch as the next best of the present crop of bantamweights, and added he was prepared to arrange a return meeting when Lynch is ready.

Lynch was about his usual haunts yesterday as chipper as ever, despite his loss of the title. The popular west side bantamweight felt the loss of his title, but regarded it as an event in the curse of his ring life, and is already looking forward expectantly to a return meeting with Herman. Lynch has a tremendous following on the west side, and his popularity has not suffered as a consequence of the late battle. When he left his home in Forty-seventh Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, last Monday night he was cheered on his way to the battle centre by a salvo from all sides and the good wishes of neighbors, who craned necks out of windows and shouted their encouragement. The siren of the fire engine in the house just off Eighth Avenue shrieked its message of good cheer, too. Upon his return Lynch found a similar ovation awaiting him, despite the reverse he had suffered. His friends are confident he is Herman's master, and Lynch himself has an unswervable confidence in the ability to beat the Crescent City Italian.

Mead Is Disappointed.

Eddie Mead, Lynch's manager, felt most keenly the setback suffered by his charge. The rotund Mead was disconsolate. He laid Lynch's defeat to an injury the former champion suffered to his right hand in the third round of the bout. An examination showed that the knuckle of the second finger had been fractured. Mead explained Lynch's comparatively submissive battle by saying that the boxer was trained too fine for the encounter.

"Joe was drawn and appeared stale in his movements in the ring," said Mead. "He didn't fight up to his best as a consequence. However, I don't want to detract from the glory of Herman's victory. As Joe's father said to me today, 'The better man won.' I'm not convinced, however, that Herman is Joe's superior. This will be demonstrated, I am sure, if the two ever meet again. And I'm sure Joe will get a return bout, for I think he is entitled to this much consideration from Herman. Joe didn't hesitate when the opportunity offered for another meeting with Herman, and I think a similar spirit will actuate Herman when the chance arrives for another meeting between the two boxers."

Lynch plans to leave this city within a few days for a vacation. The dethroned champion said last night he expected to go to one Maine woods where he would spend about six weeks. He will return then and resume training for a campaign which he hopes will result in another title meeting with Herman.

HERMAN AND LYNCH DREW $99,966 GATE

Latter Gets $37,500 Consolation for Losing Title—New Champion Wins $22,330.

The gross receipts for the Herman-Lynch bantamweight championship battle at Ebbets Field Monday night aggregated $99,966.90, according to the official Government tax statement issued yesterday afternoon by Tex O'Rourke, assistant manager of the International Sporting Club, under the auspices of which the title struggle was conducted. This sum includes the Federal tax of 10 per cent. and the State tax of 5 per cent.

Lynch collected a flat sum of $37,500 in loosing the title. As champion, the west side bantamweight was guaranteed this sum when he signed the contract for the battle. Herman's end of the receipts amounted to $22,330.19, under a percentage arrangement whereby the New Orleans Italian agreed to accept 70 per cent. of the gross, after the Federal and State taxes had been deducted, as well as Lynch's guarantee of $37,500.

O'Rourke declared that the I. S. C. would break about even on the financial end of the show. This was as much as the organization expected, he said.

A total of 16,883 tickets were sold for the bout, O'Rourke said. With capacity of Ebbets Field, under the seating arrangements for the bout, was slightly short of 22,000 if every ticket had been sold. The heaviest sales were recorded in the $11 and $3.30 pasteboards. For the highest priced tickets 4,026 spectators paid $44,286. The revenue from the $3.30 tickets was $18,150, representing a sale of 5,500 pasteboards.

The following detailed financial report was issued by Assistant Manager O'Rourke:

Seats.	No. Sold.	Price.	Amount Received.
Ringside	4,026	$11.00	$44,286.00
Grand stand	1,810	7.70	13,937.00
Box	5,482	3.30	18,876.00
Grand stand	5,500	3.30	18,150.00
Grand stand	3,125	1.10	4,875.00
Exchanges	....	....	42.90
Total			$99,966.90

Boston-Centre Clash Planned.

BOSTON, July 26.—Negotiations for a football game next Fall between Boston College and Centre College have been started, it became known today.

Grey Lag Leaves Today To Meet Black Servant

Sam C. Hildreth has arranged for shipment today of the three-year-old, Grey Lag, to Windsor, Ont., where on Saturday he will meet his only remaining rival for the three-year-old championship, E. R. Bradley's Black Servant. These two are to meet in the Devonshire International, which has been increased in value to $20,000, in order to attract some of the best of the horses of the division. Grey Lag has established his supremacy over all the horses of his age in the East, and his followers are confident he will add Black Servant to his list of victims. Thunderclap will be shipped with Grey Lag, and both will be sent to Saratoga as soon as the Windsor engagement is over.

YACHTS ASSEMBLE FOR 10-DAY CRUISE

Gather at Glen Cove for the Start of the New York Yacht Club Event Today.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., July 26.—This usually quiet harbor was a scene of animation today as the sloops, schooners and power craft which tomorrow are to start on the ten-day cruise of the New York Yacht Club to Newport came streaming in to drop anchor off the yacht club station. Many of the sailing craft came in under tow, the skippers not wishing to run the risk of wet sails from the showers gathering over the New York shore, and heading for this side. Racing for the port-to-port cups starts in the morning, and wet canvas is not conducive to speed.

Not much wind stirred here today except late in the afternoon, when a squall, short-lived, but heavy while it lasted, swept across the harbor, shutting out the boats in momentary darkness, and driving the water far up the shore.

Just before 6 o'clock Commodore J. P. Morgan's black clipper built steam yacht Corsair, flagship of the yacht club squadron, appeared in the offing, to steam slowly into her anchorage off the breakwater. Exactly at 6 o'clock, as the first stroke of four bells, denoting the hour, sounded on the Corsair, the anchor was let go and the flagship's cannon cracked out with the salute of the commodore to his squadron. The gun on Narada, the huge white steamer which is the property of Henry Walters of Baltimore, Md., the senior officer present, boomed the first answering salute, guns on other yachts followed, the club's burgee flying from the flagstaff at the station was dipped and the cruise of 1921, the first to be undertaken since 1916, was officially in being, although the yachts do not start on their journey until tomorrow.

New Haven First Stop.

The time for the start will probably be 9 o'clock, although nothing will be decided, until the Commodore takes a look around from the deck in the morning and finds a little wind. When he discovers this necessary adjunct to the racing of sailing craft, he will order the usual signals broken out on Corsair's foremast, and the racing sailing yachts will prepare to go over the line.

The first day's race is from Glen Cove to New Haven, a distance of 38 nautical miles, and the competition is for the Navy Challenge Cups. These trophies, of which there are two, one for sloops and yawls, and one for schooners, are presented to the club by navy members.

There are several fast schooners here, and with any half-sized breezes the battle in this class should be very keen, among the fore-and-afters, as merchant sailors call them, are Carona and Constellation. The former belongs to Cleveland H. Dodge. The latter is the property of Herbert M. Sears, Commodore of Eastern Yacht Club, of which Constellation is flagship. The schooners will be sent away first, ten minutes after the warning gun.

The performance of two schooners will be watched with especial interest. There are Queen Mab, which was formerly Harold S. Vanderbilt's Vagrant, now the property of Nathaniel F. Ayer of Boston, and Vanderbilt's present Vagrant, success to the Queen Mab. The new schooner is a larger one than he sold, but they are to race on time allowances based on rating measurements.

Five minutes after the schooners sail over the line the fifty-foot sloops will be sent away. There are six of these to race. Commodore Morgan will be at the tiller of Grayling and Vice Commodore Nichols, who last year sailed Vanitie in her trial brushes with Resolute, will command on Carolina. Istaiena, which won the Morgan Cup at the Larchmont race week, will be sailed by her owner, George M. Pynchon. Spartan, H. M. Plant's fifty-footer, will have Harry Maxwell at the helm, while Robert Mahlstedt will handle Acushla, the property of L. Gordon Hammersley. Virginia, the Crofoot sloop, will be sailed by her owner.

Charles Davis in Race.

After the fifties go over the line the forty-footers and the thirty-footers will be sent away. Only three of the half dozen which will start have raced here this Summer—Harry Wesson's Shawara, Charles Lee Andrews's Pampero and R. F. M. Strachan's Monsoon. Monsoon will be sailed by Charles Davis, who learned seamanship off Cape Horn, and he is likely to have his brother Captains all the fight they want.

Two of the forty-footers now have home ports in New England. Sally Ann, which belongs to Spencer Borden Jr., hails from Fall River, and Squaw, the property of John S. Lawrence, makes Marblehead her home port. Like Constellation and Carona, they have come around especially for the cruise.

The thirty-foot sloops have been racing on the Sound since the opening of the season, with close finishes the rule. Houqua, owned by William G. Low Jr., and Lena, which Ogden Reid owns and sails. Fred L. Richard's Adios, Edmund Lang's Banzai, Alera, the property of Francis Belknap, and Mispah, owned by D. Rait Richardson, make up this part of the racing fleet.

Grey Dawn, of the Larchmont "O" class, thirty-nine-footers, came into Glen Cove just at sunset, her slim mast standing out sharply against the glow in the west. Phillip Johnson will sail Grey Dawn.

The two most strikingly picturesque yachts of the entire fleet will not, fortunately, race, but will go under their auxiliary power. These two are the barquerigged Alopa, the property of Arthur C. James, and Robert P. Perkins's Mohican, which is brigantine-rigged. Alopa once logged 16 knots under sail only in the North Sea, but both vessels need heavier winds than are likely to be encountered in the Sound and neither has a racing crew to handle the sails should the needed wind come.

Counting the flagship and the yachts which later came into the harbor, seventy-one craft of all kinds are here for the cruise, and more will join after the fleet gets under way.

One of the guests of the power craft is Harry Payne Whitney's power houseboat Whileaway. Others in the cruiser fleet are George Fynchon's Vasanta, Henry Walters's steamer Narada, W. Cameron Forbes's Katinga, H. B. Plant's Dorian, Charles Lane Poor's Uncas, W. K. Vanderbilt's Eagle, and Vincent Astor's Nourmahal.

At 9 o'clock Commodore Morgan, at a Captains' meeting aboard the flagship, went over the details of the cruise and later held a reception for Captains and their guests.

H. De B. Parsons is Chairman of the Regatta Committee, which will start at work tomorrow, with four days of port-to-port races and two days at Newport. The judges have a busy time ahead. The other members of the committee are J. M. MacDonough, Frederic Q. Spedden and Gherardi Davis.

GRAND CIRCUIT IS HALTED BY RAIN

Favorites Win In Six Heats Raced at Columbus—To Be Continued Today.

COLUMBUS, July 26 (Grand Circuit).—Rain which threatened to stop Grand Circuit racing here Monday came today after but six heats of the day's program had been raced, and put an end to further activity. Two heats of three events, the 2:11 class pace, the S. and S. $5,000 stake for 2:11 trotters and the Elks' Home $3,000 stake for 2:05 pacers were raced before the rain began to fall.

Favorites boomed along to victory in each instance and captured two heats each, which, under the three-heat plan rules cinched first money for them, although another heat will be necessary to complete the events.

Kokomo George, well-played favorite in the 2:11 pace, won the heats contested with ease, lowering his own record to 2:03¼ in the first heat Jeannette Rankin, daughter of San Francisco, became a 2:05 performer in the second heat of the S. and S. event when she trotted a mile in 2:04¼, also a new record for her. E. Colorado was the chief contender.

In the Elks' Home pace, Roy Gratton outclassed the field completely, and won the two-heat race without apparent effort.

Racing will start where it left off at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and as much of the regular day's program will be completed as possible.

The summaries:

2:11 CLASS, PACE.

Purse $1,000, three heats (unfinished).

Kokomo George, ch. g., by Hedgewood-Boy (Palin)	1 1
Jessie Riggs, b. m., by Argot Hal (V. Fleming)	2 4
Baby Doll, b. m., by Sterling S. (W. Fleming)	7 2
J. L., jr., b. m., by Eugene Colbert (Edman)	3 6
Lewis Mitt, b. g., by Consterners (Erskine)	8 3
Minnie Williams, May Todd, Barney Stricker and Peter Maurer also started.	

Time—2:03¼, 2:06½.

2:11 CLASS TROT, THE S. AND S. STAKE.

Purse $5,000, three heats (unfinished).

Jeannette Rankin, ch. m., by San Francisco (McDonald)	1 1
E. Colorado, b. h., by Colorado E. (Coxe)	2 2
Betty Taylor, b. m., by Silliko (Dodge)	4 3
Pelham Express, b. h., by Attantro Express (Palin)	3 9
Linara Watts, b. m., by George Watts (Edman)	5 4
Voltage, Peter Daw, Brusiloff and Escotillo also started.	

Time—2:06¼, 2:04¼.

2:00 CLASS PACE, THE ELKS HOME STAKE.

Purse $3,000, three heats (unfinished.

Roy Gratton, b. g., by Gratton Royal (Murphy)	1 1
Johnnie Quirk, ch. g., by Hedgewood Boy (Eagan)	2 2
Edna Early, blk. m., by The Moherine (Thomas)	3 3
Mr. Jefferson, b. g., by Barongale (Valentine)	3 5
Hazel Kuestner, b. m., by Walnut Hall (Petman)	5 4

Time—2:07¼, 2:04¼.

YEARLINGS TO BE SOLD.

W. S. Kilmer to Dispose of Get of Stallion Assegai at Spa.

Some highly promising yearling the get of the Spearmint stallion Assegai, will be disposed of at the yearling sale of Willis Sharpe Kilmer at Saratoga on Aug. 5. There are four in the allotment, and they will probably be the last of the offspring of this stallion to be sold at auction, since Mr. Kilmer plans henceforth to race the produce of his farm.

One of the smartest two-year-olds in the stable of Commander J. K. L. Ross this season, Feylance, is a son of Assegai and St. Fey. Feylance was bred by Mr. Kilmer and sold under the hammer last Summer. Oriole, one of the fastest of the 1920 two-years-olds; Angon, a brilliant Western sprinter; Besthoff, Viva Cuba, Dancing Maid, Musket, Sandy Mac and Charles Summy have brought Assegai strongly into the racing spotlight. The son of Spearmint is getting better horses at Sunbriar Court than he did in the first few years of his American stud service, because there are as many brilliantly bred French, British and American mares on the Kilmer farm as may be found—at any other thoroughbred nursery in the country.

Oriole, which is training again, bids fair to make a first-rate distance running three-year-old. He has recovered at Saratoga all of his dazzling two-year-old speed, and he is being pointed by Henry McDaniel for the best Saratoga three-year-old stakes. Ross paid $20,000 for Oriole last Fall at the dispersal sale of Jefferson Livingston.

HIGH DIVERS IN TEST.

Met. A. A. U. Title to Be Decided at Garden Tomorrow.

The Metropolitan A. A. U. men's high diving championship test will be held in Madison Square Garden pool tomorrow night as a part of a mixed program, which includes two events for women swimmers and a water polo game. Among the aspirants for the diving title are Tom Hirschfield of the City A. C., Joe Dunn, Rudolph Saacke and Thomas McKee of the New York A. C.

The water polo match will be between the Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn and a picked team. The members of the picked team will include Judy Langer, Stubby Kruger, Steve Ruddy, J. Webb and Paul Lockwood. The women's events include a 73-yard handicap swim and a 110-yard backstroke handicap swim. The Misses Charlotte Boyle, Eileen Riggin, Helen Wainwright and Florence Briscoe are among the prospective starters in the women's events.

Amateurs to Box at Bay Ridge.

The Crescent A. C. of Brooklyn will hold its next semi-monthly amateur boxing tournament at the club's outdoor arena, in Bay Ridge, tomorow night. Bouts have been scheduled in five classes, and it is expected that a number of prominent local amateurs will participate. The weights include 110, 118, 128, 135 and 145 pounds. Four entries will be accepted in each class, making a total of fifteen bouts.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—For two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. Wild Deuce 105 pounds, Janku 105, Glad Washington 102, Bouquet 100, Fair Virginia 103, Grass Tree 105, Citation 102, Wreckless 105, Simple Simon 115, Berrington 106, Tricks 105, Mabel A. 105, Goodhart 108, Radiola 105, *Greenwich Village 100, Sailing Along 112, Fred Kinney 105, Farewell Tape 105.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Sunny Hill 110 pounds. *Walnut Hall 110, Nohant 110, Scotch Verdict 112, Flokwick 114, *Hard Guess 91, Knight of the Heather 93.

THIRD RACE—The Whitestone Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Queerek 125 pounds, Dr. Allan 118, *Dixmesdale 128, Edwina 118.

FOURTH RACE—The Tarrytown Selling Stakes of $3,000; for three-year-olds; one mile. Guy'nor 108 pounds, Eternity 107, *Joan Maris 90, Wellfinder 106.

FIFTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; about six furlongs. Sparkling 105 pounds, Johnny O'Connell 110, Dorothy's Pet 109, *Magic Heather 100, Celiva 105, Granny Lee 109, *Mountain Dew 104, Yorkshire 116, *Jamaica Belle 100, Radio Ring 114, Yeomanette 105, *Furlough 109, Frippery 105, Ardito 114.

SIXTH RACE—For two-year-olds; maidens; five and one-half furlongs. Oil Man 135 pounds, Twenty-seventh Division 115, Reparation 112, Rocket 115, Ravenswood 115, Sling 115, Commander McKeekin 115, Yankee Star 115, Clougherdan 115, Tikal 115, Shaffer 115, Chesterbrook 115. Draft 115, Fifty-Fifty 113, June Grass 115.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather cloudy; track heavy.

GREY LAG GALLOPS TO EASY TRIUMPH

Copper Demon, Other Starter in Mount Kisco Stakes at Yonkers, Soundly Beaten.

The Rancocas Stable, which already leads all American owners in the matter of winnings for the season, added another purse to its earnings at Empire City yesterday with a very easy victory. The crack three-year-old Grey Lag had a good gallop to win the Mount Kisco Stakes at a mile and seventy yards, with the Quincy Stable's Copper Demon as his only opponent. Grey Lag won by about six lengths in very good time, covering the distance in 1:43 4-5, a second slower than the track record. The value to the winner was $3,710. It was a good day's earnings for the champion.

There had been but three horses named for the race, the third being Mad Hatter. Hildreth decided to send him to Saratoga along with the others of the Rancocas string and leave the issue to Grey Lag. Just before the race was run rain began to fall, but it only succeeded in laying the dust by the time the horses came out for the feature. Later it poured and turned the track into a sea of mud and water, but Sande and Grey Lag escaped this drenching.

The Mount Kisco offered no field for speculation. Grey Lag was quoted at 1 to 25, with 20 to 1 on Copper Demon. At those prices players and layers alike took a brief rest and became disinterested spectators.

Grey Lag in a Gallop.

Sande did not tarry with Grey Lag. He sent him to the front at once, assumed a comfortable lead and then took his mount under strong restraint and let him gallop along to the finish. It was not a contest, of course, for it was a champion against a fairly good horse that might be able to win some races and purses for his owners if not kept continually at the task of chasing Grey Lag. However, Copper Demon got $600 for his effort. Grey Lag drew away very easily in the stretch and opened up his lead to about six lengths. The trailing rival had been hard ridden all the way and in the stretch he began to bear out.

Before this event the crowd had received a shock when J. E. Madden's Emotion was left at the post in the first race after being made a 1 to 4 choice, and was third in a field of four. This was a five-furlong dash for two-year-old fillies. Emotion appeared to have the race at her mercy, with Yankee Maid, Swift Grass and Valentine d'Or in opposition. She might have won easily, too, had she attended to business at the post.

When the webbing was sprung Emotion wheeled and bumped into Valentine d'Or, with the result that both were left standing while Yankee Maid and Swift Grass went on their way. The latter two were fifty yards away when Emotion was finally righted and sent on her way. The favorite made a game effort. Sande rode her hard for the entire distance in a hopeless effort to get up to the leaders. She did close an immense gap, but never threatened the winner, which was Yankee Maid. The latter easily disposed of Swift Grass and won by nearly two lengths, Swift Grass finishing second, two lengths before Emotion.

Curfew Takes Third Race.

There was more quantity than quality in the third race over the short six-furlong route. Among eleven starters Curfew proved to be the best. With Fator up, he was hustled away at the start record Cavendish into submission early, and then drew clear to win by a length and a half from Killala. Arrow of Gold, which had been well supported, was third. Victor S., another that was accorded support, came out of the race very lame.

Though rain started to fall before the fourth race, the downpour did not come until just before the running of the final event. Thus track conditions were not much changed for the running of the other races. The second, at a mile and seventy yards, went to St. Isidore, which was neglected and got home at 20 to 1 half a length in front of Crack o' Dawn, with Sea Sinner third. St. Isidore moved into the lead at the turn-out of the back stretch and held on gamely to the end. Crack o' Dawn headed him for a few strides in the stretch but had been used up early and faltered when the test came.

Queen Blonde accounted for the fifth at a mile and a furlong, defeating La Kross and Bombast among others of the selling variety. She had all the speed when the horses reached the stretch, and drew clear to win easily.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For two-year-old fillies; purse $1,000. Five furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Yankee Maid	108	Coltlietti	3-1	1½
Swift Grass	105	Ponce	60-1	2
Emotion	115	Sande	1-5	3¹⁰
Valentine d'Or	108	Clements	60-1	4

Time—1:01.

Start poor; won easily; place same. Yankee Maid, blk. f., by Peter Pan—Yankee Girl; owned by H. P. Whitney and trained by S. A. Clopton.

SECOND RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; purse $1,000. One mile and seventy yards.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
St. Isidore	106	Lowe	20-1	1¾
Crack o' Dawn	101	Yeargin	2-1	2¾½
Sea Sinner	107	Fator	10-1	3¹½
Regal Lodge	120	Miller	5-2	4
Moody	106	Coltlietti	8-1	5
Rep	101	Penman	9-2	6
Veteran	103	Slaughter	50-1	7
Herd Girl	104	Callahan	10-1	8
L'Eclair	105	Schuttinger	8-1	9

Time—1:44 3-5.

Start good; won driving; place same. St. Isidore, ch. g., by Isidor—Anaga; owned and trained by J. E. Nash.

THIRD RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; purse $1,000. About six furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Curfew	112	Fator	5-2	1¹½
Killala	102	Coltlietti	16-5	2ⁿᵉ
Arrow of Gold	116	Sande	6-2	3ⁿ
Cavendish	112	Keogh	15-1	4
Victor S.	117	Rice	9-2	5
Tout d'Or	112	Ponce	50-1	6
Staunch	102	Yeargin	25-1	7
Rhinestone	102	Weiner	12-1	8
Stanley	107	Penman	50-1	9
Florsian	112	Clements	60-1	10
Eternity	113	Robinson	12-1	11

Time—1:08 3-5.

Start good; won handily; place easily. Curfew, br. c., by Ten Point—Lights Out; owned by H. H. Sommer and trained by R. O. Miller.

FOURTH RACE.

The Mount Kisco Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; $8,000 added. One mile and seventy yards.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Grey Lag	121	Sande	1-25	1ⁿ
Copper Demon	111	Rice	20-1	2

Time—1:43 4-5.

Start good; won galloping. Grey Lag, ch. c., by Star Shoot—Miss Minnie; owned by Rancocas Stable and trained by S. O. Hildreth.

FIFTH RACE.

For four-year-olds and upward; purse $1,000. One mile and a furlong.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Queen Blonde	108	Lancaster	8-1	1²½
La Kross	110	Yeargin	15-1	2½
Bombast	108	Ponce	6-1	3¹½
Pibroch	106	Coltlietti	6-1	4
Malise	98	Bullman	11-5	5
Rockport	115	Penman	7-1	6
Fenagh Maid	102	Harrison	80-1	7
Martha Lockett	95	Swart	10-1	8
Fred'k the Great	105	Schuttinger	30-1	9
Challenger	115	Sande	6

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LEIGHTON'S

BROADWAY AT 47th STREET

OPEN UNTIL MIDNIGHT

GIANTS PULL OUT VICTORY IN TENTH

Cunningham's Triple Scores Young With Run That Beats Pirates, 9 to 8.

CORSAIRS LOSE EARLY LEAD

Fall Behind in Eighth, but Tie It in Ninth—Kelly's Homer Starts Hamilton on Skids.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 26.—Bill Cunningham, recently rescued from the baseball underbrush to aid in a fight for a major league pennant, was the hero this afternoon in a hectic ten-inning battle between the league leading Pirates and the Giants. The rookie from the Pacific slope faced Whitey Glazner at Forbes Field with the scoreboard showing a deadlock in New York's tenth just after the Pirate flinger had put over a third strike on George Kelly, home run king of the league. Kelly's failure apparently had no effect on Cunningham, for the latter crashed into one of Glazner's shoots and turned it into a triple which sent Ross Young scurrying home from first base with the run that beat the Corsairs, 9 to 8.

The victory of the McGrawmen was a sad blow to the Pirates and to the 15,000 fans who had it all figured that the four-game lead of the home team would be stretched to five games before nightfall. For seven innings nothing happened to make the Pirates or their followers think otherwise. Earl Hamilton was shooting his slow hooks, with an occasional fast ball, at the Giants in such a tantalizing manner that not until two were gone in the seventh inning did a visiting player pass first base. Then came George Kelly's seventeenth home run of the year, a tremendous thump over the left field fence.

While the Giants were having all this trouble with Hamilton the Pirates were picking away at the offerings of Fred Toney just often enough to collect four runs. Three of these were the result of a home-run drive by Charley Grimm, who belted a ball to the scoreboard in the fourth inning with two Pirates aboard. This timely drive provided the Pirates with a comfortable lead and apparently had the McGrawmen all measured for a trimming when they flared up in the eighth inning and soon were showing the way to the home team.

Triples, Triples Everywhere.

An outburst of triples in the late frames turned the contest into everything that it had not been before. It was a triple by Ross Young, with the corners crowded to capacity, that put the Giants in front in the eighth, and it was another triple which increased their lead in the ninth. Then the home team proceeded to unbelt three three-baggers, which carried them back on even terms until Cunningham tripled last and also tripled beat.

Once the Giants put on their batting togs in the late innings there was no baiting them. Hamilton had set down eleven New Yorkers in succession before Kelly drove the ball over the left field fence in the seventh, but thereafter he got by only one hitter safely. That was Cunningham, who ended the seventh with a fly to Bigbee. The first four batsmen in New York's eighth landed on Hamilton for clean hits, and he gave way to Carlson, who was also pounded before going out at the end of the ninth. Then came Glazner to yield two hits and absorb the defeat.

Toney went out for a pinch hitter during the New York uprising in the eighth after pitching a better brand of ball than four runs might indicate. Ryan got through the eighth inning fairly well, but a pair of closely bunched triples in Pittsburgh's ninth drove him to retirement, and brought Jess Barnes from the bull pen before he was fully prepared for the exacting work. Barnes was touched for the tying run before the inning ended, but he held the Pirates in check in the tenth after Cunningham had put the New Yorkers in front.

Both teams played brilliantly on defense, neither being charged with an error. A catch by George Burns in the seventh inning probably saved the game for his team, as two base runners were hurrying toward the plate when the New York left fielder made a shoestring catch off Whitted, ending the inning.

Pirates First to Score.

Hamilton started the Pirates on the way in the third inning when he slammed a triple to right centre and scored on Carey's single to left. In the fourth Cutshaw walked, reached second on Whitted's sacrifice and then beat Bancroft's throw to Frisch at third when Barnhart hit to the New York shortstop. Grimm then hit one all the way to the scoreboard in centre field for a home run, following Cutshaw and Barnhart over the plate.

Nothing happened for the Pirates in the fifth and sixth, but they got busy in the seventh after Kelly hit for the circuit and matched this run, thus keeping their four-run lead intact. With two gone Carey drew a pass, went to second while Maranville was outfooting a drive to Frisch and scored on Cutshaw's single to left.

Rawlings started the trouble in the eighth inning with a single to left. Snyder followed with a double to right, which carried Rawlings along to third, and Toney was erased in favor of Pinch Hitter Eddie Brown. Brown has had marked success in this rôle and this was no exception. He bounced a single off Cutshaw's foot which scored Rawlings and moved Snyder along to third. Burns kept the ball in motion with a double to right, which sent Snyder home, Brown to third and Hamilton to the clubhouse. Carlson came on and walked Bancroft, filling the bases. Frisch, who was having one of his worst days of the year with the stick, popped to Maranville for the first out, and then Young hit to deep left field for a triple, which sent Brown, Burns and Bancroft over the pan. Young wilted on third while Kelly was striking out and Cunningham was grounding to Cutshaw.

The Pirates did nothing in their half and the Giants came back for two more runs. With two gone Ryan singled to right and scored on Burns's double to left. Bancroft tripled to the same section and scored Burns, but was left on third when Frisch again popped to Maranville.

Starting the ninth three runs in the ruck the Pirates soon tied the score. Rohwer tripled to right and scored on Bigbee's triple to the same district. Barnes replaced Ryan and Carey flied to Cunningham, scoring Bigbee. Maranville got another triple and beat Bancroft's throw on Cutshaw's grounder, tieing the score. This set the stage for Hero Bill Cunningham, who delivered.

The score:

NEW YORK (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	2	3	4	0	Bigbee,lf	4	1	2	1	1
Bancroft,ss	4	1	1	3	0	Carey,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Frisch,3b	5	0	0	1	2	Maranv'le,ss	5	1	3	2	4
Young,rf	5	1	3	3	0	Cutshaw,2b	4	1	1	2	3
Kelly,1b	5	1	1	9	1	Whitted,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Cun'gham,cf	4	0	1	3	0	Barnhart,3b	4	1	0	0	2
Rawlings,2b	5	1	3	3	0	Grimm,1b	5	1	2	15	0
Snyder,c	4	1	1	3	2	Schmidt,c	5	0	1	4	0
Toney,p	2	0	0	0	1	Hamilton,p	3	1	0	0	4
aBrown	1	1	1	0	0	Carlson,p	0	0	0	0	1
Ryan,p	1	1	1	0	0	bRohwer	1	1	1	0	0
Barnes,p	0	0	0	1	0	Glazner,p	0	0	0	0	0
						cClarey	1	0	0	0	0
Total	40	9	14	30	16	Total	39	8	12	30	20

a Batted for Toney in eighth.
b Batted for Carlson in ninth.
c Batted for Glazner in tenth.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	9
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	8

Two-base hits—Whitted, Snyder, Burns (2). Three-base hits—Hamilton, Young, Bancroft, Rohwer, Bigbee, Maranville, Cunningham. Home runs—Kelly, Grimm. Sacrifices—Carey, Whitted. Double plays—Hamilton, Cutshaw and Grimm; Maranville, Cutshaw and Grimm; Bigbee and Schmidt. Left on bases—New York 4, Pittsburgh 7. Bases on balls—Off Toney 3, Hamilton 3, Carlson 1. Hits—Off Toney 8 in 7 innings, Ryan 3 in 1, Hamilton 7 in 7 (none out in eighth), Carlson 5 in 2, Barnes 2 in 2, Glazner 2 in 1. Struck out—By Toney 2, Hamilton 1, Carlson 1. Winning pitcher—Barnes. Losing pitcher—Glazner. Umpires—Klem and Rigler. Time of game—2:05.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York 9, Pittsburgh 8 (10 innings).
Brooklyn 3, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 7 (10 innings).
Boston at Cincinnati—rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland 6, Boston 2 (10 innings).
Washington 2, Chicago 0.
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 3 (10 innings, rain).

Other clubs not scheduled.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	60	32	.652
New York	56	34	.622
Boston	51	36	.586
Brooklyn	47	40	.540
St. Louis	42	47	.472
Chicago	40	49	.449
Cincinnati	34	53	.409
Philadelphia	28	62	.295

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	59	32	.641
New York	56	33	.629
Washington	49	48	.505
Detroit	45	48	.484
St. Louis	43	49	.467
Boston	41	50	.451
Chicago	40	52	.435
Philadelphia	35	55	.389

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts 3:30 P.M.)
Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

INDIANS BEGIN TRIP WITH 8-2 VICTORY

Trounce Red Sox by Scoring Six Runs on Eight Hits in Tenth Inning.

BOSTON, July 26.—Pennock weakened in the tenth inning today, Cleveland making eight hits for six runs and beating Boston, 8 to 2. Evans made two singles in the extra inning.

The score:

CLEVELAND (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Evans,lf	6	1	2	7	0	Menosky,lf	5	1	1	2	0
Wamb'g's,2b	6	2	2	0	2	Foster,3b	3	0	1	0	4
Speaker,cf	5	2	1	1	0	Pratt,2b	4	0	1	4	3
Wood,rf	4	1	1	3	0	McInnis,1b	4	0	1	11	1
Gardner,3b	5	1	1	1	2	Vick,rf	3	0	1	0	0
Sewell,ss	5	1	3	2	3	Scott,ss	4	0	0	4	2
Burns,1b	5	1	1	12	1	Hendrix,cf	4	0	0	2	0
O'Neill,c	4	0	2	3	1	Ruel,c	4	0	0	7	0
Coveleskie,p	5	0	1	1	3	Pennock,p	2	1	0	2	4
						aKarr	1	0	0	0	0
Total	43	8	15	30	12	Total	34	2	5	30	14

a Batted for Pennock in tenth.
Error—Foster.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	—	8
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—	2

Two-base hits—Wambsganss, Burns (2), Gardner. Home run—Wood. Sacrifice hit—Vick. Double plays—Pratt and McInnis; Foster, Pratt and McInnis; Pratt, Scott and McInnis. Left on bases—Cleveland 9, Boston 5. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie 2, Pennock 4. Struck out—By Coveleskie 2, Pennock 5. Umpires—Chill and Moriarty. Time of game—2:00.

ATHLETICS TIE TIGERS.

Rain Halts Game After Ten Innings Are Played—Score, 3 to 3.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Philadelphia and Detroit played a three-run tie game today, rain stopping the contest in the eleventh inning after Detroit had started to bat.

The Athletics scored all their runs in the first inning. Witt, first up, got a home run into the bleachers and, after Welsh was hit by a pitched ball, C. Walker duplicated Witt's drive, the ball bounding into the stand. Two errors by the Philadelphia players aided the visitors in tying the score in the seventh.

The score:

DETROIT (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Blue,1b	4	0	0	7	0	Witt,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Bush,2b	4	0	2	5	0	Dykes,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Shorten,cf	4	1	4	3	0	Welch,cf	2	1	0	1	0
Veach,lf	5	0	1	3	0	C. Walker,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Heilmann,rf	3	1	0	0	1	J. Walker,1b	4	0	2	11	1
Flagstead,ss	4	0	0	3	0	Griffin,1b	0	0	0	1	0
Bassler,c	5	0	0	7	3	Perkins,c	3	0	0	5	1
Sargent,3b	4	1	2	3	4	Dugan,3b	4	0	0	2	3
Leonard,p	3	1	1	0	3	Galloway,ss	4	0	0	2	3
aCobb	1	0	0	0	0	Harris,p	2	0	0	1	1
Mid'ton,p	0	0	0	1	0	Rommell,p	2	0	1	1	1
						bMyatt	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	3	11	30	9	Total	31	3	6	30	16

a Batted for Leonard in ninth.
b Ran for J. Walker in ninth.
Errors—Dykes, Galloway.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Two-base hit—Shorten. Home runs—Witt, C. Walker. Stolen bases—Witt. Sacrifice hit—Witt. Double plays—Galloway, Dykes and J. Walker; Galloway and J. Walker; Blue (unassisted). Left on bases—Philadelphia 4, Detroit 10. Bases on balls—Off Leonard 3, Harris 3, Rommell 1. Hits—Off Harris 9 in 6 innings (pitched to three in seventh none out), Rommell 2 in 4, Leonard 5 in 8, Middleton 1 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Leonard 2 (Witt and Welch). Struck out—By Harris 3, Rommell 2, Leonard 6. Umpires—Wilson and Hildebrand. Time of game—2:05.

PHILLIES WIN IN TENTH.

Hornsby's Error Helps Them Defeat St. Louis by 8 to 7.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Philadelphia won the first game of the series against St. Louis today in the tenth inning, 8 to 7. King's home run in the ninth enabled the Phillies to even things up, and Hornsby's error in the tenth, followed by singles by Williams and Parkinson, gave the visitors the winning run.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rapp,3b	6	1	1	4	2	JackSmith,rf	6	2	3	0	0
J.Smith,2b	5	2	2	3	5	Fournier,1b	4	2	1	6	1
King,lf	5	2	2	1	0	Stock,3b	5	1	2	1	3
Lebour'r'e,rf	4	0	1	3	0	Hornsby,ss	5	0	3	6	1
Konetchy,1b	3	2	0	12	0	McHenry,lf	5	0	2	3	0
Williams,cf	5	1	2	1	0	Mann,cf	4	0	1	5	0
Parkinson,ss	5	0	2	2	3	Heathcote,cf	1	0	0	1	0
Peters,c	1	0	0	3	0	Clemons,c	4	0	1	6	1
Bru'ner,c	3	0	0	3	0	Towner,2b	5	1	2	3	6
Ring,p	3	0	1	0	0	Doak,p	2	1	0	0	0
G.Smith,p	2	0	0	0	1	Sherdel,p	1	0	0	0	0
aLee	1	0	1	0	0	Pfeffer,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bSchultz	1	0	0	0	0
						cShotton	1	0	0	0	0
Total	43	8	14	30	16	Total	44	7	16	30	13

a Batted for Ring in ninth.
b Batted for Doak in fifth.
c Batted for Pfeffer in tenth.
Errors—Fournier, Hornsby, Doak.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	8
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	7

Two-base hits—Stock, King. Three-base hit—Parkinson. Home runs—Fournier, Jim Smith, King. Stolen bases—Stock, McHenry. Sacrifices—Jim Smith, Konetchy, Fournier. Double plays—Hornsby, Towner and Fournier; Jim Smith, Parkinson and Konetchy. Left on bases—Philadelphia 9, St. Louis 10. Bases on balls—Off Ring 2, Doak 1, Sherdel 1, Pfeffer 1. Hits—Off Ring 5 in 8 innings, G. Smith 3 in 2; Doak 7 in 8, Sherdel 0 in 4, Pfeffer 1 in 1. Struck out—By Ring 3, Doak 3, Sherdel 3, Pfeffer 1. Wild pitch—Ring. Passed ball—Clemons. Winning pitcher—G. Smith. Losing pitcher—Sherdel. Umpires—Moran and Rigler. Time of game—2:05.

ROBINS START WELL ON WESTERN TRIP

Grimes Has the Better of Alex in Pitching Duel and Cubs Are Beaten, 3-0.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Burleigh Grimes and Grover Cleveland Alexander hooked up in an old-fashioned pitching duel this afternoon. Such things are being generally frowned on these days as hopelessly behind the times, but Burleigh and Alex, having started the heresy, kept right on to the bitter end, the Brooklyn pitching ace getting the better of a 3 to 0 argument. Grimes allowed five hits, Alexander nine, and there you are!

The fact that Grimes was able to conquer the great Alex in the mound battle gave the Robins a flying start on their second invasion of the West, and they are now looking forward to climbing a notch higher in the race before finishing the tour which started today.

The fair-haired lad who proved to be the undoing of Johnny Evers's star twirler was Tommy Griffith, who faced Alex's curves on four occasions and made a quartet of hits, two of which were doubles, two singles. Tommy was the author of two of Brooklyn's grand total of three runs. Although he didn't score himself, the rotund right fielder of the visitors sent Johnston across the plate in the sixth with a double, and also transported Jimmy Frack first in the eight with a two-base punch past first base. The two tallies thus manufactured would have been ample the way Grimes was performing on the hillock.

Burleigh easily had the better of Alexander in the pitching end. For the first six innings it was an even battle, with neither team breaking into the run column. Then in the sixth Johnston broke the ice with a single to centre, and he raced all the way home on Griffith's aforementioned double. This run, as later events proved, was enough to beat Alexander, but the Robins, notwithstanding, went out in the eighth and scraped up two more tallies to add to the total.

Chicago's Hits Well Scattered.

The five hits that the Cubs managed to collect off Grimes's fast-breaking spitter were so widely separated that they never managed to "twin up together. The Cubs made a single in each of the first, second, fifth, sixth and eighth innings, but at the least sign of a Chicago insurrection Grimes merely turned on more power, sharpened up his deceptive spitball and turned the Evers batters back in order. The nearest the home brigade came to the home plate was in the first inning, when Hollocher reached the rarefied regions around second base. He died stealing, and thereafter Maisel, in the second inning, was the only Cub athlete to get past the first corner.

After the Dodgers had scored two runs in the eighth, bringing the figures up to 3 to 0, Alex was withdrawn to allow Twombly to bat for him and try to revive a lost cause. The pinch hitter smote into a double play, a feat which Alex could probably have done just as neatly. Speed Martin was called to the mound to twirl the ninth chukker.

All of the visitors' nine bingles were divided among Johnston, Griffith and Myers. Griffith compiled four hits, Myers and Johnston two, the other Brooklyn players having a fruitless afternoon with the wand. For the Cubs, Flack anad Catcher Wirts contributed two singles apiece and Maisel got the fifth hit off Grimes.

Griffith's single was the only bit of excitement in the Brooklyn half of the initial session, but the Cubs staged the most threatening that Grimes was to face during the afternoon. Flack opened by beating out a hit to Kilduff. He was forced at second by Hollocher, but the excitement flared up again when Kelleher drew a walk from Grimes. Hollocher tried to purloin third as Roy Grimes was called out on strikes, but Miller frustrated the thievery with a quick throw to Johnston. Johnny Evers asserted that Umpire Brennan had called a fourth ball on Grimes and called a convention of Cub players around the home plate to discuss the matter.

In the second Maisel got to second by beating out a bit to Burleigh Grimes and racing to second when the Brooklyn twirler threw wild to first. But Burleigh thereupon tightened up and fanned both Deal and Wirts. Both teams went out in order in the third, but Johnston and Myers singled in the fourth, without any runs resulting.

Dodgers Score in Sixth.

Not until the sixth frame came along did the Brooklyn athletes succeed in denting Grover Cleveland Alexander for a marker. Olson made a discouraging beginning by striking out, but Johnston retrieved things a moment later when he whipped a single to centre. Griffith, with two hits already to his credit, smote a double between Flack and Maisel, and made two bases before the ball was recovered, Johnston tallying on the occurrence. Bernie Neis, who had supplanted Wheat in left in the third, popped feebly to Roy Grimes, but Myers beat out a hit to the short field, Griffith pausing at third. The uprising continued on its merry way when Myers purloined second, but Ray Schmandt sent a grounder to Hollocher and was erased at first.

Olson, the first batter in the eighth, again succumbed to Alex and lifted harmlessly to Roy Grimes. Not to be deterred, however, Johnston tore off a single to left, and came all the way home when Griffith belted a double down the first base chalk mark for his fourth hit. Tommy was nipped between second and third on Neis's roller to Alex, Neis pulling up at second during the rundown. On Myers's third hit, a single to the left-field sector, Bernie rode home.

Wirts started the Chicago eighth by beating out a hit to Johnston, but Twombly killed the rally by getting entangled in a double play, Olson to Kilduff to Schmandt. The Cubs were easy in the ninth.

The score:

BROOKLYN (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	4	0	0	3	3	Flack,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Johnston,3b	4	2	2	1	1	Hollocher,ss	4	0	0	2	5
Griffith,rf	4	0	4	2	0	Kelleher,2b	3	0	0	1	3
Wheat,lf	1	0	0	1	0	R.Grimes,1b	4	0	0	13	1
Neis,lf	2	1	0	1	0	Barber,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Myers,cf	4	0	3	0	0	Maisel,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Schmandt,1b	4	0	0	14	0	Deal,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Kilduff,2b	4	0	0	1	7	Wirts,c	3	0	2	4	0
Miller,c	4	0	0	4	1	Alexander,p	2	0	0	0	3
B.Grimes,p	4	0	0	0	4	aTwombly	1	0	0	0	0
						Martin,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	3	9	27	16	Total	34	0	5	27	14

a Batted for Alexander in eighth.
Error—B. Grimes.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—	3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hits—Griffith (2). Stolen bases—Myers. Sacrifice—Maisel. Double plays—Miller and Johnston; Kilduff, Olson and Schmandt; Olson, Kilduff and Schmandt. Left on bases—Brooklyn 6, Chicago 4. Bases on balls—Off Grimes 2. Hits—Off Alexander 9 in 8 innings, Martin 0 in 1. Struck out—By Grimes 4, Alexander 3, Martin 1. Losing pitcher—Alexander. Umpires—Brennan and Quigley. Time of game—1:35.

ZACHARY BESTS FABER.

Senators Take Pitching Duel From White Sox, 2 to 0.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Zachary bested Faber in a pitching duel today and Washington took the opening game of the series from Chicago, 2 to 0. Judge's single, a pass to Rice and Miller's two-base hit produced the locals' runs.

The score:

WASHINGTON (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	1	2	11	0	Johnson,ss	4	0	1	1	4
Milan,rf	3	0	1	1	0	Mulligan,3b	4	0	0	1	3
Rice,cf	3	1	0	4	0	Collins,2b	4	0	1	2	4
Miller,lf	3	0	1	4	0	Falk,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Harris,2b	3	0	0	1	5	Sheely,1b	4	0	1	11	2
Shanks,3b	3	0	1	1	2	Mostil,cf	4	0	1	2	1
O'Rourke,ss	3	0	0	1	2	Bratchle,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Picinich,c	3	0	0	3	0	Schalk,c	2	0	0	3	3
Zachary,p	3	0	0	1	1	Faber,p	3	0	1	2	3
Total	28	2	5	27	11	Total	33	0	7	24	21

Error—Johnson.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hits—Johnson, Miller. Stolen base—Harris. Sacrifice hit—Milan. Double plays—Mulligan, Collins and Sheely; Harris, O'Rourke and Judge. Left on bases—Chicago 7, Washington 2. Bases on balls—Off Faber 1, Zachary 1. Struck out—By Faber 5, Zachary 4. Umpires—Evans and Nallin. Time of game—1:55.

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Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Hornsby, St. Louis.	89	350	73	146	.417
Nicholson, Boston.	92	366	59	91	.370
McHenry, St. Louis.	87	334	60	119	.356
Young, New York.	79	306	54	94	.358
Meusel, New York.	95	349	59	121	.253

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Heilmann, Detroit.	90	368	75	157	.430
Cobb, Detroit.	73	286	73	113	.389
Speaker, Cleveland.	83	317	71	122	.385
Tobin, St. Louis.	89	395	82	150	.380
Severeid, St. Louis.	92	350	51	92	.366

SKEETERS BLANKED BY READING TEAM

Jersey City's Winning Streak Is Interrupted by Miners—Score Is 7 to 0.

Dick Hoblitzel's Reading Miners checked the winning pace of the Jersey City Skeeters by handing them a defeat in the game between the teams yesterday afternoon at the Jersey City ball park. Reading won, 7 runs to 0.

Fisher handled the battery work for the invaders and had the Indian sign on the Jerseymen. They were helpless before his underhand delivery, particularly when base hits were most desired, and while the 'Skeeters frequently got aboard the bases, they found it impossible to work their runners beyond the hot corner, and a dozen men were forced to perish on the hassocks.

Harry Biemiller was in action for the home team, and his generous display of passes proved a serious handicap at the start and practically decided the issue in Reading's favor. Biemiller issued four free trips, and three of these counted on the Reading tally sheet. Fisher also walked four men, but he had the faculty of tightening up with runs in sight, and his errors in delivery cost nothing. The hitting was evenly balanced, with nine blows for each team.

Hoblitzel's boys, however, made their wallops productive, bunching five of them together in the eighth chapter for a yield of four counts.

Jersey City crowded the corners in the third and seventh and got two men on in the eighth with only one out, but couldn't break down the Miners' stonewall defense.

The Miners tucked the game away in the first inning when they sent the only run recorded over the pan. Burns, the first man to face Biemiller, was permitted to stroll. Thomas then came to the rescue with a terrific drive beyond Joe Lucey in deep left for three quarters of the route, scoring Burns.

Thomas set the pace at bat with a triple and a pair of singles for Reading. Kane led for the losers with two hits in three times up.

In order to give his players an off day before beginning another road trip, Manager Donovan has shifted Thursday's game with Reading, and it will be included with today's regular fixture, providing a double-header for this afternoon, the first game at 2 o'clock.

The score:

READING (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	JERSEY CITY (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,cf	3	3	1	2	0	Kane,rf	3	0	2	2	0
Thomas,3b	5	0	3	2	0	Duval,2b	5	0	0	0	3
Hoblitzel,1b	4	1	1	9	0	Lucey,lf	4	0	2	4	0
Gopbel,lf	4	2	1	1	0	Demerille,1b	3	0	0	10	0
Oberc,2b	4	1	0	3	3	Brady,3b	3	0	1	2	3
Cavanagh,rf	3	0	1	1	0	W'worth,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Peters,ss	3	0	1	2	2	Walker,ss	4	0	2	1	3
Smith,c	4	0	1	7	0	Meliff,c	4	0	0	7	1
Fisher,p	4	0	0	0	2	Biemiller,p	3	0	1	0	0
Total	34	7	9	27	11	Total	35	0	9	27	10

Errors—Peters, Kane, Duval, Walker.

Reading	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	—	7
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hits—Cavanagh, Walker, Peters. Three-base hit—Thomas. Stolen bases—Burns, Kane. Sacrifice hits—Hoblitzel, Cavanagh. Double play—Fisher, Smith and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Jersey City 12, Reading 6. Bases on balls—Off Biemiller 4, Fisher 4. Hit by pitcher—By Fisher (Kane). Struck out—By Biemiller 6, Fisher 6. Umpires—Derr and Moran. Time of game—1:40.

STARS LOSE TO TORONTO.

Anderson's Homer Features Leafs' Hard-Earned 5 to 3 Victory.

SYRACUSE, July 26.—Toronto won a hard-fought game from the Stars by a score of 5 to 3 here today. Anderson's home run in the eighth was the feature. The score:

TORONTO (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	SYRACUSE (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Altenberg,cf	5	2	2	5	0	Adams,ss	4	0	0	6	3
Gonzales,2b	4	1	3	0	6	Mueller,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Davis,ss	4	0	1	2	5	Schulte,rf	3	1	1	0	0
Onslow,1b	3	0	1	17	0	Witter,1b	4	0	1	13	0
Anderson,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Ens,3b	3	1	1	1	1
Riley,rf	3	0	0	0	0	Simon,3b	4	1	3	0	4
Bleckh'm,3b	3	0	1	0	1	Emond,lf	4	0	0	4	1
Devine,c	4	0	1	1	0	Niebergall,c	4	0	0	2	2
Thompson,p	2	1	0	0



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WALKER TOPS LIST IN MET. TOURNEY

Furnishes Surprise by Turning in a 68 in First Day's Play at Siwanoy Links.

HAGEN CLOSE ON HIS HEELS

Present Title Holder Goes Round in 70—Jim Barnes Tied for Fifth Place With a 74.

Cyril Walker, the Englewood Golf Club professional, furnished the surprise that was in store for those who gathered to watch the start of the fourteenth annual open championship of the Metropolitan Golf Association over the beautiful greensward of the Siwanoy Country Club at Mount Vernon yesterday. At the end of the day, the brilliant New Jersey player topped the field with a 68, leading his nearest competitor by the margin of two strokes and equalling the competitive record for the course.

Walter Hagen, the present title holder, who won in the play-off with Jim Barnes at Greenwich last year, incidentally annexing the honors for the third successive time, followed closely on Walker's heels with a 70, while Johnny Farrell, the Quaker Ridge pro who has been rapidly climbing to the front of stardom, held third place with a 71.

There are three who are tied for fourth place with 73—Marty O'Laughlin of Plainfield, Archie Sanderson of Sleepy Hollow and Bob McDonald, the strapping Scot from the Bob o' Link Club, Chicago, who found the going at Siwanoy considerably easier than he did at the Columbia Country Club a week ago.

Jim Barnes, who brought the national open championship to the Pelham Club in his first year, is a stroke behind, occupying a place with Tom Kerrigan of Siwanoy, Tom Boyd of Fox Hills, Joe Sylvester of St. Albans and Joseph Kirkwood of Australia, while among the 75-ers are Frank Canausa, Jack Dowling, James Thompson, Tom McNamara, George McLean, John Golden and J. F. Matthews, professionals, and Peter Harmon, the Scottish-American Club star, who tops the rest of the amateurs in the field.

Among the stars who required 76 are Willie MacFarlane of Oak Ridge, Louis Tellier of Brae Burn, Robert Chuckshank of Essex County and Tommy Armour, the Scottish amateur, while Gene Sarazen, the former Apawamis caddy, is among those who are a stroke lower down.

Walker a Consistent Player.

There was no particular reason for any surprise being occasioned by the feat of the Englewood p. for he has been playing consistent golf all season, but it is only that followers of the game have been accustomed to think in terms of Barnes, Hutchison and Hagen so long that it has become almost a habit. Walker, however, turned their thoughts in another direction even a day ago when, in the course of a practice round, he turned in a 68, making his second in two days which, in the nature of things, is no mean accomplishment.

The fact that he was engaged in a tilt today with such celebrities as Barnes, the new national open champion; Joe Kirkwood, the Australasian golf viceroy, and Walter Hagen, the former monarch of all he surveyed, meant little or nothing to Walker. The Englewood pro shot his own style of a game yesterday and as far as style plus effectiveness went he was the no plus ultra thereof. The celebrated Swiss time pieces suffered in comparison with his steadiness. And the way he clicked off pars and birdies was a revelation to the remainder of the field. In the course of the first nine holes, he had four birdies, starting off with a 3 at the 365-yard first hole, making two in a row at the fourth and fifth and ending up with one on the ninth. He was out in 32. His only mistake came at the thirteenth hole on the inward journey. Here he hooked his drive into a trap, finally taking a 4, the only time in the entire round that he was over par figures.

Walker was playing with Hagen and the former champion never had the honor until the eleventh hole was reached. His card with par:

Out—									
Par	4	4	3	5	5	3	4	4	4—36
Walker	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	3—32
In—									
Par	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	5—35—71
Walker	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—36—68

Walter Hagen, the title holder, who took two more strokes than Walker going out, had an excellent opportunity to catch the fast-traveling Englewood player on the last nine, but spoiled his chances by missing two easy putts at the fifteenth and sixteenth greens and following with a penalty stroke at the eighteenth, where he tried to carry the brook, but failed. The former national champion, however, gave a great exhibition beginning after the eighth hole when he turned in a string of five 3s, three strokes under par. He came up on even terms with Walker at the twelfth and took the lead at the next. Hagen made one of his spectacular recoveries at the fourteenth, where, after pulling wildly off the tee through a clump of trees, his ball landed on a mound guarding the green. He saved himself by a wonderful shot, but was short on his approach, and then holed out a twenty-footer for a par 4. From this point he needed only par figures to bring him home with a 67, but at the fifteenth he missed a putt of a club's length, and then followed with another miss at the sixteenth. His 6 at the eighteenth came as the result of his unsuccessful effort to carry the brook. His card:

Out	4	4	3	5	4	3	4	4	5—36
In	5	3	3	4	5	5	4	6	5—36—70

Barnes Encounters Difficulties.

Jim Barnes, the national open champion, who remained over at Washington Monday to play a round with President Harding, had to make hurried connections to reach the Siwanoy Club in time and his game suffered thereby. He started off with a birdie 3 at the first hole, but was three times over the par figure from there out. On his incoming round journey, he was also three times over par, but atoned for his lapses by a pair of birdies at the thirteenth and fourteenth. His card:

Out	3	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—38
In	4	3	5	3	3	4	5	5	3—36—74

Joe Kirkwood, the Australian open champion, had a bad start and an equally bad finish. Free Freddie McLeod, the Washington diminutive who finished in a tie with Hagen for second place at the national open, was unable to get going yesterday, taking a 39 out and adding three strokes to that figure coming home. A little worse off than Freddie were the two Pats—Doyle of Deal and O'Hara of Richmond County, the former had a large-sized 42 for his card going out, while his 37 coming in gave him a total of 79, the same figure as that for the former Irish open champion. Wilfred Reid, the Wilmington pro, who was selected for the American team at St. Andrews, had to content himself with an 80, while in the 81 bracket appeared two strangers—Frank McNamara of Cherry Valley and Pat O'Hara of Shackamaxon.

The first of the amateurs to appear in the list was Peter Harmon, the young Scottish-American star, who turned in a 37—38 for a 75. The foreign amateur forces were led by Tommy Armour, who, despite the fact that he had to finish in the rain, had a 76 to show for his round. He would have bettered that mark considerably were it not for a few slip-ups on the last few holes. The Cambridge University forces, who came over for the intercollegiates at Greenwich last month, presented a united front at Siwanoy. The captain, G. N. F. Humphries, had the best score of the quartet that took part with a 43, 37—80. Bott had an 82, White an 85 and Le Bas an 86.

The second eighteen holes will be played today, after which the field will be restricted for the final thirty-six holes, which will be played tomorrow.

The scores:

Cyril Walker, Englewood	33	35	68
Walter Hagen, New York	36	35	71
Johnny Farrell, Quaker Ridge	36	35	71
M. J. O'Loughlin, Plainfield	36	37	73

Philadelphia Tennis Match Booked for Mlle. Lenglen

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, holder of the woman's tennis championship of France and England, may meet the winner or the best American player disclosed in the women's singles tournament which begins at Forest Hills Aug. 15, in an exhibition match at the Germantown Cricket Club on Sept. 9, two days before the men's national singles championship begins.

Announcement was made today that, in the series of exhibitions in this country in September which Mlle. Lenglen will give for the benefit of French devastation relief work, one will be at the Germantown Club. An effort will be made, the announcement stated, to obtain as her opponent the best American player as determined by the Forest Hills tournament.

Archie Sanderson, Sleepy Hollow	35	38	73
Bob MacDonald, Bob o' Link	34	39	73
Jim Barnes, Pelham	38	36	74
Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy	38	36	74
Tom Boyd, Fox Hills	38	36	74
Joe Sylvester, St. Albans	38	36	74
Joseph Kirkwood, Australia	36	38	74
Frank Canauss, West Point	37	38	75
Jack Dowling, Scarsdale	38	37	75
James Thompson, Overbrook	35	40	75
Tom McNamara, Siwanoy	36	39	75
George McLean, Grassy Sprain	36	39	75
*Peter Harmon, Scottish-American	37	38	75
John Golden, Tuxedo	37	38	75
J. F. Matthews, Mission Hill	38	39	75
Willie MacFarlane, Oak Ridge	39	37	76
Louis Tellier, Braeburn	37	39	76
*A. F. Kammer, Baltusrol	37	39	76
Robert A. Cruickshank, Essex Co.	39	37	76
Thomas Pazo, Hollow Brook	39	37	76
A. Cuci, Milford School	38	38	76
Joe Novak, Spokane	36	40	76
*Thomas D. Armour, Scotland	39	37	76
Thomas Pepino, Mosholu	37	40—77	
George M. Gordon, Wannamoisett	39	38	77
Gene Sarazen, Titusville	39	38	77
Isaac Mackie, Canoe Brook	41	36	77
*Jesse Sweetser, Siwanoy	40	38	78
A. Capper, unattached	41	37	78
*H. K. B. Davis, Engineers	38	40	78
Alex Gerard, Oakland	39	39	78
William V. Creavy, Hillcrest	42	36	78
Joseph Terness, Fairview	37	41	78
Charles Manning, Siwanoy	40	38	78
E. R. Anderson, Lawrence Park	40	38	78
T. J. Harmon, Hudson River	41	38	79
George Kerrigan, White Beeches	38	41	79
D. S. Mackie, Century	42	37	79
John Brennan, San Felipe	39	40	79
Willie McGuire, Houston	38	41	79
W. Cox, Marine and Field	37	42	79
Louis Martucci, unattached	41	38	79
Frank Sprogell, Montgomery	41	38	79
Frank Hunt, Mosholu	41	38	79
Charles Mathersole, Wee Burn	41	38	79
Victor East, Australia	41	38	79
Pat Doyle, Deal	42	37	79
Pat O'Hara, Richmond County	39	40	79
Arthur Reid, Ardsley	41	38	79
*G. N. F. Humphries	43	37	80
Harry Ellis, Long Island	40	40	80
Andrew Brown, Sunningdale	41	39	80
A. N. Demane, Sound View	38	42	80
F. Dowling, South Orange	39	41	80
F. Gallett, Baltusrol	40	40	80
George Sparling, Brooklawn	37	43	80
Wilfred Reid, Wilmington	41	39	80
W. Kerrigan, Siwanoy	41	40	81
Joe Sahil, Fennimore	38	43	81
R. D. Thompson, Greenwich	40	41	81
F. Decker, Knollwood	40	41	81
Jack Forster, Meadow Brook	40	41	81
George Thomson, Mount Vernon	41	40	81
Frank McNamara, Cherry Valley	41	40	81
Pete O'Hara, Shackamaxon	38	43	81
W. McCutcheon, unattached	41	40	81
Fred McLeod, Columbia	39	42	81
Al Dunn, Marine and Field	39	42	81
Jack Inglis, Fairview	40	42	82
D. E. Sawyer, Siwanoy	39	43	82
Orrin Terry, Chevy Chase	41	41	82
J. A. Bott, Cambridge	40	42	82
William Wadleton, Quaker Ridge	40	42	82
B. A. Conroy, Arcola	40	42	82
Carl Anderson, Lawrence Park	44	39	83
Walter Stoddard, Mount Kisco	39	45	83
*John G. Anderson, Siwanoy	41	42	83
F. Purves, Essex Fells	41	42	83
*J. S. Worthington, Siwanoy	36	47	83
G. R. Jacobus, Ridgewood	37	46	83
Wm. Klein, Garden City Country	41	42	83
G. Dernbach, Agawam	41	42	83
*R. Walsh, Scottish-American	43	41	84
J. L. Crabb, Ridgewood	41	43	84
William Reid, Upper Montclair	40	44	84
Ben Parois, Lake George	43	41	84
Francis Madden, Oak Ridge	43	42	85
*F. L. White, Cambridge, England	40	45	85
Jack Jolly, Newark	44	41	85
Louis Costello, Quogue	40	45	85
James McCutcheon, unattached	42	43	85
James Dante, Madison	43	42	85
H. Martin, N. Y. A. C.	42	43	85
*C. E. Van Vleck Jr., Lido	42	44	86
*Frank Scully, Van Cortlandt	45	41	86
R. J. Brown, Glen Spring	42	44	86
*E. M. Barnes, Nassau	43	43	86
M. Ford, Mosholu	46	41	87
Gene McCarthy, Florida	43	44	87
James Bellizzi, Englewood	40	47	87
Walter Doran, unattached	44	43	87
Louis Chiapetta, Woodway	39	49	88
James Fyfe, Oak Ridge	41	47	88
W. O'Nauity, Atlantic Highlands	46	42	88
Alex. Edzie, Jackson Heights	44	44	88
A. E. Ranney, Greenwich	47	41	88
Henry Miller, unattached	46	42	88
*H. E. La Bas, Cambridge, England	46	43	89
Gene Phelan, Fennimore	46	43	89
E. Drost, St. Albans	42	47	89
Garry Ketcham, South Shore	50	39	89
F. Cameron, Garden City Country	43	46	90
Fred Wiley, Mosholu	44	47	91
*T. S. Morris, Cambridge, England	46	45	91
Joe Massey, Sunningdale	45	45	90

*Amateur.

GOLF MATCH CALLED OFF.

Meeting Between Misses Stirling and Leitch Abandoned.

LONDON, July 26.—The golf match between Miss Alexa Stirling, the American woman champion, and Miss Cecil Leitch, champion of Great Britain, which was to have been played at the Addington Club, near Croydon, tomorrow, has been called off.

RIVALS IN FINAL DRILLS.

Nokes of Oxford Throws Hammer 175 Feet at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 26.—The athletes who will compete at the international track meet at Travers Island put the finishing touches on their training today and will spend tomorrow resting. All the squads were out today and practice did not end until 6 in the evening, because a thunder shower broke unexpectedly early in the afternoon and drove the athletes and spectators to cover.

Nokes, the Oxford hammer thrower, was again the most brilliant performer of the day. He hurled the hammer a distance of 175 feet, a throw that is in every way of championship calibre. Nokes had an off day in the meet with Harvard and Yale, and threw only 156 feet. During his stay at Princeton, however, Nokes has always been good for better than 160 feet. Bayer, the Princeton thrower, was also in good form, and while he did not equal Nokes's mark, his steadiness presages a magnificent battle at Travers Island.

Bevin Rudd was on the track this afternoon for his first appearance at Princeton this week. The Olympic champion splashed around on the muddy track for an easy quarter with Milligan, the Dark Blue half-miler. Rudd's idea of "easy" being 54 seconds. Later he jogged around once, again in Milligan's company. This was probably the hardest work-out exhibited on the stadium track this afternoon, most of the athletes being content to trust to the condition they have already reached.

McInnes, the Oxford three-miler, was also on the track today. McInnes, winner of the Cornell-Oxford-Cambridge cross-country race last December, had not had on a shoe since the race at Cambridge Saturday. He appeared to be in fair condition, and tried jogging and short bursts of speed for a time.

ENGLISH GOLFERS WIN.

Duncan and Mitchell Defeat Evans and Mayo in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 26.—George Duncan and Abe Mitchell, British professional golfers, today defeated Charles Evans Jr., national amateur champion, and Charles F. Mayo, professional, on the Edgewater Golf Club, 2 up and 1 to play, over a 36-hole route.

Duncan made the best score of the day, 70, 68—138, while Evans was a stroke behind, with 70, 69—139. Mitchell went around in 72, 70—142, while Mayo required 74, 73—147.

NILES IS WINNER OVER WILLIS DAVIS

Boston Tennis Star Beats Californian, 9-11, 6-4, 8-6, 6-4, in Longwood Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 26.—Things began to bristle in the singles competition for the Longwood Bowl on the Longwood Cricket Club courts this afternoon. The less experienced players were eliminated and from now on the matches will bring contests in which the ranking players will battle for the right to play William M. Johnston, Californian holder of the trophy, in the challenge round, which is not expected to be reached before next Monday.

The most prominent player to be beaten today was Willis E Davis, the hard-hitting Californian. Nathaniel W. Niles defeated him in a long-drawn-out four-set match, 9—11, 6—4, 8—6, 6—4. The man from the land of tennis players found it impossible to beat Niles's base-line game.

William J. Clothier, the veteran and former champion, lost to Zenzo Shimidzu in straight sets, 6—4, 6—1, 6—4. Wallace F. Johnson of Philadelphia triumphed over Lawrence B. Rice, who came within a point of beating R. Norris Williams 2d in the Massachusetts State championship tournament several weeks ago, in handy fashion, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3. Karl S. Pfaffman defeated C. O. Wellington in a five-set match, and Wallace Bates defeated his college teammate, Edmund Levy of California, in an interesting contest, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5.

Easy Match for Williams.

Williams, former national titleholder, eliminated Craig Biddle after the latter had disposed of G. A. L. Dionne in the forenoon. Ichiya Kumagae advanced through the default of Josiah Wheelwright of the local club.

The match between Niles and Davis was the most interesting of all. Davis decided to match his baseline play with that of Niles and the latter possesses as good and consistent a style in this method as there is. The first set was hard fought, the Californian winning it after it had gone twenty games, 11—9. In the second set, Niles was far the steadier and his strokes to deep court kept Davis back. In the third set, Davis had a fine chance to go ahead, being within one point of winning the set in the tenth game on Niles's service. Niles, however, brought it to deuce and finally won the game and later by consistent plugging took the set, 8—6. In the third set, Davis suffered from a cramp in his bat-wielding hand and his service, which was his strongest asset, became impaired. He was willing to fall into Niles's method of play, and after long rallies, Niles usually won the points, finally taking the set and match, 6—4.

Shimidzu had a comparatively easy time with the former national champion, Bill Clothier. The other good singles match was furnished by Bates and Levy, whose struggle went the full distance, Bates capturing the last set through greater stamina. Levy's service was puzzling, but Bates played the better all-around game. Philip Neer, the intercollegiate champion, had an easy time against the southpaw, Henry R. Guild.

Each Set Is 6—2.

Williams walked away with his match against Craig Biddle. The former national champion was good, and when he is good he is almost impossible to beat. He smeared the Newport veteran, winning all three sets by the same margin, 6—2. Wallace F. Johnson of Philadelphia also experienced little trouble winning from Lawrence B. Rice in straight sets. Ichiya Kumagae did not play in the singles division.

There were no upsets in the doubles play, which got under way today. Kumagae and Shimidzu had the easiest kind of a time. Tilden and Williams, who are to play together, will not take the court until Thursday. Neer and Davies were carried three sets by A. N. Reggio and E. B. Benedict, but otherwise there was little interest in the doubles.

The summary:

Longwood Bowl Singles, Second Round—K. S. Pfeffman, Boston, defeated H. W. Warner, New York, 6—3, 6—4; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated G. A. L. Dionne, New York, 6—2, 6—3.

Third Round—Zenzo Shimidzu, Japan, defeated W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—1, 6—1; Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated L. B. Rice, Boston, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2; N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated Willis E. Davis, San Francisco, 9—11, 6—4, 8—6, 6—4; K. S. Pfaffman, Quincy, defeated C. O. Wellington, Boston, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4; Philip Neer, Leland Stanford University, defeated H. R. Guild, Nahant, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2; W. J. Bates, Los Angeles, defeated Edmund Levy, San Francisco, 3—6, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5; R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, defeated Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

Doubles, First Round—H. H. Bundy and E. N. Dell defeated C. O. Wellington and J. S. Nicholl, 6—3, 6—4; Wallace and Harry Johnson defeated T. B. and C. G. Plimpton, 6—1, 6—4; S. Dodd and C. Granger defeated H. Swain and H. W. Warner, 8—6, 6—3; Dwight Robinson and L. A. De Turenne defeated Joseph Pollard and W. F. Kimball, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3; Ishiya Kumagae and Zenzo Shimidzu defeated S. P. Allison and E. H. Greppin, 6—2, 6—2; Irving Wright and Henry Guild defeated Josiah Wheelwright and J. W. Foster, 2—6, 15—13, 6—2; R. B. Bidwell and W. E. Porter Jr. defeated R. C. Bray and G. F. Wales, 6—1, 6—1; G. P. Gardner Jr. and W. J. Clothier defeated I. N. Kent and C. H. Collester, 6—2, 6—3; Philip Neer and J. M. Davies defeated A. N. Reggio and E. B. Benedict, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3; D. M. Hiy and D. M. Hill Jr. defeated A. H. Smith and Carleton Putnam, 6—4, 1—6, 7—5; A. H. Chapin and A. H. Chapin Jr. won from W. A. Cauldwell and W. R. Scott by default.

Second Round—Hill and Hill won from Chapin and Chapin by default.

TENNIS OFFICIALS MEET.

Settle Problems in Connection With Coming National Events.

Officials who will be in charge of umpires and linesmen at important tennis events during the rest of the season met at the Union League Club yesterday to discuss their plans and arrange as many details of these tournaments as could be settled in advance. They were the guests of R. Clifford Black, Chairman of the Tennis Umpires Association.

Joseph M. Jennings of Philadelphia, Treasurer of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, and Charles N. Beard, Chairman of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Umpires' Association, were present to describe arrangements that have already been made there for the management of the men's singles championship. Mr. Beard has enrolled a large number of qualified umpires who will be available in addition to a delegation of New Yorkers. Quite a number of men with experience as officials at Forest Hills matches are planning to be in Philadelphia for the championship so that that tournament will not suffer for lack of umpires and linesmen.

The first national championship to which the local members of the association will turn their attention is the women's tournament, beginning at the West Side Tennis Club on Aug. 15. Mr. Black announced that Mr. Jennings would be referee and that the Tennis Umpires' Association would have entire charge of this event and impressed upon every one present the necessity for co-operation to insure its success.

FISCHER WINS FEATURE.

Defeats Watson, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, in Middle States Tennis Tourney.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Carl Fischer, Captain of the University of Pennsylvania tennis team, defeated Charles Watson 3d of Cynwyd in the feature match today of the Middle States lawn tennis tournament at the Cynwyd Club. The scores were 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

Other matches in the fourth round resulted as follows: Gus Amsterdam, Woodcrest Courts, defeated J. W. Geary Jr., Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—3; Dr. P. H. Hawk, Cynwyd, defeated A. L. Reed, Belfield, 6—1, 6—3.

Only one match in the doubles division was played today. Nills Miller of Princeton and Charles Watson 3d defeating Eduardo Mans and Harold Colburn of Lafayette College, 7—5, 6—3.

AUSTRALASIA BEATS CANADA AT TENNIS

Todd and Anderson Win Doubles, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1, in Decisive Match of Davis Cup Series.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 16.—Taking three straight sets from the Canadians, Bennett and Holmes, the Australasian tennis team, today qualified to meet the British players in the second round of the Davis Cup competition at Pittsburgh on Aug. 4, 5 and 6. Todd and Anderson, who represented Australia today, were far superior to the best pair that Canada boasts in doubles, and it was quickly apparent that they would win. They excelled in all departments of the sport, giving a truly wonderful exhibition and earning the victory, if ever victory was earned. The scores were 6—2, 6—3, 6—1.

After the Australians had won the first set, a heavy downpour of rain intervened and for a time it was feared that the match would have to be postponed again. It was decided to resume, however, when the shower blew over, a clay court being used in preference to the rain-soaked one on which the other games had been played. On the new court the ultimate winners were always best, the Canadians never showing the form that they had exhibited in previous matches.

Two singles matches will be played tomorrow, but these, of course, have no bearing on the series. They will be exhibitions simply.

The first set in the doubles went to Australia by 6—2. When the match was resumed after the rain, the score stood 2 to 1 in favor of the "Aussies." On resuming, Anderson served and the first game went to the visitors without the Canadians scoring a point. The Canadians took the next game on Bennett's service but the three next and set were won by the Australians.

Many of the games went to deuce. The service of Holmes generally gave the Australians the necessary points. In the first set, the Canadian pair lost the second and fifth games. In the second set, they took the first, fifth and seventh, while, in the last set, they got only the sixth game. Bennett played a forceful game but many of his drives were too hard and went over the line.

The Australian pair are both good servers and showed splendid back-court play. They should give the British team a hard battle in the second round.

PITTSBURGH, July 26.—The team representing the British Isles in the Davis Cup tennis matches arrived in Pittsburgh tonight. The party included Max Woosnam, captain; O. G. N. Turnbull, manager; F. G. Lowe and J. B. Gilbert. They were met by O. D. Thompson and Clinton Childs, of the Pittsburgh Davis Cup Committee, and Secretary Charles S. Garland, of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. They were taken at once to the Allegheny Country Club at Sewickley Heights, ten miles east of the city, where the matches with the Australians will take place next week.

The Australians are expected to arrive here next Friday and, according to present plans, both teams will practice on the courts where the matches will be played.

STAR TEAM OUT OF C. A. C. TENNIS PLAY

Withdrawal of Richards and Voshell Detracts From Interest in Bay Ridge Tourney.

Much of the zip was removed from the New York State sectional doubles tournament on the tennis courts of the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday when the team of Vincent Richards and S. Howard Voshell, which had been generally picked as the ultimate winner, was eliminated by the default route. Richards sent word from Connecticut, where he is taking a few days' rest, that he wished to default. He felt that he had been playing too much tennis of late, and needed the layoff. Inasmuch as the Yonkers youngster has been a contender in practically every important tournament in the metropolitan district since the season started, and in view of the close approach of the leading national tournaments, his decision was undoubtedly a wise one.

In the absence of this team the tournament becomes wide open, with Ben Letson and Fred Anderson among the favorites in the upper half, and Ostendorf and Binzen, Bowman and Bassford and the Vanderventer brothers among the leaders in the lower half. The New Jersey team of Hugh Oakley and L. Gwynne French profited by the default of Richards and Voshell to advance to the third round.

The round before the semifinals was completed in the women's singles for the State championship. Neither Miss Mary Browne nor Mrs. May Sutton Bundy was among the day's competitors. Mrs. Bundy played two matches in doubles, paired with Mrs. Carl V. Hitchins, and considered this a day's work without adding her third-round singles match with Mrs. Edward V. Lynch to her troubles. Miss Browne, partnered with her fellow-Californian, Mrs. Louise R. Williams, also won two matches in the doubles without losing a set credited.

Miss Browne's form, judging by the inconclusive test of these doubles contests, seemed more advanced than that of Mrs. Bundy. Her shots were more decisive, as a rule, and her repertoire of strokes more varied. Nevertheless, Mrs. Bundy played an excellent game at the net and revealed the fact that both speed and endurance are among her assets.

In the singles, Miss Margaret Grove, Miss Edith Handy, Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, Miss Clare Cassel and Miss Ceres Baker all advanced to the fourth round, in accordance with expectations, and Mrs. Hitchins won her fourth-round bracket through the default of Mrs. Robert LeRoy. Miss Gilleaudeau meets Miss Cassel today, while Miss Browne is paired with Miss Baker in the other four-round match. In the upper half, Mrs. Bundy and Mrs. Lynch play for the privilege of opposing Miss Grove, while Miss Handy and Mrs. Hitchins fill the remaining brackets. It was definitely settled that Miss Marie Wagner, 1920 champion, should meet the tournament winner in the challenge round.

The summaries:

Women's New York State Championship Singles—Third Round—Miss Margaret Grove defeated Mrs. G. B. Hirsch, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Edith Handy defeated Miss Madelon Westervelt, 6—2, 6—3; Mrs. Carl V. Hitchins won from Mrs. Robert LeRoy by default; Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Mrs. Davis C. Mills, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Clare Cassel defeated Mrs. Henry T. Eaton, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Ceres Baker defeated Miss Jessie M. Gott, 6—3, 6—2.

Women's Doubles—First Round—Mrs. May Sutton Bundy and Mrs. Carl V. Hitchins defeated Miss Estelle Meade and Mrs. Nathaniel Dain, 6—1, 6—0.

Second Round—Mrs. Albert Humphries and Miss Bessie Holden defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard and Miss Margaret Kidder, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Mary K. Brown and Mrs. Louise R. Williams defeated Miss Mary Case and Miss Gertrude Hopper, 6—1, 6—3; Mrs. Percy Wilbourne and Mrs. G. B. Hirsch defeated Miss Gertrude Della Torre and Miss Carema Winn, 7—5, 6—4, 6—3; Mrs. Bundy and Mrs. Hitchins defeated Miss Gilleaudeau and Mrs. L. Gouverneur Morris, 6—2, 6—4; Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Clare Cassel defeated Mrs. Walter R. Ellis and Miss Jessie M. Gott, 6—2, 6—0.

Third Round—Miss Browne and Mrs. Williams defeated Mrs. Humphries and Miss Holden, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Wagner and Miss Cassel defeated Miss Madelon Westervelt and Miss Richardson, 6—3, 6—1.

New York Sectional Doubles Championship—Second Round—Murray Vernon and Alexander Iler defeated C. T. Woodford and P. Redmond, 6—3, 6—1; Ben Letson and Fred C. Anderson defeated L. A. Steinger and Edwin B. Field, 8—6, 6—4; H. L. Westfall and Allen H. Behr defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and Walter L. Fate, 6—2, 6—3; E. L. Bowman and Henry H. Beasford defeated J. T. Allen and A. L. Brunsau, 6—4, 6—4; Lincoln Reimer and Henry Mellenthaner defeated Earl Backe and E. Trenaine, 6—1, 6—4; Hugh Oakley and L. Gwynne French won from S. Howard Voshell and Vincent Richards by default.

Third Round—Stephen V. Brubane and Kenneth S. Johnson defeated Mills F. Baker and Robert Hobbs, 6—2, 6—2.



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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1921.

THE PRESIDENT'S RAILWAY PLAN.

The President's message regarding the funding of the debts which the railways owe the Government on account of capital expenditures for their benefit while in the care of the Government, and for the payment of the cash which the Government owes the railways, traverses ground already familiar. Mr. HARDING raises no new issues, and declares that the Government is "morally and legally bound" to take the action which he recommends. All that is needed is authority for the War Finance Corporation to act. "The question of our obligation cannot be raised, the wisdom of affording early relief is not to be doubted, and the avoidance of added appropriation or liability will appeal to Congress and the public alike. . . . You are asked to extend the authority of the War Finance Corporation so that it may purchase these railway funding securities accepted by the Director General of the Railways." The operation is an exchange of the Corporation's book credit with the Treasury for the railway securities, to be carried until it is opportune to offer them to investors for real money. The relief to the general situation comes from the payment of the debts which the railways owe their creditors, and which are now among the frozen credits in the banks. The money will be passed along, quickening trade in innumerable directions. The President repeats that there is a "moral and contractual obligation" to finance the railways, and that "their solvency and efficiency are essential to our healthful industrial, commercial and agricultural life."

In passing the President makes reference to the country's "impelling moral obligation to American farming in all the larger aspects," and expresses his hope that the War Finance Corporation will also receive broadened powers "for the relief of agriculture and live stock." Here there are no questions of contract, and more doubt that the Corporation can be successful unless the farmers will co-operate as cordially as the railways. If the railways were not willing to promise to pay their debts, and to negotiate fairly, the Corporation could do nothing. Just so if the farmers will not sell their crops, the Corporation cannot move them. There is no doubt of the farmers' troubles. They are real and deep, but nobody can much relieve a situation in which some farmers refuse to sell at the market. Many foreigners willing to buy are unable to pay for their purchases.

The War Finance Corporation has brought the parties together in some cases. But this is only a drop compared with the floating billions of unpaid open accounts for our produce sent abroad. It is, of course, better for the farmers not to sell than to sell and not be paid. It is better that the frozen credits should be liquidated than that fresh credits of the same sort should be extended. Every little help toward liquidation of either existing stocks or frozen credits is a help to the general situation. The services of the Corporation to the farmers are useful. There is ground for belief that excessive credit to the farmers led them to overstay their market, to overbuy land speculatively, and to get themselves into deep water, contrary to banking advice. On this point the official testimony is about to be given before the Congressional investigation.

PLATFORM AND CANDIDATES.

Do the members of the Coalition Committee, who plumped for Mr. DARWIN R. JAMES JR. of Brooklyn as their candidate for Mayor and thereby caused a sudden halt in the proceedings of the Anti-Tammany Committee, imagine that it matters who is nominated if the Fusion platform isn't sensible and practical? Mr. JAMES or any other proposed nominee might be an illuminate seraph for all the good it would do him if he ran on that platform of crude municipal socialism which the sages of the Coalition Committee have built. The traction question is in the hands of Governor MILLER'S Transit Commission, and the five-cent fare cry may turn out to be absolutely unimportant in the campaign.

At any rate, Mayor HYLAN isn't going to be beaten by anybody who steals his small-beer thunder and tries to outbid him in socialism. Do the Republicans who are knotting their brows over the great question of candidates comprehend that a safe and reasonable platform is the condition precedent of any hope of success? The Governor had to take charge of the transit problem here. That was the fault of the incompetency and insincerity of the Hylan Administration. Yet a lot of Republicans gibber about "home rule." The Republicans might as well shut up shop now and not go through with the hollow form of the campaign if they are going to pretend to beat Mayor HYLAN by accepting part of his stock in trade.

The clear and more than sufficient issue of the campaign is the multiform inefficiency of the Hylan Administration. Not by coddling socialism or borrowing Hylan patter or fighting Governor MILLER can Fusion dislodge Tammany; not by half-Tammanyism is Tammany to be beaten. Do the Republican leaders want to put Tammany out? Friendly relations, sympathies, are known to exist between some of the captains of the opposing camps. If the Republicans mean business, if they really want to beat Tammany, they will give evidence of it by framing a platform on which citizens of good-will and good sense, Democratic, Republican, independent, can unite. So far the public has rather been irritated than impressed by the preliminaries of Fusion.

PRESSURE FOR DISARMING.

No one questions Senator BORAH'S sincerity in working for an international agreement to limit military expenditures. In his speeches on his own amendment to the Navy bill, authorizing the President to take up the matter with Great Britain and Japan, he displayed debating skill and parliamentary leadership. The political and economic arguments for cutting down armaments he marshaled with force. True, he has not been able to say a word in public in support of President HARDING'S plan for a larger international conference on disarming. But in this Mr. BORAH is not singular among Republican Senators. With one or two exceptions, they have manifested no enthusiasm at all over the President's proposals. The reason is, doubtless, that they fear that the conference may prove to be a door leading straight to a permanent association of nations.

It is possible that Senator BORAH'S fervent advocacy of a disarmament agreement is due in part to a little pricking of his own conscience. He was the protagonist in the Senatorial fight upon the League of Nations. But for his early and sustained attacks upon it, the Treaty might have been ratified. Now, the Covenant of the League contains, in Article VIII., a comprehensive plan for "the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety." It was to be no rigid, doctrinaire procedure. The situation of each country was to be taken into account, and the plans once agreed to by the several Governments were to be subject to revision "at least every ten years." Here was a reasonable, flexible, promising scheme of disarmament. Senator BORAH took the lead in killing it. Perhaps his later efforts to do something to lighten military burdens may imply certain qualms of regret for having done that project to death.

In his present zeal he would have the United States make use of the debts owed us by European nations as a club to compel them to limit their army and navy establishments. He would leave over all refunding plans until after the Washington conference. It may be remarked, parenthetically, that unless Congress hits up its pace in the dispatch of public business it will not in any event pass the refunding measures before November. But when the time comes it is Senator BORAH'S idea that our Government should take a high tone with our European debtors, and "insist that they promptly meet their debt" unless they will agree to reduce greatly their military expenditures. In other words, the Senator would openly use the power of a creditor to force the debtor to consent to terms imposed upon him.

This is not exactly diplomatic courtesy or international comity. Doubtless, if Senator BORAH were to be charged with the negotiation, he would use more tact in it than his somewhat truculent speech would seem to indicate. Certainly, neither he nor any other American agent could go into the Washington conference and tell the French representatives that their nation is, in Mr. BORAH'S language, "the most thoroughly militaristic on earth." This is completely to overlook the needs and the dangers of France since the armistice. Mr. BORAH arraigns her for having an army of 800,000 men. Without it could she have been sure of getting her dues and rights under the Treaty of Versailles? On the reparations question the German Government yielded at the last moment precisely because there was a strong French army ready. All this is so obvious that it need not be labored. Senator BORAH would not deny that the peculiar requirements of each nation must be taken into the reckoning when disarmament is discussed; and, as we have said, he would unquestionably perceive the need of avoiding harsh words and rough pressure in the actual endeavor to bring about a disarming agreement.

It is plain to all that the United States will be in a position to wield great influence over the nations that send their delegates to Washington. Our economic strength will be a factor. The debts owed to us by Europe will be a makeweight in the discussions—though not a thing to be swung as a bludgeon. The truth is that there is no need to cast about for pressure in favor of limiting armaments. The budgets of all nations clamor for it. Overburdened taxpayers everywhere demand it. Hampered industry and commerce urge it for their own relief. There will be no lack of desire or of motive when the Washington conference meets. The only question is whether wisdom may be wanting to the assembled statesmen. If it is, they will need to hide themselves from their own people.

THE POSTAL COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The pneumatic mail tube service never should have been stopped here and in the other large cities where it was in use. The recommendation of the Joint Postal Commission to Postmaster General HAYS for its restoration ought to be carried out. The delivery of the mails would be hastened and an annoying and unnecessary congestion of street traffic be diminished. The commission further recommends that a new Post Office be built near the Pennsylvania Railroad Station and another at Thirtieth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. These suggestions seem well founded. The recommendation that the Mullett Post Office in City Hall Park be enlarged ought not to be followed.

Only a few weeks ago the then Postmaster PATTEN told a Congressional committee that the structure is unfit to be used for the mails. Since the building of the new General Post Office on Eighth Avenue only the first floor of the old Post Office has been so used. The rest of the building is for the Federal Courts. The building is unfit for any uses. It is not only an eyesore architecturally and clutters up what was once a beautiful green, but it is antiquated and unhygienic. Its cumbering of the ground has been denounced again and again. Nine years ago Senator O'GORMAN introduced a bill to restore the site of the building to the city. Such men as Mayor GAYNOR, ELIHU ROOT, WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, sometime Postmaster; GEORGE MCANENY, HENRY H. CURRAN and many representatives of mercantile, civic and art associations supported the bill and spoke the truth about the old monstrosity.

In 1806 the city deeded the lower end of City Hall Park to the Federal Government for $500,000 on condition that the building erected on it should be a Post Office, and that it should be returned to the city for the same sum if used for other purposes. That condition was broken years ago. The old Post Office is only incidentally and accidentally a Post Office. The site should be returned to the city, the dreadful structure razed and the lower part of the old common restored to something of its ancient beauty. The City Hall, one of the most gracious monuments of New York architecture, should have a more appropriate setting.

AMALGAMATING WITH MOSCOW.

It may well be believed that the President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is not going to Moscow. Here as in Russia the portion of Bolshevism is bankruptcy and futility. At the end of the Clothing Workers' strike a defense fund of $2,000,000 had vanished, and, according to Alderman SHIPLACOFF, manager of their Joint Board, the organization was "broke" with some "$20,000 worth of immediate pressing debts" on its hands. Here as in Russia, moreover, the despair of their victims redoubles the courage of the leaders. The strikers had scarcely resumed work at reduced pay when the call went forth for the immediate collection of a new fund of $3,600,000 and further levies next year. The great idea is that when they again strike to "take possession of" their industry and organize themselves "in actual control" of it, they will have a defense fund of $5,000,000.

All this constitutes a triumph that may well rouse the fraternal admiration of Moscow; and, in point of fact, it has already done so. A cable has come from LOZOVSKY lauding "the splendid victory obtained by you" and declaring that it "demonstrates the readiness of your organization to join the International Council of Revolutionary Labor Unions." It adds: "Comrades who are capable of coming successfully out of the struggle with American capitalists deserve to be in the militant organization of labor unions who are consciously preparing the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat." W. Z. Foster adds this note: "Many times I marveled at the glowing spirit [of the Amalgamated strikers]; but since coming to this country [Russia] I marvel no longer. It is the spirit of the Russian Revolution."

Yet it may well be believed that Mr. SIDNEY HILLMAN is not going to Moscow. To workmen who have been idle and hungry for six months, $2,000,000 of past savings is a large sum. Even their shop Chairmen, when they heard the bad news from Alderman SHIPLACOFF, rent the air with lamentations. No one knows better than the workers that the strike was not a success. It impoverished not only themselves but their employers and dealt a hard blow to the local industry as a whole.

For the purpose of encouraging the Amalgamated leaders and of gulling those of their followers who are still gullible, cable facilities are sufficient. If the President of the Amalgamated went in person to Moscow he might be very uncomfortably cross-questioned upon his return as to what he saw there.

SUMMER MUSIC.

Although America, according to Professor DAVISON of Harvard University, may not be a musical nation, in the best acceptance of that term, no one who has attended any of the musical entertainments provided for the public this Summer can have failed to note how thoroughly these open-air concerts are appreciated. This is a record season in the metropolis for outdoors music. In addition to the orchestra led by HENRY HADLEY at the Lewisohn Stadium of the College of the City of New York, which attracts large audiences every evening, as many persons flock to the Columbia University campus during the three evenings each week when the Goldman Band plays. There have also been innumerable free concerts not only in Central and Prospect Parks but in many other centres. In the Borough of the Bronx a Summer season of eight concerts by the Russian Symphony Orchestra was inaugurated last week.

There is an indefinable charm in listening to good music in the open air. This is heightened by an appeal to the esthetic sense in the surroundings of the Lewisohn Stadium. A refreshing breeze usually sweeps over that portion of Washington Heights, and as one views beneath the stars or in the more romantic light of the moon the softened outlines of the Gothic turrets of the college buildings, one might imagine that he were looking upon some exotic scene.

The stadium concerts have now attained the dignity of being recognized as a New York institution. They have shown, as their founders hoped they would, that large numbers are fond of good music and are ready to give it their enthusiastic patronage. Exceptionally good weather has favored the concerts thus far, and the attendance each evening has been well up into the thousands, the Wagner nights being especially popular. VICTOR HERBERT will take the conductor's baton tomorrow night, and will have the advantage of a more perfectly balanced orchestra for the closing weeks than fell to Mr. HADLEY'S lot three weeks ago. The musicians were hastily recruited when the former orchestra called a strike almost on the opening night. Mr. HADLEY deserves to be commended for the admirable results he has attained in so short a time.

PELLAGRA IN THE SOUTH.

While many articles about pellagra in the South, its causes, symptoms, spread and treatment, have been printed in recent years, it can still be said that the disease has not had enough "publicity." The American people have not been aroused to its loathsome and deadly character. Furthermore, the medical profession still finds pellagra a good deal of a mystery. President HARDING'S letters to Surgeon General HUGH S. CUMMING of the Public Health Service and Dr. LIVINGSTON FARRAND of the American Red Cross will serve a useful purpose. The relief of the sufferers will become a national concern. The medical profession will not rest from its investigations until the true cause of the disease is established.

Pellagra was long regarded as a disease due to the consumption of moldy corn. The Thompson-McFadden Commission, so called because funds for a research expedition for the investigation of pellagra in the United States were contributed by Colonel ROBERT M. THOMPSON of this city and J. H. MCFADDEN of Philadelphia, arrived at these conclusions in a report made in 1918:

> The supposition that the ingestion of good or spoiled maize is the essential cause of pellagra is not supported by our study.
>
> Pellagra is in all probability a specific infectious disease communicable from person to person by means at present unknown.
>
> We have discovered no evidence incriminating flies of the genus Simulium (buffalo gnat) in the causation of pellagra, except their universal distribution through the area studied. If it is distributed by a blood-sucking insect, Stomoxys calcitrans (the stable fly) would appear to be the most probable carrier.
>
> We are inclined to regard intimate association in the household and the contamination of food with the excretions of pellagrins as possible modes of distribution of the disease.

The Public Health Service has not believed that pellagra was infectious. In a report made by Surgeon Joseph GOLDBERGER and Assistant Surgeon C. H. WATSON in 1916 it was stated that "pellagra may be prevented by an appropriate diet without any alteration "in the environment, hygienic or "sanitary." In a second report made in that year for the Thompson-McFadden Commission, by Captain J. F. SILER of the Medical Corps of the United States Army, Passed Assistant Surgeon P. E. GARRISON of the navy and Dr. W. J. MACNEAL, Professor of Bacteriology and Pathology at the Post-Graduate Medical School, it was asserted:

> Pellagra is infectious, is not caused by an unbalanced or inadequate diet, and the most effective means of combating it is by installing efficient sewage disposal systems in the communities where it is prevalent.

The commission produced evidence to support this conclusion. Formerly one of the worst pellagra foci in South Carolina was Spartan Mills, a section of the City of Spartanburg. Scores of persons in a community of 2,000 were attacked every year until a modern sewerage system was built. In the following twelve months only one new case occurred, that of a woman who lived with a chronic pellagra sufferer. In both its reports the commission stated that pellagra was more prevalent among the poor and ill-nourished, but typical cases were found among the well-to-do and well fed, which would seem to sustain the theory of infection. Pellagra does not occur so often in tenant farmers' households as among the operatives of mill villages and their families. By far the greatest number of victims are women and children, especially those employed in housework. In 85 per cent. of the cases investigated the victims were people of small earnings. Their limited use of fresh meats and vegetables, their consumption of cured and salted pork, predisposed them to the disease.

Whatever the real cause of pellagra, and whether it can be arrested by diet or by sanitary reform, or both, the Public Health Service announces that there are thousands of sufferers in the Cotton States, and that although the worst is over for this year, preventive measures must be taken against a more serious condition next year. Government agencies and the Red Cross should be equipped to apply them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Could Stop Bird Murder.

When one remembers how easy it would be for the women in three or four of the countries that claim to be the most civilized in the world to stop the trade in the plumage of the birds now threatened with extermination by that trade, and remembering, too, the fact that the women would not have to ask any help from Legislatures anywhere to accomplish this variously beneficent purpose, it seems strange indeed that men like Dr. HORNADAY are obliged to lament that the feather dealers have won in the British Parliament a half victory over the men of his sort.

All that the women would have to do would be to abandon the barbaric habit of decorating themselves with the plumage of birds of paradise, egrets and a few other species of more than ordinary beauty, and the whole iniquitous business would cease.

And the women in the countries where they possess this power are perfectly well aware why they should exercise it. They have been told a thousand times on indubitable authority at what cost of torture and death to the birds the sorry satisfaction of wearing feathers on their hats is obtained. Some of them have refrained from this sort of ornamentation and joined in a movement which seemingly should appeal strongly to the whole of the sex that is credited with a tenderness of heart far superior to that of men. Yet it evidently is taken for granted in all countries that women will buy and wear the feathers of rare birds if those feathers are for sale in the shops, and that the only way even to try to stop the traffic is to make it illegal and to penalize the dealers.

It is the only way, of course, if the majority of women, or if a considerable number of them who are well supplied with money for the purchase of expensive luxuries, cannot be persuaded to recognize the fact that they, not the savage hunters in the wilds, are responsible for the present agonies and what soon will be the complete destruction of some of the most beautiful and interesting of the feathered tribes. Whether it is legal or illegal, the plumage business will go on as long as it is profitable, and it will be profitable as long as, and no longer than, women are indifferent to its cruelties.

The Docility of Women as to Styles.

For explanation of the failure of women to take the effective part they could in the naturally congenial work of bird preservation one must go, probably, to the same peculiarity which, according to report, is about to make them abandon their present style of dressing, perhaps the most commendable from both esthetic and hygienic standpoints that has been devised for general wear in all the history of feminine fashions, and return to one in every way inferior to it.

That peculiarity is a strange docility to the mysterious authority that sets "styles" for each recurring year.

It would be pleasant to believe that women dressed as they have for the past year because they appreciated the various merits of such costumes. How can that be believed, however, if, in submission to a ukase issuing from some mysterious source, they are about to abandon their new freedoms, at least in part, and return to their old slaveries?

In answer to protest they allege the impossibility of buying anything that is not for sale. As if they did not, or rather as if they could not if they chose, determine absolutely with what the shops should be stocked! At any rate, by united action for a single season they could teach such a lesson that never again would it cynically be assumed by designers and manufacturers that women will wear whatever they are told "everybody is wearing," regardless of whether the change is for the better or the worse—of whether the change is from beauty to ugliness or the less beautiful—of whether the change makes the wearer seem ten years younger or ten years older than her age.

There is no more necessity for wearing long skirts and high collars next season than there is for wearing egret plumes and the feathers of birds of paradise—none, that is, except an imagined necessity to do what others are doing.

Their Charge Condemns Themselves.

From Bolshevikistand comes the reproachful charge that Mr. Hoover puts in the balance seven or eight American prisoners and the lives of millions of starving Russian women and children and holds them of equal weight. The accusation so evidently is one capable of instant reversal that even a Bolshevik should be afraid to make it.

In reality, the requirement that the American prisoners should be released is only one of Mr. Hoover's conditions for the rendering of assistance. He puts it first, indeed, but the Leninites would find him just as insistent on the others as on that one, and while they hesitate to accept his terms they are doing as much and the same balancing as he.

If they refused, it would not be from reluctance to lose a few prisoners who, anyway, were kept merely for trading purposes, but from fear of having the state of Russia observed by people from the outside who would see it as it is, not as it was seen by Mr. WELLS and several other more or less sympathetic visitors who have been invited in to make personally conducted and carefully restricted tours where nothing particularly unpleasant was to be observed.

SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.

Senator Walsh's Complaint Held to Be Unjustified.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "coldness to the Irish cause" by "the great body of the American people," referred to by Percy Gordon and others in recent letters in your columns, is purely imaginary. There is no such "coldness," and Senator Walsh of Montana was also in error when he said so in a recent speech covering a variety of subjects.

Every mark of sympathy for Ireland's cause has been shown by the great body of the American people. These include almost unanimous votes by Congress and many other legislative bodies and cities in nearly every State in the Union, great mass meetings and, more directly to the point, substantial support, running into the millions of dollars in each case, of three "drives" for money assistance. These "drives" were the "victory drive," the "bond certificate loan" directly by the Irish Republic, and the present "relief fund" movement. In all three I have taken an active part and in two an official participation, and therefore know the money results.

That the present and actively progressing "relief fund" drive is not a failure is known to everybody familiar with the figures. One public meeting in Cincinnati, three days ago, contributed $46,000 to the "relief fund." Is this "coldness," especially when we remember the recent vast calls upon the American people for relief funds and the existing depression in business everywhere? Also, when we remember the strong British propaganda and discouragement against the fund, here and from England itself?

The opposition to this "relief fund," guarded and certified, as it is, by eminent American citizens as to its charitable uses, and in view of the certainty of its bitter need in Ireland, is certainly not creditable to men boasting of their Americanism.

One of the surest and first marks of becoming "American in spirit as well as in name" (Mr. Gordon's phrase) is to show a tender regard for distress in every part of the world, a regard followed by prompt and substantial aid. Another, and not less infallible mark, is sympathy for human rights, and, within the lawful bounds of American citizenship, aid for the cause of human liberty everywhere.

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.
New York, July 23, 1921.

Hibernian Resolutions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Ancient Order of Hibernians, in its recent resolution calling upon the United States to recognize the so-called Irish Republic, says:

"In the last few hundred years England has destroyed every Continental power whose commercial rise she believed a menace to her. Schemes are now being made to destroy America."

The first part of this paragraph is utterly false and betrays minds that are warped by prejudice and hatred of Great Britain.

The second part is a monstrous lie, and I now challenge any member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians to produce one single concrete example in support of such a statement that Great Britain has any scheme to destroy the United States of America.

The spirit which now animates the Ancient Order of Hibernians is the same spirit which animated Germany for many years prior to the war, out of which the world has just emerged, with what results we now see.

Hate is a principle which burns out all the inherent good in an individual or a nation and produces just that state of chaos which may be seen in the aftermath of the war.

To be sure, war between the United States and Great Britain to insure the "peace of the world and the freedom of the seas" is such a small matter that the gullibleness of the resolution of the Ancient Order of Hibernians is seen. If the Ancient Order of Hibernians has no more brilliant brain power to draw upon than that which is reflected in the resolution referred to, we may well take courage and pass our days in peace and quietness, secure under one flag or the other.

R. MAXWELL BRADNER.
New York, July 24, 1921.

An Ulster Minister.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just got through reading an article in today's TIMES, headed "Who's Who in Irish Parley," by Kathleen M. O'Brennan. I notice several misstatements in the short description of A. M. Andrews, Minister of Labor in the Ulster Parliament. He is not A. but J. M. Andrews. He is not a son of Judge Andrews of Belfast. He is a son of the late Right Hon. Thomas Andrews of Comber, County Down, Ireland, a well known owner of large flax spinning mills in Comber.

Mr. Justice Andrews was (if not still living) and is (if still alive) J. M. Andrews's uncle. J. M. Andrews may have some interest in shipping, but his chief interest is that of following in his father's footsteps in the flax spinning industry.

The whole Andrews connection, uncles, brothers, cousins, &c., are known widely as good, clean sportsmen, and while they are Unionists, they have never been extremists. In fact, up till the Unionist portion of the Liberal Party broke away from Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Andrews's father, Mr. (afterward the Right Hon.) Thomas Andrews, was a Gladstonian.

The new Minister of Labor and myself "served our time" together as apprentices to the business of "flax and tow spinning" in the mills of James Taylor & Sons, Ltd., of Carrickfergus, County Antrim, Ireland—so I know the man well.
ULSTERMAN.
Ludlow, Mass., July 24, 1921.

"MADE ON THE BATTLEFIELDS."

A French Suggestion to Admit a Limited Amount of Goods Free of Duty to Hasten Restoration of the Devastated Regions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer of the following letter, which I have translated from his French, had at the beginning of the war a factory in Northern France which employed a thousand hands. It was captured almost immediately by the Germans, plundered of its machines and, shortly before the armistice, its buildings were burned. While the war was still going on he started south of Paris a temporary factory where such of his working people as were too old for the army and had fled before the German advance could earn their living. Before the war was over he was planning to start his factory in the north to give, as soon as possible, the chance to earn their living to the remnants of his working force there who had been kept from starvation by the food sent from America. He knows, therefore, by intimate experience the difficulties of which he writes.

PAUL VAN DYKE.
Princeton, July 14, 1921.

Since the conclusion of the armistice in November, 1918, and without waiting for the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, our Ministry of the Devastated Regions began to make every effort to revive the departments of France which served for more than four years as the field of battle for the defenders of right and justice.

In spite of the accumulated masses of ruins, without waiting, without hesitating, they began to restore and repair, and our country has spared no effort in the task. Already many milliards of francs have been distributed and spent and the work needs four times as much more. The Minister of Devastated Regions said this on May 11: "Six hundred thousand houses have been destroyed or made uninhabitable. One million one hundred and fifty thousand people are living in huts insufficiently shielded from cold and heat. I have seen in the Department of the Aisne entire families heaped together in a rough shelter of a single room covered with tar paper."

He reckons at a hundred thousand millions of francs the expense necessary simply for the restoration of the devastated regions. Culture has been restored on 90 per cent. of our farm lands and more than 50 per cent. of our factories are rebuilt and repaired, and are commencing to produce. But the farms give a return per acre well below the average, and the return to activity of the factories, burdened with overhead charges extremely heavy, brings in a discouraging return. During six years not a single apprentice has been trained, many master workmen are gone, killed for their country. None are left in large numbers to take their places in the work of the factories except old men and women and there is a considerable reduction in production arising merely from this fact.

This is the situation at the present moment and our one strongest desire is that all Americans coming to Europe should make the pious pilgrimage to these parts hallowed by blood and be able to bear testimony on their return to the reality of that lamentable situation. Everybody in France knows the generous aid which the American women have brought and are bringing, without counting the cost, to the widows and orphans of the war, and we know that it is this private help which enables them to live and be brought up. We know also that this help is regularly distributed with the most discreet delicacy, and it is that delicacy which touches our hearts the most deeply.

But there is still more and better to be said of our American friends. Two million and a half inhabitants who were obliged to live four long years in the invaded departments under the German tyranny proclaim that they could not have lived through it but for the American food supply. Mr. Hoover incarnates for them the great food giver, the blessed benefactor. A huge chorus of thanks arises each year from all these hearts wounded so cruelly by this atrocious war. The American generosity seems limitless and our thanks equal it.

Such is the situation in May, 1921. The energy of our race, our habits of economy, our will power and our industry and, above all, time, will slowly but surely bring to these plundered and wasted countries a new life and a new prosperity.

But is it not possible to hasten the arrival of better times? It seems so. And it is you, you once more, good American friends, who can furnish us the encouragement to labor and the most useful help. I propose in this letter an idea which I have submitted to every American I have met since 1919. It is to help the recovery of our devastated regions by relieving of customs duties a certain quantity of goods made "on the field of battle." I believe such a project could be very easily so guarded as to keep it absolutely an act of kindness to people trying to renew their capacity of self-support and to prevent it from interfering in the smallest degree with the principles of the tariff laws of the United States.

(1) A stamp would be registered for the products of our devastated regions which must always be affixed to the products manufactured. "On the fields of battle," and be accompanied by certificates of the Mayors of our French cities and American Consuls. "Manufactured on the French Battlefields."

(2) The amount of such goods freed from duty should be limited to $100,000,000 and the time during which they could be sold should be restricted to three years. This would amount to less than $1 a head worth of goods for the inhabitants of the United States.

(3) All danger of underselling American goods should be removed by giving American manufacturers of any similar goods absolute power to control the sale by fixing the price, which would assure them that these goods would be offered to American buyers at prices similar to their own.

The mere trade mark, "Made on the Battlefields of France," would appeal to the heart of the buyer, especially if she was an American woman, by the thought that she was helping those who have suffered so much and who are still living under such miserable conditions.

Does any reader still have doubts as to the practicability of this plan? Well, let us take an example to show how practicable and efficacious the idea might be made.

Let one or several of your grand producers of cotton in Louisiana send us five bales of the best cotton. This cotton would be spun at Lille, a city which lived four long years under German domination. The Mayor of Lille would furnish a certificate countersigned by an American Consul. The thread would be woven at St. Quentin, where the day after the armistice nothing but the bare walls of roofless and empty houses seemed to be still standing, and where at the present moment the people are still working at carting off the masses of ruins. The material would be embroidered at Bohain and Caigny, villages which have hardly begun to recover life, and elegant dresses for women and girls would be made at Rheims or at Verdun. At each of these stages the five bales of cotton would receive during their travels the attestation of the Mayors and of the American officers.

The cases of finished goods would be sent to New Orleans consigned to one of the big importing houses, and they would be sold at the current price of the American market. But before returning to America the cotton would have passed through the hands of at least fifty working people to whom it would have given work and wages.

You generous Americans saved from death by famine during the war more than 2,000,000 French. Help them during peace to work again and to sell the products of their work.

LOUIS ROQUAIRD.

DOCTORS' BILLS IN GERMANY

Foreigners Charged in Money of Their Own Countries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would be advisable if you print in your paper the following warning, which all Americans should paste in their hats, in case that they contemplate visiting Germany:

"Nach Beschluss des ärztlichen Bezirks-Vereins München ist Ausländern in der Währung ihres Landes zu liquidieren. Der entsprechende Betrag kann auch in deutsches Geld umgerechnet werden."

If one is in need of a doctor, ask him beforehand what he will charge, as otherwise the doctor (like most Germans) will try to do you. The regular charge for a visit at one's home is from 10 to 40 marks, according to the financial standing of the patient. If an American calls and asks for the charge per visit, he will be told 40 marks, but the doctor gladly will make terms and take 20 marks. If an American neglects to ask this question, he is charged in United States coin from $3 to $5 per visit, and as the mark today stands 75 for $1, one has to pay 225 to 375 marks per visit.

I am writing this as a friend of mine needed the services of a doctor and neglected to ask the price, and was charged for nine visits 2,025 marks, while if he had asked for the charge beforehand the doctor would have gladly taken 180 marks for his services.

Munich, July 11, 1921. F. S.

Crowded Municipal Courts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The views expressed by Mayor Kraushaar in a letter published in today's TIMES call for a reply, if not more. He complains that "ordinary disputes" as distinguished from "rent cases" cannot be adjudicated in the Municipal Courts because of the congestion caused by the latter class of litigation. He then proceeds to "discover" a remedy by asking "why our Judges do not arise to the occasion." And "Why do the Judges claim their Summer vacations?"

This is extremely unfair, and I know of the conditions complained of. In spite of the overladen calendars the Municipal Courts I know that most of the Judges in the Municipal Courts worked hard all through the "court season," many of them sitting as late as 6 P. M. daily, and quitting the bench in a thoroughly fagged-out condition for the day. These men have earned their vacations, should have and take them to renew their energy and strength in order that in the Fall they may be able to take up their work with the proper vigor and withstand the necessary strain. The gentleman says: "Judges should in time of emergency work instead of accepting vacations." I say the Judges are only human, and that if most of them subjected themselves during the Summer months to the grind they went through until the end of June they would drop and conclusively demonstrate to Mr. Kraushaar that they are only human.
SAMUEL COHEN.
New York, July 23, 1921.

Better Air Mechanics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An editorial article in THE TIMES dwelt on the possible reasons for Europe's supremacy in the air.

One good reason, not mentioned in the article, is lack of thoroughness in Americans. This trait is quite foreign to our manners, and the popular opinion of thoroughness is "fussiness."

I was connected with the mechanical end of an aero squadron for two years, and the carelessness of the mechanics was almost a cause for despair. Only by the closest supervision, continual checking up and fussing was I able to make a creditable showing with our motors.

The plodding, "narrow" European mechanic is, in my opinion, the more able to supply the necessary skill for building and maintaining the ships and motors needed to make the air the best means of travel which it surely is.
FRANK S. POSTMA.
Lansing, Mich., July 23, 1921.

Japanese Demands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. S. Jijita, special correspondent of the Asahi, commenting on your editorial article on Japan at the conference, assumes a frank, righteous and grieved attitude, claiming that any nation desiring equal trading opportunities in China with every other nation has no right to restrict immigration of any nationals whatsoever into that nation.

What has the question of immigration to do with trade relations with China? Again, Mr. Jijita speaks of restriction of Japanese immigration in California, British Columbia and other British Dominions. If Mr. Jijita had wished to be thoroughly frank he might have explained some of the restrictions his Government puts on foreigners as to ownership of real estate, and the influence the Japanese Government tries to exercise over its own nationals resident in other countries.
R. E. DE GAMAR
New York, July 24, 1921.

GARDEN INTERVAL.

There will be other gardens,
The sun will shine again
Upon the rosy hollyhocks
And purple cyclamen.

When you are dust for roses,
And I blow down the street,
There will be goose-necked poppies,
Trembling in the heat.

The poppies all are faded,
And yellow marigold
Keeps her starry glory in
A close, green fold—

And crickets call the coming
Of autumn blue and white,
While twilight's coming sooner,
And grapes are swelling white.

And so the garden passes,
But it will bloom again,
For there will still be gardens
As long as there are men.

When I am dead and resting
Safe in the friendly earth,
May I lie in a garden
And give a crocus birth!

LOUISE DRISCOLL.

HARDINGS TO VISIT WHITE MOUNTAINS

Secretary Weeks to Entertain President's Party Next Week at His High Hilltop Lodge.

TO FOLLOW PLYMOUTH TRIP

Yacht Cruise Up the Coast and Motor Ride in Crawford Notch Planned During Ten Days' Holiday.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A vacation of several days in the White Mountains of New Hampshire is planned by President and Mrs. Harding to follow their attendance next Monday at the Pilgrim Tercentenary Celebration at Plymouth, Mass.

During their outing they are to be guests of Secretary Weeks of the War Department at his country place near Lancaster, N. H. Under present plans they will go directly there from Plymouth, arriving a week from today and probably remaining until the following Saturday or Sunday. During the stay, the President expects to accept no invitations, but to devote his whole time to rest and recreation.

It is hoped to make the trip to New England and back on the presidential yacht Mayflower, in order to give to the President and Mrs. Harding almost two weeks away from the cares of the White House. Tentative plans have been made to leave here on the yacht late next Friday, reaching Plymouth on Monday morning.

After the day's ceremonies, during which the President will make a public address, the party expects to proceed on the Mayflower to some port further north, where they are to transfer to automobiles on Tuesday morning for the ride to Lancaster.

Whether the return trip also will be made by sea or by rail has not been definitely determined, but the President probably will choose the ocean route if public business permits him sufficient time to prolong his absence from the capital.

The President is to make but one address at Plymouth, as part of the general program. Earlier in the day there he will review a military and civic parade, and during the evening will attend the pageant depicting the landing of the Pilgrims. Both luncheon and dinner will be private.

It is considered probable that the port selected as the Mayflower's destination on the northward trip will be Portland, Me. The party does not expect to stop there, however, but will take waiting automobiles for the 100-mile drive through Crawford Notch to Lancaster as soon as they go ashore.

LANCASTER, N. H., July 26.—President Harding will be far from the madding crowd when he comes to be Summer guest at the home of Secretary Weeks here next week. The Weeks lodge is at the top of Mount Prospect, 2,000 feet above sea level and 1,240 feet higher than this bustling little border town in which the Secretary was born.

The mountain bungalow, from the great single room of its upper story, commands a view of all the principal peaks of the White Mountains and also of the Connecticut River, with its east bank in New Hampshire and with Vermont on the west. The view from an outdoor observation tower which Secretary Weeks has had built on the lodge has been declared to be one of the widest and most satisfactory in all the mountain country.

It will be no new scene to the President, however, as a fellow Senator with Mr. Weeks, he was a member of a party that came here from Washington several years ago and enjoyed a stay at the Mount Prospect lodge. In 1918 he came here again as a Chautauqua lecturer and renewed his acquaintance with the peaks, notches and intervales.

At Secretary Weeks's place, the President will have a change from the outdoor camp life which marked his last week-end. There he will find a lodge equipped at much expense to make for the comfort of its master and guests. Building his Summer home in the town where he was born a farmer's boy, Mr. Weeks has set the two-story structure atop the mountain, with seven chambers, dining room and kitchen on the first floor, and on the second, one large room with two fireplaces and four balconies.

He owns the whole mountain, except for a single estate on the east slope where former Governor Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts has his Summer home. On the south side of the mountain the Secretary built a modern road that gives ready access from the town, three miles distant, to his lodge. It is not only a Summer place, but a farm center, the caretaker of the estate supervising dairy and farming operations at the base of the mountain on a large scale.

Secretary Weeks has been at Prospect Mountain only once this season, for a few days a fortnight ago, and the lodge is at present unoccupied.

Governor McCall, who has been here for some time, sent word to a friend today that "it was hot at his place at the side of the hill."

The Senator's observation tower has been open to the public through the season. From it, to the east and south, may be seen the Presidential and Franconia ranges, the Pilot Peaks at the north, and Lundenburg Heights, as well as Martin Meadow Pond, a small lake set close to the next mountain west. Both the Connecticut and Israel's Rivers, the latter a small stream which adds its mite to the Connecticut's volume at Lancaster, wind through the valley north and west. On a clear day one may see 20 miles in any direction. Mount Prospect is the most eastern one of three hills which stand close together, and it is also the highest.

Guests of Secretary Weeks have found the attractions of his lodge life and its outlook such that they have usually stayed close to the top of the mountain during their visits. President Harding, however, if he wishes, may start from there on motor trips through the mountains and also to reach any of a score of golf links that will give him an opportunity to play his favorite game.

MEETS GIRL; HE IS ROBBED.

Brooklyn Man Riding With Her in Taxi Is Beaten Up Near Troy.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., July 26.—Joseph Leonard of 34 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, crawled into the Summer home of Dr. William J. Garvey, near Snyder's Lake, five miles east of this city, late last evening with a badly battered head, and told a story of being held up in a taxicab and robbed of a diamond ring, $75 in cash, a bank book and an endorsed check for $20.

He said he arrived in Albany on the day boat, on which he made the acquaintance of a young woman. She suggested that they take a ride to her cottage at Snyder's Lake, and called a taxicab, which he discovered later was being followed by another. On a lonely road near the lake the other car drew ahead of the taxicab and stopped. Then two men jumped out and, covering Leonard with a revolver, ordered him out in the road. They beat him over the head until he fell and feigned unconsciousness.

The woman conversed with the robbers, he said, while they went through his pockets, calling them by name. Both machines drove away together. Leonard said he was able to make his way to the doctor's cottage by the barking of a dog.

Governor Leaves Lake Placid.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 26.—Governor Nathan L. Miller left here today with a party of friends for Bluff Point, where he will spend several days before returning to Albany. He will continue his motor trips of inspection to nearby State institutions.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Mrs. Frederick W. Drury and Miss Frances S. Drury of 58 West Forty-seventh Street, are at Highgate Springs, Vt., for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman C. Huffer Jr., of 108 East Sixty-fifth Street, sailed yesterday on the Aquitania, and will return in December.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Thorn King and Miss Louise T. King of Tuxedo Park, have been visiting their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell, at Lakefawn, Cazenovia, N. Y., on their way to Murray Bay. Several dinners and a lawn party were given for them.

The Duke of Marlborough and his bride, formerly Miss Gladys Deacon, are arriving at Blenheim, the Duke's country seat in England, this week, from the South of France, where they have been spending their honeymoon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Rivington Pyne of 73 Park Avenue, who are spending the Summer at Pespack, N. J., are at the Ambassador for a few days, also Mrs. O'Donnell Iselin and Mr. and Mrs. Philip W. Boardman.

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, who has been at the Ritz-Carlton for several months, is sailing today for Europe on the steamer Paris. Mr. and Mrs. G. Sumner Welles arrived at the hotel from Southampton, Mrs. Welles sailing yesterday on the Aquitania.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page of 118 East Fifty-fourth Street, who have been at Southampton, will sail today on the Paris, to remain abroad three months.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Killaen Van Rensselaer and Mr. and Mrs. Carroll L. Wainwright were among those giving dinners on Delmonico's roof last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gray Ward Jr. of 48 East Fifty-second Street have sailed for Europe, and will not return until some time in September.

SAIL FOR HAVRE TODAY.

Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand Among Passengers on the Paris.

Some of the passengers booked to sail today for Havre on the French liner Paris are: John W. Appel, Miss M. C. Bishop, G. S. Baldwin, W. D. Brown, Marquis Cuisani, G. Clark, Byron Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Julio Cartello, Courtenay Day, Mrs. M. A. Dolan, Dr. St. George Fectig, B. Fairchild, Mrs. Robert Grant, Bishop John Hurst, Mr. and Mrs. George Haigh.

Jules J. Jusserand, French Ambassador to Washington, and Mme. Jusserand, Bishop J. J. Lawler, Gaston Meyer, Mrs. Marie B. Pond, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Parke, Dr. G. Rambaud, Louis J. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Slade, Mr. and Mrs. J. Torrente, Miss Claire Tison, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Henry Witthaus, Mrs. M. Medina and W. S. McClintock.

WOMAN TO SUCCEED WOOD

Daugherty Will Appoint Another When Mrs. Adams Retires.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Mrs. Annette Abbott Adams, the first women to be an Assistant Attorney General, will sever her connection with the Government and return to private practice in San Francisco on Aug. 1, it was said today. She resigned some months ago, but remained to finish up pending cases in her office, under which fall all legal questions involving prohibition.

During her Government service Mrs. Adams rendered several important liquor opinions, including the intransit liquor ruling, which holds that no ships may enter the three-mile limit with liquor aboard.

Attorney General Daugherty will appoint a woman to succeed Mrs. Adams, but so far has not made a selection.

SAY DEMPSEY IS MARRIED.

Miss Jocelyn's Connecticut Friends Believe They Are on Honeymoon.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 26.—That Jack Dempsey, world's champion pugilist, and Miss Sylvia Jocelyn, a motion picture actress, are married and are now on their honeymoon in the West is the statement of friends of Miss Jocelyn here.

Dempsey and Miss Jocelyn, the latter while in Hartford known as Mrs. Richard Kellogg, spent a few days at the home of Mrs. Robert J. Allyn, on Asylum Avenue, and during their visit told Mrs. Allyn they intended to be married before going West after the fight with Carpentier. Both are now in California, and their friends here believe they have carried out their plans and are now married, although Dempsey has several days yet to train for the fight.

The girl told Magistrate Brough that she could not pay the fine, that she was obdurate, asserting that she did not want to go to school; preferring to remain at home, cooking for her parents. Upon the tearful plea of Mrs. Adelle Greenberg, Anna's stepsister, Magistrate Brough cut twelve hours from the sentence. Anna served her term in the Tombs and was released at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. She told reporters that her chief reason for remaining away from school was that her schoolmates made life there miserable for her by calling her nicknames.

She was found later in a four-room flat at 321 East Tenth Street cooking for her ailing mother and father and a sister who supports the family.

"They put me in a cell with shoplifters and all types of women," she said.

BIG HEAD, SMALL BRAINS.

That Often Is So, Osteopathic Convention Is Told.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—Large heads do not mean large brains, Dr. Harry W. Forbes, former President of the Los Angeles College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, told the delegates attending the 25th annual convention of the American Osteopathic Association late today.

"Many large heads mean more than the normal seven tablespoonfuls of water on the brain," Dr. Forbes said. "When this normal amount of brain water is increased, the volume of blood which can flow through the head is decreased. This lack of blood circulation gravely impairs all brain functions."

No reply has been received to a message sent yesterday to Dr. Hugh L. Russell of Buffalo, asking him to appear before the convention to answer charges of professional ethics for testifying in the Stillman divorce case. It is understood Dr. Russell is in St. George, N. B., on vacation and will not return until Oct. 1.

THEOSOPHISTS END MEETING

Many Germans Fraternally Received in London's World Congress.

PARIS, July 26 (Associated Press).—The first world's congress of the Theosophical Society ever held concluded a four-day meeting here today. The congress, which was under the Presidency of Mrs. Annie Besant, was devoted largely to discussion of the best method of educating the youth of the world. Admission to the congress was limited strictly to active members.

Thirty-four nations were represented, the delegates including many from Germany, who spoke their own language freely. The French delegates mingled with their former enemies, in conformity with the theosophical idea of brotherhood.

Among the American delegates were A. P. Washington, Max Ward and Miss Marie Pouts of California; Alfred Knudson of Honolulu, and Mrs. Elizabeth Bartlett of Chicago. The delegates in attendance numbered 1,400.

No Chilean Loan Expected.

It was learned yesterday in an authoritative quarter that it is unlikely that the American group of bankers who hold an option on future Chile financing, which expires on Aug. 15, will take any action on additional financing before the expiration of the option. The possibilities of a Chilean loan in this market are said to be remote.

PRINCE ALEXANDER TO WED PRINCESS SOPHIE

Son of King Peter of Serbia Betrothed to Daughter of Bourbon Pretender.

VIENNA, July 26.—The betrothal of Prince Regent Alexander of Jugoslavia to Princess Sophie of Vendome, daughter of the Bourbon pretender, is announced in Belgrade dispatches received here.

Prince Alexander was born at Cettinje in 1888, a son of King Peter of Serbia. Princess Sophie of Vendome is a daughter of Prince Emmanuel, Duke of Vendome and Alencon. She was born in 1898 at Neuilly, France.

Prince Alexander has frequently been reported engaged. Last year he was said to be engaged to Princess Marie of Rumania, and during his visit to England, in the late Spring of 1916, he was said to have gone there hunting a wife. It was said then that the hesitation manifested by English fathers and mothers of high degree to an alliance with Prince Alexander was largely caused by the uncertainty of his ever sitting upon the throne of his father.

It was also reported that he intended to make the Grand Duchess Tatiana, the late Czar's eldest daughter, his wife, and from whom the pitiless Red executioners separated him forever. As a result of their attachment he is often referred to as the protector and friend of the Russian refugees.

He was born in 1888, and was educated at Petrograd. He is the youngest of King Peter's three children. He is described as a studious and quiet young man.

The Duke de Vendome is a brother-in-law of King Albert of the Belgians and is a grandson of the late Duke de Nemours. He is familiarly known as the Sporting Duke, and frequently joined royalty in various parts of Europe before the war in hunting expeditions.

FINALLY GETS TO HOSPITAL.

Gastritis Victim Four Times Is Declared "No Case."

After three unsuccessful attempts Joseph Tannenbaum, 33 years old, a waiter, living at the Mills Hotel, 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, got into Harlem Hospital last night.

Early yesterday morning Tannenbaum went into the drug store of Lawrence Cutler, in Seventh Avenue, near 125th Street, and complained of a headache. Cutler gave him some asperin. Tannenbaum remained in the drug store, asserting that he did not feel well enough to leave. At 2 o'clock he asked the druggist to call an ambulance. Dr. Harder of Harlem Hospital, responding, pronounced it "no hospital case." Tannenbaum refused to leave the drug store and at 3:30 another ambulance was summoned. Dr. Braunstein of Harlem Hospital told Tannenbaum he was too well to go to a hospital.

Still unconvinced, Tannenbaum stayed on, and at 6 o'clock the druggist called Patrolman Watkins of the 123d Street station, who sent for Harlem Hospital ambulance again, and Dr. Harder for the second time, denied that Tannenbaum was a hospital case and went away without him. The patrolman then called the station house, and Lieutenant Dunn telephoned to the Ambulance Board of Bellevue and the Allied City Hospital, and finally the Harlem Hospital ambulance came to the drug store and carried Tannenbaum away.

Hospital authorities last night refused to comment on the case other than say that Tannenbaum was suffering from a slight attack of gastritis.

JAIL TRUANT GIRL.

Put in Cell With Shoplifters, She Says—Fled Taunts of Pupils.

Sixteen-year-old Anna Paportsky of 321 East Tenth Street, who is so large for her age that she says smaller children make fun of her, was committed to the Tombs for seven hours yesterday because of inability to pay a $5 fine imposed by Magistrate Brough in Municipal Term Court. Anna is six feet tall and weighs 210 pounds. She was arraigned on the complaint of Miss Elizabeth Farrell, an attendance officer, who charged that Anna had failed to attend three school sessions, the last on June 10. The Court was told that Miss Paportsky was a frequent truant.

The girl told Magistrate Brough that she could not pay the fine. She was obdurate, asserting that she did not want to go to school; preferring to remain at home, cooking for her parents. Upon the tearful plea of Mrs. Adelle Greenberg, Anna's stepsister, Magistrate Brough cut twelve hours from the sentence. Anna served her term in the Tombs and was released at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. She told reporters that her chief reason for remaining away from school was that her schoolmates made life there miserable for her by calling her nicknames.

She was found later in a four-room flat at 321 East Tenth Street cooking for her ailing mother and father and a sister who supports the family.

"They put me in a cell with shoplifters and all types of women," she said.

HURT ON WAY TO WED.

Auto Crash Falls to Halt Marriage of Peekskill Couple.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, July 26.—Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Thaler of Peekskill disclosed today that they were thrown out of an automobile and injured last night while hurrying to get married, but they did not let the accident upset their nuptial plans.

The bride was Miss Mary Tudor. Before moving to Peekskill two months ago she lived in Glens Falls. The car occupied by the bridal party and operated by Thaler, crashed head-on into another automobile and both cars were wrecked. The occupants were thrown out. Harold Ives of Peekskill brought the couple to Peekskill from the scene of the accident, about four miles outside of the village. Thaler and his bride were cut and bruised but not seriously hurt.

DIVORCE ODDS, ONE TO TWO.

Suits Equal 48.5 Per Cent. of Marriages in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—Marriage in San Francisco is a lottery with the odds one to two for divorce, and payment of the $2 license fee a gamble at the same odds that $6 later will be paid for filing suit for divorce, according to the annual report of County Clerk Mulcrevy, published today.

The report showed that 7,585 marriage licenses were issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, while suits for divorce totalled 3,678, or 48.5 per cent. for the same period.

Miss Parsons to Wed C. K. Page.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Bolton Parsons of Atlantic City announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Parsons, to Courtenay Kelso Page of this city. Mr. Page is the son of Mrs. H. K. Page, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Sinclair Kelso of this city. Mr. Page's great-grandmother, Mrs. John Philip Fisher, lived for many years in the house which she owned at Pine Street and Broadway. Mr. Page is a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., class of '17, and is a member of the D. K. E. Club, Sons of the Revolution and American Legion. He is with the American Foreign Banking Corporation of New York and is at present stationed at their branch in Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Ambassador Ricci's Farewell Party.

Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, the Italian Ambassador at Washington, gave a farewell party to forty-five guests on Delmonico's roof yesterday, before sailing on the Aquitania for Europe where he has gone for a pleasure tour. Accompanying him is his daughter. He will return in October. His daughter will return in September of next year.

NORTHCLIFFE GREETS 500 ON VISIT HERE

Editors, Artists, Literary Men, Zionists and Policeman See London Times Owner.

PREDICTS PEACE IN IRELAND

Warns That Palestine Is Poor Country—Will Cross Canada for Pacific Trip.

Lord Northcliffe, owner of The London Times, came here yesterday and spent from 10:30 A. M. to 6:30 in his suite at the Hotel Gotham receiving his friends and many other persons who called upon him. Callers included editors, artists, literary men, newspaper correspondents, a deputation of Zionists and, finally, a traffic policeman whom he remembered to have seen on post outside the hotel four years ago.

Lord Northcliffe has virtually promised to make a side trip by train to Jerusalem on his way home in February after visiting Cairo, where it is probable that Lady Northcliffe will come from England to meet him.

Lord Nordcliffe said that he was tired out last night, and he looked it. Speaking of his stay in New York, he said he had enjoyed it greatly. He had shaken hands with more than 500 people during the day, he said.

"Is it true that King George was in a great measure responsible for the invitation sent by the Government to de Valera to come to London?" he was asked.

"Yes. The King had a good deal to do with it. So did General Smuts. The Sinn Feiners applauded the King when he went to Ireland, and they always greeted the Prince of Wales's picture enthusiastically. The King's visit to Ireland did a great deal of good and helped toward a better understanding. Smuts's experience in South Africa taught him how to approach the Irish people. He is a good man. It will take a long time to settle the Irish question, but they are on the right track this time."

"Do you believe there will be a renewal of hostilities in case the negotiations fail?"

"No. I do not think so. The people have had time to cool down and think. For the last two years there has been hell in Ireland, and the English people are sick of it. They want peace."

Lord Northcliffe said he believed the conference between the British Cabinet and de Valera and the Irish delegates would lead to a satisfactory settlement with a liberal measure of home rule for the Irish, which would mean something more than dominion home rule.

There were several women callers representing society newspapers, periodicals and various societies, some of whom had met the London publisher abroad. The delegation of the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents, headed by the President, Percy Bullen, was received by him at 4 o'clock.

Four of the leading Zionists called to express their thanks for what Lord Northcliffe had done for their cause in Palestine. In his reply he said:

"Thank you for your visit. I know Palestine well. It is a very poor country, and I doubt whether it would be wise to send many Jewish immigrants there until the conditions have been somewhat improved, to enable them to earn a living."

Lord Northcliffe will spend today in Westchester County golfing and go to Washington tomorrow. He will return here late on Friday and leave for Toronto on Saturday afternoon, and there a private car will meet him in which he will travel over the Canadian Pacific to Vancouver, B. C., to board the steamer for Hawaii, the Fiji Islands and Australia.

VOTES TO TAX BACHELORS.

Georgia House Would Impose $5 a Year on All Over 30.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 26.—The Georgia House of Representatives voted today as an amendment to the Tax act to impose a tax of $5 a year on every Georgian over 30 years of age and unwed. The measure will have to go through the Senate. It is set forth that the person taxed must be compos mentis. It is estimated that it will bring in $3,920,000 a year.

This measure, however, is not a circumstance to another which proposed to tax all unmarried men and women over 30 $100 per year, and to tax grass-widowers and widows $200 a year. All couples who have been married for three years and have no offspring would have been taxed $500. This amendment did not pass.

LOST HUSBAND AND SUITOR.

Model Asks $50,000 From Racing Man in Breach of Promise Suit.

Mrs. Lillian Chapman Einstein, a model, who was divorced by Richard C. Einstein, son of the late Benjamin F. Einstein, lawyer, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against John J. Ferber, a racing man, who was named in her husband's divorce suit, for $50,000 damages for breach of promise. Mrs. Einstein alleged that Ferber promised in 1915 to marry her if she permitted her husband to divorce her, and she made no defense when he brought suit in Rockland County. She alleges that because of Ferber's refusal to keep his promise she lost the husband she had and failed to get another.

Richard C. Einstein inherited about $35,000 in his father's will, while his brother Abbott, who married Dorothy Russell, daughter of Lillian Russell, was cut off with $5,000.

STRIP MERCHANT AT PIER.

Customs Officials Say He Handed $10,000 in Jewelry to Boy.

Max Fischer, a merchant, living at 624 West 182d Street, who arrived with his wife on the Scandinavian liner Oscar II., yesterday, was stripped and searched, and interrogated for more than three hours before being permitted to leave the vessel when Custom House officers learned he handed a large quantity of jewels to a boy outside the tarrier on the pier. They say the boy was probably his son.

Cable dispatches advised the officers that the couple were bringing about $10,000 worth of jewelry with them. Fischer asserted he did not realize he was violating the law by not declaring the jewelry and stated it was not for his personal use but for friends. He thought he told the agents, that they had made arrangements for its declaration.

Drowned in Kill Van Kull.

John Gallagher, 38 years old, a cooper in the Standard Oil works at Bayonne, N. J., was drowned in the Kill Van Kull while bathing at the foot of First Street, Bayonne yesterday. His body was recovered fifteen minutes later by two companions.

LETTER SIGNED K. K. K. WARNS CAPPER'S PAPER

Anonymous Writer Protests Laying of All Attacks by Masked Men to the Klan.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 26.—"Let this be a warning to overanxious, unscrupulous and prejudiced newspaper reporters—The Ku Klux Klan."

That is the way an anonymous letter ends that has been received by Senator Arthur Capper's daily paper in protest against the publication of accounts of crimes committed by masked men. In the publication of an article of this kind several days ago Senator Capper's paper carried the heading, "Daily Crime Score of the Ku Klux Klan."

The writer of the anonymous letter objects to charging masked attacks against the Klan. The writer also asserts that Topeka already has a Klan in which some of the city's strongest business men are members. In this connection the letter says:

"The Ku Klux Klan has come to stay. They are in our very midst today. Its members are some of your strongest and most law-respecting citizens. They realize the impossibility of the police force being able to cope with such a situation as presented to the United States today."

The writer of the letter sees no harm in the work the real agents of the "invisible empire" are doing. In this connection he says:

"What crime is involved in the statement, 'Beware evil doers'? Pray do not be too hasty in misjudging this great organization that is doing the best to supplement the law in such times of dire need and stress."

MINISTER BACK AT HAGUE.

Phillips Carries No Note on the Djambi Oil Dispute.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 26.—The American Minister, William Phillips, and Mrs. Phillips returned to The Hague today after a three weeks' stay in Washington. Regarding rumors that Mr. Phillips was to be transferred, the Minister said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent: "At the present time I know nothing about a change of post, but regard myself as a member of the diplomatic service and subject to the orders of the Government."

Mr. Phillips stated he brought no communication regarding the Djambi oil question, but when asked he refused to state that the incident was closed.

Great satisfaction is expressed in American and Dutch circles that Mr. Phillips is remaining in Holland.

ACCUSES LEGION OFFICIAL.

Bishop Mann Says He Advised Deporting of Whipped Minister.

In a statement by Bishop Cameron Mann of Southern Florida, made public yesterday, which details the results of his investigation of the whipping in Miami on July 17, by a masked band, of Archdeacon Philip S. Irwin, a white man in charge of negro missionary work in Southern Florida, it is said that on the advice of a local Commander of the American Legion and others Irwin was "deported" to avoid possible lynching, bloodshed and property destruction.

The Bishop said those who decreed his banishment were silent when he asked what they would do to render pecuniary aid to Irwin, so he, the Bishop, gave a note for $500 to furnish Irwin with means of transportation and subsistence.

The Bishop denies that Irwin held views in favor of social and political equality for negroes, supposed championship of which is said to have incited the beating.

EX-ALDERMAN A SUICIDE.

Luke Otten, Who Had Been in Ill Health, Shot Himself.

Luke Otten, 62 years old, who was an Alderman in Queens Borough at the time of consolidation, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself, at his home, Broadway and Whitestone Road, Auburndale, Flushing. Mr. Otten had been in poor health for several years. Shortly before noon a member of the household heard the shot. Mr. Otten was found lying dead on a bed, a bullet having penetrated his right temple.

Mr. Otten's family emigrated to America from Germany and settled in the old Twelfth Ward, Manhattan, where he was born. He was graduated from the public schools in Manhattan and embarked in the sugar refining business with his uncle, William Doscher, in Brooklyn. Mr. Otten, who was regarded as an authority in the sugar trade, was attached to the Doherty plant in Long Island City for many years. As an Alderman Mr. Otten worked energetically for the interests of the Borough of Queens, and he was a persistent advocate of the building of the Queensboro Bridge.

He is survived by his wife, two daughters and four grandchildren. He was an active member of Cornucopia Lodge.

CAPTAIN LUNG A SUICIDE.

Medical Officer at Naval War College Kills Himself in Summer Home.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 26.—Captain George A. Lung, medical officer at the Naval War College at Newport, committed suicide today at his Summer home, Popasquash Point, in Bristol.

Captain Lung was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1862, and entered the navy Aug. 10, 1888, as assistant surgeon and was made surgeon in 1900. He was with Samson's squadron at Santiago and had served in many capacities ashore and afloat. He graduated from the Naval War College six months ago and was the first medical officer assigned to the care of the officers at the college and their families. He was popular with his colleagues, and no reason has been ascribed for his death.

KARL TRIMBORN DEAD.

German Centrist Leader Who Failed to Form a New Cabinet.

BERLIN, July 26.—Karl Trimborn, the German Centrist leader, died at Bonn Monday.

Karl Trimborn held the position of President of the Rhineland, to which he was appointed by the Berlin Government in 1919. In the midst of Germany's political crisis in 1920 he accepted the task of forming a new Cabinet, but failed after he had offered the Chancellorship to Dr. Fehrenbach and Wilhelm Mayer.

Harry Wilbur Baldwin.

Harry Wilbur Baldwin, son of the late Jesse H. Baldwin, died on Monday at his residence, 50 West Eighty-seventh Street. Mr. Baldwin was born in New York City fifty-four years ago, and for thirty years he had been active in Republican politics in the Ninth Assembly District. From 1895 to 1908 Mr. Baldwin served under Major Pliny and Judge Allison as assistant to The Commissioner of Jurors. He was Chief Clerk of the Fifth District Municipal Court from 1908 to the time of his death. Mr. Baldwin left a widow and two sons.

PREDICT RED HAT FOR NEWARCHBISHOP

Appointment of Bishop Curley to Baltimore See Regarded as Step for Advancement.

COMMENDED BY GIBBONS

Prelate Urges Need of Religion in the National Life of America.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—The appointment of the Rt. Rev. Michael J. Curley, Bishop of St. Augustine, as Archbishop of Baltimore, is regarded as a step toward his elevation to the sacred college. Plans are being made for his installation as head of the Archdiocese, and these will be on an elaborate scale.

The new Archbishop is known to most of the priests of the city, who recall the favorable impression made by him when visiting here, mostly in presenting his personal reports to the late Cardinal Gibbons. As a point that helped to cause Bishop Curley's choice by Pope Benedict XV., it is recalled that Cardinal Gibbons took occasion to commend highly the sermon delivered by him at St. Paul's Church here last September.

The bishop has been conspicuous because of his distinction of being the youngest member of the Hierarchy at the time of his elevation in 1914. He was then but 35 years old and had been a priest only ten years. The new Archbishop is a native of Athlone, Ireland, the same village where John McCormack, the singer, was born.

Bishop Corrigan, the Diocesan Administrator, had received no message today with regard to the appointment and declined to make any comment upon it. The report is regarded as official, however, and priests of the diocese are looking forward to the installation, which will probably be on Oct. 12, the Archbishop's birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., July 26.—The newly appointed Archbishop of Baltimore, the Rt. Rev. Michael Joseph Curley, when seen this afternoon at the Bishop's residence here, was busy receiving telegrams from every section of this country and many messages from abroad, also telephone calls from within a radius of hundreds of miles. He said that the news of his appointment came as a complete surprise, the first intimation of it being the announcement by The Associated Press, although on Monday he received a cablegram from a friend in Rome reading simply, "Congratulations."

He said that never for a moment had he thought to find himself transferred to the great See rendered famous by such men as Carroll and Gibbons, but added:

"Now, however, the Holy See has spoken and it is my duty to obey. I appreciate the high honor conferred and take courage to face the work, knowing that I am going to a clergy that for zeal and devotion is second to none in America and to a laity that has had a reputation through all those years of being staunch adherents to their faith and loyal supporters of their Archbishop."

Mgr. Curley said that he was fully conscious of his own inability to cope with the many demands of the high office to which he had been assigned and that he relied on the hearty cooperation and support of the people of Baltimore.

In conversation he referred to the cultured qualities of his predecessor, Cardinal Gibbons. Like the Cardinal, he had faith in the stalwart qualities of the American people, feeling that their deep religious sense would overcome the evils in the life of today. He emphasized the need of religion in the home and in the school and an adherence to great religious principles throughout the nation as the one cure for the evils of today, while admitting the existence of many such evils and referring to the grip that they have taken on European lands, he expressed himself as feeling that America would always be safely upheld by the ideals that are a fundamental part of the national life.

MICHAEL DREICER DIES AT HIS SUMMER HOME

Leading Jeweler, Art Connoisseur and Real Estate Operator Was 53 Years Old.

Michael Dreicer, one of the foremost jewelers in this country, died yesterday at his Summer home, Deepdale, Great Neck, L. I. All his life had been devoted to the jewelry business, entering the employ of his father, Jacob Dreicer, as a boy and continuing after graduation from City College until his death. He was one of the leading experts on diamonds, pearls and precious stones, and was regarded as one of the best judges of art works. He was also a connoisseur in jade and Chinese porcelains.

Mr. Dreicer was in his fifty-fourth year. His first business venture was the establishment of a retail shop at Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street. He moved later to 292 Fifth Avenue and, with the development of that street from residence to business, was one of the first to open a shop north of Forty-second Street.

A student of real estate values, Mr. Dreicer invested largely in Fifth Avenue property. He erected the homes of Lloyd Phoenix Frese and Horbacher & Co. at Fifty-third Street. His holdings included the building at Thirty-ninth Street occupied by Ovington's and the old Fifth Avenue Baptist Church at Forty-sixth Street. One of his more recent large investments was the Delmonico property at Forty-fourth Street.

His large estate at Deepdale, where he died, was given to Mr. Dreicer about three years ago by his mother, who purchased the estate from William K. Vanderbilt Jr.

Mr. Dreicer was President of Dreicer & Co., President of the Houbigant Company, American branch, a Director in the Harriman National Bank and Park & Tilford. He was also President of the Standard Paint Company. He was a member of the Lotos, Uptown, Criterion and Republican Clubs and of the Fifth Avenue Association.

Mr. Dreicer is survived by a widow, Mabel Shainwald; two sons, James Huntington and Donald Michael; by his mother and father and three sisters.

Professor Judson B. Coit.

MELROSE, Mass., July 26.—Professor Judson B. Coit, senior member of the Faculty of Boston University College of Liberal Arts, died at a sanatorium here today. He was a member of the American Astronomical Society, and had been a contributor to many astronomical journals.

Judson Boardman Coit was born in Central Square, Oswego County, N. Y., in June, 1849. He was educated in Syracuse University. From 1875 to 1879 he was professor of mathematics in Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa. He served as assistant in the observatory of Ann Arbor, and he taught mathematics in the Central High School of Cleveland, Ohio. He went to Boston in 1882. Professor Coit contributed various articles on astronomy.

Obituary Notes.

FREDERICK C. BERTE, formerly in charge of the photograph department of The New York American, died at the Home for Incurables, 183d Street and Third Avenue. He had been an invalid for fourteen years. Mr. Berte was born in New York fifty-three years ago. During the Spanish-American War he was official photographer for THE NEW YORK TIMES in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE C. HASLAM, widow of Frederick Haslam, founder of Frederick Haslam & Co., manufacturers of surgical instruments, in Brooklyn, died at her home in Greenfield, Mass., on Sunday.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARENDON ALLEN, wife of Robert C. Allen and for years active in the work of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, died on Monday at her home, 1,304 Dean Street, Brooklyn, after an operation.

GEN. M. V. WOODHULL DEAD.

Former Head of Consular Bureau of State Department, and Author.

General Maxwell Van Zant Woodhull, author and former head of the Consular Bureau of the State Department, died on Monday at Watkins, N. Y. A son of the late Captain Maxwell Woodhull, United States Navy, General Woodhull won his title in the Civil War. He enlisted in December, 1862, and his brilliant services won him promotion until in 1865 he was made Brigadier General of Volunteers.

General Woodhull was born in Washington, D. C., Sept. 17, 1843. He was a student in Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, when he put aside his books to answer President Lincoln's call for volunteers. He was mustered out in 1866. Following his military service he took up the study of law in Columbian University, Washington, D. C. Although he was admitted to the bar he never practiced. In 1871 and 1872 he was Secretary of the American Legation in London. He resigned and five years later he was made Chief of the Consular Bureau. He served until 1881.

General Woodhull was Director of the Utah Consolidated Mining Company, Old Dominion Copper Company, Lanston Monotype Machine Company and a Trustee of George Washington University. He was a former Commander of the District of Columbia Commandery, Loyal Legion, and a member of the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase, Cosmos and University Clubs of Washington.

Among the works of General Woodhull were "A Glimpse of Sherman Fifty Years Ago" and "West Point in Our Next War."

Augustus C. Corby.

Augustus C. Corby, Second Vice President of the Metropolitan Bank, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-third Street, died yesterday at his home, 215 West 101st Street. Mr. Corby was born in Montclair and he was 60 years old. For thirty years he had been connected with the bank and was its cashier for many years. He left a widow and son.

Born.

POSNER—Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Posner announce the birth of a son, July 23.

Engaged.

HOLD—HANDLEY—Mrs. Richard Handley of 116 East 53d St. and Hauppauge, L. I., announces the engagement of her daughter Hildegarde to Lucien A. Hold of this city.

Married.

HIRTENSTEIN—FISCHER—The marriage of Miss Mildred Amelia Fischer, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Fischer (nee Charlotte Friedman), of 573 West 172d St., New York City, and Lester H. Hirtenstein took place on July 3, 1921.

NEUMANN—DOREMUS—Mrs. Mary W. Doremus, 1 Arden Sta., N. Y. City, announces the marriage of her daughter, Ottilie W., to Mr. Lester A. Neumann on July 26, 1921.

THOMPSON—CORWITH—Dr. Corwith of Bellport, L. I., announces the marriage of his daughter, Sarah Nicoll, to George Tillman Thompson, at Milwaukee, Wis., on Saturday, July 23, 1921.

WATERMAN—LAMBERT—On Saturday, July 23, at the home of the bride's mother, Glastonbury, Conn., Alida Chanler Lambert

PROSECUTORS TODAY REST BASEBALL CASE

But They Will First Call Billy Maharg to Corroborate Burns's Testimony.

FOUR PLAYERS ON STAND

Defense Will Call Gandil, Weaver, Risberg and Felsch in Rebuttal.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Billy Maharg, former Philadelphia boxer, will tell what he knows about the fixing of the 1919 world's series at the trial of the indicted baseball players tomorrow morning. With his testimony, the State will rest its case.

The decision to place Maharg on the stand was reached at a conference of attorneys for the prosecution tonight.

Assistant State's Attorney Tyrrell and Gorman declared tonight that Maharg's testimony, which is expected to be sensational, will clinch the case for the State. He is a friend of Bill Burns, and his evidence is expected to parallel that of the former White Sox pitcher.

Indications that the three players who confessed would be the hardest hit were seen in the statement of an official that Eddie Cicotte, "Lefty" Williams and Joe Jackson were the three most deeply involved of the players mentioned in the evidence. Doubt as to whether the others would be found guilty was freely expressed. Those of them who have been hardest hit are "Chick" Gandil, named by Burns as the leader of the eight players who agreed to throw the games, and Davis Zelser of Des Moines.

Jackson, Cicotte and Williams not only name themselves, but are also named by Burns as players who were willing to sell out their team. Most of the other five players have thus far only been mentioned as having been present. Attorneys for the defense contend that this evidence is insufficient to warrant a verdict of guilty. Every effort will be made when they begin producing witnesses Thursday to discredit Burns's testimony.

As to the other three alleged gamblers, Attorneys Harry Berger and Max Losker deny that the State has a chance to convict them. They point out that thus far the only evidence produced against the Levi brothers of Des Moines is that David Levi bet right on the series and seemed to know that the series was fixed. Against Cal. Zork the State has the testimony of Harry Redmen, East St. Louis motion picture theatre owner. He testified that Zork openly boasted in his presence that the series was fixed and that he and "a red-headed fellow from St. Louis" had fixed it.

Judge Friend, in response to a motion asking that Redmon's testimony against Zork be thrown out indicated that it would be done unless other evidence was presented by the State. Attorney Gorman intimated that no further evidence would be produced.

Because of the number of times the confessions have been read and reread during the preliminary hearings, the actual placing of the players' statements in evidence today was a rather tame affair. The jurors were virtually the only persons who were not acquainted with it.

Confessions Are Deleted.

The confessions read into the record were much deleted, as all references to other persons were cut out under an agreement between the attorneys. Blanks were substituted for the names of the other players and the reading caused much amusement in the court room, as Attorney Edward Prindeville repeated strings of blanks while placing the statements in the record.

The confessions, as deleted, pictured the three players as men who had made a bad bargain and had then repented. Every one of the three told the Grand Jury they were sorry. Both Jackson and Cicotte declared that after taking the money they still played to win. Cicotte said that he played the best he could after the first game. Jackson said he played to win all the way. Williams admitted that he could have played harder in two of his games. In the other, he said, he put forth every effort. Jackson, however, admitted that even if the White Sox had won the series he would have kept the $5,000 he received.

The defense will send at least four of the former White Sox players to the witness stand to testify in their own behalf, it was announced tonight. Chick Gandil, Buck Weaver, Swede Risberg and Happy Felsch are the men it was announced positively would testify. Eddie Cicotte, Joe Jackson and Claude Williams may also take the stand in their own defense.

The defense announcement came after the confessions of Cicotte, Williams and Jackson had been read to the jury today. Previously it had been understood that the defense would depend on trying to disprove various details of the testimony of Bill Burns and other State witnesses, on statements from Chicago and Cincinnati players that they saw nothing wrong with the 1919 world series, and on the contention that even if there was a conspiracy to throw games, it never was carried out, and if it was it was not illegal.

Most of the White Sox team have been called as witnesses, and today Dutch Ruether, now with Brooklyn, but who pitched the first game of the 1919 series for Cincinnati, was subpoenaed by the defense.

William J. Fallon, member of the law firm of Fallon & McGee, with offices in the Knickerbocker Building, took exception yesterday to statements attributed to Ban Johnson, President of the American League, in connection with the baseball scandal. Fallon acted as attorney for Abe Attell and Sullivan.

He denied that he had advised Attell to flee to Canada, as Ban Johnson is said to have charged, and declared that the outcome of the case, so far as Attell was concerned, proved that to be false. He added that the minutes of the Grand Jury proceedings were not stolen by any one, as also alleged, but that he had copies of them, forwarded by his Chicago legal representative, Henry J. Berger.

SERVANT ACCUSED OF THEFT

Widow Says She Found Part of Loot in Woman's Home.

Charged with the larceny of linens and silverware valued at $1,000 from the apartment of Mrs. John J. Murtha, widow of the former Warden of the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, who lives at 316 East Sixty-ninth Street, Mrs. Marie Miskay, her servant, pleaded not guilty before Magistrate Ryttenberg in the Yorkville Court yesterday, and asked for adjournment until today.

Mrs. Murtha said the prisoner was in her employ until July 19, when she was discharged. On that day, she testified, her daughter, Marie, saw a truck at the house and heard the servant order a lot of baggage put therein. She informed her mother. After a search, Mrs. Murtha realised that costly silverware and linens were missing. She went to the servant's home at 425 East Sixty-sixth Street, where she said she found about $600 worth of the stuff. Mrs. Murtha is secretary to Commissioner of Corrections James A. Hamilton.

TUFTS WINS POINT OPENING DEFENSE

1,300 'Cases' Ruled Out as Evidence of Acts of Massachusetts Prosecutor.

ZUKOR DEPOSITION IS READ

New Yorker Paid $50,000 for Himself and Jesse Lasky—No Payment to Tufts, Says Counsel.

BOSTON, July 26.—The Government's case was closed late today in the Supreme Court proceedings brought by Attorney General Allen, seeking the removal from office of District Attorney Nathan A. Tufts of Middlesex County. The opening statement for the defense was made by Fletcher Ranney, and it is expected that Mr. Tufts will take the stand tomorrow.

The Court ruled earlier in the day that allegations of "failure to prosecute cases" could be supported only by evidence regarding cases which the District Attorney personally had nolle prossed.

The Attorney General had previously offered as evidence a compilation showing the disposition made of more than 1,300 cases handled by the District Attorney's office in 1919 and 1920.

Sherman L. Whipple, a prominent Boston lawyer, testified regarding conferences with Mr. Tufts which preceded the indictment for adultery of James B. Munroe of New York, for whom he acted as counsel. He said he had assured the District Attorney that Munroe had not committed the offense charged, and later he had sent Charles Connor of his office to confer with Mr. Tufts.

Connor, he said, gave him to understand that the District Attorney "was pretty clear that Mr. Munroe was not guilty."

Attorney General Allen and a representative of the defense counsel went to New York tonight to take the deposition of Mr. Connor, who now has offices in that city.

The deposition of Adolph Zukor, the New York motion picture magnate, who was present at the Mishawum Manor party at Woburn, which has figured conspicuously in the case, was read to the Court. The Attorney General, in his information, had alleged that Mr. Zukor had paid a large sum of money to avoid criminal proceedings threatened by Mr. Tufts and that this was part of a conspiracy whereby Mr. Tufts had made it possible for certain lawyers to receive $100,000.

Mr. Zukor said in his deposition that he had made two payments of $25,000 each to Hiram Abrams, one for himself and the other for Jesse Lasky.

He said he understood this money was to be used to prevent publicity and to shield certain persons in Boston, whose names he was unable to give.

Zukor had no transactions, his statement said, with any one but Abrams in this matter.

Mr. Ranney, in his opening statement for the defense this afternoon, said that although a vast amount of evidence was offered in connection with the Mishawum Manor case, nothing had been shown to conect Mr. Tufts with it. He asserted that the District Attorney had "made no threats and no promises to any person in regard to this matter."

While Mr. Tufts was investigating the Mishawum party, he said, Charles H. Wright, a member of the Governor's Council, had called upon him and told him he had talked with the Attorney General and believed no wrongful act had been committed at the party.

After mentioning a number of cases which Mr. Tufts had refused to prosecute, Mr. Ranney said his action was justified in each.

"A little investigation," counsel exclaimed, "would have saved the charge of malfeasance against a public official."

He declared that in nolle prossing a number of cases, which the Attorney General had asserted should have gone to trial, the District Attorney had exercised his best judgment in view of all the circumstances.

"In many cases," he added, "there has been evidence of large fees paid to attorneys, but not in one instance has it appeared that Mr. Tuffts was informed of such fees."

Referring to the District Attorney's part in obtaining the return of Herman Barney, an escaped convict, to the State prison, he said the underlying motive was the sympathy of Mr. Tufts for the father of Barney, who desired "to save his son from being shot by the police of Cambridge."

Mr. Tufts received no benefit for what he did in that case, Mr. Ranney asserted.

Ralph Smith, Clerk of Courts of Middlesex County, testified for the defense that he "did not recollect any time since Mr. Tufts had become District Attorney when there was any lack of business in the court."

James E. Ransdell, Probation Officer, testified that at times when he had recommended probation for offenders Mr. Tufts had urged sentences.

MRS. BURKETT TO BELLEVUE

Woman Held for Alleged Roosevelt Forgery Under Observation.

Judge Alfred J. Talley, in General Sessions, yesterday committed Mrs. Emma Richardson Burkett to the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital for observation as to her sanity. Mrs. Burkett was brought to this city several days ago from her home in Hillsdale, Ind., to face an indictment charging her with forging the name of the late Theodore Roosevelt as an indorsement to a note for $60,000, which she alleged she had loaned to a man named Shunson in the presence of Mr. Roosevelt during the Progressives' convention in Chicago in June, 1912. She pleaded not guilty several days ago.

It was expected that Dr. Menas Gregory, head of the psychopathic ward, would report to Judge Talley on the woman's mental condition in about ten days.

LOST AND FOUND.

AUTOMOBILE STOLEN

Chandler Sedan, 1918 car, motor number 46065, black with small green stripe; Goodyear cord tires; license N. Y. 155415; stolen July 25, 11 P. M., in front of Orpheum Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y. Communicate with Mrs. B. Hopwood, 75 Fulton St., New York. Telephone Beekman 8967.

LOST—Notice is hereby given that stock certificate No. NY B 22219 of the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. Co., dated Dec. 14, 1920, for 100 shares of the common stock of said company, standing in my name and owned by me, has been lost. All persons are hereby called upon to show cause why new certificate should not be issued, in lieu of the above mentioned. E. N. Campe, 350 Broadway, New York City.

LOST—Black hand bag, left in taxi, taking party from Pennsylvania Station Monday evening, to 229 Hewes St., Brooklyn; suitable reward for return of bag with contents. C. B. Bartram, 229 Hewes St., Brooklyn, or 25 Beekman St., N. Y.

LOST—At Park Place station of 6th Av. elevated, chain pocketbook, containing two cases of eyeglasses, keys and money; finder may keep money if he will return other contents. Boone, 580 West E Av. Phone Riverside 61.

LOST—Walrus traveling bag, initials J. E. S., containing wearing apparel, taxi at 66th St. and Broadway, Saturday afternoon; reward. J. E. Sample, 305 West End Av. Columbus 7200.

LOST—Left in taxicab Saturday evening, black leather brief bag containing articles of clothing and papers. Liberal reward for return to J. W. Simpson, 62 Cedar St. Phone John 2556.

LOST—Black traveling bag, containing wearing apparel, left in taxi at 110th St. and Broadway, 7 P. M., Monday. Liberal reward for return to B. Heller & Co., 28 West 27th.

LOST—Lornea, 12, for personal use, left in a 7th Av. surface car Friday afternoon. Kindly return or notify Dr. Severgnini, 524 West 113th St. Reward.

LOST—Monday night, lady's black leather purse, 72d St., between Piccadilly Tearoom and 6th Av.; reward. Hunterspoint 3100, Ext. 101.

LOST— One Share U. S. Steel, Erwin S. Mack. Return 307 West 79th St., Apt. 7 west. Cort.

LOST—Eyeglasses in Central Park at 93d St., will finder please notify M. F. Blumenthal, 333 Central Park West.

LOST—Eyeglasses, chain attached, Broadway car, 46th St. to 6th Av., Friday morning. 489 6th Av., Room 704.

LOST—Navy discharge, Walter Kirk, probably Hudson Tube; reward. Sloane, Vanderbilt 4500.

LOST—Spectacles, rimless, about two weeks ago; reward. Lyon, 611 West 111th.

LIBERAL REWARD NO QUESTIONS

for return of package containing memorandums, addresses, books, various papers; no value to anyone except myself; left in Brown and White taxi last Friday morning. Carl M. Fishel, 377 5th Av.

REWARD for papers lost Broadway and Pine Sts. or Broadway car, Monday. Carstens, 150 Nassau St.

$50 REWARD.

For return of black suede purse, with diamond monogram and clasp, lost July 25, vicinity of Grand Central Station. A. R. Lee & Co., Inc., 15 William St.

Jewelry.

LOST—On State road, Lake Mahopac vicinity, brown leather portfolio purse, containing jewelry, money and valuable papers; liberal reward; no questions asked. Return to 1056 Woolworth Building.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, 3:30, Van Cortlandt Park, Howard gold watch and chain, 14 carat, 17 jewel movement 966901, case 13529; reward. Charles Davis, 259 West 54th St.

LOST—A pearl, between Pennsylvania Station and Madison Av., at 39th St.; liberal reward will be paid for its recovery. Singer, 11 Duane St.

LOST—Diamond platinum pin, three large stones centre, between 72d St., Columbus Av., 86th St. and Broadway; liberal reward. 235 West 86th St., Apt. 9.

LOST—Unset diamond, Hoboken to Gimbel's, New York, via Hudson tubes, 11 to 2 P. M. Tuesday; reward. W. H. Tracy, Studio Lane, Bronxville, or phone Bronxville 1328W.

LOST—Saturday, July 23, in vicinity of West 72d St., small pearl necklace; adequate reward if returned. S. A. Livingston, 3 West 29th St.

LOST—Saturday on or near 5th Av., 2 fountain pens. Return to Mrs. Freund 203 5th Av.; reward.

LOST—Fraternity pin, green enamel inlay, pearls and emeralds border; Columbus Av., 94th and 93d Sts.; reward. Riverside 4831.

LOST—On Monday night on west side in the fifties, a lady's diamond bar pin; liberal reward. B 1080 Times Annex.

LOST—Diamond stick pin, with catch, Lexington Av. subway; about 42 City Hall; reward. E 1351 Times Bronx.

LOST—Gold wrist watch between City Island and 537 West 148th St. Apt. 33; initial B. K.; reward.

Wearing Apparel.

LOST—2-skin sable scarf, Brown-White taxi, 40th St. 34 Av. to 145th St. Broadway; liberal reward. Zimmerman, 543 West 145th. Audubon 1268.

LOST—3-skin sable scarf, subway train; reward. Russell, 370 West 177th St.

Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Reward offered for return of small white Eskimo dog, male, closely clipped. 601 Park Av. Phone Rhinelander 8920.

LOST—Boston terrier, name Rex, on Boston Post Road, near Mount Vernon; reward. 320 McLean Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Found.

FOUND—In American Museum of Natural History, sum of money; owner have same, applying to Executive Secretary, proving ownership.

FOUND—Riverside Drive Park, July 23, lady's bag; identity. B 748 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INFORMATION WANTED ABOUT ALFRED HAUTRIVE, DISAPPEARED 14 YEARS AGO. MRS. A. HAUTRIVE, 2,350 EATON AV., NEW YORK CITY.

CHARLES C. CREIGHTON—INFORMATION wanted; disappeared in December, 1920. B 125 Times Downtown.



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FRANCE YIELDS IN SILESIAN DISPUTE

Briand Accepts the British View That Supreme Council Must Meet Aug. 4.

NOOK ON REINFORCEMENTS

But England Agrees That Experts Shall Meet Before the Council Assembles.

AMERICAN INFLUENCE SEEN

Belief That It Has Been Unofficially Exercised to Bring About the Compromise.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 26.—Premier Briand has yielded to the English insistence that the meeting of the Supreme Council be held Aug. 4, despite the fact that England has not approved the French proposal to send reinforcements into Upper Silesia. True, the French have received a minor concession in that the meeting of the experts on the Silesian question, which will be opened on Thursday in Paris, will precede that of the Supreme Council.

It is probable that the Nationalist element in the French Government will make another effort to induce the Premier to defy Great Britain by sending troops immediately into Upper Silesia, but nothing can be done before M. Briand's return from the country to attend the next Cabinet council on Thursday.

The Nationalist views, as put forward by the Temps, insists on the need of French reinforcements to prevent armed German action in Silesia—or, to use a more euphonious formula, "to support the decisions of the Supreme Council against German violence," in the language of the Temps. Unfortunately for the Nationalists, they seem to be taking for granted something which is the reverse of certain, namely, that the decisions of the Supreme Council will be adverse to Germany.

The presence of Ambassador Harvey at the meeting of the allied chiefs can hardly fail to strengthen the Italo-British contention that the northwestern industrial districts of Upper Silesia shall be left to Germany, the Pless and Rybnik area in the south of Poland, and the intermediate zone placed under the control of the High Commission backed by the Allied troops. There is no reason why the Germans should not accept this decision without making trouble, but it is very different from the French proposal, which is to hand over the Poles practically all the intermediate or disputed zone. Evidently in the latter event the trouble to be expected would be from German elements, and the reinforcements might be necessary, but, so far as one can judge now, no decision of that sort is likely to be made.

French Action May Be Aimed at Russia.

The French will doubtless make a great fight for the adoption of their plan. Indeed, the recent announcement that Marshal Foch and General Weygand were to visit Warsaw was about as marked a revelation of their views as could be desired. The interesting point remains whether the astute French leaders really believe that their proposed partition can prevail, and that therefore more troops will be needed in Silesia.

If, as one cannot fail to conclude, they do not, what is meant by their eagerness to have troops in Eastern Europe? The Foch-Weygand mission to Poland may well be less directly concerned with Silesia than with Russia, the news from which grows worse every day. It is true, as reported, that panic-stricken sufferers from famine are streaming westward toward Moscow in such numbers that the Red troops are entirely unable to check them. Such a thing as the Bolshevist debacle may not be long delayed, and the future of Russia may be decided by the "big battalions."

British Experts Start for Paris.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—The British experts who will attend the meeting of the Supreme Council to be held Aug. 4 in Paris to discuss the Upper Silesian question, started for France today. They are Sir Cecil Hurst, legal adviser to the Foreign Office; the Hon. C. Tufton, head of the Central European Department of the Foreign Office, and S. F. Waterlow of the same department.

It is improbable that, in view of the amount of other business he has in hand, Premier Lloyd George will go to Paris, and in that case the British Government will be represented at the Supreme Council meeting by Lord Curzon and Arthur J. Balfour.

France having bowed to the British view that a Supreme Council meeting to discuss the Upper Silesia question is urgently necessary, the British Government has in return waived its objection to further preliminary examination of the boundary question suggested by the plebiscite, provided that the expert examination does not delay the Supreme Council meeting. To put it bluntly, France has acquiesced in the British contention.

Although the United States has not formally proffered any advice in the matter, there have been unofficial suggestions which played no inconsiderable part in the exchanges of views between London and Paris.

While agreeing to another expert report on the boundary question, Great Britain believes that no fresh light will be thrown on the subject, the experts having already reported along lines which in the British view will provide an equitable solution.

Hope France Won't Rush Troops Now.

With regard to the proposed dispatch by the French of more troops to Silesia no agreement has been arrived at. If the French Government did send more troops before the meeting of the Supreme council on behalf of its Silesian decisions, therefore it is hoped here that no such step will be taken, for the meeting of the Supreme Council is concerned with difficult and delicate matters.

According to the Central News, Colonel Harvey, the American Ambassador in London, will attend the meeting of the Supreme council on behalf of his Government, but only in an advisory capacity.

Inquiries regarding this report produced no confirmation of it. A telephone message from the embassy elicited the answer that Colonel Harvey had retired. In other quarters it was stated that the report was entirely at variance with the known attitude of the Washington Administration.

It is not suggested here that France has "climbed down" in regard to Upper Silesia, for the procedure which has been agreed upon concerns only the method in which the problem is to be attacked. That French and British Governments remain apparently as far apart as ever in their view of what is the most desirable solution, but it is thought in London that eminently satisfactory progress has been made toward harmonizing or compromising the divergent policies of the two Governments.

HARDING'S SILESIAN VIEWS.

Said in Berlin to Be in Accord With the British Commissioner's.

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BERLIN, July 26.—Despite repeated declarations of American aloofness in the Upper Silesian dispute, it is learned from the most reliable sources that the American Government is taking an un-

British Battleship Squadron Reported Nearing Danzig

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—Dispatches from Berlin state that the battleship squadron of the British Atlantic Fleet, under Admiral Nicholson, is expected off the port of Danzig, and that the presence of such a squadron in port can mean only a demonstration against the use of Danzig for the purpose of sending troops and munitions to Upper Silesia or Poland.

On inquiry at the Admiralty tonight it was stated that nothing was known of the report that the first battleship squadron was to visit Danzig.

official interest in the immediate settlement of the question, which threatens to throw Europe into a new war. It is declared that the Harding Administration is unobtrusively and in an unofficial manner interesting itself in bringing a semblance of order out of the present European chaos, and that America desires a definite Upper Silesian settlement at the conference in August.

It is declared that President Harding's attitude is in complete conformity with the plan of Sir Harold Stuart, the British Commissioner on the Upper Silesia Plebiscite Commission.

One of the most important features of Stuart's plan is that it does away with the necessity of having French troops cross Germany, thereby removing the cause of probably the greatest Franco-German friction since the armistice.

The British Commissioner's plan provides for the Polish ownership of the Pless and Rybnik districts, which voted in favor of Poland, and for the German ownership of the Kreusberg and Rosenberg districts and the northern territory, where the majority voted in favor of Germany. This leaves the richest industrial region unawarded. This district is small, and therefore only a few international troops would be required to keep order. The final award of this district is postponed for further discussion.

This plan, the authorities here declare, suits the American Administration better than either the French or Italian proposals.

HIGH FARES VEX SWISS.

Railroads Show Big Travel Drop—Rich Tourists Take Autos Now.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Switzerland, July 26.—That raising railway fares and freights does not pay is declared to be proved by a statement of receipts just published by the Swiss Federal railways for the first half-year of 1921.

For this period, the excess of receipts over expenditures only slightly exceeded 500,000 francs, whereas for the corresponding period in 1920 it was over 18,000,000 francs.

The total profit and loss account of the Swiss Federal or State railways for the first three months of 1921 shows a deficit exceeding 30,500,000 francs.

Since the raising of fares, the public travel less and 94 per cent. go third class, where formerly the figure was 80 per cent.

The only passengers now traveling by first class in Switzerland are American tourists, diplomats whose fares are paid by their Governments and members of the Swiss Railway Direction, who actually travel free.

Goods traffic, moreover, has greatly decreased, and owing to the high Swiss exchange, it is cheaper for Germans, French and Italians to send their goods by a longer route around Switzerland rather than through this country.

Furthermore, American and other tourists, traveling in parties, are touring now to a great extent in automobiles, rather than by trains, and all the mountain passes feasible for motor car traffic are now open to it.

Persons traveling between Italy and Switzerland, for instance, often cross by automobile over either the Gotthard or Simplon instead of going through tunnels by trains, and owing to the great heat still prevailing, tourists find this new method of crossing the Alps incomparably pleasanter than even by electric railway.

CHILD'S FIRST SPEECH AS ENVOY IN ROME

He Pledges the Full Friendship of America 'to All Loyal Italians.'

ROME, July 26 (Associated Press).—Richard Washburn Child, the new American Ambassador to Italy, and Mrs. Child made their first official appearance at a reception given last night by the students of the University of Rome to the American men and women students who now are visiting Italy to participate in the exercises commemorating the 600th anniversary of the death of Dante. The American Ambassador was received by Mario Corbino, Italian Minister of Instruction, and a band played the American national anthem. Professor Fano welcomed Ambassador Child and the American students in the name of the rector of the University of Rome.

In his address, Ambassador Child said that in the presence of the young representatives of the two peoples he would make three pledges.

"The first," said the Ambassador, "is that my office shall serve no single group, party, class or creed, but all loyal Americans. The second is that the full and abundant friendship of the United States shall be extended to all loyal Italians. The third is that I shall endeavor to preserve the amicable relations between Italy and the United States and study opportunities for mutual helpfulness in the economic field, thus aiding in building up financial and economic co-operation between the two countries."

Owing to many pressing official engagements, King Victor Emmanuel was unable to meet the entire delegation of 160 American college men and women who journeyed to Italy for the Dante celebration. A short period was set aside yesterday, however, for the reception of Irwin Smith and Miss Irene L. Carter of the University of Chicago; Miss McCall, of Vassar College; Professor Marshall, of the University of Utah and the other students selected from the delegation.

The King spoke to each in perfect English, and during the conversations recalled many pleasant meetings with American college professors and students.

CAN'T LINK DOMINIONS BY AIRSHIP SERVICE

British Committee Decides That the Expense (£10,000,000) Would Be Prohibitive.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—One of the matters discussed by the Imperial Conference in London has been the possibility of using airships as a method of improving communications between the mother country and the far-flung Dominions of the British Empire. A committee was appointed to report on the subject, and its unanimous decision is that any scheme of the kind would be too costly.

The Dominion Premiers and the British Government have to decide whether they will go shares in maintaining British airships and their personnel as the nucleus of a great imperial transoceanic air service. The committee estimated that it would require an expenditure of £10,000,000 to run an airship service for five or six years, and it came to the conclusion that from the commercial point of view the experiment would not be worth the expense, especially when the present financial situation was considered.

MRS. BESANT LOSES SUIT FOR SLANDER

Scottish Jury Holds The Daily Graphic Justified in Calling Her Views Seditious.

SOUGHT INDIA HOME RULE

But She Insisted That She Advocated Reforms by Law-Abiding Methods.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—Mrs. Annie Besant's suit in the Scottish Courts for £1,000 damages for slander against The Daily Graphic has resulted in a verdict for the defendants. The Graphic had stated in an article by Harold Cox that Mrs. Besant had been interned because she had refused to discontinue advocating sedition. The jury after an hour's deliberation found that, taking into consideration the circumstances of the time of their publication, her articles in New India "tended to prompt unrest, and defendants were justified in calling them seditious."

The verdict caused some surprise, as the presiding Judge, Lord Anderson, had summed up strongly in Mrs. Besant's favor. He said that there was no evidence of any seditious expression having fallen from Mrs. Besant's lips. It was true that she had been interned by Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras, but he said:

"I know Lord Pentland perhaps as well as Harold Cox, and from what I know of him I do not think he was fundamentally opposed to Home Rule in India for all time, but I do perhaps think that Lord Pentland, being 'jumpy,' as Colonel Wedgwood suggested, thought that during the war it should be held in suspense. Mrs. Besant took a different view."

Cox would have been all right if he had merely quoted Pentland's order, Lord Anderson continued. There were three schools of thought about India. One wished to treat India as a conquered country, the second wished the Indians to manage their own affairs, but thought they were not yet capable of doing so, and the third believed that the time had come to make India a partner with England. This third view had now been adopted as the policy of the Government. Mrs. Besant had seen the triumphant carrying out of this policy and her character and views received the highest support and approbation from a number of very influential people.

Testimony on India Reforms.

Harold Cox's article of which Mrs. Besant complained was entitled "Unrest in India" and was published by the defendants, Messrs. H. R. Baines & Co., in The Daily Graphic of which they are the proprietors, in December, 1917. She declared that she had never advocated sedition in India and that such statements were calculated to do her great injury in her character and work.

The defendants in their plea admitted that the article meant that the plaintiff advocated sedition in India, and explained that she did so in certain writings and in issues of her newspaper New India on various dates. These writings were calculated and intended, they said, to bring the Government of India into hatred and contempt. In so far as the statements complained of by the plaintiff were matters of opinion, the defendants maintained that they were fair comment, made in good faith and without malice, on matters of public interest.

A picturesque figure was presented by Mrs. Besant in the witness box. She was attired in a white dress, over which she wore a loose bright-colored Indian robe. She gave her age as seventy-three. She stated that since 1893 she had been interested in political affairs, and had all along been in favor of the self-determination of free peoples. But she had always been against any social movement which advocated violence.

In 1879 she began to take an interest in India, and later devoted herself to evoking a national self-consciousness and self-respect in the natives through their religion. In 1917 the Indian policy of Samuel Montagu, Secretary of State for India, was formulated. She was generally in favor of the lines on which Mr. Montagu's policy seemed likely to develop.

Certain sections of the press in the United Kingdom adopted an attitude of opposition to Mr. Montagu's policy and to the new Viceroy personally. She attacked Mr. Montagu very bitterly, and she came in for a share because she was in favor of what he was advocating. In particular The Daily Graphic published certain articles which she regarded as highly objectionable. They were calculated to prejudice in this country the cause of Indian reform. Mrs. Besant said, and as head of the Home Rule League she felt it would prejudice the League unless she repudiated the accusation of sedition.

Mrs. Besant said she gave power of attorney to her agent in the United Kingdom to take any action he thought right against the newspapers. When he did that the other papers apologized and withdrew, but The Daily Graphic took up the attitude stated in the defense, and admitted that its article meant that she had advocated sedition in India.

Mrs. Besant said she founded the All-India Home Rule League, whose twofold purpose was to gain home rule for India by all law-abiding and constitutional methods, and to maintain the British connection under the King and Queen. She had acquired New India, a daily paper published in Madras, her chief object being to advance the movement for reform within the Empire and to try to bring the two nations nearer together.

She repudiated the suggestion in the pleadings for the defense that the paper was circulated among a semi-educated and easily excited class of people. That was impossible, because it was not a vernacular but an English paper, which only circulated among the English-speaking people. The Indians were a very law-abiding people, the average Indian being, in her opinion, far more so than the average citizen in this country.

In her paper she gave consistent support to the British cause during the war, and in her general advocacy of constitutional reform she never wrote anything which could be construed into a call to violence.

REDS SEEK RUSSIAN BANK DEPOSITS HERE

Demand on Institutions to Make Payments Only to Soviet Agents.

SUM ONCE $450,000,000

Counsel Says Legal Steps Will Be Taken to Get "All Government Funds."

Agents in this city of the Russian Soviet Government took steps yesterday to get possession of funds deposited in banks here and in Washington by representatives of former Russian régimes. The Soviet Government contends that the funds are the property of the present Government.

Notices were sent by Charles Recht of 110 West Fortieth Street, counsel for "The Russian Socialist Federated Republic," to the National City Bank, the Second National Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company and the Bankers Trust Company in this city, and the Riggs National Bank and the Du Pont National Bank in Washington that the payment of the funds to any one except the agents of the Soviet Government would be construed as a diversion of the funds.

Mr. Recht said that another letter was sent to the National City Bank, claiming the sum of $1,406,788, paid by the United States Shipping Board to the account of Boris Bakhmetieff, Russian Ambassador, up to and including Aug. 4, 1918, as the property of the Soviet.

The funds paid to representatives of the Czarist and Provisional Russian Governments here and alleged to have been deposited in banks in this city alone total $178,000,000, according to Mr. Recht. Most of these funds are understood to have been drawn out. It was estimated that the amount of funds in this country claimed by the Soviet was at one time $450,000,000.

The notices sent out yesterday are, according to Mr. Recht, preliminary to legal proceedings which will be instituted in this country in an effort to gain all of the Russian funds still on deposit here. The funds were derived from payments by this Government, earnings of ships and the sale of Government property.

The Soviet agents in America have already attempted in vain to gain possession of ships controlled by companies subsidized by the Russian Government.

PORT PLANS UNDER DEBATE.

Railroad Heads Meet Officials on Belt Line Rail System.

The Port of New York Authority, of which E. H. Outerbridge is Chairman, met the Presidents of several railroads yesterday regarding plans for relieving freight congestion here. The Port Authority is engaged in finding out the volume of land and water transportation at this port and in making plans for the handling of that traffic for many years to come. The conference yesterday took up the subject of belt lines to connect railroad terminals. The advantage of belt lines, it was pointed out, would be the abandonment of waterfront property by the lines and the taking over of such piers by shipping interests. The conference was attended by Chairman Outerbridge, Commissioner Lewis H. Pounds, Chief Engineer E. F. Cresson Jr. and Consulting Engineer George W. Goethals. The railroad Presidents present were Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania, E. H. Smith, New York Central; Daniel Willard, Baltimore & Ohio; F. D. Underwood, Erie; J. E. R. Loomis, Lehigh Valley; W. J. Besler, Central Railroad of New Jersey; A. T. Dice, Philadelphia & Reading; Ralph Peters, Long Island; E. J. Pearson, New York, New Haven & Hartford; John T. Kerr, Ontario & Western, and W. H. Truesdale, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

The Port Authority also held a conference yesterday with representatives of civic organizations and business associations of Monmouth and Middlesex Counties, New Jersey. The delegation urged the commission to speed up the work of deepening the Raritan channel from twenty to thirty feet. The plan has the endorsement of Congress and army engineers, but the appropriation is lacking.

BANKING CONCERN TO QUIT.

Court Grants Plea of Holders of Foreign Trade Corporation.

Supreme Court Justice Burr granted an application by the Foreign Trade Banking Corporation of 35 Wall Street yesterday to quit business in the interest of its creditors and stockholders, pursuant to a resolution by holders of 15,723 of the 20,000 shares of stock, representing a capital of $2,000,000.

The petition of the bank stated that the total debts were $513,068, and that the corporation had sufficient assets to pay them and leave a surplus for the stockholders. More than sufficient cash was on hand to pay deposits of $107,059, the petition said.

Deputy Attorney General Beyer asked the court to prevent the distribution of the assets until claims by the United States Government and the receiver of the Triangle Steamship Company were determined. A letter from United States District Attorney Hayward, attached to the papers, stated that the United States had a claim of $1,567,216 against the Triangle Steamship Company arising out of the chartering of twenty wooden vessels from the Shipping Board, and contended that preferential payments of $500 000 were made to the Foreign Trade Banking Corporation.

Justice Burr's order does not permit the distribution of the assets, but directs that all claims against the banking corporation be filed before Sept. 10.

BYRNES ESTATE TO CHARITY.

Bulk of $458,938 Property Went to Episcopal Organizations.

Mrs. Fannie J. Byrnes, widow of James Byrnes, left the bulk of her estate of $458,938 to Protestant Episcopal organizations when she died on Oct. 4, 1919. The appraisal filed yesterday shows that the Orphans' Home and Asylum got $170,348 and the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen received $114,075. The Cathedral of St. John the Divine got $50,000, and $10,000 each went to the Church of the Epiphany and St. Luke's Home for Aged Women. She gave $5,000 each to St. John's Church, Sheltering Arms, and Hahnemann and Flower Hospitals. The late Bishop Burch received $10,000.

Mrs. Byrnes gave $38,000 to Sadie S. Wheeler, $20,000 to Ernest T. Linderman and $3,720 to Ernest E. Durant, a nephew.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Miss M. G. Giltenboth, buyer of laces, embroideries and trimmings for Kaufmann's Department Store, Pittsburgh, sails for the European markets today on the Paris.

Jack Sirkin, who was one of the organizers of the firm of Sirkin & Sirkin, which was later incorporated, has left that corporation and will soon enter the hosiery business on his own account.

Miss J. Carroll, Miss A. J. Nicholas, Miss M. L. Murphy and Miss M. Fiske, all of whom are buyers for Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, will leave for Europe in the near future in the interests of the corporation.

Heyman Cohen & Sons, woolens and dress goods, have removed to 1,372-1,382 Broadway, where their jobbing business will be continued.

Walter A. Ardery and his brother, Fred H. Ardery, have formed the firm of Walter A. & Fred H. Ardery, Inc., to handle dress goods, at 38-44 West Twenty-first Street. The former was with Heyman Cohen & Sons, Inc., for six years and the latter with the Mackintosh Hemen Company.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ..... 6¼ to 6¾% for the best names
Monday ..... 6¼ to 6¾% for the best names
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Fur Export Business Fair.

The volume of furs now moving here for export, it was asserted yesterday is not a great deal smaller than that being taken for domestic consumption. Save for wolves, the better pelts of which are in active request from the cutting-up trade, there is nothing particularly active about the domestic demand at the moment. For shipment to Europe, however, there is a fair call reported for wolves, Southern muskrat, skunk, mink and fitch. A good many of these skins are consigned to Germany.

Gray Goods Do Well Again.

Another good day was experienced in the local gray goods market yesterday, with sheetings well in the foreground. Additional sales of 38½-inch 64-60s and 60-48s were made, respectively, at 6⅝ and 5¾ cents. For shipment in late August and September, business was done in Southern 39-inch 68-72s at 9 cents. In the sheetings sales of the day were included the following: For-ty-eight-square, four-yards at 6½ cents; 4.70 at 6 cents; five-yards at 5½ cents, 5.50s at 4¾ cents, and 6.15s at 4⅜ cents.

Labor Cost the Factor.

The opinion was held before the opening of Spring woolens on Monday that the large supply of raw wool might have a bearish effect on new prices. It was shown, however, that the factor of oversupply is not a very important one at the present time. The reason for this is understood to be the labor charges in converting wool. As soon as the raw material passes into yarn, it is pointed out, the labor cost begins to figure, and provides a price strength that no amount of fluctuations in the raw article can overcome. This is needed in the yarn markets at the present time.

Buy Goods for Operation.

The movement to manufacture goods only on order is not being followed as generally as some wholesale garment manufacturers would like to see it. The trade is conforming itself to the piece-meal buying of retailers and prefers to have goods on hand when needed rather than to shut down organizations completely until orders are to be had. The same new spirit of not wanting to miss sales, which has imbued the retailers, is now said to have a strong hold on the manufacturing branch. It means that a large risk is thrust upon the manufacturers, but many of them seem willing to assume it.

Printed "Ginghams" Also Active.

The scarcity of real ginghams for anything like a near-by delivery has resulted in a steadily increasing demand for printed gingham checks on percale grounds. So large has the call for these goods become that some of the leading printers are sold solidly on them for Spring well into the early Autumn. They are offered in both 64-60 and 68-72 counts, and are priced so reasonably by first hands that they can be retailed to advantage under 15 cents a yard. They are especially adaptable for use in the so-called jumper dresses, and in the cheaper lines of these garments are being used to considerable extent in place of the woven goods.

Mills Like New Prices.

Among independent mills, the general opinion heard yesterday in regard to the American Woolen Company opening for Spring was that the prices named should prove satisfactory to the entire trade. Wool goods, all things considered, were considered cheap and were believed to represent good buys. The market outside the big company expects to do a good business at the values established at the opening, with the chance for well conditioned mills to cut a little under the new quotations. Reports are in circulation to the effect that the big company does not have to book much more business to have its organization engaged up to the first of next year.

Novelty Hose Going Well.

With the approach of the Fall retail season, more and more stress seems to be laid on novelty hose. By those who are on the inside in trade matters the growing call for this class of goods is regarded with some surprise, as the early indications for the season, as reflected in the staid colors ordered at that time, were that staples would be quite the thing. From all that could be gathered here yesterday, the novelties of the new things on the market lies more in the treatment than in the color. In other words, while the merchandise itself may be a bit bizarre, the popular shades for the coming season are still quite the thing. From all leading hues include blacks, browns and the darker shades of gray.

Fashion Favors Ribbons.

When the demand actually starts up for ribbons a very lively business is promised, according to manufacturers, who emphasize the point that fashion has accorded a high place in Fall styles to their product. At present, however, the trade is dull, with a sprinkling of orders received for immediate delivery. These orders indicate that stocks are low and that the retailers are actually forced to make purchases. Some of the ribbon houses are now putting in manufacturing orders for goods to be required during the Christmas holidays. This is a rather uncertain business just now, particularly as regards the future color tendencies. Navy, however, is expected to provide the bulk of the demand, as usual, but plum and cerise are well spoken of.

Garment Trade Slow.

While some orders are being taken by the women's garment manufacturers, there is not the snap to business which is usual at this time. In fact, some buyers are said to have come on for the purpose of placing orders, only to leave after a few days' stay because of the pessimistic views expressed by local dealers. Some manufacturers believe the stores have been advised by resident buyers to hold off purchases and that the present situation is explained by this. The charge is denied by resident buyers, who are frank in stating, nevertheless, that they expect to see prices a little lower later on. The sentiment grows in the wholesale trade that the next few weeks will break the deadlock when it is shown whether the manufacturers actually carry large stocks or not at that time.

Are Pushing Sales Forward.

It is not only the millinery departments of the big retail stores of the country that make the calendar look wrong. In fact, there has been a determined movement on foot in the millinery trade for some time to correct a condition under which velvet hats would be sold in August and straw ones in January. The example set by the millinery buyers, it is coupled with a desire to beat the other fellow to it, has brought many of the "August" fur sales into being during the last week of July, as well as certain other special merchandising events held by custom with that month. Unlike the foreshadowed millinery department, however, the other departments in question do not stand to injure business by selling time by the calendar, as with them the disturbing element of immediate use of the merchandise is missing.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

CHARLES TIMPANARO—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Charles Timpanaro, grocer, 144 West Forty-sixth Street, by these creditors: Italian Importing Co., $462; Benjamin Dorman, $311; confidential buyer, $250.

CARLOS WILLIAMS—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Nathan Wittman, manufacturer of women's hats at 308 Broadway, by these creditors: Reeds Hat Binding Co., Inc., $651; Louis Metzger & Co., $332; Max Feist, $9. The debtor also made an assignment to Theodore I. Stutz. It is stated the liabilities are about $41,000 and assets about $15,000.

PHILIP KOTTER—Judge Leonard Hand yesterday appointed Julian Hartridge receiver for Philip Kotter, leather goods, at 866 Sixth Avenue, under $2,000 bond.

MANHATTAN BRASS AND ELECTRICAL CO., Inc.—Judge Learned Hand yesterday appointed Louis B. London receiver for the Manhattan Brass and Electrical Co. of 425 Broome Street, under $10,000 bond. It is stated the liabilities are about $15,000 and assets about $20,000.

AGAIN L. GGAGE SHOP—Judge Learned Hand yesterday appointed Julian Hartridge receiver for Bargain Luggage Shop, at 506 Sixth Avenue, under $3,000 bond. It is stated the liabilities are about $25,000 and assets about $6,000.

VICTOR GROSER, dry goods, at 137 West Twenty-fourth Street, filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $5,128 and assets of $3,029.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26.—A creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed in this Federal Court today against Omar Manlove and James B. Wilson, merchants, doing business as Manlove & Wilson at Cambridge City, for the National Company. The petitioner avers the firm owes more than $42 000 and that the Wayne Circuit Court appointed a receiver for the firm on May 21.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 26.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today by Abraham Caplan of Everett, Mass., liabilities listed as secured claims, $142,500, and unsecured, $4,463. Assets are not given.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 26.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States Court today by David Simon, a salesman of this city, who places his liabilities at $35,325.75.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, July 26.—Leo F. Cygnik, merchant, of North Tonawanda, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $25,274.51 and assets of $4,300.

JUDGMENTS.

Filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Atlas Ink Corp.—Steel Barrel Co. of America, Inc. $788.55
Amarow, Joseph—St. Albans & Dartmouth, Inc. 711.85
Acme Operating Corp.—John H. Smith Bros. 341.05
Allen, Seton J.—Belvedere Sales & Tr ding Cor. 175.03
Boswell, Hugh B.—A. C. E. Hill, et al 361.39
Bonasera, Herman—Commonwealth Hotel Construction Corp. 157.51
Bendilatto, Agatino and Luigi—People &c. 200.00
Bruner, Louis E.—Porter Arms, Inc. 1,645.15
B. Goldin & Co. Inc.—Chatham & Phenix Nti. Bank of N. Y. 1,092.51
Bona Sweets, Inc.—E. J. Delos 129.70
Barrow St. Commercial Garage—U. S. Tire Co. 169.73
Bischoff, Guido—J. B. Hoschedé 176.83
Chain Candy Stores, Inc., David Grand and David Gordon—General Fireproof Co. 120.40
Carsher & Co., Inc.—Albert Frank & Co. 141.20
Cosetto, Mike—M. P. S. Automotive Corp. 1,158.84
Chaney, Osborne F.—G. W. Robinson 250.20
Coyle, Ocea I.—Lewis & Kelsey 1,398.06
Duckenheim, Marie L.—M. Kleinmeier 168.35
Deneen jr., Samuel (Manhattan Brass & Electrical Co.)—B. Heuman 1,284.10
Dembitz, John M.—E. Meyer, Jr. 3,151.10
Ewcianed, International Corp.—Chinook Lumber & Shingle Co. Inc. 1,706.82
Evan & Hagan, Inc., and L. K. Comstock & Co. Inc.—C. R. & J. Warner, Inc. 1,077.30
Egger, Wm. E.—T. J. Block 2,734.67
Saitta—Same 3,536.81
Granger, Marion H.—Paul Weisbart & Co. Inc. 122.87
Hartman, Arnold A.—J. F. Newcomb 188.25
Horatio West Corp.—People, &c. 200.00
Heller, Alex—St. Albans & Dartmouth, Inc. 1,156.40
Hoffman, Felix—A. L. Benel 167.90
Hess, Moses J.—H. Held 138.41
Irwin Leasing Co., Inc., and Ocea I. Coyle—Lewis & Kelsey 1,907.52
Joseph E. Shea & Co.—S. S. Horton 179.71
Jacobson, Leonard L.—Commodore Hotel Corp. 200.85
James, Edw. F.—W. M. Croft 325.70
Kuffman, Paul F.—E. Greenfield 167.90
Kenan Sons 321.61
Kelsey, Robert—E. F. Klein 233.20
Kornicky, Sarah, and Columbia Casualty Co.—People, &c. 100.00
Kaplan, Frank—T. A. Keppler et al 1,100.00
Boose, Hilda—Toya & Novelties Pub. Co., Inc. 181.10
Lowell, David, Geo. W. Korn and Geo. W. Korn, Inc.—Columbia Bank 567.68
Leibowitz, Alex—Chatham & Phenix Nati. Bank of N. Y. 668.95
Leroy, Michael, and New Amsterdam Casualty Co.—People, &c. 2,000.00
Mulier Sales Corp. and Wm. H. Mulier—Same 168.50
Maufradini, Feliciano—Fariton, Inc. 138.95
Melikian Cigarettes, Inc.—L. Kehlmann Co. 938.20
Oxyhydro Carbon Heating Co., Inc.—J. S. Shiek 101.54
Price & Elkins, Inc.—B. Weinstein 382.51
Parent, Victor—L. M. Furman 162.06
Polish American Rubber Mfg. Co.—Radio Corp. 141.00
Rosenthal, J. Myron—Hendman Miller Mfg. Inc. 219.53
Reed, Percy O.—D. E. Smith 1,279.97
Rudich, Philip—Only Realty Corp. 233.11
Sheff, Louis, and Benjamin Goldstein (Sheff Music Store)—Bristol Barner Co. Inc. 401.01
Schwartz, Ben—Empire Mills 261.74
Salinovet, Joseph—A. B. Greenberg 1,258.31
Standard Stoker Co., Inc.—Niles Bement Pond Co. 857.90
Societe Trans Oceanique de Navigation—Metropolitan Trust Co. 174,271.22
Schniercon, Harry, and Fidelity and Casualty Co. of New York—People, &c. 3,500.00
Solomon, Max—Burns Bros. 115.95
Screems Sales Corp., Abraham Heldman and Leopold Wormser—J. B. Regan 1,072.70
Subitsky, Samuel—Butler Bros. 258.53
Thaddeus Davids Ink Co., Inc.—Agar Mfg. Corp. 1,216.12
Ullman, Alex J.—E. S. Hyman 859.25
Upton, J. Kendrick—Beau Site Co., Inc. 483.30
Van Loan, Irving S., and Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland—People, &c. 2,000.00
Wattenberg, Charles—M. Bruckner 1,225.41
Watkinson, Alice—Commonwealth Hotel Construction Corp. 1,026.20
Wolfsohn, Arthur—J. R. Dorr 676.06

In Bronx County.

Carlson, Harriett—T. T. Carlson $80.75
Handel, Jacob—M. Schliesser 395.22
Halpern, Rose and Maurice E.—Kruskal & Kruskal 275.22
Leder, Fred—M. G. Wright 24.23
Meyer, Edward G. and Lily G.—D. Duggan 590.63
Miller, Isidore—S. A. Zucker 20.65
Ruhl, Charles J. and Helen F.—K. H. Graff 373.75
Schwartz, Herman—T. Gordon 148.18
Stadelhofer, Tillie, and Sam Greenberg—Chatham and Phoenix National Bank 4,963.85

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Halsell, Herschel E.—A. Allenberg, April 4, 1921 ..... $111.70
Zvirin, Nathan—M. Geringer et al., April 27, 1920 ..... 435.20
Presti, Giovanni; Wm. B. Cuomo, Wm. B., Frank Sorrentino, and John Constantino—Morris Plan Co., N. Y., Nov. 12, 1921 ..... 115.00
Weisman, Isidor B., and Willis Torea—S. Liberman et al., March 15, 1921 (revived) 1,541.62
Habirshaw Electric Cable Co., Inc.—Isaac G. Johnson & Co., July 12, 1921 (vacated) 2,625.48
International Producing and Refining Co.—J. A. Manahan, Dec. 30, 1920 (vacated) 14,575.13
Pesce, Tony, and Fidelity and Casualty Co. of N. Y.—People, &c., Feb. 24, 1920 ..... 2,300.00
Elouise, James, and Fidelity and Casualty Co. of N. Y.—Same, May 5, 1920 ..... 500.00
Kierski, Edward, and Fidelity and Casualty Co. of N. Y.—Same, Feb. 16, 1920 ..... 500.00
Herbst, Joseph H., & Co.—J. Lastomirsky, March 10, 1921 ..... 5,148.40

BUYERS' WANTS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

ARTIFICIAL SILK Wanted—Quantities. Mi-ritzer, 339 5th Av., New York. Murray Hill 2980.

BATH ROBES Wanted—Cheap lot in large quantity for export. Elias Berlow Corp., 610-614 Broadway.

BLEACHED GOODS Wanted—Large jobber placing orders, various numbers at agents' prices for use. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4814.

BOLIVIA Wanted—American 21283, 0417, copen, black, 21278 copen, Stevens 6185, black, taupe, velour 13110 navy, brown, 13911 navy. Vanderbilt 4635.

BOLIVIA Wanted—American Normandie 0417, black. Madison Square 1969.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—American 21283; pay cash. Madison Square 4129.

BOLIVIA Wanted—American 21278 and 16025, in all colors. Phone Watkins 787.

BOLIVIA Wanted—21278 taupe; also marvella and 4784. Longacre 6562.

BOLIVIA Wanted—Raritan 911, all shades. Pennsylvania 6110.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—Raritans 1263, black. Crown Cloak Co., Longacre 6967.

BROADCLOTH Wanted—Will exchange 110, shade 102, for other colors. Watkins 4717.

CANTON CREPE Wanted—Also satin, georgette, taffeta; large quantities. Brenner Manufacturing Co., 1 East 28th St.

CANTON CREPES Wanted—Good quality, cheap; also satins. Rabinowitz, 127 West 32d.

COATS Wanted—Jobber looking at children's coats. Apply 5th floor, rear, 115 West 29th St.

CORDUROY Wanted—White, Juilliard 612. Spring 6748.

COTTON GOODS Wanted—Ramie, all colors. Room 914, 1,123 Broadway.

CREPE Wanted—Jacquard and brocaded Billy Posner, Inc., 44 East 33d. Madison Square 2899.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted—Four thread, heavy quality. Lazarus & Newfield, 22 West 30th.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted—Canton, finest, all shades. 14 East 27th, sixth floor.

CRETONNES and Black C. L. Muslin Wanted—For suit cases. 34 Goerck St., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Immediate orders, especially on stouts, medium prices; Canton crepes, poiret twills and velours. Call mornings before 10:30 or after 4, Grace Dress Co., 38 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing orders on canton crepe, silk and cloth dresses; submit samples all week after 10 A. M. See Mr. Katz, Blitwell Dress & Costume, 142 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted—Dress contractor call with samples of Poiret twill, tricotines and crepes. All week, Tuesday 9 and 10:30 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M. Derby Waist 40 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing stock orders on medium to highest grade canton crepes, crepe satin and charmeuse; submit samples 9-5. 5 East 31st, 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing stock orders on better grade charmeuse, satin and canton crepes. Call with samples, 48 West 25th (1 flight up).

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing stock orders on better dresses in all materials; original styles only. Embassy Dress, 116 West 14th.

DRESSES Wanted—Canton crepe, by jobber; large stock orders if prices and styles are desirable. See Mr. Anthony, 3d floor, 33 East 33d. Vanderbilt 3097.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing orders on better grade charmeuse, satins, canton and tricotine; call with samples. 22 West 32d, 10th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on better grade wool and silk dresses; $22.50 up. 3d floor, 37 West 28th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing stock orders on new Fall models. Call all week. Lincoln Dress, 47 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on Fall models, tricotine and silk; call with samples. 12 West 31st, top floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles, silk and woolen dresses. 1,160 Broadway, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Stouts, big users looking at samples; stock orders placed. 18 West 27th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—New, snappy styles in canton crepe and other silks. 235 5th Av., 2d floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing stock orders, silk and cloth dresses; stylish stouts and regulars. Tenth floor, 129 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on all materials for Fall; submit samples. Feinberg, 43 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted—Silks and cloths; call with samples from 8 to 11. Ask for Hirsch, 8th floor, 28 West 25th St.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber open for new canton crepe dresses, spot delivery; will pay cash. West 32d St., 10th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders for Fall dresses, all materials. 6th floor, 35 West 31st St.

DRESSES and Georgette Waists Wanted—For dollar sale, in quantity. The Fair, 4 East 14th St.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on cloth and silk dresses. Call with samples, Greenberg, 429 6th Av., corner 26th.

DRESSES Wanted—For spot cash; canton crepe, crepe de chines and satins. Morton's, 35 East 9th St.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders tricotines, Canton crepes and satins. 1,193 Broadway, Room 38.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing stock orders on canton crepe dresses; must have own material. 29 West 35th, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Job of tricotines and silks. Mantel-Mossowitz, 159 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at silk dresses all week. 14 E. 27th St., 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobs; cash; better grade, 6 to 12 dresses. Call 9 A. M., Affiliated Retail Stores, 1,372 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on stout dresses. 22 West 32d St., 8th floor.

ERMINNE and Pellyanna Wanted—Holden-Leonard's 380, 261, all colors. Watkins 2016.

ERMINE and POLLYANNA Wanted—Holden-Leonard's black, navy and reindeer. Fitzroy 5611.

FURS Wanted—Open to buy taupe wolf, beaver and squirrel collars and sets for cash. Rosing & Cohn, Inc., 1,333 Broadway.

FURS Wanted—Brown coney, black opossum, collars, cuffs. Slafkes & Toskar, 41 West 25th.

FURS Wanted—Beavers, tipped squirrel and raccoons. M. W. Haft, 1,353 Broadway, 5th St. entrance.

FURS Wanted—Dyed and natural skunk, beaver and squirrel collars and cuffs for cash. S. & L. Fur Co., 147 West 29th.

FURS Wanted—Open to buy jobs, Coney and Sterling coats, cash. 12 West 32d, 7th floor.

GEORGETTE Wanted—Will exchange navy for crepe, copen, green. Joseph Kahn, 12 West 32d.

GINGHAMS and CHAMBRAYS Wanted—32-inch; spot cash. Lawner-Schwartz, 558 Broadway.

HOSIERY Wanted—Full fashioned white silk; spot delivery. Call 9 A. M., Affiliated Retail Stores, 1,372 Broadway.

HOSIERY Wanted—Ipswich ladies' hose seconds in fibre and mercerized. Arida, 30 West 25th.

JULLIARDS Wanted—2136, 2, 3, 4. Spring 8676.

LINEN Wanted—Aeroplane; submit samples. Affiliated Retail Stores, 1,372 Broadway.

MARVELLA Wanted—Will exchange any color for navy 673. Madison Square 4371.

MOUSSYNE Wanted—Colors marmot, brown, navy and black; will pay cash. Joseph Thomasson, Dailey & Co., 213 West 25th. Longacre 7700.

MOUSSYNE AND MOKATEX Wanted—Forstmann-Huffmann; all shades. Bernstein, Baum & Da Costa, 38 West 32d.

MOUSSYNE Wanted—Stevens's 4314 suedtex, all shades; quantity no object. Pennsylvania 3424.

MOUSSYNE Wanted—Spot cash. Drourr, Dretzin & Co., 30 East 33d. Vanderbilt 3880.

ORLANDO AND PANVELAINE Wanted—All shades. H. Goldstein, Watkins 3885.

PANVELAINE Wanted—Will exchange any shade for black. Madison Square 4371.

PLAIDS and Checked Silks Wanted—Scotch colors. Novelty Children's Dress, 55 West 18th.

PLUSH Wanted—Open for Sale's Hudson Seal; will pay cash. Karash & Elsen, 151 West 29th.

PLUSH Wanted—Peco for cash. Louis Turoff, 118 West 22d St.

PLUSH Wanted—Peco. Longacre 2056.

POIRET TWILL Wanted—Navy American 09112 or similar. Billy Posner, Inc., 44 East 32d. Madison Square 2899.

POLIANY and Ermcia Wanted — Navy, brown, black. Schlossman & Glickin, 14 East 32d.

POLLYANNA Wanted—All shades, for cash. Longacre 4439.

POLLYANNA Wanted—H. & L., all shades; cash. Gramercy 2624.

PONGEE Wanted—Open for quantity at a price; spot delivery. La Rose, 25 West 32d.

ROSHANARA CREPE Wanted—Redfirn Costume Co., 22 West 27th.

low price. Call after 11 A. M., Meyer Barber & Bro., 366 5th Av.

SATINS Wanted—Washable, flesh; quantity; cash. Gordon & Schuval, 116 West 14th.

SECO Wanted—White, 100 pieces; at a price. will pay cash. A. D. Katcher, 1,115 B'way.

SERGE Wanted—11433. Madison Square 2515 and 8913.

SERGES Wanted—104, 11433; also tricotine. Halpert Bros., Watkins 3064.

SILKS Wanted—Canton, crepe de chine, charmeuse, taffetas; submit samples. 34 East 21st, store.

SILKS, Cotton Back Satins, Silk Messalins Wanted—Pay cash. M. J. Navason, Pennsylvania Hotel.

SILKS Wanted—Charmeuse, Canton crepe and Roshanara. A & S. Cohen, 108 West 25th.

SILKS Wanted—Plain, radium, Pekin; cheap. Chelsea 8080.

SUITS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on box suits and coats; call at week with samples. 1,372 Broadway, 9th floor. Mr. Hilman.

SUITS Wanted—Jobber placing stock orders misses' suits, coats, better kind, all week. 12 West 27th, 4th floor.

ROSHANARA Wanted—Satin faced. Irving Katz, 11 East 26th.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Quantity at a price; good quality. Monroe Dress Co., 22 West 26th.

TRICOTINE Wanted—Open for quantities of U. S. No. 907 or similar brand. Maurice Dress Co., 22 East 20th.

TROOTINE Wanted—Gray and royale. Daviderf Cloak and Suit Co., 2 West 24.

TRICOTINES, Serges Wanted — All kinds, jobs, in wools, for cash; submit samples. 34 East 21st, store.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Below $2 a yard. Madison Square 2056.

VELVET Wanted—Lyons purple, at a price for cash. Phone Schildkraut, Spring 3403.

VELOURS AND POLO Wanted—American 11608 navy, 12911 brown and navy; quantity; cash. Watkins 2745.

VELOURS Wanted—Suitings and coatings, browns and blues; submit samples, with lowest prices. H. Sadowsky, 1,372 B'way.

VELOURS Wanted—American heavy weight or something similar at a price. Chelsea 3290.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13518, 13516, 13520, 13521, brown only; cash. Supreme, 109 West 29th.

VELOURS Wanted—Stevens 4314, 6185; American 13320, 13516. Phone Pennsylvania 2030.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13520, 13150, or similar, all shades. H. Goldwater & Co. Watkins 2080.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13911 or similar all colors. M. Doniger & Co., 134 West 32d.

VELOURS Wanted—Will pay spot cash for 13520, 13516, 13516, all shades. Call Stuyvesant 3072.

VELOUR Wanted—13520, 13518, 13516, navy, brown and copen. Victor S. Everett. Watkins 2620.

VELOURS Wanted—13911 Taupe and all shades. Brichmon Co., 150 West 22d.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13110, 13320, all colors. Watkins 2610.

VELOURS Wanted—Style 13911, 13320, 13110, 13046, 112, Gramercy 2452.

VELOURS Wanted—13516, 13120, 21254. Frank & Frank, 141 West 25th.

VELOURS Wanted—Buckley-Cohn 816, all colors; spot cash. Watkins 4717.

VENETIANS Wanted—Fancy printed, all colors. Rothstein-Nelson, 129 West 29th.

VELOUR Wanted—13520, 13518, reindeer and brown. Watkins 4078.

VELOURS Wanted—13518, 13320, brown and copen. Louis Silverman, 6 West 32d.

VELOURS Wanted—13520, all shades for cash. Lipshitz, 40 West 17th St.

VELOUR—13911, American, navy and brown. Chelsea 9923.

VELOUR Wanted—Navy 12911, navy, brown, 13110, Vanderbilt 4634-1380.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13518, 13520, 13120. Dave Rosenbaum, 44 West 27th.

VELOURS Wanted—4314 Stevens or similar; reindeer only. Bernstein, 31 West 31st.

VELOURS Wanted—13520, brown, reindeer, navy. Pepper & Dornbush, Chelsea 6819.

VELOURS Wanted—Suiting weight. Morris Levy, 127 West 17th St. Watkins 2290.

WAISTS Wanted—We are ready to place orders on georgette and crepe de chine at popular prices. Pershing Waist Co., Inc., 368 6th Av.

YALAMA Wanted—Right price; botany, navy. Vanderbilt 4635.

Interests Wanted.

DRESS JOBBERS—Do you need a reliable contractor, who produces 1,500 to 2,000 misses' ladies' and stouts dresses per week? Clean work; deliveries assured. 58, Silberfein, 237 Blake Av., Brooklyn.

CONTRACTOR with modern equipped plant is open make shirts, play suits, rompers, bloomers, &c. Box 746, 209 Cable Building.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

AEROPLANE CLOTH—Grade A; guaranteed U. S. Government inspected; yard wide; dyed or in the grege; spot delivery. George J. Quinn & Co., 288 4th Av.

APRONS—Sale of bungalow aprons at $4.25 and $5.75 dozen. Simon-Kahn, 911 B'way.

BAGS—Boston bags of genuine split cowhide, $10 to $12 doz., in quantities. A. M. Simon & Co., 462 Broadway. Telephone 2686 Canal.

BATH ROBES—For men; well made; cheap. East 34th St. Robbers & Co., 7 West 34th.

BOLIVIA—Elck 383, American 18413, 13115; Andria superior and other good makes. Abramson Bros., 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 3154.

BOLIVIA—Tricotine polo cloth and satin de chine, all good qualities. Outer Garment Co., Inc., 129 West 26th. Watkins 8787.

BOLIVIAS and VELOURS—American 21275, 00105, Parker-Wilder 7125, 651, 1000. Rosenberg & Co., 2,247 4th Av. Gram. 4850.

BOLIVIAS—American 0417 and others; also polos. Watkins 8300.

BOLIVIAS—6183 Stevens, 112 American. Longacre 5044.

BOLIVIAS—0417, 0453, all colors; Raritan 1263, brown; cheap. Chelsea 4597.

BROADCLOTH—Julliard's 110 black, navy, brown and reindeer. Henry Sanson, Spring 2710.

BROADCLOTH—110 Julliard, 7022 Stevens, all colors. Stuyvesant 1404.

CANTON CREPE—Eagle 96 and all colors for immediate delivery at a price. Lester Boning, 119 Madison Av. Madison Square 6822.

CANTON crep.—Kitten's-ear and charmeuse dresses; jobs to close out. Rainick Bros., 240 4th Av.

CANTON CREPE—Spot delivery; black and navy. 404 4th Av., Room 1408. Madison Square 4273.

CANTONS—Kitten's-ear and charmeuse to close out at a price. Myron Dress Co., 370 7th Av.

CANTON CREPE—Satin Canton, satin dresses to close out at a price. Myron Dress Co., 370 7th Av.

CANTON CREPE—Eagle 96, black, navy, at a price. Madison Square 6274.

CHARMEUSE — Good quality. Longacre 5080.

CHARMEUSE—Black and navy, fine, Longacre 6437. Ask for Miss Sopin.

CLOTHING—Large, assorted stock men's and young men's suits of style and quality; quick turn price. Joseph Hyman Corp., 1,123 Broadway.

COATS—Plush, fur-trimmed, $10.50 and up; smashing values; cloth coats, $10.75 and up; the market's best buy; come up. Cohen & Whellan, 147 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS—Leaders, polo coats, $10.75; tricotine suits, $14.75. Bernstein, 31 West 31st.

COATS—Newest Fall models in all leading materials, popular priced. Come up to see them. Schlesinger, 147 West 36th St.

COATS —

Wholesale Only.



AMERICAN GIRL COATS

FALL COATS

Values that will turn your selling problems into selling profits. They win on every count — style, quality and price.

H. GOLDWATER & COMPANY

Manufact'rs of American Girl Coats

40-46 West 25th St., N. Y.

Wholesale Only

WOOL JERSEY OVER-BLOUSES AND DRESSES

Each one a distinct style creation. Tailored or with unique embroidered effects.

Moderately Priced

Lack

Manufacturing Co.

28 WEST 27TH STREET NEW YORK

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The Mark of STYLE QUALITY POPULAR PRICES "Suits That Sell"

Thousands of SUITS

of the better grade —all *five numbers* at popular prices.

In Work—Quick Deliveries

A. H. GITTELSON

Specialists in Misses' and Ladies' Suits

39 West 29th St.

Between B'way and 6th Ave.



Myer Gang Sons & Co. Inc.

151-153 West 26th St.

Wholesale Only.

Ribbons : Silks : Velvets

"Silk and Ribbons of Perfection We Invite Your Kind Inspection"

KOHN, ADLER & CO.

Textile Bldg., 31st & 5th Av.

WHOLESALE ONLY

GIRLS' JUNIORS' MISSES' DRESSES FLAPPERS

SPOT DELIVERY

CLOTHS—SILKS—VELVETS

$8.50 to $18.75

SUNNY MAID DRESS CO.

FORMERLY SUNSHINE

48-54 W. 25th

N. KOHN

113 Main St., Flushing Av.

FOR SALE Large quantities, low price. SHAVING BRUSHES

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—A. Polsky Co.; K. F. Petersen, gen. mdse.; 262 4th Av. (McAlpin).

ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; G. Lange, underwear, sprons, house dresses, &c.; 1,164 B'way (Fellows Buying Corp.).

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—M. Gray, women's wearing apparel; Pennsylvania.

ASHLAND, Ohio—S. L. Morgenstern, women's ready-to-wear; 15 W. 37th; Pennsylvania.

ATLANTA—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; J. V. Welborn, suits, dresses, waists, &c.; 1,130 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).

ATLANTA—J. H. Hirsh Co.; A. Kahanow, silks, dress goods, trimmings, linings; 136 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

AURORA, Ill.—Chas. Boorkman; C. J. Boorkman, ready-to-wear; Latham.

AUSTIN, Texas—E. M. Scarborough & Sons; G. Landrum, men's lines, worsted clothing, basement; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; C. F. Tooker, coats, suits, wraps, dresses; 16 W. 36th.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, women's coats, suits, furs; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—American Wholesale Corp.; M. G. Frazier, muslin underwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—A. S. Katzenberg & Bro.; B. Katzenberg, percales, ginghams, lawns; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—M. Lurie & Co.; P. Daniels, gumpe dresses; 117 W. 32d (Hoffman & Hartbiay).

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. Hochecker, misses' skirts, dresses; 220 5th Av. (F. Atkins).

BALTIMORE—Brager's; B. M. Morris, clothing, trunks, bags; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; Miss K. Baker, muslin underwear, children's wear; Martinique.

BALTIMORE—North Bros.; W. North, shirtings; McAlpin.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal.—Hochheimer Co.; Miss O. S. Maxson, women's, misses', infants' wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

BATON ROUGE, La.—Farrnbacher, D. G. Co.; S. Farrnbacher, genl. mdse.; 1,130 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; basement, J. Aronson, boys' clothing, furnishings; upstairs, Miss E. Lewis, art needlework, art linens; Miss O'Brien, women's, misses' suits; 200 5th Av., Room 602.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; J. A. Taylor, laces, trimmings, vellings, hdkfs., neckwear; 492 4th Av., Room 1302.

BOSTON—Butler's; G. M. Whitman, millinery; 334 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer).

BOSTON—The Shepard Store; Miss M. Canty, cotton underwear; J. W. Crotty, wash goods; Miss C. Wescott, infants', children's wear; Miss M. H. Sesne, waists; 220 5th Av. (F. Atkins).

BOSTON, Mass.—William Filene's Sons Co. Upstairs—Miss Goodman, children's, juniors' coats; Miss Horgan, women's dresses; Miss Griffin, merchandise representative; Miss Reddington, misses' sweaters; Miss Clancy, women's silk waists; Mr. McCarthy, women's bathing suits; Miss Louis, millinery; Miss Derway, infants' dresses; Mr. O'Neil, misses' suits; Miss Quinn, women's belts (for immediate delivery). Basement—Mr. Kingsdale, men's clothing; Mr. Quinn, boys' clothing; Mr. Tobey, shoes; 285 6th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. Daly, dresses, house dresses; W. T. Myers, silk waists, sweaters; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—A. Ullman & Co.; A. Ullman, cloak, suit materials; Park Avenue.

BOSTON—Noyes Waist Co.; C. W. Dennis, silks, linens cottons; Imperial.

BOSTON—Freedman & Hornstein; J. Hornstein, ready-to-wear; Brostell.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. H. Jennings, cotton flannels, bedding; 432 4th Av.; Breslin.

BRUNSWICK, Ga.—A. Kaiser & Brother; L. Haym, hosiery, underwear, piece goods; 45 Leonard.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—L. Goldin, ready-to-wear; 386 5th Av.; Breslin.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—I. Goldin; N. Goldin, waists, skirts; Breslin.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; W. John Boyle, silks, velvets, dress goods; 16 W. 36th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. Lensenhuber, silverware, jewelry; Miss A. De Temple, leather goods; F. C. Stinehart, upholstery, lace curtains, draperies; H. W. Aikins, laces, trimmings, vellings, neckwear, embroideries; 16 W. 36th.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The 12th St. Store; C. Mayer, men's, boys' clothing; 370 7th Av., Room 208 (Munzer Co.)

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; E. McDonald, notions, trimmings, yarns, corsets; 43 White, 2d floor.

CHICAGO—D. B. Berman & Bro.; D. B. Berman, cloak and suit materials; Imperial.

CHICAGO—Yablun Bros.; A. L. Yablun, infants', children's dresses, fancy knit goods, novelties, headwear; Breslin.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; H. C. Dauernheim, representing (wholesale); 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Kramer Hosiery Co.; E. I. Kramer, hosiery (wholesale); Commodore.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Kolb & Teich; M. J. Joyce, raccoon coats; 35 W. 31st.

CHICAGO—Santus Bros.; V. A. Santus, jobs discontinued lines of novelties, &c.; Pennsylvania, Room 639.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; C. H. Hamilton, umbrellas; 368 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—J. Shillito Co.; B. C. Wasson, Miss A. Brinkman, umbrellas, notions, toilet goods, leather goods, &c.; 432 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—S. Korach, waist, dress materials; 365 5th Av.; Pennsylvania.

CLEVELAND—Griggs Co.; W. M. Oddie, housefurn. goods, china; Breslin.

CLEVELAND—Stotter Co.; I. J. Stotter, ready-to-wear; Cumberland.

COLUMBUS—The Emporium Co.; Miss W. E. Boyd, dresses; 100 W. 32d (J. A. Herzberg).

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. and R. Lazarus Co.; W. J. Huber, junior furnishing goods; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Feibel Bros.; Mrs. M. H. Cosgrave, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

DALLAS, Texas—Titche-Goettinger Co.; Mr. Neumaier, notions, art embroideries, laces, women's neckwear, &c.; 352 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer).

DAVENPORT, Iowa—M. L. Parker Co.; Miss I. Winkemeyer, jewelry, leather goods; Miss Clara M. Silber, ready-to-wear; 362 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer).

DENVER—A. D. Lewis & Son D. G. Co.; A. D. Lewis, indse. mgr.; 8 W. 29th; McAlpin.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Mrs. I. L. Simpson, corsets; Mrs. Burks, dresses; Miss Conover, assisting; J. Ballentine, bathrobes, smoking jackets, house coats, fancy vests; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

EMPORIA, Kan.—Rorabaugh-Paxton D. G. Co.; H. V. Brown, ready-to-wear; 366 5th Av.

FORT SMITH—Berry-Beall D. G. Co.; H. A. Fisher, women's ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard, Room 208.

FT. WORTH, Texas—L. G. Gilbert, guimpe dresses; 117 W. 32d (Hoffman & Hartbiay).

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Miss A. C. Shaffer, muslin underwear, corsets; L. R. Smith, draperies, upholstery goods; 240 Madison Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; Miss W. Daniels, girls' coats; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

HAVERHILL, Mass.—New York Specialty Shop; M. H. Goldman, coats, suits; Imperial.

JACKSON, Miss.—The Emporium; S. S. Marks, linens, white goods; J. W. McKay, clothing; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).

JACKSON, Miss.—R. E. Kennington Co.; R. K. Harris, silks; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

KANKAKEE, Ill.—The Chicago Stores, Inc.; F. C. Hefter, ready-to-wear; 370 7th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Joyce Store Co.; Mrs. E. M. Whitford, corsets, infants' wear; 23 E. 26th, Room 816.

KANSAS CITY—Wm. H. Block Co.; Miss H. Norton, corsets; 1,261 B'way.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The Little Shoppe; Mrs. M. K. Little, Mrs. H. Warren, cloaks, suits, underwear, children's ready-to-wear; Latham.

LAUREL, Miss.—R. C. Goddis; S. Windham, men's wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Louisville Jobbing House; S. Klein, general merchandise; Imperial.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Brothers; W. Burke, upholstery; B'way & 32d.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A. Nachman; A. Nachman, ready-to-wear, millinery; Mrs. J. Scharff, waists, blouses, silks, underwear; Mrs. D. Moore, ready-to-wear, millinery; Mrs. A. Dunn, millinery; 46 W. 35th (W. M. Van Buren).

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Burk & Co.; J. Fensterwald, clothing, furnishings; St. Andrew.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; Miss L. T. Sylvia, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 366 4th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; J. A. Foy, clothing; 464 4th Av.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche Co.; M. Sander, men's furnishings, men's, boys' clothing; 120 W. 32d, Room 311.

NEW ORLEANS—Chas. A. Mauthner Co.; C. M. Kaufman; ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Bair Bros.; E. Bair, C. Bair, ready-to-wear; 6 W. 32d (A. H. Meyer).

NORRISTOWN, Pa.—H. C. Warner, Miss G. Dowling, sweaters, bathing suits, silk underwear; Pennsylvania.

OMAHA, Neb.—Byrne & Hammer D. G. Co.; W. E. Maloney, sweaters, 45 Leonard, Room 410.

OTTAWA, Ill.—Stanton Specialty Co.; W. Stanton, coats, suits, dresses, waists; Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA—Frank & Seder; H. L. Bernbaum, coats, suits, skirts; 1,372 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; M. Cohen, trunks, bags, leather goods, umbrellas, canes; 1,261 B'way (B. M. Goldberg).

PHILADELPHIA—H. Kohn & Co.; H. Kohn, mfrs. waists, dresses; 36 W. 34th; Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA—Lowenstein & Granich; J. Lowenstein, woolens; Herald Square.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Miller, Fall dresses, dress goods; 1,270 B'way, Room 318; Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA—Loeb & Rosenbluth; W. L. Rosenbluth, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—Reis & Smith Mfg. Co.; M. Smith, mohair silks; Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA — M. Frank & Co.; M. Frank, children's cloakings; 1,162 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—W. Freedman & Son; S. Freedman, boys' waist materials; Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; E. W. Goldman, women's ready-to-wear; Mrs. C. K. Reed, notions, buttons, dress trimmings; B'way and 33d.

PHILADELPHIA — Bikuner's; H. Rosenbloom, Hudson seal and sealine coats; M. Marks, women's, children's shoes; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

PHILADELPHIA—Li Bros.; Miss J. Kaufman, children's coats; M. Feldman, jobs wash dresses; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Stewart's; Miss Koenig, dresses; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman Dept. Stores, Inc., L. Schwartz, negligees, infants' wear; Miss E. Stoeder, women's hndkfs.; 1,261 B'way (I. M. Keller).

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman Dept. Stores, Inc., S. Abbott, books, stationery; 126 B'way (I. M. Keller).

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Miss R. Rosenberg, house dresses, negligees; 1,372 B'way; McAlpin.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Mr. Glick, paper towels; 1,372 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; L. S. Cohen, wash goods; G. L. Lacey, linens, beddings; 23 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; G. L. Lyon, jobs sweaters, basement; 1,372 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; C. W. Boynton, furniture; 483 4th Av.

PROVIDENCE—J. Samuels & Bro.; J. Sullivan, representing; Miss S. Wasserman, infants' wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Richards's; S. Berks, Fall furs, suits, dresses; Commodore.

READING, Pa.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Miss O. Keeley, muslin underwear; Mrs. E. Richmeyer, infants' wear; 240 Madison Av.

READING, Pa.—Kline, Eppihimer & Co.; D. Mould, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av. (D. G. Union).

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; Miss L. Salinsky, leather bags, belts; Miss F. Wilman, bungalow aprons, underunslins; Miss M. Hernstone, children's muslin petticoats, girls' gingham dresses; 1,261 B'way (S. Solomon).

ROCHESTER—B. Forman Co.; A. Rosenberg, leather goods, neckwear; Miss MacAuliffe, skirts; Mrs. M. Lull, juniors' wear; Miss Shive, assisting; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; Miss S. Snyder, corsets, brassieres; 1,261 B'way.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. T. Stott, piece goods; 200 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr D. G. Co.; F. A. Austin, toys, sporting goods, luggage; Miss K. Jones, muslin underwear; 432 4th Av.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Walker Bros. D. G. Co.; T. F. Cahill, basement dept.; 303 5th Av. (W. S. Settle).

SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; Mr. Greenwood, controller; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—A. B. Frank Co.; J. W. Carithers, notions; 43 Leonard, Room 104.

SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; R. Walsh, curtains, upholstery, draperies; 422 4th Av.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Leopold Adler Co.; Miss M. Uncar, ribbons; Miss M. Murphy, toilet goods, drugs, &c.; Mrs. F. C. Lotz Jr., infants' wear; O. W. Clayton, china, housefurnishings, toys, &c.; L. W. Reagon, stationery, books; F. Kaufers, general mdse.; 359 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer).

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Wallace Co.; W. T. Cornick, dress goods, silks, linens, domestics; Latham.

SCRANTON, Pa.—Cleland & Simpson Co.; H. S. Eckman, carpets, rugs; 6 W. 32d (A. H. Meyer).

SEATTLE—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; W. Maloney, suits, dress goods, &c.; 23 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).

SHREVEPORT, La.—Baird Co.; A. W. Ashford, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Bee Hive Co.; D. L. Billig, notions, trimmings, &c.; Miss M. Dahl, assisting; 1,164 B'way (Fellows Buying Corp.).

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—G. Wyman & Co.; F. Stevens, silks, velvets, dress goods; 1,182 B'way; (H. J. Smith).

SPOKANE — Culbertson's; J. E. Bailey, men's, boys' furnishings; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—The Hub; L. Anathan, gulmpe dresses; 117 W. 32d (Hoffman & Hartbiay).

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Leader Dept. Store; Mrs. F. M. Pepperell, Mr. Rumpie, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 200 5th Av., Room 514.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; W. V. Easton, shirtings; R. M. George, representing; 377 B'way, Room 903.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller; Miss J. Bauman, negligees, jobs women's, children's bathing suits; 1,107 B'way, 8th floor.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss C. Hamm, cotton, canton crepe and crepe de chine dresses, basement; 1,107 B'way, 8th floor.

SCRANTON, Pa.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; C. W. Smith, millinery; 621 B'way, 6th floor.

TACOMA, Wash.—Stone & Fisher Co.; F. C. Sorenson, dress goods, silks, velvets; 1,170 B'way (Morgan & Ahrens Co.).

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Root D. G. Co.; T. F. Laird, notions, toilet goods; J. R. Mercer, linens, white goods, bedding; 23 East 26th (W. T. Knott).

TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; J. S. Hand, carpets, rugs, draperies, curtains; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; Miss J. A. Mack, infants' wear; 23 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).

TRINIDAD, Col.—Jamieson Furnishing Co.; Miss Edelman, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av. (Jay & Co.).

TULSA, Okla.—Seidenbach's; J. L. Seidenbach, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

WACO, Texas—Sharman & Co.; Miss B. Sachs, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.; Pennsylvania.

WARREN, Pa.—The Smith-Metzger-Wright Co.; W. W. Wright, cloaks, suits, furs; 134 W. 32d (C. S. Logan).

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Parker, Bridgett & Co.; B. M. Bridgett, men's clothing; 200 5th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Hecht Co.; C. B. Dulcan, mdse. mgr.; Miss M. Friedman, infants' wear, infants' coats; 115 W. 30th St.

WICHITA, Kan.—Cohn, Hinkel Dry Goods Co.; C. S. Odor, ready-to-wear, basement; 115 W. 30th St.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Wallach Bros. & Arnold; J. Kaufman, cloak, suit materials; Martinique.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio—H. H. Sturtevant Co.; C. R. Bebach, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

LEATHER UNION MAY STRIKE

Will Not Agree to Employers' Demand for Wage Cut.

About 8,000 members of the Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union yesterday empowered their leaders to take whatever action they deemed necessary if the Leather Goods Manufacturers' Association declines to withdraw its demand for a forty-eight-hour week and a general reduction in wages. Negotiations between the manufacturers and the unions ended abruptly last week.

The union leaders were authorized to call a general strike if further negotiation falls before the expiration of the old agreement next Monday. The workers insist upon the forty-four-hour week and the existing wage scale. Ossip Woltnsky, who addressed a gathering of leather workers in Cooper Union yesterday afternoon, said he had informed the manufacturers that the workers would not recede from their stand.

25 MOTOR CAR THEFTS.

The following thefts of automobiles were reported to the police yesterday:

Stutz 1918 touring, gray, license 190421 N. Y., motor 29676.

Ford 1920 touring, license 164951 Mass., motor 3467899.

Chandler 1918 sedan, license 135415 N. Y., motor 43065.

Ford 1920 sedan, license 198147 N. Y., motor 431307.

Ford 1920 delivery, marked New Amsterdam Hand Laundry, 148 West 67th Street, license C965141 N. Y., motor 5072292.

Chandler 1920 touring, brown, license 266189 N. Y., motor 94979.

Ford 1921 sedan, license 465778 Ohio, motor 4845447.

Ford 1917 touring, license 180418 N. Y., motor 1803832.

Dodge 1920 touring, license 41572 N. Y., motor 603452.

Dodge 1917 sedan, license 301045 N. Y., motor 2054391.

Ford 1921 touring, license 226102 N. Y., motor 4707084.

Stutz 1916 touring, license 186185 N. Y., motor 408217.

Ford 1921 sedan, license 544725 N. Y., motor 4961466.

Ford 1921 runabout, white wheels, license 820643 N. Y., motor 4708075.

Ford 1921 touring, license 271127 N. Y., motor 5056700.

Ford 1920 touring, license 118643 N. Y., motor 4405088.

Ford 1920 sedan, license 281363 N. Y., motor 5129429.

Paige 1921 touring, gray body; license 280602 N. Y., motor 137855.

Five-ton moving van marked James B. McCoy, 448 West Twenty-ninth Street; license 813805 N. Y., motor 6120.

Stutz 1920 speedster, gray; license 133292 Mass., motor unknown, but body 5512.

Peerless 1920 touring, gray; license 8087 N. Y., motor 284873.

Hudson 1919 sedan; license 21661 N. Y., motor 487700.

Shaw 1915 taxicab, brown and white; license 653462 N. Y., motor 8819.

Winton touring, gray, natural wood wheels; license D1477 N. J., motor 35324.

Oldsmobile 1920 touring, yellow wheels; license 26179 N. Y., motor BD1893.

Wholesale Only.

Monarch saves you 20%

by Eliminating all Selling Expense

by Reducing Our Overhead

by Figuring Only Minimum Gross Profit

Largest Immediate Delivery Stock in America

50,000 dresses on the racks ready to ship at once. All the newest styles, all splendidly made from the most fashionable fabrics. Extraordinary values.

$6.75 to $30.00

MONARCH DRESS CO. FIGURE IT 20% SAVING FOR YOURSELF

11 East 26th Street New York City

Wholesale Only

The Fur Fur Models

SUITS COATS TAILORED DRESSES for Stout Women

Unprecedented values, not only in Style, but in perfection of Fabrics and Man-Tailoring.

Moderate Prices.

Come and see them.

BERNSTEIN, BAUM D'A COSTA CO.

38 West 32nd St. 4th Floor

NEW YORK



Wholesale Only.

PRINCESS DRESSES

YOUTHFUL STYLES

Fast sellers are our specials. In addition to our regular line we present a remarkable collection of youthful styles. *Quality* at lower prices.

$10.75 to $32.75

Large sizes always available. Immediate delivery.

Rosemary Canton Charmeuse Satin Tricotine Poiret Twill combinations.

Princess Dress House Costumes & Dresses 29 WEST 36th STREET N.Y.

Wholesale Only

DRESSES

Fall Line Now Ready Manufactured in

TRICOTINES POIRET TWILL SATIN FACE CANTON CANTON CREPE

Representing an unusual collection of snappy styles created by master designers; priced from

$12.50 to $32.50

Crescent Dress Co.

NEEDELMAN BROS.

122 West 26th St. Chelsea 9325.

Wholesale Only

GUIMPE DRESSES

Immediate Shipment

In Remie Linene

In All Colors

At Closing Out Prices

GOLDBLATT & SCHAEFFLER

130 West 25th St. Chelsea 3205.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Henry Brady SELLS this day, Wednesday, July 27th, 1921, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Pier 11, East River, foot of Wall Street, one gasoline lighter. Terms all cash. DAVID H. KNOTT, Sheriff. JOHN J. COAKLEY, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Auctioneer.

Wholesale Only

Pioneer LADIES GARMENT CO. INC. MAKERS OF MISSES' AND WOMEN'S DRESSES

6-8 WEST 32nd STREET NEW YORK

Dresses of DISTINCTION

These aren't ordinary dresses; they're well-made; they're smartly designed; they're fashioned of desirable fabrics. Select from these big favorites:

Tricotine Poiret Twill Crepe Back Satin

Canton Crepe $8.75 to $32.50 Charmeuse

Have we large sizes always in stock? Certainly!

Wholesale Only.

Featuring for Fall The All Purposes

REDLEAF Scotch Tweed SUITS

Juniors—Regulars & Stylish Stouts

and for School Girls

$10.00 to $25.00

also

Jersey Suits

GAMSON & CO.

212 Fifth Avenue

Telephone Madison Square 2147

Factory, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wholesale Only.

Silk Shirt Buyers ATTENTION!

We have revised our prices for immediate delivery.

SHIRT TEX CO.

623 Broadway.

Silk Shirts Exclusively.

Wholesale Only

"A DRESS FOR EVERY OCCASION"

Only Exclusive Modes of Quality, but sensible prices!

LOUIS A. MITNICK

29 West 30th Street

500 Wholesale Only 500

DRESSES

Manufacturer willing to sacrifice good selling numbers in Canton Crepes. 3-Day Sale Only.

CRESCENT DRESS CO.

NEEDELMAN BROS., 9325 Chelsea. — 122 West 26th Street

Wholesale Only

5000 DRESSES NEW CANTONS AT A PRICE JACOBS BROS.

34 W. 32

Wholesale Only

CLOSING OUT

entire stock; way below cost

LINEN GUIMPES

ready to ship, from $9 to $12 doz.

ISAAC IPP, 118 West 22d St.

Wholesale Only

Girls' DRESSES Juniors'

GINGHAMS—SILKS—VELVETS

FROM $4.00 up to $14.75

MAY-BURR DRESS CO.

13 West 28th Street Madison Sq. 1304

Wholesale Only.

DRESSES

Smart But Inexpensive

Fall Dresses of the better kind in cloths and silks.

$14.75 to $45

Saul C. Spero, Gen. Rep.

Smart Set Dress Co.

28 West 25th St., N. Y.

Wholesale Only

GUIMPE DRESSES

Immediate Delivery

In Remie Linene

In All Colors

At Closing Out Prices

MILLER BROS.

118-24 West 22nd St.

Watkins 294-5

Wholesale Only

LINEN GUIMPE DRESSES

All Colors

Also Shepherd Checks

12.00 to 12.50 dozen.

Immediate Delivery

JACOB HYMAN CO.

137 WEST 25TH.

Wholesale Only

The Loxiton

Manufacturing Co of Baltimore

CHILDREN'S BATH ROBES

1182 BROADWAY·N·Y

at 28th St·Phone, Madison Sq. 7135

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You Can Save By Buying NOW

Immediate Deliveries

Jos. LICHTENTHAL

Popular Priced

COATS and SUITS

20 West 30th St. Longacre 3070

Wholesale Only.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES

Ginghams, etc., at $4.00 to $12.50 per dozen. Sizes 2-6; 7-14.

Immediate delivery.

B. SCHWARTZ & SONS

145 GREENE ST., CITY.

Spring 3041.

Wholesale Only.

SEE OUR FALL LINE

of

INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S SERGE AND GINGHAM DRESSES.

7 TO 14 AMOSKEAG GINGHAM DRESSES, $9 TO $12.

8 TO 14 SERGE DRESSES, PER GARMENT, $8 TO $8.50.

B. GALISON & BROS.,

Longacre 2705. 20 W. 36th St., N. Y.

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THEY'RE PRICED TO SELL LIKE LIGHTNIN'

CANTON CREPE

DRESSES

Beaded and Ribboned

On the Racks for Quick Action

To Retail At $25 25 Styles

NOW IS THE TIME

Get the Sale business in your City with these Rapid Fire Sale dresses.

BIJOU DRESS CO.

303 Fifth Ave., at 31st St., New York

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TRICOTINE DRESSES

$9.75 to $16.75

Ready for you

CHICLINE DRESSES

129 WEST 27th STREET NEW YORK

Wholesale Only

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Net Waists

$9 to $15 Doz.

Hub Waist Co., Inc.

181-133 Spring St.

Wholesale Only

America's Largest Silk Shirt Manufacturer has

2500 DOZ. Silk Shirts

TO CLOSE OUT AT A PRICE

in preparation for opening of Fall line.

AMERICAN SHIRT CO. Inc.

(The Original and Largest Exclusive Makers of Silk Shirts in America)

11-13 East 26th Street, N. Y. C.

DOES YOUR BUSINESS NEED IT?

Bring me your accounts collectible and I'll convert them into spot cash. You'll find ready cash a remarkable business stimulant. Reasonable terms, no "red tape"; non-binding contract and strictest confidence. Tel. Fitzroy 3910.

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We Specialize in Discounting *TRADE ACCEPTANCES* and *ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE* on a non-notification basis

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We Will Finance You on Outstanding Accounts Merchandise in Warehouse Notes and Acceptances

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Many collectors and bibliophiles have discovered additions to libraries and curiosity cases through advertisements in The Book Review and Magazine Section of Sunday's New York Times.—Adv.

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Underlying the Great Northern 7s

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Consolidated, now First, Mtge. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Due July 1, 1933

represent a closed mortgage on 2,544 miles of road at the rate of $16,630 per mile.

Price to Yield about 5¾%

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Changing Conditions
and their effect
On Your Investments

The drastic readjustment which business is now undergoing has changed the relative standing of corporations and their securities. Many securities are now in the speculative class that formerly were considered high grade, while others have retained their high investment status.

Are you in a position to know how these changing conditions have affected your securities? Our experience of half a century is at your service and if you will submit a list of your stock and bond holdings we will advise you of any exchanges we consider timely and to your advantage.

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On application we will send to investors our current list of conservative first mortgage railroad bonds of:

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An Electric Light and Power Bond secured by mortgage on practically all the property of one of the best known companies of its character on the continent.

We have been identified with the bond financing of this Company for the past eighteen years and recommend this issue for conservative investment.

Price 88 and Interest
To yield 7.15%

Complete circular on request

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine St., Cor. William
NEW YORK

Stocks Irregularly Lower in Quiet Market — Money and Foreign Exchange Inactive.

The two incidents of the day with a bearing on yesterday's financial markets were the President's formal request to Congress for enactment of the $500,000,000 railway funding plan, and the United States Steel Corporation's quarterly statement. Neither had any effect on the stock market; the "Steel report" was as usual given out only after the close of business, and Mr. Harding's message merely recapitulated the proposal and arguments already familiar. Even railway shares moved irregularly and in most cases declined slightly. A few of the industrial stocks went a point or two lower; United States Steel lost ¼ point.

Yesterday's officially announced program for bridging over the trying period of the railways, by permitting the War Finance Corporation to take $500,000,000 of railway obligations held by the Government and thus allow the Railroad Administration to settle its own dues to the companies in cash, has been the one solution of a very grave problem fixed on by disinterested experts. It is admittedly a makeshift, and would not settle the railway question if traffic conditions and traffic results were to continue indefinitely as they are today. But the belief of the best-informed railway men and financiers is that they will not so continue. The peculiar crisis created, first by the chaotic conditions of the war administration, then by the wild inflation of costs and wages in 1919, and finally by the unprecedentedly violent reaction, had to be surmounted.

The alternative was disquieting, but there was reason to believe that the proposed expedient would serve. It is this solution which the financial markets have been quietly "discounting" for several weeks. If the political situation were like that of the similar financial period in 1894, when a President with plans to meet an emergency was checkmated by a stubborn and angry Congress, financial markets would probably by this time have reached a stage of excitement. But recent events have pretty well shown which end of Pennsylvania Avenue holds the mastery of the political situation.

For the first time since 1915 and for the third time in its twenty-year history the Steel Corporation's earnings have run short in the June quarter, of meeting dividends on the common stock at the regular rate. If the $21,892,000 net earnings were slightly better than Wall Street had anticipated, they nevertheless left only $1,782,000 to be applied for the $6,353,000 payment on the common stock. Furthermore, the net earnings in June were $907,000 less than in May, and were considerably the smallest of any month since February, 1916, at the low ebb of the war panic. The first brief "after-war reaction" brought monthly earnings to $9,390,000 in March of 1919; last month's results were $6,823,000, as against $16,775,000 last October.

The figures will no doubt be differently interpreted by different people, some of whom will cite the progressive decrease in earnings as evidence that the industrial reaction has not yet culminated. Two considerations must always be kept in mind, however—one, that the steel trade was the last of all to yield to the forces making for lower prices and curtailed production and would, therefore, logically be the last to complete the readjustment; the other, that both the downward plunge and the recovery are apt to be more swift and spectacular in that trade than in any other. Not to mention the war-panic period, in which the company's earnings fell from the monthly pre-war level of $13,000,000 to $1,687,000 in January, 1915, only to rise to $17,772,000 in December of the same year, we have the fall from $43,800,000 in the third quarter of 1907 to $18,300,000 in the first quarter of 1908, yet with $27,100,000 earned in the third quarter of the last named year. Circumstances are not in all respects the same today as they were in 1913 or 1918, but it may be worth while to remind Wall Street that the recovery which did occur on those occasions was predicted in very few financial quarters when steel earnings were at their low ebb.

MONEY.

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1921.

Call money rates on the Stock Exchange followed exactly the same course as on Monday opening and renewing at 5½ per cent. and moving down later to 5 per cent., at which they closed. Outside that institution, however, money was freely offered at 4 per cent., at which rate the day's business was done. Time money was in good supply for the shorter periods. All the loans arranged were on a 6 per cent. basis. The commercial paper market continued to improve in tone without, however, any change in rates. Bankers' acceptances were easier with a general reduction of ⅛ of 1 per cent. in the bid and asked prices of most of the maturities.

Call Loans.

Renewals.	High.	Low.	Last.	Monday's Final.
	5½	5	5	⅝

Time Loans.

Mixed collateral, 60 to 90 days	6
4, 5 and 6 months	6
All industrial collateral, 60 to 90 days	6
4, 5 and 6 months	6

Commercial Paper.

Best names, 4 to 6 months	6¼@6½
Other names, 4 to 6 months	6½

Discount Rates Federal Reserve Bank.

Commercial paper, 15 days, 5½; 16 to 90 days 5½
Liberty bonds, victory notes and Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 15 days, 5½; 16 to 90 days 5½

Open Market Rates.

Call loans against acceptances 5
Prime bankers' acceptances eligible for purchase or rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks. Rates quoted are for discount at

purchase.	Bid.	Asked.
30 days	5	5
60 days	5¼	5¼
90 days	5¼	5¼
4 months	5¼	5¼
6 months	5¼	5¼
Non-member and private bankers, 60-90 days	5¾	5½

London Market.

Money on the London market was up ⅛ at 5¼ per cent.; short bills up ⅛ at 4⅝ per cent. and three months' bills up ⅛ at 4⅜ per cent.

Gold bullion on the London market up 2d at 114s 10d. Taking the British Mint's standard price of 85 shillings per fine ounce as par, the market quotation would represent a price of 133 1-3 for gold at London. On the same basis the highest London price for gold this year was 136⅝, on Jan. 3; the highest of the period 140⅝, on Feb. 6, 1920.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Exchanges of checks at the New York Clearing House, $621,000,000; balance, $58,900,000; Federal Reserve Bank's credit balance, $58,790,000; clearings this day a year ago, $785,116,654.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20 railroads	54.78	53.54	—	.10
25 industrials	74.89	73.67	—	.92
50 stocks	64.54	63.62	63.90	— .51

MONDAY'S RANGE (Corrected).

25 railroads	54.56	53.82	54.04	+ .07
25 industrials	75.06	73.83	74.50	+ .70
50 stocks	64.79	63.82	64.31	+ .33

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
July 25	64.79	63.82	64.31	+ .48
July 22	64.06	61.21	63.83	+ .62
July 21	62.58	62.72	63.08	+ .27
July 21	63.07	62.43	62.81	— .50
July 20	63.50	62.53	62.80	+ .13
July 19	63.01	62.07	62.78	+ .79
July 18	62.54	61.66	61.99	+ .13
July 16	61.96	61.35	61.87½	+ .66
July 15	62.46	61.54	61.81	— .78
July 14	63.20	62.30	62.54	— .50

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

July.	High.	Low.	Last.
*1921.	65.60 July 1	61.54 July 15	63.90
1920.	83.00 July 6	79.27 July 27	79.73
1919.	93.56 July 17	86.19 July 1	90.82
1918.	72.78 July 6	70.48 July 15	71.67
1917.	82.44 July 2	77.55 July 19	80.44
1916	84.04 July 6	82.91 July 14	84.38

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

*1921.	78.13 May 6	58.35 June 21	63.90
†1920.	94.07 Apr. 5	74.43 Feb. 13	79.37

Full Years.

1920.	94.07 Apr. 5	62.70 Dec. 22	67.94
1919.	99.50 Nov. 11	84.74 Jan. 21	95.39
1918.	80.16 Nov. 12	64.12 Jan. 15	73.39
1917.	90.48 Jan. 4	57.47 Dec. 20	65.88

BONDS.
YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

40 issues		Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
	70.26	+.21	+2.44	+3.68

DAILY RANGE OF BONDS.

July 25	70.05	+.16	July 14	69.36	+.08
July 25	69.89	+.22	July 13	69.48	+.12
July 22	69.67	+.12	July 12	69.36	+.07
July 21	69.55	+.19	July 11	69.29	...
July 20	69.36	—.04	July 9	69.29	—.07
July 19	69.40	—.12	July 8	69.36	—.10
July 18	69.28	—.18	July 7	69.46	+.15
July 16	69.45	—.02	July 6	69.31	—.03
July 15	69.48	—.08			

YEARLY RANGE OF BONDS.

*1921.	71.60 Jan. 20	67.56 June 30		70.26
†1920.	72.54 Jan. 10	65.57 May 21		66.58

Full Years.

1920.	73.14 Oct. 21	65.57 May 21	68.64
1919.	79.05 June 2	71.05 Dec. 18	72.09
1918.	82.35 Nov. 12	76.65 Sep. 27	78.78
1917.	90.48 Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 20	76.80

*To date. †To corresponding date last year

FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

Prices Firmer Yesterday Both at London and Paris.

LONDON, July 26.—The stock market was steady today. Old 2½ per cent. consols, 3-16 point higher at 48⅝; 5 per cent. war loan, 88¼; 4½ per cent. war loan, 81½, both unchanged.

Rand Mines, unchanged at 2⅛; De Beers Mining, ⅛ lower at 10½.

PARIS, July 26.—Prices improved on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 20 centimes lower at 56 francs 30 centimes; 5 per cent. war loan, unchanged at 82 francs 70 centimes.

Exchange on London, 3 centimes lower at 46 francs 25 centimes per sovereign; American dollars were quoted at 12 francs 92½ centimes, against 12 francs 94 centimes yesterday.

Sterling Gains Slightly in Narrow Market — Lira and Guilders Weak.

The foreign exchange market presented no new features yesterday. Heaviness was apparent in most quarters and the market was dull and narrow. Sterling dropped to $3.50¾ at the low, but in the afternoon there was a slight rally that left the rate with a gain of a quarter of a cent. The most pronounced weakness was in guilders, which went to 30.92, the low and close for the day. Exchange moved against Rome and Madrid, but marks displayed a slight improvement.

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1921.

Range of Rates, Eight Exchange.

	High.	Low.	Final.	Monday's Final.
LONDON	$3.57¼	$3.56¾	$3.57	$3.49⅝
PARIS	7.73¾	7.71½	7.71¾	7.71¾
ROME	4.33½	4.29	4.29	4.34⅜
AMSTERDAM	31.05	30.93	30.94	31.10
BERLIN	1.38	1.37	1.37½	1.37¼
MADRID	13.74	12.67	12.67	12.78

Closing Rates.

Parity of exchange is given as reported by the United States Mint, except in countries with a silver standard, where parity fluctuates with the price of silver.

Europe.

	Tuesday.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
STERLING—Par $4.86⅔ per sovereign.			
Demand	3.57	3.56¾	3.77⅝
Cables	3.57½	3.60⅝	3.79⅛
Com., 60 days	3.53⅜	3.55	3.74½
Com., 90 days	3.52¾	3.53	3.71¼
FRANCE—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	7.71½	7.79½	7.84½
Cables	7.72¼	7.80	7.86
ITALY—Par 19.3 cents per lira.			
Demand	4.29	4.57	5.54½
Cables	4.29½	4.57½	5.55⅛
BELGIUM—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	7.55	7.61½	8.35
Cables	7.53	7.62	8.36½
GERMANY—Par 23.8 cents per mark.			
Demand	1.37½	1.28½	2.47
Cables	1.38	1.29	2.49
AUSTRIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.12¾	.14½	.57
Cables	.12¾	.15	.59
CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	1.28	1.31	2.30
Cables	1.29	1.33	2.35
DENMARK—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	15.15	15.30	16.15
Cables	15.20	15.35	16.25
FINLAND—Par 19.3 cents per finmark.			
Demand	1.63	1.68	4.50
Cables	1.65	1.70	4.55
GREECE—Par 19.3 cents per drachma.			
Demand	5.62	5.48	12.70
Cables	5.65	5.51	12.75
HOLLAND—Par 40.2 cents per florin.			
Demand	30.93	31.65	34.375
Cables	30.95	31.67	34.50
HUNGARY—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.25½	.31	..
Cables	.30	.31½	..
JUGOSLAVIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.61	.63	1.45
Cables	.61½	.63½	1.47
POLAND—Par 23.8 cents per mark.			
Demand	.00⅝	.00⅝	.00⅝
Cables	.00⅝	.00⅝	.00⅝
RUMANIA—Par 19.3 cents per leu.			
Demand	1.35	1.36	2.80
Cables	1.32	1.37	2.90
SERBIA—Belgrade. Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	2.45	2.52	6.30
Cables	2.47	2.54	6.35
SPAIN: Par 19.3 cents per peseta:			
Demand	12.67	12.30	15.62
Cables	12.68	12.31	15.64
SWEDEN: Par 26.8 cents per krone:			
Demand	20.07	20.92	21.50
Cables	20.12	20.97	21.60
SWITZERLAND—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	16.40	16.49	17.12
Cables	16.42	16.51	17.15
Far East.			
CHINA—Cents per silver dollar (Hongkong): per tael for Shanghai and Peking.			
Hongkong, demand	51.25	49.50	74.50
Hongkong, cables	51.35	49.60	74.60
Peking, demand	72.00	72.00	114.00
Shanghai, demand	72.00	69.00	106.00
Shanghai, cables	72.00	69.50	106.50
INDIA—Calcutta, cents per rupee, nominally stabilized at one-tenth of a pound sterling.			
Demand	23.75	23.75	37.25
Cables	24.00	24.00	37.50
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Manila: Par 50 cents per silver peso.			
Demand	46.50	45.00	45.00
Cables	46.75	45.25	45.75
JAVA—Par 40.2 cents per florin.			
Demand	32.00	32.50	..
JAPAN—Par 49.8 cents per yen.			
Demand	48.125	48.00	21.50
Cables	48.375	48.25	21.25
South America.			
ARGENTINA—Par 42.44 cents per Argentine paper dollar.			
Demand	28.875	28.25	28.85
Cables	29.00	28.875	29.00
BRAZIL—Par 32.45 cents per paper milreis.			
Demand	11.00	10.50	21.70
Cables	11.125	10.625	21.80
Canada.			
MONTREAL—Par 100 cents per Canadian dollar.			
Demand	88.9	88.2	87.1
Russian Currency.			

Prices for pre-revolution Russian ruble notes were as follows: Par, 51.40 cents per ruble.

	Bid.	Asked.
100 ruble notes, per ruble	.18	.18
500 ruble notes, per ruble	.13	.15

PIERCE ARROW FINANCES.

Operating Loss for Second Quarter Put at $828,866.

The Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company reports for the three months ended June 30 an operating loss of $828,866, after allowing for maintenance and depreciation. This compares with a profit of $1,432,706 in the corresponding quarter of 1920. Allowances for Federal taxes and other items called for $571,684 in the second quarter of this year, making a total deficit of $1,400,550, compared with a surplus of $705,770 in the three months ended June 30, 1920.

For the first six months of the current year the company reports a deficit of $1,890,052, compared with a surplus of $1,423,044 in the first half of 1920. The 1920 surplus was equivalent to $4.69 a share on the common stock, after allowing for the preferred dividend. The actual operating loss for the six months ended June 30, 1921, was $969,060, but this was increased to $1,890,052, after Federal taxes and other deductions. The operating income for the first six months of 1920 was $2,654,190.

HERE FROM BERLIN

205 Cases Arrive on the Mount Clay to Establish Dollar Credits to Meet Reparations.

MORE METAL TO FOLLOW

Germany Expected to Ship $10,000,000 Worth as Soon as Space Can Be Obtained.

The first of what is expected to be a flood of silver shipments from Germany to be converted into dollar credits to aid in meeting reparation debts, arrived yesterday, consigned to the Equitable Trust Company. The silver amounted to 205 cases and was brought on the steamship Mount Clay. It is valued at 65,000,000 paper marks, or between $750,000 and $800,000.

The shipment was credited by the receiving bank of the Reichsbank, and other shipments will be made by that institution as rapidly as space in American-bound vessels can be obtained. It is reported that it is the intention of the German authorities to ship, within a short time, approximately $10,000,000 worth of silver, most of which was accumulated in Germany in pre-war days, to which have been added purchases in neutral countries since the armistice.

The silver probably will be used as collateral in negotiations now under way for further credits in this market. The announcement last week of a $9,000,000 credit, established by a group of bankers for the purchase of grain, was the first of a series under negotiation here and in London, the total of which will be in the neighborhood of $30,000,000. These will not be used entirely for grain, however, and it is expected that the credit based on the incoming silver will be used entirely for reparations.

The shipment of silver by the Reichsbank has been under consideration for several weeks. Two propositions were discussed. One was to segregate the silver, and leave it in Germany, but at the same time use it as the basis for a dollar credit. The other was the shipment of the actual metal to the United States. The latter plan was finally agreed upon as the most feasible, because of the better market the metal commands in this country.

Bank to Withdraw $5,000,000.

Announcement was made yesterday by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York that it would withdraw $5,000,000 from member banks of the district on Thursday.

Market Generally Unsettled.

The trend of the stock market yesterday was downward, due in part to developments and rumors in connection with the industrial situation. The statement of earnings of the Central Leather Company, published early in the day, which showed a deficit in excess of $6,000,000, where a favorable showing had been expected, helped to cause unsettlement. In addition pre-lections were freely made that the showing of the United States Steel Corporation for the second quarter would also be unfavorable. This also caused some selling. Weak spots were again uncovered in the case of International Harvester, United Drug and Famous Players, and the losses in these stocks ranged from ½ to more than 6 points, while in the general list the declines ranged from 1 to 3 points in the more active issues. The tobacco stocks lost much of their improvement of Monday, as did the equipments and the tire shares. Trading was again on a small scale.

***

Steel Corporation Earnings.

The Steel Corporation's report of earnings for the second quarter of the year, contrary to persistent rumors, was decidedly favorable. Net earnings of $21,902,010 were far above the most optimistic estimate. In general the estimates had ranged from $9,000,000 to $11,000,000, and one was as high as $20,000,000. So confident were speculators that the showing would be bad that wagers were made on the floor of the Exchange that the stock would break a point at the opening this morning because of a belief that a large deficit would be shown. The company, however, was forced to draw upon its surplus to pay the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. As it was the corporation was able to earn 35 cents a share on the common stock, whereas it had been expected that the full preferred dividend would not be earned.

***

Steel Prices Continue to Sag.

Due to continued stagnation in the steel industry, prices for steel products are sagging, and it is predicted there probably will be a further adjustment in prices by the leading producers. Steel billets, for instance, are still quoted at $33 a ton, but it is said that certain producers are willing to sell at $30, a reduction of $3 from the scheduled prices of the more prominent companies.

***

Automobile Demand Slackening.

According to information in financial circles, the demand for automobiles is again on the decline, especially in the case of the higher-priced cars. This, however, is not considered unnatural, as there is usually a falling off in demand at this time of the year, when the Spring and early Summer requirements have been satisfied.

***

New Issues Go Rapidly.

New bond issues of first-class calibre are in insistent demand, and dealers' counters are cleared as rapidly as they are offered. An example of this was seen yesterday in the closing of the books of the Cincinnati Gas and Electric $6,000,000 issue and of the $7,000,000 issue of Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation twenty-five-year 7 per cent. bonds. Just now the bond dealers are worrying where they are going to get some new issues to offer clients, since the financial horizon at the moment is bare of anything which has the earmarks of new business.

***

Norway Loan Denied.

Reports have filtered into the financial district, from time to time, that Norway is seeking a new loan here. Conversations have been held with the bankers, it is true, but it is stated that any such loan is far away, and, should it come at all, will be classed, as the prospective Cuban loan, with Fall business.

***

Sears, Roebuck & Co.

An informal report on the business of Sears, Roebuck & Co., has been made to those interested in its financial affairs, not as a public notice, but rather as a credit guide by those who have to do with its finances. It is to the effect that the corporation's liabilities have been reduced by approximately $20,000,000 during the first half of 1921 and that during the period the corporation has purchased in the open market some $2,250,000 of its $16,500,000 7 per cent. gold notes, which mature Oct. 5.

***

Money To Supply.

Call money was a drug on the market yesterday, and on the "outside" it declined to 4 per cent., at which figure some scattering negotiations were closed. Time money was dull, too, and rates show a tendency to soften. A loan of $1,000,000 for sixty days was arranged at 6 per cent. Idle funds have found Government's certificates of indebtedness a ready and lucrative means of employment, at the same time retaining an element of liquidity which is necessary. It was said by one dealer in the certificates that quotations from now to the end of the year are merely nominal, since there are few certificates to be had. Of the $401,000,000 which mature during December, none is in the market. One dealer has had an order for $250,000 of this paper on his books for two weeks, without being able to fill it.

***

Bankers' Acceptances Lower.

In accordance with other classes of paper, the rate on bankers' acceptances yesterday showed an easier tendency. The buying rate now is 5¼ per cent., with a 5 per cent. selling rate on the 30 and 60 day maturities, a 5¼ rate on the 90-day maturities and 5¾ per cent. on the four-months' paper.

***

The President's Attitude.

Interest in railroad quarters yesterday was centred, for the most part, on President Harding's message to Congress outlining his view as to the future action of the Administration. Most executives feel that the President's backing will expedite railroad settlements. The cash to be paid the carriers by the Railroad Administration is estimated at from $300,000,000 to $600,000,000, while, on the other hand, the Government stands ready to accept the railroads' ten-year 6 per cent. negotiable promissory notes for $500,000,000 to $800,000,000 for the indebtedness of these roads to the Government. It is explained that the payment of the money admittedly due the railroads has been delayed by the controversy over the claims for undermaintenance, but many of these claims have now been modified, and the others may be agreed upon soon.

***

Amer. Tel. & Tel.

From reports received yesterday, it is understood that about 75 per cent. of the total subscriptions to the American Telephone and Telegraph new $90,000,000 issue of stock was paid in full, leaving only about 25 per cent. of the money to come in on Sept. 1 and Nov. 7, the dates for payment. Out of subscriptions aggregating about $83,700,000 the company has taken in more than $62,000,000. It was said, the disposition to pay in full being especially noticeable among the smaller stockholders.

THIRD AVENUE DEFICIT.

$43,506 for June and $867,862 for the Year, After Charges.

The report for the Third Avenue Railway system for June shows a deficit after charges amounting to $43,506. The June gross stood at $1,224,307, an increase of $129,528 compared with the same month in 1920, while the gross for the twelve months ended June this year was reported at $13,498,049, an increase of $1,745,979 over last year.

There was a deficit for the year, after charges were paid, which amounted to $867,862. The deficits shown allowed for full interest on the company's adjustment income 4 per cent. bonds.

First Mortgage Bonds To Yield 8.50%

Secured by property appraised as of May, 1921, at over three times bonded debt.

Net profits for 1917 to 1920, inclusive, averaged nine times total interest charges; profits for first four months of 1921 were at the rate of over six times interest requirements. Sinking fund will retire about one-fifth of entire issue each year.

For further information send for Circular F-59.

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Members New York Stock Exchange
37 Wall Street, New York

Power and Light Company Earnings

Comparative Statement of Earnings of the Subsidiary Companies of the

American Gas & Electric Co.

YEAR.	GROSS.	NET.
1907	$1,727,266	$758,186
1908	2,129,065	880,964
1909	2,482,204	1,159,355
1910	2,682,602	1,253,800
1911	2,688,269	1,451,433
1912	3,338,770	1,636,039
1913	3,811,292	1,897,500
1914	4,368,883	2,050,987
1915	5,006,020	2,396,544
1916	5,965,024	2,488,746
1917	7,915,137	2,341,719
1918	10,056,609	2,791,980
1919	12,331,198	3,867,100
1920	15,350,937	4,686,281

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1921.

Day's Sales.	Monday.	Saturday.	A Year Ago.	Two Years Ago.	Year to Date.	Same Period 1920.	Same Period 1919.	Same Period 1918.
334,635	409,904	195,163	1,064,631	1,165,680	100,335,308	133,620,715½	171,346,433	81,154,600

1921. High.	1921. Low.	Stock and Dividend Rates.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net. Chge.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.
46½	26¾	Acams Express	1,600	44⅜	46½	44⅜	46	+ 1½	46	46¾
25½	16	Ajax Rubber	1,200	25½	24	23½	23¾	+ ⅛	23	23¾
1½	⅛	Alaska Gold Mines	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛	⅜	½
1⅝	1	Alaska Juneau	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛	1⅝	1⅝
55½	35	Allied Ch. & Dye(4)	500	35⅜	38⅝	38⅛	38½	+ ⅜	38½	38⅝
93⅝	83	Do pf. (7)	200	88½	88⅞	88½	88½	+ ⅜	88½	88¾
39½	25⅝	Allis-Chal. Mfg. (4)	300	32	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛	31⅝	32
65⅞	35¼	Amer. Agri. Chem.	300	36	36	36	36	— ⅛	36	36½
57	25⅝	Amer. Beet Sugar	200	31⅝	31¼	30½	30½	— ½	30	31
65½	32¼	Amer. Bosch Mag.	100	33	33	33	33	— ½	32⅝	33½
32⅝	25¼	Amer. Can	1,900	27⅝	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅛	28	28¼
129⅝	115¼	Amer. Car & F. (12)	700	125½	126½	125	125½	+ ⅞	125	126
135	114	Amer. Express (8)	100	120	120	120	120	+ 4	120	122
13⅜	8	Amer. Hide & L.	800	11	11½	11	11	— ⅛	11	11½
51⅞	40½	Amer. Hide & L. pf.	300	52⅜	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅜	51⅜	52
33⅜	20⅜	Amer. International	200	25	25⅜	24½	24½	— ⅜	24	25½
62½	21	Amer. Linseed	100	25⅛	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ½	25	25½
91½	73½	Amer. Locomo. (6)	800	85	85	84½	84½	— ⅛	84½	85
75⅝	66⅞	Amer. Radiator (4)	100	69	69	69	69	— ½	68⅝	70
10	4	Amer. Safety Razor	300	4	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛	4⅛	4¼
14	6¼	Amer. Ship & Com.	400	7⅜	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛	7½	7⅝
44⅜	32⅝	Amer. Smelt. & Ref.	3,700	37⅞	37½	37¼	37¼	— ⅜	37¼	37⅝
83	67	Do pf. (7)	100	72	72	72	72	+ 2	71	72
112½	95	Amer. Snuff (12)	100	103	103	103	103	+ 3	100	105
31⅝	24	Amer. Steel F. (3)	200	26½	26⅝	26½	26¾	+ ⅛	26½	26⅞
83⅜	80¼	Do pf. (7)	200	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ¼	80½	81
96	63½	Amer. Sugar Ref.(7)	1,400	69¼	69¼	68⅝	68⅝	— ½	68⅝	69
107¼	83½	Do pf. (7)	200	88½	88½	88½	88½	— ½	88½	89
88	40⅛	Amer. S. Tobacco(8)	1,200	51	51	49½	49½	— 1½	49¾	50
108¾	95¾	Amer. Tel. & Tel.(9)	6,300	104⅝	105½	104⅝	105¾	+ ⅛	105	105¾
129⅝	111¾	Amer. Tobacco (12)	1,600	125⅛	128½	125⅛	125½	+ ⅜	125½	123
127¾	110	Do Class B (12)	200	123½	123½	122½	122½	+ 1½	122	123
94	87	Do pf. (6)	100	90	90	90	90	— ⅛	89	90½
82¼	57	Amer. Woolen (7)	2,900	72⅛	72⅝	71½	71¾	— ⅜	71¾	71¾
33	23½	Amer. Zinc, L. & Sm.	300	25½	25½	25	25	+ ⅛	25	26
42½	33⅞	Anaconda Copper	13,700	37⅞	38⅝	37⅜	37⅜	— ½	37⅜	38⅛
107½	93



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U. S. STEEL SHOWS DROP IN EARNINGS

Decrease for Second Quarter of Year Much Less Than Had Been Expected.

NET GIVEN AS $21,892,016

Common Dividend Declared Though Net Earned—Gary Predicts Biggest Business Country Ever Witnessed.

The United States Steel Corporation, after the close of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday, issued its statement of earnings for the second quarter of the year. The report showed net earnings of $21,892,016, as compared with $32,286,722 in the first quarter of the year, and with $43,155,705 in the second quarter of 1920.

Net earnings for the last quarter were the smallest of any quarter since 1915, when in the first three months of that year the net amounted to only $12,457,809. At that time the steel industry was going through a period of stagnation due to the outbreak of the World War. In spite of the small earnings reported yesterday, however, the statement was very much better than was generally expected, estimates in the financial district having ranged from $9,000,000 to $11,000,000, although a late estimate placed the amount as high as $20,000,000.

As a result of the curtailed business and the downward adjustments in prices, the big corporation was unable to earn its regular common dividend requirements. It showed earnings of 35 cents a share on the common stock, however, whereas Wall Street had predicted that the profits would not be sufficient to show anything earned on the junior shares.

The Directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the common stock, but to do this it was necessary to draw upon the undivided profits to the extent of $4,571,668, so that really a deficit of that amount was shown after payment of all charges, depreciation, taxes and preferred and common dividends.

The statement of earnings by months makes an interesting showing. Net profits in April and May, for instance, were only slightly below those of March, in spite of the greater stagnation in the industry in the latter months and the lowering of prices. This no doubt indicates that the economies put in force by the officials had taken effect immediately. The June figures show a rather sharp reduction from those of both April and May.

Detailed Income Account.

The following table shows the detailed income account for the second quarter of the year as compared with the first quarter and with the quarter ended June 30, 1920:

	Quarter Ended— June 30, 1921.	March 31, 1921.	June 30, 1920.
Net earnings—	$21,892,016	$32,286,722	$43,155,705
Dep., S. F., &c.	8,865,507	11,630,383	11,467,401
Net income—	$13,226,509	$20,636,339	$31,688,304
Interest U. S. bonds, &c.—	5,139,477	5,180,764	5,252,771
Balance.	$8,087,032	$15,475,603	$26,435,533
Preferred dividends—	6,364,919	6,364,919	6,364,919
Common dividends—	6,353,781	6,353,781	6,353,781
Deficit ..	$4,571,668	*$2,816,900	*$13,776,833

*Surplus.

The statement of earings for the first six months of the year 1921, compared with the first half of 1920 and of 1919, follows:

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Net earnings—	$54,178,738	$85,244,724	$67,844,685
Interest and other charges—	20,616,101	32,777,406	52,396,382
Balance for dividends—	$33,562,637	$52,467,318	$35,448,303
Preferred dividends—	12,609,838	12,609,838	12,609,838
Common dividends—	12,707,562	12,707,562	12,707,562
Deficit ..	$1,754,763	*$27,149,918	*$10,130,903

*Surplus.

The balance of $10,952,799 available for common dividends for the first six months of the year was equal to $2.15 a share or $1,754,763 short of the regular dividend requirements which called for $2.50 a share for the six months.

The Directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share on the common stock payable Sept. 29 to stockholders of record Aug. 29, and the regular dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock payable Aug. 30, to holders of record Aug. 1.

Net Earnings by Months.

The following table gives the net earnings by months for the last year as compared with the two preceding years:

	1921.	1920.	1919.
SECOND QUARTER.			
June	$6,823,712	$15,759,741	$12,371,349
May	7,731,648	15,205,518	10,932,559
April	7,336,655	12,190,446	11,027,393
Total...	$21,892,016	$43,155,705	$34,331,301
FIRST QUARTER.	1921.	1920.	1919.
March	$7,741,352	$15,704,900	$9,390,190
February	10,137,896	13,890,910	11,848,027
January	14,387,474	13,849,269	13,240,167
Total...	$32,286,722	$43,080,019	$33,513,384
FOURTH QUARTER.	1920.	1919.	1918.
December	$12,090,500	$12,912,802	$10,834,832
November	15,002,919	11,763,916	11,859,351
October	16,775,443	11,160,586	13,650,032
Total...	$43,877,862	$35,791,302	$36,354,165
THIRD QUARTER.	1920.	1919.	1918.
September	$16,174,322	$12,165,251	$13,612,869
August	15,440,418	14,444,851	14,087,613
July	16,436,802	12,567,100	15,261,107
Total...	$48,051,540	$40,177,223	$42,961,589

Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors, after the meeting yesterday issued a statement on the business outlook. He said that "the business result of the corporation for the last quarter, which were not exactly determined until today, are not surprising to any one familiar with general conditions. Shipments have been small and prices received on products delivered have been very low compared with the cost of production. Many manufacturing concerns have been operating at a loss. This is about as censurable as imdating upon unconscionable profits. It cannot belong continued.

Wages and Prices.

"We have been paying somewhat higher wage rates than many other basic lines of industry. We think reductions in these rates should follow, rather than lead, selling prices, particularly those involving the costs of living, which in some respects are still unreasonable. These are being surely, if slowly, forced down to a fair basis by the withholding of purchases on the part of the consumers. Up to the present time, we believe, wage earners generally haven't been paid too much, excepting always certain trades or vocations in which rates were during the war, on one pretext or another, arbitrarily tripled or quadrupled, and still are attempted to be maintained. This does not apply to the steel industry.

"While business in many lines, including iron and steel, is still dull and hesitating, the outlook is not discouraging or doubtful. Sentiment has been for some time, and still is, growing better.

"As stated at the meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute last May, industry is headed in the right direction. This means a great deal, for at some date in the future there awaits the biggest business this country has ever witnessed. The fundamental facts for this conclusion are assured. The undisputed figures amount to a demonstration.

"Just at present there are many reasons for believing our conditions are improving, even though we may have as yet have experienced, to a large extent, the good results. Readjustments were necessary and they have been and are progressing with beneficial effect. During the war extravagance in expenditures in many ways and departments, from the Government down, were stupendous. Energy and effort were best in the direction of building up new and expensive organizations ostensibly to assist in winning the war; and hundreds of millions were squandered. There was an orgy of overcharging, overspending and waste. This was natural and perhaps inevitable. Now we are witnessing a contrary disposition, also from the Government down, although not every man, woman and child is yet included in the effort to reduce to economize and to save.

"Apparently, we shall soon have actual peace throughout the world. Construction, co-operation and wisdom will supplant destruction, conflict and folly. Legislation will be calculated to assist rather than obstruct legitimate progress. Taxes, which now burden almost to the point of stagnation, will surely be equitably and reasonably modified. Our President has said publicly that business is the biggest thing in the world, which is equivalent to saying that as food, shelter and clothing are first to be considered in economics, therefore prosperity is essential to the progress and happiness of the nation. International, national and industrial peace will become stabilized, not as the result of combined force, but because of the good-will and honest desire of right-minded people.

"The financial aspect of this country and other countries has been improving, and to most of us at least, looks bright. The banking institutions of the United States are sound. Our resources are enormous. Our people are ready, anxious and able to do business. Every one is called upon to do his or her part in the endeavor to return to a sane and reasonable basis, and the sooner this opinion becomes practically unanimous the earlier will we reach the goal of prosperity, the apparent distance of which depends upon individual vision.

"We need not shout in triumph, but we are not compelled to feel despondent. The world has been very sick. Therefore, full recovery is longer delayed. The further we proceed in the direction we are now going the faster will be the pace. With the continuous maintenance of law and order, securing individual freedom of action in legitimate effort, the economic position of this country will be invincible."

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1921.

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Day's Sales	$9,597,000	$13,819,500	$13,348,900
Year to Date.....	1,718,092,885	2,204,879,100	1,849,995,639

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAR LOANS.

Sales	Issue.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.	Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
493	—Liberty 3½s, 1932-'47	87.12	87.20	87.02	87.06	— .06	87.00	87.10	4.95
—	—Liberty 1st 4s, 1932-47						87.56	87.70	4.83
1	—Liberty 2d 4s, 1927-'42	87.80	87.80	87.80	87.80	..	87.80	87.46	4.86
54	—Liberty 1st cv. 4½s, 1932-'47	87.74	87.74	87.54	87.56	— .18	87.62	87.70	5.12
605	—Liberty 2d cv. 4½s, 1927-'42	87.56	87.56	87.44	87.44	— .08	87.44	87.46	5.22
4,542	—Liberty 3d 4½s, 1928	91.54	91.54	91.40	91.46	— .02	91.46	91.48	5.70
4	—Liberty 4th 4¼s, reg.	91.34	91.34	91.34	91.34	— .04			
1,183½	—Liberty 4th 4¼s, 1933-'38	87.68	87.68	87.50	87.54	— .06	87.50	87.54	5.37
10	—Victory 3¾s, 1922-'23	98.48	98.48	98.48	98.48	..	98.46	98.48	4.40
2,772½	—Victory 4¼s, 1922-'23	98.42	98.48	98.42	98.46	+ .02	98.46	98.48	5.62
3½	—Victory 4¼s, reg.	98.74	98.26	98.24	98.26	— .04			

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

Argentine 5s	2.....88½	3½	73	3.....101¼	Mont Pow 5s,	pr lien 5s, B			
1..... 87¾	5½s 1937	T S L & I 4s		3.....101¼	Series A	1..... 73¾			
1..... 68	5.....86½	1..... 71		3.....101	2..... 85	1..... 73¾			
1..... 68¼	1.....86¾	1..... 72½		3.....100¾	X..... 86¼	7..... 73¾			
Chinese Ryhe	27.....86¾	Cerro de Pas		5.....101	Nash. C & St	1..... 73¾			
1..... 45½	4.....86¾	conv 4 4½s		2.....100¾	L 1st con 5s	5..... 73¾			
10..... 45¼	3.....86¾	11..... 107½		17..... 101	10..... 93¾	1..... 73¾			
City Bergen 5s,	1.....86¾	1..... 107¾	Grd Tr Ry 7s	N Y Cent 7s	pr lien 6s, C				
temp ctfs	9.....86¾	15..... 107¾	int rcts	2.....101¾	4..... 88¾				
4..... 97¼	2.....86	O & O con 5s	8..... 90¾	2.....101¾	6.....101¾	adj 6s			
1..... 97	5.....86¾	8..... 90¾	gen 4½s	2.....101¾	6.....101¾	6..... 98¾			
8..... 96¾	U S of Brax 8s	1..... 75	1..... 74¾	3.....101¾	Ash 5s	10..... 97			
5..... 97¼	5.....98¾	1..... 74¾	4..... 74¾	1.....101¾	1..... 93	19..... 96¾			
City Berne 5s	10.....98¾	1..... 74¾	4..... 74¾		4.....91¾	2..... 96¾			
3.....89¾	2.....99	4..... 74¾			2.....91¾	10..... 96¾			
5.....89¾	5.....98¾	coney 4½s			3.....91¾	1..... 96¾			
1.....98¾	11.....99	20..... 77			1.....91¾	1..... 96¾			
1.....98¾	12.....98¾	10..... 77¾			6.....91¾	Income 6s			
City Bonds 6s	4.....99	4..... 78			6.....91¾	25..... 58			
1..... 83	U S Mexico 5s	5..... 77¾			Erie Pfs	37..... 58			
1..... 82	2.....45¾	2..... 78			1..... 67	3..... 58			
Cy Christiania	5..... 45	5..... 78¼			2..... 68	2..... 58½			
5s, Kuhn, L	4s	conv 6s			30..... 68¾	33..... 58			
& Co. ctfs	6.....33½	2..... 81¾			con 4s, Sr A	StL SW 1st 4s			
566f.. 99	3.....33¼	15..... 81¾			1..... 67½	1..... 67½			
2..... 99¾	N Y City 4½s	3..... 81¾			1..... 70½	5..... 67			
2..... 99¾	1967	26..... 81¾			deb 4s, 1934	con 5s			
1..... 99¼	15.....80¾	Chi & Alt 3s			12..... 67	1..... 50			
2..... 99¾		1..... 46			adj inc 5s	1..... 49¾			
Cy Copen 5½s	Am A C 7½s	C,B&Q gen 4s			42..... 42¾	Sinclair Con			
1..... 78½	int rcts	2..... 78¾			42..... 42¾	Oil cv 7½s			
11..... 78¾	1..... 97	3..... 77¾			42..... 42¾	5.....91¼			
3..... 78¾	2.....96½	Ill div 3½s			5.....90%	5.....91¾			
19..... 78½	4..... 97	10..... 73¼			Ill Cen ref 4s	5..... 91			
2..... 78¾	5.....96½	1..... 74			5..... 76¾	1..... 90¾			
24..... 78½	4.....96¾	Nebr ext 4s			1..... 76	2..... 91¼			
City Lyons 6s	10..... 91	5..... 90¾			5½s	1..... 91¼			
1..... 82½	Am S & R 1st	Chi Gt W 4s			Ill Steel 4½s	So Bell T & T			
2..... 82¼	5s	1..... 50¾			2.....80¾	1st 5s			
City Marsl 5s	3.....77½	3..... 51			Int Met 4½s	1..... 82			
2.....83½	1..... 78	Chi, M & St P			1.....19¾	2.....81¼			
City Paris 6s	1..... 77¾	gen 4s, Ser A			Norf & Wn	So Pac col 4s			
15..... 99¼	Am T & T c t	2..... 67			con 4s	3.....71½			
12..... 100¼	5s	4s, 1925			2.....79¾	2s30f. 69¾			
2s0f.. 99¼	1..... 84½	1..... 75			div 4s	conv 4s			
29..... 99¾	5..... 85	gen 4½s			2.....79½	1..... 79¾			
CityZurich 8s,	1..... 84½	3..... 73¾			Nor Pac 4s	1..... 79¾			
receipts	2..... 83	conv 4½s			1.....77¾	1..... 79¾			
1..... 99	28..... 84	10..... 65¾			1.....76¾	3..... 79¾			
3..... 99¼	3.....84¾	cv 5s, Ser B			7s1f.. 76¾	17..... 80			
1s0f.. 99¼	1.....84¾	2..... 67¼			Ia	8..... 79¾			
9..... 99¾	2..... 85	4..... 66¾			5..... 56	2s30f. 79¾			
3..... 99¾	conv 6s	ref 4½s			ref & imp 6s	1st ref 4s			
Dan Munic s f	1..... 99¾	7..... 60¾			1.....101	5..... 76½			
8s, A, int ctfs	3.....100	90			28.....100%	1..... 76¾			
3..... 91¾	2..... 99¾	Chi & Nor W			Nor Pac 4s	3..... 76¾			
10..... 92¼	5..... 99¾	temp 6½s			1.....77¾	1..... 76¾			
5½s, 1929	1..... 99¾	5.....100¾			8..... 77	So Bell T & T			
92	1.....100%	1.....100¾			75s1f.. 76¾	1st 5s			
1..... 92¼	1.....100%	2.....100¾			Ia	1..... 82			
6..... 92¼	1.....100%	5..... 66			5..... 87½	So Pac col 4s			
1..... 92¼	6.....100%	5..... 65¾			19..... 88	3..... 71½			
1..... 92¼	1.....100%	deb 5s, 1933			temp 6½s	2s30f. 69¾			
10..... 88¾	6.....100%	2..... 89			45..... 99¼	conv 4s			
French Govts	Series D	5.....90¾			14..... 99¼	1..... 79¾			
1..... 99¾	1..... 99%	2.....89¾			2..... 99¼	1..... 79¾			
1..... 99½	1..... 99%	9.....90¾			1..... 99¼	1..... 79¾			
11..... 99¾	Eklyn Un El	Duquesne Lt			2..... 99¼	1st ref 4s			
5..... 100	1st 5s	col tr 6s			1..... 99¼	5..... 76½			
15..... 99¼	5.....85	5.....80¾			1..... 99¼	1..... 76¾			
1..... 99%	Bush Term 5s	5.....90%			1..... 99¼	3..... 76¾			
1..... 99%	1..... 71¾	Erie 1st con 4s			1..... 99¼	13..... 79¾			
1..... 99%	3..... 71¾	1st ref 4s			1..... 99¼	5..... 79½			
12..... 99¼	Cal G & E 5s	5.....43¾			1..... 99¼	7..... 79¾			
1..... 99¼	2..... 83	1.....43¾			1..... 99¼	So Pac San F			
1..... 99¼	Can Nor 7s	1.....43¾			1..... 99¼	Term 4s			
17..... 97¾	1.....101¾	cv 4s, Ser A			1..... 99¼	1..... 71¾			
R of C 5s '04	1.....101¾	1.....38¾			1..... 99¼	So Ry 1st 5s			
2..... 77¾	1.....101¾	1.....38¾			1..... 99¼	2..... 83½			
San P & r 4s	1.....101¾	3.....38¾			1..... 99¼	5..... 83¾			
9..... 97	2..... 97¾	Ser B			1..... 99¼	1..... 84			
1..... 97¼	7..... 97¾	cv 4s, Ser D			1..... 99¼	gen 4s			
1..... 97¼	3..... 97¾	1..... 38¼			1..... 99¼	1..... 83%			
1..... 97¼	2..... 97¾	1..... 38¾			1..... 99¼	1..... 83%			
10..... 97¾	3..... 97¾	39			1..... 99¼	1..... 83%			
1..... 97¼	10..... 97¾	Ser B			1..... 99¼	1..... 84			
Swiss 8 f 8s	4..... 97¾	cv 4s, Ser D			1..... 99¼	1..... 84			
1..... 105	Central of Ga	1..... 38¼			1..... 99¼	1..... 84			
1..... 105¾	Ry 6s	38			1..... 99¼	1..... 84			
3..... 105¾	10..... 88	cv 4s, Ser D			1..... 99¼	1..... 84			
9..... 105¾	con 5s	2..... 42			1..... 99¼	1..... 84			
1..... 105¾	2.....83½	cv 4s, Ser D			1..... 99¼	1..... 84			
U K of G B &	2.....83¾	42¾			1..... 99¼	1..... 84			
I 5½s 1921	Cent Leath 5s	Gen Elec deb 5s			1..... 99¼	1..... 84			
18..... 99%	23..... 89%	5..... 86¾			1..... 99¼	1..... 84			
5½s 1922	Central of N J	deb 6s			1..... 99¼	1..... 84			
8..... 98½	gen 5s	1..... 100%			1..... 99¼	1..... 84			
10..... 98¾	98	Con Gas cv 7s			1..... 99¼	1..... 84			
4..... 98¾	Central Pac	2..... 66			1..... 99¼	1..... 84			
4..... 98¾	gold 6s	2..... 65¾			1..... 99¼	1..... 84			
5½s 1929	2.....79	2..... 65¾			1..... 99¼	1..... 84			
25..... 85¾	2..... 79¾	1..... 65¾			1..... 99¼	1..... 84			
2..... 85¾	1..... 79¾	1..... 65¾			1..... 99¼	1..... 84			
1..... 85¾	4..... 79¾	1..... 65¾			1..... 99¼	1..... 84			
1..... 85¾	1..... 79¾	1..... 65¾			1..... 99¼	1..... 84			
10..... 85¾	1..... 79¾	1..... 65¾			1..... 99¼	1..... 84			
1

Burlington Traction 5s
Dominican Republic 5s
French Government 7½s
Helena Light & Railway 5s
Indiana Natural Gas & Oil 5s
N. Y., N. Haven & H. 3½s & 6s
"Panhandle" 3½s & 4s
Railroad Securities Co. 4s
Rock Is., Ark. & La. 4½s

Specialists in

Foreign Bonds
Liberty Bonds

Coupon—Registered
All issues and denominations

"Baby" Bonds
$100 & $500 pieces
All Issues

Hartshorne & Battelle
Members New York Stock Exchange
25 Broad St. New York
TELEPHONE: BROAD 7740.

The present investment demand and bonds which meet it.

July Investment List

We have prepared a list of 20 Bonds which offer, in our opinion, exceptional opportunities for investment at the present time.

Send for our July list.

REYNOLDS, FISH & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
15 Broad Street New York
Telephone Hanover 6696

Railroad Equipment Securities

Our booklet describing the origin, purpose and investment features of this type of security will be sent upon request.

BARSTOW & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
18 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone Bowling Green 8686

Specialists in

Ohio Investment Securities

Stocks
Corporation and Municipal Bonds

MEMBERS OF
New York Stock Exchange
Boston Stock Exchange
Cleveland Stock Exchange
Chicago Stock Exchange
Detroit Stock Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade

OTIS & CO.
49 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Phone: Broad 2121
Cleveland Boston Detroit Cincinnati
Columbus Toledo Akron Youngstown
Denver Colorado Springs

Unreckoned Yield

Investment strength means more than yield in dollars and cents. It includes the mental yield to the conservative investor who knows that his principal stands firm and that his income will be constant.

We have always sought out for our customers investments of this type. For example—

Village of Rye, N. Y., 6's
due May 1, 1931-51
to yield 5.40-5.25%

Illinois Central Joint 1st & Ref. 5's
due Dec. 1, 1963
to yield 6.35%

Home Tel. & Tel. Spokane
1st Gtd 5's
(Pacific Telephone Co.)
due May 15, 1956
to yield 7.25%

Rutter & Co.
14 Wall St. NEW YORK
37 Lewis St. HARTFORD

TO SELL $3,000,000 EDISON CO. BONDS

Syndicate Offers Today at 98½
Remainder of Series D Issue by Brooklyn Concern.

PLAN $15,000,000 FLOTATION

Otis Steel Concern Negotiating—Great Northern Seeks $15,000,000 Loan From Government.

A banking syndicate headed by the Guaranty Company of New York and the National City Company is offering today $3,000,000 Brooklyn Edison Company, Inc., general mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due Dec. 1, 1940, at 98½ and interest, to yield approximately 7.15 per cent. The bonds are the remainder of the Series D, $5,000,000 of which were sold in December, 1920. The entire $3,000,000 of this series was at that time authorized by the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York.

The Brooklyn Edison Company is engaged in business in Brooklyn and serves a population estimated at 1,900,000. On June 30, 1921, it had 176,594 customers. For the year ended June 30 the gross income available for interest charges was $3,772,585. The proceeds of the issue will be used to reimburse the company for the cost of additions and extensions to take care of the increasing business.

An issue of $15,000,000 thirty-year 8 per cent. first mortgage bonds, of which $5,000,000 will be sold at once, is under negotiation by a group of bankers and the Otis Steel Corporation. The corporation has sent a notice to its stockholders asking authority for such an issues, and it is expected that a meeting will be called within a few days to vote on the proposition. It is proposed to retain the balance of $10,000,000 bonds in the corporation's treasury to be issued when occasion requires.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced yesterday that they have been instructed to give notice that they are prepared to receive tenders for the amortization, on or before Sept. 30, of $441,100 Argentine gold peso, or about £88,220 nominal of the 5 per cent. internal gold loans of the Argentine Government, issued in 1909. Tenders for the sale of bonds with March 1, 1922, coupons, at a price to be named in the offer, must be lodged with the bankers not later than 3 P. M. Aug. 0. Tenders will also be received in London by Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., and in Buenos Aires by the Credito Publico Nacional. Each £200 bond had a par value of 1978 United States gold, and tenders must be made at a flat price under par, expressed in dollars per bond. The tenders will be opened in London on Aug. 12. Forms of tenders may be obtained on application to J. P. Morgan & Co.

Estabrook & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co. and the National City Company offered today an issue of $1,061,000 5½ per cent. serial bonds of the City of Camden, N. J., maturing in 1922 to 1961. The bonds yield 5.75 per cent. to 5.30 per cent. Bids on the City of Cleveland, Ohio, $1,500,000 serial bonds were opened yesterday and not awarded. A syndicate headed by R. L. Day & Co. bid a $700 premium on the 1931 to 1971 maturities. A syndicate headed by W. E. Compton & Co. and E. H. Rollins & Sons bid $1,000 premium on the 1926 to 1971 maturities. It was reported that there were no bids on the early maturities. Bids are under consideration.

A bond issue of $2,500,000 has been sold by the Province of Alberta to a syndicate composed of Wood, Gundy & Co. and the Dominion Securities Company. The bonds are 6 per cent. serials, due on July 15 of each year from 1922 to 1926 inclusive. The one-year bonds are payable in Canada only and the remaining maturities are payable in the United States. The bonds are being offered in the United States on the following basis: Two year, 8 per cent.; three year, 7.90 per cent.; four year, 7.85 per cent., and five year, 7.80 per cent.

The Great Northern Railway Company has asked the Government to grant it a loan of $15,000,000 for five years from Sept. 1, 1921. The purpose is to repay a Government loan of the same amount which matures the date mentioned. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific has filed an application with the Interstate Commerce Commission asking that it be allowed to pledge $8,364,000 of its first and refunding 4 per cent. mortgage gold bonds for short term loans to meet its railroad requirements.

SWIFTS PLAN NEW LOAN.

Packing Firm to Take Up $25,000,000 Notes Due Aug. 15.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Negotiations are in progress between Swift & Co. and a group of Chicago banks looking to the marketing of a large new issue of the packing concern's securities.

Swift & Co. have $25,000,000 of two-and-a-half and two-year 6 per cent. notes maturing on Aug. 15. If the present negotiations are successful, the new issue will be designed to refinance this maturing obligation, but probably will be for a longer term than the old notes. The company has made adequate provision for retiring the notes maturing next month, but, as its business has been expanding recently and money rates easing, it is admitted that it could use more working capital than it would have if it paid out $25,000,000 in cash at present.

An issue of thirty-year 8 per cent. first mortgage bonds, of which $15,000,000 will be sold at once, is being negotiated by the Otis Steel Corporation and a banking group. The assets of the stockholders has been asked.

A banking syndicate is being organized to market an issue of $5,000,000 Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company convertible 8 per cent. notes, maturing in sixteen months.

New Bond Listing Asked.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list $20,000,000 Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis general mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, series A, due July 1, 1970. Atlas Powder Company $4,000,000 fifteen-year 7½ per cent. convertible gold bonds, due Aug. 1, 1936, have been admitted to the list on a "when issued" basis.

LOWER RAIL RATES AWAIT CUT IN COSTS

Decrease of $400,000,000 a Year in Expenses Must Come First, Officials Say.

EQUAL TO WAGE REDUCTION

Abolishment of Transportation Tax Not Expected—Cannot Be Repealed Without Substitute, Mellon's View.

Any reduction in railroad freight or passenger rates, it is asserted in railway quarters, must depend on such development as would lower costs, which may come to light in the next six to eight months. While the railroads did not get all they desired in the way of wage reductions, it is the belief that any further change in this direction depends on a number of important factors, not the least of which is the cost of living.

One railroad man said yesterday that to bring about a reduction of 5 per cent. in freight rates and to readjust passenger fares throughout the country to a three cent a mile basis would require that the carriers be able to strike off their expense account about $400,000,000. This is an item nearly as large as that which will be annually saved to the railroads through the award of the United States Railway Labor Board effective July 1.

The present passenger rate is 3.6 cents a mile fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but this, in reality, averages 3.4 cents, because of certain States in which the 3.6 cent rate does not operate, due to State regulation.

From Sept. 1, 1920, to June 1, 1921, the railroads actually earned $316,667,295. To earn 6 per cent., which is the return decided upon in the Transportation act and the amount the Interstate Commerce Commission had in mind when it made the present rates for the roads, it would have been necessary for the carriers to earn $785,988,000. This means that they failed to reach the mark by $469,330,705 and earned only 2.4 per cent. instead of 6 per cent.

Railroad officials who believe that the abolishment of the transportation tax would expedite the cutting of freight and passenger rates consider Secretary Mellon's letter to Representative Joseph W. Fordney, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, as an important index as to what future action may be expected. In this letter Secretary Mellon said:

"The transportation tax is objectionable, and I wish it were possible to recommend its repeal, but this tax produces revenue in the amount of about £830,000,000 a year and could not safely be repealed or reduced unless Congress is prepared to provide an acceptable substitute. The Treasury is not prepared to recommend at this time any general sales tax, particularly if general sales taxes were designed to supersede the highly productive special sales taxes now in effect on many relatively non-essential articles."

It is not expected that any steps will be taken now by the carriers toward a readjustment of rates, and when settlements with the Government are finally disposed of the slate will be clear for consideration of the labor question.

SEEKS $15,000,000 LOAN.

Great Northern Railway Applies to Interstate Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Application for a Government loan of $15,000,000 was made today, through the Interstate Commerce Commission, by the Great Northern Railway, based on the assumption that plans were shaping for railroad refunding operations which would make the money available. It would be used to repay a similar loan obtained from the Government at the close of Federal control.

The application recites that in settling accounts with the road, the Director General of Railroads withheld $16,907,042 from sums due the carrier under the guarantee, setting off that amount against addition and betterment items charged against the road for the control period. The Great Northern sought to have the Government carry this obligation, but was denied, as no funds were available. The Director General has assured the carrier, the application added, that in event of a change of policy and if funds were made available, he would refund the withheld sum in whole or part.

Bonds jointly issued by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific amounting to $220,000,000 were sold at 96½, recently, convertible into the Great Northern's 7 per cent. gold bonds, the application said. Any investor can secure these bonds now at a price that would yield 7.40 per cent., it added, and the road does not feel that it is "sound business" discretion to issue any more paper.

$20,000,000 OFF ITS DEBT.

Chicago Mail Order House Also Anticipates an October Obligation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The report of condition on July 1 made by Sears, Roebuck & Co., mail order house, to the banking syndicate which has heretofore handled the company's financing, shows that the corporation's liabilities have been reduced approximately $20,000,000 during the first half of 1921, while it has purchased in the open market some $2,250,000 of its $16,000,000 7 per cent. gold notes, which mature Oct. 15. A total of $50,000,000 of one to three year notes was marketed in October, last year.

In its annual statement of December, 1920, Sears, Roebuck & Co. showed accounts and notes payable aggregating over $54,000,000, in addition to the $50,000,000 notes. Inventories were carried at $105,000,000 and accounts receivable at $47,797,000.

The current report as of July 1 is not a public notice, but is intended as a credit guide for bankers having to do with the company's finances.

Italian Industry Increases Capital.

Advices received from the head office of the Banco di Roma, Italy, by Rodolfo Bolla, American representative for that institution, contained the information that during May seventy-three new industrial corporations were organized in Italy with a total capital of 63,000,000 lire, and during the same month ninety-one corporations increased their capital by 424,000,000 lire.

$1,061,000
City of Camden, New Jersey
5½% Bonds

Dated August 1, 1921 Due August 1, 1922-1961

Principal and semi-annual interest (February 1 and August 1) payable at the Office of the City Treasurer Camden, New Jersey. Coupon bonds of $1,000 denomination registerable as to principal only or both principal and interest.

Tax exempt in New Jersey and free from all Federal Income Taxes
Legal investments for Savings Banks in New York, New Jersey Massachusetts, Connecticut and other States
Eligible as security for Postal Savings Deposits

The City of Camden, situated on the Delaware River opposite Philadelphia, is a substantial and thriving manufacturing and industrial center; also an important shipbuilding city. Among the more important manufactures of the City are chemical works; asbestos, wall paper, oil cloth and morocco leather factories; woolen, worsted and yarn mills; iron and steel mills, and boot and shoe factories.

The assessed valuation of taxable property is officially reported for the year 1921 at $123,095,359 and the net bonded debt as less than 5½% of this sum, or $6,580,522. The population according to the 1920 U. S. census was 116,309. The bonds now offered are issued for School, Street, Park and Harbor Improvement purposes.

AMOUNTS, MATURITIES AND PRICES

$34,000	due August 1, 1922	to yield about 5.75%
34,000	due August 1, 1923	to yield about 5.65%
34,000	due August 1, 1924	to yield about 5.60%
34,000	due August 1, 1925-1927	to yield about 5.50%
35,000	due August 1 1928-1929	to yield about 5.50%
35,000	due August 1, 1930-1935	to yield about 5.40%
35,000	due August 1, 1936-1940	to yield about 5.35%
17,000	due August 1, 1941	to yield about 5.30%
19,000	due August 1, 1942-1956	to yield about 5.30%
20,000	due August 1, 1957-1961	to yield about 5.30%

The National City Company
Estabrook & Co. Harris, Forbes & Co.

The statements contained in this advertisement are derived from sources which we regard as reliable. We do not guarantee but believe them to be correct.

$3,000,000
Brooklyn Edison Company, Inc.
General Mortgage Series D 7% Gold Bonds

Dated December 1, 1920 Due December 1, 1940

Interest payable June 1 and December 1, without deduction for any Federal Income Tax up to 2%. Coupon Bonds in denominations of $500 and $1,000; Bonds of $1,000 registerable as to principal only. Fully registered Bonds in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. Coupon Bonds of $1,000 and registered Bonds interchangeable. Redeemable at the option of the Company on any interest date upon 30 days' notice, up to and including December 1, 1930, at 107½% and interest, and thereafter at 105% and interest. All General Mortgage Bonds heretofore issued have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange and application will be made to list these additional Series D Bonds.

Total General Mortgage Bonds Authorized, $100,000,000. Outstanding, Series A 5%, $5,500,000; Series B 6%, $3,000,000; Series C 7%, $2,000,000; Series D 7% (including this issue), $8,000,000; total outstanding, $18,500,000.

Authorized by the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York

Central Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee

A letter from Mr. M. S. Sloan, President of the Company, copy of which will be furnished upon request, is summarized as follows:

Brooklyn Edison Company, Inc., does all the electric light and power business in the Borough of Brooklyn (except the Twenty-ninth Ward), City of New York, serving a population estimated at over 1,900,000. The number of customers served has increased from 33,973 on January 1, 1913, to 161,819 on January 1, 1921, and to 176,584 on June 30, 1921.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE

The increasing demand for Brooklyn Edison Service has necessitated the expenditure for additions, extensions and improvements from October 1, 1912, to June 30, 1921, of over $27,500,000.

Against this additional investment only $15,500,000 par value of mortgage bonds have heretofore been issued. The proceeds of this issue will be used further to reimburse the Company for such capital expenditures.

SECURITY

The General Mortgage Bonds are the direct obligations of Brooklyn Edison Company, Inc., and are secured by a mortgage on all its real and personal property now owned or hereafter acquired, subject only to $12,701,000 underlying bonds. The General Mortgage closes the mortgages securing these underlying bonds, no more of which may be issued. (The provisions restricting the issuance of additional Bonds are outlined in the President's letter.)

EQUITY

Junior to the General Mortgage Bonds, there are outstanding $1,630,700 Debenture Bonds and $17,369,300 Capital Stock. Dividends have been paid at the rate of 8% per annum since 1904. The present quoted prices for these securities indicate a market equity over and above these General Mortgage Bonds exceeding $16,000,000.

EARNINGS

For the year ended June 30, 1921, Gross Income, after provision for renewals and replacements, was more than twice the annual interest charge on all General Mortgage Bonds outstanding, including this issue, and all underlying bonds. Such Gross Income for the six years ended December 31, 1920, averaged practically 3½ times the interest on the entire funded debt outstanding during that period.

The table below shows the growth of the Company's earning power and the favorable relation between income and interest charges on its funded debt:

Calendar Year	Gross Earnings	Expenses, Taxes and Replacement Reserve	Gross Income	Interest on Funded Debt	Balance
1915	$7,000,814	$4,569,530	$2,431,284	$791,175	$1,640,109
1916	8,204,808	5,014,050	3,190,758	683,540	2,507,218
1917	8,381,055	5,511,982	2,869,073	711,241	2,157,832
1918	8,854,301	6,162,445	2,691,856	715,374	1,976,482
1919	10,850,114	7,499,102	3,351,012	954,791	2,396,221
1920	13,308,869	10,225,919	3,082,950	1,182,265	1,900,585
Year ended June 30					
1921	15,046,913	11,274,328	3,772,585	1,460,980	2,311,605

98½ and interest, to yield about 7.15%

When, as and if issued and received by us. It is expected that temporary Bonds will be ready for delivery on or about August 1.
All legal detail pertaining to this issue will be subject to the approval of Messrs. Stetson, Jennings & Russell, for the Bankers, and of Messrs. Ingraham, Sheehan & Moran, for the Company.

Guaranty Company of New York **The National City Company New York**

We do not guarantee the statements and figures contained herein, but they are taken from sources which we believe to be reliable.

If you are interested in long-term bonds of high yield in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, we recommend

The Van Camp Packing Company, Inc.

First Mortgage 8% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Due April 1, 1941

Price 99 and Interest, to yield 8.10%

The Van Camp Packing Company, Inc., is conducting a business which has built up a national good will through satisfactory service to the public over a period of sixty years.

Its business consists of the manufacture and distribution of over fifty varieties of food products, most of which are domestic necessities in every household. These products, made under the most sanitary conditions, are nationally advertised, universally known, popularly priced and distributed through 95% of the wholesale grocers of the United States.

These bonds have twenty years to run, and are subject to redemption only at a high fixed premium. The Sinking Fund is estimated to pay off the entire present issue.

The credit of the Company is supported by net assets of $3,125 for each $1,000 bond, not including the Company's exceedingly valuable trade marks, formulas and good will.

The net working capital of the Company and its merchandising subsidiary is approximately $4,000,000. The fixed assets on which these $3,000,000 bonds are a first mortgage have recently been appraised at a sound value of over $6,600,000.

Send for Circular T205 descriptive of this issue

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston Philadelphia Albany Buffalo Chicago San Francisco

New Issue

EXEMPT FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

$200,000
City of Portsmouth, Va.
5½% Gold Bonds

Dated August 1, 1921. Due August 1, 1951. Principal and semi-annual interest payable in New York City. Coupon bonds with privilege of registration as to principal and interest, either or both. Denomination $1000.

ELIGIBLE TO SECURE POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITS

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Actual Valuation of property	$60,000,000
Assessed Valuation, 1920	39,711,956
Net Bonded Debt	2,896,600
Population, 1920, 54,387	

PORTSMOUTH, the County Seat of Norfolk County, is located on the Atlantic Seaboard. The City enjoys the excellent harbor facilities of Hampton Roads and is served by the Atlantic Coast Line; the Chesapeake & Ohio; the Norfolk & Western; and the Norfolk & Southern Railroads. Portsmouth owns a one-half interest in the Norfolk County ferries, from which it receives annually a rental of $67,200. Portsmouth's interest in this property is conservatively estimated to be worth $1,000,000, and deducting this from the net bonded debt would, in effect, give the City a Net Debt of $1,896,000, dependent upon taxes. The City is not responsible for any other debt, as it is not a part of any County or District in the State of Virginia.

These bonds, issued for street improvement purposes, are a direct and general obligation of the entire city, payable from taxes levied against all the taxable property therein.

Legality to be approved by John C. Thomson, Esq.

Price 97⅞ and Interest
Yielding about 5.65%

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 Nassau Street, New York
Boston St. Louis Chicago

While we do not guarantee the above statements, we believe them to be correct.

Foreign Exchange

Closing Rates

Currency.	Cable.	Checks.	
England	$3.69	$3.68	$3.67½ Sterling
France	7.95	7.75	7.72 France
Belgium	7.90	7.84	7.83 France
Italy	4.37	4.31	4.30½ Lire
Germany	1.33	1.28	1.27½ Marks
Switzerland	17.39	16.42	16.41 Francs
Spain	16.35	15.80	15.77 Pesetas
Greece	5.00	4.85	4.80 Drachmas
Roumania	1.42	1.32	1.31 Lei
Czecho-S.	1.30	1.20	1.20 Krones
Jugo-Slav.	.70	.63	.62 Krones
Austria	.13½	.12	.11½ Krones
Hungary	.30	.30½	.30 Krones
Poland	.89½	.86%	.84½ Marks
Canada	.14	...	... Buying

If at all interested in Foreign Securities or Foreign Exchange, you ought to have our Weekly Foreign Letter and Price List.

Specify Letter No. 250
Foreign Dept.—Street Floor

MORTON LACHENBRUCH & Co.
42 Broad Street, New York.
-MEMBERS-
Curb Stock Exchange Detroit Stock Exchange
Pittsburgh Stock Exchange

We Want
Offerings of

Blocks of high grade Investment Bonds due in the Year 1922

Blake Brothers & Co.
Founded 1858
44 Wall St. 111 Devonshire St.
New York Boston
Tel. John 2431 Tel. Main 5300
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange }

The Period of Accumulation

that in the past has usually preceded a cycle of rising security prices, appears at hand.

Our conclusions as to both the immediate and long range market outlook are clearly set forth in a circular that is just off the press.

Copies will be sent free upon request for Circular T-63.

CHARLES H. CLARKSON & Co.
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
TEL: BOWLING GREEN 4020-25

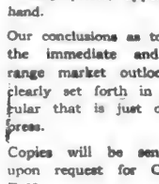
Bond Prices

Easing interest rates are already being reflected in increasing demand for high grade bonds and advancing prices are the inevitable result.

We advise the purchase of safe long term bonds and will be pleased to submit list upon request.

Ask for list C-24

F. M. Dyer & Co.
Investment Securities
27 William St., New York City
Telephone Broad 5985
Baltimore New Haven



We Recommend

Porto Rican - American Tobacco Company
10-Year 8% Gold Bonds
Due May 15, 1931

These bonds are the sole funded debt of a company whose net assets are over $3,600 for every $1,000 bond outstanding.

Price 100 and Interest
Yielding 8 Per Cent

Ames, Emerich & Co.
111 Broadway
Phone Rector 2402

IN JUNE OPERATIONS

Reports Show Fall in Gross, but Increase in the Net Income for Month.

ECONOMIES BEGIN TO TELL

Further Improvement in Last Half of Year Expected From Wage Cuts and Efficiency.

The statements of railroad earnings for June make favorable comparisons with the corresponding month of last year. The detailed statement of the Union Pacific system showed a reduction of $2,049,718 in gross income, the total for the month being $13,854,644. But in spite of this falling off in gross, the system, as a result of economies put in force in the earlier months of the year, was able to show net income of $2,641,311, an increase of $1,237,096 compared with June, 1920. The largest reduction was in transportation expenses, reduced $1,517,525 to $4,811,889. Maintenance of way and structures was reduced from $3,370,696 to $2,069,583. The ratio of revenues over expenses was 72.76 compared with 86.79 last year.

The statement of the Union Pacific for the first half of the year showed gross revenue of $77,848,643 compared with $92,882,282 in the first six months of 1920, the reduction being $15,033,610. Net income after all deductions was $10,391,982, a decrease of $9,522,587. It was expected that earnings for the balance of the year would continue to show improvement. With increased business, the moving crops and other seasonal products, the economies already in operation and the reduction in wages which went into effect on July 1, net earnings should show up much better than during the first half.

The report of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western showed gross income for June of $7,566,132, an increase of $969,461. Net operating income for the month amounted to $1,395,173, an increase of $874,621. For the six months the road reported gross revenue of $42,279,985, a gain of $7,512,811. Net income was $4,022,596, which was $4,049,952 above the net for the first half of last year.

The New York, Ontario & Western and the Norfolk & Southern also showed gains in both gross and net income for June as well as for the first half of the year.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Alum. Co. Am.	7	Nov., 1925	97⅝	97¾	7.50
Am. Cot. Oil.	6	Sep. 2, '24	99	99½	8.50
Am. T. & T.	6	Oct., 1922	99	99¼	6.75
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	97	97¼	7.15
Am. Th'd Co.	6	Dec., 1928	96½	97½	6.45
Am. Tobacco.	7	Nov., 1922	100	100⅛	6.75
Am. Tobacco.	7	Nov., 1922	100	100⅛	6.75
Am. Tobacco.	7	Nov., 1923	100	100⅛	6.88
Anaconda Co.	6	Jan., 1929	88¼	88⅝	8.05
Anaconda Co.	6	Jan., 1920	92⅞	93¼	8.20
Ang.A.O. Ltd.	7½	Apr. 1925	100⅜	100⅝	7.45
Armour & Co.	7	July 15,'20	95⅝	95⅞	7.70
Bell T. Can.	7	Apr., 1925	96½	97	8.00
Beth. St. Cor.	7	July 15,'22	96¼	96⅜	7.70
Beth. St. Cor.	7	July 15, '23	98	98	8.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar., 1924	97¼	97⅝	7.10
Cent. Arg.	6	Feb., 1927	81⅝	83	10.20
C. R. I. & P.	6	Feb., 1922	96¾	99	8.10
Fed. Sug. Ref.	6	Nov., 1924	95¼	96¼	7.45
The B.F. Goodrich Co.	cv.7	Apr., 1925	80¼	89¾	10.25
Gulf Oil Cor.	6	July 1923	97	97½	7.35
Gulf Oil Corp.	7	Feb., 1933	95¼	95⅝	7.60
H. J. Heinz Co.	7	Dec., 1930	97¾	98	7.20
Hocking Val.	4	Mar., 1924	92	93½	8.95
Hum. O. R.	7	Mar., 1923	97⅜	97¾	8.15
Int. Rap. Tr.	7	Sept., 1921	78½	79¾	...
Ken. C. Ter.	6	Nov.15,'23	97½	98	7.00
Kennecott Co.	7	Feb., 1930	89¾	90¾	8.60
Laclede Gas.	7	Jan., 1929	88½	91	8.65
Lig. & Myers.	6	Dec., 1921	99¾	100	6.00
Nat. Cloak.	8	Sep., 1930	86	94½	8.90
Phila Co.	6	Feb., 1922	99¾	100	6.00
Proc. & G.	7	Mar., 1922	100⅛	100⅜	6.35
Proc. & G.	7	Mar., 1923	100⅛	100⅜	6.88
Pub. S. Corp. of N. J.	cv.7	Mar., 1922	95½	96½	...
R.J. Ry.dr. T.	6	Aug., 1922	99⅛	99⅜	6.50
Sears, R.&Co.	7	Oct.15,'21	99⅝	100⅛	7.00
Sears, R.&Co.	7	Oct., 1922	98¼	98⅝	8.20
Sears, R.&Co.	7	Oct. 15,'23	98⅛	98¾	8.35
Sloss-Sheff.&I.	7	Aug., 1929	82½	83½	8.85
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	96⅞	97¼	10.33
Stwart B. T.	7	Apr., 1925	95¾	96	7.90
Stand. Oil Co. (Cal)	7	Jan., 1931	101⅜	101½	6.70
Stand. Oil Co. N. Y.	7	Jan.,25,'31	100⅜	100½	...
Swift & Co.	6	Aug.15,'21	99¾	100	6.00
Swift & Co.	7	Oct. 15,'23	97⅜	97½	7.70
The Texas Co.	7	Mar. 1,'23	98¾	99¼	7.15
Utah Sec. Co.	6	Sep.15,'22	87½	88¾	...
West El. ev.	7	Apr., 1925	100¼	100½	6.95

FOREIGN SECURITIES.

	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.
Argent. (unlisted)	5	Sep., 1945	62	63¼
Belgian (restor'n).	5	1934	66	69
Belgian (Prem.).	5	1920	60	72
British Victory	4	1919	368	383
British F.	4	1960	344	354
Brit. Nat. W. B.	5	1927	353	370
Brit. Nat. W. B.	5	1922	358	373
Brit. Nat. W. B.	5	1920	358	368
Canada	5½	Nov., 1913	84	85½
Canada	5½	Dec., 1937	84½	85¾
French Govt. Vic.	5	1931	60¾	63¾
French Loan, '17	4	1943	47¾	49¾
French Prem.	5	1920	68½	70¾
French Loan	4	1920	70	72
Italy Treasury	5	1925	41	43
Italy War Loan	5	1918	81	84
Russia, ruble bds.	5½	Feb., 1926	3	6
Russia, Govt.	5½	1921	11¾	14
Sweden	5	1939	85	85½
Switzerland	5½	1929	86½	86¾

$6,264,192 FOR QUARTER

Report a Surprise, as Gain Had Been Predicted—Deficit in First Quarter $3,951,579.

The statement of the Central Leather Company for the three months ended June 30, as issued yesterday, showed a deficit of $6,264,192 after all expenses and charges. The showing had not been expected in financial circles, and although some quarters had predicted that there would be a deficit others believed that the company should at least show a slight profit as a result of the reported improvement in the leather industry during the last few months. The deficit of $6,264,192 for the second quarter of the year compared with a deficit of $3,951,579 in the first quarter and with a deficit of $2,979,079 in the quarter ended June 30, 1920.

For the first six months of the year the deficit, after taxes and charges, including inventory adjustments of $2,150,000 amounted to $10,215,771, compared with a deficit of $1,708,862 in the first half of last year.

The statement for the quarter ended June 30, as issued yesterday, showed:

	1921.	1920.	1919.
*Loss	$4,660,645	$1,572,486	$96,794,822
Gen. ex., &c.	1,598,547	1,363,504	1,340,608
Deficit	$6,259,192	$2,935,972	$94,455,230
Other income.	17,282	120,046	243,008
Deficit	$6,264,192	$2,815,927	$94,698,227
Bond interest.	459,552	459,552	459,552
Deficit	$6,264,192	$3,979,079	$94,239,562
Pfd. div.	.....	982,783	982,783
Com. div.	.....	496,261	496,261
Deficit	$6,264,192	$4,958,073	$95,160,303

*After repairs, maintenance and taxes. †Surplus.

DENIES CONSORTIUM RUMOR

Not to Quit in China, Stevens's Return on Aug. 11 Shows.

Reports that the Chinese Consortium would cease to operate in China, which have come into the financial district by cable, were set at rest yesterday in an announcement that Frederick H. Stevens, representative of the American group of bankers in China, would return to his post in Peking on Aug. 11.

Reports from China earlier in the year were that the election of a new Chinese Minister of Finance, who has been friendly to Japanese interests, and was not backed by the Consortium, had meant the end of the Consortium's activities in China and that Mr. Stevens would not return from America to his post.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
City of Bergen 8s	96½	98½
City of Berne 8s	98⅝	98½
City of Christiania 8s	99¼	100
City of Zurich 8s	99¼	99½
Argentine 5s	87	88⅜
Belgium 8s	100¼	100⅜
Belgium 6s	93½	94⅝
Belgium 7½s	100⅜	101
Kingdom of Sweden 6s	85	85½
Dom. of Canada 5½s, 1921	99⅝	100
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	92	92½
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	85	86½
Danish Municipal 8s, Series A	101½	103
Danish Municipal 8s, Series B	101	...
Denmark 8s	102	102½
Chinese Government 6s	46	48½
Norway 8s	102½	102⅝
Republic of Cuba ext. 6s, 1944	77¼	78½
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	70	72
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	65⅝	66½
Brazil 8s	98⅞	99
Republic of Chile 8s	97¼	97¼
Dominican Republic 5s	80½	81
City of Lyons 6s	82½	83
City of Marseilles 6s	82	83
City of Bordeaux 6s	82	83
City of Paris 6s	99½	100
City of Copenhagen 5½s	78	78½
French Government 8s	99¼	99⅝
French Government 7½	95½	95⅝
Swiss Confederation 6s	105¾	105⅞
Japanese 4½s	84⅞	85
Japanese 4½s, second series	84⅛	86
Japanese 4s	83⅜	85
City of Tokio 5s	59⅝	62
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	99¼	100
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1922	98¼	98⅝
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1929	89¼	89½
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	86¼	86½
United States of Mexico 5s	46	45½
United States of Mexico 4s	52¾	53⅜
Italy 6½s	88¼	...
San Paulo 8s	97	97½

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRE-WAR LOANS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	100½	..
2s, c, 1930	100½	..
4s, r, 1925	104⅜	..
4s, c, 1925	104⅜	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100⅛	..
Pan 2s, c, 1936	100⅛	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	100⅛	..
Pan 2s, c, 1938	100⅛	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	75½	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	75½	..
P I 4s, '34	77	81
P I 4s, '35	77	81
P I 4s, '36	77	81
Dist. of Col. 3-65s	93	...

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Ad Rumely	13	15½
Do pf.	39	47
Air Red.	30	31
Alb & Sus.	135	...
A A Cables	104	106½
Allis-Ch M pf.	72	78
Am. S 1st pf.	65	90
Am Ag Ch pf.	60¼	...
Am Bk N.	51	52
Do pf.	46	47½
Am B Sug	57	70
Am B S & Fdy.	41	46
Do pf.	90¼	93
Am Can pf.	81	82
Am Chicle.	15	18
Am C & F pf.	109	111¼
Am Coal.	74	...
Am Cot Oil	18½	19¾
Do pf.	36	42
Am D S.	4¼	4¾
Am Ice	55	57
Do pf.	60	65½
Am La. Pfr Eng.	8¾	9
Am Lin pf	57	61
Am Lo pf.	102	106
Am M & O	11¾	13
Am Sm pf. A	68	69
Do B.	73	...
Am Sn pf.	72	82
Am S Tob pf.	75	80
Am T & C	48	54
Am Wk pf	92	95
Am Wl pf.	95⅞	97
Am Wr Pa pf.	25	26
Am Zinc.	8	8¾
Art Metal.	13	16
Do ctfs.	10	...
Atl Ref.	820	825
Do pf.	105½	108
Ann Arbor.	6	14½
Do pf.	15	35
Assets R.	1¾	1¾
Asso D G.	31	32
Do 1st pf	54	64½
Do 2d pf.	55	58
Atl Pet.	13½	15
Atlas T.	15¾	17
A. B & A.	2¾	3¼
Atl C L.	87	89½
A. G & W I pf.	17	19
Aus Nich.	8¼	8¾
Do pf.	52	57
Auto Sales.	2¾	3¾
Do pf.	11	15
Bald L pf.	95	97½
Bar Leath.	40	55
Do pf.	76	94
B'dall, A.	15	22
Batop M.	⅝	⅞
Bayuk Bros	26	28
Beth Steel.	44	47
Do 7% pf.	72	73
Do 8% pf.	98¼	99¼
B'klyn Ed.	87	92
B R T ct.	7	7¼
B U Gas.	60½	...
Brown Sh.	29¾	41
Do pf.	71¾	83
Bruns Ter.	3	3¾
B, R & P.	60	70
Do pf.	80	85
Buff & S.	...	78
Do pf.	93	100
Bush Bros	89¼	91
Do pf.	100	110
Bush Ter.	...	100
But'k Coi.	24	24¾
Caddo O.	10½	12½
Cal Z & L.	4¾	4½
Cal P pf.	70	72
Cal & Ar.	46¾	48¾
Canada So.	40	45½
Case Plow.	4½	8
Case, (J I) pf.	70	73
C R R of N J.	170	180
C'tain-teed	25	40
Do 1st pf.	...	71
Do 2d pf.	...	70
Ches & O.	55	58
Chi & Alt.	8½	9½
Do pf.	8	12
C & N W pf.	99	100
Chi. St P. M & Om.	50	51
Do pf.	72	90
C. C. C & St L.	37	40
Do pf.	61	62½
Cl & Pitts.	58½	63½
Do spec.	82	85
Clu-Peab.	36	40
Do pf.	80	...
C & S 1st pf.	82¼	83
Do 2d pf.	45	48
Col Gr pf.	20	25
Comp T R.	32	33
Con Cigar.	29½	30
Do pf.	65	70
Cont Can.	44½	47
Do pf.	89	92½
Cont Ins.	60¼	62
Corn P R pf.	90	102
Crex Carp.	33	50
Cruc S pf.	80	82
C-Am Sug pf.	72	75
Day Chem.	34	37
De Beers.	..	22
D & Co pf.	69	80
Del & Hud.	98	100
Del Ed.	88	93
Det & M.	45	..
Do pf.	50	..
Det U Ry.	..	70
D, S S & A pf.	5	8
Dist Hos'y.	30	35
Do pf.	..	53
E Kod pf.	105	..
Elk H Coal pf.	33½	40
Em Brant.	4	7
Do pf.	18	20
End-J pf.	93	98½
Erie & P.	46	48
F M & S.	6	9
Do pf.	22	24
Fisher Bdy	78	80
Do pf.	97	102
F B O pf.	62	64
F'port Tex.	12½	13
G, W & W.	1¾	2
Gen Asp pf	85	88
G A T Car	39½	45
Gen Cig pf	88	100
Do 4 pf.	84	90
G Oil pf.	30	95
Gen M pf.	85½	70
Do 7% d.	73	73½
Genesee-C.	19½	22
G, M & N.	7	9
Do pf.	20	23
G S 1st pf.	60	70
Hartman.	69	72
Hask W pf.	..	98½
Hendee.	14	15
Homestake.	53¾	59
Hyd Steel.	7⅞	9¼
Ill C 1 L.	89	..
Int Con C.	38¾	34½
Int-Con pf.	10¾	11¾
Indian Ref.	7¾	9
Int Ag pf.	36	38
Int Mer M.	11	12
Int Mot Tr 1st pf.	68	70
Do 2d pf.	58	61
Int Nick.	14	14¾
Do pf.	73	90
Int Pa pf.	90	108
Do pf. s.	60	71
Int Salt.	41	...
Iowa Cent.	4¼	7¼
Iron Prod.	25	28
Jol & Chi.	96¼	..
Jewel Tea pf.	55	80
Jones B T.	13	20½
K C, Ft S & M pf.	60½	..
Kayser (J)	75	85
Do 1st pf. ex div.	97½	..
Kelly Sp T 6% pf.	72	75
K & D M.	4	10
Do pf.	20	..
Kresge(SS)	130	140
Do pf.	98	112
Kress(S H) pf.	84	82
L E & W.	11	15
Do pf.	21	23
Lgg & M.	152	160
Do B.	147	154
Do pf.	101	103
Lima Loc.	94	68
Do pf.	87	92
L-W B 2d pf.	92	115
Lorill'd Co.	148	150
Do pf.	100	108½
Mah Coal.	340	700
Mallinson.	12	14
Do pf.	54¾	60
M'kay Cos.	60	63
Do pf.	55	55½
Man El S.	..	90
Man B'ch.	¼	¾
Man Elev.	44½	45
Man Shirt.	20½	23½
Do pf.	89¼	110
Man Sugar pf.	..	90
Marlin R.	7½	11
Math Alk.	13	19
Max M ct.	⅝	1½
Do 1st pf	4½	4¾
Do 2d pf.	2½	2¾
Max M, A.	40	45
Do B.	10	12
Mkt St Ry	3¾	3⅞
Do pf.	10	15
Do 2d pf.	4¼	5¾
Do p pf.	31½	33
Mich Cent.	58	62
M, St P & S S M.	66	68
Do pf.	83	90
Do 1 l.	52¼	56
M, K & T.	2¾	2¾
Do pf.	3¾	4
Mon P pf.	92¾	98
Mor & Es.	84	86
Mullins Bd.	18½	19¾
N C & St L.	85	110
Nat B pf.	108	111¾
Nat C & S.	23	29
Do pf.	56¼	60
Nat Enam.	45	49
Do pf.	89	95
Nat Lead.	75	77
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	4	9
Do 2d pf.	3½	4½
New Con C	10	11¾
N Y A B.	36½	60
N Y, O & St L.	52	57
Do 1st pf	60	64
Do 2d pf.	59	61
N Y D pf.	50	52
N Y, L & West.	80	30
N Y R Rys	26	...
Nort Sec.	89	90
N & W pf.	62½	67½
Nunnally.	9¾	10
Nova S S.	21	23½
O B & R.	7¾	8
Ohio F B.	40	45
Orph Circ.	20	24
Ont Min.	2¼	2¾
Otis Elev.	92	93
Do pf.	78	80
Otis Stl pf.	..	60
Pac Coast.	19	20
Do 1st pf	90	100
Do 2d pf.	50	55
Pac Dev.	8¾	9¼
Pac Mail.	8	10¾
P S & Tel.	46	51
P P & R.	..	12
Do pf.	..	65
Par & B.	9¼	11½
Penney pf.	83	94
Peo & E.	10¾	12
P Jonas.	62	68
Do pf.	78	80
P, Ft W & C pf.	119	...
Pitts S pf.	80	83¾
P & W Va.	27	28
Do pf.	73	75
Pond C C.	15	16
Pr Stl Car pf.	82	87
Punta A S.	29¾	31
Rand M.	19	20
R R Sec. I C stk ct.	55¾	57
Ry Stl Spr.	84	95
Do pf.	99	100
Rdg 1st pf	39	39¾
Rem Type.	19	22
Do 1st pf	38	75
Do 2d pf.	..	70
Rens & S.	101	...
Replog S.	19¼	25
Rep I & S pf.	82	84
Rep Truck.	12¾	15
R Reis.	..	8
Do 1st pf	48	52
St Jos L'd.	11¾	11¾
Seneca C.	14¾	15¾
Savage A.	10¾	12
Saxon Mtr.	3¾	4
Seab A L pf.	9¾	10
Sears-R pf	96	99¼
Shell Trans	37	37½
S-S S & L.	94	96
Do pf.	65¾	71½
So P R S.	38	43
Do pf.	..	95
Stand Mill.	93	100
Do pf.	66	77
S O N J.	133	136
Studeb Co pf.	92¼	95
Sup Oil.	4¾	4¾
Sup Steel.	29	32
Do 1st pf	94	96¾
Tenn Cop.	7¾	8
Temtor, A.	7¾	8¾
T P L Tr.	220	229
Tide W O.	125	130
T. St L & W ctfs.	10	11¾
Do pf ctfs.	15	18
Tran & W.	31¾	33
T C R T.	38	43
Do pf.	..	95
Und Typo.	121½	210
Do pf.	110	115½
U B & P.	58	62
U T Car.	..	100
Do pf.	..	100
U Cig Sts.	195	200
Do pf.	96	104
U Drug 1st pf.	40¾	42
U Rys Inv.	8½	8¾
U S C I P.	14½	15¼
U S Exp.	55¾	6
U S Ind A pf.	70	90
U S R & I.	47½	48
U S R 1st pf.	94	97
U S Sm pf	37	..
Utah Cop.	49	49¾
Van R 1st pf.	70	85
Va I, C & Coke r.	70	80
Vivaudou.	6½	7
Weber & H	10¾	11¾
Wab pf. B.	14	17
W Md 2d pf.	4	10½
W Pac pf.	63	64½
Wheel A R.	86	87¾
White Stl	9	12
W & L E pf.	16½	17½
White Mtr.	31¾	33
W-Over pf.	29¼	30
Wilson	35	37
Wis Cent.	37½	39
Woolworth.	112¾	114
Do pf.	106	..
Wor Pump.	42	44
Do pf. A.	71	78

NEW ISSUE

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

$950,000

City of Omaha, Nebraska

5½% Street Improvement Sewer and Park Bonds

Dated May 1, 1921 Due May 1, 1941

Principal and semi-annual interest (May 1 and November 1) payable at City Treasurer's Office, Omaha, Nebraska. Coupon bonds in denominations of $1,000.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and all the New England States.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Valuation for Purposes of Taxation	$320,521,940
Net Bonded Debt	$ 15,549,438
Population (1920 Census)	191,601

The above bonds are offered subject to legality being approved by J. C. Thomson, Esq., New York City.

Price 101.83 and accrued interest

Yielding 5.35%

H. L. ALLEN & COMPANY
40 Wall Street, New York
Telephone John 0944

R. W. PRESSPRICH & Co.
40 Wall Street, New York
Telephone John 0307

$6,000,000

The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.

Convertible 8% Secured Gold Notes

To be dated August 1, 1921 Due December 1, 1922

Convertible into Prior Lien and Refunding Mortgage 7% Gold Bonds, Maturing January 1, 1961

Interest payable June and December 1st in New York and Cincinnati. Coupon notes of $1000 denomination, registerable as to principal. Redeemable as a whole only at any time on sixty days' notice at 101 and accrued interest. The New York Trust Company, New York, Trustee. Interest payable without deduction of the Normal Federal Income Tax to the extent of 2%.

Charles D. Jones, Esq., President of the Company has summarized his letter to us as follows:

BUSINESS: The Company owns the electric generating and electric and gas distributing systems supplying Cincinnati and numerous adjacent communities in Hamilton County, Ohio, serving a population of approximately 500,000. The Company also owns one of the largest and most modern electric generating stations in the country, the capacity of which, because of the rapidly growing business, is being increased by 33⅓%. On May 31, 1921, the Company had over 56,000 electric customers and over 125,000 gas customers.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE: The purpose of this issue of notes is to provide funds to pay or refund expenditures incurred to install the fourth unit of the electric generating station (bringing it up to a capacity of 120,000 K. W.) and for additional substations, transmission lines and extensions to the electric and gas properties of the Company.

SECURITY: The Convertible 8% Secured Gold Notes will constitute the direct obligation of The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company and will be secured by pledge of $7,500,000 par value of Prior Lien and Refunding Mortgage 7% Gold Bonds, which in the opinion of its counsel, are secured by a mortgage on the entire properties of the Company, subject to the First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds. The physical properties have a valuation of more than twice the Company's total mortgage debt, including the Prior Lien and Refunding Mortgage 7% Bonds pledged as security for these notes.

EARNINGS: Net earnings of the properties for the twelve months' period ended May 31, 1921, amounted to $4,135,042, or over 3½ times the annual interest charges, $1,239,560, on the entire outstanding funded debt of the Company, including this issue of notes.

DIVIDEND RECORD: The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company has one of the longest dividend records of any corporation in the United States, having paid dividends of not less than 4% annually continuously for sixty-eight years, the present rate of 5% per annum having been paid since 1910. A very large equity is established by the capital stock of the Company, which has a market value at present quotations of over $24,000,000.

CONVERSION PRIVILEGE: These notes are convertible at the holder's option at any time from June 1st, 1922 to November 1st, 1922 (unless called for previous redemption, and if called for redemption convertible up to date of redemption) into Prior Lien and Refunding Mortgage 7% Gold Bonds, maturing January 1, 1961, at a price of par for the notes and 97½ for the bonds, with adjustment of interest and fractions.

FRANCHISES: In the opinion of its counsel the Company has perpetual gas and electric franchises in the City of Cincinnati, subject only to rate regulating ordinances and the right of the City to purchase the properties under an arbitration agreement, which fully protects the Company.

The issuance of these notes and the pledged bonds is subject to the approval of the Public Utilities Commission of the State of Ohio.

All legal details relating to the issuance of these notes are subject to the approval of Messrs. Cravath, Henderson, Leffingwell & deGersdorff, of New York, for the Bankers, and Messrs. Rufus B. Smith, Alfred M. Cohen and Samuel Assur, of Cincinnati, for the Company.

We recommend these notes for investment when, as and if issued and delivered to us at

Price 99¾ and Interest

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.
62 Cedar Street, New York
Chicago Boston Philadelphia Cleveland

J. & W. Seligman & Co.
54 Wall Street
New York

The information and figures in this advertisement, while not guaranteed, are taken from sources we consider entirely trustworthy.

Is Any Of This Yours?

THE United States Treasury Department recently announced that it was holding over $85,000,000 interest belonging to owners of Liberty and Victory Bonds who had failed to cash their coupons.

IN order to insure the prompt collection of coupons and called bonds, it is suggested that security owners deposit the same with our Trust Department in a custody account.

THE Company will attend to making up the tax Certificates when necessary, collect income and remit or credit the same to Customer's account.

Full details regarding this and other services will be furnished upon request at any one of our—

FOUR CONVENIENTLY LOCATED OFFICES
Fifty-five Cedar Street
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C.I.M.Co.

Four Reserve Banks Reduce Discount Rates

A striking evidence of an easing in the credit situation is seen in the simultaneous action by four Federal Reserve Banks, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco, in reducing their discount rate last week from 6% to 5½%.

Lower interest rates mean higher prices for seasoned Bonds. Far sighted investors are buying sound Bonds now while bargains still exist.

Special list of High Grade Bonds on request, yielding from

5%—8%

Charles L. Murphy & Co.

Investment Securities

115 Broadway, New York

Telephone Rector 2198.

The Railroads

TODAY total railroad securities are selling in the market for about $12,000,000,000, as against an original cost for construction of the properties of approximately $20,000,000,000, and against a reproduction cost at current values of more than $30,000,000,000.

IT is immediately patent to anyone that railroad securities from the standpoint of property value are incomparable bargains. Many good judges are convinced that an opportunity of a lifetime is now presented for profitable investment in these securities

SPECIAL article now on the press will be distributed gratuitously.

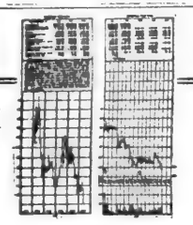
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NO OIL SHIPMENTS FROM MEXICO AUG. 1

Producers Deny Report That They Will Resume Work Next Month.

ASSOCIATION'S STATEMENT

Director Stevens Says Taxes Make It Impossible to Export Except at a Loss.

The Association of Producers of Petroleum in Mexico issued a statement yesterday denying that there was any truth in reports from Mexico City that the oil companies, which have largely suspended shipments since the new export tax decrees went into effect July 1, had informed the Minister of the Interior they would resume operations on Aug. 1. Guy Stevens, Director of the association, said he had no information on the subject other than that contained in the dispatch from Mexico City.

"The taxes in many instances are confiscatory and make it impossible for the companies operating in Mexico to export the oil except at a loss. It is unlikely that any company will export oil under such conditions, except one compelled to ship to meet contract commitments. Shipments of oil at a loss probably will be no more attractive on Aug. 1 than now," Mr. Stevens said.

"The financial agency of the Mexican Government figured out a few days ago that a large profit per barrel still could be made on oil exported from Mexico after paying the new taxes. This result was reached by disregarding entirely about two-thirds of the items of expenses that enter into production, transportation and marketing. The absurdity of the financial agency's conclusion lies in the assumption that any company capable of exporting millions of barrels of oil would forego voluntarily the large profit the Mexican Financial Agency says could be made on this enormous quantity.

"It requires no argument to prove that companies would be exporting oil as rapidly as they could move it if they could handle it at a profit. On the other hand, it seems fully as improbable that any company has informed the Minister of the Interior that it will resume shipments at a loss after Aug. 1."

Would Appeal Reading Plan.

The Prosser committee announced yesterday that it is applying for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court from the decree of the District Court at Philadelphia in the Reading segregation proceedings. In so doing, the committee is carrying out the wishes of the large number of common stockholders it represents, it was said.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

(Quoted on a Percentage Basis).

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic C. Line	1922-'36	6½	6.75	6.40
Balt. & Ohio	1921-'27	4½	7.25	6.75
Bethlehem Steel	1921-'30	7	7.50	7.00
Buff. R. & P.	1921-'33	4½, 5, 6	6.90	6.40
Canadian Pacific	1921-'32	4½, 6	7.10	6.40
Ches. & Ohio	1924-'35	6½	6.75	6.40
Chi. & N. W.	1921-'23	4½	7.00	6.50
Do	1925-'36	6½	6.75	6.40
Chi., R. I. & P.	1921-'27	4½, 5	7.75	7.00
Chi., St. L. & N. O.	1921-'24	5	7.10	6.50
C. C. C. & St. L.	1921-'29	5, 6	6.85	6.40
Dela. & Hudson	1922	4½	7.00	6.65
Erie Railroad	1921-'28	4½, 5, 6	8.00	7.00
Illinois Central	1921-'37	4½, 5	7.00	6.50
Do	1925-'36	7, 6½	6.75	6.40
Lou. & Nashville	1921-'23	5	7.00	6.50
Do	1922-'36	6½	6.75	6.40
Marland Tank L.	1921-'27	8	9.00	8.00
Mich. Central	1921-'32	5, 6	6.75	6.37
Minn. & St. L.	1921-'27	5, 6	7.75	7.00
Mo. Kan. & Tex.	1921-'24	5	8.00	7.00
Natl. Steel Car L.	1921-'28	8	9.00	8.00
New York Central	1921-'32	4½, 5	7.25	6.50
Do	1921-'35	7	7.10	6.45
Norfolk & West	1921-'24	4½	7.00	6.50
Nor. Pacific	1921-'30	7	8.90	6.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1921-'29	4½, 5, 6	8.50	7.50
Pac. Fruit Ex.	1925-'35	7	6.75	6.40
Penn. Gen. Fight	1921-'23	4, 4½	7.00	6.50
Pitts. & Lake E.	1921-'35	6½	6.75	6.40
Reading Co.	1921-'27	4½	7.00	6.50
Seaboard Air L.	1921-'27	4½, 5, 6	7.75	7.00
Sinclair Refining	1921-'23	6	8.75	8.25
Scu. Pacific	1921-'25	4½	7.00	6.50
Do	1924-'35	7	6.75	6.40
Southern Railway	1921-'28	4½, 5	7.50	6.75
Union Pacific	1924-'35	7	6.70	6.37
Vir. Railway	1921-'30	6	7.20	6.60

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices yesterday were quoted on the local metal exchange.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked
Antimony	4.62½	4.87½	4.62½	4.87½
Quicksilver		$46.00		$46.00
Aluminium	22.00	23.00	22.00	23.00
Iron, No. 2X Silicon	23.00	24.00	23.00	24.00

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 12⅝c on the New York Metal Exchange.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	70	0	0	70	0	0
Copper, futures	70	7	6	70	7	6
Tin, spot	158	5	0	160	15	0
Tin, futures	160	5	0	162	15	0
Spelter, spot	25	12	6	25	16	0
Spelter, futures	26	7	6	28	10	0
Lead, spot	23	10	0	23	17	6
Lead, futures	23	2	6	23	10	0

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

COMSTOCKS.		HARMILL	
Best & Belcher	.09	Jim	.10
Con. Virginia	.02	Kernick	.02
Jacket	.07	Knox	.10
Justice	.11	Midway	.08
Mexican	.02	Revert	.10
Ophir	.03	Verdi	.06
Potosi	.02	West End	.05
Savage	.02	Western	.08
Scorpion	.03	Zone	.02
Sierar Nevada	.02	GOLDFIELD.	
Union	.15	Booth	.15
TONOPAH.		Consolidated	.08
Benmont	1.00	Crackerjack	.08
Cash Boy	.04	Florence	.60
Jim Butler	.08	Jumbo Ext	.03
MacNamara	.14	Lone Star	.02
MacN-Crescent	.06	Silver Pick	.15
Monarch	.02	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
North Star	.04	Arrowhead	.04
Rescue	.21	Broken Hills	.03
Tonopah Ext	1.40	Bullwhacker	.59
West End	.78	Cresseus	.45
West Tonopah	.02	Hamilton	.10
DIVIDE.		Holly	1.40
Alto	.02	Round Mountain	.13
Belcher	.02	Silver Hills	.18
Brougher	.07	Simon	.89
Divide Tonopah	.79	Simon-Mina	.03
Dividend	.03	Sterling	.04
Extension	.33	Uncle Sam	.14
Gold Reef	.02	White Caps	.04
Mizpah	.02		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	1⅞	1⅞	Isabella	3¼	3¼
Dr. J'pot	3	3½	Mary McK.	3¼	3
Elkton	3	3½	Portland	44	50
El Paso	3	11	U. Gold M.	10½	12½
Golden Cr.	65	70	Rose Nicol.	3¾	4
Granite	10	14	Vindicator	87	88

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Ariz. Ext.	1	2	Iron Blossom	14	19
Ariz. Tip Top	6	7	La Rose	15	20
Ariz. Silver	19	20	Majestic	6	8
Black Hawk	3	5	Mex. Metals	80	90
Boston Mont.	68	69	Midway Mines	26	28
Chief Con.	3¼	3⅝	Mut. Div. Tr.	25	26
Calaveras	7⅝	7¾	Monarch	14	15
Crystal, new	31	33	Nat. L. & Z.	1	2
Denbigh	7	9	Nixon	3	7
Eagle B. B.	3	3½	Rainier	4	5
Eureka Cro.	43	44	Seven Metals	6	7
Fortuna	6	6	Silver Reef	3	5
Gadsden	60	65	U. V. Ext.	22¾	23
Home	1	2	Yukon	80c	1
Iron Cap	5¼	5¾			

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Receipts and expenditures as at close of business July 23:

	This Month	Corresponding Month 1920.	*Fiscal Year 1921.	*Corresponding Fiscal Yr. 1920.
Customs	$14,311,933.85	$22,077,833.21	$14,311,933.85	$22,077,833.21
Internal revenue:				
Income and profits tax.	37,978,997.44	25,016,797.60	37,978,997.44	25,016,797.60
Miscellaneous	92,419,786.45	85,601,481.20	92,419,786.45	85,601,481.20
Miscellaneous revenue	25,333,835.48	21,566,260.66	25,333,835.47	21,566,260.54
Panama Canal tolls, &c.	433,564.69	306,944.91	433,564.69	306,944.51
Total ordinary	$171,080,832.90	$152,969,358.63	$171,080,832.90	$152,969,358.63
Excess of ordinary disb. over ordinary receipts	84,079,321.53	92,704,243.27	84,079,321.53	92,704,243.27
Expenditures	255,160,154.43	245,673,601.90	255,160,154.43	245,673,601.90

Receipts and disbursements for June exceeding Statement in July included.

RAILROADS ADD MEN AT REDUCED WAGES

Twelve Per Cent. Cut Permits Work on Delayed Betterments and Repairs.

The recent wage reduction is permitting the railroads to employ more men, made necessary as a result of increased work on deferred maintenance and other repair work. Practically all the carriers delayed work on additions and betterments until they could take advantage of the 12 per cent. reduction in wages which went into effect July 1, and which was estimated to mean an annual saving for the roads of $400,000,000. Substantial increases in the number of men now employed are reported by the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Seaboard Air Line, Erie, Lackawanna and other roads.

The New York Central employed 63,911 men on June 1. The figures were 70,411 on July 1 and during July the officials of the Central estimate that at least 2,500 additional men have been taken on. Yesterday the locomotive shops at Depew, N. Y., were reopened after a shutdown of two months, and more than 500 men re-employed at a reduced wage. These shops formerly employed 900 men, while at West Albany the locomotive shops, which have been closed for the last six months, reopened two days ago with 500 men, or half the normal working force.

The Pennsylvania system had a working force on all its lines on the last of May totaling 185,625, which was increased to 188,144 in June. The Seaboard Air Line showed increases of from 500 to 1,000 men from June 1 to the present time, the present personnel amounting to about 15,000 men.

COMMODITY PRICES.

Recovery in Wheat Prices While Meats Are Generally Lower—Metals Generally Unchanged.

The cash market for wheat yesterday recovered part of the loss registered on Monday, and flour recovered 25 cents a barrel. Other gains were generally unchanged, while coffee and eggs were higher. Pork and beef declined. In the metals group, tin declined to a new low record for the year. Copper, lead, iron and steel billets were quoted unchanged, as was cotton and printcloths.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business July 26, a week before and a year ago:

FOODSTUFFS—	1921.	1921.	1920.
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.37½	$1.44½	$2.85
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.79½	.80⅝	1.66½
Oats, No. 2 white	.53½	.51	1.09
Flour, Minn., patent	10.00	10.00	15.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06½	.06⅞	.11⅝
Sugar granulated	.039	.032	21.00
Butter, cream., 92 sc.	.42	.41	.55½
Eggs, fresh gathered, firsts, per dozen	.38	.34	.53
Lard, Mid. W.	12.60	12.65	18.65
Pork, mess	24.00	24.00	39.00
Beef, family	16.00	19.00	30.00
METALS—			
Iron, 2X, Phila.	21.75	25.50	52.00
Steel, billets, Pittsb.	33.00	33.00	85.00
Lead	4.35	4.50	9.00
Copper	11.67½	12.25	19.00
Tin	25.50	26.75	48.75
TEXTILES—			
Cotton, mid. upland	12.25	12.25	40.00
Printcloths	.04⅝	.04¼	.13½

Highest and lowest prices for the year 1921 to date as follows:

	Highest		Lowest	
Wheat (new)	$1.86½	July 14	$1.31⅛	July 6
Wheat (old)	2.12	Jan. 12	1.42	July 5
Corn	.85	Jan. 3	.74⅛	June 28
Oats	.60⅝	Jan. 8	.46	July 5
Flour	10.50	Jan. 13	8.00	Apr. 14
Coffee	.07½	Jan. 12	.05⅝	Mar. 16
Sugar	.06¼	Mar. 18	.052	June 28
Lard	13.85	Jan. 7	9.50	May 31
Butter	.57	Jan. 3	.29	May 30
Eggs	.79	Jan. 17	.23½	May 25
Pork	32.50	Feb. 2	24.00	July 19
Beef	20.00	Jan. 28	14.00	July 9
Iron	33.25	Jan 25	21.75	July 25
Steel	43.50	Jan. 8	33.00	July 7
Lead	5.25	Jan. 19	4.00	Feb. 28
Copper	13.00	Jan. 4	11.75	Mar. 11
Tin	29.50	Jan. 10	25.50	July 26
Cotton	18.25	Jan. 10	10.85	June 20
Printcloths	.06	Jan. 19	.04⅜	June 24

Short-Term Government Obligations

Following are the closing prices bid in the open market yesterday for United States certificates of indebtedness and notes of the different issues:

Month.	Year.	P.C.	Bid.	Asked.	Approx. Yield.
Sept.	1921	5¾	100⅛	100⅜	4.35
*Sept.	1921	6	100⅛	100⅜	4.35
Oct.	1921	5½	100⅛	100⅜	4.55
Oct.	1921	5¾	100⅛	100⅜	4.55
*Dec.	1921	6	100⅜	100⅝	4.70
Feb.	1922	5¼	100⅛	100⅜	4.90
*March	1922	5¾	100⅜	100⅝	4.94
*June	1924	5¾	100⅛	100⅜	5.58
June	1922	6½	100⅜	100⅝	5.06

SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS.

	Rights Expire.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.
Am. Meh. & Fdry.	Aug. 31	23	28	15
D., L. & W. Co.	Aug. 30	20	29½	20
Reading		15½	17	15½
Worcester El. Co.	July 30	6¾	8¾	6¾

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN for June—

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Gross	$7,568,132	$6,596,671	$8,230,882
Bal. after tax	1,367,220	444,293	1,190,085
Net op. income	1,395,173	520,502	1,162,741
6 mos.' gross	42,279,985	34,767,373	54,162,323
Bal. after tax	4,321,703	427,284	5,833,593
Net op. income	4,662,496	¢12,543	5,376,167

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for June—

Gross	1,323,623	1,185,234	947,798
Bal. after tax	196,516	106,748	61,393
Net op. income	164,075	80,506	78,829
6 mos.' gross	6,479,865	5,348,257	5,610,067
Bal. after tax	920,914	*$43,928	*$54,712
Net op. income	197,603	*480,380	*37,843

*Deficit.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN for June—

Gross	704,162	621,421	461,255
Bal. after tax	77,021	*26,584	*28,681
Net op. income	72,943	*27,446	*26,789
6 mos.' gross	3,981,405	3,852,262	2,981,228
Bal. after tax	227,535	2,146	116,792
Net op. income	162,190	*132,536	*111,461

*Deficit.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM for June—

Gross	18,854,644	15,904,362	13,563,576
Bal. after tax	3,796,792	1,296,744	2,945,934
Net op. income	2,641,311	1,403,618	2,908,489
6 mos.' gross	77,845,543	*92,863,262	79,373,350
Bal. after tax	11,647,899	19,521,309	16,715,350
Net op. income	10,391,982	18,914,589	16,228,477

*Includes $3,065,790 back pay for hauling mail years 1918 and 1919.

WESTERN MARYLAND for June—

	1921.	1920.	Increase.
Gross	1,451,228	1,407,582	43,644
Net after tax	263,410	*822,628	886,038
Total income	268,556	*504,141	772,697
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,866	*747,697	749,563

*Deficit.

Public Utilities.

NORTHERN OHIO ELECTRIC CORP. AND SUBS. for June—

	1921.	1920.	Increase.
Gross	$694,551	$304,062	*$390,511
Net after tax	208,586	194,783	3,804
Sur. aft. fixed charges	65,498	54,984	10,503
Bal. aft. pf. dividends	75,456	34,984	70,903
6 mos.' gross	4,411,830	5,659,210	*1,247,380
Net after tax	994,353	1,514,525	*520,272
Sur. aft. fixed charges	95,736	722,519	*626,784
Deficit aft. pf. dividends	84,264	†542,519	626,783

*Decrease. †Surplus.

UTAH POWER AND LIGHT CO. AND WESTERN COLORADO POWER for June—

Gross	519,608	490,887	28,722
Net after tax	232,524	193,858	38,666
Total income	242,762	208,125	34,637
Sur. aft. chgs.	101,348	65,729	35,619
12 mos.' gross	6,870,905	6,149,880	721,025
Net after tax	3,242,475	2,886,885	355,590
Total income	3,286,367	3,077,506	208,861
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,984,594	1,853,789	110,005
Bal. after pf. dividends	1,057,778	782,389	295,467

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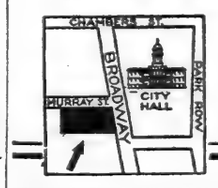
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Babson's Barometer Letter of July 27 contains definite answers to the above questions. It gives you the plain unbiased facts on the present situation. With these facts you can see what's ahead and govern yourself accordingly.

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MEMO *for Your Secretary*

Write Roger W. Babson, founder of The Babson Statistical Organization, Wellesley Hills, 82, Mass., as follows: Please send me a copy of Bulletin 1174 and booklet, "*Increasing Net Profits*"—gratis.

St. Louis, Mo., July 25, 1921.

To the holders of

LINDELL RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage Extended 4½% Bonds

due August 1, 1921:

The undersigned offer to extend the above mentioned bonds so that they will mature on October 1, 1933. The bonds, as extended, are to bear interest at the rate of 8% per annum from August 1, 1921, until maturity, payable semi-annually on the first days of February and August in each year at the office or agency of the Company in the Cities of New York or St. Louis, at the option of the holder. The present mortgage security of said bonds is to continue.

The payment of the principal of, and interest on, the bonds as extended will be unconditionally guaranteed by endorsement on each bond by United Railways Company of St. Louis.

The extension has been approved by the Public Service Commission of Missouri and by the District Court of the United States for the Eastern Division of the Eastern Judicial District of Missouri.

Holders of such bonds are referred to the appended announcement of The North American Company, 61 Broad Street, New York, as to the terms of the extension offer.

ROLLA WELLS, Receiver of United Railways Company of St. Louis.
LINDELL RAILWAY COMPANY.
By Richard McCulloch, President.

Referring to the foregoing notice, the extension privilege applies only to bonds which shall be deposited with Bankers Trust Company of New York on or before August 1st, 1921. After that date holders will be permitted to extend only with our consent in each case.

Bonds should be deposited ex August 1, 1921, coupon. Upon such deposit temporary receipts will be issued by said Bankers Trust Company, exchangeable for the bonds with the extension and guaranty endorsement and coupon sheets attached, when prepared. The investment yield of the extended bonds will thus be 8% per annum.

The undersigned will be glad to attend to the details of deposit without charge at the request of bondholders.

Bankers Trust Company is authorized to buy for the account of the undersigned bonds of holders who do not desire to avail themselves of the above privilege of extension, and to make payment therefor on August 1, 1921, at par flat, of the coupon due that day.

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IN TARIFF MEASURE

Ship Board Asks Congress for Extra Levy on Goods in Foreign Bottoms.

CALLS FOR 10 PER CENT.

Declares It Necessary to Enable American Vessels to Engage in Foreign Carrying Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The United States Shipping Board decided today to ask the Senate to include in the Tariff bill now before Congress a provision to authorize the imposition of a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, on all goods which shall be imported into the United States in foreign bottoms.

There is a provision of this character in the Underwood Tariff law, but it is not contained in the Fordney Tariff bill as passed by the House. Unless placed in the new Tariff law the discriminating feature of the Underwood law would be repealed. The members of the Shipping Board, after careful consideration of all aspects of the matter, feel that authority of law for the imposition of such a discriminating duty should be retained for use whenever the Government cares to invoke it in the interest of the development of the American merchant marine.

The Shipping Board's attitude is set forth in a resolution which the board adopted today as follows:

"Whereas, the United States tariff law now provides that a discriminating duty of 10 per centum ad valorem in addition to the duties imposed by law shall be levied, collected and paid on all goods, wares or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States; and,

"Whereas, the above status was but the transforming into law of emphatic declarations which had been made by both great political parties; and,

"Whereas, the retention of this law was clearly contemplated when the provision in Section 34 of the Jones bill, so-called, was enacted; and,

"Whereas, such legislation is necessary to enable American vessels to meet the higher operating expenses and maintain the higher standard of wages paid on American vessels, and thus enable such vessels successfully to engage in the foreign carrying trade of this country; and,

"Whereas, the making effective of such provision should tend to raise the market value of American ships to replacement figures and should cause shipping men to 'invest in the ships now owned by the United States, and thus put the Shipping Board fleet into private hands as Congress and the public desire;

"Resolved, That the Shipping Board recommends that the above quoted statute of the United States be made a part of the Tariff bill now before Congress!"

This discriminatory duty feature of the Underwood law has never been invoked, although it has been on the statute books since 1915. One obstacle to its use was the fact that this country had treaties with various foreign countries which operated against the imposition of such duties, and it was to remove these obstacles that the new Jones shipping law, in Section 34, called on the President to take the steps necessary for the abrogation of such treaties.

President Wilson, after being informed by former Secretary Colby that the application of the thirty-fourth section of the Jones law would have necessitated the abrogation of most of the principal commercial treaties between the United States and other countries, notified Congress that he did not consider it wise to enforce that provision of the Jones act. Congress has since taken no action in the matter, and no move has been made by the Harding Administration toward the abrogation of any of these treaties, so far as has been ascertained.

The revival in the Fordney act of the discriminatory duty feature of the Underwood law would not necessarily compel any Administration to apply discriminatory duties against foreign bottoms. It would not be mandatory, but optional. However, such re-enactment would furnish the necessary authority for the application of discriminatory duties any time the Administration might wish to invoke that section of the law.

OPPOSES VALUATION PLAN.

Customs Official Says Its Enactment Would "Tie Up" Importing.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Overhauling of rates in the Fordney Tariff bill will be necessary to permit its effective administration, the Senate Finance Committee was told today by George C. Davis, Chief of the Comparative Values Bureau in the New York Custom House. Mr. Davis declared that if Congress adopted the American valuation plan of levying import duties, even more radical changes in the rates would have to follow.

The American valuation plan as a substitute for the present system of assessing duties on foreign values was attacked by the customs official, who saw in it the cause for "unending litigation and a general tying up of the importing business." He added that, as drawn, some of the rates in the bill, administered on an American valuation basis, meant a "positive prohibition" of importations. He did not, however, enumerate the commodities of which he spoke.

Mr. Davis said that none knew what the effect of the change would be and predicted it would take years to learn, whereas the Customs Service, with nearly fifty years of experience under the present plan, had back of it court rulings, accepted business practices and a generally stable foundation upon which to work. All of this would be lost in the change, he declared, and another era of litigation gone through before correct interpretation could be had of the bill's provisions.

Mr. Davis said there would be an increase in amount of work placed on the Customs Service by the new duty basis. It would require that every package entering customs would have to be examined. At present, he said, inspectors examine only about 10 per cent. of the imports.

Chairman Penrose said he saw need for an army of men in assessing the duties under the plan.

The committee also heard Thomas O. Marvin and William S. Culbertson, members of the Tariff Commission, each of whom favored the American valuation plan.

Mr. Marvin asserted that it was "absolutely necessary" to make the change and would be equally beneficial either from a revenue or protective tariff standpoint. He believed, also, that by levying duties on the wholesale prices in America or the imported commodity information could be eliminated and the Government, as a result, would reap greater revenues.

PROPOSALS FOR RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

Serial No. 2—Contract No. 2.

1. The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey hereby gives notice that it will receive sealed bids for the work of repairing, rebuilding, etc., of its marine equipment for the period of one year from August 2, 1921, to August 2, 1922, in accordance with terms, specifications, etc., which may be procured at the office of the undersigned.

2. Bids must be submitted and addressed to the undersigned at his office by 12:00 o'clock noon on the second day of August, 1921. Bids received after that hour will not be considered. Bids will be opened at 3:00 P. M. on the date named. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids or to accept any part of any one bid; also to award a bond from the successful bidder for exact the faithful performance of the work.

Dated this eighteenth day of July, 1921.
THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.
W. G. BESLER, President & General Manager, 143 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.

COTTON DOWNWARD

Loss for Day Is 23 to 29 Points—Sales in Small Blocks—New Orleans Steadier.

CALLS FOR 10 PER CENT.

Declares It Necessary to Enable American Vessels to Engage in Foreign Carrying Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

Though pressure of cotton proved less heavy during early trading yesterday, liquidation was resumed in the afternoon and the downward movement in prices continued. Weather conditions favored the growing crop, and new cotton was reported from Atlantic sections. Less confidence in an early revival of British trade was expressed, which had a depressing influence on sentiment. Despite better support from certain quarters and a reaction of 20 points at one time, liquidation of a 20,000-bale line of January contracts caused a loss of 23 to 29 points for the day.

Though spot sales in Liverpool fell to 6,000 bales at a decline of forty American points, and futures more than met Monday's decline here, demand appeared on an increasing scale during early trading. A disposition to take contracts after a decline of a cent from recent high levels made more impression on prices.

At first buying was scattered but in volume sufficient to absorb Liverpool and Southern selling. Several professional traders furnished support, taking all months at about the previous day's closing level. Pressure, however, carried October through scale buying orders at 12.20, catching stop-loss orders. A demand at 12.15 was filled, price touching 12.12, or a decline of 110 points from the high level this month.

New Orleans Shows Steadier Tone.

Selling appeared to be mainly the aftermath of Monday's extensive liquidation and instead of being in large blocks was confined to lots of 1,000 to 2,000 bales. New Orleans showed a steadier tone after this early decline, and it soon became evident pressure was less than during the previous session.

A demand for August contracts became a feature, starting a covering movement in later positions. Some trade buying took contracts from the ring. New Orleans recovered sharply, bringing an increased demand to New York on differences. Several houses bought March around 13 cents and firms with Southern mill connections repurchased October sold at higher figures. For a time the reaction was slow.

Weather conditions continued favorable, very little rain and moderate temperatures. Only 3 points in the entire cotton belt were 100 or over.

While the condition of the plant in Texas and Oklahoma following continuous rains in June was easily susceptible to damage from hot weather, temperatures would have to be 100 to 115 for several days to start deterioration. Nothing of this sort appeared to be in sight. But when room trades, fearing a possible diminishing demand increased and October ran up 20 points, encountering very few contracts.

Reports of a good business being done in many dry goods lines, with some mills booked to capacity until well into September, helped the market. One interest identified with Carolina mills bought several thousand bales on a basis of 12.25 for October.

Demand Falls Off Sharply.

After touching 12.35, the demand for October fell off as sharply as pressure ceased earlier in the day. Trading diminished and sentiment against the market strengthened. For a time prices were sustained by the President's message to Congress on measures for assisting railways and agricultural interests, but little support developed. Several private cable advices from Manchester indicated sustained improvement in the textile industry might be delayed for some time. Caution taken from the market during the morning began to seep back as operators became uneasy over the failure of buying power to expand.

It was not until the last hour that real pressure was resumed. Then a line of 20,000 January bought two months ago around 14 cents came out, carrying all months to the day's low level. The first 10,000 bales were well taken. Scale buying orders in both October and December absorbed several thousand bales on differences. These orders once filled left only a limited demand. Prices broke 30 points before this line could be liquidated. January going to 12.40 and October breaking through 12 cents. For the second successive day the list closed at the bottom.

The first bale of Georgia cotton from the new crop made its appearance at Savannah yesterday. Last year the first bale was received on Aug. 4.

Day's Exports Are 35,000 Bales.

Exports amounted to 35,000 bales yesterday, bringing the week's clearances so far to 70,000 bales, compared with only 43,000 bales the entire week in 1920.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
Oct.	12.21	12.35	11.97	12.00@12.01	12.23
Dec.	12.80	12.73	12.38	12.38@12.41	12.65
Jan.	12.62	12.73	12.36	12.37	12.65
March	12.93	13.00	12.68	12.70	12.96
May	13.00	13.12	12.93	12.76	13.05

The local market for spot cotton was quiet. 25 points decline, 12c. for middling upland.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 11.85, 25 points decline; New Orleans, 11.25, 25 points decline; Savannah, 10.75, 25 points decline; Augusta, 10.88, 12 points decline; Memphis, 11, unchanged; Houston, 11.15, 25 points decline; Little Rock, 10.50, unchanged.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	21,628	21,801	7,214
Exports	35,176	37,333	12,608
Exports, season	5,498,304	5,374,730	6,323,537
New York stocks	155,141	158,751	35,634
Port stocks	1,433,161	1,442,465	810,929
New York arrivals			700

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet, 20 points decline, 7.93 for middling. Sales 6,000, American 5,000; imports 14,000, American 9,000; imports 14,000, American 9,000. Future opened quiet, 10 to 13 points decline and closed steady, 7 to 13 points decline. Prices: July, 8.16d; October, 8.48d; December, 8.59d; January, 8.62d; March, 8.74d. Manchester: Yarns, quiet; cloth quiet.

OWENS BOTTLE REPORT.

Net Profits for First Six Months Were $1,147,568.

The Owens Bottle Company, including the returns of its subsidiary companies, reported net profits of $1,147,568 for the first six months of the current year. This was after Federal taxes and fixed charges, and, after allowing for preferred dividends, the balance was equivalent to $1.17 a share earned on the $17,371,900 of capital stock of $25 par value issued and outstanding on June 30. In the first half of last year the profits amounted to $2,503,117, equal to $4.98 a share on the $10,382,625 of common stock issued at that time.

Total manufacturing profits and royalties in the six months ended June 30 were $1,526,061, compared with $2,305,527 in the first half of 1920. Other income was above that of last year, the total for this year being $514,054, against $228,714, making a total income of $2,040,115, compared with $2,534241 in 1920.

SILVER BULLION.

Bar silver in London unchanged at 38⅝ d.

New York price for domestic bar silver unchanged at 98¼ cents per ounce, the Mint price: "foreign" silver unchanged at 61¼c.

Range of prices for silver bullion for the present year to date:

	Highest.		Lowest.	
London	42⅝d	Jan. 5	30⅛d	Mar. 5
New York	98¼c	Jan. 6	57¼c	Mar. 6

Range for the year 1920:

London	89¼d	Feb. 11	38⅝d	Dec. 10
New York	$1.57	Jan. 22	85½c	Dec. 10

BIDDING IN KEEP WHEAT HIGH

Exporters and Millers Compete in Chicago Pit for the Abundant Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Exporters and millers are competing for wheat here and in the Southwest, particularly the latter, and millers are outbidding exporters 3 to 4 cents a bushel, with all the offerings cleaned up. Millers are afraid that the rush of wheat will be over before they can secure supplies, and have become anxious buyers. There were export sales in the Southwest of over 400,000 bushels, hedges against which were bought here for July delivery, which put the latter ½ cent under September to 1½ cent over at the close, the last trades being at $1.24¼ to $1.24½. At Chicago, export sales were 600,000 bushels of wheat, all for deferred shipments. There are 2,000,000 bushels sold for shipment by August 20 and cash handlers do not care to have too many commitments.

One factor in the wheat situation here that trade loses sight of is that practically all the wheat—1,905 cars the past two days—has been applied on previous contracts, and very little has been offered in the open market. This has relieved the pressure, and the speculators, having sold in anticipation of a decline, have found that their sales in connection with the hedging trades have furnished the principal supply in the future market.

The seaboard exporters have bought wheat on the breaks, and values have advanced from the low point, the bulge today being over 2 cents, with the close 1 cent higher on July and 1¼@1½ cent on the other futures. Cash prices in all markets are sharply higher.

Late news from Winnipeg claims that the Saskatchewan wheat crop, which some of the Winnipeg people have asserted was in good shape, has been hurt 50 per cent. by heat.

The corn market was a small affair. Exporters bought 350,000 bushels. There are indications of a larger movement. Nebraska people claim that their corn crop is practically made. There are indications that the greater part of the corn crop will be out of the way by Sept. 1.

Elevator people were active buyers of September and sellers of December oats at 2⅝ cents difference. There was little in the market aside from the changing, and the close was at losses of ¾ to ⅞ cent, while corn was ⅛ cent higher to ⅜ cent lower for the day.

Hanson, New York exporter, has more rye bought than can be delivered in the four remaining business days of this month. He is buying rye in the Northwestern markets and selling July here to ease up the situation. The Board of Trade Directors say they have the situation well in hand, and while there are claims going out from those who were short and never had any show to get the cash rye to delivery that the market is cornered, Board of Trade officials say the contents are caused by the short interest and that the exporters want the cash rye to fill sales abroad.

Fifty cars of rye were bought in the cash market here today at 1½ cents under the July, which will be delivered on sales tomorrow. Receipts of rye were 135 cars and deliveries 96,000 bushels. The Armour Grain Company is handling the rye through its elevators and financing it for the Hanson interest at New York. July rye was up to $1.26 and down to $1.25, with the close at $1.25¾. September rye closed at $1.10½ and December at $1.11¼.

Today's Chicago prices for the principal commodities were as follows:

WHEAT.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Day.	Last Year.
July	$1.24½	$1.22¾	$1.24¼	.64	....	....
Sept.	1.24½	1.22¼	1.24	.61¾	....	....
Dec.	1.27⅞	1.25¾	1.26¾	.61	....	2.35

CORN.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Day.	Last Year.
July	.64½	.63¾	.63¾	.37⅞	....	1.40
Sept.	.62	.60¾	.60¾	.40¾	....	1.33½
Dec.	.61½	.60¾	.60¾	.42¾	....	1.23¾

OATS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Day.	Last Year.
July	.37¼	.37	.37	$1.25½	....	.75
Sept.	.40¾	.39¾	.39¾	1.00¾	....	.88½
Dec.	.43¾	.42	.42¾	1.00½	....	.69¾

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Day.	Last Year.
July	1.26	1.25	1.25½	1.25½	....	2.06½
Sept.	1.11	1.10	1.10	1.09¾	....	1.25¾
Dec.	1.11⅛	1.10½	1.11	1.09½	....	....

PROVISIONS.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Day.	Last Year.
Sept.	12.02	11.92	11.92	11.85	....	18.40
Oct.	12.12	12.02	12.02	11.95	....	18.80
Jan.	10.05	9.97	9.97	9.90	....	....
Ribs—						
July	....	....	....	....	....	16.00
Sept.	10.70	10.67	10.67	....	....	16.50
Oct.	10.62	10.55	10.55	....	....	16.50

Day's Exports Are 35,000 Bales.

Exports amounted to 35,000 bales yesterday, bringing the week's clearances so far to 70,000 bales, compared with only 43,000 bales the entire week in 1920.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
Oct.	12.21	12.35	11.97	12.00@12.01	12.23
Dec.	12.80	12.73	12.38	12.38@12.41	12.65
Jan.	12.62	12.73	12.36	12.37	12.65
March	12.93	13.00	12.68	12.70	12.96
May	13.00	13.12	12.93	12.76	13.05

The local market for spot cotton was quiet. 25 points decline, 12c. for middling upland.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 11.85, 25 points decline; New Orleans, 11.25, 25 points decline; Savannah, 10.75, 25 points decline; Augusta, 10.88, 12 points decline; Memphis, 11, unchanged; Houston, 11.15, 25 points decline; Little Rock, 10.50, unchanged.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	21,628	21,801	7,214
Exports	35,176	37,333	12,608
Exports, season	5,498,304	5,374,730	6,323,537
New York stocks	155,141	158,751	35,634
Port stocks	1,433,161	1,442,465	810,929
New York arrivals			700

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet, 20 points decline, 7.93 for middling. Sales 6,000, American 5,000; imports 14,000, American 9,000; imports 14,000, American 9,000. Future opened quiet, 10 to 13 points decline and closed steady, 7 to 13 points decline. Prices: July, 8.16d; October, 8.48d; December, 8.59d; January, 8.62d; March, 8.74d. Manchester: Yarns, quiet; cloth quiet.

DECLARED BANKRUPT

Creditors of Embarrassed Brokerage House Tell U. S. Court Interests Business Compels It.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Three creditors of Chandler Brothers & Co., bankers and brokers, of Philadelphia and New York, who closed their doors yesterday, formally applied to the United States District Court today to have the firm adjudged involuntary bankrupts.

The creditors contended that the receivers appointed by the court here have no authority to liquidate the firm's affairs outside of this State, where as the petitioners said in a statement:

"Under the present action the rule of equity in Pennsylvania courts is the law which applies in winding up the affairs of Chandler Brothers & Co.

"This firm has branch offices in other States, where the equity laws may be different from those in Pennsylvania, and where additional litigation might prove necessary if the Federal courts are not resorted to. Under the jurisdiction of the latter the Bankruptcy act is uniformly operative."

The court put tomorrow as the time for hearing the application.

Active Bidding at Wool Auction.

LONDON, July 26.—There were 10,470 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. Bidding was active and prices were steady.

The application was requested by Robert D. Taylor, with claims of $1,868; F. Kimball Bamer, with claims of $18,85, and Charles B. Dowse, with claims of $1,690.

Explaining the action, counsel for the petitioners said in a statement:

"Under the present action the rule of equity in Pennsylvania courts is the law which applies in winding up the affairs of Chandler Brothers & Co.

"This firm has branch offices in other States, where the equity laws may be different from those in Pennsylvania, and where additional litigation might prove necessary if the Federal courts are not resorted to. Under the jurisdiction of the latter the Bankruptcy act is uniformly operative."

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NEW YORK CURB MARKET

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1921.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	Acme Coal	1⅛	1	1⅛
635	Acme Pack	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Am Writ Pa	4	4	4
1,000	Br-Am Tob r	13	13	13
21	Bud Buds In	8c	8c	8c
10	Carbon Steel	16	16	16
1,400	Car L & P	1¼	1	1¼
200	Cartisle Tire	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
500	C & M I Ry	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
22	Conw Fin	44½	44½	44½
250	Dist Bro G	5¾	5¾	5¾
600	Durant Mo	28⅝	28	28
300	Em Flood P	29½	29½	29½
100	Farrell Coal	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
100	Gill Safe pf	143½	143½	143½
1,680	G Alden C	34⅜	33⅞	34⅛
4,500	Good T & R	15⅝	14¾	14¾
100	Grant Mc C	2	2	2
200	L. McN & L	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5,800	Locomobile	60c	50c	60c
25	Nat Leather	8¼	8¼	8¼

MINING STOCKS.

4,500	Alas-BCMet	33c	32c	33c
3,500	Am Tin & T	10c	9c	9c
5,800	AriSPM of A	56c	51c	51c
6,300	BigLedgeCop	27c	25c	27c
45,400	Bos & Mont	73c	69c	70c
500	Butte-N Y	90c	90c	90c
1,000	Caledonia	9c	9c	9c
9,200	Candelaria	33c	30c	30c
2,000	Calu & Jer	30c	18c	30c
14,000	Cashboy Con	9c	8c	9c
950	Con Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	CopperCanyon	1¼	1	1¼
2,000	Cortez Silver	79c	76c	79c
2,000	CresCowCMin	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
12,800	Divide Ext	34c	31c	32c
45,500	El Salvador	22c	20c	20c
58,000	Eureka-Cyc	51c	45c	45c
100	FirstPikCon	8c	8c	8c
27,000	Gold'd Flor	40c	37c	39c
4,400	GoldZoneDiv	13c	11c	13c
1,000	Goldfield Mon	11c	10c	10c
500	JeromeVerde	18c	18c	18c
300	Kerr Lake	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
10,500	Knox Dlv	13c	12c	13c
200	Magma Cop	17¾	17¾	17¾
1,100	Argio-Am	15¼	15	15⅛
100	Atl Lobos	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
120	Buckeye P L	80	80	80
25	Frairis O&C	43	43	43
4,500	Allied Oil	4c	4c	4c
1,100	Do new	26c	23c	26c
4,700	Boone Oil	17c	17c	17c
2,100	Boston-Wyo	65c	64c	64c
500	Clarin Synd	4¼	4¼	4¼
158	Cities Serv	118	118	119
300	Do bkrs sh	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
700	Col Emerald	70c	70c	70c
10	Cont Oil	104½	104½	104½
800	Creole Synd	3¼	3¼	3¼
5,000	Denny Oil	13c	12c	12c
400	Eric B Pet	39c	39c	39c
400	Engin Pet	39c	39c	39c
1,000	Fay Petrol	2c	2c	2c
1,000	Federal Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,700	Glen Rock O	95c	94c	94c
7,500	Hudson Oil	20c	17c	17c
100	Imp Oil, Del	9	9	9
4,700	Inter Pet	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝
500	Lyons Pet	87c	87c	87c

BONDS.

(In lots of $1,000.)

15	Allied Pack 8s	43	42½	42½
5	Alum Mfg 7s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
4	A T & T 6s	99	99	99
44	Do 4s	97¼	97	97
13	Amazonda 6s	88¾	88½	88½
9	Do 7s '29	93¾	93¼	93¼
11	Ang-A Oil 7½s	100½	100½	100½
25	Armour 7s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
8	Bacmadall 8s	95	95	95
1	Belgian Res 8s	66	66	66
1	Beth S 7s '22	99½	99½	99½
3	Do 7s '35	94¼	94¼	94¼
2	C G W 1st 5s	51½	51½	51½
25	C & E I 5s '51	60¼	60	60
27	Ch U Sta 6½s	104½	104	104½
8	Cons Gas 8s	100½	100½	100½
2	Con Textile 7s	102	102	102
13	C E Ala 5s	103½	100½	100½
12	Do 8s '24	101	100½	101
2	Deere 8s '31	92	92	92
1	Gal-Sig C 7s	93¼	93¼	93¼
45	Grand Trunk	96½	96½	96½
64	Gulf Oil 7s	98	97½	97½
6	Heins 7s '30	99¼	98¾	99¼
30	Humble Oil 7s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
20	Ill C 5½s	86.10	100¼	100¼
92	Int B R 7s	79¼	79¼	79¼
1	It Gov C 5s	33	33	33
5	K C T 6s	97½	97½	97½
12	Kenn Cop 7s	83½	83	83½
12	L. McN & L 7s	93½	93¼	93¼
1	Liggett & M 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
16	Morris 7½s	96¾	96¼	96¼
3	N Y Lack 6s	94¼	94¼	94¼
5	N Y, NH & H 4s	55¼	55	55¼
2	N F P pf 5s	87	87	87
10	Ohio Fuel 7s	102.10	102.10	102.10
10	RJReynolds 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	Sears-R 7s, 1-yr	99½	99½	99½
4	Do 7s, 2-yr	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Do 7s, 3-yr	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	Solvay & Cie 6s	96¼	96¼	96¼
78	South Ry 6s	90½	90⅜	90½
18	SW Bell T 7s	96¼	96¼	96¼
53	SONY 6½s	93.100	93.000	93.000
1	Do 7s	101½	101½	101½
1	Do 7s '26	101¾	100¾	101¾
14	Do 7s '27	102½	102½	102½
1	Do 7s '28	102½	102½	102½
1	Do 7s '29	103½	103½	103½
1	Do 7s '30	103½	103½	103½
2	Do 7s '31	104½	104½	104½
24	Swift & Co 7s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
23	Swiss Gov 5½s	86½	86½	86½
15	Texas Co 7s	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	Unit Drug 8s	100	100	100
7	Vacuum O 7s	100½	100½	100½
21	West Elec 7s	100½	100½	100¼

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

100	Manhat O & P	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	M'caibo Oil	21½	21	21¼
100	Marland Ref	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Meridian Pet	13½	13½	13½
700	Merritt Oil	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
15,700	Mexico Oil	75c	68c	68c
200	Mount Prod	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
700	O N Leary	70c	70c	70c
200	Noco Pet	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
4,000	Nobis O & G	18c	18c	18c
4,500	Omar O & G	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Penn Pet	60c	60c	60c
700	Salt Ck Pr	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Sapulpa Ref	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,900	Simms Pet	3¼	3¼	3¼
700	Skelly Oil	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
11,700	Tex O & L	66c	65c	65c
200	Vulcan Oil	50c	50c	50c
1,000	West Sta Oil	26c	24c	26c

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1921.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
280	AlliedC&D	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛
410	Allis-Chalm	33⅝	31⅝	31⅝
100	Ajax Rub	34	32⅝	33⅝
100	Am Best S	31½	31	31
185	Am Can	38¾	37¼	38¼
30	Am C & Y	128½	126½	126⅝
50	Am Hop	130½	130½	130½
190	Am H&L pf	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝
530	Am Int Cp	35½	34¾	34¾
50	Am Lin Oil	46½	45¾	45¾
90	Am Loco	94¼	94¼	94¼
210	Am Raf Ref	9	8	8
370	Am S & C	7⅞	7¼	7¼
80	Am Sm & R	37½	37¼	37¼
850	Am Steel Fd	31¼	30¾	30¾
985	Am Sum T	51¼	49⅝	49⅝
40	Am T & T	105½	105	105
70	Am Tob	123⅝	123⅛	123⅛
1,115	Am Woolen	79½	78	78
30	Am Agr	35⅜	35¼	35¼
150	Anaconda Cop	28	27⅛	28
200	Atchison	82	81¾	81¾
3,015	A G & W I	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝
2,470	Bald Loco	80	78	78¼
445	Bal & Ohio	39¾	39	39¼
860	Beth Stl, B	49¼	47⅜	47⅜
50	Beth Stl, A	48¼	48¼	48¼
905	Cal Pet	35¾	34¾	35⅛
280	Can Pac	113⅜	112¾	113
150	C & N W Cp	70	69¾	69¾
2,275	Cent Leath	34¾	34¼	34¼
1,435	Chandler M	50¾	48¾	49
80	Chi & N W

LOCKWOOD SCORES NEW TRICK LEASES

Senator Believes Effort to Evade Law May Compel Legislature to Act.

PROTECTIVE LEAGUE TO DIE

Hirsch, Warning Against Continued Extortion, Says Public is Stirred Only When Disasters Overwhelm.

With the fall in prices of commodities and reductions in labor costs, rentals should be on the down grade, according to Senator Charles C. Lockwood, Chairman of the Joint Legislative Housing Committee, and Elmer G. Sampsin, legal adviser to the committee, who commented yesterday on the "trick" leases now being submitted to tenants by many landlords throughout the city.

Senator Lockwood said that the activities of some landlords in trying to evade the rent laws are giving proof that it may be necessary for the Legislature of 1922 to take action. Tenants have appealed to Senator Lockwood and Attorney Sammis for advice concerning a new form of lease being submitted by members of the United Real Estate Owners' Association and others.

Confirmation of a report that landlords have not given up hope of evading the rent laws, but are strengthening their organizations, was obtained yesterday from Nathan Hirsch, former Chairman of the ayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering, who announced that the work of organizing the Citizens' Housing Protective League with 300,000 members would be suspended on Aug. 1 because of the "apathy on the part of the public which requires a Triangle fire to prove it needs better factory laws, or a New York Central Tunnel disaster to safeguard the terminal."

"Many of our citizens have been led to believe that the housing situation has been solved," said Mr. Hirsch, "that an emergency no longer exists and that rents will shortly begin to come down. I am exceedingly sorry for such, as the awakening will be tragic. The landlord organizations have no notions of this kind. They are well knit and effective and have under way plans for taking a stranglehold on the tenant payer the moment the protective laws are off the books. They are rubbing their hands in anticipation. No mercy will be shown by them."

Commenting on the "guide to landlords" which is being sent out by the United Real Estate Owners' Association, including a sample of the notice the landlords are advised to send out, Senator Lockwood said that in his judgment the courts would not uphold such leases if they were ever presented for legal consideration.

Objectionable Elements.

"The notice embodies the objectionable features which, in apparently innocent form, we were urged to have written into the laws, but which we turned down flatly," he said.

"The effect of the notice, if it were upheld, would be to practically set aside the laws the Legislature passed after landlords had sent out about 100,000 dispossess notices last Fall, ordering their tenants into the streets.

"By the mere serving of such a notice a landlord cannot defeat the will of the Legislature and take away from tenants the protection given to the tenants by law.

"On the very face of the notice and the trick lease, it appears that what the landlords are really trying to do is to scare tenants and make them grateful for a chance to continue the present condition, when rentals should be on the down grade with the fall in prices of commodities and cost of labor.

"There are many 'For Rent' signs displayed about the city, and these will be pointed to by landlords to prove that the emergency is over and the laws should not be extended. As a matter of fact, most of the vacancies are high-priced apartments, far out of reach of the ordinary citizen.

"I feel the tenants be assured that the emergency rent laws now in force will protect them against this and any similar drives by landlords. Such activities will prove a boomerang against profiteers."

The lease approved by the association contains a clause by which the tenant admits that the landlord is entitled to 6% per cent. on the value of his property, 3½ per cent. for depreciation, 5 per cent. for management.

Landlords' Scheme.

"This provision would open the door to all sorts of trickery in showing 'value' and 'depreciation,'" said Mr. Sammis. "It is typical of what various groups of landlords urged us to write into the laws. It would be the opening wedge for confusing the issues and setting up various lines of proof in the courts. Senator Lookwood is right in his opinion that by sending out such a silly notice in an effort to make the tenants believe they have found a way to take away their rights under the emergency laws the landlords are fighting to keep the advantage they have been able to extort under abnormal conditions.

"Rents should begin to come down again. Unfair landlords are determined to seize every chance to keep them up. They have gained a great deal and will not let go of their advantage without a hard battle. By circulating such notices and proposed leases they hope to get the tenants into a frame of mind where they will be satisfied to let things stand as they are, and perhaps relax their watch on the legislators, who are charged with the duty of protecting their tenants.

"The emergency laws put through by the Housing Committee last Fall kept tens of thousands of families under shelter and probably averted bloodshed in New York City, which might have been expected had the landlords been allowed to go ahead with their program of putting 150,000 families into the streets. It is a shame to suppose that the courts are going to uphold any method of wriggling out of the laws which have proved their soundness and wisdom."

FIND MAN'S BODY IN BUSHES.

Its Rigid Position Causes Belief It Was Hidden After Death.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 26.—John Sears and James Festo of Newburgh saw a pair of russet shoes protruding from the bushes by the road near Marlborough today as they picked berries along the highway. Upon investigation they found the body of a man stretched at full length upon his back, with the arms straight down at his sides.

Coroner George Sutor declares that the body had been in the position in which it was found for at least three months. The features were not recognizable. There were no marks upon the clothing by which the man's identity could be learned.

The position in which the body was found has caused the Coroner to believe that the man met his death before being placed in the woods. Had he been stricken by illness or felled by a blow of some kind, it is improbable that the body would have laid out in such perfect order, the Coroner believes.

Ulster County authorities are working upon the case. The clothing worn by the man was evidently of good quality and had been in good condition at the time of his death. It was, however, badly weather-beaten and soiled when he was discovered.

$6,000,000 NOTES OFFERED.

Cincinnati Gas Issue Underwritten by Leach & Co. Here.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—Announcement was made today of the underwriting by A. B. Leach & Co., New York investment bankers, of a new issue of $6,000,000 Cincinnati Gas & Electric 8 per cent. convertible secured gold notes. The purpose of the new issue, it was announced, is to provide funds for improvements and additions, chiefly the installation of the fourth unit of the electrical generating station.

Cincinnati banks and brokerage firms which have arranged to take an active part in the distribution syndicate will start the public offering on Wednesday. The notes are dated Aug. 1, 1921, and due Dec. 1, 1933, and are secured by deposit with the trustee of $7,500,000 par prior lien and refunding mortgage forty-year 7 per cent. bonds. The notes are convertible at the holder's option into these forty-year 7 per cent. mortgage bonds, at a price of par for the notes and 97½ for the bonds, at any time from June 1, 1922, to Nov. 1, 1923.

"The bonds that have been pledged as security are a part of the new mortgage authorized by the vote of the stockholders of the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company early this year," said E. L. MacBride, Cincinnati representative of A. B. Leach & Co.

Under a twenty-year contract recently made, the gas company will supply the street railway system with one-half of its electric power. This will be made possible about Sept. 1, when the fourth unit will be in operation.

HELD AS BANK THIEVES.

Pennsylvania Troopers Capture Four Men in West Virginia.

NEW CUMBERLAND, W. Va., July 26.—Four men, suspected in connection with the robbery of the Imperial State Bank, at Imperial, Pa., yesterday, were arrested here late today by three Pennsylvania troopers, who trailed them across the State line. One of the suspects was shot in the arm when he tried to escape.

According to Trooper McKuhn of the Pennsylvania Constabulary, the four suspects abandoned their automobile near here and started to walk to New Cumberland. The troopers followed and commanded the men to halt as they entered the city. Two started to run, and one was shot, while the other was captured by a citizen.

The prisoners gave their names as George Warzinski and Alex Kelenski of Weirton, W. Va., and Frank Balka and John Balka, of Cleveland, Ohio. Warzinski was the man wounded.

Trooper McKuhn said that each had on his person a package containing silver coins. The bandits who held up the Imperial Bank escaped with more than $700 in silver money.

The troopers placed the prisoners in an automobile and started toward the Pennsylvania line.

According to New Cumberland police officials, Warzinski is well known in this section and is under $5,000 bail on a charge of arson in connection with two fires in Weirton.

SEES BETTER OIL OUTLOOK.

B. G. Dawes Going Abroad to Look Over Foreign Properties.

B. G. Dawes, President of the Pure Oil Company, will sail for Europe today on the French liner Paris from Havre. He expects to visit properties in which the Pure Oil Company is interested, including the Union des Petroles d'Oklahoma of Paris; Purfina, Inc., of Antwerp, Belgium; Julius Schindler, Inc., of Hamburg and the Pure Oil Company S. A. E. of Spain.

Mr. Dawes issued a statement yesterday in which he expressed a conservatively optimistic view. He said that the turn is now in progress. The best evidence of this faith from this point of view is the maintenance of producing properties and the extension and development of transportation, refining and marketing properties. Adjustment of crude production to market conditions, he said, is a much slower process than in the manufacturing business, as it takes months to reduce development work in the fields, but in a manufacturing plant the output can be shut off at once. On the other hand, he added, demand for oil will be likely to greatly exceed supply months before production can be turned upward.

GERMANY'S CROPS GOOD.

Mercer P. Moseley Also Found Cattle in Thriving Herds.

Mercer P. Moseley, Vice President of the American Exchange National Bank, who has just returned from an extensive tour of Europe, said yesterday that, agriculturally, Germany already has put her house in order.

"Her crops are magnificent and cover a wide range of products," said the banker. "The Minden Valley is a panoramic picture of farming that would be an inspiration to our agriculturists. There are apparently no neglected farms. Germany has seen to her food problem. I was surprised to note the splendid herds of cattle, principally Holsteins. Labor in Germany is not permitted to work more than eight hours per day, this rule being promulgated in order that as many as possible may have a chance to earn something. Ordinary labor receives 300 to 500 marks a week. While the German Government is citing out a pittance of 11 marks a day to the unemployed. These wages are impressive when one sees the purchasing power of the mark in Germany for Germans."

Crutch Costs Man His Hand.

Anthony J. Bedell of Flushing had his right hand amputated several days ago in the Presbyterian Hospital here, it became known yesterday. From his birth Bedell had a paralyzed right leg and was compelled to use a crutch. Use of the crutch caused trouble to his hand. Blood poisoning set in a week ago and spread so rapidly that surgeons decided that the hand would have to be amputated to save his life.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Weather forecast:

Illinois—Unsettled Wednesday, possible thunder showers in north. Thursday, fair, continued warm.

Missouri—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday; continued warm.

Wisconsin—Thunder showers Wednesday with lower temperature. Thursday, fair.

Minnesota—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Iowa—Unsettled Wednesday; thunder showers in east and central portions; somewhat lower temperature. Thursday, fair.

North Dakota—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday; moderate temperature.

South Dakota and Nebraska — Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday; cooler Wednesday.

Kansas—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Montana—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday; warmer Wednesday.

Wyoming—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday; cooler in southeast, warmer in north, Wednesday.

North Carolina and South Caroline—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday.

Georgia — Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday; local showers in south.

Florida—Partly cloudy, with local thunder showers Wednesday and Thursday.

Extreme Northwest Florida, Alabama and Mississippi—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday; no change in temperature.

Tennessee and Kentucky — Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday; scattered local thunder showers; no change in temperature.

Ohio—Unsettled Wednesday and Thursday and probably thunderstorms; somewhat lower temperature Thursday.

Indiana—Partly cloudy Wednesday; thunderstorms Wednesday afternoon or night. Thursday partly cloudy, with somewhat lower temperature.

Lower Michigan — Showers and thunderstorms Wednesday. Thursday fair and cooler.

Upper Michigan — Showers and thunderstorms Wednesday; cooler by night. Thursday fair.

4 STAPLES EXPORTED FOR $2,759,573,000

Demand for Grain, Cotton, Dairy and Meat Products in 1920 Tripled Pre-War Income.

OLD AVERAGE, $848,338,000

Amount of Cotton Sent Out of the Country Only 75% of Normal Pre-War Requirement.

Exports of grain, dairy and meat products during the calendar year of 1920, figured on a tonnage basis, were double the exports of any pre-war year. Cotton, on the other hand, dropped to about three-fourths of the nominal pre-war exports. Grain, dairy and meat products and cotton constituted in value nearly 78 per cent. of the agricultural exports of the United States last year. Cotton alone constituted about 32 per cent. and the other items about 46 per cent.

In relation to this country's total production of grain, meat and dairy products, the exports of these commodities in pre-war years constituted about 5 per cent., 8 per cent. and 1 per cent., respectively, of such production.

"In view of the heavy export trade during 1920 in these commodities," says a statement from the Federal Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, "some surprise has been expressed in many quarters at the steady downward trend of their prices. But when it is realized that domestic market conditions are a larger factor in determining prices than are exports the steady drop in prices which these commodities have undergone is more easily explained.

"As for the domestic market, it is a matter of very general knowledge that the milling demand for wheat has been below normal until very recently, while the home market has been oversupplied rather than undersupplied with both meat and dairy products. Moreover, the purchasing of American wheat for export has, up within the last month or two, been carried on largely by a few foreign Government agencies.

"Naturally, this placed these buyers and domestic buyers as well, in a very strong position in the markets, and naturally the buyers were interested in making their purchases at the lowest possible prices."

A Comparison of Exports.

"A brief analysis has been prepared comparing prewar exports with exports for 1920 and the past five months of 1921. In 1920 the production of grain in the United States was 19 per cent. above the average prewar production, and the exports were about twice as large. Wheat showed the most notable increase, the exports for 1920 being two and one-half times greater than prewar exports. This was, no doubt, due largely to the fact that Russia, which in prewar years furnished Western Europe with one-half of its wheat imports, has been entirely out of the market, while the United States had a large carry-over from the previous crop, as well as heavy imports from Canada. As a result of the exports for the past year, the United States reserve is now rather low and with a normal crop this year this country can not furnish Europe with an amount in 1921 equal to the amount furnished in 1920.

"Exports of dairy products in 1920 showed a large increase over pre-war years, almost eight times as much having been exported in 1920 as in any year prior to 1915. Exports of meat and meat products, while only about half as much in 1920 as for the two immediately previous years, are still 50 per cent. above pre-war years, about four-fifths of the exports consisted of pork and lard. While exports were much larger than in pre-war years, yet the supply retained for consumption in the country was above normal due to the large increase in production during the war period. The production of grain in 1920 represented an increase of 19 per cent. over pre-war production, the production of milk 36 per cent. and the production of meat 8 per cent. Cotton, however, is quite different from the food products in that it shows a falling off in both production and exports. The decline in production was about 898,000 bales, while the exports declined about 2,220,000 bales.

Exports of Grain.

"The exports of grain is a remarkable feature of American export trade in recent months. Exports for the first five months of 1921 were not only 60 per cent. greater than for the same period in 1920, but were equal to a whole year's exports in the pre-war period. The exports of lard also have been very high in recent months. Exports of pork products, however, were less than last year's, although still greatly above pre-war exports. Exports of dairy products likewise were high compared with pre-war years, though less than half last year's exports. Cotton exports, on the contrary, were very low, being only 73 per cent. of the pre-war normal for the same period, and far below last year.

"Foreign countries during 1920 paid the United States for grain, cotton, dairy and meat products about $2,759,573,000, or more than three times the pre-war average of $848,338,000. Considering the impoverished condition of many European countries and the depreciated rate of foreign exchange, it is rather remarkable that these countries have been able to pay this large amount of money for food products. That they were able to do it was no doubt due in part to the very liberal credits which have been extended by American exporters and American financial institutions.

"In contrast to the large taking of food products by Europe was the lower consumption of cotton and wool. This indicates obviously that the need of food was more pressing than the need for textiles. This in turn was probably due to the fact that in times of necessity the amount of new clothing required can be reduced to a much greater degree without discomfort than can the amount of standard food products."

McMILLAN SHIP DAMAGED.

Steamer Rams Her While Taking On Supplies at North Sydney.

NORTH SYDNEY, N. S., July 26.—Donald B. McMillan's schooner, the Bowdoin, was damaged last night when she was rammed by the steamer Stella Maris.

The Bowdoin lay at the wharf taking on final supplies for the trip to the arctic when the accident occurred. She was struck about twenty feet aft of midships.

Surveyors who examined the vessel today said that the Bowdoin was but slightly damaged and was ready for the start, which may be made at daybreak tomorrow. The Stella Maris was uninjured.

C. E. Mitchell on Mexican Committee.

Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Bank, yesterday was elected a member of the International Bankers' Committee on Mexico, to take the place of James A. Stillman, former President of the bank. The meeting was held at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Cotton Men Want Extra Holiday.

Members of the New York Cotton Exchange have requested the Board of Governors to appoint a day upon which the members could take a vote to request the Governors to declare Saturday, Sept. 3, preceding Labor Day, as an extra holiday.

To Administer Banque de Chine.

PARIS, July 26.—The Banque Industrielle de Chine, which recently filed a petition in liquidation, has been placed temporarily under the judicial administration of a tribunal of commerce. This action was taken at the bank's own request following the meeting of stockholders yesterday.

YANKEES 'BEAT' THE TOLLS.

Find Easy Way to Escape 'Tax' on New London Bridge.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 26.—The new toll rates which went into effect on the New London, Saybrook and East Haddam drawbridges on July 15 are not bringing in the sum that was expected, not because the traffic across the bridge is not as heavy, but because the traveling public appears to have learned how to beat the toll.

The rates provide that each vehicle shall pay 25 cents toll and each passenger 5 cents, while pedestrians may pass the toll gate free. The system had not been in effect more than a couple of days before an ingenious Yankee in a car well filled with passengers drove up to within a few feet of the bridge, unloaded all the passengers but himself and sent them trotting through, duty free. Then he drove the bus through the gate and paid the toll for the car and one passenger. His passengers walked a few feet past the gate, got aboard again, and continued on their way.

Buses from the Summer camps near East Haddam carry scores of passengers across the bridge daily, but all of the drivers unload to pass the gate and the passengers seem to enjoy the fact that they are "saving the tax."

Meanwhile, the County Commissioners declare there is nothing that can be done. The bill was so drawn that the move is legitimate according to the letter of the law.

FORD INCREASES OUTPUT.

Schedule for August Production Highest on Record.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, July 26.—Production schedules for August, breaking all previous monthly records, were announced by the Ford Motor Company today.

During August 109,700 cars and trucks are to be made in the United States. The best previous figure is July production, expected to be 109,009. Previous to July, the figures are June, 108,962, and May, 101,464.

The figures given are for the United States alone. The Manchester (England) and Canadian Ford plants expect to increase from 225 cars daily to 300 cars daily during August. No definite schedules have been prepared for these plants as yet, however. This would bring the total world's production of Ford cars and trucks for August to 117,800, surpassing all previous marks.

In addition to the car and truck schedules, it is announced at the River Rouge tractor plant that 200 tractors daily are scheduled for August, or a month's production of 5,400 tractors.

Repair parts which would make approximately 150 cars daily are to be produced. The motor production schedule calls for 4,200 motors daily.

Pay roll figures at the Highland Park plant today show 44,000 men at work, an increase of several hundred over last month.

SEEK PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Germans Preparing to Resume Mexican and South American Ship Lines.

WASHINGTON, July 26. — German steamship interests are preparing to reenter the services between the Pacific Coast of Mexico and Central and South American ports in which they were an important factor before the war, according to a consular dispatch to the Commerce Department today from Salina Cruz, Mexico.

An agent for a German line, the dispatch said, is now in Salina Cruz investigating the practicability of reopening service between Mexican ports and the Panama Canal, and is to visit the more northern ports of Mexico, particularly Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Guaymas.

Returns Liquor Seized in Home.

UTICA, N. Y., July 26.—Liquor illegally seized must be restored to the owner, Federal Judge Frank Cooper holds in the case of Sarah Connolly of Syracuse, whose private residence was entered by two prohibition enforcement agents without a search warrant.

Suburban Buyers.

Chauncey B. Griffin & Co. sold for Azelda G. Burras four lots in Larchmont, N. Y., to Edward N. Calure.

Eugene V. Welsh sold for Walter B. Wood the residence at 40 Maple Avenue, Morristown, N. J., to E. Eldridge Thomas.

Prince & Ripley sold for Bertha A. Weiss the house and five plots on Highland Avenue, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., to S. Rubin; and also sold for the Masters Realty Company the cottage with a plot of about one-half acre, which was a portion of the Masters estate, on Broadway and Ashford Avenue, Dobbs Ferry, to Hiram G. Bied.

Fred J. Miller sold the estate of 10 acres held at $40,000, known as Island Farm, on the Delaware River at Centre Bridge, Pa., to a company, which, it is understood, will use it for an exclusive colony. E. H. Peck of S. Osgood Pell & Co. negotiated the sale.

West Orange Lots Sold at Auction.

Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, sold 500 lots and plots at West Orange last Saturday for the estate of George C. Freeman. The principal buyer at the sale was Walter D. Van Riper, Mayor of West Orange, who purchased eighty-seven lots in various sections of the property.

A plot of 50 feet on Gregory Avenue, near Heights Avenue, sold for $1,150, while the adjacent lot of similar size, was purchased for $1,000. The northwest corner of Valley Road and Orange Heights Avenue was sold for $2,400, being the old homestead adjoining, on a 100-foot plot, brought $450. Other plots on Valley Road sold from $350 to $625 each. Plots on Orange Heights Avenue brought $450 each, while on Oxford Terrace $700 was the ruling price.

Long Island Deals.

Harvey Craw, as broker, sold the plot owned by the Estates Club Realty Corporation and fronting on Ridge Drive East in the Great Neck Golf Club section of Buffalo.

The same broker has leased the waterfront estate of Mrs. T. Lanehart to P. Miller; also, the Jackson estate at Great Neck to Mrs. W. Gibbs of New York City.

Lowerre Summit Lots at Auction.

Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, will sell 400 bungalow lots at Lowerre Summit Park in Yonkers on Saturday, Aug. 6, at 2:30 o'clock. Samuel J. Bloomingdale, representing Bloomingdale Brothers, ordered the sale to be made, and as high as 70 per cent. of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Realty Notes.

Wm. Crulkshank's Sons, as brokers, negotiated for the Fagenstecker Realty Company a mortgage of $300,000 covering the property at 46 to 52 West Fortieth Street and 39 to 41 West Thirty-ninth Street; for Michael Ginsburg, $55,000, on West Broadway and Bleecker Street, and for Alfred M. Rau, $44,000, on 28 West Fifteenth Street.

The Houghton Company, in conjunction with Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd leased to Thomas L. Casey the three-story dwelling at 256 West Seventy-fifth Street for the Elizabeth Van B. Winthrop estate.

The Primel Realty Company has taken over from the Asaleo Realty Corporation the six-story apartment at 2,008-2,011 Amsterdam Avenue, on plot 50 by 129.

Lawrence, Blake & Jewell placed a building and permanent loan of $115,000 for the Harding Construction Company on the new five-story apartment, on plot 194 by 129 by irregular, being constructed on Kingsbridge Road and Webb Avenue.

APARTMENT TRADING FEATURES MARKET

Operators Dispose of Two Properties Located on Lexington Avenue to Tenants.

WERE VALUED AT $150,000

Builder Buys Bronx Plot for the Erection of $225,000 Apartment—$70,000 Deal on Hoe Avenue.

Apartment house trading by operators and small investors was the feature of what little activity there was in yesterday's real estate market.

Several big deals are pending, however, and there is every indication that the market will close Saturday with a good record of sales and much stronger than it opened.

Harlem property continues active, two sales being closed yesterday by Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum and Fisher and Irving I. Lewine. In one of the deals these operators sold the six-story new-law apartment house at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and 130th Street to Max Wiener, who has been a tenant in the building for the past ten years. The house, which occupies a plot 50 by 100, was erected by the present sellers about fifteen years ago.

The second sale concerns the similar house at 2,174-2,176 Lexington Avenue, adjoining, which has been disposed of to Peter Varanelles, who will occupy a portion of the building for his business. Both properties were valued at $150,000 and were sold through Martin Kahn, as broker.

The Loyola, a 5-story apartment house at 477 Central Park West, southwest corner of 108th Street, has been sold by Walter T. and Elsie B. Kohn to the Evans Realty Corporation. The seller took back a purchase money mortgage of $32,000 at 6 per cent., due July 1, 1931.

Daniel H. Jackson, an operator, bought from Margaret B. Newington, 66 East 114th Street, a five-story, double flat, on lot 27 by 100, adjoining the corner of Madison Avenue. George R. Read & Co., were the brokers. The property has not been sold since 1891. The same brokers recently sold and resold to Mr. Jackson, 148 to 150 Essex Street, two six-story tenements, on plot 50 by 100.

The Bronx Market.

The 167th Street Building Corporation, Harry W. Uhlfelder, President, bought a plot 105 by 100, on the west side of Findlay Avenue, south of East 167th Street. The purchasers will erect a five-story, forty-five-family apartment, covering the entire plot, to be ready for occupancy Nov. 1, 1921, at a total cost of $225,000. Sons Brothers are the brokers in the sale.

Joseph M. Nimhauser, in conjunction with Morris Saxe, has sold for Frank Davis 965 Longwood Avenue, a five-story, new-law apartment, on plot 25 by 100.5, held at $50,000. The property is located midway between the Longwood Avenue and the Prospect Avenue subway stations. The property brings an annual rental of over $5,200, the purchaser having bought for investment.

The five-story apartment at 981 Hoe Avenue, on a plot 50 by 120, was sold by Moses Harris to an investor. The building, which brings an annual rental of $11,000, was held for $70,000, and has accommodations for twenty families. Spotts & Starr were the brokers.

Armstrong Brothers sold 2,007 Heath Avenue, a two-story, two-family frame dwelling on a lot 20 by 100, for Mark Goldberg to H. Sahn for occupancy.

Manhattan Dwelling Sales.

Ennis & Sinnot purchased from James Mooset and Frank J. Semmel, executor of John J. Scannel, former Fire Commissioner, 71 Riverside Drive, immediately adjoining the corner of Seventy-ninth Street, a five-story dwelling, on lot 73 by 96.10, having a rear line of 21.10. George B. McNally was the broker.

Joseph S. Wall purchased from Orton G. Orr the five-story residence, on a lot 21 by 100, near 104th Street. The house was occupied at one time by the late Richard Mansfield, and was later bought at auction by William A. Brady.

The Williams-Dexter Company sold to Leighton Haring Smith, through L. B. Field, the three-story dwelling at 41 West Eleventh Street.

The two-story dwelling at 1,841 and 1,843 Bryant Avenue, on a plot 126.6 by 27.7 by irregular, was sold by Michael Barrett to Denis Donovan.

Thomas E. Connolly sold to Isabel Mackin 251 West 132d Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 99.11.

Dante Stioco sold to Antonio Della Cava the two-story dwelling, on lot 18.7 by 100, at 224 East 119th Street.

The Biltmore Realty Corporation sold for Thomas Flanagan to a client, for investment, 30 La Salle Street, a five-story triple flat, with stores, on a lot 25 by 100.

Buying in Brooklyn.

Eisman Construction Corporation sold to Charles Hitsig the one-family house and garage on the easterly side of East Seventh Street, 100 feet south of Avenue I, on plot 40 by 130.6. The property was sold for $23,250 through J. Leon.

A. Mishkin sold for the Silver Realty Company 1,217 Avenue J, a two-story brick house and store, to a client for investment; for the Carpenters Construction Company, a one-family dwelling at 321 Avenue I to M. Obelor for occupancy; and a plot of ground 120 by 100 to Izon Construction Company for erection of a one-family dwelling on East Twenty-first Street north of Avenue L.

Bulkley & Horton Company sold 237 New York Avenue, between Eastern Parkway and Lincoln Place, a three-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 90, for M. B. Mingay to client for occupancy.

Operator Buys Dyckman Plot.

Max N. Natanson, operator, puchased from R. Clarence Dorsett a vacant plot 100 by 100 on 207th Street, 110 feet northerly from the northeast corner of 207th Street and Post Avenue, in the Dyckman section.

The property is valued at $60,000 and was sold for all cash. Jacob & Emil Leitner were the brokers in the transaction.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 26.—Forty-six new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $1,437,500, were chartered today. They include:

Clerglas Chemical Corp., Rochester, $50,000; J. E. Britton, G. H. Gunn, R. J. Fleischer, attorneys, Sutherland & Dwyer, Rochester.

Edward Pollak Co., Manhattan, furs, $10,000; B. and E. and E. Pollak; attorney, J. S. Rachlin, 30 Church Street.

L. V. Thayer Construction Co., Manhattan, $5,000; K. F. Ducker, W. L. Wooton, L. V. Thayer; attorney, B. H. Wiekzel, 171 Madison Ave.

Kelp Products Co., Manhattan, $10,000; C. Loomis, F. W. Dort, O. G. Saxon; attorney, J. M. Mitchell, 277 Broadway.

Waterproof Paper Products, Herkimer, $50,000; C. L. Palmer, J. R. Hyer, J. Thompson; attorney, C. L. Earl, Herkimer.

Cameron Shipping Co., Manhattan, $10,000; R. I. Cameron, W. A. Curran, F. H. Burke; attorneys, Curie, Lane & Maxwell, 149 Broadway.

Max-John Realty Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; C. Herzberg, H. G. and M. Schlesinger; attorney, P. L. Liebeman, 302 Broadway.

Edward J. Bear Building Co., Albany, $10,000; E. J. and C. Bear; attorney, J. W. Walsh, Albany.

Jamestown Masonic Realty Corp., Jamestown, $500,000; W. J. Maddox, W. J. Lauterer, H. Rushworth; attorney, J. D. Curtiss, Jamestown.

Tower Mortgage Corp., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; W. H. Goldman, B. Vagen; attorney, M. Simmons, 291 Broadway.

Rockwell Clothes Co., Manhattan, $50,000; H. C. and A. Metzler, L. Leiner; attorney, H. Cohen, 32 Nassau St.

Glenmore Dress Co., Manhattan, $20,000; H. Rosenblatt, E. Mesmer, P. A. Santora; attorney, B. Weiss, 233 Fulton St.

Brooklyn Realty Co., Brooklyn, $12,000; M. H. Lavenstein, H. Levis, L. J. Finkelstein; attorney, L. S. Wallach, 1,225 Broadway.

Alperstein Dairy Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; Y. and H. Alperstein, W. Baron; attorney, S. L. Zuckerman, 350 Broadway.

United States Acceptance Corp., Manhattan, realty and securities, $20,000; E. Max, E. Goodman, A. Werner; attorneys, Goodman & Werner, 31 Chambers St.

Ideal Home Construction Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; H. M. Peyser, S. Estrin; attorney, D. J. Rosen, 350 Broadway.

Manhattan, restaurant, $6,000; A. Estrin, P. Bernstein, S. John; attorneys, Burstein & Cohn, 351 Stone Av., Brooklyn.

Stone & Gilbert Clark, Manhattan, women's apparel, $50,000; A. B. Howard, H. O. Hang, A. R. Meyers; attorney, C. Ryan, Albany.

Constantinople Carpet Cleaning Corp., Manhattan, $15,000; S. P. Dongoglan, K. Kessian; attorney, A. R. Bunnell, 13 Park Row.

Beacon Building Corp., Manhattan, $15,000; L. Goodman, R. and J. Feinstein; attorney, M. E. Cossett, 213 5th Av.

William H. St. Onge, Glens Falls, automobiles and sporting goods, $5,000; W. H. St. Onge, A. A. Pine and E. Dougherty, attorneys, Chambers & Finn, Glens Falls.

Manhattan Lining Co., Manhattan, $9,000; M. and H. Lewis, M. Slatkes; attorney, W. Jagle, 20 Vesey St.

Sherwin Spinner Co., Manhattan, makes men's shirts, $50,000; S. A. and J. Sherwin, A. Spinner; attorney, J. Klein, 130 Broadway.

Stylerite Dress Co., Manhattan, $20,000; D. Rudnick, C. and L. Baum; attorney, C. H. Herbst, 261 Broadway.

Scenario Supply Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; J. C. Dubois, W. Hahn; attorney, L. Y. Cohen, 799 Broadway.

H. & J. Motor Car Co., Bay Shore, $60,000; F. Huner, P. Wheeler, H. D. Van Houten; attorney, J. M. Fawcett, 32 Court St., Brooklyn.

Globe Lunch, Manhattan, $10,000; H. I. Kronfeld, N. S. Comins; attorney, J. W. Urman, 277 Broadway.

Public Bakings, Manhattan, $45,000; A. Vogen, H. Newman, E. Bier; attorney, A. Bloch, 350 Broadway.

Samuel Goldstein, Manhattan, confectionery, $5,000; S. F. Williams, S. Worosoff; attorney, J. A. Michel, 38 Park Row.

Hamilton Corp., Bronx, realty and construction, $5,000; W. H. Jeffers, E. R. Brasser, G. G. Hoffman; attorneys, Rose & Paton, 128 Broadway.

Bay Realty Trust Co., Yonkers, $10,000; D. Rudy, T. and S. Miller; attorney, H. H. Helmstrom, Yonkers.

Passemere Shoe Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. K. Gillman, H. Gillma; attorney, E. Sutick, 874 Broadway.

Fashion Frocks, Manhattan, $25,000; J. K. Polikoff, S. Greenberg; attorney, A. J. Kheal, 1,265 Broadway.

Montauk Cloak and Suit Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. I. Ginsberg, S. Osofsky, H. Greenman; attorney, J. Danziger, 270 5th Av.

Manhattan Island Hotel Corp., Manhattan, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $100,000; C. Hunter, E. Gubay; attorney, A. J. Halprin, 61 Park Row.

St. George Building Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; B. and P. and A. Rosenstein; attorney, A. Rosenbluth, 233 Broadway.

Psychology Chek Press, Manhattan, publishing, $10,000; B. B. Farnsworth, H. Hardy; attorney, E. Reeb, 234 5th Av.

Art Bookbinding Co., Manhattan, $75,000; E. Walker, E. Wise, R. Denman; attorney, J. B. Baer, 2 Rector St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

53d Street Realty Co., Manhattan, $60,000 to $350,000.

Columbia Salvage Corp., Manhattan, $5,000 to $100,000.

Kingston Braid Mills, Manhattan, $5,000 to $100,000.

United Boiled Oil Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $250,000.

Adolph Sauerer, Bronx, $200,000 to $400,000.

Niagara Drilling Corp., Niagara Falls, $10,000 to $25,000.

U. S. High Speed Steel and Tool Corp., Green Island, 150,000 to 200,000 shares of common stock, no par value; 49,000 shares preferred, $50 each; active capital $2,500,000.

A. H. Todd & Son, Fleischmanns, $10,000 to $50,000.

Kingsbury Silk Mills, Gloversville, $100,000 to $200,000.

Foley Paper Mills, Rochester, $25,000 to $50,000.

Queen City Linotyping Co., Buffalo, $5,000 to $50,000.

Loshen Bros., Jamaica, $5,000 to $25,000.

NAME CHANGE.

Parsons Engineering and Machinery Corp., Manhattan, to Dewey Supply Corp.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Abrams Radiator Shop Co., Manhattan.

S. & S. Shoe Repairing Co., Manhattan.

1,106 Park Avenue Corp., Manhattan.

Degen Realty Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 26.—New charters granted:

Allaire Realty Corp., Jersey City, $750,000; H. A. Black, John R. Turner, Alfred F. McCabe; Jersey City.

American Auto Co., East Orange, $125,000; Harry H. Pickins, Charles O. Geyer, Gorden Grand, East Orange.

Dresser Silk Co., Paterson, $50,000; Alexander Hollander, Joseph M. Dresner, Herman Dresner, Paterson.

Pritchard, Bridgeton, produce, $500,000; Charles A. Peacock, Thomas M. O'Connell, New York; Josiah E. Brick, Cromwicks.

Fogel-Wagner Mfg. Co., Atlantic City, drugs, $100,000; George Fogel, L. Mabel Wagner, Irving P. Parsons, Atlantic City.

Pittman Construction Co., Newark, real estate, $100,000; Philip Herman, Lyons Farms; Maurice Schlesinger, Louis E. Goldfarb, Newark.

Ritzer Realty Co., Newark, $100,000; Paul A. Ritzer, Cecelia A. Ritzer, Frederick C. Ritzer, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, July 26.—Charters filed:

International Bed Corp., $11,500,000; attorney, United States Corporation, New York.

Universal Ice Machine Co., $1,200,000; Leonard E. Wales, Edward W. Cooch, Wm. T. Morris, Wilmington; attorney, Leonard E. Wales, Wilmington.

National Radio Electric Corp., wireless and electrical machinery, $1,000,000; attorney, Corporation Service Co., Ilmington.

Newlin Warner Co., garages, $200,000; attorney, Delaware Registration Trust Co., Wilmington.

Philadelphia Discount Co., machinery and mechanical appliances, $300,000; Morris Rees, Andrew D. Rees, Shirley V. Sypkis, Wilmington; attorney, Emile V. Tomlis.

Roscoe McGrath, automobiles, $50,000; B. McGrath, J. McGrath, M. Barron, Pittsburgh; attorney, Corpor

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By Order of Beaumere Realty Company and Other Owners

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Next Saturday, July 30th

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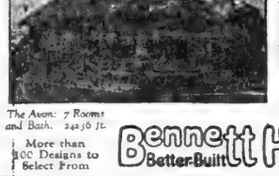
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Because the owner has too many buildings on his hands now, this very attractive, imposing Colonial type of suburban home, located in a beautiful, strictly residential section, near New York, specially built for comfortable year-round occupancy, can be bought for less than cost of house alone to-day. The desires of the neighbors as to person ity of buyer will be respected. The house itself will be turned over in perfect condition ready for occupancy immediately, and contains 11 very large rooms and 3 big tile baths. The price includes an electric range, elegtric fixtures and shades, sweeping machine, electric vacuum cleaner and base plugs. The plot consists of two-thirds of an acre of land, with 100 ft. street frontage. Unusual care and taste has been exercised in adorning the grounds, which are beautifully shaded by fine old trees, and contain shrubs and flowers. The elevation is about 700 ft.; wonderful sanitary and healthy living conditions. Water rights on chain of beautiful lakes run with the property, and station is within 5 minutes easy walk. Commuting facilities are the best. The balance of $12,000 may remain on mortgages to suit and will make the yearly carrying charge less than the rent of even a small New York apartment. Liberal discount for cash. Complete details and pictures can be had from P. D. WORCESTER, 170 Broadway, N. Y. City. Suite 1312. Tel. [illegible]

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One of the Fastest Renting Office Buildings—*because* it is

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A location that reaches thousands by day and the theatregoers by night

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Newly remodeled; large, light; very high ceiling and large show window.

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[illegible] square feet; will subdivide space, $36.00 up. Supt. on premises. Broadway.

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3RD & 6TH FLOORS
41 BROAD ST.
2000 sq. ft. each floor.
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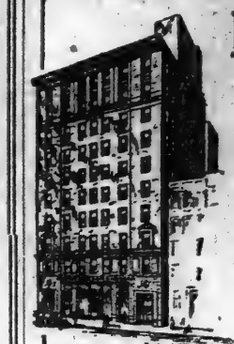
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AT COLUMBUS CIRCLE
17-19-21-23 West 60th St.
Automobile Centre of United States

Attractive office layout. Permanent and abundant light. High speed passenger and freight elevators. Every device for reducing fire risk insures minimum rate. Most modern sanitary equipment.

LOCATE IN THE NEW BOSCH BUILDING AND BE KNOWN BY YOUR LOCATION.

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Music Publishers, Moving Picture and Theatrical Concerns

742-7th Ave. Cor. 49th St.

Stores, Lofts, Basement,
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Wonderful for executive offices, 125 ft. glass front; elevator.

Two additional stores being added TOP FLOOR will be built to suit, with skylight, especially adapted for

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Know Your Next Door Neighbor but Choose Your Neighborhood

SOME of the best people in the country are living at Jackson Heights. A restricted residential community of unusual attractiveness, and comprising many recreational features: Tennis Courts, Golf Course and Children's Play Grounds.

The apartments are modern in every detail, and divided into 4, 5 and 6 all outside Rooms. Ranging in prices from $85 to $125 a month, with a modest initial payment, which is applied against your account and in six years you own the apartment, which is tax exempt for ten years. Act now—or react later.

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Take Queensboro Subway at Grand Central | Corona Line to 25th Street Station

22 Minutes from 42nd Street

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Heavy Mill Construction, "U" shaped, with central yard about 60,000 sq. ft., 187x210, on corner adjoining B. & O. R. R. and near docks. Ten minutes to centre of city, suitable for manufacturing or storage; rail right; secure plans through your Broker or JOHN B. BERGER, Attorney, 2 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

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Westover Court

Bachelor Apartments
210 WEST 44th ST.
Furnished, Unfurnished
2-3-4 Rooms & Bath

A real home for business men in Times Square. Hotel Service rendered which takes care of every want.
R. A. TERREY, Mgr.

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Central Park West, 81st to 82d St.
One Especially Desirable Corner Suite of
4 ROOMS & BATH
overlooking Central Park and Manhattan St.

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36 Central Park South

Near Plaza Hotel, Clubs and the centre of exclusiveness.
2, 3 & 4 rooms & baths.
All modern conveniences.
3 elevators.
Apply to Manager on premises.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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6 & 7 Rooms

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
All Large Exterior Rooms
MODERN HOUSE
Service that will please the most discriminating
RENTS FROM $1700
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES
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Central Park West, at 86th St.
Suites now being shown for rental
UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED
1 Room and Bath, $900 up
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To us many as desired.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
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94TH ST., 314-321 WEST

High-Class Elevator Apartments.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE
6 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS WITH BATH $1500
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Immediate Possession.

411 WEST END AVE. Cor. 80th
10 rooms, 2 baths, $3,000-$3,750.
157 WEST 79TH ST.
6-7 rooms, 2-3 baths, $3,000-$3,500.
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4-7 rooms, $1,200-$1,800.
Apply to Superintendents or
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Riverside 1070. 2,581 Broadway.

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New Small
Housekeeping Apartments

may be purchased at very reasonable prices and terms—or leased at attractive rentals ($1,800 up)—in the

New 9-Story Fireproof Apartment House

now being erected at

110 W. 55th St.

Splendidly located, between 6th and 7th Aves., adjoining the McDowell Club, in the exclusive Art and Studio section. Finely appointed Apartments of

3 and 4 Rooms

(including complete Kitchen)

For Floor Plans, etc., apply to

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Exclusive house; 7 very large rooms, bath, heat, electricity; $2,400. Superintendent on premises.

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Several Attractive
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From Oct. 1st.
Apply on Premises.

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7 and 8 Rooms; $3,500 to $4,000
Immediate possession can be arranged.
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SPECIAL FUNDS—MORTGAGE MONEY for Manhattan and Bronx real estate. BILTMORE REALTY CORPORATION, TIMES BUILDING. BRYANT 7758-1527.

HAVE MONEY to loan on real estate, first and second mortgages, leaseholds, interests in estates, merchandise or other good collateral. Cohen Bros., 35 Wall St.

MONEY promptly loaned, second mortgages New York property and vicinity. Cosmopolitan Credit Corporation, 152 West 42d St., Suite 1127.

LOANS upon mortgages, rentals, warehouse receipts and other collateral. Neuton Finance Corporation, 160 B'way. Room 902.

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MONEY loaned on real estate and chattels; reasonable, confidential. 812 World Bldg.

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Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

OPPORTUNITY, Investors—Bargains—$20,000 to $2,500,000; walk-up and elevator apartment houses, all prices, all sizes (25 houses with mortgages to suit and easy terms); also 1, 2, 3 family houses. T 1057 Times Harlem.

14TH ST. (near 5th Av.)—First floor with large display windows, size 40x100; rental $4,000; immediate possession. Apply D. Kempner & Son, Inc., 522 5th Av. Murray Hill 4015.

FOUR STORY and basement, West 70's; 14 rooms, 3 baths; first mortgage $15,000; price $24,000; cash required $4,000. Coughlan & Co., 200 West 72d.

Lenox Av. corner, above 125th St., 4-story and store; price $110,000; rents, $10,800; terms to suit.

East Harlem—Estate must sacrifice four 5-story tenements with stores; plot 100x100; price $68,000; terms arranged. Other well located, substantial bargains will be submitted if you call at our office. ARTHUR CUTLER & CO. 291 Broadway. Tel. Worth 2180.

FINE built 4-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling, vacant, 16x180; 15 rooms and 3-story extension; 3 bath rooms; hardwood floors and heat throughout; suitable for doctor; 101st St., near Broadway; price $18,000, cash $4,000. Inquire owner, Schwartz, 170 East 96th. Lenor 4355.

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Four-story building, 20-foot front, with store; easily altered to studio building; price $19,000; easy terms.
Others, $15,000 and up.
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Tel. 4620 Murray Hill. 597 5th Av (42d).

FOR SALE—331 West 85th St., furnished or unfurnished, three-story and basement; parquet floors, two bath rooms, gas and electricity; $35,000 furnished, $32,000 without furniture has a mortgage for $17,500. For inspection every day from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.

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74TH, WEST—Must sacrifice rooming house, 15 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, electricity; income $10,000; all property and furniture, $4,500 cash required. Apply Pierre & Golden, 220 West 42d.

170TH ST., 654 WEST—Attractive, modern 8-room brick house; open for inspection, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, except Saturday and Sunday; price and terms reasonable. Telephone Broad 6126.

ONE of the best conditioned dwellings on the West Side, good location, four stories, 4 baths, steam heat, parquet floors, electric light; owner occupant; price $38,000. Leroy Coventry, 54 West 72d.

WALK-UP apt. house, 18 family, 3 stores; well constructed; first mortgage $28,000; asking $65,000; rents $10,500, October $13,000; small amount of cash. Coughlan & Co., 200 West 72d.

COLUMBUS AV.—106TH ST.
Five-story double, two stores.
Asking $26,000. Rents $3,600.
Very easy terms.
SHERMAN ARNS COMPANY, 505 5TH AV.

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WEST 70'S—GOOD DWELLING FOR SALE; FOR OCCUPANCY OR ROOMING PURPOSES; PRICE RIGHT; PRINCIPALS. WOLFSON, 405 LEXINGTON AV. (42D ST.).

FOR SALE — Ten-year lease of an altered house on West End Av.; cost of alteration $12,000; will sacrifice at $4,500. McGrath & Warren, 5 Columbus Circle.

FOUR STORY and basement, West 70s; 14 rooms, 3 baths, electricity, parquet, redecorated throughout; vacant; price $16,500; cash $4,000. Coughlan & Co., 200 W. 72d.

PARK AV., Murray Hill—American basement modern dwelling; possession; great bargain; less than land value. Murray Hill 4030.

CORNER property in Greenwich Village, with 4 houses, 52x80 feet; will sell separately or as a whole. Apply William-Dexter Co., Inc., 72, Greenwich Av. Chelsea 8086.

35TH ST., 68 WEST—18x100; 11 rooms and bath; possession 60 days; inspection 2-4 P. M.; $6,500 cash required. Goodwin & Goodwin, 289 Lenox Av.

112TH ST., Morningside Park—Three-story and basement, 9 rooms, bath; possession; reasonable. Room 408, 9 Maiden Lane. Phone Cortlandt 1047-8.

HOUSE TO LET, West End section, 12 rooms, 3 baths, electric light, improvements; $300 month, unfurnished. F 581 Times.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS FOR SALE, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
W. D. MORGAN, 3,573 Broadway (147th).

DAYLIGHT FACTORY, 14,800 sq. ft.; Grand Central Terminal section; sell reasonable. Owner, Murray Hill 6867.

GRAND CONCOURSE, CORNER 173D.
Builder's opportunity. Quick action eliminates operator's profit. X 2210 Times Annex.

SMALL HOTEL—Upper west side; lease and furniture for sale; $20,000 cash necessary. Address "Opportunity," Box 50 Times.

80S (near Riverside)—Must sell cheap, vacant house, fourteen rooms. Bryant 6914.

80S (Broadway)—Lease, house, ten rooms, 2 baths; $250 month. Bryant 6914.

FOR SALE—319 West 35th. Apply mail only, Budenbach, 162 West 24th.

WEST St. corner, six lots above Christopher St. Owner, 429 West St.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS apartment at five times rental. F 567 Times.

EAST 61ST ST.—Four-story private residence; price $21,500. Murray Hill 4639.

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BRONX, 5-story flat house, opposite N. Y. Central R. R. station, Melrose Park; permanent owner should own this property; good profit on investment; it will take $10,000 cash to handle. See owner after 6:30, 369 East 162d St., Apt. B2. Do not miss this opportunity.

FOR PHYSICIAN or dentist, a fine two-family frame house, improvements, parquet floors; 2-car garage. Lang, 929 Jennings St., Intervale 2216.

FOR PHYSICIAN or dentist, three-family brick, up to date, parquet floors; drive for garage; $7,000 to $8,000 cash. Lang, 929 Jennings St.

PRIVATE HOUSE, with all improvements and garage, on lot 40x100. Inquire on premises, 101 Pulaski St., Brooklyn.

HOME with $2,400 income, detached three-family house; modern; terms. Kingsbridge 3104.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

GOOD business corner for sale on Court St., near Borough Hall; 4 stores and 2 apartments; must be sold on account of partnership; excellent investment; easy terms and reasonable price. L 206 Times.

827 45TH ST., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn—Two-family brownstone, pressed brick, steam heat; 20 minutes from Union Square by way 4th Av. subway. Seen by appointment. B. W. Kelley, 308 1st Av., New York City.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

RICHMOND HILLS—Two-family, up-to-date, well-built house; 45-foot ground; best location; five and eight rooms, two porches; two-car garage; upper floor rent pays all expenses; your rent free; price, $20,000. Roth, 130 West 17th St., New York City. Chelsea 0606.

Staten Island—For Sale or To Let.

TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I.—Bargain, stucco 10 rooms, all improvements; garage; plot 200x100, fruit trees; convenient located. Ralph Brown Co., 47 West 42d. Murray Hill 4820.

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7-acre plot, with spring lake; also ½ acre to 5 acre plots, having water, sewer and electric lighting; very reasonable; fine neighborhood; convenient to depot; these plots are ideal home sites, the finest in Westchester County; well-known architect, on premises, will submit plans of artistic houses, suitable for each plot; will also build and help finance party who buys plots. Address Plots, Box W. A., 148 Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Offering 50 choice plots; each 50x125 or over, having all improvements, at greatly reduced price; near station; in fine, restricted neighborhood; we have plans for over 200 artistic houses and bungalows which the company will help purchaser to finance building operations. For particulars call or address Standard Realty Co., 21 East 40th St., New York. Vanderbilt 3700.

MOUNT VERNON—Charming English stucco home, slate roof, large living room, breakfast and sun porches, 4 master's bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, 2 baths; 2-car garage; easy distance to station. Telephone Murray Hill 9626. Chauncey R. Griffen & Co., 18 East 41st St.

BUILDING one year old; 4, 6 and 7 rooms; now rented until October for $1,100, $1,695 and $175; available under our plan of ownership for $25, $100 and $125, respectively; possession of one four and one six room apartment; immediately. BURKE STONE, INC. BRONXVILLE 1480-1

AT LARCHMONT.
A beautiful new stucco house, 7 rooms, 2 baths; every modern improvement; double garage; restricted residential section; $2,500 cash, balance easy monthly payments. Krisch, Larchmont, N. Y.

BIGGEST bargain on the market, 6-room brick; every modern improvement; 9-room frame; beautiful grounds; 70x100; also 6-room house, with garage, to rent. Zangerle, 2,038 5th Av.

BRONXVILLE.
Community house for rent, 6 rooms and 2 baths; heat provided; possession October, 1921. Burke Stone, Inc., Bronxville 1480.

ALL-YEAR bungalow, ½ acre; price $7,600, $2,500 cash. Mrs. A. R. Davenport, Ardsley, N. Y. Real Estate. Phone 116 Dobbs Ferry.

FINE UP-TO-DATE PROPERTY, with store; suitable for any business. Box 146, Hawthorne, N. Y.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

NEW ROCHELLE—Must sell beautiful home in Rochelle Heights; first floor; centre hall, living room, dining room, pantry and kitchen; second floor; four bedrooms and 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms on third; garage; improvements consist of open fireplace, hot water heat, gas and electricity, shrubbery, etc.; mortgage, $12,000; asking $24,500. F. A. Rollstab, 31 North Av. Tel. 3871 New Rochelle.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

NEW COLONIAL HOME, 7 rooms, 2 baths, built-in tub, showers, modern in every respect; near station, school and golf club; 30 minutes to New York; substantial reduction in price; liberal terms. A. L. Kingseley, 47 West 34th St. Fitzroy 6896.

GOING SOUTH AMERICA,
must sell at great sacrifice beautiful home, 7 rooms and bath, all latest improvements; built May, 1921; 30 minutes Pennsylvania Station; terms very reasonable; location, 22 Marshall Av., Lynbrook.

WATERFRONT BUNGALOW — Artistic 5 rooms and bath, all improvements, overlooks Baldwin Bay; plot 100x100; easy terms. Mr. Bellot, office foot of Eastern Parkway, Baldwin Harbor, Baldwin, L. I.

AT FREEPORT, L. I.—New Summer bungalow, 4 rooms and bath on plot 30x100. Price $3,250, on easy terms.
JOHN J. RANDALL COMPANY,
15 N. Long Beach Av., Freeport, N. Y.

GREAT NECK, DOUGLASTON, BAYSIDE. Our listings of superior homes are very complete; let us know your requirements. I. T. McKNIGHT, 22 EAST 33D ST., 3540 Murray Hill. 406 Great Neck.

FIVE LOTS, located Jericho Plaza, near Kruse's Corners, L. I., will sacrifice for $2,200; immediate cash; widow must sell instantly; worth $3,500. G 733 Times Downtown.

REAL BARGAINS ONLY.
FLUSHING AND NORTH SHORE.
PHONE DANIEL F. MILLER NOW,
347 5TH AV. MURRAY HILL 9070.

DOUGLAS MANOR—SACRIFICE BRICK AND FRAME HOUSE ON THE WATER, 10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, WITH DOUBLE GARAGE; TERMS. MURRAY HILL 2040.

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Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

KEW GARDENS.
HOUSES AND PLOTS.
Owned and controlled by the KEW GARDENS CORPORATION. The soundest values in high-class residential property.
Hilltop plots, facing Forest Park (600-acre city park), have just come on the market.
New 6, 7 and 8 room houses, on favorable terms.
EDGEWORTH SMITH, Inc., Sole Agents,
1 West 34th St. Kew Gardens,
Fitzroy 5300. Richmond Hill 1712.

BROADWAY FLUSHING.
$14,990, $1,000 cash, balance like rent; new 7-room Colonial; tax exempt; 4 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, living room with open fireplace, built-in bookcase; thoroughly modern; oak floors throughout, decorated; excellent location; plot 50x100; immediate possession; 3 minutes to Broadway station, 22 minutes to Pennsylvania Station. Durand, 2 Depot Lane, Broadway Flushing. Telephone Flush [illegible] 0792.

IF YOU are looking for a well built, cosy bungalow, 4 rooms, dry cellar, large porch, plenty of ground for garden, fruit, berries, 5 minutes to bathing beach, boating, fishing (privilege of same); few minutes station; commuting distance; price $2,650, $250 cash, balance easy payments. Thomas Browne, 200 West 34th St. Phone Long acre 4600.

BEAUTIFUL COLONIAL COTTAGE — 6 rooms; tiled bath room; steam heat, gas, electricity; open fireplace; glass enclosed porch; hardwood floors; heated garage; large plot; only 2 minutes from station in delightful residential community 42 minutes from Penn station; price $14,000. E 92 Times.

NORTH SHORE, hour out, attractive dwelling, extremely well built, 7 rooms, all improvements; high ground overlooking harbor; 5 minutes water; large plot, 100x150; lots of fruit, fine garden; price $7,500. Photos and particulars, Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 Broadway, New York.

WATERFRONT LOTS on Baldwin Bay, with fine bathing beach; sacrifice; splendid for bathing, boating and fishing; 23 miles from Penn. Station; act at once. A. H. Bellot, office foot of Eastern Parkway, Baldwin Harbor, Baldwin, L. I.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

PUTNAM COUNTY.
5-room house and 23 acres for $700; barn, garage, outbuildings, fruit, trees, springs; clear title; 900 feet; near beautiful Croton lakes; fishing, boating. Martin, 207 Potter Av., Long Island City. Queensboro subway. Station.

HUDSON RIVER ESTATE.
80 acres, one-quarter mile on river; large house, cottage and extensive outbuildings; to close estate will sacrifice at $50,000; terms arranged. Orden & Clarkson Corporation, 1 East 49th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

THIS company desires to dispose of a beautiful residence in Orange, N. J., which it has lately acquired in a business deal; the house has 12 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, electricity, hard wood and parquet floors, and stands in large plot of ground with beautiful shade trees in the very finest residential section of Orange, six minutes' walk to Lackawanna Railroad and trolley; this property can be purchased on your own terms at one-half its market. Jersey City Galvanizing Co., 74 Morgan St., Jersey City.

ATTRACTIVE modern six room house, tiled bath, steam heat, sun parlor, fireplace, oak floors; every city improvement; eight minutes from express depot; $8,700, easy terms. Buckley Wheeler, Ridgewood, N. J.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

City Property.

WANT plot about 100x100, 43d to 59th St., between 3d and Madison Avs., for improvement. Summers & Co., Times Building. Bryant 5611.

WANTED—IMPROVED OR FOR ALTERATION, BUSINESS PROPERTY ON LONG TERM LEASE; 38TH TO 59TH STS., MADISON TO 8TH AVS.; DETAILS PER MAIL. MITCHELL, 315 WEST 116TH ST.

I WILL guarantee to manage your property with an enormous saving and satisfactory management. Jesse Oppenheim, 1,819 Broadway, Columbus 9788-9789.

MANY applicants for rooming houses; sale or lease; submit particulars. Kent Realty Co., 203 West 72d. Columbus 6564.

BONUS for house, or one or two flats, suitable for high-class rooming west side suite. W. Dyer, 305 Central Park West.

$5,000 to put into colored tenement. What's offered? K 280 Times.

Country Property.

WANTED to lease, furnished, for year beginning Oct. 1, six-room, modern bungalow or cottage, between White Plains and Katonah; small adult family; reasonable; particulars. G 466 Times.

WANTED to rent from Oct. 1, seven or eight rooms, North Shore, Flushing to Great Neck; refined location; give full particulars. C. C. P., Room 510, 1,170 Broadway.

WANTED to rent six or seven rooms, one or two family house; suburban, commuting section; reasonable rent; give full particulars. G 761 Times Downtown.

7-ROOM house or 2-family house; White Plains or Great Neck; write full details. F 562 Times.

LOT, Westchester, moderate, about 50x100; walking distance station, under 45 minutes out; fully improved. B 768 Times Downtown.

BOARDWALK lots at Long Beach. S 750 Times Downtown.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

100 FARM bargains with stock, crops, equipment included fully described in Summer catalog just out which also shows map of State; some in commuting zone, others near seashore markets, many at $1,000 and under, others require small cash payments. Call or write for free copy. New Jersey Farm Agency, 154E Nassau St., N. Y. C.

GENTLEMEN'S FARMS—Everything complete; a going, money-making, 170 acre potato and general farm; combined with paying poultry plant. For full particulars address P. O. Box 832, Freehold, New Jersey.

Real Estate—Other Cities and Towns.

New Hampshire—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—Bargain, $4,000 cash, wooden building, 2 stores and 2 flats, on main street, Exeter, N. H., facing world-famous school; excellent for general store or any business catering to rich students. Phone Canal 5221.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE

35 cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

QUAINT LITTLE COLONIAL HOME on an old-fashioned street located in a beautiful grove of white birches and shading oaks; 4 fair rooms and bath; just the cosy little cottage for one person or family of 2; price $4,000, terms, $1,000, balance of $3,000 may remain on mortgage; the small mortgage can be paid off in small monthly payments; all conveniences; splendid neighborhood; fine neighbors; 100 feet elevation; only a few minutes walk to railroad express station on best commuting road out to New York City; over 200 commuters from this section now; bathing, boating, skating, sledding, golf and tennis available. It's a bargain; wonderful place for children. QUICK. P. O. Box 748, Bay Head Station, New York City.

RUTHERFORD—To effect quick sale will sacrifice 6-room suburban Colonial home with large garage; almost new; immediate and newly appointed; ready to occupy on day's notice; all city conveniences; glassed-in porch; large plot; plenty of flowers and shrubs; price $8,000, easy terms; high locality; 6 minutes' walk to railroad station; 22 minutes to Broadway, Manhattan. Must be compelled this owner to move to another locality, see it and make me an offer. Phone details of a real bargain address DOCTOR, 920 Times Downtown, 5 Beekman St., New York City.

MARKET price and cost about $14,000, sell $10,000, $3,000 down; owner offers Upper Montclair dwelling, seven large rooms, two finished attic rooms, bath, electricity, gas, telephone, heat, sewer; every improvement and convenience; oak and mahogany floors and trim; fireplaces, marble mantels; plot 50x125; two blocks station; best section in town; Bellevue Av.; fruit trees, shade trees, shrubbery; double garage; no agents. Call Thursday, Friday or Saturday, Mrs. M. Schiegel, 106 Summit Av., Upper Montclair.

BOGOTA, N. J.—Available Aug. 1, half of duplex house, on corner plot, 6 rooms and bath, all modern improvements; beautifully and conveniently located; rent $40 per month includes heat, water supply and hot water furnished; family of two, three or four adults preferred; references required. Phone Hackensack 814-W or Hackensack 2008R.

GLEN RIDGE—House for rent from Oct. 1; two, three years' lease responsible tenant; 10 rooms, baths; excellent condition; $300 month; convenient location Lackawanna, Erie, Lehigh, 9 Clinton Road. Telephone 2008R.

AN ABSOLUTELY well-built house, attractively located, Hills Northern New Jersey, 42 minutes Manhattan; seven rooms, 4 bedrooms, every improvement; very convenient; moderate price, easiest terms. Ambel Chapin, 52 Broadway.

AT MOUNTAIN STATION, South Orange—New Colonial 8-room house, all improvements; $21,500, on especially easy terms. O. F. Thompson, 257 4th Av., New York. Telephone 3163 Gramercy.

8-ROOM up to date corner house, 85x118 plot, all modern improvements, including double garage; half hour from New York on Lackawanna. Owner, H 686 Times.

RESIDENCE, 9 ROOMS, bath, all improvements; large plot; easiest commuting; $5,000, cash $1,000. R. Schur, 26 Cortlandt St.

MT. LAKES, N. J.—Resale bargains from $9,500 up, also lakes from $1,000 up. Mrs. Kintrup, 45 John St., N. Y. C. John 4570 or Boonton 401.

MOUNTAIN LAKES, NEW JERSEY.
Within the hour on D., L. & W.
Houses from $10,000 up.
Chas. R. Furrer, 47 W. 34th St. Fitzroy 5073

NEW modern 8-room house; near Mountain Station; select neighborhood; large lot; terms reasonable. Phone Orange 3077W.

SUMMER HOMES—Sale or Let.

Westchester County.

BEAUTIFUL house, charming grounds; fine river view; 10 rooms, 3 baths; sleeping porch; garage; August, $300. 168 Villard Av., Hastings-on-Hudson. Telephone 848-J.

FURNISHED house for rent, month of August; 10 rooms, 2 baths; five minutes from station, Bronxville. F 362 Times.

CAMP, furnished; shore; beautiful lake; excellent bathing; very reasonable. Bennett, 47 West 129th St.

Long Island.

RENT, furnished, to Oct. 31 or longer, modern house, 10 rooms, large veranda; garage; ample grounds; fine residential section; reasonable terms. Phone Flushing 1393.

LONG BEACH—Elegantly furnished rooms, bath; kitchen privilege. Phone 187 Long Beach.

FLUSHING—Furnished apartment, 5 rooms, $125; garage, porch, lawn. Telephone Flushing 2081.

New York State.

CAMP in Adirondacks to rent for month of August; electric light and running water; rent $225. For particulars, address Mrs. Alice Standen, Inlet, N. Y.

New Jersey.

CEDAR LAKE—Bungalow, including boat, for August and September, reasonable; beautiful location; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis. 8 4th Av., Brooklyn, Room 14, 631 Sterling.

PORT MONMOUTH, N. J.—4-room bungalow, furnished, private beach, August over Labor Day. Alexander, 20560 Davidson Av. Phone Fordham 1044. Call after 5.

RIVER EDGE, N. J.—Furnished, five-room bungalow; bath, gas, electricity, shade trees; $80 per month. Telephone Hackensack 2529W.

ASBURK PARK, ALLENHURST, DEAL, &c. Jacob A. King, North Asbury Park.

SUMMER HOMES WANTED.

BUNGALOW wanted for two weeks; three grown people; near lake preferred; best references given; state when available. J. F., 150 Franklin St., New York.

WANTED, 4-room bungalow, furnished, for balance of season; seashore or country; commuting distance. Metchik, 1,125 Bryant Av. Phone Intervale 9031.

WANTED, for August, seashore bungalow; couple, 7-year-old girl; refined neighborhood, bathing, commuting. Fal, 1,246 University Av.

COTTAGE, Aug. 5, one month; $200; Jersey coast. L 211 Times.

Real Estate—Other Cities and Towns.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—In the beautiful Pocono Mountains, gentleman's home consisting of 14-room house, man's house, garage, stable, tennis court, teahouse, gardens, grove, etc.; 9 acres; sacrifice to quick buyer. Address P. O. Box 45, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

SUMMER HOMES—Sale or Let.

Westchester County.

BEAUTIFUL house, charming grounds; fine river view; 10 rooms, 3 baths; sleeping porch; garage; August, $300. 168 Villard Av., Hastings-on-Hudson. Telephone 848-J.

FURNISHED house for rent, month of August; 10 rooms, 2 baths; five minutes from station, Bronxville. F 362 Times.

CAMP, furnished; shore; beautiful lake; excellent bathing; very reasonable. Bennett, 47 West 129th St.

Long Island.

RENT, furnished, to Oct. 31 or longer, modern house, 10 rooms, large veranda; garage; ample grounds; fine residential section; reasonable terms. Phone Flushing 1393.

LONG BEACH—Elegantly furnished rooms, bath; kitchen privilege. Phone 187 Long Beach.

FLUSHING—Furnished apartment, 5 rooms, $125; garage, porch, lawn. Telephone Flushing 2081.

New York State.

CAMP in Adirondacks to rent for month of August; electric light and running water; rent $225. For particulars, address Mrs. Alice Standen, Inlet, N. Y.

New Jersey.

CEDAR LAKE—Bungalow, including boat, for August and September, reasonable; beautiful location; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis. 8 4th Av., Brooklyn, Room 14, 631 Sterling.

PORT MONMOUTH, N. J.—4-room bungalow, furnished, private beach, August over Labor Day. Alexander, 20560 Davidson Av. Phone Fordham 1044. Call after 5.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Refer to route on opposite Map.

Continued from Preceding Page.

STORE, WITH SKYLIGHT, ABOUT 600 SQUARE FEET; RENT $60 PER YEAR. LARGE, LIGHT, AIRY ROOM, SUITABLE FOR STUDIO OR LIGHT MANUFACTURING; ALSO OFFICE; ABOUT 1,000 SQUARE FEET; RENT $600 PER YEAR. LARGE, LIGHT, AIRY ROOM, FOR LIVING OR BUSINESS; STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER, JANITOR; RENT $720 PER YEAR. GROUND FLOOR SPACE, LINCOLN SQUARE ARCADE, ABOUT 1,000 SQUARE FEET; RENT $1,500 PER YEAR. APPLY, ROOM 1000, 1 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 1000.

THREE-STORY building with big elevator, on 4th St. and Broadway, ready for occupancy; suitable for garage, service station or quick repair station; very accessible to many Trust Companies; very desirable location.

OFFICES,
GRAND CENTRAL ZONE,
Furnished, Furnished or Unfurnished;
BAUER, SILBANK & MOLLOY, INC.,
11 East 42d St. Murray Hill 1920.

OFFICES TO LET.
Large and small; reasonable rental; opposite 125th St. "L" subway station; good for light manufacturing, showrooms, &c.
LIBBY'S HOLDING CORP.,
2,297 Broadway. Phone Morningside 9094.

OFFICE—Basement, 51 White St., 50x100; also Mezz'ne, 133 West 24th St.; Mezz'ne, 124 Mercer St.; store and basement, 20x100; also basement, 20x100; 543 West 29th St., 20x100, top floor, 200 pounds capacity. Murray Hill 4243.

DENTISTS, CHIROPODISTS, HAIRDRESSERS.
Unusual display space on Broadway in 60s; a most attractive natural. Gordon & Co., 1,246 Broadway, Columbus 1718.

SHOWROOM for rent, same building as Onyx Hosiery and Marshield Field Co., Broadway and 34th St., suitable for ladies' wear; can be used for season; telephone service. Box 755, 209 Cable Bldg.

WILLIAM ST., 136 (Underwriters Bldg.)—Light, airy office, fine for insurance broker or lawyer; first corner has room for immediate occupancy for $65. Phone Rector 9703.

WALL ST.—2,300 FEET.
Entire floor, finest light and air, 8 private offices, over 300 feet each; workroom, &c., a sacrifice. William E. Farsley & Co., 68 Wall St., 120 Broadway. Rector 7994.

DESIRABLE OFFICES,
8th Av. and Times Square section.
BELTMORE REALTY CORPORATION,
TIMES BLDG. BRYANT 7738-1827.

THEATRICAL DISTRICT, OPPOSITE LAMBS CLUB, about 900 sq. ft. for rent; good light; elevator service; partitioned into large and two small offices. Apply Dramatic Mirrors, 133 West 44th St.

THE CENTRE OF BUSINESS"
EXCELLENT FLOOR SPACE.
1 WEST 34TH ST. CENTURY BLDG.
ALSO 550, 600 SQ. FT.; POSS. NOW.
Supt. on premises. Vitroy 5600.

CANOE, MEN'S FURNISHINGS DOUBLE STORE, best location in Bronx, good modern fixtures; long lease; reasonable price; will also rent for any other line. Inquire at Wm. Neumann's, 217 West 125th St.

111 MADISON AV., COR. 32D ST.
500, 600, 850, 1,100 Sq. Ft.
Supt. or phone Wilkins, Vitroy 5600.

9TH AV., 225—Office or showroom to sublet; also telephones, fixtures; Holmes Protectograph, big bargain. Room 1005.

LOFT for automobiles, 137-139 West 53d; excellent light, large elevators; best service. Apply owner, Cowan.

OFFICE or Showroom to sublet, best location; big bargain; also telephone fixtures. Harry Cohen, 9th Av.

LOFTS for light manufacturing, showrooms or restaurant; all improvements; will divide to suit. Inquire The Carpenter Co., 60 East 125th, or your broker.

STORE for rent, one year lease; reasonable rent; good location. Inquire 20 West 124th St., S. Lederman, Machine Store.

DESIRABLE light office, sublease; modern building; rent reasonable; will divide. Mond. 1st 342d St.

OFFICE and showroom to sublet, fixtures for sale; very reasonable. Room 801, 1,170 Broadway.

OFFICE TO RENT, LIGHT, NICE; REASONABLE RENT. FARM AND HOME CORP., 401 BROADWAY.

44TH ST., 609 WEST—Ground floor, 1,500 sq. ft.; heated; suitable repair shop. Apply 2d floor. Longacre 1599.

PART of loft, centrally located, for millinery or Century Button Works, 25 West 20th St., 7th floor.

BUILDING for lease, 6th Av., Times Square section; 20x100; 3,000 sq. ft.; 21-year lease. Room 110 West 34th St.

DESIRABLE office and showroom, 3 windows facing 8th Av.; 850 sq. ft.; sublet concession. Apply Room 708, 366 5th Av.

45TH, 108 WEST (opposite Friars' Club)—Ground floor, fitted for restaurant. Apply 6th Floor, 2d floor.

BUSINESS space, all kinds locations, lofts, buildings, lots; sale, lease; tell me your requirements. Buchwald, 52 West 117th.

BROADWAY store to rent, between 28th and 29th Sts.; size 20x60. Jesse Oppenheim, 1,118 Broadway. Columbus 9788 and 9.

BROADWAY, 3,448½ (140th St.)—Fine store, 18x28 feet; ideal for millinery, &c.; reasonable rent. Phone Murray Hill 83.

SACRIFICE.
2,300 feet best building Grand Central zone at half market value. L 332 Times.

OFFICE SPACE, desk room, 5th Av., Waldorf district; stenographers, typist service. Telephone Pennsylvania 0186.

PART OF ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE, 15 Park Row; reasonable. Telephone, Tuesday-Thursday, Barclay 3333.

DESK space, light, furnished offices, modern downtown building. Call Beekman 1260.

OFFICES at World Building, with telephone service. Call 503 World Building.

LUNCH COUNTERS, ALSO CIGAR STAND. ENTRANCES AT 219-236 WEST 39TH.

STORE, 47 East 59th, beautiful, high, light. Housing Bureau, 507 5th Av. 5022 Mur. Hill.

TWO large offices, furnished; telephone. Inquire Room 1109, 45 West 34th St.

BROADWAY, 1,151, office to let; reasonable; furnished. Belmont. Watkins 6067.

PRIVATE office, desk room, with service. Suite 338, 51 East 42d St.

OFFICE to sublet, high-class office, good for any business. Suite 32, 9 Church St.

OFFICE to sublet; splendidly equipped. L. W. Goodkind, 225 5th Av., city.

BRIGHT private office, reception room. Office Renting Exchange, 507 5th Av.

LIGHT LOFTS, WILL DIVIDE ¼ OR ½; ELEVATORS; HEAT. 253-255 W. 29TH.

STUDIOS for living or business; reasonable. 139 East 27th. Madison Square 493.

STORE AND BASEMENT, 50 FT. FRONT; WILL DIVIDE; HEAT. 252-254 W. 29TH.

LARGE, modern, remodeled parlor floor. 1,243 East 53d.

DESK ROOM to rent; $15 monthly. Meyer & Co., 37 Nassau St.

LOFTS TO LET.
402 West 27th St. Chelsea 4555.

OFFICE—Private, also desk room; no samples. Room 43, 18 West 34th St.

FACTORIES.

MODERN Brooklyn factory, 4,000 sq. ft.; will sublease with use of machinery for one year beginning August 1 at $400 per month, exclusive of power; equipment consists of lathes, shapers, milling and screw machines, gang drills and punch presses; plenty of light; conveniently located; splendid opportunity. Write for appointment. 21 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

OUT-OF-TOWN FACTORY, fully equipped; sewing, pressing, cutting departments; capital for manufacturing waists, dresses, children's dresses, underwear or kindred work; easy to get labor cheaply; ready for immediate possession and operation. Full particulars at Dash Mfg. Co., 33 West 34th St., city.

OVERALL FACTORY at Falls Creek, Pa.; thirty machines, fully equipped; brick building, $40 monthly rent; plenty experienced help; suitable terms. Kohn Mfg. Co., Bradford, Pa.

FACTORIES WANTED.

MANUFACTURING concern desires to locate Newark or vicinity, requires 30,000 to 60,000 ft. two or more floors; railroad siding; lease with option to buy; in reply, give description of property, lease price, when available. X 2186 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

8TH ST., 12 EAST—August and September, or to September 15, studio apartment, large studio, bedroom, bath; whole floor, private garden; $125 monthly. Telephone Spring 1853 before noon.

15TH, 108 EAST (Hotel Laclede)—Two rooms, bath; $18 week up.

37TH, 43 EAST—Exceptional apartment; $90 now until Sept. 5; maid service. Telephone Ashland 8460. Madison Square 3900.

39TH ST., AT LEXINGTON AV.—1-2-3 ROOMS, WITH BATH. RUTLEDGE HOTEL. UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES: IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING WOMEN: ROOM WITHOUT MEALS, $10 WEEK AND UP; ROOM WITH MEALS, $17 WEEK AND UP.

41ST ST. and Lexington Av.—Attractively furnished apartment; 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; complete, $75. Stuyvesant 6728.

MODERN concrete factory, 50x100, ground floor, light four sides, well ventilated, with space adjoining yard either side; with or without electric power and live steam; most convenient location; private switch; ideal location for laundry, dye works or woodworking plant. Box 588, 130 Cable Building.

DESIRABLE office space in fine 5-years' lease, about 85x60 feet, suitable for division; abundant north window light and skylight; 46th St., between Madison and 5th Av. F 302 Times.

15,000 SQUARE feet; immediate possession; two big light lofts, 57 Hope St., Brooklyn; suitable for manufacturing, waists, suits, children's dresses, underwear or kindred work right in heart of labor district; easy to get help. Full particulars Dash Mfg. Co., 33 West 34th St.

OFFICE in Grand Central zone to sublet, about 300 square feet, divided into reception room and private office, enameled partition; excellent light, air, view of city; unusually desirable; $60 per month; purchase of furniture optional; possession Aug. 15. F 307 Times.

RENT greatly reduced on Flatbush Av. stores; these stores are 200 feet from theatre, with 2,800 seats; handsome corner, with wonderful display possibilities; entrance on two streets. Jesse F. Kennedy & Co., 1,356 Flatbush Av. Phone Mansfield 8277. Open evenings.

SEPARATE office, or two offices en suite, partially furnished or unfurnished, privileges of telephone extension; high-class downtown building; low rental to desirable party. Telephone Barclay 4138, preferably 10 to 11.

LOFTS,
very light, about 4,800 sq. feet each; suitable for offices, showrooms or clean manufacturing business. Apply on premises,
41-48 VESEY ST. NEAR CHURCH ST.,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

MAGNIFICENTLY furnished private office, with use of reception room in suite of brokerage office dealing in listed securities; Times Square section; telephone and stenographic service if desired; broker dealing in unlisted securities preferred. S 238 Times.

LOFT, splendid light on all four sides; completely equipped; modern woodworking machinery; will sublease about 2,500 feet or less, with use of machinery, to responsible firm at very low rent. Simson & Frey, 173 East 87th.

TO LEASE, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
83 SPRING ST., 3 LOFTS, 25x117 EAST.
Rent reasonable; fire alarm system.
RICHARD E. ABRAMS,
45 West 46th St. Bryant 4094.

FOR RENT—Light sample room, 600 square feet, 727 St. James Building, 1,123 Broadway, corner 26th St.; present lessee will sublet; reliable concern at 30% less than present value.

44TH (Lexington Av.)—Sacrifice lease four-story house, $5,000. Bryant 6914.

PRIVATE ROOM, attractive office, furnished or unfurnished. Room 1519, 11 Broadway.

DESK ROOM — Telephone. Suite 317, 30 Wall St. Hanover 4989.

DESK ROOM to rent, furnished. Tel. Cort. 1096, Room 316, 30 Church St.

OFFICE for rent unfurnished. Applebaum, Room 707, Times Building.

LIGHT, airy office, sublet; low rent. 956 Broadway, 12th floor, Room 3.

TO LET—Fireproof loft in Brooklyn, 40x120. Telephone Williamsburgh 645.

HALF private office, telephone, good light. Room 204, 103 Park Av.

DESK ROOM, private office, telephone, stenographer; $2 to $30. Nelles, 27 Warren.

Brooklyn.

FROM 3,000 to 20,000 ft., exceptionally light space in 3-story modern factory building, 73 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Woolf Instruments Corp.

TO LET—Part of factory on main floor, about 4,000 sq. ft., including office space, with or without the use of 100-h.p. boiler and artesian well. Phone Stagg 4625.

Long Island.

LONG ISLAND CITY.
5,000 to 100,000 square feet space; early occupancy or will build to suit.
ROMAN-CALLMAN COMPANY,
Bridge Plaza, LONG ISLAND CITY.

New Jersey.

LOFT for rent; brick; one or two floors; about 80 by 150 feet each; corner; light four sides; elevator 8x13 feet; near rail siding; rent $200 monthly each. Address Moore & Morten Co., Jersey City.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS.

WANTED FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURE.

WANTED BY NATIONALLY KNOWN CONCERN, 10,000 SQUARE FEET.
Either two floors or all on one floor. If other than ground floor, must have good elevator and good light. Section desired, 5th Av. to 11th Av., between 23d and 34th Sts. Full particulars of rental, terms of lease and insurance rate by mail. T 590 Times.

WANTED—BY NATIONALLY KNOWN CONCERN, 30,000 TO 40,000 SQ. FT.
All on one floor if obtainable, but will consider store, basement and second floor. If second floor must have private elevator. Section desired, 5th to Madison, 14th to 40th St. Full particulars of rental, terms of lease, &c., by mail. Principals only. B 317 Times.

5,500 TO 4,000 square feet for exclusive showroom purposes, wanted by well known wholesale organization; space must be on 5th Av., between 40th and 42d Sts.; give full details as to rental, term of lease, &c., by mail; principals only. B 759 Times Downtown.

WANTED, in Manhattan, approximately 1,500 square feet for laboratory and manufacturing purposes; live steam, water, drainage, electricity, freight elevator; state location, rental, &c. W. G. Clark, Singer Building.

SHOWROOM for wholesale art goods, about 300 square feet, between 23d and 57th Sts., near Broadway or 5th Av.; temporary or permanent; must be reasonable. Warren Products. Telephone Canal 4936.

LOFT, 1,000-2,000 feet, for light manufacturing (candy); would consider discontinued saloon, &c.; any location. Telephone 8202 Lenox.

WANTED—Store suitable hardware business; moderate rental; will consider out-of-town proposition; state particulars. L 319 Times.

STORAGE space, temporary, desired; about 5,000 sq. ft. in cellar or ground floor, vacant factory, &c.; must be cheap. Carbondale Co., 73 Warren St., New York City.

SMALL store or apartment for cake shop; Broadway 70s or 80s, or near. Answer S 362 Times.

DESK ROOM, with telephone and stenographer service wanted; 25th to 42d St. neighborhood.

WANTED—Desk space or private room in fully equipped brokerage office in financial district. E 105 Times.

WANTED; parlor floor or street level, in private house, between 34th-42d Sts., 4th-7th Avs., for physician's office. Longacre 6966.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

31ST, EAST—Five rooms, bath and real kitchen; apartment until Oct.; finely furnished. Call Plaza 7096, Monday or Tuesday.

45TH ST., 155 EAST—2 rooms and bath for 2 months; reference; $75 per month. Supt.

60TH ST., 18 EAST—Sublet, sacrifice, divide apartment, 1, 2, 3 rooms; cut rate; quick action. Kramer, Jacinto Hotel.

608—2 rooms, bath; immediate possession; $65 to October. Telephone Vanderbilt 1420.

3RD ST. AT MADISON AV.—1, 2, 3 ROOMS WITH BATH; ASHTON: UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; SUMMER RATES $25 UP.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, choice localities; long, short leases; east, west side, 4 to 12 rooms. Clark Realty Co., 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1490.

ARTISTIC COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS FOR REFINED PEOPLE.
Two and three rooms, bath and kitchenettes, in hotel and theatre district; exquisitely furnished; must have good references; $75, $100, $150 and $200. Phone Owner, Plaza 643.

BEAUTIFUL STUDIO APARTMENT to sublet for August and September; attractively furnished; very desirable. 12 Gramercy Park. See Superintendent.

COMMERCIAL ARTIST wishes to share with another gentleman artist very desirable, cool working studio, 15x30 feet; north skylight; $60 month. 23 East 9th. Superintendent.

FROM ONE TO THREE MONTHS.
2 rooms and bath apartment, linen and all services, $75 month.
HOTEL VAN RENSSELAER,
17 East 11th St. Phone Stuy. 1410.

GRAMERCY PARK, 28 EAST—7 rooms, $400. E. K. Van Winkle. Tel. Col. 1077.

MADISON AV. (Near 49th St.)—To sublet for August and September, with privilege of renewal, two-room and bath apartment; elevator, service; price reasonable. S 331 Times.

MADISON AV., 338—Three rooms and bath, kitchen, richly furnished; music allowed; telephone, elevator. Inquire Mrs. Gay.

PARK AV. (near 126th St.)—Completely furnished five-room flat, front; $85 per month. F 582 Times.

PARK AV., 820 (76th St.)—High-class building; having town balcony; careful, responsible tenant will rent exquisitely furnished six-room apartment for $300 until Sept. 15 (less than half of unfurnished rental); large, airy, spacious living room, private terrace, dining room, bedrooms, den, tiled room, kitchen, servants' rooms; immediate possession. Call daily, 8-4, Mrs. Whalen, Apartment 8D.

PARK AV., 440—For rent until Oct. 1, well-furnished apartment. Large living room, 3 bedrooms, kitchen and bath; less than; unfurnished price. Phone Plaza 844 after 1 P. M.

PARK AV. (79th)—Furnished, unusually attractive housekeeping apartment for several months or more; this is by appointment, Graham, 115 East 86d. Phone Plaza 8290, between 2 and 5.

PARK AV.—3 ROOMS, $800 UNTIL OCT. 65th; living room, dining room, bedroom, luxuriously furnished; night continue lease. Plaza 420.

40 EAST 61ST ST.
One to three-room apartments; service.

2 ROOMS—6 BATHS.
An apartment this size is rarely offered for rent; it was recently done throughout by a leading firm of interior architects, and is offered, completely and luxuriously furnished; the rooms are exceptionally large and light; for example, the living room is 19x35; it is located on an upper floor on Park Av., below 59th St., with southern and eastern exposures; this is an unusual opportunity to rent a superb home, ready for immediate possession, at approximately value of the unfurnished apartment.
PETER GRIMM,
423 5th Av. Vanderbilt 7557.

Furnished—West Side.

8TH AV., 635—Correctly appointed apartment; decorated by Hertes Looms; perfect condition; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $400 a month, including services of maid, housemaid and electricity. Wilson.

10TH, 60 WEST—4 rooms and bath, all improvements; very reasonable.

22D ST., 302 WEST—Beautiful three-room studio apartment; north light; exquisitely furnished; $70. Tyler, Watkins 1048.

35TH ST., 116 WEST—Neatly furnished 3 rooms; all service.

44TH, 210 WEST (Westover Court)—Bachelor apartment; high-class hotel service; meals. See Resident Manager. Bryant 5980.

45TH, 141 WEST—New studio building; elegantly furnished; 2 rooms, kitchenette, 3 rooms, tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchenettes; unquestionable applicants; highest reference essential; $72-$125 up monthly. Longacre 8560.

47TH ST., 112 WEST (Malvern)—Two and three room furnished non-housekeeping apartments; desirable tenants. Telephone Bryant 4064.

48TH, 43 WEST—One room, kitchenette, bath apartment; silver, linen, dishes; month of August; reasonable; clean. D. J. Downey.

48TH ST., 103 WEST.
Opposite Friars' Club, modern furnished apartments. Apply at Furrier's on second floor.

51ST, 355 WEST—3, 4 rooms, bath, kitchen, kitchenette; furnished; elevator.

51ST, 346 WEST—Three rooms, kitchenette, bath, piano, $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

55TH ST. AND 7TH AV. (Hotel Wellington)—Subway station at door; suites of 2 rooms and bath, and 3 rooms and bath; beautifully furnished; to rent by month, season or year; all hotel service. Phone Circle 1066.

55TH ST. (1,730 Broadway)—Bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath. Apt. 4G.

56TH, 208 WEST.
(HOTEL THORNDYKE)—VERY ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM SUITES, WITH PRIVATE BATH; FULL HOTEL SERVICE. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

58TH ST., Near 5TH AV.—2 rooms, bath, kitchen; unusual, reasonable. Circle 4722.

57TH ST., 340 WEST.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; TWO AND THREE ROOMS AND BATH; $25 WEEKLY UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

57TH—Apartment, four rooms, bath, piano, $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

58TH, 131 WEST—Two large rooms, balcony, bath, kitchen. 10-6. Wahl.

58TH, 131 WEST—Two rooms, bath and kitchen. Call; 10 to 6. Wahl.

59TH ST., 24 WEST.
FACING CENTRAL PARK.

Mrs. Prescott has a most delightful apartment with two big, square windows overlooking the Park lake, the fashionable pavement house at 24 West 59th St.; parlor as big as a ballroom, fine for entertaining; windows looking out on the swan boats; grand piano; dimness blue and gold furnishings; big fireplaces; large bedroom with twin beds, twin clothes presses, bath adjoining; old-time kitchen and maids' lavatory; seen any time; delightful breeze from the park lake; Mrs. Prescott, 9380 Plaza. If desired, Mrs. Prescott would lease for the whole year; or for a short time.

59TH, 100 WEST,
facing park, two exceptionally large breezy, all outside rooms, bath, complete kitchenette, maid service; beautifully furnished; living room, with daybed; spacious bedroom, twin beds; Summer bargain or long lease. Call all day, Apt. 10D. Plaza 8430.

59TH, 24 WEST (Phone 8430 Plaza)—Five rooms, living room facing park; dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms, two bathrooms.

67TH, 7 WEST—Comfortable, cool 2 room, bath; kitchenette; private phone, piano; until Sept. 1; $95. McKay, Columbus 9647.

66TH (Central Park West)—Beautiful six rooms; furnished non-housekeeping apartments; desirable tenants. Telephone Bryant 4064.

67TH, 66 WEST — VERY LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR; PRIVATE TILE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER, ELECTRICITY, SEPARATE KITCHEN; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING, DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; SUMMER RATES.

67TH—3-room apt.; elevator, elegantly furnished; $110 to Oct. Columbus 1278.

69TH, 56 WEST — VERY LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR; PRIVATE TILE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER, ELECTRICITY, SEPARATE KITCHEN; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING, DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; SUMMER RATES.

71ST, 220 WEST—3 large rooms, furnished, will sublease till Oct. 1 at Summer rates. Columbus 2369.

72D ST., WEST—Select furnished and unfurnished apartments. Louis P. Dowdney, 247 West 72d St.

72D ST., 126 WEST—1-2-3 ROOMS, WITH BATH. NOBLETON HOTEL: UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; $25 UP.

74TH ST., 164 WEST—1 or 2 rooms and bath; cool and comfortable; Summer rates. Telephone 3280 Columbus.

103 WEST—One-room apartment with kitchenette; also small rooms.

137TH—2 rooms, front, elevator; $150 month; season or year. Cort. 1278.

79TH, 121 WEST—Large, light living room, facing street; breakfast room, kitchenette, bedroom; linen, silver; $100. Smith.

81ST, AND COLUMBUS AV. (COLONIAL HOTEL)—1-2-3 ROOMS, WITH BATH; UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; $25 UP.

83D—Two big rooms, kitchenette, bath, $100; piano. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

85TH, 68 WEST—Very large, elegantly furnished 1st floor, kitchenette extension, bath.

84TH ST. (Broadway)—Artistic furnished 3-room modern apt.; elevator. Schuyler 2467.

86TH, 309 WEST—Exclusive independent 1 room, bath; hotel apartment. Inquire Hussey.

86TH, 309 WEST—2-room, bath, hotel apartment; quiet elegance, suburb river view; month, season, year. Inquire Hussey, Downtown.

86TH, 21 WEST—Unusual floor, bath, kitchenette; southern exposure; electricity, maid service, linen; $100-$200 monthly.

86TH—Seven rooms, two baths, piano, $150; bath. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

86TH (Riverside)—4 rooms, 2 baths, piano, Victrola; season, year. Columbus 1278.

86th—Five rooms, bath, piano, $135. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

91ST ST., 27 WEST—HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENT, 2 ROOMS AND BATH; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; $90 MONTHLY AND UP.

93D, 317 WEST—3 and 7 room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; possession immediately. Apply Supt.

97TH, 236 WEST—Living room, bedroom, twin beds, full sized kitchen, independent entrance; $100 until Oct. 1; can have a year's lease from Oct. 1.

97TH, 310 WEST (adjoining Drive)—Desirable 7-room apartment; Summer rental, $125.

98TH ST., 306-310 WEST.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Several desirable two to four room apartments, attractively furnished; housekeeping, non-housekeeping; maid service; cool, clean, quiet; accessible to all transit lines; $35 week up.

98TH, 348 WEST (Broadway)—Each being rental, beautiful 7-room elevator apartment, attractively furnished; immediate; $125; would sell.

102D, 242 WEST (West End Av.)—Two nicely furnished rooms, bath, kitchen; also 6 rooms, 2 baths; overlooking Drive.

106TH, 107 WEST.
2 and 3 rooms, high-class, $15 up weekly. Academy 1811. Open Sundays.

110TH ST., Amsterdam & Columbus Avs.
ATTRACTIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
Furnished apartments, rented monthly, 2 and 3 rooms, with kitchenette and bath, $75 and up; linen and maid service at moderate rates; two blocks east of Broadway subway, one block from 9th and 9th Av. bus stops at door; references required.
SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK.

111TH, 656 WEST—Aug., four-room apt. to responsible couple. Cathedral 6196.

111TH, 611 WEST—Three rooms, furnished (with Cooper); Aug. 1; Tuesday mornings.

113TH, 310 WEST (HOTEL CECIL)—ATTRACTIVE 1-2 ROOM SUITES WITH, WITHOUT BATH; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

114TH ST., 515 WEST—Completely and attractively furnished four rooms; reasonable; concessions.

125TH, 619 WEST—5-room apartment, rent or sell; cool; reasonable. Lorenz.

127TH (Broadway-Riverside)—Five light rooms, bath; perfect condition; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $400 a month, including services of maid, housemaid and electricity. Wilson.

MAGNIFICENTLY furnished private office, with use of reception room in suite of brokerage office dealing in listed securities; Times Square section; telephone and stenographic service if desired; broker dealing in unlisted securities preferred. S 238 Times.

LOFT, splendid light on all four sides; completely equipped; modern woodworking machinery; will sublease about 2,500 feet or less, with use of machinery, to responsible firm at very low rent. Simson & Frey, 173 East 87th.

TO LEASE, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
83 SPRING ST., 3 LOFTS, 25x117 EAST.
Rent reasonable; fire alarm system.
RICHARD E. ABRAMS,
45 West 46th St. Bryant 4094.

FOR RENT—Light sample room, 600 square feet, 727 St. James Building, 1,123 Broadway, corner 26th St.; present lessee will sublet; reliable concern at 30% less than present value.

44TH (Lexington Av.)—Sacrifice lease four-story house, $5,000. Bryant 6914.

PRIVATE ROOM, attractive office, furnished or unfurnished. Room 1519, 11 Broadway.

DESK ROOM — Telephone. Suite 317, 30 Wall St. Hanover 4989.

DESK ROOM to rent, furnished. Tel. Cort. 1096, Room 316, 30 Church St.

OFFICE for rent unfurnished. Applebaum, Room 707, Times Building.

LIGHT, airy office, sublet; low rent. 956 Broadway, 12th floor, Room 3.

TO LET—Fireproof loft in Brooklyn, 40x120. Telephone Williamsburgh 645.

HALF private office, telephone, good light. Room 204, 103 Park Av.

DESK ROOM, private office, telephone, stenographer; $2 to $30. Nelles, 27 Warren.

Brooklyn.

FROM 3,000 to 20,000 ft., exceptionally light space in 3-story modern factory building, 73 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Woolf Instruments Corp.

TO LET—Part of factory on main floor, about 4,000 sq. ft., including office space, with or without the use of 100-h.p. boiler and artesian well. Phone Stagg 4625.

Long Island.

LONG ISLAND CITY.
5,000 to 100,000 square feet space; early occupancy or will build to suit.
ROMAN-CALLMAN COMPANY,
Bridge Plaza, LONG ISLAND CITY.

New Jersey.

LOFT for rent; brick; one or two floors; about 80 by 150 feet each; corner; light four sides; elevator 8x13 feet; near rail siding; rent $200 monthly each. Address Moore & Morten Co., Jersey City.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS.

WANTED FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURE.

WANTED BY NATIONALLY KNOWN CONCERN, 10,000 SQUARE FEET.
Either two floors or all on one floor. If other than ground floor, must have good elevator and good light. Section desired, 5th Av. to 11th Av., between 23d and 34th Sts. Full particulars of rental, terms of lease and insurance rate by mail. T 590 Times.

WANTED—BY NATIONALLY KNOWN CONCERN, 30,000 TO 40,000 SQ. FT.
All on one floor if obtainable, but will consider store, basement and second floor. If second floor must have private elevator. Section desired, 5th to Madison, 14th to 40th St. Full particulars of rental, terms of lease, &c., by mail. Principals only. B 317 Times.

5,500 TO 4,000 square feet for exclusive showroom purposes, wanted by well known wholesale organization; space must be on 5th Av., between 40th and 42d Sts.; give full details as to rental, term of lease, &c., by mail; principals only. B 759 Times Downtown.

WANTED, in Manhattan, approximately 1,500 square feet for laboratory and manufacturing purposes; live steam, water, drainage, electricity, freight elevator; state location, rental, &c. W. G. Clark, Singer Building.

SHOWROOM for wholesale art goods, about 300 square feet, between 23d and 57th Sts., near Broadway or 5th Av.; temporary or permanent; must be reasonable. Warren Products. Telephone Canal 4936.

LOFT, 1,000-2,000 feet, for light manufacturing (candy); would consider discontinued saloon, &c.; any location. Telephone 8202 Lenox.

WANTED—Store suitable hardware business; moderate rental; will consider out-of-town proposition; state particulars. L 319 Times.

STORAGE space, temporary, desired; about 5,000 sq. ft. in cellar or ground floor, vacant factory, &c.; must be cheap. Carbondale Co., 73 Warren St., New York City.

SMALL store or apartment for cake shop; Broadway 70s or 80s, or near. Answer S 362 Times.

DESK ROOM, with telephone and stenographer service wanted; 25th to 42d St. neighborhood.

WANTED—Desk space or private room in fully equipped brokerage office in financial district. E 105 Times.

WANTED; parlor floor or street level, in private house, between 34th-42d Sts., 4th-7th Avs., for physician's office. Longacre 6966.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

31ST, EAST—Five rooms, bath and real kitchen; apartment until Oct.; finely furnished. Call Plaza 7096, Monday or Tuesday.

45TH ST., 155 EAST—2 rooms and bath for 2 months; reference; $75 per month. Supt.

60TH ST., 18 EAST—Sublet, sacrifice, divide apartment, 1, 2, 3 rooms; cut rate; quick action. Kramer, Jacinto Hotel.

608—2 rooms, bath; immediate possession; $65 to October. Telephone Vanderbilt 1420.

3RD ST. AT MADISON AV.—1, 2, 3 ROOMS WITH BATH; ASHTON: UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; $25 UP. SUMMER RATES $25 UP.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, choice localities; long, short leases; east, west side, 4 to 12 rooms. Clark Realty Co., 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1490.

ARTISTIC COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS FOR REFINED PEOPLE.
Two and three rooms, bath and kitchenettes, in hotel and theatre district; exquisitely furnished; must have good references; $75, $100, $150 and $200. Phone Owner, Plaza 643.

BEAUTIFUL STUDIO APARTMENT to sublet for August and September; attractively furnished; very desirable. 12 Gramercy Park. See Superintendent.

COMMERCIAL ARTIST wishes to share with another gentleman artist very desirable, cool working studio, 15x30 feet; north skylight; $60 month. 23 East 9th. Superintendent.

FROM ONE TO THREE MONTHS.
2 rooms and bath apartment, linen and all services, $75 month.
HOTEL VAN RENSSELAER,
17 East 11th St. Phone Stuy. 1410.

GRAMERCY PARK, 28 EAST—7 rooms, $400. E. K. Van Winkle. Tel. Col. 1077.

MADISON AV. (Near 49th St.)—To sublet for August and September, with privilege of renewal, two-room and bath apartment; elevator, service; price reasonable. S 331 Times.

MADISON AV., 338—Three rooms and bath, kitchen, richly furnished; music allowed; telephone, elevator. Inquire Mrs. Gay.

PARK AV. (near 126th St.)—Completely furnished five-room flat, front; $85 per month. F 582 Times.

PARK AV., 820 (76th St.)—High-class building; having town balcony; careful, responsible tenant will rent exquisitely furnished six-room apartment for $300 until Sept. 15 (less than half of unfurnished rental); large, airy, spacious living room, private terrace, dining room, bedrooms, den, tiled room, kitchen, servants' rooms; immediate possession. Call daily, 8-4, Mrs. Whalen, Apartment 8D.

PARK AV., 440—For rent until Oct. 1, well-furnished apartment. Large living room, 3 bedrooms, kitchen and bath; less than; unfurnished price. Phone Plaza 844 after 1 P. M.

PARK AV. (79th)—Furnished, unusually attractive housekeeping apartments for several months or more; this is by appointment, Graham, 115 East 86d. Phone Plaza 8290, between 2 and 5.

PARK AV.—3 ROOMS, $800 UNTIL OCT. 65th; living room, dining room, bedroom, luxuriously furnished; night continue lease. Plaza 420.

40 EAST 61ST ST.
One to three-room apartments; service.

2 ROOMS—6 BATHS.
An apartment this size is rarely offered for rent; it was recently done throughout by a leading firm of interior architects, and is offered, completely and luxuriously furnished; the rooms are exceptionally large and light; for example, the living room is 19x35; it is located on an upper floor on Park Av., below 59th St., with southern and eastern exposures; this is an unusual opportunity to rent a superb home, ready for immediate possession, at approximately value of the unfurnished apartment.
PETER GRIMM,
423 5th Av. Vanderbilt 7557.

Furnished—West Side.

8TH AV., 635—Correctly appointed apartment; decorated by Hertes Looms; perfect condition; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $400 a month, including services of maid, housemaid and electricity. Wilson.

10TH, 60 WEST—4 rooms and bath, all improvements; very reasonable.

22D ST., 302 WEST—Beautiful three-room studio apartment; north light; exquisitely furnished; $70. Tyler, Watkins 1048.

35TH ST., 116 WEST—Neatly furnished 3 rooms; all service.

44TH, 210 WEST (Westover Court)—Bachelor apartment; high-class hotel service; meals. See Resident Manager. Bryant 5980.

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48TH ST., 103 WEST.
Opposite Friars' Club, modern furnished apartments. Apply at Furrier's on second floor.

51ST, 355 WEST—3, 4 roo

West Side.

WEST, 336 WEST—Very desirable rooms, near Riverside Drive; meals; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 345—Beautiful rooms; home cooking; double $60 to $65. Rich.

West Side.

BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN, 28 years, looking for permanent, comfortable room in good location, easy reach of Wall St., wants room, bath, board in first-class boarding house; American can or European family; state particulars and price per week. F 580 Times.

BUSINESS girl, Christian, desires room, board; state terms. G 747 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD

EVELYN LODGE, 25 min. east sail across bay; a truly charming Summer residence, offering superior accommodation; delightful surroundings; large airy rooms; lovely furniture; excellent chef and service; select clientele; lawns, porches, bathing, tennis; 13 years under management; weekly $18, with breakfast; Central Av., St. George, S. I. Boat from ferry.

DOUGLASTON PARK, L. I.—Ready Aug. 1, suite, bedroom, bath and enclosed porch in new home, Christian family; no other guests; one or two gentlemen; permanent; 21 minutes express to Penn. Station; two-car garage space, $40 to $50 weekly, with breakfast; 10 minutes' walk to station; tennis, golf, bathing beach nearby. C. B., Box 961 Times Downtown.

VALHALLA MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y., 45 minutes from Grand Central; under new management; bathing, tennis, fishing, dancing, horseback riding, automobiling; ideal for vacations and week ends, special rates for commuters; open all year; excellent table. M. Kastner. Phone 1185 White Plains.

BOARD—One or two girls, 5 to 12 years; refined home and environment; one hour from New York, on 30 acres of beautiful ground; an educated mother's care and love; a unusual opportunity. X 2192 Times Annex.

HOUSE—Seven rooms, exclusive section Rockaway Beach, furnished; will rent for season to private family or party; housekeeper-janitress will remain if desired; bathing. Phone Belle Harbor 2311, or M 849 Times Downtown.

HELP—Hebrew boarding house has accommodations for guests who appreciate good food in pleasant surroundings. Hamburger, 2,358 Clarement Av., Far Rockaway. Phone Far Rockaway 4013.

THE FRANCIS, Prospect Street, highest location East Orange, shady grounds, tennis, roomy porches, facing Orange Mountains; moderate rates during August. Orange 3240.

LARGE comfortable room with good board in private family. 325 Beach 29th St., Edgemere. L. I. Far Rockaway 2838.

NEW YORK CONVENTIONS. LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ACCOUNTANT.

Young woman, advanced accountancy student, desires position with certified firm, large commercial house or public accountant; $25 to $30 to begin; proven ability. B 765 Times Downtown.

Typing and keeping attractively done. Open, closed. Systematized. [illegible] 8386.

SECRETARY, experienced, thoroughly efficient, knowledge typewriting; conscientious; Sabbath observer. F 560 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, switchboard operator, knowledge typing, general office; $18. 174 Times.

BOOKKEEPER assistant, billing, Remington billing machine, general office work. C 2[illegible] Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Part time; write up books daily or weekly; trial balance; reasonable. 1042 [illegible] 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, trial balance, controlling accounts. $22. B 784 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Christian, dependable, 13 years' experience in first-class houses; best references. $20. F [illegible] Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, take full charge, experienced. G 772 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-SECRETARY, 6 years' experience, double entry, trial balance. M 852 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 4 years' experience, double entry, trial balance. G 777 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, office manager, thoroughly experienced, references; [illegible]

CLERK-TYPIST, Hebrew, thirty experienced, office, trial balance; [illegible]

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, controlling accounts, trial balance, $25. Box 317, 205 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, full charge, references, control, typist. F [illegible]

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS, Finnish girl, wants position. 249 East 126th St., Apt. 1.

CLERICAL WORK, typist, can run switchboard, 6 years' experience, with export house. [illegible] L., 350 Columbus Av.

COOK, colored, city, country, references. 228 West 140th, Apartment C.

COOK or housekeeping, colored girl, Georgia. 20 West 99th. Phone Riverside 8566.

COUPLE, Finnish, cook, butler, desires position, city or country; wages $100; best references. Aleksander, 1 West 125th St., City.

DRESSMAKER, expert, designer, desires few more engagements; by day $7.50; special rates country by week. Vanderbilt 0639.

DRESSMAKER—Maintained establishment 15 years, going out during Summer Morning[illegible] 15.

DRESSMAKER—Expert, out by day and hour; [illegible] references. Audubon 8736

DRESSMAKER by day, $4. Academy 1394. Exten[illegible]

FILE CLERK, executive, thoroughly efficient, intelligent, desires position, references [illegible] Times.

GOVERNESS, experienced; well educated; excellent references, piano, sew. Orchard 2710.

HOUSEKEEPER, working attendant; take care of a baby or any position of trust in home; or would assist Aug. 15; long years' reference. Phone Schuyler 6561. Apt. 31, 2,345 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK—Neat, colored girl, city or country. Ethel, Telephone Morningside 7208.

HOUSEWORK—Refined, colored, wishes housework, chamber work, or nursing; references. Audubon 8[illegible] Apt.

PROOFREADER, editorial or research work; [illegible] years' experience; knowledge typewriting. T 1034 Times Harlem.

NURSE will assume full charge; New Rochelle references; $20. Phone Rye 243. Wednesdays and Thursdays.

NURSE, engagement, to one child [illegible] Fox Hills, Madison Av., [illegible]

NURSE, secretary, physician's office; good [illegible] training, experience.

NURSE, [illegible] for invalid lady; in [illegible] Times.

NURSE, [illegible] baby, convalescing, [illegible] Audubon 8186, Apt. 33.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, high school graduate, [illegible] Vigilance quick, intelligent and [illegible] Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, bookkeeper, stenographer, experience good ref[illegible]

SECRETARY-BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, high school education, [illegible] Call Fordham 3388.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE, SEEKS PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT WITH OFFICIAL IN REFINED ENVIRONMENT. WILL CONVINCE YOU MY WORTH IS PROVEN. G 770 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-TYPIST, DESIRING PRESIDENT OF LARGE WELL-KNOWN CORPORATION DESIRES WELL-KNOWN CORPORATION AS CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY; FIFTEEN YEARS WITH PRESENT CONCERN. S 585 TIMES

SECRETARY, business woman, 28, of recognized ability, with international education and experience, seeks similar in four languages. [illegible] 220 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER possessing [illegible] initiative, and tact; 9 years' experience; A1 correspondent; highest references. [illegible] Times.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER, seven years' [illegible] Lazarus, 200 West 112th.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, Correspondent high school graduate; five years commercial experience; A-1 qualifications for position. B 183 Times.

SECRETARY, interesting work desired, stenographic, reliable, efficient, good-tempered. G [illegible] Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, experienced, intelligent, alive, seeks responsible position. [illegible] E 100 Times.

SECRETARY, personal or executive, ten years' experience, initiative, dependable, sales ability. L 210 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Firm wishes position for former stenographer, A1; Christian; conscientious; educated, 5½ years' experience. G 778 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, knowledge bookkeeping, 10 years' experience; familiar with office details, initiative, capable; $30. M 845 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—LEGAL EXPERIENCE; [illegible] B 181 TIMES.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 345—Beautiful rooms; home cooking; double $60 to $65. Rich.

BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN, 28 years, looking for permanent, comfortable room in good location, easy reach of Wall St., wants room, bath, board in first-class boarding house; American can or European family; state particulars and price per week. F 580 Times.

BUSINESS girl, Christian, desires room, board; state terms. G 747 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD

LONG BEACH—Excellent table, beautiful rooms, suite, with bath; private house; refined surroundings. 80 Laurelton Boulevard. Telephone 464.

KIDDIES' CAMP AND NURSERY—Open all year; accommodate; thorough instruction; non-sectarian; moderate terms. Phone 4390M, Box 68 Babylon.

STAMFORD, Conn., in grove opp. St. John's Park; one or more large rooms, each with bath, $15 (board nearby, $9); garage; Christian family. 688 Main St.

EXCELLENT rooms and board, refined, homelike; special attention given to week-end parties; terms moderate. The Roslyn, 2,416 Ocean Av. Tel. 0124 Far Rockaway.

LARGE finely furnished room, board, desirable section East Orange; enclosed porch, running water; adults. B 787 Times Downtown.

REFINED COUPLE desire room and board for few weeks from Aug. 14, within commuting distance; Westchester preferred; particulars and price. B 172 Times.

BEAUTIFUL private home, one single, one double room; excellent table; attractive grounds; shade. 102 Summit Av., Mt. Vernon

ROSE TREE INN, on Manhasset Bay, L. I.; open the year around. Phone Port Washington 209. Booklet.

WIDOW desires room with board in South Orange; N. J., adjacent station; send particulars. G 772 Times Downtown.

REFINED GIRL given board and care, 5-12 years; schools; references; beautiful country. X 2191 Times Annex.

SUMMER BOARD, Long Island Sound; home cooking $14. Lorenz, 919 West 135th.

MONIGAN FARM, Indian Fields, N. Y.; southwest facing; quiet; good food; $12 up.

CHILD will be boarded and cared for; beautiful country; bathing. X 2303 Times Annex.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN with wife desires country board; farm preferred; no other boarders. State terms to E 121 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; operates Burroughs bookkeeping and stenotype machines, commercial law; educated woman; $20. G 786 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, reliable, executive ability, refined personality. G. L., 152 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience, reliable, references, $20. G 738 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate, assumes responsibility; knowledge office details; $18. 784 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER five years' experience, conscientious; salary $25. B 763 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, educated, bright, willing, conscientious, $12. L. C., 157 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; competent; references; $18. S 746 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, high school graduate; experience; willing worker. L 213 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position; salary $20. Miss George, 2,164 Crotona Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, also assistant bookkeeper, desires position; two years' experience. L 216 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, 3 years' experience; references. G 765 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, 5 years' experience; capable; credentials. B 788 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 17, recent graduate, desires to secure position. E. M., 1,422 Hancock St., Brooklyn. Evergreen 3568.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; capable, some experience. R 1036 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, legal, desires position for August. G 774 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience; best references; $23-$25. G 782 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience, conscientious, reliable; references; $25. G 735 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, French, English, college trained, expert, willing worker. E 101 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, two years' experience, office assistant; references; $18. B 774 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHY-TYPING wanted, addressing, &c.; manuscript. Circle 8629.

TEACHER of the deaf desires position governess; young deaf child; oral method; experienced; references. X 2197 Times Annex.

TYPIST, office assistant, two years' experience; references; $16. G 750 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced, assistant bookkeeping, switchboard, filing, clerical. C. G., 135 Times Downtown.

WOMAN, white, wishes housework, day or hour. Apply 486 West 46th. Mrs. Kilver.

YOUNG GIRL, wishes position as file clerk; experienced; [illegible] Tel. Hoboken 1640.

YOUNG LADY wishes plain sewing; $3.50 day. Oliver, 1,035 Lexington Av.

Employment Agencies.

BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY, 127 Broadway, corner 52d St. Phone Schuyler 1076.

SERVANTS—Tinka Andresen Scandinavian Agency, 2,204 Broadway, near 83d St. Schuyler 7602.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY—High-grade colored servants; city, country; references investigated. Audubon 2856.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, EXPERIENCED MANUFACTURING MANAGER,

open for responsible position; many years with one manufacturing firm as manager, Treasurer and assistant to President; held responsible positions with large New York firms; Pace graduate; will leave city; now employed. S 761 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 34 years of age, 17 years' experience as public accountant in general commercial accountancy, desires position as controller of a manufacturing industry where a costs system is desired or would be considered. B 745 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, 25; desires permanent location; 8 years' experience general accounting, both manufacturing and mercantile; salary commensurate with ability. X 2198 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, office executive, auditor, now open for a position; expert correspondent and systematizer; highest credentials, character, ability. F 570 Times.

ACCOUNTANT—Books opened, tax reports, arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly up. Goldwater, 290 Broadway. Worth 50th.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, 20, office manager, ten years' experience, desires permanent position; salary secondary; highest credentials. F 579 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, and bookkeeper; well experienced, accurate, employed at present, desires connection with certified accountant. C 240 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, twenty years in large business; Christian, efficient, dependable, middle-aged; moderate salary. K 96 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, EXECUTIVE, university graduate; strong at detail, claims, credits, &c.; highly recommended. K 794 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, first-class, cost and general accountant (Christian), desires position; take charge of accounting. J 988 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, rapid, efficient, part-time arrangements firms without bookkeepers. Sacco, 487 9th Av.

ACCOUNTANT, certified public, New York, wishes temporary engagement. G 788 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER, can handle advantageously on part time one or two additional accounts; any business; will assume personal charge of all advertising, sales letters, &c., at very nominal weekly charge. Edward C. Tarler, Suite 1112, 105 West 40th St.

ADVERTISING WRITER, free lance, wants additional work; specialty technical work. X 2355 Times Annex.

ARTIST, with original ideas, adaptability, initiative, three years' advertising agency and service department experience, position on free lance. John Lambrides, 275 West 151st St.

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE, 34; four years' business experience; college graduate; experienced mail order, accounting; sales ability. B 194 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT.

Thoroughly experienced in all branches; accustomed to entire charge of department; can handle the most intricate sets of books and keep a busy office up to the final notch of efficiency at the same time; aged 40; excellent references, moderate salary; if you have a responsible position to offer, an interview is requested. L 221 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 34, fourteen years with large corporations; experienced credit; collection man; effective correspondent; executive ability; university college education; references. O 276 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, competent office man, handle credits, collections, correspondence; eight years' experience; excellent references; $35. R 470 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 21; thoroughly experienced double entry, controlling accounts; best references; moderate remuneration. M 861 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 27, college training, 9 years' experience; trial balance, controlling accounts. Wise, 794 East 156th St. Melrose 4[illegible]

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, thoroughly experienced, controlling accounts, credits, trading, cost, financial statements, college education; well recommended. L 220 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accounting student, now employed, well experienced, actively, faithful worker, desires connection with certified accountant. C 287 Times

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, CASHIER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE; EVENINGS; $25. E 112 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER (21), experienced; high school graduate; full charge. G 781 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, seven years' experience, controlling accounts; financial statements. N 986 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 21; four years' experience, full set books; quick and accurate; stenographer; moderate salary. B 233 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, educated, experienced stenographer; personality; integrity; 22 years. L 238 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, high school graduate, desires responsible position; best references; salary $25. L 160 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, experienced, competent, controlling accounts, trial balances, &c. E 68 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, can work during evenings; schools, balance books. B 786 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, experienced, capable controlling accounts, balances, &c.; references. L 178 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, experienced college education, assist or complete charge. C 597 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, eight years' experience; accurate, competent. C 291 Times.

BOY, 15, bright, ambitious, desires a position in an office; best of references furnished. M 847 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17, high school student, wishes office position. T 1058 Times Harlem.

BUTLER, Japanese, experienced; reference; city, country. Taka, 102 West 126d. Morningside 4[illegible]

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 8 years' experience; very careful city driver; 2½ years U. S. M. T. C.; very good, experienced driver for any car; take care all repairs; [illegible] wishes position private or commercial; city or country. Mesuchenko, 200 12th St., Jersey City.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, desires position, city, country; 10 years' experience on Locomobile, Cadillac, Pierce-Arrow, Packard; good mechanic, ege; neat, careful; willing; best of references. Gordon MacKowin, 2 East 120th, Harlem 6267.

CHAUFFEURS—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on the positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC (28), married, 12 years' experience, wishes private position; neat, polite, and careful driver; best reference. W. F. Davis, 464 Pulaski St., B'klyn.

CHAUFFEUR, willing, obliging, ten years' experience, wishes private position; three years last position; references. Mac-clinak, 195 Waverly Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position on commercial; experienced on Autocars and Maccars. Alexandre Lextren, 870 West 39th, Apt. 4 West.

CHAUFFEUR, 37, married; 15 years' experience high-class cars, Pierce, Locomobile, &c.; city or country. Charles Taylor, 606 West 135th. Morningside 8306, Tuesday.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanical, best references, private, married. McGough, 440 Park Av. Plaza 1382.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 15 years' driving Rolls-Royce, Pierce, Packard; own repairs. Ralph, 148 West 64th St. Columbus 9173.

CHAUFFEUR, Christian, shop experience, city, country; 4 years last position. F 510 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC — 34, courteous; 12 years' experience; unquestionable references. Phone Riverside 2382.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 26, married, experienced; private or commercial; reference. L 186 Times.

CHAUFFEUR—Christian, competent, shop experience; last position four years. L [illegible] Times.

CHAUFFEUR, single, long experienced driver; mechanic; go anywhere. Chauffeur, 1,349 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 28; best of references; last position. G. H., 111 West 84th, Schuyler 1120.

CHAUFFEUR, good mechanic; 38; private position. Phohirs, 363 West 50th. Circle 6780.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 32; any car; best references. Carlson, 354 East 86th.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, four years with present employer. Reinhardt, Schuyler 9938.

CHEMIST, doctor's degree from Swiss university, desires position. W 1105 TImes Harlem.

CONTRACTOR'S ENGINEER, experienced in heavy construction work; five years supervising engineer on industrial buildings for contractors and owners; estimating, purchasing materials and closing contracts, wants position where executive ability is essential; technical graduate. B 792 Times Downtown.

COOK, butler, Japanese; bachelor place, small family; reference. S. Kuma, 100 West 53d St.

COUPLE, Hungarian; wife cook, also good sewer; man chauffeur, experienced gardener, with country place or city. Geza Meszaros, 215 East 117th.

CREDIT and COLLLECTION MANAGER, very successful and experienced in textile, apparel and furnishings lines, at present employed, seeks new connection. B 747 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN wishes connection with concern of high calibre; will take junior position to start. G 767 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, designer, machine, tools, estimator, checker; technical graduate; practical machinist; American; age 39. R 1054 Times Harlem.

DRAFTSMAN, 23, three years' experience, drafting, estimating, office work. L 222 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, first class, ten years' experience, seeks position. E 118 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical designer, automatic machines, production tools &c. K 793 Times Downtown.

ENGINEERING, graduate Mass. Institute of Technology, 6½ years' marine engineering and allied experience, shipyards and outside manufacturers, desires position either office or selling; any branch of engineering considered. P 511 Times.

EXECUTIVE secretary for university President, with successful sales and publicity experience obtained in working way through college; Christian, 27, resourceful, energetic, financially responsible, earning $6,000 annually, desires to enter commercial field as distributer or sales representative; will start as bottom for meritorious proposition. N 982 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED AS TO CHARACTER AND ABILITY, EXPERIENCE EXPERT TRAFFIC CORRESPONDENCE, DESIRES POSITION WHERE ABILITY AND WORTH WILL GIVE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE FUTURE; SALARY $1,500. L 188 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, experienced in industrial building construction, field and office work, capable of managing, superintending and spending up jobs, estimating, closing contracts and ordering material. M. Am. Soc. C. E. H 791 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, office, factory, sales experience; payroll preparation and disbursement; excellent type of representative; character, ability, ambition; unpadded credentials. C 297 Times.

FARMER, Yankee, bachelor, would like position with American family; caretaker, horses, cows, poultry, garden. E 117 Times.

GARDENER wishes position on gentleman's estate; first-class reference. E 95 Times.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER, STOCK SUPERVISOR, WAREHOUSE MANAGER desires to make connection; can buy; age 28 years; six years' experience; best references. Address V. S., 8,538 110th St., Richmond Hill.

GENERAL SALES MANAGER, $12,000. Box 1032 Times, 2 Rector St.

GENTLEMAN, 32, with nine years' banking, sales, export experience; speaks foreign languages, desires position; salary no objection to opportunity advancement. G 771 Times Downtown.

INTERPRETER—French, Spanish, Russian, German and Scandinavian languages. H 888 Times.

MAN—Opportunity is desired with mercantile or manufacturing firm by a capable, tactful man of varied experience; able correspondent; age 30; married, with keen sense of his responsibility; an opportunity is valued above compensation, which would be moderate. B 780 Times Downtown.

MAN, 35 years old, twelve years in United States army; excellent horseman, desires work, anything. C 296 Times.

MAN, an experienced, wishes position, take care of yacht or any kind of craft; anywhere. F 561 Times.

MECHANIC, Cuban, thorough in all details; milling machines and lathe expert, wants steady job. L 219 Times.

OFFICE MAN, experienced cost accountant, office routine; reference. Pitney 6468, Mr. Bevis.

POSTER DESIGNING—Young man, willing to learn; no salary required at start. L 227 Times.

REAL ESTATE, 5 years' experience, collecting, renting, repairs, insurance, high-class apartments, including management; desire to connect with brokers office or private owner. F. L. Hanley, 500 West 147th St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE MAN, experienced renting stores, lofts, apartments, management, collection, repairing; references; bond if required. G 471 Times.

SALESMAN, thorough knowledge of every branch of the notion and trimming line, including buttons, braids, small wares, ladies' and gents' belts; eight years' experience with manufacturer and jobber, desires to connect with reliable house in all-around capacity. E 104 Times.

SALESMAN, specialty; ten years' successful sales experience with National Cash Register Company and others of equal reputation; small salary and drawing account to start, strictly on commission basis after training; closing contracts and ordering material. M. Am. Soc. C. E. H 791 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, with 12 years' successful sales record and available Aug. 1-15, seeks connection to develop, train and organize sales forces. F 586 Times.

SALESMAN, artist, 5 years' experience New England territory, desirous connect with reliable wait concern for any ready-to-wear line. Box S. K., 160 Times.

SALESMAN desirous of connection with reliable business house; experienced plumbing, mill supplies; furnishing unquestionable references. L 228 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, wishes connection with cotton goods house that specializes in shirting. F 764 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, willing travel continuously or call city trade; commission. F 568 Times.

SALESMAN, traveling, Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa; desires side-line. F 586 Times.

SECRETARY, correspondent, six years' varied experience, college training, assume responsibilities busy executive; mercantile preferred; $50. L 182 Times.

SHIPPING EXECUTIVE, woolens and silks, understanding examining and adjusting, know business from A to Z; unquestionable references; employed at present. E 106 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, 12 years' thorough experience, all branches; can supervise; excellent credentials. A. Cacace, 852 Union St., Brooklyn.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN CONTRACTS, CREDIT SERVICE, WILL TRAVEL, LARGE FOLLOWING. N 578 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, young man, 20 years old, experienced in stenography and correspondence work; moderate salary, with advancement depending on ability. Phone Fordham 3260 Party 2.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent, well educated; 9 years' business experience; capable of assuming responsibility; highest references. L 239 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper; start immediate; steady position. R 1037 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, 24, six years' experience; competent, reliable, initiative; $30. L 122 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 23; 6 months' experience; accurate and conscientious; 7 years' clerical and office experience. T. C., 9 E. 17th St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 28, twelve years' experience; references; $30. B 785 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; experienced, accurate operator; $25-$30. L 193 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; will do anything. G 779 Times Downtown.

TEACHER—Completed university courses in teaching Isaac Pitman shorthand, touch typewriting and business English, desires position as instructor in business school. L 226 Times.

TRAFFIC MANAGER, export, domestic, fully acquainted all details; can produce immediate results; save money; lowest rate costs and gut department on clean, solid basis; a big man for a big position. B 182 Times.

WOMAN—Will some man or woman of means assist an elderly, refined and cultured woman in straitened circumstances? Could act as companion to lady or be useful in other ways. S 1045 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN (24) desires position with mercantile or manufacturing house; accounting and office management experience; salary secondary consideration to future; no stock or canvassing propositions. B 706 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, married, with remarkable ability, wishes to learn good paying business; am not a job hunter, but a hard worker; Anthony, 83 Sackman St., Brooklyn. Telephone Glenmore 8781-J.

YOUNG MAN, 21, high school education, touch typist, experienced clerk, insurance department, loner city desires handle any detail; best references; salary to start $20. 16 New York Times, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 27, married, speaks German and Bohemian, desires position as salesman in store or hotel clerk; live wire and hard worker; best references. S. Z., 420 East 135th St.

YOUNG MAN, 24, Christian, desires position, private secretary, five years' banking experience, correspondence; age location. X 2183 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, ambitious, desires good opening electrical or chemical field preferred. M. Schneider, 1,030 Hoe Av., N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 28, married, ten years' experience as manager and salesman, desires position; highest references. F 571 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22; high school graduate; 4 years' business experience; desires employment at anything, between the hours of 1 and 10 P. M. G 785 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, business experience, desires good connection. B 760 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, initiative, five years' business and clerical experience, desires inside position; highest references. T 1057 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, capable, assistant to bookkeeper, general office man, seeks office or anything; highly recommended. L 236 Times.

YOUNG MAN, commercial college student, 20, desires position with brokerage house; no experience, small salary. D 117 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, bright, desires clerical position; experienced. G 763 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, business experience, ability, desires position. F 575 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, wants clerical work; 4 years' experience; talks four languages; best references. X 2242 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 22, industrious, high school graduate, business experience, desires position; any capacity. F 573 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 30, with real estate experience, wishes position. L 237 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bright, references, anxious to secure position. M 849 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24; executive ability; selling, shipping, stock; references. E 99 Times.

PROFICIENT TECHNICAL WRITER with broad experience in article writing, visualizing, editing, magazine, newspaper, trade journal and direct mail advertising; now employed by industrial organization of international scope, will be Available August 1; splendid references. Mechanical Engineer, S 122 Times.

Employment Agencies.

JAPANESE FANCY COOK, faithful butler. Agency, 804 6th Av. Bryant 7861.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATOR.

IN DOWNTOWN BANK; PERMANENT POSITION AND GOOD SALARY; GIVE AGE AND EXPERIENCE IN YOUR REPLY.

Z. Z., 1111 ST. PAUL BLDG.

ASSISTANT to professional man to dictate correspondence; age about 25. Bryant 120.

BILLING CLERK, Elliott-Fisher, experienced, wanted by cotton converting house; references. Apply Store, 45 Leonard St.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, secretary to manage office of silk department in commission house; silk experience, with executive ability essential salary commensurate with worth; application kept confidential. Write full particulars, including salary wanted. F 585 Times.

BOOKKEEPER,

competent, thoroughly familiar with controlling accounts, trial balance, &c.; exceptional opportunity for intelligent and conscientious person. Apply 9 A. M., Adler Veneer Seal Co., Paynter Av. and Sunswick St., Long Island City.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, one who can operate Burroughs bookkeeping machine and who has ladies' ready-to-wear experience preferred. Call between 10 and 11 A. M., or 3 and 5 P. M. See Bee Gee Dresses Company, 151 West 38th St.

BOOKKEEPER-accountant, capable taking entire charge this department; thoroughly experienced; trial balances, monthly profit and loss statements; give age, nationality, experience and full particulars, also phone number for appointment. F 576 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, competent, double entry, capable of taking charge balance and controlling accounts; state age, experience and salary. F 575 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, one who is able to handle large number of accounts and has had several years' previous experience; those having knowledge of stenography preferred. Harriet L. Lipman, 28 West 20th.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, Christian, small factory office, located downtown; good future for capable applicant; state salary, experience. H 874 Times.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT, understanding control accounts; good opportunity for advancement. Call Wing, 19 East 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER, having knowledge stenography and typewriting; must have had attended experience. Greenbaum Bag Co., 607 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER in retail shop; must be experienced double entry hours 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; state references and salary expected in letter. R. S., Box 89, 157 East 57th.

BOOKKEEPER, efficient and absolutely dependable; double entry; give particulars to age, education, references and salary. F 977 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office executive, thoroughly experienced double entry, controlling accounts; no others need apply; state experience and salary desired. F 975 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; firm closed Saturday; state age, experience, salary. E 258 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER. Experienced in dress house preferred. Box 831, 209 Cable Building.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant and stenographer on double entry set of books with manufacturing concern. M. Wexler, 50 West 30th.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in cloak and suit house preferred; state particulars, salary, &c. Write Z. D., 520 Presbyterian Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent and experienced. Call Room 401, 15 West 38th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, experienced. Call Phillipsborn, 912 Broadway.

CLERK wanted, good writer, quick and accurate at figures; give age, experience and salary expected. Address W. B.-B., P. O. Box 622, N. Y. City.

CLERK—Experienced for large wholesale house; state former positions; salary. Box 747, 209 Cable Building.

COMPANION, attendant for lady rheumatic patient. Call between 1 and 3, Studio Tea Room, 130 West 57th.

Complaint Tracer.

BEST & CO.,
35th St. & 5th Av.,
requires

an experienced complaint tracer for the Bureau of Adjustments. Good salary. Excellent working conditions. Apply Personnel Manager.

COOK—The Protestant Episcopal City Mission wishes immediately a clean, experienced plain cook for its Milford (Conn.) home; house of 145; position permanent. Apply, with references, 38 Bleecker St.

DESIGNER AND ARTIST.

Manufacturers of fine lace curtains require the services of a talented young lady with creative power; state full particulars, salary desired, &c.; confidential. Box 829, 209 Cable Building.

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly experienced in cutting and fitting, in exclusive retail establishment; references. Green Shop, 11 West 47th St.

ELLIOTT-FISHER bookkeeping machine operator; must be experienced and accurate; $25 weekly; permanent position. Apply J. P. Young, 130 William St.

FINISHERS, expert, on ladies' fancy work, also hand and machine pressers. Apply Endicott, the Cleaner, Mass. and Carson Aves., Atlantic City, N. J.

GIRL to assist in mailing dept. in Christian firm; able to make stencils on graphotype machine and run addressograph; salary to start $16 per week. Apply Prentice Hall, Inc., 70 5th Av.

GIRL who has some experience in general office work; good at figures; familiar with Burroughs adding machine; one with experience in publishing house; state salary. T 992 Times.

GIRL, white, care for baby and apartment; sleep in; Protestant family; business couple. Phone Fordham 9518, between 6 and 8 P. M.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, wanted by young business couple; an intelligent, reliable woman, from 25 to 35 P. M., every day except Saturday and Sunday, for general housework in apartment, including small wash; wages, $50 per month; highest references required. L 277 Times.

HOUSEWORKER, general, white, family of two; new modern home, suburb. Call Mr. Lyon, 135 West 44th St., this morning.

LADY for office assistant physician's office; knowledge stenography; good opportunity learn nursing; state full particulars. B 175 Times.

MAID to care for nicely furnished 3-room apt. for two gentlemen, one hour a day, six days a week. Call Wednesday, 5 to 6 P. M., Kincaid, 204 West 108th St., Apt. 41.

MANICURIST, expert; none other need apply; good salary and commission. J. P. Carey Hair Dressing Shop, Grand Central Terminal. Vanderbilt 642.

MODELS, SIZE 18.

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES

FOR HIGH CLASS DRESS HOUSE.

M. & H. RENTNER,

498 7TH AV.

MODELS, SIZE 16;

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES, high-class dress house; good salary.

ROSENTHAL & TARGOFF,
31 WEST 27TH ST.

MODELS
On coats and wraps;
SALARY.
H. SAMUELS & SONS,
33 WEST 34TH ST.
Oppenheim Collins Bldg.

MODELS, SIZE 16.

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES FOR SHOWROOM OF PROMINENT DRESS HOUSE; LONG SEASON; GOOD PAY.
T. ZIMETBAUM CO.,
38 WEST 32D ST.

MODELS.

SIZE 16, CLOAK AND SUIT; NO SATURDAY WORK; LONG SEASON; SALARY $35. M. B. KAUFMAN, 6 WEST 32D.

MODELS, SIZE 16,

experienced, attractive, for coat, suit and dress house; salary $25-$35. Stollerman, Donovan, Berkman, 1,140 Broadway.

MODELS.

40 or 42 bust, showroom of stout dress house; must be tall, young and attractive; no experience required. Baum & Wolff, 99 Madison Av.

MODELS, SIZE 18-18,

EXPERIENCE IN DRESS LINE, APPLY MURRAY BERGER, 500 7TH AV., 7TH FLOOR.

MODEL, size 16, for coat house; good position to right party. Revera Coat Co., 15 West 27th.

MODEL FOR COATS, SIZE 18; ATTRACT

The New York Times
Classified Advertising Rates
Must be received by 4 P. M. for the next day's issue.
(Minimum space two lines.) Per Agate Line
Situations Wanted ..... 10c.
Situations Wanted—Female ..... 10c.
Teachers and Tutors Wanted ..... 10c.
Help Wanted ..... 10c.
Real Estate for Sale ..... 10c.
Real Estate Wanted ..... 10c.
Apartments to Let and Wanted ..... 10c.
Country Homes ..... 10c.
Business Chances ..... 10c.
Lost and Found ..... 10c.
Special Notices ..... 10c.
Business Opportunities (Agents Only Etc.) 10c.
Travel Wanted and Offered ..... 10c.
For insertion in the Sunday edition advertisements of Situations Wanted, Teachers and Tutors Wanted, Help Wanted, Real Estate for Sale, Real Estate Wanted, Apartments to Let and Wanted, Country Homes, Business Chances, Lost and Found, Special Notices, Business Opportunities (Agents Only Etc.), Travel Wanted and Offered, Automobiles for Sale and Wanted, Boats, Yachts and Supplies, Pets, Dogs, Birds, Etc., Musical Instruments, Typewriters and Supplies, Furniture, Rugs, Etc., Miscellaneous, Lectures, Classes and Private Instruction, Dancing Academies and Private Schools, Boarding and Rooms, Summer Resorts, Hotels and Restaurants, Financial, Legal, Auctions, Professional Cards, Personal, Marriages and Deaths, Religious Notices, Boston Office, Chicago Office, Philadelphia Office, Washington Office, Paris Office, Miscellaneous Advertisements not listed above, Display Boxes, Boston Display Boxes, Chicago Display Boxes, Philadelphia Display Boxes, Washington Display Boxes, Paris Display Boxes, Miscellaneous Boxes, Boston Boxes, Chicago Boxes, Philadelphia Boxes, Washington Boxes, Paris

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A disturbance of moderate intensity had its centre Tuesday night over West Minnesota, and it is moving eastward. It has been attended by showers and thunder storms in the upper Mississippi Valley and the Northwest States, and it has been followed by considerably cooler weather over the West Canadian provinces and the Rocky Mountain region. High pressure continues generally east of the Mississippi River and over the West Atlantic Ocean, and pressure is also high on the North Pacific Coast.

The weather remained quite warm Tuesday over the Northern States east of the Rocky Mountains, but no extremely high temperatures were recorded in any region. In addition to the rains caused by the Northwestern disturbance, there have been scattered local thunderstorms in the Ohio Valley and along the Atlantic Coast.

The outlook is for unsettled weather and local showers and thunderstorms Wednesday and Thursday in the region of the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley and Tennessee and by Wednesday night or Thursday in the middle Atlantic and New England States. In the South Atlantic and the East Gulf States the weather will be generally fair, but with some probability of local thunder showers in Southern Georgia and in Florida. Temperatures will be lower Thursday in the region of the Great Lakes and the States immediately north of the Ohio River.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Western New York—Unsettled Wednesday and Thursday, probably thunder showers; somewhat lower temperature.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Wednesday; Thursday showers and probably thunderstorms.

Southern New England and Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Wednesday, showers and probably thunderstorms Wednesday night and Thursday; no change in temperature.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Wednesday, followed by thunder showers by Wednesday night and on Thursday; not much change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1921	1920		1921	1920
8 A. M.	75	56	4 P. M.	88	69
9 A. M.	76	58	6 P. M.	77	68
10 A. M.	79	59	9 P. M.	77	65
12 M.	83	65	11 P. M.	75	61

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 80, for the corresponding date last year it was 62, average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 76, at 8 P. M. it was 78. Maximum temperature, 89 degrees at 4:30 P. M.; minimum, 72 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity 79 per cent. at 8 A. M., 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.13 inches.

Fire Record.

A. M. Loss.
1:40—60 Fulton St., George Ness..Not given
1:50—123 Rivington St., L. Freiberg..Slight
4:00—Box 76 at St. Miller & Gellman Slight
8:00—2,220 Lexington Av., P. Keenan, Stenogr.....Not given
9:30—140 E. 7 St.....Not given
11:00—240 E. 111 St., John de Barochio.....Not given
11:10—162 St. and St. Nicholas Av. (garage); Thomas Cusack Co...Slight
11:50—160 St. and Harlem River (dock); City of New York.....Slight

P. M.
12 30—1,361 Boston Rd.; J. Young..Not given
12 40—216 E. 115 St., Tillie Blumstein..Not given
1:25—134 Attorney St., C. Truman...Slight
1:55—49 E. 14 St.....Not given
1:55—256 Water St. (truck), Mike Stenezo.....Slight
1:55—281 W. 52 St.....Not given
2 05—180 W. 140 St., Mathurine Shoe Store.....Not given
2 10—1,057 Hoe Av.; Mrs. Anderson.....Not given
2 40—242 E. 117 St.; Milly Naccaro..Slight
3 00—1 E. 92 St., A. Grote.....Slight
4 00—9 E. 112 St., M. Olenstein...Not given
4 30—218 W. 97 St., Fred Hauser...Not given
5 15—3d Av. & 87 St. (L station)...Slight
5 25—254 W. 69 St., Mr. Gilson...Not given
7 00—215 Henry St., Sam Gopelpa..Not given
7 00—114 W. 26 St., The Victoria Undergarment Co.....Not given
7 35—807 Home St. & St. Gregory....Not given
8 30—244 Riverside Drive, L. Sands.....Not given

Army Orders and Assignments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26. The War Department published the following orders today:

Signal Corps.

Morris, Capt. G. W., to San Francisco; thence to Hawaii about Oct. 7.

Farmer, Capt. A. A., to duty as asst. to Sig. Off., 3d Corps Area, Ft. Howard, Md.

Clayton, Capt. L. L., as asst. Prof. Mil. Sci., Mass Inst. of Tech.

Miscellaneous.

Devore, Col. D. B., to Adjt. Gen.'s Office; to Govs. Isd.

Revell, Maj. G. M., Fin. Dept., to office of Fin. Off., Washington.

Lockwood, Capt. E. W., Inft., to Sternberg Hosp., Manila; sick.

Leaves.

Sobert, Maj. O. N., C. of E., 15 days.

Pollbaugh, Maj. O. B., M.C., 1 mo.

Akin, Maj. S. B., Sig. Corps, 1 mo., 15 days.

Carpenter, Maj. W. T., C.A.C., 10 days.

Kilner, Capt. H. C., Q.M.C., 12 days.

McCullough, Capt. R. D., C.A.V., 1 mo.

Page, Capt. D. J., F.A., 1 mo.

Kendall, 1st Lt. F. A., Inf., 1 mo. ext.

Hurst, 1st Lt. E. L., A. S., 2 mos.

Trafrey, 1st Lt. H. W., Inf., 10 days' ext.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

Simpson, R. Admi. E., to Comdt. 14th Nav. Dist.

Snow, R. Admi. A. S., to home.

Washburn, Comdr. V., to home.

Marsh, Capt. C. C., to home.

COMMANDERS.

Cope, E. H., to home and wait orders.

Culbertson, W. L., as Pres. Gen. Court Martial, Nav Sta., Carlton P. O.

Edwards, R. S., to Charge of Nav. Ammn. Depot, Kauahua, T. H.

Fogarty, W. B., to aide on staff, Comdr. in Chief, U. S. F.

Hewitt, H. K., to the Pennsylvania as gunnery offr.

Rodger, C. R. P., to aide on staff Comdr. Det. Force, Pac. Fl.

Woodward, J. S., to Nav. Hosp., N. Y.

Price, Capt. H. B., to command the Wyoming.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS.

Bailey, C. A., to command the McKee.

Marsh, F. G., to Aide and Flag Sec. on staff R. Admi. H. O. Stickney, Comdr. Div. 40.

McComb, A., to command the McFarland.

McNair, C. W., to the Wyoming as Asst. Fire Control Offr.

Mecleskey, H. P., to command the Semmes.

Moore, S. N., to the Flusser.

Reed, D. C., to Nav. Hosp., Mare Id.; sick.

Reed, G. A., to the Utah as Exec. Offr.

Smith, J. M. B., to command the Hunt.

Stephens, E. A., to the Cleveland.

Waddell, W. W., to the Nevada as 1st Lt.

Ware, J. G., to the St. Louis as Exec. Offr.

Baker, G. K., to the Bath as Eng. Offr.

Lewis, J. A., to home.

LIEUTENANTS.

Awtrey, R. E., to the Utah.

Barnett, A., to the Babbitt.

Bass, S. L., to Navy Yd., Charleston.

Brown, C. S., Jr., to Bethlehem Shipb'd'g Corp., Quincy, Mass.

Cain, F. H., to Navy Yd., Mare Id.

Eyferth, G. M., to Sup. Offr., Destr. Div. 12, Pac. Fl.

Gilmer, J. P., to Nav. Hosp., New Orleans; sick.

Grownen, G., to Nav. Sta., Guam.

Hansel, C. S., to Asiatic Fl.

Morrison, J. H., to the St. Louis.

Nasen, E. S., to home; wait orders.

Phillips, W. K., to command the R-34.

Seburn, J. J., to the Melville.

Seckelman, S. J., to Pharmacists' Mates School, Norfolk.

Secrist, A., to home.

Thornton, F. M., to the Reno.

Unalli, J., resignation accepted.

Walling, F. T., to Test. Force, Atl. Fl.

White, B. H., to Sup. Offr., Dest. Div. 40, as asst. to R. Admi. Hanson.

Williamson, F. L., to the O-6.

MacKenzie, J. H., to home.

The Civil Service.

City.

The mental test for first grade clerk (Class A) was held by 229 applicants. Two days were devoted to the examination.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for assistant curator, either sex, age above 21, in the Division of Mechanical Technology National Museum, Washington, D. C., at $1,500 to $1,800 a year. Appointees may be allowed the increase granted by Congress of $20 a month. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on education and experience, on theses, reports, or publications, 30. In view of the retirement act, should the appointing officer so request, certification will not be made of eligibles who have reached their fifty-fifth birthday. Classified employes who have reached the retirement age and have served fifteen years are entitled to retirement with an annuity.

Estates Appraised.

NESLAGE, HERMAN H. W. (March 4, 1921). Gross estate, $180,377; net estate, $171,178. All bequeathed to his widow, Catharine.

MITTENDORF, Dr. WILLIAM (Feb. 14, 1919). Gross estate, $302,280; net estate, $469,808. Mrs. Mathilda A. Mittendorf, widow, receives $104,050, and three sons, William E. K., George S. and Alfred D., receive $100,000 each; Academy of Medicine, contingent interest in $5,000; a similar bequest to the city of Goenigstutter, Duchy of

SHIPPING AND MAILS

[All the times indicated are under Daylight Saving.]

THE TIDES.

	Sandy Hook,		Governors Island,		Hell Gate,	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
High water	10:20	10:50	12:36	1:12	1:20	1:50
Low water	6:10	6:35	6:36	7:26	6:27	7:06

THE SUN.

	Rises.	Sets.
	A.M.	P.M.
	5:17	8:17

Incoming Steamships

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Oscar II	Christiania	July 15
America	Naples	July 14
Carrille	Tela	July 19
Mexico	Havana	July 22
Dartford	Tampico	July 8
Brighton	Manzanillo	July 8
Elmac	Kingston	July 20
Grove	Curacao	July 17
Tauma	Christiania	July 17
Ario	Tampico	July 18
Erholm	Guantanamo	July 15
Canadian Volunteer	Montevideo	June 29
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 25

DUE TODAY.

Huron	Turks Island	July 21
Monamar	Banes	July 22
Vasconia	London	July 15
Otter	Colon	July 18
Regina d'Italia	Naples	July 4
Lancaster	Marseilles	July 8
Leopoldina	Havre	July 16
Casabianca	Glasgow	July 17

DUE TODAY

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Parima	St. Thomas	July 27
Argentina	Trieste	July 9
San Juan	San Juan	July 20
Alban	Liverpool	July 6
Waco	Fowey	July 9
Oneka	Liverpool	June 30

DUE TOMORROW.

Hawalian	Hamburg	July 14
Schoharie	Bremen	July 12
Chickasaw	Bremen	July 12
Adriatic	Southampton	July 20
Fort Victoria	Bermuda	July 26

DUE FRIDAY.

Canada	Azores	July 20
Latvia	Danzig	July 14
Galileo	Antwerp	July 16

DUE SATURDAY.

Minnekahda	Hamburg	July 20
Gothland	Philadelphia	July 29

Outgoing Steamships Carrying Mail

SAIL TODAY.

Steamer. Destination.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.	Carries Mail For
Paris, Havre	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, &c.
Pesaro, Naples	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Italy.
Ft. Hamilton, Bermuda	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Bermuda.
Hebe, Haiti	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Curacao, Maracaibo.
K.I.Luckenbach, Colon	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	Salvador, Nicaragua.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Mongolia, Hamburg	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Poland, Germany, Austria (via Plymouth and Cherbourg).
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Cuba, Mexico.
Elmac, Jamaica	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Colombia.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Bergensfjord, Bergen	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland.
Allianca, Colon	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	Haiti, Canal Zone, Salvador, Nicaragua,

Other Outgoing Steamships

Steamer & Destination.	Time of Sailing. Date.	Hour.
Mystic, Hamburg	July 30	12:00 M.
Birmingham City, Buenos Aires	July 30	12:00 M.
Steel Engineer, Naples	July 30	10:00 A.M.
Commwall, Melbourne	July 30	11:00 A.M.
City of Pekin, Shanghai	Aug. 8	12:00 M.
Crewe Hall, Piraeus	Aug. 10	12:00 M.

Reported by Wireless

SS Adriatic, incoming from Southampton and Cherbourg, was signaled; due July 28, late, or early July 29. White Star Line.

Foreign Ports—Arrivals and Departures

ARRIVED.

Steamer.	At	Date.
Martha Washington	Buenos Aires	July 24
Edgemont	Antwerp	July 25
West Hepburn	Auckland	July 23
Bellhaven	Rotterdam	July 23
E. F. Luckenbach	Rotterdam	July 23
Roussillon	Vigo	July 25
San Vicente	St. Michaels	July 25
Fritha	Copenhagen	July 19
Cap Ortegal	Barcelona	July 21
T. Fearnley	Montevideo	July 23
King Alexander	Naples	July 24
Santa Ana	Callao	July 25

SAILED.

Steamer.	From	Date.
Westbrook	Hamburg	July 23
Deucalion	Singapore	July 24
Effra	London	July 23
Clan Maclaren	St. Michaels	July 25
Canopic	St. Michaels	July 25
Mount Carroll	Hamburg	July 21
Java Arrow	Gibraltar	July 25

Transpacific Mails

Connecting mails close at the G. P. O. and City Hall Station at 7 P. M. as follows:

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, via San Francisco	Sonoma	July 28
Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China, via San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	July 29
Hawaii, via San Francisco	Wilhelmina	July 29
Hawaii, Guam and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco	U. S. A. T. Thomas	July 31
Japan, Korea, China, Siberia, French Indo-China and Netherlands East Indies (except Sumatra), via Seattle	Katori Maru	July 31
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.	Makura	Aug. 1

WHITE STAR

Sailings Pier 58-62, North River, New York.
At noon (daylight saving) unless specified.

Baltic	to Liverpool	July 30 Aug. 27 Sept. 24
Cedric		Aug. 6 Sept. 3 Oct. 1
Celtic		Aug. 20 Sept. 17 Oct. 15
Adriatic	to Cherbourg	Aug. 3 Aug. 31 Oct. 5
Olympic	to Southampton	12 P.M. Aug. 12 Sept. 9 Sept. 24

New York and Boston—Azores, Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa
Canopic ..... 11 A. M. Aug. 9 Sept. 20
Cretic ..... 11 A. M. Sept. 7

RED STAR LINE

Zeeland	Plymouth	Aug. 6 Sept. 10 Oct. 15
Kroonland	Cherbourg	Aug. 13 Sept. 17 Oct. 22
Lapland	Antwerp	Aug. 20 Sept. 24 Oct. 29
Finland	Daily except Sunday.	Aug. 27 Oct. 1 Nov. 5
Gothland	Hamburg	(3d class only), July 30
Samland	Libau, Danzig	(2d class only), Sept. 1

AMERICAN LINE

Mongolia	Hamburg	July 28 Sept. 8 —
Manchuria	via Cherbourg	Aug. 25 —
Calls at Plymouth, Cherbourg, Danzig, Hamburg.		
Minnekahda (Hamburg & Danzig)		Aug. 11

International Mercantile Marine Company
116 Steamers—1,250,000 Tons
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Delightful cruises via Panama Canal. Direct without change, on new American steamships.

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Frequent sailings. Excellent cuisine and service. Write for literature.

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SANDERSON & SON, Agts., 26 B'way, N. Y. or any Steamship Ticket Agent.



DELIGHTFUL ONE-DAY OUTINGS

Steamer "De Witt Clinton"
(Steamer 'Robert Fulton' Fridays)
Daily including Sunday to
BEAR MOUNTAIN "WEST POINT
NEWBURGH POUGHKEEPSIE
AND RETURN
Daylight Saving Time

Leaves W. 42nd St., 10:00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:29 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M. Return, due W. 129th St., 8:30 P. M.; W. 42nd St., 9:00 P. M. Passengers for Poughkeepsie may remain on board all day. For additional service see regular Day Line advertisement.

*West Point Excepted Sunday.

Hudson River Day Line
DESBROSSES ST. PIER NEW YORK
Phone Canal 9300

MANDALAY

To Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey.
COOL—DANCING—GOOD MUSIC
Schedule, Week Days and Sundays
(Daylight Saving Time)

From Battery	9:30 A.M. 1:30 P.M.	Pres. Landing	11 A.M. 5 P.M.
	4:00 P.M.	Highlds	9:45 P.M.

*Morning Trip Omitted Mondays.

FARE 50 CENTS EACH WAY.
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FOR HIGHLANDS OCEANIC and RED BANK

Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, N. R., week days, 2:45 P. M.; Battery, 3:15 P. M.
SUNDAYS, Franklin St., 8:30; Battery, 8:50 A. M.

CUNARD ANCHOR

Passenger and Freight Services
From New York

CHERBOURG AND SOUTHAMPTON
MAURETANIA ..... Aug. 11 Sept. 8 Sept. 29
BERENGARIA ..... Aug. 18 Sept. 22 Oct. 20
AQUITANIA ..... Aug. 25 Sept. 15 Oct. 4
LIVERPOOL
VASARI ..... Aug. 6 —
CARMANIA ..... Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Oct. 8
ALBANIA (new) ..... Aug. 20 Sept. 27 Nov. 1
CAROLINA ..... Aug. 27 Sept. 24 —
SCYTHIA (new) ..... Sept. 6 Oct. 4 Nov. 15
PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG
SAXONIA ..... Aug. 30 Oct. 11 Nov. 22
LONDONDERRY AND GLASGOW
CAMERONIA (new) ..... July 30 —
LONDONDERRY AND GLASGOW
COLUMBIA ..... Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Oct. 8
ALGERIA ..... Aug. 20 Oct. 4 —
VIGO, GIBRALTAR, PATRAS, DUBROVNIK, TRIESTE AND FIUME
CALABRIA ..... Aug. 6
HAMBURG AND DANZIG
PANNONIA ..... Aug. 18
BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
ASSYRIA ..... Aug. 13
Cunard and Anchor Steamship Lines, 25 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE

New York—Havre—Paris

PARIS	July 27	Aug. 17 Sept. 14
CHICAGO	July 30	Sept. 17 Oct. 12
LAFAYETTE	——	Sept. 1 Sept. 29
LEOPOLDINA	Aug. 3	Sept. 10 Oct. 15
FRANCE	Aug. 4	Aug. 25 Sept. 22
LA LORRAINE	——	Sept. 3 Oct. 1
LA SAVOIE	Aug. 13	Sept. 10 Nov. 12
LA TOURAINE	——	Sept. 17 Oct. 19
ROCHAMBEAU	Aug. 27	Oct. 1 Nov. 8

Havre—Hamburg—Danzig
NIAGARA ..... Aug. 20 Nov. 5
New York—Vigo—Havre
LA BOURDONNAIS ..... Aug. 30 Oct. 4
ROUSSILLON ..... Sept. 17 —
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 19 STATE ST., N.Y.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Steamers of this Line carry Mail and Passengers and sail promptly regardless of cargo offered.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE
To CADIZ and BARCELONA
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ITALIAN LINES

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TRANSOCEANICA
For NAPLES and GENOA

SAN GIORGIO (Also Palermo)	July 30
AMERICA (Naples and Levant)	Aug. 6
TAORMINA (Also Palermo)	Aug. 19
Europa	Aug. 27 Palestina Sept. 3

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LLOYD SABAUDO
FAST ITALIAN MAIL LINE
44 Whitehall Street.
New York, Naples, Genoa, Black Sea Ports.
S. S. "Pesaro" (Wed.) July 27

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West Indies, Central and South America
GREAT WHITE FLEET
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The splendidly appointed steamship "CAPE ETERNITY" will leave Montreal every Saturday, from July 16th until the close of the season, for the far-famed Saguenay, returning to Montreal on the following Friday. Arriving at Quebec, "The Gibraltar of America," time is given for a visit to the Battlefields Park on the historic Plains of Abraham, to the wonderful Falls of Montmorency, higher than Niagara, and to the miracle-working Shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

The ever-changing panorama of the St. Lawrence and the majestic grandeur of the Saguenay, with its towering cliffs on either hand, combine to produce a vivid impression of beauty and harmony which can never be forgotten. Make YOUR vacation a memorable one this Summer.

For full information call or telephone J. J. Daly, General Agent, Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., 17 West 42nd St., New York (Tel. Vanderbilt 7450, or send 2c. in stamps for illustrated booklet, map and guide "Niagara to the Sea," including rates, etc., to John F. Pierce, Passenger Traffic Manager, Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., 102 C. S. L. Bldg., Montreal, Canada.



CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES
All the way in comfort
All the way in safety

Hudson River Day Line

DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAY.
"Washington Irving," "Robert Fulton,"
"De Witt Clinton," "Albany,"
"Hendrick Hudson."

Ulster and Delaware Trains meet Day Line boats at Kingston Point pier for points in the Catskills.

Connection at Albany with New York Central and D. & H. Railroads. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Daylight Saving Time

North Bound.	Daily Except Sunday	Thru Service Daily	Express Service Daily	Saturday Only
New York:	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Desbrosses St.	8:48	9:00	.....	1:30
W. 42d St.	8:59	9:20	10:00	1:50
W. 129th St.	9:20	9:40	10:20	2:10
Yonkers	9:50	10:15	10:50	2:44
Bear Mountain	†11:37	.....	†12:30	†4:23
West Point	†11:50	.....	†1:00	†4:50
Newburgh	†12:40	.....	†1:40	†5:40
Poughkeepsie	.....	.....	†2:30	.....
Kingston Point	.....	2:15	.....	.....
Catskill	.....	3:30	.....	.....
Hudson	.....	3:50	.....	.....
Albany	.....	5:30	.....	.....

On Sundays additional Steamer leaves Desbrosses St., 9:30 A. M., for †Bear Mountain, †Newburgh and †Poughkeepsie.
†Return steamer same day from points marked †. Daily except Sunday.

IDEAL ONE-DAY OUTINGS
Telephone Canal—9300.
Information at
DESBROSSES ST. PIER, NEW YORK

A Perfect One Day Outing

BEAR MOUNTAIN

The People's Popular Day Resort
DAILY SERVICE
STEEL STR. CLERMONT
Leaves Battery at 9 A. M.
SPECIAL UPTOWN BOAT
STEEL STR. ONTEORA
Leaves W. 129th St. 9:30 A. M.
OPERATED BY THE
Palisades Interstate Park Commission
ROUND TRIP FARES:
Weekdays—Adults, 75c; Children, 30c.
Sundays and Holidays—Adults, $1.00; Children, 50c. (Including War Tax.)
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CONEY ISLAND

Special Schedule for WEDNESDAY, July 27

Lv. W. 130 St.	Pier 1, N. R.	Coney Island
9:40	10:25	11:25 6:10
10:30	11:15	12:25 6:50
11:15	12:00	1:10 *7:10
12:15	1:00	2:10 7:50
a. m. 7:30	1:00	7:15 8:25
1:15	2:15	8:15 9:25
p. m. 2:00	2:45	9:20 10:30
2:45	3:30	p. m. *5:25 p. m.

Trips marked * do not go to 129th St.
Trips marked † do not stop at Pier 1, N. R.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Lv. W. 129 St.	Pier 1, N. R.	Rockaway
9:30 a. m.	10:15 a. m.	2:10 p. m.
1:15 p. m.	2:15 p. m.	5:30 p. m.

TELEPHONE WHITEHALL 1279.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES

Daily sailings from Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., weekdays, 6 and 7 P. M.; Sundays and Holidays at 8 and 9 P. M.; West 125th St., half-hour later (Daylight Saving Time). Direct rail connections at Albany to all points North, East and West. Phone Canal 9000.

Express Freight Service. Autos Carried
Hudson Navigation Company
MIDDLETON S. BORLAND and JAMES A. EMERSON, Receivers.

25c MIDLAND BEACH 25c

IDEAL AMUSEMENT PARK
Steamer leaves Battery Daily 10 A. M., 1:30, 5:15 & 9 P. M.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and Catskill Mts.—Lv. Franklin St., 4 P. M.; Sat., 1 and 2:30 P. M.; Sun., 4:30 P. M. Also Sun., 9 A. M., for Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. All steamers leave W. 129th St. half hour later and connect at Newburgh for return to New York.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS.

ALL AROUND NEW YORK—Lv. Battery Pier 19:30, 2:30. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean 1:30 P. M. Lecturer and refreshments. Tel. Broad 8854. Boats for charter.

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BRAZIL--URUGUAY--ARGENTINE

Regular Express Passenger and Freight Service
New York to Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires

S. S. Huron, 17,000 Tons (a)		Aug. 3
S. S. Aeolus, 21,000 Tons (a)		Aug. 17
S. S. Southern Cross (New) 21,000 Tons (c)		Sept. 3
S. S. American Legion (New) 21,000 Tons (c)		Sept. 17

S. S. Aeolus holds record New York to Rio—13 days, 13 h., 46 min.; also new record Rio to New York—12 days, 22 hours.

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(a) 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class. (c) 1st and 3rd Class

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M'GRAW ARRESTED IN PITTSBURGH ROW

George Duffy Asks $20,000 Damages, Charging Assault on Him in Hotel Room June 3.

GIANT MANAGER GIVES BOND

He Is Silent, but Stoneham, President of Club, Says He Doubts McGraw Ever Met Man.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 26.—John J. McGraw, manager of the New York Giants, was arrested this afternoon at the Hotel Schenley where he is staying with his team, on a capias issued by Judge Marshall Brown, in the Common Pleas Court in a suit filed by George Duffy, a resident of the Oakland District, in which he asks $20,000 damages for personal injuries which he alleges he suffered as a result of an attack made upon him by McGraw, while the team was here early last month.

A Deputy Sheriff called upon McGraw at the hotel at noon today and the capias was served upon him. He was not taken into custody, but arranged to secure the $5,000 bond, which was fixed by the court. McGraw attended the game at Forbes Field this afternoon and watched the Giants win a ten-inning encounter with the Pirates.

The bond was furnished late this afternoon. It was required by the Judge to insure McGraw's appearance in court when the case is called for trial which will be some time in the Fall. The proceeding is a civil one. As yet no criminal charges have been preferred and it is not expected that any will be.

"I have no comment to make," was all that McGraw would say this afternoon.

According to the statement of claim which has been filed in the suit, the attack occurred on June 3 last. Duffy alleges that he was invited by Stoneham, one of the owners of the Giants, to the room which was occupied by Stoneham and McGraw. When the two reached the hotel room it is alleged that McGraw was intoxicated, and that when Duffy went to give him assistance the Giant manager attacked him and struck him. One of the blows rendered him unconscious, Duffy says, and he had to be taken to his home.

Duffy was so seriously injured, he asserts, that he had to be attended by a physician, and he was confined to his home for a week. He has not fully recovered from the effects of the alleged assault yet, he avers.

Duffy is a brother of Dr. Charles Duffy, who formerly played first base on the Georgetown University baseball team.

"McGraw might be able to get away with his assaults on innocent persons in New York, but he can't get away with them here," declared R. P. Marshall, attorney for Duffy. "I am not in the habit of trying my cases in the newspapers, but I think we will be able to prove that McGraw attacked Duffy without any provocation, and that his conduct was unwarranted. He was intoxicated at the time that he made this attack."

Stoneham Denies He Was Present.

PITTSBURGH, July 26 (Associated Press).—John J. McGraw could not be located at his hotel tonight, but Charles A. Stoneham, President of the New York Club, said that he understood Duffy's petition charged that he was present when the alleged attack occurred. Mr. Stoneham said that he had never met Duffy and that he was positive Mr. McGraw did not know the man. He added that on the night of the alleged attack he was on a train bound for New York.

The altercations in which John J. McGraw, manager and part owner of the New York National League Baseball Club, has figured in the recent years would furnish a list of opponents almost as long as the number of men on his team who take part in a game. McGraw has had seven fist-fights within that period, and he usually came out of them with some kind of injury.

Last September McGraw was expelled from the Lambs Club as the result of a fight he had with William H. Boyd, an actor, prior to a ride to McGraw's home which resulted in serious injuries to John C. Slavin, a comedian. Slavin subsequently sued McGraw for $25,000 damages, and McGraw was also made defendant under an indictment in the Federal court charging him with having illegally had whisky in his possession at the time of his fight with Boyd. He was brought to trial and acquitted of this charge.

McGraw's next encounter was with Wilton Lackaye, actor, in McGraw's apartment where, Lackaye later explained, he had gone to discuss with the baseball manager the affair at the Lambs Club. Lackaye was taken to the hospital with a fracture of the left ankle.

A dispute McGraw had with Addie Brennan, a pitcher of Philadelphia, terminated with a clash of fists as McGraw was leaving the ball park in the Quaker City several years ago. His next fight was with Umpire W. Byron in Cincinnati, where the altercation was settled under the grand stand, and the final result was that McGraw was fined $500 and suspended from the club for sixteen days.

"Pat" Newnam, first baseman of the Houston Club of the Texas League, also matched fists with McGraw some years ago, when the Giants were training at Dallas. Before the altercation had progressed very far, however, members of the Giants' club intervened, and Newnam is said to have shown many evidences of rough handling.

A year ago last Winter McGraw and A. A. Stoneham, his partner in the ownership of the Giants and a racetrack at Havana, Cuba, undertook to settle a dispute in like manner, and Stoneham is said to have come out of the mix-up the winner. It was later denied that there was any such encounter.

Another fight in which McGraw figured was with Dan McGann, who was a first baseman of the Giants and subsequently traded to Boston.

YACHT BURNS AT TROY.

Two New Yorkers Are Taken to Hospital After Fight With Flames.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., July 26.—The yacht Gaby, owned by Stephen Cornwinkle of New York, one of a fleet of six on the way from Washington Heights to Lake Champlain, was destroyed by fire here this morning.

Joseph Berth of 435 East Eighty-fifth Street, New York, and George Reich of 111 East Third Street, New York, were taken to Troy Hospital badly burned about the arms in an attempt to extinguish the flames.

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BUSINESS WANTED—High-class businesses which can stand strictest investigation wanted for clients. Walter K. Sibley Co., 1,493 Broadway. Bryant 4327.

ACCOUNTING all lines, bookkeeping systems, monthly audits; organized 1906. Wood Audit Co., 286 5th Av. Longacre 5088.

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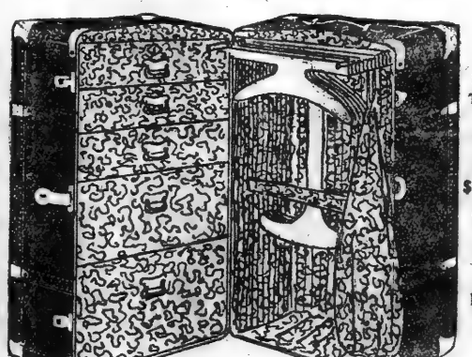
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These Suits Were Exceptional Value At $45. The Collection Embraces Spruce Sports And Town Models In Flannels, Cheviots, Tweeds, As Well As Golf Jackets And Knickers In Sturdy English, Scottish And American Cheviots And Gabardines

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TEXTS OF NOTES GIVEN OUT

Hughes Satisfied Tokio That Pacific Discussion Related Closely to Disarmament.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Japan has agreed formally to discuss Far Eastern and Pacific questions in connection with the effort to bring about a limitation of armaments, and President Harding's international conference is now assured of the support and full participation of all the nations invited.

Whatever difficulty there has been in the way of having the conference take up problems concerning the Pacific and the Far East that might lead to serious misunderstandings between nations concerned was removed today when Secretary of State Hughes received a cordial communication from the Japanese Government, transmitted through the American Embassy in Tokio.

Japan's concern over the understanding that there would be no limitation on or definition of the subjects to be discussed at the conference was dissipated, as the note of that Government shows, by the assurance of Secretary Hughes that the United States was willing to enter discussions, prior to the assembling of the conference, concerning the nature and scope of the Pacific and Far Eastern questions to be considered. Furthermore, the Japanese communication makes it clear that Secretary Hughes has convinced Japan that Far Eastern and Pacific questions are closely related to the limitation of armaments and, to quote the Japanese conception of Mr. Hughes's explanation, "the main object of discussing these problems is to reach a common understanding in regard to general principles and policies in the Pacific and the Far East."

Administration is Much Gratified.

Members of the Harding Administration are highly gratified over Japan's full acceptance. Their satisfaction was apparent, and all that they said on the subject showed a cordial feeling for Japan. The Japanese Government, it was remarked in one high quarter, had done's very graceful thing, and to this was added the statement that the United States recognized that Japan as a sovereign nation had a full right to suggest what should be discussed in the conference.

The warm expressions of approval of Japan's course suggest that the Government feels that a foundation has been laid for the development of a cordial and sympathetic atmosphere for the conference which the United States, as the inviting nation, hopes to maintain throughout the sessions in Washington.

In the concluding paragraph of the Japanese communication the Tokio Government expresses the opinion that the introduction in the agenda "of problems such as are of sole concern to certain particular powers or such matters that may be regarded accomplished facts should be scrupulously avoided." This is the only qualifying statement in the Japanese note. The Government, however, regards it in the light more of suggestion than as laying down any hard and fast rule. No limitation with respect to Japan's acceptance of the President's invitation is defined, according to opinion here, and the Administration's attitude was expressed in the words: "The net result is that Japan accepts."

Secretary Hughes's attitude is one of appreciation of what Japan has done toward the success of the conference and no doubt is felt here that President Harding shares the cordial sentiment of the Secretary of State.

Other Powers May Be Invited.

The correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Japan on the subject of Japan's desire for further elucidation as to the nature and scope of that part of the Washington conference relating to the Pacific and the Far East was made public by the State Department this afternoon as part of a formal statement explanatory of the conditions that brought an exchange of views with reference to that particular phase of the conference negotiations.

In the statement the disclosure was made that "other powers having interests in the Far East may also be invited to take part." This is obviously a reference to Belgium, the Netherlands and perhaps to some other countries which feel that their participation is necessary for the full protection of their Far Eastern holdings.

While the United States Government believes that the conference will make better progress if it is confined to the participation of the nations mentioned in the original suggestion of President Harding—the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and China—it has no disposition to exclude other nations from presenting their views. Today's announcement indicates that these nations will be given to understand that they will be cordially welcome at the conference if they care to attend.

There will be some further "conversations," to use the diplomatic term, before the formal invitations to the conference are sent out by President Harding. These conversations will have to

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BELL-ANS IS A WONDERFULLY FINE THING FOR INDIGESTION.—Advt.

Goodykoontz Exhorts Economy Asks a Billion for Roads

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—In the midst of a day in the House filled with speeches from the Republican side, urging economy and demanding that the economy plank in the party's platform be lived up to, Representative Goodykoontz of West Virginia, Republican, introduced a bill contemplating an appropriation of $1,000,000,000 for three transcontinental highways, a vast work which would aid unemployment, he said.

A few hours later Representative Goodykoontz spoke against a bill allowing the President to invite foreign nations to participate in an exposition at Portland, Oregon, in 1925. Mr. Goodykoontz said that the exposition would eventually cost the Government too much money.

ASSETS OF LIGGETT IN TRUSTEES' HANDS

Break in United Drug Stock Brings Action by Big Chain Store Operator.

SAYS VENTURES ARE SOUND

Unable to Meet Margins on Drop to 54 and Moved to Protect His Creditors.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 27.—Louis K. Liggett in a statement issued tonight admitted that the heavy decline in United Drug Company common stock on the New York Stock Exchange, of which company he is the head and founder, had been responsible for the transfer of his personal assets into the hands of three trustees, as announced late this afternoon.

"Owing to the decline in the market price of United Drug Company common stock in the last forty-eight hours, requiring margins which I could not meet, I felt it necessary to have trustees appointed to administer my personal assets for the benefit of my creditors," said the statement.

"This in no way affects the United Drug Company, Liggett's International, Liggett's Drug Stores, or any of their respective subsidiaries. All of these companies are in absolutely sound financial condition. Their combined business is running at the rate of over $100,000,000 per year.

"Inventories have been materially liquidated and loans paid off from the proceeds of the recent bond issue of the United Drug Company.

"Let me reiterate that the present situation is purely a personal one and in no way involves any of these companies. My temporary financial embarrassment comes from the fact that my assets, which consist largely of securities listed on the Stock Exchanges, have declined in market price over $5,000,000 in the last eight months. I have bought United Drug Company stock at $142 per share and have continued to buy it down to $80. In other words, I have bought it as long as I could and have not sold a share. Necessarily, as all of my securities have declined in market price, I have had to put up more and more capital to protect my loans.

Did Not Gamble in Stocks.

"I have not lost money through outside interests except in the general decline in the market price of their securities, which is in common with the general decline during this last year. I have not gambled in the stock market.

"The step I have taken relates purely to my personal affairs and will in no way interfere or affect my administration of the United Drug Company and its subsidiary companies, nor will it have any effect upon the management of the Liggett's drug stores nor Liggett's International nor its subsidiaries.

"We shall go right ahead with the plans contemplated and announced during the past six months to consolidate all of these companies. The general conditions are propitious. But these plans do not involve any new form of financing."

The three Trustees are Frederick C. Dumaine, Frank W. Remick and Neal Rantoul.

That Mr. Liggett, who rose rapidly to leadership in one of the world's largest drug manufacturing and distributing organizations, was "feeling the pinch of hard times" had been indicated to many by radical cuts in his household expenditures. The Liggett stable was let not

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NOMINATION HELD UP, LOCKWOOD FEARS LIVINGSTON'S KNIFE

Kings Chairman Said to Be Secretly Working to Break Calder's Prestige.

FUSION MEETING ADJOURNS

Lockwood Tells Leaders Curran Could Make a Better Race Than He Could.

WOULD TAKE THIRD PLACE

All but Three Republican Organization Men for Senator, but Coalitionists Balk—Platform Sept. 1.

With Senator Charles C. Lockwood of Brooklyn practically assured of the united suport of the spokesmen for the regular Republican organizations in the five boroughs, the anti-Tammany Conference Committee decided yesterday to postpone the selection of a Coalition Mayoralty candidate until next Tuesday.

This action followed reports that Jacob A. Livingston, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican Committee, was secretly working to defeat Senator Lockwood in the Brooklyn Republican primaries in event of his designation by the Coalitionists.

Friends of Senator Lockwood had heard the reports and regarded them as true. So did Senator Calder, Senator Lockwood's chief backer in the Coalition conferences, and his principal lieutenant in Brooklyn, F. J. H. Kracke, Surveyor of the Port.

Mr. Livingston said last night that he had told members of the Conference Committee he "was not against Lockwood," and that Lockwood was satisfactory to him if he was to the committee. These assurances, however, did not dispel the misgivings of Senator Lockwood and his friends.

Mr. Livingston has suffered severe loss in power and prestige recently, while the star of Senator Calder, his perennial political foe, has been rising. With a generous allowance of Federal patronage to dispense, Senator Calder has made himself solid in Brooklyn Republican circles where the influence of Livingston had been dominant.

Livingston's Actions Cited.

Friends of both Senator Calder and Senator Lockwood believe Mr. Livingston was content to have Senator Calder bring about the designation of Lockwood, and thus bear the responsibility for, and loss of prestige through, the defeat he was said to be planning for Senator Lockwood in the Brooklyn primaries.

The facts that Mr. Livingston, pleading illness, has held aloof from the coalition conference, and that he failed to keep his promise to attend a meeting on Tuesday when the Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican Committee discussed the Curran-Lockwood contest, were taken by Senator Lockwood's friends as verification of reports which they say came from the Livingston camp. They are even inclined to hold Mr. Livingston responsible for the prospective entry of County Judge Reuben L. Haskell of Kings as a candidate for the Mayoralty.

Plans to checkmate Mr. Livingston were discussed in Senator Lockwood's office in the Postal Insurance Building, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, in the afternoon. Surveyor Kracke and Senator Calder attended the conference.

Senator Lockwood urged the two leaders to disregard personal preference in making up the ticket. He was not seeking the Mayoralty nomination; as a Republican he was willing to go on the ticket in any position if that would help the party, and he was willing to stay off if that was to the party's best interests.

Lockwood Says Curran Could Win.

Senator Lockwood expressed the opinion that Henry H. Curran, Borough President of Manhattan and a contender for the Mayoralty, would get more votes than he could, on the strength of his war record. The Senator even offered to take the third place on the ticket—the nomination for President of the Aldermanic Board, thus leaving the place at the head of the ticket open for Mr Curran and the designation for the

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Women of Washington Fight Ban on Smoking; 24 to 1 Against It at Public Hearing

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—By a vote of 24 to 1 the women at the hearing on the bill offered by Representative Johnson of Mississippi to prevent "female persons" from smoking in the District of Columbia registered their protest against the bill. They ranged from grandmothers to flappers. The woman member of the House from Oklahoma, Miss Alice Robertson, asked a number of questions in the course of the hearing, and the inference was that she objected to the bill.

Chairman Focht of the District of Columbia Committee, which held the hearing, offered the women present an opportunity to smoke if they wished, but not a single one availed herself of the privilege. The room was filled with spectators, many of them women secretaries and stenographers from the offices of Representatives.

In opening his argument for his bill Representative Johnson said it degraded women to smoke, that it injured their health and morals, and had a bad effect upon their children. He argued that Congress had the right to protect the health and morals of the citizens of the United States. Reading a number of letters condemning smoking, the Representative added that he had received many others, some of them assailing him in virulent terms.

There were several clashes in the course of the hearing. Representative Johnson declining to answer some questions put to him by Chairman Focht. Representative Blanton of Texas and Representative Fitzgerald of Ohio also became involved in an argument when the Texan said he did not like to see a Congressional committee "make itself ridiculous."

Mrs. C. E. Cassidy, wife of an army Colonel, said she had never smoked, but that she objected to having any group of men telling her what she should or should not do. She declared that women were being too much regulated in dress, bathing suits, the way they did their hair, &c.

"You can trust the women to regulate themselves," she told the committee.

Miss Fanny Wolfson of Louisiana, Miss Elizabeth McMahon of Boston, a veteran army nurse, and Mrs. E. C. Atwood, director of the Woman's Board of the Anti-Blue Law Association of America, all spoke, the nurse alone taking a stand for the bill.

When he was asked if he would regulate bathing suits, Representative Johnson took the ground that these might be made to coform to the interests of "morality."

PLANS PONTOONS ACROSS THE HUDSON

Frelinghuysen Bill Asks Authority to Build Bridge Near Yonkers and Alpine.

WOULD USE WOODEN SHIPS

Temporary Relief Structure, With Charter Limited to Ten Years, Is Proposed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A bill creating a corporation with authority to build a pontoon bridge across the Hudson River from a point near Yonkers to a point in New Jersey at or near Alpine was introduced in the Senate today by Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey. The bridge, said Senator Frelinghuysen, is intended to relieve the traffic congestion between New Jersey and the metropolitan district.

"This bill," said Senator Frelinghuysen, "proposes merely a temporary expedient, but one entirely feasible from an engineering standpoint and at a cost so reasonable that it should appear to everybody as a measure of great importance to the 10,000,000 residents in the metropolitan district.

"No appropriation by Congress is asked, as the bridge will be built by private capital and will be a toll bridge. The plans for the bridge and its location and the tolls to be charged must be approvel by the Secretary of War, who has already approved the whole working scheme. The bridge is to be a military and post road, and no toll charges will be made for the transmission over the same of the mails of the United States.

"The charter which Congress is asked to grant is limited as to its life to ten years from the date of its completion, unless the Secretary of War shall decide that it is to the public interest to grant an extension of its life for five years longer. Those to whom the charter is granted must begin construction of this bridge within one year from the date of the approval of the plans and location by the Secretary of War and be completed within two years from the commencement of construction thereof, or the charter will be null and void. If, however, the Secretary of War, for cause shown by the company, shall deem such cause sufficient and satisfactory, he may extend the term for the commencement of the construction of the bridge for one additional year.

"The bill is drawn with the intent that every public interest shall be safeguarded. The proposal to build a pontoon bridge across the Hudson River had its inception in the fact that there are available for purchase from the Federal Government at this time divers wooden ships that may be utilized for the support of the proposed bridge as pontoons (about fifty of them should be required), so placed that there will be sufficient clearance for all tow boats, a majority of the freight shipping and all pleasure craft, while a draw span will permit the free passage of all other vessels.

"I am advised that competent engineers, with long and varied experience in bridge building, estimated that the pontoon bridge proposed in this bill could easily be ready for traffic by June 1, 1922. If that is true, then what a benison it would be to those who now suffer so terribly because of the woeful conditions prevailing.

"The vehicular tunnel to be built by the States of New York and New Jersey will probably consume five years in construction. It will be eight or ten years at best before the projected highway and railroad bridge in the vicinity of Fifty-seventh Street in New York across to Weehawken can be completed. Meantime the traffic conditions grow worse day by day, and the proposed pontoon bridge is the only relief in the immediate future that is possible."

The persons named in the bill and who are authorized to locate, build and maintain the proposed bridge are:

Otis H. Cutler, D. E. Pomeroy, George A. Post, Manuel Blondi, Charles A. Fuller, Julius Forstmann, John Forster, Thomas J. Watson, George T. Smith, R. A. C. Smith, Henry D. Walbridge, John H. Love, Ludwig Nissen, Garret A. Hobart, George W. Morgan, Thomas A. Gillespie, H. Du Pratt White.

MacMillan Sails for Baffin Land.

NORTH SYDNEY, N. S., July 27.—The schooner Bowdoin, carrying Professor Donald B. MacMillan and his exploration party, sailed from here for Baffin Land today. The sum of $1,175 was awarded the Bowdoin for damages received on Monday when struck at her dock by the steamer Stella Maris.

ORDERS ROCKAWAY AIR STATION CLOSED

Secretary Denby's Command Follows Vain Request for Land in Jacob Riis Park.

CITY DELAYED ACTION

Entire Atlantic Coast North of Hampton Roads Will Be Without Air Protection.

After the city's Sinking Fund Commission had repeatedly postponed action on the request of the Navy Department that about forty acres in Jacob Riis Park be ceded as a permanent site for the Rockaway air station, Secretary of the Navy Denby yesterday directed the commanding officers at the station to prepare to cease activities there on Sept. 1. Final action on the proposal for a permanent site at Rockaway Beach had been postponed to November by the Sinking Fund Commission.

The closing of the Rockaway Air Station leaves the entire Atlantic Coast north of Hampton Roads without an air station, the posts at Chatham, Mass., and Cape May, N. J., already having been closed by order of the Department. Naval officers had told the Sinking Fund Commission that the Rockaway site was the best strategic site for the protection of the city and urged that the city enable the Navy Department to build a permanent station.

The order received by Commander D. E. Cummings, commandant of the station, was signed by the Secretary of the Navy, and read as follows:

"It is purposed to place the air station under your command on a non-operative basis as soon after Sept. 1 as practicable, pending final decision by the department. Stop operations except for tests. Order no material necessary after Sept. 1. Make plans and preparations for the disposition of material, extend money allotted as far as practicable in closing up station."

Force Goes Elsewhere.

The thirty officers and 250 enlisted men at the Air Station will be assigned to other stations, or to other duties in the navy, and by Winter the Air Station will be deserted. The ten seaplanes and the two blimps and other aircraft at the station will be flown to other posts, in accordance with future orders from the Navy Department, and all the hangars and barracks will be closed up, with only a few men on duty to guard against fire and theft.

During the war the Rockaway Air Station was one of the largest of the temporary air stations and was not merely used as a patrol base, but also as a repair yard for craft with the Atlantic fleet and for the testing of new planes and balloons. Its machines patrolled the entire New York Harbor and all along the coast and Long Island Sound from Cape May to Montauk Point. A pilot taking to the air at this station was able to watch vessels passing to and from the ocean without going out of sight of his own hangars.

Here the historic NC transatlantic expedition tuned up its planes for the hop across the sea, and the planes took off at the Rockaway runways for their first leap to Halifax. This was also the home station of the free balloon that carried Lieutenants Walter Hinton, Stephen Farrell and A. L. Kloor into the Canadian wilderness. The C-5 also started from this station on its unsuccessful transatlantic attempt and was blown to sea at St. Johns.

Only one other station had hangars large enough for the NC planes. The Rockaway Air Station has two of these large hangers, with smaller hangers for the other seaplanes and a big hanger for lighter-than-air craft. It has wooden barracks for about 300 men and fifty officers, all of temporary construction.

Balloon-Testing Station.

The site of forty acres during the war accommodated as high as 800 officers and men and eighty planes, and pilots who had finished their training there were assigned to other stations.

During the last year many important tests of aircraft have been carried on at the station with the D-6, the largest dirigible, as well as with lighter-than-air craft built so that they could be towed at sea by destroyers or mother ships. Much material also has been stored at Rockaway.

Officers at the station had reports several days ago that they would be transferred soon, and that the station probably would be closed, and some of them expressed the unofficial opinion that the failure of the city to cede the

Continued on Page Three.

MAIL LINE READY TO BUY NINE SHIPS SEIZED BY LASKER

Asks Board to Set Its Price on Craft Regained by Injunction Order.

ESTIMATED AT $10,000,000

Company Says Contract Gives Option to Purchase at Any Time It Chooses.

NEW CAPITAL IS REPORTED

Counsel Indifferent to Move for Transfer of Action to the Federal Court.

The United States Mail Steamship Company announced last night that it had asked the United States Shipping Board to name a price for the nine vessels which the board seized on Friday night, and which were later restored by order of Supreme Court Justice Burr.

Under the terms of the company's contract with the board, as explained by W. A. Quarles, assistant to the President of the line, the United States Mail Steamship Company has the right to buy the chartered steamships whenever it elects to do so. The vessels, which under the current British tonnage rate are valued in round figures at $10,000,000, are the America, George Washington, President Grant, Agamemnon, Mount Vernon, Susquehanna, Potomac, Pocahontas and Princess Matoika.

According to the contract, said Mr. Quarles, the board can place the ships in the market, advertising for bids. The United States Mail has the right to buy in the vessels at the figure of the highest bidder, it was added.

Coincident with this disclosure, officials of the line confirmed a report that negotiations were under way to enlist new financial factors in the company. An undisclosed group of bankers, it was said, probably would join Captain Francis H. Mayer and Charles Mayer in control of the company within a few days.

The offer to purchase was in the form of a letter. It was signed by Captain Mayer and addressed to Captain George W. Sterling, local Director of Operations, for transmission to Washington. It was as follows:

Formal Offer to Buy.

July 27, 1921.

United States Shipping Board,
No. 45 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sirs:—We have decided to avail ourselves of the rights secured to us under the terms of the agreement dated May 28, 1920, to purchase certain of the ships now being operated by us under contract with the board.

We accordingly notify you that we have elected to exercise our option to purchase on the vessels hereinafter referred to.

We, therefore, request your honorable board to fix the price upon each of the following steamships, to wit.:

America, George Washington, Susquehanna, Pocahontas, Princess Matoika, Potomac, President Grant, Mount Vernon and Agamemnon.

Yours very truly,
FRANCIS R. MAYER.

By a sudden stroke of counsel for the board a shift was effected in the court plans of both sides. A hearing on Justice Burr's injunction and order to show cause, scheduled for this morning before Supreme Court Justice Martin in Part 1, apparently went by the board.

Soon after 1 o'clock Marshall Bullitt, former Solicitor General, appeared at the County Clerk's office and filed a petition seeking the removal of the United States Mail Steamship Company's equity suit from the State to the Federal courts.

State Authority Denied.

Mr. Bullitt's petition, offered for the board and the individual co-defendants, presented the usual plea in such cases—that the matter at issue was in Federal jurisdiction and not under State control. The filing of the petition automatically transferred the suit to the Federal bench.

Owing to the absence of all of the Justices assigned to the courts at 51 Chambers Street, signature to the petition was not obtained. It was thought likely that the petition would be signed this morning when, at 10:15 o'clock, attorneys for both sides were scheduled to appear and argue the question of jurisdiction.

Beyond declaring that the case "properly belonged in the Federal courts," Mr. Bullitt had nothing to offer. De Lancey Nicoll Jr., counsel for the Mail Line, indicated that it was immaterial which of the two courts tried the case.

He said that before the action was brought he and his father, and Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State and now law partner of ex-President Wilson, had stayed up all night trying to determine which of the courts had jurisdiction. Originally, he said, the papers were drawn to be filed in the Federal Court, but this was changed at the last moment.

"It is a very ticklish question at law," he remarked, "but all we want is the right court—we want to get into it, that's all."

Both Mr. Bullitt and Mr. Nicoll agreed that, irrespective which court gets the case, the injunction restoring the ships to the Mail Line would continue pending final adjudication. Elmer Schlesinger, general counsel to the board, failed to return from a Washington conference.

At the Shipping Board nobody appeared to know just when he would return. No statements were forthcoming from officials of the Harriman Line—the United American lines which was designated by the Shipping Board to operate the seized ships.

New York Factory Wages Fell Little During June

ALBANY, N. Y., July 27.—New York State factory workers received on an average 1½ cents less during June than they did in May, tabulation of reports to the State Department of Labor made public today indicates. This decrease was considerably less than that of the preceding month.

The reduction in weekly earnings since the record average of last October amounted to $3.22. This reduction, however, was due only to decreases in wage rates and working time and did not take into account loss of earnings from unemployment. Payrolls, it was said, showed a drop of 34 per cent. from March, 1920, to June, 1921.

TWO MEN GO FREE IN BASEBALL CASE

State Drops Case Against Two Gamblers, and a Third May Also Be Acquitted.

TWO PLAYERS MAY ESCAPE

No Case Made Yet Against "Buck" Weaver and "Happy" Felsch.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—A sweeping denial by David Zelser, one of the defendants in the baseball scandal trial, that he was the mysterious Mr. Bennett who aided Arnold Rothstein, New York gambler, in fixing the 1919 World's Series games was the first move made today by attorneys for the defense when they began their task of freeing the nine defendants remaining when the State rested its case.

Zelser will be followed on the stand by seven members of the White Sox team, several character witnesses, and virtually every one of the other defendants actually injured by the State's testimony. Attorney Henry Berger announced that subpoenas had been issued calling for the appearance of four of the present White Sox players at the trial on Friday morning.

Aside from Zelser's testimony, the chief developments today were the freeing of Bain and Louis Levi, alleged gamblers from Des Moines; announcement by Judge Hugo Friend that he would grant a new trial to Buck Weaver and Happy Felsch and Carl Zork, even if they were found guilty, and the testimony of Billy Maharg, former Philadelphia boxer.

Judge Friend made his decision in regard to Weaver, Felsch and Zork after the State rested its case. In response to motions by Attorneys Ahern, Berger and Lusker he said:

"There has been so little evidence presented against these men that I doubt if I would allow a verdict of guilty to stand if it were brought in. But, as some evidence has been brought against them, I will not dismiss them unless the State is willing to nolle prosse.

State Insists on Trial.

Attorneys Gorman and Tyrrell, for the State, refused to do this. They declared that Zork, a shirtwaist manufacturer from St. Louis, had convicted himself when he boasted while dining at the Morrison Hotel that he was "the little red-headed fellow" who started the whole scandal. It was also their contention that Weaver and Felsch were guilty, as were those more prominently mentioned.

The Judge's action left as defendants besides Felsch, Weaver and Zork, "Eddie" Cicotte, "Joe" Jackson, "Lefty" Williams, "Chick" Gandil, "Swede" Risberg and David Zelser.

Attorney James C. O'Brien did not make a motion for the dismissal of the case against his client Gandil.

"I am going to put him on the stand, and he will make a categorical denial of everything charged against him," Mr. O'Brien said. "We want our vindication from the jury."

Attorney Benjamin Short, counsel for Cicotte, refused to state whether his client would take the stand.

Zelser made a categorical denial that he had ever been mixed up in the scandal. He said he had never met Burns or Maharg, the two witnesses who definitely connected him with aiding in throwing the series. Rothstein, the man he was said to be working for, he declared he had never seen. He admitted, however, that he bet on Cincinnati to win; that he occupied a room at Cincinnati with Abe Attel and the Levi brothers, and that he had been at the Sinton Hotel in Cincinnati on the dates mentioned by Burns and Maharg.

Under cross-examination Zelser at first said he did not remember whether he was in the same room with Attel. When confronted with the hotel records, his memory improved and he admitted that he had not only lived in the same room but had registered at the hotel for Attel. He was nervous while testifying and continually rubbed the perspiration from his face.

Following his testimony, attorneys for the State pointed out that Zelser's story was badly damaged by his admission of association with Attel at Cincinnati.

"It will be remembered," said Mr. Tyrell, "that this sample room he registered for is the one where Attel kept his money in cases and hidden under the mattresses of the bed. It is the same place where the gamblers hatched their conspiracies and to which Rothstein had a private wire from New York."

Maharg Backs Burns's Story.

Maharg's testimony corroborated that of Burns, former White Sox player, that Cicotte and Gandil were the authors of the idea to throw the world's series. He again detailed the development of the plot from the time the players and gamblers met in New York

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H. H. DURYEA SHOOTS HIMSELF IN HEART; SUICIDE DISPUTED

Body Is Found by His Secretary, Who Hears Report From Adjoining Office.

SITTING IN CHAIR AT DESK

Relatives Scout Theory of Authorities That Victim's Act Was Intentional.

SEEN EXAMINING PISTOL

Son of Famous Zouaves' Leader Was Director in a Machinery Company.

Harry H. Duryea was found shot through the heart in his office yesterday afternoon. His secretary-stenographer, Miss Katherine A. Perry, in an adjoining room, was startled by the shot. Entering the office she found the body slipped forward in a swivel chair, that had been pushed back from the desk. On the floor by the chair lay a 38-calibre Colt's revolver.

Mr. Duryea, who was the son of General Hiram Duryea, a wealthy starch manufacturer who was shot and killed by his elder son in the family home in Bay Ridge in May, 1914, was a Director of the American Wood Working Machinery Company. He occupied a suite of four rooms on the eighteenth floor of the Equitable Trust Building at 247 Madison Avenue, in one of which the shooting occurred.

As was later explained to the police by Miss Perry and friends of Mr. Duryea, the weapon was one just purchased by Mr. Duryea in anticipation of a fishing trip. Miss Perry told the police that the revolver was delivered at his office only a short time before the shooting, and she said she saw her employer examining the weapon only a few minutes before she was attracted by the report.

Soon after the police were notified of Mr. Duryea's death the office of his counsel, John Larken, 34 Wall Street, was advised of the tragedy, and Alexander S. Andrews, an associate of Mr. Larken, went to Mr. Duryea's office. He spent the rest of the afternoon there while the police and Medical Examiner Thomas A. Gonzales continued their investigation.

"There was absolutely no reason for Mr. Duryea to take his life," said Mr. Andrews, who repeated this statement several times. "I was talking to Mr. Duryea over the telephone this morning, and he said nothing to indicate that he was in other than a most happy frame of mind. The shooting was entirely accidental."

When Mr. Andrews was asked to explain further the nature of the telephone conversation he had with Mr. Duryea in the morning, he said he did not recall definitely what was said, but the talk was about some trivial matters.

First Called an Accident.

At first the records at the East Fifty-first Street Police Station indicated that Mr. Duryea had shot himself accidentally. However, the report of the Medical Examiner to the police left no doubt that he regarded the case as one of suicide, and finally the police concurred in this conclusion.

Miss Perry was the only other person in the office when a messenger came from a sporting goods establishment, with the pistol which Mr. Duryea had purchased, according to the stenographer's account of the incidents prior to the shooting. She received the package, and laid it on the desk before Mr. Duryea. Her employer unwrapped the parcel and disclosed the nature of its contents. Miss Perry then went into her office, but the door between her office and that of Mr. Duryea was open, she said. A little later, when she looked into Mr. Duryea's office, according to the information given to the police by Miss Perry, she saw her employer cleaning the revolver.

After finding his lifeless body Miss Perry notified the police. Patrolman Horner of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who responded, called an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital, which brought Dr. Folk. The surgeon said that Mr. Duryea had been killed instantly.

Medical Examiner Gonzales found that the bullet had penetrated the heart, passed through the body and perforated the back of the chair in which Mr. Duryea was seated before its flight was stopped by the wall of the building. There were powder marks on the flesh of the dead man, from which the Medical Examiner concluded that death had been caused by the discharge of a bullet from the weapon with its muzzle pressed against the body. The path of the bullet through the body indicated to the Medical Examiner that the weapon was pointing straight at the heart when fired. Dr. Gonzales issued a permit for the removal of the body.

Efforts were made without success in the afternoon by Mr. Andrews to get into communication with Mrs. Duryea at the family's Summer home at Roslyn, L. I., but he was informed that Mrs. Duryea had left there in a motor car with her sister, Mrs. Jack Pope. Mrs. Duryea, who was Miss Minna Pope, and her son, Hendrick V. Duryea, just out of college, have spent most of the Summer at Roslyn with Mr. Duryea, who frequently motored into the city to business, bringing Mrs. Duryea and Hendrick to their city residence, 144 East Fifty-fifth Street.

Saw Family Often.

The town house of the Duryeas is next door to those of Mrs. Oliver Harriman, 142 East Fifty-fifth Street, and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, 146 East Fifty-fifth Street. The Duryeas exchanged frequent visits with the Harrimans and other members of the little colony of society folk living in a row of artistically remodeled old houses.

Members of their neighbors' households recalled yesterday that they had seen the Duryeas on many occasions

1,200 Theatre Musicians Get Notice to Quit; Stage Strike May Follow if A. F. of L. Steps In

About 1,200 musicians employed in Broadway motion-picture and vaudeville houses received two weeks' notice of discharge on Tuesday night, bringing to a climax a controversy which has been developing for several weeks. A general strike of unionized theatre employes involving stage hands, motion-picture operators and allied unionists may result, it was pointed out last night.

The houses affected are the Capitol, Rivoli, Rialto, Criterion, Strand, the Fox, Moss and Loew theatres and the several Keith vaudeville houses. Nearly all of the musicians involved are members of Local 310 of the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, which recently was ousted from the Federation of Musicians, the national organization, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The theatre managers have decided that the musicians must accept a wage cut of 20 per cent., or a return to 1919 scales, which would reduce the average earning of the musicians from $70 to $56. Their demand is an outgrowth of an unprecedented depression in the motion picture and vaudeville business, the managers say, and is moderate in view of the 100 per cent. increase in musicians' wages during the war period. In 1914 the theatre musician received $32. The last increase was received two years ago, when the scale jumped from $56 to $70.

Internal dissension has been rife within the musicians' organization. The managers' demand comes on the heels of the ouster from the National Federation and finds the local union split. The leaders of the radical group was removed by a majority vote of the unionists yesterday from a committee which is to approach the federation and request reinstatement of Local 310. The conservative musicians regard this as a step toward settlement of the internal difficulty.

Should the federation agree to take the local group back, it was said, it was fair to assume that it would back up the New York musicians in their fight with the managers and call out allied unionists if necessary.

The manager of a large Broadway motion picture house who asked that his name be withheld said:

"The depression is the worst we have ever experienced. The managers and owners have been steadily losing money. I would hate to quote figures. The musicians must accept a wage cut. They benefited in the flush days of prosperity and they must suffer with us now.

When you think of writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

dence the family went to Summer at Roslyn. Often the three moved in from Roslyn to the city house, where it was the custom of Mrs. Duryea and her son to stop while Mr. Duryea drove the car to a garage. In the afternoon he would return for them, and the three would motor back to Roslyn.

On his way in from Roslyn yesterday morning Mr. Duryea stopped at the home of Gene Carr, a cartoonist for The New York World, at Forest Hills, and invited Mr. and Mrs. Carr to spend the week-end at Roslyn. Mr. Carr, who had known Mr. Duryea for a long time, said he appeared to be in splendid spirits as Carr and Duryea drove into the city together, the latter relating several amusing stories.

He dropped me at the subway station at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, said Mr. Carr, "and the last words he said were, 'I'll be at your house at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.' Harry Duryea adored his wife and family."

When a reporter called at the Duryea residence at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the vestibule grating was locked and the handmade floor was covered with mail and advertising circulars, indicating that the family had not entered the house during the day.

An hour and a half later Mrs. Duryea and her son were found at the house, but declined to be interviewed. Hendrick Duryea came to the door, and when asked whether he desired to make any comment, said:

"I am positive that the shooting was accidental. There was no cause whatsoever for my father to commit suicide. His family relations were of the happiest, and he had no business worries."

The son's statement was corroborated by neighbors, who said that the Duryeas always appeared to be a happy family; by their counsel, who also had made this observation and who was unable to conceive of Mr. Duryea's having ended his life because of business affairs, and by their servants at Roslyn.

Got Permit for Pistol.

The domestics at Roslyn, where the Duryeas have been occupying an unpretentious but rather large bungalow, said Mr. Duryea, as well as his wife and son, had been looking forward to their forthcoming trip to the Adirondacks, where Mr. Duryea had planned to spend his vacation.

It was because of his approaching vacation that Mr. Duryea decided to purchase a new revolver, according to Attorney Andrews. The latter explained that Mr. Duryea always carried a weapon when he went to his camp in the mountains. This was because on several occasions he had had encounters with suspicious persons both while motoring back and forth on fishing expeditions and in the mountains. He got a permit for the weapon several days ago before making the purchase.

Mr. Duryea was 47 years old. His father, General Duryea, won fame in the Civil War as the organizer of Duryea's Zouaves, whose last surviving members are always to be seen in Memorial Day parades. General Duryea in his early years acquired a fortune as a starch manufacturer. He was in the business independently at first, while his six brothers were engaged in a similar enterprise. Later the concerns were consolidated and for a while General Duryea was President of the company.

Early on the morning of May 5, 1914, General Duryea was shot and killed by his son, Chester B. Duryea, at the General's home, 120 Eighty-fifth Street, Bay Ridge. Chester was indicted for the murder, but subsequently was adjudged insane and committed to Matteawan.

Under the will of General Duryea, disposing of an estate estimated at about $1,000,000, Chester B. Duryea shared equally with his brother and sister, Mrs. Mary O. Anderson.

SPURGIN, INDICTED, TRACED TO TORONTO

Chicago Banker Gave Wife and Daughter Funds, Saying They Would Not See Him Again.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Warren G. Spurgin, the missing President of the Michigan Avenue Trust Company of this city, is in Canada, according to information given to a local newspaper today by private detectives.

The investigators said the banker had been traced to Toronto.

Two indictments against Spurgin were returned today in the Circuit Court here before Judge Hugo Pam. He fixed bail at $50,000 on each.

The indictments each contain two counts, one charging operation of a confidence game and larceny and the other obtaining money by false pretenses.

A receivership will be asked for the Michigan Avenue Trust Company, it was announced today, shortly after it became known that the Grand Jury had returned the indictments.

Spurgin's wife and daughter, who returned from Detroit last night and were questioned by investigators from the state's Attorney's office, were kept under guard at a hotel until after noon when they were again escorted to the State's Attorney's office for further questioning.

Vivian Spurgin has admitted she had knowledge that her father had taken more than $500,000 of the bank's money before he fled, it was announced by James E. McShane, Assistant State's Attorney, and Ben Newmark, chief investigator of the office.

Miss Spurgin stated, according to the authorities, that the information was given to her by her mother following a conference with her father during which he bade them good-bye and said he would probably never see them again.

Questioning of the women brought out that Spurgin and his wife had been estranged, that he told them he contemplated flight, and turned over to them $75,000 worth of insurance papers and gave each $750 in cash. They fled to Detroit to avoid publicity, they asserted.

The search for Spurgin earlier today had developed two new conflicting clues, one leading to Ouray, Col., where he is said to have had mining interests, and the other to the neighborhood of Mobile, Ala., where it is said he he had many friends.

MONTREAL, July 27. — Detectives stated late today that they had been able to find no trace here of Warren G. Spurgin, missing President of the Michigan Avenue Trust Company of Chicago, but that they had received reports that he was in Toronto.

SEEKS WIFE AND CHILDREN.

Husband Says They Left With Savings After Sale of Property.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 27.—Martin Horning, 40 years old, of 707 New Point Road, reported to the police today that while he was at Union Beach, near Keansburg, yesterday afternoon, his wife, Bertha, 35 years of age, left home, taking with her their two children, Frederick, 13, and Matilda, 11, and all the money they had saved in their thirteen years of married life.

Horning said he and his wife had about $2,500 in the bank. He told the police his wife had drawn all the money, sold their little grocery business in Elizabeth, and also a bungalow and delicatessen shop at Union Beach, without his knowledge, and had taken all the money with her.

Horning said he feared his wife, who was born in Germany, might be planning to return to her native land, and he asked the police to send out a general alarm.

Mrs. Horning, the police learned, sold the grocery business here and the bungalow and store at Union Beach on Monday and that same day drew the money from the bank.

FIRE UNDER SUBWAY CAR.

Short Circuit Starts Blaze on Coney Island Train.

A short circuit set fire to insulation under the rear car of a West End B. R. T. train returning from Coney Island just as it emerged from the tunnel and was going down the incline to Manhattan Bridge early this morning. The smoke was dense, and passengers were herded into the forward cars, whence they were able to climb to the promenade. A Brighton Beach local tried to push the stalled train ahead of it and a fuse burned out under one of its cars. Its passengers then were unloaded in a similar manner.

Police reserves were called to quiet persons who got frightened.

CHALLENGES FOES OF IRISH POLICY

Lord Chancellor Indicates Cabinet Is Prepared to Go Before People if Necessary.

UNIONIST OPENS ATTACK

De Valera and His Advisers Said to Be Agreed, but Waiting to Gather Views of Others.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 27.—Through the silence that still veils the Irish negotiations and the views that the Sinn Fein and Ulster leaders are taking of them, there came today a definite statement as to the position the British Government has assumed in them. It has formed a concrete plan, it has submitted it in writing to de Valera, and it is prepared to fight a general election upon it in event of its not being accepted by the present Parliament.

These revelations came in the House of Lords from the Lord Chancellor. He was answering a question of Lord Salisbury, who acts as leader of the Conservative die-hards, and was provided by Salisbury's statement that he and others "felt deeply the shame and humiliation involved in the Irish negotiations." Lord Birkenhead said in reply:

"Some days ago proposals were made by the Government to representatives of Southern Ireland which it was hoped might serve as a basis of reconciliation and peace. If these terms are accepted it will of course be necessary to embody them in the form of an act of Parliament, and both Houses will discuss them in that form."

Then turning on Lord Salisbury, the Lord Chancellor declared:

"I do not know whom Lord Salisbury stands for, but so far as my Unionist colleagues are concerned we have our conscience clear of any shame in the matter."

If the proposals of the Government were accepted and the Government recommended them for adoption of both houses, they would not only welcome but would challenge the criticism indicated by Lord Salisbury.

Terms to Be Made Known Later.

If, on the other hand, the Government proposals were not accepted by those to whom they were addressed it would none the less be necessary that Parliament and the country should be acquainted with the nature and terms of the proposals that had been made and the Government would select an early opportunity of making them known. He hoped they would receive some expression of opinion on the offer from those to whom it was addressed before Parliament separated.

The matters dealt with in the proposals, continued Lord Birkenhead, were of very high consequence and Lord Salisbury was no doubt right in discerning in them matter of animated controversy and difference of opinion. They would no doubt be much discussed. The position of the Government was plain. If they were accepted elsewhere the Government would recommend them to Parliament as their proposals. They would either get from Parliament the necessary support for them or they would fail. If they failed they would have to consider whether the necessary support was likely to be forthcoming elsewhere.

Was it not quite obvious, asked the Lord Chancellor, that those who were considering the proposals on the other side of the Channel were confronted with difficulties at least as grave and with considerations at least as various as those which existed on this side and that there were persons to conciliate whose concurrence or dissent must obviously be most carefully considered? He could not understand why Lord Salisbury should grudge the days that were required for an attempt at conciliation days which were happily free from those outrages which had alarmed and distressed the whole country.

Lord Crewe, leader of the official opposition in the House of Lords, pressed for further information. He disassociated himself from Lord Salisbury's suggestion that the Government had in any sense humiliated itself by entering into and pursuing negotiations with those who spoke for the great majority of Southern Ireland, and asked if the Government had actually suggested definite terms which could be either accepted or rejected by de Valera and his colleagues. The Lord Chancellor replied that Lord Crewe was quite right in supposing that certain heads of possible agreement were offered to Mr. de Valera and his colleagues. "There is in existence," he said, "and there has been communicated to the representatives of Southern Ireland a document which has received the sanction of the Cabinet and which in substance makes plain to that country the proposals which the Government is willing to accept responsibility for and to place before Parliament."

Asks About Massacre Rumors.

LONDON, July 27 (Associated Press).—The possible massacre of British troops in Ireland in the event of the peace negotiations failing was the subject of a question addressed to Premier Lloyd George by Colonel Archer-Shee in the House of Commons this afternoon. He asked "whether any arrangement has been made in the truce terms providing for due notice being given of the termination of the truce in the event of the negotiations breaking down, so that the Crown forces may not be surprised while unarmed and massacred?"

He also asked whether the Premier was aware that "plans to carry out such a massacre by surprise are known to exist in a certain area."

Austen Chamberlain, the Government leader, replying for the Premier, said the Government did not propose to confirm or correct the result of Colonel Archer-Shee's researches, but, he added the Government would not overlook the safety of the troops.

Another significant incident of the day was the postponement by General Jan C. Smuts of his departure for South Africa until Aug. 5, which was taken to imply the belief that his services as mediator may again be needed.

Dublin Cabinet in Full Session.

DUBLIN, July 27 (Associated Press).—The Sinn Fein Cabinet today discussed the British Government's proposals, there being a full membership present, including Michael Collins, commander of the Republican Army, and the two most recently liberated members, Countess Markievicz and Joseph McGrath. When the Council rose, Mr. de Valera left the Mansion House unaccompanied. No statement was issued, but it is known that no actual decision was reached, and no certainty that when it is reached it will be published immediately.

Countess Markievicz, who was seen after the meeting, appeared to be in excellent health and high spirits. She apparently was more sanguine of the future than most people. She thinks what already has been done cannot be undone.

"They can never go back on the fact that they recognized our nation and our army," she said, "and, whatever happens, that recognition is bound to affect the whole future."

Countess Markievicz was liberated from prison unconditionally and it may throw some light on the situation that she has no expectation of returning to prison to complete her unexpired term.

BELFAST, July 27 (Associated Press).—The periodical Young Ireland, edited by Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn Fein, in an article appearing in an edition received here today says:

"The conversations of the Irish Parliament with the British Premier in London have reached a definite stage. The issue of these conversations is due to be reported to the Republican Cabinet this week and will therefore form the matter for deliberations. There the matter rests for the present.

"The restoration of our rights as a nation is the true remedy for the malady of Ireland. This alone will remove the danger of war.

"The application of the balm is now an easy matter, because the Irish people have established their own government, and the recognition of that government is the first step toward the restoration of our independence. In inviting President de Valera to London and entering into official conversations with the head of the Irish State it cannot be denied that the British Premier has taken the first step necessary to cure the malady of Ireland. The future depends on how far he will go toward a complete cure.

"Once having taken a step toward the application of the genuine remedy for the malady he must now know how to finish the cure of Ireland."

RENEWS TRUCE COMPLAINTS.

Republican Commandant Charges Minor Violations by British Troops.

CORK, July 27 (Associated Press).—Commandant Barry, chief Republican liaison officer, says there has been no breach of the truce by the Irish Republican army or their people, but that there have been numerous complaints of violations of it by the British forces. He gave as instances Kilrush, Newcastle, West Tulla and other places, where, he says, the people have been roughly treated by soldiers and their hats knocked off for refusal to doff them while the band was playing the national anthem.

He says also that there have been interferences with the holding of markets, an omission to return the essential machinery to enable the creameries to start work again, that meetings have been raided, that interment orders have been issued against time-expired prisoners, and that prison treatment is contrary to the spirit of the truce.

137 PRISONERS BROUGHT OVER

Second Contingent of Men Under Sentences Landed at Plymouth.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 27.—H. M. S. Vallan reached Plymouth this afternoon with 137 Sinn Fein prisoners from Portland. They were from all parts of Ireland, and had been serving various sentences, about forty-five armed warders were in charge of the party. Handcuffed in pairs, the prisoners were transferred in boats to the railway docks. On reaching shore they stated singing and raised cheers "for the Irish republic and for the Irish rebels," continuing this demonstration until conducted to a special train for conveyance to the prison at Princetown.

This is the second contingent of Sinn Feiners sent to Princetown. The first lot came from Ireland about two months ago, and only a recently as Saturday were they created a disturbance by refusing to obey orders when on parade.

PRESIDENT HEARS PLEAS FOR AMNESTY

Long Conference With Attorney General Suggests Decision May Be Near.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—President Harding received today a committee of representatives of various organizations interested in the amnesty question. While manifesting a frank and sympathetic attitude, the President told his visitors that he did not care to make any statement on the matter at this time. After the conference the delegation declared itself satisfied with the interview and announced that the amnesty agitation conducted by Socialists, labor and liberal groups would be continued until definite action was taken by the Administration.

Those in the delegation calling on the President were Lillith Martin, member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party; William Johnson, President of the International Association of Machinists; William J. Kruse, Secretary of the Debs Freedom Conference of Illinois; Basil M. Manly, former Secretary of the Industrial Relations Commission, who attended at the request of the Civil Liberties Bureau; Samuel M. Castleton, Debs's Atlanta attorney, and Norman Hapgood.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, during a call at the White House today, suggested to Mr. Harding that he take action soon toward the release of Debs and other prisoners held on similar charges. Mr. Gompers presented resolutions adopted at the Montreal Convention of the Federation last year, holding that no further agreement were offered to Mr. de Valera and his colleagues by keeping such prisoners in confinement.

Interest in the Debs case was further aroused during the day by a long conference between the President and Attorney General Daugherty. The subjects discussed were not indicated, but there was a general impression that the question of Debs's pardon might be nearing a decision.

BIG ENGLISH TOWNS CAN'T COLLECT TAXES

Rates So High People Decline to Pay—London Borough Can't Meet Demands.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 27.—Local taxation coming on top of the six shilling in a pound income tax and other enormous national imposts is resulting in certain districts in something approaching chaos. A populous borough in the East End of London cannot meet the demand for £38,000 of the London County Council for various municipal services, and its Mayor and forty-one borough councilors must appear in court on Friday and show why they should not be held personally responsible for the sum.

And now Bradford, one of the great wool manufacturing cities of the north, is in dire difficulties. Thirteen years ago its rates were about 18 per cent. of the assessed value of real estate, today they are 91 per cent., and there has, moreover, been heavy writing up of the assessments. It is reckoned that on the old valuation the rates would have been at 135 per cent. Consequently rate payers by the dozens are returning the demand notes with the blunt statement that they cannot pay, and the local authorities are at their wits' end to know how to carry on. Other manufacturing centres like Sheffield, Leeds and Halifax, where the factories have been hit by business depression, are nearly as badly off, and there is a great cry for reducing local expenditure to the utmost degree. On the other hand a general cut in wages had enabled some London boroughs to make some reductions in their rates.

HOLD UP FLORIDA BANK.

Bandits, Unmasked, Empty Counters of More Than $7,000.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 27.—Six unmasked bandits robbed the bank of South Jacksonville, across St. John's River from here, of cash estimated at between $7,000 and $11,000 shortly before 10 o'clock today.

They drove up to the bank in an automobile and five of them entered, covered the bank employes with revolvers and fled with all the cash in sight.

KEMAL IS MAKING PEACE OVERTURES

Wires the Sultan's Government Asking It to Intervene With the Allies.

GREEKS SAY HE IS BEATEN

Official News Agency Declares His Resistance "Completely Broken," With Losses of 60,000.

LONDON, July 27.—Mustapha Kemal Pasha, head of the Turkish Nationalist Government, has sent a telegram to Constantinople asking that the Central Government intervene with the Allies in an effort to obtain a cessation of Greco-Turkish hostilities, according to dispatches from Constantinople to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

ATHENS, July 27 (Greek Official Agency).—Advices from Constantinople to the newspaper Patris declare that the Turkish reverses have had a depressing effect in Angora, the people of which "consider that the game is lost."

It is confirmed, adds the dispatch, that Mustapha Kemal Pasha has informed the Turkish Government (in Constantinople) that the gravity of the situation demands that it intervene "to save Turkey," and that the Nationalist leader has authorized the Central Government to make an appeal to the Allies to conclude peace with Greece. The Angora Government would accept this action, he said.

ATHENS, July 26.—Information from all sources indicates that the resistance of the Turkish Nationalists in Asia Minor is completely broken, the Greek official news agency declares in a statement issued here today.

The Turkish losses in killed, wounded and prisoners to date are estimated at 60,000. "The Greeks, the statement says, are constantly pressing the Kemalists along the road to Angora.

Along the route of their retreat the Turks set fire to the stores of material which they were unable to carry with them because of the rapidity of their flight.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.—The first phase of the Greek offensive against the Turkish Nationalists, which has resulted in an advance into Asia Minor, has apparently ended, and it seems doubtful whether fighting will be resumed within a fortnight, at least. The Greeks are repairing railroad tunnels for the purpose of securing their line of communications. Meanwhile the Turks are said to be bringing up troops from distant points.

Circassian bandits appeared yesterday in Karabogha, on the Sea of Marmova, thirty-five miles east of Gallipoli, raided the town and killed the Turkish Governor and commander of the gendarmerie.

A British detachment assisted the Turkish gendarmes in pursuing the bandits. As a result of this incident the British are reinforcing the Dardanelles garrison.

The Turkish Nationalist Prime Minister, Fevzi Pasha, told the National Assembly Friday night that, although the Turks had been obliged to yield ground in the face of the Greek advance, the enemy suffered terrible losses. The region between Kutaia and Eski-Shehr, which recently were captured by the Greeks, was covered with thousands of bodies, he declared.

The Prime Minister warned the Assembly against panic, asserting that every precaution had been taken to assure the successful continuation of the struggle, which he said was entering the decisive phase.

A Greek warship on Saturday approached Samsun, on the south shore of the Black Sea, with the intention of bombarding the town, but the commander of a United States destroyer lying off the coast dissuaded its commander from firing, pointing out that such action might endanger the Greek population.

The Greek destroyer Panther opened fire yesterday on Trebizond, on the Black Sea coast to the east of Samsun, but did not cause much damage.

SMALL IS GOING BACK TO YIELD TO SHERIFF

Friends Predict His Return to the Capital Today—Insists He Wants Only a Fair Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Friends of Governor Len Small said tonight that he would go back to Springfield tomorrow and they expressed a belief that he would submit to arrest.

Mr. Small kept in seclusion today, mostly in secret session several hours at a hotel. Through one of his agencies for publicity he made this statement:

"I want an immediate trial. I have no fear of the outcome if I have an honest trial, but I know I cannot get a fair trial in Sangamon County.

"These men who are raising such a hue and cry against me know that I am willing to face any jury in the world outside Sangamon County. They know full well I could never get a fair trial at Springfield, and they know why."

It was the desire to get away from Sangamon County, it was said, that led to Governor Small's flight late last night to surrender to Sheriff Mester in Chicago, and it was that official's immediate reply that he was willing to wait until the Governor returned to Springfield that showed Small's predicament.

Lawyers say Small has only two methods to avoid trial in Sangamon County—by habeas corpus or a change of venue. The legal battle for either cannot be begun until he has been taken into custody.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 27.—Warrants for the arrest of Governor Small on charges of embezzlement and conspiracy to defraud the State were placed in the hands of Sheriff Mester this morning. The Sheriff immediately sent a messenger to Albert Fink, Small's counsel in Chicago, informing him that it would not be necessary for the Governor to submit to arrest in Chicago. "We will wait a reply," said Mester, "and serve the warrants in due time in Springfield."

HOHENZOLLERN LAWS RULED OUT OF COURT

Judicial Decision Gives Joachim's Son to His Widow, Despite Ettel's Protests.

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BERLIN, July 27.—By a decision of the Common Court today the House of Hohenzollern laws, under which the former Kaiser ruled his dynasty, went into the discard. Prince Karl Franz Joseph, the son of Prince Joachim, who committed suicide, was given to his mother after an effort had been made to keep him from her.

Prince Ettel Friedrich, the former Kaiser's second son and the legal head of the Hohenzollern family, claimed the right to dispose of life and limb in the Hohenzollern family, which the court refused to recognize. Prince Ettel then claimed the right to keep his brother's son, alleging that the mother was not a fit person for his guardianship, inasmuch as she had run away from her husband and child, and, it was rumored, not alone. The Princess Joachim, however, went in court and made the plea that she was heartbroken and nerve-shattered, which was the case for her.

NEW HITCH OCCURS IN SILESIAN CASE

France Wants Decision on Reinforcements Before Supreme Council Meets.

TALK OF RUHR OCCUPATION

Rumor That England Will Participate if Germany Opposes the Council's Dictum.

LONDON, July 27 (Associated Press).—The French Government takes the view that it is impossible to decide on the holding of a meeting of the Allied Supreme Council until the question of sending reinforcements into Upper Silesia has been decided.

The Comte de Saint-Aulaire, the French Ambassador here, called on Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Minister, this evening and conveyed this information in the name of his Government.

The French notification is regarded here as indicating a serious divergence in the views of the two countries. It is stated that Lord Curzon merely took note of M. de Saint-Aulaire's communication and informed him that he would refer the matter to the British Cabinet.

When France agreed to a meeting of the Supreme Council in Paris on Aug. 4 it was more or less understood that French acquiescence depended either on the question of reinforcements being previously settled or upon its being made the first subject on the agenda of the Council. The communication of M. de Saint-Aulaire seems to show that the British Government declines to yield on this point.

A dispatch from London on Tuesday said that it had been officially announced there that the Allied Supreme Council would meet in Paris on Aug. 4. The British experts who were designated to examine the Silesian question before the Council meeting had already started for Paris, the dispatch added.

Another French Concession!

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PARIS, July 27.—The French today abandoned their project of reinforcing the Upper Silesian garrison until the Supreme Council meets and agrees on action in that region. Premier Briand warned the British, however, that any hostile German act against the French troops or the Poles in the disputed area will result in the immediate occupation of the Ruhr, regardless of the other allies' action.

The Ministry of War is already preparing measures to be taken if General Hoefler disputes the Supreme Council's decision partitioning the plebiscite area.

M. Briand's concession is the result of Premier Lloyd George's conciliatory action—First, in agreeing that a commission of experts examine the proposals for the splitting up of Upper Silesia, and second, in sending a stinging reply to Wilhelmstrasse's note asking if the British would forego the French demand for transportation across Germany of reinforcements for Upper Silesia.

The curt note dispatched by Downing Street in Berlin said that this was an inter-allied affair not to be discussed with outsiders. He ignored Germany's question and did not state whether the British agreed with the French or not.

Lord Dabernon, the British Ambassador in Berlin, was instructed today to warn the German Government that it must prevent any hostile demonstration against the French or Poles on pain of the seizure of the Ruhr with British participation, since Lord Curzon has practically guaranteed the safety of the French in Upper Silesia.

PARIS, July 28.—Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador, had an interview with Premier Briand yesterday which was largely taken up with the Upper Silesia question, says the Journal this morning. No details of the interview are available.

Washington Not Asked to Arbitrate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—It was definitely learned today that the United States Government has not been asked to arbitrate the Silesian question and entertained no intention whatever of departure from its original decision not to become involved in purely European questions, whether relating to Silesia or some other tangle.

While this Government has not been asked to arbitrate the Silesian question, it is the desire of the British and French Governments that this country participate in the discussions of the problem, and Ambassador Harvey will attend the meeting of the Supreme Council to be held at Paris Aug. 4, at which the Silesian question will be dealt with.

GERMANS HOPE TO SELL AIRSHIPS IN AMERICA

Zeppelin Director Sees Hope Only in Foreign Orders—Some New Inventions.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 27.—Germany's airship industry, which is dying of enforced inanition, is pinning its hopes for the future to America. The Director of the Zeppelin works told the annual meeting of stockholders that as a result of the allied ban on airship building work was at a standstill and it would be a long time before the Allies would raise the ban, since the policy was to keep the screws on air industry "till its means were exhausted." But he offered this ray of hope:

"There have been recent reports that America is interested in the construction of large airships for transocean traffic. There is nothing left to the German airship industry but to look around for new fields of activity abroad. Our plans are directed toward establishing transocean and long-distance services. Our endeavors are stretching out to Spain and America, and, of course, France, whose geographic position makes her uncircumnavigable. As soon as the foreign political situation clears we may hope for success."

A mysterious, closely guarded invention has caused a heavy buying boom in Daimler motor stocks. It is said the company's engineers have made a highly important device which greatly increases the efficiency of auto motors.

Simultaneously the Mercedes Typewriter Works announce the perfection of a German invention of an electric typewriter operated by the slightest finger pressure. It is hailed as the turning point in typewriter history.

ODD JERSEY BEAST IS 'SOMERVILLE LION'

New Prowling Species Hunts Chickens and Operates Only by Moonlight.

FANWOOD, N. J., July 27.—Lion hunting has become the fashionable Jersey pastime of the moment, with Somerville, a few miles from here, the centre of activity. According to numerous reports, a ferocious animal, which has been classified as a "Somerville lion," has been seen but not definitely located.

The report placing the mysterious animal in this section comes from Edward Harding, a New York lawyer, who notified the police that the mysterious animal had been seen by an employe of his estate on Terrill Road here. According to the man, the beast, which looked bigger than a big Newfoundland dog, invaded his chicken yard. He chased it away, but insisted that he had never seen an animal of the kind before.

Cranford, several miles from here, has also reported having seen an animal of large proportions and unknown species prowling along the bank of the Cranford River. Somerville is keeping an armed moonlight vigil. No daylight reports of the prowling monster have been filed.

German Consuls Here to Be Few.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 27.—When Germany is permitted to re-establish the consular service in America it will not be on the same large scale as before the war, it is reported here. Only in the biggest cities, New York and Chicago, and may be Boston, will professional Teuton consuls ply their trade. In lesser cities German interests will be entrusted to honorary consuls, presumably selected from German-American circles. The reason for this retrenchment is the rate of mark exchange, which is dictating the most rigid economy in Germany's foreign service.

FOKKER LOST IN AIR, BUT REACHES GOAL

The Half Moon Arrives in Washington After Landing Near Harrisburg.

FLEW IN BANKS OF CLOUDS

Mistook the Pennsylvania Capital for Its Objective—Pilot Without Compass.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The thrill of being lost in the clouds for a time and cruising more than a mile above the earth looking for the National Capital, only to land near the Capital of Pennsylvania, was among several which befell five New Yorkers who landed at Bolling Field late this afternoon from Mineola, N. Y., in a Fokker limousine airplane. The Half Moon, as the plane is named, found its right destination only after Bert Acosta, the pilot, taking off from Harrisburg, darted in and about the clouds until he finally spied the dome of the Capitol here through the haze.

The purpose of the flight was to acquaint business men with the commercial possibilities of this airplane. With a normal running speed of about 100 miles an hour, there was reason to believe that it could have covered the distance in record time, had it not been driven off its course.

The passengers on the flight were F. Cremer, an aeronautical engineer; Ronald M. Easley of the United States Mail Steamship Company; Christian Hemmick, Henry Smith Williams and a newspaper man. The Half Moon left Mineola at 10 A. M. and reached Washington by its circuitous route just before 5 o'clock.

Those who made the trip were enthusiastic over the performance of the craft, which has been described as the Rolls Royce of the air. Mr. Easley described the flight as "very cold trip on a very warm day."

The passengers said they were able to read, write and converse with ease. Relating some of the details of the flight, one of the participants said:

"The trip from New York to Wilmington was made in quick time. Then we began to fly through cloud banks which became denser as we continued. Acosta said that it was during this period that he lost his bearings. With only occasional glimpses of earth he flew in what he thought was the direction of Washington. A city which he thought was Baltimore proved later to be York, Pa. After another hour's flying we sighted a glistening white dome and everybody said 'there's the Capitol.'

"Acosta came down just outside the city in a pasture lot. Five minutes had not gone by before the field was alive with youngsters and from them we learned that we had sighted the dome of the Capitol of Pennsylvania.

"The pilot, who attributed all of his trouble to the fact that he left his compass behind, procured a map near by and we made a fresh start. Mr. Hemmick and Mr. Easley took an aerial nap on the way."

The Netherlands Legation turned out to witness the plane when it landed at Bolling Field as a tribute to Fokker, who is a Hollander by birth. Robert Noorduyn, representative in this country of the Fokker interests, was also flew here today from New York in a smaller three-passenger short-type plane of the same make, acted as host to a number of invited guests. He made the trip here at 115 miles an hour.

AVIATORS KILLED IN FALL.

Two American Soldiers Die When Plane Crashes Near Coblenz.

COBLENZ, July 27.—Two American aviators, Lieutenant Carl Derby Gunther of Frankfort, Ind., and Corporal L. O. Rogers of Hillsboro, Texas, were killed yesterday when their airplane crashed at Weissenthurm Field, near here.

The airplane, which burst into flames as it fell, was said by observers to have developed engine trouble immediately upon taking off, and to have started falling at an altitude of 150 feet, when Lieutenant Gunther tried to turn back for a quick landing.

TWO MEN GO FREE IN BASEBALL CASE

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

to the time they quarrelled after the third game in Chicago.

Attorney Short, on cross-examination, shook Maharg's testimony on only one point. This was when he forced the former pugilist to admit that he had knowledge that a newspaper friend of his had wired to Ban Johnson, President of the American League, inquiring about the $10,000 reward promised for the conviction of the players who threw the games.

Maharg, who had been featured by the defense as a "tinhorn gambler, baseball player and crook," proved to be a $10 a day worker for Henry Ford at the Philadelphia Ford plant. He said he had been raised on a farm; had mixed in the fighting game as a bantamweight, and had later gone into the employ of Ford.

When asked if he had ever played baseball Maharg replied that he played one game with Detroit during the strike of the ball players and one game with the Philadelphia Nationals.

"It has been intimated by the attorneys for the defense that you are Peaches Graham, is that correct?" Maharg was asked.

"No," he replied, "I have never been known by anything but Billy Maharg. I know Peaches Graham, but I am not he."

Q.—Do you know Bill Burns? A.—Yes, I've known him ten years.

Q.—Did you see him in September, 1919, before the world's series? A.—Yes, he was in New York and sent me a telegram to come over and see him. He was going to take a hunting trip. I met him at the Ansonia Hotel.

Q.—Was any one with him? A.—Cicotte and Gandil.

Q.—What occurred? A.—Bill introduced me to him. We sat down on a lounge and talked about the world's series.

Q.—What was said? A.—I heard Cicotte tell Bill that he'd throw the series for the pennant if he could get $100,000. Gandil said they'd throw the first two games in the series or any other way the fellows who put up the dough wanted them to.

Tells of Talk With Burns.

Maharg said that after Cicotte and Gandil went away Burns told him they had agreed to throw the series for $100,000 and asked if he could get anybody to back it. He went to Philadelphia to see some men about financing the deal, and on his return to New York he met Burns and Arnold Rothstein.

Q.—What was said at this meeting? A.—Burns told Rothstein what the players were going to do and asked him to put up the money.

Q.—What did Rothstein say? A.—Rothstein refused to do it.

Q.—What further did you do about financing this fight? A.—Nothing further. I went back to Philadelphia, thinking that it was all off.

Maharg said that in response to a telegram from Burns he went to Cincinnati, arriving there the day of the first game.

"I met Bill at the Sinton Hotel about 5:30, after the first game," said Maharg. "I asked Bill how things were coming, and he told me Abe Attel had got Rothstein to finance the series and everything was all right. He said he was to get $20,000 after each game from Attel."

Had Talk With Attel.

Q.—Did you see Attel that night? A.—Yes, about 9:30, at the Havilend. I asked Attel why Rothstein had not come across, and he said he went to Rothstein. Rothstein said he had lots of money, but didn't want to get mixed up in it. Attel said that he had told Rothstein that he had saved his life once in a shooting scrape, and finally Rothstein agreed. Attel said he had been down in a telegraph office waiting for the money. He couldn't pay until it came.

Q.—What else was said? A.—Burns went into the hotel. I asked Attel what he was trying to do. Attel said he was going to get the money all right, but he'd lose it on the side lines. He told him that it looked to me as though he was lying. We made arrangements to meet at the Sinton Hotel that evening.

Q.—Who were there? A.—Attel, Bennet, Burns and several others.

Maharg identified David Zeisler of Des Moines as Bennet, and testified that Bennet said the players couldn't have any money "because they told all the gamblers in the East and West and they couldn't bet any money." Attel, Maharg said, declared that Rothstein had $300,000 on the series and when the series was over "they'd all get their money."

Q.—Before Burns left was anything said about the next game? A.—Yes, they wanted Burns to tell the boys to win the next game. The gamblers said the odds were so short they couldn't get their money down. Burns came back and said the boys wouldn't win. As they hadn't won for Williams or Cicotte, they couldn't win for a busher (Kerr).

Q.—Where did you go next? A.—I came on to Chicago. Attel took all the bets that he could make that Cincinnati would win the series. He had him turn down bets with fellows who wanted to wager on the Reds. Bennet said he would put up $20,000 of his own money as a bet if the players would let the Reds win two games; that this would net $4,400 for them.

Q.—Where did you see Attell next. A.—At the Sherman before the fourth game. Attell told Burns he had some bankers coming to make arrangements for the game. Attell had a tin box. A fellow came in. Attell had him a lot of money. He said the fellow had been working on percentages for him.

Went to Texas After Burns.

Maharg was asked to tell the Court the story of how he happened to go to Texas and bring back Bill Burns.

"Ban Johnson came to Philadelphia to see me," he replied. "I told him the whole story straight through, just as it happened. He asked me where Bill was, and I told him I didn't know."

After a talk with Judge Barrett, the witness said, he went to Texas.

"It was two weeks before I found Bill," he continued. "Assistant State's Attorney Tyrrell and Ban Johnson came down. We came back to Chicago, then I went back to Philadelphia.

Q.—Who paid your expenses to Texas and back? A.—I got a check from the American League.

Q.—Who paid your expenses this time from Philadelphia? A.—Mr. Johnson sent me a ticket. He has paid my expenses since I have been here.

Q.—Who was the first person you told this story to? A.—Issy Meyer, the sporting editor of The Philadelphia North American.

Q.—In dollars and cents, what did you get on your first trip from Philadelphia down to Texas? A.—They gave me my railroad fare and $310, which covered the wages I missed.

Q.—How much have you this time? A.—The ticket and $100.

Asked About $10,000 Reward.

This ended the direct examination. Maharg was cross-questioned by Attorney Benedict J. Short.

Q.—Maharg, when you saw in the newspapers that the jury was investigating the series you went to Issy Meyer? A.—Yes.

Q.—You saw in the papers there was a reward of $10,000? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who offered it? A.—I don't know. All I know was what I saw in the papers.

Q.—Did this newspaper man come to you? A.—Yes, sir, to my room.

Q.—Didn't you send Charles Comiskey a telegram saying, "I accept your offer to tell what I know, and will come to Chicago to testify"? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Didn't you send him a telegram saying, "A certified check will have to be turned over before I testify"? A.—No, sir. I didn't mention any reward to any one in any way, shape or form.

Q.—How did Burns happen to come to you to pick him out a bunch of gamblers? A.—He thought I would know where to find them.

Q.—Would you know where to find a bunch in Chicago? A.—No, sir.

Q.—But you would at Philadelphia? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Are you a gambler. A.—No, sir.

Q.—Is it your theory that the ball players weren't entitled to any money just the gamblers? A.—It wasn't my theory. It was the gamblers'.

Q.—Isn't it true that Attel said to you, "We don't care about the ball players. We'll give them $10,000, poor saps?" A.—No, sir.

Zeisler was the first witness for the defense, and was questioned on direct examination by his attorney, Max Luster. He told of being in a Chicago hotel on Sept. 28, 1919, with

TAX REVISION FIRST, CAN'T PASS TILL FALL

House to Rush Measure Through to Allow Congress to Recess Until October.

SENATE TO REMODEL BILL

General Program Fixed at Tuesday's White House Dinner—Tariff Will Be Long Delayed.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The legislative programs of the next few weeks in the Senate and House were fairly well outlined today as a result of the conference between President Harding and fourteen Republican Senators at the White House dinner last night.

The Administration plans, as disclosed by Senators, call for passage by the House of the Revenue Revision bill and several Senate bills by Aug. 6, or soon afterward, with a view to a recess or adjournment of Congress until late September or early October.

The most important feature of the program disclosed was the President's desire to have the tax bill enacted ahead of the Fordney tariff revision measure. Senate leaders urged this change, it was said, and now plan to hold the Tariff bill in the Finance Committee until after the tax measure is put through.

The President was told, it is said, that the Tariff bill would require working over to an unexpected extent. American valuation provisions in the bill were discussed by the diners and there were reports that the President did not favor the policy, but comment on that phase was refused.

This program leaves the Tariff bill subject to indefinite delay, possibly until the Winter session, although some Senate leaders asserted that it would be passed before adjournment of the present extra session.

The Administration bills for refunding allied loans and for funding railroad debts are likely to be delayed. Mr. Harding was told that both bills would be difficult to pass and take considerable time and, it is understood, agreed to defer them until after recess. About half of the conference last night, it is said, was devoted to discussion of the Allied Debt Refunding bill.

Senate bills slated for passage before the proposed recess are the Kellogg agricultural credits measure, the Willis-Campbell Anti-Beer bill, the Capper-Tincher bill to regulate future trading in grain and, possibly, the Borah bill to restore free tolls to American coastwise vessels using the Panama Canal.

This slate is said to have been agreed on by the President and the Senators who met at the White House. Tomorrow night Mr. Harding will have a dinner conference with about a dozen House Republicans.

President Harding told the Senators, it is said, that he was assured by House leaders of speedy passage of the Tax Revision bill. It is planned to incorporate tax changes recommended by the Treasury Department and rush the bill through, leaving most other revision to the Senate. The Senate Finance Committee then is to work on the bill during the recess period.

TAX BILL DELAY IS LIKELY.

Measure Not Expected to Reach House Before Mid-August.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Hopes of Administration leaders that the Tax Revision bill might be put through the House in time for a recess of Congress by mid-August found little reflection today in the House Ways and Means Committee, busy at public hearings with two days more allotted to witnesses.

Chairman Fordney estimated that two weeks would be required for drafting the bill after the Treasury and Internal Revenue Bureau experts have presented their final recommendations at executive sessions, planned for next week. Under this program the measure would reach the House about the middle of next month.

Some leaders hope to put the bill through in a few days after the formal presentation, but plans for handling it in the House have not been completed. The general procedure is expected to be similar to that adopted on the Fordney bill—a motion to consider the measure and adoption by the House of a rule to limit debate and shut off general amendments.

Few new suggestions on tax revision have been offered by witnesses appearing during the two days of public hearings.

The suggestion that first-class postage rates be increased to 3 cents got into the committee hearing today without any indication that it had received serious consideration. Postmaster General Hays estimates that restoration of the three-cent letter postage would yield $75,000,000 to $80,000,000 annually.

Most of the testimony before the committee today had to do with a shifting of the tax burden.

Hugh Satterlee, a New York lawyer, proposed the repeal of the tax of $1 on each $1,000 of the capital stock of corporations in excess of $5,000 and an increase of 1 per cent. in the income tax of corporations to make up the estimated deficit of $93,000,000 annually.

Removal of the 10 per cent. excise tax on new motorboats and yachts was requested by George F. Lawley of Boston and Ira Hand of New York, representing the National Association of Engine and Motor Boat Manufacturers. They said this tax had resulted in a serious curtailment of new building.

Edward A. Leroy Jr. of New York, representing the National Foreign Trade Council, asked the elimination of the tax on Americans resident abroad, stating that no other country imposed such a tax.

Repeal of all excise taxes, reduction of all surtaxes to the 20 per cent. group and the funding of the war debt for fifty to seventy-five years were proposed by W. H. Stackhouse of Springfield, Ohio, President of the National Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Stackhouse's alternative for the excise and higher surtaxes was a general sales tax, discussion of which the committee ruled out. The witness said the funding of the war debt would stabilize the market value of the bonds and put them nearer par than at present.

E. F. McGrandy, for the American Federation of Labor, presented a resolution, adopted at the Denver convention, in favor of retaining the excess profits and income taxes.

DEBATE HOME VALUE AT TARIFF HEARING

Manufacturers and Importers Divide Sharply in Giving Business Views.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Views of business men on the American valuation provisions in the Fordney Tariff bill were presented before the Senate Finance Committee today, and support and condemnation of the plan came alternately. The day's testimony marked sharply the line between the domestic manufacturer and the importer, the one supporting and the other denouncing the proposition to change the basis of duties assessment.

The committee was told by Jacob de Jong, a New York manufacturer, that the contention of the plan's opponents that it would result disastrously to most lines of import was untenable. He declared that, on the basis of last year's imports, less than $1,000,000,000 worth of the commodities brought in would be materially affected.

Sugar, raw silks, hides, unmanufactured rubber and wool were cited as commodities whose American valuation is approximately the world valuation.

Mr. de Jong contended that these imports would bear duties only slightly higher under the American valuation than under the present system of levying taxes on the foreign price.

Views supporting those of Mr. de Jong were expressed by Patrick Quinn of Providence, R. I., President of the American Lace Association; Henry Howard of Cleveland, representing the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, and Dudley Harmon of Hartford, Conn., speaking for the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association.

Each of the witnesses declared there was no way out of the situation other than by adoption of the home value plan.

Thomas H. Eddy of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, declared that the domestic valuation plans would destroy, partially at least, the importing business, because of the uncertainty which would follow its application.

He told the committee that the methods of determining value required by the bill meant that one man's opinions would establish the tariff rates, and, so far as his firm was concerned, would mean that all appraisals would be appealed for settlement to customs boards or the courts.

Embroidery importers, so declared Thomas N. Mulane, representing fifteen firms of New York, would suffer materially from the lack of knowledge as to what their American selling prices would be under the domestic plan of assessing duties. He urged the committee to discard the suggested change altogether and rely upon the present system, because of the foundation in experience which the customs service has gained.

Hearings on the tariff will be sidetracked by the committee temporarily tomorrow while it considers further the subject of funding the allied debts.

Chairman Penrose said he hoped to resumed hearings on the tariff Friday, taking up the chemical schedule, from which the three-year dye embargo has been eliminated.

Amendments to the House bill providing extra rates on merchandise imported in foreign vessels were introduced in the Senate today by Senator Jones, Republican, of Washington, in response to recommendations of the Shipping Board.

One proposed an extra ad valorem tax of 5 per cent. on dutiable foreign merchandise, and of 2 per cent. on free list articles, except tea and coffee. The extra tariff would not apply for one year to merchandise of nations with which the United States has treaties prohibiting such tariffs, but declares that after one year such treaties shall be considered abrogated.

The other amendment provides a net tonnage tax of 6 per cent., not exceeding 80 per cent. in any year on vessels from North and Central America, including the West Indies, and of 12 per cent. on other foreign craft.

Senator Curtis of Kansas, the Republican whip, introduced in the Senate today amendments for a duty of 35 cents a barrel on oil and 15 per cent. ad valorem on hides. These were the amendments recommended by the House Ways and Means Committee, but defeated in the House.

ONE BOARD TO BUY FOR ARMY AND NAVY

Shipping Board Purchases Also to Be Made by New Body Planned by Dawes.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—An executive order to co-ordinate purchasing for the army, navy and Shipping Board and permit transfer of surplus supplies from one Government agency to another was signed today by President Harding. It was drafted under Director Dawes of the Budget Bureau and divides the country into zones corresponding to army corps areas for supply purchasing, with a general purchasing agent for each area, all working under a purchasing supervisor in Washington.

Mr. Dawes said the order must not create the impression that the War and Navy Departments were being placed in control of the budget organization, "because of the fact that, for supply and co-ordination purposes, the country is divided along the lines of the present corps areas of the army and some army and navy officers may be used in it."

"Experienced men will be selected," the Director's statement said, "irrespective of the present departmental status."

The order provides for the selection in each of the nine areas of an official known as the "co-ordinator" for general supplies for the several executive departments and independent establishments having activities in that area. These officials are to serve under a chief co-ordinator, general supply, at Washington. A special representative of the army, navy or Shipping Board may be detailed to each area where the activities of those departments warrant it.

The co-ordinators will have charge of sales of surplus Government property in their areas and at the same time exercise supervision over the purchase functions of the several departments and establishments.

DR. STONE LOST LIFE AS WIFE LOOKED ON

Purdue University Head Fell Down Canadian Precipice When a Rock Gave Way.

SHE TRIED TO REACH HIM

But Was Marooned on Ledge and Remained There Foodless Eight Days Until Rescued.

BANFF, Alta, July 28.—Dr. W. E. Stone, President of Purdue University, at Lafayette, Ind., lost his life in the solitary fastnesses of Mt. Eamon, through the fall of a rock on which he was standing, while attempting to climb an exceedingly difficult peak.

Mrs. Stone, who was following him, was not attached to him by a rope, and so escaped his fate. But she lay eight days and nights without food on a narrow ledge until she was rescued.

She is being taken by stretcher to a camp on Marble Creek, nine miles distance from the spot where she was found, and is expected to reach there tomorrow morning. A. O. Wheeler, President of the Canadian Alpine Club, and a party of nurses have left here to attend her at the camp.

She is reported to be none the worse for her harrowing experience, and will be able to be brought here soon by way of the Spray River.

Details of the first statement made by Mrs. Stone were brought by messenger from the rescuing party tonight.

As Mrs. Stone described the tragedy, the guide said, her husband attempted a short cut up Rock Chimney, a steep peak faced with rock fragments.

When the ascent was about half completed a rock on which Dr. Stone was standing suddenly gave way and he plunged over his wife's head to his death on the cliff below.

Mrs. Stone attempted to reach his side, scaling down the precipitous face of the cliff until she found herself marooned on a narrow ledge from which she was rescued almost dead from exposure. There was a tiny stream trickling from a crack in the ledge and this provided her only means of sustenance.

Contrary to previous reports, the messenger said, the body of Dr. Stone has not been found. Members of the party who first descended int othe chasm said it was not at the bottom.

Search is being continued near the foot of Rock Chimney, Mrs. Stone having given a minute description of the spo tfrom which the university President fell.

Mr. and Mrs. Stone left Banff on July 15 to attempt the ascent of Mount Eanon. Both were experienced mountain climbers. They carried rations for four days, and at the foot of the mountain discarded everything save essential equipment.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 27.—When news of the death of Dr. W. E. Stone, President of Purdue University, who was killed in a fall on Mount Eanon, near Banff, Alberta, became known at the university here today, a special meeting of the Faculty was called to draft an expression of sympathy. Many of the professors who are away for the Summer were advised by telegraph of Dr. Stone's death.

President Stone has been the head of Purdue University for twenty-one years. During his administration the enrollment at Purdue has quadrupled and the physical equipment and courses of instruction have been enlarged and improved. As an administration officer he was ranked with the leading college executives of the country.

Governor Warren T. McCray of Indiana, on learning of Dr. Stone's death, issued a statement from the Capitol at Indianapolis extolling his ability, both as an educater and a man. The Governor said it was most unfortunate that the State is to be deprived of his splendid ability and sound judgment just at a time when we are contemplating changes in our educational system."

Henry W. Marshall, publisher of The Lafayette Journal-Courier and a trustee of Purdue University, today was named by the Executive Committee of the board to represent the trustees in administration of the affairs of the university until a successor is appointed to Dr. Stone. The detail work will be handled by Miss Helen Hand, private secretary to the President.

Richard Stone, son of Dr. Stone, has left his home at Cleveland, Ohio, for Banff.

ORDERS ROCKAWAY AIR STATION CLOSED

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

cite might have had something to do with the navy's plans. Some of these officers have pointed out to the city the strategic value of the site.

STATION IS NEEDED BY NAVY.

Delay by City Is Seen as a Factor in Closing Rockaway Air Base.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Great regret is expressed that the Rockaway station is to be abandoned. It is not only the sole training station north of Hampton Roads, now that Cape May and Chatham have been ordered down, but in future there will be no aviation base near New York. In case the fleet visits New York, the aviation situation will be difficult. An air fleet must base itself either on land or on a ship. Congress has refused to spend money for airplane carriers, and with the Rockaway station gone there will be no base for the aircraft.

Reasons of economy are not the only ones actuating the Naval Air Service in closing down the Rockaway Air Station, it was learned tonight. There has been vexatious delay in settling a proposal whereby the City of New York, following approval by the Legislature, was to turn over the site to the Navy and there were intimations here tonight that naval officials feared the site would never actually be tendered.

Some apprehensions are entertained that real estate interests would prefer to obtain the Rockaway land rather than have the navy occupy it. Naval officers explore this alleged situation, especially in view of the fact that the recent slicing of their appropriation by Congress will make it necessary to reduce aviation expenditures by one-third.

MOTHER CAN'T SWIM, DIES IN AID OF CHILD

Little Girl Also Loses Life When Woman Makes Vain Effort to Save Her.

TWO MORE ARE DROWNED

Sister Goes to Rescue of Another and Father Succeeds in Saving Only One.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., July 27.—Mrs. Marie T. Ryelander, a widow, of 145 East Forty-eighth Street, New York, sacrificed her own life in a futile attempt to save her twelve-year-old daughter, Marie, from drowning in the Raritan Canal this afternoon.

The mother, unable to swim, cast out into the deep waters of the canal when the little girl, swimming about a dozen feet from shore, became distressed and called for help. The only witness of the double tragedy was a four-year-old child, Edith Garretson, daughter of J. F. Garretson, at whose home Mrs. Ryelander and her daughter were vacation guests. Mrs. Ryelander worked in the remodeling room of the Franklin Simon Company, New York. She came here with her daughter a few days ago. The little girl was a good swimmer.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 27.—Miss Gertrude Rossback of Spotswood drowned yesterday afternoon in Devoe's Lake while her father, Jacob Rossback, and her sister Lauretta made frantic but futile efforts to save her. The effort of the sister almost cost the latter her life, and the father, in rescuing Lauretta, failed to reach Gertrude in time to save her. Her body was recovered two hours later.

Neither of the girls could swim. Gertrude, trying to learn, was using waterwings, and buoyed with these, made her way from shore to a point beyond her depth. The wings burst, and Lauretta, regardless of the fact that she could not swim, plunged into the water after her sister. The screams of the girls attracted the father in their cottage nearby. Running down to the shore of the lake, he plunged in and pulled Lauretta to safety, and then started for Gertrude. The latter sank from sight before he could reach her side.

NORTH SALEM, July 27.—Harry Fineberg, aged twenty, was drowned at Peach Lake, in North Salem, Westchester County, today, while several Summer colonists, including women, tried to save his life. Fineberg, who lived in Brewster, went to the lake to learn to swim. He was walking along the beach in shallow water. A pole had been stuck in the water to warn bathers of a deep hole beyond. Fineberg did not heed this and, walking into the death-trap, went down. He shrieked as he came to the surface. Men and women, who could swim, made for him. He did not rise again. The rescuers began diving but it was an hour before they could free his body from the bed. Drs. Boynton and Cleaver had been summoned and tried to resuscitate the young man. Their efforts were of no avail.



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For all manner of formal occasions—of embroidered chiffons, sequined nets, stunning effects where real lace and rich satins are combined as well as other attractive styles.
Formerly to $275 at $75—$95—$125

Suits—Coats—Sports Clothes—Blouses—Sweaters—Hats and Novelties are all being offered *at fractions of real worth.*



The MUN-CEY
Semi-Annual Reductions
Men's High Grade Shoes at greatly reduced prices. This includes all Brogue Patterns and all white shoes. Displayed at both shops. Lasts and patterns exclusively our own design.
Built by THE JOHN A. MUNCEY SHOE
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NEW YORK



Bathing Suits
GREATLY REDUCED
The finest of full fashioned knitted suits of excellent design and coloring.
Colors and sizes are broken in some styles.
For speedy clearance these suits have been priced at $8 to $12.
Formerly priced at $9 to $18.
Jaeger Woolware
100% VIRGIN WOOL
306-5th Ave.
Bet. 32d and 31st Streets and 22 MAIDEN LANE
Orders by mail solicited

THIS DAY at Wanamaker's

All the Country Streams are Friendly to the Miller

and all the region round about brings grist to the mill.

Why should not the little creek that turns the water wheel, giving power to grind the corn and wheat, be proud of itself in being useful to an entire community?

Some men are overproud of themselves because they earn money, and the sense of their ability goes to bed with them and rises with them when they get up in the morning. It is all right, too, unless they are selfish and stingy and inconsiderate of others less fortunate.

The little creek at the mill is not proud and overbearing, for it smiles all day and sings as it goes along.

(Signed)

John Wanamaker

July 28, 1921.

Antiques Au Quatrieme

Savings for Men

What wedding gifts these Antiques Au Quatrieme would make! And even birthday or other personal gifts. The low prices came about only because new shipments will overcrowd our floor—Au Quatrieme—and we must make room.

ARTICLE	Today's Price
Antique Louis XVI. cabinet, glass doors	$95
Antique Empire bed, painted head and foot boards	275
Antique Directoire chaise longue, blue and gold damask	350
Two pair modern Directoire console tables, pr.	65
Antique oval Louis XVI. mirror, gilt frame	125
Reproduction Louis XVI. day-bed, green brocade	275
Antique Chippendale mahogany console table	750
Antique Chippendale chair, red-covered seat	275
Antique six-sided table, carved pedestal	175
Antique English black lacquer corner cabinet	35
Round glass covered table, painted black and gold	20
Antique mahogany china cabinet, glass doors	750
Antique painted Sheraton sofa, cane seat	150
Antique English oak Windsor arm chairs, each	25
Antique English oak Windsor side chairs, each	20
Antique six-fold screen, "Zucharelli"	1,250.00
Antique American child's chair, black and gold	5
Pair antique papier mache ovals, low relief, pr.	40
Pair of Battersea knobs	20
Pair of mirror rests, crystal and brass, pr.	12.50
Pair brass mirror knobs	10
Shaving stand, original metal pulls and finials	75
Antique American pole screen, sampler shield	150
Antique walnut Queen Anne mirror	225
Portrait in oil of Mrs. Ellsworth, gilt frame	200
Antique American lowboy dressing table	700
Pair of antique American brass andirons, pr.	350
Antique walnut Chippendale mirror	75
Early American Charles II. arm chair	165

Fourth Floor, Old Building.

Extraordinary Savings for Men

Adjustment of stocks before half-yearly listing.

250 bathing suits, $2.50—were $5, $7, $7.50.

Rubberized raincoats, $4.75—were $10, $11. 49 of them.

2,400 shirts, all sizes, 85c—were 95c, $1.75, $1.95.

3,000 shirts, all sizes, $1.45—were $2.45 to $6.

60 mohair sweaters, $6.50—were $15. Pull-over and coat styles.

1,500 neckties at 50c—were $1, $1.50, $2.

400 soft collars, 2 for 25c—were 25c, 35c, 50c. All sizes.

1,200 straw hats at $1—were $3.50 and $5. Sennits.

Burlington Arcade Floor, New Building.

ASSETS OF LIGGETT IN TRUSTEES' HANDS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

many weeks ago, and the splendid Liggett home at Chestnut Hill, Brookline, recently was placed upon the market.

Mr. Liggett, born forty-six years ago in Detroit, received his early business training as a salesman. His experience in manufacturing and distributing a headache remedy suggested to him the big possibilities in co-operative manufacturing and merchandising of drug store goods. Application of this principle resulted in his promotion from salesman to General Manager of the Chester Kent Company of Boston.

In 1902, with forty druggists as stockholders, he founded the United Drug Company, having a manufacturing plant in Boston. In fifteen years the company had made such a success that its capital was $52,300,000.

When the Winchester Arms Company, following the war, sought distribution for the peace-time products of its increased factory space, Mr. Liggett obtained the largest individual interest in the company. The establishment followed of a chain of Winchester stores in principal Eastern cities, which had been added to from time to time until recently. Munition plants were changed into hardware factories.

In June of last year it was announced that the United Drug Company had acquired all of the ordinary shares of the Boots Pure Drug Company, Ltd., of London, England. A new subsidiary, Liggett's International, Ltd., was formed, to which was transferred all assets and business of the United Drug Company in Great Britain, and also the entire outstanding stock of the United Drug Company, Ltd., of Canada. The United Drug Company accepted in payment for these assets $2,000,000 at par of Class B common stock of Liggett's International.

The acquisition of the Boots Pure Drug Company added 632 stores to the chain of United Drug Company branches. It recently was announced that the latter had opened its 240th store in the United States. In addition to this the United Drug Company, through its manufacturing department in Boston, furnishes products to the 800 Rexall stores operating throughout the United States. The scope of its operations has been indicated by the fact that it turns out more than 5000 different kinds of products.

Mr. Liggett, besides being President and Director of the United Drug Company, is listed as a Director in a large number of other important concerns, including banks and insurance companies, among them the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, National Shawmut Bank of Boston, Regal Shoe Company, United Candy Company and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company.

Frank W. Remick, one of the Trustees, is of Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Neal Rancoul is of F. H. Moseley & Co., and Frederic C. Dumaine is Treasurer of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company and a Director of the Old Colony Trust Company.

United Drug Company Not Affected.

Local bankers identified with the recent underwriting of the securities of the United Drug Company said yesterday that it was in no way affected as a result of Mr. Liggett's personal difficulties. They added that the corporation was in sound condition and had been well financed. Regarding the future dividend policy of the company they said that the directors would not meet until next month. In some quarters it was expected that there would be a lowering of the quarterly rate.

It has been common gossip for some time that artificial efforts were being made to uphold the price of the stock in the open market. For four weeks the shares have been exceedingly difficult to borrow except as premiums ranging from 1-32 to ¼ of 1 per cent. About two weeks ago a number of professional traders who had sold the stock short were unable to borrow for deliveries, and under the rules of the Exchange they were bought in at the market. On one day alone 1,400 shares sold for cash at a fraction below 85. Yesterday the stock broke to 80.

It was said that Mr. Liggett had been bullish on the shares of his own company and was a large stockholder. Bankers said that he only saw the inside operations of the corporation and was inclined to ignore the market conditions affecting its securities. Mr. Liggett's difficulties were reported to be the result of personal enterprises which have proved unprofitable of late.

NOMINATION HELD UP; LOCKWOOD HALTED

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

nomination for Controller open to an independent Democrat.

Senator Lockwood said the fears that Borough President Curran would be defeated in the Brooklyn primaries were groundless, provided the Republican leaders played fair and made up their minds to put him over. He would leave Judge Haskell out of their reckoning. If, however, with one holstead act on the statute books, Judge Haskell could vitalize a dead issue and make a winning fight, Senator Lockwood believed it time for the Republican leaders to awaken and make the most of it.

When the Conference Committee was ready to begin its session in the Hotel Commodore in the morning, all the Republican organization men, except three from the Bronx, were prepared to vote for Senator Lockwood for Mayor and for Mr. Curran for Controller.

Before the meeting, a conference was held by Senator Calder, Mr. Kracke, Charles D. Hilles, Joseph M. Price, Walter T. Arndt and Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany. Mr. Price was urged to get the Coalitionists and Independent Democrats in line for Senator Lockwood.

Mr. Price refused to assume this responsibility until he could report to the full Coalition Committee and receive instructions. He said there was little sentiment for Senator Lockwood among the Coalitionists.

Mr. Arndt of the Citizens Union and Mr. Price both said Mr. Curran would make a better Mayor and a stronger candidate. One of Mr. Curran's advocates even told Senator Calder that Mr. Lockwood himself had said there would be no difficulty in carrying the Brooklyn primaries for Curran if the Republican leaders made up their minds to do it.

"That statement by Senator Lockwood only shows what a dead game sport he is," said Senator Calder in reply. "We who have canvassed the situation are not so optimistic."

Henry W. Taft presided at the Conference Committee meeting. Chairman Price of the Coalition Committee withdrew the name of Darwin R. James Jr. as a Mayoralty candidate. He said Mr. James had told him he was in no position to consider running for Mayor.

Byron K. Newton, former Collector of the Port, then made a strong plea that at least one independent Democrat be placed on the city ticket. If the Republicans had absolutely decided to take all three places, they at least should heed the demand among voters for a business man, not a Republican politician, at the head of the ticket.

"I put no stock in the plea that the Brooklyn situation must control our action here," said Mr. Newton. "Why should we be expected to defer to a Republican Tammany Hall in Brooklyn?"

Henry Fletcher of the Citizens Union offered a resolution that one of the three places should go to a Democrat. It was seconded by Mr. Newton.

Senator Calder and Mr. Koenig both opposed the resolution. Senator Calder did not think the committee should be hobbled by any such restriction. Mr. Koenig indorsed this sentiment. There were many protests when a motion was made to table the resolution and it was finally adopted unanimously after there had been a lot of discussion.

"If we are going to have Lockwood and Curran and an independent Democrat on the city ticket there will be no place for LaGuardia if he should abandon his fight for the Mayoralty," suggested one committee member.

"Let us pay no attention to LaGuardia," said a woman member. "He has written this conference asking us not to consider him, and he is running for Mayor anyhow. Why should we bother with him?"

There was no applause.

A motion to adjourn was made when some one recalled that nothing had been said or done about a platform. Chairman Taft said he was not ready to announce the Platform Committee. No suggestions as to the planks or personnel of the committee had been submitted by any organization except the Coalition Committee.

"The coalition platform," Senator Calder said, "is not acceptable to the Republicans in some respects and will have to be done over."

There was almost an hour's discussion. Some thought it would be well to adopt a platform before candidates are named, others thought the candidates should be named first. In the end it was left to Mr. Taft.

Platform by Sept. 1.

Mr. Taft said it was the practice in conventions to adopt a platform first, but that the committee was bound by no such rules. He thought the candidates ought to be consulted, both with regard to personnel of the Platform Committee and the platform itself. He intended to pursue that course. The platform ought to be promulgated not earlier than Sept. 1.

When asked after the meeting to sum up the situation, Mr. Hilles said:

"If the Republicans from Brooklyn come in here on Tuesday and demonstrate to our satisfaction that all elements in the Kings County Republican organization will be behind Lockwood, then I think he will be the man."

"Would that involve a guarantee that Judge Haskell will not go into the primaries?" was asked.

"They must all get together on one man," Mr. Hilles replied. "If they do, then expediency would demand that a Brooklyn man be named. Brooklyn is the unit casting the biggest Republican vote in the city and has not had a candidate for Mayor since Seth Low ran in 1903. There is a great deal of local pride in Brooklyn which must be considered. And Hylan lives in Brooklyn."

Should Senator Lockwood be named for first place, Mr. Curran will be named for Controller, while the designation for Aldermanic President will go to a Democrat. Thomas W. Churchill, former head of the Board of Education, a Tammany Democrat who has broken with Mayor Hylan and with Tammany Hall, was mentioned yesterday as a strong possibility for this nomination. Names of other Democrats have received previous mention.

Joseph M. Price announced last night that he had called a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Coalition Committee for tomorrow afternoon and a meeting of the full committee for Monday night, when the question of supporting Senator Lockwood would be threshed out.

TAMMANY RESOLUTION FORECASTS A VICTORY

Hylan's Activities Called 'Splendid Achievement'—Platform Committee Appointed.

Charles F. Murphy, Tammany leader, is sponsor for a resolution adopted by the Tammany Hall Executive Committee yesterday in which the doings of the Hylan administration are referred to as "the current chapter of splendid achievement in local government" and a Tammany victory in the municipal election predicted. The resolution provided for the appointment of a committee of five to collaborate with similar committees from the Democratic organizations in other boroughs in the construction of a platform.

Mr. Murphy and Edward F. Doyle, Chairman of the Executive Committee, both spoke in favor of the resolution, which was adopted unanimously. Jeremiah T. Mahoney, former Judge of General Sessions; Miss Annie Mathews, former Justice Edward J. McGoldrick of the Supreme Court, William Allen and Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips were appointed members of the committee, which will meet at the National Democratic Club this afternoon.

The resolution follows:

"The pre-election period which marks the opening of the campaign for city, borough and county officers is here. After four years of Democratic government in this city the party will again go before the people, confident that its record of the past and its promises of the future will be upheld by an overwhelming vote of confidence when the campaign closes on Election Day.

"It is due the voters of this city and a duty we owe the officials, through whose faithful and intelligent efforts the current chapter of splendid achievement in local government was rendered possible and certain, to spread broadcast the record of performance under the auspices of the Democratic Party and to declare upon a program for the future built upon the solid structure of the present. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, as part of our campaign, that a committee of five be appointed to represent this organization in conjuction with similar committees representing the party in the other four boroughs of the city—Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens and Richmond—to draft a platform or declaration of principles on behalf of the Democratic Party for presentation to the voters of the City of New York."

The meeting was brief and preliminary to a meeting of the General Committee of Tammany Hall on Monday night when the formal primary call will be adopted and issued.

Will the Democrats hold an unofficial city convention?" Mr. Murphy was asked after the meeting.

"I haven't any idea that they will," said the Tammany leader.

"Are you still of the opinion that Mr. Hylan will be renominated and re-elected?"

"I am."

"Will Controller Craig receive a renomination?"

"I do not know."

"Is there any likelihood that Mr. LaGuardia will be named for President of the Aldermanic Board on the Democratic ticket?"

"I haven't heard; the convention will decide," he said. When reminded that conventions had been supplanted by direct primaries he smiled some more and said: "What I intended to say was that the people would decide."

JUSTICE FORD FOR HYLAN.

Lifelong Republican Writes That He Will Enroll as a Democrat.

Justice John Ford of the Supreme Court, before leaving for a two months' hunting and fishing trip in Northern Quebec, made public a letter he had sent to Mayor Hylan, indorsing him for a second term. A lifelong Republican, Justice Ford wrote the Mayor that he would enroll as a Democrat this Fall.

"You must run again," wrote Justice Ford. "The issue is clear cut between Home Rule and Rule Rule. You have stood heroically and conspicuously for the local rights of New York against the assaults of the up-State stipendiaries on the traction interests.

"You are the only Mayor within my recollection whom the malign influence of the plunderbund could never reach.

"I am going to enroll as a Democrat this Fall for the first time in my life and do all that I can do to accomplish the death of Miller Republicanism. An avalanchine defeat of the Millerized party all along the line is what all men and women who call themselves New Yorkers should work for and vote for this year."

Justice Ford holds a grudge against Governor Miller for refusing his request to recommend to the Legislature this year the enactment of a law which would have prevented the Justices of the Appellate Division in this city from assigning Justices to their parts in the Supreme Court. Justice Ford complained to the Governor that he had been consistently discriminated against.

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Page 17.

Ice-Pack

Definition from "Mothers' Dictionary" Pictorial Review

"Ice-pack — use under doctor's orders for reducing fever. Cover bed with rubber sheet, then with blanket; remove baby's clothes and wrap him in a sheet wrung out of water about 100 degrees F.—cover legs and arms separately; place an ice-cap to the head; rub the entire body with ice for five minutes; wrap in blanket without removing pack."

Many a baby's life has been saved during the hot wave with ice. Many grown-ups have found new life in ice-bags, glasses of crushed ice and the healthful drinks in which pure Knickerbocker Ice tinkles cheerily.

Knickerbocker ICE Company

It Isn't Necessary

any more to toil and fuss over desserts. The AUTO VACUUM ICE CREAM FREEZER produces velvety, delicious ice cream in 45 minutes—*without cranking or other toilsome work.*

Durable, practical, inexpensive. Finished in white enamel. Sanitary and convenient. Ask in any leading hardware or department store to see this remarkable freezer.

And send us your name and address for complimentary copy of "Desserts That Make Themselves." Contains fine recipes for frozen dainties.

AUTO VACUUM FREEZER CO., INC.
220 West 42nd Street, New York City.

THE bad feature about a cheap roof is that eventually it costs too much.

DAVIS BROS. ROOFERS INC.
Any kind of Roof-Anywhere
NEW YORK



Closing Out Entire Stock of
Electric Fans
Below Cost!

9 in. Oscillating A. C. or D. C., 110 Volts..... $16.00
12 in. Oscillating A. C. or D. C., 110 Volts..... $22.00
16 in. Oscillating A. C. or D. C., 110 Volts..... $25.00
6 in. POLAR CUB FANS, A. C. or D. C., 110 Volts $4.00
9 in. Non-Oscillating A. C. or D. C., 110 Volts. $9.00
12 in. Non-Oscillating A. C. or D. C., 110 Volts. $16.00
16 in. Non-Oscillating A. C. or D. C., 110 Volts. $19.00

Above Fans Complete—Ready for Use. Phone and Mail Orders Promptly Filled.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO.
41 West 36th Street
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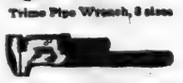
Yes, An All Wool Suit $25

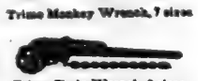
The very best time to buy a suit is NOW and HERE. For there is a splendid assortment of all wool Suits $25, formerly $35 to $40. Every one all wool.

You may find separate trousers here to please you, $6 to $12.
G. N. VINCENT, 524-526 6th Ave., near 31st St.

TRIMO
"the mark of good tools"


Trimo Pipe Wrench, 8 sizes


Trimo Monkey Wrench, 7 sizes


Trimo Chain Wrench, 3 sizes


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These four tools have the Quality Mark
TRIMO
The right material is in them. The best possible design is in them. Every TRIMO operating convenience is in them, and every feature of economy. TRIMO users are wise buyers—they buy for long service.

H. A. ROGERS CO.
JOHN SIMMONS CO.
TOPPING BROTHERS
PATTERSON BROTHERS

Buy of your dealer or write
Trimont Manufacturing Company
Roxbury (Boston), Mass.

JAPAN SENDS ASSENT TO BIG CONFERENCE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

do with fixing the date and place of the conference and some other details.

Suggestions in press dispatches from London that proposals will be made to hold the conference in Canada or in some part of the United States other than Washington have not reached the State Department in any official way. These suggestions are attributed mainly to the desire of the British overseas Prime Ministers to have the conference at a place and during a period that will better suit the convenience of those Prime Ministers who are now in London, and are obliged to return to their respective capitols for the meeting of their Parliaments.

President Harding's original suggestion, however, having been that the conference should be held in Washington, this Government is proceeding on the assumption that the expressions of willingness to accept the President's invitation recognized that Washington would be chosen. As to the date there is no certainty. President Harding still thinks that Armistice Day, Nov. 11, would be an ideal date. This Government, while not insisting upon Armistice Day, is opposed to the suggestion that the conference should not meet until next Spring. It believes that as early a date as convenient for all concerned should be chosen.

State Department Announcement.

The statement given to the press by the State Department, with the American and Japanese notes included, reads:

"Department of State,
"July 27, 1921.

"The Department of State today made the following statement with regard to the proposed conference in Washington on the limitation of armaments, which will also embrace the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions:

"Upon the President's announcement of the plan Great Britain, France and Italy expressed their approval and their readiness to receive the proposed invitation.

"Japan expressed its willingness to accept an invitation to the conference on the limitation of armament, but desired to be advised as to the scope and nature of the subjects to be discussed in connection with Pacific and Far Eastern matters. After conversations between the Secretary of State and the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, the Chargé d'Affaires of the American Embassy at Tokio delivered on July 23, 1921, the following memorandum to the Imperial Government:

The Government of the United States deeply appreciates the readiness of the Imperial Japanese Government to accept the invitation to attend the conference on the limitation of armaments.

The Secretary of State of the United States in the course of informal conversations with his Excellency, the Imperial Japanese Ambassador at Washington, has expressed the hope that the Imperial Government would not press its inquiry as to the nature and scope of the Pacific and Far Eastern problems to be discussed at the proposed conference, in view of the fact that it is desirable that the full acceptance of the invitation of the American Government leave this matter open for adjustment in the precise agenda to be arrived at later.

The Secretary of State is willing to proceed with exchanges of opinion regarding the agenda prior to the meeting of the conference. He considers it inadvisable, however, at the present moment, to hamper the program and in particular to delay the arrangements for the conference pending an agreement regarding this matter.

Text of Japanese Reply.

"Today the Department of State has received, through the American Embassy at Tokio, the following reply:

The Japanese Government have taken note of the contents of the American memorandum of July 23, received through the American Chargé d'Affaires, in reply to the Japanese memorandum of July 13, on the subject of a conference on the limitation of armaments to be held at Washington.

It has been brought to the knowledge of the Japanese Government that the Government of the United States is willing to proceed with exchanges of opinion regarding the agenda prior to the meeting of the conference and that it considers it advisable to adjust in that agenda the nature and scope of the Pacific and Far Eastern questions to be discussed at the proposed conference. The Japanese Government, on that understanding, are happy to be able to inform the American Government that it is their intention gladly to accept an invitation for a conference which shall embrace the discussion of the Pacific and Far Eastern questions.

The Japanese Government have been made aware through the communications and the published statement of the American Government and the conversations between the Secretary of State and Baron Shidehara that the propositions of the American Government to discuss the Pacific and Far Eastern problems is based on the close bearing they have on the question of the limitation of armaments, which is the original and principal aim of the conference, and that therefore the main object of discussing these problems is to reach a common understanding in regard to general principles and policies in the Pacific and the Far East. Desiring, as they do, to contribute to the establishment of an enduring peace and to the advancement of human welfare, the Japanese Government earnestly hope that the proposed conference may attain the expected results, and their ideals may thereby be brought nearer to realization.

In order to insure the success of the conference, the Japanese Government deem it advisable that the agenda thereof should be arranged in accordance with the main object of the discussions as above defined, and that introduction therein of problems such as are of sole concern to certain particular powers or such matters that may be regarded accomplished facts should be scrupulously avoided.

"According to the President's announcement, China will be invited to participate in the discussion of Far Eastern questions and has indicated her willingness to accept the invitation. Other powers having interests in the Far East may also be invited to take part in that discussion. Formal invitations have not yet been issued, and the details of the arrangements are being perfected."

NIAGARA INVITES CONFERENCE.

New London Also Sends Invitation to Hold Meetings There.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 27.—The City Council and the Chamber of Commerce today forwarded to Washington invitations to hold the coming congress to consider the limitation of armaments and the Far Eastern question at Niagara Falls. Telegrams were sent to Senators and Representatives from this State urging them to use their influence to have this city selected.

The "A B C conference" to settle differences between the United States and Mexico was held at Niagara Falls, Ontario, several years ago.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 27.—An invitation to have the coming disarmament congress meet in this city or across the Thames River at Eastern Point was forwarded to Washington by the New London Chamber of Commerce today. It was at Eastern Point that the Commissioners of the United States and Mexico met in September, 1916.

WATCHING NEAR EAST ALSO.

Harding Quoted as Saying Its Problem Delays Disarmament.

The Rev. Herbert F. La Flamme, a Secretary of the New York Federation of Churches, who visited President Harding in Washington with a number of resolutions adopted by the North Baptist Convention in Des Moines, Iowa, quoted the President yesterday as having said to him:

"There will be no disarmament until the Near East question is settled, and settled right."

This remark, Dr. La Flamme said, followed his reading of a resolution of protest against the persecution of Armenians by the Turks. He added that Secretary of State Hughes had told him that the situation in the Near East was receiving the Government's closest attention, without indicating, however, what was the Administration's attitude on the problems involved.

VIVIANI TO BE DELEGATE.

Briand Undecided on Washington Trip, Paris Paper Says.

PARIS, July 27.—René Viviani, former Premier, and Albert Sarraut, Minister of the Colonies, will represent France at the Washington disarmament conference, according to Le Journal.

The newspaper says that Premier Briand has not yet decided whether he will attend the conference.

URGE JAPAN'S PREMIER TO ATTEND CONFERENCE

Tokio Naval Men Draft Plan Proposing Dismantling of Hawaii and Guam Bases.

TOKIO, July 27 (Associated Press).—Before the reply of the Japanese Government to the American Government's invitation to take part in the disarmament and Far Eastern conference was dispatched, the Cabinet had been occupied during all of Tuesday in deliberating on the note.

The session began in the morning and lasted until the luncheon hour, when a short adjournment took place. The Ministers then met again to conclude the discussions. The correspondent of The Associated Press was informed at 6 o'clock in the evening that Japan had decided to participate in the discussion of Far Eastern matters.

Pressure is being brought to have Takashi Hara, the Premier, go to Washington for the conference, especially if David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, and Aristide Briand, the French Premier, attend. It is pointed out that Mr. Hara is the dominant figure in the Japanese Empire. As a substitute for him the followers of Admiral Count Gombein Amamoto, former Premier, are urging his qualifications.

Suggestions have come from Great Britain, according to press information, on the desirability of holding a conference in London on the disarmament and the Far Eastern questions. Officials say that Japan's attitude is that she is willing to join in a conference anywhere agreed upon. The Kokumin Shimbun is of the opinion that a preliminary conference may be held in London because the proposed naval agreement by Japan, Great Britain and the United States would affect particularly the British Colonies.

According to the Asahi, the Navy Department is drawing up a project for the disarmament conference designed to foresee all eventualities and by which, before engaging in a general discussion of limitation of armaments, Japan would propose recognition of the freedom of the seas and especially recognition of the principle of dismantling the defenses of the islands of the Pacific, considering that the establishment of powerful American naval bases in Hawaii and Guam might constitute the starting places for an attack against Japan. A continuation of these bases, the newspaper asserts, might necessitate the navy recommending that the Government make an addition to the eight capital ships at present provided for in the eight battleship, eight cruiser program.

The fundamental idea is described as being the removal of possible offensive menace by both sides. The project will be submitted to all active and retired officers at a joint conference of the Navy, War and Foreign Departments.

Takeshi Inukai, leader of the Kokumin-to or Nationalist Party, in an interview today, said that some persons regarded the approaching conference as the light of a great national disaster, but that he was convinced it would prove an opportunity to promote world welfare.

JUSSERAND EXPECTS TO BRING FOCH IN FALL

Ambassador, Before Sailing on the Paris, Discusses Disarmament Problem.

Before sailing yesterday for Havre on the French liner Paris, Jules J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, mopped his heated brow and remarked that Washington was the hottest place on earth and New York City a good second. He hoped it would be a good deal cooler when he returns to his post in October.

The Ambassador said he expected to be accompanied on his westbound trip by the French delegates to the Disarmament Conference in Washington proposed by President Harding.

"I expect that Marshal Foch will come with me," the Ambassador continued. "He is one of the most well-informed men on the subject of disarmament in the world. We can surely see that France at Heart is with President Harding in his project, although to us it must be qualified."

Ambassador Jusserand said there was no Straits of Dover between France and Germany and his country must protect her own interests.

"France," he continued, "is also for disarmament because of the financial conditions. Before the war the annual tax per head was 135 francs, now it is 534 francs, and something must be done to relieve this burden." Maurice Casenave, the French High Commissioner, and Gaston Liebert, the Consul General in New York, were among those who went to the pier to see Mr. and Mrs. Jusserand depart. Others on the liner were Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Morse and Miss Elizabeth Scarborough. The Paris had 1,600 passengers in all classes on her eastbound voyage from this port.

ROOSEVELT OPPOSES ANY DISARMING FIRST

Raps Pacifists and All Who Want America to Be 'An Example' to Other Nations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—No matter whether "pacifists or muddle-headed idots" demand that the United States lead the way to disarmament, this country should never throw down her arms, and then wait for other armed nations to act, said Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, at a Rotary luncheon in Rock Creek Park.

"We are facing one of the most important conferences the world has ever known—the conference called by President Harding to consider the Far Eastern and disarmament questions," he said. "The question is not really one of disarmament, but one of limitation of armament.

"We all have seen more or less of war. I have been in a war. I have three little boys growing up. Secretary Denby has one. I do not want to see any more war, if it can be avoided, and, I take it, neither does any other man here, for our little boys are the ones who will be called upon to fight future wars, should they occur.

"The limitation of armament will be the one thought uppermost at the coming conference, but I want to say to you that we must never, as Americans, under any circumstances put our country in a position where she is unable to defend herself against anything and everything that may arise. Pacifists and muddle-headed idiots will shout for the United States to 'set an example,' but we must never disarm and then wait for other armed nations to act."

Lieut. Col. Roosevelt's speech was greeted with loud applause by the Rotarians. He took the place of his chief, Secretary Denby, who had refused an invitation to speak.

Owing to the death of
MR. MICHAEL DREICER
our establishment will be closed on Wednesday and Thursday, July Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth.
DREICER & CO.

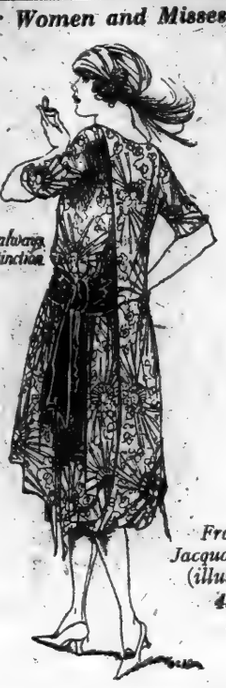
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The Paris Vogue of Black

that will dominate Autumn modes, is reflected in our unusual showing of

New Black Silk Dresses

For Women and Misses



Frock of Jacquard Crepe (illustrated) 45.00

Black—always beloved by the Parisienne and now especially favored because it emphasizes the effect of the slender silhouette. Dresses cleverly fashioned *of Jacquard Crepe, Satin Crepe, Canton and Roshanara Crepes, also Crepe de Chine*

39.75 to 98.00

Chauffeurs' Palm Beach Suits

$17.24

Cool, comfortable and well-fitting, they lend an air of distinction to the car.

Pleated back model with four pockets.

Carefully tailored, assuring style and durability.



Chauffeurs' Palm Beach Duster $16.74
Cap to Match $2.69
Complete Outfit—Suit, Duster and Cap $36.69

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In Every Home of Culture and Refinement Where There Is a Love For Any Kind of Music

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Reproducing all the music you love best, exactly as it has been recorded by famous international artists, the Ampico satisfies your musical needs completely, and at a comparatively small outlay.

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The MARQUE AMPICO, foot operated, from

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Formerly Selling Up To 49.50

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Fashioned of imported and domestic Ginghams, imported Organdies, Dotted Swisses, Voiles, Eponge, Linen and many fabric combinations. Adorned with Laces, Embroideries, Drawn-work, Frills and many other attractive effects.

Lovely Silk Dresses

Formerly Selling Up To 69.50

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About 200 Silk Dresses. Favored fabrics such as Silk Canton Crepe, Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta, Tricolette and many more fabrics and fabric combinations. Beaded, Embroidered with Silk, Wool or Tinsel, Laces and other effective trimmings.

No C. O. D.'s—No Credits—No Exchanges

HOW A PHOTOGRAPH IS SENT BY TELEGRAPH.

In this week's MID-WEEK PICTORIAL there is a page illustrating how a picture of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight was sent from New York to Los Angeles by telegraph. The whole process explained, and a reproduction of the picture that was sent. Also over 100 etchings of large news events covering all countries. On news stands, 10 cents.

NORRIS HARANGUES

He Bitterly Attacks Administration Substitute for His Doomed Exports Bill.

ENTERED BY TRICK, HE SAYS

"Illegitimate" and Fashioned by Those Knowing Nothing of Farmers' Needs, He Tells Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The bipartisan group of Senators from the agricultural States, formed to work for farmer legislation, appears to be stranded on a sand bar as a result of the introduction of the Administration's substitute for the Norris Farmers' Export Corporation bill. Passage of the substitute bill is assured, although Senators who are still backing Norris will fight to the last.

The group was in secret session this morning and the meeting, according to rumor, was a stormy one at times. For the first time since it organized the members divided, and it is reported tonight that a majority of them will be found voting for the Administration bill.

In the Senate today Senator Norris made a bitter attack on the measure, which he styled an "illegitimate" thing, not representing the views of those who know the "deplorable plight" of the farmers, but of Secretary Mellon, Herbert Hoover, Eugene Meyer Jr. and other persons not cognizant of the crisis that confronted the producers of agricultural wealth.

"The mysterious influence behind this bill," said Mr. Norris, "has not appeared in the open. If you will give me the right to compel the attendance of witnesses, I have no doubt but that I will be able to prove that many conferences that preceded the introduction of this 'holy of holies' were held in the White House. The doors may have been guarded, but those conferences were attended by many persons, some in and some out of office."

Senator Norris said that Secretary Mellon was a man who since "the cradle" had looked at things through the glasses of "big business" and "big money." He went on:

"I have an idea that when the President wrote the message read to this body yesterday he thought he could get through a different kind of bill from the one that was sent to us. As originally prepared, this bill, in my view, also contained provisions to help the railroads, but when they found out that they would lose certain support they were counting on if those provisions remained, they took them out at the eleventh hour. They will probably come to us, however, either as an amendment to this bill or as a separate bill.

"And after this child was conceived they needed a father for it. They might have chosen the Senator from New Jersey, Mr. Edge, but he would not do, for he comes from a manufacturing State. So they looked around for a farmer. They thought of the great farming State of Minnesota and they selected the Senator from Minnesota, Mr. Kellogg. They had to have a horny-fisted son of toil—a scientific farmer, somebody who was always doing something for the farmer, and so they selected the Junior Senator from Minnesota to be the godfather for the child that had to be christened, although nobody had ever seen it."

Senator Norris asserted that two groups of Senators had been lined up for the Administration bill, first a Republican group of Senators who are always "regular" and the Senators from cotton States who, he said, had been led to believe that the substitute bill would help the South.

Mr. Norris intimated that matters had been engineered in such a way that Vice President Coolidge would not be in the chair when the bill was presented. The Vice President, he added, had been asked to recognise the first thing yesterday a Senator who had intended to speak in favor of the Norris bill.

"When the hour of noon arrived," continued Senator Norris, "the Vice President was not in the chair. So Senator Curtis came in and took his place on the throne where sits the Vice President now. It looks as if the coming in at the time he did was not an accident on the part of the Senator from Kansas. And the Senator from Kansas the moment he struck the table with the gavel and without looking at the Senator from Minnesota recognized him, even though the Senator from Minnesota had not had an opportunity to ask for recognition."

Senator Kellogg, interrupted and insisted that Senator Norris was mistaken, and that he did not gain recognition until after he had requested it. Senator Norris, however, insisted that he was right.

"When this great political machine," added Mr. Norris, "wants to put something over it works fast."

As a matter of fact, the Vice President was delayed as a result of attendance at the Cabinet meeting.

Senator Norris attacked the framers of the substitute bill for their failure to make the members of the Committee on Agriculture into their confidence.

"However," concluded the Senator, "I would rather have this child than no kid at all. It has some life and in my judgment will accomplish some good."

In contrast to Mr. Norris, Senator Simmons of North Carolina, who at first supported the Norris bill, stated that he would vote for the Administration measure as being better.

NAMED AS BRIGADIERS.

H. S. Borden and J. F. Wolters Slated for Reserve Corps Posts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—President Harding today sent to the Senate the nominations of Howard Seymour Borden of Newark, N. J., and Jacob Franklin Wolters of Houston, Texas, to be brigadier generals in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army.

General Borden has been a member of the New Jersey National Guard since Aug. 17, 1917, holding successively the grades of captain, major and colonel. He received Federal recognition as a brigadier general of the New Jersey National Guard on Dec. 21, 1920, and has remained in that grade to date.

General Wolters served as a first lieutenant in the United States Volunteers in the Spanish-American War and has been connected with the National Guard for many years. Federal recognition as a brigadier general in the Texas National Guard was extended to him on April 1, 1918, and he has continued in that grade to date.

20 PER CENT. CUT BY FORD.

His Railroad Files New Freight Rates, Effective Aug. 29.

WASHINGTON July 27.—The Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, owned by Henry Ford, filed new rate schedules today with the Interstate Commerce Commission, proposing drastic cuts in freight rates effective Aug. 29 on heavy traffic, including anthracite and bituminous coal and coke moving from the Ohio river to Detroit and other points on its line.

The new tariffs provide for a 20 per cent. reduction on grain and grain products, coke and anthracite coal moving from Temperance, where these are taken from other lines, to points in Michigan, and on soft coal on a distance rate basis.

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Fifty-One Special Values In Smart Mid-Summer Apparel

At Prices That Leave Every Item Entirely Without Worthy Competition

ALL SALES FINAL—NOTHING SENT C. O. D. EXCHANGED OR ON APPROVAL

WOMEN'S SILK AND COTTON

Midsummer Frocks

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Beautiful frocks of Canton Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Plain and Figured Voiles—many imported and exquisitely made—*all* taken from our regular stock and marked down especially for this sale.

Frocks formerly 12.50 . . . . Now **7.95**
Frocks formerly 16.50 . . . . Now **10.95**
Frocks formerly 18.50 to 25.00 . Now **12.50**
Frocks formerly 35.00 and 45.00 . Now **18.50**
Frocks formerly 49.50 to 59.50 . Now **39.50**
Frocks formerly 98.50 to 150.00 . Now **69.50**

Fourth Floor

325 Girls' Frocks

Formerly 8.95. Now **4.95**
Formerly 10.95. Now **6.95**
Formerly 19.95. Now **8.95**

Broken assortments of some of the prettiest frocks featured in our stocks this year. For seashore, Summer parties, and "dress-up" wear, just the frocks you want are here. French voiles, dotted Swiss, and cool organdies are the materials, taking hand embroidery and flowing sashes for embellishment. Sizes 6 to 16.

Second Floor

MISSES'

Canton Crepe Frocks

Now **25.00**
Regularly 37.50

Crisp, fresh frocks that will appeal instantly to Youth—for the model is very new, smartly fashioned in straight line effect. It boasts the flowing panels that Paris advocates, and is trimmed only with small crochet buttons. Made over silk lining. In navy, brown and black. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

Second Floor

High-Grade Corsets

Formerly 3.00. . . Now **2.00**
Formerly 4.00. . . Now **2.50**
Formerly 6.00 to 8.50. Now **4.50**

Models for women, misses and extra-size figures, for sports, street and evening wear. In plain or brocbe effects, with every size in the assortment, but not in every model.

Brassieres and Bandeaux

Formerly 1.00. . . . Now **50c**
Formerly 2.00 and 2.50. Now **1.00**

Every figure, slim or stout, will find here the model suited to its needs. In front and back fastening, reinforced under arms, with or without elastic inserts. Also sports models with supporters attached. In flesh color and white.

Third Floor

WOMEN'S "SUN AND RAIN"

Umbrellas

Now **3.95**
Regularly 6.50

Umbrellas of exceptionally fine quality silks in every wanted color. Handles are of bakelite in amber color, and other shades to match silks.

Street Floor

WOMEN'S AND MISSES'

Summer Skirts

At Greatly Reduced Prices

At **3.50**—*Reg.* 6.95 *to* 7.95. **Skirt of cotton gabardine and cotton tricotine,** which will wear indefinitely and launder beautifully. The models are most attractively tailored.

At **7.50**—*Reg.* 12.75 *to* 16.95. **Linen Skirts** in a variety of delightful tailored models, many boasting hand embroidered pockets. In white and gay sports shades.

At **8.75**—*Reg.* 13.95. **Baronette Satin Skirts** in a number of tailored models that display all the beauty of the silk. One may have black, white, navy and sports shades.

Also at **8.75**—*Reg.* 16.75. **Flannel Skirts** in stunning blazer striped effects. In henna, gold, Pekin, black and navy striped with white, also several tailored models in all white or high shades.

Fourth Floor

MISSES' AND SMALL WOMEN'S

Cotton Vests Now 25c

Regularly 35c *to* 55c—An odd lot of vests in several popular styles in white and pink. Sizes 36 and 38 only.

WOMEN'S AND MISSES'

Fine Cotton Union Suits with Lace Yokes 79c

Bodice and regulation styles with dainty lace yokes. Well reinforced where necessary. Sizes 36 to 44. *Street Floor*

Men's Wrist Watches

Now **9.50**
Regularly 12.50

Made in round and cushion shapes, with nickel case fitted with 15-jewel lever movement and radium dial.

Street Floor

Washable Satin Petticoats

Now **5.95**
Reg. 7.50

Exceptional quality washable satin petticoats that are ideal for Summer wear. Made with deep, hip-length hem to make them shadowproof. In white only.

Washable Satin and Crepe de Chine

Nightgowns

Now **4.95**
Reg. 6.50

Beautiful Summer Nightgowns in either tailored or lace trimmed models attractively fashioned and daintily trimmed.

Washable Satin and Crepe de Chine

Envelope Chemises

Now **2.95**
Reg. 3.95

Lovely chemises of a good quality material in tailored and lace trimmed models. All sizes, but not in every style. *Third Floor*

Sterling Silver

Vanity Cases

Now **8.50**
Reg. 10.50

From their strap handles down to the mesh tassels, these vanity cases are as charming as anyone could wish. In engine turned, engraved and hammered designs—the inside fitted with mirror, puff and powder.

Green Gold Finish

Vanity Cases

Now **2.50**
Reg. 3.50

Dainty enough to complete any costume—in engine turned designs, completed with tassel and strap handle.

Green Gold Finish

Mesh Bags

Now **5.75**
Reg. 8.50

Made of fine reversible mesh, suspended from embossed cathedral style frame. *Street Floor*



Women's Buckskin Sports Pumps

Now **7.50**

Regularly 12.50—The smartest of all Summer footwear at a most remarkable price. The styles are all very gracefully proportioned, made of fine buckskin, trimmed in black, tan, green, purple or red.

Women's White Kid Strap Pumps, trimmed with black, red, blue or gold stitchery. Four styles pictured.
Regularly 12.50 . . . . . Now **9.75**

Misses' and Children's White Canvas Pumps and Oxfords
Regularly 5.00 . . . . . Now **3.45**

Misses' and Children's Barefoot Sandals—
Regularly 3.50 . . . . . Now **2.45**

Second Floor

Misses' Street and Sport Coats, Capes and Wraps

REDUCED

—many of the season's best models, reduced for immediate clearance. Excellent range of materials, and splendid variety of shades.

Formerly 25.00 to 29.00 . Now **10.00**
Formerly 39.00 to 49.00 . Now **15.00**
Formerly 59.00 to 69.00 . Now **20.00**

Second Floor

WOMEN'S FASHIONABLE

Wraps, Capes and Coats

—in many cases the prices are less than half, offering savings that one *cannot* afford to ignore. The models are those which have met with high favor—the materials and colors are most desirable.

Sports Coats . . . Reg. 16.50—Now **7.95**
Sports Coats . . . Reg. 22.75—Now **10.00**
Wraps and Coats. . Reg. 39.50—Now **18.75**
Wraps and Coats. . Reg. 49.50—Now **27.50**
Wraps and Coats. . Reg. 69.50—Now **38.00**

220 HANDSOME

Georgette and Crepe de Chine Blouses

Formerly 3.95 . . . . Now **1.95**
Formerly 8.75 . . . . Now **4.95**
Formerly 13.75 . . . . Now **6.95**

The daintiest of Summer Blouses at prices that make them almost irresistible. Fashioned of fine Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine, in white, flesh, bisque and dress shades. Not all sizes in each style, but it will be an easy matter to find your size in one of the many models offered.

Third Floor

WOMEN'S

Smart Hand Bags

Now **2.95**

Handsome shopping bags in a variety of very beautiful designs. Made of moire silks, pin seal, morocco, alligator and spider calf. The best values in really smart bags offered for many seasons. *Street Floor*

Children's Toggery

Greatly Reduced

—items from our Infant's Wear Department marked at prices that assure prompt disposal.

Children's and Misses' Nightgowns of fine muslin. Sizes 6 to 14 years. *Reg.* 1.50, **Now 75c**

Baby Boy's Wash Suits and Rompers in a large variety of models. *Regularly* 1.50 **Now 75c**

Colored and White Frocks that are very dainty. *Regularly* 1.95 to 2.50 . **Now 1.00**

Children's Pink Batiste Bloomers, *Regularly* 1.50 . . . . . **Now 75c**

Lingerie and Pique Hats—very, very pretty, *Regularly* 2.50 to 3.95 . . . **Now 1.50**

Children's Milan Straw Hats. *Regularly* 3.00 to 5.00 . . . . **Now 50c**

Fourth Floor

Our Long Island City Office

On next Monday our new Long Island City Office will be open to the public.

We have built our own new building at Bridge Plaza North, the most central and accessible part of Long Island City.

It is a dignified and suitable home for the extensive banking and title insurance business we are doing in that part of Queens Borough.

We shall be glad to welcome our friends at our opening next Monday.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO

Capital $6,000,000
Surplus $11,000,000

370 B'way 137 W 125th St 370 E 149th St
Brooklyn, 175 Remsen St.
Jamaica, 360 Fulton St.
L. I. City, Bridge Plaza North.
St. George, S. I., 90 Bay St.

U.S. Air Service Sea Sleds for Immediate Sale

A $35,000 Sea Sled for $5,000

This is only one of the exceptional offerings to be found in the catalog of the War Department sale of Air Service surplus. There is also a sled valued at $12,600, which will be sold for $1,000. There are seven others of value equally as unusual.

These sea sleds are of exceptionally fine construction, and for the most part in very good condition. They are high-speed craft, several being rated at 40 and 45 miles per hour. The Air Service catalog gives full data.

Motors for Conversion at $200 Each

The sale includes also 5,742 motors, many of which can be converted for use as marine motors or can be used for the power plants of air-driven craft. The catalog gives details on conversion.

SEND FOR THE CATALOG

You will find full descriptions, prices and terms of sale. The items to be sold include planes, accessories and miscellaneous equipment. Send for the catalog today—look over the unusual prices, and place your orders.



Address All Queries:

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Use Cuticura Talcum To Powder and Perfume

An ideal face, skin, baby and dusting powder. Convenient and economical, it takes the place of other perfumes. A few grains sufficient.

Sickness at home? Check its spread

By using a disinfectant that acts surely and quickly. Sylpho-Nathol destroys germ life absolutely. After leaving sick-room, wash your hands in it. Wash things patient uses with it.

For personal hygiene
—cuts, wounds, douches—Sylpho-Nathol is invaluable.
Drug and department stores
—Four sizes—15c to $1.35.

Sylpho-Nathol
Acts Instantly

60 MORE VENDORS TAKEN IN DRUG WAR

Addicts Begin to Ask Treatment as Arrests Cut Off Usual Supply of Narcotics.

MANY FIGHTS MARK DRIVE

Dr. Simon Ready to Aid All Users of Opiates and Will Keep Names Secret.

Detectives under Dr. Carlton Simon, head of the police narcotic division, continued their drive on vendors yesterday, arresting sixty of them up to midnight last night under the new narcotic amendment to the city's sanitary code. The detectives had several sharp encounters.

More than one-half of those arrested on the second day of the drive were criminals with records, said Dr. Simon. Since the abolition of the State Narcotic law at the last session of the Legislature, he explained, many of these had accumulated comfortable fortunes.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night a squad of detectives descended on an alleged rendezvous for drug addicts near Third Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and arrested fourteen persons. The prisoners were taken to the East Sixty-eighth Street Station. The detectives said that the place was known to the underworld as a "jab joint" where morphine users could hire hypodermic needles in order to inject the drug into their arms. It was reported that the detectives seized a quantity of narcotics.

Dr. Simon said that the drive was showing results other than arrests. He made known that during the day three women and seven men, confirmed addicts, had appeared at his office and asked that they be committed to institutions for the cure of the habit because they were unable to obtain narcotics from vendors.

"In each case," Dr. Simon explained, "we advised the addicts to give fictitious names before we made arrangements for sending them to an institution. We hope through this policy to encourage hundreds of others to come to us for the drug cure. The institutions to which these unfortunates are sent also will be kept secret."

John Smith of 168 East Ninety-eighth Street, said to be an ex-convict, was one of the first prisoners taken in yesterday's dragnet. Detectives Murphy and O'Brien were riding in an automobile through Grand Street early in the morning when they saw Smith, who had been pointed out to them as a drug vendor, turn into Allen Street.

The detectives are two of the most youthful looking sleuths on Dr. Simon's staff, and when they confronted Smith and told him they were detectives, he laughed and pushed Murphy into the street. O'Brien then grabbed Smith, but he shook him off and ran into the hallway of the tenement at 161 Allen Street.

Smith awaited the two in the darkness in the rear of the hallway. They said that he struck Murphy a glancing blow with a blackjack. O'Brien brought his pistol down on Smith's head and felled him. They said that they found several packages of cocaine on him.

Detectives Cotter, O'Leary and Coonan were assigned to the middle west side. Late in the afternoon they saw John Pinto, a chauffeur of 176 Eldridge Street, driving up Tenth Avenue in an automobile, with a little girl seated beside him. The detectives commandeered another automobile and followed Pinto until he stopped a few doors south of West Forty-eighth Street.

As Pinto got out of the car, they told Dr. Simon later, he was joined by Fred Levy and walked to the hallway of the tenement in which Levy lived, at 513 West Forty-eighth Street. Cotter and O'Leary followed the pair into the hallway and seized them as Pinto was passing three bottles of heroin to Levy, they said. A fight followed and three additional bottles were alleged to have been found on Pinto.

Several days ago Dr. Simon received a letter from a drug addict saying that a man who carried a crutch was selling narcotics on the Bowery. He assigned Detectives Sherdell and Jockers to run down the man, and yesterday afternoon they came across Lewis Emond of 222 Bowery as he was tediously making his way on a crutch near Houston Street.

They said they watched him for more than an hour, and saw several young men approach him. When they searched his clothing they failed to find narcotics on him. Just as they had about decided that they had the wrong man one of the detectives took the crutch from under the man's right arm and found three vials of heroin concealed in the arm rest, it was charged.

Before 6 o'clock in the evening all the cells in Police Headquarters had been filled with narcotic vendors, and the overflow prisoners had to be sent to neighboring station houses.

BOY CONFESSES RAIL WRECK

Put Bolt on Track to See Lackawanna Engine Flatten It.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 27.—Joseph Arre, 14 years old, confessed today that he caused the wreck of the Lackawanna Limited at Glenburn Friday which resulted in two men being killed and thirty persons injured. Railroad detectives took the boy into custody this afternoon.

"Yes, I put the bolt and nut on the track Friday and wrecked the train, but I didn't mean to cause any damage," said the little farmer boy. "I just wanted to see the bolts and nuts flattened by the engine."

Wearing blue overalls and a blue shirt, the boy was found picking berries near the railroad tracks. He had been seen earlier loitering around the station, and when bolts and nuts were found on the rails the police went out to find him.

Arre was arraigned before Alderman Thomas and committed to the House of Detention.

ACQUITS CAPTAIN KIDD OF PIRACY CHARGE

Massachusetts State Archivist Says He Was the Innocent Victim of Gov. Bellomont.

BOSTON, July 27.—Song and story are wrong. Captain Kidd was not a pirate, and his fabled treasure does not exist. Privateersman he was, but of good repute. His hanging as a pirate and murderer at Execution Dock, in London, in 1701 was to satisfy the political exigencies of the time.

These are the findings of John H. Edmonds, State Archivist for Massachusetts, as announced in a lecture at the Old South Meeting House. Mr. Edmonds was discussing "Lord Bellomont and the Pirates."

Bellomont, he said, was appointed Governor of New England in 1695, with a special mission to suppress piracy.

"Before leaving England," Mr. Edmonds said, "he agreed with Captain William Kidd, a privateersman of good repute from New York, to proceed against pirates in a ship called the Adventure Galley, on a 'no-capture-no-pay' basis. The adventurers included Captain Kidd, Robert Livingston, Lord Chancellor Somers, the Earl of Orford (First Lord of the Admiralty), the Earl of Romney and the Duke of Shrewsbury (Secretaries of State). Bellomont and the straw men, to whom the King's grant of treasure was later made, did not contribute a cent.

"On Sept. 6, 1696, with a 'crazy' vessel and a crazier crew, Captain Kidd proceeded on his mission," the archivist said. He picked up several pirates including "a Moorish ship of 200 tons and a Bengal merchantman of 500 tons, both having French passes and being lawful prizes."

He came to New York and then to Boston "through the trickery of Bellomont, who promised him safe conduct. With the remnant of his crew he was arrested, sent to England, tried for murder and piracy, convicted and hung on Execution Dock, Friday, May 23, 1701, to satisfy the political exigencies of the times. It was either Lord Bellomont, the Lord Chancellor, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretaries of State or Captain Kidd, and under this circumstance he had no chance. Collusion and perjury are plainly evident in his trial; the French passes, which would have cleared him of the piracy charge, though produced in Parliament, were suppressed in the Admiralty Court. The least said about Bellomont's action in the matter the better. He fooled Kidd, he fooled his council, and the worst of it is, he allowed it in his letters to the Lords of Trade.

"The Captain Kidd of today is a composite pirate made up of all who frequented our shores from 1637 to 1837. Propaganda of the worst kind blackened the reputation of a man of whom a recognized French authority says: 'It may be well doubted whether any man in equally trying circumstances has ever been truer to his trust.'

"And yet the great American public persists in calling Captain Kidd a pirate and in searching for his treasure, which does not exist."

TROOPS KEEP ORDER IN ROMAN STRIKE

Pope Makes Public a Special Prayer For An End of Factional Fighting.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 27.—The first day of the strike passed uneventfully, owing chiefly to precautions taken by the police. The courtyards of main buildings are full of troops ready to quell the slightest attempt of rioting. Royal Guards with muskets patrol the streets. The authorities have issued a decree prohibiting the circulation of all vehicles unless they have obtained a special permit. Cavalry and armored cars are kept in readiness.

Romans have taken advantage of the cessation of all life in town in order to go into the country where inns and places of entertainment have been invaded by crowds of merrymakers despite the tropical heat. After nightfall the streets are filled with people trying to find relief from the stifling heat in the open air but perfect order reigns everywhere.

ROME, July 26.—The sanguinary factional fighting in Italy is made the subject of a special prayer by Pope Benedict, made public today.

"After the horrors of war the greatest scourge is this ferocious hatred, causing members of the same family to kill each other in partisan strife," says the prayer. "The land of Christian piety and the cradle of every kindness is becoming a bloody field of civil war."

JOHN R. VOORHIS IS 92.

Election Board President Celebrates Birthday by Working in Office.

John R. Voorhis, President of the Board of Elections, celebrated his ninety-second birthday yesterday with a full day's work in his office in the Municipal Building. Mr. Voorhis's associates said that he seemed no older than he was twenty years ago. He has never used eyeglasses and hears telephone conversations as well as ever.

Mr. Voorhis's formula for longevity is regular hours, plenty of work, plain food and moderation in the use of tobacco and alcoholic drinks.

"I do not notice that my powers have diminished in late years," Mr. Voorhis said yesterday. "Of course I realize on each successive birthday that I am one year nearer the end, but outside of this knowledge I see no change."

Cable Tolls to Germany Reduced.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announced yesterday that the rate to Germany for ordinary commercial cable messages after Aug. 1 will be 30 cents instead of 36 cents a word as heretofore. The deferred rate will be reduced from 18 to 15 cents a word.

"Private Road"

Is your business traveling on its own private road with a gate locked behind you against trespassers or competitors?

If you travel on your own private drive-way you can truly go as you please.

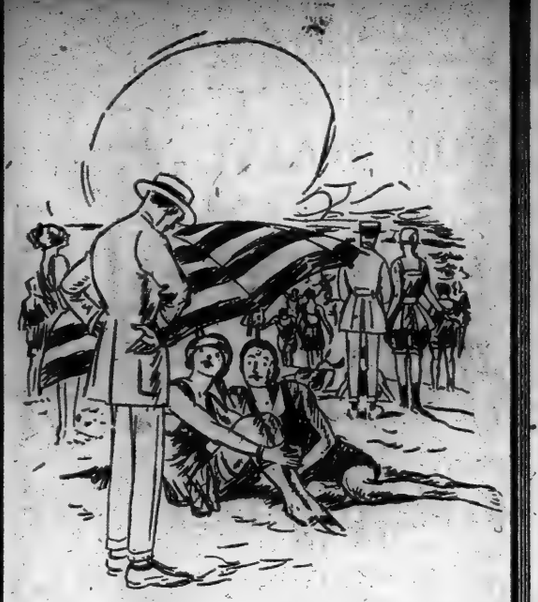
The maker of a patent article or the possessor of secret processes travels a road forbidden to competitors. This autocrat can choose his own gait—crawl, walk or run, or sit down and rest.

However, this choosing of your own gait depends on how securely your competition is barred. If, as in the case of the safety razor, phonograph, the piano-player or aspirin, the patents have expired—then the rate of speed may be fixed by competition.

The very astute owner of a patent travels his own road at a smart gait, anticipating the time when the course may be uncomfortably crowded.

Butterick—*Publisher*

The Delineator *($3.50 a Year)*
The Designer *($2.00 a Year)*



Hot Weather Suits *for Men*

—in mohairs, Palm Beach cloths, and cool crash fabrics are now being featured by Saks & Company at

20.00 23.00 25.00

EXTENSIVE variety means satisfactory choosing—in no other stocks will a man find such variety as at Saks. Conservative and sports models, some to be had with either knickers or long trousers. . . . and in many cases a man may secure *an additional* pair of knickers or long trousers at little extra cost.

Saks & Company
BROADWAY at 34th STREET

Macy's Macy's

Pre-Inventory Clearance

850

MOHAIR SUITS

for Men

$16.75

We want to close out this lot before the semi-annual inventory is taken at the close of business to-morrow evening.

Two-piece suits—many patterns from which to select. Neat effects in stripes and colors.

These suits are well made. They will retain their shape and give long and satisfactory service.

Sizes include stouts up to 48 inch chest measure.

Now on Sale

Store Closed All Day Saturday

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Front.

R. H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE Inc. NEW YORK

Macy's Macy's

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Page 17.

BROADWAY **Saks & Company** at 34th STREET

Offer Most Unusual Values To-day in a



SALE of MEN'S White Jersey Silk Shirts at 4.95

Cool-looking shirts of lustrous White Silk Jersey—one of the most beautiful silks woven for the development of silk shirts of quality. There are plain whites, and white with self stripes. Each shirt is tailored in the most skilful manner, the pearl buttons and neckbands are of the finest quality, and not one shirt in the collection was intended to be sold at this low price.

Also Beginning This Morning

A MOST EXCEPTIONAL SALE of 7,600 Pairs Men's Silk Hose

—every pair taken from regular stock and sold until yesterday at 2:10 Pair

Special 1.35 To-day

All silk from cuff to toe, made of a silk thread that is noted especially for its high lustre and marked durability. For Summer wear nothing equals silk. It absorbs moisture better than cotton or lisle, and affords the utmost comfort in walking. Colors: black, white, cordovan, gray and navy blue. *Street Floor*

To Begin at Saks Today

A VERY UNUSUAL SALE OF

3500 PAIRS

Women's Silk Hose

—of a quality selling regularly at $3.00—

Special 1.75 *Pair*

EVERY pair perfect and of the very finest quality—the kind of hose that the most particular women will delight in wearing. Made of pure silk from cuff to toe, full fashioned, and of ideal Summer weight.

Colors: black, African brown, medium tan and a new shade of gray.

BROADWAY **Saks & Company** at 34th STREET

STREET FLOOR

ADVERTISEMENT.

Our Extermination Service, based on new French bacteriological method, quickly clears apartments, factories, city or country homes of insects, vermin, rats, mice. When desired we contract for monthly treatments. Man will be sent without charge anywhere within 50 miles to estimate. Send for illustrated booklet or telephone Chelsea 7063.

Insects
Rats-Mice

P. T. VIRUS, 121 W. 15th Street, New York

Kensico
The Permanent Burial Park

THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE ILLUSTRATED.

The call for the Disarmament Conference suggests an interesting page in this week's MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, with diagrams showing the naval strength of Japan, Great Britain and the United States today, the building program, and how the navies will appear when the programs are completed, also the relative size of the armies, and maps showing the mandated territories to Japan and Australia, and Japanese development in recent years. In addition, over 100 other of current events in all countries; interesting pictures of the Irish truce. On news stands, 10 cents.—Advt.

SHAW IS ASSAILED BY WIFE'S LAWYER

Banker Accused of Spending $10,000 a Year on Girl While Spouse Was in Need.

SHAW MAKES RETRACTION

Withdraws Charge That His Marriage Was Illegal—Decision Saturday or Monday.

Supreme Court Justice Francis Martin of the Supreme Court yesterday heard argument on the motion of Mrs. Elinor Shaw for $1,000 a month alimony, $7,500 counsel fees and $3,000 for expenses from Philip M. Shaw of 15 William Street, whom she is suing for divorce. She charges misconduct with Madrienne La Barre, a former Ziegfeld Follies show girl.

Hugh M. Hewson, counsel for the banker, announced that Mr. Shaw had withdrawn the statement that his marriage to Mrs. Shaw nineteen years ago was illegal.

The retraction was followed by a bitter attack on Mr. Shaw, launched by his wife's counsel, Benjamin F. Spellman. Reading quotations from affidavits sworn to by the plaintiff, Mr. Spellman referred to Miss La Barre, who, with her mother, is charged with living at the Hotel Woodward at Shaw's expense, as "this sick young lady in whom the defendant Shaw took but a passing interest and for whom he furnished various articles of jewelry, expensive clothes, the use of an automobile, a $625 watch, another little article costing $350, a silk sweater with silk bloomers and silk combinations and other little articles which tend toward the convalescence of a young girl who was ill and who was taken care of in a gentlemanly manner by a man who took an interest in her and who could afford to do so."

The banker, Mr. Spellman said, had spent on "this sick young lady" money at the rate of $10,000 a year while he allowed his wife who had shared his home for nearly a fifth of a century to be dispossessed, to be compelled to sell household articles and gifts given her by her marital companion of many years in order to secure the evidence that would bring "an absolute separation from an unfaithful spouse with such monetary compensation as would assure her being able to live in the style which she had maintained during her married life with the defendant."

"He left his wife penniless and without support," Mr. Spellman added, "and now he attempts to feed her on legal technicalities. She needs money for temporary support, and I beg Your Honor not to send this matter to a referee, as has been suggested by my adversary. What this deserted wife needs is immediate funds to care for herself in order that she may not be compelled to sell more of her household belongings. She was put out under dispauperas proceedings while this miserable skinflint of a husband is squandering his fortune in the satisfying of his own base passions with this 21-year-old girl."

In replying to Mr. Spellman, Mr. Hewson objected to statements as to the ability of the defendant to pay the sums asked. Under present financial conditions, he said, no banker today would make a statement as to his financial condition unless absolutely compelled to. He denied that the plaintiff was worth $500,000 or that his income was $50,000 a year, as alleged by the plaintiff. He admitted that his client had through friendship for Miss La Barre and her mother advanced certain moneys in minor sums to the ladies as a matter of friendship although he admitted he had never asked for the return of the money and never intended to do so.

At the conclusion of the oral arguments Justice Martin gave the attorneys until 4 P. M. today to file briefs and memoranda and announced that he would try to render a decision by Saturday or Monday.

DENIES OPERA CO. SHORTAGE

Chicago Attorney Says Rumors Followed Employe's Discharge.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Rumors of a shortage of from $40,000 to $50,000 in the old organization of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, due to alleged lax methods in box office management, were denied today by Redmond Stephens, attorney for the opera company. The rumors were attributed to the discharge of a box office manager of the company on the theory that some one was working in collusion with New York and Chicago ticket 'scalpers.' The discharged employe was said to have been living on a scale far above that permitted by his wages, although Mr. Stephens stated they had no conclusive evidence against him.



THIS WEEK SEE

Castle-Grande

The New Hartmann Wardrobe
At the Better Luggage Shops
And Department Stores

Unlike any Wardrobe Trunk you ever saw. The only trunk with an all-steel frame. The only trunk without a nail in it. Whether your trunk needs are immediate or in the future, it is wise to see the Castle-Grande. It will be a definite guide to your present or future trunk purchases.

SEE IT AT YOUR FAVORITE LUGGAGE STORE

Even though vastly superior CASTLE-GRANDE *is moderately priced*



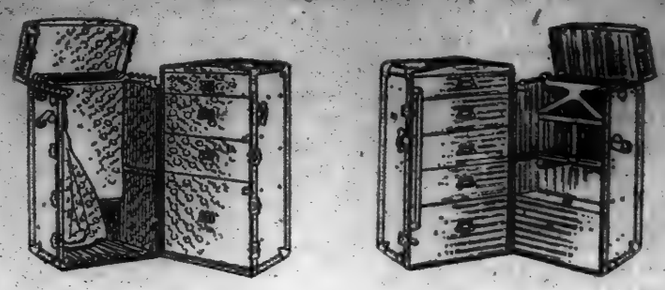
Presenting

CASTLE-GRANDE

AS IN other things, this Establishment is among the first to introduce this highly important Wardrobe Trunk Creation.

You are cordially invited to inspect to-day this marvel of the Trunkmakers' craft—now being shown by us in all models and sizes.

Gibraltar
LUGGAGE CORP'N.
Savannah Leggers
541 Fifth Avenue



To begin at Saks today

A SALE of VERY FINE

WARDROBE TRUNKS

the product of America's best luggage makers—
Oshkosh, Mendel, Belber, Hartman,
Taylor and Meyering.

THESE names stand for the very best there is in wardrobe construction, and seldom may a trunk bearing any one of these names be had at a reduced price. Each trunk is *guaranteed* to be perfect, and considering that the quantity of trunks is strictly limited to 137 pieces, immediate selection is urged.

$45 Trunks	35.00	$115 Trunks	83.00
$55 Trunks	42.50	$135 Trunks	105.00
$75 Trunks	50.00	$160 Trunks	125.00
$100 Trunks	72.00	$175 Trunks	132.50
$105 Trunks	77.50	$195 Trunks	154.00

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Attention, Summer Travellers!

The New Hartmann Wardrobe "Castle-Grande" Trunk

It is here at last. The only trunk with an all-steel frame. The only trunk without a nail in it. It belongs to the "Hartmann" family and is sold by Lord & Taylor, so what better guarantee of quality at a fair price could you desire?

This new trunk—the "Castle-Grande"—is vastly superior, and will fulfill your immediate or future needs, making your trip one of real pleasure, because of its many conveniences. We are now demonstrating it in various sizes at moderate prices on the

SEVENTH FLOOR

Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE

SPECIAL REAL ESTATE ANNOUNCEMENT.

22 Minutes from 42d St.
and Miles nearer Paradise

THIS is not the title of a song, but a remark made by a resident of

Jackson Heights

who was describing the community in which he lived. Doubtless many others will voice the same sentiment, as the surroundings exceed expectations and the apartments never fall below them. A few choice 4, 5 and 6 outside room apartments are now ready for occupancy at prices ranging from $85 to $125 a month with a modest initial payment. At the end of the sixth year you own the apartment, which is tax exempt for ten years. If you are seeking an opportunity, here is an opportunity that is looking for you.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION

JACKSON HEIGHTS
Take Queensboro Subway at Grand Central — Corona Line to 25th Street Station

22 Minutes from 42d Street

GIMBEL BROTHERS
32ND STREET - BROADWAY - 33RD STREET NEW YORK CITY

INNOVATION Trunks

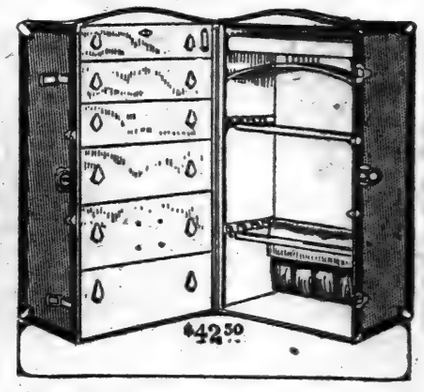
Full Size Wardrobe
SALE PRICED

$42.50

Built for a lifetime of SERVICE! Covered with hard vulcanized fibre, with heavy gauge steel corners and hinges, this trunk upholds the Innovation name for quality and durability.

Just 100 in the Sale
Thursday : Friday

45 inches high; bulge top; 10 hangers; 6 drawers, one with lock, one for hats; moreen and brocade linings; shoe pockets.



And Every Full Size Corrugated Innovation Wardrobe in Stock Reduced 33 1-3%

Now to go at $64.85 to $94

GIMBELS TRUNK SHOP—FIFTH FLOOR

ADVERTISEMENT.

Write your name and address below. Mail to Loring Park Sanatorium and receive Diet List and Menus FREE.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....

DIABETES

FREE—Complete Diet List and Meal Schedules with Table of Food Values and full instructions recently compiled and based on seven years of experience and success in the treatment of Diabetes at Loring Park Sanatorium.

Write for above and booklet of Loring Park Sanatorium. Both sent Free.

LORING PARK SANATORIUM
1206 Nicollet Place
Phone Atlantic 0644 Minneapolis

Enjoy Lake Michigan's Cool Breezes at the
Cooper-Carlton Hotel-Chicago
63rd Street and Hyde Park Blvd.
(ON THE SHORE OF LAKE MICHIGAN)
400 Rooms—400 Private Baths
(Strictly Fireproof)
Luxurious Dining Room—Moderately Priced—Overlooking Lake Michigan
I.C.R.R. Station at 53rd St., one block from logical where all Mich. Cent., Ill. Cent. and Big 4 trains stop. Check baggage to 53rd St. Station. 10-minute express service to downtown, cities, shopping and theatre district.
EUROPEAN—$3.00 UP
Write or wire manager for reservations

ADVERTISEMENT.

Simon & Weil Matze Company
of Cincinnati, Ohio.

requires the services of a man to take complete charge of their New York office.

Must have experience in the matzo business and be well acquainted in the grocery trade.

Best references required. Send application, giving complete details regarding past experience, etc., to

Simon & Weil,
Oak St. & Stanton Ave.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

If You Have a Large Circle of Friends

you can render them a wonderful service by just a word or two.

No canvassing, no capital, no selling, but you can earn by commission enough to buy and furnish a home. Does not interfere with your present work.

Available to a limited number of men and women. Write at once to

X 2229 Times Annex.

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Page 17.

TUFTS GIVES FACTS OF MOVIE DINNER

Says Women's Stories to Police Did Not Agree With Those Repeated to Prosecutor.

'LIVELIER' VERSIONS DENIED

Defending Official Acts, He Declares Only 200 Cases Were Dropped Out of 7,000.

BOSTON, July 27.—District Attorney Nathan A. Tufts of Middlesex County today denied that he had made any threats or promises to New York motion-picture men after the midnight dinner at Mishawum Manor, Woburn, in March, 1917, at which the producers and several women were present.

Testifying in his own behalf before the Supreme Court in the proceedings which Attorney General J. Weston Allen has brought for his removal, Mr. Tufts asserted that he did not present the Mishawum Manor case to the Grand Jury "because the only evidence that he possessed had been discredited."

This evidence, Mr. Tufts said, comprised the testimony of Theresa Sears and Bessie McDonald, who were present at the dinner and who gave to the District Attorney a different version of the affair than they had previously offered at a preliminary hearing at Woburn in May, 1917.

A transcript of the Sears girl's testimony, taken at the hearing, was read today. The version of the dinner contained in this paper indicated a much livelier affair than she represented it later to the District Attorney.

The McDonald girl's testimony at the Woburn hearing was also read. In it she asserted that there were sixteen girls and fifteen men at the dinner party, and that fifty-two bottles of champagne were consumed. Brownie Kennedy, proprietress of the manor, had sent for the women, the testimony said.

Under cross-examination Mr. Tufts asserted that after Chief of Police McDermott of Woburn had talked with Sears girl, Mr. Tufts testified, said she "didn't know what happened at Mishawum and didn't think it amounted to much."

"She denied her police court testimony," he added.

The McDonald woman also, Mr. Tufts asserted, told him a different story of the affair from what she had told the Woburn police. According to witness's testimony today, the girl had said: "Mr. Tufts, I don't know anything about it. I think I had something to drink that night."

Not long after this interview, Mr. Tufts said, the women disappeared. The District Attorney said he then wrote to Daniel H. Coakley, counsel for the motion-picture men, that the witness had been tampered with.

Concerning Mr. Coakley's first visit to him, on May 12, after Coakley had learned that the District Attorney's office was investigating the Mishawum affair, Mr. Tufts testified that Coakley told him his clients were "business men and hadn't done anything wrong except to get a drink."

"I told him," continued the witness, "'that isn't the way I understood the story.' I understood that instead of going out for a bite to eat and a drink, they went there for immoral purposes."

Mr. Tufts said he granted Coakley's request for time to get the facts in the case. He denied he had ever said that if the complainants were "taken off his back" he might feel differently.

When he talked with Coakley, he said, he had no intention of presenting the Mishawum case to the Grand Jury, as no sufficient investigation had been made to warrant such a procedure.

At that time, he added, he had in mind only the indictment of certain men for procuring, in the event that the first stories of the Sears and McDonald girls proved true.

He said he did not learn until immediately after the interview that Coakley had asked for a retaining fee of $10,000 to handle the case for the motion picture men.

Earlier in the day Melvin M. Johnson of counsel for Mr. Tufts took up the case of John W. Coombs, charged with operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor in December, 1918. This case was cited against Mr. Tufts in Attorney General Allen's allegations.

Mr. Tufts testified that at the time mentioned he knew Mr. Allen, then in private practice, was counsel for Coombs in a civil case. In a conversation regarding a criminal case against Coombs, witness said, Mr. Allen had expressed to him a wish that Coombs would be indicted for manslaughter.

"He said that only chance to get any money out of the fellow was to put him through a course of sprouts in the criminal courts," Mr. Tufts testified. "I told him I couldn't vary the usual practice."

This, he said, would have been to let the lower courts find a charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor and to allow the case to go to the Superior Court on appeal.

Mr. Tufts said he presented the evidence to the Grand Jury, which refused to indict for manslaughter, but which returned a bill for operating so as to endanger the lives of the public.

When asked how many cases had been "nol prossed" by him as District Attorney, or by his assistants, the witness said there had been no more than 200 such cases out of 6,500 or 7,000 handled.

Before Mr. Tufts took the stand his counsel called on Judge Hugo A. Dubuque of the Superior Court as the first of several judicial witnesses in his behalf.

Judge Dubuque testified that during the years he had held criminal sessions at Cambridge, the calendar had "always been crowded."

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Monday afternoon, lady's black silk umbrella, with straight gold handle, Moorish design, on Long Island train from Douglaston to Penn. Station or surface car 34th St. or Lexington Av. car to 61st. Reward. 50 East 61st.

LOST—Black 3-fold pin seal wallet, gilt name inside, containing cash, various valuable papers, commutation ticket, business cards. Finder please return contents keeping cash. No questions. S 772 Times Downtown.

LOST—Dressing bag (dark blue). Initials G. O. W. in gold letters on top; missed July 28 from Cunard Pier, North River; reward. Address Cunard Line, Passenger Dept., 25 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST—Package containing 2 memorandum books and small wallet; upon delivery suitable reward will be paid. W. L. Smith, 62 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J. Phone Orange 4130.

LOST—Walrus traveling bag, initials J. F. S., containing wearing apparel, taxi at 66th St. and Broadway, Saturday afternoon; reward. J. E. Sample, 805 West End Av. Columbus 7200.

LOST—Left in taxicab Saturday evening, black leather brief bag containing articles of clothing and papers. Liberal reward for return to J. W. Simpson, 62 Cedar St. Phone John 2858.

LOST—Male canary, from Apartment 7B, The West 73d St., as bird has probably flown into some window in neighborhood; handsome reward offered for its return.

LOST—Tuesday, Sandy Hook boat, purse containing Peridot lavaliers, bills and ticket; liberal reward. Mrs. Banon, Essex Hotel, Spring Lake, N. J.

LOST—Pocketbook, on 8:38 train from Scarsdale, or on 125th st. Station. Liberal reward for return to The Hingscote Tea Room, 419 West 119th.

LOST—Black feather fan, taxi, between Globe Theatre-Biltmore, Tuesday night. Apt. 717, The Belnord, B'way and 86th St.; reward.

LOST—Small alligator purse containing three keys. $3 reward. H 508 Times.

AUTOMOBILE STOLEN.

Stutz 1918 touring, said to be car or motor number 2876 N. Y. license 190421, painted gray, Kelly-Springfield and Goodrich cord shoes; stolen July 25 at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn. Communicate with E. B. Hopwood, 75 Fulton St. Telephone Beekman 8867.

$300 REWARD.

Stolen, Ford touring, July 27 (1921 model), Motor Number 5103353, Penn. License 571900, New York License 146310; no questions asked. Phone Bushwick 5280. Hugo C. Troetschel, 400 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jewelry.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, 3:30, Van Cortlandt Park, Howard gold watch and chain, 14 carat, 17 jewel movement 966301, case 183289; reward. Charles Davis, 250 West 54th St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, Elgin, hunting case, Tuesday, on 42d St., between subway and 11th Av.; reward. Phone Mrs. Dowd, Longacre 8700, between 9 and 5 o'clock.

LOST—Unset diamond, Hoboken to Gimbel's, New York, via Hudson tubes, 11 to 2 P. M., Tuesday; reward. W. R. Tracy, Studio Lane, Bronxville, or phone Bronxville 382RW.

LOST—July 8, 5th Av. and 42d St., platinum sapphire and diamond ring, initials K. A. S., valued for associations; most liberal reward. Shafer, Audubon 4678.

LOST—Diamond platinum pin, three large stones centre, between 72d St., Columbus Av., 86th St. and Broadway; liberal reward. 323 West 86th St., Apt. 9.

LOST—Saturday, July 23, in vicinity of West 72d St., small pearl necklace; adequate reward if returned. S. A. Livingston, 3 West 29th St.

LOST—Child's beaded bag containing amethyst rosary, on McCreery's balcony or vicinity; reward. Telephone Fordham 1034.

LOST—Gamma Eta Gamma fraternity pin, July 21; large reward. Telephone, Apartment Operator, Morningside 4475.

LOST—Cameo pin with 2 rows of pearls, between Macy's and 111th St., on Tuesday. Phone Watkins 4229. Reward.

LOST—July 26, 7-diamond platinum ring, 634 St. Music Hall or taxi; reward. B 196 Times.

$100 REWARD

for return of black suede purse with diamond monogram, E. H. R., last July 25th, vicinity of Grand Central Station. A. R. Lee & Co., Inc., 15 William St.

Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Reward for return of small white Eskimo dog, male, closely clipped. 901 Park Av. Phone Rhinelander 8920.

LOST—Boston terrier, name Rex, on Boston Post Road, near Mount Vernon; reward. 833 McLean Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Found.

FOUND—An article of wearing apparel was found in the office of an uptown bank; owner can have same upon identification. X 2318 Times Annex.

FOUND—Riverside Drive Park, July 23, lady's bag; identity. S 748 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: THIS IS to certify that Phoebe Paquit and Rudolph Rainville of the City of New York, have purchased, on July 1, 1921, from Alexander Carducci, the business and restaurant located at 183, West 48th St., N. Y. City, and that we are not responsible for any debt or debts of said Alexander Carducci, and that said Alexander Carducci has had no connection with the said business from July 1, 1921.

(Signed) PHOEBE PAQUIT.
(Signed) RUDOLPH RAINVILLE.
183 West 48th St., N. Y. City.
New York, July 26, 1921.

TAKE NOTICE THAT MY WIFE, ETHEL M. Hazay, having voluntarily left my bed and board, I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her. Dr. M. H. Hazay, 122 East 35th St.

WILL PERSONS WHO SAW LADY FALL between platform and train, Times Square shuttle, last Friday evening, write C. W. Speed, 115 Fulton St.

CHARLES C. CREIGHTON—INFORMATION wanted; disappeared in December, 1920. S 253 Times Downtown.

WILL PAY PARTY GOING FRISCO TO take charge boy (4). R 1040 Times Harlem.

'IN THE TEASER'

Adelaide Matthews and Martha Stanley's Ingenious Comedy Pleases at the Playhouse.

THE TEASER. A Comedy in Four Acts. By Martha M. Stanley and Adelaide Matthews. At the Playhouse.

Teddy Wyndham	Jane Grey
Annie Berton	Faire Binney
Lois Caswell	Rose Winter
Janet Wheeden	Paula Shay
Edmunds	Marietta Hyde
Geoffrey Loring	Leonard Willey
James MacDonald	Bruce Elmore
Buddy Caswell	John Cromwell
Percy Grayle	Homer Barton
Subi	Allen Atwell

"The Teaser," the second offering of the new theatrical crop, is by long odds the best play of the season. Adelaide Matthews and Martha M. Stanley, who are also to be remembered as the authors of "Nightie Night," have again contrived a generally laughable entertainment. Not all of the situations in the four acts are unstrained, but once certain fundamentals are granted there is plenty of amusement for all hands. And, although the play is not without its farcical minutes, it is nearer to legitimate comedy than anything else it is the tale of a fifteen-year-old termigant who is inherited by an aunt of more mature but far from settled years, and of the consequences which attend upon the transplanting of this damsel from the country to the city. She is a flirtatious miss who cannot avoid making eyes at every man whom she meets—and, as Faire Binney played her last night, at the audience as well—and it is of the complications that she brings upon the aunt's household that the play is concerned.

By involving herself with four men at once—all that come within her range—the niece disrupts her aunt's love affair, breaks up two more couples, and in general brings the complications expected in a play of the kind. The authors have shown a fair amount of ingenuity in the building of their complications, and have written a reasonable amount of good lines to go with them. In a word, "The Teaser" is a good show.

Miss Binney, younger sister to Constance, reveals herself as a cute and attractive young miss in the leading role, and, barring the habit of including the audience too much within the range of her fascinating orbs, plays it quite satisfactorily. There is, also, Jane Grey as the aunt—taking it a bit too seriously in some of the scenes—the dependable John Cromwell as a philandering husband; Bruce Elmore, varyingly good as a breezy youth who finally tames the flirtatious niece, and divers others.

The production is Mr. Brady's, the scene the Playhouse, and the augury extremely favorable.

HIPPODROME SHOW IS 'GET TOGETHER'

Reduction in Prices to $1.50 Nights and $1 Matinees to Mark Opening on Sept. 3.

All doubts as to the immediate future of the Hippodrome were dispelled last night when announcement was made by Charles B. Dillingham that the big playhouse would be open as usual during the season ahead. It had been recently rumored that because of labor troubles, and particularly the demands of the stagehands, the coming season might find the Hippodrome devoted either to a motion picture policy or to a combination of pictures and vaudeville.

In announcing the reopening of the Hippodrome for its seventh season under his direction, Mr. Dillingham made known also that a substantial reduction in prices would be put into effect this year. The top price for the night shows will be $1.50 and that of the matinees $1. The cut is in some cases a reduction of 50 per cent., as certain seats were priced at $3 last season.

Sept. 3 is the date set for the Hippodrome's reopening, and this season's attraction will be entitled "Get Together." The title, it is declared, was suggested by President Harding's speech at a newspaper dinner in New York. The Hippodrome show, as usual, will be staged by R. H. Burnside, and performers from various parts of the country have been engaged.

M. Fokine, the Russian dancer and ballet master, will appear with Fokina in a ballet to be staged by him. The tank will again be used for an ice surface this year, and there will be skaters from Switzerland, Holland, Sweden and Germany. Bert Levy, the artist, will also be among the entertainers, who will further include the Three Bobs, from Belgium; Moram, a French comedian; Ferry Corwey, the musical clown of last year's show; Marcelino, and a novelty from Copenhagen, entitled "What?"

A short motion picture, to be changed each week, will also be a portion of the show.

HEAT HALTS PREMIERES.

"The Nightcap" and "Honors Are Even" Openings Postponed.

The continued hot weather is having its effect upon the theatrical season, and announcement was made yesterday that two productions that were to have come into New York within the next two weeks would have their premieres postponed until later. "The Nightcap," announced to open at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre a week from tonight, has been deferred until the week of Aug. 15, and "Honors Are Even," planned to open at the Times Square Theatre on Aug. 9, will also be delayed a week or ten days. In both of these cases the hot weather is responsible.

There will be but a single opening next week, the first week of August, and to date only two new productions have been announced for the week of Aug. 8.

Victor Herbert at Stadium Tonight.

With an all-Wagner program conducted by Victor Herbert, once a player under Wagner's own assistant, Anton Seidl, there begins tonight the second phase of the Stadium Concerts for this Summer in New York. Henry Hadley completed three weeks of conducting last night, and Mr. Herbert, it is now said, is also to have three weeks of leadership. No official announcement has yet been made as to what will be done later than Aug. 18.

Mr. Hadley's farewell was an all-Tchaikovsky program, ending in the "Overture 1812," with real guns booming on the City College field. It drew an upstanding ovation from last evening's crowd. At the close many persons in the Stadium seats hurled their seat cushions over the field, where others retorted in kind, until a lively mock battle was mingled with the cheers for the retiring leader.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Ethel Barrymore will again be seen at the Palace next week in "The Twelve Pound Look."

Irene Franklin has been engaged for "The Greenwich Village Follies."

Keith's Royal Theatre will close on Aug. 7, and the house will be redecorated before reopening for the season on Labor Day.

Muriel Stryker, a dancer recently seen in "Sun Kist," has been engaged by Ned Wayburn for "Town Gossip."

Edwin Mordant and Thomas Coffin Cooke have again been engaged for "Spanish Love," which will go on tour this season.

Norman Hackett will play the Norman Trevor role in a Southern company of "Enter Madame."

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS. DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. MATINEE TODAY. 50c TO $2. THE WHIRL OF NEW YORK

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30. The Newly Farce, JUST MARRIED with VIVIAN MARTIN and LYNNE OVERMAN

TIMES SQ. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Richard Carle, Blanche Ring, Chas. Winninger, Vivien Wister, Jay Gould. Broadway Whirl Best Seats $2.50

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. 49TH BIG WEEK. THE BAT THE DRAMATIC SMASH!

REPUBLIC THEATRE Matinees Wed. & Sat. Beg. Next Mon. Eve. Seats Now A. H. WOODS presents Getting Gertie's Garter with Hazel Dawn, Walter Jones & Dorothy Mackaye

BOOTH 45th, West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30. GEORGE ARLISS in THE GREEN GODDESS

GARRICK 35th St., E. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:30. MR. PIM PASSES BY REFRESHING COMEDY BY A. A. MILNE.

CENTURY 63d St. & Central Park West. EVENINGS ONLY AT 8:15. COOLED BY TONS OF ICE. THE LAST WALTZ with ELEANOR PAINTER.

BELMONT Theatre, 48th, E. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Today & Sat., 2:30. THE SKYLARK GOOD FOR THE BLUES

LITTLE THEATRE West 44th St. The 1st Year Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Phone 3623 Bryant. $3.00. A Midsummer Night SCREAM "THE TEASER" You've Met Her! FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.

ELWYN'S SNAPSHOTS OF 1921 THE BIG MUSICAL HIT THEATRE W. 42 ST. WITH Lew Fields DeWolf Hopper Geo. McKay Lulu McConnell and Star Cast SNAPPIEST CHORUS IN TOWN.

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30. SCHILDKRAUT in "LILIOM" LE GALLIENNE in FRANZ MOLNAR'S COMEDY OF LIFE.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM At 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. COOLEST SPOT IN NEW YORK. Matts. Wed. & Sat., 50c to $2.50. No Higher. A NATIONAL TRIUMPH! Ziegfeld Production Marilynn Miller Leon Errol in 'Sally'

GLOBE Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. A NATIONAL INSTITUTION ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

GEO. M. COHAN B'y, 43d St. Mts. Wed. & Sat. Evs. 8:15. Best Seats $2 Full of Breeze and Laughter! A. L. ERLANGER'S TWO LITTLE GIRLS IN BLUE MUSICAL COMEDY

LIBERTY Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. W. 42d St. WORLD'S GREATEST SHOW. GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS with ANN PENNINGTON.

KLAW Thes., 45 St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. FRANCINE LARRIMORE in Nice People by Rachel Crothers.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. FRANK BACON LIGHTNIN

63D ST. MUSIC HALL, Bet. B'y & C. P. W. Evs. 8:30. Phone Col. 6416. Shuffle Along with Miller & Lyles, Slasle & Blake.

McBRIDE'S 1497 BROADWAY Theatre Tickets at Box Office Prices—Plus ONLY 50c FOR SERVICE PHONE BRYANT 8010

RUSSIAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—POPULAR PRICES MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor. ALL THIS WEEK. WAGNER NIGHT Soloists Tonight—VLADIMIR GRAFFMAN, Violinist, and CANTOR SHAPIRO.

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10 P. M. TO-NIGHT PALAIS ROYAL 48th St., at Broadway CHARITY LAWN FETE IN NEW JAPANESE GARDENS *The Following Celebrities Have Volunteered:* ED WYNN, Master of Ceremonies; GEORGE WHITE and ANN PENNINGTON, and Girls from Opening Chorus of "Scandals." BLANCHE RING and RICHARD CARLE, SAVOY and BRENNAN, FAY MARBE, CONSTANCE and IRENE FARBER, DUNCAN SISTERS, FLORENCE MOORE, GEORGE McKAY, LYNNE OVERMAN, GRETCHEN EASTMAN, MARGARET SEVERN.

MOTION PICTURES.

PARK THEATRE B'way & 59th Street. TWICE DAILY 2:30 & 8:30. WILLIAM FOX presents OVER THE HILL By Will Carleton. Directed by Harry Millarde. Au revoir but not good-bye. Engagement ends August 2.

CENTRAL Theatre, B'way at 47 St. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30. LAST TWO DAYS WILLIAM FOX presents "A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT" Staged by Emmett J. Flynn. Pop. Prices.

RIVOLI B'way at 49th St. Cont. Noon to 11:30 P. M. GLORIA SWANSON in ELINOR GLYN'S "The Great Moment." RIVOLI CONCERT ORCHESTRA.

RIALTO "The Mystery Road" TIMES SQUARE with David Powell. Famous Rialto Orchestra.

CRITERION "The GOLEM" TIMES SQUARE "ELI, ELI." PROLOGUE.

STRAND MARK B'way & 47th St. Roland West's Mystery Drama "NOBODY" with JEWEL CARMEN and Star Cast STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. LARRY SEMON COMEDY, "THE FALL GUY"

ASTOR NOW—POPULAR PRICES TWICE DAILY—2:30, 8:30. THE OLD NEST A Goldwyn Picture By RUPERT HUGHES. Directed by Reginald Barker.

LYRIC 42d Street, West of Broadway. Twice Daily, 2:15 and 8:15 P. M. Last 2 Days of Stupendous Success. William Fox presents QUEEN of SHEBA Directed by J. Gordon Edwards.

CAPITOL Don't Neglect Your Wife B'way at 51 St. Ben Turpin in "Love's Outcast" Beg. Sunday, S—C Pictures Present SESSUE HAYAKAWA in "WHERE LIGHTS ARE LOW."

PLAZA Mad. Ave. at 59th St. "When We Were 21," with H. B. WARNER Wanda Hawley in "THE OUTSIDE WOMAN."

TOWN HALL 43 St. Twice Daily, 2:10 & 8:10. E. of B'way. Prices 50c & $1. LAST WEEK "THE SPIRIT OF '76"

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WILLIAM FOX ANNOUNCES 3 IMPORTANT OPENING PERFORMANCES 3

CENTRAL THEATRE B'way & 47th St. SATURDAY, JULY 30 Opening Performance, Saturday Matinee at 2:30 Twice Daily, at 2:30 and 8:30 WILLIAM FOX presents THUNDERCLAP *The greatest race-track drama ever staged* Scenario by Paul H. Sloane Directed by Richard Stanton PRICES for this engagement remain the same. SEATS NOW ON SALE. ALL SEATS RESERVED.

LYRIC THEATRE 42d St., W. of B'way SUNDAY, JULY 31 Opening Performance, Sunday Matinee at 3 o'Clock THEREAFTER TWICE DAILY, 2:30—8:30. WILLIAM FOX presents SHAME The Surprise Thriller of All Time Story of Emmett J. Flynn and Bernard McConville. Staged by EMMETT J. FLYNN

PARK THEATRE B'way & 59th St. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3 Beginning with Matinee at 2:30 and Evening at 8:30 and Twice Daily Thereafter. WILLIAM FOX presents A VIRGIN PARADISE STORY OF THE JUNGLE AND OF CIVILIZED HYPOCRISY. By Hiram Percy Maxim. Directed by J. Searle Dawley.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Blossom Heath Inn On the Merrick Road LYNBROOK, L. I.

AL JOCKERS presents ARTHUR LANGE'S SANTA MONICA ORCHESTRA OF 12 SELECTED INSTRUMENTALISTS CHARLES CAMERON Manager Enlarged Dance Floor

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NEXT SUNDAY The New York Times Book Review and Magazine Section

Books Reviewed:

Title.	Author.	Publisher.
The French Theatre in War-time	Jules Truffier	Delagrave
The Mirrors of Washington	Anonymous	G. P. Putnam's Sons
The John Keats Memorial Volume	Keats House Committee	John Lane Co.
Poems of Keats	T. J. Cobden-Sanderson	Moffat, Yard & Co.
Life of Goethe	P. Hume Brown	Henry Holt & Co.
Indiscretions of Archie	P. G. Wodehouse	George H. Doran Co.
Henry Edward Manning	Shane Leslie	P. J. Kenedy Sons.
Teeth and Health	Thos. J. Ryan and Edwin F. Bowers	G. P. Putnam's Sons
The Italian Contribution to American Democracy	John H. Mariano	Christopher Pub. House
Mariazgiela	Umberto Liberatore	Bagnasco Press
Parisina Malatesta	Armando Romano	Carroccio Pub. Co.
The Earthen Vessel	Pamela Glencoenner	John Lane Co.
The Foundations of Spiritualism	W. Whately Smith	E. P. Dutton & Co.
The Church and Psychical Research	George E. Wright	E. P. Dutton & Co.
The Other Side of God's Door	Mabel Nixon Robertson	E. P. Dutton & Co.
The Problems of Modernship	Allesandro Zymonidas	E. P. Dutton & Co.
Spiritualism and the New Psychology	Millais Culpin	Longmans, Green & Co.
Impressions and Comments	Havelock Ellis	Houghton Mifflin Co.
Silver Fields and Other Sketches	Howland E. Robinson	Houghton Mifflin Co.
Sight Unseen and the Only Confession	Mary Roberts Rinehart	George H. Doran Co.
Adventurers of the Night	G. A. Birmingham	George H. Doran Co.
The Grinding	Clara Boise Bush	Henry Holt & Co.
A Lantern of Love	Della MacLeod	Houghton Mifflin Co.
Clerambault	Romain Rolland	Henry Holt & Co.
The Human Motor	Jules Amar	E. P. Dutton & Co.
The Heel of Achilles	E. M. Delafield	The Macmillan Co.
The Dark Corridor	John Ferguson	John Lane Co.
Field Book of Wild Birds and Their Music	F. Schuyler Mathews	G. P. Putnam's Sons
Companions, Feathered, Furred and Scaled	C. H. Donald	John Lane Co.
Natural History Studies	J. Arthur Thomson	Henry Holt & Co.
The Wonders of Natural History	A. Frederick Collins and Virgil D. Collins	Fred'k A. Stokes & Co.
Woodland Tales	Ernest Thompson Seton	Doubleday, Page & Co.

BOXING LICENSE IS RETURNED BY I. S. C.

W. A. Gavin, Managing Director, Takes Action in Letter to State Commission.

CLAIMS UNFAIR TREATMENT

Club Will Not Appear at Hearing on Alleged Mismanagement of Herman-Lynch Bout.

MAY INVADE NEW JERSEY

To Negotiate for Privilege—Plans Indoor Shows for Members in New York Clubhouse.

The International Sporting Club will not be represented at the hearing before the State Athletic Commission next Tuesday afternoon, called for the purpose of investigating complaints on the alleged mismanagement of the recent Herman-Lynch bantamweight championship bout at Ebbets Field. The club, which was suspended last Tuesday pending a hearing before the State Athletic Commission, has decided to return its license and plans, in the future, to operate independent of the commission in bouts under the Walker law. What outdoor bouts the I. S. C. had under consideration will be transferred, according to present plans, to Jersey City, probably to the West Side Baseball Park, where Georges Carpentier and Battling Levinsky battled last year.

These developments were disclosed yesterday when William A. Gavin, Vice President and Managing Director of the I. S. C. made public a letter he sent to Chairman Muldoon of the State Athletic Commission. The letter informs the sport governing officials that the club, in returning the licence granted it, automatically is outside the jurisdiction of the Commission and, as a consequence, will not take part in the forthcoming hearing. The letter details in full the club's attitude toward the commission and the proposed investigation.

Gavin to See Mayor Hague.

Vice President Gavin, in explaining his plans for the future activities of the organization, declared he intended immediately to negotiate with Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City and officials of the Jersey City Baseball Club, operating at the West Side Park, for the purpose of establishing outdoor boxing quarters for the club in the commonwealth across the Hudson. The I. S. C., Gavin said, has practically clinched four world's championship ring battles, which will be held in the Jersey City ball park during the coming season provided assurances of support and co-operation are received from the Jersey City authorities. With the arrival of the indoor season next Fall the I. S. C. plans to open again temporary boxing quarters on Lexington Avenue, where the club has an option on a lease of a building and plans to exercise the option.

Vice President Gavin declared specifically that the building under consideration is not to the Queensboro House. During the indoor season it is planned to conduct regular boxing shows for club members only. In the bouts, Vice President Gavin said, little championship talent will be utilized. Rather, the club plans to arrange contests between less prominent pugilists and the bouts will be arranged so as to produce the most interesting competition for the club members.

Vice President Gavin explained that he had been legally advised before deciding upon this course and is satisfied that the club is within its rights in arranging professional bouts without the sanction of the State Athletic Commission.

W. A. Gavin's Letter.

The letter of the International Sporting Club over the signature of Vice President and Managing Director Gavin, to the State Athletic Commission follows:

After earnest consideration, and with profound regret, we feel that we have no alternative left but to return the license which we received from you on July 8—two days prior to the date due for the staging of a world's championship boxing contest. The reasons for this course are the following:

On June 29 we applied for a license to hold outdoor boxing entertainments in the name of the I. S. C. Corporation, at the same time informing you that the corporation, until such time as the International Sporting Club was fully functioning as a corporation, was in name and absolute control of the business side of the club's activities. Notwithstanding that Section 7 of the Boxing Law gave you power to issue a license to any corporation, you insisted that we withdraw our application and make another in the name of the International Sporting Club. We complied with your request in the confident assurance of your granting the license, as it was your plain duty to do and as your predecessors had done in the case of small and quite unknown corporations who had contracted the obligation to stage a world's championship contest on the evening of July 25. We informed you that promptitude in the matter was of the most vital importance, as you were informed by our Mr. Rourke that we anticipated an attendance of 30,000, and that to adequately provide for a crowd of this magnitude at least not less than seven full days would be required.

We further informed you that we would gladly conform to all your wishes and as the legal formalities of substituting one name for another would consume considerable time, we would be grateful if you would permit us in the interim to proceed with our plans. Your Deputy Commissioner Mr. Bond, informed us that this could not be allowed and if any step in this direction were taken our chance of obtaining a license would be seriously jeopardized.

Action Called Unjust.

The first step was an amazing request to supply you with a financial statement covering all the stages of the club's developments from its inception down to the present time. Apart from the fact that such an inquisitorial demand was contrary to both the letter and the spirit of the act which had created you, the preparation of such a report would have taken our auditors at least one full week. We felt that the terms of the bill and having been solely responsible for its passing into law, and having been ignored by the Legislature with the right to frame the rules of boxing for this State, and conscious of the fact that obscure and unknown promoters in the Bronx and up-State were enjoying the benefits of a license, the withholding of the same from the International Sporting Club was both arbitrary and unjust.

In the end you issued our license, only after we had threatened you that in the event of further delay we would have to resort to a higher tribunal. On the evening of Saturday, July 23—forty-eight hours only before the doors were opened at Ebbets Field to stage a world's championship contest—our license was received. As it was not possible to postpone the event without incurring heavy financial loss, we determined to proceed with it, and by intensive effort on the part of every one concerned the entertainment was made possible.

In pursuance we cannot help contrasting the methods of your commission with those of the authorities governing boxing in the State of New Jersey: Twenty-one days prior to the holding of the Carpentier-Levinsky bout we applied for a license, and within three days it was granted, and from then onward to the date of the contest the commission co-operated with us with a most hearty good will and did everything in its power to make the event a great and unqualified success.

Claims Lack of Co-operation.

We have, therefore, with deep and profound regret been forced to the conclusion that your commission will not only not co-operate with us in the efforts which we are making to advance the best interests of boxing, but, on the contrary, will place obstacles and difficulties in our path. We have accordingly decided that for the good of our club we should stage no more bouts in this city until October next, when we will conduct indoors all the boxing we may desire for the entertainment of our members free from the interference of an unfriendly commission and certain baneful political influences which have hampered and harassed us from the beginning. In the meantime the matches for the world's championships upon which we hold options will, in all probability, and for the reasons previously stated, be staged in Jersey City.

With regard to the studiously circulated reports reflecting on the management at Ebbets Field, they were in most cases false and in all cases preposterously exaggerated. Perhaps all (save one) the wires of the electric lights were cut fifteen minutes before the time due for the main bout to be staged; and had we not been forewarned that this would be attempted and provision made to circumvent it, lives of hundreds of innocent persons might have been endangered. The plotter of this dastardly act was also responsible for the reports which were widely circulated on the morning following the Carpentier-Levinsky match casting discredit on the bona fides of the contestants; the malicious statements regarding the club's finances, and the honesty of its officers which have been put into circulation from time to time, and lastly the delay in the granting of our license.

With regard to the investigation which you have requested us to attend, as we are now no longer licensees under your commission, and in no way subject to your jurisdiction, nor accountable to you, we decline to take part in the same, but we would state that prior to the investigation referred to one should be held to determine the measure of your responsibility for any untoward happenings which were the result of your delay in the granting of our license.

TWO YEAR'S RECORDS MADE AT COLUMBUS

Millie Irwin Trots Mile in 2:03 1-4 and Jim B. Sets 1921 Pacing Mark for Gelding.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 27.—Elements and horses combined today to highly entertain Grand Circuit spectators, and new season's records were registered and some startling surprises in heat results were noted.

Millie Irwin, in defeating Periscope in the first heat of the 2:05 class trotting, the Nell House Stake, trotted in 2:03¼, the fastest trotting mile of the year. Jim B., favorite in the 2:11 Deshler Hotel pace, also stepped in 2:02, the fastest time paced this year by a gelding. He won the race with something to spare from a star field. The 2:13 class trot and the 2:05 stake were split-heat affairs. Hilda Fletcher finally won the 2:13 event, and Periscope the latter.

The summaries:

2:11 PACE.

Purse, $1,000; 3 heats (two heats raced yesterday):

Kokomo George, ch. g., by Hedgewood Boy (Fahlin)	1	1	1
Jessie Riggs, b. m., by Argot Hal (V. Fleming)	2	4	3
Minnie Williams, blk. m., by The Black Bass (Thomas)	4	9	2
Baby Doll, b. m., by Sterling S. (W. Fleming)	7	2	7
J. L. Jr., b. h., by Eugene Colbert (Sidman)	3	6	5
Lewis Witt, Peter Maurer, Barney Stricker, May Todd also started.			

Time—2:03¼, 2:04¼, 2:05.

2:11 TROT, THE S. & S. STAKE.

Purse $5,000; 3 heats (two heats raced yesterday):

Patricia Rankin, ch. m., by San Francisco (McDonald)	1	1	1
Betty Taylor, b. m., by Billiko (Dodge)	4	3	2
Voltage, blk. h., by Peter Volo (Eagan)	8	5	3
Pelham Express, br. h., by Atlantic Express (Fallin)	3	9	7
Linara Watts, b. m., by General Watts (Edman)	5	4	6

E. Osborne, Bruellorf, Escotilio and Peter Daw also started.

Time—2:06¾, 2:04¼, 2:06.

2:05 PACE—THE ELKS HOME STAKE.

Purse $3,000; three heats (two heats raced yesterday):

Roy Gratton, b. g., by Gratton Royal (Murphy)	1	1	2
Johnny Quirk, ch. g., by Hedgewood Boy (Eagan)	2	2	1
Edna Early, blk. m., by The Wolverine (Thomas)	4	3	3
Mr. Jefferson, b. g., by Barongale (Valentine)	3	5	4
Hazel Skirmer, b. m., by Walnut Hall (Pitman)	5	4	dr.

Time—2:07¼, 2:07¾, 2:03¾.

3-YEAR-OLD PACE—"THE FAVORITE."

Purse $2,500; two in three heats:

Ruth Todd, br. f., by Peter Volo (Cox)	2	2	
Harvest Brook, br. c., by The Harvester (Valentine)	1	1	

Time—2:20, 2:18¾.

2:11 PACE, DESHLER HOTEL STAKE.

Purse, $3,000; Three Heats.

Jim B., blk. g., by Everview (Britenfield)	1	1	2
Ruth Patch, br. m., by Twinkling Dan (Edman)	4	3	1
Jimmie McKerron, b. g., by Jack McKerron (Ray)	3	2	3
Lillian Silkwood, blk. m., by Strongwood (Gilkinson)	2	4	4
Lucy L., blk. m., by Dallas M. Jr. (Collins)	5	5	6

Charley Sweet, Queen, Okla., Direct Light and Prince Loree also started.

Time—2:02¼, 2:04¾, 2:04¼.

2:13 TROT

Purse $1,000; Three Heats.

Hilda Fletcher, b. m., by Peter the Great (Cox)	4	3	1
Ida Lee, b. g., by Gordon Prince (Mitchell)	2	1	2
Main Lick, blk. g., by Main Leaf (Thomas)	1	4	3
Alma Todd, b. m., by Kentucky Todd (McDonald)	3	2	4
Golden Spier, ch. m., by Directum Spier (Stokes)	5	5	5

Sis Binn, Liberty Todd, Elsie L., George Watts and Linara Watts also started.

Time—2:06¾, 2:07¾, 2:07¼, 2:07¼.

2:05 TROT, THE NELL HOUSE STAKE.

Purse, $3,000; Three Heats.

Periscope, b. h., by Billiko (Dodge)	2	1	1
Millie Irwin, b. m., by Thingara (W. Fleming)	1	2	2
Charley Rex, br. g., by Recreation (Murphy)	3	4	1
Baron Cegantle, b. h., by Cegantle (McDonald)	4	3	4

Arten McKinney, b. h., by McKinney (Erskine) Dis.

Time—2:03¼, 2:04¼, 2:06¼, 2:06¼.

Paddock Is Not to Retire; To Run Here This Winter

Reports that Charley Paddock, sensational Southern California sprinting star, planned to retire in the immediate future, appear to have been rather premature. Eastern athletic officials returning from the National A. A. U. track and field championships at Pasadena, Cal., bring back word that the blond-haired flier from the Pacific Coast, far from hanging up his spiked shoes, now is looking forward to an extensive board-floor campaign. It is understood Paddock will come East in the Fall and, after an elaborate course of training on indoor tracks, will engage in a number of important track meets in New York and this section of the country. Paddock competed here last Winter, but, because of lack of familiarity with board-floor running, failed to live up to expectations. He expects to provide against this handicap in his visit for the next indoor season.

WALKER HOLDS LEAD IN MET. GOLF PLAY

Still Tops List in Open Championship Tournament With a Total of 143.

CREAVY MAKES BIG GAIN

Kansas City Player Equals Siwanoy Course Record and Ties MacDonald for Second.

The spectre of an attack from an unexpected quarter made its appearance during the second day's play for the metropolitan open golf championship at the Siwanoy Country Club yesterday when William V. Creavy, representing the Hillcrest Country Club, Kansas City, crowded his way into the select circle at the top by turning in for his day's effort a scintillating 68, equalling the competitive record for the Mount Vernon course held by Tommy Kerrigan, the home pro, and equalled by Cyril Walker of Englewood on Tuesday. Creavy's meteoric dash through the field brought him up from an unostentatious place into a deadlock with Bob MacDonald, the braw Scot from the Bob o' Link Club, Chicago, in second position.

Although he failed to equal his first day's score by seven strokes, getting a 75, Walker still leads the field by a three-stroke margin, one more than he had when the day's hostilities were called off on Tuesday. He has a total of 143.

MacDonald was another of the climbers yesterday, turning in a card of 73, which placed him a shot ahead of Johnny Farrell, the Quaker Ridge youngster, and Marty O'Laughlin of Plainfield, who are tied with a total of 147 for the two rounds.

Walter Hagen, the titleholder, who was anchored in second place with 70 at the end of the opening round, dropped back a bit yesterday, requiring a total of 78, which places him in a tie for third with Fred Canausa, the West Point pro.

Following a stroke behind, were two of the stars from whom great things are expected when the tournament starts into the home stretch this morning—Jim Barnes and Tommy Kerrigan. Both the national open champion and his playing partner, who were tied at the end of the first day with identical scores of 38, 36—74, continued their Siamese performance yesterday, with the exception that they reversed their outgoing and incoming cards. The Pelham star had a 37, 38—75 and Kerrigan a 38, 37—75.

Kammer and Novak Tied.

A. F. Kammer of Baltusrol and Joe Novak of Spokane lead the amateurs, each with a total of 150, and there are six tied at 151—Tom Boyd of Fox Hills, Louis Tellier of Braeburn, Joseph Kirkwood of Australia, Robert Cruickshank of Essex County, Archie Sanderson of Sleepy Hollow and Peter Harmon of the Scottish-American.

A brilliant 71, the second best card of the day, brought O'Hara of Shackamaxon up to within hailing distance of the leaders, while Paddy Doyle of Deal also helped himself to a considerable extent. They are now only nine strokes behind the leader, Walker, and tied with Archie Capper, Charles Manning and Tom McNamara with a total of 152.

In the 153 class come the young Scotch amateur, Tommy Armour, and five professionals, Jock MacFarlane, Pat O'Hara, Joe Sylvester, George McLean and Joseph F. Mathews.

Among those with 155 is Wilfred Reid of Wilmington, while a rung down the ladder we find Frank McNamara of Siwanoy, the Philadelphia open champion. Jesse Sweetser of the Siwanoy, former intercollegiate champion, is among those who are starting out today with 157, but at that he is a stroke better off than is Freddie McLeod, the Columbia Country Club professional, who finished in a tie for second with Hagen in the national open. Occupying this none too enviable position, so far as the chance for the title are concerned, is little Gene Sarazen of Titusville, who emballed his chance by taking an 81 today, and two amateurs, G. N. P. Humphries, the Cambridge (England) University star, and Jesse Sawyer, former metropolitan amateur champion.

The tournament will end today with two rounds of thirty-six holes and the field will be diminished by a number who fell below the 167 mark at which the gates were barred.

New pairings were made last night, dividing the eighty-five who are left to compete for the championship. The scores of the first two days will count in the championship rating, but, in order to facilitate matters, those whose aggregate scores on the first two days exceeded 167 were eliminated.

Among those who had just one too many strokes were F. Decker of Knollwood, Richard Walsh of the Scottish-American, James McCutcheon, R. J. Brown of Glen Spring, Henry Miller and Alfred Tolhurst. Others of prominence who failed to make the grade were H. E. Le Bas and T. S. Morris of Cambridge, William Braid of Upper Montclair and A. E. Ranney of Greenwich.

Walker Misses Chances.

Walker, who was out in 32 on the previous day, was six strokes over those figures yesterday, but even then was only two over par. He had even pars for the first six holes, but missed two opportunities, one at the fourth, where he failed to sink a yard and a half putt, and another at the fifth, where he took three from the edge of the green. He was bunkered at the seventh, taking two over par, and required three putts at the eighth. Overplaying his mashie-niblick shot at the tenth cost him an additional stroke, and at the fifteenth he was to the right of the green and in the rough with a lofty lie thrown in. He finished in 37 for a total of 75.

His card:

Out	4	4	3	5	3	5	5	4	—38
In	5	3	4	3	4	5	4	4	5—37—75

In reply to the queries that were asked after his score was posted, "Who is Creavy?" let it be known that he is a product of the metropolitan district. Four years ago Creavy was a caddy at the Siwanoy Club. Two years later, after taking up the professional reins at the Hillcrest Club, Creavy made a wonderful showing in the national open at Chicago. He was leading the field up to the sixteenth hole, but from there in took four over par and finished in third place, two strokes behind Jock Hutchison, the winner. Yesterday he barely missed establishing a new record by the margin of a half a turn of the ball at the seventeenth. When he reached the turn, he had used just 32 strokes, having four birdies, two coming in a row at the eighth and ninth, and he missed a four-foot putt for another at the sixth. He missed a two at the eleventh, a clump of dirt carrying his ball a fraction of an inch off the line. After barely missing his putt for a 4 at the seventeenth, he got into a trap at the home hole, but, despite that, nearly got a birdie 4. He was two feet off the green with his third and almost holed out.

His card:

Out	5	4	3	5	4	3	3	3	—32
In	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	5	5—36—68

Bob MacDonald Gains.

In getting up into a tie for second, Bob MacDonald had a card of 73, two over par. He was two over par going to the fourth but lopped off a stroke by getting a birdie there. He lost the advantage at the eighth where he had an extra stroke, but made the turn in 38. Coming in, the Chicagoan had birdies at the twelfth and fourteenth but lost a stroke at the seventeenth.

His card:

Out	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	5	4—38
In	4	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5—37—75

Hagen had four 5's in a row on his outward journey yesterday, but, after starting out with par figures for the first three holes following the turn, the title-holder broke at the fourteenth, which cost him six strokes, two over the required number. Barnes got away to a bad start, being three over 4's going to the fifth. He took extra strokes at the second, third and fourth holes, but birdies at the fifth and ninth saved him somewhat. He was out in 37, but took 38 coming in, requiring extra strokes at the sixteenth and seventeenth. Despite the fact that he is six strokes behind Walker, Long Jim failed to give the impression of being a worried man yesterday. It is expected that he will be right up in the running when the last stroke is played this afternoon.

The day's scores and two-day totals for the eighty-five golfers remaining in the championship race follow:

Cyril Walker, Englewood	73	70	143
Bob MacDonald, Bob o' Link	73	73	146
William V. Creavy, Hillcrest	72	68	140
Johnny Farrell, Quaker Ridge	73	74	147
M. J. O'Laughlin, Plainfield	74	73	147
Fred Canausa, West Point	75	73	148
Walter Hagen, New York	70	78	148
Jim Barnes, Pelham	73	75	149
Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy	74	75	149
*A. F. Kammer, Baltusrol	77	73	150
J. Novak, Spokane	75	75	150
Tom Boyd, Fox Hills	76	75	151
Louis Tellier, Brae Burn	75	76	151
Joseph Kirkwood, Australia	77	74	151
R. Cruickshank, Essex County	77	74	151
A. Sanderson, Sleepy Hollow	77	74	151
*P. Harmon, Scottish-American	77	74	151
Peter O'Hara, Shackamaxon	75	76	151
Pat Doyle, Deal	76	75	151
Archie Capper, unattached	76	76	152
Charles Manning, Siwanoy	77	75	152
Thomas McNamara, Siwanoy	78	77	152
W. MacFarlane, Oak Ridge	78	77	153
Pat O'Hara, Richmond County	77	76	153
Joe Sylvester, St. Albans	77	76	153
George McLean, Grassy Sprain	78	75	153
Thomas D. Armour, Scotland	78	75	153
J. F. Mathews, Mission Hill	77	76	153
Jack Dowling, Scarsdale	77	77	154
James Thompson, Overbrook	78	76	154
F. Miller, Baltusrol	78	76	154
Wilfred Reid, Wilmington	78	77	155
Geo. Kerrigan, White Beeches	79	76	155
John Golden, Tuxedo	79	76	155
Jesse Sweetser, Siwanoy	77	78	155
Al Dunn, Marine and Field	79	76	155
Thomas Pepino, Moshulu	78	78	156
T. J. Harmon Jr., Hud. River	78	78	156
F. McNamara, Cherry Valley	79	77	156
Willie Macguire, Houston	77	79	156
Jack Forrester, Meadow Brook	79	77	156
Isaac Mackie, Canoe Brook	81	75	156
Jesse Sweetser, Siwanoy	77	79	156
Arthur Reid, Ardsley	78	78	156
Harry Ellis, O. Kahn's	78	78	156
Tom Fox, Marine and Field	79	77	156
James Farrell, Quaker Ridge	77	79	156
Freddie McLeod, Columbia	77	79	156
*Jesse W. Sweetser, Siwanoy	77	79	156
Arthur Reid, Ardsley	78	78	156
W. Cox, Marine and Field	79	77	156
James Farrell, Quaker Ridge	75	81	156
Freddie McLeod, Columbia	76	80	156
Carl Anderson, Siwanoy	78	78	156
Gene Sarazen, Titusville	75	81	156
*G. N. P. Humphries, Cambridge, England	81	77	158
*Dr. E. Sawyer, Siwanoy	78	80	158
Frank Hunt, Mosholu	82	76	158
F. Dowling, South Orange	78	80	158
G. Jones, Columbia	81	77	158
*H. K. B. Davis, Engineers	79	79	158
Frank Sprogell, Montgomery	79	80	159
Charles Mothersole, Wee Burn	81	78	159
Jack Forrester, Meadow Brook	81	81	160
W. Kerrigan, Siwanoy	82	78	160
D. S. Mackie, Century	82	78	160
John Bredemus, San Felipe	83	77	160
Thomas Paolo, Hollow Brook	82	78	160
Jack Ingles, Fairview	82	78	160
Louis Martucci, unattached	82	78	160
I. Isenbach, Agawam Hunt	82	78	160
F. Purves, Essex Fells	81	79	160
J. Victor East, Australia	81	79	160
G. Thomson, Mount Vernon	82	78	160
Joseph Turnesa, Westchester	81	79	160
B. A. Conroy, Arcola	80	81	161
*L. J. Conley, Siwanoy	81	80	161
A. M. Demane, Sound View	81	80	161
Jack Mackie, Canoe Brook	80	81	161
A. Cuici, Milford School	81	80	161
Walter Doran, unattached	82	79	161
*I. S. White, Cambridge, England	83	78	161
Joseph Turnesa, Westchester	82	80	162
G. R. Jacobus, Ridgewood	80	83	163
*J. S. Worthington, Siwanoy	82	81	163
C. E. Van Wiecklen, Mosholu	82	81	163
E. R. Anderson, Lawrence Park	82	81	163
*J. A. Bott, Cambridge, England	83	81	164
Louis Costello, Siwanoy	82	82	164
Joseph Ternesi, Fairview	85	79	164
Louis Chiapetta, Woodway	84	80	164
*Amateur.	80	79	167

TRACK TEAMS IDLE ON EVE OF CONTEST

Princeton-Cornell and Oxford-Cambridge Stars Clash at Travers Island Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 27.—The final day before the international track meet has been a quiet one for the four squads which are in training here at Princeton. Most of the athletes have loafed away the morning and afternoon hours on the broad verandas of Cottage Club and Cap and Gown, browsing in the library or playing bridge. A few of the hardier souls have braved the hot sun to cover a few holes on the golf course, and a short match of international tennis that was energetic but scarcely of Davis Cup calibre entertained a small gallery on the Cottage Club porch and called for much good-natured raillery, but most of the men who will tomorrow carry the colors of Great Britain and America against one another at Travers Island are resting up to put on that "edge" so necessary in track and field competition.

The atmosphere that surrounds these athletes representing two great rival athletic nations has probably never been duplicated in the annals of American sport. No two American universities have ever been so closely connected in an athletic competition as these representatives of Great Britain and the United States, and certainly no international teams have ever reached the same degree of harmony and friendship. For nearly a week they have been sleeping together in the same buildings and even in the same rooms, eating together at the same training table, working out together as members of the same squad and forming the closest of friendships. The coming meet is seldom mentioned and while indications point to a series of contests which will be fought to the last atom of brain and muscle, there will be enmity in the competition.

The meet, which is to be held on the field of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island, will begin at 4 o'clock daylight saving time.

PROBABLE ORDER OF EVENTS AND STARTERS.

100 Yards—Abrahams, Cambridge; Rudd, Oxford; McKim, Princeton; Lovejoy, Cornell.

16-Pound Hammer—Nokes, Oxford; Burt, Cambridge; Baker, Princeton; Wagar, Cornell.

Running High Jump—Burns, Cambridge; Dickinson, Oxford; Stack, Cornell; Brumden, Princeton.

440-Yard Run—Rudd, Oxford; Gregory, Cambridge; Stevenson, Princeton; John, Cornell.

One-Mile Run—Stallard, Cambridge; Tatham, Cambridge, or Milligan, Oxford; Irish, Cornell; McCulloch, Princeton.

Running Broad Jump—Burns, Cambridge; L. St. C. Ingram, Oxford, Laurie, Princeton; Nichols, Cornell.

Three-Mile Run—Seagrove, Cambridge; McInnis Oxford; Forseman, Princeton; Brown, Cornell.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Partridge, Cambridge; Fisher, Oxford, Massey, Princeton; Treman, Cornell.

880-Yard Run—Rudd, Oxford; Milligan, Oxford, or Stallard, Cambridge; Carter, Cornell; Johnson, Princeton.

CORKRAN LEADS GOLFERS.

Baltimore Player Wins Medal in Isham Cup Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 27.—In the qualifying round of the annual Isham Cup golf tournament at the Ekwanok Country Club today, E. Warren Corkran of the Baltimore Country Club led the field by four strokes, and, with a card of 73, three strokes above par, won the medal for low score. Corkran was better than par at the first, twelfth and thirteenth, and the third hole alone looked bad on the card.

Training Tryster and Prudery for Three-Year-Old Title

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, July 27.—H. P. Whitney's crack three-year-olds Tryster and Prudery, which have not raced since their disappointing performances in the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness in the Spring, are again being prepared for a fling at the three-year-old championship. Both horses are training excellently in the care of Trainer James Rowe. Tryster's best trial recently was six furlongs in 1:15 2-5, which he did very handily, while Prudery covered the same distance in a second slower time. Rowe has not given up hope that Tryster will yet prove to be the king of the horses of his age, despite the remarkably fine showing of Grey Lag.

WELLFINDER WINS TARRYTOWN STAKES

Luck Helps Whitney Horse Beat Joan Marie in Feature Race at Empire City.

H. P. Whitney's three-year-old Wellfinder captured the Tarrytown Selling Stakes at a mile, which was the feature of the racing at Empire City yesterday, but before he crossed the finish line he needed the bit of raging luck which favored him. He won by two lengths from the Quincy Stable's Joan Marie, which carried part of the webbing of the barrier dangling from her head. But for this, she might have been the winner. She lost much ground as the result of her misfortune. Guv'nor was third and the only other starter.

It was not a particularly brilliant feature, but the exodus to Saratoga has thinned the ranks at Yonkers, as was to be expected. Many horses have been shipped to the Spa this week, among them most of the better class. As a result, the stake and handicap events yesterday suffered from small fields. But three raced in the Tarrytown and but two faced the starter in the Whitestone Handicap, also at a mile. The other events filled better, for platers are always to be found in abundance.

Wellfinder, which recently made Krewer do his best to win a six-furlong dash, was made an odds-on choice and backed down to 9 to 20 at post time. Guv'nor was supported also, but Joan Marie, with but 90 pounds up, was not taken seriously by the players. Had she been able to get away well and without carrying the webbing with her she might have won the respect of those who overlooked her.

When the barrier was sprung Joan Marie caught part of the webbing about her head. She reared and was three lengths behind the others when she got into motion. Campbell lost considerably more ground going around the first turn while he was trying to knock the webbing off with his whip. Wellfinder and Guv-nor were racing each other about twenty lengths in front of the filly going through the back stretch.

Wellfinder moved up at the far turn and easily took the lead, drew away and had an advantage of three lengths turing for home. Guv'nor had been raced into submission and it appeared that the favorite would gallop over the final sixteenth. But Joan Marie closed with a tremendous rush in the stretch, webbing and all, and Coltiletti suddenly went to the whip on Wellfinder at the sixteenth pole. His horse had tired badly and he just managed to keep him going long enough. Joan Marie could have won with a little more to go and was second by two lengths as it was.

E. G. Soule's Edwina and J. E. Davis's Quecreek made up the field for the Whitestone Handicap. Edwina was made second choice, but she won easily. She took the track at the start, made the pace all the way and Quecreek along until she made him quit. She had two lengths to spare at the end and was not being urged. Quecreek was hard ridden all the way, but could never got into the lead and was on the outside for the entire distance.

There was a surprise in the first race for two-year-olds at five furlongs when Janku at 15 to 1 got home a winner in front of Tricks, with Simple Simon third. The winner and Tricks raced away in front, fought it out all the way and Janku got up in the last few strides to win.

Knight of the Heather provided another surprise in the second race when he tiptoed a small field and won at a mile and a sixteenth from Scotch Verdict and Walnut Hall, among others. This black gelding raced in vastly improved form, holding his speed over the entire distance to win by half a dozen lengths. He was rushed away from the barrier and took a two-length lead. He was fifteen lengths in front of the others going around the turn. Penman was easing him up in the stretch. Scotch Verdict was the best of the others and was second, four lengths in front of Walnut Hall.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For two-year-olds; purse $1,000. Five furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Janku	105	Yeargin	15-1	1st
Tricks	110	Rice	4-1	2d
Simple Simon	115	Fairbrother	4-1	3d
Pale Virginia	105	Schuttinger	4-1	4
Goodhart	102	Lancaster	25-1	5
Grass Tree	105	Penman	5-2	6
Greenwich Village	100	Campbell	20-1	7
Mabel A.	110	Miller	40-1	8
Wreckless	108	Pogee	10-1	9
Farewell Taps	105	Marinelli	15-1	10
Glad Warburton	102	Slaughter	20-1	11

Time—1:02 2-5.

Start good; won driving; place easily. Janku, ch. g., by Uncle—Blakeslee; owned by F. J. Kelly and trained by G. Land.

SECOND RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; purse $1,000. One mile and a sixteenth.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
K. of the Heather	99	Pogee	5-1	1st
Scotch Verdict	112	Coltiletti	12-5	2d
Walnut Hall	110	Bullman	5-1	3d
Nohant	110	Miller	7-5	4
Hard Guess	91	McLaughlin	50-1	5

Time—1:48 1-5.

Start good; won easily; place same. Knight of the Heather, blk. g., by Ogden—Matchim; owned and trained by J. Casey.

THIRD RACE.

The Whitestone Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; $1,203 added. One mile.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Edwina	115	Miller	11-10	1st
Quecreek	125	Fairbrother	7-10	2

Time—1:34 4-5.

Start good; won easily. Edwina, b. f., by Celt—Lady Godiva; owned by E. G. Soule and trained by H. W. Hoag.

FOURTH RACE.

The Tarrytown Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds; $3,000 guaranteed. One mile.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Wellfinder	105	Coltiletti	9-20	1st
Joan Marie	90	Campbell	8-1	2d
Guv'nor	103	Yeargin	5-2	3

Time—1:41 2-5.

Start good; won easily; place same. Wellfinder, ch. g., by Broomstick—Wonder; owned by H. P. Whitney and trained by S. A. Clopton.

FIFTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward: purse $1,005. About six furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Saddle Ring	114	Miller	8-5	1st
Granny Lee	110	Rice	7-1	2d
Celiva	105	Coltiletti	10-1	3d
Mountain Dew	104	Slaughter	20-1	4
Yeomanette	105	Low	80-1	5
Sparkling	105	Lancaster	10-1	6
Frippery	105	Bullman	30-1	7
Jamaica Belle	100	Campbell	12-1	8
Dorothy's Pet	109	Weiner	10-1	9
Johnny O'Connell	110	Tryon	20-1	10
Ardito	114	Yeargin	15-1	11
Parkshire	110	Pogee	60-1	12
Furlough	100	Harrison	20-1	13
Magic Heather	103	Clements	60-1	14

Time—1:10 2-5.

Start good; won driving; place easily. Saddle Ring, ch. g., by Boots and Saddles—Wishing Ring; owned by G. F. Hall and trained by J. E. Nash.

SIXTH RACE.

For two-year-old maidens; purse $1,005. Five and a half furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Oil Man	115	Haynes	8-1	1st
Yankee Star	115	Rice	9-5	2d
Reparation	115	Fairbrother	5-1	3d
Shaffer	115	Weiner	11-5	4
Stonyridge	115	Coltiletti	4-1	5
Chesterbrook	115	Kelsay	50-1	6
Sling	115	Miller	20-1	7
Tikeh	115	McLaughlin	60-1	8

Time—1:07.

Start

YANKS LOSE OPENER WHEN RALLY FAILS

Come-Back in Ninth Inning Falls Short and Browns Triumph, 7 to 5.

McMANUS CHIEF SLUGGER

His Triple in Ninth Scores Two Runs and Wins Game for St. Louis —Also Gets Homer.

The Yankees, returning from a tour of some of the choicest realty in the Middle West, were heartily welcomed yesterday afternoon at the Polo Grounds by some 12,000 friends, who braved the stifling heat as if it had been nothing more serious than a mere earthquake or cyclone. Unhappily the Huggins cluster of athletes had been indiscreet enough to bring with them to the reception a bunch of fellows from St. Louis, and this gang almost ruined the function. Its members proved to be rought, uncouth chaps, and they leaned up against the buffet and gobbled all the ice cream and pretzels that had been intended for the refreshment of the Yankees.

The score by which the Browns made way with the local troupe in the opening game of the series was 7 to 5. At the close of the eighth inning of a baseball struggle of the most intense interest, the tally was 4 to 3 in favor of the visitors, as the result of a tense duel between Urban Shocker and Carl Mays. In the ninth, however, the Lee Fohlians ripped into Mays with some gusto, one-base blows by Ellerbe, Jacobson and Severeid driving him to the showers. Jack Quinn took his place and McManus slashed Quinn for a triple which brought in two runs and won the game.

The Yankees tried to withdraw the tussle from the flames in the latter portion of the ninth, but the rally fell short. Nelson Hawks batted for Quinn, and drove a single off the right field wall. Shocker, who, provoked thereunto by the intense heat, did a lot of fanning yesterday, whiffed Fewster, but Peck singled to Ellerbe and took second on the latter's wild throw to first which carried Hawks to third. Babe Ruth whanged the ball to deep centre, and it was snared by Jacobson, Hawks cantering across the plate and Peck taking third. Frank Baker produced a single to right, and Peck tallied. It was now up to Bob Meusel, who answered the pleas of the fans for the home run which would have tied the score with a tremendous thump to the right field wall which just fell short of entering the stand. Tobin gobbled it and the affray was over.

Browns Threaten in First.

The crowd got a scare in the guests' half of the opening inning, and was so grateful when it turned out to be only a false alarm that an exuberant howl rent the heat waves that danced over the green lawn. Tobin started the affray with a sharp poke to right for a single. Ellerbe jounced him around to third by means of a one-base thrust to left centre and went to second himself on Ruth's futile throw to third to head off Tobin. It looked at this juncture as if the women and children would have to be removed to a more protected position, but Carl Mays, inspired to ire by the liberties taken with his up-from-the-turf delivery, fanned Williams and tossed out Severeid, while Jacobson popped to Peckinpaugh.

The Yankees perished in one-two-three order in the first and the Browns emulated that example in the second, but the Hugginsites did a bit of haymaking in their portion of the second and accumulated a brace of tallies. Urban Shocker was the prime mover in the affair, for he started it by passing Frank Baker. Bob Meusel flayed the ball to right and got two bases on the tap, with the aid of an erratic return by Tobin. Baker paused at third on this blow and made his way across the plate an instant later on Wallie Pipp's infield out, Austin to McManus. Meusel scampered to the far turn on this episode and ended his journey on Aaron Ward's sacrifice hoist to Tobin. Wallie Schang lifted one for Gerber to attend to.

The third was fruitless for both teams, although the Yanks appeared for a time disposed to add another layer to the blankets covering their visitors. Carl Mays flogged a single to right as the local brigade went to bat and was sacrificed to second by Chick Fewster. Peck passed away by the Ellerbe-to-McManus route and then Shocker listened to the voice of Prudence Pohl and gave the Bombarding Babe four wide ones with malice aforethought. The strategy was justified when Baker rapped to McManus, who made the out unassisted.

After the opening session the Browns, imbued with a keen sense of the courtesy due to their hosts, made no demonstrations of hostility for several innings. In the fifth, however, they abandoned their role of simple friendliness and banged out enough runs to tie the score.

After Gerber had lined to Peck in this chapter, McManus shot a single to right and pilfered second. Austin drew a pass and both of the runners capered home when Urban Shocker blasted the sphere clear over Fewster's head for a double. Tobin and Ellerbe were thrown out by Schang and Peck, respectively.

Yanks Recover Lead in Fifth.

The Yankees took their vanished lead right back in their part of the fifth shukker. Of tremendous assistance to them in this transaction was a modest citizen of St. Louis known as Kenneth Williams, who will always be welcome to a park bench in Manhattan if he is afaid to return to his home in the Valley of the Mississippi. After two were gone in this period, Fewster lifted the ball into short left. It trickled through the digits of Williams and Chick reached the midway station. Peck singled to left, sending Fewster to third, and when Peck continued toward second Williams made a wild heave to check him and Chick crossed the platter. Ruth got another intentional pass, but Baker drove one to McManus.

Once again in the sixth the tourists from Missouri drew abreast of the home aggregation. Jacobson was nicked by one of Maye's curves, his wound antitling him to a berth under Wallie Pipp's elbow. Singles by Gerber and McManus conveyed the visiting central gardener over the scoring disc.

Pipp tried his hand at a come-back in the same inning, but it was a lone hand and therefore ineffectual. He tripled lustily to left with one out, and then smashed his molars while his comrades tried valnly to tug him the short distance home.

Maye made a bid for a St. Louis run in the seventh, when he passed Shocker and hit Tobin before any of the Browns had gone on the retired list, but nifty fielding behind and around Carl averted hostile markers.

Two of the Browns had marched to the plate and back to the dugout in the eighth, and all was peace at the Polo Grounds. A warrior bearing the martial moniker of Marty McManus disturbed the peace mightily at this juncture, however, by propelling the pellet into the lower right field stand and sauntering about the circuit. Austin and Shocker followed with singles, but Baker absorbed Tobin's foul pop.

The score:

ST. LOUIS (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Tobin,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Ellerbe,3b	4	0	2	0	1
Williams,lf	4	1	0	2	0
Jacobson,cf	4	2	1	2	0
Severeid,c	5	1	1	6	0
Gerber,ss	5	0	1	1	7
McManus,1b	5	2	4	10	2
Austin,2b	4	1	1	3	2
Shocker,p	3	0	2	1	2
Total	38	7	13	27	8

NEW YORK (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Fewster,cf	5	1	0	1	0
P'paugh,ss	5	1	2	1	5
Ruth,lf	2	0	0	0	0
Baker,3b	4	1	1	3	4
Meusel,rf	5	1	1	3	0
Pipp,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Ward,2b	2	0	1	1	2
Schang,c	4	0	0	2	2
Mays,p	3	0	1	0	3
Quinn,p	0	0	0	0	0
aHawks	1	1	1	0	0
Total	33	5	8	27	16

a Batted for Quinn in ninth.
Errors—Williams (2), Ellerbe, McManus, Ward.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	—7
New York	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	—5

Two-base hits—Meusel, Shocker. Three-base hits—Pipp, McManus. Home runs—McManus. Stolen base—McManus. Sacrifices—Ward, Fewster, Williams, Ruth. Double play—Shocker, Austin and McManus. Left on bases—New York 9, St. Louis 9. Bases on balls—Off Shocker 5, Mays 2. Hits—Off Mays 12 in 8 1-3 innings, Quinn 1 in 2-3 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Mays 2 (Jacobson, Tobin. Struck out—By Mays 2, Shocker 6. Losing pitcher—Mays. Umpires—Connolly and Owens. Time of game—2:17.

SENATORS WIN AGAIN.

Four Hits and Two Passes Defeat White Sox, 5 to 4.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Washington again defeated Chicago today, 5 to 4. All the local runs were scored in the third inning in which Kerr walked two batsmen and allowed a single, a double and two triples. Sheely and Collins of the visitors hit home runs, the latter with one on base.

The score:

WASHINGTON (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Judge,1b	3	1	0	17	1
Milan,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Rice,cf	4	1	1	4	0
Miller,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Harris,2b	4	0	0	1	1
Shanks,3b	4	0	1	0	4
Gharrity,c	3	1	1	2	1
O'Rourke,ss	3	1	2	0	7
Mogridge,p	2	0	0	1	2
Acosta,p	0	0	0	1	1
Total	30	5	7	27	17

CHICAGO (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Johnson,ss	5	1	1	1	2
Mulligan,3b	5	0	0	2	2
Collins,2b	5	2	2	2	6
Falk,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Sheely,1b	3	1	1	10	0
Mostil,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Brachl,rf	2	0	2	0	0
Strunk,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Schalk,c	3	0	0	6	1
Kerr,p	3	0	1	1	1
Total	35	4	9	24	12

Error—Miller.

Washington	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	x	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—O'Rourke, Johnson. Three-base hits—Rice, Miller, Gharrity. Home runs—Collins, Sheely. Left on bases—Chicago 8, Washington 5. Bases on balls—Off Kerr 4, Mogridge 3. Hits—Off Mogridge 9 in 6 2-3 innings, Acosta in 2 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Mogridge 2, Kerr 6. Winning pitcher—Mogridge. Umpires—Evans and Dineen. Time of game—1:45.

DUGAN'S FUMBLES COSTLY.

Miscues Help Tigers Defeat Athletics by 4 to 1 Score.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Dugan's two fumbles aided the Detroit Tigers in defeating the Philadelphia Athletics, 4 to 1, today. It was a pitchers' battle between Dauss and Naylor, the former keeping the hits scattered and being effective with runners on bases. Hits by Bush and Shorten, Dugan's fumble and Veach's sacrifice fly clinched the game in the third. The score:

DETROIT (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Blue,1b	4	2	1	6	0
Bush,2b	3	1	1	2	3
Shorten,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Veach,lf	3	0	1	6	0
Hallmann,rf	2	0	1	2	0
Flagstead,ss	3	0	1	4	0
Bassler,c	4	0	0	4	0
Sargent,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Dauss,p	4	0	1	0	2
Total	31	4	8	27	7

PHILADELPHIA (A)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Witt,rf	5	1	2	0	0
Dykes,2b	3	0	0	4	4
Walker,cf	3	0	2	2	0
J. Walker,lb	4	0	1	9	2
C. Walker,lf	3	0	0	3	1
Perkins,c	4	0	2	4	0
Dugan,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Galloway,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Naylor,p	2	0	0	2	2
aGriffin	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	8	27	13

a Batted for Naylor in the ninth.
Error—Dugan (2).

Detroit	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Witt. Sacrifices—Welch, Veach, Bush. Double plays—Sargent and Blue; C. Walker, J. Walker, Dykes, Galloway and J. Walker. Left on bases—Detroit 6, Philadelphia 5. Bases on balls—Off Naylor 4, Dauss 2. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss (Dykes). Struck out—By Dauss 3, Naylor 1. Umpires—Hildebrand, Wilson and Nallin. Time of game—1:43.

Curves and Bingles

Until yesterday's engagements the Yankees had beaten Urban Shocker four times this season and had yielded to his blandishments only once. They thought they had his number. It must have been the wrong number, though, for they kept calling yesterday and couldn't get him.

With George Sisler out of the St. Louis line-up as the outcome of his effort to make over Umpire Hildebrand's features so that they would harmonize with his cap, Marty McManus was on first base. Too bad how the change weakened the Browns! All that McManus did with his bat was to make a home run, a triple and two singles, and drive in four runs.

Kenneth Williams didn't believe he had swung at that third one in the initial inning, and scattered syllables all around the plate in the effort to convince Umpire Connolly that he was in error. Connolly proved so dense that Williams decided he was wasting time, and went out and made the rest of his oration to the left field bleacherites.

When Quinn made his belated appearance on the mound in the midst of that ninth-inning bombardment, Walter Gerber greeted him right away with what was designed, but not destined, to be a single to right. Aaron Ward threw himself at the ball like a pebble from a slungshot and slaughtered the runner at first. Gerber can't believe it yet.

Before Bob Meusel located and absorbed McManus's high fly in the first he did a most remarkable dance in right field. It had a touch of jazz, but seemed to be founded rather on the old-fashioned polka. If he had kept it up an instant longer everybody in the stands would have rushed over to watch him.

Peck and Baker robbed Jacobson and Severeid of hits in fourth by feats of sheer legerdemain. A booking agent in the stand wanted to scurry right down and sign them up for a brother sleight of hand act on the big time, but a cruel cop intervened.

GIANTS WIN AGAIN FROM PIRATES, 4-1

Nehf Has Edge on Cooper in Pitching Duel—McGraw is Suspended Indefinitely.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 27.—This was a day of eventful happenings for the Giants. Early this morning came bad news for John McGraw and John Rawlings in the shape of an indefinite suspension for the former and a fine of $50 for the latter. Later came Emil Meusel, who is expected to play a part of prominence in the dash for the pennant which the McGrawmen hope to stage. In the afternoon George Burns, left fielder for the Giants over a stretch of nine seasons, was shifted over to centre field, while Meusel took up the patrol which Burns has guarded so long and so well. Last but not least was a 4 to 1 victory for the Giants over the league-leading Pirates.

As a result of the success today, coupled with that of yesterday, the McGrawmen are again crowding the Pirates for leadership. A lead that stretched to four games yesterday morning had been whittled down to half that size late this afternoon, and the New Yorkers are now counting the days it will take to put them in front. If there was a Giant who thought yesterday morning that his team could not overtake the league leaders he has since changed his opinion.

The sad tiding received by McGraw and Rawlings came from President John Heydler of the National League. Umpire Bill Klem had made a report on incidents during and after yesterday's game here, and Heydler saw fit to plaster on the penalties. Both McGraw and Rawlings deny that they said anything to the umpire. On the other hand, certain members of the Giants allege that Klem called the team a "counterfeit" after the game yesterday, and President Charles A. Stoneham has sent in a complaint on the umpire. The hot weather appears to have had a bad effect on numerous dispositions.

Hits Are Well Scattered.

The game that carried the Giants a bit nearer to the league leaders was a duel of southpaws, with Art Nehf upholding the New York side of the argument against Wilbur Cooper for the Pirates. Nehf had the edge on the Pittsburgh star, and was fully entitled to the honors of victory, though the local southpaw was not hit much harder. In three different innings the Giants got to Cooper for two hits—never for more than two—and each time they did some scoring. Nehf was reached for a brace of hits in three different frames, but only one produced a run.

Meusel, who drew a warm welcome from the players on his arrival this morning, struck out in his début as a Giant. With Young on third base in the first inning and two out, the ex-Quaker raised the ball and then held his bat on his shoulder while a third strike curved over the plate. Later in the game he punched out his first New York hit and it made possible the third run scored by the Giants. It was a single which sent Young from first to third and then came a double steal on which Young carried the run across.

Meusel's appearance in left field was a big surprise as it was thought that McGraw would shift Young to centre if he was not going to play Meusel there. It was intimated tonight that the shift of Burns to centre field was merely in the nature of an experiment and that another arrangement will be made if Burns shows any uncertainty in this position.

Nehf was in a tight situation all the way. The only Pittsburgher who traveled far enough to whisper to Frank Frisch during the afternoon was Whitted, who spanked a triple into right field with a man gone, in the seventh inning. Barnhart followed with a single that sent the run over the plate. For all the other Pirates, except Whitted, second base was the dead line and seldom did any of them travel that far.

A fumble by Cutshaw on Burns's roller in the first inning, the only misplay of the game, opened the door for the Giants, and before the inning was over they had rushed through for a pair of runs. Bancroft forced Burns at second, and then raced to the plate on Frisch's double, which bounded against the left-field fence. Young sent Frisch home with a triple to the centre field fence, and the game was over as far as the Pirates were concerned, though they did not realize it then. George Kelly, who slumped today in his hitting after knocking a long home run yesterday, popped to Grimm for the second out, and Meusel went out on a called third strike.

An Odd Double Play.

An odd double play marked the home half of the fourth. With one out, Maranville walked and reached second on Cutshaw's single to left centre. Whitted hit a little fly in front of the plate and Snyder dropped the ball. Maranville had hurried back to second and Cutshaw to first when Snyder about to make the catch. He made a quick recovery after the ball got away and threw to Frisch, forcing Maranville. Frisch threw to Rawlings, forcing Cutshaw for the third out.

In the seventh the Pirates got their only run. With two gone, Whitted tripled to right and scored on Barnhart's single to centre. The fans thought they saw a rally under way, but Grimm rolled in front of the plate and was thrown out by Snyder.

After Frisch had filed out in the eighth Young drove a single to centre, Kelly filed to Whitted and Meusel singled to centre, putting Young on third. Then came a double steal on which Meusel reached second and Young scored.

Snyder opened the ninth with a single to right centre and Nehf sacrificed him to second. Burns fouled to Schmidt and Bancroft popped a fly just out of Barnhart's reach, scoring Snyder.

The score:

NEW YORK (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Bancroft,ss	5	1	1	2	3
Frisch,3b	5	1	1	0	4
Young,rf	4	1	4	2	0
Kelly,1b	4	0	0	11	1
Meusel,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Rawlings,2b	4	0	0	3	7
Snyder,c	3	1	0	2	3
Nehf,p	2	0	0	1	2
Total	34	4	9	27	18

PITTSBURGH (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bigbee,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Carey,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Maranv'le,ss	3	0	0	0	2
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	4	3
Whitted,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Barnhart,3b	4	0	2	0	2
Grimm,1b	3	0	0	10	0
Schmid,c	3	0	0	6	1
Cooper,p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	33	1	5	27	9

Error—Cutshaw.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	—4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Frisch, Young, Snyder. Three-base hits—Young. Whitted. Stolen bases—Young, Meusel. Sacrifice—Nehf. Double plays—Cutshaw and Grimm; Bancroft, Rawlings and Kelly; Snyder, Frisch and Kelly. Left on bases—New York 8, Pittsburgh 5. Bases on balls—Off Nehf 1, Cooper 4. Struck out—By Nehf 2, Cooper 3. Umpires—Klem and Emslie. Time of game—1:47.

CUBS ACQUIRE PITCHER.

Trade Three Players to Salt Lake City for Thurston.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 27.—Announcement was made today of a deal whereby Pitcher Hollis Thurston of the Salt Lake Club is to be traded to the Chicago National League Club in exchange for three players. The players have not yet been named, but it is assumed that Don Brown, already with the Salt Lake Club on option, will be one of them. Thurston is to finish the season with Salt Lake. The Chicago players are to be sent to Salt Lake as soon as possible.

MANAGER McBRIDE HURT.

Washington Chieftain Knocked Unconscious by Thrown Ball.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Manager McBride of the Washington American League team was knocked unconscious in the practice before today's game with Chicago when accidentally struck on the head by a ball thrown by Earl Smith, local outfielder. Although revived in a few minutes, he is suffering from paralysis of the lower part of the face, but this condition is believed to be temporary.

Leading Batsmen of the Major Baseball Leagues

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Heilmann, Detroit..	91	367	75	158	.431
Cobb, Detroit.....	73	266	73	113	.500
Speaker, Cleveland.	94	320	71	123	.581
Tobin, St. Louis....	90	290	63	101	.376
Severeid, St. Louis.	83	295	53	98	.365

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Hornsby, St. Louis.	90	353	76	147	.416
Nicholson, Boston..	87	169	28	63	.269
Young, New York..	80	268	56	86	.306
McHenry, St. Louis.	66	237	61	120	.356
Cruise, Boston.....	63	161	25	57	.354

DODGERS BURY CUBS; VICTORY IS COSTLY

Drive Pondor Off Mound, Winning by Score of 10-2—Schmandt is Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The Brooklyn Club continued on a rampage here this afternoon, and when the final returns were all in the Robins had defeated the Cubs for the second time in as many days. The score was 10 to 2. It was amid a cloudburst of base hits that the invaders deluged Elmer Ponder and finally made him seek the protection of the clubhouse. He had lasted just four and two-third innings, during which time the Dodgers had nicked him for eleven hits and all of their ten runs. Perry Jones, who succeeded him on the pitching hill for the Bruins, managed to check the assault, but not before so much damage had been done that there was no chance for the locals to redeem the game. Dutch Ruether officiated for Brooklyn and, while he was touched for nine hits, managed to keep them so well scattered in all but the third inning, and was so well supported afield by his teammates that Johnny Evers's tribe was able to get no more than two anaemic markers.

But the victory was a costly one. During the batting practice before the game, Ray Schmandt, who had been playing such a bang-up game at first base for Wilbert Robinson, was hit on the back of the head by a pitched ball and knocked unconscious. He was carried to the clubhouse, where at first it was feared he had suffered a fracture of the skull. Tonight, however, it was reported that, while the injury was a painful one, it was not serious and that Schmandt would be able to resume play in a few days.

Wallace Hood, the utility outfielder who has been pitching to the batters in practice for some time past and has generally possessed excellent control, was operating when Schmandt was hit. He threw a floater that Ray attempted to dodge, but ducked into the ball.

Clarence Mitchell, the Dodgers' versatile southpaw pitcher, took Schmandt's place on first base. Later, when Evers changed pitchers, Janvrin was sent in to bat for Mitchell and subsequently covered the initial sack.

Short Time Required.

In spite of the fact that the game was one of free scoring so far as the Dodgers were concerned, it was played in remarkably fast time. Only an hour and forty-four minutes were consumed. This in spite of the fact that twelve runs were scored and that seventeen athletes were scrambling on the bags. The pitchers worked quickly and the players changed position quickly between innings.

Besides pitching in approved fashion, Walter Ruether had the Dodgers at bat. In five times at the plate he made three hits, one of them a double. He struck out six batters and allowed only two bases on balls. Flack was the only Cub who seemed to have his measure. The Chicago outfielder was at bat five times and made four hits, one for two bases.

The Dodgers got busy in the second inning, when they jammed their first run over the saucepan. There was one out when Neis singled. He scampered to second while Ponder was throwing out Mitchell. Kilduff made good by hitting to left for a base, and Neis checked in with the marker. Kilduff stole second, but Miller was thrown out by Hollocher.

In the third inning the Robins got two more. The Brooklyn clan combined a base on balls, a steal and three hits, one of which was a double by Ruether, to manufacture the tallies. Home run opened the round by hitting to left centre for two bags. He went to third while Mariott was throwing out Olson. Johnston singled past Hollocher and Ruether counted. Johnston stole second. Griffith walked. Myers dropped a single near the foul line in short left, Johnston scoring and Griffith taking second. Deal threw out Neis and the runners advanced. Mitchell struck out.

In their half of the same inning the Cubs jammed a double and triple into the box score and got their two only runs of the game. With one out Flack dropped a fly in short left that went for a double. Hollocher tripled to left centre, and Flack scored. Mariott hit to Mitchell, whose throw to the plate was too late to head off Hollocher. Roy Grimes popped to Olson and Barber struck out.

Add Five to Total.

Again in the fourth the Dodgers got two runs. Kilduff opened with a single to left. Miller sacrificed, Ponder to Roy Grimes. Ruether singled to centre and Kilduff scored. Olson doubled to right and Ruether stopped at third. Johnston rapped a fly to Maisel and Ruether registered. Griffin ended the inning by popping to Hollocher.

Leading by a margin of three runs, the Robins added five more to their total in the fifth session and Ponder was given the air. Ponder threw out Myers, but Neis walked. Mitchell dropped a single in short left. Neis was caught off second but was safe when Mariott dropped Barber's throw. Kilduff was hit by a pitched ball and the bases were filled. Miller filed to Maisel and Neis scored. Mitchell reached third and Kilduff second on the throw in. Maisel's throw got by Wirts and the ball was recovered by Ponder who threw wildly to second in an effort to retire Kilduff. Mitchell scored on the misplay. Ruether got his third successive hit of the game, a single to centre, and Kilduff scored. Olson got his base on balls and Johnston doubled to left centre, scoring Ruether and Olson. At this stage of the game Ponder was relieved from duty and Jones sent to the mound. Hood batted for Griffith and ended the rioting by striking out.

The score:

BROOKLYN (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Olson,ss	4	1	1	2	2
Johnston,2b	4	1	2	2	0
Griffith,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Hood,lf	2	0	0	2	0
Myers,cf	5	0	2	2	0
Neis,lf,rf	4	2	2	5	0
Mitchell,1b	4	1	2	1	0
Janvrin,1b	1	0	0	5	0
Kilduff,2b	4	2	2	1	3
Miller,c	3	0	1	7	0
Ruether,p	5	3	3	0	3
Total	38	10	15	27	7

CHICAGO (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	5	1	4	2	0
Hollocher,ss	3	1	2	1	2
Mariott,2b	4	0	0	1	1
Grimes,1b	3	0	0	10	0
Barber,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Sullivan,lf	2	0	0	0	0
Maisel,cf	4	0	1	6	0
Deal,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Wirts,c	4	0	0	7	1
Ponder,p	1	0	0	0	4
Jones,p	2	0	0	0	0
aO'Farrell	1	0	1	0	0
Total	35	2	9	27	11

a Batted for Jones in ninth.
Errors—Kilduff, Mariott, Ponder.

Brooklyn	0	1	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	—10
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Ruether, Flack, Olson, Johnston, Mitchell, Hollocher. Three-base hit—Hollocher. Stolen bases—Kilduff, Johnston. Sacrifices—Mariott, Miller (3), Johnston, Hollocher. Double plays—Kilduff, Olson and Mitchell; Wirts and Mariott. Left on bases—Brooklyn 8, Chicago 10. Base on balls—Off Ruether 2, Ponder 3. Hits—Off Ponder 11 in 4 2-3 innings, Jones 4 in 4 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Ponder (Kilduff). Struck out—By Ponder 1, Ruether 5, Jones 6. Wild pitch—Jones. Losing pitcher—Ponder. Umpires—Quigley and Brennan. Time of game—1:44.

Southern Association.

Nashville 6, Memphis 5.
(First game, 10 innings.)
Memphis 8, Nashville 4.
(Second game.)
New Orleans 2, Mobile 1.
(First game.)
New Orleans 13, Mobile 3.
(Second game.)
Atlanta 2, Birmingham 1.
Chattanooga 14, Little Rock 7.

BASEBALL TODAY, 3:30 P. M. POLO Grounds. Yankees vs. St. Louis.—Advt.

RALLY BY RED SOX DEFEATS INDIANS

Foster's Single and Smith's Error Give Boston Two Runs in Seventh—Score, 5-4.

BOSTON, July 27.—Boston came from behind in the seventh inning today and defeated Cleveland, 5 to 4. Foster's single to right and Smith's throw, which took a bad bound past O'Neill, providing the necessary runs.

The score:

BOSTON (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Menosky,lf	3	2	2	0	0
Foster,2b	4	0	2	2	3
Pratt,2b	3	2	2	3	0
McInnis,1b	3	0	0	12	0
Vick,rf	4	0	2	2	1
Scott,ss	3	0	0	2	4
Pittenger,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Ruel,c	3	0	1	4	0
Bush,p	4	1	1	1	2
Total	27	5	11	27	14

CLEVELAND (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Jamieson,lf	5	0	2	2	0
W'gam,2b	4	0	2	4	3
Speaker,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Smith,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Gardner,3b	4	1	1	1	3
Sewell,ss	2	0	1	0	3
Johnston,1b	3	1	1	9	0
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	6	0
aEvans	0	1	0	0	0
N'maker,c	1	0	0	3	1
Sothoron,p	0	0	0	0	0
bGraney	0	1	0	0	0
Uhle,p	0	0	0	0	0
Morton,p	0	0	0	0	1
cBurns	1	0	1	0	0
Total	31	4	8	34	13

a Ran for O'Neill in seventh.
b Batted for Sothoron in seventh.
c Batted for Morton in ninth.
Errors—Smith, Sothoron.

Boston	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	—4

Two-base hits—Pratt (2), Wambsganss. Three-base hit—Menosky. Sacrifices—Pratt, McInnis (3), Wambsganss, Johnston, Ruel (2), Pittenger. Double plays—Sewell, Wambsganss and Johnston; Pratt, Scott and McInnis. Left on bases—Cleveland 7, Boston 8. Bases on balls—Off Sothoron 3, Morton 1, Bush 5. Hits—Off Sothoron 7 in 6 innings, Uhle 3 in 0 (None out in 7th), Morton 1 in 2. Struck out—By Sothoron 2, Morton 1, Bush 4. Losing pitcher—Uhle. Umpires—Moriarty and Chill. Time of game—2:02.

REDS WIN DOUBLE-HEADER.

Give Braves Setback by Taking First, 2 to 0, and Second, 4 to 3.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 27.—The Reds took both parts of a double-header from Boston today, winning the first game by a score of 2 to 0, and the second, 4 to 3.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Neale,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Bohne,2b	3	1	1	1	5
Groh,3b	3	0	0	4	0
Roush,cf	3	0	2	2	0
Daubert,1b	3	0	1	9	0
Duncan,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Wingo,c	3	0	0	2	1
Crane,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Luque,p	3	0	1	1	0
Total	27	2	7	27	9

BOSTON (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Powell,cf	4	0	1	2	1
Barbare,ss	4	0	1	2	0
Sou'worth,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Cruise,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Boeckel,3b	3	0	1	2	0
Hoike,1b	3	0	0	8	0
Ford,2b	3	0	1	5	3
Gowdy,c	0	0	0	1	0
Fillingim,p	0	0	0	0	0
aGibson	1	0	0	0	0
O'Neill,c	2	0	0	2	2
Watson,p	1	0	0	0	3
aChris

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LEIGHTON'S

BROADWAY AT 47th STREET

OPEN UNTIL MIDNIGHT

SONNICA IS LEADER IN N. Y. Y. C. RACE

Shonnard's Schooner Reaches New Haven Six Minutes Ahead of Vagrant.

VICTORY FOR ACUSHLA

Hammersley's Filer Is First of 50-Footers to Finish—Light Wind Handicaps Skippers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 27.—R. S. Shonnard's schooner yacht Sonnica finished first today in the long race of the New York Yacht Club across the Sound from Glen Cove to this port. The big black-hulled steel fore-and-after was followed about six minutes later by Harold S. Vanderbilt's white-bodied Vagrant.

The little schooner Queen Mab was the third to come in, a half hour astern of the leader.

The yachts had been more than seven hours covering the thirty-eight-mile course, which was called for by the program of the New York yachtsmen's cruise schedule. Between the Vagrant and Queen Mab, the fifty-foot sloops came sailing in, a procession of them, with L. Gordon Hammersley's Acushla holding a lead of three minutes over Carolina. Acushla was sailed by Bob Mahlstedt, whose ability as a skipper has long been known along the North Shore. Virginia, with the owner, L. F. Crofoot, at the wheel; Istalena, Grayling and Spartan followed Carolina.

Prize to Hammersleys.

This victory gives the Hammersleys the day's prize in the fifty-foot class, but the big yachts had made uneven work of it all day, for not until late in the afternoon was there better than a catspaw of wind. Cruise orders called for working topsails, and the lack of the big clubtopsails probably had much to do with the failure of the sloops to make a close finish. The race would doubtless have been more closely contested had the yachts been allowed their racing top canvas, as a larger spread of sail up aloft would have enabled them to get more of the wind which held tantalizingly off the shore face.

In the thirty-foot class Nautilus won.

Tonight the yachts are lying at anchor off the New Haven Yacht Club, Morris Cove, the power vessels aglow with myriads of lights. Tomorrow at 9 o'clock they will start on the second leg of their journey, the run to New London. The sailing craft will race over this leg for the Rear Commodore's Cups. The course distance is thirty-nine miles, and the skippers are hoping for more wind than they had today.

Corsair as Flagship.

The harbor start was made at 9 o'clock, when, after signaling the fleet, Corsair, Commodore J. P. Morgan's great steam yacht and flagship of the fleet, weighed anchor and took the lead out to sea, followed by most of the power fleet. Corsair flew the absent flag of the owner, for Commodore Morgan was already aboard his fifty-footer, Grayling, seeing to it that all was shipshape on the sloop preparatory to her racing start. Corsair, however, did not continue long under way. She was committee boat as well as flagship and as soon as she was off Matinicock Gas Buoy, she dropped anchor again, to establish the starting line for the racing yachts. A thin haze lay over the water, and the morning breeze, which came out of the west, was very light.

At 9:30 the Regatta Committee hoisted the warining signal, and ten minutes later the first start was made.

According to the schedule, all schooner classes were to go across on the first gun, but only three were on hand, the remaining six straggling over as they came up.

The trio which crossed first was composed of Sonnica and Ohonkara, both rating 83 feet, and the 46-footer, Queen Mab, owned by Nathaniel Ayres of Boston. Queen Mab was formerly Harold S. Vanderbilt's Vagrant. Vice Commodore Vanderbilt himself crossed the line at the helm of his new schooner, Vagrant, which rates 65 feet. The wind gave the yachts a broad reach, and the schooners went away with balloon jib topsails and main topmast staysails set.

Fifty-footers Start Well.

The fifty-footers made a good start at 9:40, pretty closely bunched, but with Pynchon's Istalena a second or two in the lead. Grayling was the leeward boat over the line, with George Nichols, in Carolina, close on her weather quarter. Commodore Nichols had with him on Carolina Charles Francis Adams, who sailed Resolute to victory over Shamrock IV. in the races for the America's Cup last year. Starling Burgess and George Duncan were also with him. Such an array of talent is seldom mustered in a single cockpit.

After the fifties, the forty-footers got the signal from Corsair. Four of these crossed the line, Monsoon, Pauline, Pampero and Shawara. Sailing with the forties went the Larchmont "O" sloop, Gray Dawn, with Eddie Fish at the helm, and Alice, Charles B. Keeler's thirty-nine-footer.

Three more schooners managed to straggle over—the New Englander, Edward F. Greene's Windward; the Vanderbilt Vagrant, the fifty-five-footer Dervish, property of Earle Kimball of Providence; Daniel Bacon's Seafarer and Sea Scamp, which flies D. H. Gaines's flag. Just ahead of the last trio, the thirty-footers got past the barrier. There were seven in this group. This completed the work of the committee at the Glen Cove end and Corsair got under way for Morris Cove. In this, the flagship had an edge on the sailing racers, for a flat calm settled on the sea, and the contests, except for what little breese the yachts could drag down from aloft, became drifting matches. By the middle of the afternoon, however, the wind hauled into the southwest and freshened considerably.

The Nautilus also won on handicap the honors of the day for sloops, represented by the Navy Challenge Cup for that class. The Navy Challenge Cup for schooners, chief honor in that class went on handicap to the little Queen Mab, the property of Nathaniel F. Ayres of Boston.

Pauline O. G. Jennings's forty-footer won in that division and the Grey Dawn was first in the Larchmont O sloops.

The summaries:

SCHOONERS—CLASS C.

Start, 9:40 A. M. Distance, 38 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Time.	Elapsed Time.	Corr'd Time.
Sonnica, R. S. Shonnard	6:56:15	6:36:36	
Vagrant, H. S. Vanderbilt	6:50:30	6:39:22	
Oh Dukare, Carl Tucker	7:20:43	7:00:34	

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Start, 9:40 A. M. Distance, 38 Miles.

Virginia H., G. S. Noble	7:37:10	6:57:31	
Windward, E. F. Greene	7:44:18	7:11:25	

SCHOONERS—CLASSES E AND F.

Start, 9:40 A. M. Distance, 38 Miles.

Queen Mab, N. F. Ayres	7:28:43	6:23:48	
Dervish, H. E. Kimball	7:44:22	6:56:41	

SCHOONERS—SPECIAL.

Start, 9:55 A. M. Distance, 38 Miles.

Sea Scamp, E. H. Gaines		8:18:46	
Seafarer, Robert Bacon		8:42:49	

SLOOPS—CLASSES N AND O.

Start, 9:50 A. M. Distance, 38 Miles.

Alice, C. D. Keeler	7:48:15	6:23:07	
Georgia, H. M. Cowperthwaite	7:52:16	6:27:08	

NEW YORK Y. C. 50-FOOTERS.

Start, 9:45 A. M. Distance, 38 Miles.

Acushla, L. G. Hamersley	4:44:54	6:59:54	
Carolina, George Nichols	4:47:54	7:02:54	
Virginia, L. F. Crofoot	4:53:13	7:08:13	
Istalena, G. M. Rachan	4:56:40	7:10:40	
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	5:02:40	7:17:50	
Spartan, H. B. Plant	5:17:00	7:32:00	

NEW YORK Y. C. 40-FOOTERS.

Start, 9:50 A. M. Distance, 38 Miles.

Pauline, O. G. Kennings	5:20:03	7:30:03	
Squaw, J. S. Lawrence	5:28:40	7:38:40	
Monsoon, F. D. Strachan	5:30:33	7:40:33	
Pampero, C. L. Andrews	5:36:37	7:46:37	
Shawara, Harold Wesson	6:10:53	8:20:53	

38-FOOTERS.

Start, 9:50 A. M. Distance, 38 Miles.

Georgia, H. M. Cowperthwaite	5:42:16	7:52:16	
Maisie, L. V. Lockwood	5:49:53	7:59:55	
Gray Dawn, P. H. Johnson	5:50:05	8:00:06	

NEW YORK Y. C. 30-FOOTERS.

Start, 9:55 A. M. Distance, 38 Miles.

Nautilus, M. E. Hatfield	5:53:03	7:58:03	
Hongua, W. G. Low Jr.	6:06:37	8:11:37	
Adios, F. L. Richards	6:10:03	8:15:03	
Lena, Ogden Reid	6:10:23	8:15:23	
Alice, Gherardi Davis	6:12:25	8:17:25	
Mispah, Dr. R. Richardson	6:13:55	8:18:55	
Alera, F. W. Belknap	6:21:55		

NAVY CHALLENGE CUPS.

SCHOONERS.

Queen Mab	6:23:48	Ohonkara	6:50:39
Vagrant	6:26:37	Dervish	6:56:41
Sonnica	6:26:50	Virginia	6:57:21

Windward not measured.

SLOOPS.

Nautilus	5:54:56	Mispah	6:15:47
Acushla	6:00:—	Grayling	6:17:50
Carolina	6:03:02	Alice (Class N)	6:21:56
Virginia	6:08:22	Georgia	6:22:06
Hongqua	6:08:28	Squaw	6:24:22
Istalena	6:10:48	Monsoon	6:26:15
Adios	6:11:58	Maisie	6:29:39
Lena	6:12:16	Greydawn	6:29:49
Alice (30 footer)	6:14:17	Spartan	6:32:18
Pauline	6:15:45	Pamper	6:32:1b
		Shawara	7:06:36

Alera disqualified.

Fabrique to Play in California.

OIL CITY, Pa., July 27.—Bunny Fabrique, who left the Kansas City American Association team last season with Pitcher William Evans to play for the Oil City Independents, left here yesterday for California. Fabrique will play with a club in the San Joaquin Valley League.

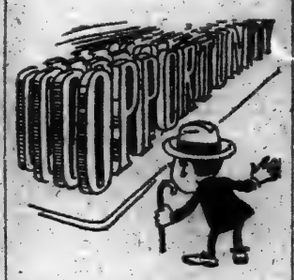
Box For British Embassy At Tennis Championship

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The British Embassy has engaged a box for the United States lawn tennis championship matches, to be played at the Germantown Cricket Club, beginning Sept. 9. It is also expected that Japan and Denmark will be officially represented at the tournament, as players from both countries are among the long list of entries. Teams from Canada, Australasia and India also are entered.

FOUR SURVIVE TENNIS TEST.

Players in Middle States Event Complete Fourth-Round Matches.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—L. Tremaine, Greenpoint; J. S. Cravis, Cynwyd; E. D. Toland, Philadelphia, and T. C. Leonards, Cynwyd, were the survivors today of the fourth round in the Middle States tennis tournament in progress at Cynwyd. Tremaine defeated Dan Kiefer, Cynwyd, 7—5, 6—2. Cravis beat Roy Coiffin, Germantown, 6—3, 6—4. Toland eliminated H. Simons, Cynwyd, 6—4, 6—2, and Leonards disposed of H. Custer, Cynwyd, 6—2, 7—5.



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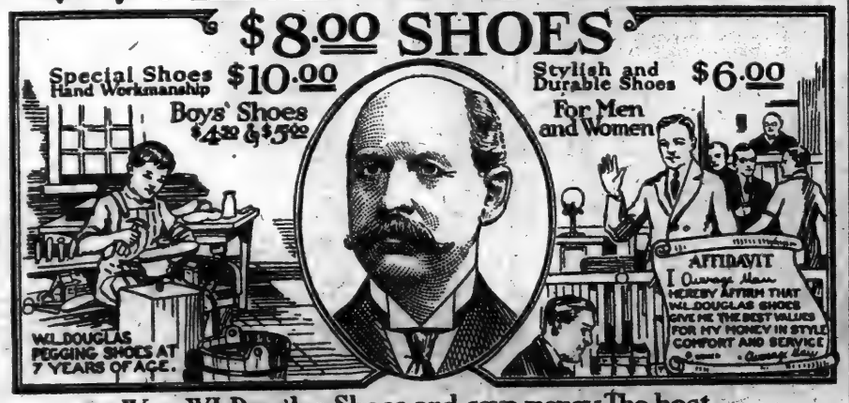
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1921.

BLOCKING THE "BLOC."

Senator NORRIS's sarcasm at the expense of the Administration bill to aid farmers through the War Finance Corporation was virtually an admission that his own measure, still before the Senate, is doomed to defeat. He felt that he had been made the victim of a shrewd political and parliamentary move. As leader of the agricultural "bloc" he had forced consideration of the bill to put the Government in the market as purchaser of farm products, possibly to the tune of $1,000,000,000. It held the right of way. Nothing was to be done, or permitted, for the railroads until the pet legislation of the bloc had been enacted. Senator NORRIS stood in the path, held the pass, kept the bridge, defiant and unyielding.

The first sign of trouble for him came when Senator LODGE paid a visit to the White House and then went to the Senate to make a speech against the Norris bill as unsound in principle and vicious in detail. That was sufficiently ominous. The Republican leader of the Senate had found courage to resist the embattled farmers. Then came the President's message and the introduction of bills to join the railways with the farms as the recipients of temporary assistance from the Government. Senator NORRIS saw at once that this would be fatal to his own project. And it must have been sorrow's crown to him to learn that the skillful plan to push his bill aside had been devised by Secretary HOOVER, that tenderfoot in politics!

It was time that the too arrogant agricultural bloc should be checked. It has now learned something of the stern realities of legislation. Professing to have found a way to cut into both parties and to break down party leadership, it now discovers that the attacked may turn attacker. Similar political movements in the interest of farmers have been noted in different European countries. There they are called the Green Army, as distinguished from Red or White. Judged by the irritation and confusion displayed by Senator NORRIS, there can be little doubt of the color of the army which he has been trying to command.

LEN COMES DOWN.

It must have been the canicular rages that set Rumor sputtering about the calling out of the militia by Governor LEN SMALL of Illinois in case the Sheriff of Sangamon County should try to serve a writ of arrest on former Treasurer LEN SMALL, indicted for alleged criminal offenses. LEN SMALL has a heart as tender as the youngest leaf on the youngest tree in his nursery at Kankakee. Would he make trouble for a Sheriff's officer? No, he is ready to submit not merely to the majesty of the Sheriff, but to any common, ordinary deputy intrusted with the proper capias. And won't there be an instructive moral picture when the Governor bows before the authority of the law?

Even the Governor and the "friends of the court," including Private and former Governor "Joe" FIFER, must admire the vigor, good sense, keenness and wisdom of the opinion given by Judge SMITH of the County Circuit Court. The "friends of the court" had asserted that the Governor was immune from arrest. "Our Governors "are not born Kings. They were not "born with halos around them." A Governor can be impeached only for malfeasance in office, and an impeachment is not a criminal proceeding. If he is immune during his term of office from prosecution for criminal offenses previously committed, he may be immune altogether under the statute of limitations. Governor SMALL has three years yet to serve. The statute is for only three years. Then by helps Governor he would en-

GRAPPLING WITH PELLAGRA.

Business men and health officials in the Cotton States of the South deny with some heat the statements of a Public Health Service bulletin that "a veritable famine has been developing" in that part of the country, and that "pellagra, which results the world "around from famine conditions, will "this year claim about 100,000 vic-"tims, of whom at least 10 per cent. "will die." Relying upon the trustworthiness of the Public Health Service bulletin, President HARDING called upon Surgeon General HUGH S. CUMMING and upon Dr. LIVINGSTON FARRAND of the American Red Cross for complete reports of conditions in the South and suggestions for relief measures. From many parts of the Cotton Belt have come protests that both the ernor would save the skin of the Treasurer. No exemption from arrest is given to the Governor by the State Constitution. On the contrary, that distinctly makes him "liable to prose-"cution, trial, judgment and punish-"ment according to the law." The militia may be called out to execute the laws. It is incredible that Governor LEN SMALL would think of calling out the militia to resist the execution of the law. Indictment is no proof, of course, but, indictments having been found, it is the people's right that trial shall be had. The Governor now admits the right. The law will take its course without resistance or rumpus. Governor SMALL shows his good sense. And Judge SMITH is one of the most delightful as well as the soundest expounders of law and Constitution and the merits and humors of a case.

MONTICELLO.

The fact that Monticello was the cherished home of the author of the Declaration of Independence should long ago have caused it to be treasured among our national possessions; but of late years it has been recognised as having a second claim upon the veneration of the American people which is almost equally great. As a work of art it is original as few buildings ever have been; and it should have become, though unfortunately it did not, the father of a distinctive and admirable school of domestic architecture.

The plan was complete in all essentials and the work of building actually begun in 1769, when JEFFERSON was only 26; but the Revolutionary War and JEFFERSON'S long residence in Paris delayed completion until the year of his first inauguration as President, 1801. In 1796 the Duc DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD - LIANCOURT wrote: "Monticello according to its first plan "was infinitely superior to all other "houses of America in point of taste "and convenience." The final plan called for "more elevation and extent" and the Duke predicted that the result would "certainly deserve "to be ranked with the most pleas-"ant mansions in France and Eng-"land." No judgment could be better informed and the esthetic appreciation has been approved by all sensitive and intelligent people; but it remained for recent writers to establish the claims of Monticello on a sound basis of criticism.

JEFFERSON had no training as an architect and, when he planned Monticello, could have had no personal acquaintance with beautiful building. Such knowledge as was available to him lay in the volumes of PALLADIO. It was the same source from which INIGO JONES had derived the style that came to be known as Georgian—in America, as Colonial. But the result was different. While PALLADIO'S drawings included the purer examples of Roman architecture, his personal preference was for its decadent forms—the Colosseum, triumphal arches and the like. INIGO JONES followed him, with the result that Georgian architecture became an "outgrowth "of the worst that was in PALLADIO, "a type characterized by order sup-"porting order, clustering columns, "multiplications of pilasters crowded "with broken entablatures." According to that fascinating monograph, "Jefferson as an Architect," by W. A. LAMBETH and W. H. MANNING, "while JEFFERSON found his "starting point in PALLADIO, his de-"velopment was in precisely the op-"posite direction" from that of INIGO JONES. "He refused to be led "away from such types as the Pan-"theon, but used PALLADIO to work "back to them. Hence, while every "type created by the Georgians be-"came increasingly mongrel and de-"praved, every form by JEFFERSON "became refined and classical."

Much of the detail of Monticello and the University of Virginia was doubtless influenced by architectural notes which their creator made during his residence in Europe; but the classic purity of his taste remained unimpaired. An equal and perhaps greater originality is shown in the planning of his domestic interior, with regard to which PALLADIO could neither guide nor misguide him. The great pity is that JEFFERSON, whose political precept and example were so often the cause of controversy, could not have been accepted as the founder of a distinctively American school of architecture. That the first and in many ways the greatest of his creations should continue in private hands is unthinkable.

HIS ANAESTHETIC ZONE.

By his useful public activities against the radicals and revolutionaries Senator LUSK has earned a wealth of enmities that is an honor to him. It is the more unfortunate that he has given these persons an opportunity to gloat over him and has disappointed his friends by his singular want of delicacy in taking presents from the beneficiaries of a bill which he introduced and succeeded in getting passed at Albany. Besides a number of minor gifts, he accepted for a member of his family a silver service of considerable value. The manner of his defense of indefensible acts indicates not only a want of candor but the atrophy or absence of politico-moral good taste. He can see no impropriety in his receipt of presents. He refuses to say whether or not he took other presents while a member of the Legislature. He declares that "nearly every Sen-"ator and Assemblyman has received "presents from his friends."

He gives no instances. Newspaper correspondents of long service at Albany remember none. The word "friends" is, of course, deceptive. The impropriety consists in receiving a valuable gift from men who would have been helped pecuniarily and otherwise by the bill had it become a law. The Senator testified before a subcommittee of the Mayer Legislative Investigating Committee that no consideration was offered or given to him for supporting the bill creating a permanent tenure of office for detectives and increasing their pay, and that none was even suggested. No doubt; but why is he so callous to the fact that the legislative sponsor of the bill, the majority leader of the State Senate, should not have accepted from those who were to profit by the measure what looks like a tip, a gratuity, a reward?

So regrettably insensitive to the delicacy of legislative honor is Senator LUSK. So crude is his perception of the disinterestedness that becomes a legislator. There is a marked anaesthetic zone in his moral anatomy. It is a pity on his account and, to some extent, for the Mayer committee, of which he is an ex officio member, and for the Republican Party of the State. He may serve, however, as a warning to avoid even the appearance of evil,

THE SHIPPING BOARD'S BLUNDER.

The legal aspects of the controversy between the Shipping Board and the United States Mail Steamship Company will be argued in court today on the return of the injunction. Upon those we make no comment. But there can be no mistaking the bad impression made by the act of the Shipping Board in suddenly seizing the ships and at once allocating them to another company. It lent itself to sinister interpretations and has, in fact, been followed by charges and reports that the board had been made the instrument of a shipping intrigue with international bearings. Even if all this be shown to be baseless rumor, the actual procedure of the board was a blunder. The new Chairman and his Chicago counsel may have thought that they were exhibiting to the wondering East a specimen of rough and ready Western efficiency. But what the public—and the courts—saw was disregard of ordinary business decencies, reckoning not that it might do irreparable injury to the United States Mail Steamship Company. It was a clear case for injunctive relief.

Misfortune has long dogged the heels of the Shipping Board and it has many times been called before Congressional committees. The present affair seems to demand another investigation. It may be the duty of the Senate, after the courts have pronounced on the law of the matter, to inquire into all the attendant facts. The best friends of the Shipping Board, as now constituted, must confess that it acted precipitately and foolishly in the seizure of the ships and turned public opinion strongly against it. If it has a valid defense, it should welcome the opportunity to bring it out before Congress and the country.

TREASURY AND RAILWAY FINANCE.

Director General DAVIS gives the facts upon which the President based his request that Congress authorize the War Finance Corporation to come to the help of the railways. His adverbs are as large as his figures and the figures justify the adverbs. Industry will be "enormously assisted and promoted" by compliance with the President's request. Per contra, by refusal of the President's request "the public's problem in respect to "transportation will be enormously "embarrassed." The figures, too, are enormous, ranging around a billion more or less through the twilight zone of unadjusted accounts. The bad order cars are 10 per cent. above normal and the crop-moving period is at hand. The farmers will please take notice. Deferred maintenance is put at $400,000,000. The railways have allowed cars and roadway to fall into disrepair until the work could be done at the reduced wages, and that accounts for the unemployment of 200,000 men, who will get jobs if the President's plan succeeds.

The expenditure of these hundreds of millions is blocked by the Government's failure to pay what it owes the railways under contract with them. Take the case of a single railway, chosen only because yesterday it asked authorization for a loan of $15,000,000. The application of the Great Northern Railway recites that the Director General is withholding $16,997,042 due the company as an offset to the Government's credit for capital expenditures on the company's account during the Government control period, with the assurance that in the event of a change of policy the payment would be made forthwith. All companies, practically, are in the same condition of suspended animation of their financial activities and of reduced physical capacity for their work. The debits and credits balance around a half billion each. The banks have been pressing the purveyors of the goods used on the railways, the railway supply companies have been pressing the railways, the railways have been pressing the President and have carried their point with both him and the Director General. The farmers are asking, on the other hand, that railway rates shall be reduced, that their "guaranty" shall be repealed and that the railways generally shall suffer for the faults of others and the damage done to them. The repeal of the railways' "guaranty" would seem superfluous, since from the time of their return until June 1 they have earned only 2.4 per cent. instead of the nominal 6 per cent.

It has been said that the War Finance Corporation would assist the Treasury and the railways to pay each other, but it is to be remarked that concurrently the Treasury issues $300,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness, specifying that part is due to the necessities of the railways. The War Finance Corporation has no funds of its own any more than the Treasury. Both must apply to the money market, each in its own way, for fresh funds. The Corporation helped the Treasury by the purchase of $482,544,097 bonds, and according to the last Treasury report had as remnant of that credit $372,718,417. This is unequal to the present demands, but serves to start a considerable revolving fund. The Treasury owes the Finance Corporation, and the railways owe the Treasury. The exchange of these debts balances the

must make application to investors by issues of such securities as may be necessary. The Treasury makes its issue first and on terms which do not make it easier for the Corporation to borrow. Nevertheless the President's plan has the right of way.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Capitalizing Rustic Credulity.

Just about once in twenty years the Western farmers develop a new faith in the possibility of "making rain." Then somebody with a beautiful and fully warranted confidence that the last efforts in this interesting industry—and their failure—have been forgotten comes along with apparatus more or less elaborate for creating or attracting clouds and making them "give down," as is said of cows. He sets up his machinery, starts it to operating, and in a day or two rain either does or it doesn't fall.

After a long drought, of course, the chances are rather in the rainmaker's favor. He is a little more likely to get a shower than not, and if he does he is sure to do a good business for that season all through that part of the country and a fair one for the next. A single triumph is enough for that.

This is not to say that the rainmakers are conscious deceivers, nor is it to say that rainmaking is and always will be impossible for man. Probably the majority of these wizards sincerely believe in their own powers, as do the weather forecasters who rely on turkey wishbones and muskrat houses and the quantity of nuts laid up by squirrels, as grounds of prediction as to whether the next Winter will be severe or mild. They couldn't convince their customers if they had not first convinced themselves.

As for the practicability of influencing atmospheric conditions sufficiently to cause rainfall, that is at least theoretically admissible, but it will not be done by means of chemicals in "a tank twenty feet high," by firing a few cannon, or by exploding TNT carried aloft in balloons. It will take something bigger than things like those—something analogous to the mountain ranges which in many parts of the world can be observed daily in the very act of making rain out of a current of moisture-laden air.

Methods in Africa Different.

In this country, confidence in rainmakers and their arts is only periodic. In Africa it is continuous and has been for ages. FRAZER'S "Golden Bough" contains innumerable accounts of how rainmaking is done by the several tribes of blacks. The details differ, but the principle is always that of what the author calls "homeopathic magic," and always the rainmaker is in danger of losing, and often he does lose, his life if his operations are unsuccessful. More logical than our Western farmers, the savages, having admitted the claim of a chief or wizard to power over the clouds, hold him responsible for the exercise of that power with discretion, and treat him as a public enemy, not for failing, but for refusing, to save the withering crops and the thirsty cattle.

The office of rainmaker in Africa, therefore, though one of great profit and high honor, is full of danger. To mitigate its perils the magician usually manages to defer the performance of his rites or the singing of his spells until such real knowledge of the weather as he has been able to acquire tells him that rain is not far off.

To say it is ungracious, but perhaps this same expedient for self-protection is used by more civilized rainmakers. Even with its help, however, their vogue hitherto always has been brief, and none of them as yet has won the approval and support of scientific meteorologists. The latter have found full scope for all their abilities in forecasting the immediate probabilities of "natural" weather, and even in that they still are some distance from 100 per cent. perfect.

Disagreement Was Quite Inevitable.

Senator WALSH and JOHN JEROME ROONEY, being two men of Irish blood, of course are at odds in the conclusions they draw from the same facts and conditions. The Senator, having a dislike for Admiral SIMS, made a speech the other day in which he explained the failure of Americans to sympathize with Ireland's aspirations and efforts for the attainment of independence. He laid it to what the Admiral had written in his book and said in his speeches about Sinn Fein and the help the Sinn Feiners gave to the Germans during the war. Now comes Mr. ROONEY, who probably loves Admiral SIMS no more than does the Senator, and in a letter to THE TIMES insists that the Senator was all wrong—that America is not cold toward Irish pleas either for sympathy or for money, but has given and still is giving generously in both ways.

And Mr. ROONEY speaks with authority, at least on the second point, for he has helped collect the money and knows that there has been a lot of it.

This little quarrel, among so many of the same kind, but far fiercer, hardly counts. It is rather interesting, however, for though these two experts differ so widely, probably both are right. Only seemingly are they talking about the same thing.

The Senator had in mind Americans and wanted to attack Admiral SIMS. Mr. ROONEY'S attention had been fixed on Irish-Americans and the big and little Legislatures whose members still believe in the existence of an Irish vote and would do anything rather than offend it.

Revolted Once at Least.

In one instance, and that a modern one, women revealed both the power and the determination not to submit to coercion from the designers of styles and the manufacturers of feminine clothing. Last Spring all the shops, big and little, were heavily stocked with quilted satin coats. The women looked at them, decided that for one or another reason they did not like these coats and that they wouldn't buy them. And they didn't.

What became of those coats nobody in this part of the world seems to know—nobody not in the trade, that is. Perhaps they were sent to Cape Town or Etah and there became the delight of the fashionable.

This single example proves that there is nothing in the plea made by women in self-defense when they follow an ugly style—the plea that most of them, if they are to be dressed at all, as of course they must be, are obliged to buy what the shops offer.

Of course it is not true. The real compulsion is on the shops to offer

DON'T BLAME THE COMETS.

They Have Nothing to Do With the Heat of These Days.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The other day my brother, Henry L. Little of Minneapolis, and myself were discussing the weather and reading an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 20 under a London date as to the cause of the great heat and drought which seemed to extend all over the world.

In the course of what he had to say, he produced a letter from Professor Edwin B. Frost, astronomer at the Yerkes Observatory in Williams Bay, Wis., which he had written in response to an inquiry as to the cause of the drought and its possible effect on crop conditions.

You may be interested in what Professor Frost says:

"Fortunately I have not seen the newspaper stuff to which you refer, about comets dropping into the sun, &c. I say fortunately because such tommy-rot makes me angry, and it is too hot to get mad. There is nothing of that sort to cause this excessive spell of weather. I presume that when the records are published from the station maintained in Chile by the Smithsonian Institution for measuring the heat radiated by the sun from day to day it will be found that there has been an unusually large amount of radiation for the past month, possibly 5 to 8 per cent. more than usual. These data are not published very frequently, but appear in The Monthly Weather Review. The Argentine Government values it so much for forecasting that they had a private line constructed across the deserts to Chile to get a daily report.

"The highest temperature of the season was recorded in our official shelter yesterday as 99 degrees. But that this is not extraordinary is shown from the following quotation from our records of maximum temperature for 1918:

"'Aug. 5, 102 degrees; Aug. 6, 100 degrees; Aug. 7, 99 degrees; Aug. 8, 93 degrees; Aug. 10, 90 degrees; Aug. 12, 96 degrees; Aug. 13, 96 degrees.'

"Thereafter it was cool.

"Accordingly, if you find any of your friends in New York or newspapers putting up any fool talk about other causes for this heat than Old Sol himself, please call their bluff in any manner you choose."

LUTHER B. LITTLE.
New York, July 23, 1921.

Commercial Aviation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recently reported statistics as to the safety of present-day aviation, coupled with several articles on the development of commercial air travel in Europe which lately appeared in the press, give one food for serious thought. In spite of all the patriotic statements to the effect that the airplane is an American invention, and that we ought to be the leader in this manner of transportation, the fact remains that there is at present not one single air line operating within these United States on a commercial basis. It appears, also, that there is no aircraft company with sufficient vision to turn seriously to the problem of producing aircraft that can be used with profit for such a purpose.

These remarks are prompted by a casual visit to one of the Long Island flying fields the other day. To a layman everything worth while in aeronautics seems to be done by foreign concerns eager to invade the American market with their products, and from indications they will succeed.

LAWRENCE GILSON.
New York, July 25, 1921.

Consideration for Foreign Residents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The point taken by James C. Harding in his letter to THE TIMES is obviously fair. While there are undoubtedly many aliens resident in this country for many years, the same thing is equally true of Americans resident abroad under similar conditions.

It would not be pleasant reading to learn of Americans visiting their native land to be detained on returning to the country in which, for varied reasons, they may happen to have made their permanent home while still anxious to preserve their status as Americans.

It is a poor rule which will not work both ways. Do we want to see foreign Governments enact legislation to do to our citizens that which we are meting out to others? Common sense should prevail, and those in authority ought to see the difference between new arrivals and those who have been away for a temporary period.

ARTHUR E. VICKERS.
New York, July 25, 1921.

The Prices of Sundaes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The paragraph on "What Sundaes Cost Their Makers" gives utterance to a most amazing economic heresy at the close; namely, that demand alone always controls the price of food supplies. If the statement had been qualified by the assertion that at a given moment of time, where the supply is fixed, as in the case of perishable commodities, demand is the factor that determines price, no exception might be taken to the statement.

To take an illustration used by Professor Marshall in his principles of economics, one might as well say that the cutting is done by one blade of a pair of scissors, as to contend that under any and all circumstances price is regulated solely by demand. The truth of the matter is, when a long period of time is taken into account, the price of food commodities, as of other things, is determined by "the equilibrium of supply and demand."

In conclusion, it may interest those Jerseymen and New Yorkers who are interested in sundaes to know that these concoctions may be obtained in towns in the Valley of Virginia at prices very much less than those quoted in the article in question. W.

Waynesboro, Va., July 24, 1921.

Would Let Others Fight for Ireland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in this morning's TIMES cannot pass my attention without comment. You state that recognition of the Irish Republic by the United States would mean war with England. From your editorial I infer that it is fear of England that prevents us from doing justice to Ireland. Well, if it be so, it is time we become American regardless of any forces that seem to hinder our idea of justice.

Justice to Ireland or war with England is truly the caption of your editorial. As an American I stand for justice—toward Ireland and toward any country or republic which raises its head and asks for recognition. No military power or the dread of military power can rob me of that love of fair play which is inherent in every loyal American.

ANDREW J. TRIMBLE.
Brooklyn, July 18, 1921.

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT YOU.

You let good chances pass you by,
Then kick about your luck.
But what you really ought to try
Is pluck!
You do not do the best you can
At all times, I can see;
In fact, you are an erring man—
Like me!

CHARLES HORACE MEIERS.

TRAFFIC INCREASE HEARING.

During a hearing yesterday before the Public Service Commission on the application of the New York and Queens Gas Company for permission to increase the rate for gas from $1.25 to $1.60, plus a seventy-five-cent service charge, questions were asked concerning the compensation paid by the Consolidated Gas Company to the Bartlett Hayward Company, engineers. It developed that the Consolidated had paid this concern from $10,000 to $12,000 for valuing its property and that the same concern had received from $130,000 to $140,000 for appraising the properties of the Queens company and the other subsidiaries of the Consolidated.

Howard Bruce, formerly an engineer employed by the Consolidated, is President of the Bartlett Hayward concern. This information came from Colonel Elten S. Miller, Vice President and General Manager of the company. This concern, Mr. Miller said, had found the plant of the Queens company to be worth $3,000,000, plus $500,000, the value of the business. The average monthly operating expenses of the company, he testified, were between $40,000 and $50,000, and the necessary working capital was $215,000 a year. He testified that the Queens company was running with means supplied it by the Consolidated Company.

HOBOKEN SEEKS PIER TAX.

State Will Aid in Plan to Collect on Seized German Piers.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 27.—Hoboken is to be helped by the State in its attempt to obtain from the Federal Government payment in lieu of taxes on the piers formerly owned by the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Lines, title to which is held by the United States. The docks are leased by the Shipping Board to private companies for commercial use, but are exempt from taxation, and this means a loss of taxes on $10,000,000.

The effect of the refusal of the Federal Government to pay taxes means not only a loss in the revenues of Hoboken, but also affects the State school, soldiers' bonus, bridge and tunnel and road taxes.

The State Board named James Baker of Jersey City its President, to appear before the Judiciary Committee of Congress when a hearing is given on the bill.

LANCASTER GREETS HARDING

Portland Hopes He Will Stop Long Enough to Make an Address.

LANCASTER, N. H., July 27.—Lancaster today wired its greetings to President Harding through Secretary Weeks, to whose home on Mt. Prospect's summit the Chief Executive is coming for a few days next week after his attendance at the Pilgrim pageant at Plymouth.

To facilitate the rest which the Presidential party is seeking in the mountains an order has been issued closing the gates of Mt. Prospect Drive on Saturday.

PORTLAND, Me., July 27.—Senator Hale telegraphed friends today that President Harding's party expected to arrive in Portland on Plymouth on the Mayflower Tuesday morning. They will proceed from here by automobile to Secretary Week's Summer home at Lancaster. Governor Baxter and Mayor Clarke sent invitations today to the President to remain in this city long enough to make a brief address.

$400,000,000 WAR BALANCE.

Finance Corporation Against Fund's Use in Railroad Relief.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—In a statement of its financial condition, issued today, the War Finance Corporation showed a cash credit on hand with the Treasurer of the United States of $403,827,771.29.

Outstanding loans amounted to $99,903,839.39, of which $65,856,479.59 represented loans made under its war powers. Outstanding loans under expert finance authority totaled $34,047,359.80.

Total loans heretofore made aggregated $359,583,049.68, while repayments aggregated $259,682,210.19.

While the $400,000,000 credit with the Treasurer would be available for payments to the railroads, in the event of the passage of legislation suggested to Congress by President Harding, corporation officials declared it probably would not be considered advisable to withdraw the whole sum from the Treasury, as it would necessitate the Treasury's borrowing the money for the purpose, which could be done by the corporation itself.

WEEKS HEARS FROM WOOD.

General's Letter Indicates Character of Report on Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A letter to Secretary Weeks from Major General Leonard Wood, now in the Philippines as head of the Wood-Forbes mission sent by President Harding, was received today and Mr. Weeks admitted that it indicated the character of the report to be made by the mission.

The Secretary declined to make public any impressions gained by the writer relative to the capacity of the islanders for self-government or as to conditions generally. No time had been fixed for submission of the formal report, it was said, as the mission had not completed its work.

SENATE VOTES HAITI QUERY.

To Report on American Occupation —Idle Junket, Says Jones.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Senate adopted today a resolution by Senator McCORMICK, Republican, of Illinois providing for an investigation of American occupation and administration of Haiti and Santo Domingo. A special committee of five Senators will conduct the inquiry.

Senator JONES, Republican, of Washington told the Senate that the investigation meant only that "some Senators will get a nice trip and nothing will come of it."

DENIES KITCHENER RUMORS.

Admiralty Spokesman Says No Facts Are Being Withheld.

LONDON, July 27 (Associated Press).—Sir Richard A. Cooper, Unionist, in the House of Commons today asked Lieut. Col. Amery, Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, if he had any official information concerning the alleged divulgence by an officer on the staff of Earl Kitchener, the British War Minister, who was lost in the sinking of the British cruiser Hampshire in 1916, of secret information respecting the intended trip of the Hampshire to Russia. Colonel Amery said that no such information was in possession of the Admiralty, and that no facts connected with the loss of the Hampshire were being withheld from the public.

The question of Sir Richard probably was occasioned by the recent publication in a London periodical of an allegation purporting to explain the sinking of the Hampshire with Earl Kitchener aboard.

A PERIL TO NATION

U. S. Commissioner Tigert Says Lack of Money for Teachers Is a Disgrace.

PLEA FOR RURAL SCHOOLS

Failure to Enforce Attendance of Children Is Blamed for Low Standards Here.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 27.—"America stands today as the only one among the great nations of the earth in which there is not a high degree of literacy. It is the world's greatest disgrace that in the richest country on the globe there is no money available to pay red blooded men and women to teach our children. Unless we are willing to pay teachers more than janitors or scavengers the temple of freedom will be destroyed," declared Dr. John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, in an address to students of the Rutgers Summer session at an educational conference in Kirkpatrick Chapel this noon.

"It has been declared that America, like Rome, will be destroyed by vandals from within and not from without, through the forces of illiteracy," he continued.

"One man out of every four in the American Army could neither read nor write, but there was only one illiterate in five thousand in the Germany Army. No one can realize without seeing the seemingly impenetrable terrain of the Argonne Forest what we owe to our soldiers. But it was a crime to send them in as they were against men of such high literacy.

"It is true that before the war the United States spent more than any other nation on education and that every State in the Union had laws requiring at least elementary school education. But the laws are not enforced and only half of the children required by law to be in the schools are actually there, as a result the average adult American is very poorly educated."

The speaker declared that during the war 16,000 teachers gave up the profession because the American people were unwilling to pay them enough, the average salary being $500, while in one State it was only $284. This, he said, included high school teachers.

"Not only better pay but better teachers are demanded, he added. The National Educational Association had made the assertion that only one teacher in four was really competent, said Mr. Tigert. Proper preparation of all teachers must be required. North Carolina, he said, had gone further than any other State in the matter of teacher requirements. "But passing laws won't create schools," he added, "and work like yours is required to train teachers."

"Rural schools make up two-thirds of those in the country," said the Commissioner, "and the problem of the rural school is the most important before the country. Until we give the boys and girls in the country a square deal, we will never solve the problem."

WILL DISCUSS PELLAGRA.

Southern Commercial Congress Calls Conference on Aug. 15.

Acting on reports of the United States Public Health Service concerning the ravages of pellagra in the Southern States, the Southern Commercial Congress yesterday announced that it had called a public health conference at Montgomery, Ala., on Aug. 15 to deal with the situation from health and economic standpoints. Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming and Governor Thomas E. Kilby of Alabama have been invited to attend, the latter in the capacity of honorary Chairman.

Ignorance and shiftlessness of "poor white" farm tenants and negro tenants are responsible for present poor health conditions in the South, according to a statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by C. A. Hudson, who is connected with the United Charities of Dallas, Texas.

"The South does not need help in the sense that money or food supplies would relieve the situation," Mr. Hudson said. "What we need is education for the classes affected most by adverse conditions right now.

"The situation in the South today is directly the result of low cotton prices coming on the heels of unprecedented price levels for the commodity. When prices are good for cotton the poor farmer of both races takes things easy. He quits cultivating his garden, raising chickens and all other activities except tending his cotton crop. In other words, if he can make a living out of cotton alone he is content.

"When the price crises come in cotton, as they seem to do every seven to ten years, this class of farm tenant has got out of the habit of working a garden or of supplying himself with food.

"To give these tenant farmers food or money would ultimately only be to aggravate the situation. When they have money they are the most reckless spenders in the world. When they are 'hard up' they can get along on less than any one else. If money or food was given to most of them now they would stop work until the food gave out.

"Next year conditions will be much improved. It needs some sort of lesson like this to bring home to those people the need for work. Next year these people will have planted their gardens and will be in position to care for themselves more thoroughly."

LEGION'S NOTICE TO HARDING

Veterans' Bonus "Cannot Be Downed," the President Is Told.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The American Legion served notice on President Harding today that the campaign for adjusted compensation for veterans "cannot be downed," the message being delivered in person by Gilbert Bettman, Chairman of the National Legislative Committee of the organization.

Later, Mr. Bettman handed a declaration of similar import to Secretaries Mellon and Hoover and Attorney General Daugherty, and issued a statement which, he said, contained the substance of what he said to the President and the three Cabinet members.

The statement asserted that the history of the legislation showed both houses in favor of it, yet "the President of the United States followed the unusual procedure of appearing before the Senate to ask them for a deferment of the passage of the adjusted compensation bill."

"It is our purpose to show the Administration," the statement added, "that the demand for an adjustment of compensation will not and can not be downed. It is based on simple justice. The American Legion urges the President and his Administration not to stand in the way of the early passage by Congress of this measure."

New Port Plans Explained.

The Port of New York Authority yesterday conferred with representatives of citizen associations in Essex and Union Counties, New Jersey, as to their views on port development. The hearing was conducted by Commissioners Lewis H. Pounds and DeWitt Van Buskirk.

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LEFT HANDS NATION TO BUY MONTICELLO

Owner of Thomas Jefferson Estate Says Offer of $500,000 Still Holds Good.

HE REJECTED TWO OFFERS

Carnegie and Schiff Sought to Purchase It, but He Wants It Kept as Presidents' Summer Home.

After refusing for many years to sell Monticello, estate of Thomas Jefferson in Albemarle County, Virginia, to any buyer but the United States Government, Jefferson M. Levy now offers the historic mansion and grounds at private sale, but would be glad to sell it to the nation for $500,000. It has been in the possession of his family since 1835, when Commodore Levy of the United States Navy acquired the house and grounds, seven years after the death of Jefferson.

"The place has become a great care and expense to me," said Mr. Levy yesterday in discussing his offer to sell, "and I am getting too old to stand the burden. It had long been my wish to see the home of the author of the Declaration of Independence set apart as a great national shrine, and I regret that I am not able myself to make this gift to the nation. Resolutions have been offered in Congress lately authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay $500,000 for the purchase of Monticello, and my offer for the sale to the Government still holds good."

Mr. Levy said that his change of mind about selling the place was a recent and not several years ago both Andrew Carnegie and Jacob H. Schiff had told him that they would be willing to buy the historic estate and present it to the nation as a Jefferson shrine. He never told of those offers until recently.

Two Offers Refused.

Both offers were refused, Mr. Levy said, because he had the idea at that time that the nation itself might buy the Jefferson mansion as a Summer White House for the President. He asserted that his answer to Mr. Schiff was an emphatic refusal.

While Mrs. Martin W. Littleton was carrying on her campaign several years ago for the purchase of the estate for the creation of a national shrine, Mr. Levy said that he met Mr. Carnegie in Washington and discussed the future of the home of the author of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Levy said that Mr. Carnegie recalled that he had contributed to a fund for the purchase and sympathized with Mr. Levy's opposition to the plan. According to Mr. Levy, Mr. Carnegie said then that if the owner ever changed his mind and decided to sell the property to an individual who would give it to the nation he would like to buy the estate and turn it over as a Jefferson shrine.

The owner said that, failing to sell the estate to the Government, he would prefer to have it go to some person who, like Mr. Levy or Mr. Carnegie, would present it to the nation. For more than two years Mrs. Martin W. Littleton of this city conducted a campaign to bring Monticello into some sort of public ownership. A proposal for the acquisition of the estate by the Government failed in Congress, but in 1914 Mr. Levy wrote William Jennings Bryan, then Secretary of State, that he would sell to the Government for $500,000 on condition that the estate become the Summer home of the President.

Opposed to Museum Plan.

"I have always abhorred the thought of Monticello becoming a mere museum," Mr. Levy wrote. "I have maintained it as a home—the home of Thomas Jefferson—and if aN to part with it I should like that thought to be retained. Make it the home—the Virginia home—of the Presidents of the United States, and maintain it for their occasional occupancy and I shall be content."

Mr. Levy said that he expended more than $1,000,000 on the estate and its price to private buyers certainly would run into the millions. If the mansion went to the Government, he said, he would add to the art objects, including paintings by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Van Dyck and other famous artists. He said he had been assured by experts that these objects would bring at auction as high as $250,000 and perhaps more.

Mrs. Littleton has sailed for Europe on an extended trip and, so far as could be learned yesterday, had not learned of the decision of Mr. Levy to sell the estate, which she strove so hard to buy for the nation.

JERSEYMEN INSPECT PIERS.

Party of Fifty Shown Over Staten Island by Mayor Hylan.

Mayor Hylan, Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert and Borough President Calvin D. Van Name, entertained a party of New Jersey business men on a trip through Staten Island last night during which the city's new piers being built between Tompkinsville and Clifton, Staten Island, were inspected. There were about fifty in the party, representing Perth Amboy, Elizabeth, Elizabethport and Bayonne.

The party, as the guests of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, were taken to the Borough Hall at St. George, where a reception was held. From there the party made a trip of the south shore, inspecting the new piers. An inspection of the reservoir at Silver Lake was also made. The project of a bridge from Staten Island to Elizabethport was discussed, and Mayor Hylan said he was in favor of the plan.

FAVORS FORD OFFER.

General Beach Advises Sale to Him of Muscle Shoal Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The offer of Henry Ford for the Government nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals should be accepted, Major Gen. Lansing H. Beach, chief of engineers, has advised Secretary of War Weeks, it was learned today. Some minor stipulations as to changes in the Ford proposal are included in General Beach's recommendations, it is said. As the chief engineering officer of the War Department, General Beach has the Muscle Shoals project under his direct supervision.

$2 TO LOOK AT APARTMENT.

Toronto Landlords Demand Cash From Prospective Tenants.

TORONTO, July 27.—Some landlords here are asking prospective tenants $2 for the privilege of looking at apartments.

Complaining to the newspapers today about it, one house hunter said a landlord told him the $2 would not apply on the rent if he should accept the apartment.

"I charge you $2 to look at the place," said the landlord. "It has nothing to do with the rent."

Kentucky Woman Leaves Sixty-Five Descendants.

PARIS, Ky., July 27.—Mrs. America J. Anderson, 82 years old, who died yesterday at her home near here, is survived by 65 descendants—two great-great-grandchildren, three great-grand children, forty-two grandchildren, and eighteen children. She lived in Campbell County all her life.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Hutton, who have been at their Upper St. Regis camp, have gone to California on a visit.

William H. Vanderbilt has come from Newport and is staying at the Ambassador.

Albert M. Post Mitchell has gone to Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Cudahy have arrived from Chicago and are at the Ritz-Carlton for a short stay.

Mrs. Henry C. Frick and Miss Helen Frick are arriving this week from Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Poultney Bigelow, who are visiting in Japan, were received in private audience on July 2 by the Empress of Japan.

Richard Delafield of 19 East Eightieth Street has gone to Spring Lake, N. J., with a party of friends for the horse shows at Long Branch.

Miss Eleonora Sears, who was here a few days after returning from Europe, is now at her Summer home at Beverly, Mass.

A fair will be held this afternoon and evening at Claverack, N. Y., by the Free Industrial School for Crippled Children of this city. Mrs. M. C. Bullard is in charge of the arrangements.

JARRED BY DIALECT TALE.

Virginian Who Drove Secretary Davis Depicted as a Negro.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., July 27.—To be called a negro is by no means pleasing to the average white man in Virginia, but to have a lot of negro dialect put in his mouth is even less so. W. H. Alley, operator of a local taxicab service, who comes of Anglo-Saxon stock and speaks perfectly good English, was not a bit elated today when he received a clipping from a Northern newspaper containing an interview attributed to Secretary of Labor Davis relative to an automobile trip on which Davis, coming down by rail from Washington, met out from Richmond at 1:50 A. M. recently by motor car in a vain attempt to reach Old Point at 4:45 A. M. to keep an engagement with General Pershing and Secretary of War Weeks.

Not only was Alley, who promised to get him there if it was possible, dubbed a colored chauffeur in the newspaper C. C. that he is quoted as uttering the following jargon when Davis urged him to greater speed and also called him to account for taking the wrong road at one point:

"Ah knows ev'y inch o' Vaginny, but this yer car can't make mo'n thuty But jes' cause yo'sef no alahms, sah, 'cause ah knows ev'y inch o' Vaginny."

Alley lost so much time getting back into the right road that the Secretary decided to forego his trip and return to Washington. He suggested that Alley collect for the service from the railroad officials, who, he said, had guaranteed to get him to Old Point in time to keep the engagement. When the railroad officials denied liability Alley decided to forget the matter until the newspaper story was brought to his attention. Now he intends to forward the bill to Secretary Davis. The amount is $15.

MARRIED IN MEXICO CITY.

C. A. De Lima Weds Senorita Moran y Mariscal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 27.—Many prominent American and Mexican families were brought together at the wedding in Mexico City today of Señorita Carlota Moran y Mariscal of Mexico City and Clarence A. De Lima of New York and Mexico City. It was one of the most brilliant social events in recent years in Mexico. The bride is the daughter of the late Thomas Moran and granddaughter of the late Don Ignacio Mariscal, one time Mexican Ambassador to the United States and for thirty-five years Foreign Minister of Mexico. The bridegroom is a son of a former New York banker, Elias S. A. De Lima, served in the Marine Corps during the war, was wounded three times and received the Croix de Guerre for bravery at Chateau Thierry.

The invited guests included the following from the United States: Under Secretary of State and Mrs. Henry P. Fletcher, Major William Helmke, former Chief of the Latin-American Division of the State Department; Mrs. John W. Foster, widow of the one-time Secretary of State; Mr. and Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Stansbury, Mr. and Mrs. George Creel, James H. Speyer, Lincoln Steffens, Joseph F. Guffey, the Misses Ida and Paulette Guffey, Mrs. Albert A. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Hinckley.

THESPIANS WED IN TRINITY.

Harold Otis Skinner and Evelyn Farrar of 'Mecca' Company Marry.

Miss Evelyn Farrar, a daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Charles E. Farrar of Eureka, Cal., and Harold Otis Skinner, a son of the late Charles M. Skinner, dramatic editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, and a nephew of Otis Skinner, were married at noon yesterday before a small group of relatives and friends in Trinity Church, the Rev. S. Taggart Steele Jr. officiating.

Miss Edwina Oliver was the bride's only attendant, and the Rev. Clarence Skinner of Tufts College acted as best man for his brother. Mr. and Mrs. Skinner have left on their honeymoon trip through New England by motor to Proctorsville, Vt., the home of the bridegroom.

Mr. Skinner met his bride while both were playing in the production "Mecca" at the Century Theatre last season. They will both continue with the company on the road.

RUSSIAN DANCER TO WED.

Ariadna Lipkowska, Sister of Singer, to Marry Dimitry Pertzoff.

Dimitry Pertzoff, 31 years old, of 138 East Sixtieth Street, and Ariadna Lipkowska, 19, a dancer, obtained a marriage license yesterday at the Municipal Building. Miss Lipkowska is a sister of Mlle. Lydia Lipkowska, former member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and was born in Petrograd.

Mr. Pertzoff was born in the town of Omr and met his fiancée in Petrograd two years ago. He is said to be a descendant of John the Terrible. They will be married in the Russian Cathedral on Aug. 7.

Faber-Johnson Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Henry Clay Faber of The Oaks, Springfield, Mass., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mildred Wiley Faber, to Andrew B. Johnson of New York. Mr. Johnson was in the air service of the American army in France and since the armistice he has been connected with the manufacture of dyes and chemicals in this city. The wedding will probably take place in the early Autumn.

Miss Stewart to Wed Dr. McGraw.

The engagement is announced of Miss Leola E. Stewart of this city to Dr. Arthur B. McGraw, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McGraw of Detroit, Mich.

Miss Stewart is a graduate nurse of the school of St. Luke's Hospital, this city, class of '16. Dr. McGraw is a Yale '15 graduate, and also of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, class of '19.

Texas Bars Ku Klux Query, 69-54.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 27.—A resolution by Representative Patman, proposing investigation of alleged activities in Texas of the Kuklux Klan and protesting against the sending of representatives of that organization into the State, was defeated in the lower house of the Texas Legislature today, when it was tabled by a vote of 69 to 54.

SAYS SOLDIERS LACK TUBERCULOSIS CARE

Fifty Hospitals in 44 States Pronounced by Dr. Pattison "Grossly Inadequate."

MANY COMPLAINTS HEARD

Witnesses Tell Senate Committee of Building Delays and Lack of Funds for Inspection.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Dr. N. A. Pattison of New York, Supervisor of the Medical Service of the National Tuberculosis Association, testifying today before the Senate Committee on Soldiers' Relief, asserted that the facilities for caring for ex-soldiers suffering from tuberculosis "are grossly inadequate." Dr. Pattison gave his testimony following a visit to fifty hospitals in forty-four States.

Dr. Pattison charged that most of the tuberculosis hospitals now available for ex-service men are "wholly unsuited" for use and "wholly unadapted to the care of tuberculosis patients."

He pointed out that, to a large extent, the Government was utilizing old base hospitals, made up of flimsy, inflammable structures. He cited the hospital at Greenville, S. C., as a particularly bad example, describing it as wretched, deteriorated shacks, involving "a terrific fire hazard." If it caught fire in a high wind, the whole hospital would soon be burned to the ground, probably with a heavy loss of life, he said.

"The hospital ought to be abandoned at the earliest possible moment," he added. "We have so recommended."

A similar recommendation, Dr. Pattison continued, had been made with regard to the Camp Beauregard Hospital in Louisiana. Even at the Oteen Hospital, in North Carolina, which he described as one of the best, one of the buildings was so dilapidated, he said, that it had to be abandoned because it was feared patients would fall through the floors. The hospital at Johnson City, Tenn., was praised, but its work was seriously in need of more physicians.

Dr. Pattison told the committee it would be a mistake immediately to abolish all contract hospitals, although they were open to much criticism. He declared that it would be necessary to continue the use of some of the contract hospitals for several years, at least, to equate Government hospitals were built.

J. A. Wetmore, supervising architect in the Treasury Department, was closely questioned by the committee in an effort to determine the responsibility for the delay in getting hospitals built. Much of his testimony dealt with the Speedway Hospital in Chicago.

Mr. Wetmore denied that "politics or wire-pulling" had anything to do with letting the contract. He admitted that the completion of construction was about a year overdue, but insisted that this was unavoidable because of numerous strikes and transportation difficulties.

Considerable time was spent, he added, in getting the terms of the contract adjusted to suit the Secretary of the Treasury, the latest estimate for the project would cost Edward Hines approximately $1,700,000 more than the original estimates.

The committee recalled Surgeon General Cumming to the stand to call his attention to complaints about conditions in Mendocino Hospital, Talmadge, Cal.; Methodist Hospital, Indianapolis; Marion National Sanitarium, Marion, Ind., and Central Elm Sanitarium, Rutland, Mass. He promised to investigate the complaints.

It was charged that disabled veterans were being quartered with criminally insane patients at Mendocino Hospital and that unsanitary conditions existed at the other institutions mentioned.

Dr. Haven Emerson, assistant director of the War Risk Bureau, in charge of the Medical Division, admitted failure of the Government to provide adequate inspection service for the hospitals, but insisted that insufficient appropriations were responsible.

"LEAK" APPEAL FAILS.

Defendants Must Stand Trial in Southern Pacific Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The District Court of Appeals today definitely decided, in refusing a special appeal, that Ashton F. Embry, former stenographic clerk to Associate Justice Joseph McKenna; E. Millard Mayer, a New York broker; James Harwood Graves, former Department of Justice lawyer, and Barnett E. Moses, a Washington lawyer, must stand trial in the District Supreme Court on a joint charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the alleged "leaks" of a United States Supreme Court opinion in the Southern Pacific Railway case during the Spring of 1920.

The four men attacked the indictment and asked Justice Frederick L. Siddons of the District Supreme Court to quash it on the ground that no known law had been violated. The Court sustained the indictment and referred to a decision of the United States Supreme Court on the famous cotton-crop "leak" of sixteen years ago which declared that for any person to conspire to or to actually impede or violate the secrecy of the functions of any Government department was equivalent to defrauding the Government.

SUES ON SHELL CONTRACT.

Inventor Also Wants War and Navy Departments to Stop Using His Ideas

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Robert Lee Wright, an inventor of Los Angeles, obtained an order today from Justice Hohling in Equity Court, requiring Secretary Weeks and Secretary Denby to appear on Aug. 8 and show cause why they and their subordinates should not be restrained from manufacturing and vending high-speed projectiles which, the inventor asserts, are made from specifications contained in patents belonging to him.

Wright also asks a commission of $6,250,000 on a contract let by the War Department to the American Can Company of New Jersey for 5,000,000 shells at $25 each, made, he asserts, after his designs.

Wright asserts that he loaned to the department his designs, which had not then been patented. He has since obtained patents, but he says that the War Department and the Navy Department have continued the use of his inventions without leave.

Explains Tittoni Trip.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Italian Embassy issued a formal statement today saying that Tomasso Tittoni, President of the Italian Senate, was coming to the United States "as a private citizen" and that there would be no reference by him to "Italy's foreign policy."

The Embassy statement also said that although Senator Tittoni would bring an autographed letter to President Harding from King Victor Emmanuel that fact "does not imply any official or semi-official mission."

Laresch Offers No Defense.

When the prosecution rested its case yesterday afternoon at the trial of Nicholas Laresch in General Sessions for the murder of Police Lieutenant Floyd Horton on Dec. 16 last, Bernhard H. Sandler, counsel for the accused man, announced he would put in no defense. Judge Crain thereupon adjourned the trial until this morning, when both sides will sum up, and after Judge Crain's charge the case will go to the jury.

MADGE FOX SEEKS DIVORCE FROM HART

Actress Asks $1,000 a Month and $25,000 Counsel Fees From Booking Agent.

Max Hart, a well-known theatrical booking agent, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday by Madge Hart for a divorce. She asks $1,000 a month alimony and $25,000 counsel fees, alleging that her husband has an income of $75,000 to $100,000 a year.

Mrs. Hart, who was Madge Fox, a vaudeville actress, before her marriage to the defendant in 1903, says she sued him several years ago for a divorce, but dropped the case on his promise to pay her the income from half the booking business, which she alleged was hers. He refused to do so and she sued to establish her claim. Hart was directed to pay his wife $20,000 outright and to account for half the profits. She says he paid only $10,000 and that a referee is still taking testimony on the accounting.

Mrs. Hart alleges that her husband told her in 1916 that he didn't intend to live with her or support her any longer, and that his nature was such that he could not live the life of a married man. She charges that he has been living with an actress in a Broadway apartment house, and submitted an affidavit to that effect by Ivan Bankoff, a Russian dancer, who lives there.

The affidavit of Mrs. Hart states that her husband had no occupation when she married him, but that she was a successful vaudeville actress. She said she took him with her in vaudeville, and that when he was earning $75 a week in 1909 she gave him $500 and induced him to open a booking office. She says the business has succeeded largely through her efforts. She says that Hart has an interest in the "Greenwich Village Follies" and other productions and also in vaudeville acts; that he "discovered" Frank Tinney, Will Rogers, T. Roy Barnes and others, and is agent for Eddie Cantor, Fannie Brice, Doyle & Dixon, and Eddie Leonard.

SUES WIFE FOR MONEY.

Husband of August Luchow's Sister Demands $10,000 a Year.

Olga L. Koehler, sister of August Luchow, proprietor of Luchow's restaurant, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday by her husband, August Koehler, for $30,000 on the ground that she agreed to pay him $10,000 a year, and loved him the money for 1919, 1920 and 1921.

Koehler says in his complaint that he was associated in business with Mr. Luchow, but that in 1917 he left and went to Chicago to establish himself there. He says that his wife and her brother pleaded with him to return and live with her and continue in the Luchow business and that Mr. Luchow agreed that if he would do so a trust fund of $200,000 would be established from which he could draw $10,000 a year.

The complaint states that Koehler then returned to his wife, but he found that the trust fund was only for his wife. She then assured him that she would pay him $10,000 out of the income, and he got the money in 1918, but nothing has been paid since.

BIG EAGLE SEIZES CHILD.

Two Women Save Girl After Hard Fight With Bird.

Special to The New York Times.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 27. — An eagle fought savagely against Mrs. George Williams of this city and Mrs. B. Ruffing of Greensburg, when the women attacked the big bird, after it had seized Mrs. Williams' daughter, Dorothy, two and a half years old, and was about to fly away with the child.

The scene was about seventeen miles from Greensburg in the foothills of the Allegheny Mountains, where Mr. and Mrs. Williams, with their daughter, were visiting the Ruffings. The women were picking berries in the hills when the eagle darted down on the child. Mrs. Williams struck the bird with her berry bucket again and again and forced it to drop the child.

Mrs. Ruffing, armed with a club, came to the aid of Mrs. Williams, and after several minutes of hard fighting forced the eagle into the air.

Barring deep scratches on its body, the child was uninjured. Mrs. Ruffing was badly cut about the head and shoulders by the bird's talons.

The women declared that the wing spread of the eagle was at least fifteen feet.

HENRY A. CASSEBEER DEAD.

Retired Druggist Was Associate of Late William Steinway.

Henry A. Cassebeer, a widely known pioneer resident of Long Island City, died yesterday at his home, 1,095 Steinway Avenue. Mr. Cassebeer, who gave up active business in 1919, was the last survivor of the men who were associated with the late William Steinway, piano manufacturer, in the development of the Steinway section of Long Island City. He was in his 77th year.

Born in New York City, and educated in the public schools and abroad, Mr. Cassebeer followed his father and grandfather in the drug business. On his return from Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, where he finished his education, Mr. Cassebeer established a drug store at Columbus Avenue and Seventy-second Street. In 1894 he set up a laboratory in Long Island City, where he made a number of proprietary articles.

Mr. Cassebeer was a lover of children, and he had much to do with beautifying the streets in the upper section of Long Island City.

The Rev. Benjamin H. Burch.

The Rev. Benjamin H. Burch, for many years pastor of the Twenty-fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church and the Mott Avenue M. E. Church, died on Tuesday at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Ralph Campbell, 612 West 178th Street. He was for more than fifty years an active member of the New York Methodist Episcopal Council. He was born at Pawling, N. Y., eighty-five years ago. Dr. Burch was ordained in 1863.

Mrs. Mary Aborn Strong.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 27.—Mrs. Mary Aborn Strong of 19 Washington Square, New York, widow of William L. Strong, who was for three years Mayor of New York, died suddenly of heart disease early today at the Lenox home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Shattuck. She was up and about the house yesterday. Mrs. Strong was in her seventy-ninth year. She was born in New York and was a member of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church. Besides the daughter, there is one son. A private funeral service will be held at Mrs. Shattuck's Lenox home and interment will be at Woodlawn.

William Butler Crittenden.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 27.—William Butler Crittenden, for the last quarter of a century a prominent figure in local legal circles, died here today. He was born in Memorial Hall, Deerfield, Mass., Aug. 5, 1851. His family moved here when he was a boy. He went to Boston when a young man and became a reporter on The Boston Journal. He developed into an expert on legal news, writing many sensational criminal trials in that city. He studied at the Boston Law School while on The Journal.

WAY SEEMS CLEAR FOR FIGHT PICTURES

Lawyers Think $1,000 Fines Paid by Rickard and Quimby Tantamount to License.

NOT BARRED BY STATE LAW

Fines Were Imposed for Transporting Films From Jersey, Not for Showing Them.

The Dempsey-Carpentier fight pictures may still be shown in New York State despite the Federal law against interstate transportation of fight films. The only apparent obstacle to their presentation was removed yesterday when G. L. ("Tex") Rickard and Frederick C. Quimby, the producers, paid $1,000 fines each for bringing the pictures from New Jersey. Rickard and Quimby pleaded guilty to the charge of transporting the films before Federal Judge William B. Sheppard and paid the maximum fine. Judge Sheppard in imposing the fines declared that the law seemed to him an unnecessary interference by Congress with State police powers.

The film producers cannot be punished a second time by the Federal Government for the same offenses and, in the opinion of lawyers, there is nothing to prevent the pictures from being shown here. The matter is entirely up to State officials now and there is no State law which would bar the pictures, although the new moving-picture censorship commission when it takes office on Aug. 1 might act there were in the case. "Rickard and Quimby, when they paid their fines yesterday, paid their license fees to the Federal Government for the presentation of the pictures," was one lawyer's comment on the situation.

The Federal prosecutor's interest in the case ended yesterday when the fines were imposed. Colonel William Hayward, the United States District Attorney here, said several days ago that his office had jurisdiction only in the matter of the transportation of the films and that the exhibition of them was a matter wholly in the hands of the State.

Rickard and Quimby had no counsel when they appeared yesterday before Judge Sheppard. The charges had not been taken before a Grand Jury because of the frank admission of both men that they were responsible for bringing the pictures from New Jersey. Instead, an information was filed outlining the presentation of the pictures at the Fox Hills Hospital, to an audience of disabled soldiers.

John R. Joyce, Assistant United States District Attorney, in charge of the criminal cases, told the Court that Rickard and Quimby "freely and frankly admitted" that they had given the film to a Mr. Martell, a welfare worker, so that the soldiers could see the pictures. Mr. Joyce also reminded the Court that Mr. Rickard had paid $400,000 to the Government for taxes on admissions, and that the promoter had always co-operated with the Government to the fullest extent in the collection of the taxes.

In addition to the fines Rickard and Quimby also faced a jail sentence of one year or less. They escaped this punishment because Judge Sheppard said that he found no moral turpitude in their conduct.

"It is probably constitutional," said Judge Sheppard, "but it looks to me like an unnecessary interference by Congress with the police regulations of the States, which alone such encounters. From the caste of the audience at the exhibition at Jersey City it was a gathering of people of refined taste." When the maximum fine was imposed, Rickard and Quimby appeared surprised, but each went into his pocket and produced a roll of bills from which the fines were paid.

RICKARD PAYS JERSEY.

State Treasurer Gets Check for $144,866.70 as Share in Bout.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 27.—State Treasurer Read received today from Tex Rickard a check for $144,866.70, representing New Jersey's 10 per cent. tax on the gate receipts from the Dempsey-Carpentier bout at Jersey City. According to the audit made by the State Controller's Department, the gate receipts, less the Federal tax, totaled $1,448,667. There were 13,262 tickets sold at $50 each; 2,071 at $40; 2,204 at $30; 11,604 at $25; 2,438 at $20; 7,844 at $15; 24,447 at $10, and 8,161 general admissions at $5. The sum turned over to New Jersey is double the amount received by the State in 1920 from all boxing matches.

DENIAL BY MISS JOCELYN.

Neither Married Nor Engaged to Jack Dempsey, She Says.

Miss Sylvia Jocelyn telephoned to the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, denying the report that she was married to Jack Dempsey.

"The report that I am married to Jack Dempsey is tommyrot," said Miss Jocelyn. "I am not married, not engaged, not in California, and have no intention of being."

Miss Jocelyn is at present in New York visiting friends.

BEN BAER DIES AT 76.

Banker Was President of Associated Jewish Charities of St. Paul.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 27.—Ben Baer, President of the American National Bank of this city, died at his home early today. Mr. Baer, who was a veteran in banking circles of the city, suffered an attack of appendicitis in May and underwent an operation. Due to his age, 76 years, he failed to recover from the attack.

Mr. Baer also was deeply interested in charitable and philanthropic work. He was President of the Associated Jewish Charities and was a member of the Minnesota Club, Elks Club and St. Paul Athletic Club.

Born in Strassburg, Alsace Loraine, on June 3, 1845, Mr. Baer came to the United States when 16 years old. He lived in New York and for several years in St. Joseph, Mo.

Still a young man, Mr Baer went into the Black Hills during the gold rush. As one of the pioneers of the South Dakota district, Mr. Baer prospected for gold, operated a ranch near Deadwood and later established the American National Bank of Deadwood.

L. Harrison Dulles.

L. Harrison Dulles, who was prominent in social and financial circles here and in Philadelphia, died Monday evening in Lenox Hill Hospital. His wife, who was Ida J. Weber, and his son, L. Harrison Dulles Jr., were with him. Mr. Dulles's New York residence was at the Plaza Hotel. He was a member of the Philadelphia Country, Rabbit, Acorn and other clubs in Philadelphia.

Obituary Notes.

DR. ROBERT M. ULRICH, a prominent physician and surgeon of Brooklyn and attached to the staff of the Ridgewood Sanitarium, died in that institution yesterday after an operation. He was a graduate of the Long Island Medical College and member of the Medical Society of Kings County. He was 47 years old, a Mason, and lived at 391 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn.

MRS. JANE C. WARREN LYNCH, 43 years old, wife of George Lynch, died yesterday at her home, 982 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

DAVID F. DUNNE, 58 years old, a retired Wall Street broker, died yesterday at the home of his brother-in-law, 1,230 Park Place, Brooklyn.

DAVID F. DUNNE died suddenly yesterday at the home of his brother-in-law, Neil W. Ruddy, 1,230 Pearl Place, Brooklyn. He was a retired Wall Street broker. Mr. Dunne was born in Brooklyn and was 58 years old.

F. WALTER TEAR, a Philadelphia artist, died in the City Hospital in Ogdensburg last night following an operation. While at the Thousand Islands Tuesday he was stricken with internal trouble.

WILLIAM S. DALLIBA, EXPRESS PIONEER, DIES

American Company Official For 50 Years Succumbs at His Santa Barbara Home.

William S. Dalliba, for more than fifty years an official of the American Express Company known widely throughout the United States and by American citizens abroad, died Tuesday at his home in Santa Barbara, Cal., according to news received by company officials here yesterday. He was 74 years old.

For the last twenty-five years of his active business service, Mr. Dalliba was Director General of the American Express Company for Europe. At the outbreak of the war in 1914 he was active in aiding many American citizens to get back to the United States. Injuries received in an accident about three years ago in London forced his retirement from active service. Since that time he had made his home at a ranch he called Sierra-Val-Mar, at Santa Barbara.

Starting in the pioneer days of express business when the means of transportation were mainly steamboats and stage coaches, Mr. Dalliba was first connected with the company as agent at Marquette, Mich. He later became superintendent of the Green Bay Division in Wisconsin. He was in charge of the company's operations at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893.

At a meeting Mr. Dalliba's service in Wisconsin he employed George C. Taylor at a salary of $35 a month. Mr. Taylor is now President of the American Express Company.

During his service in France, Mr. Dalliba was decorated by the French Government with the Legion of Honor. He is survived by his wife, a daughter and a son, W. Swift Dalliba, who is in the service of the company abroad.

Born.

GERSHEL—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gershel announce the birth of a daughter, Joanne, July 26.

Married.

FINEMAN—FINEMAN—On July 23, in New York City, Sophia Paul Fineman to Dennis Fineman.

Died.

BAER—Ben, of St. Paul, father of Irs. Helen, Jerome, Fernand and Edwin.

BARNUM—At East Orange, N. J., July 27, 1921, Amelia Ann, wife of the late Stephen C. Barnum. Funeral private.

BEISIEGEL—Suddenly, July 26, Emilie, beloved daughter of the late Jacob Beisiegel. Funeral service at her late residence, 241 Covert St., Brooklyn, Thursday, July 28, at 8 P. M.

BURCH—At the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ralph Campbell, 612 West 178th St., New York City, the Rev. Benjamin H. Burch, passed away July 26, in his 85th year. Funeral service at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Prescott, 108 South Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BUSE—Martha, in her 77th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 50 26th St., Elmhurst, Thursday evening at 8 P. M. Please omit flowers.

BUSSE—Suddenly, July 26, Herman, beloved husband of Dora Busse (nee Bauer), in his 67th year. Services Thursday, 3 P. M., at his late residence, 43 Academy St., Long Island City. Funeral private. Friday.

CASSEBEER—Henry A., on July 27, in his 77th year, beloved father of Mrs. Frederick Steinway, Mrs. Remsen T. Williams, Dr. Henry A. Cassebeer, Theodore and Edwin Cassebeer and Paul Schmidt. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,095 Steinway Av., on Friday, July 29, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

CLIZBEE—At St. Luke's Hospital, July 27, 1921, Samuel Lamont Clizbee. Funeral services The Funeral Church, Broadway at 29th St., Friday, July 29, at 3 P. M. Please omit flowers.

COLEMAN—Amelia M. Coleman, on July 26, at Mount Sinai Hospital, beloved wife of George S. Coleman and mother of Mrs. Albert L. Rosenthal. Funeral services will be held at the chapel in Greenwood Cemetery on Thursday, July 28, at 12 noon.

CORBY—On July 26, 1921, in his 60th year, Augustus C. Corby, beloved husband of Emma G. and father of Edmund A. Corby. Funeral services at his late residence, 215 West 101st St., Thursday, July 28, at 8 P. M. Members of Masonic, Royal Arcanum and Sons of American Revolution please take notice.

DREICER—Michael, beloved husband of Maude Seville Shainwald and son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Dreicer, on Tuesday, July 26, 1921, in his 54th year, at his residence, Deepdale, Great Neck, L. I. Funeral services will be held at 11 A. M., Thursday, July 28, at the Meeting House of the Society for Ethical Culture, 64th St. and Central Park West.

DULLES—L. Harrison, of Philadelphia, suddenly, on July 25, at New York City. Funeral services at Plaza Hotel, 59th St. and 5th Av., 10:30 A. M. Thursday, July 28. Kindly omit flowers. Philadelphia, Cleveland and Paris (France) papers please copy.

DURYEA—Harry H., in his 48th year, son of the late General Hiram H. Duryea and husband of Minga Pope Duryea, suddenly, on July 27, 1921, in the City of New York. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GARDNER—Funeral services for Edith Gardner, Red Cross nurse of the U. S. Public Health Service, will be held in the Nurses' Recreation House at the U. S. Hospital, No. 61, Fox Hills, Staten Island, at 4 P. M. Thursday, July 28.

GARTLAN—On Wednesday, July 27, Eugene Jr., age 3 months 11 days, 867 West 181st St., beloved son of Eugene B. Gartlan and Florence M. Wade. Funeral private.

GORTON—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 27, 1921, Margaret M. Gorton, wife of Charles E. Gorton. Funeral service at her late residence, 205 Glenwood Av., Yonkers, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment Oakland Cemetery, Yonkers.

GUSTAVESON—Henry T., suddenly, beloved husband of Catherine Gustaveson (nee Day), son of the late Edward Gustaveson. Remains lying in state Dockrell's Funeral Chapel, 310 Willis Av., 140th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAST—Fannie (Neikin), beloved wife of Rev. Bernhard Hast, devoted mother of Isidore, Walter, Louis and the late Joseph and Harry Hast, and Regina Rose. Funeral Friday, July 29, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, 1237 West 115th St. Omit flowers.

HAXTUN—On July 18, at Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, Sutherland R., son of the late Captain Milton Haxtun, U. S. N., and Annie Arnoux Haxtun

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TOLD FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE BY J. ROLAND KAY CO.

Tells the Soviets, Through Consul at Reval, That Immediate Action Is Wanted.

NO RELEASE, NO RELIEF

Latter "Manifestly Impossible" Without the Former—Gorky Sends Thanks to Hoover.

BOLSHEVIKI ARE BITTER

Their Organ in Riga Talks of "Dispensing With American Agents and Their Dictation."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Secretary Hughes has sent a communication to Charles H. Albrecht, American Consul at Reval, which has been handed to the Soviet Russian representative at that place, demanding that the Americans now being held prisoners in Bolshevist Russia be released as soon as possible.

While the text of the communication, which was informal, but, nevertheless, pointed and definite, was not made public at the State Department today, it is learned that it invites the attention of the Moscow régime to the fact that repeated representations have been made by this Government in which it has been insisted that these Americans should be released in the name of humanity, and says that there can be no thought inimical to better relations between this country and Soviet Russia so long as citizens of this country are held prisoners without warrant of law or grounds for their detention.

Secretary Hughes, acting for President Harding, has for some time been trying to obtain the release of these American prisoners from Soviet prisons. All available methods of bringing to the attention of the Soviet authorities the views of the American Government on the matter have been utilized, without avail. Recalling the previous communications, all of which are necessarily informal, because this Government has refused to recognize or deal with the Soviet authorities, it has been made plain that it is impossible even to think of closer relations between this country and Soviet Russia so long as Americans are held in captivity.

Even if conditions were such that the United States could regard itself as justified in dealing with Soviet Russia it would not do so, it is understood, so long as Americans are imprisoned in Russia without any reasonable ground for their detention. The conditions on which this Government would consider entering into trade or other relations with Soviet Russia were set forth several months ago in Secretary Hughes's now memorable communication to Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet representative at Riga, in which the original Soviet appeal to Admiral John Hart Hinds-ton for negotiations looking toward trade relations was rejected.

RUMOR JAILS TROTZKY AGAIN.

This Time He Is Reported Sent Under Guard to a Moscow Suburb.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 27.—" Trotsky under arrest!" is the headline of a Russian report reaching Berlin via the underground railroad from Bolshevist Russia, according to which M. Bacchanor, Vice Commissary of the Food Supply, has received a letter from Trotzky saying:

"The Central Committee thinks country is good for me. I am in the village of Archangelsk (near Moscow), the Extraordinary Commission (the Soviet Inquisition) has apparently fears for my safety and has surrounded me with armed men. Please send me four cases of canned provisions."

THREATENING VLADIVOSTOK.

Our Consul Warns Americans of Communists' Designs on the City.

TOKIO, July 27 (Associated Press).—Russian partisan bands are preparing to attack Vladivostok, according to the Asahi Shimbun, whose correspondent in that city says that the Provisional Government is strengthening the defenses.

At the town of Okeanskaya, near Vladivostok, the partisans destroyed a bridge and engaged Japanese troops. M. Mateoff, head of the Vladivostok Government, says the raid is the result of a plot by Communists.

A special dispatch to the Kokusai News Agency says that the American Consul at Vladivostok sent women and children to the Summer resorts in the neighborhood of the city to warn Americans to remove to places of safety, the Consul believing the recent raids to be the work of bands seeking to kidnap Americans and Russians and hold them for ransom.

FRENCH TRAIN BANDITS ARE STILL AT LARGE

Traveler Gives the Paris Police a Good Description of the Supposed Robbers.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 28.—No trace of the bandits who held up the Paris-Riviera Express on Sunday night has yet been found by the police, who come in for severe criticism in the press. The Matin asks how it happened that the Central Detective Office in Paris only learned of the outrage at 11 o'clock on Monday morning and reminds the authorities that the authors of an equally daring hold-up in a large jewelry store in the Boulevard Saint Martin, Paris, a few weeks ago, are still at large.

In the midst of the conflicting stories about the bandits from various passengers, something like a serious clue is reported in today's Matin in the shape of a story by a nursery gardener, Joseph Monblot, who took the train from Etang on Monday morning by which the bandits are judged to have reached Paris. Monblot declares three men entered the compartment at Etang covered with dust and evidently in a state of extreme fatigue. They took off their coats, shoes and he noticed that their socks and shirts were dripping with perspiration.

Two sank down on the seats with their hats over their eyes and fell asleep, while the third stayed by the door as if on guard and seemed to keep awake with difficulty. After a while he shook one of the sleepers, who replaced him on watch. Later he in turn aroused the third, who took a spell at watching. Monblot wondered what this meant, but did not learn about the hold-up until the same afternoon.

He has given the police a full description of his fellow-passengers, which seems to correspond with accounts of victims on the express. The care shown by the robbers to burn the stolen pocketbooks, &c., leads to the supposition that they were afraid their finger marks were known to the police.

Cuba to Grow Less Sugar.

HAVANA, Cuba, July 27.—Provisions for reducing the production of sugar, as well as for sending a commercial mission to Washington to secure revision of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba, are included among the nine measures constituting an urgent legislative program drafted yesterday by Congressional leaders and President Zayas.

"Billy the Machine" Sperduti, Motor Car Robber, Shot in Doorway of Home.

STRAY BULLETS HIT THREE

Two Women Wounded and Man With Ball in Breast Is Held as Witness.

Men with big bank rolls and notorious names, living on the outer fringes of the law, and hence driven largely to self-protection against their foes, breathed easier last night after a pair of anonymous marksmen had settled a collection of old scores with Billy Sperduti and left his lifeless body, riddled with pistol bullets, in the hallway of his home at 70 Mott Street.

Detectives of the Italian Squad, viewing the form in the dingy doorway, its head lolling back on the first step of the tenement stairs, said they would do their duty and try to get the gutters of Billy, but they would weep no tears at his taking.

And in dives where furtive-faced men discussed in whispers one of the most picturesque gun battles in the Italian quarter history, the moral was drawn that the "stick-up" man who gets too bold in preying upon his own kind in the end will "get his" at the hands of man just as cunning and just as courageous as himself.

The only regret over the incident that enlivened the stifling, crowded street for a few hurried minutes seemed to be that two unoffending women who came into the line of fire dropped, each with a bullet in her leg, while a man, who insisted he had nothing to do with the affray but was held as a material witness, was wounded badly.

Sperduti, sometimes known as "Billy the Machine," because he was a motor car desperado and liked to boast of his automobiles, sauntered out of his home last night, picked a careful way through the press of humanity sweltering in the oppressive air and just had steered a diagonal course off the sidewalk when he saw that two men who had been lounging in doorways across the way were converging upon him, each with his right hand concealed.

Billy tried to regain his own door, but as he turned a raking cross-fire spattered all about him. Screaming women and frantic children, shoved into a scramble by frightened men as they dodged for shelter, hindered Billy's movements and it was a second or two before he could withdraw. Then his own pistol came into action.

A bullet drilled through his trunk as he reached the hallway. His weapon unswerved until all its chambers were empty, but his aim was wild, and with a despairing leap for the shelter of the hallway he flung the pistol into the street just as a missile pierced his head and finished him.

Lieutenant Casey in the Elizabeth Street station, just back of the tenement, heard the fusillade and sent the reserves double-timing into Mott Street. A dead man, the two injured women, an empty weapon and a hysterical mob were all they found. But the police were sure such a spray of bullets must have found more marks, and sent word to the Oak Street station to be on the look-out for any gunshot case that might show up at Bread Street Hospital. Two captains, 20 years old, of 124 East Third Street, appeared there soon with a bullet wound in his breast and was taken to Bellevue a prisoner held as a material witness. He said he was caught by a stray bullet as he was walking in Canal Street.

The injured women, who were taken to Volunteer Hospital, are Mrs. Carlona Tosalla of 70 Mott Street and Agata Sperone of 6,709 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn.

The police say Sperduti recently "stuck up" a man whom his emissaries summoned to the lobby of an east side movie house and got $500 from him. They say he was the leading spirit in a raid on a crap game in a café near his home whose patrons, flush from a winning season at the races, were forced to surrender $21,000 at the muzzles of guns, that not long ago he forced a woman, at pistol point, to part with $400, and that other depredations had enriched him. He was 29 years old and a laborer, but don't work much.

Records at Headquarters showed that Sperduti had served two terms in a reformatory; that he had been discharged once when arraigned for burglary and that two charges of burglary and one of burglary and assault, running back as far as 1917, still were pending against him. Why none of the cases has been disposed of the police did not know.

BALTIC STATES DEFY SOVIET ON ALLIANCE

Helsingfors Conference of Ministers Going Ahead Despite Threats From Moscow.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 27.—A conference big with possibilities is now being held at Helsingfors among the foreign Ministers of the Baltic States of Latvia, Esthonia, Finland and Poland. It is a pendant to an earlier conference at Riga of representatives of Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania, when a full alliance was signed between the two former and a close economic accord between the two latter.

Whatever be the precise scope of the Helsingfors conference, its general purpose is to bring into being a Baltic League, toward which the States concerned have been aiming for the past two years. An important factor the assembled Ministers must take into consideration is the veto recently imposed by the Soviet Government on an alliance between the Esthonian-Latvian combination and Finland or Poland. The Moscow Government went so far as to send notes to Reval and Riga announcing it would regard such an alliance as a casus belli.

There is reason to suppose the Baltic States will defy the Red veto either openly or secretly, for the last news from Russia indicates confusion, and that growing disaster is approaching. One of the leading French communists who intended to leave for Moscow last Tuesday has just postponed his voyage indefinitely because, as he told friends, "the state of affairs in Russia is getting so bad that no matter what credentials are carried one is likely to be knocked on the head."

ROBBERS STOP A TRAIN.

Open Air-Brake Valve and Take Watch From Brakeman.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 27.—Thomas D. Collins, laborer, 22 years old, of 880 East 180th Street, and Jay Zimmermann, chauffeur, 28, of 145 Why Is Avenue, Bronx, are locked up in New Rochelle, charged with highway robbery.

They boarded a freight train at Harlem River at 1 o'clock this morning, bound for New Haven, and when the train reached a lonely spot between New Rochelle and Pelham Manor one of them opened the air-brake valve and stopped the train.

Brakeman William M. Caldwell of New Haven ran down the tracks, and Collins held him up at the point of a revolver while Zimmermann went through the brakeman's clothes and took a gold watch valued at $80, and $10 in cash. Then they threw Caldwell down a steep embankment and Collins fired a shot after him. The robbers ran through the woods of Pelham Manor, while the train crew telephoned to the police of New Rochelle from the signal tower at New Rochelle junction.

Sergeant McSweeney telephoned to all surrounding precincts a description of the men, who were arrested in Mount Vernon two hours later. The police say the men have confessed.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 27.—Next Sunday will be the hundredth day of the drought and grave fears are felt for London's water supply. For 100 days there have been only a few dozen showers, hardly one of which was sufficient to spoil a day's outing, and their effect on the situation has been entirely negligible.

It is hardly an exaggeration to say the Thames is going dry. The flow of water over Teddington Lock was last week less than a twentieth of what it was in April. Then 594,000,000 gallons came over the weir daily; today only 25,000,000, while in the exceptionally wet July of last year the flow was 1,218,000,000 gallons, nearly fifty times as much.

Pleasure seekers find it rather amusing. They can fish at Teddington in places usually covered by a raging torrent. They can let their canoes drift far below the notices warning them of danger of the lock in perfect safety.

But London's water authorities are growing grave. Much of the water supply of the metropolis comes from the Thames and it has fallen so low that recourse has been necessary to the River Lee. If that fails, a special reserve of 6,000,000,000 gallons stored in the Thames Valley will have to be tapped.

The people of London have, however, done a good deal to help the situation. There have been no official orders, but the newspapers have explained the situation very clearly, and the average daily consumption of 276,000,000 gallons has been considerably reduced voluntarily. It has been this Summer bad form to use the hose on one's garden, and when it is remembered how the Englishman loves his flowers and how many thousand little squares of lawn there are in the suburban districts, the merit and value of that self-denying ordinance are evident. There are those fellows who arise in the middle of the night when they think their neighbors are asleep and turn the hose on, but the Metropolitan Water Board is getting after them. Its system of meters helps to detect the nocturnal offenders and dozens of summonses have just been issued against them. They will have a salutary effect and will, it is hoped, help materially in getting London through the present dangerous crisis.

BANDITS CAPTURED IN BATTLE ON CLIFFS

Fusillade of Shots Startles Washington Heights After Speedway Hold-Up.

CORDON OF 8 POLICEMEN

Three Arrested After Fifty Shots Are Exchanged—Booty Found on Prisoners.

Two white men and a negro, charged with highway robbery, were arrested early yesterday morning after a spectacular battle with eight policemen of the Fortieth Precinct, in the vicinity of 165th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Nearby residents were startled from their dreams by a fusillade probably unequaled in the neighborhood since Fort Washington resisted the attacks of the British, according to police estimates, more than fifty shots were exchanged. The prisoners were later identified as the trio who held up David Brady of 16 Clermont Avenue on the Speedway, opposite 165th Street, and Miss Daisy Summers of 141 West 128th Street.

Brady and Miss Summers, who said she was an actress, were in a motor car rolling along the Speedway, when three highwaymen stepped from a clump of bushes and held them up, taking their jewelry and $25 in cash.

Brady found Patrolman Gilhooley and drove back with him to the scene of the hold-up. Three men who were loitering near the roadside started to run as the motor approached. Gilhooley fired several shots at the fleeing trio as they dashed into the park below Highbridge. The shots were heard by seven other policemen, who formed a cordon along Amsterdam Avenue.

When the fugitives emerged upon the lighted thoroughfare there was a succession of volleys that startled the sleeping residents from their beds. Two of the fugitives darted through the net of waiting policemen and climbed to the top of a house at 470 West 165th Street, where they finally were arrested by Patrolmen Conway and Fraser. The prisoners gave their names as Harry Douglass, 22 years, no home, and John McCabe, 18, of 457 West 156th Street.

The negro, who gave his name as William Smith, 552 Lenox Avenue, was captured at 165th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. The police said that they found on Douglass the ring with white stones, which Brady and Miss Summers identified as the one Miss Summers had given him. They also found on the prisoners a book and a sum of money which John Mack, 457 West 156th Street, reported he had lost when held up in a motor car on the Speedway. A stickpin was identified by John Wiener, 100 West 163d Street, who had reported to the police that he was robbed at the same place early yesterday morning.

Each of the prisoners was held in $5,000 bail by Magistrate Francis X. McQuade.

BLATCHFORD SHERMAN GETS A FULL PARDON

Officer, Whose Prison Term Was Remitted by Wilson, Is Completely Restored to His Rights.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—President Harding has granted a full pardon to Blatchford Sherman, former Second Lieutenant of the 312th Infantry of the Seventy-eighth Division, who was convicted by court-martial of desertion and cowardice and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge from the army and imprisonment for ten years. The pardon carries with it restoration to citizenship. Sherman is said to be living in New York.

The desertion is alleged to have occurred in the Argonne on Oct. 11, 1918, and to have continued until Sherman was apprehended in Paris on Nov. 16. The "wilful disobedience" is alleged to have consisted of failure to obey an order to go forward with his patrol and reconnoitre in the direction of the enemy. The cowardice charge arose from his alleged action in abandoning his patrol. Sherman's defense was that he was in physical condition which made him not responsible for his actions.

Friends have been tireless in their efforts in behalf of Sherman. In October, 1919, President Wilson cut the prison sentence to five years, and in March, 1920, he remitted the unexpired portion of the confinement period. He declined, however, to grant a full pardon, but President Harding now does this.

WON'T LET OBREGON ADJUST ARTICLE 27

Deputies Refuse President's Request, Indicating a Split in Liberal Party.

MEXICO CITY, July 27.—The Chamber of Deputies last night voted down a request by President Obregon that extraordinary powers be granted to him to adjust Article XXVII. of the Constitution, which nationalizes oil deposits. The Senate almost simultaneously voted to accede to the request.

The President had requested early in the present month that wide latitude be given him in revising the article, when it became apparent that Congress would not be able to give it adequate consideration before the special session ends in August.

Yesterday morning President Obregon called a joint conference of the leaders in both houses and explained the necessity for immediate action on Article XXVII., as well as pleading for permission to proceed with its adjustment in a manner acceptable to the nation and its interests. Members of the Liberal-Constitutionalist Party, of which President Obregon is the leader, are understood to have declined at first to give a decision, asserting that they wished to study the question further. After a party caucus, however, it was decided to deny the President's request, and a party statement was issued saying that amendments to the article "would be considered in due course of time."

AMERICAN SHIP MEN BREAK WITH BRITISH

Charge Intimidation and Discrimination in Cotton Cargoes at Alexandria.

LONDON, July 27.—Representatives of the United States Shipping Board in Alexandria, Egypt, have decided to break off negotiations with Liverpool shipping interests regarding shipment of Egyptian cotton, says a Central News dispatch from Alexandria. The question under consideration arose from methods used in securing contracts for shipping cotton from Alexandria.

The dispatch adds that the Americans intend to adopt protective measures, declaring that intimidation has been used in competition for freight. It is alleged that discrimination in favor of British bidders has been exercised even when the American bids were materially lower.

London Shipping Board officials have cabled their Alexandria representatives for information concerning the latest developments in the situation. It is thought that the future course of the American representatives in Alexandria will be determined by instructions from Washington.

STOLEN AUTO BRINGS 3 PRISONERS HERE

Police Believe Arrests in Buffalo Will Solve Many Hold-Ups in Metropolis.

40 CARS IN A FEW WEEKS

One of Two Men Held in Bronx Said to Have Revealed Systematic Thievery.

Three young men, believed by the police to be the trio of bandits who during the last month committed many hold-ups by means of an automobile between here and Niagara Falls, were locked up in Police Headquarters yesterday after an automobile journey from Buffalo with Detective Sergeant Kane and Dowd.

The prisoners, who said they were Robert Umstead, 18 years old, of Detroit, and more recently of 320 West 139th Street, and Rocco S. Murray and Robert A. Coyle, both of 524 West 145th Street, were arrested in the automobile last Friday night in Buffalo by Detective McCarthy of that city, who said they were about to embark on another hold-up. McCarthy covered the trio with his revolver. He searched them and found Umstead and Coyle each had a loaded weapon and Murray two loaded revolvers.

The men admitted that they had driven the car from this city, McCarthy said, as he communicated with Inspector Coughlin, head of the Detective Bureau here, and gave a description of the prisoners and the car. Detective Sergeants Kane and Dowd immediately recognized the description of the car and said it had been stolen from Arthur G. Ascher of 128 Johnson Avenue, Newark, N. J., at Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, on the night of June 13.

Kane and Dowd were sent to Buffalo to obtain the prisoners. The police said the accused confessed, and therefore they permitted the detectives to take the trio to this city for arraignment on the automobile theft charge. Kane and Dowd left here on the midnight for the detectives to Buffalo and drove the car back, while the detectives sat inside shackled to the three prisoners.

On the trip down the prisoners, the detectives said, admitted that they were the trio of bandits who on the night of July 18 held up Bernhard Stiston in his drug store at Third Avenue and Fifty-third Street and robbed him of $92. The robbers said they used in that exploit the car they had stolen from Ascher more than a month before. The detectives added that Murray and Coyle were released on $5,000 bail each on July 19, but remained under lock until October, when they were arrested for carrying pistols.

Stiston was called to police headquarters, where, the detectives said, he identified the three as the men who had held him up.

The prisoners had been put into cells the detectives went to the room occupied by Coyle and Murray at the West 145th Street address and found, they said, a lot of pawn tickets, several automobile plates and a badge of the Newark police department.

Two members of a gang of six men and women alleged to have stolen several hundred automobiles during the past year were arrested yesterday by Detectives Sullivan and Brancato of the Bronx Detective Bureau. One of the men, it was said, signed a confession.

The prisoners were Biagio Rosata, 35, of 568 Walton Avenue, the Bronx, and Salvatore Borelli, 16, of 585 Morris Avenue. They were held in $2,500 bail by Magistrate McGeehan in the Morrisania Court on a charge of having stolen an automobile left by Morris Siegel, a poultry dealer, in front of 226 East 149th Street.

In Rosata's home, the police said, they found motor keys for seventy-five Ford cars and a list of automobile numbers belonging to cars stolen during the past year. They also said they believed that his confederates stole forty cars in the last few weeks. Only the cheaper grades of automobiles were stolen, since they were easy to transform and sell.

Although under $4,500 bail on two indictments charging automobile thefts, Robert Merlow, 23 years old, of 322 West Eleventh Street, was locked up in Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon on a charge of stealing another automobile on June 29 last from Isadore Melman, a manufacturer of 24 West Twenty-fifth Street. Melman's car was stolen from in front of his place of business, and Detectives Shearer and Mullins learned that a man fitting Merlow's description was seen driving the car away. They trailed Merlow for three weeks and shortly after noon yesterday they followed him to a store at 677 Broadway, Brooklyn, where, they said, Merlow was joined by Augustus Bernett, 37 years old, who has a painter's shop at 220 Linden Street, Brooklyn.

While the two men were talking to the proprietor of the store, the detectives entered and arrested them as they were trying to dispose of Melman's car for $800. The painter, the detectives added, had accepted $100 from the proprietor of the store as a deposit on the purchase of the car, and was about to hand the proprietor a bill of sale when the detectives appeared. The detectives added that Bernett had admitted that several weeks ago Merlow had paid him $35 for painting the stolen car, and had asked him to aid him in disposing of it.

DUTCH CABINET REFORMED.

New Ministers Appointed to Finance and War Offices.

THE HAGUE, July 27.—The Dutch Cabinet crisis has been settled, Premier Ruys de Beerenbrouck having reconstructed the Cabinet, which resigned last month, with new Ministers of Finance and War.

Burgomaster de Geer of Arnheim, has been appointed Minister of Finance, and M. Van Dyk, former Chief of the Topographic Institute, will head the War and Navy Departments.

Senator Broussard Asserts Anti-Saloon League Tries to Dictate Enforcement Personnel.

ATTACKS WAYNE B. WHEELER

Senate Debates Enforcement Bill Without Getting Measure in Sight of a Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—For two hours today the supplementary Prohibition Enforcement bill was under fire in the Senate, every effort to bring the bill in sight of a vote failing.

Senator Broussard of Louisiana, directing the fight against the bill, charged that officials of the Anti-Saloon League in the past, as well as the present, Administration had gone to Federal Prohibition executives and insisted that they and not the Government should name the prohibition enforcing personnel in the various States. He also asserted that in January, 1920, the then Prohibition Commissioner, John F. Kramer, had ruled that doctors could prescribe wines and beers for medicinal purposes and that, despite this ruling, regulations to permit this had not been promulgated.

The Louisiana Senator named Wayne B. Wheeler, chief counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, as among those he characterized as "lobbyists" who had sought, he charged, to interfere with the functioning of the Government in enforcing the letter of the law. They occupied seats in the Senate galleries when prohibition matters were under discussion, he added, and subsequently denounced Senators who opposed measures they advocated as "supporters of the breweries" and as men who favored lawlessness.

"Is it not time," the Louisiana Senator asked, "for the American people to know, is it not time for them to realize, that when the Government of the United States, through Congress, has enacted all good citizens are called upon to respect, and then entrusted the enforcement of those laws to an agency of the Government—is it not time for the people of the country to know that Wayne B. Wheeler, or the Anti-Saloon League people, have no authority to interject themselves into the functioning of the Government according to the spirit and the letter of the law, as manifested by them?

"These gentlemen have over-reached themselves. I would not want to use the names of any Senators on this floor, but it has been told to me that Mr. Wheeler has, since this Administration came into power, done what he did during the previous Administration—acting for the Anti-Saloon League, gone to the enforcement officer of this Government and insisted upon naming the enforcement directors for the different districts of the Union. I even know of a case where he has opposed the appointment of a man in a State whom the Senators and all the Representatives in Congress from that State had indorsed.

"And now this Congress is witnessing the spectacle of one of the lobbyists whose business is to sit in the gallery every day in the momentous enforcement bill is called up, and who, after having prevented the enforcement during a previous Administration of the law that was enacted, is now before you saying that you must pass an act which makes necessary a law which he lives, because he refuses to permit his agents, who are Government agents, to carry out the spirit of the law; and then when Senators rise to stand up in their places and ask for time to discuss this matter they are denounced as supporters of the breweries, as favoring lawlessness."

"Does the Senator know the age of Wayne B. Wheeler?" asked Senator Watson of Georgia.

"I do not," replied Senator Broussard.

"And does he know," Senator Watson inquired, "how long he has been a prohibitionist, or does he know how much he is paid for being a prohibitionist?"

"I would like to know myself," and just in line with this," replied Senator Broussard, "it might be of great interest to the nation to know what he is getting and where the money comes from that pays him. After reading this Volstead act I have an idea that it was introduced in the House to regulate the production of industrial alcohol; that Mr. Rockefeller fears the development of an alcohol engine which may in time displace the gasoline engine, and for that reason is contributing largely to the salaries which Mr. Wheeler and others are getting. This matter will be established in due time, and when I live to see my term of six years expire, to see it demonstrated on this floor that John D. Rockefeller is not putting out his money for moral uplifting, but for the purpose of protecting his business in which he accumulated his large fortune.

"I believe that all law-abiding citizens, whether they be prohibitionists or not, should take warning from the facts that have been developed here. It is a condition which is intolerable in a free country such as ours. We cannot permit lobbyists to place in power and to place at the head of law-enforcing agencies men who will construe the laws not according to the way the law is enacted, but according to the ideas of these people."

A few minutes after Senator Broussard concluded his speech the following statement from Mr. Wheeler, who had sat in the gallery during the delivery of the speech, was delivered to the Senate press gallery:

"Senator Broussard's attack upon the Prohibition Department because it does not enforce the regulations on beer is strongly inconsistent in view of the fact that the regulations relating to wholesale liquor dealers have not been issued, even though the opinion relating to them was rendered long before the beer opinion.

"The drys were interested in having those regulations issued promptly, and they have been delayed far longer than the beer regulations. As a matter of fact, both regulations have been a matter of controversy and that explains largely the delay in their issuance.

"The league opposed the appointment of wet and incompetent officials to enforce prohibition. As between equally good friends of the cause it keeps hands off. Last year's experience proves that our protest against these wet appointees were justified. It is a travesty on justice to appoint opponents of prohibition to enforce it. Only a very few such have been appointed under this Administration."

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Announcement by Internal Revenue Commissioner Blair of his policy on the question of medicinal beer regulations will be made in the next few days, Mr. Blair is now definitely deciding, officials said today, whether the regulations should be issued at this time or deferred because of probable early action by the Senate on the Willis-Campbell bill to prohibit the prescribing of beer by doctors.

The Commissioner also is working out the final form the beer regulations might take, which, it is understood, would provide in general for prescriptions of one case at one time, but without limit as to the number of prescriptions.

According to Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, however, the probability of the eventual issuance of beer regulations is slight. There was apparently little desire on the part of brewers, he said, to obtain the regulations, in view of the pending hostile legislation.

ENRIGHT AND HART PLAN NEW RUM WAR

Arrange for Closer Working of Police and Federal Authorities in Fight on Bootleggers.

CHAIRMAN GLYNN PRESENT

18,000 Cases of Scotch Whisky Landed Pending Litigation—Another Arrest in Forgery Plot.

A new crusade to be aimed at breaking up systematic bootlegging and the elimination of public officials who have been corrupted by dealings with illicit liquor interests is imminent in this city, it was reported last night by well informed persons. The report followed close on the heels of a conference lasting two hours Tuesday night at the Republican Club between Police Commissioner Enright and Harold L. Hart, Federal Prohibition Director of this State.

At dinner the officials discussed the harmonious co-operation between the police and the Federal authorities in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, the Volstead act and the Mullan-Gage enforcement law.

The conference was held at the request of Director Hart, who has held his present office only two months. Republican State Chairman George A. Glynn was present at the dinner, as was a mutual friend of Commissioner Enright and Director Hart, who arranged the meeting.

As a result of the conference it was said that the new drive against illicit traffic in liquor would be made more perfect team work between the police and the Federal enforcement agents than has been in evidence so far. Jake Chairman Glynn declined last night to say anything in this regard to the discussion at the dinner table. It is thought that in the discussion the need for suppressing the grosser and more commercial forms of violation was particularly stressed. Neither Director Hart nor Commissioner Enright could be reached last night. Director Hart announced yesterday that the State headquarters of the Federal Prohibition Director would be removed tomorrow from Albany to this city and consolidated with the city offices at 49 West Twenty-seventh Street. Harold S. Dobbs, formerly in charge of the Brooklyn and Flushing prohibition offices, was assigned to duty with United States District Attorney Leroy Rose yesterday. The assignment was in the nature of a compromise after Mr. Rose and Director Hart talked the matter over. Mr. Rose asked that Dobbs be appointed permanently in charge of the Brooklyn office, now headed by William F. Kissick.

Another step in the test case instituted by the Anchor Line against the United States Government was taken yesterday when 15,000 cases of Scotch whisky were landed from bond from the steamship Cameronia, which arrived yesterday.

The Anchor Line is asking an injunction in the Federal courts to restrain Collector George W. Ahearn from seizing the liquor, on the ground that it is so would violate the treaty of 1871 with Great Britain. The steamship company is under contract to deliver the liquor to the Quebec Steamship Company for reshipment to Hamilton, Bermuda. The argument is scheduled before Federal Judge Hand on Aug. 8.

Another arrest in the nationwide revenue stamp and liquor bond forgery was made yesterday. John Sotilio, said to be the owner of the Ann Street printing shop, was taken into custody and held in $10,000 bail by United States Commissioner Hitchcock. Nine arrests have been made by the police and Secret Service in connection with the seizure of forged revenue stamps to the face value of $2,000,000. Besides Sotilio, the prisoners are Dante Serignano, Victor Silve, Louis Santaneio, Raffaele Leganti, Vincenzo Isollo, Tony Bruno, Tony Compatelli and John Dachmahl. Hearings in all cases were set for next Wednesday by Commissioner Hitchcock.

Captain John Tucker of the Secret Service says that the Government got track of the band of alleged revenue stamp counterfeiters several days ago, when agents at Scranton, Pa., intercepted correspondence concerning the revenue stamps.

In payment for shipments of the spurious stamps which had been sent from this city to Scranton, a registered letter was sent to Scranton, and when Tony Bruno claimed it he was taken into custody at the Post Office. His arrest led to the raids on Ann and Fulton Streets. Sotilio was arrested by Detective Michael Fiaschetti as he left his home at 256 Ellery Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning.

BOOZE SHIP LINGERS OFF ATLANTIC CITY

The Marshall, With a British Crew, Said to Be Selling Liquor Outside the 3-Mile Limit.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 27.—An Atlantic City fisherman today revealed the identity of the mysterious three-masted schooner which landed 400 cases of liquor early Monday morning while Government agents were scouring the city for the Scotch whisky cargo of the Pocomoke, the two-masted British schooner alleged to have been engaged in the smuggling of liquor into this country from the Bahamas.

The vessel is the Marshall, under the command of Eric Anderson, a native of Swedish ancestry but a British subject. The ship, 100 tons net, sailed several weeks ago from Nassau with 2,800 cases of Scotch whisky and Gordon gin. A great part of this cargo has already been sold. The vessel has a crew of six men, all British subjects. The Marshall is a former Gloucester, N. J., fishing craft. She has been lying off this city for more than a week and, according to reports, will continue loafing along the New Jersey coast until she has disposed of her entire cargo.

"There wasn't much mystery about it," said Anderson, according to the fisherman. "The launches were running day and night. I'd like to get away quick now, but I have so much stuff aboard I don't think I will be able to get out under three or four days. These Federal men can't do anything to me, but can make it damned uncomfortable."

Captain Anderson, according to reports, is selling Scotch whisky and Gordon gin at $60 a case. The Marshall carries several guns.

Plague of Moths in Saxony.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 27.—Saxony has been smitten with a plague of "nuns," the popular German name for a species of night moths. Swarms of these have crossed the border from Bohemia and are a grave menace to the Saxon woods. The local authorities are waging an elaborate fight against the invaders. In a few days in the Schandau district half a million moths were collected and killed.

INQUIRY DEMANDED

Mayor Refuses Bloch's Request for General Investigation of Senator Lusk's Charge.

DEFENDS RADICAL ON STAFF

Nothing Incongruous in Hiring Socialist Who Fought Entry of U. S. Into War, He Says.

HINTS AT GIFTS TO HYLAN

Asserts Hirshfield Should Call On Mayor and Enright to Explain Presents They Received.

A demand that the Mayor Legislative Investigating Committee meet and discuss the advisability of requesting Senator Clayton R. Lusk to withdraw from committee activities because of his admission that his wife had accepted a silver service worth $1,131 from city detectives interested in a legislative bill which he sponsored was made yesterday upon Senator Schuyler M. Meyer, Chairman of the committee, by Assemblyman Maurice Bloch, a Democratic member.

In view of the fact that Senator Lusk had said it was a common occurrence for legislators at Albany to accept presents, Assemblyman Bloch also asked Senator Meyer to invite members of the State Legislature generally to appear before the committee and "tell of gifts they have accepted for furthering the legislation of corporations, individuals or associations."

Replying last night to this demand, Senator Meyer suggested that David Hirshfield, Commissioner of Accounts, examine Mayor Hylan and Police Commissioner Enright "as to gifts of great value received by them." In his letter to Assemblyman Bloch, Senator Meyer said:

"You are perfectly aware the joint legislative committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the City of New York has no jurisdiction to investigate the general conduct of members of the Legislature, nor has the city Commissioner of Accounts such jurisdiction.

Hints at Gifts to Mayor.

"Much as I appreciate the sincere and honest efforts of Commissioner Hirshfield and yourself to improve the ethical standards of public officials, I cannot connive at your joint efforts to draw the committee from the purpose for which it was appointed.

"As to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Accounts, he has full power to investigate gifts to the members of the City Administration, and perhaps you and I, my dear Assemblyman, could give him some valuable suggestions. To begin with, why not have Commissioner Hirshfield examine the Mayor and the Commissioner of Police as to gifts of great value received by them?

"It is possible that such gifts were given by non-departmental persons, the Mayor and the Police Commissioner for public favors and appointments."

When Senator Meyer's letter had been read to him, Assemblyman Bloch made this reply:

"Why does not Senator Meyer call Mayor Hylan before him in open session? He has the power, as he well knows, to question him. Why not put it up to Commissioner Hirshfield? Why does not Senator Meyer quit stalling and fooling around as he has been doing for many weeks?"

Dropping the disclosures concerning Senator Lusk, for the time being, Chairman Meyer turned his attention yesterday to a new attack by Mr. Hirshfield upon the investigating committee.

Commissioner Hirshfield called attention to the fact that the Meyer committee has on its staff an investigator named Winthrop D. Lane, a Socialist of the radical type, who at present is investigating the Department of Public Welfare for the committee. The Commissioner of Accounts said that Mr. Lane had contributed articles to newspapers and magazines protesting against the entry of the United States into the war and later against the imprisonment of conscientious objectors and other political prisoners.

Mr. Hirshfield said he thought it incongruous at least for Senator Lusk to serve on a committee employing a radical Socialist in view of the Senator's activities during the war as Chairman of the Lusk Legislative Committee investigating Bolshevism and radicalism.

When asked about his Socialist activities Mr. Lane admitted that he was a contributing editor of the Socialist Review and that he had been active in the Political Prisoners Committee and also that he had signed an article which appeared in the newspapers as a paid advertisement protesting against the entry of the United States into the war.

Senator Meyer strongly defended the employment of Mr. Lane, who was hired, the Senator said, because of his reputation as one of the best-known sociological investigators in the country.

"We know nothing about Mr. Lane's record prior to his coming here except that he was an exceptionally able sociologist," said Senator Meyer. "His work as an investigator has been satisfactory and there is no reason why he should be dismissed."

Bloch Resents Implication.

Assemblyman Bloch in his letter said he deeply resented the implication made by Senator Lusk that members of the Legislature were the recipients of gifts from individuals interested in getting through legislative bills, and he said the only way to refute the Senator's statement was for the Meyer committee to call as many members as possible and find out if it was the practice. In his letter to Senator Meyer Mr. Bloch said:

"In Senator Lusk's own mind there may be no impropriety in accepting a gift totaling over two-thirds of his annual salary as a State legislator, but to the man in the street, the general public and Mr. Lusk's less callous fellow-legislators, such action merits public rebuke and condemnation.

"It seems to me it is your duty as the chairman of a joint legislative committee representing the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York to give opportunity for all the legislators as well as city officials impugned by Senator Lusk to answer to the scurrilous charge he has lodged against them. If you do not see fit to take such action, I shall request Commissioner of Accounts David Hirshfield to issue a blanket invitation to those legislators and city officials who may wish to reply to Mr. Lusk."

Commissioner Hirshfield said he did not care if the Meyer Committee dropped its inquiry into the alleged lobby at Albany, as he intended to see it through to the finish.

"I have two process servers out looking for Dan Johnson," said the Commissioner. "Johnson is very close to Kleist, the lobbyist—in fact, his pal. I have had one interview with him, but he did not tell me much. He promised to come again when I wanted him, but I have been unable to get him here."

Drucker Heads Knights of Pythias.

*Special to The New York

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1600.

ALBANY, Ga.—Reddy's Specialty Shop; Mrs. M. J. Reddy, ready-to-wear; 311 5th Av. (J. Roeder).

ALTOONA, Pa.—William F. Goble Co.; R. J. Hall, underwear, hosiery; 349 Madison Av.

AUSTIN, Texas—Asaman & Co.; M. Asaman, ready-to-wear; 368 5th Av. (J. J. Roeder).

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss R. Conway, beads, stationery, jewelry; Miss L. Mohr, pictures; Miss A. Graham, skirts; 16 W. 20th.

BALTIMORE—Jacobs Bros.; C. B. Jacobs, novelty cotton goods for Spring; 1,180 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks, velvets; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—American Wholesale Corp.; W. F. Coggins, notions, leather goods, toilet goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Columbia Shirtwaist Co.; C. Cohn, mfrs. shirtwaists; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cater & Co.; L. C. Leatherbury, hats; Martinique.

BALTIMORE—Meyer's Dept. Store; B. S. Meyer, ready-to-wear mdse. manager; Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE—Liberty Mfg. Co.; M. A. Davis, mfrs. clothing; Martinique.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. Field, laces, embroideries, ribbons, umbrellas; 1,361 B'way; S. Salomon.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; H. Weiss, rugs, carpets, upholstery goods; Martinique.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Specialty Store; J. Seaman, notions; Pennsylvania.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co. Upstairs—Miss Reddington, misses' waists; Miss Clancy, women's silk waists; Miss O'Neil, women's cotton waists; Miss Griffin, merchandise representative. Basement—Mr. Ring, women's, misses' silk and cotton dresses; 225 5th Av.

BOSTON—B. Goldoff, men's, women's furn. goods; Breslin.

BOSTON—J. Steve, millinery; McAlpin.

BOSTON—East Coast Sales Co.; J. F. Vedder, gen. mdse.; McAlpin.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—I. Goldin, waists, skirts; 236 5th Av.; Breslin.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; J. D. Healy, wash dress goods, linings; 16 W. 20th.

BUFFALO—Hone-Kelly Co.; J. E. Breese, laces, trimmings, ribbons, handkerchiefs; 1,164 B'way; McAlpin.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; E. J. Mackes, men's, women's, children's shoes; Mrs. M. Steffens, women's neckwear; 16 W. 20th.

BUTTE—Symon's D. G. Co.; D. Broughton, men's furnishings; 141 5th Av., 5th floor.

CELINA, Texas—Hudson-Davis Co.; J. B. Ereson, ladies' ready-to-wear; Seymour.

CHICAGO—Florsheim Co.; W. H. Robinson, jobber boys', children's hats; 30 W. 15th, 9th floor.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; M. J. Lingel, petticoats, kimonos, bath robes; 305 6th Av.; Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO—Apfelbaum & Stern; P. Apfelbaum, waists, dresses; Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; A. Davis, wholesale carpets; 1,107 B'way, 3d floor.

CHICAGO—Associated Clothing Stores Co.; J. W. McCarthy, clothing; McAlpin.

CHICAGO—R. Bergman; H. Bergman, coats, suits, dresses; 1,270 B'way, Room 911; McAlpin.

CINCINNATI—L. Stix & Co.; A. Stix, representing; 377 B'way, Room 906.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—D. B. Sachs Pants Co.; H. M. Levy, pants; Pennsylvania.

CLEVELAND—The May Co.; E. D. Stauffer, sporting goods; 37 W. 26th, 8th floor.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn.—A. Pearson Co.; Miss Hall, millinery; 303 5th Av. (J. J. Roeder).

CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co., Basement: Miss K. Tiernan, muslin and silk underwear; G. W. Buchheit, men's furnishings; I. S. Mark, linens, domestics, wash goods; 225 5th Av, Room 819.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—D. Rothschild & Co.; D. Rothschild, dry goods, cloaks, suits; 377 B'way, 6th floor.

COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus & Co.; W. J. Huber, mdse. mgr.; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

CINCINNATI—Rollman Sons Co.; L. R. Minster, hosiery, handkerchiefs, household goods, linens, &c.; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).

CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; D. B. Loveman, genl. mdse.; 1,180 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).

DAYTON, Ohio—Simon & Co.; Mr. Simon, ready-to-wear; 370 7th Av. (N. Gross & Co.).

DENVER, Col.—Gano-Downs Co.; Mrs. M. Witham, millinery; 366 5th Av., Room 1004.

DETROIT, Mich.—Thos. E. Hewitt's Sales; T. E. Hewitt, furnish. fronts; Commodore.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; J. Allan, mdse. mgr.; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

DES MOINES, Iowa—Emporium Suit Co.; E. A. Colton, jobs of underwear; J. Fowler, jobs canton crepe dresses; 376 5th Av. (J. Frohman).

DULUTH, Minn.—Silberstein & Bondy Co.; Miss M. Moore, millinery; Pennsylvania.

EMPORIA, Kan.—Dorsa & Taylor; Miss Taylor, ready-to-wear; 130 W. 32d (A. Silberg).

FLINT, Mich.—The Rosenthal Co.; M. Rosenthal, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d, Room 308.

GARLAND, Texas—Hudson-Davis Co.; G. L. Davis, ladies' ready-to-wear; Seymour.

GRAND RAPIDS—Wursburg D. G. Co.; J. L. Sommer, women's ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av. (Jay Co.).

GREENVILLE, Miss.—I. Levy, ready-to-wear; 366 5th Av., Room 1717.

HARTFORD—G. Fox & Co.; M. Kaufman, jewelry, silverware; 130 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Atkins Wholesale Dry Goods Co.; William H. Cohn, underwear, hosiery, men's shirts; Commodore.

HONESDALE, Pa.—Meyer's Smart Shop; H. Meyer, ready-to-wear; 311 5th Av. (A. Rosenau).

INDIANAPOLIS—E. L. Hall Umbrella Co.; E. L. Hall, umbrella material; McAlpin.

KEOKUK, Iowa—Sullivan & Auwerda; J. Auwerda, ready-to-wear; 130 W. 32d (A. Minzer).

LANCASTER, Pa.—Donovan Co.; G. Donovan, dry goods; 130 W. 32d; Pennsylvania.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Wolf-Wile; G. G. Wilson, white goods, linens; 130 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A. Hamburger & Sons, Inc.; O. S. Baizer, jewelry, leather goods, silverware; 25 Madison Av. (I. S. Farian).

LOS ANGELES—J. W. Robinson Co.; M. Curtis, silks, velvets; W. Gibson, dress goods; 366 5th Av., Room 1601.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—C. M. Guggenheimer; Mrs. R. McGhee, hats, sweaters; 352 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer, Inc.).

McKINNEY, Texas—R. G. McCain; R. G. McCain, ladies' ready-to-wear; Seymour.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Summerfield & Co.; H. J. Summerfield, millinery; Somerset.

MIDLOTHIAN, Texas—Hudson-Davis Co.; E. V. Pollan, ladies' ready-to-wear; Seymour.

MILWAUKEE—Dorsen D. G. Co.; Miss S. Dorsen, fur coats; 1,133 B'way, Room 1314.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; E. M. Mackie, hosiery, men's furnishings; 404 4th Av.

NEW ORLEANS—Chas. A. Kaufman Co.; C. M. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; 130 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

NEW ORLEANS—Levy Carpet Co.; M. Levy, carpets; Pennsylvania.

NORWICH, Conn.—Portegus & Mitchell Co.; W. T. Rogers, boys' clothing; 432 4th Av.

OAKLAND, Cal.—H. C. Capwell Co.; W. Anderson, silks, dress goods; 115 W. 30th (Weill & Hartman).

OGDEN, Utah—Last & Thomas; J. H. Last, dry goods, cloaks, suits; Great Northern.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—Nathan Frank & Sons; W. G. Clarkson, cloaks, suits, dresses, furs; McAlpin.

OMAHA, Neb.—Hayden Bros.; G. T. Forster, linens, domestics, blankets; 352 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer).

OMAHA, Neb.—Hayden Bros.; Mrs. P. Peterson, corsets; Pennsylvania, Room 1500.

OTTAWA, Ill.—Stanton Specialty Co.; W. F. Stanton, ready-to-wear; 1,164 B'way (Fellows Buying Corp.).

PHILADELPHIA—Boehm & Co.; E. Boehm, dressing sacques, kimonos; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—A. M. Kasanoff, yarns; Bremin.

PHILADELPHIA—H. Cohn & Son; H. T. Gross, Fall dresses, popular prices; Grand.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Meyer-Ratner-Joffe; M. Meyers, sweaters; 3 W. 29th, Room 905.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss M. Ficke, women's suits; 130 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss L. Hansen, waists; 23 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; D. S. Kohn, boys' clothing, furnishings (basement); 130 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

RICHMOND, Ind.—George H. Knollenberg Co.; T. B. Kruse, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; D. A. Williams, ribbons, fancy goods (wholesale); 432 4th Av.

ROCKLAND, Me.—Rockland Specialty Shop; H. Rosenbaum, jobs gingham dresses, cotton crepe dresses, skirts, house dresses; 37 E. 28th, Room 905.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—S. F. Kerr & Co.; S. F. Kerr, suits, coats, skirts, waists, sweaters, sport apparel; Pennsylvania.

SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor-Moffatt Co.; R. Wink, curtains, draperies, blankets; 366 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—I. J. Marcus Co.; Murray Epstein, children's coats; 261 5th Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle D. G. Co.; Miss M. Brown, muslin underwear, sweaters, corsets, infants' wear; Miss H. Willey, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 449 4th Av., Room 1405.

SEATTLE—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; W. Parr, draperies, upholstery; 25 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).

SEATTLE, Wash.—Frederick & Nelson, Inc.; R. F. Smith, underwear, gloves, corsets, infants' wear; 450 4th Av.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Bee Hive Co.; J. Rasch, boys' clothing, domestics, furnishings; Mrs. A. M. Walter, men's furnishings, knit underwear, hosiery; Miss M. Omodt, waists, children's dresses, underwear; 1,164 B'way (Fellows Buying Corp.).

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—The Pelletier Co.; A. S. Peck, men's, boys' furn. goods; 130 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

SPOKANE—Culbertson's; Mrs. J. E. Hamilton, infants', children's wear; Mrs. G. Cavanaugh, waists, sweaters, petticoats; G. Escorial, women's hosiery, underwear; fancy sundries, neckwear, ribbons, &c.; J. S. Heintzelman, basement mdse., women's, men's, boys' wear; 130 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Meekins, Packard & Wheat Co.; S. Knopfler, jobs piece goods (special sales); D. S. Galleher, mdse. mgr.; 425 4th Av. (Dry Goods Union).

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer, Fuller; L. Freund, basement, cotton piece goods; 1,107 B'way, 8th floor.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Schuneman & Evans; Miss Jaubert, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Wolf & Marx Co.; Miss M. Wolf, girls' dresses and skirts; 6 W. 32d.

TACOMA—People's Store; J. F. Hufford, ready-to-wear, waists, petticoats, sweaters, &c.; 23 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).

TOLEDO—Hugo Stein Cloak Co.; Miss S. Goldberg, waists, petticoats, sweaters; 404 4th Av.

TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; J. S. Hand, draperies, curtains; 130 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

TOLEDO—Hugo Stein Cloak Co.; Miss S. Goldberg, waists, underwear, sweaters, petticoats; 404 4th Av.

UTICA, N. Y.—Rathbun & Co.; W. C. Rathbun, men's furn. goods; 60 Worth, 4th floor.

WATERLOO, Iowa—Wilhelm's; J. Wilhelm, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—P. A. Empsall & Co.; Mrs. M. E. Bentley, silk dresses, blouses; 130 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

YAKIMA, Wash.—Draper & Co.; Wm. E. Draper, ready-to-wear, fancy goods; 44 E. 23d, 5th floor.

YORK, Pa.—J. McLean & Sons; Miss S. A. Fulton, waists, furs; 432 4th Av. (D. G. Union).

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Stewart's; W. Weiss, millinery; 1,170 B'way, Room 602.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

OROZIO GUARINO—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Orozio Guarino, furniture, at 31 Monroe Street, by these creditors: Israel Worthman, $196; G. Goldberg, $247; Western Metal Bed Company, $66.

CONCETTO TIMPANARO—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Concetto Timpanaro, grocer, at 444 West Forty-sixth Street, by these creditors: Cudahy Packing Company, $131; Wilson & Co., $139; Leo Rovere, $250.

HAROLD BECKMAN, retail dealer in men's furnishings, tobacco and cigars, at 817 Tenth Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $7,642 and assets of $3,134.

JOSEPH FEDER, salesman, of 584 Broome Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $5,600 and no assets.

BENJAMIN WEINROBE, 4,256 Jerome Avenue, Queens County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $78,416.37 and assets of $1,075.

WHITE HOUSE BARGAIN STORE—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Sigmund Siegel, trading as the White House Bargain Store, 116 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, by S. Messinger, $720.70; H. Auerbach, $130, and H. Scher, $65.

SAMUEL SPINDEL—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Spindel of 5,620 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, by Philip Feldstein, $330; R. Benjamin, $131.75, and S. Rosenstadt, $61.33.

CHARLES TIMPANARO—Judge Learned Hand yesterday appointed George W. Martin receiver for Charles Timpanaro, grocer, of 444 West Forty-sixth Street, under $1,500 bond. It is stated the liabilities are about $10,000 and assets about $3,000.

LOUIS LESSNER, retail dealer in hosiery and underwear at 506 Willis Avenue, has assigned to Benjamin Grabisch of 305 Broadway.

MME. RAY, GOWNS, INC., of 1,600 Broadway, filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $20,058 and assets of $7,276, main items of which are stock $5,000 and fixtures $1,500.

SCHWARTZ & WALTMAN, grocers at 51 West 100th Street, filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $4,706 and assets of $500.

ROSENBAUM & SMITH, woolens, at 458 Fourth Avenue, filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $18,-700 and assets of $1,586. Principal creditors listed are Victor E. Meyer & Co., $8,000; Israel Cummings, $3,041, and David Cummings, $2,677.

COLUMBIA SUITCASE COMPANY, INC., of 90 Spring Street, yesterday effected a composition with creditors on a basis of 20 per cent.

ATTANASIO SON & CO., jewelry, of 73 West 125th Street, yesterday effected a composition with creditors on a basis of 15 per cent.

ROSEN & LIPKIND, manufacturers of coats, at 54-62 West Twenty-first Street, yesterday effected a composition with creditors on a basis of 30 per cent.

BANKRUPTCY DISCHARGES—Judge Learned Hand yesterday issued discharges to the following named bankrupts: Vernon Kelso, actor, of 16 Christopher Street; Abraham Neuman, clerk, of 181 Essex Street; Anatello Carder, trading as Greek-American Furnishings Company, dry goods, 137 Washington Street; David Dubin and Jacob Michelen, doing business as De Kalb Button Works, at 40 East Ninth Street; Samuel Bornstein, Abraham Zanuta and Louis Silverman, doing business as Star Metal Company, at 34 New Bowery; Loretta Tannert, also known as Loretta Del Valle, of 211 West Seventy-ninth Street; Hyman Saltzman, carpenter, 2,141 Second Avenue; Lazar Rabinowitz, clerk, 107 Attorney Street; Richard C. Fuldner, of 360 East Fifteenth Street; Kaufman & Rosenberg, metals, at 2,804 Park Avenue; Morris Elek, clothing, 2,977 Webster Avenue; Sophia B. Dyzesi, of Manhattan Borough; George H. Turner Jr., flour broker, of Prideaux Exchange; Bernard Traubner, salesman, of 287 Central Park West, and George M. Duan.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, July 27.—The Carolina Materials Corporation of Binghamton has filed a petition, in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $28,604 and assets of $7,596.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today by the Sundstrom Manufacturing Company, 3,304 Shields Av., with liabilities of $78,063 and assets $87,767.

JUDGMENTS.

Filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Crescent Talking Machine Co., Inc.—Mohawk Veneer Co., Inc. $1,183.74
Cleghorn, Henry W. S.—E. Cleghorn, costs 148.38
Carl Plateau Realty Co.—C. F. Noyes 963.64
Cahn, Jacob; Bernard Cahn and Harry Goldberg (Cahn Bros. & Goldberg) and Louis Herskowitz—State Mercantile Co., Inc. 744.24
Carey, Edw. M.—Auto Brokerage Co., Inc. 541.06
Catanzaro, Barney—L. Vannicelli 655.32
Congalton, John E.—Buffalo Sanitary Creamery 114.70
Chiswell, Alfeld G.—Commonwealth Finance Corp. 1,902.46
Cohen, Milton S.—258 Riverside Drive Corp. 154.61
Dalberg, Melvon H.—G. H. Hebbard 403.62
Douglas, Wm. A.—G. A. Smith 157.40
Dobbins, Thomas H.—Skinner & Leary Co. 266.89
Deschanel International Corp.—400 Manhattan Avenue Corp. 691.00
Entelis, Isidore—Auto Brokerage Co., Inc. 509.08
Friedman, Murray—L. Kammerman 120.65
Gormly, Clarence W.—H. Schürer et al. 210.86
Griffin, Peter S.—Manhattan Stationery Co., Inc. 1,237.24
Hull, Perry A.—Guardian Holding Co., Inc. 385.38
Hagin, Ben Ali—B. Evans 956.34
Helder, Edw. H.—M. Brettner 264.41
Inter-Colonial Steamship and Trading Co.—Astell Coaling and Lighting Co., Inc. 509.29
Itzkowitz, Solomon—J. Kaplan 163.09
Isard, Ferdinand, or Fernand Isard—J. Doukas 887.80
Jagenberg Machine Co., Inc.—Community Machine and Tool Works, Inc. 33,925.44
Kurz, Otto—Henry C. Griffin & Co., Inc. 156.93
Kardos, Louis N., Jr.—W. A. Smith 173.11
Keystone Products Co., Inc.—Western Union Telegraph Co. 108.40
Kluttig, John—L. Buchsbaum et al. 147.47
Kalin, Morris—S. Koigenow 125.89
Kierych, Jacob—A. M. Onesko 283.72
Kalschaner, Hans—Landay Bros., Inc. 233.65
Lowe, Mortimer A., & Loew—H. A. Goldberg 318.80
Levaht, American Hardware Corp.—Buffalo Bolt Corp. 233.80
Lawrence, Julia W.—K. E. Hennessey 10,177.38
Muller Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., and Muller Sales Corp.—F. D. Hendrickson 1,580.97
McKay, George—M. Hart 186.20
Magrill, Herman—Irving Nat. Bank, N. Y. 1,389.91
Mancuso, Joseph—Title Guarantee & Trust Co. 127.72
Nahas, Joseph—Gould Realty Co. 342.45
Patch, Wm. M.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y. 457.13
Rosenthal, Henry—Goring-Sparrow Co., Inc. 105.20
Robert D. King Co., Inc.—F. D. Amato 489.85
R. & T. Motor Service Corp.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 258.61
Sheer, William—A. Fradus 346.91
Siegel, Isidor—Ditmars Co. 385.25
Sachs, Philip—Chatham & Phenix Nat. Bank of City of N. Y. 403.07
Sebenhit, Bettie—F. Krworuck 120.40
Weiner, Charles and Samuel—J. Rubin 612.75
Wing, Albert E.—C. W. Bedell et al. 4,060.88
Waltenberg, Chas. H.—Tapman & Pulmans, Inc. 398.04

In Bronx County.

Bernstein, Rosie—Ebling Brewing Co. $2,031.62
Clark, Wm. O.—Oppenheim, Collens Co. 506.20
Ellinger, Leonard—I. Michelner 90.50
Goldsmith, Isie—C. Cohen et al. 65.72
Ginsberg, Aron—K. Hemmingway et al. 284.12
Kramer, David—Beck Hazzard Store 29, Inc. 235.93
Lee, William H.—F. M. Breakstone 396.95
Leidelbert, Max—L. German 389.10
Muller Sales Corpn and William Muller Jr.—M. F. Huberth et al. 168.50
Olenik, Morris—J. P. Mahoney & Sons 470.20
Raichelson, Nathan—M. Fiha 387.40
Shutzkin, Rae—Grollar Society of London 24.61

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Shwars, Sumner S.—W. H. Alexander; Dec. 14, 1918 ..... $268.23
Ebbitt, Duncan, and Roy F. Jones—Indian Refining Co. Mar. 5, 1914 ..... 151.67
Hoffner, Leopold—Natl. Fire Proofing Co.; April 13, 1921 ..... 385.18
Prendergast, James V.—J. L. Hasbrouck et al.; Aug. 22, 1899 ..... 229.95
Engel, Adolph, and New Amsterdam Casualty Co.—People, &c.; April 18 1921 (vacated) 1,500.00
Baturin, Harry, and New Amsterdam Casualty Co.—Same; April 8, 1921 (vacated) 1,000.00
Levine, Philip, and New Amsterdam Casualty Co.—Same; April 14, 1921 (vacated) 7,500.00
Williamson, Wm. A.—Stephen De Cressnak, Inc.; April 20, 1921 ..... 670.70
Elsbers, Rice—B. Feinstein; Nov. 16, 1920 ..... 1,139.98
Elizabeth Hotel Construction Co., Inc., and Benjamin Frindell—Baker, Smith & Co.; Feb. 16, 1921 ..... 331.78

In Bronx County.

President Const. Co., Inc., Samuel H. Raphael and Gus Lucken—J. M. Trainer; Jan. 26, 1918 ..... $244.27

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GIRLS' COATS

QUALITY BETTER PRICES LOWER THAN EVER

REISMAN, ROTHMAN & BIEBER

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PERFECT FITTING HAND MADE BLOUSES

Absolutely new effects
Exquisite lace and handwork combinations
Made of special quality Batiste
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Juniors, Misses and Ladies
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Fur trimmed and plain.
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Be prepared for the unexpected when you come to see our Novelties in Girls' Hats. Finer style, higher quality and lower prices than you'd think could be possible!

See our line of Beaver Hats, silk ribbon trimmed, for children and misses, at

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Style—that radiates beauty and individuality.

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DRESSES
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AT A PRICE
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$18-$24 per dozen
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So radically have prices for cowhide traveling bags been cut by at least one of the local manufacturers that it is now possible for buyers to purchase at wholesale 18-inch black or tan bags at a figure which will permit profitable retailing at $7.50. The bags are made of two and one-half ounce cowhide, are leather lined, have pin-riveted frames, and are made with protected corners. The wholesale cost of them has been cut exactly in two, as compared with a few months ago, the reduction being made possible by the lower cost of the raw materials and labor.

Heavy Buying for September.

In the opinion of a representative resident buyer, September will see the greatest activity in the local garment and dry goods trades. The purpose of the present trips of buyers, he said, is chiefly to gather information and to shop around for a few smart styles with which to start the retail season. Many of the retailers have already decided to come to the market for their principal purchases in September, when the trend of consumer demand will be well established and buying can be accomplished with greater assurance both of meeting the public demand and getting the best wholesale price.

Gray Goods Prices Firm.

Firmness to prices was again a feature of the local gray goods market yesterday. In the printcloth end some substantial business was done in 38½-inch 64-60s at 5⅞ cents for shipment in August, with a few lots of 64s of the same construction sold for September shipments at the same price. Eight cents again was paid for 39-inch 68-72s, with buyers also paying from 5¾ to 5¾ cents for 38½-inch 60-48s, depending on the location of the mills that made the goods. In the sheetings business was put through on the basis of 5 cents, with terms, for 38-inch 5.50s and 5½ cents for five-yard cloths of the same width.

Peacock Is Back for Fall.

Peacock now promises to play a noticeable part in the popular millinery plumages for Fall, and a number of unusual "fancies" have been contrived by the trimmings designers to meet the expected demand for it. Among these are long shoots of peacock treated with a metallic finish and which are known as "argente." Novel butterfly designs of burnt peacock, metalized pompons of the same feathers, coronets of bronzed feathers and natural color pads are also included in the season's offerings. While the high cost of the metallic may preclude a general use of it, novel trimmings are expected to do well in conjunction with the more expensive hats.

Did Well on Fancy Woolens.

Reports to the effect that a large business was being taken by the American Woolen Company in Department 3 were confirmed yesterday when it was announced that on Monday the company took the largest quantity of orders of any day since the department has been in existence. The range of prices in Division A of this department is from 95 cents to $2.85 a yard on full-width goods, and the offering is described as being very attractively priced. In the market the opinion is held that the big company operates at a distinct advantage on such lines because some of the raw material is a by-product of its worsted manufacturing, thereby reducing costs.

Styles in Foreign Cloths.

Particular attention has been paid by retail buying experts who have traveled abroad to finding attractive piece

Wholesale Only.



Snappy Fall Styles In
COATS
Absolutely *right* in style, in fabric, in finish—and in price. Display them in your Coat Department and see how the profits increase!
H. GOLDWATER & COMPANY
Manufact'rs of American Girl Coats
40-46 West 25th St., N. Y.

Wholesale Only.
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CHILDREN'S BATH ROBES
1182 Broadway
AT 28th ST.-MAD.SQ.7135

Buyer Wanted
for
New York Office
of
Large Mail Order House
Open for bright, energetic young man. Must be thoroughly acquainted and have thorough knowledge of dress and skirt lines; splendid opportunity to right party. State qualifications. All information strictly confidential. Write W, 830 Presbyterian Bldg.

Resident Buyers
Dress manufacturer making a popular line, willing to pay liberal commission to those controlling big trade. Replies confidential. X 2206 Times Annex.

We Will Finance You on
Outstanding Accounts
Merchandise in Warehouse
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The Finance Trust
78 Exchange Pl. Bowling Green 4670

Garment Buying More Normal.

Many garment manufacturers are not so dissatisfied with the business they are taking, because they realise that there had to be a change in buying methods compared with their experience in the last two or three years. They remember that it was customary to have the bulk of the business given in August, with smaller amounts in July, a little in June and scarcely any in May. War and post-war conditions reversed this operation, the orders being placed much earlier, with July the heavy month and good-sized purchases being made in both May and June. If the present season follow the pre-war custom, about 50 per cent. of retail requirements will come next month, filling out the small quotas so far received.

Dyestuffs Market Upset.

The rejection of the dye license clause in to Fordney Tariff bill was a complete surprise to dyestuff manufacturers and jobbers in general, and has upset the market temporarily. There is an increasing tendency to weakness in products that are in large supply. Drug and Chemical Markets will say today, however, that quotations on the scarcer items continue high. The outlook in the market for crude drugs is brighter, but buying is not animated. Many sellers are still forced to accept losses owing to fresh supplies of materials that put pressure on the market. The fine chemicals resale lots and imported goods are still tending downward in price. Manufacturers, however, are making few reductions and seem to be marking time to see what develops.

Better Houses Favored.

The present merchandising policy of the retail stores is now said to favor the better class of garment manufacturers. A representative of a concern of this character explained yesterday that, when full appropriations are granted in normal times, they are sufficient to cover all classes of merchandise. When the money set aside for the purchases of a department is smaller, however, it cannot be spread over all the different groups, with the result that the better class of apparel receives the benefit. The manufacturer who described this condition stated that this season so far are ahead of last year, due partly to a greater selling effort, but ascribed by him chiefly to the operations in the better class of merchandise through buyers being restricted in their appropriations.

Denim Prices Cut Again.

A further cut in standard indigo denims, based on 12¼ cents for 2.20-yard whitebank goods, has been announced by the Cone Export and Commission Company of this city. The last previous base price on these goods was 15 cents, and the reduction to 12¼ cents, according to an executive of the company, was made to put an end to price cutting in denims. The new quotation on the 2.20-yard cloth compares with a price of 44 cents that was put on them in June, 1920, and is only about a cent higher than the pre-war figure. From the 44-cent point the price was dropped to a more or less nominal level of 25 cents, and early in January last it was revised to 17 cents. Later this figure was cut to 15 cents. The 12¼-cent price will be confined to August and September deliveries, and the company will take orders only subject to revision.

FREIGHT RATES TO STAND.

Motor Truck Rivalry Makes No Change on New Haven Lines.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 27.—President E. J. Pearson of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, today said that a general reduction in freight rates was not contemplated at the present time.

The announcement was in reply to questions as to whether his company would cut rates in order to cope with motor truck competition.

$125,000,000 Asked by Ship Board.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board today asked the House Appropriations Committee for an immediate $125,000,000 appropriation to meet expenses during the next five months. No action was taken.

BUYERS' WANTS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

BOLIVIAS, Tricotines, Poirets Wanted—Lorraine's 3886, American 21278, 09111, all shades. Walbrook Worsted Co., Gramercy 1034.

BOLIVIA Wanted—American 21283, black, copen, 21276 copen, Stevens 6182 black, taupe. Vanderbilt 4635.

BOLIVIA Wanted — American 19025, navy; also velour, 13911, navy, brown. Pennsylvania 3511.

BOLIVIA, Velour Wanted—Mousayne, Pollyanna 13911, all shades, 13516, 13520. Stuyvesant 8458.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—American 21278, black, navy, brown, Royal Coat, Watkins 6212.

BOLIVIAS Wanted — American 21278; also 112 broadcloth. Hershfield Co., 164 W. 25th.

BOLIVIA Wanted—21278, shade 344. Harding H. Drusin & Son, Watkins 3486.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—American 0417. Watkins 2471.

BROADCLOTH Wanted—Green, all makes. Spring 8676.

BROADCLOTH Wanted—110; will exchange brown for black or navy. Chelsea 9920.

CANTON CREPE Wanted—Fine quality black, midnight, navy blue and seal brown; immediate delivery. Vogel-Mandelbaum, 40 East 19th. Stuyvesant 8753.

CANTONS, Santin Cantons, Charmeuses Wanted—At a price. Store, 446 4th Av.

CANTON CREPE Wanted. 1,193 Broadway, Room 38.

CANTON CREPES Wanted—Black, any quantity. Harry Wadler, 8 East 27th.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on Fall models; bring samples. 24 floor, 244 5th Av.

CHINCHILLAS Wanted—American Woolen Company, all shades. Holsten, Young & Co., 54 West 27th St.

CLOTHS Wanted—Open to buy large quantity of 27-inch pieces in all materials. Jacob Hyman Co., 137 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted—Spot cash for 5,000 Fall styles; any quantity, jobs, entire stocks. Watkins 5154.

COATS—Closing out balance Spring Coats, including Jerseys. Cohen-Edelman, 1,225 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted—Jobbers looking, 1st floor, 256 West 23d.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on stylish stouts only. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d.

COATS Wanted—2-6, all materials, placing orders. 114 West 30th, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted—Plush, newest styles only. 7th floor, 46 West 25th.

COLLARS Wanted—Wolf fur, in large quantities, all shades; will pay cash. Zuckerman & Hoffman, 152-154 West 34th.

COTTON GOODS Wanted—Cash paid for printed Windsor batists. Demb, Spring 9571.

COTTON GOODS Wanted—Printed satteens. Abraham Katz Co., 22 West 21st.

CREPE DE CHINES Wanted—Open for quantity of three-thread in all colors, spot cash at the price. Store, 34 East 29th. Madison Square 4941.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted—Heavy quality. Call 1,140 Broadway, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing stock orders on new models silk dresses. 9th floor, 158 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on silk and cloth dresses; call with samples. 119 West 38d, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at silk dresses all week. 14 East 27th, 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on silk dresses. 14th floor, 12 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobs; cash; better grade, for our retail store. Canal 1121.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on silk dresses. Jeanne, 49 West 27th St.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber open to buy silk Fall dresses. 6th floor, 22 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on Fall styles of silk dresses. 5th floor, 30 W. 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—Dress contractor call with samples of Poiret twill, tricotine and canton crepe dresses, all week, between 9 and 10:30 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M. Derby Waist Co., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted — Contractors, attention. We are ready to look at better priced dresses in silk and cloth; ready to place orders. Call at 108 Madison Av., Marcella Co.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing stock orders on medium to highest grade canton crepes, crepe satin and charmeuse; submit samples 9-5. 5 East 31st, 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing stock orders on better grade charmeuse, satin and canton dresses; call with samples, 48 West 25th (1 flight up).

DRESSES Wanted—Canton crepe, by jobber; large stock orders if prices and styles are desirable. See Mr. Anthony, 34 floor, 25 East 22d. Vanderbilt 3097.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on misses' and flappers' stock models, call with samples Thursday and Friday after 10:30 A. M. Samuels, 156 West 27th St.

DRESSES Wanted—We are open for gingham dresses size 2 month to 14; submit samples. Beauty Children's Dress Co., 154 Wooster St.

DRESSES Wanted—Spot cash for 5,000 Fall styles, satins, Cantons, serges, tricotines, Poiret twills, &c.; any quantity, jobs, entire stocks. Watkins 5154.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on better grade wool and silk dresses; $22.50 up. 3d floor, 37 West 28th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing stock orders on new Fall dresses in general, and has upset the market temporarily. There is an increasing tendency to weakness in products that are in large supply. Drug and Chemical Markets will say today, however, that quotations on the scarcer items continue high. The outlook in the market for crude drugs is brighter, but buying is not animated. Many sellers are still forced to accept losses owing to fresh supplies of materials that put pressure on the market. The fine chemicals resale lots and imported goods are still tending downward in price. Manufacturers, however, are making few reductions and seem to be marking time to see what develops.

DRESSES Wanted—Will pay cash for jobs, any quantity in silk dresses. 3d floor, 158 West 27th. Chelsea 6434.

DRESSES Wanted—Silks and cloths; call with samples from 8 to 11 A.M. Ask for Hirsch, 8th floor, 28 West 25th St.

DRESSES Wanted—Will buy for cash jobs silk dresses; quantity no object. S. Steinfeld & Co., 43 West 23d.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on Cantons and silks. Ground floor, 34 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—New, snappy styles in canton crepe and other silks. 234 5th Av., second floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders for Fall dresses, all materials. 6th floor, 35 West 31st St.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on cloth and silk dresses. Call with samples, Greenberg, 429 6th Av., corner 26th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at canton crepes and silk dresses for Fall; newest models only. 1,182 Broadway, Room 1204.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders tricotines, Canton crepes and satins. 1,193 Broadway, Room 38.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing stock orders on canton crepe dresses; must have own material. 29 West 35th, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Stouts, big users looking at samples; stock orders placed. 19 West 27th St., 5th floor.

DUVETYNS Wanted—Quality suitable for millinery; price must be under market; open for quantity. Phone Heyman, Spring 6493.

ERMINIE and POLLYANNA Wanted—Holden & Leonard's black, navy and reindeer. Fitzroy 4695.

FURS Wanted—Dyed and natural skunk, beaver and squirrel collars and cuffs for cash. S. & L. Fur Co., 147 West 29th.

FUR COLLARS Wanted—Wolf, nutria, Korean fox, around $9. Invincible Cloak, 363 7th Av.

HOSIERY Wanted—Ipswich ladies' hose seconds in fibre and mercerized. Arida, 30 West 22d.

JERSEY Wanted—Wool, heather. Flaster & Bluer, 150 West 22d.

MOUSYNE Wanted—F. & H., colors brown, navy, steel, serenite, gray, navy, black; all quantities; will pay cash. Write price, Joseph Engel Co., 134 West 37th.

MOUSSYNE Wanted—F. & H., American Woolen, Normandie and veidette 21283; all colors, quantity for cash. S. L. Silver & Co., 220 West 36th.

MOUSSYNE Wanted—Navy and brown. Louis Goldstein Co., 38 East 29th.

NAINSOOK Wanted—64-60, quantity. United States Textile Co., 319 4th Av. Gramercy 4814.

NORMANDY Wanted—American 0417, 0453, brown only. Longacre 6649.

PANVELAINE AND POLLYANNA Wanted—All colors, for cash. Longacre 5616.

PLUSHES Wanted—Hudson seal fur and pecu plush, quantity for cash. Ludow, Hanger & Cohen, 153 West 15th. Chelsea 7650.

POIRET Wanted — Read's poiret 1259; pay cash. John Trains, 63 West 36th St.

POLIANY and Erminie Wanted — Navy, brown, black. Schlossman & Glickin, 14 East 32d.

POLLYANNA Wanted—All shades, cash. Charles Wersba, Watkins 7525.

POLLYANA CLOTH Wanted—Will pay cash. 45 West 25th, 8th floor. Watkins 6210.

POPLINS Wanted—Amoskeag, American or Brightwood. Plaster Bluer, 150 West 22d.

ROSHANARA Wanted—Satin faced. Irving Katz, 11 East 28th.

ROSHANARA CREPE Wanted. Redfirn Costume Co., 22 West 27th.

SERGE Wanted—11433, navy. Phone Watkins 9221.

SERGES Wanted—Amoskeag 7002, 7301. David Harris Sons, 38 West 21st.

SERGES Wanted—All quantities. Call with samples, 1,140 Broadway, 3d floor.

SERGES Wanted—Amoskeag 7312. Phone Madison Square 4251.

SERGES Wanted—Cash for any serge, also 7512, 1614, 7201. Meirovitz, Madison 5178.

SERGES Wanted—American 0636, also velours 16021, spot cash. Stuyvesant 10022.

SILKS Wanted—Open to buy $50,000 worth of silks for cash; crepe de chines, taffetas, messalines, georgettes, shirtings, sport silks, Canton crepes, odds and ends; must be at the price. Bassers, 34 East 29th. Madison Square 2673.

SILKS Wanted—Satin de Chine; quantity for cash. Lebow, Hanger & Cohen, 143 West 15th. Chelsea 7659.

SILK and Cotton Mixed Goods Wanted—All descriptions; cash. 44 East 23d, Room 1114.

SILKS Wanted—Open for quantity canton crepe and crepe meteors. Gins Bros., 109 West 26th.

SILK Wanted—Jap, 6 to 7 mummy natural; quantity, cash. S. Phillips & Sons, 14 East 32d. Longacre 4414.

SUITS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on box suits and coats; call at week with samples. 1,372 Broadway, 9th floor. Mr. Altman.

SUITS Wanted—Exclusive styles only; placing stock orders. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

SUITS Wanted—Short models, for the Fall. 45 West 27th, 9th floor.

SUITS Wanted—Tricotines, popular priced. Harry Wadler, 8 East 27th.

TRICOTINES, Serges Wanted — All kinds, jobs, in wools, for cash; submit samples. 34 East 21st, store.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Goff's 3307. Chelsea 5183.

TUSSAH Wanted—Changeable and flowered, for cash. Ralph Silk Mills, 41 Union Square. Stuyvesant 4833.

VELAINE Wanted—Tan; S. & H. 1638; also Deland's 604. Hirschfield, Longacre 7803.

VELOUR Wanted — American 13520, 13516, 13516, 13811, all colors; also navy broadcloth. Expert Cloak and Suit, 115 West 29th. Chelsea 5352.

VELOURS Wanted—Can use quantity of light weight velour at a price. 134 West 37th St., 8th floor. Fitzroy 8310.

VELOURS Wanted—Suitings and coatings, browns and blues; submit samples, with lowest price. R. Sadowsky, 1,372 B'way.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13520, 13120, or similar, all shades. H. Goldwater & Co. Watkins 2980.

VELOURS Wanted—13911, 13110, all colors; quantity no object; price must be right. Pennsylvania 0256.

VELOURS Wanted—Will pay spot cash for 13520, 13518, 13516, all shades. Call Stuyvesant 5072.

VELOUR Wanted — American 13516-18-20, brown, navy, reindeer. Weinstein Levy Coat Co., 108 West 29th.

VELOUR Wanted — American 13516, navy, brown, ensign; 13518, all shades; K 544, black. Madison Square 10047.

VELOURS AND BOLIVIAS Wanted—American 13911, 04836, 21278, all shades. S. Miller & Sons, 42 West 33d. Penn. 1460.

VELOUR Wanted—13520, 13518, 13516, navy, brown and copen. Victor S. Everett, Watkins 3620.

VELOURS Wanted—Wilson 1192 brown, cash; also Stevens 4355 copen, Chelsea 9035.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13911, Stevens 4314, Cohen-Edelman, 1,225 Broadway.

VELOUR Wanted—13911 copen, navy, 13110, copen, navy, brown. Vanderbilt 4634-1838.

VELOURS Wanted—13x20, brown, reindeer, navy. Tepper & Dornbush, Chelsea 6819.

VELOURS Wanted—13518, 13520, brown and copen. Watkins 2770.

VELOURS Wanted—Suiting weights, all colors. Harry Wadler, 8 East 27th.

VELOURS AND NORMANDY Wanted—J. Dunn, 127 West 33th.

VELOURS Wanted—American 13516, 13520, 13120. Dave Rosengarten, 144 West 27th.

VELOURS Wanted—13516, [illegible] 13911, Ellen V. Son, 149 West 36th.

VENETIAN Wanted—Brown and black. D. Frankin & Sons, Chelsea 9020.

VIGOREAU Wanted—Open for quantity 1788 and 1789, also other gray serge. Phone Stuyvesant 328.

WOOL JERSEY and Cotton Shepherd Checks Wanted—Biltwell Dress & Costume, 245 West 36th.

WOOLENS Wanted—Jobs in coating, black, navy, brown. Hershfield, 164 West 25th.

YALAMA CLOTH Wanted—Betany. Harry H. Desmonde, 1,160 Broadway.

YALAMA Wanted—Right price, Botany, navy. Vanderbilt 4635.

Contracts Wanted.

DRESS JOBBERS—Do you need a reliable contractor, who produces 1,360 to 2,000 misses' ladies' and stouts dresses per week? Clean work; deliveries assured. Silberfein & Son, 537 Blake Av., Brooklyn.

MODERN SILK MILL, forty box looms, in Pennsylvania, desires work on commission. X 2216 Times Annex.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

BAGS—Boston bags, genuine split cowhide, $10-$12 dozen. A. M. Simon & Co., 463 Broadway. 2396 Canal.

BOLIVIA—Elsie 383, American 13413, 13115; Andria superior and other good makes. Abramson Bros., 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 5154.

BOLIVIA—Elsie 383, American 13413, 13115, Andria superior and other good makes. Abramson Bros., 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 5154.

BOLIVIA—Tricotine pole cloth and satin de chine, all good qualities. Outer Garment Co., 104 West 27th. Watkins 9086.

BOLIVIA, Plushes, Tricotines, Poiret; low prices, Pollyanna, Ermini, 0417, 21278. Stuyvesant 8459.

BROADCLOTH—Juilliards 116, black, navy, brown and reindeer. Henry Samson, Spring 2716.

BROADCLOTH—110 Juilliard, 7022 Stevens, all colors. Stuyvesant 1404.

BROADCLOTH—110 black, or will exchange for other colors. Spring 8676.

CANTON CREPE—Eagles 96 and all colors for immediate delivery, at a price. Lester-Bonine, 119 Madison Av. Madison Square 6822.

CANTONS—Kitten's-ear and charmeuse to close out at a price. Myron Dress Co., 370 7th Av.

CHARMEUSE—Schwartzenbach Huber 14446, $1.70, terms 6-10-60. Wiener Co., Spring 9238.

CHARMEUSE—Black and navy, fine. Longacre 6487. Ask for Miss Sepin.

CLOTHING—Large, assorted stock men's and young men's suits of style and quality; quick turn price. Joseph Meisel, 107 Bleecker.

COATS—Plush, fur-trimmed, $10.50 and up; smashing values; cloth coats, $10.75 and up; the market's best buy; come up. Cohen & Whelan, 48 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS—Leaders, polo coats, $10.75; tricotine suits, $14.75. Bernstein, 31 West 31st.

COATS — Fall, assorted, close out cheap; ladies' and children's sizes. Nivel, 114 West 26th.

COATS—Infants', misses', children's; nobbiest styles; better grade merchandise at a price. 3d floor, 38 West 26th.

COATS—Newest fashions and fabrics from $10.75-$32.50. "House of Bargains," Horowitz Bros., 132 West 28th.

COATS—5,000 infants' and children's, best Fall sellers; popular priced; all materials. Lichtenstein Bros. & Kirsch, 16 West 19th.

COATS—Poplin; job of straight line; close out very cheap. Leipsig & Rosenberg, 122 West 27th.

COATS—150 full length Spring coats to close out. Third floor, 28 West 25th.

COATS—Plush cloth; Fall line; longest dating. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS—Bollvias and plushes, to close out very cheap. 8 West 14th St. Wirch.

COATS—Children, job, all wool, bollvia and velour, 2-6. 861 Lenox Av., 3d floor, 2nd bell.

COATS—Infants', children's, ladies'; popular priced. Edelson & Hand, 16 West 22d.

CORDUROYS—Wide wale, white, A. D. Juilliards; will sacrifice. J. F. Dress, Chelsea 8715.

CREPE DE CHINES, Crepe Meteors, Heavy Crepes, Crepe Satins, Charmeuse, Shirtings, Poplins, all colors; also silks of every description; immediate delivery; below manufacturing cost; export trade solicited. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 7300

CREPE SATIN—Heavy quality, $2.15 regular; black, navy, seal. Madison Square 5620. Room 519, 225 5th Av.

DRESSES—Sleeveless linen, $1; jersey and serges, $8 up; tricotines, $5.75; baronette satin, $6.75; for special sales; convince yourself. Fifth Av. Skirt, 244 5th Av.

DRESSES—Closing out at a great sacrifice 500 Canton crepe, taffeta, charmeuse and tricotine; going out of business. Store, 143 West 38d.

DRESSES—Of better kind; dotted swiss, imported organdie, dotted voile, fancy voile; sizes 16 to 46; at sacrificing prices. Belle Dress, 180 West 25th. Watkins 9086.

DRESSES—10,000 linen guimpes in all colors and 5,000 voile dresses; must be sold at any reasonable offer. Jacob Hyman Co., 137 West 25th.

DRESSES—Satins, taffetas, charmeuse, Canton crepe, closing-out prices; also ramie guimpes, reduced prices. Rosen & Warshaw, 163 West 28th.

DRESSES—Biggest values every showin', snappy styles; satins, charmenae, serges, tricotines, $5-$9.75. Loeb-Nussbaum, 119 West 23d.

DRESSES—150 georgettes, assorted colors, sizes; regular $12.75; close out $6.75 net; excellent for July sales. Jawits, 150 West 32d St.

DRESSES—500 Canton's on the rack for immediate delivery at a price. F. W. R. Dress Co., 11 West 20th. Lehigh 9238.

DRESSES—Satin, Canton crepes; immediate delivery. Jack Wein & Kuby, 34 W. 27th.

DRESSES—Fall line ready in all materials, $6.75 to $17.50. Sonora Dress, 146 W. 25th.

DRESSES—170 voile, large sizes only; to close out. Biltmore Dress, 6 West 20th.

DRESSES—Contractor has 100 canton crepe dresses to close out. M. Weinberg, 118 West 23d.

DRESSES—200 embroidered georgette dresses at a price. Louis Spiegel, 27-35 West 24th.

DRESSES—Better grade, imported, domestic gingham, dotted Swiss, plaid cloths; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES—3,000 printed voile and organdies to close out at a price that will boost your sales. Grund & Speyer, 8 West 30th.

DRESSES—Better grade, cantons, satins and point twills at sacrifice; call will convince you. Max Beckerman, 510 6th Av.

DRESSES—For real values call to see our serges, tricotines and Canton crepes, $6.75 to $18.75. S. Roth & Co., 146 West 28th.

DRESSES—Pure worsted Jersey (sleeveless); can be shipped tonight; all leading colors, $3.75 and up. Wickner, 129 West 24th.

DRESSES—Canton crepes in smart styles; also sport dresses; attractive prices. Harry Eldinger, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES—White beaded black silk crepes, biggest value, $12.50; new models. Fillmore, 127 West 25th. Chelsea 4976.

DRESSES—Manufacturer has job printed voile and linen dresses, close out at sacrifice. Bernstein, 135 West 27th.

DRESSES — Fall. See our embroidered all-wool tricotine, $7.50 net, and other values. Excello, 134 West 32d.

DRESSES—Closing out all voile and gingham dresses, $2 up; also stylish stouts. Kallah & Co., 129 West 27th.

DRESSES—Contractor has 100 canton crepes and crepe back satin dresses at a reasonable price. Julio Dress Co., 113 East 18th St.

DRESSES—Contractor has Poiret twill, tricotine and serge, about 100 dresses, to close out. 148 West 23d, Room 407.

DRESSES—Contractor has 100 silk dresses to close out; also tricotine samples. Barbaell Dress Co., 27 West 31st.

DRESSES—500 better grade tricotine serge, canton crepe and crepe satin, at sacrificing prices. Madison Costume Co., 290 5th Av.

DRESSES—Canton crepe, kitten's-ear and charmeuse; jobs to close out. Rolnick Bros., 370 7th Av.

DRESSES—Closing out 5,000 Summer and Fall styles, all materials, at your own prices or better. 1st floor, 16 West 31st.

DRESSES—Ginghams on the rack ready to close out at $3. Philip Schneider, 129 West 22d.

DRESSES—Tricotine, embroidered, all wool; $3.75 net; serge, all wool; $3.25. Oichin, 42 West 32d.

DRESSES—Canton crepe and cottons to close out at sacrifice. Star Costume, 134 West 18th.

DRESSES—Children's colored, to close out; discontinuing line; no reasonable offer refused. Kellner Bros., 17 East 16th.

DRESSES—Contractor will sacrifice 75 gingham, voile and organdie dresses. Besanay, 4314. Cohen-Edelman, 1,225 Broadway.

DRESSES—Canton crepes and cotton to close out cheap. Brody Costume, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES—Jersey sleeveless, $3.25, out full length, sizes to 44, nine colors. Rubber Garment, 18 West 27th.

DRESSES—200 Cotton Dresses to close out. William Frank, 35 West 31st.

DRESSES—1,000 cotton dresses to sacrifice at a price. Fanchon, 311 West 32d.

DRESSES—Children's guimpes, $7.50 dozen, 7-14. S. Fasskas & Son, 135 6th Av.

DRESSES—Guimpes, $18.75 dozen up; other materials cheap. 7th floor, 49 West 32d.

DRESSES—You too will agree with the rest of the buyers who have seen our Fall line that our values are unbeatable; hundreds of unique models in materials from $9.75 to $19.50; convince yourself. Hirbro Dress, 153 West 27th.

DRESSES—Don't fail to see our tricotines and poiret twills, $6.75-$10.75, before you place your orders elsewhere; they are made in the best styles, and the values have not been equalled in years. Brill Dress, 116 West 27th.

DRESSES — Sensational reduction balance Summer models, silk foulards, crepe de chines, taffetas, Cantons, $5, $10.75; Fall line ready; newest adaptations, leading materials; ranging from $6.75, $24.50. Feller, 34 West 32d.

DRESSES—We must make room for our Fall line, which is now ready, so our red checked gingham, voiles, organdies and silk dresses must go at greatly reduced prices. Weingarten Bros. & Co., 145 West 30th.

DRESSES—Attractive styles in large quantities at sacrifice prices; made Americana tricotine, poiret twill, Canton crepe, in good assortment; to close out, $8.50. Famo Dress, 122 West 27th.

DRESSES—Children's school dresses, 7 to 14 years, two styles, including 2-piece guimpe and bloomer dresses; to retail at $1.98. Nu-stile Every Week Dress Co., 6-8 West 18th St.

DRESSES—Follow the crowd to our showrooms and get New York's best models; snappy models, all materials, $6.75 up; immediate or Fall deliveries. Meyer Bosniak, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES—Sensational reductions on our entire stock of tricotines, charmeuses and crepe back satin dresses; you can't afford to miss them. L. H. Teller & Co., 6 and 8 West 32d St.

DRESSES—Sleeveless jersey linen, tweed; tweed suits, plaited prunella, plaid and striped skirts, also wash skirts, to close out; greatly reduced price. 99 Madison Av., 15th floor.

DRESSES AND GUIMPES—Closing out several thousand ginghams and linens at sacrifice; Fall line ready; latest models; immediate delivery. Pan-American, 12 West 21st.

DRESSES—Unbeatable values to get you acquainted with our spacious new headquarters; tricotines, charmeuses and crepe satins at lowest prices; call and be convinced. L. H. Teller & Co., 6 and 8 West 32d St.

DRESSES—An old firm in a new home; we offer dresses for your August sales that will mean real action in your dress department. L. H. Teller & Co., 6 and 8 West 32d St.

DRESSES—Last Call, closing entire lot Cotton Dresses; ridiculous close-out price. Don't fail to see our exclusive Fall styles, Canton crepes, crepe-back satins; tricotines, twills, $6.75-$29.75. Wonder Dress, 162 West 25th.

DRESSES—You, too, will fall for our Fall Line dresses, all materials, $8.75 to $22.75. See these wonderful values in showroom or send for samples. M. Kirschner & Sons, 14 East 33d.

DRESSES—We must make room for our fall line, which is now ready, so our dotted swiss and organdies must go at sacrifice. Hirbro Dress Co., Inc., 153 West 27th.

DRESSES—500 embroidered all-wool serge dresses, large sizes; to close out, $3.75; assorted styles. Merchants Dress Co., 11 East 31st St.

DRESSES—1,200 cotton dresses, selected styles, on racks for immediate delivery; ginghams, organdie, voiles and linens; prices $3.75 upward. Kahn Dress, 36 West 32d.

DRESSES—Ramie and linen guimpes, 13-20, $12 dozen; 7-14, $9 dozen; all wool serges, 7-14, $24 dozen; 13-20, $36 dozen. Buddy Dress Co., 15 West 18th.

DRESSES—5,000 dresses for spot delivery at a price; nothing like them in New York for the money; give us a call. L. H. Teller & Co., 6 and 8 West 32d St.

DRESSES—100 cottons, selected styles, on racks; ginghams, organdies and dotted swisses; regular price $3.76 to $6.50, close out $2.50. Famo Dress, 122 West 27th.

DRESSES—500 voiles to close out, snappy styles, good colors, assorted sizes, at your own price. Ritz Costume, 1,237 Broadway.

DRESSES—Closing out sleeveless dresses in Velours, Checks, Ramie-linene and crepe mohairs. Cohen-Edelman, 1,225 Broadway.

FUR—Monkey, finest quality; reasonable. Samuel Kanter, 108 West 29th. Chelsea 7201.

FURS—Natural and dyed, skunk collars. Gansel, 58 East 11th St.

GEORGETTES—2,000 yards white, flesh, navy; good quality; close out. Watkins 190.

GINGHAMS and Tissue to close out. 126 5th Av., 1st floor.

GUIMPES—For children's sleeveless dresses, $6.75, $7.50. Bergoffen-Phillips, 12 W. 21st.

GUIMPES for immediate delivery. Criterion Specialty Co., 20 West 22d St.

GUIMPES—Closing out at $9 balance of stock. Dixie, 114 West 26th.

HANDKERCHIEFS — Linen, ladies' and men's, 3,000 dozen; bargain to close out. Simon Engler & Son, 483 Broadway.

HOSIERY—1,000 dozen children's cotton hose, 60c dozen; 500 dozen men's cotton socks, 80c dozen; other jobs, in full fashion, silk and mercerized, to close out below market prices. Quinto Co., 1,123 Broadway.

HOSIERY—Full-fashioned, glove silk, plain and fancy, both regulars and seconds; immediate delivery. Owen & Colson, 311 5th Av.

HOSIERY—Job of infants' mercerized socks at $1 a dozen. Simon Kahn, 871 Broadway.

JERSEY—8-oz. worsted; all shades; below market price. Wickner, 139 West 24th.

KNIT GOODS—Silk knitted blouses, wool knitted blouses, bathing suits, fibre silk sweaters, Jersey sport coats, capes at sacrifice prices. Crescent Knitting Corp., 33 West 34th, Oppenheim Collins Bldg. Fitzroy 2212.

LEATHERETTE—Four pieces; no reasonable offer refused. Rubber Garment, 18 West 27th.

LININGS—Chenoys fub Florentine, immediate delivery. Madison Square 3313.

MEN'S SUITS—Genuine palm and mohair, close out, 200 special, $9. Merit Clothing Corp., 771 Broadway. Stuyvesant 9225.

MIDDY BLOUSES, Smocks and Gingham children's dresses, at sacrifice. American, 114 West 26th.

MILANESE and Tricot—Grades for petticoats, hosiery; brassieres and underwear; regular and jobs. Mackay-Wilde & Co., 104 East 25th St. Telephone Madison Square 3980.

NECKWEAR (Men's)—Large quantity silk four-in-hands offered at greatly reduced prices; call and let us convince you. Royal Cravat, 27 East 21st.

NET BANDS and all-overs, suitable for ladies' neckwear and ladies' waists; immediate delivery. Room 602, 160 5th Av.

NIGHNI—Sidney Blumenthal's Nighni for sale. Louis Weinstein & Brother, 116 West 23d. Chelsea 5511.

ORGANDIE—Cheap. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4814.

PANVELLAINE and Duvet de Laine—F. & H., all colors; immediate delivery. Morris Kaplan, 457 4th Av.

PANVELLAINE-ORLANDOS—All colors; immediate delivery. Madison Square 9067.

POIRET TWILLS AND TRICOTINES—All shades; prices reasonable. 21 East 21st. BKL, Gramercy 8726, 1899.

POLO CLOTH—Delands, 9600, all colors; also Clarke and Dane chinchilla No. 6410, colors 141 and 247 and 253. Schlossman & Glickin, 14 East 32d.

POLOS—Immediate delivery, $1.35. Grant S. Kelly, Inc., Madison Square 5525.

PRUNELLAS—Various kinds for sale, cheap. Chelsea 440.

RAINCOATS—Men's gas mask extra heavy tan or grey; all sizes; special at $2.75; other clothing bargains. Irving Friedman, 744 Broadway.

RIBBONS—Quantity assorted narrow widths; close out. Room 710, 160 5th Av.

SATEEN—Black, cheap. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4814.

SATIN—Crepe back, all silk duvetyne, twill back velvetine, 27 inch; will sell cheap. See Mr. Langer, 3d floor, 33 East 32d. Vanderbilt 3097.

SERGES—859, 4061, 54288, 54289, 7120, 7016, 7513, cheap for cash. Blumenthal, 221 4th Av. Stuyvesant 3538.

SERGES—8850, 7514, 7512, 7301, 7120, 7280, 7002; also Poirets and tricottees. Warren 127 West 26th.

SERGES—7301, 6201

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Money Rates Fall to the Lowest Since 1919—Stocks Move Irregularly.

Call money on the Stock Exchange declined to 4½ per cent. yesterday, the lowest rate which has been quoted in the regular market since early in November, 1919. One must go still further back to match the prevalent low rates; for at the time referred to and throughout the preceding month or two, money was in reality very dear and the occasional low rate no measure of the market. It was in that month of 1919 that the condition brought about in the country's credit mechanism, through the extravagances of trade and speculation, was suddenly realized by the financial community, with a resultant 30 per cent. rate for demand loans, a rise in time-money rates to 7 and 8 per cent., and a Federal Reserve ratio of 43 per cent.

Since the rate for loans on time also yielded yesterday—the final bid rate of 5¼ per cent. being similarly the lowest reported since the Autumn of 1919—it may be fairly said that the money market is now reflecting the completion of the long liquidation of which the sudden advance of money rates, nearly two years ago, was the premonitory signal. To what extent the easy money rates of yesterday foreshadow the market for the rest of 1921, it would no doubt be premature to say. Midsummer is not the time to predict an Autumn money market. But the significance of the present movement is not obscured by that fact.

There is not the slightest probability of a return to such conditions as those of last Autumn; the action of the Federal Reserve in fixing its rediscount rates, no less than the manifest thoroughness of the speculative liquidation, are sufficient evidence to the contrary. The larger question for the rest of 1921 is how soon and how effectively the return to normal money conditions at New York will be followed by a similar movement on the inland money markets. The past week's unprecedentedly large release of accumulated wheat by the Western farmers suggests that the way is being paved for better things in that section of the country. Neither the price of cotton nor the condition of Southern credits seems to point as yet to a similar restoration of normal conditions in the cotton belt; yet if the 1921 crop is actually reduced 5,000,000 bales from last year, the effect on the unsalable mass of cotton carried over from 1920, and on the bank credits tied up in it, can hardly fail to be important.

The stock market made no visible response to the day's movement of money rates; the slow but persistent recovery of prices earlier in the month, at a season when prices are usually apt not to move at all, had presumably been caused by expectation of precisely such action of the money market. Advances and declines pretty nearly equaled one another, and most of the changes were only fractional. The one exception, a violent break in one industrial stock, served chiefly to illustrate how far Wall Street has drifted from the nervous apprehensions of a month or two ago. The 20-point decline in United Drug shares was perfectly understood to be the result of forced liquidation of an ill-judged venture in his own company's stock by an unlucky capitalist. The matter-of-fact publicity which attended the incident contrasted strikingly with the mysterious rumors which accompanied every such occurrence last Spring, and was itself proof of the different situation which now exists in the investment market.

United States Steel shares, which had their first opportunity yesterday morning to pass judgment on the June quarter earnings, advanced a full point during the day. Tuesday's price, however, had been 13½ points below that of twelve weeks ago, which "discounted" much. Like Wall Street, The Iron Age is inclined, in its mid-week review of the trade, to regard the earnings statement as better than might have been anticipated, and it ascribes that fact to the company's ownership of railways and profit from lake navigation. Attention is called to a 10 per cent. reduction of wages at the Corporation's Lake Superior iron mines, supplementary to a 20 per cent. cut made in May.

MONEY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1921.

Money or call loaned on the Stock Exchange at 4½ per cent., the lowest rate since Nov. 3, 1919. The highest rate of the day was 5 per cent, at which price renewals were made. Outside of the Stock Exchange 3½ per cent. was the generally prevailing rate. Bids for time money were lowered to 5½ per cent. for the first time since Sept. 22, 1919. While 4 per cent. was asked, no business was done at that figure beyond the ninety-day's period. Commercial paper was unchanged but the market continued to display an easier undertone. Bankers' acceptances were again marked down, particularly the two and four months' papers. The call loan rate against acceptances declined to 4½ per cent.

Call Loans.

Renewals.	High.	Low.	Last.	Tuesday's Final.
5	5	4½	4½	5

Time Loans.

Mixed collateral, 60 to 90 days	5¼@6
4, 5 and 6 months	5½@6
All industrial collateral, 60 to 90 days	5¼@6
4, 5 and 6 months	6

Commercial Paper.

Best names, 4 to 6 months	6¼@6½
Other names, 4 to 6 months	6½

Discount Rates Federal Reserve Bank.

Commercial paper, 15 days, 5¼; 16 to 90 days 5½
Liberty bonds, Victory notes and Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 15 days, 5½; 16 to 90 days 5½

Open Market Rates.

Call loans against acceptances	4½
Prime bankers' acceptances eligible for purchase or rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks. Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.	Bid.	Asked.
30 days	5¼	5
60 days	5¼	5
90 days	5¼	5¼
4 months	5¼	5¼
6 months	5¼	5
Non-member and private bankers, 60-90 days	5¼	5½

London Market.

Money on the London market was unchanged at 3½ per cent.; short bills unchanged at 4⅜ per cent. and three months' bills unchanged at 4½ per cent.

Gold bullion on the London market unchanged at 114s 10d. Taking the British Mint's standard price of 85 shillings per fine ounce as par, the market quotation would represent a price of 123 1-8 for gold at London. On the same basis the highest London price for gold this year was 126⅝, on Jan. 3; the highest of the period 149⅝, on Feb. 6, 1920.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Exchanges of checks at the New York Clearing House, $546,700,000; balance, $51,700,000; Federal Reserve Bank's credit balance, $45,000,000; clearings this day a year ago, $979,943,565.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
25 railroads	54.20	53.77	54.06	+ .16
25 industrials	74.84	72.89	73.95	+ .86
50 stocks	64.81	63.82	63.88	+ .06

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
July 20	64.54	63.42	63.80	— .33
July 20	64.76	63.98	64.31	+ .39
July 22	64.60	63.81	63.93	+ .32
July 23	63.53	62.68	63.07	— .54
July 21	65.07	63.43	63.51	— .00
July 20	63.50	62.43	62.90	+ .12
July 19	63.01	62.07	62.75	+ .70

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

July.	High.	Low.	Last.
†1921	65.60 July 1	61.84 July 15	63.80
†1920	85.06 July 2	78.27 July 27	78.75
1919	83.56 July 17	66.19 July 1	83.56
1918	75.78 July 6	70.43 July 25	71.37
1917	73.44 July 9	67.58 July 19	80.00
1916	87.04 July 6	82.21 July 14	84.36

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

†1921	79.13 May 6	58.35 June 21	63.80
†1920	94.07 Apr. 5	74.45 Feb. 13	78.75

Full Years.

1920	94.07 Apr. 5	62.70 Dec. 21	87.64
1919	89.30 Nov. 3	74 Jan. 21	83.56
1918	80.16 Nov. 11	64.13 Jan. 19	73.39
1917	90.46 Jan. 4	67.47 Dec. 20	68.89

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		—Net Change— Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	70.41	+.15	+2.48	+3.56

DAILY RANGE OF BONDS.

July 26	76.25 +.21	July 15	69.46 —.08
July 25	70.70 +.16	July 14	69.36 +.06
July 23	69.89 +.23	July 13	69.45 +.13
July 22	69.67 +.12	July 12	69.38 +.07
July 21	69.55 +.10	July 11	69.29 ..
July 20	69.39 —.04	July 8	69.29 —.07
July 19	69.40 +.12	July 5	69.36 —.10
July 18	69.28 —.15	July 7	69.46 +.15
July 16	69.43 —.03		

YEARLY RANGE OF BONDS.

†1921	71.60 Jan. 20	67.56 June 30	70.41
†1920	73.54 Jan. 10	65.57 May 21	66.55

Full Years.

1920	73.14 Oct. 21	66.57 May 21	66.91
1919	79.06 June 2	71.05 Dec. 18	72.09
1918	82.36 Nov. 12	76.65 Sep. 27	78.78
1917	90.42 Jan. 30	77.94 Dec. 27	77.94

*To date. †To corresponding date last year

SOVIET SEEKING FOR GOLD.

Effort to Get $5,000,000 of Old Regime's Funds Here Expected.

Bankers who for five years or so have had charge of gold deposited here by the Imperial Russian Government before its dissolution, said yesterday efforts by representatives of the Russian Soviet Government to gain possession of these funds will be resisted to the fullest. The funds, it is reported, are in gold coin and amount to approximately $5,000,000. This bullion is scattered among half a dozen banks, although the National City Bank is reported to hold the largest amount. Officials of the bank declined to discuss the Russian deposits or the efforts of the representatives of the Russian Soviet Government to get possession of it.

It was learned that the bankers had no notion of turning this gold over to the Soviet Government, and that any attempt to get a court order for this purpose would be resisted.

Lira and Guilders Suffer Sharp Drop—Sterling Unchanged at the Close.

The feature of the foreign exchange market yesterday was the further drop in lira, which receded to 4.06, as compared with a close on the preceding day of 4.29. Guilders also declined sharply, the loss amounting to more than one-third of a cent. Sterling was unchanged, but marks and francs showed a weakness. There was a slight improvement in exchange on Madrid.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1921.

Range of Rates, Sight Exchange.

	High.	Low.	Final.	Wednesday Final.
LONDON	3.57⅜	3.56⅜	3.57	3.57
PARIS	7.72¾	7.70¾	7.70¾	7.71
ROME	4.15	4.08	4.08	4.29
AMSTERDAM	30.62	30.38	30.38	30.91
BERLIN	1.27⅛	1.25¾	1.26	1.27⅛
MADRID	12.75	12.70	12.71	12.67

Closing Rates.

Parity of exchange is given as reported by the United States Mint, except in countries with a silver standard, where parity fluctuates with the price of silver.

Europe.

	Wednesday. Ago.	Week	Year Ago.
STERLING—Par $4.8665 per sovereign.			
Demand	3.57	3.57⅜	3.75⅝
Cables	3.57⅛	3.58⅜	3.76⅜
Com., 60 days	3.53⅝	3.54⅛	3.70⅜
Com., 90 days	3.51⅜	3.52½	3.68⅝
FRANCE—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	7.70¾	7.73¼	7.72¼
Cables	7.71⅛	7.74¼	7.74
ITALY—Par 19.3 cents per lira.			
Demand	4.08	4.07⅛	5.42
Cables	4.08¼	4.48	5.42½
BELGIUM—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	7.50	7.51	8.23
Cables	7.51	7.52	8.24½
GERMANY—Par 23.8 cents per mark.			
Demand	1.32	1.39¾	2.38
Cables	1.33¼	1.30¾	2.40
AUSTRIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.12	.14	.63
Cables	.13	.14½	.65
CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	1.27	1.31	2.10
Cables	1.29	1.33	2.15
DENMARK—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	15.05	15.05	16.15
Cables	15.10	15.10	16.25
FINLAND—Par 19.8 cents per finmark.			
Demand	1.54	1.70	3.75
Cables	1.56	1.72	3.80
GREECE—Par 19.3 cents per drachma.			
Demand	5.62	5.52	12.65
Cables	5.65	5.55	12.70
HOLLAND—Par 40.2 cents per florin.			
Demand	30.58	31.43	34.375
Cables	30.60	31.45	34.50
HUNGARY—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.27¼	.32	..
Cables	.27¾	.32½	..
JUGOSLAVIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.85½	.83⅞	1.45
Cables	.90	.83½	1.47
NORWAY—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	12.90	13.75	16.25
Cables	12.95	13.90	16.35
POLAND—Par 23.3 cents per mark.			
Demand	.00⅝	.00⅝	.0037
Cables	.00⅝	.00⅝	.0039
RUMANIA—Par 19.3 cents per leu.			
Demand	1.29⅝	1.37	1.80
Cables	1.30¼	1.38	1.81
SERBIA—Belgrade: Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	2.37	2.53	5.45
Cables	2.39	2.55	5.50
SPAIN; Par 19.3 cents per pesets:			
Demand	12.71	12.91	15.52
Cables	12.72	12.93	15.54
SWEDEN; Par 26.8 cents per krone:			
Demand	20.35	20.85	21.30
Cables	20.40	20.70	21.40
SWITZERLAND—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	16.39	16.45	17.12
Cables	16.41	16.47	17.18

Far East.

CHINA—Cents per silver dollar for Hongkong; per tael for Shanghai and Peking.			
Hongkong, demand	51.25	49.50	76.00
Hongkong, cables	51.35	49.60	76.10
Peking, demand	73.00	72.50	115.00
Shanghai, demand	73.00	69.50	107.00
Shanghai, cables	72.80	70.00	107.50
INDIA—Calcutta, cents per rupee, nominally stabilized at one-tenth of a pound sterling.			
Demand	35.125	32.75	37.25
Cables	35.375	24.00	37.50
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Manila: Par 50 cents per silver peso.			
Demand	46.50	46.50	47.50
Cables	46.75	46.75	48.00
JAVA—Par 40.2 cents per florin.			
Demand	32.00	32.50	..
JAPAN—Par 49.8 cents per yen.			
Demand	48.125	48.00	51.50
Cables	48.375	48.25	51.75

South America.

ARGENTINA—Par 42.44 cents per Argentine paper dollar.			
Demand		38.375	39.00
Cables		38.50	39.25
BRAZIL—Par 32.45 cents per paper milreis.			
Demand		10.50	21.65
Cables		10.625	21.75

Canada.

MONTREAL—Par 100 cents per Canadian dollar.			
Demand	89.00	88.80	88.00

Russian Currency.

Prices for pre-revolution Russian rubie notes were as follows: Par, 51.40 cents per ruble.

	Bid.	Asked.
100 ruble notes, per ruble	.16	.18
500 ruble notes, per ruble	.15	.16

FOREIGN SECURITIES.

	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.
Argent. (unlisted)	5 Sep.	1945	62	63¼
Belgian (restor'n)	5	1934	66	68
Belgian (Prem.)	5	1920	69	72
British Victory	4	1919	256	263
British F	4	1960	250	295
Brit. Nat. W. B.	5	1927	353	368
Brit. Nat. W. B.	5	1922	359	374
Brit. Nat. W. B.	5	1920	358	365
Canada	5½ Nov.	1933	84	85¼
Canada	5½ Dec.	1937	84½	85¾
French Govt. Ue.	5	1931	60¾	62¾
French Victory	5	1943	67½	69½
French Prem.	5	1920	68½	70¼
French Loan	6	1920	70	72
Italy Treasury	5	1925	39	42
Italy War Loan	5	1918	29½	31
Russia, ruble bds.	5½ Feb.	1926	2½	5
Russia, Govt.	5½	1921	11½	14
Sweden	6	1939	85	85½
Switzerland	5½	1929	86¼	86¾

OFFERING TODAY

Cleveland Electric & Illuminating Co. Issue's Price Expected to Be 95.

BROOKLYN EDISON'S SOLD

Delaware, Omaha and Portsmouth (Va.) Obtaining Loans for Public Improvements.

An issue of $5,000,000 Cleveland Electric and Illuminating Company, twenty-year 7 per cent. sinking fund gold debentures will be offered to investors today by Dillon, Read & Co. It is understood that the price will be 95, at which the issue would yield approximately 7.50 per cent.

The corporation's common stock has an unbroken dividend record of 8 per cent. since 1904. Earnings for the year ended June 30 were $4,589,240, after taxes and before interest and depreciation. This is approximately three and one-half times its interest requirements.

A sinking fund of 2 per cent. annually will be provided for the purchase of the bonds in the market up to par.

H. L. Allen & Co. and R. W. Pressprich & Co. are offering at 101.83, yielding 5.35 per cent., an issue of $950,000 Omaha 5½ per cent. street improvement, sewer and park bonds, due in 1941. These bonds are a legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and all the New England States.

Managers of two syndicates which have offered bonds in the last two days announced yesterday that all these securities had been sold—the $6,000,000 issue of the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company convertible 8 per cent. secured gold notes, offered by A. B. Leach & Co., and the $5,000,000 7 per cent. "D" bonds of the Brooklyn Edison Company, due in 1940, offered by the Guaranty Company and the National City Company.

William R. Compton, Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. and Graham, Parsons & Co. are offering an issue of $800,000 Delaware direct obligation 4½ per cent. bonds, due Jan. 1, 1961, at a price to yield 5.15 per cent. The bonds are a direct obligation of the State of Delaware and are issued for the purpose of constructing highways.

R. M. Grant & Co. are offering an issue of $100,000 Portsmouth, Va., long-term 5½ per cent. gold bonds, issued for street improvements. They are due Aug. 1, 1961, and are being offered at 97½ and interest, to yield 5.65 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1921.

Day's Sales.	Tuesday.	Monday.	A Year Ago.	Two Years Ago.	Year to Date.	Same Period 1920.	Same Period 1919.	Same Period 1918.
450,415	334,635	409,904	574,984	1,223,680	100,785,723	134,195,699½	172,570,113	81,526,202

1921. High.	1921. Low.	Stock and Dividend Rates.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net. Chge.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.
46⅝	28½	Adams Express	900	46⅝	46⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— 1½	44⅝	45½
39½	18	Ajax Rubber	1,000	23	23	22	22½	— ½	22¼	22⅝
1½	⅛	Alaska Gold Mines	100	½	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛	⅛	½
1⅝	1	Alaska Juneau	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛	1⅝	1⅝
55⅞	35	Allied Chem. & D.	1,100	38⅝	38⅝	38	38	— ⅛	37⅝	39
39½	26⅝	Allis-Chal. Mfg. (4)	600	31½	32	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛	31⅝	32½
88	89½	Do pf. (7)	100	72	73	72	73	+ 1	72	75
62½	35⅞	Amer. Agri. Chem.	100	36	36	36	36	..	35⅝	36
51	25⅜	Amer. Beet Sugar	300	30½	30½	30	30½	..	30	31
124	32½	Am. Bosch Magneto	200	33	33	33	33	..	32⅝	33½
32⅝	23½	American Can	2,600	28⅛	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜	27½	27⅝
88	76⅞	Do pf. (7)	100	82	82	82	82	+ 1	81	82
129⅝	115⅛	Amer. Car & F. (12)	2,600	125½	126⅛	123½	123½	— 2	123¼	124
8¾	4½	Amer. Drug. Synd.	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..	4⅞	..
13⅝	8	Am. Hide & Leather	200	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛	10⅝	11
57⅝	40⅝	Do pf.	800	51½	52⅜	51	51⅝	— ⅛	51⅝	52½
53⅝	29⅝	Amer. International	1,500	34½	35⅛	34	34	— ⅛	34	34⅝
11⅝	8	Am. LaF. Fire E.	300	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛	8⅝	9
62½	21	Amer. Linseed	200	25	25	25	25	— ½	24	25½
91½	73½	Am. Locomotive	1,800	85	85⅝	84	84	— ½	83⅝	84½
75½	66⅝	Amer. Radiator	100	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	— ½	68	70
10	4	Amer. Safety Razor	200	4	4	4	4	— ⅛	4⅛	4½
14	6½	Amer. Ship & Com.	100	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	..	7	7⅜
44⅜	32⅝	Amer. Smelt. & Ref.	300	37⅛	37⅜	37½	37⅜	— ⅛	37⅜	37⅝
83	67	Do pf. (7)	300	72	72	72	72	..	71½	72
31⅜	24	Am. Steel Found.	400	26⅛	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛	26	26⅞
96	63¼	Am. Sugar Ref.	3,400	69	69	67½	68½	+ ⅛	68¼	68⅝
107⅝	86⅛	Do pf. (7)	100	89	89	89	89	+ ⅛	89½	89⅝
88	40⅜	Am. Sumatra T.	1,800	49⅜	50½	49	50	+ ⅛	49½	50¼
91	70¼	Do pf. (7)	100	78	78	78	78	+ 2	75	80
108½	96⅜	Am. Tel. & Tel.	6,100	105½	105½	105¼	105⅜	+ ⅛	105⅜	105½
126⅜	111½	Am. Tobacco	4,200	124½	125	121½	122¼	— 1½	122¼	122½
127⅜	121¼	Do, Class B	700	124½	124½	121½	122½	— 1½	122½	122⅝
82½	57	Am. Woolen	7,900	72	72¾	71	72½	+ ⅜	72	72¾
39½	23	Am. Writ. Paper pf.	600	25	25	23	23	— 3	23	25
10	7⅜	Am. Zinc L. & S.	300	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛	8	9
43½	33⅜	Anaconda Copper	800	37⅜	38⅛	37½	38¼	+ ⅜	..	..
38½	22	Assoc. Dry Goods	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅛	30¾	31¼
65	55⅞	Do 1st pf.	200	64	64	64	64	..	63¼	64½
107½	93	Associated Oil	300	98	98	96	96	+ ½	98	99
85⅝	76¼	A., T. & S. F.	900	85	85⅝	84⅝	84⅝	..	84⅜	85⅝
79⅝	75½	A., T. & S. F. pf.	150	78½	78½	78½	78½	..	78	79
7⅛	3	Atlanta, Bir. & A.	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛	2¼	3
76	18	A., G. & W. I.	4,700	21¾	22	20⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛	21¼	21½
44½	15⅜	A., G. & W. I. pf.	200	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛	17	19
23⅜	12¼	Atl. Petroleum	100	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	— ⅛	13	14½
94½	62¾	Baldwin Loco.	19,900	78½	80⅝	78	78⅝	+ ½	78½	78⅝
42⅜	30⅝	Balt. & Ohio	2,800	35⅝	39⅝	35⅝	39	..	38⅝	39½
54	47	Balt. & Ohio pf.	100	53	53	53	53	..	52½	53¾
1	⅝	Batopilas Mining	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	..	⅝	¾
85	41½	Bth. Stl. Cl. B	4,600	47¾	49½	47⅜	48⅞	+ 1	48¼	48⅝
107½	93⅜	Beth. Steel pf.	200	98½	98½	96½	98¼	— ½	97⅜	99
14⅝	9½	Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	1,700	11	12⅜	11	11⅝	+ ⅛	11½	12
10	6	B. R. T. cfs. of dep.	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ 1⅛	7	7⅞
93	81¼	Burns Bros.	200	90	90½	90	90½	+ ½	89	92
6	4	Butte Cop. & Zinc	300	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛	4¼	4⅝
19⅝	10	Caddo Cent. O. & R.	200	11	11	10¼	10½	+ ⅛	10⅜	12¼
64⅞	54	Cal. Packing	300	58	58	58	58	..	57½	58½
49⅝	25	Cal. Petroleum	1,000	36⅜	36½	35⅞	36¼	+ ⅛	36	36⅞
77½	47¼	Callahan Zinc Lead	100	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	..	47	47⅞
110¼	101	Can. Pacific	2,000	112⅜	113⅜	112½	112½	— ½	112	112⅝
43¼	31⅜	Cent. Leather	16,900	34⅜	34⅜	32⅜	33¾	— ⅜	33¼	33⅝
96	66½	Cen. Leath. Co. pf.	5,100	69½	69½	66½	67¼	— 2	66⅝	67¼
32½	23	Cerro de P. Copper	200	26⅜	26⅜	26	26	— ½	26	26⅜
86	47⅞	Chandler Motor	1,500	48⅜	49¼	48⅜	49¼	+ 1	49	49½
65½	46	Ches. & Ohio	800	56	56¼	55½	55½	— ¼	54	55½
9⅜	6⅝	Chi. Gt. Western	300	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..	7⅜	8
31	22	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1,300	27½	27¾	27½	27½	+ ⅛	26⅝	27¼
46½	32	C., M. & St. P. pf.	1,300	42	42¾	41½	41⅝	— ⅜	41½	41⅝
71	60¼	Chi. & N. W.	400	65½	65⅝	65½	65½	+ ⅛	65	66
110	95	Chi. & N. W. pf.	185	100	100	100	100	..	99½	100
49	40	Chi. Pneu. Tool	100	50	50	50	50	..	49⅞	51
5,900	34⅝	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	5,900	33	33	32½	32⅝	— ⅛	32⅜	33
78	68⅜	C., R. I. & P. pf.	200	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	— ⅛	74⅜	75½
67⅛	56⅛	C., R. I. & P. pf.	100	64¼	64¼	64¼	64½	+ ⅛	64¼	64½
63	50	C., St. P., M. & O.	100	50	50	50	50	..	50	55
12⅝	9	Chile Copper	800	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛	10⅜	10⅞
27⅞	19½	Chino Copper	700	23⅞	23⅞	22	23	..	22	22⅜
42½	36⅛	Cluett-Peabody	100	40	40	40	40	..	39	41
33⅝	19	Coca-Cola	5,500	32	33⅜	32	33⅜	+ 1⅛	33⅜	33⅞
30	19	Col. Fuel & Iron	300	25	25	25	25	..	24½	24⅝
37⅝	27¼	Col. & Southern	1,000	37⅜	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅜	37	37⅝
101	67½	Col. & S. 1st pf.	100	53	53	53	53	..	52¾	53
103	35	Columbia G. & E.	900	57	57¼	56⅝	57	..	57	57½
24⅞	17⅝	Columbia Graph.	1,700	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..	4¼	4⅜
111	93	Cons. Gas	2,000	88	89	88	89	+ ⅜	88¼	89½
12	6	Cons. Distrib.	200	7¼	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛	7⅞	8
21⅞	14⅜	Cons. Textile	900	15¾	16	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜	15⅝	16
5	⅝	Cont. Candy	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	..	⅝	¾
76½	59	Corn Pr. Ref.	1,300	67⅞	67⅞	66½	66½	— ⅛	66⅜	67½
44⅞	25⅞	Cosden & Co.	3,800	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛	28⅝	29
107⅞	51	Crucible Steel	4,600	55	56⅜	54¼	55⅝	+ 1	55½	55⅝
33½	12⅝	Cuban-Am. Sug.	1,700	16	16	15½	15⅝	— ⅛	15⅝	16¼
26	6

Value of Money

Although the actual net yield obtainable from good bonds has changed but little during the past few months, the value of the dollar has increased over 20% in purchasing power. This situation means that there are now better opportunities to invest profitably in sound bonds than have existed for many months.

For details regarding two sound bonds that are regarded with favor by conservative investors write for Circular H-6.

SUTRO & KIMBLEY
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New York

IN STEEL INDUSTRY

Trade Journals Report Larger Inquiries for Tonnages in the Last Week.

MORE INDEPENDENT CUTTING

In the Present Market No Approach to Price Stabilization is to Be Expected.

Some encouragement is found in the iron and steel industry in the past week as a result of larger inquiries for tonnages, says The Iron Age, but it is added that it is well recognized that in such a market as exists now no approach to price stabilization is to be expected. Every producer is meeting competition as it develops. Further settling of prices has come in the past week, says the journal, and in some products the downward movement has been rapid. Informal announcement of a 1.75 cent price for steel bars and of 1.85 cents for plates and structural shapes—a $8 per ton cut below the July 5 schedule—was made in the week by several independent producers, but already somewhat lower prices are reported, indicating more aggressive competition in practically all markets.

That the Steel Corporation's earnings for the second quarter were better than most predictions is ascribed in part to its advantage in railroad ownership and the fact that for nearly all of the second quarter Chicago business was done on the Pittsburgh base. Lake navigation and cement earnings were also said to be a factor in the better showing.

The Central West has developed the most marked price concessions of the week. In semi-finished steel the new level is about $3 per ton below what has been considered the market. Sheet bars have sold at $32 Pittsburgh against $35.

In the International market, railroad material inquiries continue to be the feature. In August 12,000 tons of rails are to be bid on for Chile and 3,000 tons for Morocco. Some 12,000 tons will be bought for a Bolivian railroad and 1,000 tons of light rails for Manila. Germany is figuring on 8,000 tons of heavy rails for Finland and Switzerland is sounding the market.

The Iron Trade Review in its weekly summary says:

"Erratic price conditions have stimulated buyers' interest rather than otherwise. New inquiry is appearing in better volume, with moderate expansion of bookings in practically all products. Probably 20,000 railroad car repairs now are pending. A noticeable enlargement of demand appears in nails, wire and pipe among jobbers. Two mother ships for airplanes proposed by the Navy Department require 18,000 tons each.

"The Iron Trade Review's composite market average again is lower. This week's figure is $36.69, compared with $37.55 last week, $38.61 two weeks ago and $41.87 for all June. The high market point of all time was $69.69 in August, 1917."

PRESSED STEEL DIVIDEND.

Action on Common Deferred, but Preferred Gets 1¾ as Usual.

The Board of Directors of the Pressed Steel Car Company met in Pittsburgh yesterday and deferred action on the quarterly dividend on the common stock due to be declared at this time. The company had been paying dividends at the rate of 2 per cent. quarterly on the shares. After the meeting it was said, according to the dispatches received in the financial district, that the action taken by the Directors was the result of present business conditions and uncertainty regarding the future.

The announcement did not come until after the close of the stock market, but early in the day Wall Street heard rumors that unfavorable action would be taken. This led to rather heavy selling of the shares and a drop of 6¾ points. This break affected the stock of other equipment companies, which lost from 1 to 2 points in sympathy.

The Directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred, payable Aug. 30, to stock of record Aug. 8.

SWEDES SEEK SOVIET TRADE

New Organization Will Undertake to Open Markets.

Announcement of the organization of a consortium of important interests in Sweden for trade with Russia has been made in Stockholm, according to news received by the New York Trust Company. A working committee has taken up the question of re-establishing commercial relations.

The program provides for the allotting of operations to the members of the consortium, the standardizing of contracts and other agreements, and the handling of Russian proffers of payment for exports. If the Soviets should seek to exchange concessions in exchange for goods, these concessions will be duly appraised, and upon approval an effort made to market them.

The organization itself will not do actual trading, according to the news received here, but will confine its operations to the regulation and stimulating of commerce and will serve its membership in an advisory capacity. A party of experts is to be sent to Russia to investigate markets there for exports from Sweden and to study conditions affecting raw materials suitable for the use of Swedish manufacturers.

B. F. GOODRICH CO. DIVIDEND

1¾ Per Cent. for Quarter Declared on the Preferred Stock.

Directors of the B. F. Goodrich Company yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 21. After the meeting this statement was issued:

"The statement covering operations for the first months of the year has not yet been prepared. Due to general prevailing conditions, sales for the first four months were unsatisfactory, but since May 1 there has been a substantial increase, and the liquidation of inventories has been sufficient to enable the company to reduce bank loans since the first of the year by approximately 50 per cent., or from $29,000,000 to $14,000,000. If present conditions continue the company will be able to pay off practically all of its bank indebtedness by the end of the current year."

Car Loadings Increase.

Car loadings for the week ended July 16 were 776,252, an increase of 136,564 over the preceding week. The largest increase was in the loading of merchandise and miscellaneous freight, which included manufactured products. This totaled 463,085 cars or an increase of 73,298 cars over the week before, but 65,000 less than in the corresponding week last year. The coal loadings were 183,116, an increase of 25,725 over the previous week, while a grain of 13,976 cars in the number loaded with grain and grain products over the previous week was shown by reports, bringing the total for the week to 56,901 cars.

More Railroad Claims Settled.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Railroad Administration announced today the following final settlements with railroads of claims growing out of Federal control: The Missouri Pacific, $9,000,000; the Alton & Southern, $285,000; the Trans-Mississippi Terminal Railroad Company, $55,000; the Chattanooga Station Company, $10,625, and the Gulf Terminal Company, $3,456.

The Railroads

TODAY total railroad securities are selling in the market for about $12,000,000,000, as against an original cost for construction of the properties of approximately $20,000,000,000, and against a reproduction cost at current values of more than $35,000,000,000.

It is immediately patent to anyone that railroad securities from the standpoint of property value are incomparable bargains. Many good judges are convinced that an opportunity of a lifetime is now presented for profitable investment in these securities.

SPECIAL article now on the press will be distributed gratuitously.

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American Locomotive

History Earnings Dividends Outlook

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Weekly Financial Review

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1921.

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Day's Sales	$9,658,950	$10,808,000	$14,112,000
Year to Date	1,727,751,895	2,215,682,100	1,864,107,450

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAR LOANS.

Sales	Issue.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Yield %
425	3½% Liberty 1932-'47	87.60	87.70	87.60	87.70	+ .10	87.74	87.80	4.30
8	3½% Liberty 1932-'47	87.60	87.60	87.60	87.60				
—	3½% Liberty 1st 1932-'47						87.48	87.60	4.42
5	4% Liberty 2d-4s, 1927-'42	87.30	87.30	87.30	87.30		87.22	87.40	4.48
38	4% Liberty 1st cv. 4½s, 1932-'47	87.50	87.50	87.50	87.50	— .06	87.44	87.60	4.45
740	4¼% Liberty 2d cv. 4½s, 1927-'42	87.40	87.60	87.34	87.60	+ .08	87.44	87.60	4.32
700	4¼% Liberty 2d 4½s, 1927	91.50	91.54	91.44	91.50	+ .04	91.50	91.54	4.70
3	4¼% Liberty 2d 4½s, reg	91.52	91.52	91.52	91.52	— .02			
1,326	4½% Liberty 4th 4½s, 1933-'38	87.54	87.62	87.46	87.54	+ .02	87.52	87.56	5.17
12	4½% Liberty 4th 4½s, reg	87.40	87.40	87.32					
256	4¼% Victory 4½s, 1922-'23	98.48	98.48	98.48	98.48	+ .08	98.48	98.50	4.30
1,234	4¼% Victory 4½s, 1922-'23	98.41	98.48	98.41	98.48	+ .08	98.48	98.50	4.30
87	4¼% Victory 4½s, reg	98.36	98.36	98.36	98.36				

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

Argentine 5s		9	86½	1	77	G. Rys. & El. 5s		N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	
1	98	2	86½	conv 5s		M. & P. 1st con. 5s		1st con. 4s	
1	98¼	4	86¾	10	81½	1	88	10	95¾
Chinese Ry. 5s		9	86½	10	81¾	Gen. El. deb. 5s		1	96
4	82¾	5	87	3	81¾	1	98	5	96
2	82¾	1	86¾	3	81¾	Gr'ham T. & R. temp. ctfs. s. f. 8s		1	96
2	82¾	5	86½	1	82	5	100¾	Nat'l Tube 5s	
Cy. Bergen 6s temp. ctfs		U. S. Brass 7s		Chi. & Alt. 3½s		5	100¾	1	97
1	97½	5	97¾	4	34½	7	100¾	N. O. T. & M. income 6s	
2	97½	2	98¾	4	35	21	101	1	87½
Cy. of Berne 5s		10	98	Chi. Bur. & Qy. gen. 4s		5	101	N. Y. Cent. 7s	
2	98½	10	98¼	1	78½	1	101¼	1	102
1	98¾	4	98¼	Ill. div. 4½s		1	101¼	1	101¾
2	98¾	10	98¾	3	74½	1	101¼	1	101¾
10	99	6	99	2	75	1	101¼	1	101¾
Cy. Bord'x 6s		1st.	99½	Mob. Ext. 4s		1	101¼	1	101¾
2	83½	2	99½	12	90	1	100¾	1	101¾
Cy. Christiania 8s, K-L&Co ctfs.		6	99	3	86½	Grd. Tr. Ry. 7s, interim rects.		deb. 6s	
6	98½	9	99½	5	87½	17	101	5	91¾
Cy. Cop'hg 5½s		U. S. of Mex. 5s		Chi. Gt. Wn. 4s		1	100¾	gen. 5½s	
1	73½	31	45	2	83	2	101	1	96¾
1	73¾	N. Y. City 4½s, 1964		4	81½	15	99¾	1	96¾
1	73¾	3	81¼	Cal. & Ariz. 1st 5s		con. 4s ser. A		1	96¾
1	73¾	Adams Ex. 4s		1	76½	1	71½	St. P. & K. City S. L. 1st 4½s	
2	73¾	1	62	1	76½	Pet. & Imp. 4½s		3	64
4	73½	Am. Agr. Ch. cv. 5s		Chi. M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Ser. A		Series A	75¾	Seab. Air Line gold 4s stamped	
Cy. Lyons 6s		1	91	1	67	L. & S. col. 3½s		1	63½
1.5	83½	7½s, intm. rcts.		2	66¾	1	87½	rcf. 4s	
4	82½	5	97	5	67	M. C. col. 3½s		10	40
Cy. Mars'lls 6s		1	96½	4s, 1925		2	62¾	adj. 5s	
5	83½	2	96¾	2	66¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. deb. 4s		5	30½
Cy. of Paris 6s		5	96¾	6	75½	1	71	9	28½
6	96½	4	96¾	3	74¾	N. Y. Dock 4s		con. 5s	
5	96½	1	96¾	cv. 5s, Ser. B		1	71	1	50
3	96½	Am. Sm. & Ref. 1st 5s		2	67	Sinclair Con. Oil conv. 7½s		1	45½
Cy. Zurich 5s receipts		14	77¾	1	81½	1	91½	5	46¾
4	95½	7	78	conv. 4½s		1	91¾	So. Pac. col. 4s	
1	95¾	Am. T. & T. col. 4s		1	85½	16	91	1	73
4	95¾	1	78¾	ref. 4½s		1	90½	So. Pac. conv. 4s	
2	95¾	4	79	1	80½	1	91¾	1	79½
2	95¾	2	79½	1	80½	50	92	1	79¾
1	96½	col. tr. 5s		Chi. M. & P. Sd. 4s		7	91	43	80
5	96½	2	84¾	1	81½	So. Pac. col. 4s		Sabbt.	80
Danish Munic. s. f. 8s, Ser. A		5	84¾	Chi. N. W.		1	73	2	79¾
Interim ctfs.		7	84¾	1	84½	So. Pac. conv. 4s		9	80
1	101¾	1	84¾	Chi. & N. W. temp. 6½s		1	79½	2	79¾
5	101	1	84¾	4	100¾	Spr. Pic. 1st & ref. 4s		1st. ref. 4s	
1	101¾	9	84¾	4	100¾	1	76½	6	76¾
1	101¾	conv. 6s		14	100¾	1	76½	6	76¾
1	101¾	2	99¾	4	100¾	1	76½	5	76¾
2	102	10	99¾	3	100¾	Std. Oil of Cal. deb. 7s		5	76¾
Ser. B		5	99¾	7s		2	102	So. Ry. 1st 5s	
1	101¾	10	99¾	1	102¾	Steel & Tube gen. s. f. 7s		6	84
8	101¾	Armour 4½s		Chi. Rys. 5s		7	92	6	84½
2	101¾	2	73½	1	84½	Term. Ass. of St. L. ref. 4s		Southern Ry. gen. 4s	
2	102	At. T. & S. Fe gen. 4s		2	64½	12	88	6	58¾
Dom. of Can. 5s, 1926		5	77½	2	64½	3d Av. ref. 4s		6	58¾
4	92½	5	77½	1	64½	5	40½	1	57
1	92¾	5	77¾	7	64½	adj. 5s		1	56¾
5½s, 1929		5	77¾	Chi. R. I. & P. Ry. ref. 4s		23	33	Std. Oil of Cal. deb. 7s	
2	92¾	conv. 4s, 1955		5	67¾	10	33¼	2	102
1	92¾	42	67¾	4	67¾	16	33¼	Steel & Tube gen. s. f. 7s	
1	92¾	15s30f.	67¾	42	67¾	1	33¾	7	92
15	92	10	67¾	10	67¾	Wabash 1st 5s		Term. Ass. of St. L. ref. 4s	
5s, 1931		6	67¾	6	67¾	1	86	12	88
10	88½	1	67¾	1	67¾	1st 5s		3d Av. ref. 4s	
1	89	1	68	15	67¾	7	75¾	5	40½
French Gov. 5s		Trans. S. L. 4s		1	67¾	7	76	adj. 5s	
2	99½	1	77	6	67¾	Westn. Md. 4s		23	33
30	99¼	A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s ser. B		57	68	1	84	10	33¼
1	99¾	2	87	10	67¾	1	84¾	16	33¼
5	99¾	Atl. C. L. 7s		1	68	7	84	1	33¾
5	99½	6	102¾	3	67¾	Westn. Pac. 5s		47	34
6	99¾	1st 4s		3	67¾	1	80¾	Tidew. Oil 6½s	
1	99¾	2	78½	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s, Ser. A		5	80¾	86	99½
1	99¾	egm. unif. 4½s		1	80	2	80¾	2	99½
1	99¾	5	75	6½s, int. ctfs.		3	80¾	3	99¾
1	99¾	10	76	4	103	1	80¾	1	99¾
Lo. & N. col. 4s		3	70½	Chi. & W. Ind. gen. 6s		1st ref. 5s		Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	
1	95¾	Atl. Frt. tem. 7s		6	101¾	1	97	10	67
5	95¼	2	39½	con. 4s		10	97¼	Tol. & O. C. 5s	
21	95	2	39	1	50¼	15	97¼	1	87¼
6.5	95¾	Atl. Rof. deb. 6½s, interim ctfs.		tp. col. tr. 7½s		2	97¼	3	88
9.7	96	2	100½	5	95	1	97¼	1st ref. 5s	
5	95	1	100¾	Chile Con. 7s		1	97¼	1	88
2	95½	4	100½	6	94	1	97¼	1	88¼
10s6f.	93	2	101	col. tr. 6s		1	97¼	1	88¼
10c.	90	6	101¾	2	72	1	97¼	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	
1	95¼	B. & O. pr. l. 3½s		1	71¾	1	97¼	10	67
Jap. Govt. 4½s sterling loan		1	85¾	2	71¾	1	97¼	Union Pac. 1st 4s	
18	85	gold 4s		C., C., C. & S. L. deb. 4½s		1	97¼	3	81¾
2d series		1	68½	Jy'17	72	1	97¼	1	81¾
1.5	84¾	1	68¾	ref. & imp. 6s		1	97¼	1	81¾
19	85	conv. 4½s		1	88¼	1	97¼	2	82
4s, ster. loan		3	69¼	2	80	1	97¼	1	81¾
5	68½	11	69½	1	88¼	1	97¼	2	81¾
21	69¾	1	69¾	Col. & So. 1st & ext. 4½s		1	97¼	1st & ref. 4s	
45	70	ref. 5s		1	75¾	1	97¼	1	83
1s6f.	90	3	73	Col. G. & E. 1st 5s		1	97¼	1st & ref. 4s	
Kingd. of Belgium 6s		2	72¾	2	85¾	1	97¼	1	84¼
1	94½	3	73	Con. Gas cv. 7s		1	97¼	2	84¾
2	94¾	6s		5	101½	1	97¼	conv. 4s	
23	94¾	10	89¾	5	101¾	1	97¼	1	70
5	94¾	10	89¾	3	101¾	1	97¼	4s	
3s3f.	94½	2	89¾	10	101¾	1	97¼	7	100¾
6	94¾	PLE&WV 4s		Cub. Am. Sug. temp. col. 6s		1	97¼	Un. Tank Car equip. 7s	
35	94¾	1	65½	6	99¼	1	97¼	5	100¾
2	95	4	65	6	99¾	1	97¼	4	101¼
11	94¾	Bell Tel. Pa. 7s		Cuba C. Sug. conv. 7s		1	97¼	Un. Rys. Inv. 5s Pitts. issue	
7½s, rects.		1	108¾	3	64½	1	97¼	1	66¼
2	100¾	10	104	10	64½	1	97¼	U. S. Rubber 1st & ref. 5s	
7	100¾	1	103¾	2	64¾	1	97¼	1	79
6	100¾	Beth. Steel pur. mon. 5s		2	64¾	1	97¼	1	78¾
1	100¾	1	77	1	64¾	1	97¼	4	78
1	100¾	1st & ref. 5s		2	64¾	1	97¼	2	78½
2	100¾	7	83	9	64¾	1	97¼	7½s	
2	100¾	Bkn. Ed. gen. 6s		13	65	1	97¼	1	100¼
1	100¾	1	89	10	65	1	97¼	6	100
3	100¾	gen. 7s ser. C		Cuba. R. R. 5s		1	97¼	1	100¼
4s6f.	100¾	1	98¾	1	68	1	97¼	20	100¼
1	101	1	98¼	Cumbid. Tel. 5s		1	97¼	8	99¾
K. Belgium 8s, trust rects.		1	98	1	81	1	97¼	U. S. Steel Cp. s. f. 5s	
3	100¾	Series D		Del. & Hud. 7s		1	97¼	2	94¾
1	100¾	2	98¾	1	103½	1	97¼	2	94¾
15	100¾	2	98½	1st ref. 4s		1	97¼	1	94¾
2	100¾	10	98¾	1	79	1	97¼	1	94¾
15	100¾	3	100¾	Den. & Rio Gr. 1st & ref. 5s		1	97¼	1	94¾
1	100¾	7s		2	45½	1	97¼	1	94¾
K. Denmark 8s		1	102¾	5	46¾	1	97¼	2	94¾
5	102¾	Chi. Rys. 5s		1s30f.	45¾	1	97¼	Utah P. & L. 5s	
11	102	1	84½	Tr. Co. c. of d.		1	97¼	1	77¼
1	101¾	2	64½	1	42½	2	97¼	1	77
4	102¾	2	64½	con. 4½s		1	97¼	Va.-Car. Chem. conv. deb. 6s	
4	102¾	2	64½	1	106¾	1	97¼	2	88
1	102¾	7	64½	L. I. ref. g. 4s		1	97¼	Virginia Ry. 1st 5s	
K. Sweden 6s		Chi. R. I. & P. Ry. ref. 4s		1	66	1	97¼	1	83½
1	83¾	5	67¾	Lorillard 5s		1	97¼	5	83¾
5	83	4	67¾	1	94¼	1	97¼	1	83¾
5	85¾	42	67¾	L. & N. 5s		1	97¼	Wabash 1st 5s	
Rep. Chile 8s, trust rects.		15s30f.	67¾	1	98¾	1	97¼	1	86
17	97½	10	67¾	L. & N. 7s		1	97¼	1st 5s	
14	97¼	6	67¾	1	104¼	1	97¼	7	75¾
4	97¼	1	67¾	L. & N. unif. 4s		1	97¼	7	76
12	97¼	1	68	6	82¾	1	97¼	Westn. Md. 4s	
47	97½	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s, Ser. A		10	82¾	1	97¼	1	84
21	97¾	1	80	L. & N. unif. 4s		1	97¼	1	84¼
Rep. Cuba 4½s		6½s, int. ctfs.		19	72	1	97¼	7	84
3	95	4	103	L. & N. So. M. Jct. 4s		1	97¼	Westn. Pac. 5s	
5s of 1904		Chi. & W. Ind. gen. 6s		1	86½	1	97¼	1	80¾
4	77¾	6	101¾	Man. con. 4s		1	97¼	5	80
5s of 1914		con. 4s		1	85¾	1	97¼	3	79¼
3	77	20	89	Mar. Oil s. f. 8s		1	97¼	10	79
S. Paulo s. f. 8s		Du Pont de N. 7½s		1	93¾	1	97¼	W. Shore 4s	
5	96¾	3	98¾	Mkt. St. con. 5s		1	97¼	2	73½
2	97¼	6	98¾	1	70¼	1	97¼	2	73
4	97¼	12	98¾	Max. Pet. s. f. 8s		1	97¼	2	72½
Swiss Confed. s. f. 8s		6	98	30	96	1	97¼	registered	
6	105¾	4	98¾	2	96¾	1	97¼	10	69
1	106¾	Duquesne Lt. col. tr. 6s		18	96	1	97¼	Wn. Un. Tel. col. tr. 5s	
1	105¾	2	80½	Mid. Sil. c. tr. 6s		1	97¼	1	87¼
5	105	2	83½	17	70	1	97¼	Westgh'se A.M. Tr.	
Uruguay 8s		1	82	ref. 4s		1	97¼	7	101¾
5½, 1921		4s		1	39	1	97¼	1	101¾
19	90¾	5	88¾	KC., Ft.S.&M. 4s		1	97¼	10	103
6½s, 1923		10	89¼	1	84½	1	97¼	20	101¾
11	90½	1	90	1	65	1	97¼	4	102
8½s, 1939		Cent. Leath. 6s		2	64½	1	97¼	1	101¾
3	88¾	10	89¼	Kan. C. So. 5s		1	97¼	1	101¾
19	88½	20	89	2	75	1	97¼	1	101¾
45	88¼	Con. P. gtd. 4s		2	76¼	1	97¼	Wickw. Spen. Steel s. f. 7s	
4	88¼	10	73	8s		1	97¼	1	90
11	88½	Can. Nat. gen. 3s		3	57¾	1	97¼	Wilk. & E. 5s	
5½s, 1937		8	98	Kan. C. Ter. 4s		1	97¼	1	80
1	86¼	Cer. de Pasco cv. s. f. 8s		2	72	1	97¼	Wilson & Co. 1st 6s	
5	86¾	1	107¾	13	71¾	1	97¼	10	84¾
5	85¾	5	107½	Kelly Spr. Tire temp. s. f. 8s		1	97¼	conv. s. f. 6s	
		Ches. & Ohio conv. 5s		4	86¼	1	97¼	1	79½
		1	90¼	15	86½	1	97¼	Wis. Cen. gen. 4s	
		2	74¾	3	86¾	1	97¼	1	68
		6	75	6	86¾	1	97¼	Sup. & Dul. div. & ter. 4s	
		conv. 4½s		1	87	1	97¼	1	68
		7	78	Lack. Steel 5s, 1923		1	97¼		
		2	78¼	1	96¾	1	97¼		
		Fla. C. & P. con. 5s		Lac. G. L. of St. L. ref. & ext. 5s		1	97¼		
		1	87	1	81½	1	97¼		
		Gen. Asp. 6s		Lake Shore 5s		1	97¼		
		1	97	1	87½	1	97¼		
		Gen. Cig. 6s		4s, 1928		1	97¼		
		1	97¾	1	85	1	97¼		
		Gen. Elec. deb. 5s		Leh. Vy. con. 4s		10	82¾		
		1	98	1	68¾	1	97¼		
		Gr'ham T. & R. temp. s. f. 8s		Leh. V. col. 1½s Temp. rects.		1	97¼		
		5	100¾	1	97¼	1	97¼		
		5	100¾	Lex. Av. & P. F. 1st 5s		1	97¼		
		21	101	10	25	1	97¼		
		deb. 7s	100¾	Libt. & Myers 7s		1	106¾		
		1	101¼	1	56	1	106¾		
		1	101¼	Lorillard 5s		1	106¾		
		1	101¼	1	94¼	1	106¾		
		1	101¼	L. & K. 5s		1	106¾		
		1	101¼	3	68¾	1	106¾		
		1	101¼	L. & J. Bdge. 4s		1	106¾		
		1	101¼	3	51	1	106¾		
		1	101¼	L. & N. 7s		1	106¾		
		1	101¼	1	104¼	1	106¾		
		1	101¼	L. & N. unif. 4s		1	106¾		
		1	101¼	6	82¾	1	106¾		
		1	101¼	10	82¾	1	106¾		
		1	101¼	L. & N. So. M. Jct. 4s		1	106¾		
		1	101¼	1	86½	1	106¾		
		1	101¼	Man. con. 4s		1	106¾		
		1	101¼	1	85¾	1	106¾		
		1	101¼	Mar. Oil s. f. 8s		1	106¾		
		1	101¼	1	93¾	1	106¾		
		1	101¼	Mkt. St. con. 5s		1	106¾		
		1	101¼	1	70¼	1	106¾		
		1	101¼	Max. Pet. s. f. 8s		1	106¾		
		1	101¼	30	96	1	106¾		
		1	101¼	2	96¾	1	106¾		
		1	101¼	18	96	1	106¾		
		1	101¼	Mid. Sil. c. tr. 6s		1	106¾		
		1	101¼	17	70	1	106¾		
		1	101¼	Milan & St. L. ref. & ext. 5s		1	106¾		
		1	101¼	2	70	1	106¾		
		1

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Central's Net Operating June Income Greater by $12,597,996 Than Year Ago.

LEHIGH VALLEY'S INCREASE

Expenditures on Maintenance Hold Net Income Down Somewhat—Wabash Also Improves.

Railway reports of some of the larger lines for June, which are being issued daily now, continue to show the advances seen in the first reports published. The New York Central's statement shows net operating income of $5,674,643 for June, making an increase, because of the deficit reported for 1920, of $12,597,996. The gross for June stands at $27,866,455, a decrease of $2,029,457, compared with June, 1920. The gross for the first six months of the year is $157,526,612, a decrease of $5,556,128, against the figures reported for the same period the year before. Net operating income for the first half of 1921 was $17,204,164, an increase of $21,130,596 over last year's record.

The outstanding items in the Central's June statement are as follows: June gross, 1921, $27,866,455; 1920, $29,895,912. Net operating income, 1921, $5,674,643; 1920, deficit, $6,923,353. Six months' gross, 1921, $157,526, 612; 1920, $163,082,-733. Net operating income, 1921, $17,-204,164; 1920, deficit, $3,926,732.

The report of the Lehigh Valley for June shows net operating income of $634,870, an increase of $1,993,301, compared with 1920. Net revenue from railway operations was $827,853, before deduction of taxes, rents and other items, compared with a deficit of $1,328,430 for June of last year, but the showing, officials of the road said, would have been even better had the company held its maintenance of equipment expenses in line with those of last year. The management's policy of continued repairs on rolling stock resulted in an increase in maintenance of equipment expenses of $410,233 over June, 1920, and since the first of the year the Lehigh's report shows that it has increased its expenditures for maintenance of equipment more than $4,000,000 above the first six months of 1920.

The Wabash shows net for June amounting to $3,983, an increase of $1,-349,251 over the same month of 1920. Net for the first half year stands at $890,177, an increase of $6,086,554 over the same period in 1920. The Delaware & Hudson's net was $1,062,854, an increase of $1,261,331 over last year. The New Haven showed a net operating deficit for the month amounting to $85,396. Gross earnings of the New Haven were $9,772,686, a decrease of $713,865, compared with 1920, and net operating deficit for the first six months of the year stood at $4,736,742, an increase of $214,-045 against the figures reported a year ago.

Earnings for the Chesapeake & Ohio showed net operating income amounting to $1,946,753, the gross totaling $8,564,-711. Gross for the first half year was $41,883,146, an increase of $2,998,882 over the corresponding period in 1920. Net operating income for the six months was $5,041,315, a decrease of $442,448. Norfolk & Western showed net of $1,-247,706, an increase of $3,288,447, compared with 1920.

Admitted to Exchange List.

The Committee on Listings of the New York Stock Exchange have admitted the following securities to the list: Western Pacific Railroad $4,180,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, series A, due March 1, 1946; Sharon Steel Hoop $5,000,000 first mortgage twenty year 8 per cent., sinking fund, coupon bonds, series A, due March 1, 1941; Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., of Delaware $10,000,000 fifteen-year 8 per cent. sinking fund, convertible gold bonds, due May 1, 1936; International Cement Corporation 181,962 shares of common stock of no par value, and Danish Consolidated Municipal twenty-five-year 8 per cent. sinking fund external loan gold bonds, series A and B, due Feb. 1, 1946.

Values Vermont Road at $2,924,120.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Tentative valuation of the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain (Vermont) Railroad was fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission today at $2,924,120.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Following securities were sold at the Auction Salesrooms Wednesday:

For Account of Executors.

40 shares New Jersey Fire Insurance Co. of Newark, N. J., $22 each; $19.50 per share.

50 shares Hudson County Consumers Brewing Co. of New Jersey, $100 each; $2.50 per share.

25 shares United Confectioners Supply Co., $25 each; $20 per share.

For Account of Whom It May Concern.

72 shares Bank of New York N. B. A., $100 each.

1,000 shares Alliance Oil and Refining Co. temporary certificates, $5 each; $800 lot.

1,000 shares Struthers & Dixon, Inc., preferred, 500 shares Struthers & Dixon, Inc., common; $125,000.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

DELAWARE & HUDSON—

	1921.	1920.	1919.
June gross	$3,723,607	$4,212,878	$2,369,307
Bal. aft. tax	981,456	*167,137	453,512
Net oper. inc.	1,062,854	*198,477	480,932
6 mos.' gross	22,411,556	18,730,723	15,908,127
Bal. aft. tax	2,401,087	*862,858	676,724
Net oper. inc.	2,679,040	*827,017	444,490

*Deficit.

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON—

June gross	713,527	406,574	390,601
Bal. aft. tax	327,003	*79,013	*48,862
Net oper. inc.	261,380	*135,931	*51,781
6 mos.' gross	3,085,072	2,241,886	1,716,587
Bal. aft. tax	760,188	*97,800	*414,389
Net oper. inc.	567,618	*338,388	*441,021

*Deficit.

LEHIGH VALLEY—

June gross	6,879,724	5,946,099	5,484,902
Bal. aft. tax	706,230	†1,278,224	184,723
Net oper. inc.	364,870	†1,328,481	300,721
6 mos.' gross	36,842,040	31,082,745	29,225,283
Def. aft. tax	970,188	6,552,841	*717,891
Net oper. def.	825,613	6,441,143	*676,944

*Income. †Deficit.

NEW YORK CENTRAL—

June gross	27,866,455	29,895,911	26,340,827
Bal. aft. tax	5,116,497	*6,705,719	5,280,703
Net oper. inc.	5,674,643	*6,923,353	5,273,452
6 mos.' gr.	157,526,612	163,082,738	141,813,610
Bal. aft. tax	16,226,375	*3,482,543	15,065,435
Net oper. inc.	17,204,164	*3,926,732	16,284,439

*Deficit.

NORFOLK & WESTERN—

June gross	7,050,018	6,285,532	5,467,401
Bal. aft. tax	984,375	*2,517,410	718,457
Net oper. inc.	1,247,706	*2,040,741	783,278
6 mos.' gross	39,191,071	38,204,373	35,358,796
Bal. aft. tax	3,078,770	*1,902,062	4,563,150
Net oper. inc.	4,367,896	435,040	4,733,206

*Deficit.

RUTLAND RAILROAD—

June gross	484,751	484,682	407,933
Bal. aft. tax	14,874	*190,982	42,664
Net oper. inc.	22,948	*191,103	39,418
6 mos.' gross	2,794,642	2,600,646	2,201,452
Def. aft. tax	98,291	450,054	74,702
Net oper. def.	270	354,027	41,580

*Deficit.

WABASH—

June gross	4,738,948	4,865,935	4,009,783
Bal. aft. tax	381,326	*1,043,327	405,808
Net oper. inc.	3,983	*1,346,983	215,338
6 mos.' gross	28,832,266	25,787,168	23,730,851
Bal. aft. tax	2,336,710	*3,413,743	1,814,832
Net oper. inc.	890,177	*5,208,477	144,907

*Deficit.

Public Utility.

PHILADELPHIA CO. (And Subsidiary Natural Gas Companies)—

	1921.	1920.	Decrease.
June gross	$503,907	$1,005,528	$480,921
Net aft. tax	54,480	292,968	248,168
6 mos.' gross	6,172,083	8,234,725	2,062,642
Net aft. tax	2,103,443	3,360,203	1,256,761

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK DOCK CO.—

	1921.	1920.	1919.
June gross	$478,245	$464,920	$377,525
Def. aft. exp.	215,514	167,605	173,997
Sur. aft. chgs & tax	90,083	74,000	95,815
6 mos. gross	3,086,214	2,734,854	2,562,162
Net aft. exp.	1,257,437	982,474	967,490
Sur. aft. chgs. & tax	536,477	428,486	485,500

Drought Conditions Are Serious in All Sections of Ohio and Central and Upper Mississippi Valley.

Drought conditions are serious in all sections of the Ohio and Central and upper Mississippi Valley, and corn is deteriorating. Its condition is becoming critical in most parts of these districts. Lack of moisture was unfavorable in Iowa, where considerable firing is reported and the crop is on the verge of serious damage. The drought in the Central third of Kansas is serious and the condition of corn is becoming critical there, but the crop is still in excellent condition in the Eastern third of that State as well as in Nebraska.

Weather was favorable for threshing Winter wheat and excellent progress was made in that work. It was also favorable for harvesting in the Spring wheat belt, and that work was well under way in the most Northern States, while the crop is ripening rapidly in the elevated Western districts. The yield of Winter wheat continues unsatisfactory in many sections, although yet both quality and yields are reported as fair to good in much of the great plains area. Yield of Spring wheat is poor in the Eastern portion of the Spring wheat belt, while much damage has been done in Central and Western portions by dry, warm weather.

Oats harvest is well advanced to the Northern tier of States.

Temperatures averaged slightly below normal throughout the cotton belt. Moderate to rather heavy rains occurred in nearly all sections from the Mississippi Valley eastward, but the fall was light and local in the Western portion of the belt. Under these conditions, cotton continued to make fair to good growth generally. There was too much rain for the best development in portions of lower Mississippi Valley.

The crop made mostly good progress in Texas and fair to good development in Oklahoma, except where weevils infested the plant. Local showers and moderate temperatures were favorable in Arkansas and fairly good progress was reported generally in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. The plants grew rapidly in Georgia and are fruiting fairly well, although weevil damage is serious in that State.

FIND NO MEAT MONOPOLY.

Report to Parliament Is That Competition Here Is Keen.

The final report on meat submitted recently to Parliament by a Standing Committee on Trusts shows that British investigators of profiteering in wartime and the readjustment period found no evidences of a combination in restraint of export trade among American packers. On this point the report says:

"With Denmark out of the market owing to the war United States bacon, and to a less degree Canadian bacon, became the stand-by of this country. Now that Danish bacon is again being brought in, the importations of United States bacon are diminishing. The chief importers are the Big Five (Swift, Armour, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy), but there are about thirty-five independent importers, who collectively do about as much business as the large group. All sell their products through agents in this country, sometimes branch or related houses of the packers, sometimes British houses. Wholesalers either buy from these agents or send their representatives to America to buy there, according as the market appears likely to be favorable or not.

"The Federal Trade Commission reported that a combination exists in the United States between the five large companies named. Our witnesses who had bought in the United States assured us, however, that they had never perceived anything but keen competition among the large packers, and the representatives of independent packers stated that they had not met any unfair competition on the part of the Big Five, and, in any case, were prepared to face with equanimity any competition on their part short of a deliberate attempt to put them out of business. Combinations for export are, moreover, legal in the United States, and one group of independent firms are so associated together for trade with the Continent. It was not denied that the Big Five could, if they combined, control the trade, but the witnesses maintained that the facts within their knowledge disproved the existence of any such endeavor. The result of the policy of the Ministry of Food during the war appears, on the whole, to have been to maintain the position of the independents. The capacity of the latter to compete depends, as far as we could ascertain, on the quality of their products.

"Representatives of the wholesale trade stated that they found the keenest competition among the American packers' agents for their custom."

Osage Nation Well Starts Flowing.

According to a report received yesterday by officials, an oil well in the Osage Nation, owned jointly by the Middle States Oil Corporation and the Imperial Oil Corporation, has been brought in and is making approximately 1,400 barrels a day.

Decision That the Treasury Will Be Unable to Obtain $151,090,26 Repayment.

PALMER GAVE AN OPINION

End Reached in Case in Which Bryan and Committeeman Goltra Were Named.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—After legal skirmishes that have continued for more than a year, it has been decided that the Treasury Department will be unable to recover a fine of $151,090.26 imposed upon the Hostetter Company of Pittsburgh, manufacturers of Hostetter's Bitters, in 1917, remitted to the company about two years later and which the Government afterward sought to recover.

About the middle of last Summer it was discovered that the Treasury Department was trying to get the money back. At the same time it was asserted that Edward F. Goltra, Democratic National Committeeman from Missouri, had been influential in having the fine paid back to the Hostetter Company. There were further allegations, corroborated by William Jennings Bryan, that Mr. Goltra had offered to finance a motion picture in which Mr. Bryan was to play the chief rôle as a defier of the Demon Rum.

Mr. Goltra's wife was Miss Kate M. Brown of Jacksonville, Ill., a sister of Mrs. Herbert Hostetter, whose husband is a son of the head of that firm. According to Mr. Bryan, Mr. Goltra suggested bringing the Hostetters into the deal. Eventually the picture fell through.

Following these disclosures there was pronounced activity by the Department of Justice. The stories of the Hostetter's Bitters fine were published June 1 and 2, 1920, and on the latter day the Internal Revenue Collector at Pittsburgh was advised by telegraph to ask the company again for repayment of the amount which had been refunded. Nothing more was heard publicly of the matter, for officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau and the Department of Justice said that it was against the law to reveal any particulars relating to matters of that kind.

Palmer Doubted Power to Collect.

It is now ascertained that just before former Attorney General Palmer left office he wrote an opinion stating that he did not believe the money could be collected from the Hostetters, on the ground that it had once been paid to them. The only probable way to recover the sum would have been through the argument that the money had been wrongfully withdrawn from the Treasury, said Mr. Palmer, and he did not advise that this course be taken in the courts.

The facts in the case, according to Mr. Palmer, were that the Hostetters Bitters Company had put upon the market a product that did not contain sufficient medication to distinguish it from a beverage. It was for this reason that a fine of $2,500 with 200 per cent. penalties was imposed, amounting in the end to $151,000. However, in his opinion, former Attorney General Palmer said:

"It was stated that there was no direct evidence that these bitters were ever used as a beverage, or that the company intended that they should be so used, or in fact that they knew they were fit for such use. It appeared that the facts were that in preparing its materials for the manufacture of the bitters the company put in the full amount of the different ingredients believed to be sufficient for the required medication; in fact, it followed the formula approved by Government officials. The trouble seemed to have been that when the alcohol was reduced the process of manufacture failed to fully extract from the ingredients the amount of medication indicated by the formula."

When the attempt to recover the fine was made, there were evidently allegations that Hostetter's Bitters were being used as a beverage, for Mr. Palmer commented:

"It is now said that the Government is in possession of evidence which shows in some sections, at least, that during the period that the bitters were not sufficiently medicated, they were in fact used as a beverage."

However, the opinion of the Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Department requested the concern failed to comply with the request. The company filed a claim for abatement against the Government claim.

Found No Proof Amount Was Owed.

In his opinion on the case Mr. Palmer said:

"The nature of this claim is not stated, but presumably the entire matter had been settled. The Solicitor takes the position that on account of additional evidence discovered since the refund was made, the previous payment of taxes and their refund may be ignored and the original assessment treated as still in force. He therefore advises that this assessment be collected by distraint, or if that procedure be deemed unauthorized, that court proceedings should be instituted for the recovery of the amount refunded.

"I do not think it is possible to conclude that the assessment is still in force, or, indeed, that the company owes the Government any taxes. The assessment was made and collected in full. This undoubtedly discharged any obligations which the company owed in the way of taxes.

"Subsequently it resorted to the tribunal which the Government had established for the determination of such questions and asked that the taxes be refunded, upon the ground that their collection was unauthorized. That tribunal passed on the question and sustained the claim. As a consequence the amount of money involved was withdrawn from the Treasury and paid to the company. If, therefore, the Government has any claim against this company, I think it is clearly for money wrongfully drawn from the Treasury, and not for taxes.

"I do not think that when taxes are assessed and the amount assessed paid in full to the Government, the assessment can any longer be said to have any form or effect. It may be that if the Commissioner should choose to proceed by distraint his action could not be enjoined, and that the only remedy of the taxpayer would be to pay the amount of the claim under protest and sue for its recovery. But if, in fact, the assessment has once been satisfied, so that another collection under it would be wrongful, the Commissioner ought not to resort to that course.

"The Commissioner was authorized in at least a quasi judicial capacity to pass on the question and determine whether the taxes had been properly collected or not. His decision on that question was binding on the Government. If his decision was obtained through fraud it might be set aside. In that event, however, the claim of the Government would not be for unpaid taxes, but for money fraudulently obtained from the Government.

Might Assert Wrongful Payment.

"As I see the case, the only course open to the Government would be to bring suit to recover this money upon the ground that it was wrongfully paid out of the Treasury. Whether such a suit could probably be successfully maintained I could not determine without a fuller statement of facts than has been furnished me. So far as I can see from the papers submitted, all that is claimed is that the Government can now produce evidence of the actual use by purchasers of these bitters as a beverage, of which it was ignorant when the taxes were refunded. It is still said, however, that there is no evidence that the company knew that its bitters were not sufficiently medicated or were fit for use as a beverage.

"If this be true, it cannot be said that the company fraudulently suppressed evidence which might have been important in determining whether it was entitled to a refund. At any rate, it would be necessary for me to have very much fuller information as to the extent to which these bitters were used as a beverage before I could advise whether a suit should or should not be brought. Certainly the fact that they were to some extent used as a beverage would not be sufficient to charge the company with fraud, unless this use of its bitters was at least sufficiently general to charge the company with notice.

"As the matter stands I have simply the statement of the solicitor that there is no direct evidence that the company, or any of its officers knew that its product was not sufficiently medicated. Certainly without more than this I could not hope to successfully prosecute a suit to recover this money."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The New York Trust Company has been named as trustee under mortgage of the 23-25 Beaver Street Corporation given to secure an issue of $800,000 general mortgage 6 per cent coupon gold bonds, maturing May 1, 1941.

Robert C. Mayer of the banking firm of Robert C. Mayer & Co. sails Tuesday on the America for an extensive trip through Europe. He will study conditions abroad, particularly in Germany.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors Monday, John A. Terrace was appointed manager of the foreign department of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

C. C. Kerr & Co. are distributing in booklet form a survey of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

New High Price for Current Upward Movement Set by the Warner Company.

DEMAND STEADILY GROWING

Increased Inquiry for Cuban Raws, Both for Foreign and Domestic Account.

The Warner Sugar Company has advanced the price of refined sugar 10 points to 6 cents a pound. This is a new high price for the current upward movement, and represents a gain of more than ¾ cent a pound over the low record for the year established a few months ago.

For several days the sugar market, both for the raw and for the refined product, has displayed a hardening tendency as a result of the increased demand. Lamborn & Co., sugar brokers, in commenting on the situation yesterday, said: "It is evident that the situation in sugar, both as regards raw and refined, is gradually strengthening, and that a much more stable basis has been reached. Although there is still a certain degree of conservatism prevalent, confidence is gradually returning and business steadily broadening. Many of the trade are working on comparatively small surplus stocks, and are moving their sugars practically immediately upon arrival."

There has been a considerable increase in the demand for Cuban raws during the week, and the Warner Company has taken bags on the same terms, and the Savannah Sugar Refining Company has taken about 21,000 bags.

British consumers are reported to have taken 5,000 tons of Cuban sugar from the Commission yesterday, in addition to 10,000 tons contracted for on Tuesday. This order calls for more than 100,000 bags. Prices in all instances were 3 cents, cost and freight New York.

POLISH TRADE REVIVING.

Increased Production in Many Lines and a Decrease in Unemployment.

Increased production in many lines and a steady decrease in unemployment are noted in Poland, as evidences of industrial and commercial revival, according to a report on Polish economic conditions just received from the European trade representative of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. There are 840,000 women employed in industries of the territories which now form the Polish Republic, the report says, as compared with 261,000 in 1920 and 530,386 before the war.

Of the 1,500,000 houses destroyed through military operations in Poland, nearly 500,000 have been rebuilt. Nearly 3,000 kilometers of new railway lines have been laid. Coal production has reached 80 per cent. of the pre-war output. The output of the Polish foundries during the first five months of this year has been greater than the total production for last year.

American Brass Cuts Dividend.

The Directors of the American Brass Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the capital stock, a reduction of 1 per cent. from three months ago. Previous to the last quarter the company paid a regular dividend of 1½ per cent. and an extra dividend of the same amount.

LONDON, July 27.—Trading was easier on the Stock Exchange today. Oil shares improved. Old 3½ per cent. consols, 1-16 point higher at 48 7-16; British 5 per cent. war loan, 93¾; 4½ per cent. war loan, 81½, both unchanged.

Rand Mines, unchanged at 3⅛; De Beers Mining, ⅛ lower at 19⅛.

The Stock Exchange here will be closed Saturday, July 30, and Monday, Aug. 1, the latter being a regular bank holiday.

PARIS, July 27.—Prices were firmer on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentas, 5 centimes higher at 56 francs 25 centimes; 3 per cent. war loans, unchanged at 82 francs 70 centimes.

Exchange on London, 2 centimes lower at 46 francs 23 centimes per pound sterling. American dollars were quoted at 9 francs 31½ centimes, against 13 francs 92½ centimes yesterday.

COCA COLA SALES HEAVY.

Receipts, $14,903,046 for 6 Months—Net Income, $1,804,263.

The Coca Cola Company reports for the three months ended June 30, 1921, gross receipts of $3,868,605. The net operating profit for the quarter was $406,669 and the net income after interest and other deduction, $1,170,315.

For the first six months of this year gross receipts were $14,903,046 and the net operating profit $2,251,266. The net income after interest for the first half of the year was $1,804,263.

Petroleum Output Less.

Petroleum production in the United States for the week ended July 23 shows further reduction according to the figures of the American Petroleum Institute. The output in the week named amounted to 1,307,380 barrels daily, compared with 1,308,710 barrels in the week ended July 16.

Exempt From All Federal Income Taxes

$300,000

State of Delaware

Direct Obligation

4½% Bonds

Dated January 1, 1921 Due January 1, 1961

Redeemable on any interest date, upon thirty days' notice, at 105 and interest. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 denomination. Principal and semi-annual interest, January 1 and July 1, payable at the Farmers Bank of the State of Delaware, Dover, Delaware.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Other States

Net Debt less than 2% of the Assessed Valuation
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State of Washington

General Fund 6% Bonds

Dated July 1, 1921 Due July 1, 1926 to 1940, inclusive

Principal and semi-annual interest (January 1 and July 1) payable at the office of the State Treasurer in Olympia, Washington, or at the Fiscal Agency of the State of Washington, New York City. Coupon bonds in the denomination of $1,000 with privilege of registration as to principal and interest.

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

Legal investment for Savings Banks in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, all New England States and elsewhere

Eligible as security for Postal Savings Deposits

MATURITIES AND PRICES
(Accrued interest to be added)

Amount	Maturity	Price	Yield	Amount	Maturity	Price	Yield
$200,000	July 1, 1926	101.27	5.70	$200,000	July 1, 1934	104.58	5.50
200,000	July 1, 1927	101.50	5.70	200,000	July 1, 1935	105.32	5.45
200,000	July 1, 1928	101.70	5.70	200,000	July 1, 1936	105.57	5.45
200,000	July 1, 1929	102.53	5.60	200,000	July 1, 1937	105.80	5.45
200,000	July 1, 1930	102.78	5.60	200,000	July 1, 1938	106.60	5.40
200,000	July 1, 1931	103.01	5.50	200,000	July 1, 1939	106.83	5.40
200,000	July 1, 1932	104.06	5.50	200,000	July 1, 1940	107.06	5.40
200,000	July 1, 1933	104.33	5.50				

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FOUR TRADE DOUBTS ASK RAIL HEARING

Seek to Back Before Labor Board the Pennsylvania's Open Shop Policy.

HINT OF BEING TOO LATE

A Previous Appeal of the Industrial Traffic League Was Negatived by the Board.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Petitions from four industrial associations seeking to intervene in the controversy between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the shop crafts labor unions, now before the Railroad Labor Board, have been presented to the board, it was announced today. The associations ask for a hearing on behalf of the public and in support of the Pennsylvania's open-shop policy.

The petitions are from the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Founders' Association, the National Erectors' Association and the Employers' Association of Chicago.

The case came before the Labor Board on July 8, when on complaint of the shop crafts' unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, Pennsylvania officials, headed by Vice President Atterbury, explained their employes' plan. By direction of the Labor Board all railroads were to negotiate working rules with their employes to take the place of the national agreements put into effect under Federal control. The Pennsylvania negotiated with a committee selected by a referendum vote of the employes refusing to deal with the System Shop Craft Federation, which claimed to represent a majority of the men.

It is said that the board's decision on the Pennsylvania case has been virtually completed, although the association's petitions have not yet been taken up, it being intimated that they were too late to affect the case.

A previous attempt by the National Industrial Traffic League to appear before the board in connection with the national agreements case in March resulted in a ruling, barring the league from intervening on behalf of the public.

The four associations in their petition state that the case raises the vital question as to the right of individual employes to representation, to remain within or without an organization, to select their form of organization and whether each carrier is to be regarded as a unit of operation and self interest in the establishment of employment relations, or is to be under the virtual control of powerful unions to which all employes may be required to belong in order to have representation.

"We hold no brief for railroad management," says the petition, "but as shippers we cannot secure material, employ labor, or distribute commodities unless the paramount public interest in uninterrupted, adequate and efficient transportation at a reasonable cost is assured. We, therefore, seek an opportunity to respectfully submit to the board that neither management nor men ought to be required or permitted to enter upon any form or circumstance of employment relation which menaces service with interruption, burdens it with artificial costs, impairs the power of management to perform their primary obligations to the public, deprives unorganized employes of equal rights or opportunities under public law or decision, or, on the other hand, prevents legitimate organization exercising any reasonable power which does not imperil the public interest.

"At the present moment railroad recovery is vital to business recovery. Lower freight rates require lower railroad costs. No employment relationship

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Announcement was made today that the schedule of working regulations affecting the mechanics, helpers and apprentices in the maintenance of equipment department of the Eastern region, Pennsylvania Railroad, had been executed by the representatives of the employes and of the management.

The regulations were signed for the company by C. S. Krick, general manager of the Eastern region, and on behalf of the employes by the 128 representatives elected in the recent ballot.

The regulations provide that the normal hours of service on work requiring continuous application, shall be eight hours a day, and that the normal working hours of employes shall be outlined. Unless otherwise provided, the outlined hours shall not be less than eight, nor more than nine hours in any one day, except on Saturday, nor more than fifty-six hours or less than forty-eight hours in any one week.

Employes required to work on Sundays and holidays may be relieved as soon as the work is completed for which they were called.

When it is necessary for employes to work overtime they will not be laid off during regular working hours to equalize the overtime.

Employes taking the place of higher rated men will receive the higher rates. When taking the place of lower rated men they will receive their regular rates of pay.

New positions and vacancies will be advertised for five days.

Night workers desiring day work shall have an opportunity to get such employment.

Reduction in forces may be made when necessary and employes desiring to hold their positions must keep in touch with their departments at least once each sixty days.

Willys-Overland Notes Only $20,000,000.

In a dispatch from Toledo printed in THE TIMES last Thursday John N. Willys, President of the Willys-Overland Company, was quoted, owing to a telegraphic error, as saying that the company's notes held by the bank "approximately $200,000,000." The figure should have been $20,000,000, as Mr. Willys actually stated.

Offer $300,000,000 U.S. Certificates

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has announced an offering of $300,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness dated and bearing interest from Aug. 1, the bearer certificates to be issued in denomination of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000. The issue is divided into two series, the certificates of the first to bear interest at the rate of 3¼ per cent., due March 15, 1922, and the second series being payable on Aug. 1, 1922, with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. a year payable semi-annually. Payment at par and accrued interest for the certificates allotted must be made on or before Aug. 1, or on later allotment.

Britain Reduces Debts Abroad.

A reduction of over £130,000,000 in the debt owed by Great Britain to eight foreign countries, including the United States, is indicated by returns of the British Treasury, covering foreign fiscal operations in the financial year ending March 31, last. The amount repaid to the United States was more than half of the total repayments. Offsetting this reduction there was an increase of £13,000,000 in the loans of other allied Governments to Great Britain, leaving a net reduction during 1921 of British debt owed abroad of £117,151,000.

SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS.

	Rights Expire.	Yester-day. Bid.	Asked.	Tues-day. Bid.
Am. Mch. & Fdry.	Aug.31	18	23	23
D., L. & W. Co.	Aug.20	29	29½	29
Reading		15½	17	15½
Worcester El. Co.	July 30	6¾	8¾	6¾

PHOTOS IN AIRPLANE MARK BRIDGE SITE

Birdseye View Taken of Approaches to Proposed Span Across the Hudson.

VALUABLE AID TO ENGINEERS

Projectors Decide to Increase Number of Railroad and Trolley Tracks.

An airplane piloted by K. N. Stone of the Aeromarine Service was used yesterday to enable photographers to obtain birdseye views of the locations to be used here and in New Jersey for the approaches of the proposed bridge across the Hudson. This was the first time, it was reported, that an airplane had been used as an aid to engineers. The photographers were Palmer Rogers and Howard Leland Smith, assistants to Gustav Lindenthal, chief engineer of the work.

It was explained that the innovation in engineering work would be of great help because the pictures would place before the eyes of the engineers many details that could not be picked up by any of the more ancient methods. The flight of the airplane occupied thirty minutes. During this time the plane flew about the neighborhood of Fifty-ninth Street in Manhattan and Weehawken in New Jersey, the two points which the bridge will touch. If the photographs prove as successful as expected they will disclose all of the buildings, the peculiarities of the land and the various railroad connections.

Mr. Lindenthal, who has spent many years in working out plans of the bridge and in interesting enough capital in the venture to meet the cost, which is estimated at about $200,000,000, said:

"The development on the Jersey side of the Hudson following the building of the bridge is expected to be greater and even more rapid than that which occurred on Long Island after the construction of the East River bridges. This fact has led to an increase in the size of the bridge. The engineers have decided to increase the number of railroad tracks on the lower deck from ten to twelve, the capacity of the upper deck is now being planned for sixteen lines of vehicles, two seventeen-foot promenades and four lines of buses or trolley tracks."

Otis H. Cutler, Chairman of the Hudson River Bridge and Terminal Association, the name of the corporation organized to build the bridge, is laying plans to obtain public support for the project as a preliminary to the sale of bonds through investment channels. An active campaign to increase the number of active members of the association will begin early in the Fall. During the past few weeks many private dinners have been held in this city and in several towns and cities in New Jersey to swell the membership, with the result, it was reported, of adding the following prominent citizens and organizations to the list of members:

Dwight L. Morrow, L. Bamberger & Co., Robert Barbour, W. Warren Barbour, Palmer Campbell, Paterson Chamber of Commerce, James G. Connolly, Samuel S. Dennis, Forrest F. Dryden, Coleman duPont, John A. Forster, Julius Forstmann, Charles A. Fuller, E. H. Gary, Samuel H. Gillespie, T. A. Gillespie, August Heckscher, Richard V. Lindabury, Thomas N. McCarter, Ogden L. Mills, New York Produce Exchange, Samuel Rea, Manuel Rionda, W. Parker Runyon, Thomas F. Ryan, C. M. Schwab, Singer Manufacturing Company, Alfred E. Smith, George T. Smith, James Speyer, William E. Tuttle Jr. and J. R. Vandyck.

THE CITY AND THE NATION



214 Broadway

THIS bank for several generations has contributed to the healthy development of the commercial life of the city and the nation. At no time during its long career of usefulness has it lost sight of the best interests of the nation as a whole, nor faltered in its faith in the vigor and enterprise of her people and institutions.

Established 1856

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK

Safe Deposit Vaults

NEW INCORPORATIONS

New York Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 27.—Forty-six new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $987,500, were chartered today. They include:

Bander Realty Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; J. Weinberger, S. W. Phillips, A. A. Lane; attorney, H. Weiss, 5 Beekman St.

Clever Cloak and Suit House, Manhattan, $5,000; P. Siden, K. Shapiro, S. Zahalsky; attorney, N. M. Hunter, 1 Madison Av.

Coney Island Aviation Co., Brooklyn, make air ships, $5,000; E. Bongartz, J. L. Renners, C. O. Lindwall; attorneys, Niebrugge & Maxfield, 233 Broadway.

Ritz Producing Co., Manhattan, theatrical, $30,000; H. Fink, J. Mann, E. Hutchinson; attorney, M. Kamber, 135 Broadway.

P. & M. Embroidery Works, Manhattan, $10,000; P. Margolin, L. Papish, S. Nicosia; attorneys, Drechsler, Orenstein & Leff, 225 5th Av.

Benn Realty Co., Manhattan, $50,000; R. Silverstein, S. H. Lesser, H. I. Trachman; attorneys, Lesser Bros., 299 Broadway.

Jaques Depoller & Son, Manhattan, make watches and jewelry, $10,000; C. L. Depoller, J. W. Oberle, H. H. Ladd; attorney, C. L. Schurg, 15 Park Row.

Bituminous Coatings Corp., Manhattan, paints and varnishes, $5,000; R. D. Mesmore, W. F. Betsig; attorney, T. O'Callaghan, 115 Broadway.

Steinkohl-Rothman, Manhattan, women's wear, $20,000; H. Steinkohl, A. Rothman; attorney, C. Pechner, 1,540 Broadway.

Goma Realty Co., Manhattan, $30,000; R. and H. Golden, E. S. Manheimer; attorney, I. J. Silkowitt, 277 Broadway.

Hornell Knights of Columbus Building Ass'n, Hornell, $15,000; D. M. Morey, J. H. Mahoney, M. F. Dealy; attorney, J. Griffin, Hornell.

Ultra Costume Co., Manhattan, $10,000; L. Feldherr, M. and M. Chess; attorney, S. L. Chess, 38 Park Row.

Cedarhurst Construction Co., Manhattan, motion pictures, 2,250 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 1,500 common, no par value; active capital, $30,000; M. and L. N. Moss, L. M. Craft; attorneys, Rosenstock, Bennett & Rotkowitz, 342 Madison Av.

J. W. Lindau Jr., Manhattan, advertising and sales promotion, $20,000; M. H. Byrd, H. E. Edds, J. W. Lindau Jr.; attorney, J. S. Raphael, 116 West 39th St.

Jack & Gill Bootery, Brooklyn, $10,000; J. and A. Zeiger, S. L. Peckerman; attorneys, Underhill & Rubinger, 160 Broadway.

Gordon & Seltzer, Manhattan, make boys' clothing, $20,000; J. Gordon, L. and R. Seltzer; attorneys, Stone & Schleimer, 484 Broadway.

Williams Restaurants, Manhattan, $10,000; J. A. Clow, T. I. Spector; attorney, H. S. Hechheimer, 1,540 Broadway.

Ben Gershel Dress Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; S. Kaskie, M. Baum, F. Henle; attorneys, Strauss, Reich & Beyer, 141 Broadway.

A. S. C. Individual Laundry, Brooklyn, $15,000; J. Mosco, M. Levey, F. Lowenstein; attorney, H. Schulman, 154 Nassau Street.

Realart Home Builders, Brooklyn, $5,000; S. Botwinick, M. Meltzer, J. Fink; attorney, S. Klingher, 403 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn.

Rockaway Drug Company, Rockaway Beach, $5,000; D. Isenberg, E. Schacher, E. Ennis; attorney, C. G. McKenna, Rockaway Beach.

John L. Staeber, Lancaster, Erie Co., realty and insurance, $10,000; J. L. and G. Staeber, F. J. Zellman; attorney, D. Clinton, Buffalo.

William J. Lee Corp., Manhattan, manufacturing and merchandising, $50,000; W. J. Lee, Jr., E. Howard, G. C. Kelley; attorneys, Kendall & Herzog, 17 East Forty-second Street.

Horn & Wasserman, Manhattan, make dresses, $10,000; E. Wasserman, M. Horn, R. Wertheim; attorney, J. L. Leibowits, 47 West 34th St.

Criterion Leather Goods Corp., Manhattan, 100 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $10,000; E. S. White, L. G. Bernstein, H. P. Booth; attorney, S. Miller, 61 Broadway.

Grisone Garage, Bronx, $15,000; H. Grisone, F. and W. Schauber; attorney, S. L. Golieb, 27 Cedar St.

Ernest Larned Pratt, Manhattan, advertising and publicity, $5,000; E. L. and M. E. Pratt, W. J. Manley; attorney, J. C. Teole, 135 Broadway.

Gottlieb & Rabinowitz, Manhattan, women's wear, $10,000; E. Rabinowitz, A. J. Wynehouse; attorney, H. W. Fried, 200 Broadway.

Woodward Construction Co., Manhattan, $10,000; F. C. Hayden, M. G. Reid; attorney, W. McConihe, 522 8th Av.

Levitt Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; H. and E. and R. Levitt; attorney, M. Popper, 97 Nassau St.

Norman Drug and Chemical Corp., Brooklyn, $5,000; M. M. Hager, F. Meyers, I. B. Funt; attorneys, Kopp, Markowick & Perlman, 51 Chambers St.

Peerless Costume Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. Hirsh, J. Rubelman, M. G. Kantrowitz; attorney, J. Blumenfeld, 305 Broadway.

H. G. Knoll & Co., Manhattan, chemists and druggists, $5,000; H. G. Knoll, L. L. Coppel, T. E. Flynn; attorneys, Kohn, Nagler & Williams, 321 Broadway.

Louise Allen's Kitchens, Manhattan, confectionery, $75,000; L. Allen, J. Panton Jr.; attorney, F. Crichton, 41 East 42d St.

Charming Dress Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; C. Curtis, M. Goldenberg, B. Stimel; attorneys, Newman & Joseph, 201 Broadway.

Sharron's, Flatbush, department store, $100,000; A., A. & G. P. Sharron; attorney, B. F. Feinberg, Plattsburg.

Los Angeles Nettleton Co., Syracuse, footwear, $100,000; H. W. Cook, I. N. Lee, G. H. Bond; attorneys, Bond, Schoeneck & King, Syracuse.

Rochester Nettleton Co., Syracuse, footwear, $40,000; attorney, same as preceding.

Fondfuit Lumber Co., Fultonville, $60,000; U. G. Patterson, R. C. Dimond, J. W. Lepert; attorney, the company, Fultonville.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Ajax Shoe Co., Manhattan, $8,000 to $75,000.

Roth & Gottlieb, Manhattan, $4,000 to $10,000.

Greater New York Lumber Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $40,000.

Schoenmaker Bros. & Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $150,000.

United States Lloyds, Manhattan, $400,000 to $800,000.

Pratt - Day Optical Co., Rochester, $50,000 to $150,000.

NAME CHANGES.

Army and Navy Store Co., Manhattan, to Russell's.

Estroff & Singer, Manhattan, to Estroff & Perman.

Long & Schwartz, Buffalo, to Long, Schwartz & Co.

Thonet Bros., Manhattan, to Thonet.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Valens Co., Del., sound producing machines, 1,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 15,000 common, no par value; active capital, 10 shares common; rep., R. E. Belknap, Yonkers.

Finder Co., Del., card index devices, $150,000; rep., C. E. Seiler, 13 Astor Place.

Thomas E. Wilson & Co., Maine; new rep., W. A. Lynde, 816 First Avenue.

General Rendering Co., Del.; new rep., B. Horowitz, 816 First Avenue.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Russian - American Merchandise Corp., Schenectady.

Fifth Avenue Garment House, Manhattan. Frank Miller Co., Manhattan.

Harold Realty Co., Manhattan.

Jules W. Lindau Jr., Manhattan.

Watson Fireproof Window Co., Newburg.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 27. — New charters granted:

Philadelphia Sand and Gravel Co., Camden, $100,000; F. R. Hansell, I. C. Clow, John A. Macpeak, Camden.

Prospect Garage of Jersey City, Jersey City, $100,000; Henry Mack, Otto Mack, Anna Mack, Jersey City.

Hotel Camden, Camden, $200,000; R. L. Deagler, Frank Voigt, T. Harry Rowland, Camden.

Belmont Garage Co., Newark, $125,000; Thomas R. Kyle, Mary Kyle, J. Clayton Zeigler, Penn's Grove.

Crilly & Cannon Construction Co., Phillipsburg, $125,000; Hugh E. Crilly, Allentown, Pa.; John Cannon, M. Joseph Cannon, Phillipsburg.

Hasbrouck Construction Co., Hasbrouck Heights, $125,000; Edward M. Anson, Fred Broome, Hasbrouck Heights; Anthony Kirchgessner, Brooklyn.

Nustille Box Co., Jersey City, to deal in paper, $125,000; B. Fialk, Philip S. Birnbaum, M. D. Kenny, Jersey City.

Seeler Company, Atlantic City, insurance, $200,000; Edward E. Seeler, Harry White, Louis B. Ott, Atlantic City, N. J.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, July 27.—Charters filed today:

American Engineer Factories, machinery, $500,000; attorney, United States Corporation Co., New York.

Faspray Corporation, washing and polishing machines, $300,000; John D. Wholey, C. B. Kunidsen, New York; George E. Hite Jr., Brooklyn; attorney, United States Corporation Co.

Tiller Manufacturing Co., oil well machinery devices, $100,000; attorney, Corporation Trust Co. of America, Wilmington.

New Enterprises Corp., stocks and bonds, $50,000; attorney, Franklin L. Mettler, Wilmington.

New York Fish Market, fish markets, $10,000; attorney, Franklin L. Mettler, Wilmington.

Louisiana Pine Products Corp., $100,000; attorney, United States Corporation Co., New York.

Mississippi Pine Products Corp., $100,000; attorney, United States Corporation Co., New York.

Bennett's Garage, $10,000; Archer G. Bailey, A. Eugene Bennett, Charles W. Keyes, Washington; attorney, Capital Trust Co. of Delaware.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

United States Lock Nut Corp., Chicago, $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Ackley Parks and Supply Corp., New York, $25,000 to $50,000.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
City of Bergen 8s	97	97½
City of Berne 8s	98½	98⅝
City of Christiania 8s	99½	99⅝
City of Zurich 8s	99¼	99½
Argentine 5s	88	89
Belgium 8s	100⅜	100⅝
Belgium 6s	94⅜	95
Belgium 7½s	100⅜	100⅝
Kingdom of Sweden 6s	95½	96
Dom. of Canada 5½s, 1921	99⅝	100
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	92	92¼
Dom. of Canada 5½s, 1929	92	93
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	88½	89
Danish Municipal 8s, Series A	101½	102
Danish Municipal 8s, Series B	101⅜	102
Denmark 8s	102¾	103¼
Chinese Government 5s	45½	46
Norway 8s	102⅜	102⅝
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	77⅜	78½
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	77	77⅜
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	63⅝	63¾
Brazil 8s	99	99½
Republic of Chile 8s	97⅜	97⅞
Dominican Republic 5s	80¾	81¼
City of Lyons 6s	82	82½
City of Marseilles 6s	82	82½
City of Bordeaux 6s	82	82½
City of Paris 6s	99¼	99½
City of Copenhagen 5½s	78	78½
French Government 8s	99½	99¾
French Government 7½s	96	96¼
Swiss Confederation 8s	105⅛	105½
Japanese 4½s	85	85½
Japanese 4½s, second series	85	85½
Japanese 4s	69⅝	70¼
City of Tokio 5s	59	61
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	99½	100
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1922	98¾	99⅛
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1929	85¼	85½
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	86⅜	86½
United States of Mexico 5s	45	45¾
United States of Mexico 4s	32	33¾
Italy 6½s	88¾	89
San Paulo 8s	97¼	97½

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PREWAR LOANS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930-1070½	..	..
2s, c, 1930-1070½	..	..
4s, r, 1925-1044½	..	..
4s, c, 1925-1044½	..	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100¾	..
Pan 2s, c, 1936	100¾	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100¾	..
Pan 2s, c, 1936	100¾	..
Pan 2s, c, 1938	100¾	..
Pan 2s, r, 1961	75½	..
Pan 2s, c, 1961	75½	..
P 1 4s, '54, '77	77	81
P 1 4s, '55, '77	77	81
P 1 4s, '56, '77	77	81
Dist of Col 3-65s	93	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Ad Rumely	13	15
Do pf	39	50
Air Red	20	30⅜
Alb & Sus	135	..
A A Cables	104	108½
All Ch pf	88½	..
Am S 1st pf	65	90
Am Ag Ch pf	80½	..
Am Bk N	51	52
Do pf	46	47½
Am B Sug pf	57	70
Am B S & Fdy	41	46
Do pf	90½	93
Am Chicle	16	17
Am C & F pf	100	111½
Am Coal	75	100
Am Cot O	18⅜	19⅜
Do pf	36	42
Am Exp	120	122
Am Ice	25½	27
Do pf	61	66½
Am Lin pf	57	62
Am Lo pf	102	106
Am M & G	11⅝	13
Am Sm pf	68	69
Do	67	67
Am Snuff	100	105
Do pf	72	82
Am Sti Fds pf	80¼	81
Am T & C	48	54
Am Tob pf	93	96½
Am Whl pf	92	95
Am Wl pf	96½	97
Am Z pf	25	28
Art Metal	13	16
Do ctfs	10	..
Atl Ref	920	925
Do pf	108½	108
Ann Arbor	6	12
Do pf	15	25
Assd Ptg	1¼	1⅝
Asso D G	34 pf	85	88
Atl Fruit	4⅜	5
Atlas T	16	17
Atl C L	87	89
Aus Nich	6½	9½
Do pf	82	87
Do pf	11	12
Bald L pf	95	97½
Bar Leath	40	55
Bat P	76	86
B'dall, A	15	25
Do B	17	20
Bayuk Bros	90	100
Beth Steel	45	47
Do 7% pf	91½	94
Booth Fish	3¾	4
B'klyn Ed	87	92
B U Gas	63	68
Brown Sh	29½	41
Do pf	71½	83
Bruns Ter	3	3¾
B, R & P	60	70
Do pf	80	85
Bush T	25	27
Do pf	38	45
Burns Bros pf	100	110
Bush Term	100	105
Butte & S	13	13
Butt'k Co	24¾	24¾
Cal P pf	70	75
Cal & H	47½	48
Canada So	40	45½
Case Plow	4½	8
Do (J I) pf	70	73
C R R of N J	170	190
C'tain Teed	25	30
Do 1st pf	..	71
Do 2d pf	..	70
Chi & Alt	8½	9½
Chi Jct	8	13
C & E Ill ctfs	1½	1¾
Do pf	7½	7¾
Do 1st pf	6½	7¼
Chi Gt W pf	17¾	18
Chi, Pn pf	10	15
Do 2d pf	5	5½
Mich Cent	86	93
C, C, C & St L	87	90
Do pf	61	63½
Cl & Pitts	56½	58
Do spec	52	55
Clu-P Pack	90	93½
C & S 2d pf	45	48
Col Gr pf	18	23
Comp T-R	51	53
Con Cigar	29½	30
Do pf	92	70
Cont Can	45½	47
Do pf	75	76
Cont Ins	60	62
Corn P R pf	100	102
Crex Carp	22	30
Cruc S pf	80	82
C-Am Sug pf	72	75
Dav Chem	34	37
De Beers	22	24
D & Co pf	60	80
Del & Hud	90	100
D & R G	45	47
Det Ed	89	94
Det & M	45	..
Do pf	50	..
Det U Ry	70	..
D, S S & A	3½	4
Do pf	7	9
Dur Hos'y	20	25
Do pf	83	90
E Kodak	625	640
Do pf	105	..
Elk H Coal	17½	18⅝
Em Brant	4	7
Do pf	18	28
End-J pf	93	93⅝
Erie & P	45	53
F M 'S. S	5½	9
Do pf	21½	24
Fisher Bdy	78	87
Do pf	97	107
F S & U pf	62	64
Gen A pf	85	88
G A T Car	33½	45
Gen Cigar	57	58
Do pf	88	100
Do 4 pf	84	90
G Oil pf	90	90
Gen M pf	63¾	66½
Do 6% pf	64	65
G'drich pf	66	70
Gray & D	11	13
Guan Sug	9	9½
G, M & N pf	20	23
Gulf S S	30¾	34
Do 1st pf	..	100
Hack W pf	36½	..
Hartman	68	73
Hupp M	11¼	11½
Handee	14	15
Hyd Steel	7⅞	9¼
Homestake	85	90
Hud M	82	83
Indian Ref	7½	9
Int Ag pf	36	37½
Int H pf	99¾	101
Int Mer Tr	30	30¾
Do 2d pf	58	61
Int N pf	78	90
Int Pa pf	90	102
Do pf sta	66	71
Int Salt	41½	..
Iowa Cent	4	7
Iron Prod	20	23
Jol & Chi	30½	..
Jewel Tea	9¼	9½
Do pf	26	30
Jones B T	16	..
K C, Ft S & M pf	60½	..
Kayser (J)	75	85
Do 1st pf	85⅞	..
Kelly Sp T pf	72	77
Do pf	87	93
K & D M	4	10
Do pf	20	..
Kresge (SS)	130	140
Do pf	98	114
Kress (S H)	..	82
Do pf	84	..
L E & W	16	14
Do pf	21	23
Lizg & M	155	160
Lima Loc	64	68
Do pf	87	92
L-W Sho	33	35
Do 1st pf	93	99
Do 2d pf	93	115
Lorill's Co	148	150
Do pf	100	105
Mah Coal	340	700
Mallinson	12	14
Do pf	54½	56
M'kay Cos	60	63
Man B'ch	½	3½
Man El S	..	59½
Man Rail	20	23½
Do pf	80½	110
Man Sug	37	40
Do pf	..	71
Marlin R	7½	11
Martin-P	15	15½
Math Alk	10	16
Max M cfs	9	11½
Do 1st pf	2½	5
Do 2d pf	2½	3½
Mex Nat A	..	40
Do B	10	12
Mar'd Oil	14	14½
Mid St Ry pf	10	15
Do 2d pf	5	5½
Mich Cent	86	93
M, St P & S S M	65	68
Do pf	83	90
Do 1	53½	56
Mont Pow	44	46½
Do pf	93¾	..
Mont W'd	18	18½
Mor & En	64	66
N C & St L	96	110
Nat Bisc	113	119
Do pf	108	113½
Nat Cl & S	25	30
Nat En pf	93	95
Nat Lead	75	76¾
Do pf	103	104
Nat Ry of M 1st pf	4	9
Do 2d pf	3½	4½
N O, T & Mex	50	52
N Y, C & St L	51½	52½
Do 1st pf	80	84
Do 2d pf	70	81
N Y Dock pf	30	37
N Y, L & West	80	90
N Y S Rys	26	..
Norf So	8½	10
Norf & W	85½	96
Do pf	83	87½
Nunnally	9¾	10
O B & B	7⅝	8
Ohio F B	41	46
Orph Circ	20	21
Ont Min	3¾	4¼
Otis Elev	92	94
Do pf	75	95
Otis Steel	7	80
Pac Coast	14	30
Do 1st pf	50	100
Do 2d pf	30	50
Pac Dev	9¼	10
Pac Mail	8	10½
P P & R	..	12
Do pf	..	15
Par & B	9¾	11½
Penney pf	88	94
Peo & E	11	12
Pere M pr pf	50	54
Do pf	34	39
P Jones	62	68
Do pf	64	70
Pierce O pf	50¾	54
Pitts Coal	64½	55
Do pf	84	88
P, Ft W & C pf	110	..
Pond C C	15	16
Pr St Car	82	87
P S, N J	68	69¾
Rand M	19	20
R R Sec	..	..
C stk ct	55½	57
Ray C C	12½	13⅝
Rdg 1st pf	38½	39½
Do 2d pf	36⅞	40
Rem U 1st pf	83	87
Do pf	19	19½
W Pac pf

100 Guffey-Gillespie Pfd.
50 Farrell Coal Pfd.
200 Conley Tin Foil
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GAINS 12-19 POINTS

Buying Power, Less Pressure, Loans by Government Agencies Help the Market.

The cotton market was under less pressure yesterday, and buying power proved sufficient to halt the downward movement. As a result of recent general liquidation, prices reached the point where sentiment became more conservative. A sharp rise in wheat and liberal loans being made by Government agencies on cotton helped the market. Though new low records were made early, the tone showed more resistance, prices gaining 12 to 19 points for the day.

Early trading revealed trade and Liverpool support on a basis of 12 cents for October. This encouraged bidding up in other months by room traders. Several factors provided foundation for a more encouraging view of the immediate course of prices. Liquidation had been heavy for two days, improving technical conditions to a certain extent, and a decline of a cent and a quarter at existing low prices was not without influence. The War Finance Corporation announced that $17,000,000 had been loaned on cotton and $15,000,000 more approved. This would look after about a million bales.

For a time efforts to sustain prices proved successful, October advancing to 12.10. Then a wave of selling struck the market, prices breaking 20 points to a basis of 11.80 for October and carrying all months to low figures for the movement. Pressure ceased, larger blocks of cotton seemed to be wanted, and the tone steadied rapidly. Several houses with Southern connections bought for the first time in weeks. Prices in Liverpool recovered after the earlier decline, and foreign houses bought a large quantity of cotton during the first hour. Buying came from Georgia and other Atlantic sections. When the market showed more resistance, several room traders took January and prices recovered 15 points.

A New York commercial publication in its monthly summary showed improvement in weather in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. Despite insect complaints, the crop appeared better than a month ago in most sections. A crop reporting agency estimated average conditions as 66.3, a decline of 1.5 per cent. for the entire belt, against an average July loss of 3.4 per cent. The weekly weather report said cotton continued to make fair to very good growth. This virtually had no effect on prices or sentiment. A decline of 80 points had occurred since the report of a week ago, and little long cotton hung over the market. A sharp rise of 4 cents a bushel in wheat brought sufficient covering demand to absorb what few contracts appeared, and for two hours price fluctuated within a range of 8 or 8 points.

Highest prices of the session were reached during the afternoon. Effort to repurchase cotton sold orally absorbed heavy contracts. Resumption of European buying found little cotton for sale. Purchase of a few thousand March started an advance that carried all months a quarter of a cent above the morning's low figures. It was not until January touched 12.60 that a more liberal supply became available. Demand failed to expand, and closing orders were filled at an advance of 12 points in near positions, but about 19 higher on late months.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Day.	Prev.
Oct.	12.10	12.20	11.90	12.05@13.00	12.00	W'kly
Dec.	12.43	12.60	12.33	12.55@56.00	12.38	
Jan.	12.40	12.60	12.34	12.56	12.37	
Mar.	12.71	12.92	12.68	12.89	12.70	
May		12.91	12.70	12.90	12.76	

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 12.10c, 10 points advance for middling upland.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 11.45c, 10 points advance; New Orleans, 11.13c, 12 points decline; Savannah, 10.88c, 13 points advance; Augusta, 10.88c, unchanged; Memphis, 10.75c, 25 points decline; Houston, 11.30c, 15 points advance; Little Rock, 10.50c, unchanged.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	12,468	16,703	4,025
Exports	10,562	11,232	11,208
Imports, season	5,506,868	5,383,982	6,334,745
New York stocks	156,577	158,601	35,473
Port stocks	1,404,327	1,448,487	802,429
New York arrivals	1,650	919	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet, 7.90d, 3 points decline, for middling; sales, 6,000; American, 5,000; imports, 7,000. Futures opened barely steady, 12 to 16 points decline; closed quiet, 7 to 12 points decline. Prices: July, 8.09; October, 8.36; December, 8.47; January, 8.51; March, 8.62. Manchester: Yarns and cloths quiet.

COMMODITY PRICES.

Sharp Advance in Wheat and Corn—Other Items Generally Little Changed.

From the point of view of price changes there was very little activity in the cash commodity markets yesterday. Wheat registered a sharp advance of 4¼ cents a bushel, while corn was higher by one cent, due no doubt to the crop news, but aside from these two items prices were generally little changed. Butter was a shade higher, as was pork and tin, and cotton was a fraction of a cent lower.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business July 27, a week before, and a year ago:

FOODSTUFFS—	1921.	1921.	1920.
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.41½	$1.44½	$2.80
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.80¾	.80¾	1.85
Oats, No. 2 white	.52½	.51¾	1.00
Flour, Minn., patent	10.00	10.00	14.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06½	.06½	11.00
Sugar, granulated	.060	.060	21.00
Butter, cream, 92 sc.	.42½	.42	.55
Eggs, fresh gathered, firsts, per dozen	.36	.34	.53
Lard, Mid. W.	12.75	12.70	19.85
Pork, mess	24.00	25.00	34.00
Beef, family	16.00	17.00	29.00
METALS—			
Iron, 2X, Phila.	21.75	25.50	52.00
Steel, billets, Pittsb.	33.00	33.00	65.00
Lead	4.35	4.45	9.00
Copper	11.875	12.25	19.00
Tin	25.875	28.50	49.00
TEXTILES—			
Cotton, mid. upland	12.00	12.70	40.00
Print cloths	.04⅝	.06¼	13¾

Highest and lowest prices for the year 1921 to date as follows:

	Highest.		Lowest.	
Wheat (new)	$1.36¾	July 14	$1.31¼	July 6
Wheat (old)	2.17	Jan. 12	1.43	July 5
Corn	.55	Jan. 3	.74¼	June 28
Oats	.80¾	Jan. 3	.46	July 5
Flour	10.00	Jan. 13	6.00	Apr. 14
Coffee	.07¼	Jan. 12	.05¾	Mar. 16
Sugar	.05¾	Mar. 18	.052	June 28
Lard	13.85	Jan. 7	9.50	May 31
Butter	.57	Jan. 3	.29	May 16
Eggs	.73	Jan. 17	.23½	May 25
Pork	35.50	Feb. 2	24.00	July 19
Beef	22.00	Jan. 28	14.00	July 8
Iron	33.25	Jan. 25	21.75	July 25
Steel	42.50	Jan. 3	33.00	July 7
Lead	5.25	Jan. 19	4.00	Feb. 24
Copper	13.00	Jan. 4	11.75	Mar. 11
Tin	39.50	Jan. 10	25.50	July 26
Cotton	18.25	Jan. 10	10.85	June 20
Printcloths	.06	Jan. 19	.04¼	June 24

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local metal exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked
Antimony	4.62½	4.87½	4.62½	4.87½
Quicksilver	....	$46.00	....	$46.00
Aluminium	22.00	25.00	22.00	25.00
Iron, No. 2X Silicon	23.00	24.00	22.00	24.00

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 13¾c on the New York Metal Exchange.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday.			Tuesday.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	70	0	0	70	0	0
Copper, futures	70	7	6	70	7	6
Tin, spot	158	5	0	158	5	0
Tin, futures	160	5	0	160	5	0
Spelter, spot	25	12	6	25	12	6
Spelter, futures	26	7	6	26	7	6
Lead, spot	22	..	..	22	..	..
Lead, futures	22	17	6	22	17	6

FOR BETTER PRICES

Limited Farm Offerings and Heavy Export Buying Score in Chicago Market.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Light offerings of wheat here and in the Southwest, with a cleaning up of receipts by millers and exporters, who paid 4 to 6 cents above Tuesday's prices for the offerings, created a better feeling in the wheat trade. The country is not selling as freely, owing to the low price. Many farmers are said to have sold enough to pay off a good part of their indebtedness and are disposed to hold for higher prices. Many of the leading traders are favorable to an advance; but the question of whether exporters will continue to buy freely, with prices moving upward, is to be determined later.

Export purchases here for the day were around 1,500,000 bushels, and the seaboard reported 500,000 bushels, including a cargo to Brazil, making the third in the last two weeks. It is said that wheat in this country is cheaper than in South America, and this is given as the explanation for the buying. Germany and England are buying moderately.

Consignment notices from the country are about 50 per cent. of those of a few days ago. The three Southwestern markets had 1,131 cars, against 810 cars a week ago and 626 cars last year. Chicago had 446 cars for the day. There are 3,872 cars of grain on track here, with 900 cars unloaded yesterday, the largest in the month.

Heavy buying of July and September wheat by seaboard exporters advanced prices 5½ cents. July displayed unusual strength and advanced to $1.28⅜, with the close $1.28, gaining 3½ cents, while other months were up 2½ to 3 cents. Rye sold at a premium of 1 cent over September at the close and was hard to buy. December and September, which were 4 cents apart a few days ago, are now only 2 cents, the narrowing of the spread being due to increased buying of September. Bids of Lehmann, who were large buyers early, were the best sellers on the bulge, making a setback at the last.

The corn crop has practically passed the critical rotting stage over a large portion of the belt, but needs rain. There is considerable curling and firing, and the Iowa report issued by the Government says the crop is on the verge of serious damage from lack of rainfall. Soaking rains are needed all over the corn belt to prevent serious losses. Buying on these reports, combined with the strength in wheat, was the basis for an advance of ⅝ to 1 cent, with the close at the top—65 cents for July and 61⅜ cents for September. July is increasing its premium over September.

Clement Curtis sold 3,000,000 bushels of September oats, which were contracted to Livermore of New York. The oats were bought about a month ago at 42 to 43 cents and sold today at 39⅜ to 38⅝ cents. Buying against weekly bids started the price up 1 cent after the sale was over.

July rye advanced from $1.26½ to $1.30, with the close ⅛ cent under the top price. Seaboard exporters, said to represent Hanson of New York, who owns the bulk of the July contracts, sold 700,000 bushels to local shorts. There were deliveries of 141,000 bushels and exports sales here of 100,000 bushels. Receipts were 64 cars. At this rate, the trade is being rapidly evened up, September rye advanced 4 cents and closed at $1.14¼.

Today's Chicago prices for the principal commodities were as follows:

WHEAT.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.28¾	$1.24¼	$1.28	$1.24¼	.....
Sept.	1.28	1.23½	1.27¼	1.21	.....
Dec.	1.30	1.26¼	1.29	1.26¼	2.34½

CORN.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.65	.64	.65	.63½	1.44
Sept.	.61⅝	.60⅝	.61¾	.60⅛	1.42¾
Dec.	.61¾	.60⅝	.61¾	.60⅝	1.27½

OATS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.37¾	.37	.37	.37	.77½
Sept.	.39⅜	.38⅛	.38⅜	.39⅜	.76⅝
Dec.	.42¾	.41¼	.42¼	.42¾	.70¼

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Last Year.
July	1.30	1.27	1.30	1.26½	2.25½
Sept.	1.14½	1.10¾	1.14	1.10	1.75¾
Dec.	1.15½	1.12¼	1.12¾	1.11	1.65⅛

PROVISIONS.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	12.07	12.02	12.02	.....	18.70
Sept.	12.20	12.10	12.10	11.92	18.00
Oct.	12.30	12.20	12.27	12.02	19.35
Ribs—					
Sept.	10.85	10.80	10.80	10.67	16.50
Oct.	10.75	10.65	10.75	10.55	16.72

PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 15,710 packages. Market firm on nearby all grades. Creamery, higher than extras, 43@43½c; extras, 92 score, 42@42½c; firsts, 90 to 91 score, 39@41½c; 87 firsts, 90 to 89 score, 37@38½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 34@36½c; lower grades, 31@33c; unsalted, higher than extras, 45@45½c; unsalted, extras, 43½@44½c; unsalted, firsts, 39@43c; unsalted, seconds, 34@37; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 40½@41c; dairy, good to prime, 38@40c; dairy, common to fair, 31@37c; ladles, current make, firsts, 30½@32½c; seconds, 27½@28c; lower grades, 26@27c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 28c; No. 2, 27c; lower grades, 24@26½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 25,046 cases. Fancy fresh, firm; medium, irregular; storage, firm; fancy whites, average fine qualities in fair demand; defective stock, quiet. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 37½@42c; extra firsts, 37@39c; firsts, 33@36c; seconds, 28@32c; inferior, 22@27c; trade eggs, 26@30c; dirties, regular packed, No. 1, 26@27c; No. 2 and poorer, 20@25c; checks, fair to choice, dry, 22@24c; refrigerator eggs (charges paid to expiring dates), special marks, fancy, 27c; firsts, 34@36c; seconds, 30@33c; nearby and white eggs, State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, hennery, whites, extras, 51@54c; hennery whites, extra firsts, 47@50c; firsts, 44@46c; gathered whites, firsts to extra firsts, 40@45c; undergrades, 35@40c; Pacific Coast, white, extras, 51@54c; extra firsts, 47@50c; firsts, 44@46c; undergrades, 38@43c; other Western and Southern, gathered whites, 32@45c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery, browns, extras, 43@45c; brown and mixed colors, gathered, extras, 40@42c; firsts to extra firsts, 34@38c.

SILVER BULLION.

Bar silver in London up ¼d at 39d. New York price for domestic bar silver unchanged at 99¼ cents per ounce, the Mint price; "foreign" silver up ⅜c at 61¾c.

Range of prices for silver bullion for the present year to date:

	Highest.	Lowest.
London	42¾d Jan. 5	39¼d Mar. 5
New York	68⅝c Jan. 6	53⅜c Mar. 6

Range for the year 1920:

London	85¼d Feb. 11	58¾d Dec. 10
New York	$1.87 Jan. 22	59¼c Dec. 10

Commercial Leases.

J. Clarence Davies leased to the United Candy Stores, 16 Vanderbilt Avenue, and to Charles & Co. the store at 54 East Forty-third Street, in the same building, adjoining the present Charles store in Forty-third Street.

Leon S. Altmayer and Charles Volsing & Son leased for a term of years the store in the building at 19 First Avenue to the Sheffield Farms-Slawson & Decker Company.

Fred D. Menke leased for the Silver Holding Company to Julian Xiques Jr., for a term, the entire second floor, 75 by 100, in the building at 975-979 Eighth Avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets.

Bauer, Milbank & Molloy, in conjunction with Frederick Fox & Co., leased the store at the northwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-eighth Street to John E. Thomas.

Wilmer N. Tuttle leased for V. W. Smith the factory on Grand Boulevard, Palisades Park, to the Mexican Producing and Refining Company, Montford S. Orth, President, for their oil laboratory.

Thomas P. Burke leased the store at 247 West Forty-seventh Street for John H. Schier, President of the Romax Realty Company, to the Horowitz Tire Shop, and the store at 445 West Forty-seventh Street for Mrs. E. A. Taylor to H. Asaries.

James W. Elliott leased for a period of ten years the building recently erected for the New Toy Manufacturing Company at the corner of Central Avenue, Lock Street and Sussex Avenue in Newark, for occupancy by James W. Elliott's Print Shop.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1921.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Acme Coal	1¼	1	1
100	Acme Prod.	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Amal Leath	10¼	10	10
700	Am W P	4	3⅝	3⅝
100	Auto Fuel S	40	40	40
2,300	Car L & P	1⅛	1	1⅛
600	Carlisle T	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
50	Celluloid pf	102	102	102
270	Conv Fin	47	45	47
25	Dge pf	63½	63½	63½
500	Comstock T	8c	8c	8c
100	Conley T F	13½	13½	13½
2,400	Cont Motors	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
100	Dictograph	3	3	3
400	Durant M	28	28	28
315	Emp Food P	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜
100	Farrell Coal	12½	12½	12½
1,000	Glen A Coal	84½	84	84½
1,000	Good T & R	14	13¾	13¾
150	GrantMCar	3¼	2¾	3¼
300	Heyden Ch	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Intconti Rub	7¾	7¾	7¾
400	LibMcN&L	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Locomobile	8c	8c	8c
100	Mercer M	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Nat Leath	..	..	7½
100	Nat Refin	..	..	2⅜
300	N A P A	..	..	85c
800	Parsons A	..	..	85c
1,200	Perfec T A R	..	..	1
220	Pyrene Mfg	1	1	1
100	Radio Corp	3	3	3
500	Do pf	8	8	8
100	South G & I	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Stand Tob	50	50	50
100	Stand Motor	4¼	4¼	4¼
900	SweetsofAm	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Swift Int	24	24	24
800	TransRy&El	4	4	4
200	Tob Pr Exp	5½	5½	5½
900	Un Prof Sh	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	U S L & H	105	105	105
200	UnNatCandy	6¼	6¼	6¼
12,700	U S Ship	22c	21c	21c
9,800	U S Ship pf	65c	52c	54c
300	Willys Corp	50c	50c	50c
100	Do 1st pf	15½	15½	15½

MINING STOCKS.

2,400	Al-Britt G M	33c	34c	36c	200	Mur M Gold	52c	49c	53c
3,700	AriaffordA	37c	36c	37c	6,400	Nat Tin	47c	46c	46c
4,700	Big Ledge	27c	25c	25c	2,000	Nev Ophir	30c	30c	30c
59,500	Bost & Mon	72c	69c	70c	6,000	Nev Silv H	6c	5c	5c
300	Butte-N Y	25c	25c	25c	900	New Cora'a	1¾	1¾	1¾
4,000	Caledonia	9c	9c	9c	55	N J Zinc	118	117	118
500	Cal & Jer	19c	19c	19c	880	Nip Mines	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	Candelaria	30c	30c	30c	1,000	Pac Tung	8c	8c	8c
1,200	Col Emerald	75c	74c	74c	1,200	Ray Hero C	27c	26c	26c
3,800	Cortez Sil	78c	78c	78c	500	Ray Consol	8c	8c	8c
6,500	Divide Ext	32c	31c	32c	2,500	Red War	20c	20c	20c
9,100	El Sal Min	22c	22c	22c	100	Ryan Cons	5	5	5
28,000	EurekaCron	4½c	4½c	4½c	1,000	San Toy M	3c	3c	3c
100	Eureka Tin	1¼	1¼	1¼	1,200	Silver DaleM	4c	3c	3c
20,300	Goldf. Flor	40c	38c	40c	3,200	Silv Hills M	19c	18c	19c
4,000	Gold Z Div	13c	12c	12c	1,200	Silver Pick	13c	12c	13c
21,500	Harm Div	13c	12c	12c	8,000	Sil M of A	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
600	Hecla Min	4¼	4¼	4¼	100	S A G F	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,400	Jerome Ver	18c	17c	17c	7,500	Ton Belmont	11c	11c	11c
100	Kerr Lake M	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	5,000	Ton Divide	80c	78c	78c
2,000	Key Kan Dev	64c	63c	64c	400	Un Eastern	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,000	Knox Div	13c	12c	12c	400	U S C Min	47c	45c	47c
100	Magma Cop	18½	18½	18½	1,200	W End O M	4c	4c	4c
200	McKin-Dar	15c	15c	15c	300	W End Con	16c	16c	16c
4,000	McN M & M	17c	16c	17c	1,500	West Utah	15c	15c	15c
1,000	Mex Metals	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1,000	W Caps Ex	8c	5c	5c
7,000	MispahE of T	8c	7c	7c	200	Yukon Gold	95c	95c	95c
250	Mother Lode	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝					

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

500	Ang-Am Oil	15⅛	15	15⅛	115	South P L	79⅜	79	79
80	Gal-Sig Oil	33	33	33	15	Do	81	81	81
45	Ohio Oil	250	245	250	2,000	St Oil Ind	66⅝	66¼	66⅝
70	Prairie Pipe	165	165	165	65	St Oil N Y	318	318	318
10	Prai O & G	425	425	425					

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

3,000	Allied Oil	4c	4c	4c	30	Imperial Oil	85	83	84
4,000	AmalRoyalty	7c	7c	7c	1,020	Internat Pet	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝
1,200	Am Nat Gas	9	9	9	800	Lyons Pet	95c	88c	95c
100	Atl Pet, old	3	3	3	2,900	Maracaibo	22¼	20¾	22
5,700	Boone Oil	17c	17c	17c	1,000	Mexican Pet	14c	12c	14c
7,700	Boston-Wyo	68c	65c	67c	2,000	Meridian Pet	14c	12c	14c
3,600	Carib Synd	4¼	4	4⅛	100	Merritt Oil	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
72	Cities Serv	118	117	117	5,500	Mexico Oil	70c	67c	70c
1,200	Do bkrs sh	13¼	12¾	13¼	100	Nat of N J	80c	80c	80c
2,000	Cosden & Pur	3¼	3¼	3¼	10,000	Noble Oil	2c	2c	2c
5,500	Cushing Pet	18c	18c	18c	1,000	NorthwestOil	20c	20c	20c
2,400	Elk Basin	6⅝	5½	5⅝	200	OkmulgeeProd	5c	5c	5c
1,000	Emp Ky Oil	27c	26c	27c	300	Ohio Ranger	10c	10c	10c
1,000	Federal Pet	43c	42c	42c	1,500	Omar Oil & G	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	Fay Pet	2c	2c	2c	100	Prod & Ref	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,350	Federal Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼	200	Sapulpa Ref	3	3	3
80	GalenaSigOil	33	33	33	1,200	Seq'oyahO&R	11c	11c	11c
900	Gilliland Oil	2¾	1⅞	1⅞	1,100	Shelly Oil	3	3	3
9,400	Glen Rock	98c	82c	97c	300	Simms Pet	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Granada Oil	3¼	3¼	3¼	5,600	TexonOil&Ld	68c	65c	67c
100	Guffey-Oil	9¾	9¾	9¾	700	Do rights	3c	3c	3c
1,000	Hanover Crude	45c	45c	45c	1,000	Victoria Oil	45c	45c	45c
200	HartOil, A	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	400	W'dburn Oil	95c	95c	95c
7,000	Hudson Oil	20c	17c	17c	100	Zapata Prod	1	1	1

BONDS.

(In lots of $1,000.)

$	Allied Pack 6s	42½	42½	42½	$	Grand Tr 6½s	96½	96	96
2	Do certific	41	41	41	$	Gulf Oil 5s	98	97¾	97¾
22	A T&T 6s, '22	99¾	99	99	$	Heinz 7s	100	99¾	99¾
15	Am Ice 6s, '24	97¾	97¼	97¼	$	Humble Oil 7s	97¾	97¾	97¾
3	Anacon 7s, '29	93¾	93¼	93¼	$	Int R Tran 7s	82¾	80⅜	81⅛
1	Do 6s	88½	88½	88½	$	Jos L McN & L 7s	93¾	93½	93¾
12	Armour 7s	96¾	96¾	96¾	$	Morris & Co 7s	98¾	98¾	98¾
9	Ang-Am O 7½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	$	N Y P of Sa, '50	88	87	87
2	Barnsdall 8s	96	95	96	$	S S-Roe 7s, 1 yr	99⅝	99⅝	99⅞
22	Beth Sl 7s, '23	98½	98¾	98¾	$	S S-Roe 7s, 3 yr	96¾	96¾	96¾
7	Do 7s, '25	94½	94½	94½	$	South Ry 8s	97¾	97	97
11	Can N Rfg 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾	$	Std Oil N J 7s	100¾	100¾	100¾
2	Can F 6s, '24	97½	97½	97½	$	SONY 6½s, '33	100¼	100¼	100¼
24	Ch U Sta 6½s	105	104¼	104½	$	Sun Oil 7s	91	91	91
3	Cons Gas 5s	100½	100½	100½	$	Do 7s, '30	104	103¾	104
9	Cons Gas 7s, '23	102	102	102	$	Swift & Co 7s	97½	97½	97½
2	Do 6s, '23	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	$	Swift & Co 7s	97½	97½	97½
17	C E A 8s, '24	101	100¾	101	$	Swiss Gov 5s	86½	86½	86½
12	Do 7s, '25	101¾	101¾	101¾	$	Texas Co 7s	98½	98½	98½
3	G'rich B F 7s	89¾	89¾	89¾	$	Unit Drug 8s	100	100	100
60	Ill C 6½s, '36	101¾	100¾	101¼	$	Vacuum Oil 7s	101	100¾	100¾
$42	Int R-T 7s	80½	79	80¾	$	West Elec 7s	100¾	100¾	100¾
3	Gat-Sig Oil 7s	83¾	83	83¾	$	West Pac 7s	100	100	100

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
4½s	July, 1957	89	89½	89
4½s	June, 1965	89	89¾	89
4½s	May, 1963	89	89¾	89
4½s	Nov., 1957	89	89¾	89
4½s	May, 1957	89	89¾	89
4½s	Mar., 1960	83¾	84½	83¾
4½s	Mar., 1964	83¾	84½	83¾
4½s	Mar., 1932	83¾	84½	83¾
4½s	Sept., 1960	83

DOES BOARDING SITE

Secures 100-Foot Plot on Thirty-Fourth Just West of Seventh Avenue.

GROWTH REQUIRES MOVE

Will Probably Erect Big Commercial Structure With Spacious Banking Quarters on Street Floor.

The North River Savings Bank having outgrown its present quarters at 31 West Thirty-fourth Street has purchased as a site for a new home 202 to 212 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Located just west of Seventh Avenue, the property, which was purchased from the Mercantile Holding Company, has a frontage of 107.7 feet on Thirty-fourth Street and a depth of 100 feet.

At present the site is covered with a row of old two and three story brick and frame buildings. These will be demolished as soon as the existing short term leases expire, and a modern commercial structure with spacious banking quarters for the bank on the ground floor will be erected.

It is understood that the property now occupied by the bank, which is located between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, will be placed on the market for sale.

L. J. Phillips & Co. represented the Mercantile Holding Association in the transaction and Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., the bank.

The plot just disposed of was purchased on speculation about two years ago by the selling company through L. J. Phillips & Co., and was the largest available plot in one ownership on the south side of Thirty-fourth Street in this block, outside of the large holdings of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which run through from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth Street and comprise about twenty-eight city lots, and on which the railroad is contemplating the erection of a large hotel in the near future.

It immediately adjoins two modernized buildings recently leased through L. J. Phillips & Co. for twenty years at a net rental to the C. & L. Lunch Company in a transaction involving $350,000.

Another deal on the same block which also involves an improvement costing about $500,000 is reported pending.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$5,000,000 Authorized by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Mortgage loans aggregating over $5,000,000 were authorized by the Real Estate Committee of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company yesterday. Of this amount $3,800,000 was in the cities and $1,200,000 on farms. Of the city loans $2,540,000 were housing loans for dwellings and apartments, consisting of 197 dwellings and 40 apartments, accommodating 1,150 families. Loans authorized in the city of New York were for 105 dwellings, amounting to $702,500, and 33 apartments, amounting to $2,450,000, for the dwellings accommodating 997 families.

The loans out of town were on 92 dwellings and 7 apartments for a total of $388,000, accommodating 158 families. Loans were made on business buildings outside of the city amounting to $315,000.

Since the first of January, 1920, the company has authorized loans on 3,277 dwellings, amounting to $13,908,000, and accommodating 3,420 families. Since the first of January, 1920, loans have been made on 326 apartment houses, amounting to $36,558,000, accommodating 8,351 families, making a total of 11,731 families, and a total of loans made and authorized throughout the United States for these purposes of $50,466,000.

APARTMENT DEAL.

The Catherine, Held at $250,000, Sold by Trust Company.

The Catherine, a seven-story elevator apartment at 1 West Sixty-ninth Street, on a plot 50.5 by 100, at the northwest corner of Central Park West, was sold by the Central Union Trust Company, as trustee, to a client of James C. Madigan, attorney.

The building has accommodations for twenty-one families and was held at $250,000. John R. and Oscar L. Foley, the brokers who closed the deal, report that negotiations are under way for a resale of the property.

BUSINESS BUILDING.

Two Houses in Fourteenth Street Bought for Business Operation.

The two old dwelling houses at 209 and 211 West Fourteenth Street, on plot 50 by 100, were sold for improvement with a new fireproof business building. A client of the Cruikshank Company purchased the houses from Miss Clara Naylor, who was represented by the A. M. Cudner Real Estate Company.

Tenement Deals.

Clarence E. Hutchinson sold for A. Friedman the five-story flat at the corner of Lenox Avenue and 133d Street on lot 25 by 100.

The 3,157 Broadway Corporation sold to the V. & R. Realty Corporation the six-story flat on lot 41.8 by 100 at 3,157 Broadway, north of 125th Street.

Max Haselkorn sold to Gerson-Wecker 129 West 112th Street, a five-story flat on lot 30 by 100.11.

Edmund L. and Elizabeth Browerick sold to Samuel Shaefer 3 East 115th Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.

William Ward Jones sold for the Samuel Clark Estate, Halsey K. Smith, trustee, 215 East 114th Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100 to Jacob Breen.

Brooklyn Buyers.

Edward C. Cerny, as broker, resold for Mrs. Blandina L. Orlowsky, to a client for investment, the four-story brick building containing stores and apartments, at 7,205 Third Avenue.

I. Salsberg sold for F. W. Hiller to S. Hart the one-family cottage on lot 40 by 100 on the south side of Forty-ninth Street, 200 feet east of Sixteenth Avenue, known as 1,628 Forty-ninth Street.

Realty Associates sold to H. Kurswel 169 Sullivan Street, a two-story detached dwelling, between Rogers and Bedford Avenues.

Rockaway Coast Lots at Auction.

Joseph P. Day will sell today at noon in the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, by special sale, the tenement at 312 Spring Street, seven lots on West 153d Street, near Riverside Drive; the 50-foot plot on the west side of Overlook Terrace, 201 feet north of West 184th Street; thirteen Rockaway Coast lots at Belle Harbor, L. I., and a twenty-five and a forty-one-acre tract on Mineola Turnpike, Roslyn, L. I., a country estate of about four acres, and an eight-room residence at Danbury, Conn., and a forty-foot plot on Dean Street, between Troy and Schenectady Avenues, Brooklyn.

Auction Bay Ridge Lots Tonight.

Bryan L. Kennelly will sell at auction tonight at the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street, the Bay Ridge holdings of the Samuel Adams Realty Development Company, consisting of seventy building lots and a three-story apartment house.

Following this sale Mr. Kennelly will offer thirty lots at the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, and 166 Falmouth Street, Manhattan Beach, a two-story Dutch Colonial dwelling on a plot 60 by 100.

William E. May & Co. sold for the estate of Clara L. McMurtry the four-story dwelling at 812 Fifth Avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets, on a lot 28 by 108, held at $225,000. The purchaser will occupy after improvements have been made. The adjoining property, 811 Fifth Avenue, is owned by Mrs. Hamilton Fish and the Sixty-third Street corner contains the residence of Ernest Hoagland.

Leon S. Altmayer and Douglas L. Elliman & Co. resold for H. E. S. West to the Phelps Stokes Estates the dwelling known as 1,139 Park Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Ninety-second Street and Park Avenue, owned by the same interests. By this deal the property at 1,157-1,159 Park Avenue and 101 East Ninety-second Street are brought into one ownership and form a corner plot of 46 feet on Park Avenue and 38 feet on Ninety-second Street.

Shaw, Rockwell & Sanford sold for Joseph McKiernan, 496 East 122d Street, a three-family dwelling, on lot 19 by 45 by 100.11, to Joseph Acquino.

Cruikshank Company purchased for a client, from Miss Clara Taylor, represented by A. M. Cudner Real Estate Company, the two old dwelling houses at 209 to 211 West Fourteenth Street, on plot 50 by 120. A new fireproof business building will be erected at once on this property.

R. Telfair Smith sold for Helen Norris to William de L. Dodge for occupancy 52 West Ninth Street, a three-and-one-half-story dwelling and two-story studio building in rear, held at $35,000.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Two-Story Garage for Avenue A to Cost $135,000.

Avenue A, w s, whole front between 60th and 61st Sts, for a two-story garage, 200.10x112.3; M. Thompson, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, owner and architect; $135,000.

181st St, 606 to 612 West, for a two-story garage, 100x99.11; M. G. W. Realty Co., 116 West 5th St, owner; W. F. Chausser, 116 West 39th St, architect; $60,000.

Crotona Park North, n s, 81.3 ft w of Crotona Park North, two-story brick dwelling, 37x72; Sackheim & Weisberg, 90 Eldridge St, owners; Harry Horwits, 1,170 Broadway, architect; cost $18,000.

Hollywood Av, e s, 185 ft s of Otis Av, two 2½-story frame dwellings, 16x36; Schinger & Schrager, 509 East 173d St., owner; Charles S. Clark, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost $14,000.

Alterations.

26th St, 445 to 467 West, to a five-story factory and tenement; John Trageser Steam Copper Works, Inc., premises, owner; G. Provot, 50 West 47th St, architect; $5,000.

Park Av, 1,505, to a two-story stable; S. Berlowitz, premises, owner; A. L. Kehoe & Co., 150 Nassau St, architect; $7,000.

The Bronx Market.

Ennis & Sinnot purchased from Charles L. Adams of Mount Vernon 1,706 Nelson Avenue, near Brant Place, a five-story apartment on plot 75 by 87 by 100. The building contains thirty apartments bringing an annual rental of $17,500, and was held at $100,000. McDowell & Byrnes, in conjunction with Slawson & Hobbs, were the brokers.

The five-story apartment at 530 to 532 East 134th Street, on lot 50 by 100, was sold by Sherman & Kirschner to Benjamin and Rachel Dvorson for investment.

Charles A. Weber sold for Mary Doyle, 654 St. Ann's Avenue to August Kroepke a two-family dwelling on lot 25 by 67.

Grant Permits for Theatres.

The Board of Appeals yesterday granted permission for the erection of two theatres to occupy in part land restricted in the zoning resolution to residential purposes. One of the structures, together with an apartment house, will rise on the site of the old home of the Montefiore Hospital, occupying the block bounded by Broadway, Hamilton Place, 138th and 139th Streets. It is to be built by Max J. Kraber from plans by Herbert J. Krapp.

The Burnside Theatre Corporation received permission to erect its motion picture theatre and stores at the northwest corner of Creston and Burnside Avenues. This property is partly restricted to residence and business use.

Queens Sales.

The Rickert-Brown Realty Company sold to Andrew Echrick, a two-story Colonial dwelling on Lawrence Street near Linnaean Avenue, Arleigh, for $11,500. The same company sold to G. M. Sacerdote, a two-story dwelling on Seventh Avenue, between Jamaica Avenue and Grand Avenue, in Norwood Gardens for $15,000.

Realty Notes.

Butler & Baldwin sold for Joseph E. Marx the Columbia College leasehold at 42 West Fiftieth Street, to a client for investment.

Jules Nehring has been appointed sole agent of 11, 15, 19 and 21 Veimilyea Avenue, now in course of construction.

A. V. Amy & Co. have been appointed managing agents for the five-story building at 247 West Seventy-sixth Street.

The Hagerstrom-Calles Company leased offices in the Simpson Building, corner of Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street, to David E. Fishel, exporter.

Arnow & Co. placed a mortgage for $20,000 for J. Rosenberg on 1,603 to 1,605 Second Avenue, two four-story tenements.

Results at Auction.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

St Nicholas Av, 983, s e, 76.7 ft n of 152d St, 46.5x124.11x45.5x134.9, six-story brick tenement; Franklin Savings Bank in City of N. Y. against Bettina E. Eschmann et al.; W. A. Powell, attorney; Isaac Joseph-son, referee; due, $68,818.28; taxes, &c., $1,038.75; to the plaintiff for $65,000.

By James J. Donovan.

West Farms Road, e s, 376.3 ft s of 172d St, 100.10x320.6, three two-story frame dwellings and vacant; Municipal Liens Co. against Esther K. Baker et al.; Harold Swaebe, attorney; Charles B. McLaughlin, referee; due, $7,503.37; taxes, &c., $4,250; to Peter S. O'Hara for $14,500.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Money
Quick Decision
Moderate Charges
WE HAVE RECENTLY PLACED OVER
$12,000,000
Hughes & Hammond
34 Pine St. Phone John 4168

REAL ESTATE.

Operators & Brokers

I'll give you spot cash for your 1921 rent income. You do the rest and reap the profit. My terms are reasonable, no "red tape," non-binding contract. Strictest confidence.

Tel. Fitzroy 3916.

Jacob Rosenstock
Columbia Trust Building
N. W. Cor. Fifth Av. & 58th St., N. Y.

ESTATE MANAGER

I am prepared to undertake the resident management of a large Country Estate under an arrangement similar to that customary in England, and to conduct its operation in such a manner as to effect economy in its maintenance as well as to develop all of its possibilities.

X 2228 Times Annex.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION
By Order of Bessmers Realty Company and Other Owners
MANHATTAN BEACH
"Swept by Ocean Breezes"
Next Saturday, July 30th
At 2:30 P. M. rain or shine on premises under mammoth tent, corner Oriental Boulevard and Ocean Avenue.
10 New HOUSES READY TO MOVE INTO
AND
297 Sea Shore Lots To be Sold Separately
On Oriental Boulevard, Shore Boulevard and some of the finest boulevards, streets and avenues.
10% on Day of Sale—10% in 30 Days.
80% In Monthly Installments of 2%
70% at 6%—60% at 5½%—50% at 5% may remain on mortgage.
Title Guarantee & Trust Co. Policies Free to Lot Buyers.
Send for Bookmaps
Savings Bank books on proper assignment, as well as Liberty Bonds, at market value, accepted as deposit.
Joseph P. Day Auctioneer
67 Liberty Street
Telephone
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Write for full details of the Joseph P. Day Plan "HOW TO HAVE YOUR LOTS COST YOU NOTHING," through Tax Exemption.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

BOSCH BUILDING
AT COLUMBUS CIRCLE
17-19-21-23 West 60th St.
Automobile Centre of United States



Attractive office layout. Permanent and abundant light. High speed passenger and freight elevators. Every device for reducing fire risk insures minimum rate. Most modern sanitary equipment.

LOCATE IN THE NEW BOSCH BUILDING AND BE KNOWN BY YOUR LOCATION.

Apply on Premises, or
CHICOPEE REALTY CORPORATION
220-5th Avenue
Telephone: Madison Sq. 4181

New Corner Building
Music Publishers, Moving Picture and Theatrical Concerns
742-7th Ave. Cor. 49th St.
Stores, Lofts, Basement,
with subway entrance.
Wonderful for executive offices. 125 ft. glass front; elevator.
Two additional stories being added TOP FLOOR will be built to suit, with skylight, especially adapted for
Artists—Photographers—Architects
or kindred lines requiring light and privacy.
PLANS ON REQUEST.
AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY. FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.
Renting Agent on Premises.
TEL. BEEKMAN 9265.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Broadway Stores
Near Wall Street
Each 16½ by 50 ft.
Possession Aug. 1st.
United Cigar Stores Co.
44 West 18th St. Phone Watkins 8000

FOR SALE
No. 34 East 81st Street
HANDSOME, DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
Five-story, American basement, fifteen rooms, three baths, two-story butler's pantry and bathroom extension; hardwood floors and electric lights. Immediate possession. Caretaker on premises.
JOSEPH G. ABRAMSON
46 W. 46th St. Phone Bryant 4094.

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Real Sacrifice
Fine $25,000 2-Family House
Near Prospect Park and Subway
FLATBUSH
18 spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light, steam heat, 2 piazzas, garage; owner occupies one apartment and receives $300 per month for other.
Price reduced to $21,000
$8,750 Cash Required
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.
Headquarters for Flatbush Realty.
685 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
Telephone Flatbush 4036.
OFFICE NOT OPEN SUNDAYS.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

KEW GARDENS
New one-family, corner, stucco, 7 rooms and 2 baths; plot 50x134; near Kew Gardens station and elevated; also 6 smaller adjoining others; the restricted suburb. CLARKE CONSTRUCTION CO., Myrtle and 110th St.; also 84th Av. and 116th St., Richmond Hill.
One-family, 6 large rooms and bath, electric lights, parquet flooring, steam heat; porches, enclosed, back and front; house screened throughout; garage driveway. Two blocks' walk to Fun. station, 6 minutes' walk to "L" station. Rent $90. Apply
Post JUNCTION AVE.
THOS. DALY, "L" Station, Corona.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Country Home in Town.
23 minutes from Grand Central.
Beautiful Chester Hill Park at Mt. Vernon, a section of fine homes on large plots of ground.
STUCCO HOUSE,
having wide centre entrance hall, large living room, opening on side porch which overlooks beautiful formal garden. Six bedrooms and two baths, steam heat, modern equipment. House about 8 years old.
Grounds 150x200.
Garage, chicken house, vegetable garden.
Ideal Summer and Winter Home.
THE OWNER IS ANXIOUS TO SELL.
ANDERSON REALTY Co.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPLENDID BARGAIN
A SERVANTLESS SUBURBAN HOME



$200 SECURES TITLE, balance of $7500 on easy term mortgages, which may be paid off AT THE RATE OF $75 A MONTH. FOR WHAT YOU WILL WASTE AS RENT FOR A SMALL CITY APARTMENT DURING THE NEXT FEW YEARS YOU CAN OWN THIS COZY HOME FREE AND CLEAR. The house has 6 fine rooms, garage, tiled bath, hardwood floors, electric light and fixtures, shades, electric range, electric vacuum cleaner, electric washing machine, steam heat, and is completely decorated. The grounds contain nearly ⅓ of an acre. The neighborhood is refined and genteel; all city conveniences and country advantages for comfortable living. Bathing and boating available. Splendid elevation. No mosquitos. Fine commuting service to N. Y. City. IT IS WORTH INVESTIGATING NOW. Geo. C. Blackwell, Sherman Sq. Hotel, 71st St. and Broadway, N. Y. City. Tel. 8400 Columbus.

PLAINFIELD HOME
MUST BE SACRIFICED.
Builder needs cash; offers new stucco home, tax exempt for 4 years. Living room, with artistic fireplace, 15½x19; dining room, 16x15; enclosed sun room, 8x14; kitchen, 10x14; large hall and pantry, front and rear stairway, parquet floors; second story has four extra large bedrooms, many closets, tiled bath, up to the minute; immense attic, preserve closet, extra toilet, steam heat, wonderful lighting fixtures; shrubbery, awnings, shades and screens furnished. Plot 50x200. Near stations, schools, golf and country club. $1,500 cash and $9,500 on mortgage.
J. W. MOSHER,
232 Somerset St. Plainfield, N. J.

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IN THE HEART OF THE HILLS
Pearl River—Nanuet—Spring Valley
Make your home in Rockland County. Ideal locations; high elevation; one hour out. We have what you want, whether farm or bungalow. Tell us your requirements. No obligation.
HAYES & KAHLBAUM, NANUET, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES
We have for subleases at a bargain space in modern fireproof building 44th St., near 5th Av. North light. Will divide to suit. Immediate possession.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
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Attention! Hotel Men
LONG LEASE AND COMPLETE FURNISHING FOR SALE OF SMALL HOTEL IN FINE LOCATION.
NET PROFIT OVER $32,000
Annually. Principals Only. Apply to
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22 Minutes from 42d St. and Miles nearer Paradise

THIS is not the title of a song, but a remark made by a resident of *Jackson Heights* who was describing the community in which he lived. Doubtless many others will voice the same sentiment, as the surroundings exceed expectations and the apartments never fall below them. A few choice 4, 5 and 6 outside room apartments are now ready for occupancy at prices ranging from $85 to $125 a month with a modest initial payment. At the end of the sixth year you own the apartment, which is tax exempt for ten years. If you are seeking an opportunity, here is an opportunity that is looking for you.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
JACKSON HEIGHTS
Take Queensboro Subway at Grand Central — Corona Line 25th Street Station
22 Minutes from 42d Street

100% Co-Operative Ownership
"La Touraine"
50 Morningside Drive, N. W. Cor. 115th St.
Adjacent to COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, TEACHERS COLLEGE, HORACE MANN SCHOOL, LINCOLN SCHOOL, and CATHEDRAL of ST. JOHN the DIVINE.
On an investment of $325 TO $350 PER ROOM you will enjoy permanent lease on an apartment in this high-class elevator building, and also become a part owner of one of the choicest properties in New York. Superbly located on the crest of Cathedral Heights, overlooking Morningside and Central Parks.

Six Room Suites with Bath	$1950
	$2100
Seven Room Suites with Bath	$2450

Representative on Premises
Spotts & Starr, Inc.
Co-Operative Dep't.
Times Building Tel. Bryant 4000

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

19 W. 34th St.
THRU TO
30-32 WEST 35TH ST.
(Bedell Building: 50x200)
Light Lofts *for*
Offices or Show Rooms
7th and 8th floors. Light on four sides. Sprinkler system. Will divide.
Apply on premises or your own broker.

7TH AVE. & 56TH ST. CORNER STORE FOR RENT
EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION; STORE ROOM 25x50; GARAGE WITH REPAIRING PRIVILEGES 17x60. LOFT OVER THE GARAGE 16.30. ALSO THREE LOFTS ABOUT 1,100 SQUARE FEET EACH.
Inquire Hotel Wellington.
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 1000.

18-22 W. 18th St., Thru to W. 17th St.
STORE 75 x 200. Good Light. High Ceiling. Fireproof Building. 100% Sprinkler. Rear Shipping. Basement if desired. Immediate possession. Will divide.
Apply on premises or Bedell Real Estate Dept., 19 W. 34th St., or your broker.

OFFICES
PUTNAM BUILDING
N. Y. THEATRE BUILDING
IN
TIMES SQUARE
SUB-SUPT.
1493 BROADWAY, ROOM 418.

1412 to 1416 B'WAY
North East Corner 39th.
2,500 square feet; will divide; smaller space, $85.00 up. Supt., or English, 1,521 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

WITH RAILROAD SIDING.
FACTORY SPACE TO LET
New reinforced concrete b'ld'g; 62,400 sq. ft. on each floor; large and small units; sprinklered; open daylight all sides; subway station at door; 15 minutes' ride to Park Row; remote from other factories; in residential neighborhood. PREN-BROOK CORP., on premises, 3,611 14th Av., B'klyn. Brokers protected.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Furnished—West Side.

Westover Court
Bachelor Apartments
210 WEST 44th ST.
Furnished, Unfurnished
2-3-4 Rooms & Bath
A real home for business men in Times Square. Hotel Service rendered which takes care of every want.
S. A. TERREY, Mgr.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Furnished—West Side.

HOTEL SEVILLIA
117 West 58th St.
3 and 4 Rooms & Bath
Immediate and Fall Occupancy.

Unfurnished—West Side.

6&7 Rooms
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
All Large Exterior Rooms
MODERN HOUSE
Service that will please the most discriminating
RENTS FROM $1700
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES
210 West 107th St.

Possession at Once
350 WEST 71ST ST.
6 Rooms & Bath; $2,100 to $2,200
172 WEST 79TH ST.
8 Rooms & Bath; $2,200 to $2,800
225 West 80th St. (Cor. Broadway)
5, 6 Rooms, 2 Baths; $2,000 to $2,800
18 WEST 82ND ST.
2 Rooms and Bath; $1,000 to $1,200
131 Riverside Drive (Cor. 85th St.)
9 Rooms, 3 Baths; $5,000.
160 WEST 87TH ST.
2-4 Rooms & Bath, $1,200 to $3,000.
312 WEST 109TH ST.
5 & 7 Rooms; $1,400 & $2,000.
NOTE:—Oct. possession in few cases.
Wood, Dolson Co., Inc.
80th St. & B'way. Phone Schuyler 1100

No. 1 West 69th St.
N. W. Cor. Central Park West
Exceptionally light apartments; 6 and 7 rooms and bath; all modern improvements.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 B'way

Unfurnished—East Side.

MASON
6-12 East 58th Street
Overlooking Central Park Plaza.
Apartments of 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; reasonable rents.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY
141 Broadway

MORTGAGE LOANS.

SPECIAL FUNDS—MORTGAGE MONEY for Manhattan and Bronx real estate.
BILTMORE REALTY CORPORATION,
TIMES BUILDING. BRYANT 7788-1837.

LOANS upon mortgages, rentals, warehouse receipts and other collateral. Meuton Finance Corporation, 160 B'way, Room 902.

$1,500,000
to Loan on Mortgages.
Duross Co., 261 Broadway. Barclay 8734.

MONEY loaned on chattel mortgages, endorsers and other collateral. Samuel Markel, 233 Broadway. Canal 1912.

Mortgage Loans, Manhattan and Bronx. Brooke & Georger, 29 W. 34th. Fitzroy 1890. Mortgage negotiations since 1889.

SECOND mortgage money; apartments preferred. J. Hofmann, Times Building. Bryant 581.

MORTGAGE FUNDS, building or permanent. M. E. Snow, 506 5th Av. Vanderbilt 3862.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FOR RENT, UNFURNISHED.
Bronxville.
$300 Per Month.
On one or two year lease, with privilege of buying, new 10-room, 3-bath house, all improvements, in one of the most desirable sections of this charming residential community; convenient to station, stores, schools and country clubs; may be inspected Sunday P. M. Allerton Street and Palmer Avenue.
BROOKSIDE HOMES, INC.,
103 Park Av., New York.
Phone Vanderbilt 10248. Bronxville 1480.

QUICK ACTION NECESSARY
WHITE PLAINS—Colonial gem, 9 rooms, 3 tiled baths, wonderful enclosed shower, enclosed sun porch, cedar closet, perfect condition; 2-car garage and quarter ¼ acre landscaped; opportunity for discriminating buyer. Telephone Murray Hill 9326. Chauncey B. Griffen & Co., 18 East 41st St.

BUILDING one year old; 4, 5 and 7 rooms; now rented until October for $125, $166 and $175; available under our plan of ownership for $75, $100 and $125, respectively; possession of one four and one six room apartment; immediately.
BURKE STONE, INC. BRONXVILLE 1480-1

PELHAM—Very attractive, well built Colonial; spacious, glassed and screened porch; large living room, open fireplace, oak floors, 3 bedrooms, tiled bath, vapor heat; garage; plot 75' ft. front; price $16,000. Telephone Murray Hill 9326. Chauncey B. Griffen & Co., 18 East 41st St.

SCARSDALE—Brick house, slate roof, 11 rooms, 4 baths; garage; ½ mile from station; on high ground; cost present owner over $65,000; wants offer. For full information apply Dept. C-205, FISH & MARVIN, Scarsdale, N. Y.

GREENACRES, SCARSDALE — Colonial frame residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths; plot 150x125; beautiful garden; 5 minutes from station and school; owner leaving town, occupancy at once; asking $28,000. Write Dept. D., C-200, FISH & MARVIN, Scarsdale, N. Y.

GREENACRES, SCARSDALE—½ mile from station, near grade and private school, stucco residence, 7 rooms, 3 baths, 5 porches, copper leaders, all improvements; corner plot, 150x75; paved street; price $21,500. Apply C-560, FISH & MARVIN, Scarsdale, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL modern 6-room house, tile bath, oak floors, open fireplace, built on your own lot in 60 days; price complete, materials and workmanship guaranteed. Phone Pennsylvania 6702. C. E. Hubbell, Inc., 320 5th Av.

I NEED CASH.
For a reasonable cash payment you can buy for less than cost a new house of eight rooms, three baths and garage, in one of the finest sections of Westchester. For particulars address X 2006 Times Annex.

BIGGEST bargain on the market, 6-room brick; every modern improvement; 9-room frame; beautiful grounds; 70x100; also 6-room house, with garage, to rent. Zangerle, 2,036 5th Av.

LOCATION, Larchmont, N. Y.; 7-room stucco house; hot water heat, sun parlor; corner lot, 92x187. Apply to Charles D. Di Pietro, 272 Mamaroneck Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

BRONXVILLE.
Community house for rent, 6 rooms and 2 baths; heat provided; possession October, 1921. Burke Stone, Inc., Bronxville 1480.

PELHAM—Four lots for sale, Young Av., Pelhamwood. Callan, 265 West 42d, city.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

LONG BEACH—OCEAN FRONT.
LOT 220 BY 133, WITH 43 FEET OCEAN FRONTAGE; EXCELLENT HOTEL SITE. ANOTHER LOT, 80 BY 133, IN OCEAN FRONT BLOCK. E 516 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WATERFRONT LOTS on Baldwin Bay, with fine bathing beach; sacrifice; splendid bathing, boating and fishing; 23 miles from Penn. Station; act at once. A. H. Beiler, office foot of Eastern Parkway, Baldwin Harbor, Baldwin, L. I.

NEW COLONIAL HOME, 7 rooms, 2 baths, built-in tub, showers, modern in every respect; near station, school and golf club; 30 minutes to New York; substantial reduction in price; liberal terms. L. L. Kingsley, 47 West 34th St., Fitzroy 6906.

GOING SOUTH AMERICA,
must sell at great sacrifice beautiful home, 7 rooms and bath, all latest improvements; built May, 1921; lot 80x100; 30 minutes Pennsylvania Station; terms very reasonable; location, 22 Marshall Av., Lynbrook.

$2,000 CASH buys new house in Hempstead; immediate possession; 6 rooms and bath, enclosed sun parlor, all improvements; on corner plot 80x100; total price $8,000; fully furnished. Inquire M. R. Gilbert, Hotel Martinique.

FOR RENT—Owner going to the mountains for August will rent furnished house to desirable tenant for $300; North Shore, 22 minutes; bathing rights. Call Mr. Morrison, Vanderbilt 3256, or 25 East 40th St., N. Y.

NEW 7-room house at Lynbrook, 3 blocks from station, 18 miles out; sacrifice $9,200; send for photographs. HOWELL, 47 West 34th St., New York. Tel. Fitzroy 2781.

WATERFRONT BUNGALOW — Artistic, 5 rooms and bath, all improvements, overlooks Baldwin Bay; plot 100x100; easy terms. Mr. Ballet, office foot of Eastern Parkway, Baldwin Harbor, Baldwin, L. I.

FOR SALE—Long Beach, West End, new 6 room and bath furnished bungalow, in best section; 120 feet from beach; $5,800. Telephone Mr. Mack, 6963 Hector.

NEW GARDENS—Big sacrifice, nine rooms, two baths, stucco, tile roof; hot water heat; Rund heater; situated highest point; leaving for Europe. Richmond Hill 3260-M.

REAL BARGAINS ONLY
FLUSHING AND NORTH SHORE.
PHONE DANIEL F. MILLER NOW,
847 5TH AV. MURRAY HILL 9070.

LONG BEACH BUNGALOWS for sale, same as rent. Call on Shannon Stucco office at station.

LONG BEACH COTTAGE, near station, well located, for sale; easy terms. 22 jd. N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

KEW GARDENS.
HOUSES AND PLOTS.
Owned and controlled by the KEW GARDENS CORPORATION. The soundest values in high-class residential property.
Hilltop plots, facing Forest Park (600-acre city park), have just come on the market. New 6, 7 and 8 room houses, on favorable terms.
EDGEWORTH SMITH, Inc., Sole Agents,
1 West 34th St., Kew Gardens,
Fitzroy 5320. Richmond Hill 1710.

BEECHHURST (Whitestone Landing)—Owner moving West, will sell at a bargain 6-room house, lot 50 by 100, garage, hot water heat, gas, electricity; cool in cellar; house in good condition, newly painted, comfortable home for Summer and Winter; 30 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, two blocks from station to house, near bathing beach; must be sold before Aug. 15; reasonable terms given; save agent's commission. Call Flushing 2539-W.

BROADWAY FLUSHING.
$14,500, $1,000 cash, balance like rent; new 7-room Colonial; tax exempt; 4 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, living room with open fireplace, built-in bookcase; thoroughly modern; oak floors throughout, decorations excellent condition; plot 50x100; immediate possession; 5 minutes to Broadway station, 22 minutes to Pennsylvania Station. Durand, 3 Depot Lane, Broadway Flushing. Telephone Flushing 0700.

BEAUTIFUL modern home, 11 rooms, 3 baths, extra toilet, large foyer hall, laundry, pantries, large living room, open fireplace, sun parlor, 22x12; sleeping porch, panelled dining room, 6 bedrooms, parquet floors, quartered oak trim; electric light, steam heat; garage; corner plot, 80x100; exceptional train facilities; 6 minutes' walk from station; on road to Roslyn and Long Beach; price $19,000. Owner, Chas. Dworak, 130 Broadway, Lynbrook.

GARDEN CITY houses for sale and rent; well located plots. Oliver Chichester, Nassau Boulevard station, Garden City 1185-W.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

AT NYACK ON THE HUDSON.
A corner property, 141x157, overlooking the river, 9 rooms, bath, steam heat, coal and gas ranges, tubs, slate roof, large porches, fruit and shade, $7,500; one-third cash; possession. SEE THIS. 1 live wire, Nyack. Bernard Goldsmith, 42 Park Row, Beekman 1088.

PUTNAM COUNTY.
5-room house and 23 acres for $700; barns, garage, outbuildings, fruit trees, springs; clear title; 900 feet; near beautiful Croton Lake; fishing, boating. Martin, 297 Potter Av., Long Island City. Queensboro subway, Ditmars Av. Station.

HUDSON RIVER ESTATE.
80 acres, one-quarter mile on river; large house, cottage and extensive outbuildings; to close estate will sacrifice at $60,000; terms arranged. Ogden & Clarkson Corporation, 1 East 40th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

READY TO MOVE IN.
$1,200-$1,800 CASH.
New homes, 6 rooms, bath, pantry and reception hall; very modern, with large plot, 80x125, fully graded and sidewalks in; three blocks to trains and trolleys; price $7,800; balance on cash payment to suit; terms. Paul M. Thiem, Rochelle Park, N. J. Telephone Hackensack 12183.

BOGOTA, N. J.—Available Aug. 1, half of duplex house, on corner plot, 6 rooms and bath, all modern improvements; beautifully and conveniently located; rent of $65 per month includes heat, water supply and hot water furnished; family of two, three or four adults preferred; references required. Phone Hackensack 814-W or Hackensack 2.

MAGNIFICENT six-room residence—$8,800—electricity; gas; hot water heater; tiled bathroom; fireplaces; breakfast, sleeping porches; artistically decorated; hardwood

REAL ESTATE.

Continued from Preceding Page.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

QUAINT LITTLE COLONIAL HOME on an old-fashioned street located in a beautiful grove of white birches and shading oaks, of six rooms and bath; can be occupied and title passed on the payment of $1,750 and the sum of $7,500 may remain as mortgage; the second mortgage can be reduced as you now pay rent at the rate $40 per month. Splendid neighborhood; fine neighbors; 200 feet elevation; only a few minutes walk to railroad express station on best commuting road out to New York City; over 200 commuters from this section now; bathing, boating, skating, sledding, golf and tennis available. It's a bargain; wonderful place for children. QUICK, P. O. Box 748, City Hall Station, New York City.

RIDGEFIELD PARK — $6,500, beautiful craftsman home, six rooms, tiled bath, finished attic, hardwood trim, beamed ceilings, parquet floor, steam heat with connection for continuous hot water supply; modern gas kitchen; also gas hot water heater, electric light, sewer, paved street; all assessments paid; near station, stores and schools; also six-room California style bungalow; $600 cash, balance $65 monthly, including principal and interest. Come out today. John A. Baldwin, opposite station.

ATTRACTIVE modern six room house, tiled bath, steam heat, gas range, parlor, fireplace, oak floors; every city improvement; eight minutes from express depot; $6,700, easy terms. Builder Wheeler, Ridgewood, N. J.

FOR SALE—Bargain, five years' tax free, six-room semi-bungalow; all improvements; also nine-room house, at sacrifice; all improvements. Owner, 319 1st St., Carlstadt, N. J.

WESTFIELD—Eight-room house for sale; all modern improvements; convenient location; near station; excellent communication. Name, Box 250 John.

OWNER will sacrifice plot, 100x100, South Plainfield, N. J.; $1,000 cash. Ashley, 108 West 102d St., city.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

City Property.

IF CASH IS DESIRED

Doctor requires well-appointed house, preferably west below 96th St., near Riverside Drive; possession. Tel. 3973 Murray Hill.

WE specialize in West Side properties; list your vacancies or property for sale with us; management solicited; close personal attention. Louis P. Dowdney, 247 West 72d St.

I WILL guarantee to manage your property with an enormous saving and satisfactory management. Jesse Oppenheim, 1,819 Broadway, Columbus 9788-9789.

BUILDER wishes to communicate with owners of lots suitable for taxpayers and willing to subordinate or take part interest in building. P. 247 Times.

ECONOMICAL management of real estate; best references as to my ability; understand repairs. R 1044 Times Harlem.

WANTED—Private house east of 5th Av., between 86th and 96d. Write Box 535, 362 Columbus Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Vacant Factories and Lofts. *Offices in Modern Building.*

Rate 55 cents an agate line.

"THE CENTRE OF BUSINESS."
ENTIRE FIRST FLOOR FRONTAGE.
1 WEST 34TH ST., CENTURY BLDG.
ALSO 556, 600 SQ. FT.; POSS. NOW.
Supt. on premises. Fitzroy 5980.

HOTEL COMMODORE.
Beautiful street level store, sufficient height for mezzanine. Full particulars from
MAURICE WERTHEIM,
405 Lexington Av. Phone 83 Murray Hill.

STORES.
BROADWAY AND BUSINESS SECTIONS.
HARRIS EXCHANGE,
TIMES BLDG. BRYANT 8310.

DESK SPACE and private office, telephone and stenographic service, reasonable rental Holland Building, 5th Av. and 30th St., Room 701. Longacre 7590-7591.

FOR RENT on 5th Av. in the Thirties, large store, about 25 by 100, very choice rental; long leases; act quick. Maxwell Moser, 192 Broadway.

50TH, 214 WEST (at Broadway Subway station)—Ground floor, suitable store, offices or living and business combined; reasonable

FACING BROADWAY and 42d St., completely furnished office, with temporary use of telephone; high-class building. Room 802, 1,270 Broadway.

SUBLET beautifully furnished office, management, including telephone; furniture for sale. Rooms 303, 18 East 41st. Phone Vanderbilt 6075.

OFFICE, private; also desk room space; furnished or unfurnished; Grand Central zone; moderate rental. E. M. Kramer, 375 Lexington Ave. Phone 6885 Murray Hill.

TO RENT—Floor, 5,000 square feet, all light place, windows on 3 sides; freight and passenger elevators; very reasonable. 126 6th Av., 5th floor.

WAREHOUSE BARGAIN — Siding many roads, best location; fireproof building; large units. LEVINE, 17 West 44th. Tel. Vanderbilt 5610.

LOFTS 5,000-7,000 SQUARE FEET.
100% sprinklered, Penn. Zone.
BILTMORE REALTY CORPORATION,
TIMES BUILDING, BRYANT 7738-1527.

DESK SPACE, modern elevator building, centrally located downtown; use of telephone and stenographer if desired. Room 307, 123 Liberty St.

STORE and basement, 1,270 Lexington Av., NEAR 86TH ST. SUBWAY ENTRANCE.
Possession Oct. 1.
MERWIN BLOCH, 1 Madison Av.

TO LET—A highly desirable large loft, fully equipped for clothing manufacturer, on Broadway. Telephone for appointment Spring 2346.

OFFICE TO LET
Nice, large, airy, furnished office on Times Square, facing Broadway; rent reasonable. Inquire Suite 410, 1476 Broadway.

5TH SQUARE FEET, partitioned; immediate possession; reasonable rental; also small office, about 300 square feet. Apply Times 8602 110 West 40th. Bryant 4038.

LOFT, 6421 Sq.—Will sublet any part of same as one floor or entire lease at liberal privilege arrangement. F. J. Gulfoyle Co., 1 Broadway, 7473 Cortlandt.

STORAGE to let, modern office building located on Court Square, Long Island City, BOULEVARD, Jackson Av. and 9th St., L. I. C. Hunters Point 1746.

LARGE light modernly furnished office, telephone and stenographic service, to sublet. Room 1902 World's Tower Bldg., 110 W. 40th St.

WILL SUBLET for period of years automobile service station and repair shop, including trade, machinery and equipment. Write R. S., 348 West 23d.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
LOFT, WILL SUBLET PART. GOOD LIGHT; ELEVATOR. LOW RENT. 511 WEST 42D ST.

OFFICES, 600 square feet; West 40th St., near 5th Av.; front of building; furnished or unfurnished; plenty light, telephone service; low rental. L 243 Times.

OFFICE, furnished complete, to rent, reduced rental for balance of lease, $35 monthly. Room 1103, 70 5th Av. Telephone Chelsea 1736.

DESIRABLE OFFICES, furnished, with telephone service, $30; desk room $20. Call Stuyvesant 10127. Excellent service.

FOR $30 per month, one-half of a small office, 31 East 42d St. F. A. Wright, or building agent.

5TH AV., 225—Office or showroom to sublet; also telephones, fixtures; Holmes Protection; big bargain. Room 1005.

LOFTS for light manufacturing, showrooms or restaurant; all improvements; will divide to suit. Inquire The Carpenter Co., 68 East 125th, or your broker.

STORE for rent, one year lease; reasonable price; good location. Inquire 30 West 18th St., S. Lederman, Machine Store.

OFFICE and showroom to sublet, fixtures for sale; very reasonable. Room 401, owner Broadway.

OFFICE TO RENT, LIGHT, NICE; REASONABLE RENT. FARM AND HOME CORP., 501 BROADWAY.

BUILDING for lease, 6th Av., Times Square section; 20x100; $8,000 net; 21-year lease. Room 1002, 110 West 34th St.

DESIRABLE office and showroom, 3 windows facing 5th Av.; 269 sq. ft.; sublet possession. Apply Room 705, 366 5th Av.

48TH, 105 WEST (opposite Friars' Club)—Ground floor, fitted for restaurant. Apply at Farrier's, 2d floor.

BROADWAY store to rent, between 28th and 32d Sts.; size 15x80. Jesse Oppenheim, 1,819 Broadway. Columbus 9788 and 9.

PART OF ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE, 15 Park Row; reasonable. Telephone, Tuesday-Thursday, Barclay 3553.

LOFT to let, Waldorf Building; large and light; 5,080 square feet. Box 754, 200 Cable Bldg.

PART of completely furnished office, with part stock room, with telephone to let; reasonable. 1,161 Broadway, Room 311.

CUTTING ROOM for rent, with cutting tables, ready for work; light and airy; telephone service. Box 736, 200 Cable Bldg.

OFFICE SPACE to rent, small or large, furnished or unfurnished, vicinity of Grand Central. Telephone Vanderbilt 4718.

BROADWAY DESKROOM.
Mail and telephone privileges.
DUANE, 233 Broadway. Tel. 350 Worth.

PART of showroom and workroom to let; dressmaker preferred. Lo Verso, 34 West 47th St.

OFFICE and showroom, about 2,200 feet, 424 Broadway (corner above Canal); light 3 sides; brokers protected. Bryant 581.

HALF of light, airy, furnished office, Times Sq., $45 month. See Garrett mornings, 1 Times Bldg.

DRY FIRST BASEMENT.
Are you looking for storage room? Documents or merchandise; power elevator; low rent; near Broadway. Call on Mitchell-Hand Mfg. Co., 18 Vesey St.

SHOWROOM for rent, same building as Onyx Hosiery and Marshield Field Co., Broadway and 24th St., suitable for ladies' or men's wear; can be rented for season; telephone service. Box 755, 200 Cable Bldg.

WILLIAM ST., 128 (Underwriters Bldg.)—Light, airy office, fine for insurance broker or lawyer; first corner can have it for immediate occupancy for $65. Phone Beekman 8708.

DESIRABLE OFFICES,
5th Av. and Times Square section.
Large, small and in suites.
BILTMORE REALTY CORPORATION,
TIMES BLDG. BRYANT 7738-1527.

IN THEATRICAL DISTRICT, OPPOSITE LAMBS CLUB, about 500 sq. ft. for rent; good light, elevator service; partitioned into one large and two small offices. Apply Dramatic Mirrors, 133 West 44th St.

NEW one-story daylight factory, 12,000 square feet; will divide; 23-foot-high ceiling; suitable heavy manufacturing or wet wash laundry; adjacent waterfront; immediate possession. T. M. 137 Times.

220 BROADWAY (at 21st St.)—1,500 sq. ft. in modern corner building; flooded with light; immediate possession. Cross & Brown Company, Midtown office, 175 5th Av. Ashland 7482.

FOR RENT—Light sample room, 400 square feet, 727 St. James Building, 1,133 Broadway, corner 26th St.; present lessee will sublet to reliable concern at 30% less than present value.

LIGHT, airy, attractive front office and stock room to sublet, unusual opportunity. Shoe Products Co., Inc., 456 4th Av., N. Y. C.

DESIRABLE light office, 20x35, 1,758 Broadway, corner 56th St. Telephone Circle 5728.

GRAND CENTRAL Zone—Office suite, 650 sq. ft.; suitable architect or engineer. Malcolm, 137 East 45d St.

PRIVATE OFFICE—Grand Central District, $100 to $150 monthly according to services required. S 323 Times.

TO LET—Desirable room and space in outer office; American attorney, 64 Wall St. S 738 Times Downtown.

DESK ROOM for rent, World Tower Building, 110 West 40th. Apply Room 410, between 9 and 10 A. M. or 5 and 6 P. M.

LOFT—30 EAST 23D ST., OFFICES
25x100. STEWART HORSHAY
30 East 42d St. Vanderbilt 2371.

BROADWAY, 1,151—Office to let; reasonable; furnished. Belmont. Watkins 4650, 6957.

FURNISHED office with telephone in Tribune Building, also World Building. Inquire Suite 607 World Building.

CORNER loft to sublet, 25x100, 5th Av., corner 17th St.; immediate possession. Bodner & Edwards, 27 5th Av.

171 MADISON AV., COR. 33D ST.
Desk room, $5.00. 1,000 Sq. Ft.
Supt. or phone Wilchins. Fitzroy 5080.

DESK ROOM OR OFFICE,
furnished in mahogany, for rent, reasonable. Room 211, 1123 Broadway. Watkins 8667.

LOFT, TERM LEASE, Columbus Circle, 75x100; $17,000; no brokers; best section. E 1257 Times Bronx.

OFFICE with telephone; desks; file, shelves, display case for sale. Mohawk Building, 166 5th Av. Room 701.

DESK ROOM, mailing addresses; telephone, stenographer; reasonable. Room 617, 38 Park Row.

STABLE, 75x100, west side, south of 42d St., 75 stalls, strong building, for sale. L 254 Times.

60TH, 132 EAST—Parlor floor, American basement; suitable high-class business; subways.

DESK ROOM FOR RENT.
Times Square. Moderate rent. Inquire 110 West 40th St., Suite 2002.

OFFICE to sublet, splendidly equipped. L. W. Goodkind, 225 5th Av.

OFFICE SPACE; one of the best locations. Suite 602, 30 Church St.

DESK ROOM to rent, furnished. Tel. Cort. 1006. Room 316, 30 Church St.

TO LET—Fireproof loft in Brooklyn, 40x120. Telephone Williamsburgh 945.

DESK ROOM, private office, telephone, stenographer; $2 to $30. Nelles, 27 Warren.

LUNCH COUNTERS, ALSO CIGAR STAND, ENTRANCES AT 25th-25A WEST 29TH.

STORE, 47 East 59th, beautiful, high, light. Housing Bureau, 507 5th Av. 5022 Mur. Hill.

WALL ST.—Half-furnished office, with service. 1060 Times, 2 Rector St.

PRIVATE office, desk room, with service. Suite 806, 51 East 42d St.

OFFICE to sublet, handsome office, good for any business. Suite 32, 9 Church St.

5TH AV., 507—Private office, reception room. Office Renting Exchange, 507 5th Av.

LIGHT LOFTS, WILL DIVIDE ¼ OR ½; ELEVATORS; HEAT. 262-258 W. 29TH.

STUDIOS for living or business; reasonable. 128 East 27th. Madison Square 493.

STORE AND BASEMENT, 50 FT. FRONT; WILL DIVIDE; HEAT. 262-254 W. 29TH.

OFFICE, two large windows, to let; telephone service. Room 102, 12 John St.

LARGE, modern, remodeled parlor floor, 20x50. 148 East 53d.

FACTORIES.

OUT-OF-TOWN FACTORY, fully equipped; sewing, pressing, cutting departments; suitable for manufacturing waists, skirts, children's dresses, underwear or knit goods; work; easy to get labor cheaply; ready for immediate possession and operation. Full particulars at Dash Mfg. Co., 33 West 34th St., city. Fitzroy 3353.

FOR SALE—Up-to-date factory building with modern machinery; suitable for making ladies' dresses and waists; near New York; terms reasonable. S 771 Times Downtown.

FACTORIES WANTED.

MANUFACTURING concern desires to locate Newark or vicinity, requires 30,000 to 50,000 ft. two or more floors; railroad siding; lease with option to buy; in reply, give description of property, lease price, when available. X 218 Times Annex.

LOFT TO LET.
TO SUBLET FOR A TERM OF 18 MONTHS, A VERY LIGHT LOFT, 50x100, ON 19TH ST., NEAR 28TH ST.; RENT LESS THAN $1 PER SQ. FT.; NO MANUFACTURING; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. COMMUNICATE WITH JOS. JONASSON, 218 WEST 36TH ST., OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

15,000 SQ. FEET; immediate possession; two big light lofts, 57 Hope St., Brooklyn; suitable for manufacturing waists, skirts, children's dresses, underwear or knit goods; work right in heart of labor district; easy to get help. Full particulars Dash Mfg. Co., 33 West 34th St. Fitzroy 3351.

OFFICES TO LET.

Large and small; reasonable rental; opposite 125th St.-B'way subway station; good for light manufacturing, showrooms, &c.
HENRY LEBYS REALTY CORP.,
3,197 Broadway. Phone Morningside 8064.

LOFTS—Possession, 11 White St., 50x100; also 25x100, 133 West 24th St.; 25x110, 128 Bleecker St., store and basement, 25x100; also basement, 25x100; 548 West 28th St., 65x100, top floor; 200 pounds capacity. Owner, Fitzroy 4842.

BROADWAY, 182, and 2 John St., corner building, about 2,000 feet, to sublet; one flight up; over 100 feet of large windows facing on John St.; subway station directly at entrance. Apply to Room 506, 15 Park Row. Telephone 2718 Barclay.

2 LOFTS,
very light, about 4,500 sq. feet each; suitable for offices, showrooms or clean manufacturing business. Apply on premises.
41-48 PRINCE ST., NEAR LUDLOW ST.
BE YOUR OWN BROKER.

LOFT, splendid light on all four sides; completely equipped; modern woodworking machinery; will sublease about 2,500 feet or less, with use of machinery, to responsible firm at very low rent. Simson & Frey, 173 East 87th.

FINANCIAL DISTRICT—MUST REDUCE OVERHEAD EXPENSES; PRIVATE OFFICE SHALL BE $50 PER MONTH; MUCH LESS, WITH OFFICE AND TELEPHONE SERVICE. INQUIRE ROOM 1603, 15 WILLIAM ST.

LOFTS TO LET.
462 West 37th St., Chelsea 4536.

OFFICE—Private, also desk room; no samples. Room 43, 18 West 34th St.

$32.50 A MONTH, loft, 238 Cherry St.; good light. Sharum, 170 Broadway.

OFFICE to let, 2 rooms, low rent. Room 311, 123 Liberty St.

DESK ROOM to rent; $15 monthly. Meyers & Co., 87 Nassau St.

Brooklyn.

12,000 FEET exceptionally light loft in newest Bush Terminal Building; 100% sprinklered; low insurance; light and power furnished at low rate; excellent shipping facilities and labor market; will sublease for immediate occupancy at sacrifice. X 2223 Times Annex.

Long Island.

LONG ISLAND CITY.
5,000 to 100,000 square feet space; early occupancy; or will build to suit.
ROMAN-CALLMAN COMPANY,
Bridge Plaza. LONG ISLAND CITY.

ONE-STORY BUILDING, 40,000 square feet, new building, 26,800 square feet, reinforced siding; will build to suit tenant one-story factory, 10,000 square feet; rents 65c. square foot. Murphy, 406 Jackson Av., L. I. C.

Miscellaneous.

ALBANY, N. Y., opposite Union Station, business building, 100 per cent. location, for restaurant, drugs, cigars, &c.; also wonderful corner for large department store; others for ladies' and men's wear. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th. Phone Circle 8006.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS.

WANTED FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURE.

WANTED BY NATIONALLY KNOWN CONCERN, 10,000 SQUARE FEET.
Either two floors or all on one floor. If other than ground floor, must have good elevator and good light. Section desired, 5th Av. to 11th Av., between 23d and 34th Sts. Full particulars of rental, terms of lease and insurance rate by mail. T 590 Times.

5,500 TO 4,000 square feet for exclusive showroom purposes, wanted by well known wholesale organization; space must be on 5th Av., between 40th and 57th Sts.; give full details as to rental, term of lease, &c., by mail; principals only. S 759 Times Downtown.

18,000 SQ. FT. space wanted by large retail organization in section bounded by 6th Av., Madison, 26th, 40th Sts.; store, basement and second floor, with approximately 6,000 ft. in each unit; give full particulars by mail; principals only. S 747 Times Downtown.

YOUNG woman, experienced stenographer, wishes desk room, telephone exchanging part services, preferably downtown; pleasant personality. T 793 Times Downtown.

GROUND floor front room wanted for business purposes; must be located between 58th and 125th, between 5th Av. and Park Av. S 796 Times.

STORAGE space, temporary, desired; about 5,000 sq. ft. in cellar or ground floor, vacant factory, &c.; must be cheap. Carbondale Co., 73 Warren St., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 13—Room, bath; southern exposure; telephone, elevator, maid service; $80 month. 4355 Stuyvesant.

157TH, 102 EAST (Hotel Laclede)—Two rooms, bath; $18 week up.

117TH, 105 EAST—Studio, bath, telephone to sublet furnished for 3 months at $20. Daniels, Stuyvesant 1068.

25TH, 43 EAST—Exceptional apartment; $95 now until Sept. 5; maid service. Telephone Mrs. Ames, Madison Square 8900.

30TH ST., AT LEXINGTON AV.—1-2-3 ROOMS, WITH BATH, RUTLEDGE HOTEL. UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING WOMEN; ROOM WITHOUT MEALS, $10 WEEK AND UP; ROOM WITH MEALS, $17 WEEK AND UP.

30TH ST., Lexington Av.—2 rooms, bath; parquet floor, heat; rent $40 month; must have furniture. E 208 Times.

LEXINGTON AV.—Attractively furnished apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; complete, $75. Stuyvesant 9758.

Furnished—West Side.

Long Island.

SOUTHAMPTON.
Adjoining, 8-room house, completely furnished; balance of season $5,000. Telephone Southampton 304W.

ATTRACTIVE bungalow; immediately; fine house; Sept. 1; waterfront; unusual value. T. A. Brouwer, Westhampton, N. Y.

BUNGALOW, complete, for 2 or 3 adults; 4 rooms, bath, electricity, telephone; $300 until October. Hotel Harbor, 226W.

EAST ROCKAWAY—Furnished, 8 rooms, bath, garage; large grounds; $300. 806 Franklin.

LONG BEACH—Elegantly furnished rooms, bath; kitchen privilege. Phone 127 Long Beach.

New York State.

SOUTH NYACK, N. Y.—Overlooking Hudson River; house, 8 rooms, bath; fully furnished; excellent neighborhood; Aug. 1 to Labor Day; $125. S 685 Times Downtown.

CAMP in Adirondacks to rent for month of August; electric light and running water; rent $225. For particulars, address Mrs. Alice Standen, Inlet, N. Y.

New Jersey.

CEDAR LAKE.
Bungalow, including boat, for August and September, $250; beautiful location; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis. Seymour, Bald Hill, Denville, N. J.; Lackawanna Railroad.

Connecticut.

DARIEN, Conn.—Furnished 7-room cottage for season; easy commuting; near station; 10 minutes to Sound; $150 month. McCleese, 50 Meredith, Conn.

DARIEN—Artistic, secluded 6-room home; improvements; August, September; $300. Honeyman. Phone Darien 86.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Beautifully and valuably timbered 2-acre Maine tract on water, with rough, well-built cabin, equipped for camping, fishing, hunting; boats; cash $2,500; September possession. X 2176 Times Annex.

SUMMER HOMES WANTED.

WANTED—To rent for month of August, bungalow, within commuting distance of New York. Send particulars to Connor, 1,917 Andrews Av., Bronx.

WANTED, 4-room bungalow, furnished, for balance of season; seashore or country; commuting distance. Metchik, 1,125 Bryant Av. Phone Intervale 9081.

COTTAGE or bungalow; 4 rooms or more, with bath; August and September; Long Island or New York State; not over $250. B 199 Times.

WANTED—Furnished cottage, bungalow; 7 rooms; improvements; shore or country; until October; $300. E 125 Times.

COTTAGE wanted balance season; commutating distance; give particulars. P 628 Times Downtown.

SUMMER HOMES—Sale or Let.

Westchester County.

FOR August; spacious house; few minutes from new beach; $300. Call until Sunday, 600 King St., Port Chester.

Long Island.

FLUSHING—Furnished apartment, 5 rooms, $125; garage, porch, lawn. Telephone Flushing 2581.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

100 FARM bargains with stock, crops, equipment included fully described in Summer catalog just out which also shows map of State; some in commuting zone, others near seashore markets, many at $1,000 and under, others requiring small cash payments. Call or write for free copy. New Jersey Farm Agency, 154E Nassau St., N. Y. C.

GENTLEMEN'S FARMS—Everything complete; a going, money-making 147 acre poultry plant and general farm; combined with paying poultry plant. For full particulars address P. O. Box 823, Freehold, New Jersey.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

RESTAURANT, completely equipped, in ideal location, offered for sale or exchange for a country home or improved city property; price $65,000. Apply to Whitney-Foster Corporation, 150 West 72d St. Columbus 6406.

Real Estate—Other Cities and Towns.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—In the beautiful Poconо Mountains, gentleman's home consisting of 14-room house, man's house, garage, stable, tennis court, teahouse, gardens, grove, &c.; 9 acres; sacrifice to quick buyer. Address P. O. Box 46, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

SUMMER HOMES—Sale or Let.

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SUMMER HOMES WANTED.

WANTED—To rent for month of August, bungalow, within commuting distance of New York. Send particulars to Connor, 1,917 Andrews Av., Bronx.

WANTED, 4-room bungalow, furnished, for balance of season; seashore or country; commuting distance. Metchik, 1,125 Bryant Av. Phone Intervale 9081.

COTTAGE or bungalow; 4 rooms or more, with bath; August and September; Long Island or New York State; not over $250. B 199 Times.

WANTED—Furnished cottage, bungalow; 7 rooms; improvements; shore or country; until October; $300. E 125 Times.

COTTAGE wanted balance season; commutating distance; give particulars. P 628 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 13—Room, bath; southern exposure; telephone, elevator, maid service; $80 month. 4355 Stuyvesant.

157TH, 102 EAST (Hotel Laclede)—Two rooms, bath; $18 week up.

117TH, 105 EAST—Studio, bath, telephone to sublet furnished for 3 months at $20. Daniels, Stuyvesant 1068.

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30TH ST., Lexington Av.—2 rooms, bath; parquet floor, heat; rent $40 month; must have furniture. E 208 Times.

LEXINGTON AV.—Attractively furnished apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; complete, $75. Stuyvesant 9758.

Furnished—West Side.

81ST ST., 325 EAST—4 rooms with bath; $45 month. Murray Hill 1780.

34TH ST., 102 EAST—3 rooms and bath for 3 months; references; $75 per month. Supt.

30TH, 128 EAST—Sublease modern housekeeping apartment (3A); absolutely private apartment (3A); rooms, bath, kitchenette, phone; sacrifice. Call till 10 A. M. and 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Plaza 2656.

30TH ST., 15 EAST—Sublet, sacrifice, divide apartment, 3 rooms; present rate; quick action. Kramer, Jacinto Hotel.

34TH—4 rooms, bath, 6th floor; 2 bedrooms, all outside; $125 month till October; immediate possession. Vanderbilt 1450.

74TH ST., 104 EAST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, piano, electricity, telephone; garden; really cool; $100 month Summer; references. Glaenzer.

MD ST. AT MADISON AV.—1, 2, 3 ROOMS WITH BATH; ASHTON; UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; SUMMER RATES $25 UP.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Exceptional Values in Desirable
APARTMENT RENTING CO.,
176 West 72d St. Phone Columbus 1277.

ARTISTIC, COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS FOR REFINED PEOPLE.
Two and three rooms, bath and kitchenettes, in hotel and theatre district; exquisitely furnished; must have good references; $75, $100, $150 and $200. Phone Owner, Plaza 4800.

FOR ladies only, Hosel Martha Washington, 29 East 29th St. and 30 East 30th St.; rooms $2 per day, with bath $3.50 per day.

FROM ONE TO THREE MONTHS.
2 rooms and bath apartment, linen and all service, $75 monthly.
HOTEL VAN RENSSELAER,
17 East 11th St. Phone Stuy. 1410.

GRAMERCY PARK, 21—Beautiful, cool apartment, finely furnished; 3 rooms and kitchenette; exclusively furnished; Summer months; $100 monthly; also unfurnished apartment 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, newly decorated, for yearly lease.

LEXINGTON Av., 647 (Near 54th)—4-room apartment, attractively furnished, real kitchen, to sublet Aug. 1-Dec. 1; $150 per month. Miss Turner. Plaza 5521.

MADISON AV., 230—Three rooms and bath, kitchen, private telephone; music allowed; telephone, elevator. Inquire Mrs. Gay.

MADISON AV., 267—Apartment of one studio room and bath. Thompson.

PARK AV., 829 (76th St.)—High-class building; leaving town Saturday; careful, responsible tenant can rent exquisitely furnished 4-room apartment for $900 until Sept. 15 (less than half of unfurnished rental); linen, china, spacious living room, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, dining room, kitchen, servants' room; immediate possession. Call daily, 3-5, Mrs. Whelen, Apartment 3D.

Furnished—West Side.

8TH AV., 615—Correctly appointed apartment; decorated by Dexter Looms; perfect condition; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $400 a month. Including services of maid, houseman and electricity. Wilson.

82D, 238 WEST—Second floor, large, cool studio, kitchen, bath, telephone; seen afternoon, evening; $50. Truesdale.

29TH ST., 251 WEST—Sublet parlor floor, two very large rooms, kitchenette, bath; piano, phone; references. Phone Chelsea 1827.

39TH ST., 110 WEST—Neatly furnished 3 rooms; all service.

42D, 233 WEST—Luxuriously furnished bachelor apartments, consisting of parlor, bedroom and bath, $30 to $50 weekly; full hotel service.

44TH, 210 WEST (Westover Court)—Bachelor apartment; high-class hotel service; meals. See Resident Manager. Bryant 8960.

46TH, 326 WEST—New entrance building; cleanliness, furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, tiled bath, showers, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; unquestionable applicants; highest references essential; $70-$125 up monthly. Longacre 8560.

48TH ST., 106 WEST.
Opposite Friars Club, modern furnished apartments. Apply at Farrier's on second floor.

49TH ST., 49 WEST—Large room, kitchenette; private bath; electricity, telephone; private entrance.

51ST (near 5th)—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, piano, $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

52D ST., 253 WEST—4 rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished; elevator.

52D ST., 228 WEST (COR. B'WAY)—MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED, HOTEL SERVICE, LONG ROOMS AND BATH; $75 UP. TWO ROOMS AND BATH, $110 UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

53D, 55 WEST—Attractive skylight studio, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, until Oct. 1. Wodak.

56TH ST. AND 7TH AV. (Hotel Wellington)—Subway station at door; suites of 2 rooms and bath, and 3 rooms and bath; beautifully furnished; to rent by month, season or year; all hotel services. Phone Circle 1086.

56TH, 208 WEST
(HOTEL THORNDYKE)—VERY ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM SUITES, WITH PRIVATE BATH; FULL HOTEL SERVICE. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

56TH ST., Near 5TH AV.—2 rooms, bath, kitchen; unusual, reasonable. Circle 4722.

57TH ST., 29 WEST—Studio apartment, three airy, cool rooms, bath. Van Boskerck.

57TH—Apartment, five rooms, bath, piano, $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

57TH ST., 131 WEST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; high class; Summer rate.

58TH, 131 WEST—Two rooms, bath and kitchen. Call; 10 to 6. Wahl.

59TH ST., 24 WEST, FACING CENTRAL PARK.

Mrs. Prescott has a most delightful apartment with two big, square windows overlooking the Park lake; in the fashionable apartment house at 24 West 59th St.; parlor so big as a ballroom, fine for entertaining; windows looking out on the swan boats; grand piano; Chinese blue and gold furnishings; big bedroom with twin beds, twin clothes presses, bath adjoining; old-time kitchen and maids' lavatory; seen any time; delightful breeze from Park lake. Mrs. Prescott 6960 Plaza. If desired, Mrs. Prescott would lease for the whole year; or for a short time.

66TH (Central Park West)—Beautiful six rooms; bargain. Particulars, Cathedral 6586.

67TH ST., WEST—Studio, bedroom, kitchenette, bath, reasonable, Aug.-Sept. Moran, 55 West 67th. Columbus 7710.

69TH, 66 WEST — VERY LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR; PRIVATE TILE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER, ELECTRICITY, SEPARATE KITCHEN; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING, DISHES LINEN, SILVER; SUMMER RATES.

69TH, 231 WEST—APARTMENT, 5 LIGHT ROOMS, PARQUET FLOOR; WILL SELL FURNITURE IF WANTED.

69TH ST., 245 WEST (The New West End)—2 and 3 room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $60-$125; references required.

70TH, 236 WEST (Apt. 2D)—Artistically furnished, modern kitchenette apartment; three cool rooms, home comforts; until October $35.

70TH ST., 230 WEST—Attractively and completely furnished two-room apartment; very reasonable rent. Mrs. Verba, Columbus 6123.

70S—Apartment, 6 rooms, bath, piano, $120; bargain. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

71ST, 19 WEST—ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR, MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED, THREE LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATH; LAVATORY; ELECTRICITY; SEPARATE KITCHEN; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; SUMMER RATES.

71ST, 220 WEST—2 large rooms, furnished, will sublease till Oct. 1 at Summer rates. Columbus 2368.

72D ST., 227 WEST—Select furnished and unfurnished apartments. Louis F. Dowdney, 247 West 72d St.

72D—2-room apt.; elevator, maid service; elegantly furnished; $110. Columbus 1278.

73D ST., 128 WEST—1-2-3 ROOMS, WITH BATH, NOBLETON HOTEL; UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; $25 UP.

74TH, WEST—Sublet beautiful two-room studio apartment, bath, kitchenette, Steinway grand; $150. Telephone before noon, Columbus 385.

74TH ST., 164 WEST—1 or 2 rooms and bath; cool and comfortable; Summer rates. Telephone 5290 Columbus.

74TH, 163 WEST—One-room apartment with kitchenette; also small rooms.

75TH ST., 314 WEST.
2 and 3 room suites in exceptionally fine apartment house, chef and maid service; elevator; exclusive tenants. Hugh S. Horton, 71 Central Park West. Tel. Columbus 8396.

76TH ST., 126 WEST (4C)—Four-room modern furnished in February, will rent or sell; Ampico player. To be seen up to 5 P. M.

76TH—7 rooms, elevator, piano; $150 to October, $350 thereafter. Columbus 1278.

77TH, 122 WEST—Attractive one-room apartments, bath complete, other rooms, kitchenettes.

79TH, 122 WEST—Attractive apartments, bath complete, kitchenette, electricity, telephone.

81ST AND COLUMBUS AV. (COLONIAL HOTEL)—ONE, TWO, THREE ROOMS, WITH BATH; UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; $25 UP.

82D (West 81st)—6 rooms, 2 baths, elegantly furnished, $180. Columbus 1278.

84TH ST.—Five rooms, solid mahogany; August and September; reasonable; Call Schuyler 8810, Apt. 1, 1-7 P. M.

87TH, 309 WEST—Exclusive independent; 1 room, bath; Sept. possession. Inquire Hansor.

87TH, 308 WEST—2-room, bath, hotel apartment; quiet elegance, subway river view; month, season, year. Inquire Janeway.

88TH—Seven rooms, two baths, piano, $180; high class. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

90TH, 25 WEST—Beautiful high-class studio apartment, maid service, telephone, piano.

90TH and West End Av.—Very attractive corner

West Side.

177 WEST—Beautifully furnished, large house, adjoining bath; all conveniences. Parents.

15 WEST—Elegant home; all conveniences; refined persons only; references.

11 WEST—Attractive furnished double and single rooms, near Park.

67 WEST—Desirable rooms in well-kept private house, electricity, phone, moderate rates; gentleman preferred; references.

57 WEST—Ousside room, adjoining bath; telephone, electricity; no other roomers; gentleman; $8.50. Telephone 9285 Bryant.

125 WEST—Large, comfortable room, private bath, twin beds, kitchenette privilege.

106 WEST—Large front room, also single room; Summer rates.

105 WEST—First class rooms; service; excellent double, single; light, airy.

245 WEST—Splendid large room, private bath and shower, twin beds.

129 WEST—COOL, ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED ROOMS; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; $5 TO $15.

241 WEST—Large rooms, private bath; also front basement, housekeeping privilege.

230 WEST (near Riverside)—Cheerful, cool room, $12 week. Schuyler 6982.

172 WEST—Well furnished front room, dressing room; also basement room.

125 WEST—Well-furnished single and double rooms.

123 WEST—Large front room with or without bath, also skylight.

138 WEST—Large, bright room, private bath, electricity, $16; small room, $4.

122 WEST—Large, cool room, shower bath; meals; references.

121 WEST—Large room, running water, bath, same floor; private home.

111 WEST—Newly renovated, large, sunny rooms; $10 up; select; references.

24 WEST—Prettily furnished 3 rooms, also one room and kitchenette.

61 WEST—Exceptionally beautiful room; twin beds; private bath; electricity; $15.

33 WEST—Nicely furnished, cool room; electricity; hot water; private family; gentleman. Riverside 4807. Johnstone.

57 (676 West End Av.)—Two beautiful furnished rooms, bath adjoining; private house; exclusive; gentlemen or couple.

9 WEST—Owner's residence, near Park; very convenience; double, single; references.

156 WEST—Small inside room; private house, near subway; references.

170 WEST—Two connecting rooms, clean, electric light; no other roomers; references. Lindholm.

300 WEST—Large, cool front room, adjoining bath; private house; references.

254 WEST—Exclusive home, large comfortable room; also single, running water; private bath; gentlemen. Apt. 1.

220 WEST—Cool double and single, private baths, kitchenettes; telephone; references.

216 WEST (Broadway)—Large room, twin beds, reasonable. Apt. 10. Hasbrouck.

(Broadway)—Exceptional airy front room, large kitchenette, shower, telephone, electricity, elevator; also medium; excellent meals; references; $10. Write M., 242 Broadway.

306 WEST—Two connecting rooms, bath, electricity, running water; strictly private.

61 WEST—Front room, elevator, kitchen privilege; $6-$7. Apartment 21.

308 WEST—LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORIES, COMPLETE KITCHENETTE AND PRIVILEGES; SUNGLE ROOMS; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

258 WEST—Light housekeeping rooms, $8-$12, references; private house.

209 WEST (5B)—Exceptionally desirable single room, toilet, lavatory; reasonable; gentleman.

545 WEST (Apt. 4E)—Single back room, private bath; $8; gentleman.

(between 7th and 8th Avs.)—Exquisitely furnished, beautiful, large room, electricity and all conveniences. Phone Schuyler 6150.

501 WEST (Apt. 2 west)—Cool, medium front room all conveniences.

210 WEST (HOTEL CECIL). ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATHS; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

414 WEST—Pleasant room, near Columbia, all conveniences; $7. 2-Apt. 2B.

501 WEST (Morningside Heights)—Attractive Summer location, near restaurants, parks, tennis courts, Columbia University and all transportation; dining room including, artistically furnished rooms; $8 to $18 weekly, showers; parlors; dancing; references required. Mrs. Young, telephone Morningside 4886.

505 WEST—Sitting bedroom, two windows, $7.50; one, $5; kitchen privileges; business girl preferred; call after 6.

416 WEST (Apt. 53)—Large, airy, bright, attractive single room, $6.

541 WEST—American family; elevator. Broadway subway; gentleman; $6. Apt. 21.

600 WEST (Apt. 4B)—Large front room, next bath; $9. Day, evening.

900 WEST—Hudson view; running water; single, $10; convenient location. Turner.

(3,609 Broadway)—Cheerful, large room, fronting Broadway; kitchen privileges. $11. Hobson.

520 WEST (Apt. 3)—Young woman will let pleasant room to another respectable girl; home privileges; reasonable. Evenings.

3,810 B'WAY—Two rooms, large, light, cool, bath; private family. Starr.

506 WEST—Medium size room, small apartment references. Harix. Wadsworth 4154.

325 WEST (Apt. 15)—Outside room; privilege dining room; elevator; subway.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407—Elegant large, elaborately furnished room; Apt. 6 south.

CHEERFUL front room, suitable one or two, connecting private bath, elevator, electricity; private family; board optional. 6100 Cathedral.

CLAREMONT AV., 160 (Apt. 6H)—Lady, college graduate, will share apartment with young lady. Columbia, subways; reasonable. Call evenings, Morningside 6280.

GREENWICH VILLAGE (164 Waverly Place)—Furnished room; lady, references; $8. Mrs. Orefice.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE—High-class room, adjoining bath, modern apartment; refinement; $60 monthly. Phone Schuyler 844 from 10-5.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 321 (104th)—Beautiful large main studios, parquet, electricity; kitchenette privileges.

RIVERSIDE, 151 (87th)—Large front room; also small room, $10. elevator, service.

COUNTRY BOARD.

EVELYN LODGE, 25 min. cool sail across bay; a truly charming Summer residence, offering superior accommodation; delightful commuting; large, airy rooms, newly furnished, excellent chef and service; select clientele, lawns, porches, bathing, tennis; 13 years one management; weekly $15, with max. 7th Central Av., St. George, S. I. Block from ferry.

ASHBROOK FARM, MORRIS PLAINS, N. J. Rest home for convalescents; large, airy rooms, private baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch; spacious grounds; excellent table; special diets; farm attached; our own dairy of registered Ayrshire cattle; graduate nurse in charge. Write for booklet. Phone Morristown 774.

VALHALLA MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y., 45 minutes from Grand Central; under new management; bathing, tennis, fishing, dancing, horseback riding, motorboating; limit 75 guests; week-ends, special rates for commuters; open all year; excellent table. M. Kastner, Phone 1300 White Plains.

BOARDING—All year around, refined family, commuting distance, near station, improvements; acre, beautiful country; fine surroundings orchard; excellent table; $15 up weekly garage. Rose Cottage, Fanwood. Phone 1474J

BOARD—One or two girls, 5 to 12 years; refined home and environment; one hour from New York, on 20 acres of beautiful woods; an educated mother's care and influence, an unusual opportunity. X 2102 Times Annex.

BOARDERS wanted in August-September at Stone Manor Farm, Franklin, N. Y.; delightful location in beautiful Delaware County; good fare; reasonable rates; references. Mrs. H. B. Rich, Franklin, N. Y.

FAR ROCKAWAY—810 Cedar St., corner Franklin Av., beautiful cool rooms, shady location, excellent home cooking; very reasonable.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ACCOUNTANT, Certified Reports. Part time bookkeeping arrangements. Books Opened, Closed, Systematized. [illegible] BROWN, Pennsylvania 8880.

ACCOUNTING, monthly auditing, systems installed, tax reports, part-time bookkeeping; weekly, monthly; reasonable rates. Van-Arsdell 10234. Room 515, 32 Vanderbilt Av.

BOOKKEEPER, long experience cloak and suit line, desires position with reliable firm where ability merits advancement; good references. Write Box S. M., 133 East 56th St.

BOOKKEEPER, competent office manager; thoroughly experienced; college graduate; [illegible] Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

EXCLUSIVE high-class accommodations, overlooking park and avenue; southern exposure; excellent home cooking; opportunity until September 1st at reduced rates; references required. Plaza 9513.

MADISON AV., 213 (near 36th)—Attractive room, excellent table; references.

West Side.

57TH, 251 WEST—Large rooms, piano, private baths, French cooking, electricity, telephone.

70TH, 23 WEST—Suite of rooms, also single room; refined Jewish household; excellent cuisine; table boarders. Mrs. Newburg.

81ST, 329 WEST—Large single and double rooms, with table board.

76TH, 9 WEST—Elegant large airy room, private bath, every convenience; refined surroundings; elegant table; Summer rates. Berger.

107TH, 114-132 WEST—Wide, parked street; unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; steam heat.

80TH, 143 WEST—One large, one single room; cool, comfortable, homelike; references.

82D ST., 128 WEST—Home comforts for one or two gentlemen; cosy, well furnished room, with or without private bath; every improvement; excellent food.

82D, 174 WEST—Beautiful room, convenient location; delicious home cooking; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST (Graycourt)—Spacious parlors, lounge, steam heat; rooms, single, en suite.

84TH, 53 WEST—Summer rates, rooms, table guests accommodated; refined, Jewish home.

85TH, 307 WEST—Single rooms, hot, cold water; home cooking. Apt. 3.

147TH, 441 WEST—Large front room for 2; twin beds; modern conveniences; excellent meals; $15 each; private residence.

154TH, 428 WEST—Attractive large rooms, elevatory, dressing rooms, bath; wholesome table.

MARBURY HALL (most exclusive American plan hotel in New York)—A limited number of 2 and 3 room suites for October occupancy. 104 West 74th St. Phone 3290 Columbus.

MEDICAL light room, near bath; refined Jewish surroundings; $15. Morningside 1585.

279 WEST END AV. (CR. 72D ST.) THE WILLIAM HENRY.

Exclusive family hotel overlooking river and Schwab mansion; commodious rooms with private baths, newly furnished and decorated.

93D, 256 WEST—Large and small nicely furnished rooms, home cooking. Manion.

BOARD WANTED.

BUSINESS WOMAN desires room, board, private family or small boarding house; upper west side. E 818 Times Downtown.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED, by couple, room and kitchenette; commuting 20 miles; near water; Rockaway Park, Atlantic Highlands preferred. M 856 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN (Christian) will pay well for comfortable home, only roomer, or would share apartment with gentleman. G 749 Times Downtown.

WANTED—First floor front room, overlooking Hudson; permanent. E 116 Times.

JEWISH YOUNG MAN desires room, private family; state terms. S 149 Times.

ONE, two rooms, use kitchen, electricity; west; limit $40. E 185 Times.

BUSINESS GIRL desires room, west side; state particulars. L 253 Times.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

126TH, 107 WEST—Double parlor, suitable for three; furnished or unfurnished. J. Cronie.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience, financial statements, controlling accounts; executive ability; thoroughly reliable; references; $20-$25. L 241 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, no stenography, experienced and reliable, controlling accounts. L 131 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 8 years' experience in commercial line; conscientious, reliable; salary $25-$30. L 244 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, trial balance, controlling accounts; $22. B 778 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, can take full charge. L 263 Times.

DRESSMAKER, colored, at home and out by day. Audubon 2016. Apt. 2.

DRESSES MADE; wash, $2; silk, $12. Miss Longacre, 153 West 97th.

EMBROIDERER — Gentlewoman speaking English and French wishes to teach embroidery in family, country or city. Address letters Mrs. Thorning, 38 7th St., Brooklyn.

FILE CLERK, executive, thoroughly efficient; intelligent, desires position; references. G 292 Times.

GIRL, colored, wishes general housework. Phone Columbus 1601. 239 West 63d.

GOVERNESS, French, forming small outdoor recreation group, can take charge of one or two more children part or whole day; attractive playroom for wet weather. Phone Riverside 4231.

HOUSEKEEPER, fine cook, understands buying, also managing a home, wishes to locate in a refined business couple or doctor's house, suburban or city; high-class reference; no laundry; salary $15 week. L 249 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER and cook, refined, excellent manager; trustworthy; take full charge; country; references. M 464 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, small family, American; no objection to small child; best references. Apt. 12A, 4 West 106th.

HOUSEWORK, colored girl, half time; references. Audubon 8370. Apt. 20. Beckette.

NURSE, infant's, experienced, wishes position; one infant only; good references. Write 79 Walworth Av., White Plains. Tel. 982-J.

NURSE, experienced American girl, competent, reliable; references. Phone Webster 4022J.

NURSE, R. N., wishes position, full charge of infant. Write K. D., 61 24 St., Hoboken, N.

SEAMSTRESS—Excellent embroidery, lingerie; Belgian lace; $4-$5 weekly by day. Mlle. Lauwers, care Heaney, 263 West 46th.

SECRETARY—RETIRING PRESIDENT OF LARGE NEWLY CHARTERED CORPORATION DESIRES SECURE POSITION FOR CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY; FIFTEEN YEARS WITH PRESENT CONCERN. S 365 TIMES.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, experienced in supervision of clerical departments; prefer small office; best references. H 127 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, seven years railroad, steamship, shipping; export, import, coal. M. Lazarus, 200 West 112th. Cathedral 8365.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, ten years' exacting experience qualifies me to render unusual service; $32, worth more. L 215 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, experienced, intelligent, alive, seeks responsible position. Phone 100 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER — Firm desires to place expert; knowledge all detail work. Eugene Neumeyer Co., 3 W. 18th.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, first class; refined, educated. M 854 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-BOOKKEEPER, 34, competent manage small office; dependable, willing; permanent. Secretary, 61 West 104th St.

STATISTICIAN, experienced, file clerk, switchboard operator. Write Box 43, 1,515 5d Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST—Position wanted for my stenographer, who is still in my employ, on account of the work being greatly restricted in my office because of business depression; is necessary for her to get a new position; highest credentials given. Phone Murray Hill 0004.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, knowledge bookkeeping, 10 years' experience; familiar with office details; initiative, capable; $30. M 845 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced manufacturing line; can handle correspondence; knowledge of bookkeeping. Box 322, 416 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, assistant bookkeeper, capable taking charge. Phone Williamsburg 4782.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, five years' experience; $15. references. Miss Ada Huber, 235 Covert St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, handling technical dictation; $30; unquestionable references. B 205 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, American, Christian, thoroughly familiar office details; $25. E 826 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position; salary $20. Miss George, 2,164 Crotona Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, turns out work rapidly; agreeable personality. K 261 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, five years' experience; conscientious; executive ability; salary $25. E 818 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, legal expert, substitute first two weeks August; $42 weekly. F 832 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, high school graduate; beginner; neat; competent. E 828 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, 5 years' experience; references; $25, 914 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, thoroughly competent; 5 years' experience; dependable; $25. F 150 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience; reliable, refined; references; $20. E 827 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience; high school graduate; references. M 865 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, nine years' experience; permanent or temporary position; $30. E 134 Times.

TEACHER—School position; management, library or secretarial; capable; experienced. K-283 Times.

TYPIST, three years' experience; office assistant; references; $17. M 858 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced, knowledge of stenography. Phone Intervale 593. Ask for Miss Muller.

WAITRESS-COOK, neat, honest, position with private family. Emily Malvalsan, 2606 Chelsea.

YOUNG LADY wishes position as companion to elderly lady; prefer country; reference. B 189 Times.

YOUNG LADY, policy writer four years; best references. Taiz, 492 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY, refined, desires position in large undertaking establishment. Tel. Columbus 8456.

YOUNG LADY DESIRES SECRETARIAL POSITION WITH AUTHOR; EXPERT STENOGRAPHER. X 2234 TIMES ANNEX.

Employment Agencies.

BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY, 2,200 Broadway, corner 82d St. Phone Schuyler 1078.

SERVANTS — Tinka Andreson Scandinavian Agency, 2,294 Broadway, near 83d St. Schuyler 7902.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY — High-grade colored servants; city, country; references investigated. Audubon 2868.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, 34 years of age, 17 years' experience as public accountant, commercial, accountancy, desires position, as controller of a manufacturing industry where a costs system is desired or would be considered. S 356 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, 25; desires permanent location; 8 years' experience general accounting, both manufacturing and mercantile; salary commensurate with ability. C 2198 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, statistician, 32, Christian, experienced, control accounts, financial statements, correspondent, good penman, well educated; highest credentials; salary $35. E 140 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, cashier, office manager desires change; age 45; quick, accurate; 25 years' practical experience corporation accounts; initial salary $45. E 830 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office executive, auditor, now open for a position; expert correspondent and systematizer; highest credentials, character, ability. F 570 Times.

ACCOUNTANT—Books opened, tax reports, statements firms without bookkeepers; $3.50 weekly up. Goldwater, 299 Broadway, Worth 2068.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, many years' experience large corporation and public accounting; capable managing large force; available immediately. L 231 Times.

ACCOUNTANT—Young man desires position with C. P. A.; office accounting experience; university student. M 873 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, age 29, special analytical Federal tax experience; available immediately; willing to travel. E 814 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, senior and executive, college education, age 30-40 years' experience tax expert, 8 years with Bureau of Internal Revenue. E 815 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, executive, Christian, 31, experienced accountant executive, department manager, bookkeeper, Pace graduate. E 821 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, rapid, efficient, part-time arrangements firms without bookkeepers. Jones, 457 4th Av.

ACCOUNTANT seeks part-time engagement. Richard Stern, 32 St. James Place, Brooklyn.

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE (26), good education, willing and industrious, 4 years' experience, desires position with a future; no selling or canvassing. T 1999 Times Harlem.

ADJUSTER and investigator, experienced all forms of public liability and automobile cases, seeks position; age 32; college education; good references. G 796 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.

Scientific analyst of commodity, package, copy, medium, sales campaign; practical and technical knowledge of copy, layouts for every medium, direct-by-mail literature, sales letters, printing, art work and photography. N 867 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR—United States Internal Revenue Agent of the Income Tax Bureau, desiring to leave the service, would like to make good connections; would consider teaching the tax law. G 979 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, highly efficient; several years' commercial training; willing worker; excellent credentials. G 791 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced manufacturing and mercantile establishments, good correspondent, college education, age 23; salary $35. L 191 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, competent office man, handle credits, collections, correspondence; eight years' experience; excellent references; $25. H 470 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, competent; take complete charge; financial statements. M 866 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CORRESPONDENT, expert controls, trial balances, statements, desires position. E 122 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 30, experienced and competent, desires employment evenings. J. Friedman, 180 South 8th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, seven years' experience, controlling accounts; financial statements. N 866 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, experienced, capable controlling accounts, balances, &c.; references. L 178 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office man, 27, experienced; references; salary $25. B 191 Times.

BOY, 17, desires office position; reference, Murray Berlin, 194 Livonia Av., Brooklyn.

BUTLER-COOK, Japanese, wants position; morning, evening; family. Inoo, 250 E. 57.

BUTLER, Japanese, experienced; reference; city, country. Taka, 108 West 138d. Morningside 8193.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 8 years' experience; very careful city driver; 3½ years U. S. M. T. C.; very good, experienced driver for any car; take care all repairs; excellent reference if wishes position private or commercial, city or country. Meschenko, 300 12th St., Jersey City.

CHAUFFEUR, Christian, American, 24, three years' driving and mechanical experience; high class car; thoroughly reliable; highest credentials as to ability, character, &c. Victor Slater, 66 East 130th St., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR, Norwegian, with 10 years' experience driving and repairing high grade cars, wishes position of any kind for the month of August; willing and obliging, neat; very best references; go anywhere. E 156 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 35, married, 12 years' experience driving Pierce, Packards, Cadillac, seven years last positions, expert repairman. Harry Smith, 23 West 92d. 8790 Wentworth.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC (28), married, 12 years' experience, wishes private position; neat, polite, and careful driver; best reference. Wm. Davis, 464 Pulaski St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, single, ten years' experience, expert mechanic, careful driver; position city or country; private. Hunt, 106 West 99th St.

CHAUFFEUR wants a position, good chauffeur, 15 years' experience, willing to go to the country. Willis Kearney, 8,672 18th Av., Bath Beach, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, commercial, wishes position; good references. 125 East 88th. Beax, care Kohler.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, single, wishes private position; best references. Edw. Fischer, Rhinelander 2795.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, 25, wishes position, city, country. Breen, care Ward, 781 7th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, married, last position four years with a well-known Judge; all cars; excellent references. H 490 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC — 34, courteous; 12 years' experience; unquestionable references. Phone Riverside 2866.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 32; any car; best references. Carlson, 354 East 68th.

CHEMIST desires permanent connection; analytical, research and plant experience. E 1256 Times Bronx.

CLERK, Christian, 8 years' experience stenographer, bookkeeper, statistical payroll; locate city or outside. J. Jones, 1,017 Trinity Av., Bronx.

CLERK, 19, high school graduate, knowledge of stenography and typewriting, desires permanent position. E 1254 Times Bronx.

COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT, experienced in handling sales, adjustment and credit correspondence; executive office man and adjuster; age 23; college education; references. G 796 Times Downtown.

COOK, butler, Japanese; bachelor place, small family; reference. Kuma, 100 West 53d St.

COST ACCOUNTANT

Graduate University of Pennsylvania, ten years' experience, administrative executive. B 124 Times.

COUPLE, Hungarian; wife cook, also good sewer; man chauffeur, experienced gardener, wish country place or city. Gesa Mesaros, 215 East 117th.

CREDIT MAN AND OFFICE MANAGER OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH RESPONSIBLE CONCERN; 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; HIGHEST REFERENCES. G 798 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CREDIT MANAGER'S ASSISTANT; EXPERIENCED CREDIT AND COLLECTION CORRESPONDENCE. G 799 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMAN, designer, machinery, tools, estimator, checker; technical graduate; practical mechanist; American; age 39. R 1034 Times Harlem.

DRAFTSMAN—Mechanical, 10 years' experience detailing and designing general machinery, patent development. G 800 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, first class, ten years' experience, seeks position. E 118 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, machine designer, desires additional work. E. D. Roberts, 486 East 21st.

ENGINEERING, Stevens graduate, '21 M. E., desires technical position; N. Y. C. or vicinity. B 192 Times.

EXECUTIVE—General salesmanager for local or national distribution seeks connection with responsible concern where future will be assured as results obtained; highest credentials offered, covering period of twenty years' successful sales work. L 187 Times.

EXECUTIVE, office, factory, sales experience; payroll preparation and disbursement; excellent type of representative; character, ability, ambition; unpadded credentials. C 297 Times.

GARDENERS want work in the South (Florida preferred) for the Winter months; gardeners and men handy at gardening, care of grounds, &c. D. Robinson's Sons, Revere Beach Parkway, Everett, Mass.

GARDENER-FARMER, 25 years' practical experience, wishes position as head man; excellent references; 10 years in last position. B 197 Times.

HOTEL CLERK, 22, educated, experienced, first hotels. James Mulligan, 930 93d St., Brooklyn.

INTERPRETER—French, Spanish, Russian, German and Scandinavian languages. H 488 Times.

JANITOR wants position, best references. George Herman, General Delivery, Long Branch, N. J.

MAN, 26, experienced painter, estimator, wishes painting position. T 1056 Times Harlem.

MASSEUR, license 2612, would take few more patients; proficient; specialty fat reducing; high-class references. Telephone Lenox 2253.

NURSE, male, 24, hospital experience, desires position, chronic or invalid; young, middle-aged man; free Aug. 1; city, country, traveling; references. E 152 Times.

OFFICE MAN, 25, desires connection export dept., wholesale, manufacturer, three years' executive experience, knowledge exports, traffic, financial documents, correspondence; references. M 855 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN, experienced cost accountant, office routine; references. Fitzroy 6463, Mr. Beers.

POSTER DESIGNING—Young man, willing to learn; no salary required at start. L 225 Times.

SALES ENGINEER, machinery, seventeen years' experience, field and executive, assistant sales manager; energetic. Box 135, Times Square Station.

SALESMAN, waist, five years' experience New England territory, destrous connecting with reliable waist concern for say ready-to-wear line. S. K., 160 Times.

SALESMAN, twelve years' selling experience, desires change; will travel; good references; age 33; Christian. M 867 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, woolens, experienced cutting-up trade in city, also Philadelphia, Baltimore and Rochester market. E 146 Times.

SALESMAN, leaving Aug. 1 Middle West, wishes side line. H 466 Times.

SALES CORRESPONDENT, Amerikan, age 28, 6 years' experience, responsibility, office in city; congenial surroundings and reasonable salary; Burroughs bookkeeping machine used; address stating age, education, experience on checking remittances and bookkeeping machine, also salary expected. Box 180, 261 Cable Building.

MANICURIST, expert; none other need apply; salary and commission. Call 10 A. M. Carey Hair Dressing Shop, Grand Central Terminal, Vanderbilt 642.

MILLINERY COPYISTS, high grade ladies' hats; piece work; highest wages; experience essential. Rawak, 46 West 38th.

MILLINERY CUTTERS, ladies' hat house; experience essential. Apply Rawak, 46 West 38th.

MODELS, SIZE 18.

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES FOR HIGH-CLASS DRESS HOUSE.

M. & H. RENTNER, 498 7TH AV.

MODEL, SIZE 16.

TALL, STYLISH YOUNG LADY FOR CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE, LONG SEASON.

GOLDSTEIN HOWELL & BEARMAN, 99 MADISON AV.

MODELS, SIZE 16.

ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE, FOR DRESS HOUSE; STEADY; GOOD PAY.

FANCHON, 11 WEST 32D ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16.

Tall, attractive young ladies for coats and suits; salary, $30.

TRILINE SUIT CO., 1,833 BROADWAY.

MODELS, SIZE 16,

experienced, attractive, for coat, suit and dress work; salary $20-$25. Stollerman, Donovan, Berkman, 1,140 Broadway.

MODELS, SIZE 36.

Steady work, good pay, long season. HARRY RUBIN, 40 WEST 20TH.

MODELS, TALL, ATTRACTIVE, for dresses; size 16.

SON & ASH, 105 Madison Av.

MODELS, on dresses, size 16; steady employment. Call Thursday, 112 Madison Av., 6th floor.

MODEL wanted for fur coats, size 36. Apply 149 West 36th, 12th floor.

MODEL, size 16, wanted for dresses. S. D. Collins Co., 105 Madison Av.

NURSE, undergraduate or practical, experienced, nervous or mental cases, not over 35 years, fond of out-of-door sports. D., 484 Columbus Av.

NURSE wanted; must have training and know formulae; in country; 2 children. Rector 2041.

NURSES, graduates; night duty; good salary. Supt. Nurses, Melrose 3280.

NURSE for dental office. Dr. I. Leibowitz, 631 West 156th. Audubon 5647.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR.

IN LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK; PERMANENT POSITION AND GOOD SALARY; GIVE AGE AND EXPERIENCE IN YOUR REPLY.

BOX A. A., 1111 ST. PAUL BLDG.

SALESWOMEN—FORD CARS. "Women are making good selling Ford cars;" we will coach you; chance to make a large income with the largest authorized Ford dealers in Greater New York; this is an opportunity you don't get often. CALL AFTER 5 P. M., HELLMAN MOTOR CORP., 8 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY, QUEENSBORO BRIDGE PLAZA STATION, LONG ISLAND CITY.

SECRETARY WANTED.

Secretary, to collaborate with writer; must have personality to develop into platform work; salary $75 per week to start for right party; state education, age, nationality, experience, accomplishments, can you operate typewriter, take dictation, have you literary experience, if so what have you accomplished; give full information in response if you wish consideration. F 520 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience, reliable, neat, refined; Christian; salary $30; best references. M., 881 West 182d.

STENOGRAPHER with experience at filing to do publication work and eventually to manage office; excellent prospect for young lady with initiative, who can produce clean, neat work and learn to compose letters; long stenographic experience not necessary; bright beginner will do; salary $20, with promise of early advancement; Christian firm. Write Box 528, 906 Fitzgerald Building.

STENOGRAPHER, competent young lady, of good address, to take charge office and showroom in ladies' dress house; good opportunity, congenial surroundings. Write, stating age and references, L. H. Teller & Co., 6-8 West 32d St.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, $23-$25; Bronx position, with free lunches; Oliver machines; if not an Oliver operator practice in our office; must be good one. Call 810 Broadway. Ask for Miss Carlson.

STENOGRAPHER, age 20 or over; several years' experience in stock broker's office preferred, but not essential. Apply J. A. Holmes & Co., 2 West Broadway (ground floor), northeast corner West and Rector Sts.

STENOGRAPHER — Experienced stenographer wanted by large 5th Av. wareroom; answer in detail in own handwriting, giving age, experience and salary desired. X 2221 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping wanted in law office, high school or college graduate only; salary $100 a month to start. Apply by letter only. Room 1212, 111 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable of keeping records and understanding office routine; good opportunity for right person; state experience and salary expected. W. D., 167 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in large fruit-importing office immediately; must be rapid and accurate; age 25 to 30; salary $25 per week; best references from recent employers. M 857 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—High school graduate, experienced, in advertising department of large Christian organization; salary $20; state age, religion and experience. S 413 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, must be quick, active and neat; only those meeting above requirements need apply; state experience and reference in first letter. S 769 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Perfume company requires services of an experienced stenographer; must be neat and competent. Tokalon, 75 Front St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, one who can translate English dictation into French and German; state experience and salary. W 1106 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER—Wholesale concern desires an accurate and conscientious worker for permanent position; state age, experience and salary. M 857 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, with some experience, wholesale house; good chance for advancement; state salary desired. Write P. A., 701 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, experienced, by large wool goods house; Underwood machine; state references, &c. J. W. F., P. O. Box 387, Madison Square.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for secretarial duties; excellent opportunity; send self-addressed envelope for application blank. E 825 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, experienced; congenial office. Mustard Products, Inc., Grand Central Terminal, 452 St. and 1st Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER; factory, Passaic section; to receive attention give age, past experience and salary required. X 2194 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and dictating machine transcriber; permanent position, rapid advancement; $20 start. Edwin C. Barnes & Bros., 452 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, by Christian firm, experienced, capable, educated; commence $15. Apply Superior Products Co., 538 11th Av., near 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER with some experience, salary $12-$14. Apply Thursday, 2 to 3 o'clock. Call Room 1113, 196 Park Av., (41st St.)

STENOGRAPHER, one accustomed to handling a large amount of detail work. See Mr. Fenner, Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping; state experience and salary. L 209 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, in dry goods commission house; state age, experience, salary. T 588 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, must be thoroughly experienced; $25 to start; state age, religion and training. B 190 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, wanted substitute, expert; no beginners. Ten Ford News, Jackson Av. subway station, Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER and general office worker for downtown import office; state salary, religion, experience. S 822 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, experienced, in office of lace house; steady position, with advancement. S 419 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping. Write, in own handwriting, S 397 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATOR.

IN DOWNTOWN BANK; PERMANENT POSITION AND GOOD SALARY; GIVE AGE AND EXPERIENCE IN YOUR REPLY.

Z. Z., 1111 ST. PAUL BLDG.

ADDRESSOGRAPH PROOFREADER for checking and filing stencils; write fully regarding experience, mention salary. M 868 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK, Underwood typewriter; accuracy and neatness essential. Apply Mr. Applegate, National Cash Co., 470 Jackson Av., Long Island City, New York.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, thoroughly familiar with controlling accounts, trial balances, general office routine; exceptional opportunity for intelligent, conscientious person. Apply or write all week, Adler Veneer Best Co., Paynter Av. and Sunswick St., Long Island City, four blocks from Queensboro Bridge.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, thoroughly experienced, for retail piano and phonograph store; experience in this line preferred; good opportunity for right party; references required. Apply by mail only, stating qualifications and salary. H. Bergin, 39 2d Av.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; competent young lady to take charge of complete set double entry books, controlling accounts; good salary, pleasant surroundings. Call at once in person, Hicks, Hicks & Hicks, Hammels Station, Rockaway Beach.

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced bookkeeper desires services for 8th Av. room; assist in detail in own handwriting, giving experience, references and salary desired. X 2220 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, thoroughly experienced and reliable; references; closed Saturday, open Sunday morning. Apply 1 to 2, Hochauser, 474 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in ladies' apparel family; apply between 11 and 12 A. M. Glass & Kaplan, 43 East 21st.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced only; double entry, trial balance. Morris Goodman, 53 East 31st St., store, call 10 A. M.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced stenographer, typist. Fabekas & Son, 125 5th Av.

BUSINESS woman wishes student or housekeeper to care for four-room apartment in exchange for room; unusual opportunity; state religion. N 868 Times Downtown.

CANVASSERS (4), French novelties; sell on sight; liberal commission. Call Thursday before 12, New York French Export Bureau, 8 West 47th.

CASHIER-TYPIST; references. Apply London Luggage, 132 West 34th St.

CASHIER and telephone operator wanted. Manhattan Elec. Supply Co., 127 West 125th.

CASHIER, men's furnishings store. H. Koff, 226 Greenwich St.

COLLEGE WOMEN (2), refined, alert, preferably with sales training and business qualifications with credit executives and officers; agreeable work, selling a collection service; commission basis; possible earnings excellent. Write full particulars. S 389 Times.

DESIGNER on children's dresses. 3d floor, 244 5th Av.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, with ability to relieve at switchboard, wholesale house; nice environ

The New York Times

Classified Advertising Rates

Count six words to an Agate line. For Agate (Minimum space two lines.) Line

Situations Wanted 40c
Furnished Rooms and Suites Wanted... 40c
Help Wanted Male and Female 40c
Help Wanted 40c
Real Estate 40c
Lost and Found 40c
Apartments to Let and Wanted 40c
Country Board 40c
Mortgage Loans 40c
For Sale 40c
Automobiles 40c
Agents Wanted 40c
Employment Agencies 75c
For Want Ads

Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 20c) 15c
Buyers' Wants and Offerings to Buyers 15c

For insertion in the Sunday edition advertisements of schools, steamships, hotels and resorts must be received by the Times before 5 P. M. Saturday. All other Sunday classified advertisements not later than 2 P. M. Saturday.

Advertisements for insertion in the daily edition must be received by 6 P. M. on the day preceding insertion.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Continued from Preceding Page.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, expert on fireproof apartment house construction in New York City. Apply Friday. House & Gardens, 312 5th Av.

DRUG CHECKER—Man thoroughly familiar with the wholesale drug business, check orders; must be familiar with patent medicines and sundries; state age, experience and salary expected. Address "ARKAY," 370 Plane St., Newark, N. J.

FLOOR SUPERINTENDENT.

A LARGE NEW YORK DEPARTMENT STORE WISHES TO ENGAGE SEVERAL COMPETENT FLOOR SUPERINTENDENTS OR AISLE MANAGERS; WILL ONLY CONSIDER THOSE WHO HAVE HAD DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE; SPLENDID SALARY TO START AND GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.

BOX 848, 209 CABLE BUILDING.

FOREMAN, to take charge of pipe, coil bending and welding shop; must be experienced in handling men to get production; give full particulars as to age, experience, references and salary expected. Box 830, 209 Cable Building.

FOREMAN—Capable of taking full charge in fur dyeing factory. Max Gutschneider, 140 West 11th.

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT, embracing number of telephone salesmen handling stocks and bonds; actual experience in this branch of brokerage business necessary; other essentials include executive capacity in successfully managing large department, initiative and good judgment; state salary expected. Address U. S. B., Box 19, care Metropolitan Advertising Co., 120 Liberty St., New York.

HEATING ESTIMATOR and draftsman, assistant in heating contractor's office; state age, experience and salary expected. E 187 Times.

ICE CREAM MAKER wanted; experienced; all-year position; state references and salary expected. Box 658, Asbury Park, N. J.

LABORATORY TECHNICIAN wanted; must be experienced in tissue work. Apply between 10 and 4, 800 5th Av., Room 718.

MACHINIST wanted at once; sewing machine adjuster for a fast growing plant with about 100 Union Special and Singer Special machines; state age, trade training preferred; steady work and good pay to reliable man willing to start at a moderate salary and work up with the business; give full particulars regarding experience, salary expected, whether married or single, &c., in your first letter. Machinist, Box 484, New London, Conn.

MANAGER.

Live wire manager in women's ready-to-wear shop on 6th Av.; must be capable of taking full charge of help; capable of making sales and taking T. O.; unless qualified do not apply; state experience and salary. V 815 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.

If you have managerial ability, can develop a sales force and are looking for a real live opportunity, able to finance this territory and guarantee production, you will be interested in this proposition—CHICAGO MAN MADE OVER $40,000 LAST YEAR. Only real live wire who has made good and has confidence in himself need apply. F 918 Times.

MANAGER wanted for chain of drive-in or gasoline service stations; vicinity of New York City; must have technical knowledge of gasoline and lubricants; state experience, age and salary to start. G 737 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, office, instalment store; must be thoroughly familiar with clerical details of business; persistent, aggressive worker only can fill position. T 1062 Times Harlem.

MANAGER wanted for pearl button factory situated in small town; must have thorough knowledge of pearl buttons and be capable of independent management and supervision. Answer, Box 4, 711 St. James Building.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER who wants to learn sales engineering with company of national scope manufacturing and selling a mechanical specialty will find real opportunity for personal growth in this position. We want a high-grade man, graduate engineer, with one or two years' practical experience. Write fully, giving age, education, experience, salary desired and photograph if possible. Photograph will be returned and letter held in confidence. Box 146, Times Square Post Office.

MEN (2), 23-30, refined, neat, possessing sales training and sound commonsense with credit executives of manufacturing businesses, to sell collection service; agreeable work; possible earnings excellent; commission basis; write particulars, including experience. S 393 Times.

OFFICE BOY for large import, export house; state full particulars and give references; neat, intelligent boy will find excellent opportunity here. S 870 Times.

PACKER-SHIPPER for wholesale cotton goods; state particulars, including salary wanted, age, experience, references, &c. G 102 Times Downtown.

PACKER for notion and fancy goods house; salary, $15; must be experienced. M. Neuburger & Co., 385 Canal St.

PACKER in wholesale silk house; permanent position; state age, experience and salary. B 201 Times.

PORTER for large textile house, to also act as messenger; man about 40 years of age, sober and honest, with best of references; state salary desired. B 200 Times.

PORTER, night work, able-bodied man, familiar with telephone switchboard; state age and references. Write D. X., 262 Times Annex.

PRINTING SUPERINTENDENT.

Must be expert display compositor, capable of directing men in high-class catalogue work; also familiar with layout; if such a man knows the details of preswork and binding, he can secure a splendid executive position with the best-established firm in Canada. Apply, giving full information as to training, ability, age, references of previous positions and salary expected, to

DESBARATS PRINTING CO., LTD.,
302 Lagauchetiere St. West,
Montreal, Canada.

REPRESENTATIVE covering New York wanted by Philadelphia Men's Wear Clothing Mill; must have thorough knowledge and experience; commission basis. X 2194 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER—A corporation dealing in the sale of courses in business administration desires the services of an experienced sales manager, preferably one who has had experience in the sale of correspondence or extension courses and in the hiring and drilling of salesmen; only men with proven record will be considered; right man can have salary and bonus or commission and bonus. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., Room 613, Flatiron Bldg., N. Y. City.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. English and German; banking and steamship experience preferred; good salary to right person. Write M. K., Acorn Agency, 182 Nassau St., New York.

SOLICITORS—Employment agency requires experienced men to secure orders for employment; good proposition on commission basis. B 193 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Young man of intelligence, initiative and ambitious, wanted in office of mercantile establishment; some business experience desirable, but common sense is prime requisite; give full details regarding yourself and state salary desired. S 258 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, capable answering correspondence on own initiative; preferably one living in vicinity. Apply at once, Harris Bros. Co., Camp Merritt Branch, Tenafly, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for secretarial duties; excellent opportunity. Send self-addressed envelope for application blank. B 224 Times Downtown.

STOCK BOY wanted by import house for fine department; state age, references and salary expected. S 712 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Married man, with not more than one child, for high-class apartment house; must be thoroughly familiar with maintenance and operation of high-class buildings; only those who furnish references as to ability and experience in first letter will be considered; living quarters, four rooms and bath. 418 Times Downtown.

TUTOR, teach English grammar to young man; state terms. E 123 Times.

WINDOW TRIMMER, experienced, for general department store; must be able to write card; one also with ideas and able to execute in fast manner; good references. Address Man, care Kirby, Block & Fleisher, 823 4th Av.

YOUNG MAN—Manufacturing concern Yonkers has opening for young man with high school education who has some knowledge of commercial chemistry; an opening for permanent position with future; give age, experience if any and salary willing to commence. X 2101 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bright and energetic, understanding Spanish and English, as stenographer and general office assistant in shipping office in the West Indies; give full details as to qualifications, past experience and salary expected. V 881 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in office of manufacturing concern, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; one who will make himself worthy of advancement; position unexceptionally fair salary. Reply in writing to "B," 417 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MEN — Purchasing organization wants young men desirous of learning all details of buying; experience unnecessary; give all information concerning yourself, stating lowest salary to start. S 405 Times.

YOUNG MAN, neat appearance, tall, good address, memory and education, pleasing quiet manner, to greet customers; front door wholesale lace house; good future. L 280 Times.

YOUNG MAN in stock department, silk; commission house; state age, experience and salary expected. M 868 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, over 25 years, well educated, good personality, to solicit for daily newspaper; chance to earn big money on commission basis; write fully. K 259 Times.

YOUNG MAN for wholesale cotton goods; sample work and stock; state particulars, salary, experience, &c. G 801 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, salesman hat store; honest, good references. 712 Broadway, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 20-23, neat appearance; $15 to start. Write, stating age and previous experience. E 780 Times Downtown.

YARN HOUSE

requires a sales manager; must be thoroughly familiar with all details pertaining to thrown silk, artificial silk, cotton and worsted yarns. Applicant must have successful past record. To right man excellent opportunity with fair salary is offered. Give full details in first letter. X 2222 Times Annex.

Salesmen.

FORD SALESMEN.

NEW PLEASURE CARS/AND TRUCKS; COMMISSION BASIS. WILLARD KRAUSS GARAGE CORP., AUTHORIZED AGENT, 110TH ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.

GROCERY SPECIALTY SALESMAN, to sell either on whole time or side line basis a fast-moving grocery specialty, on straight commission basis; good job to right man; state if you can work with a following can cash in on a real opportunity; product is known to trade and is of highest quality; write at once, stating territory you cover. S 267 Times Downtown.

JEWELRY SALESMAN acquainted with retail and jobbers' trade East and Middle West, to carry side line manufacturer's high-grade platinum mountings and jewelry; commission basis. T 580 Times.

MANUFACTURER HAS OPENING FOR TWO GOOD SALESMEN, CENTRAL WEST TO SELL WELL ADVERTISED AUTOMOBILE SPECIALTY; ACCOUNTS ESTABLISHED WITH MOST LEADING JOBBERS; SALES GOING OVER BIG; LIVE MEN ONLY WILL BE CONSIDERED WHO CAN SHOW PROVEN SALES RECORD OVER AUTOMOBILE DEALER TRADE AND JOBBERS; REAL MONEY TO BE MADE WITH BIG FUTURE. WRITE, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS, REFERENCES AND RECORD; VERY LIBERAL COMMISSION, WITH DRAWING ACCOUNT. BOX 592, MT. VERNON, N. Y.

MESSAGE TO THE MAN.

To read this ad costs you nothing, but to take advantage of this ad's message may mean the greatest thing that ever came into your life. We have charge of the sales organization of its kind in the world, and during the month of August I will give in the evening, absolutely free, a complete course on real estate salesmanship. At the termination of the course you will be given the greatest opportunity of your life to make unlimited commission basis. If you will personally file your application to attend these free lectures. Interviews given between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. week days. 3d floor, Corn Exchange Bank Bldg., cor. Broadway and Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN, live wire; canvass territory; commission; easily salable lots; waterfront from $250 up. Apply Mr. Bellot, office foot of Eastern Parkway, Baldwin Harbor, Baldwin, Long Island.

SECURITY

SALES MANAGER.

Must have successful record to hire and train men in the investment field; one who is interested in participating in underwriting profits in addition to over-writing commission; we underwrite securities of corporations of good rating and dividend payers; no promotion propositions; to the right man we have a very attractive proposition and every co-operation possible will be given to secure salesmen and business. I. D. Noll & Co., Established 1909, 170 Broadway, New York City.

SILK SALESMAN, experienced, to sell for live silk house on commission; good opportunity. Write D. U., 260 Times.

TELEPHONE SALESMAN who can talk listed stocks; one at present employed in a similar capacity prefer; must be qualified to give quick results; exceptional opportunity is offered a man who can make good; state experience fully, salary expected and give proper references. Address C. L., Box 911, care Metropolitan Advertising Co., 120 Liberty St., New York.

SALESMEN—Firm of New York packers requires several experienced men acquainted with grocery and delicatessen trade to cover outside territories, all or part time, to handle no cook and cook malt syrup and other food specialties on commission basis. Phone Longacre 6316 mornings for appointment, or address New York Superior Products Co., 538 11th Av., New York City.

SALESMEN—The largest manufacturer of standard household electric appliance desires a few good men to sell our product to consumer; only those of integrity and willing to work need apply; substantial future assured if you make good; can work on side preferred; commission and bonus to start. Apply mornings only, Premier Service Co., 2,010 Broadway.

SALESMAN, 40 to 50 years, steady and reliable, who is entirely dependent on his earning capacity and willing to work for small salary to assist doing detail work in shipping department of manufacturing house; Christian firm; good surroundings; hours 8 to 5:15, half day Saturday. S 413 Times.

SALESMAN—8 salesmen with following among New York City and vicinity department store and specialty shops, resident buyers and jobbers; have complete line of popular priced silk underwear, cotton bloomers, and Porto Rican waists; drawing account against commission to those who prove ability. Call Longacre 2288 for appointment.

SALESMAN—We are doing the publicity work for a large corporation and require the services of a few high-class salesmen; men without previous experience are earning over $100 weekly; out-of-town work for those who prefer it; commission basis. Call 10 to 12:30 A. M., Press Syndicate, 30 Church St. Ask for Mr. Martin.

SALESMEN, calling on cigar, drug, novelty, hardware, department store, sporting goods trade, &c., to sell nationally advertised smokers' articles and household necessities; full time or as a side line on commission basis; state territory selling experience and references. M. D. Bernhardt, 148 Chambers St.

SALESMAN—We have an exceptional opening on our New York sales force for young man to sell office specialty; ambition and good address necessary; drawing account. Call 9-9:30—12-1, Peerless Co., 176 Fulton St.

SALESMAN—MILLINERY; FOR ONE WHO COMMANDS A BETTER TRADE FOR A LINE OF HIGH GRADE TRIMMED HATS ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION IS OPEN; DRAWING ACCOUNT. BOX 845, 209 CABLE BUILDING.

SALESMAN, experienced in automobile top material, to sell auto top makers; salary, $25 and commission; if results are satisfactory in six months party will receive share in business; give full particulars in letter. H 483 Times.

SALESMEN, four live wires, new imported French perfume novelties; easy seller; liberal commission against drawing account; restricted territory. Call Thursday, before 1 New York French Export Bureau, 8 West 47th.

SALESMEN, traveling, experienced, with a following; all territory open; exceptional opportunity for right party; shirts and boys' blouses; salary with commission, or commission. X 2202 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, SILKS, EXPERIENCED IN CUTTING-UP TRADE; ON SALARY AND COMMISSION; ONLY THOSE HAVING GOOD FOLLOWING NEED ANSWER. BOX 543, 209 CABLE BUILDING.

SALESMEN, covering New Jersey, Westchester or Long Island, calling on garages, to handle 3-A Piston Rings on commission. PISTON RING CO.,
147 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMEN with large following among department stores and specialty shops, to carry exclusive line ladies' handbags; out on lowes only; commission. X 2207 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Salesmen.

SALESMEN.

You might have been one of these men.

When did you first read a Business Builders' advertisement? A year ago? Six months ago? Three months ago?

In as short a time as three months, men in this organization have won promotions. Others have taken longer to hit the bull's-eye of success. It all depends upon the man himself.

You think, YOU might right NOW be one of the 107 men who during the past year and a half were promoted to positions paying salaries from $6,200 to $15,000 a year, besides bonuses and commissions? If you had answered the advertisement when you first saw it.

You aren't satisfied with what you are earning or you are reaching out for a better future, bigger opportunities. That's why you are reading this advertisement.

But—you have two firm convictions in your mind: You don't think you will make a SALESMAN and you don't want to sell SECURITIES.

Practically every one of the 1,000 men who belong to this organization felt just that way when HE answered one of our advertisements. Both of these convictions are based on MISINFORMATION. The FACT that over 90 per cent. of the men who are MAKING GOOD in this organization had never sold anything before and the FACT that so many hundreds of men have found security-selling interesting and agreeable PROVES beyond all question that your convictions are based on misinformation.

AND—the men who are making good in this organization are just ordinary fellows like you and me, coming from every walk of life.

Among them are: university graduates, bookkeepers, lawyers, locomotive engineers, civil engineers, artists, musicians, chauffeurs, machinists, printers, clerks—in fact men from practically every line of endeavor.

The Business Builders has contracts with seven successful, going corporations to sell their securities, financing their expansion, and to supply them with a total of over 450 men trained for sales and business executive positions, paying salaries from $5,200 to $15,000 a year, besides bonuses and commissions.

It has been estimated by selling authorities that it costs $3,000 per man to develop men capable of handling district offices and other executive positions of responsibility. Under the Business Builders' plan, the corporation, getting at ONE time BOTH its trained sales and executive organization, AND its capital needed for expansion, secures BOTH at a cost considerably LESS than if they were SEPARATELY. Besides, this additional executive organization is being developed and built SIMULTANEOUSLY with the raising of the additional capital, thus eliminating loss of time and momentum in getting under way.

All of the seven corporations being financed are industrial corporations. Every one is in a different industry. Somewhere in one of these corporations is the job you FIT and the job that fits YOU in the kind of business you want to be in and in which you will be happy and successful.

The reason why the Business Builders offers so many OPPORTUNITIES is that it is a big institution with several national clients corporations requiring hundreds of men with different kinds of ability for various kinds of jobs.

The Business Builders is neither a financial organization nor a school nor a vocational bureau—yet it has certain characteristics of all three. The principle underlying the institution is a fortunate combination of existing proven ideas which in the combination takes on a character which is unique and distinct. This distinctive character of the Business Builders is the reflection of the personality of James W. Elliott. Its success is the success of his personal plan of sales management and developing men.

That doesn't not mean a one-man organization. The institution occupies two floors in the Knickerbocker Building and 50 executives and department heads carry on the work of handling over 1,000 salesmen under Mr. Elliott's direction in Greater New York alone.

The fact that hundreds of men of all ages of every kind of experience are making good here proves that YOU can make good, too.

You EARN while you LEARN. The selling of securities is the MEANS through which we are trained. Your immediate earning power in commissions during your period of training is by no means unattractive. An average in one of the unlisted last week was $74 per man. One man received a commission check for $493.75 for his week's work.

One man who answered an advertisement just like this one last Friday made his first sale after the third day on the job and will draw a commission check for $93.75 for that one sale.

Your making good is a PERSONAL matter. It remains absolutely and entirely with YOU. Make up your mind TO make good and through hard work and clean living you will enter the celestial corridor of success, which glitters with brilliancy.

Call between 10 A. M. and 1:45 P. M., Sunday excepted, or between 3 and 8:30 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted. Ask for Mr. Wells, 12th floor.

JAMES W. ELLIOTT'S BUSINESS BUILDERS, INC.,
12th and 13th floors,
Knickerbocker Bldg., 42d St. and B'way.

SALESMEN.

THE LARGEST FINANCIAL INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD REQUIRES SALESMEN IN THEIR BANK DEPARTMENT; ONE OF STRAIGHT COMMISSION IF YOU ARE 35 OR OVER AND CAN QUALIFY YOU MAY COMMENCE WITH THIS LIFE WORK FOR A CONCERN WITH OVER $40,000,000 ASSETS.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY,
E. M. MILBURN, 75 WEST 43D ST.

SALESMEN WANTED—WE OFFER UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO AMBITIOUS YOUNG MEN WHO HAVE NATURAL SELLING ABILITY AND ARE WILLING TO TRAVEL; SELLING EXPERIENCE IN FACTORY SUPPLIES DESIRABLE, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; WE PAY SALARY AND EXPENSES; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. F 837 TIMES BUILDING.

SALESMAN Wanted — Young, progressive concern manufacturing hair goods and hair nets has unusual opportunity for clean-cut young man as salesman on commission basis; this position requires one who is willing to start from the bottom to obtain necessary knowledge of the business; personality, refinement and pleasant talker essential; please give full details, including age. S 420 Times.

SALESMEN, city work; salary and commission. If you are a man between the ages of 28 and 40, with experience selling office equipment, looking for an opportunity to make money, willing to work hard to make it, and wish to connect with an established concern having offices in the principal cities—a concern where ability is recognized with promotion—call between 9:30 and 12, Room 301, 30 Church St.

SALESMAN—INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

A high-grade salesman; must be familiar with infants' and children's wear; also of good standing with buyers and manufacturers; salary. W. F. Smith, third floor, 130 West 42d.

SALESMAN—Leading trade paper offers exceptional opportunity to live wire, producing advertising salesman willing to add his worth on straight commission basis before expecting drawing account; to such a proposition is offered that will make position substantial and income with big permanent future. Write fully, age, experience and earning power for interview. H 492 Times.

SALESMEN, Continental Casualty Co., accident, health department; personal producer; permanent; renewals; advancement; rare opportunity; commission. Ask for Mr. Ford, 75 Fulton St.

SALESMAN—Electrical supply house desires an experienced salesman, thoroughly acquainted in New Jersey; state age, education, experience, references and salary desired. X 2226 Times Annex.

SALESMEN—Reputable middy house desirous of a few high-class salesmen; only those with established trade will be considered; highest credentials essential; salary and commission. E 126 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to sell automobile accessories and ignition supplies, to travel outside of New York; experience absolutely necessary; commission basis; references required. S 347 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, outside, wanted by wholesale notion, hosiery and ready-made goods house for local trade; salary and commission; good proposition to right party. N. 985 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY for an experienced man who has a good following of popular priced boys' clothing; salary and commission. X 2147 Times Annex.

SALESMEN for out-of-town department stores only as a side-line of serge children's dresses and middy blouses; commission basis. Beauty Children's Dress Co., 151 Wooster St.

SALESMEN wanted to sell knit cloths; must have flattering, ability and not be afraid of work; salary and commission. Apply by mail only with full information, Rudolph Pehreiber, Inc., 128 East 26th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Salesmen.

SALESMEN.

Wanted, six representative salesmen of good character to represent a well known Pennsylvania manufacturer with main office in New York, to sell a high-grade office device needed in every bank and business house; those having experience in typewriters, adding machines, check writers, scales, &c., can earn $6,000 to $10,000 yearly in commission; our salesman are doing this and better; would be to your interest to investigate. V 804 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.

If you are a live wire with initiative and willingness to work we can offer you the opportunity you want. Our salesmen earn from $4,000 to $8,000 a year. You can do the same—perhaps better. That depends upon you. Our half-million dollar Ford sales and service building, with all latest and modern equipment, is appreciated by every prospective buyer. Results are immediate for the man who is on his toes. Commission basis.

CALL AFTER 5 P. M.,
HOME OF THE FORD,
9 MINUTES FROM B'WAY.
HELLMAN MOTOR CORP.,
QUEENSBORO BRIDGE PLAZA STATION,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

STOCK SALESMEN for Foreign language speaking stock salesmen, ITALIAN, SPANISH, POLISH, &c. If you are looking for a real proposition, here is your opportunity to establish yourself with a strong industrial institution. If you wish to better your conditions and provide for a bright future, tell us so. We will help you to do the rest regardless of your past experience. What we want is men to prove that they possess real red blood. Representatives needed in every city in U. S. and Canada; commission. Write, call or phone today to

DAVIS CAN SERVER CORP.,
175 5th Av., Room 811.
ASHLAND 7882.

SALESMAN—Woolens, British representative wanted selling woolens immediately, for Boston territory by important corporation handling product of several mills; commission basis; state references. Woolen Dept., American Interstates Corp., 42 West 45d St., New York City.

SALESMEN, WAISTS AND DRESSES.

Exceptional opportunity for young men who have automobiles to cover city suburban towns, New York State, Long Island, Jersey; aggressive men only need apply; experience preferred, but not essential; salary and commission. S 321 Times.

SALESMEN—Exceptional opportunity for salesmen of inexpensive patented display fixture to sell all retail stores; quick seller and returns; capable men can earn $75 up commission weekly; sales manager position open for those making good. Call 10 to 12 A. M., 520 West 27th St.

SALESMEN, ATTENTION! It is a fact that thousands of motors in Greater New York must be sold and positively buy upon presentation; five sales a day make you $75 a week at 33 1-3% commission; live wires do much better. Aero Auto Supply, 6th Av. and 59th St.

SALESMEN—SILK UNDERWEAR,

experienced, to cover South; well-established line of silk underwear and fancy petticoats; only those with large following and who have covered this territory for years need apply; commission basis. Write D. Z., 264 Times.

SALESMEN; no experience necessary; exceptional opportunity for live man to make real money selling new $3 service; should sell to every one interviewed; virgin field; no competition; salary or very liberal commission basis. Apply at once, Suite 802, 505 5th Av.

SALESMEN, OVER 30 YEARS OF AGE, WITH PRACTICAL BUSINESS TRAINING, FOR SECURITIES DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK COMMERCIAL BANKING HOUSE; $7,500 TO $10,000 YEARLY, ON COMMISSION. APPLY MR. WARREN, SUITE 604, 233 BROADWAY.

SALESMEN for men's straw hats by manufacturer now selling popular-priced hats; one for Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas; another for Boston and New England; must have established trade; commission basis. Address, Z., 313 Water St.

SALESMEN wanted on excellent line of washable kiddie clothes; all territories open; only those with experience need apply; commission basis only; side line proposition considered. 36 North Main St., Freeport, N. Y.

SALESMEN, DOUBLE DISK STEEL WHEEL

for auto; requires several live wires to sell individuals and dealers; territory given for East; commission. Room 425, 30 Church St., city.

SALESMAN, first-class, experienced, with large following among jobbers and resident buyers, to carry first-class line of leather novelties; big proposition for right man; strictly commission basis. Call or write, 31 Wax, 347 West Broadway.

SALESMEN, OVER 30 YEARS OF AGE, WITH PRACTICAL BUSINESS TRAINING, FOR SECURITIES DEPARTMENT HOUSE; $7,500 TO $10,000 YEARLY, ON COMMISSION. APPLY MR. WARREN, SUITE 604, 233 BROADWAY.

SALESMEN—FOR LARGE SCHIFFLI EMBROIDERY CONCERN COMMANDING TRADE AMONG DRESS AND WAIST MANUFACTURERS; LIBERAL DRAWING ACCOUNT AND COMMISSION. BOX 511, 211 HARVEY BUILDING, BRONX.

SALESMAN FOR CHRISTIAN HOUSE; KNOWLEDGE HARDWARE AND PAINT TRADE SUPPLIES; $25 TO START; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES. S 417 TIMES.

SALESMAN, with medium and low-priced cars; sales experience; leads and co-operation; state commission basis; Chevrolet dealer. 788 Southern Boulevard, Longwood Av., Bronx.

SALESMEN, securities, commission, regardless of sales experience, ambitious man can make permanent future and career with our organization. E. B. Cassatt Co., 192 Market St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN and saleswomen wanted to offer a vacuum bottle that sells itself; full or part time; big commissions. Call at 150 Nassau St., N. Y. C., Room 1729. See Mr. Ives.

SALESMEN, to sell high-grade securities in producing dividend-paying industrial; leads furnished; full co-operation; liberal commission. Room 1122, 105 Broadway.

SALESMAN, crude rubber, must be experienced and have thorough knowledge of the business; young man preferred; salary basis. M 858 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, to bring in work from dress jobbers; only man with big trade considered; big salary for right man. Goldleaf Dress Co., 39 West 18th.

SALESMEN acquainted with retail grocery, delicatessen and hotel trade to carry an imported article; commission. Call Paislas, 175 Madison Av.

SALESMAN wanted by prominent silk manufacturer as house salesman. Write, stating experience and salary wanted, Box 300, 125 East 34th St.

SALESMEN for children's dresses and middy blouses; only those with large following and buyers only need apply; commission basis. Beauty Children's Dress Co., 151 Wooster St.

SALESMEN, two, experienced, to carry side lines of work shirts and overalls; all territory open; state references; commission only. S 765 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, inexperienced; real estate opportunity; make big money; commission with drawing account. Dallard, 182 West 34th.

SALESMAN—Experienced man to solicit trade for artificial silk yarn dyeing house; excellent opportunity for a live wire; salary or commission. S 855 Times.

SALESMAN, well acquainted with hardware and grocery trade, sell stove enamel; big commissions; all territories. American Chemical Lab., 249 St. Nicholas Av.

SALESMEN—Mill agent wants salesman to sell ladies' hosiery on commission to jobbers and retail stores. Apply Room 1001, 29 Broadway.

SALESMAN with establish.d restaurant, hotel or steamship trade to sell canned goods; unusual proposition; commission. H 497 Times.

SALESMEN, two, experienced, to carry side line of umbrellas; all territories open; state references; commission basis. S 764 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN going on the road to take men's and boys' jerseys; also teddy bear suits as side line; commission only. W. B., 196 Times.

SALESMEN—To carry side line of high-grade, inexpensive real bronze book ends and art goods; your own territory; commission. S 361 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced on silver hollowware; must be acquainted with the trade; salary or commission. Call at 12, Reliable Sheffield Corp., 164 5th Av.

SALESMAN, A1 men's furnishings; good opportunities. Apply mornings, Panama Shirt Shops, 144 East 14th St.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced in dry goods; good opportunity; salary and commission. 29 Allen St.

SALESMEN for Kimonos; side line; any territory; commission basis. Dahlan, 21st St., 1st Av.

SALESMEN, musical goods, for Eastern territory. Apply Room 801 at 115 Broad St. between 11 and 12 A. M.

SALESMAN wanted, infants' coats, bathrobes local territory; commission basis. T 593 Times.

SALESMEN, 10, experienced, sell barbers' supplies; salary and commission. La Belle, 469 Broadway.

SALESMAN—Boys' washable suits; commission basis; city or road. X 2225 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, men's shoes, experience unnecessary. London Shoe Co., 149 West Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, Inc.,
U. S. Realty Bldg.,
115 Broadway.

We need the following at once:

OFFICE MANAGER—Wall St. experience; exceptional correspondent, with clear past connections; $4,000-$5,000.

COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT—Experienced; $1,200-$1,400.

STENOGRAPHERS (5) — Experienced; $25.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER — Experienced; $30.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER — Experienced; Brooklyn; $30.

STENOGRAPHERS (4)—$20-$24.

LEDGER CLERKS—S. S. Co.; experience and statistical work; $30.

CALL BEFORE 2 P. M.

Instruction.

LEARN ACCOUNTANCY

and take advantage of the opportunities now offered in executive, industrial and public accounting. Our large staff of C. P. A.'s will teach you in a few months this highly interesting and profitable work. Low tuition, easy terms, simple methods. For particulars write, phone or call INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTANTS SOCIETY, 904 KNICKERBOCKER BLDG., B'WAY AT 42D ST., NEW YORK. PHONE BRYANT 8241.

WHAT JOB FOR YOU?

Your training and experience are no guides. It depends on your natural characteristics. Let our character analysts determine the right job for YOU. It may be the turning point of your life. Come in and ask us all about it. No obligation incurred. Booklet "K" on request. Merton Institute, 96 5th Av. (at 15th St.)), N. Y. Tel. Watkins 9785.

TOUR OPPORTUNITY TO EARN

depends on your ability to do exactly what is required of you. Know what training is available to enable you to qualify for different positions. Send in your name and address to receive full educational prospectus. It will help you plan.
23d St. Y. M. C. A., 215 West 23d St., N. Y

ACCOUNTANCY.

Are you interested in training for the C. P. A. degree or for an executive position as Controller, Treasurer or Office Manager? If so, investigate the professional courses of Pace Institute. Write for helpful booklet, "Making Good," and Bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN—Big demand for high salaried executives; past ex perience unnecessary; we train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities; write at once for particulars. Lewis Hotel Training School, Desk 118, Washington, D. C.

MEN—EARN $35 to $125 WEEKLY. Learn mechanical dentistry; 3 months' course; day or evening; easy payments. Booklet "C." Bodee Schools of Mechanical Dentistry, 130 West 23d St., N. Y., and Flatbush Av., Brklyn.

EARN $25-$125 A WEEK—Learn motion picture, commercial and portrait photography; 8 months' course; free catalog "J." N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 W. 36th, N. Y., or 906 State St. (opp. L. I. Term.), Brooklyn.

Offerings of reconditioned cars announced in these columns daily.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

ABBOTT-DETROIT Town Car.
AUSTRIAN Daimler Special Sport.
CADILLAC 1919 Special Limousine; practically new.
CADILLAC 1919 Special Runabout.
CADILLAC, 17-18-19 Coupes.
CADILLAC, 19s, 18s, 17s, 4-pass. Touring.
CADILLAC 1919 7-pass. Touring.
CUNNINGHAM 1921-1919 4-pass. Sport.
FRANKLIN 1919 Spec. Lim. Land.
HUDSON 1919 Touring Limousine.
LANCIA Four Light Touring.
PACKARD 1919 4-pass. De Luxe.
PIERCE 1919 Fr. Town Brougham.
PHIANNA Spec. Roadster, brand new.
SHEFFIELD-SIMPLEX 1919 Limousine Coupe.

ALSO MANY OTHERS.

CARS TAKEN ON CONSIGNMENT.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
HERMAN KAMP, INC., Est. 1902.
1,680-2-4 Broadway, bet. 52d and 53d Sts.
FORMERLY LELAND.
Tel. Circle 0065, 6352, 6355. Open evenings.

AUTOMOBILES—1000 WANTED.
Highest prices paid; bring car or phone. 499 East 163d. Melrose 5765.

BRISCOE sedan, 1921; run 121 miles.
CUDSON 1920 speed disc wheels; bargain.
GRANT roadster, 1921; run 38 miles.
KISSEL tourings and tourster, late models.
BRISCOE 1921 touring; about 6,000 miles.
BUICK 1920 coupe; fine condition.
BUICK 1920 coupe; fine condition.
RENAULT limousine; beautiful; like new.
MERCER speedster; in fine shape.
ROAMER 1919 touring; 4-pass.

Many others at great reductions.
All cars guaranteed. Time Payments.
Bowman's, B'way & 182d. Tel. Morn. 6600.

BUICK	1921	Coupe, used 2 months.
MARLAC	1920	Special Sedan.
CADILLAC	1920	Coupe.
CADILLAC	1920	7-Pass. Tour.
CADILLAC	1919	7-Pass. Sedan.
CADILLAC	1919	4 and 7 Pass. Tour.
CADILLAC	1917	Coupe.
CHANDLER	1921	Coupe.
HUDSON	1919	7-Pass. Sedan.
MARMON	1920	Collapsible Brougham.
PACKARD	5-35	Fleetwood Touring.
PEERLESS	1920	7-Pass. Touring.
STANDARD	1920	Sub. Sedan.
SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS ALL CARS.		

MEYERS & STARK, INC.,
1,880 Broadway (624). Columbus 4900.

BUICK 1920 TOURING, $890.

Genuine model K 45; special paint job, Fleetwood blue; custom made top, &c.; guaranteed like new; terms if desired. Chevrolet dealer. 788 Southern Boulevard, Longwood Av., Bronx.

BUICK ROADSTER, MODEL 19, VERY FINE MECHANICAL CONDITION; APPEARANCE EXCELLENT. HULBERT MOTOR CAR CO., 1,584 BROADWAY, AT 62D ST.

BUICK 1920, newly painted car, as good as new; can be bought, reasonable offer. West Side Automobile Aepair Co., 214 West 65th.

BUICK, RARE BARGAIN, $590.

Balance $590, ten monthly payments; practically new 7-passenger Buick. Haynes Agency, 251 East 148th St. Melrose 6095.

BUICK 1921 5-passenger touring; practically new; cord tires; run 1,500 miles; good reason for selling; $1,400 cash; no dealers. B 176 Times.

BUICK touring, 6-cylinder, with detachable sedan top; excellent condition; $700. Duliguid, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

BUICK, model K 45; will pay $750; must be in perfect condition. Phone Chase 5472.

BUICK, late 1919 model, 5-passenger; first-class condition; $800. Phone Fitzroy 1780.

BUICKS.

Flack Co.,		238-240 West 54th St.
CADILLAC	1919	4-Pass. Sport Model.
CADILLAC	1919	Coupe; metal back.
CADILLAC	1918	"57" Coupe, $2,250.
RLCAR	1921

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The disturbance that was central Tuesday night over Western Minnesota advanced rapidly eastward and Wednesday night its centre was over Ontario. Since Tuesday night it has been attended by showers and thunderstorms in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the region of the Great Lakes. Pressure remains high off the South Atlantic Coast and in the Gulf States and it is high and rising on the North Pacific Coast.

In addition to the precipitation caused by the northern disturbance, there have been rains on the South Atlantic Coast and in the Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions. Heavy local rains fell in Florida, Southeast Georgia, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Southeastern Colorado.

High temperatures continued Wednesday in the interior of New England and in the Middle Atlantic States, the south portion of the region of the Great Lakes and in the Ohio and the Central Mississippi Valleys and the Middle Plains States. Normal temperatures prevailed in other regions.

Local showers and thunderstorms are probable Thursday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region and Thursday and Friday along the South Atlantic Coast. Otherwise the weather will be fair Thursday and Friday in the States east of the Mississippi River. The temperature will be somewhat lower Thursday over the southern portion of the region of the Great Lakes and the Ohio Valley and Thursday night and Friday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Western New York—Local thunder showers and lower temperature Thursday. Friday fair.

Northern New England—Showers, probably thunderstorms, Thursday; cooler Thursday night. Friday fair.

Southern New England—Local showers and thunderstorms Thursday; somewhat cooler Thursday night. Friday fair and cooler.

Eastern New York—Local showers and thunderstorms Thursday; somewhat lower temperature in interior. Friday fair and cooler.

New Jersey—Local thunder showers Thursday. Friday fair, with somewhat lower temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1921.	1920.		1921.	1920.
8 A. M.	72	58	4 P. M.	89	74
8 A. M.	72	58	6 P. M.	80	76
8 A. M.	73	61	9 P. M.	84	70
12 M.	88	69	11 P. M.	88	67

The thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 81, for the corresponding date last year it was 66, average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72, at 8 P. M. it was 85. Maximum temperature, 90 degrees at 5 P. M.; minimum, 72 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 70 per cent. at 8 A. M., 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.13 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.03 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Weather forecast:

Illinois, Missouri and Iowa—Fair Thursday and probably Friday; continued warm.

Wisconsin—Fair Thursday and probably Friday; not so warm Thursday in east.

Minnesota—Fair Thursday and probably Friday; not much change in temperature.

North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska—Fair Thursday and probably Friday; not much change in temperature.

Kansas—Partly cloudy and somewhat unsettled Thursday and probably Friday; not much change in temperature.

Montana and Wyoming—Fair Thursday and probably Friday; not much change in temperature.

North Carolina—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; no change in temperature.

South Carolina—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday, probably showers in extreme south.

Georgia—Partly cloudy in north and local showers in south Thursday and Friday.

Florida—Local thundar showers Thursday and Friday.

Extreme Northwest Florida, Alabama and Mississippi—Generally fair Thursday and Friday.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Partly cloudy, continued warm Thursday and Friday.

Louisiana—Local thunder showers and somewhat lower temperature Thursday and Friday.

Indiana—Partly cloudy and not quite so warm Thursday. Friday fair.

Lower Michigan—Partly cloudy and cooler Thursday. Friday fair.

Upper Michigan—Fair Thursday and Friday, slightly temperature Friday.

Fire Record.

A M		Loss.
1:37—96	Reade St.; Domestic Paper Co.	Not given
3:20—42	Madison St.; H. Nelson Flana-	Slight
8:45—76	...& Park Av. (auto); D. B.	Not given
9:25—47	...rodrow	Not given
10:10—47	W. 29 St.; Joseph Price	Not given
	Madison Av.; Molly Fish-	Not given
11:35—83	...38 2 Av. (auto); N. Meyer Co.	Not given
12:50—13	10 Hoe Av.; Abraham Caplan.	Slight
P M		
1:40—15	Madison St.; Morris Knoll.	Slight
2:25—27	W. 115 St.; John Ottenberg.	Not given
5:——	Riverside Drive; Mrs. Au-	Not given
6:15—30	...Rabba	Not given
7:40—50	W. 81 St.; B. Igle	Not given
9:40—50	...Williamsburg Bridge	Not given
10:25—140	East Houston St.	Not given
	W. 131 St.	Not given

Army Orders and Assignments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The War Department published the following orders today

Coast Artillery Corps.

Harmon, Capt. B. F., report to comdg. off., ...coast Def. of Eastern N. Y., Fort Totten, ...

Hartle, Capt. F. W., to N. Y.; thence to Panama about Oct. 18.

Quartermaster Corps.

Smith, Col. C. C., to Sacramento, Cal., as asst. to off. in charge of purchasing ...

Simonds, Capt. N. B., from Paris to U. S. and report to Adjt. Gen. for instruction.

Cavalry.

Buxton, Lt. Col. I. L., to Boston with organized Res.

Lawrence, Capt. J. O., as Asst. Prof. Mil. Sc. ... Agric. and Mech. Col. of Texas.

Miscellaneous.

Fleming, Col. L. J., retired, relieved from active duty.

Pugh, Col. S. O., Gen. Staff, to San Francisco; thence to Honolulu about ...

Hopkins, Capt. G. L., Inf., to Camp Benning.

Leaves.

Carpenter, Col. A. D. C., 1 mo. 15 days.

Pugh, Col. S. O., Gen. Staff, 1 mo.

Mercy, Lt. Col. R., Inf., 15 days.

Dickinson, Lt. Col. H. C., Gen. Staff, 2 days.

Lemmon, Maj. D. S., C.A.C., 2 mos.

Kelly, Capt. J. M., Inf., 15 days ext.

Kingman, Maj. J. J., Gen. Staff, 15 days.

Hatch, Maj. C. W., C.A.C., 1 mo. 20 days.

Sheen, Maj. W. E. Jr., C.A.C., 1 mo. 10 days.

Boatwright, Maj. W. P., C.A.C., 1 mo. 10 days.

Crosby, Capt. B. M., Inf., 1 mo.

Simms, Capt. N. H., Q.M.C., 1 mo.

Lee, 1st Lt. C. B., Inf., 1 mo. ext.

Myers, 1st Lt. W. S., F.A., 1 mo.

Braid, 1st Lt. H. A.S., 2 mos.

Mitchell, 1st Lt. W. L., Inf., 15 days' ext.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today.

Smith, Capt. A. St. C., to Squad. 1, Dest. Force, Atl. Fl.

COMMANDERS.

Abbott, J. S., to command the Toucey and ...

Hammond, P. H., to aide on staff, Comdr. battleship force, Atl. Fl.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS.

Carper, R. F., to the Nokomis, in command when ...

Grant, N. W., to Navy Yd., N. Y.

McCauley, ..., to the Huron.

Gray, A. E., to Rest. Force, Pac. Fl.

Wrenn, ..., to the Savannah as Eng. Offr.

Hawkins, J. H., to command NC aircraft ...

div., Atl. Force, Atl. Fl.

Hanks, W., relieved all active duty.

Moeller, A. H., to the Mercy as Eng. Offr.

LIEUTENANTS.

Myers, M., to Asst. to Squad. Eng. Squad. 14.

Beatty, W. E., to duty, Hosp. Training School, San Francisco.

Bergin, J. M., to the Leonidas.

Brance, A. J., to command the O-12.

Kirchmier, F. H., to 4th Nav. Dis.

Mercer, C. H., to the Henderson as Nav.

Marron, L. T., to Squad. 3.

Sherwood, G. B., to the Manley.

Snyder, C. E., to duty, Nav. Hosp., Washington.

Stevens, H. E., to office Nav. Inspr. of Nav. Instruments, Sperry Gyroscope Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wagner, C. W., to Dest. Force, Atl. Fl.

Alpate, C. F., to the Mercy.

Mercer, R. J., placed on retired list.

Will for Probate.

LINDENBAUM, ISAAC, of the lace firm of I. Lindenbaum & Sons (at 900 Riverside Drive), Aug. 2, 1920). The will disposes of an estate, valued, according to the petition, at more than $80,000 in personal property. It bequeaths $250 to the First New York Aged and Benefit Society of New York, with headquarters at 986 Leggett Avenue, the Bronx. The widow, Sarah, is given life interest in the personal property, except his interest in the lace concern, to the daughter, Bertha Birnbaum of 684 West 163d Street, $10,000 cash after the death of the widow. The residuary estate is divided equally between the two sons, Seymour and David. The testator asks that the brothers keep up the business and pay their mother $5,000 per year during life.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

[All the times indicated are under Daylight Saving.]

THE TIDES.

	Sandy Hook.		Governors Island.		Hell Gate.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
High water	5:13	1:27	6:40	1:39	8:01	3:25
Low water	11:08	7:30	12:26	6:31	9:18	10:07

THE SUN.

	Rises.	Sets.
	A.M.	P.M.
	5:08	8:16

Incoming Steamships

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Cameronia	Halifax	July 24
Leopoldina	Havre	July 16
Munamar	Barbados	July 21
Siddons	Barbados	July 21
Mobile City	Barbados	July 19
Boswell	Colon	July 19
Chickasaw	Buenos Aires	June 24
Panna	London	July 11
Hawaiian	St. Thomas	July 21
Schobaria	Hamburg	July 12
	Rotterdam	July 13

DUE TODAY.

Adriatic	Southampton	July 20
Huron	Turks Island	July 21
Vasconia	London	July 13

DUE TODAY

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Lancaster	Marseilles	July 2
Fort Victoria	Bermuda	July 26

DUE TOMORROW.

Calabria	Naples	July 19
Cazaux	Azores	July 20
Latvia	Danzig	July 14
Galileo	Antwerp	July 16

DUE SATURDAY.

Minnekahda	Hamburg	July 26
Gothland	Philadelphia	July 26
France	Havre	July 23

Outgoing Steamships Carrying Mail

SAIL TODAY.

Steamer.	Destination.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.	
Mongolia	Hamburg	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Carries Mail For Poland, Germany, Austria (via Plymouth and Cherbourg).
Esperanza	Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Cuba, Mexico.
Elmac	Jamaica	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Colombia.
			SAIL TOMORROW.	
Bergenafjord	Bergen	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland.
Alliance	Colon	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	Haiti, Canal Zone, Salvador, Nicaragua.
			SAIL SATURDAY.	
Rotterdam	Plymouth	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Boulogne, Rotterdam.
Gothland	Danzig	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Germany and Northern Europe.
Hyanthis	Capetown	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.	South Africa.
Gdansk	Danzig	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.	Poland.
Cent. State	Plymouth	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Europe, Asia and West Africa.
Flow City	Helsingfors	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.	Denmark and Finland.
Ulua	Colon	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Canal Zone, Costa Rica.
Ft. Victoria	Bermuda	5:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	
Mexico	Havana	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Cuba.
Porto Rico	San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	St. Thomas and St. Croix.
Caracas	Porto Rico	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Venezuela, Curacni.
B'gtm City	Barbados	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Argentina, Uruguay.

Foreign Ports—Arrivals and Departures

ARRIVED.

Steamer.	At	Date.
Virginian	Naples	July 20
West Columb	Alexandria	July 24
Eurypylus	Manila	July 25
Frederick VIII	Copenhagen	July 26

SAILED.

Steamer.	From	Date.
Amisia	Hamburg	July 23
Malacca Maru	Colombo	July 22
Panama	Trieste	July 24
Clearwater	Singapore	July 26
Maryland	London	July 26
Buhoico	Ardrossan	July 26

Other Outgoing Steamships

Steamer & Destination.	Date.	Time of Sailing. Hour.
Mystic, Hamburg	July 30	12:00 M.
Birmingham City, Buenos Aires	July 30	12:00 M.
Steel Engineer, Naples	July 30	12:00 M.
Michigan, London	July 30	10:00 A.M.
Kandahar, Manchester	July 30	10:00 A.M.
Graciana, Dundee	July 30	10:00 A.M.
Cornwall, Melbourne	July 30	11:00 A.M.
City of Pekin, Shanghai	Aug. 3	12:00 M.
Crewe Hall, Piraeus	Aug. 10	12:00 M.
Milwaukee, Bridge Reval	July 30	11:00 A.M.
Capulin, London	July 30	11:00 A.M.

Transpacific Mails

Connecting mails close at the G. P. O. and City Hall Station at 7 P. M. as follows:

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, via San Francisco	Sonoma	July 28
Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China, via San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	July 29
Hawaii, via San Francisco	Wilhelmina	July 29
Hawaii, Guam and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco	U. S. A. T. Thomas	July 31
Japan, Korea, China, Siberia, French Indo-China and Netherlands East Indies (except Sumatra), via Seattle	Katori Maru	July 31
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.	Makura	Aug. 1

The Civil Service.

City.

The promotion list for engineemen of steamers will soon be ready. Fire Commissioner Drennan will appoint from it at least twenty and possibly twenty-five engineers.

The Civil Service Association of New York State will hold its 1921 convention in Elmira on Sept. 3.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for assistant in information, men, age under 55, for vacancies in the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at $1,800 to $3,600 a year. Appointees at annual compensation of $2,500 or less may be allowed the increase granted by Congress of $20 a month. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on education and experience, 35; published papers or magazine and newspaper articles prepared by the applicant, 30; practical test, 35. Applicants must have graduated from a college or university of recognized standing, and have had at least three years' experience as writer and editor or assistant editor on the staff of a newspaper or periodical of prominence, including the writing and preparation in popular style of material on technical subjects, or in writing or preparing articles on agricultural or technical subjects for periodicals, in which may be included experience in preparing matter for the information service of an agricultural or technical institution or organization supplying material regularly to periodicals; or for persons lacking such college education, at least an additional year of experience as above described for each year lacking such college course. Age limit does not apply to persons entitled to preference because of military or naval service. Classified employes who have reached the retirement age and have served fifteen years are entitled to retirement with an annuity.

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CHICAGO ..... July 30 Sept. 7 Oct. 12
LAFAYETTE ..... Sept. 1 Sept. 29
LEOPOLDINA .... Aug. 3 Aug. 10 Oct. 15
FRANCE ..... Aug. 4 Aug. 25 Sept. 21
LA LORRAINE .... Sept. 3 Oct. 1
LA SAVOIE ..... Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Nov. 12
PARIS ..... Aug. 17 Sept. 14 Oct. 8
LA TOURAINE .... Sept. 17 Oct. 15
ROCHAMBEAU .... Aug. 27 Oct. 1 Nov. 5
Havre—Hamburg—Danzig
NIAGARA ..... Aug. 20 Nov. 5
New York—Vigo—Havre
LA BOURDONNAIS ..... Aug. 30 Oct. 4
ROUSSILLON ..... Sept. 17
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 19 STATE ST., N.Y.

BALTIMORE TO HAWAII
and return
Calling at Havana, Panama Canal, Los Angeles, San Francisco
DE LUXE STEAMERS:
BUCKEYE STATE
Leaves Baltimore for Hawaii July 30th
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Managing Agents, U. S. Shipping Board,
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or any local steamship agent.

Australia
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Fast U. S. mail s. Sonoma, Ventura, 10,000 tons. Lloyd's A1 register. Delightful service. Sydney short line—Samoa. HONOLULU, $120 R. T. Pacific Tours, $225. 1st Class. Sonoma sails Aug. 2. Ventura sails Sept. 6.
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Passenger and Freight Services
From New York
CHERBOURG AND SOUTHAMPTON
MAURETANIA ..... Aug. 11 Sept. 6 Sept. 29
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AQUITANIA ..... Aug. 28 Sept. 13 Oct. 4
QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
VASARI ..... Aug. 6
CARMANIA ..... Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Oct. 8
ALBANIA (new) ..... Aug. 20 Sept. 17 Nov. 1
CARONIA ..... Aug. 27 Sept. 24
SCYTHIA (new) ..... Sept. 6 Oct. 1 Nov. 15
PLYMOUTH, HAMBURG AND DANZIG.
SAXONIA ..... Sept. 15 Oct. 29 Dec. 13
LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW
CAMERONIA (new) July 30
LONDONDERRY AND GLASGOW
COLUMBIA ..... Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Oct. 8
ALGERIA ..... Aug. 20 Oct. 4
VIGO, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, DUBROVNIK, TRIESTE AND FIUME
CALABRIA ..... Aug. 6
HAMBURG AND DANZIG
PANNONIA ..... Aug. 13
BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
ASSYRIA ..... Aug. 13
CUNARD MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES
MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, MONACO, NAPLES, ALEXANDRIA, PIRAEUS, PATRAS, TPIESTE. (Ports vary according to cruise.)
CARONIA ..... Oct. 22 Dec. 7
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100% Service 100% Service
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Sailings from Pier 74, 34th St., N. R., S. S. Geo. Washington and America (Piers 3 and 4, Hoboken) excepted.
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GEORGE WASHINGTON: Aug. 3 Sept. 3 Oct. 4
AMERICA: Aug. 27 Sept. 28 Oct. 29
PLYMOUTH—BOULOGNE—LONDON
Non-Luxurious—Comfortable
CENTENNIAL STATE: July 30—Oct. 11—Nov. 15
OLD NORTH STATE: Aug. 16—Sept. 20—Oct. 25
BREMEN—DANZIG
POTOMAC: Aug. 10—Sept. 22
PRINCESS MATOIKA: Aug. 23—Oct. 3
HUDSON: Aug. 30—
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Sail from Vancouver, B. C.
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Direct Passenger Service Between NEW YORK—GENOA—NAPLES.
S. S. Dante Alighieri ..... Aug 13
S. S. Giuseppe Verdi ..... Sept. 10
1st Class, $250 up; 2d Class, $160 up.
MaDONNELL & TRUDA, General Agents, 5 State Street, New York.

ITALIAN LINES
NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
For NAPLES and GENOA
SAN GIORGIO (Also Palermo) ..... July 30
AMERICA (Naples and Levant) ..... Aug. 6
TAORMINA (Also Palermo) ..... Aug. 19
Europa, Apr. 27 Palestrina, Sept. 8
ITALIA AMERICA, 1 State St., N. Y.

SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN LINE
Denmark-Norway-Sweden
Passenger Office, 27 Whitehall St., N. Y.

BEAR MOUNTAIN
The People's Popular Day Resort
Saturday and Sunday
AFTERNOON TRIPS
About 2 hours at Bear Mountain
Steel Str. ONTEORA Lvs. Battery Pier 2 P. M., W. 132nd St. 2:30 P. M.
ROUND TRIP FARES—Weekdays: Adults, 75c; Children, 30c. Sundays and Holidays: Adults, $1.00; Children, 50c. (Including War Tax.)
MUSIC—DANCING—REFRESHMENTS
Palisades Interstate Park Commission
Telephones: John 4335, Bowling Green 7478, 6, 7 and 8.

DAILY SERVICE
STEEL STR. CLERMONT
Leaves Battery at 9 A. M. Also on Sat. leaves Battery at 1:30 P. M. 9:45 A. M. Daily except Saturday, July 30.
SPECIAL UPTOWN BOAT
Steel Str. ONTEORA
Leaves West 125th St. at 9:30 A. M. daily, excepting Saturday, July 30.
Sunday Morning Service
Steamers CLERMONT and GRAND REPUBLIC
Leave Battery Pier, 8 A. M.
Steel Str. HIGHLANDER
Leaves W. 129th St. 9:30 A. M.
ROUND TRIP FARES—Weekdays: Adults, 75c; Children, 30c. Sundays and Holidays: Adults, $1.00; Children, 50c. (Including War Tax.)
MUSIC—DANCING—REFRESHMENTS
Palisades Interstate Park Commission
Telephones: John 4335, Bowling Green 7478, 6, 7 and 8.



Old Glory is now on the Seven Seas
AMERICAN SHIPS ARE AVAILABLE FOR YOUR OCEAN VOYAGE
New combination Passenger and Freight ships. Fast, Luxurious Steamers.
Key number in parentheses following ship's name indicates name, address and telephone of steamship company in list at bottom of this column.
EUROPE
Plymouth, Boulogne and London
From New York
August 16—September 20—Old North State (159).
July 30—October 11—November 15—December 13—Centennial State (159).
Bremen and Danzig
From New York
August 30—Hudson (159).
August 22—October 3—Princess Matoika (159).
August 10—September 22—Potomac (159).
Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen
From New York
August 27—September 28—America (159).
August 3—September 3—October 4—George Washington (159).
SOUTH AMERICA
Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires
From New York
August 3—Huron (91).
August 17—Asolue (91).
August 31—Southern Cross (91).
FAR EAST
Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta
From San Francisco
August 13—Creole State (105).
September 14—Wolverine State (105).
Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila
From Seattle
July 30—October 8—Keystone State (1).
August 27—November 5—Wenatchee (1).
September 17—November 26—Silver State (1).
From San Francisco
July 30—Empire State (105).
August 20—Golden State (105).
COASTWISE AND HAWAII
Fort Los Angeles, San Francisco & Hawaiian Islands
From Baltimore
July 30—Buckeye State (80).
September 3—Hawk. State (80).

1	The Admiral Line 17 State St., N. Y. Bowling Green 5525.	
80	Mateon Navigation Co. 215 Market St. San Francisco, Cal.	
91	Munson S. S. Lines 67 Wall St., N. Y. Bowling Green 2300.	
105	Pacific Mail S. S. Co. † Hanover Sq., N. Y. Telephone Bowling Green 4980.	
159	U. S. Mail S. S. Co., Inc. 45 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Whitehall 1200.	

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD
Washington, D.C.

WHITE STAR
Sailings Pier 58-62, North River, New York
All times (daylight saving) unless specified.

Baltic, Cedric, Celtic	to Liverpool	July 30 Aug. 27 Sept. 24 Aug. 6 Sept. 3 Oct. 1 Aug. 20 Sept. 17 Oct. 15
Adriatic, Olympic	to Cherbourg, Southampton	Aug. 3 Aug. 31 Oct. 5 Aug. 13 Sep. 9 Sep. 24
Canopic	New York and Boston—Azores, Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa	11 A. M. Aug. 9 Sept. 20
Cretic		11 A. M. Sept. 7

RED STAR LINE

Zeeland, Kroonland, Lapland, Finland	Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp	Aug. 6 Sept. 10 Oct. 15 Aug. 13 Sept. 17 Oct. 22 Aug. 20 Sept. 24 Oct. 29 Aug. 27 Oct. 1 Nov. 5
Rotterdam, Samland	Hamburg, Libau, Danzig	(1st class only), July 30 (1st class only), Sept. 1

AMERICAN LINE

Mongolia, Manchuria, Minnekahda	Hamburg via Cherbourg, Danzig, Hamburg	*July 23 Sept. 3 — Aug. 25 —— Aug. 11

*Calls at Plymouth, Cherbourg, Danzig, Hamburg.
International Mercantile Marine Company
118 Steamers—1,250,000 Tons
9 Broadway, N. Y., or Local Agents

Direct Service
Naples, Piraeus, Constantinople, Varna, Constanza
MEGALI HELLAS ..... Aug. 6
S. S. KING ALEXANDER ... Sept. 8
(formerly the striking Steamer CLEVELAND)
NATIONAL GREEK LINE
20 Pearl St., New York.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK TO ROTTERDAM
VIA
PLYMOUTH, BOULOGNE-SUR-MER
11 A. M. Eastern Standard Time

Rotterdam	11 A.M. July 30	Sept. 3 Oct. 8
Ryndam	11 A.M. Aug. 6	Sept. 10 Oct. 15
N.Amsterd'm	11 A.M. Aug. 13	Sept. 17 Oct. 22
Noordam	11 A.M. Aug. 20	Sept. 24 Oct. 29

General Passenger Office, 24 State St., N. Y.

R. M. S. P.
New York—Cherbourg
Southampton—Hamburg

ORDUNA	July 30	Sept. 10
ORBITA	Aug. 13	Sept. 24
OROPESA	Aug. 27	Oct. 8

The ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
26 B'way, N. Y., or local agents

SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE
Short Route and through bookings to principal points in Scandinavia, Germany and Baltic States
LARGE MODERN STEAMERS.
S. S. Stockholm ..... Aug. 20 Oct. 1 Nov. 12
S. S. Drottningholm ..... Sept. 3 Oct. 15 Dec. 3
Superior Passenger Accommodations.
Passenger Office, 26 State St., New York

COSULICH LINE
NAPLES—PATRAS—CARROVIRA—TRIESTE
Argentina ..... Aug. 4
Presidente Wilson ..... Aug. 27
PHELPS BROS. & CO., General Agents, 17 Battery Place, New York.



CATSKILLS
via
DAY LINE
Make your journey to the Catskills as enjoyable as the days you spend there. All the famous resorts of this picturesque and delightful region are conveniently reached via the
PALATIAL STEEL STEAMERS
"Washington Irving," "Robert Fulton" "De Witt Clinton," "Albany," "Hendrick Hudson."
Ulster and Delaware Trains meet Day Line boats at Kingston Point pier for points in the Catskills.
DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAY.
Connection at Albany with New York Central and D. & H. Railroads. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Daylight Saving Time

North Bound.	Daily Except Sunday	Through Daily	Extra Service Daily	Sunday Only
New York:	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Desbrosses St.	a8:40	9:00	....	1:30
West 42d St.	a8:50	9:10	10:00	1:40
W. 129th St.	a9:20	9:40	10:30	2:10
Yonkers	a9:50	10:13	10:58	2:40
Bear Mountain	†11:20	....	†12:30	†4:20
West Point	†11:50	....	††1:00	†4:50
Newburgh	†12:40	....	†2:00	†5:50
Poughkeepsie	....	†1:20	†2:30	....
Kingston Point	....	2:15	....	....
Catskill	....	3:00	....	....
Hudson	....	3:20	....	....
Albany	....	5:30	....	....

On Sundays additional Steamer leaves Desbrosses St., 9:30 A. M., for †Bear Mountain, †Newburgh, and †Poughkeepsie.
†Return steamer same day from points marked †. aDaily except Sunday.
IDEAL ONE-DAY OUTINGS.
Telephone Canal 9300.
Hudson River
Day Line
DESBROSSES ST. PIER, NEW YORK.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
Daily sailings from Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., weekdays, 6 and 7 P. M.; Sundays and Holidays at 6 and 9 P. M.; West 129th St., half-hour later (Daylight Saving Time). Direct rail connections at Albany to all points North, East and West. Phone Canal 9000.
Express Freight Service. Autos Carried
Hudson Navigation Company
MIDDLETON S. BORLAND and JAMES A. EMERSON, Receivers.

Iron Steamboat Co.
CONEY ISLAND
Special Schedule for THURSDAY, JULY 28

Lv. W. 129 St.	Pier 1, N. R.	Coney Island
9:20	9:30	10:15	4:15	12:25	6:10
10:20	4:15	11:15	5:00	1:25	6:30
11:20	5:20	12:15	6:10	†1:10	7:30
12:15	6:30	1:00	7:15	2:10	8:25
1:15	7:30	2:15	8:15	4:25	9:25
2:30	8:30	3:15	9:30	5:25	10:30

Trip marked † does not stop at Pier 1, N.R.
ROCKAWAY BEACH

Lv. W. 129 St.	Pier 1, N. R.	Rockaway
9:30 a.m.	10:15 a.m.	2:10 p.m.
1:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	5:30 p.m.

TELEPHONE WHITEHALL 1879
Afternoon Sail to Newburgh
and return. STR. "HOMER RAMSDELL" leaves Franklin St. 4:00, West 129th St. 4:30 P. M. for Newburgh and return. Restaurant.

SPECIAL
Yachting Cruises
Magnificent New
S. S. FORT ST. GEORGE
14,000 tons displacement, will make three unusually attractive cruises to
QUEBEC via HALIFAX
and through the Northumberland Straits, Gut of Canso and up the Saguenay River. Magnificent scenery, smooth water, cool weather. The ship has spacious promenade decks, many rooms with bath, finest cuisine. Orchestra, dancing and all deck games.
The round trip occupies twelve days; rate $200 and up, or one way to Quebec, five days, $100 and up.
Sailing from New York
July 30—Aug. 13-27
Call or write for information
Furness Bermuda Line
34 Whitehall Street, New York
or any tourist agency
Tel. Bowling Green 7900

ACRUISE DE LUXE
TO THE
MEDITERRANEAN
By the S.S. CARONIA of the CUNARD LINE
Sailing from New York
JAN. 28th, 1922—DURATION 61 Days
Strictly Limited to 350 Guests
The Itinerary includes visits to MADEIRA, SPAIN, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, MONACO, NAPLES, ALEXANDRIA, PALESTINE, CONSTANTINOPLE, ATHENS, ITALY.
EXCLUSIVE MANAGEMENT
THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway 541 Fifth Ave.

CLARK'S 17th ORIENT CRUISE
by magnificent S.S. Empress of Scotland, 25,000 gross tons, 12 days in Egypt and Palestine, etc. Feb. 4, 1922; 65 days $800 up, including Shore Excursions, Hotels, Guides, Drives, Fees, etc.
FRANK C. CLARK Times Building New York

EUROPE, NOVA SCOTIA, BERMUDA
STAR TOURS
500 5th Ave., Room 305. Phone 6863 Wisc.
126 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Phone 1179 MDR.
First Trans-Continental Service.
Hotel System—Atlantic to Pacific
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
F. P. PERRY, Gen. Agent,

SHIPS AWAIT AUGUST TO LAND IMMIGRANTS

150 Americans Will Be Held Up Today Because Quota of Greeks Has Run Out.

NEW ORDER BARS HOLDOVER

Authorities to Keep Craft Outside Three-Mile Limit Until Next Month Begins.

Steamship agents were notified yesterday by the immigration authorities at Ellis Island that, if they brought in any aliens before midnight of July 31 from countries whose immigration quotas have been exceeded, they would not be allowed to enter on the list for August. This included Greeks, Poles, Turks, Jugoslavs, Persians, Syrians, Siamese, Palestinians, Africans, New Zealanders and many races in the Near East, whose quotas for July have run out.

To comply with the law, steamships bringing this class of immigrants must stay outside the three-mile limit until after midnight Sunday. The Greek liner Megali Hellas, due to arrive today with 550 Greeks and 200 Turkish subjects, will have to remain outside the harbor, and so will the 150 American citizens in the first and second cabin. They cannot land because the immigration authorities declined to allow the liner inside the three-mile limit. The Italian liner Argentina, from Trieste and Naples, due tomorrow, also will be kept outside until Monday with her 200 alien passengers and 28 United States citizens.

The White Star liner Adriatic, due late today from Southampton and Cherbourg, will go to her pier at the foot of West Eighteenth Street, as she has 400 Americans on board, and the majority of the aliens are British, whose quota for July has not been exhausted.

The France of the French Line, due on Saturday from Havre, also will go to her pier, as her passengers are mostly American citizens and French immigrants, with a few Swiss and Spaniards, who have plenty of leeway in the July quota list.

The Anchor liner Calabria is due tomorrow with a big steerage list of Italians, who still have 4,875 to arrive before the July quota is closed, so she will be permitted to come to her pier.

SICK ARE THRONGING TO STE. ANNE SHRINE

Ambulances From a Score of American States Carry Afflicted to Quebec.

QUEBEC, July 27.—More sick and maimed have journeyed this year to be cured at the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupreé than ever before, and the price of accommodations in the small village has advanced by leaps and bounds. Cots have been placed on roofs, verandas and balconies of almost every house and some places are charging as much as $15 a night.

To attend the feast of Ste. Anne have come thousands of visitors from all parts of the continent. Nearly 400 afflicted persons already have assembled for the ceremonies over which Cardinal Begin is presiding.

Hourly special trains and motor cars are unloading their suffering burdens. Many American ambulances, bearing the license numbers of a score of States, already have arrived.

ALLEGED SPY ARRAIGNED.

Hearing of Suspect in Black Tom Explosion Postponed to Aug. 17.

ALBANY, July 27.—Michael Felix Kristoff, alleged Austrian spy and bomb suspect, was held today for further examination on Aug. 17 by United States Commissioner Hubbard on his arraignment on a technical charge of having enlisted in the United States Army about four years ago as an American citizen, when in reality he was an enemy alien.

Detectives for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, according to statements made by counsel for the road at previous hearings, believe that Kristoff was implicated in the Black Tom explosion at Bayonne, N. J., in July, 1916(which, caused the loss of several lives and millions of dollars in property damage.

A certified copy of Kristoff's enlistment and discharge papers was placed in evidence at today's hearing by Earl H. Gallup, Assistant United States District Attorney, who requested an adjournment until Aug. 17, saying his office desired more time to look into the case.

AGAINST CHINESE IN HAWAII.

Western Beet Sugar Grower Asks "Square Deal" as to Labor.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Admission of Chinese coolie labor to the Hawaiian Islands, to relieve the agricultural shortage, was opposed before the House Immigration Committee today by Henry T. Oxnard, Vice President of the American Beet Sugar Company, with factories in California, Colorado and Nebraska.

Beet sugar manufacturers were selling their product at 5 cents when the cost of production was around 8 cents a pound, Oxnard insisted, and he asked that Hawaiian planters should not be permitted to increase the sugar supply with the aid of Chinese, unless the same labor was freely admitted to the United States.

"All we want is a square deal," he said.

Oxnard said there was no danger of the Japanese acquiring business control of Hawaii.

"Why, we could blow them up in five minutes," he said, adding that he meant the navy could go to the islands and bottle up the Japanese."

ROBBERS WORK SPIDERWISE

Lower Rope From Roof and Climb Into Fourth-Floor Apartment.

The acrobatic burglar with the rope ladder has reappeared among apartment houses on the west side of Manhattan, where, spider fashion, he has been climbing up and down walls with the daring of the thieves who slid down a rope from the twentieth story of the loft building in the West 30s and tried to break into the eighth floor. Although these human flies have figured in many burglaries lately, none of them has been captured.

It became known yesterday that burglars of this variety stole $2,000 worth of silverware and apparel from the apartment of J. Heit, a manufacturer, at 150 West Eightieth Street on Saturday night. They cut a dumbwaiter rope at Seventy-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue and carried it along with them to the roof of the Paulette apartment house at 150 West Eightieth Street, and lowered themselves down an areaway to the Heit apartment on the fourth floor.

Farmer Chosen Premier of Alberta.

CALGARY, July 27.—H. Greenfield, a farmer, was elected Premier of the Province of Alberta today by the Provincial Legislature, in which the farmers control the Government. He was born in Winchester, Eng., 62 years ago and came to Canada in 1892. Beginning as a farm laborer, he has risen to the ownership of one of the finest pieces of agricultural property in Northern Alberta.

SAYS REDS CONTROL BIG 'TREASON' FUND

Head of Retail Clothiers' Association Declares They Are Raising $5,000,000.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 27.—The radical labor element, "which practically controls the clothing manufacturing industry, is raising a defense fund of $5,000,000 to continue and carry on their campaign of terrorism and treason," A. E. Burkhardt, President of the National Association of Retail Clothiers, declared tonight in an address before the convention of the Pennsylvania Retail Clothiers' Association.

This element had become a serious menace to the country, he asserted, and was attempting to "throttle and annihilate honest American labor."

Forms of terrorism, ranging from petty annoyances to physical violence, bombing and actual taking of life, have occurred with frequency in the congested manufacturing centres, he said.

"These people will stop at nothing which tends to their ends," Mr. Burkhardt continued. "They are becoming so brazen in their attacks that they sneer at those of us who seek to aid in upholding the ideals and traditions of our country, and ask what we are going to do about their further villainies."

The speaker said there was little cause to take issue with the American Federation of Labor, as it was fighting in common with American industry against the radical labor element, who would crush them.

Referring to the alleged intention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America to come into possession of the plants of industry and then to seize them, Mr. Burkhardt said that this organization "would confiscate and subjugate capital and place labor at the helm of affairs, as the Bolshevik hordes of Russia have done, entailing chaos and a return to a state of semi-barbarism.'

"One of the most surprising things of recent years," he continued, "is the apathy and indifference heretofore shown by the American people toward these un-American and destructive organizations."

Survey of the retail clothing business of this country had shown that charges that the clothing merchants of America were profiteering and retarding deflation were false, he said.

The speaker condemned the pending tariff bill, declared it would cost consumers of the nation not less than $2,000,000,000, or about $20 a year for every man, woman and child. He said it would build up about this country a wall against the commerce of the world.

22 MOTOR CARS STOLEN.

Delivery Auto and 3½-Ton Truck In Yesterday's List.

The following thefts of automobiles were reported to the police yesterday:

Ford 1920 touring; license 53876 N. Y., motor unknown.

Ford 1921 sedan; license 266914 N. Y., motor 5003075.

Ford 1921 runabout; license 275323 N. Y., motor 5074454.

Armleder three and a half ton truck, dark red, yellow stripes; license 2520 Penn., motor 15417.

Ford 1920 touring; license 258695 N. Y., motor 4462829.

Grant Six 1920 touring, blue; license 138840 N. Y., motor 3270.

Ford 1921 touring, license 571600 Penn., motor 51033530.

Buick 1920 touring, dark green; license X3560 N. Y., motor 636191.

Ford 1921 sedan, license 86362 Conn., motor unknown.

Ford 1921 sedan, license 233936 N. Y., motor 4495397.

Dodge 1920 sedan, dark blue, white wood wheels; license 41560 Conn., motor 553905.

Ford sedan, license 266403 N. Y., motor 3476546.

Ford 1920 delivery auto, marked Garcia Cigar Mfg. Co., 722 Third Avenue, license 859489 N. Y., motor 2460457.

Ford 1921 touring, license 232075 N. Y., motor 4769625.

Ford, 1921 sedan; license 86362 Conn., motor 4597846.

Ford, 1921 touring, initials F. M. on sides; license 266646 N. Y., motor 5000338.

Buick, 1920 coupe; license 209894 N. Y., motor 671553.

Stutz, 1919 touring, gray initials L. T. G. on side; license 147848 N. Y., motor 63182.

Haynes, 1918 roadster; license 208093 N. Y., motor 29803.

Indian motorcycle, side car attached; license 3369 N. Y., motor 716489.

Ford, 1920 coupe, black; license 149115 N. Y., motor 2691702.

Ford, 1919 commercial auto, marked St. James Market, nr. 979 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; license 722091 N. Y., motor 2674011.

DEBTS PUT AT $1,900,000.

Assets of Chandler Brothers & Co. Estimated at $50,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 27.—The liabilities of the banking and brokerage firm of Chandler Bros. & Co., 1,338 Chestnut Street, which failed Monday, were said today to reach $1,900,000. The assets were placed at $50,000 in the bill in equity filed with Common Pleas Court No. 1.

The failure of the firm was attributed to the unwillingness of its members to sell out accounts of customers who did not meet calls for margins as stock prices fell during the depression. One client, a resident of this city, and generally regarded as wealthy, is said to owe the firm $138,000.



1000
DAVEGA
Golf Clubs
Regular Price
$2.75 and $3.00
Special $1.98 Each

AT ALL FIVE DAVEGA STORES

HERE'S an opportunity to get Clubs that compare favorably with the best, at substantial reductions.

They are guaranteed as to quality and service; have the right feel and are well balanced. In finish and appearance they equal the high-grade models. Never sold before at less than $2.75 and $3; they are exceptional values at $1.98.

Drivers, Brassies, Mashies, Mid-irons and Putters included. Come in at once and get a set while they last. Our Golf experts will help in making selections without charge.

Complete Golf Outfit

Just the thing for beginners or a guest outfit. Consists of one wood club (Driver or Brassie), one Mashie, one Mid-iron, one Putter and one "Sunday" Golf Bag, brown or white. $9.95

DAVEGA
"The Sportsman's Paradise"
FIVE NEW YORK STORES

15 Cortlandt Street, Near Broadway
28 John Street, Near Nassau
831 Broadway, Near 13th St.
111 East 42nd Street, Commodore Hotel
125 West 125th Street, Near Lenox Ave.

125th STREET STORE OPEN EVENINGS
All stores open until 3 P. M. Saturday except 125th Street store, which is open every evening.
Mail orders promptly filled from our main office, 831 Broadway, N. Y. C.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN says: *"Life is a shelvy Sea, the passage fear; And not without a skillful Pilot steer."*

GREATER ESTATES CALL FOR MORE CARE

In the early days of our country, fortunes were seldom great or complicated. It was then possible for an individual to act acceptably as executor.

Modern estates are more complex, and require specialized training and experience for satisfactory settlement. Such facilities are offered by the Trust Department of The Bank of America.

THE BANK OF AMERICA
ESTABLISHED 1812
Manhattan and Brooklyn

1752 Smart
Mohair Suits
(coat and trousers)
go on Sale today
$19.50

597 were $30.00
739 were $25.00
416 were $22.50

Nineteen-fifty! So marked for a quick clearaway. Hallmarked by the excellence of their styling and tailoring, usual attributes of a Wallach Mohair suit; just as $19.50 is an unusual price at which to buy a suit so fine. Many were made by Hart Schaffner & Marx.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd, Manhattan
Court Street at Montague, Brooklyn

HALF-YEARLY SALE

John David Excello Shirts
$1.95
formerly $3.00 and $2.50

$12.50, $12, $10.50 Silk . . *now* $7.45
$7.50 Silk . . . . . *now* $5.95
$4.50 and $3.75 Madras . *now* $2.95
All Neck-Sizes And Sleeve-Lengths

ON SALE AT ALL JOHN DAVID SHOPS
Facing Greeley Square—Broadway at 32nd Street
In the Financial District—62 Broadway, below Wall
In the Borough of Brooklyn—Court Street corner Montague



DUAL VALVES are an exclusive feature on Pierce-Arrow trucks. They represent one reason why Pierce-Arrows outhaul, out-perform, and outlast others.

Pierce Arrow Trucks

ELLIS
NEWARK
TRENTON

HARROLDS
NEW YORK
STAMFORD
BROOKLYN
POUGHKEEPSIE

TAKE USOLINE
The ORIGINAL Russian Mineral Oil To Prevent Constipation

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Page 17.

Lost and Found advertisements, Page 8.

A Club-Residence for Business Men

To the ambitious business man with a definite standard of living, the Allerton House group offers a combination of advantages that include the service and appointments of the modern hotel at a fraction of hotel cost, with the good fellowship of the select club.

Allerton Houses
45 EAST 55th ST.
143 EAST 39th ST.
302 WEST 22d ST.
Tel. Watkins 4128

The facilities of the 39th Street Allerton House include a well-equipped gymnasium under the personal supervision of the Athletic Director of New York's foremost university.

MONEY to LOAN
in substantial amounts

Despite the general tendency to curtail loans, this institution continues to lend CASH in large amounts. Loans on Jewelry only. Liberality, privacy, courtesy.

One of New York's oldest, staunchest institutions.

Established 1878
J. E. LEMON & CO.
475 SIXTH AVE. at 29th St.



The balance of our sample line of

Blum & Koch Straw Hats
$1.65

This is almost the same as getting an ordinary straw hat for nothing, for $1.65 is almost less than nothing to pay for a smart hand-made straw hat by Blum & Koch. So buy one now even if it's only to put it by. $1.65.

With them are included many fine Wallach straws

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Zimmerman & Don
CLOTHES FOR WELL DRESSED MEN.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE
THREE-PIECE
MOHAIR SUITS
(TAILORED AT ROCHESTER)
ALL SILK LINED
Formerly $50 and $55
Now $32.75

These suits are made of the best quality mohair, high grade silk lining, very finely tailored.

White, and Black & White Striped
FLANNEL TROUSERS
Formerly $11.50 and $12.50
Now $7.75

MEN'S & YOUNG MEN'S
WOOL SUITS
Regulars, longs, shorts and stouts—quarter and half lined, many lined with silk. All up-to-the-minute styles.
Formerly $45.00-$50.00 — Now $28.75
Formerly $55.00-60.00-65.00 — Now $38.75

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded
Alterations Free — Open Evenings

Zimmerman & Don
Broadway at 50th St.
Brooklyn Store—1717 Pitkin Ave.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy today; unsettled, with local showers, Saturday; no change in temperature.
☞ For full weather report see Page 20

VOL. LXX....No. 23,197. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1921. TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

FAVOR BILL TO GIVE MELLON FREE HAND IN FUNDING OF DEBT

Senate Finance Committee Adds Five-Year Limit to Approval of Administration Plan.

SECRETARY OUTLINES WORK

Says Our Obligation to Defer Interest Is Contingent Upon Debtors' Promptness to Act.

WON'T TAKE GERMAN BONDS

Nor Accept Securities Other Than Those of the Debtor Nations—Minority Plans Floor Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—By vote of 9 to 5 the Senate Finance Committee today approved and ordered favorably reported to the Senate the Administration bill urged by President Harding and Secretary Mellon to authorize the funding of the allied debt to the United States and giving the Secretary of the Treasury unlimited authority, subject to approval by the President, to conduct the necessary negotiations toward that end.

Efforts to limit the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury in this respect were made by several members of the committee, but failed. Mr. Mellon, subject only to approval by the President, will have unrestricted authority to conduct these negotiations for refunding, under the terms of the bill as ordered reported to the Senate.

The measure is so worded that there can be no Congressional intervention or interference whatever in the matter. Senator Penrose, Chairman of the Finance Committee, however, procured the adoption of an amendment which provides that the authority proposed to be conferred on Secretary Mellon shall not extend beyond the expiration of a period of five years from the passage of the measure.

Those voting to report the resolution favored by the Administration were Senators Penrose, Watson of Indiana, Calder, Smoot, McCumber, Dillingham, Curtis, McLean and Williams. While Senators Dillingham and McLean were absent, they made arrangements for the casting of their votes in favor of the bill. Senators Sutherland and Jones of New Mexico were absent. Those voting against the reporting of the resolution were Senators Gerry, Simmons, La Follette, Walsh of Massachusetts and Reed.

Defeat Congress Intervention.

Senator Walsh of Massachusetts offered two amendments which were defeated by the committee. One of these sought to provide that the plan of funding when finally agreed upon by the Administration as a result of negotiations to be had with the allied powers shall be submitted to the Congress for validation. The other amendment sought to have the funding plan submitted to Congress after it has been perfected. The committee was strongly against either amendment.

The Administration Funding bill, Senator Penrose announced, will be submitted to the Senate next week with a comprehensive report, and there will also be a vigorous minority report. Senator Penrose indicated that there will be no hasty effort to push the bill through to immediate passage, and there is a possibility that it may not be acted upon until the regular session. It was apparent today that there will be strong opposition against the bill by a minority to be led by Senators Borah, La Follette and Reed.

Today's action was taken after Secretary Mellon appeared personally before the committee and made a statement which concluded the hearings. Secretary Mellon also sent a letter to Senator Penrose formally advising the committee, in reply to its inquiry, as to whether the United States has been bound or committed under the Wilson Administration in the matter of deferment of payments and interest on war loans to the Allies.

During his testimony today Mr. Mellon made it plain that the United States, in the opinion of the Harding Administration, had not been so committed by the Wilson Administration. He also informed the committee that it was not the intention of the present Administration to accept German securities in connection with the refunding, and the committee appeared satisfied that securities of Greece, Poland, Serbia and Czechoslovakia, now held by England, will also not be so accepted by this country.

Text of Mellon's Letter.

Secretary Mellon's letter to Senator Penrose follows:

Hon. Senator Penrose, Chairman, Senate Finance Committee:

"Complying with your request in behalf of the Finance Committee that I put in writing my understanding as to the obligations, if any, on the part of this Government in connection with the funding of foreign loans and the postponement of payment of interest thereon, I beg to advise you as follows:

"1. In view of the action of my predecessors, I am of the opinion that as to the principal foreign Governments receiving advances from the proceeds of Liberty bonds, this Government is committed to the postponement of the interest for two or three years (over two years of which have already elapsed) and to the spreading over subsequent years the payment of the proposed interest instalments; but that this obligation is contingent upon such foreign Government carrying out with reasonable

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The Greenbrier, The White and Cottages. White Sulphur Springs. Through Sleepers. Descriptive Booklet. Summer, Bookings—Plaza,—Adv.

Germans Owe Us $240,744,511 For Cost of Troops on Rhine

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Germany owed the United States up to April 30 last $240,744,511 for maintenance of American troops on the Rhine. Secretary Weeks sent the figures to the Senate today in answer to a resolution by Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho. The total cost of the American occupation forces, Dec. 13, 1918, to April 30, the last date for which accounts were available, was placed at $275,324,192.

There now are 550 officers, 13,241 enlisted men and 54 nurses in German territory, Secretary Weeks stated.

Senator Johnson thinks the time has come for the withdrawal of the American troops, and he intends to make a vigorous fight for the adoption of the resolution he plans to offer. Senator La Follette of Wisconsin is preparing a similar resolution.

BRITAIN RESENTS FRENCH NOTE'S TONE

Phrase "Unfriendly Attitude" on Silesian Question Rouses Government to Protest.

DOMINIONS BACK PREMIER

Briand Told Discussion in Supreme Council Is Best Way to Settle Dispute.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 28.—A situation of serious difficulty in the relations between Great Britain and France has arisen out of the discussions regarding Upper Silesia. The French Government has addressed to London a note in which the British position is described as an "unfriendly attitude" and a reply has been drafted in which it is stated that persistence in the French policy may provoke a rupture of the entente between the two countries which contributed to the allied victory in the war.

Reception of the French note created consternation in British diplomatic circles. Conversations which had been carried on between the Foreign Office here and the Qual d'Orsay had not conveyed any suggestion that the different points of view in regard to Upper Silesia could not be brought into harmony by frank discussion. Britain wanted an early meeting of the Supreme Council. France held that, before the Supreme Council made its decision on Upper Silesian partition questions, allied troops should be reinforced so as to preclude the possibility of that decision being disputed by the local populations or, as the French plainly suggested, by German volunteer forces.

The British idea was that trouble, if there was trouble, would be more likely to arise from Polish dissatisfaction with the decisions of the Supreme Council, but on the whole it was held here to be improbable that there would be any serious opposition. Free and frank discussion of the problem was, it was thought, calculated to clear the air.

The French note received this morning put a different complexion on the affair. It was couched in language which London has not been accustomed to hear from Paris.

Two Cabinet councils were summoned. The Dominion Premiers were invited to attend, seeing that their countries had valorously responded to the call which went forth to the world when German militarism menaced the Continent of Europe. The Dominion Premiers were of one mind with regard to the present situation, where a new militarism threatens the Continent. The British Empire will not march with France if it is a question of creating in Europe a new régime of force.

Crux of the Difficulty.

The crux of the difficulty arises from the French determination to send reinforcements to Upper Silesia irrespective of British and Italian co-operation in a request to Germany for permission to transport troops through German territory. It will be remembered that on her own initiative and without waiting for allied support France addressed a demand to Berlin for transportation of a division to Silesia. Germany replied by invoking the Versailles Treaty, under which it was stipulated that she was

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HEAT KILLS FIVE; SCORE OVERCOME; NO RELIEF TODAY

Hot Wave Sends Mercury to 89 as the Whole City Suffers and Crowds Seek Beaches.

HOSPITALS ARE KEPT BUSY

One Victim Under Observation for Sanity—Another Is Still Unidentified.

FOUR DIE BY DROWNING

Woman Frightened by Crab in Boat Falls Out With Baby, and Husband Saves Both.

Five persons died from the heat in the metropolitan district yesterday and more than a score were prostrated. The heat drove thousands to the beaches, and four deaths from drowning in nearby waters were reported.

No break in the prolonged heat wave was predicted for today or tomorrow. The forecast for today was cloudy and for tomorrow unsettled, with no change in temperature, and moderate westerly winds.

The relief promised yesterday did not materialize. The mercury stood at 76 at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and rose steadily until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when it registered 89, and stood there for an hour. The average temperature for the last thirty-three years on the same date was 74, compared with 82 yesterday. The humidity hovered around 75.

All of the shore resorts within reach of the city had record-breaking crowds yesterday. Those who could not get away sought relief in the city's indoor swimming pools. The big pool in Madison Square Garden was jammed to capacity all through the day and last night.

The Mayor's order throwing open the parks during the hot weather resulted in an invasion of all the city parks. Last night the benches were crowded with persons who had quit the heat of tenements and even the better class of apartments in the hope of finding a breeze out in the open. Hundreds of these persons slept on the benches or on the grass of the parks.

Five Known Dead for Day.

Morris Mutnak, 60, of 99 Henry Street, was found dead in his home on the fourth floor yesterday. Dr. Bogat of Gouverneur Hospital said that the heat had caused his death.

Maria Nicita, 7 months old, of 157 Seventh Street, Long Island City, was taken ill of sunstroke yesterday and died while a physician was diagnosing the case.

Nathan Burtman, 65, a retired business man of 163 Beach Eighty-third Street, Rockaway Beach, was taken ill at Beach Eighty-second Street and the ocean yesterday afternoon and died while he was being attended by a physician.

Frank Kiedrick, 37, of 28 Maple Avenue Jersey City, was found lifeless beside an ice cream freezer over which he had been working in the factory of John Amelung, 12 South Orange Avenue, Newark. It was thought at first that the man might have come in contact with an electric wire, but an autopsy performed by Deputy County Physician Minningham showed that the heat was the cause of death.

George Kinney, 64, of 106 Munn Avenue, Newark, collapsed while at work in the dyeing room of the Duratex Leather Company, 768 Frelinghuysen Avenue. Death was caused by the heat, Dr. Minningham announced.

Simon Wagner, 50 years old, address not known, was overcome at 1,973 Lexington Avenue. He was sent to Harlem Hospital after first-aid treatment.

Harry Punky, 33, of 2,700 Washington Avenue, collapsed in front of 29 West Fifteenth Street. He was attended and went home.

Emanuel Macheris, 28, of 666 Sixth Avenue, received a laceration of the left eye when he fell to the sidewalk in front of his home when overcome by heat.

Louis Green, 37, of 657 Hinsdale Avenue, Brooklyn, collapsed in front of 305 West Twenty-ninth Street. He was sent home following treatment.

John Kiesey, 41, address unknown, collapsed in front of 2 Avenue E. He

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Lloyd George Now Expected to Come Here For Preliminary Parley on Pacific Problems

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 28.—Effort still continues to find means of overcoming the physical difficulties which, it is said here, make it almost impossible to harmonise President Harding's objection to a preliminary conference on the Pacific question and the desire of Premiers Hughes and Massey to attend it wherever it is held.

The discussions are now shaping toward assent by the Dominion Premiers to a conference on American soil, as it has been recognized that if the meeting is held promptly there is no reason why they should not return to Australia or New Zealand by the Pacific route and stop, even for a few days, en route to participate in a conference wherever the President may desire to call it.

This has raised the question whether Mr. Lloyd George could not also find time to attend. The conference must be short, as the Dominion Premiers have little time to spare before they are needed at home to perform their Parliamentary duties. But the very shortness of the discussions would make it more possible for the British Premier to cross the Atlantic to join in them.

Nothing has yet been decided and careful consideration will be necessary before a definite plan is adopted, but THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns that a way out of the dilemma here outlined has been put forward and may ultimately be adopted.

Meeting in Six Weeks Predicted.

LONDON, July 28 (Associated Press.)—It was stated in official circles here today that a meeting preliminary to the Washington conference on disarmament and Far Eastern problems, to be held within six weeks in some Canadian city or a city in the United States other than Washington, was virtually a certainty, although it was admitted that the attitude of Washington on such an arrangement was as yet unknown in London.

The program of the Washington conference would be arranged at the preliminary meeting.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, plans to head the British representatives, while Premier Hughes of Australia and Premier Massey of New Zealand also would attend the meeting on their way to their homes.

Ask your tobacconist to show you the new cigarette case with Pall Mall rounds.—Advt.

INDIGESTION DEFIES MILLIONS when BELL-ANS WORLD BELIEVE.—Advt.

Congress Likely to Take Recess August 20; House Leaders Agree at White House Dinner

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Congress is expected to take a recess about Aug. 20 until Oct. 1 as the result of a conference which fifteen Republican House leaders had with President Harding at the White House tonight. The Steering Committees of the two houses will meet in a few days and settle the program of action before the recess.

President Harding impressed upon the conference the importance of the House passing the tax bill. He was informed that it could be reported to the House Aug. 15 and probably could be passed by Aug. 20, together with other bills on the tentative program.

These measures are:

Sweet bill to co-ordinate activities connected with treatment of disabled soldiers.

Bill to authorize the War Finance Corporation to sell the securities pledged by the railroads with the Railroad Administration for equipment.

Bill to give the Secretary of the Treasury authority to negotiate with foreign Governments for the refunding of their loans.

In the discussion tonight some divergent views were expressed. Some members thought that the Tariff bill or the Tax bill should be enacted into law before Congress went away for a recess.

The President told them that if such a course were followed, there could be no recess. He expressed the view that the effect on business would be quite as good if the House should pass a revenue measure and present it to the Senate, as if Congress should remain in session and slowly complete tax revision.

Those at the dinner were Speaker Gillett, Representatives Mondell of Wyoming, Mann of Illinois, Longworth of Ohio, Fordney of Michigan, Madden of Illinois, Green of Iowa, Greene of Vermont, Butler of Pennsylvania, Porter of Pennsylvania, Winslow of Massachusetts, Towner of Iowa, Fess and Burton of Ohio.

JOHNS HOPKINS SETS SURGEONS' FEE LIMIT

Board of Trustees Says $1,000 Is the Maximum to Charge for Any Operation.

ATTENDANCE $35 A WEEK

Eminent Specialists in Hospital Dissent From Ruling Based on Economic Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 28 (Copyright, 1921, by The Baltimore Sun).—The Board of Trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital has just issued the following dictum: The maximum fee that any surgeon ought to charge for an operation, no matter how wealthy the patient may be, is $1,000. The maximum charge that any physician ought to make for attending patients in a hospital is $35 a week.

The dictum, taken on the force of an order to physicians and surgeons practicing in the hospital, limiting fees to be charged.

The effect of the ruling will be felt not only in the hospital, but, because of the standing of Johns Hopkins, in the city of Baltimore and throughout the United States.

The ruling was issued after long consideration of all the conditions surrounding physicians and surgeons, the cost of living, scale on which physicians and surgeons are required to live and the like. If it many eminent scientists at the hospital concurred.

A letter signed by the trustees of the hospital was sent to all members of the hospital staff making this announcement. Nobody was slighted, although it applies only to the part-time professors and their assistants in the Medical School and those physicians and surgeons of the Hopkins staff who practice at the hospital.

The full-time professors and members of their staffs are not affected, because all fees received by them go into the "pot," as the William H. Welch Fund is designated, and are distributed to the various full-time departments. But it does affect such men as Dr. L. S. Barker, Dr. J. M. T. Finney, Dr. Thomas S. Cullen and many others who are not on the full-time basis. It is understood that very few, if any, of these men like it, and many of the top-notchers dislike it very much.

$5,000 Fees Not Uncommon.

The letter to the physicians and surgeons who practice in the hospital was couched in very diplomatic language. Its meaning, however, was perfectly clear and unmistakable. Baldly stated, it was that no physician practicing in the hospital could charge any patient in the institution more than $35 a week. Some of them, it is said, have been getting from $10 to $50 a visit, according to the means of the patient. Also, that no surgeon practicing in the hospital may charge a patient more than $1,000 for any operation, no matter how serious the operation may be, and no matter how much money the patient may have. Charges of $2,500 for surgical operations are said to have been common, and charges of $5,000 are said to be not uncommon.

This was the institution's answer that physicians and surgeons, especially the big specialists, were charging all that the traffic would bear. They may do it, outside, but it cannot be done, henceforth, in the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

The rule, which was promulgated a short time ago, does not, of course, affect the practice of physicians and surgeons outside the hospital. The hospital authorities do not undertake to exercise any supervision over the charges made by those members of its staff who practice in other institutions, or in their own offices, or the homes of their patients.

It was suggested that the rule might cause the most eminent of the medical and surgical men to take their very wealthy patients from out-of-town to institutions other than the Hopkins Hospital, and that the hospital would lose in this manner. No danger of this is feared, however, because it was said that any member of the medical school or hospital organization attempting to dissuade a wealthy patient from going to the Johns Hopkins Hospital would at once convict himself of intending to make a charge greater than the hospital authorities thought fair and reasonable.

Effect in Court Cases.

The greatest effect of the new ruling, however, will not be felt in the Johns Hopkins Hospital. It will be felt in every corner of the United States, for the action of the hospital trustees sets a standard of charges for medical and surgical treatment that will have to be followed elsewhere, and those who make

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JUDGE HASKELL NOW IN REPUBLICAN LISTS

Contest for Mayoralty Nomination Becomes a Four-Cornered Fight.

WORRY IN LOCKWOOD CAMP

Brooklyn Judge With Reputation as a Vote Getter Is Flatly Against Fusion.

There will be a four-cornered contest for the Mayoralty nomination in the Republican primaries, as County Judge Reuben L. Haskell of Kings, with a reputation as a strong vote getter in Brooklyn, will be a candidate. Judge Haskell declined to make a definite admission yesterday, but a close friend declared that a statement announcing his candidacy would be forthcoming in a few days, probably soon after the anti-Tammany Conference Committee has made its selections.

"The demand that I become a candidate is continuing," said Judge Haskell yesterday at the County Court House in Brooklyn. "I am getting hundreds of letters every day urging me to run."

"Is Jacob A. Livingston, the Republican leader, behind your boom?" he was asked.

"You will have to ask Mr. Livingston about that," said the Judge.

"Would the selection of Senator Lockwood to head the ticket by the Conference Committee have any effect on your plan?"

"It would have no effect whatever," replied Judge Haskell.

"If you should become a candidate, on what sort of platform would you run?"

"I have already made it very clear that I consider an efficient business administration for this city the principal issue in the coming campaign," he said.

"Will prohibition be an issue, now that Superintendent William H. Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League has declared that he will furnish you no pretext for making it one?" (Judge Haskell, when a candidate for his present office, ran as a "wet" candidate and won a sensational victory.)

"Anderson cannot very well keep it out for many reasons," said the Judge. "While he said in his statement that he would do nothing to make prohibition an issue in the city campaign, he has been editorializing in his most dictatorial style with reference to that subject in the organ of the Anti-Saloon League—The American Issue.

"There is another reason why it must figure big in the coming campaign. Mayor Hylan and his Police Commissioner have been violating the Constitution in their enforcement of the Mullan-Gage State Enforcement act. After Mayor Hylan had received an opinion on the subject from his Corporation Counsel he recently entered a plea of guilty to that charge. In spite of that, the police continued to enforce the law along the old lines and Mayor Hylan was compelled to enter a second plea in a letter he subsequently sent the Commissioner."

Discussing the movement for a coalition campaign against Tammany, Hall and Mayor Hylan, Judge Haskell said:

"I am absolutely opposed to Fusion. I conceive it to be the duty of a leader to find out what the people want and give it to them. These men (the coalition-Republican conferees) are trying to pick a candidate to their own taste and force him on the people. What right have they got to do that?"

"I have seen it stated," he added, "that they will give me a Supreme Court nomination to keep me from running for Mayor. What right have these people to hand out Supreme Court nominations?"

"What backing do you expect for your candidacy if you run?" Judge Haskell was asked.

"I am going to get my backing from the people," was his answer.

The entry of Judge Haskell into the fight would further complicate the already confused primary situation in Brooklyn. To the Republican leaders, intent upon "coming through" with Senator Charles C. Lockwood of Brooklyn as the coalition candidate for Mayor, it would add new worries. They are half suspecting that the hand of Jacob A. Livingston, who, with his leadership in jeopardy, is anxious to make all the trouble he can for his perennial political foe, United States Senator William M. Calder, now contending with him for control of the Kings County organization. Senator Lockwood has been a lieutenant of Senator Calder. Livingston, however, is not striking at Lockwood, but through him at Calder.

Through years of factional strife within the Republican organization in

Continued on Page Three.

SLEUTH RUNS WILD, BLACKJACKS 25 IN STREETS AFTER RAID

Six Women and Two Children Among Victims of Detective Charles Tighe.

POLICE RESERVES CALLED

Club Wielder, Red Faced and Apparently Affected by Heat, Is Not Locked Up.

COURT FREES 27 ARRESTED

Magistrate Nolan Denounces Invasion of Restaurant as "an Outrage."

Between twenty-five and fifty persons, including at least six women and two children, were blackjacked, beaten or kicked, then made prisoners in a stifling back room for two hours late yesterday when three detectives from Police Headquarters raided Patrick Coen's restaurant at Ninth Avenue and Forty-third Street.

According to the stories of witnesses and victims, who announced they would make formal complaint this morning to Police Commissioner Enright, the blackjacking was done by Detective Charles Tighe, a member of the special squad operating under Chief Inspector William J. Lahey. Many of those who said that they had been attacked by Tighe asserted that he had wantonly struck them as they were walking along the street near the scene of the raid.

After the reported violence, Tighe and two other detectives appeared in the Men's Night Court, Fifty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue, and arraigned twenty-seven men on the charge of disorderly conduct. Before the policemen could make a complaint, Magistrate Thomas E. Nolan summarily dismissed the twenty-seven prisoners and indignantly upbraided the arresting officers.

"An Outrage," Declares Magistrate.

"This is an outrage," he declared, "and it must stop or else I shall personally take action. If you detectives bring in any more men on such a flimsy pretext"—the detectives had said they found the prisoners "congregated around a ticker getting baseball results"—"I am going to make a complaint of oppression against you."

Coen's restaurant, located at the southeast corner of Forty-third Street, formerly was a licensed saloon, but with the advent of prohibition the proprietor turned his place into an eating place. The only drinks he sold there, according to policemen who later made a search, were soft drinks and near beer.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon four customers were in the restaurant. Three of them were lined up against the counter, where a chef was serving them. The fourth, an old man described as close to 80 years of age, was seated at a side table.

Three men entered and the leader, who was later declared to be Detective Tighe, announced that they had come to raid the "saloon." None of the customers apparently paid any heed to the announcement, and this seemed to infuriate the leader of the invaders, whose face was decidedly red, as though he were suffering from the intense heat.

Raiders Called to Customers.

"What the hell are you all doing here," demanded the leader of the band of raiders. As he said that one of those with him stepped close to him and seemingly advised him to use quieter tactics.

Again the man described as Detective Tighe repeated his question and finally one of the men replied they were waiting food and also "sticking around" to get the baseball results as they came in over the ticker buzzing away in the centre of the restaurant.

"Get into the back room," yelled Tighe, and the command was obeyed. Again one of those with him, later described as Detective Milton Kaufman of Police Headquarters, sought to mollify his companion.

"Look out, look out," Tighe countered belligerently. "I'm here to clean the place out."

Then he followed the three men from the counter to the rear room and locked them in. He then turned his attention to the elderly man at the side table, who, possibly because of his advanced age, had not heard the command.

"What are you doing here?" Tighe was reported as saying.

"I am waiting for some more soup," said the old man, indicating the empty plate before him.

Detective Throws Dish on Floor.

According to witnesses who later told their story to the desk Lieutenant at the West Forty-seventh Street Station, in order to make formal complaint against Detective Tighe, the reply of the old man caused Tighe to pick up the soup plate and hurl it to the floor.

Then, continued the witnesses' version of what happened, the detective drew his blackjack and struck the man over the head. He then seized his victim and thrust him into the backroom.

While all this was happening the other detectives were endeavoring to soothe their companion. Repulsing their efforts in this direction the detective, apparently crazed by the heat, turned and made for the baseball ticker. He seized the glass covering and hurled that to the floor and there darted out into the street. He turned into Forty-third Street and went down toward Tenth Avenue, blackjack in hand. On his way down he encountered several women, according to the stories later told, blackjacked them and dragged them one by one to the rear room prison.

He later ran into James Heffernan of 604 Ninth Avenue, who was on his way home. Within a word the detective went up to Heffernan and blackjacked him. While Heffernan was in a dazed condition he was hurried to the back room. Robert Hastings of 616 West Fiftieth Street was the next victim. He was treated in the same manner as Heffernan.

On the next venture forth of the detective, John Keiser, who operates a laundry at Forty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue, was passing along the avenue on his way to make a delivery. He said later that he saw Detective

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President's Visit Sends Up Hotel Rates at Lancaster

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A commercial boom whose rumblings have been felt all the way back to Washington has been started in Lancaster, N. H., since it developed that President Harding is to spend several days near there next week at the home of Secretary Weeks.

Before the President's plans became known a telephone call from the White House to the village elicited the information that rooms, with bath, readily could be secured for $2.50 a day. But today the hotelkeeper wired as follows:

"All our baths now engaged for next week. We are now American plan, $8 a day."

ULTIMATUM SENT TO BRITISH SHIP LINES

American Board Warns of Drastic Measures if "Fair Treatment" Is Denied.

ALEXANDRIA CASE A TEST

Government Indicates It Will Uphold Policy of Board to Win Open Competition.

LONDON, July 28 (Associated Press).—The United States Shipping Board, it was learned here today, has delivered an ultimatum to the British shipping lines that unless fair treatment is accorded its ships in contracts for the transport of cotton from Alexandria, Egypt, to the United Kingdom and the United States the Shipping Board will "declare an open market" and haul anything anywhere at any rate.

The board also will invoke the retaliatory measures embodied in the Jones Shipping act, under which vessels owned by unfair competitors may be excluded from the United States ports, the ultimatum declared.

Shipping Board to Make a Test.

WASHINGTON, July 28 (Associated Press).—Aggressive measures have been adopted by the Shipping Board to insure fair treatment for American merchant ships in the award of trading privileges in foreign ports.

Although but partially revealed by negotiations now in progress, the board's policy is understood to rest on the proposition that other nations must give every proper opportunity to ships which fly the Stars and Stripes or else run the risk of encountering the retaliatory measures placed within the prerogative of the board by the new shipping act.

There is every indication as revealed by officials here that the American Government will stand squarely behind such a program, and every confidence that it will succeed without serious opposition in placing the American merchant marine on a proper level in international trade.

A situation which has brought the board's policy into prominence exists at Alexandria, Egypt, in relation to contracts for the carriage of Egyptian cotton to the United Kingdom and the United States. In the view of board officials the British shipping interests have taken an unreasonable attitude toward admission of American vessels to that trade, and strong representations have been made which confidently are expected to have the desired result.

There is no disposition here to regard the Alexandria problem as constituting a serious disagreement in itself, but there is a feeling that it will set a significant precedent.

The negotiations which have led up to it really are concerned with the broader subject of admission of the Shipping Board's representatives into the conference of shipping interests which control such awards as that at Alexandria, and the general recognition of the board as a factor in shipping decisions.

Just what steps have been taken by the board's agents in Great Britain dealing with the Alexandria situation has not been made known here, but board officials said today they had no information to bear out press dispatches that an "ultimatum" had been delivered to the British shipping lines. The same dispatch mentioned a possibility that retaliatory measures against the British ships in American ports might be adopted should the American protest fail, but the officials here described these negotiations as too delicate to permit of comment at this time.

It is realized here that to bar British ships from American ports, as the board has authority to do under the Shipping act, might lead to a serious international incident, and the impression is given that such a recourse stands well in the background, even though it never is lost sight of as a possibility.

The general expectation is that a few days will see a complete appreciation of the American attitude abroad and a readjustment which will be satisfactory to every one.

Success for the board's policy is believed by Administration officials to presage a large increase in the merchandise carried in American bottoms, aiding in the task of putting idle Shipping Board ships into service. In the case of Alexandria alone, the direct cotton shipments which it is hoped to transfer from foreign to American vessels amount to something over 200,000 tons annually.

Americans Underbid British Ships.

The ultimatum on cotton shipments delivered by European representatives of the United States Shipping Board to British shipping lines follows a controversy which began last May over shipment to the United States of Egyptian long staple cotton.

At that time, according to advices received here from the American Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, bids were invited by the Alexandria Produce Association from Liverpool Conference Steamship Lines and the United States Shipping Board for handling shipments of the staple to American and United Kingdom ports.

The bid of the Shipping Board, it was reported, was 25 shillings a ton to the United Kingdom and 40 shillings to the United States.

Liverpool Conference lines, on the other hand, it was said, bid 40 shillings to the

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EMBASSY CANCELS NORTHCLIFFE DINNER; HE BLAMES CURZON

Invitation to British Publisher to Stop at Geddes's Residence Is Also Withdrawn.

LAID TO CLASH IN LONDON

Viscount Attributes Official Snub to London Times Attack on Foreign Secretary.

TALKS LONG WITH HARDING

Mrs. E. B. McLean to Entertain Him and Most of Guests Bidden to Canceled Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A dinner to be attended by members of President Harding's Cabinet, which was to have been given at the British Embassy tonight in honor of Viscount Northcliffe, owner of The London Times, was suddenly canceled by the Embassy, along with an invitation to him to stop at the Embassy with members of his staff during their stay in Washington.

Lord Northcliffe said that he was not aware of the reason why both invitations had been withdrawn, but he left no doubt in authorized interviews that he was satisfied in his own mind that this action was due to Lord Curzon, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and that it grew out of the controversy between the Northcliffe newspapers and the Foreign Ministry as a result of The London Times editorial attack on the plan of Premier Lloyd George to attend with Lord Curzon the disarmament conference which President Harding has asked the leading allied powers to join this country in holding in Washington.

The action of the British Embassy in withdrawing both invitations did not become known until late in the afternoon, after Lord Northcliffe had gone to the White House, where he was received by President Harding for nearly an hour and a half the longest conference which the President has granted to any private citizen since his entry into the office.

Embassy Denies "Social Boycott."

Despite the fact that it was authoritatively known late in the afternoon that the invitations had been canceled, the British Embassy, when asked about the matter, informally denied that there was any foundation for the story that the British Government had instructed the Embassy to institute a "social boycott" against Lord Northcliffe during his stay in Washington.

At the time of these informal denials by the Embassy Lord Northcliffe could not be reached because he had gone down to Mount Vernon on a pilgrimage to the tomb of Washington. On his return to the city at night, after being informed of the denials made by the members of the Embassy staff, Lord Northcliffe confirmed fully the reported withdrawal of both invitations. In doing so he charged that Lord Curzon, whom he pictured as being unfriendly to the United States, was responsible for the action of the Embassy and was endeavoring to introduce "Indian methods" here through the introduction of a social boycott of criticising newspapers and their writers.

If the invitations had been issued by the Embassy and withdrawn without instructions from the British Foreign Office, it was asserted by friends of Lord Northcliffe, the cancellation might very properly have been regarded as a "social snub." But the fact that Lord Northcliffe saw fit to call on Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, to pay his respects, after calling on the President today, may be accepted as proof that Lord Northcliffe did not hold the British Ambassador or his Embassy responsible for the withdrawal of the invitations.

Says Curzon Did It in India.

Lord Northcliffe made this statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Lord Northcliffe authorized tonight the statement that he could only say he had been invited in Washington to stop at the British Embassy with his entire staff and to attend a dinner there tonight. For some reason of which he is not aware both invitations were withdrawn. Knowing the methods in India of Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Northcliffe can only feel sure Lord Curzon has adopted those methods here. In India, while Viceroy, he cut off the news supply of criticising newspapers and socially boycotted their writers.

"On the present occasion Lord Curzon is not dealing with Indian natives or small Indian newspapers. Lord Northcliffe regrets he cannot visit his friend, Sir Auckland Geddes, on whom he called and paid his respects today, after being with President Harding, but is consoled by the fact that at a dinner to be given him tomorrow night by Mrs. E. B. McLean he will meet all of the persons originally invited to the cancelled Embassy dinner."

Mrs. McLean Relatival Guests.

The following statement was given by Lord Northcliffe in an authorized interview with The United News:

"I don't know very much about the matter, but the facts are these: My friend, Sir Auckland Geddes, invited me and my staff to stay at the Embassy, and I was informed that one or two banquets had been arranged, at which I was to meet members of the Cabinet and others.

"Meanwhile, my London Times expressed views that I entertained, and which I am entitled to hold, that Lord Curzon is entirely the wrong man to send to the United States for the conference.

"On arrival in New York I was automatically informed in the kindest and

Continued on Page Two.

nicest way that the visit to the Embassy and barnacles were off, and that one of your well known social leaders in Washington had kindly undertaken to reinvite the Embassy guests to meet me at her house tomorrow night.

"Now, I happen to know something about Lord Curzon's past methods, and I am very sure that he is trying to do the same things in the United States as he did with the natives of India when in India. If a newspaper criticised, he placed an embargo on its news, as he has upon my newspapers, and he also placed a social embargo upon writers to the newspapers, striking their names from the list of entertainments given by the Government. He is very much afraid of criticism and is hostile to Americans in general.

"I have not seen the official denial issued by the British Ambassador. No official denial will alter by conviction. I have no feeling about the matter at all.

"I have been to the British Embassy here before, but I have not had the pleasure of being entertained by Mrs. McLean, which will be a novelty and, I am told, a charming one.

"I have had a most delightful visit to Washington, seeing many old friends, and one and one-half hour's vastly interesting conversation with the President."

Substitute Dinner at "Friendship."

The first and most generally current version of the story of the cancellation of the invitations had it that President Harding was also to have been one of the guests of the British Ambassador at the dinner originally set for tonight in honor of Lord Northcliffe, along with all the members of the Cabinet. It could not be confirmed that the President was to have been invited, but those who professed to have inside information insisted that most of the members of the Cabinet were to be there. Another version was that it became necessary for the Embassy to have one of its Secretaries make personal visits to some of the members of the Cabinet to inform them that the dinner had been postponed.

Members of the Cabinet were pressed by newspaper correspondents with inquiries as to whether they had been invited, but no Cabinet member was found who would admit that he knew anything about any dinner to be held at the Embassy.

However, it became known later that the same Cabinet members who were to have been invited to the Embassy dinner to the British publisher, have been invited and are expected to meet Lord Northcliffe at the substitute dinner to be given in his honor tomorrow night at "Friendship," the magnificent country estate of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beale McLean, the former of whom is the publisher of The Washington Post.

"Friendship" is the place where Representative Nicholas Longworth and his wife, who was formerly Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the late President Roosevelt, spent their honeymoon after their marriage in the White House. This evening Lord Northcliffe dined with Representative and Mrs. Longworth and the latter's brother, Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Reports that Lord Northcliffe and his staff were not to stop at the Embassy in spite of the previous arrangement for them to go there and of the cancellation of the dinner engagement, spread through political and social circles in Washington rapidly and caused nothing short of a sensation, especially in view of Lord Northcliffe's outspoken criticism of Lord Curzon, and his inferential placing of the responsibility on him for the cancellation of the invitations.

Long Conference With Harding.

Lord Northcliffe arrived in Washington this morning, and after registering at the New Willard Hotel and renewing some old acquaintanceships, went to the White House in the afternoon to fulfill the invitation he had received from President Harding. He was accompanied to the White House by H. Wyckham Steed, editor of The London Times, who was an attentive listener during the hour and twenty minutes that the President and the distinguished visitor were engaged in interested and animated conversation.

The British Ambassador, Sir Aukland Geddes, who is a friend of Viscount Northcliffe, as well as a close personal friend of Premier Lloyd George, did not accompany the Viscount to the White House. The story went that Ambassador Geddes had been instructed not to introduce him to President Harding, and that Lord Northcliffe learned of this while in New York, but having received a personal invitation to meet President Harding and the members of his Cabinet he came to Washington today.

The President rarely gives more than five minutes to a caller, but he had ample time to talk to the British publisher, and the latter was radiant with smiles when he stepped out of the White House Executive office. It was stated that newspaper work and the making of newspapers from almost every angle were the main topic around which the conversation fitted.

"We talked newspapers," Lord Northcliffe said over and over when besieged with inquiries on leaving the White House portals. Efforts to obtain from him a discussion of the interview in detail failed. "I've been in the game too long myself, and am not to be drawn, young man," he said to one of the reporters.

A score of movie photographers were present and Lord Northcliffe was unable to run the gauntlet. At first he started to do so and was halted by the uplifted hand of one of the picture men, who insisted that he stand and deliver for a good picture. "Please look that way," Mr. Lord," asked one of the photographers, and the visitor did as requested.

In the course of the talk between the President and the British publisher Mr. Harding exhibited a copy of The Marion Star, his newspaper, which had just arrived by mail, and Lord Northcliffe told a group of newspaper men that he regarded it as an admirable newspaper, "according to my way of thinking." He said, in response to inquiries, that he was much impressed with the geniality, the features and physique of the President. It is believed from remarks dropped that besides discussing newspapers Lord Northcliffe talked informally with the President regarding disarmament and some of the leading problems of the day.

To Be Guest of Overseas Writers.

Lord Northcliffe and Mr. Steed will be the guests of honor at a luncheon to be given tomorrow by the Overseas Writers at the New Willard. The Overseas Writers is the newly formed organization of Washington correspondents who have seen journalistic service abroad. Lord Northcliffe and Mr. Steed are to be guests at the first formal entertainment given by the organization, whose purpose is the extension of hospitality to distinguished foreigners in Washington.

Attendance at the luncheon will be confined to members of the Overseas Writers, editors of Washington newspapers, the Presidents of the Gridiron Club and the National Press Club, and the Chairman of the Standing Committee of correspondents in the press galleries of Congress.

The luncheon will begin at 12:30 o'clock in the Cabinet room of the hotel and will be preceded by an informal reception in the adjacent Presidential suite. The organization numbers twenty-six members.

The dinner to be given to Lord Northcliffe and members of his staff at Friendship tomorrow night will be a brilliant social affair. Mr. McLean is a son of the late John R. McLean, and his wife is a daughter of the late Thomas F. Walsh, the wealthy silver mine owner of Colorado, who spent the latter part of his life in Washington.

Lord Northcliffe will leave Washington tomorrow night, after the dinner, for Vancouver, B. C., resuming his trip around the world. He will sail from that port for Hawaii, the Fiji Islands and Australia, while Mr. Steed will go to California for several weeks and will return to Washington before he sails for England.

HOOVER AIDS UNEMPLOYED.

Asks States to Let Road Contracts Providing Jobs This Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—In an effort to help solve the problem of unemployment, Secretary Hoover has written to the Governors of the various States, asking them to let contracts for road building in the Autumn, instead of waiting until next Spring.

Some States already let their contracts in the Fall, but Secretary Hoover thinks it would be advantageous if all did so, in this way thousands of men might be assured of employment through the Winter months wherever it is possible to continue road construction.

DIVORCE FOR THORNE; WIFE LOSES SUIT

Referee Favors Decree for Wealthy Banker Who Married "The Belle of Third Avenue."

SHE ASKED SEPARATION

Sailor Was Corespondent—Servants Testify to Her Affection for Him—She Will Appeal.

An absolute divorce for Joel Wolfe Thorne, millionaire banker and scion of an old New York family, was recommended yesterday in a report filed in the Supreme Court by David R. Daly, referee appointed to consider the evidence in the suit for separation brought against him by Mary Casey Thorne, Barnard graduate, formerly known as "The Belle of Third Avenue," whose marriage to Thorne in 1911 caused comment in society circles.

Not only did Referee Daly disallow Mrs. Thorne's request for a legal separation, but reported that her suit should be dismissed and the custody of Joel Thorne Jr., the couple's six-and-a-half-year-old child, be awarded to Mr. Thorne.

Frederick L. C. Keating will move before Supreme Court Justice Richard P. Lydon on Monday to have the report approved and the decree granted. The motion will be vigorously opposed by former Judge John G. Dyer, counsel for Mrs. Thorne, and his associates, Samuel S. Koenig and Frank Aranow.

"We will ask for a reference of the issues to a jury trial because of the issues of the facts involved, and, if the decision goes against us, we will appeal to the Appellate Division," said Mr. Dyer.

Raymond P. Wilson, a former sailor, alleged by the referee to have acted improperly with Mrs. Thorne, was placed in Mrs. Thorne's home, said Mr. Dyer, because her son had been kidnapped and because counsel for Mrs. Thorne feared that attempts might be made to raid her apartment in search of articles in her possession. He further declared that the testimony of the servants was undeniably false and a mass of contradictions.

The couple were married secretly at the Hotel Plaza on Nov. 1, 1911. They separated in 1917, after living together at 9 East Seventy-sixth Street. Mrs. Thorne continued to live with her son at the Seventy-sixth Street address, and later removed to the Hotel des Artistes, 1 West Sixty-seventh Street. Subsequently she began her suit for separation and under an alimony agreement her husband paid to her $250 a month since the summons and complaint were served in 1919.

A sensational turn in the marital differences of the couple was the alleged kidnapping of the boy Joel by representatives of his father when the boy was in the care of his mother in Connecticut. Mrs. Thorne has not seen the boy since the kidnapping in August, 1919, although she said she caught a glimpse of him f the winuow of his maternal grandmother s home on Fifth Avenue while the parade of the returned 27th Division was in progress. The boy is said to be in Denver now.

Wilson, the alleged corespondent, according to the referee, was a sailor in the navy when he met Mrs. Thorne, and later became her bodyguard, in view of the fact that she had once been taken to the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital and effected her release through a writ of habeas corpus.

"The record is clear as to the plaintiff's indiscretion in picking up an acquaintance with her alleged paramour Wilson," said the referee. "The plaintiff first met him on Oct. 1, 1918. He was dressed in the uniform of a sailor of the United States Navy, and was staying at the Bethel Unit, opposite her home, and while she was out for a walk stopped her to ask her where to post a letter. She thereupon, on learning that he was a stranger in the city, invited him into her home, where he remained about an hour while she played the piano for him.

"According to Clara Burns, a servant, of 9 East Seventy-sixth Street, some time later the plaintiff, in speaking to Clara, used such expressions as 'I'll go to my Ray upstairs and I want you to be good to him'; 'This is my precious Ray and I want you to be very good to him. I want you to give him some very good eats.' Then, turning to Wilson, 'She is a damn fine cook, Ray, and you will get some good eats.'

"During a period of three weeks the same witness testified she heard Wilson talking in the plaintiff's bedroom between 10 and 11 P. M., and for about three weeks before Christmas, 1918, the correspondent remained at the home of the plaintiff every night. Once the plaintiff called down the dumb waiter to the witness for some lemonade, and when she brought it upstairs she found Wilson in the plaintiff's bedroom. That was at 9 P. M. The plaintiff, so witness testified, said the correspondent was sick and that she was going to nurse him."

Mrs. Thorne bought a gold cigarette case as a Christmas gift for Wilson, the witness also stated, according to Mr. Daly, and said it was for "darling Ray."

Elise Ryser, another servant, testified that between May 25 and Nov. 1, 1919, she saw Wilson and the plaintiff kiss, and that sometimes Wilson took the plaintiff on his knee.

In answer to the allegation that Mrs. Thorne had been indiscreet in "picking up" Wilson, Mrs. Thorne's attorney declared that it was in wartime when patriotic women did what they could to entertain and to help service men.

Mrs. Thorne's early years were spent in the vicinity of Third Avenue, where she was born. She worked her way through Barnard, specializing in psychology and obtained an M. A. for a year she was a public school teacher. She is about 34 years old and Mr. Thorne about 50.

SMALL QUITS CHICAGO, AVOIDS SPRINGFIELD

Goes to His Home at Kankakee—Still Hunting a Way to Avoid Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Governor Len Small slipped out of Chicago this afternoon and bobbed up, not at Springfield, but at Kankakee, his home. There he gave out a statement that tomorrow he would come back to Chicago to attend a good roads meeting. Further than this he would say nothing nor discuss his intentions concerning the warrants that Sheriff Mester is holding for his arrival at Springfield.

In Chicago the Governor held another long conference with his lawyers, but efforts to obtain a statement from the gathering brought little result.

An outstanding fact about the conference was that Fred Lundin was absent. This resulted in intimations from a source close to the Governor that he is through following the suggestions of Mr. Lundin. It was said that the executive blamed the head of the Thompson machine for the fiasco of his telegraphic offer to surrender in Chicago. It is reported that Mr. Lundin gave him assurances that Sheriff Mester would accept the invitation to come to Chicago and get his prisoner. This proved a mistake.

The array of Small's counsel was expanded into a quintet today by the addition of Charles C. Le Forge of Decatur. Today's sessions here are said to have been devoted to searching for a loophole in the stone wall confronting the Governor. Some lawyers believe that the ultimate decision will be to concentrate the fight on an effort for a change of venue from Sangamon County.

NEW SUBSTITUTE FARM BILL

Measure Gives War Finance Board a $2,000,000,000 Bond Issue.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Another substitute for the Norris Agricultural Credits bill came out today, the Senate Agricultural Committee ordering reported a new measure embodying the Administration plan of having the War Finance Corporation act as a credit agency. All essential features of the Administration program, as incorporated in the substitute of Senator Kellogg, Republican, of Minnesota, which was drafted by Secretary Hoover and Director Meyer of the War Finance Corporation, were adopted by the committee.

Important changes in the Kellogg bill recommended by the committee included doubling of the bond issue authorization of the finance corporation from one to two billion dollars to give the corporation a greater credit fund. The committee also added an amendment authorizing the finance corporation to extend export credit direct to producers as well as to bankers and exporters, and a provision authorizing loans direct to foreign Governments which should purchase agricultural products in this country.

Most of the committee members, except Chairman Norris and one or two others, were said to be behind the new bill, which Senator McNary, Republican, of Oregon, was directed to offer in the Senate as a substitute for the Norris, Kellogg and other measures.

Free Funerals in Saxon Town.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 28.—"Free funerals for all" is the municipal innovation in the town of Myslau, in Saxony. If you are a resident one year the town pays for your coffin, burial, dress suit, a woman wake keeper, a hearse, pallbearers and a grave. If you already own a cemetery lot or mausoleum the generous municipality gives you a cash bonus equalling the cost price of a municipal grave.

TAUNTS REPUBLICANS ON 'FEELER' TAX BILL

Garner Tells House the Senate Will Redraft Measure as Country Speaks.

MONDELL RETORTS TO GIBE

Insists That the Bill Will Be "Best Possible Product of Our Judgment."

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Tax revision got into the House debate today with a prediction by Representative Garner of Texas, ranking Democrat on the Ways and Means Committee, that the Republican majority of that committee would make few changes in the existing revenue law, leaving to the Senate the task of perfecting the measure. Representative Mondell, the Republican leader, countered with an assertion that the House would send to the Senate a bill, "the best possible product of our judgment."

Specifically, Mr. Garner said the House committee would provide only for repeal of the excess profits tax, a reduction in the surtaxes to a maximum of 25 to 35 per cent. and an increase of the tax on corporations. He said that all other taxes in the present law would probably be left as at present.

The Texas member said that he saw by the newspapers that President Harding would entertain tonight "Dr. Mondell, Dr. Fess and several other doctors from the House."

"Only a dozen of your Republicans will be there," he added, "but they will fix the program and bring it back to a secret conference, and you will be asked to accept it."

Supplementing his remarks later, Mr. Garner said that his information was that the Republicans planned to offer the few changes he had outlined as a "feeler" to the country, and that the Senate Finance Committee would redraft the Tax bill in the light of the reception noted during the proposed recess of Congress.

Representative Mondell told the House that what was to happen, as he understood it, was that the Ways and Means Committee would carefully consider the question of revenue, report a bill "in due time after deliberation," which bill would "be considered in the House in such form and manner as may be determined upon after full consultation by the usual conferences."

The debate in the House came between two committee sessions at which additional witnesses appeared asking the repeal of various taxes. Chairman Lenroot plans to close the hearings tomorrow and to begin drafting the bill after two or more days of executive hearings. At that time Treasury and Internal Revenue experts will be heard.

W. Hill of San Francisco, representing associations of public utilities, asked the committee that if the corporation tax was to be raised public utilities be excepted. He said many were now in the hands of receivers.

Those asking repeal of existing taxes included Henry C. Larter of New York, speaking for the Jewelers' Warehouse Tax Committee; J. W. Curtis, President of A. G. Spaulding & Co.; Frank A. Blair of Chicago, President of the National Association of Manufacturers of Proprietary Medicines; H. S. Kirk, representing the American Railway Express Company; Herman L. Eckhart, representing mutual fire and casual insurance companies, and Henry S. Mitchell of New York, representing art associations.

Representative Ramseyer, Republican, of Iowa, urged the committee to increase the inheritance taxes by fixing rates, beginning at 2 per cent., on estates valued at $50,000 and rising up to 25 per cent. on estates, worth in excess of $15,000,000, with 20 per cent. added to these rates where the deceased left neither widow nor children.

Arguments in favor of four tax revision bills introduced by Representative Keller, Republican of Minnesota, were presented by a delegation from the committee of manufacturers and merchants on Federal taxation, with headquarters in Chicago.

The four bills provide for repeal of the excess profits, corporation income, transportation and all sales taxes except those on tobacco, alcohol, oleomargarine and products of child labor. They would lower exemptions on inheritance tax to cover estates of $20,000 and raise and steeply graduate existing rates. They would distinguish between earned and unearned income, lowering the rate on the former by 50 per cent. Provision would be made for a tax of 1 per cent. on the privilege of holding land and natural resources valued in excess of $10,000 after deducting the value of all improvements.

LASKER AID DROPPED AS DINERS LAUD HIM

News Withheld to Prevent Spoiling Honorary Dinner for Herman Laue.

BOARD'S ADVERTISING MAN

Successor on His Job an Associate of Chairman in Chicago Publicity Concern.

Rear Admiral William S. Benson and other prominent speakers were praising Herman Laue, Advertising Manager of the United States Shipping Board, at a dinner given last night in Mr. Laue's honor by New York City's leading advertising agents in the Waldorf-Astoria, when the word came that Chairman Albert D. Lasker of the Shipping Board had superseded Mr. Laue by another appointee.

Mr. Laue modestly listened to the praise bestowed upon him and blushed when Admiral Benson described him as "the man who made America shipminded," but neither he nor the 150 guests of honor knew that Mr. Lasker had directed the advertising staff of the Shipping Board to take orders hereafter from a Mr. Brundage, formerly of Lord & Thomas, Chicago advertising agents. Mr. Lasker severed his connection with Lord & Thomas when he accepted the pos with the Shipping Board.

Word of the action of Chairman Lasker was received at the dinner by a latecomer, who decided not to make the occasion by letting all present know that the Shipping Board had a new advertising manager.

It was reported that the news had been withheld from the diners for another reason, as it was feared that Mr. Laue's friends might precipitate a demonstration against Chairman Lasker, which would have been embarrassing to the guest of honor as well as Admiral Benson.

Knows Nothing of Report.

When informed by reporters after the dinner of the report from Washington, Mr. Laue said that he knew nothing of it.

"The first week that Mr. Lasker came to the board he asked me to take a position with Lord & Thomas," he said. "I declined and told him that I had been offered three times my present salary and more, but I had a job to do with the board and preferred to see it through. Later I did offer my resignation, but I was asked by five men on the board, Commissioners Thompson, O'Connor, Chamberlain, Benson and Plummer to remain. Then Mr. Lasker also asked me to remain.

"One of the first things Mr. Lasker ordered me to do was to cancel all the advertising contracts. I said that policy would be suicidal and would undermine public confidence in the Shipping Board. With a breaking heart I sent out the telegrams cancelling the contracts.

"When protests began to pour into Washington and to the board, Mr. Lasker called me in and said that I had misunderstood. What he really meant, he said, was to suspend carrying out the contracts temporarily."

Mr. Laue was asked if the report was true that President Harding had described the cancellation as "impolitic" in a talk with Chairman Lasker, and said that he knew nothing about it.

Saving a Million.

"After the advertising contracts were cancelled, Chairman Lasker announced that he had saved the Government a million dollars," he added. "The Government was not saved one nickel. Shipping Board advertising, estimated on a basis of cost and results, has been the cheapest and most economical advertising in years, according to reliable advertising authorities. The Hamburg-American Line before war spent $400,000 to advertise 100 ships, we spent $200,000 to advertise 1,700 ships.

"Mr. Lasker wanted an advertising survey made. He took to him a plan on which 132 of the best advertising men of the country had labored fifteen months. He criticised it as costing $50,000. I told him it cost but $7,000, but he stuck to his contention that it cost $50,000. He has rejected all the advertising plans drawn up for him by the agents and myself after giving them scanty consideration. As far as this Shipping Board is concerned I can only say that Mr. Lasker seems to have had definitely in his mind the engaging of his own man to handle the advertising."

The other speakers were Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert, E. A. Quarles, assistant to the President of the United States Mail Steamship Company; Frank S. Sisson, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, and Avery D. Marks jr. of the National Press Club, Washington.

BRIAND DISCLAIMS DESIGNS IN SILESIA

Ridicules to Friends Suspicion Aroused by Plan to Send More French Troops.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 28.—Premier Briand expressed his views to some friends regarding Upper Silesia, and I am authorized by the Foreign Office to cable these views to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"No cause that I can see," said the Premier, "exists for the suspicious view held in some quarters regarding the proposed dispatch to Upper Silesia of an additional French division. There could be only one ground for such suspicion, namely, that France had some secret sinister purpose in making the possession of the territory in dispute and dividing it between the claimants in accordance with her own views and interests, by a state such an absurdity is to dissipate it.

"Even if we could accomplish such purpose and proceeded to do so it would carry with it its own damnation. We neither succeed in this particular enterprise but we would have to be content with our gain out of it, for the loss of confidence of our Allies would put us where we would be internationally isolated thereafter.

"It is perhaps natural that in very hot weather and after the long war strain there should be diplomats who tug at two ends of a rope and become red in the face in the contest. There is absolutely nothing in the French plan that is not plainly visible on the surface. We want to be as practical in the Upper Silesia matter as we were in the preliminaries leading up to the settlement with Germany. We want to take measures to make gratuitous. This particular business can only be done by putting soldiers behind the decisions of the Supreme Council. By having enough soldiers bloodshed can be avoided.

"We have the soldiers and can send them conveniently, while perhaps it is not convenient for other allied powers. It seems to me that our friends should be very much obliged to us for doing the part of the job that we are prepared to do, thus insuring enforcement of allied decisions, to say nothing of pleasing Briand, which would mean to cut down the German claims, might well mean the fall of the Wirth Cabinet and its replacement by a stronger nationalist Government, which Lloyd George does not wish any more than he wishes an extreme nationalist Government in Paris.

"As it stands the Upper Silesian problem is the hardest nut the allied powers have had to crack for a long time. And as the French do not fail to observe frequently, the whole plebiscite was Lloyd George's idea.

CONFERENCE CALLED TO DISCUSS PELLAGRA

Health Officers of Southern States to Meet Federal Authorities on Aug. 4.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—With the approval of President Harding, identical telegrams were sent today to the health officials of thirteen Southern States by Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, inviting them to attend a conference to be held in Washington on Aug. 4 to consider ways and means for the relief of the pellagra situation in the cotton belt States.

This action was taken following the receipt and approval by the President late this afternoon of a report from Surgeon General Cumming dealing with the situation. This report was sent to the White House after the Surgeon General had held a conference with Dr. Livingston Farrand, Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, during which many aspects of the situation were weighed and the decision reached to suggest to the President such a meeting of State health officials. The conference is to be held in the office of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

The telegrams invited the State health officials of Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia to attend the conference.

Surgeon General Cummins suggested to the President that the conference be attended by representatives of the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, as the solution for the pellagra problem is believed to lie not only in the treatment of the malady but in the amelioration of agricultural and economic conditions.

The President was informed that the Public Health Service had no reason to withdraw anything it had said relative to the increased gravity of the situation, its opinion being based not only on reports made by Surgeon Joseph Goldberger, who is the service's expert on pellagra, and who has been closely studying the ravages of pellagra for some years, but also on reports received from State Health Boards. All the information possessed by the Public Health Service, it was explained, showed that there had been an increase of 50 per cent. in the prevalence of pellagra in the South as compared with previous years.

SPURGIN OIL CONCERN FOLLOWS BANK'S FALL

Second $1,000,000 Concern's Stockholders Charge $300,000 Fraud—Banker Traced South.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Warren C. Spurgin, missing President of the Michigan Avenue Trust Company, which was recently closed following the discovery of a $1,000,000 shortage, was involved in further new charges today when a receiver was appointed for the Warren Oil Company, of which he also was head.

At the hearing stockholders of the oil company accused Spurgin of cheating and defrauding them of large sums of money by dominating a "dummy" Board of Directors, who issued large amounts of the $1,000,000 capital stock of the company to themselves without payment for it.

Four other officials of the company, including J. A. Conrad, Vice President of the bank, were made co-defendants with Spurgin.

A temporary injunction was issued by the court restraining them from selling more of the stock of the company or of disposing of its books.

The bill asserted that approximately $300,000 of the oil company's $1,000,000 authorized stock issue had been sold, and asked for an accounting.

Discovery of a $450,000 leather speculation of Spurgin was reported today by the State's Attorney's office. The leather, it was stated, was found in the warehouse of a local wholesale leather dealer in Spurgin's name. An effort will be made to list it among the assets of the missing bank President, it was stated.

The search for Spurgin today was centered in the South, in the belief that the fleeing banker was seeking to make his way to Mexico or South America. Officials directing the hunt intimated that his arrest might be expected within twenty-four hours.

BROKERS ENTERTAIN TRAINING CAMP MEN

Twenty Plattsburg Recruits From Financial District Guests of Stock Exchange Members.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange were hosts at a luncheon given yesterday in the downtown branch of New York University, 00 Trinity Place, to twenty young men of the financial district who will attend the Plattsburg training camp commencing Aug. 7. Seymour L. Cromwell, President of the New York Stock Exchange, was toastmaster, and there were brief congratulatory speeches by Major Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, Commander of the Second Corps Area; Archibald G. Thacher, President of the Military Training Camps Association, and Allen L. Lindley, both the last named being former Majors in the Seventy-seventh Division with the A. E. F.

The commander of the Plattsburg camp, Lieut. Col. William G. Doane, was present with members of Major Gen. Bullard's staff. The other guests who attended the luncheon included William Fellowes Morgan, James H. Perkins, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; A. W. Taylor, Dean of the downtown section of New York University; Walter Diack, Secretary of the New York Y. M. C. A., and former Under Secretary of State Frank L. Polk. After the luncheon Major Gen. Bullard shook hands with the future Plattsburgers and wished them good luck.

FORD SAYS HIS ROAD PAYS THE WAGE RISE

He Declares Other Railroads Have Too Many Useless Shareholders.

DENIES HE GIVES CHARITY

Explaining Muscle Shoals Proposal, He Asserts He Does Not Want Guarantee of Power.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 28.—Henry Ford, who, together with Thimas A. Edison, Harvey S. Firestone and members of their mailies, are camping on the edge of beautiful Swallow Falls, on Muddy Creek, about nine miles southwest of Oakland, spoke freely yesterday regarding his proposal to take over the Government nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala.; his recent purchase of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad and The Dearborn Independent articles against Jewish bankers and other members of that race.

"It has been said, Mr. Ford," he was told, "that you have increased the wages of the men on the railroad out of your own pocket, and in that way have done an injustice to the other railroads, or, if you have not done so, that there is something wrong with the other railroads."

"In the first place," Mr. Ford responded, "I don't believe in philanthropy. And as for charity, there's no such thing. You're self-supporting, I'm self-supporting, and there's no reason why everybody shouldn't be self-supporting. If you give charity you lessen the chances of doing away with poverty.

"No, it isn't charity that made me increase the wages of the men on the railroad. The explanation is that there's something wrong with the other railroads. There are too many stockholders in the other railroads. And you know what stockholders are good for. Not much. All they do is sit back and wait for dividends. They aren't of any help—useless, of course, in some exceptions when a stockholder does pitch in and do a little work."

"What do you think of Secretary Weeks's comment on your Muscle Shoals proposal?" Mr. Ford was then asked.

"I didn't read exactly what Mr. Weeks said, but if he believes that I want the Government to guarantee a certain amount of horse power at the plant he misunderstands. Of course, I wouldn't expect the Government to guarantee me anything of the kind. What I would want and what I proposed is that the Government equip the plant so that I might obtain the given horsepower, that is all."

MAY STUDY FORD RAIL WAGE.

Labor Officials Plan Investigation of His Cut in Freight Rates.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The American Federation of Labor officials are considering the advisability of having a labor delegation investigate the method by which Henry Ford proposes to reduce freight rates and raise wages on his railroad, the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton. Officials said they were not prepared to make a definite statement today.

The Consolidated Coal Company of Baltimore protested today to the Interstate Commerce Commission against the reduction of rates from the Ohio River to Detroit proposed by Mr. Ford's road, saying their reductions would be prejudicial to rates it has to pay on coal to the same points.

The reductions proposed by the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton amount to 72 cents a ton on coal.

ULTIMATUM SENT TO BRITISH SHIP LINES

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

United Kingdom and 60 to the United States.

The Alexandria Produce Association comprises ninety-five Egyptian shippers. Its cotton business is handled by a board of sixteen. When the bids for handling the cotton came up for consideration it was said that fifteen of the sixteen were in favor of awarding the contract to the Shipping Board; but as it was not unanimous no contract could be made.

The Shipping Board offered to compromise the matter, agreeing if it were given the American business the bids for the United Kingdom would be withdrawn. This offer, the American Chamber was informed, was refused by the Liverpool Conference lines and threats of reprisals were made to obtain the business.

Indicating the volume of the business during the cotton season of 1919-20, Egyptian cotton to the amount of 270,000 bales was shipped to this country, the greater part of which went to New England spinners.

It was announced here recently by Winthrop L. Marvin, General Manager of the American Steamship Owners Association, that Manchester spinners were insisting that American cotton should be shipped to them in British bottoms, insured by British insurance companies. This was made known, he asserted, when he was informed by Galveston members of his organization that they had been compelled to cancel charters for American ships on which they were to load Manchester shipments and engage in their place British tonnage.

FAVOR DEBT FUNDING POWER FOR MELLON

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

promptness, after this Government is ready to proceed, a satisfactory funding of its existing short-time obligations to this country. As to the compounding of interest, Secretary Houston in his annual report to Congress for the year 1920 clearly shows that it was not contemplated that interest should be charged on postponed interest, at least during the two of the three-year period. However, I regard the dates suggested by Secretary Houston in his annual report for the payment of this deferred interest as merely tentative and not a binding commitment.

"In view of the public announcement on this subject made by Secretary Glass, communicated as it was to foreign Governments, reported to Congress by both Secretary Glass and Secretary Houston and acquiesced in for more than two years, I think that good faith and fair dealing obligate this Government to the extent I have indicated.

"I do not consider that any obligations exist on the part of this Government by reason of anything taking place in the negotiations conducted by Mr. Rathbone with the representatives of the British Government, to which reference has been made in the hearings before your committee.

"2. During the peace conference in Paris the representatives of Great Britain, France and the United States agreed to recommend to their respective Governments for the consideration of the Congress by the President on Feb. 22, 1921. No action has been taken thereon.

"Subsequently the principal European powers and Germany, in fixing the amount of the indemnity to be paid by Germany, and the bonds to be issued in connection therewith, provided for an issue of what are designated as Series A bonds, which should include the bearer bonds above mentioned. Whether what has been done will make this matter a subject for further consideration, I cannot now say.

"3—I would like to avail myself of the present opportunity to clear up a matter about which there seems to be some misapprehension, and that is as to the power given by the act to accept bonds of some country other than the debtor country. So far as concerns the principal debtor powers, which together owe us (without accrued interest) more than $9,000,000,000, there is no intention or thought of accepting in payment bonds other than those of the debtor country. The authority now asked, however, covers debts owing to us by Czechoslovakia, Greece, Rumania, Russia, Serbia, Poland and a large number of other countries. These countries also owe large amounts to the other countries. Their resources and their ability to pay differ widely and the conditions which will have to be dealt with cannot now be foreseen. The situation which confronts the Treasury is exceedingly complex, and to deal properly with it the Treasury must have ample powers to enable it, when the conditions of each debtor country have been definitely ascertained, and the claims of all parties interested have been presented, to deal with the situation broadly in such a way as will, in its judgment, best protect the interests of this country and secure the payment of the principal and interest of the debts now owing to it. The representatives of this Government should have equally as broad powers as the representatives of any other country, so as to be able to demand and accept our share of whatever form of payment and security may be found to be obtainable in any case.

"To accomplish this and to cover all contingencies it was considered necessary that the act should take the broad form in which it was presented to your committee.

"In the present existing conditions I would urge the importance of the passage of this legislation at the earliest practicable date.

"Sincerely yours,

"A. W. MELLON, Secretary."

BRITAIN RESENTS FRENCH NOTE'S TONE

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

only compelled to give passage to troops if demand was made by allied Governments and not by a single one of them.

Great Britain and Italy took the view that the question of reinforcing allied troops in Upper Silesia ought to be discussed at a meeting of the Supreme Council fixed for next week and ought not to be prejudged in advance of that meeting.

France holds that in taking this view Britain and Italy are adopting an unfriendly attitude. Furthermore France says that if Britain and Italy refuse to support her demand on Germany for permission to transport troops to Upper Silesia she will not be prepared to attend the meeting of the Supreme Council fixed for Aug. 4.

British Reply to France.

The British reply to the French note, drafted after a second meeting of the Cabinet, points out that France's attitude produces a very grave situation all the more serious because the French note has been received and considered at a time when the British dominions representatives and the representatives of India who fought so valiantly for the freedom of France are in London to consider the whole question together.

The British dispatch then proceeds to traverse the accuracy of the French historical narrative and goes on to say that the British Government adheres to its position that as the Supreme Council is to meet on Aug. 4 it is obviously the right course that the whole question of Upper Silesia shall be there discussed and that it cannot agree to the sending of reinforcements before that meeting.

If there has been any delay, it is pointed out, it is entirely due to the French Government, because the British and Italian Governments have been pressing for a meeting of the Supreme Council for many weeks.

As to the Eupen case, the British note points out that it was victory to the Allies and has done something to lift Europe from the morass caused by the war and they cannot seriously envisage the possibility of its being broken. The only possible way out is that the whole question shall be discussed in all its bearings next week.

Germany to Heed Allied Council.

Germany, in replying to the French demand for transport of a division across Germany, said:

"Having regard to the wish expressed by Yeats Kesteloont, the German Government has no intention of dealing with this question exclusively from a legal point of view. In the meantime it has become known that the Supreme Council is going to meet in a few days' time and will deal with this question. The German Government does not hesitate to state hereby that it will acknowledge the decision of the Supreme Council."

"The British Government has been openly charged in the Paris press with being in league with Germany in regard to the Upper Silesian question. In that respect the British Government holds that its experts' views as to the allocation of the province have been proved sound and just, both by the results of the plebiscite and by reports of independent inquirers, among them Americans, and that the French politicians are obsessed by considerations which are not concerned with the practical realities of the age, but look to the future period, however remote, when powerful Germany will seek revenge.

"In the British view the welfare of the world at large will be better served by a Germany able to develop its industries and contribute to the general well being than by a Germany dismembered and crippled.

Lord Hardinge, the British Ambassador in Paris, will deliver the British reply to the French Government tomorrow morning. It is believed here that precipitate action will not have been taken in the interval. In one quarter tonight where a hopeful view was taken of the situation it was said:

"The matter is delicate, but the modified tone of the French press this morning has encouraged the hope that some way out of what on the surface is a dangerous impasse will be discovered. Even if the long delayed meeting of the Supreme Council is still further postponed there is no reason why the British attitude should be changed.

"Reports from the British representatives on the Allied Commission in Silesia are all of a peaceful character. They speak of the dwindling of German and Polish bands and the preoccupation of the people in their harvest. Moreover, the British Government can call to the support of its policy the unanimous report of the entire Plebiscite Commission to the Council of Ambassadors at Paris that the representation of the present state of Upper Silesia as being peculiarly favorable to pacific acceptance of such decisions with regard to boundaries as the Allies might make and expressed appreciation that if demarcation was delayed larger forces might be necessary to enforce it.

"The British Government is also basing its policy on the absolute necessity of preserving allied solidarity. It is willing to go far to preserve cooperation of the Allies, and in this case united action with France and Italy. It is for this reason that it was disturbed by the action of France in moving without consultation with itself or Italy the note of July 16 to Berlin asking for means of transporting a division to Silesia.

"It is felt that such independent moves can only lead to regrettable situations and it is anxious to impress on France how greatly it deprecates them. Unless the French Government takes some irrevocable step, however, there is still hope that an agreement can be reached."

A pessimistic view of the situation developed late this evening. At the first of the two Cabinet councils held to consider the French note the tone of the document was regretted and Lord Curzon was instructed to draft a reply which should express in the friendliest terms the British hope that the cordial entente should be maintained. The second Cabinet council was held to consider the form of Lord Curzon's reply.

The Daily Chronicle editorially says:

"The British Government, as we understood, are replying in a tone at once serious and friendly, emphasizing the great weight which they and the Dominions with them attach to the French connection, but

DRUG ADDICTS RIOT IN TOMBS CELLS

Sixteen Sent to Blackwell's Island to Prevent Self-Injury Due to Frenzy.

41 MORE TAKEN IN DAY

Vendors and Users Fleeing City Since Police Got Power to Shut Off Traffic.

Twenty-five drug addicts, caught in the dragnet spread within the last few days by Dr. Carleton Simon, Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Narcotic Division, yesterday became so rebellious in their cells in the Tombs that Dr. Perry M. Lichtenstein, Tombs physician, and Dr. Simon appealed to Chief Justice Kernochan in Special Sessions to call their cases for trial so as to prevent the prisoners from doing themselves bodily harm.

Dr. Lichtenstein explained that with the influx of drug users the Tombs was overcrowded, and it was not possible for him to give the unfortunates the immediate treatment required. Dr. Simon said that if the prisoners were found guilty they would be sent to Blackwells Island, where they could be properly attended.

Justice Kernochan agreed that the Justices of Special Sessions would cooperate in disposing of the cases as soon as possible, and ordered sixteen men and one woman brought before Justices Edwards, Moss and himself.

All of the addicts pleaded guilty to charges of having narcotics. Indeterminate sentences of from six months to three years were imposed on eight of the men, and the other men were sentenced to four months each in the workhouse. Sadie Hall, 40 years old, of 207 West Forty-ninth Street, the woman, was received a sentence of four months in the workhouse.

In the case of Herman Sanders, who said that he lived at 93 West Seventy-fifth Street, the court found him guilty, but remanded him until Aug. 5 for investigation and sentence.

During the day the detectives gathered in forty-one more vendors and addicts. One vendor recognized Detectives O'Leary and Moffett as they were about to arrest him at Clinton and Grand Streets, and hastily purchasing a watermelon from a stand, ripped it open and inserted twelve vials of heroin. When the detectives attempted to wrest the melon from him he dropped it and ran, but was caught. Dr. Simon said that detectives stationed at ferries and the tube to New Jersey reported that many addicts and vendors were fleeing the city.

The number of addicts and vendors rounded up Wednesday night by Dr. Simon's detectives was so great that it was found necessary to arraign them before Magistrates in several courts. Magistrate Peter J. Hatting in the Essex Market Court held twenty-one in $500 bail for trial in Special Sessions. Most of them pleaded guilty to having narcotics.

While these cases were being disposed of Detective Sergeant Furlong of Deputy Commissioner Simon's staff arraigned twenty-five addicts before Acting Chief Magistrate John E. McGeehan. The majority of them were negroes, and the detective explained that they had surrendered in order to rid themselves of the drug habit.

"We have no charge to make against these men," explained the detective. "We desire that they be committed at their request. It was necessary to call ambulance surgeons for most of them because of their 'jumpy' condition from the use of narcotics." Magistrate McGeehan committed the men to the workhouse for an indefinite term.

Dr. Simon said that in the first thirty-six hours of the new sanitary code, 137 addicts and vendors had been caught, and that he expected the number would be tripled within the next two days. He added that he believed that when the victims of the habit became aware that it was planned to aid them hundreds would surrender for voluntary commitment and help the police in running down traffickers who had been supplying them with drugs.

A pathetic incident in connection with last night's roundup was the arrest of a well dressed young woman, recorded under the fictitious name of "May Brown," as she was purchasing heroin from Amelio Calicci, 21 years old, of Whitestone, L. I., at Third Avenue and Twelfth Street, according to the police.

Dr. Simon said that the woman admitted she was the daughter of a well-known merchant and had been a drug addict for three years. She said that her husband obtained a divorce and sent their child to a convent in Montreal. She was disowned by her family within the last year. Up to that time she maintained a $3,000 apartment on the upper west side.

When the prisoners reached Headquarters the woman became hysterical in her craving for the drug. Dr. Simon ministered to her and announced that she would not be held a prisoner.

N. Y. C. OFFICIAL DENIES NEW WAGE REDUCTIONS

Vice President Says Revision of Hours May Have Led to Report of Cut at Croton.

Special to The New York Times.

CROTON, N. Y., July 28.—Employes of the New York Central Railroad were notified today of a second reduction in the wages of baggagemen and other station workers on the various divisions.

Recently this class of workers was reduced from 15 to 20 per cent., when, for instance, a baggageman's wages were cut from $125 a month to $103. The new reduction is about one-half as much as the first—and the baggagemen are cut now from $103 to $93. Train callers, janitors, matrons, porters and other station attendants on the Hudson, Harlem and Putnam Divisions are affected by the decrease. The order notifying agents of the reduction was sent out by Assistant Superintendent Wilson. The new cut was received without protest. All classes included in the order still receive about 50 per cent. more than they did four years ago and work but eight hours instead of twelve hours a day.

P. E. Crowley, Vice President in charge of operations of the New York Central Railroad, when asked last night whether the reduction at Croton was general, denied that there had been a second cut in the wages of station employes. He explained that an apparent reduction might have been effected by a revision in the schedule of working hours or in working conditions at Croton.

FANNIE HURST JOINS HUSBAND IN VACATION

New York Writer and Mr. Danielson Having Their Breakfasts Now in Inlet, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

INLET, N. Y., July 28.—Fannie Hurst and her husband are registered here for a vacation and have breakfast together every morning just as mere ordinary married mortals.

The magic powder still clings to the butterfly wings of love, Miss Hurst indicated, although she and Mr. Danielson, her marital partner in the two-breakfasts-a-week-together experiment, have been married two years.

Unlike many matrimonial adversaries who confront each other daily over the eggs and cereal seven days a week, Miss Hurst and Mr. Danielson believe in vacations together.

The Hurst-Danielsons are having a wonderful time, as postcards to friends would say. They are coming back here in September, or Miss Hurst is, anyway. Meanwhile she must go back to New York.

SID HATFIELD ARRESTED FOR ANOTHER SHOOTING

Ex-Chief of Police of Matewan Is Now Accused of Part in Attack on Village of Mohawk.

WILLIAMSON, W. Va., July 28.—Sid Hatfield, former Chief of Police of Matewan and a conspicuous figure in the industrial conflict in the Mingo coal field, was arrested late today at his home charged with participating in the "shooting" of Mohawk, a mining village in McDowell County, about one year ago.

Hatfield was brought here and the arresting officer said he would be taken tonight to Welch, the county seat of McDowell County.

COUNTERFEIT COINS ARE SEIZED IN RAID

Police Say They Also Found Outfit for Making Spurious Money in 59th St. House.

THREE MEN ARE ARRESTED

Prisoners Taken After an All-Day Watch by Detectives, Who Surround Building.

Three men were locked up in Police Headquarters last evening after detectives from the safe and loft squad had raided their apartment on the top floor of the tenement at 308 East Fifty-ninth Street and seized what they asserted was a counterfeiters' outfit, as well as two pistols, fully loaded, a box full of cartridges, a flashlight and burglars' tools and a quantity of unfinished counterfeit dimes, quarters and half dollars.

Detectives O'Leary and Hayden, who led the raiding party, said that they noticed the threemen enter the hallway of the tenement in the forenoon. Each man carried a large bundle, they added, and they suspected the bundles contained loot from a burglary. They telephoned for more detectives to Captain Stapleton of the safe and loft squad, and the tenement was surrounded for the rest of the day, but the men did not come out.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon the detectives decided to arrest the men on suspicion. They learned they occupied the top floor apartment. Some of the detectives covered the fire escape in the rear of the apartment from the roof, while O'Leary and Hayden knocked on the door. There was no response, although the detectives could hear voices inside, and then the two detectives smashed in the door.

They arrested the men, who said they were William J. Brennan, 33 years old, of 2,720 Eighth Avenue; Thomas McGlynn, 40 years old, of 512 West Fiftieth Street, and James P. Kennedy, 39 years old, who said he was the occupant of the apartment.

In the kitchen of the apartment, the detectives said were three crucibles, a ladle, some plaster of paris molds and a quantity of white metal, such as counterfeiters use. On a table were the counterfeit coins and several boxes of sawdust and sand, used in polishing spurious coins. The pistols were found in a satchel which contained what the detectives alleged were burglars' tools. The prisoners will be arraigned in the Federal Court this morning.

GERMAN TROOPS FIGHT SECURITY POLICE

Fourteen Men Wounded in Affray With Rifles and Swords at Stettin.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 28.—Petty military jealousies precipitated a unique battle last night at Stettin between Reichswehr and Security Police.

The Security Police were maintaining order in and around a concert hall in the park crowded with civilians, when they were suddenly attacked by Reichswehr members of the pioneer battalion garrisoned at Stettin. The latter fired a rifle volley at the Green police and then charged them with the bayonet, storming into the concert hall.

The Security Police rallied, but being unable to return the fire owing to the civilian crowds, countercharged with drawn swords.

The Fire Department was called out and succeeded in restoring order and carrying off the wounded, numbering fourteen.

An official communiqué regarding the affair says "unfortunately friction ensued between members of the Reichswehr and Security Police."

'FAKE CHARITY' ENEMY HAS 2 MORE ARRESTED

Man Who Says He Is Legion Officer Causes Girls to Be Held for Soliciting Funds on Street.

Richard T. Bell of 1,219 Madison Avenue, describing himself as director of the service division of the American Legion of New York State in his crusade recently begun against alleged "fake charities," stepped from a bus at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon and caused the arrest of two young women solicitors of the Timely Service Society, seeking funds for "the unemployed." The young women gave their names as Marcia Phillips of 525 Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, and Marie Wedell of 215 West Fifty-first Street. Both said they were professional dancers.

Their arrest was the third time Bell had intervened to stop the solicitation of funds by young women agents of the Timely Service Society, which has its headquarters at 132 Nassau Street. Bell took the two young women in a taxicab to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station. They were transferred to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

The Misses Phillips and Wedell were released late last night in $500 bail each, provided by Mr. Messervy. In the Yorkville Court today Mr. Messervy will ask that their hearing be set for next Monday at the same time Miss Russell's case is to be heard. He wants Mr. Bell to press the charge.

Mr. Messervy said that when Miss Russell came into court several days after her arrest, Mr. Bell failed to appear against her; that the Court showed a willingness to dismiss the charge, and that it was at his solicitation the charge was not dismissed until the complaining witness could be cited to go into Court and press the charge against Miss Russell, which he is expected to do on Monday.

PREDICT THE FALL OF MADRID CABINET

Newspapers Expect a Change of Government Following Quiet in Morocco.

MADRID, July 28 (Associated Press).—The Cabinet of Premier Allendesalazar, the newspapers predict today, will resign as soon as the situation in Morocco has become normal. They believe that a more conservative Cabinet headed by Jose Sanchez Guerra, Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, will succeed the present Ministry.

Writing in El Sol today, former Premier Alhucemas, the Liberal leader, says that the Spanish politicians do not enjoy the confidence of the country. He declares the present Government has aggravated all the problems confronting Spain and that the only possible policy for the country's good is that advocated by the Liberals.

A communiqué issued this morning says that according to the latest official dispatches from Melilla unconfirmed advices have been received from native sources intimating that the column of General Navarro, regarding the fate of which there has been uncertainty, is at Buteiet-Tisusin, where it is reported to be conducting a vigorous resistance to the tribesmen.

La Acción says that the Government is endeavoring to send more troops to the aid of General Berenguer, who will receive command of all the Moroccan areas. Rumors in circulation here that the Duke of Rubi (General Weyler) is to be sent to Morocco are without foundation in fact, the newspaper declares.

LIQUOR RAIDS STIR NEW JERSEY CITIES

Prosecutor Gaskill Lends Detectives in Descent on Atlantic City Saloons.

GET 400 QUARTS OF WHISKY

President of Somers Point Chamber of Commerce and Many Hotel Proprietors Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 28.—Raids by county enforcement agents led by Special Prosecutor Burton A. Gaskill gave patrons of speak-easies on the island and Somers Point a scare tonight. Scores of men and women fled the premises when detectives entered the various cafés in quest of illicit liquor.

The first descent was on the Fisherman's Hotel at Margate, operated by William G. Maynard and his wife, Emma. Both were arrested and their stock of whisky seized.

The raiders then searched the Elephant Hotel, arresting Ethel Myers, alleged proprietor, and Walter Mundy, her bar tender. More liquor was confiscated there. At Somers Point Jacob Schick of the Schick Hotel and William Meehan were arrested. The next man to be taken was John Arnold, President of the Somers Point Chamber of Commerce and head of the Philadelphia Gun and Fishing Club, along with more liquid stock. Their final call was at the Bayview Hotel, where William Hand was added to the string of prisoners, along with more liquor. A warrant was issued for Mrs. May Beck, proprietress.

A total of about 400 quarts of whisky was taken.

TO TEST RIGHT OF POLICE.

First Contest Over Seizure Without Warrant Before Supreme Court.

Application for a writ of peremptory mandamus by Agostino Festa of 91 Mulberry Street to compel Sheriff David H. Knott to take action on replevin papers and recover possession of seven barrels and twenty-five one-gallon jugs of wine seized without warrant by the police, will be heard in the Equity Term of the Supreme Court by Justice William P. Burr next Wednesday.

According to the complaint, which is the first one of its kind to be filed since the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted, the police unlawfully entered the home of Festa on May 12th and seized the liquor without a search warrant. They made no arrest.

SUMMER TOURISTS MISSING.

Austrian Police Believe Six Were Robbed, Slain and Buried.

VIENNA, July 28.—Five men and one woman have disappeared mysteriously from Summer resorts in Salzburg province within the last fortnight, according to reports reaching the Vienna police.

In each case the missing person started out for a short stroll, and wore no hat. Searching parties have scoured the mountains and valleys, but all trace of those missing seems to have been lost. The police are inclined to believe that responsibility for the disappearance rests with a band of criminals who murder and rob their victims and bury the bodies.

In each case the missing person has been a tourist, and the robbers are said by the police to realize that such travellers must possess considerable money in order to afford a vacation nowadays.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Selected styles from regular stock at greatly reduced prices.

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SOLD ONLY AT
1372 Broadway, at 37th Street
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Send for Illustrated Booklet

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Page 28.

THIS DAY at Wanamaker's

Store Closed Saturday—All Day Holiday—

Whoso Knows How to Employ His Time

will be master of all things. He will so lay out his hours and minutes that not a second will be wasted.

To lose a train by lingering to say good-by again and again, hurrying to the train to see the last car disappearing from the station, is a vexation and causes a rearrangement of the duties of the day.

Time lost is an irreparable loss.

Do today's work today.

(Signed) John Wanamaker.

July 29th, 1921.

Before Going Away Over the Week-End

look today at the furniture in the August Sale—then you will be able to talk things over together at your leisure, take stock of the furniture you need, and know just what you can get for the money you expect to lay out.

Your dollar is doubled in this sale in many instances, and more than doubled when you consider that furniture regularly has receded in price from its war-time peak.

From these recessions we have taken off one-half and one-third in the majority of cases. In a few cases only 25 and 10 per cent.

Since our entire stock is included in the August Sale, it is pretty generally known that only the best grade is included, and that the variety is so large that it meets the wants of every room in the home.

Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Galleries, New Bldg.—Wanamaker's

Men's cool tropical worsted two-piece suits, $30.

The first thing that will strike you when you see one of these suits is that it is *just* what you have been wishing for—

—a dark tone;
—very light weight;
—gives one a well-groomed look.

The very sight of the suit will please you. The wearing of it will double your pleasure.

The cloth is a ventilating basket weave worsted; in blue with hair-line stripes of blue, red, smothered white, or soft dull tan.

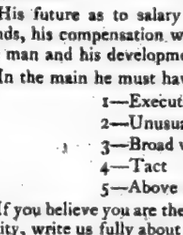
The coat is cut in a good 3-button soft roll model; quarter-lined, with patch or flap-covered pockets.

Sizes 35 to 42.

A shave invigorates. A massage rests and cools. Barber shop on the Mezzanine Floor of the New Building. Visit it on your way home. You'll be glad.

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2 Packages for 25c

Jiffy Dessert Co., Waukesha, Wis.

SLEUTH RUNS WILD, BLACKJACKS 25

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

Tighe bound down the avenue with a blackjack in his hand. Keiser went up to the armed man and asked what the trouble was.

Laundryman Struck Over Head.

"What do you mean by this," was the way the laundryman put it.

For answer, he was struck over the head and dispatched to the rear room.

Out again, the detective turned his attention to West Forty-second Street and as he did so the crowd that had gathered and made no effort to halt the proceedings attracted the attention of priests in the rectory of the Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church in West Forty-second Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. One of them, said to have been the Rev. Father Francis P. Duffy, who was the Chaplain of the old Sixty-ninth Regiment during the war, telephoned to the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

According to some of those who said they witnessed the unusual scene, one of the priests attached to the Holy Cross Church went to a nearby garage, obtained a large sized monkey wrench and started for the scene of attack, declaring that somebody "should protect the women and children."

Once in Forty-second Street, according to witnesses, Tighe halted a truck bound toward the West Side driven by Joseph Sharkey, who lives at Forty-eighth Street and Tenth Avenue. "Where are you going?" came the question from the man with the blackjack.

Stops Truck; Beats Driver.

"Mind your own business," was the response from the truckman as he urged his horses onward. But before the anticipation could get into action Tighe was on the truck, the blackjack had fallen and Sharkey was soon on his way to the back room prison.

In front of the apartment house at 345 West Forty-third Street, where she lives, was Mrs. A. Galety. She noticed the crowd swaying back and forth as the man moved in various directions and she went down to ascertain what was going on.

As she started down the street a neighbor ran up to her and told her that young Frances Galety was one of those who had been made a prisoner in the backroom.

Mrs. Galety started to run down. As she did so she was met by the blackjack wielder. She was struck and hurriedly dragged into the back room.

Witnesses who said they saw this particular act declared that before the arrival of the mother the Gayety child, who is two years old, was choked, struck in the face and knocked down before being carried into the rear room.

The tactics of the man and his attack upon the woman aroused the crowd somewhat, but apparently the assailant had them under control, and no effort was made to stop him. The next victim was Mrs. Patrick Keiser, wife of the owner of the restaurant when Charles Green, a negro of 219 East Seventy-first Street, who had a shoeshine stand outside the Coen establishment, met his end. She was wildly excited and informed Mrs. Coen that her son had been hit and made a prisoner.

Like a flash Mrs. Galety, the mother darted down to rescue the child. But she, too, met the force of the blackjack and was made a prisoner. The negro also suffered the same fate.

Later when Mrs. Coen had recovered somewhat from her experiences she said that before Green had notified her she had seen Tighe seize Patrick Coen Jr., her son, 24 years old, by the neck, throw him down and kick him.

Brother Detective Hit

According to the story of witnesses, Detective Kaufman and the other man who had been trying to stay their companion in his wild outburst sought forcibly to restrain him. As a result, Kaufmann, it was said, also was hit. He was not rushed into the rear room, however. While this was going on Mrs. Coen managed to escape from the improvised prison, ran into Forty-second Street and blew a police whistle.

The blasts of the whistle went out just as the priest in the Holy Cross rectory put in another telephone call for help to the West Forty-seventh Street Station house. As he was summoning aid, witnesses declared, the man with the weapon continued his chase along the streets, hitting indiscriminately and hauling those he hit into the rear room. Then a third call from the rectory went to the station house, and this time aid responded.

Under Captain Thomas Donohue, commanding the precinct, the reserves of the West Forty-seventh Street house and the patrol wagon arrived in front of Coen's restaurant. The reserves, led by Captain Donohue, dashed into the eating place. At the curb at the wheel of the patrol wagon was Policeman Frank Traver of the Charles Street Station.

The appearance of Traver and the patrol came just as Tighe was engaged in pulling another woman victim down the street toward his place of imprisonment. Traver jumped from the automobile and hurried over to Tighe and his prisoner Traver remonstrated with Tighe and was struck over the head with the blackjack. Then Traver, although dazed by the blow, aided by other policemen, took Tighe in charge.

Detective Not Arrested.

He was not arrested and on his complaint and those of his fellow-officers more than a score of persons who had been put into the rear room were bundled into the patrol wagon and taken to the West Forty-seventh Street station house.

This was at 5 o'clock, so that most of those who were hit had been about two hours in confinement in the small room at the rear of the restaurant.

Due to the regulations of the Police Department which leave no judgment to the desk lieutenant in cases where an arresting officer insists upon a complaint, those whom Tighe singled out were made prisoners charged with disorderly conduct. He told Desk Lieutenant Harry Callahan that he had entered Coen's restaurant and found the group of men clustered around the ticker and that he had made prisoners of them.

At the station house several of those who had been carried there in the patrol were released, but those who were taken to the Men's Night Court were listed as follows:

Rudolph Ploen, 748 Eighth Avenue.
Nick Monrose, 417 Ninth Avenue.
Emil Echler, 415 West Fifty-third Street.
Herman Kearsten, 358 West Forty-fifth Street.
Jake Bressler, 196 Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn.
Joseph Quarsehh, 523 West Fifty-eighth Street.
Robert Hastings, 816 West Fiftieth Street.
John Kieser, 432 West Eighty-eighth Street.
James Fleming, 746 Ninth Avenue.
Jake Hefferman, 664 Ninth Avenue.
John Kavanaugh, First and Beach Streets, Hackensack, N. J.
Alphonse Del Groseo, 115 East Thirteenth Street.
Albert Puckpot, 412 West Forty-second Street.
Frank Sudi, 174 Anson Avenue, Cliffside, N. J.
Harry Berman, 216 West Forty-first Street.
James Sharkey, 888 Tenth Avenue.
James Hawk, 334 West Forty-third Street.
Timothy Lynch, 428 West Fifty-sixth Street.
Charles Peterson, 507 West Forty-second Street.
Jerry Buckley, 2,014 West First Street, Brooklyn.
Thomas Gilmore, 351 West Forty-seventh Street.
Edward Ross, colored, 227 West Fortieth Street.
Robert Galety, 345 West Forty-third Street.
Joseph Smith, 967 First Avenue.

Victims Made Complaint.

While this was going forward Mrs. Galety stepped forward and, announcing that she was one "of the prisoners," demanded Tighe's shield number. Lieutenant Callahan told her that she was not a prisoner, and when she insisted that she wished to make a formal complaint against the detective he told her that she should make the complaint to Commissioner Enright or to Inspector Lahey. Five other women who said they had been struck by the detective also appeared at the station house and sought to make complaint.

Then Tighe made a complaint himself. He accused Policeman Traver of "attempting to interfere with an officer in the performance of his duty." When he made his accusation, he and Traver and several other detectives went into Captain Donohue's office. When they came out it was announced that Traver had made a complaint against Tighe, but the nature of it was not told.

The next complainant to try to lodge an accusation against Tighe was Charles Retner of 507 West Forty-second Street. When he appeared, Lieutenant Callahan told him that all who desired to make charges against Tighe appear this morning before Inspector Boettler in the West Sixty-eighth Street station house, where Tighe would be told to appear.

When the prisoners were taken over to the Men's Night Court Tighe did not go along, but Detective Kaufman and the third member of the raiding party were on hand. The prisoners were lined up before Magistrate Nolan, who was plainly amazed by the arrival of the group. Detective Kaufman, preliminary to meeting his formal complaint, outlined the nature of the charges against them.

The detective related that when he and his companions entered the restaurant they found a group around the ticker. Magistrate Nolan said: "Yes, yes, go on," and the detective continued, saying that the men were there receiving baseball and racing returns.

"Where is the crime in finding which team is winning?" inquired Magistrate Nolan.

The detective did not define the nature of the crime, but said that the group had been very boisterous. He said the police had received many complaints about noise and boisterousness from the neighbors of the Coen establishment.

Magistrate Nolan, cutting short the detective and refusing to entertain any sort of complaint against the prisoners, discharged them en masse.

JUDGE HASKELL NOW IN REPUBLICAN LISTS

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

Brooklyn, a strong "anti" sentiment has been bred which is apt to flare up and become a consuming fire when, as at present, there is a wind of contention to fan it. A vote for Haskell would mean a vote against blue laws. It would mean a vote against the Eighteenth Amendment. It would mean a vote against the Volstead act and the equally unpopular Mullan-Gage State prohibition law, as well as the rigid enforcement of that statute by Mayor Hylan's Police Commissioner. It would mean a vote against the Miller anti-home rule programme, against fusion, and, last but not least, to most voters it would mean a vote against bosses, for Judge Haskell, when a candidate two years ago, ran on an anti-organization platform, and the bosses had a candidate in the field to oppose him.

Hence the coalition leaders are well aware, even without the evidence furnished by the towering plurality he rolled up two years ago, that Judge Haskell would be in a position to make a strong fight in the primaries, especially in Brooklyn, where he won his former victories.

With Judge Haskell, F. H. LaGuardia and ex-Senator William M. Bennett candidates in the primaries against any candidate that may be named by the Conference Committee, some of the coalitionists strongly incline to the belief that the latter would have easy sledding. The wise Republican politicians in Brooklyn, however, take a different view of the situation and declare that with Haskell running it would become more of a necessity than ever to select a Brooklyn man for coalition standard bearer.

In order to bring that about it will be necessary for the Brooklyn Republicans on the Conference Committee to demonstrate beyond reasonable doubt to their colleagues at the meeting on Tuesday that Livingston will not go after their candidate, Senator Lockwood, in the primaries. One of the Brooklyn leaders said yesterday that in his presence at a conference last Saturday Mr. Livingston, unsolicited, had pledged himself not to oppose Lockwood but on the contrary to throw "al strength at his command" to the Senator's support. Yet Lockwood and his friends have been finding evidence of hostile activities on the part of leaders affiliated with Livingston.

"There are reports that you have switched from Lockwood," Mr. Livingston was told yesterday by newspaper reporters who called upon him in Brooklyn.

"I have never changed front. I have not changed my mind," said the Brooklyn leader.

"Will you support Lockwood for Mayor if he is named by the Conference Committee?" Mr. Livingston was asked.

"Don't put hypothetical questions to me; I would have to answer them hypothetically," he answered. "The committee has plenary powers. I have not interfered with it or hampered it in any way and I do not intend to."

Later, Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the Coalition Committee, accompanied by Edward A. Allen, Brooklyn Chairman of that body, called on Mr. Livingston to ask him, first, if he would support Lockwood, and, secondly, if he could guarantee that Judge Haskell would keep out of the fight. The two coalitionists said Mr. Livingston had talked very freely.

"I do not see that we are any nearer to a decision than we were yesterday morning," said Mr. Price afterward. "We coalitionists are but insisting that the man who is nominated must have the support of a great majority of the Republican leaders. I am not at all convinced that Senator Lockwood would not be a factional candidate. I have yet to be shown that he is going to have united support of the Republicans in Brooklyn.

"I saw Mr. Livingston. The situation cannot be said to have been clarified to any extent. Every one in politics knows about the strained relations between Livingston and Calder. All that the coalitionists desire is to get a man who can poll the biggest vote in the primaries and the subsequent election. It is my opinion that Borough President Curran's chances have improved since we have gained some real knowledge regarding the Brooklyn situation."

President Samuel S. Koenig of the New York County Republican Committee went to his Summer home at Bradley Beach, N. J., last night, but will return today for private conferences with other leaders regarding the Mayoralty situation. Mr. Koenig is quite reconciled to having Borough President Curran of Manhattan superseded for the place at the head of the ticket by Senator Lockwood, if the Brooklyn leaders can guarantee harmony in the Republican organization in their own borough over the selection.

Mr. LaGuardia threatened last night to place a full ticket in the field in the event that candidates for nomination other than Mayor on the coalition ticket should fail to pledge him support and co-operation in the event that he should win the primaries.

William M. Bennett, the other independent candidate, in a statement made public last night said that the coalition conference must be dissolved and the Meyer committee disbanded in order to make Republican victory possible.

Byron R. Newton, ex-Collector of the Port and one of the coalition members of the Conference Committee, said last night that he would support the name of Justice James C. Cropsey of the Supreme Court to the Executive Committee of the Coalition Committee at a meeting to be held this afternoon. Mr. Newton said he thought Justice Cropsey could and should be drafted as standard bearer in the anti-Tammany fight.

A meeting of the Coalition forces of the Bronx was held last night at Ebling's Casino for the purpose of recommending candidates to go on the anti-Tammany ticket this Fall. When members of the Bronx Independent Democracy suggested that Chris Becker be named for Sheriff, considerable opposition appeared and it was decided to appoint a subcommittee to take up the question of candidates and meet again next Wednesday night. Thomas W. Whittle, Supervisor of the Port, acted as Temporary Chairman.

DEMOCRATS STAND PAT.

Chairman Pell Says That Administration's Record Justifies Votes.

A Democratic Platform Committee, composed of five members from each borough organization, held its first meeting yesterday afternoon at the National Democratic Club and elected ex-Supreme Court Justice Edward J. McGoldrick, Chairman, and Mrs. Dorothea Courten of Queens, Secretary. Chairman McGoldrick was authorized to appoint two sub-committees, one on drafting and the other on gathering material for the platform.

Herbert C. Pell Jr., Democratic State Chairman, attended the meeting and urged that constructive policies pledged in the platform would win more votes than mere criticism of the Republican Party. He added that the record of the present city Administration was so good that party workers were justified in again asking votes for Democratic candidates.

When the picking of candidates begins next week at Tammany Hall Leader Murphy will have five men to select from for the nomination for Sheriff. The five aspirants are: Ex-Sheriff William F. Grell, who was Mayor Hylan's first Park Commissioner; City Clerk Michael J. Cruise, who is a leader-co-adjutor in Murphy's own Twelfth Assembly District; Alderman Charles A. McManus, Major Percival E. Nagle, Tammany leader of the Twentieth Assembly District, and Joseph J. McCormick, a business man who is leader of the Twenty-second Assembly District and a power in Tammany circles on Washington Heights.

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TUFTS SAYS FUNDS CAME FROM FATHER

Bank Deposits While in Office, He Swears, Not Movie Men's $100,000 Hush Money.

NEW YORKERS ARE CITED

Depositions of Mrs. Abrams and Mrs. Stearns in Boston Trial of District Attorney.

BOSTON, July 28.—Depositions of Charles Connor, a New York attorney; Mrs. Florence Abrams, wife of Hiram Abrams, a motion picture producer, and Mrs. Helen Sewall, former wife of Captain Charles E. Stearns, were read today in the removal proceedings which Attorney General J. Weston Allen has brought against District Attorney Nathan A. Tufts of Middlesex County before the full bench of the Supreme Court.

All the depositions which related to incidents mentioned in the allegations against Mr. Tufts were taken in New York.

Mr. Connor's statement dealt with his association with James B. Monroe, against whom the District Attorney in 1917 placed a serious charge after a raid upon an apartment in Cambridge. Mr. Connor said he went to see Tufts about the case and told him that he believed a "grievous mistake" had been made in the charges against Monroe.

The deposition said Tufts then assented to Connor's request that nothing further be done in the case until a full investigation had been made. Connor said he thought he told Tufts at that time that he believed the case a "frame-up."

Before an indictment was returned against Monroe, Connor said, he had several interviews with Tufts, who assured him that no Grand Jury action would be taken. However, when he learned that Tufts had changed his attitude on this point, Connor said he had made several unsuccessful efforts to see the District Attorney. Before the case was presented to the Grand Jury, Connor asserted, Tufts did not furnish him with the names of any women making charges, nor did he ask to see Monroe.

After Monroe's arraignment in the Superior Court, Daniel H. Coakley was called into the case, Connor said, and a month later the indictment was nolle prossed.

Coakley was counsel for New York motion-picture men present at the midnight dinner at Mishawum Manor, Woburn, in March, 1917. Earlier in the trial he testified to the receipt of $85,000 in behalf of the producers to settle legal proceedings threatened as an aftermath of the dinner.

Mrs. Sewall, in her deposition, denied testimony offered by the prosecution that Tufts had told her he could "make" for her a divorce case against Captain Stearns. She first consulted the District Attorney relative to a divorce in April, 1918, she said. After she showed him letters which she regarded as evidence, Tufts told her he would look them over and give her a decision, the deposition asserted.

At a second interview, she said, Tufts did not tell her that she had no case but that he would make one for her, nor did he say he would have to get a woman to entrap her husband, as was alleged in previous testimony. When this interview was finished, Mr. Tufts said, "I cannot handle your case." Mrs. Sewall asserted, and he gave her back the letters.

Mrs. Abrams, whose husband has been named as one of the men present at the Mishawum Manor affair, deposed that on May 10, 1917, she received newspaper clippings telling of the dinner.

Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of the Superior Court, who testified today regarding cases he handled as an assistant to Tufts, asserted that during the time of this connection he had never known an act of malfeasance or a failure to act by Tufts.

Earlier in the day, under cross-examination, Tufts said that not until June, 1920, did he learn that the New York motion picture men had paid $100,000 in attorneys' fees. He said he was surprised when he learned that any such money had been spent to settle claims resulting from the dinner, and that he was "indignant" when he learned his name had been used in connection with the money.

He said Mr. Coakley told him that the story was merely "propaganda" on the part of the Boston Bar Association's Grievance Committee, in an effort to "get him." Tufts said he was prepared to go before the association if there had been a hearing.

The District Attorney also asserted today that bank deposits of $20,000 made by him during the period in 1917 when payments were being made by the picture producers had come from his father.

Judge Fosdick testified that Mr. Tufts in 1917 told him his father was turning over his property to him. Tufts asked Judge Fosdick to be an associate executor of a trust fund he was planning to establish for his family, the witness said.

Mr. Tufts will take the stand in his own defense, from time to time as different phases of the Attorney General's allegations are brought against him.

HEAT KILLS FIVE; SCORE OVERCOME

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

was removed to Bellevue suffering from heat prostration.

Charles Rairs, 65, of 997 East Third Street, Brooklyn, was overcome at 48 Wooster Street and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Ira Podelingson, 38, of 1,775 Weeks Avenue, the Bronx, was attended for heat prostration at 1,800 Broadway and left for his home.

Evelyn Schewenthal, 18, of 1,971 East Eighth Street, Brooklyn, was overcome at Thirteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, Manhattan, and was taken to Bellevue.

A man, who said he was Morris Blaskawitz, 42, was overcome in front of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. He was revived by Dr. Brodsky of Flower Hospital, but was unable to answer any questions put or to give any address. He was sent to Bellevue for observation.

Morris Plaskowitz, 43, of 141 West 145th Street, also was attended at the East Sixty-seventh Street Station by Dr. Brodsky for heat prostration.

Jennie Marino of 429 East Fifth Street was overcome at work at 30 West Twenty-seventh Street. She was sent home.

Joseph Kearns, a laborer, 36, of 309 Alexander Avenue, the Bronx, was overcome at 1,924 Jerome Avenue. He was attended and went home.

A man, well dressed and with two bank books in his possession made out to Daniel McLean, 242 West Fourteenth Street, was found unconscious on the stoop of 269 West Fifty-second Street and removed to Bellevue by Dr. Miller of Flower Hospital, suffering from coma. A union card made out to Daniel McLean by the Iron Workers' Union also was found in his clothing. He is 5 feet 7 inches tall, weighs 200 pounds and wore a brown suit, black shoes and socks, gray shirt, white underwear and a straw hat.

Samuel Slek, 32, of 452 New Lots Road, Brooklyn, was overcome at 130 West Twenty-ninth Street. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon and went home.

Giuseppe Crocke, 75, of 73 West 100th Street, was overcome at 109th Street and Fifth Avenue and taken to Knickerbocker Hospital.

William Bunkman, 37, of 305 West Twenty-sixth Street, was overcome in the lobby of the Orpheum Theatre, Third Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. He was attended and taken home.

Ethel Friehl, 23, of 130 Seventh Street, Long Island City, was overcome in a New York and Queens County trolley car at the Bridge Plaza Road, Long Island City. She was taken to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.

FOUR DIE IN WATER, 2 MORE BODIES FOUND

Rescuers Lose Lives in Effort to Save Victims Who Got Beyond Their Depth.

Four drownings in the vicinity of New York were reported yesterday. The bodies of two others, drowned earlier in the week, were recovered. A woman and her five-months-old child, who fell overboard from a skiff, were saved by her husband.

Edward Sarsfield, 30, of 70 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn, was bathing in Jamaica Bay, Howard Beach, early last night with the Misses Elizabeth and Grace Lutz of 806 Macon Street, Brooklyn, when he ventured out beyond his depth and was drowned.

The Lutz family have a bungalow at Howard Beach and Sarsfield had been invited to spend a few days at the place. Shortly after supper last night he and the young women went in for a swim at the foot of Hawtree Creek Road.

They had been in the water a short time when the young women heard him cry for help and saw him struggling. As neither of them were good swimmers they became frightened and ran to a nearby bungalow to summon help. When they returned Sarsfield had been drowned and his body carried out with the tide.

After diving about for more than a half hour several young men gave up the search for the body. They expect it may float back with the next incoming tide.

John McEloin, 40 years old, of 434 West Forty-seventh Street, Manhattan, a court clerk, was drowned at Great Kills, Staten Island, last night, when a boat in which he had gone fishing was swamped by a heavy sea during the height of the thunderstorm. His body was recovered and removed to Schaefer's morgue in Stapleton.

McEloin, with two companions, Thomas Dowd of 1,003 Second Avenue, Manhattan, and George Turner of 380 West Sixty-third Street, Manhattan, were a considerable distance offshore when the storm descended with unusual violence, strong winds whipping the sea into waves which soon filled their small boat.

Dowd and Turner clung to the sides of the submerged boat, after it had been swamped, but McEloin sank as soon as he struck the water and, before his companions were aware that he was missing. Dowd and Turner later were brought to shore in a launch and grappling irons were used to recover McEloin's body.

The police of the Harbor Squad are grappling for the body of Michael Lucas, 22, of 155 East Avenue, Long Island City. Yesterday Lucas brought his automobile truck to the foot of Thirteenth Street and East Avenue and took off his clothes for a swim. James De Angius, a boy was standing near by. He told the police that he saw Lucas dive off the dock and did not see him come up again. The truck and Lucas's clothes were taken to the Hunters Point Police Station.

After a struggle yesterday afternoon, Alfred F. Macoun of 821 Crescent Avenue, Astoria, saved his wife, Florence, and their 5-months-old son from drowning when they fell overboard at Port Lookout, L. I., yesterday.

Macoun had gone out to fish off the Sea Breeze Hotel and took his wife and baby with him. As the fishing was poor, he started catching crabs, which were abundant. Mrs. Macoun was sitting in the stern of the boat with the baby in her arms when a large crab approached her, and in terror she started backward and fell from the skiff, still clutching the child. Her husband was occupied in the other end of the boat, and as she could not get her breath immediately she was about fifty feet away in a fast running current before she could cry out.

Macoun dived overboard and speedily reached his wife, who was holding her baby at arms length out of the water, while she endeavored to keep her own head above the waves. Macoun started to fight his way back against the current, dragging his wife, who was still holding the baby aloft. It was a struggle against great odds, and the man was about to give up in exhaustion when his feet touched ground.

Harry Hines, 49, a foreman at the Millville sand pits, was drowned at Millville, N. J., while attempting to save Mrs. Mary Peek and her small son Henry, who had got beyond their depth while bathing. Mother and son were brought ashore by Bert Point, another bather, and resuscitated. Hines's body was recovered.

The body of Samuel Goodman, 5 years old, was recovered yesterday from the East River, foot of Ninth Street, where the child drowned Wednesday night. Jacob Goodman, father of the boy, identified the body and the remains were taken home.

The body of Frank H. Miller of 78 Hendrix Street, Brooklyn, was washed ashore early yesterday morning at West End, Long Beach. Miller was drowned effecting the rescue on last Sunday of a girl.

Miller, with his wife and a party of friends, was cruising on the bay side of Long Beach in a launch belonging to his son, Ralph. The party decided to go in swimming, so the launch was turned toward shore, and those who did not wish to swim were put off. The others, after donning their bathing suits, waded out to a sandbar, some 200 feet from shore. Three of the girls started back for shore, but found that they could not swim it. The men started to the rescue, and soon had two of the girls safe ashore, but the third had got into a fast off-shore current and was being carried out. Mr. Miller, after a struggle, succeeded in getting the girl out of the current, but having exhausted his own strength he sank. Mr. Miller was 45 and the son of the late Francis F. and Susette Miller of Highland Boulevard. He is survived by his mother, his wife and three sons.

RED JELLY FISH STOP BAY STATE BATHERS

Hospitals Treat 150 Stung by 'Stingaree'—Water Barred to Thousands While They Stay.

BOSTON, July 28.—More than 150 bathers were treated at a hospital and thousands more were driven from Nantasket and adjoining beaches today when a school of red jellyfish drifted inshore and the peculiar sea pest severely stung all who came in contact with its tentacles.

The sufferers were taken to a hospital at Allerton, where remedies were applied. Health authorities were notified and it was said tonight that bathing at the invaded beaches might be curtailed until the fish go away.

This species of red jelly-fish is commonly called the "stingaree" and sometimes the "Australian stingaree," because it is commonly found in Australian waters. The feelers exude a poisonous substance which infects the skin and causes swelling and pain.

SENATOR NORRIS COLLAPSES

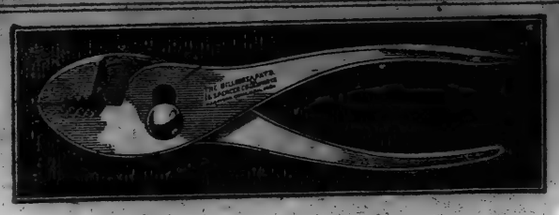
Nebraskan Is Out of Danger After Heat Attack in Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Senator Norris, Republican, of Nebraska, suffered a partial collapse in the Senate today at the close of an address of nearly three hours. The effort combined with intense heat, exhausted him, and he was taken to an adjoining committee room, where first aid remedies were applied by Senator Ball of Delaware, a physician, who said Mr. Norris's condition was not believed to be serious.

Later Senator Norris was taken to his home, and tonight it was said he was much improved and out of danger.

Eight Prostrated in Boston.

BOSTON, July 28.—Eight prostrations were reported in Boston today, the warmest of the present hot weather spell. By climbing three-tenths of a degree beyond the mark of 95 the mercury established a record for two years.



Some tools, like college graduates, seem to improve with age. Once you own a pair of these pliers you're all fixed up in a pinch—now and ten years hence.

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HARTFORD, CONN.

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New York Paris
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Removal Sales—

Fur Coats—Wraps and Separate Pieces
at Removal Clearance Prices
as for example:

Neck Scarfs

2 $135 Platinum Grey and Arctic Fox Scarfs $65
2 $150 Natural Cross Fox Scarfs $75
2 $225 Natural Russian Sable Scarfs $95
4 $295 Natural Russian Sable Scarfs $150

Coats

1 $550 Novelty Monkey and Seal $275
1 $550 Natural Raccoon Sport Coat $295
1 $550 Rouge Chat Sport Coat $295
2 $595 Hudson Seal Coats $295
(Beaver Collar and Cuffs)
1 $750 Beaver Sport Coat $395

Fashionable Day Dresses
Formerly to $225 at $55—$75—$95

Elaborate Evening Gowns
Formerly to $275 at $75—$95—$125

Suits—Coats—Sports Clothes—Blouses—Sweaters—Hats and Novelties are all being offered *at fractions of real worth.*

SPECIAL REAL ESTATE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Know Your Next Door Neighbor but Choose Your Neighborhood

SOME of the best people in the country are living at Jackson Heights. A restricted residential community of unusual attractiveness, and comprising many recreational features: Tennis Courts, Golf Course and Children's Play Grounds.

The apartments are modern in every detail, and divided into 4, 5 and 6 all outside Rooms. Ranging in prices from $85 to $125 a month, with a modest initial payment, which is applied against your account and in six years you own the apartment, which is tax exempt for ten years. Act now—or react later.

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Take Queensboro Subway at Grand Central — Corona Line to 25th Street Station

22 Minutes from 42nd Street

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), last page.

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Down to Rockbottom at

$25
Were $35
Were $40



In Single and Double-breasted Models.
In Wanted Light and Dark Shades.
Conservative—or Just a Bit Ultra.

And in All Sizes—34 to 44
Regulars and Stouts, Too

Not just sale suits. No, indeed. Gimbel regular stock, you know. Finest ever. Suits guaranteed by the names of famous makers. Well-groomed suits—for occasions. Or every day. Rightly made. Rightly styled. And more than rightly priced. Check us up on it. Spruce up in 'em.

And Comfort in These

Cool as a long drink. Comfy as a hammock on a wind-swept porch. And as far down in price as they're bound to keep your temperature:

Men's Mohair Suits - $20, $27.75
Men's Genuine Palm Beach Suits - - - - - - $14.50
Men's White and Striped Flannel Trousers - - - - $7.95
Genuine Palm Beach and Linen Golf Knickers - - - - - $7.50
White Duck Trousers - $2.75
Khaki Outing Trousers - $2.75
Men's Auto Dusters $2.95, $7.95

GIMBELS MEN'S SUIT SHOP—Fourth Floor

DOWN!

All Our Men's Straw Hats Now

$1.45 $2.45

Off with the old hat. On with the new. Don't need to be seedy when GOOD hats are priced like these:

Fine and Rough Straws; Smooth or Saw-edges. Sizes Broken; but Styles of the Best.

And Six Weeks of Straw Hat Weather A-head.

GIMBELS MEN'S HATS—Fourth Floor

BOYS

Boys' Washable KNICKERS

69c

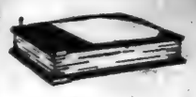
Wonderful values indeed! Light and dark shades in these MATERIALS: Beach Cloth and Cotton Crash. Sizes 7 to 15.

300 Pairs Knickers

White Duck, White Drill, Khaki **$1.35** Sizes 8 to 18

Knickers of Pure Linen Crash—$1.75. Sizes 8 to 18.

GIMBELS BOYS' SHOP—Fourth Floor



Keep Accurate Stock Records

For recording goods on hand, ordered, received, due, ask for National Stock Record Form 7072 C J.

Cut-leaf sheet allows you to record a wide variety of items over a long period. The binder to use is National No. 9271.

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Loose Leaf and Bound Books
NATIONAL BLANK BOOK CO.
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The Ideal Vacation Camera
Eastman 2C Folding Cartridge
PREMO
For Pictures 2½x4¼
$9.95

Takes sharp, clear, snappy pictures. Uses any standard make roll film. Loads in daylight.
Has high grade double Rapid Rectilinear Lens and variable speed shutter.
Complete with instructions at special price
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WILLOUGHBY
Cameras—Supplies
110 West 32nd St.
(Opp. Gimbels and Penn. Hotel)



New Shoes
Old Shoes
Tight Shoes
all feel the same if you shake into them some
ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE
The Antiseptic, Healing Powder for the feet

Be Easy to Use

Takes the friction from the shoe, freshens the feet and gives new vigor. At night when your feet are tired, sore and swollen from walking or dancing, sprinkle ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE in the foot-bath and enjoy the bliss of feet without an ache.

Over 1,500,000 lbs. of Powder for the Feet were used by our Army and Navy during the war.



Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease — Shake the Feet

15.00 SHOWER BATH
$8.90
adjusted in 5 Minutes without Plumber



Final Clearance—
A complete shower outfit, like cut, with 7 inch shower head, duck curtain, rubber tubing, brass nickel-plated fixtures, etc. Mail orders filled.

May Rubber Goods Co.
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EVERYTHING IN RUBBER

Potterism

is still one of the best selling novels everywhere. Ask your bookseller if it is not the most interesting novel you could take with you for the week-end or vacation trip! $2.00

On the 13th day of the 9th month of the year 1921 you can buy your first copy of the newest novel by the author of Potterism—"Dangerous Ages."

BONI & LIVERIGHT

SIXTY SHIPS NEEDED FOR HUDSON BRIDGE

Lindenthal Says Pontoons Could Be Thrown Across River in Ninety Days.

BUILDING COMPANY FORMED

Project Preliminary to Great Trans-Hudson Span With Towers Taller Than Woolworth Building.

The proposed pontoon bridge across the Hudson River at Yonkers is backed by the same private interests which have incorporated to span the Hudson between Manhattan at Fifty-ninth Street and Weehawken with the largest bridge in the world. That the pontoon bridge may be brought to speedy materialization was indicated yesterday by its promoters, who stated that the United States Shipping Board already has segregated the requisite number of wooden ships for pontoons. These facts were disclosed to THE NEW YORK TIMES by George A. Post, who resigned the Presidency of the Standard Coupling Corporation to become President of the Hudson River Bridge and Terminal Association, Inc.

No fewer than sixty of the Shipping Board's wooden vessels would be utilized in the construction of the pontoon bridge, provided they can be purchased at a figure satisfactory to the Hudson River Pontoon Bridge Corporation, which is now seeking incorporation under Federal statute, the bill having been introduced last Wednesday in the Senate by Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey. The Hudson River Bridge and Terminal Association, Inc., was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York last January.

Plans for the pontoon bridge across the Hudson are being developed by Gustav Lindenthal, the engineer of the Hell Gate Bridge, and who has completed the plans for bridging the Hudson at Fifty-ninth Street with a structure suspended from two towers, each higher than the Woolworth Building, and having a capacity greater than that of the four East River bridges combined. Mr. Lindenthal was out of the city yesterday, and only a general outline of the proposed pontoon bridge could be furnished by Mr. Post. According to him the pontoon bridge is intended only to afford temporary means of traffic while the big bridge is under construction. He said that the cost, including the purchase of the Shipping Board vessels ought not to exceed $2,000,000. With the enabling legislation an established fact, and with the financing of the project completed, he said it was estimated by Mr. Lindenthal that the pontoon bridge could be thrown across the Hudson at Yonkers within ninety days.

The width of the river at the point selected is 5,620 feet. The pontoon ships would bridge the Hudson from near Yonkers to Alpine on the other side at intervals of about one hundred feet. The spans between ships would be constructed of fabricated steel parts, a method, Mr. Post explained, which would greatly expedite the work of construction. The bridge would be laid across the decks of the vessels at an average elevation of forty feet above the water's surface, sufficient to permit tugs, passenger boats and other river craft to navigate the river without recourse to the drawbridge to be provided in the centre of the structure. This draw, Mr. Post said, would be of the type opened by raising, and the time required to pass a tall-masted vessel would not exceed five minutes.

The plans for the pontoon bridge as developed to date contemplate two vehicular lanes of approximately ten-foot width each. Their combined capacity, it is estimated, would make it possible for trucks and other vehicles to cross the pontoon bridge at the rate of 600 an hour. Every provision would be made to minimize the fire hazard. Mr. Post pointed out that since it would cost more to dismantle the wooden ships desired for the pontoons than the salvaged machinery would be worth, each pontoon would be equipped with pumps, easily adaptable to fire-fighting purposes.

The cost of the undertaking may be estimated with more accuracy after tomorrow, when the Shipping Board will receive bids for its wooden ships. It was learned from Mr. Post that the plan to build the pontoon bridge was an outgrowth of the difficulties of the United States Shipping Board. Several months ago that Governmental agency was seeking for an anchorage for some of the many idle wooden ships in local waters. The board's representative approached the Palisades Interstate Park Commission with an offer to pay a certain rental for an anchorage under the jurisdiction of the commission.

"The offer," explained Mr. Post, "was made to Major W. A. Welch, engineer of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, who always thinks of the park in terms of accessibility. 'What a pity all these ships could not be used to bridge the Hudson so as to make the Palisades Interstate Park more accessible to the millions of citizens of New York City and other communities on the east bank of the Hudson,' suggested Major Welch.

"Major Welch suggested the feasibility of the pontoon bridge to Otis H. Cutler, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Brake and Shoe Foundry Company, who also is Chairman of the Hudson River Bridge Corporation. He was told by Mr. Lindenthal that the undertaking was a practical one, and then he referred Major Welch's suggestion to me, with the result that I have taken it up with the Secretary of War and with Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board, both of whom have assured me of their sympathetic interest and co-operation."

Mr. Post said that the tolls would be fixed by the Secretary of War on the basis of construction, amortization and other costs as related to the capacity of the bridge and the volume of traffic it might be expected to handle. In conclusion Mr. Post said that the people of New York and New Jersey once provided with a Hudson River bridge would never be willing to do without one, which would help to ensure the materialization of the great bridge at Fifty-ninth Street.

ASKS CARNEGIE PENALTY CUT

Estate Failed to Pay Transfer Tax Within Required Time.

Counsel for the estate of Andrew Carnegie applied in the Surrogate's Court yesterday for a reduction from 10 per cent. to 6 per cent. of the penalty for failure to pay the transfer tax within the required time. The total tax was $900,000, on which a payment of $800,000 was made on Feb. 10, 1920, leaving only $90,000 due.

Root, Clark, Buckner & Howland, the attorneys, said John J. Lyons was appointed transfer tax appraiser originally, but he was unable to complete his report before he took office as Secretary of State. George Brokaw Compton then was appointed, but because of the complex nature of the estate and the intricate questions involved the report was not filed until June 29.

DRIVERS YIELD TO WAGE CUT

After Week's Strike They Will Return to Work for 12½% Less.

The chauffeurs and drivers who struck a week ago rather than accept a cut in wages, voted yesterday to return to work. The announcement of their action was made public by C. W. Patterson, President of the League of Metropolitan Merchants and President of Austin, Nichols & Co., in this statement:

"The striking chauffeurs and drivers who walked out a week ago, following a request for a 12½ per cent. cut in wages, voted yesterday to accept the terms named by the league. They will return to their respective positions im-

LARESCH SENTENCED FOR KILLING HORTON

Driver of Bandit Car, Convicted in Second Degree, Gets Twenty Years to Life Term.

A jury in Judge Crain's part of General Sessions at 9 o'clock last night returned a verdict of murder in the second degree against Nicholas Laresch on an indictment charging him with shooting and killing Police Lieutenant Floyd Horton while escaping from a hold-up in the apartment house at 540 West 146th Street on the night of Dec. 16 last. Judge Crain immediately sentenced Laresch to Sing Sing for a term of from twenty years to life.

The jury had the evidence under advisement six and a half hours. At 5 o'clock they returned to the courtroom and requested Judge Crain to have read to them the testimony of Mrs. Emma Rogers of 19 Horton Place, Yonkers, who saw the shooting. Mrs. Rogers said that she saw Lieutenant Horton, who was in civilian's attire, jump on the right running board of an automobile in which were Laresch, his brother Joseph, who was shot and killed by Lieutenant Horton, and Mrs. Lucille Brooks of Michigan Boulevard, Chicago.

She said that a few seconds before she heard a shot coming from the direction of the apartment house, and after a man jumped into an automobile in front of the place, she saw the chauffeur of the automobile fire several shots at the Lieutenant while he stood on the running board.

She added that Horton had fired several shots into the rear of the car before the man in front began to shoot at him, and that Horton then dropped off the running board on the right side and ran around to the left side, where he and the man in the front of the car renewed the pistol duel as the Lieutenant stood on the running board there.

She declared that the defendant "certainly looked like the man" who shot and killed Lieutenant Horton, and her story was corroborated in every respect by Otto H. Weisel, a boarder in her home.

It was said that the prolonged deliberation of the jury was due to the fact that some of the jurors felt that, although the defense had admitted that Laresch drove the car, Mrs. Rogers's inability to state positively that Laresch was the man who did the shooting made it impossible for them to return a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Mrs. Irma Horton, widow of the slain Lieutenant, was in court when the foreman of the jury announced the verdict. Seated behind her were the two sisters of the convicted man. Mrs. Horton directed her gaze at Laresch as the verdict was announced, but she revealed no emotion.

Laresch seemed relieved that the verdict was for the lesser offense. As Judge Crain stepped down from the bench Mrs. Horton shook hands with him and smiled.

Laresch, before being taken to the Tombs, said he was 35 years old, was a chauffeur, married and lived at 303 Sixth Street, Brooklyn. He was sentenced by Judge Mulqueen to one year in the penitentiary in 1912, he said.

BRYCE IS WILLIAMS GUEST.

Will Address Institute Tomorrow—Taft at Exercises Today.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 28.—Viscount James Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States, accompanied by Lady Bryce, and President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, arrived here tonight for the exercises which tomorrow will open the Institute of Politics.

Baron Sergius A. Korff of Russia, and Stephen Panarettoff, former Bulgarian Minister, who are among the leading lecturers on the institute's programs, have already taken up their residence here for the month's course.

Speakers at tomorrow's opening session include Chief Justice Taft of the United States Supreme Court, President Garfield of Williams College, Governor Channing H. Cox of Massachusetts, President Lowell and Mayor Peters of Boston.

Viscount Bryce will deliver the first of the institute's regular lectures on Saturday evening.

JOHNS HOPKINS SETS SURGEONS' FEE LIMIT

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

greater charges will be in danger of being regarded as profiteers.

It was pointed out today that the ruling would have another far-reaching effect. In case a man of wealth called in a surgeon for an important operation in any part of the country and was charged a fee of say $2,500 or $5,000, he could, if he so minded, contest the bill in the courts, and unless there were very exceptional circumstances connected with the operation, the court would be likely to abide by the declaration of the Johns Hopkins Hospital that $1,000 was all that could reasonably be charged. The ruling as to fees also would furnish grounds for the executors of estates of rich men to contest bills which might be rendered by physicians or surgeons for services.

The action of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Trustees establishes, so far as is known, a precedent. No other institution of high standing has ever before made such a ruling affecting members of its staff, and there has been no standard by which the courts could be guided as to the reasonableness of the charges for such services as physicians and surgeons render.

A forerunner of the action by the hospital Trustees was the statement made by Dr. J. Whitridge Williams, Dean of the Medical School, in an address he delivered a couple of months ago to the medical alumni of the University of Maryland. On that occasion he declared that the greatest danger confronting the medical profession was the love of money, and said the time had come when a halt would have to be called on many members of the profession who profiteer on their patients and charge all the traffic will bear.

"As a result on this tendency on the part of many physicians," he said, "I believe the doctors of the present time are not held as high in the opinion of the public as the doctors of former years. Many men regard medicine as a means of making money rather than as a means of doing good. The field of medicine is no place for the man who wants to make money."

FANS



8 in.	Universal Motor	$7.00
10 in.	3 Speed Universal Motor	10.00
10 in.	Oscillating Universal Motor	13.00
12 in.	3 Speed A. C. or D. C. Motor	13.00
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JOHN FORSYTHE
20 WEST 34TH STREET
(ADJOINING WALDORF-ASTORIA)

Concluding the Semi-Annual
REDUCTION SALE
MEN'S EXCLUSIVE SHIRTS
At Extraordinary Price Concessions

IMPORTED MADRAS SHIRTS
2.85

This is without doubt the highest grade of French, English and Scotch woven madras—fabrics of a character found only in the finest made-to-order shirts—usually selling at $6 and $7. Choicest patterns to select from.

Heavy Quality Silk Shirts
6.95
An exceptionally high grade assortment of heavy quality silk shirts. Rare color blendings, carefully tailored for men of fine tastes. *Usually $8.50 to $10.50.*

Pongee Silk Shirts
4.50
The discriminating gentleman's favorite shirt for business or for dress wear. Very finely selected Japanese pongees.

CUSTOM-MADE SILK SHIRTS
8.95
Comprising the most enduring as well as the most exclusive foreign and domestic silk shirtings made. The very last word in high grade shirts—offered in a host of beautiful designs, modest, sporty and plain white. *Previously up to $15.00.*

White Oxford Shirts
(Collar Attached)
2.45
The ideal shirt for tennis court—golf links—outings and sports wear generally. Oxfords of the finest quality and character.

Woven Madras Shirts
1.95
The products of America's finest mills are represented in this offering—tailored to the exacting FORSYTHE standards. *Generally sold at $3 and $3.50.*

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Today Is The Last Day of
THE SEMI-ANNUAL SALE *of*
MEN'S SUITS
Former Prices: 43.00, 45.00, 48.00, 53.00 and 55.00

Now $33

Your last opportunity to secure a really fine Summer Suit at a fraction of its actual worth. Every suit made this season in our own tailoring shops, in woolens chosen particularly because of their uncommon patterns.

Small Charge for Alterations *Fifth Floor*

Men's "Athletic" Shirts and Drawers
In a very special offering today at
75c a garment
Cool, comfortable Athletic style shirts and knee-length drawers, made of highly dependable cotton fabrics in neat self-striped effects. Cut over liberal measurements to assure comfort and service. Sizes 34 to 50.

Men's "Athletic" Union Suits—Special 1.15
made of fine quality self-striped and figured madras

Street Floor

PROMENADES with JOAN DALE

AND TODAY I talk about Coupon Day—the most famous of Bloomingdale's days—for years and years held the last Friday in the month. And I talk the language of this day—bargain language—understood only by those of us who admit we like to hear about bargains.

This is important: Because the specials for Coupon Day are *so* special, the rule has always been that no mail, C. O. D., or telephone orders can be accepted. One has to come down with the crowd *to save* with the crowd this day.

Bedroom Suites
Four Pieces
Ivory or Walnut
Special
$110
Bed, Dresser, Chifforobe and Dressing Table
I predict this bargain will sell more suites of one kind than Bloomingdale's ever sold in one day.

A Challenge
And I defy any woman with a bargain-sharp eye to set foot inside this store today and go home without buying at least three things more than she came for.
You know every department here—from spectacles to clothing has one or two items for this day. There will be crowds and it will be hot—but it will be worth the effort.



Bathing-Suits
For Men
All Wool
$2.49

Chairs, 93c!
These coupon chairs respond to the title—*folding automobile* chairs.
Enamel steel frames, comfortably padded leatherette seats, 93c!

For the Sisters!
There are a number of specials in everyday kind of garments for women. Among them:
White cotton gabardine skirts, $1.19.

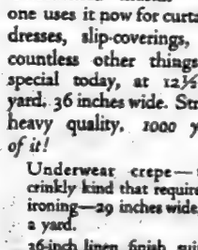
Alarm
Alarm clocks—guaranteed, they tell me—are here today at $1.10.
And hardened bargain judge that I am, I bought one. (It would cost more than that to get an old one fixed.)

Towels
Bath towels a half-yard wide and a yard long are here in this Bargain melee at 25c each or $2.75 a dozen.
They're worth a trip here, aren't they? And then you'll find some 6x9-foot grass rugs (imported from Japan) that are $2.95 today.

In White
Unbleached muslin—and one uses it now for curtains, dresses, slip-coverings, and countless other things, is special today, at 12½c a yard, 36 inches wide. Strong heavy quality, *1000 yards of it!*
Underwear crepe—that crinkly kind that requires no ironing—29 inches wide, 22c a yard.
36-inch linen finish suiting, for nurses' uniforms, dresses, skirts, 19c yard

Men
If a man can find his size in the kind of suit he wants, he is going to wear home a bargain (with the accent on the *gain*) in these suits Coupon Day, $23.50.
And I find there are sizes 33 to 40 in the group. Odds and ends to be sure, but there are some good ones in the party. They're all-wool, too.

Handy Brownies
People who have never known a camera enthusiasm are like children who have never owned pets. They may live on—but you feel the lack!
Coupon Brownie cameras (I see they're marked "genuine") are size 2a. They take a 2½ x 4½ picture.
Coupon Day, these cameras are $2.68.



Ukuleles!
The Summer Music-Maker!
$2.95

P. S.
A last word about today's Bedroom Suite at $110. Hope everyone comes at least to see it. Because my word—as a shopping critic—will be good as law forever after!

BLOOMINGDALE BROTHERS
NEW YORK

OSTEOPATHS AT ODDS OVER STILLMAN CASE

Dr. Russell's Friend Tells Convention of Talk at Waldorf Before Healer Testifies.

IN CANADA, SAYS HIS LAWYER

Some Delegates Call His Testimony a Blow to Public Confidence—New York Body to Act First.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28.—The alleged violation by Dr. H. L. Russell of Buffalo of professional ethics in testifying at the James A. Stillman divorce hearings that Mrs. Anne Urquhart Stillman admitted to him that Fred Beauvais, Canadian Indian guide, was the father of Guy Stillman, brought a heated discussion before the American Osteopathic Association today.

The convention delegates, as a result of the discussion, decided to withhold action until a thorough investigation had been made. They ordered the New York State Association of Osteopaths to make this investigation and submit a report, with recommendations, to the national body.

Dr. Russell's action in testifying was condemned by some delegates as the worst blow to public confidence that osteopathy had ever received, while other delegates pleaded that, in justice to Dr. Russell, newspaper reports of his action should not be accepted, but a searching investigation should be made.

Dr. Franklin Fisk of New York, who is not a member of the governing body of the Osteopathic Association, but who appeared to speak in defense of Dr. Russell on his own responsibility, said that he talked to Dr. Russell at the Waldorf the night before Russell testified.

"'I owe nothing to Mrs. Stillman. I owe nothing to Mr. Stillman. My only duty in this affair is to God,' Dr. Russell told me then," Dr. Fisk said.

Delegates from the New York State association said they had taken no action in the case, because, though they had sought transcripts of Dr. Russell's testimony from Mrs. Stillman's attorneys on several occasions, they so far had been unable to get anything. In justice to Dr. Russell they felt that action should be deferred.

A telegram from Dr. Russell's attorney, in reply to one sent early in the week asking the surgeon to come to Cleveland and answer the charges of violation of ethics against him, was received today by the association.

The lawyer's message read:

"I have seen newspaper reports of complaint against Dr. H. L. Russell before the Committee on Ethics. Dr. Russell is now absent in New Brunswick, Canada, for his usual Summer vacation. In his absence, speaking as his counsel, I am quite sure that he will welcome an investigation by the proper committee of the association which will afford him an opportunity to appear and defend himself against this unfounded criticism. JOSEPH H. MOREY."

It was decided that the national body was bound by its constitution to await the findings of an investigation by the New York State association before it acted.

DECLARE OSTEOPATHY AID TO DEFECTIVES

Child's Neck, Man's Foot and a Woman's Age Discussed at Cleveland Sessions.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28.—Thousands of children become mental defectives from injury to the neck at birth, Dr. Raymond W. Bailey of Philadelphia declared in an address at the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Osteopathic Association here today. All of these cases can be cured by osteopathic adjustment of the neck, he said, adding that nothing else can cure them.

Osteopathic clinics for the free treatment of these cases are to be established all over the country, Dr. Bailey announced. In this way, it is expected, thousands of defectives will be restored to mental efficiency.

There is nothing complex in determining as casual factors in these feebleminded cases the various displacements in the bones of the neck dating back to the birth period, Dr. Bailey explained.

Dr. R. Kendrick Smith of Boston declared that feet have degenerated to an amazing degree among civilized people as a result of wearing shoes.

"When you compare the city man's foot with that of the naked savage, it can hardly be recognized as the same anatomical structure," Dr. Smith said. He criticised people for wearing shoes which are too small, and urged the wearing of shoes which are straight on the inner edge.

Too many women "sit down and grow old," declared Dr. Frances Graves of Boston, in a paper which she read today before the twenty-fifth annual convention of the National Osteopathic Association meeting in this city. "Sit tall" was the remedy proposed by Dr. Graves, and she told the specialists how to do it.

"It seems wise to instruct women," Dr. Graves said, "that if they lead normal lives they may look forward to a normal leisure life. It is not a normal life for a woman to settle down to sitting the greater part of the day. The normal life is not gained by too little or no exercises, and too much food.

"So many women sit down to grow old. Some of the medical textbooks tell us that at 50 old age has been reached, but I refuse to admit that.

"Do all women settle down into their bodies and grow heavy about the waistline, shoulders and neck? Is all this necessary? Most assuredly, no; not if the woman cares enough to prevent it. In other words, to lead a normal life.

"The great thing, if one would have a normal middle life, is to keep the circulation active. The whole body should be in perfect adjustment, so that no undue strain is put on any one part. Regular and sufficient exercise must be taken every day that the patient is physically able.

"Sweets and starches should be practically eliminated from the diet. No sitting down for the afternoon with a book and a box of candy. No more protein than is needed to balance the diet. The diet should be rich in fresh fruit, green vegetables and raw foods.

"In short, the diet should consist of foods of such a type and in such quantities that the body may receive the required amount and no more. How many times have we heard some one say, 'Since I have stopped eating so much, I feel ten years younger.'

"There are two faulty types of posture which we see very often. First, the slouch. The second common type of faulty posture is more often seen in heavy individuals. This is the exact opposite of the slouch. The individual stands with the knees straight, the anterior lumbar curve greatly exaggerated, the shoulders drawn up with the neck shortened. This type almost invariably has a large, pendulous abdomen.

"In sitting, the individual should push as far back against the back of the chair as possible. That is all that is necessary. If that position is held and the individual 'sits tall,' she cannot slump without effort. We do not do unconsciously a thing which causes effort, so if this position is kept, the individual will soon get so that correct posture is second nature."

Dr. Charles Hazzard of New York City, former President of the American Osteopathic Association, in a paper which he read at today's session of the convention, declared asparagus causes "the blues." This is not the fault of the asparagus, however, explained the doctor. He did not condemn asparagus, but explained that when it does cause "the blues," it is because the person's system is already clogged with its own impurities.

"The asparagus is the last straw," he said, "which, added to the toxic state of the system, produces a physical state of the brain and nerves which is reflected as 'the blues.' This happens because the mechanistic state of the person's physical system is such that the organs of elimination have not been capable of doing their work well for such a long time that the system has become poisoned with its own debris.

"But had the system been kept always in good mechanical condition, elimination would always have proceeded normally, the system would have kept clear of poisons, and no bad effects would have followed the eating of asparagus, for the normal mechanism would readily throw off the acid of the vegetables."

Mental functions, in other words, continued the speaker, are markedly influenced by the condition of the blood. He explained this influence at length.

"In the struggle that men's physical organism must constantly keep up in order to grow, function and keep healthy," he said, "it is always that organism that is handicapped by the presence of obstructions to the free flow of its nerve and blood currents that has the least chance to survive and keep well.

"A man's mental functions cannot keep clear and efficient and normal unless his brain and nerves are fed by copious streams of pure blood. The blood cannot be pure and circulate freely so long as the organs of elimination are obstructed.

"So it is that 'what is one man's meat' becomes 'another man's poison.' Faulty diet is largely a matter relative to the mechanical status of the physical body of the individual."

BURNED BY HIS BROTHER.

Detroit Man Covered With Turpentine and Set on Fire.

DETROIT, July 28.—Herman Schmanski, 60 years old, died in a hospital here this morning from burns he said were caused when his brother, with whom he had quareled, threw turpentine over him and lighted a match to it. The brother, George Schmanski, is being held by the police.

According to Herman Schmanski's statement to the Prosecutor, the quarrel followed his refusal to loan money to his brother. The brothers had been business partners for thirty-five years.

Paralysis Fatal to J. Henry Albers.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 28.—J. Henry Albers, retired miller of Portland, whose conviction on the charge of violation of the Espionage act was set aside recently by the United States Supreme Court and a retrial of the case ordered, died yesterday of paralysis. Because of the wealth, prominence and business standing of Albers, the case aroused great interest.

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Tell all about yourself in your first letter. Go thoroughly into all details of your experience and training. Your confidence will be respected.
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Men's High Grade Shoes at greatly reduced prices. This includes all Brogue Patterns and all white shoes. Displayed at both shops. Lasts and patterns exclusively our own design.
Built by THE JOHN A. McCURDY SHOE
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NEW YORK

REVIVING INTEREST IN GOETHE

Professor William Lyon Phelps will review P. Hume Brown's "Life of Goethe" in The New York Times Book Review and Magazine next Sunday. Mr. Phelps's admiration for the German writer's work inspires the review and brings out the poet's characteristics and influence in molding thought.

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), last page.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 8.

MODERN CARAVAN STARTS FOR IDAHO

28 Families, Made Up of 90 Persons, With Many Cats and Dogs, Leave Here by Auto.

A 3,000-MILE PILGRIMAGE

All of Them Brooklyn People Leaving City's Cares for a Little Home in the West.

A "Modern Caravan," consisting of twenty-eight families and numbering ninety persons, to say nothing of numerous cats and dogs, left Borough Hall Brooklyn, shortly after noon yesterday on the first leg of the long trek to Buhl, Idaho, where each family is to settle on a ranch given by the State of Idaho from the desert land reclaimed by irrigation. The members of the caravan rode in automobiles, one for each family, and behind each auto was a trailer containing utensils and baggage.

William D. Scott of 236 Decatur Street, who organized the "back to the soil movement," led the procession. The autos gathered at the corner of Fulton Street and Throop Avenue. After taking their place in line they moved through Fulton Street and Lafayette Avenue to Borough Hall, where they were met by Borough President Riegelmann and other borough officials.

Mr. Riegelmann made a speech wishing the members of the party success in their venture and hoped that they would never forget the days spent in Brooklyn. He presented to Mr. Scott a flag of Brooklyn and a flag of the United States. The Winchester Arms Company also presented Mr. Scott with a duplicate of the rifle usually carried by the late William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill). The Rotary Club of Brooklyn gave the caravan a skeleton American flag having one stripe. The other stripes and stars will be added by Rotary Clubs having one stripe. The other stripes and through

Mary Cecilia Walsh, six months old, was the youngest member of the party of latter-day pioneers. There were six children below 6 years. Eleven children ranging from 7 to 15 went along. There were thirty-four women and forty-eight men. Mrs. Barbara Lyons came on from Buhl, Idaho, to take care of the women and children on the trip, and Jess O. Eastman of the Buhl Chamber of Commerce made the trip East in order to ride back with the caravan. His duty will be to pick out the roads and meet the reception parties along the road.

After all the speechmaking and handshaking in Brooklyn the caravan headed for the Brooklyn Bridge and the New York City Hall. A stop was made in front of the Mayor's office so that Mayor Hylan might inspect the outfit. After looking over the expedition and shaking hands with all the members the Mayor wished them luck. He gave the leader a letter to the Governor of Idaho and had his picture taken with the group. All hands cheered the Mayor and the autos started up Broadway for the Yonkers line. A police escort accompanied the party to the city limits.

CROTON, N. Y., July 28.—The Idaho caravan, composed of twenty-eight families bound on a 3,000 mile motor trip to settle on irrigated lands in the West, arrived here from Brooklyn at 7 P. M. and spent the night in their portable bungalows on the grounds of the Tumble Inn at Oscawana, two miles north of here. The caravan will leave at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning and expects to reach Rhinebeck, N. Y., tomorrow night. State troopers are escorting the party.

THREE VICE CONSULS SAIL.

Reineck, Ewart and Bigelow Depart on the Mongolia.

Three American diplomats were among those who sailed for Europe yesterday on the Mongolia of the American Line. They were Walter Reineck, Vice Consul at Budapest; J. J. Ewart, Vice Consul at Berlin, and D. S. Bigelow, who fills a similar position at Bucharest. A delegation from the New York Leiderkranz Society sang songs at the pier as a compliment to Chris. Rebhan, former President of the organization, who sailed to visit Germany.

Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton left on the steamer.

The Mongolia carried 700 steerage passengers, mostly Poles, bound home.

LaGuardia Appeals to Washington.

President F. H. LaGuardia of the Board of Aldermen has asked the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives not to discriminate against New York in the refunding of taxes which New Jersey is seeking, on pier property taken over during the war and held by the Government. "If this property is to be exempt, it should be so all over the country," said President LaGuardia. "I expect to take the matter up with the Board of Estimate tomorrow."





What About Japan?

Our neighbor across the Pacific is figuring prominently in the news of the day. Disarmament, Yap, Korea and other questions are closely identified with Japan.

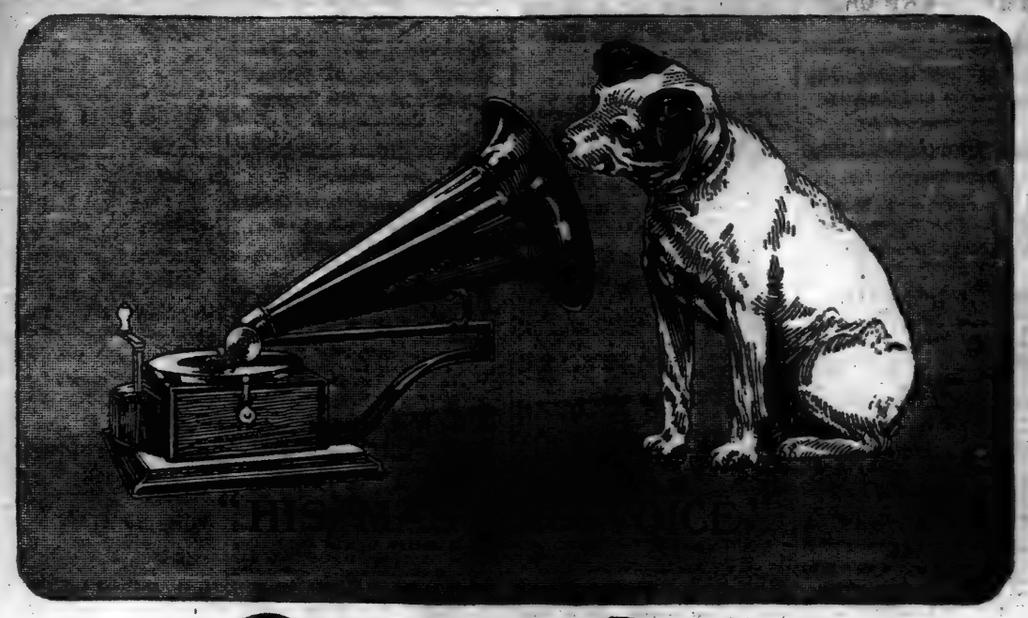
We offer some light on these subjects in the following books:

A Diplomat in Japan, *Sir E. Satow*	$5.34
Japan's Foreign Policies, *A. M. Pooley*	$2.94
What Shall I Think of Japan? *George Gleason*	$2.06
The Press and Politics in Japan, *K. Kawabe*	$1.74
The Case of Korea, *H. Chung*	$2.64

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Girometta (My Sweetheart)	Sophie Braslau	64967	10	$1.25
T' m' Arricordo e Napule (Memories of Naples)	Enrico Caruso	88635	12	1.75
Dream Faces	Emilio De Gogorza	64949	10	1.25
Masked Ball—Morro ma prima in grazia (I Die, Yet First Implore Thee)	Emmy Destinn	88636	12	1.75
Country Dance (Contredanse) (Beethoven-Elman) Violin	Mischa Elman	64968	10	1.25
Swing Low, Sweet Chariot	Mabel Garrison	64969	10	1.25
When the Roses Bloom	Louise Homer	87327	10	1.25
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Spanish Dance, No. 3 (Romanza Andaluza) (Sarasate) Violin	Erika Morini	74692	12	1.75
Scheherazade—The Young Prince and the Young Princess	Philadelphia Orchestra	74691	12	1.75
Valse in D Flat Major (Chopin) Piano	Sergei Rachmaninoff	64971	10	1.25
Falstaff—L'Onore! Ladri! (Your Honor! Ruffians!)	Titta Ruffo	88637	12	1.75
Madrigal de Mai (Madrigal of May)	Renato Zanelli	64972	10	1.25
Mother Machree Harp	Alberto Salvi	45248	10	1.00
Scherzo in E Flat Minor (Salvi) Harp	Alberto Salvi			
Homing	Elsie Baker	45249	10	1.00
Sylvia	Lambert Murphy			
Canzonetta	Victor String Quartet	18753	10	.85
In the Forest (Sous Bois)	Victor Orchestra			
Thinking of You	Peerless Quartet	18762	10	.85
Carolina Lullaby	Albert Campbell-Henry Burr			
Star of the Sea—Reverie	Florentine Quartet	18769	10	.85
Meditation	Florentine Quartet			
Drowsy Head—Medley Waltz Hawaiian Guitars	Ferera and Franchini	18771	10	.85
Isle of Paradise—Medley Waltz Hawaiian Guitars	Ferera and Franchini			
St. Louis Blues—Fox Trot	Original Dixieland Jazz Band	18772	10	.85
Jazz Me Blues—Fox Trot	Original Dixieland Jazz Band			
I'm Nobody's Baby—Fox Trot	All Star Trio and Their Orchestra	18773	10	.85
Listening—Fox Trot	All Star Trio and Their Orchestra			
All By Myself	Aileen Stanley	18774	10	.85
Anna in Indiana	Arthur Fields			
Down Yonder	Peerless Quartet	18775	10	.85
Don't You Remember the Time?	Louise Terrell-Charles Hart			
Little Crumbs of Happiness	Charles Harrison	18776	10	.85
Springtime	Charles Harrison			
Cho-Cho-San—Fox Trot	Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra	18777	10	.85
Song of India—Fox Trot	Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra			
Learn to Smile—Fox Trot	Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra	18778	10	.85
Oh Me! Oh My!—Medley Fox Trot	Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra			
Stars and Stripes Forever—March	Sousa's Band	35709	12	1.35
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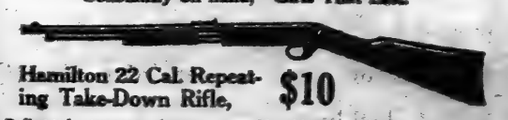
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NEW GILLETTE RAZOR BLADES, 60c PER DOZ.
GENUINE BARGAINS IN
Umbrellas, Fishing Tackle, Bats, Tennis Rackets, Baseballs, Boxing Gloves.
Tennis Balls, 25c; Golf Balls, 30c and 45c; Tennis Rackets, $1.50 up
SUITCASES, SATCHELS, KIT BAGS, Etc.
Large variety, finest qualities, at astonishingly low prices
MECHANICS' AND MACHINISTS' TOOLS
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Hamilton 22 Cal. Repeating Take-Down Rifle, $10
Delivered, express charges prepaid. Value $12.50. Will go in your suitcase. Splendid for target practice—lots of sport.
THE HOUSE OF POLITE AND CHEERFUL SERVICE.

NEW RULES PROHIBIT ARMY 'STUNT' FLYING

War Department Issues Orders Against Aviators Endangering Communities and Crowds.

RESTRICTIONS ON BALLOONS

Regulations Apply Only to Army Fliers, but Other Departments Contemplate Precautions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Aroused by the fatal accidents occurring as the result of airplanes doing "stunts" over holiday crowds, the War Department has issued general orders restricting flying over towns and prohibiting "stunt flying" over crowds except under unusual conditions. Practically the same general rules apply to lighter-than-air craft.

Except in taking off from fields located in or near thickly populated areas, the general order provides that planes will be so flown that the line of flight and altitude will be such as to permit them to glide with a dead motor to a safe landing without danger to persons or property on the ground.

The paragraph dealing with "stunt flying" in the general order reads:

"Acrobatic flying over cities, towns or populous districts or over assemblages of persons gathered on the borders of flying fields to witness demonstrations is forbidden."

It is provided, however, that these restrictions may be departed from when the mission prescribed by proper authority requires low altitude flying, in which case special precautions must be taken to see that the plane functions properly.

Free balloons are prohibited from flying over populous localities with a drag rope loose, and "drag-roping" is permitted only for training or emergency purposes and then only over open country. The use of balloon anchors over populous areas is absolutely prohibited, their use being restricted to forced landings, inclement weather conditions and for training purposes.

The following rules are laid down for flying over assemblages of people, including people gathered on foot and in vehicles around the borders of flying demonstrations:

1. Flying prohibited below an altitude of 1,000 feet, except in taking off. Plane must be flown in a position from which glide with dead motor can be made to safety.

2. Strict inspection of every part of plane at least one minute immediately before taking the air for each flight.

3. Before taking off and before landing, pilots must assure themselves that landing field is clear.

While the new orders apply only to army fliers, it is expected that some such rules will also be adopted by other branches of the Government maintaining air activities.

"Swords" to Open National Aug. 29.

The theatre now being completed by Walter C. Jordan in Forty-first Street, immediately back of the New Amsterdam, will be opened during the week of Aug. 29 with Brock Pemberton's production of "Swords." The new house, which will have a seating capacity of more than 1,100, will be known as the National. "Swords," the opening attraction, is the first play of Sidney Howard, and will have Clare Eames in the leading role. The piece calls for medieval setting, and the scenes are being designed by Robert Edmund Jones.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Black 3-fold pin seal wallet, gilt name inside, containing cash, various valuable papers, commutation ticket, business cards. Finder please return contents keeping cash. No questions. S 772 Times Downtown.

LOST—Tuesday, Sandy Hook boat, purse containing Peridot lavalliere, bills and ticket; liberal reward. Mrs. Banon, Essex Hotel, Spring Lake, N. J.

LOST—Saturday, Cunard Line pier, black leather case, initials G. C. W.; finder return to Pier 18, North River, Room 20; no questions asked; reward.

LOST—Bank book No. 9806 on Chatham Phenix National Bank in name of Julius Lavin; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Black feather fan, taxi, between Globe Theatre-Biltmore, Tuesday night. Apt. 717, The Belnord, B'way and 86th St.; reward.

LOST—Morningside Park, July 27, gray beaded bag, containing pen, fan, keys, $10; receipt giving the owner's name; reward offered. Furnald Hall, Columbia University.

LOST—Brief case, containing bathing suit; Brighton train. Columbia Paper Co., 533 West Broadway.

LOST—Paper box, 8x11 inches, between East 91st and 72d Sts.; valuable papers; liberal reward. H 549 Times.

Jewelry.

LOST—Tuesday, subway or Long Island train to Rockaway, platinum bar pin, with diamond and two sapphires; reward. McKittrick, 4067 Cortlandt; 149 Broadway.

LOST—Finest diamond, Hoboken to Gimbel's, New York, via Hudson tubes, 11 to 2 P. M., Tuesday; reward. W. R. Tracy, Studio Lane, Bronxville, or phone Bronxville 582-W.

LOST—Diamond platinum pin, three large stones centre, between 72d St., Columbus Av., 86th St. and Broadway; liberal reward. 885 West 86th St., Apt. 9.

LOST—Gamma Eta fraternity pin, July 21; large reward. Telephone apartment operator, Morningside 4475, Apt. 52.

LOST—Gold vanity, Sunday, from Far Rockaway; reward. Garson, Columbia Shirt, 729 Broadway.

LOST—$50 reward; gentleman's diamond ring, bathroom Hotel Grand. Return to Manager.

LOST—Diamond, sapphire platinum bar pin. Reward. 420 W. 116th St., Cathedral 7100.

LOST—Vicinity of West 72d St., pearl necklace; liberal reward. Phone 2460 Columbus.

$300 REWARD

for return of black suede purse with diamond monogram, E. H. R., lost July 25th, vicinity of Grand Central Station. A. R. Lee & Co., Inc., 15 William St.

$10 REWARD—Lost gold lipstick, initials A. B. G., 55th St., between 6th Av. and Broadway, on Tuesday, July 27th. William G. Bates, 43 Cedar St.

$500 REWARD for diamond and platinum bar pin lost Wednesday afternoon in 5th Av. shopping district. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Dog, white poodle, feet clipped (name Teddy), July 21, Columbus Circle; reward $5. Rhodes, 816 West 59th.

Found.

FOUND—Following articles reported that do not belong to our subscribers: Automobiles, boat, bags (all kinds), watches, furs, umbrellas, valuable papers, dogs, jewelry. National Lost Property Bureau, Bryant 3129.

FOUND—Riverside Drive Park, July 23, lady's bag; identity. S 748 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Hurtes & Freimer & Chalek have dissolved partnership with Mr. Distelman, known as Overland Coat Co., 19 West 21st, since April 30, 1920, and are in no way responsible for any sort of debts contracted by the Overland Coat Co.

ABRAHAM FOX SOLD HIS MUSIC SHOP, 1,331 5th Av., City; creditors, if any, present claims to Solomon Suffrin, attorney, 107 Rivington St., within 5 days from date. Telephone Orchard 1482.

STINSON — WALSH — WANTED, INFORmation concerning the relatives of the late Thomas Stinson, formerly of Yonkers, N. Y., later moving to Augusta, Ga. (Mrs.) Catherine Martha Stinson, 817 9th St., Augusta, Ga.

CHARLES C. CREIGHTON—INFORMATION wanted; disappeared in December, 1909. S 735 Times Downtown.

NO EQUITY ACTORS IN 'FAMOUS MRS. FAIR'

Henry Miller's Company the First Formed Since Equity Shop Was Invoked.

The first theatrical company to be formed by an important independent manager since the Equity Shop was invoked is now being organized by Henry Miller. This company, which will play "The Famous Mrs. Fair" on a coast to coast tour, will be headed by Mr. Miller and Blanche Bates, and will be made up only of members of the Actors' Fidelity League and independent players. There will be no Equity members in the cast.

This will be Mr. Miller's third season in "The Famous Mrs. Fair," but it will be the first time that the piece has been acted solely by a non-Equity cast. During the first two years, for example, a leading rôle was acted by Margalo Gillmore, daughter of Frank Gillmore, Executive Secretary of the Actors' Equity Association. Mr. Miller, as President of the Actors' Fidelity League, is not a member of the Producing Managers' Association, and accordingly he is included among those managers against whom the Equity Shop is to be enforced during the approaching season.

Important developments in the matter of the Equity Shop, it is declared, will take place within the next two weeks. These were hinted at several days ago by a member of the Producing Managers' Association, who declared that the new developments would effectively break up all attempts to enforce the Equity Shop. An effort is now being made, this manager declared, to form a third organization of actors, which will be made up of those who desire to band together for their common good, but who are opposed to the principle of the Equity Shop. This new organization, which is expected to draw heavily from the Equity ranks, would repudiate the American Federation of Labor connection.

MISS ANGLIN AS PRODUCER.

With Lee Shubert, She Will Give Plays With Herself as Star.

Margaret Anglin, it is announced, has formed a producing association with Lee Shubert, and will offer various plays next season with herself as the star. Although the main part of her season will be taken up by a tour in "The Woman of Bronze," there will be out-of-town performances of a new play prior thereto. This will be "The Open Fire," by Hulbert Footner, which will be produced in Far Rockaway on Aug. 5.

In the Spring of next year Miss Anglin will return to New York for a season of classical repertory. This will include a Shakesperean tragedy, a Greek play, and probably a revival of "The Trial of Joan of Arc."

Victor Herbert Leads at Stadium.

Victor Herbert led the Stadium Orchestra last evening for the first time. The program was all Wagner and the attendance about 8,000.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Russian Symphony Orchestra, under Modest Altschuler, gave a Wagner concert last night at Starlight Park in the Bronx.

Arthur Clough, Louis Shenk and Lester Testut sang last evening at Ashley Nagle's concert in the Engineering Society Building.

$2.00 THEATRE PRICE MAY RULE AGAIN

Hippodrome's Drop to $1.50 Causes Report of Another Break During This Season.

MAJORITY HOLD OLD SCALE

$2.50 for Plays and $3 for Musical Shows to Be the Charge of Leading Producers.

The announcement from the Hippodrome that this season's spectacle would be offered at a top price of $1.50 gave rise yesterday to renewed reports of an adjustment in theatre ticket prices during the coming season. The first break in theatre prices came about the middle of the past season, when musical comedies were charging $3 and $3.50 on week days and $4 on Saturday nights, and when the more successful non-musical productions were charging $3 week nights and $3.50 on Saturday nights.

The break in prices brought many musical comedies to $2.50 and $3, while legitimate plays sold generally at $2.50. The continued lack of patronage in the theatres, however, together with the fact that the new season does not hold any great promise of prosperity, makes even a return to the old $2 admission price not impossible.

A majority of managers, according to the present outlook, will charge $2.50 for legitimate productions next season and $3 for their musical pieces. This sale, it was learned yesterday, will be adopted by David Belasco, the Selwyns, William Harris, Sam H. Harris, A. H. Woods, A. L. Erlanger, the Shuberts, and others.

It was pointed out by one manager, however, that theatre ticket prices fluctuate widely with different productions, and that next season is quite likely to find some offerings priced at $4 and others at $2. In proof of his contention he pointed out that the Ziegfeld "Follies" is at present packing the Globe Theatre with a $5 orchestra price and $4 for the first rows of the balcony, and that "Sally" and George White's "Scandals" are selling out their houses at $3.50 and $4 on Saturday nights. At the same time, it was declared, some of the less popular musical pieces are unable to dispose of their seats at $2.50.

"The Skylark" and "The Teaser," the two new shows of the present season, have opened at $2.50.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

John Steel, the tenor, will join the Ziegfeld "Follies" at the Globe next Monday night. He made his debut with the "Follies" three seasons ago.

W. E. Thompson has been engaged for "Sonya," coming to the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

Rehearsals of "Town Gossip," which Ned Wayburn is producing, will begin Monday.

Will Deming will be in the cast of "Nobody's Money," which will be seen at the Longacre in a few weeks.

Major Sheldon Judson will make his American theatrical debut in Marc Klaw's production of "We Girls."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. COOLEST SPOT IN NEW YORK. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Cor. 42d St. Eighth Ave. The Highest. A NATIONAL TRIUMPH! Ziegfeld Production Marilynn Miller Leon Errol in "Sally"

GLOBE Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. A NATIONAL INSTITUTION ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

GEO. M. COHAN B'way, 42d St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evs. 8:15. Best Seats $2. Full of Speed and Laughter! A. L. ERLANGER'S TWO LITTLE MUSICAL COMEDY GIRLS IN BLUE

LIBERTY Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. W. 42d St. WORLD'S GREATEST SHOW. GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS with ANN PENNINGTON.

KLAW Thea., 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. FRANCINE LARRIMORE in Nice People by Rachel Crothers.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. FRANK BACON LIGHTNIN

63D ST. MUSIC HALL, Sel. B'y & C. P. W. Evs. 8:20. Phone Col. 1446. Shuffle Along with Miller & Lyles, Sissle & Blake.

RUSSIAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—POPULAR PRICES MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor. ALL THIS WEEK. WAGNER NIGHT SOLOIST TO-NIGHT: SOL. MARKS, BARITONE, METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY.

STARLIGHT AMUSEMENT PARK East 177th St. Bronx Subway Station.

STADIUM CONCERT TONIGHT AT 8:30 PRICES: 25c-50c-$1.00. Amsterdam Ave. & 138th St. Victor Herbert CONDUCTING Murt Silba PIANISTE Tel. Circle 2150.

S. F. KEITH'S PALACE Bryant 4300. Mats. Daily, 25c-$1. Cecil LEAN & Cleo MAYFIELD Cameron Sisters, Wm. Gaxton, Herman Timberg, Horace Goldin, Watson Sisters.

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WINTER GARDEN Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. MATINEE TOMORROW, 50c TO $2. THE WHIRL OF NEW YORK

CENTURY 62d St. & Central Park West. EVENINGS ONLY AT 8:15. COOLED BY TONS OF ICE. THE LAST WALTZ with ELEANOR PAINTER.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. The Newly Wed and JUST MARRIED with VIVIAN MARTIN and LYNNE OVERMAN

REPUBLIC THEATRE 42nd ST., W. of B'WAY. Matinee Wed. & Sat. Beg. Next Mon. Eve. Seats Now. A. H. WOODS presents Getting Gertie's Garter. Have Dawn—Walter Jones—Dorothy Mackaye.

PLAYHOUSE 48th Street, East of B'way. Bryant 3975. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. "THE TEASER" "IS DELIGHTFUL AND AMUSING." —World

BOOTH 45th, West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. GEORGE ARLISS in THE GREEN GODDESS

GARRICK 35th St., E. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:30. MR. PIM PASSES BY REFRESHING COMEDY BY A. A. MILNE.

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. SCHILDKRAUT and LE GALLIENNE in "LILIOM" FRANZ MOLNAR'S COMEDY OF LIFE.

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. 400TH TIME TO-NIGHT. THE BAT THE DRAMATIC SMASH!

THE BIG MUSICAL HIT SELWYN'S THEATRE W. 42 ST. SNAPSHOTS OF 1921 With Lew Fields, De Wolf Hopper, Geo. McKay, Lulu McConnell and Star Cast. SNAPPIEST CHORUS IN TOWN.

LITTLE THEATRE West 44th St. The 1st Year Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

BELMONT Theatre, 48th, E. of B'y. Bry. 48. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:30. The Skylark with Charlotte Walker & Marguerita Sylva.

TIMES SQ. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Thurs. Broadway Whirl Richard Carle, Bianche Ring, Chas. Winninger, Winona Winter, Jay Gould. Best Seats $2.50

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ADVERTISEMENT.

Sheffield Farms Announce the Schedule of MILK PRICES for AUGUST

The season of increasing costs for milk production has now been reached. The producers through their representatives, have notified us of an increase of 70 cents per hundred pounds for milk delivered at the country receiving stations. While this is the equivalent of one and one-half cents per quart, the advance in the price of Sheffield Milk will be only one cent per quart.

The following is a complete schedule of Sheffield prices for August:

Sealect Brand Grade A Milk	18c. per quart bottle
Sealect Brand Grade A Milk	13c. per pint bottle
Household Grade B Milk	15c. per quart bottle
Household Grade B Milk	10c. per pint bottle
X Cream	29c. per ½ pt. bottle
XX Cream	38c. per ½ pt. bottle
Condensed Milk	21c. per ½ pt. bottle
Buttermilk	12c. per quart bottle
Cultured Sour Cream	20c. per ½ pt. bottle

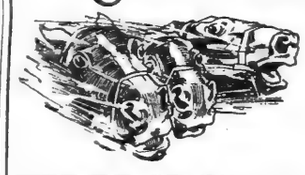
These prices do not apply to the New Jersey and Long Island seashore resorts

Milk in your own container in Sheffield and A & P stores will be 11 cents per quart

Sheffield Farms Company

MOTION PICTURES.

CENTRAL THEATRE B'WAY at 47th St.



BEGINNING TOMORROW TWICE DAILY 2:30 & 8:30. WILLIAM FOX Presents THUNDERCLAP

The GREATEST RACE-TRACK DRAMA EVER STAGED.

Scenario by PAUL H. SLOANE — Directed by RICHARD STANTON



LYRIC THEATRE 42nd St. W. of B'way SUN. JULY 30

OPENING PERFORMANCE, SUNDAY MATINEE at 3 O'CLOCK. TWICE DAILY 2:30-8:30. WILLIAM FOX presents "SHAME"



The SURPRISE THRILLER OF ALL TIME

Staged by EMMETT J. FLYNN

PARK THEATRE B'WAY & 59TH ST. WED., AUG. 3 Beginning with Mat. 2:30 & Eve. 8:30. Twice Daily Thereafter. WILLIAM FOX Presents "A VIRGIN PARADISE" STORY OF THE JUNGLE AND OF CIVILIZED HYPOCRISY By Percy Maxim. Directed by J. Searle Dawley

MARK STRAND B'way & 47th St. Roland West's Mystery Drama "NOBODY" with JEWEL CARMEN and Star Cast. STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. LARRY SEMON COMEDY, "THE FALL GUY"

ASTOR NOW—POPULAR PRICES TWICE DAILY—2:30, 8:30. THE OLD NEST A Goldwyn Picture By RUPERT HUGHES. Directed by Reginald Barker.

LYRIC 42d Street, West of Broadway. Twice Daily, 2:15 and 8:15 P. M. Last 2 Days of Stupendous Success. William Fox presents QUEEN of SHEBA Directed by J. Gordon Edwards.

CAPITOL Don't Neglect Your Wife Ben Turpin in "Love's Outcast" B'way at 51 St. Capitol Grand Orchestra. Beg. Sunday, R—C Pictures Present SESSUE HAYAKAWA in "WHERE LIGHTS ARE LOW."

PARK THEATRE TWICE DAILY B'way & 59th Street. 2:30 & 8:30. WILLIAM FOX Presents OVER THE HILL By Will Carleton. Directed by Harry Millarde. Au revoir but not good-bye. Engagement ends August 2.

CENTRAL Theatre, B'way at 47 St. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30. LAST TIMES TODAY. WILLIAM FOX Presents "A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT" Staged by Emmett J. Flynn. Pop. Prices.

RIVOLI B'way at 49th St. Cont. Noon to 11:30 P. M. GLORIA SWANSON in ELINOR GLYN'S "The Great Moment." RIVOLI CONCERT ORCHESTRA.

RIALTO "The Mystery Road" TIMES SQUARE with David Powell. Famous Rialto Orchestra.

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TOWN HALL 43 St. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15 to 11:30 P. M. LAST WEEK "THE SPIRIT OF '76"

THE HOME OF CLEAN DANCING. Roseland BROADWAY AT 51ST ST. is the one Broadway Summer entertainment that has all the coolness and outdoor air facilities of the Long Island Beach attractions.

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BRITISH AND U. S. COLLEGE TEAMS TIE

Oxford and Cambridge Divide Honors With Princeton and Cornell on Track.

EACH WINS FIVE EVENTS

Visitors Display Unexpected Strength at Travers Island —Record for Nokes.

BEATS MARK IN HAMMER

Oxonian's Throw Measures 160 Feet 7 Inches — Abrahams Double Victor—Tiger Stars Shine.

Showing a remarkable recovery and surprising strength after its overwhelming setback of last Saturday, the combined Oxford-Cambridge team of college athletes held their American cousins from Princeton and Cornell to a tie in the international intercollegiate track and field meet at Travers Island yesterday afternoon. In the ten-event program each team scored five individual successes and since there was no provision for deciding the victory on the number of second positions registered, as was the case at Cambridge last week, the meet was officially declared a tie.

An unexpected recovery by the British collegians in the two closing events of the program produced the indecisive result. With eight events completed, the sturdy wearers of Princeton's Orange and Black and Cornell's Red and White were leading their rivals from across the sea by 5 victories to 3. The running broad jump and the half-mile run remained to be decided. Not long did the crowd have to wait in suspense. H. M. Abrahams of Cambridge captured the broad jump and, on top of this, Bevil G. D. Rudd, Oxford captain and Olympic 400-metre champion, scored a spectacular victory in the half-mile run, closing the program.

For a time it was thought that second positions would determine the victorious team. In this the English collegians led, with 6 placements to 5 for the Americans, the extra position coming as a result of a tie in the running high jump. Following a meeting it was announced that the meet had been awarded to England on this basis, but a subsequent official announcement reversed this decision and declared the meet a tie.

A Surprising Showing.

England's showing was a surprise. Overwhelmed by Harvard and Yale last week, the collegians sporting the light blue of Cambridge and the dark blue of Oxford were accorded only an outside chance for victory over the strong Princeton-Cornell combination. As the meet progressed there was every indication of another American triumph, although not quite so convincing as that scored by Harvard and Yale. The English athletes trailed when four events had been decided at 3 to 1. A victory by H. M. Stallard in the mile made the score 3 to 2, but Bill Massey of Princeton took the hurdles event and gave America a lead of 4 to 2. M. C. Nokes of Oxford captured the hammer throw and pulled the visitors to within one point of the home-breds, but a victory by B. Forseman of Princeton in the three-mile run put America in front by 5 to 3. Then came the sterling victory of Abrahams in the broad jump and the spectacular triumph of Rudd in the half-mile run, giving England an even break in the distribution of points.

One international intercollegiate record was eclipsed, the honor going to Nokes. This sturdy Oxonian threw the sixteen-pound hammer 160 feet 7 inches, displacing the record heave of J. F. Brown of Harvard, who got the hammer out to 159 feet 3¾ inches at Cambridge last Saturday.

Nokes's performance was one of the scintillating accomplishments in a series which abounded with brilliant exhibitions. The English collegian, unaccustomed to the shortened circle adopted in this country had considerable difficulty in getting the best out of his powerful arms and rythmic swing. Not until his last trial, in a series of six attempts, did Nokes send out his victorious throw. Three times in the course of the event the Dark Blue wearer fouled as a consequence of attempting three full swings before letting the hammer fly. He corrected this shortcoming, however, and the result was a record.

Nokes did not need the record to win. On his third heave he got the hammer out to 150 feet 11 3-4 inches, a mark which was unapproached by the American collegians. Nokes's fourth throw fell short of his previous distance, and on his fifth he fouled for the third time. Then he exercised the utmost care in his final toss and sent the ball flying out 160 feet 7 inches.

Two Victories for Abrahams.

The bright particular star in the visitors' demonstration was Harold M. Abrahams, wearer of the Cambridge light blue. He contributed two victories to the cause of his countrymen and paved the way for the unexpected closing recovery shown by the lads from across the sea. Abrahams started England off auspiciously by capturing the 100-yard dash, which opened the program. It was the work of this same athlete in the broad jump which pulled the visitors to within a single point of an even break in the honors of the day.

The chief American strength came from the ranks of the Princetonians. Wearers of the Orange and Black furnished four of America's five successes. The only Cornell triumph was supplied by J. F. Stack, in the high jump.

America won the quarter-mile run, 120-yard high hurdle race, three-mile run, 16-pound shot-put and the running high jump. The English representatives carried off the 100-yard dash, half-mile run, mile run, 16-pound hammer throw and the running broad jump.

Perhaps the most spectacular victory of the day was registered by B. Forseman of Princeton in the three-mile run. The wiry little Orange and Black athlete captured this event in a manner which would have done credit to a veteran of competition, showing the way to W. R. Seagrove of Cambridge, who was the favorite to win. Forseman finished with an advantage of about fifteen yards over his British rival, who was the only surviving competitor, W. G. Tatham of Oxford and R. E. Brown of Cornell completed the field at the start, but both found the going too hard and withdrew after completing two miles. Urged on by the shouts of about 3,500 enthusiastic spectators, Forseman kept America's colors out in front and finally broke the tape a winner in 15:18 3-5. Seagrove staggered over the line, where he collapsed in the arms of the sturdy Nokes, in 15:20 4-5.

Stevenson Runs Brilliant Quarter.

Billy Stevenson of Princeton, national quarter-mile champion and holder of the championship record, supplied another brilliant victory when he captured the quarter-mile run. The tall Orange and Black flier vanquished Rudd, Olympic champion at this distance, in a nerve-racking, ding-dong battle which had the spectators keyed to the highest pitch of excitement. Stevenson's margin of victory was measured by about three yards at his time was 49 3-5 seconds, just one second short of the championship record race he ran at Pasadena on the occasion of the National A. A. U. title meet.

Of all the American victories, the triumph of young Forseman in the three-mile race was the most wildly applauded. He actually came from nowhere to run a race which would have done credit to the most experienced veteran. N. A. McInnes of Oxford had been England's hope in this event, but his collapse at Cambridge last week threw him out of the test and placed the burden on the shoulders of Seagrove and Tatham. Of the pair, Seagrove was the stronger and was regarded as favorite. Forseman upset expectations, however, with as spectacular a bit of running as has been seen outdoors this season.

The young Princeton distancer judged his pace to a nicety; conserved his strength properly, and then at the psychological moment went out in a sprint which figuratively tore the heart out of Seagrove and threw the crowd into a delirium of joy at the spectacle of an unexpected American victory. Seagrove fought right up to the tape; he gave all the strength and endurance he had, but was forced to bow to the superior running of his American cousin.

A Struggle to the Last Stride.

For two miles the field remained intact. Seagrove and Tatham alternated in the lead for seven laps, but on the eighth circuit Forseman forged to the front. Here Brown and Tatham began to weaken, but Seagrove came on to do battle. He took the lead on the ninth lap, but gave way to Forseman again on the tenth round. At this stage of the race Tatham withdrew and Brown soon followed suit, leaving the battle between Forseman and Seagrove. The pair alternated in the lead thereafter until the backstretch of the fourteenth lap, when Forseman chose to make his bid for victory. Around the cinderpath the Princeton lad raced, with Seagrove, calling on his reserve, in hot pursuit. The American had an unexpected supply of strength, however, and gained steadily. Over the entire last lap Forseman showed the way, but Seagrove carried his fight right up to the finish line before submitting to defeat. Then he collapsed.

A thrilling closing spurt gave Billy Stevenson the quarter-mile laurels after one of the hardest races of the Princetonian's career. The victory lay between Stevenson and Rudd. R. C. Gregory of Cambridge and C. F. John of Cornell were the other starters. Rudd, eager to get the advance position with the gun-bark came near beating the gun, but a peremptory order from Starter Johnny McHugh called the field upright for a new start. Then Stevenson got away flying and cutting across Rudd, who had the pole, attained the lead. The dash of Stevenson to the front forced Rudd upon the grass infield. Round the first turn, Stevenson was in front with Rudd right at his shoulder. On the backstretch, Rudd made a bid for the lead, and for a stride managed to get slightly in front of the Orange and Black shortdistance man. Stevenson, however, recovered, and with a brilliant burst of speed round the final turn and into the homestretch, beat off the challenge of his English rival and won by about ten feet. Rudd was a similar distance in front of John.

Rudd Wins Half-Mile.

Rudd later scored a comparatively easy victory in the half-mile test. The Oxford team leader and his mate, Milligan, were opposed by C. C. Carter of Cornell and Reginald L. Johnson of Princeton. The Americans trailed their English rivals. Rudd followed pace over the first lap, but on the second circuit went out in front and was never headed. He won by about seven yards. Milligan closed surprisingly well and beat Johnson for second position by a close margin.

H. E. Stallard of Cambridge scored without being seriously extended in the mile run. The English collegian showed the way to Charles G. Irish of Cornell by about thirty yards in 4:23 4-5.

Billy Massey, Princeton's crack hurler, beat L. F. Partridge of Cambridge in convincing fashion over the 120-yard high fences. Massey, gaining steadily after clearing the fourth flight, finished with an advantage of about five yards in 15 4-5 seconds. This race was run under conditions which bordered on a gale, when a storm unexpectedly arose. The wind attained its greatest velocity before the start, when several of the hurdles were blown over. R. J. Dickinson of Oxford stumbled and was thrown heavily on the second hurdle and carried A. B. Treman, Cornell, down with him. The fall put both athletes out of the contest and resulted in the withdrawal of Dickinson.

Charley Halsey, Princeton's sturdy shot-putter, had little difficulty annexing the premier prize in his specialty. Halsey tossed the leaden ball 43 feet 9 inches on his first heave, and the effort was not closely approached thereafter. A similarly easy victory was scored by J. F. Stack of Cornell in the high jump. He cleared the bar without difficulty at 5 feet 8¾ inches, a leap which gave him the honors of the test. The summaries:

Track Events.

100-Yard Dash—Won by Abrahams, Cambridge; Lovejoy, Cornell, second; McKim, Princeton, third; Rudd, Oxford, fourth. Time—0:10 2-5.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Massey, Princeton; Partridge, Cambridge, second; no third. Time—0:15 4-5.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Stevenson, Princeton; Rudd, Oxford, second; John, Cornell, third; Gregory, Cambridge, fourth. Time—0:49 3-5.

Half-Mile Run—Won by Rudd, Oxford; Milligan, Oxford, second; Johnson, Princeton, third; Carter, Cornell, fourth. Time—1:56 4-5.

Mile Run—Won by Stallard, Cambridge; Irish, Cornell, second; McCulloch, Princeton, third; Kent Hughes, Oxford, fourth. Time—4:23 4-5.

Three-Mile Run—Won by Foresman, Princeton; Seagrove, Cambridge, second; no third. Time—0:18 3:5.

Field Events.

High Jump—Won by Stack, Cornell, 5 feet 8¾ inches; Brunder, Princeton, and Dickinson, Oxford, tied for second at 5 feet 7¾ inches; Burns, Cambridge, third.

Broad Jump—Won by Abrahams, Cambridge, 21 feet 8 inches; Lourie, Princeton, second, 21 feet 5 inches; Ingram, Oxford, third, 21 feet 4¼ inches; Nichols, Cornell, fourth, 21 feet 1 inch.

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by Halsey, Princeton, 43 feet 9 inches; Reece, Oxford, 40 feet 7 inches, second; Goodenow, Cornell, 39 feet 7½ inches, third; Waterhouse, Cambridge, 39 feet 3¾ inches, fourth.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by Nokes, Oxford, 160 feet 7 inches, a new international intercollegiate record; Baker, Princeton, 145 feet 4 inches, second; Wagner, Cornell, 128 feet 3-16 of an inch, third; Burt, Cambridge, 121 feet 5¾ inches, fourth.

WESLEYAN PICKS COACH.

Martin, Former Oberlin Star, Will Be in Charge of Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., July 28.—J. F. Martin, who played half back and tackle on the Oberlin College football team for three years, is to coach the team at Wesleyan this Fall. Martin was graduated from Oberlin in 1920, and while in college was the fastest 100 and 220 yard man in Ohio. His coaching work will be under the direction of Dr. Edgar Fauver, Professor of Physical Education and Director of Athletics at Wesleyan.

Winners in International Meet at Travers Island

The following were the winners of the events yesterday in the track and field meet between Oxford and Cambridge, Princeton and Cornell, at Travers Island:

Event.	Winner and College.	Time or Distance.
100-yard dash,	Abrahams...*Ca	0:10 2-5
120-yd. high hurdles,	Massey, P	0:15 4-5
440-yard run,	Stevenson..... P	0:49 3-5
880-yard run,	Rudd..... O	1:56 4-5
One-mile run,	Stallard..... Ca	4:23 4-5
Three-mile run,	Forseman.... P	15:18 3-5
		Ft. In.
16-pound shot put,	Halsey..... P	43 9
Running high jump,	Stack..... Co	5 8¾
16-lb. hammer throw,	Nokes.. O	160 7
Broad jump,	Abrahams..... Ca	21 8

*Ca—Cambridge; O—Oxford; P—Princeton; Co—Cornell.

MACDONALD WINS IN METROPOLITAN OPEN

Steady Play of Chicago Golfer Nets a 294 and Victory at Siwanoy Country Club.

PAT O'HARA COMES NEXT

Finishes Four Strokes Back, With Walker, Farrell and Canausa Tied for Third—Barnes Has 302.

After missing out in the national open at Washington a week ago by being one of the unfortunate few who were caught in the undertow of the eighteen-hole qualifying test, Bob MacDonald, the burly Scot of the Bob o' Link Club, Chicago, yesterday came into his own by winning the metropolitan open championship at the Siwanoy Country Club, A wonderful exhibition of steadiness over the last half of the 72-hole route brought him home a winner with a total of 294 shots, leading Pat O'Hara of Richmond County, the former Irish open champion, who finished second, by the margin of four strokes.

O'Hara, who started the day with a handicap of ten strokes to overcome as a result of a pair of 77s on the first two days, worked himself up into the running with a fine 71 in the morning, the best round turned in. He started his final swing around the circuit in a tie for fourth place, being deadlocked with Fred Canauss, the West Pointer, with 224, three strokes in back of Cyril Walker, the leader. Immediately after he got away, however, the Richmond County star encountered a run of hard luck, which, by the way, robbed him of his chances. He took a 7 at the second and ending up with a pair of 5s on the last two holes, turned in a 74. Par on these three holes would have given him a 70, which would have placed him in a tie with MacDonald.

Thirteenth Beats Walker.

Cyril Walker, the Englewood professional, was leading the procession by three strokes at the end of the first and second rounds played on Tuesday and Wednesday. According to the precedents established at the Shawnee and Washington tournaments, where the leader on the first day was the winner on the last, Walker should have won. He turned in a 78 on the first eighteen holes yesterday, and the end of the third round found him just a stroke ahead of MacDonald. His chances, however, went a-glimmering at the thirteenth, where, after playing his spoon shot from the tee into the trap at the rear of the green, he took four shots and another and was hopelessly out of the running. His ball landed in a heel print—the only one in the entire hazard—and left him an almost unplayable lie which stranded the ball in the shoals of Black. He played bravely the rest of the way, but his fate was sealed when his ball found its resting place in the sands of the hoodoo thirteenth.

Walker finished with his worst round of the tourney—an 80—for a total of 301, which left him in a tie for third place with Johnny Farrell, the young Quaker Ridge phenom, and Fred Canausa.

Long Jim Barnes of the Pelham Club, winner of the national open title and who tied with Walter Hagen in the metropolitan event at Greenwich a year ago, yesterday finished with a 76 and 77 for a grand total of 302, placing him in a tie for fourth with Tommy Kerrigan, the Siwanoy professional, and Willie MacFarlane of Oak Ridge. Long Jim's visitations to the rough and the traps spoiled whatever chances he had for a victory, and, although he made wonderful recoveries, the bulwarks which he placed between himself and the championship in the opening days proved unsurmountable for him to overcome.

Next came Paddy Doyle of Deal, Archie Sanderson of Sleepy Hollow and William V. Creavy, the Hillcrest, Kansas City, professional, who looked like a possible candidate for the victory until the final round. With the tournament half over, Creavy, by equaling the competitive record for the course with a 68, was in a tie for second place with MacDonald, a scant three strokes from the leader. He started out today with a 77, which dropped him a stroke back but, on the final round, fell far behind with an 80.

Joseph D. Kirkwood, the Australasian open titleholder, finished with a 75 and a 76, placing him in sixth position with a total of 305, while in the next tier down came Walter Hagen, the titleholder, and Robert Cruickshank, the former Scottish amateur star, who came to America recently to join the professional ranks. Hagen was only three strokes back when the day started, but ruined his chances of making it four straight victories in the metropolitan event by an 84 on his morning round. In the afternoon, however, he started one of his brilliant streaks, being 34 to the turn, but from there in he sagged and turned in a 74, which gave him a total aggregate score of 306.

Kanmer Leads Amateurs.

George Kerrigan of White Beeches came next with 308, tied with Louis Teller, the Braeburn professional, while among those at 309 were W. Cox of Marine and Field, F. Gallet of Baltusrol, Tom McNamara of Siwanoy, and the first of the amateurs to show in the list, A. F. Kammer of Baltusrol.

Following them came Isaac Mackie of Canoe Brook at 310 and Jack Dowling, Joe Sylvester and Charles Manning with 311, and three amateurs held the 312 division for themselves—D. E. Sawyer of Siwanoy, Thomas H. Armour of Scotland and Peter Harmon of the Scottish-American Club.

Frank McNamara of Cherry Valley took 313, Peter O'Hara of Shackamaxon 314, Wilfred Reid of Wilmington 315, Jesse Sweetser, former intercollegiate champion, 318 and Gene Sarazen of Titusville, 319.

Down among the withdrawals was Freddie McLeod, the Columbia Country Club professional, who was tied for second in the open. Freddie decided to quit after getting an 84 in his morning round.

MacDonald's victory today carries with it the first money, amounting to $250, and the gold medal, while O'Hara receives $125 for second place. Walker, Farrell and Canausa will divide third, fourth and fifth money, and receive $75 each, and Barnes, Kerrigan and MacFarlane sixth, seventh and eighth purses, each getting a third of the $95 total. The special prizes were divided as follows: Walker, $10 for his 68 on Tuesday, and Creavy, $10 for the same score on Wednesday. Walker also wins $10 for the best thirty-six holes on Tuesday and Wednesday with 143. Pat O'Hara won the $10 prize for the best morning round of the tourney with a 71 in the morning, the same amount for his 72 in the afternoon. O'Hara also receives another $10 for the best two rounds yesterday with his score of 145.

Tommy McNamara, although he did not finish in the money, won a place in the hall of fame by holing out in one on the thirteenth. A large gallery was watching at the time, and the Siwanoy player received an ovation when his ball landed on the green and trickled its way into the cup. Another golfer who established himself yesterday was J. S. Worthington, the Siwanoy amateur and Westchester County champion, by making an eagle 3 on the 530-yard home hole for the first time it has ever been done on the Siwanoy course.

MacDonald was three strokes over par going out in the morning, getting only one birdie on the outward round. That came at the fifth, when he was down in 4. He was even pars for the first four holes coming in, but had two bad holes at the next two, taking two over par at the fourteenth and one over at the fifteenth. The Chicagoan got back one of the shots at the home hole, when he negotiated in a birdie 4, and came home in 37 for a total of 76. It was in the afternoon, however, that he reached the heights which carried him to victory. After taking an extra shot at the short third, he redeemed himself by a brilliant eagle 3 at the fifth, where, after an enormous drive, he laid his mashie to within four feet of the pin, and holed his putt. He had an extra stroke at the sixth by getting into the rough, and again at the seventh when he played too strong on his approach and hit the cut on the way back, just missing a 3. From the fifth hole on, however, he had a string of thirteen fours, finishing both halves with a 36 for his total of 72.

His cards:

MORNING ROUND.

Out .....4 5 3 5 4 4 5 4 4—39
In .....4 3 4 5 4 5 4 4 4—37—76

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Out .....4 4 4 5 3 4 4 4 4—36
In .....4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—36—72

Thirteenth Ruins Chances.

O'Hara was only once over par figures on his morning round, taking an extra stroke at the seventh but making up for it by a birdie 4 on the fifth. In the afternoon, after starting out with a par 4, he took a costly 7 at the second, his tee shot slicing into the rough and leaving him with the necessity of having to play through a tree. His ball struck a branch and dropped dead, and he was short of the green with his fourth. He got on with the next, but missed a putt. He had two birdies and reached the turn in 38. He was even with par coming home.

His cards:

MORNING ROUND.

Out .....4 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4—39
In .....4 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 4—36—75

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Out .....4 4 4 5 4 4 3 5 4—37
In .....4 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 5—35—71

A 6 on the ninth hole in the morning and three 5s coming in left Walker with a 78, but he was still in the van. But when the afternoon round started he got into difficulties at the first hole, taking a 5. He added to his subsequent troubles by getting out of bounds at the seventh, but was still in the ring until the fatal thirteenth. Here he used a spoon off the tee and his ball landed on the green and bounced into the trap, stopping in a heel-print. He had an uphill lie and a treacherous shot, but failed to take enough sand and played into the bunker on the opposite side of the green. Here he had a nice lie, but was again too bold and again in the original bunker. Perturbed at the hand fate had suddenly dealt out to him, he barely got his ball on the green with his next and was then short. Added to that he had four 5s on the remainder of the journey.

Creavy, after a good start in the morning, took a 7 at the home hole when he dubbed his tee shot and then proceeded to dub his next. Despite these lapses, however, he was home in 77 and only two strokes back. But in the last round he spoiled his chances by taking a 6 on the 4 after he had sliced to the tall grass to the right of the fairway. He had three more 6s on his card later on. He was playing with Johnny Farrell, who had slumped back by taking a 41 for the last nine. The Quaker Ridge star pulled himself up in the afternoon, though, with a 75, taking 37 out and 38 in.

The scores for the first tow days, yesterday's rounds and grand totals follow:

Bob MacDonald, Bob o' Link	146	76	72 294
Pat O'Hara, Richmond Co.	153	71	74 298
Cyril Walker, Englewood	143	78	80 301
J. Farrell, Quaker Ridge	147	78	76 301
Fred Canausa, West Point	146	78	77 301
Jim Barnes, Pelham	149	76	77 302
Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy	149	77	76 302
W. MacFarlane, Oak Ridge	153	72	77 302
Pat Doyle, Deal	152	74	77 303
W. V. Creavy, Hillcrest	146	77	80 303
A. Sanderson, Sleepy Hollow	151	77	75 303
Joseph Kirkwood, Australia	151	78	76 305
Walter Hagen, New York	148	84	74 306
R. Cruickshank, Essex Co.	151	76	79 306
G. Kerrigan, White Beeches	153	76	77 306
Louis Teller, Bree Burn	153	77	76 306
W. Cox, Marine and Field	157	77	75 309
F. Gallet, Baltusrol	154	78	77 309
*A. F. Kammer, Baltusrol	149	79	80 309
Tom McNamara, Siwanoy	152	77	80 309
Isaac Mackie, Canoe Brook	156	75	79 310
Jack Dowling, Scarsdale	154	81	76 311
Joe Sylvester, St. Albans	150	76	85 311
Charles Manning, Siwanoy	152	80	79 311
*D. E. Sawyer, Siwanoy	158	76	78 312
*Thomas D. Armour, Scotland	153	83	76 312
*Peter Harmon, Scottish-American	151	81	80 312
Thomas Harmon Jr., Hudson River	156	78	79 313
Frank McNamara, Cherry Valley	156	79	78 313
James Thompson, Overbrook	154	77	82 313
Willie Maeguire, Houston	158	76	82 314
Joseph F. Mathews, Mission Hill	158	81	80 314
Peter O'Hara, Shackamaxon	152	81	81 314
Archie Capper, unattached	153	83	80 315
Wilfred Reid, Wilmington	156	78	81 315
George Sparling, Brooklawn	155	81	81 317
Jack Forrester, Meadow Brook	156	82	79 317
Frank Sprouse, Montgomery	159	80	78 317
*Jesse W. Sweetser, Siwanoy	157	77	84 318
Arthur Reid, Ardsley	157	82	79 318
Carl Anderson, Lawrence Park	158	82	76 318
Tom Boyd, Fox Hills	151	85	82 318
Gene Sarazen, Titusville	158	80	81 319
John Golden, Tuxedo	155	83	81 319
Andrew Brown, Sunnydale	161	78	82 321
Joe Novak, Spokane	150	81	90 321
*J. S. Worthington, Siwanoy	165	79	78 322
John Bredemus, San Felipe	161	78	83 322
Francis Madden, Oak Ridge	164	75	84 323
James Farrell, Quaker Ridge	158	82	84 324
Joe Ternest, Fairview	167	81	78 326
D. S. Blanchard, Century	161	83	81 325
Joseph T. Sahill, Fenimore	163	81	82 326
A. Ciuci, Milford School	164	81	82 327
Jack Inglis, Fairview	161	83	83 327
Al Dunn, Marine and Field	166	85	86 327
Louis Chapelta, Woodway	167	80	82 229
A. M. Damane, Sound View	164	82	83 329
Frank Dowling, South Orange	158	94	87 339
*Lesley G. Conley, Siwanoy	163	92	90 335
Louis Costello, Quogue	167	85	87 339

*Amateur.

MARSTON LOSES ON LINKS.

Carr Defeats Him in Isham Cup Tournament at Ekwanok.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 28.—The feature of the first day of match play for the Isham golf cup at the Ekwanok Country Club today was the defeat of Maxwell R. Marston of Philadelphia, thrice a winner of the trophy in former years, by Donald Carr of Ardsley. Marston was not so bad, but Carr was at the top of his game and when Marston missed a few putts late in the match it was just enough to give Carr a victory by two up and one to play.

The summaries of the first thirty-two follow:

First Round—A. G. McIlwaine, National, beat W. D. MacDonald, Woodway, 3 and 2; Frank B. Taussig, St. Andrews, beat S. D. Bush, Dedham, 6 and 5; B. Warren Corkran, Baltimore, beat Frederick Snare, Garden City, 4 and 3; Frank Lay, Ekwanok, beat C. W. Eppler, Pine Manor, 7 and 6; William W. Patten, Mohawk, beat George E. Morse, Rutland, 5 and 4; C. H. Gardner, Rhode Island, beat H. D. Smith, Ridge, 2 and 1; Howland Wentworth, New Bedford, beat C. M. Clark, Philadelphia C. C., 5 and 3; J. A. Gammons, Wannomoisette, beat J. W. Robb, Marion, 1 up; Donald Ardsley, beat M. R. Marston, Marion, 2 and 1; Robert Lay, Ekwanok, beat E. J. Dayton, Detroit, 4 and 3; M. L. Fearey, Garden City, beat C. F. Erdman, Princeton, 2 up; G. I. Lawyer, Baltusrol, beat Allan Lard, Chevy Chase, 2 and 1; P. B. Heyburn, Louisville, beat C. A. Bonney Jr., New Bedford, 1 and 6; D. Clark Corkran, Baltimore, beat W. H. Gardner, Buffalo, 5 and 4; H. Y. Barrow, Baltusrol, beat J. W. Tuille, Royal Montreal, 4 and 3; C. P. Hart 2d, New Haven, beat E. C. Taber, New Bedford, 7 and 3.

Second Round, First Sixteen—McIlwaine beat Taussig, 7 and 6; B. W. Corkran beat Frank Lay, 2 and 1; Patten beat Gardner, 10 and 8; Gammons beat Wentworth, 1 up, 19 holes; Robert Lay beat Carr, 3 and 2; Lawyer beat Fearey, 1 up; D. C. Corkran beat Heyburn, 4 and 3; Barrow beat Taft, 3 and 2.

DUNCAN AND MITCHELL WIN.

Defeat Hutchison and Ayton in Golf Match by 4 and 3.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 28.—George Duncan and Abe Mitchell, British golf stars, defeated Jock Hutchison, British champion, and Laurie Ayton of Evanston, 4 up and 3 to play, in 36 holes at the Bloomington Country Club today. The defeat of the Americans is attributed to the Britons' superiority in driving and in approaching dead on the greens.

The scores were: Mitchell 137, Duncan 146, Hutchison 145, Ayton 145.

Australian Tennis Players Halted by Immigration Laws

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 28.—The journey of Captain Peach and other members of the Australian Davis Tennis Cup party from Toronto to Pittsburgh was delayed for several hours here today while immigration officials made inquiries into their right to enter the United States. The players were allowed to go to a hotel where they remained until released by the immigration inspectors. The party left for Pittsburgh at 11 A. M., daylight saving time.

CALIFORNIA WOMEN TENNIS STARS WIN

Miss Browne and Mrs. Bundy Will Meet in Final Round of State Tourney Today.

Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, Connecticut State champion and finalist in the recent Rye invitation tournament, yesterday accomplished what no other player has been able to in the women's New York State championship tennis tourney on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge. She won a set from one of the two Californians who are sweeping from one victory to another in much the same sort of way they used to in the days when they were national champions. Miss Gilleaudeau made a supreme effort in the opening set of her match with Miss Mary K. Browne and won it at 8—3.

Marked skill in protecting the baseline territory on her side of the net, with forceful and accurate driving, determined the result in this portion of the match. But the petite Manhasset expert's physical resources were not sufficient for a maintenance of this severely taxing pace and she lost the second set at love. The superior versatility of the coast player, her sharp volleying and the greater aggressiveness of her drives made her game almost equally irresistible in the third and deciding session. She took the net with particular deftness and took the match at 3—6, 6—0, 6—3.

The San Francisco girl and her fellow-California, Mrs. May Sutton Bundy of Los Angeles, will meet in the final round this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and the winner will play Miss Marie Wagner, 1920 champion, in the challenge round tomorrow. The Bundy-Browne meeting should be the greatest battle of the courts thus far in the women's tennis season and it would require vast hardihood to make a definite prediction of the outcome.

On the showing of the two this week Miss Browne's game is at present the more forceful. She has varied her tactics extensively, going to the net frequently and successfully, while Mrs. Bundy has remained mostly in the defensive position and relied upon opponents' errors. On the other hand, Mrs. Bundy has at no time been seriously extended, so that what she can accomplish in a real emergency will remain undisclosed until this afternoon. She is an experienced campaigner and does not believe in working harder for victory than she actually must. All of which leads to the highly definite and portentous conclusion that the better player at the time of going into action ought, by all the laws and the prophets, to emerge the victor. Those who are addicted to wagering are urged to toss a coin into the air and act accordingly.

Loses Only One Game.

Mrs. Bundy won her semi-final match from Mrs. Carl V. Hitchins, mistress of the underhand service and the chop stroke and who has held the women's championship of Mexico. Mrs. Bundy lost but one game in the two sets, her opening service of the first set Mrs. Hitchins's cut bothered the Coast star. But the latter solved the difficulty quickly and managed her adversary's chops with equal facility. She made a minimum of mistakes and obtained good length in her drives. Many of her shots to her opponent's base line were beautifully placed. The Californian played a deep court most of the time, but when she did advance to the volley she exhibited admirable control, sending the ball to unplayable spots from midcourt. Though she dropped but one game in the opener, four of the remainig six games ran into deuce. Usually it was simply a matter of superior steadiness that decided the rallies in Mrs. Bundy's favor. Mrs. Hitchins evinced a propensity for hitting into the net, even when she had plenty of time to gauge her returns.

The point scores of this match follow:

FIRST SET.

	Pts.	G.
Mrs. Bundy	0 8 5 5 4 4 5—31	6
Mrs. Hitchins	4 6 3 3 2 2 3—23	2

SECOND SET.

Mrs. Bundy	4 4 4 6 4 6—28	6
Mrs. Hitchins	2 2 2 4 2 4—16	3

Miss Gilleaudeau's wonderful court covering, which included some gets that bordered on the sensational, was the feature of her introductory passage-at-arms with Miss Brown. For the rest, Miss Browne's greater speed had its own way. In the rubber session Miss Gilleaudeau was in the lead momentarily at 2—1, having broken through the Californian's service in the third game. Miss Browne then won a counter-break, and later gained the decisive advantage of the match in the eighth game, wherein Miss Gilleaudeau lost her service at love. Miss Browne thus led at 5—3, but she had her troubles finishing out the set in the next game. Miss Gilleaudeau made a splendid final rally and forced the points four times to deuce before succumbing.

The point scores:

FIRST SET.

	Pts.	G.
Miss Browne	2 4 0 4 1 4 1 1 1—18—3	
Miss Gilleaudeau	4 2 4 1 4 0 4 4 4—27—6	

SECOND SET.

Miss Browne	4 5 4 4 4—25—6
Miss Gilleaudeau	0 3 1 0 0 1—5—0

THIRD SET.

Miss Browne	4 3 1 4 4 3 4 4 6—35—6
Miss Gilleaudeau	2 5 4 1 1 5 0 1 6—25—3

To Meet in Semi-Finals.

In the women's doubles, Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Clare Cassel entered the final round in the lower half of the draw. They had to play remarkably careful tennis to eliminate Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. Robert Le Roy in the semi-finals, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3. In the other half of the draw Mrs. Bundy and Mrs. Hitchins won in the third round from Mrs. G. B. Hirsch and Mrs. Percy Wilbourne, 6—4, 6—0, and will meet Miss Browne and Mrs. Louise B. Williams today in the semi-finals.

In the men's sectional doubles championship, three of the semi-final brackets were filled. Lyle E. Mahan and Theodore R. Pell will oppose their clubmates from the West Side T. C., Alexander Iler and Murray Vernon, in the upper half, while Hr. is the other Henry H. Bassford and H. L. Bowman await the winner of the match between the Vandeventer brothers, champions of New Jersey, and Lincoln Reimer and Henry Mollenhauer. The Vandeventers won a fine victory over Ralph and Fred Baggs of the West Side by 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, in the third round. They have an excellent chance to reach the final, where Pell and Mahan are also likely to obtain a berth. Bowman and Bassford played clever tennis to overcome the hard-hitting team of Ostendorf and Binzen.

The summaries:

Women's New York State Championship, Singles—Semi-Final Round—Mrs. May Sutton Bundy defeated Mrs. Carl V. Hitchins, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Mary K. Browne defeated Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, 3—6, 6—0, 6—3.

Doubles, Third Round—Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. Robert LeRoy defeated Miss Margaret Grove and Mrs. Samuel H. Waring, 10—8, 6—3; Mrs. Bundy and Mrs. Hitchins defeated Mrs. G. B. Hirsch and Mrs. Percy Wilbourne, 6—4, 6—0.

Semi-Final Round—Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Handy and Mrs. LeRoy, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.

New York Sectional Doubles Championship, Third Round—Murray Vernon and Alexander Iler defeated Merrett Cutler and George G. Moore Jr., 6—2, 6—4; Herbert L. Bowman and Henry H. Bassford defeated H. L. Westfall and Allen H. Bell, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4; Ludlow and Philip Vandeventer defeated Ralph L. Baggs and Fred C. Baggs, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

Fourth Round—Vernon and Iler defeated Stephen V. Brubans and Kenneth S. Johnson, 6—3, 7—5; Theodore R. Pell and Lyle E. Mahan defeated C. G. Gordy and Adolphus Bennett, 6—3, 6—1; Bowman and Bassford defeated Albert J. Ostendorf and Elliot H. Binzen, 7—5, 6—3.

ADEE LIKELY TO REFEREE.

May Officiate in British-Australian Davis Cup Matches.

PITTSBURGH, July 28.—George T. Adee, former President of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, will referee the Davis Cup matches between the teams of the British Isles and Australia at the Allegheny Country Club next week if Norman Peach, Captain of the Australians, agrees to the proposition. Clinton L. Childs, Secretary of the Pittsburgh Tennis Committee, obtained Mr. Adee's consent yesterday, provided the Captains of the two teams agreed. Captain Woosnam of the British team at once expressed his pleasure, and a telegram was sent to Mr. Peach at Toronto, Canada. The British team will today begin active practice upon the courts where the matches are to be played.

WILLIAMS RE

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HOYT HYPNOTIZES ST. LOUIS BATSMEN

Limits Browns to Four Scattered Hits and Yankees Acquire 6 to 0 Victory.

DAVIS VIOLENTLY GREETED

New York Cudgels Drive Opposing Twirler Out of Game in Third—Wild Throw Helps the Cause.

About all that the Yankees had to do yesterday afternoon was to stand around in their nice sunny berths at the Polo Grounds and look on while Waite Hoyt juggled with the St. Louis Browns. Hoyt had a pleasant time of it, too, and he found the activity required of him insufficient to raise beads of perspiration on his classic pink brow. He began his exhibition by hypnotizing the visiting players and convincing them they were hoops. Then he proceeded to roll them all over the premises. Tiring of this, he stood them on their various and sundry heads and left them for the remainder of the afternoon in that undignified posture, which they still retain unless somebody remembered to go back and turn them right side up.

While the accomplished Yankee twirler was thus making game of the visitors, however, his comrades took a little limbering-up exercise by jolting out a few runs. The final score of the affair was 6 to 0.

About 12,000 fans gathered at the forum under the Heights of Coogan, and they had a lot of fun out of the affair. They didn't seem to care if the tussle was one-sided, for they felt that a sound thrashing was due to the Missourians for their temerity in preventing the Manhattanites from gaining ground on the Indians on Wednesday. So they were satisfied to sit back, enjoying the breezes that filtered through the stands and cheering each mean smack into the readily turned cheeks of the hapless Browns.

Dixie Davis was Lee Fohl's nominee for the task of suppressing the clouting Yanks, but Davis wasn't equal to it. He couldn't have suppressed a sigh yesterday. The local gang took right hold of Dixie with the tips of their bats in the third inning and rushed him away from there. Ray Kolp then made his appearance on the mound, and he accepted with due meekness quite a clouting in two of the innings he pitched. Bill Burwell hurled during the final period of the Yankees' stand at the bat, and he got away with what he had to do all right.

Four Hits Off Hoyt.

Hoyt granted in the course of the affray four scattered safeties to the tourists and one of these was as scratchy as the departed but unmourned red flannel undershirt. Their cudgels were about as dangerous to Waits as a bunch of peashooters would be to a mountain lion.

Only ten batters faced Hoyt in the three opening innings, and but six Yankees looked over Dixie Davis's offerings in the first two periods. At this stage of the combat the outlook seemed to favor a grim grapple of the twirlers, and the population of the stands and bleachers settled back to watch like so many cats for signs of slipping on the part of one or the other of the moundsmen.

There was no prolonged period of anxious waiting. In the latter part of the third chapter the pitchers' battle was blown higher than any self-respecting kite would think of going without a chaperon. The Yankees batted all the way around and blew themselves to four runs. Their pleasure in the episode was somewhat marred by the fact that Davis, who had counted upon passing a pleasant afternoon on the breeze-swept hill found it necessary to change his plans hurriedly and seek a secluded corner in the clubhouse. He and Lee Fohl coincided in the opinion that sufficient was all that was necessary, and Kolp assumed the hurling duties for the Westerners.

Ruth Up Twice With Bases Full.

Aaron Ward was the first Yankee to swing in this chukker and he didn't find it really essential to swing much, because Davis presented him with a quartet of wide ones. Wallie Schang blasted the ball to right for a double, Ward stopping at third. The latter scored on Waite Hoyt's one-base stab to left centre, which conveyed Schang to the far turn. After Fewster had filed to Gerber, Peck drew a pass and the bases were comfortably filled, with Babe Ruth rapidly—well, not so very rapidly—approaching the plate swinging his redoubtable cudgel.

The Babe perished by the McManus to Davis route, but he did not die in vain, for Schang escrambled across the disk on his demise and Hoyt advanced to third. The latter willed an instant later on a wild heave by Davis, which put Peck on the third sacks. Then Meusel made Roger's homeward trip not only feasible but easy by dropping Severeid's return throw, and while the ball was rolling around Peck was rolling over the platter. Baker singled to right and Meusel did likewise to left. Thereupon, exit Davis, enter Kolp. Pipp's fly to McManus ended the proceedings.

In the fourth Ward opened the Yankees' half with a single into the territory guarded by Gerber. Schang shot a one-bagger to left, Ward stopping at the second station. Hoyt's infield out, Austin to McManus, advanced both runners a notch. After Fewster had popped to Austin, a pass to Peck once more loaded the bags for Babe Ruth. The latter was feeling rather sluggish that afternoon, so he let Kolp off lightly by with a single down the first base line. Ward scored on this jab, but the others were left, as Baker filed to Tobin.

All this time the Browns were lunching very lightly out of Waite Hoyt's hand. He wouldn't allow them to gorge, because that was not in accord with his ideas of what was good for them. In fact, they didn't gain an ounce all the afternoon on what he fed them.

Rain Interrupts.

The Yankees did a bit of solid clouting in the seventh and added a unit to their already sufficient string. Heavy clouds covered the field as the inning got under way, and just after Babe Ruth had filed to Tobin the heavens burst wide open and the floods descended, causing a delay of ten minutes or so. Then the sun resumed his sway over the scene and hostilities were resumed.

When the teams got into action again Baker drew a pass and scampered all the way home on Meusel's two-base thump to left. Bob was slain at third in the effort to stretch the blow. Wallie Pipp whaled a two-bagger to right centre, but was stranded, as Ward whiffed.

The score:

NEW YORK (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Fewster,cf	5	0	0	0	0
P'paugh,ss	2	1	0	2	5
Ruth,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Baker,3b	3	1	1	1	1
Meusel,rf	4	0	3	2	1
Pipp,1b	4	0	1	11	3
Ward,2b	3	2	1	2	6
Schang,c	3	1	2	4	1
Hoyt,p	3	1	1	2	3
Total	30	6	10	27	16

ST. LOUIS (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Tobin,rf	2	0	0	2	0
Ellerbe,3b	3	0	0	1	0
Williams,lf	4	0	1	0	1
Jacobson,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Severeid,c	4	0	0	4	1
Gerber,ss	4	0	2	3	6
McManus,1b	3	0	0	9	2
Austin,2b	3	0	1	2	4
Stewart,2b	0	0	0	0	1
Davis,p	1	0	0	1	0
Kolp,p	1	0	0	0	1
aLamb	1	0	0	0	0
Burwell,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	4	24	14

aBatted for Kolp in eighth.

Error—Severeid.

New York	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Schang, Meusel, Pipp. Sacrifice hit—Hoyt. Double play—McManus, Gerber and McManus. Left on bases—New York 7, St. Louis 7. Bases on balls—Off Davis 3, Kolp 3, Hoyt 4. Hits—Off Davis 4 in 2 2-3 innings; Kolp 6 in 4 1-3, Burwell 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Hoyt (Tobin). Struck out—By Hoyt 5, Davis 1, Kolp 1. Wild pitches—Davis, Hoyt. Losing pitcher—Davis. Umpires—Owens and Connolly. Time of game—2:00.

ATHLETICS WIN AND LOSE.

Divide Double-Header With Detroit Tigers, 3 to 2 and 9 to 2.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Philadelphia and Detroit divided a double-header today, the home team winning the first, 3 to 2, and Detroit capturing the second, 9 to 2. Witt's two-bagger, scoring Dugan in the ninth, won the opening game.

Heilmann started the fourth inning of the second game with a home run into the bleachers. Keefe hit Flagstead, the next batsman, and after Woodall sacrificed, Sargent duplicated Heilmann's homer.

Cobb reappeared in centre field in the second contest. The manager had been out of the game since June 30 with an injured knee.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Witt,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Dykes,2b	4	1	1	0	5
Welch,cf	4	0	0	4	0
C. Walker,lf	3	0	0	3	1
J. Walker,3b	4	0	1	1	4
Perkins,c	4	1	1	4	0
Dugan,ss	2	0	0	1	4
Bassler,c	3	1	1	7	1
Galloway,ss	4	0	2	1	4
Rommell,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	8	27	11

DETROIT (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Blue,1b	5	0	0	11	0
Bush,2b	5	0	2	1	2
Young,3b	4	0	1	2	2
Cobb,cf	4	1	2	1	0
Veach,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Heilmann,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Flagstead,ss	3	1	1	4	0
Woodall,c	3	0	1	7	0
Sargent,3b	3	0	1	1	3
Oldham,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	38	2	10	*26	12

*Two out when winning run was scored.

aBatted for Middleton in ninth.

Errors—Blue, Bush.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—3
Detroit	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Perkins, witt. Three-base hit—Sargent. Home run—Dykes. Sacrifices—Rommell 2, Dugan. Double play—Flagstead and Sargent. Left on bases—Detroit 10, Philadelphia 8. Bases on balls—Off Middleton 2, Parks 1, Rommell 3. Hits—Off Middleton 6 in 8, Parks 2 in 2-3. Struck out—By Middleton 2, Rommell 2. Losing pitcher—Parks. Umpires—Wallin, Wilson and Hildebrand. Time of game—1:45.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Blue,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Bush,2b	3	1	1	0	1
Young,2b	1	0	0	2	0
Cobb,cf	4	1	2	5	0
Veach,lf	6	1	2	0	0
Heilmann,rf	5	2	3	2	0
Flagstead,ss	4	2	2	3	4
Woodall,c	3	1	1	8	0
Sargent,3b	3	1	2	2	3
Oldham,p	5	0	2	0	1
Total	38	9	16	27	8

PHILADELPHIA (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Witt,rf	4	1	3	1	0
Dykes,2b	4	1	0	0	4
Welch,cf	4	0	0	1	0
C. Walker,lf	3	0	0	3	0
J. Walker,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Perkins,c	2	0	0	5	2
Dugan,ss	3	0	1	2	3
Galloway,ss	1	0	0	0	0
Rommell,p	0	0	0	0	0
aStyles,c	1	0	0	1	0
Keefe,p	0	1	0	1	0
Freeman,p	0	0	0	0	0
aJohnson	1	1	1	0	0
Total	35	2	9	27	12

aBatted for Freeman in ninth.

Errors—Perkins, Galloway.

Detroit	0	0	0	3	1	0	4	0	1—9
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hit—Flagstead. Three-base hit—Johnson. Home runs—Heilmann (2), Sargent. Sacrifices—Bush, Woodall (2), Cobb, Witt. Double plays—Perkins and Dugan; Dykes and J. Walker. Left on bases—Detroit 13, Philadelphia 12. Bases on balls—Off Oldham 5, Keefe 3, Freeman 2. Hits—Off Keefe 11 in 6 innings (pitched to three in seventh, none out), Freeman 5 in 3. Hit by pitcher—By Keefe (Flagstead), Freeman (Young). Struck out—By Oldham 3, Keefe 2. Losing pitcher—Keefe. Umpires—Wilson, Hildebrand and Nallin. Time of game—2:10.

SISLER TO PLAY TOMORROW.

Suspension of St. Louis Browns' Star Player to Be Lifted.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—The suspension of George Sisler, ace of the St. Louis Browns, will be lifted Saturday, President Ban Johnson notified team officials today. Sisler was suspended and fined $50 for assaulting Umpire Hildebrand last Saturday.

Curves and Bingles

Those persons who consider Babe Ruth practically absent unless he makes a home run observed that he was not officially present, despite his single which scored a run in the fourth. For the first time in his career as a Yankee slugger the Babe found the bases full twice in a single game when it came his turn to bat. How the crowd would have hated a four-bagger.

Peck slipped and fell while chasing Severeid's hoist in the seventh period. Recalling, however, that he didn't really need his ankles, which were twined around his waist at the time, to catch the ball with, he stretched his paws toward the firmament and clutched the fly.

Wallie Pipp, who can look into the upper story of the grand stand without raising his glance from the horizontal, pierced a passing cloud in the second inning when he leaped upward to grasp a sharp liner. Weather-wise persons in the crowd attributed the downpour a little later to Pipp's aviation feat.

There was quite a scene in the third session when Umpire Owens called Peck's roller down the first base line foul. Some of the Yankees held converse with the arbiter and staged a series of tableaux for his benefit. Miller Huggins posed as Outraged Virtue and Frank Baker was Grief Incarnate. Babe Ruth contented himself with the role of Indignant Rectitude.

The sixth inning was distinctly Aaron Ward's. He started it by making a dazzling sideways catch of Kolp's fly to short right centre and wound it up by returning Williams and Jacobson.

Ray Kolp was obtained by the Browns from the Akron team of last season's New International League. He spelled his name then Culp. A lot can be done with that brief name of his. He might try Polk for his next venture.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York 6, St. Louis 0.
Cleveland 5, Boston 4.
Philadelphia 3, Detroit 2 (first game).
Detroit 9, Philadelphia 2 (second game).
Washington 8, Chicago 5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York 6, Pittsburgh 4.
Brooklyn 3, Chicago 2.
Boston 3, Cincinnati 1.
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 0.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	60	34	.638
New York	57	34	.626
Washington	51	48	.515
Detroit	47	49	.490
St. Louis	44	50	.468
Boston	43	51	.482
Chicago	40	54	.426
Philadelphia	36	57	.387

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	60	34	.638
New York	58	34	.630
Boston	52	38	.578
Brooklyn	49	40	.516
St. Louis	47	47	.500
Chicago	40	51	.440
Cincinnati	38	53	.418
Philadelphia	26	64	.289

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York. (Game starts 3:30 P.M.)
Cleveland at Boston.
Chicago at Washington.
Detroit at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

GIANTS AGAIN WIN FROM THE PIRATES

Make It Three Straight Over Pittsburgh by Taking Final of Series, 6 to 4.

SCORE FOUR IN THE NINTH

Late Rally Enables New Yorkers to Advance Within One Game of Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 28.—Everything was gloom in Smoketown this fair July evening. Through the mist and haze George Gibson's cute little goat wandered disconsolate and distressed, and the pennant aspirations of this wildly excited city have wilted like the collars of the citizens. All because the hated Giants scored four runs in the ninth inning of today's game at Forbes Field and sauntered away with the final battle of the series. The score was 6 to 4, which, interpreted into other terms, means that the New Yorkers won their third straight from the Corsairs, carried off the series by three games to one, and left for Cincinnati tonight only one contest removed from first place.

The story of that ninth inning is a pleasant and simple tale. It begins with a walk that Earl Smith coaxed out of the reluctant Charley Glazner and continues with a double nobly propelled forth by Frank Frisch that sent the tying and winning runs across the plate. As an extra precaution, Frankie followed his mates across the rubber when George Cutshaw hurled wildly to the plate, but the run was superfluous, for Bill Ryan, who attended to the pitching in the ninth, set the Pirates down as fast as they bobbed up.

When the Giants teed off in the ninth, theirs was a dark and gloomy cause. As a result of an early bombardment of Jess Barnes and Phil Douglas in the third and fourth frames, the Corsairs were the proud possessors of a two-run lead when the final chukker rolled around. The fans were sitting back in the confident expectation of seeing that three-game lead restored and the Giants sent on Mamaroneck the same margin behind the Pirates as when the present hectic series began. It looked very promising for Gibson's men and very dark for the Giants.

Brown Makes Good.

This was the state of affairs when Earl Smith strolled to the plate in the ninth. Earl, taking advantage of Glazner's generosity, got a base on balls. Bill Cunningham was sent in to run for the blond catcher and Eddie Brown, pinch hitter par excellence, swung a stick for Douglas. Continuing his excellent performances in this role, Brown dropped a single over Maranville's head, Cunningham pausing at second base. The bases became completely clogged when George Burns smashed a hot single off Barnhart's glove.

The best Bancroft could muster was a line drive to Bigbee. The Pittsburgh left fielder, after catching the ball, threw to Maranville in an attempt to double Brown off second. Eddie foiled the enemy by getting back to the bag safely, and Cunningham foiled them still more by starting for home and making it before Maranville could recover his wits. Frisch then doubled to centre, and Brown and Burns crossed the plate with the run that tied and the run that put the Manhattanites in the lead. Trying to head off Burns, who had dashed clear around from first base, Cutshaw tossed wildly to Schmidt and Frisch scored the fourth run of the inning before the pellet could be retrieved.

With Ryan doing the pitching and Snyder behind the bat, the Pirates were easy in their section of the ninth. Rohwer, batting for Glazner, sent an easy grounder to Frisch and Berry, who played at second base during the ultimate chapter, Ryan himself attended to Bigbee's roller and Carey popped harmlessly to Bancroft.

Until the final explosion blew the Pirates clear out of Forbes field the Giants had been munching contentedly from Charley Glazner's lily white hand. Gibson's sensational recruit had allowed only six hits and two runs in the first eight frames and he seemed well on the way to add another victory to the sizeable list to his credit. Two hits and an error by Rabbit Maranville had been converted into two runs in the second inning, but the Pirates took the runs right back in the third and added a third marker for good measure. A fourth local tally in the fourth frame gave Glazner a neat working margin, and he allowed three hits between the second and the ninth.

Glazner Falls Again.

Incidentally, today's setback was the second that the fast-traveling recruit has suffered in the series with the Giants. Glazner finished the ten-inning struggle which the Giants won on Tuesday, and had the defeat chalked up against him. Previous to that afternoon Glazner had lost only one game this season.

Jess Barnes made a heroic but unsuccessful effort to lead the Giants to victory in the final game. Jess had previously finished and won the ten-inning contest, but he lasted only two and one-third innings in this afternoon's stand against the Pirates. And four singles and a triple had rolled off the Pittsburgh bats in the third. Phil Douglas was called to the rescue, and the Shuffler kept the Pirates in check with the exception of the fourth, when they added one more tally to the grand total. Ryan, as before mentioned, pitched the ninth inning after Phil had been extracted in favor of Pinch-hitter Eddie Brown.

Irish Meusel, newest members of the Giant family, cut himself a neat niche during the game by banging out three singles, thus leading the Manhattan sluggers.

The Giants made one hit and the Pirates two in the opening session without any runs resulting, but Kelly started the visitors off in the second with a single to left. Meusel shot a one-bagger to right centre and Kelly halted at third. On Rawlings's fly to Carey, Kelly scored, and Meusel trotted to third when Maranville drew wild to first trying to catch Irish loafing off the near corner. Smith grounded to Cutshaw and Meusel slid under the throw to the plate.

The Pirates waited until the third before helping themselves to three runs and the lead, which they kept until the ninth. Bigbee, the first hitter, smote a three-base hit to right and crossed the plate while Rawlings was throwing Carey out at first. Maranville then singled over Rawlings's head and Cutshaw cut a single to left, Maranville going to third and Cutshaw making second when Meusel was slow fielding the ball. Maranville scored on Whitted's Texas Leaguer to right and Cutshaw followed him when Barnhart singled to left, Barnes being withdrawn in favor of Douglas at this juncture. Grimm hit into a double play, ending the frame.

Bigbee's single, his steal of second, Smith's wild heave to stop him and Carey's single gave the Pirates their fourth and last tally in the fourth inning.

The score:

NEW YORK (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Burns,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	3	2
Frisch,3b	5	1	1	1	4
Young,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Kelly,1b	5	1	1	14	0
Meusel,lf	5	1	3	2	0
Rawlings,2b	2	0	0	1	4
Berry,2b	1	0	0	0	1
Smith,c	3	0	1	2	1
a Cunning'm	0	1	0	0	0
Snyder,c	0	0	0	0	0
Barnes,p	1	0	0	0	1
Douglas,p	2	0	0	0	2
b Brown	1	1	1	0	0
Ryan,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	37	6	10	27	13

PITTSBURGH (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Bigbee,lf	5	2	3	4	0
Carey,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Ma'nville,ss	4	1	2	3	2
Cutshaw,2b	4	1	2	4	3
Whitted,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Barnhart,3b	4	0	1	1	0
Grimm,1b	4	0	0	7	0
Schmidt,c	4	0	2	4	1
Glazner,p	2	0	0	0	2
c Rohwer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	4	13	27	8

a Ran for Smith in ninth.
b Batted for Douglas in ninth.
c Batted for Glazner in ninth.

Errors—Smith, Maranville, Cutshaw.

New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	—6
Pittsburgh	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hit—Frisch. Three-base hit—Bigbee. Stolen base—Bigbee. Sacrifice hits—Rawlings, Carey, Glazner. Double play—Bancroft, Rawlings and Kelly. Left on bases—New York 9, Pittsburgh 7. Bases on balls—Off Glazner 4. Hits—Off Barnes 8 in 2 1-3 innings, Douglas 5 in 5 2-3, Ryan none in 1. Struck out—By Barnes 1, Glazner 2. Winning pitcher—Douglas. Losing pitcher—Glazner. Umpires—Klem and Rigler. Time of game—2:05.

Leading Batsmen of the Major Baseball Leagues

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Mensky, St. Louis.	91	357	73	140	.417
Nicholson, Boston.	84	170	38	68	.365
Young, New York.	91	372	55	130	.364
Meusel, New York.	87	351	69	125	.356
McHenry, St. Louis	89	340	61	120	.353

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Heilmann, Detroit.	93	376	77	161	.428
Cobb, Detroit	75	293	73	114	.389
Speaker, Cleveland.	85	322	72	124	.386
Tobin, St. Louis.	91	401	62	151	.377
Williams, St. Louis	89	338	72	122	.361

CLEVELAND TAKES BATTLE IN NINTH

Graney Scores From First Base on Smith's Single, and Red Sox Lose, 5 to 4.

BOSTON, July 28.—The Cleveland Indians defeated the Boston Red Sox, 5 to 4, today when Graney scored from first base in the ninth inning on Smith's single to left. Mensky's throw landed near the pitcher's box and no one was there to take the ball.

The score:

CLEVELAND (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Jam'son,lf,cf	5	1	3	6	0
W'gans,2b	5	2	1	3	1
Speaker,cf	2	1	2	5	0
Graney,lf	1	1	1	1	0
Smith,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Gardner,3b	5	0	1	2	3
Sewell,ss	4	0	1	1	2
Johnston,1b	4	0	0	7	0
O'Neill,c	4	0	2	0	0
Bagby,p	4	0	1	0	4
Total	38	5	11	27	8

BOSTON (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Mensky,lf	5	0	0	2	0
Foster,3b	5	0	1	0	0
Pratt,2b	5	1	3	0	5
McInnis,1b	5	0	0	7	1
Vick,rf	4	1	2	6	0
Scott,ss	4	1	1	2	1
Pittinger,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Rusal,c	4	0	2	8	0
Jones,p	4	0	1	0	1
Total	40	4	12	27	8

Errors—Gardner (2), Mensky, Pittinger.

Cleveland	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	—5
Boston	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Vick, Gardner, Speaker. Three-base hit—Speaker. Sacrifice hit—Smith. Double play—Gardner, Wambsganss and Johnston. Left on bases—Cleveland 9, Boston 9. Bases on balls—Off Jones 3. Struck out—By Jones 2. Passed ball—Rusal. Umpires—Chill and Moriarty. Time of game—1:55.

SENATORS TRIUMPH AGAIN.

Take White Sox in Tow for Third Time—Score Is 8 to 5.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Washington made it three straight from Chicago here today, winning by a score of 8 to 5. Hodge was knocked out of the box in the first inning and Wienecke also was hit hard, Shanks and Milan each making home runs.

The score:

WASHINGTON (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Judge,1b	5	0	0	9	2
Milan,rf	4	2	2	2	0
Rice,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Miller,lf	4	1	1	3	0
Harris,2b	3	1	1	3	0
Shanks,3b	4	2	2	3	1
Gharrity,c	3	0	0	4	1
O'Rourke,ss	4	1	2	3	3
Erickson,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	33	8	11	27	9

CHICAGO (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Johnson,ss	4	0	0	5	3
Mulligan,3b	5	1	1	1	3
Strunk,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Falk,lf	5	2	1	4	0
Sheely,1b	4	0	2	10	0
Mostil,2b	3	0	0	0	2
Bratchi,rf	4	0	1	1	1
Lee,c	4	1	2	1	0
Hodge,p	0	0	0	0	0
Wienecke,p	3	0	0	0	2
aOstergard	1	0	1	0	0
Total	38	5	13	24	11

aBatted for Wienecke in ninth.

Errors—Miller, Shanks, O'Rourke.

Washington	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	—8
Chicago	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	—5

Two-base hits—Mulligan. Three-base hits—Milan, O'Rourke (2), Shanks. Home runs—Shanks, Milan. Sacrifices—Gharrity, Erickson. Double plays—Erickson, Judge and Gharrity; Judge, O'Rourke and Judge. Left on bases—Chicago 8, Washington 5. Bases on balls—Off Wienecke 2, Erickson 1. Hits—Off Hodge 4 in 1-3 inning, Wienecke 7 in 7 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Erickson (Mostil). Struck out—By Wienecke 1, Erickson 3. Wild pitches—Erickson 2. Losing pitcher—Hodge. Umpires—Dinneen and Evans. Time of game—1:56.

BRAVES VANQUISH REDS.

Better Base-Running Saves Flying Bostonians—Score Is 2 to 1.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—Better base-running on the part of the Boston players enabled the Braves to win from Cincinnati today by a score of 2 to 1.

The score:

BOSTON (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Powell,cf	4	0	0	1	1
Barbare,ss	4	0	2	5	4
Southw'th,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Nicholson,lf	2	0	0	2	0
Boeckel,3b	3	2	1	1	2
Holke,1b	3	0	1	7	0
Ford,2b	3	0	2	1	3
Gibson,c	4	0	0	5	0
Scott,p	3	0	0	0	1
Cruise,lf	1	0	0	1	0
McQuillan,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	7	27	11

CINCINNATI (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Neale,rf	4	0	0	4	0
Bohne,2b	3	0	1	2	4
Groh,3b	4	0	0	0	0
Roush,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Daubert,1b	4	1	2	12	1
Duncan,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Hargrave,c	4	0	1	2	0
Crane,ss	4	0	1	0	4
Rixey,p	2	0	1	0	3
aWingo	1	0	1	0	0
bKopf	0	0	0	0	0
Geary,p	0	0	0	0	0
cBressler	0	0	0	0	0
dCoumbe	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	1	10	27	12

aBatted for Rixey in eighth.
bRan for Wingo in eighth.
cBatted for Geary in ninth.
dRan for Bressler in ninth.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Barbare, Ford, Southworth, Hargrave, Roush. Sacrifices—Nicholson, Holke, Ford. Left on bases—Boston 6, Cincinnati 10. Bases on balls—Off Rixey 1, Scott 2. Hits—Off Scott 5 in 8 innings, Geary 2 in 1, Scott 10 in 8 2-3, McQuillan 0 in 1-3. Struck out—By Rixey 1, Scott 3. Wild pitch—Rixey. Winning pitcher—Scott. Losing pitcher—Rixey. Umpires—Hart and McCormick. Time of game—1:50.

HAINES PITCHES SHUTOUT.

Cardinals Have Easy Afternoon, Beating Philadelphia 9 to 0.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Haines pitched shoutout ball today, allowing Philadelphia but five hits and St. Louis won by 9 to 0.

The score:

ST. LOUIS (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
J'k Smith,rf	5	1	2	1	0
Fournier,1b	5	1	1	13	0
Stock,3b	3	2	2	2	1
Hornsby,2b	4	2	2	1	4
McHenry,lf	2	1	0	3	0
Heathcote,cf	3	2	0	1	0
Lavan,ss	4	0

SONNICA CAPTURES SCHOONER TROPHY

Shonnard's Two-Master Wins Rear Commodore's Challenge Cup in N. Y. Y. C. Cruise.

CAROLINA BEST OF SLOOPS

Shares With Sonnica Special Honors of Second Day's Racing—Yachts Now at New London.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 28.—The second day of sailing races of the New York Yacht Club cruise, which started from Glen Cove yesterday, quite upset the results of the first day, when the yachts raced from their Long Island harbor to New Haven. Today they raced from New Haven to this port, and the special trophies offered in addition to the class prizes—the Rear Commodore's Challenge Cups, one for sloops and one for schooners—will not be owned by the skippers which carried off the special last the first day, namely, the Navy Challenge Cups.

Horatio Shonnard, whose two-master Sonnica had yesterday to yield the navy trophy to the little New Englander, Queen Bab, on time allowance based on measurement difference, was today still 1 minute and 38 seconds to the good after the handicap given the Bay Stater had been figured out. This gave the Rear Commodore's Cup for schooners to the Shonnard craft, as well as the prize for her class.

Queen Mab, however, was not to be denied, and her owner, Nathaniel Ayer of Boston, will take back with him today's class prize for the forty-six-footers. The Ayer schooner, it will be remembered, was formerly owned by Vice Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt, when, under the name of Vagrant, she was a consistent winner on the club cruise races.

Winners in the other schooner class were Shawna, another Boston boat and owned by Elmer Jared Bliss, and H. B. Noble's Virginia.

Carolina Leads Fifties.

None of the thirty-footers was today able to repeat Captain Hatfield's Coup de Grace of the race out of Glen Cove, when he captured the Navy Challenge Cup for sloops. Rear Commodore George Nichols saw to it today that the trophy of his office should remain right on the parlor mantel shelf. With his trusty sea-horse Carolina, which wears the black warrant common to all vessels in the Morgan family fleet, he defeated the other fifties at straight racing, and all other sloops in spite of their handicaps. Charles B. Keeler's class "T" sloop, Alice (not to be confused with the thirty-footer of the same name), defeated on time allowance the best time of the forty-footers. The Keeler sloop has a water line length of 39 feet.

As if to make amends for her unkind treatment of the yachtsmen yesterday in allowing them hardly a cupful of wind, Dame Nature today filled the cup well up, and toward the finish of the races she was doing her best to spill it over. It was such a day as makes the spot of sailing in a boat worth while. The wind was not enough to make shortened sail necessary, but it always threatened to become so, and, indeed, one of the forty-footers limped over the finish line with her topmast carried away, and one of the thirties showed a splintered gaff. The wind came from southwest by south when the morning starts were made, blowing about 7 knots, and before the last yacht had finished, around 4 o'clock, it had increased to fifteen knots. Only once did the breeze threaten to flatten out, and that was about noon. It quickly came back, however, from the same quarter to hold true all the afternoon. Toward the end of the racing it had backed a little to the south.

The starts, especially the start of the schooners at 9:40 o'clock, had all the snap of a field of race horses leaping out at the lifting of the barrier. With the wind giving them a broad reach, a half dozen of the fore-and-afters drove over to the line so close together that the Corinthians at the helm were shouting to one another to give them room. As the line was crossed, the schooners broke out balloon jib topsails and mainstay sails. One vessel, the big black Sonnica, had hung back from the line, evidently gun shy in the stiff, quartering wind. But the instant the gun sounded, she broke out all her spread of extra canvas, fairly to jump forward as the great sails filled. Coming from behind, she cut through the cloud of schooners ahead of her to gain a lead which she steadily widened at the end. She defeated Vanderbilt's Vagrant, her only competitor in the class of eighty-eight-footers, by fully five minutes, although Vagrant had led over the line by at least a minute.

Fifties Get Poor Start.

The fifties did not get away so fortunately as the schooners, Carolina and Spartan being ahead of the gun. Both skippers instantly wore ship, however, and so quickly did Carolina answer to the helm that her loss of seconds made no difference in the end. Rear Commodore Nichols drove her every foot of the way to win the class trophy by two seconds from his nearest rival, Acqushla. Istalena drove across five seconds later, with the Commodore's Grayling close astern. The four yachts bore down to the line under spinnakers and ballooners—four giant ghosts, or great, uncanny birds, a species of huge gull not named by the ornithologists.

The 40-footers had a little companion from the north down to romp with them today—John S. Lawrence's Squaw, which had come in during the night from Marblehead. Strachan's Monsoon, however, was inhospitable enough to compel the visitor to play second fiddle at the finish mark. Pauline, winner among the forties yesterday, was the yacht to carry away her topmast. She finished third, and then went up the river to await the stepping of a new spar.

Nautilus, M. E. Hatfield's pride, which yesterday won not only the class prize of the thirty-footers, but also the Navy Challenge Cup for sloops, on handicap times, was compelled today to yield to Alice, the property of Gherardi Davis, which came home first, and to W. G. Low Jr.'s Houqua, which usurped second place.

Of the three Larchmont thirty-nine-footers, Malsie, sailed by L. V. Lockwood, captured first place honors. There will be an added competitor in this class tomorrow if Addison G. Hannan gets in tonight, as is expected, with his Nahma, the successful Indian Harbor defender of the Maghasset Bay Cup. The Class P sloop rates, ordinarily on the basis of a thirty-six-foot waterline, but Captain Hannan has added to her ballast so as to give a sufficient waterline length to rate with the Larchmont class. The result of the experiment with Nahma will be watched with interest.

Tomorrow, the third day of cruising, will see the yachts off for Block Island. The distance is shorter than that covered today and yesterday, being but twenty-three miles. In a southwest wind, it should be covered quickly, but if the wind continues backing until it gets up to the east of south, the yachtsmen will have a beat which will keep them pretty busy all the way. The sailing races will be for the Vice Commodore's Cups. The yachts are anchored for the night at the mouth of the Thames River, just above Eastern Point.

The summaries:

SCHOONERS.

Name.	Owner.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Sonnica, H. S. Shonnard		3:53:40	3:28:31
Vagrant, H. S. Vanderbilt		4:00:35	3:48:55
Ohonkara, Carll Ducker		4:13:30	3:52:50

CLASS D.

		Finish.	Time.
Virginia, H. G. Noble		4:26:34	3:41:42
Woodward, E. F. Greene		4:26:47	3:53:02

CLASS E.

Start, 9:40. Course, 39 Miles.

Shawna, E. J. Bliss		4:23:15	3:34:19
Dervish, H. E. Kimball		4:54:35	4:06:39

CLASSES E AND F.

Start, 9:40. Course, 39 Miles.

Queen Mab, N. F. Ayer		4:34:46	3:28:00
Shawne, E. J. Bliss		4:23:15	3:34:19

NEW YORK Y. C. 50-FOOTERS.

Start, 9:45. Course, 39 Miles.

		Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Carolina, Geo. Nichols		2:17:02	4:32:52
Acushla, L. G. Hammersberg		2:17:13	4:32:16
Istalena, G. M. Pynchon		2:17:29	4:32:29

Speaker Hurts Right Ankle, Will Be Out Several Days

BOSTON, Mass., July 28.—Tris Speaker, manager of the Cleveland Indians, fractured a small bone in his right ankle in turning first base in today's game with Boston, and will be out of the game two or three days, it was said here tonight. The accident occurred in the seventh inning, when Speaker was running out a double to centre.

Grayling, J. P. Morgan		2:18:12	4:33:12
Virginia, L. F. Crofoot		2:20:06	4:54:06
Spartan, H. S. Flant		3:13:58	4:27:55

NEW YORK Y. C. 40-FOOTERS.

Start, 9:30. Course, 39 Miles.

Monsoon, F. D. M. Strachan		2:54:24	4:55:24
Squaw, J. S. Lawrence		2:49:18	4:50:18
Pauline, O. G. Jennings		2:53:32	5:03:32
Sally Ann, S. Borden Jr.		2:56:39	5:06:39
Pampero, C. L. Andrews		3:26:15	5:36:15
Shawara, Harold Wesson		3:51:32	6:01:32

CLASS O—SPECIAL.

Start, 9:50. Course, 39 Miles.

Maisie, L. V. Lockwood		2:30:44	5:09:44
Gray Dawn, C. H. Johnson		2:03:11	5:13:11
Georgia, H. M. Cowperthwaite		2:30:41	6:00:41

CLASSES N AND O—SPECIAL.

Start, 9:50. Course, 39 Miles.

Alice, C. D. Keeler		2:57:33	5:07:33
Lucille, L. V. Lockwood		2:59:44	5:09:44

NEW YORK Y. C. 30-FOOTERS.

Start 9:55; 39 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Alice Gherardi Davis	3:37:46	5:42:46
Mizpah, D. R. Richardson	3:40:07	5:45:09
Hougua, W. G. Low, Jr.	3:41:00	5:46:00
Nautilus, M. E. Hatfield	3:42:00	5:46:40
Lena, Ogden Reid	4:02:15	6:07:15
Alera, F. W. Delknap	4:10:10	6:15:10
Aclos, F. L. Richards	4:16:15	6:21:15

CLASS SPECIALS.

Start 9:58; 39 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Seascamp, D. H. Gaines	3:37:24	5:42:34
Seafarer, Daniel Bacon	Time not taken	

Rear Commodore's Cup.

SCHOONERS.

	Corrected Time.		Corrected Time.
Sonnica	3:26:31	Ohonkara	3:52:50
Queen Mab	3:28:00	Virginia	3:44:42
Shawna	3:32:56	Dervish	4:05:39
Vag	3:35:50	Windward	Not meas.

SLOOPS.

Carolina	3:30:47	Squaw	3:43:03
Acushla	3:30:53	Paulina	3:47:17
Istalena	3:31:34	Sallyann	3:50:24
Alice	3:36:26	Virginia	3:52:43
Maisie	3:37:33	Lena	4:00:51
Alera	3:37:35	Alera	4:08:48
Monsoon	3:39:19	Spartan	4:26:36
Honqua	3:39:41	Georgia	4:28:02
Gray Dawn	3:40:22	Shawara	4:45:37
Nautilus	3:41:38		

ARMY FOUR DEFEATS RUMSON WANDERERS

Victory by 17 Goals to 8 Gives West Point Poloists Lead for Monmouth Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 28.—Conceded a handicap of 5 goals, the Rumson Wanderers gave the West Point four a hard tussel in the first half of the tournament game for the Monmouth County Cup, but was outplayed in the second half, the Army team winning out by the score of 17 goals to 8. By this victory, West Point meets the Whippany River four in the final event for the cup on Saturday afternoon, when a battle royal is assured.

With the score 6 to 5 in favor of Rumson, Major A. R. Harris took Major J. L. Devers's position at No. 2. Both teams scored 2 goals each in the fourth period when the substitution was made, but Rumson was held scoreless in the second half, while West Point, showing superior team-work, tallied 10 goals in the last four chukkers.

The line-up and summaries:

WEST POINT.	Hcp.	RUMSON WAND'RS.	Hcp.
1—Maj. A.H. Wilson	3	1—T. H. Field	1
2—Mr. J. K. Brown	10	2—M. B. Metcalf Jr.	4
3—Maj. O. L. Devers	2	3—A. S. H. Jones	1
Back—Col. L. Brown	3	Back—John Waters	1
Total	9	Total	4

Substitution—Major A. H. Harris for Major Devers.

Goals—West Point: Wilson 2, J. K. Brown 4, Harris 2, L. Brown 9. Total 17. Rumson: Metcalf 2, Jones 1; handicap 5. Total 8.

Referee—William G. Stonebridge. Timer—B. W. Brown.

DIVING TITLE FOR McKEE.

N. Y. A. C. Swimmer Wins Metropolitan Honors in Garden Pool.

Thomas McKee of the New York A. C. was crowned Metropolitan A. A. U. high-diving champion last night in the Madison Square Garden pool, where the title test was conducted before a gathering of about 4,000 aquatic enthusiasts. The Mercury Foot wearer finished the competition with a total of 132.1 points. Thomas H. Hirschfield of the City A. C. was second with 128.7 points and Rudolph Saacke, another New York A. C., nomination, third, with 125.7 points. Lady Langer, former Los Angeles A. C. star, who now is sporting the emblem of the Hui Nalu Club of Hawaii, added another to his lengthy list of aquatic triumphs, when he defeated Eugene T. Bolden of the Illinois A. C., Chicago, in a special half-mile race. Langer won by a comfortable margin in 11:57 4-5.

The summaries:

75-Yard Swim for Women, Handicap—Won by Miss Mabel Grandefeld, New York Women's Swimming Association (13 seconds); Miss Lillian Goddard, New York Woman's Swimming Association (12 seconds), second; Miss Florence Briscoe, New York Women's Swimming Association (10 seconds), third. Time—0:56 2-5.

100-Yard Swim for Women, Handicap—Won by Miss Dorothy Donohue, New York Women's Swimming Association (22 seconds); Miss Eileen Riggin, New York Woman's Swimming Association (16 seconds), second. Time—1:35.

440-Yard Swim for Men, Special Invitation Race—Won by Ludy Langer, Hui Nalu Club, Hawaii; Eugene T. Bolden, Illinois A. C., Chicago, second. Time—11:57 4-5.

High Diving Contest, Metropolitan A. A. U. Men's Championship—Won by Thomas McKee, New York A. C., with 132.1 points; Thomas Hirschfield, City A. C., 125.7 points, second; Rudolph Saacke, New York A. C., 125.7 points, third.

TO USE GALES FERRY.

Yale Football Team Will Go There for Early Training.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 28.—Yale has decided to use its large crew-training plant at Gales Ferry for the preliminary drill of the football squad. The kickers, numbering some seventy-five, will go there and use the dormitories, dining quarters, dressing rooms, bathing facilities and other features of the existing plant, and will establish a training field for the twice-a-day gridiron work, which will be held between the reporting date, Sept. 8, and Sept. 18, when they will go to the Yale Bowl for their final practice. The reporting date, the day after Labor Day, is the usual time for starting Yale practice, and the transfer to Yale Field will be the week before the opening of the Fall term of college.

KILMER MAY GET KNAPP.

Rumor Sends New Trainer to Stable of Well-Known Owner.

William Knapp, the former jockey who was granted a trainer's license at the last meeting of the Jockey Club, may go into the employ of W. S. Kilmer, according to reports current at Empire City yesterday. It was not known whether he would succeed Will McDaniel as trainer for the Kilmer stable or just take charge of the yearlings. Mr. Kilmer, who is well known on local tracks, has had numerous trainers in recent years, Henry McDaniel, William Houston, Simon Healy and Will McDaniel being numbered among them.

RUNSTAR IS FIRST IN THE EAST VIEW

Spreckles's Colt Takes 2-Year-Old Stake at Empire City in Driving Finish.

A. B. Spreckles's Runstar, which was disqualified after a sensational finish in the East View States Saturday, came back at Empire City yesterday and scored a victory that was not disputed. He won the $4,000 Wakefield Handicap, a five and a half furlong dash for two-year-olds, with the top weight of 122 pounds, and ran the distance in the fastest time that has been recorded for the meeting. His time was 1:06, only one-fifth of a second slower than the track record. But at the end he was under a hard drive to win by a little more than a neck from the Short Grass Stable's June Grass. Ray Jay of the Quincy Stable was third ten lengths back and the others in the field of seven were scattered out along the stretch.

While Runstar gave a good performance under the conditions, the race did not indicate that he is nearly as good a colt as has been claimed. Though he may show improvement in the near future when his sore mouth heals he has yet to show that he compares with Morvich, which was permitted to slip away from the Spreckles stable early in the Spring. Runstar did show that he was game, for he held on with fine courage when he was challenged in the stretch run, but the fact that June Grass, which has shown very little, was able to give him such a strong battle detracted from the performance of the California colt.

Runstar did not, in fact, have a very strong field to beat. It contained none of the youngsters that have made a name for themselves this season. Runstar was conceding considerable weight to his rivals but it appeared that if he was as good a colt as has been claimed he could easily make the concession to the particular field of horses. Ray Jay and Black Rascal seemed to be his most formidable opponents but it turned out that neither of these was a keen factor in the race. The California colt was an odds-on choice and was well supported by the public which remembered his finish with Kai-Sang.

Runstar had a clear path and no mishaps. Schuttinger got him off to a very good start from an outside post position, rushed him into the lead at once and at the far turn was fully two lengths in advance of June Grass, which was the contender all the way. Runstar ran the first mile in 0:48 3-5, and appeared to be outclass his company, as he displayed brilliant speed. But going around the turn June Grass began to close the gap, and at the head of the stretch moved up and was lapped on the winner.

But a sixteenth pole Schuttinger had gone to the whip and was applying it vigorously on Runstar. At that point it appeared that June Grass would take the lead, but the Californian was game. He drew away slightly under the whip and he raced to the wire holding June Grass safely at every stride.

Ray Jay did not have a good chance to show at his best. He threw his head in the air as the barrier went up and was left standing when the others broke. He quickly got under way, but was never able to make up the ground or get into a contending position. Black Rascal also broke slowly, but rushed up at once, only to falter badly after going half a mile.

Scratches again reduced the fields and the patrons had another two-horse race in the third event at a mile and a sixteenth. They also got a surprise with this one, for St. Isidore at 11 to 20 was badly beaten by Al Jolson's newly acquired racer, Snapdragon II., racing in the colors of the comedian for the first time.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For two-year-old maidens; purse $1,045. Five and a half furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Dexterous	110	Sneideman	20-1	1
Promenade	105	Benman	18-5	2½
Finnish Maid	100	Bullman	18-5	3¹
Barriskane	112	Rice	18-5	4
Tulwar	113	Collins	4-1	5
Furious	105	Coltlietti	9-2	6
Wild Deuce	103	Lancaster	10-1	7
Doughnut	100	McLaughlin	50-1	8

Time—1:08.

Start good; won easily; place driving. Dexterous, b. g., by Peter Pan—Adroit; owned and trained by W. L. Oliver.

SECOND RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; purse $1,045. One mile and seventy yards.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Episode	100	Weiner	7-1	1½
Miss Rankin	95	Bullman	7-1	2ª
Santa Claus	102	Coltlietti	4-1	3ª
Staunch	105	Penman	10-1	4
War Plume	106	Lancaster	10-1	5
Nancy	107	Collins	25-1	6
Sunrose	101	Tryon	30-1	7
Doreas	108½	Ensor	8-5	8

Time—1:46 1-5.

Start good; won easily; place same. Episode, blk. g., by Celt—Princess Caprice; owned by A. S. Woodliffe and trained by E. Peters.

THIRD RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; $1,245 added. One mile and a sixteenth.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Snapdragon II.	110½	Rodrigues	12-5	1¹
St. Isidor	110	Lowe	11-20	2

Time—1:47 3-5.

Start good; won easily. Snapdragon II., b. h., by Fitz Herbert—Mistress Penn; owned by Al Jolson and trained by D. Vitioe.

FOURTH RACE.

The Wakefield Handicap, for two-year-olds; $4,000 guaranteed. Five and a half furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Runstar	122	Schuttinger	13-20	1ⁿᵉᵏ
June Grass	109	Ponce	12-1	2ⁿᵒ
Ray Jay	114	Rice	4-1	3½
Picnic	108½	Ensor	12-1	4
Black Rascal	109	Penman	6-1	5
Dr. T. S. Dabney	108	Collins	15-1	6
Plurality	100	Weiner	30-1	7

Time—1:06.

Start fair; won driving; place easily. Runstar, ch. c., by Runnymede—Salvatrix; owned by A. B. Spreckels and trained by C. W. Carroll.

FIFTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; purse $1,045. About six furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Turnabout	106	Ponce	5-1	1¹
Actress	103	Yeargin	4-1	2ⁿᵈ
Pickwick	118	Ensor	4-1	3ª
Scottish Chief	105	Weiner	7-2	4
Ace of Aces	112	Coltlietti	10-1	5
Arrowhead	118	Quinlan	5-2	6
Wedgwood	100	Marshall	40-1	7

Time—1:10 1-5.

Start good; won handily; place driving. Turnabout, b. f., by Fair Play—Job Lot; owned by J. J. O'Toole and trained by H. L. Dyer.

SIXTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; purse $1,045. One mile.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Elected II.	110	Campbell	2-1	1ⁿᵉᵏ
Parader	101	Coltlietti	5-2	2ⁿᵈ
Dimmesdale	110	Ensor	4-5	3ª
Stanley	98	Penman	25-1	4
M. A. Noonan	102	Yeargin	15-1	5

Time—1:41 2-5.

Start good; won ridden out; place same. Elected II., b. m., by Voter—Triomphale; owned and trained by E. Sletas.

Weather clear; track fast.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—For two-year-olds; claiming; five furlongs. Awning 107 pounds. Wreckless 107, Belaki 104, Emma W. 108, Fair Virginia 104, *Bab 96, Tricks 107, Goodhart 104, Dolman 107, *Greenwich Village 102, Swift Grass 104, Mabel A. 106, Ravenswood 104, Hillsdale 107, Fred Kinney 107, Doughnut 107, Grass Tree 107, Farewell Taps 108.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; fillies and mares; about six furlongs. *Encarpolette 108 pounds, Fluff 104, Penelope 108, Mavourneen 109, *Marie Antoinette 107, Jynise 115, Princess Pandora 101, *Actress 94, Sugar Plum 101, Sparkling 102, Turnabout 101.

THIRD RACE—For four-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. The Lamb 107, Ware Plume 105, *Walnut Hall 102, *Scotch Verdict 110, *Dark Hill 102, Mellhor 115, Herd Girl 110, Bantry 115.

FOURTH RACE—The Triumphant Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Crack O'Dawn 114 pounds, Edwina 128, Lady Emmaline 107.

FIFTH RACE—For three-year olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Mandalay 113 pounds, Diadi 113, Challenger 113, Bombast 108, Wedgwood 98, La Kross 113, *Salute 105, Mountain Dew 103, Current Events 100, Miss Rankin 95, Fenagh Maid 103, *Jamaica Belle 90, *Maime 100, *Rockport 110, Moss 108, Frederick the Great 108, War Tax 105, *Pibroch 108, L'Enjoleur 105.

SIXTH RACE—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Witchwork 109 pounds, Lady Mother 102, *Kirgis 100, Zennetta 95, *Article X. 105, Sailing Along 104, Valentine D'Or 112, *Duncocap 100, Grass Tree 109.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather clear; track fast.

BLAZE IS WINNER OF FEATURE EVENT

Carries Off Blue Ribbon in Special Road Race at Monmouth County Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 28.—Seven of the eleven horses entered in the special road hack class finished in the four and one-half mile endurance contest between the Deal Golf Club grounds and the horse show grounds this afternoon. It proved to be one of the feature classes of the twenty shown during the initial opening of the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association. George Crouch of New York, riding Blaze, won the blue ribbon, covering the distance in 0:16. It was a revival of the days when "Fatty" Bates used to race his four-in-hands to victory between Seabright and the show grounds.

But two incidents marred the afternoon's sport. In the running race Michael J. Devaney's brown gelding Swoops broke his leg in two places while making the first turn in a soft spot and had to be shot, while in the final class judged for hunters William Brownlee, riding Broomstick, one of the Scott entries, was thrown after making the turn jump, and was badly winded. It was first thought that he had been seriously injured, but later he was revived and walked to the paddock.

For opening day there was an excellent attendance, and Manager Scott sent a bevy of young women to sell programs. They were headed by Miss Peggy Lynch and Miss Dorothy Grover. Among the exhibitors was Solon L. Frank of New York. Mr. Frank has a record of having shown horses ever since 1884, when the first show was held here.

The awards:

Hunters, Shown Over Regular Jumps—Won by Miss Grace Shuttlesworth's Outlaw; Fred Wetlach Jr.'s Going Up, second; Miss Ruth Erlanger's Security, third, and Mrs. A. C. Ludlum's Little Sandy, fourth.

Saddle Horses, Novice Class—Won by J. A. P. Ramsdell's Vanity; Miss Cornelia Rupert's Betsy Wales, second; Edward Kessler's Lady Bourbon, third; Mrs. Jerome Rice's Corinne, fourth.

Harness Horses, Novice Class—Won by Emil Seelig's Rita; Montpelier Farm's Montpelier Safety, second; George Crouch's Bingley Boy, third.

Harness Horses, Novice Class (open only to horses 15.2 hands or over that have not won previous to the closing of entries to this show)—Won by Montpelier Farm's Montpelier Farm; Mrs. Dorothy Dilpn Page's Apple Jack, second.

Saddle Horses, Novice Class—Won by T. A. P. Ramadell's Guiding Star; George Crouch's King of Comus, second; Mrs. George A. Seligman's Phoenix, third; the Misses D. and V. Wertheim's Eclipse, fourth.

Pairs, Harness Horses—Won by A. W. Atkinson's Mogul and Ideal Mathias; Franklin B. Jourdan's Irvington, Ganymede and Fairview Princess, second.

Green Hunters, Over Jumps—Won by Rufus C. Finch's Sir Richard; Thomas S. Field's High Boy, second; Mrs. A. C. Ludlum's Little Sandy, third; Fred Wetlach Jr.'s Sober Boy, fourth.

Saddle Horses, Ridden by Ladies—Won by George Crouch's Stanmost; Miss Clare S. Peck's Winona, second; Mrs. Charles M. Allaire's Thornwood, third; Charles E. Butler's Silver Birch, fourth.

Harness Horses for A. H. H. Society Medal—Won by A. W. Atkinson's Dragon Fly; Montpelier Farm's Montpelier Corinne, second; same owners Montpelier Lady, third, and Montpelier Safety, fourth.

Saddle Ponies—Won by Miss Corinne's Poth's Bounce; Mrs. Charles Scribner's Lord Wing, second; J. W. Powers's Shrewsbury, third; William Borden's Jessup, fourth.

Quarter-Mile Race—Won by W. Stonebridge's Brown Betty, C. and H. Combs's Foxy, second; M. J. Devaney's Rowdy, third.

Single Harness Horses Over 14.2 Hands—Won by A. W. Atkinson's Ideal Mathias; Mrs. Dora O. Page's Apple Jack, second.

Jumping Ponies—Won by Oscar H. Montulet's Punch; J. W. Powers's Bit-o-Blarney, second; T. C. Watkins's Sweetness, third; William Borden's Jessup, fourth.

Road Hack Race—Won by George Crouch's Blaze; Shadowbrook Farm's Jack B., second; James A. Humphrey's Sweetheart, third; Harry Durand's Handle, fourth.

Championship of Rhineland Won by American Athletes

COBLENZ, July 28.—The American athletes are champions of the Rhineland. At the conclusion of the athletic carnival the scores stood: United States, 209 points; France, 106; Great Britain, 50; Belgium, 38.

Saddle Ponies—Won by Miss Corrine Poth's Never Bounce; Cassilis Farm's Cassilis Lookhere, second.

Harness Horses, Over 15.2 Hands—Won by Montpelier Farm's Montpelier Excelsior; first; A. W. Atkinson's Mogul, second; same owners, Ideal Mathias, third, and Montpelier Farm's Montpelier Lady, fourth.

Saddle Horses—Amateurs to Ride—Won by Miss Clare S. Peck's Winona; Frederick Gilman's Radiant, second; Miss Mildred Bedell's Powder Puff, third, and Miss Marion E. Reiss's Dolly Varden, fourth.

Branded Hackneys—Won by Arthur B. Borders On Time; K. B. Scharlin's Southdown Pride, second; Miss Peck's Wigwam, third; Shadowbrook Farm's Ginger, fourth.

Road Hacks—Won by Miss M. S. Newborg's Lord Lucky; Miss Erlanger's Security, second; Mrs. A. C. Ludlum's Little Sandy, third; Fred Wetlach's Sober Boy, fourth.

Hunters Carrying 165 Pounds—Won by Miss Grace Shuttleworth's Outlaw; Fox Lochers Farm's Nancy Pansy, second; Dora V. Scott's Molchester, third, and Mrs. A. C. Ludlum's Ray-o-Lite, fourth.

NEWCOMER RING VICTOR.

Packerman Boxes Cleverly to Win Two Crescent A. C. Bouts.

An amateur boxer of promise loomed on the horizon last night in the Crescent A. C. tournament at Bay Ridge in the person of I. Packerman, an unattached newcomer in the ring sport. Packerman carried off the prize in the 145-pound class after two interesting bouts.

He defeated E. Zalder, Trinity Club, in his first bout, and in the final scored over F. Bellando, Paulist A. C. In each bout Packerman gained the judges' decision in three rounds. He showed cleverness and ability to stand up under heavy blows.

The closest bout of the night came in the 118-pound class, when M. Petti and I. Goldberg clashed. The judges twice disagreed on the winner of this contest, and after the second disagreement at the conclusion of an extra round, the referee gave the award to Petti. The latter subsequently lost to M. Lorenzo, Paulist A. C., in the final.

The summaries:

110-Pound Class—L. J. Reggi, Knights of Loretta, defeated Nat Pineus, Bowery Y. M. C. A., three rounds, judges' decision; Jack Rafferty, Paulist A. C., defeated F. Friedland, Rutgers Gymnasium, three rounds, judges' decision.

Final Bout—Reggi defeated Rafferty, three rounds, judges' decision.

145-Pound Class—I. Packerman, unattached, defeated E. Zalder, Trinity Club, three pounds, judges' decision; F. Bellando, Paulist A. C., defeated J. McAleer, West End Post, American Legion, four rounds, judges' decision.

Final Bout—Packerman defeated Bellando, three rounds, judges' decision.

118-Pound Class—M. Lorenzo, Paulist A. C., defeated J. Acello, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; N. Petti, unattached, defeated I. Goldberg, Clark House A. A., four rounds, referee's decision (judges twice disagreed).

Final Bout—Lorenzo defeated Petti, three rounds, judges' decision.

128-Pound Class—S. Kirschenbaum, unattached, defeated J. Berman, Milo S. C., three rounds, judges' decision; S. Margaroff, unattached, defeated Alberts, unattached, two rounds, referee's decision.

Final Bout—Margaroff defeated Kirschenbaum, three rounds, judges' decision.

Ainsmith to Join Pirates.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 28.—Catcher Eddie Ainsmith, formerly of the Washington and Detroit Americans, released unconditionally recently by the latter club, and who was supposed to have agreed to terms with Roger Bresnahan of the Toledo American Association Club, will join the Pittsburgh Club of the National League, it was announced at baseball headquarters here. Ainsmith, it is understood, will receive $7,000 to affix his signature to a Pittsburgh contract.

LOCAL COMMISSION MAY ACCEPT DOWNEY

Will Recognize Him as Champion Upon Official Notification From Cleveland.

Bryan Downey, Cleveland middleweight, will be recognized as middleweight champion by the New York State Athletic Commission, provided the local body receives official word that the Cleveland Boxing Commission reversed the decision of Referee Jimmy Gardner, giving Wilson a victory over Downey on a foul. As yet official notification of such action has not been received by the New York State Athletic Commission, and, in the absence of such information, the local authorities are unprepared to discuss the case authoritatively.

William Muldoon, Chairman of the State Athletic Commission, declared last night that he was prepared to advocate recognition of Downey as the new champion if the Cleveland Commission officially notifies the local body that it has reversed the referee's decision.

"Personally, I would be inclined to accept the decision of a licensed referee who has been appointed by a recognized commission in any bout," said Chairman Muldoon. "In the present case that will be our course unless the commission overrules the referee and reverses his decision. Then we will abide by the commission's ruling. I have not yet received any official information from the Cleveland authorities and, as a consequence, am not prepared definitely to state the attitude of the New York State Athletic Commission toward Downey's status or that of Wilson. Our recognition of the status of either boxer must await the action of the Cleveland Commission."

Downey Weighed 154 Pounds.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28.—The middleweight boxing championship of the world is in dispute today. According to the Cleveland Boxing Commission and sporting writers who were at the ringside, the title belongs to Bryan Downey of Cleveland, he having acquired it by a knockout over Johnny Wilson of Boston in the seventh round of a scheduled twelve-round no-decision contest here last night. But Jimmy Gardner of Lowell, Mass., former welterweight boxer, who refereed the match, declared Wilson retains the championship because Downey fouled Wilson.

Although the men boxed at catch-weights, Downey weighed 154 pounds in the afternoon in the presence of an official of the Boxing Commission, according to his manager, Jimmy Dunn. He entered the ring weighing not more than 155 pounds, Dunn said. Wilson's weight was said to be about 172 pounds. Bryan Downey was born in Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1896, and began his ring career Feb. 2, 1914, as a featherweight. He has been in about 110 contests, twenty of which he won by knockouts, and only twice has a referee's decision been given against him. Once was in Boston in 1918, when he lost to Jack Britton, while Ted Lewis was champion welterweight, and Jock Malone gained a decision over him in Columbus.

CREWS IN FINAL WORKOUT.

Practice on Niagara for Canadian Championships Beginning Today.

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario, July 28.—The Niagara River was alive early tonight—with sixty-two shells of the 250 oarsmen putting in final practice for the Canadian Henley regatta which commences tomorrow and continues Saturday.

SINGLE G. IS EASY WINNER IN FEATURE

Paces Mile in 2:00¼ in Grand Circuit Meeting at Columbus —Rain Halts Program.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 28.—Another shower today after seven heats of today's Grand Circuit program had been raced, brought a delightful speed carnival to an abrupt close just after the final heat of the three-year-old colt trot had been raced and in which the great Volo, a full brother of Peter Volo, 2:02, won his maiden race and trotted three mile heats close to 2:10.

In the feature race of the card, Single G. easily won the first two heats, pacing the second one in 2:00¼, within a fraction of his best time made this year at Toledo. The final heat of this event went over to Friday.

The first two heats of the 2:08 trot, the Southern Hotel Stakes, were completed and their result was perplexing to the men who bet. The Toddler was the original favorite and justified his backing by winning the first heat in 2:04¼. Grey Worthy broke at the three-quarter pole and Great Britton, having gotten away badly at the wire, was laid up. In the second heat, Great Britton went to the front at the three-quarter pole, where Grey Worthy broke and had to relinquish the lead. Grey Worthy just got inside the flag after having trotted the half in 1:01¾. Great Britton won this heat in 2:04¾ and became favorite to win the race.

The fourth event, the 2:13 class pace, was untouched. The unfinished events and three other races will be offered tomorrow, and the week's meeting will not be completed until Saturday.

The summaries:

2:15 CLASS, TROTTING, FOR 3-YEAR-OLDS.

Purse $1,000; 3 Heats.

The Great Volo, b.h., by Peter the Great (Cox)	1	1	1
Peter Pluto, ch. h., by Peter the Great (McDonald)	2	2	3
Belv

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1921.

A LEADER BY NECESSITY.

Some men are born to leadership, others acquire it, still others have it thrust upon them. Among the latter is President HARDING. His friends protest, almost with tears in their eyes, that he never desired to dictate to Congress. He had as holy a horror of "one-man government" as the Republican platform had. His fondest hope was that the best minds at Washington would function so wisely and harmoniously that all he would have to do would be to stand off and watch the beautiful spectacle in the Capitol. But, on trial, the best minds appeared to be very much of the common, garden variety. Moreover, they could not agree among themselves and were all the time snarling and snapping. And the result was that the worried President was forced, much against his will, to step in and take over the leadership.

So runs the explanation of those who feel it necessary to make an apology for Mr. HARDING in doing what it was a high crime and misdemeanor for Mr. WILSON to do. Doubtless there is some truth in the theory. Trouble enough was coming to the President without his going out in search of it. But it must not be forgotten that there are many ways of exerting power. It may be done in a violent, self-advertising manner, or it may be done by easy good-nature and an appearance of wishing to avoid responsibility and shirk labor. One method of attaining leadership is first to throw it upon others knowing that they will make a mess of it. Perhaps there will be high discourse on these matters at the White House dinners when the Republican managers find out what they are going to do.

"SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENT."

Mr. CHARLES F. MURPHY, the veteran humorist of Good Ground and East Fourteenth Street, was never in better form than when he had the Tammany Hall Executive Committee pass a resolution lauding "the current chapter of splendid achievement in local government." One can almost hear him grin at the touching recital that "the party will again go before the people, confident that its record of the past and its promises of the future will be upheld by an overwhelming vote of confidence when the campaign closes on election day." Possibly it was straining the irony a little bit to talk about "the promises of the future" when everybody knows that the record consists very largely in breaking the promises made in 1917.

Mr. HYLAN promised to reduce the budget. His Administration has treated us to the biggest budget known in the history of the city. He promised reduced taxation. The tax rate is the highest the city has ever been mulcted with. He promised better rapid transit. Discontinued car and bus routes, hundreds of thousands of persons paying two or three times the sacred five cents, the rapid transit problem dealt with so incompetently and insincerely that the State had to step in to save the situation—are parts of the performance of the careless, easy demagogic promise. But it's too early to describe in detail the "splendid achievement," too hot to talk of our starved, disorganized public school system, or even the blameless HETTRICK and the limestone letter. How is Mr. MURPHY able to emit this impudent defiance of facts known to the wayfaring man, though a fool, and to look forward confidently to the continuance in power of the most futile and inept of City Administrations, rich in notorious acts of omission and commission?

He has watched with keen eyes the bungling, and in many respects selfish and insincere, processes of forming a coalition against Tammany. He sees Republican leaders looking no higher than the collection of the biggest possible bag of Republican spoils. He sees Republican candidacies set up and fostered only for purposes of division and defeat, only for personal ambition or to satisfy the jealousy of local bosslets. He sees the hope of good municipal government played with or sacrificed to petty political considerations. He is comfortable in the knowledge that divers Republican managers and manipulators habitually have a modus vivendi with Tammany, traffic with it on the friendliest terms. It was clever of him to insist on the "splendid achievement" of the Hylan Administration just at the moment when the people who really want a civilized City Government are growling at the so far from "splendid achievement" of the bargainers of unfused fusion.

PREPARING THE CONFERENCE.

The Washington Administration has reason to feel special satisfaction in Japan's unqualified acceptance of the invitation to the disarmament conference. The Japanese Government was all along willing to discuss the limitation of armaments as a question by itself. But it hesitated when this was joined with plans for a Pacific settlement. Yet the two go together. If there is to be a broad international agreement to cut down the sums spent on ships and guns, the causes of friction must be put in the way of at least ultimate removal. That point has now been conceded by Japan.

It is the world-wide and far-reaching aims of the conference that are thus emphasized. They constitute purposes which are, as Mr. ASQUITH said in a recent address to the Eighty Club, "precisely those that support-ers of the League of Nations have "most at heart." Therefore they cannot but welcome any approach to them, even indirect. "So long," said Mr. ASQUITH, "as America finds her "way to the international council "table, it matters very little by what "door she enters the room." In reference to the questions of the Pacific, he added:

> It is on every ground in my judgment far better that the crowd of problems which present themselves in the Far East, instead of being left to separate and partial arrangements, should be treated as a whole in all their relations by all the States which have an interest, direct or indirect, in their solution. That is a much more excellent way than the old way of bargaining arrangements, separate agreements, and so forth.

In France, too, significant comments upon President HARDING'S proposals are making themselves heard. If the conference is not to limit itself to naval armaments, the French are anxious to know on what basis the reduction of armies will be placed. The general conviction in France is that the peace planned at Paris was not carried out as intended. The French craved security and guarantees for the future. They might have found both in taking the military line of the Rhine. But that they were induced to forego by the promise of a defensive alliance with England and the United States. That has come to nothing. And the Temps asks if there is any thought of reviving this warranty for France at the Washington conference. She must get security in that or some other form if she is to be urged to disband half her army.

Such matters will be more and more pressed upon the attention of our Government as it engages in the work of making ready the agenda of the conference. No concealment is made by the State Department of its hope and expectation that the conference will lead to great things. But obviously the greatest thing of all, the crowning success, would be to secure the positive sanction of associated nations for the decisions reached at Washington and for those that may come later.

PORT NEWARK VS. NEW YORK PORT.

It is to be hoped that the Mayor did the honors of the city's new piers on Staten Island so graciously that his 200 guests from New Jersey, including eight Mayors, will invite him to return their visit and see for himself what New Jersey has to offer in the way of a contribution to the development of the Port of New York. It is no disparagement of the Mayor's piers to say that, conceding everything claimed for them, they do not touch the heart of the problem of bringing the railways of New Jersey alongside the steamships. The New Jersey terminals of the railways cannot be brought to either Staten Island or Manhattan, to say nothing of Jamaica Bay and Queens. One trunk line reaches Staten Island, one other reaches the New York side of the harbor. On the New Jersey side are the terminals of many railways crossing the continent, and from those terminals their traffic goes throughout the world. As conditions have been for many years, and as they will remain after the Mayor's Staten Island piers have been completed, it will remain true that it costs more to pass a ton of freight through the New York terminals than to bring it from Buffalo. Three-quarters of the entire tonnage of the City of New York is handled below Fourteenth Street in Manhattan, and for that great traffic the Staten Island piers are a mockery.

To remove the obstruction from this bottle-neck of national capacity is to increase the national capacity of production and distribution. To that end the Mayor's Staten Island piers are a contribution small in proportion to their cost. The same funds spent in co-operation with the State of New Jersey would produce greater results. If the Mayor should succeed in detaching New Jersey from the Bi-State scheme, the result will be that New York and New Jersey will make a separate instead of a combined attempt to secure national assistance for the joint enterprise. It may be true that the Mayor's piers are a greater addition to the city's docks than has been constructed for a generation. So little has been done in recent years that the comparison means little. But the Mayor risks doing great damage by obstructing the development of the Port of New York as a unit, although it consists of halves in separate States.

Within seven years the Port of Newark boasts that it has spent the "vast sum" of $5,000,000, and on that ground it is asking for national funds, which certainly will not reach New York if given to New Jersey. The City of New York has spent many fold more than Newark, and the State of New York has spent $150,000,000 in one item, and yet they have not been able to get due national assistance. With two claimants there will be even scantier help from the nation. There is nothing either personal or partisan in lamenting that the Mayor's policy has the effect of converting co-operation between New York and New Jersey into co-operation between Staten Island and New Jersey.

A HUDSON PONTOON BRIDGE.

Senator FRELINGHUYSEN'S Hudson River pontoon bridge is a midsummer fillip to the most jaded imagination. Promoters of bridges to span the river had made little headway against vehicular tunnel projects. However useful and ornamental a bridge at some sightly point might be, high cost and slowness of construction were a wet blanket upon enthusiasm. The railroad tunnels had proved to be a great success. Why not an interstate vehicular roadway, to carry trucks and automobiles and accommodate pedestrians? New York and New Jersey entered into a compact to construct one. The bridge advocates were not discomfited, however. They planned a connection between Fifty-seventh Street and Weehawken, and the locality was well chosen for the development of traffic. Fair promises are made that this bridge will in course of time become a reality, but years must elapse before the whistle of a locomotive or the honk of an automobile horn can be heard upon it. Even the interstate tunnel will drag along, while the ferryboat ways are congested with trucks and touring cars and strikes of engineers and deckhands continue to affright New York.

Not a bridge south of Poughkeepsie, the opening of the interstate tunnel far off and traffic swelling to intolerable proportions! At this juncture Senator FRELINGHUYSEN comes to the rescue with his pontoon bridge scheme. It seems at first blush a reaction to the boat bridges of XERXES, DARIUS and the Ten Thousand. One can imagine how his colleagues in the Senate who have never tried to get across the Hudson in an automobile will rally him. Airboats flying in the blue above the stream and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN'S pontoons, inherited from a long-dead past, swaying in the tide below, while belated touring cars crawl over them! As the Senator's preferred site is a point near Yonkers and opposite Alpine, the pontoon roadway would be much patronized by the automobilists. They would be glad to get across the river by any other medium than the overloaded ferryboats. The Frelinghuysen bill asks Congress for a charter, and for nothing else but as many of Chairman LASKER'S wooden ships as would furnish the needed pontoons. He has suggested that they be taken out to sea and sunk as worthless. The promoters of the surface bridge are apparently willing to pay a bargain price for the Shipping Board derelicts. The Senator says he is informed by competent engineers that the pontoons would be ready for traffic by June 1, 1922. "What a benison it would be," he exclaims, "to those who now "suffer so terribly because of the "woeful conditions prevailing!" And how profitable to the toll bridge company!

If Congress treats the pontoon project with the seriousness of its promoters, the City of New York will want to be heard. Modern bridges of the kind are mainly of steel construction and expensive. Wooden ships, discarded by the Government, are to be the framework or base of the Frelinghuysen structure. These ships are to be far enough apart to permit the passage of tows, light freight boats and pleasure craft. For the Hudson River steamboats and the like there is to be a draw-span. Engineers will be interested as much as the river pilots. A wide draw-span in a pontoon bridge based on wooden ships should be a remarkable device. The Hudson tide runs four miles an hour. Collision with the pontoons would often be imminent, sometimes unavoidable. The shipping people will not take kindly to the toll pontoon bridge, with its gaps for their boats to shoot through. It will not add to the scenic beauty of the river, but that is a minor objection. Will it be useful, is it practicable? On paper it looks like a speculation. The Secretary of War may approve, as the Senator says, but the City of New York, with its extensive interests, is entitled to be heard. The enterprise will have to be tested by common sense and engineering experience.

CHEAPER THEATRE TICKETS.

The present is the logical time for shaking the wartime inflation out of the price of amusements. The plays that hold the boards are mainly last season's successes, approved by long popularity, and can scarcely suffer by the new competition. The Hippodrome has set the ball rolling by reducing the price for its best seats from $3 to $1.50; there is talk of a flat rate of $2 for straight comedy and drama and with it a promise of the return of the ten-cent moving picture. During recent seasons of liberal spending New York was once more "overbuilt" with playhouses, and the part of wisdom is to do what is possible toward keeping on business terms with a public that has at last become theatre shy. Also midsummer is propitious for inducing musicians, ushers and stage hands to fall in line with labor generally in accepting a reasonable scaling down of wages.

It would be doubtless premature, however, to rejoice over a return to the "good old days." The best old days appear to have been those in which the fashionable seats in the Bowery Theatre were to be had for 75 cents. Since then the trend of prices has been inexorably upward. In modern memory several attempts have been made to re-establish the "flat rate" of $2, even to restore the price, well remembered by those who remember well, of $1.50. The only result has been to convince the public that the managers were charging all their shows were worth. The psychology of the metropolitan playgoer has never been hospitable to the lure of the bargain counter. The basic fact is that those who go to the theatre spend not only the price of admission but one whole good evening besides and are little likely to weigh small sums against the prospect of being bored.

The truest index of the present situation is to be found on current billboards. Within a dozen years the theatres, almost without exception, were closed during the dog-days and did not reopen, for the most part, until Labor Day. Nowadays, between the plays that hold over and those produced in midsummer, the life of Broadway is continuous. The present depression may be, as one manager expressed it, "the worst we have ever seen"; but, if so, memories are short. The time has been, and within our own generation, when the plays now before the public would have made a fair showing even for the midwinter season. Some recession from wartime prices is inevitable, and the sooner and more fully it is made the better for all concerned. But the growth of New York as the Mecca of playgoing America is truly marvelous; with all the multiplication of theatres, it has never been really overbuilt, and in spite of the present setback it is probably not so now.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Women Refuse to Be Regulated.

Representative PAUL BURNEY JOHNSON of Mississippi is disillusioned and grieved. Believing that smoking is "worse than whisky" for women, he introduced a bill fining women caught smoking in a public place in the District of Columbia $25 for the first offense and $100 a cigarette for each subsequent offense. At the hearing on his bill twenty-five women of assorted ages were present. Exactly one favored it. Mr. JOHNSON abounded in the good old Robert Reed sense. Smoking was bad for the body and mind of men, still worse for women, bound to be injurious to their children. Women and the public health and morals ought to be protected against this curse. The women present, except one, declined to be regulated, protected, saved.

An army Colonel's wife, not a smoker, objected on general grounds to such measures of interference with personal freedom and habits. She didn't want to have a lot of busybody men telling her what she should do and what she shouldn't. Somebody was always trying to prescribe how women should wear their hair, the length of their gowns, the cut of their bathing suits, and so on. "You can trust the women to regulate themselves," she said; and the saying contains the pemmican of wisdom on a subject which too many wretched, rash, intruding men are continually and ignorantly meddling with. In the view of many of us the country is "regulated" preposterously already. Man, petty man, mayn't be able to protect himself from miscellaneous protection and restriction, but the superior sex laughs triumphantly at the well-meaning pragmatical sumphs who try to "regulate" their subtle and indomitable rulers.

An Organization Becoming Highly Respectable.

The Ku Klux Klan is not ordinarily thought of as a flourishing social club. Yet it has just bought in Atlanta an entire block on Peachtree Road, including a "beautiful Colonial home," and is to convert the site into a "national headquarters" for its "Knights," at a total cost of $1,000,000. The Atlanta Constitution has an alluring description of the plans for buildings and "landscape improvements." The latter will embrace an artificial lake and "about $30,000 worth of marble and plaster statuary." Quite a step up since the days of night-riders with pillow cases drawn over their heads!

Another sign that the Ku Klux are on the way to became ornaments of society and pillars of good government is to be seen in a recent interview with the Imperial Wizard of the order. He was asked about "lawless happenings" of late in Florida and Texas—merely playful cases of tar-and-feathering, one supposes—and declared that they could not have been the work, as alleged, of members of his organization. However, he had put thirty men on the job of investigating, and had suspended the charters of the Ku Klux in Pensacola and Mobile. This does not go well with his confidence in the innocence of the accused. However, the Imperial Wizard feels the necessity of maintaining the dignity of the order, and firmly states that "I do not intend to allow even minor offenses against the law of the land."

Untaxing Pater-Familias.

It would be interesting to know why a proposal to tax bachelors is invariably greeted as a joke. Is it as funny, for instance, as when some other fellow's top hat is sat upon? The tax on bachelors certainly is warranted by every claim of economics and sociology. No service to the State is half so vital as that rendered by the father of a family, yet he has not only to support his wife and children but is taxed directly on his income and indirectly on every item of food and clothing bought for those dependent on him. The greater his service to the State the more the State sets him back financially.

Down in Georgia a bachelor tax of $5 for all over 30 has passed the House and now goes before the Senate. An amendment was offered raising the tax to $200 a year and extending it to grass widowers. Furthermore, the amendment proposed that married folk of three years' standing who are childless should be taxed $500. Except that this latter sum is excessive in comparison with the other taxes, the amendment is in every way as logical and just as the bachelor tax. Yet at this point the members of the lower house developed a sense of humor and discarded it.

One of the anomalies of democratic government is that its citizens vote as individuals and that the law in general ignores the claims of the family. Yet it is an axiom of sociology that the family is the unit of the State. In spite of the humorists, there is an increasing tendency here and in Europe to tax those who refuse marriage and parenthood and to exempt those who have dependents from the income tax. It is one of the things the war has taught us that there is no joke in the problems of population.

A Fancy Made Nearly Real.

Despite all the jokes about "golf widows," who ever heard of golf really breaking up a family? An instance of it seems now to have come to light. A lady sues for divorce on the ground that her husband, being a golf maniac, had treated her with intolerable neglect and cruelty. He was absorbed in the game; distrait or sullen at home; his thoughts always on the links; teasing his wife at every chance and with or without excuse to get away for a few weeks at Pinehurst or other golfing resort. Thus far, the whole is like a set of "comics" rendered in actual life.

But now cometh the defendant and deposeth that his domestic difficulties were due to quite other causes. His wife had married him on the supposition that he was a rich man. Finding that he was not, she had trumped up charges as the basis of a suit for divorce.

This may not mix up the lawyers and Judges, but it certainly will confuse the humorists and the social satirists. An insatiate golfer, yet a poor man? The two things are in flat contradition, if all we are told about the "rich man's game" is true. Then there is the strange complaint of the wife—not that she was compelled to listen to her husband's golf stories, but that he made her a miserable allowance for household expenses. Such things make one doubt if, after all, the Frenchman was right who said that life is more romantic than fiction.

Remove the Old Post Office.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your remarks this morning on the old Post Office are to the point.

The friends of the project to remove this antiquated building are much elated over the Congressional report. For the first time the Federal authorities have admitted the inadequacy of the City Hall building and acknowledged that it is out of date and must be practically rebuilt.

In the face of the widespread desire to restore City Hall Park to its original beauty and size no temporary expedient will suffice to preserve this structure permanently. Public opinion is determined to remove this building and any money spent upon it at this time will be lost eventually.

It is also quite within reason to say that the amount required for this purpose would purchase several other sites in different locations and thus improve the service in a manner that cannot be accomplished by a single station.

All these matters will come up when the legislation recommended by the commission comes before Congress. But it is well to call attention to this phase of the matter as early as possible.

In the meantime we ask the support and co-operation of all good citizens in our effort to accomplish this much needed and valuable civic improvement.

HENRY COLLINS BROWN,
Secretary Joint Committee, New York Historical Society Sons of the Revolution.
New York, July 27, 1921.

TO A PRIMROSE.

Found in an old copy of Jeremy Collier's "Holy Dying."

When, on a time, this volume, tumbling down,
Disclosed thee, yellow primrose, in the midst,
Pressed by the grim assurements of the grave,
What pity filled my soul I cannot tell.
Oh, joy of Spring, of day, and dear romance,
Bright flower of life, twined in the leaves of death,
Who set thee thus to fade among the dead?
What hand despiteful plucked thee for the tomb?
Some crabbed theologue, some cynic cold,
Some bedrid crone whose youth knew all but love—
Were these the sponsors of thy martyrdom?
Could they not find of rue, or rosemary,
Of lilies, or the ghostly asphodel,
Full store enough to point the grisly theme?
Was the dim cypress to their heart so dear,
They grudged to clip one spray lest grief complain—
Lest sorrow's dropping wing grow light again?
I looked for thee along the ways of Spring;
In fond Iseult's bright hair I looked for thee,
Or blooming at the waist of Nicolette;
And lo! thou shinest where gray ashes lie.
'Tis true, most true! Thou shinest still, a flame
Whereby the happiness of earth may show
Far, far beyond the cerement and the pall,
The moody tapers and the peering stars.
Straight at the zenith cast thy goodly ray,
Up to those barren gardens of the blest;
And if, as poets have aforetime sung,
Prometheus, from the streaming urns of heaven,
Did steal, while Argus slept, a writhing flame
To kindle man's rude toil below, be thine—
Earth's fallen honor doubly to redeem—
Be thine to kindle May in paradise!

HENRY H. CALDWELL.

AIR BOMBING TESTS.

Results Achieved Thus Far Regarded as Inconclusive.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 23 over the signature of Marcus A. Goodrich, naval aviator, shows that he must be entirely unfamiliar with the testimony before Congress of Brig. Gen. Mitchell as well as the results of the bombing tests. General Mitchell requested a battleship from the navy to experiment with. Secretary Daniels promised to grant the request, but obstacles of all kinds have been placed in the way of the Air Service making tests which would prove whether or not aircraft can successfully attack battleships under war conditions. The battleship has never been turned over. According to official statements by the navy the recent tests off the Virginia Capes were merely naval ordnance tests. As such, the navy orders required the dropping of all kinds of bombs before there could be used bombs of a size that would sink the ships. It, therefore, has been easy for the navy to say that eighty-seven bombs were dropped with only two hits. Inasmuch as General Mitchell believes that bombs dropped alongside are more efficient than direct hits and his contention has been borne out by the sinking of the Frankfurt and Ostfriesland by such hits, it will be interesting to know how many bombs of a dangerous character were dropped in the danger zone on or around the ships.

The question of fog and rain rendering aircraft useless was brought up in the early days of the air mail, but the records of this service show that rain, fog, snow and sleet have not interfered with the regular daily schedule of mail planes. And it must be remembered that these planes are being operated in peace time and are not on war missions.

The navy called off the bombing of the Ostfriesland on the morning of July 20 on account of rain and rough sea. After the Atlantic fleet had proceeded an hour and a half toward shore, much to the disgust of the distinguished party that had gone from Washington to see the tests, Brig. Gen. Mitchell radioed that he was ready to attack. Thereupon the entire fleet turned about and proceeded to the target.

When the search problem of the Iowa is considered naval partisans will do well to recognize the fact that the cost of the entire equipment at Langley Field, most of which is obsolete, represents the cost of only one destroyer. Given equipment representing the cost of the battleship or the fleet to be discovered the results would be so overwhelming that there could be no question regarding the scouting ability of aircraft.

Your correspondent states that it took 9 hours and 37 minutes and 26,850 pounds of bombs to destroy a light-armored cruiser. The ordnance experiments required the dropping of small bombs which could not bring about the destruction of the ship. From the time General Mitchell started dropping 600-pound bombs on the Frankfurt until she sank there elapsed scarcely a half hour and only fourteen bombs were dropped, the eleventh being so placed alongside that the vessel went down in about twenty minutes.

As all these tests were so prepared that they would prove little or nothing, it is quite proper not to draw broad conclusions, but to distort the results of the tests as your correspondent has is only confusing the issue. The issue which Brig. Gen. Mitchell has raised is characterized as illegitimate. This country can well afford to secure such information from a fearless army officer, who flew 700 miles over the sea in one day during the tests rather than from an enemy in time of war. Your correspondent does not make mention of the fact that nine unexploded naval bombs were found on the Frankfurt after the ordnance tests. Such an exhibition demands an investigation into the Naval Ordnance Department.

In all of the discussion regarding the aircraft against fleets it must be borne in mind that the late war has demonstrated that a fleet must remain at its base a large part of the time. It is at this time that it will be most vulnerable to attack by aircraft. Also, it is realized by a few that no naval battle occurs at night, whereas the night-time is ideal for an attack by aircraft. Flares dropped from aircraft will render them invisible, while they would illuminate the entire fleet.

The recent tests must not be considered as aircraft attacks, for they were not in any sense. If any of the ships that were sunk had been attacked while at full speed with steam up and ammunition aboard each of them would have been sunk within thirty minutes. The main lesson to be drawn from the tests is that airmen should be placed in charge of air operations and that General Mitchell should be given an opportunity to prove his contention if it has not already been proven inadvertently by the Naval Ordnance tests.

EYEWITNESS.

New York, July 26, 1921.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The purpose of this letter is to raise several technical considerations regarding the performance of airplane bombs against warcraft.

By what authority does the press proclaim the Ostfriesland a modern battleship? Why should her ignominious performance gauge that of the Pennsylvania or Maryland? The Ostfriesland was built about 1910 and is on a par with our Delaware, the laggard of our fleet. Isn't it idle folly to suppose that our modern battleships have been constructed with no improvement, especially under water, in the last eleven years?

Bombers were successful in sinking a cruiser and several destroyers. Instead of advertising the navy as obsolete because of this fact, why not admit that one well-placed shot from a five-inch gun would have been just as effective?

The press seems reticent to admit that the so-called tests were conducted under conditions ideal to the extreme as far as assistance to the bombers was concerned. Why not mention the fact that a little rough or foggy weather would deter the Mitchellites, and that a ship moving at from twenty to thirty-five knots would be a different target from one anchored at both ends? A little anti-aircraft gunning and a few pursuit planes operating from the ship would possibly present at least a mental hazard for the targeteers.

Battleships have frequently been thus assailed. They have survived the extravagant optimism of the fast torpedo-boat, the submarine and the torpedo plane. It should be noted that the countries most jubilant over novelties have suffered in sea power to about the same proportion.

H. N. WALLIN.

Brooklyn, July 26, 1921.

GOFF FOR WARCRAFT QUERY.

Daugherty Names Aid for Bureau to Investigate Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Charge of the new special Bureau in the Department of Justice, created to investigate the contracts the Government made during the war, will be given to Colonel Guy D. Goff, at present assistant to the Attorney General.

Colonel Goff is returning from Europe, but will reach Washington tomorrow. Attorney General Daugherty said today he believed Colonel Goff would accept the assignment.

During Colonel Goff's absence, another man was considerd for the work, as Attorney General Daugherty did not feel he could lose the services of Colonel Goff. However, as the situation turns out, so Mr. Daugherty said, Colonel Goff is the ideal man for the work, because of his peculiar training and experience here in Washington and elsewhere.

He was on General Pershing's staff at Chaumont, was later counsel to the Shipping Board, and is one of the few men in the Administration familiar with the wartime contracts. Mr. Daugherty complimented Colonel Goff highly in announcing his selection for the new post.

Already half a dozen men are at work getting together evidence on the contracts, and it is expected to enlarge the bureau to three times as many. The Department of Justice appropriation for employing special attorneys amounts to only $400,000, but Mr. Daugherty may ask Congress for an additional amount.

Fairness would be the keynote of the investigation, Mr. Daugherty announced today, adding that the bureau would be quite as anxious to yield a clean bill of health as to expose and punish the participants in an unjust contract.

While some evidence has been collected, the Department of Justice has not yet begun the preparation of any special case in connection with the contracts.

NEW YORKER GETS D. S. C.

President Awards Honor to George Matthews Jr. for Heroism.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—President Harding has awarded a Distinguished Service Cross to George Matthews Jr., who served as Second Lieutenant in Company B, 105th Machine Gun Battalion of the Twenty-seventh Division, and whose home at the time of his appointment was 333 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York City, for heroism in the World War. The citation made public today reads:

"For extraordinary heroism in action near Arbre Guernon, France, Oct. 18, 1918. After having been wounded in the head and suffering great pain he coolly and efficiently made dispositions for the security of his men and the evacuation of the wounded. Later at a dressing station, though bleeding profusely, he refused surgical attention until other wounded men of his platoon had been cared for."

A Distinguished Service Cross also has been awarded posthumously to the late Second Lieutenant Clifford West Henry of Company F, 102d Infantry, Twenty-sixth Division, son of Iva Walton Henry of 149 Broadway, New York City. His citation was given out today as follows:

"For extraordinary heroism on Sept. 14, 1918. During the St. Mihiel offensive, although mortally wounded and suffering great pain, he gave information for the disposition of his men."

VOTE ON NEWBERRY AUG. 4.

Senate to Decide His Right to Seat Contested by Ford.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The right of Senator Newberry of Michigan to his seat will be voted on next Thursday by the subcommittee which investigated the contest by Henry Ford, the Democratic candidate.

The sub-committee's decision will be subject to revision by the full Elections Committee and later and finally by the Senate.

Democratic efforts to have Senator Newberry called to testify failed today by a straight party vote. The Democrats announced that they would appeal to the full committee.

DELAYS PROCLAIMING PEACE

Harding Not to Take Up Question Until He Returns From Trip.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—President Harding will not take up the question of a peace proclamation until his return from his New England trip.

Attorney General Daugherty said today that he had talked over the subject with Mr. Harding from time to time and that the department's survey of war legislation was progressing, but that it was thought advisable to defer formal recommendations until after the President's trip.

BRITISH PEACE SEPT. 1.

Lloyd George Sets Date for Official War End, Ignoring Turkey.

LONDON, July 28 (Associated Press.)—The date for the official termination of the war, except as regards Turkey, will be Sept. 1, the Prime Minister, Lloyd George, announced in the House of Commons today.

Under the "termination of the present war" act, the war could not be declared officially ended for Great Britain until all the peace treaties had been ratified, but it has been decided that the treaty with Turkey might be ignored. The last of the other treaties, that with Hungary, was ratified in Paris last Tuesday.

The setting of the date for the official end of the war will pave the way for the settlement of financial transactions outstanding between the Bank of England and the Stock Exchange, and will mean much to certain lines of business.

HUNGARIAN MONEY DROPS.

Crowns Quoted at 400 to the Dollar —Swiss Speculators Blamed.

BUDAPEST, July 28 (Associated Press.)—The Hungarian crown, which recently declined to 380 to the dollar, is now 400 to the dollar. The recent fluctuations in currency are provoking a serious economic crisis and there is rising indignation against speculators whose operations in Zurich, Switzerland, are alleged to be the cause of the trouble.

The belief is expressed here that speculators were responsible for the spreading of recent reports, like the rumor that former Emperor Charles would return to Hungary, in order to influence exchange.

Koloman Hegedus, Minister of Finance, was sharply attacked in the Assembly yesterday for having made useless sacrifices to improve the Magyar currency.

The par value of the Hungarian crown is 20.3 cents.

DENIES SECRET TREATY.

Colombian Official Answers Charges on Agreement With Peru.

BOGOTA, July 27.—Charges that Colombia was a party to a secret treaty with Peru were denied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in a statement to the Senate today. Secret treaties, the Minister declared, belonged to the diplomacy of the past.

A bill framed with a view to bringing about economies in Government expenditures is under discussion by Congress. Introduced by the Liberals, it proposes the amalgamation of several Ministries, the abolition of several legations and other reductions of expenditure.

HYLAN SAYS HARRISS GAVE HIM NO AUTO

Hirshfield Will Not Call Mayor or Enright, Also Said to Have Received a Car.

SENATOR SMITH TESTIFIES

Says He Dropped Detectives' Bill After He Heard There Was "Sugar" In It.

Mayor Hylan promptly denied yesterday the intimation, coming from members of the Meyer Legislative Investigating Committee, that he had accepted an automobile from Special Deputy Police Commissioner John A. Harriss as a gift. The report was seemingly designed to offset the disclosure that Senator Clayton R. Lusk had permitted his wife to accept a silver service costing $1,131 from detectives and to bear out Senator Lusk's assertion that the receipt of such gifts was not only common among the legislators at Albany, but the frequent practice of city officials. The Mayor's statement follows:

"In a statement given out by Senator Meyer, Chairman of the Meyer Investigating Committee, and carried in today's press, he stated or intimated that I was the recipient of a gift of an automobile from Special Deputy Police Commissioner John A. Harriss. I desire to say that this statement is absolutely untrue."

Commissioner of Accounts David Hirshfield said he did not intend to call Mayor Hylan before him to be questioned concerning his automobile nor would he call Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright, who is reported to have received an automobile as a gift from Dr. Harriss. It was said at Mr. Hirshfield's office that the Mayor bought his automobile second hand. It was also said that the car which Mayor Hylan used during his campaign four years ago and for a time after his election was not his property, but was lent to him.

Why Senator Smith Dropped Bill.

Mr. Hirshfield examined Senator Ernest Smith of Richmond County, Republican, original introducer of the detectives' bill, and learned from him that he was asked to introduce it by Assemblyman Franklin Judson of Monroe County, a Republican, and that he dropped the bill because he heard there was "sugar" in it.

Mr. Hirshfield said he considered the most significant part of Senator Smith's testimony to be his admission that he had not sponsored the bill because of any belief in its merits, but as a favor to Assemblyman Judson. Mr. Hirshfield said that Mr. Judson was Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Taxation, which killed Senator Robinson's Billboard Tax bill. Officials of the billboard advertising companies have testified that John E. Kleist, the lobbyist wanted in connection with the investigation of the detectives' alleged $71,000 "slush fund," received credit for killing the bill.

Senator Smith said he introduced the bill on March 28 and that it was drafted when he received it. He said that Assemblyman Judson had told him that he could not introduce it because it was a New York City matter. Senator Smith testified that he decided to withdraw his name from the bill after he had received letters in opposition from friends of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association. He said the bill Senator Lusk sponsored was his bill with certain changes that had been agreed upon.

"Did you hear any talk about 'sugar?'" Mr. Hirshfield asked.

"Yes," replied Senator Smith. "I heard there was 'sugar' attached to it. I told Assemblyman Judson and he assured me that there was nothing to it. I first heard it from legislators on the train to New York. I think something was said about the bill being up the year before and being dropped on the floor of the Senate. That was another thing that made me anxious to get from under."

Asked About Gift to Legislator.

"Have you heard that the man who introduced the teachers' bill would have a dinner given to him by the people for whom he introduced it, at which he received a small gift?" asked Mr. Hirshfield, apparently referring to Senator Charles C. Lockwood, mentioned as the likely Republican and coalition candidate for Mayor.

"Yes, I have heard of that," said Senator Smith.

"What would you say to Senator Lusk's assertion that it is a common occurrence to receive presents and gifts and that therefore the gift of a $1,131 silver service is not an uncommon occurrence?"

"Senator Lusk has more experience in the Legislature," said Senator Smith, "and he is probably——"

"Able to get more?" interjected Mr. Hirshfield.

"No, I would not say that," rejoined Senator Smith. "He knows the customs of the Legislature better than I."

Mr. Hirshfield said after the hearing that he believed what he called Senator Lusk's acceptance of the silver should be investigated by the District Attorney. "Former Governor Whitman recently brought about the indictment of several police officials and detectives for accepting gratuities from $10 to $50 for favors," he said. "Some Grand Jury ought to look into it and see if the same law does not apply to Senator Lusk. If he is not guilty legally, he is as guilty morally as the police officials who took gifts for favors."

It was thought that possibly the fact that Senator Lusk had testified before the Meyer committee concerning the silver gift gave him immunity, inasmuch as he was not asked to sign a waiver of immunity before testifying. It was said at the offices of the committee, 30 Park Row, that this was not true and that, although the committee had power to grant immunity to witnesses there could be no such immunity unless it was specifically granted.

UNITE AGAINST CHARLES.

Three Powers to War on Hungary If He Returns to Throne.

VIENNA, July 28.—A treaty providing for a declaration of war on Hungary in the event Emperor Charles returns to the Hungarian throne has been signed by Rumania, Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, according to dispatches from Belgrade reaching here today.

The engagement of Archduke Albrecht of

LOUVAIN LIBRARY CORNERSTONE LAID

Message From Harding Is Read at Services Attended by King Albert and Mercier.

BUTLER PLACES THE STONE

Columbia President Says American Gift Bears Witness to Bonds Between Us and Allies.

LOUVAIN, Belgium, July 28 (Associated Press).—The cornerstone of the new Library of the University of Louvain, planned as a gift of the American people to the people of Belgium, was laid with elaborate ceremony here today.

The reading of a message from President Harding was a feature of the exercises, which were attended by King Albert, who delivered an address preceding the laying of the stone, as did Cardinal Mercier, the Primate of Belgium, former President Poincaré of France, and Premier Carton de Wiart of Belgium.

The representatives of leading American and other universities participated in the ceremonies. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, New York, laid the cornerstone as Chairman of the American Committee for the restoration of the famous educational centre. Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, standing in the midst of Belgium's highest clergy, blessed the building. As the cornerstone swung into place, Dr. Butler said:

"America will watch this splendid building rise like the phoenix from its ashes to bear witness to the unbreakable bonds that unite America to Belgium, to France, to Great Britain and to all their allies. A nation cannot do battle in a great cause or for a noble ideal without receiving a new baptism of spirit.

"Such a new baptism of spirit has come to the people of the United States, and this act of theirs, so small when compared with their ambitions and hopes, is convincing evidence that America will never stand idly by while freedom is destroyed anywhere, while liberty is turned into slavery, or while the cannon and flames of war carry destruction to the most splendid monuments, to human aspirations and human accomplishments."

Monument to Belgium's Sacrifices.

The new library of the University of Louvain is intended by its American donors as a monument to the heroic sacrifices made by the Belgians in the cause of civilization. This was explained yesterday by Whitney Warren, architect of the structure.

The library is the first of the buildings to be reared where stood Belgium's noted institution of learning before the German invasion. Mr. Warren explained that the building would not be as pretentious as the New York Public Library, but he said that it would compare in size with the library at Columbia University. The building will cost about $1,000,000, and it is proposed that it shall be completed in 1925. It is hoped that the contributions necessary to complete the structure may be raised among the 640 colleges and universities in America, so that the tribute may properly be described as one that came from American institutions of learning and their students.

Mr. Warren who went to Belgium last February and remained there until a site for the new library was chosen, further explained that the Belgians attached great spiritual significance to the American undertaking to rebuild their great university.

Plans for the library were completed last September and were submitted to and approved by the committee, headed by Dr. Butler, and including, among others, J. P. Morgan, Thomas W. Lamont, W. H. Crocker, the late Alexander H. Rembold, Eugenius H. Outerbridge, Herbert Putnam and Henry S. Haskell. The committee recently held a meeting in Washington at which it considered various plans by which the American public or the American educational institutions, or both, might be afforded an opportunity to participate in the movement to build the library.

"The new library is not going to stand on the site of the original library. It will occupy the highest elevation in the town with its principal facade on the main "place." There is a small park behind it, so that the building is assured of a dignified approach.

"The façade on the Place du Peuple will occupy 220 feet," said Mr. Warren in describing the plans for the structure, on which his entire staff has been working for months, "and it will have a wide loggia with seventeen arches. Here the students may promenade while waiting for lecture hours and here will be found, as it were, a protected cloister, very necessary in Louvain where most of the time it rains.

"At either end of the building will rise the stacks for storing of books. In a corner of the court will be reared the campanile, symbolizing the spirit of freedom of education. The tower is to rise 275 feet. The style of architecture is Flemish Renaissance or Brabantine. The construction will be carried out in brick and stone, of local origin, but I am hoping that some very valuable material will be contributed from the United States. Very little steel and iron are to be used.

"The depth of the building will be 150 feet, and after the structure is completed it will need 7 miles of books. The most expensive furnishings, of course will be the book stacks for the 2,000,000 volumes which it is intended that the library ultimately shall house. Already books are arriving at Louvain at the rate of 10,000 a day, so it is apparent that there must be no delay in the process of completing the library. These books are coming from all over the world, including Germany, and I have assurances that perhaps the largest part of them will be contributed by the United States.

"Consequently the work on the stacks will be pushed to completion first. The façade and the portico will follow. Midway on the façade the to be raised the ornaments in the form of a Gothic shield, and across the entire front beneath the first row of dormers in the roof are to be sunk great letters reading 'Furore Teutonica Diruta, Dono Americano Restituta,' meaning 'Destroyed by Teutonic Fury, restored by American gift.'

"Perhaps we are naïve in making this restoration," observed Mr. Warren. "We Americans are often called so, but in this case we are doing a fine thing. If it is carried out, as now intended, every stone will speak and carry its historical message and its spiritual interpretation. That's what we are endeavoring to accomplish now—to weight details with significance."

HARDING SENDS MESSAGE.

Tells Belgians America Is Happy to Have Part in Restoring University.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—President Harding sent today a message to be read at the laying of the cornerstone of the new library at the University of Louvain today at Louvain, Belgium. This new structure has been planned as a gift from the American people to the Belgian people, and in his message the President expressed pleasure that the people of this country have the opportunity to participate in this "noble undertaking." The President's message follows:

"On the happy occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the new library of the University of Louvain, I am glad to join in the congratulations of the numberless friends of the university in all lands.

"The burning of this ancient and distinguished library was, like the burning of the great library in Alexandria, an irreparable loss to scholarship. But it is my firm belief that, in so far as the monuments of learning and the literary and artistic treasures which were destroyed can be replaced they will be replaced through the generosity of those friends of scholarship who suffered with you in your loss and who, today, rejoice with you in this first step toward restoration.

"It makes me particularly happy that my own countrymen have had the privilege of sharing in this noble undertaking, and it is my hope that the friendship between the University of Louvain and the universities of America will prove to be one of the strong ties which hold the two nations together."

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dallas Yeomans of 2 East Eighty-sixth Street have opened their house at Plymouth during the Tercentenary celebration. Their second daughter, Miss May Stoddard Yeomans, who has been at Miss Porter's School at Farmington, Conn., will make her début in November.

Mrs. R. de Goicouria Cameron and Miss Rhoda Cameron of 936 Park Avenue are at the Broadmoor, Colorado Springs, for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Dax Albertini have arrived from Cuba and are at the Ritz-Carlton for a week's stay, prior to sailing for Europe.

Princess Bibesco, wife of the Rumanian Minister, and her infa ughter, have gone to England to spend the remainder of the Summer.

Stephen B. Elkins was among those entertaining for luncheon yesterday at the Ambassador.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Evans Tucker, jr., of 911 Park Avenue, son-in-law and daughter of Mrs. Cyril Dugmore, will occupy Mrs. Dugmore's house, The Gables, at Locust Valley, L. I., during her absence in Europe.

William Matheus Sullivan of 820 Park Avenue, is sailing tomorrow on the Rotterdam to spend the remainder of the Summer in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster Morgan, who had been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Morgan at Magnolia, Mass., have returned to their country place, Christmas-tree House, at Woodmere, L. I.

Mrs. Julius S. Walsh, William Earl Dodge, William Brevoort Potts Jr. and E. V. Kane were among those giving dinners on Delmonico's roof last evening.

ADRIATIC BRINGS POLO TEAM

Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran and Several Stage Stars Arrive Also.

The White Star liner Adriatic docked late last night, and the examination of the baggage of 500 cabin passengers lasted into the morning hours. The members of the victorious American polo team were on board. They were jubilant over their victory, and spoke of the generous reception accorded them in England. J. Watson Webb, one of the players, who was accompanied by Mrs. Webb and their four children, said he observed little trend toward prohibition in England.

Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, dressed in deep mourning for her father, Henry T. Ide, former Governor of the Philippines, returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Shane Leslie, in Paris. Bourke Cockran was at the pier to meet her, and the two left immediately for Bar Harbor. Dr. Irene Stefanoff, Government Inspector of benevolent institutions in Bulgaria, arrived to make a six months' investigation of institutions here.

Several theatrical celebrities were on board the Adriatic. They were Alice Brady and James Crane, her husband; Gilda Varesi, star of "Enter Madame"; Miss Jeanne Eagels and Harold French, an English stage favorite.

Edward Barber, President of the Barber Steamship Lines, who made a business and pleasure trip abroad with his family, said that he found shipping at a low ebb. Mrs. Henry C. Frick, wife of the late steel magnate, and Miss Helen Frick, her daughter, were among the passengers.

The Adriatic brought 313 first, 278 second and 129 steerage passengers.

HYLAN AT CONCERT.

Mayor Denounces Critics of Free Music in the Parks.

Mayor John F. Hylan was the guest of honor last night at a concert on the grounds of the Richmond Hill High School and received a warm reception. He was introduced by Park Commissioner Albert C. Benninger of Queens as "John Faithful Hylan, the great humanitarian."

The Mayor denounced those who had criticised the concerts being given in the five Boroughs "without knowing who is paying for these concerts. Some of the critics have declared they were a waste of the city's money," he said. "As a matter of fact, the city pays nothing for them. The expenses are defrayed by Chamberlain Philip Berolzheimer personally and not by the city, as some would have you believe."

Mayor Hylan made no reference to the Meyer Investigating Committee nor to the work of the coalitionists in seeking a Mayoralty candidate. "I will be Mayor of this city until January 1, 1922," he declared, "and until that time I propose to continue to give the people the best that is in me."

BALL AT NEW LONDON.

Celebrate Arrival of Cruising Yachts of New York Yacht Club.

A ball was held last night at the Griswold, Eastern Point, New London, Conn., in celebration of the arrival of the cruising yachts of the New York Yacht Club. Commodore J. P. Morgan's steam yacht Corsair, flagship of the yacht club squadron, is off the point, also the yachts flying the pennants of Vice Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt and Commodore Nichols.

Among those at the ball were H. D. Parsons Chairman of the Regatta Committee; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bradley, Mrs. C. A. Potts Jr., Robert P. Perkins, Charles Lane Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Melville Boyd, Gherardi Davis, Mrs. William M. Todd, Colonel and Mrs. S. L. H. Slocum, Herbert M. Sears, Mrs. George A. Dodd, Mrs. A. L. Andrews and Mrs. Franklin A. Taylor.

REPORT VANDERLIP BUYER.

Banker Said to Have Purchased Edgewood at Lenox for $205,000.

Edgewood, the Frederick S. Pearson estate of 745 acres and manor house with pipe organ, at Lenox, Mass., is said to have been sold to Frank A. Vanderlip, New York banker. A Boston attorney, who bid in the property at auction last Saturday for $205,000 refused to disclose the name of his client. Mr. Vanderlip was in Great Barrington and looked over the place several weeks ago. He is at present in Europe.

Mr. Pearson was a railroad and mining engineer of national repute, and was lost, with his wife, on the Lusitania. He left a fortune of $30,000,000, and is said to have spent $1,250,000 in adding the original estate of 130,000 acres. He was known as the "Huckleberry King" of Great Barrington.

Green Meadow C. C. Opening.

The Green Meadow Country Club of Rye, N. Y., will open the clubhouse and grounds for the first time to the public tomorrow from 10 to 3 o'clock. The occasion will be the exhibition and sale of the work of disabled ex-service men of the Dug-Out Club of 150 East Sixty-first Street. The patronesses for the affair include Mrs. George Arents Jr., Mrs. Lorenzo Armstrong, Mrs. Philip Mallory, Mrs. Hunter Marston, Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank, Mrs. Duntreyy Milbank, Mrs. Daniel O'Day, Mrs. Francis F. Palmer, Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Mrs. Herbert A. Russell, Mrs. Charles Smithers and Mrs. William J. Tingue.

Miss Marjorie Cohn Married.

Miss Marjorie Cohn, daughter of Mrs. Leopold Cohn of 135 Central Park West, and Bert Weil of 50 East Fifty-eighth Street, were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, the Rev. Dr. H. G. Enelow of the Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, officiating.

Miss Ruth Green was maid of honor, and Irving Berliner acted as best man.

Mrs. Weil is a graduate of Smith College, class of '20. The bridegroom served overseas with the Tank Corps for over two years in the war.

Mr. and Mrs. Weil will spend their honeymoon in Canada and will reside at 229 West Seventy-eighth Street when they return.

W. BURDETT-COUTTS DIES IN ENGLAND

Member of Parliament for Abbey Division of Westminster for 36 Years.

TOOK RICH WIFE'S NAME

Wm. L. Ashmead-Bartlett, Born in United States, Was Prominent in Many British Reforms.

LONDON, July 28.—The Right Hon. William L. Ashmead-Bartlett-Burdett-Coutts, who had been a member of Parliament for the Abbey Division of Westminster since 1885, died today.

Death occurred at Holly Lodge, Highgate.

Mr. Burdett Coutts had been ill for several months with arterial trouble. It had been arranged to amputate one of his legs on Wednesday, but Tuesday night his illness took a sudden turn for the worse.

William Burdett-Coutts was born in 1851 in the United States. He was the second son of the late Ellis Bartlett of Plymouth, Mass. His mother was the daughter of John King Ashmead of Philadelphia.

In 1881 he married the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts and assumed by royal license the surname of Burdett-Coutts. The Baroness was born in 1814, the youngest daughter of Sir Francis Burdett. When she was 23 years of age she inherited virtually the whole of the immense wealth of her grandfather, Thomas Coutts, amounting to about £2,000,000 sterling, a fabulous sum in those days, by the will of the Duchess of St. Albans, who, as the actress Henrietta Mellon, had been his second wife and had been left the estate on his death. Miss Burdett then took the name of Coutts, and she was 67 years of age when she became the wife of Ashmead-Bartlett.

The Baroness, who was deeply interested in social betterment, lived to the great age of 92, dying in 1906. She was buried in Westminster Abbey.

In Turkey in 1877-78 during the Russo-Turkish War, Ashmead-Bartlett acted as special commissioner of the Baroness's Turkish Compassionate Fund. He was one of the originators of the fisheries exhibition and interested himself in the question of the food supply of the poor of London.

In the South African War he served as correspondent of The London Times on Sir Redvers Buller's staff, and subsequent action in the House of Commons resulting in drastic reform in the army medical service. He had been closely identified with many other reforms in the British Empire.

PARISIAN GOES NUDE AS OTHERS SWELTER

Judge Thinks Him Crazy Until His Lawyer Defends Him as Most Wise of Men.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 28.—Ninety-seven in the shade and no prospect of relief! This is perhaps why Paris is so interested in the following story:

M. Ruinot was arrested by the police of the Grandes Carries Quarter because he decided it was too hot for clothes and went for a promenade in the streets without any.

After several days in prison he was put on trial as being either a dangerous criminal or crazy. The Judge was inclined to the latter theory when Ruinot's advocate addressed the Bench as follows:

"If your Honor please, those men are fools who walk about in this weather wearing high, stiff collars, tight shoes and woolen clothes. They ought to be arrested and confined in that place of humiliation in which my client has passed several days. Let the Court be logical. My client has given to the population of Paris a noble example of common sense. You should acquit him with felicitations."

The Court reserved decision.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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COBLENZ, July 28.—Despite the suffering caused by the extreme heat folks along the Rhine find one comfort—the hotter it gets the higher the Rhine gets. After about one week of a spell of hot weather a month and a half ago the Rhine, which had not been fed by rains for a long time, got lower and lower until near Bingen one could almost walk across the river bed. Navigation was at a standstill and there were grave fears. Two weeks ago the Rhine began to rise again and is once more the busy river of former times.

The continued heat had melted the snow on the steep Swiss mountains and supplied the water which was lacking. The river gets nearer its ordinary height every day that the heat continues.

AUTO THEFTS AT RECORD.

Twenty-nine Reported to Police as Day's Loot.

The daily list of automobile thefts reported to the police reached a new record yesterday—twenty-nine—two more than the highest number reported several weeks ago. Yesterday's list was as follows:

Elgin 1921 touring; license 184259 N. Y., motor G-6182.

Oldsmobile 1920 coupe, dark blue; license 51827 N. J., motor 3363.

Buick 1918 roadster, maroon; license 17130 N. Y., motor 44185.

Ford 1920 sedan; license 188609 N. Y., motor 4409329.

Ford 1921 sedan; license 250040 N. Y., motor 4877165.

Rainier one and a half ton truck marked "J. Frullo, direct from Market Fruit Company"; license 831847 N. Y., motor 55178.

Ford, green and white taxicab; license 091502 N. Y., motor 4304157.

Buick 1921 touring; license 242806 N. Y., motor 738788.

Autocar marked "New York Clifton Transportation Company"; license 56781 N. Y., motor 27715.

Hudson 1916 roadster, blue initials on door, "W. H. C."; license 183538 N. Y., motor H-64382.

Ford 1920 sedan; license 174414 N. Y., motor 3913212.

Ford 1921 sedan; license 64110 N. J., motor 3171135.

Willys Overland 1920 sedan, blue; license 103114 N. Y., motor 43800.

Ford 1921 runabout; license 263082 N. Y., motor 4806478.

Hudson 1914 sedan; license 27066 Conn., motor 61372.

Ford 1920 sedan; license 138760 N. Y., motor 3893215.

Chandler 1920 touring; license 200419 N. Y., motor 62165.

Ford 1920 touring; license 180141 N J., motor 4720372.

Ford 1920 runabout; license 33045 N. Y., motor 4521015.

Ford 1918 touring; license 209365 N. Y., motor 2062405.

Ford 1921 coupe; license 124065 N. Y., motor 4367536.

Oldsmobile 1917 touring; license 218607 N. Y., motor 107665.

Buick 1918 touring; license 119085 N. Y., motor 446688.

Ford 1920 coupe; license 267740 N. Y., motor 4866737.

Dodge 1921 touring; license 206387 N. Y., motor 641338.

Buick 1920 roadster; license 136744 N. Y., motor 5445068.

Packard 1917 touring; license 153429 N. Y., motor 84061.

Ford 1921 sedan, green wheels; license 196484 N. Y., motor 4718187.

Chandler 1919 touring; license 16953 N. Y., motor 65781.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL TO HAVE A NEW TOMB

Sarcophagus in Which Bishop Horatio Potter Will Lie Is Being Set Up.

Pieces of sculptured marble which are to form a sarcophagus for Bishop Horatio Potter arrived at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, yesterday, and the work of building the sarcophagus was begun. In a few days a recumbent statue of Bishop Potter will arrive and be placed on the tomb.

Later the body of the Bishop will be brought from the cemetery at Poughkeepsie and be placed in the tomb. Bishop Potter was interred thirty-four years ago.

The sarcophagus will be placed directly behind the high altar and is to remain there for all time. This is the spot where the coffins of Bishop David H. Greer and Bishop Charles S. Burch were placed for a short time before the funerals. Bishop Greer and Bishop Burch lie in the crypt.

The monument to Bishop Horatio Potter will not be unlike that to his nephew, Bishop Henry Codman Potter, who succeeded him as Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New York. The sarcophagus to Henry C. Potter is in the chapel, which is a memorial to him. His body was cremated when it was taken from the crypt, where it had lain temporarily. The ashes are in an urn which stands under the recumbent figure of the Bishop.

The Horatio Potter Memorial, which will cost thousands of dollars, has been paid for by men and women whom he confirmed. The Chairman of the committee, from the first, has been Bishop William T. Manning. The Secretary is Robert G. Hone, who is Secretary of the trustees of the Cathedral. The architect was S. Edward Nash, who is architect for Trinity Corporation and a vestryman of Trinity.

The recumbent figure of Horatio Potter is six feet long. The whole is of white marble. About the sarcophagus are six saints carved in marble.

It was Horatio Potter who got the charter for the Cathedral corporation in 1873. Bishop Henry Codman Potter bought the ground.

Horatio Potter was Bishop of this diocese from Nov. 30, 1832, until his death, Jan. 21, 1887. The bronze lectern in the Cathedral is a memorial to Horatio Potter. It was the gift of Mrs. James Herman Aldrich.

EDISON'S PHOTO IN SUIT.

Favorite Picture of Mrs. Edison Is Issue in Copyright Action.

Of the many thousands of photographs of Thomas A. Edison, one taken early in 1906 remains the favorite of Mrs. Edison. Because of her preference, it has acquired a value far beyond its intrinsic worth. Yesterday it figured in a suit instituted in the Federal Court by Birch-Field & Co., Inc., to restrain The Frank Forbes Publishing Company and Bertie C. Forbes of Englewood, N. J., from continuing to use the photograph in alleged violation of a copyright and the payment of $1 was asked from the defendants for every copy sold by them or found in their possession.

The plaintiff stated that it obtained sole rights to the photograph from Joseph Byron of this city. In addition to the penalties already mentioned it asked the court to order the destruction of all copies of the picture and of all plates of it in the possession of the defendants.

MICHAEL DREICER BURIED.

Ex-Gov. Smith a Pallbearer at Services in Ethical Culture Chapel.

The funeral of Michael Dreicer, who died on Tuesday at Decpdale, L. I., his country estate, was held yesterday from the chapel of the Ethical Culture School, Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West. The body was brought from Long Island, and the funeral cortege was met at the entrance to the Queensboro Bridge by an escort of motor cycle policemen. The Rev. Dr. Elliott officiated. There were present at the services representatives of the organization to which Mr. Dreicer belonged, and many of those with whom he was associated in business and in a social way. The pallbearers were ex-Governor Alfred E. Smith, Colonel Michael Friedsam, Police Commissioner Enright, Joseph W. Harriman, William H. Edwards, Charles Thorley, William D. Perrine, Walter T. Stern, Carl Conrad, Roland G. Morgan, Dr. Herbert L. Wheeler, Mitchell Samuels, Frank Tilford, Samuel Knopf, A. Hirschfield and Frederick Phillips.

Following the services and under police escort the body was taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

REV. DR. R. C. HALL DIES.

Professor in the General Theological Seminary for 30 Years.

The Rev. Dr. Randall Cooke Hall, for thirty years a professor in the General Theological Seminary, died on Wednesday evening at Wallingford, Conn. Dr. Hall had been since 1904 curate of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Forty-sixth Street, near Broadway. Dr. Hall died in the house in Wallingford where he was born 78 years ago. He was a son of Francis C. and Elizabeth W. Cooke Hall. After graduating from Trinity School in 1859 Dr. Hall entered Columbia College. He received his A. B. in 1863. He was ordained in 1870.

Dr. Hall served as curate in St. Stephen's Church, this city, from 1875 to 1886. He became associated with the General Theological Seminary in 1869 and had been professor emeritus since 1890. In 1878 he married Lizzie Eyland. She survives him, as do three children.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin at 10 A. M. tomorrow.

THOMAS B. HARRISON DEAD.

General Counsel of American Railway Express Company.

Thomas Barclay Harrison, general counsel of the American Railway Express Company, died yesterday at the Garden City Hotel. He was born in Russellville, Ky., and came to New York twelve years ago and was counsel for the Adms and American Express Companies. When the American Railway Express Company was formed he was made its general counsel. He resided at the Hotel Devon, in West Fifty-fifth Street.

Ex-Mayor William Means.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 28. — William Means, 90, former Mayor of Cincinnati, died this morning at his home in Yellow Springs, Ohio. When the end came one of his daughters, Miss Pearl Means, was at his side; another daughter, Mrs. W. A. Julian of Cincinnati, sailed a few days ago with her husband for a tour of Europe after being assured that her father was not in immediate danger. The third daughter is Mrs. Pattie McElroy of New York City.

Mr. Means was born at Hanging Rock, Ohio. He became successful in the iron industry at Ironton and engaged in the same business in Cincinnati when he was about 45 years old. He also became interested in banking. Mr. Means was elected Mayor of Cincinnati in 1881.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WANDERER MINDERMANN, wife of Herman Mindermann, died on Wednesday at her home, 298 Hilmrod Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Mindermann was born in Brooklyn 50 years ago.

JOHN J. FISHER, former Commissioner of Public Works of Paterson, N. J., died on Wednesday at his home in that city.

THOMAS CLARK, foreman of the delivery department of The New York Evening World, died yesterday at his home, 335 East 131st Street. He was 41.

Captain FRANK YATES died last night in Chicago. He was 79 years old. He was on the Board of Trade as a reporter for more than thirty years. He was one of the first nine Lieutenants to be selected by Colonel Ellsworth for his famous zouaves.

JOSEPH BERMEL DIES IN CARLSBAD AT 61

Ex-Borough President of Queens Was Long Political Foe of 'Curley Joe' Cassidy.

Joseph Bermel, former Borough President of Queens and long active in Democratic politics in that borough, died yesterday at Carlsbad, Czechoslovakia. He had been abroad since April 29 last on business and to visit his son-in-law, Captain Frank Jedlika, assistant Military Attaché to the American Mission to Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Bermel was born in Brooklyn in 1860. After learning the stone cutting trade he went to Middle Village in 1882 and established a monument business in the vicinity of the Lutheran Cemetery. He was prominent in politics in the old town of Newton and after consolidation he became active in Queens politics. He was one of the first to break away from John H. Sutphin and ally himself to "Curley Joe" Cassidy. When the latter became Borough President in 1901 Mr. Bermel was made Public Works Commissioner.

There was a falling out and Bermel and Cassidy became bitter political enemies. Cassidy wanted to become Borough President for the third time and Bermel told him that he was going to be a candidate himself. He formed a fusion in the county and although Cassidy was the county boss he defeated him.

Bermel took office as Borough President of Queens in 1906 and continued as such until April 29, 1908. Then he suddenly resigned and went to Europe. He started on the day he was summoned to appear before the Queens Grand Jury to testify concerning the purchase of Kissens Lake Park by the city and which he had favored. At the same time charges were preferred against him to Governor Hughes. These charges were not tried after his resignation.

Less German Champagne Drinking.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 28.—The German champagne thirst, according to the latest statistics, is averaging 7,000,000 bottles annually, as against the pre-war average annual consumption of 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 bottles. And of that the German experts claim at least one-fourth of the present shrunken consumption pours down the throats of entente commissions and armies of occupation.

Born.

SANDBERG—Mr. and Mrs. Harry O. Sandberg announce the birth of a son, Wednesday, July 27, 1921, Women's Hospital.

Married.

KOESTER—GEORGE—Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. George of South Orange, N. J., announce the marriage of their daughter Adele, to Mr. William K. Koester, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Koester of Newark, N. J., on July 16th, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City.

Died.

ACKERSON—On Wednesday, July 27, Annie, wife of John B. Ackerson. Funeral services at her late residence, 150 Ridge Road, Rutherford, on Saturday, at 3 P. M.

PARNUM—At East Orange, N. J., July 27, 1921, Amelia Ann, wife of the late Stephen C. Barnum. Funeral private.

BURCH—At the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ralph Campbell, 612 West 176th St., New York City, the Rev. Benjamin H. Burch passed away July 26, in his 85th year. Funeral service at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Prescott, 108 South Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BUSSE—Suddenly, July 26, Herman, beloved husband of Dora Busse (nee Bauer), in his 67th year. Services Thursday, 8 P. M., at his late residence, 43 Academy St., Long Island City. Funeral private Friday.

CANTOR—Aaron, beloved husband of Anna and dear father of John, Frances, Ethel, Mrs. Sadie Leat and Mrs. Rose Brinkman, passed away, Thursday morning, July 28.

CARMAN—Mrs. Catherine, widow of the late Timothy C. Carman, at Massapequa, L. I., in the 89th year of her age. Funeral from her late home, Monday, Aug. 1, at 1:30 P. M.

CASSEBEER—Henry A., on July 27, in his 77th year, beloved father of Mrs. Frederick Stillman, Mrs. Reuben T. Williams, Dr. Henry A. Cassebeer, Theodore and Edwin Cassebeer and Paul Schmidt. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,063 Steinway Av., on Friday, July 29, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

CLARK—July 20, 1921, Kate Lavenia Clark, daughter of the late Vincent and Martha Clark. Funeral services at Stephen Merritt's chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Friday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Clark Family Cemetery, Middletown, N.Y.

CLIZBEE—At St. Luke's Hospital, July 27, 1921, Samuel Lamont Clizbee. Funeral services The Funeral Church, Broadway at 66th St., Friday, July 29, at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

DALGLEISH—Suddenly, at Springfield, Mass., Thursday, July 28, Margaret Mirrielees, wife of Geoffrey Scott Dalgleish. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DE BOTTARI—On July 28, Alexander, the dearly beloved husband of Mary De Bottari (nee Baglehole) and father of Achille, Charles, Louis, Sandro and Theresa. Funeral from his late residence, 600 West 179th, on Friday at 10 A. M., thence to Church of Incarnation, West 175th St., where a mass will be said for the repose of his soul. Interment Gate of Heaven Cemetery.

DELANY—On Wednesday, July 27, Anna Grace, beloved daughter of the late James and Helen Donacum. Funeral from her late residence, 400 Washington Av., Brooklyn, Saturday, July 30, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at Queen of All Saints Church, Lafayette and Vanderbilt Avs. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

DURYEA—Harry H., in his 48th year, son of the late General Hiram H. Duryea and husband of Minga Pope Duryea, suddenly, on July 27, 1921, in the City of New York. Funeral at convenience of family.

FEUCHTWANGER—Regina, widow of Sigmund, dear mother of Mrs. Morris Aron of New York, Mrs. Ida Weil and Mrs. Bell De Roy of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Josephine Aron, of Chicago, Joe, Henry, Marcus, Aaron and Simon. Funeral at 5,731 Bartlett St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GAUL—Theodore Bartlett, of Hotel Van Rensselaer, New York City, on Thursday, July 28. Services will be held at Campbell's Funeral Church Saturday morning at 11.

GLADDING—George W., son of Ellen and the late William Gladding, on July 28, in his 46th year. Funeral from late home, 1,140 Hatch Av., Ozone Park, L. I., on Saturday, July 30, at 2 P. M. Interment at Prospect Cemetery.

GORDON—At Westpark, July 27, 1921, Miss Alice Gordon, eldest daughter of the late Alexander and Marie Gordon. Funeral from her late home, Westpark, Friday at 2 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery on Saturday.

GORTON—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 27, 1921, Margaret M. Gorton, wife of Charles E. Gorton. Funeral service at her late residence, 205 Glenwood Av., Yonkers, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment Oakland Cemetery, Yonkers.

GUSTAVESON—Henry T., suddenly, beloved husband of Catherine Gustaveson (nee Day), son of the late Edward Gustaveson. Remains lying in state at Dockrell's Funeral Chapel, 310 Willis Av., 140th St. Funeral Saturday, 9:30, thence to St. Jerome's Church, 139th St., Alexander Av., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

HALL—Elizabeth J., beloved wife of Leander, on Wednesday, July 27. Funeral Saturday afternoon, 3 o'clock, from her late residence, 20 Broadway, Pleasantville, N. Y.

HALL—Rev. Randall Cooke Hall, D. D., passed away peacefully at Wallingford, Conn., on Wednesday, July 27, aged 78 years, husband of Lizzie Eyland Hall. Services on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 46th St. and Broadway. Interment private at the Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

HARRIS—On July 28, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William R. Wilson, 61 Bennett Place, Amityville, L. I., Katherine Brattle, widow of Edward D. Harris, in the 80th year of her age. Interment at Cambridge, Mass.

HARRISON—Thomas Barclay, general counsel of the American Railway Express Co., at Garden City on Thursday, July 28. The funeral will be in Russellville, Ky.

Died.

HERRELMAN—Suddenly, at Orange, N. J., July 28, 1921, Charles A., husband of Charlotte R. Herrelman of 209 Park Av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAST—Fannie (Nellie), beloved wife of Rev. Bernhard Hast, devoted mother of Isidore, Walter, Leon and the late Joseph and Harry Hast, and Regina Rose. Funeral Friday, July 29, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, 257 West 113th St. Omit flowers.

HELD—On July 28, 1921, David, beloved brother of Nanchen Straus and Samuel Held. Funeral private.

HILBORN—On Wednesday, July 27, at her residence, 549 West End Av., Lena, beloved wife of Louis Hilborn and mother of Wanda Hilborn Ackerman. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

KETELTAS—On Thursday, July 28, Delia V. Keteltas. Services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. J. Daggett, 275 West 150th St., at 2 P. M., Saturday, July 30. Interment Mount Hope, Stamford (Conn.) papers please copy.

KNOLHOFF—On July 27, 1921, Amelia E., daughter of the late John F. W. Knolhoff. Services at Walter H. Williams's Funeral Parlors, 351 W. 125th St., Friday, 2:30 P. M. Philadelphia (Pa.) papers please copy.

KOPPER—On July 27, at her residence, 317 West 83d St., Rachel Taylor, widow of Philip W. Kopper and daughter of the late Sarah M. and John Gilmlan. Service at residence on Saturday, July 30, at 11 A. M.

LEEMING—Dorothy Rae, by drowning in the Hudson, near Englewood, N. J., July 24. Funeral services this afternoon at the home of her mother, Mrs. Mildred Leeming, 206 Buena Vista Av., Yonkers, at 3 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

LIVINGSTON—Mrs. Harriet Hill, on July 27, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Russell P. Van Doorn, 464 Riverside Drive. Burial at Cuba, N. Y., Friday, July 29.

LUNG—Suddenly, on July 26, at his residence, Barberry Farm, Bristol, R. I., Captain Augustus Lung, M. C., U. S. N., son of the late Rev. Augustus Henry Lung, D. D. Funeral services July 29, at Newport, R.I. Interment Arlington. Philadelphia papers please copy.

McCUE—On Wednesday, July 27, Margaret, beloved daughter of Raymond P. and Anna M., at her residence, 256 East 68th. Funeral private.

McENTEE—July 27, Sarah McEntee. Funeral Saturday morning at 9 o'clock from funeral parlors of James E. McLarney & Son, Lexington Av. and 65th St.

MAGUIRE—On July 27, 1921, at his residence, 887 Columbus Av., John J., beloved husband of Annie Maguire (nee Woods) and devoted father of Sarah, Margaret McDermott and Grace Golden. Requiem mass at Ascension Church, West 107th St., Saturday, July 30, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

McMULLEN—At Bloomfield, N. J., Thursday, July 28, 1921, Harry A. McMullen, in his 58th year. Services at his late residence, 24 Berkeley Heights Park, Saturday afternoon, July 30, at 3 o'clock.

MARKS—Louis, beloved husband of Ella and devoted father of Harry, Joseph, Lee and Etta Gluckman, Ada Ehrlich and Frances Spector, passed away at home July 27, in his 62d year. Funeral from his late residence, 105 West 120th St., Friday, 10:30 A. M. Interment at Washington Cemetery.

MILLER—On July 24, 1921, Frank H., beloved husband of Helen R. and son of Suzzette Miller. Funeral private at Evergreens Cemetery, July 29.

MINDERMANN—Elizabeth Wanderer, July 27, in her 49th year. Survived by her husband, Herman, and four daughters, Helen, Mrs. Elizabeth Brainard, Anna, Bermilda. Services Friday evening, 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 298 Hilmrod St., Brooklyn. Interment Saturday morning, private. Evergreens Cemetery.

MORGAN—Howard. The funeral of Private Howard Morgan, Company F, 59th Infantry, A. E. F., who died in France Sept. 5, 1918, from wounds received in action, will take place on Friday, July 29, from the funeral parlor of Stephen Merritt, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., at 2 P. M. Reinterment Evergreens Cemetery at same way. Relatives, friends and comrades are respectfully invited.

MORSE—On July 27, Josha Morse, age 72 years. Funeral Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 161 8th Av., corner 18th St., Saturday, 2 P. M.

PETERSEN—On Thursday, July 28, 1921, at her late residence, 181 68th St., Brooklyn, Hulda, beloved wife of Andrew Petersen. Notice of funeral later.

PHAIR—On Wednesday, July 27, 1921, Jane B. Phair, beloved mother of Joseph W. and Robert J. Phair. Funeral service at August Eickelberg's parlors, 834 8th Av. (

To correct some misapprehensions arising from partial information

The Truth, the *Whole* Truth, and Nothing but the Truth

About Newspaper Leadership in Chicago

As to Circulation—

The Circulations of the Chicago daily newspapers for the six months ending March 31, 1921—the latest figures issued—reported by their publishers to the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the "A. B. C.," are as follows:

	Total City and Subs.	Total Country	Total Circulation
The Daily News	389,831	22,473	412,304
The Daily Tribune	313,353	147,386	460,739
The American	314,937	69,272	384,209
The Herald and Examiner	241,995	92,078	334,073
The Post	34,818	9,203	44,021
The Journal	Makes no report to the "A. B. C."		

From which it appears—

1. That The Daily News' city and suburban circulation of 389,831 exceeds that of the second largest (314,937) by 74,894 copies, or over 23 per cent., and that of the third largest (313,353) by 76,478 copies, or over 24 per cent.
2. That The Daily Tribune's country circulation—147,386—exceeds that of every other Chicago daily newspaper.
3. That The Daily News' country circulation—22,473—is next to the smallest in the list, and therefore
4. That The Daily Tribune's circulation in North Dakota, Wyoming, Arizona and other outlying sections of the country, having the advantage of the twelve extra hours of night mail service common to all morning papers as compared with evening papers, far exceeds the country circulation of The Daily News. So much so—
5. That The Daily Tribune's total circulation (460,739) exceeds that of The Daily News (412,304) by 48,435, notwithstanding—
6. That The Daily News' city and suburban circulation (389,831) exceeds that of The Daily Tribune (313,353) by 76,478.

From all of which it appears that—

The Daily News is "First in Chicago" in Circulation,

and that The Daily Tribune Is First in Country Circulation.

As to Advertising—

The total volume of advertising printed by the Chicago daily newspapers during the six months ending June 30, 1921, as reported by The Advertising Record Co.—an independent audit bureau supported by all the Chicago newspapers—is as follows:

	Number of Columns (measuring 300 agate lines)		Number of Columns (measuring 300 agate lines)
The Daily News	30,974.25	The Herald and Examiner	7,736.56
The Daily Tribune	23,552.73	The Post	8,331.90
The American	13,260.72	The Journal	7,525.89

From which it appears—

1. That The Daily News published during these six months 30,974.25 columns of advertising, as against 23,552.73 columns by the second highest paper—an excess of 7,421.52 columns, or over 31 per cent., and as against 13,260.72 columns by the third highest paper—an excess of 17,713.53 columns, or over 133 per cent.
2. That The Daily News prints over one-third of all the advertising appearing in the six Chicago daily newspapers.
3. The total volume of advertising printed during the same period of six months, according to the same authority, was: The Sunday Tribune, 15,566.76 columns; The Sunday Herald-Examiner, 7,373.94 columns—an excess for the Sunday Tribune of 8,192.82 columns.

From all of which it appears that—

The Daily News is "First in Chicago" in volume of advertising six days of the week and that The Chicago Tribune is First in Chicago in advertising on one day of the week—Sunday—on which The Daily News does not issue.

Therefore—

As to daily circulation in Chicago and suburbs, and as to volume of advertising printed by the daily newspapers of Chicago

The Daily News Is "First in Chicago"

'FREE LOT' SWINDLE IS PUT AT $3,000,000

Victims Told They Had 'Drawn' Home Sites Gratis Usually Bought Better Ones.

ACTIONS AGAINST FOUR MEN

Stirling Home Builders and Irving Company Named at Hearing on Alleged Frauds.

DOT ALL BUT WIDOW'S $2

Many Persons Sacrificed Pensions, Insurance and Savings to Get Houses in Country.

A searching John Doe inquiry into the operations of real estate sharks said to have netted almost $3,000,000 from the city's poor through the old "free lot" scheme and other fraudulent methods was begun yesterday by Magistrate Francis X. Mancuso in Municipal Term Court. After he had heard the testimony of a veteran of the World War and a soldier's widow, who charged that they had been swindled by one of twenty-five alleged bogus "home builders," the Magistrate said:

What has appeared in this investigation so far certainly shows amazing conditions. After hearing how this soldier and this widow have been fleeced, I cannot understand how these things were tolerated. A thorough inquiry should be made by the District Attorney's office as soon as possible to bring all the complainants into court so that we may get at these thieves."

The little courtroom was crowded with men and women of small means prepared to tell how unscrupulous sales men and women had piled up their savings, insurance or pensions. The stories of the witnesses resulted in an order that information be drawn from all who can be connected with the Stirling Home Builders, 20 Vesey Street, of which Albert Meister was said to be President. The four men were H. Russell, A. Goodlan, P. McTighe and Albert J. Doyle.

Witnesses who admitted that they knew nothing of business testified that agents of the Stirling Home Builders induced them to part with hard-earned sums on representations that they were particularly interested in what was called the "Stirling Homes." The unsophisticated were shown an attractive catalog of the Internation Mill and Timber Company, City of Bay City, Mich., a legitimate concern, whose trade slogan is "Sterling Homes," it was said.

The difference in the spelling invariably went unnoticed. The witnesses testified that they looked over the pictures, plans and specifications and the various types of suburban homes as the suave salesman talked. As a special inducement the salesman invariably announced that lots which would be offered free—upon payment of recording, fees, &c., to persons ordering homes, according to the testimony of E. Holmes of the International Mill and Timber Company, identified the catalogues marked as those of his company.

Women Got Prospects' Confidence.

It was brought out that the methods sometimes varied. Several of the alleged fraudulent companies employed bright young women familiar with languages spoken in the congested districts, who would explain that they represented a big real estate company selling lots in New Jersey. So many lots, they would explain, were given away free, the only possible expense involved being the recording fees, which sometimes amount to $10 or so. They would then find some name of the willing prospect and depart.

A week later a salesman following up the visit of the woman would come as a bearer of glad tidings. He would announce that the drawing of the free lots had been held and that it gave him great pleasure to announce that one of the lot had been won by his "prospect," who would be invited to look at the property at once. The salesman would forward the fees and then put over the clincher.

The victim would be shown that the free lot on the New Jersey meadow land was not actually worth much, but that in two others sections, where great industries soon would locate, lots might be had at $1,000, a small payment down, the balance in easy installments. It was pointed out that these lots sold for $1,000 probably were worth only $100.

Evidence was adduced at the hearing involving the Irving Home Builders of 139 Nassau Street, the street of which Samuel Germaine is President. George Baack, who said that he was wounded at Château-Thierry, told Magistrate Mancuso that he had paid $400 to representatives of the Irving company as part payment on the construction of a house which was to cost in the neighborhood of $4,000. He said his understanding was that when $300 had been paid down, building operations were to commence. Subsequently he was told by an officer of the company, he said, that building operations could not start until $500, the full purchase price, had been paid. The $300, Baack said, represented his saving from his soldier's pay and his $60 bonus.

Mrs. Mary Corcoran of 322 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, told the Court that she had paid $150 on a similar deal. She explained that her husband had been killed in France and that her only income was derived from his insurance, $57.50 a month and a widow's pension of $30 a month. Mrs. Corcoran bought two lots which were said to be worth much less than she contracted to pay.

"Now, little woman, I'll treat you just as I would my own sister," the salesman said when he took all the money I had in the house, leaving me with $2 for expenses," she said.

The lots of the Irving company, Magistrate Mancuso was told, were in Berkfield, N. J., and those of the Stirling company in Plainfield, N. J. Others in the firms under investigation held lots on Long Island.

The examination of witnesses was conducted by Assistant District Attorney James J. Wilson and Theodore L. Waugh. Loring M. Black represented the victims of the alleged frauds. It was said at the hearing that outstanding accounts of more than $1,000,000 appeared on the books of the concerns, the "persons upon whom "free lots," and "easy payment" lots, were unloaded. The company, it was said, at one time employed more than twenty-five salesmen and scores of girls and runners. Most of these were dropped about two months ago when an afternoon newspaper, which discovered the alleged frauds, directed the first attacks against the company.

There are about twenty-five of these companies," Mr. Black said, "and they were rigged up for a harvest among the poor foreign born this Summer. The revival of the old swindling schemes are a direct result of the housing situation. Persons living in hot, expensive city tenements jump at the chance to live in the country. The total amounts involved may run as high as $4,000,000."

A further hearing will be held on Aug. [illegible].

CANNOT FIND STONE'S BODY.

Meanwhile His Widow, Ill From Exposure, Cannot Tell of Tragedy.

BANFF, Alberta, July 28.—Guides carrying Mrs. W. E. Stone, widow of the President of Purdue University, who fell to his death on Mount Eanon, were picking their way today over a treacherous mountain path to Marble Creek.

She was in a serious condition and unable to give a detailed account of the death of her husband. Overcome by shock, she was also suffering from exposure for eight days and nights with little food in a deep mountain crevice.

The search for Mr. Stone's body continued today, but no trace of it had been found in the bottom of the chasm in which it was supposed to have dropped.

Income and Profits Taxes Fell Off in Massachusetts

BOSTON, July 28.—Revenue from income and profits taxes in Massachusetts fell off nearly $100,000,000 in the last fiscal year, John J. Mitchell, Collector of Internal Revenue, announced today. This year's revenue was $214,056,100, as against $302,205,598 a year ago.

Taxes of all kinds collected during the fiscal year totalled $268,896,361. Taxes on distilled spirits totalled $2,514,947, his figures showed.

BERNSTORFF URGES SCHOLAR FOR ENVOY

Says German Ambassador Must Speak English and Be Free of War Blame.

FINDS FRIENDLIER FEELING

Resolution Ending War With "Imperial Government" Taken as Intentional Mark of Sympathy.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN July 28.—Count von Bernstorff, former Ambassador at Washington, in addition to being one of the leaders of Germany's Democratic Party and a Reichstag member, is also the editor and publisher of the political weekly Democratic Germany. An article on "Peace with America" in the forthcoming issue gives the following advice anent the next German Ambassador at Washington:

"Luijo Brentano unfortunately appears definitely to have declined the proffered post of Ambassador. In view of American conditions and traditions, a man of learning, of world-wide reputation would have been the best suited to tie the knots again in the torn thread of relations with Washington. We Germans particularly like to recall the names of Bancroft, White and Hill who reached the Berlin embassy from American universities. The world's most successful professional diplomats, was almost everywhere and always is represented by professional diplomats was probably never so well served in Washington as through James Bryce. I was often glad in the years 1914 to 1917 that I no longer had him as an opponent.

"Washington happens to be a specialist's post. Its requirements differ from European capitals. It is absolutely essential to tenter into American individuality, strange to a European, likewise a complete mastery of the English language, since every other language in the United States is uncirculatable coin. An Ambassador in America must at all times be prepared, in an impromptu English speech, be it before a meeting or at a banquet, to represent the ideas of his people and the standpoint of his Government.

"The Reichstag has expressed the wish that a professional diplomat be sent to Washington. If we have a suitable one so much the better—but for the first years a political homo novus of world repute as a starter would be suitable, since he would not be burdened with the onus of any of the many unfortunate wartime memories.

"Through the war, through propaganda and our own mistakes, anti-German feeling was generated in the United States of which the first line must be overcome. Americans, however, are much less shrewd politicians and business men to let themselves be permanently influenced in their measures by such feelings. In this connection it is particularly significant that the peace resolution aims at terminating the state of war with 'the Imperial German Government.' Therein lies assuredly intentional friendliness toward the German republic which, consonant with the political ideals and political tendency of America, enjoys their sympathies. Herein is shown internal politics.

"Just as internally we can only attain quiet and work through the policy of the middle course, so only the same way can we reatore friendly relations with the United States, for there both reaction and socialism are equally hated. The further development of the state of peace should take place by the President's proclamation transmuting the legislative resolution into an executive decree. Then, presumably, there will be negotiations with Germany but not; as one often hears regarding a commercial treaty. The United States undoubtedly will shape its commercial policy as autonomously as possible, but has claims to put up to Germany arising from the Lusitania and on other grounds. Till their regulation, Americans will keep impounded German property in America.

"I don't believe the present Government in the United States will repeat the breach of the Treaty of Versailles and demand more than it may, according to Lansing's note of Nov. 5, 1918, in reparation for damage to civilians. Consistent with the tradition of the United States, the Washington Government should undoubtedly demand that the negotiations take place in Washington. Important American questions are the ones they always want to settle at home. This tradition surely will come back into its own through Wilson's Versailles fiasco."

SWISS HEAT DRIVES OFFICIALS TO HEIGHTS

International and National Commissions Leave Lowlands for Mountain Resorts.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZERMATT, July 28.—According to the Swiss Meteorological Office, it takes twenty-four days for a heat wave from New York to reach Switzerland, and now Switzerland is experiencing a heat wavé almost as severe in the towns as that which New York recently experienced.

The various International and Swiss Government Commissions therefore have decided to meet in the high mountain resorts where the temperature is always perceptibly cooler. Thus the World Postal Union Conference will meet tomorrow in Zermatt at an altitude of 5,000 feet. The Swiss Parliamentary Commission, to discuss revision of the Federal penal code, has pitched its tent on the summit of Rigi, at a height of 5,900 feet, while two Swiss parliamentary financial commissions have decided to meet at the highest place in the Engadine.

International delegates and Swiss experts declare they cannot do such intricate work in the present atmosphere of the lower parts of Switzerland.

Agricultural workers in many districts work only in the early morning hours and in the evening.

Owing to the heat people have been bathing in every available body of water, regardless of its depth or whether they can swim or not, the result being many cases of drowning daily in all parts of the country. Thus in Schaffhausen, owning to a bathing plank over the river having given way, ten children were drowned, and still more would have perished but for prompt rescues.

People are even bathing in glacier pools at a height of 8,500 feet, finding the water, they say, quite tepid. The small Alpine lakes that generally are frozen over throughout the Summer are not frozen this year, and they, too, are being used for bathing.

LENIN IN SPEECH REVEALS HIS DOUBTS

Seeks to Excuse to Food Commissars His Latest Departure From Orthodox Bolshevism.

LARGE INDUSTRIES DEAD

All Efforts to Be Devoted Now to Fostering Small Bourgeois Enterprises.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 28.—A leit motif of peculiar discouragement runs through a remarkable speech delivered recently by Lenin to a Moscow meeting of Food Commissars whom he hailed as practical, common-sense men about to go forth into the provinces to put the newest Bolshevist economic theories into practice. It was one long apology for his sudden radical departure from the orthodox principles of Bolshevism and reversion to the pseudo-capitalistic system. Lenin said to them:

"New conditions of sad reality have changed our economic policy. These new conditions were on the one hand the bad condition of the peasants, and on the other hand bad development in the big industries. Our present position is bad. We cannot revive the large industries. We must now employ all our forces, cost what it will, to the end that the small bourgeois industry shall improve.

"The new conditions have given the whole Soviet Government a new basis and turned its economic policy in an entirely new direction. You know how hard we worked for all these years to rebuild and improve the apparatus. You know how hard it was to build all over again. There is no real rest for us, and there are lots of difficulties ahead of us. The new policy will be of long duration. But do not vacillate. The country is run way down economically, but every new difficulty has hitherto brought forth new forces and new enthusiasm. We are going frightfully slow, but still ahead. Though we have not mastered all difficulties we are mastering them. Realization among the workers grows that the new conditions are a new battleground whereon the workers alone, without the help of capitalists, will slowly conquer position after position.

"Despite the hideous harvest, we must absolutely collect enough food—a hundred per cent. or almost a hundred per cent. If the regions with a bad harvest show a deficit it must be made up by other regions. Go forth to use so it that the new Soviet decrees do not remain on paper only, as, unfortunately, is too often the case. The Soviet Government must accommodate itself to the new Soviet structure."

MAY REVIVE NATIONAL DEBT.

Plan to Obtain Foreign Aid Ascribed to Lenin by Reval Rumor.

COPENHAGEN, July 28.—Rumors are in circulation in Reval, says a dispatch to the Politiken from the Esthonian capital today, that as an extreme measure in an effort to secure help in the present crisis in Russia, Nikolai Lenin has proposed to the Soviets the acknowledgement of the national debt which the Bolsheviki canceled after their overthrow of the Russian armies. It is believed capital would not be begun before 1925.

According to the rumors which the dispatch outlined, and which are lacking in confirmation from other quarters, so far as known here, it is proposed that a conference be summoned between the Soviet Government and the European creditor countries, to determine the exact amount of the debt and arrange for the immediate resumption of diplomatic and economic relations.

Leonid Krassin, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, is reputed to have been commissioned to ascertain the attitude of France in this connection.

GORKY THANKS HOOVER.

Promises Detailed Answer to Relief Condition Imposed.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Secretary Hoover made public today the text of a brief reply received by radio from Maxim Gorky at Petrograd to Mr. Hoover's recent message as head of the American Relief Association, saying American relief in Russia must be preceded by release of Americans detained by the Soviet authorities.

"Your message gratefully received," the wireless telegram said. "Details reply will be sent from Moscow by President Russian Famine Relief Committee."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Criticism in some quarters that food sent to Russia for the children of that country by the American Relief Commission would in reality be a boon to the Soviet Government and would aid that Government to bolster itself up still further was met today in Administration circles with the statement that no such effect would come about.

It was said that the relief of the children would not affect the famine situation among the adults in the slightest and that the Soviet Government could not recruit new armies of men grown strong on American food, because the food would go to the children and not to the adults.

BRITAIN MAY END SOVIET TRADE DEAL

Bolsheviki Ignoring Agreement to Cease Propaganda, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The British Government is seriously considering the advisability of declaring the Anglo-Russian trade agreement null and void, according to word reaching Washington today. Antipathy in British Government circles, it is stated, is not due to the fact that practically no benefit has accrued to Great Britain in commerce since Krassin negotiated the agreement, but rather because the Soviet authorities are apparently not living up to their agreement with regard to propaganda in British controlled territories.

The head of the Soviet delegation sent to Constantinople was a certain Kudish. Instead of interesting himself in the development of commercial relations, Kudish is said to have devoted himself almost entirely to Bolshevist propaganda.

After the' work had gone on successfully for several months, it was discovered by the authorities. Kudish had divided the city into several sectors, in each of which a separate revolutionary committee was hard at work, preparing for a general uprising. The plot was to have been sprung the moment the Kemalists should arrive within striking distance of Constantinople.

When he discovered the authorities were on his trail, Kudish fled, going to England with a British passport. His organization, however, remained intact, and when the Greeks withdrew their covering force from Ismid and the Kemalists drew nearer their ultimate goal, the danger of a general outbreak was imminent. Thereupon the British military authorities acted. In the emergency, they did not even refer the question to London, but seized the ringleaders, capturing important documents which conclusively proved the existence of a widely organized Turko-Bolshevist plot, with ramifications extending from Angora to Sofia.

No secret is made of the fact that the chief motive of the British Government in concluding the agreement with Krassin was to put an end to Bolshevist propaganda in British dominions, particularly India, and also in Persia and other neighboring States. So far as trade is concerned the agreement is regarded as practically worthless, as it has been found impossible to revive trade between England and Russia on any great scale.

Prince of Wales Sends Greeting To Americans of Dover Patrol

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Secretary of the Navy Denby received today the following dispatch from the Prince of Wales, who unveiled yesterday the memorial at Dover, England, to the men of the allied navies who participated in the patrol which kept the Dover Straits free from U-boats during the war:

"The officers and men of the British Navy present at the unveiling of the Dover patrol memorial join me in sending cordial greetings to their American comrades. EDWARD, Prince of Wales."

The Dover patrol memorial obelisk, erected on the cliffs east of Dover, was completed on June 20, 1921. It is eighty-four feet high, the base being twenty-one feet square and tapering to about five feet at the top. It is built of 700 tons of Norwegian granite. A corresponding obelisk is being erected at Cape Blanc Nez, near Calais, France.

A duplicate of the Dover obelisk is to be erected in New York Harbor. The British Memorial Association presented a little over $23,000 for this purpose. The rest of the amount necessary for the erection of this monument to the part the American naval forces took in the Dover patrol will come from public subscriptions. The City of New York has given a site for the memorial at the foot of Eighty-sixth Street.

TURKS MAY ABANDON ISMID PENINSULA

Greek Forces Advancing There in the Direction of the Town of Adabazar.

TRUCE REPORT IS DENIED

London Hears Nationalist Retreat Was Made With Small Loss—Talk of Russian Aid.

LONDON, July 28 (Associated Press).—The Turkish Nationalists have decided to evacuate the Ismid Peninsula, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Constantinople today, owing to the Greek advance in the direction of Adabazar, at the base of the peninsula, which lies to the east of Constantinople, between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea.

The report that the Turks have approached the Allies with the purpose of obtaining a cessation of the hostilities between them and the Greeks is unfounded, according to information received in official circles here.

This information substantiates the fact that there have been Greek victories in Asia Minor, but it minimizes the moral effect they have had upon the Turks. It is said that the Turkish withdrawal was executed skillfully and with but small losses in men and supplies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 27 (Associated Press).—The Greeks are credited in rumors current here with planning a landing on the Black Sea coast of Asia Minor, with a point on the eastern coast of Thrace as the base for the expedition. Should it be made, it will probably be effected in the vicinity of Eregli, the ancient Heraclea, 125 miles east of Constantinople.

Before leaving Brussum recently for Angora, Rauf Kara Bekir, commander of the Turkish Nationalist army in the Erzerum area, conferred in that city with the commander of the Eleventh Soviet Russian army, it is believed, in some military quarters here that arrangements were made for the horsemen of General Budenny, the brilliant Soviet cavalry commander, to enter Anatolia in case the situation of the Nationalist army became critical.

Analysis of the recent futile attempt by the Kemalists to cut the Greek line of communications by a sharp attack to the north of the Eski-Shehr area that the battleline on this occasion extended from Alpikeuy, 15 miles east of Eski-Shehr, in a vast semicircle reaching on the south the town of Sidi Ghazi, about 30 miles distant, and on the north beyond Bilejik and Yeni-Shehr.

The Greeks broke the Turkish resistance in the southern sector without putting all their forces into action, the Third Division being maintained in reserve. To the north, however, where the Seventh Greek Division, formerly at Ismid, was charged with guarding the line of communications against a flank attack by the Turks from Lefke, the Kemalists slowly forced the Greeks back for a time, imperiling the entire Greek army.

Bilejik and Yeni-Shehr changed hands repeatedly, but the flanking movement failed to develop sufficient strength to pierce the Greek line and reach the Brussa-Ingenol-Karakeuy road, which serves as the main artery of the Greek supply.

The supply trains accompanying the Greek Third Army Corps operating out of Brussa comprise buffalo-drawn farm wagons driven by Turks, while the Greek wounded are brought back in covered country carts like miniature prairie schooners. The Greek infantry in advancing frequently abandoned the winding mountain roads and saved miles of marching by proceeding in straight lines over the pathless heights running down from the slopes, regardless of their heavy packs. The mountain and light artillery kept pace with the infantry. Even the heavy artillery, drawn by several span of buffaloes to the piece, arrived at Eski-Shehr on the same night as the infantry.

Brussa was the scene of frenzied rejoicing when the news came of the fall of Eski-Shehr, although the authorities refused to lift the ban on liquor traffic and on alcoholic beverages being enforced throughout the Greek war zone. The Armenians joined the Greeks in parading the streets, carrying Greek and American flags, while Christian Ottoman subjects doffed their fezzes, throwing them upon the ground and stamping upon them in celebration of what they considered their liberation from Turkish rule.

Brussa dispatches say that Greek staff officers there, however, regard the celebration as premature, considering the operations to be proceeding satisfactorily, but not being convinced that a definite decision has yet been reached.

SMYRNA, July 28 (Associated Press).—The utmost confidence in his ability to drive the Turkish forces from Asia Minor was expressed by General Papoulas, Greek Commander in Chief on the Smyrna front, to The Associated Press correspondent Monday.

"We are not going to let up on Mustapha Kemal Pasha until we have so completely dissolved his forces that he will never again be able to put an army in the field," he said. "It is necessary. We will go to Angora to accomplish this. Mustapha Kemal has always boasted that he would capture me, but I have turned the tables on him already. We have reduced the men and the guns in his army nearly 40 per cent., and the rest will be easy."

POTSDAM SWIMS IN PRIDE.

White Crosses on Bathing Trunks Distinguish the Noblemen.

Copyright, 1921, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

BERLIN, July 28.—Democracy and Potsdam simply will not go together. The old order insists on asserting the Hohenzollern pride now and then. Today, for example, visitors beheld several imperial-looking monacle-wearing bathers at Holy Ghost Church bathing beach with big white crosses painted or knitted on their bathing trunks.

These members of Kaiser Bill's household were angry because the once exclusive beach had been thrown open to the public, and, not knowing what distinguishing marks to wear while in bathing and not wishing to pin their royal medals on bathing suits, they fell upon the idea of lettering fellow-noblemen they know, with whom they might speak, by putting crosses on their tights.

Sinn Fein Agent in South America.

BUENOS AIRES, July 28.—An effort to interest Latin-American nations in the cause of Irish independence will be made by Laurence Ginnell, a member of the Southern Irish Parliament, who arrived here yesterday. He carried credentials from Eamon de Valera, leader of the Irish Republicans, and plans to visit all the more important republics of South America.

WHITE PLAINS BAN ON ORPHANS ILLEGAL

Court Upsets Ordinance Against Occupancy of Archbold Home by French Children.

RESIDENTS MADE PROTEST

St. Vincent de Paul Society and Broadway Dwellers Prepare for Fight to Finish.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 28.—In the battle between the residents of the beautiful Broadway residential section and the St. Vincent de Paul Society of New York, the latter has drawn first blood. Justice Arthur S. Tompkins at Nyack decided today that the local ordinance against the use of Broadway property for asylums was illegal.

When it became known recently that the society had bought the residence of the late John D. Archbold, with eight acres of land in South Broadway, and that it intended to bring 150 French orphans here, a mild sensation was created. The village board called a meeting and passed what was known as a "stop block" ordinance, which would not only shut out the asylum, but would prevent also the future use of the Archbold property for garages. Thomas and David Luke, Robert C. Clowrey, Gustavus Walker, Frank R. Pierson and others appealed to the board to protect their property. They said that an asylum would cause depreciation of their property and loss to the village through reduced assessments.

Representatives of the St. Vincent de Paul Society were present and explained that they had sold their property in New York for nearly $400,000 and that they would have to vacate by Dec. 1. They had bought the Archbold place, they said, for more than any one else had offered, as they intended to use it as a home for French orphans. The objecting Trustees and residents suggested that for $25,000 they could get more and a better location back in the country and "they did not want to see an asylum on Broadway. They denied that there was any religious issue at stake although that charge had been made.

The board sided with the residents and as a result Attorney Sinnott for the society appeared before Judge William P. Platt at White Plains and obtained a writ of mandamus, which was argued before Justice Tompkins on Monday. He rendered his decision yesterday, saying the ordinance was illegal, as it was passed as an amendment to the building code and not under the recent act passed by the Legislature permitting villages to zone their districts. The village recently employed experts to zone the village, but the ordinance has not been passed and published. It may block the St. Vicent de Paul Society when it applies for permits to erect new buildings on the property, and that is where the fight will be renewed, as the society will find it necessary to build dormitories.

The residents are dtermined to keep the society out and they have the support of the village board because it will mean a loss in taxes. There is a report that they will go before a special session of the court at White Plains in September. The St. Vincent de Paul Society is prepared to fight out the issue.

NOT WALKING FOR TIMES.

Man Who Said He Was Spends Night in Cell in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 28.—A man giving the name of Milton Simon, 20 years old, of Toledo, Ohio, claiming to be walking from New York to San Francisco to win $1,000 offered by THE NEW YORK TIMES [no such prize has been offered by THE TIMES] is the guest of the Chicago police tonight, having been sent to bed at the South Clark Street Station by Desk Sergeant Powers.

Simon told the police that he left Detroit on his contest last Tuesday, his two companions on the transcontinental hike, Walter Hopkins and Jack Perrin, having dropped out at that point. According to Simon the rules of the contest provided that he may not ride on trains or boats, but may accept rides from motorists. He started without money, he says, and has made his expenses by selling papers in the larger towns.

He had $1 when he arrived in Chicago tonight and announced he will see Mayor Thompson tomorrow morning and endeavor to get his signature to a document which he carries with him for that purpose.

COMMUNISTS OPPOSE SWISS NATIONAL FETE

Bloodshed Is Feared in Counter-Demonstration Planned for Aug. 1 by Soviet Agents.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, July 28.—Since Switzerland became a united republic, Aug. 1 has always been her one annual national holiday and festival, like the American Independence Day. The day is celebrated by issuing commemorative postcards, by lighting bonfires on the mountains, by a general suspension of business, by dancing and music and by patriotic demonstrations.

This year, however, the Swiss Communist Party announces that it is organizing a counter-demonstration against the Swiss national holiday, which is described by the communists as "a day of phrasemaking, lying and deceiving the people." The communists are calling on every one to demonstrate "on behalf of Soviet Russia and the worldwide revolution."

The authorities fear that a great mass of the people may resent the communist demonstration and that it may cause bloodshed; hence, while not forbidding the demonstration, they are taking every precaution to preserve the peace.

The Swiss press is indignant at any one clamoring for a demonstration on behalf of Soviet Russia, when Russia is overwhelmed by an almost unparalleled famine, not to speak of pestilence. The communist leaders in Switzerland are mostly Germans naturalized as Swiss, as is even their head, Platten, who is a member of the Swiss Parliament.

Italian Factions Ready for Peace.

ROME, July 28.—Following a long conversation with delegates representing the Socialist Party, Signor de Nicola, President of the Chamber of Deputies, announced yesterday that the Socialists had informed him they were ready to conclude an agreement establishing peace with the Fascisti.

FAVORABLE REPLY FROM DUBLIN SOON

Great Optimism Prevails Following Reported Decision of Leaders on Critical Points.

DE VALERA TO MEET CRAIG

Ireland to Assume Part of the War Debt Instead of Paying Yearly Sum to London.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, July 28.—Though no official statement may be expected for a day or two, it is pretty certain de Valera and his Cabinet, who have been sitting every day, have arrived at a unanimous decision on the matters under discussion.

At any moment de Valera may communicate with the British Premier.

Meanwhile it does not seem likely a meeting of the Dail Eireann will be held until summoned to appoint plenipotentiaries to a London conference.

DUBLIN, July 28 (Associated Press).—An air of unusual optimism prevailed in Dublin today. Eamon de Valera, the Republican leader, had an informal meeting with some of his colleagues, after which it was confidently stated that a communication from Mr. de Valera to Premier Lloyd George might be expected soon upon the proposed basis of a conference.

It was also declared that another meeting between Mr. de Valera and Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, was imminent and that an acceptable solution of the financial difficulty had been found in the shape of Ireland's assuming a portion of the national war debt.

The Dublin Evening Herald understands that matters of tremendous import were discussed by the Dail Eireann Cabinet Wednesday and that "the stage of discussions was passed and a fateful and happy decision reached."

The next move is likely to be a meeting in Ireland between Sir James Craig and Eamon de Valera, it is stated on good authority. It was somewhat difficult to arrange for this proposed meeting, but, according to the informant, "they have got over the difficulties."

The obstacle to Ireland's contribution to the imperial Exchequer, it is reported, will be surmounted by Ireland's assuming a portion of the national debt instead of the yearly sum of £5,000,000 paid to the Imperial Exchequer, which Sinn Feiners regard in the nature of tribute. This solution is considered less objectionable and would satisfy Premier Lloyd George's contention that Ireland ought to pay something toward the cost of the war.

Letters which have been received from imprisoned Sinn Feiners indicate that there has been much improvement in their treatment since the truce.

Among the visitors to Mr. de Valera at the Mansion House today was A. W. Cope, Assistant Under-Secretary in the office of the Chief Secretary for Ireland. It was he who signed the truce terms on behalf of the civil administration and he has been one of the principal advocates of an amicable settlement.

It was authoritatively stated here today that Mr. de Valera had not made application to the Government for the release of members of the Irish Republican Parliament who are in prison, and that, although their release would be granted on his request, it would not occur without it.

LONDON, July 29.—A communication from Eamon de Valera was received by the Government yesterday (Thursday), according to The London Times.

"The contents were not divulged," says The London Times, "but it was noticeable in Government quarters that there was no abatement in the hopefulness lately apparent there."

MANNIX TO LAND FREELY.

Australia Will Not Ask Him to Take Oath of Allegiance.

MELBOURNE, Australia, July 28 (Associated Press).—The Australian Government has decided not to interfere with the landing of Archbishop Mannix on his return from his around-the-world trip, or to insist on his taking the oath of allegiance, it was announced today.

Acting Premier Cook declared that after full consideration of all the circumstances and in view of the fact that the Imperial Government was in full control of all foreign affairs in Irish affairs, the Commonwealth Government had resolved not to interfere with Archbishop Mannix.

A truce was being observed, and it was undesirable to revive bitter racial propaganda, which might hinder the solution of the difficulty. The Government hoped that this spirit would be reciprocated.

"LOOK FORWARD TO NEW ERA."

Premier Hopes for "the Closing of the Great Feud."

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LONDON, July 28.—Referring to Ireland during the presentation of a gift by the members of the House of Commons to Lord Pirbright, the new Viceroy of Ireland, this afternoon, Prime Minister Lloyd George said:

"We are looking forward to seeing the inauguration of a new era of peace there in the closing of the great feud between two nations that have been cast by Providence side by side in these islands."

Bank Chairman Joins Peace Prayer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, July 28.—John Purcell, Chairman at the meeting of the National Bank, today expressed the fervent hope and prayer that the conferences in Dublin and London might eventuate in such a solution of the Irish problem as would lead to the prosperity, happiness and unity of the people of Ireland.

TELLS HOUSE INQUIRY JAPAN IS MALIGNED

San Franciscan Says Vituperation Is Intended to Deceive Congress and Poison Public Opinion.

WASHINGTON, July 28. — Chairman Johnson placed today in the records of the House Immigration Committee hearings in connection with proposals that Chinese labor be permitted to enter the Hawaiian Islands under restrictions in order to meet the labor situation there, a telegram from John F. Irish of San Francisco, sent in reply to statements recently telegraphed the committee by V. S. McClatchy of Sacramento, Mr. Irish asserted that Mr. McClatchy had sent figures as to Japanese irrigated land holdings in California which were not correct and added:

"This sort of misrepresentation," the message said, "is intended to deceive Congress and poison Eastern public opinion. The Japanese, by hard work, have reclaimed to productive fertility more barren land than they have secured.

"I long ago warned McClatchy and his conspirators against international peace that their false and vituperative attacks on the Japanese would lead to mob violence. This result has come in the incendiary burning of five houses of Japanese in Fresno and the kidnaping of Japanese and threats against their lives.

"It might interest the committee to know who is interested in the depression of stock of Hawaiian sugar plantations, which will be the effect of extending the California conspiracy to that territory."

Ten-Year-Old Heroine Saves Girl of 3 From Drowning

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 28.—Margaret, the 10-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Matthews of New York, proved herself a heroine today when she plunged into the swift current of the Kennebacis River at Gondola Point and rescued 3-year-old Sally Morton from drowning.

When the baby toppled into the river Margaret, without removing clothes or shoes, jumped in, gripped the garments of the drowning child with her teeth and swam to shore.

NEW ENGLAND ROADS LOSE THEIR APPEAL

Commerce Commission Refuses to Order Redivision of Joint Freight Rates.

REJECTS BLANKET INCREASE

Board Declares Present Plan Inequitable and Calls for New Proposal in Ninety Days.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—New England railroads were denied by the Interstate Commerce Commission today their plea for a redivision of joint rates between carriers east and west of the Hudson River, with a greater proportion of such rate returns accruing to them.

The exhaustive hearings of last Spring, the commission said in its opinion, failed to show justification for blanket increases to the New England carriers in the portion paid by shippors for joint service, but revealed "an existing condition of divisional arrangements which is the antithesis of equality, uniformity, system and order."

Because of this condition the commission ordered the New England roads to submit within ninety days a proposal which would remove the inconsistencies.

The commission agreed with the roads outside New England that the effort of New England roads was "to augment their revenue from traffic which they interchange with their connections, without regard to the question of whether the present divisions are fair and reasonable and without consideration of the probable effects upon revenues" of the other roads.

The commission also said that to exclude certain roads in New England which were opposed to the proposal of the majority "would not be treating the New England roads as a whole."

In reply to the request that a blanket increase be given New England roads and allotted among them by the commission, the decision said:

"This would be taking from one road and giving to a less prosperous road, thus doing by indirect means what Congress deliberately and specifically refused to authorize us to do."

The financial condition of New England roads is not measurably worse than that of some of the defendant roads, the commission holds, in reply to the claim that roads in that territory were not adequately compensated for their service, which, it declared, was more expensive than that of other roads.

"No evidence of the reasonable and equitable measure of divisions other than 'as a whole' has been offered," the committee said. "No method by which the apparently incongruous plan of divisions now in force might be readjusted has been summitted, and we are thus left to deal with the matter in the light of generalizations which can lead only to speculative ventures upon an unknown field. The various methods which have been suggested to alleviate the financial conditions of the New England lines and assure them just, reasonable and equitable division indicate in themselves the uncertainty of their application, and it is apparent that if adopted they would not only perpetuate the inconsistencies which complainants refer but would create new preferences and prejudices."

The commission said it had no evidence "upon which to base an opinion as to whether the deficiency is or is not met from the revenues on coal."

"To treat the complainants 'as a whole' or as a group," the opinion added, "would disregard the differences which obtain between the complainants individually. Much of the evidence adduced was solely in behalf of the New Haven and manifestly has no application to conditions on the Bangor & Aroostock, the Central Vermont or the Rutland."

Commissioners Campbell, Potter and Eastman dissented from the opinion.

BRITISH OFFICER SETS NEW RECORD IN ALPS

The First Man of His Years to Climb the Weisshorn, 14,800 Feet High.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZERMATT, July 28.—A record of remarkable character has just been established here. A British mountain climber, Major P. B. Lindsell, a retired Indian Army officer, aged 65, has succeeded in making the ascent of the Weisshorn, 14,800 feet in altitude, one of the most difficult ascents in the Alps, requiring exceptional endurance and nerve.

Major Lindsell has beaten the age record for climbers of this mountain, no one of his age, not even a guide, having ever ascended it. Lindsell was accompanied by guides and took nine hours to reach the summit from Weisshorn Hut. He informed your correspondent that he did not begin climbing until aged 50, and admitted that at one time, when about two hours from the summit, he feared his strength was giving way, but, he added, "I felt also that, at my age, unless I did it then I should probably never be able to do it, and was not going to let it beat a British officer."

The last ascent of the Weisshorn by an American citizen was that of a woman, Miss Dora Keen, from your correspondent met on the summit. This ascent was made in 1910. Miss Keen having taken six hours from the hut to the top with two guides.

Zermatt has many distinguished climbers, among them the Prince Consort of the Netherlands, who, however, climbs only minor peaks and is accompanied by more than the usual number of guides, to the great satisfaction of the latter, who have not too many climbers this year. Today the Prince intends to attempt the ascent of the Matterhorn.

KILLS SON AND GOES FREE.

French Police Hold Slaying of Boy Menacing Mother Justifiable.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 28.—In the village of Charmettes, not far from Paris, a father this afternoon shot dead his son who was theatening his mother's life.

Jean Baptiste Faulier entered his home after work and handed to his wife his week's wages. When he walked out of the room their son Henri demanded that his mother hand over the money to him. The father re-entered the room to see his son brandishing a razor before the terrified woman. In haste he got his revolver, and as the son appeared about to slash his mother's face the father shot him dead.

The son had a bad reputation, having been sentenced several times for robbery and once tried for murder. The father was not arrested, the police holding that his act was justifiable.

HARDING RAIL PLAN PRESENTED IN BILL

Representative Winslow Offers Measure Providing Funds for the Roads.

ESTIMATED AT $500,000,000

Authorizes War Finance Corporation to Sell Securities Deposited for Equipment.

MONEY TO SETTLE CLAIM

REFUSAL TO SELL MAIL SHIPS HINTED

Board Officials Say It Can Decline Under Charter Because of "Defaulted" Payments.

SEIZURE IN FEDERAL COURT

Justice Burr Grants Transfer, but Company Will Seek Return to State Tribunal.

The offer of the United States Mail Steamship Company to buy the nine vessels seized by the United States Shipping Board for alleged arrears probably will be unfavorably considered, it was learned yesterday. The board issued a statement in Washington that the request would be treated "in an orderly manner." At the same time spokesmen for the board here contended that the company had no right to purchase the vessels if it was in default in any respect, and said that the board had the right to set the price as high as it pleased.

The provision of the charter cited by representatives of the board read: "At any time during the life of the charter if the charterers shall have duly paid all of the charter hire and shall not be in default in respect to any of the terms, covenants and conditions of this charter party, it shall have the option to purchase the vessels, the price to be fixed by the owners, the initial cost of reconditioning less depreciation at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum of said cost to be applied on said purchase price, provided, however, the owner shall then have authority to sell, free from judicial or other restraint."

The official statement of the board on the company's offer said:

"The main purpose of the United States Shipping Board with reference to the United States Mail Steamship Company was, and is, to protect the Government's interests and to keep the boats sailing. This the board proposes to do. It must not be forgotten that in such a vast enterprise there are many matters of pressing importance, such, for example, as the request to Congress for an appropriation for the conduct of the Shipping Board and its operations. So far as the offer of the United States Mail Steamship Company is concerned, it will be treated in an orderly way."

New Interests "Responsible."

The identity of the banking interests which it was said would join in the financing of the Mail Line was not disclosed yesterday. De Lancey Nicoll Jr. of attorneys for the company said that the parties were "well-known, responsible interests." The negotiations for their participation in the affairs of the company have been under way for several months, Mr. Nicoll said.

The legal fight between the Shipping Board and the company for possession of the nine vessels has been halted until Thursday by the transfer of the case yesterday from the Supreme Court of this State to the United States District Court. The transfer was ordered by Justice William P. Burr on motion of the Shipping Board's attorneys. The Court and the lawyers made it clear that the transfer was obligatory, and that the company might move to have the case brought back again to the State court.

Mr. Nicoll said that although the State court was for the time being superseded by the Federal court, the propriety of the removal was not passed upon in the order. The whole question, he said, was reserved for consideration by the Federal court, and the company would move on Thursday to remand the case to the State court. In the meantime the injunction preventing the Shipping Board from interfering with the nine vessels remains in effect.

W. Marshall Bullitt, attorney for the Shipping Board, told reporters that the board had had the case transferred to Federal jurisdiction because it was a suit arising under the United States Constitution, in that the defendants were a corporation expressly chartered under an act of Congress. It was an established principle of law, he contended, that any suit brought against a corporation chartered by Congress was a suit arising under the laws of the United States, no matter what the matter in controversy.

The company, it was learned yesterday, would allege that the reason why payments were discontinued in April was that officials of the board advised them to do so, pending modification of the charters. Officials of the company said that the board had not demanded payment on any particular ship.

A libel against the Mail Line and the Government, arising out of the repair of the steamship Potomac, allocated by the board to the company, will be filed today in the Federal court. It was said yesterday at the offices of Hunt, Hill & Butts, attorneys, The New York Harbor and Dry Dock Corporation will be the plaintiffs. They will ask about $175,000 for reconditioning the Potomac.

Company Says Only $232,000 Is Due.

The company issued the following statement last night:

"It is the contention of the United States Mail Steamship Company that any claim of the New York Harbor Dry Dock Corporation in excess of $232,000 is and has always been improper. This position was taken by the United States Mail Steamship Company after views exchanged with the Division of Construction and Repair, United States Shipping Board, were found to be in accord. The United States Mail Steamship Company has always resisted and will continue to resist the payment of this sum, and despite the differences which have existed between the United States Mail Steamship Company and the United States Shipping Board, it feels confident that it can count upon the United States Shipping Board in this instance for its assistance and co-operation.

"It has been suggested that the United States Shipping Board, due to its professed interest in the New York Harbor Dry Dock Corporation, has been instrumental in instigating this suit. Since the inception of the proceedings brought by the United States Mail Steamship Company to stay the members of the United States Shipping Board and the other defendants named in the suit, the Hon. William Marshall Bullitt, former Solicitor General of the United States, has assumed command of the defense on behalf of the Government. It is inconceivable to us, and we refuse to credit, in view of Mr. Bullitt's professional standing and integrity, any such statements, and we feel confident that he has in no way been connected with the institution of this case."

HOCKEY PLAYER DIVORCED.

Mrs. Cleghorn Found Husband In Ottawa With Another Woman.

A chance visit of Mrs. Evelyn Cleghorn to Ottawa, Ontario, last Fall, not only located her missing husband, Henry William Sprague Cleghorn, hockey player, but revealed the fact that he was living there with another woman whom he introduced as his wife. Upon this testimony Supreme Court Justice Cohalan yesterday granted a divorce decree to Mrs. Cleghorn, and directed her former husband to pay her $1000 a month alimony.

Mrs. Cleghorn stated that he earned $5,000 a year as representative of a sporting goods house in Ottawa. Her witnesses were residents of Ottawa who testified in depositions that Mrs. Vivian Dalbec, named in the complaint as the co-respondent, had been introduced to them as Mrs. Cleghorn.

Radio Rate to Germany Cut.

The Radio Corporation of America, 1,233 Broadway, announced last night that, beginning Aug. 1, its regular radiogram service rate to Germany would be reduced from 38 cents to 25 cents per word. The deferred service, formerly 18 cents per word, has been reduced to 12½ cents.

NORTH DAKOTA BANKER HELD FOR FALSE ENTRY

T. L. Beiseker Is Head of National Bank of Towner, Which Was Closed After an Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., July 28.—Indictments were returned a few days ago on two counts against T. L. Beiseker of Fessenden, N. D., President of the First National Bank of Towner, N. D., and Plentywood, Mont. The First National of Towner was closed some time ago on account of shortages found in its books. Beiseker was arrested last night on a warrant charging a false entry in the books.

Beiseker is connected with several banks in North Dakota and Montana.

H. H. Beagh, cashier of the First National Bank of Towner, is also under indictment on thirty-eight counts returned by the March Grand Jury.

Beiseker will be arraigned tomorrow before Judge Amidon, in the Federal District Court in Fargo, N. D. His bond is fixed at $5,000. The indictments and arrest followed an investigation made by United States District Attorney Hildreth of Fargo. Beiseker is said to be one of the wealthiest men in North Dakota.

DISOWN H. S. CHAMBERLAIN.

English Court Denies Inheritance to Wagner's Son-In-Law.

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LONDON, July 28.—An English court today decided that Houston Stewart Chamberlain, the Englishman who was notorious during the war by reason of his violent anti-British propaganda, is now a German subject within the meaning of the Versailles Treaty, and consequently forfeits all interest in the estate of his uncle, the late General Sir Crawford Trotter Chamberlain.

Chamberlain was born in England in 1855, lived in Vienna from 1882 to 1906, and afterwards went to Germany, where he became a naturalized German citizen, and since then has been living at Bayreuth.

Chamberlain's lawyer argued that he could not change his allegiance by an illegal act, and was therefore a British subject according to English law, but the court held that Chamberlain had committed a crime against the laws of England, being liable to trial for treason, and that according to German municipal law, he was a German citizen within the meaning of the Treaty of Versailles, and as such was not entitled to the inheritance.

REALTORS TAKE RIVER TRIP.

Possibilities of Jamaica Bay Harbor Plans Studied.

Possibilities of the development of Jamaica Bay and the Brooklyn waterfront were explained yesterday to a party of Brooklyn realtors by Henry A. Meyer, Deputy Commissioner of Docks, and Nelson B. Kilmer. The trip, taken in the city tug Manhattan, was arranged by Arthur W. Colston, executive secretary of the Brooklyn Real Estate Board.

Speedy completion of the proposed Staten Island-Brooklyn tunnel was stressed by Mr. Kilmer as a necessity to the interest of the new municipal docks on Staten Island, that vessels docking there might have direct benefit of the trunk line railroad terminals.

Passing through Jamaica Bay, which was described as the finest landlocked harbor on this continent, the party was shown the hundreds of United States Shipping Board vessels anchored there.

Among those on the trip were William H. Burling, President of the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange; James B. Fisher, Isaac Cortelyou, Joseph W. Catharine, Edward Lyons, George S. Horton, Lewis H. Pounds, Maurice J. Moore and Arthur W. Gelston.

Details of the proposal made to the city by the American Chain of Warehouses, of which Alton B. Greeley of Cleveland is President, were told. This agreement was made several months ago and is under consideration by a special committee of the Board of Estimate. The warehouse people agree to put up docks, warehouses and railroad terminal facilities, at cost $100,000,000, on city-owned land at a rental of $1,250,000 for a period of fifty years. At the end of that time the land and the buildings are to revert to the city, subject to another lease to net the city 6 per cent. on the value of the property, as shall be determined by an appraisal.

ATTACK ON GIRL UNSOLVED.

Belief Is Hospital Phone Operator Was Hit by Addict Seeking Drugs.

The police of the Atlantic Avenue Precinct in Brooklyn were unable after an all-day investigation to solve the mystery of an attack on Miss Louise Kalber, night telephone operator at St. John's Hospital, at Albany and Atlantic Avenues. Miss Kalber was at the switchboard when, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, she heard a noise. She went into an office near the main entrance to investigate. As she stepped into the office she was hit on the head with an instrument which proved to be a heavy inkwell wrapped in a cloth. Miss Kalber fell unconscious. Her assailant escaped.

Miss Kalber's head was cut. A hospital physician attended to that. Miss Mary Droon, Superintendent of Nurses, told the police she believed the person who struck Miss Kalber was looking for narcotics.

BEGINS INQUIRY ON FIGHT.

Lewis Is Told That Ebbets Field Riot Was Exaggerated.

District Attorney Harry E. Lewis of Brooklyn began his investigation yesterday into the circumstances surrounding the recent battle between Pete Herman and Joe Lynch for the bantamweight championship at Ebbets Field. Charles H. Ebbets, President of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, and Police Inspector Joseph Conboy were called by Mr. Lewis as witnesses. William A. Gavin, Vice President and managing director of the International Sporting Club, which conducted the bout, will be called later.

Mr. Lewis said after his examination of Mr. Ebbets that the latter told him he was positive there were no more tickets printed than there were seats in the ball park, and that the stadium was not oversold.

Mr. Lewis said that Inspector Conboy told him that the reports of riot and excitement connected with the theft from one of the ticket booths were "grossly exaggerated," and that as far as he could find out the men who stole the money did not point revolvers at the ticket seller.

Pay Interest on H. & M. Rail Bonds.

Oren Root, President of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, in announcing a 2¾ per cent. interest payment on its bonds, issued the following statement yesterday: "At a meeting of the Board of Directors today, 2½ per cent. interest was declared on the company's $33,102,000 of 5 per cent. adjustment income bonds, payable Oct. 1, 1921, out of the surplus income for the six months ended June 30, 1921. This is the second installment of interest to be paid on these bonds since Oct. 1, 1916, the first installment of 2 per cent. having been paid on April 1, 1921. As the interest on these bonds is cumulative after Jan. 1, 1920, a balance of 3 per cent. of cumulative interest remains unpaid."

Aircraft Men Elect J.K.Robinson Jr.

J. K. Robinson Jr., President of the Gallaudet Aircraft Corporation, was elected President of the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association at the annual meeting held yesterday at the general offices of the association, 501 Fifth Avenue. G. M. Williams, an official of the Dayton-Wright Company, was elected Vice President and Frank M. Russell, a Vice President of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation, as Secretary. S. S. Bradley was re-elected General Manager.

FILM SHOWS NEED OF IMPROVING PORT

Motion Picture Depicts Long and Wearisome Journey of 'Mr. Potato' Under Present System.

TO INSTRUCT THE PUBLIC

Port of New York Authority Seeks to Impress Importance of Development.

In order to instruct the public in the task which confronts the Port of New York Authority, this body presented, a motion picture at the Rialto Theatre yesterday morning, based on the report of the New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission, to the Legislatures of both States last year. The picture shows the railroad and steamship facilities of the territory included in the Port Authority, and by diagrams and animated pictures illustrates the recommendations which the commission, of which the Port Authority is the successor, made in its report.

Starting with airplane views of the harbor, the picture then shows the business sections of some of the large cities within the boundaries of the port authority.

The feature of the motion picture is an animated cartoon of a potato, first seen in a freight train near the Jersey meadows. It is drawn, not only with eyes, but a nose and ears, arms and legs.

"I've been in this train twenty-six hours," says Mr. Potato. "It is terrible." And Mr. Potato weeps.

Finally the train moves and it reaches Jersey City. Mr. Potato alights and is soon dumped onto a lighter which takes him to Manhattan. Then he is placed on a truck which is seen to move leisurely on to Washington Market. Mr. Potato by this time is wearied, but there is no rest in view. After lying at the market for some hours he again boards a truck which takes him to a retailer in the Bronx who ordered the potatoes from the Washington Market merchant. Mr. Potato figured out that it took 91½ hours to get from the Jersey meadows to the retail store. Furthermore, the total cost amounted to .6885.

The recommendations of the old commission are then shown in diagrams and animated pictures. It again traces the travel of Mr. Potato, but pictures him making the trip at a cost of only .3812. This is done by doing away with the lighterage and bringing the railroads clear into Manhattan. The Automatic Electric System of terminals was also clearly described by the use of diagrams.

Before showing the picture Eugenius H. Outerbridge, Chairman of the Port Authority, delivered a short address.

IDENTIFIED AS ROBBERS.

Two of Three Prisoners Picked Out by Victim of Hold-Up.

Robert Coyle, Robert Umstead and Robert S. Murray, who were arrested in Buffalo several days ago in connection with several robberies in this city, yesterday were held in $15,000 bail each when arraigned before Magistrate Charles N. Harris in the West Side Court.

Before they were taken to court the prisoners were placed in the lineup at police Headquarters, where several victims of recent hold-ups in the city viewed them. A man who witnessed the $800 hold-up of a store at Broadway and 103d Street on July 4 last said he was not certain they were the robbers. He explained that one of the robbers had red hair, whereupon, according to Detective Sergeants Kane and Lowd, Umstead spoke up and said: "Yes, I remember that fellow. He was in the store when we stuck it up." The other prisoners refused to admit that they participated in the robbery.

Joseph Saltanoff, proprietor of a drug store at 2,105 Third Avenue, who was robbed of a diamond pin in his store, identified Coyle and Umstead as two of the men.

PAYS FOR KILLING BANDITS.

Detroit Association Offers $5,000 for Each Bank Robber Slain.

DETROIT, July 28.—A standing reward of $5,000 was announced today by the Detroit Clearing House Association for the arrest and conviction or killing of any person who robs or attempts to rob a member bank of the association.

"The killing of any person committing robbery or attempting to rob," the announcement states, "shall, for the purposes of the reward, be considered the same as an arrest and conviction."

Quits Senate to Be Postmaster.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 28.—John B. Mullan filed his resignation as State Senator with Lieut. Gov. Wood today. Next Monday he will become Acting Postmaster here. His permanent appointment is expected soon. Mr. Mullan is one of the veterans of the State Senate and has been chairman of many important committees.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Weather forecast:

Illinois—Unsettled; possibly thunder showers in north and central; Saturday fair; much change in temperature.

Missouri—Unsettled Friday; Saturday fair; not much change in temperature.

Wisconsin — Unsettled Friday, possibly showers; Saturday fair, warmer.

Minnesota — Unsettled, warmer Friday possibly showers; Saturday fair; cooler in northwest.

Iowa—Fair Friday, probably Saturday, except unsettled Friday in east; warmer Friday.

North Dakota—Fair Friday, warmer; Saturday unsettled; cooler.

South Dakota—Fair Friday, warmer in east; Saturday unsettled; cooler in north and west.

Nebraska and Kansas—Fair Friday, probably Saturday; continued warm.

Montana—Fair Friday, probably Saturday; cooler in north and northwest Friday and east and south Saturday.

Wyoming—Fair Friday, probably Saturday; cooler in west and north Saturday.

North Carolina—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; probable showers in extreme south.

South Carolina and Georgia—Partly cloudy in north and probable showers in south Friday and Saturday.

Florida—Local thunder showers Friday and Saturday.

Extreme N. W. Fla., Alabama and Mississippi—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; continued warm.

Tennessee — Generally fair and continued warm Friday and Saturday.

Kentucky — Fair in south, partly cloudy, with probable local thunder showers in north, Friday and Saturday; no change in temperature.

Ohio, Indiana and Michigan—Cloudy, with probable local showers and thunderstorms Friday and Saturday; no change in temperature.



Safe Milk
For Infants & Invalids
NO COOKING
The "Food - Drink" for All Ages.
Quick Lunch at Home, Office, and Fountains. *Ask for HORLICK'S.*
Avoid Imitations & Substitutes

Army Orders and Assignments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The War Department published the following orders today:

Cavalry.

McMullen, Maj. J. I., to office Judge-Advocate Gen., this city.

Mausley, Capt. O. S., to Mil. Acad. as instructor.

Knight, 1st Lt. H., to Ft. Riley Cav. School.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Hickey, Maj. M. J., to Ft. Warren.

Herman, Maj. P. H., to Univ. of Cincinnati as Asst. Prof. Mil. Sci.

Miscellaneous.

Pritchard, Lt. Col. G. B. Jr., retired, relieved from further active duty.

Cummings, Maj. A. D., Insp.-Gen.'s Dept., to San Francisco as Asst. to 9th Corps Area Insp.

Lyerly, Maj. B., F. A., to Ft. Howard.

Wallace, Capt. T. R., Inf., honorably discharged.

Reed, Capt. C. O., M. C., to Fitzsimmons Hosp., sick.

Resignations.

Kent, Capt. G. B., M. C.

Mangum, 1st Lt. A. B., Phil. Scouts.

Leaves.

Woodward, Col. J. E., Inf., 2 mos.

Lewis, Maj. C. A., Inf., 3 mos.

Brinton, Maj. L. C. Jr., C. A. C., 3 mos.

Drake, Maj. A. F., Judge-Adv., 2 mos. 15 days.

Wade, Capt. A. B., F. A., 14 days ext.

Moore, Capt. E. E., Inf., 1 mo.

Stewart, Capt. R. G., Cav., 1 mo.

James, Capt. E. F., F. A., 2 mos.

Hensey, 1st Lt. C. W., F. A., 1 mo.

North, 1st Lt. T. F., F. A., 1 mo.

Cross, 1st Lt. F. G., F. A., 1 mo.

Calhoun, 1st Lt. M. C., F. A., 1 mo.

Swartz, 1st Lt. C. H., F. A., 1 mo.

McLorinkin, 1st Lt. H. T., Cav., 10 days ext.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

Offley, Capt. C. N., to Nav. Inspr. of Engl. Material, Hartford, Conn.

Kilduff, Lt. Comr. W. D., to the Wyoming as 1st Lt.

Hintze, Lt. Comr. K. E., to the Kitty.

Burnett, Lt. H. P., to the Zellin.

Inglis, Lt. T. B., to the Phillips.

Ware, Lt. C. F., to Flotilla Two.

Pixle, Jr. Lt. S., to the McCawley.

Stolter, Lt. E. J., to Division 33.

Marine Corps Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—These Marine Corps orders have been promulgated as of the dates indicated:

July 23—Clinton, Lt. Col. T. M., to U. S. Weisel, Maj. H. W., to 2d Brig., Santo Domingo.

July 25—Babb, Lt. Col. M., to U. S. Thompson, 1st Lt. R. F., hon. discharged.

July 26—Judson, Maj. H. C., to Quantico, Va.; Ostermann, Maj. E. A., to U. S. Thalheimer, Capt. W. F., 3 mos. sick leave; Eller, Capt. E. E., to Quantico, Va.; Woodhead, Capt. F., to Hdqrs. M. C., Washington.

July 27—Stockes, 1st Lt. G. F., to Quantico, Va.; Root, 2d Lt. D. E., to San Diego, Cal.; Denham, 2d Lt. J. L., to Navy Yard, Washington.

July 28—Campbell, Lt. Col. C., to U. S.; Nelson, Capt. R. L., to Norfolk, Va.; Parker, 1st Lt. J. H., to Pensacola, Fla.

Estates Appraised.

LANGTON, JOHN, a mining engineer (Feb. 6, 1920). Gross estate, $138,339; net estate, $130,328. William A. and Hugh H. Langton, brothers, inherit $37,235 each; Ellen, Mary A., sisters, and Laura Langton, sister-in-law, $18,618 each.

PIERCY, ZACHARY T. (March 3, 1921). Gross estate, $450,050; net estate, $416,240. Adelaide T. Piercy, the widow, receives $162,664; Raymond D., son, $70,000; William A. and Henry C., sons, $51,558 each; Estelle, a daughter, $50,446; Lillie P. Cuyler and Harriet P. McCabe, daughters, $35,000 each.

SMITH, HAZEL A. W. (Jan. 24, 1921). Gross estate, $116,033; net estate, $111,304. The husband, Albert E., receives $47,337; Kathleen, a daughter, 24,551; Albert E. Jr., and James G., sons, $3,600 each; Florence J. Neason, sister, $200; Katharine Neason, mother, $1,461. A trust fund of $20,277 is created for the benefit of the minor children.

SAMUEL, MOSES (Sept. 4, 1910). Gross estate, $204,387; net estate, $185,223; three sons, William, Sanford and Lawrence, receive $31,376; Lelia Adler, daughter, $33,084; Benno, a brother, $2,000.

VAN SLYCK, GEORGE W. (Jan. 28, 1921). Gross estate, $218,427. The New York Historical Society receives $52,821; Marion B. Spooner, no relation, $40,000; Lizzie Tingler and Emma Mumford, $20,000 each; George W. Van Slyck, grandnephew, $18,000; Elizabeth W. Fowler, grand niece, $13,855; the Chi Psi Fraternity at Williams College, $5,000; residence divided among ten grand and great grand nieces and nephews.

The Civil Service.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 17 an examination for mineral examiner, men, age 21 to 50, for vacancies in the General Land Office Service, for duty in the field, at entrance salaries ranging from $1,620 to $1,800 per year, with an subject connected with the general nature of the examination, 10; education, training and experience, 30. It is desirable that applicants possess actual practical experience in the work of a mining engineer, or in the investigation of mineral or oil deposits, and in rating the subject of education, training and experience credit will be given for such experience. In addition, special credit will be given for experience in irrigation and for courses of study in mining engineering and civil engineering. Age limits do not apply to persons entitled to preference because of military or naval service. Classified employes who have reached the retirement age and have served fifteen years are entitled to retirement with an annuity.

Fire Record.

A. M.
3:15—204 Manhattan Av.; awning, Gugen Co. ..... Slight
6:15—In front of 138 West Broadway; taxicab, Michael Roony ..... Slight
9:40—50 W. 10 St.; William Beatty, ... Not given
11:15—122 E. 25 St.; W. F. B. Friend Co. ..... Not given
P. M.
12:10—798 E. 170 St., the Bronx; Oscar Bauman ..... Not given
1:05—24 St. and Broadway; trolley car, N. Y. Railways ..... Not given
3:00—Front of 703 W. 180 St.; auto, Star Fruit Market ..... Slight
3:25—411 W 22 St.; not given ..... Slight
3:30—34 W. 64 St.; Jacob Seizel ..... Slight
5:45—2,614 Creston Av., the Bronx; J. Henry Co. ..... Not given
7:16—230 St. and Broadway; Nurses' Outfitting Association ..... Not given
7:30—2,527 Broadway; Levy Shoe Store ..... Not given
8:15—351 St. Nicholas Av.; Michael J. Darden ..... Slight
8:20—62 E. 12 St.; J. Horently ..... Not given
8:45—2 Av. and 75 St. ("L" structure); L. R. Z. ..... Slight
8:55—1,537 Lexington Av.; not given ..... Not given
9:10—1,271 Broadway; S. W. Anderson ..... Not given
9:45—190 Elizabeth St.; Rosario Ganer. ..... Not given
9:50—1 Convent Av.; Martin Roachinson ..... Not given
10:20—83 St. and Amsterdam Av. (auto). ..... Not given



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When the first signs of redness or roughness appear; smear gently with Cuticura Ointment to help soothe and heal, then bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water to cleanse and purify. Finally dust on the refreshing Cuticura Talcum, a delicately medicated, exquisitely scented powder. If used for every-day toilet purposes, Cuticura does much to prevent skin trouble.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 23C, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The disturbance that was central over Ontario Wednesday morning has moved eastward, attended by showers and thunderstorms, within the last twenty-four hours in the Atlantic States north of Virginia and in the Ohio Valley and the region of the Great Lakes. Another disturbance is advancing east-southeastward from the Western Canadian provinces and has been preceded by local showers and thunderstorms over the Plains States, the upper Mississippi Valley and the Western Canadian provinces. Local rains have also fallen on the South Atlantic Coast and in New Mexico and Arizona. The temperature has fallen considerably in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the Ohio and upper Mississippi Valleys and the region of the Great Lakes. Warm weather is now confined to the southern Plains States and the western plateau region.

In the Middle Atlantic and New England States the weather will be cloudy Friday and unsettled, with local showers on Saturday, without material change in temperature. In the Ohio Valley and the region of the Great Lakes the weather will be unsettled, with local showers and thunderstorms Friday and Saturday, without material change in temperature.

Winds off the Atlantic Coast: north of Sandy Hook, moderate to fresh westerly winds overcast weather Friday; Sandy Hook to Hatteras moderate southwest and west winds partly overcast weather Friday; Hatteras to Florida Straits; storm of considerable intensity over the Canadian Maritime Provinces moving eastward; Hatteras to Key West, moderate southeast and south winds partly overcast weather, occasional showers Friday; over East Gulf and West Gulf, gentle to moderate variable winds and generally fair weather Friday.

Forecast for today and Saturday:

Northern New England: Partly cloudy Friday; Saturday unsettled, moderate temperature.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy Friday; Saturday unsettled, probably followed by showers; mild temperature.

Eastern New York: Cloudy Friday; Saturday unsettled, with local showers; no change in temperature.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and District of Columbia: Cloudy Friday; showers Friday night or Saturday; no change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1921.	1920.		1921.	1920.
3 A. M.	76	67	4 P. M.	89	81
6 A. M.	75	64	6 P. M.	84	78
9 A. M.	78	71	9 P. M.	79	68
12 M.	84	70	11 P. M.		

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 82; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 76; at 8 P. M. it was 79. Maximum temperature, 89 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 75 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 76 per cent. at 8 A. M., 61 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.95 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.84 inches.

Will for Probate.

MIDDLETON, MARGARET (July 8 last). The will leaves to former District Attorney William Travers Jerome, a cousin, a photograph of General Sherman, presented to the deceased by one of the General's daughters, and General Sherman's home letter and Thackeray's letters; to William Travers Jerome Jr., the family bible of his grandfather Jerome, two Sherman letters and $2,000; to Lady Leonie Jerome Churchill, Edinburgh, Ireland, her diamond lavalliere and an emerald ring given by her father; Dorcas Walker of 17 East 42d St., maid, $3,000; residue of the estate to Allan M. Middleton, brother, of Lodi, Cal.

CUNARD ANCHOR

Passenger and Freight Services
From New York

CHERBOURG AND SOUTHAMPTON
MAURETANIA ..... Aug. 31, Sept. 6 Sept. 29
BERENGARIA ..... Aug. 18 Sept. 22 Oct. 20
AQUITANIA ..... Aug. 23 Sept. 13 Oct. 4

LIVERPOOL
VASARI ..... Aug. 6
CARMANIA ..... Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Oct. 8
ALSATIA (new) ..... Aug. 20 Sept. 17 Nov. 1
CARONIA ..... Aug. 27 Sept. 24
SCYTHIA (new) ..... Sept. 6 Oct. 11 Nov. 15

PLYMOUTH, HAMBURG AND DANZIG.
SAXONIA ..... Sept. 13 Oct. 29 Dec. 13

LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW
CAMERONIA (new) July 30
LONDONDERRY AND GLASGOW
COLUMBIA ..... Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Oct. 8
ALGERIA ..... Aug. 20 Oct. 4

VIGO, GIBRALTAR, PATRAS, DUBROVNIK, TRIESTE AND FIUME
CALABRIA ..... Aug. 6
HAMBURG AND DANZIG
PANNONIA ..... Aug. 18
BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL
ASSYRIA ..... Aug. 13
Cunard and Anchor Steamship Lines,
25 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE
New York—Havre—Paris

CHICAGO ..... July 30 Sept. 7 Oct. 12
LAFAYETTE ..... Sept. 1 Sept. 29
LEOPOLDINA ..... Aug. 3 Sept. 10 Oct. 15
FRANCE ..... Aug. 4 Aug. 25 Sept. 22
LA LORRAINE ..... Sept. 1 Oct. 1
LA SAVOIE ..... Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Nov. 12
PARIS ..... Aug. 17 Sept. 14 Oct. 5
LA TOURAINE ..... Sept. 17 Oct. 19
ROCHAMBEAU ..... Aug. 27 Oct. 1 Nov. 8

Havre—Hamburg—Danzig
NIAGARA ..... Aug. 20 Nov. 5

New York—Vigo—Havre
LA BOURDONNAIS ..... Aug. 30 Oct. 4
ROUSSILLON ..... Sept. 17
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 19 STATE ST., N.Y.

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OR ANY STEAMSHIP TICKET AGENT.

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AMERICAN LINE
NORWAY SWEDEN DENMARK
Continental Europe
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Bergensfjord ..... July 29 Sept. 9
Stavangerfjord ..... Aug. 19 Sept. 30
Passenger Office
22 Whitehall St., New York

ITALIAN LINES
NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
To NAPLES and GENOA
SAN GIORGIO (Also Palermo) ..... July 30
AMERICA (Naples and Leavat) ..... Aug. 6
TAORMINA (Also Palermo) ..... Aug. 19
Europa ..... Aug. 27 Palacciano ..... Sept. 3
ITALIA AMERICA, 1 State St., N. Y.

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NEW ZEALAND—SOUTH SEAS.
Via Tahiti and Raratonga. Mail and passenger service from San Francisco, sailing every 28 days. UNION STEAMSHIP CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.
230 California St., San Francisco, Cal., or THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway, N. Y.

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General Passenger Offices, 24 State St., N. Y.

NIAGARA TO THE SEA.
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SHIPPING AND MAILS

[All the times indicated are under Daylight Saving.]

THE TIDES.

	Sandy Hook.		Governors Island.		Hell Gate.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
High water	2:46	3:29	2:42	3:31	5:02	5:30
Low water	9:08	10:05	9:07	9:48	11:15	12:15

THE SUN.

	Rises.	Sets.
	A. M.	P. M.
	5:42	6:15

Incoming Steamships

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From	Sailed.
Beatrice	San Juan	July 13
Comus	New Orleans	July 23
St. Mary	Baracoa	July 24
Ft. Victoria	Bermuda	July 24
South American	Trinidad	July 15
Huron	Turks Island	July 22

DUE TODAY.

Steamer.	From	Sailed.
Adriatic	Southampton	July 20
Vasconia	London	July 13
Lancaster	Marseilles	July 3
Calabria	Naples	July 19

DUE TODAY

Steamer.	From	Sailed.
Canada	Azores	July 20
Latvia	Danzig	July 16
Galileo	Antwerp	July 16

DUE TOMORROW.

Steamer.	From	Sailed.
Minnekahda	Hamburg	July 20
Gothland	Philadelphia	July 23
France	Havre	July 23

DUE SUNDAY

Steamer.	From	Sailed.
Cedric	Liverpool	July 23
Toloa	Havana	July 23
Comanche	Jacksonville	July 28

Outgoing Steamships Carrying Mail

SAIL TODAY.

Steamer.	Destination.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.	Carries Mail For
Bergenafjord	Bergen	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland.
Alliance	Colon	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	Haiti, Canal Zone, Salvador, Nicaragua.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Rotterdam	Plymouth	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Louisgne, Rotterdam
Gothland	Danzig	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Germany and Northern Europe.
Ryanthis	Capetown	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.	South Africa.
Gdansk	Danzig	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.	Poland.
Cent. State	Plymouth	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Europe, Asia and West Africa.
Flow City	Helsingfors	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.	Denmark and Finland.
Ulua	Colon	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Canal Zone, Costa Rica.
Ft. Victoria	Bermuda	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	
Mexico	Havana	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Cuba.
Porto Rico	San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	St. Thomas and St. Croix.
Caracas	Porto Rico	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Venezuela, Curacni.
B'ham City	Barbados	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Argentina, Uruguay.

Foreign Ports—Arrivals and Departures

**ARR

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Quality ..... 6¼ to 6¾% for the best names.
Quantity ..... 6¾ to 6¾% for the best names.
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Plenty of Garment Stocks.

According to the reports of buyers who have investigated stock conditions in the local garment trade, there is plenty of merchandise around. They, therefore, apprehend no difficulty in getting prompt deliveries when this becomes necessary by reason of an improved retail trade. They find that not only are the regular stock houses able to furnish an abundance of garments, but that many manufacturers are also selling ahead producing goods in anticipation of later calls. The tendency to-ward immediate delivery business is very strongly defined just now, and buyers are operating in that way both to protect themselves and to get the lowest prices possible.

High-Lustre Weaves.

By employing fine cashmere yarns the dress goods mills are producing high lustre velours and other cloakings, which are expected to prove a feature in Fall outergarments. The high lustre effect in combination with rich shades will prove popular, so the trade believes, an article that will with universal favor. Outside of this development there has been little change made in the type of fabric which goes into high-class dress goods for women's trade. Fur trimmings are still popular, even in the cheaper merchandise, and some ornamental stitching is seen.

Raw Silk Dull.

The local raw silk market is dull and featureless. Prices are nominally unchanged, report H. L. Gwalter & Co., Inc., but there is an almost complete absence of buying on the part of the mills, which are restricting operations strictly to filling-in requirements. Manufacturers are finding themselves between seasons and, being fairly well covered for the next month or two, they have little incentive to commit themselves further ahead until developments in the fabric market take some more definite shape. Advices from Europe report the silk market quiet but firm, with most reelers practically sold out to the end of October. Yokohama reports a small demand at steady prices, with new silk on the basis of 1630 yen for double extra and 1720 yen for best No. 1 white. Prices at Canton are higher than American buyers are able to pay, and trade is dull in consequence. Tussah silks continue in some demand at Shanghai, but business on steam filatures and Tsatlees is practically at a standstill.

Metallizing Feathers.

Metallic plumages are to be a style factor this Fall, and various treatments have been employed to create a chemical that will give the required metallic surface and coloring to plumage without labor waste and damage to the feather stock. A formula has just been perfected by a leading bronze powder manufacturer, whereby the cost and time required in processing the plumage have been cut down materially. The solution prepared for this use is combined with silver, gold, bronze, antique or other finishes. Ordinarily the minimum cost of gilding, bronzing or oxidizing a blade was five cents, but the new liquid has reduced this to half a cent. The time consumed in the process has been cut down to two minutes.

Customers Have Been Changed.

In the eyes of the women's wear trade, a most notable development of the present time is the changing clientele of the higher class manufacturers. Formerly, these houses sold to the best retail department stores to the exclusion of smaller establishments. Now, there are many of them who have only specialty shops on their books. This is said to be due to the fact that less care is being exercised in the selection of their goods by the big retailers who are more attracted to the value than to the exclusive style features of the highest grade merchandise. Many of the specialty shops, instead of going after bargains, are seeking only better styles than they were accustomed to carry, and they waive the price consideration.

Prospects for Undergarments.

Manufacturers of ladies' silk underwear, who have been seeing buyers for the last week or so, are fairly well satisfied with prospects for the Fall. While the buyers are not placing very large orders, they seem to be satisfied with present-day prices, it was said, and will probably be back later in the season to make larger purchases. Flesh-colored materials are in greatest demand. One manufacturer figured that about 75 per cent. of his orders are for flesh-colored garments; about 20 per cent. for white, and the remainder for orchid, yellow and other shades. Undergarments with broad lace insertions are finding a good trade, it was said.

Waist Business for Fall.

While some waist manufacturers report their large business is in net waists, others find little demand for this material, and, on the other hand, are selling georgettes and other silk goods almost exclusively for the Fall. A manufacturer reported that buyers are taking a fair interest in tailor-made waists, not only in silk, but in cotton fabrics with a trimming of a softer material. Dark hues are going well, especially navy blue, he said, to correspond with the wearer's suit.

Demand for Summer Rugs.

The demand for Summer rugs of the grass and fibre qualities, which starts in department and retail furniture stores late in the Spring, is not entirely over, although the Summer is half gone. The reason for this, as explained by the manager of a large establishment, is that persons who only recently have gone to their Summer homes have learned after their arrival that new floor coverings were needed. They did not buy them last year in many cases because of the price, but substantial reductions, ranging from 25 to 35 per cent., have since been made. Blue is the leading color in Summer rugs, but brown and green are also desired.

High Colors in Wall papers.

A change from plain papers of a single color to much more elaborate tapestry papers for the Fall is seen by wall paper dealers. For some time up to the present, people had many of their rooms papered with but a single color, with perhaps a border of contrasting hue. The effect was sombre and required a good deal of decorating with pictures and portennes to ward off cheerlessness. Now a complete change has taken place, some persons going so far as using a Belgian lovely paper with the primary colors in all their combinations in a parrot and fruit design. Others have not gone quite that far, but are demanding flowered tapestries and other bright papers.

Gray Goods Fairly Active.

A fairly active trade in gray goods was done yesterday. In print cloths, the mill owners were asking 6¾ cents and 7 cents for July-August delivery of 38-inch 64-60s, but not many sales at this price were reported. The day's trading in this construction started at 6¾ cents and purchasing was brisk at this figure. The 39-inch 67-72s brought 7¾ cents for late August and September delivery and 38½-inch 60-48s had a good trade at 5¾ cents for Southern goods and 5¾ cents for Eastern. Thirty-nine-inch 72-76s were sold at 8¼ cents. In sheetings the trading was fair, the 5.50s going for from 4½ cents to 5 cents, and the 5.00s bringing 3¾ cents.

LONDON WOOL FOR GERMANY

Demand Strong at Sale, but Prices Show Decline.

LONDON, July 23.—There were 12,000 bales offered at the final session of the wool sales today. The demand was strong, especially from Germany, and the tone was firm.

Fine spinners' merinos finished unchanged to 5 per cent. and other merinos 10 per cent. lower. Crossbreds declined 10 to 20 per cent., and Cape of Good Hope and Natal 5 to 10 per cent.

During the series home buyers purchased 80,000 bales and the Continent 91,000, while 21,000 were held over.

NEW HITCH DELAYS VEHICULAR TUNNEL

State Commissions Clash Over Awarding of Contracts for Sinking Shafts.

NEW COMPANY BIDS LOWEST

New York Engineer Says This Concern, Favored in New Jersey, Lacks Experience.

Another long postponement of the work of constructing the vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River is imminent because of a clash between the New York and New Jersey Commissions over the question of awarding the contract for sinking the shafts on the west bank of the Hudson. The lowest bidder for the work a few weeks ago was the Holbrook, Cabot and Rollins Corporation but there was a protest about accepting the bid because the firm failed to accompany its bid with the necessary check, which was delivered after the time limit expired.

To avert a threatened lawsuit the contract was readvertised. A new bid by Holbrook, Cabot and Rollins was $374,-611.50 and one by Shaft Construction Company, Inc., was $369,815.50, which is $173,239.50 less than the estimate of the cost by the engineers of the commission. The New York Commission, on a report by C. M. Holland, chief engineer of the joint commission, indicated a determination to award the contract to the Holbrook, Cabot and Rollins Corporation. Under the contract the joint commission has the power of rejecting any or all bids.

Yesterday word came from T. Albeus Adams, Chairman of the New Jersey Commission, that his commission would insist upon the contract going to the low bidder. Whereupon the New York Commission, through Mr. Holland and Paul Windels, its counsel, announced that it would not consent to award the contract to the Shaft Construction Company. They made it plain that the New York Commission would never yield for the reasons contained in Mr. Holland's report that the Shaft Construction Company was a newly organized concern, and was without experience in the work required.

"The fact," reads the report, "that a new organization, inexperienced in this work, has submitted such a very low figure raises the question in your engineer's mind as to whether this company has a proper appreciation of the character and quality of the work to be carried out."

Then the report states that the Shaft Construction Company was incorporated on July 19, the day on which the bids were received. This leads to the suspicion that the company was formed to obtain the contract if it could. "The capital, as stated in the articles of incorporation, is $10,000," says the report. Then appears a statement which credits the company with assets totaling $113,-500, consisting of $78,500 in cash and certified checks in possession of the commission and $35,000 worth of equipment.

Each commission is independent of the other, and there is no tribunal with power of forcing an adjustment except that of public opinion. Commenting upon this yesterday Mr. Windels said that an appeal would be made in both States by a clear presentation of the facts.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 9000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.: Wm. Epper, leather goods, umbrellas, handkerchiefs; 37 W. 26th St., 8th floor.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.: C. J. Behan, coats; 37 W. 26th, 8th floor.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Gold Stores: Miss Reinpaul, canton crepe dresses; new Fall models; 246 5th Av., Room 715.

ALTOONA, Pa.—Silverman & Silverman: J. Silverman, cloaks, suits, dresses, millinery; Cumberland.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.: Mrs. L. Brinson, ready-to-wear; 22 E. 20th (W. T. Knott).

BALTIMORE—L. & I. Greenbaum: L. Greenbaum, infts. waists, house dresses; 1,182 B'way; Martinique.

BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst Co.: A. C. Lamsbach, upholstery goods, floor coverings; 1,304 B'way; Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.: W. W. Stone, women's, children's furn. goods, umbrellas; 16 W. 20th.

BALTIMORE—D. Miller & Co.: H. L. McLanahan, hats, millinery; Martinique.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Kaufman's; J. E. Kaufman, women's, children's wear; Pennsylvania.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; L. Loeb, millinery; Pennsylvania.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.: upstairs, Mr. Woods, men's wear; basement, Mr. Reisman, mdse. representative, waists; 225 5th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.: Miss M. Fleming, art linens; 483 4th Av.

BOSTON—Goldberg-Palmer Co.: J. Finer, silk dresses; 141 W. 23d (M. Kanach).

BUFFALO, N. Y.—E. N. Adam & Co.: P. F. Brett, hosiery, underwear, print goods, silk bathing suits; 16 W. 39th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.: J. Hamilton, linens, domestics. C. N. Kierst, rugs, carpets, linoleums. David Scholl, hosiery, gloves; 16 W. 32th.

CANTON, Ohio—W. R. Zollinger & Co.: J. F. Brown, millinery; 105 Grand, McAlpin.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Simpson Dun Clark-Buhl Co.: D. A. Friesen, silk sweaters, plain tricotine suits, large quantity linen jumpers; 276 5th Av. (F. Frohman.)

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.: M. Eisfelder, jobs, ribbons; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—N. Ribbach Co., M. W. Fried, waist, dress materials; Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO—L. Bensk; J. Teller, dresses; 15 E. 20th, Room 1910.

CHICAGO—Evans Brothers; E. Evans, men's furnishing goods, shoes. Continental Clothing Co.: Mr. Whitehead, boys' clothing.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The White; G. C. Moon, ready-to-wear; imperial.

DENVER, Col.—The Joslin Dry Goods Co.: R. J. Shadford, domestics, white goods, linens, blankets; 23 East 26th, Room 810.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.: H. K. Bartlett, dresses; 235 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.)

DETROIT—J. Burrows Co.: J. Burrows, skirts, dresses; McAlpin.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio—Sloan-Buchan Co.: Mrs. A. Buchan, women's wear; Pennsylvania.

ENID, Okla.—Weiss Mercantile Co.: S. Weiss, domestics, hosiery; 119 W. 25th, 9th floor.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Steiger-Cox Co.: W. J. Hoyle, women's neckwear, toilet goods; 134 W. 23d (C. S. Logan).

FLORENCE, Ala.—B. F. Rogers & Brother; B. A. Rogers, merchandise manager; Marlboro.

FT. WORTH, Texas—Colton's Ladies' Toggery; D. L. Colton, dresses; 276 5th Av. (F. Frohman).

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Fashion Leader; D. A. Friesen, silk sweaters, plain tricotine suits, large quantity linens, jumpers; 276 5th Av. (L. Frohman).

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Paul Stekette & Sons Co.: Mr. Geifeman, coats, suits, dresses, furs; 6 W. 32d. (Mdse. Reporting Co.)

HASTINGS, Neb.—Stein Bros. Co.: Miss G. T. Keelor, millinery; 1,164 B'way (Fellows Buying Corp.)

HELENA, Mont.—McNeir Co.; Mrs. H. B. McNeir, ready-to-wear; 333 7th Av., 4th floor.

HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Brothers D. G. Co.: M. E. Girard, millinery, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).

HOUSTON, Texas—W. C. Munn Co.; J. H. Hill, merchandise manager; 333 7th Av.

HOUSTON—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; F. Hirsh, small wears; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).

KOKOMO, Ind.—Thalman & Levi Co.: J. Frankenthal, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Finn).

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—The Fashion; D. B. Fishman, cloaks, suits, waists; 333 7th Av. (J. M. Biggins).

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas—Winnig Bros.: Miss B. McKinney, millinery; 311 5th Av.; A. Rosenau.

LOS ANGELES—Bullock's: M. R. Mason, piece goods, basement; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.)

MACON, Ga.—W. A. Doody Co.: J. T. Redding, women's ready-to-wear; Imperial.

MARION, Ohio—Uhler-Phillips Co.: J. E. Grundy, notions, fancy goods; 1,190 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—S. Lowenstein & Bros., Inc.: W. R. Winternecke, silks, velvets, dress goods, linens, white goods; 120 W. 32d (M. H. Gradwohl).

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Marks, Rothenberg Co.: L. Rothenberg, piece goods, silks, fancy goods; 1,150 Broadway; Baer & Lilienthal.

MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld-Phillipsen Co.: M. B. Goldstein, stationery, toilet goods, leather goods; 1,184 B'way (Fellows Buying Corp.)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Powers Mercantile Co.: Miss Bankee, millinery, trimmings; 18 W. 20th.

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NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The E. Malley Co.; Miss K. A. Davis, books, stationery; 105 Grand (Jay Co.).

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa.—Silverman's; Miss Silverman, children's, juniors' Redfern dresses; 37 W. 26th, 7th floor.

NEW ORLEANS—B. Cohn Co.: B. Cohn, silks, laces, embroideries, hosiery, furnishing goods; Aberdeen

NEW ORLEANS—Schwartz Bros. & Co.: H. Schwartz, piece goods; 60 Worth, 4th floor.

NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.: G. A. Crane, silks, velvets, dress goods; 452 4th Av.

OTTAWA, Ia.—A. & F. Glabe; B. Glass, coats, dresses, skirts, suits; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—Epstein Bros.: W. Epstein, women's neckwear; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—Jenoff & Paul; L. Jenoff, dress goods; Breslin.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.: N. Cohen, basement dresses; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder, Inc.; M. Arnfeld, men's, boys' clothing; 1,172 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).

PLYMOUTH, Wis.—Snell's, Inc.; Mrs. Z. Snell, ready-to-wear; 311 5th Av.; A. Rosenau.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King Co.; Mrs. Smeallie, worsted, art needlework; 440 4th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; F. L. Warren, underwear, hosiery; 240 Madison Av.

READING, Pa.—Kline, Eppihelmer & Co.; J. Stroup, silks; 432 4th Av.; (D. G. Union).

REDLANDS, Cal.—A. Leipsic; Mrs. A. Leipsic, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Dufty-Powers Co.; E. Westheimer, hosiery, men's, boys' furn. goods; 1,241 B'way (S. Solomon).

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; S. G. Taylor, dress goods; 433 4th Av.; Pennsylvania.

SAN FRANCISCO—Ed. Newman & Son; E. Goldenberg, women's neckwear, ruffings, buttons (wholesale); 1,140 Broadway (Pacific Embroidery Co.).

SAN FRANCISCO—Raphael, Weill & Co.; Miss L. Feiser, evening gowns, dresses, skirts, house dresses, riding habits; 15 E. 28th.

SEATTLE—MacDougall & Southwick Co.: Miss K. Bauer, notions, jewelry, toilet goods, stationery; Miss H. Humphrey, infants', girls' wear; 23 E. 20th (W. T. Knott).

SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle D. G. Co.; Miss M. Brown, muslin underwear, sweaters, corsets, infants' wear; 440 4th Av., Room 1406.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Snell's, Inc.; Mrs. E. Snell, ready-to-wear; 311 5th Av.; A. Rosenau.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane D. G. Co.; Miss K Ewing, art needlework; 440 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; J. Rathjen, dress goods; 56 W. 32d, 4th floor.

ST. LOUIS—Stix-Baer-Fuller; L. Freund, basement cotton piece goods; 1,107 B'way, (6th floor).

ST. LOUIS—Freedman-Zatlin Mfg. Co.; C. A. Zatlin, underwear, shirt waist materials; McAlpin.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Golden Rule; Miss H. Kemper, art goods, needlework; 3 West 29th.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Golden Rule; A. S. Kurtz, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 3 W. 29th (D. B. Raddin.

TACOMA—People's Store; Mrs. R. Evans, millinery; 23 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).

WARREN, Pa.—Smith, Metzger & Wright; W. W. Wright, coats, suits, furs; Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons Co.; Miss C. Hermann, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.

WHEELING, W. Va.—New York Cloak and Suit House; S. J. Darris, furs; 3 W. 29th; Pennsylvania.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Colvig Bros.; W. L. Colvig, notions, millinery; Breslin.

WICHITA, Kan.—Cohn-Hinkel D. G. Co.; Mrs. A. Bristow, waists, underwear, negligees; 215 W. 20th (Weill & Hess Assn.)

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—G. M. McKelvey Co.; O. D. Sheets, waists, furs; 333 7th Av., McAlpin.

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DRESSES Wanted — Large jobber placing stock orders on position to highest grade Canton, charmeuse, satin canton, crepe satin, poiret twill, tricotine, crepe and novelty dresses, samples 9-5, daily. 524 Broadway, 2 West 32d.

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DRESSES Wanted—Canton crepe, by jobber; large stock orders if prices and styles are desirable. See Mr. Anthony, 3d floor, 29 East 32d. Vanderbilt 2597.

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DRESSES Wanted—Spot cash for 5,000 Fall styles, any quantity, jobs entire stocks. Watkins 5184.

DRESSES Wanted—Stouts exclusively in all materials. Call today and all next week after 4. Fourth floor, rear elevator, 163 West 28th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on all kinds canton crepe, satin and tricotine. After 11 o'clock, 26 West 32d, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Guimpe dresses. 12th floor, 5 East 27th.

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ROSHANARA CREPE Wanted—Phone Madison Square 4108.

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SERGE Wanted—7301, 67. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4814.

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SERGES Wanted—WFX, black only, original tickets. Canal 4135.

SERGE Wanted in black and navy, 7301, for cash. Call South 2635.

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VELOURS Wanted—American 13911 or similar; also normandies, all colors. George Cohen, 141 West 28th. Chelsea 6838.

VELOURS Wanted—American 69105 or similar; coating seconds; brown, navy; cash. Erkin, 106 West 32d.

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VELOURS Wanted—American 13911, Stevens 4814. Cohen-Edelman, 1,225 Broadway.

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Cincinnati, Ohio
Coup. 5½s, 1931
To Yield 5.50%

$150,000
Dayton, Ohio
Coup. 6s, 1931
To Yield 5.40%

$100,000
South Bend, Ind.
Coup. 5½s, 1941
To Yield 5.25%

J. S. Bache & Co.

Bond Department
42 Broadway New York

Call Money Down to 3½ Per Cent.—Declines in Numerous Industrial Stocks.

The rate for demand loans on the Stock Exchange did not go above 4½ per cent. yesterday, and it closed at 3½. Measured by this range of rates, the day's market was the lowest since the middle of August, 1919. The weekly reports of the Federal Reserve Banks were sufficient commentary on the movement. At the New York Bank the reserve ratio rose from 70 per cent. to 72¾, and the whole system's ratio from 62¾ to 63⅝; both percentages being the highest since 1917. As in the long series of preceding weeks, the mounting gold reserve is the main factor in the advance; the New York bank alone now holding $82,-000,000 more than a week ago and $375,000,000 more than at this week of 1920.

Yet not only has the note circulation of the entire reserve system decreased $27,000,000 further this past week (making the total reduction from last December's maximum $867,000,000, or 25½ per cent.), but discounts are down $40,000,000 for the week and $1,300,-000,000 for the calendar year to date. The figures both of the curtailment in credit and of the addition to gold reserves are as prodigious for their sphere of finance as are the other present-day figures of public debts, Government revenues and foreign trade values. Their abnormal magnitude is partly a consequence of inflated and then deflated prices, but that is far from being the whole explanation—certainly so in the matter of gold reserves. The whole phenomenon means that the world is entering an era in which the statistical totals that staggered the imagination in 1914 are getting to be commonplace, and that will hardly end with the "era of reconstruction" any more than the same phenomenon did at the similar juncture after other great wars.

In a highly irregular and not very active stock market, the only movement of prices to attract attention was the weakness in half a dozen industrial shares, chiefly of motor car and railway equipment companies. For the abrupt declines which occurred in some of these stocks, professional activities were plainly responsible; the lately familiar tactics of selling down a stock because the company might reduce its dividend being once more utilized. It cannot be said that the tactics made great impression on the general market; but they served to offset the influence of easier money rates on the speculator's mind, and that was doubtless all that the professional operators expected. The sellers overshot their mark in one instance by forcing down National Lead stock 7½ points on "dividend rumors," only to learn while selling at the lowest that the regular dividend had been declared. Railway shares were generally higher.

The even of the day in Europe was the reduction in its official discount rate by the Bank of France. The French Bank never once altered its rate between the ending of the August "war panic" in 1914 and the ending of the war itself, and the recent 6 per cent, rate was fixed, in the Spring of 1920, only when the world-wide overstrain on credit had compelled every other national banking institution, including our Federal Reserve, to put a brake on borrowing. There are reasons, in the French Bank's own present position, why the new 5½ per cent. rate was possible; yesterday's weekly statement showed its outstanding note circulation to have fallen to the smallest total since April 1, 1920, the reduction in the past twelve weeks having been no less than 1,800,000,000 francs, or nearly 5 per cent. But the predominant reason for the change was without question the world-wide relaxation of the strain on credit, following a year of world-wide liquidation.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
40 railroads	54.85	53.97	54.48	+ .42
25 industrials	72.13	71.36	72.05	+ 1.22
50 stocks	64.30	63.54	64.20	+ .44

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
July 27	64.51	63.23	63.86	+ .06
July 26	64.54	63.60	63.80	— .31
July 25	64.79	63.82	64.31	+ .33
July 23	64.00	63.31	63.98	+ .80
July 22	63.50	62.73	63.06	+ .20
July 21	62.97	62.43	62.86	+ .09
July 20	63.50	62.63	62.90	+ .13

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1921.	65.80	July 1	61.54	July 15	63.42
1920.	86.06	July 5	78.27	July 27	78.72
1919.	90.54	July 17	86.19	July 1	90.38
1918.	72.78	July 6	70.48	July 15	71.67
1917.	82.44	July 2	77.56	July 18	80.00
1916.	87.04	July 3	82.91	July 14	84.39

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1921.	78.12	May 6	58.35	June 21	63.42
†1920.	94.07	Apr. 8	74.45	Feb. 13	80.52

Full Years.

1920.	94.07	Apr. 8	62.70	Dec. 23	67.96
1919.	90.30	Nov. 5	69.74	Jan. 21	85.880
1918.	80.16	Nov. 12	64.12	Jan. 5	72.46
1917.	90.66	Jan. 4	67.17	Dec. 26	68.28

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change— Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	70.64	+.33	+2.74	+4.04

DAILY RANGE OF BONDS.

July 27	70.61	+.15	July 16	69.45	—.02
July 26	70.28	+.21	July 15	69.48	—.08
July 23	70.03	+.16	July 14	69.56	+.08
July 23	69.89	+.22	July 13	69.48	+.12
July 22	69.67	+.12	July 12	69.36	+.07
July 21	69.55	+.19	July 11	69.29	—.
July 20	69.36	—.04	July 9	69.29	—.07
July 19	69.40	+.12	July 8	69.36	—.10
July 18	69.28	—.18			

YEARLY RANGE OF BONDS.

*1921.	71.80	Jan. 20	67.56	June 30	70.64
†1920.	72.54	Jan. 10	65.57	May 21	66.60

Full Years.

1920.	73.14	Oct. 31	65.57	May 21	68.98
1919.	79.05	June 2	71.00	Dec. 31	72.60
1918.	82.36	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	79.78
1917.	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 30	78.30

*To date. †To corresponding date last year

FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

Dullness at London, Prices Lower at Paris.

LONDON, July 28.—Trading was dull on the Stock Exchange today. Old 2½ per cent. consols, ¼ point higher at 48⅜; British 5 per cent. war loan, 88¼; 4½ per cent. war loan, 81½, both unchanged.

Rand Mines, unchanged at 2¼; De Beers Mining, ⅛ lower at 10¼.

PARIS, July 28.—Prices were lower on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, unchanged at 56 francs 25 centimes; 5 per cent. war loan, unchanged at 82 francs 70 centimes.

Exchange on London, 17 centimes higher at 46 francs 40 centimes per sovereign; American dollars were quoted at 12 francs 98 centimes, against 12 francs 91½ centimes yesterday.

Irregularity in Dull Market—Guilders and Lire Make Substantial Advance.

Irregularity prevailed in the foreign exchange market yesterday. Once again the volume of business was small by comparison with normal. Lire and guilders, which were weak on Wednesday, recovered and exchange also moved in favor of Madrid. Marks and francs lost ground, and sterling after moving within narrow limits ended the day with a gain of ⅛ of a cent.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1921.

Range of Rates, Sight Exchange.

	Wednesday's High.	Low.	Final.	Final.
LONDON	$3.57⅛	$3.56⅜	$3.57⅛	$3.57
PARIS	7.71⅜	7.65¼	7.68¾	7.70¾
BOMBS	4.17⅛	4.11	4.17⅛	4.08
AMSTERDAM	30.90	30.75	30.76	30.58
BERLIN	1.25	1.23	1.24	1.22
MADRID	12.80	12.70	12.80	12.71

Closing Rates.

Parity of exchange is given as reported by the United States Mint, except in countries with a silver standard, where parity fluctuates with the price of silver.

Europe.

	Thursday.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
STERLING—Par $4.86⅝ per sovereign.			
Demand	3.57⅛	3.58½	3.73¾
Cables	3.57⅜	3.59	3.74
Com., 60 days	3.54	3.54½	3.68
Com., 90 days	3.53½	3.53	3.65¾
FRANCE—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	7.68¾	7.74¾	8.66
Cables	7.67¾	7.75	7.67
ITALY—Par 19.3 cents per lira.			
Demand	4.17¼	4.48	5.31½
Cables	4.18	4.48½	5.32
BELGIUM—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	7.40	7.55	8.14
Cables	7.40½	7.56	8.15½
GERMANY—Par 23.8 cents per mark.			
Demand	1.23¼	1.31	2.32
Cables	1.23¼	1.32	2.34
AUSTRIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.13¾	.14	.59
Cables	.13	.14¼	.61
CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	1.28	1.51	2.25
Cables	1.29	1.53	2.30
DENMARK—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	15.10	15.05	15.70
Cables	15.15	15.10	15.80
FINLAND—Par 19.3 cents per finmark.			
Demand	1.55	1.70	4.50
Cables	1.57	1.71	4.55
GREECE—Par 19.3 cents per drachma.			
Demand	5.52	5.57	12.68
Cables	5.55	5.60	12.73
HOLLAND—Par 40.2 cents per florin.			
Demand	30.76	31.43	34.25
Cables	30.78	31.45	34.375
HUNGARY—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.27¼	.31¾	..
Cables	.27⅜	.32¼	..
NORWAY—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	12.80	12.85	15.70
Cables	12.85	12.90	15.80
POLAND—Par 19.3 cents per mark.			
Demand	.005⅝	.005¾	.0056¼
Cables	.006	.006	.0056
RUMANIA—Par 19.3 cents per leu.			
Demand	1.30	1.38¾	2.80
Cables	1.31	1.37	2.85
SERBIA—Belgrade; Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	2.32	2.82	6.25
Cables	2.33	2.54	6.30
SPAIN; Par 19.3 cents per peseta:			
Demand	12.89	12.62	15.43
Cables	12.91	12.93	15.44
SWEDEN; Par 26.8 cents per krona:			
Demand	20.47	20.58	21.05
Cables	20.52	20.63	21.15
SWITZERLAND—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	16.40	16.44	17.08
Cables	16.43	16.47	17.12

Far East.

CHINA—Cents per silver dollar for Hongkong; per tael for Shanghai and Peking.			
Hongkong, demand	51.25	50.25	76.00
Hongkong, cables	51.25	50.38	76.10
Peking, demand	73.50	74.25	115.00
Shanghai demand	70.50	71.00	107.00
Shanghai, cables	71.00	71.50	107.50
INDIA—Calcutta, cents per rupee, nominally stabilized at one-fortieth of a pound sterling.			
Demand	23.50	23.75	37.25
Cables	23.75	24.00	37.50
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Manila; cents per silver peso.			Par 50
Demand	46.50	45.50	47.50
Cables	46.75	45.75	48.00
JAVA—Par 40.2 cents per florin.			
Demand	42.00	32.00	..
JAPAN—Par 49.8 cents per yen.			
Demand	48.125	48.00	51.50
Cables	48.375	48.25	51.75

South America.

ARGENTINA—Par 42.44 cents per Argentine paper dollar.			
Demand	29.25	28.50	39.75
Cables	29.375	28.625	39.90
BRAZIL—Par 32.45 cents per milreis.			
Demand	11.125	10.375	21.60
Cables	11.25	10.50	21.70

Canada.

MONTREAL—Par 100 cents per Canadian dollar.			
Demand	89.00	88.02	86.9

Russian Currency.

Prices for pre-revolution Russian ruble notes were as follows: Par, 51.40 cents per ruble.

	Bid.	Asked.
100 ruble notes, per ruble	.13	.15
500 ruble notes, per ruble	.11	.13

NEW EXCHANGE MEMBERS.

Four Seats Transferred—Consideration Not Announced.

E. V. D. Cox, Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, announces the transfer of the following memberships:

Cleveland Cobb to Bertram S. Rosenbaum; Nathaniel F. Glidden Jr. to William L. Wilson; Rogers L. Barstow, deceased, to Frederic C. Haskins, and Ferdinand Richter to William Hutchinson Putnam.

The membership of Richard R. Brown, deceased, has been proposed for transfer to James E. Brown. The transfer is for the account of the partnership, and no consideration is involved.

MONEY.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1921.

Further ease appeared in the call money market on the Stock Exchange, the rate declining in the afternoon to 3½ per cent. from 4½ per cent., at which the earlier business was done, both for new loans and renewals. The latter was the lowest rate for renewals since Sept. 18, 1919. No change occurred in time money, with rates quoted at 5½@6 per cent., the last-named rate the figure at which the day's business was transacted. Conditions governing commercial paper remained the same as on recent days. Bankers' acceptance rates were again reduced ⅛ of 1 per cent. for the shorter maturities.

Call Loans.

Renewals.	High.	Low.	Last.	Wednesday's Final.
	4½	4½	3½	4½

Time Loans.

Mixed collateral, 60 to 90 days	5¼@6
4, 5 and 6 months	5¼@6
All industrial collateral, 60 to 90 days	5¼@6
4, 5 and 6 months	5¼@6

Commercial Paper.

Best names, 4 to 6 months	6 @6¼
Other names, 4 to 6 months	6¼

Discount Rates Federal Reserve Bank.

Commercial paper, 15 days, 5½; 16 to 90 days	5½
Liberty bonds, Victory notes and Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 15 days, 5½; 16 to 90 days	5½

Open Market Rates.

	Bid.	Asked.
Call loans against acceptances	4½	
Prime bankers' acceptances eligible for purchase or rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks. Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.		
30 days	5¼	5
60 days	5¼	5
90 days	5¼	5
4 months	5¼	5¼
6 months	5¼	5¼
Non-member and private bankers, 60-90 days	5¼	5½

London Market.

Money on the London market was ⅛ higher at 3⅜ per cent.; short bills unchanged at 4⅜ per cent. and three months' bills unchanged at 4½ per cent.

Gold bullion on the London market unchanged at 114s 10d. Taking the British Mint's standard price of 85 shillings per fine ounce as par, the market quotation would represent a price of 133 1-3 for gold at London. On the same basis the highest London price for gold this year was 136⅜, on Jan. 3; the highest of the period 149¾, on Feb. 6, 1920.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Exchanges of checks at the New York Clearing House, $563,100,000; balance, $50,908,000; Federal Reserve Bank's credit balance, $37,700,000; clearings this day a year ago, $720,688,202.

SILVER BULLION.

Bar silver in London up ½d at 39⅛d. New York price for domestic bar silver unchanged at 99¾ cents per ounce, the Mint price: "foreign" silver up ⅜c at 62⅜c.

Range of prices for silver bullion for the present year to date:

	Highest.		Lowest.	
London	42⅛d	Jan. 5	30⅜d	Mar. 5
New York	63⅛c	Jan. 6	53⅜c	Mar. 6

Range for the year 1920:

London	89¾d	Feb. 11	35¼d	Dec. 16
New York	81.87	Jan. 13	39½c	Dec. 15

STEEL ORDER GAIN

Increase Over First Quarter Indicates That Upturn Has Begun, Says President.

E. G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, following the meeting held yesterday afternoon at which the regular dividends were quoted on both classes of common stock, said that the dividend on the common stock had been more than earned during the quarter, as well as for the first six months, after providing for dividends on both classes of pfeferred stocks. The dividend on the common issues amounts to 1¼ per cent quarterly and is payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 15.

In regard to the condition of the company's business, Mr. Grace said that the value of the orders on the books as of June 30 was $84,000,000, compared with $110,000,000 at the close of the first quarter of the year. He added that while the amount of new business booked during the second quarter was $23,300,000 less than the billings, it showed a marked increase over the bookings for the first three months of the year. This, he said, would indicate that the low point had not only been reached but actually turned and that a gradual increase in the volume of business was to be expected. Railroad and railroad supply and equipment company buying is estimated to represent anywhere from 35 to 50 per cent. of the demand of the steel industry. It is, therefore, believed that just as soon as the railroads are in a position to enter the market for their needs a definite and substantial improvement will be noted in the steel business, according to Mr. Grace.

He further added that with steel prices relatively at the lowest point in twenty years, it is evident that the steel interests have done their full share in liquidating values to a point where business should go forward, provided other conditions are similarly adjusted.

The declaration of the regular dividends on the common stock came as no surprise to the financial district, as reports had been circulated in the Street for some time to the effect that the Bethlehem Steel Company, despite action by some other steel companies in either passing or reducing their dividends, would declare the regular rates on all classes of its stocks.

Canada Ready to Pay Off Its Loan.

OTTAWA, July 28.—Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, announced today that the $15,000,000 loan due in New York next Monday would be paid without any further Government borrowing.

As a result of the sharp break in United Drug, Pressed Steel Car and a few other issues in Wednesday's market, the professionals who have been active recently on the short side of the market looked around for weak spots and appeared to meet with considerable success judging from the drastic declines in such stocks as General Electric, American Locomotive, National Lead, Pierce Arrow preferred, Pressed Steel Car, Railway Steel Spring and United Fruit. Declines in the above mentioned issues ranged from 2 to more than 8 points, and trading in them was up an active scale. The lowering of the call money rate to 3½ per cent. had virtually little effect on the market in general, which appeared to be natural in view of the gyrations in some of the volatile issues. The rails in general were strong, while the oils and motors were firm in the early dealings, but reacted in the late trading.

***

Investment Buying of Rails.

The high grade dividend paying railroad issues displayed firmness throughout the day, some of the issues registering new high prices for the current movement. The features included Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Great Northern preferred, Atchison, Reading and a few others. The buying of these shares was reported to be of a strictly investment character, many orders coming from bond houses which were unable o supply the demands of their customers with good bonds, and as an alternative were advising the purchases of the better grades of railroad stocks. The lower priced shares moved up in sympathy including such issues as Rock Island, Frisco, Texas & Pacific, St. Louis Southwestern and Southern Railway.

***

World-Wide Decline in Money.

The comment made in Wall Street banking circles on yesterday's reduction in the French Bank's discount rate was that this action fairly completed the evidence of easier money throughout the world. Prior to this reduction at Paris, official bank rates had been reduced during July at London, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiania and New York, and during May and June at Brussels, in Switzerland and at Calcutta. All these banks, including the Bank of France, put up their rates in the Spring of 1920. No change from the 1920 bank rates has yet been reported at Rome, Amsterdam, Madrid or Berlin. In Wall Street, discussion of this world-wide decline in money is more or less directed to the question how far the lower discount rates indicate an actual or prospective change in the rate charged for investment capital. There has as yet been virtually no reduction in the terms asked by the investment community for new loans to Governments or companies.

***

Third Avenue Adjustment 5s.

The fact that the interest on the Third Avenue adjustment 5s is cumulative, and the further fact that the sum of $1,-126,800 has been set aside, according to the corporation's reports, for this purpose, although the interest has not been paid since July, 1917, has given rise to the impression that when traction affairs turn the corner the Third Avenue adjustment 5s will be about the first back interest taken care of by the corporation. Although this fund is segregated each year, and is charged against the corporation in the balance sheet, no statement has been made as to when the holders will receive the money due them.

***

The Low Call Money Rates.

Call money yesterday was again under the pressure of competition by prospective lenders, and rates declined to the lowest figures that have ruled for two years. The renewal rate of 4½ per cent. was the lowest since Sept. 18, 1919, on which date money renewed at 4 per cent. At 1:30 o'clock a further decline to 3½ per cent. was announced. In the "outside" market a differential of ½ of 1 per cent. was to be obtained, and as a further inducement to prospective borrowers, what are called "running loans" are now being made of call funds. That is, loans are made with the understanding that they will be allowed to run along for several days without being called. The official 3½ per cent. rate was the lowest since Nov. 3, 1919, when money loaned on the Exchange at 2 per cent.

***

"Liquidity" Now a Prime Requisite.

The prime necessity in the money market at the moment is what bankers describe as "liquidity." Possession of that quality is indicated by the activity in the call market, the Liberty bond market, the market for United States certificates of indebtedness and in such other securities as may be converted into cash at a moment's notice. The disposition in the bond market, too, appears to be toward activity in only those securities in which a steady market is maintained and which are easily and quickly salable. The answer given by most bankers to inquiries as to the present easy condition in the money market is almost uniform: "Business, proceeding at a slow pace, is using a great deal less money than it would under normal circumstances, and there is keen competition to keep the surplus employed."

***

Lackawanna Stock Dividend.

The action of the Directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad yesterday in declaring a stock dividend of 100 per cent., payable Aug. 20, to stockholders of record Aug. 8, completes the plan which was voted upon at the stockholders meeting a week ago Thursday. At this meeting approval was given by the stockholders to increase the outstanding capital stock of $42,277,000 by an additional $45,000,000. The company had been given authority to do this by the Interstate Commerce Commission last April, and the Directors' action yesterday was in accord with the program which was then in the minds of the management.

***

Railroad Financing.

That railroad financing since the first of the year has been on a large scale, and eminently successful, was pointed out yesterday by one executive. The absorption by the investing public of approximately $372,000,000 in railroad bonds and notes since Jan. 1 is held to reflect confidence in the future integrity of the carriers, and also encourages the managers to count on the prospects of obtaining money for future needs, in spite of the low earning power of some of the companies during the current year. If Congress carries out the recommendations of President Harding for a refunding of obligations of the roads to the Government, it is believed that the necessity of extensive financing by individual roads will be eliminated and thus outstanding obligations will be put in a better position.

***

New Haven.

Although New Haven's freight traffic has improved during the past month, officials are inclined to regard the increase as a temporary spurt. According to recent figures, revenue ton miles are now running at 135,000,000 a week, compared with 111,000,000 the last week in May, which was the lowest mark the companies traffic has ever reached. In the matter of shop and other workers the New Haven has not re-employed as many men as several of the other companies which have been doing considerable deferred maintenance and repair work since the July 1 reduction in wages.

Gold En Route for Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were notified yesterday that eight boxes of gold, valued at $300,000, as en route to them on the steamship Cedric from England.

First Mortgage Bonds To Yield 8.50%

Secured by property appraised as of May, 1921, at over three times bonded debt.

Net profits for 1917 to 1920, inclusive, averaged nine times total interest charges; profits for first four months of 1921 were at the rate of over six times interest requirements. Sinking fund will retire about one-fifth of entire issue each year.

For further information send for Circular F-53.

Hemphill, Noyes & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
37 Wall Street, New York

Power and Light Company Earnings

Nebraska Power Co.

YEAR	GROSS	NET
1917	$1,714,818	$684,466
1918	1,951,139	722,957
1919	2,465,973	921,926
1920	2,966,515	948,336

Bond Interest Earned 3.15 times
Earned on Preferred Stock 18.13%

Circulars on request

W. C. Langley & Co.

Investments
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

EXEMPT FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

Township of Lyndhurst, N. J.

6% School Bonds

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Assessed Valuation	$6,750,000
Net Debt	416,234
Population (1920 Census), 9,515	

Maturing July 1, 1930-1960 inc.

Prices to yield 5.80%

Descriptive circular upon request

B. J. Van Ingen & Co.

46 Cedar St. New York

Telephone John 6364

Municipal Bonds

are being bought in large volume because of their present abnormal prices and their tax exemption features.

Income yield from 5¼% to 6½%.

Send for our latest Circular M.

Farson, Son & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York

Investment Suggestions for

IDLE BUSINESS FUNDS

Sent on Request

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30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK
Atlantic City Baltimore Philadelphia

Investment Securities

Knauth Nachod & Kuhne

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Equitable Building New York

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59 Wall Street
New York

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS

Established 1888

Investment Securities

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO
PROVIDENCE PORTLAND, ME. DETROIT

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1921.

Day's Sales.	Wednesday.	Tuesday.	A Year Ago.	Two Years Ago.	Year to Date.	Same Period 1920.	Same Period 1919.	Same Period 1918.
472,002	450,415	334,635	567,563	1,183,930	101,257,725	134,763,262½	173,754,043	81,662,877

1921. High.	1921. Low.	Stock and Dividend Rates.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net. Chge.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.
40	30	Air Reduction (4)	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ¼	30	30½
3½	18	Ajax Rubber	200	22½	22½	22	22	— ½	22	23
1¾	1	Alaska Juneau	700	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—	1⅝	1⅝
55½	35	Allied Ch. & D. (4)	300	38¼	38¾	38	38¼	+ ½	38	38½
93½	88	Do pf. (7)	200	88¾	89	88¼	88¼	— ¼	80	88½
39½	28⅞	Allis-Chal. Mfg. (4)	1,900	31½	31½	30¾	30¾	— ¼	30½	31
65½	35¼	Amer. Agri. Chem.	100	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼	— ½	35¼	35¾
48¾	43½	Amer. B.Note pf.(3)	200	47⅛	47⅛	47½	47½	— 1	46	49
51	25¾	Amer. Beet Sugar	80	30	30	30	30	— ½	29½	31
65¼	32½	Amer. Bosch Mag.	200	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ¼	32¾	34
88	23½	Amer. Can	1,000	27⅞	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛	27	27⅝
129⅝	115¼	Amer. Car & F. (12)	4,000	123	124	122⅛	122½	— 1	122½	123
20	15	Amer. Chicle	300	15	15	15	15	— 2	14	17
5	4½	Amer. Drug. Synd.	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛	4½	4⅝
13⅝	8	Amer. Hide & L.	100	11	11	11	11	— ½	11	13½
57⅞	40½	Amer. Hide & L. pf.	1,000	52⅜	53½	52⅜	53	+ 1¼	52⅜	53½
53⅜	29⅝	Amer. International	800	33⅜	33⅜	33	33	— 1	33	33¼
62½	21	Amer. Linseed	100	25	25	25	25		24½	28
91½	73½	Amer. Locomo. (6)	84	84½	84½	79½	79½	— 4½	80	81
10	4	Amer. Safety Razor	500	4	4	4	4		4	4½
14	6¼	Amer. Ship & Com.	800	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ½	6½	6⅝
44⅜	32⅝	Amer. Smelt. & R.	200	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞		37½	37⅝
31⅝	24	Amer. Steel F. (3)	700	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅝	25¼	25¾
96	63½	Amer. Sugar Ref.(7)	1,300	69	69	67⅝	68	— ⅝	68	68½
107¼	85¾	Do pf. (7)	300	89	89	89	89		86½	89
88	40⅝	Amer. Tobacco(8)	1,800	50	50¼	49¼	49¾	— ⅝	49½	50
108½	95¾	Amer. Tel. & Tel.(9)	2,300	105¾	105¾	105½	105½	— ⅛	105¾	105¾
129⅜	111½	Amer. Tobacco (12)	2,000	122⅝	122⅝	121¾	122½	— ⅛	122	122⅝
127⅜	110	Do Class B (12)	500	122⅝	122⅝	122	122	— ⅛	121½	122½
82¼	67	Amer. Woolen (7)	2,800	72⅜	73	71	71½	— 1	71	72
30½	23	Amer. Woolen pf.	200	23½	23½	23	23		22	25
10	7⅜	Amer. Zinc, L. & S.	100	8	8	8	8	— 1	8	8¾
43¼	33⅞	Anaconda Copper	800	38⅛	38½	37½	37⅞	— ¼	37¾	38
3¼	1	Assets Realization	100	1¼	1¼	1	1	— ⅛	1	1¼
65	55⅝	Asso. D. G.list pf.(6)	100	64	64	64	64		63½	65
107¼	93	Associated Oil (6)	300	99¼	99¼	99	99¼	+ 1¼	99	99½
85⅜	76½	Atch., T. & S. F. (6)	3,000	84½	85¾	84½	85¾	+ 1	85½	86
7½	2¼	Atlanta, Birm. & A.	100	2½	2½	2½	2½		2½	3
89¼	77	Atl. Coast Line (7)	80

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1921.

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Day's Sales	$14,502,800	$10,560,100	$10,804,200
Year to Date	1,742,254,635	2,226,241,200	1,874,911,839

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAR LOANS.

Sales	Issue.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chg's.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Yield.
709	—Liberty 3½s, 1932-47	87.32	87.62	87.26	87.60	+ .40	87.50	87.70	4.20
4	—Liberty 1st 4s, 1932-47	87.66	87.66	87.66	87.66	—	87.62	87.80	4.82
1	—Liberty 2d 4s, 1927-42	87.36	87.36	87.36	87.36	+ .06	87.46	87.62	4.95
247	—Liberty 1st cv. 4½s, 1932-47	87.60	87.58	87.60	87.72	+ .16	87.72	87.90	4.10
962	—Liberty 2d cv. 4½s, 1927-42	87.48	87.64	87.46	87.62	+ .12	87.60	87.68	5.22
1	—Liberty 3d cv. 4½s, reg	87.48	87.48	87.48	87.48				
1,725	—Liberty 3d 4½s, 1928	91.92	92.00	91.92	91.92	+ .48	91.92	91.98	5.46
10	—Liberty 3d, 4½s, reg	91.90	91.90	91.90	91.90	+ .48			
1,261	—Liberty 4th 4¼s, 1933-38	87.50	87.78	87.50	87.74	+ .18	87.70	87.74	5.35
5	—Liberty 4th 4¼s, reg	87.36	87.52	87.36	87.52	+ .20			
1,261	—Victory 4¾s, 1922-23	98.50	98.56	98.50	98.56	+ .10	98.60	98.62	4.30
2,171¾	—Victory, 4¾s, 1922-23	98.48	98.60	98.48	98.60	+ .12	98.60	98.62	5.62
7	—Victory 4¾s, reg	98.30	98.38	98.30	98.38	+ .12			

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

Argentine 5s 6..... 68½ | Chinese Ry 5s 1..... 99½ 4..... 48½ | C of Bergen 5s, temp ctfs 1..... 97¾ 3..... 97¾ 3..... 97¾ 14..... 98 22..... 98¼ 1..... 98⅛ 3..... 98 | C of Berne 6s 13..... 98½ 1..... 98⅜ 1..... 98⅜ 8..... 98⅜ 3..... 98⅜ 6..... 98 | C of Bord 6s 6..... 83 1..... 84 1..... 88 | C of Chris 8s, K.LaCo ctfs 2..... 100 4..... 100¾ 4..... 100¾ 1..... 100 2..... 100⅜ | C of Copn 5½s 1..... 78⅜ 6..... 78¼ 2..... 78⅜ | C of Lyons 6s 2..... 83 1..... 84 | C of Mars 6s 2..... 83 1..... 83½ 1..... 83½ | C of Paris 6s 7..... 99¾ | C of Zurich 6s, rcts 3..... 101 1e6f..100⅜ 1..... 101 5..... 101 | King of Bel 5s trust rcts 15..... 100⅜ 1e6f..100⅛ 18..... 100⅛ 5..... 100⅜ .5..... 100⅜ 1..... 100⅜ 14..... 100⅜ .5..... 100⅜ 1..... 100⅜ 27..... 100⅜ 72..... 101 | King of Den 5s 2..... 102¾ 1..... 102½ 1e6f..102½ 2..... 102½ 2..... 102½ 2..... 102½ 11..... 102½ 1..... 102⅜ 8..... 108 5..... 102⅝ 1..... 103 | Dom Rep 5s 3..... 80⅜ 3..... 80⅜ 2..... 81 | Dom of Can 5½s, 1929 1..... 92 1..... 92⅛ 3..... 92½ 1..... 92 1..... 92⅛ | 5s, 1931 1..... 89 11..... 88½ | French Gov 5s 7..... 99⅜ 4..... 99½ .5..... 100⅜ .5..... 100⅜ 10..... 99⅜ 5..... 99⅜ 5..... 99⅜ 25..... 99⅜ 11..... 99⅜ 81..... 100 18..... 100¼ 6..... 100¾ 3..... 100⅜ 2..... 100⅜ 52..... 100½ 8..... 101⅛ 2..... 100⅞ 5..... 100⅛ | 7½s 21..... 95 5..... 95⅛ 2..... 95 5.5.... 95 73..... 95⅛ 30..... 95⅛ 75..... 95⅛ 19..... 95⅜ 40..... 95¼ | Jap Gov 4½s, ster loan 16..... 85 | 2d series .5..... 85 27..... 85 25..... 85⅛ 5..... 85 | 4s, ster loan 1..... 70 1.5.... 70 10..... 70⅛ | K of Belg 6s 7..... 93 2..... 93¼ 1..... 93⅜ 2..... 95⅛ 5..... 96¼ 11..... 95¾ | 7½s, rcts 3..... 101 1e6f..100⅝ 1..... 101 4..... 100⅞ 5..... 101 | King of Swed 5s trust rcts 15..... 100⅜ 1e6f..100⅛ 18..... 100½ 5..... 100⅜ .5..... 100⅜ 1..... 100⅜ 14..... 100⅜ .5..... 100⅜ 1..... 100⅜ 27..... 100⅜ 72..... 101 | King of Den 5s 2..... 102¾ 1..... 102½ 2..... 105⅜ 1..... 105¼ | R of Ch 8s t r 9e6f.. 97⅜ 1..... 98 10..... 97⅜ 1..... 98 1..... 98½ 1..... 98½ 4..... 98¼ 8..... 98⅛ 3..... 98⅛ 13..... 98 8..... 98¼ 55..... 96¾ | R of Cuba 4½s 1..... 85 | San P a f 5s 1..... 97⅛ 1..... 97⅜ 4..... 97⅜ 5..... 97⅜ 6..... 97⅜ 17..... 97⅜ 16..... 98 | Swiss C a f 5s 10..... 106⅝ 5..... 106¾ 2..... 105⅜ 1..... 105½ | Arm A C 7½s int rcts 11..... 96½ | Arm & R 1st 5s 14..... 78 1..... 78¼ 1..... 78¼ 7..... 78½ | Arm T & T c 4s 1..... 79½ 1..... 79⅝ 3..... 79⅝ | col tr 5s 10..... 84¾ 1..... 84¾ 4..... 84⅞ | conv 5s 1..... 90⅜ 6..... 100 10..... 99⅝ 11..... 100 1..... 100⅛ 1..... 100¾ 2e7f..100 5..... 100 1..... 100¾ | Arm & Co 4½s 6..... 79½ 3..... 79¾ 2..... 80 | Atch Top & S Fe gen 4s 1..... 77⅜ 9..... 77½ 5e36f.. 77⅜ 1..... 77⅝ 2..... 77⅝ 11..... 77⅜ 14e6f.. 77¼ 10..... 78¼ 5..... 78¼ | Atl Coast L 7s 1..... 103 | gen unif 4½s 10..... 76½ | Atlas Powder conv 7½s when issued 3..... 96¾ 3..... 96⅝ | Atl Ref d 6½s Interim ctfs 5..... 100¼ | B & O prior lien 3½s 6..... 85⅜ 8..... 85⅞ | gold 4s 1..... 68⅛ 1..... 68¾ 5..... 80 | conv 4½s 19..... 69¾ 6..... 70 3..... 70⅜ 1..... 70¾ 10..... 70 5..... 70½ | ref 5s 4..... 73⅞ 2..... 74 3..... 73½ | 6s 18..... 90 1..... 89⅝ | P L E & W V 4s 9..... 85½ | Bowsat div 3½s 1..... 82 14..... 82¼ 9..... 82½ 2..... 82⅝ 1..... 83 | Bell Tel Pa 7s 2..... 104 1..... 103⅝ 1..... 104 1..... 103⅞ 1..... 104 1..... 103⅝ 2..... 104 | Beth Steel 1st & ref 8s 3..... 83¾ | Bklyn Edison gen 5s Ser A 1..... 80¾ 2..... 80¾ | gen 7s ser D 8..... 99 1..... 98⅝ | Bklyn R Trn 7s 1921 19..... 50¾ 1..... 51 1..... 52 1..... 53¾ 1..... 53 | ctfs of dep 1..... 49⅝ 15..... 50 1..... 50¼ 10..... 51¼ 7..... 52¾ 5..... 53⅝ | stamped 2..... 47 2..... 47¼ 2..... 47¾ 4..... 48 1..... 49 25..... 50 | Bkln Un G 5s 2..... 80 | Buf Roch & Pitts con 4½s 2..... 80 | Bush T Bldgs gtd 5s 2..... 74 5..... 75 | Can Southn con 5s ser A 5..... 86½ 16..... 86 | Can Nor 7s 10..... 101⅜ 4..... 102¾ | 6½s interim rcts 3..... 98 3..... 98¼ 5e7f.. 97⅞ 4..... 98 6..... 98¼ 1..... 98 2..... 98¼ 5..... 98⅛ 3..... 98¼ 8..... 98¼ 1..... 98¼ 1..... 98¼ 2..... 98¼ 50..... 98½ | Cent of Ga Ry con 5s 1..... 83 1..... 83½ | Con Pa gt 3½s 1..... 78¾ | gtd 4s 12..... 73 10..... 73½ 1..... 73½ 19..... 73⅝ | Ore de Pasco conv sf 6s 11..... 107½ | Ch & O con 5s 2..... 91 1..... 90⅜ | conv 4½s 3..... 78 1..... 77¾ 1..... 77½ 3..... 78 | conv 5s 2..... 82¼ 1..... 82 5..... 82¼ 10..... 82⅜ 9..... 82 25..... 82⅝ | 3..... 83 | fund 5s 1..... 82 | C & Alt 3½s 5..... 84⅞ 1..... 84½ | Chi G Wn 4s 2a30f.. 50⅝ 1..... 52 | C.M. & St. P. gen 4s ser A 2..... 68 | gen 4½s 1..... 68¾ 4..... 68¾ | 4s 1925 1..... 74⅜ | 4s 1949 1..... 75 | 4s 1994 1..... 57⅞ | conv 4½s 1..... 85½ | con 5s ser B 5..... 67⅛ 1..... 65¾ | C., M. & P. S. div. 4s 23..... 67¾ | C. & N. gen 4s 1..... 76½ | s f 5s 1929 5..... 90¾ | temp 6½s 1..... 100¼ 10..... 100⅜ 54..... 101 1..... 101¼ | 7s 1..... 103½ | Chic Rys 5s 2..... 84½ 5..... 84¾ 2..... 84 1..... 84½ | C., R. I. & P. gen 4s 2..... 72¼ | ref 4s 32..... 68 2..... 68½ 1..... 68¾ 1..... 68¾ 3..... 68 1..... 67⅞ 5..... 68 38..... 68¼ 24..... 68½ | C., St. P., M. & O. 6s 2..... 101 | Chic. Un. Sta. 4½s ser A 1..... 80 | Interim ctfs. 5..... 105 | C. & W. I. gen 6s 1..... 100¼ | Chile Copper col tr 6s 5..... 71⅛ 55..... 71 1..... 71⅛ | 7s 2..... 94 | C., C., C. & St L. ref & imp 6s 2..... 80 6..... 80½ | C. S. L. 4½s 2..... 85⅜ | C. & S. 1st 4s 2..... 80½ | ref & ext 4½s 8..... 75⅝ 5..... 75½ 10..... 75⅝ | C. O. & E. 1st 5s 2..... 84 | Con.Gas cv 7s 5..... 102 5..... 101⅜ 5..... 101½ | Cub. Am. Sug. temp col 6s 1..... 99¼ 6..... 99⅛ 6..... 99 5..... 99¼ 5..... 99⅛ | Cuba Cane S. conv 7s 3..... 64⅜ 5..... 64⅜ 10..... 65¼ 25..... 65 4..... 65⅜ 1..... 65 1..... 65⅛ 1..... 64⅝ 5..... 65 1..... 64⅜ | Del & Hudson conv 5s 7..... 83 7..... 83½ | Den & R G con 4s 2..... 65½ | 1st & ref 5s 5..... 46 6..... 46¼ 10..... 46¾ 8..... 46⅝ 1..... 46¼ 2..... 46½ 17..... 46¾ | Det Edison 1st & ref 6s 5C..... 90 1..... 89½ | ref 5s 1..... 78½ | Det United Ry con 4½s 4..... 59 | Diam Match s f 7½s 1..... 103½ | Du Pont de Nem 7½s 1..... 98¾ 6..... 98⅝ 2..... 98¾ 3..... 98⅜ 11..... 98½ | Duquesne Lt col tr 6s 1..... 90⅝ 2..... 91 1..... 90¾ 1..... 91 | Edi Elec Ill of NY 1st con 5s 5..... 89¼ | Erie 1st con 4s 12..... 55¼ 1..... 55⅝ | 1st gen 4s 20..... 43⅞ | conv 4s, Ser A 3..... 39 2..... 39¼ 2..... 39¾ 3..... 39½ | Ser B 7..... 38 5..... 38¼ 50..... 38½ | Fla C & Pen con 5s 2..... 77¼ | Ft Wh & D C 1st 6s 4..... 90 | Gen Elec deb 3½ 2..... 86¾ 5..... 100

Geodyear T & R tp s f 6s 2s7f..101 | 22..... 101¼ 1..... 101¼ 1..... 101⅜ 1..... 101¼ 3..... 101⅜ | 14..... 101¼ 3..... 101⅝ 2..... 101½ 1..... 101½ 2..... 101¼ | Grd Trk Ry 7s, 1st rcts 1..... 101¾ 2..... 101 2..... 101½ | Gt Nor gen 7s 14..... 99⅞ 11..... 100 10..... 99⅝ 12..... 100⅝ 31..... 100⅞ 5..... 100⅜ 2..... 100⅝ 1..... 100⅜ 5..... 100⅜ 8..... 100⅛ 40..... 100⅜ 4..... 100⅜ 41..... 100⅝ 5..... 100⅛ 6..... 100⅜ 2..... 100⅛ 6..... 100⅜ | H V 1st 4½s 8..... 73 | H & M 1st & r 5s Ser A 1..... 67¼ 1..... 67 1..... 67⅛ 1..... 67⅛ 4..... 67¼ | Ill Cent 4s '53 15..... 43 | Ill Cent 4s '53 1..... 71¾ | ref 4s 10..... 75⅝ 22..... 75 1..... 76½ 4..... 76¼ | 5½s 2..... 91½ 1..... 91½ 3..... 91¾ 7..... 91 1..... 91½ 3..... 91 10..... 91⅝ | I C & C St L & N O 1st 5s Ser A 8..... 81½ 1..... 82 5..... 81⅝ | Ind Stl 5s 3..... 80⅝ | Int Met 4½s 4..... 17⅛ 4..... 17 4..... 17¼ 2..... 17½ | ctfs of dep 5..... 14⅝ 13..... 14 12..... 14¼ 5..... 14⅛ 15..... 13⅜ | I R T 1st & r 5s 36..... 57½ 43..... 57⅜ 5..... 57⅝ 1..... 57½ 2..... 57⅝ 1..... 57½ 3..... 57⅝ 6..... 57⅝ 107..... 57¼ | I T C c tr 5s 1..... 72 | I M Mar s f 6s 6..... 70½ | I Cen ref 4s 6..... 39 | K C Ft S. & M 4s 1..... 66 | Kan C So 5s 6..... 76¾ 2..... 76¾ 2..... 77 | 3s 2..... 57⅜ 2..... 57¼ | Kan C T 4s 5..... 71⅜ 3..... 72 | K S T 1s f 8s 12..... 96¼ 21..... 96⅜ 4..... 96⅝ 10..... 96⅞ 4..... 96⅜ 6..... 96⅝ | L G L of S L ref & ex 5s 6..... 78 | L S & M So 4s 1928 1..... 85 | 1931 1..... 82⅜ 10..... 83 | L V RR r t 6s tem rcts 4s7f.... 97½ 5..... 88 | L V Term 5s 1..... 91¾ | Leh Val C 5s 1..... 92 | con 4½s 1..... 77 | Long Isl ref 4s 1..... 67 5..... 68 | deb 5s, '37 4..... 61 | Louisv Gas 7s 1..... 79 | Lou & Nash 7s 2..... 104½ 2..... 104 | unified 4s 1..... 80¼ | ref 5s 1..... 78¼ | Det United Ry con 4½s 4..... 59 | Manh con 4s tax exempt 1..... 55½ | 2d 4s 5..... 49¾ | Market St Ry con 5s 2..... 70⅝ 6..... 70¼ | Marland Oil s f 8s 1..... 99⅜ | Max Petrol s f 8s 17..... 96 4..... 96¼ 26..... 96¼ 10..... 96½ | Mich St Tel 5s 5..... 88¼ | Midvale Steel col tr 5s 6..... 78 3..... 75¾ | Miss Cent 5s 2..... 70 | M,StP & SSM 1st con 4s 5..... 79½ 5..... 79¾ 2..... 80 | Minn & St L 1st & ref 4s 1..... 40¼ | Mo.K&T 1st 4s 34..... 61¼ 20..... 61¾ 2..... 61⅞ | 1st & ref 4s, ctfs of dep 7..... 58 | Mo Pac gen 4s 10..... 53¾ 8..... 53¾ | 1..... 53¾ 24..... 53⅝ 1..... 53⅝ 9..... 53⅝ 1..... 53⅝ | 2..... 53⅝ 1..... 53⅝ | 1st & ref 5s 1..... 53⅝ | 1st & ref 6s 2a7f..101 | 1st & ref 5s 1915 | 1..... 101⅝ 5..... 91⅝ 1..... 91⅝ 1..... 91⅞ | 5..... 92 | 1..... 92⅛ | 1..... 92⅜ | 1..... 92⅝ | 1..... 92⅞ | 1..... 93 | 1..... 93⅛ | 1..... 93⅜ | 1..... 93⅝ | 1..... 93⅞ | 1..... 94 | 1..... 94⅛ | 1..... 94⅜ | 1..... 94⅝ | 1..... 94⅞ | 1.....

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Our conclusions as to both the immediate and long range market outlook are clearly set forth in a circular that is just off the press.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES FALL OFF 7%

Comparison With June, 1920, Shows Number of Transactions Increases.

6% LESS GOODS ON HAND

Seasonal Liquidation Last Month Cut Down Stocks—Turnover in Six Months Favorable.

Net sales by representative department stores in the New York district during June were 7 per cent. below sales in June, 1920, and less than 1 per cent. below those of last May. As average prices are probably 20 to 30 per cent. below those of last year and the number of individual transactions in June, 1921, was about 11 per cent. greater than in June, 1920, it is evident that the amount of merchandise sold continues to be greater than last year. Sales in June, 1921, show an increase of about 20 per cent. over sales in June, 1919, when prices were more nearly equivalent to those of today. These figures are from the Aug. 1 issue of The Monthly Review of Credit and Business Conditions by the Federal Reserve Agent of New York.

"Sales for the first half of the year," The Review continues, "were about 5 per cent. less than in the first six months of 1920, but about 25 per cent. greater than in the same period in 1919.

"Stocks held by department stores declined about 6 per cent. between June 1 and July 1, a seasonal movement due to the liquidation of Spring and Summer merchandise. Practically no Fall goods have been received as yet, although there is a disposition among retailers to place fairly large orders for Fall requirements. The majority of such orders is usually placed in August. Stocks held by retailers on July 1 were about 12 per cent. below those held on the same date last year, whereas sales decreased only about 7 per cent. Stock turnover during the first six months of 1921 was at the rate of 3.6 times a year, compared with 3.1 times a year during the first six months of 1920 and 3.6 times a year in the first six months of 1919.

"In June sales by strictly apparel stores and by the apparel sections of department stores showed some falling off, and sales by housefurnishing departments some gain. This is in direct contrast to conditions that prevailed in May and is due to a seasonal slackening in demand for clothing as well as to a larger demand for housefurnishing goods, following price revisions by many of the department stores. Sales of cotton, silk and woolen piece goods were also above those of last year.

"Sales of mail order houses and chain stores have not been maintained in recent months so well as sales of department stores."

CANADA TO MEET NOTES.

Dominion Will Not Refinance $15,000,000 Issue Maturing Aug. 1.

Formal announcement was made in the financial district yesterday, as well as by the Minister of Finance of Canada, that the Dominion will meet a maturity of $15,000,000 two-year 5½ per cent. notes next Monday, Aug. 1, without new financing. This bears out unofficial reports which have been circulated in the financial district.

An issue of $25,000,000 twenty-five-year 6½ per cent. bonds of the Canadian National Railways Company and the Canadian Northern Railroads Company was sold in the New York market on July 7. They are guaranteed by the Canadian Government, and were for the purpose of reimbursing the Government for expenditures already made. The proceeds of this issue, offered at 96½, to yield 6.80 per cent., has been allowed to remain on deposit in New York to the credit of the Canadian Government, and, it is presumed in the financial district, is the fund from which the Aug. 1 maturity will be met.

Chicago Branch for Discount House.

The discount house of Salomon Brothers & Hutzler will open a branch office in Chicago within a short time. Arthur K. Salomon will go to Chicago next week to arrange the details. It is expected that a manager for the new office will be selected from the staff of the New York office.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Alum. Co. Am.	7	Nov., 1925	87⅝	97⅜	7.50
Am. Cot. Oil.	6	Sep. 2,'24	89	90	9.05
Am. T. & T.	6	Oct., 1922	98⅝	99¼	6.75
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	97	97¼	7.15
Am. Th'd Co.	6	Dec. 1928	96⅜	97⅜	6.40
Am. Tobacco.	7	Nov., 1922	100⅜	100⅝	6.75
Am. Tobacco.	7	Nov., 1923	100	100⅛	6.85
Am. Tobacco.	7	Nov., 1923	100	100¼	6.85
Anaconda Co.	8	Jan., 1929	88¼	88⅝	8.05
Anconda Co.	8	Jan. 1929	87⅝	88⅜	8.15
Ang.A.G. Ltd.	7½	Apr. 1925	100⅜	100⅝	7.45
Armour & Co.	7	July 15,'30	85⅜	85⅝	7.70
Bel T. Can.	7	Apr., 1923	95½	97	8.00
Beth. St. Cor.	7	July 15,'22	99½	99¾	7.70
Beth. St. Cor.	7	July 15,'23	98	98	8.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar., 1924	97¾	97¾	7.10
Cent. Arg.	7	Feb. 1927	81½	83	10.20
C. R. I. & P.	6	Feb., 1922	98¾	99¼	8.00
Fed. Sug. R.	6	Nov., 1924	95½	96¾	7.45
The B.F Good.					
rich Co. cv.	7	Apr., 1925	89¼	89¾	10.20
Gulf Oil Cor.	6	July 1923	97	97½	7.35
Gulf Oil Corp.	7	Feb., 1933	93¼	93⅝	7.60
H.J. Heins Co.	7	Dec., 1920	97¾	98	7.30
Hocking Val.	6	Mar., 1924	92¾	94	8.80
Hum. O. R.	7	Mar. 1923	97⅝	98	..
Int. Rap. Tr.	7	Sept.,1921	81	81¾	..
Ken. C. Ter.	6	Nov.15,'23	97¾	98¾	6.90
Kennecott Co.	7	Feb., 1930	89¾	90¼	8.60
Laclede Gas.	7	Jan., 1929	89½	91	8.85
Lig. & Myers.	6	Dec. 1921	99⅝	100¼	6.00
Nat. Cloaks&S.	7	Sep., 1930	93	94½	8.90
Phila Co.	6	Feb., 1923	99¾	100	6.00
Proc. & G.	7	Mar., 1922	100¼	100¼	6.35
Proc. & G.	7	Mar., 1923	100¾	100¾	6.85
Pub. S. Corp. of N. J.	cv. 7	Mar., 1923	99⅞	99¾	..
R.J. Ry. dr.	7.6	Aug., 1922	99¾	99¾	6.40
Sears, R.&Co.	7	Oct. 15,'21	99⅜	100¼	7.00
Sears, R. &Co.	7	Oct. 1922	98½	98⅞	7.90
Sears, R.&Co.	7	Oct. 15,'23	97	97½	8.20
Shoss-Sheff&I.	6	Aug., 1929	82¼	83½	8.85
Southern Ry.	6	Mar. 1922	97	97¼	10.35
S'west B. T.	7	Apr., 1925	95⅝	96	7.90
Stand. Oil Co. (Cal)		Jan., 1931	101⅝	101⅞	6.70
Stand. Oil Co. N. Y.	7	Jan.,25,'31	100⅜	100½	..
Swift & Co.	6	Aug.15,'21	99⅜	100	6.00
Swift & Co.	7	Oct. 15,'23	97½	97⅝	7.70
The Texas Co.	7	Mar. 1,'23	98⅝	99¼	7.15
Utah Sec. Co.	6	Sep.15,'22	80⅜	80½	..
West El. cv.	7	Apr., 1925	100½	100⅝	6.90

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

(Quoted on a Percentage Basis).

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic C. Line.	1922-36	6½	6.75	6.40
Balt. & Ohio.	1921-'27	4½	7.25	6.75
Bethlehem Steel.	1921-'30	7	7.50	7.00
Buff. R. & P.	1921-'33	4½, 5, 6	6.90	6.40
Canadian Pacific.	1921-'32	4½, 6	7.10	6.40
Ches. & Ohio.	1924-'35	6½	6.75	6.40
Chi. & N. W.	1921-'33	4½	7.00	6.50
Do	1925-'36	6½	6.75	6.35
Chi., R. I. & P.	1921-'34	4½, 5	7.75	7.00
Chi., St. L. & N. O.	1921-'24	5	7.10	6.50
C. C. C. & St. L.	1921-'29	5, 6	6.85	6.40
Dela. & Hudson.	1922	4½	7.00	6.85
Erie Railroad.	1921-'28	4½, 5, 6	8.00	7.00
Illinois Central.	1921-'27	4½, 5	7.00	6.50
Do	1923-'36	6½, 7	6.70	6.35
Lou. & Nashville.	1921-'23	5	7.00	6.50
Do	1922-'36	6½	6.75	6.35
Marland Tank L.	1921-'27	8	9.25	8.50
Michigan Central.	1921-'32	5, 6	6.70	6.35
Minn. & St. L.	1921-'27	5, 6	7.75	7.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1921-'24	5	8.00	7.00
Natl. Steel Car L.	1921-'28	8	9.00	8.10
New York Cent.	1921-'33	4½, 5	7.00	6.40
Do	1921-'35	7	7.00	6.40
Norfolk & West.	1921-'24	4½	7.00	6.50
Nor. Pacific.	1921-'30	7	6.90	6.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1921-'29	4½, 5, 6	8.50	7.50
Pac. Fruit Ex.	1925-'35	7	6.75	6.40
Penn. Gen. Fght.	1921-'23	4, 4½	7.00	6.50
Pitts. & Lake E.	1921-'35	6½	6.75	6.40
Reading Co.	1921-'27	4½	7.00	6.50
Seaboard Air L.	1921-'27	4½, 5, 6	8.75	7.00
Sinclair Refining.	1921-'23	6	8.75	8.25
Sou. Pacific.	1921-'25	4½	7.00	6.50
Do	1924-'35	7	6.75	6.37
Southern Railway.	1921-'26	4½, 5	7.50	6.75
Union Pacific.	1924-'35	7	6.70	6.35
Vir. Railway.	1921-'30	6	7.20	6.80

SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS.

	Rights Expire.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.
Am. Mch. & Fdry.	Aug.31	15	20	18
D., L. & W. Co.	Aug.20	28	29½	29
Reading		15¾	17	18½
Worcester El. Co.	July 30	7⅞	8⅜	8⅜

FOREIGN BANK STATEMENTS.

London Reserve Ratio Rises Sharply—French Note Circulation Reduced.

Yesterday's statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes for the last week:

Gold coin and bullion	...increased	12,604
Reserve in bank. dep't., gold and notes	.....decreased	563,000
Notes in circulation	.....increased.	500,000
Loans on Government securities	.....decreased	29,520,000
Loans on other securities	.decreased	4,274,000
Public deposits	.....decreased	1,563,000
Other deposits	.....decreased	42,350,000
Notes in reserve	.....decreased	564,000

Proportion of the bank's reserve to deposit liabilities this week is 15.31 per cent.; last week it was 11.49 per cent.; two weeks ago it was 12.20 per cent. Highest reserve percentage for 1921 to date was the 15.28 per cent. of May 19; lowest 8.83, on Jan. 7. The lowest percentage of the war period was 7.80 per cent., on Dec. 30, 1920.

The statement compares as follows with the corresponding week one year ago and two years ago:

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Total gold holdings	£128,370,063	£123,234,363	£88,414,829
Reserve in bkg. d't., gold and notes	18,586,437	16,315,188	27,477,574
Notes in circul.	128,283,200	125,360,195	79,387,255
Pub. dep.	17,373,888	15,149,654	17,881,009
Other dep.	106,486,542	118,650,249	116,554,700
Gov. sec.	43,187,802	39,912,361	43,143,806
Other sec.	78,000,910	75,481,209	81,745,550
Ratio of reserve	15.21%	12.25%	20.50%

The Bank of England's official minimum discount rate remained unchanged at 6½ per cent., to which it was reduced on July 21. Prior to that a 6 per cent. rate had been maintained since June 23. At this date of 1920 it was 7 per cent., against 5 in 1919, 1918 and 1917; 6 in 1916, 5 in 1915 and 3 in 1914.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes, in francs:

Gold in hand	.....increased	188,000
Silver in hand	.....increased	338,000
Notes in circulation	.....decreased	328,501,000
Treasury deposits	.....decreased	9,041,000
General deposits	.....increased	459,143,000
Bills discounted	.....increased	182,788,000
Advances	.....decreased	41,068,000

Advances to the State during the week amounted to 100,000,000 francs.

The principal items in the statement compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago, in francs:

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Gold.	5,529,076,175	5,389,174,975	5,567,075,910
Silver.	275,285,495	247,035,495	290,880,311
Cir.	36,941,450,000	37,696,905,370	35,024,724,685

The highest point which the French bank's outstanding note circulation has ever reached was 39,644,392,000 francs on Nov. 3, 1920. The highest point of the present year to date was 38,832,839,000 francs, on May 5; the lowest, 36,941,450,000 of the present week. The bank's official discount rate was reduced from 6 to 5½ per cent.; the 6 per cent. rate having been maintained since April, 1920.

Foreign Exchange in Buenos Aires.

Davis & Co., Ltd., received a cable yesterday from Buenos Aires stating that on Aug. 1 trading in foreign exchange will start on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange. It is reported here that the banks and leading brokerage houses of South America are against this move and believe it will not prove a success because of the demoralized condition of the market at present.

FOREIGN SECURITIES.

	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.
Argent. (unlisted)	5	Sep., 1945	62½	63½
Belgian (restor'n)	5	1934	66½	69½
Belgian (Prem.)	5	1920	69½	72½
British Victory	4	1919	283	283
British F	4	1960	250	263
Brit. Nat. W. B.	5	1927	353	368
Brit. Nat. W. B.	5	1922	360	373
Brit. Nat. W. B.	5	1920	354	368
Canada	5½	Nov., 1935	84	85¼
Canada	5½	Dec., 1937	84½	85¾
French Govt. Vic.	5	1931	60½	61½
French Loan, '17.	4	1943	48¾	48½
French Prem.	5	1920	68¼	69¾
French Loan	6	1920	69¾	71½
Italy Treasury	5	1925	39	42
Italy War Loan	5	1918	30	31½
Russia, ruble bds.	5½	Feb., 1926	2½	5
Russia, Govt.	5½	1921	11½	14
Sweden	6	1939	85¾	86½
Switzerland	5½	1929	86¾	87½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
City of Bergen 8s	98	99
City of Berne 8s	98⅞	99
City of Christiania 8s	100	100⅝
City of Zurich 8s	99⅞	100
Argentine 8s	68	69
Belgium 8s	101	101½
Belgium 6s	95	95½
Belgium 7½s	101	101½
Kingdom of Sweden 6s	85½	87
Dom. of Canada 5½s, 1921	99⅜	100
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	92	92½
Dom. of Canada 5½s, 1929	92	92½
Dom. of Canada 6s, 1931	84½	85
Danish Municipal 8s, Series A	102	102½
Danish Municipal 8s, Series B	102	103
Denmark 8s	102¾	103
Chinese Government 5s	46	47½
Norway 8s	103½	104
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	77⅞	78½
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949		79
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	63⅝	63¾
Brazil 8s	100	100½
Republic of Chile 8s	98½	99
Dominican Republic 5s	81	..
City of Lyons 6s	83	83½
City of Marseilles 6s	83	83½
City of Bordeaux 6s	83	83½
City of Paris 6s	90¾	90¾
City of Copenhagen 5½s	78	78½
French Government 8s	100¾	100⅝
French Government 7½s	95¾	95½
Swiss Confederation 8s	105¾	105½
Japanese 4½s	85	85½
Japanese 4½s, second series	85	85½
Japanese 4s	70¼	70½
City of Tokio 5s	60	61¼
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	99⅛	100
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1922	98¾	98½
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1929	88⅞	89
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	86⅞	87
United States of Mexico 5s	44	46
United States of Mexico 4s	32⅜	33½
Italy 6½s	88½	..
San Paulo 8s	98	98½

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRE-WAR LOANS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930	100	100⅛
2s, c. 1930	100	100⅛
4s, r. 1925	104⅛	..
4s, c. 1925	104⅛	..
Pan 2s, r. 1936	.100	100⅛
Pan 2s, c. 1936	.100	100⅛
Pan 2s, r. 1938	.100	100⅛

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	43	45
Ad Rumely	13	15
Do pf.	39	50
Alas G M.	½	⅝
Alb & Sus.	135	..
A. A. Cables	104	106½
Allis-Ch M pf.	72	78
Am S 1st pf.	65	80
Am Ag Ch pf.	59¾	..
Am Bk N.	51	53¼
Am B Sug pf.	60	70¼
Am B S & Ply	41	43
Do pf.	90½	93
Am C pf.	81	83
Am C & F pf.	109	111½
Am Coal.	75	..
Am Cot O.	19	19½
Do pf.	38	41
Am Exp.	118	122
Am Ice	56	57
Do pf.	61½	65
Am La F Fire Eng.	8¾	9
Am Lin pf.	57	62
Am Lo pf.	102	106
Am M & G.	11⅝	13
Am Rad.	68	70
Am Sm pf,	68	69
Do B.	73	..
Am S & R pf.	71½	72
Am Snuff.	100	105
Do pf.	72	82
Am Stl Fd pf.	79	81
Am S Tob pf.	75	80
Am T & C.	48	54
Am Tob pf.	90¼	91
Am Whl pf.	92	95
Am Wl pf.	96⅝	97
Am Z pf.	25	28
Art Metal.	13	16
Do cfts.	10	..
Atl Ref.	900	925
Do pf.	105¼	108
Ann Arbor.	6	13
Do pf.	15	35
Asso D G.	30	311
Do 2d pf.	57	57½
A. T & S F pf.	78	78
Atl Pet.	12⅞	13
Atlas T.	15	17
Aus Nich.	8¼	8¾
Do pf.	82	87
Auto Sales	2¾	3¾
Do pf.	11	12
Bald L. pf.	96	97½
Bar Leath.	40	55
Do pf.	76	96
Bayuk Bros	15	26
Beth Steel	45	47
Do 7% pf	..	91½
Do 8% pf	96½	99
Booth Fish	3⅞	4¼
Brown Sh.	29¾	41
Do pf.	71¼	83
Bruns Ter.	3	3¾
B. R & P.	55	70
Do pf.	80	85
Bull & S.	..	78
Do pf.	..	43
Burns Bros	90	91
Do pf.	100	110
Bush Ter.	..	100
Butte & S.	12½	13
Cal P pf.	71	75
Cal & Ar.	46	46¾
Canada Sc.	40	40½
Case Plow.	4½	8
C R R of N J.	170	190
Cerro de P.	26	26⅜
C'taln-teed.	25	31
Do 1st pf	..	71
Do 2d pf.	..	70
Chi & Alt.	6½	6½
Do pf.	8	12
C & E Ill cfts.	⅝	1¼
Do pf.	¾	1½
Do 1st pd	6	..
Do pf 1st pd.	6	..
Chi Gt W.	7⅝	8
Chi Pn T.	49½	51
Chi, St P, M & Om pf.	72	90
C. C. C & St L.	37	40
Cl & Pitts.	58½	63¾
Do spec.	32	35
Clu-Peab.	39	41
Do pf.	80	..
C & S 1st pf.	52	53
Do 2d pf.	45	48
Con Cig pf	65	70
Cons Distr.	7	7½
Con Text.	15	15½
Cont Can.	43⅞	45
Do pf.	75	95
Cont Candy	⅝	¾
Cont Ins.	60¾	62
Corn P R pf.	90	102
Crex Carp.	33	50
Cruc S pf.	80	82
C-Am Sug pf.	72	75
Dav Chem.	34	37
De Beers.	..	22
D & Co pf.	69	80
Det Ed.	88	94
Det & M.	45	..
Do pf.	50	..
Det U Ry.	..	70
D, S S & A	2½	4
Do pf.	6½	9
Dur Hos'y	20	25
Do pf.	..	83
E Kodak.	625	640
Do pf.	105	..
Elk H Coal	17⅛	18⅝
Em Brant.	7	8
Do pf.	..	28
End-J pf.	93	93⅞
Erie & P.	45	53
Fam P pf.	73	78
F M & S.	5½	9
Fisher Bdy	76	84
Do pf.	97	107
F B O pf.	62	64
Gen A pf.	85	88
G A T Car	39½	45
Gen Cig pf	88	100
Do d pf.	84	90
G Oil pf.	20	50
Gen M pf.	65	68¾
Do 99 d.	64	65
G'drich pf.	70	73
Gray & D.	11	13
Greene-C.	20	22
G, M & N.	7	9
Do pf.	20	23
Gulf S S.	30½	32
Do 1st pf	..	100
Hack W pf	..	26½
Harriman.	69	72½
Hendee	14	15
Hyd Steel.	7⅞	9¼
Homestake	55⅝	57
Ill Cent.	92	94
Do 1 c.	59	63
Insp C C.	33¾	34¾
Indiahoma.	2⅜	2½
Indian Ref.	7½	9
Int Ag pf.	37	37½
Int Mot Tr.	30	30⅜
Do 1st pf	67	70
Do 2d pf.	58	61
Int N pf.	75	90
Int Pa pf.	90	103
Do pf sts	69	71
Int Salt.	41½	..
Iowa Cent.	4	7⅜
Iron Prod.	25	28
Jol & Chi.	96¼	..
Jewel Tea pf.	26½	30
Jones B T.	18	20
K C, Ft S & M pf.	80½	..
Kayser (J)	75	85
Do 1st pf	95¾	..
Kelly Sp T pf.	72	77
K & D M.	4	10
Do pf.	20	..
Kresge(SS)	130	140
Do pf.	98	112
Kress(S H)	..	82
Do pf.	84	..
Lack Steel	38½	39¼
Lacl Gas.	51	52
L E & W.	11¾	13¾
Lisg & M.	151	160
Do B.	140	150
Do pf.	101½	103
Lima Loc.	64	68
Do pf.	87½	92
L-W Bisc.	31	35
Do 1st pf	95	99
Do 2d pf.	92	115
Lorill'd Co.	145	153
Do pf.	100	105¼
Mah Coal.	340	700
Mallinson.	12	14
Do pf.	54¾	60
M'kay Cos.	60	63
Do pf.	55	53½
Man E'ch.	½	2¼
Man El S.	..	50¾
Man Shirt.	20	23½
Do pf.	80¼	110
Man S pf.	..	90
Marlin R.	7½	11
Martin-P.	15	15½
Math Alk.	10	19
Max M cfs.	⅜	1¼
Do 1st pf	4½	5
Do 2d pf.	2¾	2¾
Max M, A.	..	40
Do B.	10	11¾
Mex Nt Ry	3¾	4¼
Do pf.	10	15
Do 2d pf.	4¾	5¼
Do b pf.	33	33¾
Mich Cent.	70	92
M. St P & S S M pf.	82	90
Do 1 l.	52½	56
M. K & T pf.	3¾	4
Mon Pow.	44	46½
Do pf.	92¾	..
Mont W'd.	17¾	18
Mor & Es.	64	66
Mullins B.	18	19¼
N C & St L.	95	110
Nat Bisc.	113	118
Do pf.	108	112
Nat C & S.	23¾	29
Do pf.	80	70
Nat C & C.	1¼	1½
Nat En pf.	89	95
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	4	9
N Y, C & St L 1st pf.	60	64
Do 2d pf.	59	61
N Y Dock pf.	50	52
N Y, L & W cfts.	80	90
N Y S Rys.	26	..
Nosf Ss.	8¼	10
N & W pf.	62½	67½
Nunnally.	97	100
Nova S S.	22½	25
O B & B.	7⅝	8
Ohio F S.	40	45
Ont Min.	3½	4¼
Otis El pf.	75	90
Otis Stl pf.	..	50
Owens Bot.	28	29
Pac Coast.	14	30
Do 1st pf	50	100
Do 2d pf.	30	50
Pac Dev.	9	10
Pac Mail.	10	10¼
P & T.	46	52
P P & E.	..	12
Do pf.	..	75
Par & B.	9¾	11½
Penney pf.	88	90
Peo & E.	11	12
Pere M pr pf.	51	54
Do pf.	38	39
Pett-Mull.	..	30
P Jones pf.	75	86½
Pierce O pf.	51¾	54
Pitts C pf.	84	87
P. Ft W & C pf.	119	..
Pond C C.	15	15½
P S, N J.	68	69¾
Pure Oil.	25¾	25¾
Rand C.	19	20
R R Sec. I C stk ct.	55½	57
Ry Stl Spr pf.	98	105
Rdg 2d pf.	88⅝	40
Rem Type.	19¼	20
Do 1st pf	38	75
Do 2d pf.	..	70
Rens & S.	101	..
Replog Stl.	20	23
Rep I & S pf.	83	84
R Reis	..	8
Do 1st pf	48	53½
St Jos Ld.	10¾	11¾
Savage A.	10½	12
Sears-R pf.	98	99½
Shell Trans	37¾	37¾
S-S S & I.	33	34
Do pf.	65⅞	71¼
So P R S.	37	43
Do pf.	..	90
S & T pf.	70	75
Stern B pf.	100	..
St'd M pf.	66	77
St'd O, Cal.	73½	74½
S O, N J.	133	136
Studeb Co pf.	92¼	95
Sup Steel.	27	33
Do 1st pf	94	99¾
Tenn Cop.	7⅝	7⅞
T P L Tr.	230	280
Third Av.	15	16¼
Tide W O.	120	150
Tob P pf.	80	86¾
T. St L & W cfts.	10	11¾
Do pf cfs	16	17¾
T C R T.	38	43
Do pf.	91	95
Und Type.	121½	170
Do pf.	101	115¼
U B & P.	80	82
U T Car.	..	100
Do pf.	100	100
U Pac pf.	64	64¾
U Alloy S.	25	26
U Cig Sts.	125	200
Do pf.	96	104
U S C I P.	14½	15¾
Do pf.	42	45
U S Exp.	5½	6
U S Ind A pf.	70	85
U S R 1st pf.	94	97
U S Smelt.	30	31
Van R 1st pf.	75	85
Va. I. C & Coke	70	80
Wab pf. B.	14	16
West Md.	94	10
W Pac pf.	83	85
West A B.	86	87
W'wire Stl	10½	12¼
W & L E pf.	16½	17¾
White Mtr.	31¾	32½
Wilson pf.	..	80
Wis Cent.	27¾

PHILIPPINE NOTES GO ON SALE TODAY

$10,000,000 Issue Is Offered Public at 98.10, to Yield Buyers 6 Per Cent.

NEW MUNICIPAL ISSUES

Chicago, Minneapolis, Cleveland and Toledo Represented in Small Loans.

A syndicate led by the Guaranty Trust Company was the successful bidder yesterday at 97.51 for an issue of $10,000,000 Government of Philippine Islands one-year 4 per cent. certificates of indebtedness. There were two other bidders here. A syndicate led by Halsgarten & Co. bid 97.01 and a syndicate led by the Chase Securities Corporation bid 96.53.

An offering will be made of the securities beginning this morning at 98.10, at which they will yield 6 per cent. The Guaranty Company will be joined by Halsey, Stuart & Co., E. H. Rollins & Co., Stacy & Braun, W. R. Compton & Co., Barr & Schmeltzer, Ames, Emerich & Co., Northern Trust Company of Chicago, Hambleton & Co. and Marshall Field, Glore, Ward & Co.

The certificates will be issued in coupon form of $1,000 denomination, dated Aug. 1. Interest will be payable quarterly on Nov. 1, Feb. 1, May 1 and Aug. 1 at the Treasury in Washington or any Federal Reserve Bank in gold coin.

The certificates are exempt from all taxes or duties in the Philippine Islands or the United States and from income tax on the difference between the price at which they are sold and their par value when held at maturity by the original purchaser. Under the present regulations of the Treasury they are receivable at par as security for deposits of public money.

An issue of $5,000,000 serial 5 per cent. bonds of the Chicago sanitary district also will be offered today by a syndicate led by the Bankers Trust Company at prices to yield from 5.35 per cent. to 5.75 per cent. The issue matures serially from 1922 to 1941. The Bankers Trust Company has been joined in the offering by Stacy & Braun, Hannahs, Ballin & Lee, Curtis & Sanger, Estabrook & Co., Dominick & Dominick, Eldredge & Co. and Merrill, Oldham & Co.

Eldredge & Co., Curtis & Sanger and Blodget & Co. are offering $1,230,000 city of Minneapolis 5 per cent. school bonds, dated Aug. 1 and maturing $41,000 annually Aug. 1, 1922 to 1951 inclusive, to yield 5.75 to 5.30 per cent.

Remick, Hodges & Co. are offering $1,333,000 city of Cleveland 5½ per cent. bonds, due 1939 to 1971, at prices ranging from 5.80 to 5.50 per cent. They also have an issue of $770,000 Columbus, Ohio, 5½s, due from 1922 to 1941, at prices to yield from 5.35 to 5.40 per cent.

A syndicate composed of the Bankers Trust Company, the Guaranty Company of New York, Stacy & Braun, Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. and William R. Compton & Co. are offering a new issue of $1,176,000 city of Toledo 5½ per cent. and 6 per cent. public improvement bonds. These mature from 1936 to 1951, part of which are optional after 1931, and are being offered at prices to yield from 5.50 to 5.85 per cent.

Dillon, Read & Co. announce that the books have been closed on the offering of $7,500,000 Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company twenty-year 7 per cent. sinking fund gold debenture bonds, the issue having been heavily oversubscribed.

An issue of $20,000,000 ten-year notes of Swift & Co. is expected to be offered by a syndicate of Chicago trust companies within the next few days, probably on an 8-per-cent. basis. The syndicate includes the Illinois Trust Company, Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Continental and Commercial Trust Company, Illinois Trust Company and the Merchants Trust Company.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York is delivering the definitive Republic of Chile external loan twenty-year sinking fund 8 per cent. gold bonds. Interest warrants due Aug. 1 from the banker's receipts will be honored.

CUBAN RAW SUGAR HIGHER.

Price Is Advanced One-quarter of a Cent a Pound.

The Cuban Sugar Commission has advanced the price of Cuban raws ¼ cent a pound to 3¼ cents, cost and freight. This increase is believed to be the direct result of the heavy buying of Cuban sugar both for domestic and foreign account in the last few weeks. Total sales by the commission in the first three days of this week approximate almost 100,000 tons, compared with sales of 95,000 in the week of July 22, 62,000 in the week of July 15, and 57,800 in the week of July 8. Sales thus far this week virtually exceed the sale for the entire month of June.

The greater part of the sales, as is natural, were for domestic account, but in the foreign markets England was the heaviest buyer, having taken approximately 30,000 tons in the first three days of the week. The heavy buying for foreign account is believed to be due to the poor progress of the crops abroad, drought having affected the beet crops in most of the European countries.

It is said that the demand for the refined product is also steadily on the increase, due to the approaches of the canning season. The American Sugar Refining Company and the National Sugar Company yesterday advanced their prices of refined sugar 10 points, to 6 cents a pound, less 2 per cent. for cash. This follows a similar advance announced by the Warner Sugar Company on Wednesday.

WESTERN PACIFIC REPORT.

Net Corporate Income Last Year Three Times That of 1919.

The annual report of the Western Pacific Railroad Company for 1920 shows net corporate income, after taxes and charges, of $2,406,041, as compared with net income of $725,781 earned for 1919.

The earnings for 1921 are equivalent, after allowing for preferred dividends, to $1.50 a share earned on the outstanding $47,500,000 common stock, as against $2.63 a share earned on the $27,500,000 preferred stock recorded the preceding year.

Outstanding items in the report are as follows:

	1920.	1919.
Operating revenue	$13,973,367	.....
Operating income	2,625,104	3,367,183
Gross income	4,705,310	2,449,775
Net income	2,406,041	725,781

This account is computed on the basis of the standard return from January and February, 1920, the report states, and the settlement of the account with the Director General of Railroads will necessitate adjustment of the account which will affect the income of the year.

I. R. T. ASKS MORE TIME.

Would Extend Maturity on $39,416,000 in Notes to Sept. 1, 1922.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has applied to the Transit Commission for permission to extend the date of the maturity of $39,416,000 of its notes for one year from Sept. 1 next, and to increase the interest rate from 7 to 8 per cent. It was explained that the condition of the money market would made it difficult to obtain an extension of time at the present interest rate, and that the inability of the company to meet the notes made an extension imperative.

The notes were issued to obtain the last of approximately $160,000,000 needed by the company to construct and equip new rapid transit lines under the dual contracts. The rest of the money was obtained by the issue of bonds, part of which were deposited as collateral for the notes. A hearing will be held on the application on Aug. 2.

ELLIOTT OPTIMISTIC ON OUTLOOK IN WEST

President of Northern Pacific Pleased With Road's Showing at Present.

Howard Elliott, Chairman of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, is convinced of a decided improvement in the operation and management of the country's railroads. His opinion is based on a careful study of existing conditions, made on a trip throughout the Pacific Northwest and Canada. He also sees encouragement in the desire of President Harding to effect speedy settlement of accounts between the carriers and the Government by refunding capital expenditures made during the period of Federal control, and by settling claims through the assistance of the War Finance Corporation.

More than 6,000 miles of Mr. Elliott's trip was on the main lines of the Northern Pacific. He returned particularly impressed with the power and resources of the country, especially as related to that territory between Lake Superior, Puget Sound and the Columbia River basin, where he predicted a far-reaching development during the next twenty-five years.

"Everywhere I went there was a general feeling of hope and a belief that conditions were going to be better," said Mr. Elliott, "and in very few places did I find any feeling of pessimism. The economic upheaval in North Dakota seems to have done its worst and many close observers of events there think that the State from now on will begin to show a more normal and sane course toward industry, taxation and other matters of importance."

Mr. Elliott found that many merchants farmers and lumbermen in the agricultural communities were closely studying the Adamson law and had reached the conclusion that it was inadequate. Farmers, he pointed out, were beginning to realize that the so-called "full crew laws" were having a direct effect on the cost of producing crops and consequently on the cost of living. On the question of agricultural production, Mr. Elliott added:

"The outlook for agricultural production is very good. Minnesota will be above the average and North Dakota will have a considerable crop, although the excessive heat and drought of the last three weeks have reduced the prospects of that State materially. Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington will have a production in grain, grasses and fruits above the average. Crops in the Northern Pacific States will be good, taken as a whole.

"The lumber business is admittedly dull, but as crops are marketed throughout the country, and as the wage scale in the building trades readjusts itself, there will have to be an increased movement of lumber, the sale and handling of which is so important to Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon."

Mr. Elliott found all the equipment of the Northern Pacific in good order. The stations, track, terminal facilities. The senger cars and locomotives of the company showed up well under the inspection, but because of the misuse of freight cars during the period of the war, this part of the rolling stock will need considerable work to bring it back to prewar conditions. The management and employes were working together harmoniously, according to Mr. Elliott, and marked improvement in efficiency has been evident.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.

Earnings for First Six Months of 1921 Equal $5.83 a Share.

The American Bank Note Company for the first six months of 1921 reports net income of $655,368 after charges and taxes. After preferred dividends this equals $5.83 a share on the $4,495,631 common stock outstanding. In the first half of 1920 the company reported net income of $852,592, or the equivalent of $7.98 a share after the same deductions.

Net profits for the first half of this year were $782,763, compared with $1,061,853 in 1920. After the payment of the dividends on both the common and preferred stock there remained a surplus of $340,096, which, added to the previous surplus brought the profit and loss account up to $4,475,383. The profits for this year were calculated after allowing for all charges, including repairs, depreciation and reserves for accrued and bad debts, in addition to allowances for depreciation.

MORE GASOLINE USED.

Sharp Reduction in Stocks on Hand Reported by Bureau of Mines.

In face of the general curtailment of demand for petroleum products the consumption of gasoline in the United States is running far ahead of last year. As a result there has been a sharp reduction in the stock on hand at the close of June, as compared with the previous month, according to the figures compiled by the Bureau of Mines. According to the gasoline stock at the close of the half year amounted to 732,668,016 gallons, a decline of 47,827,771 gallons from the amount held at the close of May.

May stocks were the largest on record and represented the culmination of a steady gain since September of last year, when they were at the low point of 288,000,000 gallons. The June decrease indicates a further improvement in consumption, due to warmer weather, and it is expected that there will be a further decrease in stocks in the next few months.

CERTIFICATE QUOTA GONE.

Indebtedness Issue for This District Is Oversubscribed.

Sufficient subscriptions were received in the New York Federal Reserve District yesterday not alone to exhaust the New York quota of certificates of indebtedness offered, but to take up the entire $300,000,000 offering, if all subscriptions had been filled. The New York quota is between $80,000,000 and $100,000,000, and they will be scaled down approximately one-third, it is expected.

The issues bear date and interest from Aug. 1. One of them, to be known as T.M. 2, is due on March 15, 1922, and draws 5¼ per cent. interest, while the other, known as Series B, 1922, is due Aug. 1, 1922, and draws interest at the rate of 5½ per cent.

The issue due in March, 1922, will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of interest, in payment of income and profits taxes payable at the maturity of the certificates.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

COMSTOCKS.			
Best & Belcher	.06	Hasbrouck	.02
Caledonia	.06	Jims	.02
Challar	.03	Kernick	.07
Con. Virginia	.17	Knox	.11
Justice	.08	Revert	.03
Mexican	.10	Verdi	.02
Ophir	.06	West	.02
Potosi	.06	Western	.03
Savage	.08	Zone	.11
Scorpion	.02	GOLDFIELD.	
Sierra Nevada	.06	Booth	.08
Union	.17	Consolidated	.06
TONOPAH.		Crackerjack	.03
Belmont	1.02	Florence	.38
Cash Boy	.04	Jumbo Ext.	.03
Jim Butler	.07	Lone Star	.02
MacNamara	.01	Silver Pick	.14
MacNam. Cres.	.00	Spearhead	.03
Midway	.12	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Monarch	.02	Arrowhead	.02
North Star	.06	Broken Hills	.03
Rescue	.21	Bullwhacker	.32
Tonopah Ext.	1.40	Crossus	.40
West End	.70	Hamilton	.03
West Tonopah DIVIDE.	.02	Holly	.09
Belcher	.02	Round Mountain	.12
Brougher	.07	Silver Hills	.14
Div. Tonopah	.03	Simon	.03
Extension	.35	Simon Mine	.02
Gold Reef	.03	Sterling	.06
Harmill	.10	Uncle Sam	.14
		White Caps	.04

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	1⅞	2	Isabella	2¼	3¼
Doctor	2	3	M. McKin'y	4	5
Elkton	3	4	Portland	63	67
El Paso	8	10	U. Gold M.	10	11¾
Golden C.	92	93	Penn Mines	3¾	4
Granite	1	14	Vindicatore	7¾	8

DEPRECATE POLITICS IN FEDERAL RESERVE

Acceptance Council Protests Against Bill to Put Secretary of Agriculture on Board.

HIGH PRAISE FOR SYSTEM

Prevented Financial Disaster and Is Envy of Europe, Says Statement.

The American Acceptance Council has registered a protest against the passage of the bill recently introduced in Congress to place the Secretary of Agriculture on the Federal Reserve Board. The council believes that the passage of the bill will undoubtedly be regarded as a successful attempt to strengthen the political influence of the board, and says:

"The Federal Reserve act has been of greater benefit to the country than any other legislative measure undertaken by Congress in a generation. If it had not been for the Federal Reserve system the farmers and manufacturers, and the bankers for that matter, would have been decimated by a panic which, it is safe to say, would have been worse than any we have had before. As it is, no violent disturbances have taken place, and the country went through the most critical period without a financial eruption of any kind. If any criticism could be directed at the Federal Reserve Board, it could only be that it may not have acted soon enough in attempting to arrest the inflation of the medium of circulation, bank deposits and loans. If prices had not risen to the dizzy heights to which they were permitted to go, the fall would now be less extreme, but that would have been only a matter of degree.

"The Federal Reserve system has done splendidly. It is one of the few organs of our economic body that has functioned to perfection, and it is the envy of European nations. It would be nothing short of a crime to permit the Federal Reserve system to be thrown into politics, and through the strengthening of the political influence in its administration to increase the danger of weakening the non-partisan business point of view which is essential for the safety of the country. Unless the Federal Reserve system is kept free from political domination, it is bound to become a danger to the United States, where now it is a tower of strength and a protection of the first order."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Winthrop Smith & Co. have issued a complete review of the foreign exchange market embodying a study of the European situation.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company has been appointed trustee under an indenture of the Illinois Central Railroad, given to secure $8,000,000, 4½ per cent., 15-year, collateral trust bonds.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO—

	1921.	1920.	1919.
June gross	$16,516,023	$17,554,907	$15,233,217
Bal. aft. tax	732,128	*258,835	1,889,873
Net oper. inc.	821,132	*587,350	1,686,941
6 mos.' gross	96,230,961	99,786,722	79,756,851
Bal. aft. tax	9,804,941	621,926	*3,418,672
Net oper. inc.	7,680,464	384,527	*4,023,963

*Deficit.

BOSTON & MAINE—

June gross	6,440,900	7,649,897	6,120,308
Bal. aft. tax	53,583	486,141	762,931
Net oper. def.	159,367	†106,358	†750,355
6 mos.' gross	37,149,810	38,412,980	32,045,780
Def. aft. tax	3,098,568	3,517,946	†176,596
Net oper. def.	4,485,385	5,909,713	†77,220

†Income.

CAROLINA, CLINCHFIELD & OHIO—

June gross	609,065	589,747	467,641
Bal. aft. tax	150,976	120,513	105,419
Net oper. inc.	166,680	235,127	106,419
6 mos.' gross	3,581,721	3,393,461	2,764,767
Bal. aft. tax	541,674	572,946	435,247
Net oper. inc.	962,716	1,163,907	383,709

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

June gross	1,941,422	2,055,225	1,730,100
Bal. aft. tax	144,884	*252,883	142,137
Net oper. inc.	153,922	*254,979	114,078
6 mos.' gross	11,122,683	12,314,873	10,104,538
Bal. aft. tax	91,855	36,994	597,635
Net oper. inc.	97,209	*62,831	585,318

*Deficit.

CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY—

June gross	4,436,027	4,271,777	3,555,594
Bal. aft. tax	748,775	421,508	580,997
Net oper. inc.	688,283	476,758	557,387
6 mos.' gross	25,149,536	20,870,340	20,197,406
Bal. aft. tax	3,174,583	*2,061,358	796,248
Net oper. inc.	3,073,510	*1,856,490	780,503

*Deficit.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

June gross	8,564,711	7,089,678	6,711,915
Bal. aft. tax	2,113,520	*1,702	1,213,739
Net oper. inc.	1,944,753	245,461	1,097,402
6 mos.' gross	41,868,146	38,886,284	34,778,133
Bal. aft. tax	9,966,248	4,180,878	5,764,940
Net oper. inc.	9,041,319	5,485,768	5,096,940

*Deficit.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL—

	1921.	1920.	Decrease.
June gross	12,353,000	13,844,179	1,491,179
Net aft. tax	1,151,801	565,921	585,880
6 mos.' gross	67,760,580	76,274,334	8,504,754
Def. aft. tax	907,873	6,836,861	5,428,988

†Decrease.

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

	1921.	1920.	1919.
June gross	177,362	162,715	136,489
Bal. aft. tax	18,984	†8,622	†120
Net oper. inc.	10,072	4,050	†511
6 mos. gross	910,794	881,894	719,653
Def. aft. tax	70,154	131,145	159,234
Net oper. ref.	50,427	70,319	172,724

†Income.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM—

	1921.	1920.	Increase.
June gross	12,017,500	13,534,765	†617,465
Bal. aft. tax	1,160,826	*510,255	1,670,081
Net oper. inc.	1,258,739	*452,854	1,711,593
6 mos.' gross	79,870,027	79,977,332	†1,106,305
Bal. aft. tax	8,512,695	3,523,508	4,989,187
Net oper. inc.	9,328,237	4,432,324	4,795,913

*Deficit. †Decrease.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD—

	1921.	1920.	1919.
June gross	9,772,686	10,486,551	8,964,900
Bal. aft. tax	229,093	880,573	968,967
Net oper. def.	88,886	*427,033	*767,818
6 mos.' gross	55,065,001	55,310,150	47,585,175
Def. aft. tax	2,094,260	1,607,569	*1,635,838
Net oper. def.	4,736,742	4,622,607	*187,161

*Income.

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM—

	1921.	1920.	Increase.
June gross	57,184,018	57,671,795	†487,777
Bal. aft. tax	7,301,092	*4,180,296	11,481,387
Net oper. inc.	8,683,562	*4,856,051	10,383,553
6 mos.' gr.	328,484,336	311,098,581	15,365,815
Bal. aft. tax	14,184,410	*40,168,524	54,352,934
Net oper. inc.	6,978,373	*42,806,723	49,781,096

†Decrease. *Deficit.

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE—

	1921.	1920.	1919.
June gross	1,630,711	1,910,266	2,077,859
Bal. aft. tax	24,002	†563,103	42,519
Net oper. inc.	253,589	†593,223	$6,021
6 mos.' gross	12,380,145	13,139,352	13,853,112
Def. aft. tax	116,671	2,347,300	*841,486
Net oper. inc.	1,289,314	†997,553	858,354

*Income. †Deficit.

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY—

June gross	2,004,240	1,870,536	1,196,425
Bal. aft. tax	780,253	320,602	371,396
Net oper. inc.	791,512	352,758	375,212
6 mos.' gross	9,566,649	7,343,916	5,109,859
Bal. aft. tax	2,770,847	1,322,270	571,637
Net oper. inc.	2,916,803	1,561,844	582,925

WESTERN MARYLAND—

June gross	1,451,295	1,907,382	1,125,902
Bal. aft. tax	263,410	*622,628	43,437
Net oper. inc.	249,901	*631,931	64,065
6 mos.' gross	9,133,594	6,332,173	6,763,163
Bal. aft. tax	1,213,600	*971,330	*352,104
Net oper. inc.	1,464,482	*184,862	*382,697

*Deficit.

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN RAILWAY EXPRESS—

	1921.	1920.	Increase.
April gross	17,403,473	12,278,943	5,124,530
Bal. aft. exp.	459,351	*3,451,768	3,911,119
Oper. inc.	277,410	*3,625,699	3,903,109
4 mos.' gross	70,128,003	52,015,417	18,107,286
Bal. aft. exp.	1,864,244	*15,672,142	17,256,386
Oper. inc.	870,367	*16,823,060	17,182,267

*Deficit.

BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD—Figures in pesetas:

	1921.	1920.	Increase.
June gross	2,913,868	2,535,998	388,556
Net earnings	1,774,541	1,618,187	156,354
6 mos.' gross	16,100,534	14,804,583	2,296,223
Net earnings	11,047,133	8,521,589	2,125,543

Note—Earnings of Los Tranways de Barcelona are not included.

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE CO.—

June gross	144,880	144,630	250
Net aft. tax	65,483	48,559	6,933
Sur. aft. int. charges	17,000	11,663	5,357
6 mos. gross	866,277	862,451	3,826
Net aft. tax	260,254	305,111	†35,357
Sur. aft. int. charges	37,867	39,449	†32,581

†Deficit.

STEEL MEN FEAR LOSS OF 'PITTSBURGH BASE'

Two Chicago Independents Are Reported to Have Dropped System to Get Business.

Abandonment of the "Pittsburgh basing" in the steel industry is believed to be in the making as a result of reports that two independent steel manufacturers in the Chicago district, in an endeavor to get a share of business available in that section, have done away with this long established policy. This is considered unfortunate in some steel producing circles, in view of the fact that the Federal Trade Commission is now considering this matter.

For some time there has been keen competition in the steel industry, especially by smaller producers. Prices have been shaded in all sections and in most cases have been met by larger companies. But up to now all have sold their products under the Pittsburgh base. According to statements made in some quarters yesterday, it is understood that the United States Steel Corporation, the company which benefits most under this system, has eliminated the Pittsburgh base, as far as Chicago business is concerned. This could not be confirmed at the offices of the corporation.

Steel men expressed concern over the elimination of the Pittsburgh basis at this time. It is considered unfortunate in view of the recent fight made by certain companies to maintain this policy in face of opposition by the Federal Trade Commission. That body recently reopened the question to reconsider the decision rendered at the first hearings, which was in favor of the steel companies. It is now feared that the Federal Trade Commission will finally decide the case in favor of the consumers.

New Issue — *Tax Exempt in New York. Legal for Savings Banks in New York*

$200,000

Town of Islip, Long Island

(Union Free School District No. 1)

5¾% Coupon Bonds

Dated Oct. 1, 1920 $1,000 Denomination Due Serially

Payable at the Harriman National Bank, New York City

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation..$6,000,000
Net Bonded Debt... 225,000
Population (est.), 5,400

MATURITIES	YIELDS
$16,000 Oct. 1, 1921-24	5.75%
12,000 Oct. 1, 1925-28	5.50%
172,000 Oct. 1, 1929-50	5.35%

Legality approved by Messrs. Reed, Dougherty & Hoyt

Bonbright & Company Incorporated 25 Nassau Street, New York

Clark Williams & Co. 160 Broadway New York

BETHLEHEM STEEL

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31, 1920, COMPARED WITH DEC. 31, 1914.

			Per Share of Common
Plant, etc. (net)	increased	$189,508,000	$316.57
Inventories	"	62,078,000	103.53
Other Current Assets (net)	"	3,310,000	5.69
		$254,896,000	$425.79
These additional assets have been derived as follows:			
Capital Stock	Increased..	$ 75,000,000	$125.29
Bonds	" ..	108,426,000	181.13
Reserves	" ..	5,202,000	8.68
SURPLUS	" ..	66,268,000	110.69
		$254,896,000	$425.79

A similar and amplified analysis of fourteen representative companies is given in our current circular.

"Tracing Industrial Corporation Profits, 1914-1920."

A copy will be mailed on request for N17.

NEWBURGER, HENDERSON & LOEB

MEMBERS OF NEW YORK & PHILA. STOCK EXCHANGES

100 BROADWAY PHONE RECTOR 7060

203 FIFTH AVE. AT 25TH ST. 23 W. 33RD ST. 381 FIFTH AVE. AT 43D ST.

NEW ISSUE

Legal Investment for Savings Banks in New York and New England States

$340,000

City of Minneapolis, Minn.

Coupon or Registered 5% Bonds

Payable in New York, N. Y.

Due $34,000 August 1st in each of the years 1922 to 1931, inclusive. Denomination $1,000 each.

Prices Yielding 5.75% to 5.50%

Descriptive Circular upon Request

GEO. B. GIBBONS & COMPANY MUNICIPAL BONDS

40 WALL STREET NEW YORK

The First National Bank of Boston

Transacts commercial banking business of every nature.

Make it your New England Bank.

Capital, Surplus and Profits, $37,500,000.

$1,230,000

City of Minneapolis, Minn.

5% School Bonds

Dated August 1, 1921 Due $41,000 annually August 1, 1922 to 1951, inclusive

Principal and semi-annual interest (February 1 and August 1) payable in New York City. Coupon bonds in the denomination of $1,000 with the privilege of full registration.

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and all the New England States

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation, 1921		$790,089,450
Total Bonded Debt	(including this issue)	39,731,134
Water Bonds	$1,750,000	
Sinking Funds	2,569,947	
Net Bonded Debt	(less than 4½% of assessed valuation)	35,411,187
Population, 1920 (U. S. Census)	380,582	

MATURITIES AND PRICES

1922 to 1925	to yield	5.75%		1932 to 1933	to yield	5.45%	
1926 " 1927	" "	5.70		1934 " 1935	" "	5.40	
1928 " 1929	" "	5.60		1936 " 1940	" "	5.35	
1930 " 1931	" "	5.50		1941 " 1951	" "	5.30	

Eldredge & Co. Curtis & Sanger Blodget & Co.

NEW ISSUE

$300,000,000

UNITED STATES TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

To be Dated August 1, 1921

5¼% Certificates	due	March 15, 1922
5½% Certificates	due	August 1, 1922

We are receiving subscriptions for the above at 100 and interest for payment August 1 or thereafter on allotment.

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To the holders of St. Louis, Mo., July 25, 1921.

LINDELL RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage Extended 4½% Bonds

due August 1, 1921:

The undersigned offer to extend the above mentioned bonds so that they will mature on October 1, 1921. The bonds, as extended, are to bear interest at the rate of 5% per annum from August 1, 1921, until maturity, payable semi-annually on the first days of February and August in each year at the office or agency of the Company in the Cities of New York or St. Louis, at the option of the holder. The present mortgage security of said bonds is to continue.

The payment of the principal of, and interest on, the bonds as extended will be unconditionally guaranteed by endorsement on each bond by United Railways Company of St. Louis.

The extension has been approved by the Public Service Commission of Missouri and by the District Court of the United States for the Eastern Division of the Eastern Judicial District of Missouri.

Holders of such bonds are referred to the appended announcement of The North American Company, 30 Broad Street, New York, as to the terms of the extension offer.

ROLLA WELLS, Receiver of United Railways Company of St. Louis.
LINDELL RAILWAY COMPANY.
By Richard McCulloch, President.

Referring to the foregoing notice, the extension privilege applies only to bonds which shall be deposited with Bankers Trust Company of New York on or before August 1st, 1921. After that date holders will be permitted to extend only with our consent in each case.

Bonds should be deposited on August 1, 1921, coupon. Upon each deposit temporary receipts will be issued by said Bankers Trust Company, exchangeable for the bonds with the extension and guaranty endorsement and coupon sheets attached, when prepared. The investment yield of the extended bonds will, thus, be 6% per annum.

The undersigned will be glad to attend to the details of deposit without charge, at the request of holderdeposits.

Bankers Trust Company is authorized to buy for the account of the undersigned bonds of holders who do not desire to avail themselves of the above privilege of extension, and to make payment therefor on August 1, 1921, at par flat, at the coupon due that day.

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25	American Brass
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50	Farmers Loan & Trust stock
50	General Baking Pfd.
25	Hanover Bank stock
50	Hanover Insurance
25	Home Insurance
50	Hotel Statler Com.
100	Ind. & Ill. Coal Com. & Pfd.
50	International Elevating
100	Kelb Bakery Pfd.
25	Lowrem Mfge.
25	Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
100	Lord & Taylor Com. & Pfd.
50	McCall Corp. Pfd.
100	Mohawk Valley Co.
23¾	Nassau El. 4s, 1951
100	Nat. Ice & Coal Com. & Pfd.
500	New Mex. & Ariz. Land
50	N. Y. Mutual Gas Light
100	N. Y. State Rys. Com. & Pfd.
100	Penn. Coal & Coke
150	Phelps, Dodge Corp.
50	Pocahontas Fuel Com.
25	Royal Baking Powder Com.
50	Singer Mfg.
1000	Singer Mfg., Ltd.
100	Southern Utilities Pfd.
100	U. S. Finishing Com.
50	Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
100	West Va. Pulp & Paper
50	Winchester Co. 1st Pfd.
100	Yukon Alaska Trust

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

20	American Alliance Insurance
50	American Brass
100	American Cyanamid Pfd.
100	American Meter Co.
25	Atlas Portland Cement Com.
25	City of New York Ins.
100	Dwight P. Robinson 2nd Pfd.
100	E. W. Bliss Common
10	Fidelity-Phenix Ins.
75	General Baking Com. & Pfd.
25	Gillette Safety Razor
20	Guaranty Trust stock
25	Home Insurance
100	Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100	Jos. Dixon Crucible
500	Maxwell Motor 1st Pfd. undep.
100	Mohawk Valley Co.
50	National Paper & Type Pfd.
100	N. Y. State Rys. Com. & Pfd.
50	Niagara Insurance
50	Pacific Coast (all issues)
100	P. F. Collier & Sons Pfd.
100	Savage Mfg.
100	Semmingtons Type. 1st & 2nd Pfd.
100	Savage Arms 2nd Pfd.
20	Seeville Mfg.
50	Singer Mfg.
1000	Sen Sen Chiclet 6s
500	Singer Mfg., Ltd.
25	Splitdorf Elec. Common
530	Thurber Earthen Prod.
125	United Cigar Stores
25	U. S. Mtg. & Trust stock
20	Victor Talking Machine
100	West Va. Pulp & Paper
100	Winchester Co. 1st Pfd.

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Mil. Elec. Ry. Lt. Equip. 8s, 1930
Milwaukee Lt., Ht. & Tr. 5s, 1929
Southern Cal. Edison Serial 7s
West Kentucky Coal 1st 5s, 1935
Detroit Edison Co. Conv. 7s & 8s
A. W. H. MUNFORD
61 B'way, N.Y. Tel. 5657 Bowling Green

New England Power 1st 5's, 1951
Empire Refining 6's, 1927
Emerson Brantingham com.
I. R. T. 7's, 1921
Welsbach 5's, 1930
Rodney & Co.
55 Broadway. Tel. Whitehall 1432.

COTTON, AT NEW LOW PRICES, OFF 7 TO 17

October Has Greatest Decline on Consensus That Deterioration Is Less Than Normal.

Cotton made new low records for the movement yesterday, but pressure was not severe and trade buying again was encountered. Actual volume of trading proved smaller than earlier in the week. The average guess on Monday's Government report by 57 Exchange members, was 68.9, compared with 69, the condition a month ago. Bureau figures are likely to fall below this estimate, but the consensus is that there has been less than normal deterioration this month. Prices lost 7 to 17 points for the day, October making the greatest decline.

Weakness in Liverpool played an important part in early trading. After an opening advance of about 20 American points, prices abroad broke nearly 40 points. This indicated absence of support that disturbed holders. But the most discouraging development was a diminished sales of spot cotton. After transactions of 15,000 bales last week, business fell off to 4,000 bales yesterday, of which only 3,000 bales were American. Effect of foreign news was felt from the start. Selling came from several directions, room traders throwing over cotton bought Wednesday. One order for several thousand October held prices at 12 cents for a few moments, but the quantity of contracts increased more rapidly than could be absorbed. New Orleans weakened, sending selling orders to New York. New low records soon were made in all months, January touching 12.30. The feature of this early break proved to be an increased demand from trade sources. Several houses reported cotton being called for mill account, and this buying prevented further decline. One operator, who sold out a line of long cotton Monday, bought several thousand bales October and December.

Another favorable weather map prevented general buying. Reports from Arkansas indicated conditions there actually better than a year ago, but rain gust will prove a critical month, because of insects in the field. Certain professional operators were again active on the selling side, and every upturn encountered opposition. October advanced above 11.95 several times about midday, only to work back within a few points of the low. Contracts disappeared, as on Wednesday, demand and supply appearing to be about balanced. Large exports, making the week's total three times those of last year, had a steadying influence. Covering by early sellers ran October back to 12.04, or higher than opening, but buying was not forthcoming.

A higher guess than expected by members of the Exchange, together with an estimate of 70.3 by a Memphis publication, brought some selling during the afternoon. New Orleans lost ground, prices there ruling relatively weaker than New York throughout the session. But after losing 10 points, prices again held. Late months continued to gain over October, owing to execution of several swapping orders. There seemed to be demand for March and May against sales of October or December. As a result, October closed 17 points below Wednesday, but May only 7.

Exports amounted to 45,884 bales yesterday, bringing the week's total to 126,623 bales, compared with 42,876 for the entire week in 1920.

Total sales of spot cotton in Southern markets aggregated only 5,000 bales yesterday. Prices were uniformly lower.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
Dec.	12.43	12.40	12.30	12.40@12.41	12.53
Oct.	12.00	12.04	11.86	11.85@11.97	12.12
Jan.	12.45	12.45	12.30	12.40@12.41	12.56
Mar.	12.78	12.78	12.67	12.76@12.77	12.89
May	12.83	12.86	12.77	12.88	12.95

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 16 points decline, 11.95 for middling upland; sales delivered on contract, 3,400 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston 11.30c, 15 points decline; New Orleans 11.13c, 13 points decline; Savannah 10.75c, 13 points decline; Augusta 10.75c, 13 points decline; Memphis 10.75c, unchanged; Houston 11.15c, 15 points decline; Little Rock 10.50c, unchanged.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week	Last Yr.
Port receipts...	22,507	19,752	2,186
Exports	45,884	19,450	11,203
Exports, season.	5,554,750	5,410,755	6,334,745
N. Y. stocks.....	150,241	156,232	35,623
Port stocks.....	1,377,021	1,446,705	806,771
N. Y. arrivals..	9	21	150

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was quiet, 1 point decline at 7.89d for middling. Sales 4,000 bales, of which American 3,000; imports 6,000 bales, all American. All American futures opened quiet 6 to 11 points advance and closed steady 4 to 28 points decline. Prices: July 8.05d, Oct. 8.28d, Dec. 8.37d, Jan. 8.41d, March 8.54d.

Manchester—Yarns and cloths were quiet.

CUT IN EXPORT RATES.

Eastern Roads Reduce Carrying Charges on Grain.

Following a two-day conference of traffic executives of Eastern roads, R. N. Collyer, Vice Chairman of the Eastern Traffic Executives' Committee, announced yesterday that a reduction of 3 cents per hundred pounds would be made by the Eastern railroads in export rates for wheat, corn and rye from Buffalo, Erie and Fairport to Eastern export points. A reduction of 3 cents per hundred in export rates on barley and oats was agreed upon at the same time. The reduction in wheat, corn and rye rates amounts to about 25 per cent.

An adjustment of rates from the Central to the Eastern territory will receive further consideration at a conference to be held in Chicago next week.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec'd.
Am. Water Works & El. 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Do	1¾	Ao.	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Beth. Steel A and B	1¼	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
C. & P. reg. gtd.	87½	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 10
Do. ex. gtd.	.50	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 10
Cont. Paper Bag com. and pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 8
D., L. & W.	100	St.	Aug. 20	Aug. 8
Del. United	2½	St.	Sept. 1	Aug. 16
Inland Marine pf.	3	Q	Aug. 1	
J. & C. C. & I. pf.	2½	St.	Aug. 15	Aug. 8
Nat. Lead	1¼	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 9
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sept. 15	Aug. 17
Penn. C. & C.	1	Q	Aug. 10	Aug. 8
Pitts. Steel pf.	1¾	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Stand. Milling com.	3		Aug. 31	Aug. 20
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 20
West. Penn. Ry. pf.	1½	Q	Sept. 15	Sept. 1
Do T & W. P. pf	1½	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Antimony	4.62½	4.87½	4.62½	4.87½
Quicksilver		$46.00		$46.00
Aluminium	22.00	23.00	22.00	23.00
Iron, No. 2X Sirum	23.00.	24.00	23.00	24.00

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 12⅝c on the New York Metal Exchange.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	70	0	0	70	0	0
Copper, futures	70	7	6	70	7	6
Tin, spot	159	5	0	158	5	0
Tin, futures	161	5	0	160	5	0
Spelter, spot	25	12	6	25	12	6
Spelter, futures	26	7	6	26	7	6
Lead, spot	23	12	6	23	2	6
Lead, futures	23	5	0	22	17	6

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Ariz. Ext.			Iron Blos.	14	18
Ariz. Tip Top	3	4	La Rose	13	15
Ariz. Silver	19	20	Majestic	8	8
Black Hawk	2	3	Mex. Metals		40
Boston Mont.	12	13	Midway Mines		26
Chief Con.	2¼	2½	Mut. Div. Tr.	28	30
Calaveras	13c	1¼	Monarch		15
Crystal, new.	32	34	Nat. L. & Z.		2
Denbigh	8	9	Nixon	3	7
Eagle B. B.	2	2½	Rainier	4	6
Eureka Cro.	41	42	Seven Metals	6	7
Fortuna	2	3	Silver Reef	3	5
Gadsden	40	45	U. V. Mines	2½	2¾
Homa	3	4	Yukan	800	1
Ima Copper	5¾	6⅛			

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1921.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Acme Coal..	1	1	1
700 Acme Pack.	1¾	1¾	1¾
200 Beth. Mot.	66c	66c	66c
156 B-A T comp.	12	11½	12
600 Car Lt & H.	1¼	1¼	1¼
780 Castlville Tire	9	9	9
175 Cen Fndss.	47¾	47¾	47¾
25 Do pf	62½	62½	62½
400 Conley T. F.	14½	14½	14½
100 Cont. Mot.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300 Durant Mot.	28¾	28¾	28¾
200 Emp Fd Pr.	26½	26½	26½
1,000 Glen A Coal	34¾	34	34½
54 Gild S Ras.	143¾	143	143¾
200 Goldw Pict.	4	4	4
200 Goody T&R.	13¾	13¾	13¾
300 Grant M C.	2¾	2¾	2¾
50 D W G cl A	9	9	9
200 Heyden Ch.	2	1¾	1¾
400 Int-C Rub.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100 Lake Tor pf	75c	75c	75c
275 L. McN & L.	5⅝	5¾	5¾
400 Locomobile.	65c	60c	65c

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

700 Ang-Am Oil.	15¾	15¾	15¾
10 Prairie P L.	189	189	189
29 South P L..	81	81	81

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

2,700 Allied Oil	4c	4c	4c
900 Ark N Gas.	9	9⅜	9⅜
2,000 Boone Oil.	18c	18c	18c
5,000 Bos-Wyo O.	68c	68c	68c
1,100 Cairo Syn.	4¼	4	4
350 Cities Serv.	118	118	118
386 Do pf.	43	42¾	42¾
900 Do bk's sh.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
400 Col Emp'ld.	17c	17c	17c
10 Contl Oil	106	106	106
200 Cosden pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾
300 Creole Syn.	3¾	3¼	3¾
122 Edm'dsO&R.	1⅞	1	1
1,100 Elk B C P.	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,500 Eng Pet.	46c	44c	46c
900 Ertel Oil.	16c	15c	16c
2,000 Fay Oil.	2c	2c	2c
100 Gilliland Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
100 Glen Rock O	96c	96c	96c
1,000 Hudson Oil.	17c	17c	17c
1,100 Int Pet.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100 Kan & Gulf.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,500 Key R Dev.	65c	62c	65c
100 Livingston P	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,200 Lyons Petr.	1	93c	93c
3,800 Maracaibo O	22⅜	21⅜	21⅜
200 Merritt Oil.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,300 Mexico Oil.	70c	67c	68c
800 Nat Oil N J	82c	80c	82c
4,090 Noble O & G	18c	17c	18c
1,500 Oulman C & G	1¼	1¼	1¼
500 Prod & Ref.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100 Salt C Prod.	10¾	10¾	10¾
200 Sapulpa Ref	3	3	3
1,000 Sec O & R.	10c	10c	10c
600 Simms Pet.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
200 Skelly Oil.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
242 Spencer Pet.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,400 S of Cal Corp.	66⅝	66¼	66⅝
13,800 Texon O & L	67c	62c	65c
4,700 De rights..	3c	3c	3c
1,000 Vicos Oil.	45c	45c	45c
200 Woodburn O	95c	95c	95c

MINING STOCKS.

9,400 Alas-B C Mer	39c	36c	36c
1,000 Am Tin & T.	7c	7c	7c
5,700 ArizPM of A	60c	60c	60c
3,900 BigLedgeCop	26c	24c	25c
500 Booth Min ..	3c	3c	3c
800 BostEly Con	48c	46c	46c
32,850 Bos & Mont.	73c	70c	72c
1,000 Caledonia ..	10c	10c	10c
1,600 Canada Cop.	29c	29c	29c
7,500 Candelaria.	33c	31c	33c
10,600 Comst'k Tun	8c	8c	8c
10,800 Cortez Silv.	79c	76c	79c
100 Con Copper.	1¾	1¾	1¾
100 Cres Con GM	1¼	1¼	1¼
12,800 Divide Ext.	34c	32c	34c
5,200 El Sal Min.	24c	22c	22c
30,020 Eureka-Cryo	43c	40c	41c
100 Eureka-Holly	1	1	1
5,300 Gold'd Flor.	40c	40c	40c
4,900 Gold Z Dev.	12c	11c	12c
11,700 Harmill Div.	13c	12c	13c
300 Hecla Mining	4¼	4¼	4¼
200 Howe Sound.	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,300 JerVerdeCop	19c	18c	18c
700 Kerr Lake ..	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
2,000 Knox Dlv ..	12c	12c	12c
100 Magma Cop..	18	18	18
1,000 MacN M & M	16c	16c	16c
400 McKin-Dar..	16c	14c	15c
700 Mother Lode	5½	5½	5½
3,000 MtsparkExt of Monarch	8c	8c	8c
6,500 Nat Tin	62c	58c	60c
500 NewCornelia.	14	13¾	13¾
2,500 N P Surp Cp	119	118¾	119
100 NY&H Ros M	4	4	4
600 Nipissing	4¾	4½	4½
150 P'll'd CMDel	1	1	1
1,900 RayConsAlas	26	26	26
3,000 Rex Con	9c	8c	8c
200 Ryan Con	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,000 Silver Hills..	18c	18c	18c
6,400 SilMines of A	18¾	18¾	18¾
6,000 Sil Pick Con	13c	12c	13c
100 S Am G & P	4¼	4¼	4¼
500 TomReedGM.	60c	60c	60c
1,900 Tonopah Ext	1¼	1¼	1¼
300 Tono Belm't.	1¼	1¼	1¼
200 Tonopah Con	79c	79c	79c
200 Tonopah Ext ..	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Tonopah Rys pf.	36¼	35¾	36¼
38 NO NY 6½s.	103.100¾	100¾	101¾
15 Do 7s. '26	101¾	100¾	101¾
2 Do 7s. '27	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Do 7s. '28	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Do 7s. '30	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Do 7s. '31	104¾	104¾	104¾
28 Sun Oil 7s.	93¾	93	93¼
28 Swift & Co 7s	97¾	97¾	97¾
36 Swiss Gov 5½s	87¾	88¾	87
31 Texas Co 7s.	99¾	99¾	99¾
47 Texas Pac C&O 5s.	100	100	100
21 Vacuum Oil 7s.	101	101	101
17 West Elec 7s.	100¾	100¾	100¾

BONDS.

(In lots of $1,000.)

1 Allied P 6s.	42½	42½	42½
28 Alum Mfg 7s.	97¾	97¾	97¾
22 A T&T 6s. '22.	98½	98	98½
8 Do 6s. '24.	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Am T 6s. '23.	100¼	100¼	100¼
29 Anacon 7s. '29.	93¾	93¾	93¾
11 Ang-A O 7½s.	100½	100½	100½
17 Armour 7s.	97	96¾	96¾
2 Barnsdall 8s.	96	94	96
1 Beth Stl 7s. '23	98½	98½	98½
15 Do 7s. '35.	94¾	94¾	94¾
4 C G R 7s. '35.	100¼	100¼	100¼
7 Do 6s. '24.	96¾	96¾	96¾
20 Ch U Sta 6½s.	104	104	104
3 Cons Gas 8s.	100½	100½	100½
7 Cons Tex 7s.	102	102	102
3 Cop Ex 8s. '23.	100½	100½	100½
5 Do 8s. '24.	101	100¾	101
22 Do 8s. '25.	101½	101¼	101½
14 Gal-Sig Oil 7s.	93¾	93	93¾
10 G'rich, B F 7s.	89¾	89¾	89¾
9 Grand Tr 6½s.	96	96¼	96
16 Gulf Oil 7s.	98	97¾	97¾
10 Finch Tex 8s.	120	120	120
3 Heinz 7s. '30.	99½	99½	99½
151 Humble Oil 7s.	97¾	97¾	97¾
37 I C 6½s. '36.	101¼	101	101¼
1 Int R T 7s.	82	80¾	80¾
17 Kennec Cop 7s.	93¾	93	93½
29 L. McN & L 7s	93	93½	94¼
3 Ligg & M 6s.	100	100	100
12 Nat Cl & S 8s.	94¾	94	94
5 Morris 7½s.	99¾	99	99
1 Nat Leath 8s.	94¾	94¼	94¼
1,000 Pierf P & P.	85c	85c	85c
100 Pull Morris.	4¾	4¾	4¾
700 Radio Corp.	1¾	1¾	1¾
100 So C & Iron	2¾	2¾	2¾
3,000 Sweets of A.	2¾	2¾	2¾
400 Swift Int.	22¾	22	22
100 Tenn R & L	1	1	1
500 Do pf.	4	4	4
100 Tob Pr Exp.	5¾	5¼	5½
2,200 Un Pr Shar.	1¾	1¾	1¾
100 Un Ret Gu.	6¾	6¾	6¾
400 U S Lt & H.	65c	65c	65c
6,300 U S Ship.	22c	20c	22c
12,000 U S St'ship	36c	34c	35c
200 Wayne Coal.	1¼	1¼	1¼
400 Willys Corp.	10c	10c	10c
175 Do 1st pf.	15½	15	15½

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1921.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
990 Allis-Chalm.	31⅝	30½	30¾
400 Ajax-Rub.	22¾	21⅝	22
25 Am Agr Ch.	35½	35½	35½
70 Am Best S.	30½	29¾	30⅝
143 Am Can.	32	31¾	31¾
1,475 Am C & F.	133½	121⅞	129¾
50 Am Drug.	4¾	4¼	4½
160 Am H & L.	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
85 Do pf.	25¾	25¾	25¾
400 Am Int Cp.	33⅜	33	33⅜
80 Am Lin Oil.	24¾	24¾	24¾
690 Am Loco.	94½	79¾	79¾
150 Am Ship.	41¾	41	41¼
180 Am S & C.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
70 Am Sm & R.	37⅝	37	37⅝
50 Am Stl Fdy.	28	28	28
570 Am Sugar.	66¾	67¾	68¼
750 Am Z Tob.	81	80¾	80¾
390 Am T & T.	105¾	105¾	105¾
140 Am Tob Sec	123	121¾	121¾
1,000 Am Woolen.	72½	71¼	71½
250 Anaconda Cop	38	37¾	37¾
110 Atl Pet	89½	89	89½
175 Atchison	85¾	84¾	85¼
890 A. G. & W. I	22	21¾	21¾
6,185 Bald Loco.	79	77¾	78¼
1,040 Balt & Ohio	40	38¾	39¾
40 Do pf.	53¾	53¼	53¾
1,280 Beth Stl. S.	48	45	45⅞
200 Booth Fish.	9¾	8¾	8¾
80 Bosch Mag.	32½	32½	32½
180 Bklyn R T.	13	11¾	13
20 Butterick ..	25	24¾	25
760 Cal Pack ..	57¾	53¾	55¾
80 Cal Pet	36½	35¾	35¾
180 Can Pac	113¾	111¾	112¾
820 Cent Leath.	34½	33¾	33¾
1,495 Chandler M.	50¾	46¾	50
70 Ches & Ohio	56¾	55¾	56¾
50 Chi & Gt W	7¾	7¾	7¾
50 Chi, M & St P	27¾	26¾	27¾
1,420 Chi, Mil & P.	43¾	42¾	43¼
605 Chi & N W.	67½	66¼	66¾
270 C. R I & P.	33¾	33¾	33¾
1,960 Chile Cop..	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
1,035 Coca-Cola..	34½	33¾	33¾
80 Col Gas	56¾	56¾	56¾
3,173 Col Grapho.	4¾	4¼	4¾
50 Col F & I..	25½	25¾	25¾
5 Consol Cig.	28½	28½	28¾
70 Cont Can ..	43¾	43¾	43¾
310 Corn Prod..	66¾	65¾	65¾
750 Cuban Am Su	29¾	29¾	29¾
590 Crucible Stl.	55¾	54½	54¾
485 Cuba C Sug.	10½	10¼	10¼
185 Cuban-A S..	16¼	16	16
150 D., L. & W..	188	186	186
205 Erie	14	13¾	13¾
180 Do 1st pf.	20¾	19¾	20¾
150 Do 2d pf..	15¾	15	15¾
3,000 Fisk Rub.	2¾	2¾	2¾
8,000 Fed Min ..	9c	8c	8c
200 Ryan Con	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,000 Silver Hills..	18c	18c	18c
6,400 SilMines of A	18¾	18¾	18¾
6,000 Sil Pick Con	13c	12c	13c
100 S Am G & P	4¼	4¼	4¼
500 TomReedGM.	60c	60c	60c
1,900 Tono Belm't.	1¼	1¼	1¼
300 Tono Trio.	79c	79c	79c
200 Tonopah Ext ..	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Tonopah Rys pf.	36¼	35¾	36¼
38 NO NY 6½s.	103.100¾	100¾	101¾
15 Do 7s. '26	101¾	100¾	101¾
2 Do 7s. '27	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Do 7s. '28	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Do 7s. '30	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Do 7s. '31	104¾	104¾	104¾
28 Sun Oil 7s.	93¾	93	93¼
28 Swift & Co 7s	97¾	97¼	97¾
36 Swiss Gov 5½s	87¾	88¾	87
31 Texas Co 7s.	99¾	99¾	99¾
47 Texas Pac C&O 5s.	100	100	100
21 Vacuum Oil 7s.	101	101	101
17 West Elec 7s.	100¾	100¾	100¾

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Wed's-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1957	89	89¼	89
4½s June, 1965	89	89¼	89
4½s Mar., 1963	89	89¼	89
4½s Nov., 1957	89	89¼	89
4½s May, 1957	89	89¼	89
4½s Apr., 1964	83¾	84¼	83¾
4½s May, 1964	83¾	84¼	83¾
4½s Mar., 1932	83¾	84¼	83¾
4½s Sept., 1963	83¾	84¼	83¾
4½s Mar., 1960-30	83¾	84¼	83¾
4s May, 1959	70¼	80½	79½
4s Nov., 1958	70¼	80½	79½
4s May, 1959	70¼	80½	79½
3½s May, 1950-53	71½	73	71½
3½s May, 1954	71	73	71

Yester-day. Wed's-day.

	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.
3½s Nov., 1955	71	73	71
3½s Nov., 1954	71½	73	71½

The following were quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1926-1932	6.00	5.40	6.00
4½s 1928-1938	6.25	5.40	6.25
4½s 1922-1025	6.25	5.40	6.25
4½s 1936-1951	6.00	5.40	6.00
4½s 1924-1930	6.00	5.30	6.00
4½s 1944-1946	6.50	5.50	6.50
4½s 1940-1949	6.50	5.20	5.50
4½s 1940-1949	5.60	5.23	5.60
4½s 1926-1930	6.00	5.50	6.00
4½s 1921-1925	6.50	5.50	6.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

	Bid.	Asked.
Am Gas & Electric	102	103
Am Gas & Electric pf.	36½	37½
Am Light & Traction	80	84
Am Light & Trac pf	75	79
Am. Power & Light	53	55
Am Power & Light pf	62	65
Am W W & Electric	3	5
Am W W & El 1st pf.	46	49
Am W W & El partic.	7	9
Appalachian Power	2	3

OIL MEN DISPUTE MEXICAN FIGURES

Number of New Wells and Record Exportations Denied by the Producers.

BIG CUT IN RECENT OUTPUT

Practically All of Present Drillings Had Been Arranged With Authorities Some Time Ago.

The Association of Producers of Petroleum in Mexico, through its Director, Guy Stevens, issued a statement yesterday in which exception was taken to reports sent out by the Financial Agency of the Mexican Government. The association said that the statement attributed to the Financial Agency of the Mexican Government to the effect that "since July 1 over 125 wells are being drilled, was misleading." Reports showed that during June approximately 100 wells were being drilled, some started several weeks before and in other cases several months. Actual drilling has commenced at a few locations during the present month. But in all these cases arrangements had been made some time before.

In regard to the statement made by the Mexican Agency that "the exportation of oil during July on the part of the European and independent companies has been greater than in the preceding month" the association said that this "is entirely contrary to the facts. The leading European companies referred to are, of course the Aguila and the Corona. The 'independent companies' probably means such companies as the Atlantic Gulf Oil Company, Island Oil and Transport Corporation, the Texas Company, &c. The actual figures will furnish the simplest and most conclusive answer to this portion of the statement of the Financial Agency of the Mexican Government. Shipments to date, are approximately 750,000 barrels.

"The average of the Corona Company for the past six months has been approximately 540,000 barrels a month, against which it has been shipping during July at the rate of about 165,000 barrels a month.

"The average monthly shipments of the Atlantic Gulf Oil Company during the past six months amounted to approximately 540,000 barrels a month, probable 215,000 barrels during the present month.

"The Island Oil and Transport Corporation shipped an average of 915,000 barrels a month during the first six months of this year, and the indicated shipments for the month of July will amount to approximately 175,000 barrels.

"The Texas Company has exported during the past six months at the rate of approximately 1,160,000 barrels a month, and thus far has made no shipments at all during the month of July.

"It seems hardly necessary to comment upon the Financial Agency's statements that the shipment of approximately 9,000,000 barrels of crude oil during the month of May explains how 'one European company' paid 90 per cent. in dividends for the year 1919. It may be of interest, however, to know that the total exports for the month of may were in excess of 14,000,000 barrels."

COMMODORE BENEDICT'S ESTATE IS $5,912,750

Inventory of the Late Banker's Property Places Indian Harbor Home at $1,440,000.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 28.—The inventory of the estate of the late Commodore C. Benedict, banker, yachtsman and philanthropist, filed in the Probate Court here today, shows a total of $5,912,150.09, divided as follows:

Household effects, $31,082.45; boats, $153,300; automobiles, $2,200; real estate, $1,735,000; fishing tackle and guns, $300, miscellaneous, $3,390,367.64.

The steam yacht Oneida, aboard which the Commodore took trips up the Amazon and to many other places of interest in South America, together with its launches is appraised at $153,000. His mansion at Indian Harbor here is valued at $1,440,000; Small Finchs Island, $100,000; Seabright Power Dory, $600; membership in the New York Stock Exchange, $90,000; interest in remainder of three certain trusts consisting of 500 shares of the Louisa Company, an investment and promotion corporation, $2,880,250.79; New York Life insurance policies $14,396.38.

The property known as Held property here is appraised at $1,440,000; property at Elm Street and Field Point Road, $90,000; property at Stamford, Conn., $25,000, and property at Norwalk, Conn., $40,000.

Luke V. Lockwood, Martin J. Quinn and Frank S. Hastings are the executors and trustees.

CUT FOR PRINTERS ASKED.

Magazine Publishers Say Reduction Is Imperative to Trade.

Resolutions calling for a reduction in the wage scale for compositors, effective Oct. 1, and an arbitration contract with Typographical Union No. 6 on the part of the New York Employing Printers, were adopted at a meeting of the National Publishers Association on Wednesday, it was announced yesterday. No newspapers are represented in the association, which is composed of publishers of periodicals. It was said that, unless an agreement could be reached with "Big Six," it was probable that many of the magazines now published in New York would be printed elsewhere.

According to a letter sent out by Frederic W. Hume, Executive Secretary of the association, reductions already effected as a result of arbitration with other unions are not proportionate to the easing up of living conditions. There is no contract for arbitration with Typographical Union No. 6, the letter said, and the publishers ask the employing printers to enter into an agreement with "Big Six" by Sept. 1 to arbitrate the wage scale, the agreement for which will expire on Oct. 1.

"In case the employing printers are unable to conclude an arbitration agreement with Typographical Union No. 6 by Sept. 1, the publishers should be notified in order that individual publishers may make such agreements as are necessary to guarantee the continuance of their publications on a reasonable cost basis," the statement added.

In speaking at the meeting, Arthur J. Baldwin, Vice President of the McGraw-Hill Company, said that the time had come when all industry was liquidating. Mr. Baldwin said that the mailers had accepted a $4 a week reduction, the bindery women a 10 per cent. cut and some of the other unions a 12 per cent. reduction. It was intimated that the publishers would also seek a return to the forty-eight-hour week from the forty-four-hour week, which was obtained by the compositors after the strike of 1919.

Leipsic Fights Plague of Rats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 28.—On top of the plague of night moths and dog days, Saxony is suffering from a plague of rats. Leipzig's Stadrat or Municipal Council has been forced to vote 60,000 marks for an "immediate offensive" against the rapid-fire reproductive rodents.

WEAKER CLOSE IN WHEAT AT CHICAGO

Country Offerings Drop, but Millers and Exporters Won't Follow Advances.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A majority of wheat traders here and throughout the country are favorable to the buying side on break, but, for the present, are not disposed to push the prices higher, because exporters, although regarded as needing a great deal of wheat later in the season, are not disposed to follow the advances. Germany has been the best buyer of late, but reports from the seaboard said bids from there were 9 cents out of line. In the face of this report, the total business at the seaboard, without any countries being mentioned, was 250,000 bushels, and at Chicago 200,000 bushels, with charters for 200,000 bushels. The price paid for wheat was ½ cent better than recently, or 3½ cents over July, f. o. b. boat here, buyers to furnish the boat.

Country offerings of wheat were shut off sharply in the last few days and the big rush is regarded as over, although the movement continues heavy, and primary receipts were 3,035,000 bushels, against 2,874,000 bushels a week ago and 1,549,000 bushels last year. Shipments of 1,667,000 bushels compared with 775,000 bushels last year.

Cash premiums eased, because the millers and exporters were less anxious for supplies, having recently bought freely. July wheat advanced to 2 cents over September at one time, which naturally weakened the cash premiums, and they closed weak, at around a July basis to 1 cent under, for contract grade. Deliveries on July trades were 316,000 bushels. The wheat was taken by one of the cash houses in car lots on track under protest, the desire being to place them in a better position in case of a controversy.

The elevator situation here is improving, and there is 4,000,000 bushels of available storage room in public houses today, with 3,155 cars of all grain headed to the elevators, and 8,253 cars on track in all positions. People at Winnipeg, who, three days ago, sent bullish reports on the Saskatchewan claim today that it will have 175,000 bushels, due to recent rains, against 113,000 bushels last year. It is a big crop for that section, and many in the trade think the figures are too high. The close was at net losses of 1 to 1½ cents.

Rains are reported late today over a good part of Central and Western Iowa, Nebraska, Central Illinois and Northern Indiana. Some of the sections have not had any rain for five weeks and the corn crop has suffered. The Iowa crop was sensational declaring that a few more days without rain and with temperature 100 or higher would reduce corn to a calamitous condition and that a bumper crop is far from secured. Prices advanced 1⅝ to 2 cents on this news early and lost it all on selling on reports of rains. Receipts were 211 cars and 400,000 bushels sold for export.

Oats were under pressure late in the day, although advancing early, and closed at the low point, with losses of 1⅛@⅛ cent. Exporters were in the market with inquiries but made no tentative bids. Receipts were 393 cars.

New York longs helped out the shorts in July rye by selling on an advance to $1.32 and depressed prices 1½ cents of that level at the last. Deliveries were 105,000 bushels and 114 cars were in today. Export sales were 100,000 bushels. A few days ago New York exporters bought 80,000 bushels of rye at Duluth and put that market from 4 cents discount to 4 cents premium at Chicago. No. 3 rye here sold at 8 to 15 cents under No. 2.

Packers and speculators bought largely and prices gained 7½ cents.

Primary receipts for the four days this week, stated in bushels were:

Grain	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Wheat	15,319,000	13,685,000	6,122,000
Corn	3,239,000	2,310,000	2,622,000
Oats	6,631,000	2,563,000	2,838,000
SHIPMENTS.			
Wheat	6,105,000	4,800,000	3,047,000
Corn	3,501,000	2,947,000	1,138,000
Oats	2,233,000	1,451,000	1,582,000

WHEAT.

Today's Chicago prices for the principal commodities were as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.20⅝	$1.27	$1.27	$1.28	..
Sept.	1.28½	1.23¼	1.23½	1.23¼	..
Dec.	1.30⅝	1.27½	1.27⅝	1.26½	$2.36½

CORN.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.66⅝	.64⅜	.65	.65	1.43⅞
Sept.	.63	.61⅝	.61⅝	.61⅜	1.40⅜
Dec.	.62⅜	.61¼	.61¼	.61⅜	1.23⅝

OATS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.39⅝	.38⅞	.39	.37	.78½
Sept.	.40⅛	.39	.39⅛	.38⅝	.69⅜
Dec.	.43⅞	.42	.42	.42⅛	.69½

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.32¼	1.30½	1.30¾	1.30	1.87¼
Sept.	1.15¼	1.14	1.14¾	1.14	1.71
Dec.	1.15⅝	1.13	1.13	1.12¾	..

PROVISIONS.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	12.15	12.12	12.12	12.92	18.65
Sept.	12.25	12.20	12.20	12.10	18.90
Oct.	12.37	12.32	12.32	12.27	19.27
Jan.	10.32	10.20	10.20	..	..
Ribs—					
Sept.	10.90	10.87	10.87	10.80	16.42

COMMODITY PRICES.

Reaction in Wheat; Other Grains Unchanged—Coffee and Sugar Advance.

With the exception of a 2½-cent drop per bushel in the price of wheat, there was no change in the cash market for grains yesterday. Coffee and sugar advanced a fraction of a cent a pound, while lard was also slightly firmer. In the metals group, iron and steel billets broke to new low records for the year, while copper and tin were a fraction higher. Spot cotton gained a fraction of a cent. Business in general was on a moderate scale.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business July 28, a week before and a year ago:

	1921.	1921.	1920.
FOODSTUFFS—			
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.39	$1.39½	$2.74
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.80¼	.80	1.88
Oats, No. 2 white	.52¾	.51	1.00
Flour, Minn., patent	10.00	9.75	14.25
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.00¾	.00¾	.10½
Sugar, granulated	.06	.059	21.00
Butter, cream, 92 sc.	.43½	.43	.56¼
Eggs, fresh gathered, firsts, per dozen	.36	.34	.53
Lard, Mid. W.	12.85	12.85	18.65
Pork, mess	24.00	24.00	34.00
Beef, mess	16.00	19.00	20.00
METALS—			
Iron, 2X, Phila.	21.00	22.75	52.00
Steel billets, Pittsb.	30.00	32.00	63.00
Lead	4.35	4.45	9.00
Copper	12.00	12.00	19.00
Tin	26.25	26.50	48.50
TEXTILES—			
Cotton, mid. upland	12.10	12.85	40.00
Printcloths	.04⅝	.04¼	.13

Highest and lowest prices for the year 1921 to date as follows:

	Highest		Lowest	
Wheat (new)	$1.86½	July 14	$1.33¼	July 6
Wheat (old)	2.13	Jan. 12	1.42	July 5
Corn	.85	Jan. 3	.74⅛	June 28
Oats	.60¾	Jan. 3	.46	July 5
Flour	10.50	Jan. 13	8.00	Apr. 14
Coffee	.07½	Jan. 12	.05⅝	Mar. 16
Sugar	.08¾	Mar. 18	.052	June 28
Lard	13.85	Jan. 7	9.50	May 31
Butter	.57	Jan. 3	.39	May 30
Eggs	.79	Jan. 17	.23½	May 27
Pork	32.50	Feb. 2	24.00	July 19
Beef	20.00	Jan. 28	14.00	July 9
Iron	33.25	Jan. 25	21.00	July 28
Steel	48.50	Jan. 8	30.00	July 28
Lead	5.25	Jan. 19	4.00	Feb. 28
Copper	13.00	Jan. 4	11.75	Mar. 31
Tin	30.50	Jan. 10	25.50	July 28
Cotton	13.25	Jan. 10	10.85	June 20
Printcloths	.06	Jan. 19	.04½	June 24

RESERVE EARNINGS DROP TO NEW LOW

A $44,000,000 Reduction Sends Assets of Banks to 40% Below Last Year's Close.

$22,900,000 MORE OF GOLD

Federal Board Also Reports Deposit Increase and Further Note Issue Decline.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Aggregate gains of $22,900,000 in gold and of $3,000,000 in other cash reserves, accompanied by a reduction of $26,900,000 in Federal Reserve note circulation and an increase of $2,300,000 in deposits liabilities, are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on July 27, 1921. The banks' reserve ratio shows a further rise for the week from 62.5 to 63.4 per cent.

Reserve bank holdings of bills secured by Government obligations shows a decrease of $18,300,000; other discounted paper on hand declined by $17,400,000, while holdings of acceptances purchased in open market fell off $4,500,000, reaching the low level of $19,400,000. There is also shown a reduction of $1,500,000 in the amount of "Pittman" certificates held, and of $2,000,000 in the amount of other Treasury certificates. The combined result of these changes is seen in a reduction of $44,800,000 in total earning assets, which totaled $1,919,400,000 on July 27, a decrease of over 40 per cent. since the close of last year.

Of the total holdings of $591,500,000 of paper secured by United States Government obligations, $406,100,000, or 68.7 per cent., were secured by Liberty and other United States bonds; $154,900,000, or 26.2 per cent., by Victory notes; 33,200,000, or 5 per cent., by Treasury notes, and $27,300,000, or 4.6 per cent., by Treasury certificates, compared with $396,500,000, $161,400,000, $3,000,000 and $48,900,000 shown the week before.

Discounted bills held by the Boston, New York and Cleveland banks include $61,400,000 of bills discounted by the Richmond, Atlanta, Minneapolis and Dallas banks. The Richmond bank reports an increase of its accommodation at this New York bank from $19,500,000 to $24,400,000. The Minneapolis bank increased its rediscounts with the New York bank from $12,000,000 to $13,800,000. The Dallas bank increased its rediscounts from $18,300,000 to $19,100,000, and the Atlanta bank obtained during the week a total of $4,000,000 of accomodation from the Boston and Cleveland banks.

As against a decrease of $3,300,000 in Government deposits, members' reserve deposits show an increase of $8,500,000 for the week, and all other deposits, including non-members clearing accounts and cashiers' checks, a decrease of $2,500,000. In addition to the decrease of $26,900,000 in Federal Reserve notes, there is also shown a reduction of $2,700,000 in Federal Reserve bank note circulation.

RESERVE BANK POSITION.

Comparison of Yesterday's Items With Other Periods.

The Federal Reserve statements of yesterday show that the high point of the year was reached this week by the total gold holdings and the ratio of reserve of the entire system and the New York bank. The low point of the year was reached by rediscounts secured by Government collateral and by reserve note circulation. Rediscounts secured by other collateral failed to establish either a high or low level this week, their amount being $1,059,046,000.

Yesterday's statements make possible the following comparison of highest and lowest figures of the Reserve system statements for 1921 to date and for previous years (in thousands of dollars):

TOTAL GOLD HOLDINGS.

	Highest.		Lowest.	
1921..	$2,531,281	July 27	$2,080,282	Jan. 7
1920..	2,069,333	Dec. 30	1,034,581	Mar. 19
1919..	2,201,804	June 6	2,066,788	Aug. 29
1918..	2,090,274	Dec. 27	1,687,720	Jan. 4
1917..	1,671,133	Dec. 28	742,092	Jan. 6
1916..	736,236	Dec. 29	484,639	May 5
1915..	542,413	Dec. 30	251,306	Jan. 29

REDISCOUNTS.

Sec'd by	High. 1921.		Low. 1921.	
Gov. col.	$1,104,563	Jan. 7	$501,450	July 27
Oth. col.	1,502,813	Jan. 7	1,043,383	June 16
	High, 1920.		Low, 1920.	
Gov. col.	$1,572,980	Feb. 27	$1,141,030	Dec. 30
Oth. col.	1,616,116	Dec. 3	716,465	Jan. 30
	High, 1919.		Low, 1919.	
Gov. col.	$1,861,476	May 16	$1,414,950	Dec. 19
Oth. col.	684,514	Dec. 26	172,568	May 9

RESERVE NOTE CIRCULATION.

	High.		Low.	
1921..	$3,270,023	Jan. 7	$2,337,317	July 27
1920..	3,404,931	Dec. 23	2,850,944	Jan. 30
1919..	3,057,846	Dec. 31	2,450,728	Jan. 31
1918..	2,685,244	Dec. 28	1,234,934	Jan. 25
1917..	1,246,488	Dec. 28	259,768	Jan. 26
1916..	275,333	Dec. 29	152,244	Jan. 31
1915..	189,026	Dec. 30	94,500	Jan. 29

RATIO OF RESERVE.

With previous percentages computed on the basis introduced by the Reserve Board on March 18, the highest and lowest reserve percentages of the Federal Reserve system compare as follows:

	High.		Low.	
1921	63.4,	July 27	44.5,	June 7
1920	43.0,	Dec. 17	40.5,	May 14
1919	51.1,	Feb. 7	42.5,	Dec. 26
1918	62.9,	Feb. 8	47.9,	Dec. 6
1917	66.2,	Mar. 30	60.8,	Dec. 29

The reserve percentages of the New York Reserve Bank compare as follows:

	High.		Low.	
1921	72.2,	July 27	36.5,	Feb. 1
1920	42.3,	Sep. 24	35.8,	Feb. 20
1919	52.9,	June 30	38.8,	Dec. 26
1918	66.4,	Aug. 2	41.7,	Dec. 27

PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 11,019 packages. Market firm, but no higher prices. Creamery, higher than extras, 43@43½c; extras (92 score), 42½c; firsts (90 to 91 score), 39½@41½c; firsts (88 to 89 score), 37½@39c; seconds (83 to 87 score), 34½@37c; lower grades, 33@34c; unsalted, higher than extras, 45@45½c; unsalted, extras, 43½@44½c; unsalted, firsts, 38½@43c; unsalted, seconds, 35@38c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 40¾@41½c; good to prime, 38@40c; common to fair, 32@37c; ladles, current make, firsts, 30½@32½c; seconds, 27½@28c; lower grades, 26@27c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 28c; No. 2, 27c; lower grades, 24@25½c.

EGGS—Receipts yesterday, 13,470 cases. High qualities, range of values extremely wide, undergrades drag. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 40@42c; extra firsts, 37@39c; firsts, 33@36c; seconds, 28@32c; inferior, 22@27c; trade gathered eggs, 26@30c; dirties, regular packed, No. 1, 26@27c; dirties, No. 2 and poorer, 20@25c; checks, fair to choice, dry, 22@24c. Refrigerator eggs (charges paid to expiring dates): Special marks, fancy, 37@38c; firsts, 34½@36½c; seconds, 30@32c. Nearby and white eggs: State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, extras, 52@54c; hennery whites, extra firsts, 48@51c; whites, firsts, 44@47c; gathered whites, extras, 46@47c; extra firsts, 44@45c; undergrades, 38@43c; Pacific Coast, white, extras, 52@54c; extra firsts, 48@51c; firsts, 44@47c; undergrades, 38@43c; other Western and Southern gathered whites, 32@45c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery browns, extra, 43@45c; brown and mixed colors, gathered extras, 40@42c; firsts to extra firsts, 34@39c.

MEXICAN STRIKE THREAT.

Railway Men Refuse to Accept Reduction in Wages.

MEXICO CITY, July 28.—A strike on the federally operated railroads is threatened for Aug. 1 as the result of a refusal by the railway directorate to rescind its recent order reducing the wages of all employes.

The men, who are thoroughly organized, issued an ultimatum early this week to the directorate declaring a general railway strike, with probably a sympathetic walkout by other union men, would result from the turning down of their demands.

FEDERAL RESERVE STATEMENT.

The following table shows the total gold holdings and other cash items in this week's report of each of the twelve Federal Reserve banks:

District.	Gold Reserve.	Rediscounts on Government War Paper.	Total Bills on Hand.	Due Members' Reserve Acct.	F.R. Notes and in Circ'n.	Ratio Reserve to Deposits and Notes.
Boston	$238,563,000	$23,409,000	$35,153,000	$108,745,000	$242,464,000	77.8
New York	876,368,000	171,262,000	466,034,000	649,194,000	1,020,847,000	72.3
Philadelphia	201,649,000	20,709,000	120,303,000	97,819,000	216,841,000	64.0
Cleveland	245,767,000	47,258,000	145,696,000	138,071,000	242,227,000	58.9
Richmond	69,591,000	25,586,000	101,246,000	85,214,000	192,870,000	43.7
Atlanta	66,887,000	34,913,000	101,180,000	41,996,000	113,670,000	41.1
Chicago	284,286,000	30,489,000	221,892,000	234,806,000	452,613,000	39.5
St. Louis	74,907,000	20,201,000	81,335,000	60,672,000	99,274,000	63.9
Minneapolis	39,586,000	6,410,000	70,689,000	43,228,000	96,252,000	50.1
Kansas City	74,040,000	21,962,000	76,083,000	67,090,000	75,104,000	63.3
Dallas	27,546,000	6,071,000	37,720,000	40,965,000	42,223,000	41.4
San Francisco	218,623,000	17,452,000	143,540,000	109,775,000	220,452,000	53.3

In the Previous Week.

District.	Gold Reserve.	Rediscounts on Government War Paper.	Total Bills on Hand.	Due Members' Reserve Acct.	F.R. Notes in Circ'n.	Ratio Reserve to Deposits and Notes.
Boston	$262,429,000	$22,343,000	$30,484,000	$106,287,000	$245,906,000	78.4
New York	843,537,000	173,200,000	428,982,000	637,422,000	946,313,000	70.0
Philadelphia	204,415,000	25,525,000	120,327,000	99,308,000	219,130,000	64.4
Cleveland	249,704,000	48,174,000	145,404,000	134,907,000	246,525,000	60.6
Richmond	65,742,000	31,304,000	105,942,000	91,813,000	194,682,000	41.2
Atlanta	69,967,000	34,758,000	102,806,000	42,929,000	141,341,000	41.3
Chicago	284,880,000	36,561,000	280,920,000	236,793,000	438,848,000	39.6
St. Louis	74,198,000	21,957,000	82,977,000	58,854,000	101,257,000	53.4
Minneapolis	39,113,000	8,194,000	72,199,000	42,154,000	97,301,000	39.0
Kansas City	72,650,000	22,675,000	77,711,000	46,089,000	76,363,000	57.1
Dallas	29,140,000	7,428,000	38,634,000	41,936,000	43,470,000	40.4
San Francisco	212,493,000	20,655,000	145,460,000	108,330,000	224,178,000	61.9

Consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES.

	July 27, 1921.	July 20, 1921.	July 30, 1920.
Gold and gold certificates	$1,350,845,000	$366,448,000	$174,179,000
Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board	419,741,000	404,585,000	289,389,000	
Gold with foreign agencies	..	..	111,531,000
Total gold held by banks	$800,406,000	$772,453,000	$575,099,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	1,616,287,000	1,634,383,000	1,163,712,000
Gold redemption fund	105,535,000	111,513,000	148,893,000
Total gold reserves	$2,531,231,000	$2,508,298,000	$1,977,704,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	154,065,000	151,068,000	150,936,000
Total reserves	$2,685,296,000	$2,659,366,000	$2,128,640,000
Bills discounted:			
Secured by U. S. Government obligations	501,450,000	609,179,000	1,241,017,000
All other	1,059,046,000	1,076,370,000	1,250,613,000
Bills bought in open market	19,424,000	23,907,000	345,505,000
Total bills on hand	$1,609,920,000	$1,710,056,000	$2,836,935,000
U. S. Government bonds and notes	84,175,000	85,407,000	26,880,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness:			
One-year certificates (Pittman act)	214,375,000	215,875,000	259,375,000
All other	938,000	2,892,000	30,145,000
Total earning assets	$1,919,408,000	$1,964,230,000	$3,162,316,000
Bank premises	25,846,000	25,762,000	14,289,000
5% redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes	9,666,000	9,954,000	12,684,000
Uncollected items	494,948,000	544,655,000	709,949,000
All other resources	15,046,000	12,712,000	4,892,000
Total resources	$5,150,210,000	$5,216,679,000	$6,032,769,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$102,263,000	$102,222,000	$95,225,000
Surplus	213,824,000	213,824,000	164,745,000
Reserved for Government franchise tax	45,503,000	44,231,000	..
Deposits:			
Government	31,709,000	34,967,000	12,167,000
Member banks—Reserve account	1,638,637,000	1,630,196,000	1,808,156,000
All other	24,928,000	27,856,000	51,296,000
Total	$1,695,274,000	$1,692,019,000	$1,871,619,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	2,587,617,000	2,564,512,000	3,120,188,000
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation—Net liability	125,143,000	127,875,000	192,168,000
Deferred availability items	413,037,000	453,548,000	536,690,000
All other liabilities	17,549,000	17,453,000	52,184,000
Total liabilities	$5,150,210,000	$5,216,679,000	$6,032,769,000
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	63.4%	62.5%	44.2%
Ratio of gold reserves to Federal Reserve notes in circulation after setting aside 35% against deposit liabilities	82.4%	80.6%	49.2%

Reserve percentages of one year are calculated on basis of net deposits and Federal Reserve notes in circulation.

NEW YORK FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

STATEMENT AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 27, 1921.

RESOURCES.

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Year Ago.
Gold and gold certificates	$301,637,380	$281,738,000	$86,017,000
Gold settlement fund, Fed. Reserve Board	66,335,176	53,211,000	67,503,000
Gold with foreign agencies	..	..	40,932,000
Total gold held by bank	$367,972,556	$334,949,000	$186,452,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agent	488,836,778	488,808,000	279,139,000
Gold redemption fund	20,000,000	20,000,000	35,977,000
Total gold reserves	$876,309,335	$843,557,000	$501,568,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	71,108,260	71,667,000	119,521,000
Total reserves	$947,607,595	$915,224,000	$621,089,000
Bills discounted—Secured by United States Government obligations: For members	141,088,225	146,396,000	497,390,000
For other Federal Reserve Banks	30,173,500	25,804,000	22,804,000
	$171,261,725	$172,200,000	$520,203,000
All other: For members	224,644,138	244,525,000	291,898,000
For other Federal Reserve Banks	8,110,000	5,810,000	16,220,000
	$232,754,138	$250,135,000	$308,118,000
Bills bought in open market	2,018,046	5,747,000	135,195,000
Total bills on hand	$406,033,910	$428,082,000	$963,516,000
United States Government bonds and notes	1,005,400	2,022,000	1,507,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness—one year certificates (Pittman act)	52,276,000	52,776,000	59,276,000
All other	..	2,663,000	22,226,000
Total earning assets	$459,315,310	$485,543,000	$1,046,525,000
Bank premises	5,380,969	5,377,000	3,784,000
Five per cent. redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes	1,769,710	1,822,000	3,127,000
Uncollected items	112,713,552	122,089,000	150,978,000
All other resources	2,797,372	2,507,000	802,000
Total resources	$1,529,484,509	$1,532,562,000	$1,826,305,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$26,873,650	$26,872,000	$24,670,000
Surplus	59,318,368	59,318,000	51,308,000
Reserved for Government franchise tax	18,181,010	17,781,000	..
Deposits: Government	8,064,550	12,970,000	410,000
Member banks—Reserve account	649,183,642	637,422,000	710,488,000
All other	11,291,140	11,893,000	26,025,000
Total	$868,539,332	$862,285,000	$736,923,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	643,875,237	645,313,000	849,589,000
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation—net liability	29,752,200	28,915,000	35,958,000
Deferred availability items	79,375,971	88,384,000	101,075,000
All other liabilities	3,508,838	3,694,000	26,773,000
Total liabilities	$1,529,484,509	$1,532,562,000	$1,826,305,000
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	72.2%	70.0%	40.4%
Ratio of gold reserves to Federal Reserve notes in circulation after setting aside 35 per cent. against deposit liabilities	110.8%	105.9%	44.8%
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents	$20,926,022	$21,178,820	$6,091,835

Reserve percentages of one year ago are calculated on basis of net deposits and Federal Reserve notes in circulation.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Revenue receipts and expenditures as at close of business July 26:

	This Month 1920.	Corresponding Month 1920.	*Fiscal Year 1921.	*Corresponding Fiscal Yr. 1920.
Customs	$16,772,206.24	$24,079,072.94	$16,772,206.24	$24,079,072.94
Internal revenue:				
Income and profits tax	43,484,310.66	37,143,554.30	43,484,310.66	37,143,554.30
Miscellaneous	100,530,884.61	99,632,124.52	100,530,884.61	99,632,124.52
Miscellaneous revenue	28,125,821.62	22,547,960.65	28,125,821.62	22,547,960.65
Panama Canal tolls, &c.	791,276.41	366,946.91	791,276.40	366,946.91
Total ordinary	$189,704,499.54	$173,769,659.32	$189,706,499.54	$173,769,659.32
Excess of ordinary disb. over ordinary receipts	94,331,737.40	86,718,148.34	94,331,737.40	86,718,148.34
Expenditures	284,036,236.94	260,487,807.66	284,036,236.94	260,487,807.66

*Receipts and disbursements for June reaching Treasury in July included.

MEXICAN CROPS POOR.

Northern States Have to Import Grain—Banana Crop Lost.

MEXICO CITY, July 28 (Associated Press).—A gloomy crop report for virtually the entire republic was issued last night by the Department of Agriculture, which assigned the lack of rain, pests and the unwillingness of farmers to cultivate their lands as the chief causes.

The report says that the Northern States of Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon and Cahuila suffered the heaviest, necessitating heavy imports of grains from foreign countries, while no State produced more than 50 per cent. of the usual crops of rice and beans, the nation's staple.

The banana crop in the State of Tabasco was lost because of the cold weather, which also caused a loss of 50 per cent. in the sugar crop in the State of Nayarit, the report states.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was irregular.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close's Prev. Bid.	Close's Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	..	8.85	8.75
July	..	..	..	8.87	8.75
August	..	..	..	8.96	8.90
September	9.06	8.96	9.04	9.04	9.01
October	9.13	9.05	9.08	9.08	9.10
November	..	..	..	8.65	8.65
December	8.70	8.62	8.65	8.65	8.64
January	8.65	8.60	8.65	8.65	8.64
February	..	..	..	8.75	8.64

Total sales, 5,800.

COFFEE.

The coffee market was steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	6.45	6.38	6.42	6.44	9.80
December	6.90	6.84	6.87	6.89	10.32

2,000 LAWYERS OUT FOR W. F. SCHNEIDER

Movement Is Started to Make County Clerk's Election Non-Political.

A TRIBUTE TO HIS WORK

Both Parties Have Been Requested to Sanction Incumbent's Renomination.

For the first time in many years an effort is to be made to take the election of the New York County Clerk out of politics this Fall. Announcement to this effect was made yesterday when it was stated more than 2,000 of the more prominent members of the Bar in this county had agreed to work for and support the renomination of William F. Schneider.

The list of attorneys who have signed petitions for Mr. Schneider includes members of both the leading political parties, is headed by George W. Wickersham, a Republican, and contains the names of ex-Justice George L. Ingraham of the Appellate Division, George Gordon Battle, ex-Justice Clarence J. Shearn and other well known Democrats.

The names were obtained by a non-partisan committee of lawyers, who felt that the manner in which County Clerk Schneider performed the duties of his office during the twelve years he has served justified his renomination and re-election regardless of politics. For this reason the committee has had the names of the signers photographed and will present the petitions to Samuel S. Koenig, the Republican County President, and Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall.

Among the signers of the petitions are:

G. W. Wickersham,	Martin Conboy,
Henry W. Taft,	George G. Battle,
William D. Guthrie,	John G. Saxe,
Stephen P. Nash,	E. P. Wheeler,
Otto A. Rosalsky,	Leopold Prince,
Gustave Hartmann,	Roger Foster,
John Ford,	S. S. Menken,
John S. Wise Jr.,	E. J. McGuire,
Louis L. Delafield,	Charles Strauss,
Joseph T. Woodbury,	Walter R. Herrick,
W. B. Brown,	James A. Allen,
Walbridge L. Taft,	G. S. Horablower,
Edward H. Fallows,	G. P. Nicholson,
C. Andrade Jr.,	M. H. Mulqueen,
Janet E. Levanson,	Ivenno Lewisohn,
Mark H. Ellison,	Moses Grossmann,
George C. Austin,	John F. Cowan,
Herman C. Kudlich,	Julius H. Cohen,
W. J. Goldstein,	Montgomery Hare,
Ted M. Marx,	I. T. Flatto,
Gilbert E. Roe,	Harold A. Content,
John Palmieri,	Julian P. Beaty,
J. Oberweiser,	Warren W. Foster,
William H. Page,	Morris Culker,
Roger Sherman,	Henry R. Chittick,
Barton Case,	Leo L. Leventritt,
Irwin S. Merrill,	Leopold Harburger,
O. G. Paulding,	Sidney Harris,
W. E. F. Oliver,	Cornelius Huth,
Charles W. Gould,	George B. Hayes,
William Forster,	Henry W. Powell,
William G. Brown,	Charles Fuisel,
George Coggill,	Lewis A. Abrams,
C. V. Butterworth,	B. F. Spellman,
J. Rushmore,	Phoenix Ingraham,
Augustus S. Mapes,	John J. Delahunty,
Archibald Gulick,	Edward Michling,
Charles C. Demming,	J. H. Dougherty Jr.,
W. E. Pongeo Jr.,	Charles Brandt Jr.,
Irving B. Ziegler,	Edward Haynes,
William Armstrong,	Richard P. Kelly,
M. Howard Pinto,	Elizabeth F. Rind,
H. B. Livingston,	Howard M. Barnes,
S. Hirschkopf,	Melville J. France,
Warren Bigelow,	Samuel Frankenstein,
Martwell Cabell,	Samuel D. Levy,
Samuel Marks,	William Reed,
Percy D. Ball,	John J. Sammon,
Joseph A. Byrne,	S. Wechsler,
Diego P. Cahill,	Margaret Mulvey,
Jos. Kelson,	Daniel J. Dowling,
J. W. Weaver,	William H. Hoyt,
W. Davis,	Patrick J. Walsh,
Martin Newman,	Harry S. Corbett,
W. M. Chadbourne,	John H. Judge,
George L. Ingraham,	Stephen Van Wyck,
Clarence J. Shearn,	Edward A. Maher Jr.,
H. A. Oldserleve,	Rosario Maggio,
Samuel Seabury,	Silas B. Axtell,
Joseph I. Green,	Hugo Wintner,
William T. Jerome,	Abraham Stern,
	Paul Fuller Jr.

PLANT AND PETTIT SENT TO SING SING

Former Officials of Nassau County Get 2 to 5 Years—Last of Seven Convictions.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 28.—Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey today sentenced Carman Plant, former County Detective of Nassau County, and Aubrey Pettit, former Superintendent of Public Buildings, each to serve from two to five years at hard labor in Sing Sing Prison for criminally receiving stolen automobiles. These sentences disposed of the last of the cases growing out of the operation of a ring in Nassau County for the sale of stolen automobiles, which have resulted in five other convictions.

Plant and Pettit pleaded guilty on May 11 last. Their indictment was the result of testimony of Matthew J. O'Neil and William Hoffman, who are now serving terms in Sing Sing. O'Neil testified, and was corroborated by Hoffman, that he gave Plant a Buick automobile and Pettit a Hudson car as part payment for protection, and that both Plant and Pettit knew the automobiles had been stolen.

In sentencing the two men Justice Cropsey intimated his belief that they had not told all that they knew about the operations of the "ring," and declared that he did not think either had done his full duty. "You may think you have fooled some one," he said, "but you haven't fooled any one at all."

The others who have been convicted as a result of the investigation of the stolen automobile "ring" were Thomas W. Barbutt, former crime investigator for Nassau County, for perjury; Herbert S. Harvey, former Sheriff of Queens County, for bribery, and Salvatore Salame for receiving stolen goods. Harvey is now out on bail granted after he had obtained a certificate of reasonable doubt. The others are serving terms in prison.

$1,942,613,299 ON DEPOSIT.

Increase in N. Y. City Savings Banks $108,809,297 in Six Months.

Savings bank deposits of New York City have increased by $108,809,297 during the first six months of 1921, according to preliminary figures made public yesterday by the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York. This increase includes dividends credited, and amounts to 5.9 per cent.

On July 1 the actual amount due depositors in the savings banks of New York, including dividends credited, was $1,942,613,299. The ratio of increase in savings deposits between Jan. 1 and July 1, 1921, is exactly the same as the ratio of increase from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1920, or 5.9 per cent.

Of the five boroughs, Manhattan is the only one in which the ratio of increase was greater in the first six months of 1921 than in the last six months of 1920. The amounts due depositors in Manhattan increased 5.4 per cent. during the first six months of 1921, compared with 4.9 per cent. in the last six months of 1920.

The increase in the amount due depositors between Jan. 1 and July 1 by boroughs was as follows: Bronx, $6,596,467, or 14.8 per cent.; Kings, $32,347,509, or 6.8 per cent.; Manhattan, $67,160,068, or 5.4 per cent.; Queens, $2,963,415, or 7.9 per cent.; Richmond, $741,838, or 4.1 per cent.

ITALIAN STABS WIFE

Wounds Her Fatally With Ice Pick When She Laughs—A. E. F. Man Her Stepson.

When Mrs. Madalina Giaraffa laughed at the assertion of her husband Luigi yesterday afternoon that she was too attentive to his son by a former marriage, the husband plunged an ice pick into her face and body and inflicted wounds which physicians at St. Vincent's Hospital said would cause her death.

Giaraffa was locked up at Police Headquarters last night on a charge of felonious assault.

The Giaraffas were married in Italy eleven years ago. She was 27 years old at the time and he was 32. He came to this city soon after with his son and about three years ago sent for his wife. They went to live at 273 Elizabeth Street, and soon after the son returned from France, where he served with the A. E. F.

Mrs. Giaraffa suggested to her husband that it would be a generous thing for him to send her back to Italy with the son, so that they could tell relatives of the part played by the son in the World War. Giaraffa acquiesced and gave his wife 12,000 lire for the trip. Giaraffa told Detectives Dardis, Tressa and Greco after the stabbing yesterday that he received word from relatives in Italy that his wife and his son were "living like sports" on the money, and he sent for her to return immediately.

Mrs. Giaraffa returned with the son six months ago, but when they entered the Elizabeth Street apartment the father walked out and said he would never return. He went to live at 167 Hester Street and refused to talk to his wife until yesterday, when she called on him at his apartment. According to the detectives, she demanded to know why he would not live with her, and when he declared that she "was more like a sweetheart to his son than a stepmother," she laughingly added he "was getting old and suspicious." Then Giaraffa was alleged to have stabbed her.

He fled after the stabbing, but was captured less than an hour later by the detectives at Columbia and Congress Streets, Brooklyn, as he was sending a friend to the hospital to learn his wife's condition.

WOMEN BACK MISS MILLS.

Westchester Democrats Favor Her for State Committee Post.

The Woman's Democratic Organization of Westchester County, through Mrs. Daniel O'Day, chairman, has sent letters to women Democratic leaders throughout the State, suggesting Miss Harriet May Mills of Syracuse, Democratic nominee for Secretary of State last year, as associate woman Chairman of the Democratic State Committee to assist Chairman Herbert C. Pell until the election laws are amended to permit a direct election, or the rules of the Democratic State Committee are amended to allow the election of a woman as Vice Chairman.

Concerning Miss Mills, the letter says: "At a recent meeting of the Westchester County Woman's Democratic Organization, it was unanimously decided to support Miss Mills, as she seemed to be the best fitted for the position. Miss Mills is a splendid public speaker and her past record is such that no one can point a finger at it. She would be a leader who would be a credit to the Democratic Party, and of whom the women voters of the party could be proud."

The letter asks the Democratic women leaders to notify Mr. Pell of their choice not later than Aug. 15.

LATEST DEALINGS IN REALTY FIELD

Investor Buys Twelve-Story Loft Building Located in the New Garment Centre.

PROPERTY HELD AT $400,000

Montrose Court, Held at $300,000, Sold to Joseph Shenk—120 William Street Transferred.

In the new garment zone, where there has been some speculative and investment activity, the Tiffany Realty Company, of which Joseph G. Abramson is President, sold to E. Waterman 261-263 West Thirty-sixth Street, a twelve-story mercantile building, on plot 50.6 by 98.9, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. The property was held at $400,000 and brings in a return of about $60,000. It was a cash transaction.

The building was erected in 1910 and was acquired by Mr. Abramson two years ago. It is located in the heart of the new garment centre, where loft space is in great demand. Byrne & Bowman negotiated the transaction.

$300,000 Apartment Sold.

Joseph Shenk purchased from the L. & J. Realty Company the six-story elevator apartment house known as Montrose Court at 315 West 115th Street, located between Manhattan and Eighth Avenues.

The structure stands on a plot 120 by 100 and was valued at $300,000. It returns an annual rental of approximately $50,000. Nassoit & Lanning negotiated the sale.

Eleanor O'Mally purchased from Rebecca Brenenstock and others the five-story apartment house known as the Kathryn, at 81 Northern Avenue, on a plot 50 by 100, near 180th Street.

The four buildings at the northeast corner of Bleecker and Perry Streets, in the Greenwich Village section, were bought through Thomas A. Wilson, as broker, from the estate of Catherine Tinn for the Williams-Dexter Company. The buildings, which contain stores and flats, are on a plot 60 by 55 and were held at $50,000.

Freguglia & Lotti sold for the Riegel estate the four-story apartment house at 240 West Fourth Street, in the heart of Greenwich Village, to Antonio Rosasano for $42,500.

Shaw, Rockwell & Sanford sold for a client to a private investor 452 Lenox Avenue, a five-story flat, on a lot 25 by 100. The property was held at $45,000 and rents for approximately $6,500.

120 William Street Transferred.

The property of the insurance firm of Dwight & Hilles at 120 William Street, with an "L" to 79-81 John Street, has been transferred by 56 Maiden Lane, Inc., holding concern for the insurance firm, to the New England Trust Company, as trustee.

The property consists of an eight-story building on the William Street end, extending to 79 John Street, and at 81 John Street there is a four-story building. This latter building was recently reported leased for twenty years to the Squire Company, an insurance concern.

The conveyance was made subject to a mortgage for $600,000. The property measures 24.6 feet on William Street and extends back for a distance of 153.7 feet. On John Street the frontage is 32.1 feet.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

New York Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 28.—Sixty-two new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $2,024,000, were chartered today. They include:

Import-Service Corp., Manhattan, raw silk and textiles, $500,000; S. D. Stonebraker, G. A. Post, R. E. Dill; attorney, G. W. Harper Jr., 115 Broadway.

Hermitage Shoppe, Manhattan, candy, soda and restaurant, $9,000; F. C. Hurley, J. T. Dooling, K. F. Buckley; attorney, J. J. Buckley, 233 Broadway.

Liberty Plumbers' Supply Co., Richmond Borough, $20,000; V. and F. Eiseberg, E. I. Levine; attorney, B. Bernstein, 30 Broad St.

D. & I. Reader, Manhattan, toys and novelties, $25,000; D. and I. Reader, J. Goldstein; attorney, A. A. Sarafan, 140 Nassau St.

Augusta Embroidery Works, Manhattan, $10,000; A. Di Gregorio, D. Miller, A. Gelb; attorney, J. J. C. Moser, 299 Broadway.

Klein & Reilly, Brooklyn, jewellery supplies, $10,000; C. and A. C. Klein, H. Hellwig; attorneys, Watson, Kristeller & Smith, 68 William St.

Kan Veg Trading Corp., Manhattan, food products, $5,000; M. W. Anderson, L. Tarlow, M. Gluckofsky; attorneys, Forscher, Lilienthal & Morris, 261 Broadway.

Williamsburg Press Publishing Co., Brooklyn, $20,000; I. B. Altman, D. H. Robbins, S. Rubin; attorney, N. L. Goldstein, 30 Church Street.

Ethel Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. and N. Lapow, J. Warshall; attorneys, Braun & Solomon, 200 Fifth Avenue.

Terrazzo Corrugated Box Corp., Manhattan, $60,000; B. W. Rod, J. Breen; attorney, M. London, 55 Liberty Street.

Wine-Ola Co., Manhattan, $100,000; G. Nikolaev, C. and I. Marcola; attorney, M. Eichner, 1,545 Broadway.

Clinton E. Jones & Co., Brooklyn, mattresses and beds, $25,000; M. J. Lund, C. E. and L. Jones; attorney, M. Echner, 1,545 Broadway.

Boston Nettleton Co., Syracuse, footwear, $50,000; H. W. Cook, G. S. Bond; attorneys, Bond, Schoeneck & King, Syracuse.

H. & P. Dress Co., Manhattan, $5,000; A. and B. Pankales, H. Horowitz; attorneys, Almy, Van Gordon & Evans, 46 Cedar Street.

Metropolitan Drug Corp., Brooklyn, $10,000; B. Kroket, B. Falsenfeld, J. Goldberg; attorney, H. Dominitz, 152 West Forty-second Street.

R. B. & H. Realty Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; J. and B. Rosenberg, W. Hoffman; attorney, A. M. Pariser, 51 Chambers St.

Lonsdale Shop, Manhattan, cloaks and suits, $100,000; A. Lader, B. Levy; attorney, M. Berkowitz, 291 Broadway.

Beguin Co., Manhattan, advertising, $25,000; G. L. McClintock, L. Camines; attorney, W. F. McKeown, 50 Church St.

Occidental Holding Corp., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; M. Goldman, B. Wagen; attorney, M. Simmons, 291 Broadway.

Realcraft Dresses, Manhattan, $10,000; Y. I. and A. Messing, M. Chess; attorney, S. L. Chess, 58 Park Row.

Carmen Tire and Rubber Co., Manhattan, $50,000; W. N. Callahan, F. G. and W. A. Marsh; attorneys, Cole & Trigg, 165 Broadway.

Forty-third Street Theatres, Ltd., Manhattan, $50,000; N. April, A. B. Stupel, C. L. Fleece; attorneys, Gross & April, 114 West 44th St.

Manhattan Syrup Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. Toback, J. and M. Bock; attorney, A. Bernardik, 305 Broadway.

Joseph S. Nathan & Feder, Manhattan, makers of furs, $5,000; J. B. Nathan, M. Feder, S. Duberstein; attorney, S. S. Feinstein, 154 Nassau St.

Berkeley Lunch Corp., Manhattan, $30,000; S. Berkeley, L. Aronson, H. Berman; attorney, J. G. Abraham, 30 Church St.

Stanard-Snyder Co., Syracuse, auto equipment, $10,000; G. Snyder, C. H. Stanard, T. H. Dohm; attorneys, Cannon, Spencer & Michell, Syracuse.

Longacre Press, Manhattan, printing and bookbinding, $25,000; M. and M. Marin, L. Klebanow; attorney, J. J. Khesl, 1,345 Broadway.

Suwasset Construction Co., Queens, $30,000; G. and S. Stenberg, H. D. Bullman; attorneys, Clark, Reynolds & Hind, 165 Broadway.

William MacKenzie, Manhattan, contracting and building, $5,000; S. J. Robbins, W. MacKenzie, E. V. McGlynn; attorneys, Schreiber & Collins, 68 Broadway.

Gans Piano Co., Manhattan, make furniture, $25,000; H. and I. I. Gans, E. Schmidler; attorneys, Gans, Davis & O'Neil, 299 Broadway.

John Fischer, Manhattan, commission business, $100,000; J. Fischer, M. Schwarge, G. A. Ostergren; attorney, L. J. Murray, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Wholesale Apparel Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; H. F. R. Mulligan, P. S. Brower, E. A. Mackey; attorneys, Hardin & Hess, 50 Pine St.

Mills Dry Goods Co., Manhattan, $30,000; F. F. Shaughnessy, J. R. Mann, C. E. Bach; attorney, C. G. Baxter, 271 Broadway.

C. R. S. Motor Car Co., Endicott, $10,000; C. W. Catterson, H. Smith, R. Rogers; attorneys, Rath & Cornerton, Johnson City.

Wor-Sha Co., Manhattan, women's wear, $50,000; H. and A. Warstain, J. Shakin; attorneys, Fox & Shinsky, 277 Broadway.

Empire Carwash Cost Trusts Co., Manhattan, $5,000; A. Rosen, H. Katz, M. Blumenstadt; attorneys, Reit & Kaminsky, 305 Broadway.

Regal Asbestos Mines, Manhattan, $100,000; E. Hemming, E. A. Barth, A. Pettit; attorneys, McCole & Reid, 80 Maiden Lane.

Hebrew National Kosher Retail Food Stores, Manhattan, $300,000; A. and P. and E. Krainin; attorney, V. V. Zirpris, 309 Broadway.

Indian Safety Razor Corp., Manhattan, $20,000; J. C. Peraza, G. Slotkins; attorney, C. F. Kelley, 140 Nassau St.

Du-Rite Products Co., Bronx, polishes and varnishes, $25,000; J. D. Ohlssen, F. J. McEvoy; attorney, H. S. Cook, 38 Park Row.

Weissman Realty Co., Brooklyn, $15,000; L. and E. Ise and S. Weissman; attorney, C. B. Harris, 299 Broadway.

D. F. D. Co., Scarsdale, real estate agents, $10,000; F. Pope, M. H. Duell, H. S. Buell; attorneys, Duell, Warfield & Duell, 19 West 44th St.

Improved Metal Weather Strip Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. Yassenovsky, L. Lipson, Weinstein; attorney, M. Rothenberg, 8 Beekman St.

Fair Fare Taxis, Manhattan, $10,000; W. Sanchez, G. C. Swedburg, W. C. Glahn; attorney, J. V. Mitchell, 233 Broadway.

Fulton Pharmacy, Mount Vernon, $5,000; A. Troutman, S. and L. Gordon; attorney, S. Honig, 799 Broadway.

Di Martino, Miranti, Migliore & Sardo Realty Corp., Manhattan, $30,000; N. Di Martino, L. Miranti, S. Migliore; attorney, J. L. Grubel, 80 Maiden Lane.

Di Martino & Miranti, Manhattan, general contractors in tile and marble setting, $20,000; same as preceding.

Crowe Bros., Manhattan, trucking, $5,000; E. J. Crowe, J. and Macauley, B. Pollak; attorney, S. B. Pollak, 53 Park Row.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Rosenberg & Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

T. F. Hall, Manhattan, $20,000 to $35,000.

Atlantic Bottle Co., Manhattan, $60,000 to $500,000.

Raymond Fugnet & Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $75,000.

H. D. Robbins & Co., Manhattan, $75,000 to $226,000.

NAME CHANGES.

Brower-Tobias Co., Manhattan, to Cramer-Tobias Co.

Haynes Automobile Co., Manhattan, to Haynes Automobile Co. of New York.

Snare & Triest Co., Dobbs Ferry, to Frederick Snare Corp.

DESIGNATION.

Franklin 5c. to $1 Stores, 2,500 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 3,750 common, no par value; rep., B. N. Hyman, Buffalo.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Rose, Josef, Manhattan.

S. H. Drees Co., Manhattan.

Lynwood Realty Co., Manhattan.

H. G. Meyers, Mount Vernon.

Wyckoff Theatre, Brooklyn.

Moss & Eichner, Bronx.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 28.—New charters granted: Berkowitz & Steinfeld, Paterson, to deal in silk, $150,000; Rosie Berkowitz, Samuel Berkowitz, Abe Steinfeld, Paterson.

F. and W. Distributing Co.; Newark, food; $125,000; Albert L. Fleming, Albert A. Willaby; Elias Lahr, Hilton, $10,000.

B. and M. Co., Newark, real estate, $100,000; Joseph Bomenbiet, Louis Koppelon, Newark; Harriet E. Stanton, Montclair.

Park View Realty Co., Camden, $125,000; Samuel Varbalow, Joseph Varbalow, Camden; Benjamin Shindler, Philadelphia.

Kearny Foundry Co., Newark, $25,000; Robert Douglass, William Baskeryille, Colin D. Matier, Kearny.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, July 28.—Charters filed:

Cori Gold Mines Co., $2,000,000; Herbert L. McNair, J. M. Bengel, Wm. Ellis, Los Angeles; attorney, U. S. Corporation Co.

W. A. Rarich, high explosives, $1,000,000; Thos. J. Morgan, Thos. J. Jones, Nanticoke, Pa.; Wm. J. Thomas, Mountain Top, Pa.; attorney, A. B. Mason, Dover.

American Education Press, $650,000; attorney, Corporation Service Co., Wilmington.

Pine Products Co., Ltd., lumber, $500,000; attorney, Corporation Service Co., Wilmington.

American Chemical Machinery Co., Philadelphia, machinary; $500,000; attorney, Corporation Guarantee and Trust Co., Phila.

Hen Johnston, bill board posters, $250,000; attorney, Corporation Guarantee and Trust Co., Phila.

Philadelphia Roamer Co., automobiles, $25,000; T. L. Crotsau; attorney, Corporation Trust Co. of America, Wilmington.

Curtiss Metropolitan Airplane Co., $10,000; attorney, Corporation Service Co., Wilmington.

Russell Weber Steel Products Co., railroad spikes, $15,000,000; attorney, Corporation Trust Co. of America, Wilmington.

Baltimore Acceptance Corp., stocks and bonds, $1,000,000; attorney, Capital Trust Co. of America, Dover.

Grand Lodge, Order of the Colored Knights of Pythias of the State of Delaware, A. Lodge, Samuel G. Paskins, Isaac J. Henry, Samuel Battles, Wilmington.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Sharpless Specialty Co., Philadelphia, $100,000 to $1,075,000.

Dirty Dome Wyoming Oil Co., St. Louis, $250,000 to $600,000.

DWELLING SALES.

Demand for Homes Makes Active Manhattan Residence Market.

William D. Kilpatrick purchased through Stanley Wolfson from the estate of George L. Woodruff the four-story dwelling on plot 20 by 100 at 107 West Seventy-sixth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

Elvira T. R. Dryfoos sold to Mrs. Gertrude Russell 19 West Eighty-sixth Street, a four-story basement dwelling, on lot 23 by 100.8.

The three-story dwelling at 149 West Seventy-eighth Street on lot 20 by 102.2 was sold by Louis I. Haber to Maria A. Sarlabous.

Sarah Bernstein sold to the Frodlaw Realty Corporation 270 West 127th Street a three-story dwelling on lot 16.8 by 99.11.

The three-story dwelling at 236 West 123d Street on a lot 13.10 by 100.11 was sold by Joseph Bellsie to Charles M. Tewsbury.

John Cornell sold to Helen Norris the three-story dwelling at 52 West Ninth Street on lot 24.11 by 93.11.

Elsie B. Smith sold to Agnes R. Fallon 146 West Seventy-seventh Street, a five-story dwelling on lot 17 by 102.2.

Sidney Kranz sold to George S. Freund 522 West 148th Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 15.6 by 99.11.

Spear & Co. sold the five-story tenement at 414 East Fifty-eighth Street, on plot 25 by 82, to an investor.

Commercial Leases.

Benjamin Gould, through Hirschman & Roeder, attorneys, leased the four-story building, on lot 24.6 by 100, at 58 West Thirty-seventh Street, to King Brothers, paper and twine, for a term of twenty-one years.

Spear & Co. leased the west store and basement in the Saint Denis Building, 799 Broadway, to the Knickerbocker Yarn Company, for a term of years, and the store and basement at 79 Mercer Street to the New England Paper Mills.

Pease & Elliman leased for a term at an aggregate rental of about $200,000 for Joseph Malbow, the store and basement in 47 East Forty-fourth Street, to Elias and William Mishkin and Joseph Harkavy, who will condnct a restaurant.

A. A. Hageman leased the southerly store, from the plans of the new seven-story building to be erected at 552 to 554 Seventh Avenue, to Abram Abromson for a retail clothing store.

Long Island Deals.

William P. Jones & Voeller Brothers sold for Franck C. Stockholm to Alfred J. Cobb the five lots, each 20 by 100, on the south side of Stanley Street, 150 feet west of Vandever Avenue, Richmond Hill.

G. Tucci & Co. sold for the Land Estates to Attilio Morbidiucci two lots at MacLaughlin Park, near Coney Island.

Joseph Hosek purchased from Clara P. Lewis the plot 150 by 175 feet on Myrtle Avenue east of Brewster Avenue, Flushing, for improvement. The Halleran Agency were the brokers.

The Lewis H. May Company sold for Philip H. Samilson a plot on the east side of Beach Thirty-third Street, adjoining Edgemere Avenue, Edgemere, to S. Schnall, who will improve with eight modern Summer residences.

Results at Auction.

By Joseph P. Day.

1534 St, West, s s, 350 ft w of Broadway, 50.10x99.11; vacant; withdrawn.

153d St, West, s s, 400.5 ft w of Broadway, 124.7x99.11; vacant; to R. P. Carman for $35,700.

Spring St, 312, between Renwick and Greenwich Sts, 5-story tenement and stores, 25x75; to Lucy Madden for $16,000.

164th St, 458 East, between Brook and Washington Avs, 2-story dwelling, 15x140.4; to Louis Meryash for $4,825.

Brooklyn—Dean St, n s, 295 ft e of Troy Av, 40x167.2; vacant; sold at private sale to Rose Pacios.

Belle Harbor, L. I.—13 lots on Bayside Drive and Winthrop Av; sold at from $400 to $500 each to Joseph Harroll, Frank Chimilli and Frank Hyams.

Roslyn, L. I.—Two tracts, one of 25 acres and one of 41 acres, on Mineola turnpike; withdrawn.

Tract of about three acres and 2-story residence near Danbury, Conn., to E. Daly for $4,800.

COURTESIES ON EXCHANGE.

Partners of Members to Be Admitted to Floor on Fixed Days.

Partners of members of the New York Stock Exchange will be admitted to the floor of the Exchange during certain hours, according to a new ruling adopted by the Governing Committee. Heretofore only actual members had been admitted during business hours. A resolution adopted by the committee yesterday says:

"Whereas it is desirable that members' office partners become familiar with the trading conditions on the floor of the Exchange through personal observation and inspection of the market in action; be it

"Resolved, That partners of members be admitted to the floor of the Exchange between the hours of 11:30 and 1:30 on such days and under such conditions as may be decided upon by the Committee on Library with the approval of the Committee of Arrangements."

LONG ISLAND'S DEFICIT.

$510,221 for 1920—Earned $682,505 in 1919.

The Long Island Railroad Company shows a net corporate deficit of $510,221 after taxes and charges in its report for 1920 just issued. This compares with a net income of $682,505, or $1 a share earned on the $34,110,250 outstanding capital stock in 1919. The corporate income account for 1920 compares as follows:

	1920.	1919.
Oper. revenue (4 mos.)	$9,172,264	....
Federal compensation (2 mos.)	647,200	*$3,221,948
Six months' Government guarantee	1,833,689	....
Gross income	3,075,853	3,941,254
Deficit	510,651	†682,075

*12 months. †Surplus.

Long Island's gross for June amounted to $2,792,777, an increase of $858,015 compared with the same month in 1920, while the net for June is given as $500,818, an increase of $31,321 over last year's record. The gross for the six months this year was reported as amounting to $12,767,184, while a net operating deficit is shown for the half year of $270,229.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Half Year's Net Operating Income $7,245,937 Better Than in 1920.

The June earning statement of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, issued yesterday, shows net operating income amounting to $221,183, an increase of $908,482, compared with June, 1920, when there was a deficit of $687,340. The June gross is $16,816,022, a decrease of $1,988,863, against that item in June, 1920. Gross for the first six months of this year was $96,230,961, and net operating income for the half year $7,626,466. This was an increase in net over the half year in 1920 amounting to $7,245,937.

The results of operations for last June show total earnings of $16,718,200 and total operating expenses of $14,-068,045, leaving a net operating revenue of $2,650,544.

"While the net operating income was reduced through various debits by $1,-322,022," says the report, "there has accrued a credit growing out of the adjustments of the accounts for the guarantee period, increasing the miscellaneous income of the company in like amount, so that the final income of the company for the month is not adversely affected."

The Erie's net operating income in June stands at $91,450, an increase of $2,146,607 over June, 1920, the net for the half year was $303,275, an increase of $9,182,356 over the corresponding period last year. The June gross was $8,860,-706, and the gross for the six months, $54,921,088.

Illinois Central's report shows net operating income of $1,206,789, an increase of $1,711,593 over June, 1920. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul reports net in June, after taxes, of $1,151,800, an increase of $585,880. The Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville and the Atlantic Coast Line reports also showed increases in net in June over that month a year ago.

Erect Three Bronx Tenements to Cost $425,000.

Grand Concourse, w s, 208.34 ft n of Fordham Road, 4-story brick tenement, 103.7x81.9; Myra Holding Co., owners; Isadore Rosenfeld, 870 Kelly St., President; Charles Kreymborg, 2,534 Marion Av., architect; cost, $160,000.

Valentine Av, n e corner 197th St, 5-story brick tenement, 90.1x77.10; Shrenson Realty Corp., owner; Lazarus Shiren, 1,098 Pelham St., President; Charles Kreymborg, 2,534 Marion Av., architect; cost, $140,000.

Crotona Park North, s s, 97 ft e of Fulton Av, 5-story brick tenement, 75x88.9; Johnson Dashaul Building Co., owners; H. T. F. Johnson, 219 East 188th St., President; Charles Kreymborg, 2,534 Marion Av., architect; cost $130,000.

Alterations.

5-42 St., 42 West, to a 4-story dwelling; E. W. Bywelt, 110 West 40th St., owner; B. H. & C. N. Whinston, 3 Columbus Circle, architects; $90,000.

Park Av, 1,141, to a 4-story dwelling; Phelps Stokes Estates, Inc., 100 William St., owner; E. H. Jamme, Summit, N. J., architect; $14,000.

109th St, 204 and 208 West, to three 5-story tenements; 200 West 109th St. Corp., 200 West 102d St., owner; S. Cohen, 23 Union Square, architect; $15,000.

The Bronx Market.

The S. L. Aronds Company sold 1,676 to 1,678 Bathgate Avenue, northeast corner of East 173d Street, two four-story brick buildings containing fifteen families and two stores, on a plot 55 by 87 feet, renting for about $6,300, and held at $45,000.

Armstrong Brothers sold for Mark Goldberg to H. Sahn, for occupancy, the two-story dwelling at 2,907 Heath Avenue, on lot 20 by 100 feet.

John F. Rooney sold to Annie Lesvey the two-story dwelling on lot 25.3 by 76.8 feet, on the west side of Marion Avenue, south of 198th Street.

Liberman sold to the Marion Trading Corporation 2,890 to 2,894 Bailey Avenue, two three-story flats, each on a lot 25 by 100.7 feet.

New Jersey Buyers.

Eugene V. Welsh sold for Mrs. E. J. Hall the residence and four acres of land at Kahdens, near Morristown, to Benjamin Schottland.

Mountain Lakes Company sold the corner of Glen and Melrose Roads, Mountain Lakes. The property consists of a house and a plot 150 by 150, and the purchaser was Andrew W. Bennett. The same company sold to Louis C. Keller the Colonial home on Kenilworth Road at Mountain Lakes.

Eugene V. Welsh sold the corner, 93 by 171, at Morris and King Streets to John Marko.

Buying in Brooklyn.

Bulkley & Horton Company sold 163 Willoughby Avenue, the northeast corner of Hall Street, a three-story house, on lot 20 by 100, for the Kronenberg Estate to a client for occupancy.

James B. Allen sold 1,142 Carroll Street, a two-story, two-family house, for H. Egan to a client for occupancy; 1,102 Carroll Street, a semi-detached, two-family house, for Hugh Dillon to a client for occupancy; 206 Rogers Avenue, a two-story and store building, near President Street, to Solomon Harnwolsky for investment; 360 New York Avenue, a two-family modern house near President Street, for Richard Cuttler to a client for investment; and 487 Franklin Avenue, near Hancock Street, a three-story house, for Blanche Landsburg to a client for occupancy.

Westchester County.

Prince & Ripley sold for the White Plains Housing Corporation a house in the Anderson Park section of White Plains to William A. A. Russell.

Stillwell Realty Company sold the building and three vacant lots at Tuckahoe to Rassula Brothers, who will build.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold for the estate of William B. Rice

Realty Notes.

Charles B. Van Aler negotiated for the Leopold Weiss Realty & Construction Company a loan of $69,500 on the six-story apartment at 21-35 West 115th Street, occupying a plot 114.5 by 100.11; for Sarah Dana a loan of $35,000 on 749 East 150th Street, northwest corner of Tinton Avenue, improved with a six-story apartment house; a loan of $50,000 for the estate of John J. Murphy on the motion picture studio and stores at Westchester, Forest and Jackson Avenues and 175th Street; for the Arenal Realty Company a loan of $30,000 on the five-story apartment at 42 West Sixty-sixth Street; and for Mrs. Janette Fershum a loan of $34,000 on the property at 142 East Seventy-ninth Street, corner of Lexington Avenue. The loans aggregate $269,500.

Adams & Co. have been appointed agents of the new building which has just been started as a branch bank for the Bowery Savings Bank at Forty-second Street through to Forty-first Street, facing the Hotel Commodore and Grand Central Terminal.

Harold Matthews, operator, is the purchaser of the McMurtry estate dwelling at 843 Fifth Avenue, reported sold yesterday through William B. May & Co.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of STANDER-McCONNELL, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, July 29, 1921, at 10:30 A. M., at 38 Greene Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery used in the manufacture of children's shoes, tools, utensils, factory fixtures and office fixtures and furniture, safe, typewriters and chairs, as well as a quantity of shoe findings used in the manufacture of shoe findings and including the Trustee's right, title and interest in and to the unexpired term of a lease to the premises now occupied by the estate in bankruptcy herein.

The aforesaid property may be inspected on the 27th and 28th days of July, 1921, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

ROBERT W. B. ELIOTT, Trustee.
MOSES & SINGER, Attorneys for Trustee, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy, 299 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of MAX NITZSCHKA AND HERMAN BERKOWITZ, trading as Astoria Florist, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, August 4, 1921, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 2,188 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fresh flowers, supplies, fixtures, etc. Also the receiver's right, title and interest in and to the unexpired term of a lease of said premises.
MARY G. POTTER, Receiver.
LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Receiver, 15 Park Row, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY HELFMAN & IRVING HELFMAN, individually and as co-partners, trading under the firm name and style of HELFMAN

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22 Minutes from 42nd Street

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A location that reaches thousands by day and the theatre-goers by night

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43 x 100
Adapted for Club
Display of Art, Modes, Millinery, Antiques, etc.

Huberth & Huberth
2 Columbus Circle

7TH AVE. & 56TH ST. CORNER STORE FOR RENT

EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION STORE 25x100. CAPABLE WITH REPAIRING PRIVILEGE 17x50. LOFT OVER THE GARAGE 18.30. ALSO THREE LOFTS ABOUT 1,100 SQUARE FEET EACH.

Inquire Hotel Wellington. TELEPHONE CIRCLE 1000.

47 East 57th St.

Adjoining Harry Collins'
STORE TO LET

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2 Columbus Circle

WAREHOUSE & DOCK TO LEASE
52d & 53d ST., EAST RIVER

70 ft. ceiling. 100% sprinkled. 4 floors. Room 216.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

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210 WEST 44th ST.

Furnished. Unfurnished
2-3-4 Rooms & Bath

A real home for business men in Times Square. Hotel Service rendered which takes care of every want.

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Central Park West, 81st to 82d St.
One Especially Desirable Corner Suite of
4 ROOMS & BATH
overlooking Central Park and Manhattan St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

10th St., 31 West

Exclusive house; 7 very large rooms, bath, heat, electricity; $2,400. Superintendent on premises.

Unfurnished—East Side.

36 Central Park South

Near Plaza Hotel, Clubs and the centre of exclusiveness.

2, 3 & 4 rooms & baths.

All modern conveniences, 3 elevators.

Apply to Manager on premises.

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68-70 East 86th St.

7 and 8 Rooms, $3,500 to $4,000.
Immediate possession can be arranged.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Tel. 9200 Plaza

Unfurnished—Bronx.

New Building, Ready for Occupancy
3-4 Rooms.
199th St. and Valentine Ave.
Also 6 large, light, all outside rooms, all improvements. Rent $95.

Lex. and Jerome Av. Sub., 6th and 9th Av. "L"; moderate rental. Agent on premises.

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SPECIAL FUNDS—MORTGAGE MONEY for Manhattan and Bronx real estate.
BILTMORE REALTY CORPORATION.
TIMES BUILDING. BRYANT 7738-1527.

LOANS upon mortgages, rentals, warehouse receipts and other collateral. Neuten Finance Corporation, 100 B'way, Room 902.

MONEY promptly loaned, second mortgages New York property and vicinity. Cosmopolitan Credit Corporation, 152 West 42d St. Suite 1127.

MORTGAGE FUNDS, building or permanent. H. E. Snow, 500 5th Av. Vanderbilt 2922.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

CORNER property in Greenwich Village, with 4 houses, 55x90 feet; will sell separately or as a whole. Apply Williams-Dexter Co. Inc., 72 Greenwich Av. Chelsea 8096.

78TH, WEST—Bargain; rooming house, 16 rooms, 5 baths, electricity, newly decorated; rent $8,500; five years' straight lease; sell furnishings $4,500. Phone Bryant 6914.

94TH ST., 21 WEST—A beautiful 3-story dwelling, 10 rooms, 2 baths; price $28,500; caretaker on premises. Telephone Barclay 9755. S. L. PAKAS, 21 Park Row.

FOUR STORY, basement, West 70's, 14 rooms, three baths; near Drive; first mortgage $15,000; price $24,000; cash required $1,000. Coughlan & Co., 200 West 72d.

RESIDENCE, unfurnished, to lease 3 to 5 years, all improvements, 3 baths; near Riverside Drive; seen Sunday, Monday only; $315 month. E 178 Times.

86TH (near Riverside Drive)—A story and basement, 12 rooms and 3 baths; all up-to-date improvements and ready for occupancy; price $37,000. Barclay 9755.

CORNER property in Greenwich Village, with 4 houses, 55x60 feet; will sell separately or as a whole. Apply Williams-Dexter Co., Inc., 72 Greenwich Av. Chelsea 8096.

DAYLIGHT FACTORY, 14,800 sq. ft.; Grand Central Terminal section; sell reasonable. Owner, Murray Hill 6067.

GRAND CONCOURSE, CORNER 173D. Builder's opportunity. Quick action eliminates operator's profit. X 2210 Times Annex.

DAYLIGHT FACTORY, 14,800 sq. ft.; Grand Central Terminal section; sell reasonable. Owner, Murray Hill 6067.

84TH, 11 WEST—4-story, parquet, electricity; sacrifice quick sale; immediate possession.

EAST 81ST ST.—Four-story private residence; price $27,500. Murray Hill 4639.

BARGAIN—12-room brick house; no reasonable offer refused. 542 West 187th.

$11,500 BUYS 3-story dwelling, 32, near 3d Av. S 408 Times.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

City Property.

WANTED to rent; completely furnished modern house east of 5th Av., 10 to 14 rooms; will take lease for six months or ten years, but property must be in first-class condition; please give details in first letter as to location, size of rooms and when appointment can be made for inspection; tenant can furnish best of references. Address K. Z., 1,339 Broadway.

Country Property.

WANTED, small 7-8 room modern house, preferably Long Island, rent not exceeding $125 per month; Sept. 1 occupancy. Phone Moore, Madison Square 8254.

WANTED, small house or bungalow, rent, purchase, commuting distance New York City; give full details. G 486 Times.

BOARDWALK lots at Long Beach. S 750 Times Downtown.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

100 FARM bargains with stock, crops, equipment included fully described in Summer catalog just out which also shows map of State; some in commuting zone, others near seashore markets, many at $1,000 and under, others require small cash payments. Call or write for free copy. New Jersey Farm Agency, 154E Nassau St., N. Y. C.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Completely Furnished Suites. *Lofts for Manufacturing.*

Rate 35 cents an agate line.

2 LOFTS, very light, about 4,500 sq. feet each; suitable for offices, showrooms or clean manufacturing business. Apply on premises. 41-43 VESEY ST., NEAR CHURCH ST., OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

FOR RENT AT BARGAIN, Grand Central district; in new building, 300 Madison Av., corner 41st St.; about 500 square feet facing 41st St.; excellent light, two telephones, partitions free; retiring from business. 300 Madison Av. Room 1008.

LOFT, splendid light on all four sides; completely equipped; modern woodworking machinery; will sublease about 2,500 feet or less, with use of machinery, to responsible firm at very low rent. Simeon & Frey, 173 East 87th.

OFFICES, GRAND CENTRAL ZONE. Partitioned, Furnished or Unfurnished; Telephones. BAUER, MILBANK & MOLLOY, INC. 51 East 42d St. Murray Hill 1936.

DESIRABLE OFFICES, 5th Av. and Times Square section. Large, small and in suites. BILTMORE REALTY CORPORATION, TIMES BLDG. BRYANT 7738-1527.

88TH, 62 WEST—High class furnished parlor floor, reception room and office, suitable for doctor or chiropractor; electricity, maid service; lease $100; immediate possession. Schuyler 3769.

8 EAST 14TH ST. Loft for rent, 40x100; one flight up; elevator; very high ceiling; light and airy; modern improvements; best retail section; low rent. Phone Stuyvesant 1057.

STORES, FLOORS, 23d to 59th St. Immediate possession. HENRY W. FOX, 220 5th Av. Madison Square 4441.

FURNISHED SUITE, waiting room and three small private offices; phone extensions; bargain. National Social Unit, 117 West 46th St.

REAR ROOM, 16x10, with four big windows, suitable for any business without machines; also use of attractive showroom. 48 East 29th, first floor.

ALL or part of small office for rent Vanderbilt Concourse building; thoroughly equipped. Adrea C. E. Mager, 32 Vanderbilt Avenue New York City.

LIGHT OFFICE TO LET
170 5th Av., corner 22d St.; southern exposure; immediate possession. Adams & Co., on premises.

LOFT, size 40x90; good light, high ceiling, freight elevator; woodworking allowed. James Fagan & Son, 204 West Houston St., New York City.

PRIVATE OFFICE, large, three windows, completely furnished, at City Hall; telephone; some service if desired; $65. Cortlandt 6966.

LOWER BROADWAY.
Several very desirable offices at greatly reduced rentals, furnished or unfurnished. Chester D. Clark, 42 Broadway. Broad 5066.

WAREHOUSE BARGAIN — Siding many roads, best location; fireproof building; large units. LEVINE, 17 West 44th. Tel. Vanderbilt 5610.

HALF of light, airy, furnished office, Times Bldg., $45 month. See Barrett mornings, 1106 Times Bldg.

DESK ROOM with telephone and stenographic service wanted; 25th to 42d St, neighborhood. H 503 Times.

CORNER LOFT to sublet, 25x100, 5th Av., corner 17th St.; immediate possession. Bodner & Edwards, 97 5th Av.

171 MADISON AV., COR. 33D ST. 500, 600, 850, 1,000 Sq. Ft. Supt. or phone Wilehins. Fitzroy 5989.

SHOWROOM office and stock room, good chance for jobber, contractor on premises. Klein, 252 W. 31st.

SACRIFICE.
2,300 feet best building Grand Central zone at half market value. L 232 Times.

STORE for rent, one year lease; reasonable price; good location. Inquire 20 West 18th St., S. Lederman, Machine Store.

OFFICE and showroom to sublet, fixtures for sale; very reasonable. Room 301, 1,170 Broadway.

OFFICE TO RENT, LIGHT, NICE; REASONABLE RENT. FAIRM AND HOME CORP., 401 BROADWAY.

BUILDING for lease, 6th Av., Times Square section; 20x100; $8,000 net; 21-year lease. Room 1002, 110 West 34th St.

48TH, 105 WEST (opposite Friars' Club)—Ground floor, fitted for restaurant. Apply at Furrier's, 24 floor.

BROADWAY store to rent, between 28th and 32d Sts.; size 15x60. Jesse Oppenheim, 1,819 Broadway. Columbus 0788 and 9.

PART of completely furnished office, with part stock room, with telephone to let; reasonable. 1,181 Broadway, Room 311.

OFFICE SPACE to rent, small or large, furnished or unfurnished, vicinity of Grand Central. Telephone Murray Hill 4718.

BROADWAY DESKROOM.
Mail and telephone privileges.
DUANE, 296 Broadway. Tel. 250 Worth.

PART of showroom and workroom to let; dressmaker preferred. Lo Verse, 34 West 47th St.

PRIVATE office, also desk space, equipped, to reliable party at once. Apply 2 Rector St., Room 2308.

UNION SQUARE, WEST—Attractive office, very light, 15x17. Call Cortlandt 5428 for details.

PART of office room to rent, unfurnished, in well located downtown office building. E 558 Times Downtown.

DESIRABLE light office, 20x25, 1,755 Broadway, corner 56th St. Telephone Circle 5723.

GRAND CENTRAL Zone—Office suite, 650 sq. ft.; suitable architect or engineer. Malcolm, 137 East 43d St.

PRIVATE OFFICE—Grand Central District, $100 to $150 monthly according to services required. S 322 Times.

DESK ROOM FOR RENT.
Times Square, moderate rent. Inquire 110 West 40th St., Suite 2002.

STORES, lofts, buildings for remodeling, income-producing property, all sizes, all localities. Write for particulars C. L., 352 Times.

SUBLEASE desirable light office, 15x14 feet, with or without phone service; immediate possession. 110 West 40th, Room 1101.

FIFTH AVENUE.
Showroom or office.
892 5th Av., at 36th St. Room 800.

OFFICE, 250 square feet, partitioned and furnished; sell or lease. 18 West 34th St. Tel. Penn. 2660.

LIGHT LOFT, 25x100, all modern improvements; positively low rent, long lease. Apply L. Diamond, 48 West 30th.

OFFICE SPACE, desk room, 5th Av., Waldorf district; stenographers, typist service. Telephone Pennsylvania 0186.

OFFICE with telephone, light, airy, $65; display case, desk and file for sale. Mohawk Bldg., 160 Fifth Av. Room 705.

A LIGHT office, fronting Broadway-Times Square, sublet cheap. Phone Bryant 4919.

5TH AV. 423—All or part private office, furnished, unfurnished; bargain. Harnett.

OFFICE to sublet, splendidly equipped. L. W. Goodkind, 225 5th Av.

SPACE for business purposes. 172 East 75th St. Rhinelander 2920.

WAREHOUSE SPACE at sacrifice in Bush terminal, railroad facilities. S 438 Times.

TO LET—Fireproof loft in Brooklyn, 40x120. Telephone Williamsburgh 645.

LUNCH COUNTERS, ALSO CIGAR STAND. ENTRANCES AT 252-258 WEST 125TH.

STORE, 47 East 19th, beautiful, high, light. Housing Bureau, 507 5th Av. 3022 Mur. Hill.

WALL ST.—Half-furnished office, with service. 1009 Times. 2 Rector St.

PRIVATE office, desk room, with service. Suite 308, 51 East 42d St.

OFFICE to sublet, high-class office, good for any business. Suite 32, 9 Church St.

OFFICE, 507—Private office, reception room. Office Renting Exchange, 507 5th Av.

OFFICES TO LET.
Large and small; reasonable rental; opposite 123th St.-B'way subway station; good for light manufacturing, showrooms, &c.
LIBBY'S HOLDING CORP.,
3,197 Broadway. Phone Morningside 9084.

LOFTS—Possession, 21 White St., 50x100; also 25x100, 133 West 24th St.; 25x110, 128 Bleecker St., store and basement, 25x100; also basement, 25x100; 342 West 29th St., 83x100, top floor; 200 pounds capacity. Owner, Fitzroy 4842.

BROADWAY, 1821, and 2 John St., corner building, about 2,000 feet, to sublet; one flight up; over 100 feet of large windows facing on John St.; subway station directly at entrance. Apply to Room 505, 15 Park Row. Telephone 2719 Barclay.

55TH ST., 238 WEST—Ideal location at Broadway, Galvin Building; one room; telephone connection; sublet, $30. Apply Superintendent.

DESIRABLE OFFICES, furnished, with telephone service, $30; desk room $20. Call Stuyvesant 10127. Excellent service.

OFFICE FOR RENT.
Front office, 10x13; second floor; elevator service. Superintendent, 21 Spruce St., corner William.

CONFECTIONERY AND LIGHT LUNCH. 5th Av. corner; immediate possession; only high-class establishment need apply.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST.

CONGENIAL party can share fully equipped office at very reasonable rental; typewriter, telephone. 225 5th Av. Office 1006-A.

SUBLET beautifully furnished office, mahogany, including telephone; furniture for sale. Room 308, 18 East 41st. Phone Vanderbilt 10373.

RARE chance private office Flatiron Building; phone extension, reception room, stenographer's service; reasonable. 713 Flatiron Building. Ashland 7724.

LIGHT LOFTS, WILL DIVIDE ¼ OR ½; ELEVATORS; HEAT. 252-258 W. 29TH.

STUDIOS for living or business; reasonable. 139 East 27th. Madison Square 493.

24TH, southeast corner of 7th Av.—Stores, lofts, basement, yard-half-loft; $75.

36TH, 52 WEST—Large basement; good business location; decided low rental.

PARLOR floor to let, for doctor or dentist; will divide. 228 West 46th St.

LOFTS TO LET, all improvements; low rental; last chance. Diamond, 48 W. 20th.

STORE AND BASEMENT, 50 FT. FRONT; WILL DIVIDE. HEAT. 252-254 W. 29TH.

OFFICE, two large windows; use of telephone service. Room 102, 12 John St.

LARGE, modern, remodeled parlor floor, 20x50. 148 East 53d.

LOFTS TO LET.
402 West 27th St. Chelsea 4556.

OFFICE—Private, also desk room; no samples. Room 43, 18 West 34th St.

OFFICES at World Building, with telephone service. Call 503 World Building.

HALF office, furnished, all facilities; your own price. Bryant 9523.

OFFICE to let, 2 rooms, low rent. Room 311, 123 Liberty St.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE

New Country Houses. *Long Island Homes.*

Rate 55 cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

BUILDING one year old; 4, 6 and 7 rooms; now rented until October for $125, $166 and $175; available under our plan of ownership for $75, $100 and $125, respectively; possession of one four and one six room apartment; immediately. BURKE STONE, INC. BRONXVILLE 1480-1

REMODEL—This quaint old farmhouse of 8 rooms, adaptable for improving; 16 acres of exceptional land; number of fruit trees, garage and barn; only 1 mile from station; excellent location; price $14,000. Telephone Murray Hill 4238, Chauncey B. Griffen & Co., 18 East 41st St.

SCARSDALE—Brick house, slate roof, 11 rooms, 4 baths; garage; ½ mile from station; on high ground; cost present owner over $40,000; will sacrifice. For full information apply Dept. C-205, FISH & MARVIN, Scarsdale, N. Y.

GREENACRES, SCARSDALE — Colonial frame residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths; plot 150x300; beautiful garden; 5 minutes from station and school; owner leaving town, occupancy at once; asking $25,000. Write Dept. D., C-200, FISH & MARVIN, Scarsdale, N. Y.

GREENACRES, SCARSDALE—½ mile from station, near grade and private school, stucco residence, 7 rooms, 3 baths, 5 porches, copper roof, all improvements; choice plot, 150x175; paved street; price $21,500. Apply C-560, FISH & MARVIN, Scarsdale, N. Y.

FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished house, six rooms, 38 minutes from Grand Central Station; Colonial type; tile bath, open fireplace, electric light, running water, furnace; lot, 50x100; will lease. Write P. O. Box 136 F, New York City.

BEAUTIFUL modern 6-room house, tile bath, oak floors, open fireplace, built on your own lot in 90 days; price complete, materials and workmanship guaranteed. Phone Pennsylvania 6792. C. E. Hubbell, Inc., 320 5th Av.

BRONXVILLE.
Community house for rent, 6 rooms and 2 baths; heat provided; possession October, 1921. Price, $80. Stone, Inc., Bronxville 1480.

PORT CHESTER—Beautiful island home on Sound; lease completely furnished; main house, cottage, garage; beautiful grounds. Murray Hill 4625.

RYE—Month of August, a splendidly located gentleman's residence, fully furnished; reasonable rental. Telephone Rye 523.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

KEW GARDENS.
HOUSES AND PLOTS.
Owned and controlled by the KEW GARDENS CORPORATION. The soundest values in high-class residential property.
Hilltop plots, facing Forest Park (600-acre city park), have just come on the market.
New 6, 7 and 8 room houses, on favorable terms.
EDGEWOOD SMITH, Inc., Sole Agents,
41 West 34th St. Kew Gardens,
Fitzroy 5250. Richmond Hill 1713.

BROADWAY FLUSHING.
$14,500, $1,000 cash, balance like rent; new 7-room Colonial; tax exempt; 4 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, living room with open fireplace, built-in bookcase; thoroughly modern; oak floors throughout, decorated; excellent location; plot 50x100; immediate possession; 5 minutes to Broadway station, 22 minutes to Pennsylvania Station. Durand, 2 Depot Lane, Broadway Flushing. Telephone Flushing 0760.

IF YOU are looking for a well built, cozy bungalow, 4 rooms, dry cellar, large porch, plenty of ground for garden, fruit, berries, 5 minutes to bathing beach, be tine, fishing (privilege of same); few minutes station; coming, real distance; price $2,650, $500 cash, balance easy payments. Thomas Browne, 200 West 34th St. Phone Longacre 4890.

TAX EXEMPT—NORTH SHORE.
Why wander aimlessly wasting time and energy when I have all the salable homes on the North Shore from Flushing to Port Washington, real homes from $10,000 to $75,000, $2,000 cash, balance like rent. P. R. Freeman, 220 Broadway, N. Y. C. Telephone 3263 Cortlandt.

BROADWAY—FLUSHING.
Tax-exempt opportunity; $2,500 cash; balance like rent; price $10,900; 7 rooms, breakfast porch; thoroughly modern, beautifully decorated home; plot 48x100; built by day labor; investigate. P. R. Freeman, 202 West 92d St., N. Y. C.

WATERFRONT LOTS on Baldwin Bay, with fine bathing beach; sacrifice; splendid bathing, boating and fishing; 25 miles from Penn. Station; act at once. A. H. Bellot office foot of Eastern Parkway, Baldwin Harbor, Baldwin, L. I.

NEW COLONIAL HOME, 7 rooms, 2 baths, built-in tub, showers, modern in every respect; near station, school and golf club; 30 minutes to New York; substantial reduction in price; liberal terms. A. L. Kingsley, 47 West 34th St. Fitzroy 6896.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

AT FLORAL PARK—ELECTRIC TRAINS. Eight nice rooms, bath and large attic, water, electric light, steam heat, decorated throughout; plot 40x110; new garage; near trolley, school, stores and station; quick-cheap at $7,500, $1,750 cash. A. H. Goldsmith. Phone 239 Floral Park, L. I.

GOING SOUTH AMERICA,
must sell at great sacrifice beautiful home, of exceptional bath, all latest improvements; built May, 1921; lot 50x100; 30 minutes Pennsylvania Station; terms very reasonable; location, 22 Marshall Av., Lynbrook.

LONG BEACH—2 stucco houses and 2 garages, just completed; 8 rooms and 2 tiled baths, steam heat and hot water; located on Walnut St., National and Magnolia Boulevards; price $22,500. Leo F. Sturm, 8 West 30th St. Longacre 4730. Long Beach 292.

BIG SACRIFICE—No reasonable offer refused; urgent need for selling; beautifully furnished home at Great Neck; 3 large bedrooms, 2 baths, servant's room and bath; garage. For full particulars address A. R. Gibson, 15 East 40th St.

$2,000 CASH buys new house in Hempstead; immediate possession; 6 rooms and bath, tiled bath and porch, all improvements, on corner plot 80x100; total price $8,000; fully furnished. Inquire M. R. Gilbert, Hotel Martinique.

FOR RENT—Owner going to the mountains for August will rent furnished house to desirable tenant for $500; North Shore, 22 minutes; bathing rights. Call Mr. Morrison, Vanderbilt 3356, or 25 East 40th St., N. Y.

WATERFRONT BUNGALOW — Artistic 5 rooms and bath, all improvements, overlooks Baldwin Bay; plot 100x150; easy terms. Mr. Bellet, office foot of Eastern Parkway, Baldwin Harbor, Baldwin, L. I.

GREAT NECK, DOUGLASTON, BAYSIDE. Our listings of superior homes are very complete. Let us know your requirements.
I. T. McKNIGHT, 22 EAST 33D ST.
3840 Murray Hill. 408 Great Neck.

LOUGLAS MANOR—SACRIFICE BRICK AND FRAME HOUSE ON THE WATER, 10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, WITH DOUBLE GARAGE; TERMS. MURRAY HILL 3840.

REAL BARGAINS ONLY.
FLUSHING AND NORTH SHORE.
PHONE DANIEL F. MILLER NOW.
847 5TH AV. MURRAY HILL 9070.

GARDEN CITY houses for sale and rent; well located plots. Oliver Chichester, Nassau Boulevard station, Garden City 1185-W.

PINE homes, well located, near station; $6,000 and up. Monfort & Hegeman, Port Washington, Telephone 152.

LONG BEACH BUNGALOWS for sale, same as rent. Call on Shannon Stucco office at station.

LONG BEACH COTTAGE, near station, well located, for sale; easy terms. 22 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME, NEW CITY, New York, 30 miles from 42d St., 8 minutes to station; very good house, city improvements, electric, 10 acres ground; abundance and variety fruit; must be seen to appreciate value; price $15,000. AVON EXCHANGE, Room 604, World Building.

WANAKENA, Adirondacks, North Woods—Seven-room furnished cottage (running water in kitchen), to let, $60 per month, or $175 from August to Dec. 15; smaller cottage, $40 per month, or $65 to Dec. 15. F. Jaynes, Wanakena, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

QUAINT LITTLE COLONIAL HOME on an old-fashioned street located in Ridgefield, covered with white birches and shading oaks, of six rooms and bath; can be occupied and title secured on the payment of $1,750, balance of $2,500 may remain on mortgage; the second mortgage can be reduced as you now pay rent at the rate $42 per month; splendid neighborhood; fine neighbors; 700 feet from station; only a few minutes walk to railroad express station on best commuting road out to New York City; over 300 commuters from this section now bathing, boating, skating, sledding, golf and tennis available. It's a bargain; wonderful place for children. QUICK, P. O. Box 748, City Hall Station, New York City.

RIDGEFIELD PARK — $6,500, beautiful bungalow home, six rooms, tiled bath, finished attic, hardwood trim, beamed ceilings, parquet floor, steam heat with connection for continuous hot water supply; modern fir a kitchen; also gas hot water heater, electric light, sewer, paved street; all assessments paid; near station, stores and schools; also six-room California style bungalow; $500 cash, balance $65 monthly, including principal and interest. Come out today. John A. Baldwin, opposite station.

MOUNTAIN LAKES, NEW JERSEY.
Within the hour on D., L. & W.
Houses from $10,000 up.
Chas. R. Parvin, 47 W. 34th St. Fitzroy 5078

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

RUTHERFORD—To effect quick sale will sacrifice 6-room suburban Colonial home with large garage; almost new; completely and nicely appointed; ready to occupy on day's notice; all city conveniences; glassed-in porch; large plot; plenty of flowers and shrubs; price $8,800; easy terms; fine locality; 6 minutes' walk to railroad station; 32 minutes to Broadway Manhattan. Business compelled the owner to move to another locality. See it and make me an offer. For details of a real bargain address DEXTER, 800 Times Downtown, 5 Beekman St., New York City.

READY TO MOVE IN.
$4,200-$1,500 CASH.
New homes, 6 rooms, bath, pantry and reception hall; very modern, with large plot, 50x125, fully graded and sidewalks in; three blocks to trains and trolleys; price $7,500; balance over cash payment on easy terms. Paul M. Thiem, Rochelle Park, N. J. Telephone Hackensack 1215J.

ASTONISHING BARGAINS — Very easy terms, old and new houses, most desirable sections of New Jersey, 40 minutes to New York; rent first, buy when satisfied. DO NOT BE MISLED BY AGENTS. SEE Raymond Moore, owner and builder, West Englewood Station corner. Tel. Englewood 1716-J, 1313-M.

THE BEST BUY IN PLAINFIELD
for $9,000 is built seven years ago; eight rooms, sun room, two baths, all oak floors, hot water heat, electricity, gas, big brick fireplace, large porches; plot 50x150; good terms. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row. Telephone Beekman 2596.

RIDGEFIELD PARK—$1,000 cash, balance like rent, buys up-to-date craftsman home, every modern improvement; near schools, stores and within residential section. Call today, Hallberg & Longfellow, opposite station. Phone Hackensack 1490.

[illegible] house for sale in Highwood Tract. Weehawken, near Boulevard and 42d St. ferry; will built all modern improvements; bargain. Phone Union 8293.

ATTRACTIVE modern six room house, tiled bath, steam heat, sun parlor, fireplace, oak floors; every city improvement; eight minutes from express depot; $8,700, easy terms. Buckley Wheeler, Ridgewood, N. J.

FOR RENT—Four new houses, 7 rooms, bath, all improvements; 7 minutes' walk from L. & W. R. R. station. Apply John H. Himmelman, Dawson Av., Boonton, N. J.

TENAFLY—Beautiful new home, 6 rooms, bath, sleeping porch, laundry; latest improvements; garage; price $8,000. Young, opposite station.

MT. LAKES, N. J.—Resale bargains from $9,500 up, also leases from $100 up. Mrs. Kilntrup, 45 John St., N. Y. C. John 4379 or Boonton 401.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

OLD COLONIAL HOUSE,
Cos cob, Conn., one-family house, splendid condition, 10 rooms, bath, kitchen, large closets; electric lights, telephone; plot 110x300; Greenwich 5 minutes; many large shade and fruit trees; station 2 minutes; ideal place for artist; sacrifice, circumstances; $8,500. Information and photographs, Owner, 541 East 57th St., City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

City Property.

WANT plot about 100x100 43d to 59th St., between 3d and Madison Avs., for improvement. Summers & Co., Times Building. Bryant 5611.

WANTED, private houses or furnished room houses, between 70th and 100th Sts., west side, to rent or to buy. Room 1002, 110 West 34th St., New York.

OWNERS, attention! Several clients will lease for long term, apartments, walk-ups or business buildings, Manhattan or Bronx. M. Morgenthau Jr. Co., 206 Broadway.

I WILL guarantee to manage your property with an enormous saving and satisfactory management. Jesse Oppenheim, 1,819 Broadway, Columbus 9788-9789.

HOUSE WANTED—Up-to-date house, 10 to 14 rooms; 70th to 80th St. west; $2,000 cash. G. Walster, 269 Central Av., Far Rockaway, N. Y.

WANTED—Two connecting boarding houses, 70th to 80th St west; nicely furnished. G. Webster, 269 Central Av., Far Rockaway.

MANY applicants for rooming houses; sale or lease; submit particulars. Kent Realty Co., 264 West 72d. Columbus 8564.

WANTED—Private house east of 5th Av., between 85th and 86d. Write Box 525, 342 Columbus Av.

FACTORIES.

FACTORY—Modern Brooklyn factory, 4,000 square feet; will sublease with use of machinery for 2 years, beginning August 1, at $400 per month, exclusive of power. Equipment consists of lathes, shapers, milling and screw machines, gang drills and punch presses; plenty of light; conveniently located; splendid opportunity. Write for appointment, 24 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

OUT-OF-TOWN FACTORY, fully equipped; sewing, pressing, cutting departments; suitable for manufacturing waists, skirts, children's dresses, underwear or kindred work; ready to get labor cheaply; ready for immediate possession and operation. Full particulars at Dash Mfg. Co., 33 West 34th St., city. Fitzroy 3351.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV.—4 beautiful large rooms, complete for housekeeping; cool, airy; bargain; to October. Particulars Madison Square 5860.

15TH, 102 EAST (Hotel Laclede)—Two rooms, bath; $18 week up.

30TH ST. AT LEXINGTON AV.—1-2-3 ROOMS, WITH BATH. RUTLEDGE HOTEL. UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; NO CHILDREN; ROOM WITHOUT MEALS, $10 WEEK AND UP; ROOM WITH MEALS, $17 WEEK AND UP.

31ST ST. and Lexington Av.—Attractively furnished apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; complete, $75. Stuyvesant 2728. Tonneson.

31ST ST., 325 EAST—1 rooms with bath; $45 month. Murray Hill 3103.

29TH, 9 EAST—Sublet, room and bath, for August and September. Apply Hotel Touraine.

60TH, 138 EAST—Sublease account leaving absolutely private apartment (3A) of 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, phone; sacrifice. Call till 10 A. M. and 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Plaza 5258.

93D ST. AT MADISON AV.—1, 2, 3 ROOMS WITH BATH; ASHTON; UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; SUMMER RATES $25 UP.

GRAMERCY PARK, 31—Beautiful, cool apartment, finely furnished; 8 rooms and kitchenette, complete, for rent during Summer months; also unfurnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, newly decorated, for yearly lease.

ARTISTIC, COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS FOR REFINED PEOPLE.
Two and three rooms, bath and kitchenettes, in hotel and theatre district; exquisitely furnished; must have good references; $75, $100, $150 and $200. Phone Owner, Plaza 645.

BEAUTIFUL studio apartment to sublet for August and Sept.; attractively furnished; very desirable. 12 Gramercy Park; see Supt.

MADISON AV., 230—Three rooms and bath, kitchen, richly furnished; music allowed; telephone, elevator. Inquire Mrs. Gay.

MADISON AV.—2-room apartment; kitchenette, piano, victrola; rent $75. Broad 7068.

PARK AV., 829 (76th St.)—High-class building; leaving town Saturday; careful, responsible tenant can rent exquisitely furnished six-room apartment for $150 until Sept. 15 (less than half of unfurnished rental); linen, china, spacious living room, 17x32, two double bedrooms, two baths, dining room, kitchen, servants' room; immediate possession. Call daily, 2-5, Mrs. Whelen, Apartment 2D.

PARK AV. (79th)—Furnished, unusually attractive housekeeping apartment, one or several months or yearly. Seen by appointment, Graham, 115 East 53d. Phone Plaza 5239, between 2 and 5.

PARK AV., 440—Cool, artistically furnished apartment, three rooms and kitchenette; August-September; rent $175 a month.

Furnished—West Side.

72D ST. 9 WEST—Very fine 2-room apartment, furnished. See maid upstairs.

37TH, 26 WEST—Centrally located, 2 rooms and bath; large living room; charmingly furnished, old mahogany; excellent service; private phone.

39TH ST., 110 WEST—Neatly furnished 3 rooms; all service.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

44TH, 210 WEST (Westover Court)—Bachelor apartment; high-class hotel service; meals. See Resident Manager, Bryant 5860.

45TH, 341 WEST — New elevator building; cleanliness, furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, tiled bath, showers, tiled kitchenettes; unquestionable applicants; highest references essential; $75-$125 up monthly. Longacre 5560.

47TH ST., 112 WEST (Malvern)—Two and three room furnished housekeeping apartments; desirable tenants. Telephone Bryant 4958.

48TH ST., 103 WEST.
Opposite Friars Club, modern furnished apartments. Apply at Furrier's on second floor.

49TH ST., 49 WEST—Large room, kitchenette, private bath; electricity, telephone; private entrance.

51ST (near 5th)—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, piano, $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

51ST, 355 WEST—3, 4 rooms, bath, kitchen, kitchenette; furnished; elevator.

52D ST., 224 WEST (COR. B'WAY)—MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED, HOTEL SERVICE. ONE ROOM AND BATH, $75 UP; TWO ROOMS AND BATH, $110 UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

53D, 55 WEST—Attractive skylight studio, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, until Oct. 1. Windsor.

55TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.
THE REGAL, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; 1 ROOM AND BATH, $85; 2 ROOMS AND BATH, $100 UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

56TH ST.—WEST—Two large rooms; complete kitchenette; large bathroom; complete furnishings will be sold; high-grade elevator building; seven windows give unobstructed view of city; unusually desirable; possession immediate or Aug. 15. B 210 Times.

57TH ST. AND 7TH AV. (Hotel Wellington)—Subway station at door; suites of 2 rooms and bath, and 3 rooms and bath; beautifully furnished; to rent by month, season or year; all hotel service. Phone Circle 1066.

56TH, 208 WEST
(HOTEL THORNDYKE)—VERY ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM SUITES, WITH PRIVATE BATH; FULL HOTEL SERVICE. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

57TH ST., 340 WEST.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; TWO AND THREE ROOMS AND BATH, $25 WEEK UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

57TH, WEST—High class, 2 bedrooms, living rooms, kitchen; $175. 2487 Schuyler.

57TH ST., 130 WEST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; high class; Summer rate.

57TH—Apartment, five rooms, bath, piano, $

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Continued from Preceding Page.

Westchester-Fairchester County.

TWO large rooms, use kitchen, bath; gentlemen; transportation; $70. 2375-R Yonkers.

UNFURNISHED—Hastings-Glen reserve; 5 rooms, bath; handsome view; private; $25. Yonkers 14115.

New Jersey.

FIVE-ROOM MODERN APARTMENT, completely furnished, cool, shady street, Blue Orange; for August, September and October; 2 bedrooms, garage, $75. Finley, Orange 7000, or call 132 Halstead St., Apartment 8.

BEAUTIFUL five-room corner apartment in fine section Jersey City; near tubes; all modern improvements; rent $120 per month. Phone Bergen 10000.

Unfurnished—East Side.

97TH AV., 61—Exquisite new apartments, 3 rooms, bath, "service closet"; immediate possession; can be seen by appointment. Wm. A. White & Sons, 6 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

97TH ST., 1 EAST—2 rooms and bath; reasonable. Inquire Iles, Inc.

2D ST., 17 EAST (near 5th Av.)—3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; immediate occupancy; unfurnished or furnished; lease $1st. Phone Lenox 1817.

3RD, 149 EAST—Attractively remodeled modern housekeeping apartment, 7 rooms and bath; now ready for occupancy.

5TH ST., 237 EAST (cor Lexington Av.)—3 and 4 room kitchenette apartments; $1,080 and $1,320 a year; reference required. Apply superintendent.

6TH, 166 EAST (near Lexington Av.)—6 large, airy rooms, bath and improvements; ground floor; $125 per month.

6TH ST., 24 EAST (corner Madison Av.)—7 rooms and bath, all improvements; elevator; immediate possession. Apply Supt.

12TH, 17 EAST—3-5 rooms, bath; top floor; private house; improvements.

DOUGLAS GIBBONS & CO.,
6 EAST 45TH ST., TEL. VAND. 6200.
APARTMENTS, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, PARK AV. AND VICINITY.

NO. 25 FIFTH AVENUE.
Washington Square Section.
In the new 14-story building, several attractive housekeeping apartments from Oct. 1: open wood-burning fireplaces in living rooms; separate maid rooms.
2 rooms, $2,200 to $2,500.
4 rooms, $3,000 to $3,200.
5 rooms (3 baths), $4,000.
Apply to Manager on Premises.

GRAMERCY PARK.
Three attractive rooms, bathroom and electric kitchenette in high-class, exclusive apartment house; park privileges; reasonable rent $1,800 on three years' lease from September or October. N 960 Times Downtown.

LEXINGTON AV., 351 (34th St.)—4-room elevator apartment; all light.

MADISON AV., 1,511 (corner 87th St.)—4 rooms, 2 baths; high-class apartment; all outside rooms; immediate possession. Apply superintendent.

PARK AV., 981 (corner 83d St.)—Seven unusually large rooms, 3 baths, 7th floor, immediate possession, $4,200. William S. Denison & Co., Agents, 150 Nassau St. Beekman 1000.

PARK AV., 1,229 (cor. 98th)—High-class elevator apartment; one seven, one eight room, corner; immediate or October 1st; genuine reasonable rent. Tel. Harlem 1518.

PARK AV. (in the 60s)—Beautiful 10-room corner apartment; 3 master bedrooms with 3 baths; possession Sept. 1. Address Box 57, 1,036 3d Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

67TH AV., 307—Five rooms; all improvements, lease; $85.

74TH, 315 WEST—Attractive 5-room modern apartment to lease. Inquire Janitor.

75TH ST., 41 WEST—Two light, modern rooms, tiled bath. A. A. Hageman, 67 West 36th St.

84TH, 210 WEST (Westover Court)—Bachelor apartment; high-class building; service; meals, the Resident Manager. Bryant 5900.

86TH ST., 37 WEST—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; immediate possession. See agent on premises.

97TH, 17 WEST—High-class two and four room apartments. Apply A. H. Stout, 87 West 50th St. Circle 0982.

9 TH ST., 29 WEST—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $100. Phone Circle 4138.

99TH, 10 WEST—High-class studio apartments, 1, 2 and 3 rooms; immediate possession. Apply Wolfe & Bull, 500 Washington St. Spring 9642.

101ST ST., 53 WEST—Back parlor extension, private bath, electricity; living or business.

103D, 56 WEST—Two rooms, kitchen, phone, conveniences; exclusive location; immediate possession.

105TH, 43 WEST—Cosy two-room studio apartment, electricity, kitchenette, open fireplace, north light, three windows; immediate possession; $65 month; references. Bands.

107TH ST., 44 WEST—A beautiful 2 and 3 room apartment to lease; reasonable rent; immediate possession. Agent on premises.

108TH ST., 230-232 WEST (at Columbus Circle)—2 and 3 rooms, bath, new building, thoroughly modern; rent $900 to $1,500. Superintendent on premises.

111TH ST., 47 WEST—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, beautiful; immediate occupancy. Rosenthal.

60TH, 20 WEST—Two and three extra large rooms, high-class building, near Park; all modern improvements. Agent on premises.

67TH, WEST—Very attractive parlor floor, 3 large rooms and bath, suitable for physician or dentist. Call Circle 2959.

80S—Six rooms, kitchenette, bath; $85 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80S—Six rooms, three baths; $225; high-class. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80TH, 204 WEST—Six light rooms and bath, newly renovated.

81ST ST., 9 WEST—Two large rooms and bath, with maid service; kitchenette, elevator; improvements; possession at once. Wood, Dolson Co., 36th St. and Broadway, 2160 Schuyler.

81ST, 158 WEST—Five rooms in modern elevator apartment house; newly decorated; $2,400. Supt.

82D, 62 WEST—Unusual floor, private house; parquet floors; tiled bathroom, electricity; southern exposure; possession Oct. 1.

82D, 35 WEST—Elegant apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; reasonable rent.

84TH ST., 159 WEST—Exceptionally attractive modern 2-room and bath apartment; suitable for doctor or dentist. Apply on premises or Meltzer & Co., Stuyvesant 6293.

85TH ST., 332 WEST—Four, five sroom apartments; immediate possession. Riverside.

85TH, 43 WEST—Two exceptionally large rooms, unfurnished or partly furnished, available for two bachelors; high-class; $100; lease; immediate possession. 3769 Schuyler.

86TH, 62 WEST—Two beautiful rooms and kitchen, in high-class house; $60, lease; immediate possession. Schuyler 6769.

86TH—Elevator apartment, 8 rooms, bath; $175 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

Unfurnished—West Side.

87TH AV., 307—Five rooms; all improvements, lease; $85.

24TH, 315 WEST—Attractive 5-room modern apartment to lease. Inquire Janitor.

75TH ST., 41 WEST—Two light, modern rooms, tiled bath. A. A. Hageman, 67 West 36th St.

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86TH—Elevator apartment, 8 rooms, bath; $175 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

86TH ST., 39 WEST—Handsome 3-room apartment, $1,080 and $1,320 a year; reference required. Apply superintendent.

87TH ST., 16 WEST—3 and 4 room apartments; also 6 rooms, with additional 3-room dental apartment; immediate possession; rents exceptionally cheap for Summer months. Fireproof building. Apply on premises or Kempner Co., 261 West 96th; Schuyler 5610.

100S—3 rooms, bath, $75 month; sell furniture, $500. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

101ST, 4 WEST (near Park)—Five rooms, telephone, electricity; rear L "; $35. See Superintendent. Appointments Arranged 2363.

102D, 255 WEST—5 large rooms, ground floor; all modern improvements; reasonable rent. Session. Bryant 2877.

104TH, 216 WEST—Seven rooms, bath, electricity, parquet floors; walk-up; $115. Janitor.

106TH, 246 WEST—Large room, hair mattress, brass bed, lavatory, shower, elevator, telephone; gentlemen; $8. Apt. 5, South.

115TH ST., 524 WEST (overlooking South Field, Columbia University)—Elevator, modern fireproof building; immediate possession; 8th floor, 7 rooms; $2,400.

116TH, 321 WEST (Corner Manhattan)—Select neighborhood, six large, light rooms; all improvements; $1000. Supt. on premises.

130TH, 524 WEST—Four beautiful, large rooms, front elevator; latest improvements.

138TH, 553 WEST (Broadway)—5 rooms; modern elevator building; subway, bus. Superintendent.

153D, 550 WEST—Desirable 2-room studio, kitchenette apartment; furniture to sell at sacrifice. Audubon 1440, Apt. 52.

156TH ST., 570 WEST—Fine rooms, elevator, $67.50; October; new lease $100. Cangron.

162D ST., 615 WEST—Desirable 3-room elevator apartment; completely renovated and redecorated for immediate occupancy; rent $36 monthly. Phone Hanover 786.

163D ST., 544 WEST—5 rooms, all latest improvements; $75.

174TH, 590 WEST (corner of St. Nicholas Av.)—Three rooms and kitchenette, elevator apartment, all improvements, reasonable. Apply on premises.

179TH ST., 2,290 Amsterdam Av.) — Elevator apartments, four rooms, $70; countryfike section.

BROADWAY (Corner 174th), 16 Wadsworth Av.—5 outside rooms, elegantly decorated, all conveniences, 5 flights up, refined, responsible tenancy; city references essential; immediate possession.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 464—Apartment, 7 rooms; modern improvements; five flights, walk-up; agent on premises.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 525—Unfurnished apartment, 6 rooms and bath. Apply Superintendent.

DOCTORS', DENTISTS' most desirable suites at 20 West 31st St., 321 West 86th St.,
353 Central Park West.
G. W. CAHAN, 381 WEST 50TH ST.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE—Three rooms, will sublease or share with another practitioner. Columbus 2894.

DOCTOR'S or dentist's exclusive suite, with service, in physician's apartment. Riverside 3435.

FIFTY desirable apartments, $75-$90, upward. Broadway Apartment Specialists, Columbus 6784.

GREENWICH VILLAGE (194 Waverly Place)—Very desirable 5-room apartment, second floor, electricity; possession Aug. 1.

FT. WASHINGTON AV., 454 (Nathan Hale) —High-class elevator; exceptional 7-9 room apartments; Cortlandt 2061, Wadsworth 9220.

FT. WASHINGTON AV., 255 (COR. 171ST). 5-room (elevator); rent moderate.

S. Wilchins, Fitzroy 5989. Wadsworth 4650.

FOR DOCTORS AND DENTISTS.
724, St., 228 West—Elevator building, two and three room suites; convenient to subway. Louis F. Dowdney, 247 West 72d St. Columbus 6446.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575 (corner 135th)—Two six-room apartments, all improvements and extra toilets; one with all rooms facing river, $120 monthly; another with Drive view, $138 monthly; possession now; also leasing others for Oct. 1; take subway, or 5th Av. bus passes door.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125 (84th St.)—Eight rooms and two baths; ten rooms and three baths; all light rooms. Apply Superintendent, or Louis P. Dowdney, 247 West 72d St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 107—4th floor, 1 room and bath, $1,200; 3d floor, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $2,100; best view on Drive. Coughlan & Co., 200 West 72d.

WADSWORTH AV., 356—4-room apartment, all modern improvements; immediate possession; $80.

MARTHA AV., 4,376 (240th)—Beautiful six room, ground floor, two family house of refined Christian family; select neighborhood, Woodlawn Heights; business people preferred; steam heat, electricity; $75 monthly; references; lease

CORNER 4-room apartment, all improvements; shower, parquet floors, telephone; possession Aug. 1. Inquire Fordham 7432 between 2 and 3.

CONVENT AV., 470 (corner 151st St.)—Six large rooms, modern elevator apartment; rent $125; immediate occupancy. Tel. 4390 Audubon.

TOPPING AV., 1,786 (corner 175th)—Three-room corner apartment; immediate possession; rent $78. Phone Tremont 0443, Apt. 3.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, 1,425—Three and five elegant rooms in Crystal dwellings. See agent on premises.

LORING PLACE, 1,912 (Corner Burnside Av.)—Five large outside rooms, up-to-date, near subway and "L"; rent $80.

UNIVERSITY AV., 2,374 (S. E. Cor. Fordham Road)—Six rooms; elevator apartment; rent $110.

OLINVILLE AV., 2,112 (between 180th and 181st)—5 rooms and bath, steam heat; small family. Inquire Tiedeman.

ARTHUR AV., 2,181 (183d)—6 rooms, all improvements; $70; 3-family house.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

JAMAICA AV., Cor. Cleveland St., Facing Park—4 and 5 rooms, strictly up-to-date; two blocks from Cleveland station, Fulton elevated; three blocks from L. R. R. Warwick Station. Apply superintendent on premises, or telephone John J. White, agent, Flatbush 3400.

FOUR minutes from Wall St., 140 Willow St., Brooklyn; one block Clark St. subway station; two rooms and bath; maid service; reference; rent $65.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 68, with harbor view. 2 rooms, bath and kitchen, $35.
3 rooms, bath and kitchen, $100.

OCCUPANCY AUG. 1.
Full floor, private house, 4 rooms, kitchenette; desirable. Scott, 902 Union St.

Unfurnished—Queens.

FIVE ROOMS and bath; all improvements; $75. Telephone 4212 Astoria.

Unfurnished—Long Island.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I.
1 to 6 rooms and bath, $840 up;
JUST COMPLETED.
New, splendid Tennis place apartments, by station, 15 minutes on electric train to Penn. station, 34th St., N. Y. C.
FEW SUITES LEFT.
Apply to Supt., or phone Boulevard 6545.
GUYON L. C. EARLE, Agent,
358 5th Av. (34th St.). Fitzroy 0821-2-3.

APARTMENTS WANTED

Furnished.

TWO or three rooms furnished apartment for six months or more on ground floor with back or rear yard; separate entrance; must have telephone. Write or apply Room 35, 98 4th Av.

TENANTS waiting for furnished apartments; quick action secured. Chester D. Stark Real Estate Organization, 42 Broadway. Broad 5066.

YOUNG American Jewish couple desire share apartment; $35. 90th-110th, West. Box 329, 852 Columbus Av.

TWO ROOMS, kitchenette, bath, west side, between 72d and 96th St.; $50; young couple; permanent. 3525 Times.

SMALL housekeeping, Oct. 1-June 1, longer; city or country; young Christian couple; reasonable. B 217 Times.

Unfurnished.

WANTED—By Christian family three adults, apartment five rooms, $1,200, below 116th St.; good location; $25 bonus; references. X 2181 Times Annex.

Unfurnished.

WANTED—Two or three room housekeeping apartment, below 100th St., good neighborhood; reasonable; will take furnished apartment of private people, and buy furniture if in good condition and satisfactory terms arranged; give full particulars. H 508 Times.

MODERN apartments, 7-8 rooms; electricity; below 145th St.; moderate rental; immediate possession; state price. G 493 Times.

3-ROOM unfurnished apartment, running water, for physician's office. Write particulars, price, Hakeman, 500 5th Av., city.

PHYSICIAN desires unfurnished floor for office, refined house, with service; west side; state terms, particulars. B 211 Times.

THREE or four rooms, all improvements; refined neighborhood; $45-$50; business couple. Geo. Cherr, 945 Hoe Av., Bronx.

COUPLE want 5-8 room, below 100th; elevator, modern building; $175 month to October; best references. Columbus 1276.

ARTIST'S studio apartment wanted or or apartment suitable for studio. H 507 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

57TH ST., 42 EAST—Exquisitely furnished room for gentlemen only; elevator service; running water, electricity; $8 weekly; 9th fl.

57TH ST., Madison Av. (Hotel Madison)—Convenient rates for business people; room, use of bath, $10.50 weekly; room, private bath, $15; all outside; modern hotel; perfect service. Phone Madison 1794.

59TH ST. AT LEXINGTON AV.—ONE ROOM, BATH; RUTLEDGE HOTEL; COMFORT, CONVENIENCE; AI SERVICE; SUMMER RATE $14; WITH MEALS $21; WERE $30.

59TH ST., 31 EAST—STUDIO, bedroom and bath; fine north skylight; right in centre of town; $90 month. Harris, Vand 1911.

62ND (Park Av.)—Cool, neat, attractive, homelike; housekeeping privilege; $10. 1064 Vanderbilt.

65TH, 120 EAST—Attractive room, elevator apartment; business woman preferred. Apt. 6.

67TH ST., 125 EAST—Furnished and unfurnished; $40-$95; call afternoons; references.

69TH, 29 EAST—Double room with bath, single room; Summer rates; elevator.

70TH ST., 128 EAST—Large and small rooms; Murray Hill section.

71TH ST., 221 EAST—Remodeled, rooms; every convenience; electricity; phone; kitchenette; reference.

3D ST. AT MADISON AV.—ONE ROOM, BATH; ASHTON HOTEL; COMFORT, CONVENIENCE; AI SERVICE; SUMMER RATE, $15 WEEKLY UP.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR MEN.
The rates in the newest of the ALLERTON Group, a 17-story fireproof building just completed, containing club and hotel conveniences, are from $9.50 to $13.50 per week.
65TH ST. AND MADISON AV.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

LEXINGTON AV., 246 (25th St.)—Rooms, private family; class; suitable bachelor; apartments.

MADISON AV., 1,431 (corner 90th St.)—Large rooms, suitable for dentist or doctor; immediate possession. Apply Supt.

ROOMS, with all book service, attractively furnished; $9 weekly. Stuyvesant Club, 11th St., & of East. Hotel Albert.

West Side.

9TH ST., WEST—Desirable large, light room, exceptionally well furnished; private house. Stuyvesant 6764.

9TH ST., 41 West—Vanderbilt Studio; furnished, unfurnished, baths; moderate; references.

11TH, 35 WEST—Large and small rooms, newly decorated; bath; select house.

16TH, 51 WEST—Cool, clean, large, small; old mahogany, chints; garden restaurant.

22D, 222 WEST—Large room for two; clean, cool; $10; physician's house.

24TH, 453 WEST—Beautifully furnished rooms, with, without private bath, hardwood floors, electricity, telephone; for people of refinement.

24TH, 239 WEST—Very attractive parlor suite (parlor, bedroom, bathroom); electricity, &c. also other; scrupulously clean; cool; respectable.

29TH, 36 WEST—Centrally located, 2 rooms and bath; large living room charmingly furnished old mahogany; excellent service; private phone.

29TH, 38 WEST—Single room adjoining bath; clean, cool, excellent location for business woman.

31ST, 53 WEST—Double room and single room, bath; electricity; reference required.

34TH, 343 WEST—Large and small rooms; all modern improvements.

42D ST., 8 WEST—Large single room, running water, electricity, phone; $10 week.

57TH, 317 WEST—Studio, excellent location; suitable business or professional; Summer rates.

60TH, 14 WEST—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED, LARGE FRONT ROOM, PRIVATE TILE BATH, LAVATORY, COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES, DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; WEEKLY, MONTHLY.

60TH, 66 W.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, ELECTRICITY; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $14.

62TH, 63 WEST—Back parlor or entire parlor floor, suitable physician, dentist, dressmaking; bath, kitchenette; references.

69TH, 11 WEST—Large rooms, bath; single rooms; $5, $10; housekeeping privileges.

70TH, 3 WEST—Small and large furnished rooms; light and airy.

70TH, 60 WEST—DOUBLE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; LAVATORY; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; MEDIUM AND SINGLE ROOMS; BUSINESS COUPLE.

70TH, 69 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; OTHER ROOMS; $13 UP.

70TH, 28 WEST—Attractive large, medium and small front rooms; private adjoining baths, electricity; gentlemen's references; always hot water.

70TH, 135 WEST (71st, 37 West)—Remodeled houses; cool rooms; private baths; single rooms; lavatory; cleanliness; reduced rates.

70TH, 53 WEST—Attractive large rooms, with bath; twin beds; electricity; telephone.

71ST, 62 WEST — HANDSOME DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; PRIVATE BATH; LAVATORY; ELECTRICITY; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; COMPLETE; $15 UPWARD.

71ST, 61 WEST — TWO CONNECTING ROOMS; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; COMPLETE; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; OTHER ROOMS; SPECIAL RATE.

71ST, 19 WEST—DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; ALSO SINGLE ROOM; SUMMER RATES.

71ST, 843 WEST—Large, cool rooms, beautifully furnished; running water; shower; exceptional location; $10 monthly; Summer rates.

71ST, 56 WEST — ATTRACTIVE BASEMENT; DISHES, SILVER; OTHER DOUBLE ROOMS; $9-$12.

72D, 20 WEST — LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOM; BATH; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; WEEKLY, MONTHLY.

72D ST., 122 WEST—Beautiful, large rooms, private baths, electricity; convenient subway express, "L" stations, buses; Summer rates.

73D, 152 WEST.
EXCEPTIONAL
two rooms, one $40 and one $75 per month, in high class house with suites of rooms; $3,000 per annum; large closets, bath, maid, linen service; phones in rooms; breakfast if desired. Phone Columbus 587.

73D, 140 WEST—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND SINGLE FRONT ROOMS; ELECTRICITY; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

73D, 156 WEST—Desirable rooms, suite or separately; bath, electricity; subway; references.

73D, 140 WEST—Beautifully furnished front room, adjoining bath; private house; references.

74TH, 3 WEST—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOMS, PRIVATE TILED BATH, LAVATORY; COMPLETE; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; OTHER DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS.

74TH, 159 WEST—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM; ELECTRICITY, COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; $10 UP.

74TH, 41 WEST—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, PRIVATE ROMAN BATH, TWIN BEDS.

74TH, 145 WEST—Attractive large room, running water, suitable two; reasonable; references.

74TH, 150 WEST—Newly furnished large, cool rooms, twin beds, $12, $15.

74TH 5 WEST—Beautiful front room, one flight; private bath, twin beds.

75TH, 149 WEST—Newly decorated, large rooms; twin beds; $12-$14-$16.

75TH ST. (corner) 340 Amsterdam Av.—Rooms with running water, small and large, newly furnished and decorated, baths and separate shower rooms on floor; telephone.

76TH, 52 WEST—Newly decorated rooms, with, without private baths, electricity, phone; $8, $10, $16, $18; select residence.

76TH, 116 WEST—Attractive double rooms, one private bath; electricity, telephone; reasonable.

76TH, 44 WEST—Front parlor; other large rooms; private baths; remodeled house.

76TH, 237 WEST—Large room, twin beds, bath adjoining, running water; reasonable.

76TH, 7 WEST—Attractive large south room, medium room; reasonable. Schuyler 9384.

77TH, 111 WEST—Desirable, clean, cool, comfortable, small room; reasonable; reference; gentlemen.

77TH, 150 WEST—Desirable medium room, adjoining bath; cleanliness, comfort assured; reference.

77TH, 108 WEST—Newly renovated rooms, adjoining bath, electricity; gentlemen; $7.50-$10.

77TH, 113 WEST—Beautiful rooms with, without bath, phone, electricity, business people.

78TH, 161 WEST—Beautiful double front room, twin beds, bath, shower; references.

78TH, 122 WEST—Unusually attractive rooms, private baths, kitchenette; also hall room.

78TH, 216 WEST (near Broadway)—Large suite; also single room; residence.

80TH, 225 WEST—Room and bath; private entrance; elevator. Apartment 9 West.

81ST AND COLUMBUS AV.—ONE ROOM, BATH, COLONIAL HOTEL; COMFORT, CONVENIENCE; AI SERVICE; SUMMER RATES $15 WEEKLY UP.

81ST ST. & COLUMBUS AV. (Hotel Colonial)—17 new rooms; running water, telephone; complete hotel service; for men only; $8 weekly.

81ST (92 Riverside Drive) — Exceptionally large front room, overlooking Hudson, beautifully furnished, piano, private bath; $25-$30 weekly.

81ST, 134 WEST—Large, nicely furnished rooms; exceptional house; reference; reasonable.

82D ST., 15 WEST—Elegant home; all conveniences; refined persons only; references.

82D, 31 WEST—Attractive furnished double and single rooms, near Park.

83D, 13 WEST—Beautiful front parlor, piano; other large room; electricity; reasonable.

84TH, 101 WEST—Two corner rooms, twin beds, running water, electricity, phone; near subway; elevator; $10. Smith.

84TH, ST., 329 WEST—Attractive suite, adjoining bath; Aug. 1; Summer rates. Schuyler 3810.

84TH ST., 15 WEST—Large room; electric fan; $7-$8; breakfast. Halpin, Schuyler 3155.

84TH, 55 WEST—Large room adjoining bath.

85TH (Near Riverside)—High-class elevator apartment, attractive room, running water, also next to bath; gentleman; references. Schuyler 9013.

85TH, 152 WEST—Large, comfortable room; private bath; clean bed; kitchenette privileges.

85TH, 40 WEST—Large room, running water, bath adjoining, electricity, phone; $40.

85TH, 106 WEST—Beautiful large, cool room, also single, skylight, $3; baths.

85TH, 149 WEST—Large front room, also single room; Summer rates.

86TH, 320 WEST (near Riverside)—Cheerful, cool room, $12 week. Schuyler 6983.

86TH, 138 WEST—Large room, with, without bath; also skylight room.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

86TH, 304 WEST—Attractive cool room, laundry; exclusive private apartment; gentleman. Gilman.

87TH, 235 WEST.
Well furnished, comfortable rooms; Summer rates.

86TH, 173 WEST—Large front room, twin beds; also front bedroom.

87TH 38 WEST—Large, airy one, two rooms, private bath, kitchenette privileges.

87TH, 251 WEST—Large and small room; gentlemen. Apt. 52.

88TH ST., 133 WEST—Large and small desirable room; gentlemen; references; private family.

88TH, 178 WEST — Well-furnished, clean room, running water; hair mattresses.

88TH, 325 WEST—Large, cool room, shower bath; meals; references.

88TH, 321 WEST—Large bay window room, private bath; other rooms; residence.

90TH, 43 WEST—Pleasant single room, closet, electricity and water, adjoining bathroom.

90TH, 311 WEST—Newly renovated, large, small rooms; $10 up; select; references.

91ST, 304 WEST—Large attractive room; private bath, electricity; references; beautiful outlook.

92D ST., ?—Desirable room; reasonable; elevator; electricity; no other roomers. Phone 1454 Riverside. Valpey.

92D, 61 WEST—Exceptionally beautiful room; twin beds; private bath; electricity; $15.

92D, 32 WEST—Beautifully furnished large room, bath and shower, electricity; $15.

94D ST. (676 West End Av.)—Two beautiful furnished rooms, bath adjoining; private house; exclusive; gentleman or couple.

95D (2,261 Broadway)—Large, well-furnished room, running water, shower; gentleman. Wolfe.

93D, 305 WEST—Beautiful large room, 1 flight, front; private bath; refinement.

94TH, 59 WEST—Owner's residence, near Park; every convenience; double, single; references.

97TH, 300 WEST—Large, cool front room, adjoining bath; private house; references.

98TH, 254 WEST—Exclusive home, large comfortable room; also single, running water; private bath; gentlemen. Apt. 1.

101ST ST., (841 West End Av.)—Apartment 1-E, nicely furnished outside room; business woman; only $8. Riverside 8813.

101ST, 845 WEST END—Desirable room, running water; reasonable. 5185 River.

102D, 216 WEST (corner Broadway)—Large outside rooms; references; $9; gentlemen. Arbuckle.

102D, 330 WEST—Cool double and single, private baths, kitchenettes; telephone; references.

106D, 806 WEST—Two connecting rooms, bath, electricity, running water; strictly private.

106TH, 61 WEST—Front room, elevator, kitchen privilege; $6-$7.

107TH, 208 WEST—LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES. COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; ALSO SINGLE ROOMS; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

106TH, 210 WEST—Light, clean room, telephone, shower, elevator; private family. Call evenings after 7. Apt. 56.

109TH, 304 WEST—Just open, private house; large, small rooms; Summer rates.

110TH, 109 WEST (5B)—Exceptionally desirable single room, toilet, lavatory; reasonable; gentlemen.

111TH ST., 845 WEST (Apt. 4E)—Single back room, private bath; $8; gentleman.

112TH, 536 WEST (Apt. 5B)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; private family; gentleman.

113TH ST. (between 7th and 8th Avs.)—Exquisitely furnished, beautiful, large room, electricity and all conveniences. Phone Cathedral 6159.

116TH, 210 WEST (HOTEL CECIL). ATTRACTIVE ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

118TH, 414 WEST—Pleasant room, near Columbia; all conveniences; $7, Apt. 22.

121ST, 420 WEST—Room for gentleman; private French family. Apt. 2.

122D ST., 505 WEST—Sitting bedroom, two windows, $7.50; one, $6; kitchen privileges; business girl preferred; call after 6.

122D, 416 WEST (Apt. 53)—Large, airy, bright, attractive single room, $8.

139TH, 609 WEST—Comfortable light room, near buses and subway; business man only. Inquire Apartment 4-C, evenings.

144TH, 500 WEST—Girl to share four-room apartment with three girls; moderate expense. Call Apartment 63, after 6:30 P. M.

144TH, 600 WEST—Hudson view; running water; single, $10; convenient location. Turner.

149TH (3,600 Broadway)—Cheerful, large room, fronting Broadway; kitchen privileges; $11. Hobson.

151ST, 529 WEST (Apt. 3)—Young woman will let pleasant room to another business girl; home privileges; reasonable.

DYCKMAN section, large room; refined business man; garage space if wanted; references. Wadsworth 2464-J, morning.

GREENWICH VILLAGE (61 Charles St.)—Clean room, electricity, phone; running water; reasonable.

LARGE parlor floor for 3 or 4, or separate; running water; also other rooms. 20 Bank St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 745 (152d, Apt. 3A)—Large front room, newly decated; private bath, shower; use reception room; piano; Hudson view; $20; gentleman only.; references.

COUNTRY BOARD

EVELYN LODGE, 25 min. cool sail across bay; a truly charming Summer residence, offering superior accommodation; delightful commuting; large, airy rooms, lovely furnished; excellent chef and service; select clientele; lawns, porches, bathing, tennis; 18 years one management; weekly $18, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Block from ferry.

SILTON FARM, Lake Waccabuc, N. Y.—Rooms in house with sleeping porch, also in bungalow, delightfully elevated position in orchard; shower, &c.; boating, fishing; farm produce; tuberculin tested cows. Telephone South Salem 59.

BOARD—One or two girls, 5 to 12 years; refined home and environment; one hour from New York, on 30 acres of beautiful grounds; an educated mother's care and interest; an unusual opportunity. X 2192 Times Annex.

A VACANCY in attractive home in highly restricted neighborhood will be at disposal of couple Aug. 1; the best of everything; home cooking and garden; tennis, garage. P. O. 628, New Rochelle. Phone 4304 New Rochelle.

CALDWELL, N. J.—Private family (gentile) can accommodate few paying guests (adults); good table, fresh eggs, vegetables; airy rooms, high elevation; commuting distance New York; references. A. Ball, 53 Mountain Av. Telephone 492M.

BROWNLEIGH PARK, Goshen, N. Y., several hundred acres, 60 miles out; beautiful single rooms and suites, with or without bath; outdoor sports, sunny camp for boys; rates on application.

THE FRANCIS, Prospect Street, highest location, East Orange; shady grounds, tennis; roomy porches, facing Orange Mountains; good table; moderate rates during August. Orange 3240.

LONG BEACH, L. I.
The Elmore, Pennsylvania Av., West End; bathing from hotel, fishing; excellent home cooking. Jack Troidl, formerly Sharry's and Everglades Club, Palm Beach. Tel. 538.

LONG BEACH—Excellent table, beautiful rooms, suite, with bath; private home; refines surroundings. 30 Laureiton Boulevard. Telephone 464.

EXCELLENT rooms and board, refined, homelike; special attention given to weekend parties; terms moderate. The Roslyn, 2,416 Ocean Av. Tel. 0124 Far Rockaway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 195—DOUBLE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; TWIN BEDS; OTHER DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER RATES.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE—High-class room, adjoining bath; modern apartment; refinement; $30 monthly. Phone Schuyler 304 from 10-5.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 321 (104th)—Beautiful large, small studios; parquet, electricity; kitchenette privileges.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (90th)—Single room, running water; convenient. Phone Riverside 6366 appointment.

RIVERSIDE, 547 (Apt. 2-D.)—Exceptional double room, private washroom, adjoining bathroom; $10.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 162 (252)—Elegant large studio-suite; private bath; exclusive residence.

RIVERSIDE, 181 (87th)—Large front room, beautiful view; also small room; $10.

WEST END AV., 873—Large, comfortable furnished room on third floor, with large closet and running water, kitchenette privilege; $45 Winter, $40 Summer.

WEST END AV., 422 (near 80th)—Attractive double room, $15; single room, $10.

NURSES.

In addition to my registry, have opened dormitory with kitchen privileges; reasonable.
ANNA BOSS NURSES' REGISTRY,
605 West 181st St. Wadsworth 8

Count six words to an Agate line. Per Agate Line
(Minimum space two lines.)

Situations Wanted	40c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	40c
Boarders and Board Wanted	50c
Help Wanted	50c
Real Estate &c.	55c
Lost and Found	55c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	55c
Country Board	60c
Mortgage Loans	65c
For Sale	75c
Automobile Exchange	75c
Agents Wanted	75c
Employment Agencies	75c

Per Word.

Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 20c)	15c
Buyers' Wants and Offerings to Buyers	15c

N.B.—Insertions in the Sunday editions advertisements of schools, steamships, hotels and resorts must be received in The Times Building by noon Thursday. Business Opportunities by 11 A. M. Saturday. All other classified advertisements not later than 2 P. M. tomorrow.

Advertisements for insertion in the daily edition must be received by 6 P. M. on the day preceding insertion.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD (plug) operator in cotton goods converting house; salary $25. Apply William Alsberg & Co., 826 Broadway.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.
Royal Pennsylvania requires operators with two years' central office experience. Apply Mr. Rokard, employment manager, entrance 8 St., between 6th and 7th Ave.

TYPIST, bookkeeper, two machines; Christian corporation. Reply, stating experience and salary. B. G., 205 Times.

TYPIST, one familiar with order department and invoice work preferred; salary $15. 115 Fulton St., New York City.

WOMAN, well educated, ambitious, for educational position outside city; not teaching or office position; commission basis; average earnings first year, $50 to $300 weekly; $1,000 yearly assured. A. E. Burns, 522 5th Ave., Room 339.

YOUNG LADY to take charge of office; bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting essential, also knowledge of French; good opportunity for conscientious worker. Address particulars, S 780 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, 15 to 18 years, must live out of town, living with parents and without experience preferred, as telephone operator; state reference and salary expected. S 766 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY as stenographer and typist in office of a wholesale woolen house; one familiar with office detail preferred; state salary expected. V 833 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wanted as stenographer and typist; call after 9 A. M., Alexander & Irving Co., 151 5th Av.

YOUNG LADY, bright, neat, for order department, filing. S 445 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, to sell in retail and wholesale store; conscientious and willing person, with artistic inclination. 273 4th Av.

Employment Agencies.

Stenographic ability again at a premium. Numerous offerings; bright young women. SECRETARIAL, EXECUTIVE AND BUSINESS.
SALARIES $20, $22, $25, $28, $30.
BOOKKEEPERS AND TYPISTS ALSO.
THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE,
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING,
12 CHURCH ST., BROOKLYN.

WEAVER EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
574 5th Av., 47th St.
Secretary. Office Manager, college preferred, $35; secretary, mfg., $30; small law office, $20; stenographic, $20-$25.
TYPISTS AND CLERKS, $20-$25.

THE VOCATIONAL BUREAU,
17 West 42d St. (near 5th Av.).
For Appointment, Phone Vanderbilt 8556.
35 HIGH-CLASS POSITIONS
With Christian Firms, $16 to $50.
No advance charge.

NASSAU AGENCY, 115 Nassau St.—Bookkeeper-stenographers, $25-$30; typists, $18; $25-$15; typists, $18; temporary typists, $5; file clerks, $90; Underwood bookkeeping operators open; Elliott-Fisher operators open. Christian firms.

EQUITABLE SERVICE.
Numerous positions for experienced stenographers, typists, clerks. Call 9-2.
Equitable Industrial Relations Service, Inc., 38-160 West 45th, at B'way. Bryant 8838.

FITCH PERSONNEL SERVICE,
15 East 40th. Murray Hill 2920.
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.
TYPISTS.
STENOGRAPHERS.

REFERENCE INVESTIGATION CO. Agcy.
SUITE 601-602, 132 NASSAU ST.
STENOGRAPHERS (10), $25, $30.
BOOKKEEPERS ($), full set, $30, $25.
SALESLADY, hosiery, $20.

WALLACE AGENCY, 799 B'way (11th St.)
Numerous openings for bookkeepers, stenographers, payroll clerks, claim adjusters; $18 to $35. Call immediately.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 NASSAU MISS GRIFFIN
Stenographer-secretary, $20-$25; beginners, $18; dictaphone, $21-$25. Typist-clerk, $20.

BUSH AGENCY, 256 BROADWAY.
Stenos & Dictaphone Oper's, Christian firms.

MILLROSE AGENCY, 51 East 42d St.—
Stenographers, $25; typists, $5, $7 a day.

Instruction.

LEARN HAIR AND BEAUTY CULTURE. Large earnings and opportunities; day, evening classes. Call, write. Booklet F. Wilfred Academy, 153 West 44th.

EARN $50 weekly through Prof. Rohrer's famous Hairdress, Manicure, Beauty School, 119 West 42d St., or Brooklyn, 15 4th Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, experienced on women's wear publications; strictly commission basis, 15 per cent. Write full particulars. B 228 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, experienced, new publication, commission. Naval League, Room 812, 1,482 Broadway.

ASSISTANT MANAGER.

THERE IS A PLACE IN OUR FACTORY, NEW YORK CITY, MANUFACTURING A NATIONALLY CONSUMED ARTICLE SOLD TO THE HARDWARE AND GROCERY TRADE, FOR AN INTELLIGENT, EDUCATED AND ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN

His work, requiring industry, will be in the executive accounting and sales branches, and offers exceptional opportunity for assisting in future management.

Salary reasonable to start and to increase commensurate with ability.

Write only if qualified, stating briefly experience, age and references. 18 N. Y. Times Brooklyn

ASSISTANT to executive; excellent opportunity in large food establishment for active and energetic young man who is a stenographer and can relieve executive of details and assume a certain measure of responsibility; state education, reference and salary expected. S 437 Times.

BAKER—Masters cake, one understands bread; take charge bakery, assist with prices; good opportunity right man; American preferred, references. T 1055 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPING machine (Underwood) operator wanted by New York Stock Exchange firm; must understand business, also be good penman. State address, age, experience and expectations. Address "G. A.," P. O. Box 82, City Hall Station, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT, preferably one who can do stenography and typewriting; state experience, references, salary. H 539 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, customers' ledger, cash books, &c.; state age, salary, experience, &c. S 228 Times.

BOYS wanted in large dry goods commission house; two bright boys; salary not to exceed $12 per week; advancement as ability warrants. Answer in own handwriting. V 843 Times Downtown.

BOY—Intelligent, industrious boy for general office work; state salary expected, experience and references; good opportunity for right boy. Write Box 327, 906 Fitzgerald Building.

BOY OVER SIXTEEN
for clerical work and to make himself generally useful in shirt factory. Apply by letter only. Salant & Salant, Inc., Knickerbocker Av. and Bleecker St.

BOYS—A number of clever boys, 16-18 years, wanted by toy factory, hours 8-6, no work Saturday; $15 start; apply by mail only, giving references. Room 1006, 220 5th Av.

BOY in wholesale silk house to make himself generally useful; good opportunity to learn business. B 218 Times.

BOY for downtown law firm; write, stating references and salary; experience not necessary. V 851 Times Downtown.

BURROUGHS bookkeeping machine operator by downtown trust company. Reply, stating salary and experience. V 842 Times Downtown.

CASHIER to handle incoming and outgoing checks and keep books in that connection; also assist on other work, with manufacturing corporation, state age, nationality, training. H 411 Times.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT MANAGER, instalment accounts; good opportunity for experienced, thorough, aggressive worker. Menter Co., 228 West 125th.

COMMISSION AGENT wanted for the famous Imported Selters-Sprudel water; liberal commission. Apply Fabst, 906 West 42d St.

COMPOSITORS
MONOTYPE KEYBOARD OPERATORS
CLINTON PRESSMEN
Positions are open for high-class tradesmen who are desirous of making a permanent connection with an old established St. Louis, Mo., firm now operating as open shop.
Country printers also will find here an opportunity to locate in this city at a rate of wages that will insure a good living as well as chance for future development.
Applications are solicited only from thoroughly experienced compositors and keyboard men, also cylinder pressmen who are familiar with colors and register work.
Apply, giving full particulars, to Employment Department, WOODWARD & TIERNAN PRINTING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

COMPOSITION ROOM
EXECUTIVE WANTED.
FOR THE RIGHT MAN, WHO POSSESSES THE QUALITIES AND THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING OF COMPOSITION REQUIREMENTS, WE HAVE A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY. BOX S 845 TIMES.

DESIGNER wanted, first-class Brussels and Wilton designer, one accustomed to high-grade work. Write, giving experience and submit sample of work. MOHAWK CARPET MILLS, Inc., Shuttleworth Bros. Co. Branch, Amsterdam, N. Y.

DESIGNER, detailer, sketcher on furniture, who desires to connect with manufacturer of high-grade reproductions. S 201 Times.

DETAILER—Active and experienced young man, to make details and shop drawings in woodworking plant; state experience and salary desired. S 434 Times.

DOORMAN—Bright and intelligent man between ages of 30 and 45, wanted as doorman in a leading importing house; must be of good appearance and address, and have wife, Address, stating experience, salary expected and references in detail. Box 868, 200 Cable Building.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, experienced in residences; competent in taking off material quantities; splendid opportunity for ambitious man; $30 to start. Apply Friday morning, Economy Built Homes, 44 Mercer St., N. Y. G. Ash for Mr. Salamud.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, experienced on general working drawings; unmarried man preferred; $30 weekly; good chance for advancement. Apply Room 900, 110 West 34th, between 7th and 11 A. M.

DRAFTSMEN for a cut stone plant; must be capable and experienced on Gothic work. Henry Hanlein & Son, 417 East 105d St. Phone Harlem 5462.

DRIVER AND SALESMAN to call on grocery trade in Brooklyn with bakery goods; must know city; salary. Call 47 West 34th St., Room 550.

DRUG CLERK, first-class, active man, for relief for four weeks; $35 month and luncheon. Post-Graduate Hospital, 20th St. and 2d Av.

FORD MECHANIC; must be all around man, Ford specialty. 1,128 Southern Boulevard, 167th St.

FOREMAN, to take charge of pipe, coil bending and welding shop; must be experienced in handling men to get production; give full particulars as to age, experience, references and salary expected. Box 880, 200 Cable Building.

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT, embracing number of telephone salesmen handling stocks and bonds; actual experience in this branch of brokerage business necessary, other essentials include executive capacity in successfully managing large department, initiative and good judgment; state salary expected. Address U. S. R., Box 19, care Metropolitan Advertising Co., 120 Liberty St., New York.

HOISTING ENGINEERS.

Exceptional opportunity and excellent wages for first-class, experienced men; write, giving past experience, age, &c. S 790 Times Downtown.

ICE CREAM MAKER wanted; experienced; all-year position; state references and salary expected. Box 658, Asbury Park, N. J.

MACHINIST wanted at once; sewing machine adjuster for a fast moving plant with 1,500 to 100 Union Special and Singer Special machines; a man able to make folders preferred; steady work and good pay to reliable man; will be glad to start at a moderate salary and work up with the business; give full particulars regarding experience, salary expected, whether married or single, &c., in your first letter. Machinist, Box 434, New London, Conn.

MANAGER wanted for pearl button factory situated in small town; must have thorough knowledge of pearl buttons and be capable of independent management and supervision. Answer, Box 4, 717 St. James Building.

MAN AND WIFE
for house in country, 20 miles from N. Y.; no gardening or guiding; best references required. Weiss, 116 West 59th St.

OFFICE BOY for permanent position with high-quality, old-established Gentile advertising agency; must be bright, active, good personality, good parentage; public school education necessary; good opportunity for boy to learn office work and become thoroughly acquainted in advertising; write, giving information regarding age, religion, associations, salary desired, &c. S 456 Times.

OFFICE assistant and clerical helper to make himself generally useful around office; typist preferred; compensation $75 per month and meals. Apply 9 A. M., Roosevelt Hospital, 59th St. and 9th Av.

PHYSICIAN wanted at boys' camp for month of August. Raquette Lake Boys' Club, 949 Broadway, New York City.

PROCESS SERVER, experienced, wanted for evening papers. Room 605, 100 Broad St.

REPRESENTATIVES.
Stock Exchange house wants two young men of high calibre and possessing a large circle of acquaintances to advertise the house in a personal direct way; to the right men promotion will come quickly and an attractive salary will be paid to workers. Write or call Mr. Morris, Room 309, 55 Broadway.

SALES ANALYST wanted by organization in marketing mechanical specialty which is used in almost every industry; he will record present sales and assist in estimating future requirements; this position will be a trying one but should prove interesting to an ambitious man; give age, salary expected. H 535 Times.

SALES MANAGER—A corporation dealing in the sale of courses in business administration desires the services of an experienced sales manager, preferably one who has had experience in the sale of correspondence or extension courses and in the hiring and drilling of salesmen; only man with proven record will be considered; right man can have salary and bonus or commission and bonus. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., Room 613, Flatiron Bldg., N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER for correspondence, billing and general clerical work, assist on books, another phone, &c., in small office of oil corporation; apply in own handwriting, stating age, dependents, racial origin, education, experience, business and personal references, reason for leaving last (or present) employment, salary desired; "Confidential." H 505 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, age 24-A position with unlimited opportunity is open with a large advertising organization for a young man possessing initiative; must be well educated, good personality. Radcliffe Agency, 30 East 42d St., Room 304-A.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, experienced, in large wholesale house; must be quick, accurate; state experience. G 855 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER who can operate Oliver typewriter and is willing to help with other office work; salary $18 to start. Address V 844 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER — Experienced and rapid stenographer and typist; high school graduate preferred; references. Room 63, 60 Beaver St.

SUPERINTENDENT
of woodworking plant by New York concern manufacturing high-grade wood specialties; applicant must be well versed modern wood shop practice, such as machine work, tool shop practice, also finishing of mahogany and veneers; state age, experience in full and salary expected. 29 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

UPHOLSTERER FOREMAN, first-class mechanic, for furniture factory; one who can do any job himself and can teach others; give experience, age and salary wanted. X 2037 Times Annex.

WINDOW TRIMMER, experienced, for specialty work in infants' wear store; to the right man a good position is guaranteed. Apply mornings, M. Ginsberg, 729 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN for position in investment banking house, not over 26 years old, must have good education and thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, together with the ambition and ability to advance. Application to be considered must state fully age, education, nationality and salary desired. V 850 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright and energetic, understanding Spanish and English, as stenographer and general office assistant by steamship office in the West Indies; give full details as to qualifications, past experience and salary expected. V 852 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for stock room; must be bustler, interested in business future and willing to work for advancement, with large retail organization. Apply only by letter. S. H. Kress & Co., 256 West 125th St.

YOUNG MAN, 16 to 18, wanted, wholesale dry goods; permanent position; splendid chance for advancement; Christian house. V 845 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, with knowledge of typewriting and stenography, to assist in shipping department cigar jobber; state salary and references. M 850 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, stenographer and general office worker; state experience, age and qualifications. S 781 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20-23, neat appearance; $15 to start. Write, stating age and previous experience. B 238 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for office, experienced typist, accurate, neat; good chance; give full details. S 432 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Salesmen.

FOR AN UNUSUAL MAN.

Proofreader wanted, who is something more than a mechanical reader of proof. The position calls for extreme accuracy in checking proof against copy, descriptions against illustrations, display prices against prices in descriptions, proof corrections against revises, &c., &c. But it calls in addition for intelligent, watchfulness of detail in a score of ways, guarding against violations of house policy, typographical style, grammar and proper English construction. The right man can build this up into a highly desirable and permanent position; give full details of present and past work, with references. S 422 Times.

YARN BUYER
requires a sales manager; must be thoroughly familiar with all details pertaining to thrown silk, artificial silk, cotton and worsted yarns. Applicant must have successful past record. To right man excellent opportunity with fair salary is offered. Give full details in first letter. X 2222 Times Annex.

A FIRST-CLASS Eastern leather belting manufacturer requires representative; salary or salary and commission; experience absolutely necessary—otherwise don't apply. X 2152 Times Annex.

Salesmen.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN, commission basis only. Halsey Motor Car, 1,252 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

FORD SALESMEN.
NEW PLEASURE CARS AND TRUCKS; COMMISSION BASIS. WILLARD KRAUSS GARAGE CORP., AUTHORIZED AGENT, 110TH ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.

JEWELRY SALESMAN acquainted with retail and jobbers' trade East and Middle West, to carry side line manufacturer's high-grade platinum mountings and jewelry; commission basis. T 980 Times.

LACE CURTAIN SALESMAN.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
require a lace curtain salesman; one who has a thorough knowledge of upholstery goods; only those thoroughly experienced will be considered. Apply at Employment Office, seventh floor, between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

MESSAGE TO THE MAN.

To read this ad costs you nothing, but to take advantage of the message in may mean the greatest thing that ever came into your life. I have charge of the largest sales organization of its kind in the world, and during the month of August I will give in the evening, absolutely free, a complete course on real estate salesmanship. At the termination of the course you will be given the greatest opportunity of your life to make money. Commission basis. You must personally file your application to attend these free lectures. Interviews given between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., week days. 3d floor, Corn Exchange Bank Bldg., cor. Broadway and Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN, live wire; canvass territory; commission; easily salable lots, waterfront from $250 up. Mr. Beilot, office foot of Eastern Parkway, Baldwin Harbor, Baldwin, Long Island.

SECURITY SALESMEN.
REAL PRODUCERS, WHO CAN SHOW ACTUAL RESULTS, FOLLOWING THE LINE OF LEAST RESISTANCE, ARE OFFERED A LIFETIME OPPORTUNITY WHERE RETURNS ARE ONLY LIMITED BY THEIR ABILITY.
PARTICIPATION IN DISTRIBUTION OF QUICK SELLING AND ATTRACTIVE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK ISSUE OF A GROWING INDUSTRIAL CONCERN LOCATED IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK CITY FOR LAST NINE YEARS WILL EARN YOU LIBERAL COMMISSIONS REALIZE MONEY AND A SATISFIED CLIENTELE.
NO TIME TO WASTE ON IMAGINARY SALESMEN, DRAWING ACCOUNT SPEECHES OR LAME DUCKS.
COME TO THE FACTORY AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. I AM ALWAYS THERE. AND REMEMBER WHEN WRITE TO MR. MILLER, 600 WEST 133D ST.

SHIRT SALESMAN wanted—Griffon shirts, offers big opportunity for a few high-class men for desirable territories; drawing account against commission; apply by letter only, same will be held in strict confidence. X 2196 Times Annex.

SILK SALESMAN, experienced, to sell for live silk house on commission; good opportunity. Write D. U., 260 Times.

SELLING and demonstrating small hand specialty. Salary, Gerard Wire Typing Co., Inc., 294 Greenwich St.

SILK SALESMEN, experienced, cutting-up trade; commission basis. Mittel Co., 170 5th Av.

STOCK-BOND SALESMAN.
We have an opening for 3 experienced men on high-grade issues; attractive commissions. Call Rector 2403 for confidential appointment.

TELEPHONE SALESMAN who can talk banking house, not over 26 years old; must have good education and thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, together with the ambition and ability to advance. Application to be considered must state fully age, education, nationality and salary desired. V 850 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright and energetic, understanding Spanish and English, as stenographer and general office assistant by steamship office in the West Indies; give full details as to qualifications, past experience and salary expected. V 852 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for stock room; must be bustler, interested in business future and willing to work for advancement, with large retail organization. Apply only by letter. S. H. Kress & Co., 256 West 125th St.

YOUNG MAN, 16 to 18, wanted, wholesale dry goods; permanent position; splendid chance for advancement; Christian house. V 845 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, with knowledge of typewriting and stenography, to assist in shipping department cigar jobber; state salary and references. M 850 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, stenographer and general office worker; state experience, age and qualifications. S 781 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20-23, neat appearance; $15 to start. Write, stating age and previous experience. B 238 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for office, experienced typist, accurate, neat; good chance; give full details. S 432 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Salesmen.

SALESMEN.

You might have been one of these men.

When did you first read a Business Builders' advertisement? A year ago? Six months ago? Three months ago?

In as short a time as three months, men in this organization have won promotions. Others have taken longer to hit the highways of success. It all depends upon the man himself.

Just think, YOU might right NOW be one of the 167 men who during the past year and a half were promoted to positions paying salaries from $5,200 to $15,000 a year, besides bonuses and commissions. Just send answer to the advertisement when you first see it.

You aren't satisfied with what you are earning or you are reaching out for a better future, bigger opportunities. That's why you are reading this advertisement.

But—you have two firm convictions in your mind: You don't think you will make a SALESMAN and you don't want to sell SECURITIES.

Practically every one of the 1,000 men who belong to this organization felt just that way when HE answered one of our advertisements. Both of these convictions are based on MISINFORMATION. The fact is that over 90 per cent. of the men who are MAKING GOOD in this organization had never sold anything before and the FACT that so many hundreds of men have found security-selling interesting and agreeable PROVES beyond all question that your convictions are based on misinformation.

AND—the men who are making good in this organization are just ordinary fellows like you and me, coming from every walk of life.

Among them are: university graduates, bookkeepers, lawyers, engineers, civil engineers, artists, musicians, chauffeurs, machinists, printers, clerks—in fact men from practically every line of endeavor.

The Business Builders has contracts with seven successful, going corporations to sell their stock, financing their expansion; and to supply them with a total of over 450 men trained for sales and business executive positions, paying salaries from $5,200 to $15,000 a year, besides bonuses and commissions.

It has been estimated by selling authorities that it costs $5,000 per man to develop men capable of handling district offices and other executive positions of responsibility. Under the Business Builders' plan, the corporation, getting at ONE time BOTH its trained selling and executive organization AND the capital needed for expansion, secures BOTH at a cost considerably LESS than if they were secured SEPARATELY. Besides, this additional executive organization is being developed and built SIMULTANEOUSLY with the raising of the additional capital, thus eliminating loss of time and momentum in getting under way.

All of the seven corporations being financed are industrial corporations. Every one is in a different industry. Somewhere in one of these corporations is the job for YOU—in the kind of business you want to be in and in which you will be happy and successful.

The reason why the Business Builders offers so many OPPORTUNITIES is that it is a big institution with several national client corporations requiring hundreds, of men with different kinds of ability for various kinds of jobs.

The Business Builders is neither a financial organization nor a school nor a vocational guidance bureau. It has characteristics of all three. The economic principle underlying the institution is a fortunate combination of existing proven ideas newly combined into a new brand of a character which is unique and distinctively its own. This distinctive character of the Business Builders is the reflection of the personality of James W. Elliott. Its success is the success of his principles of sales management and developing men.

That does not mean a one-man organization. The institution occupies two floors in the Knickerbocker Building and 50 executives and department heads carry on the work of handling over 1,000 salesmen under Mr. Elliott's direction in Greater New York alone.

The fact that hundreds of men of all ages of every kind of experience are making good here proves that YOU can make good, too.

You EARN while you LEARN. The selling of securities is the MEANS through which you are trained. Your immediate earning power in commissions during your period of training is by no means unattractive. An average in one of the units last week was $74 per man. One man received a commission check for $493.70 for his week's work.

One man who answered an advertisement just like this one last Friday made his first sale after the third day on the job and will draw a commission check for $93.75 for that one sale.

Your making good is a PERSONAL matter. It remains absolutely and entirely with YOU. Make a start, work hard, be good and through hard work and clean living you will enter the celestial corridor of success, which glitters with brilliancy.

Call between 10 A. M. and 1:45 P. M., Sunday excepted, or between 8 and 8:30 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted. Ask for Mr. Wells, 12th floor.

JAMES W. ELLIOTT'S BUSINESS BUILDERS, INC.,
12th and 13th floors,
Knickerbocker Bldg., 42d St. and B'way.

SALESMAN, with a knowledge of the automobile and accessories business, to call on the dealer, garage and fleet owner; must be a reliable man, able to present our products in a capable and successful way; the proposition is an excellent one with a nationally known manufacturer; the opportunity for personal growth is excellent; commission basis with a weekly adjustment; state age, nationality and phone number, if possible. T 304 Times.

SALESMEN, city work; salary and commission. If you are a man between the ages of 25 and 40, with experience selling office equipments, we have an opportunity for you to make money, willing to work hard to make it, and wish to connect with an established concern having offices in the principal cities, a concern where ability is recognized with promotion—call between 9:30 and 12, Room 301, 30 Church St.

SALESMAN TO REPRESENT BROAD SILK MANUFACTURER IN SOUTHERN STATES WITH EXCELLENT LINE OF PLAIN AND NOVELTY FABRICS; MUST HAVE THOROUGH EXPERIENCE; ONLY APPLICATIONS WITH FULL INFORMATION WILL BE CONSIDERED. COMMISSION, 5%. 896 TIMES.

SALESMAN wanted by large plumbing and heating supply house; capable man; one fully acquainted with details; to one willing to work hard exceptional opportunity is offered; salary and bonus; answer stating age, &c.; state details and qualifications and previous employment, age and salary wanted. S 200 Times.

SALESMAN NOW CALLING ON DRY GOODS, NOTION AND FANCY GOODS TRADE WITH AUTOMOBILE, OUT OF TOWN, DESIRING A SPLENDID SIDE LINE OF A FEW ARTICLES ON COMMISSION, WILL FIND IT HIGHLY PROFITABLE TO WRITE H. B. 646 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN—Woolens, British representative wanted selling quality woolens immediately, for Boston territory by important corporation handling product of several mills; commission basis; references. Woolen Dept., American Interseas Corp., 42 West 45d St., New York City.

SALESMEN—Exceptional opportunity for salesmen of impressive patented display device to sell all retail stores; quick seller and returns; capable men can earn $75 up commission weekly; sales manager positions open for those making good. Call 10 to 12 A. M., 520 West 27th St.

SALESMAN, SILKS, EXPERIENCED IN CUTTING-UP TRADE; ON SALARY AND COMMISSION. ONLY THOSE HAVING GOOD FOLLOWING NEED ANSWER. BOX 845, 200 CABLE BUILDING.

SALESMAN—Splendid opportunity for bright, intelligent married man selling well known wire grip sanitary brushes; $75-$100 weekly commission. Room 806, 103 East 125th St., after 10 A. M.

SALESMEN, traveling, experienced, with a following; all territory open; exceptional opportunity for right man; state if now carrying line of waists and boys' blouses; salary with commission, or commission. X 2202 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, to sell high-grade securities in producing dividend-paying industrial; leads furnished; full co-operation; liberal commission. Room 1122, 165 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted by prominent silk manufacturer as house salesman. Write, stating experience and salary wanted, Box 304, 112 East 34th St.

SALESMEN for children's dresses and middy blouses for department stores and resident buyers only need apply; commission basis. Beauty Children's Dress Co., 151 Wooster St.

SALESMAN going on the road to take men's and boys' jerseys; also teddy bear suits as a side line; commission only. W. B., 196 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced, to sell cocoa and chocolate to fountains, restaurants and hotels; commission basis. E 833 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, experienced men to sell Ford cars and trucks; commission basis. Caswell Motor Co., 2,180 Broadway or 251 West 125th Street.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Salesmen.

SALESMAN, calling on finer goods buyers to carry line fancy combs; commission. Box 836, 200 Cable Building.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE, INC.
U. S. Realty Bldg.,
115 Broadway.

We need the following at once:

SALESMEN (2); South and New England territory; children's and ladies' ready-to-wear; $ agents; $25 and commission.
STENOGRAPHERS (3); coal experience, $25; experienced high school graduate, $25; resident of Bronx, $25-$30.
STENOGRAPHERS (6), $19, $22, $24.
COLLECTOR, outdoors, $20.
LEDGER CLERKS (2), statistical experience with commercial house, $30; experienced millinery house, $22.
ADDING MACHINE OPERATOR, $1,000.
BANK BOOKKEEPER, $1,200.
BOOKKEEPER, money exchange experience, $30.
COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, night work, $100.

CALL BEFORE 2 P. M.

INDIVIDUAL and Boston ledger Bank Bookkeepers (6), $1,200-$1,400.
MONEY COUNTER, expert, $25 week.
DRAFTSMAN (Jr.), map work, $18-$30.
STENOGRAPHER, $100, Typist, night, $100.
JUNIOR CLERK, refined, advancement.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY,
9 Church St. Call 9-1 ONLY.

FITCH PERSONNEL SERVICE,
15 EAST 40TH. Murray Hill 2920.
BANK BOOKKEEPERS, EXPERIENCED.

NASSAU AGENCY, 115 Nassau St. We can use several experienced stenographers at $90; clerks, $18; Christian firms.
BOOKKEEPER, middle aged man; $25. Park Row Placement Bureau, 3 Park Row.

Instruction.

WHAT JOB FOR YOU?
Your training and experience are no guides. It depends on your natural characteristics. Let our character analysis determine the right job for YOU. It may be the turning point of your life. Come in and ask us all about it. No obligation incurred. Booklet "K" on request. Morton Institute, 96 5th Av. (at 15th St.)), N. Y. Tel. Watkins 9795.

SPEEDY SHORTHAND REPORTERS
are finding it easy to increase their speed and efficiency by means of our Special Summertime Course. Inquire for details. DRAKE BUSINESS SCHOOLS, New York: Tribune Bldg., 154 Nassau St.; Tel. Beekman 2733. Brooklyn: Bedford Av. at Fulton St. Tel. Prospect 7456.

ACCOUNTANCY.
Are you interested in training for the C. P. A. degree or for an executive position as Controller, Treasurer or Office Manager? If so, investigate the professional courses of Pace Institute. Write for helpful booklet, "Making Good," and Bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

All advertisements are scrutinized and subject to censorship.

Used cars ready for immediate delivery. Rate 65 cents an agate line.

ABBOTT-DETROIT Town Car.
AUSTRIAN Daimler Special Sport.
BENZ 1919 Town Car, practically new.
CADILLAC 1919 Special Runabout.
CADILLAC, 17-18-19 Coupes.
CADILLAC, 1918, 7-pass., 4-pass. Touring.
CADILLAC 1916 7-pass. Touring.
CUNNINGHAM 1921-1919 4-pass. Sport.
FRANKLIN 1919 Touring Limousine.
HUDSON 1919 Touring Limousine.
LANCIA 1917 4-pass. Roadster.
PACKARD 1919 4-pass. De Luxe.
PIERCE 1919 Fr. Town Brougham.
PILAIN 1919 4-pass. Touring, new.
SHEFFIELD Simplex Custom Collap. Coupe.
ALSO MANY OTHERS.
CARS TAKEN ON CONSIGNMENT.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
HERMAN N. KARP, INC., Est. 1902.
1,630-2-4 Broadway, bet. 52d and 53d Sts.
Tel. Circle 0065, 5252, 5253. Open evenings.

AMERICAN Six touring, 1921; first-class condition; spare; fully equipped; $1,200. Call Spring 361.

Autocars, 1917 models.....$375 each
Reo bus, 1920.....650
Sterling, 3½ ton, 1918.....1,450
Maccar, 5 ton, 1919, with body.....1,950
Hurlberts, 5 ton, 1918, with bodies.1,200 each
Pierce, 2 ton, 1916.....800
Republic, 3½ ton, 1919.....1,100
3 Packards, 3½ ton, model D.....2,000 each
Peerless 5 ton dumper.....700
Indians, 5 ton, 1917.....1,000
Two 1½ ton Fultons, 1918.....400
THE WHITE CO., LONG ISLAND CITY.
W. J. McAVOY.

BIDDLE 20 4-passenger speedster; run 900 miles; cost $4,015; will sell at exceptionally reasonable figure, with 3 months' guarantee. Can be seen at 200 West 59th. Circle 4061.

BRISCOE sedan, 1921; run 121 miles.
BUDSON 1920 sport disk wheels; bargain.
CRAWFORD roadster, 1919; run 38 miles.
KISSEL tourings and roadster, late models.
KISSEL speedster and tourster, late models.
BRISCOE 1921 touring; about 6,000 miles.
CHEVROLET 1920 touring; bargain.
BUICK 1920 coupe; fine condition.
MERCER speedster; in fine shape.
ROAMER 1920 4-pass. sport.
Many others at great reductions.
All cars guaranteed. Time payments.
Bowman's, B'way & 132d. Tel. Morn. 6800.

BUICK ROADSTER, MODEL 19, VERY FINE MECHANICAL CONDITION APPEARANCE EXCELLENT. HULBUTT MOTOR CAR CO., 1,884 BROADWAY, AT 52D ST.

BUICK 1920, newly painted car, as good as new; can be bought reasonable offer. West Side Automobile Aepair Co., 214 West 65th.

BUICK 1921 5-passenger touring; practically new; cord tires; run 1,500 miles; good reason for selling; $1,400 cash; no dealers. B 176 Times.

BUICK, RARE BARGAIN, $500.
Balance $500, ten monthly payments; practically new 7-passenger Brick. Hayes Agency, 351 East 149th St. Melrose 5065.

BUICKS, Haynes, Studebakers, &c.; big discount on new 1922 cars; (many 1921 bargains). Gordon S. Harris, Waldwick, N. J.

BUICK (21-49) touring, 7-passenger; 1,700 miles (4 months old); $1,600. Jones, Cortlandt 526.

BUICK touring, 6-cylinder, with detachable sedan top, in excellent condition; $700. Duiguid, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

BUICK coupe, 1921; excellent condition, like new; run very little; $1,600 cash. 238 West 59th.

BUICKS.
Flack Co., 238-240 West 54th St.

BUICK, 1920, 5-passenger touring, cord tires, like new, $925. 2204 B'way.

BUICK	1921	Coupe, used 2 months.
CADILLAC	1921	Special Sedan.
CADILLAC	1920	Coupe
CADILLAC	1920	7-Pass. Tour.
CADILLAC	1919	7-Pass. Sedan.
CADILLAC	1919	4 and 7 Pass. Tour.
CADILLAC	1917	Coupe.
CHANDLER	1921	Coupe.
HUDSON	1919	7-Pass. Sedan.
MARMON	1920	Collapsible Brougham
PACKARD	3-35	Fleetwood Touring.
PEERLESS	1920	7-Pass. Touring.
STANDARD	1920	Sub. Sedan.

SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS ALL CARS.
MEYERS & STARK, INC.,
1,890 Broadway (62d). Columbus 4900.

CADILLAC	1919	4-Pass. Sport Model.
CADILLAC	1919	Coupe; metal back.
CADILLAC	1918	"57" Coupe, $2,250.
ELCAR	1921	"66" Coupe, new, $1,795
MERCER	1918	Speedster.
STUTZ	1920	Speedster.
LIBERTY	1920	Touring, $975.
LANCIA	"20"	Runabout, $575.
RENAULT	"40"	4-Pass. Sport, $1,000.

RIPPETH MOTOR CAR CO., INC.,
1,750 BROADWAY (56TH). CIRCLE 227.

AMESBURY CADILLAC "59" SUBURBAN

CADILLAC	"55" LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC	"55" TOURING.
CADILLAC	"59" 4-PASS.
CADILLAC	"59" VICTORIA.
CADILLAC	1919 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC	1919 RACEABOUT.
PACKARD	1921 Fleetwood 6-Pass.

Substantial Reductions on all cars.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,890 Broadway, at 51st St.

CADILLAC, late 1919 series, touring, 7-passenger, new tires, perfect; $2,100. 270 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; telephone Sterling 3343.

CADILL

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Bank and business references required from all advertisers in this classification.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

AGGRESSIVE man, 32, married, has some money to invest in an established business; have had 12 years' experience as road salesman and inside executive; your proposition must be sound and all details must be in first letter. M 979 Times Downtown.

WILL PURCHASE or loan moneys on notes receivable, open accounts, installment leases and mortgages, conditional sales contracts and other negotiable securities. B 346 Times.

ACCEPTANCES purchased, loans on stapled merchandise. John A. Curtiss, 115 Broadway.

CAPITAL WANTED.

SUCCESSFUL retail concern dealing in paint, hardware and plumbing is looking for an associated with $10,000 to $20,000; party must be executive; character and business ability more essential than knowledge of merchandising; business located Central New York. X 2204 Times Annex.

PARTNER wanted for old established automobile repair station; authorized station for two well-known cars; must not be experienced; $2,500 required. G. M., 714 Flushing Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARTNER wanted, automobile service, parts and repairs; agency now operating; fully equipped; opportunity for mechanic; $5,000 to $10,000 required. Box 141, 1,464 2d Av.

$50,000 WANTED for 1 year at 10 per cent.; well secured with a valuable stock bonus of $50,000. F. F. Blanchard Co., 68 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

PARTNER Wanted—$5,000 to $10,000 in shirt manufacturing business. Howard Katz, 1,493 Broadway.

PROMINENT out-of-town retailer requires a loan of $50,000; bonus of $10,000 paid for loan; good security. B 206 Times.

$5,000 WANTED for one year; willing to pay good interest; security an established business. Telephone Franklin 2705.

$30,000 BUYS half share in business making $50,000 profit yearly; $10,000 cash, balance from profits. X 2234 Times Annex.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

OPPORTUNITY FOR A

REAL MERCHANDISE MAN.

The franchise for a new, complete line of patented gas cooking appliances guaranteed to save 50% of the fuel, over the present type, for the use of manufactured and natural gas, is open for New York and various territories in the United States to high-class individuals or corporations who can show satisfactory financial standing; negotiations strictly confidential. Address X 218, Times Annex.

OXY CORPORATION of 2554 Pearl St., New York City, manufacturers of Oxy toilet preparations, on the market in New York for 16 years, are looking for agents in principal cities who will undertake to push the sale of their products.

WELL-EQUIPPED machine shop desires light manufacturing and screw machine work; experts on automatic machinery and labor-saving devices; bench space with the use of machine to let. American Metal Products Co., 432 East 71st.

FOR EXPERT and reasonable estimates on bungalow and cottage construction, mason, carpenter, sidewalk and concrete work, call Madison Square 4949.

SHIRT manufacturer can produce good quality silk striped shirts at $15 per doz. for jobbing or big retail trade. Write W. B., 156 Presbyterian Bldg.

SILK LOOMS—We have 24 plain looms, wish to connect with reliable house to work on commission; can make interesting proposition. Write D. N., 1214 Wilson Building.

CAPITALIST wants to form connection with party familiar with chain grocery store project now being organized in Canada. X 2228 Times Annex.

LIVE WIRE going to Paris September; college man, Christian, would represent reputable concern. M 876 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

MEN'S FURNISHING AND CLOTHING STORE, MAIN ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.; BEST BUSINESS SECTION; LOW RENTAL, LONG LEASE; WILL SELL LEASE OR BUSINESS AS IS; EXCELLENT REASON FOR SELLING; BROKERS OR PEOPLE WITHOUT MONEY NEED NOT ANSWER. X 2212 TIMES ANNEX.

FIRMS wishing to purchase freehold vacant land in Bombay, India, in best business locality of Fort, are invited to apply for particulars to Box 541, care T. B. Browne's Advertising Offices, 163 Queen Victoria St., London, E. C., England.

AGENCY for well-known popular price automobile in heart of Brooklyn's auto district; established business, long lease on show room; $10,000 cash. Ready, 1,133 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

TIMES SQUARE section, valuable corner lease for sale; improved building, all rented; net profit $9,000 to $10,000 annually above all expenses; sell reasonable. Rosenthal, 1,540 Broadway.

FOR SALE in the Catskill Mountains, an all-year-round business in a town of 1,000 population, making yearly $7,500; stock $25,000; building for sale or let. Inquire X 2217 Times Annex.

KNITTING MILL, up-to-date; 22 five and seven gauge power, and fourteen finishing machines; long lease; sacrifice. B 782 Times Downtown.

FIRST-CLASS perfumery, best section, $3,500 cash, off 2 years' lease, $500. Call and ask Miss Weber, 241 East 14th St., New York.

ESTABLISHED children's colored dress business in excellent location; long lease and high-class showroom. Write B. V., 1214 Wilson Building.

RESTAURANT — Best business section, 6-day, $3,000, desirable case; only first class principals. B 178 Times.

RESTAURANT, Wall St. section; $4,500. Box 1060 Times, 2 Rector St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FUR DEPARTMENT WANTED.

Would like to rent a fur department in a large specialty or department store; New York to Chicago, excellent references; am doing over $1,000,000 annually now. Address Fur Merchant, V 420 Times.

TO LEASE—Underwear, hosiery, glove and corset department on first floor in live up-to-date ladies' wearing apparel store, best location in Indiana town of 75,000, commission basis. Address X 2200 Times Annex.

WANTED—Cloakroom concessions in theatres, hotels, cafes and cabarets. Mayer Lipschitz, 27 Warren St.

TEA ROOMS wanted; clients waiting. Sibley Company, 1,493 Broadway. Bryant 4327.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WE CAN HELP YOU GET BUSINESS NOW!

Let us offer inexpensive advertising plans which will help bring more business. Advertisements prepared, $5 up. Booklets, cards, folders written, $3 to $10. Write MOREN ADVERTISING, 58 West 37th St.

BUSINESS wanted; have client seeking good paying business, must stand investigation. Sobel, Room 602, 134 West 32d. Chelsea 9341.

PATENTS—Over 75 years' practice, all communications strictly confidential; handbook of patents free on request; special facilities for office consultation. Munn & Co., patent attorneys, 615 Woolworth Building, New York.

ACCOUNTING all lines, bookkeeping systems, monthly audits, organized 1906. Wood Audit Co., 256 5th Av. Longacre 5000.

ACCOUNTING SERVICE, bookkeeping for firms without bookkeeper. Williamsburg 2266.

WANTED, good, going business, must stand investigation; clients waiting. Walter Sibley Co., 1,493 Broadway. Bryant 4327.

WILL SELL your business confidentially; partnerships arranged. Howard Katz, 1,493 Broadway. Telephone Bryant 4640.

DEFENSE RESTS CASE IN BASEBALL TRIAL

Present Members of White Sox Team Testify All Were at Practice on Morning of First Game.

DEFENSE MAKES MUCH OF IT

But Prosecution Denies It Upsets Burns's Testimony — Case May Go to Jury Tomorrow Night.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Jubilant over the admission of evidence which it thinks will result in the collapse of the State's case, the defense in the trial of the indicted baseball players rested its case after a night session tonight. The case will go to the jury either Saturday evening or Monday.

Attorneys Tyrell, Gorman and Prindeville for the State were undecided tonight whether they would call the rebuttal witnesses tomorrow or announce that they were ready for the final arguments. They intimated, however, that several rebuttal witnesses might be called. One of these is Joe Gedeon, former St. Louis National League baseball player.

The sudden closing of the case came as a surprise, as it was expected that the trial would take several weeks.

The evidence considered so valuable by the defense was that of Manager Gleason of the White Sox, Trainer Stephenson and three of the present members of the team, who said that all the players, including the defendants, had a morning practice on the Cincinnati park for two hours on the morning before the opening of the first game of the 1919 world's series. The defense holds that this contradicts the testimony of "Bill" Burns, the State's star witness, who told of meeting the indicted players that morning in their rooms at the Sinton Hotel. At that time he said the details of the conspiracy were worked out.

The State, however, contends that the conference mentioned by Burns could have easily been held before the morning practice. It points out that none of the witnesses was positive as to the time the men left the hotel for practice in the morning. It ridiculed the idea that its case had been damaged, declaring that much of the evidence given by tonight's witnesses was distinctly favorable to the State.

The defense also attempted tonight to establish that the defendants played to the best of their ability, and that the games of the 1919 world's series were played on the "square." Each witness was asked if, in his judgment, every play during the series was played to the best of the ability of the players. Objection to this line of questioning was sustained by Judge Friend.

No animus was shown by any of the present White Sox players as they walked quickly by their former team mates on their way to the witness stand. On the contrary, most of them dropped a word of greeting as they passed the defendants.

The sudden closing of the defense's case was lookedon as a bit of strategy. This was considered particularly true in the case of "Happy" Felsch. Felsch is said to have made a damaging admission to a newspaper reporter at the time of the investigation by the Grand Jury. The State was counting on confronting the player with these admissions when he took the witness stand, but as he has not testified this is not possible.

During the day figures were introduced to show that the receipts of the White Sox team jumped from $521,175.75 in 1919 to $910,206.50 in 1920. This was written into the record by the defense to prove that the alleged conspiracy had not in reality injured the business of Charles A. Comiskey, owner of the White Sox, as the indictment charges. The defense attempted to have the indictments nolle prossed.

Manager Gleason was the first witness called to the stand by Attorney Nash. His testimony follows:

Q.—When did you arrive in Cincinnati at the 1919 world's series? A.—Tuesday morning the day before the first game.

Q.—Did you go to the ball park for practice? A.—I did about 10 o'clock.

Q.—How long did you stay? A.—For about an hour and a half.

Q.—Then if "Bill" Burns said he saw these defendants in a room at the Sinton Hotel in the forenoon, he is not telling the truth?

An objection was sustained.

Q.—Well these defendants could not have been in a room at the Sinton Hotel during the hours between 10 and 12 o'clock that morning. A.—Not while they were practicing.

Q.—I will ask you from your experience, have you an opinion as to whether or not these defendants executed the plays during the world's series to the best of their skill and ability?

An objection was sustained.

Under cross-examination Manager Gleason admitted that he could not tell for certain just what time the players left the Sinton Hotel for morning practice. He thought it was about 10 o'clock.

Ray Schalk, catcher, was the next witness. When Attorney Nash began to question him as to his ability, Attorney Tyrell said:

"That's not necessary, we'll admit that."

Q.—Do you remember when you arrived in Cincinnati at the time of the world's series in 1919? A.—Yes, on Tuesday morning.

Q.—Did you practice that morning? A.—Yes, some time, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

Q.—You know all the defendant ball players here, do you not? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were they all there. A.—As far as I know.

Schalk was asked the same question as Gleason concerning the honesty of the game. An objection by Attorney Gorman was sustained.

Schalk Is Examined for State.

Attorney Gorman cross-examined him for a moment and then put him on the stand as a witness for the State. He said that on the evening of the first game he had seen all the defendant players congregated in one room. This was the time Burns said he held a conference with them.

Q.—Did you recollect exactly when you went to the field the morning you arrived in Cincinnati? A.—Not exactly. We went to the park in the morning.

Attorney Gorman then announced that he would question Schalk as a witness for the State.

Q.—On the evening of the second game state whether you saw the defendants together in a room at th edinton. A.—I did.

Q.—That's all.

"Captain Collins and some of the other players were there, were they not?" asked Attorney Short.

"No," replied Schalk.

Captain Collins, Kerr and Wilkinson were asked the same questions as Manager Gleason and gave much the same answers. Nothing startling developed from their testimony.

"I came 900 miles to tell this," said Kerr as he walked from the courtroom.

Trainer H. W. Stephenson was the last witness called. Nash questioned him.

Q.—I'll ask you if you gave "Swede" Risberg any medicine on the evening before the first game? A.—Yes, I did. He complained of a cold in his chest.

Q.—Did you sap the morning practice the day before the series started? A.—No.

Q.—Did you make any note of the time you visited Risberg's room. A.—Not exactly. It was somewhere around 8 o'clock.

Attorney Gorman cross-examined him.

Q.—Was Risberg in bed? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who was with him? A.—Eddie Cicotte and "Happy" Felsch.

The defendants left in the case are Eddie Cicotte, "Swede" Risberg, "Chick" Gandil, "Lefty" Williams, Joe Jackson, "Happy" Felsch and "Buck" Weaver, players, and Carl Zork and David Zelser, alleged gamblers.

McGraw Spectator at Trial.

CHICAGO, July 28 (Associated Press).—John McGraw, manager of the New York National League team, was a spectator at the afternoon session of the baseball trial. Several reasons were advanced for his visit.

"I just dropped in to see John Heydler over a business matter," said McGraw.

"Maybe he came to investigate the trial record about that little reference to Fred Toney, made the other day," suggested John Tyrrell, Assistant State's Attorney.

"Mac just told me he'd like to have me on his ball club if I'm cleared here and Judge Landis will let me play," Buck Weaver whispered to a newspaper man.

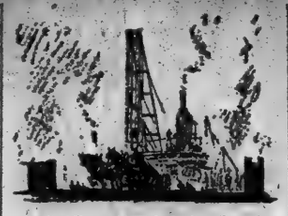
"Weaver? Why any club would like to have him," said McGraw when asked about it. "But I guess I can't talk about that now."

Toney was not implicated by any evidence in the trial. Bill Burns had testified that Toney happened to walk up while he was talking over the series with some of the defendants, but that he left immediately and heard nothing.

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Lost and Found advertisements, Page 8.



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Sale of
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(coat and trousers)
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We started yesterday with 1752 suits, so there are plenty today



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3-piece and 4-piece Golf Suits reduced to $43.50, $49.50, $57.50

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SUCH a delightful new way to get your cake of Fleischmann's Yeast! So refreshing, so healthful, to have the familiar little cake added to your favorite soft drink.

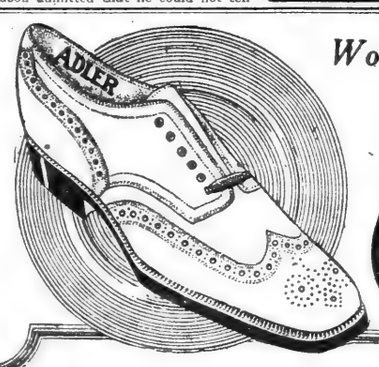
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HOW A PHOTOGRAPH IS SENT BY TELEGRAPH

In this week's MID-WEEK PICTORIAL there is a page illustrating how a picture of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight was sent from New York to Los Angeles by telegraph. The whole process explained, and a reproduction of the picture that was sent. Also over 100 etchings of large news events covering all countries. On news stands, 10 cents.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today and probably Sunday; moderate temperature; moderate south and southwest winds.
For weather report see Page 24, 3rd page.

VOL. LXX....No. 23,198. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1921. TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

FOUR MONTHS' WORK TO AID BUSINESS TOLD BY ADMINISTRATION

Results, It Is Declared, Form 'an Achievement of the Largest Importance to the Country.'

RESERVE BANK RATES CUT

Debt Refunding Begun—War Finance Board Helping Again to Finance Exports.

MOVES TO AID RAILROADS

White House Statement Says Financial Conditions Are Improving and Will Continue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A note of confidence that business and financial conditions are improving and that the gain will continue was sounded in a statement issued at the White House late this afternoon, which reviewed "the accomplishments of the last four months by various branches of the Government in the direction of relieving financial conditions, in making provision for the Government's short-dated debt, in assisting both industry and agriculture to better markets, and in providing for the financial necessities of the railroads." These, it was held, amounted in the aggregate to an "achievement of the largest importance to the country."

The statement ends with this summing up:

"Speaking in the broadest way, it is felt that the series of measures constitute a truly constructive effort for the amelioration of business and financial conditions, and there are already many beneficial effects. With a generally excellent agricultural production now assured for the season, there is every reason for confidence that a steady improvement of general business conditions may be anticipated."

The statement recites how discount rates of the Federal Reserve Banks have been reduced, and the "progressive rates" have been discontinued. There was much discontent with the rate increases made under the Wilson Administration, but today's statement refers to those restricted credits as having been made to "meet then existing conditions."

The refunding of the short-dated debt of the Government and the distribution of early maturities over the period between the maturity of the Victory Loan in 1923 and the Third Liberty Loan five years later, are cited in the statement, and it is declared that following this action the first offering of Treasury notes met "a most enthusiastic response." Better market conditions for Government securities will result, it is predicted, as indicated already by quotations for Liberty and Victory bonds and notes.

The resumption of active operations by the War Finance Corporation is pointed out, especially the plans to have it advance money to agriculture. In this connection the corporation issued a statement of its own, showing it had already advanced $32,696,700 and was negotiating further advances of $30,-775,000.

The White House statement tells of the proposal for railroad relief to have the War Finance Corporation take over railroad securities held by the Director General and advance cash for the roads. The belief is expressed that bankers will help the corporation to find a market for the railroad securities.

Text of the Statement.

The statement in full is as follows:

"The accomplishments of the last four months by various branches of the Government, in the direction of relieving financial conditions, in making provision for the Government's short-dated debt, in assisting both industry and agriculture to better markets, and in providing for the financial necessities of the railroads, constitute in the aggregate an achievement of the largest importance to the country.

"Perhaps the most important development has been the action taken by the Federal Reserve banks in reducing discount rates. This action is calculated to relieve the stagnation of business, and at the same time it gives authoritative recognition of the improvement in credit conditions, justifying the policy of reduced rates.

"During the latter part of 1919, and from time to time, in the year 1920, increases of rates of discount had been made by the Federal Reserve banks in order to meet then existing conditions. There had also been introduced in several reserve districts so-called progressive discount rates, under which, after the member bank had discounted its paper with its Federal Reserve bank up to a certain point, it was then required to pay progressively higher rates for further discounts in order to check excessive borrowings. These rates have recently been entirely abolished, again indicating improved credit conditions.

"The first of the successive reductions in discount rates came on April 15 when the Boston Federal Reserve Bank reduced its rate on commercial paper from 7 to 6 per cent. and made a like reduction on agricultural paper.

"A reduction from 7 per cent. to 6½ per cent. on commercial paper was made by the New York bank on May 5, while that on agricultural paper was likewise reduced from 7 to 6½ per cent.

"On May 6 the Atlanta bank reduced the commercial paper rate and also the rate on agricultural paper from 7 to 6 per cent.

"On May 7 the Chicago bank reduced the commercial paper rate from 7 to 6½ per cent. and the rate on agricultural paper from 7 to 6½ per cent.

"On May 10 the Minneapolis bank reduced the commercial paper rate from

Continued on Page Five.

KEEP BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION IN YOUR TRAVELING BAG.—Advt.

Doormen's Coats Help Visitors To Enter the House Galleries

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Admission to the House galleries was refused today to three shirt-sleeve visitors.

They were of a party who were being shown through the building. The others were admitted and these coolly dressed individuals were much distressed that they could not see "Uncle Joe" and the members from their own States.

Their plight was soon remedied. Three doormen took off their coats and loaned them to the visitors, while they sat in their shirt sleeves.

The doormen broke the rules, but as they were Civil War veterans they knew they would not be reprimanded.

DUBLIN WRITS OUT TO SEIZE GENERALS

Court Issues Order Looking to Arrest of Macready, Strickland and Cameron.

MISSING WOMAN EXECUTED

Dail Eireann Now Says Widow of Cork Magistrate Was Put to Death Some Months Ago.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, July 29.—A sensational sequal occurred today in the Four Courts of Dublin to the remarkable judgment of the Irish Master of the Rolls on Tuesday, affecting the position of the military courts. His Lordship ordered the issue of a writ of habeas corpus directed to General Macready, Major Gen. Strickland, Brig. Gen. Cameron and others to produce the bodies of two men, Egan and Higgins, who had been sentenced to death by military courts in Limerick and Cork. Egan for having ammunition and Higgins for levying war. The writ was returnable today, but the military failed to produce the men, counsel stating they did not intend to do so pending the result of an appeal from the Master of the Rolls.

When the case of Egan versus Macready was called, Sergeant Hanna, K. C., for the persons to whom the writ was directed, said he was instructed to say, having regard to the decision of the House of Lords yesterday, an appeal lay in the matter, and notice of appeal was served. Hence they did not propose to produce the bodies pending that appeal.

The Master of the Rolls—Then they are guilty of contempt of court and liable to be attached.

Counsel said he had the authority of the Commander in Chief to undertake, pending the appeal, that the sentence would not be carried into execution.

The Master of the Rolls would not listen to such an answer, saying disobedience to the writ was deliberate contempt unprecedented in the history of British law. He said:

"Let a writ of attachment be issued against the several parties to whom the writ is addressed. I don't know whether it is intended to resist a writ of this court by force of arms. If that is the case we have come to days of red ruin and the breaking up of laws."

The same order was made in the case of Higgins. Writs accordingly were ordered to be issued against Generals Macready, Strickland and Cameron, the last Governor of Limerick Prison, and also against the commandant of the Detention Barracks at Cork.

The Master of Rolls' order for the writs of attachment has created a tremendous sensation in legal and political circles here. If the ordinary procedure were followed in the case of General Macready the writs must be executed by the city high sheriff who through the agency of the police or bailiffs would arrest the General and place him in Mountjoy jail until the Master of the Rolls orders his discharge. The writs go to Cork and Limerick.

It is believed appeals will be taken against the Master of Rolls's order and a probable statement made in court tomorrow. It is taken for granted the writs will not be served at once.

Regarding the prisoner Egan the latest order for habeas corpus was served on the Governor of Limerick prison on Wednesday, but later the military in lorries took him away from the

Continued on Page Two.

DETECTIVE WHO BLACKJACKED 40 REDUCED TO RANKS

Women Whom Tighe Beat on Rampage Through Streets Testify at Secret Hearing.

MOTHER SAW CHILD CHOKED

One-Legged Negro Tells How Officer Knocked Crutch From Under Him.

MEYER REVEALS HIS RECORD

Points to Light Penalties on Seven Charges and Says His "Pull" Will Be Investigated.

Detective Sergeant Charles F. Tighe, who according to witnesses blackjacked pedestrians indiscriminately at Ninth Avenue and West Forty-third Street on Thursday afternoon, maltreated passing women, choked a seven-year-old girl and kicked and cuffed other children, was suspended yesterday by Chief Inspector William J. Lahey, of whose special squad he had been a member, pending trial on charges of "conduct unbecoming an officer."

It was reported last night that Police Commissioner Enright, after hearing of the testimony against Tighe, had ordered his immediate arrest. No record of the arrest could be obtained at a late hour and questions to the police officials on duty were met by professions of ignorance or of unwillingness to discuss the matter.

Tighe was also transferred back to the uniformed force and assigned to the West Thirtieth Street Station. He was not arrested, but several of the women he had beaten said they intended to bring a charge of assault against him. Neither was the police charge made one of intoxication, although most of the persons he blackjacked declared that he had evidently been drinking and that they noticed the odor of alcohol in his breath. It was explained that no police surgeon was called to examine Tighe when he arrived with his twenty-four prisoners and several others, whom the desk lieutenant refused to book, at the West Forty-seventh Street Station on Thursday afternoon. Without the testimony of a police surgeon, it was said, it would be impossible to sustain a charge of intoxication at a police trial.

Apparently no action was taken against Detective Milton Kaufman, also a member of the Chief Inspector's squad, who was with Tighe. The witnesses said he took no part in the wholesale blackjacking and did little or nothing to prevent it.

Meyer Committee Has Facts.

Senator Schuyler M. Meyer, Chairman of the legislative investigating committee, announced that Tighe had been one of several detectives under investigation by the committee on information that they had been brutal in their treatment of prisoners and seemed to be immune from punishment because of influence in the Police Department.

Senator Meyer produced the record of charges made against Tighe since he went on the force in 1912, which had been subpoenaed several weeks before Tighe went on his latest rampage. This record showed that seven different charges had been made against Tighe, including one of intoxication, one of being found absent from his post in a liquor saloon, one of improper patrol and four of striking prisoners with his club. The record shows that Tighe was fined two days' pay on one occasion, one day's pay on another occasion, received three reprimands and two complaints were dismissed. On March 18, 1918, when Tighe was attached to the Bergen Street station, Brooklyn, a police surgeon reported that Tighe was found lying in a drunken stupor on a subway station platform. He received a reprimand for this offense.

Senator Meyer said the leniency shown toward Tighe was in striking contrast to the attitude displayed toward Sergeant Ezekiel Keller, who was fined twenty days' pay because he stopped Special Deputy Police Commissioner

Continued on Page Four.

Three Diggers Find 381 Carat Diamond; Led to it in Africa by Destitution and Death

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29.—Details which read like a chapter of a romance have reached England of the finding of a diamond in South Africa weighing 381 carats uncut. It has been named the "Arc," from the initials of three men who combined to purchase it for a sum that is kept secret.

Some weeks ago three men, Scheepers, Kaltenbrun and Smith, set out from the Transvaal diggings for Moaenberg, where a new field was shortly to be opened. Smith had his wife and little boy with the party. A few miles out from Barkly West the boy became ill and the party was forced to halt their trek and camp at Gonggong.

While the mother was nursing her child, the men, to fill in their idle time, went to work digging, in the vague hope of picking up some trifle. Matters went from bad to worse. The diggers had no luck, and finally the party was reduced to living on maize meal and little else. The sick child grew steadily worse and died. After the funeral there was no reason for staying in the unlucky and apparently unprofitable camp, but a chance visitor, a man named Ellis, had pointed out a bit of ground and had strongly advised the diggers to give it a trial. They decided to follow his advice, and at the end of two days they were into pot clay soil in which diamonds are usually found. Then fortune came to them literally at a stroke.

At one stroke of Kaltenbrun's pick he turned up something which he took to be a piece of crystal, something so big that it seemed ridiculous to suppose it could be a diamond. Scheepers was called to examine it, and although he, too, doubted it being a real diamond, he washed it in a bucket of water and examined it carefully.

The partners hung over their find, scarcely daring to hope, dazzled by the possibility of a fortune in their hands, afraid of the blow that would follow a decision that the stone was no diamond. But their hopes were well founded.

The diggers crowded around as the stone was examined and re-examined. Then amid wild excitement it was pronounced genuine and worth a fortune. When the news reached Barkly West, the centre of the Griqualand West alluvial diggings, diggers and diamond buyers hurried on horseback and in motor cars to Gonggong.

The diamond was weighed and bids began to be made to the lucky diggers, bids of amounts that to them appeared fabulous. They kept their heads and refused to sell until they could get their find properly valued.

The diamond was bought at last by three men named Allen, Russell and Crudginton. It was named the "Arc" and already has taken its place among the world's great gems.

The diggers are "made" men, but the child who was their making lies buried in a quiet little cemetery on the veldt near the spot where his father found a fortune.

The famous Kohinoor diamond weighed originally 795⅛ carats, but was reduced to 280 carats by an unskilled cutter.

The best writing papers are WRITING PAPERS.—Advt.

INDIGESTION DEPRESSES MILLIONS whom BELL-ANS WOULD RELIEVE.—Adv.

Plan to Keep World Informed On ZR-2's Transatlantic Trip

LONDON, July 29.—Lieutenant Clifford A. Tinker, U. S. N., has arrived here and is arranging with the Air Ministry the plans to keep the United States and Great Britain informed of the experiences of the big dirigible airship ZR-2, formerly the R-38, which has been purchased by the United States Navy from Great Britain, during its flight to America.

The start of the flight is expected to take place in the middle of September.

Many aviators, magazine writers and other persons have sought permission to take part in the voyage across the Atlantic, but Secretary of the Navy Denby has cabled that no correspondent or any "non-military" passengers will be permitted on the trip.

TWO BRITISH M. P.'S FIND THIS CITY 'DRY'

Labor Members Investigating Industry and Prohibition Try Vainly to Buy Liquor.

THEIR WORKERS CYNICAL

Believe That Volstead Law Has Merely Made America "a Nation of Criminals."

Alcoholically speaking, this is a dry city to two members of the British House of Commons. Authority for that assertion was based on a personally conducted expedition into many drink emporiums in the highways and byways of New York within the last five days by J. E. Davison, M. P., of Smetwick, in Birmingham, and C. H. Sitch, M. P., of Kingswisfred, in Staffordshire, England, who are in this country investigating American labor conditions and delving into the operation of the Volstead law as a side line.

It was not the sweltering weather of the past five days that caused the members of the British Parliament to seek strong drink, however. Their descent on so-called "saloons" was purely in a spirit of investigation.

Messrs. Davison and Sitch in their apartment at the Biltmore yesterday told of their unsuccessful efforts to purchase liquids of more than one-half of one per cent. alcoholic content. Mr. Sitch did most of the talking, explaining that his associate investigator had not fully recovered from the mal de mer which assailed him on the journey from England on the steamship Baltic, which arrived last Monday. Mr. Davison, however, confessed that he believed if he could get a drink of good whisky it would rout his illness.

Mr. Sitch said they were members of the British Labor Party and that when they have compiled the data they seek they will return to England and draft a report on the industrial and prohibition questions as they found them here.

To Spend Four Weeks in America.

He added that they expected to start on the return trip to England in about four weeks, but in the meantime would visit many industrial centres in the East and West. He said it was possible that they would start for Cambridge, Mass., on Monday and eventually visit the steel plants in Pittsburgh, Pa., and certain industrial centres in Kansas and other Western States. He said that both he and Mr. Davison desired to visit Chicago to observe the operation of the Volstead law there, as well as the industrial situation at the packing plants.

"We have had many interviews with persons familiar with the industrial and prohibition situation in this part of America," Mr. Sitch said, "but we have not completed our investigation here. Just now we are devoting much of our time to interviewing persons about the prohibition situation. We want to obtain data from persons interested in both sides of the liquor question so we will be in a position to tell the people of England just what has been accomplished by the Volstead law.

"You see, the prohibition question is being widely discussed in England, and there is no doubt but that advocates of prohibition in this country are lending financial and moral support to the movement at home. It has been openly stated that prohibitionists like John D. Rockefeller have been sending, or contemplate sending, enormous sums of money to England to aid in the movement.

"Labor is interested in the situation," Mr. Sitch continued. "The prevailing opinion among the workers is that prohibition has made America a nation of criminals. They believe that the man who wants a drink will get it in spite of the Volstead law."

Not Disappointed at Failure.

"We were not disappointed in being refused at the different places we entered, however," declared Mr. Sitch, "for we realized that it was hardly likely that the barman would openly sell drink to strangers. But we also realized after our first refusal that one can get a drink if one knows the ropes—otherwise, why would those places be open?"

"Were you accompanied by anybody when you made the pilgrimage?" Mr. Sitch was asked.

"No, we started out alone. You see, we did not want to be placed in the position of coming to America from England to violate your laws. It was merely a test, that was all, and it failed dismally," he replied.

"What did you say to the bartenders?" he was asked.

"Well," said Mr. Sitch, "I usually did the talking. You see, we walked up to the bar in each place, and I said to the barman: 'Have you got any light beer?' As a general thing the barman replied: 'Yes.' Then I said: 'I mean something strong.' In fact, I asked for what is the name of that beer? Bud, Bud, oh, yes, Budweiser or Bass. You see, I asked for it jovially, but, no matter, the barman, in every instance, immediately threw up his hands in surprise and replied: 'Oh, no. We keep nothing like that here,' and then we'd walk out."

Mr. Sitch said that an important feature of their industrial investigation would be the inquiry into the development of organized labor here. He explained that that development was looked on with amazement in England because of the many races represented in its ranks.

THREAT TO QUIT RACE MADE BY LOCKWOOD IN FUSION WRANGLE

Says He Entered on Promise of No Sniping, and Now They Are Using Gatling Guns.

FUSION TEMPERS ON EDGE

Price Called "Meddler" for Visiting Livingston, and Curran Men Criticise Koenig.

COALITIONISTS IN DISCORD

Brooklyn Alienist Asks Committee to Disband Because Everything It Does Helps Hylan.

Whether Tuesday's meeting of the Anti-Tammany Conference Committee would result in real coalition behind a set of city candidates or precipitate a collision between the groups that make up the committee seemed an open question last night.

Developments yesterday indicated that all was not harmonious in the anti-Tammany camp. Tempers were on edge both among Republicans and Coalitionists.

Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the Coalition Committee, which has nine representatives in the conference on candidates, was accused of rocking the Coalition boat by Brooklyn Republicans. They characterized his visit on Thursday to Jacob A. Livingston, the Kings County leader, to sound him with regard to his attitude on the candidacy of Senator Charles C. Lockwood of Brooklyn as "discourteous," "tactless," "meddlesome" and the act of a "busybody."

Samuel S. Koenig, President of the New York County Republican Committee, was taken to task by some Republican district leaders of Manhattan for surrendering to the demand of the Brooklyn Republicans that Senator Lockwood, instead of Henry H. Curran, Borough President of Manhattan, be named for the place at the head of the anti-Tammany ticket.

Harmony No Nearer in Kings.

The Brooklyn situation seemed no nearer harmony than it was on Wednesday, when friends of Senator Lockwood first called attention to underground activities by Republicans closely affiliated with the Livingston wing of the Kings Republican organization.

Senator Lockwood said yesterday that when he had first been asked to make the race he had made harmonious support by the Republican organization the one condition of his acceptance. This was interpreted as having only one inference—that unless satisfactory assurances in this respect were forthcoming he would withdraw.

"I was assured," said Senator Lockwood, "by the men who asked me to make the fight that there would be no sniping. Now, there may have been no sniping, but back on Tuesday and Wednesday my friends began to find out that they were using Gatling guns on us."

The Executive Committee of the Coalition Committee met behind closed doors in the Hotel Commodore in the afternoon. It remained in session for about two hours and a half. Chairman Price said everything had been amicable and everybody agreeable at the meeting, but some oratory that was quite audible even through the tightly closed doors indicated that there was discord within.

Says Committee Helps Hylan.

Dr. E. E. Hicks, a Brooklyn alienist, an independent Republican and a member of the Executive Committee, went to the meeting prepared to introduce a resolution for the committee to disband on the ground that everything it had done had been helpful to Hylan. Dr. Hicks, however, listened to persuasive pleas from Chairman Price and other members of the committee, and put the resolution back into his pocket. Then the meeting was called to order.

First there was discussion of Mayoralty candidates which at times became heated. Byron R. Newton, former Collector of the Port and an independent Democrat, suggested the name of Justice James C. Cropsey of the Supreme Court. He regarded neither Senator Lockwood nor Mr. Curran as of Mayoralty timber, and predicted disastrous defeat if either were named. Then a vote was taken and, it was reported, Curran led.

About fifteen of twenty-nine members of the Executive Committee attended the meeting.

"I shall have absolutely nothing to say about this meeting," said Chairman Price, after other members had referred to him as the only one authorized to speak for the committee.

"Did you vote on candidates?" he was asked.

"We voted on some things, but we decided we had better report to the full committee on Monday before we say anything about it," said Mr. Price.

Situation Remains Unchanged.

"What is the situation with reference to Mayoralty candidates?"

"Much as it was before the meeting."

"Did you discuss Democratic candidates for third place on the ticket?"

"Yes; we did discuss candidates for Aldermanic President, but there is nothing to be given out until we have had time to ascertain the availability of the men whose names came up."

Further questioning disclosed that Nathan Hirsch, first Chairman of Mayor Hylan's Committee on Rent Profiteering, who broke with the Mayor and gave up his job; Cyrus L. Miller former Borough President of the Bronx; Thomas W. Churchill, a former head of the Board of Education, who bolted the Tammany organization, and Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Health Commissioner in the Mitchel administration, were among

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KING DENIES WARNING THE PRIME MINISTER; NORTHCLIFFE, WHO IS MISTAKENLY ACCUSED, CABLES DENIAL TO THE KING'S SECRETARY

Text of King's Denial of Irish Statement And Lord Northcliffe's Cabled Answer

King George's denial of the interview credited in London to Lord Northcliffe, in which the King was quoted as telling the Premier regarding Ireland, "I cannot have my people killed in this manner," was read in the House of Commons yesterday by Lloyd George, as follows:

His Majesty the King has had his attention directed to certain statements reporting an interview with Lord Northcliffe, appearing in The Daily Mail and reproduced in The Daily Express and some of the Irish newspapers. The statements contained in the report are complete fabrications. No such conversations as those which are alleged took place, nor were any such remarks as those which are alleged made by his Majesty.

His Majesty also desires it to be made quite clear, as the contrary is suggested in the interview, that in his speech to the Parliament of Northern Ireland he followed the invariable constitutional practice relating to speeches from the throne in Parliament.

Lord Northcliffe's Disclaimer.

Lord Northcliffe's answer, cabled from Washington, was:

Lord Stamfordham,
The King's private secretary,
London.

Please convey to his Majesty with my humble duty my denial of having ascribed to his Majesty any such words as were stated by the Prime Minister. I gave no such interview.

NORTHCLIFFE.

NO PRIOR PARLEYS ON DISARMAMENT

Proposal for Earlier Sessions of Two or Three Powers Is Opposed at Washington.

A DISCOURTESY TO OTHERS

Harding's Invitation, It Is Pointed Out, Was Definite on Terms and Powers All Acquiesced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—It was ascertained in official quarters today that the United States Government looks with disfavor upon the suggestions that have been made for any sort of preliminary session to the meeting of the Washington disarmament conference and that the United States will not entertain a suggestion for a preliminary conference of delegates of two or three of the powers to be represented in the big conference. So far as the suggestion goes that the United States and Great Britain hold a preliminary conference, it was pointed out that such action might justly be regarded as a discourtesy to the other powers.

That there have been several exchanges of views between various powers on the subject of a preliminary conference was admitted in official quarters today, but officials declined to confirm reports that Great Britain had suggested a preliminary conference between the British Premiers and the United States, to be held immediately in the United States or Canada. There were intimations from other sources, however, that the Administration had been approached from some quarter on the subject of a partial preliminary conference.

President Harding is pleased with the Japanese acceptance of the invitation to attend the Washington conference, and feels that plans for the conference are crystalizing satisfactorily. The Japanese reply was before the Cabinet at its session today. For sentimental reasons the President would like to have the disarmament conference meet in Washington on the anniversary of Armistice Day, but it is not his desire to allow sentiment to interfere with the absolute convenience of Governments in the matter of the date.

Invitation Was Definite.

It can be stated that the United States Government views most sympathetically every suggestion that gives promise of furthering the ends sought to be obtained by the conference, and it was pointed out that the Administration has avoided the appearance of laying down rules and regulations for the conference and has invited suggestions from all the prospective participants.

While this has been the general attitude of the Government, it was emphasized that the President's announcement of the proposed conference was very definite, even if somewhat brief. It stated the object of the conference, spoke only of one conference, not two, and named Washington as the place for holding it. That announcement was received with approval everywhere, and, while Japan's response was somewhat delayed, it came eventually, and contained no qualification with respect to the number of conferences, the place of holding the conference suggested by President Harding or the main purpose of that conference.

Officials pointed out that the attitude of the Government in favor of holding one conference only, and holding it in Washington, does not mean that this Government is opposed to consultation prior to the conference, but it was insisted there is a distinction between such consultations as are now being held daily between Secretary Hughes and the various allied Ambassadors and a fixed preliminary conference in which some or all the powers would be represented. The suggestion for a preliminary conference, officials pointed out, conveys the idea of two conferences, one of which must be held at a later date, and the objection to this arrangement is that while Far Eastern questions are undoubtedly closely allied with the question of disarmament, discus-

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NORTHCLIFFE SENDS A PROMPT DENIAL

Steed, Who Was the Man Interviewed, Says He Was Misquoted.

LIE IS GIVEN TO LORD CURZON

Publisher Meets Members of the Cabinet at a Dinner at Mrs. McLean's.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Lord Northcliffe, still angry over the belief that Lord Curzon, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was responsible for the cancellation of the dinner which Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, was to have given for him at the Embassy in Washington, found new cause for indignation today when he read press dispatches containing the denial by Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, in the House of Commons of the statement on the Irish question, said to have been attributed in England to Lord Northcliffe while he was in New York. The British Prime Minister's denial was in the form of an authorized statement from King George to the effect that it was untrue, as Lord Northcliffe was reported as saying in New York dispatches to British newspapers that King George had said to Lloyd George with reference to the Irish situation: "I cannot have my people killed in this manner."

Lord Northcliffe first saw the cable dispatch concerning Lloyd George's denial in behalf of the King as he was about to take luncheon with the Overseas Writers, a new organization of Washington correspondents who have had service abroad. His indignation was increased for the reason, as he explained, that he had never been charged with having made the statement attributed to him by the Prime Minister. This statement was really attributed when published in THE NEW YORK TIMES to Henry Wickham Steed, editor of The London Times, who is accompanying Lord Northcliffe, and apparently was sent to London as a statement by Lord Northcliffe.

Mr. Steed declares that he was misquoted while he was in New York. He had made no allegation, said Mr. Steed, that the King had told Lloyd George that "you must stop killing my people." Lord Northcliffe expressed surprise over Lloyd George's statement that the assertion attributed to him had appeared in The Daily Mail, one of his London newspapers.

Lord Northcliffe took prompt action. He wrote at once a cable message to Lord Stamfordham, King George's private secretary, asking that the King be told that Northcliffe denied the statement attributed to him affecting the King. This was Lord Northcliffe's message, which he gave immediately to the newspapers:

Lord Stamfordham,
The King's private secretary,
London:

Please convey to His Majesty with my humble duty my denial of having ascribed to His Majesty any such words as were stated by the Prime Minister. I gave no such interview.

NORTHCLIFFE.

The message was written on the back of Lord Northcliffe's menu card at the luncheon of the Overseas Writers, and he directed that it be sent at full cable rates to insure quicker delivery.

Meets Notables at McLean Dinner.

This evening Lord Northcliffe attended a dinner which figured directly in connection with his charge that Lord Curzon was responsible for the action of the British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, in cancelling the dinner he was to have given to Lord Northcliffe at the Embassy. At tonight's affair Mrs. Edward Beale McLean, wife of the owner of The Washington Post, was hostess. The place was the McLean suburban estate, "Friendship," on the Tennallytown Road.

Sir Auckland was invited to attend the McLean dinner, but declined. Early in

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DENIAL READ BY PREMIER

Commons Told Statement on the Irish Was a Fabrication.

KING'S PRUDENCE DEFENDED

He Did Not Say to Lloyd George "I Cannot Have My People Killed."

STATEMENT SENT TO LONDON

Lloyd George Denounces It as "Criminal Malignity for Personal Ends."

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The interview with Mr. Wickham Steed, editor of The London Times, published in* THE NEW YORK TIMES *last Monday, was written by a trustworthy reporter, who believes that he reported accurately what Mr. Steed said. Mr. Steed has since told* THE TIMES *that it contained matter that should not have been published. Mr. Steed did not have an opportunity to revise the interview.*

As reprinted in England—in one of Lord Northcliffe's own papers, according to the cable dispatches—it appears that the interview was incorrectly attributed there to Lord Northcliffe himself. Lord Northcliffe has not given to THE TIMES, *nor has* THE TIMES *reported him as giving, any statement of a purported conversation between King George V. and Mr. David Lloyd George.—Editor* THE TIMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29.—Premier Lloyd George, in Parliament this afternoon, read the following statement embodying a communication from the King with reference to an interview on Ireland printed in the United States and credited here to Lord Northcliffe:

"Statements have appeared in certain organs of the Irish and English press attributing words to the King relating to Irish policy. They appeared in the form of an interview which Lord Northcliffe seems to have given in the United States of America and to have forwarded to his newspapers here for publication.

"It is impossible to follow all those calumnies, but those to which I refer are of so categorical a character and are so calculated, if believed, to prejudice seriously the chances of an Irish settlement, that his Majesty has authorized me to read to the House of Commons the following on his behalf:

"His Majesty the King has had his attention directed to certain statements reporting an interview with Lord Northcliffe appearing in The Daily Mail and reproduced in The Daily Express and some of the Irish newspapers. The statements contained in the report are complete fabrications. No such conversations as those which are alleged took place, nor were any such remarks as those which are alleged made by his Majesty.

"His Majesty also desires it to be made quite clear, as the contrary is suggested in the interview, that in his speech to the Parliament of Northern Ireland he followed the invariable constitutional practice relating to speeches from the throne in Parliament.

"I hope that this statement may be something to sterilize the effects of the criminal malignity which for personal ends is endeavoring to stir up mischief between the Allies and misunderstandings between the British Empire and the United States and to frustrate the hope of peace in Ireland."

Thomas Commends the Denial.

After Mr. Lloyd George had read the statement, which the House received with cheers, J. H. Thomas, Labor member, rose and said:

"The House generally will appreciate the action of the Prime Minister in dealing with the matter in the only place for it to be dealt with—here. Any publication must of necessity be subject to criticism and difference of opinion. The Government of today can be no exception to the rule. This House of Commons would not on any occasion be called on to take sides on criticism of public men or even representatives of newspapers, but after all there is no issue raised in this matter that is of more importance than party politicians or newspaper proprietors.

"The position that his Majesty occupies in this country today is a position second to none occupied by any King in any part of the world. I believe that is due to one good and sound practice, and that is, first, that he recognizes no class and no creed but is realizes that the interest of the whole of the people is his first and paramount consideration; no

all believe that his Majesty would accept our advice as he readily accepts the advice of the present Government [Loud cheers]. That is not only the duty of his Majesty but it is the practice that he is always anxious and willing to follow. That, repeat, makes him the strong monarch he is today. Therefore, sir, I believe that it is the duty of all of us in this House to associate ourselves with the dignified protest that he makes, a protest that he is entitled to make not only in the interest of himself but in the interests of constitutional government in this country.

"May I take in my last sentence the opportunity of now saying that more than once in great industrial disputes efforts in different quarters were made to involve his Majesty. I always took the view that no greater disservice could be rendered to the Throne for many and obvious reasons. In the same way and following the same rule I believe it is wise that he should be kept clear of all such matters. Therefore, I am glad this opportunity has been given not merely in the interests of the Government but the House of Commons, which represents the country, to place on record the feeling that his Majesty the King has not taken what otherwise would have been unconstitutional action, and nothing that has been said by anybody for interested or press purposes will prevent the peace in Ireland that we desire and the whole country looks for at this moment." [Cheers.]

After Mr. Thomas had spoken for the Labor Party, Sir Donald MacLean rose on behalf of the Liberal Opposition and said:

"May I say that his Majesty has been one of the truest exponents of real constitutional doctrines that the British throne has ever known and in his interpretation of the words which have been attributed to him he has acted in accord with what the whole people of the country and his faithful Commons expected of him."

Used in Mail's Early Edition.

In an article by a political correspondent of The Standard it is said:

"It is, of course, open to Lord Northcliffe to deny the interview altogether or to allege that his words have been exaggerated or misinterpreted. This is a matter between him and THE NEW YORK TIMES, but it may be pointed out at once that THE NEW YORK TIMES has a great reputation for responsibility. Unlike some American papers, it does not specialize in sensation, and the most trained assessors of newspaper dependability would give unhesitating credence to any statement in its columns for which the journal itself vouched.

"Such credence was apparently at first accorded by Lord Northcliffe's own newspaper, The Daily Mail, which published the interview in an early edition on Monday. This edition does not circulate in London. It goes only to Scotland, Ireland and Wales. The English edition of The Daily Mail contained no reference to the matter. Neither did The Times. These journalistic mysteries need not be too closely scrutinized, but it is reasonable to infer that somebody in command at Printing House Square or Carmelite House was as much shocked by the imprudence of the statements, authentic or otherwise, as the general public is likely to be.

"Lord Northcliffe is assumed to be responsible for the policy both of The Times and The Daily Mail, but apparently there are members of the staff of The Times and The Daily Mail who decline to be responsible for Lord Northcliffe.

"The first question that arises as to this extraordinary pronouncement is one of fact. Lord Northcliffe purports to reproduce an actual conversation between the King and the Prime Minister. The King asks the Prime Minister if he is going to shoot all the people in Ireland. To this question, so highly characteristic of his Majesty, so suitable, moreover, to the lips of a constitutional monarch, Mr. Lloyd George replies: 'No, your Majesty.' Well, then, says the King, 'you must come to some agreement with them. This thing cannot go on. I cannot have my people killed in this manner.'

Declares Style is Northcliffe's

"British monarchs, one imagined, do not speak like that. The style is much more that of Lord Northcliffe himself. He is, as everybody knows, addicted to short, exaggerated sentences of this kind, but, even if we permit Lord Northcliffe the considerable liberty of translation into radio parlance which marked the King with the literary manner of The Daily Mail, the position remains almost precisely as before. It is not the exact words, but the substance, which matters. Either the King made the effect what Lord Northcliffe alleges or he did not. Either the conversation took place or it is an invention. On a matter of such import there is no room for mere misunderstanding.

"Now, assuming for a moment that the conversation did take place, who would communicate it, either its general effect or its exact terms, to Lord Northcliffe? Obviously the King would not. Obviously Lloyd George would not. Nobody with the smallest knowledge of such matters can believe that such a conversation could take place in the hearing of a third party, and if a third party were present would he be of the character likely to post off at once to Lord Northcliffe with the information?

"What is the irresistible conclusion? It is that Lord Northcliffe, if he has any ground at all for making the statements, makes them only on the basis of those loose rumors which pervade every club and dinner table where the affairs of Ireland and Cabinets are under discussion. 'I have been in the game too long myself,' said Lord Northcliffe in declining to give the American reporters an account of his interview with President Harding. He has certainly been in the game long enough to avoid so mischievous a betise as this interview.

Sees Dangerous Thought on Ireland.

"The suggestion, of course, is that the Prime Minister and Cabinet, instead of entering voluntarily on a policy of conciliation, were forced thereto by the King's initiative. This is mischievous enough in itself, but still more injurious is the statement, as bald as it is irresponsible, that the Cabinet tried to spike the King's efforts by making speeches in the Lords and Commons three hours after he sailed—speeches intended to frustrate the Irish people.

"Here again it is only necessary to reflect a moment to recognise that the imbecility of the allegation is fully equal to its malevolence. Whatever else Lloyd George may be, he is an intelligent man, and intelligent men do not commit wholly objectless crimes. What could there be in this crime, what possible object could Lloyd George and his Government have in keeping an open sore in Ireland, a sore which was costing them millions in money and incalculable damage in reputation?

"The Government would give anything in reason to settle the Irish question. It is ready now to give anything short of the impossible. That it should deliberately seek to wreck the chance of peace, however presented, is to believe the impossible. Even to believe that others than Lord Northcliffe is capable of such a thought is to banish from the mind the existence of such clouding influences of spleen and resentment as to prevent the proper functioning of the rational faculties."

An Unprecedented Royal Act.

It is stated that the communication from the King which the Prime Minister read in the House of Commons is of a character unprecedented in the history of England in respect of relations between monarch and subject. The report of the interview which was cabled from New York was not published at all in The London Times. It was printed in one or more editions of The Daily Mail, but did not appear in the Greater London editions of that paper. Reports vary as to from whom instructions to "kill the story" were received. The whole incident naturally created a sensation in journalistic circles. Some Irish papers reprinted the interview on Wednesday, and this morning it was displayed in The London Daily Express, which made no comment.

Tonight's Evening Standard summarized the interview and at the same time stated that it was authorized by the Prime Minister to say:

"There is absolutely no foundation for any of the statements made in the amazing interview on Ireland which Lord Northcliffe has given to a New York journal so far as they purport to be the record of any conversation between the King and Mr. Lloyd George. The whole of that part of the interview which pretends to insure knowledge of anything that passed between the King and Premier is, we are informed, pure fiction. The effects of such statements

MENACE TAX PLANS

Oppose Dropping Excess Profits Tax and Cutting Surtaxes, So Leaders Appeal to Harding.

FEAR DEAL WITH DEMOCRATS

Mollifying of Radical Elements Held Necessary if Program is to Go Through.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—President Harding, having taken over the party leadership, now faces the problem of overcoming the opposition to his revenue program among Republican members of the farm and labor groups in the House.

He has met the general aims of the farm group in the Senate with the Kellogg substitute for the Norris bill to provide credits for farmers, but the real test of his leadership will come when the Ways and Means Committee, acting on his suggestions, reports the tax revision bill next month and seeks to pass it in order to insure the proposed recess of Congress.

The revenue measure, carrying out the party platform and the recommendations of the Treasury Department, will propose the elimination of the excess profits tax and the reduction of the maximum of income surtaxes to about 40 per cent. Opposition to these proposals is strong among the farmer group, numbering about eighty, and the labor group, numbering twenty-five, and Republican House leaders have told President Harding that he must use his influence to mollify these factions.

Might Delay or Change Program.

If there should be a combination of these Republican groups with the Democrats, who intend to vote solidly against the revenue bill, there might be trouble in getting a bill through the House in quick time, or to insure that it would be satisfactory to the Administration.

The House leaders do not wish to undertake drastic action before President Harding has had time to consult with the radical group. It is expected that the President will continue his dinner conferences and meet the farmer group.

After the President has had an opportunity to do this there will be a party conference, at which an attempt will be made to bind members to support the revenue bill, which is expected to emerge from committee in March 15. Senator Penrose has taken such a prominent part in the formation of the tax bill and recess plans, the party leaders want him to use his influence on the radical groups. They have surrendered leadership to him.

Aside from the elimination of the excess profits tax and the reduction of the surtaxes the revenue bill will increase the tax on corporate income, and from the present 10 to 15 per cent. and will drop the present exemption of $2,000.

There will be slight changes in the transportation taxes and the soda tax will be dropped. No attempt will be made to find new taxes. The committee does not look with favor upon an increase in the postage rates, nor on a check stamp tax.

The bill will not raise as much money as requested by the Secretary of the Treasury. This is because the Republican leaders are determined that there must be greater economies than the Government officials have advised the Treasury is possible.

To expedite tariff and tax legislation, the proposition to combine the measures is being brought forward again. Representative Tilson, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, urged today that sentiment in the country favored such a course, and he expressed the hope that the Senate would follow this plan and report a combined bill after the recess.

Committee's Public Hearings End.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Public hearings on tax revision were closed today by the Ways and Means Committee, which will start drafting the new revenue bill after hearing Secretary Mellon and other Treasury officers in executive session, beginning Monday.

Chairman Fordney said today that it would probably take three weeks to get the bill before the House. The majority members of the committee have had no conferences about a revision program and evidences of differences of opinion among them have not been lacking.

Most of the witnesses before the committee today sought removal of the tax from their particular industries, but, as Chairman Fordney repeatedly pointed out, the committee received few suggestions as to how the loss in revenue that was involved could be made up.

William A. Brady and Saul Rogers of New York and other spokesmen for the moving picture industry, including theatres, asked that the theatre seat tax, the 5 per cent. sales tax on films and the 10 per cent. admission tax be removed.

"Four thousand movie houses throughout the country have closed their doors during the last year," said Mr. Rogers. "Legitimate theatres really exist in only six of the largest cities of the country. Only one-third of the movie studios are operating. Only one company in the East is producing pictures and the California production is only about 30 per cent. of normal."

"Ninety per cent. of the actors of the country now are walking the streets," said Mr. Brady. "Only one movie producer was able to pay a dividend last year. High salaries have disappeared. It was mainly the inability of the producers to pay the salaries demanded by the stars that caused them to organize their own production companies. The day of the Pickford-Fairbanks-Chaplin salaries have passed."

Mr. Rogers revealed that Chaplin's salary in one year was $1,300,000, including royalties, while the producers made $1,500,000 selling the films.

"The depression and the high taxes have hit hardest the smaller theatres in the little towns," Mr. Brady continued. "Then the people are refusing to accept the cheap one-reel films. For merely an acceptable film could be produced for $1,500 or $2,000, but that is not true now."

James A. Emery of this city, on behalf of the National Manufacturers' Association, urged repeal of the excess profits tax and the higher surtaxes, substituting a general turnover or sales tax.

Representatives of the fur industry asked repeal or modification of the tax on their products.

Representative Appleby, Republican of New Jersey, argued in favor of his bills to impose a 2-cent stamp tax on bank checks, to repeal the soda water tax, and to levy a Federal tax of 40 cents a horsepower on passenger automobiles and $10 a ton on trucks, with a proportion of this to go to the States in place of the present State taxes.

Robert Homans, a Boston lawyer representing corporations and associations holding and developing real estate, argued against any increase in the normal tax on those corporations.

Opposing repeal of the excess profits tax and reduction of surtaxes, Charles A. Lisman, Secretary of the National Board of Farm Organizations, said that there was a feeling on the part of the farmers that some plan should be worked out under which the vast accumulations of wealth should bear a large part of the tax burden.

Senator Norris Better.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The condition of Senator Norris of Nebraska, who collapsed in the Senate yesterday after making a lengthy address, was reported improved tonight, and it was said that he planned to return Monday to his seat in the Senate.

DUBLIN, July 29 (Associated Press).—Mrs. J. W. Lindsay, widow of a Cork landowner, who was kidnapped from her home in Coachford early in the year, was executed some months ago on the charge that she "was directly responsible for conveying to the enemy information which led to the execution of five of our men by the British authorities, for the death of a sixth from wounds received in action, and for the sentence of twenty-five years' penal servitude passed upon a seventh."

This information is contained in a letter which Mrs. Lindsay has received from the "Dail Eireann Defense Department," acquainting her with the circumstances, "in accordance with instructions by the President."

The letter says that the sentence carried out in the townland of Ballymacoda upon Mrs. Lindsay was postponed while she wrote to Major General Strickland, Division Commander in Ireland, pointing out the consequences to herself should the sentence be executed, but was executed nevertheless, and five days afterward the sentence on Mrs. Lindsay, suspended pending a reply from Major General Strickland, was duly carried out. The letter concludes:

"We regret the circumstances and the stern necessity to protect our forces which necessitated the drastic action by our local commanders."

Mrs. Lindsay was reported as having been kidnapped in a dispatch from London dated Feb. 18. The dispatch described her as the widow of a landowner and Justice of the Peace of Coachford, County Cork. She had been taken away at night by three armed men and, after three days, no trace of her was found.

At the time of the armistice, when the aged Earl of Bandon was released by the Sinn Fein, it was reported that Mrs. Lindsay was the only one of those civilians kidnapped by the Sinn Feiners who were still unaccounted for.

Mrs. Lindsay's house, a large country estate, was burned at the time of her capture. The supposition was advanced that Sinn Feiners were responsible for the kidnapping and the burning, having been suspicious that Mrs. Lindsay had given information to the police concerning an ambuscade that was being laid at Upper Bandon.

In March, Major Gen. Sir Edward Peter Strickland, commander of the troops in Munster, received a letter from Mrs. Lindsay, saying:

"Dear Sir Peter—I am told that two more men of the Bwingay ambush, namely Jerry and James Harrett, are to be tried tomorrow. Will you please, for my sake, spare these men? I beg you to do so, as if the men are spared I shall be allowed to go home, and if not I cannot say what will be my fate."

Nothing had been heard of Mrs. Lindsay since this letter was written. Only last week her sister issued an appeal through the Irish newspapers on her behalf. Mrs. Lindsay was 60 years old.

BOROUGH IN REVOLT OVER LONDON TAXES

Councilors of Poplar, Headed by George Lansbury, Labor Paper Editor, Face Jail.

CALLED 'PURE ANARCHISM'

Lord Chief Justice Orders Them to Pay Asylum Rates in Interest of the City as a Whole.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29.—Poplar is running in competition with Dublin for honors in providing a local sensation.

Poplar is on of the eastern boroughs of London. Its Council has been ordered to pay certain sums due the Metropolitan Asylums Board as rates under the regulations of the London County Council. Poplar objects on the ground that it is poverty stricken and that the wealthier boroughs get better financial treatment from the London County Council authorities.

The law courts were appealed to today to decide the question, and the Lord Chief Justice ruled that unless a writ of attachment which had been issued against the Poplar Council was not obeyed within fourteen days members of the council would have to go to jail. A majority of the members turned up at the law courts to show cause why they should not be committed to prison, but the Lord Chief Justice and the Associate Judges characterized their action as a "mere anarchism."

George Lansbury, communist editor of The Daily Herald, the organ of labor, is a member of Poplar Council. His defiant answers are two kinds of contempt—contempt of the court and contempt of the people—and he would choose the former rather than the latter.

There were extraordinary scenes outside the town hall at Poplar this morning. Members of the council who had been served with writs gathered there for the purpose of marching in a body to the law courts. A large crowd of unemployed and representatives of various bodies of workers collected around the entrance.

George Lansbury addressed the crowd. He appealed to them to accompany the Councilors to court and to place themselves under the protection of the local police with whom they had marched well. He said the Councilors knew they were breaking the law, but they believed they were breaking that which should be broken. They would win in the end, he said, and he could tell the Government and the other authorities that even though the present Council might be deposed as the local authority and others appointed to administer borough affairs, the principles for which the councilors stood would not be met. The Council had behind them, he said, an overwhelming body of ratepayers who would refuse to pay the rates no matter who demanded them.

A procession was formed, headed by a fife and drum band and a banner with the words: "Poplar Borough Council, Marching to High Court and Possibly to Prison, to Secure Equalization of Rates for Poor Boroughs."

Londoners in the streets through which the procession passed looked on with amusement. When the procession reached the law courts all the Poplar councilors and a good many of their following were admitted and heard the legal arguments.

The Lord Chief Justice, in delivering the decision of himself and the associate Judges, said they had been impressed by the earnestness and honesty of the men who had addressed them, but the fact remained that the Borough of Poplar was taking a course which was in violation of the law.

"Their motives may have been praiseworthy," continued the Chief Justice, "but the Council are misdirected in the action they took. They are looking through a microscope at the suffering around them and have not regarded the consequences of their actions. They must recollect that they live in a community of five millions of people, and their actions tend to impair services essential to the life and well-being of all those people.

"It is pure anarchism, the resolution they have adopted and persistency in it will lead London into a hopeless state. While sympathizing with them, we are not legislators. We have a duty to perform as administrators of the law. If the Council had done what we have to do and discharged their plain duty, they would not have been in this position.

"Lansbury freely admitted that all this had been done for purposes of propaganda. I think he was unwise in advocating that course. The motive may have been honorable, but the method is mistaken. The Council did not pretend that they had obeyed the court and therefore a writ of attachment would issue, but it will lie in the office for a fortnight that the Council might do their duty."

The Council will have to pay the costs of the proceedings. Lansbury argued that he and his fellow councilors should not be sent to jail until the House of Lords had heard their appeal, but the Lord Chief Justice replied that further proceedings would only be wasting the money of the inhabitants of Poplar.

HINT OF PEACE DECISION.

Suggestion That Harding May Soon Proclaim Germany's Status.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The possibility that President Harding might issue a proclamation of peace with Germany while on his New England trip was indicated today at the White House.

Although Attorney General Daugherty has said that recommendations to the President would be withheld until Mr. Harding returned to Washington, it was stated that an earlier issuance of the proclamation might be decided on.

According to Mr. Daugherty, the recommendations, which are being made the subject of exhaustive study, can be completed quickly if called for by the President; but, if not, a week or two more may be devoted to the work.

INSIST ON ALL FACTS AT TARIFF HEARINGS

Senate Committee Starts New Policy in Examining Witnesses on Fordney Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Preparatory to the consideration of rates and provisions of the new tariff bill Senate Finance Committee members appeared today to have adopted a new policy with respect to testimony in the hope, it was declared, of getting "more facts and less generalities." Several committee members indicated their intention to press witnesses for definite facts and figures upon which to base the new rates.

Plans of some of the members to reduce the hearings to statements of value to the committee became known after Chairman Penrose had announced that hearings would be suspended after Monday, while the members determine whether American valuation provisions in the Fordney or House bill are to be stricken out or retained. All rates in the bill were computed on the basis of assessing duties on the domestic values of imported commodities, and Senator Penrose said it was useless to go further into consideration of details until the question of policy has been decided.

The first move to have the hearing record show only "facts" was made by Senator Reed, Democrat, of Missouri. He urged that testimony of A. G. Rosengarton, a Philadelphia chemical manufacturer, be omitted after the witness had declined to give the committee information concerning his firm's production costs, taxes, earnings, dividends and other details which Mr. Reed declared was necessary to show whether tariff protection was required. No action was taken on the Missourian's request. The half-dozen witnesses who appeared after Mr. Rosengarton had anything but smooth sailing, for cross-questioning as to costs and so forth was taken up by several other Senators.

The committee considered the chemical schedule of the bill today. Further discussion of that phase is planned for tomorrow. The dye embargo, proposed by the House Ways and Means Committee, but killed by the House, was brought in several times, but witnesses contended mainly for high protective duties on chemical products. Members of the committee said it appeared that supporters of the three-year ban on dye imports had lost hope of having it restored to the bill, but it is known, however, that the provision would be given consideration in committee later on.

Senator Johnson, Republican, of California, announced he would introduce tomorrow an amendment to the bill which would increase the rates on almonds from 4 cents to 5 cents a pound on unshelled, and from 12 cents to 15 cents a pound on shelled products. The Senator proposed the bill in a statement, to carry the fight for his amendment to the floor of the Senate if the Finance Committee refuses to adopt it.

THINKS KEMAL CAN'T COPE WITH THE GREEKS

Major Shallenberger, U. S. A., Says He Has Lost the Best Part of His Army.

ATHENS, July 29 (Greek Official Agency).—Belief that Mustapha Kemal Pasha, Turkish Nationalist leader, would be unable successfully to resist the Greek offensive in Asia Minor was expressed today by Major Shallenberger, United States Military Attaché at Athens, in an interview printed by the newspaper Kosmos.

Major Shallenberger, who has closely followed the Asia Minor operations, is quoted by the Greek paper as expressing high praise for the Greek forces, particularly the Greek infantry, "which has distinguished itself by long uninterrupted marches, followed immediately by fighting with irresistible daring."

"Mustapha Kemal saw a rupture in the Greek centre," said the Major, according to Kosmos. "His avowed plan was good, but he did not count on the Greek General Staff, which planned the offensive. Kemal found the Greeks perfectly prepared for his attack, and the result was disastrous to him.

"Three of his divisions were entirely annihilated. One of these was a picked division of Caucasians. The commander and Chief of Staff of the Forty-first Division were taken prisoners.

"The Turkish losses were incontestably very important. The Turks lost the best part o their army in killed, wounded and prisoners, to say nothing of the deserters, perhaps even more numerous, who threw down their guns and fled to the mountains.

"Undoubtedly, the Greeks could have made more prisoners if their distances from the fleeing Turkish troops had not been so great. If Kemal had not retired in time from Kutaia, or if he had shown a disposition to make the battle there a decisive one.

"The Kemalists today find themselves sixty kilometers from Eski-Shehr on a broken line which cannot be their line of defense. The principal Kemalist line of defense is 100 kilometers west of Angora, on a mountain line."

"Asked if he thought the Turkish leader would be able to resist further Greek attacks by receiving reinforcements, Major Shallenberger replied:

"I don't believe so. Kemal already has used all the troops at his disposal on other fronts, and he cannot leave the Caucasus and Cilicia absolutely defenseless."

SMYRNA, Asia Minor, July 28 (Associated Press).—The retreat of the Turkish Nationalists operating on the Ismid Peninsula is reported to have been cut off by Greek columns which have appeared some ninety miles to the north of Eski-Shehr, according to advices received here today.

King Constantine will enter Eski-Shehr, which recently was captured by the Greeks, on Sunday, accompanied by a brilliant escort.

ON UPPER SILESIA

All the Allies to Join in Demand on Germany to Let Troops Pass.

SENDING WILL BE DELAYED

Plan Now is to Have Supreme Council Fix Date—Latest French Note Goes Today.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 29.—With the advent of less torrid weather Premier Briand and Premier Lloyd George have both cooled down, and the preliminary quarrel over the Upper Silesian settlement may be considered closed. Thus the Entente is once again saved from that rupture to which pessimists have so often consigned it.

In the note drafted by the French Government tonight, to be forwarded to the morning, M. Briand backs down to meet the backing down of Mr. Lloyd George, and one or two more notes will bring that happy agreement with which the two skillful diplomats love to chase away the clouds of misunderstanding.

It will be recalled that France has insisted on sending additional troops to Upper Silesia before the boundary between Poland and Germany is fixed. Mr. Lloyd George has insisted that this is not necessary, and that the Supreme Council should meet on Aug. 4 to draw the line. Another factor in the situation was the German answer to the French demand for permission for the passage of troops, in which Berlin asked whether this demand came from France alone or from the Entente.

Here is a combination which will suit every one: All the Allies will ask Germany for permission to send allied troops to Upper Silesia. That will be granted, and France's face will be saved. The principle of reinforcement granted, M. Briand will be content. The Supreme Council will fix a date for sending troops, and thus they will not be sent before the Supreme Council meets. That will save Mr. Lloyd George's face.

And so the little play for the preservation of various amours propres will end with every one's dignity intact.

His settlement, which, while it has not yet been concluded, may be taken for granted, is due in large part to M. Briand's skill as a negotiator, coupled with his conciliatory attitude, for at one point in today's discussion he had against him President Millerand and the majority of his Cabinet, who were opposed to yielding to Mr. Lloyd George. But M. Briand knows how to get his way and he got it.

This result of the preliminary skirmish does not mean at all that the whole Upper Silesian question is settled. But it is a good omen the Entente has been able to survive the severe test of this week's clash between the two Governments. The best thing to do is to blame the trouble on the heat and hope for the best when the allied conference opens, probably on Aug. 4. Neither Lloyd George nor Briand wants a break in the Entente, and that is the best reason for believing that they will agree on the Upper Silesian boundary.

London Awaiting the French Reply.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29.—In regard to Upper Silesia, London today remained content to wait for a reply from Paris to the note which Lord Hardinge delivered this morning and which was the occasion for the holding of two meetings of the French Cabinet.

Unofficial reports from Paris tonight say that the British note is regarded as conciliatory in tone and has been favorably received, particularly "as it leaves the door open for further conversations." There never was any intention or desire on the part of the British Government to close that door to further conversation. France had used terms to describe the British attitude in regard to Upper Silesia which, to say the least, were indicative of petulance, if not of anger. To suggest that an ally has assumed an "unfriendly" attitude is unusual in diplomatic correspondence.

The British reply to the French note could not fail to take note of the tone adopted by Briand in the Chamber, at the same time Lord Curzon pointed out that the British Government would be loath to believe that such a tone was meant to convey unfriendly intentions. Great Britain's view was that the alliance that had been cemented by the appalling sacrifices of the Allies should be continued on lines of mutual trust and confidence.

Great Britain, in the promotion of this end, said the note had already made many concessions to the French Government and was ready to continue to do so if she was kept fully cognizant of its wishes; but on the principle of joint allied responsibility for Upper Silesia and other matters of the peace treaties it was clearly impossible for Great Britain to learn about democracy, judging from an incident at a session of the Wuertemberg Legislature. The heat caused a Communist member to take off his coat. This shocked the President of the Landtag, who called the Communist to order and ruled that, no matter if it was hot out, decades he would not tolerate solons in their shirtsleeves. Amid loud laughter the Communist put on his coat.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 29.—A "war council" of Ex Polish General Staff took place recently, as may be concluded from the Upper Silesian boycott in Poland, according to a report from Breslau, the capital of Silesia and the intelligence centre of the German irregular Self-Defense Corps.

According to the report, the council, which dealt with the Upper Silesian situation, was presided over by General Haller and attended by the French General Le Monte Denis and De Grantes, with the adjutants of both, other prominent members of the French military forces in Upper Silesia and representatives of the Polish War and Foreign Ministries.

ROME, July 29 (Associated Press).—The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Chamber of Deputies today discussed the Silesian question and decided in favor of the British attitude against sending more troops to Upper Silesia before the meeting of the Allied Supreme Council.

GIRL KILLED IN AUTO WRECK.

Miss Hoffman of Brooklyn Was Riding With Relatives in the Berkshires.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 29.—Miss Rose Hoffman of 7,910 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, was killed this afternoon when a touring car in which she was a passenger overturned on the State road in South Egremont and she was pinned under it.

Miss Hoffman was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Philipine Hoffman; her sister, Miss Molly, and Mrs. Hoffman's nephew, Arthur Hoffman, who was driving. The car crashed through a fence and went down an embankment.

Miss Hoffman, it was said last night at her Brooklyn home, was formerly a professional dancer. The party left here about a week ago to visit friends in Lenox, Mass.

Rebukes a Coatless Legislator.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 29.—Germany has a lot

NORTHCLIFFE SENDS A PROMPT DENIAL

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

the day it was the understanding that he would be among Mrs. McLean's guests, but it was said at the British Embassy in the afternoon that this was an error, as the Ambassador would not attend. Mr. and Mrs. McLean are close friends of President and Mrs. Harding, who have frequently been their guests and whom the McLeans have accompanied on journeys.

According to what was said yesterday the dinner to Lord Northcliffe at the British Embassy was to have been attended by most of the members of President Harding's Cabinet and other prominent persons. The report today was that Mrs. McLean had asked all, or practically all, those who were supposed to have been invited to meet Lord Northcliffe at the Embassy, and Secretary Hughes was mentioned as the most prominent of her American guests. Mrs. McLean declined to give out her guest list, and all the information that was furnished in her behalf was that she was giving a dinner in Lord Northcliffe's honor.

It was learned that those who attended the dinner, besides Lord Northcliffe and Mr. Steed, included Secretary of State and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of the Navy Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall, General John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff, United States Army; Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Attorney General H. M. Daugherty, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt, Surgeon General Merritte W. Ireland, United States Army, and Mrs. Ireland; Ira Bennett, the Prince de Bearn et d'Chalais, Counsellor of the French Embassy, and Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, the Cuban Minister.

Lord Northcliffe suffered greatly in the heat of Washington today. He perspired so freely that he was obliged to change his clothing three times, not including the change to evening clothes to attend the McLean dinner. One new tropical suit was ruined by the havoc of perspiration.

Gives the Lie to Curzon.

Arising early at the New Willard Hotel, where he is stopping, he began the day by replying to a statement attributed to Lord Curzon that Curzon had not instructed Sir Auxland Geddes to cancel the dinner to Lord Northcliffe at the British Embassy. The denial was to the effect Lord Northcliffe, and let it go at that.

Later he was the guest of honor at the luncheon of the Overseas Writers at the Willard. Covers were laid for thirty, and speeches were made by Lord Northcliffe and Mr. Steed under the rule that "no reporters are present."

From the luncheon he went to the State Department for a private interview with Secretary Hughes, and then attended the conference of President Harding with newspaper men. When he entered the President's office Mr. Harding recognized him and with a cordial "How do you do?" reached over his desk to shake hands with the British publisher. Lord Northcliffe and Mr. Steed, who was with him, listened attentively to the questions asked and the President's answers, and Lord Northcliffe said afterward that he was impressed by the democracy of it.

From the executive offices Lord Northcliffe went by motor car to the Senate wing of the Capitol through a driving rain and held a reception in the Senate press gallery. The Senate had adjourned and practically all the Senators had left the Capitol. Lord Northcliffe was presented to the newspaper correspondents in the press gallery by Robert Barry, Chairman of the Standing Committee of Correspondents, and made a brief address.

Commends the Correspondents.

"I am very glad to greet what I consider to be the fine flower of American journalism," said Lord Northcliffe. "I am aware that it is the ambition of every newspaper man to go to Washington. I may say that there are very few of the newspapers mentioned to me today with which I am not personally acquainted and I have been in the offices of many of them.

"I do feel that you in this press gallery have reduced parliamentary reporting, as we call it, to a very fine art. You have the knack of omitting the unimportant and of giving to the great American public what is really important.

"There are certain very responsible situations in the field of journalism. There can hardly be one more responsible than that of conveying to the American people that which takes place at Washington, which is to you what Westminster is to the British Empire. We in London and Great Britain and throughout the nations which form the British Commonwealth also consider a seat in the gallery at Westminster as the nearest thing to the editorship of a paper; and as with you, we never send a man to Westminster until we are sure of his energy, his accuracy, and above all, his discretion.

"My experience in twenty-one visits to the United States is that the Washington correspondents are discreet as well as indiscreet. It is not easy to be both. You have that faculty, acquired by years of tradition, by much practice, and I congratulate you on the excellence with which your labors are carried out, and also your friendly reception today."

In the course of the day Lord Northcliffe, whose attack on Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon for contemplating coming to Washington to represent the British Government in President Harding's international conference, caused the Northcliffe newspapers to be put under the ban of the London Foreign Office, said that it had been suggested in England that Viscount Bryce, Viscount Grey and Lord Robert Cecil would make excellent representatives of Great Britain in the Washington conference. It was apparent from what he said that he heartily approved the suggestion.

Lord Northcliffe left Washington at midnight for New York, whence he will go to Vancouver, from which port he will sail for the Orient. Mr. Steed, who is with him, will accompany him as far as Vancouver.

DENIES CURZON ORDERED SNUB

London Official Statement on Cancellation of Geddes Dinner.

LONDON, July 29.—The Foreign Office expressed no surprise today when it learned that Ambassador Geddes in Washington had canceled the proposed dinner to Lord Northcliffe, in view of the language Lord Northcliffe had used toward Lord Curzon, the Ambassador's own chief.

It was officially denied, however, that Lord Curzon had coerced the Washington Embassy or in any way influenced the decision to cancel the function.

DUBLIN WRITS OUT TO SEIZE GENERALS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

Governor's custody and his present whereabouts are unknown.

Same Question in Wolfe Tone Case.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29.—It is pointed out that the constitutional question involved in today's development in Dublin was raised but not decided in the famous case of Wolfe Tone, the Irish republican leader in 1797. Born in Ireland, Tone joined the French Army, landed with a French force in Ireland, was captured, tried by military court-martial on a charge of treason and sentenced to be hanged. At that time, it should be added, the law did not allow a British subject to change his nationality.

Wolfe Tone was condemned to be executed in forty-eight hours. Curran, the famous Irish Nationalist lawyer, made every effort to induce the civil courts to interfere, and on the morning of the day fixed for the execution he obtained from Lord Kilwarden, Chief Justice, a writ of habeas corpus. The military, pleading orders of Lord Cornwallis, Commander-in-Chief, refused to obey the writ, and the Lord Chief Justice ordered them into custody. It was then discovered that on the previous evening Tone, despairing of relief, had cut his throat in prison with a penknife and was dying.

His death left unsettled the question whether the civil courts could force the military courts to give up the custody of a prisoner tried under martial law. Now, after 120 years the same question is being raised.

General Macready is now in London. The question arises whether the service of the writs in the martial law areas of Cork and Limerick may justifiably be resisted by force of arms.

DE VALERA TO CALL DAIL EIREANN NEXT

Release of Members Still in Prison Is Expected When Date for Meeting Is Set.

LONDON, July 29 (Associated Press).—Eamon de Valera still is absent, another day having passed with no word from the Republican leader.

The general supposition now is that there will be no new move in the peace negotiations pending the expected release of those members of the Dail Eireann who are in jail and the summoning of a full meeting of the Republican Parliament.

Mr. de Valera for the best part of the last few days has gone over the peace proposals, with the available members of the Republican Cabinet, and it is expected when the Dail Eireann is called to consider what shall be the decision, he will be ready to present his views of his colleagues, as well as his own opinion.

DUBLIN, July 29 (Associated Press).—It now seems certain that the summoning of the Irish Republican Parliament to consider the British terms will be one of the very next steps to be taken in connection with the peace negotiations. Although the calling of the Parliament for this purpose is not likely to occur immediately, no date having yet been fixed, the apparent fact that such a session has been decided upon encourages the hope here that the negotiations will prove fruitful.

No application has as yet been made for the release of those members of the Parliament who are still in prison, but the freeing of these men is declared to be certain once the date of the meeting is fixed.

Of the thirty-six members now under confinement the majority have neither been tried nor have had charges preferred against them. Those who have been convicted, and the military view is understood to be that no man lawfully sentenced by a court-martial should be released. As against this it is pointed out that the prisoners convicted were indisputably political offenders, while the release of Countess Markievicz and Robert Barton creates a precedent for the release of seven duly sentenced prisoners. One member of the Parliament, John McKeown, is under sentence of death. He was accused of participating in ambushes and the charge upon which he was convicted was the murder of a police officer.

The general disposition of the civil authorities is to facilitate all releases necessary to secure a responsible decision by the entire Sinn Fein representation.

A long argumentative article, maintaining that an independent Ireland would not be a military or strategic danger to England, is published today by the Irish Bulletin, the Dail Eireann organ. The danger, it says, would be less than at present.

"The Irish army would not threaten England, and submarines would be powerless, because. The Bulletin contends, her command of the sea would enable England to throw into Ireland armies capable of destroying submarine bases.

"A free Ireland would fight to the death against foreign control," the paper adds, "and her safest rôle would be strict neutrality."

Irish Train Robbers Get $1,000.

CORK, July 29.—Four armed men boarded a train at Bishopstown today and, after holding up the conductor, they decamped with about $1,000. The money was being taken to the pay station at Macroom.

IN NEW WORLD ROLE

Events, Not Statesmen, Forcing Closer Relations, He Tells Institute of Politics.

LOWELL CITES AID IN CHINA

Says No True American Will Ever Regret Generous Action There or in Cuba.

NO ISOLATION, SAYS GARFIELD

900 Guests Meeting at Williams Include Cassnave and Glynn—Wilson Sends a Greeting.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 29.—Speaking before 150 educators who have enrolled in the Institute of Politics, an innovation in education established by President Harry A. Garfield at Williams College, Chief Justice Taft today suggested that "collective bargaining" among all the nations might do much to secure the peaceful solution of international difficulties.

"It has been found in industrial difficulties that collective bargaining does much to end controversies," said Chief Justice Taft, who was referring to his experiances as Joint Chairman of the War Labor Board, "and to smooth out differences, and that is because collective bargaining offers the opportunity to each side to know what the other side is thinking about and what really affects its interests.

"Any legitimate means for bringing home to one nation the facts as to the other's situation and its real interests must make for more reasonable compromise and the reconciling of the interests of both."

Jocularly, the Chief Justice referred to the League of Nations in introducing President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, who, Mr. Taft said, had been associated with him in a league that shall be nameless here." He was referring to the espousal of the cause of a League of Nations through the agency of the League to Enforce Peace. The audience laughed with the Chief Justice and President Lowell at the allusion.

President Garfield spoke of the fruition of his original idea for an institute for politics, which he first put forward in 1913 as a means for acquainting college professors and instructors in history with modern history before it was written, and enable them to meet statesmen who had been close to recent events.

In a private conversation after the opening meeting of the institute, which is to last a month, he said that originally he said he would be satisfied if fifty college professors enrolled. He has his fifty professors, with 100 army officers, business men, editorial writers, clergymen and students.

Each of the persons enrolled for the lectaires and the secret "round table" conferences on various world topics pays a fee of $10. The general expenses of the conferences are guaranteed by an anonymous donor, whose name probably will be announced as soon as President Garfield obtains permission. When Mr. Garfield resigned as Fuel Administrator in December, 1919, he laid his plans before this anonymous donor, who immediately promised him that he would finance the project. It will become an institution at Williams College.

Wilson Sends a Greeting.

Ex-President Wilson took a keen interest in the plan for the institute, and it was hoped that he and Mrs. Wilson would be able to attend some of the sessions.

This is the letter written to Dr. Garfield by Mr. Wilson:

"Washington, July 23, 1921.

"My Dear Garfield:

"It would give us great pleasure if we could make you a visit, and we deby ourselves the favor with genuine regret.

"I hope that the Institute is coming up to your highest expectations.

"With sincerest regards to yourself and Mrs. Garfield, faithfully,

"WOODROW WILSON."

Letters of regret at their inability to visit the Institute at the guest of Dr. Garfield were also received from President Harding, Secretary Hughes, Senator Lodge, Secretary Hoover and others in public life.

The general plan is that there shall be two general lectures each day and five sessions of "round-table" conferences each week until Aug. 27. The general lecturers are Viscount Bryce, speaking on international relations and prevention of wars; Baron Sergius A. Korff, who will talk on Russia; Stephen Panaretoff, former Bulgarian Minister to this country, who will talk on the Near East; Count Paul Teleki, former Hungarian Premier, who will talk on Hungary; Senator Tommaso Tittoni, President of the Italian Senate, who will talk on modern Italy, and Professor Achille Viallate of Paris, who will talk on the economic factor in international relations.

"It would be difficult, perhaps," said Chief Justice Taft, "even if every people understood the standpoint of other peoples in the world, to reconcile differences and maintain complete good feeling still the greatest obstruction to the world's maintaining harmony among its members is the misunderstanding between them and the lack of accurate information which one nation may have of the actual situation of the other, and of the necessary effect of that situation upon that other a views of their relations.

Mr. Secretary Hughes, in his recent instructions to Consuls, emphasized the duty of the Consuls had to bring to the knowledge of this Government the exact facts as to conditions in countries to which the Consuls were accredited. Progress made in any field of human activity is dependent upon reliable and accurate relevant facts. By as much as that evidence falls in accuracy or extent, the deficiencies of progress are measured.

Taft Tells Institute's Aim.

"This institute is to help perfect the evidence as to the facts bearing upon the international relations between countries. As they are dependent on facts affecting the internal conditions in each country, the situation of each country from a domestic standpoint is here a proper subject of consideration. So, too, is the actual state of public opinion in each country, and the reason for it. Foreign relations are not affected by material, statistical and economic facts alone, but also by the interpretations of those facts, or the beliefs as to what the facts are, by the people of each country.

"This institute of politics, as planned by its creator, Dr. Garfield, is to be a symposium of views of leading thinkers, historians and statesmen of important countries, whose economic and political conditions and the public opinion of whose people are important to the world.

"It is a mistake to suppose that the events, not statesmen, are forcing us to closer relations. Events have forced us to lose sight of the ideal in the practical.

"We are apt to indulge in a pessimistic estimate of the good that the war has done, because of the failure to realize the enthusiastic hopes of the noble men and women of all the nations who offered up their great sacrifices in the confidence that the defeat of Germany and the victory of the rest of the world over the German ambition would end war forever and lead to an abiding peace and prosperity under peace. Such an end as this is not achieved all at once.

"The elimination of Germany's destructive ambition is a great step forward, but it is not everything. A huge task confronts the world, now that victory has been won. The war has done much to change the international mind and the psychology of peoples and has impressed the whole world, as never before, with the inevitable interdependence of peoples and countries and the necessity for recognizing and acting upon it if prosperity is to be restored, if the world is to progress at all and if it is to be worth living in.

"We who have suffered the least loss in the war are perhaps the last thus to be affected. Yet the sequelae of the war are teaching us, and have greatly changed our attitude toward other countries. Never before in the history of this country have our foreign relations become as important as they are today.

World's Interdependence Seen in War.

"Never before has it been so clear that our own prosperity is dependent on our relations to other countries and the maintenance of those relations in a friendly state of mutual confidence and good wishes. Men and statesmen may differ as to the means by which we shall give permanence to this change of mind and embody it in normal association with other nations, but circumstances are forcing us to a closer actual relation with the world.

"This institute of politics is designed to enable us to come nearer to the truth, which, when known, will make the family of nations free from the evil and disaster of misunderstanding."

President Lowell of Harvard said that one of the chief world problems was to introduce among nations that kind of responsibility assumed by the United States in Cuba and in turning over this country's share of the Boxer indemnity for the education of the Chinese.

"The progress of popular government, or democracy, as we call it, consists in the main, not in the people's doing the public acts themselves or making decisions about them themselves," said President Lowell, "but in holding responsible to themselves those agents whom they have deputed for executive and legislative work, and the defects of democracy are, for the most part, connected with the failure to hold those agents sufficiently responsible.

"Power without responsibility is a very dangerous thing; or, rather, let me say, power without a sense of responsibility. Now, such a sense of responsibility may be due to any one of three different sources. One of these is responsibility to a superior authority. In public life we may call that the electorate; in private life it is the employer. The second means by which a sense of responsibility may be inculcated is by a desire for aprobation or a fear of disproabation of others who have no superior authority. The third is that of a conscientious sense of personal duty.

"Now, the only wholly irresponsible powers in the world today—that is, the ones that have no superior authority—are the independent nations. Their feeling of duty, also, not only to deal justly with consideratety, and in a spirit friendly and generous, with other people is far from strong. I know that I shall be told that any such spirit is Utopian and cannot be expected in this world.

Lowell Cites Aid in Cuba and China.

"Not to go back far, not to go to other nations, we have two things in our own recent history which seem to show the opposite. We occupied Cuba in the war with Spain. We could have used Cuba for our own profit. We put her in a state of political and physical health and then retired.

"Then we returned to China the Boxer indemnity, to be used for the education of her people. No American today regrets that little act of generosity and, whatever may happen in the history of the world, no true, good American ever will regret it, so long as this country endures.

"Now, one of the chief problems of the world order today is to introduce amongst nations a sense of responsibility of this kind to one another.

"There are various ways in which the responsibility for good order in the world may be brought about. One is that of Rome, with its Pax Romana, a universal world sovereigner. A similar result might be attained by a federation of the nations of the world, such as the Parliament of Man which some people have dreamed of. In the modern history of the world, such a supersovereign or, I believe, any supersovereign, is neither possible nor desirable.

"If this be true, the first source above mentioned of a sense of responsibility is impracticable. But how about the other two—the desire for the respect of others—in this case the other nations, the other people—and a conscientious sense of personal duty?

"If intelligent people strive to inculcate the sense of national responsibility for international justice and fair dealing, that idea may take root and grow and bear fruit every month of the year, and its leaves may be for the healing of nations.

"The coming conference for disarmament is a move for just such a result, but it must be based upon mutual confidence in the sense of responsibility of every participant in carrying it out. It is quite possible to develop such a sense of responsibility for peaceful, orderly conduct among nations, for justice and regard for the rights of others, organized by treaty and convention and backed by mutual restraint.

"But how about the outlaw? How about the nation that breaks its plighted faith or commits a wanton breach of the public peace of the world? In such a case, there obviously must be some agreement for common action, strong enough to deter a nation that contemplates an offense against international security; and such an agreement itself, among a number of nations that trusted each other, would be a positive restraint. The potential force would be sufficient."

President Garfield extended a welcome on behalf of this historic New England college in the Berkshires, and speaking of the old idea of an isolated America, pointed out that 100 years ago, the future of the remote college was doubted in more populous centres.

Garfield Sees Isolation Ended.

"We knew that isolation had been a condition necessary to our national growth and development. All that we saw compelled a new conception of our relation to the world. Isolation no longer existed. It was no longer possible. It was no longer desirable. The great war has made the answer plain.

"To perceive the change from isolation to responsibility is fundamental, but by itself insufficient. As a people we do not know, we do not understand, world relations. To many of us, they have seemed far off, not of our concern.

"We have come together as a company seeking light and seeking the truth. We are advocates of no particular creed or cause save only that truth and justice shall prevail among nations.

"We are passing from the old covenant to the new. 'Thou shalt not' is giving place to 'Thou shalt.' The maxim of equity applies as truly to nations as to individuals.

"Formerly it was necessary that we should so use our own as not to do injury to the things of another. It was necessary that States avoid contact, lest contact lead to conflict. The world was not then prepared to go farther.

"But henceforth we must add to the maxim this: 'And so use thine own as to enable others likewise to use that which is theirs.'"

Mayor Peters of Boston praised the idea of the institute and called for a special ovation to Viscount Bryce, "who has done so much to bring closer to each other the people of the two great English-speaking nations."

The eight "round-table" conferences will be organized tomorrow and, until Aug. 27, will have five meetings a week, under the guidance of a Director who is an authority on some international problem. Discussion in these meetings is expected to be frank, and only the enrolled members are to be admitted.

NORMAN H. DAVIS HEADS PEACE INSTITUTE

Secretary Writes Harding He Expects Early Settlement in Pacific Controversy.

$25,000,000 FUND OPPOSED

New Cable Proposed by Jones Bill, He Urges, Should Wait on Private Enterprise.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Secretary Hughes has written a letter to President Harding on the subject of communications facilities in the Pacific, in which, in addition to dealing with the needs of that situation he asserts his belief that it is probable the cable from Guam to Yap will be allocated to the Government of the United States.

The Secretary is hopeful that there will be an early and mutually satisfactory settlement of the controversy that existed for some time over the disposition of the former German cables radiating from the Island of Yap.

Secretary Hughes's letter was not given out by the Administration, but was made public by Senator Jones of Washington, to whom the letter was forwarded by President Harding in response to a request from Mr. Jones for his opinion on the Jones bill, which calls for an appropriation of $25,000,000 for the construction of another trans-Pacific cable.

President Harding referred Senator Jones's letter to the Secretary of State, who endorsed the Senator's suggestion for improvement in trans-Pacific communications, but agreed with the President that the construction of another cable across the Pacific should be left first to private initiative and endeavor.

"If private enterprise, however, after having the opportunity, is unable or unwilling to lay such a new cable, Secretary Hughes informed the President, the Government "should then, but not until then, seek the necessary authority from Congress."

"The allocation of the German cables centering at Yap," says the letter of Secretary Hughes to the President, "has been the subject of discussion at the preliminary communications conference, and negotiations are still proceeding. The American delegates to the conference have confined to the service which we enjoyed in the past should be restored, and it is probable that the cable from Guam to Yap will be allocated to the Government of the United States.

"It is undoubtedly desirable for political, strategic and commercial reasons that every effort should be made to improve and extend existing communication facilities across the Pacific, on proper terms, to the benefit of both the public and the Government.

"Although it may be true that because of the great distances and large outlay required, if trans-Pacific communications are to be developed from the larger viewpoint of furthering intercourse and trade, the Government may find it necessary to provide certain services, nevertheless at the present moment I am disposed to believe that it would be the course of wisdom not to commit the Treasury to any large outlay, even to the extent suggested by Senator Jones, pending the completion of a survey of our needs for radio as well as cable communications in the Pacific and the decision with regard to the allocation of the German cables around Yap, and then and after, if it shall have been determined that the problem cannot be taken care of by private enterprise.

"I beg to express my entire agreement with your suggestion that the provision of such services should be left, in the first instance, to American enterprise. I am of the opinion that private enterprise should be given the opportunity to say what needs there are willing and able to provide, but that, if private enterprise is unable or unwilling to meet the needs of the Government and the public, the Government should then, but not until then, seek the necessary authority from Congress."

DENOUNCE HARDEN FOR AMERICAN TOUR

Junkers Assert That He Is Coming Here as Government's Propaganda Agent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 29.—Maximillian Harden has been subjected to vicious attacks in the reactionary press on the announcement that he is going to America in September on a lecture tour. It is charged that Harden had a mandate from the German Government for propaganda tour in the United States. The Government issued a prompt denial.

As a matter of fact, Harden has no use for the Wirth Government, and the antipathy is mutual. He recently signed a contract for the tour with a New York manager, who came specially to Berlin to engage him.

The reactionaries, despite the Government's denial, persist in their attacks. The ultra-Junker Kreuzzeitung says:

"The idea that a man like Harden, of alien race, devoid of national feeling, could create a favorable impression for Germany is such a piece of political stupidity as could only have been hatched in Germany."

SHALL GERMANS BATHE IN CLOTHES OR NUDE?

Heated Controversy Is on Between Socialist Vorwaerts and Catholic Germania.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 29.—A heated controversy has broken out between the Catholic organ, Germania, and the Social Democratic Vorwärts over the question of nude bathing. One Dr. Leopold Fulde has suddenly emerged from local obscurity by advocating that boys and girls, likewise youths and maidens, should seek secluded bathing places and "bathe without bathing suits." This suggestion has aroused Germania to a diatribe against the immoral tendencies of revolutionary times.

Vorwärts, pointing with pride to the example of the ancient Greeks and the modern Japanese and Scandinavians, remarks:

"Honest freemen will laugh at sham modesty and bathe naked or not, as they please."

BULGARIAN PREMIER COMING

Stambuliwsky Charged With a Mission to Thank This Country.

SOFIA, July 29 (Associated Press).—Premier Stambulwsky said today that he would visit the United States in the Fall, to thank the American people for their generosity toward Bulgaria.

"I want to make known to the Americans the peaceful intentions of Bulgaria," he said, "and to thank the United States for its generosity and encouragement, for which Bulgaria is indebted. The policy of the Bulgarian Government is sincere execution of the Treaty of Neuilly and friendly relations with our neighbors. Suspicions regarding our plans will disappear, in spite of events in the Near East. Rumors of Bulgarian mobilization, belligerent intentions and a secret alliance with the Turkish Nationalist Government in Angora are the work of malevolent politicians."

AMERICAN QUAKERS READY TO AID RUSSIA

Await Only Success of Hoover's Negotiations to Resume Their Relief Work.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—American Quakers, who with their English allies have distributed more than $600,000 in food and clothing to underfed children of Moscow in the past year, are ready to co-operate with the American Relief Administration in enlarging the work of feeding starving young Russians if the plans of Herbert Hoover reach fruition. This was announced today by the American Friends' Service Committee.

Their work in Russia, in co-operation with the English Friends, began last Summer and is the only foreign relief effort that has been allowed by the Soviet Government within that country. Dr. Wilbur K. Thomas, Executive Secretary of the Committee, who has just returned from Europe, said that the People's Health Department of the Soviet Government had given the Quakers a warehouse and assigned civilians to aid them in distributing nourishment and clothing to children.

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BERLIN, July 29.—The Soviets have prepared an answer to Herbert Hoover's demand that all American prisoners in Russia be freed before the American Relief Administration undertakes to feed starving Russians.

The Soviets probably will make several provisos seeking counter-concessions, such as the release of certain Russian political prisoners in America.

American and British Quaker relief workers' representatives have conferred with Maxim Gorky for Russian relief, according to advices from Moscow.

German labor unions not connected with parties have decreed that every member shall give one day's pay to Russian relief.

Germany's part of the relief is under official sanction, despite monarchists' declarations that no aid must be given until the monarchy is re-established in Russia.

It is reported today that the terrific rainstorms and cloudbursts throughout the famine zone did more damage than the drought. Cloudbursts killed young grain and made harvesting of ripened grain impossible. In parts of the Volga district wheat stalks do not contain kernels and are fit only for hay. In the Ukraine half the sugar beet crop was destroyed.

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WARSAW, July 29.—Central Russia faces stark famine. The complete failure of this year's harvest has exploded all the dreams of a utopian workingman's state. There are, at any rate, forgotten in the cry for bread, the ideals and discipline of the Communist Party is holding firm the Bolshevist rule. Even the discipline is beginning to weaken.

The Soviet official newspaper in Moscow, the Izvestya, reveals the Government's plight, saying:

"Russia has absolutely no harvest this year. Peasants are reduced to despair. They are mowing unripe corn and fleeing panic-stricken before cold and starvation. Many are dying of cholera and typhus.

"Besides the intense dissatisfaction of the peasants, there is greater unrest among the workmen, who have been starving even when the harvest have been good and villages had corn. This causes a decline in production. Even the Communist Party we perceive is failing in courage as a result of the immense tasks. Many imagine that we cannot cope with the misfortune which has fallen on our country and is resulting in frequent desertions of the faint hearted. Now hard work and stern orders are needed to bring the people to their senses and re-establish order from a state of chaos.

"It is proved that the army of strongest nerves wins. All wars are not alike. Civil war is a hundred times worse than others. War against the Emperor Famine is the most terrible and difficult of all. Now, more than ever, the Soviets must guard the outposts to overcome the enemy and without the slightest hesitation or trembling."

FORFEIT SHIP ARMED FOR VENEZUELA REVOLT

The Barrier, Once British Gunboat, Seized in England and Ordered to Be Sold.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29.—How plans for a revolution in Venezuela in the early part of this year came to grief was shown in the Admiralty Division of the Law Courts today when Justice Hill ordered the steamship Barrier, formerly a British gunboat, to be forfeited to the Crown.

The ship is now lying at Swansea, and it was urged for the Crown that she had violated the provisions of the foreign enlistment act of 1870.

Last February it was discovered that two Venezuelan Generals were attempting to arm and equip in Europe a revolution in Venezuela and were conspiring with a man named W. H. B. Quillian in London to acquire the Barrier for this purpose.

Sir Basil Thomson, Director of Intelligence of Scotland Yard, personally interviewed one General Carabono, who frankly admitted that he was collecting arms for the overthrow of President Gomes and that the Barrier was being refitted with this object.

Sir Basil also interviewed Quillian and ascertained that he was negotiating for a supply of arms, none of which at that date had been actually supplied.

The Home Secretary then authorized the customs officer at Swansea to seize, search and detain the Barrier.

Besides ordering that the Barrier be forfeited to His Majesty, Justice Hill has now directed the issue of a warrant for the arrest of the vessel by the Admiralty Marshal and has made a further order for her appraisement and sale.

Argentina's Exchange Experiment.

BUENOS AIRES, July 29.—Trading in foreign exchange will begin in the Buenos Aires Chamber of Commerce on Aug. 1 under a resolution recently adopted, which is expected to permit the members of the Chamber to avoid the uncertainties in the current prices of the day, owing to the widely different quotations of foreign exchange brokers.

GENERAL ALLEN SAYS A GRUDGE

Against Top Sergeant Accounts for That 1 Per Cent.

EVERY ONE IS SATISFIED

With Soldiers, Allies and Germans Content, Coblenz Wonders Why Withdrawal Is Discussed.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, July 28.—A kindly looking American woman visitor to the Rhineland entered the office of General Henry T. Allen, commanding the American forces in Germany, and said, "Oh, General, I feel so sorry for our poor boys over here on the Rhine. I do so hope for their sakes that they will soon be going home, where they can enjoy themselves. Aren't they awfully anxious to go back, General?" she asked.

"Madam," replied the General, "go ask them."

If the good woman did as she was told, she found her ideas all wrong. For, as General Allen says, if a vote were taken among the 11,000 Americans on the Rhine the result would show 99 to 1 against the homeward journey and that 1 per cent. probably would represent those who have a grudge against their top sergeant.

The American troops in Germany don't want to go home. They like it very well where they are, thank you. The officers live in a style they could not have at home. There are schools for their children, commissaries to supply American goods cheaply, their jobs are easy, for the Germans are behaving, and their salaries go a long way at 77 marks to the dollar.

As for John W. Doughboy, he has no kick whatsoever. His tasks are limited to a certain amount of drill work, participating in athletic games, swimming in the Rhine, eating all he needs and being told how much further he can make his dollar per day go. Non-fraternization rules belong to the limbo of the past and his helpful influence among the youthful female population of the Rhine is shown by the fact that almost every good-looking girl in the area can talk "American."

Certainly the German population in the American area does not want the Americans to go home, for that would mean the coming of the Apaches. With all due respect to our valiant Allies, the Germans in Coblenz say they prefer the doughboy to the pollu as a neighbor. That is not to the discredit of the French; it is to the credit of the American soldier, who has shown himself a fair fellow when treated well and a bad, bad boy when treated roughly. No one ever accused the Germans of not learning this early in the American occupation. And so all goes smoothly in Coblenz.

The soldiers on the Rhine don't wish to go home. The Germans don't want them to go. The Allies don't want them to go, apparently they don't, but they be quickly brought back to their native soil is a desire peculiar to the left wing of the Republican Party.

FORBES DECLINES PLACE ON MANDATES BOARD

Government Advised Him Not to Serve on League Commission Owing to Philippine Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—W. Cameron Forbes, a member of the commission investigating conditions in the Philippines, has declined a post on the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations because of his mission in the Far East.

The nations invited to have representatives on the Permanent Mandates Commission were: France, Spain, the United States, Portugal, Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, Italy and Japan. The meeting of the League Council on February 22 decided that certain persons, representing the various nations, should be invited to sit on the commission. Mr. Forbes was invited to represent the United States.

His letter of refusal, the text of which reached here today in official reports from Geneva, read:

Sir Eric Drummond,
Secretary General, League of Nations, Paris.

Sir—I am profoundly conscious of the great honor which the Council of the League of Nations has conferred upon me in giving me an opportunity to sit with the Commission on Mandates and assist in the great work which the League is undertaking.

I had been approached through Dr. Richard P. Strong to see whether I was willing to accept this personal responsibility and I was well disposed toward the suggestion. I have since, however, received a request from the President of the United States that I proceed to the Philippine Islands, associated with General Wood, on a mission to consider and report upon conditions there. I am starting immediately upon that service.

I regret to inform you that in view of this new duty my Government has advised me that it would be inadvisable for me to assume any responsibility in connection with the Commission on Mandates. I am extremely sorry that I am compelled to decline to accept the appointment.

With expression of my high esteem, I am, very sincerely yours,

W. CAMERON FORBES.

All the other persons selected for places on the Permanent Mandates Commission have accepted except Mr. Forbes. They are M. Beau, France; Mme. Anna Bugge-Wicksell, Sweden; M. Freire d'Andrade, Portugal; the Hon. W. Ormsby Gore, Great Britain; M. Pierre Orts, Belgium; M. van Rees, Holland; M. Theodoli, Italy, and M. Yanagida, Japan.

SMALL STARTS ON TRIP TO INSPECT HIGHWAYS

Still Ignoring Indictments, He Will Keep Away From Springfield.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Governor Len Small returned from Kankakee to Chicago today with the announced intention of devoting his attention to State business to the exclusion of all other matters, including the fight against the indictments returned again him in Sangamon County last week.

He left later in the day on an automobile trip for the inspection of State highways. According to his friends he expects to transact public business from the county seats, and a corps of secretaries will go back and forth from Springfield, carrying orders on State business, which he will give while on tour. Heads of departments will meet him at various points and will consult him by telephone if necessary.

It is understood that the Governor will probably spend the rest of this week and early next week inspecting roads. If this plan is followed and Sheriff Mester of Sangamon County pursues his policy of refusing to serve warrants on the Governor outside of that county, the situation will resolve itself into one of watchful waiting on both sides until the Governor goes back to the capital.

Norwegian Order for Our Envoy.

CHRISTIANIA, July 29.—King Haakon today conferred the Grand Cross of the Royal St. Olav Order upon Albert G. Schmedeman, the American Minister, who is sailing for New York on board the steamer Stavangerfjord after eight years' service in Norway.

BERGDOLL GOLD HUNT IS PROVING DIFFICULT

Alien Property Custodian Has Doubts About Power to Compel Its Production.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Is there a pot of gold buried in Maryland and has the Government the power to compel it to be produced?

This is the question Alien Property Custodian Miller is wrestling with in connection with the alleged burying of $105,000 by Grover C. Bergdoll, the escaped draft dodger, who eluded army officers while on his way from Governors Island to claim his gold, which he said was buried in the mountains near Hagerstown, Md.

Mrs. Bergdoll refused to tell the Special House Committee investigating the Bergdoll scandal whether she had buried the money which Grover asserted was his property. Accordingly the committee asked Alien Property Custodian Miller to do what he could to get the money, since the Bergdoll property has been seized under the Trading With the Enemy act. This seizure was made upon the ground that Bergdoll, having escaped to Germany and taken out naturalization papers there, was an enemy of the United States.

Mr. Miller told the committee today that he would do what he could, but he has not informed the committee under what law he would act, because unless Mrs. Bergdoll produces the gold there is no law to compel her to unearth it.

The report of the Special Committee into the Bergdoll matter will be made to the House next week. It will not reach any conclusions as to the testimony of Mrs. Bergdoll respecting the alleged payment of $5,000 to Major Bruce R. Campbell, or the denial of the officer. It will suggest that the War Department also investigation and go into other matters in connection with the conduct of Major Campbell. Members of the committee have been informed that the Inspector General's office intends to act.

CRAIG CITED IN EFFORT TO HAVE HIM JAILED

Two Orders Served on Controller in Appeal Against His Release in Contempt Case.

Two orders were served yesterday on Controller Charles L. Craig which seek his appearance in court in an appeal taken from the order of Judge Martin T. Manton of the United States Circuit Court, entered on April 29, 1921, which discharged the Controller from the custody of Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy and reversed the decision of Judge Julius M. Mayer committing the Controller to jail for sixty days on a writ of contempt of court.

The first order calls for the Controller's appearance before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on Oct. 3 to show cause why a writ of certiorari should not be issued to review Judge Manton's order, and the other, termed "a citation," calls for his appearance in the same court on Aug. 25 to show cause, "if any there be," why the order of Judge Manton should "not be corrected and why speedy justice should not be done." Both orders were signed by Judge C. M. Hough of the Circuit Court at Hartford, Vt., on July 27. Accompanying the orders was a copy of a petition signed by William Hayward, United States Attorney, as attorney for Marshal McCarthy, the petitioner.

The petition sets forth at length that Judge Manton has no power or jurisdiction to sign or grant a writ of habeas corpus and that the writ "was not issued out of the Circuit Court, was not signed by the Clerk of the Court, bore no teste and no seal and was not directed to anybody." It also sets forth that the trial court in the contempt case had jurisdiction and therefore the said Circuit Judge had no power of jurisdiction to review its action on a writ of habeas corpus and the writ should have been dismissed."

GREAT NORTHERN FOR NAVY.

Transport Will Become Flagship When Fleets Are Combined.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—By direction of the President and at the request of the Secretary of the Navy, the transport Great Northern, now on the west coast, has been transferred to the navy for the use of Admiral Jones, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, whenever the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets come together for manoeuvres and exercises. This has been found necessary, it was explained at the Navy Department today, in view of the present size of the combined fleets and of the necessity for having a fast vessel for the use of the Commander-in-Chief, who becomes the senior Admiral whenever the two fleets come together.

The Navy Department has long desired a vessel such as the Great Northern," said Secretary Denby. "It is well known that the Great Northern can make the trip from New York to the Isthmus of Panama in four days."

The Great Northern is now at San Francisco, Cal., where she was yesterday turned over to the Navy Department. The vessel will be docked and shortly thereafter will proceed to a navy yard on the Atlantic coast where a few minor repairs and alterations necessary for her use as a flagship will be made. Advantage will be taken of the opportunity to transfer certain personnel and stores from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

The arrival of the Great Northern on the east coast will allow the dreadnought Pennsylvania at a later date to proceed to the Pacific Coast to join the unit of oil-burning ships to which she tactically belongs.

The dreadnought Wyoming will be the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet until the Great Northern is ready for service.

MERCURY FALLS IN PARIS.

Nineteen Degrees Lower Yesterday Than Before Thursday's Tornado.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 29.—After the tornado which struck Paris last night, the temperature took a marked fall today. At 2 o'clock it was 81 degrees, compared with 100 yesterday. Only a few drops of rain have fallen, however.

Fire has started in the Forest of St. Germain, near Paris, and because of the dryness of the trees there is great difficulty in controlling it. From all French ports come reports of violent winds and heavy seas, although no shipwrecks have been reported.

ASKS HARDING TO HELP LIFT ICE CREAM TAX

Mrs. Weismiller Writes President 'In the Name of Children of the State and Nation.'

Mrs. Louis Reed Weismiller, Deputy Commissioner of Public Markets, sent a letter yesterday to President Harding requesting him to use his high office to obtain the removal of the Federal tax on ice cream "in the name of the children of the State and the nation." Under the present Federal laws, said Mrs. Weismiller, the tax has merely served the purpose of raising the price of ice cream from one level of profiteering to another. Her letter read, in part:

"Since the essential ingredients of ice cream, sugar and milk, are indisputably necessities of life, regardless of what form they take, the mothers of this State maintain that this tax is a vicious measure and against the welfare and interests of America's childhood. They further believe that the nation does not need this revenue at the expense of childhood.

"Throughout these days of terrible heat large delegations have formed in protest of high prices on this great necessity. Committees have waited on us, and an overwhelming flood of appeal has reached us through the mails which cannot be ignored.

"Therefore, I am begging you, Mr. President, to use your personal power and all the power of your great office, to help these children by removing the tax from their favorite food."

FRENCH CRITICISE MELLON.

aper Says If Allied Debt Stands We Should Make Germany Pay.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 29.—Commenting upon Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's statement that the United States had no intention of canceling the allied debt, the Journal des Debats tonight expresses surprise that in such case America does not back up France more strongly in her effort to make Germany pay. For without payment by Germany, says the newspaper, France cannot pay America.

"We have often said, and we repeat," the newspaper says, "that relations of the United States and Europe in the near future ought to be viewed not from the standpoint of idealism or sentiment, but from the standpoint of business.

"Placing ourselves on that ground, we are rather astonished that, in view of Mr. Mellon's statement, the United States gives us such weak support in our efforts to collect from Germany. Their knowledge of the situation should make them know that despite any interior loan we might make in view of our great effort to rebuild Northern France, we can pay America only if we are paid."

BRITON PRAISES OUR FLIERS.

Air Commodore Charlton Congratulates Menoher on Bomb Tests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Air Commodore L. E. O. Charlton, Air Attaché of the British Embassy at Washington, has written to Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Chief of the Army Air Service, a letter of congratulation on the work of the army bombers belonging to the First Provisional Air Brigade, stationed at Langley Field, Va., complimenting them on their work in the bombing tests against the former German warships off the Virginia Capes.

"A word of congratulation to you," Air Commodore Charlton's letter stated, "on the remarkable efficiency displayed by the Provisional Air Brigade on July 13. Apart from the successful attack on the destroyer and the accuracy of the bombing, I cannot sufficiently admire the effort whereby so large a number of land machines were concentrated at such a distance from the coast.

"Hearty congratulations also on the almost complete immunity from accident, a tribute to the ground efficiency at Langley Field, and in general on the bravery and keenness shown by all concerned.

"I write this with no thought of formality and speaking from the heart."

NO PRIOR PARLEYS ON DISARMAMENT

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

sions of limitation of armaments would be deferred under the suggested change, and it is the Administration's belief that it would be disappointing to the American people if the disarmament conference should be made to hinge on a preliminary conference of any kind.

American public opinion, officials believe, expects the President to proceed along the lines of his announcement. This does not mean that there may not be any amount of conversations, so long as the powers are not gathered together in the form of a preliminary conference. It is believed that not only American but the bulk of foreign opinion is along this line. The British press, according to summaries cabled to officials, reflects approval of the President's suggestion and has shown no disposition to misunderstand or misinterpret it. Therefore, it is the idea of the Administration that the powers do the thing they started out to do and permit no one to interpose obstacles.

JAPAN COMMENDED ON JOINING

London Times Sees Prudence in Limiting Conference Scope.

LONDON, July 29.—Hearty approval is expressed by several London newspapers today over the Japanese Government's decision to accept President Harding's invitation to discuss the limitation of armaments and the Far Eastern question.

The London Times, in a lengthy editorial, says:

"Japan's best friends knew that she would accept the invitation, but the fact that her acceptance now is actually on record is a relief to all who realize the magnitude of the issues with which the conference will be confronted."

Dwelling on the constant temptation which "politicians with narrow motives" will find to drag subsidiary questions before the conference "in order to make capital for themselves," the paper says that every precaution must be taken to guard against such proceedings in Washington.

"From this viewpoint, Japan's desire to limit the scope of the agenda is to be approved," it declares.

The paper is convinced that Japan, in making reservations as to what shall be discussed at the conference, is not acting merely from a desire to safeguard her present interests in the Pacific, but also under a strong impulse to reduce the burden of naval armament. The editorial concludes with the hope that "friendship, tried and proved in alliance, may be broadened and deepened in a greater union that will be a sure bulwark for peace."

The Daily Telegraph says that an agreement by America, Great Britain and Japan that such a conference is desirable "is the best news which has gladdened the world since the guns ceased firing in Europe. . . . and it looks as though before long we shall not need to contemplate with misgiving activities in the shipyards of the United States and Japan."

The Daily Mail says that if the conference succeeds in limiting the great naval programs now in progress, it will render a service to all concerned, not the least of which will be to the Japanese people, in whom the enormous cost of armaments is beginning to weigh heavily.

AGREE ON BRITISH SEA POLICY.

Dominions to Continue Coast Defense, Meighen Coming Home.

LONDON, July 29 (Canadian Press).—The conference of Imperial Premiers, it is understood, has reached an agreement on the naval policy of the empire, although no official statement has been issued on the subject. The conference endorsed the present system under which each Dominion is responsible for the defense of its own coasts.

LONDON, July 29.—Premier Arthur Meighen of Canada, who has been attending the conference of Imperial Premiers, will sail for home tomorrow on the steamer Carmania.

C. C. Ballantyne, Canadian Minister of Marine, will sail for Canada on the Empress of France on Aug. 4.

Atlantic City Wants Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 29.—An effort will be made to bring the international conference on disarmament called by President Harding to Atlantic City. Samuel P. Leeds, President of the Chamber of Commerce, sent a letter today to Senator Edge, asking him to use his influence to bring the meeting to this city. Washington is not regarded as an ideal place for the meeting for various reasons, while Atlantic City, according to Mr. Leeds, has every advantage to offer.

TO AID PROHIBITION.

One Woman Is Driven Insane and Another Tries Suicide Owing to Weather.

5 BATHERS MEET DEATH.

Four, Escaping Blistering Sun, Are Drowned; Another Breaks Neck in Dive—Mercury 84.

Though the temperature yesterday never climbed above 84, a mark it had reached at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and hovered in the lower seventies after 4 o'clock, high humidity made the city severely oppressive and there were indications that the continued hot spell was beginning to tell on those with diminished resisting capacity. The number of prostrations reported during the day was larger than on any other this Summer.

Two deaths were attributed directly to the heat, one in this city and one in Boonton, N. J., and two cases of temporary, mental derangement, in one case leading to attempted suicide, were reported.

A number of drownings swelled the death list ascribable indirectly to hot weather.

The forecast for today and tomorrow holds out the promise of cooling showers, a moderate temperature and moderate south and southwest winds.

Samuel Atlas, 38 years old, of 27 Rutgers Street, overcame by the heat at 230 Canal Street, died before the arrival of Dr. Gibson of Broad Street Hospital, who was called to attend him. Dr. Gibson declared the death was due to

Father of Boy Arrested for Talking to Girl on Street Gets Case Reopened.

ACCUSES A PATROLMAN

Alleges That Officer Disobeyed Order to Notify Him Son Was in Cell.

Another case of alleged police oppression developed yesterday, when Samuel Hart, an insurance adjuster, of 156 Dean Street, Brooklyn, obtained the reopening of the case against his son, Harold, 18 years old, who had pleaded guilty of a charge of disorderly conduct in the Adams Street Police Court and received a suspended sentence. Mr. Hart objected to this record against his son and preferred charges against Policeman Michael Meaney of the Butler street station, to Captain Dugan, commander of that precinct.

Harold Hart and his two companions, John Flannery, 20 years old, of 372 Hicks Street, and Thomas McGovern, 19 years old, of 122 Dean Street, changed their pleas to not guilty before Magistrate Dale, the Magistrate before whom they had originally appeared, and the charges against them were dismissed.

The three youths were arrested about 12:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, and it is alleged that Policeman Meaney made a false charge against them and then neglected to notify their parents, although told to do so by the desk lieutenant before whom they were arraigned.

Young Hart said yesterday that he and Flannery had just returned from an automobile ride with two girls and that they had stopped for a few minutes in front of 125 Dean Street, where one of the girls lived. McGovern, he said, had not been on the automobile drive, but had left his home to get an ice cream soda and seeing his friends on the street had just stopped for a chat.

Hart said that he and his friends had been talking with the girl for not more than two minutes, when the policeman appeared and asked them what they were doing and where they lived. He then ordered the girl into the house and arrested him and Flannery and McGovern, Hart said.

At the station, Hart said he asked the lieutenant in charge if he could not telephone his father. The lieutenant, he said, told him that he could not use the police wires but directed Policeman Meaney to notify Mr. Hart.

All three, according to Hart's testimony, were taken to the Poplar Street station and placed in a cell, where they remained all night, being taken to the detention pen in the Police Court the next morning without receiving any breakfast.

In the pen were two negroes, who had been brought from the Raymond Street Jail on a charge of being concerned in a shooting, Hart said. Not having heard from their parents, the boys asked the negroes for advice as to what to do. One of the negroes advised them to plead guilty, saying that they would probably get off if they did so, while, if they pleaded not guilty, they would have to hire a lawyer and would probably have to go to jail anyway. The boys decided to follow this advice and did so, receiving a suspended sentence.

The matter would probably have ended then, Hart said, if McGovern's mother, knowing that her son was not at home all night, had not started an inquiry and learned from another policeman that the three boys had been arrested. She told Mr. Hart, and the latter went to see Policeman Meaney.

"One of the boys you arrested was my son," Mr. Hart said he told Meaney.

"Why didn't you notify me?"

"I thought it would do them good to stay in jail all night," he said Mainey replied.

Mr. Hart then obtained permission from District Attorney Harry E. Lewis to reopen the case, and engaged Edward J. Reilly as attorney for the three defendants.

Meaney told Magistrate Dale that he had "forgotten" to notify the boys' parents, although directed to do so by the Lieutenant. He said he had warned [illegible] strongly suggested that Meaney find a means for arresting young men.

BARS HOTEL WORKERS' HOME

Edgemere Property Owner Gets Injunction Under Realty Restriction.

Nathan Levinsky, property owner of Edgemere, obtained from Justice Gannon, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, a temporary injunction restraining Samuel Frindell, proprietor of the Lorraine Hotel of Edgemere, from keeping his employes in a private house in Edgemere. Levinsky points out in his affidavit that Frindell has hired a house two blocks from the hotel where he keeps and boards his workers. He says this is a violation of the code of laws which govern Edgemere, restricting the locality and tabooing boarding houses. Frindell contended that the people in the house were in reality his guests and not boarders. In granting the injunction Justice Gannon said:

"This would be amusing if it were not so dangerously near deception. There is no doubt at all that part of the compensation of these employes is their free lodging in this private house, and that if they did not live there the hotel management would be compelled to house them in the hotel itself."

HELP ASKED FOR PRISONER.

East Orange Man Sentenced in Ireland to Five Years.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 29.—The State Department has been asked to investigate the imprisonment by British authorities in Ireland of Edward P. Cahill, 22 years old, a former student at Seton Hall College, whose relatives and friends here have been informed that the young man was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. British authorities in Ireland, it was learned, alleged they found seditious writings and a drawing in Cahill's possession. The youth is a nephew of Mrs. Michael Gilsenon of 232 North Nineteenth Street, East Orange.

Several friends have interested themselves in Cahill's behalf, among them Major Eugene F. Kinkead of South Orange; City Commissioner Charles P. Gillen of Newark, and the Rev. John J. Murphy, pastor of St. James's Roman Catholic Church, Newark. Major Kinkead, a former Congressman and an officer of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, has asked Secretary of State Hughes to investigate. It was learned that the State Department had queried the American representative in Belfast, who was understood to have replied that nothing could be done.

-MAID IS MOTOR DEMON.

Dides of Her Second-Hand Car Cost Her Many Fines.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., July 29.—Annie Martin, one of this town's most arrested motorists and the only housemaid here sporting an automobile, today added another item to her record. She was again before the court for having driven her automobile to the left of a silent policeman, when she should have kept to the right. She was reprimanded and fined $5 by Assistant Judge Thomas in Rye.

Annie's record to date is:

March 11, 1921, bought second-hand automobile; March 17, narrowly missed Motorcycle Policeman Cunningham and knocked down thirty feet of iron fence; March 19, the car wrecked against telephone pole, paid $10 fine; April 30, car mounted curb in Liberty Square, for which she paid $10 fine; July 25, paid $5 fine in Rye after her auto nearly ran down Policemen Frank Gedney and George Bayha at Rye Beach.

Train Kills Bridegroom of a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 29.—Harry Lefkowitz, who had just returned from his honeymoon, was struck by a fast train and killed today at the Peekskill station of the New York Central Railroad. He was hurrying to get a southbound local train to go to New York. A woman shouted to him to step back from the track. As he turned around the locomotive of another train struck him. Lefkowitz was married just a week ago to Miss Sadye Silverstein of Peekskill.

Sergeant on Chicago Force Fires Six Shots, Nearly Hitting Justice McDonald.

HE THEN SHOOTS HIMSELF

Faced 15 Days' Imprisonment for Contempt of Court for Disobeying Dispossess Order.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Enraged at being sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment for contempt of court in disobeying an order dispossessing him of a piece of property, Sergeant Henry B. Kellogg, reputed to be the wealthiest member of the Chicago police force, drew his revolver in the crowded court of Chief Justice Charles A. McDonald today and fired six shots.

As a result Lemuel M. Ackley, a lawyer, is dead; Kellogg himself is in the County Hospital with a bullet in his brain; the Chief Justice missed a probably fatal wound only because of an inch thick oak molding, and two women were injured when an elevator, overloaded by panic-stricken spectators, fell nearly nine floors to the basement of the County Building.

The usual quiet midsummer afternoon court session was in progress when the case of Barto vs. Kellogg was called by the clerk. Kellogg, in his blue uniform, sat half way down the aisle. Some distance ahead sat Ackley with his son Lemuel Jr. and his grandson, John S. Hickey. Kellogg had claimed title to a piece of land on Arlington Heights owned by Mrs. Selmo Barto. A Master in Chancery had ruled against him. He had seized the property by force. The hearing was on a charge of contempt of court resulting from this seizure. Ackley represented Mrs. Barto.

The case brought both to their feet. A long discussion followed. Nearly all the time Kellogg stayed quietly in a chair by the jury box. When Ackley had finished, Kellogg spoke only a moment. The Judge considered the affair, then said slowly:

"Sergeant Kellogg, after hearing the evidence admitted here I fine you $100 and sentence you to the county jail for fifteen days."

Kellogg, standing directly behind Attorney Ackley and the Judge, was silent. His right hand strayed slowly to his hip. He jerked his revolver from its holster, took half a step toward Ackley, muttered something about "persecution" and started firing.

The first bullet clipped the bench two feet from the face of Judge McDonald. The second struck Attorney Ackley in the back, as did the third; the lawyer fell. The fourth and fifth shots were fired over the heads of the spectators, and both entered into the courtroom walls.

Then Kellogg turned the revolver on himself. The bullet entered the right side of his neck, passed through the inside of the skull, shattered the optic nerve and imbedded itself deep into the muscles. Kellogg fell scarcely a foot from Ackley.

Ackley, lying, was rushed to St. Luke's Hospital. Kellogg was taken in a police ambulance to Cook County Hospital. Ackley died on the operating table. Surgeons doubt Kellogg would last through the night.

Ackley was 62 years old. He had practiced law here for thirty years. He is survived by a widow and five children. Sergeant Kellogg had spent thirty years on the force. He was worth, fellow-officers declare, between $500,000 and $300,000.

DROP OIL LAND BRIBE CASE.

Oklahoma Judge Cleared of Charge Over "Tommy Atkins" Award.

SAPULPA, Okla., July 29.—Charges that Judge Lucien B. Wright of the District Court of Creek County accepted a bribe of $10,000 in connection with his decision for the Sallie Atkins interests in the Tommy Atkins $2,000,000 oil lands controversy were dismissed, ending the trial here today.

The disposal of the case was announced twenty minutes after the Justice Court convened this morning for the third day of the hearing.

$3,500 in Jewels Taken During Dinner at Southampton, $5,000 Overlooked.

INSIDE JOB, IS POLICE HINT

Thief Took Box From Dresser but Did Not Take Articles Strewn on the Top.

Jewelry valued at $3,500 was stolen from the boudoir of Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas while she and her husband were at dinner with three guests in their Summer home at Southampton, L. I., on Wednesday evening. Complete mystery surrounds the manner in which the burglar or burglars were able to enter the house without leaving a trace, how they knew that Mrs. Thomas kept her jewels in a dresser drawer and could find them without disturbing anything in the room and how they were successful in getting the stolen property away from the house without being seen or heard by any one.

Mrs. Thomas formerly was Miss Marie Good of Brooklyn. Her father is John Good of Garden City. Her first husband was Austin Townsend Sackett of New London. She has a son, John Thompson Sackett, aged 5 years. She divorced Mr. Sackett in Reno and married Mr. Thomas on March 3 last at the Palm Beach home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia.

Mr. Thomas two years ago was divorced by the former Blanche Oelrichs, now the wife of John Barrymore, who writes under the pen name of Michael Strange. Mr. Thomas is wealthy and a well-known sportsman and formerly was in the diplomatic service. His father, George C. Thomas, was a member of the banking firm of Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia.

There were three guests and seven servants in the house at the time of the burglary. Police Chief D. L. Lane of Southampton said last night that the guests were together in the dining room all the evening and did not go to the second floor. He could not remember the guests' names, but said that they were Mrs. Thomas's brother and his wife and another woman. The police suspected that one of the servants stole the gems or assisted a confederate in entering and leaving the house. Chief Lane had his men busy yesterday afternoon sifting ashes at the house to see if a lock or hinge cold be found in case the jewel box has been thrown into the fire.

Time of Loss Approximately Known.

According to Chief Lane, the burglary took place between 8:30 and 11 o'clock at night. Mrs. Thomas dressed for dinner unassisted, although it was customary for the maid, an Italian girl named Annetta Goremli, to help her. On the night in question the maid entered the room, found Mrs. Thomas dressing, and made up the bed instead of helping her mistress.

Mrs. Thomas went directly from her boudoir to the dining room at 8:30, and did not return to her room until 11 o'clock, immediately after the departure of the guests. Meantime no noise had been heard, and nobody was seen to enter or leave her room, which was on the second floor. Neither was any one seen or heard to enter or leave the house.

The discovery of the loss was accompanied by the further discovery that, mysteriously as the gems had disappeared from the drawer of the dresser, just as mysteriously the burglars had failed to take about $5,00 worth of jewelry lying loose on top of the dresser.

Mrs. Thomas called her husband, who at first scouted the idea of burglary, saying that she probably had mislaid the jewels. A brief search convinced them that this was not so, and Chief Lane was notified. He arrived at the house about 12 o'clock with one of his men and notified District Attorney Le Roy M. Young of Babylon, who sent two detectives, arriving at 2 o'clock.

Under the direction of Chief Lane the servants were searched and questioned and the house examined from cellar to garret. All of the servants denied any knowledge of the crime and the search failed to reveal a clue or a trace of the stolen articles.

Description Is Awaited.

Chief Lane said last night that he was awaiting a complete description of the stolen articles, with their numbers, from [illegible] drawer of the dresser, and the box also was stolen. None of the articles was insured.

The articles lying loose on top of the dresser had been strewn there carelessly by Mrs. Thomas as she was selecting the jewelry she wore at dinner. These were in plain sight and it was considered strange that the thief did not take them, unless he had been told in advance to take the box from the drawer and merely followed instructions.

The jewelry overlooked consisted of a twenty-five-hundred-dollar string of pearls, a diamond pin, with a horse's head set in sapphires; a diamond pin, with a bar of rubies and emeralds, and a woman's gold watch, which had belonged to Mrs. Thomas's mother or had been presented to her by her mother. Also in plain sight atop the dresser, but overlooked, was an open box containing pearl studs and other dress jewels belonging to Mr. Thomas, valued at about $300.

When asked if he thought the burglary was an "inside job," Chief Lane said: "It certainly looks as if whoever took the jewelry had information from somebody who knew the inside of the house as to where to go to get the jewelry. A man who doesn't know where to look can't get into a house and get away with a burglary without disturbing a lot of things, and in this case not a thing was disturbed. I am positive the man who took the jewelry entered and left the room by just walking through the door. There was no mark on the windows.

"We've had several of these mysterious cases in the last few years where no one is seen or heard and things just disappear, and this seems to belong to the same class."

LAWYER REPORTS A HOLD-UP

Says He and Another Were Robbed in Canadian Pacific Building.

The story of robbery at the revolver's point in the Canadian Pacific Railway Building, Madison Avenue near Forty-third Street, last Tuesday morning, was told to the police by Louis Seadron, a lawyer, of 149 Broadway, it was learned yesterday. He said that while he was in the office of C. Albin, on the eighth floor, four men entered, covered him and others with pistols, and relieved them of cash and jewelry. His own loss, he said, was a diamond ring valued at $1,500 and $47 in cash, while the other victims lost substantial amounts in money. Mr. Seadron said he notified the police as soon as the bandits departed.

At the Fifty-first Street police station it was said last night that Detective John Hughes had been assigned to investigate the case. A young woman interviewed at the scene of the holdup denied all knowledge of it, although she admitted having been there at the time mentioned by Mr. Seadron.

NINE YEARS FOR TELLER.

Former Irving Bank Employe Also Gets Fine of $9,000.

Alfred J. Farrell, former teller of the New Utrecht Branch of the Irving National Bank, who recently pleaded guilty to embezzling its funds, which he used to finance an illegal trade in liquor, was sentenced yesterday to the Atlanta Penitentiary for nine years and fined $9,000 by United States Judge Garvin in Brooklyn. He received four and one-half years and was fined $4,500 on each of two counts. The two parts of the prison sentence will not run concurrently.

"You have betrayed an important trust," said Judge Garvin in passing sentence, "and your defalcations have amounted to between $120,000 and $130,000. The court has given you every opportunity to furnish information as to what disposition you made of the money or who has been in league with you, but you have refused to aid the Government."

3 SHOPLIFTERS SENTENCED.

Girls Plead Guilty to Stealing Goods From Macy's Store.

Emma Clancy, 19 years old, who said she lived at 206 West Fifty-eighth Street, was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days, and Marion Stewart, 20 years old, and Mildred Walker, 22 years old, were sent to the Bedford Reformatory when they pleaded guilty yesterday, before Justices Edwards, Kernochan and Moss, in Special Sessions, to stealing goods valued at $37.17 from R. H. Macy & Co. on July 21.

Detectives tertified that they followed the three young women through several stores in the department store district and saw them steal many articles before they arrested them. The young women said they were stenographers.

130 AMERICANS HELD ON SHIP OFF COAST

Greek Vessel Lying Outside Waiting for Aug. 1 Because July Immigration Quota Is Full.

One hundred and thirty citizens of the United States are on board the Greek liner Megali Hellas somewhere off Sandy Hook, where they will have to remain and watch the shores of Coney Island and Atlantic Highlands through spyglasses until midnight tomorrow because the quota for Greeks in July is full to overflowing. Under the new restrictions on immigration the aliens left over from one month must not be carried over into the next.

By the ship stopping outside the three-mile limit until midnight Sunday the aliens on board will be reckoned in the quota for August and be permitted to land. The only sufferers are the Americans in the first and second cabin of the Megali Hellas and the steamship company which feeds the passengers for three extra days.

The 130 citizens have kept the air full of messages to Ellis Island protesting against being kept in the offing, so to speak, until Monday morning. No reply has been sent by the immigration authorities. A. N. Galanos, the agent for the Megali Hellas in New York, said he had not heard about the protest and that the vessel would remain outside the harbor until Monday.

HOTEL MANAGER MISSING.

Patchogue Fears Brooklyn Man Has Met With Foul Play.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 29.—Walter Tardieu, manager of the Casino of the Clifton Hotel here, mysteriously disappeared Wednesday and has not been seen or heard of since. It is known he had quite a sum of money with him, and since his habits are exemplary, it is feared he has met with foul play. He is a French-Canadian. He has Indian features, long black hair, is 5 feet 8 inches tall and weighs 135 pounds. His complexion is dark, his face smooth and his eyes are black. His city address is 293 Henry Street, Brooklyn, where, it is said, he lives with an aunt. He is an amateur boxer and it is said he has posed as a model for New York artists. He is 24 years old and unmarried.

Proprietor W. A. Riley of the Clifton Hotel says the young man came to him with good references, that his accounts were correct, that money is due him and that his trunks and other effects are in his room in the hotel.

Succeeds, Through Ruse, in Bringing Her to America Despite Murderous Opposition.

STABBED ON WEDDING NIGHT

28th Division Man Who Won Wife in Italy Is Guarded on Arrival at This Port.

Salvatore Filippo, a blinded hero of the Argonne, landed in New York yesterday from the Cosmilton Line steamship Argentina, bringing with him from Italy his 17-year-old bride, Isabella Bruna, dark-eyed and of unusual beauty.

Filippo, who is 27 years old, came to America fourteen years ago, and lived for a while in Manhattan. When the war began he enlisted in the 110th Infantry, Twenty-eighth Division. As sergeant major, he went into the Argonne drive. When four of his men were lying wounded, exposed to the German fire, he crept out and brought one back. Then he crept out again. Three machine gun bullets went through his head and left him blind for life.

After lying four months in the hospital, first in France and then in Baltimore, he was finally permitted to go to his home in Erie, Pa. His mother decided that she wanted to return to her home in Italy, and her blind son went with her. In an Italian village he became acquainted with Isabella Bruna. He could not see her face, but fell in love with her. He had a disability pension from the United States Government amounting to $157 a month. This gave him a position of affluence in Italy. He wooed Isabella with many gifts.

Isabella's father resented the attentions of the blind man. He knocked Filippo down one night when the young man came wooing. "Keep away from my daughter or I'll kill you," was his stern ultimatum. Disregarding his threat, Filippo continued his love-making clandestinely, and at last there was a secret wedding at his mother's house.

The night of the marriage, the father, with some of his friends belonging to a sinister secret society, broke into the bridal chamber. They stabbed Filippo twice in the back and once in the arm, leaving him for dead. When he recovered consciousness his wife was gone.

While he was in the hospital his mother found the girl's hiding place and discovered that the father had succeeded in turning her affections from her young husband. Though they lived apart, they kept up secret communication.

When Filippo announced that he was coming to America his bride refused to accompany him. She went to the Argentina to see him off. The ship, he said, was to sail at 4; but it started at 2. When the ship was out on the Atlantic, Filippo produced a ticket, and passport for his bride. She would not speak to him for three days, but at last relented.

Customs officials, acting on Filippo's pleas, searched the pier at Brooklyn just before the Argentina's landing, to be sure there were no assassins in waiting to take his life. An automobile, engaged by the officials, was ready to receive the couple as they came down the gangplank, the examination of their baggage was expedited, and they were whisked away to a hotel. Today they start for Filippo's home in Erie, Pa.

The Argentina had seventeen American citizens among the 156 passengers, who were landed last night at Pier 7, Bush Stores, South Brooklyn, and the remain-

URGE POSTAL CHANGES TO AID BUSINESS HERE

Importance of Enlarged Facilities Is Emphasized in Postal Commission Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The report of the Joint Postal Commission on Postal Conditions and Needs in New York City was filed in the Senate today by Senator Townsend. In connection with the previously announced recommendations for the building of two new postal buildings, one between Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets and Eighth and Ninth Avenues and the other in Thirtieth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, the report states that the first site would cost $3,250,000 and that the second site, the leasing of which is advised, had been offered to the Government by the New York Central Railroad at $1.70 a square foot of floor area.

"In connection with the cost of this project," the report continues, "and the cost of the Pennsylvania site, it should be said that land values in New York are naturally high, but the receipts of the New York Post Office last year were $33,301,498.91 and they are increasing at the rate of approximately 10 per cent. per annum, so that at the end of the ten-year period for which provision is being made they will approximate $125,000,000 annually.

"The acquisition of this site will give opportunity to segregate a very large volume of outgoing parcels post matter, the desirability of effecting which segregation in certain cases has been urged before and will serve a very useful purpose in affording the business section with a station for the deposit of bulk mail.

"The plan outlined includes the abandonment of the present foreign station, now occupying an entire separate building, with very inadequate space and facilities; the removal from the Grand Central station of many of the activities there conducted, and the reallocation of space of all branches of the Post Office and railway mail service now located in the General Post Office. Investigation made by the commission has shown the urgent need of relieving the situation at the City Hall station."

It is stated that with some changes in the City Hall Post Office and the completion of the new building, now under construction, in Varick Street some relief will be had from the congested state of affairs. But the report urges that plans be prepared for a new building on the City Hall site, the present building to be vacated by July 1, 1925, while the new structure is under construction.

Sixty Paroled at Sing Sing.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, July 29.—Sixty prisoners, the largest class in the history of Sing Sing, were paroled by the members of the State Board of Parole, which met today at the prison. The number of applicants for release was larger than ever because the board will not meet next month and it crowded two months' work into the one meeting. Frank McKenna, John Hayes and George Miller were prominent among the inmates ordered paroled. Henry Lorenz, convicted of bigamy in the Bronx; William Morris, assault, and Henry Tarpian, grand larceny in Manhattan, went home upon completing their sentences.

Cape May Indicted Official Dies.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 29.—Floyd Hewitt, former Director of the Board of Freeholders, many of whose members are under indictment on charges of bribery in connection with road contracts, died today at his home in Anglesea. Hewitt was 40 years old and was among those named in the indictments. He was charged with having accepted a bribe of $3,000.

Devaney Reports $100,000 Was Said to Be Back of Bill at Albany.

TELLS OF GEGAN AND LUSK

Sullivan Bomb Squad Chief Was Trying to Aid Senator's Governorship Boom.

Admission that he had heard of a $100,000 "slush fund" to get through the detectives' bill while he was in Albany was made yesterday by Detective Bernard J. Devaney in his testimony before Commissioner of Accounts David Hirshfield. Devaney said he believed that Detectives James J. Gegan and Cornelius J. Brown of the bomb squad, who were also in Albany in the interest of the bill, tried to drive him and Detective Thomas H. Conkling out of Albany.

"They wanted to drive us out," Devaney said, "so that Senator Clayton R. Lusk, who had the Governorship bee in his bonnet, would receive all the credit for passing the bill among the 800 New York City detectives."

Devaney said that he was introduced to Assemblyman Franklin W. Judson, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Taxation, by John E. Kleist, the lobbyist sought in connection with the inquiry. Devaney said he discussed the chance of getting a bill through with Assemblyman Judson. He said Mr. Judson said there was not a good chance with two bills and advised the detectives to get together. Mr. Hirshfield asked if Judson drew the bill.

"I gave all the data to Kleist," said Devaney, "and told him what the detectives wanted. Whether he gave the information to Judson I don't know. I understand the bill was drafted by the bill drafting board at Albany, but who gave the board the facts is beyond my personal knowledge."

"When did you hear about money in connection with the detectives' bill?" asked Commissioner Hirshfield.

"I was standing in the telegraph office in Albany when I heard two men say there was $100,000 behind the detectives' bill," Devaney replied. "I don't know who the two men were."

Devaney refused to corroborate the testimony of Detective Conkling, who said Devaney was present when he gave Kleist $10,000 in an Albany hotel. Devaney said he did not know whether Conkling gave Kleist the money or not, but that he did not mean that he did not believe Conkling did not give Kleist the money.

Devaney denied that he received any of the $6,000, the sum Kleist is believed to have retained.

Police Lieutenant Joseph Courtney, who opposed the bill, testified that he had asked Senator Lusk to consider how unfair the detectives' bill was to the 11,000 members of the uniformed force.

"Boys, I don't see what I can do for you," he said Senator Lusk replied. "There are two detectives, Gegan and Brown, whose services I greatly appreciate, and I want to do something for them."

At the end of the hearing Mr. Hirshfield said that he had only "scratched the surface" in his investigation. He said the witnesses seemed reluctant to tell the whole truth, but that he intended to continue his inquiry if it took all Summer.

DETECTIVE TIGHE REDUCED TO RANKS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

John A. Harriss from crossing Fifth Avenue during a Liberty Loan parade.

"It seems to me to be clear beyond question that Tighe had what is called a 'pull,'" said Senator Meyer. "We intend to go further into the matter and try to discover the reason for his pull."

Victims of Tighe crowded the anteroom of Chief Inspector Lahey's office in the afternoon, eager to tell their story of the detective's rampage. Out of the thirty or forty blackjacked by Tighe, five women, two young girls and two men appeared as complainants against the rambunctious policeman.

The hearing before the Chief Inspector had been determined upon before Mayor Hylan sent a message to Police Commissioner Enright directing an investigation. It was held in secret and reporters were not even permitted to remain in the corridor while it was in progress or to talk to the witnesses while they were in the police headquarters building. Lahey refused to see reporters afterward and the information of Tighe's suspension was made public by the Chief Inspector's secretary.

The witnesses, however, talked freely outside Police Headquarters and it was learned from them that the report of Tighe's rampage in yesterday's New York Times was a conservative recital of what really took place.

Mrs. Patrick Coen, wife of the proprietor of the lunch room at 600 Ninth Avenue, which Tighe made the point of his original attack and his base of operations, said she had just started down from the apartment she occupies on the second floor of that building at Forty-third Street and Ninth Avenue, when she heard her daughter Helen, 7 years old, scream.

Mrs. Coen, whose husband is ill in bed, said she ran down stairs and grabbed her daughter Kathleen, 2 years old, and shoved her into the hallway. She said she then attempted to enter the lunchroom by a side door, but could open it only a few inches because it was fastened by a chain.

Looking through the opening, she said, she saw Tighe choking Helen. Tighe turned and saw her, she said, took off the chain, threw open the door and dragged her into the lunchroom. Mrs. Coen said Tighe treated her very roughly and called her vile names. She said Tighe then threw her into the back room, and that she escaped, taking Helen with her, when his attention was diverted by later victims.

Helen Coen, a slight and pretty child, said that she was playing near the door of the lunchroom when Tighe asked her where her mother was.

"She's upstairs," Helen said she replied. "Shall I go and get her?"

The little girl said that Tighe replied "No," and then seized her and began to choke her until she almost stopped breathing. Helen said Tighe also slapped her and that she screamed for her mother as soon as she could.

Alphonse Delgrosso, counter man in the lunchroom into which it was converted from a saloon after the passage of the Volstead act, told of Tighe's first appearance. Delgrosso said several men were eating at the lunch counter and that he had just served them their meals.

"The moment Tighe entered he swept his club along the counter, breaking every bit of glassware and crockery and knocking most of it to the floor," Delgrosso said. "Then he came behind the bar and started after me."

Delgrosso said that Tighe struck him several times before he dragged him from behind the counter and lodged him in the back room.

Mrs. Catherine Gayety of 345 West Forty-third Street said that she and her husband, John Gayety, a truckman, had just come from a motion-picture theatre. They saw several friends in front of the barber shop which adjoins the lunchroom, she said, and stopped to chat for a moment.

"Tighe came out of the lunchroom door and grabbed my husband," said Mrs. Gayety. "He struck him with his blackjack and dragged him into the lunchroom. I was carrying my baby, Frances, a year and a half old, but I followed and demanded why he had attacked my husband. He called me vile names and struck me with his blackjack, just missing the baby. The shock was so great that I dropped the baby on the sidewalk, and stood in front to protect her. I pleaded with Tighe not to hit me again on account of the child and not to hit the child. He grabbed me by the back of the neck and dragged me into the back room. He then threw me down on the floor. A little later I got out and got the baby."

Mrs. Gayety said there were two other women in the back room when she was thrust in there. She said Tighe told one of them to get out, and slapped the other woman in the face.

Slapped Woman On Way to Grocery.

Mrs. Ella Fitzgerald of 329 West Forty-third Street, a woman of pleasant appearance but past middle age, said she had started from her home to buy groceries but stopped for a moment when she saw a crowd in front of the barber shop.

She said Tighe appeared and the crowd scattered, and she also started to leave. Mrs. Fitzgerald said Tighe seized her and tore her waist almost completely off. He slapped her several times, she said, and hurt her by striking her with his knee.

By that time the patrol wagon from the West Forty-seventh Street Station had arrived, and Mrs. Fitzgerald said Tighe threw her into the patrol wagon. She was not, however, one of those formally booked as prisoners and sent to Night Court, where they were discharged.

Mrs. Fitzgerald bore the marks of severe bruises on both arms and shoulders. Her husband, John Fitzgerald, a machinist, expressed regret that he had not been there when Tighe attacked her.

Charles G. Green, a one-legged negro bootblack, who has a stand on the corner, said he was shining the shoes of a customer when he found he needed some water. He said he entered the lunchroom to get it and that Tighe saw him coming and grabbed him.

"First he hit me on the shoulders and arm with a blackjack," said Green. "Then he kicked my crutch away, knocked me down and threw me in the back room."

James Hand, janitor at 330 West Forty-third Street, was on an errand to the butcher's for Mrs. James J. O'Reilly, a tenant, when he encountered Tighe in front of the barber shop. Hand, an elderly man with white hair, said Tighe grabbed him by the back of the neck, struck him three times with his blackjack and shoved him in the back room.

Barber Dragged from Shop.

Frank Sudri, a barber, was shaving a customer in the barber shop when Tighe appeared at the door, which had been left open on account of the heat.

"Come out, I want to talk to you," Sudri said Tighe called out.

"Wait until I finish shaving this customer," Sudri said he replied.

"Come out," Tighe then bellowed, according to Sudri. "Come out and make it snappy, before I come in and wreck your joint."

Sudri said he came out and Tighe grabbed him by the neck and threw him down. "You're under arrest," he said Tighe shouted. Sudri said that Tighe then shifted his grip to his collar and dragged him to the back of the lunchroom.

Sudri said afterward that a uniformed policeman, probably Policeman Traver, against whom Tighe attempted to make a charge of interference with a police officer at the West Forty-seventh Street Station the night before, attempted to get Tighe to stop. "Pull the whole house," he said was Tighe's reply to the policeman's remonstrance.

Waited Hours in Lahey's Office.

The witnesses against Tighe were kept waiting for several hours in Chief Inspector Lahey's office, and it was said that only the women were called. Police Captain Thomas Donohue and Lieutenant Harry Callahan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and Tighe, were the other witnesses.

Tighe was reported to have testified that Coen's lunchroom, formerly a saloon, had been raided twice by detectives of Inspector James S. Bolan's staff during the last six months, that he and Kaufman, having heard of these raids, went into the place and found a group of men around a ticker.

Tighe was reported to have told Chief Inspector Lahey that he heard these men talk about bets, and started to make arrests. A woman then blew a police whistle, he said, causing a large crowd to collect outside. Tighe was said to have declared that the crowd interfered with him in making his arrests.

As soon as the hearing was over, Tighe left the building almost on the run, refusing to talk with reporters. Kaufman also would not discuss the case.

Chief Inspector Lahey, carrying what was evidently notes on the testimony, then went upstairs, presumably for a conference with Police Commissioner Enright.

Tighe's Record Revealed.

Senator Meyer made public the following record of the charges against him, permitting reporters to see the original obtained on subpoena thee weeks ago from Police Headquarters. The record of charges against Tighe, who went on the force in 1912, follows:

Dec. 3, 1915—(1) Absent from post, standing at bar in licensed liquor saloon. (2) Failed to obtain permission. (3) Failed to make entry. Reprimand.

June 20, 1916—Struck a prisoner with his fist and baton while conveying him to the station house. Reprimand.

June 20, 1916—Struck a prisoner with his baton while conveying him to the station house. Two days' pay.

March 13, 1917—Improper patrol. Complaint dismissed.

March 18, 1918—(1) Absent from post, lying on platform of subway station. (2) Intoxicated. (3) No permission. (4) No entry. Reprimand.

Aug. 27, 1919—(1) Struck colored man with baton and used improper language to him. (2) False arrest. One day's pay.

Aug. 27, 1919—(1) Assaulted woman in station house with his night baton. (2) Falsely arrested a woman. Complaint dismissed.

The last two complaints, according to the record in the possession of Senator Meyer, grew out of a raid on a craps game in which the negro struck by Tighe was James Harris. The woman who accused him of striking her with his club was Mrs. Dorothy Gibbons of 60 East 134th Street. Mrs. Gibbons testified that she went to the station house to make arrangements for the care of a child of one of the persons arrested.

On the intoxication charge of March 18, 1918, the following report of Police Surgeon Thomas A. McGoldrick is part of the record:

To the Police Commissioner:

(Through Official Channels).

Sir: At 4 A. M., March 18, 1918, I visited the 146th Precinct Station house and examined Patrolman Charles Tighe, Shield 6,527, of that precinct, and found him unfitted for duty by reason of the use of intoxicants.

Findings:

In deep stupor from which he could be aroused only with difficulty. Breath very foul and alcoholic in odor. Clothes very soiled with dust. Pupils of eyes dilated. Pulse 72, full and regular. Face flushed. When aroused could not stand or walk steadily. Brain action slow. Thoughts disconnected. Recognized the police surgeon and could read time on a watch correctly. Respectfully,

THOMAS A. McGOLDRICK,
Surgeon Twelfth District.

Reprimand for Drunken Stupor.

The only punishment Tighe received for this offense was a reprimand," Senator Meyer commented. "That certainly looks as though he were a policeman with a 'pull.'"

Thomas J. Mahoney, when a Special Deputy Police Commissioner, whose duties are not clearly understood by the uniformed department, is treated in a 'rough and disrespectful manner' by a Sergeant of Police, the Sergeant of Police was tried and fined twenty days' pay. The facts are worth considering.

"In April, 1919, there was a Liberty Loan parade, and the uniformed force was instructed to keep the streets clear of pedestrians and to maintain close lines along the curb. While Sergeant Ezekiel Keller was engaged in keeping back pedestrians a man attempted to cross Fifth Avenue at Forty-third Street. The Sergeant attempted to stop him. The man disclosed himself as Special Deputy Police Commissioner Harris. Whereupon the Sergeant said, 'Commissioner, you ought to have known better.'

"And for this 'rough and disrespectful treatment' Sergeant Keller was fined twenty days' pay, about $140. Sergeant Keller was apparently a policeman without a pull."

Senator Meyer said there were many other instances of policemen being protected in wrongdoing by leniency in punishment, or by no punishment at all, in the records of the Police Department. He said he believed this was one of the things that had broken down the morale of the Police Department and that the committee would attempt to ascertain why the police authorities had been so lenient with Tighe and other policeman and so stern with others.

Tighe's Threat to Lobsters.

Tighe's attack upon passing women was the subject of much discussion in the neighborhood yesterday, and it was recalled that he recently issued a warning to young men who congregate in groups on corners in that locality that they must stop it or he would "grind them to dust beneath his heel."

Tighe's actions became so violent, it was said, that the Rev. Father Boylan of the Church of the Holy Cross ran to borrow a wrench from a street cleaner, while the Rev. Father William F. Duffy of the same parish sent in a call for policemen to the West Forty-seventh Street Station. Persons who saw Tighe in action agreed that he kicked and cuffed children out of the way in his dashes for prisoners and also struck several women besides the six who have figured as complainants against him.

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Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Page 18.

SURGEONS CRITICISE FEE LIMIT OF $1,000

Medical Men Here and in Other Cities Say Johns Hopkins Dictum Is Unfair.

MENACE TO CHARITY WORK

Contend Saving Life by Surgery Should Be as Highly Rewarded as by Legal Proceedings.

So many of the better known New York surgeons are away on vacations or were absent for week-ends yesterday that nothing like a consensus could be had, really representative of medical opinion in this city, on the action of Johns Hopkins Hospital in limiting surgeons' fees to $1,000 for an operation and attendance fees to $35 a week.

A number of those who were found were reluctant to discuss the subject for quotation, but among the few who did talk announcement of the Johns Hopkins plan had aroused some opposition. Emphasis was laid on the cost of acquiring the technical skill, training and experience requisite to really good surgery, attention was drawn to the amount of charity work most medical men perform, and fear was expressed that the attendance fee in particular would result in relegating much of the after care to subordinates.

Some support was found for the system generally credited to the Mayo brothers' hospital at Rochester, Minn., where the surgeon's fees are based on a percentage of the patient's annual income. A similar system is in use at the Broad Street Hospital here. There also was talk of the wisdom of paying fixed salaries to hospital surgeons and it was said that the Presbyterian Hospital was in progress of instituting that system.

Dr. Lefferts A. McClelland, President of the Medical Board of the Broad Street Hospital and himself a surgeon, characterized as "ridiculous" the ruling of Johns Hopkins authorities on surgeons' fees.

"How is it possible to compute the money value of saving a life?" he asked. "Take a jurist who by his pleading in court saves his client's life—the money that his long legal training has cost him is a parallel of what it costs a surgeon to perform an operation. The vast majority of the work of eminent surgeons is done for nothing. Just the other day I myself did an operation to remove a brain abscess which cost me in loss of other appointments and in railroad fare alone over $200, yet all I got in return was 'Thank you.' I have talked with many surgeons today who are in entire agreement with me on the Johns Hopkins ruling—among them Dr. Maximilian Stern, in charge of neurological work at the Broad Street Hospital, and Dr. W. B. Savage, President of the Medical Board of the South Side Hospital at Babylon, L. I."

Dr. McClelland predicted that surgeons in other parts of the country would pay no attention to the Johns Hopkins dictum, but would continue to charge what they thought was right and proper in relation to their patients' incomes.

A reported interview with Dr. A. J. Barker Savage, Acting Superintendent of the Broad Street Hospital, to the effect that a similar limitation of fees had obtained for over a year at that institution, was mentioned to Dr. McClelland, but he said that all that was compulsory there was the basing of fees on income by a regular percentage, without a limit on the actual amount of the charge. This was confirmed by those on duty at the hospital, who said that there had been no criticism of the system, the initiation of which is credited to the Mayo brothers.

A superintendent of one of the largest hospitals in New York City, who would not permit his name to be mentioned, had this to say of the Baltimore fee ruling:

"It is no concern of a hospital what a surgeon shall charge his patients in the institution. The patients are there not because it is one or another hospital but because the surgeon to whom they went for treatment had them brought to it, so that the matter of payment for operations and treatment should rest strictly between the patient and his surgeon."

Regrets Discussion of Fees.

One young surgeon, who is associated with one of the best known surgeons in New York, regretted that the question of fees should have been brought before the public in any way.

"It is very regrettable that any controversy over fees should be brought up at all," he said. "How are you going to determine what is a just fee? What is a large fee to one doctor is a pittance to another. Did you ever see a rich doctor? There are a few, but they have made their money by curing very wealthy people who, out of gratitude, make them large gifts of money."

"A set fee for surgical operations might be an effective method for a hospital to adopt, where the resident surgeon is paid a yearly salary by the hospital to do its surgical work and the fees from individual cases are turned into the hospital; but it hardly strikes me as a fair proposition for the ordinary surgeon," said Dr. Guilford S. Dudley, acting chief of the second surgical division at Bellevue Hospital.

"Johns Hopkins is largely run on such a basis, I think, and that is probably why the Trustees established a fixed rate. The Presbyterian Hospital here is being reorganized along the line and will soon have all of its work done by surgeons who are paid a yearly salary by the hospital.

"For the private surgeon, however, the finest method of compensation to my mind is the Mayo Brothers' way, where a certain percentage of a patient's yearly income is charged as the bill for the operation.

"It hardly strikes me that stopping of large fees would curtail the amount of free clinical work done, as every surgeon would probably continue with his free clinical work out of regard for the ethics of the profession and from his own love of the work.

"The worst feature of the Johns Hopkins edict is the limitation of charge for attendance on a patient to $35 a week. This reduces the fee per visit to about $5. It is hardly likely that a fine surgeon would attend a patient in bad cases where the treatment required changing dressings twice a day to keep the patient in comfort for that small a fee. He probably would turn it over to the house surgeon and the patient would be deprived of the best services of the specialist who performed the operation."

Heartily Endorses Limit.

Emphatic endorsement of the limiting of surgeons' fees to $1,000 was given by Dr. James Garfield Dwyer, Consulting Surgeon of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

"I am absolutely in favor of the action of the Johns Hopkins authorities," said Dr. Dwyer. "The limiting of fees to $1,000 is a step in the right direction, and I have been advocating such a rule for a long time. There is no reason why a surgeon should go above that sum, and he can scale down his prices for the poorer patients."

A New York surgeon who would not be quoted by name declared that the practice of gouging patients for operations has been prevalent heretofore.

"All the traffic will bear' has been the rule," he continued, "and many surgeons have charged $1,000 and $2,000 for removing adenoids or tonsils. It is high time that this was stopped, and I hope that the Johns Hopkins decision will have a strong effect in reform."

The opposite viewpoint was expressed by the private secretary of a prominent surgeon, now on his vacation. She said that his attitude was against restricting doctors and surgeons in their charges, since they could and should be trusted to adjust their fees to the means of the individual patient.

The opinion of Dr. John W. Brannan, President of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, was sought, but he refused to see reporters, sending word by an attendant that he had "nothing to say" on the Johns Hopkins ruling.

Chicago Criticises Dictum.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 29.—In years gone by a doctor's wife had to take in boarders to eke out a living, but today no physician would be able to establish a practice unless he lived in a neighborhood of the better class, owned an automobile and had an office in one of the city's best buildings. This is the consensus of opinion of Chicago's physicians, who were apparently of one mind in declaring that the edict of the Board of Trustees of Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore that the fee for a major operation should not be more than $1,000 and the charge for hospital attendance $35 a week is all wrong.

If the wealthy man does not pay a large fee, physicians would not be able to take care of the poor, it was said at the offices of the Chicago Medical Society. Even now, it is stated, one-third of the patients do not pay the doctor's bills at all, and the physicians have been forced to establish a clearing house to collect them.

"No Board of Trustees in a hospital can decide what a doctor's services are worth," said Dr. Franklin Martin, Secretary General of the American College of Surgeons. "Do you know that nine-tenths of the operations performed by the best surgeons in Chicago today are done for the poor without charge? Their livelihood must come from somewhere. If the well-to-do are not assessed reasonably high, the poor will suffer for it."

"Very well and good," said Dr. Carl B. Davis, who was reached as he emerged from an operation room at the Presbyterian Hospital, "only I think it would be fair to apply the same limit to banks, corporation lawyers and specialists in other lines of business. In other words, why put a limit on the doctor's fee alone? Each patient is charged according to his ability to pay. There are a great many charity patients who can obtain treatment only because of the fees paid by among the few who do pay them."

Dr. Louis D. Smith, head of the special committee of the Chicago Medical Society, said: "I don't think the operating fee limit is a just one. You have to take the financial status of the patient into consideration. If life is worth no more than $1,000 to a man with a fifty-thousand-dollar a year income, why, then, perhaps, the fee is a fair one."

The $35 a week limitation for hospital attendance, Dr. Smith thought, was just, as did Dr. William Franklin Harpel of the Advisory Board of Hahnemann Hospital.

"Except in special cases," said Dr. Harpel, "the limit on the fee for hospital attendance is a fair one. In many instances the charge could be made lower. On the other hand, there are patients whose condition is such that a physician has to be in attendance much of the time. Under these circumstances $35 is too low."

Dr. Evarts Graham Stringfield likewise was opposed to the $1,000 limitation for major operations.

"The way surgeons and physicians look at the subject," he said, "is that they average the fees with the patient's ability to pay. The man who has a big income certainly should be charged more than the man who is earning $1,000 a year."

Dr. Max Thorek, surgeon in chief of the American Hospital, similarly opposed the ruling of $1,000 an operation, as did a number of Chicago doctors. Dr. Thorek said the medical profession for centuries has been donating its services to the poor and turning the financial burdens over to wealthy patients. "If a wealthy magnate brings his wife to me and I save her life, I charge the limit," said Dr. Thorek. "My theory is that if he can buy a $100,000 yacht, he can pay generously for his wife's life."

For Freedom of Fees.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Surgeons and hospital officials in this city today expressed emphatic disapproval of the action taken at Johns Hopkins limiting the fees to be charged for operations and hospital attendance. It was the consensus of opinion that the ruling will affect the scale of charges for operations and treatment very little, if any, outside of Baltimore. Furthermore, physicians had no hesitation in saying the edict is distinctly unfair and certainly unwise.

The idea of limiting the fees of some of the better known members of the staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital appealed to a resident staff surgeon of that hospital as being wholly impracticable.

"It would have the effect," he said, "of driving away from the hospital all but charity patients, for the doctors would simply remove their patients to a hospital where no such ruling was in force."

In discussing the question of fees to private patients, one of the leading surgeons in the city said:

"It very often happens that fees of $50,000 or $75,000 are paid to lawyers of high repute for an opinion. Now, supposing the man who pays such a fee has a wife or child who is seriously ill. If a surgeon, by means of careful diagnosis, skill and technique, is able to save that person's life, is it not worth more—certainly as much—as the lawyer's opinion?

"If people generally knew of the many mornings that are given by most prominent surgeons in this city to charity work for which they neither receive nor ask any remuneration whatever," he continued, "the matter of fees would be more clearly understood.

"I have no hesitation in saying there is very little 'gouging' going on in Philadelphia. Personally, I have known of very few cases. For major operations, where the skill of the surgeon has saved the life of a patient who can well afford to pay amply for the service, I feel that the bill should be commensurate with the service and the patient's ability to pay. This does not mean 'gouging,' but to limit a surgeon's fee would be clearly unfair."

Many of the leading surgeons in the city are agreed on the freedom of fees in Philadelphia.

Several of the hospitals in the city have taken the attitude that it is none of the hospital's business what members of their staffs charge private patients. The resident surgeon of one hospital said fully 70 per cent. of the operations performed there by one of Philadelphia's leading surgeons are charity operations, for which he receives no fees.

Unwarranted, Says St. Louisan.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Prominent surgeons here were loath to express an opinion concerning the action of Johns Hopkins University in limiting fees. Several who declined to be quoted, however, said they did not believe it was in the jurisdiction of any institution to say what a surgeon should charge for his services.

Dr. Harvey G. Mudd declared that such an edict was an unwarranted interference and in his opinion was a restriction which could never be effectual for the reason that the matter of fees for medical services permitted no arbitrary ruling.

"I would not like such a restriction to be placed upon any surgeon," he commented. "There are so many varying circumstances which govern the subject that a limit of $1,000 would be absurd. For many cases the surgeon receives nothing. Fees are based entirely upon the patient's ability to pay."

Dr. E. A. Babler was of the same opinion. He does not believe there is any ethical restriction upon a surgeon's fees.

"The only fair basis upon which we practice is the regulation of fees according to the wealth of the patient," he said. "A large fee means no more to a wealthy man than a moderate fee to one of less fortunate circumstances. In the sum total those who are able to bear the burden are assessed the most; and the many charity cases for which the doctor receives nothing make the balance."

QUALIFICATIONS ON LIMIT.

Johns Hopkins Authorities Must Approve Charges Exceeding $1,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 29.—The Johns Hopkins Hospital has not said finally and without qualification that a patient may never, under any circumstances, be charged more than $35 a week for medical attention, nor more than $1,000 for an operation. But it has said that when more than these sums is charged the hospital authorities must be informed of the circumstances and must approve the charge.

This statement was made today by Judge Henry Harlan, President of the Board of Trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

The Trustees adopted these recommendations after consultation with the medical board of the hospital, Dr. Harlan continued, because it was known that some very large fees had been charged. The medical board and the Board of Trustees felt that some limit should be fixed. But they do not fail to recognise that there are some cases in which larger fees for either surgical or medical services are justifiable. When such larger fees are charged, however, the hospital authorities must approve them.

"There is no plan to fix charges for each order of operation, is there?" Judge Harlan was asked. "That is to say, that an operation for appendicitis should cost so much or an operation for another malady so much?

"Of course not, that is not practicable," Judge Harlan answered.

It is understood that the real reason for the action Judge Harlan was told was that some well-to-do people had been charged large sums just because they were well-to-do, and that they resented the charges and associated Johns Hopkins Hospital with their resentment. There was some resentment of such charges and some association of the hospital with them, Judge Harlan answered.

In taking control of the fees which may be charged its patients, it is said, Johns Hopkins is blazing a new trail in hospital administration. Just as Johns Hopkins Medical School blazed a new trail when it adopted the full-time professorship idea, which other medical schools are now adopting.

JERSEY RUM RUNNER GETS SIX MONTHS

Freed on $2,000 Bail by Supreme Court After Going to Jail and Being Fined $500.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 29.—Emanuel Kats, a former prominent Atlantic City hotel man, who was found guilty of violating the Van Ness Enforcement act in illegally transporting liquor, was sentenced to the maximum of six moths in jail and fined $500 by County Judge William L. Eldredge today. Kats was taken to jail to begin his term at once, although his attorney, Robert McCarter of Newark, gave notice of appeal.

Justice Katzenbach of the New Jersey Supreme Court issued a writ of certiorari tonight at his Summer home in Spring Lake, N. J. He ordered Kats's release in $2,000 bail pending argument. Counsel for the prisoner motored to Spring Lake immediately after the imposition of sentence.

Kats was charged with being the owner of 152 cases of Scotch whisky, believed to have been part of the supply smuggled into New Jersey from the British auxiliary schooner Pocomoke, now in the hands of Federal agents in Atlantic City. One case of whisky was opened and placed in evidence. It was marked from the Bahamas via New York.

Interviewed by a reporter, Kats raged against the law which clapped him into jail without a jury trial and without being allowed to furnish bail pending appeal to test the constitutionality of the act.

"And that is not all," he said. "I have been convicted of transporting 152 cases of good liquor. The liquor has been shown to be mine, but when I asked the Sheriff for one drink of my own liquor, he refused to give it to me."

On the arrest of Kats, Edgar C. Cole, County Prosecutor, called in customs chemists from Philadelphia, who found a sample of the whisky 86 proof and 44 per cent. alcohol.

Judge Eldredge said the Prosecutor had produced enough evidence to prove beyond shadow of a doubt that Kats was guilty. In pronouncing sentence he said that there were no circumstances connected with the case that would appeal to the mercy of the Court, that Katz not only had violated the State law but had wilfully broken the Constitution of the United States.

Judge Eldredge also said he intended to enforce the Van Ness act in Cape May County and that he would assist the Federal authorities to stop rum running from the Bahamas to the New Jersey coast.

Mr. McCarter said he was confident that the Van Ness law would be declared unconstitutional because it denied the defendant the right of trial by jury.

Cut Oil Men's Pay 9½ Per Cent.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 29.—Wage reductions of approximately 9½ per cent. will go into effect Aug. 1 for employes of the Carter Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, according to a decision reached here yesterday by representatives of the managers and of the employes. Representatives from Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky attended the meeting which was in charge of C. J. Hicks, executive assistant of the President of the Standard Oil Company.

CITY 'WIPED OUT' IN BIG WAR GAME

Attacking Enemy Air Squadron Drops 21 Tons of "Bombs" in Two Daylight Raids.

PART OF WIDE MANOEUVRES

Plan Shows How Hostile Army Could Establish Base and Destroy Coast Cities.

New York was totally destroyed and eliminated as a military factor yesterday, theoretically speaking, when an "enemy" bombing fleet comprising one Handley Page, one Caproni and fifteen Martin airplanes, under the direction of Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, Assistant Chief of Air Service, dropped twenty-one tons of gas, flame and fragmentation bombs over the lower city in two raids. Although General Mitchell refused to be quoted, an officer of high rank said that the air service had successfully demonstrated the defenselessness of New York and other Atlantic seaboard cities.

The attack was part of a tactical problem which the air service had been working out since the sinking of the Ostfriesland last week. In this case, the flyers were turned into an enemy raiding force with orders to pave the way for the landing of a hostile army from overseas.

The theoretical situation leading up to the capture of New York was as follows: War had been declared by a foreign power on July 15. Six days later two hostile forces engaged with each other at a point seventy-five miles east of the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay. The only aircraft with our navy were a few seaplanes and unarmed training planes, which were quickly shot down by a greater number of enemy aircraft. The Red air force followed with an attack on the entire Blue (United States) fleet, ending in the sinking of the last of our battleships on the Atlantic coast.

Air Base Established.

On July 22 the Red air raiding force landed from the carriers and established an air base at a point eight miles north of Cape Hatteras. Operating from their airdrome, the aviators in night attacks destroyed our planes centred at Langley Field, Va., and the Norfolk Navy Yard. This sustained the position of the enemy as far as interference by land and sea was concerned, and enabled them to be within striking distance of the remaining air stations at Bolling Field, outside of Washington, and Mitchel Field, near Garden City, L. I. On the 24th Richmond, Va., was destroyed, and in succeeding attacks Newport News and Norfolk.

The commander of the enemy forces then ordered the attack on New York. The squadron, led by the giant Caproni, and with a crew of about seventy men, distributed among the raiding planes, swung over lower Manhattan in the first attack shortly before noon. Flying at an average height of 8,000 feet, plane after plane released the theoretical 1,100-and 2,000-pound fragmentation bombs as well as those of the flame and gas variety. The effect of the gas bombs was felt as far as Times Square, according to the air officers, and those of the inhabitants who survived their deadly effect were scurrying toward Yonkers.

Returning from the second attack, the planes flew at a close range, and the raiders picked out such buildings as the Woolworth Building, the Sub-Treasury and the Custom House as their especial targets. The planes hovered at 5,000 feet.

The destruction of the lower city having been completed and the inhabitants either killed or fleeing, the Reds turned their attention to the elimination of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, following which they flew to Mitchel Field. Last night the pilots and enlisted men were given leave until Monday to tell the city they had "destroyed." The Reds also were to have attacked Philadelphia, but deferred the destruction of that city until next week.

Good Weather for Raid.

The flyers said that ideal weather conditons obtained yesterday. Low visibility at the height at which the attacking air force flew would have made the planes difficult targets for anti-aircraft batteries. On the other hand, the raiders had little trouble in picking out their targets, the aviators aid.

The force under General Mitchell was divided into two squadrons, the first commanded by Major Leo Walton and Major T. J. Hanley. There also was a pursuit group under Captain B. E. Baucus. A Thomas Morse scout plane, which preceded the bombers at one stage of the flight, attained a speed of 170 miles an hour.

The raiding planes will be on exhibition at Mitchel Field today and tomorrow, and an invitation has been issued to the public to inspect them.

Advocates of a bigger air force cited yesterday's "attack" as vividly illustrating what might take place should an enemy force eliminate our air forces. If seventy men in only seventeen planes could do all this, much greater damage and destruction would result from a larger force, they pointed out. The pertinence of the attack on New York in view of the recently announced abandonment of the Rockaway Point Air Station also was pointed out.

An order for seventy Martin bombers was placed with the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation yesterday, it was learned. The pilots who participated in the manoeuvres were the guests of Glenn Curtiss at a luncheon in the Garden City Hotel.

SAYS ROADS SOLICITED TRAFFIC DURING WAR

Former Rail Administration Official Testifies Agents Broke Rule of Government Control.

A charge was made yesterday at a hearing before Interstate Commerce Commissioner E. J. Lewis and Examiner Patterson that representatives of certain of the railroads solicited business on direct order of the United States Railroad Administration. B. M. Flippin, a former railroad man connected with the Railroad Administration during the war, said that he had been approached for this purpose. His testimony was the feature of yesterday's hearing into a claim brought by the French Government for between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000, which, it was alleged, had been overcharged by certain railroads during the war.

The hearing was held in the assembly room of the Merchants' Exchange in the Woolworth Building. C. R. Marshall of Washington represented the French Government and John J. Finerty, who was Assistant General Counsel for the Railroad Administration and now the legal representative of a number of railroads, appeared in opposition to the claims.

Testimony was presented by the witness as to his views of the charges made against the French Government for freight, demurrage and storage. Replying to Mr. Finerty, the witness said that competition among railroad men was keen in New York during the war. He added: "I was personally solicited by representatives of some of the carriers in 1918 for business."

The remark brought the lawyer to his feet. He wanted to know whether that had taken place after July 1, 1918.

"Yes," replied Mr. Flippin. "I can say under oath that I was approached by representatives of certain railroads and asked to give their roads some business."

The witness quoted at least one railroad man as having said: "Say, old man, can't you let some of this business go over our line?"

Saying that soliciting business was a direct violation of an order by the Railroad Administration, Mr. Finerty asked that the names be disclosed. Mr. Flippin said that he did not want to give out the names, as to do so would betray confidence. Mr. Finerty said that he would insist, and declined an offer from Mr. Marshall that the names be given to the commission in private.

Railroad Resumes Work in Shops.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad announced today operations would be resumed with a full force in the car shops here next Monday. At the same time the locomotive shops will re-employ 25 per cent. of the usual force. About 1,200 men will get their jobs back.

Sioux Falls Newspaper Is Seized.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 29.—Property of The Sioux Falls Daily Press was today seized by the Sheriff to satisfy a judgment of between $15,000 and $16,000 held by the Sioux Falls National Bank against George W. Egan, owner of the paper.

Knowing vs. Hoping or Guessing

Many people can make money, but few can keep it.

If you speculate with your money the chances are largely against a successful outcome. There are many more unsuccessful speculators than successful ones.

If you invest in our guaranteed mortgages or certificates you will know that your money is safe and is yielding you a good income. This *knowledge* will enable you to work happily and sleep soundly. It is better than *hoping* or *guessing* that your speculation will turn out well.

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One of the problems that will confront this Sales Manager will be to devise plans of extending the sales work to other markets and of broadening the channels of trade already open.

The man we want is probably employed at present by a large corporation, but believes that he is fitted for bigger things than the development his present job can offer.

The man who can measure up to the required standards will have free rein in organizing and directing the American sales efforts.

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In the main he must have

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You may write in the full assurance that your application will be kept in strict confidence. A personal appointment will be arranged at the proper time.

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FOUR MONTHS' WORK TO AID BUSINESS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

7 to 6½ per cent. and the rate on agricultural paper from 7 to 6½ per cent.

"On May 16 the Dallas bank reduced the commercial paper rate and also the rate on agricultural paper from 7 to 6½ per cent.

"On June 16 the New York bank again reduced the rate on commercial paper from 6½ to 6 per cent. and the rate on agricultural paper from 6½ to 6 per cent.

"On June 25 the Dallas bank made its second reduction, lowering the rate on both commercial paper and agricultural paper from 6½ to 6 per cent.

"On July 21, or thereabouts, the Boston, New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco banks reduced the commercial paper rate from 6 to 5½ per cent. At the same time these banks made a like reduction in the rate on agricultural paper.

"It is unsafe to prophesy concerning conditions in the future, but it may be expected that recognition will be given to further improvements in conditions in accordance with the dictates of sound banking practice.

"It will not have escaped atention that the rates of discount of the Bank of England have also been successively reduced and that these reductions have been substantially coincident with the reductions in Federal Reserve rates in this country. This would appear to be a frank recognition of the intimate relation between the money markets in this country and of Europe, and a recognition as well of the improvement in world credit conditions. The importance of coincident reduction by these two leading banking systems lies chiefly in the fact that it indicates a mutual desire to reopen the international channels of credit upon which international trade depends.

Refunding Short Term Debt.

"The Treasury on its part has, during the last four months, successfully inaugurated its new policy of refunding the short dated debt of the Government and distributing the early maturities over the period between the maturity of the Victory loan in 1923 and the Third Liberty loan in 1928. The first offering of Treasury notes pursuant to this policy met with a most enthusiastic response, and the further development of the program should bring about a better distribution of the public debt and much improved market conditions for Government securities. There has already been marked improvement in the market prices of Liberty bonds and Victory notes, and the market for all outstanding issues of short term Government securities is in better shape than at any time since the depression.

"Along with these accomplishments must be mentioned the resumption of active operations by the War Finance Corporation, which had ceased operations in May, 1920. Since its active resumption of operations this corporation has now agreed to make advances to finance large quantities of cotton, aggregating nearly a million bales, while the Federal Reserve system is giving attention to cotton financing through its banking facilities. General assistance to foreign trade is also being extended through the War Finance Corporation, principally for the purpose of moving general agricultural products to foreign markets, for which many millions have been allocated.

Export Financing and Railroads.

"The renewed activity of the War Finance Corporation is not to be measured simply by the resultant restoration of confidence or by the amount of its advances. Its intervention in aid of the export trade and in making advances to carry American agricultural products, pending or awaiting export, has been, according to many evidences received, an inspiring and heartening factor in the whole agricultural situation. Besides the loans actually undertaken, many important transactions involving American agricultural products are under immediate consideration.

"An enlargement of the powers of the War Finance Corporation has recently been recommended by the President to the Congress in connection with financing of agricultural products. It is believed that the adoption of these recommendations will mean adequate financing of the new crop for purposes of foreign trade and also in domestic business may be reasonably expected.

"On the initiative of the Secretary of the Treasury a banking loan fund has been organized which will afford relief to the live stock industry. Advances up to $50,000,000 may be made in the aggregate. About $5,000,000 has already been advanced.

"The Federal farm loan banks have been enabled to resume lending operations as a result of the successful sale of Federal land bank bonds. Additional authority for temporary Government advances to these banks to facilitate their operations has also been granted. The Curtis-Nelson bill, which made this operation possible, became a law on July 1, 1921.

"The financial necessities of the railroads have long been recognized as of imminent concern to the entire country, not only because efficient transportation is vitally necessary, but also because there is hope for a resumption of industrial activity when the railroads are put in funds and enabled to begin buying the vast quantities of material which they need.

"In order to make this possible the Administration has put forth a program which contemplates the early and rapid settlement of the accounts between the railroads and the Government, growing out of the period of Federal control and operation. This settlement should enable the roads to become extensive purchasers of materials and thus greatly improve industrial conditions.

"In this connection the President has recommended to Congress that the War Finance Corporation should be given power to purchase railroad securities from the Director General of Railroads in order to finance the settlements by the Railroad Administration. This proposal is merely a revival of the wartime powers of the corporation, under which it made advances of about $265,000,000 to the Director General of Railroads and the railroad companies. Of this amount about $160,000,000 has been repaid.

"In connection with the advances previously made the War Finance Corporation was able to give effective assistance to the general railroad credit situation by means of its intervention and the co-operation it was able to secure from bankers. It is expected that its intervention at this time will again have a beneficial effect on general railroad credit and also that the corporation will again be able to secure the whole-hearted co-operation of the bankers of the country in developing the market for railroad securities.

"Speaking in the broadest way, it is felt that the series of measures, of which the foregoing is not by any means a complete statement, constitutes a truly constructive effort for the amelioration of business and financial conditions, and there are already many evidences of beneficial effects. With a generally excellent agricultural production now assured for the season, there is every reason for confidence that a steady improvement of general business conditions may be anticipated."

The individual statement from the War Finance Corporation reads:

"The War Finance Corporation announced today that the advances already approved by it and now under negotiation total $63,471,700. Of this sum, $32,696,700 represents advances approved by the corporation, while the remaining $30,775,000 represents business that is in process of negotiation and approximately 98 per cent. of the total covers agricultural commodities.

"The largest transactions relate to cotton, the nation's greatest single export commodity, on which the corporation has agreed to loan $16,500,000. In addition, there are pending before it applications involving $15,225,000 and covering the financing of approximately 500,000 bales of cotton, including 200,000 bales for a co-operative association in Oklahoma and 300,000 bales for a similar organization in Texas. The transactions pending and approved represent, in the aggregate, approximately 1,000,000 bales of cotton.

"The business under negotiation in connection with wheat exports represents an application from co-operative associations in the Northwest for an advance of $7,500,000 on approximately 10,000,000 bushels. Assistance has been given in financing the exportation of approximately 7,000 hogsheads of tobacco, involving $1,148,800, and another transaction, covering more than 18,000 hogsheads, involving $6,500,000, is being developed.

"The corporation also has agreed to advance $8,500,000 to banking institutions on shipments of condensed milk and $250,000 on a co-operative association on exports of California canned fruits and vegetables. If satisfactory arrangements can be made, additional advances, aggregating about $550,000, may be made to the latter organization.

"Loans on meat products, totaling $2,000,000, have been approved, and other advances agreed to include the following: On railway equipment to China, $2,925,000; on copper and sheet steel to Italy, $225,600, and on sugar mill machinery to Cuba, $287,500. An additional application for an advance of $1,000,000 in connection with the exportation of railway equipment to Canada is under negotiation.

"The accompanying table shows, in summary form, the present status of the business of the War Finance Corporation:

ADVANCES APPROVED OR UNDER NEGOTIATION:

Commodity.	Approved.	Under Negotiation.
Cotton	$16,500,000	$15,225,000
Wheat	....	7,500,000
Tobacco	1,848,800	6,500,000
Condensed milk	8,500,000	....
Canned fruits and veg.	250,000	550,000
Meat products	2,000,000	....
Railroad equipment	2,925,000	1,000,000
Copper	148,800	....
Sheet steel	150,000	....
Sugar mill machinery	287,500	....
Total	$32,696,700	$30,775,000

DISTRIBUTION.

To banking institutions	$23,918,200	$25,000
To exporters	9,778,500	30,750,000
Total	$33,696,700	$30,775,000

"It should be added that many other propositions have been submitted to the corporation, but as they are still in the initial stages of consideration, they have not been incorporated in this statement.

"In connection with the application of the co-operative organizations for an advance of $7,500,000 to finance wheat exports, already referred to, the following telegram from the general manager of the association representing the organizations may be of interest:

"'Arrived home today from my Eastern trip and want to say to you that our Northwest farmers are very grateful for the aid promised and will take great pride in handling the transaction so it will prove satisfactory in every respect to all concerned. They request I extend their thanks.'"

Current History Magazine

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Current History Magazine *for* AUGUST

Will Proclaim Downey Middleweight Champion in Statement to Be Made Today.

OTHER STATES MAY FOLLOW

Commission's Decision to Be Sent Throughout Country—New York Awaits Official Word.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—The Cleveland Boxing Commission is preparing a statement to be sent to all State Boxing Commissions and the National Boxing Commission tomorrow reversing the decision of Referee Jimmy Gardner of Boston and giving the middleweight championship of the world to Bryan Downey of Cleveland, J. B. Wilberding, Chairman of the Cleveland Boxing Commission, announced today.

In a bout here Wednesday night Referee Gardner gave Johnny Wilson of Boston, the champion, the decision on a foul in the seventh round, claiming Downey struck Wilson while the champion was down, following two previous knockdowns.

The local Boxing Commission reverses Referee Gardner's decision on the ground that, according to the official timekeeper, Wilson was down for 13 4-5 seconds on the first knockdown in the seventh round and for 11 seconds on the second, while Referee Gardner counted only nine on each occasion; that Downey did not hit Wilson while the champion was down, and that if a foul was committed it was by Martin Killilea, manager of Wilson, when he placed his hand on his boxer while he was down in the seventh round.

Following protests growing out of the Wilson-Downey bout, Mayor W. S. Fitzgerald today said:

"The next time any general protest is made against the way boxing matches are conducted here I will prohibit further bouts."

May Be Recognized Here.

The latest move of the Cleveland Boxing Commission, if it is carried out, means probably that Bryan Downey will be accepted as the new world's middleweight champion in New York State and undoubtedly elsewhere throughout the country where boxing is conducted under commission rule.

Efforts to reach Chairman William Muldoon of the New York State Commission last night, upon receipt of the dispatch from Cleveland, were unsuccessful. At his home in Purchase, N. Y., it was said he was spending a day at Long Branch and would not return home until today.

Chairman Muldoon, however, had already declared himself ready to accept Downey as the new champion if the Cleveland commission should reverse the decision of Referee Jimmy Gardner giving Wilson the bout on a foul. This is the attitude of the commission, regardless of the fact that the Cleveland governing body is not affiliated with the National Boxing Association. Member commissions in the N. B. A. probably will abide by the decision of the Cleveland commission also, and together likely that the Massachusetts Boxing Commission, which, like the New York commission, is not affiliated with the N. B. A., will also accept the Cleveland decision.

No Word from Cleveland.

Up to the time local commission headquarters closed last night, no official word had been received from the Cleveland authorities in reply to queries it was said the officials were waiting for word from Cleveland before adopting a positive attitude in the matter. After the arrival of official information from the Cleveland authorities the local commission will make public its stand in the matter.

Wilson jumped from obscurity to the middleweight heights overnight, and his passing seems destined to be as surprising. He won the title from Mike O'Dowd on a decision in a twelve-round bout at Boston May 6 of last year. The award giving Wilson the title was disputed by O'Dowd and his admirers. Since that time Wilson has defended the title in several bouts, including a return match with O'Dowd at Madison Square Garden last March 17. An awkward left-handed boxer, Wilson, while not exactly unpopular, nevertheless has not been an attractive champion. He was carried through a stiff ten-round bout with George Robinson in Montreal on Dec. 9, and was considered lucky to escape with his title.

KILLILEA CHARGES FRAME-UP.

Wilson's Manager Discusses Mix-Up in Cleveland Ring.

BOSTON, July 29.—The statement that "they tried to frame us and are still at their tricks, but they won't get away with it," was made tonight by Martin Killilea, manager of Johnny Wilson, whose title to the middleweight championship is clouded as a result of the bout with Bryan Downey at Cleveland Wednesday night. He and Wilson returned tonight from Cleveland.

Killilea said that in the seventh round, after Downey had knocked Wilson down, one of Downey's seconds grabbed Wilson by the leg. He said Wilson got up and kicked backward, turning his head, and Downey knocked him down for the second time.

Wilson was resting on one knee taking the count when, Killilea asserted, Downey pushed Gardner aside and rushed at Wilson, grazing his head. Gardner thereupon awarded the fight to Wilson on a foul. Eugene Buckley, State Boxing Commissioner said tonight that no action would be taken in this State to deprive Wilson of his title, even though the Cleveland and other commissions decided to overrule Gardner.

Wilson declared he had all the better of the going to the seventh and would have stopped Downey in another round.

CRUCIAL GO FOR McALEER.

Will Tackle Zulu Kid Before Queensboro A. C. Tonight.

Tommy McAleer, promising west side middleweight, will engage in one of his most important bouts tonight at the Queensboro A. C., Long Island City, when he clashes with Zulu Kid, veteran Brooklyn middleweight. The men are scheduled for twelve rounds as the feature attraction. Jack Tomashek, former amateur boxer, and Harry Green of the Bronx will clash in another twelve-rounder. Johnny Jaricki of the east side and Maxey Green of Brooklyn will exchange blows in a ten-round battle, and Eddie Walsh and Young Jackson are slated as rivals in a six-round encounter.

DEMPSEY MARKS TIME.

Acts in Movies While Awaiting Instructions From Jack Kearns.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 29.—Jack Dempsey, heavyweight champion, and Teddy Hayes, his trainer, today were awaiting a message from Jack Kearns, the champion's manager, which would tell them whether Dempsey was to stay here indefinitely to make motion pictures, or whether he would start at once for New York to embark for a tour of Europe.

The hole-in-one epidemic appears to have broken out in the metropolitan golf district with a fury which has set the diagnosticians guessing. During the last few days three cases of the disease have been reported to the authorities. Two of them, strange as it may seem, happened at the thirteenth hole. In the metropolitan open championship, Tom McNamara of the Siwanoy Club started the ball a-rolling by holing out at the thirteenth, and the news of his feat yesterday brought to light two similar occurrences. The first was at the Garden City Country Club, where Frank J. Koupe was the perpetrator at the thirteenth hole in the course of a match with Robert Keith. The second was at the Fox Hills Golf Club, Staten Island, where Richard P. O'Sullivan holed out in one at the 157-yard fifth hole. O'Sullivan's performance was made in the course of a competition for the Joseph I. Grady Handicap, playing with Frank Markey, Lloyd Tefft and E. F. Keating.

BROTHERS TO MEET IN FINAL ROUND

B. W. and D. C. Corkran Will Play for Isham Cup on Manchester Links Today.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHSTER, Vt., July 29.—B. Warren Corkran and D. Clark Corkran, brothers, both of Baltimore, will contest the thirty-six hole final for the Isham Cup at Ekwanok County Club tomorrow by virtue of excellent golf on the part of each this afternoon in the semi-final round. The real feature match of the day was between Duckie Corkran and Robert Lay of Yale football fame. They broke even at the turn and then Corkran annexed two holes in succession only to lose his advantage in as many holes. A heavy rain affected the scoring somewhat, but both were under eighty when they passed the home hole, all square. Each had been holeing nervy putts and at the first extra hole the match looked to be Lay's, but Corkran holed a fifteen-foot putt for a half.

At the second extra hole both drove very long, but Lay was in the rough. Corkran went to the middle of the green with his second and Lay was trapped off the corner. Lay came out of the trap and ran over about ten feet, Corkran's approach putt left a stymie for his opponent and Lay knocked his ball away, conceding a four. Lay's effort on the last putt was nervy and he hit the back of the cup but jumped out and the match was over.

The elder Corkran was victorious over William W. Patten of the Mohawk Golf Club, two up and one to play, going at about a seventy-five clip.

The summary:

First Thirty-two for Isham Cup, Third Round—B. Warren Corkran, Baltiuore, defeated A. G. McIlwaine, Altany, 3 and 2; William W. Patten, Mohawk, defeated J. A. Gammons, Wannamoisette, 5 and 4; Robert Lay, Siwanoh, defeated George I. Lawyer, Baltusrol, 2 and 1; D. Clark Corkran, Baltimore, defeated H. Y. Barrow, Baltusrol, 3 and 2.

Semi-final Round—B. W. Corkran defeated Patten, 2 and 1; D. C. Corkran defeated Lay, 1 up (20 holes).

First Consolation Flight, Third Round—S. L. Bush, Bedlam, defeated H. W. Eyger, Upper Montclair, 7 and 6; George E. Rice, Rutland, defeated J. M. Robb, Merion, 5 and 4; M. R. Marston, Merion, defeated C. P. Erdman, Princeton, 6 and 5; W. H. Gardner, Buffalo, defeated J. W. Yulle, Royal Montreal, 7 and 6.

Semi-final Round—Morse defeated Bush, 1 up, 19 holes; Gardner defeated Marston, 2 and 1.

Third Sixteen, Semi-final Round—Walter Shoup, Baltusrol, defeated C. H. Eyger, Upper Montclair, 3 and 2; Mr. Fred O'Connell, Oak Hills, defeated C. L. Emmons, Baltusrol, 6 and 4.

Losing Eight of Third Sixteen, Semi-final—H. S. Talntor, Aiken, S. C., defeated A. B. Calder, Englewood, 3 and 2; W. H. Herrick, Albany, defeated T. A. Wadsworth, Albany, 2 and 1.

Fourth Sixteen, Semi-final—C. Carrington, Woodway, defeated A. A. Denico, Manhattan, 5 and 3; G. S. Mercer, Merion, defeated S. J. Besse, New Bedford, 7 and 6.

Fifth Sixteen—John I. Hay, Philadelphia C. C., defeated C. M. Higbie, Detroit, 3 and 2; Dumont Clarke, Ekwanok, defeated E. L. W. Curtis, Fairfield, 3 and 2.

AMATEUR GOLF TOURNEY.

Program for National Championship Announced by U. S. G. A.

The program for the twenty-fifth amateur golf championship of the United States, to be held at the St. Louis Country Club, Clayton, Mo., Sept. 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, was announced by the United States Golf Association yesterday.

The conditions of the play for the championship call for a preliminary qualified round at eighteen holes on Saturday, Sept. 17, the best 64 scores and ties to continue Monday in a thirty-six hole medal round, in which the lowest 32 scores will qualify for the match play, which will start on Tuesday at 9 o'clock, and will run through until Friday, when the semi-final round will be played. The match play will be at thirty-six holes.

The final for the championship will be played on Saturday, Sept. 24, beginning at 10:30 o'clock. The competition is open to all golfers whose names appear on the official 1922 rating of the U. S. G. A., and to those foreigners visiting this country who may be invited by the Executive Committee.

The winner will receive the Havemeyer Cup and also a gold medal, while the runner-up will receive a silver medal, and the semi-finalists will get bronze medals. The player making the lowest score in the qualifying round on Monday will receive a special prize.

Competitors must make their entries through their club Secretaries with T. J. McMahon, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, not later than Saturday, Sept. 3. An entrance fee of $5 will be charged.

AT EBBETS FIELD

Fire Department Withdraws Approval of Brooklyn Ball Park as Boxing Centre.

BAD MANAGEMENT CHARGED

Battalion Chief O'Hanlon, in Letter to State Commission, Says Rules Were Violated.

Ebbets Field as a boxing centre is a thing of the past. The Division of Places of Public Assembly of the Fire Department has withdrawn its approval of the application to hold bouts at the Brooklyn baseball grounds. This became known yesterday when Secretary Harry Burchell of the State Athletic Commission made public a letter he had received from Battalion Chief Joseph O'Hanlon of the Fire Department, acquainting the boxing officials with the action of the Fire Department in deciding upon the withdrawal of their approval of Ebbets Field as a scene of boxing bouts. Chief O'Hanlon's communication had the signed approval of Chief John Kenlon.

The Fire Department action is another aftermath of the recent Herman-Lynch bantamweight championship bout held at Ebbets Field under the auspices of the International Sporting Club. It is for alleged unsatisfactory management and alleged lax observance of the Fire Department regulations governing such assemblages that the approval of the Fire Department authorities has been withdrawn.

Chief O'Hanlon's Letter.

The letter from Chief O'Hanlon follows:

Re Ebbets & McKeever Exhibition Company, Brooklyn Baseball Field, Bedford Avenue and Sullivan Street, Borough of Brooklyn.

On the evening of July 25 the International Sporting Club held a boxing exhibition at above premises. The seating arrangement was unsatisfactory; the seats were not fastened together or properly spaced, and insufficient aisles were provided in the field seats.

An insufficient number of persons were employed to properly care for the number of persons assembled for the event. Many of the employes were unfamiliar with their duties, and when violations were called to their attention they acted in an insolent manner. Some of the employes were observed placing loose chairs in the aisles. The ushers made no attempt to prevent this condition. Persons were allowed to occupy the aisles, which made it difficult to keep other persons from leaving their seats, for the reason that their view was obstructed.

Large numbers of persons were allowed to rush from the grand stand seats, which caused endless confusion and very nearly caused a serious disorder. After the performance I observed that the ushers and many of the employes were the first to leave, instead of remaining at their stations and directing the patrons to the exits, regardless of the fact that the lighting system in the grand stand and passageways was threatening to fail.

The lighting system in the grand stand, passageways, aisles and exits was defective. During the performance these lights went out, leaving the place in darkness. After considerable time the lighting system was repaired. The lights remained lighted for a time, and then went out again as the people were leaving the premises after the performance.

Firemen Interfered With.

It appeared to me that the management of the grounds considered that the firemen were there not for the purpose of protecting the public but to see the performance. Instead of assisting at times, they interfered.

At a former performance held at this place on the evening of June 20 seventeen loose chairs were observed in the aisles by Fireman Kelly, an inspector of this department. He had the attention of Mr. O'Connor, matchmaker of the club, called to this violation of the law, and said Mr. O'Connor failed to remedy the condition.

A copy of written requirements of this department covering handling of boxing clubs was furnished to the Ebbets & McKeever Exhibition Company when it received the approval of this department for the 25th. These instructions have not been complied with.

In view of the facts stated above this department hereby withdraws its approval for holding boxing exhibitions at above premises.

Further developments in the case will wait until the hearing scheduled for Tuesday afternoon at the headquarters of the State Athletic Commission. Since this hearing was scheduled the I. S. C. has returned its license rather than participate in the hearing, and the Fire Department has withdrawn its approval of Ebbets Field as a boxing centre. Just what action remains to be taken at the hearing is not indicated, but it was stated yesterday that the boxing officials will go through with their hearing despite the latest developments.

DUNDEE SCORES KNOCKOUT.

Gains Victory Over Spencer in Ninth Round at Brooklyn Club.

Johnny Dundee, Italian contender for the lightweight championship, knocked out Bert Spencer of Brooklyn in the ninth round of their scheduled twelve-round battle last night at the Broadway Exhibition Association Club in Brooklyn. The finish came at the end of the ninth session, when Spencer, bleeding profusely from a cut over his right eye, conceded the victory to Dundee. One of Dundee's rights early in the ninth session opened the eyebrow over Spencer's eye. The Italian lightweight led by a commanding lead in points from the start. He sent Spencer down in the first round and through the succeeding sessions Dundee administered a boxing lesson to his willing but ineffective rival. The weights were: Dundee, 130½ pounds; Spencer, 137 pounds.

Buck Josepha and Marty Silvers, a pair of flyweights, were the principals in the semi-final of ten rounds and at the finish Josepha received the judges' decision.

SOL SEAMAN WINS BOUT.

Outpoints McFarland in 12 Rounds at Rockaway Beach.

Sol Seaman, former amateur featherweight champion, outpointed Lew McFarland of San Francisco last night in the twelve-round bout which featured the card at the Steeplechase A. A. of Rockaway Beach. In the semi-final, scheduled for twelve rounds, Young Eddie Gorman of Brooklyn knocked out Patsy Gray, Irish lightweight, in the tenth round. Harry Abbott of Rockaway scored his eighth straight knockout victory in a scheduled ten-round bout when he administered the sleep potion to Billy Bush of Brooklyn in the sixth round.

DILLON A BUSY BOXER.

Local Flyweight to Engage in Two Bouts Before Leaving U. S.

Joe Dillon, local Italian flyweight, who is scheduled to box Jimmy Wilde in London early in September, will engage in at least two bouts in this country before sailing for England. Dillon has been matched for a twelve-round meeting with Mickey Nelson at Saratoga Springs Aug. 12, and on Aug. 24 he is scheduled to exchange blows with Frankie Mason at the Boxing Drome A. A. in the Bronx.

Dillon now is training at Georges Carpentier's former camp in Manhasset, L. I. There the little Italian boxer is working under the supervision of Gus Wilson, Carpentier's trainer, and is assisted in his workouts and sparring turns by Charly Ledoux, French bantamweight champion.

LONDON, July 29.—The Philadelphia Pilgrims cricket team today played a drawn game with the team of Lord Harris. The Americans were all out for 146, while the Britishers scored 117 for nine wickets. The match was played on the estate of Lord Harris in Kent.

NANCY PANSY FIRST IN TWO CLASSES

Du Pont Hunter Scores Twin Victory at Monmouth County Show—Owner Is Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 29.—After fifteen of the twenty classes scheduled for the second day's exhibition of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association had been judged this afternoon a downpour of rain prevented a continuance, and the remaining classes went over until tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock, when they will be judged previous to the showing of the champions.

William du Pont Jr. of Wilmington, Del., took a bad spill while making the turf jump in the opening class for hunters, and was compelled to seek surgical aid, his shoulder being broken in the fall. Mr. du Pont was plucky, however, and remained in the ring for more than an hour after the accident.

One of his entries, Nancy Pansy, won the class from a field of thirty, all but four taking the jumps. It proved to be one of the interesting classes of the day.

William du Pont Jr. scored again with Nancy Pansy in the hunter class.

George Crouch of New York, who won a couple of blues yesterday, scored a like number today, taking the first with Copper King in the saddle class for horses fifteen hands, and again with Artist's Model in the class for fifteen hands and over. There were eleven individual winners, a greater number than in any afternoon for years. These included William du Pont Jr., J. A. F. Ramadell, Caleb J. F. Johnson, N. J. Sterns, Edward Kessler, Mrs. L. L. White, Mrs. L. S. Wood, Mrs. D. M. Scott, Fred Wettach, A. Atkinson and the Rumson Polo Club.

Tonight the annual dinner to the Judges and Directors given by President Harry Content was held at the latter's home at Elberon. Covers were spread for eighty.

Tomorrow will be Governor's Day and Championship Day. Governor Edwards will arrive at 3 o'clock after being banqueted by Mayor Housman.

The awards:

Hunters or Jumpers Shown Over Jumps 3 Feet 6 Inches High—Won by William Du Pont Jr.'s Nancy Pansy; Dora W. V. Scott's Melchester, second; Dupont's Silver Tip, third; M. J. Devaney's Sligo, fourth.

Combination Class, Saddle, Track, Trot and Canter—Won by J. A. F. Ramadell's Guiding Star; Charles E. Butler's Silver Birch, second; C. A. Humphrey's Sweetheart, third; J. Macy Willet's Trigger, fourth.

Jumping Harness Horses (over 14½ hands)—Won by Walton's Dragon Fly; William Dupont's Montpelier Corrine, second; Franklin B. Jourdan's Rector Waddington, third; George Crouch's Bingie Boy, fourth.

Polo Mounts, Light Weight—Won by Captain J. Ford Johnson Jr.'s Laughter; C. S. Lee's Happy Day, second; J. Behrens's Water Brandy, third; Mrs. Milton Erlanger's Blackie, fourth.

Polo Mounts, Heavy Weights—Won by N. T. Sterns's Twilight; Miss Ruth Erlanger's Frosty, second; Maurice Goodman's Honey Girl, third; B. Wilcox's Kitty, fourth.

Saddle Horses (ridden by amateurs, under 15 hands)—Won by Edward Kessler's June Days; Charles L. Butler's Silver Birch, second; J. M. Willet's Trigger, third; Kessler's Lady Bourbon, fourth.

Qualified Hunters (conformation to count 30 per cent.)—Won by William Dupont Jr.'s Nancy Nansy; Rufus C. Finch's Sir Richard, second; Miss Grace Shuttleworth's Outlaw, third; Dupont's Silver Tip, fourth.

Saddle Horses (15 hands, carrying not less than 200 pounds)—Won by George Crouch's Copper King; J. M. Willett's Trigger, second; Dr. Ernest Fahenstock's Gotham, third; Frederic Gilman's Radiant, fourth.

Polo Mounts (light weights, for non-prize winners)—Won by Mrs. L. L. White's Lady K.; Miss N. C. Hess's Airy Princess, second; Phillips Travis's Sweetheart; Miss Ruth Erlanger's Pocatella, fourth.

Saddle Horses (not exceeding 15½ hands)—Won by Edward Kessler's Desert Gold, second; Mrs. L. S. Wood's Bohemian Silk, second; J. A. Humphrey's Sweetheart, third; Edward Kessler's Lady Bourbon, fourth.

Polo Ponies—Won by Rumson; Rumson Free Booters, second; Eatontown, third.

Model Saddle Class (shown in hands)—Won by Mrs. L. S. Wood's Bohemian Silk; Mrs. N. J. Hess's Desert Gold, second; George Crouch's King of Comus, third; Crouch's Artist's Model, fourth.

Harness Horses (pace to count 50 per cent.)—Won by William Dupont Jr.'s Montpelier Excelsior; same owner, Montpelier Corrine, second; F. B. Jourdan's Montpelier Pearl, third; Dorothy Dalton Page's Apple Jack, fourth.

Ladies' Hunters—Won by Dora W. V. Scott's Melchester; William Dupont's Witchcraft, second.

Saddle Pairs—Fred Wettach, first and second.

SEABRIGHT DRAWS STARS.

High-Class Field to Play in Annual Tennis Classic.

Nearly every leading tennis player now active in the East, both in the men's and women's branches of the sports, has accepted an invitation to participate in the classic tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, which will open on the club courts at Seabright, N. J., on Aug. 8.

The Seabright singles bowl for men has been won once each by William T. Tilden 2d and Watson M. Washburn and the doubles bowl once by Tilden and Vincent Richards and once by Washburn and Beals C. Wright. The girls' singles has been in competition only one year and was won by Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup. Besides the bowl events there will be mixed doubles and women's doubles.

Six members of the first ten in men's singles are on the list of those who have accepted invitations to compete. These include Watson Tilden, who has definitely accepted the invitation, and William M. Johnston and Richard Norris Williams 2d, former national champions; Ichiya Kumagae, Willis E. Davis and Watson M. Washburn; Vincent Richards, conqueror of Williams and Tilden at Providence; S. Howard Voshell and Zenzo Shimidzu, Kumagae's partner on the Davis Cup team from Japan, are others on the list of entries. Probably either the British Isles or the Australasian Davis Cup teams will compete in both singles and doubles.

Still others in the notable array of topnotchers are Walter Merrill Hall, Dean Mathey, Samuel Hardy, Davis Cup Captain; Bernon S. Prentice and others of the Seabright Club, Harry S. Parker and Hugh G. M. Kelleher, West Side Club stars; Carl Fischer, University of Pennsylvania leader; Robert Le Roy, Howard and Robert Kinsey, Pacific Coast doubles champions; Philip Neer and James M. Davies of Leland Stanford, Ludlow and Philip Vanderventer, New Jersey doubles champions; Major Arthur Yencken of the British Embassy at Washington; Joseph L. Werner, Princeton Captain, and his doubles partner, C. W. Herndon; John E. Howard of the Orange and Black; J. Brooks Fenno Jr., Harvard Captain, and Morris Duane, also from Harvard; Lucien E. Williams, Captain of the Yale team; Captain R. C. Van Vliet, Hoboken star; Alan J. Lowry, T. H. Banks Jr., former intercollegiate champion; Harold Godshall and Harry Coffin Jr. from the Pacific Coast and Arnold W. Jones, former national boys' champion, from Providence.

Among the women who will play are the national champion, Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory; Mrs. Jessup, No. 2 player, and her partner in the national doubles championship, Miss Eleanor Goss; Miss Mary K. Browne, Miss Edith Sigourney, Miss Margaret Grove, Mrs. Robert Le Roy, Miss Florence Ballin, Miss Leslie Bancroft, Mrs. Benjamin Cole, the former Miss Anne Sheafe; Miss Adelaide Hooker, Miss Martha Bayard, Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, Miss Phyllis Walsh, Miss Edith Handy, Miss Grace Brisbin, Mrs. Edward Whitman, Miss Helen Wills, the fifteen-year-old wonder from the Pacific Coast; Miss Cerse Baker, Mrs. Edward V. Lynch and Mrs. Louise R. Williams.

FROM MRS. BUNDY

Victory Gives Californian Right to Play Miss Wagner for New York Net Title.

SCORES ARE 2-6, 6-3, 6-4

Paired With Mrs. Hitchins in Women's Doubles, Mrs. Bundy Turns Tables on Her Conqueror.

In the fastest and most finished tennis played by women on an Eastern court since the mind of the tennis fan runneth not to the contrary, Miss Mary K. Browne defeated Mrs. May Sutton Bundy, her fellow-player from Los Angeles, yesterday afternoon in the final round of the women's New York State championship tournament on the Bay Ridge courts of the Crescent Athletic Club. The scores of the three keenly spirited and exciting sets were 2—6, 6—3, 6—4. Miss Browne will meet Miss Marie Wagner this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the challenge round for the title.

So evenly were the two coast stars matched that but the slightest break was sufficient in the third set to decide the issue. This break came in the seventh game, Mrs. Bundy, after losing the first three games of the rubber session, made a fine and spectacular uphill fight and took the next three. The succeeding game ran to deuce, and in the following rally Mrs. Bundy had an easy chance for a kill, the ball placed it. On the next exchange Miss Browne was presented with an equally easy overhead shot. She made it and took the game. This was on Mrs. Bundy's service and gave Miss Browne the advantage in games at 4—3, where a reversal at this critical stage might and probably would have changed the complexion of the entire match.

Miss Browne captured her next two service games and the set at 6—4. After the seventh game, Mrs. Bundy seemed to scent the fact that the decisive break had come and gone and relaxed her efforts. She seemed content to let the remaining games run along as they would, without undue worry on her part. She won her own service in the ninth game, but dropped the next game at love on four successive errors, refusing apparently to take these final points of the match seriously.

Brand of Game Cheering.

The end came only after the most impressive display of tennis efficiency on the part of women players within the ken of at least the vast majority of those about the court. It was a highly gratifying and encouraging exhibition, especially in view of the forthcoming test that American women's tennis will undergo at the championships tournament at Forest Hills, in which the advent of Mlle. Lenglen will inject the most dangerous factor in the history of the event—dangerous, that is, from the point of view of all who wish to see the championship remain at home. Mlle. Lenglen may be able to defeat Miss Browne or Mrs. Bundy. But, if she does, she will demonstrate that all the highly advertised magic of her play is entirely unexaggerated. She will play the best womens tennis ever seen on an American court. She will have to.

Miss Browne and Mrs. Bundy clearly proved that in them this America's hope of retaining the women's cup ribbon. Surely no Eastern performer—not even Mrs. Mallory, Mrs. Jessup or Miss Goss—could have matched the magnificent play of those two Californians yesterday. American women's tennis in general may not have kept pace with the corresponding advances in men's tennis in this country. But in these two former champions, veterans of years of fine achievements, the old standards are preserved and carried on. It is said that not since she attained anything like her present form has Mlle. Lenglen ever dropped a set in tournament play. Will she be able to hold to that boast at the end of next month? Can she sweep through California tennis as she has through European? Paris papers please copy. What we believe in any form of gambling, but—!

In the women's doubles the remaining final round bracket was filled by the team of Mrs. Bundy and Mrs. Carl V. Hitchins, Mrs. Bundy obtained partial revenge for her defeat in the singles by coming out ahead in the doubles against Miss Browne and her fellow-Californian, Mrs. Louise R. Williams. The Bundy-Hitchins combination won at 6—2, 6—4 and will meet Miss Clare Cassel and Miss Marie Wagner this afternoon in the final.

Vandeventers Advance.

Two matches were played in the New York Sectional Doubles Championship. Ludlow and Philip Vandeventer, champions of New Jersey, advanced to the semi-finals at the expense of Lincoln Reimer and Henry Mollenhauer, from whom they took two 6—2 sessions, while Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Lyle S. Mahan, the Old Side Club combination, defeated their clubmates, Murray Vernon and Alexander Iler, 9—7, 6—4, and thus entered the final round. The Vandeventers will contest the other place in the finals with Herbert L. Bowman and Henry H. Bassford.

It is expected that the championship round in the men's doubles will be played this afternoon, and, in addition, an attractive feature will be added in the shape of an exhibition match between Howard and Robert Kinsey, Pacific Coast champions, and Vincent Richards and S. Howard Voshell, national indoor and metropolitan champions. This will be the first official appearance of the brothers in doubles on an Eastern court. Their match will start at 2:30 o'clock.

Despite the shower that preceded the match between Miss Browne and Mrs. Bundy and that continued intermittently through the first and second sets, the grandstand remained almost filled throughout the encounter. The rain slowed up the court and made the use of new balls a necessity every two or three games, but it did not appreciably affect the skill or accuracy of either contender.

Mrs. Bundy looked like a certain winner in the first set. Her steadiness was as unshakable as the July weather. She made but eleven misses, four nets and seven outs in the entire session. She refused to err on anything, but a shot that was practically unplayable. On the other hand, she earned but four of her points, while Miss Browne, with thirty errors chalked against her, made eleven placements.

Miss Browne's was pre-eminently the aggressive game, Mrs. Bundy's the safe one. Miss Browne took chances. Sometimes she insisted upon shaving the lines with the daring of a feminine Norris Williams. She believed in making a swift play for position and finishing the points at the net. The wet and slippery court hampered her in these tactics in the opening set. She was forced to stay back most of the time, and Mrs. Bundy was the better at long-range shooting. Her drives had excellent pace and length, and Miss Browne, obliged to play her opponent at her own game, was by far the more prone to error-making.

Mrs. Bundy Takes Lead.

Each broke through the other's service in the opening games, and Mrs. Bundy won the third on Miss Browne's delivery, and followed by capturing her own for a lead of 3—1. With one more break in the seventh game, after the points had gone four times to deuce, she made sure of the set at 6—2.

In the second set, even though the drizzle continued, Miss Browne began to assume the offensive more definitely, and her willingness to take chances was amply rewarded. In this set, she again more than doubled her opponent's placements, while her driving became far steadier. In fact, in this session and the next, she was Mrs. Bundy's peer in hard and accurate hitting off the ground. The rallies were long and brilliant with both doing a tremendous amount of court-covering and making marvelous recoveries. Miss Browne won the first three games and dropped the next two. The sixth was a long deuce game. Twice Miss Browne missed comparatively easy finishing shots, after manoeuvring skillfully for position, but she more than atoned for this by shooting over no less than five keen placements, two of them sharp and unreachable volleys. Miss Browne won this and the seventh also, the latter on her own service, and that three-game lead enabled her to breeze through to the finish at 6—3. Mrs. Bundy's errors in this session reached the same number as Miss Browne's—twenty-one.

Intermission Welcomed.

So strenuous had been the pace all through these two sets that both players must have welcomed the ten-minute intermission that followed. The pace reached an even higher intensity in the rubber. Miss Browne started away like a young and exceedingly graceful whirlwind. Never in the course of the match did she place with greater skill or drive with more furious speed or play with greater acumen for position. She applied such steam to her shots and sent them so persistently to the sidelines and corners that Mrs. Bundy's previously unfailing steadiness was overthrown and she drove her returns repeatedly beyond the baseline. For the first time in the match her errors exceeded Miss Browne's, while the latter still clung to her strong advantage in earned points. The pace ran as already described, with Miss Browne taking the first three and Mrs. Bundy countering in the next three. The speed of the play was unrelenting. Miss Browne felt it especially. She was gasping for breath under the strain of the constant covering of court from corner to corner of the baseline and from the baseline to the net. But she never relaxed her effort. Mrs. Bundy, too, stuck to her guns, despite physical weariness and windedness. She even found breath frequently to compliment her rival on some shot more dazzling than another, until Miss Browne finally urged her to save her breath for her own shots.

The last two cross-court volleys for placement in this set were splendidly brought off. In the third game she made three of them in close proximity, and when her racquet flashed in an overhead shot or a shoulder-high volley, there was no chance for finding unprotected territory. Mrs. Bundy usually had nothing to do but walk to position for the next rally. Nevertheless, Mrs. Bundy made almost impossible recoveries and kept every placement on her own account in this set. But with the games at 3—all, Miss Browne made her supreme effort and broke through as related above for the lead that abided with her until the finish.

Points Nearly Even.

Miss Browne made 92 points in the three sets and Mrs. Bundy 91. That was as evenly as they played. But there is significant commentary on the two different types of play in the fact that Miss Browne earned 40 of her points, Mrs. Bundy earned but 21. In errors the figures were 52 for the loser and 70 for the winner. The next time they play, there is still nothing to indicate with any finality which might win. Miss Browne's victory yesterday was a brilliant triumph of the aggressive game over the more conservative baseline play developed very nearly to its highest possibilities. One factor that may always make it especially difficult for either to defeat the other is that they know each other's games so well. Against other players their tactics would be much more readily effective.

The point score and stroke analysis follow:

FIRST SET.

							Pts. G.
Miss Browne	2	5	1	5	1	6	1—22—3
Mrs. Bundy	4	3	4	3	4	4	4—34—6

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	P'le-m'ls.	S'vice Aces.	D'ble F'lts.
Miss Browne	12	18	11	0	0
Mrs. Bundy	4	7	4	0	0

SECOND SET.

									Pts. G.
Miss Browne	5	4	4	4	1	8	4	1	5—36—6
Mrs. Bundy	3	2	0	6	4	6	1	4	3—29—3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	P'le-m'ls.	S'vice Aces.	D'ble F'lts.
Miss Browne	9	12	15	0	0
Mrs. Bundy	6	15	7	1	0

THIRD SET.

											Pts. G.
Miss Browne	4	4	4	0	2	2	5	6	3	4	4—34—6
Mrs. Bundy	1	1	2	4	4	4	3	4	5	0	2—28—4

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	P'le-m'ls.	S'vice Aces.	D'ble F'lts.
Miss Browne	11	14	10	0	1
Mrs. Bundy	9	11	9	0	0

RECAPITULATION.

	N.	O.	Pl.	S. A.	D. F.	E. F.	Ers.
Miss Browne	28	41	40	0	1	40	70
Mrs. Bundy	19	33	20	1	0	21	52

The summaries:

Women's New York State Championship Singles, Final Round—Miss Mary K. Browne defeated Mrs. May Sutton Bundy, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Doubles, Semi-Final Round—Mrs. Bundy and Mrs. Carl V. Hitchins defeated Miss Browne and Mrs. Louise R. Williams, 6—2, 6—4.

New York Sectional Doubles Championship, Fourth Round—Ludlow and Philip Vandeventer defeated Lincoln Reimer and Henry Mollenhauer, 6—2, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round—Theodore R. Pell and Lyle E. Mahan defeated Murray Vernon and Alexander Iler, 9—7, 6—4.

ADEE NAMED TO REFEREE.

Britain and Australasia Agree on Him for Davis Cup Match.

George T. Adee, former President of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, has been approved as referee of the Davis Cup match at Pittsburgh, according to telegrams received by the association from Maxwell Woosnam, captain of the British Isles team, and Norman Peach, the Australasian captain. Under the Davis Cup rules, the opposing captains must agree upon a referee. The name of Adee was suggested by the Davis Cup Committee of the National Association, and was promptly accepted by both leaders.

HERMAN IS OFFERED BOUT.

New Orleans Promoter Would Match Him With Kilbane in November.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 29.—Promoter Al Pillsbury has wired Johnny Kilbane, featherweight champion, an offer of $25,000 to meet Pete Herman, bantamweight champion, in a decision bout here next fall. Herman already has signified his willingness to meet Kilbane. The promoter hopes to stage the bout here in November when the races open.

Herman declared on his return here yesterday he was also ready to meet Joe Lynch again if the former champion wanted another bout.

"I will be ready to defend my title within thirty days," Herman said. "No legitimate bantamweight is barred. Let it be Joe Lynch, or any one. Lynch was sportsmanlike about giving me a return match; he can depend on my being just as sportsmanlike."

Special to The New York Times.

WINDSOR, Ontario, July 29.—One of the best contests that has been witnessed on the Canadian circuit this season is looked for in the running of the Devonshire International here tomorrow afternoon in which the crack three-year-old Grey Lag of the Rancocas Stable will meet E. R. Bradley's Black Servant. The race is at a mile and a furlong, with $20,000 added, the value having been increased by the enterprising management in order to attract just such horses as are among those entered for the race.

This will be the first meeting between Grey Lag and Black Servant, which finished second in the Kentucky Derby. The Rancocas star will carry 126 pounds to 123 for Black Servant. Jockey Sande is here to ride Grey Lag, and Lawrence Lyke will have the mount on Black Servant. There are six entries for the race, the others being By Gone Days, which recently defeated Black Servant, Radio, Old Chap and Dark Horse.

CHALLENGE ROUND

Victory Over Sh

GAIN ON PITTSBURGH

Only Half Game From First Place After Pulling Out Ten-Inning Victory, 10-7.

SALLEE IN HERO'S ROLE

Holds Moranmen in Check After Rescuing Ryan in First—Bancroft and Frisch Break Up Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—The chase of the Giants after the league-leading Pirates has reached a stage where the Pittsburghers can feel the hot breath of their pursuers. At Redland Field this afternoon the McGrawmen opened a series with Pat Moran's Redlegs and registered their fourth successive triumph since losing at Pittsburgh last Monday. Tonight the New Yorkers are only a half game behind George Gibson's pennant aspirants. The Giants turned the trick today in the tenth inning, scoring three runs, which gave them a 10 to 7 victory.

Pleasant enthusiasm burns brighter tonight in the Giant camp than at any time since the season opened. As recently as Tuesday morning the McGrawmen were trailing the Pirates by four full games after opening their second Western invasion with a setback. The task of cutting down that Pittsburgh lead while the Giants were traveling and the Pirates were holding forth at home did not look up as an easy task. In the space of four days that four-game lead has been whittled down to a half game, and it is now possible for the McGrawmen to be showing the way before another sun sets.

Slim Sallee Effective.

Fancy pellet pitching by Slim Sallee, a former member of the Reds, was the outstanding feature of the New York victory. Bill Ryan drew the opening assignment but he could not stand prosperity after the Giants had spotted him a lead of two runs in their half and he was batted from the box before he could retire a batsman in the Reds' half of the opening inning. Two errors, two singles and a triple put Ryan in difficulty and Sallee was summoned as rescuer. In his ten innings on the hill the veteran southpaw gave the Cincinnati batters several arguments. Now and then they got to him for two hits and a run but this was the extent of their stickwork and scoring in any one frame after Slim took up the reins.

Moran had to call on four pitchers before taps were sounded on the losing battle. Pete Donohue, a collegian from Texas, who joined the Reds about a month ago, was the first choice and Pete, like Ryan, did not last until one opposing batsman had been retired. Five Giants had faced him, collecting two hits, a pass and two runs, when Cliff Markle, another newcomer in Redland ranks, was called in. The one-time Yankee pitched well enough to carry the early lead of his team along to a victory, but wretched support enabled Mr. McGrawmen to break through and twice take the lead. Markle went out for a pinch hitter who failed to deliver in the ninth and then Pat Moran sprang another surprise in addition to the Cincinnati pitching staff—Bob Geary from Seattle.

Geary did not last much longer than Donohue and Ryan. Four Giants faced him in the tenth and nicked him for three singles and a sacrifice. With one run in and two Giants on the bases, Fred Coumbe was called upon and Frisch put the finishing touch on the victory by spanking a double to right field, which sent two more runs across. Bancroft previously had knocked in what proved to be the winning marker.

McGraw Back in Camp.

Manager McGraw rejoined his team here today, following a trip to Chicago, where he had a talk with John Heydler regarding the suspension which was meted out to him early in the week. It is understood that the suspension will be raised tomorrow. McGraw took occasion to deny the story that his visit to Chicago had been for the purpose of starting negotiations for Buck Weaver, former White Sox infielder.

The Giants jumped away to an early lead, but could not carry it through the first inning. Burns greeted Donohue with a single to left, Bancroft walked and Frisch sacrificed. Young raised a short single to left fielder, which scored Burns and kept the bases filled, and then Donohue walked Kelly, forcing Bancroft over the plate. This marked the end of Donohue's work for the day and brought on Cliff Markle, who got through the inning safely without further scoring against the team. Meusel hit to Groh, whose throw to Wingo forced Frisch at the plate, and Ivy's toss to Daubert doubled Meusel. A pass to Berry again crowded the corners, but Smith lined to Bohne and the inning was over.

The two-run lead was transposed from Giants to Reds before the inning ended. Bancroft dropped Neale's line drive, allowing the batsman to reach first, and Bohne followed with a single to left. When the ball got away from Meusel, Neale crossed the plate and Bohne pulled up at second. Groh sent the tying run over with a single to centre and Roush put the Reds in front with a triple to right. Ryan then drew the Order of the Early Bath and Sallee took up the burden. Daubert welcomed Slim with a long fly to Meusel and Roush carried over another run.

Bohne Drives in Run.

In the second inning the Reds increased their lead to three runs. With one out, Markle singled to right, Neale fanned and Bohne drove a double to left which was long enough to carry Markle to the way home from first base.

The Giants tied things up in the fourth with the help of a strong-arm peg by Hargrave. After the first two Giants had died in order, Burns and Bancroft got singles and Frisch walked, filling the bases. Young pulled the unexpected by dropping a bunt in front of the plate and Hargrave threw the ball to right field in his effort to throw out Young. Bancroft and Frisch were over the plate before the ball came back and Young was on third, where he was left.

Daubert's triple and Hargrave's double broke the tie in the sixth, but the Giants regained the lead in the seventh on Frisch's single, Kelly's triple and a throw by Crane which hit Kelly on the back.

Neale's infield hit and Bohne's triple tied the score again in the ninth, and then the Giants won, on Smith's single, Sallee's sacrifice, singles by Burns and Bancroft and Frisch's double.

The score:

NEW YORK (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,rf	6	3	3	3	0	Neale,rf	5	2	2	3	1
Bancroft,ss	5	2	2	1	4	Bohne,2b	5	1	2	2	5
Frisch,2b	4	2	2	2	3	Groh,3b	4	1	2	1	4
Young,rf	5	0	2	0	2	Roush,cf	5	1	2	4	0
Kelly,1b	5	1	1	10	1	Daubert,1b	3	1	1	7	2
Meusel,lf	5	0	1	3	0	Duncan,lf	5	0	1	2	0
Berry,2b	3	0	0	0	2	Wingo,c	6	0	0	11	1
Smith,c	5	0	1	8	2	Crane,ss	3	0	2	2	1
Ryan,p	1	0	0	0	0	Donahue,p	0	0	0	0	0
Sallee,p	1	0	0	0	0	Markle,p	3	1	2	1	2
aStengel	1	0	0	0	0	Hargrave,c	4	0	1	3	1
Rawlings,3b	1	0	0	3	1	cBressler	1	0	0	0	0
bCasey	1	0	0	0	0	Kopf,ss	1	0	0	0	0
Snyder,c	2	0	0	1	0	Geary,p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	45	10	13	30	14	Coumbe,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Totals	39	7	15	30	19

a Batted for Berry in seventh.
b Ran for Smith in tenth.
c Batted for Crane in ninth.

Errors—Bancroft, Meusel, Neale, Bohne (2), Crane, Donohue, Hargrave.

New York	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	3—10
Cincinnati	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1— 7

Two-base hits—Bohne, Young, Hargrave, Roush. Three-base hits—Roush, Daubert. Home runs—Kelly, Bancroft, Duncan. Sacrifices—Frisch, Sallee. Double plays—Groh, Wingo and Daubert; Bancroft, Kelly, Smith and Kelly. Left on bases—Cincinnati 8, New York 8. Bases on balls—Off Donahue 2, Markle 2, Sallee 1. Hits—Off Donahue 3 (none out in 1st), Markle 7 in 9; Geary 2 in 1-3 inning, Coumbe 1 in 2-3 inning, Ryan 8 (none out in 1st), Sallee 12 in 10. Struck out—By Markle 3, Sallee 3. Winning pitcher—Sallee. Losing pitcher—Geary. Umpires—Rigler and Moran. Time of game—2:30.

MORTON INVINCIBLE; INDIANS WIN AGAIN

Cleveland Pitcher Holds Boston to Two Hits, Scoring Shut-out in Final Game, 3 to 0.

BOSTON, July 29.—Morton was invincible today, holding Boston to two hits, and Cleveland won the final game of the series, 3 to 0. Pratt beat out an infield single which Morton knocked down but could not field in the first, and Scott singled cleanly to left in the second. Not a Boston batter reached first base in the last six innings.

The score:

CLEVELAND (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Evans,lf	4	0	1	4	0	Menosky,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Wambsganss,2b	3	1	1	0	6	Foster,2b	2	0	0	2	3
Graney,cf	3	0	0	0	0	Pratt,3b	3	0	1	1	5
Wood,rf	3	0	2	1	0	McInnis,1b	3	0	0	10	0
Gardner,3b	4	1	0	1	4	Vick,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Sewell,ss	3	1	0	1	4	Scott,ss	3	0	1	2	6
Burns,1b	4	1	1	12	1	Ltzinger,cf	2	0	0	0	0
O'Neill,c	4	0	1	2	0	Ruel,c	3	0	0	1	2
Morton,p	2	0	0	0	1	Thorm'len,p	2	0	0	0	0
						aChaplin	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	7	27	14	Russell,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	28	0	2	27	19

a Batted for Thormahlen in eighth.

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Wood. Sacrifices—Graney, Double plays—Gardner, Wambsganss and Burns; Frisch and McInnis. Left on bases—Cleveland 5, Boston 2. Bases on balls—Off Morton 2, Thormahlen 2. Hits—Off Thormahlen 7 in 8 innings, Russell 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Thormahlen (Sewell). Struck out—By Morton 2. Losing pitcher—Thormahlen. Umpires—Moriarity and Cafli. Time of game—1:40.

TIGERS HOLD FIELD DAY.

Athletics Make Nine Errors and Detroit Wins by 18 to 6.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—The Detroit Tigers won the final game of the series from the Philadelphia Athletics today, 18 to 6. Rain several times threatened to stop the contest. Heilmann got his third home run in two days and Veach also drove one into the bleachers.

The absence of Dugan and the illness of other Philadelphia players caused Manager Mack to make shifts in his team. The wet ball was partly responsible for the nine errors scored against Philadelphia. Styles, who succeeded Perkins in the fifth, made four misplays.

The score:

DETROIT (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA (A)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Blue,lf	5	4	1	1	2	Witt,rf	5	0	1	1	3
Bush,2b	4	2	1	2	3	Dykes,2b	4	2	1	5	3
Cobb,cf	4	2	2	3	0	Johnson,cf	5	1	1	2	0
Veach,lf	6	2	2	2	0	C. Walker,lf	4	1	2	3	0
Heilmann,rf	4	3	3	2	1	Griffin,1b	4	1	1	12	0
Flagstead,ss	5	1	4	2	4	Perkins,c	2	0	1	1	0
Bassler,c	4	1	2	1	1	Styles,c	2	0	1	1	0
Woodall,c	0	0	0	2	0	McCann,ss	4	0	2	1	2
Sargent,3b	4	0	0	1	1	Galloway,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Ehmke,p	4	2	3	1	2	Hasty,p	1	0	0	0	1
Cole,p	1	0	0	0	0	Donohue,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Wolf,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	41	18	19	27	16	a Welch	1	1	1	0	0
						Total	38	6	10	27	12

a Batted for Wolf in ninth.

Errors—Bush, Flagstead, Sargent (2), Witt, Dykes, Griffin, Styles (4), McCann (3).

Detroit	3	5	0	0	4	1	5	0	0—18
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0— 6

Two-base hits—Cobb, Bassler, Blue, Dykes. Home runs—Heilmann, Veach. Stolen bases—Blue, Bush. Sacrifices—Cobb, Bush, Bassler. Double plays—Dykes and Griffin; Blue and Flagstead. Left on bases—Detroit 4, Philadelphia 7. Bases on balls—Off Hasty 1, Ehmke 3, Ehmke 2. Hits—Off Hasty 6 in 2 innings, Freeman 12 in 6, Wolf 1 in 1, Ehmke 5 in 6, Cole 5 in 3. Hit by pitcher—By Freeman (Blue). Struck out—By Freeman 1, Ehmke 2, Cole 1. Wild pitch—Freeman. Winning pitcher—Ehmke. Losing pitcher—Hasty. Umpires—Hildebrand, Walker and Wilson. Time—1:35.

PHILS BEAT CUBS, 6 TO 2.

Goldie Rapp Gets Homer—Has Now Hit in 24 Straight Games.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Philadelphia bunched its hits today and easily defeated Chicago, 6 to 2. Hubbell pitched in fine form in the pinches. Goldie Rapp cracked out a home run in the first inning, making this the twenty-fourth consecutive game in which he has hit safely.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA (N)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rapp,3b	3	1	1	1	2	Flack,rf	4	0	0	1	0
J. Smith,2b	3	1	1	0	3	Hollocher,ss	4	1	1	1	6
Kiner,lf	3	1	1	1	0	Grimes,1b	4	0	2	13	0
C. Walker,rf	4	1	3	0	0	Barber,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Konetchy,1b	3	0	1	11	1	Deal,3b	3	1	1	3	2
Williams,cf	4	0	1	1	0	Daly,c	3	0	0	2	2
Parkinson,ss	3	0	1	2	5	York,p	3	0	0	0	1
Bruggy,c	3	0	0	2	2	Martin,p	2	0	0	0	2
Hubbell,p	3	0	0	1	0	aTwombly	1	0	0	0	0
						Jones,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	6	9	27	13	Total	32	2	6	27	15

a Batted for Martin in eighth.

Errors—King, Marriott, Grimes, York.

Philadelphia	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1—6
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—2

Two-base hit—Deal. Three-base hit—C. Walker. Home run—Rapp. Sacrifice—C. Walker. Double play—J. Smith, Parkinson and Konetchy. Left on bases—Philadelphia 10, Chicago 7. Bases on balls—Off York 3, Martin 3, Jones 1. Hits—Off York 5 in 2 1-3 innings, Martin 3 in 5 2-3, Jones 1 in 1. Struck out—By Hubbell 1, Martin 1. Passed ball—Bruggy. Losing pitcher—York. Umpires—Quigley and Brennan. Time of game—1:40.

FIREMAN NINE IS READY.

Will Meet New York A. C. Team at Travers Island Tomorrow.

Father Knickerbocker's ball-playing fire fighters, accompanied by the Fire Department Band, will journey to Travers Island tomorrow afternoon for the annual diamond clash against the New York A. C. team. The decision to send the department musicians along with the team was announced yesterday by Fire Commissioner Thomas J. Drennan. As a result of this decision the firemen will be prevented from giving concerts on the piers at the foot of West Fiftieth Street, Manhattan, and North Second Street, Brooklyn, where the men have been playing for the last three weeks.

Honorary Battalion Chief M. F. Loughman will act as host to the firemen at Travers Island. Many department officials and members will be included in the gathering of spectators, as well as members of the Firemen's Cycle Club, composed of the civilian "buffs."

DEFEATS BROOKLYN

St. Louis Outfielder Makes Circuit Drive in Fifth and Cards Win, 1 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 29.—It was the old story of bread cast upon the waters when the Robins and the Cardinals hooked up in the first of their four-game series here today. Edward Pfeffer, who was left behind in exchange for Pardie Schupp and Harold Janvrin the last time the Brooklyns invaded this fair but torrid city, came back and chalked a black hand mark on Uncle Robbie's door. The score was 1 to 0. It was the kind of game that you still may read about in baseball stories, but seldom see any more. Austin McHenry won it for the Mound City contingent in the fifth inning when he jammed one of Clarence Mitchell's curves past the outer works for a homer and the solitary tally of the contest.

A sneaking suspicion prevails in the Brooklyn camp tonight that Pfeffer is trying to get revenge on his old mates for something or other. Perhaps he resents being shifted from a nice, comfortable berth in Brooklyn to a spot which is counted by many the hottest in either of the major leagues, right in the middle of an exceedingly warm Summer. Then, again, he may be only trying to shew Uncle Robbie what a really good pitcher he is. Anyhow, since coming here from the Robins he has turned in five victories in his six starts and two of these have been registered against the Flatbush aggregation.

About two weeks ago, over in Brooklyn, "Big Jeff" got his initial chance at his former cronies and right then and there he wrote the first chapter of his book on "How to Treat 'Em When They've Done You Wrong." He not only beat the Dodgers, 8 to 5, but he pitched them out of fourth place and his own team into it. The Robins have since regained the fourth rung of the league ladder and the Cardinals are again fifth, but then that's no fault of Pfeffer's.

Mitchell Pitches Well.

The big right-hander was not the only pitcher that was in rare form at Sportsman's Park this afternoon. Clarence Mitchell, who opposed him, did quite a bit of first-class flinging on his own account. In fact, if the statistics of the contest were taken as the sole guide in the matter, the conclusion would be drawn that the Brooklyn southpaw outpitched his rival, for Brooklyns got four hits off Pfeffer, while the Cards got but three off Mitchell. Uncle Robbie's nominee, however, had the sad misfortune to have one of the three blows he permitted go for the circuit, and that made all the difference in the world so far as the ball game went—the difference between winning and losing.

Outside that one blow of McHenry's, it was the tidiest and tightest pitchers' battle imaginable. The homer turned in by the St. Louis outfielder was the only extra base blow of the melee, and when two flingers in these days of free and fancy slugging hold such hitters as Hornsby, Mann, McHenry, Stock, Wheat, Griffith and Johnston to seven hits and only one for extra bases among them they really are pitching airtight ball.

The Robins did one-half their hitting in the first frame, Olson starting the game with a single to centre. Johnston flied to Leslie Mann, and so did Griffith. Pfeffer threw the next one wild and Olson scooted to second. Hy Myers beat out a hit to Lavan, Olson stopping at third. Myers then stole second and things looked far from rosy for Pfeffer, but the big fellow had Nels's number both in that pinch and during the rest of the afternoon and he proved Speaks to swing thrice and each time futilely.

In the home half of the frame but three men faced Mitchell, and that was close to the ratio he permitted for the remainder of the game, the nine errors scored against Philadelphia. Styles, who succeeded Perkins in the fifth, made four misplays.

Pfeffer Cuts Loose.

The second stanza found Pfeffer in full swing. Janvrin lined to McHenry. Stock and Fournier disposed of Kilduff and Taylor lined to Mann. It was the same story in the Cardinals' half, but in the third, after Mitchell had popped to Hornsby and Lavan had tossed out Olson, Jimmy Johnston tore off a clean single to right. Griffith ended the inning with a grounder to Fournier.

Only six men faced the rival boxmen in the fourth. In Brooklyn's half, Stock threw out Myers; Nels struck out for the second time and Pfeffer tossed out Janvrin. Louis opened the last inning auspiciously during the entire contest.

The blow-off, though no one in the stands recognized it as such at the time, came in the fifth. The invaders were mowed down in the prevailing order of the day, 1-2-3. Then at the opening of defenders of the stronghold on the Mississippi. McHenry strolled casually to the plate, caught one of Mitchell's fast ones on the end of the wagon-tongue and away sailed the ball, and so far as Brooklyn went, the ball game. It was not so prodigious a blow as Babe Ruth and even other hitters have delivered from the same spot, but it was for four bases, which was enough, and it served.

The remaining innings followed closely the tempo set in the early rounds of the struggle, becoming, if anything, more subdued as the contest drew to its close. Each side would come in to bat, three men would face the pitcher, it mattered little whether he were Pfeffer or Mitchell, and then the teams would again take the field to help repeat the performance on their opponents.

Twenty-nine batters faced Pfeffer and twenty-seven Mitchell. About 4,000 witnessed the contest.

The score:

ST. LOUIS (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smith,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Olson,ss	3	0	2	1	5
Johnston,2b	3	0	0	1	4	Griffith,rf	3	0	0	4	0
Fournier,1b	3	0	0	9	2	Myers,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Stock,3b	3	0	0	2	2	Janvrin,lb	3	0	0	12	0
Hornsby,2b	3	0	0	2	3	Kilduff,3b	3	0	0	0	2
McHenry,lf	3	1	2	2	0	Taylor,c	3	0	0	1	0
Mann,cf	3	0	0	4	1	Mitchell,p	3	0	0	2	2
Lavan,ss	3	0	1	4	1						
Clemons,c	3	0	1	4	1						
Pfeffer,p	3	0	0	3	2						
Total	27	1	3	27	11	Total	29	0	4	24	13

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Error—Johnston.

Home run—McHenry. Stolen bases—Myers. Sacrifice—Johnston. Left on bases—Brooklyn 4, St. Louis 2. Hit by pitcher—By Pfeffer (Olson). Struck out—By Mitchell 1, by Pfeffer 4. Wild pitch—Pfeffer. Umpires—McCormick and Hart. Time of game—1:18.

ENZMANN TAMES HUSTLERS.

Errors in the Seventh and Eighth Also Help Leafs to 6-0 Victory.

TORONTO, July 29.—Rochester was helpless before the good pitching of Enzmann here today and the Leafs won, 6 to 0. Errors in the seventh and eighth gave the locals the most of their runs.

The score:

ROCHESTER (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	TORONTO (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Archd'con,cf	2	0	0	0	0	Altenberg,cf	5	1	2	4	0
Summa,rf	3	0	0	2	0	Gonzales,2b	4	0	2	2	3
Hiller,2b	5	1	1	5	3	Davis,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Fveth'ill,lf	4	0	0	1	0	Onslow,1b	3	1	1	9	0
Merkle,1b	4	0	3	10	0	Anderson,lf	4	1	1	4	0
Hauk,3b	3	0	0	1	1	Riley,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Pearce,ss	3	0	0	3	3	Black'ge,3b	3	1	2	1	2
Marion,c	3	0	0	11	1	Devine,c	3	1	1	7	0
Knight,p	3	0	0	1	2	Enzmann,p	2	0	1	0	1
Total	30	0	4	24	10	Total	33	6	9	27	7

Errors—Devine, Hiller, Mattes, Knight.

Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1—6
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Sacrifice hits—Enzmann, Hiller. Stolen bases—Gonzales (2), Altenberg (2), Enzmann, Blackburne, Merkle. Double plays—Onslow (unassisted), Blackburne (unassisted), Gonzales, Davis and Onslow; Knight, Hiller and Merkle. Struck out—By Knight 2, Enzmann 2. Bases on balls—Off Knight 2, Enzmann 4. Wild pitch—Knight. Hit by pitcher—By Knight (Gonzales). Left on bases—Toronto 8, Rochester 4. Umpires—Carpenter and James. Time of game—1:55.

STARS OF LONG AGO RETAIN OLD CUNNING

Cy Young and Other Ex-Indians Beat Rivals, 11 to 6, in Exhibition at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—Old-time professional baseball players, some of whom played with Cleveland as far back as 1879, today defeated a team of veteran sand-lotters 11 to 6, the event being one of the features of Cleveland's 125th anniversary celebration.

A large crowd was present to watch the former stars. Cy Young, the only pitcher who ever won 500 major league games, went to the box at the outset of the contest with Chief Zimmer, his old catcher, behind the bat. Each is well over fifty years of age. This famous old battery worked two innings, being followed by younger pitchers and catchers, including Nick Altrock, the comedian of the Washington American League Club, who was an added feature.

Only two hits were made off Young. He struck out two batters and gave one base on balls.

The old-timers' infield was the same that played for Cleveland in 1902, '03 and '05, Charlie Hickman on first, Nap Lajoie on second, Terry Turner at short and Bill Bradley on third. Not an error did it make. The outfield were such famous old stars as Jess Burkett, now coach of the New York Giants; Harry Bay, Elmer Flick, Ollie Pickering and Larry Twitchell, and Bunk Congalton.

Others who participated were Neal Ball, who alternated at shortstop; Fred Gatch, Paddy Livingston and Rosenbach, catchers, and Earle Moore, Albert Nelson, and Heinie Berger, pitchers.

Lajoie and Bradley were the only ones who started in the game to finish.

The old-time pros battled more timely and fielded better than the present sandlotters and but for Altreck's clowning in the ninth inning would have won by a more one-sided score. The old-time pitchers struck out nine men, Berger shutting out the opposition.

Burkett and Bradley did the best batting, getting six of the professionals' twenty hits. Burkett got three out of three times at bat and Bradley three out of four.

Gatch made the professional's only error. The sand-lotters got seventeen hits and had two errors.

PITCHER'S STREAK ENDS.

Montgomery Loses to Buffalo, 11 to 3, After Winning Six in Row.

STRACUSE, N. Y., July 29.—Montgomery of Syracuse, after winning six straight games, was beaten, 11 to 3, today by Buffalo, rain interrupting the contest in the seventh after the visitors had scored two runs and the home team was at bat. The score:

BUFFALO (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	STRACUSE (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,cf	3	1	2	3	0	Adams,ss	3	1	0	0	1
Meehan,ss	4	1	1	1	6	Mueller,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Miller,1b	3	2	2	8	0	Schulte,rf	1	1	1	3	0
Barney,rf	4	1	1	1	0	Witter,1b	3	0	0	6	0
Boley,2b	4	1	1	2	3	Elm,2b	3	0	1	2	2
McCarron,3b	3	1	1	0	2	Simon,3b	3	0	1	2	2
Donelson,lf	4	1	2	3	0	Eamond,lf	2	0	0	0	0
Rengough,c	4	1	1	1	0	Niebergall,c	2	0	2	3	0
Heitman,p	3	1	0	0	2	Gilham,c	0	0	0	0	0
						M'comery,p	1	0	0	0	2
						Sell,p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	30	11	13	18	3	Total	21	3	4	18	8

Buffalo	4	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	1—11
Syracuse	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1— 3

Game called account rain.

Two-base hits—Schulte, Gilhooley, Barney. Three-base hits—Donelson, Niebergall. Sacrifice hit—Elm. Stolen bases—Niebergall, Dowd, McCarron, Donelson. Left on bases—Buffalo 7, Syracuse 7. Bases on balls—Off Montgomery 3, Heitman 3, Sell 1. Struck out—By Sell 2. Hit by pitcher—By Heitman (Mueller); Montgomery (Dowd); Sell (McCarron). Hits—Off Montgomery 8 in 2 2-3 innings, Sell 3 in 3 1-3. Losing pitcher—Montgomery. Umpires—Moran and Derr. Time of game—1:30.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City-Reading and Newark-Baltimore games postponed—Rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	78	34	.705
Buffalo	60	44	.577
Rochester	55	44	.556
Toronto	52	49	.515
Jersey City	42	56	.433
Newark	43	58	.426
Syracuse	42	58	.420
Reading	31	71	.304

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Jersey City at Reading.
Newark at Baltimore (2 games).
Rochester at Toronto.
Buffalo at Syracuse.

Red Sox Buy Outfielder.

BOSTON, July 29.—The Boston Red Sox have purchased Outfielder Beal of the Ludington, Mich., club of the Central League. It was announced today. Beal is a left-handed hitter and has a batting average of .360. He will join the Red Sox in Chicago on the last Western trip of the team.

American Association.

Kansas City 9, Indianapolis 7.
Kansas City 11, Indianapolis 5.
(First game).
(Second game).
Louisville 9, Milwaukee 3.
Minneapolis 1, Toledo 1.
(Five innings, rain).
St. Paul at Columbus—postponed.

Eastern League.

Worcester 6, New Haven 3.
Other games postponed—rain.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland 3, Boston 0.
Detroit 18, Philadelphia 6.
Other games postponed—rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York 10, Cincinnati 7 (10 innings).
St. Louis 1, Brooklyn 0.
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 2.
Boston at Pittsburgh—rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	61	34	.642
New York	57	35	.620
Washington	51	43	.543
Detroit	48	45	.516
St. Louis	44	50	.468
Boston	42	52	.447
Chicago	40	54	.426
Philadelphia	36	55	.395

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	66	34	.654
New York	60	36	.625
Boston	52	38	.578
Brooklyn	49	47	.510
St. Louis	45	47	.489
Chicago	40	52	.435
Cincinnati	38	54	.413
Philadelphia	37	64	.397

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York.
(Game starts 3 P. M.)
Detroit at Washington.
St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
(Two games)
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburgh.

IN CANADIAN RACES

Clarke of Detroit Leads in Henley 140-Pound Singles—McGuire Also Victor.

ST. CATHERINES, Ont., July 29.—American oarsmen won two of seven events today at the start of the Royal Canadian Henley Regatta. Toronto crews captured three events and Hamilton and St. Catherines each one.

The American victors were the 140-pound eight of the Detroit Rowing Club and Ed McGuire of Buffalo, who won the junior singles.

The Detroit eight won at the Henley distance of one mile and 550 yards in 7 minutes 16 2-5 seconds, finishing half a length in front of the University of Toronto crew. The Argonauts of Toronto were third and Lachinaze of Montreal fourth. The Montreal eight pitched up the lead at the start, but by a hard effort the American crew caught up and passed the Canadians half way down the course over the old Welland Canal.

The junior singles event went to McGuire in a spectacular finish. He cut across the course at an angle but nevertheless won handily.

The Detroit junior eight finished fourth after a stirring race which was won by the University of Toronto junior crew over the Henley distance in 7 minutes 11 2-5 seconds. Three lengths behind the winner came the Argonauts, closely followed by Lachinaze and Detroit.

The junior doubles was won by Moran and Walters of the Don Rowing Club, Toronto, who defeated Allison and Lewis of the Argonauts in 9 minutes 53 1-5 seconds for one mile and a half. The junior fours was captured by the Argonauts, who finished ahead of the Buffalo West Sides and an Ottawa combination. Hamilton won the navy league gig race from Welland and Toronto in 8 minutes 30 1-5 seconds.

The 140-pound singles was won by Ralph

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1921.

THE CANCELED DINNER.

There have been famous dinners in Washington. At some of them British guests have been present. The joint official dining at the capital must have been good in 1856, when, as LAURENCE OLIPHANT afterward bore witness, the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty was "floated through on champagne." But all the Washington dinners ever given must now yield in notoriety to one not given. Ambassador GEDDES was placed by his Government in the awkward position of having to recall invitations to dine at the embassy to meet Lord NORTHCLIFFE. Not to ask a man to dinner is no slight. But, after having invited him, to cancel the dinner outright is to create a situation more delicate than GREVILLE or ABRAHAM HAYWARD ever had to describe.

That Lord NORTHCLIFFE felt that a public affront had been put upon him he made no effort to conceal. He at once detected in it the hand of the British Foreign Office. The inference is no doubt correct. But the implication of mere personal hostility on the part of Lord CURZON does not fully explain what happened. Just before leaving England Lord NORTHCLIFFE had indulged in a violent attack upon the head of the British Government. That was his privilege, but he went so far as to impugn the personal integrity of the Prime Minister. His words were: "The great qualification needed by the representatives of this empire is character for conspicuous straightforwardness and honor. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE does not possess this character." A proud Premier like PEEL or PALMERSTON might have disdained to take notice of this. But LLOYD GEORGE is not built that way. He always wants to give as good as he gets. And by ordering, or countenancing, the action of the British Ambassador at Washington he virtually serves notice on all the officials of the British Dominions, which Lord NORTHCLIFFE is about to visit, that they must show him no attentions whatever.

This need not mean any resultant embarrassment for Lord NORTHCLIFFE. On the contrary, he may welcome it as a relief from an ambiguous position. Hereafter it will be plain that he is traveling, not as in any way a representative of his Government, but as an eminent publisher going around the world partly for his health and partly "for to see and to admire." Everywhere he will find friends and acquaintances, and with them can have as many jolly dinners as he pleases, with no British official to molest him.

AN EDIFYING SHOW.

Bright is the glory which the city Republicans are earning. No paltry consideration of good city government, of the interest of the community, diverts them from their majestic purpose of wrangling till the end for the borough and the boss. Brooklyn is especially rich in high moral applied Republicanism. His brow still wet with last year's laurels, County Judge HASKELL defies Fusion and looms and booms as a candidate for Mayor on the instant, apposite and severely local issue of prohibition. Of course, the Volstead act and the Mullan-Gage act derive their authority from the City Hall; and the people of New York care nothing about steep taxes, run-down schools, demoralized, Hylanized, spendthrift, miscellaneously muddled and impotent administration. Drink is the whole sum of their desires and interest.

In Brooklyn sits Mr. JACOB A. LIVINGSTON, thinking great thoughts. He views Senator CALDER with suspicion and alarm. What is all this hullabaloo about Tammany? The cardinal question is the supply of loaves and fishes for Livingston Manor, alias the Borough of Brooklyn. Moreover, to

THE SURGEON AND HIS HIRE.

Johns Hopkins Hospital may expect one speedy result from its new ruling—that its doors will be besieged by all the ultra rich in need of an operation. Truth to say, surgeons' charges in their upper range have long been highly questionable. They have been scaled, not primarily to the importance of the operation or the skill of the operator, but to the means of the patient. One surgery of national renown employs agents to make a thorough investigation as to the patient's annual income and then writes out a bill for a twelfth of it—not infrequently a matter of very many thousands of dollars. Some local practitioners are almost as steep in their charges. When it happens, as it sometimes will, that the patient dies, the bill presents a perplexing problem to his executors—which is often carried to the courts. Dean WILLIAMS was not without justification when he said that the love of money was the greatest danger confronting the medical profession and had already seriously lowered its standing before the public.

All this, however, presents only one side of the picture—perhaps the less important side. As a rule, those surgeons who exact the highest fees from the rich have made a lifelong practice of giving one-half to two-thirds of their time to the poor—without any compensation beyond an increase of experience and reputation, together with the satisfaction of rendering a truly noble public service. The surgical institute that charges those who can afford it a month's income treats multitudes of the needy gratuitously and with precisely the same care. Thus the surgical profession constitutes a sort of benevolent feudalism. Like Robin Hood, it relieves the rich of superfluous pelf and distributes it among the poor. The profiteer against whom Dean WILLIAMS rages is all too real a portent; but he is more prominent in the public prints than in actual experience. By and large, surgeons—and physicians also—are perhaps the most benevolent and public spirited of professional men. The ruling of the Johns Hopkins Hospital strikes at a real abuse; but if it is generally adopted, as is not impossible, it seems likely to lower the standard of public beneficence in the profession as a whole. The surgeon is entitled to his livelihood, and if one source is dried up he is more than likely to tap another.

The very poor will probably not suffer; for the honor of society their needs must be met. The difference will appear in the case of the moderately well to do. Hitherto very few

UNARRESTED LEN SMALL.

Governor LEN SMALL of Illinois has given up the doctrine that a Governor is a haloed King. He admits that he is arrestable on indictments brought against him for what he is charged with doing and not doing when he was State Treasurer. He is arrestable, but very particular about the place where he is to be arrested. He wanted the Sheriff of Sangamon County to serve him with a capias in Chicago, whither he had gone from Springfield. Chicago is a second home to him, so to speak. He prefers to condescend to a writ in the vicinage of his friends. In Chicago he feels safe under the mighty aegises of FRED LUNDIN and Mayor WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON, his colleagues and co-operators in the arts of government. In Chicago there may be some Judges who would take judicial notice of his goodness and his persecutions. Why wouldn't the stern and unbending Sheriff arrest him where he wanted to be arrested?

To give the Sheriff another chance, the Governor sped from Cook County to Kankakee, his home, his capitol, his nursery. There, among the friends of his youth, most suitably he might be arrested. From Kankakee he rode to Chicago yesterday. Is he to spend the rest of his term between Kankakee and Chicago? The insatiable Sheriff is always waiting for him to come to Springfield. How indelicate! Naturally, the Governor is averse to being nabbed at the capital. His dignity would be more visibly clouded there. He feels an air of prejudice in Sangamon County. Arrest him in Kankakee or in Chicago, and he will yield without a murmur. Indeed, he probably has no objection to arrest anywhere except in that county. Is he to be a flitting Governor, riding forever from one of his favorite sites to the other? In the present heat one would think that he would prefer to settle down in Springfield.

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IRISH TROUBLE-MAKERS.

The British Prime Minister alluded yesterday in the House of Commons to the "criminal malignity" with which certain persons were striving to "frustrate the hope of peace in Ireland." In this country, it is a pleasure to note, most Irish-Americans have behaved discreetly. Since the negotiations between LLOYD GEORGE and DE VALERA began they have taken the position that there ought to be no interference from this side. So there has been a marked abstention from inflammatory speech or provocatory acts.

This, unfortunately, is not true of all sections of the Irish in the United States. There is a group of extremists who care less for Ireland than they do for the destruction of England. The Irish Labor Party is bitterly opposed to any treating for peace between the Irish leaders and the British Government. Its organ here is The Irish People, the last issue of which declares it to be the bounden duty of the Irish race everywhere to "overthrow the empire." Conceding that there is no hope of securing a recognition of the Irish Republic by the American Government, it affirms that this will soon be attended to by "the Workers' Republics which will "take the place of the present dictatorship of capitalism."

It is worth while to call attention to this lunatic fringe of the Irish movement, not because it is important in itself, but on account of the threat of trouble which it contains for the real Irish leaders, so soon as the time comes for them to recommend an agreed settlement. A settlement is the last thing that a few uneasy Irish spirits desire.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Marshal Foch and the Law.

When Marshal FOCH comes to the United States, to be present at the annual meeting of the American Legion, he will doubtless be showered with invitations. One of them has already been sent to him by the Governor of Nebraska. It is to go to Omaha and deliver an address at the International Aero Congress to be held there in November.

Very good, but some one has been mean enough to dig up Chapter 234 of the Session Laws of Nebraska for 1919. It provides that "all public meetings held within the State of Nebraska," whether for the discussion of "political

for subsequent attendance. Many have paid only from one to three or four hundred dollars for the operations and a nominal fee for attendance. If surgeons are very generally cut off from the larger fees, the result will inevitably be an increase in their ordinary charges. The purpose at Johns Hopkins was doubtless to safeguard the reputation of the surgical profession; but the logical result of the new rule is once more to benefit the rich at the expense of the moderately well to do.

MAKING AMERICA SHIP-MINDED.

At a dinner given to the advertising manager of the Shipping Board, on Thursday evening, Admiral BENSON, in a tribute to the guest of honor, described him as "the man who made America ship-minded." The Admiral is not chary of praise, but weighs his approval word by word. Mr. LAUB must have been a handy man to the Shipping Board as a publicity agent. While the diners were applauding and "Mr. LAUB modestly listened to the praise bestowed upon him," news came that the new Chairman had put somebody else in the shoes of "the "man who had made America ship-"minded." It was mercifully withheld from Admiral BENSON and his audience.

If Mr. LASKER has found a better publicity agent than the object of Admiral BENSON's encomium, the Shipping Board is to be congratulated. One of its greatest needs is to make the American people think in terms of ships. If they want a successful merchant marine they can have it, but they must take interest in trade routes, voyages, earnings and dividends. It is not enough to wish for a first-class merchant marine. Ships and trading in the Seven Seas must be brought home to the people, and they must put their money on the Shipping Board's 1,400 vessels to win. It will be the concern of the Shipping Board to substitute private for Government operation by a gradual and effective process. Ships will be turned over to responsible companies on an equitable arrangement, and in the end the companies will own the ships.

In thrifty Norway, one of the leading trading nations, everybody is interested in ships, cargoes and balances. Stock in shipping companies is widely distributed. It is the pride of the prospering Norwegian to take shares. Otherwise Norway would not be the successful trading nation it is. Private operators in the United States can borrow money from the banks to pay for the ships they take over from the Government, but unless they can sell their bonds their business will not flourish. Investors must go into partnership with them when satisfied that there are profitable cargoes for the merchant fleet to carry. Publicity, therefore, must be a concern of the Shipping Board. The American people must become "ship-minded." Chairman LASKER is himself an advertising expert.

The Rehabilitation of Kidd.

The State Archivist of Massachusetts is an official who must be treated with respect. JOHN H. EDMONDS, in a lecture at the Old South Meeting House, under whose roof the dissemination of truth is a sacred duty, has relieved Lord BELLOMONT of most of the character left to him and rehabilitated Captain KIDD. The controversy about the fate of this distinguished mariner began long ago. Swift was his descent from trust to betrayal and iniquity in the chronicles of his time. To be hanged on Execution Dock seemed a fitting end to such a monster. How could a respectable privateersman fall so low?

It was WILLIAM KIDD who was betrayed to his death, avers Archivist EDMONDS, and the illustrious RICHARD COOTE, Earl of Bellomont, with other officers of State and politicians, had a part in the betrayal. In the Admiralty Court, where KIDD was tried for piracy, there was no good case against him. He was done to his death by perjurers. Documents that would have cleared him of the charge were suppressed.

In all this the Archivist brings forth nothing new. In the "Dictionary of National Biography" it is admitted that KIDD's trial was farcical, a blot upon justice. "It may all be true, but the view shatters romance, plays havoc with legend. "The great American public," cries out the Archivist, "persist in calling Captain KIDD a pirate and in searching for his treasure, which does not exist." But it won't do. People will still seek the treasure in lagoons and palm fastnesses, on Gardiner's and Jewell Islands and a hundred other haunting places.

The Weisshorn at Sixty-Five.

Since Mr. Justice WELLS climbed the Wetterhorn in 1854 literally thousands of Britons have indulged in the sport of mountain climbing in the Alps. So have Continentals and Americans. But it seems that records are still to be made. Major P. B. LINDSELL, a retired Indian Army officer, 65 years of age, has just conquered the Weisshorn. This is the mountain that JOHN TYNDALL helped to make famous. "His finest achievement," says ARNOLD LUNN in "The Exploration of the Alps," "was the first ascent of the Weisshorn." It is a stiff and, without guides, a formidable climb. One is reminded of LESLIE STEPHEN's sage observation: "I utterly repudiate the doctrine that Alpine travelers are, or ought to be, the heroes of Alpine adventure. The true way, at least, to describe all my Alpine adventures is to say that MICHAEL ANDEREGG, or LAUENER, succeeded in performing a feat requiring skill, strength and courage, the difficulty of which was much increased by the difficulty of taking with him his knapsack and his employer."

Major LINDSELL, like a sensible man, employed guides. Amateurs try the pass and scale the snowpeaks alone. Some of them have paid for their temerity with their lives. The Major's ascent of the Weisshorn, 14,800 feet high, was a record, not because he climbed faster than his numerous predecessors, among them several hardy women, but because he is 65 years of age. According to a dispatch from Zermatt, not even a guide as old as that has set foot upon the top of the peak. Major LINDSELL took to mountaineering at 50, a time of life when men should begin to favor their vascular system. Fifteen years later he performs a prodigious feat of endurance. The faculty would like to examine the Major's works and take his pedigree.

Any Port in a Drought.

It is not strictly true that all signs fail in dry weather. One of the signs is that, in a prolonged drought, the "rainmaker" is sure to turn up. He is an unwonted figure in England, but this year's unprecedented succession of rainless weeks has caused him to appear there.

So far as reported, however, he has merely resorted to a device often used with results usually in dispute. Big guns were fired at Hampstead for some minutes. There was no observable effect on the weather, but many people were startled. They thought for a moment that the war had got going again. A small dog fled under a table and howled dismally. He had lived through the air raids and didn't fancy the thought of another shower of bombs, when all that was sought was a shower of rain.

Those who maintain the possibility of causing rain by concussions in the air cite the evidence of great battles, though this, they admit, is sometimes negative, or contradictory, and is certainly not conclusive. In the United States faith in rain from gunfire has visibly declined since the classic experiments of General DYRENFORTH in Texas, thirty years ago.

TELEPHONE WIRES.

Telephone wires shimmering silver,
Telephone wires running so fleet,
Telephone wires winged with the lightning—
What are the stories that you repeat?

Rich man, poor man, the haughty and humble,
Sinner and servant, beggar and king—
All are hushed but to hear you speaking,
All are waiting for what you bring.

Telephone wires gleaming in showers,
Telephone wires where robins bask,
Telephone wires frail in the moonlight—
Nothing can swerve you from your task.

Over the tranquil country twilight,
Over the lanes where Beauty endures,
Over the roaring of raucous cities,
Only duty, duty is yours!

Who can tell of all of the thousand
Lives you char with your lightning breath?
Who can tell of the hearts whose petals
Shrivel beneath your word of death?

Hope for the helpless, despair for the happy,
Hated and worshipped in palace and pen,
Relentless, you hasten to dooming or saving—
Relentless, you speed to a world of men.

Telephone wires glimmering darkly,
Telephone wires, my heart you haunt,
Telephone wires, when will you hurry—
When will you bring me the message I want?

LOUIS GINSBERG.

The South Asks to Work Out the Negro Problem Without Interference

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some weeks ago there was published in your paper an article by James C. Young entitled "Peonage Illusions—Northern Misunderstanding of Relations Between the Negro and Southern Planter." It was so very just and so very right in its grasp and statement of facts that I would commend its reading to all those who ignorantly misinterpret conditions down here. (I will not assume that any does so deliberately and willfully!)

I am a New Yorker who has lived many years in the South, and such articles as that by Mr. Young, and the letter in a recent issue of your paper from Henry Erving Batcheller in reply to William Goodell Frost of Massachusetts, renew my faith in human nature, and make me glad that there are some at home to do justice to the country of my adoption.

It seems incongruous that most of the baiting of the South should emanate from the birthplace of American slavery—Massachusetts. Senator Lodge fathered the Force bill, one Tinkham now foams over Southern representation, and Boston has ever-ready tears to shed over the mote in the Southern eye!

Originally, with her wonted Yankee thrift, Massachusetts sold her slaves to the South, because she found them unprofitable in her industries, and because they could not stand the climate. Southern sentiment was against their purchase, so much so that Virginia levied a tax of £30 a head on every slave brought within her borders. But now that the "problem" has been forced upon the South, and it is so overwhelmingly hers to solve, it would seem the logical and decent thing to permit her to work out her solution without alien interference and misrepresentation.

Injustice is doubtless done the negro here—it is done him everywhere—and the white man as well, in every clime and country. The millennium is not with us yet! But that Southern sentiment approves or condones peonage is utterly untrue. This I may also add: A white man and negro tried for the same offense in a Mississippi court will ordinarily receive different sentences, and the negro the lighter one, since he is not held to the same standards of responsibility. It may be the mistake these Southern people make that they do not require higher moral standards of the black man.

To illustrate: While North at one time, a housemaid made way with a number of my valuables. On my return I haled her into court, and proved my case exceeding well, it seemed to me. But she was let go free, and mine the privilege of losing my trinkets and paying the costs. The attorneys and court officials consoled me by saying that I simply must keep my belongings locked up.

I only wish that every honest questioner along these lines, and with no political axe to grind, might live in the South for a while and learn facts for himself.

C. C. W.

Canton, Miss., July 26, 1921.

RIGHTS OF THE MINORITY.

How Far Can They Be Restricted by the Majority?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent editorial article you criticised one of your correspondents who had characterized our prohibition laws as an offense against the principles of liberty as understood by people living under free institutions. Your justification of these laws was founded on the fact that, being enacted by a majority of the legislators, they represented the will of a free people.

It would be interesting, I think, to many of your readers if you would give them the benefit of your opinion as to how far the majority may go in restricting the personal habits of the entire community. We live under a Government of limited powers. There seems, in the first instance, to have been a premonition of what might happen if this majority rule became autocratic. Hence the powers of the majority were carefully circumscribed. Every effort was made to safeguard the rights of the minority. Religious liberty, the freedom of the press, the right of assemblage and other expressions of personal liberty, which had become quickened in the human consciousness as the result of centuries of struggle, were made immune from the attacks of the ever ruthless majority.

Now, is the majority overstepping its jurisdiction when, on the ground of public welfare, it prohibits an act which in itself is not reprehensible? Under martial law, of course, the heavy hand of the Government may be laid on the people's liberties. Persons may be forbidden even from walking on the streets or going about their daily business, but I am not referring now to emergencies. May the majority, in ordinary circumstances, on any ground whatever, forbid me from leaving my home after a certain hour, from walking on Sunday except to church, from choosing my own place and method of worship, or from doing anything else which is not inherently wrong? May it do this without offense to our free institutions?

If the answer is "yes," it is useless to argue against prohibition of liquors or tobacco or Sunday movies as an infringement of those personal rights which our institutions are supposed to protect. In that case, the spirit of the Constitution is killed. The principles from which that instrument sprang and which lit the torch for the French Revolution are no longer vibrant in our political and social consciousness. We are, perhaps, on the threshold of a new era, in which those great principles, supposed to have been founded on the rock of an imperishable truth, will no longer be the inspiration of Government and society; will, in fact, be relegated to the limbo of the past.

ADOLPH EDWARDS.

New York, July 27, 1921.

How the Five-Cent Fare Works.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mayor Hylan's platform is a five-cent fare. Did the easily fooled public ever stop to consider how costly to them and how remunerative to the B. R. T. it is? I understand the car companies were asking for an eight-cent fare with universal transfer privileges.

I am a letter carrier and live in Brownsville and work in Sheepshead Bay. Before Mayor Hylan's so-called five-cent fare I could go to work for one seven-cent fare. Now, under Hylan's five-cent fare scheme, I must pay 15 cents for the same ride, or 30 cents a day. I must take a Ralph Avenue car to the depot, a Church Avenue car to the Brighton "L," and a Brighton "L" train, making three fares. Hylan says a five-cent fare, but he does not tell the public that they must pay several five-cent fares to reach one destination.

A. ROSENFELD.

Brooklyn, July 28, 1921.

For a Navy Cross Man.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Fred F. Campanaro, who received a Navy Cross for services during the World War, residing at 2,317 First Avenue, New York City, is out of work and has tried every place to obtain employment as either a steamship helper or garage helper. Perhaps there is some reader of THE TIMES who can make use of his services.

ISAAC SIEGEL.

House of Representatives, Washington, July 26, 1921.

The Senate Report and the Prestige of the American Navy in European Opinion.

Naval War College,
Newport, R. I., July 27, 1921.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to a cable to THE TIMES from London, dated July 19, which appeared under the title "Sims Controversy Hurt Our Prestige," I would like to invite your attention to the fact that this article contains a great mass of very serious and damaging errors. It is, in effect, a review of the report of the investigation by the subcommittee of the Senate of the criticisms of the Navy Department's conduct of the war. This appears to me such a serious matter as to demand careful examination of the actual evidence before an article dealing with it is published. The testimony before the committee has been in print for about a year. A masterly and, I believe, fair summary of the testimony has been published in "Naval Lessons of the Great War," by Lieutenant Kittredge (Doubleday, Page & Co.). Your correspondent, in reviewing this very serious matter, has admittedly based his statements upon his "refreshed recollections this morning of the matters covered by the Senate finding." The following are some of his recollections:

Referring to my actions in England, he said: "He quickly conceived the idea of the convoy system as the best protection against submarines." This is a matter which I have taken all possible pains to explain in my book, "The Victory at Sea." I had nothing to do with the conception of the convoy system. It was conceived and applied hundreds of years ago. Long before the time of my arrival in England it was advocated by a great many officers of the British Admiralty and the British Navy, as explained in my book. I simply added my opinion to that of those officers.

Continuing the recollections of your correspondent: "Mr. Daniels supplied a good many destroyers." The utmost that the Administration could be persuaded to send in the early part of the war was six, and they did not arrive until about one month after we entered the war.

The statement of your correspondent that the serious delays were due to difficulty in communication and understanding between those in the field and the civilian heads of the Government is quite mistaken. The only essential difficulty was that the civil heads of the Government at first opposed the recommendations of their representatives at the front, thus causing long and costly delays before finally adopting them.

The statement that, as a result of an error in the reported amount of tonnage being sunk, the Washington authorities were induced to adopt a more rigorous policy in sending destroyers for the convoy system is grotesquely in error. The official records and testimony presented before the Senate committee make it entirely clear that the Navy Department refused to supply the number of cruisers necessary for the ocean escort; that during the first three months of the war there were only about thirty destroyers sent to the other side; that for many months afterward the increase in the numbers was very small; and that after the war had been in progress nearly three months the Navy Department made the astounding announcement, in a cable to the commander of the forces at the front, that in their opinion vessels with armed guards and sailing singly were safer than in convoy.

The statement that in the latter stages of the war Washington took the lead in American co-operation is true; but, as explicitly pointed out in the original criticisms, and as shown throughout the hearings, the investigation was not of these later stages of the war, but solely of the disastrous delays that were caused by a lack of co-operation in the first few months of the war.

As to the statements of your correspondent about the North Sea barrage, I do not believe you would have allowed them to be published had the necessary trouble been taken merely to glance over the testimony given before the committee, which showed that our own people, both on the other side and in Washington, and as reported by Admiral Mayo, after consultation with the Allied Naval Council, recognized the impossibility of establishing the barrage with the only means that were in existence at the time it was first proposed; and that the only thing that made the barrage possible was the subsequent invention of an entirely new type of mine. With the type of mine in existence when the barrage was first proposed, experience had shown not only that it would have been impossible to maintain a barrage across the North Sea, but that it would have taken about five or six hundred thousand of these mines to make the barrage effective—and it would have required some years to build these. That is why your correspondent, as he has said, "repeatedly heard statements by naval officers that it would take too long to lay the barrage, and that after the time was thus consumed the barrage would probably be destroyed in a single stormy night." Your correspondent continues: "Nevertheless Mr. Wilson persisted. The barrage was laid with unexpected speed and with such technical skill that it held until the war was over." As has been shown, your correspondent was evidently in entire ignorance of the reason why it was possible eventually to lay the barrage. The statement that it held until the war was over is not accurate. It is perfectly well known that the barrage was not completed when the armistice was signed, and also that great quantities of the mines exploded or drifted upon the shores of Norway and Denmark. That "the plan was an unqualified success" is a gross exaggeration. Also, that "the barrage opposed such a barrier * * * as to put an end to the submarine as a serious factor in the war." The official documents published in the hearing show that the submarine menace was so well under control before we could begin to lay the barrage that it was even confidently and correctly predicted as to when the curve of building merchant shipping would cross the curve of losses, so rapidly were the losses going down.

The statement that in August and September of 1918 an average of between five and ten submarines was the most that could be maintained by Germany "in all waters" is very wide of the truth. The official records show that they maintained an average of about twenty-five submarines in all waters, also that the number maintained to the westward of the British Islands was, on an average, between eight and nine.

The statement that it was almost impossible to get enlistments for the German submarine service is in error. The defection in the German Navy never extended to the submarines. They operated to the very end of the war and went out on the duty assigned them at the time that the German battleships' crews refused service.

Your correspondent is correct in saying that the collapse of the submarine effort was one of the things that broke the German morale and led to the military surrender. This was due to the fact that by the Winter of 1917-18 it was apparent to the Germans, as it was to us, that their intensive submarine campaign could not succeed.

It is, of course, true that the number of troops sent over from America was the determining factor in terminating the war. It is true that they were sent over with great speed in the second year of the war, but your correspondent fails to note, however, that at the end of the first year after we entered the war there were only about 300,000 troops in France, and that none of these had been engaged in operations with the enemy. He also neglects to note that the sending over of the essential reinforcements of troops with any reasonable speed did not begin until April, 1918, that is to say, after the great German drive began on the western front.

The statement that the decisions of our Government were fearless and prompt, and that we stood by the Allies like a rock, is true enough during the very last stages of the war, but, as mentioned above, the whole of the criticisms directed against our naval administration was that there was very serious lack of decision and lack of promptness during the early stages of the war, and that consequently great losses of shipping and lives were incurred and the war was considerably prolonged.

The final statement in the article is that "in circles well informed regarding the war, the Senate committee's comments are regarded as showing the kind of ignorance usually exhibited by armchair critics." The Senate committee's comments are based exclusively upon the testimony of about twenty Admirals, as well as other officers, and upon the official records submitted by those officers. The committee's report is nothing but a summing up of the testimony of the officers and of the facts as shown by the official records of the war.

The criticisms that brought about the investigation by the Senate were submitted in the hope that the exposure of the disastrous errors made in the beginning of the war would not only render such mistakes impossible in the future, but would be the means of helping the navy to correct the fundamental errors of organization which were the cause of these mistakes; that is to say, the unmilitary organization of our Navy Department which rendered efficient preparation for war impossible in time of peace, and which rendered the efficient conduct of war impossible in time of war. The testimony shows that the Navy Department was forced, after war was declared, to reorganize the Navy Department, and that this reorganization was not completed before the end of the war.

I suppose I feel more strongly upon this subject than I could expect the responsible editors of newspapers to feel, but it does seem to me that in a matter which concerns so vitally our first line of defense a subject of this kind should not be handled so casually and that the opinions of a man who could not possibly be adequately informed should be published to the detriment of our service.

It even seems to me that the importance of the subject is so great that it would not have been too much for a great newspaper like THE NEW YORK TIMES to have asked a competent lawyer to go over the testimony and the official records submitted in the investigation and made a report as a guide to the paper's editorial comment and policy in the matter.

The errors in an article of this kind, supported editorially by a journal of such great influence as THE TIMES, appear to me so detrimental to the interests of the navy as to require correction. They tend strongly to neutralize the work of those officers who for thirty years have worked to bring about the reorganization of the Navy Department, which all the many witnesses at the investigation testified is necessary to efficiency.

Based upon this testimony the committee recommended the appointment by the President of a commission of officers and civilians to report upon this subject. Can THE TIMES afford to oppose this recommendation?

This investigation was in no sense a technical or personal dispute, but it concerned a question of national safety—the efficiency of our national defense—a matter of vital importance to every citizen of the country.

WM. S. SIMS,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy.

Sic Transit Gloria Mundi.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Must General Sherman, clad in a moth-eaten mantle, mounted on a mangy charger and led by a pock-marked Victory looking as if she had just crawled out of the coal hole, forever gaze enviously across the Plaza at the maiden of the fountain, who fortunately escaped the gilding process, and so presents her unleprosed loveliness to an admiring public? Can nothing be done about it? If we can't catch and cage a millionaire until he develops a sense of civic pride, suppose we start a "poor man's drive" at a nickel a head. No restrictions on larger sums.

I can imagine a lurching anti-prohibitionist suddenly coming upon the aforesaid horrific group and saying to himself: "Gosh, but they sure did catch it bad! They both got the tar all right, all right, but the girl got most of the feathers! Mighty plucky of her to get the old gent upon his horse and try to lead him home. A shame, I call it!"

Come forward with your nickels, gentlemen, to hire a sand-blast to clean up one of the leading Generals of the Civil War! And while we're about it, let's pass an ordinance forbidding the ruining of statues by gilding. When it's new it's tawdry, and when it's old it's a disgrace. The gilded fairies in Granville Barker's "Midsummer Night's Dream" were all I could stand.

New York, July 28, 1921. M. F. B.

The Safer Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in this morning's TIMES a letter from Andrew J. Trimble of Brooklyn taking exception to your editorial article of July 18, which I also read. He seems to be hungry for war, according to his letter; but if he wants to fight for Ireland I'd like to ask why he didn't go over there during the last couple of years and prove what he says. It is amusing to listen to those long-range fighters. They are aware, no doubt, that as yet they have no guns in Dublin or Cork that can reach a man so long as he stays around Gowanus Canal.

I was born in Southern Ireland and shortly after coming here became an American, not only by taking out the required papers, but in the real sense of being loyal to American institutions, and that is where I stand now. But if ever I should want to fight for Ireland I would go over there, get a real gun and do some real fighting with the rest of the boys. But at present I am going to stay in Brooklyn with Mr. Trimble, where we will both be perfectly safe.

So far as war is concerned I got all I want of that for the rest of my life, and I do not believe in going to war with any country to please any one of the Irish factions.

Mr. Trimble is very wise to choose Prospect Park instead of Phoenix Park for his war manoeuvres.

JAMES MURRAY.

Brooklyn, July 28, 1921.

PELLAGRA INQUIRY

Tells Congressman Byrnes That If Conditions Are Misrepresented Refutation Is Desirable.

POINTS TO MANY REPORTS

Declares If Relief Is Needed It Can Be "Promptly and Intelligently Applied."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—President Harding in a letter to Representative James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, made public today at the White House, informed Mr. Byrnes that if reports of an alarming increase in pellagra in the Southern States show that the situation has been misrepresented that "a full and official refutation of them would be highly desirable." On the other hand, the President added that if the reports are shown to be true and the need of relief measures indicated, such measures can then be "promptly and intelligently applied."

The President informs Mr. Byrnes that it is very gratifying to be assured that conditions are satisfactory in South Carolina, and "we must all hope," he says, "that full information will show that general conditions are equally satisfactory."

Unfortunately," the President adds, "the reports indicate they are not."

Text of President's Letter.

The letter of the President follows:

The White House, Washington,
July 28, 1921.

My Dear Mr. Byrnes—I have received and have to thank you for your letter of July 27 and its illuminating enclosures. The latter include a number of telegrams from South Carolina regarding conditions there, as to food supplies and existence of pellagra. Your letter summarizes your conclusion from these communications thus:

"While assuring you that I speak the views of our people in expressing gratitude to you for the generous spirit that prompted you to make this appeal for aid, I am confident that in South Carolina there exists at this time no necessity for any greater cooperation on the part of the Public Health Service than is rendered at all other times. And as the existence in South Carolina at this time of either a plague or a famine is an utter absurdity, there is no necessity for the Red Cross furnishing aid. Should the State ever be unfortunate enough to suffer a disaster with which the people of the State cannot cope, we will gladly welcome aid and ask for it, but I think it would be unfortunate if the Red Cross is called upon to relieve a plague and a famine of which the people in South Carolina are unaware."

It is gratifying to be assured that South Carolina is so fortunately situated, and we must all hope that full information will show that conditions generally are equally satisfactory.

Points to the Reports.

Unfortunately, the reports indicate they are not. One, dealing with Mississippi, says that in May 1,700 new cases were reported in the State; in June, about 2,400, and that a further increase over the June figures was expected in July. The reports indicate that a wide territory is affected, and, coming through the Public Health Service, strongly suggest the advisability of thorough investigation as a measure of preparedness against further spread of pellagra another season. In my impression this is highly desirable, and confirmed by the telegram from Mr. Charles O. Hearon, editor of the Spartanburg Herald, which you have been good enough to forward to me. In part he says:

"I am thoroughly familiar with the pellagra studies that have taken place here from the coming of the Thompson-McFadden Commission, with Captain Siler of the United States Army and Captain Garrison of the United States Navy on that commission, to the final report on the disease by Dr. Goldberger as the result of an investigation made at the United States Pellagra Hospital in this city. That institution was closed last January, I believe, but Dr. Wheeler, representing the Public Health Department, is still located here and is studying the disease. He says there has been some increase in the number of cases, but in my judgment there is nothing alarming in the situation, but those of us who have been interested in the study of this disease in this part of the country have felt that the Government's study of pellagra stopped just at the time it should have been continued. The disease subsided in the days of abnormal prosperity and the experts predicted at the time it might reoccur in any period of depression. * * * I do not know what causes pellagra, but I think the Public Health Department is on the right track and should continue its investigation just now, when they tell us the disease is coming back."

For Full Investigation.

There have been so many reports of precisely the sort

IN MOUNTAIN CAMP

Brought Down Dangerous Trails on a Stretcher and Then Carried on a Raft.

DOCTOR'S BODY NOT FOUND

Rescue Party Heard Mrs. Stone's Call for Help While Scouting the Peaks for Missing Couple.

Special to The New York Times.

BANFF, Alberta, July 29.—Mrs. Stone, wife of Dr. Stone, President of Purdue University of Lafayette, Ind., and victim of the recent grim tragedy in the Canadian Rockies, was interviewed today by a woman correspondent, who with a guide, made the trip of fifty miles from Spray Lake to the 7,500-foot summit near Mount Eon, where Mrs. Stone had been brought following her rescue. The trip was made in eight hours on horseback.

Mrs. Stone was seen just before she was taken from the improvised camp to the Walking Tour Trail Centre Camp. The task of taking Mrs. Stone to the Trail Centre Camp was a dangerous one. The trail over which Mrs. Stone has been carried by stretcher is one of the worst known in the Canadian Rockies and was only recently hastily opened up to allow supplies to be taken in to the sick woman. Marvel Lake, at the foot of the mountain, was reached during the afternoon when Mrs. Stone was put on an improvised raft and this was floated close to the site of Trail Centre. Dr. Bell of Winnipeg accompanied the patient, whose condition would not warrant any reference to the tragedy, although Mrs. Stone seemed exceptionally well and her chat was bright, considering the terrible experience she has just come through at Mount Eon.

Nothing will be left undone to recover the body of Dr. Stone, President of Purdue University, who met his death on July 16 by falling into a deep chimney after making the ascent of the unscaled Mount Eon and being within a few minutes' climb of the highest peak of that mount. Mrs. Stone was rescued from the perilous chimney on Sunday, July 24. She had made her way some 3,000 feet below the spot from which Dr. Stone fell in an effort to reach his body. She was at a level of about 8,500 feet.

The story, as gathered at the site of the tragedy, is as follows:

Dr. Stone Asked for Search Party.

Dr. and Mrs. Stone left the walking tour camp at Mount Assiniboine, the Matterhorn of the Canadian Rockies, on Saturday, July 15. They left word that if they did not return on the next Monday night a search party was to be sent out. It might be mentioned here that apparently Dr. Stone had some premonition that there might be an accident. Last year an unsuccessful attempt was made by the Wakefield party to scale Mount Eon. This party reached an altitude of 9,785 feet, when they came to a stone wall, which was impossible to scale, and had not time to make another attempt, but suggested that the ascent could possibly be made from the southeast end of Mount Glory.

With the theory that Dr. Stone and his wife might make this attempt a party from Mount Assiniboine Camp, Dr. Waterman of Summit, N. J., and Frank Gombert set out to the site of Dr. Stone's foot cache, which had been found on Sunday, when Frank Gombert and Jack Batteridge, Government trail employes, were rambling through the woods. This was on July 21. The second day three men left Assiniboine, taking provisions to cache for the use of the Swiss guide, Rudolph Ammor, who has been detailed to come from Lake Louise. William Childs was sent with a telegram to Banff for Ammor to come at once to search for Dr. and Mrs. Stone. On Friday morning, July 22, Constable Pounden of the Royal Mounted Police and Wm. Wilson Peyto, with the Swiss guide and William Childs, set out on the return trip to Assiniboine. They left Banff at 6:30 A. M. and reached Assiniboine camp at 7:30 P. M. and spent the night at Assiniboine.

It was this party which rescued Mrs. Stone and following an interview with members of the party the story of the rescue can be accurately told.

On Saturday morning the party left Assiniboine camp to search for Dr. Stone's cache and proceeded to the south end of Mount Glory, about 20 minutes' climb from the site of the cache, as the route was taken, as the party surmised that the doctor had started for Mount Eon.

It was night when they reached this spot on Mount Glory and camp was made, and on Sunday morning, July 24, the searchers set out to scour Mount Eon, going by way of the southeast ledge. The Swiss guide scouted the mountain with field glasses, but could discern nothing. A woman's cry for help was then heard and with the aid of the glasses the figure of a woman was seen on a rock, but as there was a gulch between the party and this figure the voices of searchers would not carry to her and a revolver shot was fired. The first call heard by the searchers was the cry for help she had shouted every day.

Rescue Party Reaches Mrs. Stone.

A roundabout route to Mrs. Stone was then made and she was reached in about an hour's time. She was at the bottom of a chimney.

About 25 feet of rope was tied to a stone and Peyto, Pounden and the Swiss guide lowered themselves into the chimney. Their rope was tied securely to Mrs. Stone and the men went up with the exception of the Swiss guide, who stayed to steady the rope.

Mrs. Stone told the Swiss guide that both she and Dr. Stone had practically reached the top of Mount Eon, Dr. Stone was climbing above her and they were not roped together. Mrs. Stone says the doctor fell some 5,000 feet. She made her way down several thousand feet to try to find his body. She said the accident happened on the preceding Saturday. They had expected to be back to their food cache on Saturday night.

Mrs. Stone was in splendid condition considering the fact that she had been without food for eight days and had only a little water which oozed out of rocks and crevices during the afternoons when the ice melted. On Sunday afternoon Mrs. Stone was carried on the back of the Swiss guide to the searchers' camp at the east side of Mount Eon and south of Mount Glory. On Monday and Tuesday the party returned to the spot where Mrs. Stone had been found to search for the body of Dr. Stone. They were unsuccessful, and on Wednesday the party came down and moved Mrs. Stone by an improvised stretcher to the camp at Spray Lake.

On Thursday morning, July 28, she was moved by stretcher, carried by Frank Gombert, Fred Wells, William Peyto, Dr. Bell and William Childs, accompanied by the Swiss guide, down the very steep and difficult descent to Marvel Lake, from where she was transported on a raft to Trail Centre Camp, a distance of some four miles. Mrs. Stone is now resting under the care of Dr. Bell of Winnipeg at Trail Centre Camp. The weather has been very bad and consequently the work of caring for Mrs. Stone has been difficult.

Search parties have been unsuccessful in finding Dr. Stone's body up to the present time. The search will be continued as soon as possible with all the help available.

Dr. Bell unfortunately was taken ill as his way to the assistance of Mrs. Stone, but made the trip after stopping for a short time at Trail Centre Camp. C. H. Mitchell, Secretary of the Alpine Club, made the trip with Dr. Bell, who were guided by Warden Curren to the camp at the base of Mount Eon to attend Mrs. Stone. Special mention is made of the work of Frank Gombert, Fred Wells, Harold Bacon, Eric Rénê and Charles Stoneweg, who cut a trail through almost impassable country for horse travel. Supplies were brought up this trail under supervision of Warden Curren.

New York.

Miss Veronica Frazier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Frazier, and Cecil Murray, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Murray, will be married today at St. Philip's Church, Garrison-on-Hudson. A reception will follow at the country home of the bride's parents, Windway Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Candler Cobb, accompanied by their children, are sailing today on the Centennial State for London, where Mr. Cobb is to be assistant to the American Commercial Attaché, having been recently appointed by Secretary Hoover.

Mrs. Jesse Drew Beale of 615 Fifth Avenue, who has just returned from the South, will spend the remainder of the Summer at East Hampton, L. I., with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Phelan Beale. While in the South, Mrs. Beale assisted in the dedication of the old home of Confederate President and Mrs. Jefferson Davis as a Confederate museum.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Strawbridge and their son, Robert E. Strawbridge Jr., who arrived on the Adriatic, are at the St. Regis for a few days before going to Philadelphia.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph P. McComas, vicar of Old St. Paul's Chapel; Mrs. McComas and their son, Murray McComas, are in London and will return here for the reopening of St. Paul's on Sept. 25.

Miss Jeannette Torrey Ross and James P. Vogel of Tuxedo Park will be married at 4 o'clock today, daylight-saving time, at St. James's Church, Clinton, N. Y.

Mrs. C. A. Spreckles has arrived from California and has joined Mr. Spreckles at the Ritz-Carlton, where Mrs. Harry C. New, wife of Senator New, is staying for a few days on her way to Long Island to visit friends.

Mrs. McKie, widow of Major John W. McKie, U. S. A., who has been the house guest of Mrs. John C. Kerry at her country home at New Canaan, Conn., is at the Astor for a few days before returning to Washington, D. C.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Ernest M. Stires are entertaining Mrs. Stires's mother, Mrs. George Washington Hardwick of Augusta, Ga., at Brook Hill Farm, their Summer place at Bolton Landing, Lake George.

SAILING FOR EUROPE TO ESCAPE THE HEAT

Six Liners Leave Today—Carl E. Akeley to Hunt Gorillas in Eastern Congo.

Six liners leave today for European ports with good lists of passengers who are escaping from the torrid heat in New York and other cities in the United States.

Among the first cabin passengers sailing on the White Star liner Baltic for Liverpool is Carl E. Akeley of the Natural History Museum of New York, who is well known as a big game hunter and an explorer. He accompanied the late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in his hunting expedition into Africa and is now going to the Eastern Congo to search for gorillas. He is accompanied by Miss Martha Akeley Miller, his secretary; Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Bradley and their daughter.

Other passengers leaving on the Baltic are Lars Anderson of Washington, former American Ambassador to Japan; Major Alfred Pemberton of the London Times, son of Max Pemberton, British novelist; Robert R. Patterson, American Vice Consul at Liverpool; J. Nashimura, with the Yokahama Specie Bank; Welgnton Fracida, C. C., and Mrs. Francida of Toronto, and the four members of the royal family of Afghanistan, who have been stopping in this city. They are General Prince Mohamed Sely Khan, Habibullah Khan, Prince Mohamed Khan and Ghullan Siddick Khan.

Some of those booked to leave on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam for Plymouth, Boulogne and Rotterdam are Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Anderson, D. H. Andrese, Dutch Commercial Attaché, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Bailey, Thomas J. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Bondy, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, Mrs. S. R. Carpenter, Mrs. E. S. Chaffee, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. C. Corson, Countess des Garets, Montague Flagg, C. R. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gotthell, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel G. Harbison, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Higgins, Colonel and Mrs. Charles E. Jaques, Miss Dorothea C. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hemsley Johnson, William Lamp, William MacDonald, Miss Frances MacDonald, Mrs. C. C. Marshall, H. W. Miller, Mrs. L. C. Price, Miss Price, Dr. and Mrs. Edward C. Rushmore, Miss Margaret Pursell, Mrs. W. H. Seward, Robert P. Skinner, United States Consul General in London; J. Stewart, T. P. Tracey, Baroness von Scholley, Baroness Ruth von Scholley, Mrs. G. C. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Wurtzler, Mrs. William F. Whitmore, C. Van de Stadt, General Passenger Manager of the Holland-America Line in the United States, accompanied by his wife, son and daughter.

On the list of the U. S. mail steamship Centennial State for Plymouth and London are Judge G. W. Anderson, Miss H. C. Brink, Mr. and Mrs. Candler Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. M. Cody, Sherwin L. Coulson, Edward Cummings, W. S. G. Fowler, Mrs. Fowler, Rev. and Mrs. Arthur R. Gray, S. Hawes, Captain E. F. Koenig, Miss Dorothy King, Miss Elise Elsie Martin, E. S. Millett, Judge D. C. Richardson, Mrs. C. E. Rogers.

Some of those booked on the Royal Mail are Mrs. O'Sullivan-Beare, widow of Colonel O'Sullivan-Beare, who was for many years British Consul General in Rio Janeiro. She is accompanied by her daughter, Miss Yvonne, a young soprano singer who is a member of Henry Savage's "The Merry Widow" company.

Other passengers include Lieut. Col. R. S. Wanchope, R. J. Wanchope, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Wanchope and Mrs. D. Turton, all of Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Love, Miss Dorothy Love, Dallas; Mr. and Mrs. John S. Paine, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Raven, Mr. and Mrs. William Russell, all from Boston; James R. Tucker of Baltimore, Miss Barbara Merriman, Miss Elizabeth Kilvert, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Moorcroft, Sea Cliff, L. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Victor G. Benttell, Captain and Mrs. H. R. Lacon, Mr. and Mrs. Maximillian St. George, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. K. Menhard, Kew Gardens, L. I.; Guillermo Salcahin, Mexico; Dr. C. A. Reed, Chicago; D. A. McMullen, Yale Club; Dr. and Mrs. Atkins Smith, Philadelphia; Robert Sanderson, a son of L. B. Sanderson, Managing Director of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; Richard Pfachter, Charlotte, N. C., and the Rev. F. F. Komdosky.

On the Anchor liner Cameronia leaving for Manx, Liverpool and Glasgow are Mrs. Robert J. Collier, James S. Hack of the American Oil Company, Mr. and Mrs. James McCunn, Lady Murray, Dr. Charles Ogilvy and Lieut. Col. Evarts Tracy.

Some of those leaving on the French liner Chicago for Havre are D. E. Adams, W. Black, Miss D. Caldwell, A. J. Corbin, Mrs. M. Carpenter, Mrs. M. G. Dillion, Miss M. F. Donnelly, Miss E. Fress, Mr. and Mrs. G. Faure, T. W. Graham, G. Grand, Miss C. Handy, S. Houghton, Mrs. E. James, Miss M. James, Captain and Mrs. Napoleon Marshall, J. E. Truslow and Mrs. H. Watson.

Some of the passengers who sailed yesterday for Bergen on the Norwegian-American liner Bergenstjord were Mr. and Mrs. Werner A. Wieboldt, Walter Wille, Isac Aspen, H. F. Busch, the Rev. E. G. Ericksen, John B. Gannon, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gardner, S. W. Leisner, Miss Leisner, Earl Tracy, Charles Reynolds and George F. Reynolds.

Millions for a Single Men's Home.

Among the appraisals filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday was that of the part of the $3,000,000 estate of Marcus L. Ward of Newark, N. J., which is subject to tax in this State. A son of New Jersey's war Governor, Mr. Ward died at his Newark home March 27, 1920. The value of his New York holdings is fixed at $225,916 net. Mr. Ward's will bequeathed $25,000 to Marcus L. Ward Post, G. A. R., and $20,000 to each of fourteen Newark charities. The residuary estate is to be devoted to the founding of the Marcus L. Ward Home for Aged and Respectable Bachelors and Widowers.

FOR PROFIT SHARING

According to Reports to Washington, Workmen Are to Get at Least 10% of Net Profits.

IS RETROACTIVE TO 1917

Mexican Representative Here Says National Government Would Block Such a Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The text of the law recently passed by the Legislature of the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, which provides for the distribution of the profits from all industry among workmen and employers, was received here today. While the law has been interpreted in some quarters as providing for the distribution annually among the workers of 50 per cent. of all profits accruing from industry, the text of the law does not specifically mention the amount to be received by the workmen, merely stipulating that their share shall not be less than 10 per cent. On the subject of retroactivity the law says:

"Within a period of thirty days after the promulgation of this law the Central Board will order, in conformity with same, the installation in the State of the special commissions who will determine the participation that the workingmen should have in the profits realized in the establishments of this Federal entity, in the period of time comprised between Feb. 5, 1917, and Dec. 31, 1920."

The law was signed by the Governor of Vera Cruz on July 3, and according to unofficial reports, has just been promulgated. These reports lack verification, however.

The law is very long, comprising eighteen typewritten pages, and makes elaborate provision for the operation of the profit-sharing plan. Numerous fines are imposed for minor infractions of the law, and expropriation of property is provided for refusal to comply with its terms.

Authority for the enforcement of the law is vested in a special commission appointed in each municipal seat of Government, and consisting of three workingmen, three representatives of the employers, and with a third party as Chairman, elected through common consent from representatives of both the employers and workmen. Upon this special commission devolves the task of determining the amount of participation the workmen shall enjoy in the profits accruing from all industry.

All employers must appear before the special commission when ordered, must list their property and must at all times have their books open for examination by the workmen's accountants. Refusal to appear before the special commission or give information concerning their business is punishable by a fine of 100 pesos, which is turned over to the communal fund.

On the subject of the procedure in dividing the profits the law says:

"Article 23—After the installation of the special commissions there will be immediately prepared a list of employers, arranged in alphabetical order according to which the division of profits will be made. To this list will be added all the employers who have not been inscribed.

"Article 24—The participation in the profits will be:

"1—For a certain amount fixed by common consent between the employers and workingmen, in which case there will simply be drawn an official ballot in which will be recorded the event, without room for further investigation; and

"2—When the foregoing is not possible, the profits to be divided in that case both terminated in the manner outlined in the following articles:

"Article 25—The employers must present to the commission a trial balance of their business that comprises the period of time under consideration. In case of doubt regarding its authenticity all the books and accounts from which it was taken will be revised and for which purpose the employers will place their books at the disposal of the special commission, in order that this body may be enabled to determine with all precision the amounts of profits had during the period of time herein referred to.

"Article 27—The profits to be divided will be understood to be the earnings realized in the business during the period of time referred to, after taking into consideration a reserve fund and amortization of the capital invested. The interest will not exceed 6 per cent. per annum, and the amortization will be adjusted according to the nature of the capital, but must never exceed 10 per cent. of the capital of the immovable estate.

"Article 28—The State does not recognize the amounts invested or rather inverted in the payment of salaries of the persons who compose the so-called boards of administration as customary in stock companies.

"Article 29.—The provisions contained in the preceding article have no effect when those boards of administration are integrated by labor elements with equal remuneration and interest the same as the others.

"Article 30.—After the profits to be divided in a business are once determined, the special commission will determine the part which corresponds to the employers and that which corresponds to the workingmen. That which corresponds to the last mentioned shall in no case be less than a 10 per cent. on the total of the net profits.

"Article 31.—The part of the profits corresponding to the workingmen will be distributed among them proportionately to the salaries which they have received and with relation to the time that they have been working for the organization.

"Article 32—In the companies who issue shares of stock, the payment of the part of the profits corresponding to the workmen of a labor syndicate, can be made in shares of the said company, if they are duly attributed collectively; that is to say, to the respective syndicate."

If an employer refuses to comply with the law, proceedings may be instituted before the Judge of the Court of First Instance in the judicial district to which the municipality belongs, and upon a favorable verdict a sufficient amount of property will be embargoed and auctioned off to cover the indebtedness and costs.

Chargé d'Affaires Telles of the Mexican Embassy said this evening that the Mexican Government would never permit the promulgation of a law enacted by any of the Mexican States that was retroactive. He said that this was specifically forbidden by the Mexican Constitution. Apparently the law of the State of Vera Cruz, according to the information received here, was retroactive, and if this was correct the central Government at Mexico City would not permit the State of Vera Cruz to put it into effect. Señor Telles said, however, that he had not been informed officially of the enactment of the law.

POISON CAKE FOR OBREGON?

Police Investigate Story of Attempt on President's Life.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 29.—El Universal publishes a fantastic story about the poisoning of a family at Sandwich Potosi by cakes destined for use at a banquet to President Obregon when he was attending the fiesta in that city. The cakes were not used at the banquet, owing to the President's leaving before the banquet was given.

The owner of the hotel where the banquet was prepared gave the cakes to a family of friends. One hour later three showed signs of poisoning. The cakes had been prepared in Mexico City. Owing to the lack of scientific apparatus, the doctors are unable to analyze the cakes. The police are investigating whether an attempt was made on the life of the President or the cakes spoiled on the trip from Mexico City to San Luis Potosi.

FOR FULL DINNER PAIL

Proposes $100,000 a Year Inquiry to Determine Nutritive Needs of Worker's Lunch.

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., July 29.—Determination of the number of calories and vitamines a stenographer's lunch should contain, with what the hungry laborer's dinner pail should be filled, and similar problems, would be made by a $100,000 a year investigational body, if plans outlined here today proposing a national institute of nutrition are carried out. The body would be composed of the combined research ability of the nation's most eminent scientists.

Dr. Henry Prentiss Armsby, a nutrition specialist and director of the State College Institute of Animal Nutrition, gave the first intimation of what the National Research Council and its Committee on Food and Nutrition wish to do to a delegation of farm implement dealers visiting the State College School of Agriculture.

Dr. Armsby, who is a member of the council, pointed out that, while food requirements for different periods of population have been investigated for years, along with economy in the use of foodstuffs, there never has been a nationally co-ordinate movement. The council, he said, considers solution of these questions of paramount importance, not only for every-day use, but for war and disaster emergency.

The problem of making the greatest saving in otherwise wasted energy in feeding animals materials that humans cannot consume is of equal importance, he added. It is hoped to get the work started in the near future, he declared.

Dr. Armsby said the National Research Council, of which he is a member, considers the food supply of such importance that it recently called upon fifteen eminent scientists for assistance in its investigation.

"As a committee," he added, "these men are now seeking to enlist the scientific resources of the country in the co-ordinated study of the different aspects of the subject, and have laid out a program calling for about $100,000 annually.

"The Research Council was organized in 1918 to develop war measures and has continued its work, although not officially connected with the Government.

COWES FESTIVITIES OPEN.

King, Queen and Other Royalties Due Today for Regatta Week.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COWES, England, July 29.—Preparations for Regatta Week are now complete. The King and Queen, Princess Mary, the Duke of York and the Duke of Connaught will arrive tomorrow.

The American crews and their supporters are very much in evidence, both ashore and afloat. Among other places invaded by transatlantic visitors and now apparently in their full possession is Egypt House.

English society will entertain lavishly next week. Lady Baring, who will give a charity dance on Wednesday, will be hostess both at Nubia House and on the late Lord Craven's yawl Sylvia. Among other sporting members of society here are Lord Dunraven, Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam, Viscount Falkland, the Earl of Albemarle and the Hon. Ernest Guinness.

The big houses are filling rapidly and social activity has begun, although Goodwood has scarcely given up the ghost.

Tonight there was a bright little dinner party, with the Duke of Leeds presiding over a company of forty sportsmen. This function was given in honor of the American yachtsmen. Among the guests was Rear Admiral Niblack, commander of the Utah, the flagship of the American squadron in European waters.

Monday will be the busiest day to be seen here than for many years, though there are fewer steam yachts.

DEMOCRATIC BASE HERE.

Pell Announces Shift From Albany —Will Tour State Soon.

Herbert C. Pell Jr., the newly elected Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, announced yesterday that the principal fighting base of the Democratic Party in this State has been shifted from Albany to this city. Headquarters have been established at 18 East Forty-first Street.

For several years, until Alfred E. Smith became Democratic candidate for Governor in 1918, Democratic State headquarters had been in this city. In the first Smith campaign headquarters was removed to Syracuse for the effect it would have on up-State Democrats hostile to Tammany Hall.

Chairman Pell announced that the Albany headquarters of the Democratic State Committee would be converted into a branch office, with Secretary Robert J. Powers in charge.

Work to insure victory in next year's gubernatorial election has already begun. Chairman Pell will start on a three weeks' tour to the northern counties of the State on Monday to get in personal communication with all the County Chairmen up-State.

AUTO THEFTS REPORTED.

Packard Touring Car Among Those Stolen Yesterday.

The following thefts of automobiles were reported to the police yesterday:

Baby Grand Chevrolet, dark green, black mudguard; license 115108 N. Y., motor 30841.

Ford 1920 touring; license 11860 N. Y., motor 3388927.

Maxwell 1920 touring, dark blue, black gear; license 2565 N. Y., motor 332313.

Ford 1920 sedan; license 159928 N. Y., motor 4274086.

Hudson 1918 sedan; license 40585 N. Y., motor 490329.

Ford 1921 sedan, aluminium radiator; license K312, N. Y., motor 4891993.

Ford 1920 sedan; license 41112 N. Y., motor 2325737.

Studebaker 1921 touring, blue, wood wheels; license 258583 N. Y., motor 65067.

Ford 1920 touring; license 212010 N. Y., motor 398878.

Ford 1915 or 1916 Delivery Auto marked Sisser Bros. Express, Plainfield, Somerville.

Boundbrook, Westfield, N. J.; license, the first two numbers 24 N. J., motor unknown.

Ford 1921 Sedan; license D1877 N. Y., motor 5104845.

Stolen two license plates 253402 N. Y., Stearn 1916 Touring, license 122347, N. Y., motor 3788.

Ford 1920 Sedan; license 274297 N. Y., motor 3775757.

Packard 1921 Touring, blue; license 229061, N. Y., motor W 1401 D.

Excelsior Motorcycle 1919, olive drab; license 3590, N. Y., motor 92560.

Ford 1919 Touring; license 118060, N. Y., motor 3291178.

Chandler 1920 Touring; license 120752, N. Y., motor 82968.

MRS. HUGHES WEDS AGAIN.

Former Wife of Naval Commander Marries Henry W. Bentley.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—The friends here of Mrs. Gwendolin Hughes and Henry Walton Bentley, both of Newport, were surprised today when they learned that the couple had been married earlier in the day at Brattleboro, Vt., by Carl Shopkins, a Justice of the Peace there.

Mrs. Bentley is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Whipple of Newport, and only recently obtained a divorce from her former husband, Commander William N. Hughes, U. S. N. Mr. and Mrs. Gustave S. White of New York Summer residents of Newport, were the witnesses of the wedding.

Mr. Bentley, who is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Bentley, recently purchased Mr. White's estate at Putney, Vt.

Miss Elsie Moodey Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Moodey of Morristown, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elsie Moodey, to the Rev. George W. Dawson of Winnipeg, Canada. Miss Moodey is a sister of the Rev. J. Reginald Moodey of Newark, N. J., and of the Rev. C. Russell Moody of Boston.

BACKS FRENCH COURT ON GOULD DIVORCE

Supreme Court Justice Holds Decree Granted Against Former Edith Kelly Is Valid.

DISMISSES HER SUIT HERE

She Had Her "Full Day" in Tribunal, Says Mullan—Upholds Comity Doctrine.

Supreme Court Justice Mullan granted judgment to Frank J. Gould yesterday on his demurrer to the divorce suit filed against him here by Mrs. Edith Kelly Gould, in which he contended that he had divorced the plaintiff in Paris before she sued him here, and for that reason her suit should be dismissed.

Mrs. Gould's chief contention was that both she and her husband were residents of New York State, and that the action should have been brought against her here. She also asserted that the service of the papers on her in Paris was not valid, according to the laws of this State, but when Justice Mullan heard the case several months ago he intimated that he felt that Mrs. Gould had had her day in court, and that she could not resort to the New York courts because she was dissatisfied with the decision of the French courts.

In his opinion Justice Mullan expressed his belief that Mr. Gould's resort to the French court was not fraudulent, and he was also satisfied with the evidence against Mrs. Gould, consisting of testimony by the French police. He said that Mr. Gould had "no apparent intention to return to the State in which he claimed a legal domicile," and to all intents and purposes had become a resident of France.

In granting judgment for Mr. Gould Justice Mullan said:

"The defendant invoked, upon that ground, the laws of the country in which they were living. The plaintiff had a complete right to defend her husband's suit, and she availed of it and took advantage of all the resources afforded by the French procedure. The issue was tried upon the merits. She had her full day in court. What reason is there that our courts, charged with the guardianship of the State's sovereignty, should deny extraterritorial competency to a decree obtained in such circumstances? I see none, and, on the other hand, I see every reason why the French decree should be given effect here. I think the question should be, 'Why should not this State recognize the decree?' rather than 'Why should it recognize the decree?'

"The modern case and speed of travel and the custom of long absences from the country of one's home make it even more important than it formerly was that the comity doctrine be applied with all the technicality and as much common sense as the particular case admits of. This State is free to adopt the policy of intolerance and isolation, calculated, as Lord Chancellor Nottingham said, 'over two centuries ago, 'to cause confusion in Christendom.' But it has not done so, and I do not think it should."

PLAN LIFE INCOME NOW FOR MME. CURIE

Women Who Gave Her $100,000 Gram of Radium Have $60,000 Left as a Basis.

Mrs. William Brown Meloney, Chairman of the Marie Curie Radium Fund, 3 Macdougal Street, reported yesterday on the successful campaign to raise $100,000 with which to buy a gram of radium as a gift of American women to the distinguished French scientist. Mrs. Meloney disclosed that the fund had gone well beyond its goal.

"We undertook," she reported, "to collect $100,000 with which to purchase one gram of radium to enable Mme. Curie to go on with her scientific work. With the help and co-operation of public-spirited Americans, Mme. Curie returned to France with her gram of radium and $22,000 worth of mesothorium and other valuable ores, bringing her precious package up to the value of $162,000.

"Besides, she had in cash from awards of scientific societies in this country $6,884. There is $60,000 left in the Equitable Trust Company. We are holding this, pending completion of the fund suggested by a prominent American, who offered to collect $50,000 for equipment for Mme. Curie's laboratory if the women on the Executive Committee desired to establish an American trust with the money remaining in the bank, which would provide Mme. Curie with an income as long as she lives.

Mrs. Edward Dwight Pomeroy, Treasurer of the American Association of University Women, Chicago, wired to the Meloney that she had sent to the Equitable Trust Company a check for $1,529, "which completes the contribution of the American Association of University Women to the Marie Curie Radium Fund."

THREE KILLED BY WIRE.

Parents Who Lift Up Boys' Bodies Are Also Victims of Current.

DOVER, Ohio, July 29.—Two boys and a woman are dead and the father of one of the boys is in a critical condition as the result of coming in contact with an electric power wire in Strasburg, near here. When Donald Heitzman, 10, and his cousin, Harold Horn, 9, of New Philadelphia did not return home from play last night, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Heitzman, parents of Donald, started a search for them.

They found the children dead in an alley. The boys had touched a live wire. Mr. and Mrs. Heitzman ran to pick up the bodies, with the result that Mrs. Heitzman, aged 34, was killed instantly and Mr. Heitzman seriously burned.

Stuyvesant Bequeathes Mementos.

Among the wills filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday was that presented by Lord, Day & Lord of Gerard Stuyvesant, who died on June 21 last. It provides that the Stuyvesant silver tankard, the portrait of Peter Stuyvesant and the testator's cane known as the "peartree cane" be given to the New York Historical Society. All of his own individual estate is to be divided equally between Fannie H. Ubine of 515 Park Avenue and Helen E. Bryan of Anchorage, Ky., whose relationship, if any, to Stuyvesant is not disclosed. It also devises the interest of his mother and his own interest in the estate of his father, Robert R. Stuyvesant, to his cousins Catherine E. S. Stuyvesant, Augustus V. H. Stuyvesant and Anne Stuyvesant of 3 East Fifty-seventh Street. Lucius H. Beers of Westhampton, L. I., and Eli G. Partridge of Madison, N. J., are to be executors.

CHEATS HANGMAN

Chicago Wife-Slayer Fulfills His Purpose to Starve in Spite of Jailers' Tricks to Feed Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Andrew Brykajlo, who last April killed his wife, today achieved his purpose of beating the hangman's rope by starving to death.

"I will never hang," he had told the authorities. "I will go to my wife fasting."

He had starved himself for sixty-six days, taking nothing save a little milk and now and then an orange. He died in the County Hospital, where he had been taken after physicians at the County Jail had despaired of getting him to take nourishment.

Brykajlo began the hunger strike three weeks after he was sent to jail to await trial. He had shot his wife after a quarrel in their home at 1,755 West North Avenue. Then he had fought a revolver duel with Policeman Dennis Condon and had been wounded twice.

Tricks were tried to tempt him. Glasses of milk were left at his bedside. Oranges were placed within his reach. While another prisoner present, Brykajlo made no move to touch them. When he was alone, the milk and oranges vanished, but he did not eat enough to sustain life.

GEN. J. A. IRONS DEAD IN CORRENTO, ITALY

U.S. Army Veteran Brought Order Out of Chaos During San Francisco Earthquake.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 29.—Word that Brigadier General James A. Irons, U. S. A., retired, had died in Corrento, Italy, July 23, was received here today by Mrs. Edward Fenlon, a cousin of the General's wife.

Brig. Gen. James Anderson Irons, who was born in Philadelphia in 1857, saw service in Cuba during the Spanish-American War and later served in the Philippines. He was Military Attaché to the American Embassy at Tokio from 1907 to 1910 and again from 1914 to 1917.

General Irons was military observer at Teingtao, China, during the Japan-German campaign in 1914 and he came with the Japanese mission to the United States in 1917. During the war General Irons was detailed to Camps Lewis, Washington; Greene, North Carolina; Merritt, New Jersey; Beauregard, Louisiana; Mcclellan, Ala., and Gordon, Ga. He was retired in 1918.

His work gained attention during the San Francisco earthquake. When the disaster came General Irons was ordered there immediately with troops and supplies. He brought order out of chaos.

REV. C. T. WALKER DIES.

Augusta Pastor Was Called Greatest Negro Preacher of His Time.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 29.—The Rev. Charles T. Walker, commonly said to be the greatest negro preacher of his time, died today at his home here.

Dr. Walker was Vice President of the National Baptist Convention of the United States and pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church here for the last forty years, excepting five years, when he was pastor of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, New York City. He founded the Colored Men's Branch Y. M. C. A., in New York, traveled extensively in Europe and the Holy Land, and was the author of a number of books of travel as well as sermons.

As an evangelist he was widely known, and no other negro ever drew larger crowds when he spoke. His ability to obtain funds often visited by Northern Winter tourists, among them former President Taft and John D. Rockefeller.

ROBERT E. BURKE DEAD.

Democratic Candidate for U. S. Senator From Illinois at Last Election.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Robert Emmett Burke, widely known Democratic politician and candidate of that party for United States Senator from Illinois at the last general election, died at a hospital today of diabetes. Burke was the only delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis to vote against the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for the Presidency.

Burke was a power in Chicago municipal affairs when Carter Harrison Jr. was serving his first two terms as Mayor of the city. He acquired the sobriquet of "O. K." Burke because so many projects had to bear that notation before they became effective.

The Mayor appointed Burke as oil inspector and when a quarrel broke out over the fees in that office Burke's political sun began to descend.

Dr. Christopher James Musgrave.

Christopher James Musgrave, M. A., M. D., died yesterday at his home, 161 East Ninety-third Street. He was born in old Greenwich Village fifty-six years ago, and practiced medicine in the old Seventh Ward for many years. Dr. Musgrve graduated from Manhattan College in 1884, and from New York University in 1887. At one time he was an instructor at the Post-Graduate Hospital, and was a staff physician in various hospitals in this city. He had been a practicing physician for more than thirty-three years. Dr. Musgrave was unmarried.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. HELEN WILLISTON BROWN, wife of Dr. Sanger Brown of 115 East Eighty-second Street, died yesterday in Stamford Hospital in her thirty-eighth year. Dr. Brown was born in Morris Plains, N. J., and was a graduate of Bryn Mawr College. She studied medicine at Johns Hopkins Hospital. She was active in obtaining the vote for women and was a member of the League of Women Voters.

WILLIAM (DODDS) CHESTER, a vaudeville actor, died Thursday in St. John's Hospital, Staten Island City. Mr. Chester had appeared for six months at the Palace in London. He was the originator of the canine statue act and he was known at one time as a strong man.

HENRY DANNEMANN, proprietor of an iron works in the Bushwick section of Brooklyn and a member of Forty Lodge, No. 257, I. O. O. F., died on Thursday at his home, 1,057 Madison Street, Brooklyn. He was 63 years old.

MAX ERDTMANN, 62 years old, a retired real estate operator of the Bushwick section, died in the Bushwick Hospital on Thursday. He lived at 1,472 Broadway, Brooklyn, and left a widow, three sons and three daughters.

ERNST WILLIAM JACKSON, a missionary and agent for the New York Bible Society, died on Thursday at his home, 541 Eighth Street, Brooklyn. As agent of the Bible Society, Mr. Jackson is said to have distributed more copies of the Bible than any other man in the country. He was 76 years old.

Mrs. MARY EMILY HUGHES, a resident of Brooklyn for nearly fifty years and wife of former Assemblyman Frederick G. Hughes, died on Wednesday at her home, 64A Elder1 Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, sixty-eight years ago.

Mrs. MARTHA SLOAN McKENZIE, wife of John H. McKenzie, cashier of the New York Savings Bank, died of Bright's disease on Wednesday at her home, 99 Pennsylvania Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 56 years.

Mrs. HULDA ANDERSON PETERSON, 58 years old, wife of Andrew Peterson, a yacht and ship builder of Bensonhurst, died on Thursday of paralysis.

Mrs. JAMES DUNN, 97 years old, the oldest woman resident of Mitchell, S. D., was buried there yesterday. Mrs. Dunn is survived by 116 children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. She was born in Ireland.

Mrs. MARY ANTOINETTE KISSA

SOURCE OF INCOME

Breaks Down in Explaining That Dying Father Gave Him Sums at Time of Movie Scandal.

DEFENSE WITNESSES SCORE

Deny He Was Consulted in Settling International Case—Judge Tell of Not Prose Regularity.

BOSTON, July 29.—Testimony that District Attorney Nathan A. Tufts of Middlesex County was not consulted by counsel for the International Service Company, Inc., regarding complaints made against the company in 1920 was given today in the Supreme Court in the proceedings brought by Attorney General Allen for the removal of the District Attorney. William J. Corcoran described his activities as counsel for the concern, and said he charged $7,500 for his services.

The Attorney General had charged that Tufts unlawfully conspired with Corcoran, Harry E. Levenson and Captain Herbert Gordon of the Cambridge police to extort a large sum of money from the International and its officers by threats of criminal prosecution, and that, pursuant to the alleged conspiracy, the District Attorney had caused the company and three of its officers to pay Levenson $7,500 to prevent prosecution.

Corcoran testified that the case was brought to him by Levenson and that he took the matter up with Assistant District Attorney Wagner. Tufts, he said, was not consulted and took no action in the case. Corcoran said he represented to Wagner that prosecution would hurt the company's stockholders, and not its officers. He agreed to the elimination of certain objectionable features from one of the company's circulars, and the case was not presented to the Grand Jury.

Corcoran testified that of his $7,500 fee Levenson paid him $2,000 down and the rest in instalments.

Captain Gordon was sworn as a witness in this connection, but had not begun his testimony when court adjourned until Monday.

Earlier in the day Tufts testified that he ordered an investigation of the International Service Company in May, 1920, after receiving complaints that poor people of Lowell were being solicited to entrust their funds to the company as a bank. He turned the case over to his assistant, Wagner, he said. He did not know that Corcoran was counsel for the company and never talked with Corcoran about the matter.

Tearful in Explanation.

Tufts broke down and cried while testifying under cross-examination by Attorney General Allen concerning his father's dying words in giving him a large sum of money, and asking him to look out for his mother. He gave this testimony in explanation of his having received considerable money in 1917 at a time when certain moving picture producers were distributing $100,000 to stop investigation growing out of their attendance at a party at Mishawum Manor, Woburn.

Two Justices and a former Justice of the Supreme Court were witnesses for the defense today. Chief Justice John A. Aiken testified that Middlesex County stood first among the counties of the State in the activities of its District Attorneys and that Tufts had repeatedly asked him for extra sittings of the court to clear its calendar.

Justice Louis A. Cox, a brother of Governor Cox, said he had not always followed the recommendations of the District Attorney. He told of cases in which Tufts had urged imprisonment and the Court had made other disposition. He said it was the practice in some counties for Assistant District Attorneys to nolle prosse cases without the authority of the District Attorney.

William B. Stevens, who resigned some time ago as a justice and who for several years was District Attorney of Middlesex County, testified that he could not recall cases placed upon file or nolle prossed without pleas when he was presiding at Criminal Sessions after Tufts's election as District Attorney. He had no doubt, he added, that such action had been taken under proper circumstances.

Chief Justice Aiken, Justice Cox and

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Brief case, black, on Brighton Beach Subway line, Friday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, containing auditor's working sheet; valuable; reward. Audit Bureau of Circulation, Knickerbocker Building, B'way at 42d.

LOST—Black purse, containing money, driver's license, watch, owner's name on back, valuable as keepsake; reward; lost in Black & White taxi or Gimbels store. J. H. Spangler, Camp Vail, N. J.

LOST—Tuesday Sandy Hook boat or train, purse containing Peridot lavalliers, money and tickets; reward. Mrs. Banon, Essex Hotel, Spring Lake, N. J.

LOST—Tortoise shell glasses between 19 West 44th, Grand Central, Thursday afternoon; reward. Mrs. Bromley, Vanderbilt Hotel Monday.

LOST—Pocketbook, money, check, key, equity card; kindly return to 467 West 152d St.; no questions asked; reward.

Jewelry.

LOST—Friday, platinum bar pin, containing three pearls and small diamonds, between Baltimore Hotel and Holland-America Line; very liberal reward. Return Cashier, Biltmore.

LOST—Between 248 West 102d St., and Broadway, 104th, Thursday night, gold bar pin, with green stone. Reward if returned to Hull, 348 West 102d St.

LOST—Gold vanity, Sunday, from Far Rockaway; reward. Gerson, Columbia Shirt, 799 Broadway.

LOST — $50 reward; gentleman's diamond ring, bathroom Hotel Grand. Return to Manager.

LOST—Black leather fob metal monogramed; reward. H. Goldsmith, 5 West 37th St.

$300 REWARD

for return of black suede purse with diamond monogram, E. M. R., lost July 25th, vicinity of Grand Central Station. A. R. Lee & Co., Inc., 15 William St.

$75 REWARD

for return of platinum and diamond wrist watch, lost July 13 between Deal and Asbury Pk., N. J. A. R. Lee & Co., Inc., 15 William.

$50 REWARD for diamond and platinum bar pin lost Wednesday afternoon in 5th Ave. shopping district. Marcus & Co., 5th Ave. and 45th St.

Wearing Apparel.

LOST—July 26, black silk duvetyne unfinished dress; reward. Prospect 4228.

Found.

FOUND—Thursday, gents' watch, 20 Broad St. Identify 18 Broad St. Bowling Gr. 4100.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PERSONS NAMED BELOW, WHOSE former addresses are given, will gain information of unusual interest by furnishing their present addresses to the undersigned: Miss Sophie T. Patkowsky, 150 West 85th St., New York; Charles L. Perron, 372 West 36th St., New York; Joseph Braunfeld, 707 E. Mosholu Av., Bronx, New York. Sullivan-Fallon, Inc., 3 East 36th St. 4328 Vanderbilt.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Warren & Dreimer & Chalif have dissolved partnership with Mr. Dietzman, known as Overland Coat Co., 19 West 21st, since April 16, 1920, and are in no way responsible for any of debts contracted by the Overland Coat Co.

STINSON — WALSH — WANTED, INFORmation concerning the relatives of the late Thomas Stinson, formerly of Yonkers, N. Y., later moving to Augusta, Ga. (Mrs.) Catherine Martha Stinson, 317 7th St., Augusta, Ga.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR debts contracted by my wife, Vyra Hill Kaiser, 870 West 180th St. Wm. H. Kaiser.

CHARLES O. CREIGHTON—INFORMATION wanted; disappeared in December, 1909. 8 Times Square.

WOMAN TO TAKE MOTHERLY INTEREST in care and board of baby, or to adopt. P 825 Times.

Testimony That Tufts Had Refused to Recommend Leniency in the Case of a Physician.

Testimony that Tufts had refused to recommend leniency in the case of a physician charged with having performed an illegal operation which resulted in the death of a girl was given by William J. Tierney of Lowell, who was counsel for the physician. Tierney said he had told the District Attorney that the doctor was 61 years old, in feeble health and prominent in the community, that he had not been a professional mal-practitioner, and imprisonment probably would cause his death.

When the case came up in court, witness said, he repeated the statement he had made to the District Attorney. Tufts moved for a prison sentence, but Judge Bell directed him to nolle prosse that part of the indictment alleging death and imposed a fine of $500 for performing an illegal operation.

The reading of the deposition of Mrs. Benjamin Sewell, formerly the wife of Captain Charles K. Stearns, ex-City Solicitor of Waltham, regarding her alleged attempt to obtain a divorce from Captain Stearns through the aid of Tufts, was continued at today's session. Attorney General Allen charges that Tufts conspired with Mrs. Stearns, now Mrs. Sewell, and a "Miss Pennington" and a "Miss Shaw" to secure the commission of crime by Captain Stearns in order that his wife might obtain a divorce on the grounds of adultery.

The deposition of Mrs. Sewell in cross examination by the prosecution reiterated her denial of the testimony of her friend, Mrs. Annie L. Brown of Brighton, that Tufts told Mrs. Stearns he could make a case for her by trapping Stearns with a woman. Mrs. Sewell said that Tufts told her that he could not take her case because he would have to prosecute if Captain Stearns were arrested.

The defense case was suspended temporarily to allow Attorney General Allen to introduce William E. Hingston of Boston, a handwriting expert. The effect of his testimony was that the writing on a letter written by Joseph M. Levenson, counsel for motion picture producers, was identical with that on an envelope addressed to Mrs. Florence Abrams of New York, wife of Hiram Abrams. It had been testified that this envelope contained a newspaper clipping, describing the midnight revels at the Woburn roadhouse, in which motion picture men were participants. Levenson, as their attorney, received $165,000 in behalf of Hiram Abrams, Adolph Zukor and Jesse Lasky to stop threatened litigation and prevent further publicity of the affair. Levenson, as a witness, denied addressing the envelope or having sent the clipping to Mrs. Abrams.

MEN IN POSTAL THEFT SENTENCED FOR MURDER

Ladell Gets Life Term for Killing Two Detectives in Detroit Before Toledo Robbery.

DETROIT, July 29.—Robert Ladell, arrested in Chicago in connection with the $1,000,000 Post Office robbery at Toledo, Ohio, but turned over to the Detroit authorities, was convicted on a charge of murdering two detectives and sentenced to life imprisonment in the Marquette Penitentiary late today.

The detectives were shot and killed on Jan. 31 last during the robbery of a bond house, the bandits escaping with $10,000.

George King is to be placed on trial next Tuesday on a similar charge.

NEW MODEL FORDS AUG. 15.

199 Profit Per Car Sold Before Raw Materials Are Paid For.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, July 29.—New model Ford touring cars and roadsters, with ventilating windshields, one-man tops, metal dashes and refined body designs, will be on the market between Aug. 15 and Sept. 1, it was learned today.

The new models will have two movable glass plates in the windshields, instead of one fixed and one adjustable plate, as at present, together with slight body changes and new tops.

Quantity production and purchases of supplies have brought the actual cost of factory production of Ford cars down to approximately $85 a car, it was learned. Materials cost about $50 a car, which, with $73 for agents' commissions, leaves an estimated net profit of $199 a car.

The lowest previous cost of a Ford touring car was in 1917, when the touring car sold for $360. The total factory cost with overhead at that time was $291, making a net profit of $79 a car.

The Ford plant has placed in effect an accounting system, making bills fall due on the twentieth of the month following receipt of the materials billed. In this way the raw materials are actually in the completed automobile and sold, with the sale value in the treasury of the company, before the raw materials are paid for.

It is this elimination of money tied up in dead stock which is credited with a large proportion of the saving.

WIFE CHARGES CRUELTY.

Separation Plea Also Tells of Perfumery and Cabaret Girls.

Mrs. Ethel Edna Martin applied to Supreme Court Justice Martin yesterday for alimony, pending a suit for separation from Harry Thornley Martin, landscape artist, on the ground of cruelty and abandonment. She said her husband has an income of $5,000 a year. Martin did not oppose her application, and Justice Martin reserved decision.

In her petition, Mrs. Martin said she was married to the defendant in 1912 at the Little Church Around the Corner, and that they had lived happily together until 1919, when he began to drink and stay out late. She said he treated her cruelly because she would not entertain taxi drivers who brought him home late at night, and that, finally, when she detected perfumery on his clothing he admitted that he had been consorting with cabaret singers. She said he left her last December, telling her he no longer had "any God or any conscience," and that he was through with her.

Mrs. Martin said she has been compelled to pawn her jewelry to support herself, and that, since she always has lived in an "atmosphere of refinement," she "cannot conceive a reconciliation because the defendant's conduct has become impossible and unbearable."

Martin is in business at 17 East Fortieth Street.

CALLS BABIES HERE BEST FED

New York's Low Mortality Cited in Boston Milk Price Crusade.

BOSTON, July 29.—A retail price of 10 cents a quart for milk, instead of the 15 cents now paid here, was declared a possibility by the Commission of Necessaries of Life in reply today to a request of the City Council for information as to the milk situation.

It was the commission's opinion that the city, by co-operating with the producers and distributors, could simplify the system of distribution so that the retail price could be materially reduced.

The commission referred to the milk situation in New York, where, it said, 60 per cent. of the milk sold to consumers was at 10 cents a quart.

It pointed out that the infant mortality rate was lower in New York than in Boston, and declared the commission's belief that the lower price had allowed for greater milk consumption, and was thus responsible for the lower death rate.

The report said that the retail price in Boston exceeded that in any other community in the State.

Two Papers Reduce Price.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Announcement was made by The Cincinnati Times-Star today that, effective next Monday, the price of The Times-Star would be reduced from 3 to 2 cents a copy.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—The price of The Cleveland Plain Dealer will be reduced to two cents a copy on week days beginning next Monday, it was announced here tonight.

CONVICT WHITE SOX

Prosecution, in Argument, Contends They Corroborate Testimony of Burns.

DEFENSE WINS ONE POINT

It Succeeds in Barring Evidence Against "Happy" Felsch—Case May Go to Jury Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Confessions made by Eddie Cicotte, Lefty Williams and Joe Jackson that they had plotted to throw games to Cincinnati in the 1919 world's series were held up today by the State as the most convincing proof that the indicted baseball players and gamblers should be found guilty. In his opening argument to the jury, Assistant State's Attorney Edward Prindeville declared that the State did not have to convict the ball players; that they in reality convicted themselves.

"What more convincing proof do you want," he said, "than the statements made by the players? Jackson, Cicotte and Williams sold out the American public for a paltry $20,000. They collected the money, but they could not keep quiet.

"Their conscience would not let them rest. When the scandal broke, they sought out the State's Attorney's office and made their confessions voluntarily. Cicotte told his story to Chief Justice Charles A. McDonald. Then he told it to the Grand Jury. He was followed to the Grand Jury room by Williams and Jackson.

"On evidence which they told the jurors, Bill Burns, the State's star witness in this case, was indicted. They have called Burns, who told his story to the jury, a squawker; but I tell you that he owes his connection in the case to what these defendants themselves confessed."

Attorney Benedict Short objected to the statement that Cicotte had incriminated Burns. Judge Friend sustained the objection. Continuing, Mr. Prindeville said:

"This is an unusual case as it deals with a class of men, who are involved in the great national game, which all red blooded men follow. This game, gentlemen, has been made the subject of a crime. The public, the club owners and even the small boy playing on the sand lots have been swindled. That is why these defendants are charged with conspiracy.

"This conspiracy started when Eddie Cicotte told Burns in New York City that if the White Sox won the pennant there was something on and he would let him in on it. The next step was when Chick Gandil and Cicotte told Burns that they would throw the series for $100,000.

"This is the statement of Burns. But we do not have to depend on Burns's statement. It is also the statement of Cicote. In his signed statement he tells the Grand Jurors that he met Burns and framed the plot in the Ansonia Hotel, in New York.

"Burns told you that Cicotte said, 'I will throw the first game if I have to throw the ball over the fence.' Cicotte tells you the same thing. All the way through you will find Cicotte's statements are corroborated by Burns, and vice versa.

"Cicotte was advised of his rights, yet he told his story. He told of the $10,000 he got under his pillow. He told of meeting his pals and talking over the conspiracy details. He told of watching while his companions filed one by one from the meeting place so as not to raise the suspicions of the honest players.

"Then what did this idol of the diamond do? He went home and took $10,000 from under his pillow. Of course he was uneasy.

"Then the gamblers met again on the morning before the world's series began. The gamblers accepted the players' terms. It was agreed that Cicotte should pitch the first game and lose.

"Of course he lost, and the $10,000 in his pocket now could you expect him to keep his balance and win. The weight would bear him down."

The bailiffs had to rap for order to quell the ripple of laughter from the spectators.

"Gentlemen, you will find that Burns was also corroborated in his testimony by Jackson and Williams. Jackson tells you that he got $5,000 after the fourth game.

"I suppose that sharpened his batting average," interrupted Attorney James C. O'Brien.

"That Jackson was batting 1000 per cent. when he got the $5,000," retorted the prosecutor.

"'Swede' Risberg then tells you he had a cold. The only trouble with him was that he had an overdose of conspiracy in his hide. You recall the defendants said they could not win for Kerr because he was a busher. Abe Attel told them to win, and they won. There is no pitcher in baseball, who could have won that ball game if the defendants had not backed him up."

Attorney Prindeville finished his first half of his argument today. He will conclude tomorrow morning. Then the court will be adjourned until Monday morning. Each side has ten hours of argument, so it is not expected that the case will be given to the jury before Tuesday evening.

Early in the day attorneys for "Happy" Felsch successfully barred damaging evidence against their client. It had been planned to have Joe Gedeon, former second baseman for the St. Louis Browns, take the stand in rebuttal, but the sudden closing of the case Thursday by the defense made it impossible for Assistant States Attorney German and Tyrrell to locate their witness in time.

DENIES BIDDING FOR WEAVER.

McGraw Says He May Do So if He Is Allowed to Play Again.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—John J. McGraw, manager of the New York Nationals, denied today that he had made any proposal to Buck Weaver, one of the indicted White Sox on trial in Chicago, to play with the Giants. McGraw said that he merely went to Chicago to see President Heydler about his suspension and went to the court room to find Mr. Heydler. He said further that Weaver shook hands with him and expressed the hope that the Giants would win the pennant. They talked about inconsequential things, McGraw declared.

The Giants' manager emphatically asserted that he never broached the subject of Weaver playing with the Giants in the event of his acquittal. "If he is acquitted and Judge Landis gives him a clean bill of honesty, why, then, the Giants may engage in the bidding for Weaver," he said.

LEGUIA REPROACHES CHILE.

Tells Congress the Latter Continues to Mistreat Subject Peruvians.

LIMA, Peru, July 29.—President Leguia, in referring to foreign relations last night in a message to Congress, said that Chile continued her policy of abuse against "Peruvians in our detached southern provinces, but high reasons, inspired by hope for the future, have induced us not to reply with retaliation and reprisals."

The President said that, while it was to be regretted, it was impossible for Peru to extend a friendly hand so long as Chile "fails to renounce its methods of violating the right."

Hope for an early settlement of the boundary question long pending between Peru and Colombia was expressed by the President, who asserted that demarkation of the boundaries between Peru and Brazil had been nearly completed.

Referring to the economic situation, the President said that Peru had received a hard blow owing to the fall in prices of her chief export products. He urged stricter economy in all branches of the Government.

HIM, SAYS HITCHCOCK

Suggests Referee in Bankruptcy Might Save His Scenery If Stored by Art.

Raymond Hitchcock, the comedian, testifying yesterday before John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, told lightly of the financial misfortunes that have made it impossible for him to pay his debts and made him a bankrupt. The purpose of the hearing was to discover whether Mr. Hitchcock had sufficient funds to liquidate a debt of $2,000, due Jack Welsh, his former manager.

Mr. Hitchcock said he was fairly prosperous until he produced "Hitchy Koo," which ruined him, leaving him nothing but a lot of notes, a few pawntickets and some scenery, which was eating its head off in a storage warehouse. But this burden, he said hopefully, would be removed today when his rental of the space expires and which he could not renew. He suggested that the referee might be interested sufficiently in the scenery for decorative purposes to release it.

He lamented that several published stories on the day after the last hearing were inaccurate, so far as they told that he had entertained at his Long Island home Broadway stars and musical comedy beauties, and that part of the nights were passed in moonlight bathing and esthetic dancing about the lawn. All such statements, he said, were without truth. Some of the neighbors, he stated, used his private pier for swimming purposes. These invaders he ordered off his place, he said.

Explaining what disposition he had made of some of his jewelry, he said that while "Hitchy Koo" was showing in Philadelphia, one of the chorus girls was destitute and he pawned a watch, given to him by Diamond Jim" Brady, to get money to send her back home. One of his notes, Mr. Hitchcock said, is held by Florenz Ziegfeld, who backed "Hitchy Koo."

Asked about his country place at Great Neck, L. I., and his city home at 410 West Twenty-fourth Street, he said his wife owns both of these parcels, that she also owns and uses his solitary automobile, and that she owns also all of the jewelry in the family. The hearing was not concluded.

TO PUSH FOREIGN DEBT BILL

Penrose Expects Solid Republican and Some Democratic Support.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Senator Penrose, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, announced today that he would report the foreign debt funding bill favorably to the Senate early next week. He added that he expects the bill to receive practically unanimous Republican and considerable Democratic support. The bill, it is understood, may be made the unfinished business after the Farmers' Export Corporation bill, now the unfinished business before the Senate, is disposed of, which is expected to be next Wednesday or Thursday.

Senator Penrose also announced that hearings on the American valuation clauses of the Fordney Tariff bill will be held by the Finance Committee on Monday and Tuesday.

"No good," he said, "will be accomplished by conducting hearings on increases in duties or the imposition of new duties unless the basis of determination has been arrived at.

"American valuation is the basis of the whole bill and in view of world conditions and foreign exchange is a very compicated question. It is a matter that taxes one's best judgment. The differences of opinion that exist have been demonstrated at hearings already held, and there is no use of going ahead with hearings in rates until this matter is definitely decided."

Senator Penrose admitted that if the American valuation feature of the measure is dropped the whole bill would have to be rewritten.

The hearings," said Senator Penrose, "may be longer than originally contemplated. There are a lot of people who want to be heard and have written asking for dates."

GOMPERS IN TILT OVER SON.

Clashes With Johnson in House Hearing at Mention of Spies.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor reiterated to the House Immigration Committee today charges that certain official reports on Hawaiian labor conditions had been suppressed, precipitating a clash with Chairman Johnson.

"The report of D. J. Keefe, Commissioner of Immigration, to the Secretary of Labor and Commerce some years ago was suppressed," Mr. Gompers said. "You can verify that by calling Keefe."

"For eight years and now the Department of Labor has been so filled with spies that documents cannot be safely entrusted from one department to another," Chairman Johnson asserted.

"Even Commissioner Caminetti's report could not be honestly written there."

Reference by the Chairman to the services of Samuel J. Gompers Jr., son of the labor leader, as chief clerk at the department, brought Mr. Gompers to his feet, protesting at what he characterized as "insinuations."

"He did not get the position through my influence, but on his merits," Mr. Gompers shouted.

Mr. Johnson said he meant nothing personal in the reference to Mr. Gompers's son, and was willing to strike it from the record.

"Please yourself," Mr. Gompers replied. "But what I resented deeply was the association by you of my son's name with your reference to the spy system."

"Well, it's a hot day, so we'll drop it," the Chairman said.

SEEKS $1,959,570 DAMAGES.

Baltimore Company Sues Cuban Railroad for Breach of Contract.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Suit for $1,959,570 damages was entered in the Common Pleas Court here today by the Davidson Sulphur and Phosphate Company of Baltimore against the Cienfuegos, Palmyra & Cruces Electric Railway and Power Company of Cuba.

The plaintiff alleges that in August, 1917, it entered into a contract with the Cuban company to build railroads to transport the products of the plaintiff's mines in the interior of Cuba to the nearest port. The Baltimore company contends that the contract was not lived up to. Attachments were secured on the electric cars now being built for the Cuban company at the plant of the Cincinnati Car Company.

Galsworthy Play for Grace George.

Alice Brady, who returned from Europe on the Adriatic on Thursday, brought word that Grace George will appear here in a play now being written by John Galsworthy. This piece will be finished by Mr. Galsworthy and is apparently intended for production here during the coming season. On behalf of her father, William A. Brady, Miss Brady also entered into negotiations for the appearance of Mary Nash in London in "Thy Name Is Woman."

Miss Brady has already begun rehearsals in "Drifting," in which she will be seen in New York about the middle of August. She will also continue to act in motion pictures.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The deferred premiers of "The Nightcap" at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, is announced for Monday night, Aug. 16.

The cast of "The Temperamentalists," which comes to the Bijou on Aug. 6, will include Adrienne Morrison, Lucille Watson, Norma Mitchell, Gertrude Purcell, Alexander Onslow, Brandon Peters, Frank Dekum, Charles Warburton and Ray Stewart.

Livingston Platt will design the stage settings for "Lancelot and Elaine," which the Playwrights and Players Company, Inc., will offer at the Greenwich Village Theatre on Sept. 13.

The Montauk Theatre in Brooklyn will open for the season Aug. 29, with "Lightnin'" as the attraction.

OF DEMPSEY FIGHT

District Attorney's Office Reports That Showing Would Not Violate Any Statuts.

EXHIBITION NOW PROBABLE

Attorney General's Opinion Under Hughes a Precedent in the Case of Jeffries Pictures.

Exhibition of motion pictures of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight is not in violation of the laws of New York, according to an opinion given to Acting District Attorney Joab B. Banton by the appeal bureau of the prosecutor's office yesterday. This opinion, following upon the closing of the case against "Tex" Rickard and Frederick L. Quimby in the Federal Courts by the imposition of fines for bringing the pictures here in violation of Federal statutes, would result, it was said last night, in the showing of the pictures in this State.

The producers cannot, it was said, be further prosecuted for the same offense by the Federal authorities. The films already are here, and plans have been made to present them at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. Mr. Quimby has kept his plans secret, but was said to have obtained legal advice on every development in the attempt to show the film.

The opinion submitted to Acting District Attorney Banton was prepared by Assistant District Attorney Robert S. Johnstone and John Caldwell Myers. It resulted from a complaint by John S. Sumner, Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. Mr. Sumner contended that the showing of the pictures was a violation of State laws in that it tended toward the corruption of youth.

The opinion pointed out that boxing or sparring matches of not more than fifteen rounds were permitted in this State and that whether or not the New York State Boxing Commission refused to issue a license for the contest in New York, some consideration must be given to the action of the New Jersey authorities in issuing the license for the contest.

"It is no doubt true," the opinion added, "that a citizen of this State may be punishable under our laws for acts committed by him in another State, which are made criminal acts by our laws but are not criminal in the laws of the sister State, but it would seem to require a strong case to justify the application of this doctrine where the acts committed in the sister State were done with the express sanction of the duly constituted authorities of that State.

"So far as the moving pictures of the contest are concerned, we are of the opinion that their exhibition does not violate Section 1140-A of the Penal law."

The opinion stated that on Aug. 23, 1910, Attorney General Jackson advised Governor Hughes that the exhibition in the State of the Jeffries-Johnson prizefight pictures did not violate the New York law.

"In the absence of any judicial decision to the contrary, and there is none in this State," the opinion continued, "the opinion of the Attorney General is entitled to great respect as a precedent."

MUSICIANS UNLIKELY

Managers Say That Theoretically There Is No Local Branch of Federation.

No general strike of theatre musicians, it was said yesterday, is likely to be brought about by the action of the local vaudeville houses, together with a few of the larger motion-picture theatres, in serving two weeks' notice of dismissal upon the members of their orchestras. Representatives of the Keith, Fox, Loew and Proctor circuits, and of the Broadway motion-picture theatres, met yesterday to consider the situation, and declared after the meeting that a general strike was not feared.

S. L. Rothafel, manager of the Capitol Theatre, pointed out last night that there is theoretically no local branch of the Musicians' Federation in New York at present, the organization having been expelled from the parent body some weeks ago. Until it is readmitted, accordingly, there can be no effective strike, and such readmission is unlikely while the present heads of the local remain in control.

One of the things upon which the theatre managers are insisting is a wage reduction of 20 per cent.

FISH WINS TAX REFUND.

Banker Recovers $2,500 Paid on Farm Run as Business Venture.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 29.—Stuyvesant Fish, banker and railroad official, is entitled to a refund of about $2,500 in income taxes paid to the Federal Government in 1914, 1915 and 1916 on his Continental Village farm, in Putnam County, under a decision handed down by Federal Judge Cooper here today.

Mr. Fish brought suit against Internal Revenue Collector Roscoe Irwin last February to recover $5,162 on account of taxes paid, "under protest and duress," and the case was tried by a jury.

Judge Cooper's decision, based upon the findings of the jury, held that Mr. Fish is entitled to a refund on taxes paid for expenses in connection with his Continental Village farm, which was held to be a business venture. The Court denied the contention of Mr. Fish that the expenses incurred by him in the operation of the Glenn Cliff farm also should be deducted from his tax returns, ruling that this farm was not conducted as a business.

"DICKIE BOY" IN TROUBLE.

"Laddie Boy's" Brother Appears in Denver Court for Killing Chickens.

DENVER, Col., July 29.—"Dickie Boy," brother of "Laddie Boy," President Harding's Airedale dog, was a defendant in Police Court yesterday on a charge of killing chickens. "Dickie Boy" is owned by Albert R. Lowrie, broker and dog fancier.

Mr. Lowrie refused to pay for all the chickens killed if evidence of their death was produced. Evidence not being conclusive, Judge Rice took the case under advisement.

"If you don't think a dog with a brother in the White House would stoop to chasing chickens, do you?", Mr. Lowrie asked the Judge.

"Well, I shouldn't think so," the Judge replied.

THREAT TO QUIT RACE MADE BY LOCKWOOD

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

those considered. All have been mentioned before.

"Was the meeting amicable and agreeable?" Mr. Price was asked.

"Quite so," he replied.

"Do you believe the Conference Committee will name candidates at its meeting on Tuesday?"

"I do, yes—a full ticket."

"Is there any truth in the report that the present tentative slate may be thrown into the discard and a quest begun for a superman—Henry W. Taft or former Congressman J. Van Vechten Olcott, who have been mentioned in this connection?

Mr. Price merely shook his head.

Compromise Candidate Unlikely.

"You think the Mayoralty choice will be confined to the men whose names already have been mentioned?"

Mr. Price nodded assent.

"I think," he said after a moment of reflection, "that a situation might possibly arise where a compromise candidate of the right sort would prove very acceptable. But I do not mean to say that I regard it as at all likely."

"Do you still believe that coalition can get along without naming a Brooklyn man for first place on the ticket?"

"I do."

"You think you can win with another man?"

"Of course we can."

Someone called Mr. Price's attention to the fact that a number of coalitionists had resigned from his committee to support Aldermanic President LaGuardia and former Senator William M. Bennett.

"In all," said Mr. Price, "there have been five resignations and there are 325 members on the committee. What does that amount to?"

The five included Mrs. Alexander Kohut, whose resignation was announced yesterday by Mr. LaGuardia.

Mr. Price said the Executive Committee would meet again at 7 o'clock Monday night to agree on a final report to the full Coalition Committee.

Samuel S. Koenig conferred for several hours with several of his district leaders at Republican County Committee headquarters in the Tilden Building, West Fortieth Street. Among those who talked with him were Collin H. Woodward of the Twenty-third, Albert J. Berwin of the Seventh, Charles E. Heydt of the Ninth, Charles B. Lafay of the Eighteenth, William Calvers of the Fifteenth, Antonio Salesandro of the Second, Robert P. Levis of the Eleventh and Robert Oppenheim of the Seventeenth.

Many of the leaders could not understand why Mr. Koenig failed to make a determined fight for Mr. Curran. Mr. Koenig explained that with Brooklyn a pivotal borough the situation there must be considered above everything, and that this was such as to demand the selection of a Brooklyn man to insure a primary victory.

"If we select a Brooklyn man—Senator Lockwood—what assurance is there of the harmony needed to win a primary victory?" one leader asked Mr. Koenig.

"That situation is in the hands of the Brooklyn leaders—Senator Calder and Appraiser Kracke—it is up to them," said Mr. Koenig.

Some of the Manhattan district leaders were bitter over the selection of Senator Lockwood. They felt that Major Curran had a prior claim on the place at the head of the ticket.

Lockwood Sure Curran Could Win.

Senator Lockwood yesterday reiterated his belief that Mr. Curran could win in the Brooklyn primaries if the organization supported him.

"It's all foolish talk to say that only a Brooklyn man can win," said he. "The organization can insure a victory to any candidate to whom it gives its honest support in an election district, an assembly district, in a county or in a city. Everybody with any political experience knows that."

As far as could be learned, Appraiser F. S. H. Kracke, chief lieutenant of Senator Calder, who is in Washington, did not get into communication with Mr. Livingston. It was understood that this task would be left to Senator Calder himself, who will return on Sunday. Mr. Kracke will be out of the city over the week-end, as will Mr. Koenig and Mr. Price. The latter departed yesterday. Mr. Koenig will go to Plymouth, Mass., this afternoon to attend the Pilgrim ter-centennial celebration on Monday, so that any peacemaking between now and Tuesday's meeting must be undertaken by Senator Calder.

MOTION PICTURES.



LYRIC THEATRE 42nd St. W. of B'way
BEGINNING TOMORROW MAT.
TWICE DAILY — 2:30 — 8:30
WILLIAM FOX Presents
"SHAME"
Staged by EMMETT J. FLYNN
THE SURPRISE THRILLER OF ALL TIME!

MARK STRAND B'way & 47th St.
Roland West's Mystery Drama
"NOBODY"
with JEWEL CARMEN and Star Cast
STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
LARRY SEMON COMEDY, "THE FALL GUY"

ASTOR NOW—POPULAR PRICES TWICE DAILY—2:30, 8:30.
THE OLD NEST
A Goldwyn Picture
By RUPERT HUGHES
Directed by Reginald Barker.

CAPITOL Don't Neglect Your Wife
Sam Turpin in "Love's Outcast"
B'way at 51 St. Capitol Grand Orchestra.
BEGINNING SUNDAY, R-C Pictures Present
SESSUE HAYAKAWA in
"WHERE LIGHTS ARE LOW."

RIVOLI B'way at 49th St. Cont. Noon to 11:30 P. M.
GLORIA SWANSON in ELINOR GLYN'S "The Great Moment."
RIVOLI CONCERT ORCHESTRA.

RIALTO "The Mystery Road"
TIMES SQUARE with David Powell.
Famous Rialto Orchestra.

CRITERION "The GOLEM"
TIMES SQUARE ELS. EXC." PROLOGUE

PLAZA "THE LAND OF HOPE" with ALICE BRADY
Mad. Ave. at 58 St.
PLAZA ORCHESTRA. NEWS & NOVELTIES.

TOWN HALL 43d St. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15
LAST DAY "THE SPIRIT OF '76"

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM At 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c to $2.50. No Higher.
COOLEST SPOT IN NEW YORK.
A NATIONAL TRIUMPH!
Ziegfeld Production
Marilynn Miller in 'Sally'
Leon Errol

GLOBE Pop. Matinee Today
A NATIONAL INSTITUTION
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

GEO. M. COHAN B'way, 43d St. MAT. TODAY $2
A. L. ERLANGER'S TWO LITTLE GIRLS IN BLUE
MUSICAL COMEDY

LIBERTY Pop. Matinee Today
W. 42d St. WORLD'S GREATEST SHOW.
GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS
with ANN PENNINGTON.

KLAW 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. MAT. TODAY, 2:20.
FRANCINE LARRIMORE in Nice People by Rachel Crothers

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. MAT. TODAY.
FRANK BACON LIGHTNIN'

63D ST. MUSIC HALL, Bet. B'way & C. P. W. Evs. 8:20. Phone Col. 1446.
Shuffle Along with Miller & Lyles, Sissle & Blake.

McBRIDE'S
1497 BROADWAY
Theatre Tickets at Box Office Prices—Plus ONLY 50c FOR SERVICE
PHONE BRYANT 8010

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK
Opposite W. 130 St. Ferry. Best of All.
SALT WATER SURF BATHING NOW.

STADIUM CONCERT TONIGHT AT 8:30
Amsterdam Ave. & 138th St.
Victor Herbert CONDUCTING
Popular Program
PRICES: 25c—35c—$1.00. Tel. Circle 3100.
SUN. EVE.: OLIVER DENTON—PIANIST.

STEEPLECHASE
CONEY ISLAND
THE FUNNY PLACE
SURF AND POOL BATHING

LUNA PARK
PRYOR'S BAND
CHILDREN FREE WEEKDAY AFTERNOONS WITH PARENTS.
CONEY ISLAND. FREE RIDES and FREE CIRCUS

MOTION PICTURES.

CENTRAL THEATRE B'way at 47th St.
BEGINNING TODAY AT 2:30
TONIGHT AT 8:30.
THEREAFTER TWICE DAILY—2:30-8:30.
SUNDAY MATINEES AT 2.
WILLIAM FOX Presents
THUNDERCLAP
Scenario by PAUL H. SLOANE.
Directed by RICHARD STANTON.
The Greatest Race-Track Drama Ever Staged.

LYRIC 42d Street, West of Broadway.
Twice Daily, 2:15 and 8:15 P. M.
LAST TIMES TODAY.
William Fox presents
QUEEN of SHEBA
Directed by J. Gordon Edwards.

PARK THEATRE B'way & 59th Street. 2:30 & 8:30.
WILLIAM FOX Presents
OVERTHEHILL
By Will Carleton. Directed by Harry Millarde.
AL REFOIR, BUT NOT GOOD-BYE.
ENGAGEMENT ENDS AUGUST 7.

PARK THEATRE. B'way & 59 St.—Col. Circle. Beginning Mon. Wed. Mat. 2:30
Thereafter Twice Daily, 2:30 and 8:30.
WILLIAM FOX Presents
A VIRGIN PARADISE
A STORY OF THE JUNGLE AND CIVILIZED HYPOCRISY.
By HIRAM PERCY MAXIM
Directed by J. SEARLE DAWLEY.

BELMONT Theatre, 48th St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
THE SKYLARK with Elsie Ferguson & Raymond Hackett

PL

EXCEEDED ORDERS

Washington Officials Contradict Report That Board Never Authorized Action.

HARDING FULLY ADVISED

Potomac and Washington to Sail, Despite Suit to Tie Up First for Repair Claims.

Statements that the United States Shipping Board as a body never ordered the seizure of the United States Mail Steamship Company's nine liners and that when officials of the board took the vessels over they went further than it was intended were made here yesterday. The assertion also was made in the same quarter that the records of the Shipping Board meeting on the day before the seizure would show that its counsel merely was empowered to "go ahead and protect the Government" and that the question of seizure was not brought up.

According to the story, J. Barstow Smull, one of the Vice Presidents of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, took the steps to have the ships seized. Mr. Smull and Elmer Schlesinger, associated with Levi Mayer, a Chicago attorney, who is personal counsel to Chairman Albert F. Lasker of the Shipping Board, were the representatives of the board who came here to direct the seizure. They returned immediately afterward to Washington and the matter was left in the hands of W. Marshall Bullitt, counsel for the board.

President Harding was said to have taken a hand in the matter after the seizure and to have conferred with officials of the board as to the events leading up to the taking of the ships.

The statements made here yesterday were denied in an authoritative quarter in Washington last night when outlined by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent. It was said that not only was the board fully aware of every step taken, but that it had decided before the seizure that the time had come for immediate action to collect the rents due the Government and had authorized every step. President Harding, according to assertions from the same source in Washington, knows and has known everything done in the matter.

Action Seeks to Tie Up Potomac.

A libel against the steamship company and the board, designed to tie up the steamship Potomac, scheduled to sail Aug. 10 for Bremen and Danzig, on claims of $184,822 for repairs and supplies, was filed in the United States District Court yesterday by Hunt, Hill & Betts of 120 Broadway. The suit was brought by the New York Harbor Dry-dock Corporation of Delaware.

Officials of the steamship company said the action would not prevent the sailing of the vessel on time. They contended that a vessel of the board was a Government ship and could not be detained. No one had taken possession up to late last night.

The complaint in the libel action alleged that the dry dock corporation entered into a contract early in the year for repairs to the Potomac and that the agreed price was $242,422. The work, it was said, was finished before June 28 and up to that time $242,500 had been paid. The suit was for the balance which the dry dock company alleged to be due.

With reference to the statement of the steamship company that the cost of reconditioning the vessel originally was estimated at $200,000, it was said at the offices of Hunt, Hill & Betts that the work had been done on a labor and material basis, under work orders issued from day to day by the steamship company. It was also said that the work continued to be issued until March 10, the day the ship sailed. It was said that the company never knew what work would be required on the vessel and therefore could not have made any estimate. The bill of $232,000, it was said, was an estimate rendered according to the agreement, when the work was 50 per cent. completed. After that date, the dry dock company's counsel added, more than 100 additional work orders were received, so that the estimate had no relevancy to the total work done.

Board Auditor Approved Bill.

The auditor of the board, according to Hunt, Hill & Betts, certified on June 3 that he had checked the bill of the New York Harbor Dry Dock Company and that charges amounting to $414,438 were correct. The additional charges, bringing the bill to $427,422, were for labor, material and steam supplied to the vessel, it was said.

The fight over the possession of the nine vessels will not prevent the sailing of those in Washington, largest and finest of those in dispute, on Wednesday, officials of the company said. Although the case has been transferred to the Federal Court the injunction issued by the State court is still in effect, and there will be no further legal action until Thursday.

Approximately $1,000,000 has been spent in reconditioning the George Washington for the passenger trade. The appointment of Captain Harold Cunningham as her commander was announced by the company yesterday. Captain Cunningham is a native of Sag Harbor, L. I., and has spent most of the forty years of his life on the sea. He was navigating officer of the Leviathan during the war and guided the former German liner, loaded with American troops, on several passages through the submarine and mine zones. Captain Cunningham entered the service of the company about a year ago. He commanded the Panhandle State and the Centennial State, two of the big vessels of the line.

The George Washington has been completely remodeled. The vessel was built in 1908, of 26,570 gross tonnage. She has been fully booked for the passage on Wednesday. Captain Cunningham took charge of the ship at Pier 3, Hoboken, yesterday. On Monday the vessel will be turned over to the line by the Todd Shipyards Corporation, which has been reconditioning her.

CUT RAIL RATES ON GRAIN.

But Executives Say Reduction Is Not Justified on Cost Basis.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A rate reduction of 3 cents a hundred pounds on export wheat, rye and corn and 3 cents per hundred on barley and oats from Buffalo, Erie and Fairport to ocean terminals was announced today by traffic officials of Eastern railroads in conference here.

The statement issued by the Association of Railway Executives said the reduction was made "in deference to the demand from grain shippers for concessions in rates" and were "not justified on the basis of cost of transportation service."

An application was filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission in behalf of the railroads affected to put the new rate schedule into effect on a ten-day notice to shippers.

The lake ports mentioned are those participating in the heaviest proportion of the lake-and-rail movement of grain for export from the Western producing territory. Present lake-to-ocean rates on wheat, corn and rye, affected by the five-cent reduction, range from 19.79 to 20.17 cents. On oats they are 19.63 cents and upon barley 20.08 cents. Existing differentials between ocean ports will be maintained.

To bear out the statement that the reductions were not justified on a cost-of-service basis, the association statement said that "this year's export grain movement under existing rates exceeded the export movement of the last three years on the Eastern roads."

Adjustment of freights from Central to Eastern territory is to be considered at a conference in Chicago next week, the association announced.

HUDSON BY JUNE 1

Shipping Board Agrees to Sell Bridges Needed to Projectors.

CONGRESS WILL ACT SOON

Thirty to Fifty Ships to Be Purchased—A Relief to Automobile Traffic.

Those interested in the building of a pontoon bridge across the Hudson River between Yonkers, N. Y., and Alpine, N. J., said yesterday that barring unexpected delays the bridge would be ready for the use of vehicles by June 1, 1922. Favorable and speedy action is expected by Congress, and it was said that several members of the Cabinet had expressed their approval of the bridge.

What might have proved a cause of delay, the acquiring of enough of the boats to be discarded by the Shipping Board to build the bridge, has disappeared by word from Albert D. Lasker, Chairman of the Shipping Board, who has agreed to let those who will build the bridge have the boats at the price bid for them by others. George A. Post, President of the Hudson River Bridge and Terminal Association, Inc., explained:

"The Shipping Board has asked for bids on 285 vessels built for war purposes, but which are now of no use to the Government. About 180 of these boats are of the type needed for pontoon bridge purposes. These bids are expected to be opened tomorrow, and we are assured that we will be able to get the number we need for the bridge at the prices offered by the bidders. It is not decided yet just how many will be needed. We may want fifty of the ships, and, perhaps, we will be able to get along with only thirty. These ships are 268 feet long, beam 45 feet 2 inches and 26 feet 6 inches deep.

Mr. Post said that all those interested in the incorporation of the Hudson River Pontoon Bridge Corporation were greatly pleased at the spirit of co-operation displayed by practically everybody with knowledge of the service the proposed bridge will render the public.

Bridge Would Last Ten Years.

"The bridge," he stated, "would give good service for ten years and would be of great value in keeping the public interest alive in the building of the great bridge that will swing over the Hudson between Fifty-ninth Street, Manhattan, and Weehawken, N. J. It has been said that this is a nine-day town, which means that the city is not interested in anything more than nine days. But we will keep the public attention riveted on the great suspension bridge by means of the smaller pontoon bridge. Get the people used to crossing the Hudson on a bridge and they will clamor for a continuance of the conveniences."

Fulton McMahon, secretary of the Hudson Bridge project, talked of the pontoon bridge as the representative of Gustav Lindenthal, the famous engineer, who is in charge of both undertakings. He said that plans that could be used for the building of the pontoon bridge were practically ready and explained how this happened:

"At the close of the war there was great need of a bridge over the Delaware between Camden, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa., and among the various types discussed was the pontoon type because it could be easily and quickly constructed. Mr. Lindenthal was consulted and he drew plans for such a bridge. Then it was decided that another type of bridge would be better. The plans, with a little change, can be used for the present proposed pontoon across the Hudson.

Would Relieve Auto Congestion.

"The difficulties experienced by persons in automobiles in getting across the Hudson," said Mr. McMahon, "is almost beyond belief. Ferryboat transportation has proved to be wholly inadequate. I have known occasions where automobiles have had to wait six and seven hours before they could crawl on a ferryboat.

"It is planned to have on the proposed pontoon bridge a double roadway, one for east-bound and one for west-bound traffic. This will permit a steady movement of vehicles except for occasional five-minute waits to permit one of the big river boats to pass through the draw."

It was pointed out by both Mr. Post and Mr. McMahon that the tolls will be fixed by the Secretary of the Navy and that these would be only high enough to pay the costs of the most economical and most efficient management. They estimated that the total cost of the pontoon bridge would not exceed $2,000,000, and that the cost of operation, including interest on the investment and an amortization fund, would be in the neighborhood of $400,000 a year. In ten years, which is the estimated life of the bridge, the total income would be not more than twice the first cost of the work.

ULLMAN AND 4 MORE INDICTED FOR FRAUD

Assemblyman, Revenue Agent and Others Charged With Conspiracy —$6,500 Bribe Involved.

Assemblyman Sol Ullman, a member of the Meyer committee now investigating city affairs, and four others who were arrested on July 15 and held in bail to answer a charge of conspiring to defraud the Government, were indicted yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury. The other four are Emanuel Friedman, who is associated with Ullman in the practice of law at 51 Chambers Street; Harry Levy, an internal revenue agent, and Meyer Saal and Justus Frankel, expert accountants.

According to the indictment, Levy was sent to examine the books of the Arthe Levy Bernhard Company, dealers in umbrellas, at 37 Union Square, and that, acting under directions of Ullman, he told Isadore Bernhard, a member of the firm, that the books would disclose that the firm owed the Government a large amount of money for income and profit taxes.

It is also alleged in the indictment that by direction of Ullman, Frankel, on July 11, demanded from Bernhard $6,500 in payment of a report by Levy showing that the amount due the Government was $30,00 less than the true amount. Three days later, the indictment says, Levy accepted $1,000 from Bernhard as part of the amount demanded by the alleged conspirators.

Word of the attempt to induce the firm to pay money for a false report by Levy was brought to United States Attorney Hayward by the counsel for the concern and it was by advice of Colonel Hayward that the firm pretended to agree to pay for the making of a false report. At the time set for the payment of the money agents of the Department of Justice were present, and after the $1,000 had been paid to the agent, Levy, he was arrested.

At the time of his arrest Ullman said he was entirely innocent of any wrongdoing, that he did not know Levy, the revenue agent, nor any of the other persons involved in the alleged conspiracy, except Friedman. He said that he was sure to be vindicated.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday—4 to 6% for the best names. Thursday—6 to 6½ for the best names. The quotations are for 4-months' paper.

Gray Goods Prices Stiffen.

Gray goods prices took on a still firmer tone in this market yesterday. September deliveries of 39-inch 68-72s printcloths were sold at 8 cents in the morning, but later in the day nothing less than 8¼ cents would be accepted for that shipment. Early deliveries of 39½-inch 64-60s brought 6¾ cents, which was an advance, and the best that can now be done on 40-44s in that width is 5¾ cents. In the sheetings end of the market there was a fair amount of business put through on the basis of 7¼ cents (net) for four-yard 56-60s. Among the specialty sales of the day were 36½-inch 72-80s 4.70-yard pajama checks, which brought 8¾ cents and which are now being held at 9 cents.

Deliveries of Dress Goods.

Deliveries of dress goods continue to cause trouble in the trade, especially where certain colors are concerned. Brown appears to be a hard shade to get in desirable quantities. Despite their present delivery difficulties the garment trade does not look for any future dearth of merchandise. The general view taken now is that shipments are just temporarily backward and will show improvement shortly. The short. The centring of the demand on particular fabrics is held partly responsible for the situation, a condition likely to pass away when more mills take up the production of these materials.

Clothing Held More Firmly.

Since the prices on woolens for next Spring have become known, the clothing manufacturers are understood to be receiving fewer cancellations of Fall orders. Some of the clothing orders previously canceled, in fact, are now being reinstated. The movement in this direction, however, is not so large a one, as the retailers who have succeeded in putting through cancellations have decided to await the result of their Fall opening before ordering, in spite of the strength shown by the woolen market. The firm prices on fabrics, however, has had the effect of drawing business from the larger retail houses that hesitated in order to secure lower prices if such were possible.

Women's Wear Exhibit.

There will be 101 of the leading manufacturers of women's, misses' and children's wear represented at the Women's Wear Exhibit in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Pennsylvania from Monday to Friday next week. The exhibition will be open from 1 to 10 o'clock in the evening. A line of fur garments has been introduced for the first time at this showing, which is the third of its kind, held semi-annually. Over 30,000 invitations have been issued for the affair to retail buyers, and many more have been sent out by the firms that will be represented.

Satisfied With the New Styles.

Retail garment buyers here on their Fall trips appear to be well satisfied with the styles shown by the manufacturers. They are described as being different enough to attract purchasing, and no doubts are entertained about their success. The main problem with the buyer is whether the purchasing power of customers will be sufficient to assure a good demand for the new merchandise. Doubt on this point is constantly raised, and there seems to be no way of determining the question until the retail selling season actually starts and the potential demand is shown.

These Buyers Shopping Around.

Although buyers of women's novelty sweaters are doing a great deal of shopping around this season before placing their orders in a large way, a fair amount of business is now being done here in tuxedo and smock effects in all the popular weights. The better goods are selling more freely than the cheaper ones, however, and sales of both of the styles mentioned are said to be better in imported mohair yarns than in any of the domestic goods now selling are wanted for Sept. 1 delivery. Among the best selling colors are black, navy and a shade variously described as flame, fuschia and Buddha." For immediate delivery, only "jobs" for sale purposes are being bought here.

Domestic Orders Now Available.

Persons who enjoy the smell of incense and who are none too keen about the usual Oriental odors that are sold in conjunction with the more or less bizarre burners are glad to hear, may in the future refresh themselves with the scent of pine woods instead. American incense burners, made up to resemble American Indians and totem poles, and in other characteristic designs, have lately been put on the market. For use in them there has also been marketed powdered incense made of the needles of the fir and balsam. The odor of cedar trees and other scents that are 100 per cent. American may also be had. The new burners are reasonably priced and make good articles for gift shops and similar establishments.

Quick Shipments and Stock.

There is more than a suspicion among retail garment buyers that the exceptionally quick shipments that some manufacturers are able to give are possible because the merchandise is actually in stock. A buyer told yesterday of being offered delivery of less than a week on one order, which prompted him to raise the amount of the order on the basis of a lower price. He got a lower quotation for the full amount of what he desired, with delivery in four days. This satisfied him that the goods had already been made up and were in stock at the time, though the manufacturer wished to give him the impression that the garments had to be made up and were not taken from stock. Quick delivery is now prompting buyers to quote job prices.

Hard Coal Demand Light.

The wholesale anthracite interests are now feeling in full force the let-up in consumer demand for domestic coal which brought the retail trade nearly to a standstill a month ago. Dealers kept on taking in tonnage as long as they had any place to store it, but the Journal will say today, but a point has been reached at last where a great many of them are loaded up to the limit and have had to call a halt to shipments. At the end of July the bituminous trade is in much the same position as at the beginning of the month. Some consumers are taking a little more interest in providing against next Winter requirements, but thus far their activities have been largely confined to feeling out the market.

This "Crumber" Is Better.

One of the latest novelties in silver-plated ware for dining-room use is a little "crumber" that works on the principle of a carpet sweeper and does away with the need of a dinner napkin or tray, or whatever other implement that may be used for the purpose. It is, in fact, a little sweeper, and picks up crumbs very neatly. While articles of this type have been on the market for some time, the one in question is an improvement on the earlier ones in that it is very easy to clean. Instead of having to take the entire device apart in order to rid it of the collected crumbs, in the case of the new article it is necessary only to press two small springs at the sides, these force open the chambers in which the crumbs have been deposited, and the crumbs drop out. When the pressure on the springs is released the chambers close up again automatically. The device can be retailed profitably at $5.

DRY GOODS HIT BY VACATIONS

But Salesmen on the Road Are Keeping Their End Up.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the wholesale dry goods trade, say:

"Wholesale distribution of dry goods showed a very substantial increase over last week. A large percentage of road salesmen were on vacation, but a satisfactory volume of orders was received from those still in their territory.

"Collections continue satisfactory.

"There were approximately the same number of customers in the market as a week ago. It is expected that a very large number of merchants from here over the country will be in Chicago during the next two weeks, combining their trip to market with a visit to the pageant now in progress, which will be held on the Municipal Pier July 30 to Aug. 13.

BUYS TO PROTECT TENANTS.

Former Landlord Repurchases Property to Prevent Rise in Rents.

Robert S. Smith of Far Rockaway sold the Willett Block at Mott and Central Avenues, a short time ago for $200,000, almost doubling the price he had paid for it two months before.

The Restaurant of Manhattan, which bought the property, immediately raised all rents. Mr. Smith heard of it and went to the new owners to try to persuade them to retain the old rent scale. The new owners refused. Mr. Smith finally offered to buy back the block for the same amount he received for it, and also to pay the company the expense of their counsel.

The terms were arranged and the property is now back in Smith's hands. The tenants paying the old rents.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Hillman & Israel, sweater manufacturers, 200 Fifth Avenue, have organized another firm which will be devoted entirely to the making of sports sweaters. This mill will employ men operators only and will produce mannish tailored sweaters exclusively. It is the fifteenth mill in the chain operated by this firm.

The account of Meekins, Packard & Wheat, Inc., Springfield, Mass., will be handled in this market by the Dry Goods Union, 452 Fourth Avenue, on and after Monday next. A meeting of the notions buyers of the union will be held at that address on Tuesday next. On Wednesday the toilet and leather goods buyers of the union will meet there.

Excess of Advances Over Declines Shown in Foodstuffs.

Despite the fact that the declines shown in Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices this week nearly doubled the advances in number, there was a rather marked excess of advances over declines in the foodstuffs section of the list. Excepting for that, there was no particular price strength exhibited. Metals were again notably weak, showing fourteen declines and not a single advance. Fewer changes than last week were seen in the general list, there being but seventy-four. Of these forty-seven were declines. Last week, in ninety-nine revisions, sixty-three were downward.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on selected standard commodities this week. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Apples, com., bbl.	.....	.....	.....
Beans, m. c., 100 lbs.	6.00	6.00	11.50
Butter, cream., ex., lb.	.43½	.41½	.55
Butter, D., c. ts f., lb.	.33	.31	.45
Cabbage, per bbl.	1.00	2.00	3.00
Cheese, w. m., spl., lb.	.21	.21	.27
Codfish, Gd. Bks., 100 lbs.	12.50	12.50	18.00
Coffee, Santos No. 4, lb.	.09¼	.09¼	.11¾
Eggs, nearby, doz.	.52	.51	.48
Fresh gath., lots., doz.	.32	.31	.48
Onions, bag	1.50	2.00	.....
Peas, Scotch, 100 lbs.	5.25	5.25	6.00
Potatoes, bbl.	3.50	3.50	5.00
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.06¾	.06¾	.14
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.13	.13	.19
Tea, Japan, best, lb.	.35	.35	.45
Bacon, 14@s down, lb.	.17¾	.16¾	.23¾
Beef, live, 1@@ lbs.	7.00	7.00	11.50
Hams, sig., in tcs., lb.	.25¾	.25¾	.34
Hogs, live, 160 lbs.	10.50	10.50	15.00
Sheep, live, 1@@ lbs.	6.50	6.50	9.00
Barley, malting, bu.	.80	.84	1.30
Hay, No. 1, 100 lbs.	1.30	1.30	1.50
Rye, No. 2, bu.	1.38½	1.40	2.02½
Aluminum, pig, lb.	.22	.22	.22
Copper, electro, lb.	.12	.12½	.19
Lead, lb.	.06¼	.06¼	.09
Brown sheet, yd.	.09½	.09½	.25
Cloths, pr., 54x90, yd.	.10¾	.09¾	.16¾
Hides, pack., No. 1, lb.	.14	.14	.26
Hides, cow, heavy, lb.	.11	.11	.34
Leath., h'lock sole, lb.	.28	.28	.52
Leath., un. h., t., r., lb.	.40	.40	.75
Rubber, up-riv., fine, lb.	.16	.16¼	.34
Plan., 1st lace cr., lb.	.17	.16¾	.20½
Silk, China, st., fil. 1st, lb.	6.90	6.90	9.50
Silk, Japan, fil. No. 1, lb.	5.80	5.55	6.00
Sinshiu, lb.	.....	.....	.....
Wool, dom., av. 9@ quo. lb.	.39.7	.40	.....

†Nominal.

Among the foodstuffs changes in the local market this week were declines of 10 and 25 cents a barrel, respectively, in Spring patent and Winter soft straight flours. Middle Western lard, bacon and hams were all higher here, in the Chicago market for provisions five hogs advanced, but five beef and sheep, as well as mess pork and short ribs, were unchanged.

The week's changes in the dairy products were not very marked, but all of them were upward. The leading grades of butter advanced a cent a pound each. Near-by fancy eggs went up a cent a dozen, but first quality fresh-gathered eggs doubled that advance. Despite the advances of recent weeks there is still a margin below last year's prices all through the list.

No changes were indicated in the listed fresh fruits, and in the dried ones the only revision was a decline in California prunes. Choice red kidney beans continued to advance, as did rice, but the only other change listed in the vegetables was a drop of 50 cents a bag in onions. For the first time in several weeks there were no changes in raw granulated and the best raw sugars. Teas also were unchanged for the week, but the basic Brazilian coffees were higher. In the spices advances in cloves and black pepper offset declines in nutmegs and white pepper.

An advance in corn contrasted with declines in wheat, mailing barley and rye in the grains list this week. Shrimp dropped again. Leathers again failed to show a change one way or the other, but the hide list, which showed no declines, contributed advances in heavy native cow, No. 1 packer hides, calfskin and Chicago city calfskin stocks. For the second week in succession the metals list failed to show an advance, but 14 declines were listed. Weakness was widely spread over the entire list, and in the so-called minor metals included lake and electrolytic coppers, spelter, lead and tin. Tinplate was also cheaper at Pittsburgh.

In the lumber list only a decline in North Carolina pine air-dried roofers was shown. The naval stores contributed drops in resin and turpentine, while 14 the 14 changes in the drug and chemical section were downward. Important features were lacking. Eastern crude rubber continued its rise of last week, but Brazilian rubber lost ground. Raw milk prices were easier. In the domestic market there was a somewhat easier tone to wool.

Events of the week in the textile field included the opening of many Spring lines of corsets and woven goods, the leading trade factor at prices which were something of a surprise to buyers in that they failed to show the expected declines. Quite a sharp cut in standard denims and still firmer prices in several constructions of gray goods featured in the cotton goods. Burlap prices again receded somewhat. Buying by the bag makers continued sluggish, and it is contended in some quarters that there is little chance of real improvement for some time.

BUSINESS RECORDS

Failures of the Week.

BRADSTREET'S reports 390 failures for the week in the United States against 441 for the previous week, and 153, 85, 155, 180 for the corresponding week, 1920 to 1917. The New England States had 16; Middle, 84; Western, 99; Northwestern, 32, Southern, 100 Par Western, 45; Canada had 35, against 49 for the preceding week. In the United States, about 74.1 per cent. of the concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less and 14.8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000.

In Town.

HAMMERSTEIN OPERA COMPANY of 315 West Thirty-fourth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday listing liabilities of $621,400, of which $300,000 is secured claims and assets of unknown value, representing possible equities in the Manhattan Opera House. Principal creditors listed are Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, $250,000, secured by a first mortgage on the opera house; Mutual Bank, $50,000; secured by a second mortgage; Rose Tostevin, $150,000; Stella Keating Pope, $150,000; Emma Swift Hammerstein, $10,000; John Vleo, $8,000, and City of New York, $6,000 for unpaid taxes. A receiver in equity was appointed for the corporation last April.

JULIA E. LIGGAN, clerk, of 2,210 Fifth Avenue and 145 West 135th Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $10,830 and no assets. Principal creditors are: William J. and Annie T. Farrell, $11,307 on deficiency judgment; McKinley Realty and Construction Co. and Alexander W. Cahn, $8,456 on deficiency judgment.

JOSEPH FREEMAN, 180 East 10th St., Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,625 and assets of $150.

JOSEPH DRYER, 73 Ackrerd Av., Jamaica, L. I., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,267.17 and assets of [illegible].

LOUIS JANIS—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Janis of 212 Division Av., Brooklyn, by Al Bredner, $1,000; Yarn Novelty Company, $145.00, and Hannah Wolper, $130.54.

CENTURY HAT WORKS—Judge Learned Hand yesterday appointed John L. Lyttle receiver for the Century Hat Works, manufacturers of women's hats and hat frames at 78 West Houston Street, under $1,000 bond.

CHARLES DUBOWY—Judge Learned Hand yesterday appointed Julian Hartridge receiver for Charles Dubowy, dealer in beads at 27 East Twenty-first Street, under $10,000 bond. Liabilities are not stated and assets are given as $20,000.

WHISTLE BOTTLING COMPANY OF BRONX—Judge Learned Hand yesterday appointed Percival White receiver for the Whistle Bottling Company of Bronx, soft drinks, at 1,260 Lafayette Avenue, under $5,000 bond.

HONIG & SPRINGER, jobbers in coats and suits at 20 West Twenty-seventh Street, filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $11,845 and assets of $3,730. Principal creditors are: M. Rosen, $1,480; Philip Horwitz, $1,313; Max Stahl, $1,805, and M. Flahbein Company, $1,623.

JUDGMENTS.

Filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

B. Wiseman, Inc.—Nathan and Phebe National Bank of New York..$20,727.55
Berger, Samuel—S. Schindler et al.....102.84
Cohen, Samuel and Saul Kirbger (Superior Trucking Company)—S. and S. Taxi Company.....170.73
Crompton, William—Spencer & Co.....405.27
Crompton, Anna P.—Same.....319.88
Dryfuss, Barney J.—M. Libren.....156.38
Durell, Gregory & Co., Inc.—C. E. Ames.....391.02
Dannenberg, Bernard S. and Abraham M. Dreger—Newman.....1,083.33
Dickstein, Jacob—State Bank.....264.65
Duffy, Sidney—Standard Steel Car Company.....223.14
Deschanel, International Corp.—Oscar Mayer & Co., Inc.....3,484.42
Davis, Geo. M.—T. C. Willard.....5,048.43
Davies, Anna M.—North American Bank.....800.14
de Silva, Horacio F. and Alberto L. Ferreira (A. Ferreira & Co.)—Arnold Constable & Co.....1,088.86
Gordon, Robert D.—L. Peristein.....2,370.45
Greeley Products Corp.—Oil Paint and Drug Reporter, Inc.....298.15
Principal creditors listed are Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, $250,000, secured; Mutual Bank, $50,000, also secured; Fortune Gallo and S. Keefe Jacobs, $150,000, secured by a third mortgage on the opera house; Rose Sostevin, $150,000; Stella Keating Pope, $150,000; Emma Swift Hammerstein, $10,000; John Vleo, $8,000, and City of New York, $6,000 for unpaid taxes. A receiver in equity was appointed for the corporation last April.
Gradino, Sabastino or Sebastino Grardidino—C. Contasano.....5,168.90
Gold, Alfred—F. S. Morris et al.....105.70
Grandon, David—Park & Tilford.....122.43
Goldstein, Irving (I. Goldstein Jr. Wrecking Company)—Industrial Commission of New York.....618.00
Goldstein, Joseph—M. & H. Keninger.....670.56
Hodgens, Thomas M.—C. W. Tripper et al.....10,166.51
Hellman, Albert N. and Isidor Wharton Hellman (Wharton)—H. Goldwater.....173.04
Hirschhorn, Michael—Independent Pneumatic Tool Company.....137.30
Jaman, Frances — Aricraft Holding Corp.....176.69
Kuchinsky, Harry—Continental Casualty Co.....124.59
Knight, Chas. H. — Federal Export Corp.....1,205.70
Kondo, Shiso O. or Sondo O. Kondo, Abraham Balinsky—H. B. Crossman.1,210.34
Kassopoulos, William—E. Awantis.. 218.38
Lardi, Italo M.—J. Tuoti.....852.72
Monroe, Leon and Tees, Inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co.....711.81
Marrone, Salvatore—S. Manfredonia.....451.73
Moore, Alvin—Mfrs. Natl. Bank of Troy.....223.42
Merano, Arei—Siemens, Inc.....180.41
Nasenahall, Abraham—A. K. Altmayer et al.....108.85
O'Brien, Wather V.—Oppenheim, Collins & Co.....138.03
O'Donnell, William—F. Dooling.....122.40
Patterson, Chas. J.—Crane & Clark..419.30
Parsons, Edw. B.—Oppenheim, Collins & Co.....309.83
Peristein, Benjamin—A. D. Lubell et al.....531.90
Rosen, Irwin—S. Schuldenfried.....543.70
Rosenhous, Sam, Lucia Dress Co., Inc., and Tony Gambino—L. Goldman.....700.41
Rosenberg, Harry—Max Robinson & Co.....215.95
Rock Trading and Operating Co., Inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co.....135.47
Richter, Peter F.—Same.....135.27
Roth, Emil, Jr.—State Bank.....263.28
Stephanny, Ida M.—Oppenheim, Collins & Co.....165.38
Spector, Henry—American Newspaper Pub. Ass'n, Inc.....125.75
Sylvester, Harry and Robert Hogan (Sylvester & Hogan)—N. Lyons.....156.85
Simpson, Hyman—M. Steinlind.....101.51
Ruskind, Alexander—State Bank.....599.95
Same—Same.....605.43
Starrantine, Rosario—H. F. Robertson et al.....5,976.60
Simons, Joseph S.—H. J. Patton et al.....15,425.18
Star Sash and Door Co., Inc.—M. Blumberg.....210.10
Seidenberg, Morris—M. B. Indit.....15,076.97
Tenety, Lillian—A. Golden et al.....173.08
Weissman, Abraham—F. Finkelstein...316.91
Woodrum, Donald—Bennett & Co.....22.50
Wirtschafter, Edward—State Bank.....155.55
Werner, Benjamin and Morris Noviek (Supreme Pad Co.)—C. B. Martin et al.....269.15
William Friedman Printing Co., Inc.—McCarney Printing Co., Inc.....144.84
Werner, Louis—Oppenheim, Collins & Co.....204.00
Warmer, George B.—Oppenheim, Collins & Co.....1,476.48

In Bronx County.

Crosby, B. Edward—F. Steinman et al.....$419.72
Jagzinberg Machine Co., Inc.—Community Machine & Tool Works, Inc.....32,925.44
Levin, Albert—F. Potix, as admr.....1,251.00
Lohrer, Louis M.—G. L. S. Garment Co., Inc.....75.50
Levy, Israel—M. & S. Bronx Amusement Co., Inc., et al.....71.38
Mendel, Jacob—Yockel Bros. Corp.....39.62
Muller Tire and Rubber Co., Inc., and Muller Sales Corp—F. D. Hendrickson.....1,380.97
Nadler, Maurice H.—A. Meyer.....1,342.80
Rosner, Louis F.—Wiena.l Realty and Garage Co., Inc.....155.06
Rocklin, Harry, and Charles P. Skolnik—Chatham and Phenix National Bank of N. Y.....1,800.63
Walsh, John J.—A. Dansig et al.....232.97

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Vivaudou, Victor—C. Friedgen; May 10, 1921.....$405.29
Miller, Emil M.—M. Spivak; Jan. 17, 1921.....360.72
Robertson, Wallace E.—E. Purcell; July 8, 1921.....162.45
Cantwell, Wm. W., and Ellis S. Southworth—P. T. McKenna; July 8, 1914..104.41
Same—Same; May 12, 1914.....380.61
Hochman, Julius—Jos. H. Friedlerat Co.; Dec. 14, 1916.....114.27
Izquinto, Michael—L. Kaminsky; Jan. 10, 1918 (canceled).....167.41
Bisen, Benjamin—Craycroft Oil Co., Inc.; June 14, 1921 (vacated).....2,305.49
Rosen, Joseph—H. B. Weiss; Sept. 23, 1920.....112.95
Hanson, Thomas, and Anna O.—Alpha Electric Co., Inc.; June 11, 1921.....735.01
Bromberg, Adolph; and David Rosner—A. Levkowitz; June 22, 1921.....902.74
Horowitz, Simon—A. A. Weschler Co., Inc.; April 28, 1921 (vacated).....1,205.49
Cohen, Jos—R. Katz; Oct. 16, 1920..1,578.47
Cantwell, Wm. W., and Ellis S. Southworth—P. F. McKenna; June 16, 1914..404.41
Same—Same; Jan. 30, 1914.....619.41
Good Mfg. Co., Inc.—M. J. Jackson; July 5, 1921.....678.77
Thompson, Geo. W.—H. Pasch; April 1, 1921 (canceled).....1,128.05
Same—J. Pasch; April 1, 1921 (canceled).....858.08
Hodgens, Thomas M.—E. Kiefer et al.; Dec. 21, 1918.....1,112.62

In Bronx County.

M. & S. Bronx Amusement Co., Inc.—D. Levy; July 15, 1921.....$328.19
McGregor, George F.—E. Peterson; July 8, 1917.....21.80
Warner, Hazel L.—J. W. Rowland; March 1, 1916.....1,368.46

BUYERS' WANTS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

BOLIVIA Wanted—American 21283, copen, black, 21278 copen. Stevens 6185, taupe, black. Vanderbilt 4635.

BOLIVIA Wanted—0453, in all colors. Madison Square 3824.

COLLARS Wanted—Wolf fur, in large quantities, all shades; will pay cash. Zuckerman & Hoffman, 153-154 West 34th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles of silk and woolen dresses. Bring samples and terms. R. & H. Dress Company, 158-60 West 28th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at Fall sump dresses. Call between 9 and 12 A. M., 34 West 22d St., 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—100 dozen ramie linen alpons, cheap. Phone Main 9310, Mr. Flint.

MOUSYNE Wanted—F. & H., colors brown, malay, deer, sorento, volnay, navy, black; all quantities; will pay cash; right price. Joseph Bengal Sons, 152 West 47th.

NORMANDY Wanted—All colors. D'Angio Bros., 15 West 18th St.

SERGE Wanted — 7120, black. Madison Square 9290.

VELOURS Wanted—Will pay cash; 13911, 13306, navy and reindeer. Longacre 3025.

VELOURS Wanted—13911, 13110, navy. Call Fitzroy 5369.

VELOUR Wanted—13911, 13110, copen, navy. Vanderbilt 4634-1389.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

LINENS—Pure Irish ramie linen, 36 in. and 45 in., in all colors. Freund, Freund & Co., 23 White St.

MILANESE and Tricot—Grades for petticoats, hosiery, brassieres and underwear; regular and jobs. Mackay-Wilde & Co., 104 East 25th St. Telephone Madison Square 3980.

TRICOLETTE—All colors; original $1 quality at $70. H. Gessner, 3 West 29th St.

TRICOTINE—Poiret, twill cord, navy, black colors. Arnold Fields, Andrews, &c., $2 up; Botany, yalama, suitings, coatings, velours; American 21278, 0417, Normandy. Madison Sq. 5191-1520.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS on silk petticoats and bloomers; first class work only considered; large quantities. G 457 Times.

Allied Industries.

ARMY officers' uniforms; serges, gabardines; sacrifice to quick buyers; also liberty belts. Sloan, 247 West 42d.

Help Wanted.

WOOLEN SALESMAN to sell cloak and dress manufacturers; salary, commission; must state references and experience. A. J., 240 Times.

WE WILL PAY CASH

for 500 Spring or Fall Wool Suits or Coats on Serge, Velour or Tricotine at $4.00. Call between 9 and 10 today, Room 814.

Retail Research Association
225 Fifth Avenue

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that on the 28th day of July, 1921, at a special meeting of the stockholders of RODGERS & CARR, INC., called pursuant to law, the said stockholders unanimously adopted the following resolution:

RESOLVED that the corporation RODGERS & CARR, INC., changes its name to FRANCIS C. CARR & CO., INC., and that the action of the officers and directors of the corporation heretofore taken in this matter be, and the same hereby is, approved; and

IT IS FURT

PROBLEMS OF THE PRESENT

The attitude of Labor on Wage cuts, the possibility of reducing high freight rates, trend of commodity prices, and increasing competition from foreign manufacturers. These problems confront industrial and railroad companies.

Buy freedom from these worries, and enjoy the high income yields of public utility securities.

Write for list of selected issues, T200

A.H.Bickmore & Co
11 BROADWAY, N.Y.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

16, 18, 20 and 22 WILLIAM STREET, New York City.

Coupons and Dividends Due in August Are Payable At This Office On and After August 1, 1921, as Follows:

Birmingham Water Works Company
Citizens Gas Company of Kankakee
Clinton Water Works Company
Commonwealth Water & Light Co. of N. J. (1st & Refunding Mtg.)
Commonwealth Water & Light Co. of N. J. (1st Mortgage)
Commonwealth Water & Light Co. of N. J. (5 Yr. Collateral Gold Notes)
Cornell Steamboat Company
Franklin, County of, Tenn.
Gloversville & Broadalbin Railroad Company
Lackawanna Iron & Steel Company 5%
Lakewood & Coast Water & Electric Co.
Monongahela Valley Water Company
Montgomery Street Railway Company
Port of Havana Docks Company
St. Louis Merchants Bridge Company
Seymour Water Company

DIVIDENDS

AUGUST 1, 1921.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company

J.S.Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

United Cigar Stores Stock
Home Ins. Co. Stock
General Baking Com., Pfd.
American Brass Co. Stock
Union Alaska Trust
West Va. Pulp & Paper Stock
Winchester Co. Stock
Pacific Coast Co. Stock
Phelps-Dodge Stock
Great American Ins. Stock
Niagara Fire Ins. Stock
Hanover Fire Stock
Irving Bk. Col. Trust Stock
U. S. Mtge. Trust Stock
Royal Baking Powder Stock
Am. Machine & Fdry. Stock & Rights
Babcock & Wilcox Stock
North River Ins. Stock
Niles-Bement-Pond Stocks
Chase Mfg. Stock
Equitable Trust Stock
Franklin Fire Ins. Stock
Penn Nat'l Bank Stock
N. Y. State Rys. Com. & Pfd.
N. W. Rites Com.
Com. Gas Chicago
Gillette Safety Razor Stock
Penn. Coal & Coke Stock
Guilds Co. Com. & Pfd.
Mexican Corp. Stock
Nassau Electric Ry. 4's
New York Mutual Gas Light Stock

We have good markets in Unlisted and Inactive Securities and respectfully invite your inquiries.

J.S.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4966 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

MUNICIPAL BONDS
EXEMPT FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES
FIELD, RICHARDS & CO.
52 BROADWAY
New York
Cleveland Cincinnati

Safe Bonds for Investment
HALSEY, STUART & CO. Inc.
35 Wall St. Phone Hanover 8000.

Investment Securities
LYMAN D. SMITH & CO.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
49 Pine St. Tel. John 4100
Branch Office
505 Fifth Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 3700

Bonds
STROUD & CO.
52 Broadway, New York
1528 Walnut St., Philadelphia

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
111 Broadway, New York.
The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared payable September 15, 1921, to stockholders of record August 19, 1921.
FRED R. FORTMEYER, Treasurer.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
111 Broadway, New York.
Dividend of 1¾% on the common stock of this Company has been declared payable September 30, 1921, to stockholders of record September 9, 1921.
FRED R. FORTMEYER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
The Greenlock Company
The Directors of The Greelock Company have declared a dividend of 2% on the Common Stock, payable August 1st, 1921, at The Old Colony Trust Co., Transfer Agents. Books close to stockholders of record at the close of business July 19, 1921.
S. HAROLD GREENE, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MILLS
A quarterly dividend of three dollars ($3.00) per share has been declared payable August 1, 1921, at The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agents, 143 Devonshire Street, Boston, to stockholders of record at the close of business this day.
ERWIN FARNHAM GREENE, Treasurer.
Boston, July 18, 1921.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY.
Dividends of Three Dollars per share on the Preferred Stock and One Dollar per share on the Common Stock of this Company, have been declared, payable August 15, 1921, to stockholders of record August 4, 1921.
ERNEST IRELIN, Secretary.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 218.
July 29, 1921.
A quarterly dividend of two dollars per share will be paid August 15th, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 30th, 1921.
I. F. SANE, Secretary.

Continued Irregularity in Stocks, Bond Prices Higher—Time Money Rates Lower.

Renewed advance of investment bond prices was perhaps the most interesting movement of yesterday's markets. This is a familiar enough incident of the "July reinvestment" period, and was, in fact, considerably in evidence during this month a year ago. But it has a distinctly new cause in the declining money rates (whose tendency was marked yesterday in the market for time loans), and the evident converging of investment demands upon the European Government loans in a development worth watching. It is in this particular field of investment that dear money has found reflection, either through low prices for outstanding securities or through interest rates unprecedentedly high for loans of great foreign Governments, and it is also in this field, unless all economic signs are misleading, that American capital must play an extremely important part in the longer financial future.

Nothing was indicated by the day's stock market except the restless backing and filling of professional speculators; such movement of prices as occurred was confused and governed by no uniform influence. The day's news was mostly of the kind to encourage midsummer apathy. The Bradstreet report on the week's export of wheat and flour from both coasts of America this week is worth noticing; the total shipment of 10,500,000 bushels is the largest since the first week of January, and was exceeded in only one week of 1920.

Exchange on Europe was distinctly weak, rates on London and Paris especially falling to the lowest level of the season. The confusing variety of influences bearing on the exchange market is illustrated by yesterday's figures of our merchandise trade with Europe. Our exports to that Continent, in the fiscal year ending June 30, decreased no less than $1,455,000,000, and since our imports from Europe were only $242,000,000 smaller than in the preceding twelvemonth, the "balance of trade" in our favor was reduced by the very substantial sum of $1,213,000,000. Even the June figures show a decrease of $110,000,000 in our exports to Europe.

A great part of this reduction, it is true, is a consequence of falling prices; but that makes no difference with the effect on international debits and credits, and the comparisons therefore might seem to throw a curious light on the weakness of European exchange. Those rates are without exception below those of a year ago. Sterling especially is lower by 17 cents in the pound; but for that, at any rate, there is sufficient explanation. Quite apart from the English purchases of grain from our new crop or the impairment of England's export trade by the recent British coal strike, the transfer of German reparation money to New York is a continuing influence. If such transfer is no longer obligatory, on the other hand the Reparations Commission has not ordered that no more shall be thus remitted, and every such remittance affects exchange rates exactly as if English investors were transferring or were expected to transfer great sums of English capital to New York for investment in American securities.

The real puzzle in the exchange market is not sterling, but francs. This week's cabled statement of the half year's foreign trade of France shows that, while the country's imports of merchandise have been reduced some 3,400,000,000 francs from 1920, exports have actually increased nearly 3,000,000,000; with the result of turning the half year's "import excess" of 5,941,000,000 in 1920 into a surplus of exports amounting to 607,560,000 in 1921. Whatever the French economists may say as to the unfavorable aspects of reduced import of raw materials (and most of that reduction is accounted for by lower prices) the outstanding fact is the extraordinary increase of the country's export trade in both quantity and value. But this is only repeating history for the thrifty and energetic French people. In 1871 the surplus of imports into France was 326,000,000 francs. Then the Prussian indemnity, like the present trade debt to the United States, made it advisable to pay as much as possible with goods, which was done so effectively that 1872 witnessed an "export excess" of 231,000,000 francs, rising to 349,000,000 in 1875. That year, which was followed by rapid financial recovery in France, was the last year to achieve an export surplus until 1921.

Without any striking change in the business situation, the week-end mercantile reviews are beginning to reflect at least a more cheerful drift of sentiment. It is a good while since these agencies have reported that buyers "are beginning to anticipate forward requirements" and that depletion of dealers' stocks "is believed to foreshadow larger purchases in the future." There have been many false starts and premature hopes in trade this year, but the fact remains of gradual revival of confidence in general trade as in Wall Street.

CHICAGO BANK RATE DOWN.

Reduction by the Federal Reserve Bank From 6½ Per Cent. to 6.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The Chicago Federal Reserve Bank has announced a reduction of ¼ cent in discount rates, effective July 30, making a 6 per cent. rate all around. The grain interest is using a lot of money, and rates in the open market are 6½ to 7 per cent. Chicago bankers have mostly opposed the reduction.

This is the second reduction made by the Chicago bank during the present year. On May 6 the rediscount rate was reduced from 7 per cent. to 6½, following the New York Reserve Bank's similar reduction of the day before. Since then the New York bank's rediscount rate was reduced from 6½ per cent. to 6 on June 16 and from 6 to 5½ on July 21, but no further change was made at Chicago until yesterday.

The slower action of the Chicago Reserve Bank was due to the present and prospective demand for money in that district for crop-moving purposes. With yesterday's reduction at Chicago, the only 6½ per cent. rediscount rate still left is at the Minneapolis Reserve Bank. The rate at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco is 5½, as other reserve banks 6.

Fix Tentative Rail Valuations.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The tentative valuation of the St. Louis and Southwestern Railway Company was fixed today by the Interstate Commerce Commission at $28,072,470. This valuation is exclusive of the road's Texas properties. Other tentative valuations announced by the commission were: The Manistique and Lake Superior, $686,444; the Montpelier and Wells River, $1,923,000; the Union Freight Railroad Company (Mass.), $420,853.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
25 railroads	54.52	54.07	54.37	— .11
25 industrials	72.14	71.71	72.01	— .06
50 stocks	63.33	62.89	63.19	— .08

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
July 28	64.36	63.98	64.12	— .44
July 27	64.81	64.33	64.56	— .71
July 26	65.44	65.02	65.27	— .29
July 25	64.79	63.92	64.31	+ .39
July 23	64.00	63.31	63.92	+ .49
July 22	63.50	62.93	63.43	+ .07
July 21	63.07	62.45	63.31	— .09

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

July.	—High.	—Low.	Last.
*1922.	65.60 July 1	61.54 July 15	63.74
1920.	84.06 July 5	73.27 July 27	78.73
1919.	82.96 June 17	78.19 July 29	78.63
1918.	72.78 July 6	70.46 July 15	71.67
1917.	82.44 July 2	77.55 July 19	80.44
1916.	97.04 July 4	92.91 July 18	94.39

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

*1921.	65.60 July 1	54.07 July 27
1920.	84.06 Jan. 5	63.98 June 21
1919.	82.96 June 17	73.27 Feb. 14
1918.	72.78 July 6	57.07 Dec. 20

Full Years.

1920.	84.06 Jan. 5	63.70 Dec. 23
1919.	90.30 Nov. 8	80.74 Jan. 21
1918.	96.10 Nov. 12	84.12 Jan. 15
1917.	90.46 Jan. 4	77.47 Dec. 20

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change—		
	Month.	Year.	
40 issues	+.31	+2.63	+4.16

DAILY RANGE OF BONDS.

July 22	76.64 +.32	July 18	69.28 — .13
July 27	76.61 +.15	July 16	69.45 — .09
July 26	76.36 +.31	July 15	69.68 — .08
July 25	76.05 +.16	July 14	69.76 — .08
July 23	75.89 +.32	July 13	69.46 +.13
July 22	75.57 +.32	July 12	69.33 +.07
July 21	75.25 +.19	July 11	69.26 — .07
July 20	75.06 —.04	July 8	69.33 — .07
July 19	75.10 +.12		

YEARLY RANGE OF BONDS.

*1921.	71.60 Jan. 20	67.56 June 30	70.95
†1920.	72.54 Jan. 10	65.57 May 21	66.70

Full Years.

1920.	72.14 Oct. 21	65.57 May 21	65.88
1919.	79.25 June 5	71.03 Dec. 19	72.97
1918.	82.36 Nov. 13	76.05 Dec. 27	77.78
1917.	80.48 Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 20	76.86

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

STOCK DIVIDENDS TAXED.

Wisconsin Takes Opposite Course From Federal Supreme Court.

MADISON, Wis., July 29.—Stock dividends are held to be taxable as income under the Wisconsin Constitution and statutes by the Supreme Court today in an opinion by Justice Burr W. Jones in the case of D. M. Dulaney of Eau Claire against John H. Nygaard, County Clerk.

This decision of the Wisconsin court is directly at variance with a recent United States Supreme Court ruling, the distinction being based, Justice Jones pointed out, on a different wording between the State and Federal constitutions.

New York and Massachusetts have ruled dividends taxable as income in a similar manner to Wisconsin.

Weakness in Sterling and Francs—Volume of Business Remains Small.

Dullness ruled in the foreign exchange market yesterday. There was little buying power and such offerings as were made caused a further recession in several of the more important rates. Sterling lost 1¾ cents, and francs declined 7.85¢ as compared with 7.06½ on the preceding day. Exchange on Rome gained slightly. There was a moderate decline in guilders. Marks dipped as low as 1.21½ but rallied to 1.23¾ at the close, which was just under the close of the preceding day.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1921.

Range of Rates, Sight Exchange.

	High.	Low.	Thursday's Final.	Prev. Final.
LONDON	$3.56¾	$3.55½	$3.55¾	$3.57¾
PARIS	7.85¾	7.84½	7.85¾	7.93¾
ROME	4.19	4.13½	4.19¾	4.17½
AMSTERDAM	39.13	39.06	39.12	39.16
BERLIN	1.24	1.22½	1.23¾	1.24
MADRID	13.84	13.79	13.79	13.80

Closing Rates.

Parity of exchange is given as reported by the United States Mint, except in countries with a silver standard, where parity fluctuates with the price of silver.

Europe.	Friday.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
STERLING—Par $4.86¾ per sovereign.			
Demand	3.56¾	3.56½	3.71
Cables	3.56¾	3.56½	3.71¼
Com., 60 days	3.53¾	3.55¼	3.65¾
Com., 90 days	3.50¾	3.54	3.63¼
FRANCE—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	7.84¾	7.76¾	7.61
Cables	7.85	7.78¼	7.62
ITALY—Par 19.3 cents per lira.			
Demand	4.18¾	4.44¾	5.31
Cables	4.19	4.45	5.33
BELGIUM—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	7.84	7.60	8.06
Cables	7.85	7.61	8.07¼
GERMANY—Par 23.8 cents per mark.			
Demand	1.23¾	1.31¼	2.43
Cables	1.24¼	1.31¾	2.47
AUSTRIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.13	.13¼	.59
Cables	.13½	.14¼	.61
CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	1.29	1.32	2.25
Cables	1.30	1.33	2.30
DENMARK—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	15.12	15.15	15.65
Cables	15.17	15.20	15.75
FINLAND—Par 19.3 cents per finmark.			
Demand	1.57	1.69	4.50
Cables	1.58	1.70	4.55
GREECE—Par 19.3 cents per drachma.			
Demand	5.58	5.60	12.65
Cables	5.61	5.63	12.70
HOLLAND—Par 40.2 cents per florin.			
Demand	50.73	51.50	34.25
Cables	50.75	51.52	34.375
HUNGARY—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.27¼	.31¼	..
Cables	.27¾	.31¾	..
JUGOSLAVIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.56¼	.63½	1.35
Cables	.56¾	.63¾	1.37
NORWAY—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	12.75	12.80	13.45
Cables	12.80	12.90	13.75
POLAND—Par 19.3 cents per marck.			
Demand	.0075	.0080	.0031
Cables	.0085	.009	.0083
RUMANIA—Par 19.3 cents per leu.			
Demand	1.25½	1.27	2.75
Cables	1.26¾	1.28	2.80
SERBIA—Dulards: Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	2.75	3.00	6.20
Cables	2.80	3.04	6.30
SPAIN—Par 38.3 cents per peseta.			
Demand	12.82	12.90	13.20
Cables	12.82	12.90	13.25
SWEDEN—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	20.80	20.85	20.95
Cables	20.40	20.65	21.05
SWITZERLAND—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	16.38	16.48	17.05¾
Cables	16.40	16.50	17.09
Far East.			
CHINA—Cents per silver dollar for Hongkong; per tael for Shanghai and Peking.			
Hongkong, demand	50.50	50.50	76.00
Hongkong, cables	50.60	50.60	76.10
Peking, demand	73.50	74.25	115.00
Shanghai, demand	70.50	71.00	104.00
Shanghai, cables	71.00	71.50	105.25
INDIA—Calcutta, cents per rupee, nominally stabilized at one-sixtenth of a pound sterling.			
Demand	22.125	23.00	37.25
Cables	23.25	23.25	37.50
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Manila: Par 50 cents per silver peso.			
Demand	46.50	46.50	47.50
Cables	46.75	46.75	48.00
JAVA—Par 40.3 cents per florin.			
Demand	31.00	31.50	..
JAPAN—Par 49.8 cents per yen.			
Demand	48.125	48.00	51.50
Cables	48.375	48.25	51.75
South America.			
ARGENTINA—Par 42.44 cents per Argentine paper dollar.			
Demand	29.125	28.625	29.60
Cables	29.25	28.75	29.80
BRAZIL—Par 32.45 cents per paper milreis.			
Demand	11.125	10.50	21.40
Cables	11.25	10.625	21.50
Canada.			
MONTREAL—Par 100 cents per Canadian dollar.			
Demand	98.8	98.8	99.06
Russian Currency.			
Prices for pre-revolution Russian rubis notes were as follows; Par, 51.40 cents per ruble.			
	Bid.	Asked.	
100 ruble notes, per ruble	.12	.14	
500 ruble notes, per ruble	.11	.12	

FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

Firmness on Paris Bourse, London Remains Quiet.

LONDON, July 29.—The stock market was quiet today. Old 2½ per cent. consols, ½ point higher at 46⅝; British 5 per cent. war loan, 88¾; 4½ per cent. war loan, 81½, both unchanged.

Rand Mines, unchanged at 2⅛; De Beers Mining, ¼ higher at 10⅞.

PARIS, July 29.—Prices were firmer on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 15 centimes higher at 58 francs 50 centimes; 5 per cent. war loan, unchanged at 82 francs 70 centimes.

Exchange on London, 55 centimes higher at 46 francs 95 centimes per sovereign; American dollars were quoted at 13 francs 16 centimes, against 12 francs 98 centimes yesterday.

FOR CLASS 1 ROADS

69 Carriers Report $29,281,000 Net for June Against Deficit of $10,960,000 in 1920.

EXPENSES CUT 21 PER CENT.

Total Revenues Off 2.4 Per Cent., Indicating Increased Efficiency in Operation.

The preliminary report of revenues and expenses for June by 69 of the 203 Class 1 railroads showed net railway operating income of $29,281,000, against a deficit reported for June of 1920 amounting to $10,960,000. The operating revenues for the 69 carriers from 81,245 miles of line was $203,767,000 for June, compared with $210,763,000, or a decrease of 2.4 per cent. in June of 1920. Operating expenses were $164,196,000, against $209,728,000 in 1920. This means a decrease of 21.7 per cent., and was an indication of the extensive program of economy which the railroads instituted this year.

The net income for all of the 203 Class 1 roads for May was $37,680,000 and the gross stood at $444,875,000, against $457,859,000 in May of 1920. With the June showing for about one-third of the carriers in mind, railroad officials estimated that the total net for June should reach $40,000,000, although it was pointed out that many of the companies which have deficits often were the last ones to make their reports.

The operations of the various districts for June were shown in the following table:

District—	1921.	1920.
Total operating revenues:		
Eastern District	$147,390,000	$180,940,000
Southern District	21,438,000	18,584,000
Western District	37,041,000	41,238,000
United States	$205,767,000	$210,762,000
Total operating expenses:		
Eastern District	$131,200,000	$158,223,000
Southern District	16,333,000	20,323,000
Western District	26,676,000	31,264,000
United States	$184,198,000	$209,728,000
Net railway operating income:		
Eastern District	$17,566,000	*$16,278,000
Southern District	4,833,000	*1,562,000
Western District	7,443,000	6,860,000
United States	$29,281,000	*10,960,000

*Deficit.

	No. of Roads Represented.
Eastern District	44
Southern District	9
Western District	16
United States	69

It was pointed out in the report that the greatest losses for the last two months have been in decreased shipments of coal and ore. The roads show a decrease of from 90,000 to 100,000 in the number of cars of ore carried this year compared to the same period last year.

PURCHASED AT 98.147

New York Firm and Portland Trust Company Invest $1,750,000 in 5 Per Cents.

OREGON 5½S GO AT 100.147

Province of Alberta Offers $2,000,000 to Yield From 5 to 7.80 Per Cent.

An issue of $1,750,000 5 per cent. serial bonds of the State of Maine, offered yesterday, was purchased by Brandon, Gordon & Waddell of New York and the Fidelity Trust Company of Portland, Me., on their bid of 98.147. There were thirty bidders for the issue. The bonds mature from 1927 to 1941. The 1927 to 1935 maturities have been sold, and the balance will be offered Monday on the following basis: 1936 to 1937, 5.10 per cent. basis; 1938 to 1939, 5.05 per cent. basis, and 1940 to 1941, 5 per cent. basis.

A syndicate composed of the Bankers Trust Company, E. H. Rollins & Sons, the Guaranty Company of New York, Ames, Emerich & Co. and John E. Price & Co. of Seattle yesterday purchased an issue of $2,000,000 State of Oregon 5½ per cent highway gold bonds, which mature from 1926 to 1946, inclusive, on a bid of 100.147. The bonds yield from 5.25 per cent. to 5.60 per cent.

An issue of $2,000,000 Province of Alberta 6 per cent. bonds, dated July 15, 1921, has been purchased by Wood, Gundy & Co. and is offered at prices yielding from 5 per cent. for the early maturities to 7.80 per cent. for the more distant ones.

Lee, Higginson & Co. announced yesterday that they are prepared to exchange at their Boston, New York or Chicago offices their outstanding interim certificates for the permanent 7½ per cent. first refunding mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, dated Feb. 1, 1921, and due Feb. 1, 1941, having coupons due Aug. 1, 1921, and subsequently attached.

An issue of $9,172,500 three-year notes of the Philadelphia Company, due Feb. 1, 1922, has been called for redemption before maturity, on Oct. 1, at 100½ and accrued interest, according to announcement made yesterday by the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, trustee. The notes are three-year securities and draw 6 per cent. interest.

Estabrook & Co. yesterday purchased an issue of $404,000 bonds of the City of Lynn, Mass., maturing from 1922 to 1951, at 100.38.

The first mortgage 4½ per cent bonds of the Lindell Railway Company, maturing Aug. 1, 1921, will be extended from that date to Oct. 1, 1923, with an increase of the rate to 8 per cent. The total amounts to $1,474,000 and the extension has been underwritten by the North American Company.

GREAT NORTHERN GAINS.

Burlington Also Made Advance in June Net Revenue.

The Great Northern Railway Company in its report yesterday showed net operating income of $1,187,985 for June, an increase of $314,572 over June of 1920. The June gross was shown to be less by $2,109,735 than that of a year ago, the item in the current report standing at $8,448,603. Gross for the first six months of the year was $41,908,787, and a net operating deficit was reported for the half year amounting to $1,611,140, an increase of $2,774,623 over the record made the first half year of 1920.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy's report for June showed a net operating income of $2,240,197, an increase of $1,735,775 over the same month last year, and net earnings for the first six months this year stood at $10,672,391, an increase of $5,756,574 over the same period in 1920. The gross earnings for June totaled $12,343,854 and those for the six months was $75,397,916, a decrease of $6,217,748.

A decrease in net operating income for June compared with last year was shown in reports issued yesterday by the Chicago & Alton, Texas & Pacific and Lake Erie & Western. The Chicago Great Western, Michigan Central and Toledo, St. Louis & Western were among the companies with increases in net for June compared with 1920.

MONEY.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1921.

Money on call on the Stock Exchange did not vary from a 4½ per cent. rate all day, the slightly firmer tone of the market reflecting the end of the month requirements as well as those usual at the close of the week. Outside the Stock Exchange most of the day's business was done at 4 per cent., with some small loans below that figure. Time money remained at 5@6 per cent., with a shading of the 6 per cent. for the first time on loans for the shorter maturities. Commercial paper discounted at 6 per cent. for the best names and somewhat higher for other classes. Banker's acceptance rates were unchanged.

Call Loans.

Renewals.	High.	Low.	Last.	Thursday's Final.
4½	4½	4½	4½	5½

Time Loans.

Mixed collateral, 60 to 90 days	5@6
4, 5 and 6 months	5@6
All industrial collateral, 60 to 90 days	5@6
4, 5 and 6 months	5@6

Commercial Paper.

Best names, 4 to 6 months	6 @6¼
Other names, 4 to 6 months	6¼

Discount Rates Federal Reserve Bank.

Commercial paper, 15 days, 5½; 16 to 90 days	5½
Liberty bonds, Victory notes and Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 15 days, 5½; 16 to 90 days	5½

Open Market Rates.

Call loans against acceptances	4¼
Prime bankers' acceptances eligible for purchase or rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks. Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.	Bid. Asked.
30 days	5⅛ 5
60 days	5⅛ 5
90 days	5⅛ 5
4 months	5⅛ 5¼
6 months	5¾ 5¾
Non-member and private bankers, 60-90 days	5¾ 6

London Market.

Money on the London market was ⅛ lower at 3¼ per cent.; short bills ¼ lower at 4¼ per cent. and three months' bills unchanged at 4¼ per cent.

Gold bullion on the London market up 4d at 115s 2d. Taking the British Mint's standard price of 85 shillings per fine ounce as par, the market quotation would represent a price of 122 1-8 for gold at London. On the same basis the highest London price for gold this year was 124¾, on Jan. 3; the highest of the period 140⅝, on Feb. 6, 1920.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Exchanges of checks at the New York Clearing House, $548,600,000; balance, $40,600,000. Federal Reserve Bank's credit balance, $440,100,000; clearings this day a year ago, $680,028,675.

SILVER BULLION.

Bar silver in London off 5d at 38½d. New York price for domestic bar silver unchanged at 90¼ cents per ounce, the Mint price; "foreign" silver off 1⅛c at 61¼c.

Range of prices for silver bullion for the present year to date:

	Highest.	Lowest.
London	42¼d Jan. 5	35¾d Mar. 8
New York	67½c Jan. 6	57½c Mar. 8
Range for the year 1920:		
London	89⅛d Feb. 11	35¾d Dec. 10
New York	$1.57 Jan. 23	90¼c Dec. 10

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1921.

Day's Sales.	Thursday.	Wednesday.	A Year Ago.	Two Years Ago
408,187	472,002	450,416	381,503	975,677

Year to Date.	Same Period 1920.	1919.	1918.
101,665,912	135,144,765½	174,729,720	81,799,552

1921. High.	1921. Low.	Sales.	Stock and Dividend Rates.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net. Chge.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.
46⅜	26½	100	Adams Express	44⅝	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛	30	40½
40	30	100	Air Reduction (4)	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜	30	30½
39½	16	200	Alax Rubber	22	23	23	23	+ 1	22	23
1⅜	1	600	Alaska Juneau	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..	1⅜	1¾
84	84	5	Aleg. & West. (6)	84	84	84	84	..	..	..
55⅛	35	3,400	Allied Ch. & Dye (4)	38⅝	38⅝	36½	37½	— 1	37⅜	38
93⅞	83	100	Allied C. & D. pf. (7)	87	87	87	87	— ½	86½	88
33¾	25	300	Allis-Chalm. (4)	31½	31½	31	31	— ½	30⅜	31½
65½	35½	300	Am. Ag. Chemical	35⅝	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅛	35⅜	36½
51	25¼	200	Am. Beet Sugar	30⅛	30½	30⅛	30½	+ ⅛	30	30¾
65½	30⅝	2,200	Am. Bosch Mag.	32⅝	32⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— 2⅜	30½	31
32⅝	23½	1,200	Am. Can	27	27⅛	26¾	26¾	— ⅛	26½	26⅝
88⅛	78⅝	100	Am. Can. pf. (7)	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	..	81	82
129⅜	117⅛	500	Am. Car & Fdy. (12)	122½	124	122⅞	123¼	+ ⅜	122⅜	123
29	15	100	Am. Chicle	15½	15½	15½	15½	..	10½	15
23½	15⅞	200	Am. Cotton Oil	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜	18	19
8⅜	4	500	Am. Drug. Synd.	..	4¾	4½	4½	..	4½	4⅝
65	57	100	Am. Int. pf. (7)	63	63	63	63	— 1½	62	64⅝
53⅜	29¾	1,600	Am. International	33½	33⅝	32⅜	33	..	32½	33¼
62⅞	21	100	Am. Linseed	24⅞	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅛	24	26
91½	72½	3,300	Am. Locomotive (6)	80⅝	82	80⅝	81½	+ 2	81½	82
10	4	200	Am. Safety Razor	..	4	4	4	..	4	5
14	6¾	2,400	Am. Ship & Com.	6¾	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛	6⅝	7¼
50	44¾	50	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	37	37	37	37	..	37¼	37⅝
65	32⅝	2,700	Am. Sugar Ref. (7)	63½	69	68½	68½	— ¼	67⅞	68½
107¼	85½	200	Am. Sugar R. pf. (7)	89	89	89	89	..	88¾	89
88	40⅝	2,000	Am. Sum. Tob. (8)	48½	49¼	48½	48½	— 1½	48	49
103¾	92½	6,900	Am. Tel. & Tel. (9)	103	105	103	105	..	105	105¼
129⅜	111⅛	200	Am. Tobacco (12)	122	123⅜	121¾	123	+ ¼	122½	123
127½	110	500	Am. Tob., Cl. B (12)	122	123⅜	122	123	+ 1	121¾	122
82¼	57	3,500	Am. Woolen (7)	72	72	70	70⅜	— 1½	70⅛	70⅜
98	93	200	Am. Woolen pf. (7)	97	97	97	97	+ 2½	96½	98
39½	23	100	Am. Writ. Paper pf.	23	23	23	23	..	23	25
10	7⅝	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛	8	9
43½	33⅜	500	Anaconda Copper	37½	37½	37¼	37¼	— ⅜	37	37½
3½	1	100	Assets Realization	1	1	1	1	..	1	1⅛
63¾	45	700	Assoc. Dry Gds. (7)	57	57	57	57	..	54	56
107½	98	700	Associated Oil (6)	99¼	100½	99½	100¼

LEAD IN REDUCTION

Decline in Loans by New York Reserve Also Greater Than in System Generally.

DROP $1,252,000,000; 21%

Decrease in Credits Not Marked by Business Failures—Gold Helps Foreign Debtors.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in its monthly bulletin to be issued Monday, calls attention to the fact that liquidation in this district has been more extensive than in the country as a whole, and within this district the greatest reduction of bank credit has taken place in New York City banks. Similarly, the decline in the loans of the New York Reserve Bank has been greater than in the Federal Reserve system as a whole, and accounts for about one-half the entire reduction.

The following summary of liquidation of bank credit is presented by the bank:

P.C.

The loans of 816 principal banks in all districts, which report to the Federal Reserve Board, declined $2,233,000,000 from the high point of Oct. 15, 1920, or 13

The loans of 72 reporting banks in New York City declined $1,252,000,000 from the high point of Oct. 10, 1919, or..... 21

The deposits of 816 banks in all districts declined $1,349,000,000 from the high point of Jan. 15, 1920, or..... 9

The deposits of 46 reporting banks in New York City declined $674,000,000 from the high point of Sept. 10, 1919, or..... 18

The loans of 11 twelve R serve Banks declined $1,458,000,000 from the high point of Oct. 15, 1920, or..... 43

The loans of all Reserve Banks except New York declined $775,000,000 from the high point of Sept. 24, 1920, or..... 34

The loans of the New York Reserve Bank declined $750,000,000 from the high point of Feb. 27, 1930, or..... 62

"The reduction of bank credit thus far affected," say the Federal Reserve officials, "is accompanying a decline in the price of practically all commodities and products, has not been marked by any series of severe business failures such as has characterized other comparable periods. Figures based on the reports of credit agencies indicate on the contrary that the number of such reverses in recent months has been but little above and frequently somewhat below the average through a series of years."

Continuing, the bank says:

"The reserve percentages of the Federal Reserve system and of the New York Reserve Bank have been higher in the last thirty days than at any time in the past three years, an indication of the liquidation of credit which has been going forward since the autumn of 1920.

"This liquidation of credit has been attended by a liquidation of goods and of stocks, but by no means has it been confined to domestic products. The heavy importation of gold from Europe, which has continued for about a year, some of it to finance current transactions, has also paid a large amount of foreign indebtedness to the United States, and has contributed toward the building up of considerable foreign balances in New York.

"Up to July 10, the net movement of gold to this country since July 1, 1920, amounted to $331,700,000.

"It has worked doubly to increase the reserve position of the system, by enabling member banks to reduce or liquidate indebtedness to the Reserve Banks, and by enlarging its gold reserve. According to a calculation given in the July issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin, the average reserve ratio of the system during June would have been 48 as against 75 per cent., had there been no additions to gold reserves in the preceding year."

MAIL ORDER SALES DROP.

Sears-Roebuck Estimate for July 35 Per Cent. Below Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 29.—July sales of Sears, Roebuck & Co., the Chicago mail order house, are estimated at 35 per cent. below July, 1920. A statement covering the first half of this year shows an operating loss of $3,500,000. Dividend payments totaled $2,300,000, making a total deduction of $5,800,000 from surplus.

Inventories are reduced nearly $25,000,000, to $80,500,000. Accounts receivable dropped nearly $4,000,000, to $42,840,000, and accounts payable declined over $6,000,000, to $4,550,000. Notes payable receded more than $14,500,000, to $30,000,000.

The company bought in the open market $2,234,000 of its $50,000,000 serial notes, of which $16,500,000 mature in October.

Cash on hand and marketable securities remain practically unchanged, while fixed assets and investments have increased somewhat in value.

Member Banks' Loans and Investments Drop to Lowest Figure in Two Years

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Withdrawal of Government deposits aggregating $153,000,000 and reductions of $37,000,000 in other demand deposits, accompanied by a decline of about $100,000,000 in loans and investments, are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's consolidated weekly statement of conditions on July 20 of 814 member banks in leading cities.

Loans secured by Government obligations show a reduction for the week of $4,000,000; loans supported by corporate and other securities increased by $11,000,000, while other loans, largely of a commercial and industrial character, declined by $67,000,000. Corresponding changes at member banks in New York City include a reduction of $4,000,000 in loans secured by Government obligations, an increase of $16,000,000 in loans supported by other securities, and a decrease of $36,000,000 in commercial loans.

Investments of the reporting banks in United States bonds and Victory notes show a nominal increase. Investments in Treasury notes declined by $11,000,000. Holdings of Treasury certificates fell off about $32,000,000, indicating the active investment demand for these short-term securities, while corporate and other securities on hand show an increase of $2,000,000 for the week.

For the member banks in New York City reductions of $3,000,000 in the holdings of United States bonds and Victory notes, of $8,000,000 in Treasury notes and of $20,000,000 in Treasury certificates, as against an increase of $3,000,000 in other securities are noted. In consequence of the above conditions, total loans and investments of the reporting institutions declined below $15,000,000,000, the July 20 total of $14,951,000,000 being the lowest since July 25, 1919, and 13.5 per cent. below the peak shown on Oct. 15 of last year.

Accommodation of reporting banks at the Federal Reserve banks shows a decrease for the week from $1,154,000,000 to $1,130,000,000, the ratio of accommodation to total loans and investments remaining unchanged, at 7.7 per cent. In New York City an increase from $312,000,000 to $313,000,000 in the total borrowings from the local reserve bank, with no change in the ratio of accommodation, is shown.

As against the above-mentioned considerable decreases in Government and other demand deposits, the member banks report an increase of $2,000,000 in time deposits. For the banks in New York City reductions of $81,000,000 in Government deposits, of $3,000,000 in other demand deposits and of $2,000,000 in time deposits are shown. The much smaller decline in demand deposits at the New York City banks is due apparently in part to transfers of funds from country correspondents.

Reserve balances of the reporting banks with the Federal Reserve banks declined about $26,000,000, and cash in vault $17,000,000. For New York City members corresponding declines of $10,000,000 and $9,000,000 are noted.

This table furnishes some details:

Condition of Member Banks in Leading Reserve Cities.

No. reporting banks.	All Fed. Res. Bank Cities. 281	Frd. Res. Branch Cities. 314	All Other Repts. Banks. 219	New York. 70	Chicago. 61
Loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with F. R. Banks—					
Loans sec. by U. S. Govt. obligations	$449,156,000	$104,962,000	$80,729,000	$225,760,000	$61,931,000
Loans sec. by stocks and bonds	2,105,687,000	488,769,000	421,980,000	1,101,521,000	316,485,000
All other loans and discounts	5,208,140,000	1,463,758,000	1,374,448,000	2,290,895,000	783,738,000
Total loans and disc.	7,762,986,000	2,057,489,000	1,877,156,000	3,717,676,000	1,162,154,000
U. S. bonds	443,170,000	239,126,000	211,430,000	264,470,000	20,339,000
U. S. Victory notes.	100,126,000	39,127,000	28,253,000	72,013,000	12,533,000
U. S. Treas. notes.	85,906,000	6,200,000	7,605,000	41,393,000	1,486,000
U. S. ctfs. of indebt.	84,128,000	22,355,000	16,067,000	58,949,000	7,624,000
Other bonds, stocks and securities	1,118,278,000	583,504,000	345,835,000	551,457,000	136,200,000
Total loans and discounts and inc. incl. bills rediscounted with F. R. Banks	9,383,574,000	2,900,203,000	2,484,913,000	4,705,980,000	1,342,360,000
Reserve balance with F. R. Banks.....	897,892,000	189,235,000	140,126,000	527,517,000	123,498,000
Cash in vault.....	179,713,000	64,159,000	75,480,000	52,018,000	12,226,000
Net demand deposits	7,039,718,000	1,586,291,000	1,452,980,000	4,047,193,000	915,763,000
Time deposits	1,340,822,000	914,080,000	650,466,000	235,082,000	214,040,000
Govt. deposits	101,178,000	13,462,000	9,829,000	68,847,000	4,314,000
Bills payable with F. R. Bank; sec. by U. S. Govt. obligations	176,954,000	84,825,000	45,943,000	89,713,000	16,847,000
Bills redis., &c.....	574,758,000	132,779,000	138,177,000	222,987,000	33,616,000

Charges on Merchandise in Customs.

RIO JANEIRO, July 29 (Associated Press).—For the purpose of assisting Brazilian commercial enterprises to meet the situation which has developed because of the low exchange rate, an emergency measure providing that all merchandise now in the custom houses shall not be liable to more than two months' storage charges if it is cleared before the end of October has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies and is now under discussion by that body. The measure, which has the Government's support, has been reported favorably by the Finance Committee.

Pending Congressional action, storage charges have been under a similar exemption through an act of the Minister of Finance for several months past. Under this exemption claimants are taking their goods from the custom houses after depositing suitable guarantees that they will pay the full charges should Congress fail to authorize the Finance Minister's action.

The measure now before the Chamber of Deputies provides that imports shall be paid for with 40 per cent. gold and 60 per cent. paper if cleared during August and September, instead of 55 per cent. in gold and 45 per cent. paper as at present. The rate on goods cleared during October would be 45 per cent. gold and 55 per cent. paper under the new measure, which also provides that the gold milre, as applied to customs duties, shall be collected at the rate of 2,850 paper milres instead of the present rate of 5,280.

In the event this measure becomes a law, it is believed in business circles here that it will stimulate the acceptance of shipments already received, and at the same time give the Government considerable revenue immediately.

COKE OVEN PLAN COMPLETE.

Belgian-American $10,000,000 Company Will Operate on New Basis.

The Belgian American Coke Ovens Corporation has announced the completion of its organization program. The company, which was recently incorporated, has a capital of $10,000,000 preferred stock and 200,000 shares of common stock of no par value. It will specialize in the Piette by-product coke ovens and other carbonization appliances.

The Board of Directors of the company is composed of Thomas F. Ryan, Emile Francqui, president of the largest bank in Belgium; F. S. Landstreet, president of the new company; Hector Prud'homme, of Brussels; Herbert St. Vreeland, as associate of Mr. Ryan, Oliver Piette, the noted Belgium coke oven inventor; G. H. Walker, President of the banking house of W. A. Harriman & Co., and Adolphe Stoclet, representing Belgian interests; Lambert Jadot, also a prominent Belgian. William H. Page is general counsel for the new corporation.

MORE GOLD FROM ABROAD.

Adriatic Brought Metal for Several Local Banks.

Gold which arrived on the White Star liner Adriatic from England was consigned as follows: Kuhn, Loeb & Co., forty-four boxes of bar gold, valued at £321,601; two boxes of British gold coin and three boxes of Turkish gold, value £25,000; Equitable Trust Company, one hundred boxes of bar gold, value £40,000; chartered Bank of China, three boxes of bar gold, value £29,500; Netherlands Trading Society, two boxes of bar gold, value £90,000. Gold valued at approximately $100,000 arrived for various consignees on the United Fruit ship Santa Marta.

Announcement was made yesterday by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. that the firm had 4,000,000 in gold en route on the steamship Carmania.

LAMONT EXPLAINS LOAN.

Says French Consortium Banks Had No Part in Chinese Plan.

Thomas W. Lamont, Chairman of the American banking group of the Chinese Consortium, yesterday made the following statement:

"The impression has prevailed in certain quarters that the French group of the Chinese Consortium was concerned in the negotiations recently reported between the Banque Industrielle de Chine of Paris and the Chinese Government for a loan of 200,000,000 francs to assist in the reorganization of the Banque Industrielle. These negotiations have been entirely independent of the French Consortium banks, the leader of which is, as it has always been, the Banque de l'Indo Chine."

SOVIET BUYS FLOUR HERE.

Russia Orders More Than 5,000 Tons—Part Goes Tomorrow.

The purchase for the Russian Soviet Government of more than 5,000 tons of flour from mills in New York State and the Middle West was announced here yesterday by the American Producers' Export Corporation.

The first cargo, consisting of 2,000 tons, will leave here tomorrow for Petrograd on the Norwegian steamship Storaker and a second shipment will follow next month. The flour was purchased through a London branch of the corporation.

TO CORNER IN SUGAR

Federal Refining Company Calls It "Indefensible" and "a Condition That Cannot Last."

MELTINGS SHOW A DECREASE

166,000 Fewer Tons Turned Out in Last Eight Weeks Than in Same Period a Year Ago.

The recent advance in the price of refined sugar, according to a statement by the Federal Sugar Refining Company, was due to the fact that "the bulk of sugar supplies are, in effect, cornered." The company does not believe that "the rise would have occurred if refiners had considered the situation strong enough to warrant increased meltings more nearly to capacity. A midsummer demand which permits refiners to run at anything less than full speed is surely insufficient reason for advancing prices."

Figures quoted by the Federal to prove this assertion show a shortage of meltings of 166,000 tons in the eight weeks ended July 21 this year, compared with the same period last year. In those eight weeks of 1920 570,000 tons were melted, and this year only 404,000. These figures include sugars delivered to the trade without refining and also exports of refined sugars, which in this period were greater this year than last.

"This 166,000-ton decrease, however, is covered by the pressure for sale of beet sugars, of which there was an excessive carry-over, 200,000 tons of the old crop still remaining to be marketed; and the new beet crop is almost at hand. If there is any unusual demand for refinde sugar the meltings do not reflect it, as is shown by the Federal reports, when refiners' stocks of raws at present are 66 per cent. greater than last year.

"Cornering or withholding foodstuffs from the market for the openly avowed purpose of enhancing prices has always been indefensible," says the Federal Sugar Refining Company. It adds that such a condition cannot last and prices must come down.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Aris. Ext....	15	16	Iron Dlosa...	15	20
Ariz. Silver.	18	20	La Rose.....	15	25
Ariz. Tip Top	3	4	Majestic	6	8
Black Hawk	4	5	Met. Metals .	40	45
Boston Mont.	73	74	Midway Mos .	25	26
Chief Con...	2½	2¾	Mut. Div. Tr.	26	28
Calaveras ...	75c	1¼	Monarch		15
Carnegie, new.	32	34	Mt. L. & Z..	3	3½
Denlgn & B.	8	9	Nixon	3	7
Eagle B. H..	2	2½	Nichler	4	6
Eureka Cro..	30	41	Seven Metals	6	7
Forty-Nine .	1	2	Silver Shaft.	6	8
Caledon	40	45	U. V.-Ext....	22½	24
Homa	3	4	Yukon	75c	1
Iron Cap....	3½	7			

DECLINE CONTINUES

Loss of $1,500,000,000 in Exports and $600,000,000 in Imports in the Year.

JUNE SHOWS A SHARP DROP

Germany and Japan the Only Larger Buyers Here Than Year Ago, but Send Less.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Exports to Europe fell off nearly $1,500,000,000, while those to South America increased more than $30,000,000 during the fiscal year ended June 30 last, as compared with the previous year, Commerce Department figures disclosed today. There was a sharp decline in June in both directions, compared to the same month a year ago.

The year's exports to Europe were $3,408,000,000, against $4,863,000,000 in 1920; imports were $827,000,000, against $1,179,000,000.

June exports to Europe totaled $177,000,000, against $294,000,000 last year, while imports were $54,000,000, compared with $118,000,000.

South America exports for the fiscal year amounted to $523,000,000, compared with $490,000,000, and imports aggregated $485,000,000, as against $880,000,000, while June exports totaled $17,000,000, compared with $46,000,000, and imports aggregated $19,000,000, as against $81,000,000.

Trade with the principal countries for June as compared with June, 102, is shown in the following table:

Exports.	June, 1921.	June, 1920.
Great Britain	$54,000,000	$130,000,000
France	12,000,000	36,000,000
Germany	30,000,000	19,000,000
Italy	22,000,000	21,000,000
Japan	17,000,000	14,000,000
China	9,000,000	14,000,000
Argentina	7,000,000	13,000,000
Brazil	5,000,000	9,000,000
Chile	3,000,000	4,000,000
Imports.		
	June, 1921.	June, 1920.
Great Britain	$14,000,000	$30,000,000
France	10,000,000	16,000,000
Germany	6,000,000	5,000,000
Italy	4,000,000	5,000,000
Japan	20,000,000	40,000,000
China	10,000,000	20,000,000
Argentina	4,000,000	16,000,000
Brazil	4,000,000	25,000,000

SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS.

	Rights Mon.	Yester-day. Pr.	Thurs-day. Asked.
Am. Mch. & Fdry.	Aug. 31	18	23 15
D., L. & W. Co.	Aug. 20	20⅝	20⅝ 20
Reading		15¾	17 15¾
Worcester El. Co.	July 30	6¾	8¾ 6¾

FINANCIAL NOTES.

John C. Foley was elected Assistant Treasurer of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors.

Clarence Dillon, head of the firm of Dillon, Read & Co., who is in Europe, is expected to sail for New York Sept. 20.

KEEP TRADE QUIET

Bradstreet's Reports Less Active Buying and Holding Off by Country Merchants.

DUN'S SEES BRIGHT OUTLOOK

With Dealers' Stocks Diminishing Larger Merchandising Is Foreshadowed.

The past week witnessed virtually no change in the general business situation, according to the reports received by the leading mercantile agencies. Heat and holiday influences have ruled, according to the summary compiled by Bradstreet's, and as a result distributive trade and manufacturing are quieter than for some time past, with unemployment complained of more at several cities.

"Reflection of these conditions," says the journal, "is had in reports of less active buying from wholesale and secondary markets and of holding off by country merchants pending a clearer view of the admittedly rather mixed crop conditions.

"The situation, however, finds quite a few redeeming features visible," it is added, "most of these having to do with the further future. Most immediately helpful of all these is the continued strength of buying of our grain, particularly wheat for Europe, which still reports drought affecting crops.

"Prices show a hardening tendency, especially in the case of foodstuffs, the average on July 28 being 10 per cent. above that at the opening of the month."

Dun's Review, in commenting on the situation, says that, "with constructive forces in operation and a better sentiment developing in different quarters, the commercial outlook seems one of brighter prospects. Activity is not generally expected at this season, are not wholly absent, and there is a more hopeful feeling even in channels where actual transactions disclose no increase. The conviction that fundamental conditions have been strengthened by inevitble readjustments find more frequent expression, and a weakening of the hesitation is now discernible in certain lines. Without departure from conservative and prudent policies, some interests are beginning to anticipate forward requirements, especially in textiles, and producers are benefiting from the change of the buyers' attitude. While instances where manufacturers are booked ahead remain the exception, the constant repeating of moderate-sized orders with requests for prompt deliveries indicates that many dealers' stocks have undergone depletion, and is believed to foreshadow larger merchandising in the future."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 29.—Sixty-five new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $1,628,400, were chartered today. They include:

Nina B. Foote, Antwerp, Jefferson Co., dry goods, $25,000; N. B. and L. L. Foote, L. L. Gibbs; attorneys, La Rue & Blair, Watertown.

Creative Dress Co., Manhattan, $5,000; B. Remnek, 1,474 Baker St.; Jaffe; attorneys, Lyman & Samberg, 262 5th Ave.

Lind-Hendrickson Co., Manhattan, spring and elastic exercises, $10,000; V. J. Lind, B. Hendrickson; attorney, A. A. Hendrickson, 63 Dey St.

Hub Furniture Co., Brooklyn, $40,000; M. Komitzky, C. Tumen, B. L. Sherwin; attorney, M. L. Kane, 35 Court St., Brooklyn.

Brownsville Holding Corp., Brooklyn, real estate agency, $12,000; I. Reloiman, I. Gordon, H. O. Koshkin; attorneys, Goldman & Yorke, 41 Park Row.

Doman Mfg. Corp., Eldridge, Onondaga Co., electrical and engineering, $200,000; A. E. Doman, F. E. MacCollum, W. H. Fleisch; attorneys, Stillwell, Vail & Stillwell, 52 Broadway.

Curtiss Confection Co., Saratoga Springs, $15,000; G. N. G. and J. A. Dunham, J. C. Armstrong; attorneys, Brackett, Todd, Wheat & Waite, Saratoga.

Nawoka Drug and Chemical Corp., Manhattan, wholesale, $20,000; J. Gluckow, H. Melman, A. Kantor; attorney, N. H. Kramer, 31 Chambers St.

Ghinsua Tobacco Corp., Manhattan, $20,000; W. Poigians, B. E. Perelson, E. Cotter; attorneys, Cotter, Dougherty, McManus & Ernst, 170 B'way.

Hudes Fur Co., Rochester, $41,500; S. Hudes, E. A. Dentinger, A. Wood; attorneys, Webster, Meade & Straus, Rochester.

Empire Electric Globe Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; G. Kesinger, S. R. Goldstein, L. Feldman; attorney, M. L. Kane, 35 Court St., Brooklyn.

Riegelhaupt-Bergias Button Works, Brooklyn, $6,000; A. and A. R. Reigelhaupt, P. Bergias; attorney, N. H. Kramer, 31 Chambers St.

Fluerbeer Products Corp., Manhattan, restaurant, $10,000; M. Neumann, M. K. Horner, E. Davidowitz; attorney, J. I. Berman, 240 B'way.

U. S. Sand Blast Mfg. Co., Bronx, general contractors, $10,000; W. Fischer, W. Wanser, H. Greenblatt; attorney, F. E. Jackson, 302 B'way.

Zorah Co., Manhattan, grain, drugs and chemicals, $50,000; F. Freiberger, H. Tuchman; attorney, D. Freiberger, 25 Beaver St.

Solow & Kats, Brooklyn, realty, $10,000; S. Kats, I. Solow, M. Schusterow; attorney, J. J. Bakerman, 5,204 5th Av., Brooklyn.

American Premium Co., Manhattan, mail order business, $9,000; S. Cruso, L. Horowitz, T. Lapidus; attorneys, Raimo, Brignoli, Russo & Di Crocco, 299 Broadway.

McG. & B. Co., Brooklyn, restaurants, $25,000; B. H. Childs, M. J. Buckley; attorney, J. H. Lack, 40 Court St., Brooklyn.

Kinokraft, Manhattan, motion pictures, $25,000; H. Fein, M. Jacobson, H. Oppenheim; attorneys, Levy & Shilman, 1,463 Broadway.

Stein's Hotel, Orchard Park, Erie Co., $33,000; E. F. and A. G. F. Stein, A. Rabe; attorney, C. H. White, Buffalo.

M. J. Buckley, Manhattan, storage, $10,000; J. T. and M. J. Buckley, D. J. Hogan; attorney, R. Jarvis, 150 Nassau St.

Bearsdol Co., Queens, realty and contractors, $10,000; W. Doleisalmo, F. W. Braender; attorney, A. H. Rosenbaum, 31 Broadway.

Burgesser Hats, Manhattan, millinery, $50,000; A. H. and L. D. Burgesser, M. Schoen; attorneys, Goodman & Werner, 51 Chambers St.

Krogg Holding Co., Bronx, realty, $5,000; J. D. and E. Krogg, H. Schnier; attorney, L. A. Steyn, 4,386 Park Av.

Five-Ever Footwear Co., Garden City, 100 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $10,000; J. A. Probst, H. Greenspan, A. H. Zeitchick; attorneys, Burnstein & Geier, 271 Madison Av.

Fair Textile Stores, Manhattan, dry goods, $50,000; S. Gross, H. Landau, S. Ginsberg; attorney, J. E. Spiro, 1 Union Square.

Wald's Hungarian Restaurant, Manhattan, $5,000; J. Wald, I. Geiger, S. W. Fleischer; attorney, H. S. Fleischer, 1,862 Madison Av.

Whipple & Niblack, Mount Vernon, electrical contractors, $5,000; C. B. Whipple, C. and D. Niblack; attorney, J. H. Esser, Mount Vernon.

F. J. Wilmarth's Motor Renting Service, Manhattan, $5,000; F. J. and R. E. Wilmarth; attorney, D. Kassel, 256 Broadway.

Weeber & Don, Mattituck, Suffolk Co., agricultural products, $500,000; E. M. Simpson, C. L. Alles, H. Madden; attorneys, Simpson & Simpson, 258 5th Av.

Juliet Realty Co., Bronx, $2,000; E., J. and L. Fleischl; attorney, H. L. Horowitz, 30 5th Av.

Lorin T. Hinton & Co., Brockport, shoe repairing, $20,000; C. V. White, E. and H. B. Telfair; attorney, L. R. Shay, Brockport.

Batcheller-McConnell Co., Ltd., Manhattan, mercantile, $50,000; C. Batcheller, M. McConnell, E. W. Arnold Jr.; attorneys, Graef & Arnold, 60 Wall St.

Klein & Evans, Brooklyn, real estate agency, $30,000; A. Klein, S. and B. Evans; attorney, J. H. Rose, Stats Bank Building, Brooklyn.

Unity Drug Syndicate, Manhattan, $30,000; P. Cohen, A. Maigret, V. Fede; attorney, C. Firestone, 299 Broadway.

Nafcik Holding Corp., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; M. H. Kutinsky, M. H. and L. Kleban; attorney, P. D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St.

Weiler & Kitarevich, Manhattan, millinery, $10,000; J. Weiler, M. Kitayevich, H. Rosenfeld; attorney, P. Krebnsky, 299 Broadway.

Royal Wash Co., Manhattan, $20,000; A. and M. Saderov, S. Levine; attorney, J. Poinson, 299 Broadway.

Effo Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, women's apparel, $16,000; A. Oransky, H. and H. Friefeld; attorneys, M. M. Schenkel, 299 Broadway.

Meisel & Meisel, Queens Borough, women's apparel, $25,000; J., L. and A. Meisel; attorney, E. C. McParlan, Long Island City.

Meridian Dress Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; G. Graber, S. Margon, L. Blarnett; attorney, A. Heler, 305 Broadway.

Glaser-ol Laboratories Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; chemical, and A. J. Glassman, B. Raywid; attorneys, Marshall, Garrett & Wheaton, 2,225 5th Av.

Hamlin Garden, Manhattan, restaurants, $40,000; P. Fay, M. Nip, L. La Pe; attorney, W. K. Gilchrist, 170 Broadway.

J. W. Anderson & Co., Manhattan, make merchandise, $10,000; J. W. Anderson, A. J. Podesta; attorney, A. A. Stump, 256 Broadway.

H. W. Swest Shipyard and Machine Works, Greenport, Suffolk Co., $75,000; H. W. Swest, C. W. Thorn, B. Grey; attorney, H. L. Fordham, 111 Broadway.

Nostrand-Malbone Co., Brooklyn, realty, $50,000; H. Zornow, L. Kookogy; attorney, G. R. Holahan Jr., 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Manelli's Delicatessen and Lunch Room Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. Goldman, J. and R. Ellis; attorney, H. Dorfman, 120 Delancey St.

Haller Embroidery Works, Manhattan, $1,000; M. and R. Haller, A. Rockower; attorney, M. Wolf, 220 5th Av.

Invincible Mortgage Co., Manhattan, realty, &c., $100,000; B. B. Engel, W. Marshall, H. Grossman; attorney, H. Gottlieb, 299 Broadway.

Herrick Operating Co., Manhattan, restaurant business, $5,000; R. Herrick, S. Reanek, E. M. Weiss; attorney, A. J. Herrick, 99 Nassau St.

L-E-F Dress and Costume Co., Manhattan, $50,000; S. Levinson, W. Cohen; attorney, S. Douglas, 1,240 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Spa Knitting Co., Ballston Spa., $75,000; J. McNamee, J. F. Shutts, R. Currie; attorney, E. S. Coons, Ballston Spa.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Van Gytenbeek, Manhattan, $2,500 to $100,000.

Superior Cream Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $100,000.

Brooks Bros., Manhattan, 50,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 50,000 common, no par value.

International Mailing Tube & Wrapper Co., Brooklyn, $7,000 to $20,000.

Nash Buffalo Corporation, Buffalo, carry on business, $750,000; and 7,500 shares common stock, no par value.

Empire Silo & Chemical Corporation, Rensselaer, $100,000 to $195,000.

NAME CHANGES.

Jones-Beers Co., Binghamton, to Beers Construction Co.

Binghamton Daughters of Isabella, Binghamton, to Catholic Woman's Club of Binghamton, N. Y.

Ralph S. Cary & Co., Binghamton, to Cary & Co.

SURRENDER OF AUTHORITY.

Weeber & Don, N. J.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Atlantic Mercantile Corp., Manhattan.

Sush & Kavinsky, Manhattan.

Harold L. Brown Co., Manhattan.

Option Securities Corp., Manhattan.

Ascher Detective Agency & N. Y. Harbor Patrol, Manhattan.

Independent Costume Co., Manhattan.

Majestic Trimming & Knee Pants Co., Manhattan.

Jones Motor Sales Co., Buffalo.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, July 29.—Charters filed today:

Barco Petroleum Corp., $5,000,000; Frederick W. Schall, Cyrus F. Winker, New York; G. Fred Schuman, Baltimore; attorney, U. S. Corporation Co.

Explorer Mfg. Co., barrels, $1,000,000; attorney, Corporation Guarantee & Trust Co., Philadelphia.

H. D. Donald Shipping Co., boats, $200,000; attorney, Franklin L. Mettler, Wilmington.

Southwestern Finance Corp. of Houston, stocks and bonds, $200,000; C. C. Young, I. N. Clark, B. Ar Killson, Houston, Texas; attorney, Colonial Charter Co., Wilmington.

Marielle Bros. Mfg. Co., toilet articles, $100,000; attorney, Colonial Charter Co., Wilmington.

The No-O-Dor Co., toilet preparations, $100,000; attorney, Capital Trust Co. of Delaware.

Penn Chemical Co., washing powders, $50,000; attorney, Corporation Service Co., Wilmington.

W. D. Speece Construction Co., construction, $25,000; W. D. Speece, A. M. Frazier, G. C. Speece, Glendora, N. J.; attorney, U. S. Corporation Co.

CAPITAL INCREASE.

Vaporized Food Products Co., Cal., $300,000 to $500,000.

NAME CHANGE.

Family Merger Real Estate & Security Corporatio, to Family Merger Security Corp., New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 29.—New charters:

Seacrest Land Co., Camden, $125,000; William G. Moore, Robert B. Chew, J. Fithian Tatem, Camden.

Progressive Realty Co. of Westfield, $100,000; Howard F. Brock, James V. Peeples, James H. Gunn, Westfield.

Fairmount Wet Wash Laundry, Jersey City, $25,000; Antonio Paolino, Umberto Parrillo, Joseph Urso, Jersey City.

Atlantic Coffee Co., Newark, $100,000; J. L. Gessik, M. H. Donovan, Irvington; J. J. Gaynor, Newark.

Anderson Co., New Providence, real estate, $50,000; E. F. Anderson, E. C. De Dreux, Summit; Charles Bryce, Murray Hill.

New Jersey Storage Battery Mfg. Co., Jersey City, $100,000; Daniel E. Lanhe, Hillside; A. E. Wager, M. A. Wager, Jersey City.

FOREIGN SECURITIES.

	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.
Argent. (unlisted).	5	Sep.	1945	62¾ 63¼
Belgian (restor'n).	5		1934	68½ 69¼
Belgian (Prem.)	5		1920	89¾ 73¼
British Victory	4		1919	100 100
British F.	4		1960	249 264
Brit. Nat. W. B.	5		1927	353 374
Brit. Nat. W. B.	5		1922	356 374
Brit. Nat. W. B.	5		1920	344 350
Canada	5½	Nov.	1933	84 86¼
Canada Govt.	5½	Dec.	1937	84¾ 85¾
French Govt.	6		1931	58¼ 60¼
French Loan, '17	4		1942	45 47
French Prem.	5		1920	67 70
French Loan	6		1920	69¾ 71¼
Italy Treasury	6		1925	38 42
Italy War Loan	5½		1919	60 52
Russia, ruble bds.	5½	Feb.	1926	6 8
Russia, Govt.	5½		1921	11½ 14
Sweden	5½		1939	85¾ 86¾
Switzerland	5½		1929	87 87½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
City of Bergen 8s	98	98½
City of Berne 8s	99½	99⅝
City of Christiania 8s	99⅜	100
City of Zurich 8s	99⅜	100
Argentine 5s	63½	69
Belgium 8s	101¼	101⅜
Belgium 6s	63½	63¾
Belgium 7½s	101	101¼
Kingdom of Sweden 6s	85½	87
Dom. of Canada 5½s, 1921	99⅝	100
Dom. of Canada 5s	92¾	93
Dom. of Canada 5½s, 1939	92	92¾
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	88	88½
Danish Municipal 8s, Series A	102	102½
Danish Municipal 8s, Series B	102	102½
Denmark 8s	103	103
Chinese Government 5s	46½	47½
Norway 8s	103½	104
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	77½	78½
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	79	79
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	65	67
Brazil 8s	104½	100½
Republic of Chile 8s	100	100
Dominican Republic 5s	80	90
City of Lyons 6s	82	83
City of Marseilles 6s	82	83
City of Bordeaux 6s	82	83
City of Paris 6s	93½	90½
City of Copenhagen 5½s	78½	78⅝
French Government 5½s	100½	101
French Government 7½s	99⅝	96
Swiss Confederation 8s	105	104½
Japanese 4½s	85½	85¾
Japanese 4½s, second series	85¾	85¾
Japanese 4s	70¾	71
City of Tokio 6s	59	61½
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	99½	100
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1922	98½	98½
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1929	88¾	90
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	80¾	87
United States of Mexico 4s	45	45
United States of Mexico 4s	32¾	34
Italy 6½s	88¾	89
San Paulo 8s	98½	99¾

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAR LOANS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930-1065	101¼	
2s, c. 1930-100	100¾	
4s, r. 1925-1044		
4s, c. 1925-1044	100¾	
Pan 2s, r. 1936	100¾	101¼
Pan 2s, c. 1936	100¾	101¼
Pan 2s, r. 1938	100	100½
Pan 2s, c. 1938	100	100½
4s, r. 1944	97	97½
4s, c. 1944	97	97½
3-65s	93	

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Ad Rumely 1st pf.	15	25
Do pf.....	39	50
Alas G M

TO COTTON PRICES

Trading Largely Professional—Attempt Here to Repurchase Lifts Pressure.

Resistance again was the dominant element in cotton yesterday, prices improving slightly here and abroad. Complaints of a poor showing in some parts of Texas and of boll weevil over a much larger area than last year claimed attention. The market appeared to be well evened up in preparation for Monday's Washington report, leaving trading largely professional. Prices gained 7 to 10 points on the day.

Early trading reflected depression caused by further decline in Liverpool sales of spot cotton, only 2,000 bales American changing hands. A weaker sterling exchange market induced selling. One line of 2,000 March came out and was followed by offers of October and December that carried prices off within a few points of the week's low. When room traders attempted to repurchase cotton sold Thursday absence of pressure became evident quickly. Long cotton seemed to have been very thoroughly liquidated at higher prices earlier in the week, leaving only a limited scattering supply of contract to meet any covering demand. Soon after the New York opening, Liverpool prices began to improve, bringing foreign buying orders, particularly in late positions. The upturn abroad changed an opening decline of 7 points into a final advance of 12 points in some months. This turned the market here, creating better buying than had been seen in two days. October rose to 12 cents and, meeting little cotton, continued to 12.13.

Reports of a less favorable nature from several points in South and East Texas were received. A New York firm said presence of boll weevil was reported by 71 per cent. of their correspondents, compared with 55 per cent. last year. This brought about more active demand for contracts as well as curtailing professional selling. For several days a certain ring element has contested price advances, on the theory that condition figures were showing too small a deterioration to warrant much recovery before the bureau. This cotton had been absorbed by mill interest, leaving improved technical position after a decline of 136 points from the extreme advance.

A condition of 66 by a conservative New Orleans house, with a loss of 2 points in Georgia and Texas, helped the recovery. This figure compared with 67.1 in July, 1910, the former low record for this season, and 74.1 last year. Temperatures in the cotton belt as a whole remained moderate, but points where there were more than 100 degrees increased to 14, compared with only 3 or 4 places earlier this week. A few recent sellers showed less confidence in their positions, covering enough cotton to carry January back to 12.85, the level from which liquidation of a 200,000-bale line on January started on Tuesday. Announcement that part time in Manchester had been abandoned officially helped to steady prices at the recovery, but there were no evidences of any broadening in outside demand, trading continued mainly for a few local and trade interests.

A decline in wheat and an easier stock market influenced afternoon trading. Despite another large day's clearances, bringing the week's exports above 137,000 bales, nearly four times above those in the week last year, prices lost about half the advance. Effort to sell 5,000 thousand bales bought at the low point Thursday found New York traders well covered and support lacking. After October worked off to 12.02, evidence of several liberal buying orders at the even figure prevented further loss. Closing orders were smaller than usual, but demand for December around 12.50 closed that month 10 points higher than on Thursday.

For the third successive week spinners' takings exceeded 200,000 bales, nearly all countries taking more cotton than in the corresponding week in 1920. This brought the total for the season to above 10,000,000, but 2,250,000 bales behind last year's.

Liberal exports this week increased the season's total to 5,585,000 bales, only 766,000 bales behind last year. Three months ago exports were 1,500,000 bales behind last year.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
October	...11.95	12.12	11.88	12.02@08	11.95
December	12.40	12.60	12.36	12.50@51	12.40
January	..12.38	12.56	12.36	12.49@50	12.40
March	....12.73	12.93	12.67	12.84@85	12.79
May	.....	13.00	12.92	12.97	12.88

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points advance, 12c for middling upland.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston 11.30, unchanged; New Orleans 11, unchanged; Savannah, 10.73, unchanged; Augusta 10.75, unchanged; Memphis 10.75, unchanged; Houston 11.30, 5 points advance; Little Rock 10.50, unchanged.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts....	13,304	28,063	7,382
Exports	30,075	17,372	18,878
Exports, season.	5,585,425	5,428,197	6,351,828
N. Y. stocks....	156,141	135,300	35,638
Port stocks.....	1,347,936	1,447,254	794,708
N. Y. arrivals..	468	.....	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet, 1 point decline, 7.86d. for middling. Sales 8,000; American, 2,000. Futures opened quiet, 3 points decline to 2 points advance, closed steady, 9 points to 13 points advance. Prices: October, 8.39d; December, 8.45d; January, 8.52d; March, 8.60d; May, 8.69d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths quiet.

COMMERCIAL LEASES.

Lexington Motor Company Rents 57th Street Corner for $500,000.

The Lexington Motor Company leased the store at the southwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street in the new twenty-five-story Fisk Building, which is now approaching completion. The space will be used as a salesroom for Lexington cars. The lease is for a term of years at almost an aggregate rental of $500,000. Negotiations were handled by Cross & Brown Company.

The five-story building at 357 Fifth Avenue, 82x100, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, was leased to Gushee's, Inc. The lease was made by the J. R. Tripler Company, which holds a subleasehold of the property from Alfred A. Hagedorn made by the owner of the building, the Johnson Estate. The lease to the Gushee's, Inc., is for a term of about twenty-one years from July 1 and calls for a net rental of $35,000.

The Duross Company leased for the Bristol Industries to Irving Wolins the store and basement at 23 Barclay Street.

The Haggstrom-Callen Company leased space in the Speedometer Building at 110 to 121 West Sixty-third Street to the Lever Auto Equipment Company for automobile accessories.

Bigler & Baldwin leased for Elsie Celeb Wilson the store at 33 East Fifty-seventh Street to Margarette, Inc.

G. Montague Mable, agent, sold for the Garage Corporation the lease for $15,000 on the two-story garage containing 22,000 square feet, known as the 163d Street Garage, at 497 to 505 East 163d Street, and negotiated a new lease for twenty years for an aggregate rental of $450,000. Sidney L. Warsawer was associate broker. The attorneys were Jacobs & Leibner for the Garage Corporation and Samuel I. Goliob for the newly formed company taking the lease.

Manhattan Dwelling Sales.

A. C. Durant sold for C. Ellwood Calahan the five-story dwelling at 304 West Seventy-first Street to Mrs. M. P. Atkinson.

G. C. Tuoti & Co. sold for the H. M. Wolf Company to G. Picciurro, the four-story flat with store at 339 East 113d Street.

Edward A. Raymond sold to Anthony Fulton the three-story dwelling, on lot 16 by 99.11, at 16 West 130th Street.

The four-story dwelling at 4 West 121st Street, on a lot 20 by 100.11, was sold by Elizabeth Niewenhous to Francis W. Baldwin.

LOSE A GOOD START

Market, Braced by Crop Reports at the Start, Becomes Tame Before the Close.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 29.—For the first time in recent years a sensationally bullish crop report on wheat and oats had but a limited effect in advancing prices, all of which was lost within a short time; and the finish of the grain markets was tame, at the lowest of the day and well toward the inside price of the season on oats. Show made the corn crop 2,900,000,000 bushels, a loss of 300,000,000 bushels for the month of July, which is about double the usual seasonal decline for that period in a number of years. The conditions dropped from 90.1 on July 1 to 82.7 on July 25. The heaviest losses are in the Central West and South and Southeast, while Iowa and Nebraska hold a high condition but have reached the limit of their resources in many sections. The wheat crop of 783,000,000 bushels—54,000,000 of Winter and 198,000,000 of Spring—is shown a loss of 25,000,000 bushels from last year. The condition of 83.7 for Spring wheat compares with 72.4 last month, the loss in bushels being 37,000,000.

Not in recent years has the oat crop been so unpromising, the estimated yield being 1,078,000,000 bushels, or 800,000,000 bushels reduction in July compared with 1,526,000,000 bushels last year. As a result of the drought and heat, the potato crop has suffered and promises the smallest since the partial failure in 1909.

Higher prices for wheat were made after the Snow report became known, showing an advance of 2 cents, which, however, was more than lost in the later trading, owing to buyers backing away from the cash offerings in the Southwest. Brazil bought two cargoes, making six cargoes so far. Hedges on 450,000 bushels were bought here against the export sales. The movement continues heavy, and for the week the primaries promised to be over 20,000,000 bushels above the record. Locally, sales were 150,000 bushels for export, with 670 cars received.

The 2,900,000,000 bushel corn crop is not bullish, but the fact that the crop has lost about 300,000,000 bushels in a month had a strengthening influence early, confirming claims of local traders that the crop was going backward. Export sales were 370,000 bushels at 4¾ cents over September for early August shipments.

The oat market was a local affair, with July the weakest and off 1¾ cents, while the distant futures lost ¾ to ½ cent.

Hanson, the New York exporter, was induced to take the No. 3 rye in the sample market at 7 cents under July, although there were sales during the day prior to his decision at 10 to 22 cents under, with a good part around 10 to 12 cents under. Cash rye was bought in various positions and the July sold here. Despite liberal selling of late, there was a big short interest.

Today's Chicago prices for the principal commodities were as follows:

WHEAT.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.27	1.22	1.22	1.27	....
Sept.	1.26¾	1.23¾	1.23¾	1.25½	....
Dec.	1.29	1.26	1.26¾	1.27¾	2.22

CORN.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.65	.64¼	.64¼	.65	1.28¼
Sept.	.61	.60	.60¼	.61¾	1.33
Dec.	.60⅞	.60¼	.60¼	.61⅜	1.28⅝

OATS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.37⅝	.35¾	.35¾	.37⅝	.68⅜
Sept.	.39¾	.38¼	.38⅜	.39¼	.68⅜
Dec.	.42¾	.41¼	.41⅜	.42	.68¼

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.29½	1.25	1.29	1.30¼	1.93
Sept.	1.13⅝	1.12	1.12¼	1.14⅜	1.65¾
Dec.	1.18	1.16¼	1.16½	1.18	....

PROVISIONS.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	12.20	12.12	12.12	12.20	18.75
Oct.	12.30	12.21	12.27	12.32	19.07
Jan.	10.35	10.30	10.30	10.39	....
Ribs—					
Sept.	10.62	10.77	10.77	10.87	16.15
Pork—					
July	18.80	18.50	18.50	....	26.30

COMMODITY PRICES.

Grains Generally Lower; Other Foodstuffs Higher—Little Change in Metals.

Grain prices were all lower in the spot commodity markets yesterday, the feature of the decline being a break of 1¼ cents a bushel in corn. Wheat was down ¼ of a cent and oats ⅜. Flour was unchanged, as was sugar and beef. Coffee was up a fraction of a cent a pound and eggs were posted at 1 cent higher. Butter gained 1 cent a pound. Pork was slightly higher and lard declined.

In the metals group there was no change except the break of ¼ of a cent a pound in copper. Spot cotton was a fraction easier at 13 cents a pound, while printcloths continue to hold firm at 4⅝ cents a yard.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business July 29, a week before and a year ago:

	July 29.	July 22.
FOODSTUFFS—	1921.	1921.
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.26½	$1.40½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.73½	.74
Oats, No. 2 white	.52	.53
Flour, Minn., patent	10.00	9.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¾	.06¾
Sugar, granulated	.05	.050
Butter, creamery	.36@.43½	.42
Eggs, fresh gathered, firsts, per dozen	.27	.24
Cheese, Wisconsin, flats	12.75	12.25
Pork, mess	25.00	25.00
Beef, family	16.00	19.00
METALS—		
Iron, No. 1 X, Phila	21.00	22.75
Steel billets, Pittsburgh	32.00	32.00
Lead	4.35	4.35
Copper	11.75	12.00
Tin	26.25	26.50
TEXTILES—		
Cotton mid. upland	12.80	12.75
Printcloths	.04⅜	.04⅜

Highest and lowest prices for the year 1921 to date as follows:

	Highest—		Lowest—	
Wheat (new)	$1.26⅝	July 14	$1.21¾	July 6
Wheat (old)	2.12	Jan. 12	1.42	July 5
Corn	.83	Jan. 3	.74½	July 28
Oats	.60⅝	Jan. 2	.46	July 5
Flour	10.50	Jan. 13	8.00	Apr. 14
Coffee	.07¾	Jan. 12	.06¾	Mar. 16
Sugar	.04¾	Mar. 18	.02¾	June 18
Lard	13.35	Jan. 7	9.50	May 31
Butter	.57	Jan. 7	.29	May 30
Eggs	.73	Jan. 7	.23½	June 30
Pork	32.50	Feb. 2	24.00	July 19
Beef	29.00	Jan. 23	14.50	July 9
Iron	33.25	Jan. 23	21.50	July 28
Steel	43.00	Jan. 23	32.00	July 28
Lead	5.25	Jan. 19	4.00	July 28
Copper	13.00	Jan. 4	11.75	Mar. 11
Tin	29.30	Jan. 10	26.50	July 28
Cotton	14.23	Jan. 10	10.85	June 30
Printcloths	.08	Jan. 19	.04¼	June 24

PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 8,323 packages. Market higher and firmer. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb, 43¼@44½c; extras (92 score), 43@43½c; firsts (90 to 91 score), 40¼@42½c; firsts (88 to 89 score), 38¼@40c; seconds (83 to 87 score), 35@37½c; lower grades, 32@34c; unsalted, higher than extras, 43½@44c; unsalted, extras, 43@43½c; unsalted, firsts, 39@40c; seconds, 36@38½c. State, dairy, tubs, finest, 41½@42½c; good to prime, 39@41c; common to fair, 34@38c; ladles, current make, firsts, 31@32½c; seconds, 27½@30c; lower grades, 26@27c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 26c; No. 2, 27c; lower grades, 24@25c.

EGGS—Receipts yesterday, 12,818 packages. High grades firm. Fresh-gathered, extras, per dozen, 31@32c; extra firsts, 29@30c; firsts, 26@28c; seconds, 24@25c; trade fancy, 29@30c; dirties, regular packed, No. 1, 25@27c; No. 2 and poorer, 20@24c; checks, fair to choice, dry, 22@23c; refrigerator extra (storage paid to expiring dates), special marks, fancy, 28c; firsts, 25@27c; seconds, 21@23c; sterilized, brown and mixed, 28@30c; nearby and white eggs. State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, nearby whites, extras, 28@30c; nearby whites, extra firsts, 26@28c; firsts, 24@25c; gathered whites, firsts to fancy, 24@26c; seconds, 22@23c; storage packed, Pacific Coast, white, extras, 28@29c; extra firsts, 26@26c; firsts, 24@25c; undergrades, 22@24c; other Western and Southern gathered whites, 22@26c. State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, nearby browns, extras, 26@27c; brown and mixed colors, gathered, extras, 24@25c; firsts to extra firsts, 23@24c.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
200 Acme Coal	13½	13½	13½
200 Acme Pack	10	10	10
100 Amal Leath	8¾	8¾	8¾
100 B-A Tob, cp	11½	11½	11½
272 Carlisle Tire	6	6	6
100 Conley T F	14¾	14¾	14¾
100 Durkee Mf..	28	28	28
300 Emp Food P	26¾	26¾	26¾
100 Gardner M..	10¾	10¾	10¾
31 InterAir M	1½	1½	1½
1,500 Glen C Coal	3¾	3¾	3¾
800 Goldwyn Pic	4	4	4
150 Good T & R	13¾	13¾	13¾
100 De pf.....	31	31	31
100 Grand Rap C..	3¾	3¾	3¾
325 Harroun M..	80¾	80¾	80¾
100 Hayden Ch..	17½	17½	17½
100 Hupp Mot C..	7¾	7¾	7¾
200 Lib.McNeil..	9¾	9¾	9¾
100 Locomobile..	65c	65c	65c
100 Mercer M..	3¼	3¼	3¼
100 Nall Loath..	8¼	8¼	8¼
1,000 Parsons A..	35c	35c	35c
4,500 Penn Tube..	2c	2c	2c
400 PhillipMorris	4¼	4	4
500 Radio Corp..	13¼	13¼	13¼
100 Stand Motor	4¾	4¾	4¾
40 Stutz Motor	50	50	50
700 StewartAuto	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Swift & Co..	95	95	95
100 TennRyAll..	1	1	1
200 Tob Pr Tr..	8¾	8¾	8¾
75 Todd Shp....	60	60	60
400 Un Prof Sh..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
900 Un Bat C....	9¾	9¾	9¾
100 U S Distrib	22½	22½	22½
100 U S L & H..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500 De pf.....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,800 U S Ship Cp	23c	20c	23c
1,300 U S Steel	83¾	83¼	83¾
100 Wayne Coal	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500 W E Chem..	7c	7c	7c
200 Willys Corp	4¾	4¾	4¾

MINING STOCKS.

5,300 Alas-BC Min	37c	36c	36c
4,200 AriaPM of A	60c	58c	58c
2,100 BigLedgeCop	25c	25c	25c
500 BlackRly Coal	17c	17c	17c
56,900 Boz & Mont.	73c	71c	71c
1,000 Calu & Jer..	19c	18c	17c
300 Canada Cop..	27c	27c	27c
6,300 CanadianLiffi	3c	2c	3c
1,900 Cashboy Con	5c	5c	5c
800 Con Copper..	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Cop Canyon..	1	1	1
9,100 Cortez Silver	30c	28c	30c
2,000 Cres Con Gld	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000 Crown Res..	10c	10c	10c
1,000 Davis-Daly..	4	4	4
1,000 DeromeCopper	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 D.L&W Coal	75	75	75
14,700 Divide Ext..	25c	24c	24c
19,800 El Sal Min..	23c	18c	20c
4,400 Emp-Rep-Cree	40c	40c	40c
9,900 Goldf'd Plac.	40c	39c	40c
6,000 Goldf'd Con.	6c	6c	6c
4,800 Gold Z Div..	13c	12c	12c
7,000 Harmill Con	13c	12c	12c
500 HennesseyDia	12c	12c	12c
100 Hol G M..new	6¾	6¾	6¾
800 Howe Sound..	2¾	2¾	2¾
900 Jim Butler..	7c	7c	7c
300 Lake Mines..	3½	3½	3½
8,800 Knox Divide.	12c	11c	12c
10,000 Lone Star..	3c	3c	3c
1,000 Lucky Jim..	2c	2c	2c
1,000 Mammoth Cop	2c	2c	2c
1,000 Mason Val..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200 Mason Val..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,000 MaxN M & M	17c	16c	16c
2,000 McCoy Cres..	3c	3c	3c
500 McKin-Dar..	38c	35c	35c
300 McKinley-Dar	3c	3c	3c
700 McNLodeCop	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,900 Nat Tin	81c	80c	80c
6,300 New Bi Silv	5c	5c	5c
1,000 Nipissing..	130	123	123½
45 NJZinc x 6.11	116	116	116
200 Nipissing ..	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,300 Ohio Copper	12c	10c	12c
1,000 PeruvianCop	22c	20c	20c
6,900 Ray Hercules	28c	22c	25c
500 Rescue Eula..	22c	22c	22c
5,000 Rex Con	3c	3c	3c
500 Ryan Cons..	5	5	5
3,000 Silver Hills..	15c	15c	15c
5,000 Sil M of Am	1½	1½	1½
1,200 Std Sil-Lead	12c	12c	12c
1,000 TetraHedCop	22c	20c	20c
1,300 Tono Belm't	1¼	1¼	1¼
6,900 Tonopah Div	81c	79c	80c
300 Tono Mining..	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Unity Gold..	4¾	4¾	4¾
450 UnitedEast'n	3¾	3¾	3¾
700 W Utah Cop	24c	24c	24c

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

10 Buckeye P L	80	80	80	490 St Oil of Ind	67¾	67¼	67¾
10 Ill Pipe Line	151	151	151	50 St Oil of NY	318	318	318

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

6,400 Allied Oil	5c	4c	5c	500 Livingst Pet	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,050 De, new	37c	29c	37c	3,800 Lyons Pet	1¼	1⅛	1¼
500 Ang Tex Oil	72c	72c	72c	300 McM O & P	7c	7c	7c
1,200 Ark Nat G	10½	9¾	10	600 Marsh Oil	23½	21½	22
200 Atl Pet, old	3¾	3¾	3¾	200 Merritt Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾
3,100 Bo-Wyo Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾	2,000 Mexican Luw	26	26	26
16,100 Boone Oil	18c	15c	17c	2,000 Mexico Oil	75c	68c	74c
100 Carib Synd	4¼	4¼	4¼	400 Midwest Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
114 Cities Ser	120¾	119	119¾	700 Nat Oil N J	85c	83c	85c
40 De pf	44¾	43¾	43¾	3,300 Noble O & G	11	10¾	11
20 De pf B	3¾	3¾	3¾	1,700 N'west Oil	22	22	22
2,000 Do bkrs sh	14	13¾	13¾	100 Noco Petrol	7	7	7
25 Contin Oil	105	105	105	3,100 Okmulg Pr	2c	2c	2c
600 Creole Synd	3¼	3¼	3¼	100 Omar & A	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Cosd pf, old	44½	44½	44½	10 Prair O&G	415	415	415
13,500 Cushtig Pet	17	16	16	800 Prod & Ref	3¾	3¾	3¾
100 Elk R C B	3¾	3¾	3¾	200 Sapulpa Ref	3¼	3	3¼
1,000 Emp Fuel Co	28	27	28	1,000 Sequoyah O	10c	10c	10c
900 Engin Pet	46c	46c	46c	1,900 Simms Pet	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,500 Esmer O & G	2c	2c	2c	1,000 Simms Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,000 Fay Petrol	2c	2c	2c	1,800 Stan O Ind	67¾	67¼	67¾
1,800 Federal Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼	70 St O N Y	318	316	316
100 Fensland Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾	8,100 Tex Oil & L	83c	80c	83c
4,300 Glen R Oil	92c	83c	92c	6,200 To rights	2c	2c	2c
100 Granada Oil	3¼	3¼	3¼	200 Zapata Pr	89c	87c	89c
200 Imp Oil Del	8	8	8	100 Wilc O & G	3	2	2
3,500 Internat Pet	10¾	10¾	10¾	500 Woodburn O	95	90	90
500 Livingston O	22c	22c	23c				

BONDS.

(In lots of $1,000.)

7 Allied Pack 7s	43	42¾	43
17 A T & T 6s.'22	99	99	99
10 Do 6s. '24	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Anaconda 6s..	86	86	86
5 Do 7s, '20	83½	83¼	83½
7 Ang-Am Of½s	100¾	100¾	100¾
16 Armour 7s	96¾	96¼	96¾
1 Beth Sti 7s.'22	95¾	95¾	95¾
7 Do 7s. '23	98½	98¼	98¼
4 Can N R 7s	101	100¾	100¾
9 Can Pac 6s.'24	98	98	98
26 Chi U Sta 6½s	104¾	104	104¾
4 Con Gas 8s	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Con Textile 8s	102	102	102
2 Cop A Sq 6½s	101	100¾	101
6 Do 8s. '23	101	100¾	101
34 Do 8s. '24	101	100½	100¾
12 Do 8s. '25	102	101¾	102
2 Penn-Wichita 7s	98	98	98
12 Gal-Sig Oil 7s	93¾	93¼	93¾
8 Gen Asph 8s	99½	99½	99½
20 Goodrich 7s	90	89¾	90
18 Grd Trunk 6½s	91	90½	90½
17 Gulf Oil 7s	98	98	98
4 Helms 7s, '30	99¾	99¼	99¾
21 Humble Oil 7s	97¾	97¾	97¾
67 Ill Cen 6½s,'36 w i	101¾	101¼	101¼
133 Int R T 7s	81	80½	80½
1 Do 5s.....	100¾	100¾	100¾
25 Kennecott 7s	83¾	83¼	83¾
15 L. McN & L 7s	95	93½	95
7 Liggett & M 6s	100	99½	100
1 Morris&Co 7½s	99	99	99
34 Nat Leath 8s	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 NY, NH & H..	57	57	57
5 Proc & G7s,'23	100¾	100¾	100¾
6 Russ Gov 6½s	15	14	15
10 Ry Steel 6s	94	93¾	94
35 Sears R 7s 2 yr	96¾	96¾	96¾
3 Do 7s, 3 yr..	97½	97	97¾
18 W Bell 7s....	94	93¾	94
8 SONY 6½s,'33	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Do 7s, '35	101¾	101¾	101¾
11 Do 7s, '36	102¾	102	102¾
1 Do 7s, '37	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Do 7s, '30	104	103	104
12 Do 7s, '31	104¾	104¾	104¾
23 Do 6½s,'33	100¾	100¾	100¾
19 Soond Rub 8s	97¾	97¾	97¾
27 S W Bell 7s	96¾	96¾	96¾
7 Sun Oil 7s....	92	91½	92
1 Swift & Co 5s	99½	99¼	99½
72 Do 7s	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Swiss Gov 6½s	87¾	87¼	87½
7 Texas Co 7s..	99¾	99¾	99¾
77 Un Drug 8s..	100¾	100	100
11 Un Ry of Hav 7½s	1926	94½	94¼	94½
21 Vacuum Oil	101¾	101	101
7 West Elec 7s	101¾	100¾	100¾

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1957	90	90¾	89
4½s June, 1965	90	90¾	89
4½s May, 1967	90	90¾	89
4½s Nov., 1957	90	90¾	89
4½s May, 1957	90	90¾	89
4½s Apr., 1958	85	85¼	84
4½s Mar., 1959	85	85¼	84
4½s Mar., 1952	85	85¼	84
4½s Sept., 1960	85	85¼	84
4½s Nov., 1960-30	85	85¼	84
4s May, 1958	80¾	81	79½
4s Nov., 1958	80¾	81	79½
4s May, 1957	80¾	81	79½
3½s May, 1950-52	72	73¼	71½
3½s May, 1954	72	73¼	71½
3½s Nov., 1955	72	73¼	71½
3½s Nov., 1954	72	73¼	71½

The following were quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1926-1932	6.00	5.40	6.00
4½s 1922-1932	6.25	5.40	6.25
4½s 1922-1937	6.00	5.40	6.00
4½s 1926-1931	6.00	5.40	6.00
4½s 1924-1930	6.00	5.40	6.00
4½s 1923	6.00	5.40	6.00
4s 1940-1942	5.50	5.20	5.50
4s 1940-1953	5.80	5.25	5.80
4s 1926-1930	6.00	5.50	6.00
3½s 1921-1925	6.50	5.50	6.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Asked.
Am Gas & Electric	106¾	108
Am Gas & Electric pf	38½	37¼
Am Light & Traction	83	84
Am Light & Trac pf	75	79
Am Power & Light	53	55
Am Pow & Light pf	63	65
Am W W & Electric	5	8
Am W W & El 1st pf	48	50
Am W W & El partic	2	3
Appalachian Power	2	3
Appalachian Power pf	30	35
Carolina Power & Lt	26	30
Cities Service	119	120
Cities Service pf	42	43
Cities Service of B	4	5
Cities Service bnks shs	14¼	14½
Colorado Power	6¼	7½
Colorado Power pf	75	70
Columbus Electric pf	55	..
Com Pow, Ry & Lt	10	12
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	29	31
Conn Power pf	71	75
Eastern Texas Elec	21	22
Eastern Texas Elec pf	71	75
El Paso Electric	97	100
Electric Bond & Sh pf	80	82½
Federal Light & Trac	6	7
Federal Lt & Trac pf	41	44
Galveston-Hous Elec	18	22
Galveston-Hous Elec pf	64	67
Miss River Power	11	12½
Miss River Power pf	80	90
Nor States Power 5s	41	42
Nor States Power 6s	73	77
Northern States Power	36	41
Northern States P pf	79	85
Northern Texas Elec	74	78
Northern Texas Elec pf	72	78
Pacific Gas & Elec	79	81
Puget Sound P & L	16	18
Puget Sound P & L pf	71	74
Republic Ry & Light	42	43
Republic Ry & Lt pf	11	14
Southern Cal Edison	92	95¼
Southern Cal Ed pf	96	103¾
Standard Gas & Elec	7	8
Stand Gas & Elec pf	32	33
Tampa Electric	119	..
Tenn Ry, Lt & Power	1	2
Tenn Ry, Lt & P pf	4	6
United Light & Rys	51	52
United Lt & Rys pf	58	60¾
Western Power	23¼	26
Western Power pf	69	71

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.	
Am Cigar	70	76	70
Do pf	83	88	83
Am Tobac certp	103½	105½	106¾
Geo W Helme	150	160	150

IN REALTY FIELD

Apartment House Trading by Operators a Feature of Yesterday's Transactions.

$100,000 BRONX RESALE

Joseph Shenk Figures in Three West Side Deals Aggregating Over $680,000.

Operators were active in yesterday's realty market. On the upper west side Joseph Shenk, who on Thursday purchased Montrose Court, a $400,000 apartment at 815 West 115th Street, sold the apartment at 583 Riverside Drive, north corner of 135th Street, known as St. Francis Court, on a plot 125 by 102. It is a six-story elevator apartment, having 3 suites of five, six, seven and eight rooms. The property was held at $380,000 and rents for $52,800. Mr. Shenk acquired the property two years ago and subsequently resold. He bought the house again last May and now resells it to the Senomi Realty Company.

Mr. Shenk also reported the purchase and sale of two walk-up apartments on the upper west side, valued at $300,000.

He bought from the Hattie Realty Company the two five-story houses at the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street. They show a yearly rent roll of $35,000 and were held at $260,000. Harrison & Lefkowitz were the brokers in the deal.

To a Mrs. Weinstein Mr. Shenk sold 322 West 150th Street, a six-story house, on a plot 56 by 100, and having a valuation of $100,000. W. H. Ebbett & Co. negotiated the Riverside Drive deal.

In the upper Washington Heights section Studer Court South, a six-story elevator apartment house at the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 176th Street, was purchased by the newly formed Studer Holding Corporation from Abram J. Kaplan. The house, which is assessed at $215,000, fronts 99.11 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. The buying company's directorate consists of A. D. Benjamin, E. M. Rosenman and J. L. Young. It has a capitalization of $400,000.

Emil F. Schmidt, operators, resold to an investing client of Charles S. Echler, Inc., 1,706 Nelson Avenue, near 176th Street, one block from University Avenue, a five-story new-law apartment, on a plot 75 by 85.5, held by the same client of three and four rooms. It rents for $17,800 per annum and was held at $100,000.

Ames & Co. sold for the Garfield National Bank to an investor the six-story tenement at 306 East 101st Street, on a plot 40.11 by 100. The property was held at $40,000.

Manheimer Brothers, Inc., sold for Miss Anna Budenbach the four-story building on a lot 22 by 98.9, at 519 West Thirty-fifth Street. This property is directly opposite the Manhattan Opera House and in the new garment centre district.

Realty Notes.

Thomas Shaughnessy purchased an apartment at 106 Twenty-first Street, Jackson Heights, for immediate occupancy from Dr. P. V. Prewitt has also purchased an apartment at 138 Twenty-third Street, Jackson Heights.

The Joint-Ownership Construction Company sold two apartments to Douglas Gibbons in the new joint-ownership apartment building which they are about to erect at 136 East Sixty-seventh Street for the 136 East Sixty-seventh Street Corporation.

John J. Dillon is the buyer of 449 West End Avenue from Clara A. Smith of 511 West 122d Street, the Daylight Corporation of 331 East Sixty-fifth Street and Francis W. Baldwin of 4 West 121st Street, for which he paid $27,500. The properties were recently reported sold.

Hyman Berman is the buyer from Charles Astor Bristed of the plot, 57.10 by 83.3, at the northeast corner of West Houston Street and Seventh Avenue, sold recently. The new owner will improve the site.

Paul Henry Zagat, as President of the Four and Six West Ninety-third Street Corporation, has taken title to the Loring at Seventy-fourth Street and Broadway. Extensive alterations will be made.

Bronx Activity.

S. Friedenberg sold to the S. & L. Building Corporation, Sam Minskoff, President, the vacant plot 211 by 104 by 91 on the northwest corner of Creston and Burnside Avenues. Mr. Minskoff will erect a five-story apartment house and stores on the corner and a five-story apartment on the Creston Avenue side. Both houses will accommodate about eighty tenants. Max Miller represented the seller.

Arthur Weyl & Co. sold for the estate of John S. Bussing the four-story eight-family flat at 1,447 Minford Place, on lot 25.9 by 100.

Max Meyers, represented by Morris Bekowitz, attorney, sold to Jennie Daxe the two-story frame house, with garage, on plot 61 by 117, at 1,879 Prospect Avenue, southwest corner of 176th Street. The new owner will alter and improve the house for occupancy.

L. J. Phillips & Co. sold for the estates of Morris Falkenhau and Joseph Hampershire, 28 Schimmel and Charles S. Lyons, executors, the property at the southwest corner of 234th Street and Broadway, running through to Kingsbridge Avenue with frontages of 146.93 feet on Broadway, 238.94 feet on 234th Street and 145 feet on Kingsbridge Avenue, containing a large three-story dwelling.

The purchaser is the Keebec Sales Company, who plan to use a portion of the Broadway frontage for a gasoline filling station.

Suburban Buyers.

The Simpson, Merritt Company sold for H. M. Dickopf a building in the business section of Montclair. The building contains two stores, two apartments, and is valued at $25,000.

George Howe sold for Smith Merritt the residence and acre of land on Prospect Drive, Chappaqua, N. Y., to J. B. Kelly, held at $16,000.

G. Tuoti & Co. sold for B. Lopes to Vincenzo Nocerino and another the 300-acre farm at Glenham, N. Y., near Beacon, N. Y. The sale included all machinery and stock.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, sold a plot on Sage Terrace South for improvement.

Chauncey B. Griffen & Co. sold for Jennie B. Kolter two lots in the Woods of Larchmont to Henry Heller.

Auction Manhattan Beach Lots Today.

About 300 lots and ten new houses at Manhattan Beach will be sold today by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, for the Beaumere Realty Company and other owners. The sale will be held on the premises, at the corner of Oriental Boulevard and Ocean Avenue, at 2:30 P. M., rain or shine. The lots are located in and adjacent to Oriental Boulevard, Shore Boulevard and Amherst, Beaumont, Kensington, Langham and McKenzie Streets.

Bay Ridge Lots Sold at Auction.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold at auction last night in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange 19 vacant lots in Bay Ridge, a private dwelling at Manhattan Beach and a store-apartment house at 4,110 Third Avenue, Brooklyn. The Manhattan Beach dwelling went to Meyer Lerner for $11,100, and the Third Avenue house to Charles Dunne for $11,750. The seventy lots of the Samuel Adams Realty Development Company sold at prices ranging from $1,200 to $3,700.

Fourteenth Street Building Sold.

The seven-story business structure at 132 to 136 West Fourteenth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, has been sold by Spear & Co. as brokers for a client to an investing buyer. The building stands on a plot 75 by 103.3 and adjoins the Salvation Army Training School. Abutting on Thirteenth Street is the Greenwich Presbyterian Church.

House Held at $175,000.

William Goldberg, theatre owner, purchased from the Three Fifth, Inc., Edward Friedman, President, the Harlem Fifth Avenue Theatre, a two-story playhouse with stores at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and 110th Street. The property comprises an irregular plot, 100 by 51.10, at the Cathedral Parkway curve, and was held at $175,000. The new owner intends to change the policy of the theatre, adding vaudeville to the moving picture features.

There is a mortgage of $77,500 on the corner, and the selling interests took back another mortgage of $35,000 at 6 per cent.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Office Building for Fifty-seventh Street to Cost $250,000.

57th St., 321 and 323 West; for a twelve-story offices and bank, 80x160.5; Kreisler Savings Bank, 6th Av and 234 St. owner; F. H. Almirety, 48 West 48th St. architect; cost, $250,000.

20th St., 312 to 318 East; for a two-story garage, stores, &c., 100x98.9; J. J. Meeney Jr., 858 East 24th St. owner; P. G. Stadler, 1,346 Taylor Av. architect; cost, $45,000.

Long Island Deals.

Roman-Caliman Company sold, as a site for a new industrial building, with siding from the Long Island Railroad, a plot of 12,500 square feet, 125 by 100, on Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, adjacent to the former Ford Motor Building.

The sellers were the Most Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, represented by George J. Gillespie, and the Queens Bohemian Gymnastic Association, A. J. Wellebil, attorney.

The purchasers, the Richell-Realty Corporation, represented by W. F. Timme, will immediately erect on the plot, by John K. Turton Company, builders, a seven-story reinforced concrete building for the sole occupancy of Richard Hellman, manufacturer of food products.

Herman Frankfort sold for Mrs. Hannah Blum to I. Goldberg the dwelling on the northerly side of Ocean Avenue, between Channel Avenue and Cornaga Avenue, Far Rockaway.

Malba Estates Corporation, through Champ & Dassy, sales directors, sold to Malba-on-the-Sound a quarter-acre building site on North Drive to Charles Bower, who will erect an all-year residence for his occupancy.

Buying in Brooklyn.

J. Lacov sold for the Miller-Bargs Construction Corporation to Jenny Tull, a two-family house now in the course of construction, on a plot 35 by 100, at 1,187 East Fourteenth Street, for $18,500.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold the new two-family semi-detached house on the north side of Eighty-third Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, for the Sidmac Construction Company, to a client for occupancy.

William E. Harmon & Co. sold lots in East Flatbush, as follows: Northeasterly corner of Avenue J and East Forty-eighth Street, to Rose Chernow; southwesterly corner of Avenue J and East Forty-eighth Street, to George Tamous; plots on Schenectady Avenue, near Avenue J, to Joseph Esposito, John Bresciano, Peter Madras, Salvatore Barnao; southeasterly corner of Avenue J and East Forty-sixth Street, to Sarah Hockman; practically half a block front on Avenue J, between East Fifty-seventh and East Fifty-eighth Streets, to Frank Montecone; northeasterly corner of Avenue K and East Fifty-third Street, to Vincent Rubino; plots on East Forty-ninth Street, near Avenue J, to Frank R. Castaldi, Louis Gulkis and Gertrude Preminger.

Auction Results.

AT 14 VESEY ST.
By I. Lincoln Reide.

24th St, 427 West, n s, 329.2 E ft e of 10th Av, 20.10x98.9, 3-story and basement brick dwelling; Ida M. Cerimedo against Matthew Van Sicklen et al.; Mobils A. Hulett, administrator; John H. Horan, referee; due, $10,043.87; taxes, &c., $981.95; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

TODAY—GO TO MANHATTAN BEACH
"Swept by Ocean Breezes"
ABSOLUTE AUCTION
By Order of Beaumere Realty Company and Other Owners
At 2:30 P. M., rain or shine, on premises under mammoth tent, corner Oriental Boulevard and Ocean Avenue.
10 New HOUSES READY TO MOVE INTO
AND
297 Sea Shore LOTS To be Sold Separately
On the Esplanade, Oriental Boulevard, Shore Boulevard and others of the finest boulevards, streets and avenues.
10% on Day of Sale—10% in 30 Days.
80% In Monthly Installments of 2%
70% at 6%—60% at 5½%—50% at 5% may remain on mortgage.
Title Guarantee & Trust Co. Policies Free to Lot Buyers.
Savings Bank books on proper assignment, as well as Liberty Bonds, at market value, accepted as deposit.
Joseph P. Day Auctioneer
67 Liberty Street
Telephone
Cortlandt 0744
(B. R. T.) Subway to Brighton Beach Station. Then trolley to Oriental Boulevard and Ocean Av., Manhattan Beach.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ACT QUICK GET FIRST PICK
Improved lots in high-class restricted residential section with ideal commuting facilities are sold at a
50% DISCOUNT
FOR A LIMITED PERIOD
A $500 DOLLAR **LOT** FOR $50 DOLLARS
MIDLAND-JEROME CO., Inc., YONKERS
Office on Property
YONKERS AVE. AND DUNWOODIE STREET
Phone Yonkers 5864
Yonkers Ave. trolley passes property.
N. Y. City Branch Office
523 West 146th St. P. O. Bldg. Phone Audubon 209.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

New Corner Building
Music Publishers, Moving Picture and Theatrical Concerns
742-7th Ave. Cor. 49th St.
Stores, Lofts, Basement,
with subway entrance.
Wonderful for executive offices, 125 ft. glass front; elevator.
Two additional stories being added TOP FLOOR will be built to suit, with skylight, especially adapted for
Artists—Photographers—Architects
or kindred lines requiring light and privacy.
PLANS ON REQUEST.
AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY. Renting Agent on Premises.
FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS. TEL. BEEKMAN 8700.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Speaking of Apartments

IT is well to purchase a Jackson Heights apartment now, and begin taking advantage of the many features the section affords.

Here is a restricted community, situated in Queens Borough, twenty-two minutes from Grand Central by subway. The apartments comprise 4, 5 and 6 outside rooms, all facing beautiful landscapes and not bound by the Walls of Jericho. The prices are $85 to $125 a month for 6 years; with a modest initial payment, tax exempt for ten years. By paying rent for six years this method enables you to own an apartment.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
JACKSON HEIGHTS
Take Queensboro Subway at Grand Central
Corona Line to 25th Street Station
22 Minutes from 42d Street

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

FURNISHED-ROOM house on 73th St., 12 rooms, 2 baths; property for sale; $25,000; only $2,000 cash required; possession Oct. 1; 5-year mortgage; mortgage, interest and taxes only $1,700. M. H. Gaillard & Co., Broadway and 42d St.

FOR SALE or lease, 351 West 161st St., near Broadway; 4-story brick dwelling, vacant; 19x100; 15 rooms, 3 baths, first-class condition, hardwood floors and steel beams; price $16,000; can be seen any time. 170 East 96th St. Lenox 4355.

ONE of the best conditioned dwellings on the West Side, good location, four stories, 4 baths, steam heat, parquet floors, electric light; owner compact; price $25,000. Leroy Coventry, 54 West 72d.

GRAND CONCOURSE, CORNER 173D. Builder's opportunity. Quick action; eliminates operator's profit. X 3219 Times Annex.

101ST (near West End)—Modern 6-room house, 2 baths, American basement; 9 years' lease; $3,000. Cathedral 5825.

DAYLIGHT FACTORY, 14,800 sq. ft.; Grand Central Terminal section; sell reasonable. Owner, Murray Hill 6967.

96S, WEST—House, 12 rooms, 2 baths, $200 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

BRICK two-family house, 15 rooms, all improvements, 3 blocks from Jerome subway, beautifully shaded avenue; a bargain, $15,000, want $8,000 cash. Write for inspection appointment. B 781 Times Downtown.

BRONX PARK SOUTH, 913 (corner Daly Av.)—4 and 7 room apartments, all improvements; facing Bronx Park; $60 and $130. Apply to Mrs. Liebstein, Fordham 9428.

BARGAIN—7-room house, lot 25x100, near Mott Av. Phone Mott Haven 0363.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

ATTENTION, BROKERS—New two-family house; garage; immediate possession. Tremont 4445.

ELEGANT 2-family corner, frame; garage room; possession immediately; $2,000 down, balance easy. B 1361 Times Bronx.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

BUSHWICK AV., 620—Semi-detached, 9 rooms, 2 baths and billiard room; plate glass porch; all improvements; also large double brick garage, with 50-foot driveway; finest condition; cash required $4,000; no brokers; owner on premises.
PHONE 7360 BUSHWICK.

BARGAIN—New bungalow, stucco, nine rooms, bath, enclosed porch; laundry in cellar; steam heat and every modern improvement; price $6,500; first mortgage $5,300. Call Sunday afternoon, 2,213 125th Av. or see J. L. Hammond, 405 Jackson Av., Long Island City. Astoria 1666.

321 45TH ST., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn—Two-family brownstone, pressed brick, steam heat; 30 minutes from Union Square by way of 4th subway. Sold by appointment. M. W. Kelly, 289 1st Av., New York City.

SEA GATE—New 8-room brick dwellings, with garages, ready for sale or rent; latest improvements; located in beautifully restricted section. Inquire Greenberg, Nautilus Av. Phone Coney Island 1097.

BAY RIDGE—Two-family limestone house, 11 rooms, steam heat, electricity; excellent condition; near subway and school; opposite garage; sale or rent; cash $3,500; balance like rent. Telephone Shore Road 9796.

MODERN nine-room house, two baths, three bedrooms; garage; excellent physician, dentist; separate entrance; Church Av.; price $23,000; terms. 917 Albemarle Road. Flatbush 7807.

DECATUR ST., 347—For sale, good paying proposition, 4-story brownstone house, electric light, all improvements; first-class condition; fine section. Lafayette 6405.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 74, Brooklyn—4 minutes to Wall St.; upper part of house, 13 rooms, all improvements, or house. Big opportunity to rent cheap.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

BUILDER must sacrifice 2 houses, 6 and 8 rooms each, all improvements; best location Broadway, Flushing. Apply owner, 8 South 21st St., Flushing.

$1,500 DOWN buys new tax-exempt home at Woodhaven. Bushman, Richmond Hill 3894.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE
25 cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.
Two-family houses.
Some with immediate possession.
Fine location in Mount Vernon.
Two blocks from New Haven Station.
Prices $18,000 to $21,500; easy terms.
Anderson Realty Co., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

BUILDING one year old; 4, 6 and 7 rooms; now rented until October for $125, $186 and $170; available now or plan of ownership for $75, $100 and $125, respectively; possession of one four and one six room apartment; immediately.
BURKE STONE, INC. BRONXVILLE 1480-1

I NEED CASH.
For a reasonable cash payment you can buy for less than cost a new house of eight rooms, three baths and garage, in one of the finest sections of Westchester. For particulars address X 3066 Times Annex.

BEAUTIFUL modern 6-room house, tile bath, oak floors, open fireplace, built on your own lot in 90 days; price complete, materials and workmanship guaranteed. Phone Pennsylvania 6792. C. H. Hubbell, Inc., 320 6th Av.

40 MINUTES House to Grand Central Station—I offer several desirable homes in Yonkers; fine view; immediate occupancy; from $14,000 to $25,000. E. C. Heald, Flagg Building, Yonkers. Telephone Yonkers 2963.

BRONXVILLE—Apartment 2 or 3 year lease, 6 rooms and 2 baths; large porch; one of our best buildings; excellent location; October possession.
BURKE STONE, INC. BRONXVILLE 1480-1.

A FINE LINE OF NEW HOUSES at Mount Vernon, N. Y., restricted sections; $15,000 and upward; easy terms. Anderson Realty Co., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FLANDOME, L. I., across from Great Neck—New brick residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, 5 bedrooms, brick terrace, very fine planting and old trees; 5 minutes to station; waterfront rights with the property; price reduced from $30,000 to $26,000; terms, $6,000 cash, 10-year mortgages. WILLIAM J. MOCK, 23 East 40th St., New York.

KEW GARDENS.
HOUSES AND PLOTS.
Owned and controlled by the KEW GARDENS CORPORATION. The soundest values in high-class residential property.
Hilltop plots, facing Forest Park (600-acre city park), have just come on the market.
New 6, 7 and 8 room houses, on favorable terms.
EDGEWORTH SMITH, Inc., Sole Agents, 1 West 34th St. Kew Gardens.
Fitzroy 5250. Richmond Hill 1715.

BEECHHURST (Whitestone Landing)—Owner moving West, will sell at a bargain 6-room house, lot 50 by 100, garage, hot water heat, gas, electricity, coal in cellar; house in good condition, newly painted, comfortable home for Summer and Winter; 30 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, two blocks from station to house, near bathing beach; must be sold before Aug. 15; reasonable terms given; save agent's commission. Call Flushing 2535-W.

BROADWAY FLUSHING.
$14,500, $1,000 cash, balance like rent; new 7-room Colonial; tax exempt; 4 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, living room with open fireplace, built-in bookcase; thoroughly modern; oak floors throughout, decorated; excellent location; plot 50x100; immediate possession; 5 minutes to Broadway station, 22 minutes to Pennsylvania Station. Durand, 2 Depot Lane, Broadway Flushing. Telephone Flushing 0760.

AT FLORAL PARK—ELECTRIC TRAINS. Eight nice rooms, bath and large attic, water, electric light, steam heat, decorated throughout; plot 40x110; new garage; near trolley, school, stores and station; very cheap at $7,800, $1,750 cash. A. H. Goldsmith. Phone 239 Floral Park, L. I.

LONG BEACH—2 stucco houses and 2 garages, just completed; 6 rooms and 2 tiled baths, steam heat and hot water; located on Walnut St., National and Magnolia Boulevards; price $22,500. Leo F. Sturm, 8 West 30th St. Longacre 4730. Long Beach 392.

GOING ABROAD, will sell or lease to responsible party, furnished or unfurnished, magnificent estate, 12 rooms, 2 baths, laundry, garage; large grounds; immediate possession or October. Telephone Far Rockaway 4034.

$2,000 CASH buys new house in Rempstead; immediate possession; 6 rooms and bath, enclosed sun parlor, all improvements; on corner plot 80x100; total price $8,000; fully furnished. Inquire M. R. Gilbert, Hotel Martinique.

FLUSHING—NEW HOUSE, GARAGE.
Six large rooms, bath, electricity, gas, steam heat, parquet floors; beautiful location; shade trees; convenient Murray Hill station; $7,600; cash $2,800. Phone Flushing 3522R.

AT FREEPORT, L. I.—New Summer bungalow, 4 rooms and bath on plot 80x100. Price $3,250, on easy terms.
JOHN J. RANDALL COMPANY,
15 N. Long Beach Av., Freeport, N. Y.

LONG BEACH—New house and furnishings, 12 rooms, 3 baths, garage; for sale or rent; a real bargain. Apply at premises (one block from Nassau Hotel), 129 Broadway, Long Beach.

REAL BARGAINS ONLY.
FLUSHING AND NORTH SHORE.
PHONE DANIEL F. MILLER NOW,
347 5TH AV. MURRAY HILL 9070.

COTTAGE ON OCEAN.
Two-story shingle cottage in ocean front section of Long Beach; four bedrooms; $6,500. F 851 Times Downtown.

BARGAIN in Arverne, 10-room house, 40x100; latest improvements, 424 Meredith Av. Beach 65th St. Can be seen Saturday, Sunday, Monday.

FLUSHING—Sacrifice, beautiful new 6-room house, bath, steam; garage; three lots; block from car; $7,500; little cash. Phone Owner, Flushing 3117R.

TO RENT—Furnished, seven-room house and garage, at Forest Hills, L. I.; reasonable; by the month or till Nov. 1; 12 minutes from city. Phone Neicamp, 6200 Boulevard.

AT MINEOLA, L. I.—Free and clear lots; all improvements except sewer; will bear the strictest investigation. William Oertel, 3 East 27th St., city.

FINE homes, well located, near station; $6,000 and up. Manfort & Hageman, Port Washington. Telephone 152.

LONG BEACH BUNGALOWS for sale, same as rent. Call on Shannon Stucco office at station.

LONG BEACH COTTAGE, near station, well located, for sale; easy terms. 22 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

RENT (Bayside)—Seven rooms, garage, $150 month; act quickly. G 8 Times.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished cottage, three rooms, bath; commuting distance; near inn; swimming, tennis. Oratamia Farm, West Nyack, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

RIDGEFIELD PARK — $6,500, beautiful cross-gable home, six rooms, tiled bath, finished attic, hardwood trim, beamed ceilings, parquet floors, steam heat with connection for continuous hot water supply; modern gas kitchen; also gas for water heater, electric light, sewer, paved street; all assessments paid; near station, stores and schools; also six-room California style bungalow; $500 cash, balance $65 monthly, including principal and interest. Come out today. John A. Baldwin, opposite station.

READY TO MOVE IN.
$1,200-$1,500 CASH.
New homes, 6 rooms, bath, pantry and reception hall; very modern, with large plot, 60x125, fully graded and sidewalks in; three blocks to trains and trolleys; price $7,500; balance over cash payment on easy terms. Paul M. Thiem, Rochelle Park, N. J. Telephone Hackensack 1315J.

RENTAL—High-class property, furnished, 5 years or more; 4 acres; tennis court; 10-car garage; suitable for high-class boarding house, inn or private sanitarium or like; Rutherford, N. J., 22 minutes out; only to responsible parties of highest references. 18 rooms, 5 bathrooms; every conceivable convenience; $2,900 year. Rutherford N. J., A. Smith, 206 Montrose Av.

ASTONISHING BARGAINS — Very easy terms, 6-room and new house, most desirable sections of New Jersey, 40 minutes to New York; rent first, buy when satisfied. DO NOT BE MISLEAD BY AGENTS. SEE Raymond Meore, owner and builder, West Englewood Station corner. Tel. Englewood 1716-J, 1318-M.

86 MAPLEWOOD AV., Maplewood—For sale, may rent, 8 rooms, 2 baths, steam, electric, parquet, fireplace, sleeping porch, screens, garage; gardens planted; fruit; ideal location; 4 minutes to station; plot 100x200; inspection Saturday and Sunday afternoons; immediate possession. South Orange 674M.

RIDGEFIELD PARK—$1,000 cash, balance like rent, buys up-to-date craftsman home, every modern improvement; near schools, stores and stations; restricted residential section. Call today, Hallberg & Longfellow, opposite station. Phone Hackensack 1490.

CRESSKILL, N. J.—Northern Erie R. R., 30 station beyond Englewood, 7-room house, all improvements, high ground, near school; price $7,500; rent $100 per month. RIEGEL, Meadow Drive Phone Englewood 1024M, or Fitzroy 2961.

FOR SALE—Business property; building, 3 stories, basement, large lot, suitable lumber, coal yard or ice plant; railroad siding; other buildings; splendid opportunity; growing New Jersey town. X 2258 Times Annex.

UPPER MONTCLAIR—Good eight-room corner house; two large sun parlors, fireplace, electricity, vacuum cleaner system; two-car garage; great quantity grapes; $9,500; good value. H. H. Arthur, 12 John St., New York.

BEAUTIFUL brick house for sale in Highwood Park, Weehawken, N. J.; near Boulevard and 42d St. ferry; well built; all modern improvements; bargain. Phone Union 8298.

ATTRACTIVE modern six room house, tiled bath, steam heat, sun parlor, fireplace, oak floors; every city improvement; eight minutes from express depot; $6,100; easy terms. Buckley Wheeler, Ridgewood, N. J.

FOR RENT—Eight-room house, bath, steam, electricity; excellent condition; convenient location; good neighborhood; large plot; $35. Martin, 220 Boulevard, Hasbrouck Heights. Phone 72.

FOR RENT—Four new houses, 7 rooms, bath, all improvements; 7 minutes from D., L. & W. R. R. station. Apply John H. Himmelman, Dawson Av., Boonton, N. J.

TENAFLY—Beautiful new home, 6 rooms, bath, sleeping porch, laundry; latest improvements; garage; price $8,000. Young, opposite station.

TENAFLY—Attractive seven-room cottage, bath, heat, gas; fruit trees; large plot; $5,000, cash $1,500. YOUNG, opposite station.

$6,500—New six-room house, all improvements, three blocks station. O. N. Zimmermann, Owner, New Milford, N. J.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

City Property.

WANTED, private houses or furnished room houses, between 70th and 100th Sts., west side, to rent or to buy. Room 1002, 110 West 34th St., New York.

YOUR property managed, low fees, at enormous savings. J. Friedman, 117 West 48th. Bryant 8160.

HAVE applicants for rooming houses, sale or lease; send particulars. J. Friedman, 117 West 48th. Bryant 8160.

Country Property.

WILL take small country property as part payment for wire fence erecting business, including 5-room house, truck and stock; price $25,000; give location and price of property. Wm. Wettel, 1,071 Sanford Av., Irvington, N. J.

SMALL country home, with wooded plot; $4,000 or less. Telephone Daniel Miller, 347 5th Av., Murray Hill 9070.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

160 FARM bargains with stock, crops, equipment included fully described in Summer catalog just out which also shows map of State; some in commuting zone, others near seashore markets, many at $1,000 and under, others require small cash payments. Call or write for free copy. New Jersey Farm Agency, 154E Nassau St., N. Y. C.

FOR SALE—Eighteen-acre chicken farm, excellent location. E. W. Lomax, Toms River, N. J.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

ONE OF THE GREATEST bargains in New Jersey; 12-room house; large lot; located at Pattenburg, main line of Lehigh Railroad, in foothills of mountains and charming little village; for sale or will exchange for yacht 40 to 60 feet long, or high-grade auto. B 213 Times.

Real Estate—Other Cities and Towns.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—In the beautiful Pocono Mountains, gentleman's home consisting of 16-room house, man's house, garage, stable, tennis court, treehouse, gardens, grove, &c.; 9 acres; sacrifice to quick buyer. Address P. O. Box 66, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Rate 15 cents an agate line.

very light, about 4,800 sq. feet each; suitable for offices, showrooms or clean manufacturing business. Apply on premises.
41-43 VESEY ST., NEAR CHURCH ST.,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

LOFT, splendid light on all four sides; completely equipped; modern woodworking machinery; will sublease about 2,500 feet or less, with use of machinery, to responsible firm at very low rent. Bismarck 4 Five 173 East 87th.

OFFICES TO LET.
Large and small; reasonable rental; opposite 125th St.-Bway subway station; good for light manufacturing, showrooms, &c.
LIBBY'S HOLDING CORP.,
3,197 Broadway. Phone Morningside 9063.

LOFTS—Possession 11 White St., 50x100; also 25x100, 126 West 24th St.; 25x100, 142 Bleecker St., store and basement, 25x100; also basement, 25x100; 243 West 36th St., 63x100, top floor; 200 pounds capacity. Owner, Fitzroy 4623.

TWO private offices and reception room, 20x24, 23d St. and 5th Av., completely furnished and equipped; telephone, &c.; immediate possession; very reasonable. Gramercy 2270.

LONG BROADWAY and 324 St., completely furnished office, with temporary use of telephone; high-class building. Room 302, 1,270 Broadway.

LOFT, size 40x80; good light, high ceiling, freight elevator; woodworking allowed. James Faran & Son, 204 West Houston St. New York City.

OFFICE, furnished, desk room, mail, telephone; $5 to $30. Welles, 27 Warren.

STORE, 47 East 58th, beautiful high, light. Housing Bureau, 507 5th Av. 5052 Mur. Hill.

SPACE for business purposes. 175 East 78th St. Rhinelander 2495.

SUBLET—Complete, large office, showroom and stock room on Broadway, near Walker St., with use of furniture, fixtures and telephone. M 889 Times Downtown.

2 LOFTS, about 2,500 sq. ft. each; immediate occupancy; at 196 Washington St.; can be had very reasonable; fine for storage. See Mr. Lester, ground floor, on premises.

DESKS and desk room to let, in heart of Broadway. Apply Room 420, 1,547 Broadway. Telephone 9483 Bryant.

HALF of light, airy, furnished office, Times Bldg.; $45 month. See Barrett, mornings, 1106 Times Bldg.

STORE for rent, one year lease; reasonable price; good location. Inquire 30 West 18th St., S. Lederman, Machine Store.

BUILDING for lease, 6th Av., Times Square section; 20x100; $5,000 net; 21-year lease. Room 1002, 110 West 34th St.

48TH, 106 WEST (opposite Friars' Club)—Ground floor, fitted for restaurant. Apply at Furrier's, 2d floor.

OFFICE SPACE to rent, small or large, furnished or unfurnished, vicinity of Grand Central. Telephone Vanderbilt 4715.

BROADWAY TELEPHONE
Mail and telephone privileges.
DUANE, 296 Broadway. Tel. 292 Worth.

SPACE for about six cars, for reliable auto mechanic, 49th St., near Broadway. Telephone Bryant 4447 for particulars.

FOR RENT—Second floor, front, 753 8th Av. cor. 50th St., over Sherry's. G. W. Richardson & Son.

56TH, 58 WEST—Large basement; good business location; decorated to suit.

DESK ROOM—All conveniences; small rent. 377 Broadway, Room 803.

FACTORIES.

FACTORY—Modern Brooklyn factory, 4,000 square feet; will sublease with use of machinery for one year, beginning August 1, at $400 per month, exclusive of power. Equipment consists of lathes, shapers, milling and screw machines, gang drills and punch presses; plenty of light; conveniently located; splendid opportunity. Write for appointment, 23 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV.—4 beautiful large rooms, complete for housekeeping; cool, airy; bargain to October. Particulars Madison Square 5800.

30TH ST., AT LEXINGTON AV.—1-2-3 ROOMS, WITH BATH; RUTLEDGE HOTEL. UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING WOMEN; ROOM WITHOUT MEALS, $10 WEEK AND UP; ROOM WITH MEALS, $17 WEEK AND UP.

30TH, 9 EAST—Sublet, rooms and bath, for August and September. Apply Hotel Touraine.

143TH, 104 EAST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; private entrance; garden, telephone, piano; immediate occupancy; $100 month; Summer, Glaenzer.

33D ST. AT MADISON AV.—1, 2, 3 ROOMS WITH BATH; ASHTON; UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; SUMMER RATES $10 UP.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, choice localities; long, short lease; east, west side; 4 to 12 rooms. Clark Realty Co., 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

FOR JULY AND AUGUST
2 room and bath apartment, linen and all service, $75 monthly. Hotel Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th St. Phone Stuyvesant 1410.

MADISON AV., 280—Three rooms and bath, kitchen, richly furnished; music allowed; telephone, elevator. Inquire Mrs. Gay.

MADISON AV., 1,431, Apt. 92—Three rooms; telephone, electricity, elevator; French family. Richer.

MADISON AV., 961 (75th)—Two nice rooms, kitchenette, bath; also small room; reasonable. Rhinelander 2116.

PARK AV. (70th)—Furnished, unusually attractive housekeeping apartment, one or several months or yearly. Seen by appointment. Graham, 115 East 53d. Phone Plaza 5280, between 2 and 5.

PARK AV., 440—Cool, artistically furnished apartment, three rooms and kitchenette; August-September; rent $175 a month.

Furnished—West Side.

52D, 261 WEST—4 beautiful rooms in modern apartment house for 8 months; $125 per month. Superintendent.

24TH, 433 WEST—Room, bath, private entrance; garden; cooking; owner interior decorator.

53D ST., 9 WEST—Very fine 2-room apartment, furnished. See maid upstairs.

39TH ST., 110 WEST—Neatly furnished 3 rooms; all service.

43D, 223 WEST—Luxuriously furnished bachelor apartments, consisting of parlor, bedroom and bath, $30 to $50 weekly; full hotel service.

44TH, 64 WEST—Desirable bachelor apartment for two months or longer at sacrifice; immediate possession. Phone Bryant 4194 before noon.

46TH, 210 WEST (Westover Court)—Bachelor apartment; high-class hotel service; reasonable. See Resident Manager, Bryant 5900.

47TH ST., 210 WEST—Gentleman to share apartment pro rata; rent $50. Mr. Haly.

48TH, 341 WEST—New elevator building; classiliting, furnishings unequaled; 7 rooms, tiled bath, showers, tiled kitchen-ettes; unquestionable appointments; highest references essential; $11-$135 up monthly. Longacre 8300.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

48TH ST., 106 WEST.
Opposite Friars Club, modern furnished apartments. Apply at Furrier's on second floor.

47TH ST., 39 WEST—Large room, kitchenette, private bath; electricity, telephone, private entrance.

51ST ST., 10 WEST—One exceptionally large room, bath and kitchenette, furnished, elevator apartment. Apply Wollins & Buhl, 599 Washington St. Phone Spring 8042.

51ST ST., 306 WEST—Completely furnished apartments in a first-class elevator house; night and day service. Apply Superintendent.

51ST (Near 8th)—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, piano, $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

51ST, 353 WEST—3, 4 rooms, bath, kitchen, kitchenette; furnished; elevator.

52D ST., 229 WEST (COR. B'WAY)—MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE; NEWLY FURNISHED, HOTEL SERVICE; ONE ROOM AND BATH, $75 UP; TWO ROOMS AND BATH, $110 UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

56TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.—THE REGAL, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; 1 ROOM AND BATH, $85; 2 ROOMS AND BAT

Furnished—West Side.

Continued from Preceding Page.

72D, 16 WEST—One large room, bath, kitchenette; newly furnished; complete housekeeping.

72D, 16 WEST—One large room, bath, kitchenette, newly furnished; complete housekeeping.

72D, 240 WEST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, very desirable. Academy 1292.

72D ST., 124 WEST—1-2 ROOMS, WITH BATH; MORLETON HOTEL; HOUSE CLEANING SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; $22 UP.

72ND, 161 WEST—Beautiful two-room apartment sublet; $122. Telephone mornings Columbus 2560.

74TH ST., 164 WEST—2 rooms and bath; cool and comfortable; Summer rates. Telephone 3290 Columbus.

74TH, WEST—Flat suits; newly renovated; use of kitchen, piano, shower. Col. 9470.

74TH ST., 150 WEST—One-room apartment with kitchenette; also small room; reasonable.

75TH ST., 151 WEST—Completely furnished front apartment, modern house, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $160 monthly until Oct. 1.

79TH, 121 WEST—Large sitting room, facing street; breakfast room, kitchenette, bedroom, linen, silver; Summer rates. Schmidt.

79TH, 123 WEST—Attractive apartments, bath complete, kitchenette, electricity, telephone.

79TH ST., 113 WEST—Sublet 3-room, private bath; half price until October.

80th—Two big rooms, kitchenette, bath, $100; piano. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

81ST AND COLUMBUS AV. (COLONIAL HOTEL)—ONE, TWO, THREE ROOMS, WITH BATH; UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; $25 UP.

83D ST., 48 WEST—Studio apartment, elegantly furnished; large room, kitchen, bath; sublease Oct. 1; conveniences. See Superintendent.

83TH, 209 WEST—Choice two-room, bath apartment; quiet elegance; superb river view; month, season, year. Inquire Hussey.

83TH, 309 WEST—Exclusive, independent one room bath apartment; service. Inquire Hussey.

83TH—Seven rooms, two baths, piano, $150; high class. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

83TH, 328 WEST (Riverside)—Parlor suites; large rooms, bath, kitchenette; $50-$75.

84TH, 17 WEST—Unusually lovely, large room, private bath, kitchenette; $25.

84TH, 54 WEST—3 large, light rooms, newly furnished; bargain. Ford.

84TH, 59 WEST—Bedroom, living room, davenport; elegantly furnished, mahogany; Victrola, lamps, draperies; dishes; reasonable. Seen afternoon, evening.

84TH, 63 WEST—Attractively furnished apartment; living room, bedroom, bath, kitchen. Midtown.

84TH ST., 325 WEST—Six beautiful rooms, near Riverside, to Oct. 1; very reasonable. Apartment 14. Phone 5800 Columbus.

87TH, 316 WEST (Drive)—Comfortable 7-room apartment; sacrifice; Summer rental $125.

89TH ST., 305-311 WEST.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Several desirable two to four room apartments, attractively furnished; housekeeping, non-housekeeping; maid service; cool, clean, quiet; accessible to all transit lines; $25 week up.

90TH ST., 436 WEST—Party leaving city will sublet furnished apartment; 3 rooms and bath. Inquire apartment 1D.

90TH, 144 WEST—Attractive 5-room apartment; completely furnished; $100 monthly. Telford.

109TH, 107 WEST.
2 and 3 rooms, high-class, $15 up weekly. Academy 1611. Open Sundays.

110TH ST., bet. Amsterdam & Columbus Avs.
Attractive Housekeeping Apartments.
THE CATHEDRAL PKWAY.
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
Furnished apartments, rented monthly, 2 and 3 rooms, with kitchenette and bath, $75 and up; linen and maid service at moderate rates; two blocks east of Broadway subway, one block from 6th and 9th Av. "L" and 5th Av. bus stops at door; reference required.
SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK.

115TH (Riverside)—6 rooms, $150; October, $230; West 87th, 3 rooms, remodelled house, $100; October, $175. Schuyler 5104.

115TH, 506 WEST—Nicely furnished four-room modern elevator apartment; Broadway subway.

118TH, 210 WEST (HOTEL CECIL)—ATTRACTIVE 1-2 ROOM SUITES WITH, WITHOUT BATH; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

119TH, 435 WEST—2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; newly decorated; opposite Columbia; October or longer. Phone Academy 137, Dayton.

122D, 490 WEST (Morningside Park)—Artistically and completely furnished four-room, kitchen apartment; near Columbia University. Apply to Mrs. Young, 501 West 122d St. Telephone Morningside 4385.

123RD ST., 609 WEST—5 rooms, neatly furnished; second floor; near buses and subway. Inquire apartment 4C until 2 P. M. and evenings.

126TH (near Broadway)—Family of 2 occupying perfect private residence will rent rooms, bath and kitchenette, entire floor, $100 monthly. Phone Audubon 4317.

127D, 720 WEST—Four large sunny rooms overlooking Hudson. Chaloner, Apartment 8A.

130TH, 425 WEST—3-room elevator apartment; nicely furnished; light. Supt.

131ST ST., 524 WEST—Two rooms, bath and electric kitchenette; beautifully furnished; Hudson river view. Apt. 3C. Vanderbilt 2981.

131TH ST., 563 WEST—Beautiful 2-room apartment, kitchenette, modern private house; suitable for couple; references.

131ST AND BROADWAY (facing Van Cortlandt Park)—5-room apartment, new house, superior furnishings. Phone Kingsbridge 1031 or surrender lease to party buying furniture.

AMSTERDAM AV., 1,046 (Opposite Cathedral)—Five rooms, elevator, telephone, complete; reasonable. Allen.

BACHELOR will share beautiful apartment with refined gentleman. Telephone morning Columbus 365.

BACHELOR share comfortable double roof garden apartment, gentleman. Z 2440 Times Annex.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 437—Attractively furnished apartment, living room, two bedrooms (twin beds), kitchen, bath; convenient 104th elevated. Milliring.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 152 West 72d. Col. 1077

FIFTY APARTMENTS
TO SUBLET.
Two to six rooms, elevator and non-elevator; kitchens or kitchenettes; $15 a week up. Apply
215 Manhattan Av. Phone Academy 1647.

GREENWICH VILLAGE (27 Bank St.)—Entire floor in remodeled house; 3 rooms, kitchen and bath; all improvements; also 2-room apartment.

MANHATTAN AV., 204, BET. 103TH-109TH.
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
Two to five room housekeeping apartments; telephone, electricity; 103th subway, "L" bus; weekly, monthly rates; several unfurnished apartments; special inducements; open evenings. Academy 720.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 556—Handsomely furnished six-room apartment, October or longer. Phone for appointment, Morningside 430. Apt. 3T.

RIVERSIDE, 223 (96th)—Living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, breakfast room; one or two months; reasonable. Riverside 6866.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 554—Elegantly furnished apartment, for rent or sale; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE, 116—Beautifully furnished 6-room, 2 baths, $275. Cathedral 5825.

THREE-ROOM, bath, furnished, near Lambs Club; $100; other apartments, furnished and unfurnished. John Lowe, 235 West 45th.

Bronx.

MONROE PLACE, 11, HEIGHTS, 1 minute Clark St. tubes; 5 minutes Brooklyn Bridge; 1 and 2 rooms and bath; maid service; $48 and $65.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

AVENUE U, 1,816 (Brooklyn)—Three elegant rooms, nicely furnished, all conveniences; near ocean and Brighton subway; $85.

Furnished—Long Island.

LONG BEACH—2 rooms, bath, on boardwalk, next to Castles; $375, balance of season to Oct. 1; can be seen any time. McGoldrick, Kentucky Derby Building.

ELMHURST—Nicely furnished apartment, 5 rooms, bath; near subway and L. I. R. R. stations; references. Telephone Bass, Newtown 1061.

Furnished—Westchester County.

DESIRABLE, high-class three rooms, bath; Hudson view; private, $75. Yonkers 1411R.

Furnished—New Jersey.

FIVE-ROOM MODERN APARTMENT, completely furnished, cool, shady street, East Orange, for August, September and October or desired; $65; garage, $12. Phone Gordon, Bryant 5900, or Finley, Orange 7009, or call 152 Halsted St., Apartment 8.

Unfurnished—East Side.

125TH, 163 EAST—3 rooms, front, elevator building, $100; one room, independent entrance, $30; possession; very convenient location.

18TH ST., 23 EAST—2-room studio apartment, non-housekeeping, $35 per month. Apply Carstein & Linnekin, Inc., 221 4th Av., Stuyvesant 7780.

Unfurnished—West Side.

19TH ST. (Gramercy Section of "The Block Beautiful")—Elegant apartments of 3 rooms, C. H. Rindstone, 20 East 42d St. or 135 East 19th St.

30TH ST., 47 EAST—Attractive bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath, non-housekeeping; $1,500 per annum; immediate possession. Apply on premises or Carstein & Linnekin, Inc., 221 4th Av. Stuyvesant 7780.

30TH ST., 4 EAST—2 rooms and bath; reasonable. Inquire Iass, Inc.

34TH ST., 34 EAST—STUDIO, bedroom and bath; fine north skylight; right in centre of town; 326 apptts. Harris, Vand. 1917.

36TH ST., 126-144 EAST—Modern 9-story elevator building, 4 and 5 rooms, 2 baths, $2,300 to $2,700.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

37TH ST., 147 EAST (or Lexington Av.)—2 and 3 room kitchenette apartments; $1,000 and $1,200 a year; references required. Apply superintendent.

37TH ST., 59 EAST—High-class elevator apartments, 3 rooms, floor, 6 rooms, $1,600, $1,800; seven rooms, front, $2,500.

38th St., 149 East (near Lexington Av.)—3 large, airy rooms, bath and improvements; ground floor; $125 per month.

38TH ST., 24 EAST (corner Madison Av.)—7 rooms and bath, all improvements; elevator; immediate possession. Apply Supt.

125TH, 17 EAST—2-5 rooms, bath; top floor; private house; improvements.
DOUGLAS GIBBONS & CO.
6 EAST 45TH ST. TEL. VAND. 626.

APARTMENTS, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, PARK AV. AND VICINITY.

MADISON AV., 1,211 (corner 67th St.)—6 rooms, 2 baths; high-class apartment; all outside rooms; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

MADISON AV., 640 (Hoffman Arms)—6 large rooms and bath, also 5 rooms and bath, for rent Oct. 1; moderate rents.

MADISON AV., 1,431 (corner 99th St.)—Large room, suitable for dentist or doctor; immediate possession. Apply Supt.

PARK AV., 961 (corner 83d St.)—Seven unusually large rooms, 2 baths, 7th floor, immediate possession, $4,200. William B. Denham & Co., Agents, 150 Nassau St. Beekman 1000.

PARK AV., 1,229 (cor. 96th)—High-class elevator apartment; one seven, one eight room, corner; immediate or October possession; reasonable rent. Tel. Harlem 1518.

PARK AV. (in the 60s)—Beautiful 10-room corner apartment; 3 master bedrooms with 3 baths; possession Sept. 1. Address Box 57, 1,039 3d Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

8TH AV., 807—Five rooms; all improvements; lease; $85.

22D, 261 WEST—2 beautiful rooms, tiled kitchen, shower, telephone; $75. Supt.

29TH ST., 4 WEST—Skylight studio; $45 monthly. Apply janitor or Carstein & Linnekin, Inc., 221 4th Av. Stuyvesant 7780.

44TH, 210 WEST (Westover Court)—Bachelor apartment; high-class hotel service; meals. See Resident Manager Bryant 5880.

46TH ST., 37 WEST—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; immediate possession. See agent on premises.

50TH, 4 WEST (overlooking 5th Av.)—Exceptional, suitable residence or doctor. 4 rooms, bath, fifth floor, elevator; immediate. August, 14 months. Seen 10 to 5. Phone Wadsworth 5791, Claire.

50TH, 27 WEST—High-class two and four room apartments. Apply A. H. Stout, 61 West 50th St. Circle 0882.

50TH ST., 29 WEST—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $100. Phone Circle 4138.

51ST, 10 WEST—High-class studio apartments, 1, 2 and 5 rooms; immediate possession. Apply Wollin & Bull, 599 Washington St. Spring 9842.

57TH ST., 44 WEST—A beautiful 2 and 3 room apartment to lease; reasonable rent; immediate possession. Agent, on premises.

69TH, 106 WEST.
Modern 9-story elevator building.
3 rooms, $1,000-$1,800.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

69TH, 20 WEST—Two and three extra large rooms, high-class building, near Park; all modern improvements. Agent on premises.

69TH ST., 211 WEST—4 light rooms and bath.

70TH STREET, 345 WEST.
5 ROOMS, $125;
modern elevator house; all improvements.

70TH ST., 9 WEST—Elegant two-room and bath, modern apartment. Inquire BS, or Superintendent.

70TH, 257 WEST—Very attractive parlor floor, 3 large rooms and bath, suitable for physician or dentist. Call Circle 2089.

76TH, 300 WEST—Space doctor's office; also tearoom; also studio suites.

78TH, 250 WEST (Cor. Broadway).
Housekeeping apartment, 2 and 3 rooms; immediate possession; $1,100 and $1,400.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

78TH ST., 101 WEST (THE EVELIND).
Three rooms and bath; sun parlor; $1,300 and $1,700.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

80S—Seven rooms, three baths, $250; high-class. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

81ST ST., 9 WEST—Two large rooms and bath, with maid service; kitchenette, elevator; all improvements; possession at once. Wood, Dolson Co., 86th St. and Broadway. 1100 Schuyler.

81ST ST. & COLUMBUS AV. (Hotel Cosmopolis)—17 new rooms; running water, telephone; complete hotel service; for men only; $8 weekly.

81ST, 158 WEST—Five rooms in modern elevator apartment house; newly decorated; $2,200. Supt.

82D, 201 WEST (Corner of Amsterdam Av.)—5-room apartment, one flight up; suitable dressmaker or milliner. Inquire janitor in basement.

83D, 25 WEST—Elegant apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; reasonable rent.

84TH ST., 15 WEST—7 rooms, bath, electric light; $1,400; immediate possession.

85TH ST., 36 WEST—Two rooms and bath, electric light, parquet floors.

85TH ST., 252 WEST.
Two rooms and kitchenette; immediate possession; $1,200.
SHARP & CO., 2,480 BROADWAY.

85TH ST., 150 WEST—Exceptionally attractive modern 2-room and bath apartment; suitable for doctor or dentist. Apply on premises or Meltzer & Co. Stuyvesant 6283.

186TH, 600 WEST (corner St. Nicholas Av.)—4 and 5 large, light rooms, high-class elevator. Supt.

86TH—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $85 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

86TH, 62 WEST—Two exceptionally large rooms, unfurnished or partly furnished, suitable for two bachelors; high class; $100; lease; immediate possession. 8709 Schuyler.

86TH, 82 WEST—Two beautiful rooms and kitchen, in high-class house; $60; lease; immediate possession. Schuyler 8769.

90TH, 244 WEST (Cor. Broadway)—Newly decorated elevator apartment, 5 rooms and bath; immediate possession; rental $2,000. Phone Riverside 4546.

99TH ST., 317 WEST.
Nine-story fireproof building, 7 rooms, $2,800.
SHARP & CO., 2,480 BROADWAY.

100TH ST., 314 WEST.
5 AND 6 ROOMS; $2,000 TO $2,200,
SHARP & CO., 2,480 BROADWAY.

101ST, 4 WEST (near Park)—Six rooms, telephone, electricity; near L; $35. See superintendent, or phone Academy 2383.

104TH, 216 WEST—Seven rooms, bath, electricity, parquet floors; walk-up; $115. Janitor.

105TH, 248 WEST—Large room, hair mattress, brass bed, lavatory, shower; elevator, telephone; gentleman; $9. Apt. 5, South.

105TH, 4 WEST.
6 rooms, elevator, all improvements. Supt.

115TH, 361 WEST—Select neighborhood; 4 rooms, bath, electric light, $35.

106TH, 7 WEST—Modern, 5 rooms, elevator and telephone; near Central Park.

111TH, 503 WEST—Elevator, 5 rooms, $100; immediate possession. Apply Supt.

113TH ST., 600 WEST.
Modern 12-story building; 6 all outside rooms; $3,000.
SHARP & CO., 2,480 BROADWAY.

APARTMENTS WANTED

Furnished.

FURNISHED apartment, 2 or 3 rooms, completely furnished, for light housekeeping; August and September, between 50th and 72d Sts., West. Milton Kutz, Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

RESPECTABLE and responsible couple desire furnished apartment from Sept. 15 to May 31., Park Av. section; rent $200-$250; 7 rooms, 2 baths.

Unfurnished.

WANTED—By Christian family three adults, apartment five rooms, $1,200, below 116th St.; good location; $25 bonus; references. X 2181 Times Annex.

WANTED—Seven rooms and bath; good location and furnishings; $175 to $225; long lease. M. L., 328 Times.

THREE-ROOM apartment, including kitchen; west side, between 72d and 116th Sts.; $85 or $90. M. N., 602 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

17TH, 112 EAST—Large room, every convenience; business lady; reasonable. Lewis.

27TH ST., 48 EAST—Exquisitely furnished room for gentlemen only; elevator service; running water, electricity; $8 weekly; 9th fl.

47TH ST., Madison Av. (Hotel Madison)—Permanent rates for business people; room, use of bath, $10.50 weekly; room, private bath, $15; all outside, modern hotel; perfect service. Phone Madison 1784.

27TH ST., 142 EAST (Apt. 23)—Large southern exposure room, in elevator house, with exclusive use of real kitchen; $65 one month; $110 two months or longer. Apt. 2B.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, 132 EAST—Small furnished front hall room, telephone, bath; $4; gentleman.

30TH, 146 EAST—Comfortable front room, cool, clean; private family. Inquire Beggs.

34TH ST., 123 EAST—Furnished and unfurnished; $40-$95; call afternoons; references.

35TH ST., 221 EAST—Remodeled, rooms; every convenience; electricity; phone; kitchenette; reference.

68TH, 232 EAST—Desirable rooms, owner's house; restricted neighborhood; gentlemen; references.

68TH ST. (Park Av.)—High class rooms for women, elevator apt.; kitchen privileges; reasonable. 6907 Lenox.

Hotels.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR MEN.
The rates in the newest of the ALLERTON Group, a 17-story fireproof building just completed, are $2.50 and $3 per day; permanent residence, are from $9.50 to $18.50 per week.
56TH ST. AND MADISON AV.

LADY, English, speaking French, offers services to lady in any capacity in return for passage from New York to London or Paris in September; good family; highest references. X 2259 Times Annex.

LARGE and SMALL ROOMS, $20 and $25; 10th, 11th mornings. Telephone Stuyvesant 4665.

LEXINGTON AV., 201 (53d)—Very nice room for gentlemen; conveniences; reasonable; private house.

MADISON AVENUE, Near 53d St.—Large room and bath, attractively furnished, six windows, every convenience, until Oct. 1, very reasonable. Phone Plaza 6070. Apt. 4A.

ROOMS, with all hotel service, attractively furnished; $6 weekly. Stuyvesant 4881. 11th St., 42 East. Hotel Albert.

West Side.

47TH, 142 WEST—Have bachelor apartment near Washington Square, will rent pleasant room to refined young man; college man preferred; highest references exchanged. Short.

107TH AV., 2,832 (107th St.)—Attractive, homelike; all conveniences; private entrance; refined private family; $5; express subway. Grane.

101TH, 60 WEST—Two neat adjoining rooms, gentlemen; private family; phone. McKinley.

111TH, 35 WEST—Large and small rooms, newly decorated; bath; select house.

52D, 282 WEST—Large room for two; clean, cool; $10; physician's house.

24TH, 433 WEST—Beautifully furnished rooms, with, without private bath, hardwood floors, electricity, telephone; for people of refinement.

34TH, 329 WEST—Very attractive parlor suite (parlor, bedroom, bathroom); electricity, &c. also other; scrupulously clean; select; respectable.

24TH, 438 WEST—Double, single; bath; cooking; garden outlook; owner interior decorator.

38TH, 36 WEST—Single room adjoining bath; clean, cool, excellent location for business woman.

37ST, 248 WEST—Large and small rooms; all modern improvements.

82D ST., 8 WEST—Large single room, running water, electricity, phone; $10 week.

55TH, 350 WEST—For rent, double room, adjoining bath. Apt. 2A.

57TH, 317 WEST—Studio, excellent location; suitable business or professional; Summer rates.

57TH, 317 WEST—Rooms, large and cool; suitable 2 or more gentlemen.

37TH, 220 WEST (Central Park South)—Small outside room, $6; charming apartment.

63D, 81 WEST—Large, airy parlor with connecting room, adjoining bath; private family. Cooledge.

64TH, 149 WEST—Elegant large room, private bathroom, electricity; reasonable.

66TH, 14 WEST—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED LARGE FRONT ROOM, PRIVATE TILE BATH, LAVATORY, COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES, DISHES, LINEN, SILVER, WEEKLY, MONTHLY.

65TH, 66 W.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, ELECTRICITY; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $14.

69TH, 11 WEST—Large rooms, bath; single rooms; $7, $10; housekeeping privileges.

67TH, 40 WEST — DOUBLE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; MEDIUM AND SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER RATES.

70TH, 59 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; OTHER ROOMS: $12 UP.

70TH, 22 WEST—Attractive large, refurnished and tiled rooms; private bath adjoining baths, electricity; gentlemen; references; always hot water.

70TH, 135 WEST (71st, 37 West)—Remodelled houses; cool rooms; private baths; single rooms; lavatory; cleanliness; reduced rates.

70TH, 55 WEST—Attractive large rooms, with bath; twin beds; electricity; telephone.

71ST, 62 WEST—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY; ELECTRICITY, TWIN BEDS; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; WEEKLY; OTHER ROOMS AVAILABLE.

71ST, 19 WEST—HANDSOMELY, FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; PRIVATE BATH; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; COMPLETE? ALSO FRONT PARLOR.

71ST, 31 WEST — TWO CONNECTING ROOMS, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; COMPLETE; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; OTHER ROOMS SPECIAL RATES.

71ST, WEST—Handsome room; ladies' apartment; use kitchen; business woman. Columbus 6423.

71ST, WEST—Large room, 1 or 2 gentlemen. Columbus 6497.

71ST, 346 WEST—Cool, attractive room, modern conveniences; refined home. 2 flights.

72D, 20 WEST — LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOM, BATH; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; WEEKLY, MONTHLY.

72D ST., 122 WEST—Beautiful, large rooms, private baths, electricity; convenient subway express, "L" stations, buses; Summer rates.

72D, 22 WEST—Delightful large, cool room; private bath; electricity; small room.

73D, 140 WEST—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND SINGLE FRONT ROOMS; ELECTRICITY; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

73D, 158 WEST (Broadway)—Clean, cool, outside room, American family; reasonable. DIXON.

73D, WEST—Large, attractive room, $12; private house, elevator. Telephone Columbus 1935.

73D, 42 WEST—Beautiful suite; also double and single room; owner's home.

73D, 242 WEST—Medium size room, on bath-room floor; suitable two; references.

74TH, 3 WEST — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOMS, PRIVATE TILED BATH, LAVATORY; COMPLETE; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; OTHER DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS.

74TH, 159 WEST—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS, ELECTRICITY; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; $10 UP.

74TH, 45 WEST — DOUBLE ROOMS, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; ALSO 2 CONNECTING ROOMS; REASONABLE.

74TH, 235 WEST—Exceptionally nice room, private bath; near subway, elevated; reasonable.

74TH, 33 WEST—SINGLE ROOM, PERFECTLY APPOINTED, PRIVATE HOME, GENTLEMAN, $8.

74TH, 41 WEST—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, PRIVATE ROMAN BATH, TWIN BEDS.

74TH, 145 WEST—Attractive large room, running water, suitable two; reasonable; references.

74TH, 150 WEST—Newly furnished large, cool rooms, twin beds, $12, $16.

74TH 5 WEST—Beautiful front room, one flight; private bath, twin beds.

74TH, 149 WEST—Newly decorated, large rooms, twin beds, $12-$14-$16.

76TH ST., corner 340 Amsterdam Av.—Rooms with running water, small and large, newly furnished and decorated, baths and separate shower rooms on floor; telephone.

76TH, 150 WEST — Beautiful rooms, newly and handsomely furnished; newly decorated, tiled baths, hardwood floors; $11 to $23 weekly; gentlemen only; references.

76TH, 20 WEST—Newly decorated rooms, with, without private bath; electricity; $8-$10-$16-$18; select residence. Phone.

76TH, 42 WEST—Large room with running water, and single room; exclusive.

76TH (344 West End)—Luxuriously furnished 2 or 4-room apartments; high-class.

76TH, 44 WEST—Front parlor, other large rooms; private baths; remodeled house.

76TH, 237 WEST—Large room, twin beds, bath adjoining, running water; reasonable.

76TH, 116 WEST—Large double and single rooms, electricity, telephone; Summer rates.

77TH, 106 WEST—Newly decorated residence, rooms, single or suite; private bath; electricity; phone; $7.50-$10,$15-$25.

77TH, 128 WEST—Attractive, large room, twin beds, private bath, electricity; reasonable.

77TH, 111 WEST—Desirable, clean, cool, comfortable, small room; reasonable; references; gentlemen

77TH, 150 WEST—Desirable front room, adjoining bath; cleanliness, comfort assured; references.

77TH, 112 WEST—Large, comfortable, cool rooms, adjoining bath; electricity, phone; reasonable.

77TH, 113 WEST—Beautiful rooms with, without bath, phone, electricity, business people.

77TH, 108 WEST—Large, cool, attractive room, alcove, private bath; $15.

78TH, 256 WEST—Single and double rooms, running water, electricity, closets; references.

78TH, 161 WEST—Beautiful double front room, twin beds, bath, shower; references.

79TH, 122 WEST—Unusually attractive rooms, private baths, kitchenette; also half room.

79TH ST., 218 WEST—Large elegant rooms; private bath; electricity; reasonable.

70TH, 216 WEST (near Broadway)—Large suite; also single room; residence.

81ST (92 Riverside Drive)—Exceptionally large front room, overlooking Hudson, beautifully furnished, piano, private bath; $25-$30 weekly.

81ST (near Broadway)—Very desirable, light, clean room; lavatory; gentlemen. Schuyler 6236.

81ST, 124 WEST—Large, nicely furnished room; exceptional house; reference; reasonable.

82D ST., 15 WEST—Elegant home; all conveniences; refined persons only; references.

82D, 21 WEST—Attractive furnished double and single rooms, near Park.

83D, 13 WEST—Beautiful front parlor, piano; other large room; electricity; reasonable.

83D, 71 WEST—BEFORE DECIDING, SEE OUR FRONT ROOMS, 88-ST. SMITH.

84TH, 351 WEST—Exclusive bachelor house, large and small rooms, electricity; references.

84TH ST., 41 WEST—Beautiful rooms, private bath, electricity; single rooms business people.

84TH, 47 WEST—Desirable rooms in well-kept private house, electricity, phone; moderate rates; gentlemen preferred. Reference.

85TH (Near Riverside)—High-class elevator apartment, attractive room, running water, also next to bath; gentleman; references. Schuyler 9013.

85TH, 133 WEST—Large, comfortable room, private bath, twin beds; kitchenette privilege.

85TH, 207 WEST—Single room, running water; all conveniences; elevator; gentleman. Wade.

85TH, 200 WEST—Outside room; telephone, electricity; adjoining bath; 2d other rooms; gentleman; $8.50. Phone 9285 Schuyler.

86TH, 329 WEST (near Riverside)—Cheerful, cool room, $12 week. Schuyler 6962.

86TH, 132 WEST—Large room, with, without bath; also skylight room.

86TH, 204 WEST—Attractive cool room, lavatory; exclusive private apartment; gentleman. Gilman.

86TH, 172 WEST—Large front room, twin beds; also front basement.

87TH, 40 WEST—Beautiful small and large rooms; private house; all conveniences.

87TH 23 WEST—Large, airy one, two rooms, private bath, kitchenette privileges.

87TH, 345 WEST—Attractive rooms, single and double, Summer rates. Schuyler 10435.

87TH, 251 WEST—Large and small room; gentlemen. Apt. 23.

88TH ST., 132 WEST—Large and small desirable room; gentlemen; references; private family.

88TH, 322 WEST (Riverside)—Large, attractive room and bath; other rooms, near bath.

88TH, 176 WEST — Well-furnished, clean rooms, running water; hair mattresses.

88TH, 322 WEST—Large, cool room, shower bath; meals; references.

89TH, 221 WEST—Large bay window room, private bath; other rooms; residence.

89TH ST., 308 WEST—Two large rooms with bath; newly decorated; other room.

90TH, 41 WEST—Pleasant single room, closet, electricity and water, adjoining bathroom.

90TH ST., 311 WEST—Newly renovated, large, small rooms; $10 up; select; references.

91ST, 304 WEST—Large attractive room, private bath, electricity; references; beautiful outlook.

91ST, 21 WEST—Desirable double, single rooms, private bath; cool, quiet; moderate.

91ST, 68 WEST—Two attractive connecting rooms, bath; small room; Summer rates.

92D, WEST—Christian family rent 2 medium; running water; Summer rates. Riverside 8651.

92D, 61 WEST—Exceptionally beautiful room; private bath; electricity; $15.

92D ST. (676 West End Av.)—Two beautiful furnished rooms, bath adjoining; private house; exclusive; gentlemen or couple.

94TH, 59 WEST—Owner's residence, near Park; every convenience; double, single; references.

96TH, 54 WEST—Large room, first floor, private bath, twin beds, electricity; medium room, $7; well kept, homelike.

97TH (West End Av.)—Three, four rooms; short or long lease. Riverside 10071.

96TH, 254 WEST—Exceptional home, large comfortable room; also single, running water, private bath; gentlemen. Apt. 7.

97TH, 306 WEST (Near Drive)—Comfortable, cool room; references; subway. 5 West.

101ST ST. (676 West End Av.)—Apartment 1-E, nicely furnished outside room; business woman only $9. Riverside 5812.

102D, 216 WEST (Corner B'way)—Large outside room, refined, $9, gentleman. Arbuckle.

102D, 220 WEST—Cool double and single, private baths, kitchenettes; telephone; reference.

104TH, 247 WEST—Nicely furnished room, electricity, running water. Johnson.

105TH, 248 WEST—Large room, hair mattress, brass bed, lavatory, shower, elevator, telephone; gentleman; $9. Apt. 6 South.

106TH, 237 WEST—Front room; elevator, kitchen privilege; $6-$7. Apartment 21.

107TH, 306 WEST—LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; ALSO SINGLE ROOMS; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

109TH, 304 WEST—Just open, private house; large, small rooms; Summer rates.

110TH, 109 WEST (5B)—Exceptionally desirable single room, toilet, lavatory; reasonable; gentlemen.

113TH ST., 257 WEST—Attractive rooms, single and double, Summer rates. Schuyler 10435.

87TH, 251 WEST—Large and small room; gentlemen. Apt. 23.

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96TH, 254 W

Classified Advertising Rates
Count six words to an Agate line. Per Agate line
(14 space-type lines.) Line.
Situations Wanted
Males and Females
Help Wanted—Male.
Help Wanted—Females.
Boys Wanted.
Agents
Exchange
Employment Agencies
Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 10c) 10c
Rates and Offerings to Buyers like
for insertion in the Sunday edition ad-
vertisements must be received by 5 P. M. on the
day for insertion.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN, capable of selling bulk soap to
grocery trade in territory adjacent to
New York City; good proposition to right
man; reply in writing only, giving full in-
formation regarding experience, age, &c.,
Thompson, 37 35th St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN wanted on excellent line of
high-grade clothes; all territories
open; those with experience need apply;
commission basis only; side line proposi-
tion considered. 38 North Main St., Free-
port, L. I.

SALESMAN for house representing manu-
facturer of lighting glass and electric
goods in metropolitan and Eastern terri-
tory; knowledge of lines and trade essen-
tial; liberal commission. X 2328 Times
Downtown.

SALESMEN to sell advertising contracts;
experience preferred; can easily
make $100 a week commission. Apply Room
1004, 1 Madison Ave., between 12 and 1. 350 Broad-
way.

SALESMAN—Large silk ribbons as side line, one
calling on high-grade retail dry goods and kindred merchandise, West or
Northwest States; other territory con-
sidered; commission basis; state experience,
references, &c. G 40 Times.

SALESMEN for ladies' hand-blocked and
novelty silk, well acquainted with buy-
ers of ready-to-wear end department store; a
few choice open; experience and references
required; commission and drawing. Box 676
Times Building.

SALESMEN FOR CHRISTIAN HOUSE;
ORGANIC HARDWARE AND FAC-
TORY SUPPLIES; NO TO START; STATE
EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES.
Box 1,000 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN with medium and low-priced
line; experience; leads and co-oper-
ation; straight commission; Chevro-
let, 288 Southern Boulevard, Long-
wood, N. Y.

SALESMEN, experienced men to sell Ford
trucks; commission basis. Call
Monday, 3,180 Broadway, or 621
West 125th Street.

SALESMAN—Advertising signs; a
capable man with experience in selling
high quality advertising signs or kindred line
by old-established firm on commission; de-
scribe yourself fully, stating previous experi-
ence, territory covered, age, &c.; replies
treated confidential. M. S. Langdon, P. O.
Box 1,042, New York City.

SALESMAN NOW CALLING ON SHOE
JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF GOOD
TRADE WITH AUTOMOBILE OUT OF
TOWN, DESIRING A SPLENDID SIDE
LINE OF FAST PARTICULARS ON COMMIS-
SION, WILL FIND IT HIGHLY PROFIT-
ABLE TO WRITE H. B. 640 TIMES DOWN-
TOWN.

SALESMAN—In reorganizing our bulk grease
department we need several high-powered,
experienced salesmen to specialize on
the garage trade; liberal commissions, draw-
ing account; give full information, age, &c.,
by mail only to W. the R. M. Hollings-
head Co., 87 35th St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN—SILK UNDERWEAR.

SALESMEN, experienced, to cover South; well-established
line of silk underwear and fancy petticoats;
only those with large following and who
have covered this territory for years need
apply; commission basis. Write D. E., 244
Times.

SALESMEN, experienced work and dress
gloves, travelling by own car preferred;
New Jersey, other territories open; salary
or commission. S 733 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, for knit goods;
those with following preferred; wonderful
opportunity; salary or commission. H 527
Times.

SALESMAN selling building specialties,
knows building trade in New York; draw-
ing account, commission; state experience.
S 442 Times.

SALESMEN and saleswomen wanted to of-
fer a vacuum bottle that sells itself; big
commission; full or part time. Room 1129,
150 Nassau St. See Mr. Iran.

SALESMAN wanted to carry line of high
class novelty selling, to call on first class
millinery houses; liberal commission paid.
Apply to the A. Scott Co., 30 East 21st.

SALESMEN, NECKWEAR

to carry side line of marabou neckwear to
Middle West, coast and South; pay commis-
sion of 15 per cent. X 2260 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, manufacturer store fixtures
and interior work; commission; good terri-
tory to reliable man. S 802 Times Down-
town.

SALESMEN wanted to carry line of kimonas
for out of town; experience d; commission
only. Metropolitan Kimona Co., 56 Green-
wich St.

Salesmen.

SALESMEN

WE ARE THE LARGEST MAN-
UFACTURER OF ACCORD PRO-
TECTION DEVICES IN THE
WORLD. WE WANT TO MEET
HIGH-CLASS SALESMEN, WHO
ARE SEEKING PERMANENT
POSITIONS WITH HIGH EARN-
ING POSSIBILITIES. FOR SUCH
MEN WE HAVE SALES AND
ARE FINANCIALLY ABLE TO
CARRY THEMSELVES OVER
THE PRELIMINARY TRAINING
AND WORK WE HAVE AN
OUT-OF-THE-ORDINARY OPPOR-
TUNITY TO ATTAIN, IN A FEW
MONTHS, A POSITION WITH
COMMISSIONS AGENCY MANA-
GERSHIPS THAT USUALLY RE-
QUIRE SEVERAL YEARS TO
MATURE. WE HAVE ABLE AND
ANSWER BY LETTER ONLY,
GIVING AGE, PAST AND PRES-
ENT OCCUPATIONS, EXTENT
OF EDUCATION, MARRIED OR
SINGLE, AND ANY OTHER
FACTS THAT MIGHT BE PERTI-
NENT. ALL REPLIES WILL BE
HELD CONFIDENTIAL AND AP-
POINTMENTS WILL BE MADE
FOR PERSONAL INTERVIEWS.

THE SAFE-CABINET COMPANY,
16-18 EAST 40TH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMAN, experienced in automobile top
material, to sell auto top makers; salary,
$35 and commission; if results are satisfac-
tory in six months party will receive share
in business; give full particulars in letter.
M 368 Times.

SALESMAN to sell soap powder and cleans-
ing liquid lots; can also be taken as a
side line; state experience; commission.
W 78, N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN
wanted to handle complete line of infants'
and girls' coats, for office and city trade;
commission and salary. S 445 Times.

SALESMAN for popular auto accessory
line; must be capable of handling sales
force; exclusive territory; liberal com-
mission. X 2240 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted to sell suitcases; expe-
rienced only need apply; commission and
drawing account." S 449 Times.

SALESMEN, 10, experienced, sell barbers'
supplies; salary and commission. La Belle,
400 Broadway.

SALESMAN, travelling; experienced kid
leather; salary or commission. Apply 8
Bridge St., City, Room 226.

Instruction.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN—NATION-
WIDE DEMAND FOR TRAINED MEN;
ALL DEPARTMENTS, HOTELS, CLUBS,
APARTMENT HOUSES; UNCROWDED
FIELD; LIFE-LIVING POSITION AND PLACE-
MENT; OUR METHODS ENDORSED BY
LEADING HOTELS EVERYWHERE.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS, LEWIS HO-
TEL TRAINING SCHOOL, DESK 123,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ACCOUNTANCY.

Are you interested in training for the C. P.
A. examination or for an executive position as Con-
troller, Treasurer or Office Manager? If so,
investigate the professional courses of Pace
Institute. Write for helpful booklet, "Mak-
ing Good"; and Bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30
Church St., New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The War Depart-
ment publishes the following orders today:

Air Service.

Fisher, Maj. A. H., to Airship School, Lang-
ley Field, as Comdt.

Beavans, Capt. W. A., to Rockwell Air
Station, Dept. Cal.

Gaines, 1st Lt. R. P., to Camp Benning.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Durell, Maj. W. K., is temporary duty at
New York, theme to Panama about Oct.
13.

Mutsen, Capt. J. C., as Asst. Prof. Mil. Sci.
the Citadel, Charleston, S. C.

Infantry.

Adams, Capt. H. K., to Sist., Camp Grant.
Kelley, 1st Lt. R. E., to Camp Meade, Md. Attache,
Finland, and Military Observer in Baltic
Provinces.

Quartermaster Corps.

Heyser, Capt. M. C., to Ft. Sill as Asst. to
the Qm.

Kinder, Capt. C. J., to 9th Corps Area,
San Francisco, for assignment.

Miscellaneous.

Foyd, 1st Lt. H. C.; Massarini, 2d Lt. L.
N., F. A., hon. discharged.

Resignations.

Johnson, Maj. T. H., M. C.

Leaves.

Gibbs, Col. G. S., Gen. Staff, 1 mo.
Hoskins, Maj. W. G., M. C., 15 days.
Cooley, Maj. E. E., M. C., 30 days' ext.
Weber, Capt. E., Med. Adm. Corps, 1 mo.
Sherill, Capt. M., A. S., 3 mos.
Collins, Capt. J. L., Q. M. C., 15 days.
Young, Capt. J. M., Eng., 1 mo., 15 days.
Albright, Capt. J. L., Q. M. C., 15 days' ext.
Turner, Capt. W. C., Inf., 1 mo. ext.
Sheehan, 1st Lt. T. S., Cav., 1 mo. ext.
Mosley, 1st Lt. C. C., A. S., 15 days' ext.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Bureau of
Navigation published the following orders
today:

COMMANDERS.

Courts, G. McC., to Bur. of Ord., Navy Dept.
Furlong, W. R., to aide on staff and fleet
gunnery offr., Comdr.-in-Chief, Pac. Ft.
Garrison, H. A., to Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst.
Grieve, C. C., to the Alert.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS.

Longabaugh, R. L., to Nav. Hosp., Ft. Lyon,
duty.
Settle, H. T., to offr. in charge, Navy Recr.
Sta., Chanimati.
Tennent, E. H., to home, wait orders.
Bernard, R. F., to the Upshur.
Buckley, J., to hosp., Canaco.
Curley, M. P., to the Barry.
Hodgman, W. A., to hosp., Mare Island.
Knight, R. H., to the Whipple.

LIEUTENANTS.

Boldt, O., to the Murray.
Denny, L. H., to the Beaver.
Hear, A., to navy yd., Puget Sound.
Miller, F. B., to Reg. Barr., Hampton Rds.
Plaisted, G. W., to wait orders.
Wells, F. O., to the Rochester.
McCormick, L. D., to the Jacob Jones.
Sommers, A. L., to the Reid.
Dennis, E. G., to hosp., Canaco.
Holmes, J. C., to nav. sta., Cavite.
Hutson, J. C., to home, orders.
Hardin, E. D., to hosp., Olongapo.
Jacobs, S., to nav. mag. at Olongapo.
Nevins, H. A., to home, wait orders.

The Civil Service.

City.

The list for patrolman, Police Department,
is announced. It contains 539 names. Those
who received a rating of more than 88 are
as follows::

William J. Steffens, 93.60; Herod McLeod,
92.30; Frank A. Harkins, 93.05; John M.
Menken, 92.85; Patrick P. Brennan, 92.70;
David T. Wilson, 92.20; Thomas F. D.
Kelly, 92.25; Edward W. Gallagher, 92.00; Jo-
seph M. McCourt, 92.00; William B. Maher,
92.00; William M. Carroll, 91.90; Thomas P.
Hamill, 91.85; George J. Winter, 91.85;
Frank Kulok, 91.80; Joseph Hinz, 91.60;
Stuart B. Harris, 91.55; Frank Miano, 91.50;
James J. St. Jacques, 91.50; Leroy F. Un-
derhill, 91.45; Arthur Helwig, 91.45; Charles
Martens, 91.40; William F. Diets, 91.35;
Thomas F. Morrissey, 91.30; George J. B.
Boullianne, 91.30; Francis T. Davis, 91.25;
Charles J. Beneth, 91.15; Henry A. Bette-
mann, 91.00; James Hunter, 90.95; Aidan F.
J. Norton, 90.95; John D. Tracy, 90.85;
Frank E. Spanbaker, 90.85; Carl J. Bahr-
man, 90.80; John F. Driscoll, 90.75; Daniel
C McFarland, 90.65; John M. Duffy, 90.55;
Andrew J. O'Rourke, 90.50; John T. Broberg,
90.35; Eugene F. Stahl, 90.15; James J.
Monahan, 90.10; Charles Tersch, 90.10;
Irving M. Davies, 90.00; George Schuppel,
90.00; Ernest King, 90.00; George F.
Hughes, 90.00.

John F. Breslin, 89.90; Frank A. McGov-
ern, 89.80; Thomas E. Finan, 89.75; Theodore
Z. Mann, 89.75; John Shanley, 89.70; Richard
J. Dunn, 89.70; Thomas Joseph Quinn,
89.65; William L. Curtin, 89.60; John Libacel, 89.55;
Walter E. Eason, 89.55; George L. Ryab,
89.50; Charles W. Beakley, 89.35; Thomas J.
Barry, 89.35; David Levy, 89.10; Edward
Stoll, 89.10; Frederick W. Gloss, 89.00;
William H. Hesse, 89.00; Frank G. Noubert,
89.00; Wilson McGrona, 88.85; Frank
Schatz, 88.80; Matthew B. Colligan, 88.80;
Frank A. Di Marsico, 88.75; Martin A. Tyr-
rell, 88.75; Edward F. Orth, 88.75; John
Virga, 88.75; Bernard Murray, 88.70; Henry
F. L. Trebe, 88.70; Frank I. Trainer, 88.70;
Barry G. Curtis, 88.65; Arthur O. Irwin,
88.60; William B. Shelly, 88.60; Joseph N.
Marone, 88.55; William Roal, 88.50; John J.
Reilly, 88.35; James A. Pyke, 88.30; James
A. Nicholson, 88.30; William F. Callaghan,
88.25; Joseph Ferry, 88.25; Louis J. Benach,
88.25; Walter A. Caddell, 88.25; Charles
Mergl, 88.20; Bernard Goodman, 88.15; Ed-
win C. Dooley, 88.15; Robert D. Reilly, 88.10;
Abraham J. Rosenstein, 88.10.

United States.

The commission announces an examin-
ation for master mechanic, male, age
21 to 45, for the United States Public
Health Service Hospital No. 61, Fox Hills,
S. I., N. Y., at $175 per month. Appointees
may be allowed the increase granted by Con-
gress of $20 a month. Competitors will not
be required to report for examination at any
place, but will be rated on education and
preliminary training, so; special experience
and fitness, 70. Age limits do not apply to
persons entitled to preference because of
military or naval service. Classified em-
ployes who have reached the retirement age
and have served fifteen years are entitled to
retirement with an annuity.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Used Motors for Touring. *Rebuilt Delivery Trucks.*

Rate 65 cents an agate line.

APPERSON, 1920 seven-passenger; mileage
2,000; condition par excellence; will sacri-
fice. Hudson Motor Car Co., 1,884 Broadway,
at 53d St.

BIDDLE, 7-passenger speedster; run 900
miles; cost $4,015, will sell at exception-
ally reasonable figure, with a three months'
guarantee. 209 West 50th. Circle 4061.

BENZ, 1913, 4-pass. touring car; 16,000 miles;
Bosch dual spark; disk wheels; bargain.
GIANT roadster, 1921; run 35 miles.
CADILLAC touring and roadster, late models.
CADILLAC sedan, limousine, late models.
BUICK 6-51 touring; about 8,000 miles.
CHEVROLET 1920 sedan; bargain.
BUICK 1920 coupe; fine condition.
MERCER, 1916 touring; in fine shape.
KRAMER 1920 4-pass. sport.
Many others at great reductions.
All cars guaranteed. Time payments.
Bowman & Tevay & Larsen, Inc., Mor. 8600.

BUICK ROADSTER, MODEL 19, VERY
FINE MECHANICAL CONDITION; AP-
PEARANCE EXCELLENT. HULETT
MOTOR CAR CO., 1,884 BROADWAY, AT
53D ST.

BUICK, RARE BARGAIN, $880.
Balance 20% ten monthly payments; prac-
tically new 7-passenger Buick. Haynes
Agency, 201 East 149th St. Melrose 5065.

BUICK 1921 COUPE.
Knickerbocker Automobile Warehouse,
343 West 51st St.

BUICKS.
Black Co., 238-240 West 54th St.

BUICK, 1920, 5-passenger touring, cord
tires like new, $925. 2294 B'way, Yorkville.

BUICK 6-cylinder 5-passenger; like new;
equipped, $775. 203 West 128th.

ABBOTT-DETROIT Town Car.
AUSTRIAN Daimler Special Sport.
BENZ 1910 Touring Car, practically new.
CADILLAC, 7-18-19 Coupes.
CADILLAC 8s, 12s, 17s, 4-pass. Touring.
CADILLAC 1919 7-pass. Touring.
CUNNINGHAM 1921-1919 4-pass. Sport.
FRANKLIN 1919 Touring Limousine.
HUDSON 1920 Touring Limousine.
LANCIA 1919 4-pass. Roadster.
PACKARD 1919 4-pass. De Luxe.
PIERCE 1918 Fr. Town Brougham.
PULLMAN Roadster, brand new.
SHEFFIELD-Simplex Custom Collap. Coupe.
AND MANY OTHERS.

CARS TAKEN ON CONSIGNMENT.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
HERMAN N. KARP, INC., Est. 1902.
1,580-2 Broadway bet. 52d and 53d Sts.
Tel. Circle 8600, 3252, 3253. Open evenings.

CADILLAC 1919 4-Pass. Sport Model.
CADILLAC 1919 Coupe; metal back.
CADILLAC 1918 "57" Coupe, $2,250.
CADILLAC 1918 "61" Coupe, new, $1,795
CADILLAC 1918 Speedster.
CADILLAC 1920 Speedster.
CADILLAC 1920 "57" Touring, $975.
CADILLAC 1920 "30" Runabout, $875.
CHEVROLET 1920 "490" 4-Pass. Sport, $1,000.
RIPPETH MOTOR CAR CO., INC.,
1,780 BROADWAY AT 58TH ST. CIRCLE 227.

AMESBURY CADILLAC "59" SUBURBAN
CADILLAC "59" LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC "59" TOURING.
CADILLAC "59" 4-PASS.
CADILLAC "59" VICTORIA.
CADILLAC 1919 RACEABOUT.
PACKARD 1921 Fleetwood 6-Pass.
Substantial Reductions on all cars.
SCHLEINMAKER & JACOD.
1,841 Broadway, at 61st St.

CADILLAC 7-passenger, phaeton model 55K,
white wheels, nickel radiator; excellent
condition; subject to any inspection; $1,150
for quick sale. 2,428 Grand Concourse.
Tel. Fordham 6677.

CADILLAC 1920, 4-passenger, in A1 condi-
tion; Westinghouse shock absorbers and six
Al tires; must be sold immediately.
FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR CO.,
West 58th St., 4th floor.

CADILLAC limousine for sale; can be bought
very reasonable. 1,724 48th St., near 17th
Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1921, 7-PASS. TOURING, MILE-
AGE 5,000; SACRIFICE. MAKE OFFER.
2,294 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC 1919 coupe, also 7-pass. touring;
condition both cars warranted; exceptional
bargain for cash. 150 West 55th.

CADILLAC 1920 7-pass. touring, like new;
4 new tires; $2,750. McFarlan Used Car
Dept., Columbus 5100.

CADILLAC 7, Holbrook collapsible sedan;
make offer. Seen 123 West 64th. Meyer.

CADILLAC 1920 "59" suburban sedan; bargain.
Seen at 10 West 60th. Columbus 5078.

CADILLAC 1920 "59" phaeton; run 4,000 miles;
bargain. 10 West 60th. Columbus 5078.

CADILLAC 1919 collapsible cabriolet; bar-
gain. 10 West 60th. Columbus 5078.

CADILLAC 1919 "59" touring car; 4-pass.
phaeton; good tires; $2,300. Yonkers 3703.

CADILLAC 1920 "59" limousine; attractive bar-
gain. Seen at 10 West 60th. Columbus 5078.

CADILLAC 1920 Amesbury suburban sedan.
Seen at 10 West 60th. Columbus 5078.

CHEVROLET 1920 5-passenger touring, late mod-
el; perfect condition. A Chevrolet author-
ized dealer, 788 Southern Boulevard
near 138th St.

CHEVROLET 1921 F-B "Baby Grand" Sedan, excellent
opportunity; purchase if seen immediately.
Chevrolet Motor Co., B'way and 57th. Circle
8100.

CUNNINGHAM 1920 sport touring, good as
new, $4,000. Phone Spring 2229.

CUNNINGHAM Amesbury sedan; like new;
sacrifice. Arnolds, 487 West 129th. Morn-
ingside 4838.

DANIELS 1920 4-passenger, perfect; make
offer. Seen 123 West 64th. Meyer.

DETROIT electric; good condition; $500. Y.
A. Kennard, 42 Convent Av. Morn. 9690.

ESSEX sedan, just completely overhauled;
$900 cash; no dealers. Apply Hotel Claren-
don, 37 East 58th.

ESSEX touring car, exceptional opportunity
to purchase slightly used machine; $820.
178 West 58th.

ESSEX, latest model, with 3 Winter top, 5-
passenger, equipped; $900. Morningside
5435.

ESSEX 1920, like new; 6 new tires; $850.
McFarlan Used Car Dept. Columbus 5100.

FRANKLIN sedan, a rare bargain; demonstra-
tor; model 6A; $1,250. 230 West 59th.

FORDS—All models; immediate delivery;
time payments. Ford Authorized Dealers,
Melrose 8081.

HAYNES 5-passenger touring car; late
model; condition like new; any demonstra-
tor bargain. 30 East 56th St., Brighton
Beach-by-the-Sea, N. Y. Spunt.

HUPMOBILE 1920 touring, used very little;
$975. 2,003 B'way. Columbus 0429.

HUDSON TOURING LIMOUSINE,
MODEL 7-O.
Knickerbocker Automobile Warehouse,
343 West 51st St.

HUDSON Super-Six Model M limousine; very
good condition; exceptionally cheap for car
in this condition; $1,025. 236 West 59th St.

HUDSON 1920 limousine, also suburban
sedan; bargains. Seen 123 West 64th.
Meyer.

HUDSON super touring, perfect; $575.
Landau, 70 Powell St., Brooklyn. Glen-
more 1760.

HUDSON super six sedan, model M; over-
hauled and guaranteed; $1,675. 236 West
59th.

HUDSON, 1919, 4-passenger; perfect condi-
tion; bargain. Owner, Mason, 124 W. 56th.

HUDSON Super-Six runabout landau, Model
M; sacrifice $1,075 cash. 236 West 59th.

HUDSON Super-Six town car; like new.
236 West 59th.

JORDAN 1920 4-passenger sport; good condi-
tion; bargain at $850, if sold today. Mar-
coe, Circle 1236.

KISSEL TOURSTERS.
Brand-new, latest custom-built models.
REGULAR PRICE $2,715.
SACRIFICE AT $2,450.
J. R. READY AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1,133 Atlantic Avenue, at Bedford,
Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone Prospect 123.

KISSEL 6-cylinder 7-passenger; like new;
equipped; $950. Morningside 6943.

LANCIA 4-pass. car, late model, equal to
new; cost $9,000; will sacrifice $1,950.
Lancia, 100 Times Downtown.

LINCOLN 1921 touring car, 600 miles. Seen
630 5th Av. Cook-Masconnell.

MAXWELL 1920 5-passenger touring; good
as new; cheap; no dealers. Wendelken,
794 East 158th, Apt. 2C.

MERCER 1920 raceabout, also 1913 speed-
ster; bargains. Seen 123 West 64th.
Meyer.

MERCER, latest type, 2-passenger race-
about; wonderful condition; $1,250. 357
Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Prospect 7027.

MERCER 1914, 4-passenger touring, just re-
built, sacrifice; make offer. 2,294 B'way.

MARMON 1920 sedan, practically new; make
offer. Seen 123 West 64th. Meyer.

MURRAY 1918 touring; excellent condition;
used about one year; lady about to leave
for the West, will sell very reasonable; no
dealers. Mrs. Edwards, S 468 Times.

NASH sedan, late 1919; excellent condition
throughout; $1,250. Nathanson, 7 St. Nich-
olas Av., 110th St. Cath. 4901.
ALSO SEEN EVENINGS, SUNDAY.

NATIONAL limousine, 1917 model; newly
painted and upholstered; good running con-
dition, $1,200. Owner, 236 Hillside Av., Ja-
maica. Phone 2746 Jamaica.

OAKLAND roadster, $150. 236 West 59th
St.

OLDSMOBILE 1920 "8," Fleetwood Lan-
daulet body; sacrifice $1,200. Nathanson,
7 St. Nicholas Av., 110th St. Cath. 4901.
ALSO SEEN EVENINGS, SUNDAY.

OLDSMOBILE, 5-passenger, good condition.
Phone 8126 Cathedral mornings.

OVERLAND 1921 coupe; many additional
extras; will sacrifice. Nathanson, 7 St.
Nicholas Av., 110th St. Cath. 4901.
ALSO SEEN EVENINGS, SUNDAY.

OWEN MAGNETIC, late model touring; ex-
pert mechanical inspection invited; $750;
cost $4,000. 297 Flatbush Av. Prospect 7027.

OWEN Magnetic, gone only 15,000 miles;
like new; very good offer to right man.
146 West 56th.

PACKARD Twin Six 5-passenger touring, in
excellent condition. Federal Motor Truck
Co., 545 West 57th St. Telephone Circle 8130.

PACKARD "2-35" 7-passenger touring, un-
usual condition throughout; make offer.
2,291 B'way.

PAIGE; like new; 6-cylinder 5-passenger;
fully equipped; $800. Morningside 6943.

PIERCE-ARROW, 6-48, motor in excellent
condition; practically new tires; only re-
cently repainted. Cooney, Yonkers 888.

PIERCE-ARROW 1918 limousine, 48 H. P.;
bargain. 10 West 60th. Columbus 5078.

RENAULT 1913 Brewster collapsible landau-
let; magnificent condition; sacrifice $1,000;
recently overhauled; demonstration;
chauffeur, 7 St. Nicholas Av., 110th. Cathedral
4901.
ALSO SEEN EVENINGS, SUNDAY.

ROLLS-ROYCE tour., 6-passenger, like new;
owner going abroad; must sacrifice. $31
Orchard St., or phone 4649 Watkins.

SIMPLEX 38 touring, shaft drive; used very
little; sacrifice. Curry, Audubon 5790.

STANDARD 8, 1920, suburban sedan, finest
possible condition; sacrifice price. Phone
Mr. Emerson, Rector 9033, or Morn. 315.

STANLEY STEAM CARS.
Used cars of quality; reasonably priced.
Phone Branch Brook 7307 or 9629.

STANLEY steamer, late model; can be seen
any time. C. Banks, Justice St., Elm-
hurst, L. I. Newtown 0055.

STUDEBAKER, latest model, 6-cylinder, 7-
passenger; fully equipped; $1,350. Morn-
ingside 6943.

STUDEBAKER special six, 5-passenger; like
new; equipped; $1,250. 203 West 128th.

STUTZ 1919 roadster; exceptionally fine con-
dition throughout; price reasonable. Smith,
Morningside 8780.

STUTZ 1917 touring; splendid condition; at-
tractive appearance; sacrifice. Kline, 418
West 54th.

STUTZ 1919 sport, new tires, newly painted.
397 Flatbush Av. Prospect 7027.

STUTZ 1920 4-passenger; like new; fully
equipped; $1,850. Morningside 6943.

SUPER-SIX FABRIOLETT, a car that will
interest new car purchasers; has seen less
than 3 months' service. 236 West 59th St.

WESTCOTT 7-pass. touring; 5 practically
new cord tires; new car guaranteed; bar-
gain. Westcott Motor Co., Columbus 8645.

WESTCOTT Coupe 1920; like new; any
demonstration. 123 West 52d. Circle 3460.

LEAVING for Europe will sell my two beauti-
ful cars, one Packard twin six cabriolet,
six seats. Fleetwood body; perfect condition;
runs and looks like new; present market
price of similar car, $11,000; will sell for less
than half; also Simplex touring car 1918
model; seen only by appointment. 24 107
Times Downtown.

Used Cars.

BANK SALE.

BANK SALE.

BANK SALE.

TO LIQUIDATE ADVANCES ON
NEW COMET
AUTOMOBILES,
$1,485;
DELIVERED IN N. Y., INCLUDING
WAR TAX.
LIST PRICE $2,600.

SPECIFICATIONS:

9 N. Red Seal Continental Motor, Borg &
Beck Clutch, Stromberg Carburetor, Wagner
Ignition System, Columbia Axles, 125-inch
Wheelbase and other units of like standard.

LYRIC GARAGE,
42-44 West 62d St.
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAY.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.
Brand new 6-cylinder 1921 touring cars,
offered through bank at $1,295; original
factory cost $1,975; Continental Red Seal
motor, Delco ignition, Timken axles, Borg
& Beck clutch, Warner transmission, Stromb-
berg carburetor, montometer; full factory
guarantee; time payments arranged; act
quickly. Rippeth, 1,750 Broadway (50th St.).

STUTZ—Must make sacrifice on contract
for new Stutz. Call White Plains 496.
Mr. Reith.

Motor Trucks

OLDSMOBILE (1920) 1-ton, used 3 months;
open body, with cab; mechanically perfect;
bargain; can be seen by appointment. Call
Melrose 2743M.

WANTED—Return load of furniture to Bos-
ton, Aug. 5. Parshall, 324 3d Av.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROW, 7-passenger limousine;
very attractive; new Brewster body. Ar-
thur Angert, 1,750 Amsterdam Av. Phone
Audubon 1816.

PACKARD twin six special, neat brougham
landaulet; competent, courteous driver;
monthly preferred. Muney, 127 West 90th,
care Clement.

WINTON Six, attractive seven-passenger
touring; perfect condition, fine appearance;
easy riding; high-grade machine. Wads-
worth 2071.

CADILLAC Landaulet for hire; hours, day,
month; owner drives. Callanan, Schuyler
6833.

CADILLAC Private Renting Service, 145
West 54th St., Circle 2800.—First-class ser-
vice at reasonable rates; monthly specialty.

CHANDLER touring, like new; owner
drives; country specialty; references; rea-
sonable. Audubon 8722.

CADILLAC 8 touring; first-class condition;
handsome private car; hour, day or month.
Phone Morningside 3507.

PACKARDS, 1921 Premiers; shopping, $3
hour; days, weekly, monthly, special.
Morningside 6894.

PACKARD twin limousine, landaulet; hour;
trips; weekly; reasonable; owner drives.
Schuyler 8528.

PACKARD twin sixes, limousines, touring;
calling shopping; $3 per hour. Colum-
bus 2151.

KING 7-passenger; hour, day, week; vaca-
tion trips a specialty. Sterling 1645.

PACKARD—Beautiful special, 1920, twin six
for rental; liveried chauffeur. Lenox 7364.

CADILLAC cars for hire, hour, day, month;
rates reasonable. Boyce, 8021 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1919 LIMOUSINE; LIKE NEW.
OWNER, 3207 AUDUBON.

Automobiles Wanted.

ROLLS-ROYCE, full limousine; must not be
earlier than 1914; starter and lighting sys-
tem; car to be in first-class condition. S
410 Times.

AUTOMOBILES—1,000 WANTED.
Highest prices paid; bring car or phone.
499 East 163d St. Melrose 5785.

WANTED late touring Noah or similar.
Phillips, 342 West 35th. Chelsea 3599.

PACKARD, 2-35, sedan body. O'Toole, 115
West 52d.

Automobile Accessories.

AUTO PAINTING.
GRAESAM, 508 Wm. 59th. Columbus 7289.

Automobile Instruction.

AUTO INSTRUCTION.
4 and 8 weeks' courses for
Owners, Chauffeurs, Mechanics, Salesmen.
Get booklet and pals. Special ladies' classes.
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A.
302 West 57th St., New York.

AUTOMOBILE TRAINING BY EXPERTS.
Complete shop course, $90, with drivers,
$60; weekly payments. Ask for Catalogue A.
STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL,
225 West 57th St., at Broadway.
Leading School—Founded 1908.

AUTOMOBILE DEALERS' ASS'N OF N. Y.
IMPORTANT INFORMATION
FOR USED CAR BUYERS.
EVERY USED CAR LISTED AND PRICED
IN THE OFFICIAL USED CAR BUYERS'
GUIDE GUARANTEED BY A RECOG-
NIZED AUTOMOBILE FACTORY AGENT.
DO NOT BUY A USED CAR BEFORE GET-
TING A COPY OF THIS GUIDE. FOR
SALE AT CENTRAL HOTEL, INTERBOROUGH
SUBWAY AND "L" NEWSSTANDS, TYSON
CO., LEADING HOTEL STANDS OR BY
MAIL, POST FREE, FROM
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS' ASS'N OF N. Y.,
1,845 B'WAY. PHONE COLUMBUS 2577.
FOR RELIABLE INFORMATION ON THE
USED CAR MARKET CONSULT OR WRITE
THE EDITOR OF THE GUIDE.

FOR SALE.

7,282 LB. 18-GAUGE COPPER, suitable for
photo-engraving, at reasonable figure. Box
C. K., 49 Union Square.

THREE large furniture moving vans. In-
quire O. A. Stewart, Colonia, N. J.

Furniture.

WANTED—Pay full value contents apart-
ments, houses, pianos, books, paintings,
bric-a-brac. Miller, 120 University Place.
Stuyvesant 3793.

CONTENTS, practically new, beautifully fur-
nished six-room apt. Phone for appoint-
ments. Morningside 626, Apt. 27.

SACRIFICE furniture two-room apartment.
550 West 133d. Audubon 1440, Apt. 52.

Jewelry.

GENUINE French Chronometer watch with
escapement, also Class A sextant; ideal for
yachtmen; navigate anywhere. If interested
call Columbus 0714 or write 104 West 61st
St., City.

Office Furniture and Supplies.

A GREAT OFFICE FURNITURE SALE.
We have purchased $10,000 worth of
office equipment from the noted desk firm
of Jacob Barsky, retired, which we are of-
fering for a short time before removing at
20 to 25 per cent. below manufacturer's cost;
come at once while the selections last. At-
tention A. Lapedes, 1 Beaver St.

BIG BARGAINS—Slightly used office furni-
ture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files,
tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding
machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 462
Broadway.

FOR SALE, five flat tops, three typewriter
desks, swivel and arm chairs, large table;
all mahogany; also mimeograph and Smith
typewriter. Phone Fitzroy 1420.

Musical Instruments.

STEINWAY piano, perfect condition, $200.
N. J. Winn, 668 8th Av., Astoria.

RARE old Italian violins for sale. Jersk,
1,284 Av. A.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Three months, $6.50 up.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
INC., 345 Broadway, at Leonard St. 20 East
23d St., opp. Madison Av. Tel. Franklin 5406.

THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Telephone 4738 Barclay.

FOR SALE—Limited number L. C. Smith
typewriters, late model, with two-color and
back spacer attachment; $29.50 each. Lin-
coln Typewriter Co., 298 Broadway, N. Y.

BARGAINS—Ninety (overhauled), $15 up;
rebuilding; rentals; (purchased). "Base-
ment," 309 West 42d.

Wanted to Purchase.

HIGHEST cash prices paid for furniture,
contents of houses, hotels, apartments,
pianos, books, carpets, works of art, &c. A.
Jones, 161 East 125th St. Tel. Harlem 3797.

BOUGHT FOR SPOT CASH—
High-grade household goods and furniture.
E. Grossman, 65 West 45th. Vanderbilt 2184.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Pressure has fall-
en generally east of the Rocky Mountains,
with centers of minimum pressure over Que-
bec and Minnesota. High but falling pres-
sure persists off the Atlantic coast and there
has been a further fall in temperature in
the Middle Atlantic and New England
States, the Upper Ohio Valley and the lower
lake region, and the weather has become
considerably colder over the west Canadian
provinces. Temperatures is now near the
normal generally over the United States.

There have been showers and thunder-
storms within the last twenty-four hours in
the Atlantic States, the Ohio and Tennessee
valleys and Missouri valley, the region of
the Great Lakes and the west Canadian
provinces. The outlook is for unsettled, show-
ery weather with moderate temperatures Sat-
urday and Sunday in the Middle Atlantic
and New England States.

In the Ohio Valley and the region of the
Great Lakes there will be local showers
and thunderstorms Saturday and clearing and
cooler weather Sunday. In the South Atlan-
tic, Gulf States and Tennessee the
weather will be partly cloudy and Saturday and
Sunday with scattered local thundershowers.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND SUNDAY.

New England—Unsettled weather and
showers Saturday and probably Sunday.

Eastern New York—Showers Saturday and
probably Sunday, moderate temperature.

New Jersey—Unsettled weather with show-
ers and probably thunderstorms Saturday
and Sunday, mild temperature.

West New York—Local thundershowers
Saturday and probably Sunday, moderate
temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four
hours ended at 11 P. M. taken from the
thermometer at the Interborough United
States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1921	1920		1921	1920
8 A. M.	75	64	4 P. M.	78	80

I never learn to like classification.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

WILL PURCHASE or loan money on notes receivable, open accounts, installment leases and mortgages, conditional sales contracts and other negotiable securities. A 542 Times.

$5,000 TO INVEST in legitimate going business, tangible assets that can stand strict investigation. Quigg Company, 1,493 Broadway. Bryant 4327.

ACCEPTANCES purchased, loans on staples merchandise. John A. Curtin, 115 Broadway.

CAPITAL WANTED.

PARTNER wanted for old established automobile repair station; authorized station for two well-known cars; must be experienced; $2,500 required. G. M., 714 Flushing Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ORY CORPORATION of 2264 Pearl St., New York City, manufacturers of Ory toilet preparations, on the market in New York for 15 years, are looking for agents in principal cities who will undertake to push the sale of their products.

WE NEED a man with $20,000 to $30,000 to complete the financing of a large distributing proposition directly representing the largest manufacturer of its kind in the world; interview arranged only with those sincerely interested. E 886 Times Downtown.

PARTNER WANTED, AUTOMOBILE SERVICE, PARTS AND REPAIRS; AGENCY NOW OPERATING; FULLY EQUIPPED; OPPORTUNITY FOR MECHANIC; $6,000 TO $10,000 REQUIRED. BOX 541, 484 3D AV.

PARTNER for well-equipped cabinet factory; one with experience in store fixtures preferred; must have cash to invest. B 1048 Times Harlem.

PARTNER wanted in established hat factory with $10,000 up; wonderful opportunity. L 845 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
WANTED—High-class distributer in New York for best shock absorbing device on market; high-grade article, good seller; no investment required; salesmanship first consideration.
AUTO SPRING CONTROL COMPANY,
Jamestown, N. Y.

AUSTRALIA.
MAKING A BUSINESS TRIP TO ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS OF AUSTRALIA, AM ANXIOUS TO GET INTO COMMUNICATION WITH ANYBODY WANTING BUSINESS TRANSACTED OR THEIR LINE INTRODUCED. X 2227 TIMES ANNEX.

SALES MANAGER.
$10,000 man capable of developing and directing an extensive sales organization in direct-to-customer, high-grade men's shoe business; commission basis; no investment; high credentials will be demanded. X 2281 Times Annex.

FOR SALE.

MEN'S FURNISHING AND CLOTHING STORE, MAIN ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.; BEST BUSINESS SECTION; LOW RENT; ALL LONG LEASE; WILL SELL LEASE OR BUSINESS AS IS; EXCELLENT REASON FOR SELLING; BROKERS OR PEOPLE WITHOUT MONEY NEED NOT ANSWER. X 2212 TIMES ANNEX.

FIRMS wishing to purchase freehold vacant land in Bombay, India, in best business locality of Fort, are invited to apply for particulars to Box 541, care T. B. Browne's Advertising Offices, 163 Queen Victoria St., London, E. C., England.

FOR SALE—Sweater business; orders on hand; lease on large office and showroom; downtown section on Broadway; well-equipped furnishings and fixtures; telephone; quick sale imperative. M 800 Times Downtown.

AGENCY for well-known popular price automobile in heart of Brooklyn's auto district; established business; long lease on show room; $10,000 cash. Ready, 1,133 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

FIRST-CLASS perfumery, best section, $3,500 cash; off 2 years' lease, $500. Call and see Miss Weber, 241 East 14th St., New York.

MODERN embossing and airbrush plant, suitable for paper and leather work, fully equipped; will sell at sacrifice. C. M., 119 Times.

FOR SALE—High-class men's furnishing store located in a busy, all-year-around section of Coney Island (Sea Gate). Phone Glenmore 10233.

GARAGE business for sale, including Ford agency; bargain; possession at once. Address P. O. Box 545, New Brunswick, N. J.

RESTAURANT — Best business section, 6-day; $3,600; desirable case; only first class principals. B 178 Times.

EXCEPTIONAL chance, very good drug store; splendid location; price $20,000. H 808 Times.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Cloakroom concessions in theatres, hotels, cafes and cabarets. Meyer Lipschitz, 27 Warren St.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WANTED—Good going business; must stand investigation; clients waiting. Walter Shirley Co., 1,493 Broadway. Bryant 4327.

WILL SELL your business confidentially; partnerships arranged. Howard Katz, 1,493 Broadway. Telephone Bryant 4846.

ACCOUNTING SERVICE, bookkeeping for firms without bookkeeper. Williamsburg 3205.

TEA ROOMS wanted; clients waiting. Shirley Company, 1,493 Broadway. Bryant 4327.

Good Literature

The New York Times Book Review and Magazine combines the attractive form of a magazine and the timeliness of a news publication.

Books and current questions are treated as news as well as critically. Writers who have attained fame discuss new volumes of the world's leading publishers from a broad viewpoint; authors of distinction are regular contributors of interesting articles on vital current topics.

Printed in rotogravure, its many illustrations are beautiful reproductions of etchings, drawings, paintings and photographs.

The Book Review and Magazine is issued weekly and may be subscribed for at the rate of one dollar a year.

The New York Times Book Review and Magazine

Times Square, New York.

KIDNAP ITS CREW

Silk Bandits Lock Driver and Assistants in Truck, Where They Almost Smother.

CAPTURED AFTER FIGHT

Pursued by Firemen and Police Through Bronx Streets and Foiled With Pistols.

A robbery unique in police annals was perpetrated yesterday by three young men, who, in broad daylight and at the point of pistols, held up a closed automobile truck carrying $40,000 in silk through a busy Bronx street, ordered the chauffeur and his two assistants inside the truck, where they were bound, and then proceeded to kidnap them in an effort to get to a distant section of the city to dispose of the loot.

But for the vigilance of Fireman John R. Shelton of Engine Co. 41 the three bandits would have escaped with the silk and the seven-ton automobile truck owned by the Silk Finishing Company of America, 403 East 143d Street. Shelton's quick enlistment of police aid and the sensational pursuit culminated in the arrest of the bandits, but only after they had made a fight for freedom in front of the Alexander Avenue Station and had been clubbed into submission.

The prisoners gave their names as Ernest Degensburg, 422 West Fortieth Street; his brother Benedict, 320 West Thirty-fourth Street, and Edward Murray, Mills Hotel, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. They will be arraigned in Morrisania Court today on a charge of robbery.

John W. Priess of 489 East 142d Street was the chauffeur of the motor truck. On the seat next him were his son Raymond, 17 years old, and Raymond's friend, George Klein, 21, of 508 Brook Avenue.

Three Robbers Board Truck.

It was shortly before 10 o'clock and Priess was driving the truck west on East 142d Street. He stopped a moment before the tailor shop of D. Fingerhut, 401 East 142d Street, a hundred feet east of Willis Avenue. Just then the three bandits, who later confessed that they had planned the robbery for a week, closed in on Priess and the two youths. Two jumped to the box with drawn pistols, one from each side. The third followed.

"Get back in and be quick about it," the men growled, poking their loaded weapons into the sides of the three on the box. The order was obeyed. Ernest Regensburg followed and the bandit's companions slammed the little front trapdoor shut. The rear door was locked.

As the robbers started to drive off Fingerhut called to Shelton, off duty, who was passing the tailor shop on the way to his home at 429 East 142d Street, and described what he witnessed.

Shelton boarded a southbound Willis Avenue car and commanded the driver to keep behind the bandits in the truck.

Another scene in the hold-up was transpiring within the box where Priess and the youths were locked with Ernest Regenaburg. The bandit tore the tapes off some bolts of silk and trussed up his prisoners with them, tying their hands and feet and threatening to "bump them off" if they made an outcry.

The truck clattered down Willis Avenue. On the lookout for the police, the bandits spied Patrolman Christian Lammrich of Traffic D, directing vehicles at 138th Street and Willis Avenue, one of the busiest cross streets in the Bronx. Instead of going on to 138th Street they turned west on 139th Street toward Alexander Avenue.

Pursuit of the Bandits.

Shelton continued to 138th Street, called Lammrich, and the two commandeered an automobile, with instructions to the driver to pursue the truck. At Alexander Avenue and 138th Street they picked up Patrolman James McGarr, also of Traffic Squad F. At 128th Street and Third Avenue there was a traffic snarl. The truck stopped and the patrolmen with drawn revolvers ran ahead and jumped up on the box.

"Who's inside?" they demanded.

"Nobody," said the bandits.

Murray was ordered to drive to the Alexander Avenue station. As they neared the police station a noise of pounding inside the vehicle was heard by the officers, and the muffled voice of the locked-in bandit, unaware of the fact that the vehicle was in charge of the police, demanding that his companions "for the love of Mike open up and give us some air."

Murray stopped in front of the Alexander Avenue station. Lammrich opened the trap door and poked his pistol inside. Regensburg, inside, with drawn revolver reached to grab the patrolman's pistol. McGarr's pistol crashed down on his skull and he dropped his own pistol with a yell. His brother and Murray attempted to get away but were felled by other patrolmen who rushed out of the police station.

Priess, his son and young Kline were dazed when assisted from the automobile truck. They said the close confinement and the gasoline fumes had almost overpowered them.

The police said they suspect the prisoners of knowledge of a silk robbery on July 22 at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, when $18,000 worth of silk was stolen.

At first the bandits attempted to excuse their crime by saying they were out of work and starving. They dropped this story when Detective Buttermyer searched Ernest Regensburg and found $550 in cash in his pocket. Then he admitted that three days ago he bought an automobile for $1,200.

LEGION WARNS HARDING AGAINST FREEING DEBS

Promises a Fight to a Finish if He and Other War Prisoners Are Pardoned.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 29.—Promising a fight to a finish if Eugene V. Debs and other war prisoners are pardoned at this time, John G. Emery, National Commander of the American Legion, today wired President Harding that such action would be interpreted as a license to disregard law and order. The Legion commander assured the President that no action the Administration could take would draw the fire of ex-service men more promptly or unitedly than the pardon of Debs.

Commander Emery's message to the President said:

"Public press of this day carries notice of appointments of organizations and persons by the President urging pardon and release of Eugene V. Debs and other war-time prisoners, and further conveys reports to the American people that there is a possibility of Executive clemency being extended from your hands. With your permission, Mr. President, I have the honor to present the sentiments of the great mass of ex-service men and women in solemn protest against the pardoning or paroling of Debs or any war-time prisoners now.

"Surely no action on the part of the President would strike so near the hearts of the ex-service men of the country and meet with so quick and resolute condemnation and disapproval as the release of Debs and his kind. At this time, when our hearts are still stirred with emotion in bitter indictment of Debs, his release would do more to license a wholesale disregard of law and order than any one act the President might take. May I not have the honor to receive your assurance that no such action is contemplated or to be expected now."

TAKEN IN DRUG NET

His War Dance on the Sidewalk Leads to Cell When Two Detectives Come Along.

40 MORE ARRESTS FOR DAY

Woman Said to Have Lost Fine Home and Husband by Habit One of Those Held.

More than forty arrests were made yesterday of drug addicts and vendors. One of the most picturesque captives was a full-blooded Cheyenne Indian chief. He was doing a war dance when Detectives Moffatt and Neville came across him on Clinton Street near Rivington. The detectives tried to stop his dance, but he pushed them away, exclaiming, "Don't stop me. I've got to finish this dance."

In a few minutes the dancer suddenly sat down on the sidewalk and started to take off his shoes. Then, the detectives said, they saw that he had a vial of heroin in one shoe, which had hurt his foot and caused him to stop. The prisoner described himself as John Gray of 293 Third Avenue. When his color was asked, one of the detectives answered, "Black." But the prisoner struck a dramatic pose, and declaimed: "I'm not a black man. I'm an American Indian; a full-blooded chief of the Cheyennes." He was booked accordingly.

In yesterday's round-up detectives arrested a man who they said was one of the leading traffickers in drugs. Dr. Carleton Simon, Special Deputy Police Commissioner, learned on Thursday night that many addicts caught in the dragnet that day had been supplied with heroin, cocaine and morphine by a young man who frequented the rear of the old Police Headquarters Building, now occupied by the Traffic Court, in Mott Street, near Houston.

He assigned Detective Moffatt to investigate. Moffatt disguised himself in shabby clothes and, simulating a drug addict, approached Joseph Salerno, known to the police as Joe Daly, standing in front of his home at 304 Mott Street. Salerno sold the detective two "decks" of heroin, Moffatt told Magistrate Peter J. Hatting yesterday in the Essex Market Court. He was alleged to have confessed that he left 300 "decks" of narcotics behind a door in the hall of his home. Salerno was taken back to the tenement and, the detective said, the drug was found. Magistrate Hatting held Salerno in $1,500 bail for Special Sessions.

The same Magistrate held William Bridges of Montclair, N. J., in $500 bail for Special Sessions after he had told an unusual story of the manner in which he came to have narcotics in his possession when arrested Thursday afternoon at the corner of Clinton and Delancey Streets.

Bridges said that about three weeks ago his mother purchased a small bag of white powder from a gypsy woman near their home after the gypsy woman told her that it would bring good luck to any person wearing the bag about his neck. When Bridges left home for this city on an extended trip his mother tied the little bag around his neck to bring him good fortune, he said.

"That's one of the best yarns I ever heard," remarked the Magistrate as he affixed his signature to the commitment sending Bridges to the Tombs. "But that gypsy woman was a way off about the powder bringing you luck. It landed you in jail, where you will most likely remain for some time."

Thirty-eight drug addicts and vendors were arraigned before Magistrate Hatting during the day, caught in Thursday's round-up. With the exception of Salerno, all were sent to the Tombs under $500 bail for trial in Special Sessions. Among them was "May Brown," who said that she lived at 328 East Eighteenth Street, and was arrested Thursday night after she had purchased a bottle of narcotic from Anthony Colucci of 10 West Eighteenth Street. She pleaded guilty. When arrested she told Dr. Simon that she was the daughter of a wealthy merchant in this city, and that her husband, also a merchant, had divorced her because of her downfall, brought about by the drug habit. Colucci pleaded not guilty, and was held in $2,500 bail for examination on Monday.

Thirty drug users and vendors arrested during the first three days of the new amendment to the Sanitary Code against narcotics were arraigned before Justices Edwards, Kernochan and Moss in Special Sessions. Nineteen of them received Workhouse sentences and six were sent to the penitentiary. Sentence on one man was suspended, and four others were remanded for further investigation.

PAIR ON HONEYMOON, NUPTIAL KNOT AWRY

East Orange Tailor and Bride From Orient Sought by Priest Who Wed Them Too Hastily.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 29.—Somewhere between Providence and East Orange, N. J., tonight Marie Cabaki, a 17-year-old Armenian "picture bride," just landed here from Turkey on the steamer Canada, is spending her honeymoon with George Bahto, an East Orange tailor, while a former Armenian priest is wildly searching for them to tell them that the marriage ceremony he performed his noon was illegal, that they are not married and that they have got to call off the honeymoon.

Marie Cabaki and Bahto were not the only pair to go through the marriage ceremony before the former priest, for right after they had answered to the ritual, Yebrakse G. Calajian, another Armenian girl from Turkey, did the same thing with Khehadoor Garabedian, a shoemaker from Malden, Mass. The status of the clergyman, however, was established before this pair left the Registrar's office at the City Hall, where both ceremonies were performed, and they were warned in time to avert a false start on their honeymoon.

A third pair, Cecelia Ballan, from Syria, and Baramen Manoyan, a barber of Troy, N. Y., had obtained their license and were waiting in line before the perspiring priest when his lack of authority to marry them was discovered, and they did not go through the ceremony.

WOMEN SET POLITICAL PACE.

Compel Their County Candidates to Tell Plans if Elected.

MEDIA, Pa., July 29.—A precedent in politics in this section was set by the women of Delaware County here last night. They virtually compelled all candidates for office to appear in public to outline their policies in the event of election.

The meeting was conducted on the lawn of the Court House. The candidates, regardless of party, were seated together on a platform, while more than 1,000 persons, mostly women, listened to their commitments. Each candidate had an opportunity to voice his or her views.

Mrs. E. Y. Hartshorn of Haverford Township presided over the meeting, which was under the auspices of the Allied Organization of Delaware County Women.

Open All Day Today

Opportunity works full time today—HERE
Seven examples:

Our $85, $80 and $75 Suits are now only
$57.50
Handsomely styled and tailored by Hart Schaffner & Marx of the world's finest fabrics; many silk lined. Other suit savings: $35, $43.50 and $49.50.

Extraordinary Value in Blue Suits
$35
Handsome Blue Serges and Unfinished Worsteds by Hart Schaffner & Marx. The finest thing in the world for year round wear.

White Flannel Trousers
$10.50
Finely tailored of sturdy all wool fabrics of the non X-ray variety. Guaranteed not to shrink.

Sale of Mohair Suits at
$19.50
Please hurry though, because Mohair suits that were tailored to sell for $30, $25 and $22.50 are bound to go in no time at $19.50.

2-Piece Golf Suits Reduced to
$35
Smartly styled and tailored by Hart Schaffner & Marx. Our 3-piece and 4-piece Golf Suits now $43.50, $49.50, $57.50.

White Shirts of Oxford Cloth
$2.85
two for $5.50
Beautifully made of the finest mercerized Oxford cloth. Their former price was $3.50.

Sale of Blum & Koch Straws
$1.65
We now offer the balance of our sample line of Blum & Koch straw hats for only $1.65. With them are many fine Wallach straw hats.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

ADVERTISEMENT.



Cuticura Is Just Right For Baby's Tender Skin

Bathe him with Cuticura Soap and warm water. Dry gently and if any signs of redness, roughness, irritation or rash is present anoint with Cuticura Ointment to help soften, soothe and heal. Finally dust on a few grains of the fragrant, delicately medicated Cuticura Talcum.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 6M, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Lost and Found advertisements, Page 10.

Store Open All Day!

Clemons
Established 1898
39TH & BROADWAY

To-day—3rd Day!

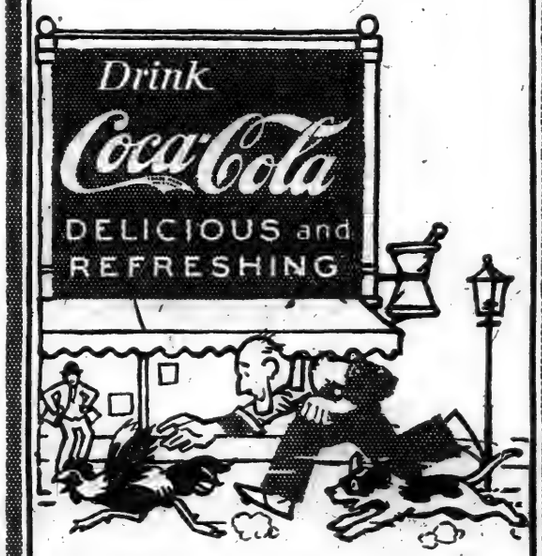
SEMI-ANNUAL HALF PRICE SALE

Men's and Young Men's SUITS $25
Reduced from $50

Also
All our $38 Suits *now* $19

This is one of the few times that a store can truthfully state that it is losing money on every suit sold

Every little movement means more thirst.
THE COCA-COLA COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.



Speaking of Apartments

IT is well to purchase a Jackson Heights apartment now, and begin taking advantage of the many features the section affords.

Here is a restricted community, situated in Queens Borough, twenty-two minutes from Grand Central by subway. The apartments comprise 4, 5 and 6 outside rooms, all facing beautiful landscapes and not bound by the Walls of Jericho. The prices are $85 to $125 a month for 6 years; with a modest initial payment, tax exempt for ten years. By paying rent for six years this method enables you to own an apartment.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION

JACKSON HEIGHTS
Take Queensboro Subway at Grand Central — Corona Line to 25th Street Station

22 Minutes from 42d Street



"Sam, here's that sale you've waited for"

The Annual Royal Tailor Clean-Up Sale of all small yardages in our finest grade fabrics—all remnants in our $40, $50 and $60 grades reduced for quick clearance to special midsummer price of $27 the Suit or O'coat to order



YOU MEN who are looking for genuine clothing clearances—here, at last, is the real Sale you have been waiting for.

A sale where your clothes dollar is recognized at its old time normalcy again—where your fondest thrift hope comes true in the price tag—where deflation means *price reduction*—not a new escapage of selling talk.

Read and think!

We've taken all the small yardage fabrics in our highest quality grades—our $40, $50 and $60 styles, of which we haven't enough goods to warrant carrying into the new season—and priced them at $27.

Extra Special
A 2-piece Summer suit tailored to your measure in snappy vacation style
patch pockets
Palm Beach or Mohair
$18.50

This means a genuine made-to-measure suit or overcoat, made for you in the very finest custom-tailor fabrics we own
—silk sewn
—hand felled
lined with best of custom-tailor trimmings.
Yours for $27
—made to your order
—and 100% satisfaction guaranteed, or money back.

All Pure Wool Fabrics Exclusively in $40, $50 *and* $60 Qualities—*All Shades—All Patterns*

A CLEAN SWEEP of all limited yardage remnants in our $40, $50 and $60 Grades

$27 *Suit or Overcoat to Order*

At Our 4 Wholesale Salesrooms
Uptown: 5th Ave. *and* 42nd Street
Theatre District: 202 W. 49th Street
"Just Around the Corner" from Broadway—Between Broadway and Seventh Avenue
Union Sq: 14th St. *and* University Pl.
Downtown: Park Row *and* Beekman
Theatre district Store is open evenings until 9 P. M.

Open All Day Saturday Until 6 P. M. Theatre District Store Until 9 P. M.



THE ROYAL TAILORS
CHICAGO NEW YORK

Will You Be Able to Part Your Hair in Ten Years?

Will you have enough hair to *part*?

Dr. Brice Belden says that the two chief causes of thinning hair are poor circulation in the scalp and the persistent presence of dandruff.

That's where the Terminal Treatment is so valuable. It stimulates the tiny nerves and blood vessels of the scalp. It exercises each hair, giving it new life and vitality. It keeps dandruff away and prevents the hair from falling.

The Terminal Treatment is a scientific process given in a scientific manner. If your hair and scalp are in a healthy state, you need this Treatment to keep them so. If they are not in perfect condition, by all means avail yourself of the decided benefits afforded by the Terminal Treatment—and begin before it is too late.

TERMINAL
Where the Promise is Performed
BARBER SHOPS
THE KNICKERBOCKER
The World's Largest Barber Shop—Now Nearing Completion.

HOTEL COMMODORE Open till 10 p. m.	WALDORF-ASTORIA Open till 8 p. m.	HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA Open till 11 p. m.
EQUITABLE BUILDING 120 Broadway	HUDSON TERMINAL Concourse	HUDSON TERMINAL BLDG 30 Church St.
TEL. & TEL. BUILDING 195 Broadway	LONGACRE BUILDING 1472 Bway—at 43d St. Open till 11 p. m.	HUDSON TERMINAL BLDG 50 Church St.

Women's Department: Hairdressing and Allied Services: Waldorf-Astoria; Hotel Pennsylvania

AMERICA'S MOST WONDERFUL NATURAL ARCH.

The Rainbow Arch is a superb natural arch of red sandstone, with abutments 278 feet apart, spanning Bridge Canyon in Utah, one of our most interesting natural phenomena. It is pictured in a superb double-page etching in this week's MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, and is worthy to be framed. There are over 100 other news etchings in the issue. 10 cents on news stands.

Section 1

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; Monday fair and cooler; fresh southwest and west winds.
For full weather report see Page 22.

Section 1

VOL. LXX....No. 23,199. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1921. In Nine Parts. FIVE CENTS In Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn; Elsewhere TEN CENTS

DREICER WILL GIVES $1,000,000 IN WORKS OF ART TO MUSEUM

Fifth Avenue Jeweler's Benefaction Prompted by Gratitude to the Public.

COLLECTION HIGHLY PRAISED

Contains Fine Examples of Paintings, Etchings, Statuary and Tapestries.

ALL TO BE SHOWN IN 1 ROOM

Charities Remembered in Disposition of More Than $3,000,000 Estate—Bulk to Family.

A collection of art, valued at $1,000,000, is left to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, under the terms of the will of Michael Dreicer, filed yesterday for probate in the Surrogate's Court. An estate valued at upward of $3,000,000 is disposed of by the will. Mr. Dreicer, who was head of the Fifth Avenue jewelry firm of Dreicer & Co., died at his country home, Deepdale, at Great Neck, L. I., on July 26. His death came only six days after he had made his will.

The collection of art includes a large number of paintings, etchings, statuary, tapestries and other valuable objects. The various items included in it rank among the finest specimens of their type of art, say officials of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, who had been apprised of the intention of Mr. Dreicer to bequeath the collection.

It is impossible to specify all the objects in the collection, because no list of them ever has been made. But it is known that Mr. Dreicer had paid particular attention to the collection of Flemish and Italian paintings. He also had much interest in German art. A list of the Dreicer collection is to be made immediately on the return to New York of Parrish Watson, who was associated with Mr. Dreicer in the collection of his art objects. Mr. Watson has sailed for New York on the steamship Cedric.

The value of the collection was ascertained from Albert Ridley, who was counsel for Mr. Dreicer. He has seen the collection often as a caller at the jeweller's home, 1,040 Fifth Avenue, where he now is.

"Mr. Dreicer," said Mr. Ridley, "was prompted to leave his collection of art to the Metropolitan Museum of Art simply through the motives of a public spirited citizen. He decared that the collection should be entrusted to hands where it would do the most good and where it would be afforded the greatest safe-keeping.

Expression of Citizenship.

"His action bequeathing the collection was an expression of his citizenship and an expression of his appreciation of all that the public had done for him. He attributed his success to the good-will of his fellow-citizens, and his bequest to the Museum of Art is his gift to the public, to which Mr. Dreicer was grateful."

It was further learned from Mr. Dreicer's lawyer that he had collected the many objects of art always with the intention that some day they should be turned over to the public. It was only recently that Mr. Dreicer decided to leave the collection to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

When he made this decision several months ago he directed Mr. Ridley to ascertain from the Metropolitan Museum of Art whether the collection would be acceptable on the terms stipulated by Mr. Dreicer and set forth in his will.

The matter was taken up at various conferences between Mr. Ridley and Joseph Breck, Assistant Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Mr. Breck acting in the absence of Edward Robinson, Director, who is in Europe. Meanwhile, the proposal proved acceptable to Robert W. de Forest, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Mr. Dreicer let it be understood that he would make the gift.

The main condition on which the gift has been made is that the collection shall be exhibited for twenty-five years in a separate room, where it is to be known as the Michael Dreicer Collection.

The collection will be turned over to the Museum perhaps by the end of August.

That the authorities of the Museum of Art were aware of the value of the collection is learned last night from Bryson Burroughs, Curator of Paintings, at his home in Flushing. He said some of the paintings were familiar to many visitors to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where they had been included last summer in an exhibition arranged in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Museum.

An Expert's Opinion of Values.

The selections from the Dreicer collection for the purposes of the exhibition were made by Mr. Burroughs, and he says he inspected perhaps twenty-five or more paintings at the Dreicer home before selecting three. All those he examined were of the finest, he said. He selected only three because he needed only a few from each of the many private art collections to be represented.

Mr. Burroughs remembered that the first Dreicer painting he selected was by Roger Van der Weyden, a Flemish painter of about the middle of the fifteenth century. The picture was that of the Christ with His Mother. Back of the painting there is an interesting history. This work was first in the possession of Pope Martin V., by whom it was presented to the King of Castile. Subsequently the painting was the property of Queen Isabella, who

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The Greenbrier, The White and Cottages, White Sulphur Springs, Through Sleepers. Reduced fare. Booklet.—Adv.

Aviator Lands on Mont Blanc, 15,782 Feet Up, Then Flies Off

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 30.—A French aviator has accomplished the difficult feat of landing on the top of Mont Blanc and flying away again.

This morning at 6:15 o'clock Lieutenant Durafour of the French army started from a field near Lausanne and at 7:05 landed on top of the peak at a height of 15,782 feet.

He got out of his machine, walked around for ten minutes, then took to the air again. Twenty minutes later he landed safely near Chamounix.

GERMANY ACCEPTS OUR WAR CLAIMS

Berlin Foreign Office Expresses Belief That Basis for Formal Treaty Has Been Laid.

TO GIVE OUT MEMORANDUM

Germany Agrees With Washington on Rights Acquired Through Participation in the War.

BERLIN, July 30 (Associated Press).—The German Foreign Office expresses the belief that the negotiations which have been proceeding for the last three weeks between Ellis Loring Dresel, the American Commissioner in Berlin, and Dr. Rosen, the Foreign Minister, have progressed sufficiently to warrant the conclusion that a general working basis has been established for the conclusion of a formal peace treaty between Germany and the United States at an early date.

It is understood in well-informed quarters that the German Government has assented to propositions submitted by the American State Department through Mr. Dresel, in the way of informal inquiries based upon the essential principles enunciated in the Porter-Knox peace resolution. None of these, it is said, have been opposed by the Wirth Cabinet, which is declared to be wholly in accord with the American attitude on the prerogatives and privileges and various rights under the Treaty of Versailles to which the United States is entitled by virtue of America's participation in the war.

The informal pourparlers here have not touched upon the economic features of the proposed treaty, but have dealt with the cardinal points upon which the United States places emphasis in connection with its interpretation of the Versailles Treaty.

The conclusions reached as a result of Mr. Dresel's negotiations are being formulated in the manner desired by the Washington authorities and an official memorandum, it is forecast, will probably be ready for publication within a few days. Upon this memorandum, it is understood, the formal treaty will be based.

The question as to who shall be the German envoy in Washington meanwhile remains in abeyance, as the German Government prefers to await America's initiative with respect to the appointment of her representative in Berlin. It is a matter of conjecture in official circles here whether accredited Ambassadors will be appointed to either post immediately, the inclination being to believe that the first stage in the resumption of relations probably will call for the naming of Charges equipped with far-reaching credentials, after which the regular diplomatic procedure will be followed by the selection of Ambassadors.

The German Government is still experiencing difficulties in its efforts to induce any of the leaders of finance or commerce to accept the Washington appointment, which apparently is viewed by the leaders of big business as anything but a sinecure. For this reason the probability is forecast that Germany will be compelled to resort to the academic world, where several candidates are in sight.

The proposition is being made that an economic commission in charge of a professional diplomatist be dispatched to Washington for a beginning, as it is recognized that the resumption of relations will involve the settlement of numerous post-war economic issues for which the extraordinarily equipped Embassy would not suffice. The Government is also manifesting anxiety on the question of the cost of maintaining diplomatic and consular services in America in the face of the depreciated mark.

MAIL BANDITS RIFLE PENNSYLVANIA TRAIN GET ONLY A WATCH

Four Board Manhattan Limited at Night in the Mountains East of Pittsburgh.

SHOOT CLERK WHO RESISTS

Two Risk Lives Climbing From Under Car Into Open Door of the Moving Flier.

TWO COVER THE ENGINEER

Police on Their Trail Recover Two Bags Thrown From the Train, Both of Them Intact.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 30.—In true Wild West style four bandits at 2:45 o'clock this morning held up the Manhattan Limited, the crack New York-Chicago flyer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the Allegheny mountains near Altoona and, after shooting one of the mail clerks and rifling the car, escaped in the darkness.

The loot obtained by the bandits is insignificant. Two mail sacks, the only ones believed stolen, were found later near the scene of the holdup, and neither had been opened. So far as is definitely known, the only loot the bandits got for all their trouble was a watch dropped by one of the mail clerks on the floor of the car and picked up by one of the bandits as they left the train.

John A. Lantz of Thompsontown, the injured mail clerk, was shot in both legs when he defied the bandits. He was taken to Johnstown Hospital.

The train left New York City at 6:05 o'clock last night, made up of one mail car, nine sleeping cars and a combination Pullman. The train carries no day coaches. Arriving at Altoona at 1:37 o'clock this morning, Engineer G. A. Jackson, Fireman G. W. Ruffner and Conductor James Thorn took charge.

Board Train at Tunnel.

A helping engine to aid in the mountainous climb was attached to the huge locomotive hauling the train, and after passing through the Gallitzin tunnel the train was stopped and the "helper" detached. At this point, it is believed, the bandits boarded the train, two crawling under the mail car to the iron rods beneath the car floor, and the other two boarding the tender.

The hold-up and robbery occurred at a point near Cassandra Station, between Gallitzin and Lilly. The first intimation of members of the train crew that something was wrong was when George Jackson, the engineer, while peering out of the cab of the locomotive, watching the road ahead, was touched lightly on the shoulder and told to shut down. When Jackson turned around and realized that the barrel of a revolver was within several inches of his face he obeyed immediately, bringing the train to a quick stop by applying the emergency brakes. As the engine came to a standstill the two bandits leaped from the steps of the tender.

It then developed that the robbery of the mail car already had been completed, the two bandits other than the two on the tender having entered the mail car, held up the clerks and rifled several sacks while the train was in motion. The order to the engineer to stop marked the completion of the "job" and the getaway of the four bandits.

Two Climb Into Mail Car.

As a rule, all the doors of the mail cars are kept closed, but one was opened to allow ventilation after passing through the Gallitzin Tunnel, the car being filled with smoke. As the train was traveling at a fair rate of speed at the time, two of the bandits risked their lives in crawling from under the mail car into the open door. But they not only made their difficult entrance, but negotiated it without attracting the

Continued on Page Five.

Pigeons Bear Word From Hardings on Cruise; First Message, 'All Well!' After 250 Miles

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Communication with Washington by naval carrier pigeon was maintained today by the Presidential yacht Mayflower as she steamed up the Atlantic Coast with President and Mrs. Harding aboard, en route to Plymouth, Mass., where on Monday the President will speak at the ceremonies commemorating the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

Before the Mayflower left Washington yesterday Lieutenant A. J. McAtee, director of the naval pigeon service, placed five carrier pigeons aboard. At 4:55 P. M. today one of the birds returned, bearing a message from the President to the executive offices.

The pigeon had left the Mayflower at 21:30 P. M. today, when the yacht was about twenty-five miles northeast of Cape Henry Light, a distance of about 250 miles from Washington.

The President's message, obviously hastily scribbled, said:

"Executive Offices, White House:

"Fine voyage. All well; Mrs. Harding greatly refreshed. Making our schedule amid excellent conditions. Inspection this morning revealed fine crew aboard the Mayflower. Greetings to all the office force.

"WARREN G. HARDING."

The Mayflower at 8:30 o'clock tonight was off Cape Henlopen, according to a wireless message from Secretary Christian, received by the Naval Communications Office. The message said:

"All well; fine weather; smooth sea."

FUSION TIDE TURNS; CURRAN NOW LEADS

Lockwood Loses Strength When Koenig Swings Back to Manhattan Borough President.

CHANGE DUE TO LIVINGSTON

Citizens Union Representatives Ready to Support Senator—Coalition Group for Curran.

Both Republican and Coalition Committee leaders on the Anti-Tammany Conference Committee expressed the opinion yesterday that Henry H. Curran, Borough President of Manhattan, would be in a stronger position than Senator Charles C. Lockwood, his Brooklyn rival for the Coalition nomination for Mayor, when the committee resumed its deliberations Tuesday morning.

The noticeable overnight shift in sentiment was due to no visible effort by either Mr. Curran or his friends. Mr. Curran personally has refrained from wire pulling, as has Senator Lockwood. Following Senator Lockwood's example on Friday, Mr. Curran yesterday said he would be satisfied with any arrangement that would result in naming the strongest possible ticket to oppose Mayor Hylan and Tammany. Neither Curran nor Lockwood is averse to accepting second place on the ticket if that will help the cause.

Persons in close touch with both candidates remark upon the generosity with which each deals with the other. Senator Lockwood has said it would give him extreme satisfaction to see Mr. Curran land the Mayoralty nomination and those who heard him say he meant every word.

Koenig Swings Back to Curran.

Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, before departing for Plymouth, Mass., in the afternoon, told Mr. Curran's supporters the situation had changed to such an extent that he would feel justified in taking a determined stand for Curran in the meeting Tuesday. Mr. Koenig was the original sponsor for Mr. Curran, but for the last few days he seemed to have been strongly impressed by the plea of United States Senator William M. Calder that it was vital to name a Brooklyn Republican for Mayor.

"The supreme duty of the hour," said Mr. Koenig just before boarding his train, "is to bring about the defeat of Tammany. To that end we must unite all anti-Tammany elements behind the strongest candidate."

Mr. Koenig has been greatly impressed with Mr. Curran's hold on the independent groups in the Conference Committee. Of nine Coalition spokesmen, seven favor him. A majority of the independent Democrats on the Conference Committee are for him, and the women have shown strong interest in his candidacy at every session of the committee. And while the five representatives of the Citizens Union indicated yesterday that they would vote for Lockwood, four are known to have strongly favored Curran hitherto, and it is believed all would cast their votes for him if they saw a possibility of his designation.

Would Terminate Hylan Misrule.

"The Citizens Union has enlisted in this municipal campaign to terminate Hylan misrule and to place in office an administration that will make it possible for New Yorkers to be proud of their City Government once more," said a statement issued by the Citizens Union conferees.

"The Citizens Union's representatives in the Coalition conference have used their best efforts to have that body come to an agreement on candidates who are not only of proved capacity in public office, but who are the exponents of principles and ideas that will directly appeal to the electorate and assure their success on election day. They have proposed no candidates of their own, but have stood ready to lend their support to the city ticket that gave best assurance of securing and holding public confidence and support.

"As to individuals, they have believed that the administrative capacity of Henry H. Curran, Borough President of Manhattan, and the constructive legislative ability of Senator Charles C. Lockwood, together with their known probity and devotion to the public service, qualified either of them for Mayor.

"The agreement, therefore, among the Republican leaders that geographical and party exigencies made it seem advisable to propose Senator Lockwood for Mayor and President Curran for Controller is entirely acceptable to the Citizens Union delegates.

"If such a ticket is named, it will have the hearty support of the Citizens Union both in the party primaries and in the ensuing campaign."

Coalitionists for Curran.

At the secret meeting of the Coalition Executive Committee in the Hotel Commodore Friday afternoon a vote on candidates was taken. Curran's lead over Lockwood was overwhelming. When the necessity for a Brooklyn man was emphasized and a vote taken as between Senator Lockwood and Supreme Court

Continued on Page Three.

TIGHE ARRESTED IN 'SELECTED' CASE

Relative Conveniently Has $500 in Liberty Bonds Ready When Bail Is Asked.

ANOTHER COMPLAINT MADE

Children's Society Takes Up Defense of Child Beaten in Detective's Wild Raid.

Charged simply with assault, Detective Sergeant Charles F. Tighe, who is alleged to have wantonly beaten and maltreated about forty persons, including women and children, during a raid he engineered last Thursday, on a café at Ninth Avenue and Forty-third Street, was arrested yesterday by brother police officers, held for a short time in the Captain's room of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station and released on $500 bail, provided by his brother-in-law. He will be arraigned in the West Side Court this morning.

Indications yesterday were that the police intended to "deal easy" with Tighe. It was said the case selected on which to bring him into court was one of the least flagrant of the forty or more that could have grown out of the detective's rampage when he beat up citizens indiscriminately. The case selected was that of Mrs. Ella Fitzgerald of 329 West Forty-third Street. She was among the crowd that congregated in front of the Coen café at 000 Ninth Avenue, where the disturbance began.

The accused detective is alleged to have seized the Fitzgerald woman and dragged her to a patrol wagon after tearing her shirtwaist and slapping her several times. It was said the woman showed no disposition to make charges against Tighe, but was prevailed upon to do so by two detectives who sought her out yesterday. Other cases, including that of Helen Coen, 7 years old, daughter of Patrick Coen, proprietor of the raided place, who is said to have been brutally choked by the irate police officer, were passed up by the detectives.

Formally Arrested.

Detectives Dennison and Fitzgerald of the West Forty-seventh Street Station went to Detective Tighe's home at 2,742 Eighth Avenue yesterday afternoon. They took him to the station, where he remained in their custody until Captain Donohue, in charge of the precinct, appeared. Donohue formally arrested Tighe and arraigned him before the desk Lieutenant. A charge of assault in the third degree was lodged against him and he was requested to turn over his shield and other possessions.

This formality over, Captain Donohue announced that he would accept bail. Up stepped Samuel Dann of 74 West 108th Street, who said he was Tighe's brother-in-law. When he was told bail was to be $500 he produced $500 in Liberty bonds, which were accepted by the Captain. Tighe left for his home in company with his brother-in-law. He had not been lodged in a cell and did not appear worried over his predicament. He refused to talk about the case.

On Friday Tighe was suspended from duty as a detective sergeant and transferred to the West Thirtieth Street station. He did not appear there at all, and it was said yesterday he could not be found Friday night. The detectives who had him in custody yesterday said they did not learn where he had spent the night.

Another action against Tighe was begun yesterday, when Joseph F. Kenehan, an agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, appeared before Magistrate George W. Simpson in the West Side Court and asked for a warrant for Tighe's arrest on the ground that he had assaulted the child, Helen Coen. The Magistrate said he did not think a warrant was necessary and issued a summons.

Kenehan had several witnesses in court, among them the little Coen girl and her mother, who also is said to have been assaulted by the detective. The child exhibited bruises which she said were produced by the detective's rough handling. The Children's Society agent told the Magistrate Tighe picked her up by the neck and threw her across the bar-room. The girl became hysterical and started to scream when the detective seized the mother and said: "I'm going to get you, too," and dragged both into the rear room of the restaurant.

After Kenehan had left the courtroom with the summons Magistrate Simpson told reporters that he refused to issue the warrant asked for because he did not wish to humiliate a police officer by doing so when he knew that a summons would answer the same purpose.

"I have known Tighe for many years," said Magistrate Simpson, "and I know he will respond to the summons just as quickly as he would to a warrant."

The summons is returnable next Monday. Tighe also must face trial at Police Headquarters on the charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer." Testimony taken before Chief Inspector Lahey on Friday, which included the

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NORTHCLIFFE PLANS FOR TOUR UNCHANGED; 'INCIDENT IS CLOSED'

Publisher Declines to Comment Further on Interview Wrongly Credited to Him.

STEED PRAISES GEDDES

Says Envoy Handled Delicate Situation Like True Sportsman and Gentleman.

SCOUTS PUNISHMENT TALK

Denies Northcliffe Will Be Ostracised at Home or in Dominions—Backs Move in Ireland.

Lord Northcliffe departed for Toronto last night to resume his world tour after a day in New York, much of which was devoted to golf and very little to the international tempest blown up over the interview wrongly attributed to him by his own paper The London Daily Mail, although it was in reality an interview with H. Wickham Steed, editor of The London Times.

Just before he left Grand Central Terminal he told a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES that he had seen in the evening newspapers the cable message sent to him yesterday by the King's Secretary, Lord Stamfordham, in reply to Lord Northcliffe's cablegram of disavowal on the day before.

"The incident is closed," was the only comment Lord Northcliffe would make upon the controversy. To all questions he replied, "I have nothing to say."

In a more extended interview with newspaper reporters, H. Wickham Steed, editor of The London Times, and his chief's traveling companion, defended the policy of the Northcliffe press on the Irish question, saying that his paper had "worked very hard for the last two years for just such a settlement of that issue as Lloyd George's Government seems to be approaching." Mr. Steed also declared that The London Times had given the Government "the fullest support" whenever it seemed to be "treading the path of peace," and would continue to do so.

The Northcliffe party, which left Washington at midnight night before last, arrived at Pennsylvania Station at 7:10 o'clock (daylight time) yesterday morning. Lord Northcliffe remained in the train until 7:30, when he went to the Hotel Gotham with Mr. Steed and their retinue, consisting of secretaries and valets. After a short nap at the hotel, Lord Northcliffe took breakfast and left at 10 o'clock with Thomas W. Lamont, who called for him in an automobile.

They motored to the Links Golf Club at Searington, L. I., near Garden City, where Lord Northcliffe was soundly beaten by Mr. Lamont on the links.

Northcliffe Receives Reporters.

At first Lord Northcliffe refused to be interviewed at all. Finally he allowed the reporters to enter his room, on the fourteenth floor of the hotel. He was still suffering from the heat and from traveling in "the flying oven," as he calls the sleeping car trains between New York and Washington. Coatless, with a silk shirt open at the neck, with no tie, and with light Summer trousers on, he told the reporters he never gave oninterviews. Several times he repeated that he had nothing to say about the controversy and considered it a closed incident.

"What did you do today, Lord Northcliffe?" he was asked.

"I played golf with Mr. Lamont of Morgan's."

"How was your game?"

"How would your game be," he snapped, "if you'd been through the heat in Washington and then ridden all night in a flying oven?"

"Well, how did you find the nineteenth hole?"

Lord Northcliffe, whose views on prohibition are well known, smiled for the first time during the interview, and replied: "Oh, that was all right."

He was then asked to give the itinerary of his world tour.

"If I tell," he said, "I suppose the reporters will be at me wherever I go. But go ahead, if you want it. Tonight I'm going to Toronto, thence to Vancouver, thence to Hawaii, thence to the Fiji Islands, thence to New Zealand, thence to Australia, for a rather long stay; thence to the Philippine Islands."

Bids Interviewers Take Notes.

Here he interrupted himself. He is a stickler for note-taking reporters, and observed that not all the interviewers were jotting down what he said:

"Take it down! Take it down!" he told them. "If you don't you'll all have it different."

Then he continued:

"Thence to Japan, thence to Korea, thence to China, thence to Burmah, thence to Egypt—and, well, it will be Spring then and I may be tired of it."

"Did you say you played golf with Mr. Morgan?" a reporter inquired.

"Now, that shows how inaccurate you are," Lord Northcliffe exclaimed. "I said Mr. Lamont."

"I'm sorry. I misunderstood you," said the offending reporter.

"Did you hear me, didn't you?" Lord Northcliffe asked another reporter.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"There, you see," said the peer.

The interview ended when somebody asked Lord Northcliffe what his score was in the match. At this he grinned widely. He is said to be a good golfer, but was way off his game yesterday.

"I didn't keep any score," he said.

Previously Lord Northcliffe had told reporters on his arrival from Washington that he had enjoyed his visit there, despite the heat and the cancellation of the dinner to him at the British Embassy.

He expressed his pleasure at meeting President Harding, Secretary of State Hughes and Secretary of Commerce Hoover, besides the others who attended the dinner given by Mrs. Edward Beale McLean, wife of the owner

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King Acknowledges Receipt Of Northcliffe's Disclaimer

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Co.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

London, July 30.—King George has acknowledged receipt of Lord Northcliffe's disclaimer of the interview published in New York. Lord Stamfordham, the King's Private Secretary, has cabled as follows:

Viscount Northcliffe, Washington:

I have communicated to the King your message received by me this morning. His Majesty is glad that it confirms the statement made on his authority by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons yesterday.

STAMFORDHAM.

LONDON MYSTIFIED BY INTERVIEW FACTS

Asking How Steed's Talk Came to Be Attributed to Northcliffe in His Own Paper.

SOME SEE A COMEDY SIDE

"Blaming the Reporter" Won't Do, Remarks One in Discussing the Incident.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 30.—The statement by THE NEW YORK TIMES with regard to the Wickham Steed interview quoting the King's alleged words about Ireland, has given the affair an air of mystery to the newspapers and they cannot penetrate it.

No aid is forthcoming from the Northcliffe press. Even The Evening News tonight prints the documents in the case without comment. It gives Lord Northcliffe's cablegram of denial to Lord Stamfordham and THE NEW YORK TIMES's "Editor's Note" under the heading "No interview with Lord Northcliffe. Explicit statement by THE NEW YORK TIMES."

The Evening Standard, however, is not satisfied, and heads its story with: "Interview mystery deepens." It points out in an editorial note that responsibility has been accepted in part, at any rate, by Mr. Steed, whom it describes as "Lord Northcliffe's companion, and, if such a relationship can be conceived, guide and adviser on matters of high political import." It adds that for the moment it seems a case of "blame the reporter." Of this it remarks:

"We shall doubtless hear further in regard to that, for THE TIMES has a reputation for accuracy as high as any newspaper in the world, and it is inconceivable that the interview which has provoked such an unprecedented occasion as occurred in the House yesterday can be lightly discounted."

Asks Reason for Delay in Denial.

The Standard, however, is not prepared to accept this answer to the conundrum.

"Surely it is an astonishing thing," it says, "that an interview which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Monday should remain uncontradicted by Lord Northcliffe or explained away by Wickham Steed until Saturday. Why this delay?"

It refers to the gravity of statements attributed to the King and the charge that the Cabinet tried to spike his peace efforts and adds:

"Moreover, as it was cabled to this country by Lord Northcliffe's own representative in New York and, as is known, appeared in certain editions of The Daily Mail, circulated in this country, attributed to Lord Northcliffe himself, 'blaming the reporter' won't do."

The Star also has questions to ask. After summarising the facts it says:

"Two vital questions, therefore remain unanswered. What did Wickham Steed actually say to THE NEW YORK TIMES reporter? How did Lord Northcliffe's name become substituted for that of Steed in the version published in The Daily Mail? It also remains to be explained why The Daily Mail, which published the cabled interview in the first part of its issue on Tuesday and then withdrew it from later editions, did not forestall criticisms by issuing an explanation."

Editorially The Star remarks on "Lord Northcliffe's 'humble duty' and please he never said it, so that's that." Then it adds: "But why is Lord Northcliffe always so unlucky in his 'diplomatic relations'? It is not pleasant to have an invitation to dine at the British Embassy publicly canceled."

"We now await a report of what Lord Northcliffe said to Wickham Steed," remarks The Westminster Gazette, after summarising the news. It also suggests that "criminal malignity" are strong words for the Premier to have used concerning the interview, and it suggests that "Lloyd George would have done well to think that a popular newspaper man has not the training in the value of restraint in language which comes to a popular politician."

While it thinks the incident unfortunate, it is at least grateful for the statement by Northcliffe that he will continue his voyage as a purely private tour of investigation. It adds: "We thoroughly endorse his exclamation: 'What a pity it is that some people have not a sense of humor!' and then says: "As we go to press we have an explanation that the interview was not, and did not purport to be, with Northcliffe, but with Wickham Steed. Northcliffe will certainly have full play for the cultivation of his sense of humor."

Sees a "Comedy Turn."

The political correspondent of The Sunday Times, discussing the incident, says "yesterday's editorial statement in the THE NEW YORK TIMES that the now notorious interview was with Wickham Steed and that for the misattribution of it to Lord Northcliffe the latter's own newspaper was solely responsible, gives a comedy turn to a very serious incident. It cannot be suggested that an enemy has done this thing for the vaguest of Lord Northcliffe, because as

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SOVIET ACCEPTS HOOVER'S TERMS FOR FAMINE RELIEF

Agrees to Release American Prisoners and Begins by Freeing Mrs. Harrison.

WASHINGTON AWAITS ACTION

No News of Other Captives—Senator France Says He Got Mrs. Harrison Freed.

SENATOR FIRM FOR TRADE

Convinced That It Should Be Resumed at Once, and Possibly Diplomatic Relations, Too.

RIGA, July 30 (Associated Press).—Soviet Russia has agreed to release American prisoners and to accept famine aid from the American Relief Administration just at the moment that Senator Joseph I. France of Maryland has returned to Riga from Moscow, determined to advocate the renewal of trade relations, and perhaps diplomatic relations, between Russia and the United States, and bringing with him one of the prisoners, Mrs. Marguerite E. Harrison of Baltimore, who was freed by his efforts at Moscow.

Senator France, who entered Russia several weeks ago skeptical of the advantage of immediate resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviets, but believing that trade relations were advisable, has returned an ardent enthusiast for both.

While American officials in the Baltic States are speculating as to what effect the release of the prisoners and the entrance of the American Relief Administration into Russia will have in clearing up the Russian situation, Senator France declares that the Lenin Government is starting a new line of development in Russia which "cannot backslide into radical communism again."

In reply to a question as to whether the Moscow Bolsheviki were trying to revolutionize the world, including the United States, Senator France said: "I know nothing about the Third International. But no man worthy of any attention ever believed that propaganda could start revolutions. Conditions are not propaganda, history shows."

Impressed by Lenin and Trotsky.

The Senator talked with Lenin and Trotsky, and was impressed by them.

"I found that the Russian Government was handling the situation in a statesmanlike way," he said. "Lenin is much interested in American relations. The Russian factories have not all ceased operating; many are working well. They are short of raw material, but that is not their fault. The peasants are working the lands, and the farms are prosperous where they are not in the famine and drought belt."

The Senator mentioned furs as one of the possible products of trade with the United States and asserted that there would be plenty of exports when the factories were equipped and agricultural needs were supplied from abroad. He thought a commission of American experts would be welcomed, but contended that Russia should have the right to send one to America also.

"I am convinced that Russia will carry out any guarantee or concessions made in return for credit," the Senator declared.

"I find no indication whatever that Russia is getting in a worse condition, but, on the contrary, I feel that the Government officials are in harmony and working patiently and intelligently to bring about order and industry. Recent decrees have inspired confidence on the part of the Russian people, and any contact with the outside world now will be of great help.

"Neither England nor Germany hesitates to extend this aid, and I don't see why America should. In fact, as I crossed the border coming out of Russia, I met a special train of sleeping cars, baggage cars and flat cars carrying red automobiles which bore the British coat-of-arms. It was a British trade delegation going into Russia, and I thought there was no reason why the American Eagle should fear to go where the British Lion dares venture.

Describing his visit, he said he was free to move about and see what he liked, and the officials frankly admitted bad conditions where they existed. The Senator obtained Mrs. Harrison's release from prison independently of the Hoover and Hughes notes, of which he knew little. Mrs. Harrison was freed from the prison hospital only a few hours before the Senator's train started Thursday and was surprised to find herself at liberty.

Senator's Formal Statement.

Senator France issued the following statement regarding his trip and the conclusions he had reached:

"After three weeks devoted to about the hardest work I ever expect to do, literally filled with interviews with the executives of the Central Government of Moscow, with the examination of records and, so far as the limited time permitted, with personal investigation of basic conditions, I can confirm the impression I had on entering that the United States should immediately resume trade relations with Russia.

"My own belief is that the resumption should be of diplomatic relations, but I prefer to have that recommendation come from the commission which we would have to send to negotiate a trade agreement. I am certain that any commission would see that prompt recognition was desirable.

"The famine condition in the Volga is unquestionably bad and the Government officials do not conceal their anxiety. Just how bad it is I do not know, for I have no first-hand information. The fact that the Gorky committee is making its appeal with the knowledge and

Continued on Page Two.

Mrs. James Van Nostrand, Crazed by the Heat, Leaps to Death From 12th Floor of Waldorf

Mrs. James C. Van Nostrand, 80 years old, probably demented by the heat, dived from a twelfth-story window of the Waldorf to the roof of a skylight, eight stories below, last night, and died instantly.

Investigation by the medical examiner's office failed to disclose the woman's address beyond the fact that she lived at Hempstead, L. I.

She was the widow of James C. Van Nostrand, who died in Brooklyn during the Civil War and the mother of Charles B. Van Nostrand, formerly a promoter at 66 Broadway, and now connected with Harvey, Fisk & Sons, investment brokers at 32 Nassau Street. The son lives at the Hotel Biltmore.

A rambling, partially incoherent note she left on the dresser was addressed to Mrs. R. L. Broome, 225 Main Street, Wakefield, R. I., and asked that the suicide's clothes be given to Mrs. H. H. Hough, 51 West Fifty-third Street, presumably Manhattan.

Mrs. Broome explained over the long distance telephone early this morning that Mrs. Van Nostrand was an old friend of whom she had taken care of all last Winter in her Wakefield home. The Houghs, too, were friends of the dead woman.

The woman, frail, gray-haired and expensively though quietly dressed, registered at 8 o'clock as Mrs. James Nostrand and asked for a cool, airy room. Three hours later Mrs. Anna Riley, floor clerk on the Thirty-third Street side, saw through the open, unshaded window opposite an elderely woman changing from negligee to street clothes. Mrs. Riley watched as the woman donned her hat, adjusted it carefully before a mirror, then bent over the dresser as she scribbled a note.

The woman walked directly to the window and Mrs. Riley was horrified to see her climbing to the sill.

For a second or two the floor clerk thought the woman might be walking in her sleep. Then she got a good view of the visage framed in the window and read purpose in the eyes that started out of a pale face.

Leaning from her own window, Mrs. Riley called softly to the woman, hoping to distract her, but she only stepped out on the ledge. Then the floor clerk cried:

"Don't jump!"

Mrs. Van Nostrand didn't heed if she heard. Balancing herself carefully, she dived into the deep well. Mrs. Riley watched the body hurtling downward, heard the thud as it struck the wire screen over the skylight covering the grand ballroom and then ran to the telephone.

The hotel office notified the West Thirtieth Street Station and patrolmen took the lifeless body on a stretcher through a fourth floor hall window and removed it to the station.

Identification was made by visiting cards in an initialed handbag the woman left in her room. The note said: "I am nearly crazy from the heat. I have tried hard to fight off this cruel weather," then rambled off about a bundle of clothing. Next came the request that her clothes be sent to Mrs. Haugh, then an incoherent passage about having seen some one. It was unsigned.

HOTEL ASTOR—ROOF GARDEN AND ROOF RESTAURANT—DANCING 7 to MIDN.—Advt.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION, KEEP IT HANDY. DON'T FORGET.—ADVT.

...Union have been accepted except to say that any friendly contact whatever that can be effected between Russia and America will be of immeasurable benefit to both countries.

"America has been denied uncolored information about Russia, for most people is in a position to give first-hand information are prejudiced witnesses either on one side or the other. I tried to be impartial, for my sole interest is in America, and without reservation I can say I believe friendly relations should be established for the sake of America, particularly to sell the American goods which are rotting, and start the fires in the furnaces of the American factories which are idle."

The offer of Herbert Hoover to aid Russia in relieving suffering due to famine on condition that all Americans now held prisoners in Russia be released has been accepted by the Russian authorities, who suggest immediate negotiations in order to realise speedy assistance, according to a dispatch from the Rosta News Agency of Moscow, received here today.

The text of the reply, made in the name of Leo Kamenoff, head of the non-partisan nonpolitical Famine Relief Committee, is as follows:

"The Russian Government, upon learning of the proposals made by Herbert Hoover in the name of the American Relief Administration, finds them quite acceptable, including the question of the release of American citizens.

"The Russian Government considers it necessary to fix as soon as possible the exact conditions on which the immediate relations are to begin.

"Its humane intentions guarantee the feeding, medical aid and clothing of the million children and invalids. For this purpose the Russian Government considers it useful that Director Brown or any other person authorized for the negotiations should immediately come to Moscow, Riga or Reval.

"The Russian Soviet Government expects a quick reply, stating the place and time for the negotiations.

"KAMENEFF."

M. Kameneff's reply was sent to Maxim Gorky to the Soviet Mission in London for delivery there through the American relief organization, according to the local Bolshevist Legation.

The acceptance by Russia of the demand for the release of the American prisoners did not come as a surprise to the Soviet authorities, despite the outspoken criticisms of the United States for raising the prisoner question in a time of famine. The Soviet officials are understood to believe that their acceptance will not only bring the needed famine relief, but also open channels of future relations between Russia and America.

Mr. Harrison Released and in Riga.

Mrs. Marguerite E. Harrison of Baltimore, a newspaper correspondent, who was among the American citizens held prisoners in Russia, has been released by the Soviet authorities and arrived here this morning.

The release of Mrs. Harrison was secured through United States Senator Joseph I. France of Maryland, who has been on a visit to Soviet Russia to investigate conditions there, and it was under his escort that Mrs. Harrison reached here today, the Senator having concluded his Russian visit.

Mrs. Harrison is pale and thin but not in a particularly bad condition as the result of her imprisonment.

Although without word as to when and by what route the released Americans will be sent across the border, the Americans cited Cruss and the American Mission in Riga began making plans today to receive them.

If the condition of Mrs. Harrison is a criterion for all the rest, they need shoes and clothing as well as food.

Mrs. Harrison expects to accompany Senator France to Berlin Monday and thence go directly to America.

The American Government representatives in Riga consider the note of Leo Kamenoff announcing acceptance of the American conditions for famine relief as constituting also an answer to the demand made by Secretary Hughes for the release of the American prisoners in Russia.

Bolshevist Paper's Snarling Comment.

The newspaper Novy Put, the official Bolshevist organ here, declares that the question of releasing the imprisoned Americans was in no way connected with the famine in Russia.

"The American Government," it says, "could long ago have repatriated its citizens from Soviet prisons without resorting to such highly cultured and inhumane pressure. This was proved only yesterday by the reaching of an agreement between Russia and Hungary. If, however, the American Government considers the present moment favorable for pressure on Russia, then certainly we can only be surprised at the diplomatic tact of Secretary of State Hughes.

"The reply of Russia," continues the newspaper, "is the best proof of the straightforwardness and good intentions of the Soviet power, and also its security, internal stability.

"The conditions which, behind the loan of bread, bid a knife, have been accepted. Now it is your business, Mister American, to help the Soviet power save the perishing. During Russia and will understand at last that the Soviet power and the broad masses of the peoples of Russia are one complete whole. That will be not without its usefulness, both in the United States and Soviet Russia."

The American Relief Administration in the Baltic States is in no position to extend aid on a large scale to Russia at present, having only sufficient supplies on hand for its relief work in the Baltic area. It is explained in connection with the news of the Russian acceptance. Hence it is expected that the supplies must be rushed from the United States.

Harold C. Samuel, Vice President of the American Producers' Export Corporation, announced yesterday that a shipment of 1,000 tons of flour scheduled to start for Petrograd today had been held up temporarily because of technicalities. The flour, purchased by the Russian Soviet Government, he said, was at the piers and would be shipped as soon as arrangements could be completed with bankers for payment.

ONLY MRS. HARRISON FREED.

State Department Hears of No Other American Released by Soviets.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—"The State Department is officially informed," said an authorized statement today, "that Mrs. Margaret E. Harrison of Baltimore, Md., one of the Americans imprisoned in Russia, arrived at Riga this morning in company with Senator Joseph I. France. Mrs. Harrison is expected to leave for the United States on Monday, traveling via Berlin."

The State Department has made repeated demands for the release of the seven American citizens who were held prisoners in Soviet Russia, and Herbert Hoover, as Chairman of the American Relief Administration, recently replied to an appeal for starving Russian children from Maxim Gorky by saying that this relief would be furnished under certain conditions, the first of which was that all Americans should be released from Russian prisons. Nothing has been received here to indicate that any of the seven Americans other than Mrs. Harrison has been permitted to leave Soviet Russia.

Mrs. Harrison went to Europe to do welfare work with American soldiers and joined her way to Russia, where she was arrested. It is supposed that her release was due to the personal efforts of Senator France, who has shown a sympathetic interest in Sovietism and who went to Russia recently to make a purely unofficial report of conditions there. His mission was not sanctioned by the United States Government, but out of courtesy to him as a Senator the State Department made an exception in his case to the rule that an American citizen entering Soviet Russia should surrender his passport.

MRS. HARRISON LONG IN JAIL.

First Arrested in June, 1920—Many Fruitless Efforts to Free Her.

Mrs. Marguerite E. Harrison, daughter of the late Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore and a sister-in-law of Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, and for many years a brilliant news writer, went to Soviet Russia nearly ...cisted Press, and for a time, up to last October, these messages were virtually the only first hand news received in the United States from the isolated capital of Soviet Russia.

Mrs. Harrison was taken into custody by the Soviet authorities in June, 1920, just as she was about to leave Russia. She was released not long afterward, but was arrested for the second time Oct. 24 last and has since been held a prisoner. Several times efforts were made through official and private channels to obtain her release, but in each instance up to the present these efforts were fruitless.

Since the death of her husband, Thomas B. Harrison, Mrs. Harrison has been engaged in newspaper work. She was a correspondent in Paris during the Peace Conference and was credited with being the first American woman to enter Berlin after the armistice.

WASHINGTON GETS NO REPLY.

Neither Hoover's Nor Hughes's Cable Yet Answered by Bolsheviki.

WASHINGTON, July 30. — Official word of the Russian Soviet authorities' decision regarding the American Relief Administration's offer to furnish food to starving Russian children, conditioned on the release of American prisoners, and the State Department's demand for their release, was still lacking tonight. The State Department, however, was officially informed late in the dya of the arrival at Riga of Mrs. Marguerite E. R. Harrison of Baltimore, one of the American prisoners.

Beyond press dispatches announcing the Soviet Government's acceptance of the relief offer, and its willingness to free American prisoners, Secretary Hoover, Chirman of the Relief Administration, was without a reply to his telegram sent last week to Maxim Gorky at Petrograd. The receipt of the telegram was acknowledged several days ago.

On the basis of press reports that the reply was being sent by way of London, officials here said that the answer might be expected at any time. State Department officials, on the other hand, suggested that no formal answer would be made to the demand of the American Government for the release of its citizens held by the Soviet, but that if they were freed under the conditions of Secretary Hoover's offer the Russian authorities would let the action stand as speaking for itself. The release of Mrs. Harrison unannounced was said to indicate the possibility of the adoption of such a course.

In the absence of an official answer to the Relief Administration's offer, Secretary Hoover withheld comment. He said, however, that relief work could begin within forty-eight hours from the time American prisoners were out of Russia and representatives of the Administration would be sent at once to Riga to negotiate the details of food distribution.

TEXT OF GORKY'S APPEAL.

He Includes in It a Glbe at "Those Who Preached Fratricidal Hatred."

The full text of appeals for aid by Maxim Gorky to the American people and by the Orthodox Greek Church to Bishop Manning in New York were made public by Soviet interests here yesterday, as follows:

"Moscow, July 13.

"To All Honest People:

"The corn-growing steppes are smitten by crop failure, caused by the drought. The calamity threatens starvation to millions of Russian people. Think of the Russian people's exhaustion by the war and revolution, which considerably reduced its resistance to disease and its physical endurance. Gloomy days have come for the country of Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky, Menelyeev, Pavlov, Mussergsky, Glinka and other world-prized men, and I venture to trust that the cultured European and American people, understanding the tragedy of the Russian people, will immediately succor with bread and medicines.

"If humanitarian ideas and feelings—faith in whose social import was so shaken by the damnable war and its victors' unmercifulness towards the vanquished—if faith in the creative force of these ideas and feelings, I say, must and can be restored, Russia's famine of days humanitarians an splendid opportunity to demonstrate the vitality of humanitarianism. I think particularly warm sympathy in succoring the Russian people must be shown by those who, during the ignominious war, impassionately preached fratricidal hatred, thereby withering the educational efficacy of ideas evolved by mankind in the most arduous labors and so lightly killed by stupidity and cupidity. People who understand the words of agonizing pain will forgive the involuntary bitterness of my words.

"I ask all honest European and American people for prompt aid to the Russian people. Give bread and medicine.

"MAXIM GORKY."

"Moscow, July 11, 1921.

"To His Eminence, the Right Rev. Bishop of New York.

"Right Reverend Sir: Through you I appeal to the North American Nation. There is famine in Russia. A great part of her population is doomed to a hunger death. The corn of many provinces, formerly the country's granary, is now burned by drought. The famine threatens epidemics. Most generous aid is needed immediately. All other considerations must be cast aside. The people are dying, the future is dying, because the population is deserting homes, lands, fields, farms and is fleeing eastward, crying for bread. Delay spells an unprecedented calamity. Send immediately bread and medicines. I am sending a similar appeal to the English people through the Archbishop of Canterbury. Pray may God avert his wrath!

"TIKHON,
"Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia."

INVALID EX-SOLDIER ARRESTED AS ROBBER

Suspect Caught at Fox Hills Accused of Trying to Hold Up United Cigar Store.

Just as he was leaving the Fox Hills Hospital, Staten Island, yesterday after treatment for a war wound and the effects of gas, Spencer Gay, overseas veteran, was arrested by detectives who charged that he was one of two men who attempted to rob the United Cigar Store at Eighth Avenue and 130th Street on Friday night.

David Bogart, clerk in the store, was about to close the shop for the night when two young men came in. They pointed revolvers, and Bogart had his hands up when his wife came in from the Bogart home at 237 West 148th Street. The appearance of the woman put the holdup men to flight.

The shouts of the clerk enlisted police aid and William Mutch, 20 years old, who said he was a former soldier living at 305 West 146th Street, was captured. He was taken to the West 135th Street Station and gave information which, the police said, led to the arrest of Gay.

According to Detectives Birmingham and Connolly, Mutch said his companion was "a pal" he had met when watching a baseball game near the Fox Hills Hospital. He described the man to the police.

Detectives Birmingham and Connolly went to the hospital but found no one among the regular patients who fitted the description. They then decided to scrutinize the former soldiers who occasionally visited the hospital for treatment.

Yesterday Gay, who lives at 196 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, appeared and the detectives acted. Gay denied participating in the attempted robbery, but the police said Bogart identified him.

THEIR CIVIL LIST

Government Orders Half of Office Employes Sent to Do Famine Work.

COMPLAIN OF FRENCH PLOT

Leaders Say France Spreads False Stories of Red Mobilization to Inflame Poland.

By CYRIL BROWN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 30.—The Executive Council of the All-Russian Committee on Famine Relief, when last heard of, was devoting much energy to working out "the conditions and regulations under which foreign help will be received by Soviet Russia."

Comrade Frumkin suggested that the Communistic Internationale and the Internationale of Red Unions get in touch with radical parties and workers' organizations in all countries in seeking aid.

Comrade Hitchuck will be sent as a roving delegate to ask the workers of Europe for help. M. Klshkin suggested the organization of a special committee to collect gifts from anybody, at home or abroad, and supervise their distribution.

The Bolsheviki are worried, not only over the actual famine, but over the added danger of having no seed for sowing future crops. The All-Russian Relief Committee accordingly voted to send Maxim Gorky abroad on a special "seed-collecting expedition."

The famine is likely to produce one good result, that of reforming Bolshevist bureaucracy temporarily, at least. Looking around for famine-fighting timber, the Bolshevist leaders discovered that the Soviet offices were enormously overstaffed; so the Central Executive Committee decreed that 50 per cent. of the officials of all the Peoples' Commissariats be weeded out and sent into the famine areas for relief work. All office forces will be ruthlessly cut down, the supernumeraries being sent into the famine area, if present plans are carried out. It is furthermore decreed that in all party organizations one out of every 500 members must engage in famine relief work.

Taxes Remitted in Famine Areas.

The Central Executive Committee has formerly freed the famine provinces from the payment of grain imports and other "natural" taxes, decreeing, however, that peasants in the famine areas who have any food left must share with their less fortunate brethren.

The workers of the Putiloff works have taken up a large food and money collection for the famine sufferers. The Red sailors of the Baltic fleet are indulging in a "famine week" drive, devoting their energies for seven days to collecting medicines, food and clothing. The railroad workers of the Samara-Ufa Government have contributed five days' food rations. The Bolshevist artists are giving special concerts for the famine relief fund.

The quaintest relief proposition is reported from Cherepowetz, where the editors and reporters of the local Bolshevist paper, the Communist, have agreed to give their overtime pay to the sufferers.

The Government is somewhat cheered by the improvement in foreign trade. According to reports from Moscow, a Scandinavian company has received a shipping concession for trade between Russia, Denmark, Japan and China. A German trading company has opened a branch at Sekaterinburg. The first week in July the Bolshevist say 131 carloads of agricultural machinery arrived from Esthonia; July 7, the first Finnish ship arrived in Petrograd with 280 tons of food from Sweden; July 8, the German steamer Ems arrived in Petrograd with 1,700 tons of rails, likewire the Danish steamer Transport with 2,100 tons of food.

They also say that in the first week of July three Bolshevist steamers left Russia laden with wood.

In all seriousness the People's Commissary for Foreign Trade has announced a program of exports from Soviet Russia for this year totaling 192,000,000,000 rubles—presumably Bolshevist rubles, although this is not specifically stated. This optimistic commissary plans to export 101,000,000,000 rubles' worth of foodstuffs despite the famine. Under the term foodstuffs, however, he includes champagne and caviar.

One is almost tempted to credit the Bolsheviki with a sense of humor on reading this Soviet news item: "The Caucasus—several thousand carloads of mineral water are ready for export."

Illusory Hopes of Gold Exports.

The following official production figures indicate the illusory character of the Bolshevist gold export hopes after the fluid supply is exhausted. Soviet Russia's total gold production, only 100 pounds in April, sank to seventy-eight pounds in May. Russia's richest gold mines yielded only thirty-six pounds in April and thirty-six pounds in May. The West Siberian gold mines produced seventy-two pounds in April and only three pounds in May; the Ural mines twenty-nine pounds in April and twenty-six pounds in May. The platinum mines of the Urals yielded only thirty-six pounds in April and thirty-six pounds in May.

Captain Wegner, of the German steamer Hilde, who has returned to ...Government's representative for ... transport.

"From a distance," says Captain Wegner, "Petrograd, with gilded church towers and domes, makes the old imposing impression; but the town itself looks frightful, all the wood having been torn from the houses, the wood paving of the streets having been torn up. The front entrances having been nailed up, you have to enter by the back doors. The shops are closed. People stand in queues at the street car stations, waiting for free rides. There are a few cabs, but a short drive costs 80,000 rubles. You pay 2,500 for a cup of coffee, 1,500 for half a bottle of lemonade, 2,000 for a pound of coca, 4,000 for a pound of bread.

"From Emden and Lübeck steamers brought rails, and from Stettin agricultural machinery. English and German ships were bringing help against the famine. Several German and English ships were discharging foodstuffs."

Leonid Krassin addressing a meeting of the Central Co-operatives recently, said:

"After England and Germany, France also wanted to resume commercial relations with Russia. As soon as Russia masters the famine France, too, will fall into line, followed by Belgium, Holland and Switzerland.

M. Krassin, announcing that there were registered with the Moscow Soviet 364 co-operatives, with a membership of 470,000, discussed Soviet Russia's new foreign trade policy and assured the co-operatives that they would receive "the utmost opportunity for freedom of exportation."

Leaders Deny Mobilization Reports.

The Bolshevist leaders have greatly taken to heart the reports which are persistently cropping out in the Continental press outside of Russia that a Red army is mobilized against Poland. The Bolsheviki see behind these reports a dark "reactionary" French plot to exploit the favorable opportunity afforded by the famine to give Soviet Russia the coup de grace. Radek, writing in the official Soviet organ, the Moscow Pravda, explains the reports of Russia's mobilization as follows:

"French diplomacy in disseminating and circulating these rumors is trying to exploit the present famine situation. By reports of Russian mobilization against Poland France hopes to stampede Poland into starting a surprise war against Russia 'in self-defense.' France thinks the right moment has come for overwhelming Russia, and also for breaking up commerce between Russia and Germany via Poland. Reaction is lying in the whole world. Russia is making no war preparations."

The Bolsheviki are indulging in an amazing amount of talk, in trying to cope with the famine situation. The Pravda and Isvestia continue to publish appeals by Gorky, Zinovieff, Kamenoff, Jaroslavski and others. There is an unlimited amount of discussion of ways and means of mastering the famine. The All-Russian Relief Committee is discussing innumerable relief plans. M. Smidovitch urges the centralizing of all relief forces, while Lunacharsky suggests organizing a special committee for starving children.

NAB TWO AMERICANS ROBBING PARIS CAFE

Caught by Police After Beating Proprietor and Waitress in Place Near the Madeleine.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 30.—The police are trying to establish the identity of two Americans arrested last night after robbing and beating the proprietor of a café at 7 Rue Cheveau Lagarde. The two men gave the names of Sam Field and Joe Phillips, but they refused to give their addresses in America.

Search by the police of their pockets and inquiry at a flat where they lived with two girls failed to reveal their passports, and the police believe they are giving assumed names. In the flat were found the loot from several robberies which have been under investigation.

This afternoon the two men were taken to the Prefecture of Police and were later placed in prison. Reporters were refused permission to talk to them.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night two men entered the small café of M. Rouxcostan, not far from the Madeleine, and ordered two glasses of beer. The proprietor turned to serve them when the two Americans wrapped a napkin around his neck and stuffed a handkerchief into his mouth. Then they hit the sole woman waitress over the head with a bottle and locked her in a closet. This done, they started to rifle the cash drawer, when the proprietor freed himself and started to fight. He was downed with a blow from a beer bottle, after which the men stuffed the cash in their pockets.

They passed out the door just as the police, notified by passersby, arrived. The two men separated, but were pursued and captured. The café proprietor and his waitress were taken to a hospital, where it was found both had fractured skulls.

SENATOR NORRIS BETTER.

But Nebraskan's Return to Senate This Week Still Uncertain.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Improvement in the condition of Senator Norris, Republican, of Nebraska, was reported tonight. The Senator, who collapsed in the Senate several days ago and whose condition has been a matter of concern to his friends, was able to take some nourishment late today and, it was said, was better in other respects.

Whether Mr. Norris would be able to return to the Senate next week was said to be still in doubt.

REDUCED TO 50,000

Greeks Vigilantly Watching Them in New Positions 40 Miles East of Eski-Shehr.

CONSOLIDATING GREEK GAINS

This Is Likely to Take Several Weeks, During Which No New Offensive Is Expected.

ESKI-SHEHR, Asia Minor, July 29 (Associated Press).—The broken forces of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, numbering now less than 50,000 men, have taken up positions on a range of hills about forty miles east of Eski-Shehr. Watching them vigilantly are several powerful Greek divisions ten miles distant. The Turks have no prepared defensive positions at this point, and it is not regarded here as likely that they will essay another offensive against the Greeks. Moreover, their artillery has been greatly weakened by the loss of many large cannon to the Greeks and their supply service is extremely defective, the transport consisting mainly of ox carts.

The Greek soldiers are anxious to push on to Angora, the Turkish Nationalist capital, finish the job, as they express it, and return to their homes, but the military experts believe this move would not be prudent, and the army is expected to remain in Eski-Shehr three or four weeks before essaying another drive.

It is considered essential by the military leaders that the railroad from Kutais should be completed in order to make Eski-Shehr a strong base, and that the army should have a rest and time for the reorganization of the forces and the betterment of communications. The Kemalists destroyed three important bridges between Eski-Shehr and Kutais, and it will take some forty days, it is estimated, to repair them. The Nationalists were driven out so fast, however, that they had little time to do other damage to property. All the way from Ushak to Eski-Shehr, a distance of more than 160 miles, there is virtually no destruction.

The uniforming and general condition of the prisoners taken by the Greeks do not indicate a high state of organization on the part of the Nationalists. Not more than half the prisoners had any uniforms at all, and such uniforms as were in evidence were in rags. The rest of the prisoners were clad in every variety of civilian garb, and unable to burlap bags, and most of them had no shoes. Their ages ranged from 16 to 50. Scores of deserters, prisoners said, had been shot by the Turks.

The losses of the Turkish Nationalists in killed and wounded to date are estimated in Greek quarters here at 11,000, while 6,500 prisoners and forty-two cannon have been taken by the Greeks. In addition, the Turks have lost some 3,000 men by desertion, it is declared.

The Greek killed and wounded number approximately 7,500, while 2,000 have been taken prisoner.

Premier Gounaris of Greece is now at Kutais conferring with King Constantine and Greek military leaders on the question of another advance by the Greeks toward Angora.

Greek officers report that they have been most agreeably impressed by the friendly attitude taken by the Turkish population toward the invading Greeks. The army has everywhere been received with marked cordiality, it is asserted, and this friendliness has been reciprocated by the Greek soldiers, whose behavior is declared to have been most exemplary. In a few small villages in the interior Greek soldiers were fired upon by Turkish bandits, and in these cases the Greeks, it is said, were obliged to burn the villages for the purpose of restoring order. Those from whom requisitions are made for army supplies are being liberally reimbursed by the Greeks who, it is declared, are maintaining the friendliest relations with all elements of the population.

ATHENS, July 30 (Greek Official Agency).—As a result of the defeat of the Turkish Nationalist army in Asia Minor by the Greeks, the Nationalist Commander-in-Chief, General Ismet Pasha, has decreed in a Constantinople message received by the newspaper Kronika to have been relieved of his command, being replaced by General Noureddin Pasha.

The dispatch says that Turkish officers admit a loss of 20,000 men by the Kemalists.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 29 (Associated Press).—The Turkish Cabinet at a meeting today decided that any attempt toward bringing about peace between the Turkish Nationalists and the Greeks would be inopportune until the battle around Angora had been fought to a definite decision.

Meanwhile a note from the Angora Government has been received, accusing the British of supplying munitions to army with Turkish ammunition that had been handed over to the Allies after the armistice.

Reports from the Black Sea coast announce that Sinope, seventy-five miles west of Samsun, and Trebizond have been bombarded by Greek warships. The Greek destroyer Panther was damaged by fire from the land batteries.

Sensational reports are current here regarding dissensions among the Nationalists. On the other hand, it is declared, they are prepared to carry the campaign into the Winter if necessary.

Permission has been given by the Allies to the Greeks for the use of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus in connection with the Greek operations in the Black Sea.

The losses suffered by the Turkish Nationalists in the fighting against the Greeks in Asia Minor total 5,000 men killed or wounded and 6,000 taken prisoner, according to the best information from Turkish quarters available here. The Turks also have lost fifty cannon and other important war material.

NEAR AGREEMENT

Lloyd George Says He Believes They Are on Right Road to Understanding.

PEACE SOLE AIM OF EMPIRE

Proposals Contained in Latest French Note Willingly Accepted, Envoy Hardinge Tells Briand.

THAME, England, July 30 (Associated Press).—Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, speaking at the unveiling of a war memorial here today, referred optimistically to the trend of the discussions between France and England over the Silesian situation. The two countries, he believed, were on the right road to an understanding, and the preliminary troubles which were causing the difficulty had been "accommodated."

It had been arranged for the Allies to meet in a few days to settle this vexed question, added the Premier, and he hoped the settlement would be final. In introducing the subject the Prime Minister said:

"We have had some differences with France recently over the interpretation of one of the sections of the Peace Treaty, and we have talked very plainly to each other. That is quite right. Plain speaking generally leads to good understanding. Thoughts working in concealments are dangerous. It is much better to have it out, and we have both done so with most excellent results."

Claims No Predominant Voice.

The Premier, after saying the preliminary difficulties had been accommodated and announcing the forthcoming meeting of the Allies, continued:

"Great Britain only claims that she must have a voice in the interpretation of the peace she made such sacrifices to win. She does not claim a predominant voice or a determining voice. That would be so arrogant a demand that no self-respecting ally could possibly tolerate it. We only ask for an equal voice, and we are perpared to go no even beyond that. We recognize fully that the greater sacrifices of France give her a special claim for consideration—that her interests are more immediate in some of these questions—that the danger is closer to her frontiers, more visible to her eyes, and that historical causes, some of them very recent and very fresh in her memory, make her apprehensions more vivid and more poignant than ours.

"We are willing to allow for all that. I would only respectfully say that these considerations, although they give France a better right to a hearing for her case, are of a character which is apt to deflect calm judgment. The British Empire has but one concern in all these questions—that the peace so dearly won should be a real peace, should be an immediate peace. A deferred peace is half a war.

"Let us have the peace which this noble blood was shed to purchase. They did not die that the nations should continue to hurl hatred at each other and organize against each other even bloodier conflicts than those in which they fell. Great Britain seems to be always restraining, always counseling patience, always urging moderation in the affairs of Europe it is because this terrible war has taught us the value of peace. Our sole anxiety is lest the Allies, by shortsighted, harsh use of their undoubted power, should ram deeper and firmer into the soil those roots of future conflict which were withering on the surface in the sunshine of the great victory.

"If there is another war it will be terrible beyond thought. The machinery of destruction during the war was becoming more terrible year by year, month by month. Just before the bells of peace were set ringing we had ready more horrible machinery than the world had yet seen, and I doubt not that similar devices were perfecting on the other side. The ingenious mind of man will go on developing these horrors, and no one can conceive what the next war might be like. Europe might become as the north of France.

"We must beware lest we bequeath to our children a legacy of concentrated hate which will one day explode, shattering their happiness and leaving the world a wilderness and man a gaunt wanderer amongst the ruins of a civilization his folly has destroyed. Should this happen the gallant young men of Thame will have died in vain and millions more of brave men in the five continents will have sacrificed their lives to no good purpose.

"That is the reason why, as the whole might of the British Empire was in August, 1914, cast into war, today the same power is thrown into the scales of peace."

Agrees to French Proposals.

PARIS, July 30 (Associated Press).—Lord Hardinge, the British Ambassador, informed Premier Briand this evening that Great Britain willingly agrees to the proposals contained in the French Premier's latest note relative to troop reinforcements for Upper Silesia.

The British Ambassador at Berlin has been instructed to join his French and Italian colleagues in a common demand that the German Government facilitate by all possible means the transport of allied troops across Germany whenever the situation in Upper Silesia renders it necessary.

Marquis Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, in the note which Lord Hardinge handed M. Briand, proposes Aug. 8 as the date for the meeting of the Supreme Council, as the Italian Premier is unable to attend sooner. Premier ...parently no other New York correspondents, save those of The Times and The Daily Mail, thought the interview of sufficient importance for cable transmission to London.

"Whether the blunder was in cable or whether it was due to the aberration of some member of The Daily Mail editorial staff is a point that has yet to be cleared up. Possibly it was felt that Mr. Steed was only the mouthpiece of his chief and that the interview was, therefore, by implication with Lord Northcliffe himself.

"I understand that The Times received the same cable, but that on reference to Sir Campbell Stuart who, it will be remembered, was an imporant member of Lord Northcliffe's war mission in Washington, it was decided that publication would be impolitic. Sir Campbell also intervened to stop The Daily Mail publication but too late to prevent the issue of Manchester edition which serves the North of Ireland and a large part of Scotland.

Holds Steed Virtually Admits.

"There was some question whether something in the nature of a dementi should not be published in the same edition on the morrow, but it was held that such a course would only aggravate any mischief that had been done."

Then quoting THE NEW YORK TIMES statement that Mr. Steed stated that the interview contained matter which should not have been published, The Sunday Times correspondent remarks:

"It is a fair assumption, therefore, that he admits the substantial accuracy of the interview and that he did say something very like the statement about the King which has been attributed to ...cliffe might be excluded from court."

"Where?" asked Mr. Steed.

"In London."

"In London? Oh, fiddle-dee-dee. They don't do that sort of thing in England."

Mr. Steed denied a report in an evening newspaper that the interview had caused the abandonment or alteration of the plans for the world tour or that the trip to New York yesterday was unexpected.

"There has been absolutely no change," he said. "It was fixed a week ago that we should leave New York at 6:46 o'clock tonight for Toronto, stay there a day, and then go on to Vancouver. We will arrive there Aug. 5, when a reception is scheduled, and Lord Northcliffe will sail for Hawaii Aug. 6. I will go through California, and return to New York in a month or five weeks. I will stay for the disarmament conference in Washington if it takes place at the time scheduled."

Lord Northcliffe, Mr. Steed and W. F. Bullock, New York correspondent of the Northcliffe papers, left Grand Central Terminal on the Cleveland Limited at 7:45 P. M. (daylight time). Mr. Bullock will accompany Mr. Steed to Vancouver and return to New York with him.

Just before the party boarded the train several friends ran up to say good-bye. Among them was a pretty dark-eyed girl in a pink dress, who gave Lord Northcliffe a kiss and a bouquet of red roses.

ON DUBLIN WRITS

Government Intervenes to Adjust Dispute Between Court and Military Commanders.

DAIL EIREANN TO MEET

Release of Members and Session on the Peace Offer Are Expected This Week.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, July 30.—The clash between the courts and the military authorities which would have had serious if not disastrous effect on the atmosphere of peace at present prevailing was settled today by the Government's deciding to release, pending the hearing of their appeal, Egan and Higgins, who are now under sentences of death. Consequently, there will be new sensational attachment of the senior military officers.

The vicinity of the courts was crowded at the hour of opening this morning, expecting further developments in reference to the writs of attachment against Generals Macready, Strickland and others. When the Master of the Rolls took his seat Sergeant Hanna, K. C., said the Government had directed him to state that there was no intention to show disrespect to his lordship or the Court, and the Government, having considered all the circumstances, and being aware there was no sitting of the Court of Appeal or the House of Lords till Autumn, had instructed him to say they would release Egan and Higgins forthwith pending the appeal and without prejudice to any action consequent on the appeal.

The Master of the Rolls said he was perfectly satisfied Sergeant Hanna intended no disrespect, but did think the military took the wrong course. He granted a stay of execution on the order for the writs.

LONDON, July 30 (Associated Press). —A Dublin dispatch to the Westminster Gazette today says it is understood that the Irish Republican Parliament will meet on next Thursday or Friday.

It is assumed, adds the message, that all the members now in prison will be released to enable them to attend this session of Parliament, at which it is expected the Lloyd George peace terms will be taken up.

Eamon de Valera, the Republican leader, spent some time at the Mansion House in Dublin today.

Sir Edward Shortt, the Secretary for Home Affairs, expressed himself optimistically over the prospects of an Irish peace in a letter sent to the Newcastle Coalition Liberals today.

Speaking with full inside knowledge, said the Home Secretary, he was more hopeful of a broad and generous settlement of the Irish question than he had ever been.

VERMONT STATE TROOPS END STRIKE DISORDERS

Shots Had Been Fired at Newly Erected Lumber Camp on the Connecticut River.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., July 30.—Two companies of State troops were sent here today to handle disturbances resulting from the strike of employes of the Champlain Realty Company, a subsidiary of the International Paper Company. Shots were fired last night from the North Walpole side of the Connecticut River at a newly erected lumber camp of the realty company on this side of the river. No one was injured.

Both this village and North Walpole, which is in New Hampshire, were quiet today. State Guard officers explained the presence of troops as merely a precautionary measure.

The trouble started yesterday when two trucks left the North Walpole log yard of the International Paper Company and crossed the river to this village with tents for a camp. Strike sympathizers followed the trucks, which were guarded by Sheriff Wellman of Brattleboro and eighteen deputies, to the camp site. Sheriff Wellman said the crowd appeared threatening, but after he had read the riot act it dispersed. One man was arrested. The Sheriff and his deputies remained on guard at the camp during the night.

State's Attorney Harold E. Whitney, in charge of the strike area, telephoned Governor Hartness late last night, and as the result of his conversation two companies were ordered here, one from Brattleboro and the other from Rutland.

Several minor disturbances have occurred since the employes went on strike against wage reductions.

THINKS AMERICA SUPPORTS PERU

La Nacion of Buenos Aires Finds Significance in Special Ambassador's Speech.

BUENOS AIRES, July 30.—Statements in the speech of Alfred Douglas, head of the special United States Mission to the Peruvian centennial celebration, in which he referred to the Pacific war, out of which grew the Tacna-Arica controversy between Peru and Chile, are described in an editorial article by La Nacion today as "a manifestation of extraordinary importance, which is calculated to provoke serious preoccupation in the politics of this continent."

Reference is made by the newspaper to that portion of Mr. Douglas's speech, made at a banquet given on Thursday evening by President Leguia to the foreign envoys, in which the American is quoted as having said:

"Peru did not forget, nor will she forget, that in her hour of trial and spoliation she had not only the sympathy but the approval and respect of her older sister."

La Nacion asserts it is impossible, in view of the occasion and the official character of the speaker, to consider these declarations "either as outbursts of literary enthusiasm or an innocent doctrinary exposition."

"They reflect a serene meditated exposition of policy," it adds, "but it is necessary to await necessary amplification of this occasion to obtain a definition of the extent and sense of application which ought to be attributed to these words."

The paper declares that, without giving the speech an alarming character, it merits attention, because, perhaps, "it contains the solution which the nations of America desire for the dispute on the Pacific."

LONDON MYSTIFIED BY INTERVIEW FACTS

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

Lord Northcliffe. It is no answer to say that it was not intended to be published. It was no less mischievous to give it utterance, especially in a foreign country. It is common knowledge that he has espoused Lord Northcliffe's vendetta against the Prime Minister con amore and his animus has betrayed him into an indiscretion which must materially affect his status as a responsible editor."

Then referring to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the correspondent continues: "It is worthy of note that THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the most trustworthy and conservative newspapers in the United States."

Editorially the Sunday Times expresses pleasure at Lord Northcliffe's denial of the interview, saying:

"Even if nothing more than personal reputation had been at stake, no one likes to see it fooled away in a farce or diseased vanity."

It points out, however, that the denial "did not tell the whole truth, for it now appears that the interview was given not by Lord Northcliffe but by his friend and travel companion, Wickham Steed, editor of The London Times. The editorial goes on:

"It was correctly ascribed to Steed by THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the mistaken ascription to Lord Northcliffe was made by The Daily Mail."

The newspaper argues that the fact that Steed and not Northcliffe made such statements in an interview makes the case all the more serious. It adds:

"The editor of The London Times, at any rate as an exponent of national affairs, is, or should be, a very much more important person than Lord Northcliffe."

The Sunday Times then points out that five if not six days elapsed before Northcliffe denied the interview, and it asks why it was never given. It dismisses the theory that it was intended to weaken the position of the Crown or to wreck negotiations with the Sinn Fein or at Washington. It sees in it a direct attack on Lloyd George, and says:

"Why, then, say these things? The conclusion is irresistible. Lloyd George's reputation may be injured by putting about these statements, and that is an end so much desired that all other objects, even those of peace with Ireland, friendship with America and disarmament, become as dust in the balance.

"We cast about for other explanations and can find none. What we are witnessing is a blood feud that is being conducted recklessly, to the peril of law-abiding citizens and to most grave and weighty national interests. No one is safe, no institution is sacred from the stray shots fired in this vendetta."

The article concludes with an attack upon Mr. Steed.

"People who run amuck like this must be regarded as a public danger," it says. It rejects as the presumption that Northcliffe will now break with him. As for Northcliffe, it says that his views on great subjects are as likely to be wrongheaded as sound and enlightened, and it bids him surround himself with men who can be trusted to tell him unpalatable truths and, when the public interests demand it, to resist him.

In its political notes The Sunday Observer refers to the incident as "an enormous squabble involving the name of the King." It goes on:

"As yet no one has the right to assume the interview to be accurate. THE NEW YORK TIMES is a journal of the highest standing. It is as safe as The Daily Telegraph. It is usually reproached for being too quiet rather than too sensational. On the one hand, there can be no question of its good faith. On the other hand an American interviewer, not acquainted with British constitutional usage, might easily fall into misinterpretation.

"The alleged version purports to give the substance of an impossible conversation between his Majesty and the Prime Minister. The King in person is represented as forcing the policy of Irish conciliation upon a reluctant British Government. Nothing more remote from the known facts or from constitutional possibility could be imagined. We decline to believe that Lord Northcliffe has given out so monstrous a myth as a solemn fact."

Suggests Northcliffe Needs Doctor.

LONDON, July 30.—After ridiculing the attribution of such "nonsense" to the King, The Morning Post says:

"Northcliffe's mind

BRYCE SAYS EUROPE GROPES FOR LEADER

Whole World Since the War Is "Not Resettled by Any Real Peace."

SEES HOPE IN CO-OPERATION

In First Institute of Politics Address He Urges Education of Peoples to New Duty.

CITES MAZZINI, NAPOLEON

Greater the People, the Fewer Its Leaders—International Role of "Propaganda" Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 30.—In opening the series of lectures of the Institute of Politics at Williams College this evening, Viscount Bryce asserted that the ratio of leaders decreased as the masses of people increased, and that the peaceful solution of international difficulties lay, not in conflict, but in co-operation and in "the moral progress of the men who compose the communities."

The British statesman and author is to deliver about eight lectures on the general topic, "International relations of the Old World States in their historical, political, commercial, legal and ethical aspects, including a discussion of the causes of wars and the means of averting them." He is the outstanding participant in the conferences, and the 100 educators enrolled in the courses received him with enthusiasm this evening.

"Crises arrive when some strong man is needed to embody the effort an age seems to be making," said Viscount Bryce, "but the man does not appear and that which he might have done is not achieved. Had there been no Bismarck and no Mazzini we should have seen today a very different Europe. All calculations, all predictions must leave a wide margin for the influence which the presence of some powerful personality may exert.

"The fact that the ultimate source of power resides in the people often obscures the fact that in all political action, and especially in foreign relations, the people have little knowledge and even less initiative. Broadly speaking, they are what their leaders make them.

"Under every political constitution that has ever been devised, the many are led by the few. Indeed, the larger the mass the fewer are those whom it seeks to and follows; for the less the mass knows of the real facts and the really significant issues, the more it must depend on prominent individual men for guidance, and the fewer are the prominent figures that can be watched and judged.

"This is especially true of international issues, because these are least within the knowledge of the average man, who must trust some one. When one traverses after nightfall a dangerous mountain path, the man who knows the path must be followed, whatever he does. He may miss his way; he may be thought unwise to lead you astray; but if you have no knowledge of your own it is better to follow him rather than grope in the dark among precipices.

"European peoples have been groping in the dark for the last few years, and their relations to one another during and since the war have been left to a few guides.

Sees World Without Real Peace.

"I purpose to begin with a short account of what international relations were in the ancient world and in our modern world down to the fateful year 1914, and then to describe concisely what those relations are at this moment in the world shattered as they have been by a vast vitiating war and not resettled by any real peace.

"There are two relations in which nations stand to one another, that of war and that of peace. Our present aim is, therefore, to understand what have been the causes of war and what may be the sources of peace.

"The starting point for an inquiry into the relations of communities is the nature of man—or, shall I say, man as he was in a state of nature—seeing that, although in civilized societies the individual man is under law and not in the state of nature, every political community, whether a kingdom or a republic, has been and still is in a state of nature toward every other community; that is to say, stands quite outside law, each community owning no control but its own, recognizing no legal rights to other communities and owing to them no legal duties.

"An independent community is, in fact, in that very state in which savage men were before they were gathered together into communities legally organized.

"Let us try to remember, through the whole course of our inquiry into the relations of nations, two fundamental propositions.

"One is that every independent political community is, by virtue of its independence, in a state of nature toward other communities, being subject to no control except that which public opinion, or the fear of consequences that may follow from disregarding public opinion, may impose.

"The other is that the prospect of improving the relations of States and peoples to one another depends on the possibility of improving human nature itself. A sound and wide view of national interests, teaching the peoples that they would gain more by the co-operation of communities than by their conflicts, may do much to better those relations, but in the last resort, the question is one of the moral progress of the individual men who compose the communities. Can human nature in the case of many civilized nations—because progress can succeed only if it is in a number of nations at once—be raised to and sustained at a higher moral level than it has yet attained?"

Viscount Bryce, continuing, discussed the changes wrought in European politics by Napoleon, Bismarck, Cavour, Kossuth and Mazzini.

Republicans and Monarchical Reforms.

"Mazzini was," he said, "an idealist, appealing to the highest feelings and noblest hopes of his countrymen, preaching a gospel of liberty and a brotherhood of peace among the liberated peoples. His aims were not attained in the form he desired. Well do I recall the reverence with which he insisted that the monarchy of the House of Savoy, which, when I saw him, had already embraced all Italy except Rome, could never do for Italy what a republic would have done.

"The belief of the free peoples under Republican as well as under monarchical reforms has not verified his hopes, but the impulse he gave supplied the motive power which the practical statesmen employed, and his writings, full of eloquence born of an ardent spirit, may yet help to inspire some new generation.

"I need not dwell on the careers of these men as instances to show how large is the unselfish element in the field of international as well as in that of domestic politics.

"Modern writers claiming to be scientific try to represent the general causes as everything and the individuals as no more than particular beings in whom the tendencies of an age are embodied. 'If these had not been embodied in Napoleon or Bismarck or Cavour,' so they argue, 'they would have equally well been embodied in and given force to in some other personality.' History contradicts this assumption.

"Bismarck, like Napoleon, did a disservice to his own country by the pernicious precedents he set. Those traditions of unscrupulous diplomacy which, practised by Frederick II., had created afresh and invested with the glamour of success, captivated the Prussian mind. The men into whose weaker hands the conduct of policy fell imitated his boldness but forgot his caution, because they lacked his gift for grasping the whole European situation. But though much of the work Bismarck did by his action was undone by his imitators, much remains, and it is possible that in the future his example may become a warning instead of a lure.

"In the course of the nineteenth century the personal power of the sovereign waned everywhere, till a final blow was given to the system by the destruction in 1917-19 of the great empires of Russia, Austria and Germany. Even in Turkey, though the Sultanate might recover its ancient authority if the House of Othman should ever again produce a strong man, it is gangs of adventurers that have ruled for the last dozen years, making the monarch a mere puppet.

International Relation and the People.

"Whether this new departure which has transferred power to the people is destined to change international relations for the better is a change to which I shall return.

"The other new phenomenon is the emergence of those press campaigns for the diffusion of ideas and sentiments which we have begun to call 'propaganda campaigns' by which sections of a people or sections of several peoples, acting together, endeavor to spread and win support for the doctrines they unite in holding, so as to make those doctrines prevail in other countries.

"Propaganda is an effort to make or capture public opinion. It began by being, and it still usually is, disinterested, springing from honest faith in some principle, the influence of which its votaries seek to extend. But it may be used in a self-regarding spirit by any nation or section who have their own possibly selfish ends in view.

"The first conspicuous instance was seen in the proclamations issued by the French revolutionary leaders in the European countries from 1792 onward. They sought to awaken or stimulate opinion against despots by preaching in Germany and Italy the glories of liberty and equality.

"The public opinion of the civilized countries in general, even when it is not deliberately propagandist, has become a powerful factor in international politics, sometimes by alarming those rulers of any particular country who have incurred the displeasure of other peoples, sometimes by stimulating a minority to great efforts because it believes it can count upon support from sympathizers outside its own country."

He cited instances of the effect of public opinion in crises, and continued:

"Three more recent examples are worth noting, three kinds of propaganda which are being employed today, different in aims but similar in method. The first is that of the revolutionaries who, rejecting patriotism, and nationality, seek to spread, some of them, anarchist, others communist doctrines. The former hope to destroy all existing States, and the very notion of any State exerting compulsive power. The latter propose to transform al lexisting States by turning them into huge industrial co-operative societies in which there shall be no property and only one class—the proletarian. Neither disdains the use of force, but both expect to succeed by transforming opinion.

Discusses "Ethnological" Propaganda.

"The second species of propaganda is ethnological; that is, an appeal to the sentiment of racial solidarity in a people divided between various States. Pan-Slavism used to be preached in Russia, and by Russians in countries such as Serbia and Bosnia, with a Slavonic population. The idea of what is called Pan-Turanianism, the notion of a union of Asiatic peoples speaking languages of an agglutinative type, such peoples as Turks and other Tartars, Kalmuks and Kirghizes, also seems to have been invented by some German savant as a weapon to be used against Russia as well as against the Christian races of the Near East and such European powers as might endeavor to protect them.

"Some few Germanized Turks, like that varnished ruffian, Enver Bey, tried to employ it in the great war, but it would seem to have been nearly crushed out between the communists propaganda of the Bolsheviki on the one hand and the Pan-Islamic propaganda on the other.

"Pan-Islamism is an attempt to renew the original aggressive movement of the Moslem peoples against the Christian, and in particular to strengthen the Turkish Sultan, by exalting him as Khalif or head of the whole Mohammedan world, a plan due to the restless ambition of Abdul Hamid, who tried to rehabilitate an almost extinct title and claim of semi-religious kind to repair the Sultanate's loss of military power.

"All these efforts spring out of the emancipation of the masses of the people from the control of their former rulers, or to speak more exactly, out of the habit of unreasoning obedience which made those masses formerly indifferent to politics, acquiescent in whatever international action their Governments chose to take.

"All these kinds of propaganda resemble one another in transcending national boundaries and in creating a fanaticism which may be as unreasoning and more dangerous than obedience seemed to be."

Speaking of the Holy Alliance and efforts to create machinery for the aversion of war, Viscount Bryce said:

"England, which had never been a member of the Holy Alliance, soon found herself in opposition to the anti-liberal policies of the three Emperors. And she, acting with the United States, checked their plans for helping Spain to crush her revolting colonists and re-establish despotism in the New World. It was the last effort to create peace on the basis of autocratic doctrine thinly disguised under the robe of religion."

Directors of the "round table conference" continued their work of organization today and expected to be ready probably to begin discussions of their special subjects. Many of the men aiding in the conferences were attached to the American Peace Commission at Paris, so that these meetings will have a "Peace Conference" air.

The private conferences will begin in earnest on Monday, while the public lecturers on that day will be Baron Sergius A. Koff of Russia and Professor Achille Viallats of Paris.

BIDS FOR 285 VESSELS.

Ship Board Opens Offers for All Its Wooden Craft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Shipping Board opened bids today for the purchase of 285 wooden merchant vessels built by the Government during the war. Most of these vessels are lying in the James River, near Richmond, Va. Experience showed that they were too costly to operate on a commercial basis. This is one of the first moves of A. D. Lasker, new Chairman of the Shipping Board, to write off liabilities and useless material and start with a new slate.

One bid received offered $10,000,000 for the entire fleet of wooden ships. It was not accompanied by a certified check, as was required. The name of the bidder was given in the proposal as R. A. Thompson & Co. During the day somebody called the Shipping Board on the telephone to say that the bid had been submitted through error and was withdrawn. The telephoner did not disclose his identity. Several of the bids were not accompanied by certified checks.

The highest bid came from the Ship Construction and Trading Company, which offered to buy the entire 285 vessels at $2,100 each. Other bids were:

Paulsen Trading Syndicate, for the Cartona, $5,000; Pendleton Brothers, Inc., five vessels, $25,000; Standard Coal Sales Company, Inc., one vessel, $2,000; Japanese Brokers and Intelligence Service, one ship $500, one ship $1,000, ten ships $500, five ships $525; Hutchinson & Co., for the Sturgeon Bay, $7,500; Forestal & Macquaid, forty-three ships, $25,575; the Union Sulphur Company, for the Clip, $5,000; Albert E. Parker, for the Oelwein, $1,200; F. D. Underwood, for the Ballett, $7,500, and for the Coconino, $7,500; G. M. Rosengrant, two steamers, $500.

JAPAN SEES BLOW AIMED AT LEAGUE

Comment Emphasizes Belief America Is Trying to Scrap Present Organization.

PERMANENT GAIN DOUBTED

Intensive Discussion of the Issues of the Conference Is Carried On in the Press.

TOKIO, July 28 (Associated Press).—As Japan's acceptance of a part in the proposed Far Eastern discussion at Washington was anticipated locally the newspapers are refraining from extended comment on the dispatch of the Japanese reply to the invitation, devoting themselves rather to the resumption of speculation as to the problems the conference will deal with. The representative leaders of Japanese life outside of official circles apparently have never doubted Premier Hara's intention to have Japan participate in the conference, and there is no inclination among these leaders to minimize the importance Japan attaches to the Washington deliberations.

There are indications that the intensive discussion by the press on the more vital issues of the conference will continue indefinitely. Some of this discussion is of a responsible nature, and some is purely sensational, but on matters involving the national intgrest unanimity of opinion is forecast.

A new note in the discussion here is the allegation that America is trying to scrap the League of Nations. Thus Professor Nichiri Matsunami, an authority on international law and a delegate to the Hague conference, after predicting that the Washington conference will mean the death of the League of Nations, declares the failure of the League means that the Washington conference will likewise fall short of success, because, like the Hague conference, it will have no enduring results, achieving recognition only on paper.

The Nichi Nichi Shimbun expresses regret at reports that there is advocacy in America of the abrogation of the Ishii-Lansing agreement. As to Premier Hara's attendance upon the conference, the newspaper says that if he does not go it may be believed it will be due to his conviction that it is more urgent for him to remain at home and keep the internal situation in hand, both from a political and economic standpoint, as social questions like the syndicalist movement in Kobe are giving the Government much concern.

The Kokumin Shimbun compares the present situation with that at the time of the Meiji restoration, when internal and external troubles arose in rapid succession. The Japanese then were confronted with a life and death crisis, the newspaper points out, but displayed a saving courage. "Internally they overthrew the Shogunate, and externally they succeeded in avoiding being humiliated by foreigners."

POWERS ARE WILLING TO MEET IN NOVEMBER

Formal Invitations to the Disarmament Conference May Go Out This Week.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Secretary Hughes and Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, spent more than an hour in conference today, discussing, it is understood, the details which must be arranged prior to the delivery of formal invitations to the proposed conference on the limitation of armaments and the Far East.

No official report of the conversation was afforded, but it was said that the British Government probably would not insist further upon a preliminary conference, and would not interpose any serious objection to having the conference convened early in November.

It also developed during the day that the French Government was not averse to Nov. 11, the anniversary of the armistice, as the date for the first meeting, and that unofficially Italy, Japan and China had indicated their willingness to accept that date. It had been suggested that the French desired a later date, but that was understood to have been on account largely of the Silesian question, a difficulty which, in the light of Premier Lloyd George's statement today at Thame, England, may soon be removed.

Satisfaction with recent developments was expressed by officials, and there were indications that the invitations would be sent out early next week. The unofficial, but nevertheless authoritative, declarations that the United States opposes preliminary conferences, and especially parleys participated in by any number less than the full number of the invited powers, are believed to have forestalled further efforts in that direction.

The United States Government and the others invited to confer are expected to design the general scope of the conference, determining to a certain extent the character of the agenda, by means of an exchange of views, either made directly by their diplomatic representatives or by communications, but the United States, it has been made plain, does not propose to be a party to any movement which has for its object the laying down of hard and fast rules. It is expected that the final definition of the agenda and the determination of the scope of the conference will take place at the early meetings of the main conference.

PANAMA INVOKES TREATY.

Says Costa Rica Must Arbitrate Under Versailles Covenant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama, Dr. Narciso Garay, who presented a note to Secretary Hughes last week suggesting that the boundary dispute between Panama and Costa Rica be referred to the Permanent Court of the Hague, has addressed another note to the Secretary of State calling his attention to the fact that under the terms of the Versailles Treaty, to which both Panama and Costa Rica are signatories and adherents, it is an international obligation on the part of Costa Rica to permit the submission of the controversy to arbitration.

Secretary Hughes is asked to remind Costa Rica of her obligation to submit to arbitration the questions as to whether the award rendered by the late Chief Justice White is within the terms of the convention by which the dispute was submitted to him and whether the White award is or is not valid against Panama. The first question, Dr. Garay points out, is a matter of interpretation of a treaty, and the second is a point of International law, which, under Article XIII. of the Treaty of Versailles, Panama and Costa Rica are obliged to submit to arbitration.

Wright-McNulty Engagement.

The Rev. and Mrs. Arthur H. Wright of Newburyport, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Claudia Wright, to Donald Stuart McNulty, son of the late Albert and Mary Kneeland McNulty, formerly of South Orange, N. J. Mr. McNulty is a graduate of Columbia, Class of '14, and served overseas as Lieutenant with the Twenty-eighth Infantry.

Canadians and New Islanders To Come in Without Passports

WASHINGTON, July 30.—An executive order promulgated today provides that citizens of Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda and the Bahama Islands, as well as of the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, may enter the United States from those countries without presenting passports, identity cards, permits or similar documents.

The order also discontinues the issue of border permit cards to aliens either for departure from the United States or for entry therein through Canadian border ports.

WOODCRAFT LEAGUE MEETS

Greenwich Society Greets "Tribes" From 100,000 Boys and Girls.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 30.—The Woodcraft League of America, with headquarters at 13 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York, held a grand council at Dewinton, the estate of Ernest Thompson Seton, here today, attended by tribes representing the league in various parts of the country. During the afternoon there was a training council, which included practice dances, the making of fires, nature walks through the picturesque woods and grounds, talks, discussions, honors to be won, contests and special dances by the Black Snake Tribe of Bridgeport.

Mr. Seton, organiser of the league and chief of the tribe, presided at the grand council tonight, which was witnessed by many prominent residents of Greenwich as well as others from out of town.

Reports were made by committees, one of which showed that in the last few months the names of 1,500 men and women had been added to the present list of financial supporters of the league, which now has a membership of over 100,000 boys and girls in America.

Chief Seton presented a number of Indian relics which he had collected to members of various tribes as prizes won during the year. The members of each tribe brought their own rations with them and enjoyed a picnic lunch.

Among the prominent persons present were Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Myron G. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Ray Tompkins, Major Arthur D. Bliss, Frank N. Doubleday, Adolf Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderveer, all of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Percy A. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Dominick, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Smith, Theodore E. Blake and Major and Mrs. Charles A. Moore.

DRAFT LISTS STILL SHORT.

War Department Finds Many Boards Have Not Turned In Names.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The War Department is having no end of worry over its lists of draft deserters. To add to its trouble produced by the discovery, mainly by newspapers, that the lists given out for publication contained the names of many soldiers who served honorably in the World War, a new complication has come through the failure of hundreds of draft boards to submit lists of men who were registered for the draft, but did not report for service.

The department sent out an appeal through the press today to the delinquent local draft boards. The Adjutant Generals of Maryland and Utah have not submitted a single list. The Adjutant Generals of Indiana, Wyoming and West Virginia are still shy forty-one, six and thirteen lists, respectively. Seventy-four local boards in New York State have failed to report.

"The department must insist upon the prompt receipt of these lists," said a department statement with reference to all the missing lists, "for the department to set a date at which they will be published, regardless of whether or not the lists have been returned to the War Department."

This means that lists not checked by Adjutant Generals or local boards will be published without that correction. Errors in the checked lists indicate that the unchecked lists will contain the names of many ex-soldiers who will be officially classed as deserters.

ROCKEFELLER TRIP TO CHINA

Financier's Son and Daughter-in-Law to Sail Aug. 18.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr., who will attend the dedication of the Peking Union Medical College, intend to sail from Vancouver on Aug. 18. This building is the first to be completed by the Rockefeller Foundation out of its $15,000,000 fund for medical work in China.

Mr. Rockefeller is actively interested in the work of the Young Women's Christian Association in China and is board member of the National Association here. Under the auspices of the Chinese Y. W. C. A. and the Housing Committee the association is opening a model hotel for women, the Grace Dodge Hotel, in Washington, early in October.

Accompanying the Rockefellers will be Miss Clarissa Start, General Secretary of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A.; Mary E. Woolley, President of Mount Holyoke College, and Margaret Burton, also members of the association. Dr. and Mrs. Harry Emerson Fosdick will join the paty in the Orient. According to their present plans, Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller will sail for home Nov. 10.

MUST HELP EUROPE, VIEW BARUCH BRINGS

Moral Leadership In Readjustment Our True Role and Doubts We Can Stand Alone.

SEES EXCHANGE VITAL ISSUE

Only Way to Strike Balance Is For Everybody to Work and Europe Seems Slow to Start.

The French liner France arrived late yesterday burning German coal supplied at Havre, the officers said. She brought 374 first, 310 second and 234 third-class passengers, but few of them came from countries that had exceeded their July immigration quota, according to the immigration officials.

Among the prominent Americans in the first cabin was Bernard M. Baruch, the banker, who went abroad on June 14 for a brief visit to France, Germany and England. He said that Germany would have to pay her reparations in full to France, and that if she did not he believed that France would compel her to do so.

"In my opinion," he continued, "there will be no return to what we call prosperity until we have peace, and we have not got it now. That will not be until the German reparations question is settled; until France gets a security that she will receive what she is entitled to. No one can understand the situation who does not know that no Frenchman would dare to consummate a treaty that would lead France into a repetition of 1870 and the World War. France must be secured for that which belongs to her."

Mr. Baruch added that he had his own theory regarding the recent big drop in the exchange rate which he would develop later after he had time to go into the question. He said that he had left this country an all round optimist regarding the outlook for the world's commerce, and returned an optimist for the development of the United States and its possibilities as a moral leader rather than a money lender in rebuilding the countries in Europe which had been devastated and demoralized by the war.

"There can be no stabilization of exchange," Mr. Baruch said, "no matter on what basis, until the world gets back to work and produces things to be exchanged, one country with another. They are getting back to work, but slowly. In Germany it seemed to me that they were not working any harder than elsewhere."

He said that the Silesian question was a serious one, but he was not in a position to criticise Germany's attitude in the dispute. In France he had interviews with former Premier Clemenceau and M. Briand and in England he talked with General Smuts, Lloyd George and Premier Hughes of Australia. In his opinion, America no more can stand alone than Europe can do without her aid.

Other passengers on the France were Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, who has been away three years, with the exception of a short visit to New York last season; Prince V. Engalitcheff, who is not related, he said, to the former Russian Vice Consul in Chicago, and Dr. Edmund L. Gros, head of the American Hospital in Paris, who has not been here for eleven years. He said that the buildings which housed the wounded after the battle of the Marne were now used to accommodate 400 school children.

A new and larger hospital soon will be under construction in Neuilly. Miss Louise Alexander of New York said that the skirts in Paris were worn longer and the hats, made of panne velvet, were to be larger than they had ever been before. The American women passengers seemed to be agreed upon the high cost of living and the inflated prices charged by the Paris storekeepers for their goods.

Captain M. Roch, the commander of the France, said that the weather had been very hot, with a terrific electric storm on Thursday, when lightning illuminated the ocean on all sides to the horizon. There has been no rain in Normandy for four months and the farmers have to carry water for miles to irrigate their ground.

Mauretania to Sail in October.

The agents of the Cunard Line announced yesterday that the Mauretania, severely damaged by fire last week at Southampton, would resume sailings in October. Pending repairs, her place will be taken by the liner Empress of China, chartered from the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company. The Empress of China formerly was the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm of the North German Lloyd Company.

M. P.'S EARS ALERT FOR 'HAVE A DRINK'

Laborites Find Prohibition Air-tight—Willing to Examine Proof to the Contrary.

J. E. Davison and C. H. Sitch, labor members of the British House of Commons, who arrived last Monday from England to investigate the industrial and prohibition situations, put in a busy day in this city yesterday, but nobody offered to show them where they could get a "proper" drink.

Mr. Sitch admitted that both he and his associate were willing to try the experiment. In fact, he said, they rather thought that somebody would volunteer to act as their guide in an expedition of the kind. It was possible, he added, that somebody yet would appear to undertake the task.

He said that they had been in communication with officials of the Anti-Saloon League, and that they would be afforded an opportunity tomorrow to examine the statistics compiled by the league on the operation of the Volstead act.

It was gathered from remarks dropped by the two M. P.'s that there was considerable impetus behind a movement in England to abolish the public house, but neither would express an opinion on the subject. They intimated that they would make a tour of the city today to investigate "saloons," and said that possibly they would try again to induce a bartender to sell them a drink of more than one-half of 1 per cent. alcoholic content.

ONTARIO TOWN CELEBRATES

Penetanguishene Will Observe Its 300 Years of Life.

Special to The New York Times.

PENETANGUISHENE, Ontario, July 28.—This town of 4,000 population, situated at the head of a picturesque bay of the same name, will celebrate next week the tercentenary of its existence, the event having been postponed from 1915 on account of the war.

It was in July or August, 1615, that Father Lecaron, a missionary, arrived in the Huron Indian district. Later, Samuel de Champlain joined him, and still later Father Jean de Brebouef. Brebouef and a companion were in 1649 the victims by torture of 1,200 Iroquois, who fell upon the Hurons near the present site of Penetanguishene. After their defeat the Hurons retreated with the remaining missionaries to Isle St. Joseph, now Christian Island, lying beyond Penetanguishene, and later sought the protection of the French flag at Quebec. Today a little reserve, at Lorettville, near Quebec, lives Ovide Sioui, Supreme Chief of the Huron Indians in America. He will attend the celebration here.

Penetanguishene was the scene of the experiences of the lost regiment which recently came to light after many years. When Sir George Head was sent by the British Government to build up Penetanguishene protection against the Americans in 1812, he took with him besides British soldiers a regiment of French scouts. When the British troops were moved to protect the frontier against the Americans the French scouts remained and were forgotten for years. When the War Office remembered them, and in appreciation it gave them land along the bay front and exempted them from taxes henceforth. They had intermarried with the Indians. Today their descendants live on the free land, unworried by the demands of progress.

Lying in Penetanguishene harbor are the remains of the United States gunboats Tecumseh and Georgian, which helped to defeat the Canadians in the battle of Lake Erie, but were later captured in Lake Huron during an attack upon Mackinaw, and after the war were turned into supply boats. A rib of the Scorpion is on display with other relics.

The celebration here will include a pageant representative of historical events, including the battle with the Tigress and Scorpion. The Tercentenary Committee has received more than fifty letters from interested Americans whose ancestors shared in Penetanguishene's history.

MISSING WOMAN SOUGHT.

Fear Her "Double" Was Seen on Boardwalk in Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 30.—The reports that Mrs. Anna C. Oakley, missing from an Atlantic City hotel since the last day of June, had been seen on the Boardwalk, brought to this city today Simeon J. Tierney, a private detective, who has begun an investigation. He fears that the person supposed to be the missing woman was her double.

Mrs. Oakley came to Atlantic City for her health and with her sister registered at the Dudley Hotel on Pennsylvania Avenue. She occupied her room one night, the next morning she started for the beach at 9:45 with a black-striped bag in which she said a bathing suit. That was the last seen of her. At first it was feared that she had been drowned, but no body came ashore and the hope was entertained that she had wandered away.

The death of an only child, followed by a long illness, affected Mrs. Oakley mentally. A reward of $500 has been offered by the husband, Lawrence C. Oakley, 1010 Union Avenue, Mamaroneck, N. Y., for information. It was said that she might apply for a position as a child's nurse, as she was very fond of children.

PARIS TRAIN BANDITS SHOT IN BUSY CAFE

Cornered by Police on Confession of Third Bandit, They Die Firing on Crowd.

ONE POLICEMAN A VICTIM

Gang Sought All Over France Since Their Fatal Hold-Up of Paris-Marseilles Express.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

PARIS, July 30.—In a pitched battle this afternoon at the Terrasse Café, situated on one of the most frequented corners in Paris, two of three bandits who held up the Marseilles Express last Sunday were killed and a policeman was mortally wounded.

The third bandit had been captured a few hours before and told the police where to find the other two. Such, then, was the dramatic ending of a story in which all France had been deeply and feverishly interested.

The robbery was the boldest of a long series of railway hold-ups. In addition to rifling a large number of travelers on the train de luxe, the bandits killed a young Lieutenant of the French Army and wounded two others.

Since then the police of all France have been anxiously searching for the missing men, of whom they had fair descriptions. The newspapers made a great deal of the story, charging that the escape of the bandits was evidence of the incapacity of the police.

This morning a suspect of the name of Jacques Charrier, a Marseilles medical student, was arrested in Montmartre and taken to Police Headquarters, where, under the third degree, he confessed he was one of the bandits.

He told the police the other two would probably lunch at the Café Blanc, at the corner of the Avenue Wagram and Rue Faubourg St. Honoré, not far from the Place d'Etoile, and in the most populous district.

Just after 1 o'clock, five inspectors of police in plain clothes approached the cafe. It was crowded within and on the terrace every table was taken. Hundreds of persons were near by on the street, having left their places of work during the noonday recess.

At a table on the terrace, the inspectors saw two men answering the description of the bandits. Leisurely surrounding the table, at a signal from their leader they called on the two men to throw up their hands.

Quicker than it can be told, the two men were on their feet, each with an automatic pistol going full blast.

Their first shot brought replies from the inspectors and for three minutes there was the fiercest sort of a fight at close range.

Other clients of the restaurant, leaving their lunch and their hats, jumped to their feet, upsetting tables and breaking dishes in a mad rush to get out of range.

When the shooting was over, one bandit lay dead on the ground, with two bullets in his body, while his companion lay across the table, the blood from bullet wounds in his head mixing with food in the plate he had not had time to finish.

Inspector Turnier lay on the ground with two bullets through his stomach. A cordon of police was drawn about the spot, while Turnier was taken to Beaujon Hospital and the bodies of the bandits to the morgue.

The names of the dead bandits are given as Thomas and Bertrand, each of whom, police records show, had been several times convicted for robbery. The bodies were identified by Charrier as being those of his accomplices in last Sunday's hold-up.

JEWS TO RAISE $250,000.

Fund to Be Used to Carry On Work of J. W. Freiberg.

A $250,000 endowment fund to continue the work and perpetuate the memory of J. Walter Freiberg, late President of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, will be raised by 1,000 leading American Jews, Manny Strauss, Chairman of the Freiberg Memorial Committee, announced yesterday. This fund will be used to carry on and expand the Jewish communal and religious work of the union, to which Mr. Freiberg had devoted himself for more than a decade.

"Mr. Freiberg's death removed a man who has done considerable for the religious advancement of American Jewry during the last quarter of a century," Mr. Strauss said. "We might erect a building or a statue to Mr. Freiberg, write volumes in his praise, but we feel that he would desire no other tribute than that we carry on the work to which he gave his life."

DIED AFTER BULLET WOUND IN A CANOE

Arthur W. Drescher Jr. Accidentally Discharged Rifle.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 30.—Arthur W. Drescher Jr. of 14 Beekman Place, New York City, died at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Deer Park Sanitarium here from a wound inflicted by a rifle bullet on Friday noon while he and John Rohner were coming down the Delaware River from Cochecton. Drescher was a student at the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, and had been spending the Summer at the family Summer home at Cochecton. Rohner, his companion, had been there a week and they had started on Wednesday for a canoe trip to this city.

They had covered fifty miles of rapids and were opposite the Hawk's Nest rocks above Millrift when they saw a hawk on the shore. Drescher reached for the rifle, which was tied in the bottom of the canoe to prevent loss in case of an upset, and did not notice that the string was so near the trigger. As he pulled the rifle toward him he received a bullet in the right side just below the ribs.

He tried to stop the flow of blood while Rohner paddled for the nearest cottage at Millrift. Word was sent to the village and Drescher was then hurried to the sanatarium, a seven-mile ride over a steep mountain road. The bullet was removed yesterday before he had father arrived, but his condition remained serious. Mr. Drescher went back to New York last night for the mother, and she reached the sanitarium shortly before her son died.

FREED FROM ABSENT WIFE.

"Spiritual Marriage" Bride Who Omitted "Obey" Refused to Return.

A recommendation for a divorce for Robert K. Crane of 835 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, from Mrs. Mary Caroline Crane of Amityville, L. I., on the ground of desertion was made to the New Jersey Chancery Court yesterday by George R. Beach of Jersey City, a special Master in Chancery. The couple were married in 1908 and separated in 1915, when they lived at 1208 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

According to evidence given by Crane's mother, Mrs. Mary Lepine who lives with him, the word "obey" was omitted from the marriage ceremony and the wife's mother informed Mrs. Lepine it was "a spiritual marriage."

Crane testified he suffered a nervous breakdown shortly after his wife left him. That day she went shopping, and he met her and suggested a walk in a Brooklyn park. She declined the walk, but asked him to get her some chewing gum. When he gave her the gum she said she was going to call on a woman friend and boarded a car. He called on her at Amityville, he testified, and wrote to her asking her to return to him. She never accepted the invitation, and finally wrote: "The only thing I can give you is this: I cannot go back to a condition I have outgrown, and so you can act accordingly."

FALL FROM ROOF KILLS BOY

Child of 4 Loses Balance and Crashes at Feet of Hundreds at Play.

William Mack, 4 years old, of 334 East Thirty-ninth Street, was killed yesterday when he fell from the roof of the four-story building in which he lived.

The boy and a companion were playing on the roof when he stumbled and fell over the edge, his body crashing at the feet of hundreds of children playing in the street.

A taxicab driver took him to Bellevue Hospital, but he was found to be dead upon arrival there.

RETAIL EXECUTIVE WANTED.

A wonderful opportunity is open now for a retail executive of real ability. The position is that of store manager in an exclusive high-grade women's apparel specialty shop in New York—the principal store of a nationally known organization with shops in several cities.

The man for this position must have had similar previous experience. He must know merchandising, advertising, store-management. He must be a man of real ability, a man who can radiate his own ability to others working with and under him.

The position will be permanent and the salary commensurate with the ability of the man himself. The business is one of the fastest growing businesses in New York. If not in the entire United States. The store right now is being enlarged and the man we engage must be big enough to grow as we grow.

Please apply by mail before requesting an interview. Your application will be kept in strictest confidence.

If before writing, you wish to know who we are, you may telephone Mr. Wadsworth at Plaza 4672. In applying by mail, address President, Box S 471 Times.

A Club-Residence for Business Men

To the ambitious business man with a definite standard of living, the Allerton House group offers a combination of advantages that include the service and appointments of the modern hotel at a fraction of hotel cost, with the good fellowship of the select club.

Allerton Houses

45 EAST 55th ST.
143 EAST 39th ST.
302 WEST 34th ST.

The facilities of the 39th Street Allerton House include a well-equipped gymnasium under the personal supervision of the Athletic Director of New York's foremost university.

FUSION TIDE TURNS, CURRAN NOW LEADS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

Justice James C. Cropsey, the Justice outran the Senator two to one.

There is no doubt that Senator Lockwood's reference to "sniping" and "gatling guns" being used to block his candidacy and his threat to withdraw unless assured that there is to be no knifing in the primaries has had much to do with the shift in sentiment. Few members of the Conference Committee were aware of the serious opposition his candidacy would engender in his home borough until Senator Lockwood voiced his own fears.

Senator Lockwood, having been closely allied with Senator Calder throughout the Calder-Livingston factional strife, inevitably would be regarded in Kings as a factional candidate. On the other hand, Mr. Curran would enter the primaries with no tag except that of Republican Party regularity.

When Senator Calder returns from Washington this morning it will be his task to win from Mr. Livingston such assurances as will enable him to demonstrate to the Conference Committee on Tuesday that Senator Lockwood would have the united backing of all elements in the badly divided Republican organization in Kings. These assurances will have to be positive. Friends of Mr. Curran will be "from Missouri," and the general view among Manhattan leaders was that Senator Calder would not make good.

Want Livingston to Appear.

Some expressed the opinion that to satisfy the committee, Mr. Livingston should appear in person Tuesday and give iron-bound pledges to support and keep his own followers in line for Lockwood. And they do not believe Senator Calder can induce him to do that.

Neither Mr. Curran nor his friends want a fight, even a winning one, staged on his behalf at the meeting Tuesday. They believe harmony should prevail and that everything be subordinated to it.

Senator Calder's fear that any but a Brooklyn Republican would be defeated in the Brooklyn primaries was said to be due largely to the candidacy of County Judge Reuben L. Haskell. The question before Senator Calder is this: Would it not be easier for Lockwood, a Brooklyn man, to defeat Haskell in the primaries than it would be for Curran? Should he become convinced that Livingston would knife Lockwood, Senator Calder, Curran's friends believe, would fall in line for the Borough President of Manhattan.

"We do not want anybody to start a bitter fight for our candidate," said one of Mr. Curran's friends. "We believe Mr. Curran will be named through a friendly agreement, and we would not be surprised if the designation came to him over Brooklyn Bridge."

Byron R. Newton, former Collector of the Port, Independent Democrat and Coalition Committee member of the Conference Committee, said he doubted whether the Coalition Committee Monday night would instruct its spokesmen on the Conference Committee to support Senator Lockwood under any circumstances. Mr. Newton said that in Senator Calder's program there was a strong mixture of personal politics that did not appeal to the Democrats and Independents.

"The purpose of the coalition movement is to lick Hylan, not to make sure the re-election of Senator Calder," Mr. Newton said. "That should be apparent to all."

Haskell Announces Candidacy.

County Judge Haskell announced that his candidacy would be formally launched early this week. He said that the prohibition issue, while important, would be incidental in his campaign.

"It will not be permitted to

NEWARK RUM RAID

Saloon Keepers, Druggists and Cabaret Owners Held for Violation of State Law.

20 POLICE GET EVIDENCE

Bail Is Fixed at $500 Each Pending Hearing Tomorrow, but Many Stay in Jail.

Fifty-five saloonkeepers, bartenders, druggists and cabaret proprietors were rounded up last night by the Newark police as the beginning of a drive against alleged violators of the Van Ness Prohibition law, which makes it a crime not only to sell intoxicating liquors, but to have it for sale.

The intention of the courts to co-operate in clamping down the lid on Newark was indicated when the fifty-five prisoners were arraigned before County Judge Stickel. Each was held in $500 bail for a further hearing tomorrow.

The arrests were made by the vice squad, an organization including twenty policemen, working under Captain Frank Siebold. For three weeks this squad has been gathering evidence on which they began last night the first round-up of alleged violators of the Prohibition law that has been conducted since the State law went into effect.

Their investigations convinced the police that Newark has been wide open. Members of the vice squad say they were able to buy intoxicating drinks at almost every place where they sought evidence. It was available at the saloon, the drug store and unpretentious cabarets. As a rule, these were the only places where intoxicating liquors could be found, because the more expensive places were forced out of business soon after prohibition went into effect.

On the basis of the evidence gathered in their investigation the vice squad started out with warrants last night. Establishments were raided in practically every part of the city, but the net result was more prisoners than booze. Comparatively little liquor was found; in fact, only five cases, and a few small bottles or rum.

The raiders swept down upon Police Headquarters with their prisoners growing in such numbers that they were at a loss to find conveyances in which to take them into court. This problem ultimately was solved when the police commandeered several large buses and the party moved on to the County Court House. Most of the prisoners were able to furnish bondsmen, but a large number still languished behind the bars at midnight waiting for some one to put up $500 bail.

While this is the first raid of importance that the Newark police have conducted on their own initiative, they have been actively co-operating with the Federal prohibition enforcement agents in the apprehension of violators of the Federal Prohibition law.

PUTS BOOTLEGGERS IN RADICAL CLASS

Commissioner Haynes Declares They Are Nothing Short of Anarchists and Bolshevists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The bootlegger of 1921 was characterized as nothing short of the embodiment of anarchy and bolshevism, in a speech made this afternoon at Washington Grove, Md., by Major Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, who took office a short time ago. Major Haynes attacked the theory that personal liberty was interfered with by the prohibition law. He said that wiping out prohibition laws because they sometimes were violated would be comparable to abolishing laws against murder, because murder was sometimes committed.

"He is a short-sighted American," Major Haynes said, "who fails to see in the bootlegger of today both the spirit of the anarchist and Bolshevi. It is time that the citizen upon whom we depend to uphold our Americanism awakens to the realization that bootlegging is not a mere pastime, but is a nefarious and traitorous business. The bootlegger, whether he be in the highest or lowest walks of life, is in the last analysis a law violator, and, stripped of his social prestige or political influence, he is a criminal giving assistance and encouragement to those forces of profiteering criminality whose business it has been to prostitute statesmanship and debauch citizenship, which have murdered more men in the discharge of their duties in proportion to the number employed in the enforcement of law than fell on the battlefields of France in defense of our flag.

"It is said that the poisonous asp that stung Cleopatra to death hid in a bouquet of Oriental flowers. Some of the most venomous attacks on the Eighteenth Amendment are camouflaged as personal liberty, Americanism and patriotism.

"The personal liberty argument is like a soap bubble—it appears iridescent and real, but when punctured there is nothing in it. They say the Eighteenth Amendment infringes upon personal liberty by restricting one's personal habits. Now, every law does that in a larger or smaller degree. The narcotic law greatly interferes with the personal habits of the drug addict, and the traffic laws seriously restrict the speed fiend, but these restrictions do not seriously limit the man who puts the community good above his self-indulgence, nor do they greatly embarrass the man who places the public welfare above his personal convenience. Liberty is, after all, personal habits restricted by law for public good, and license, these same impulses unrestricted.

"From behind the smoke screen of patriotism is launched one of the most specious attacks against the Eighteenth Amendment. This attack is the claim that the amendment is impracticable, impossible of enforcement and, therefore, detrimental to the nation and ought not to be enforced. That it is difficult at this hour to enforce prohibitory laws we do not deny, and that there are violations of the law we do not doubt, but the laws against murder have been known on this continent since the Puritan walked over its shores, and yet we have many times awakened to find that human life is seemingly held lightly in our land.

"The prevalence of murder gives us serious pause and the enforcement of the law at times seems most difficult. Shall we, therefore, for the good of the land repeal the laws against homicide, or shall we nullify the laws against arson because we find in times of business depression there is a prevalence of fires that have incendiary origin?

"Now, who will be most in favor of this repeal—the honest property owner or the man who profits by the use of the torch?

"It is an easy matter to prevent the violation of the law against arson by simply repealing it, but it is extremely doubtful that you would remedy any of the evils arising from arson by so doing. To nullify the prohibitory laws or to repeal them will cure no evils that arise from the liquor traffic, but you will set a precedent and make it more easy to nullify any law that may be rendered difficult of enforcement through propaganda or un-American prejudice.

"To enforce the Volstead act and to make the Eighteenth Amendment operative will give all law an added weight of authority in the public mind, and proof is not wanting to show that there will thereby be removed one of the nation's chief sources of law violation."

SACRAMENTAL WINE HALTED.

Police Want to Examine Permits for Shipment to Hartford.

The shipment of twelve barrels and 134 cases of wine by Garrett & Co., sacramental wine dealers, in the Bush Terminal Building, Brooklyn, to Rabbi Isaac Herowitz of Hartford, Conn., was interrupted early yesterday morning by the police until they had time to further examine the permits for the delivery of the beverage. Policemen George J. Val- helser, John Cahill, of 198 Carroll Street. The two prisoners were charged with transporting liquor without a permit.

When arraigned before Magistrate Jesse Silberman in the Tombs Court the driver and his helper were each held in $500 bail for examination tomorrow. The detectives told the court that there was some question as to whether the permit was properly drawn.

The failure of policeman arresting her to get a search warrant resulted yesterday in the discharge of Mrs. Anna Kiernan, 235 East 134th Street, when she was arraigned before Magistrate Bernard J. Dourras in Morrisania Court.

SHOT IN BORDER RUM CHASE

Posse Seizes 400 Quarts After Pursuing Car 150 Miles.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., July 30.—A 150-mile chase of an automobile which had smuggled liquor over the Canadian border by a car containing a sheriff's posse, with frequent exchanges of shots, resulted tonight in the capture near Groton of a man giving his name as George Sabase. The car, containing 400 quarts of liquor, was seized. Sabase was wounded in the left hand and was on the verge of exhaustion when he emerged from the woods where he and his two companions had taken refuge when the chase became too hot and they were forced to abandon their car.

According to his story the liquor was obtained at Abercorn, Quebec, Wednesday night, after a gun battle between a man named Fiske, proprietor of a hotel, and Sabase's companions, whom he knew only as "Pete" and "Steve." The hotel man was said to have been seriously wounded. Sabase said he came from Pawtucket, R. I., and his partners from Providence.

A report was received here late tonight from South Ryegate that a man answering the description of the one whom Sabase called "Steve" had been arrested while running for a train there.

TROY, N. Y., July 30.—State troopers from this city, twenty-three men and four officers, raided nine hotels and cafés in Hudson this afternoon, arrested the proprietors and seized $5,000 worth of liquor, which was conveyed to the Troy barracks. All the men arrested waived examination to the County Grand Jury.

After being under surveillance for a month, Frederick Bloomingdale of Voorheesville, Albany County, was arrested by troopers on the Saratoga-Glens Falls highway and his coupe containing 53 quarts of Scotch, 19 quarts brandy, 43 quarts of whiskey and 48 quarteds India pale ale, valued at $4,000, seized.

IN RECEIVER'S HANDS

Prohibition Is Blamed for the Difficulties of Louis Bustanoby, Inc.

LABOR IS ALSO A FACTOR

Manager Complains That the Once Thriving Ladies' Bar Is Now but a Lunch Counter.

Prohibition was blamed by André Bustanoby, restaurateur, for his financial difficulties, disclosed yesterday when an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court against Louis Bustanoby, Inc., a New York corporation operating the Café des Beaux Arts, 80 West Fortieth Street. Recourse to the courts has been sought so that there may be a thorough reorganization of the business, which it is hoped will be able to continue as a going concern following adjustment to new conditions brought about by prohibition.

The Café des Beaux Arts was established more than twenty years ago by an uncle of the present proprietor. It catered to the so-called Bohemian element, and the success of these parties, according to the explanation yesterday of John N. Johnidis, manager of the Café des Beaux Arts, could no longer be assured after the Eighteenth Amendment was added to the Federal Constitution and the Volstead act was passed for the enforcement of prohibition.

Nevertheless, an attempt was made to preserve the restaurant's traditions of gaiety so long as its patrons were permitted under the law to bring their own liquid refreshments. It was an uphill struggle, and the attempt was made harder when the Mullen-Gage law became effective.

Mr. Johnnidis said there was no chance for a place like the Café des Beaux Arts to continue to do business under the changed conditions. He pointed disconsolately to the ladies' bar, where the atmosphere is now that of a lunch counter.

In times past, often referred to as "the good old days," the ladies' bar was easily accessible to men who were fortunate enough to be acting as escorts. For it was the rule that only a lady

IN RUN ON A BANK

Police Restrain Throng of Thousands at Boston Five-Cent Savings Institution.

MALICIOUS REPORTS BLAMED

Officials Refuse Aid of Other Banks, Declaring Their Ability to Meet All Demands.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 30.—Financial assistance amounting to $3,000,000 was refused today by the Boston Five-Cent Savings Bank while a second run was

When the doors were opened this morning two long lines of depositors extending for many blocks on School Street were impatiently waiting to present their bank books.

The majority of those in the line were residents of the foreign quarter and refused to believe the assurances of prominent Italians that the bank was sound. Twoscore patrolmen and three mounted policemen were detailed to duty at the bank, and when it was seen that this force was unable to cope with the excited depositors, officers were hurried to the bank from other stations.

President Wilmot R. Evans of the bank issued the following statement:

"We will not protect ourselves under the ninety-day clause. We will continue to pay until the depositors are paid off."

The statement issued by Bank Commissioner Allen said:

"If I could only make it clear to the people in what a strong condition the Boston Five-Cent Savings Bank is, those who are now seeking to withdraw their money would be ashamed of themselves.

"The Bank, with $25,000,000 in assets that can be converted into cash almost instantly, does not have to worry."

Deputy Police Superintendent Thomas

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO

A STORE OF INDIVIDUAL SHOPS FIFTH AVENUE, 37TH AND 38TH STREETS NEW YORK

Present for Madame and Mademoiselle

THE BLOUSE GOWN

Introducing a New and Interesting Silhouette for Fall



Gowns for Madame

OF CANTON SILK CRÊPE, CRÊPE SHEBA, METEOR, POIRET TWILL OR TWILLCORD

THE bloused waistline is the password to the autumn mode whose watchword is the lengthened skirt, and the result is a silhouette that subtly suggests old Russia, imbued with the chic of the Rue de la Paix, a vogue that permits individuality, with a waistline whose location is not a matter of a fashion but a matter of choice.

59.50 to 285.00

WOMEN'S GOWN SHOP—*Third Floor*

Gowns for Mademoiselle

OF CANTON SILK CRÊPE, CRÊPE METEOR, PICOTINE, POIRET TWILL OR TWILLCORD

WHAT is more picturesque and youthful than the blouse of the Quartier Latin and from this blouse Mademoiselle takes her fashion inspiration for the first frock of the autumn season—artful as Art itself—emphasizing the boyish slenderness of the modern young woman—its success is assured with its first presentation—a fashion destined to influence and enrich the winter mode.

45.00 to 165.00

MISSES' GOWN SHOP—*Second Floor*

With Sleeves That Are Unusual in Fashion and Skirts That Are Unexpected in Length The Blouse Gown Establishes its Claim to Smartness and Distinction

Franklin Simon & Co.

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops
FIFTH AVE.—*37th and 38th Sts.*

FOR PHOTOGRAPHS OF THESE COATS SEE BACK PAGE OF SECTION FIVE OF THE ROTOGRAVURE SECTION OF THIS NEWSPAPER.

AUGUST FUR SALE . . . .

Offering the latest Fur Fashions for Winter 1921-1922 at the Lowest Prices at which High Grade Furs have been sold in a number of years. These Prices will prevail until August 31st only.

HUDSON SEAL COAT
(dyed muskrat) 40 in. long, collar and cuffs of skunk.
Last season's price $450 295.00

HUDSON SEAL COAT-WRAP
(dyed muskrat) 48 in. long, bloused model; Mandarin sleeves. *Last season's price $850* 475.00

CARACUL COAT
40 in. long, flared skirt; collar of squirrel or Kolinsky.
Last season's price $695 450.00

SQUIRREL AND SCOTCH MOLE COAT
45 in. long, bloused model combined with taupe squirrel.
Last season's price $1250 850.00

GENUINE RUSSIAN ERMINE WRAP
46 in. long, with draped back and deep crush collar.
Last season's price $1950 1250.00

PERSIAN LAMB COAT
45 in. long, collar of gray squirrel, skunk or Kolinsky.
Last season's price $595 395.00

FEMININE FUR SHOP—*Fourth Floor*

WANTS REFUTATION OF PELLAGRA SCARE

Byrnes Asks Harding to Go On With Investigation and to Punish Federal Officials.

DENIES MENACE TO SOUTH

Says Offer 20,000 Pounds of Meat to Feed Any People There in Need of Nourishment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Representative James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, replying today to President Harding's letter requested the President to make investigation of pellagra in the South, and, in case the investigation showed that the President has misinformation, to make a refutation and to punish officials who "by misrepresentations misled" the President. Mr. Byrnes's letter follows:

Washington, July 30, 1921.

Hon. Warren G. Harding,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President—I wish to thank you very much for your letter of the 26th. I agree that it is highly desirable that the Bureau of Public Health Service should continue its investigation as to pellagra and I know that Congress appropriated for this fiscal year $300,000 to enable the service to investigate the "diseases of man," the representatives of the Health Service advising our Appropriations Committee that out of this sum they would continue their pellagra investigations. And there is no objection to the special investigations you have directed the Health Service to make. What I deeply regret, Mr. President, and what I believe the people of the South regret, is that before such an investigation was made you were misled into stating in your letter to the President of the Red Cross:

"It must bring a shock to the American people to realize that a great section of their own country, which they are wont to think of as immune from such experiences, is actually menaced by famine and plague, for that is what it would be called if it should befall any other country, and we may as well give it its right name.

"It is, of course, a consequence of the economic disorganization following the war, and it demands instant and vigorous attention. Our people, so long and so often moved by splendid charitableness towards unfortunates of other lands, will never permit such an affliction here."

Displays Plague Flag on Door.

Coming from the President of the United States, this statement has commanded attention and has been published in practically every newspaper in this country and doubtless in the press of other nations. It is to these statements we take exception. We must be oversensitive, but the average American dislikes to have displayed in front of his door a flag indicating the presence of a plague, when as a matter of fact there exists within his home nothing to justify that characterization. And likewise, where there is no famine, he dislikes to be held up as the objet of charity, and compared with the "unfortunates of other lands" for the relief of whose starvation and disease our people have so generously contributed.

Upon reflection I think you will agree that these statements are not warranted by the report as to the increase of pellagara in Mississippi. Even if it should develop that these statistics are correct the indicated increase of pellagra in one State would not constitute a plague or a menace to the entire South, because the disease is not contagious.

And certainly there is nothing in the telegram of the editor of The Spartanburg Herald to warrant either of the two statements in question. In that part of Mr. Hearon's telegram which you quote, he expresses the opinion that the Health Service should continue its investigation this year. Everybody agrees, and Congress has authorized it. But you will note that he says "In my judgment there is nothing alarming in the situation" and in that part of the telegram which you did not quote in your letter, and which bears directly upon the question, Mr. Hearon stated:

"There is, of course, nothing even approaching famine conditions in this part of South Carolina. Crop conditions are excellent and there is to be more food in this county, grown upon its own land, than ever in the history of the county."

I call it to your attention because I am satisfied it is true generally of the South. The fact that cotton is selling below the cost of production has forced the South to the production of more foodstuffs. And I repeat that while the South is appealing for assistance in the marketing of its cotton at a fair price, and for more liberal credits in order to hold its product until such air price can be secured, its people are not menaced with famine and are not seeking charity.

Wants Action Toward Officials.

I write you again because of your statement that if investigation develope that reports have misrepresented conditions an official refutation is desirable. I thought you should know that the people of the South do not question the accuracy of the statement that pellagra may have increased in some one or in several States, but what they complain of is the statement that the entire South is "actually menaced with famine and plague." If you will direct that the investigation include the accuracy of this statement and if the facts do not justify it, you will make an official refutation of it, it will be exceedingly gratifying to us. And I shall hope that in doing so you will take appropriate action toward the officials who by misrepresenting conditions misled you into making the statement.

I assure you again, Mr. President, that it is with great hesitation that the people of the South have taken exception to your statement. They are conscious of the fact that your utterance was based upon information you believed to be reliable and, impelled by the highest motive that can prompt the actions of man. Respectfully yours, JAMES F. BYRNES.

The following telegram from Thomas E. Wilson of Chicago, president of the Institute of the American Meat Packers, was delivered today to Surgeon General Cumming of the United States Public Health Service:

"The Institute of American Meat Packers has noted with sympathy and concern an announcement by the Public Health Service that an insufficient diet threatens to cause an outbreak of pellagra in certain portions of the country. It has been stated in the newspapers that the disease this year may claim 100,000 victims.

"Realizing the probable value of a proper quantity of high-grade proteins in preventing and curing pellagra, the packing industry will be glad to donate for use through the Public Health Service, in whatever district the service cares to designate, 20,000 pounds of meats; these meats to be carefully selected by the industry's scientific experts on nutrition on the basis of their adaptability to pellagra patients.

"In offering this donation we assume that if the offer be accepted the Public Health Service will organize proper and effective facilities for the distribution of meats in small quantities whether from diet kitchens, hospitals, dispensaries, storage warehouses or otherwise. If further quantities are needed we shall be glad to co-operate with you on some practicable method of obtaining them."

MAIL BANDITS RIFLE PENNSYLVANIA TRAIN

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

attention of the seven clerks busy sorting mail.

The bandits crawled to their feet in the car and each with an automatic revolver covered the mail clerks and ordered them to throw up their hands.

Taken unawares, the clerks complied, and one of the bandits demanded the registered mail. Lantz replied that there was no registered or other valuable mail on the train. While one of the bandits kept his revolver leveled at the clerks the other discharged his weapon five times, a bullet striking Lantz.

The bullet struck Lantz on the left leg, passing through his knee and then through his right leg. He fell to the floor. The assailant warned the other clerks that they would be treated likewise should they refuse to comply with the bandits's request.

The clerks, with their hands above their heads, were backed against a wall in the car by one bandit while the other went through several mail pouches. The clerks having refused to give any information about the mail and its value, the bandits had to make their selection on the basis of appearances. A bag containing foreign registered mail was among the loot taken by the searching bandit and tossed out through the open door. Several other sacks were slit in the car and likely-looking packages taken from them. Then the searcher called to his companion and together they dropped from the car to the ground and disappeared in the darkness.

The robbery took very little time, and when the two bandits in the mail coach were ready to depart the train was just slowing down to a halt as the result of the emergency being exerted by the other two bandits on the engineer and fireman.

Searchers Find Mail Bags.

Conductor Thorne, believing that something was wrong when the train slowed down, ran forward toward the locomotive and when he reached the mail car the clerks were jumping from the door in pursuit of the bandits told him what had happened.

The train was speeded to the nearest station and word of the hold-up was telegraphed to Altoona. Railroad policemen were sent to the scene in a special train and arrived in time to thwart an attempt of the bandits to recover a mail bag dropped during their flight. The officers attempted to capture the men, but were unsuccessful. The policemen also found the bag that had contained foreign registered mail.

Upon being notified of the holdup Captain George Coling, with a large squad of railroad police and detectives, left this city for the scene, and a large number of State and railroad police went from all cities and towns along the Pennsylvania system between Pittsburgh and Altoona.

The bandits did not molest any of the passengers, who were unaware that the train had been robbed until the sudden stop was made. Many of the passengers expressed their willingness to assist members of the train crew in a search for the robbers, but their offer was refused.

The train was twenty-two minutes late arriving in Pittsburgh, and after a layover in the Pennsylvania Station, locomotives being exchanged, the train left for Chicago.

Clerks Reticent About Holdup.

At the hospital Lantz said the bandits in the mail car were a couple of "hard boiled eggs." He said he sustained a "little scratch." He refused to give the names of the other clerks.

Lantz said that another clerk, whom he described as "Billy," "certainly had nerves." "Billy" tried to get a revolver from his pocket several times, Lantz said, but each time the bandit discovered this actions and ordered him to keep his hands up or he would "bore him full of holes." Fearing he would be shot, "Billy" complied, Lantz said.

Lantz said he was not allowed to say much about the robbery, as the rules of the Postal Service are against giving out information, and that he might lose his position if he talked. He denied that any mail had been taken from the car.

Post Office Inspector Craighead said he had summoned the postal clerks to his office and that each had made a statement about the robbery. The clerks, according to Inspector Craighead, said the two bandits had boarded the train probably at Altoona and hung on the outside of the car beneath the open door. The clerks would be unable to see the men, as mail pouches were piled high at the door.

Inspector Craighead said he had received a report from Post Office Inspectors on the scene to the effect that no valuables were stolen by the bandits.

Engineer Jackson told the officers that he saw an automobile standing along the railroad tracks at Lilly, near Johnstown, but that he did not pay any attention to it. This has caused the police to believe the bandits probably had an accomplice in the machine.

The scene of the train robbery is isolated and is traveled but little, with the result that the robbers escaped.

Search Allegheny Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 30.—Somewhere in the Allegheny Mountain wilds of Cambria County tonight are four amateur mail car bandits who face capture no matter which way they turn. Their status as amateurs is proved by a variety of circumstances connected with their robbery of the one mail car which goes through from New York to Pittsburgh on the Manhattan limited.

The fact which stands out above all others is the fruitlessness of the hold-up. One pouch of mail the bandits threw off the train just before it was stopped at Cassandra Station—stopped in response to revolvers held at the heads of the engineer and fireman—they were prevented from taking with them. The attempt of one bandit to sneak back to where the mail pouch lay gave a railroad officer and a freight conductor a good view of the man and an opportunity to see in which direction he fled on giving up his attempt.

Only for the sleepiness of a telephone operator, the bandits probably would have been captured in quick time. The Manhattan limited was stopped at Johnstown to take on the Pennsylvania Railroad's lieutenant of detectives, B. H. Richards. Richards had orders to interview the crew of the mail car which had been held up and then telephone the facts to railroad officers, State Constabulary and county officers all along the line. Through a delayed telephone call, Richards missed the train and the story of the mail car crew could not be obtained in full until the express train had reached Pittsburgh. This delay gave the bandits a start which up to a late hour tonight had availed to keep them out of the hands of two score officers searching the mountains for them.

Uncle Sam's 100 per cent. delivery of mails for the day can be credited to Robert Haycock, conductor of an Altoona-Portage coal train. Haycook was the first one outside the mail car crew to see the bandits. He not only saw the bandits but noted them getting aboard the front end of the mail car on the Manhattan Limited. The mail car was immediately behind the tender, the rest of the train being sleepers. Before Haycock could notify the train crew, the express was off.

Haycock was also in "at the death" of the bandits' venture. He was walking along the track near where the express had been stopped by the robbers, when he saw a mail pouch lying on the ground. He pounced on it. Nearby stood Henry Schlosser of Gallitzin, Pennsylvania Railroad sergeant of detectives. Schlosser had been warned to look for the mail robbers, but not having had an opportunity to interview the car crew, did not know that the bandits had thrown out a sack of mail about 125 yards from the spot where they left the train.

Schlosser had stood there and watched a man come out of the brush toward the railroad, look up and down the track and then turn back after seeing him. This man was one of the bandits, who had come back for the sack of mail found a few minutes afterward by Haycock.

Schlosser could have shot the man easily. The officer saw him walk back from the track near the Cassandra station toward the Standard Oil meter station and reservoir plant a short distance away. The trail of the robbers begins at that oil station.

The pouch recovered by Conductor Haycock contained mail from Italy consigned to Chicago. It evidently had been made up on shipboard. When recovered the pouch seals were found undisturbed. The pouch was later sent west on the Pacific Express, reaching Pittsburg at 12:20 P. M.

Postal Inspector J. V. Holtby of Philadelphia hurried out here today and joined Inspector W. M. Calvert of Altoona. Holtby and Calvert went West this afternoon on the Western Express, which they left at the Blairsville Intersection. There they boarded mail train 18 on which was returning to New York the crew held up by the bandits. The two inspectors got the story on the ride from the intersection and left the train at Johnstown.

Here they will spend the night and from this city in the morning will take up the chase.

DELAY NOW FAVORED ON 'FREE TOLLS' BILL

Administration Wants Borah Measure to Wait to Avoid Friction With Britain.

MIGHT AFFECT CONFERENCE

And Prevent Anglo-American Unity on Pacific Questions — But Borah Will Urge His Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Passage of the bill to allow American coastwise vessels to pass free through the Panama Canal may wait until after the coming conference on disarmament and Far Eastern questions. Intimations have reached the Senate from Administration sources that it might be desirable not to press the "Free Tolls" bill until the international situation becomes more settled.

The reason given is that the measure might tend to cause friction between the United States and Great Britain at a time when Anglo-American co-operation might be essential to a satisfactory solution of Pacific problems.

The British Government protested against "free tolls" for American ships in 1914, and, according to all reports, there has been no change in its position. To reopen the controversy now, Administration leaders feel, might create irritation that would interfere with the conduct of negotiations at the conference.

The Senate committee made a favorable report several weeks ago on the Borah bill to exempt American coastwise traffic from payment of tolls for passage through the canal. Canvass of the Senate showed the bill was likely to pass if it came to a vote.

If the measure passed both houses the President might find himself in an embarrassing position. For him to veto it would offend Congress; to approve it would be to invite protests from the British Government.

Opposition of a formidable character may be expected from the transcontinental railroads, which, in view of their present plight, would face stronger competition from coastwise shipping if tolls were eliminated.

Nevertheless, Senator Borah, with the backing of the Inter-Oceanic Canals Committee, of which he is Chairman, let it be known today that he intended to push the bill, regardless of international considerations. In view of the congested state of the legislative program and the desire to take a recess it is not likely that he will be able to bring up the bill before Fall or next Winter.

Advocates of the bill point out that the bill affects coastwise shipping only, and they insist that the issue is purely domestic in character.

TUG CAPTAIN DROWNED.

Caught in Pilot House When Freighter Sank His Boat.

Patrick Howe, 41 years old, of 277 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, was drowned yesterday morning when the tugboat Clarence P. Howland, which was in his charge, was rammed and sunk off Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, by the incoming freighter Frenchurch. Five other members of the crew were rescued. The tug was manoeuvring to pass a line to the steamship Off the Estate Line pier when the bow of the latter vessel hit the smaller craft on the port bow. The tug capsized and sank so quickly that Captain Howe did not have time to get out of the pilot house. His body was recovered later and conveyed to his home. He leaves a widow and three children.

Closing Out—

Entire Summer Stock



Nothing held back—Men's as well as women's new sport oxfords included—*Less than the lowest pre-war prices!* If you need shoes, now is the time to get a whole year's supply at

Savings 1/2 and more

For Example This new two-strap sport pump, white duck with white, tan or black trimming—one of our season's smartest models. Regularly $15. . . . . $8

Special Finest Chiffon Silk Hosiery $3.85

ALFRED A. KOHN

505 Fifth Avenue at 42nd



BONWIT TELLER & CO.

Open the 1921-1922 Fur Season With An

EXPOSITION of FUR FASHIONS and SALE of FASHIONABLE FURS

The Most Important Coincidence in Recent Years of the Superlative in Fashion With the Supreme in Value.

L'EXPOSITION DE FOURRURES

A COLLECTION of fur wraps and coats, including reproductions of the master foreign creators, so surpassing in quality, so cultured in styling, so transcendent in elegance and authenticity as to contribute a historic chapter to the fur mode of the coming Winter. On exhibition are creations in

TAUPE CARACUL	*FITCH*	*EASTERN MINK*
PLATINUM CARACUL	*ERMINE*	*BROADTAIL*
MOLESKIN	*SABLE*	*HUDSON SEAL*

U. S. GOVERNMENT ALASKA SEAL

Advancing the Vogue of

THE "TROTTEUR" FUR COAT

(FLARE SPORTS-TYPE MODELS OF SELECTED SKINS, WITH BELTS TO MATCH)

At 80.00 to 185.00 Less During August 1921 Than August 1920

NATURAL MUSKRAT COATS
36 inches long
August 1920 price 195.00 **115.00**

MOLESKIN COATS
36 inches long
August 1920 price 350.00 **235.00**

AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM COATS
36 inches long
August 1920 price 295.00 **185.00**

HUDSON SEAL COATS
36 inches long
August 1920 price 350.00 **245.00**

NAT. BLACK MUSKRAT COATS
36 inches long
August 1920 price 265.00 **185.00**

GENUINE BEAVER COATS
30 inches long
August 1920 price 475.00 **350.00**

RACCOON COATS
36 inches long
August 1920 price 325.00 **225.00**

NATURAL SQUIRREL COATS
36 inches long
August 1920 price 550.00 **395.00**

40-INCH LENGTH HUDSON SEAL COATS
NATURAL SKUNK COLLAR AND CUFFS
August 1920 price 450.00 **265.00**

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The Specialty Shop of Originations

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Post-Inventory Clearance

WOMEN'S AND MISSES'

SUMMER FASHIONS

Priced Regardless of Cost

A MISCELLANY of fine garments, all so far beyond their present prices in value as to belittle description.

LIMITED QUANTITIES of

Women's Cotton Frocks
Originally 25.00 to 68.00 15.00

Misses' Cotton Frocks
Originally 25.00 to 55.00 15.00

Women's Coats & Wraps
Originally 95.00 to 255.00 38.00

Women's Silk Suits
Originally up to 65.00 35.00

Satin or Lace Brassieres
2.95
Originally 4.50 and 5.50
Side fastened satin models; others of net with lace and ribbon

Women's Silk or Wool Skirts
7.50, 10.00, 12.50, 16.50
Originally 11.75 to 45.00

Odd Sports Garments
5.00 to 45.00
Originally 15.00 to 100.00
Jackets, sport suits, knitted frocks, topcoats, travel coats, sport skirts

SOMMERS' SALE

Advance Sale of Fall Models

These are shoes you will want for immediate wear. They include the latest models, each one designed according to the correct lines for Autumn as decreed by the recent Shoe Fashion Show. Daintily piquant and airily light, they have the well-known Sommers way of making pretty feet prettier.

Materials include patent leather with pipings and underlays of red or white or blue, gray suede with trimming of black, buff, brown or fawn suede, and tan calf. Also a number of *Summer White Shoes.*

No Charges No C. O. D.'s

$7.85 TO $13.85

SOMMERS-INC.
35 W. 50TH STREET
West of Fifth Avenue New York

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Page 7, Section 2.

FORDNEY HAS HOPES OF LARGE TAX CUT

But Ways and Means Colleagues Don't Agree That Total May Be Only $3,500,000,000.

WIDER RELIEF CALLED FOR

Signs of House Storm If Big Incomes Get Tax Reductions and Not the Smaller Ones.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Republicans of the House Ways and Means Committee conferred today with a development of views on tax revision. Many divergent opinions were developed, but no conclusions were reached.

Emphasizing that he was speaking solely for himself, Chairman Fordney said afterward that the goal toward which he would strive would be a cut of half a billion dollars in the tax bill next year. His opinion was that by the exercise of economy the Government could be operated for $3,000,000,000 in 1922 instead of $4,000,000,000, estimated by the Treasury.

Other members were less optimistic. They thought that with the enormous fixed expenses, including interest on the public debt, cost of maintaining the army, navy and merchant fleet, it would be impossible to get along with much less than $4,000,000,000 and consequently they could see little prospect of marked reduction in the tax burden.

Practically all the members of the committee are in sympathy with the proposal to repeal the transportation taxes, passenger and freight, but they have not yet fixed upon a new source of revenue to offset the loss of $330,-000,000 to the Treasury that this would involve.

Chairman Fordney's idea is that if the repeal of all of these taxes is found impracticable, a start might be made by cutting them in half next year and eliminating the rest the year after. Representative Longworth of Ohio has before the committee a revision bill propoaing the straightout repeal of the transportation taxes.

Chairman Fordney said today that he was studying the Canadian system of taxing luxuries, particularly in their relation to the luxury taxes imposed by the present American law. Illustrating the difference between the two, Mr. Fordney said that in this country in the case of wearing apparel a luxury tax was imposed on the cost above a specified sum, whereas in Canada a tax was imposed upon the wholesale price, where the cost was in excess of a given amount.

Asked about the repeal of what the Treasury had characterized as "nuisance" taxes, such as that on soda water, Mr. Fordney said smilingly that all the taxes in the bill were "nuisances."

Treasury and Internal Revenue Bureau officials are expected to present some new recommendations to the committee Monday in executive session, as well as renew the plea for repeal of the excess profits and higher surtaxes and increasing the normal income tax on corporations from 10 to 15 per cent.

Chairman Fordney, Representative Longworth and other members of the committee favor these plans. Mr. Fordney said today that it would make for simplification. He was of the opinion that the revenue received by the Government would be substantially the same, but in any event he thought it was the general belief that corporations should not pay as much in peace times as in time of war.

As the committee gets down to serious consideration of details of the revenue bill an insistent demand is being heard to reduce some of the direct taxes that touch the small taxpayer. Those who are arguing for this say that the masses of the people will not see any justice in repealing the excess profits taxes and reducing surtaxes on large incomes unless some relief is given to those with smaller incomes.

Some Republican members of the committee think, however, that the revenue law cannot be amended all along the line, because of the failure to start rigid economies in the early months of the Administration.

There are signs that unless the taxes of the great mass of the people are reduced in some way in the coming bill there will be a formidable fight in the House against passing a measure which concerns itself chiefly with lifting the taxation of the larger taxpayer.

Democratic leaders said today that despite the party declaration in favor of a repeal of excess profits taxes the House contingent would vote solidly against the revenue bill unless the Republicans evened up taxation relief by cutting down the taxes imposed on poor men or those moderately well off.

There is a difference of opinion among members as to the time which will be necessary to frame the tax bill. Representative Frear, Republican, of Wisconsin, said today that it might be Sept. 1 before the measure could be made ready for the House. He declared that the subject was a highly important one and should receive earnest thought and study.

The Wisconsin member added that he was opposed to any one dictating to the committee what should or should not be done.

WIFE SUES W. H. COLGATE.

Asks Divorce in Action Begun in San Diego, Cal.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 30.—Much interest was aroused by the announcement today that Mrs. Louise Colgate had brought suit here for divorce against her husband, William Hoyt Colgate, member of the well known New York family. They were married in this State in March, 1917, but separated two years and four months after that and Mrs. Colgate declares in her complaint that since that time she has been unable to find her husband or to obtain an answer to any letters which she has sent to him at different addresses.

Mrs. Colgate also declares that they had no common property and that all she had was $40 a month which had been decreed by the court in a separate maintenance action which is now pending. The couple have one child, William Hoyt Colgate Jr., 3 years old, for whose custody the wife asks on the ground that the father is not a fit person to care for the boy.

Mrs. Colgate has been living recently with her mother, Mrs. Stevens, of La Jolla, a suburb of San Diego. His wife declares Colgate has been earning $150 a month and received offers of several places that would pay him $250 a month.

VALUATION ISSUE HOLDS UP TARIFF

Senate Committee Agrees to Settle Controversy Before Hearings on Duties.

TO ACT ALSO ON DYE BAN

Senators Appear Divided on Policy to Be Adopted Toward the American Industry.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The questions of whether the American valuation provision shall be retained in the Fordney Tariff bill and whether the dye embargo section shall be restored in the measure will be decided by the Senate Finance Committee before hearings are held on the proposed duties. Two days more. Monday and Tuesday, will be given over to discussion of the domestic valuation plan and the dye embargo question will be considered Wednesday, after which the committee will meet in executive session to thrash out its program.

Agreement as to the course on both of the controversial questions was reached today after a morning of discussion had made it evident in the opinion of committee members that the two subjects would crop up continuously and delay the hearings. Chairman Penrose had said earlier in the week that the committee probably would decide the policy on American valuation next week, and the agreement today was made to include the dye ban as a measure of speeding up action.

Senator Penrose had warned earlier in the day that unless more speed was injected into the committee's work the country would not have a new tariff before "considerable snow is on the ground." He added that 268 persons had requested hearings.

None of the committee members would forecash the length of time which would be given to details of rates. After the open hearings are completed the committee still will have before it the actual work of rewriting such rates and provisions as are found necessary. For that reason leaders on all sides regard the time of return of the bill to the Senate as highly uncertain.

All of the rates in the measure were computed by the House Ways and Means Committee on the basis of assessing duties on the American rather than the foreign wholesale market value of the commodities. If the plan is rejected by the Senate committee it will require complete revision of all rates, according to Senator Penrose.

Although the dye embargo section was eliminated by the House after a fight, witnesses appeared today urging its restoration and telling the committee that to leave it out of the measure would result in destruction of the American dye and chemical industry by the German syndicate. Objections to its reincorporation in the bill also were heard. The committee itself appeared sharply divided, and several times Chairman Penrose asked that the "discussion of policy" be withheld for executive sessions.

The temporary restrictions on dye importations now in effect under the Emergency Tariff law expire Aug. 28. Representatives of the chemical interests accordingly appealed for quick action, telling the committee that unless their industry received some protection it would be destroyed by German competition.

The suggestion was made that the tariff bill would not be out of committee by the date the war-time control now in force had ended, and that it might be continued by Congressional resolution until permanent legislation could be enacted. Committee members said, however, that the suggestion by witnesses, assumed that the bill would contain an embargo, and if none were placed in it no further consideration ought to be given to the question.

NEW PARTY TO SEARCH FOR DR. STONE'S BODY

Swiss Guides to Make Another Effort—Mrs. Stone Recovering Rapidly.

CALGARY, Alberta, July 30.—Another searching party of Swiss guides was being organized today to recover the body of Dr. W. E. Stone, President of Purdue University, who plunged to his death from Mount Eanon on July 16.

This information was received here tonight by The Calgary Herald from its correspondent who now is at Trail Centre Camp with the rescue party returning to Banff with Dr. Stone's widow. The educator's son is expected to reach Banff tomorrow and to press on to Mount Eanon in quest of his father's body.

Mrs. Stone today was resting comfortably in camp, after having been carried on a rough stretcher for miles over a narrow mountain trail. She was recuperating rapidly and was expected to show no permanent ill effects from her trying experiences.

It probably will be a week or ten days, however, before she is able to resume her journey, for she will have to ride thirty-five miles on horseback to Banff.

Wages of 40,000 Coke Men Cut.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., July 30.—Forty thousand employes of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, in the Connellsville coke region, will be affected by a 10 per cent. reduction in wages, according to an announcement today. The new scale will become operative Aug. 1, with a pit mining rate of $2.38 per 100 bushels; unskilled inside labor, $4.15 a day, and unskilled outside labor, $3 a day. Day labor for skilled men inside will be $5 and $5.05.

DREICER $1,000,000 ART GIFT TO MUSEUM

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

reigned in the time of Columbus. Eventually it found its way into the Royal Chapel at Granada. Mr. Burroughs's appraisal of the picture shows that it is one of artistic and historical value.

The second painting Mr. Burroughs chose was one by Schongauer, a German, who also flourished in the fifteenth century. The scene is one taken from the lives of the saints. The third was the work of Simon Marmion, a French-Flemish artist, who came into prominence likewise in the fifteenth century. The painting is regarded by Mr. Burroughs as a very fine one.

Should there be any dispute as to which of the possessions are objects of art, all of which go to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the matter is to be determined by the executors.

Charities Remembered.

Other public institutions that will benefit under Mr. Dreicer's will are St. Luke's Hospital, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Presbyterian Hospital and the Montefiore Home, each of which receives $10,-000.

The bulk of the estate is left to immediate relatives, the widow, Mrs. Maude Dreicer, receives the Fifth Avenue residence and all its furnishings other than the art objects, and to her also go the automobiles, silver, Deepdale, $100,000 in cash, the income from one-half the residuary estate for life, and all the stock of wines and liquors. On her death, the trust fund passes to the residuary estate.

A trust fund of $500,000 is set aside also for Mr. Dreicer's mother, Mrs. Ottel Dreicer, at 4 East Seventy-eighth Street, the principal to pass to the residuary estate at her death. The sisters of Mr. Dreicer, Mrs. Frances Davidson and Mrs. Mamie Lasar, both of 4 East Seventy-eighth Street, and Mrs. Regina Sternbach of 11 East Sixtieth Street, each receives cash legacies of $100,000. To three nephews, Louis Davidson, Walter Lasar and Maurice O. Sternbach Jr., are left $5,000 each.

The remaining half of the residuary estate is to be held in trust for two minor children of Mr. Dreicer, James, 12, and Donald, 10, who live with their mother. When the residuary estate finally is combined, the will provides for the creation of a trust fund to be divided after the death of the two sons equally between the issue of the two minor children.

The trustees of the funds are Mrs. Mamie Lasar, the sister, and the Fifth Avenue Bank.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Extraordinary Special Sale Monday

About 3500 Women's

Tricolette Tie-on Blouses

At the Lowest Price Ever Quoted

Fancy woven Tricolette, in attractive surplice style, with short sleeves. Navy, black and popular sport shades. *Phenomenal Value.* **2.00**

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Will Close Out Monday

Entire Stock of

Women's and Misses' Apparel

Regardless of Original Cost

Charming Midsummer Dresses

Values to 19.75

Imported Hand-made Voiles, in pastel tints. Fancy Georgettes with Taffeta Girdles. Figured Voiles, many in black and white. **7.90**

Linen, Silk and Cotton Dresses

Values to 25.00

One-piece Dresses of Linen and Silk Shantung, Embroidered and Dotted Voiles, Fancy Plaid Voiles and Tissue Ginghams. **10.75**

Handsome Silk Dresses

Values to 50.00

Beaded Georgette Crepes, Taffeta Silks, Tricolettes, Roshanara Crepes in charming one-piece models. **20.00**

The Entire Stock of Higher Cost Summer Dresses, Suits, Coats, Wraps and Skirts on Sale at Proportionate Reductions.

Absolute Clearance

Entire Stock FORSYTHE Waists & Blouses

Tailored Waists
3.75 to 7.50—Cottons . *Reduced to* **2.95 *to* 4.95**
7.50 to 14.75—Silks . . *Reduced to* **5.95 *to* 8.95**

Hand Made (Fleur de Lis)
6.50 to 13.75 . . . . . *Reduced to* **4.95 *to* 8.95**

Georgettes & Fancy Blouses
12.50 to 27.50 . . . . *Reduced to* **8.95 *to* 12.95**

JOHN FORSYTHE & SONS
THE WAIST HOUSE
3 WEST 42ND STREET

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Most Exceptional Values Monday

1500 Crepe de Chine

Envelope Chemises

1.85



Many dainty lace-trimmed and embroidered styles with satin ribbon shoulder straps.

Women's Hand-made Underwear

Entirely Hand-sewn and Hand-embroidered

Nightgowns and envelope Chemises in new designs. Round, square and V-neck models. *Per Garment* **2.95**

Wash Satin Petticoats — Double Panel, Front and Back. *Special Price* **2.95**

Wash Satin Camisoles — Emb'd, Georgette and Lace Trimmed. *Special Price* **2.00**

Kimonos and Breakfast Coats — of Challis and Serpentine Crepe. *Special Price* **1.85**

CLOSED SATURDAYS DURING AUGUST

Established Over 40 Years

Wecker's FURS

15 West 38th St. Near Fifth Avenue

CLOSED SATURDAYS DURING AUGUST

Formerly 25 West 34th St.

August Sale of Fine Furs

At less than ½ last year's prices

It is known that when the weather gets cooler, Fur Prices will go 'way up, so take the trouble to call here now and save from $100 to $500 per garment.

Sale Begins Monday, 9 A. M.

	Our Price August, 1920.	*Our Sale Price To-day.*
Bay Seal Coats — ¾ length. Selected Skins. Large Shawl collar and cuffs.	$185.00	$75.00
French Seal Coats — ¾ length. Selected Skins. Large collar and cuffs.	225.00	135.00
Marmot Coats — ¾ length. Large collar and cuffs. Belted sport model.	225.00	85.00
Natural Raccoon Coats — ¾ length. Very dark skins. Very large collar and cuffs.	350.00	185.00
Genuine Hudson Seal Coats — Selected skins. Self collar and cuffs.	375.00	195.00
Genuine Hudson Seal Coats — ¾ length. Self collar and cuffs.	475.00	245.00
Genuine Hudson Seal Coats — 45 inches long. Skunk collar and cuffs.	750.00	375.00
Genuine Hudson Seal Wraps — Full length. Latest model. Finest selected skins.	875.00	425.00
Genuine Scotch Mole Wraps — Full length. Choice skins. Latest models.	675.00	295.00
Kolinsky Squirrel Wraps — Full length. Latest models.	875.00	450.00
Persian Lamb Coats — 42 inches long. Large skunk collar and cuffs.	775.00	375.00
Natural Dark Mink Wraps — Full length. Graceful models.	1875.00	950.00

Full Line of Scarfs

Fox, Skunk, Stone Marten, Baum Marten, Hudson Bay Seal, Russian Sable, Natural Squirrel and Mole Scarfs.
—At corresponding reductions—

FURS PURCHASED at this sale stored free of charge until wanted. A reasonable deposit will secure any garment selected for future delivery.

F. WECKER'S SONS

15 West 38th St. (*Near Fifth Avenue*) Telephone, Fitz Roy 0178

Take Elevator to Second Floor

ON WAY TO FRANCE

Parents Doubt Her Romance With Count, a Former Guest, Impoverished by War.

TAXI MAN TELLS OF FLIGHT

Miss Boyles Ordered Cab for Midnight Drive to Pittsburgh—Took Train and Vanished.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., July 30.—Charlotte Boyles, only daughter of David Boyles, a retired millionaire business man, has disappeared from her home here and the police of New York and Paris have been asked to search for her. The young heiress, who is 21 years old, is thought to be en route to France, where it is said she intends marrying a young French nobleman, Comte Guy Trepinard, impoverished by the war.

The count once worked in a local department store owned by a relative of Miss Boyles. The strange flight of Miss Boyles on the night of July 4 did not become generally known until today, when James Fowler, a taxi driver, recited his conversation with the young woman during their forty-mile midnight taxi ride from here to Pittsburgh.

The missing girl inherited $250,000 from her paternal grandmother when she attained her majority, a few months ago. Following her return to Newcastle last year after finishing school in Washington, D. C., Miss Boyles made her debut and at once became the leader of the younger society set. Boyles Manor, where she was born and reared, is one of the show places of Lawrence County.

"We don't know where Charlotte is," said Mr. Boyles today when told of the taxi driver's statements. "We have learned that a passport was applied for in her name on June 20 to visit France and Switzerland.

"In regard to her supposed attachment to young Trepinard, I think the supposition ridiculous, although I met him here in the house. Yes, I did caution Charlotte against becoming familiar with the young man, for we knew nothing of him whatever."

James Fowler said he received on July 4 a telephone call asking him to bear the Boyles home at 3 the next morning, ready to make a trip to Pittsburgh. Fowler thought the message a hoax as no name was given, but decided to be at the appointed place.

The young woman appeared heavily veiled, he said, and carrying two traveling bags and a fur coat. As they passed under a street light he recognized her as the wealthy Miss Boyles.

"I'm tired of New Castle," Fowler said she told him. "I want to get away. I'd like to go where no one knows me. The same dull routine here is unbearable; nowhere to go, no one to talk with, the same faces, the same streets, every day like the last one. I am leaving New

Miss Boyles said her train left at 5:35, and Fowler carried her bags into the waiting room. Since that time no one has seen her.

Mary Shaffer, a cousin, who shared her room on the night she disappeared, said that, shortly after 3 o'clock the girl slipped out of bed noiselessly. Miss Shaffer was awake, but said nothing, thinking that Charlotte was merely going to a cooler room.

CARAVAN IN SCHENECTADY.

One Brooklyn Family on Way to Idaho Was Robbed at Hudson.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 30.—Scott's caravan en route to Buhl, Idaho, arrived at the city line this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Mayor George R. Lunn, a squad of motorcycle police and State troopers escorted the guests to Central Park, where they will stay until Monday. Tonight at 5 o'clock the Mayor gave an address of welcome and the entertainment which followed consisted of a band concert and motion pictures in the open air theatre. The party will stay here until Monday morning, when the journey will be resumed.

One of the Brooklyn families, who stopped their car near Hudson to make repairs, reported that they had been held up by a man at the point of a revolver. One of the party was relieved of about $185; others did not know of the troubles until upon arrival here when the matter was reported.

The caravan refused to divulge the name of the man further than to say that some one had been robbed in broad daylight. The main party is traveling well armed. The leader guaranteed before the journey is resumed that every member making the journey will be well protected for further emergencies.

MERCHANTS MAY UNDERBUY

And That Is Almost as Bad as Overbuying, Says W. H. Fuque.

W. H. Fuque, President of the First National Bank of Amarillo, Texas, and proprietor of the leading department store there, says that the merchants of the country are very likely to again underbuy and misjudge their home market. Mr. Fuque, who is at the Hotel McAlpin, says that underbuying is almost as bad as overbuying, for it means the additional cost of trips to the central market, delay and accompanying loss in deliveries.

"In spite of the fact that conditions are steadily improving almost everywhere throughout the country, and that the last few months have exceeded expectations, the pessimistic feeling in regard to business still continues and buyers are placing orders sparingly," said Mr. Fuque. "New York manufacturers recommended this a year ago, when sales were very big at home as a general rule, and the merchant saw no reason for retrenching, and so aided in bringing on this pessimistic outlook.

"However, the condition is now reversed, and the manufacturer who has studied conditions knows that the stocks are very low throughout the country, and with the purchasing power on the increase he has difficulty in convincing the buyer from out of town, even though he reports good crops and improving manufacturing conditions in his section, that the time has come to stock up. Underbuying is almost as bad as misjudging your sales in the other direction, for it means the loss of business and repeated trips back to the buying centres for job-lot goods to fill in."

SHOECRAFT SALE

$9.75



AT 27 WEST 38TH STREET

Low Shoes for Street and Sports Wear

All sizes—1 to 10, widths AAAA to E.

Regular ShoeCraft Shoes, spirited in design, snug-fitting at heel—at $9.75! It's true. And fortunate. For these are shoes that have been selling at prices from $16.60 to $21. There are 157 styles, and every pair is an investment in summer and autumn smartness.

Included are:

Grey and tan suede for afternoon
White buckskin for sports
White kid for informal dances
Tan and black calf for street wear
White linen canvas for sports
Black satin for evenings
Patent leather for afternoon
All fashionable combinations

No Credits No C. O. D.'s
No Exchanges

Early morning shopping is advised

SHOECRAFT SHOP
27 WEST 38TH STREET
West of Fifth Avenue
Sale at this shop only

The Tailored Woman INC.

A Shop of Tailor-mades



WILL feature for Monday the remainder of their Spring and Summer stocks of Coats, Suits and Dresses at fractions of their real worth.

All remaining Coats	*All remaining* Suits	*All remaining* Dresses
reduced to	*reduced to*	*reduced to*
$20.00 *and* $45.00	$20.00 *and* $45.00	$10.00 $25.00 $45.00

A group of

Sweaters, Blouses and gabardine Skirts

Reduced to $5.00

Sleeveless Dresses in linen and Jersey

Reduced to $10.00

622 Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

PARIS **Best & Co.** LONDON

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street—N.Y.

THE FURS YOU BUY IN OUR

AUGUST SALE of FURS

Will Increase In Value As the Season Advances

SUPPLY smaller—demand greater—why shouldn't fine furs increase in value! Europe wants American furs now, and America's supply of raw skins is less than it has been in years.

As always, the choicest pelts are available in largest variety in August—and this year our fur garments are particularly lovely. Selected with the greatest care their making shows an artistry and skill that could not be exacted during last year's labor troubles.

First choice from furs of such superlative quality is in itself a privilege, but early buying has material benefits, too. Consider the values listed here . . . . . .

NOTE: These prices are half those of last August. Alaska Seal and Persian Lamb, old favorites, are once more procurable at moderate prices.

Less Than 200.00

MARMOT COATS, taupe dyed, with large collar and cuffs of natural raccoon. 97.50

NATURAL MUSKRAT coats with self collar and cuffs, a full belted model. 145.00

NATURAL PONY coats, superior quality dark brown pelts, beaver or skunk trimmed. 150.00

BLACK PONY coats, 40 inches long, with skunk or gray opossum collar and cuffs. 165.00

FRENCH SEAL (dyed coney) full length wraps, in new, attractive styles. 192.50

NATURAL RACCOON coats, for street or motor wear, 40 inch length. 195.00

Less Than 300.00

BLACK PONY coats, full length, extra fine moire skins, skunk or opossum trimmed. 210.00

SCOTCH MOLE or HUDSON SEAL coats, 36 inches long, self trimmed, new models. 275.00

Less Than 400.00

HUDSON SEAL coats, 40 inches long, superior grade, skunk or beaver collar and cuffs. 345.00

PERSIAN LAMB coats, 36 inch model, with smart kolinsky collar and cuffs. 365.00

SCOTCH MOLE wrap, full length, with self collar and cuff. 395.00

MODEL FUR WRAPS AND COATS

495.00 *to* 595.00

"One-of-a-kind" garments of superlative quality—distinctive in style, faultless in making—each would cost one hundred and fifty dollars more to reproduce. Notable examples are:

AMERICAN BROADTAIL wrap with taupe dyed squirrel trimming.

ALASKA SEAL wrap, full length, of handsome design.

SCOTCH MOLE wrap coat, with deep collar and cuffs of taupe caracul.

SCOTCH MOLE full length coat with novel skirt effect.

HUDSON SEAL wraps, of finest quality, in several new and smart designs.

PERSIAN LAMB coats, ¾ to full length models, with various smart trimmings.

REDUCED COST FOR FUR REPAIRS DURING THIS SALE—MODES DESCRIBED ABOVE SUGGESTED FOR RE-STYLING YOUR FUR COAT.

Fur Neckpieces for Early Fall

REDUCED FROM LAST SPRING'S PRICES

Fox Scarfs 19.00 *Reduced from* 29.00
Fox scarfs, double furred silky pelts in the wanted shades of brown.

Stone Marten 26.00 *Reduced from* 35.00
Stone martin scarfs, large single skins in the rich natural colors.

Baum Marten 39.00 *Reduced from* 55.00
Natural baum marten scarfs, large single skins in rich dark brown shades.

Any purchase will be held until Nov. 1st, on payment of a 25% deposit.

RADICAL DIRECTORS

Will Now Seek Reinstatement in Federation and Help of National Body in Wage Fight.

NO AGREEMENT IN SIGHT

Union Asks Why of All Theatrical Employes Musicians Should Have Wages Lowered.

The wage controversy between the Broadway motion picture and vaudeville managers and their musicians was a step nearer settlement yesterday when it was learned that the radical element in the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union had been ousted from control after a stormy all-night meeting, giving way to those in favor of reinstatement in the American Federation of Musicians. The managers and the men are still far apart, for it was explained that reinstatement of the local musicians' body within the federation might mean, if peaceful attempts at settlement failed, that the national body would take up the local fight against a 20 per cent. wage cut.

The 2,000 union members present decided after hearing numerous impassioned addresses that they could not win without the backing of the Federation. Two weeks' notice of discharge was handed to 1,300 men by the managers of the Rivoli, Rialto, Capitol, Strand, Moss, Fox, Loew and Keith Theatres last week. If the men accept a 20 per cent. reduction and other conditions the notice will be vacated. At the close of the meeting of unionists the following statement was issued:

"The general sentiment was that as a result of the crisis created by the wage cut notice of the managers, the Musical Mutual Protective Union needed the backing of the American Federation of Musicians and could not do without such backing. So that negotiations might be started to bring the union together with the Federation and gain its support in the present emergency, the entire Board of Directors of the Musical Mutual Protective Union was put out of office and new officials installed so that the much-desired negotiations with the American Federation of Musicians might be accelerated.

"With the backing of the Federation the Mutual Protective Union will be in a much better position to deal with the vaudeville managers than it was yesterday, when it was in the control of the element opposing the American Federation of Musicians. With the anti-Weber (Joseph Weber, President of the Federation of Musicians) out and the Weber men in control it will be an easy matter now to get the union back into the Federation and to get the union and the Federation to take joint action in the situation created by the wage-cut notice of the managers."

It is understood that the American Federation of Musicians would seek by peaceful means to obtain better terms than those offered by the managers. Musicians denied yesterday that the "two-a-day" houses paid an average of $70 a week to their musicians.

"As a matter of fact, only five or six of the larger houses pay that sum," said a statement issued by the union. "The others, including the Keiths, Fox and Loew, first-class houses, pay only $56 for fourteen shows with one rehearsal, and $40 for all the others, with the same number of performances with two rehearsals, the amount paid being governed by the price of admission. The fact is that the Musical Union has not yet had the courage to demand the market price for the services of its members. From 30 to 40 per cent. of the players in the first-class picture houses receive more than the scale, and as the same applies in the symphony orchestras, it may be fairly inferred that their demands are surprisingly modest.

"It would be interesting to know why, of all theatrical employes, the musician is picked upon to give service at a lower rate for the coming season, this being the first year that they have received an approximate living wage."

NEW GOVERNOR TAKES OFFICE IN PORTO RICO

E. Mont Reily Brings Cheers When He Says Old Glory Is Only Flag for Island.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 30 (Associated Press).—The new Governor of Porto Rico, E. Mont Reily, was inaugurated today with the customary ceremony. The Governor took the oath in the municipal theatre at 10:30 o'clock. The oath was administered in Spanish by Chief Justice Hernandez and translated by an interpreter.

Before beginning his formal inaugural address Governor Reily referred to statements which he said had been published" by the unfriendly press in the United States and reproduced here, supposedly giving my view regarding Porto Rico."

"I deny responsibility for all these statements," continued the Governor. "What I have to say is contained in my address of today."

Governor Reily's statement that there was no room in Porto Rico for any flag other than Old Glory brought the greatest applause of the occasion from the audience. It was noticed that the officials on the stage, most of them Unionists, did not join in the handclapping.

A military parade followed the ceremonies. Among the marchers were a force of marines and the naval band from the Virgin Islands, sent by Governor Kittelle.

BOY DIES AFTER CRASH.

Six Pinned Under Overturned Car—Victim's Sister Hurt.

Ten-year-old Antonio Maddi of 740 East 201st Street died in Fordham Hospital last night from a compound fracture of the skull. The car in which he will probably die. The car in which the boy and other children were being taken to New Rochelle by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Monzapappa of 3,532 Holland Avenue, New Rochelle, was overturned in a collision at Boston Post Road and the Gun Hill Road with a larger machine which came from behind. The boy's sister, Beatrice, suffered bruises and a fractured left arm. The six occupants of Monzapappa's car were pinned beneath it.

Antonio was rushed to Fordham Hospital with his sister. The others were treated at the scene of the accident by Dr. Casucci of Fordham Hospital, and Henry A. Wieben, 28 years old, of 24 Kress Park, New Rochelle, driver of the other car, was locked up at the Wakefield station on a charge of reckless driving by Motorcycle Policeman James Haggerty, who saw the crash. Joseph A. Davis of 109 East 127th Street, who said he was a special agent of the Internal Revenue Department, was held as a material witness. Davis explained that his friend Wieben was taking him to New Rochelle on official business.

Monzappa, his wife, his 4-year-old daughter Nancy and another child suffered minor bruises. Assistant District Attorney Chapman began an investigation of the accident.

JJ

On account of the delay in completing our new building

ALL NEW STOCK MADE UP FOR OPENING WILL BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST

On Monday, August 1st and Tuesday, August 2nd

HATS, $10
WOOL SWEATERS, $12.50

GOWNS, $15 TO $25
SILK SWEATERS, $25

PALM BEACH, FLA. JONAS MAGNOLIA, MASS.

12 EAST 56th STREET NEW YORK

WINDOW SHADES

TRADE BOOMING SPECIALS

SHADES made to order of Dromedite Holland cloths and bolting basement, mounted on guaranteed rollers, finish, value $1.25. Our sale price 73c

Shades measured and hung for city patrons at cost. Mail orders promptly filled at publication hour to order and accurately shades tailed absolutely free on request.

Standard Window Shade Co.
426 Gold St., Brooklyn.
Near Fulton St. Tel. Nevins 9430.
Gold St. from Lower's Fulton St. Entrance



AUGUST FUR SALE
of
ADVANCE WINTER MODES
At Savings of from 25% to 50%

ORIGINALS AND COPIES OF IMPORTED MODELS WHICH HAVE JUST COME THROUGH THE WORK ROOMS, HAVING BEEN MADE UP DURING THE DULL SUMMER MONTHS.

HUDSON SEAL WRAP, SQUIRREL COLLAR AND CUFFS, $345.00
PERSIAN LAMB COATS, SKUNK COLLAR AND CUFFS, $295.00
CANADIAN BEAVER COATS $325.00
HUDSON SEAL COAT, SKUNK COLLAR AND CUFFS, $245.00
NATURAL MINK COATS $545.00

A MODERATE DEPOSIT RESERVES SELECTION.

AVEDON
448 Fifth Ave. at Fortieth St.

Tomorrow
A CLOSING OUT SALE
That offers an Opportunity
COTTON FROCKS
9.75
Formerly up to 38.00

This is not a sale of odds and ends but includes the finer frocks of the season at an unbelievably low price. Voiles, Ginghams, Linens, Organdies and French hand-made frocks.

For Women and Misses

Betty Wales DRESS SHOPS
BAER BROS. COMPANY INC.



394 FIFTH AVE., AT 36TH STREET

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

An Interesting Collection of
Fur Garments and Small Furs
(all fashionable Autumn models, newly made up)
will be offered during the month of August
at very special prices

Included in this offering will be:

Fur Garments, many of them modeled on conservative lines; others more elaborate, and fashioned of the choicest furs

Neckpieces of Silver Fox, Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Baum Marten, Stone Marten, Mink, the colored Foxes, and other popular furs

(Fur Department, Third Floor; Madison Avenue section)

For Monday

Three Hundred and Fifty
Imported Beaded Bags

(a new and special selection), in artistic designs, beautifully worked out; offering exceptional values at these low prices:

Drawstring Bags . . . $7.75

Bags with frame of tortoise-shell celluloid $10.50

Special values will also be offered in

A Number of Beaded Bags
at higher prices

War Revenue tax additional

(First Floor, Madison Avenue section)

An Interesting Group of
Women's Autumn Dresses

recently arrived from Paris, is now displayed in the Department on the Third Floor.

These charmingly simple dresses are fashioned of the soft silk crepes that are so universally admired, the colors including platinum gray, tomato, coral and the perennially popular navy blue; and, of course, the indispensable black. They are effectively decorated with bead embroideries, in which steel, jet, white gold and the smart pillar-box red all figure conspicuously.

The prices: $48.00, 58.00, 68.00
$78.00 and upward

BEGINNING MONDAY
An End-of-the-Summer Clearance of
Fine Dress Silks, Velvets, Etc.
(25,000 Yards) arranged in appropriate Lengths for Gowns Blouses, Skirts and Wraps, and
phenomenally re-priced at
85c. to $3.90 per yard

Comprised in this great Sale are White Silks and Black Silks; Washable Silks and Printed Silks; Canton Crepe, Crepe Meteor and Crepe de Chine; Callot Satin and Metal Brocades; Chiffon Velvets, Duvetyns, Velveteens and Corduroys.

(Sale on the First Floor)

The Motor Delivery Service for the Summer Season
to New Jersey, Westchester County and Long Island points, is in active operation

A KIDNAPPING CASE

Dover, N. J., Police Drop Search, Quoting Complainant as Saying Father Took Child.

BUT SHE DENIES IT HERE

Mrs. Anthony Miller Insists She Is Missing Girl's Mother—Thinks Brother Took Her to Sea.

Elsie Miller, 3 years old, has been missing three days from her home in Dover, N. J. Last night Police Headquarters was called upon to find answers to two questions. They were:

Was she kidnapped, as charged, or was she merely claimed by her father, "Steve" Bercher? Is "Steve" Bercher the father or is Anthony Miller of 74 Irving Place, Manhattan, proprietor of the restaurant in the Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey?

Late yesterday Mrs. Catherine Miller, wife of the restaurant man, went to the police at Dover and told them that on last Wednesday little Elsie had been "kidnapped." She gave a description of the man who said took the child away and the police, according to their statements, started an investigation.

If had not gone far, they said, before Mrs. Miller admitted that the "kidnapper" had really been Elsie's father, "Steve" Bercher, who is Mrs. Miller's brother. The police at Dover said Mrs. Miller told them that Bercher's wife died three weeks after the birth of Elsie and that Bercher's had asked the Millers to take care of the infant.

The child, according to this version, received the Miller name and was brought up as a member of the Miller family, Bercher working for Miller in the arsenal restaurant.

Millers Deny Police Version.

The Dover police quote Mrs. Miller as saying she had never taken steps to legally adopt the child and the Morris County authorities therefore dropped the case. They took the position that the father had the right to reclaim his own child, providing the persons who brought the baby up failed to legally adopt her.

Last night, however, the Millers came to 74 Irving Place and Mr. Miller asked the Bureau of Missing Persons to locate Elsie, charging Bercher with kidnapping the child. Both Millers scouted the statements of the Dover police that Mrs. Miller had admitted that she was not the mother of Elsie, and they were equally as emphatic in saying the child was their own.

"My brother never was married," said Mrs. Miller, "and it is absurd to say Elsie is his. My baby was born Feb. 28, 1918, when we were living at Second Avenue and Sixty-third Street. The child has never been away from me a night since."

The husband at this point added his confirmation to his wife's statements, and she continued:

"Bercher came to Dover several weeks ago with a friend. This friend got work there. I understand he is a German seaman formerly on the steamship America. From what they said last Wednesday, the day my child disappeared, I have come to the conclusion that this friend, Bercher and the child are now on the America somewhere east of Sandy Hook, bound for Bremen.

Based on Spite, She Says.

When Bercher was around my home last Wednesday the German said he was going down to meet some friends aboard the steamship. I think that Bercher planned to accompany him. The vessel was docked at Hoboken.

"Of course, this is only a conclusion, as I have not seen Bercher or the German since the child was taken away. I know that Bercher was 'sore' at me and I think the whole thing is based on spite. Several weeks ago he asked me for $500. I told him that I would let him have it, but a few days ago I had to tell him that I could not let him have it yet, but would later on. Last Wednesday I gave Bercher $200 to deposit in the bank for me, but so far as I have been able to learn that money was never deposited."

Mr. Miller said that on Wednesday Bercher went to the Lackawanna Annex Hotel in Dover, where the Miller family had temporary quarters, and said he wished to take Elsie for a day's outing to Lake Hopatcong, N. J. The child was dressed for the trip and that, said Miller, was the last seen of the baby or Bercher.

Mrs. Miller said the baby had light brown hair, dark blue eyes, and a small mole on the right temple, and wore a yellow smock, trimmed with black, white hose and black shoes.

MISSING CHILD IS FOUND.

An Hour After Search Begins Detective Discovers Baby on Curb.

The disappearance of David Fund, the 3-year-old son of Abe Fund, a wholesale shutcher, who lives at 800 East 161st Street, was quickly solved last night.

In order to do five minutes of shopping, Anne Tolshe, nurse-maid, parked the carriage containing David outside the dry goods store at Westchester Avenue and 160th Street. When she had purchased what she wanted, she came out to find the carriage and David gone. She hurried to the Fund home, where Mr. Fund got in touch with the Simpson Street station.

Detective Charles Armstrong was sent out to find the kidnapper. About an hour later he saw a small chap sitting on the curb at Prospect Avenue and 160th Street, about twelve blocks from the dry goods store. The little scranger was David.

DAVIS PREDICTS BETTER INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Secretary of Labor at Chicago Pageant of Progress Says Its Mission Is Most Timely.

CHICAGO, July 30.—A more contented America, a richer nation and a model before the world of human machinery was predicted as the result of a better understanding between employer and employe by Secretary of Labor James J. Davis today at the opening of Chicago's Pageant of Progress.

Secretary Davis brought his message from Washington with the endorsement of President Harding, who was unable to be present but who sent a message of greeting to Mayor Thompson wishing the exposition success. In Boston Vice President Coolidge pressed a button which gave the signal for a salute of guns [illegible] naval detachment and set whistles [illegible] sirens blowing in all parts of the [illegible]

"No [illegible] effective means could be found for awakening our country, when the whole nation seems to be dumb and despondent, than a pageant of progress," Secretary Davis said. "No better time could have been picked for such an awakening. I feel sure now that all the mechanical readjustments necessary to our business recovery have been completed. We realize that the way to prosperity is to work back.

"The new progress we are to achieve I am sure will outdo anything else in the record [illegible] the world.

"From [illegible] I believe the relations between Americans who work and those who [illegible] will be more cordial, more friendly, more productive of a happy life [illegible] as a prosperous country. Out [illegible] better understanding between [illegible] I foresee a more contented America and a model [illegible] world in human machinery. [illegible] going to be the shining clima[illegible] new pageant of progress was [illegible] to unfold."

President [illegible]ding's message today said "it gratify me very much to pay [illegible] to true progress in the city [illegible] deserves recognition as a true [illegible] progress."

Three [illegible] exhibits, showing the strides th[illegible] been made in various branches of industry and business within the last few years, feature the exposition, which will last for two weeks.

FOR THE WHITE SOX

Prosecution in Closing Argument Also Demands $2,000 Fine for Indicted Players.

WARNS OF CENSORSHIP

Says It Will Follow If Gamblers Run the Game—Accused Plan Barnstorming Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 30.—State censorship [illegible] greatest game, declared Attorney Edward Prinderville today at the close of his argument to the jury in the trial of the indicted baseball players.

"We have here, gentlemen, baseball players who dealt with David Zelser, the gambler, who styled himself the lieutenant of Arnold Rothstein and Abe Attel. When you get a combination like that at work corrupting baseball you get a combination that kills honest sport.

"Baseball is about the only sport we have left that is not censored. If the game is to be conducted in the same manner as the 1919 world's series was conducted, you will find it will soon be restricted as was horse racing and prize fighting—either that or legislated out of business.

"Gambling is the root of the whole trouble. Unless the gamblers can bet on the games there would be no object [illegible] to sell their honor.

"These ball players were not dealing with a single clique of gamblers. They sold their games wherever they could and for what they could get. Not [illegible] them selling the series to Attel and the New York gang. Later they quarrel with Burns, the fixer, and cheat him out of his share. Later we find them with Rachel Brown and 'Sport' Sullivan in the Warner Hotel, where Cicotte got his $10,000.

"I say, gentlemen, that the evidence shows that a swindle and con game has been worked on the American people. The crime in this case warrants the most severe punishment of the law. The crime strikes at the heart of every red-blooded citizen and every kid who plays on a sand lot. This country is for sending criminals to the penitentiary, whether they are idols of the baseball diamond or gangsters guilty of robbery with a gun. The State is asking in this case a verdict of five years in the penitentiary and a fine of $2,000 for each defendant."

Attorney Henry Berger will open for the defense Monday morning. After ten hours of argument by the seven attorneys for the eight players, Judge Friend will charge the jury.

PROTECTS OUR KEWPIES.

Treasury Decides Their Foreign Cousins Must Pay Duty.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Protection is provided for American kewpies against invasion by their foreign cousins under a decision announced tonight by the Treasury.

Articles of chinaware known as and called kewpies, the decision says, are held dutiable at 33 per cent. under the Tariff act of 1913.



AT THE
TOP O' THE SEASON

The wide latitude permitted in the choice of styles, together with sharp price revisions, all lend especial interest to the I. Miller offering of this season's models, in Slippers, Oxfords, White and Sport Shoes.

$12.95

Formerly up to $20.00

I. MILLER
Fifth Avenue at 46th Street
Novelty Styles of Excellent Taste

Stewart & Co. Announce Their Annual

AUGUST FUR SALE

This event is held for the purpose of encouraging early buying of furs. Prices have therefore been greatly lowered for August only, to make it advantageous for you to buy your furs now for later use. Months of effort have been spent in selecting only those pelts which conform to Stewart & Co. standards. The models are the advance Fall and Winter fashions, including original Paris models, replicas and adaptations, and were procured by us at prices which enable us to offer

The Finest Opportunities Presented in Many Years

Hudson Seal Fur Coat
Smart models, of fine Hudson Seal fur with self collar and cuffs. 36 inches long.
August Sale Price 190.00

Natural Muskrat Coat
Unusually handsome coat of fine, Natural Muskrat Skins; in smart, 36 inch, belted model.
August Sale Price 110.00

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coat
Lustrous Beaver, Skunk or fine Squirrel collar and cuffs adorn this 36 inch coat of Hudson Seal fur.
August Sale Price 245.00

Natural Raccoon Coat
Knee-length coat in a beautiful model. Of fine, dark Raccoon fur skins.
August Sale Price 190.00

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coat
40 inch Hudson Seal coat with large collar and cuffs of fine Beaver, Natural Squirrel or Skunk.
August Sale Price 275.00

Dark Mink Coat
Luxurious coat in 36 inch length, of fine dark Mink fur. Self fur collar and cuffs.
August Sale Price 550.00

Taupe Caracul Fur Coat
Attractive sports model of fine Caracul fur. With collar and cuffs of Taupe Squirrel.
August Sale Price 289.00

Scotch Mole Coat
Bloused-back model in full length, with Mandarin sleeves. Of fine Scotch Mole with collar and cuffs of Taupe Squirrel. Also straightline model with flare back and sash.
August Sale Price 295.00

Black Caracul Fur Coat
Smart coat fashioned of a handsome fur—Black Caracul. Collar and cuffs of Skunk. Full length model.
August Sale Price 295.00

Canadian Beaver Coat
Handsome 36 inch coat of beautiful, dark Canadian Beaver fur. In smart belted model.
August Sale Price 395.00

Taupe Caracul Fur Coat
Beautiful straightline coat of fine Taupe Caracul fur. Collar and cuffs of Taupe Squirrel fur. 40 inches long.
August Sale Price 395.00

Real Alaska Seal Wrap
Gorgeous full-length wrap of real, lustrous Alaska Seal fur, with deep self collar.
August Sale Price 575.00

The Above Is Just a Partial List of the Many Items Included—All Our Small Separate Piéces at Lowered Prices.

Furs Purchased During August Will Be Stored Free Until November 15th if you so desire.

Stewart & Co.
Correct Apparel for Women & Misses
Fifth Ave. At 37th St.

A. JAECKEL & CO.
Furriers
FIFTH AVENUE
Between 35th-36th Streets
ANNOUNCE THEIR
AUGUST SALE
OF FURS
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED ON REQUEST



All Day Foot Comfort

Can you put on your shoes in the morning and then forget about them until you take them off at night? Or are they sending messages to your brain all day—messages of cramped toes, unbalanced weight, tired arches?

It is in these summer days that the mischief of the high-heeled stiff-arched shoe is at its worst. But you don't have to endure it! You can learn the real meaning of foot comfort by changing to the

Cantilever Shoe for Men & Women

Because of its flexible shank, the Cantilever Shoe harmonizes with the motion of your foot. Your arch muscles, instead of being bound down as in ordinary shoes, have full freedom to exercise and grow strong.

There are other features you'll enjoy in Cantilevers. Their natural inner soleline, the correctly placed heels. And the wonderful feeling of comfort which leaves you as smiling and happy at the end of a day as at the beginning.

Try on a pair and see how trim your feet look in them. Widths AAAA to E.



Oxford in Black Kid, $10.50
Tan Calf, $11.00
Brown Kid, $11.50, and
White Canvas, $9.75

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOPS
22 W. 39th St., nr. 5th Av., N. Y.
414 Fulton St. (over Schrafft's), Brooklyn
Also at J. & J. JACOBSON
Lexington Av., at 60th St.

Wanted
Insurance Accountant
who has had practical experience in insurance. Must have thorough knowledge of accounting.
S 517 Times.

On 46th St. Since 1907
Tappé
OFF. LIBRARY
12 West 40

SALE of GOWNS
$15, $25
$35, $50
FORMERLY
$35—$175
A wide selection sponsored by Tappe at less than wholesale prices —for quick disposal.

Sale of Hats
$5 & $10
FORMERLY TO $50

Shades are down!
Now 75c.
Holland shades in white, ecru and green; sizes up to 34 ins. wide and 72 ins. long, complete ready to put up, with side hem and guaranteed roller.
Ask for "Easy Order" blank.
Mail Orders Promptly Filled.
Reliable Window Shade Co.
Phone Triangle 8081
167 Livingston St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

A WARM PLEA FOR THE TURKS.

It is seldom that one finds a defender of the Turks, but in the August number of the CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE an American journalist, who has spent years in Asia Minor, contributes a brilliant article, in which he takes the side of the Turks and strongly defends them, claiming they are the injured parties. This is one of 40 features in the August CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE. For sale on news stands.—Advt.

VANDALS RUIN HOME, GET BRIDE'S CLOTHES

Trousseau and Man's Garments Stolen, but Silver Pieces Are Left Behind.

ODD THEFT PUZZLES POLICE

Ex-Major White and Former Miss Merritt Left Queens House for Honeymoon in West.

Vandals have wrecked the costly home at Malba, Whitestone, Queens, given to Mrs. Dorothy Merritt White by her father, I. J. Merritt Jr., head of the Merritt-Chapman wrecking concern, when she married ex-Major Ralph Lee White on June 21. The house on the Malba road, so cunningly equipped with mechanical aids to domesticity that the Whites had planned to live there in a seclusion unbroken by servants when they returned from their honeymoon in Yellowstone Park, was devastated by intruders, who spent hours in it over the last week-end and who escaped, taking with them much of Mrs. White's trousseau and some of her husband's clothes.

After examining the wreckage the intruders left of the pretty interior, detectives were at a loss to account for the crime. Valuable gifts of silverware and art objects, at first believed to have been stolen, were found to have been removed to the Merritt home, in Whitestone, for safekeeping, but some worth-while bits of silver were left behind, and these were undisturbed.

Whether it was a case of malicious mischief, possibly perpetrated by boys, or whether the person who made havoc of the place felt himself or herself aggrieved by the Merritt-White match the police were puzzled to decide. They considered the fact that Mrs. White's trousseau seemed to have been the object of particular attack, but drew no definite conclusions. They have taken photographs yielding distinct fingerprints of the persons who jimmied their way into the place some time prior to last Monday, but thus far have not progressed beyond that point in their inquiry.

On Monday Arthur Winters, a watchman of the Malba property, noticed that a rear window of the house was open. He sent for the superintendent of the place and an investigation was made. The interior was in disorder from top to bottom, and a conservative estimate held that it would cost $13,000 to repair the damage. A screw-driver, a monkey-wrench, a chisel and a hammer were found on the dining-room floor. The hammer and chisel had been used to smash every lock in the house. Cut-glass pieces were broken and the fragments scattered over the floor. The bridal chamber especially presented a scene of ruin. The dressing table was broken to kindling wood and the mirror smashed. Chairs were broken and the bed overturned.

In every room there was broken furniture. The plastering had been gouged and pieces broken out. Cigarettes had been used in abundance by the intruders and the ends were scattered over the floor. In some places they had been thrown alight upon costly rugs and holes burned in the rugs.

Mr. Merritt could offer no explanation of the invasion of the home. The police both at the Hunters Point detective bureau and at the Flushing precinct were notified. At the latter precinct it was said that one of the detectives had the matter under investigation.

HIRSHFIELD EXPECTS TO SEE KLEIST SOON

Will Question Lobbyist on Suspected Slush Fund of $100,000 for Detective Bill.

Information as to the whereabouts of John E. Kleist, who conducted a lobby at Albany during the last Legislature in the interest of the detective bill, for which, it is alleged, a "slush fund" of $28,000 was raised, was received yesterday by Commissioner of Accounts David Hirshfield. Subpoena servers have been on Kleist's trail for two weeks, and the Commissioner of Accounts expects to have the lobbyist before him for examination early in the week.

Commissioner Hirshfield said yesterday that "only the surface has been scratched as yet" in his investigation of the activities at Albany of city detectives. He said he was convinced that a fund of $100,000 had been raised and only part of it used in the interest of the detective bill. He is investigating reports that two other bills, which had hard sledding when first introduced managed to get through without opposition after a certain lobbyist appeared on the scene.

The Meyer Legislative Committee will pay no further attention to the disclosures concerning the detective bill, but will bend all its efforts to get the public hearings of the committee started within a week. The Republican members of the Meyer Committee feel that Commissioner Hirshfield is interested only in delaying the open sessions of the committee and they consider the incident of Senator Lusk receiving a $1,100 silver service gift as entirely closed. Elon R. Brown, chief counsel to the committee, who has been scanning the testimony taken at secret hearings, was said yesterday virtually to have completed his work and to be ready for the open sessions to begin. These open sessions, it was said yesterday, will be started the coming week.

WOMAN LOST FROM STEAMER

Believed to Be Miss Maria Oakes of Huntington, L. I.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 30.—A telegram to the Providence police late this afternoon indicated that a young woman missing from a stateroom on the steamer Georgia on the latter's arrival here this morning might be Mollie Oates of Huntington, L. I. The telegram, signed by Sarah Oates, states that her sister Mollie had left on a visit and may be the person missing from the Georgia.

The young woman had purchased a ticket as "Miss M. Oates." In the stateroom to which she had been assigned was found a handkerchief with an embroidered "M" in one corner. There was an envelope on which had been written "Miss Sarah Oates." Inside the cover of a memorandum book was this note:

"In case of sickness or accident notify Mr. Oates, Huntington, L. I., as they worry about me."

There were also in the room a blue silk dress with white lace trimming and black lace sleeves, a black straw hat with pink crown and a handbag containing 47 cents.

Despite the entreaties of her sister, Sarah, who tried to dissuade her from traveling because of the excessive heat, Maria Oates, a nurse, left Huntington last Tuesday to visit a friend, Miss Craven, in Jersey City. On Friday Maria's father in New York received a letter from her, posted at the Hudson Terminal, stating that she was starting that night by steamer for Providence to visit a friend there named Miss Peck.

When last seen, Maria Oates was wearing a dark blue silk dress. She had four sisters—Sarah, Elisa and Anna Oates of Huntington and Mrs. William Langille of New York.

COMMENCING TO-MORROW in the FUR DEPARTMENT (Third Floor)

West 42nd St. **Stern Brothers** *West 43d St.*

AUGUST SALE of FURS

at 33⅓ to 40% Less than regular prices for the coming season

Acquired at the lowest prevailing market level in recent years, we now offer these high-character Fur Garments at prices which establish a new standard in value-giving.

Superbly fashioned, reliable pelts in models favored by the foremost American and Continental Fur Designers for 1921 and 1922.

Hudson Seal Capes—45 inch length; exceptionally fine quality; brocaded border lining. *August Sale Price*..... **$375.00**

Marmot Coats—36 inch length; self or contrasting fur collars; very full furred pelts; excellent quality. *August Sale Price*..... **$115.00**

Persian Lamb Coats—45 inch length; new long line model with flared skirt. Skins of exceptional beauty. *August Sale Price*..... **$645.00**

Natural Mink Coats—36 inch length; dark, silky skins, beautifully worked; handsomely lined. *August Sale Price*..... **$575.00**

Natural Raccoon Coats—45 inch length; full rippled back, deep border around bottom. *August Sale Price*..... **$265.00**

Natura Mink Coats—45 inch length; rippled back or straightline models; smart bordered lining. *August Sale Price*..... **$725.00**

Alaska Seal Coats—36 inch length; very fine quality; brocaded or bordered linings. *August Sale Price*..... **$475.00**

Alaska Seal Coats—45 inch length; rippled back or straight line models; beautifully lined. *August Sale Price*..... **$645.00**

Beaver Coats—40 inch length; exceptionally full furred pelts of excellent coloring. *August Sale Price*..... **$575.00**

Natural Raccoon Coats—36 inch length; skins of dark coloring and beautifully worked. *August Sale Price*..... **$195.00**

Hudson Seal Coats—36 inch length; in ripple back or straightline models. *August Sale Price*..... **$245.00**

Hudson Seal Coats—36 inch length; Skunk or Beaver collar and cuffs. *August Sale Price*..... **$275.00**

Natural Muskrat Coats—36 inch length; long line model; fine quality skins. *August Sale Price*..... **$125.00**



Hudson Seal Coat No. 1

As illustrated:

No. 1

HUDSON SEAL COAT

45 inch length; long line shawl collars and cuffs of Skunk or Beaver; beautifully lined.

August Sale Price:

$395.00

No. 2

PERSIAN LAMB COAT

36 inch length; very fine quality. Small or flat high lustre curl; collar and cuffs of either Skunk or Kolinsky.

August Sale Price:

$495.00

Garments purchased during this sale may be stored free of charge until November 1st, if so desired.



Persian Lamb Coat No. 2

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street *(Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues)* **West 43rd Street**

COMMENCING TO-MORROW (MONDAY):

The August FURNITURE Sale

Presenting an advantageous occasion to fulfill every furniture need of the home at a pronounced saving.

Fine Quality Suites and separate pieces from reliable makers Drastically Reduced and marked in many instances at **50% Less** than this season's prices.



10-pc. DINING ROOM SUITE (as illustrated); American Walnut or Mahogany. Formerly $500. **$315.00**

DINING ROOM SUITES:

10-pcs.; Mahogany	Formerly $790,	$395.00
10-pcs.; Gray Walnut Polychromed	Formerly $1500,	$675.00
9-pcs.; American Walnut or Mahogany	Formerly $396,	$198.00

CHAMBER FURNITURE:

4-pc. Antique Ivory Suite	Formerly $535	$285.00
4-pc. American Walnut Suite	Formerly $460	$195.00
4-pc. American Walnut or Mahogany Suite	Formerly $790	$395.00
Vanity Cases; Walnut or Mahogany	Formerly $150	$70.00



3-pc. LIVING ROOM SUITE (as illustrated); Upholstered in Tapestry and Figured Velour; Reversible Loose Cushions, Down Filled. Formerly $600.00. Now **$395.00**

LIVING ROOM FURNITURE:

3-pcs.; Tapestry or Velour covered	Formerly $525	$350.00
3-pcs.; Tapestry or Velour covered	Formerly $500	$250.00
3-pcs.; Tapestry covered	Formerly $350	$175.00
Fireside Wing Chairs, Tapestry or Velour covered ($80 Value)		$39.75

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street *(Between 5th and 6th Avenues)* **West 43rd Street**

This Season's Final Clearance Sale of

Women's Dresses and Skirts

Unrestricted choice of our entire stock, comprising distinctive Summer models for sport or dress wear.

At Extraordinary Price Reductions.

DRESSES of Georgette Crepe, Satin, Taffeta, Tricotine and Foulard,
$15.75 to 59.50
Formerly up to $98.00

MORNING DRESSES of Plain or Figured Voiles and Tissues,
$5.75 to 9.75
Formerly up to $16.50

DRESSES of Imported Gingham, Ratine, Dotted Swiss and Voile,
$12.50 to 25.00
Formerly up to $45.00

SKIRTS of Baronette Satin, Flannel and Novelty Silks,
$6.75 to 19.75
Formerly up to $29.50

William Bernstein SHORT VAMP SHOES TRADE MARK

SALE

Famous French Footwear

$6.85 and 8.85



Short-vamp shoes, now more popular than ever, at prices amazingly low. Variety never so great; Summer white shoes and new Fall models.

For this occasion, the Bernstein Shop will open promptly at 8 A.M.

NO C. O. D.'S. NO EXCHANGES

6 West 37th St.
[OFF FIFTH AVE.]

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Page 7, Section 2.

Maes
40 West 57th St.
Final Reductions
in effect MONDAY, 10 A. M.

Frocks Exclusive models. Formerly to $69.50 **$29.50**

Gowns French models. Formerly to $125.. **$69.50**

Wraps Roshanara Crepe, Fur Trimmed. Formerly to $125.. **$49.50**

Sport Apparel Sea Shore Wraps, Touring Coats. Formerly to $69.50 **$39.50**

Organdie Frocks
French Models. Formerly $39.50 **$15**

STARTLING INCREASE IN DIVORCES.

August Current History Magazine contains an important article giving facts regarding the startling increase in divorces in America. It is one of 40 important articles in that issue. On news stands today.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

2 Good Positions for Good Executives In the IMPORT Field

A prominent importing firm, due to expansion of their business, require two department heads.

The positions carry with them responsibilities that warrant our offering the type of men we select an opportunity to share in the profits of their departments, if desired.

Executive ability, a wide knowledge of imports from China and elsewhere, financial responsibility, a keen sales sense, unimpeachable honesty and character—these are a few of the necessary qualifications.

All applications must include full business history. This will be held in strictest confidence and given careful consideration. Prompt acknowledgement of all communications by our clients.

Address The President

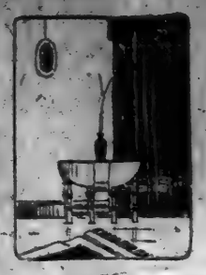
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Advertising
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Hair Mattresses Made Over **$3.50**
CLEANED BY ELECTRICITY

Returned in 24 hours. Upholstering done in all its branches. Mattresses made to order. We also sell beds, bed springs and box springs at wholesale prices.
BRONX SANITARY MATTRESS CO.
3273 THIRD AVE.
NEAR 160TH ST. PHONE 7145 MELROSE



MIDSUMMER SALE OF GOOD FURNITURE



Starting Monday and Continuing Throughout August

"As we live, we grow." This Mid-Summer Sale of Good Furniture promises to be the greatest in our history. It presents the largest and most varied collection of furniture we have ever assembled.

Preparation for this sale did not end with the selection and pricing of this vast quantity of furniture. It did not end until critical shopping proved that our prices, on all suites and pieces, quality for quality, were right — were Lowest-in-the City.

Dining Room Furniture

Italian Renaissance Design Suite, Polychome Finish Walnut, Ten Pieces, consisting of buffet, silver closet, enclosed serving table, extension table (oblong shaped, 62x42 inches), five side and one arm chair. Seats and backs covered with tapestry. **$672.00**

Ten Piece American Walnut Veneered Suite, consisting of buffet, china cabinet, serving table, extension table, 54 inches in diameter, five side and one arm chair. Seats covered with brown Spanish leather. **$511.00**

Ten Piece American Walnut Veneered Suite, consisting of buffet, china cabinet, serving table, extension table, 54 inches in diameter, five side and one arm chair. **$342.00**

English Renaissance Design Suite, Ten Pieces, consisting of 72-inch buffet, silver closet, serving table and extension table (oblong shaped, 45x60 inches), five side and one arm chair. Seats covered with tapestry. Made of part solid American walnut and part veneered American walnut. **$503.00**

Italian Renaissance Design, part solid American walnut and part veneered American walnut, ten-piece suite. Consists of buffet, 72 inches long, silver closet, serving table, extension table (oblong shaped, 45x60 inches), five side and one arm chair. Seats covered with tapestry. **$601.00**

Queen Anne Design Four Piece American Walnut, partly solid and partly veneered, suite. Consists of 60-inch buffet, china closet, serving table and extension table 48 inches in diameter. **$188.00**

Four Piece Chippendale Design Suite, American Walnut Veneered, partly solid and partly veneered, consisting of buffet, china closet, serving table and extension table 48 inches in diameter. **$211.00**

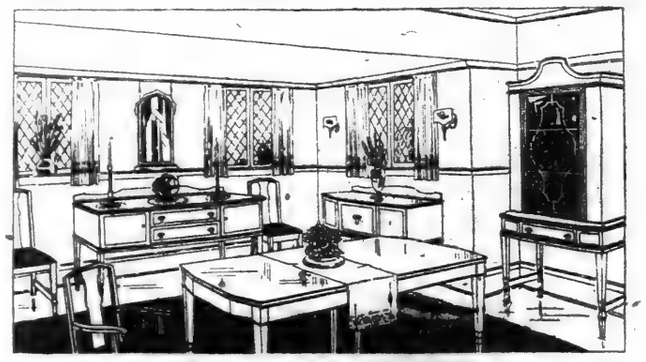
Three Piece Dining Room Suite, American Walnut Veneered, consisting of buffet, china closet and extension table 48 inches in diameter. **$231.00**
Same Suite with serving table. **273.00**

Chairs to Match Above Suites At Various Prices.

Three Piece American Walnut Veneered Suite, consisting of buffet, china closet and extension table.
Each, **$171.00, $179.00, $221.00**

Separate Pieces of Dining Room Furniture

Golden Oak		*Jacobean Oak*	
China Closet,	**$44.25**	China Closet,	**$41.25**
Serving Table,	**$27.25**	Serving Table,	**$25.50**
Buffet,	**$54.50**	Buffet,	**$51.25**
Extension Table, 48 inches in diameter,	**$49.50**	Extension Table, 48 inches in diameter,	**$49.50**



Ten Piece Dining Room Suite, Mahogany Veneered, *as illustrated above,* consists of Buffet, China Closet, Oblong Extension Table, Serving Table, Five Side and One Arm Chair. Seats of the chairs are covered in fine grade of tapestry. **$458.00**

Macy's—Sixth Floor.



Three Piece Living Room Suite, *as illustrated above,* consists of Davenport, Wing Chair and Arm Chair. These are splendidly upholstered pieces and may be had in a variety of tapestry covers. The seats are fitted with loose cushions which contain small spiral springs padded on both sides with cotton felt. **$198.00**
Also illustrated are an arm chair and a rocker, covered with tapestry.
Each, **$28.25**

Living Room Furniture

Queen Anne Design Three Piece Suite, consisting of davenport, arm chair and wing chair. Fitted with loose cushion seats; covered entirely with figured mohair. **$331.00**

Three Piece Suite, with beautifully carved solid mahogany frames. Consists of davenport and two arm chairs with cane backs and fitted with loose, silk velour covered cushions. Two pillows and one bolster covered with cotton velour included. **$286.00**

Three Piece Suite, consisting of long davenport, arm chair and wing chair. Fitted with loose cushion seats and pillow shaped arms. Seats, arms, inside and outside backs covered with tapestry. Your choice of tapestries. **$226.00**

Three Piece Suite, with mahogany finished frames, cane backs and under arms. Suite consists of davenport, arm chair and wing chair with loose cushion seats covered with two-tone cotton velour. One round bolster and two round pillows covered with cotton velour included. **$186.00**

Other Three Piece Suites, covered with tapestry, damask, velour or frieze in various colors, at **$113.00, $187.00, $181.00, $203.00, $278.00, $451.00** and **$487.00.**

Three Piece Suite of Genuine Reed, brown finished. Seats are upholstered with spiral springs and all have loose cushion seats covered with cretonne. Backs are fitted with cretonne-covered pads. Sold en suite or separately. Sofa, **$39.25;** Arm Chair, **$14.24;** Rocker, **$14 24.**

Separate Pieces for the Living Room

Couches, box couches covered with tapestry, **$67.50** and **$78.25.** Leather Covered Couches, **$63.25.** Imitation Leather Covered Couches, **$45.25.** Brown Spanish Leather Covered Couches, **$66.25.**

Special! Denim-Covered Box Couches, $31.25 and $42.25.

Gateleg Tables, solid mahogany top, size 34x48 inches, **$37.50.** Jacobean Leaf Gateleg Tables, **$31.50** and **$37.50.**

Davenport End Tables, half round or round-hexagonal shaped tops, mahogany or walnut finish on gumwood. **$6.24**

Drop Leaf Tea Wagon, made of solid mahogany in walnut finish. Fitted with separate glass tray. **$34.25**

Reproductions of Mahogany Spinet Desks. Faithful copies. Three styles, one at **$40.25,** one style at **$41.75** and one at **$45.25.**

Polychrome Oak Arm Chairs and Rockers, tapestry covered seats, **$28.75** each. Oak tables, **$32.25** and **$40.25;** magazine racks, **$9.24.**

Odd Arm Chairs, with loose cushion seats covered with remnants of velours, damask or tapestry. **$22.48**

Chaise Longue, of brown-finished genuine reed. Backs have pad cushions, seats are upholstered with spiral springs and are fitted with loose, cretonne covered, tufted cushions. **$29.50**

Brown Finished Reed Day Bed, 26 inches wide, 75 inches long. Fitted with spiral springs and loose, tufted cushion mattress. Covered with cretonne. **$41.50**

Macy's—Sixth Floor.

Bed Room Furniture

Louis XVI. Design Suite, five pieces. Consisting of dresser, chifforobe, semi-vanity dresser, night table and full size bed. Made of part solid and part veneered American walnut. **$899.00**

English Renaissance Design Suite. Made of part solid and part veneered American walnut. Consists of dresser, chifforobe, semi-vanity dresser, night table and full size bed. Five pieces. **$591.00**

American Walnut Veneered Suite, sold en suite or separately. Dresser, **$50.75;** Chifferette, **$49.25;** Full Size Bed or Twin Beds, **$40.50** each.

Ivory Enamel or American Walnut Veneered Suites, sold en suite or separately. Dresser, **$119.00;** Chifforobe, **$111.00;** Vanity Dresser, **$108.00;** Full Size Bed, **$75.25;** Twin Beds, **$71.50** each; Chair, **$18.24;** Rocker, **$18.74;** Bench, **$18.24.**

American Walnut or Mahogany Veneered Suites, sold en suite or separately. Dresser, **$88.25;** Chifforobe, **$80.25;** Vanity Dresser, **$72.25;** Full Size Bed, **$80.25.**

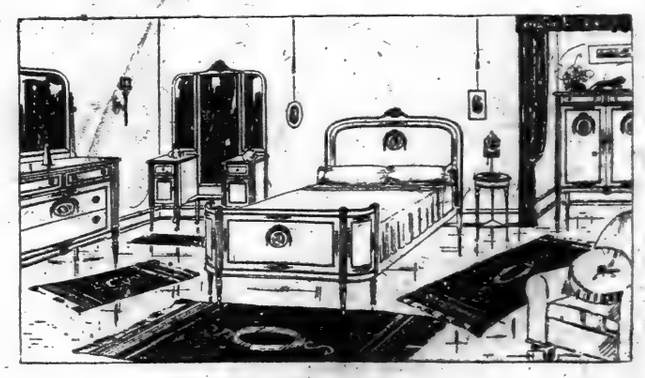
American Walnut Veneer or Ivory Enamel Suites, sold en suite or separately. Dresser, **$88.25;** Chifforobe, **$63.25;** Full Size Bed, **$60.25;** Vanity Dresser, **$88.25.**

American Walnut Veneered Antique Finished Suite, sold en suite or in separate pieces. Dresser, **$113.00;** Chifforobe, **$90.25;** Vanity Dresser, **$136.00;** Full Size or Twin Size Beds, **$81.75** each; Rocker, **$20.48;** Bench, **$15.48;** Night Table, **$24.24;** Chair **$19.74.**

American Walnut Veneered Suite, sold en suite or in separate pieces. Dresser, **$87.50;** Chifforobe, **$65.75;** Full Size or Twin Size Beds, **$59.25** each; Vanity Dresser, **$85.50.**

American Walnut Veneered Suite. Sold en suite or in separate pieces. Large Size Dresser, **$60.75;** Smaller Size Dresser, **$46.25;** Chifforette, **$42.25;** Semi-Vanity Dresser, **$43.50;** Full Size Bed, **$38.50.** Chairs, Rockers and Benches to match, **$8.44** each.

Mahogany Veneered Suite, sold separately or en suite. Large Size Dresser, **$59.50;** Smaller Size Dresser, **$45.25;** Chifforette, **$40.25;** Toilet Table, **$42.25;** Single or Full Size Bed, **$37.25 each.** Chairs, Rockers and Benches to match, **$8.44** each.



Louis XVI. Design Bedroom Suite, *as illustrated above,* made of American walnut veneer. Suite consists of Dresser, Vanity Dresser, Chifforobe and Full-Sized Bed. Dresser is 48 inches long, with mirror 28x38 inches. **$326.00**

Macy's—Sixth Floor.

Metal Beds and Cribs

Windsor Design Bed, with spring, in ivory, white or wood finishes and in two-tone enamels. Single-bed size, **$21.24**

White or Ivory Enameled Bed, with two-inch round continuous posts. All sizes, **$11.74**

American Walnut finished bed, with perforated panel, all sizes, **$17.89**

Panel Bed, finished in American walnut, all sizes, **$19.48**

Satin Brass Bed round, continuous posts, all sizes, **$21.74**

Ivory Enameled Crib, with high sides and trip lock to lower side, **$14.24**

Ivory Enameled Crib, with perforated panel and blue decorations. Has trip lock to lower side, **$23.24**

Day-Beds

Mahogany Finished four-posted wooden day-bed, complete with box spring, mattress, pillow and roll, all covered in cretonne, **$48.25**

Mahogany Finished wooden day-bed, opens out to four-foot size bed. Complete with metal spring and cotton mattress covered in denim or cretonne, **$42.75**

Macy's—Sixth Floor.

Mattresses

Made in our own sun-lit factory, unless otherwise specified. Prices quoted are for the full size; smaller sizes are proportionately less.

Long Curled Black Hair Mattress, covered with heavy ticking, **$32.25**

South American Hair Mattress, covered with heavy ticking, **$21.48**

Layer Felt Mattress, stitched with roll edge, **$11.89**

Silk Floss Mattress (not Macy-made), stitched with roll edge, **$13.89**

Bed Springs

Box Springs, for wooden or metal beds, well upholstered, **$18.74, $25.50 and $33.25**

Metal Springs of link or woven wire, **$6.74 to $15.24**

Folding Couches

Folding Couch, with cotton mattress, covered with denim or cretonne, opening to four-foot width, **$24.74.** Same couch, opening to four-foot six width, **$27.75**

Davenport Couch, covered in cretonne, opens to four-foot bed, **$27.75**

Macy's—Sixth Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co. Inc.

Herald Square **New York**

Store Hours: 9 to 5.30. **Closed All Day Saturday.**

See Our Grocery Ad on Page 21.

In Addition to Our Daily Delivery Motor Service
to points adjacent to greater New York, we are making daily deliveries to Westchester, Connecticut, Long Island and New Jersey Coast Summer Resorts.

Broadway at 34th Street

Saks & Company

Specialists in Apparel

Hours of Business 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

Closed ALL DAY Saturdays Up To and Including Sept. 3rd.

Women's Sun and Rain Umbrellas
Monday only at 6.95
Reg. 10.50 *to* 15.00
Silk umbrellas of a splendid quality with 3-inch ottoman or regulation borders. Handles of bakelite to match—amber, turquoise, purple, green and blue. Also many with handles of all leather.
Street Floor

Announcing the Very Important

August Sale of Furs

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

At prices so low immediate selection will mean a saving of fully 30% from Fall prices.



We unreservedly advise the immediate selection of your fur coat for next season. Just as prices swung too high during the past two seasons—so the pendulum has swung too far in the other direction NOW. In America we seem to go to extremes, and today furs are offered at far below that which *any* circumstance could warrant.

Handsome Fur Coats are presented in the August Sale at fully 40% below prices which have prevailed during recent seasons.

The pelts are specially selected, of high lustre, and the models exclusive with Saks & Company.

Pay only one-third now, if you so desire, the balance to become due when your furs are taken from our vaults in the Autumn.

Hudson Seal Coats (Dyed Muskrat) Thirty-six inches long, with luxurious collar and cuffs of Skunk or Beaver. *August Sale* **260.00**

Hudson Seal Coats (Dyed Muskrat) Thirty-six inches long, with deep Skunk or Beaver collar and cuffs. Rich embroidered silk lining. *August Sale* **295.00**

Hudson Seal Coats (Dyed Muskrat) Forty inches long, richly collared and cuffed in Skunk or Beaver. *August Sale* **345.00**

Hudson Seal Coats (Dyed Muskrat) Thirty-six inches long, in full-flared models with exquisite silk linings. *August Sale* **395.00**

Hudson Seal Coats (Dyed Muskrat) Forty-two to Forty-five inches long, in new blouse and wrap models. *August Sale* **395.00**

Mole Sport Coats in swagger models with soft crushable collars and flare cuffs. *August Sale* **245.00**

Mole Wraps in Tuxedo or Blouse effects, richly lined in gorgeous silks. Several models to select from. *August Sale* **365.00**

Kolinsky Wraps for Misses—Forty-two inches long, in the youthful blouse effect. Beautifully lined. *August Sale* **395.00**

Squirrel Coats—Thirty-six inches long. Made of choice dark skins in several unusually smart belted models. *August Sale* **395.00**

Persian Lamb Coats—Thirty-six inches long. Made of exceptionally fine quality skins in a number of attractive models. *August Sale* **345.00**

Persian Lamb Coats—Forty inches long, luxuriously collared and cuffed with Skunk. *August Sale* **395.00**

Caracul Coats—Forty inches long. Made of well marked skins in several attractive belted models with fancy linings. *August Sale* **150.00**

Natural Muskrat Coats—Thirty-six inches long. Beautifully made of full furred skins. *August Sale* **125.00**

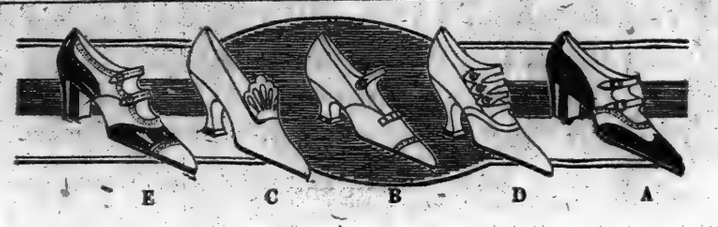
A wonderful assortment of Mink Coats and Wraps

From Sport Models at **$595.00** to **Wrap Models** of Selected Eastern Mink . . . . . At **2,950.00**

Three Specials in Choker Scarfs

Stone Marten Scarfs (one skin) . . . . *August Sale* **24.50**
Baum Marten Scarfs (one skin) . . . . *August Sale* **39.50**
Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs (one skin) . . . *August Sale* **49.50**

Sixth Floor



To Close Out Monday

1000 PAIRS WOMEN'S

Genuine White Buckskin and Kid Pumps

Regularly 12.50 a pair

Special 7.50 All Sizes

Genuine White Buckskin and White Kid Footwear of that same superior quality of material and workmanship characteristic of all Saks shoes. Many smart models to choose from—each a phenomenal value at 7.50.

A—The Monterey—A Genuine Buckskin Sport Pump with two straps, welted sole and Cuban heel. In all white or with tan trimmings.

B—The Neuville—A Genuine White Buckskin Semi-sport Pump with hand turned sole and Dolly heel. In all white or trimmed with black, green or gray.

C—The Colonial—A White Kidskin Dress Pump with hand turned sole and Louis XV heel.

D—The Zaza—A White Kidskin Dress Pump with four straps, hand turned sole and Louis XV heel.

E—The Richmond—A White Kidskin Sport Pump with ivory sole and Cuban heel. In all white or combined with blue, brown or green and black.

Second Floor



WOMEN'S and MISSES'

Colored Batiste and Cotton Crepe

Nightgowns

of a quality rarely offered

at 2.00

Such cool, sheer nightgowns, so daintily fashioned and so delicately tinted that they are a welcome relief on hot Summer nights. The cotton crepe models are daintily stitched in pastel colors or printed in soft colored flower designs—the batiste gowns are exquisitely tinted and embroidered in self or contrasting shades—Both styles are as fine and dainty as any feminine heart could wish.

All sizes: Some are in Special "Flapper" lengths.
Third Floor

MEN'S

Walking Sticks

Reduced to **2.95**

Formerly 5.00

As fine walking sticks as any man would want to carry—and in such wide variety you will find just what you want in the "twinkling of an eye." Green ebony, whangee, malacca, dogwood, step partridge and English ash are the woods, trimmed with sterling silver and horn ferules. *Street Floor*



WOMEN'S AND MISSES'

Cool Summer Blouses

At a Very Special Price Monday

2.95

Fine Net Blouses—so filmy and sheer that they are a delight to wear with sleeveless frocks and sweaters. Styled in just the model you will want, too, with round little Peter Pan collars, fine lace frillings and insertions, and delicate embroideries.

Jap Silk Blouses—The most refreshing and practical blouses possible for hot sultry days, they are so cool and fresh and launder so beautifully. In a Peter Pan model with tiny pleating, or in a delightful surplice tie-back style which is unusually becoming.

Third Floor

Voile Morning Frocks

Monday at 4.95

Reg. 5.95 *to* 7.95

Cool morning frocks in many smart models, some in surplice effect, others in straight-line or waist-line models. All sizes in the collection, but not in every model. *Third Floor*

WOMEN'S PURE THREAD

SILK SWEATERS

Monday—at the astonishingly low price of

13.50

Soft, rich sweaters of that heavy, lustrous quality which alone bespeaks *pure silk*. In Tuxedo models in either straight weave or block designs with revers, collars and cuffs of contrasting weaves. *Third Floor*

Ultra-Smart Summer Toggery for Women, Misses and Children

REDUCED FOR PROMPT CLEARANCE

Every item taken from our regular stock, made in the usual Saks thorough-going manner, and offered for immediate clearance at these remarkable prices.

All Sales Final—Nothing sent C.O.D., or on Approval.

Misses' Coats—*Reduced*

25.00 and 29.50 Sports Coats	15.00
19.75 and 25.00 Street Coats	10.00
39.50 to 49.50 Street Coats	20.00

Second Floor

Women's Wraps and Coats—*Reduced*

19.75 Sports Coats	7.95
19.75 to 29.50 Sports Coats	10.00
22.50 Knitted Capes	9.75
29.50 Knitted Sports Capes	15.00
29.50 to 35.00 Coats and Capes	18.75
45.00 to 55.00 Wraps and Coats	27.50
65.00 to 75.00 Wraps and Coats	45.00
85.00 to 95.00 Wraps and Coats	65.00

Fourth Floor

Women's and Misses' Bathing Suits

7.95 Surf Satin Bathing Suits Sizes 34 to 52	5.00

Fourth Floor

Infants' and Misses' Apparel—*Reduced*

.35 Long Cotton Hose—pink and blue	.19
1.75 Two-Piece Pajamas—sizes 8 to 16	1.25
1.75 Black Sateen Bloomers—sizes 12 to 16	.95
.50 Children's Cotton Skirts	.25
.85 Children's Union Suits	.50

Fourth Floor

Corsets and Brassieres—*Reduced*

3.00 Corsets	2.00
4.00 Corsets	2.50
6.00 to 8.50 Corsets	4.50
1.00 Brassieres and Bandeaux	.50
2.00 and 2.50 Brassieres and Bandeaux	1.00

Third Floor

Women's Frocks—*Reduced*

125.00 to 185.00 Dinner Frocks	79.50
98.50 Afternoon and Street Frocks	69.50
85.00 Canton Crepe Frocks	49.50
69.50 Georgette Crepe Frocks	29.50
35.00 to 49.50 French Hand-Made Frocks	18.50
18.50 to 25.00 Voile and Gingham Frocks	12.50
15.00 Satin Striped Voile Frocks	7.95

Fourth Floor

Women's and Misses' Skirts—*Reduced*

6.95 to 7.95 Cotton Tricotine and Gabardine Skirts	2.95
12.75 to 16.95 Linen Skirts	7.50
16.50 Blazer Striped Flannel Skirts	8.50
13.95 Satin Baronette Skirts	8.50
16.95 Fan-ta-si Skirts	12.75
22.75 Flannel Skirts	15.00

Fourth Floor

Tea Gowns and Negligees—*Reduced*
—mostly one of a kind, but every garment a most extraordinary value.

65.00 Tea Gowns	45.00
89.50 Negligees	60.00
182.50 Negligees	125.00
200.00 Negligees	135.00
137.00 Negligees	97.50
120.00 Negligees	80.00

Third Floor

Girls' Apparel—*Reduced*

4.95 Summer Frocks	1.50
3.50 Girls' Plaid Skirts	1.50
9.75 to 39.75 Girls' Coats	5.95 to 14.95

Second Floor

MEXICAN RAILWAYS FACE TIE-UP MONDAY

Obregon Insists on Wage Reduction, Which the Men Refuse to Accept.

MEXICO CITY, July 30 (Associated Press).—A deficit of 1,000,000 pesos monthly, coupled with the necessity of rehabilitating the generally deteriorated railway stock and roadbeds, demands the utmost economy on the national railways, President Obregon told newspaper correspondents last night. For that reason, he declared, the Government was standing firm and would make effective its 20 per cent. wage reduction for all railway employes drawing more than 100 pesos monthly, despite their strike threats. He also reiterated that there was no intention of rescinding the recent decree increasing the export taxes on petroleum.

The President's declarations relative to the railroads indicate that next Monday may see a general tie-up on all Federal-operated roads, inasmuch as the employes declare they are equally firm in their determination to strike on that date if the reduction is made effective. Several conferences have been held, but without result, and the various importing and exporting firms here were notified yesterday that it was possible no freight would be moving after 8 o'clock Monday morning.

President Obregon told the correspondents the international situation was unchanged.

There is but slight hope that Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution, providing for nationalization of oil and other natural resources, will receive consideration during the present session of Congress, according to statements made by leaders in the Chamber of Deputies to newspaper men last night. They added, however, that they believed the question would be taken up when the regular session opened next September.

Indications that the Liberal-Constitutionalist party still retains its majority in the Chamber of Deputies were seen last night as a result of the rollcall for the election of monthly officers. It was leaders of this party who were credited last Tuesday with declining to grant President Obregon's request for extraordinary powers in revising Article 27. This action was taken despite the fact that the party claimed Obregon as its leader.

Dispatches published in the United States to the effect that the Chamber of Deputies had refused the request, were denied by President Obregon. An investigation thereupon disclosed that no formal vote had been taken on the matter, as an informal canvass of the Liberal Constitutional Party, in control of the chamber, showed that a majority were against such action, and that the party leaders had adopted a resolution to that effect.

This action was said at the time to have caused a split between Obregon and his party, but political circles now understand that a reconciliation has been effected, and that within the next few days a resolution of "confidence" in the President will be proposed and probably adopted by the entire party.

Should this resolution be adopted, it would not necessarily mean, however, that President Obregon's request for extraordinary powers to adjust Article 27 would be granted, in the opinion of political circles.

CATCH TWO IN CHASE; SAVE $2,500 IN RINGS

Jeweler Fires Pistol as Negro Thieves Flee in Sixth Avenue —Policemen Capture Pair.

Quick action by Barnett Nemets, a jeweler at 680 Sixth Avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth Street, and Patrolmen Carey and Kelly of the West Thirtieth Street station, yesterday afternoon, resulted in the capture of two hold-up men and the recovery of $2,500 worth of rings.

Madison Johnson, 30 years old, of 14 West Forty-first Street, and James Dickerson, 23, who says he has no home, both negroes, entered the store about 3:30 and asked to see two rings.

"We picked up $3,000 on the races, Mr. Proprietor," Johnson is reported to have said, "and we seeks to leave it here. I want a ring for my wife and my friend wants a nice ring for his sweetheart."

Nemets produced two rings set with diamonds, and the men demanded a magnifying glass. Nemets said that he was suspicious of these would-be purchasers, and instead of getting his glass he seized his revolver under the showcase and straightened up in time to see the negroes running out the door with the rings.

"I ran after them, shouting and firing my gun in the air," Nemets said, "and they ran around the corner east into Thirty-ninth Street."

Patrolman Carey was standing across the avenue from the store when the shots were fired. Drawing his revolver, he fired into the air and pursued the bold negroes, who ran almost into the arms of Patrolman Kelly. Kelly grappled with the robbers, but one got away, only to be seized by Carey after a chase. The two negroes were held in Thirtieth Street station, charged with grand larceny.

WILL OPERATE ON SKULL TO END CRIMINALITY

Yale Medical Experts to Remove Piece of Bone That Makes Brooklyn Youth Bad.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, July 30.—Yale Medical School experts will try to turn Theodore Scanlon of Brooklyn from a criminal into a law-abiding man of normal mind by removing a piece of his skull which is pressing upon his brain.

Since he was injured by falling off a tree when a boy he has every Spring acted abnormally and criminally.

His latest escapade occurred in June, when he was accused of having stolen money order blanks and stamps at Jamaica, L. I.

His brother, John F. Scanlon, came here today from Brooklyn and in conference with the Federal authorities expressed his belief that the proposed operation would cure him of his occasional lapses. He has been committed to juvenile reformatories because of them.

The youth's parents are respected residents of Arlington, Mass.

Would Expand Spanish Wireless.

MADRID, July 30.—La Epoca urges the expansion of Spanish wireless services to South America by way of Teneriffe and Pernambuco. The newspaper asserts that English and American-owned cables between Spain and South America hinder Spanish commerce between Spain and the Latin-American countries.

Japanese Asks to Join Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The first application of a Japanese for membership in the Chicago Board of Trade was announced today. The application was filed on behalf of Jinosuki Minami, representing Suzuki & Co., an importing house.

Puts Value on Kansas Road.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Tentative valuations of railroads announced today by the Interstate Commerce Commission included the Wichita Union Terminal Railway (Kansas), $2,070,911.

Where There Is Justice, Co-operation, Economy and Energy, There Is Service

5th Avenue **James McCreery & Co.** *34th Street*

These Big August Sales Will Be in Progress Tomorrow—Savings on Every Purchase

Annual August Sale of McCreery Quality Linens

Reductions of 25% to 40%

McCreery stocks are constantly replenished and maintained at top notch by new imports from the world's finest linen marts, secured by extremely judicious orders at the very lowest possible price. Hence these exceptional values in our Annual August Sale.

Decorative Linens

Madeira Luncheon Sets, Hand Scalloped and Hand Embroidered, 13 pieces. formerly 7.50, set, **4.65**

Madeira Tea Napkins, Hand Embroidered Corners. formerly 9.50, doz., **6.75**

All pure Irish Linen Tea Napkins, hemstitched. formerly 6.00, doz., **4.25**

Hand Crochet Luncheon Sets, Irish Design, 13 pieces. formerly 10.00 set, **6.75**

5000 yds. All-Linen Scotch Crash Toweling, heavy quality. formerly 40c. yd., **25c**

Table and Bed Linens

Irish All-Linen Damask Table Cloths. each, **3.25, 4.25** and **5.25** formerly 5.00, 6.00 and 7.00

Irish All-Linen Damask Table Napkins to match. formerly 6.75 doz., **4.50**

All Pure Irish Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases, hemstitched.

Sheets, twin bed size.....pr., **10.50** formerly 20.00

Cases, size 22½ x 36 inches...pr., **2.50** formerly 4.50

All-Linen Scotch Damask Table Cloths. 70x70 inches, formerly 7.50, **4.65**; 70x88 inches, formerly 10.00, **5.85**; 70x106 inches, formerly 12.00, **7.25**

All-Linen Scotch Damask Table Napkins to match, size 22x22 inches, doz., **6.00** formerly 10.50

All-Linen Irish Table Damask, bleached, 70 in. wide, formerly 2.75, yd., **1.75**

(Second Floor)

Towels and Toweling

Hemmed Huck Towels, cotton. formerly 2.50 and 3.00, doz., **1.75** and **2.25**

Hemstitched Huck Towels, cotton. formerly 3.00 and 4.50, doz., **2.25** and **3.00**

All-Linen Irish Huck Towels, hemstitched. formerly 8.50, doz., **6.00**

All-Linen Scotch Huck Towels, hemmed. formerly 7.50, doz., **5.00**

Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed. formerly 4.50 to 7.50, doz., **3.00, 4.50 & 6.00**

3000 yds. Irish All Linen Glass Toweling, red or blue checks. formerly 50c., yd., **35c**

Annual August Sale of Oriental Rugs

These Rugs are much superior in quality to those offered at equal prices now or during the past year. The term "Master-Weaves of the Orient" has never been better exemplified than in this collection of fine Oriental Rugs.

Persian Arak Rugs

Room Sizes **275.00**

Wonderfully handsome silky Rugs at less than half former retail prices.

Persian Lelihan Rugs

Room Sizes **375.00**

Rugs of rare beauty which are worth several times their sale price.

200 Persian Mosul and Hall Rugs

Mosul Rugs, sizes about 3.6 x 6 ft.....**39.75** and **49.75**

Persian Hall Runners, 3.6 to 4 ft. wide x 8, 9 or 10 ft. long. **75.00**
Exceptionally fine quality.

Persian Mahal Rugs

Sizes 7.2x10.3 ft. to 9x12 ft.

175.00

Such Rugs as these have not been sold at this price in years.

A Group of Exquisite Chinese Rugs

225.00

9x12 ft. Other sizes at proportionately low prices for a limited time only.

McCreery Oriental Rugs Are All Master-Weaves of the Orient — *(8th Floor)*

August Sale BED COVERINGS

⅓ Less than regular

When prices are as low as these it is time to buy. The quality in every case is unquestionable. The housewife who is wise and thrifty will take immediate advantage of this sale and fill her winter bed covering needs at a time when she may secure the very best quality at lowest prices.

12.50 Pair, All-Wool New Plaid Blankets, double size, various colors; block plaid designs. pr., **7.25**

13.50 White California Blankets, double size, pink or blue borders, colored bindings to match border. pr., **8.95**

15.00 Gray Blankets, all-wool, extra size, weight and quality; colored borders. pr., **10.00**

4.00 Spreads, crochet, hemmed, heavy quality, Marseilles patterns; double size. each, **2.75**

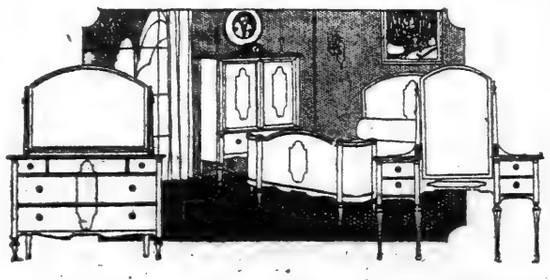
10.50 Marseilles Spreads, double size, raised designs, hemmed. each, **6.75**

6.00 Comfortables, neat figured designs; double size, cotton filled. each, **3.75**

(Second Floor)

Midsummer Sale of "Master-Made" Furniture

Every piece, every suite meets our quality requirements
Every price is now where you may buy with the assurance of saving money



Four-piece Louis XVI model Chamber Suite, *illustrated*, in Mahogany, including 50-inch Dresser, Chifforobe, Vanity Toilet Table and bow-end Bed. **347.50** formerly 575.00

Entire Stock Reduced 10 to 50%

Three-piece Tapestry Suite, with spring pillow arms.
Sofa.....formerly 150.00, **89.75**
Arm Chair.....formerly 89.50, **59.50**
Wing Chair.....formerly 75.00, **42.50**

Three-piece Suite, upholstered in fine cut Mohair, Sofa, Arm Chair and Wing Chair. formerly 595.00 **375.00**

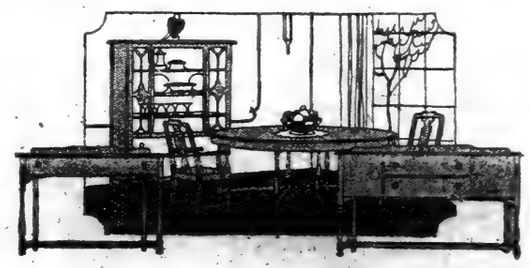


Solid Mahogany Drop Leaf Tea Wagon, *illustrated*, with silver drawer. formerly 59.50, **29.75**

Spinet Desk, *illustrated*, with side pockets. formerly 69.50, **39.75**



(Seventh Floor)



Ten-piece Solid Mahogany Dining Room Suite, *illustrated*, including 66-inch Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and side Tables, five side Chairs, and one Arm Chair. formerly 475.00, **295.00**

LASKER STILL SILENT ON MAIL LINE OFFER

Letter May Be on Way in Answer to Company's Request He Name Value of Seized Ships.

WASHINGTON NEXT TO SAIL

Maritime Papers Caustic and One Says "High-Handed Outrage Savors of Dirty Politics."

H. A. Searles, assistant to the President of the United States Mail Steamship Company, said last night that no reply had yet been received from the United States Shipping Board in response to the company's offer to buy the nine vessels which the board was compelled to return after their seizure. He added that he understood a letter from the board in Washington was on its way here and that by Monday "we may know where we stand."

He was certain that the steamship George Washington would sail under his company's colors next Wednesday. The steamship, if she gets away on schedule, will be the largest and fastest privately operated steamship to leave this port under American colors.

Pending decision by the Shipping Board on its future course in the controversy, shipping journals issued yesterday contained editorials commenting more or less caustically on the relations of the Mail Company with the Shipping Board. An example was the Marine Journal, which, after calling the seizure "a sad and grievous error," continued, in part, as follows:

"This high-handed outrage is so rank and so raw it savors of dirty politics. It savors of everything indecent and unfair. It is the most brazen example on record of the manner in which our Government slams American shipping every chance it gets. There's a nigger in the woodpile somewhere. It's a safe bet that the Shipping Board has lent itself to the grinding of somebody's axe. One of the functions of the Shipping Board is to assist shipowners and operators in distress. But for some mysterious and unaccountable reason the Shipping Board prefers to stab in the back the United States Mail Steamship Company.

"If the dose handed the United States Mail Steamship Company is a fair example of the policy of the new Shipping Board, we may as well throw up the sponge. Apparently the board was so thirsty for blood they were not satisfied with grabbing every ship, but they go to the offices of their intended victim and make the attempt to put them out on the street. American shipping needs assistance, not slaughter."

DETECTIVE ARRESTED IN HART DIVORCE CASE

Accompanied Wife to Husband's Home—Accused of Breaking Lock on Porch Door.

Efforts of Louis Hart, who says he is a private detective and who lives at 423 East Eighty-sixth Street, this city, to assist Mrs. Madge Fox Hart to get evidence against her husband, Max Hart, theatrical promoter and vaudeville booking agent, to be used in a suit for divorce which Mrs. Hart is bringing against her husband, landed Hart, the detective, yesterday morning in the Long Island City Police Court before Magistrate Harry Miller under a charge of burglary made by Hart, the promoter. Hart, the detective, said that he was no relation of either Hart, the promoter, or his wife. Magistrate Miller paroled the detective for examination on next Tuesday in the Flushing Police Court.

According to the statement of the parties, Mrs. Hart, who is separated from her husband and is living at Freeport, L. I., went to her husband's home on the Beverly Road, Douglas Manor, Douglaston, about 6 o'clock Saturday morning accompanied by Hart, the detective, and several other persons. They gained admission into the Hart home by a key which Mrs. Hart had. Hart, the husband, met them in the reception hall and demanded their business. Mrs. Hart explained her mission and then told Hart that he would have to accompany her to the Flushing Police Station. For an answer Hart turned to the telephone and calling the Flushing station asked for a policeman. Patrolman Smythy was sent to the house and then Hart announced that he wanted the detective arrested for burglary. He alleged that the detective had broken a lock on the porch screen door.

All of the parties accompanied the policeman to the Flushing Police Station, where they were sent to the Long Island City Police Court as there was no Magistrate sitting in Flushing. Hart, the husband, was accompanied to court by a striking young woman with blonde hair and a little child. The names of neither of these were mentioned in any of the proceedings.

At the Long Island City Police Court Mrs. Hart told the complaint clerk that she wanted to prefer a charge of adultery against her husband. Magistrate Miller decided that he would entertain the charge of burglary against the detective, but he would reserve decision on the application of Mrs. Hart until after he heard the testimony next Tuesday.

PRAYERS FOR SICK PRELATE

Chancery Asks That Bishop McDonnell Be Remembered in Masses.

An order sent from the chancery office to all the pastors of the diocese yesterday was taken as indicating that anxiety was felt by the church authorities for Bishop Charles E. McDonnell, the head of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn and Long Island, who is ill at Brentwood, L. I. The pastors were told that the prayers for the sick be said for Bishop McDonnell at all masses today and hereafter. The order was issued by Mgr. Kaupert, senior Vicar General.

Bishop McDonnell became seriously ill while at Rockledge, Fla., last Winter. He rallied and was able to return to Brooklyn in the late Spring. He had not fully recovered, however, and, to escape the heat of the Summer in the city, went to Brentwood.

Mgr. Kaupert said that messages from Brentwood had caused no alarm at the Bishop's residence.

SUIT FOR $5,500,000.

Owners of Patents Ask Damages From Submarine Boat Corporation.

The Submarine Boat Corporation was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday for $5,500,000 damages for breach of contract by M. E. Gillett & Son of Tampa, Fla.

The plaintiffs allege that they owned eight patents for the manufacture of sterilization machines for preserving cereals, and were organizing the Products Protection Corporation to manufacture the machines on a royalty basis when the complaint says the Submarine Boat Corporation agreed to manufacture the machines in lots of ten or less for $1,000 each, and at $2,000 each for more than ten, but failed to keep its agreement and caused the damage sued for.

Every Garment Is Unconditionally Guaranteed to Give Satisfactory Service

EST. RUSSEKS 1886

Any Purchase May Be Exchanged for Another Garment or Your Money Back

The Store of Fur Supremacy

RUSSEKS

FIFTH AVENUE

Between 34th & 35th Streets

To-morrow—Monday—Begins the Impressive

August Sale

OF

HIGH TYPE, SMART, SUPERIOR QUALITY

FURS

at prices that command attention at a time when every one knows that the rising costs of fine pelts will soon make it impossible for anyone to duplicate high character Fur Garments at anywhere near the low prices established in this impressive August Fur Selling Event.

SPECIAL

As An Instance of the Impressive Values In This August Sale.

ERMINE WRAPS $750

Not to be duplicated anywhere at the price. Individual Models of Newest Design, each an unusual and superior value.

The Great Importance Of This Fur Event

THERE never was a time in the history of Furs when the Industry has faced so evident a shortage of fine skins as at present,—and coming at a period when Fashion is featuring FURS as the FOUNDATION OF THE MODE for next season, this shortage of available high quality pelts is being strongly felt.

Preparation

With foresight born of EXPERIENCE—with our finger on the pulse of FASHION, and with our production facilities increased to meet a growing business, we have prepared for this impressive AUGUST FUR EVENT in a manner that will inspire immediate response.

For Russeks have assembled the greatest galaxy of NEW, SMART FASHIONS in FURS that will be seen anywhere.

THE VALUES ARE IMPRESSIVE.

THE LOW-LEVEL PRICES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

THE STYLES ARE OF DISTINCTIVE RUSSEK ORIGIN.

Our Guarantee

Our reputation for SERVICE and SATISFACTION is back of every purchase,—thus we UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEE every garment to give satisfactory wear.

Our Money Back Policy

"MONEY BACK IF YOU WANT IT"—is the time-honored principle of the House of Russek, and it is upon this firm-founded policy of FAIRNESS that we have built a reputation for SQUARE DEALING and SUCCESS.

This Is Your Opportunity

1— TO PURCHASE NOW, WITH A MODERATE DEPOSIT, AND RECEIVE DELIVERY LATER, IF DESIRED.

2— TO SEE THE MOST IMPRESSIVE EXHIBIT OF HIGH CHARACTER FURS WE HAVE EVER ASSEMBLED.

3— TO CHOOSE FROM A GREAT ASSORTMENT OF COATS, WRAPS AND CAPES OF AUTHENTIC NEXT SEASON DESIGNS.

4— TO CAREFULLY EXAMINE THE SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP IN EACH GARMENT.

5— TO OBSERVE THE ACCURATE AND UNIFORM MATCHING OF RICH, LUXURIOUS, SOFT PELTS.

6— TO COMPARE THE QUALITY AND PRICES AS EVIDENCE OF THE SAVINGS AND VALUES OFFERED IN THIS SALE.

7— TO SELECT YOUR NEW FURS FROM OUR INTERESTING COLLECTION OF FASHION CORRECT MODELS.

8— TO CONVINCE YOURSELF THAT THIS IMPRESSIVE AUGUST EVENT IS YOUR CHANCE TO MAKE A FUR INVESTMENT WORTH WHILE.

SPECIAL

As An Instance of the Impressive Values In This August Sale.

MINK WRAPS $695

Not to be duplicated anywhere at the price. 45 in. and 48 in. Models in advanced next Season's Designs

The Wonderful Furs In The August Sale

PLATINUM GRAY AM. BROADTAIL COATS $295
Individual Smart Sports Models, with Sable Squirrel Collar, Cuffs and Border

MOLE WRAPS & COATS $295
Several Smart Models, 45 in. long. The Price is Impressive.

HUDSON SEAL COATS $295
36 in. Models in a large Variety, with Skunk Collar and Cuffs.

HUDSON SEAL WRAPS $350
Your choice of Distinctive 45 in. Models, trimmed with Skunk.

MINK WRAPS COATS & CAPES . $995
Your choice of several original Styles of 45 in. Models from Selected Skins.

ALASKA SEAL COATS (U. S. Gov't Dye) $450
Russek-Original Models—40 in. Coats —Unusual Values, **Specially Priced.**

ALASKA SEAL CAPES (U. S. Gov't Dye) $895
Superior Values. Selected, Carefully Matched Skins. Trimmed with large Collar of Mink.

SQUIRREL WRAPS COATS & CAPES. $550
Your choice of luxurious Models of Superior Squirrel, Perfectly Matched.

PLATINUM GRAY CARACUL COATS, WRAPS & CAPES . . . $795 up
45 in. and 48 in. Models, trimmed with Fox, Squirrel or Kolinsky.

BLACK BROADTAIL CARACUL COATS . $795
48 in. Models of Foreign Dyed Flat Skins, with Kolinsky Collar and Cuffs.

HUDSON BAY SABLE WRAPS . $3500
45 in. Distinctive Models of Superior Sables, each Skin carefully selected.

ERMINE WRAPS . $1150
High Type Designs adapted from Imported Models and made from First Quality Skins.

48 IN. FRENCH SEAL WRAPS . . . $175

NAT. MUSKRAT COATS . . . *Special* $195

PACIFIC CO. SEEKS DIRECT JAPAN CABLE

Mackay Interests Apply to State Department for Right to Duplicate Present Line.

WOULD COST $15,000,000

Existing Service Is Overworked, Says Company Official—Line Now Splits at Guam.

The Commercial Pacific Cable Company, one of the Mackay interests, has filed with the State Department an application to duplicate its present cable to Japan provided satisfactory arrangements can be made with the Japanese Government, it was announced yesterday at the office of Clarence Mackay, 253 Broadway. This was in answer to a question as to what would be done now that Secretary Hughes has expressed the opinion that private enterprise should finance and construct whatever new cable facilities may be needed to connect the United States with the Far East via the Pacific Ocean.

It was stated yesterday that the Commercial Pacific Cable Company was prepared to go ahead with this work as soon as the State Department had acted favorably on the application for a landing license. The company already has let a contract for the construction of this cable. It will take about a year to build, and will cost about $15,000,000. An official said that the company would not be obliged to seek outside aid in financing the project.

If the Japanese Government refuses permission for a direct line from San Francisco to Tokio, such as is contemplated, the Mackay interests will build a line as far as Guam anyway, prallelling the present cable, where the line will connect with the Japanese imperial cable.

"There is urgent need for additional cable facilities to the Far East and we are only waiting word from the State Department to begin the work of building the new line," a Mackay official said. "The existing cable has reached the point of saturation and the situation must be remedied."

The present line of the Commercial Cable Company extends from San Francisco to the island of Guam by way of Hawaii and Midway Island. At Guam the cable splits one section running north to Tokio and the other northwest to Manila and Shanghai.

LEARNS OF DEATH SENTENCE

French Soldier Had Been Wrongly Condemned While a Prisoner.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 30.—The Marquis de Vogüé, attaché of the French Ministry of War, learned for the first time today he had been under sentence of death for over two years. Vogüé was the corporal of a squad of six soldiers shot for deserting their post in the Verdun Sector. He was captured by the Germans and condemned to death while a prisoner.

The shooting of the soldiers, it was ascertained some time ago, was a mistake and the bodies were excavated and buried with military honors.

The sentence revealed to Vogüé while testifying at a military inquiry into the affair to amend the report of the captain made on the false testimony of a Lieutenant will, of course, never be executed.

KILLS AND BURNS HUSBAND.

French Wife Disappears Month Later When Crime Is Discovered.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 30.—M. Dulac of the village of Grolier Charente disappeared June 6. His wife told all the neighbors that he had gone away to see a friend and she was very much surprised he did not come back.

On July 5 the police received an anonymous letter saying that a passerby had smelt the odor of burning flesh coming from the Dulac house on the afternoon of June 7. Yesterday the police found in the garden of the house ashes and bones and in the house some unburnt bones.

When they went to arrest the wife on a charge of killing and burning the husband she was not to be found.

SPANISH TROOPS HOLD OUT.

King Will Make Trip to Morocco, Madrid Papers Say.

MADRID, July 30.—Quiet prevails along the Spanish advanced posts about Melilla, Morocco, according to the latest official advices received here. General Navarro, whose troops were cut off from the main Spanish army in the recent fighting with tribesmen, has managed to get a dispatch through to General Berenguer, Spanish High Commissioner for Morocco, informing him that he is holding out behind the Monte Arruit fortifications, with plenty of ammunition and provisions. A column led by General Sanjurio, Spanish commander at Tetuan, has made a reconnoitring raid into the advanced Moorish positions outside Melilla.

Spanish aviators are reported to have discovered a large concentration of tribesmen not far from Melilla. They have large amounts of baggage.

The Madrid newspapers today report that King Alfonso will make a visit to Melilla to get details of the situation there at first hand.

NEW PATRIOTIC SOCIETY.

Army and Navy Institute to Stimulate Americanism.

To foster by means of a nation-wide educational movement the development of patriotic ideals and to establish rallying centres for activities tending to stimulate Americanism, a group of men have organized the Army and Navy Institute of America. An application for a charter for the institute has been filed in Albany, the incorporators including Rear Admiral Henry McL. P. Huse, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, DeWitt C. Wold Jr. and J. J. Humbert.

The institute will function in conjunction with the Army and Navy Club of America, which is to make its home in the former German Club at 112 West Fifty-ninth Street. It has been announced that the institute will take title to this building overlooking Central Park.

CUTS RENT IN WILMINGTON.

Tenants of Government-Owned Houses Get 15% Reduction.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 30.—A reduction of "about 15 per cent." in the rent of Government-owned houses and apartments here, to become effective Aug. 1, was announced today by C. M. Wanning, resident manager for the United States Shipping Board and the Liberty Land Company. Tenants taking advantage of the reduction would be required to sign new leases, he said.

The property, known as the Union Park Gardens project, contains about 800 houses and apartments. The average monthly rental now is approximately $41.

The Annual August Sale of

ORIENTAL RUGS

Begins Tomorrow

August 1921 finds us with the greatest collection of Oriental Rugs and the lowest prices in years. We have made such elaborate preparations for this Annual Sale that we know every lover of Orientals will be immensely impressed.

Astounding Values

Not only are the prices very low, but the rugs have exceptional beauty and quality. The collection includes handsome Persian, Turkish and Chinese Rugs, so rich in color, so fine in weave and so low in price, that you should see them immediately.

The Outstanding Feature of This Sale is a Group of Wonderful Persian, Turkish and Chinese

Room Size Rugs $195

Beloochistan Rugs, just 110 of these, below wholesale cost, **$19.50 and $29.50**

Kirmanshah Rugs, especially fine in quality, 4 x 6 feet, **$185**

3 x 5 feet, **$125**

Lilahan Dozar Rugs, specially heavy quality, 4½ x 6½, **$125, $150, $175**

We urge you to buy by comparison. We are certain that you will find these rugs in sizes 8 x 10 and 9 x 12 feet the finest shown at this price. There are many designs and colors, but we suggest that you see them now to have first selection, as they cannot last long at such a price.

FIFTH FLOOR

Persian Mahal Rugs, 9 x 12, **$295 and $345**

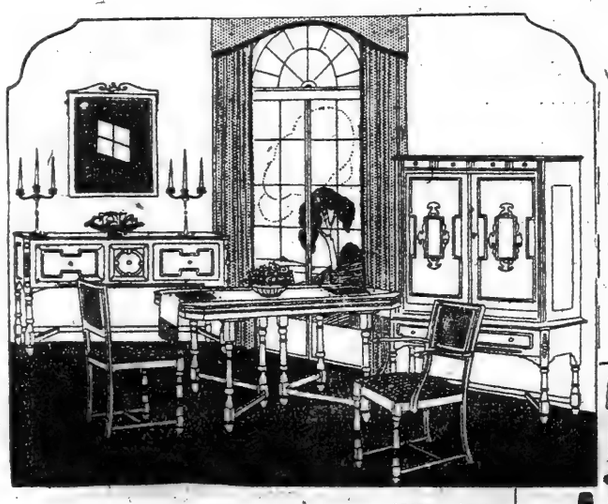
Chinese Rugs, 9 x 12, **$295 and $345**

Mosul Rugs, 3½ x 6 feet, **$37.50 and $45**

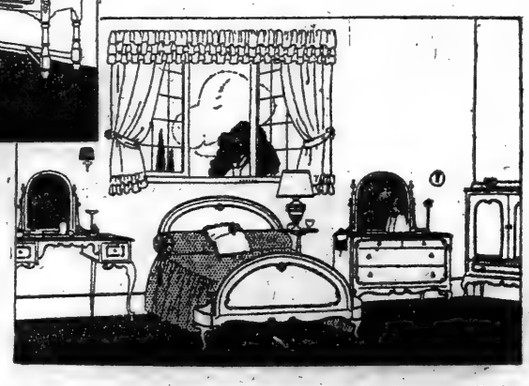
All other sizes, larger or smaller, are proportionately priced and included in this Sale.

Midsummer Sale of Furniture

Excellent Examples of Design *Superior Workmanship*



THE enthusiasm and attention this Great Sale is creating this year are certainly justified, as you will realize the minute you visit the Sixth Floor. This collection consists of a large special purchase from one of our regular manufacturers who was willing to sell at price concessions, as well as much of our regular stock very greatly reduced in price. It is a time for every one to buy, whether it be one piece or furniture for an entire home.



Above—Jacobean Dining Room Suite, in walnut, has 10 pieces, $750

Right—Queen Anne Bedroom Suite, in walnut, 6 pieces, $475

Living Room Furniture

A 2 piece tapestry suite,	$250
A 2 piece tapestry suite,	$440
A 3 piece damask suite in blue,	$465
A 3 piece tapestry suite,	$495
A 3 piece suite in blue silk velour,	$530
A graceful arm chair in tapestry,	$59.75
A large wing chair in tapestry,	$65
A 3 piece suite in fawn mohair,	$575

Dining Room Suites

A 10 piece Louis XVI. suite, in walnut,	$450
A 10 piece Queen Anne suite, in mahogany or walnut,	$495
A 10 piece Queen Anne suite, in mahogany	$500

Other Values

Mahogany Four-Poster Beds, full size, **$42.50 and $67.50**

Windsor Rockers, mahogany finish, **$11.75**

Windsor Arm Rockers, mahogany finish, rush seat, **$18.50**

Windsor Arm Rockers, mahogany finish, wooden seat, **$16**



This Solid Mahogany Spinet Desk is $40.

Bedroom Suites

A 4 piece Queen Anne suite, in mahogany,	$395
A 6 piece Louis XVI. suite, in mahogany,	$435
A 4 piece Louis XVI. suite, in ivory or mahogany,	$495
A 6 piece Louis XVI. suite, in walnut,	$575
A 6 piece Queen Anne suite, in walnut,	$775
A 6 piece Hepplewhite suite, in walnut,	$750



Right — Mahogany Four-Poster Bed, full size, $29.50

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE



August Sale of

FURS

This important Annual Sale opens its doors to-morrow on the most extensive assortments of furs we have been able to collect since before the war, and the prices are noticeably lower this year. All of the fashionable furs are here in hundreds of engaging new styles and we are listing a few of the items to give you some idea of the prices.

Natural Muskrat Sports Coats, **$115, $169.50**

Natural Raccoon Sports Coats, **$169.50, $225**

A Hudson Seal Coat, with long shawl collar and deep cuffs. 36-inch length . . **$237.50**

A Hudson Seal Coat, with skunk or natural beaver collar and cuffs, **$265**

A Hudson Seal Coat, 40-inch length, **$265**

Skunk collar and cuffs, **$295**

A Hudson Seal Wrap, with plain or contrasting fur collar, **$425, $465, $525**

Black Caracul Coats with skunk or Australian opossum collars and cuffs, . . . **$245**

Scarves, in skunk, 2-skin animal scarves, fancy tie scarves, shawl collar scarves, . . **$39.50**

Fox scarves, pointed, black, brown, taupe, **$39.50, $49.50**

Furs purchased during this Sale will be stored without obligation until November First.

FOURTH FLOOR

Don't Miss This!

One-Strap Pumps, $8.75

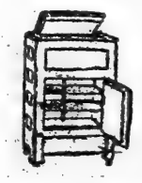
Whether you spend the summer in town or country, you always need this type of smart pump to wear with a dark suit or dress for street or motoring. They have one strap and are in dark mahogany leather with perforated vamp, military heel, and well tailored lines. This price will sell them rapidly, so we advise an early shopping trip.

SECOND FLOOR

A Hot Weather Value!

Refrigerators $13.50

A small price for a large value. An excellentrefrigerator for the apartment limited in space. Made especially for Lord & Taylor. 27 inches wide, 17 inches deep and 42 inches high and has a 75 pound ice capacity.



SEVENTH FLOOR

Third Floor Attractions

A trip to the Third Floor these days will convince you that here are really smart things to wear as inexpensively priced as they could possibly be.

Misses' Paris Frocks, $25

Undeniably French are these lovely organdies in the delightful shades that the French alone seem able to procure. Heretofore these frocks have been much higher in price. Sizes, Misses 14 to 20.

New Tailored Blouses $9.75 to $15

You will be delighted with these new styles in Dura Soie, Radium, crepe de Chine and Men's wear crepe.

Stunning Suits Are Now Only $45

We have collected our most select tailored suits of tricotine, twill cord, Canton crepe and Roshanara crepe to sell at this absurdly low price.

THIRD FLOOR

Extraordinary!

Velour Portieres, $26.75 A Pair

Rich, colorful velour portieres, such as we have had in past seasons at a much higher price. This price is introduced now so that you can save a great deal and be ready for your Fall decorating.

Each portiere is beautifully made with hand-sewed hems and French open edges, 7 feet 9 inches long, 52 inches wide—larger than the average portiere. Many combinations of beautiful shades.

FIFTH FLOOR

August Sale of

Blankets and Comfortables

Everything in Stock at a Reduced Price

All-Wool White Blankets—with pink and blue borders and ribbon binding.

Single size **$10.50**

Double size **$12.00**

Downy Comfortables—carded cotton filled, with attractive flowered silk mull centers and mercerized nainsook borders in pink, blue, rose, lavender, green and tan, **$4.75**

All-Wool Plaid Blankets—in blue, rose, tan, grey—excellent quality.

Single size **$8.25**

Double size **$12.00**

All-Wool-Filled Comfortables—covered with a fine grade of plain nainsook in lovely shades of blue, rose, lavender, tan, **$6.50**

SECOND FLOOR

See Our Other Advertisement in The World and The Tribune

AT 44TH ST. THEATRE

Performance Follows Prosecutor's Opinion That Exhibition Is Legal Here.

HAYWARD WON'T INTERFERE

Women and Pastor Are Among the Small Group of Spectators at the First Showing.

With no State law barring them from the screen here, the official motion pictures of the Dempsey-Carpentier battle at Jersey City on July 2 were shown at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre yesterday afternoon and last night, and unless some way is found to prevent their exhibition the pictures will be shown daily from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M., Sundays included, at an admission fee of $1 plus a 10-cent tax.

The plans of Tex Rickard and F. C. Quimby, who produced the films, to exhibit them a week ago were halted by Federal prosecution under the statute forbidding the transportation of prize-fight films from one State to another. The Federal case was closed, however, when Rickard and Quimby admitted their guilt and paid the $1,000 fine imposed by Judge Sheppard, who declared that he thought the Federal law an undue interference with the State's police powers.

The decision to show the pictures yesterday was reached when the promoters learned from their attorneys that according to an opinion given to Acting District Attorney Joab H. Banton by the Appeal Bureau of the Prosecutor's office they would not be violating the laws of the State. The opinion was submitted to the Acting District Attorney as a result of a complaint by John S. Sumner, Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, who contended that the showing was in violation of the State laws in that it tended to the corruption of the youth.

Hayward Not to Act.

United States District Attorney William Hayward said last night that prosecution by the Federal authorities was limited solely to the transportation of films over a State line, and that he would take no further action.

"I went as far as the law goes, prosecuted and obtained a conviction," Colonel Hayward said. "I am inclined to agree with Judge Sheppard that the Federal prize-fight film law is an interference with the police powers of the State. It would be different if these pictures could be classed as obscene, but they cannot. Rickard and Quimby may be prosecuted again, however, if they transport the films out of New York State. Congress, of course, might take some action, either by altering the present statutory prohibition or by repealing it."

The doors of the Forty-fourth Street Theatre were thrown open promptly at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but few persons knew that the showing would take place. No newspaper advertisements appeared and the big electric sign announcing the pictures in front of the theatre was not lighted until last evening. The word was passed through the Times Square district, however and about 300 persons witnessed the exhibition of the picture in the course of the afternoon. Last night, when the sign was lighted, the crowd was somewhat larger.

Pastor Among Spectators.

The first man to purchase an admission ticket was the Rev. Richard H. Knopp of the Church of the New Jerusalem, Atlanta, who was accompanied by his wife. He explained to Tom North, assistant to Quimby, according to the latter, that he had missed the actual fight, but had decided if possible, not to miss the film version.

"He came out saying it was a great film and went away saying he would return to see it again tonight," said North.

A reporter who visited the Forty-fourth Street Theatre at 6 o'clock found seven women in an audience which had swindled by then to thirty persons.

The film story, from the arrival of Carpentier in this country to the knockout in the fourth round and one or two later scenes, is reeled off in exactly one hour. Dempsey and Carpetier are shown going through their training stunts at Atlantic City and Manhasset, respectively. This includes rope skipping, bag punching, chest weight and other exercises and sparring in the ring.

One or two views are shown of the vast crowd in the arena and of the preliminaries and then the rapid four rounds between Dempsey and Carpentier is seen through the eyes of a normal and then through a special telephoto lens, which brings the action even closer than the fifty-foot range of the normal lens. The producers found that the "slow motion" pictures of the fight proved uninteresting because they were too slow, so only a glimpse of the fighting is had under the reduced timing. The audience, however, sees each round twice, the second time in "close-up."

Those who watch closely will see Dempsey groggy in the famous second round, in which Carpentier had his greatest and only chance. Dempsey is shown knocked nearly off his feet as he backed away. He recovered quickly, however, and dropped into a clinch and ended the round fighting as aggressively as before. His terrific infighting is brought out in detail in the third round, but the blows that brought the first knockdown and then the knockout in the last round are seen only in their effect, so quickly were they delivered.

Plan Continuous Show.

"We plan to give a continuous performance every day," Tom North said, in the absence of Quimby. "We look for a packed theatre as soon as the public learns that the pictures are being shown."

Commenting upon a report yesterday that the Pathe News had taken pictures of the Dempsey-Carpentier bout and that they might be shown in this city, Elmer R. Pearson, director of exchanges of the Pathe Exchange, Inc., 35 West Forty-fifth Street, in a statement said:

"It is true that the Pathe News photographed the actual fight between Dempsey and Carpentier. Ten camera men, directed by Emanuel Cohen, editor of the Pathe News, were stationed in a building adjoining the arena from which they could easily turn their cameras on the ring. Arrangements had been made to photograph the fight, but the police interfered at the eleventh hour and prevented this. By what right or authority the police interfered at all has never been made clear.

"The police believed that there were no camera men in the building after they had ushered the Pathe News photographers to the street. In this judgment they erred, for on the top floor of the building Mr. Cohen had stationed a camera man, whose machine was equipped with a seventeen-inch telephoto lens, which commanded a perfect focus on the ring.

"Pathe has not determined as yet what action it will take regarding the issuance of The Pathe News fight pictures."

$10,000 GEM THEFT IN HOTEL

Man Friend of Atlantic City Guest Also Being Sought.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 30.—Articles of jewelry valued at $10,000 are listed at Police Headquarters as having been stolen from Mrs. Flo Morrison of Washington, a guest at the La Marne Hotel.

Coincident with the disappearance of the jewelry it was noted that Alexander Roslin, friend of Mrs. Morrison, also left the hotel. Roslin is believed to have made arrangements to leave the country, and all ports are being watched. A description of the missing man has been sent broadcast.

Do You Know?
Cost of Doing Business
"Cost of Product"
"Profit"
On Every Dollar of Business You Do.

If you do not, you are losing money and do not know it. A simple, easy, correct and right way to know. Explains and makes plain every point and detail from any and every angle and if you do not know and apply exactly the three fractional parts and understand the time relationship they bear to the whole unit of right business, you do not know the right system of doing business and do not know

What Percent Is Profit?
What Percent Is Cost of Doing Business?
What Percent Is Cost of Goods?

For the largest or smallest retailer, wholesaler or manufacturer. Pamphlet sold only postpaid on receipt of 50 cents, and if for any reason you are not perfectly satisfied, return and your money shall be refunded without any question whatever. R. J. H. Smith, 310 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

We Have No Branch Stores Anywhere
LIKLY LUGGAGE CO. INC.
AMERICA'S GREATEST LUGGAGE CORNER
Madison Avenue, Corner 34th Street

Continued All This Week
Clearance
of our Entire Stock of
Fine Luggage
Every Trunk, Bag, Suit Case and Hat Box
Will Be Closed Out at Sacrificing Prices



Actual Value $65.00
Reduced to 37.50

Wardrobe Trunks 37.50
Made on three-ply and basswood, solid bulge top, all round edge, covered with black vulcanized fibre, heavy gray vulcanized fibre binding, heavy brassed trimmed, riveted, polished brass Excelsior spring lock, brass lever bolts, fancy cloth lined throughout, double nickel extension bars riveted in, has three princess, six combination suit and three overcoat three-ply veneer hangers, shoe pockets, laundry bag, combination slat retainer, chiffonier side arranged into five compartments, lower compartment has lady's hat form, top drawer divided into three small compartments.

STEAMER TRUNKS 28 inches only	Reduced to Value to $15.00	7.75
WARDROBE TRUNKS Values to $50.00	Reduced to	29.75
DRESS TRUNKS Values to $37.50	Reduced to	14.75
SUIT CASES 22-24-26-28 inches Values to $12.50	Reduced to	5.00
FITTED SUIT CASES Values to $29.50	Reduced to	19.75
HAT BOXES Values to $12.50	Reduced to	5.00
SOLE LEATHER BAGS Values to $27.50	Reduced to	9.75

Mail Orders Filled. None Sent C. O. D.
No Money Refunded

Sale at Madison Avenue Corner 34th Street

Established 1896
Max Fertig
The Lace Store of New York
30 East 34th Street
Opposite Altman's
An Extraordinary Purchase of
Real Laces
Enables us to place them on
Sale
At Unheard of Low Prices
FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY ONLY
REAL FILET LACES—Edges and Insertions
½ Inch ..... 13c Yard ¾ Inch ..... 22c Yard
1½ Inch ..... 55c Yard 3 Inch ..... 95c Yard
5 Inch....$1.50 Yard
REAL IRISH LACES—Edges, Insertions, Beadings
These Irish Laces are of the finest quality
Picot and Beadings, 9c Yard 1 Inch 50c Yard
1 to 1½ Inch, 58c to 1.00 Yard 2 Inch 1.50 Yard
5 Inch....2.50 Yard
REAL VALENCIENNES LACE, ½ Inch, 35c Yard
Our Prices Are Always Less

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Page 7, Section 2.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
364-366-368 Fifth Ave. NEW YORK — At 46th Street PARIS

Our New Address in the Autumn
Fifth Avenue at 56th and 57th Streets—

As the time for the *removal* to our *New Building* further uptown *draws nearer*, the *reductions* become *more drastic*.

Every Fur Coat, Wrap or Fur Neckpiece (including the new models and pelts for Autumn as displayed at the recent Fur Fashion Show)—Every Gown and Dress—Every Wrap, Suit and Coat—Every Blouse, Sweater—Every Paris Novelty, Every Bag and Every Hat **must be closed out** before **we move.**

Former costs and values are being utterly disregarded in our desire to finally clear our wardrobes of remaining Fashions, many of which are so advanced in style that they will be fashionable and serviceable for wear well into the Autumn.

HALF and LESS former prices rule—although in some instances they run to as low as a THIRD their normal value.

These prices indicate the trend of things, but you should at least do yourself justice by seeing them.

Gowns and Dresses

40 Summer Cotton Frocks ..... at $25 (*Formerly to $55*)
50 Summer Cotton Frocks ..... at $45 (*Formerly to $135*)
42 Street and Afternoon Dresses ..... at $55 (*Formerly to $125*)
85 Street and Afternoon Dresses ..... at $75 (*Formerly to $185*)
75 Street and Afternoon Dresses ..... at $95 (*Formerly to $225*)
15 Cloth Street Dresses ..... at $55 (*Formerly to $135*)
15 Cloth Street Dresses ..... at $75 (*Formerly to $185*)
15 Cloth Street Dresses ..... at $95 (*Formerly to $195*)
21 Evening Gowns ..... at $55 (*Formerly to $145*)
27 Evening Gowns ..... at $75 (*Formerly to $185*)
32 Evening Gowns ..... at $95 (*Formerly to $225*)

Hats

45 Street, Sport and Semi-Dress Hats ..... at $7.50 (*Formerly $15 to $25*)
50 Street, Sport and Semi-Dress Hats ..... at $10 (*Formerly $20 to $30*)
35 Dressy Midsummer Hats ..... at $15 (*Formerly to $45*)

Bags

27 Sterling Framed Silk Bags ..... $25 to $45 (*Formerly to $75*)
20 Taffeta Bags ..... at $15 to $25 *Sterling and 14k Gold Frames* (*Formerly to $65*)
30 Novelty Vanity Imports ..... at $10 (*Formerly to $25*)
15 Velvet Bags—
Enamel and Sterling Mounted ..... at $20 to $35 (*Formerly to $75*)

Tailored and Costume Suits

12 Sport Suits—*Jersey and Knitted Fabrics* ..... at $25 (*Formerly $65 to $100*)
27 Tailored Suits—*Checks, Twills, Homespuns* ..... at $35 (*Formerly $65 to $135*)
31 Tailored Suits—*Tricotine, Twill and Checks* ..... at $45 (*Formerly $85 to $135*)
25 Costume Suits—*Twill and Canton Crepe, two and three piece effects* ..... at $95 (*Formerly $245 to $350*)

Coats and Coat Wraps

82 Sport Coats and Capes ..... at $25 (*Formerly $58 to $95*)
4 Satin and Canton Crepe Day Coats ..... at $35 (*Formerly to $95*)
12 Satin and Canton Crepe Day Coats ..... at $45 (*Formerly $85 to $150*)
9 Day Coats and Capes ..... at $45 (*Formerly $85 to $150*)
17 Day Coats and Capes ..... at $65 (*Formerly $125 to $195*)

Blouses

100 Lingerie and Batiste Blouses ..... at $7.50 (*Formerly to $15*)
100 Batiste and Voile Blouses—frilled and lace trimmed effects ..... at $8.75 (*Formerly to $20*)
75 French Handmade Blouses ..... at $15 (*Formerly to $35*)
26 Costume Blouses, *suit shades* ..... at $20 (*Formerly to $70*)

Sweaters

50 Wool Slip-ons, Coat Styles ..... at $10 *In Roman striped effects, Chiffon, Alpaca and Shetland Wool, mostly bright Summer shades.* (*Formerly to $20*)
75 Wool Slip-ons, with and without sleeves ..... at $5 (*Formerly $10*)
11 Silk Slip-ons, *mostly Summer shades* ..... at $35 (*Formerly to $50*)

Rich Furs

Fur Coats and Wraps

1 Leipzig Dyed Broadtail Wrap (48 in. length) ..... at $2500 (*Formerly to $5,500*)
1 Natural Mink Cape (48 in. length) ..... at $1800 (*Formerly $4,500*)
1 Kolinsky Cape (48 in. length) ..... at $1350 (*Formerly $3,500*)
1 Genuine Alaska Seal Wrap (48 in. length) at $875 (*Formerly $1,900*)
1 Dark Blue Squirrel Wrap ..... at $875 (*Formerly $1,800*)
1 Kolinsky Wrap (42 in. length) ..... at $500 (*Formerly $1500*)
1 Scotch Mole Wrap (45 in. length) ..... at $450 (*Formerly $875*)
1 Scotch Mole Cape (45 in. length) ..... at $485 (*Formerly $950*)
1 Hudson Seal Wrap (42 in. length) ..... at $395 (*Formerly $875*)

Fur Neck Scarfs

2 Natural Russian Sable Scarfs ..... at $95 (*Formerly to $225*)
3 Natural Russian Sable Scarfs ..... at $150 (*Formerly to $295*)
2 Natural Tipped Russian Sable Scarfs ..... at $150 (*Formerly to $295*)
2 Natural Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs ..... at $95 (*Formerly to $250*)
2 Natural Cross Fox Scarfs ..... at $75 (*Formerly to $150*)
10 Odd Scarfs ..... at $25 *Fox, Lynx, Taupe Caracul, Gray Squirrel, Mink, Civet Cat, Alaska Seal* (*Formerly to $85*)
3 Amber Fox Scarfs ..... at $35 (*Formerly $125*)
2 White Fox Scarfs ..... at $38 (*Formerly $95 to $135*)

Fur Day Coats and Sport Coats

1 Choice Dark Natural Raccoon ..... at $295 (*Formerly $550*)
3 Hudson Seal Coats (36 inch) ..... at $350 (*Formerly $750*) Beaver and Squirrel Collar and Cuffs
1 Natural Raccoon Coat ..... at $195 (*Formerly $350*)
1 Natural Squirrel Coat ..... at $375 (*Formerly $750*)

Our Apparel Sections are of particular interest to those who shop for smartest modes at lowest prices.

Store Open 9 to 5.

HEARN

FOURTEENTH STREET Established 1827 WEST OF FIFTH AVE.

August Sale Begins Tomorrow Monday, August 1st

Meeting New-Condition Prices in

Our 29th Annual August Sale

Farsighted buying for cash brings to our customers quality merchandise at sale prices that meet the new conditions

Of Special Interest to Housekeepers, Hotel Proprietors and Others

Following Sale Specials for Both Monday and Tuesday

Sale Departments Include
BLANKETS, PILLOWS, QUILTS
COMFORTABLES, TICKINGS
DECORATIVE LINENS, MUSLINS
SHEETS, PILLOW CASES
FLANNELS

Sale Departments Include
LINENS, TOWELS, TOWELINGS
CURTAINS, RUGS
SILVERWARE,
DRAPERIES, SHADES, Etc.
CUTLERY, SOAPS

29th Annual August Sales

HEARN LINENS

Linens Are Still Scarce

No raw materials are coming from Russia, which formerly supplied two-thirds of the World's Flax. Manufacturers are today, in many instances, selling linens below cost—so the supposition is that prices of linens must advance, certainly they will not go any lower.

The merchandise offered in this Sale is the reliable, staple kinds, you will be proud to own, no slazy undesirable linens here at any price.

Our Advice is—Buy Now at August Sale Prices.

Heavy Quality Bleached Linen Damask Pattern Cloths—size 68x68—were $5.95—Sale, **3.44**

70 in. Heavy Quality Bleached Linen Damasks—good patterns—were $2.95. Sale, yd., **2.20**

Napkins to Match—size 22x22—were $8.95— Sale, dozen, **6.45**

20 in. All Linen Damask Napkins—Size 20x20—were $6.00. Sale, dozen, **4.40**

70 in. Bleached Union Linen Damask—long wearing quality—were $2.50. Sale, yd., **1.92**

Bleached Linen Damask Pattern Cloths—Size 70x70—were $6.50— Sale, **4.73**

Size 70x88—were $8.50— Sale, **5.94**

Size 70x106—were $9.95— Sale, **7.16**

Napkins to Match—22x22—were $8.95— Sale, dozen, **6.60**

Bleached H. S. Linen Damask Sets—cloth—size 66x86—1 doz. H. S. napkins—were $23.75. Sale, **16.77**

Bleached Mercerized Damasks—heavy close woven—64 in. wide—were .68. Special Sale, yd., **.45**

70 in. Heavy Mercerized Damasks—were .97. Sale, yd., **.78**

H. S. Mercerized Damask Cloths—70x70—were $3.50. Sale, **2.75**

70x90—were $3.95. Sale, **3.00**

Bleached Mercerized Damask Lunch Cloths—H. S. and scalloped—were $1.25. Sale, **.94**

Mercerized Damask Napkins—18x18—were $1.95. Sale, doz., **1.28**

24 in. Heavy Quality Bleached Linen Damask Napkins—were $11.95. Sale, dozen, **7.94**

TOWELINGS

Substantial Kinds At August Sale Prices

Cotton Dish and Glass Toweling—colored borders—were .16 Sale, yd. **.11**

All Linen Crash Toweling—splendid value—for dish towels—were .28 Sale, yd. **.18**

Heavy All Linen Crash Toweling—for rollers and dish towels—red borders only—were .40 Sale, yd. **.24**

All Linen Glass Check Toweling—red and blue checks—fine close quality were .46 Sale, yd. **.31**

Union Linen Sheets (part cotton)—72x100 inches—splendid wearing quality—were $11.97 pair Sale, pair **8.36**

Pure Linen Pillow Cases—size 22½x36 inches—were $3.97 pair Sale, pair **2.59**

Birdseye Diapering (Blue Diamond Brand)

18 inches—were $1.62 Sale **1.26**
20 inches—were $1.75 Sale **1.38**
22 inches—were $1.89 Sale **1.50**
24 inches—were $2.18 Sale **1.62**
27 inches—were $3.34 Sale **1.76**
30 inches—were $2.50 Sale **1.93**
10 yards to a piece.

See Today's World, Herald or Tribune for August Sale Values in Towels

29th Annual August Sales

Muslins-Sheets-Pillow Cases

Thrifty housekeepers wait for our August Sales because they know the prices represent extraordinary savings, without lessening standard of qualities.

36-IN. BLEACHED MUSLINS—soft finish—the cheapest we have sold this grade of muslin in about five years—was .12½ yard—for this Sale **9¾**

Limit 80 yards. No Mail or Phone Orders.

Heavy Unbleached Muslins—37 inches wide—were .11½ **7½**
Limit 30 Yds. No Mail or Phone Orders.

Extra Heavy Unbleached Muslins—40 inches wide—were .16 Sale **9¾**
No Mail or Phone Orders.

Standard Quality Sheetings

BLEACHED		UNBLEACHED.	
42 inches wide—were .33	Sale .23	45 inches wide—were .33	Sale .23
45 inches wide—were .35	Sale .26		
50 inches wide—were .38	Sale .30		
54 inches wide—were .43	Sale .33	54 inches wide—were .38	Sale .30
63 inches wide—were .45	Sale .34	63 inches wide—were .43	Sale .33
72 inches wide—were .49	Sale .38	72 inches wide—were .45	Sale .34
81 inches wide—were .54	Sale .41	81 inches wide—were .49	Sale .38
90 inches wide—were .58	Sale .44	90 inches wide—were .54	Sale .41

No Mail or Phone Orders.

Sheets and Pillow Cases

An important August Sale Feature is this great purchase of sheets and pillow cases. These sheets and pillow cases, of soft finish muslin, are of standard quality, but for trade reasons we cannot mention name—they are marked only with the size.

PILLOW CASES—Hemmed.		PILLOW CASES—Hemstitched.	
42x36 inches—were .35	Sale .25	42x36 inches—were .40	Sale .28
45x36 inches—were .37	Sale .27	45x36 inches—were .42	Sale .29
SHEETS—Hemmed.		**SHEETS—Hemstitched.**	
54x90 inches—were .98	Sale .81		
54x99 inches—were $1.18	Sale .87		
63x90 inches—were $1.14	Sale .87	54x90 inches—were $1.08	Sale .87
63x99 inches—were $1.32	Sale .98	54x99 inches—were $1.28	Sale .94
72x90 inches—were $1.26	Sale .98	72x90 inches—were $1.36	Sale 1.06
72x99 inches—were $1.44	Sale 1.07	81x90 inches—were $1.54	Sale 1.14
72x108 inches—were $1.57	Sale 1.18	81x99 inches—were $1.67	Sale 1.24
81x90 inches—were $1.44	Sale 1.07	81x108 inches—were $1.74	Sale 1.29
81x99 inches—were $1.57	Sale 1.18	90x90 inches—were $1.67	Sale 1.24
81x108 inches—were $1.64	Sale 1.24	90x108 inches—were $1.84	Sale 1.36
90x90 inches—were $1.57	Sale 1.18		
90x99 inches—were $1.64	Sale 1.24		

Size before hemming. No Mail or Phone Orders.

Important August Sale reductions on Will Wash Heavier Mohawk, Dwight Anchor, Utica, Wamsutta and New Bedford sheets and cases.

See Today's Herald for August Sale Values in Spreads, Etc.

29th Annual August Sales

CUTLERY

Now is the time to stock up on needed household cutlery of all kinds.

Rogers 1881 Steel Knives and Forks—celluloid handles—set of 6 knives and 6 forks—were $7.50 Sale **5.57**

Bread and Meat Knives—fine American steel, cocobola handles—were .78 Sale **.50**

Steel Knives and Forks—cocobola handles—set of 6 knives and 6 forks—were $2.87 Sale **1.93**

Pearl Handle Serving Pieces—with sterling silver ferrule—gravy ladles, berry spoon, cold meat forks, pie servers and cake servers—were $1.07 Sale **.79**

Paring Knives—ebony and cocobola handles—imported steel—were .25 Sale **.15**

Carving Sets—3-pieces; Sheffield steel, celluloid handles, in lined cases—were $5.97—Sale **3.18**

Fine Steel Scissors—embroidery, buttonhole, stork manicure and sewing styles—3½ to 6 in. were .75 and .97 Sale **.50**

Steel Shears—full nickel finish—6½ to 8 in.—were $1.25 Sale **.72**

Gillette Razors—khaki case—12 blades—were $5.00. Sale **1.78**

29th Annual August Sales

Soaps and Other Household Needs

At prices that will pay you to buy in quantities.

35 cts. Kirk's Juvenile Toilet Soap—3 cakes in box **.24**

8 ct. Cake Lily Bud Soap Sale **6¼**

12 ct. Cake Stanley's Nursery Castile **7½**

12 ct. Cake Stanley's Peroxide Bath **7½**

Armour's Fair Skin—were .30 Sale **.21**

35 ct. Box Kirk's Juvenile Toilet Soaps—3 cakes in box. Sale **.24**

50 ct. Box Kirk's Omnibus Toilet Soap—3 cakes in box Sale **.33**

25 ct. Box Fancy Toilet Soap—3 cakes in box—Stanley's, Armour's, and Kirk's. Sale **.17**

18 ct. Box, 3 Cakes, Armour's, Stanley's Fancy Toilet Soap Sale **.15**

10 ct. Cake Jap Rose Glycum Soap Sale **8**

15 ct. Bar Excello Floating Big Bath Soap **8½**

10 ct. Cake Stanley's Pine Tar or Peerless Bath Soap—Sale **6½**

10 ct. Cake Armour's Venetian Bath Soap Sale **7½**

10 ct. Cake Armour's Broadway Bath Soap Sale **6½**

7 ct. Hearn Borax Laundry Soap Sale **4½**

8 ct. Hearn Mottled Laundry Soap Sale **4½**

70 ct. Box Stanley's Pompadour Bouquet Toilet Soap—3 cakes in box Sale **.44**

5 ct. Roll Bob White Toilet Paper Sale, 6 for **.20**

$1.23 Large Bar Olive Oil Castile Soap—average 4-lb. bar. Sale **.74**

36 ct. Large Bar White Castile Sale **.23**

Midsummer Specials

White Dress Fabrics

36-inch Longcloths—10-yd. piece
were $1.68 **1.18**
were $1.88 **1.48**
were $2.18 **1.97**
were $3.00 **2.35**
were $3.20 **2.68**

Hearn Goodwear Longcloths—10-yd. piece..... Special **2.97**

36-In. Nainsooks—10-yd. piece
were $2.28 **1.88**
were $3.18 **2.60**
were $3.97 **2.88**
were $4.25 **3.78**

36-in. Cambrics—were .18 yd. **.12½**

36-in. Nainsooks—were .18 **.12½**

Hearn Goodwear Cambrics—special **.25**

Hearn Goodwear Poplin—special **.58**

32-in. Shirting Madras—were .78 **.58**

40-in. Chiffon Voiles—were .88 **.58**

Underwear Crepe—for bloomers, nightdresses, etc.—were .30 **.20**

40-in. Organdies **.20**

Women's Light Weight CORSETS

Models that are just right for Summer wear.

Coutil Corsets—light weight—medium and low bust—embroidery and lace trimmed—sizes 19 to 30 in the lot—were $3.00 and $3.50 **1.84**

Brassieres and Bandeaux—of mesh or firm material—various styles in the lot—were $1.50 **1.24**

29th Annual August Sale

BLANKETS

These Blankets were specially made of highest grade wool, borders and bindings were carefully selected, so that offerings are the best to be found anywhere and are in unusual variety—they are not to be confused with the "Blanket Sales elsewhere" that are composed of odds and ends. They are in full assortment of most desirable kinds.

The Cotton Blankets in this Sale are made by one of the highest class mills.

Jacquard Comfortable Traveling Rugs and Handsome Indian Blankets—also bath robe blankets—cord sets included—eiderdown finish, variety color combinations—full size—were $7.95 Sale **5.50**

Jacquard Comfortable Blankets and Bath Robe Blankets with cord sets included—also plaid blankets—full size—variety handsome color combinations—were $6.65 Sale **3.96**

Camp and Outdoor Blankets—steel grey, with bar borders—mostly all wool—were $4.97 *Sale, each* **3.57**

Blankets—white with contrasting colored borders—full size (made of imported and domestic mixed cotton)—were $8.45 Sale **3.96**

All Wool Blankets—plaids in a variety of colors, including Scotch plaids; also white with contrasting colored borders—twin and full bed sizes—2-inch mohair and 3-inch satin bindings—were $17.94 Sale **7.44**

Handsome Comfortable Blankets—eiderdown finish—solid colors or reversible center or border designs—some bound all around with 3-inch silk bindings—some bound on ends—twin and full bed sizes—were $10.95 and $11.95 Sale **7.95**

Handsome All Wool Blankets—white with contrasting color borders—also plaids, variety of colors—full bed size—majority cut and bound singly with 3 or 5-inch handsome satin bindings and boxed—makes ideal gifts—were $30.94 Sale **14.78**

Handsome All Wool Blankets—plaid in a variety of colors, including Scotch plaids—also white with contrasting colored borders—full size—2-inch mohair and 3-inch soisette, taffeta and satin bindings—were $22.94 Sale **10.37**

Handsome Auto, Traveling, Steamer Rugs—mostly all-wool—heavy fringed ends—solid colors with reversible plaid backs—excellent value—were $19.94 and $21.94 Sale **10.88**

All-Wool Blankets and Wool Filling—white with contrasting colored borders—also plaid blankets (large block designs)—including Scotch plaid—twin and full bed size—½ lot have 3 and 5-inch satin bindings—were $26.94 Sale **12.74**

Handsome All-Wool Blankets—white with contrasting colored borders or solid white—cut and bound singly—5-inch and 3-inch satin bindings—were $40.94 Sale **19.75**

All-Wool Plaid Blankets—variety of colors—twin and full bed sizes—were $14.94 and $15.94 Sale **5.77**

Handsome Blankets—all wool filling—white with colored Jacquard borders—bound with 5-inch exquisite satin bindings to match border—some cut singly and bound all around (sold singly if desired)—were $45.94 and $47.94, pair Sale **23.86**

See Today's World or Herald for August Sale Values in Crib Blankets

All goods purchased during August Sale, if paid for, will be held and delivered at your convenience up to and including October 17th.

Special Values in Women's

Extra Size Underwear

Nightdresses—Good quality—well made—full cut—edge of hemstitching embroidery—ribbon run—were $1.28 **.76**

Nightdresses—yokes with rows of fancy lace—were $1.68 **1.36**

Chemises—corded band—soft finish muslin—sizes 46 to 52—were $1.28 **.84**

Chemises—fine nainsook—round neck—dainty Val. lace insert and edge—were $2.28 **1.68**

Envelope Chemises—nainsook—yoke with circles of lace in fancy designs—were $2.68 **1.96**

Bloomers—pink nainsook—elastic at waist and knee—were .89 **.68**

Bloomers—crepe and fine nainsook—white and flesh—were $1.38 **.97**

Other silk and cotton mixture—equal value, $2.28 **1.46**

Extra Size Petticoats—ruffle of good embroidery—were $1.38 **.96**

Sateen—shadow proof—were $1.74 **1.48**

Imported Sateen, with hemstitched hem—or ruffle of good embroidery and lace—were $2.68 **1.94**

Extra Size Drawers—nainsook ruffle with tucks and hemstitching—were .97 **.58**

Corset Covers—high neck, tight fitting—46 to 50 bust—were .58 **.38**

Corset Cover—round neck, tight fitting—edge of good embroidery—were .98 **.66**

MORNING SPECIALS On Sale Until 1 P. M.

On sale Monday and Tuesday. No mail or phone orders. To prevent dealers buying; quantities restricted.

$1.38 Bungalow Aprons **.65**
Chambray, figured percale or striped gingham.
APRONS—SECOND FLOOR.

$6.94 & $8.74 Voile Dresses **3.44**
Misses and small women—stripes, figures and floral designs—sizes 14 to 20 years.
MISSES' DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$7.97 & $8.97 Skirts **4.95**
Sports satin, white pleated serge skirt and other fancy sport silk—25 to 32 waist.
SKIRTS—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.95 Trimmed Sport Hats **1.25**
Picot felts and other materials—white and sport colors.
MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR.

94 ct. Girls' Tub Dresses **.74**
6 to 14 yrs.—gingham, chambray and linon.
GIRLS' DRESSES—2ND FLOOR.

$2.97 Net Sleeve Guimpes **2.00**
Cream—lace and embroidered.
NECKWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

Women's Cotton Union Suits
Low neck—sleeveless—loose knee.
Regular Size, were .83 **.47**
Extra Size, were .73 **.57**
WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

$3.24 Hand-Crocheted Wool Filet Sweaters **1.88**
Sleeveless, slip-on style.
SWEATERS—SECOND FLOOR.

89 ct. White Sateen Petticoats **.58**
PETTICOATS—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.83 Voile House Dresses **1.36**
Pink, blue, red and black rings—36 to 46.
HOUSE DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$2.87 Little Tots' Dresses **1.55**
Summer organdies—to 6 years.
INFANTS' DEPT.—2ND FLOOR.

85 ct. Boys' Sport Blouses **.61**
Light and medium—8 to 15 yrs.
BOYS' FURNISHINGS—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.00 Women's Silk Hose **.71**
White—all sizes—mock seam.
HOSIERY—MAIN FLOOR.

25 ct. to 48 ct. High-Grade Stationery **.21**
In packages containing 72 to 120 sheets—two sizes—white and colored.
STATIONERY—THIRD FLOOR.

40 ct. Children's Socks **.28**
White with colored borders.
HOSIERY—MAIN FLOOR.

45 ct. Ribbons **.31**
White, black and colors.
RIBBONS—MAIN FLOOR.

See today's American, Herald and Tribune for another interesting list of Morning Specials.

SEE PAGE 19 FOR AUGUST SALE OF FURS.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S COMMUNITY NAMED

Unique Organization to Be Called Parish Visitors of Mary Immaculate.

APPROVED BY POPE BENEDICT

To Promote Material and Spiritual Welfare in the Homes—Archbishop Hayes's Visit.

"Parish Visitors of Mary Immaculate" is the name which has at last been settled upon for the new community of Catholic women, the convent, or "parish house," as they prefer it be called, at 325 West Seventy-first Street. It is the only such Roman Catholic community in the world, and it has been approved by Pope Benedict XV.

Archbishop Hayes made an official visit to the community recently, and announced that he gave the undertaking his fullest sympathy and fervent prayers.

The home is a training school for parish visitors, and the aim of the Archbishop is for every Roman Catholic church under his care to have, just as soon as candidates can complete the course, such a woman. A number of the larger parishes already have their "visitor," and this is one of the outgrowths of The Catholic Charities, that "child" of Archbishop Hayes which is now so thoroughly organized throughout his archdiocese.

These workers take the same vows as do nuns or Sisters of Charity, but in place of the long, sombre robes and veils of sisters, they wear a neat little well-fitting black uniform. The reason is that these "visitors" must be free to go about by night as well as by day in their visitations of mercy to the needy homes of their parish; they must be at liberty to appear in court and "help out" those of their charges who come into conflict with the law. Sisters must be in by dark, and they are excused from appearing in court. The visitors have to do many things which do not fall to the lot of a nun. They take the same vows, however—celibacy, poverty and obedience.

Organization to Be Incorporated.

Archbishop Hayes defines the new order of women as "a community whose work is for the spiritual and material welfare of the homes, and this by personal visitation of its members."

The articles of incorporation of the community have received favorable consideration from the members of the Council to Archbishop Hayes, and the Archbishop has placed the articles in the hands of a lawyer for official incorporation.

Archbishop Hayes has granted the favor asked by the parish visitors to have the Feast of the Visitation, July 2, as particular festival of the community. The reason they asked for this date was because of the story of the visitation in St. Luke, I., 39-56.

This tells of the visit of the Blessed Virgin Mary to the home of her cousin, St. Elizabeth. It was thought by the Archbishop and by the Parish Visitors alike that there could be no more appropriate model for the visitations of a parish worker in the homes.

When word came a little in advance that Archbishop Hayes would visit the community the Parish Visitors paused in their usual stair-climbing quests, their doorstep counsels and their friendly sidewalk sessions with their "clients" to assemble at the Community House.

Had the Archbishop not been so considerate as to send word in advance of his coming, the Parish Visitors would have been scattered to the four corners of this city. He was accompanied by Mgr. Joseph Dineen, his private secretary.

After greeting the members of the community in their modest parlor, Archbishop Hayes proceeded to the chapel, where he blessed the new altar, sacred vessels and statues. He was assisted by Mgr. Dineen. Holy mass may hereafter be offered in the chapel, a favor which is greatly appreciated by the Parish Visitors.

The headquarters of the community are located in the parish of the Blessed Sacrament, West Seventy-first Street, near Broadway, where Right Rev. Mgr. William J. Guinan is pastor. His Grace appointed Mgr. Guinan spiritual director of the Community of Parish Visitors and intrusted to him the care and direction of their chapel services. The name of the chapel is St. Joseph's of the Sacred Heart. His Grace granted also the sacred privileges for the canonical erection of the Stations of the Cross. The altar, stations, statues and pedestals are all chosen to harmonize devotionally and artistically; the finish is antique ivory, enhanced here and there by a gold background.

After the blessing the Archbishop looked through the whole house and commented on its extent and the completeness of its simple appointments. His Grace then repaired to the community room, where the members of the society listened to an informal address by him.

Plan Recently Put Into Effect.

"I am very glad to make this little informal visit to the home of a great work," said Archbishop Hayes. "In one way it is not altogether a new work, for it has been thought about and talked about for a long time. I have talked much about it, and heard far more than I talked, so in God's plan the work has been many years in spiritual formation. But in one sense it is new—that is, in its getting under way only recently—and I am glad to say that it has started very happily. From the praise I hear on all sides from priests, sisters and people, the work has the blessing of Almighty God upon it.

"At the annual retreat of the priests of the Archdiocese of New York, held at St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, during the last week of June, 1921, the reverend pastors who have had the services of Parish Visitors from this community during the last year, and therefore can speak from personal observation, came to me in person and asked me to speak of the work of the community to all the pastors assembled at the retreat.

"These good pastors wanted other priests to know of the great benefits to be derived from having the services of Parish Visitors working in the midst of the needy families, visiting the homes and doing good to all in the parish. Surely the work is necessary. The homes make the church and the nation, and if the homes are good the church and nation are prosperous. Your aim is to make Christ reign in every family, even in those that seem to have forgotten His existence and His everlasting love.

"I have deferred the time of my visit because of many other pressing appointments. Besides, I was not in a hurry to come. God's works are permanent. The Catholic Church is immortal: 'Ave Roma immortalis!' How often we have heard that expression, and how many times the truth of these words has been strikingly verified in times of crucial test. But I have not forgotten you.

"And now today I have come here upon a very beautiful festival—that of St. Bonaventure. The meaning of the great success in God's work, and I think that my coming on this day is a providential augury of still greater blessings. I give you my fullest approval as far as it lies in the power of your Archbishop to give approval. Indeed I do wish you every success; I wish it from my very heart.

"To revert again to St. Bonaventure, I will emphasize the fact that this saint was a noted disciple of St. Francis of Assisi. Saint Thomas Aquinas in speaking of St. Bonaventure, in relation to St. Francis, remarked: 'A saint who labored for a saint.' Yes, St. Bonaventure was closely associated with St. Francis of Assisi in spirit and activity, and you know that St. Francis was the great lover of poverty. He was called the Father of Poverty. We can dwell with profit on that spirit of poverty and know that the more of spiritual riches a person has the less he cares for material riches. Spiritual riches lead their possessors to complete detachment from the world and all that the world craves. Christ said: 'If thou wilt be perfect, go sell what thou hast and give to the poor, and come follow me.'

"And so you have your poverty and detachment; you have your Bethlehem. This is your Bethlehem. The angels have come to Bethlehem; I think I can hear them singing; and the shepherds have arrived, too; even the wise men have all been here to your Bethlehem, and last of all comes the Archbishop! Yes, the Archbishop is last to come, but not the last to remember you. I pray God to grant you all the virtues of Bethlehem, that in all the trials of life you may take everything to the feet of Jesus.

"I am thankful to our dear Lord that your community has gone forward in the right spirit. May it continue to grow and grow, to spread all over the city, and from this city to other cities throughout the country, so that others will look to you for a model worthy of imitation."

MRS. SLAUSON TAKES HER LIFE IN CALIFORNIA

She Shoots Herself in the Head on Pier at Resort After Dismissing Her Chauffeur.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 30.—Mrs. Charles Slauson of New York, whose body was found on a pleasure pier at Miramar, near here, early today, committed suicide by shooting, according to a Coroner's jury verdict today. Mrs. Slauson had been in ill health for some time.

Prior to taking her life Mrs. Slauson was driven to the beach near the pier, where the chauffeur was ordered to return home.

Mrs. Slauson, who was a guest at a resort in Montecito, a suburb, was found with a bullet hole in her right temple. She died a few minutes later.

Two men who had been standing on the pier saw the woman driven to the pier in an automobile, which left immediately, while she strolled to the outer edge of the structure. A moment later they heard a pistol shot.

Mrs. Slauson was spending the Summer with her two children, a boy aged 14 and a girl, 12. It was learned today that she had been despondent on account of ill health. Mrs. Slauson was 50 years old, and her New York address was said to be 91 William Street.

Miss C. M. Slauson of 165 Summit Crest, Rutherford, N. J., said last night that Mrs. Charles Slauson of Sacramento was her niece and the daughter of Henry Van Etten, once a Vice President of the New York Central Railroad. Miss Slauson could not understand why her neice had taken her own life. She was happily married, Miss Slauson said, and had three children. Henry L. Slauson, father-in-law of the dead woman, is an employe of the New York Central Railroad and lives at Port Jervis, N. Y. Miss Slauson said she had not seen Mrs. Slauson in some years. With her husband, Mrs. Slauson went to California twelve years ago, Miss Slauson said.

TO SELL EX-GERMAN SHIPS.

Shipping Board Will Offer Twelve Vessels in a Lump.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Shipping Board announced today that it would sell twelve ex-German merchant vessels on a lump sum basis, "as is and where is." Bids will be opened here on Aug. 15.

The vessels are the Callao, formerly the Sierra Cardoba, 8,226 gross tons, now at New York; Arcadia, 5,453 tons, now at New York; Armenia, 5,463 tons, now at Norfolk; Artemis, formerly the Bohemia, 8,413 tons, now at Baltimore; Casco, formerly the Elmshorn, 6,022 tons, now at New York; Cooosa, formerly the Loongmoon, 1,971 tons, now at Philadelphia; Isonomia, formerly the Nassovia, 3,901 tons, now at Norfolk; Neuse, formerly the Magdeburg, 4,496 tons, now at Baltimore; Pawnee, formerly the Harburg, 4,471 tons, now at Philadelphia; Tunica, formerly the Sambia, 4,974 tons, now at New York; Wachusett, formerly the Suevia, 4,336 tons, now at New York, and Yucca, formerly the Portonia, 2,777 tons, now at New York.

STRICKEN IN STATION.

Heat Is Blamed for Salesman's Death—Boy Is Drowned.

Yesterday's heat is believed to have hastened the death of Adolph Dowdernaker, a traveling salesman, 43 years of age, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Dowdernaker with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Edward Koles of 214 West Ninety-second Street, visited Coney Island yesterday. He was on his way back to Manhattan when taken ill at the Brighton Beach elevated station and died before Dr. Horn arrived from the Coney Island Hospital. The physician said heart failure caused death.

Rosario Ruggiero, 17 years of age, a stenographer, of 6,009 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, was drowned in Gravesend Bay late yesterday afternoon. He had gone bathing with two other boys. He got beyond his depth and disappeared before they could summon help. The drowning occurred at the foot of Bay Eighth Street, Coney Island.

FARES CUT IN WASHINGTON.

Gas and Electricity Also Reduced in National Capital.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Reduction of street car fares and of rates for gas and electricity in the District of Columbia were ordered today by the Public Utilities Commission.

While cash fares will remain at 5 cents, tickets will be sold after Sept. 1 at five for 35 cents, instead of four for 30 cents.

The gas rate will be reduced 15 cents a thousand cubic feet, a price of $1.10 going into effect Sept. 15.

The new rate for electric current will be 3 cents, compared with the present charge of 3½ cents. Consumers have been paying 10 cents, however, the court having authorized the impounding of 1½ cents of every 10 cents collected. The new rate will not go into effect until the court decides whether there is to be an impounding charge in addition to the flat rate to consumers.

TIGHE ARRESTED IN 'SELECTED' CASE

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

statements of many of Tighe's alleged victims, was not given out yesterday. This testimony, it was said, would be used at his trial at Headquarters.

An Entry on the Blotter.

The police blotter entry at the West Forty-seventh Street station shows that Tighe was arrested and charged by Mrs. Fitzgerald with grabbing her about the left arm, causing slight contusions, and that she received no medical attention.

Commissioner of Accounts David Hirshfield made light yesterday of the charges made by Senator Schuyler M. Meyer, Chairman of the Joint Legislative Investigating Committee, that Tighe had been dealt lightly with on numerous occasions when he was in trouble, and that apparently he had a strong "pull" with officers higher up. Mr. Hirshfield said:

"From the records of the Police Department it appears that during the Mitchel Administration, when the Police Department was under Arthur Woods, Tighe was up on charges on four distinct occasions. In each instance the charges were of a character which would, under any efficient police administration, have resulted in his being discharged from the service.

"The records show, however, that in each instance he got off with a small fine or a few days' suspension. For Senator Meyer's information I would refer him to charges made against Tighe on Dec. 3, 1915; June 20, 1915; another on the same date, and on March 15, 1917. If Tighe had a pull he didn't have it under this administration."

Senator Meyer said yesterday he intended to continue his investigation of Tighe's record, and that his committee also would look into the records of other policemen alleged to have received leniency from their superior officers.

It was rumored that the District Attorney also was watching developments in the Tighe case and might take a hand when the matter reaches the courts.

THONET-WANNER FURNITURE



½ Price Sale

Reason! Our Collection of European Antiques and Reproductions have been landed before we are ready for them. Where to put them—with our floors already filled with regular stock—was a problem! The answer was obvious—gain room *quickly* by reducing present stocks. Accordingly we have gone through every department, selected representative suites and pieces from each—CUT THE PRICE IN HALF for *quick clearance*—and now ask you to come in and take your pick!

for example:

		WERE	SALE PRICE
Dining Room	10 piece Walnut Georgian dining room suite	$ 688.00	$ 344.00
	10 piece Mahogany Sheraton dining room suite	905.00	452.00
	10 piece Walnut Queen Anne dining room	1225.00	595.00
	10 piece Walnut Louis XVI dining room suite	1332.00	666.00
	12 piece Walnut Italian Rennaisance dining room	2415.00	1207.50
Bed Room	4 piece Walnut Colonial bed room suite (Full size bed)	$ 278.00	$ 139.00
	6 piece Ivory Enamel Louis XVI (Full size bed)	590.00	295.00
	8 piece Ivory Enamel Louis XVI (Twin beds)	780.00	390.00
	7 piece Gray Enamel Louis XVI (Full size bed)	1030.00	515.00
	8 piece Mahogany Hepplewhite bedroom suite (Twin beds)	1250.00	625.00
Living Room	3 piece all upholstered living room suite covered in blue damask	$ 456.00	$ 228.00
	3 piece mahogany in cane living suite covered black and silk damask	584.00	262.00
	3 piece mahogany and cane living room suite covered with blue damask	791.00	395.50
	3 piece all upholstered living room suite covered with blue velour	1120.00	560.00
	Wing chairs covered in tapestries—damask and velours ranging to	135.00	45.00
	Mahogany Queen Anne living room tables	46.00	23.00
	Mahogany Louis XVI living room tables	133.00	66.50

The furniture in this sale stands exactly where it stood last week—on the huge floors that stretch away as far as the eye can see. The only thing that distinguishes the Sacrifice Pieces from their neighbors is the price ticket—CUT IN HALF! Buy what you need with ½ your money, and KEEP THE OTHER HALF—OR GET TWICE THE AMOUNT OF LOVELY FURNITURE WITH THE MONEY YOU PLANNED TO SPEND.

THONET-WANNER
FURNITURE
MADISON AVENUE AT 47TH
STREET ENTRANCE TO VAST STORES



Rare indeed is the occasion when you are privileged to purchase Antique Furniture, by Old-Master Cabinetmakers, authentic, rich in romance and the luxury of beautiful design—at prices WITHIN REASON.

There has always existed an "aristocracy of Price" in such furniture. Many persons, really desirous of enriching their homes, piece by piece, or in sets, have been deterred by the FEAR that they could not AFFORD to do so.

And now comes a dignified event in the AUGUST Sale of very fine Antiques and equally desirable Modern pieces. There are many exquisite Dining Room and Bed Room Suites, and odd pieces of every description—in fact, the assortment is a very remarkable one.

THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE EXCHANGE
Six East Thirty-third Street
F. T. CANARY.

Business Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Store Closed Saturdays DURING AUGUST

ESTABLISHED 1856

W. H. HALL
FURRIER
18 West 38th Street
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE

TOMORROW, MONDAY, AUGUST 1st, OUR GREAT

AUGUST FUR SALE
WILL BE INAUGURATED

PRICES FULLY **50%** LOWER THAN A YEAR AGO

With Cost of Raw Skins Advancing

To buy Furs RIGHT, three essential things are necessary: DEPENDABILITY, STYLE, PRICE. Hall's Furs have combined these three factors since the foundation of the business in 1856.

For 65 years the name of Hall on Furs has afforded ABSOLUTE PROTECTION to Fur buyers. THAT'S DEPENDABILITY.

The design of Hall's Furs covers not merely the vogue of Today, but frequently sets the fashion for the succeeding season. THAT'S STYLE.

Hall's Prices Are Always the Lowest and this August sale offers an additional saving of from 20 to 35%. THAT'S PRICE.

Here Is Hall's Object Lesson in Real Fur Values

HUDSON SEAL COATS

36 inches long,	$235
36 inches long,	250
40 inches long,	265
40 inches long,	280
45 inches long,	295

ALASKA SEAL COATS

36 inches long,	$475
40 inches long,	550
40 inches long,	650
45 inches long,	750

MOLE COATS

Finest Quality Scotch Moleskin

Coats 36 inches long,	$295	Wraps 45 inches long,	$425
Coats 42 inches long,	350	Wraps 45 inches long,	475
Coats 48 inches long,	375	Wraps 45 inches long,	495

MINK COATS

36 inches long,	$550
40 inches long,	650
40 inches long,	750
45 inches long,	785

FRENCH SEAL COATS

36 inches long,	$150
36 inches long,	175
40 inches long,	195
45 inches long,	225

PERSIAN LAMB COATS

36 inches long,	$375	40 inches long,	$550
40 inches long,	450	45 inches long,	595

CARACUL COATS

36 inches long,	$295
40 inches long,	350
40 inches long,	385
45 inches long,	450

OTHER FUR COATS

In various lengths in Natural Muskrat, Raccoon, Beaver, Squirrel, Taupe Caracul, American Broadtail, Leopard Skin, Kolinsky and Kolinsky Squirrel.

We have included in this Great August Sale a comprehensive assortment and variety of Fur Neckpieces and Small Furs and priced them irresistibly attractive and representative of Hall values.

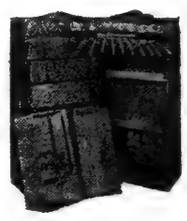
FURS BOUGHT NOW WILL BE STORED FREE OF CHARGE UNTIL FALL UPON PAYMENT OF DEPOSIT.

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Telephone Fitz Roy 2707 Formerly 6th Ave. and 22nd Sts.

WORLD FAMED WARDROBE TRUNKS
$46.50 up

Auxiliary Trunks $47.50 up

Black Enamel Cases $15.50 up



INNOVATION
TRADE MARK
329 FIFTH AVENUE at 33rd STREET
Fifth Avenue's Exclusive *Innovation* Shop

Facts About the Dye Business

Timely details of dye making in the United States and matters of interest relating to the great German industry are discussed in The Annalist, out tomorrow. The writer contends that, as far as raw material goes, this country is well able to cope with any nation.

At news stands, 10 cents a copy.

CARDIAC PATIENTS

Medical Director Tells How Heart Convalescents Thrive on It at the Burke Foundation.

MENTAL EFFECT GOOD, TOO

Treatment in Force Two Years With Uniformly Beneficial Results, Says Dr. Brush.

Dancing as part of the regular treatment of those convalescing from heart disease was prescribed two years ago by Dr. Frederic Brush, Medical Director of the Burke Foundation, the great institution for the care and treatment of convalescents at White Plains, to which many patients from New York City hospitals and other institutions are sent. The results of this treatment as shown by its effect upon thousands of patients has been amazing, and doubtless will elicit a gasp of astonishment from the uninitiated layman as well as from the physician of the older school.

Dr. Brush says, however, that there have not been any bad results, but on the contrary the exercise has been of great benefit. Modern dancing (ball, contra and folk types) is a valuable form of physical exercise in the reconstructive-convalescent stages of heart disease, he declares. It affords a high degree of needed mental therapy, and advances the patient notably toward social restoration. Experience indicates its safety. It gives an added and readily available test of the cardiac reserve and of progress.

The physician tells about his experience with dancing as a therapeutic agent in Hospital Social Service.

Applied exercises in the convalescent-reconstructive and preventive stages of heart disease have three main purposes, says Dr. Brush: To improve the general condition (nutritional, muscular and organic), increase the cardiac reserve power and lessen the introspective and neurotic tendencies. Gradual re-entry to physician, to have the exercises pleasurably anticipated and enjoyed; and particularly valuable to have them stimulate or merge into everyday physical and social activities. Good results of a road hike or short golf or coasting, versus to-and-fro grade walking or of soccer (a kick-about game) as compared with prescribed medicine-ball tossing are soon apparent in practice.

Formal Gymnastics.

Formal gymnastics aid by inspiring courage and further exercise, in getting hold of the mild slacker or neurasthenic, and serve well in bad weather times; but in six years' observation of some 3,000 heart convalescents, says Dr. Brush, no régime has given such all-round satisfaction, safety and success as did the old farm régime where a total of nearly 500 cardiacs, boys and young men, were given essential freedom in play and work over the place (under reasonable regulation of rest, &c.).

Dancing may be called an inherent activity—of all girls, of women up to fifty, and of most young and middle-aged men, says the physician; older persons are persistently happy in watching it; it is the most joyous of all play-exercises, and both physically and socially stimulant.

Convalescents with but a moderate degree of cardiac reserve may begin cautiously to dance, then go on to a considerable indulgence, with safety and benefit, he asserts. The heart patients early led the way in this. Women were found to be dancing in their cottages and boys exhibited various "jig stunts," &c.

The practice was checked, then carefully observed, encouraged and organized; and soon two or three formal dances per week were given, open to patients of all diagnoses and ages. For two seasons past a dancing class for cardiacs under eighteen years has been conducted, under medical and nurse watchfulness, the instruction being given principally by stronger patients of this group.

Class attendance is compulsory as soon as the heart strength is considered adequate. The weaker and more diffident are gradually inducted. Many cardiacs have given special fancy dances in entertainments. This highly diversional exercise is not stressed, but is included in the direction, "to begin to walk, coast, golf, dance, &c., as soon as you feel able." Resident physicians' orders are occasionally given for more or less or none of these various exercises.

How Patients Are Affected.

For six months the dancing is out of doors. The spectators, too, are strongly affected for good, Dr. Brush asserts. One hardly recognizes these patients at such functions; they show color, animation—and are the less likely to return. "I can dance again!" is a valued expression by patients.

There have been about twenty collapses or partial faints among all the thousands of dancers (30,000 patients cared for). About half of these were in cardiacs and found to be mainly hysterical or neurotic. Some heart patients have complained of increased pain, &c., the day after, but no instance of decompensating has followed. (Decompensation means failure of the heart to increase in power sufficiently to overcome valvular disease.) The pulse rate rises moderately. Many patients express a feeling of benefit from the exercise.

The prohibition with which most patients come is largely the outcome of two misconceptions—that dancing is necessarily and always a strenuous and exhausting exercise, and that one set of rules may apply to all heart disease. As a fact, says the physician, short-period dancing as thus practiced (a shuffling, with little weight lifting) is one of the milder exertions. The physics of it need not be discussed here, and the doubting convalescent graduates self in with caution and safety.

The hour is often interspersed with other entertainment, and there is much sitting out of the numbers. Furthermore, cardiacs present all degrees of exercise ability and should not sweepingly be deprived of one of life's best diversions, says the physician, and what is for the majority a valuable reconstructive activity. This emphasizes another of the too commonly prescribed negatives that are, through organized effort, being replaced by salutary positives.

"I have made considerable inquiry," says Dr. Brush, "among physicians of the broadest experience and have not learned of one instance of sudden death of a cardiac upon the dancing floor nor of heart failure being thought attributable to dancing (novelistic 'heart-break' is understood as excluded). Instances might be brought out, of course; yet this negative is significant in view of the recorded acute heart failures during various other recreations and exercisings. I have, for example, personally known of decompensations from golf, tennis and the innocuous ping-pong.

"The psychoneurotic element is increasingly understood to be important in heart disease, and these patients are advanced in recuperation by the dance's emotional and physical 'setting-up,' the suggestion of normality, the stimulus of dressing and appearing well, and the feeling of rising again out of prohibitions and above social invalidism. Probably there is much to learn about the physiological workings of these nerve and mental factors in heart disease (stimulation of certain internal secretions reacting through the vagus [nerve] is commonly suggested)."

ADHESION TO MOSCOW

Communists Are Defeated at National Convention by Vote of 1,572 to 1,325.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 30.—After weeks of bitter battle over control of the French Federation of Labor the communists were defeated by a narrow majority in the final vote taken late this afternoon by the National Labor Convention at Lille. Advocates of Moscow adhesion cast 1,325 votes, while conservatives polled 1,572 votes.

The issue was clear cut on adhesion to the Third Internationale. The fight against the well organized movement directed from Moscow was led by Jouhaux, President of the Confederation Generale du Travail, who for the last two years has played a rôle in French labor affairs comparable to that of Gompers in the United States.

In his fight on Leninism he spoke for five hours today, making the plea that France had nothing to gain from following the leaders who had brought Russia to where she is today. He spoke in reply to half a hundred communist orators, who favored making the French labor organization an agent of communist revolution in France.

The vote polled by the communists totaled 200 more than they polled at last year's labor convention.

Senator Underwood on Vacation.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Senator Underwood of Alabama, Democratic leader, left tonight for a vacation with Mrs. Underwood at a seashore resort. Mr. Underwood said he understood that no strictly party matters were to come up during his absence. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, Vice Chairman of the Democratic organization, will act as minority leader during Mr. Underwood's absence.

Italian Court Acquits Malatesta.

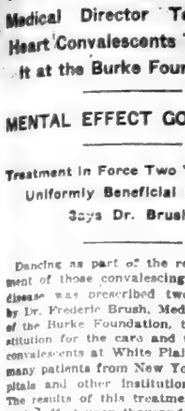
MILAN, July 30.—Enrico Malatesta, the Italian anarchist leader, arrested last October on a charge of plotting against the State, was acquitted yesterday by the Court of Assizes. Several companions of the anarchist, arrested at the same time, also were acquitted.

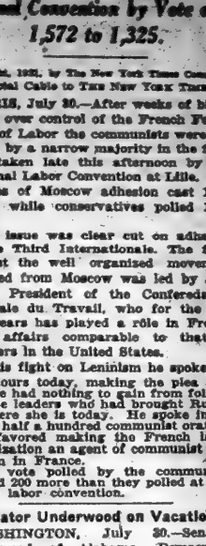
Furs Purchased in the Sale Will Be Stored Free of Charge Until December 1st

HEARN

FOURTEENTH STREET *Established 1827* WEST OF FIFTH AVE.

August Sale of FINE FURS





Near Seal Coats
Beaver and skunk trimmed—our reg. $250.00—*Illustrated B.* **164.50**

Seal MUFFS
Hudson Piece, Canteen or melon shapes—silk lined.
Our regular $15.73
8.45



Special Purchase FOX Scarfs
17.75
Our regular $35.73

HEARN
Hudson Seal Dolman (dyed muskrat)—made of fine selected skins—elaborate lining—our reg. $650.00—*Illustrated C*..... **395.00**

HEARN
Hudson Seal Coat (dyed muskrat)—deep shawl collar and cuffs of handsome dark squirrel—our reg. $650.00—*Illustrated D*..... **395.00**





Skunk Scarf—open animal crepe de chine lined—four stripes—our reg. $79.00—*Illustrated F*.....	55.00
Muff to Match—canteen shape—our reg. $65.73—*Illustrated G*.....	44.50
Hudson Seal Coat—(dyed muskrat)—36 inches long—our reg. $350.00—*Illustrated E*.....	235.00
Dyed Blue Fox Scarf—closed animal—our reg. $85.00—*Illustrated A*.....	55.00
Squirrel Chokers—Our reg. $14.00.....	7.50
Dyed Skunk Scarfs—Brown or black—animal or shawl effects—our reg. $27.73.....	18.75
Muffs to Match—our reg. $27.73.....	18.75
Special Purchase Muffs—Hudson Seal—our reg. $29.73.....	15.75
Special Purchase Skunk Neckpieces—our reg. $32.73.....	22.50

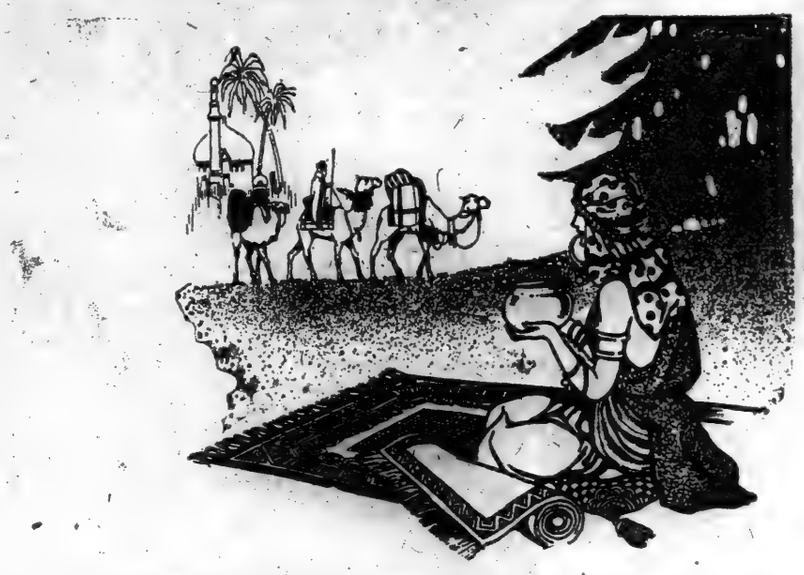
See Page 17 for other Hearn advertising

L. BAMBERGER & CO.

"ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT STORES"
of NEWARK, N. J.

Annual August Sale of Oriental Rugs

Begins tomorrow, with a magnificent assemblage of Persian and Chinese rugs—actually hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth at decisive price-reductions



This is something more than a sale of utility floor-coverings; more than a special offering of Oriental rugs at lower prices. It is an inspiring distribution of a magnificent collection of profound beauty, as expressed in the highest terms of rug-weaving and rug-designing. The lowness of the sale prices is a revelation.

The extent of the assemblage is a source of no little satisfaction, every wanted size being represented, from the small mat to the large room size.

Triumphs of the hand loom. Glowing piles of color, blended and reblended in prodigal lure. Rugs that will be bought with confidence—a confidence inspired by the integrity and experience of L. Bamberger & Co. Rugs now marked at prices that afford the most emphatically worth-while savings.

This means our entire stock to choose from—including a wonderful assortment of

Kirmanshah Carpets

Exquisite specimens of masterful weaving and artistic coloring. Fine of texture and close of weave. Offered at appreciable savings.

7.4x10.11	ft., at $350	9.3x12.3	ft., at $495
7.3x10.4	ft., at $300	9x11.10	ft., at $400
10.9x13.3	ft., at $625	9.2x12.6	ft., at $550
8.10x12.6	ft., at $445	9.6x12.3	ft., at $465
10.1x12.6	ft., at $600	9x12.7	ft., at $490
7.7x10.7	ft., at $275	8.5x12.3	ft., at $395
7.10x11.6	ft., at $370	9x12.4	ft., at $445
7.8x10.5	ft., at $395	10.8x14.9	ft., at $685
9.6x15	ft., at $675	9.1x13	ft., at $568
9x11.8	ft., at $385	8.11x14	ft., at $525
7.2x9.8	ft., at $250	9x12.7	ft., at $485
7.9x9.3	ft., at $295		

A Rare Collection of Chinese Rugs on Sale

Warm and rich in color, sublime in beauty, each a true work of art. About 9x12 ft. size. Sale prices, $235 to $350.

Mossoul Rugs, Splendid Ones at $39 and $59

Sizes 3.1 to 4.4 ft. wide, by 5.6 to 7 ft. long. Either one a remarkable value at the price.

Unusually Fine Dozar Rugs in the Sale

A most interesting group of splendid Dozar pieces, size 3.5 to 4.6 ft. wide by 5.6 to 6.8 ft. long. Sale prices, $76 to $112.

Room-Size Mahals, Araks, Heriz and Melaghies

Uncommonly fine specimens, in harmonizing color combinations that command admiration. About 9x12 ft. size. Sale prices, $275 to $425.

Iran and Lilihan Rugs in the Sale

An alluring pile of masterpieces of skill and patience; distinctive in design and color harmony. Size 4.2 to 5 ft. wide by 6 to 7.4 ft long. Sale prices, $125 to $175.

Bamberger's—Fourth Floor.

Bamberger's August Sale of Furs Continues at Lowest Prices in Years

A continuation of our offer proves that our slogan, "the lowest prices in years," is just what we mean. You are given every advantage in choosing now from our comprehensive stock.

No matter what utility in furs is suggested, the crowning thought in the feminine mind is that good form and good dress demand furs. Beauty plays an important part. Are you not always wonderfully admiring when you see your favorite star in her favorite furs? And is a woman not beautiful furred to her fingers? Indeed!

40-inch Hudson Seal Coats, $335 (Dyed Muskrat of Fine Quality)

A most exceptional group of fine Hudson seal coats at a price that is conspicuous for its extraordinary lowness. Extremely smart, full-flaring model with large shawl collar and deep cuffs of high grade natural skunk and beaver. Belt of Hudson seal.

Bamberger's—Third Floor

TO RESTORE EUROPE

Chief Swiss Commercial Organ Says Recuperation Cannot Be Effected Without Our Aid.

GREATEST CREDITOR'S DUTY

Neue Zuricher Zeitung Declares America's Debtors Can't Pay Unless Commercially Strengthened.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, July 30.—The abnormality of commercial and financial conditions in Europe is still the main preoccupation of bankers, financiers and economists generally. Merchants and financiers of Zurich, which is the Central European clearing house, have been conferring for some time with leading financiers and manufacturers from other countries.

The Neue Zuricher Zeitung, the chief commercial organ in Switzerland, is devoting much space to the problems of commercial reconstruction of Europe. In its last issue, referring to America's attitude toward European reconstruction, it says: "America is today the greatest creditor ever known to history. More than fifteen thousand million dollars are standing to her credit account throughout the world, yet her debtors will not be able to pay off these enormous obligations until they are commercially stronger.

"Before this can be the case, however, the first thing needful is to solve the problem of granting of credit in order to restore European commercial conditions, which are in a state of collapse."

The fact that the United States is now the creditor nation and the greatest creditor of Europe, from whom America used to ask financial aid, and the fact that last year she had considerable surplus wheat and cotton, says the Neue Zuricher Zeitung, is highly eloquent proof that "without the United States' collaboration the problem of the commercial recuperation of Europe cannot be solved."

The pound sterling alone no longer rules the commercial world, but the dollar does so. Americans, it is urged, must realise that there are thousands of firms in Europe which, despite the war, are fundamentally quite sound, and American business houses must not wait until Europe is fully recovered before lending her financial aid.

The Zurich commercial organ considers the Edge law a step decidedly in the right direction and regrets the United States not having paid sufficient attention to the warning issued in 1919 by Frank A. Vanderlip. If the United States had taken Mr. Vanderlip's warning and advice, it continues, Europe might have been much further on the road to recovery than is actually the case.

The Neue Zuricher Zeitung concludes by saying that American isolation is now an impossibility. "All nations must help reconstruct the trade and commerce of the world. Stronger nations must stand aside to let the weaker ones pass and must exercise a conciliatory influence. Thus and thus only can improvement be effected and at the same time the problem of American financial co-operation in European reconstruction be solved."

RAIL LABOR MEN TO MEET.

Will Confer With Executives Here on Working Rules.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—Heads of the four big railroad brotherhoods and the Switchmen's Union of North America will meet a committee of the Association of Railway Executives in New York next Wednesday to consider working rules and conditions.

Those who will attend as representatives of the labor organizations are Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the engineers; W. S. Carter, President of the firemen; W. G. Lee, President of the trainmen; L. E. Sheppard, President of the conductors, and T. C. Cashen, President of the switchmen.

The meeting is held at the request of the brotherhoods following the meeting of general chairmen of the organizations in Chicago on July 1, which considered the order of the United States Railroad Labor Board reducing wages 12 per cent., effective on that date.

A letter mailed July 11 to members of five organizations, by their officers instructed them not to carry on negotiations with the managers of any railway regarding working rules and conditions pending conferences by their chief executives with the railroad Presidents.

The meeting of the railway executives was said to have been asked to "clearly place the railroads on record as to whether they will request further decreases in wages and the elimination of time and one-half for overtime."

A referendum of the entire membership of the five organizations on the reduction in wages recommended by the United States Labor Board on July 1 will be taken, following a report by the brotherhood chiefs of the results of the New York conference.

'TOUGH TONY' DYING IN FEUD

Shot Three Times in Second Attack of the Week.

Tony Bove of 50 James Street, known to the detectives of the Oak Street Station as "Tough Tony," is dying in Volunteer Hospital with a bullet near his heart. Bove was shot last night near the corner of New Bowery and James Street as he was on his way home. His assailants, said to be three Italians, escaped through the hallway of a tenement house.

Although detectives attribute the shooting to a love affair, others said it was the aftermath of the slaying of William Sperduto, known to the police as "the Machine," who was shot and killed in the hallway of his home on Wednesday night. The shooting of Bove last night was the second attempt to kill him within a week. The night that "the Machine" was shot, Bove was cut with a knife in the back near his home. He went to Volunteer Hospital in a taxicab and had his injuries attended. He refused to say who stabbed him.

Bove, who was conscious a short while after the shooting, remarked: "Well, I guess this is the result of the Mott Street shooting."

When Detectives Jesse Josephs and William Roy of the Oak Street Station got to the hospital to question Bove he had lapsed into unconsciousness. He was taken immediately to the operating room, where an effort was made to extract the bullet.

BALTIC CONFERENCE OVER.

Adjournment Taken Without Formation of Expected Alliance.

HELSINGFORS, July 30.—A conference between the Lettish, Esthonian and Finnish Foreign Ministers, which was expected to mark the formation of a second "Triple Baltic Alliance," was held here Thursday, but adjourned without forming the alliance or arranging for a military convention.

An official announcement following the meeting said that it had been decided to call a conference of Baltic representatives to be held later in Warsaw, and that it was hoped negotiations now proceeding or already concluded would result soon in commercial treaties between the States concerned.

Head of Leather Co. Last Seen in Left Before Blaze.

Fire that started in an undetermined manner in the three-story loft building at 3 Mercer Street, yesterday afternoon, spread rapidly to the roof and burned out the English River Cheese Company on the second floor, and the Standard Artificial Leather Goods Company on the third floor. Benjamin Kaplan, President of the leather concern, was last seen in the building, and has not been found, the police say. Damage exceeds $10,000, it is reported.

It was necessary to halt vehicular traffic on Broadway and in Canal Street at times because of the density of the smoke. Reserves from the Beach Street Station kept crowds moving and roped off the street at a distance of a block from the fire. After two hours' work the fire was extinguished. Kaplan was not found by firemen who searched the ruins, it was said.

READ MORE THAN MEN

Novelist Ayscough Heard Wo 'Brag' Except for Country—Social 'Lions' Often 'Kittens'

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 28.—John Ayscough, the novelist, who in private life is the Right Rev. Mgr. Count Francis Bickerstaffe-Drew, has been lecturing in the United States and writing his impressions in a book published here by John Lane.

Ayscough says, "I found Americans singularly modest. Boasting in America is national, not personal.

"Personally the American is modest. He may boast of the greatness of his country, its size, its wealth, its progress, but you do not hear him brag about himself.

"I was struck by what used to be and open-minded.

"I do not mean that of opinion, but ready to listen to and consider an opposite opinion, and extremely willing to learn and to admit that a stranger may have something small or great to teach them, except in business.

"I should say that the women of America are ordinarily more cultivated than the men, because they appear to read more. It seemed to me that the American man in general reads little after leaving school or college. It seemed to me that the American girl, after leaving school or the academy, is still apt to continue her education, even when she is working for her living.

"Americans have always had the reputation of a peculiar readiness to make much of ambrance and to flatter a celebrity. This seems to me a phase of their modesty.

"They are men overwilling to concede superiority to others on report, and sometimes 'friendship' is conceded to quite small 'kittens.'

"They are given to think in terms of money. It is astounding to be told by a gentleman of the educated classes that his city contains a million dollar public picture gallery, not thereby meaning to inform you what the actual building

Six 1,000-Foot Piers to Be Installed as a Beginning.

A completely landlocked harbor into which could be put the combined harbors of Liverpool, London, Hamburg and Rotterdam, a harbor 7,000 acres larger than the Borough of Manhattan—that is the vision of Jamaica Bay promoters. The proposed waterfront of Jamaica Bay will be within ten miles of the commercial centre of New York, in lower Manhattan, at all points of its extent.

By providing channels of sufficient depth, 156 miles of dockage could be provided suitable for ocean-going vessels of all character. Wharfage there would have easy access to rail connections to all parts of the country, through connecti

Woman Sentenced for Theft.

Mrs. Florence Mitchell of 236 West Fifty-second Street pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Alfred J. Talley in General Sessions to the theft of a pearl pin from Mrs. Catherine Curtis, a motion-picture producer, who lives at the Hotel Belmont. She was sent to the House of Good Shepherd.

immediate steps toward the improvement of Jamaica Bay will take the form of twelve piers 1,000 feet long by 200 feet wide, fronting on the main channel between the Barren Island-Mill Basin section of the bay. Six such piers have been authorized by Murray Hulbert, Commissioner of Docks, to cost $7,500,000.

With the completion of the vehicular tunnel from Staten Island to Brooklyn, affording easy egress for freight delivered at the new municipal piers on Staten Island, Brooklyn will boast a waterfront, including Jamaica Bay, which will excel all ports of the world, backers of Jamaica Bay development believe.

Convenient access to the bay from Brooklyn will be afforded by the proposed extension of Flatbush Avenue, which has been temporarily halted pending court decision in regard to protests of property owners on the bay, who assert that the street extension cuts them

Fewer Spaniards Coming Here.

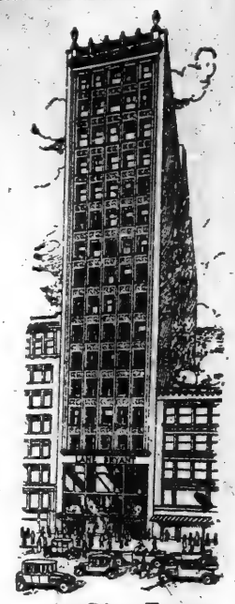
MADRID, July 30.—The flow of Spanish emigration to the United States is decreasing, according to figures published by the Emigration Council. The number of emigrants leaving for Argentina, however, is on the increase.

Prices and Partitions Have Come Down Together
Quality and Style Will Always Remain the Same

Lane Bryant

Originator of Slenderizing Modes

21-23 West 38th St. Just West of 5th Ave.



THIS is our present 38th Street building, which is being extended into 39th Street with another convenient entrance. A new thoroughfare of unequalled values for Stout Women.

Building-Expansion Sale

Offering, at Greatly Reduced Prices,
Our Entire Stock of Slenderizing

Apparel for Stout Women

STOUT Women now may buy smart slenderizing apparel at greatly reduced prices. The Lane Bryant store is being enlarged and extended. Prices and partitions have come down together—the savings, we know, will delight you.

In the greater Lane Bryant store this fall there will be many new departments. And present departments will be rearranged and some of them more than doubled in size. To prepare for this expansion, present stocks must be cleared out completely. Hence, these very drastic reductions.

Seasonable styles are offered. Thin Cotton Dresses, Washable Sport Skirts, Smart Summer Blouses—at greatly lowered prices. Sweaters, too; and light weight Wraps, and Midsummer Lingerie. All for Stout Women. All reduced in price.

Voile Dresses
Of fine quality Cotton Voile in figured and plain combinations. Some trimmed with pin-tucks, fluting and crispy organdy collars. Formerly up to $19.75
12.75

Silk Dresses
Cool Summer Silks, Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe, Taffeta, also high cost cotton dresses of fine quality Voile and Linen. Formerly $45.00 to $75.00
35.00

Summer Dresses
12.75 to 64.50
Savings of $7.00 to $25.00

Sheer Waists
2.95 to 19.50
Savings of $3.00 to $9.50

Coats & Wraps
19.85 to 54.50
Savings of $10.00 to $40.00

Separate Skirts
4.95 to 29.75
Savings of $2.00 to $10.00

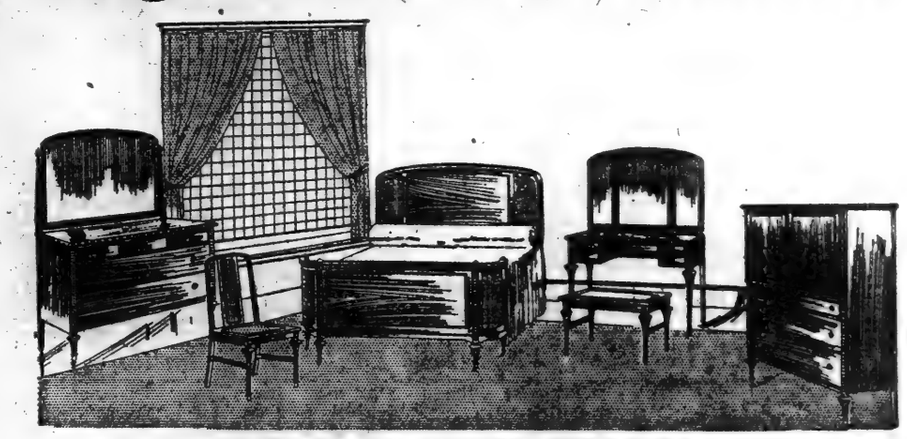
Summer Suits
35.00 to 59.50
Savings of $14.50 to $29.50

Summer Sweaters
5.85 to 29.50
Savings of $5.00 to $10.00

Negligees, Hosiery and Underwear

Lane Bryant Just West of 5th Ave. 21-23 West 38th St.

HATHAWAY'S
August Sale of Furniture



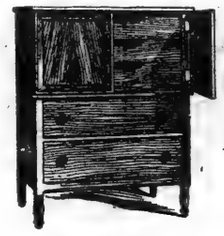
An especially handsome Bedroom Suite of 6 pieces in Rich, Grained American Walnut or Delicate Ivory Enamel. Regularly $595.00. Special at $390.00

SIX floors of amazing values; six floors completely filled with furniture of the kind that is associated with the name Hathaway; a collection surpassing any previous one in point of completeness, character and reductions—such is our Midsummer Sale.

Tomorrow, the first day of August, will find the Sale at its height. This week will be the most advisable time, by all means, to make your selections.

For the Dining Room

	SALE PRICE.
Dining Room Suite in American Walnut with Burl Walnut Panels. 10 pieces. Regularly $750.00	$375.00
Queen Anne Dining Suite in American Walnut. 10 pieces. Regularly $975.00	487.50
Ten piece Dining Suite in English Oak. Regularly $850.00	550.00
Italian Dining Suite in Antique Walnut and Polychrome. 10 pieces. Regularly $890.00	495.00
Dining Suite in Richly Figured American Walnut. Carvings delicately tinted in Antique Gold. Regular price $1,975.00	1,700.00
Duncan Phyfe Dining Suite in Mahogany. 10 pieces. Regularly priced at $1,075.00	850.00
Heppelwhite Dining Suite in Burl Walnut. 10 pieces. Regularly $1,250.00	890.00
American Walnut Dining Suite of the Queen Anne Period. 10 pieces. Regular price $1,250.00	875.00
Solid Mahogany Colonial Dining Suite with Claw and Ball Feet. 10 pieces. Regularly $1,130.00	675.00



Mahogany Chiffarobe of roomy proportions and convenient arrangement. Top measures 44 inches deep by 86 inches wide. Was $105.00 $67.50
Sale Price

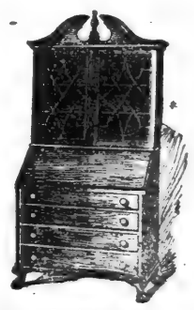
For the Bedroom

	SALE PRICE.
Bedroom Suite in Glazed Enamel with Hand Painted Decorations. Your choice of Color and Decoration. 6 pieces. Regular price $785.00	$397.00
William and Mary Bedroom Suite in American Walnut. 8 pieces. Regularly $840.00	685.00
Eight Piece Bedroom Suite in Turquoise Blue and Parchment Enamel. Regularly $950.00	795.00
Ivory Enamel Bedroom Suite. 7 pieces. Regular price $685.00	540.00



Scroll Colonial Bed in Mahogany. A favorite style with admirers of Colonial Furniture. Twin Size or Full Width. Was $85.00. $65.00
Sale Price

Six piece Bedroom Suite in Scroll Colonial Style. Regularly priced at $435.00	355.00
Bedroom Suite of Ivory Enamel. 6 pieces. Regularly $960.00	495.00
Queen Anne Bedroom Suite in American Walnut. 4 pieces. Regular price $385.00	265.00
American Walnut Bedroom Suite of six pieces. Regularly priced at $525.00	285.00
Louis Sixteenth Bedroom Suite in American Walnut. 6 pieces. Regularly $595.00	390.00
Bedroom Suite of finely figured American Walnut. 8 pieces. Regular price $1,425.00	1,090.00



A fine example of the stately and useful Mahogany Secretary. 38 inches wide. Was $195.00. $145.00
Sale price

For Library, Hall and Living Room

	SALE PRICE.
Bookcase with Two Doors in Mahogany. 37 inches wide. Regularly $75.00	$59.00
John Hancock Secretary in Solid Mahogany. 42 inches wide. Regularly priced at $240.00	185.00
Highboy in Solid Mahogany. 40 inches wide and 84 inches high. Regularly $275.00	165.00
Custom Made Upholstered Davenport with three separate Down Seat Cushions. 78 inches long. Regularly $190.00	128.00
Custom Made Upholstered Arm Chair covered in Tapestry, Down Seat Cushion. Was $95.00	57.00
Governor Winthrop Desk in Mahogany. 38 inches wide. Regular price $145.00	105.00
Mahogany Gateleg Table with Drawer. 34 by 42 inches. Regularly priced at $39.00	26.50
Solid Mahogany Windsor Arm Chair. Regularly $28.00	19.50
Colonial Mahogany Desk, 36 inches wide. Was 130.00	95.00

W. A. HATHAWAY COMPANY
62 West 45th Street, NEW YORK

Special Summer Sale

Opera Grands

$650

The great volume of our business in Grands has given us the leadership, and gives you the advantage of this specially low price.

Come and see the Opera Grand in our room specially designed to show you how little space it requires.

Payments Arranged



Only 4 ft. 9 in. long

MATHUSHEK 37 WEST 37TH ST. Tel. Fitz Roy 976-977

Louise & Co.

MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS

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Special Sale

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200 Organdie and Muslin Dresses

10.00 to 18.00

DEPRIVED OF DRUGS, ADDICT DIES IN CELL

Police Deputy Denies Death Was Caused by Shutting Off Supply; Blames the Heat.

WOMEN VIOLENT IN PRISON

Round-up Still Goes On as Many Unfortunates Collapse Awaiting Treatment.

One drug addict died and a dozen others had to be treated by ambulance surgeons yesterday when their supply of narcotics was shut off following their arrest under the new amendment to the Sanitary Code. Otto Thompson, 31 years old, who had been a victim of the drug habit for but two months, was found dead in his cell in the Clinton Street station. Women Detective Schowdel of the Narcotic Division called to take him to the East Side Market Court for arraignment on a charge of having heroin in his possession.

Detective said that he arrested Thompson on Friday night at Rivington and Pitt Streets, when he found two bottles of the drug in his coat pocket. Thompson told him, he said, that he lived at 120 Bowery, a lodging house, and that he had contracted the drug habit while in lucrative position with a commercial house.

The drug got such a hold on him, Thompson added, that he lost his position, and eventually had to take a job as dishwasher in a Bowery restaurant. He said that he spent his earnings for the drug, and that because he had been unable to purchase his usual supply up to a few minutes before his arrest, he felt very weak. Dr. Hoffman from Gouverneur Hospital said that the young man's death evidently was superinduced by the heat.

In speaking about the death of Thompson, Dr. Carleton Simon, Special Deputy Commissioner, said: "There is no record of any drug addict every dying because of drug removal, as many thousands of drug-cure records in our public institutions testify, and in most of these cases the drug is immediately taken away. The excessive heat of the last few days doubtless was the real reason for the young man's death."

Dr. Simon also issued a statement in reply to County Judge J. Grattan MacMahon's assertion to the Grand Jury in Brooklyn that criminals addicted to the drug habit were being ill treated by the police and recommending that body to address a letter to Governor Miller advocating a change in the penal code to make the State place addicts in hospitals and institutions instead of in prison on conviction for crimes.

Most of Addicts Criminals.

Dr. Simon said that there had been no State law for the treatment and incarceration of drug addicts from May 31 last to the adoption of the narcotic amendment to the Sanitary Code several days ago by the Board of Health.

"New York City had been without protection against drug users, 70 per cent. of whom, as our arrests show, have criminal records," continued the Deputy Commissioner. "Judge MacMahon is apparently not familiar with the new amendment, which also provides for hospital treatment of these unfortunates in public institutions."

Grace Jones, 19 years old, who said that she was a cabaret singer and had no home, was among forty-four addicts and drug vendors arrested on Friday night by detectives under Dr. Carleton Simon, Special Deputy Police Commissioner. She was sent to the Women's Court in Jefferson Market and while awaiting arraignment before Magistrate Jean Norris she became violent and beat her head against the bars of the cell. Matron attendants restrained her until the arrival of Dr. Micelli from Bellevue, who said that she was suffering from cocaine delirium and was in a serious condition. He removed her to the hospital.

All of the addicts and vendors arraigned before Magistrate Thomas J. Nolan in Essex Market Court pleaded guilty to having narcotics and were held in $500 each for trial in Special Sessions. While the men were being held for transfer to the Tombs ambulance surgeons had to be called several times to attend them for their "jumpy" condition caused by the shutting off of the usual drug supply.

Chief Justice Frederic Kerpochan of Special Sessions committed thirty-five men, arrested on Friday, to four months each in the workhouse. He explained that he believed they would receive adequate treatment for the drug habit in that period.

Three More Collapse.

The men were taken to Dr. Simon's office in Police Headquarters to have their fingerprints and photographs taken. John Hurley, John Herthwich and William Robertson, three of the addicts, collapsed and had to be treated by Dr. McKenna of St. Vincent's Hospital. Then Lieut. Simon ordered all of the men hurried to the workhouse, where a special hospital has been established for their treatment.

Detective Schellheimer of Inspector Bolan's staff, made the first arrest of a vendor alleged to be selling opium since the amendment to the sanitary code became operative. Chew Dick Kai, a Chinese cook, of 91 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, was the prisoner. The detectives told Magistrate Jesse Silberman in the Tombs Court that he caught the Chinaman with eight cans of opium in front of 4 Doyers Street, Chinatown. He was held in $1,500 bail for Special Sessions.

In yesterday's round-up Detectives Jocher and Shaul of the Narcotic Division arrested John McLaughlin, who refused to give his address, on a charge of having a small bottle of narcotic in his possession. When they got their prisoner to Police Headquarters his fingerprints revealed that he was the man who escaped from the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island on May 22 by swimming the East River to Long Island City. He had been sentenced to an indeterminate term on Feb. 1 last for petit larceny, and was known to the police as a drug addict.

Dr. Simon also announced that he had the names of many drug addicts in the theatrical profession and in other walks of life and that he had written to all of them, suggesting that if the allegations were true they should immediately place themselves in the care of physicians to get rid of the habit, or communicate with him and he would arrange for their voluntary commitment to institutions.

TROOPERS SEIZE LIQUOR.

Make Second Raid After Court Ordered First Liquor Returned.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., July 30.—Immediately after returning three cases of valuable liquor, by direction of the Supreme Court, to J. A. Comesky of Brewster today the State Constabulary troopers, under Captain John A. Warner, raided his place again on a new warrant and came away with seven cases.

Because of a flaw in the seizure warrant Justice Joseph Morschauser ordered three cases taken from Comesky a few days ago returned. As soon as Sergeant Francis McGarvey brought it back to Comesky's place Lieutenant E. C. Roberts appeared there with a new seizure warrant and the three cases were grabbed again. Four more cases Comesky had obtained pending litigation were also seized.

GIVES 1,000 BARRELS OF BEER

Wisconsin Brewer Offers Contents of Sealed Vats to War Hospitals.

MILWAUKEE, July 30.—Donation of 1,000 barrels of beer to the United States Public Health Service for use medicinally in military hospitals and home for veteran soldiers has been offered by Charles C. Labahn, Vice President of a brewing company at Port Washington, Wis. The beer is sealed in the vats of the brewery, which was closed for one year by Federal Judge F. A. Geiger.

Mr. Labahn offers to provide necessary labor and materials to prepare the beer for shipment to whatever points the Government designates rather than have the beer wasted in the event that the Federal Court decides destruction is necessary.

SIX MINERS ARE KILLED AS CAR BREAKS LOOSE

Cable Slips and Car Plunges 2,000 Feet to Bottom of a Gulch.

GRAND JUNCTION, Col., July 30.—Six men were killed and six others were injured, three seriously, when a tramway car cable slipped out of the swivel late today at the Schuyler Doyle Shale Company's plant, the car plunging to the floor of the gulch, 2,000 feet below.

The Shale plant tram line is built on a 7 per cent. grade and the men had just started from the plant to the valley when the cable parted.

It is believed that some jumped while the car was traveling at a tremendous rate of speed. Their bodies were found all along the route. The men were mostly foreigners.

THIRTEEN AUTOS STOLEN.

Report of Thefts to the Police Department Yesterday.

The following thefts of automobiles were reported to the police yesterday:

Chandler 1921 touring; license 212288 N. Y., motor 108790.

Westcott 1918 coupé; license 24414 N. Y., motor 9-N-81906.

Chevrolet 1921 baby grand touring; license 275924 N. Y., motor A-14509.

Allen 1918 touring, brown, A. A. F. on doors; license 14925 N. Y., motor 18600.

Buick 1920 touring; license 14874 N. Y., motor 747420.

Ford 1921 coupé; license 261026 N. Y., motor 4902181.

Ford 1921 delivery car; license 881641 N. Y., motor 4844477.

Ford 1920 sedan; license 67108 N. J., motor 3901449.

Oldsmobile 1918 sedan; license 18853 Conn., motor unknown.

Cadillac 1920 sedan; license 677100 N. Y., motor unknown.

Buick 1917 touring, yellow gear; license 54109 N. J., motor 667121.

Hudson 1917 touring, gray; license 40254 N. Y., motor 20785.

Chandler 1921 touring; license 220889 N. Y., motor 100235.

SEAPLANE TUMBLES, THREE SWIM ASHORE

Owner Ray C. Gilhooley of New York and Two Friends Thrown Into Flushing Bay.

THREE BOATS HIT AND SUNK

Plane Sinks, Too, After Striking Water and Passengers Go Home by Trolley.

A seaplane carrying three men fell into Flushing Bay, at the foot of Jackson Avenue, Corona, last night and sank three motor boats as it struck the water. The passengers swam ashore.

The plane was owned by Ray C. Gilhooley of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, Manhattan, and he was one of the passengers. The pilot was William Alexander of 239 West 145th Street, Manhattan. The other occupant was William Lyons, also a pilot, of the Wellington Hotel, Manhattan.

The plane came down about 500 feet off shore. Riding at anchor in the bay were the motor boats Madeline, owned by George Mettler of 68 Polk Avenue, Corona; Helen, owned by Michael Coleman of 672 Second Avenue, Astoria, and Regina, owned by Oscar Smithelm of 81 Sunswick Street, Astoria. The plane struck them with such force that all three sank at once. There was no one on board the boats at the time.

A couple in a motor car passing along Jackson Avenue at the time heard the noise of the plane as it came down. They stopped the car, ran to the shore and saw the three passengers swim ashore. When they saw their plane had sunk, the men said they would return to Manhattan by trolley car. According to the police report, the plane bore the number 5.

TWO DIE IN PLANE CRASH.

Machine Plunges 15 Feet in Take-Off in Race at Denver.

DENVER, Col., July 30.—While hundreds of spectators looked on at an air carnival here this afternoon, Pilot Ross E. Poland, aged 30, of Cameron, Mo., and George W. Linger, aged 61, a Denver automobile man, were almost instantly killed when their plane crashed scarcely 15 feet, nose first to the ground, at the take-off of an air derby.

The heavy motor was thrown back against the bodies of the pilot and Linger, who was acting as one of the judges of the race. The other pilots, not noticing the accident, continued the race, which was won by Pilot Paul Meng.

DONALDSON SUES FOR GEMS

Victim of Theft Charges Pullman Company With Negligence.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 30.—W. H. Donaldson of New York and Cincinnati, President of the Billboard Publishing Company, filed a suit in Common Pleas Court today against the Pullman Company asking that the sleeping car concern pay $24,000 in lieu of gems stolen from the Donaldsons' compartment of a Pullman car between New York and Boston on the night of June 23. The jewelry included a pearl necklace with seventy-nine graduated pearls, a platinum bar pin with eighteen diamonds, a platinum bracelet with twenty-two large diamonds and eighty-eight small ones, several platinum rings set with rubies and diamonds, and a gun metal watch.

Former convicts, because Donaldson has always been helpful to men just out of prison, are making an effort to recover the jewels. The plaintiff in the suit charges negligence on the part of the Pullman company.

CITY'S STREET BATHS.

They Are So Popular Grown-Ups Want to Share Them.

In various sections of the city temporary street baths have been established, which are a boon to thousands of children don bathing suits and, standing department are helping to make the plan a success. In some cases firemen attach a hose to a fire hydrant and then play a gentle stream on a highway. The children run to and fro under the shower.

In other cases large sprays—they are virtually showers—have been attached to hydrants. The beauty of these sprays is that they require little attention; they need only to be turned on and the water flows until it is turned off. Children don bathing suits and standing under the sprays, receive cooling baths. Such a spray has been established in a play street opposite the West 125th Street Station, and all day long and during the early evening hours children living in the precinct indulge in the cooling sport.

Captain Patrick Gargan, who is in command of the precinct, has received requests from a number of men and women to be permitted to share the spray with the children.

Breach of Promise Suit for $100,000

Papers filed in the Supreme Court yesterday reveal a $100,000 breach of promise action by Sadonia Henry against Chauncey Judd Stewart. No facts were set forth, but an affidavit by Truesdale & Nicoll, attorneys for Mr. Stewart, stated that because of the death of Mr. Nicoll's father an answer denying the allegations was not filed within the time required. Justice Burr extended the time to serve the answer to Aug. 22.

JAMAICA BAY DELAY.

Dock Officials Surprised by Curley Application to Cancel Permit.

Deputy Dock Commissioner Henry A. Meyer said last night that another delay had developed to block completion of the Jamaica Bay improvement, because Curley Properties, Inc., had applied to Colonel Edward Burr, United States District Engineer, to cancel a permit which he had issued for the closing of the Old Mill Basin channel.

Commissioner Meyer said that city officials, including Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert, had been taken by surprise by the move of the Curley interests, which have been friendly to the Jamaica Bay project. "Mr. Curley has acted summarily in the matter—that's a mild way of expressing it," he commented.

WINTER SERVICE TO EGYPT.

International Mercantile Marine Co. to Resume on Jan. 7.

The International Mercantile Marine Company announced yesterday that the Winter service of their big Atlantic liners between New York and Alexandria, which was interrupted by the war would be resumed on Jan. 7 by the White Star liner Adriatic, with a second trip on Feb. 18. The ports of call will include Gibraltar, Monaco, Algiers, Genoa, Naples, Malta, Piraeus for Athens with Alexander for Cairo and Haifa or Port Said to pick up the passengers who travel overland from Egypt to Jerusalem.

The White Star liner Arabic will enter the New York-Mediterranean service on Sept. 20. It was announced yesterday. She is 17,042 tons, 601 feet long and has accommodations for 350 first, 500 second and 2,700 third-class passengers.

August Sale of Gunther Furs

This sale presents an unusual opportunity for early purchasers to secure the new Fall Models at great concessions.



To again restore the fur business to a sound basis the fur industry accepted, far in advance of many other lines, severe losses, which indicates that fur deflation has reached bottom.

Furthermore—the condition of the raw skin market today, which is the barometer of the fur business, shows a tendency toward higher prices.

We are offering marked reductions from our present price levels; therefore, these facts indicate that our August Sale Prices are lower than will prevail during the coming season.

Coats—Capes—Scarfs

Hudson Seal Coat, trimmed with Beaver Collar and Cuffs	$335.00
Hudson Seal Coat, trimmed with Skunk Collar	365.00
Hudson Seal Coat, Plain	335.00
Mole Coat	385.00
Mole Cape, trimmed with Monkey	485.00
Grey Squirrel Coat	575.00
Mink Coat	995.00
Grey Caracul Coat	575.00
Stone Marten Scarfs	35.00
Natural Baum Marten Scarfs	55.00
Natural Fisher Scarfs	80.00
Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs	85.00

During the first week of this sale, we will make, to individual order, Alaska Seal Coats and Wraps at the following special prices:

36-inch length	40-inch length	45-inch length
$600.00	$645.00	$695.00

Purchases made during this sale will be stored free of charge until November 1st.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

391 FIFTH AVENUE AT 36TH STREET

SUMMER APPAREL FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES

From the most exclusive European sources we secured models and fabrics for our sports clothing for young ladies from 14 to 19 years, and present, ready for immediate service, exceedingly smart and distinctive apparel for sports and general out-door wear.

Our outfits of washable clothing, headwear and footwear for girls and young ladies are the accepted standard of dress at fashionable seashore and mountain resorts.

DE PINNA

Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

Macy's — Herald Square — B'way, 34th to 35th St. — Attractions Are Price—Quality—Service

GROCERIES AT SAVINGS

SALE OF GENESTA BRAND COFFEE—It is a mild, soft, fragant coffee and enjoys an enormous sale. Compare the quality of this blend with any of the so-called Mocha and Java blends. Our Usual Price 32c. lb. This sale:

Pound cartons, roasted in the bean, granulated or pulverized ... 27c
Five pound cartons (in the bean only) ... $1.29
Twenty-five pound sack (bean only) ... 5.24

SALE OF BOURBON SANTOS COFFEE—sold by dealers under all kinds of fancy names and brands. We sell for what it is—genuine Bourbon Santos; roasted in the bean only.
5-pound bags, 89c

A Special Sale of Teas

Pekin Chop Tea—Mixed Ceylon, Oolong and English Breakfast; 1-lb. carton, 34c; 5-lb. caddy, $1.64

"Mayflower" Chop—Mixed and Formosa Oolong only; 2-lb. cartons; our usual price, 84c; this sale, 74c

Orange Pekoe Tea—Compare its quality with the finest imported; our usual price, pound tin, $1.19; sale, pound tin, 98c

"Durbar" Brand—India and Ceylon Tea in lead sealed cartons; our usual price, 74c lb.; this sale, 64c

Louisiana Uncoated Whole Head Rice
Guaranteed to be strictly extra fancy Whole Head Rice of exceptional quality and the finest procurable. Packed in our own factory to insure absolute cleanliness.
24-lb. cotton bag ... $2.29 | 10-lb. cotton bag ... 98c
5-lb. cotton bag ... 32c | 2-lb. cotton bag ... 23c
Special Sale of Broken Macaroni or Spaghetti, "Lily White" Brand—In 10-lb. cartons, made of finest quality Semolina; this sale, 74c

SAXON WHEAT FOOD
A delicious wheat food cereal, parched through by intense heat to an appetizing brown. Made from carefully selected high grade wheat, sterilized. A perfect food for every member of the family. Made by the Quaker Oats Co. Packed in 1-lb. 8-oz. sealed carton. Usual 15c carton. Our price, this sale,
Dozen, $1.39 Each, 12c

QUAKER BISCUIT AND PANCAKE FLOUR
A Special Sale of Quaker Biscuit, Pancake and Pastry Flour. A self-raising flour of unusual excellence. The ingredients used in this preparation are pure. Put up in cartons containing 1-lb. 8-oz.; sells elsewhere from 15c to 18c; our price,
Dozen, 89c Each, 8c

SPECIAL SALE OF FLOUR—Quaker Brand, made of the Finest Selected Minnesota Spring Wheat. An exceptionally fine Bread and Cake Flour.

24½ pound Bag, $1.29

Orange Marmalade or Grapefruit Marmalade, "Lily White" Brand—15-oz. glass jars; our price, 4 for, $2.56; jar, 24c
"Lily White" Brand Jams—Made of pure fruit and sugar only, including Raspberry, Strawberry, Grape, Quince, Peach, Pineapple, Red or Black Currant, Raspberry and Red Currant, Apricot, Gooseberry, Green Gage, packed in 16-oz. jars; our price, $3.96; each 24c
Apple Sauce—"Heart of Maine" Brand—Made from the choicest Maine apples; sanitary No. 2 cans; dozen, $2.10; each, 18c
French Style Prunes—"La Forge" Brand; packed expressly for R. H. Macy & Co. Santa Clara French Style Prunes, first baked and then packed dry and ready to eat. In 2-lb. jars, each, 27c
A special sale of Our Famous "Red Star" Laundry Soap—The equal of any of the high-priced Laundry Soaps on the market. Case of 60 large 13-oz. cakes, this sale, $3.94; case of 10 large 13-oz. cakes, this sale, $3.96
A Special Sale of Macy's Pure Borax Soap—Guaranteed to be absolutely pure and the finest grade of borax soap made; cakes weighing about 10 ounces. This sale, case of 100 cakes, $6.94

Grape-Ola Concentrate at Half Price
Has four times the strength of ordinary Grape Juice. Makes a delicious refreshing, healthful summer drink.
A delightful drink is made by mixing one part of Grape-Ola with three or four parts of water.
Sale prices are:
½ Pt. 17c Pt. 32c
Qt. 49c Gal. 1.94
One Quart of the Concentrate Makes Gallon of "Grape-Ola"
The Grape-Ola concentrate as an ingredient in the preparation of beverages, ice cream, sherbets, sauces, puddings, pies, candies and jellies gives the true grape flavor. No sugar is needed, for the concentrate is remarkably sweet.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY FILLED
Telephone Fitz Roy 6100. Fifth Floor.

Flint's Fine Furniture



Annual Summer Sale

FLINT QUALITY
DEPENDABLE FURNITURE

Contributing an opportunity for comparison of values unsurpassed in our 80 years of business. The offerings concern our entire stocks of

BEDROOM, DINING ROOM, BREAKFAST ROOM AND LIVING ROOM FURNITURE
SUITES AND SEPARATE PIECES

and comprise mostly new designs created for the Fall season. The prices do scant justice to the beauty and quality of the furniture involved.

The sale also includes Persian and Chinese Rugs of selected qualities in all sizes.

PURCHASES MADE NOW, IF DESIRED, WILL BE STORED FREE UNTIL FALL.

Freight Prepaid to All Shipping Points in the U. S.

Flint & Horner Co. Inc.
20–26 West 36th St.
"Conveniently near Fifth Avenue."

Motor Truck Delivery Everywhere in Metropolitan District.

MRS. B. S. WAGSTAFF WEDS DONALD CARR

Her New Poem, "Marriage," Read at Ceremony at Her Country Home in Manchester, Vt.

VERONICA FRAZIER, BRIDE

Marries Cecil Murray in St. Philip's, at Garrison — Miss Jeannette Ross Weds J. P. Vogel.

Mrs. Blanche Shoemaker Wagstaff of 4 East Sixty-fifth Street, the only daughter of Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker and the late Henry F. Shoemaker of this city, and Donald Carr of 55 West Forty-fourth Street and Cedarcliff, Riverside, Conn., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Carr and a grandson of the late General Alexander Shaler, United States Army, were quietly married yesterday at the bride's country place, Dide-a-Wee at Manchester, Vt., by the Rev. S. R. Perkins of the First Congregational Church, in the presence of a few close relatives and friends, who included the bride's young son, Alfred Wagstaff III.

Mr. and Mrs. Carr have gone on a fishing and motor trip in Canada, and next Winter will live in New York. A novel feature of the wedding ceremony was the reading, by the officiating clergyman, of one of the bride's new poems, "Marriage."

Mrs. Carr's first volume of poetry was published the year she made her début, and since then she has written five others that include "Narcissus," a drama; "Alcestis," produced by the Coburn Players at the Hudson Theatre, and "Quiet Waters," which is now coming out shortly. She is also in the founding editor of the Boston Poetry Journal and is a contributor and critic on various New York monthlies.

She was presented at the Court of St. James's shortly after her début here, and later had a private interview with Pope Pius. She has traveled extensively in Italy and in the Orient and has made several campaign trips in the great Sahara desert. She was engaged in war work, driving her motor car in the first, was in the War Camp Community Service and was one of the founders of the National League for Women's Service and other war organizations. She is a member of the Colony, Authors, Hugue-Lot and other clubs. Some years ago she married Alfred Wagstaff Jr., whom she divorced last year.

Mr. Carr enlisted at the outbreak of the war and served overseas with the Twenty-seventh Division. He is a direct descendant of Robert Cushman, the organizer of the Mayflower expedition, and also of Isaac Allerton, one of the early settlers of New York. He is a real estate broker and a well-known amateur golf player.

Mrs. Carr's brothers were William, who married Miss Ella Morris de Peyster and died some years ago, and Henry Wharton Shoemaker, who married Miss Mabelle Ord.

Vogel—Ross.

Miss Jeannette Torry Ross, daughter of Edward Field Ross, and James P. Vogel, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Herman Vogel of Tuxedo Park, were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at St. James's Church, Clinton, N. Y.

Mrs. Irwin W. Rance Jr. was matron of honor and Miss Katharine Torry was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Lyall Pierrepont, Edith Lester, Frances Riker and Edith Battey.

A. Andre Lord was best man and the ushers included Edward Livingston Burrill, Homer Gage Jr., Brennoch Hyland, William Scoggin Gray Jr., Gordon Fowler and Myrtle Rossiter Betts Jr.

A reception followed the ceremony at the country home of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fuller Torrey, at Clinton.

The bride is a graduate of Bryn Mawr and is a member of the Junior League. Mr. Vogel is a graduate of Harvard, class of '17, and is a member of the Tuxedo and Harvard Clubs.

Murray—Frazier.

The wedding of Cecil D. Murray, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Murray of 38 West Fifty-first Street, and Miss Veronica Frazier, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Frazier of this city and Garrison-on-Hudson, and a niece of Hamilton and Stuyvesant Fish, was celebrated yesterday in the quaint little Church of St. Philip's in the Highlands at Garrison, and was followed by a reception at the country place of the bride's parents, Windway Farm.

The Rev. Dr. E. C. Corley performed the ceremony, and the church was decorated with roses and other flowers. The bride, who walked with her father, wore a white brocade gown originally worn by her great-great aunt, Mrs. Griffin, trimmed with flounces of point lace, and her veil was also of old point. Miss Susan Frazier was her sister's maid of honor, and the other attendants included another sister, Miss Harriette Frazier, and the Misses Isabel Coleman, Margaret Henderson, Mary Hardy and Mrs. Seldon. Little Misses Virginia Bacon, a niece of the bridegroom, and Mary Benjamin were the flower girls.

Henry A. Murray Jr. was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Robert L. Bacon, D. Percy Morgan Jr., John C. White, E. S. Brewer, W. P. Thompson, D. W. Richards, W. B. Felton, Allan Thorndike Jr., R. W. Emmons 3d, J. T. Lawrence, Giles C. F. Fuller, Henry Forster and Mr. Washburn.

Both the bride and bridegroom studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and both served in the war; Mr. Murray in the American Hospital at Neuilly and Mr. Murray in the Aviation Corps. Mrs. Murray is a granddaughter of Hamilton Fish, who was the Secretary of State under President Grant. Mr. Murray is a Harvard graduate, class of 1919.

Coffin—Montgomery.

The marriage is announced of Lewis A. Coffin Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis A. Coffin of 342 West Seventy-first Street, and Miss Grace Sands Montgomery, which took place on Friday last at the home of the bride's father, Henry E. Montgomery, 247 Fifth Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Coffin are spending their honeymoon at Cape Cod.

Mr. Coffin was graduated from Columbia in 1912 and served two years in the Coast Artillery, being a Captain when the armistice was declared. He is a member of the firm of Polhemus & Coffin, architects. The bride's father is a broker.

Waller—Eden.

The marriage of Miss Jane A. Eden, daughter of the late Robert Eden and Mrs. Eden of New Brunswick, N. J., to Elwood E. Waller Jr., son of Councilman and Mrs. Edward E. Waller of Dunellen, N. J., took place yesterday afternoon at the Presbyterian Church, Dunellen, the Rev. Ernest R. Brown, the pastor, officiating.

Miss Eunice C. Waller, sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor, and Theodore Merkens the best man. A reception followed at the home of the bridegroom's parents.

Mr. Waller served overseas with Battery F, 112th Heavy Heavy Artillery, Twenty-ninth Division.

Darby—Reber.

Miss Mary Ulrich Reber, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Reber of Reading, Pa., and Myron Guy Darby of this city were married yesterday at the home of the bride's parents at Reading. The Rev. C. E. Creutz officiated, only the families and intimate friends witnessing the ceremony.

The bride has been living in New York for several years and is a graduate of the Castle, at Tarrytown, N. Y. She has been a student of voice culture here, also appearing in recitals, and served as soloist at the First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Darby, formerly of Ridgeway, Pa., is a graduate of Harvard and a partner in the investment house of Eldredge & Co., Wall Street. During the war he won a promotion to Captain and served on the staff of General Pershing for two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Darby will make a motor trip in Canada and the White Mountains, and will reside at 3 West Sixty-fifth Street, this city, on their return.

Duncan—Christian.

Mrs. Newton Jackson Anthony of Providence, R. I., has announced the marriage of her daughter, Mrs. Olive May Christian, to James Graham Damon, which took place on July 1 at Greenwich, Conn. Mr. Damon is the son of Mrs. Rebecca R. Damon of Philadelphia and is a member of the Racquet and Merion Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia and the Agawam and Hope Clubs of Providence.

MISS BEATRICE BLOCH WEDS

The Bride of Elliott Kahn of New York at Her Cincinnati Home.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 30.—At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bloch on Fairfield Avenue, Walnut Hills, this evening, their only daughter, Miss Beatrice, was married to Elliott Kahn of New York City, son of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Kahn of that city, but formerly of Cincinnati. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Henry Englander.

Miss Bloch was unattended. Edmond Rosener of New York served the bridegroom as best man. Mr. Bloch gave his daughter in marriage. Following the ceremony there was a wedding supper served at small tables scattered through the dining room and music room and on the lawn.

Mr. Kahn and his bride will honeymoon in Nova Scotia and on their return will be at the Gotham Hotel in New York.

Among the out-of-town guests at the wedding were Mrs. Harold Beckman of New York, a cousin of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Kahn and Charles Kahn of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Kaufman of Chicago and Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Rosener of New York.

THEATRICAL FOLK RETURN.

George C. Tyler and Arnold Daly Back From Europe.

Several well-known American theatrical people returned yesterday from Europe on the French liner France.

George C. Tyler, the manager, who has been away since May motoring through Europe, said he would stage "Dulcy" at the Frazee Theatre about the middle of August and Miss Helen Hayes would be starred in Boston in September in a new play by Booth Tarkington called "The Wren."

Miss Grace La Rue returned with her husband, Hale Hamilton, who she said was writing a new play for her to be given later in the season.

Another passenger on board was Arnold Daly, who said he would open his repertory season at the Greenwich Village Theatre in October with "The Children's Tragedy" by Carl Schonherr, an Austrian, and he considered it one of the greatest plays he had ever seen. He will not appear in the play, but his daughter, Miss Blyth Daly, will have a part.

'HOODOO COP' IS HURT AGAIN

Shoulder Broken by Auto in Fifth Accident in Four Months.

"I guess I'm the hoodoo cop all right, all right," said Policeman Christian Waldeck, 45 years old, of the Coney Island precinct as he lay in bed in the Coney Island Hospital last night suffering from a broken right shoulder and other injuries.

"This is five times in four months that I have been laid low while doing traffic duty," he said. "It is the third time an automobile has knocked me out. Once a dog bit me and another time I was attacked by a gang."

Waldeck was on duty at West Eighth street and Surf Avenue, Coney Island, last night, when struck by the automobile operated by John Gallagher of 63 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. Gallagher was arrested and charged with assault.

Waldeck lives at 1,917 Cropsey Avenue.

ENGAGED TO F. S. FARR.

Miss Eleanor Banks of Suffolk, Eng., Betrothed to New Yorker.

Announcement has been made in England of the engagement of Miss Eleanor Banks, only daughter of the Rev. Sherbrooke Banks and Mrs. Banks of Trimley Street, Martin Rectory, Suffolk, to Francis Shelton Farr, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Farr of 14 West Tenth Street, this city, and Incleubergm, Scarborough-on-the-Hudson.

Miss Banks is the granddaughter of the late Sir Alfred Hughes, Bart., of East Bergholt Lodge, Suffolk. Mr. Farr is a graduate of Princeton class of '13, and served overseas in the navy during the war.

The wedding will take place in England in October.

Dance at Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 30.—A dinner dance at Indian Harbor Yacht Club tonight attracted many members of the club. Among those who had reservations were Colonel R. B. Baker, L. C. Bauer, F. K. Brown, R. E. M. Cooke, Commodore Douglas G. Smyth, J. E. Currier, G. Deremer, J. C. Dietz, J. B. Felder, William Knight, G. E. Leonard, R. D. McCarthy, F. R. McGraw, C. D. Mallory, C. H. Martin, Alex. E. Mitchell, R. H. Montgomery, G. R. Morgan, R. P. Noble, W. T. Ritch, Sanford Robinson, H. F. Tiedemann, Nathaniel Webb, S. W. Whitson, A. H. Wiggin.

James A. Stillman's yacht Modesty was seen in the harbor again off the clubhouse last night, but Mr. Stillman and his party did not come ashore as they did two weeks ago.

Miss Cobb to Wed Dr. H. W. Rogers.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Pelhemus Cobb of Tarryton-on-Hudson announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Evertson Cobb, to Dr. Herbert W. Rogers, son of Mrs. Hattie E. Rogers of this city.

Miss Cobb received her Ph. D. degree at Columbia University last June and is now clinical and research assistant in the Department of Education, Yale University, where Dr. Rogers, who is also a Ph. D., is an instructor in psychology.

Miss Clara Ross Engaged.

Word received from London tells of the engagement of Miss Clara Ross and George Mosely, second son of the late Sir Alfred Mosely. Miss Ross is well known in musical and literary circles of this city and Rochester. Mr. Mosely is a graduate of Yale and has spent much of his time in this country as the representative of the Mosely interests in New York and California.

General O'Neill Still Critically Ill.

ROCHESTER, Minn., July 30.—General C. T. O'Neill, a Major General at Camp Hancock, Ga., during the World War, who recently submitted to an operation, was reported today to be improved, though his condition is still critical, by Dr. A. A. O'Neill of Chicago, a brother of the army officer, who performed the operation.

Ill for about a month, General O'Neill was operated upon for ulcer of the stomach last Saturday.

During the Spanish-American War he commanded the Twenty-eighth Brigade, First Division, after which he was retired as a Major General.

Passengers From Havre.

Some of the passengers who arrived yesterday on the French liner France from Havre were Mrs. Frederick C. Havemeyer, Mrs. Horace Gallatin, Jay Coogan, Commandant Janneaud and Captain Poidats of the French Aviation Corps on their way to Japan; Mrs. S. A. Fahnestock, Miss Jean Gordon, William Coppock, International Vice President of the Rotary Club; Mrs. A. Bijur, Werthelm, Herman W. Block, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. C. Buck, M. K. Bennett, H. E. Boyde, J. A. Griffin, the Rev. and Mrs. F. P. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Kirtland and Captain A. Lombard.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Russell, who are at Nahant, Mass., are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter on Thursday, Mrs. Russell was formerly Miss Maria G. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne Jr. motored to Lake Saranac, and will be at Saranac Inn for an extended stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener, who recently returned from Europe, are at the Ritz-Carlton, on their way to Saratoga Springs for the August season at the Spa.

Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady sailed yesterday on the Rotterdam for Europe, and will be engaged in Girl Scouts organization work there. She will be aided in France by Miss Eve Curie, Mme. Curie's youngest daughter.

The Piping Rock Horse Show will be held on Oct. 7 and 8, and not on Sept. 30 and Oct. 1. There will be much entertaining at the various estates on Long Island and at the club during the show.

Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Henry of Philadelphia, now in Belgium, were recently invited to dine at the Palace of Laeken in Brussels by the King and Queen of the Belgians. Mrs. Henry took an active part in Belgian relief work during the war.

Commander Jefferson D. Smith, U. S. N., of the, North Dakota, and Mrs. Smith are at the Astor prior to the departure of the battleship for Plymouth, Mass., for the tercentenary celebration there.

Mrs. Frank N. Doubleday gave a musicale at her home, Offendi Hill, Oyster Bay, on Thursday afternoon. Miss Bertha Rivier and Thuel Burnham were the artists.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Walton Meriss-Smith have as their guests at their camp, Kenora Valley, in the Adirondacks, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Dwight Witherspoon Wylie.

Mrs. John E. Alexandre, who has been abroad since February, has returned to Lenox. Miss Anna R. Alexandre will remain abroad with her sister, Mrs. Frederic Schenck, formerly Miss M. Civilise Alexandre, until September.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bradley have motored from Convent, N. J., to the Griswold, Eastern Point, Conn., for a stay of several weeks.

Mrs. Follett Bradley, wife of Major Bradley, U.S. Air Service, with her two children, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Samuel Coles Jackson, in Larchmont Manor, N. Y., and will join Major Bradley about Sept. 15 at Dayton, Ohio, where he is to be stationed.

Newport.

With the coming of the New York Yacht Club fleet on its annual cruise yesterday afternoon and with the arrival during the day of many tennis week guests Newport is looking forward to the busiest week of its present season.

The Summer residents and their guests were out in force at the Casino yesterday morning, and after the heavy rain of Friday night everybody seemed anxious to play tennis. As a result at one time there were eleven of the courts occupied with either doubles or singles matches. Two of the most hotly contested doubles matches were those of William Fellowes Morgan and Livingston Iselin on one side against Francis Roche and H. Carey Morgan, and Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Gardner Jr. against their guests, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Clothier of Philadelphia. Quite a gallery gathered around the latter match before it was ended.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Douglas, Miss Rebecca Smith and James Grow of New York, who are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James at Beacon Hill House, were registered at the Casino yesterday, and among the other guests registered there were James P. Barney, who is visiting William Woodward, Oliver Perin and A. H. Barney, who is visiting Clarence W. Dolan; Mrs. Harrison Tweed, guest of George Peabody Gardner; Benjamin H. Prentice, who is visiting Grafton D. Cushing; Mrs. Carey Morgan, visiting Milton L. Barger; Henry P. Russell, visiting Vincent Astor; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Phillips of New York, who are at the Muenchinger-King.

Miss Muriel Vanderbilt has arrived to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew.

Major Lorillard Spencer accompanied Mr. Manners of New York on his flight from Southport, L. I., Saturday morning. They are at present at the Muenchinger-King for the week-end. The flying boat arrived at Newport at 11:30, having made the flight in an hour and twenty minutes.

Miss Eleanora Sears is to be a tennis week visitor, the guest of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont.

There was a large gathering at the Newport Country Club yesterday afternoon, many participating in the mixed foursome handicap tournament for a prize offered by Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark. The annual meeting of the club was held late in the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. George Fredericks, Miss E. Booth and Miss F. Deane and Joseph Coots, who have motored from Oakland, Cal., are at the Muenchinger-King. Mr. and Mrs. E. Montgomery of Philadelphia and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Elliott of New York are also there.

Among those who will entertain on Sunday will be Clarence W. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. William Loew, Mrs. Frederick Pearson and Miss Louise Scott.

Captain and Mrs. John P. Green, who have the Invtek cottage at Jamestown this season, gave a large reception there yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. George H. Scott, who has been ill, has so far recovered that she expects to leave for a short stay.

There was a rush of entertaining in the Summer colony yesterday and many of the dinner guests late in the evening went to Indian House for a dance that Mrs. Richard T. Wilson gave in honor of her daughters, the Misses Mary and Louisa Wilson, who are leaving tomorrow morning for Saratoga to visit their cousins who is there for the races.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Clark gave a large dinner party at Wrentham House, and among the others who entertained last night were Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind at the Elms, Mrs. Andrew M. Moreland, Mr. and Mrs. Beverley Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Tangeman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Walton Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss and Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener arrived last evening from New York and are at the Muenchinger King White House.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Sargeant of New Rochelle, Miss Florence Walsh of Chicago and Mrs. R. R. Browning of New Rochelle, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Dawson Jr., of Forest Hills, Major Warburton and Miss Warburton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown and Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Langmuir of Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Merrill and Mrs. V. E. Myer of New York, and also Mr. and Mrs. Terence Alexander are at Hill Top.

William E. Carter will give a dinner and dance at the Clambake Club next Wednesday evening for his Newport friends.

Mrs. William B. Caperton and Miss Marguerite Caperton are expected on Monday for tennis this week and possibly longer. They have taken apartments at the Muenchinger King.

The Berkshires.

Among the tennis players on the Lenox Club courts yesterday were Mrs. John Henry Hammond and Miss Emily Sloane Hammond playing against Miss Louise Vanderbilt Schieffelin and Miss Adele S. Hammond.

Dinners were given last night by Mr. and Mrs. William Van Brunt Findley and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed. The latter have Leander McCormick-Goodhart of the British Embassy as their guest at Lakeside.

Arrivals at the Maplewood Hotel at Pittsfield include the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, Mrs. Stires and Hardwick Stires of New York; Mrs. William Carmalt Scull, Miss Louise L. and Miss Louise V. Scutt of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. George Baty Blake have as guests at Pine Needles George R. Fearing, Randolph C. Grew and Daniel Rhodes of Boston, all of whom were at the nets yesterday afternoon with Herbert B. Shaw of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew are at the Aspinwall Hotel for six weeks. Among others there are Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York and Mr. and Mrs. Percival Dodge of Detroit.

Joseph H. Choate is spending the week-end with his mother, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate at Naumkeag. Dr. Pearce Bailey and Miss James Bailey who were there, went to Pleasantville, N. Y., yesterday.

THE SCREEN

"Tunderclap," the first of the three William Fox pictures scheduled to come to Broadway in the next five days to replace Mr. Fox's other trio, "A Connecticut Yankee," "The Queen of Sheba," and "Over the Hill," opened at the Central Theatre yesterday.

Some time ago a screen version of "Checkers" came from the Fox studios. As everybody knows, a horse race is the feature of this picture. Another Fox work of last year was "While New York Sleeps," in the last episode of which a paralyzed man who could only see and hear proved the drawing card. Then there was "Over the Hill," in which a long-suffering mother suffered for almost a year to the apparent delight of the picture-goers. The question arises, then: Why not a horse race, a paralytic and a long-suffering mother all in the same picture, with, of course, the usual hero, heroine and villain combination, and, added for good measure, a gambling palace, a den in Chinatown and an assortment of cute babies in a convent? Why not?

Paul H. Sloane, scenarist, and Richard Stanton, director, seem to have asked themselves this question, and answered it, "Well, why not? We will." And they did. That's "Thunderclap."

It's a most mellow melodrama concocted of pretty nearly everything that has been judged a sure-fire hit in past productions. Each of its features is a kind of revival, putting a good thing to work again, as it were. The trouble is that it's so obviously a calculated piece of hokum. It's doubtful whether any one actually stored by it, except, perhaps, in the free race scene, some of the shots of which are well made. But the outcome of the race is always a foregone conclusion, so how can any one get excited about it.

Mary Carr, who is tortured for six or seven reels in "Over the Hill," is the suffering mother again. She suffers well. They do everything possible to her, even the hero and heroine, who love her dearly, are subtly cruel. She is paralyzed and has to lie in a chair, with her head turned permanently to the left, and they always come up to her on her blind side, forcing the poor old woman to strain and struggle in an effort to see them. She can't walk or move and they won't even let her look. However, she gets her strength and speech back when her husband is shot as he is about to shoot her. And, then, with the brutal husband dead, the hero, victorious in the race, the heroine saved from the clutches of a Chinese and a gambler in the name of Satan, and the mother restored to health—it's time to end the picture. So there's the fade-out.

J. Barney Sherry plays the brutal husband. Brutality seems to be the character's vocation in life. Gambling is his avocation. He'd rather knock a woman down than deal cards any day. Paul Willis is the hero. He rides the horse. And, yes, he falls in some rapids, too, and is tossed about considerably. Violet Merserеau is the heroine. She's curly-haired and big-eyed. What more need a heroine be?

ANNA CASE FAINTS.

Affected by the Heat While Singing at Ocean Grove Auditorium.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 30.—Anna Case, singing to an audience of 3,000 in the Ocean Grove Auditorium tonight, fainted during the concert and was unable to finish her program, which she was to have ended with a group of English songs.

Miss Case, accompanied at the piano by C. J. Sprosa, had sung four song groups, to the delight of the crowd, which hailed her as a native daughter of New Jersey. When C. Shang of the Metropolitan Bureau explained that she had been affected by the heat and could not continue, the audience took its dismissal with apparent good nature.

Maurice F. Loewenstein.

Maurice F. Loewenstein, President of the Pacific Commercial Company and a pioneer in the development of American business interests in the Philippine Islands, died in Boston, Mass., on Friday after an operation. The funeral will be held from his late residence, 65 West Seventy-first Street, tomorrow afternoon. He was in his fifty-second year. Mr. Loewenstein was for many years a leading commercial figure in the Philippines, where, in 1900, with George D. Wolf he founded the firm of Castle Bros., Wolf & Sons. This firm was taken over by the Pacific Commercial Company in 1911 and Mr. Loewenstein continued as President.

Mr. Loewenstein was also the principal factor in the organization and development of the Calamba Sugar Estate in the Philippine Islands. He was a Director in the Pacific Development Corporation, Andersen, Meyer & Co., W. G. Pratt & Co., Hartmann Brothers, Inc., and the International Vegetable Oil Company.

Mrs. Josephine Douglas Creyke.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Mrs. Josephine Douglas Creyke, widow of Rolf Creyke of Biralp Stroud, Gloucestershire, England, died late Friday evening in the home of her brother-in-law, the Right Rev. Alfred Harding, Bishop of Washington, in the close of the Washington Cathedral. Mrs. Creyke was a daughter of the late Dr. John Hancock Douglas, physician for President Grant. She is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Edward J. Stellwagen of New York and Miss Harriet Douglas, who makes her home with Bishop Harding and his daughter, Miss Charlotte Harding.

Mrs. Creyke and Princess Cantacuzene-Speransky, formerly Miss Julia Dent Grant, granddaughter of President Grant, made the wreath of oak leaves which is now on the Grant Tomb on Riverside Drive.

Dr. George De Forest Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 30.—Dr. George De Forest Smith, associate of the late Dr. Allan Lane Hamilton of New York City as a specialist in nervous diseases for many years, died today at his home in Kingston, aged 69 years. He was born at Geneva, N. Y., and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Joseph W. Lantry.

Joseph W. Lantry, for many years President of the Tile, Grate and Mantel Association, died at his Summer home at Allenhurst, N. J. yesterday morning. He was President of William H. Jackson Company, and Mr. Lantry was 60 years old and for 33 years he had lived at 669 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

Obituary Notes.

ALEXANDER MELCHER, 68 years old, since 1912 financial manager of the Southern Rice Sales Company, died yesterday from a cerebral hemorrhage in his home at Maywood, N. J.

The Rev. WILLIAM A. TENNEY, for the last six years pastor of the Epworth Methodist Church at Matamoras, Pa., died yesterday at his home in that place. He was 60 years old.

Mrs. LOUISE SCHULTZ of New York died at her summer home at Alexandria Bay last night. She was the widow of Carl Schultz, manufacturer of Club Soda of New York, and was a pioneer of the Thousand Islands. She was in her eightieth year.

NICHOLAS THOMAS NEWHAM, well known in maritime shipping circles and formerly for thirty years with M. P. Smith & Sons, died in the Norwegian Hospital on Thursday at the age of 70 years. He was a native of Shields, England, and lived at 189 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn.

GEORGE TACKLEY, deputy sexton of Trinity Church, opposite Wall Street, died yesterday after an illness of several months. His funeral will be held from Trinity, where he served six years, Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Mr. Tackley was born in England and came to this country

Dr. CLOVIS ADAM, for nearly forty years a practicing physician and surgeon in Jersey City, died on Thursday at his home in Jersey City. Dr. Adam was educated at the French School of Medicine in Paris, later receiving his degree of M. D. in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city. Dr. Adam at different times was connected with the staffs of the French Hospital, the Manhattan Eye, Ear Nose and Throat Hospital and the Orthopedic Hospital here

WARNS ON SOLDIER RELIEF.

Legion Officer Tells Harding Not to Let Them Die Cursing Country.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 30.—"Don't let any more disabled men die cursing their country," was the message sent tonight by William E. McCulley, State Commander of the American Legion, to President Harding and Senators McCormick, McKinley and Smoot, urging adoption of the Sweet bill or similar relief for disabled veterans.

McCauley's message presented the spectacle of a former soldier neglected and dying from disease said to have resulted from service in the army.

Born.

BLESCKER—Mr. and Mrs. Leon Bleecker of 930 West 160th St. announce the birth of a son, July 28.

BURGER—Mr. and Mrs. William Burger, 168 Norfolk Court, Coney Island, wish to announce the birth of a son, Robert, on July 31.

FELDMAN—To Mr. and Mrs. Mayer C. Feldman (nee Anna Beerstein), a baby boy at Greenwich Hospital, Greenwich, Conn., Wednesday, July 27, 1921.

FRIEDMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney S. Friedman (nee Hattie Pivinsky), 896 Riverside Drive, announce the birth of a son at Stern's Sanitarium, July 30.

FROMM—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fromm (nee Ida M. Bennett) of 371 West 121st St. announce the birth of a son on July 29 at Hill's Sanitarium.

GREENEBAUM—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Greenebaum (nee Nellie Kramer) of 700 Riverside Drive announce the birth of their daughter Jane on Friday, July 29, at Lloyd's Sanitarium.

HILLMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hillman (nee Hattie Rosenblum) of 813 Haven Av. announce the arrival of a baby girl, Kalma Muriel, at the Flower Hospital, July 29.

HIRSCH—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Hirsch (nee Millie Markowitz), 281 DeKoguai St., Brooklyn, a son, July 23, 1921.

HOLT—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander J. Holt announce the birth of a son, Saturday, July 30, 1921, Brunoer's Sanitarium.

KAPLAN—Mr. and Mrs. Max Kaplan of 403 Avenue C, Brooklyn, announce the birth of a daughter, Naomi Ruth, Wednesday, July 27.

KLEIN—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Klein (nee Carrie Ringer) of 164 Beach 137th St., Belle Harbor, L. I., announce the birth of a son, Monday, July 25, at Rockaway Beach Hospital.

LETZTER—Mr. and Mrs. J. Letzter (nee Bella Shorwit) announce the birth of a daughter, July 24, at the Bedford Maternity Hospital, Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON—Mr. and Mrs. William Livingston (nee Lillian R. Berger) announce the arrival of a daughter July 28, 1921.

MARKS—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Marks (nee Eva Breger) announce the arrival of a daughter on Wednesday, July 27, at the Brooklyn Hospital.

NEWMARC—Mr. and Mrs. Alvin G. Newmarc (nee Estelle Feingold) announce the birth of a son, July 27, 1921, at Dr. Brunor's Sanitarium.

PEYSER—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Peyser (nee Quinto) announce the birth of a girl on July 25, 1921, at Flower Hospital.

PICK—Doctor and Mrs. Rudolph Pick announce arrival of a daughter July 25.

POLAK—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Polak (nee Ida Sherman) announce the arrival of another daughter, July 21, 1921.

PULASKI—To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pulaski (nee Jeanette Sommer), 601 West 176th, July 25, a baby daughter.

REINSCHREIBER—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Reinschreiber (nee Lillian Mosher), 206 West 113th St., announce the birth of a daughter, Sylvia, on Saturday, July 23, at the Woman's Hospital.

RUSSELL—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Russell announce the birth of a daughter, July 28, at Nahant, Mass.

SCHAPIRA—Mr. and Mrs. Leon Schapira (nee Lillian Marx) announce the birth of a son on July 30, at New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, 61st St. and 10th Av.

SPENCER—Mr. and Mrs. Isador Spencer (nee Ruth Vivian Kaufman), 600 West 116th St., announce the arrival of a son, July 30, 1921, at New York Nursery & Childs Hospital.

STEIN—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice I. Stein of 1,200 Park Place, Brooklyn, announce the arrival of a son, Saturday, July 30, at Stern's Sanitarium, Flatbush, on Monday, July 25.

WEILERSTEIN—Born to Rabbi and Mrs. B. Reuben Weilerstein of 4,612 15th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., a son, July 26, Hahnemann Hospital, Rochester, N. Y. No cards.

WEINER—On Saturday, July 23, a daughter (Rosalind Elaine) to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel N. Weiner (nee Frischman) at 916 Southern Boulevard, N. Y.

WEISBERG—Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Weisberg announce the arrival of a son July 29.

WIESENECK—Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Wiesneck, 155 West 120th St., announce birth of daughter.

Engaged.

ANGEL—COHEN—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Cohen of 3,600 Broadway announce the engagement of their daughter Florence to Mr. Irving Angel, on July 30, 1921.

GITTELSON—NEUMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Neuman of 151 West 117th St. announce the engagement of their daughter Libby to William Gittelson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Gittelson of 38 West 118th St.

HOLZ—ENGLANDER—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Englander of 544 West 157th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Alice, to Mr. Leffert Holz of 601 West 151st St.

HOROWITZ — LEMBECK — Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lembeck, 840 East 151st St., announce the betrothal of their daughter Rose to Mr. Jack Horowitz of New York.

ISRAEL—SHAPIRO—Mr. and Mrs. William Shapiro of 164 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Pearl A., to Mr. B. Israel.

JACOBSON—ZINMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Zinman of 112 East 87th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith, to Mr. Jack Jacobson at 1,226 Madison Av.

KLEINBERGER—LEVY—Mrs. Flora Levy of 125 West 116th St. announces the engagement of her daughter Jessaline to Mr. Isaac Kleinberger, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Kleinberger of this city.

LEVINE—ROSEN—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rosen, 715½ Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Esther, to Mr. Louis G. Levine.

LYNN—HAMBURGER—Mrs. Lillian Hamburger of 713 Macon St., Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter Sylvia R., to Mr. Robert I. Lyan of Brooklyn.

MAHONEY—SHERBURNE—Mrs. Warren R. Sherburne of Lexington, Mass., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Allen Sherburne, to Henry Fidelis Mahoney of New York City.

MANDEL—FREY—Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Frey of 97 East Washington Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Sylvia E., to Mr. David S. Mandel.

MYERS—GLASS—Mrs. Ida Glass, White Plains, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Florence Estelle, to Mr. Robert Haskell Myers of Ossining.

ROHR—STITCH—Mr. and Mrs. M. Stitch of 168 Madison St., New York City, announce the betrothal of their daughter, Janice, to Mr. Chas. A. Rohr.

ROSENBAUM — GOLDSTEIN—Mrs. Jennie Goldstein of 60 St. Nicholas Av., New York City, announces the betrothal of her daughter, Pearl Christal, to Mr. Edward K. Rosenbaum, son of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Rosenbaum of New York City.

SCHEER—LEVY—Mrs. A. Levy of 1,615 Union St., Brooklyn, announces the betrothal of her daughter, Fay, to Dr. Harry Scheer of Brooklyn.

WARSHAUER — ALTER — Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Alter of Brooklyn announce the engagement of their daughter, Susan, to Mr. Irving Warshauer of Brooklyn. Announcement of reception later.

Married.

COFFIN — MONTGOMERY — Grace Sands Montgomery, daughter of Henry E. Montgomery, 247 5th Av., was married at her home on Friday to Lewis A. Coffin Jr.

ENGLAR—SMITH—At Christ Church, Ridgewood, N. J., Friday, July 29, 1921, Dorothea Lathrop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willard Pratt Smith, to Ethanan Raymond Englar.

HIRTENSTEIN—FISCHER—The marriage of Miss Mildred Amelia Fischer, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Fischer (nee Charlotte Friedman), of 575 West 172d St., New York City, and Lester H. Hirtenstein took place on July 3, 1921.

JOHNSON—HARROLD—Mrs. Anson Forney Harrold announces the marriage of her daughter, Elizabeth, to Jean Gearing Johnson, Ensign U. S. Navy, on Satur

PRINCE WALI KHAN SAILS WITH STAFF

Returns to Afghanistan Refusing to Discuss Outcome of His Mission Here.

BOOKED AT LAST MOMENT

Senator Davis Elkins and Robert Winslow Are Others to Leave for Overseas.

Prince Mohammed Wali Khan, who arrived here on July 11 from Cabul, to seek recognition in Washington for the Government of Afghanistan, sailed yesterday for London on the White Star liner Baltic accompanied by his staff. Faiz Mohammed Khan, Counsellor; Colonel Habibule Khan, military attaché, and Gulam Siddig Khan, Secretary. The Prince declined to discuss his mission except that it was of a secret diplomatic nature and that it was not completed. He also declined to say why he was leaving hurriedly. The party reserved accommodation at the last minute and reached the pier at the foot of West Nineteenth Street just as the Baltic was ready to steam out.

According to advices received from Washington the Prince and his party were to have been received unofficially by Secretary of State Hughes, but the reception was not to have been considered as a recognition of the Ameer's Government in Cabul.

United States Senator Davis Elkins of West Virginia arrived at Hoboken yesterday morning and sailed for Europe on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam on sudden notice. He asked that his name should not be printed in the passenger list. Robert Winslow, the banker, also booked passage at the last moment.

Just as the gangway was about to be lowered a family of Poles arrived in an exhausted condition. The husband carried the youngest child, the wife had the valises and another child by the hand and the grandmother brought up the rear with bundles and a parrot cage. She was so overcome with heat that she fainted and was carried on board by two longshoremen.

The Rotterdam had 381 first, 385 second and 1,400 third-class passengers for Plymouth, Boulogne and Rotterdam.

The United States Mail steamship Centennial State left for Plymouth, Boulogne and London, the Anchor liner Cameronia for Liverpool and Glasgow, and the Chicago of the French Line sailed at 9 o'clock for Havre, following the Red Star liner Gothland bound for Hamburg and Danzig, down the river.

Lieut. Col. R. S. Wauchope of the Royal Engineers, who sailed for England yesterday on the Royal Mail steam packet Orduna on his way home from India, said that New York was chilly compared to Bangalore in Central India, where the temperature was 120 degrees in the Winter and 135 in Summer in the shade. The British officer said that the so-called non-co-operative movement in India against the Government had died a natural death.

SEES DRY LATIN AMERICA.

Miss Gordon, Back From Tour, Says It Is a Live Issue There.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 30.—South American countries will eventually join the United States in its "blessing of prohibition," Miss Anna Adams Gordon, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, predicted today. Miss Gordon, who has just returned from a visit to South American republics, asserted that prohibition was a live issue in many Pan-American countries, especially Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

"With admiration and hope the leading men and women of South America have watched North America's deliverance from the legalized liquor traffic," she said. "We prophesy that not many years hence the blessing of prohibition will come to the twenty sister republics of the Pan-American union; will come to the Orient with its unawakened millions; will come to Europe; will come to Great Britain and her sturdy colonies, because the United States will have made good in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, the securing of which is one of the greatest moral victories the world has ever witnessed.

"Until making this survey of five republics, we had not adequately realized how energetically and intelligently leaders in educational, government, church and social reform circles were pushing anti-alcohol propaganda."

LEGAL DICTION FAULTY.

Papers in Case Absurdly Drawn and Ungrammatical, Says Justice.

Criticism of carelessly drawn and ungrammatically phrased legal papers was voiced by Justice Frank S. Gannon Jr. in th eBrooklyn Supreme Court today in granting alimony and counsel fees to Mrs. Dora Spector pending trial of her suit for legal separation. Announcing an allowance of $25 for counsel fees, Justice Gannon commented:

"This is many times the value of the services as indicated in the moving papers. They are absurdly drawn, ungrammatical and misspelled. Under the heading of 'Other and Further Relief' the court is almost justified in ordering a substitution of attorney."

ARMY IN ARCHAEOLOGY.

Greeks Said to Have Made Important Discoveries in Asia Minor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—According to cable advices to the Greek Legation, newspaper correspondents with the Greek troops comment on important archaeological discoveries made by the Greeks in their march through Asia Minor.

Many of the tombs dating from the Greek and Roman epochs had been demolished by the Turks, it was stated, who used the stones for construction work. In the ancient cemetery near Kutaia columns of blue marble were discovered, which were part of a great building dating from the Roman period. The army now has in its possession many tablets and inscriptions picked up on the march.

STORM IN WOONSOCKET.

Hail, Rain and Wind Damage Crops and Tie Up Traffic.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., July 30.—A storm which brought a shower of unusually large hailstones and 2.68 inches of rain in less than an hour caused damage estimated at about $50,000 here today. A terrific gale tore through the city, uprooting trees, tearing down trolley and telephone poles and smashing plate glass windows. One large tree broke through the roof of a house.

The hailstones destroyed several acres of crops on the outskirts of the city. The street car system was demoralized for hours and telephone communication was almost impossible.

German Concern's Refinancing.

Cable advices say, advises that in connection with the increase in the capital stock from 310,000,000 to 400,000,000 marks, the 1,000 mark new shares may be obtained for 4,000 farks of the old shares, at a rate of 180 per cent. The new shares are to participate fully in the 1921 dividend, it is said. The rights to subscribe expire on Aug. 15.

Cost of Living in England.

According to The British Labor Gazette, the average cost of living in England in June was 119 per cent. above the pre-war level. In May the increase over that level was 178 per cent. In January 165 per cent. and in November the maximum, 176 per cent.

Saratoga Springs Plant Is the Largest in the World.

One of the things in forest conservation, and perhaps the greatest second to forest fire protection, is keeping lands which are useful only for wood production under continued forest growth. On account of the mishandling of lands and devastation by fire in the past, there are millions of acres of such land which are lying an idle waste today, but which are capable of producing our necessary wood supplies.

Out of this enormous area New York has its share of such lands, says a bulletin of the Conservation Commission, and for twenty years has been carrying on a constructive forest policy with the aim of obtaining from these idle acres a useful wood product. Much of this land can be reclaimed for forestry only through planting. "In New York we long ago passed the experimental stage in the reforesting program," continues the bulletin, "and the vital problems have been solved; so that today it is simply a question of getting the trees and planting them.

"The New York State Conservation Commission now maintains four nurseries for the production of young forest trees, but by far the largest is the newly established nursery at Saratoga Springs. This nursery, when completed, will have an output of about 10,000,000 trees a year, and will be the largest single forest nursery in the world.

"Last year it was decided that the old Saratoga nursery should be incorporated in a park system surrounding the springs, and a new site for the present nursery, comprising 100 acres of State-owned land was selected.

"The nursery is situated on the west side of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, and adjoining the State highway. It thus has easy shipping facilities; it is also near labor supply. A water system has been installed, and a complete plant for the production of trees for reforesting has been developed. A portion of the area is given over to the growing of small trees from seeds, and in this part of the nursery will be found in beds millions and millions of 1 and 2-year-old Norway spruce, white spruce, white pine, Scotch pine, red pine and white cedar. When these trees are 2 years old some of them are sent to the field for planting, but the major part of them is transplanted in rows in the transplant areas of the nursery, where there are approximately one-quarter of a million trees per acre. Some trees remain in these transplant rows for one year—or until they are 3 years old—while others remain two years and are used when 4 years old for reforesting under advese conditions.

"Some idea of the great scope of this new nursery may be gained from the fact that during the transplanting season this Spring, the nursery employes several times transplanted over 125,000 trees (white pines) in a single day. As many as seven transplant tables were in operation at one time. It is at these tables that the 'transplant boards' are filled, by which fifty young trees are planted in a row simultaneously.

"The large number of persons visit the nursery, to which they are welcome, and manifest much interest in the process of growing trees. The beds of one and two year old trees, extending almost as far as the eye can reach, present a most attractive sight, as do also the broad fields covered with dense stands of young transplants. In a few years the forest which will be growing on account of the preliminary work done here will cover thousands of acres of idle lands, rendering them both productive of wood and a source of income to the owner."

TESTS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Children of Higher Social Status Rank Best, Says Dr. Chassel.

A champion has appeared at last-to deny the popularly acclaimed superiority in intelligence of the son of a grocer to the son of a professor, in the person of Dr. Clara Chassel, conductor of the recent intelligence tests at Horace Mann School. The growing conviction in the heart of the public that the road to intellect lay behind the grocery counter rather than behind the lecture platform, was vigorously attacked by Dr. Chassel, who says that we cannot generalise in the two cases, since environment and heredity would govern the result in either case.

"Intelligence tests which seem to show a superior intelligence on the part of the grocer's son as compared to the professor's son, show no such thing," she declared indignantly. "The higher intelligence is approximately five times as common among children of superior social status as among children of inferior social status."

In many schools the Stanford Revision of the Binet-Simon Measurement Intelligence Test is used as a basis for classification. Although this use is not universal, it is gaining more and more recognition. It aims to determine the child's status at the time the test is given, and usually the variance of this average as the child grows older is not marked.

About 60 per cent. of all school children test between 90 and 110 IQ. and 40 per cent. between 95 and 105 IQ. Edward Rochie Hardy, Columbia's much-discussed prodigy, has hit the bell here with a figure of 187.

The higher rank, composed largely from the professional classes or the fairly successful mercantile classes, approximate an intelligence quota of 110 to 120.

Careful psychologists who have given special study to the subject are required to administer these tests, which include many branches of knowledge. A list of fifty words is offered, starting with such simple words as "gown," and gradually increasing to more difficult words on which an adult would fail. Fables are also sometimes read by the examiner, and the child is asked to give his interpretation of the lesson.

ARREST TRACTION MANAGER.

Disorder in Ohio Follows Seizure of Bus Drivers in West Virginia.

BRIDGEPORT, Ohio, July 30.—C. P. Billings, manager of the Wheeling Traction Company, Wheeling, W. Va., and his assistant, Charles Marsh, were arrested here tonight charged with inciting to riot, after they had been beaten badly by a crowd of several score of persons.

The attack on the two men is said to havegrown out of the arrest tonight at Wheeling of bus drivers operating between Ohio and West Virginia.

GUARDS PRIVATE FORESTS.

Government Engages to Protect Lumber Holdings From Fire.

An agreement has been signed by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Red River Lumber Company in California, by which the entire fire protection of about 900,000 acres of timberland owned by the company will be undertaken by the Government. The cost will be about $12,000 a year. This means that every precaution known to the Forest Service, both for preventing and fighting forest fire, will be used. Airplanes will patrol the timberlands and every forest ranger will be a fire warden.

The timberland included in the 900,000 acres is in what is called the Lassen National Forest, Lassen County, California, near Susanville.

British "Unemployment."

At the end of May the percentage of trades union workers in England unemployed had risen to 22¾ per cent., exclusive of the striking coal miners, as against 17.6 per cent. in April, 10 per cent. in March and 6 per cent. at the end of last year. Between December, 1915, and December, 1918, there were only six months in which the percentage of British unemployment exceeded 1 per cent.

STEEL HOPE ROUSED BY TRADE IN SHEETS

New Auto Orders Help to Set Some Pittsburgh Mills Going at 50% of Capacity.

OTHERS STILL AT 20% RATE

Sharply Competitive Market May End in Price Cuts in Bars, Shapes and Plates.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 30.—Operations vary so at different steel mills that it is impossible to make a very close estimate of the rate of production, as a whole. There is no doubt, however, that the recent increase in demand has made some impression upon the tonnage output. A fair guess seems to be that the industry is operating at about 20 per cent. of capacity, but this is only a rough estimate. A point makes a big difference these days, as, if the rate is about 20 per cent., another 1 per cent. is equal to 5 per cent. of production.

There has been not a large increase, but enough to show, in demand upon the pipe mills in the last ten days. The improvement is chiefly in standard pipe, though there is a barely perceptible increase in oil country goods. There is very little inquiry for line pipe. As a rule, the bulk of the tonnage sells at above or below the regular price. In standard steel pipe prices are very well held, on the basis of the 62½ per cent. list issued by the mills early this month.

Orders for nuts, bolts and rivets are scarce. A few sellers report that more users are buying small lots than was the case a month ago. The listed discounts are by no means firm. Structural rivets are going at 2.50c and boiler rivets at 2.60c, although some makers are quoting a slightly lower figure.

Tin Plate Market Keeps Flat.

No improvement has occurred in the demand for tin plate, but no particular improvement was expected, the time of the year being unpropitious. Every effort is being made to reduce stocks, and manufacturing consumers are using sizes, when they can, that do not fit exactly. Shipments are about as heavy as they were, though perhaps in the aggregate there is a slight decrease. There is scarcely any new buying. The market is quotable at $5.75. It can hardly be said to be firm at that figure, for it is not known what would occur in case an inquiry came out for a really interesting tonnage, but the market may be described as "dull at $5.75." Mill operations are estimated as being between 20 and 25 per cent. Some independents, however, are closed entirely while others are running at well above 25 per cent.

Both interests are booking a heavier tonnage of sheets, and mill operations are improving in corresponding ratio. A few of the independents will be running at 50 per cent. or better within a week or so, if they have not already attained that rate. Interruptions to manufacture there is about 25 per cent., however, as some of them are idle. The leading interest two weeks ago averaged barely 30 per cent., while last week it did full 35 per cent. and not less than 40 per cent. this week. Business in automobile sheets has been picking up. A few days ago the leading interest received an order that was decidedly large, as orders go these days.

Blue annealed sheets can be done at 2.50c. The leading interest's regular prices stand at 3.50c for black, 4.50c for galvanized, and 2.65c for blue annealed. In the past few weeks there have been offerings from stock of galvanized sheets at 4c. The mill stocks are now reported as decidedly broken, while one large interest that does not roll sheets is understood to have practically wiped out its stock, and intends withdrawing from the situation entirely.

Plate Prices in Wide Range.

Plate prices are more uncertain than prices of most other descriptions of finished steel, for two reasons, because there has been a particularly large growth in plate making capacity in the past few years, and because plate orders tend more to run into sizes that encourage competitive bidding. In merchant steel bars, for instance, the orders are very largely for single carloads, large lots being unusual. The result is that plates show a wider range in prices between high and low than do bars. It is understood that on an inquiry by a local consumer for a tonnage that within 10 days four figures a price of 1.75c, delivered Pittsburgh, had been named. For a carload or a hundred tons, no such price would be named. Some mills are speaking of 2c as their regular price on plates, though they admit that on a large order they would shade this price.

The sharply competitive market that has existed lately in bars, shapes and plates, has shaken off the high prices that have been quoted on some occasions, and has brought the market around to a less uncertain position. The general market is now quoted at 1.75c for bars and 1.85c for shapes and plates. These quotations represent declines from former quotations of $3 a ton on bars and $1 on shapes and plates. The Steel Corporation's prices are 1.90c on bars and 2c on shapes and plates, but it has allowed it to be understood that it would not hesitate to protect its trade.

PITTSBURGH INFANT DEATHS

Rate Highest There of Nine American Cities Investigated.

Since 1915 the Federal Government has been able to keep a ledger for the birth registration area showing profit and loss in terms of infant life and death. In a report entitled "Infant Mortality in Pittsburgh," which has just been issued by the United States Department of Labor through the Children's Bureau, the figures for a two-year period are given for eighteen large cities.

Here is a summary of the report:

"Of the nine large cities in the birth registration area since it was established in 1915, Washington, Philadelphia and New York show the most satisfactory progress toward a reduction of rates, though Minneapolis has consistently maintained the lowest rate of any of the nine. In each year of the five-year period 1916-1920 Pittsburgh lost more babies in proportion to its birth than any other of the nine cities.

"In Pittsburgh as a whole, in 1920, there was a loss during infancy of one life out of every nine. The rates varied greatly in different parts of the city, the rate in the most unfavorable ward being 157 deaths for every 1,000 births, while in the most favorable ward the rate was only 56 per 1,000.

"Nearly one-half the babies who failed to survive died before they were a month old, when deaths are largely due to natal and prenatal causes. It has been clearly demonstrated that such deaths are largely preventable through care and instruction for the mother before the baby is born, and skilled care at and shortly after birth. Nearly one-fourth of the deaths were caused by gastrointestinal diseases. Deaths from these causes occur for the most part in the heat of Summer. They can be reduced through instructions to mothers in the proper care and feeding of babies and through civic supervision to insure purity and proper handling of milk supplies.

"Milk stations, maternity and baby clinics and public health nursing service have been established in Pittsburgh. An extension of such services is necessary if the city is to deal effectively with the problem of infant mortality, and if the ledger for the next five years is to show saving of infant life."

DODGING BASEBALL PESTS.

Players Often Put to It to Shake Too Ardent Pests.

Big league ball players, being popular idols, are followed by admirers off the field as well as on. Some fans are so strongly attached to the national game that they follow their favorite club around the circuit. Such fans are highly thought of by the players and cause them no annoyance.

There is, however, another type of fan who occasionally becomes a good deal of a pest. Players encounter him when they are on the road. He learns the hotel at which the club is stopping and saunters into the lobby at an hour when he is sure to find several of the players resting there. Picking out a seat beside them he listens eagerly to their talk and chatter. Sometimes on finding himself comfortably ensconced on a lounge beside a hero of the diamond he does not hesitate to introduce himself. Like other mortals, players do not always like to talk shop, especially the kind of shop talk that the hotel lobby fan choses as his topic.

To escape these pests ball players have devised a sign language of their own. When a pest takes a seat beside an unsuspecting player, a fellow player who has encountered the pest on a previous occasion signals from across the lobby, "Beware of that fellow; he is a chronic bore. I had him last night, and I had a devil of a time to shake him." The unsuspecting player on reading the signal passes hastily and departs for the writing room or to some other place where he is not likely to be disturbed.

When his club was on the road, the manager of a team found himself greatly annoyed by these fellows. He was not averse to discussing the generalities of the game with them, but they pestered him with all sorts of questions that he could not answer without violating the ethics of his club. They wanted to know who was going to pitch tomorrow, if it was true that so-and-so's poor form was the result of a rumored "glass arm," if there was any truth in the report that a player was resigned or was about to be traded, and questions along similar lines.

Sometimes, to his annoyance, he found himself surrounded by a group of curiosity seekers, who were too cheap to view a ball game except from a free score board. No matter where he went he could not escape them; they were forever on his heels. He finally hit on a plan to rid himself of them. He could not entirely get rid of them, but his plan went far to relieve the situation. When he was beset by a particularly obnoxious pest, one of his players would rush up to him, apologize for interrupting the conversation and tell him that San Francisco or some equally far away city wanted him on the long-distance telephone. His new acquaintance, believing that the manager would be detained a long time, would then take his departure.

PARIS CRAVES SOFT COLLAR.

The Matin Deplores Fact That Fashion Has Not Adopted It.

The comfortable soft collar which has largely replaced its starched cousin around the necks of American men is not yet in vogue in France, and in the hot, rainless dog days which Paris has been undergoing a cry has arisen for its being made a la mode by the directors of fashions. The appeal is thus expressed in a recent number of the Matin:

"Neither the war nor the sportsman's life has availed against the stiff collar. These dog days make it a subject worth discussing. The glorious troglodytes of the forest of Caures and the race tracks of Soisson declared that once back in the easy times of peace they would not forget the lesson of the natural life which had been so harshly given them. We used to hear, several feet beneath the beet fields, dandies in army overcoats promise to bequeath to fashionable France reasonable styles, of supple and salubrious design. And the sportsmen—hadn't they made fun enough of our irrational accoutrements? Alas, the poilu of yesterday and the champion of today are the first to strangle themselves with a collar hard as porcelain and sharp as steel. France was the first to adopt the short skirt, and is the last to accept the blessings of the low, soft collar opening in a triangle.

"Its invention dates from 1918, and is credited to the 'elegants' of New York. Some Berliners admire this fashion. It is supposed that the soft collar shocks our delicacy, but everywhere save in our land the easy collar is in favor. In Italy, where good taste is especially demanded, one sees nothing else. London, so circumspect in other regards, has dared it. What are we waiting for?"

BUSINESS RECORDS.

In Town.

LOUIS BUSTANOBY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Louis Bustanoby, Inc., operating the Cafe des Beaux Arts, at 80 West Fortieth Street, by these creditors: H. Greenstein, $250; A. Rapp, $260; H. Johnsen, $121. The corporation admitted its inability to pay its debts, amounting to about $30,000. Judge Learned Hand appointed George W. Martin receiver, under $1,000 bond. The failure of the corporation is attributed in part to the loss of business due to the Prohibition law.

KOHLBERG & CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Kohlberg & Co., Inc., cigar manufacturers, at 535 West Seventy-fifth Street, by these creditors: J. M. Rosenthal & Co., $500; V. V. Kohn, $500; Kohn & Co., $166. It is stated that the liabilities are about $75,000 and assets about $33,000.

MILDRED DAINTY SHOP.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Fred Ficker, doing business as Mildred Dainty Shop, dealer in wearing apparel, at 876 East Tremont Avenue, by these creditors: Max Lederer, $500; Schulman Brothers, $321; Harris Wilson, $1,015. It is stated that the liabilities are about $15,000 and assets about $9,000.

FREDERIC E. CROTOIS, steamship and insurance agent and broker, at 42 Broadway, filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $428,486 and assets of $149,500, main items of which are unliquidated claims, $139,000 and accounts, $24,500. Principal creditors listed are: Gano Moore Co., $289,055; Dexter & Carpenter, $45,000; Matlock Coal and Iron Company, $18,176; Nezmours Trading Corporation, $10,-917.

RUBIN JACKSON COMPANY, dress goods, at 5,931 Broadway, filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $9,485 and assets of unknown value.

PHILIP MAZER—Judge Learned Hand yesterday dismissed the petition in bankruptcy which was filed on June 6 against Philip Mazer, dress manufacturer, at 500 West 174th Street.

Out of Town.

BOSTON, July 30.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed here today by the H. L. and M. Gorlin, Inc., Works, whose plant is in Arcadia, R. I. Liabilities are listed as $280,-390 and assets as $87,713. The unsecured claims amount to $209,551.

JUDGMENTS.

Filed yesterday, the first name being that of the judgment debtor:

In New York County.

Arverne Restaurant Co.—Meyer & Lange $338.80
American International Traffic & Travel Bureau, Inc., and Wm. E. Bell—L. Mac L. Beers 286.96
Baldwin, Harry S.—J. W. Kenny 636.20
Burne, Lucian R. and Hugh Fitzgibbon—R. F. Livingston 164.06
Braham, Benj.—J. Levy 222.56
Butchers Rendering Corpn.—M. Katzenstein 1,884.33
Carbone, Domenico—R. Grandecio 163.80
Clark, Thos. F. (Clark School for Concentration)—R. Van Messel 206.70
Calegazi, Davide (Italian Art)—G. de Angelis 186.67
Epstein, William, & Leon Selier—Peoples Trust & Guaranty Company of Hackensack 817.11
Frame 823.17
Feinberg, Melvin—Chatham & Phenix Nat'l Bank of the City of New York 1,963.37
Fried, Henry—N. Y. Independant Meat Corpn. 638.99
Gumble, Walter—Broadway-34th St. Realty Co., Inc. 316.70
Herschfield, Benjamin—M. Weinberg 166.93
Heinz, Dora, as adm'x—J. Maintz 393.70
Huether, John, and George Steffens (Huether & Steffens)—Degnon Contracting Co. costs 132.86
Joyce, Martin J.—Cummings Lumber Corporation 482.93
Kahn, Samuel—Stanley & Patterson, Inc. 327.45
Korach, Eugene J.—United States Tire Co. 1,449.18
Lewis, August E.—M. McD. Cary 1,578.23
Latrofitn, Max T., and Joseph Farber —I. Blotter 541.68
Malian, Abraham—Exato Crane & Pile Co., Inc. 389.71
Marino, Antonio (Marino & Co.)—Baltour Bros., Inc. 142.72
Morits, Victor (Victor Co.)—J. Siegel et al. 326.00
Norman Trucking Co., Inc.—Minkoff, Inc. 233.01
Offenberg, Jacob—Chatham and Phenix National Bank of N. Y. City 479.70
Paramount Textile Corpn.—L. Horowitz 526.55
Same—Same 526.55
Reiter, Josef—Charles Guiden, Inc. 525.20
Shapiro, Louis—Werthman & Co., Inc. 390.70
Sweet, Seymour & Gloria Realty Co., Inc.—H. Greenott et al. 230.46
Stralovitz, Saml. (Modern Garment Co.) —Z. Abramowitz et al. 285.15
Saunders, Bartlett M.—A. T. Miller 248.20
Schwartz, Saml.—Butler Bros. 155.70
Siner, Jacob—A. Goldberg 306.38
Shepard, Chester, & Lewis Goodwin—Richmond Radiator Co. 328.14
Tully McInness Co., Inc.—Columbia Bank 340.10
Union Dyeing & Finishing Works—H. Behlen & Bros. 354.01
Ullman, Albert L.—P. Krone 113.86
Vanderbilt Silk & Woolen Shop, Inc.—J. Ophir 3,056.50
Wolfer, Belmont A.—Irving Nati. Bk. of N. Y. 622.20
Warsaw Discount Bank—West Side Nat. Bk. of Chicago 11,420.62

In Bronx County.

Bonhag, William—S. Levine $121.76
Distel, Henry—H. J. Halperin 29.30

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed:

Grigat, Harry E.—S. Kaplan, April 25, 1922 ..... $251.23
Jarmulowsky, Mayer & Fanny—S. Wolfson, Dec. 27, 1915 ..... 1,649.44
N. ..... Real Estate Association—M. Dixon, May 14, 1912 ..... 5,140.35
Zanelli, Peter A.—R. Pavesi, Jan. 16, 1920 ..... 201.43
Davis S. D. Construction Co., Inc and Dawson Construction Co., Inc.—A. T. Campbell Carpet Cleaning Co., Inc. (vacated) 176.87

In Bronx County.

Good Mfg. Co., Inc.—M. J. Jackson, July 3, 1922 ..... $678.77
Levy, William—H. Friedland, Dec. 31, 1914 ..... 225.52

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 30.—Twenty new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $359,000, were chartered today. They include:

K. and A. Bonnes Embroidery Co., Manhattan, $5,000;—M. M. Gross, M. Abramowitz, attorney, J. Perlmutter, 3 Delancey St.

Loeb Hammerschlag & Granoff, Manhattan, cloaks and suits, $30,000; Loeb Hammerschlag,—— Granoff; attorney, D. Geiger, 286 5th Av.

Ampro Realty Co., Jamaica, 200 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $20,000; W. F. MacDermott, M. Hart; attorney, J. A. Dikes 2d, Jamaica.

Gorlin & Brown, Bronx, restaurant, $50,000; H. L. and M. Gorlin, H. Brown; attorney, S. Goldberg, 309 Broadway.

Unity Lunch, Manhattan, $10,000; F. Aaron, I. Dolan; attorney, S. Goldberg, 39 Broadway.

47 East 44th St. Lunch Co., Manhattan, $10,000; F. Aaron, M. Epstein; attorney, S. Goldberg, —— Broadway.

New Haven Hyperion Theatre Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. I. Goodstein, I. Wiener, B. Lasky; attorney, L. Lasky, 14 Broadway.

Sanitary Bath Skein Laundry, Brooklyn, $10,000; J. Sacks, D. Schreier, S. Gussak; attorney, S. Kahane, 61 Park Row.

S. S. N. Holding Co., Brooklyn, realty, $20,000; F. P. McEliney, E. Mellenry, E. Owen; attorney, R. A. Kelly, 85 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

North Shore Finance and Trading Co., Richmond Borough, $25,000; K. H. Emmons, J. Cleary; attorney, B. G. Eadie, St. George.

Field National, Manhattan, restaurant, $10,000; S. W. Field, J. S. and M. Dingzkh; attorney, —— Isaacs, 84 William St.

Ontario Milling Co., Oswego, $100,000; R. A. Ingersoll, C. H. Hunt; attorney, E. B. Powell, Oswego.

Interboro Asphalt Co., Bronx, $10,000; F. J. Kinsley, P. A. Friend, I. E. Riesick; attorney, Abernathy & Kadel, 370 East 149th St.

Bar and Grill Co., Manhattan, importing, $55,000; F. Langfelder, J. Homma, W. H. Hayward; attorney, J. H. Burk, 3 Rector St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Udall & Ballou, Sag Harbor, $500,000 to $750,000.

Cosmopolitan Inventions, Manhattan, $15,000 to $100,000.

SURRENDER OF AUTHORITY.

Ladd & Nichols, Conn.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Raijan Holding Corp., Manhattan.
Scott Kitzmiller Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, July 30.—Charters filed:

International Shale Process Corp., manufacture sheet metal castings, &c., $5,000,000; attorney, Corporation Trust Co. of America, Wilmington.

State College Hotel Co., $4,200,000; attorney, Corporation Guarantee & Trust Co., Phila.

McHenry Ford Building Co., $1,100,000; attorney, Delaware Registration Trust Co., Wilmington.

S. Z. Murray, banana plantations, $1,000,000; attorney, Corporation Trust Co. of America, Wilmington.

Merit Rubber Co., manufacture automobiles, &c., $2,000,000; C. A. Bowman, Samuel B. Burrell, C. C. Cleveland; attorney, Corporation Trust Co. of America.

First Sales & Service Corp., automobiles, $1,000,000; attorney, Corporation Trust Co. of America, Wilmington.

Western Coal & Coke Co., $700,000; Charles R. Trevaski, Turtle Creek, Pa.; Wm. Herb, Pittsburgh; John Rebmun Jr., Crafton, Pa.; attorney, Capital Trust Co.

Rallina Finance Corp., securities, $600,000; attorney, Corporation Trust Co. of America, Wilmington.

Petroleum Service Co., $600,000; Geo. E. Braum, J. J. Collins, C. B. Ford, Cleveland; attorney, Corporation Trust Co. of America, Wilmington.

Gladley Hair Net Co., $500,000; James Lindsay, Samuel B. Heward, A. Roy Myers, New York; attorney, U. S. Corporation Co.

Resistant Alloy Casting Corp., $300,000; attorney, Delaware Registration Trust Co., Wilmington.

All American Photo Plays, $200,000; Harvey Van Pelt, New York; Jos. V. Hanlon, Brooklyn; John McHugh, Rockaway Beach, L. I.; attorney, Corporation Trust Co. of America, Wilmington.

Perfection Auto Specialty Co., manufacture, $100,000; Frederick Weirman, Charles A. Peirce, Phila.; W. Hallam Jr., Phoenixville, Pa.; attorney, Colonial Charters Co.

Interstate Drug & Chemical Co., drugs, $100,000; J. M. Frere, J. A. Frere, M. A. Alexander, Wilmington, Del.; attorney, American Guaranty & Trust Co.

Independent Film Corp., $50,000; attorney, Corporation Guarantee & Trust Co., Phila.

NAME CHANGES.

Dome Oil Co. to Dome Oil & Refining Co., $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Haber Maxwell Co., Wilmington, to the Haber Maxwell Knitting Co.

Thomas Pickitie Coupling Co., Erie, Pa., to Thomas Coupling Corp.

Standard Realty Corp., Wilmington, to Standard Housing Corp.

Week Shows Another Half Billion Drop In Volume of Business of Reserve Banks

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Volume of business, as measured by debits to individual accounts reported to the Federal Reserve Board for banks in 140 important clearing house centres, declined from $7,371,000,000 for the week ending July 20 to $6,695,000,000 for the week ending July 27—a decrease of $676,000,000, or 9 per cent. Smaller totals are reported for all the leading centres, with the exception of San Francisco.

As compared with the corresponding week in 1920, debits for the week ending July 27 are smaller by $1,464,000,000, or about 18 per cent., this lag being comparable to one of 19 per cent. reported for the week before, and of 21 per cent. reported for the week ending July 16. All of the leading centres report smaller figures for the week under review as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Some details are in this table:

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS.

District.	July 27, '21.	July 28, '20.
New York	$3,562,910,000	$4,047,016,000
Boston	314,297,000	415,066,000
Philadelphia	319,744,000	391,445,000
Cleveland	145,744,000	211,308,000
Richmond	129,429,000	174,949,000
Atlanta	156,431,000	223,508,000
Chicago	1,006,852,000	1,114,958,000
St. Louis	163,682,000	196,340,000
Minneapolis	118,153,000	147,181,000
Kansas City	231,000,000	287,291,000
Dallas	91,286,000	118,580,000
San Francisco	294,154,000	330,216,000
Total	$6,695,941,000	$8,158,848,000

Fire Record.

A. M.		Loss.
1:25	113 Crosby St.; Frank Corsett,	Not given
5:15	96 Lewis St.; awning	Not given
6:52	58 E. 102 St.; B. Atlas	Not given
9:35	Front of 74 & 8 St.; automobile; Leo Sapona	Slight
10:20	97 Old Broadway	Not given
10:30	168 Chrystie St.; Nicokola Rossa	Not given
10:40	126 E. 127 St.; Constant Sandy	Not given
11:10	Front of 122 Alexander Av.; paint box; Frank Blumberg	Not given
P. M.		
1:20	3 Mercer St.	Not given
2:30	1,016 Madison Av.; automobile; Ideal Chair Co.	Not given
4:35	453 Pleasant Av.; Knost Constr. Co.	Slight
4:45	7 Pike St.; Felix Dunberne	Slight
5:15	1,840 5 Av.; Tannenbaum Bros.	Not given
6:15	288 6 Av.; Bedford Press Co.	Not given
8:15	66 Suffolk St.	Not given
9:45	138 Wooster St.; Brighton Products Co.	Not given
10:40	Foot of Pike St.; U. S. Trucking Corp.	Not given
10:45	55 Morton St.; Imel Wagner,	Not given

The Civil Service.

City.

The Commission has ordered that tests be held for stationary engineer, temporary and permanent; inspector of iron and steel construction, grade 2; electrician (X-ray); playground and gymnasium attendant, grade 2, and promotion to assistant engineer, grade 3, and promotion to assistant engineer, grade C, Real Estate Division, Finance Department. Application dates will be announced later.

United States.

The Commission announces an examination for tinner, male, age over 20, in the office of the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at $1,100 a year. Appointees may be allowed the increase granted by Congress of $20 a month. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical ability, 40; education and experience, 60. Applicants must show that they have served an apprenticeship of the equivalent as tinner or sheet metal worker. In view of the retirement act, should the appointing officer so request, certification will not be made of eligibles who have reached their fiftieth birthday. Classified employes who have reached the retirement age and have served fifteen years are entitled to retirement with an annuity.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

COMSTOCK.			
Best & Belcher	.05	Hasbrouck	.02
Chollar	.03	Kentuck	.07
Con. Virginia	.17	Knox	.10
Justice	.08	Revert	.02
Mexican	.10	Verdi	.02
Ophir	.09	Vert	.02
Potosi	.05	Western	.03
Savage	.05	Zone	.11
Scorpion	.03	GOLDFIELD.	
Sierra Nevada	.05	Booth	.03
Union	.15	Consolidated	.07
TONOPAH.		Crackerjack	.03
Belmont	1.00	Florence	.03
Cash Boy	.04	Jumbo Extension	.04
Jim Butler	.07	Silver Pick	.12
North Star	.02	Speculand	.02
McNamara Consr.	.06	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Midway	.12	Arrowhead	.08
Monarch	.03	Broken Hills	.03
Rescue	.21	Bullwhacker	.50
McNamara	.15	Hamilton	.06
Tonopah Extension	1.30	Holly	.50
West End	.74	Round Mountain	.13
West Tonopah	.02	Silver Hills	.10
Alto	.02	Simon	.02
Belcher Extension	.02	Simon Mines	.03
Brougher	.07	Sterling	.06
Divide Tonopah	.76	Uncle Sam	.14
Dividend	.08	White Caps	.04
Extension	.34		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	1⅛	1⅜	Isabella	2⅜	4

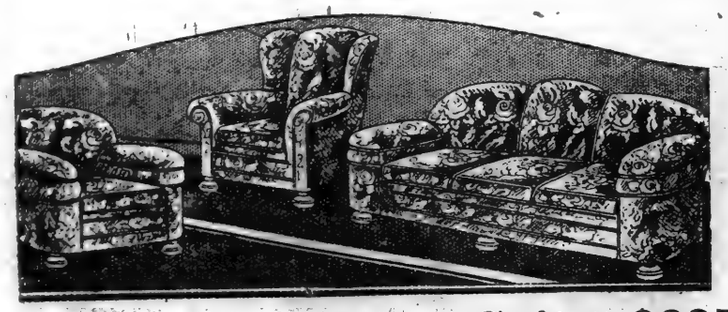
GIMBEL BROTHERS

32ND STREET - BROADWAY - 33RD STREET NEW YORK CITY

AUGUST SALE of Standard Furniture

REDUCTIONS Ranging from 15% UP TO 50%

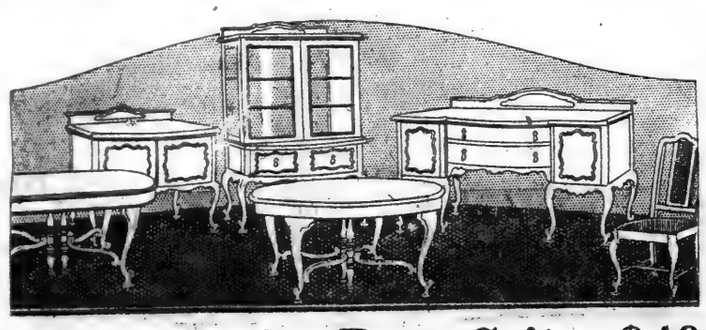
Standard Furniture we say. Quality Furniture. The only kind of furniture you can afford to buy. Or that we can afford to sell. Quality furniture. 75% of it from Grand Rapids. Guaranteed by the names that bulk mightiest in the Furniture Blue Book of the nation. And, being quality furniture, VALUE FURNITURE. As is evidenced here.



3-Piece Living Room Suite : $325

In January, 1921, It Was $450 — *On July 1st, 1921, It Was $400*

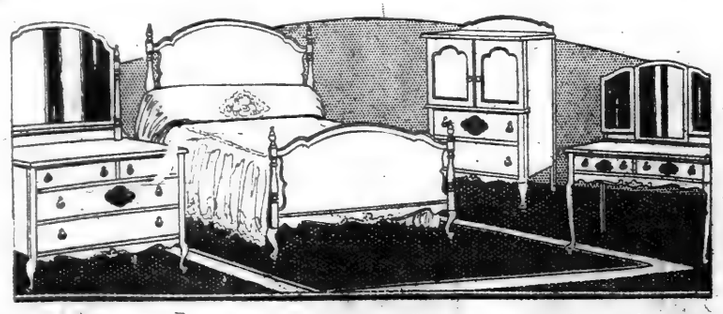
A suite of the better kind. High-grade tapestry. Spring arms; backs; loose cushion seats. Sofa; arm-chair; wing-chair. And construction second to none!



10-Piece Dining Room Suite : $499

In January, 1921, It Was $1000 — *On July 1st, 1921, It Was $750*

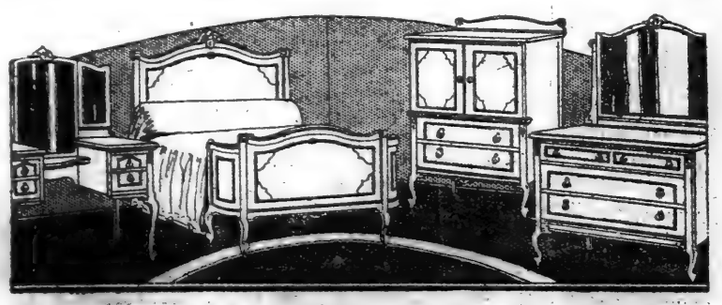
Selected American walnut, Louis XV. design; 72" buffet; enclosed server; china closet; extension table, 54" round or 60 x 48" oblong top, 5 side, 1 arm chair.



4-Piece Bedroom Suite : $195

On January 1st, 1921, It Was $300 — *In July, 1921, It Was $255*

Ivory enamel or walnut finish; Louis XV. design. Full-size bed with bow foot. Dresser, chifforobe and semi-vanity. At the price, match it if you can.



4-Piece Bedroom Suite : $165

In January, 1921, It Was $250 — *On July 1st, 1921, It Was $215*

Mahogany finish. Queen Anne design. Medium size, especially planned for small bedrooms. Dresser, chifforobe, toilet table and full size bed. VALUE INDEED!

GIMBELS FURNITURE SHOP—SEVENTH FLOOR

Furriers Since 1842

GIMBEL BROTHERS

32ND STREET - BROADWAY - 33RD STREET NEW YORK CITY

Furriers Since 1842

Annual Advance Sale QUALITY FURS

Saving You **20% TO 33%**

—An Event of National Importance and International Merchandising

—Offering the Greatest Fur-Buying Economy Opportunity in Recent Years

—Authentic Furs from the Fur Fashion Centers of the World



Very Dark Natural Mink Coat $2,950

Quality! The very foundation of the Gimbel Advance Sale of Furs. The underlying principle of the Fur Shop. Quality is important. We demand it *always*. These furs are the finest the market affords. They *must* be. For the August Sale of Furs—which starts to-morrow—ranks in importance with the store's periodically recurring great events. It is an INSTITUTION—a monumental one. By it we keep faith with ourselves—with YOU. By the dependability of its furs we wish our all-year-round stock to be judged.

FASHION!

Furs exquisite. Furs authentic. Furs luxurious. Furs practical. Folding cozily in soft, graceful drapings. Faithfully reflecting the Vogue. *Creating* fur modes. Ultra-smartness, true distinction and fine workmanship. Here at Gimbels. Here in the August Sale.

All Hudson Seals (so termed) are dyed muskrat pelts.

All French Seals (so termed) are dyed coney skins.

More Than 1000 Fur Wraps in the Sale

A FEW TYPICAL ITEMS

$59 **Black Russian Pony Coat**—Model 36 inches long. With large collar and cuffs of a contrasting fur.

$89 **Marmot Coat**—Three-quarter length model, of very fine brown Russian Marmot skins.

$95 **French Seal Coat**—Belted model—36 inches long, made of soft, lustrous pelts, with large self collar and cuffs.

$115 **Natural Muskrat Coat**—Three-quarter length, belted model, made of soft, lightweight pelts, with large collar and cuffs.

$169 **Natural Raccoon Coat**—Flare model of well matched skins — 36 inches long.

$179 **French Seal Coat**—The new belted model—40 inches long—with luxurious collar and cuffs of skunk. Brocade silk lined.

$169 **French Seal Wrap**—A beautiful, new long model of choicest pelts. Exquisitely finished and lined.

$225 **Moleskin Coat**—Three-quarter length belted model, with large, new self collar and cuffs. Richly silk lined.

$259 **Long Moleskin Wrap**—A striking style, with deep cape collar and a handsomely embroidered silk lining.

Hudson Seal Coat—New 36 inch belted model, of lustrous, soft pelts; excellently finished and lined. Self-collar and cuffs. **$239**

Persian Lamb Coat—Three-quarter length. A novel flare model, with large collar and cuffs of a contrasting fur. **$265**

Hudson Seal Coat—36 inch flare model, with latest collar and cuffs of grey squirrel, kolinsky squirrel or skunk. Richly lined. **$295**

Hudson Seal Wrap—An entirely new straight-line model—full length—of fine, selected pelts. **$325**

Grey Squirrel Coat—Three-quarter length. Of good quality Siberian pelts. With a novel-effect—large rolling collar. **$325**

Hudson Seal Coat—40 inch model of rich, lustrous pelts, with beaver, skunk or squirrel collar. **$345**

Grey Siberian Squirrel Wrap—A new, long, graceful model, made of specially selected skins. Exquisitely lined. **$489**

Natural Mink Coat—Three-quarter length. Belted model, with modish collar and cuffs. **$575**

Natural Mink Wrap—The new full length model, made with long sleeves. Handsomely finished. **$985**

A Few Typical Items in Fur Scarfs

Grey Squirrel Large Choker Scarf..... $9.50
Fox Choker Scarfs, Various New Colors $15.00
Dark Fitch Scarfs, of 2 Selected Skins..$19.50
Natural Mink Scarfs, 3 Fine Skins....$25.00
Large Fox Scarfs, Several New Shades..$27.50
Stone Marten Chokers, 1 Fine Skin....$25.00
Skunk Scarfs, large, 3 Strip Model....$39.00
Skunk Shawl Collars, of Choice Pelts...$48.00

MAKE YOUR SELECTION NOW.

A Deposit Will Hold Your Furs Until Fall—Storage FREE.

GIMBELS FUR SHOP—THIRD FLOOR

The New York Times.

TO SPEED ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT HERE

War Department and American Engineers Co-operate to Solve Pressing Problems.

GAS ENGINE A BIG HELP

New Plan Calls for Gun and Howitzer on Same Carriage — More Powerful Guns for Sea Coast.

To speed the Government's post-war program for ordnance development, the Ordnance Division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers is planning to work with the War Department at close range. The division, through its Executive Committee, has voted to place the resources of the division at the disposal of the Ordnance Department in the application of engineering and production problems.

At a joint meeting, it was announced yesterday, will be held on Oct. 7 between the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of Aeronautic Engineers and the Army Ordnance Association at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. The Ordnance and the Aeronautic Divisions of the society will take part in the meeting. Orville H. Wright and others well known in air navigation are members of the society's Aeronautic Division.

Major G. F. Jenks, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., in a survey made for the society of progress in ordnance since the armistice, asserts that the American army gun of the future will be of greater range and mobility. He tells of research work now under way at the Watertown Arsenal and of the lessons learned by American Army heads from the war. An enormous field must be covered in the development of this country, he declares. The present tendency, he says, is toward more powerful guns for sea coast defense. The elimination of the horse, the perfection of the gas engine and the development of automobile are important factors in American artillery progress, Major Jenks declares.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, as a further step in its general policy of co-operating with Government agencies in engineering tasks, authorized the formation of an ordnance division so that the nation's engineers might be brought into intimate contact with the army. The division, formed with the co-operation of Major Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, is now a permanent unit of the society's professional divisions having to do with a wide range of economic and technical problems.

Those Aiding the Government.

Under the chairmanship of Waldo H. Marshall of the T. A. Gillespie Company, the Executive Committee of the division is carrying out plans which originated with engineers and ordnance men in 1916 as a result of the active participation in the Government's ordnance program during the war. Aiding Mr. Marshall as members of the committee are Colonel C. L. R. Ruggles, Chief of the Ordnance Technical Staff, Ordnance Department, U. S. A.; Fred J. Miller, past President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Lieut.-Col. George L. Wall, stationed at the Watertown Arsenal; Major Wilford Hall, Bloomfield, N. J., and Major Edward L. Sherwood, Hohokus, N. J.

Others interested in the formation of the Ordnance Division are Major F. C. Bull and Frederick Town, both of New York; Frank B. Gilbreth, a Montclair, N. J., manufacturer, and Colonel James T. Walsh, representing the Army Ordnance Association, which is co-operating with the division in the effort to carry the United States to the forefront of the world in ordnance manufacture and design.

"All wars have stimulated the development of the implements of warfare, and especially during the past war have minds of engineers been fertile," asserted Major Jenks, who is a member of the society's Committee on the problems arising from the war none is more important or more interesting than the development of artillery material.

"The United States entered the war with well-established engineering force to develop new designs nor a trained production force to organize manufacture," Major Jenks says in analyzing the state of artillery material before the war and the effect of the war upon it, both here and abroad. "It had merely a handful of material and practically no facilities to produce it. Our Allies not only furnished us material but gave us their designs and detail drawings and their design and production engineers to assist us in organizing production. Most of our own engineering talent was required to solve the problems of production. Considerable new development work was initiated during the war. Although working under pressure, time was too short to secure results. Had the war continued, some real development work might have been accomplished with the large, earnest organization built up during the war.

Germans Made Greatest Progress.

"The Germans easily ranked first in the development of artillery during the war. They developed and manufactured greatly improved pieces of all calibres. They recognized the value of range, not only in the design of more powerful guns of a given calibre, but also in mounting these guns on carriages so that their maximum range could be secured. By the use of these pieces in the Spring offensive in 1918 the Germans caused much concern to the allied artillery commander. This statement does not refer to the 'Big Bertha' fired against Paris, which was of little or no direct military value.

"Prior to the war the marvelous progress in the mechanical arts by the development of the gas engine had had no appreciable effect upon the design of artillery material. The field piece had been conceived in terms of the horse, the mountain howitzer in terms of the pack mule. Very little progress had been deemed possible, as the horse was a fixed quantity. But the perfection of the gas engine has removed the horse as a limiting factor. The development of the automobile industry has given us high speeds of vehicle propulsion, and a demand for and supply of alloy steels of high physical properties. All these factors are important to artillerymen. Mechanical traction permits the increased weights required for long-range artillery. Increased speed permits rapid strategic concentration of artillery; high-grade steels permit greater power in guns.

"After the armistice the sentiment of our artillerymen was unanimously in favor of pieces of greater range, greater elevation and greater mobility. This sentiment found expression in the reports of the various service boards, and especially in that of the Westervelt Board, appointed by the War Department Dec. 11, 1918. The report of this board was approved by the Chief of Staff on May 23, 1919, and its recommendations have become the fundamental specifications for mobile artillery material.

Development of Design.

"The efforts of the ordnance engineer since the war have been devoted mostly to the development of design under the Westervelt Board program. Under that program the same calibres of pieces as used during the war will be developed, but they will have greater range, greater flexibility of mount and greater mobility.

"The longer range will be attained partly through ammunition development, but also by increase in the length and muzzle velocity of the gun. As mobility requires lightness, the weight of the gun must be reduced as much as possible. To secure this three lines of development are being followed: First, by using material of higher physical qualities; second, by wire wrapping the tube, and, third, by the 'autofrettage' process.

"No new problems are involved in the construction of the wire-wrapped gun, but much work still remains to be done in developing a satisfactory steel that is tough, free from internal stresses and uniform.

"In the autofrettage method of construction the gun is built up of a few pieces of steel of medium physical qualities. The walls of the gun are internally stressed beyond their elastic limit by internal hydraulic pressure. The condition set up is similar to that produced by the shrinking process. It can be applied to the whole gun, whereas the effect of shrinkage is limited to the hooped portion. For a given strength thinner walls are sufficient. This assures minimum weights. The process is also a cheaper one than either the built-up or the wire-wrapped method of construction.

"A research program has been undertaken at Watertown Arsenal to determine the laws underlying the autofrettage process. One 155-millimeter howitzer is now ready for autofrettting. Although others have constructed and tested guns built up by autofrettage, our program covers an investigation of the principles and theory rather than hasty proving-ground tests.

"Much research work still remains to be done in determining the proper form of rifling, the effect of variation of elements of the bore upon the life of the gun, the production and heat-treating of metals used in gun construction, and the checking of the fundamental formulas of gun design. Our knowledge of the theory of gun construction is rather unsatisfactory.

New Recuperators Urged.

"During the war great difficulty was experienced in the production of recuperators. Because of the use of oil and air under high initial pressure extremely fine workmanship was required in the finishing of the bore of cylinders and the manufacturing of pistons. If possible a recuperator which is simpler to manufacture should be developed. Such development is being carried on in which the energy of air is confined in metal bellows. Complex pistons to hold pneumatic and initial hydraulic pressures are eliminated. Such a system offers much simpler production problems.

"Two methods of independent lines of carriage development are being pursued; the wheel type and the caterpillar type. Common desirable characteristics are high elevation, wide traverse, a minimum angle of pit for clearance of recoil parts at high elevation, and, of course, stability at all elevations.

"The Westervelt board report contemplates a gun and a howitzer mounted on a single carriage. This simplifies production and supply, but it complicates the design of the carriage. It is difficult to secure the same reactions in the carriage from both gun and howitzer. For example, the 4.7-inch gun material is heavier than it need be because the 155-millimeter howitzer demands a heavier carriage. It appears preferable not to attempt the use of exactly the same carriage for both pieces, but merely to make them as nearly alike as practicable. The ideal of the artillerymen is the reduction of the number of calibres to a minimum and the standardization of mounts. The desirability of such a program is apparent to the supply department charged with production and maintenance. However, the mission of the piece—not the desirability of standardization—must fix its characteristics.

"No marked development is being attempted in sighting systems. Panoramic sights or suitable telescopic sights will be used for all calibres. The field-piece sight follows that developed for the 75-millimeter model of 1916 material, and the sight for heavier guns will be a modified quadrant sight, like that used on the 155-millimeter howitzer, but with a panoramic sight. For accompanying fire-control instruments only minor improvements are now contemplated.

Caterpillar-Mount Development.

Major Jenks asserts that the possibilities of development of caterpillar mounts should not be judged by the material built under war contracts, nor even by that now being constructed, as little attention could be given in the war models to reduction weight and to refinement in design. "Caterpillar-mount development is now proceeding along two lines: First, the track-laying type found in tractors; and, second, a combination wheel and track-laying type in which the mount may be operated on wheels on good roads, or on tracks where road conditions are bad," Major Jenks adds.

"In the infantry-accompanying howitzer an attempt is being made to develop a piece which can be used either as a direct-fire gun against tanks or as a howitzer, taking the place of the 3-inch trench mortar," he continues. "For anti-aircraft material the development of a satisfactory fuse for high-muzzle velocities is a limiting factor. Two calibers of guns are being developed, 3 inch and 4.7 inch. The mounts will be capable of being leveled on the caterpillar base. For anti-aircraft work the big problem is to develop a satisfactory sighting and fire-control system.

"The present tendency is toward more powerful guns for sea-coast defense. Some gain in power may be obtained by increasing the length and muzzle velocity, but the logical step is an increase in calibre. If economy is to be exercised in the construction of fortifications, they should be armed with guns which are at least two decades ahead of naval armament in development.

"This rapid general survey indicates the enormous extent of the field in which artillery development work is required. Years of intensive work are required. As the stock of artillery material on hand is sufficient for any present needs, time should be available to perfect material and thoroughly test it before production should be required. Only an engineer familiar with the cost in the past of putting types of material into production before the design had been carefully tested at the proving ground and in the field can realize the enormous saving to the Government of fully developing artillery material on a small scale before equipment of armies is required."

GETS TIRED KILLING BIRDS.

Official Exterminator Finds Starlings Too Many for Him.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 30.—Residents of Poughkeepsie who have been anxious to rid their neighborhood of objectionable birds had the laugh on Agent Storms of a humane society today because he quit the task after shooting until his arm was tired.

The destructive starlings annoy residents by their continual chirping and littering of the sidewalk and dooryards. Only representatives of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are permitted by law to exterminate the birds. When forty-seven starlings were killed Storms felt that he had shot enough and went home to rest.

Gov. Miller Completes Tour; Finds State Institutions O. K.

ALBANY, July 30.—Governor Miller returned to the Executive Chamber today after a visit to State institutions in the northern part of the State. He said he now had visited virtually all of the State institutions, and that conditions are excellent in all of them.

The Governor will go to Syracuse tonight, where he plans to remain until the middle of August.

GARMENT CENTRE EXPANDS WESTWARD

Eighth Avenue Block Purchased as Site for a Twenty-Story Structure.

OVER $4,000,000 INVOLVED

Property Sold by Bradish Johnson Estate to Syndicate Headed by Harry Schiff.

The first move in a plan to develop Eighth Avenue north of the Pennsylvania Station zone as a new centre for the garment and needle trades of Manhattan was made yesterday by the Save New York Committee, which announced the purchase of an entire block front as a site for a twenty-story building.

The Eighth Avenue development is the direct result of the erection of the Great Garment Center Syndicate Buildings, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue. As prophesied by Mack Kanner and Saul Singer and their associates at the time these buildings were started they will become the gateway to the garment trade. The first tenants moved into the Seventh Avenue buildings last week.

The property just purchased for the Eighth Avenue development involves the block front on the east side of the avenue from Thirty-seventh to Thirty-eighth Street.

This plot, at present covered by two-story brick buildings erected about fifty years ago, was sold by the Bradish Johnson estate to a syndicate led by Harry Schiff, contractor and builder. It is estimated that the cost of the land and building will involve between four and five million dollars.

Work to Begin Soon.

As soon as the present short-term leases of the obsolete buildings expire ground will be broken for the new structure, which will be of the finest type of loft building for the manufacturing trade in New York. It will have light on all sides, and on the top of the building there will be an auditorium twenty-five feet high, especially designed for fashion shows for cloak, suit and dress manufacturers. William H. Peckham represented Mr. Schiff as a broker in the transaction, and the Brown-Wheelock Company the Bradish Johnson estate.

J. H. Landesco, Chairman and organizer of the Save New York Committee, said yesterday: "The assured development of Eighth Avenue for the garment trades and the movement westward away from Broadway and the retail shopping centre is of great importance to the entire city. It marks the beginning of a new movement, and will prove a strong factor in protecting the Pennsylvania and the Thirty-fourth Street section, as the manufacturing district will be carried west toward the North River.

"Leaders in the cloak, suit and dress industries who have not been able to obtain space in the Garment Centre Buildings on Seventh Avenue influenced Mr. Schiff's syndicate to purchase the block front from the Johnson estate."

Plan Amply Financed.

"The leasing of space in the new Eighth Avenue Garment Building will be in the hands of the same real estate brokers who co-operated with the Save New York Committee in moving the garment trades west and successfully leased all the space in the new buildings at Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth Streets on Seventh Avenue, Heil & Stern, Frederick Fox & Co., Spear & Co. and Zoltan Friedman.

"There will be no delay in the construction of the new buildings, as they have been amply financed."

Recently there was a strong building movement in progress north of Thirty-fourth Street and the majority of the space is being leased rapidly. Recently H. Macy & Co. purchased five additional parcels in Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, which will be utilized for the contemplated addition to the present store. The property acquired includes the two six-story buildings at 153 to 159 West Thirty-fourth Street, fronting 56 feet, and two five-story tenements in the rear, at 154 and 156 West Thirty-fifth Street, fronting 50 feet. These parcels were bought from M. L. & C. Ernst, who have owned the property for fifteen years. The holding price is said to have been $600,000. The assessed valuation for the five pieces is $385,000, of which $235,000 is land value.

The Macy Company also holds title to 146 to 158 West Thirty-fourth Street, immediately adjoining the department store, and 150 West Thirty-fifth Street. The parcels at 146 and 148 on the latter street were acquired some time ago. Plans have been filed for a seventeen-story addition to the present ten-story structure, occupying the easterly section of the block facing Broadway, and 405.2 feet on Thirty-fourth Street by 380.1 feet on Thirty-fifth Street.

POISONED AS WIFE WAS.

Illinois Coroner Declares Kolze Case Was One of Murder.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Announcing that even greater quantities of poison had been found in the body of Fred Kolze than were discovered in his wife's body, Peter Hoffman, Coroner of Cook County, said today that the body of John Denner, who was a tenant of Kolze at Kolze, Ill., would be exhumed at Colby, Wis., tomorrow.

Denner's widow became housekeeper for Kolze after the death of the latter's wife.

"The discovery of poison in the body of Mrs. Kolze, as well as in that of her husband, is proof of a succession of murders," said Mr. Hoffman. "Our investigation was the first step in the affair. The next would naturally be a number of arrests."

Kolze's body was examined after several anonymous telephone calls to the Coroner informed that official that his death on July 21 was not natural. The poison was distributed throughout the system, proof that several doses had been taken or administered, according to the Coroner.

Mrs. Kolze died eight years ago. A considerable quantity of the same poison was found in her body.

FIND OIL IN ALASKA.

Stampeders Rush to Anchorage District to Stake Claims.

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, July 30.—Reported discovery of what is said to be a high grade of seepage oil near Anchorage, with the indication that the field extends for fifty miles north along the Government railroad, has sent a flood of stampeders into the district to stake claims.

A large area in the vicinity of the railroad has been staked with mining claims as a result of the discovery of gold in railroad cuts. According to an apparently authentic report here, an eighty-foot quartz vein, assaying about $300 to the ton, has been uncovered in the northern part of the California Creek district, north of Anchorage.

$1.25 Consolidated Gas Rate Begins Tomorrow; Reduction from $1.50 Due to Cheaper Gas Oil

Beginning tomorrow consumers of gas manufactured and distributed by the Consolidated Gas Company will pay $1.25 a thousand cubic feet instead of the present rate of $1.50. The reduction, announced by the company in May, is due to new contracts made for gas oil at prices which represent a reduction under the old contract from 12½ cents a gallon to about 6 cents.

The Consolidated Company began charging the $1.50 rate on March 1, 1921. Between that date and Aug. 4, 1920, the rate was $2.20 and prior to the last rate it was the statutory rate of 80 cents. A table prepared at the time by the statistician of the Public Service Commission disclosed that the gain in income between the statutory rate and the high rate for the Consolidated Company alone, without figuring increases of its subsidiaries, was at the rate of $15,000,000 a year. An increase in the rate of the subsidiary companies to $1.10 represented an annual increase of about $4,000,000 additional

It was contended by the public officials who were made defendants in the action of the Consolidated Company to have the 80-cent law declared unconstitutional, that as gas oil represented 60 per cent. of the cost of making gas the Consolidated Company should reduce the present rate to $1.05 instead of only to $1.25.

NEW PLAN TO ASSIST JEWS OF POLAND

Relief Committee Creates Organization Modeled Upon Federal Reserve System.

BACKED BY $1,000,000 FUND

Machinery of Loan and Credit Societies to Be Used in Lending Money to Destitute.

The American Jewish Relief Committee announced yesterday the completion of a new method of administering financial aid to the Jews of Poland by an organization modeled after the Federal Reserve System of banks and backed by capital of $1,000,000.

The plan, which has just been adopted by the Executive Committee of the Joint Distribution Committee, it is said, was devised by a New York banker. It provides for the formation of "The Jewish Reconstruction Company of Poland," a company which will finance destitute Jewish artisans and small merchants in that country.

Alexander Landesco of Warsaw, Director General of Reconstruction, in conjunction with leading Jews of Poland, worked out the details of the organization. Before sailing from New York several days ago Landesco announced that the company would avail itself of the machinery and goodwill of the Hebrew Loan and Credit Societies, which before the war functioned not only in Poland, but in other Russian provinces. The war reduced the means of these institutions to such an extent that they have been unable to render assistance to impoverished Jews for several years.

Mr. Landesco took with him $230,000 cash to open the new institution and the remainder, $770,000, will be available, it is announced, when he returns from the Warsaw district will be carried west toward the North River.

"Leaders in the cloak, suit and dress industries who have not been able to obtain space in the Garment Centre Buildings on Seventh Avenue influenced Mr. Schiff's syndicate to purchase the block front from the Johnson estate."

Plan Amply Financed.

"The leasing of space in the new Eighth Avenue Garment Building will be in the hands of the same real estate brokers who co-operated with the Save New York Committee in moving the garment trades west and successfully leased all the space in the new buildings at Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth Streets on Seventh Avenue, Heil & Stern, Frederick Fox & Co., Spear & Co. and Zoltan Friedman.

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ROB VETERANS IN HOSPITAL.

Chicago Bandits Hold Up Two Veterans in Government Institution.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Chicago bandits invaded a Government hospital today and took all the money and cigarettes possessed by two wounded veterans of the World War.

The victims, George Sindes and Henry Barthel, were awakened when three men entered their room. Pistols were pressed to their heads and they were warned to keep quiet. The robbers took $32 from Sindes and sixty cents from Barthel.

FIGHT FORD'S FREIGHT CUT.

Michigan Cement Men Lose Appeal Against 20 Per Cent. Reduction.

LANSING, Mich., July 30.—A petition of six Michigan cement manufacturing companies that the 20 per cent. reduction in freight rates recently announced by the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, owned by Henry Ford, be suspended, was denied today by the State Public Utilities Commission.

The petitioners claimed the reduced rate "would tend to affect the traffic of cement manufacturers based upon certain rate conditions into Detroit which supposedly had become stabilized."

Prize for Vertical Rising Plane.

MADRID, July 30.—The Royal Spanish Aero Club has offered a prize of 5,000 pesetas for a heavier-than-air machine which can rise vertically into the air from the ground.

AVERAGE FACTORY PAY IN STATE, $25.71

Drop in Workers' Weekly Earnings in May 15 Cents; Since Year Ago, $3.06.

REDUCTION SMALLEST HERE

Loss to Employes in Metropolis Amounted to 6%, While Outside of City It Is 15%

Weekly earnings of the workers in this State were decreased 15 cents from May till June, according to figures compiled by the New York State Department of Labor. The June average wage of factory employes was $25.71. The compilations are based on reports from 1,648 factories and cover about 450,000 workers and a weekly payroll of over $11,500,000.

"Compared with a year ago," the report says, "the drop in the average weekly earnings in the factories of the State amounts to $3.06. With the exception of railway equipment, fur goods, paints and dyes, printing and beverages, every industry reported a smaller average in June than in the same month of 1920. In most cases the reductions during the year amount to $1 or over. In industries in which the decrease in the average earnings during the year exceeds $5 are cement and plaster, jewelry and silverware, iron and steel, cooking and heating apparatus, shipbuilding, paper manufacture and cotton goods. Although a considerable number of reductions in wage rates have been reported by the manufacturers of the State, the larger part of the decreases in some of the industries is the result of reduced working time per week.

"The June average weekly earnings of factory employes in New York City and up-State were, respectively, $27.42 and $24.62. New York City plants show a reduction of only 3 cents from the average of the previous month, while the decrease in up-State factories amounts to 23 cents. The total reductions in weekly earnings from the high points in 1920 now amount to $3.21, or 6 per cent., in New York City and to $4.28, or 15 per cent., up-State. In many industries the decreases in average earnings during recent months have been considerably greater in up-State plants than in New York City factories, while some of the industries showing the heaviest reductions are entirely or largely located in up-State territory.

"Most of the decreases in average earnings from May to June were due to further reductions in working time and in wage rates. A few plants reported increases in working time during the month. The industries in which a considerable number of employes were affected by reductions in wage rates during June are machinery and electrical apparatus, water meters, leather, carpets and rugs, men's clothing, coffee roasting, bakery goods and beverages. In some plants greater earnings appear in June because the less skilled workers were laid off and the higher paid employes were retained.

A DANTE EXHIBITION.

To Be Opened Tomorrow in Avery Hall, 116th St. at Amsterdam Av.

A Dante exhibition in connection with the 600th anniversary of the great poet will be opened at Avery Hall, 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, tomorrow, as one of a series of commercial exhibitions held during the Summer under the auspices of the School of Architecture of Columbia University. This exhibit is a part of a national campaign to bring before the school children of America reproductions of the world's famous masterpieces.

"The large number of school teachers from all over the country enrolled in the Summer session make our exhibits particularly successful," said Mrs. Evans, assistant in charge of exhibitions at Avery Hall. "Many are here to study methods of teaching art. We help indicate to them the most famous pictures of past and modern periods, and, what is more to their advantage, show them where they can buy the best reproductions at the most reasonable prices.

"Until familiarity with the work of noted artists is universal, American school children will lack real culture. The use of the reflectoroscope, a new instrument which operates to advantage with the type of prints shown here, will accomplish a great deal toward spreading a real appreciation of art throughout the United States.

Portraits of the Italian poet painted by famous masters, paintings inspired by his Divine Comedy and photographs and paintings of the places where he lived will be shown. Out-of-town teachers will be advised where they can procure copies of the exhibits for demonstration in illustrated lectures on Dante.

The Dante exhibition will take the place of the present exhibit of copies of masterpieces, the originals of which are in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and in the Chicago Institute of Art, and commercial reproductions of Medici, Alinari, da Vinci and Corot prints. A group of Holbein costume pictures and of rare Japanese prints lent by E. T. Shima of New York, are also on view.

The Dante pictures will remain on public view throughout the Winter.

O'LEARY WILL HAVE TO PAY.

Court Refuses to Cancel $2,500 Bond but Modifies Obligation.

Federal Judge Learned Hand yesterday denied the motion made in the interests of Jeremiah A. O'Leary, former editor of Bull, to cancel the bond of $2,500 which O'Leary gave for his release, pending trial on one indictment, and which he forfeited by fleeing to a chicken farm in the Northwest to escape prosecution on another indictment. But the liability was modified by fixing the amount O'Leary will have to pay for the actual loss sustained by the Government because of his flight. In his opinion Judge Hand said:

"That there was a wilful default in this case admits of not the slightest doubt. The defendant absconded and secreted himself successfully for three weeks until betrayed by his accomplice. For that long he successfully defied all efforts to apprehend him. His application now, especially at the end of two years after judgment, has as little to commend it to my discretion as I can well conceive."

FIND GEMS SEWED IN COAT.

Officials Take $70,000 Jewels From Alleged Los Angeles Smuggler.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Ripping open a small bag found sewed in a coat lining, Federal investigators said today they found unset diamonds and jewelry valued at $70,000. The coat, they said, belonged to Fyman Finerman, a Los Angeles jeweler, who was arrested yesterday charged with smuggling. The gems included three diamonds, each weighing about ten carats and valued at $40,000.

When Finerman was arrested diamonds valued at $1,800 were found on his person. Arraigned on a charge of smuggling, he was held under bonds of $3,000.

MAKING A FLORAL LANE OF 5TH AVENUE

Landscape Garden Around Sherman Statue First Achievement in Beautification Plan.

FLOWERS ON LAMP-POSTS

Baskets Containing Ivy and Other Plants to Be Suspended Along the Thoroughfare.

An important improvement in the beautification of Fifth Avenue has been the landscape gardening, with dwarf flowers, bay trees and shrubs, surrounding the Sherman statue at the Fifty-ninth Street Plaza entrance to Central Park. These landscape gardening effect, so far as facilities permit, have been duplicated in the other spaces around the Pulitzer fountain, opposite the Sherman statue. That spacious entrance to the Park long has been marred by the buildings and material used in digging the subway running eastward under the river to Queens, so its recent restoration as a part of the park has been viewed with considerable interest. The guides who know much about old and modern New York now can point with pride, as the sightseeing buses wend their way up the avenue, to the splendid St. Gaudens statue of Sherman, whose artistic beauty is materially enhanced by the formal floral garden around it.

This floral plaza decoration is the first real achievement of the Parks and Squares Committee of the Fifth Avenue Association in its ambitious plan of making Fifth Avenue a really beautiful thoroughfare all the way from the northern extremity of Central Park at 110th Street. The plaza improvements were worked out by Max Schling, Chairman of the Parks and Squares Committee, with the co-operation of Park Commissioner Gallatin and the landscape architect of Central Park.

A tentative plan for the floral treatment of the avenue was adopted at a meeting of committees last week. Its two prominent features, said Mr. Schling yesterday, are the placing of baskets containing ivy and various flowering plants on the electric lamp posts from Twenty-fifth to Fifty-ninth Streets, and the adornment of the low wall bordering the park area from Fifty-ninth to 110th Streets with vines and dwarf plants. It is proposed also to plant, probably next season, several trees in the open space at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, close to the Plaza entrance, in contrast to its present bare and somewhat unsightly appearance.

"We have applied to the proper city authorities for permission to place the baskets on the electric lamp posts," said Mr. Schling yesterday. "A neat design for the baskets has been made by Eilot Cross, an architect, who is also a member of the committee. The baskets will be made of iron. The merchants along the avenue have heartily approved the plan and will bear the expense of making the boxes and keeping them filled with flowers. This expense will be divided into blocks, each block taking care of its proper number of boxes. We hope to decorate the first blocks in this floral manner next Spring."

REPORT LOST OFFICER MURDERED BY SAILORS

Four of Crew of Steamship Patrick Henry Suspected of Throwing Chief Engineer Overboard.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 30.—News that Frank McCauley, 35 years old, chief engineer of the steamer Patrick Henry of the Diamond Steamship Company, bound from Hamburg to New York, had been lost overboard and that murder was suspected was received by wireless today by his father, Captain Con McCauley.

McCauley was believed to have been stabbed and thrown overboard by four of his subordinates, whom he had put in chains recently.

Only the bare facts were contained in the dispatch received by Captain McCauley, but a recent letter received by the victim's financée, Miss Rose Hansen of Brooklyn, and forwarded here said that he was having trouble with four of the crew and that he feared they would attack and kill him at the first opportunity. The letter was written a short time before the Patrick Henry sailed from Hamburg.

The steamer is due at New York on Aug. 8.

PONZI ACCUSES ALLEN.

Convict Declares Bank Commissioner Dissipated Trust Company Funds.

BOSTON, July 30.—Charles Ponzi, now confined in the Plymouth jail as an outcome of the collapse of his get-rich-quick scheme, declared today in a formal court statement his belief that Bank Commissioner Joseph C. Allen acted arbitrarily in closing the Hanover Trust Company and that the Bank Commissioner later dissipated the assets of the company to justify his action.

Ponzi's declaration was included in an answer received by the clerk of the Supreme Court to the petition filed by Mr. Allen asking for leave to sell the assets of the Hanover Trust Company to the Boston National Bank.

The statement, purporting to be signed personally by Ponzi, says that, as a director and the largest stockholder in the closed bank, it is his duty to look after the interests of his creditors.

SING SING DEAN FREE AT 75.

John Monforte, Prison's Champion Fisherman, Out After Long Term.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, July 30.—John Monforte, dean of Sing Sing's prisoners and champion fisherman of the prison, was released today after completing seven years and eight months for manslaughter in Brooklyn.

Monforte, who is seventy-five years old, told prison officials a few months ago that, despite his advanced age, his mother was still living and in her ninety-fourth year.

Sing Sing prisoners fish with great difficulty because they have to stand behind the iron fence twenty feet back on the Hudson River dock from the water and cast through the bars. A few weeks ago Monforte caught a seventeen-pound carp that was so big he could not draw it between the fence pickets. A keeper on the dock opened the fence gate and passed it through.

Denby to Take Short Vacation.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Secretary Denby will leave tomorrow for a two weeks' vacation on his farm near Detroit.

Missing Girl Found Asleep In Muzzle of 14-Inch Gun

FORT TOWNSEND, Wash., July 30.—Louise O'Brien, 14, missing from her home all night, was found at daybreak asleep inside the muzzle of a fourteen-inch gun of the whore batteries at Fort Worden. Other guns at the fort had been fired just before the girl was discovered.

According to military authorities, she had gone for a horseback ride the previous afternoon. Far from home, while she was dismounted, the horse ran away, and she, losing her way and weary of wandering in the darkness, took refuge in the long black object that suddenly loomed in her path.

Officers at the fort said it was only by chance that this gun was not fired.

HENRY SMITH MAY RUN FOR HEAD OF ALDERMEN

Deputy Controller Is Favored in Tammany Circles for the Party's Nomination.

Deputy Controller Henry Smith has been mentioned in Tammany circles as the most likely candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen on the Democratic ticket. This would indicate that Controller Charles L. Craig had given assent to his renomination for the office he now holds, and, with Mayor Hylan certain to accept a nomination for a second term, would complete the slate for the three offices.

When Captain Smith accepted the post as Deputy Controller several months ago it was understood that in the event Controller Craig should not be found available as a candidate for a second term the nomination would go to his chief deputy. In some quarters, it was even reported that if it should be found expedient for the Democratic name some other man than Hylan for Mayor, Deputy Controller Smith would be an acceptable candidate for that nomination.

Tammany men generally expressed the belief yesterday that the nomination of Captain Smith would add considerable strength to the Democratic ticket and attract to its support Democrats of a type that does not generally support Tammany candidates, even though he is regarded as a "regular" organization man and for some years has been a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee.

Captain Smith, a lawyer, first loomed in New York politics when Mayor George B. McClellan appointed him President of the Board of Park Commissioners. In 1909 he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for Mayor, but the nomination finally went to the late Judge Gaynor.

Captain Smith was born in Albany fifty-seven years ago. He is a graduate of the Phillips Exeter Academy of Exeter, N. H., and was admitted to the bar in 1886. The same year he removed from Buffalo to Jamestown, where for some years he was engaged in the manufacture of fine tools. Captain Smith is a member of many clubs. He has a fine collection of paintings and is regarded as an art connoisseur.

CLARK TO PRACTICE LAW.

Commerce Commission Ex-Chairman to Enter Partnership in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Edgar E. Clark, ex-Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who recently submitted his resignation to President Harding, will enter a partnership for the practice in Washington of commercial law, according to an announcement today.

Mr. Clark, who has been a member of the commission since 1906 and Chairman for the last three years, resigned, it was stated in order to relieve himself of the strain connected with his office and also to make more substantial provision for his family. It was emphasized today at the commission offices that there had been no disagreement between the Chairman and the Commission.

Because of Mr. Clark's long services as a member of the commission, the practice of rotating the chairmanship among the commissioners was abandoned two years ago and Mr. Clark elected to succeed himself. He was re-elected Chairman this year.

President Harding has appointed Frederick I. Cox of East Orange, N. J., with business interests in New York, to succeed Mr. Clark on the commission.

DEFENDS DEVLIN TUNNEL BID

Bayonne Commissioner Expects Brother to Get Contract.

The elaborate program prepared by officials of Jersey City to celebrate the breaking of ground for the vehicular tunnel on the west bank of the Hudson probably will prove to be only a reminder of wasted efforts. Because of the refusal of the New York Commission to accept the bid of the Shaft Construction Company for sinking the shafts and the declaration of the New Jersey Commission that it would insist upon the acceptance of the bid because it was the lowest, nobody knows when the work will begin.

Clifford M. Holland, chief engineer of the joint commission, and the members of the New York Commission want the contract to go to the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation. This concern was the next lowest bidder, it has the contract for sinking the shafts on the Manhattan shore, and is an experienced and reliable firm of contractors. The Shaft Construction Company was incorporated on the day the bids were received and it has been contended by the New York Commissioners that the firm was inexperienced.

It was reported that John O. Devlin, Commissioner of Public Safety in Bayonne, N. J., was interested in the Shaft Construction Company and that the concern has a strong political flavor. Commissioner Devlin has denied that he was connected with the firm and explained that his brother, William O. Devlin, was the principal in the Shaft Construction Company.

"I am glad," Commissioner Devlin said, "that my brother has been successful enough in underbid one of the largest contracting firms in New York. It looks as if the New York corporation would like to get all the work. There were six bidders on the job and we were only $4,700 below the next lowest bid, which was that of the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation. That does not show any great difference in the estimates and I am pretty sure the Shaft Construction Company of Bayonne will land the contract, despite the opposition of New York."

Paper Company Reduces Forces.

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 30.—Notice was served this noon on several hundred employes of the American Writing Paper Company that, owing to continued business unsettlement, their services would be dispensed with. Those affected are said to be chiefly in the cost and inventory departments. A cut in the number of salaried employes was made several months ago.

Cleveland Papers Cut Price.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—Effective Monday, Aug. 1, the price of the Cleveland News and the Cleveland Press, evening dailies, will be 3 cents a copy instead of 5 cents.

AWAIT MAIL TUBES, 3 NEW POST OFFICES

Service Will Be Greatly Improved if Commission's Ideas Are Carried Out.

MORGAN FAVORS PNEUMATICS

Restores Sea Coast Service Tomorrow—Mail Clerks on Liners Also to Go Back.

Marked improvement in the city's mail service will be brought about if the recommendations of the Joint Postal Commission of Congress, submitted last week, are adopted, Postmaster Edward M. Morgan said yesterday. Restoration of the pneumatic tube service and the building of three new Post Offices are among the recommendations made by the Postmaster General.

Mr. Morgan, who came back a month ago into the Postal service, where he had been forty-four years' service as employe and executive of nearly every department, declared that restoration of the tubes would have an immediate effect in speeding up the service. "I am extremely gratified that the commission has made this recommendation," he told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter. "It has always been my opinion that the abandonment of the tubes was a great misfortune for the service. While I have not yet had an opportunity to study closely the recommendations of the Postal Commission, I understand that they call for the restoration of the old tube system and the proposal of additional links to the system.

"In the interchange of local mails the letters mailed in Harlem are dispatched by automobile take two hours and a half to reach the lower part of the island. Moreover, there is an interval between the dispatch of autos. Movement by pneumatic tube is continuous and the letters are sent at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Use of the pneumatic tube system makes possible the prompt movement of local mail and its receipt by the addressee on the same day on which it is mailed.

"The old tube system has never been removed. It is owned by the American Pneumatic Tube Company, officers of which testified at the Postal Commission's hearing here that the service could be reinstated with

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THE TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL (Thursdays), one year, $3; Canada, $4; other countries, $4.50.
Binder for 52 issues, $1.50.

THE TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3; Canada, $4.00 (foreign, $5). Per copy, 25c.

THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX. Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $3; per year, $4.

THE NEW YORK TIMES WAR VOLUMES—20 volumes in the set—Illustrated—Cloth, $35; three-quarter leather, $100; full leather, $150—encyclopedia history European War.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1921.

COUNTING THE COST.

Tomorrow will mark the seventh anniversary of the outbreak of the great war. For Germany it was to be a short and "jolly" war. She knows better now. The items in the terrible bill which she has to pay are still coming in. Only last week were published the revised figures of German casualties from 1914 to 1918. The total killed numbered 1,792,368, and 200,000 are still reported missing. Of the more than 4,000,000 wounded, many thousands must be crippled for life. It is a fearful human toll taken by the war. More than one-seventh of the Germans of military age were left dead on the field or died in hospitals. This was a cutting down of the flower of Germany's youth, a destruction of so large a part of the hope and promise of the coming generation. Small need in Germany today of arguments against war. The mute eloquence of 2,000,000 graves is sufficient.

In many other ways are the Germans forced to realize slowly their frightful losses in the war. Their splendid merchant marine of 1914 has been almost entirely taken from them. Their foreign trade and banking connections were cut through, and must be painfully and little by little reknitted. The Germany of seven years ago, unsurpassed in many forms of science applied to industry, getting a larger and larger share in the world's commerce, pursuing in country after country a successful policy of economic penetration—that Germany has now sunk to a point where she must struggle for bare existence.

And we may be sure that clear-sighted Germans are not deluding themselves with the idea that they have the markets of the world at their mercy. This notion is held by alarmed but unreflecting people in England and the United States. The arguments for it are that the badly depreciated currency of Germany gives her an immense advantage in international trade, and that the low wages and long hours of German workingmen will enable German exporters to undersell all others. A little analysis, with a slight study of the facts, would show that there is almost no force in any part of this reasoning except it be the willingness of German laborers to work harder and longer. That would mean a certain lowering of the cost of production. But leave the economic features of this one side and look at the moral. Germans are to be compelled to work with redoubled energy for years. Why? Because Germany lost the war into which her mad rulers took her lightheartedly, and she must now toil and slave for a generation to pay for the damage she wrought, knowing all the time that, if the reparations are not forthcoming, her helpless land will be subject to invasion and all her wealth to seizure. Yet some wonder if Germany really knows that she is defeated!

One of the heaviest costs of the war to Germany cannot be reckoned in money or even in human life. She has had a dreadful fall in prestige, in standing with the world. This will make it necessary for her to strive mightily and for a long time to come to regain, not her industrial position, not ships and commerce, but her character. She has got to convince other nations that she has sincerely put away the dream of universal empire and of militarism triumphant. A few of her wiser sons, like Professor FOERSTER and WALTER RATHENAU, are exhorting her to take the right course—to admit that her Government was wickedly and brutally wrong in 1914; that German leadership had long been of a sort to offend and alarm a peaceful world; and now to bring forth works meet for repentance. Such thoughts are not congenial to the German mind. Yet as Aug. 1 calls up again the sorrowful evidence of the colossal disaster which has befallen Germany it may be that she will feel more contrition than before, and make better resolves for the future. In any case, if she takes anything like a full survey of the calamities that the needless war brought upon her, she cannot fail to be moved, surely out of self-interest if nothing else, to devote herself herhafter to the arts of peace.

SLOW FULL SUFFRAGE.

Tardy in some States is the process of adjusting the State Constitution to the Nineteenth Amendment. Last Spring an amendment striking the word "male" from the New Hampshire Constitution failed to get the necessary two-thirds from the electors. There were then two women in the House of Representatives. Their right to hold their seats was supposed to be protected by the provision of the State Constitution giving the Legislature power to judge of the election of its own members. On the other hand, Granite State Senators can be elected only from the male population. There are a number of woman officeholders, town, city and county, in New Hampshire. Nobody would be idiot enough to dispute their title, whether it was or wasn't protected by a special act of the Legislature; but it does seem a little queer that the New Hampshire folks are so averse to squaring the State Constitution to the Federal.

On Aug. 3 the people of Missouri will vote on three constitutional amendments, one of which gives women full rights of citizenship. It is to be hoped that the amendment will be sustained by the people, whether or not an assertion of women's right to hold office is necessary. In Massachusetts the woman officeseekers and the special friends of woman suffrage have been stirred by an opinion of the State Attorney General. Three members of the Great and General Court are to be chosen at a special election. Are women eligible? No, he replies. The post of Representative was created by the State Constitution. That made women ineligible. The Nineteenth Amendment gave women the right to vote, but didn't extend their rights beyond that. The last Legislature made women eligible to all elective or appointive offices "except those from which they may be excluded by the Constitution of the Commonwealth."

It is difficult not to agree with the Attorney General's opinion on the statute. No statute can override the Constitution; and the office of Representative is, apparently, one from which women not only may be, but are, excluded by the Constitution. The State Supreme Court has ruled that women are ineligible to sit on juries. Evidently the Massachusetts Constitution needs amending, in spite of the long labors of the recent Constitutional Convention. Some of the women threaten to resist the Attorney General's opinion in the courts of last resort. What a time it takes to cut the old useless timber out of a State Constitution!

FAMINE AND REVOLUTION.

The news from Russia that millions are starving in one of the world's most productive sources of food surprises none of those familiar with the doctrines of revolutionaries. In his "Conquest of Bread" Prince KROPOTKIN declares that famine is essential to any revolution, and that it is to be welcomed because it drives the hungry to co-operate with the revolutionaries. That must be bracketed with Marxism and Leninism—if there is any difference between them—as another theory promising the millennium, but proved by experience to lead through purgatory to the unknown bourne of economics. Neither the peasants nor the proletariat are working to support the Russian revolutionaries. "Rob Europe to Eat" is the heading over TROTZKY'S truculent declaration of intention "to take violently what Europe will not give us voluntarily." Another account describes a vast trek by millions of starving, devouring the land they pass over as though they were locusts, or rather as the Goths and Vandals ravaged in the early ages.

"The Girondists are starving us" was the cry of the French workers in 1798, and the Girondists were guillotined. The Mountain and the Commune followed, the bakers were hanged, and still Frenchmen were hungry. Servants and Duchesses lost their heads in a sense different from the mob's loss of its head, but want grew with the number of corpses. Reaction and the White Terror followed, just as now the Russian "Whites" are blamed by the revolutionists.

It was the same in the French revolution of 1848. The workers volunteered three months of starvation for the revolution, and at its futile end made one last bloody effort. In 1871 the Commune separated Church and State, but perished for lack of combatants because it did not feed the people. Communal kitchens were opened too late, and succumbed to the soldiers of Versailles. Reviewing these events, Prince KROPOTKIN, as mild a revolutionary as the world may hope to see, said:

> Bread—it is bread that the Revolution needs. Be it ours to see from the first day of revolution to the last that not a single man lacks bread, not a single woman stands outside the bake-house door that haply a coarse loaf may be thrown to her in charity, that not a single child pines for food. * * * We have the temerity to declare that all have a right to bread, that there is bread enough for all, and that with this watchword the Revolution will triumph.

It is the boast of capitalism that it has achieved what revolutionaries assert as their objective. Capitalism is not yet centuries old—the economic revolution dating roughly from our political revolution—but it would have perished generations ago if it had not substituted comparative abundance of all good things for the relatively worse earlier conditions. The Russian revolution is perishing because it has reversed the world's experience under capitalism, and is substituting economic reaction under the form of a political revolution. Czarism was faulty, but it was benevolent compared with the malefactor, if not malevolent, dispensers of an earthly millennium by the Russian route. The British premiers of benefits by the political instead of economic means—that is, for example, by nationalization of the coal mines instead of by increase of product by efficiency and industry—failed because of disillusionment of England by the Russian object lesson. In like manner the prestige of the alleged British reforms through socialising the surplus wealth for the common good has lost its force in observing other countries, of which this is one of the leaders. Our institutions are buttressed upon the solid fact that, with all their faults, they are the world's nearest realisation of provision of the greatest good for the greatest numbers.

The cable quotes LENIN: "We must "now employ all our forces, cost what it "will, to the end that the small bourgeois industry shall improve * * * "the new policy will be of long duration * * * the country is run way "down economically." If capitalism is the only refuge for LENIN, there is not a remnant of reason why any other country should imitate Russia in peace any more than Germany in war. The economic war on want will not be won until there is acceptance of the idea that the world's wants are bettar supplied by the workshop than by revolution, by sweat rather than by blood, by maximum of goods rather than by minimum of work.

THE SAGE OF MONTICELLO.

Great as is the biographic interest of Monticello in that it was the lifelong home of the author of the Declaration of Independence, and great as is its artistic interest in that it is probably the most original and beautiful example of American domestic architecture, the home of THOMAS JEFFERSON has still another appeal for the people of the United States which is perhaps even more momentous. Being a product of the genius of the man who fixed upon our political vocabulary the phrase declaring that all men are created equal, it is studiously and deliberately undemocratic, even aristocratic, in its planning.

Those who have seen WASHINGTON'S home at Mount Vernon do not need to be told of the free contact of master and servant on the estates of the eighteenth century. Bake house and brew house, carpenter's shop, cobbler's shop and smithy, grouped themselves in close proximity to the manor. Even the ladies of the "hall" spun and wove and joined in the kitchen labors of pickling and preserving. The manor was an "industrial household"—a hive of productive activity in which men and women, masters and servants, mingled in the organic freedom of a common task. Even on the less extensive, less productive estates of New England the industrial household prevailed; manorial mansions are still to be found, far up on the now deserted hills, surrounded by the evidences of a well-appointed, freely intermingling and happily functioning republic of labor. It is only at Monticello that there is no trace of all this; the elegant leisure of the master was shut off from all customary and human contact with his slaves. HENRY ADAMS calls JEFFERSON "the most aristocratic of democrats," adding "as JOHN MARSHALL "was of all aristocrats the most democratic in manners and appearance."

Satirists of JEFFERSON—and he had them a-plenty in his day—declared that in planning his house he forgot the stairs. In point of fact, the stairways were least of all an afterthought. They were deliberately hidden behind wall and door when JEFFERSON began building in 1769, a youth of 26, and so they remained in 1801, when Monticello was completed to house the new President of the United States. Furthermore, the spacious lawns, spreading on all sides, are uncluttered by bake house or workshop. All the industries of the vast estate are housed at a distance, and when JEFFERSON'S slaves came to serve him they came through a subterranean passage. The work was done quietly, unobtrusively; the Sage of Monticello was served as if by the rubbing of Aladdin's lamp. Great nobles and kings unnumbered have been more open to the human touch, more accessible to their familiars. In all this there was probably no intentional doubling of standards. JEFFERSON seems to have been as self-convinced in his democratic "philosophy" as he was steadfast in the practice of its opposite.

The ancient legend of his riding from Monticello in homespun breeches on the occasion of his first inauguration has been disproved by HENRY ADAMS in his incomparably documented "History"; in point of fact, he walked to the Capitol from his lodgings in the city. But the effect on the minds of a public accustomed to WASHINGTON'S coach and four must have been much the same. The story of his receiving the British Ambassador in carpet slippers is authentic. Both acts were doubtless calculated for political effect. Yet it has never been seriously questioned that we owe much to the Jeffersonian tradition. Our democracy has a warmth, a richness and an intensity that would have been impossible if the Federalist tradition had prevailed. But Monticello stands to us as a warning, all the more eloquent because so persuasively beautiful, against accepting in a quite literal sense the doctrine of equality. Only the Socialists have ever done that, and they have been more illogical in its practice than JEFFERSON, a thousand times.

The daily life of WASHINGTON marched step for step with his theory. Let men be what they are quite simply and fraternally and make good their claim for advancement in what they do! That is the spirit of the old industrial household, and it is altogether likely that none better will be found for solving the vastly more complex labor difficulties of today. The heart expands to it and the imagination kindles. Was ever an Aladdin household celebrated in lines more warm and witching than those of SHAKESPEARE'S song of Winter in the industrial manor:

> When icicles hang by the wall
> And Dick the shepherd blows his nail;
> When Tom bears logs into the hall
> And milk comes frozen home in pail;
> When blood is nipped and ways be foul
> Then nightly sings the staring owl:
> "Te-whit, te-who!"—a merry note,
> While greasy Joan doth keel the pot.

WHAT DO BOYS KNOW?

When Mr. ALFRED G. ROLFE asks this question in The Atlantic Monthly, the reader knows that the ignorance of our youngsters and the sins of parents and teachers are to be held up to reprobation once more. The author is master in a large preparatory school for boys. For years he has made out "information tests," each containing a list of a hundred questions, and presupposing "on the part of the pupil a bowing "acquaintance with the masterpieces of "English literature, some knowledge of "the political doings of the day at home "and abroad and a smattering of what "is politely but vaguely styled 'general "information,' which comes from the "habit of keeping open the eyes and the "ears." The boys examined are from 12 to 19, most of them guilty of being the sons of rich parents. Many have traveled. Not a few have moved in "the society of refined and cultured persons." Finally, what is most remarkable in what we are sure is going to be a chapter of illiteracy, great interest is taken by the boys in these examinations. Books are the prizes; and the winners "receive from their fellows plaudits not usually given in this "day and generation to those whose wits "are nimbler than their heels."

Ah, strangest of schools, not Utopia, but Eutopia! As usual, "the average "boy's ignorance of literature, especially "of the Bible, is profound, not to say "abysmal." So is the average man's. In these days, how many educated men know the Bible so that their speech is full of quotations or reminiscences of it, as the speech of the Scotch and the New Englanders used to be? One of Mr. ROLFE'S boys committed a delightful "howler." His version of the Third Commandment was: "Thou shalt not commit Deuteronomy." "Moses, the Baptist," NOAH, and "all the prophets, major and minor," were named in answering the question, "Who led the children of Israel into the Promised Land?" Perhaps the ignorance of the questioned was less than the answer disclosed. It is mighty hard for boys, at least for many boys, to keep their wits together when an examination paper stares them out of countenance. Frankly, most of us, no matter how elaborately "educated," will flunk on almost any set of questions, whether drawn up by Mr. EDISON or Mr. ROLFE or any other persecutor.

Of course, the boys are mostly ignorant of "the great English masterpieces." So are most other folks. Every one of Mr. ROLFE'S boys "has a few "favorite authors whom he holds responsible for all that has been written "in prose or verse since SHAKESPEARE'S "day. LONGFELLOW heads the list, with "TENNYSON and KIPLING following "closely." Well, it is good to know that LONGFELLOW and TENNYSON find a refuge in the schoolroom. Boys are always conservative. The boys knock geography into flinders. What of it? Mr. ROLFE explains the matter; everybody even a little familiar with the schoolboys and undergraduates of today knows that the explanation is correct:

> These are out-of-doors boys, living in a world of motor cars, airplanes and wireless. Many a boy who could not for his life name a member of Mr. HARDING'S Cabinet can, by the sound of the engine, "spot" every motor car made in this country, improvise an aerial from the springs of his bed or draw a model of a gasoline engine that would do credit to a mechanical engineer.

Non omnes omnia! These fellows know as much as their questioners, only they know different things. Philistines, if you want to be snobbish enough to say so; but you would be wiser to hold your peace. The next generation must be better than this. Otherwise there is no progress, and Dean INGE is right.

SOUTH WITH SHACKLETON.

The powar brigantine Quest, in which Sir ERNEST SHACKLETON will sail from London next month for the South Pacific and the Antarctic on a voyage of discovery, is happily named. Sir ERNEST does not know what he will see or what he will do, but he will always be on the way, looking for adventures and making scientific observations. It will be an ideal ship's company, made up of specialists who are competant to work the ship. Her scientific equipment will be complete. There will be all the creature comforts short of luxury that money can buy. There is to be no Polseeking, with its perilous hardships, although ice-floes will have to be encountered and dangers overcome. Exploring, surveying, sounding, the study of wild tribes if found, meteorological observations, flora and fauna hunting, note-taking extraordinary, photography by night as well as by day, will be the business, also the pleasure, of the Shackletonians. And when their leader comes home he will write another book. If he improves upon "South," the glorious story of a failure—was there ever a more vigorous and absorbing narrative in sturdier English?—the world will be his grateful debtor.

The itinerary, if the term may be used of a roving voyage of 30,000 miles or more, will take the Quest to all the out-of-the-way, curious and half-known and mysterious islands and places that the adventurers can think of. From the first stop, the Salvages, near Madeira, the Quest will hunt up St. Paul's Rocks, an island on the Equator that is not quite a myth; thence she will point for South Trinidad, where there is a petrified forest to be examined and photographed; next on the list are remote Tristan da Cunha and rugged Gough's Island, where seldom ships touch; near Gough's, visited only once before by a scientific party that found four new species of birds in a hurried visit, a more reconnoissance, the sea is to be sounded for a "continental connection of Africa and America"; then the Quest will make for Cape Town, to refit and proceed to the Antarctic, where there are 3,000 miles of unknown coast, a land of wonders and surprises; and at the last the adventurers will sound in the New Zealand Pacific for the lost island of Tunaki and look for baffling Dougherty, which is above water somewhere, but not on the charts.

The voyage of the Quest is one of the last of the real adventures in which man's mettle may be tried and the spirit of discovery have its fling. In these dog-days that wilt the intellectuals and liquefy the sternest fibre, how fascinating is the prospectus of the care-free, roving company led by SHACKLETON! Theirs the flashing surges, the landfall of strange coasts that human eyes have not seen before, the invigorating touch with icebergs in lonely green seas, the palm-fringed, coral-gleaming atolls, the magnificence of snow-capped ranges untraversed and unnamed, the sight of unfamiliar birds and unclassified wild life; encounters, it may be, with unsophisticated and staring savages, bright new worlds to greet, with the sordid cares of the tired old world forgotten.

A recent interview with Sir ERNEST SHACKLETON is maddening to the stay-at-home who feels the spirit of adventure. He talks about the Lost Islands in the tone of a man whom they can't escape. He sees the connection made fathoms deep between Africa and America. "We may come," he says, "upon purely indigenous forms of life. "One such discovery may throw a flood "of light on the building of the world "and the changes that have passed over "it." Landings will always be made on remote and inaccessible islands. "To my mind," he says, provokingly, "an island always has a fascination." He and his companions will be a "happy family." Each member is as romantic as he is scientific. A seaplane will be taken along to fly by the Antarctic Coast and survey the expanse of the interior. At 5,000 feet a lot will be seen from her. Sir ERNEST hopes for wonders, and, of course, they will be there. "The impossibility of today," he says, lingering on the thought, "is the commonplace of tomorrow."

THE HUMANIZED HOTEL.

The Chicago Journal of Commerce waxes enthusiastic over a suggestion that the hotel manager should revive "human interest" in his patrons. On their arrival he should welcome them solicitously, inquire as to their plans and wishes, and all during their stay lavish upon them "those friendly and unselfish attentions which are at the root "of human friendship."

This is a pretty large order, especially in the case of a hotel capable of accommodating 2,000 guests. To make them all feel intimately at home a whole army of bustling humanizers would be required. There is, no doubt, something in the idea worth considering. The atmosphere of some hotels seems to the incoming stranger to be charged with armed neutrality. He has to fight or "tip" his way to what he wants. This sort of thing should be remedied, if only as a matter of business, but it may be doubted if the sentimental, heart-to-heart attitude urged by the Chicago paper would please the more discriminating hotel patrons. They would rather resent being gushed over and patted on the back. Good service they, of course, desire, but they like it to be of the silent and unostentatious kind. The man who loves to take his ease in his inn might well flee in disgust from an offensively "humanized" hotel.

HUDSON PONTOON BRIDGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in this morning's issue about the proposed pontoon bridge raised chiefly two questions. First, practicability; second, desirability or necessity.

It is more than fifteen years ago since I saw a pontoon bridge over the Rhine, at Coblenz. I regret to say I cannot advise you how long it has been used, or just how effective it is, but there are thousands of Americans who have seen this bridge daily within the past few years, and have used it. It is my impression, though I have no statistics to bear it out, that the river traffic and the number of craft at that particular point on the Rhine are much larger than what we have here on the Hudson near Yonkers.

True, there is no tide to contend with there, but then the current of the Rhine at that place is much stronger than the tide would ever be here.

I for one am satisfied to trust to American engineering ingenuity to solve that problem.

Second: Desirability of necessity. I think if you had the experience that my New York friends have who come to visit any one on this side of the river, or look for some recreation at Bear Mountain Park, or had the experience that we people on the west side of the Hudson have, there wouldn't be any question in your mind, or in the mind of any unbiased person.

Go to any of the ferries on a nice Sunday evening, sometimes Saturday, always on holidays, and you will have the rather unpleasant experience of a two or three hour wait before you can get across. Now, all these people are willing to pay from 40 cents to a dollar to cross on the ferry. I think most of them would be more willing to pay the same amount and cross on a bridge without the long wait.

If you had ever witnessed the scenes that I have witnessed during some of the harbor strikes, or if you were completely tied up in this section because the ferries above 130th Street were not running, I think you probably would read the minds of several millions of people correctly by saying there is a strong necessity, not any question of desirability.

F. BENDER.

Nyack, N. Y., July 29, 1921.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A phase of America's Far Eastern diplomacy as outlined in your recent editorial article on "A Chinese Policy" is a clear reaffirmation of the Hay Doctrine and a direct repudiation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Since the World War, "spheres of influence" in China have shown further developments, and the "open door" is rapidly vanishing. For example, the Federal Telegraph Company, an American corporation, recently signed a contract with the Chinese Ministry of Communications for the erection and operation of wireless stations at Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton and Harbin to the cost of $4,000,000. England protested that the contract interfered with the vested interests that her nationals had secured from China by previous contracts and agreements. Japan also raised objections on somewhat similar grounds. These nations are apparently striving hard to close the commercial door to the Americans.

The economic exploitation of China by a combination of powers, already threatening, will be further strengthened by the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. By force of circumstances, each nation will then be bound to wink even at the predatory policies of the other. A recent incident has already shown this tendency. The Cassel collieries contract entered into between a British syndicate and the former provincial Government of Kwantung, once notoriously unpopular, gives the British company a monopoly of exploiting the richest coal mines in twenty-two districts in the province for a period of ninety years. By the same contract the British also acquire the right to use all means of transportation, water or rail, wharves and ports now in existence, and also to "construct, manage, superintend and work other roads, railways, waterways, as may be deemed advisable." Such a gigantic the infamous twenty-one demands in scope and influence. Yet Japan has kept quiet so far; her eyes are evidently focusing on some other rich concessions for her own interest. Eventually, new spheres of influence will have to be created to avoid direct friction and conflict between exploiting nations. This will be a sure result of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

TA CHEN.

Washington, July 28, 1921.

MONTICELLO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to your editorial and news articles of July 28 on the proposed sale of Monticello in Albemarle County, Va., I would like to put in my plea against Government ownership.

Monticello stands as a superb piece of the purest architecture in our country, and, as the home of Thomas Jefferson, it should remain a home and not become the property of the nation, which would mean the public owning it. Before Monticello came into the ownership of the Levy family in 1882, the graveyard of Jefferson and of the Randolph family, which, by the way, is not sold with the estate but belongs to the Randolph family forever, was in a disgraceful condition. Tourists entered and chipped and hacked the stone over Jefferson's grave until there was little left of it; they took the stones not from a sentimental point of view, but mainly as mementos of their travel; since the Levy ownership, the place has been beautifully kept up in every respect.

Arlington, the stately home of Robert E. Lee, our Southern hero, has been in shocking neglect ever since it has become Government property; this fact should arouse the ire of every one, and is a mortification to every Southerner.

Look at Mount Vernon; how beautifully it is kept up and preserved since it has been in the control of an association. Arlington, originally, was more stately than Mount Vernon.

As a native of Charlottesville, Va., I have heard many old tales concerning Monticello. One interesting one was that Jefferson used to stand on his west lawn and look down on the workmen at the university and could tell when a wrong brick was being used.

I appeal to you not so much from a Southern standpoint, but a national one: Do not let Monticello become a second Arlington.

MARTHA W. DUKE.

New York, July 28, 1921.

FEATURE OF SUNDAY MOTORING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Practically no Sunday goes by which does not see the unfortunate owners of motor cars subjected to a species of extortion, which I believe should be stopped, either by legislation or concerted action on the part of motorists. I refer to that heritage of the war—the never-ending drive for funds.

Last Sunday in a drive of fifty miles I was stopped three times. Of course, when stopped by a policeman with a motorcycle near by and asked to purchase a ticket, the average motorist thinks it prudent to separate himself from his dollar, irrespective of any feelings as to the injustice of the whole thing which he may have. And if any individual is so shortsighted as to refuse to buy immediately, the policeman, by virtue of his uniform, and not by any authority vested in him, holds the luckless driver and tries to argue him into purchasing one of the magic pasteboards. Of course this means that in half a minute or so there is a line of a hundred or more cars blocked in their progress, blowing their horns to clear the road. And if there is one thing no motorist can bear, it is to be the cause of this raucous concert produced by the sounding of automobile horns. To escape this, he gladly buys a ticket.

The process is not only very annoying; it is unjust. From the point of view of the raisers of the fund it is highly successful. That is the thing for motorists to worry about. The practice will spread rapidly, and one town after another will resort to this method of raising money for any purpose—good, bad or unnecessary. A good start toward eradicating this new form of pest could be made by at least prohibiting the police from soliciting funds. It is not so difficult to refuse a collector when not clothed in the magic of the uniform. But that practically all fund-raisers are nuisances when they resort to holding up automobiles there is no denying.

H. I. E.

New York, July 30, 1921.

THE SURGEON'S FEE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the recent ruling of the Board of Trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital limiting the fees of surgeons and physicians, it may be said, that while the aim of the board is to protect the patients from excessive charges for surgical and medical treatment, the result will be that the average patient will pay more than before.

As is usually the case, the only ones to benefit will be the very wealthy. These patients, who could without the slightest hardship pay $2,500 or $3,000 for an operation requiring special skill, will be charged a maximum fee of $1,000 by the ruling of the board. This will have the effect of making the thousand-dollar fee much more common than heretofore. And patients who would ordinarily be charged about $500 for an operation will now be charged the maximum of $1,000. And it is this $500 class of patients to whom the thousand-dollar fee is a greater hardship than is the $2,500 or $3,000 fee to the very wealthy patients.

Who ever thought of such men as Drs. J. M. T. Finney, T. S. Cullen or L. S. Barker as profiteers. No amount of money can ever repay such men for the innumerable cases which they have treated gratis. Why should the man of wealth be spared a little money which means nothing to him? Why not do something to lessen the expense to the man who can ill afford it?

Furthermore, to standardize charges for medical services is wrong, because it would permit the man of lesser ability to make the same charges as his more expert colleagues.

DR. H. W. STRAUS.

Brooklyn, July 29, 1921.

ADMIRAL SIMS PROTESTS.

An Editorial on the Sims-Daniels Inquiry Not to His Liking.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the editorial "The Sims-Daniels Inquiry," in your issue of July 28, 1921, you refer with disgust to the Senate Committee's majority conclusion that in the early months of our participation in the war the policy seems to have been "to look to the future of the United States apart from the Allies in case the latter might be defeated, or in case a 'peace without victory' might be made."

If your naval editor will refer to the testimony of the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Benson, given under cross-examination by the Chairman, Senator Hale, and by Senator Pittman, you will find this policy so very distinctly stated as to leave no doubt that the Navy Department was guided by it during the early months of the war—to which exclusively the criticisms refer. This testimony is summarized in "Naval Lessons of the Great War," by Lieutenant Kittredge (Doubleday, Page & Co.), pages 332-336.

This policy is also set forth on page 36 of Senator Hale's report, in a letter dated June 23, 1917, from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of State, the gist of which is that: "While a successful termination of the present war must always be the first allied aim * * * the future position of the United States must in no way be jeopardised by any disintegration of our main fighting fleets."

Of course this policy had eventually to be abandoned, but it was maintained for many months. For example, a reinforcement of the Grand Fleet was requested in July, 1917, and again in September, 1917, but was refused until the latter part of November, 1917, when four coal-burning dreadnoughts were sent.

As for your statement that the fleet "was in a high state of efficiency when the United States entered the war," this was disproved in the most conclusive manner by the department's own witnesses, when under cross-examination. In Lieutenant Kittredge's book, pages 281-285, you will find extracts from the testimony of Admiral Benson and the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations, Captain Pratt, which will leave no doubt upon this point. Admiral Benson testified that the fleet was not ready either as regards the ships or the personnel, and that the navy was not mobilized; and Captain Pratt characterised our state of preparedness in April, 1917, as "criminal."

WM. S. SIMS,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy,
Naval War College, Newport, R. I., July 26, 1921.

If Admiral Sims had also quoted the context of the sentence which he cites, readers of his letter would understand why THE TIMES was disgusted with a paragraph in Senator Hale's report. The context was:

> The conclusion seems unavoidable that upon our entering the war, and for many months thereafter, the primary motive of the Administration was not to do everything possible to help win the war with the Allies and against the Germans.

THE TIMES in commenting upon this charge maintained that "neither the Secretary nor the President was disloyal in thought or deed to the Allies or half-hearted in prosecuting the war," and it characterized the majority report's aspersions as "a descent to the lowest depths of partisan rancor."

Again when Admiral Sims quotes the statement that the fleet was "in a high state of efficiency when the United States entered the war," he omits the context, "although not every ship was ready to "sail for the war zone." The necessity of putting vessels in drydock for overhauling was not creditable to the department; and to speak of the fleet as "in a high" (not the highest) "state of efficiency," having reference to the training of officers and men as well as to the general condition of the ships, is not to close one's eyes to department shortcomings. The editorial did not defend the dilatoriness of the department when he made requisitions upon it in the first months of the war, quite the contrary; and it declared that Secretary Daniels "did not realize the importance of preparations to combat the submarine menace."

THE "CAT" IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been drawn to the letters on the above subject in THE TIMES, and I would like to give my views as one having been brought up in England.

A judicious use of the "cat" is the most effective remedy for crimes of violence. It is more dreaded by the cowardly blackguards who maim their victims than either the hangman's noose or the electric chair.

The London "Garrotters," the Liverpool "High Rippers," a most brutal gang of criminals who infested Liverpool in the early '80s, and the Glasgow "Hooligans"—all were put out of business in short order when recourse was had to flogging. One member of the High Ripper gang on hearing his sentence of five years' penal servitude grinned at the Judge—Justice Day—and said he could do that on his head, but when he heard the additional sentence of twenty-five lashes with the "cat" he grovelled and howled for mercy. As the Judge of Delaware State remarked, "They never come back."

J. JONES.

Newport News, Va., July 29, 1921.

THE TENEMENT.

I climb up stairs that are endless, intense
nable,
Like the labyrinth of a dream:
They knit floor with floor,
And each is more filthy than the last.
On every landing there is a window
And through these I look into hell's entrails.

There is a court, narrow as a tomb,
Through which runs a tangled web of
clothesline;
Hare hang, like insects,
Twisted underclothing,
Squeezed like grape skins,
Bitten by the spider of poverty.

Each fire escape has its assortment of pots,
rubbish and garbage heaps;
I can hear the unearthly cry of cats;
I can hear the endless quarreling of women,
And their voices are sharper than two-edged
swords;
Life here is glutted with sin, with misery!
Here lie ashes of beauty.

From the topmost window I look down, and
behold, I find myself
Gazing into the God-wise eyes of a baby!
Just below me, on an iron landing,
He lies on a pile of dirty cloths in a wooden
box,
Like a white violet on a rubbish heap:
His face and hands are of rose leaves,
And his body is molded in the image of divinity.

Can such a thing as this be—
That men will spend millions on prizefights,
On the breeding of cattle,
On racing, on luxuries,
On dinners, on the smuggling into the country
Of liquors that are contraband,
And yet not give that a baby, such as this
May be sent into God's fair country?
His cry comes up to me through the stifling
heat;
My heart is heavy with sorrow!

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of
the least of these
Ye have done it unto me."

E. S. M.

BAGGAGE SMASHERS!

Dr. Rusby of Columbia University Writes of Woes on Amazon Valley Trip.

CUT-GRIPS AND STEVEDORES

Rare Fruits Alone Apparently Could Restore His Pharmacological Equanimity.

A loud and sustained wail on the advanced state of development of the Peruvian variety of the genus baggage-smasher and on the industry and initiative displayed by the Peruvian sneak-thief, who is apparently first cousin to the famous ratero of Mexico, is contained in a letter from Dr. H. H. Rusby, head of the Mulford Biological Explorations of the Amazon Valley. Dr. Rusby is Dean of the College of Pharmacy of Columbia University and Honorary Curator of the Economic Collections and member of the Scientific Directors and of the Board of Managers of the New York Botanical Garden.

The letter, which bears the date of June 22 and is written from the Hotel Castro, Arequipa, Peru, was addressed to the editor of The Druggist Circular and is the first communication received from Dr. Rusby since he left this country early in June.

"Although we are still well inside of the bounds of civilization," writes the Doctor, "and our exploration work will not begin for some weeks, I feel that my host of friends in the realm of pharmacy are entitled to a gossipy letter of personal experiences and observations.

"Our voyage to Mollendo occupied six days beyond the schedule, notwithstanding that the Captain of the Santa Elisa had never before come in late. The incident is worthy of record here only because of its sinister suggestion, it being a direct result of the present antagonistic attitude of the so-called 'working' (shirking!) classes against human welfare. One or more of the striking engineers placed carborundum in the machinery before they left the ship. They also made false connections in the piping and stole the blue prints of the engine plan. This held us for thirty-six hours in the lower bay. Later, one of the new engineers suffered a paralysis of respiration and was revived with difficulty. The symptoms, as described to me by the ship's doctor, indicated poisoning by prussic acid fumes, and one cannot but wonder if some trap of this kind was set by his predecessors.

Particular Stevedores.

"Our voyage was made slowly and, on arrival at the Peruvian Coast, there was more delay owing to the refusal of the native stevedores to work in night shifts or to permit the ship's crew to assist in discharging cargo.

"The weather was fine nearly all the way and the ship's officers were untiring in their attempts to make things comfortable and agreeable for the passengers, so the time passed pleasantly.

"During the two and a half days spent in Lima we visited the city market, which is most interesting. Although familiar with all the vegetable products there seen, there were some new features which interested me. I was surprised by the extensive use of ullico tubers, yielded by one or more species of the Basillaceae, related to spinach. These tubers are small, averaging less than an inch in diameter, and are used like potatoes. Only the yellow variety was seen on this occasion. The tuber of Tropaeolum tuberosum was scarce at this time, but large and fine.

"The stocks of pepinos intetrested me. This is the fruit of Solanut muricatum, somewhat conical in shape, about four to six inches long and half as thick, with smooth and shining skin, fleshy like a melon and with a very small central cavity. The taste is that of a very poor canteloupe. On a previous visit to this market in January I found these fruits of a lovely ivory white, handromely striped with bright purple. Now they are of a pale green color, with dull purple stripes. I was informed that this is a seasonal variation only. Dr. White of the Brooklyn Botanical Garden, and traveling also in the interest of the Bussey Institution of Harvard, found some coca leaves prepared with lime and rolled into little pellets, each serving for a single chew. This is a form in which I had never previously seen this masticatory for sale.

Extortion and Theft.

"For the benefit of any reader who may traverse this route, I will submit certain cautions as to protection against extortion and theft, two offenses which must never be forgotten for an instant here. The boatmen who landed us from the steamer charged all the way from 50 cents to $5 (Peruvian), for the same service, according to the readiness of the passenger to submit. The proper price is 80 cents, and the same for each piece of baggage. The traveling bag of one passenger was cut open at the side and the contents abstracted while the launch was going to the shore.

"A favorite trick is to fish through the window of an open porthole with fishhooks and abstract the effects of the passenger. The porthole should not be left open while the ship is in port. It is shocking, as also is the mode of handling freight by the stevedores. Not the slightest effort appears to be made to avoid breakage.

"I saw a man take a box in his arms and throw it down, fully twenty feet, to the floor of a lighter. The physicians at the hospital told Dr. Hoffman that it was almost impossible to get glassware and fragile instruments delivered in an unbroken state. With all this, it must be admitted that they do not equal the baggage smashers of our own country. In arriving at New York from Colombia on my previous voyage I gave one case of specimens in glass jars to — Express and a trunk containing the same to the baggage car of a — train.

His Precious Jars Smashed.

"I had brought these jars over hundreds of miles of mule travel in Colombia, transferred them over three railroads and one steamer route in Colombia, and by steamer to New York. At the dock I took a taxi across to Hoboken and personally saw them on the baggage car in perfect condition. When I received the trunk at the Newark station the jars were smashed and the liquid was streaming out. A similar fate met the box sent to the Botanical Gardens by — Express. However, shippers to South America should understand that there is no control, governmental or otherwise, over these stevedores, and that they apparently endeavor to smash and steal to the extent of their ability.

At Mollendo Dr. Hoffman and I came ashore, leaving the rest of the party to go on to Africa and arrange the transfer of the outfit to La Paz. The next morning we came to Arequipa, a six-hour ride through a country that is chiefly interesting because of its absolute barreinness. Here, at an altitude of 7,500 feet, we are surrounded by snow-capped mountains, with a tropical vegetation along the river below the city. I visited these market gardens yesterday and found them, as well as the lives and occupations of their owners, of great interest.

"Here I found the Pepino morada, a small oblong fruited variety, the color of a rich purple, like an eggplant. Here they told me that the white variety has also white foliage. Here I saw grow the tumbo, a scarlet flowered species of Tacsonia, its fruit similar to the mag-popa, its near relative, but the pulp agreeably acid. I also obtained plants of the Peruvian rhacache (Arracacia spa), looking like a celery plant, and its turnip shaped root, preferred by me to any other edible root of that family. What appears to be spinach grows here as a perennial, with large, fleshy radish-shaped root."

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Page 7, this Section.

FOR SUMMER WORK

Board of Education Plans to Extend Course to Brooklyn if Money Can Be Had.

The great demand for Summer high school education will be met in the budget estimate for 1922 by the establishment of a new school in Brooklyn. The city will then have two Summer high schools, one of which will be conducted, as at present, in the Washington Irving High School. The Summer High school now carried on there by Hunter College, under the charge of Miss Webster, will no longer have the use of that building, M. Samuel Stern, Chairman of the Budget Committee of the Board of Education, is strongly opposed to the Hunter College School in a public school building charging an initiation fee and $5 for the course of study. He says that no public school child should have to pay anything for its education in the buildings owned by the Department of Education.

Brooklyn's new Summer high school will provide free instruction for 5,000 additional children, and will do away with any necessity for granting permission to Hunter High School to hold a Summer session in a public high school building. Director Eugene C. Gibney asked $10,800 for the new school. This, he said, would pay the salaries of a principal, thirty teachers and two clerical assistants. The present public Summer school in the Washington Irving High School will be continued with a principal, thirty-six teachers and two clerical assistants, at a cost of $12,858.

In emphasizing the need for another Summer high school Mr. Gibney said that the pupil registration at the vacation high school in Washington Irving High School this Summer totaled 3,431, and the subject registration 5,032, while 9,320 pupils were refused admission.

He asked for the vacation schools fifty-seven additional opportunity classes in present schools for next year and seven additional schools of ten classes, making provision for 127 additional teachers, 7 Principals and 11 teacher clerks. He said that 9,320 pupils were refused admission to these schools this year because they could not be accommodated and that it was to provide for the overflow that the additional classes were requested. The total amount involved in the proposed extension is $17,738.25. The application for $85,346.88 for conducting the present forty-five vacation schools for 1922 and $3,900 for twenty-two additional centres was approved.

Provision was made for opening seven additional vacation schools next year, bringing the total number of such schools to fifty-two, at a total cost of $85,951 for the salaries of the teaching and supervising staff. Two each of these new schools will be organized in Manhattan and Brooklyn and one each in the other three boroughs. They will include seventy opportunity classes.

For the organization of ten additional vacation playgrounds $6,438 was allowed. This will increase the total number of these playgrounds to 210. These new playgrounds will require the appointment of ten principals, fifteen kindergarten teachers, fifteen physical training teachers and ten pianists.

BUDGET COMMITTEE HITS NIGHT SCHOOLS

"Gross Extravagance" Charged in Connection With Requests for Community Workers.

MANY ESTIMATES ARE CUT

"We'll Be Sending Horses and Carriages for Them," Says Stern of Effort to Get Pupils.

Some of the requests made by Director Morris E. Siegel for the evening elementary schools are deemed excessive by members of the Budget Committee. One of the requests was for teachers of English to foreigners. The allowance for 1921 was $189,774 for 48,600 sessions. For 1922 the request is for $207,332 for 101,800 sessions. It does not include the proposed increase in the pay of teachers from $3.90 to $4.50 a session.

The classes for English to foreigners had an average attendance of twenty-five pupils in 1921. This was criticised as a low average, and the suggestion was made that the attendance be increased to an average of thirty pupils.

Another request that brooked criticism by the committee was $42,116 for 10,790 sessions for community workers. The allowance this year was $23,318 for 5,779 sessions. Mr. Siegel said that the purpose of these workers was to get pupils to attend the evening schools and to organize and supervise the social activities on community night, held once a week. It was said that they were employed all four nights of the school.

The Budget Committee termed it a piece of gross extravagance to have these workers hanging around the school every night to get the pupils there. Mr. Stern, the Chairman, thought that community night should be held only once a month. George J. Ryan said they should be held only once each term.

Mr. Stern asked if a community worker was assigned to Public School 89, located in the negro section of Harlem. Mr. Siegel replied that there was.

"Why, that's absurd," exclaimed Mr. Stern. "I visited that school three times recently and I found it crowded to overflowing."

He wanted to know what the functions of the community workers were in that case. Mr. Siegel said that it was the duty of the community workers to visit the overflow. The same he said was true of other schools in the city.

"That beats anything I ever heard of," said Mr. Stern. "Why, there is no limit to the number of schools you might open if that plea is countenanced. You are not satisfied to go out and drag the people into the night schools, but when a school is crowded you must organize new schools. The evening schools offer every one a free opportunity for instruction, and I believe it should not be the duty of the Board of Education to employ barkers to get the people to attend, but the first thing you know we'll be sending horses and carriages for them."

The committee cut out requests for some of the special subjects in the evening elementary schools. It eliminated 480 sessions of shopwork at a cost of $1,872. Artificial flowermaking was reduced from 576 sessions at $3,418 to 217 sessions at $1,236.

Other reductions were: Lip reading, 1,026 sessions at $4,001 to 304 sessions at $2,355; speed improvement, 1,082 sessions at $4,028 to 326 sessions at $2,051; cooking, 2,955 sessions at $10,324 to 809 sessions at $3,595; embroidery, 2,467 sessions at $9,582 to 1,000 sessions at $5,850; millinery, 7,154 sessions at $27,900 to 3,009 at $11,735, and sewing and dressmaking, 10,998 sessions at $42,892 to 5,730 sessions at $22,428.

It was decided to allow $735,000 for the evening high schools. It was found by checking up the attendance with sessions that there were many small classes. Mr. Stern thought that reorganization was possible. He expressed doubt of the necessity for adding more subjects to the course of studies, such as commercial design, flower painting, industrial design, novelty work and retail selling.

1,500,000 CANCER DEATHS.

League of Red Cross Societies Reports on Extent of Disease.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

GENEVA, July 30.—The League of Red Cross Societies, which was asked to obtain all available statistics concerning the increase of cancer and report upon what is being done to combat the disease, has just issued its report, in which it states that in the four years from 1908 to 1912 cancer caused more than 1,500,000 deaths in civilized countries, and asserts that, had the people generally been better informed about symptoms of cancer and been promptly treated, fully 500,000 of these deaths could have been averted.

The country which had the highest cancer mortality between 1900 and 1919 was Switzerland, with 125 per 100,000 inhabitants. Holland and England come next, with about 100 per 100,000. Holland's cancer deaths are tending slightly to decrease.

The United States comes after England, with a steady tendency toward increase in the number of cancer deaths. Italy comes last.

The medical report of the league of Red Cross Societies pays generous tribute to the work of the American Society for the Control of Cancer in New York, whose general conclusions regarding cancer it quotes.

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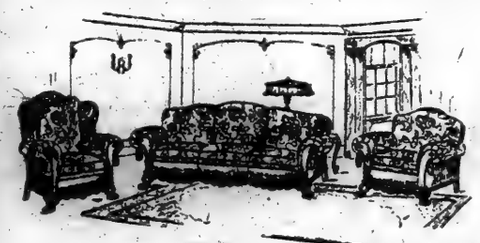
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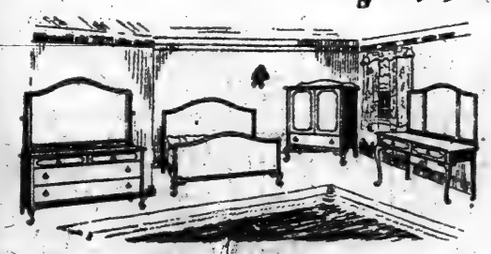
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From Whence Came Man

August Current History Magazine contains an interesting article on a new scientific expedition to make further researches as to the origin of the human species. It is illustrated profusely with the present discoveries of what was supposed to be the lowest type of prehistoric man. There are 40 features in the issue. A world survey. On newsstands.

Georgian Socialist Asserts They Have Betrayed "Noble Ideal of Humanity."

PUTS POINCARE WITH KAISER

Longuet Says Both Were Responsible for the War—Horthy Regime Expensive.

The leaders of the Bolshevist Government of Russia are branded as betrayers of the ideals of communism and promoters of a reactionary spirit by N. S. Tsheidse, the noted Georgian Social Democrat, in a speech delivered before the officials of the Berlin Social Democratic Party on July 5. M. Tsheidse, who was one of the most fiery opponents of Czarism in the old Duma, played a big rôle in the organization of the Social Democratic Government that was set up in the Georgian section of the Caucasus following the overthrow of the Czar in March, 1917, and which endured until driven out by Bolshevist armies last Winter.

With several other leaders of the Social Democratic Government of Georgia, M. Tsheidse is in Europe trying to persuade the moderate Socialists to help get the Bolsheviki off the backs of the Georgian people and give the Georgians a chance to decide for themselves what kind of a Government they prefer. A report from Horta, relayed through Stockholm on July 20, said that half of Georgia had risen against the Bolshevist forces and had captured the city of Kutais. As quoted in the Koelnische Zeitung, M. Tsheidse, addressed the Berlin Socialists as follows:

"Speaking from the deepest conviction and from my knowledge of the circumstances, I declare that Bolshevism has transformed itself into a reactionary force. Communism is talked about, but I must say that not a trace of communism is to be found in the actions of the Bolsheviki. There is merely a fig leaf upon which communism has been written, but in reality there is no communism among them. We are facing a grandiose deception of public opinion. Under the mask of communism, this noble ideal of humanity, there flourishes the most reactionary policy, one of the results of which was the destruction of the Democratic Republic of Georgia.

"Unparalleled terrorism is reigning there. And it can be understood why the Soviet Government could not tolerate the Georgian Republic, for life there was being run along the lines of democratic socialism and Georgia was a living proof that the methods of democratic socialism were more practicable than those of Soviet Russia. That was one reason, but the second reason was still more potent. In the old Czaristic Russia, Georgia, with its mineral treasures, was counted the most splendid pearl in the crown of the Russian Czar. That's just how the Bolsheviki regard it today, and they are also following the tactics of Czarism, which was incapable of developing the productive forces of the country and which aimed at conquering foreign countries in order to plunder them."

M. Tsheidze assured his hearers that the Georgian workers were continuing the struggle against the Bolshevist régime and would surely overthrow it in the end. The Georgian refugees also addressed a conference of the Berlin district leaders of the Independent Social Democratic Party, at which M. Namishvili and M. Tsheidze spoke, the former giving a brief account of the Bolshevist aggression which resulted in the hurling of armies from Armenia, Azerbaijan Socialist or representatives of all the world to Georgia to investigate matters there, and the Executive Committee of the Second International has decided to ask the Soviet Government to permit a plebiscite in Georgia under the supervision such a commission.

In addressing a meeting in Frankfurt on July 9, held in connection with a conference of the Executive Committee of the International Working Group of Socialist Parties (the so-called Two-and-a-Half International organized in Vienna last February in opposition to the old Second International and the Third, or communist, International), Jean Longuet, leader of the Moderate French Socialists, lumped ex-President Pelcare of France and ex-Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany together as being equally responsible for the World War. Longuet also declared, as quoted in the Frankfurter Zeitung, that Leon Daudet and his Royalists in France balanced Count Reventlow and his Junkers in Germany. He took up a remark made by Jean Jaures, the Socialist leader murdered by a crazed French nationalist at the outbreak of the war, to the effect that some so-called patriots were the worst enemies of their country, and said that it was the work of such nationalists that was responsible for the spending of 12,000,000,000 francs for the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine instead of using the money to build houses in the devastated district of France. Longuet's speech was greeted with tremendous applause.

Counterfeited Czechoslovak 500-crown notes to the amount of 8,753,000 crowns, or nearly $7,000,000 crowns in Austrian money at present exchange rates, have been seized by the Vienna police and several alleged members of a band of counterfeiters arrested, reports the Arbeiter-Zeitung of July 2. The most prominent of the men arrested is a university professor named Julius von Meszaros of Budapest. Some $65,000 of the false Czechoslovak crowns had been put into circulation through several leading Vienna banks before the police seized the balance.

Scattered items found in Austrian and Hungarian newspapers recently received here tend to confirm a cablegram sent from Vienna to THE NEW YORK TIMES on July 17 telling of rising opposition in Hungary to the Horthy régime. Deputy Benitzky, who was mentioned in the dispatch as leading in the criticism of Admiral Horthy in the Chamber of Deputies, is quoted in the Vienna press as asserting that it was costing the Hungarian people some $6,000,000 crowns to support the Regent's court, of which 1,000,000 were spent to provide three kinds of bodyguards for Horthy and 5,000,000 to keep up his sixteen automobiles. Deputy Benitzky declared huge sums were being spent for palm gardens, hothouses and sports, while there was no money available for the most pressing social-political necessities. Minister of Finance Hegedus, in defending the Regent, said that "there can be no governing without authority."

The receipts of the Hungarian Government for the fiscal year 1920-21 were put at 20,296,193,738 crowns and the expenditures at 26,764,508,209 in a report presented to the Chamber of Deputies by Minister Hegedus on June 21. Some 2,000,000,000 of the deficit was chargeable to special investments in State industries, which were to be covered by special loans, leaving the rest of the deficit to be taken care of through regular loans. At present exchange rates a dollar will buy about 400 Hungarian crowns.

Coincident with the publication of a report in Budapest on June 30 to the effect that Hungarian employers were about to take advantage of the increase in unemployment and cut wages 25 per cent. in the shoe, leather and textile industries came an announcement by the Hungarian Statistical Office that it cost 1,960 crowns a week to buy the absolute necessities for a family of five persons. Nevertheless, it was reported that the weekly wage of a highly skilled worker amounted to only 1,000 crowns, while the average worker received only from 500 to 800 crowns per week.

SAYS DR. EINSTEIN

Cites It as Example of Success of Serious Effort in American Life.

GERMAN 'EXS' STILL IMMUNE

Old Postal Rule Against Opening Former Rulers' Mail Attacked by Vorwaerts.

Prohibition has come to the United States to stay, said Professor Albert Einstein in the interview with the Berlin correspondent of the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, excerpts of which were cabled to this country, where they created considerable stir because of the relativity expert's assertion that American men took no interest in anything but work, and for the rest were only the toy dogs of the women.

Professor Einstein's remarks about the scientific life of America, as quoted in the Berliner Tageblatt of July 7 from the interview with the Dutch reporter, do not turn out to be as harsh as they appeared in the cabled report. For instance, after saying that he was sorry at having missed meeting Professor Michelson in Chicago, Dr. Einstein continued:

"But to compare the general scientific life of America with that of Europe would be nonsense, just as one cannot at all compare the rest of the life of Europe with that of America. They are just two quite different worlds."

After telling of the deep and favorable impression made upon him by the scientific life of England, which he found more intensive and more pleasant than that of Germany, Professor Einstein spoke with great appreciation of Oxford University and its traditions, and went on to say:

"But I also found Princeton fine. A pipe as yet unsmoked. Young and fresh. Much is to be expected from America's youth. For even though intellectual life by no means plays any rôle as yet, there is, nevertheless, a group among the younger generation that is striving to elevate the spiritual level, and its efforts are sure to succeed. [Here the Tageblatt writer inserted a note to the effect that Professor Einstein meant the so-called New Republic group.] Everything that is taken up seriously in America succeeds. Look at the prohibition of alcohol, for example. It certainly can't be said that the great majority was for the complete doing away with strong drink; there is still a great deal of inveighing against it, but it was put through, and it will stay put, too."

Several days after the publication of the interview in Holland, Germany and the United States, Dr. Einstein gave out a statement to the effect that it had not conveyed a correct impression of his views regarding the American public, and that he had never made any unfavorable comments upon life in the United States, where he had been so warmly welcomed.

That the administration of the German Post Office is still filled with the old Prussian spirit of servility toward members of the ruling class and arrogance toward ordinary citizens and postal employes is the charge made by the Berlin Vorwärts in its issue of July 2. To prove its contention, the Majority Socialist newspaper points out that in the regulations governing the postal employes charged with going through the mail for the purpose of preventing the transfer of capital to foreign countries in violation of the law, there is found the following relic of pre-revolutionary days: "Letters mailed by, or addressed to open at random letters to prominent German personages." Vorwärts remarks that such an out-of-date rule facilitates the smuggling of money out of the country by Hohenzollern ex-Princes, and then it tells of drastic threats made by the postal authorities to groups of employes who protested against the low wages paid in the service. The paper demands that Chancellor Wirth bring about a radical change in the methods obtaining in the department.

A huge increase in the use of postal checks is reported in a Berlin dispatch of July 12 to the Koelnische Zeitung. In 1920 the turnover totaled 823,900,000,000 marks, against 287,700,000,000 in 1919 and 151,200,000,000 in 1918. That the increase was not due merely to currency inflation was shown by the fact that the number of persons using the postal checks rose from 300,362 at the end of 1918 to 622,243 at the end of 1920.

Through the issuing of paper obligations amounting to 4,838,000,000 marks to cover the deficit in the running expenses of the Government in the last ten days of June, the German Treasury broke a record and brought the total floating indebtedness up to 185,631,000,000 marks, reports the Koelnische Zeitung. The total expenditures during the ten days were 6,494,000,000 marks. (About $71,000,000 at present exchange rates.)

For having printed a series of articles bitterly attacking President Ebert and his family, accusing them, among other things, of having lived in luxury on especially appropriated rations while the rest of the nation was going hungry, Editor Baum of the Tostedter Zeitung was sentenced to five months in jail by the Criminal Court in Stade, in Prussian Hanover, reports the Vorwärts of July 2.

Further statistics of the depressing economic effect of the imposition of the sanctions and the extension of the occupied zone in the Rhine Valley are given in a report made public by the Duesseldorf German authorities on July 7. It is asserted that from June 1 to 24 the seventy-two establishments in the administrative district already shut down or running on part time were reinforced by twenty-seven others, bringing the number of employes working on part time up to about 200,000.

Through the granting by the Berlin Board of Aldermen of a wage raise of 7½ per cent. on July 8, the strike of the municipal agricultural workers, which had lasted several weeks and was threatening to involve the rest of the city employes in a sympathetic walkout, was brought to an end. The increase was granted on the condition that the additional expense thus incurred was to be covered by an increased output from the city farm property. The strikers won certain concessions regarding working conditions in general.

As the result of a reduction of the freight rates on milk of about 40 per cent., the retail price was cut to 3½ marks per quart on July 12, reports the Berliner Tageblatt.

The minimum existence expenses of a family of four in Berlin rose from 285 marks per week in May to 311 marks in June, according to data gathered by Dr. Kucsensky's statistical bureau. The weekly minimum in June, 1920, was 304, while in the year preceding the outbreak of the war it averaged 28.80 marks.

Of the 77 staples listed by the Frankfurter Zeitung in its table of wholesale prices, 29 showed advances, 10 showed reductions, and the others remained stationary during June, the index figure being brought up to 135.4 on July 2, compared with 127 on June 4. The base figure of 100 is for the wholesale prices obtaining on Jan. 1, 1920, compared with which the index figure for the first half of 1914 was 9.23. The peak of wholesale prices in Germany was reached on May 1, 1920, when the index figure touched 156. The recent rise is attributed to the fall in the exchange value of the mark.

Koch Prices Make Downtown Shopping an Extravagance

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We are largest Distributors of Merchandise at Retail in Uptown New York

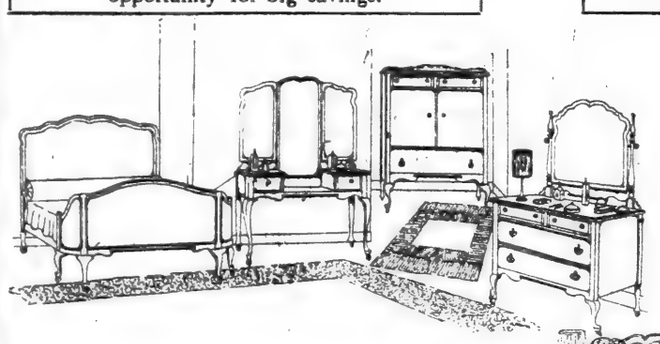
Closed All Day Saturdays During July and August, Giving Our Employees the Benefit of an Extra Day for Rest and Recreation Each Week During the Summer Months.

The Biggest Furniture Values in Years are Now Obtainable in the

Koch Great August Furniture Sale

To miss them is to lose an unequalled opportunity for big savings.

REDUCTIONS RANGE FROM 25% TO 50%



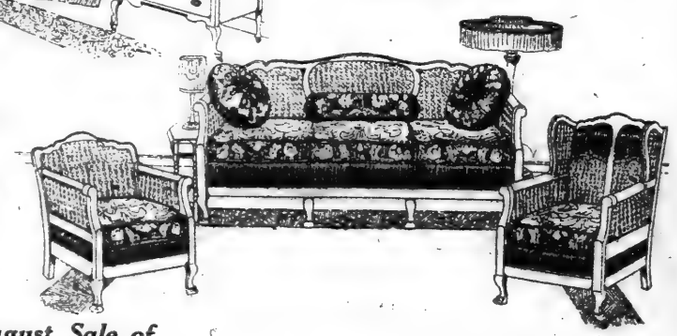
$395 Bedroom Suite
4 Pieces, Selected American Walnut 295.00

All mahogany, interior fully dust proof. Dresser 46 inches wide; chifforobe and vanity table in proportion.

Full size bow-end bed.

$350 Cane Suite *3 Pieces* 249.00

Upholstered in velour; sofa is 72 inches long; deep, roomy arm chair and wing chair; loose spring cushions; two sunburst pillows and bolster.



Great August Sale of

Rugs, Carpets & Linoleums

Establishing new low prices for Floor Coverings of the most dependable makes.

Tapestry Brussels Seamless Rugs; new Fall designs and colorings, in blue, tan, rose, etc.
9x12 **19.95**
Last year's price was $52.50
8.3x10.6 **18.75** Last Year's Price Was $45.00
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Royal Wilton Rugs; 4.6x7.6; fringed; all Oriental designs and colorings, suitable for dens, libraries and small apartments..... **29.75**
Last Year's Price $40.00

All Wool Faced Stair Carpets, 27 inches wide, for trackers, runners or stairs; mostly two-toned effects, in green, blue, red; an exceptionally good grade..... **1.69**

Neponset Floor Covering; the very best composite floor covering manufactured; sanitary, waterproof and serviceable; regular 79c sq. yd., **65c**

The Koch Plan of Deferred Payments gives all the advantages of prices in these August Sales of Furniture Rugs and Carpets to those worthy people who prefer to make their selections on a partial-payment basis.

Ask about it.

Office, 5th Floor

August Furniture Sale

Ludwig Baumann's Liberal Credit Will Start You Housekeeping

We will gladly open an account for you, whether your purchase is $5 or as much as $5,000.

You may include in your purchase Linens, Curtains, Cutlery, Glassware, Sewing Machines, Talking Machines, Kitchen Utensils, etc.

Your first payment on the entire purchase will be less than you would have to pay for the small articles elsewhere.

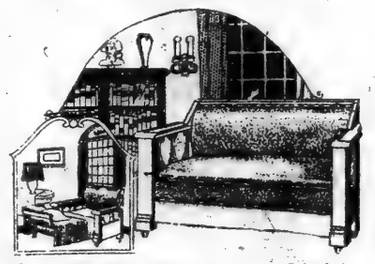
You Need Not Disturb Your Savings

Whether you purchase a single sale article or the furnishing of an entire home, you need only pay a small first payment—your purchase will be delivered immediately—then pay the balance in small monthly payments.

Our Liberal Credit Terms
On $25 Purchase .50 a Week
On $75 " $1.00 a Week
On $100 " $1.50 a Week
On $200 " $3.00 a Week
On $300 " $5.00 a Week
Larger Amounts in Proportion
You Can Pay Monthly If You Prefer

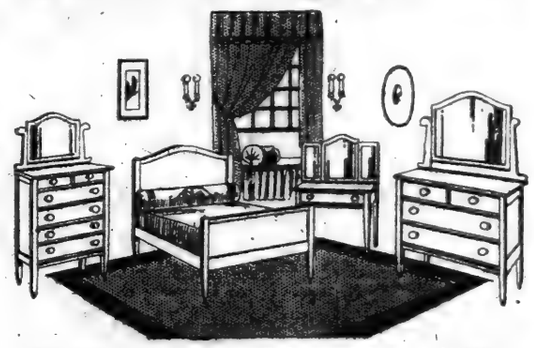
$10 DEPOSIT delivers your purchase of **$200**
Pay the Balance in Small Monthly Payments

Sale of Duofold Beds

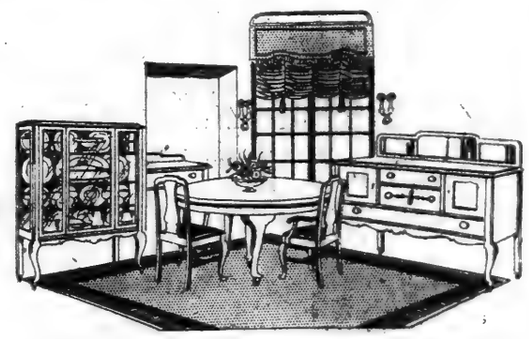


It has a massive golden oak frame, soft upholstered. It is covered in best grade imitation leather. It opens easily, and makes a full size comfortable bed. Does not include mattress..... Reduced to **69.98** Cash or Credit.
Other Duofold Beds up to $179.

Sale of 487 BED ROOM DINING ROOM LIVING ROOM Suits



$200 American Walnut Adam Bedroom Suits—Three Pieces REDUCED TO **119.89** Cash or Credit.
Toilet Table to match, $20.90
DRESSER—Regular Price $80..... $46.98
CHIFFONIER—Regular Price $65..... 40.27
BED—Regular Price $55..... 31.84
186 Other Bedroom Suits Up to $1,589



$260 Jacobean Oak Queen Anne Dining Room Suits—Three Pieces REDUCED TO **159.49** Cash or Credit.
SERVING TABLE to match....$31.78
BUFFET—Reg. Price $100....$81.47
CHINA CLOSET—Reg. Price $80..... 49.84
EXTENSION TABLE—Regular Price $50..... 48.38
The chairs have genuine leather seats and are sold separately at $12.98 each for the Side Chairs and $19.98 for the Arm Chair.
163 Other Dining Room Suits Up to $1,635

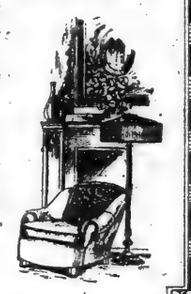
Sale of FINE FURNITURE
Ludwig Baumann's Fine Furniture Department
has never before been able to offer such a multitude of remarkable bargains as now.

This sale includes 287 Bedroom, Dining Room and Living Room Suits of Grand Rapids Furniture that cannot be equaled for beauty and workmanship.

This is your chance to buy these exquisite Suits at savings of fully 40%.

You may purchase any of these Suits on our liberal credit terms.

Charge Accounts Are Also Invited.



See Our Special $269 **3-Room Outfit** *Consists of Bedroom, Dining Room and Living Room*

$150,000 of Rugs, Floor Coverings for $89,000

9x12 Axminster Rugs, REDUCED TO **44.75** Cash or Credit.
Sold Regularly for $65..... These rugs have a high, thick pile. In blue, rose, tan, etc. They have excellent wearing qualities and are of great beauty.

Inlaid Linoleum 1.29 Sq. Yd. Cash or Credit. Colors run through to the back. Cannot wear or wash off.

9x12 Grass Rugs 7.95 Cash or Credit.

Open 9 to 5:30 — Saturday Evenings Until 9:30

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WE GIVE SPERRY GOLD STAMPS.

We have no connection with any other stores—These are our only three stores

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Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Page 7, this Section.

HATT NOW DIRECTOR OF HIGHWAY BOARD

Distinguished Honor for Canadian, Now Professor of Purdue University.

WILL SPEND A BILLION

Engineering Foundation and National Research Council Backed by Strong Organizations.

Engineering Foundation has just appointed William Kendrick Hatt, professor of civil engineering and director of Materials Testing Laboratory, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., as director of the new Advisory Board on Highway Research of the National Research Council. It is the announced purpose of the Engineering Foundation to put highway research on a national basis and to aid in wisely expanding $1,000,000,000 on road improvement by the State and Federal governments.

Professor Hatt, who for twenty years has been engaged in engineering and scientific fields, has been active in organizing the timber investigations of the United States Forest Service. He succeeds Alfred D. Flinn, Secretary of the Engineering Foundation, who has been serving as ad interim director. The highway research campaign, Mr. Flinn said, will be prosecuted vigorously by the foundation and the Division of Engineering of the National Research Council. The highway inquiry is part of the foundation's efforts to organize industrial research on a nationwide scale with the co-operation of the national engineering societies.

The Advisory Board will work from the headquarters of the National Research Council in Washington. It has been organized, according to the foundation's announcement, by the national engineering societies, associations of vehicle and road materials manufacturers, the Federal Bureau of Public Roads, universities and the highways departments of the various States, working under the leadership of the council and the foundation.

Among the organizations co-operating are American Association of State Highway Officials, American Concrete Institute, American Institute of Consulting Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society of Municipal Improvements, American Society for Testing Materials, Association of American State Geologists, Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture; Corps of Engineers, the United States Army; Federal Highway Council, National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, National Highway Traffic Association and Society of Automotive Engineers.

Under Distinguished Auspices.

The work of highway research, the announcement stated, is being pushed by those organizations of national importance interested in design, construction, economics, maintenance and financing of highways, in materials and equipment therefor, and in vehicles used on highways; Governmental departments and bureaus of similar interests, and higher educational institutions. In thirteen States, the State highway departments and more than forty universities have definitely signified their willingness to co-operate.

The purposes of the board are: To assist existing organizations in outlining a comprehensive national program of highway research and co-ordinating their activities thereunder; to organize committees for specific problems; to act in a general advisory capacity; to serve as a clearing house for highway research information.

The Executive Committee of the Advisory Board has the creation of additional committees under advisement, such as committees on vehicle design as related to a road, on economics and cost of transport, on financing highway improvements, or traffic studies, and on organization of construction plants.

Much valuable experimental research work is being done by the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Army, several State highway departments, the universities, and a few associations of manufacturers of vehicles and materials.

"Two of the most important elements of the strength of the Advisory Board are the membership and the active participation of the Bureau of Public Roads and the army engineers. The bureau is represented by Chief Thomas H. MacDonald. To represent the Engineer Corps of the Army, the Chief of Engineers has appointed Colonel E. Eveleth Winslow, stationed at New York, and who, when he has been officially confirmed by the Secretary of War, Major Mark L. Ireland of the Quartermaster's Corps is a member of the Committee on Economic Theory of Highway Improvement.

With the co-operation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Major Ireland will conduct at Cambridge, Mass., an important series of tests on the traction resistance of vehicles and of road surfaces. Equipment and supplies have been provided and the necessary assistants assigned by the army.

Committees at Work.

Three technical committees are now at work as follows: Committee on Economic Theory of Highway Improvement, Chairman, Professor T. R. Agg, Iowa State College. Committee on Character and Use of Road Materials, Chairman, K. S. Mattimore, Engineer of Tests, Pennsylvania State Highway Department. Committee on Structural Design of Roads, Chairman, A. T. Goldbeck, Engineer of Tests, Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture.

Director Hatt's work is expected to stimulate experimental work by such organizations to much greater activity. The Director, in consultation with the Advisory Board, will prepare a comprehensive plan of the field of highway research, including economics, design, construction and administration, and will arrange a program of committee work for those fields that need to be occupied immediately.

The personnel of these committees will include active research workers within the State Highway Commissions, the universities, the Governmental departments and other research organizations. A census will be taken of the research work completed and current, and the various research agencies will be invited to co-operate in an attack on those urgent problems upon the solution of which the future success of highway transport depends.

When it is considered that the funds available for the road construction program alone in the United States represent the expenditure of $1,000,000,000, the cost of the overhead organization, such as that of the National Research Council, to unify research is insignificant. There is abundant money available for the research itself. The Advisory Board on Highway Research of the National Research Council is in a position to co-ordinate such expenditures in a comprehensive national program.

The program for highway research will not be limited to problems concerned with the construction and maintenance of roads from the ordinary engineering standpoint. It will also consider those important problems of economics of transport upon highways in relation to other transport agencies, the relation of the design of vehicles to the character of road construction, and the important problems of administration involving traffic regulation, fees and maintenance.

"This is the first effort seriously to attack the whole problem of highway transport.

"Ken" Hatt, as he was called in his undergraduate days, is a native of Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada. He was graduated from the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1887. He took his engineering course at Cornell University, receiving his degree in 1891. Later, he taught at the University of New Brunswick, Cornell, and Purdue University.

4-CYLINDER CARS

Buick, Durant and Driggs Companies Announce Models Ready for Fall.

An important addition to Broadway's automobile row was made yesterday when the first models of the new Buick four cylinder car were placed on exhibition. This new Buick takes its place among the low priced cars. There are four body types, a roadster, open touring, coupe and sedan. The price of the roadster is $835 and the touring car $875. The coupe will cost $1,475 and the sedan $1,630. These are the factory prices at Flint, Mich.

It has been thirteen years since the Buick company made a four-cylinder car, the last model of that motor capacity being put out in 1908. The new four-cylinder Buick presents an appearance of an easy running machine combined with good endurance and economical maintenance qualities. The wheel base is 100 inches. Both front and rear springs are of the semi-elliptic type, the transmission of the sliding gear type, three speeds forward and one reverse, the clutch of the multiple disk dry plate type embodying the principles of the Buick Sixes. The motor adheres to the valve-in-head type with a cylinder bore of 3½ inches and stroke of 4½ inches, developing, according to the factory announcement, 35 to 40 brake horsepower while road tests have shown the motor's ability to attain a speed rate of fifty miles an hour. Other features include automatic carburetor heat control, three bearing crankshaft and circulating splash oiling system. Cord tires are standard equipment, 31 by 4 inches. The weight fully equipped of the roadster is 2,810 pounds and of the touring car 2,880 pounds. The sedan will weigh 2,860 pounds. The touring car and sedan will accommodate five passengers, and the coupe will accommodate three persons.

Another cheap four-cylinder car which, it was learned last week, will be out early in the Fall, is the new Durant car. The price for the open touring car, it is stated, will be $695, being the price at the Lansing (Mich.) factory. The car is now being made in the Long Island City factory, and the Lansing factory is expected to get into operation early in January. There is an interesting connection with the early appearance of these two new four-cylinder cars, as the Buick is a member of the General Motors group. W. C. Durant, who was the head of that company, retired less than a year ago, and in January last he organized the corporation of Durant Motors, and soon after purchased a large factory in Long Island City, not far from the Queensboro Plaza. It has been equipped to turn out 25,000 cars a year. The Lansing factory, when completed, will have a capacity of 40,000 cars a year.

The Durant will be made in three body models—touring car, coupe and sedan. The W. C. Poertner Motor Car Company on Broadway, near Columbus Circle, will be the metropolitan distributing agents. A popular-priced six-cylinder car has been designed by Durant Motors and is expected to be on the market early in the new year.

Still another four-cylinder car which is announced for early production is the Driggs, which will be made by the Driggs Ordnance and Manufacturing Corporation. Its weight will be 1,600 pounds, this lightness being obtained by the skillful use of alloy steels. The Driggs car factory is at New Haven. The price for the touring model will be $1,175. In addition, there will be two other body types, a sport roadster and a sedan. Wire wheels form part of the standard equipment.

News was received here yesterday from Detroit that Captain Edward V. Rickenbacker, who was decorated during the war as the leader of America's ace fliers on the French and German battle fronts, had entered the automobile manufacturing field. The new car, which it was said, would soon be in production, will be known as the Rickenbacker. It will be made in Detroit. B. F. Everitt, a well-known automobile man, is President of the company, which has just been incorporated in Michigan with a capital of $5,000,000. Captain Rickenbacker is Vice President and director of sales.

CANADA'S DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Output Last Year Showed Increase in Value of $9,000,000.

The total value of all products of dairy factories last year in Canada was $144,483,188, an increase of $9,000,000 over the previous year. The amount of capital invested in these factories, reports Consul General J. I. Brittain at Winnipeg, was $32,767,317, and the number of employes 11,211; the amount paid in salaries and wages being $8,776,676.

According to the official statistics the dairy factories in operation in Canada last year numbered 3,185, comprising 1,063 creameries, 1,674 cheese factories, 410 combined butter and cheese factories, and 28 condensaries. There was an increase over 1919 shown in the production of creamery butter, but a decline in the amount of cheese made. The Dominion production of condensed milk in 1920 was 53,980,993 pounds of evaporated milk, 30,469,643 pounds and of milk powder 7,674,668 pounds.

AVOIDANCE OF DETAIL.

The Line Between Success and Failure as a Business Head.

A clear distinction between what constitutes success or failure as the head of a business was drawn by A. H. Deute, General Sales Manager of the Bordon Company, in a recent address before the Baltimore Ad Club. His particular topic was the financial phase of sales management, and he described other duties besides selling which should engage the attention of the sales executive. On the detail of successful management, he said:

"Let me say that the difference between a successful head of a company and an unsuccessful head is largely in the way that the former can get out of the detail workings and the latter insists upon getting into them. It takes a much bigger man to stay out and hold a department head responsible than it does to get his own hand in. The man who can stay out and let the machine function is the man who is big and strong enough and has enough confidence to pick men and, having picked them, to trust his judgment and let his department heads play their part in the game."

Shipping Chilean Fruits Here.

An experimental shipment of grapes was sent to New York with a view of ascertaining whether a market could be found in the United States for the product of the Chilean vineyards. The grapes were shipped in cold storage and are reported to have arrived in excellent condition and to have been sold at highly satisfactory prices. It is reported that another shipment is planned as soon as arrangements can be made. The experiment is of particular interest since it is possible that the exportation of fresh fruit from Chile to the United States might become very profitable, providing shipping facilities were available. Chile produces fine fruit of almost every variety known to the temperate zone and it ripens during the winter months in the United States when the market would be at its best.

Will Stop Producing Sugar.

The sugar crop of British Guiana will apparently be about the same as that of last year, or about 80,000 to 85,000 tons, but present prices are said to be below the cost of production, and it is rumored that some of the plantations will suspend operations. Conditions are similar with regard to rice and coconuts. The East Indian cultivators, who are the principal growers of rice, are not preparing to plant, and coconut farmers are contemplating converting their crops into pork, which brings good prices.

MAY TEST A PLAN OF CO-OPERATION

Proposals That Are Now Under Consideration by Some Garment Manufacturers.

ECONOMIES ALREADY MADE

Group Purchasing of Supplies and Material Suggested for Sixty Manufacturers.

Having effected substantial economies in rent and insurance, the manufacturers who are represented in the co-operative enterprise of the Garment Centre Capitol now propose to institute other savings through group purchasing of supplies and material. One suggestion involves the buying of a complete collection of model garments at Paris each season for the use of the sixty manufacturers who now make their purchases separately. In his outline of this plan and others connected with saving waste in manufacturing at the Garment Centre Jacob Rapoport of Jacob Rapoport & Co., Chairman of the General Committee, surveyed conditions in the industry with particular reference to the growing power of the stock houses or jobbers.

Back in 1910, after the big strike of the garment workers, the union laid severe restrictions on the manufacturers. The latter were compelled to turn to outside manufacturing. That is to say, the operation of small shops was encouraged as a means of obtaining large production when it was needed. The union regulations governing the inside shops, or the factories of the manufacturers themselves, did not permit, Mr. Rapoport explained, an elastic organization suitable to the rise and fall in demand. When the peak of business came along, the production of the inside factories was supplemented by smaller units scattered all over the city in charge of those who were called contractors. The materials were bought by the manufacturer and cut up, according to the design, in his own shop and turned over to the contractors for completion.

Later on, the union sought control of the contracting system which was a thorn in its side because of its loosely organized and scattered elements. Pressure was brought to bear on the manufacturer, with the final result that garments could not be cut up for outside distribution to contractors. This regulation made it necessary for the contractor to take on the additional work of cutting, and from that time on became a sub-manufacturer dependent upon the manufacturer only for his designs, his fabric supply and his financial support.

Before the contractors became submanufacturers, there were probably only two or three jobbers doing a small immediate delivery business on women's garments. The limitations of this branch were fixed by the small supplies of merchandise to be obtained in the open market or from some of the smaller manufacturers. The introduction of the small social shops, as they are called, opened up new possibilities particularly as the functions they performed grew to include complete manufacturing. The sub-manufacturer sought an outlet for some merchandise of his own, often patterned after the very garments he was furnishing to the large manufacturer employing him. The jobber stood ready to take this surplus production.

Today there are several hundred jobbers, many of them doing a business of several millions each; a few of them exceeding a volume of $10,000,000 each. Their development has been very fast, and the long haul before being ready for such sources is regarded with alarm by many manufacturers, especially as the retailers take so kindly to the idea of immediate deliveries.

"Of course," said Mr. Rapoport, "the quality of design and workmanship furnished by the jobber cannot equal that of the high-grade manufacturer who carefully superintends every detail in his own factory, but there is a tendency even among some of the best department stores to waive true merit just now in favor of price. Some manufacturers, who had the most prominent department store connection on their books, now are catering exclusively to the specialty shops. There should be food for thought in this to retail merchandise executives who want to keep the better class of trade. The large increase in the jobbing branch of the industry and the expansion of the specialty store movement bear a very intimate relation.

"But I believe, too, that the manufacturer cannot sit idly by and let his business be taken away from him by the jobber. The time has come when the manufacturer must seek to put an end to every waste connected with his business. Group buying was first conceived with the idea, not only of providing ideal manufacturing conditions, but to reduce overhead. This had already been accomplished in a large way when the manufacturers moved in. In my own case, I might mention a saving of $2,000 a year in insurance alone, even though I had one of the lowest rates before entering Garment Centre.

"There are other ways in which savings can be obtained through co-operative effort. We have already been approached by a mill owner who sells a staple cloth, the sales of which amount to about $400,000 a year. He has approached us with the project of selling his output direct to us, giving us a saving of 16 per cent. that he now pays out for selling, office expense, credits and borrowed money. We can offer a further economy by making it unnecessary for him to open a line each season. This now costs him $10,000. The total saving, therefore, would be in the neighborhood of 20 per cent. if we decide to buy the output of this mill.

"Another proposition put up to us is the co-operative purchase of linings. A canvass of our orders for one well-known make of silk lining showed that our combined purchases are over $10,000,000 a year, and there seems to be no reason whatever against our taking the output of this material, or else placing a large contract for its manufacture when the mills would ordinarily be idle or only in partial operation.

"In our purchases of materials and supplies, therefore, large economies are undoubtedly possible and economically sound. A larger field of saving is presented in the purchase of Paris models. At present, we may figure on manufacturers or their representatives making two trips a year at least to Paris. Some of the houses make four trips. On these trips it is generally the custom to send either two or more people, and the individual expense is about $1,500. If we take only the low figure of two trips a year and two persons on each trip, the cost of traveling abroad is $6,000. For the sixty manufacturers in Garment Centre, the total charge is $360,000 a year. It is higher, of course, when the real average number of trips is considered.

"The traveling charges of the Paris trips, however, are the smallest item. The cost of the model garments bought reaches a high figure. And each one of our sixty manufacturers is buying a good selection from the styles shown. In short, there are sixty duplicates of every good model bought when one would answer the purpose. Say the average selection is fifty models at $200 apiece. The individual cost is then $10,000, the total for the sixty manufacturers $600,000. The full collection of everything worth while shown in Paris could scarcely exceed 500 models or, at $200 a piece, $100,000. These figures give only a conservative estimate of the economy which would come from buying up a full collection for the joint use of all the manufacturers. The saving would run into millions for the year.

"As the groundwork in our plan to develop co-operation among the tenants of Garment Centre, we are forming a club, whose membership will be strictly pledged to the observance of regulations designed to help the trade and to carry on any projects we may undertake. The club will be the mainspring of our plans for further co-operation."

CODE SYSTEM OF MARKING PRICES

This Is Rapidly Disappearing From Use Because of the Abuses It Encouraged.

ABANDONED BY THE LEADERS

Change to Some Extent Forced by Buyers, Many Insisting on Plain Figures.

Among the less noticeable and important changes that have taken place in the business world in the last few years has been the gradual disappearance of codes in connection with price tickets and the marking of the values of the merchandise in plain figures. While many concerns still stick to pricing their lines in code, the trade leaders have very largely abandoned the practice. Smaller concerns have followed suit to some extent, but others have been loath to put plain figures on their goods.

The change from code to figures in marking prices, according to information gained in this market, has been forced to some extent by the buyers. There are many retailers and special buyers for the big stores who will not patronize a concern which hides its prices behind a code. The reason one such buyer gave recently for this is that the code does not mean the same to all buyers when translated into figures. In other words, he asserted that the use of a code is merely a subterfuge by means of which different buyers can be charged different prices for the same merchandise without their knowing it. That this is done, he further said, he has definite proof, having personally been the victim of such a deal.

Just where and by whom the code system of marking prices was originated appears to be not clearly known. The reason why it was adopted is also something of a puzzle, although plausible solutions are offered. About the only thing regarding it that is at all definite is that it came into being years ago, when it was the custom of the manufacturers and wholesalers to build a wall around their business and station a regiment of soldiers at every gate. In those days, according to trade veterans, commercial spying was a high art, and more than one person has been caught with a silver fox posing as a buyer and thus obtaining price data of the competitors of the merchant who hired him. In those days anything approaching the open-price associations that had their being here during the war would have been looked upon as madness, for then, to all intents and purposes, every merchant regarded his competitors as personal enemies.

One of the favorite codes used in the early days, it is said, was the one based on the old motto, "In God We Trust." This had the advantage of containing but ten distinctive letters, with no duplications in the first ten. Thus, by dropping the final "st," something like this was arrived at:

I N G O D W E T R U
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

With this arrangement worked out, the rest was easy. If a man were selling broadcloth at $4.50 a yard, on his price ticket would appear the more or less cryptic sign O D U. Were he selling an overcoat at $37.25, the mark on the ticket would be G E N D. Sometimes the code would be varied by using the figure 1 under the letter U and numbering in sequence to the left instead of to the right. Thousands of codes more or less original or original ones have since been devised.

While there seems to be little doubt that the code system was adopted originally as a protective measure, it was not long before it began to be used for more ulterior purposes. What was there, somebody evidently argued, to prevent the use of the code to fool buyers as to the real price? In its early days, at least, wholesale business was no more based on an strictly one-price basis than was retail selling. Therefore, not only did a code price frequently mean different quotations to different buyers, but often meant the minimum figure at which a yard of goods or a garment could be sold. The salesmen were permitted to get anything they could above the figure indicated on their books, more often catering exclusively to the specialty shops. There should be food for thought in this to retail merchandise executives who want to keep the better class of trade. The large increase in the jobbing branch of the industry and the expansion of the specialty store movement bear a very intimate relation.

"But I believe, too, that the manufacturer cannot sit idly by and let his business be taken away from him by the jobber. The time has come when the manufacturer must seek to put an end to every waste connected with his business. Group buying was first conceived with the idea, not only of providing ideal manufacturing conditions, but to reduce overhead. This had already been accomplished in a large way when the manufacturers moved in. In my own case, I might mention a saving of $2,000 a year in insurance alone, even though I had one of the lowest rates before entering Garment Centre.

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Vineyards in Rumania.

There are about 70,745 hectares of vineyards in Rumania, which in 1920 yielded 1,433,325 hectoliters of wine, having a value of 616,000,000 lei, according to Consul Felix Cole, Bucharest.

ADVANCE ORDERS NEEDED.

To Enable Makers of Knitted Outerwear to Meet Demands.

In an endeavor to stimulate advance buying by jobbers and retailers, by pointing out to them how it is to their own best interest to do so, the National Knitted Outerwear Association has issued a pamphlet setting forth exactly what the manufacturer is confronted with when he gets a flood of immediate delivery orders. It says in part:

"The manufacturer of knitted outerwear occupies a peculiar position in the field of garment manufacturers, since knitted outerwear is the only product where the manufacturer performs a double conversion operation. In every other garment manufacturing industry the garment manufacturer is concerned with only one thing, the making of the garment. In knitted outerwear the manufacturer of the garment is concerned with two things, the producing of the fabric and the converting of the fabric into the finished garment.

"In order that the details of these processes may be fully understood it may not be amiss to enumerate the various operations through which a knitted outerwear garment must pass before it leaves the mill. (1) Dyeing, (2) winding, (3) doubling of yarn—three operations, passing through three hands—then (4) knitting, (5) cutting, (6) operating, (7) finishing, (8) making tassel, sash and button hole, (9) labeling, (10) pressing, (11) examining, (12) boxing, (13) billing and checking with order, and (14) packing and shipping.

"Where fourteen separate operations are necessary as a minimum, orders for immediate manufacture and delivery cannot satisfactorily and economically be filled."

The pamphlet then goes on to outline the generally bad effect of too much immediate delivery business on production costs. They include a partially idle mill, which increases the cost of the product; unsettled labor, which makes it inefficient and expensive and also increases the cost of the product; and more frequent trips by the women to call on the trade, which, together with the high railroad and hotel rates, still further increase the cost of production.

In addition to these things it is pointed out that immediate delivery orders usually mean a shortage of merchandise in the hands of the retailer at a time when the consumer demand for it is most active. This means that he not only loses business through not being able to supply the demand in full, but that he has to pay more for the goods he is able to get.

LAUNCHING NEW STYLES.

Public Attendance at Fashion Shows Would Not Aid Them.

In a discussion of fashion shows and the advantages they yield, a garment manufacturer was asked if it might not prove worth while to let the public in as well as buyers, so as to gain a popular verdict on the styles displayed.

As a result, both the buyer and the manufacturer might receive good assurance regarding the fashions they were launching.

"This method has been tried," he said, "but I think it lacks effectiveness, for the simple reason that styles will often be applauded but not purchased. How often has a woman praised a garment very highly to a friend, only to admit she wouldn't wear it herself. In other words, few women want to wear something that is really very different from what others wear. That's the reason, I suppose, why the Paris houses employ mannequins to start the new fashions.

"It might be possible to restrict public attendance at a fashion show to society leaders who have the name for launching new styles. They might not be so hesitant in giving a trial to what is new. On the other hand, even this group requires some encouragement before launching something very different. If the buyer and manufacturer could receive a guarantee of the success of new fashions, many of their troubles would disappear."

VOGUE IN BRIDAL VEILS.

The Present Tendency Is Toward Those of Greater Length.

Fashion tendencies are to be noted in bridal veils just as in every day wearing apparel, and the tendency now is toward greater length. The popular length is now 2 by 2½ yards, but Fall brides will have veils measuring 2½ by 3¼ yards. The greater length will be more evident, according to Theodore Dorras of Dorras Brothers, manufacturers of wedding veils, in simple veils than in the case of those of lace or the embroidered variety.

"For the machine embroidered veils," he said, "English net is mostly in vogue. The corsage bouquet of orange blossoms and the trimming of tiny orange blossom bouquets are features of the new styles. Bridal wreaths will have a low crown. Orange blossom buds, in trimming by the yard, are used mostly by the foreign trade in this country, who trim both the dress and the veils. The American girl, however, has taken up the style, just as other ideas in wedding attire are borrowed from the foreign born.

"Approximately 1,000,000 weddings take place in the United States every year. About half the brides use the veil. The demand for bridal wreaths indicates that they are used by about 250,000 brides every year. Since it has become cheaper to become stylishly married, the number will probably increase."

The Venezuelan Postal Administration has informed the Post Office Department that "war materials" should be added to the list of articles specially prohibited in the parcel post mails to Venezuela. It was also stated that any number of packages desired might be received by the same person in Venezuela by the same steamer, provided the weight of each package did not exceed 5 kilos (11 pounds).

WIFE AND REDFIELD WON PARDON FOR HIM

Second Lieutenant in 77th Division Lays His Army Disgrace to Infected Teeth.

NEW MEDICAL EVIDENCE

Specialists Said His Condition Was Such as Might Drive Any Man Insane, Sherman Tells.

His wife's inability to believe the charges against him and the implicit faith of a friend and a group of specialists who interested themselves in his case, saved Blatchford Sherman, a former Second Lieutenant of the 312th Infantry of the Seventy-seventh Division, from a ten-year sentence at Leavenworth Prison and the permanent stigma of "desertion and cowardice."

President Harding granted a full pardon to Sherman last Wednesday and restored the ex-army officer to citizenship. In October, 1920, President Wilson cut Sherman's prison sentence from ten years to five, and in March, 1920, he remitted the unexpired time of his confinement.

Sherman was convicted by a court-martial in France of desertion, willful disobedience and cowardice "in that he shamefully abandoned his patrol when expecting to be engaged with the enemy." The last clause was stricken out by the reviewing authority, because it was proved that the enemy was nowhere near at hand and that Sherman had not expected to be engaged.

The young ex-officer, at his home, 138 Haven Avenue, in this city, said yesterday that he wished that his side of the case might be presented for the first time. He thereupon narrated the events from his enlistment to the granting of the full pardon.

"I owe my release and my pardon to former Secretary William C. Redfield of the Department of Commerce, attracted to my case by the psychology of it, and to my wife, who refused to believe her husband was a coward and would desert in the face of danger," he said.

"I tried four separate times to enter the army before I was drafted. I was rejected each time because of badly infected teeth. I owe all my troubles to these teeth, which since have been replaced. Drafted, I rose from the ranks and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant on July 23, 1918, and was transferred to the Seventy-eighth Division as Second Lieutenant. The records show that I was treated by the battalion dentist several times.

"I was under fire in the St. Mihiel sector. Then came the march from St. Mihiel to the Argonne. We marched for five days and nights under horrible conditions. I had the toughest job probably, that of gathering stragglers. My teeth bothered me, and finally, when we camped in a swamp I had not had proper food and was in a general run down condition.

"Next, I was called to Battalion Headquarters and given the map of our proposed camp and was told to explore it. With three men, I started for the site, which was along all one day, and when night came I was about all in. The others slept, but I could not, because of the suffering caused by my teeth; so, in the morning I gave the corporal the map, indicated a spot where I would meet him later if permitted to do so and started over to an American outfit near by in search of a doctor. This doctor saw my condition and ordered me to the hospital somewhere back of the lines. My men reached their destination safely.

"I could find no truck going back, so I walked a great distance. From then on everything was hazy. I have since been told that I dimly remember meeting a Red Cross officer and asking him to direct me to the nearest hospital. He took me in his machine and we finally reached Paris. There I went to a hotel, registered under my own name and went to bed. I remained at the hotel almost a week, under the care of the proprietor, still dazed and in great pain.

"Then, quite unfortunately for me, was after the armistice had been signed—I reported to the Provost Marshal, told my story and was placed under arrest.

"Somehow, my company commander, who was killed before my trial, had recorded in his report the note: 'Lieutenant Sherman evacuated, sick.' However, I was unable to prove that I had been evacuated, because I have never been able to find the doctor who issued the order, and his records, although carefully sought for, never were found. I do not know his name. Everything, I think, is accommodating, made only a dim imprint on my memory, because of the pain I was suffering. The whole case hinged on this doctor. Did he or did he not order me back?

"My pardon comes as the direct result of the introduction of new evidence as to my physical disability. Three specialists, one of them Dr. M. Rhein, a noted dental surgeon, became interested in my case, and said the local infections they found were enough to drive a man insane.' That is my contention—that I was not myself when I was evacuated. My tonsils also were infected.

"The opinions of the specialists were forwarded to the Judge Advocate General, together with ex-Secretary Redfield's recommendation, and the opinion of the Prosecuting Judge Advocate, who conducted my trial in France, that I should be pardoned. Three weeks ago Mr. Redfield submitted the case to the President. The pardon was signed on July 13."

AUCTIONS.

CAMP UPTON
AT PUBLIC AUCTION
By order of
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, U. S. A.
SMITH & JAFFE, PHILIP SMITH, Auctioneer
Sells by Public Auction at CAMP UPTON, L. I., N. Y.
COMMENCING MONDAY, AUG. 15
and continuing daily until completed, at 11:30 each day.
1,660 BUILDINGS & IMPROVEMENTS
Suitable for dwelling houses, bungalows, garages, stables, farm buildings, factory purposes, etc.
OPPORTUNITIES FOR
BUILDERS DEVELOPERS HOME SEEKERS
50,000,000 feet of lumber and other improvements at your own price.
UTILITIES
Refrigerating Plant, 80-Ton Daily Capacity
Steamheating Plant Boiler house, 15 Kewanee 150 H. P. Return Tubular Boilers, 140,000 ft. of Radiation.
WATER PUMPING STATIONS, 5 Sets, 6 Centrifugal pumps, 50 and 75 H. P. Vacuum kerosene and gasoline engines.
Substations equipped with 33,000 to 2,200 volts.
1,574 Telegraph Poles—Miles of Wiring
126 Transformers, from 1 K. V. A. to 250 K. V. A.
All buildings and equipment to be sold to highest bidder for immediate removal.
Inspection commencing Aug. 8 and continuing Daily to day of sale, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
For catalogues, terms of sale and further particulars apply to
SMITH & JAFFE, AUCTIONEERS & APPRAISERS,
63 West 45th Street, New York City. Tel. Vanderbilt 2624.
Quartermaster General, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., or Commanding Officer, Camp Upton, Long Island, N. Y.
Directions: Long Island Railroad from Pennsylvania Station, N. Y., 8:40 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Flatbush Avenue Station, 8:34 A. M., 1:12 P. M.; Jamaica Station, 9:15 A. M., 1:11 P. M. Buses will meet trains at Upton Road.
Auto route, Jericho Turnpike and Merrick Road direct to Camp.

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Page 7, this Section.

22 Minutes from 42d St. and Miles nearer Paradise

THIS is not the title of a song, but a remark made by a resident of *Jackson Heights* who was describing the community in which he lived. Doubtless many others will voice the same sentiment, as the surroundings exceed expectations and the apartments never fall below them. A few choice 4, 5 and 6-outside room apartments are now ready for occupancy at prices ranging from $85 to $125 a month with a modest initial payment. At the end of the sixth year you own the apartment, which is tax exempt for ten years. If you are seeking an opportunity, here is an opportunity that is looking for you.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION

JACKSON HEIGHTS
Take Queensboro Subway at Grand Central — Corona Line to 23d Street Station
22 Minutes from 42d Street

AN ACCESSIBLE MAINE SPORTING PRESERVE THAT WILL SHOW A BIG PROFIT

For sale, forest tract of about 1,100 acres, 30 miles northwest of Portland. (Another thousand or two acres adjoining can be purchased also.) Railroad station and electric line a few miles away; water route to another railroad. Woods surround lake a mile long, fed by springs and brook running through property, where trout spawn. Two more lakes can be made at small expense. Wonderful trout fishing, partridge, deer and duck shooting. Splendid bass and landlock salmon fishing in several nearby lakes, including Sebago. Little Sebago ½ mile away. Log cabin for spring. Owner can leave New York in evening and be fishing or shooting on the place by eight next morning.

The big timber alone is worth the price at which tract is offered. It has about:
(1) 8,000 cords of cutable poplar pulpwood.
(2) Several thousand cords maple and birch pulpwood
(3) Over 1,000,000 feet large pine.
(4) Over 250,000 feet large hemlock.
(5) Large quantity fine hardwood lumber.
(6) Enough red oak, a forestry expert says, to be worth by itself in 15 or 20 years almost twice the price asked for the whole.
(7) And a fine stand of young pine and hemlock.
HENRY W. LONIES
24 East 62d Street, New York.

AMUSEMENTS
Other Amusement Advertisements Section 6, Page 5.

STARLIGHT AMUSEMENT PARK
East 177th St. Sub. Sta. Every Eve., 8:30.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS | POPULAR PRICES 25c. to $1.00
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA MODEST ALTSCHULER, Cond.
TO-NIGHT
CANTOR ABRAHAM SHAPIRO and VLADIMIR GRAFFMAN

RESORTS
Other Resort Advertisements, Section 6, Page 7 and 8.

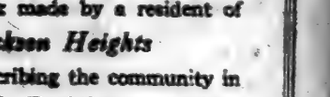
NEW YORK.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.
OSPREY HOUSE AND CABINS.
Modern conveniences, beautiful table, tennis, bathing, boating, canoeing, bus, trout fishing. Rates $25 up. Hever, 213 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

THE SOUTHERLAND HOTEL
One Block from Ocean. Center to Amusements
American and European plan.
Rates $4.50 a day up.
208 4th Ave., Asbury Park, N. J. Phone 209

STEAMSHIPS
Other Steamship Advertisements Section 6, Pages 8 and 9.



CATSKILLS
via
DAY LINE

Make your journey to the Catskills as enjoyable as the days you spend there. All the famous resorts of this picturesque and delightful region are conveniently reached via the

PALATIAL STEEL STEAMERS
"Washington Irving," "Robert Fulton" "De Witt Clinton," "Albany," "Hendrick Hudson."

Ulster and Delaware Trains meet Day Line boats, Kingston Point pier for points in the Catskills.

DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAY.
Connection at Albany with New York Central and D. & H. Railroads. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Daylight Saving Time

North Bound.	Daily Except Sunday	Through Service Daily	Night Service Daily	Sunday
New York:	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Desbrosses St.	8:40	9:00	....	1:00
West 42d St.	8:50	9:20	10:00	1:20
W. 129th St.	9:25	9:50	10:30	2:10
Yonkers	9:58	10:15	10:50	2:40
Bear Mountain	11:30	....	12:20	4:00
West Point	11:50	....	12:40	4:20
Newburgh	1:15	....	2:00	5:30
Poughkeepsie	....	1:30	3:30	....
Kingston Point	....	3:15	5:30	....
Catskill	....	3:50	....	....
Hudson	....	4:20	....	....
Albany	....	5:00	....	....

On Sundays additional Steamer leaves Desbrosses St. 9:30 A. M., for †Beacon, Cold Spring, and †Poughkeepsie. †Return steamer same day from points marked †. ♦Daily except Sunday.
IDEAL ONE-DAY OUTINGS.
Telephone Canal 4380.
Hudson River
Day Line
DESBROSSES ST. PIER, NEW YORK.

INSTRUCTION
Other Instruction Advertisements, Section 6, Page 6.

THE DANCING CARNIVAL
66th STREET near BROADWAY, N. Y.
IN THE ST. NICHOLAS RINK





Dancing every afternoon and evening, including Sundays, from 2:30 P. M. to 12:30
Ladies, join our afternoon parties. For health and exercise dancing is recommended by all doctors. We furnish individual instructors, both lady and gentleman. The health

ONE of the curious phenomena of the present is the greater confidence shown as to next Spring's business than as to that of this Fall. It is exhibited in the comparative absence of interest in the offerings for the last six months of the year as against the undoubted attention that is paid to what will be the stock in trade when Easter again comes. Doubt and uncertainty are expressed as to immediate prospects, but there is an underlying conviction that the New Year will afford plenty of grounds for satisfaction in the alteration of things for the better. Back of this idea is the belief that the next six or eight months will see out of the way a number of obstacles which now hamper business, besides bringing along an amount of stability in conditions that is needed to enable merchants to plan for the future without having to take into account fundamental upheavals. First and foremost among the obstacles referred to is the matter of internal or domestic taxation. The only point on this on which there is agreement is that the excess profits tax must go because it either has become, or soon will be, non-productive in revenue. The uncertainty as to what will take its place to produce the money which the Government needs constitutes now a damper on enterprise in business. When the uncertainty is removed, no matter what the outcome may be, business will accommodate itself to the new conditions created. It has always been very adaptable.

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Tariff as a Business Factor.

This applies equally to the tariff. It was long ago said that the country was rich enough in its resources, material and otherwise, to survive any kind of a tariff or no tariff at all. Many have gone so far as to assert that, if only the effect on business were to be taken into account, there would not be much difference under a high or low tariff or under free trade. But the condition, whatever it might be, would have to be existing for a long enough period to enable operations to get in thorough conformity with it. What is especially hurtful is any radical set of changes in the customs duties, accompanied as they are with unsettlement of values and preceded by excessive importations. It usually takes a few years before the permanent influence of any marked tariff change is apparent. At the end of such a period it has been customary in this country to call for a new deal and another period of unsettlement. Selfish interests are always on the alert for undue gains, no matter what the effect may be on the country at large, but they sometimes overreach themselves in their eagerness. This is what is apt to happen in case the Fordney tariff measure finally becomes a law in anything like the shape in which it passed the lower house of Congress. But whatever is going to happen to it will be an accomplished fact by the time next Spring comes in. Its first effect, if it has any, will be to harden or increase prices, not to lower them. And this it is which is at the bottom of the confidence for the Spring as against the Fall. And, whatever the rates of customs duties may then be, they are apt to remain permanent for at least three or four years to come.

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Attitude of the Buyers.

Buyers continue to come to this market in large numbers, as the lists given daily in the columns of this paper show. Plenty of jobbers are among them. During the past week a number were attracted here by the opening of the Spring lines of woolens, worsteds and dress goods by the American Woolen Company. Buyers of furs and garments representing the larger retailers of the country were also noticeable in evidence. Of actual buying, aside from that called forth by the Woolen Company's opening, there was not a large volume. Jobbers are showing some hesitancy until they hear more from their retail customers. In those lines where they have already heard from them they have not been niggardly in ordering. This refers mainly to goods for Spring. The retailers of garments for both men and women are trying to make up their minds as to what they shall do in stocking up for Fall sales. Thus far many of them, and particularly those from nearby points, have been ordering sparingly. They are sampling in order to discover what kind of goods will take. Later on they will put in sizeable orders on those which seem popular. The present disposition of many of them is to run a little too much toward cheapness, and some are inclined to the belief, which may turn out not to be well founded, that they will be able to get goods cheaper if they continue holding off and buy in piecemeal fashion. Manufacturers are fully alive to the situation, and are not overexerting themselves to get quantity production. They, too, are allowing themselves to be governed by circumstances in a measure, although they are taking what precautions they can to be in readiness to meet the demand that must come sooner or later.

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Basic Conditions on the Mend.

Basic conditions all over the country are improving, although the progress made appears at times provokingly slow. The farmers, despite the pleas for aid made in their behalf, are not in as bad a plight as certain of their spokesmen make them out to be. Their losses were on last year's crops. Those they are raising this year are being produced at lower cost and will net a profit at the prices which are forecast. In the worst fix are the tenant farmers who raise cotton, and the experiences they have been having may result in an abolition of the system under which they have been accustomed to act. When cotton growing is made a business proposition in all its details from planting to marketing, there will be an end of the appeals for aid from public funds whenever prices take a drop. Even as it is, the indications all are that the cotton planters have passed through the worst of their experiences in deflation and that they will make a fair showing this year. The larger of the manufacturing industries are showing gradual improvement and this is true, in the main, of the transportation interests. While wages have been reduced in a number of occupations, some of the loss to the workers has been made up by declines in the cost of various necessaries. There still exists a margin of purchasing power which can be invoked by merchants who make the proper kind of appeals. Retailers are now engaged in testing out their respective communities to ascertain what will commend itself and they will continue to do so until the Fall season is under way. Their buying will be dependent in great measure on what is disclosed from time to time.

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Deflation in Various Lines.

To what extent and in what commodities deflation has run its course for the time being is one of the matters of serious concern to business men. Every once in a while, after it seems as though certain prices had become stable, something happens to disturb them, usually in the form of a decline. In some lines of foodstuffs the tendency has been toward advances, although there appeared to be nothing in the conditions shown to warrant these. In the textiles, there has been a decided lack of uniformity. A hiking for some particular fabric has given it a price strength when other less desired cloths have shown weakness. Dress ginghams are an instance of this kind. In linens the great feature has been the lack of demand, which was in the nature of a revolt against the high prices it was sought to maintain. Such concessions as have been made have not been sufficient to change the public attitude. With silks the situation is rather curious. The drastic slump in the prices of the raw material was checked somewhat by the operations of the Japanese syndicate, which is withholding a large stock from the market. But even this has been only partially effective. The decline in the prices of silk fabrics has not yet been as propounced as that in the raw material, and still less is that decline reflected in the retail prices. While much silk has been consumed in recent months, a large proportion of it went into the manufacture of hosiery, for which there has been a great demand. There is yet some doubt as to how silk fabrics will go this Fall. In woolens, the outlook is better than in any of the other textiles, and there has been less hesitancy in placing prices for next Spring.

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Cotton Statistics and Fabrics.

With the opening of the new cotton year tomorrow, the carry-over of the raw material looms up rather large, in fact, fully as great as was predicted several months ago. An estimate by the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture places the amount at 10,530,323 bales, of which 7,429,536 are in this country. Cotton consumption for the month just ending is put at 1,050,000 bales. This consumption may be put at an average of 50 per cent. greater and be continuous for the entire year to come and yet there will be enough cotton to meet the demand even though the domestic crop should fall below the lowest estimate. Tomorrow will be published the estimate of the cotton crop as of July 25. No very material change is expected to be shown by it over the report of a month ago. But the next five or six weeks are really the crucial period. An assuring circumstance is the well-founded belief that the coming year will show a large expansion in the use of cotton. In the goods' market the most notable circumstance during the week just closed was the abrupt cut in the price of standard denims from 15 to 12½ cents. This was done to meet an unexpected competition resulting in the placing on the market of "distress" goods. The new price is little over one-quarter of what the goods were selling for a year ago, and it seems hardly likely that the mark made is a permanent one. A better call for gray goods, including both printcloths and sheetings, made firmer the prices for such constructions. Yarns, also, are showing up much better than they have recently. Some more inquiries for Fall underwear are coming in, but the business is still limited.

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As to Wool Supplies and Woolens.

What public sales of wool have occurred in various foreign markets during the week just ended have been rather inconclusive as an index of conditions or prospects. The quantities disposed of have been too small to indicate anything except that there is a fairly constant demand from European countries. Prices have shown no material variance. More light on the situation is expected when the sales for this month, totaling about 300,000 bales, are had in Australia. In this country there will be offered at auction in Boston on Thursday about 5,000,000 pounds of low grade stock which forms part of the War Department's surplus. This brings to mind anew the difference between the British and American methods in acquiring wool supplies while the war was in progress and their ways of disposing of the surplus obtained. In Great Britain the Government bought the Australian clips up to June, 1920. The surplus over needs was large, but it was so handled that, at the beginning of this year, the profits on the sales had amounted to about $120,000,000, and there were remaining 1,800,000 bales as an extra profit. This is now being disposed of, the profits to be divided between the British Government and the Australian growers. In this country, the sales of surplus wool have shown a loss.

The American Woolen Company's opening of woollens, worsteds, sport cloths and dress goods was the event of the last week in the goods market. To the jobbers who still have stocks on hand it was gratifying that no reductions were made. The cutters-up hoped for some decline which might enable them to offer clothing and women's garments cheaper. But all were agreed on one thing, and that was that the opening so early was a good move and one calculated to help stabilize values. Buying in certain of the lines was so good that they are reported sold up and withdrawn. Openings of other goods are scheduled by the company for Aug. 8. Orders for Fall clothing have been quite satisfactory, but more are expected before the season opens. In women's wear there is shown a disposition to hold off in the expectation of cheaper prices, but it is declared that this attitude cannot be long maintained and that a good volume of business will be forthcoming.

BUSINESS NOTES.

I. Jay Jacobi, who for twenty-one years was associated with Voss & Stern of this city, will be connected on and after tomorrow with Muser Brothers, laces and embroideries, 1,150 Broadway. He will organize and direct a special sheer silk department for the latter concern. At a farewell luncheon tendered him at Luchow's on Friday last by the employes of Voss & Stern, Mr. Jacobi was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain as a token of the esteem in which he is held by them.

Carl Weiss and Samuel W. Strickman, formerly associated with the women's ready-to-wear divisions of L. Bamberger & Co., Newark, N. J., will tomorrow take over and merchandise the same departments for Bloomingdale Brothers of this city.

Plaid and fancy weaves, mixtures, gabardines and worsted tweeds made by the American Woolen Company and sold through Department 1, Division B, will be offered to the trade for Spring delivery on Monday, Aug. 1. Fancy worsteds will be offered on the same day through Departments 2 and 7, while openings of uniform cloths, whipcords and gaiter fabrics will be staged then by Department 8.

A number of the lines of men's and women's wear fabrics opened for the Spring season by the company on Monday last are already sold up and withdrawn. The staple lines offered by Department 1, Division A, consisting of serges made by the Wood, Fulton and Ayer mills, are among the sold-up cloths, as are the tropical worsted lines offered by Department 1, Division B, and Department 2. These goods include the output of the Wood, Washington, Ayer, Riverside and Saranac mills.

Other goods reported withdrawn by the company in a sold-up condition are the complete lines of women's wear fabrics sold through Department 4. These goods were made by the following mills: Wood, Washington, Ayer, Assabet, Bay State, Burlington, Rochdale, Brown, Hartland, Baltic, Arden and Whitestone.

MILLINERY FOR FALL.

Blocked Shapes With Soft Fabric Treatment Said to Lead.

Blocked shapes with soft fabric treatments will lead for early Fall selling in women's hats, the forthcoming issue of the bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America will say. Concerning them the bulletin will go on:

"Where the trimming note is luxurious, and expensive as well, many blocked shapes of unique and original design will be employed, with just the edges, a side, front or puff facing of velours fabric appearing. This, with little labor in the retail workroom, gives as equally smart an appeal as obtained in the days of hand sewing and facing fittings.

"Such an effect supplies the happy medium which must be attained after the deluge of soft, crushable shapes that have prevailed so strongly the last few seasons and the avalanche of angles that France has forwarded us. The time is not propitious just yet for the acceptance, in a broad sense, of these well-defined lines, but we must have a respite from the face-framing individual molds that are losing caste through joblot manufacture."

Big Merchandise Fair to Open.

More than 250 exhibitors will display approximately 10,000 separate articles of merchandise, ranging in price from 5 cents to $5, at the fourth semi-annual Merchandise Fair, which will open tomorrow in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Fourth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, and continue through Friday. The fair will be open from 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily, and admission, which will be restricted to merchants, buyers and exporters, is free. More than 1,000 buyers attended the last previous fair held here, which took place in February. A wide variety of merchandise is included in the displays, among which will be all kinds of toys, household goods, &c., and some lines of children's apparel. Due to the lateness of retail buying for Fall this year, more active ordering than usual at the fair is anticipated, particularly in the case of holiday goods.

Drop in Exports From London.

Contrasted with an aggregate of $186,015,606 for the first six months of 1920, declared exports from London to the United States in the corresponding period this year totaled only $64,623,220, a decrease of $121,392,473, or rather more than 65 per cent. Contrasted with the figures for 1919, however, there was an increase in the current year of $5,735,224, or nearly 10 per cent.

FOR TRANSIT INSURANCE.

Standard Form for Traffic Group of Retail Dry Goods Men.

The standard form of transit insurance policy to be put before the members of the Traffic Group of the National Retail Dry Goods Association at their conven-

Wholesale Only.

APPLIED FOR REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The Greatest Variety — COMACO Knitted OUTERwear — The Largest Stock

THE RESPONSE

To Our Annual Sale
Announcement Was Overwhelming

This promises to be the greatest selling event that we have ever held.

Thousands of buyers from the leading stores all over the country crowded our salesrooms last week.

Our Annual Sale of SWEATERS

SLIP-ONS, SCARFS, CAPS, FANCY HEADWEAR, SKIRTS AND GLOVES, IN FIBRE, SILK AND WOOL, IS ON—**FULL BLAST!**

In many instances the prices figure as low as about 60% of regular value.

A VERY EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY AT THE OPPORTUNE TIME FOR BIG SPECIAL SALES!

THIS unusual event comes at a time when Summer and Fall buying is at its height, and in order that our many customers may have an equal opportunity to share in this special offering while in the market. This merchandise is shown *only* in our New York show rooms and sold only on specified orders.

Immediate Delivery—Orders Filled in Rotation

OVER A HALF MILLION DOLLARS'

Worth of Desirable and Seasonable Knit Goods Included in This Sale

New FALL GOODS Ready, Too—

EVERY buyer who KNOWS must appreciate the remarkable assemblage of Fibre, Silk, and Wool Sweaters—Domestic and Imported Brushed Wool Scarfs—Fancy Headwear—and Knit Knacks Babywear, included in the greatest variety in our new advance FALL showings—

"Largest in America"

Cohen Brothers MANUFACTURING CO., INC.

THE LEADING SWEATER HOUSE
AN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION

16-18-20 West 32nd Street, New York

Wholesale Only.
Established 1867

Samuel Seligman, President — Iser P. Cohen, Vice-President & Treasurer — Siegfried Levi, Secretary

JENNINGS LACE WORKS Corporation

Of Park Ave. and Hall St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The VOGUE of SILK LACES & NETS has the stamp of Paris approval.

Every fashion creator there has featured some garments of coarse Silk Nets and Silk Laces.

For over fifty years we have been the leading producers of *QUALITY LACES and SILK NETS.*

Our *SILK HOSIERY,* in the latest Lace effects, match many of the designs for the new dress and costume creations.

"The quality reputation of Jennings Silk Hose is long established."

We also make Silk Veilings, Embroideries, Silk Mourning Veils, Silk Lace Scarfs and Silk Hairnets.

New York Salesrooms of the

Jennings Lace Works Corporation

16-18-20 West 32nd St., New York
(With COHEN BROTHERS MFG. CO., INC.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF

COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY
BALTIMORE

As of June 30, 1921, certified to by
THE AMERICAN AUDIT COMPANY, BALTIMORE

After giving effect to the sale of additional Preferred and Class "B" Preferred Stocks and the payment of 10% Common Stock Dividend, under plan for approval of Stockholders on July 30, 1921.

ASSETS

Cash in Banks		$2,689,173.77
Open Accounts, Notes and Acceptances		7,025,543.54
Motor Lien Retail Time Sales Notes		2,945,853.41
Motor Lien Storage Notes and Acceptances		730,367.98
Sundry Accounts Receivable		293,658.27
Repossessed Cars: Our possession, appraised value	$78,085.75	
Repossessed Cars: Dealer's possession and liability	29,000.17	107,085.92
Total Current Assets		$13,791,682.89
Investments, reported book value:		
Commercial Acceptance Trust, Chicago, 20,000 Common Beneficial Shares—no par value	$926,180.43	
Commercial Credit Co., Inc., New Orleans, 3,750 Common Shares—$100 par value	375,000.00	1,301,180.43
Customers' Liability on Letters of Credit		69,000.00
Interest—prepaid		71,832.10
Furniture and Fixtures (Cost $60,652.28)		1.00
		$15,233,696.42

LIABILITIES

Collateral Trust Notes Payable		$6,606,500.00
Notes Payable, unsecured		507,000.00
Sundry Accounts Payable		178,832.62
Federal Income Taxes, payable in 1921		69,439.46
Total Current Liabilities		$7,361,772.08
Contingent Reserve (Due Customers only when open Accounts, Notes, Acceptances and Motor Lien Notes are paid to Company)		1,802,190.89
Guarantees of Letters of Credit		69,000.00
Reserve for Federal Taxes—Accrued (due 1922)		77,223.35
Unearned Interest and Service Charges (Motor Dept.)		210,192.39
Capital Stock Outstanding:		
Preferred—7%	$1,500,000.00	
Preferred Class "B"—8%	1,500,000.00	
Common—12%	1,500,000.00	4,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits		1,213,317.71
		$15,233,696.42

As of June 30, 1921, outstanding as above and amply secured:
Of $7,023,542.54 Open Accounts, Notes and Acceptances, $181,435.73, including $188.87 against Railroads, Counties, Cities and Towns, were over 60 days past due.
Of $2,945,853.41 Motor Lien Retail Time Sales Notes, only $40,329.63, according to original terms of sale, were over 60 days past due.
Of $730,367.98 Motor Lien Storage Notes and Acceptances, which includes some renewals and extensions, $31,416.23 were over 60 days past due.
UNUSED CREDIT LINES WITH DEPOSITORY BANKS June 30, 1921, $4,150,000.

DIRECTORS

A. E. DUNCAN, Baltimore — Chairman of the Board
R. WALTER GRAHAM, Baltimore — Member Meyer, Pitts & Co.
JAS. C. FENHAGEN, Baltimore — Member Robert Garrett & Sons, Bankers
THOS. H. GAITHER, Baltimore — Real Estate and Investments
S. H. LAUCHHEIMER, Baltimore — Attorney
WM. H. GRIMES, Baltimore — President
S. G. ROSSON, Baltimore — Vice-President
JOHN H. O'DONOVAN, Baltimore — Member Merchants Coffee Co.
DAVID R. FORGAN, Chicago — President National City Bank
CHARLES W. FOLDS, Chicago — Member Hathaway, Smith, Folds & Co.
JOHN R. BLAND, Baltimore — President U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.
LOUIS K. LIGGETT, Boston — President United Drug Company
W. CAMERON FORBES, Boston — Member J. M. Forbes & Company
CHARLES B. WIGGIN, New York — Member Bond & Goodwin

We purchase Active Open Accounts Receivable, Notes and Acceptances, from responsible Manufacturers and Wholesalers. We also purchase Motor Lien Notes and Acceptances, and Retail Time Sales Lien Notes from Dealers and Manufacturers, upon which the purchaser has paid a substantial amount.

Advances on Merchandise
WORMSER & CO.
Commercial Bankers
66 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Phone Stuyv 3300.

SOUTH AMERICAN MONEY.

Charles Evers will contribute to The Annalist, out tomorrow, an article dealing with the intricate discrepancies in the value of money issued by ten South American nations. At news stands, 10 cents a copy.—Advt.

STOP LOSING MONEY!

Your ledger accounts are literally "drugged dollars" that earn nothing. I'll advance you spot cash on your "outstandings" on reasonable terms and non-binding contract. No "red tape" and absolute confidence. Phone Fitzroy 3916.

UNIVERSAL DISCOUNT CO.
Jacob Rosenblatt
Columbia Trust Building
N. W. Cor. Fifth Ave. & 34th St., N. Y.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

LINENS—Pure linen remnants, 36 to 45 in. to 40 colors. Prompt. Ferrand & Co., 22 White St.

LINENS—50,000 yards linens, all grades, cheap for cash. Pennsylvania Linen Co., 1133 Broadway.

MONKEY FUR TRIMMING on hand, 10 widths; also monkey for imitation. Chas. Sabel, 1133 Broadway.

PIQUETINE—F. & H., navy and white. Lexington 8125.

PRINTINGS for export; stripe fast, 32 inches wide, 90 pieces, to be sold at an attractive price in lots; desirable patterns. Stern Bros., 41 East 42d.

TRICOLETTES—To close out at 75c., and many other lots; very cheap to clear. Stern Bros., 41 East 42d.

TRICOTINES—All makes, navy, black and brown; quantity, $1.00. Atlas Textile, 11 West 27th. Chelsea 5182.

VELOURS—Suitings, coatings, 54 inches, $1.95 up; crinettes, $1.95. Atlas Textile, 11 West 27th. Chelsea 5182.

WAISTS and Overblouses—Attention, buyers! Fall line ready; wonderful values at $2.75; also 100 dozen georgette overblouses, close out at sacrifice. Tela White Co., 64 West 28th.

Help Wanted.

HOSIERY SALESMAN, with established trade, to represent 5th Av. house on popular line; state territory; drawing account and commission. S 838 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to carry as side line ladies' and men's hosiery; small sample line; commission. S 741 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN desires mill lines wash and dress goods for State of Ohio; commission. Address P. O. Box 1,081, Columbus, Ohio.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Bank and business references required. Business Opportunities advertisements in The New York Times are presented to the attention of prosperous and discriminating persons in 5,000 cities and towns of the United States.

Bank and business references required under this classification. Rate fifteen cents per word.

The publication of a false, misleading or fraudulent statement in an advertisement, or causing the publication of such an announcement, is punishable under the New York State laws as a misdemeanor.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

CABLE MAN, office and salesmanager, financial and merchandising expert; excellent record and references, salary or work, will invest $15,000 sound business after 3 months' trial. C 893 Times.

PURCHASE or lease, moving or storage business, anywhere; financially responsible, will arrange mortgages, conditional sales contracts and other negotiable securities. Box 4, Times.

Part of my clients has up to $25,000 cash to invest with active services in established business; furnish full particulars, by letter only. Charles Hecht Company, 200 Madison Ave. City.

Jobber or wholesale establishment requiring executive ability, energy; wide sales connection and capital; must be gilt-edge proposition; bank references furnished and required. P 858 Times.

WILL ASSIST ANY WELL-RATED BUSINESS THAT NEEDS ADDITIONAL CAPITAL NOMINAL CHARGE; DO NOT REQUIRE PLEDGING ACCOUNTS. H 847 Times.

FACTORY expert and accountant, graduate of this outfit, with successful executive experience, would give some capital and all his time organizing small manufacturing business. X 2270 Times Annex.

ACTIVE young man, 25, Christian, experienced representative and office manager, desires to invest $500, and services; legitimate business; send full particulars. T 1065 Times Harlem.

COMMISSION HOUSE will finance upon new terms two additional large manufacturers or jobbing textile accounts; principals only answers treated strictly confidential. E 77 Times Downtown.

Will contract and finance or enter partnership with small, going concern equipped to make narrow grosgrain galloon. Write for particulars L. J. R., 181 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CIGAR STORE wanted, or stand, with or without stationery; income at least $900 weekly; must stand investigation. Reply, with detailed information, E 176 Times.

BUSINESS WANTED—Young man, American, married, has several thousands and services to invest in legitimate proposition; references exchanged. E 175 Times.

YOUNG MAN will invest $1,000 in good retail or jobbing business; in small town; business and selling experience. E 2481 Times Annex.

Wish to invest up to $2,000 and services in manufacturing or store; no schemes; give particulars in first letter. G 847 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN, 35, invest up to $5,000 and services, established food or dried fruit and nut business, 15 years' salesman's experience. S 1, Times Brooklyn.

CHRISTIAN will invest up to $2,000, with services, in good paying business; partnership preferred; state particulars. T 1066 Times Harlem.

ESTABLISHED CORPORATION financed; sale of capital stock. Write Mr. Gerlow, 522 5th Av.

ACTIVE services and capital $2,000 to interest in established business. J 986 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANCE offered retail concern in difficulties account times to $10,000 with or without services. N 579 Times.

ACCEPTANCES purchased, loans on staples merchandise. John A. Curtiss, 115 Broadway.

WILL invest $5,000, $10,000 in going business that will stand investigation; brokers and schemers save postage. H 320 Times.

ACTIVE services and capital $2,000 to invest in established business. S 792 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURING or business proposition wanted capable big things. Room 614, 88 Fremont St., Boston, Mass.

MOVING picture theatre wanted, New York or elsewhere; full particulars in first letter, no brokers. X 2265 Times Annex.

CAPITAL supplied for opportunity that offers quick turnover; only legitimate proposition considered. H 821 Times.

PROSPEROUS business funds expansion $25,000 to $100,000, active, inactive. E 153 Times.

BANKER ($3,000) to invest in sound business; active services. L 275 Times.

THOROUGH OFFICE MAN wants equal interest in established business; can invest $5,000. S 236 Times.

YOUNG MAN, willing to invest $10,000 in any good going business; state particulars in first letter. H 519 Times.

HOTEL—Modern, all-year; will lease or buy; country preferred. M 922 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, aggressive executive, will invest $1,000 in established legitimate business, with services. G 80 Times.

MOTION picture house wanted, near New York City; give particulars; confidential, M. Morris, 299 Broadway.

WILL INVEST $2,000, with services, in profitable business; describe. E 160 Times.

YOUNG LADY desires working interest in retail business; invest $6000. S 407 Times.

WILL FINANCE good going business or proposition. G 857 Times Downtown.

ACTIVE services and $10,000 to invest in wholesale business. H 580 Times.

GEO. M. ROYALL, 2,185 7th Av. buys and sells small second mortgages.

CIGAR STAND wanted; mention lowest price and terms. K 274 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

REPUTABLE established business offers one-third interest to capable business man investing $5,000 to $10,000, active or inactive; investigation invited. H 3 Times.

$5,000 required; successful inventor allowed patent of use in every business. Samuels, 249 West 39th St.

WANTED—Loan, $7,500, six months; amply secured, pay liberal interest plus valuable stock bonus. F 312 Times.

$50,000 BUYS half share in business making $50,000 profit yearly; $10,000 cash, balance from profits. X 2234 Times Annex.

PARTNER wanted in established hat factory with $10,000 up; wonderful opportunity. L 845 Times.

$25,000 INVESTED in an Albany garage will pay handsome yearly profit. Address Cuyler Van Dyck, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED, party to finance patented casket for the preservation of bodies after burial. G 858 Times Downtown.

$50,000 PARTNER required for highly profitable building enterprise. M 907 Times Downtown.

$5,000 TO $10,000 wanted to market patented article; universal demand. Address Instanto, 541 West 134th St.

PARTNER, with $6,000, in an established infants' wear shop; excellent location. B 407 Times.

NEED 1,000 and services; half interest; can show extraordinary legitimate money earning business. H 181 Times.

PARTY with small capital for profitable business. Write Rankin, 1,400 Broadway.

CAPITAL WANTED.

IS THERE A BUSINESS MAN OR INVESTOR with means sporting blood who will back a health farm and physical culture resort? It is now in charge of a well known physical culture expert.

The property is located 46 miles from New York and is fully equipped and ready to operate. There are 230 acres of land, fireproof residence and gymnasium containing 50 rooms; 1,400 feet elevation.

Five to ten thousand dollars cash is needed which will be secured by guarantee of the owner of property. Should show substantial and increasing profits.

JOHN A. POWER,
220 West 42d St.

CONTRACT CAPITAL WANTED.

Can use up to $250,000 additional on a three-year elevated tunnel and construction contract; total contract guarantees a profit of $1,500,000, payments beginning in 6 months; can use several high-class mechanical engineers, mechanics, and other employes, will share liberally in profits with those willing to furnish part of the capital; if interested, state your capital ability for information. Address K. Maguire, 231 Lexington Av., New York City.

THE President of a well-known concern of 25 years' standing in the engineering and building line wants to be relieved of a part of his duties; an executive capable of taking over the sale department and investing two hundred thousand will find an opportunity worth while; principals only. B 207 Times.

EXTRAORDINARY family conditions make it necessary to sell business with its entire capital stock; having operated successfully since 1878; $50,000 cash required; no special experience necessary, as old personnel will remain; investment will pay large dividends. B 341 Times.

FUR BUSINESS, wholesale and retail, established over ten years, elegant location, requires new capital, $12,000 to $25,000; will pay liberal return under proper guarantees; good opportunity for either investor of industrious man seeking to establish himself. M. N. 162 Times.

$30,000 WANTED by a newly established concern manufacturing revolutionary automobile accessory with unlimited sales possibilities; investor, either active or silent partner, can control his investment commensurate with security; wide sales connection and capital; must be gilt-edge proposition; bank references furnished and required. P 858 Times.

ADVERTISER wishes to meet man with $5,000-$7,000; join him in business established 12 years; investment secured; must devote entire time to business, undeniable reference furnished and expected. S 478 Times.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY with successful dye and chemical manufacturers is open to active man who can invest in a reputable organization controlling own factory; particulars only at interview. M 906 Times Downtown.

MAN with executive ability and money to place an article on the market nationally. Now selling big locally. A necessity not a novelty. Fully protected by patents. Will stand every investigation. Box 2, Scimbile, 3,006 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHRISTIAN wants active associate capable of earning $5,000 or more annually; general agency for all correspondence courses, new and used; hundreds of unfilled mail orders necessitate expansion; $5,000 to $6,000 required. P 541 Times.

CORPORATION manufacturing silk shades, good orders on hand, has option on low figure acquire complete linen factory; $20,000 needed; large profits, prefer active man. E 309 Times.

WANTED a loan of $10,000 on collateral, for one year at $1,000 total interest, payments of principal and interest in equal monthly installments. M 928 Times Downtown.

PARTNER wanted for old established automobile repair station; authorized station for two well-known cars; must not be experienced; $2,500 required. G. M., 714 Flushing Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GROWING manufacturing company needs additional capital of $25,000 to $50,000 to increase production, wishes to connect with several gentlemen who would participate in the financing. S 827 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Druggist with New Jersey license as partner; small capital required; particulars. F. A., Box 189, South Bound Brook, N. J.

MANUFACTURER of men's clothing, well established, with up to date plant, is looking for a man with $5,000; this is a good opportunity for the right party. H 528 Times.

MANUFACTURERS willing to invest in large, active, profitable retail cloak and suit store should answer this "ad" immediately. P 522 Times.

PARTNER for well-equipped cabinet factory; one with experience in store fixtures preferred; must have cash to invest. R 1046 Times Harlem.

MANUFACTURER, very profitable mechanical product, seeks engineer with substantial capital; active interest optional. Room 415, 41 Park Row.

WILL give large bonus for loan of $30,000 as working capital for Connecticut corporation; busy season approaching; exceptional proposition. E 145 Times.

WANTED—Partner, active man, with $5,000-$7,500, for business of baking and supplying universally recommended pies to trade. B 231 Times.

RESPONSIBLE hotel man with capital can secure lease, furniture and fixtures of one of the largest hotels in New York; principals only will be given particulars. Address H. B., 191 Times.

WANTED, active partner, $75,000 capital, as I have the general agency for United States and Canada for a foreign car. P 527 Times.

NEED $200,000 to be used as a deposit on purchase of a million dollars of goods purchased at price far below manufacturing costs. E 844 Times Downtown.

$15,000 TO HELP PARTY buy going business, long established, or would pay a big bonus for use and give collateral; rare opportunity. G 838 Times Downtown.

PARTNER WANTED, in manufacture and sale of hardware article; big demand; returns large; splendid opportunity; $2,500 required. Room 408, 42 East 28th St.

MILLINERY DESIGNER (woman) wanted as partner for unusual millinery proposition; $1,000-$2,000 capital reqired. K 279 Times.

ACTIVE or silent partner with $3,000 to invest with two progressive men, experienced in carpet cleaning business. P 833 Times.

MANUFACTURER of high class ladies' hats, well established, desires salesman who can invest some capital; references exchanged. A. D., 306 Times.

PARTNER, thorough knowledge domestic rug trade, join manufacturer's agent; moderate investment; real sales ability essential. G 858 Times Rector St.

ESTABLISHED office, mail order business; excellent profits weekly; unlimited field; experience unnecessary; $2,500 required. G 866 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS FIRM in its third year could use to good advantage additional capital, offer reasonable share of profits during investment period. G 72 Times.

OPPORTUNITY for man with $40,000 or $50,000 to secure interest in New York hotel, earning large returns on investment. S. M., 153 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

DRESS manufacturing concern, established by three partners, five years ago, with $5,000 capital, and today standing to one of the leading high-class houses, is located to best section, with large plant and showroom; having best of reputation; rated $50,000 to $75,000; loss credit with banks and leading commission houses; doing business at present at the rate of over $1,000,000 annually; advertiser would like to get in touch with man with brains and capital to buy out interest of two partners who are inside factory men; in replying please state full particulars and amount you could invest. B. R., 127 Times.

$15,000 WITH PERSONAL SERVICES will purchase one-half interest in a fine, clean, going business, catering to the finest class of American people, with whom you will be in personal contact, therefore, refinement, appearance and tact are absolutely essential; experience not necessary; the owner is one of New York's most successful business men, but has his hands full and wants to be relieved; a fine living and good return on investment assured. Would be pleased to exchange interviews through any bankers, Walter H. Haley Co., Putnam Building, Times Square, New York City.

$25,000,000 DOZEN garment fasteners manufactured annually, reports United States Census Board. I own a new, superior, practical, highly-endorsed fastener, costing 2 cents per dozen to manufacture. Possible profits 5 cents per dozen. Will sell outright or on royalty. Will consider with or without services, partner or partners having capital aggregating $25,000. If 25 people will invest $1,000 each, I will incorporate and elect all of them directors. Submit your proposition in detail, interview me and investigate. E 431 Times Downtown.

DUE to lack of adequate capital, small Christian export firm doing active, successful business, general line foodstuffs with nearby countries is open to consider amalgamation with firm having necessary financial facilities; unusual opportunity to add safe, profitable export department your present business; business will proceed without interruption and will be further rapidly developed with proper backing. Apply for particulars, G 820 Times Downtown.

WANT a man with capital to manufacture and market a patented pneumatic automobile tire; has been thoroughly tested and shows wonderful results; an investigation will prove this a great opportunity for the right party, or I will sell patents outright or consider royalty proposition. Call or write, C. W. Megel, 317 Lembeck Av., Jersey City. Phone Bergen 4023.

IMPORTER of high class French product yielding large profits and already widely distributed on the American market, needs additional capital of at least $100,000 to advertise and take leading place in his field; actual business will bear the closest investigation and the very best bank and business references can be given. Answer to L 290 Times.

$10,000-$15,000 will permit the founding of a high type vocational institute in this city; courses of study and other material prepared; advertiser has proven ability; partner with executive ability desired; excellent proposition; full investigation assisted. P 824 Times.

WELL recommended man or woman, capable of secretary, manage office, investing at least $5,000, secures interest in New Jersey wholesale concern, office Newark; established growing business; this opportunity for person able to recognize big possibilities, to think fast and decide quickly. X 2286 Times Annex.

ESTABLISHED cash staple business, unable to fill demand, with large profits, unlimited field, has exceptional openings with $50-$100 weekly income and privilege to secure interest to three educated American young men, able managing selling, buying, delivery departments and invest $1,000 to $3,000. H 430 Times.

SECRETARY.

Going corporation has opening for efficient business man with $10,000 investment, secured by first lien on real estate; fullest inquiry invited; no references required; personal interview essential; confidential. Address Opportunity, 1,553 Broadway.

OPPORTUNITY for man with sales ability to go into business for himself distributing phonograph needles; $1,000 necessary; we will sell name, cartoon and needles. Write East and West Trading Corporation, 141 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

OXY CORPORATION of 296½ Pearl St., New York City, manufacturers of Oxy toilet preparations, on the market in New York for 15 years, are looking for agents in principal cities who will undertake to push the sale of their products.

WE NEED a man with $20,000 to $30,000 to complete the financing of a large distributing proposition; directly representing the largest manufacturer of its kind in the world; interview arranged only with those sincerely interested. E 888 Times Downtown.

INVENTOR of new practical game, playing card article, will dispose of 49% interest to live person who will invest $7,500 cash and personal time necessary for manufacture and exploitation; full details will be furnished in confidence. Address "Inventor," S 470 Times.

WE ARE in a position to put through a very large transaction which will return handsome profits; $10,000 is required to cover expenses; 25 per cent. of the net profits divided among subscribers to this fund; references given. E 845 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

REPRESENTATIVE for Europe, buying or selling, open for proposition with any reliable firm; highest credentials; experienced. X 2812 Times Annex.

EUROPE—Correspondent will undertake investigation or business mission anywhere. X 2242 Times Annex.

SALESMAN leaving for Florida will handle representation high-grade merchandise. G 59 Times.

DRAFTSMAN machine designer, desires additional work. E. D. Roberts, 48 East 41st.

SENIOR accountant has three spare hours daily; expert bookkeeping; can help with financing. H 395 Times.

SAN FRANCISCO—Men's neckwear manufacturer wants agency hosiery, shirt and kindred lines. Room 412, Prince George Hotel.

SPANISH MANUFACTURER gold and silver bags wants New York representatives; bond required. H 543 Times.

BOND salesman with substantial clientele will consider selling or agency arrangement for meritorious concern. B 224 Times.

EXECUTIVE leaving end August for Europe, wishes connect manufacturers, others, with view buying or selling. B 403 Times.

BUSINESS representative with office, telephone, offers intelligent services. B 422 Times.

BROADWAY office firm (66th St.) desires good agency; responsible; window Broadway for advertising. Halse, 1,995 Broadway.

WANT specialty line calling on wholesale millinery trade; Canada and Middle West; commission. E 826 Times.

WANTED, sales agency for United States of Belgian, French, Swiss specialties to responsible parties. L 292 Times.

WANTED—Exclusive Illinois agency for meritorious manufacturer's lines only. H. O. Lindstrom, 4,146 Kenmore Av., Chicago.

BUILDER, with sales experience, desires agency for ready-cut or fabricated houses or building material. P 530 Times.

MAN to sell retailers' ad service; chance to obtain interest in business after demonstration of ability. C 224 Times.

YOUNG MAN will invest $500 with services in any business; must be outdoors proposition. P 523 Times.

LEAVE for Germany next week, would like to do buying for some house. H 548 Times.

DOCTOR wanted as partner in X-ray profession. E 880 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

ADVERTISING, PRINTING.

Would like a quarter interest as corporation officer in a flourishing recognized advertising agency. Would be glad to talk to sell agency service, as an account executive, or write copy and handle production work as director; a desirable connection in either field may be made by one with right experience and $6,000 to match the other interests. S 434 Times.

PROMINENT, established manufacturers desire a suitable distributor to handle a meritorious, low-priced automobile and household necessity to open counties or States; an exclusive agency will be given to the proper party, along with advertising co-operation and sales help. Live wire proposition for man with some capital. Phone Bryant 3010, Room 516, for interview.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for ambitious man desiring their own legitimate business with tremendous earning possibilities; now without competition; others earning $6,000 to $15,000 yearly; very little business experience and from $400 to $600 capital necessary to start immediately with our splendid maker of profits; give particulars about yourself. S 466 Times.

HOSIERY Jobber, well-known Trade-Mark; established seven years, desires to associate with another hosiery house or partner; detailed information exchanged. Madison Square Station, Box 295.

YOUNG MAN returning from 2-year mission in Western Russia, acquainted with actual Russian trade, would represent in that country big American concerns dealing with food, clothing, machinery. Vogel, S 154 Times.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!

Have furnished offices, capable, energetic sales force; bank, commercial references; want agency for merchandise this territory. William E. Heyward Company, Times Building, New York.

NEW device enables you to telephone without holding the receiver; self-existing proposition; easy to sell outright or negotiate with reliable firm to manufacture and promote the sales end. P 836 Times.

OPPORTUNITY to establish auto clothing, shoe and specialty stores in new building being constructed in centrally located, fast growing section. Representative on premises, Jerome Av., corner Woodhaven Boulevard, Ozone Park, L. I.

FOR SALE—To brokers, dealers or underwriters, $300,000 8% First Mortgage Gold Bonds issued by Electric Interurban Railway; price to yield over 10%. Arlitt Bond Company, Austin, Texas.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

Do you need an experienced and efficient man in your business? Can you absorb a business-getter or manager who will prove a valuable asset to you immediately? B 188 Times.

EUROPE—Managing director of large importing house will sell for Europe about Aug. 15, covering all principal countries; commissions and orders can be executed abroad for domestic firms. X 2280 Times Annex.

AGENTS and DISTRIBUTORS to market an exceptional fuel saving device in assigned territory, New York and New Jersey. Liberal terms. Absolute sales protection. References required. The Day-Molten Corporation, 773 Broadway, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE, accountant and experienced office manager wishes to invest $1,800 in an established business as partner; only reliable characters will be considered. G 253 Times.

MACHINE SHOP WORK desired; special ability developing machines, inventions; successful various difficult projects. Martian & Co., 171 Washington St., Newark. Phone Market 8297.

BRANCH MANAGER for New Jersey chain dealer corporation; must be capable executive, good organizer; investment of $6,000; references exchanged. E 846 Times Downtown.

SALES COMPANY wishes exclusive sales agency for articles that can be sold through the malls or otherwise; write outlining in detail, all the facts concerning your proposition. M 895 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE subdivision promotion expert wanted; greatest money can secure remarkable opportunity and remuneration to the man of standing and brains. X 2260 Times Annex.

STOCK SELLING CAMPAIGNS

planned by a successful, efficient organization. William R. Thurston, The Dorilton, Broadway at 91st St. Phone Columbus 638.

PRINTING SALESMAN and manager, with some accounts, for passenger interest in well established and profitable plant; exceptional opportunity; confidential. S 796 Times Downtown.

YOUNG sales and business executive, extensive automotive export and domestic experience, technical education; seeks connection; consider representations; small investment possible. 38 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

DISTRIBUTOR leading Eastern manufacturer now marketing new improved fountain pen is open to consider active distributors for exclusive selling right; merchandise investment required. E. F., 184 Times.

SHIRT manufacturer can produce good quality silk striped shirts at $15 per doz. for jobbing or big retail trade. Write W. B., 520 Presbyterian Bldg.

MANUFACTURER'S agent desires to represent Eastern firm producing merchandise of merit; territory Pacific Coast. E. Roe & Co., 326 Fulton St., San Francisco.

WANTED—Exclusive agency for article sold in grocery stores, for Washington, D. C. and suburbs; results guaranteed. Write A. Frank, 720 Columbus Av., New York.

AGENCIES open in New York State and New Jersey to sell our Perfection "Clear Vision" Visor for Automobiles. Write for territory; big seller. Ferris-Cronin, 139 West 42d St.

CERTIFIED accounting firm desires to purchase, on suitable arrangement, part or entire clientele of accountant contemplating retiring. L 282 Times.

WILL you draw my cartoon ideas from written descriptions on a 50-50 basis? Pencil sketches will suffice. G 823 Times Downtown.

A WELL-EQUIPPED metal stamping plant is looking to manufacture a toy or a novelty; ready partially to finance a good proposition. P 832 Times.

ARE YOU trying to market a drug store preparation in New York? We can get you quick distribution. Write 309 5th Av., Room 403.

WILL purchase general merchandise or ladies ready-to-wear store in city of at least 50,000 population; submit full particulars. G 96 Times.

YOUNG MAN, with moderate capital, storage space and automobile would like to represent an out-of-town concern or enter an established business. 53 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, long in practice, wishes to hear from young accountant, with small clientele; object partnership. G 62 Times.

MANUFACTURER of storage batteries for automobiles wants distributor for New York City and vicinity; unusual opening. X 2307 Times Annex.

EUROPE—Continental, highest connections; will create, transact business; leave middle August; have 5th Av.-42d St. office, telephone, furniture. Efficient, E 819 Times.

WE want district distributors for patented folding coat and pants hangers; great opportunity. Hoffman Novelty Mfg. Co., East Rutherford, N. J.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

WANTED—
A REAL MAN.

10 concerns producing machines, small tools and kindred products have posted their selling interests under the guidance of one of New England's oldest and largest manufacturers and offer an exceptional opportunity for a live, energetic man or organization to act as agent in either Newark, Boston, Albany, Buffalo, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago or Pittsburgh.

The line includes taps and dies, portable electric drills, broaching machines and broaches, key-way cutters, arbor presses, threading and dividing engines, boring and drilling machines, micrometers, snap gauges, depth gauges, thread gauges, comparators, size blocks, reference gauges, counterbores, countersinks, drill grinders, tap wrenches, boring and facing tools, knurlers, mandrels, toolmaker's scrapers, a complete line of small drop forgings of all descriptions, a complete line of tacks and shoe nails, &c., &c.

We furnish samples, stocks, catalogs, literature, &c.

We handle accounts, do collecting, advertising and pass on all credits.

Your requirements will be a deposit of $1,000 as an assurance of your stick-to-it-iveness, which is covered by a bond guaranteeing its safe return, and your ability to organize and direct a small sales force.

Kindly give full details in first letter to

MR. HOLMES,
Suite 912, 50 East 42d St.,
NEW YORK CITY.

OPPORTUNITY FOR A
REAL MERCHANDISE MAN.

The franchise for a new, complete line of patented gas cooking appliances guaranteed to save 50% of the fuel, over the present type, for the use of manufactured and natural gas, is open for New York and various territories in the United States to high-class individuals or corporations who can show satisfactory financial standing; negotiations strictly confidential. Address X 212 Times Annex.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

Do you need an experienced and efficient man in your business? Can you absorb a business-getter or manager who will prove a valuable asset to you immediately? B 188 Times.

AMERICAN business man, established London, adequate offices there, offers services buying and selling for England and Continent; moderate remuneration; long experience with leading American houses in America, Europe, Orient; thoroughly familiar export-import trade, with special knowledge steel and engineering lines; good connections Continental steel sources supply; unquestionable references; strict investigation invited; only sound firms considered. E 208 Times.

BIG, unique money-making opportunity explained; plant your money where it grows—in paper-shell pecan orchards in Southwest Georgia, where pecans thrive best; Burbank calls the pecan orchard "one of the most profitable and permanent of agricultural investments." Easy deferred payment plan places this opportunity within reach of all. Send for free book, "Paper Shell Pecans." Postcard brings it. Address Keystone Pecan Co., A60, Manheim, Pa.

TO MANUFACTURERS:

TWO SALESMEN, CONVERSANT WITH THE BALTIMORE MARKET AND ACQUAINTED WITH THE LARGE HERDS OF MERCHANDISE, ARE ORGANIZING AN SELLING AGENTS TO GIVE THOROUGH REPRESENTATION TO MANUFACTURERS OF DISTINCTION WHOSE PRODUCTS ARE SUITABLE FOR THIS MARKET; ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS SOUGHT. X 2249 TIMES ANNEX.

A MAIL ORDER EXPERT, WITH LISTS OF 500,000 CUSTOMERS CREATED BY HIS OWN SELLING, SEEKS PERMANENT CONNECTION ON SALARY AND COMMISSION, WITH A COMPANY READY FOR MAIL ORDER DEVELOPMENT, AND FINANCIALLY ABLE TO CARRY IT THROUGH. HE WILL OUTLINE, WITHOUT OBLIGATION, HOW A TEST CAMPAIGN MAY BE MADE AT SMALL EXPENSE. F 802 TIMES.

A WOMEN'S SPECIALTY STORE, LARGE, OVERNIGHT RIDE FROM NEW YORK CITY, WANTS A PARTNER; MONEY NOT ESSENTIAL BUT A MAN WHOSE RECORD WILL SHOW SALES MANAGE A LARGE BUSINESS WILL RECEIVE THE PROPOSITION OF A LIFETIME. INQUIRE FOR DETAILS, HARRY WADLER, 11 EAST 28TH ST.

HIGH-CLASS sales executive, building field, seeks Middle West or Pacific Coast connection; salary and commission or will accept position, district manager or manager group of offices; here is opportunity secure service of top notch sales executive, backed by highest credentials; Eastern interview at once. B 216 Times.

300,000 RURAL NAMES FREE.

Manufacturers contemplating entering mail order business and mail order concerns wishing to increase sales, who are clients of this agency, may have free use of our guaranteed new list of 300,000 rural names. Rogers & Walker, Inc., 141 W. 36th St., New York City. Fitzroy 2275.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

WANTED—High-class distributor in New York for best shock absorbing device on market; high-grade article, good seller; no investment required; salesmanship first consideration.

AUTO SPRING CONTROL COMPANY,
Jamestown, N. Y.

SALES MANAGER.

$10,000 man capable of developing and directing an extensive sales organization in direct-to-customer, high-grade men's shoe business; commission basis; no investment; high credentials will be demanded. X 2251 Times Annex.

PATENTS PROMPTLY PROCURED.

Trademarks registered by reliable Patent Attorneys and Engineers. Free consultation. MANUFACTURERS' PATENT COMPANY, 820 Fifth Av. Phone Vanderbilt 7812.

LET US be your factory; we have one of the best equipped shops in New York and are experts in tools, dies and production; will make your parts or build entire device; will rent you space for development work. Interstate Mechanical Laboratories, 521 West 57th. Telephone Circle 5480.

OPPORTUNITY for die sinker or manufacturing jeweler to rent part of centrally located ground floor and have use of machinery and presses; good opportunity to develop, with possibility of becoming interested in allied business. Medaille Art Co., 137 East 39th St.

SILKS.

A prominent wholesaler would interest himself with a party experienced in the management of retail silks establishment; correspondence is invited from desirable parties now in business or otherwise; please write fully as to history and possible investment. S 429 Times.

MILL REPRESENTATIVES—Chicago selling agency, with established trade among jobbers and department stores, are open for a representative will like of hosiery or kindred lines; A1 references. X. Y. Z., 1729 Republic Building, Chicago, Ill.

WELL-EQUIPPED machine shop desires light manufacturing and screw machine work; experts on automatic machinery and labor-saving devices; bench space with the use of machine to job. American Metal Products Co., 332 East 71st.

EXCLUSIVE sales agency sought of meritorious article, preferably electrical device, capable of extensive distribution through sales force and intensive advertising. Strauss & Blum, Inc., 256 West 41st St. Bryant 8181.

FOR SALE.

TEA ROOM AND
ICE CREAM PARLOR
FOR ALL THE TRADE PATRONAGE.

On Long Island's largest highway in a built-up, high class neighborhood; thirty thousand population passed door any day and night; California type bungalows of attractive design; the roof, open fireplace, parquet floors, main cottage, large veranda and parking space for automobiles; cash to pass for appointment; not at once. T 881 Times.

NAME, good-will, stock, charter and franchise of New York importing corporation available to proposed corporation at less than cost of usual legal process of incorporation, and without delay; excellent name for wholesale business or retail specialty shop; free and clear of liabilities; good accounts for wholesale dry-goods business; principals only. S 261 Times.

MEN'S FURNISHING AND CLOTHING STORE, MAIN ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.; RENT $125 PER MONTH; LOW RENT; ALL LONG LEASE; WILL SELL, LEASE OR BUSINESS AS IS; EXCELLENT REASON FOR SELLING; BROKERS OR PEOPLE WITHOUT MONEY NEED NOT ANSWER. X 2213 TIMES ANNEX.

ONE-HALF INTEREST in wonderful patent —multiple electric cheese—2, 3, or any number outlets; can be produced cheaply; big profits; unlimited field; fortune for composer who can give it their attention; requires little cash; large business interests reason for selling. P 886 Times.

WEEKLY newspaper business for sale, owner retiring; 2,000 paid subscriptions; includes machinery, presses, folders, &c.; price $15,000; located in prosperous New York Suburb. Address Great Opportunity, care United Service Advertising, 222 Market St., Newark, N. J.

GARAGE for sale, New Rochelle, fully equipped; fireproof; 1 story and basement; 75x121; repair shop, showroom, &c.; price and terms right; good reason for selling. V 858 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE wheel, patented; wonderful big proposition, tried out, running now; sell whole or share. Julian Wittal, 133 Nassau.

FIRST-CLASS perfumery, best section, $2,500 cash; off 2 years' lease, $600. Call and see Miss Weber, 241 East 14th St., New York.

MODERN embossing and airbrush plant, suitable for paper and leather work, fully equipped; will sell at sacrifice. G. M., 119 Times.

EXCEPTIONALLY good hotel for sale on State road near Saratoga; furnished. Price $15,000. Real Estate, P. O. Box 618, Albany.

WILL sell control in company now on money-making basis, manufacturing high grade article with established national business. X 2240 Times Annex.

KNITTING MILL, up-to-date; 22 five and seven gauge power, and fourteen finishing machines; long lease; sacrifice. S 782 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE—High-class men's furnishing store located in a busy, all-year-around section of Coney Island (Sea Gate). Phone Gleemere 10023.

FOR SALE—Millinery store, splendidly located on Broadway; low rental, long lease; good reason for selling; reasonable. K 276 Times.

FURNISHED HOUSE, Riverside Drive; 11 rooms, 5 baths; rent $475, income $1,180; 3 years' lease, 3 years' lease; $5,000 required; investigate. Winters, 122 West 72d.

well-rated retail room on uptown express elevation; business for sale, owner retiring; established over 5 years; $1,000. "Electrical," Box 5, Jamaica, L. I.

SHOE STORE, established in best location, agency Douglas shoes; suitable lease; retiring; no brokers. Call only, Stein, 177 Summit Av., W. Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE, West 90's, furniture and lease of 16-room house; income $650 per month; three-year straight lease; $2,500 required. McGrath & Warren, 5 Columbus Circle.

FOR SALE, 15-year lease of 100-room hotel; net profit $25,000 per year; price $45,000; $30,000 cash required; principals only. McGrath & Warren, 5 Columbus Circle.

FOR SALE, 21-year lease and furniture of 180-room hotel; net profits $45,000 per year; price $75,000, half cash; principals only. McGrath & Warren, 5 Columbus Circle.

ONE HUNDRED four-cylinder automobiles retailing at $1,045 factory will sell for cash to quick buyer at sacrifice price. G 801 Times.

HIGH CLASS HOTEL AT BARGAIN.
On "The Beautiful Shrewsbury"
Ocean, Mountain and River.
Address Box 102, Red Bank, N. J.

GARAGE—Washington Heights, best section; big business, $35 average; only $10,000 security required. Gotham Realty Co., 116 West 39th St. Fitzroy 5236.

FOR SALE—Shore resort hotel, 20 minutes from Broadway, 60 rooms; dining room capacity 600; bargain. E 881 Times Downtown.

HOTEL, 68 rooms, West 90s, 10-year straight lease; $10,000, half cash; rent $500 per month. J. & L. Realty Corp., 5 Columbus Circle.

A PROFITABLE exclusive millinery store, best equipped and in finest section of Trenton, N. J.; quick action advised. Write U. C., 320 Presbyterian Bldg.

FOR SALE—Retail coal yard, town of 150,000; dockage, 2 acres; room for building material; $60,000 cash, balance mortgage. X 2212 Times Annex.

WET WASH LAUNDRY, fully equipped; profits $500 weekly; $10,000 cash, $6,000 mortgage. Apply 127 East 26th.

SPECIALTY SHOP, tea room, rooming house, centrally located. Gentlewoman's Exchange, Murray Hill 1475.

FURNISHED 6-room apartment, beautifully furnished; $75 rent; straight lease, account going abroad, $2,000. Kuhnert, 14 West 43th.

RESTAURANT — Best business section, 6-day; $5,000; desirable case; only first class principals. B 178 Times.

EXCEPTIONAL chance, very good drug store; splendid location; price $30,000. H 306 Times.

FOR SALE—Long established parlor sample dress shop; wonderful opportunity; reason illness. 48 East 58th St.

GARAGE business for sale, including Ford agency; bargain; possession at once. Address P. O. Box 345, New Brunswick, N. J.

WHOLESALE optical business for sale; small amount capital required. M 925 Times Downtown.

WILL sell interest in manufactured article already marketed successfully; quick money maker. P 338 Times.

OPPORTUNITY for office man or executive to purchase well established business; $3,500. L 288 Times.

INVENTION, detachable, easy, reversible rubber heel, for sale or royalty. P 843 Times.

PHONOGRAPH and sporting goods shop; ideal location in growing part of city. Inquire S. Faser, 80 Stuyvesant St., city.

COMPLETE new tearoom equipment at sacrifice. E 188 Times.

ESTABLISHED employment agency, excellent clientele, uptown; $750. E 219 Times.

FOR SALE.

BIGGEST BARGAIN OUT.

Business established 30 years; owner wishes to retire; storage, hardware and farming implements, foundry and shop with water power; suitable for manufacturing plant; large pond; large business garage; 9,000 feet; hardware and farm implement store and warehouse, 4,000 ft.; steel, oil cloths; 9 rooms and bath; laundry, electric light, steam heat and open fireplaces; fine lawn, large barn, chicken house and outbuildings; about 10 acres of land; 25 miles from New York; price only $15,000; $10,000 cash. Apply to J. M. Ferguson, Haverstraw, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Sweater business; orders on hand; reason for sale of one interested; downtown section on Broadway; well-equipped; furnishings and factory; 1st floor; plenty of light; sale imperative. M 880 Times Downtown.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

ESTABLISHED CHILDREN'S COLORED DRESS BUSINESS IN EXCELLENT LOCATION; GOOD LEASE; HIGH-CLASS SHOWROOM. WRITE B. V., 1214 WILSON BUILDING, BUFFALO.

HOTEL, 81 rooms, West 60s, lease 3 years with renewal; permanent weekly guests; always full; popular priced; $18,000, half cash; rent $800. Harry Lee Myers, 1 Columbus Circle. Money-making opportunity yourself. J. & E. Realty Corp., 5 Columbus Circle.

HOTEL, 140 rooms, all outside, under 12-story fireproof building, 42d St. and Grand Central district; $18,000; cash needed; good proposition for hotel man. J. & E. Realty Corp., 5 Columbus Circle.

SANITORIUM—SCHOOL—INN.

Have 30-30 room mansion, near New York, overlooking Hudson; exceptionally appropriate for sanitorium, school, inn; sell 1-3 cost; might consider part interest in proposition of unquestionable merit. H 536 Times.

WONDERFUL RESTAURANT OPPORTUNITY; chance of a lifetime; twenty-one year lease on entire four-story building of busiest portion downtown; immediate possession of store; $40,000 cash required. Address Business, 289 Times Downtown.

HOTEL SITE—Total site in first-class, thriving city with plans for a 200-room hotel, on plot 66x200, in heart of traffic and

'OLE SWIMMIN' HOLE' KEEPS 'KIDS' HAPPY

Dig Red Tank of Engine 18 Brings Jimmy's Country Pool Into Heart of New York.

A NEIGHBORHOOD DONATION

"The Gang" Collected Coins for It by Diving Into Packing Boxes Firemen Had Put Together.

Improvised shower baths near fire houses throughout the city have brought a new fangled "Ole Swimmin' Hole" down into the asphalt heart of the hot metropolis and have been the saving of many a tired, dusty youngster. But probably no other has quite the atmosphere that hangs about the big red tank, guarded jealously by the firemen of Engine 18, at Greenwich Avenue and Tenth Street.

The firemen and the neighborhood "kids" do not boast about the tank as they joyously drag it from the firehouse at 3 o'clock each afternoon for the cooling dip. But the neighborhood takes a glowing pride in it nevertheless, for it was through the co-operation of the entire community from the prominent uptown actor and business man to the direst urchin on the curbstone, that this red "swimmin' hole" was procured.

Three years ago, before the present system of municipal street shower baths had been installed, Engine 18, on the hottest days, had attached an old brass shower ring and hose to the hydrant, and watered the hot youngsters in the street. The custom thus started was doubtless the forerunner of the modern street showers.

Now once more they have taken the lead. Early this Spring they nailed two large packing boxes together into a temporary tank filled with water, in which the children frolicked as best they could. But the stress of popular demand soon rendered this inadequate, and an informal neighborhood meeting was held in the engine house to discuss the much-needed civic improvement.

Jimmy Outlines the Pool.

Jimmy, spokesman for the youngsters who had come to the consultation, arose before the Chairman, Lieutenant Forster, and outlined his ideas of what a swimming pool should be. Jimmy had been away once in the country, on a Fresh Air Farm, and had never forgotten his discovery of water that any one could jump into free. His description included a waterfalls and a bank of moss, but the firemen, who listened gravely, adopted as much of his plan as was feasible. The neighborhood drive for the new swimming hole was started.

The youngsters had an earnest purpose from now on when they swam in the old tank in the afternoon. It had been the custom of passersby to toss a coin into the water and watch the boys dive for it. After the drive started, every cent that they gained in this way went into a little wooden cigar box which Jimmy had prepared and which rested on the desk in the engine house. When the rumor of the proposed tank spread, it became astonishing to note how many coins the passersby threw into the water; men could be seen passing the tank four or five times in an afternoon, apparently for no other purpose than to watch the boys dive for money. In a short space of time there was $40 in the cigar box.

In the meantime other contributions poured in, gifts of funds from John Glendenin, the leading man of "Little Old New York"; Davis & Cook, local fish merchants; the Peerless Truck Company, a nearby firm. Then the boys in the engine house themselves "just chipped in a little," and the grand total reached $80.

Kenlon Gives a Steel Shower.

By the time that the wood and paint had been purchased, and excitement was at fever heat, the proposed tank had become the care of the neighborhood; wheels to move it about were given by the Elmer Ice Company and Mr. Olvaney, from around the corner, bashfully offered a large iron chinning bar to rig over the water. The climax came when the project received a steel shower from Chief Kenlon.

For weeks the firemen labored to build the tank after Jimmy's description of the ideal swimming pool. Its size is 15 feet by 6, and it is 4 feet deep; no nails are used in the structure, it is carefully bolted together. When they had completed it, they painted it a deep red and decorated it with the company tin shield taken from an old horse's stall.

On the appointed day it was carried forth amid rejoicing, and filled with water. While the entire neighborhood watched, and the men of Engine 18 stood proudly by, Spot, the pride of the company, led by Fireman Powers, who modestly acclaims himself the dog's mascot, was helped up the ladder and opened the new swimming hole.

"Spot had to do it," explained Fireman Powers, "but whatever Spot does I have to do; he won't go to sleep till I'm asleep also. So they had to throw me in, clothes and all, after Spot, so's he wouldn't be lonesome."

The opening of the pool was watched, in addition to Captain Simms and Lieutenants Braton, Forster and Talbott, by Commissioner Drennan and Deputy Commissioner Hannon, who compliment-ed the company on—their good work. Yet it is questionable whether their thanks were more pleasant than the shouts of the neighborhood "kids," and the admission by Jimmy that this was as near to the old country swimmin' hole as he could imagine in the big city.

A NEW GIANT MONOPLANE.

French Firm to Build Big Machine of That Type for Passengers.

Raymond Saulnier, chief engineer of the Morane-Saulnier Airplane Company, has announced the plan of that French organization to place on the market a three-engined monoplane with a carrying capacity of 15,000 pounds, including the weight of the machine. The French airplane makers have followed the example of a German company in producing a large monoplane for recent experiments in Germany with a four-engined monoplane, called the Staaken-Zeppelin, have proved satisfactory.

Until recently, the monoplane as a passenger carrier on a large scale has not been seriously considered although several unsuccessful attempts have been made. But its makers believe that this new Morane product, which will be equipped with either three 400-horse-power Liberty engines or three 350-horse power Lorain-Dietrich motors will possess sufficient power and carrying capacity for such service.

Of course many American Army aviators who trained in France will find it hard to believe that the Morane "parasol" monoplane has, since the armistice, been converted from a fast and mobile fighting airplane to a large passenger-carrying machine. To the American airmen the name "Morane" recalls the days at the last "Piste" at Issoudun, when one fought a Nieuport with a Morane, both pilots armed with "camera guns." The Morane also brings back to many former army pilots the recollection that when they had finished with many hours of manipulating it through the fighting tactics, vertical banks and "vrilles," they then mounted a Spad and were ready to start for the front.

The new Morane airplane that Chief Engineer Saulnier intends to introduce is an entirely different creature from the "parasol," for it has a wing span of ninety-three feet, a height of ten feet five inches, and a length of fifty-six feet eight inches. The horse power of the motors is estimated at 3,750 units, and its ceiling, or highest possible climb, is fixed at about 15,000 feet. The wing support will consist of a thick wing cantilever monoplane. One engine will be placed at the nose of the fuselage, while the other two will be contained in nacelles on the wings.

VALUE PROBLEMATICAL.

Further Investigation Urged of Bones Found in Kentucky Cave.

Commenting on the announcement a few days ago of the discovery of the skeleton of a buffalo and fragment of a human jawbone 800 years old in a cave eight miles from Lexington, Ky., C. Wissler of the Department of Anthropology of the American Museum of Natural History characterized the find as not particularly extraordinary in itself.

It might be a rare find and it might not. It would depend on the condition of the bones and the circumstances under which they were found," he said.

Finds of the kind were almost a continuous performance in the limestone region of Kentucky and Indiana, said Mr. Wissler.

"There is a regular series of old water channels on both sides of the river for miles. This is known as the cave district," he continued.

The dispatch from Lexington on July 21 said that no explanation is offered for the presence of the human fragment. On this point Mr. Wissler says:

"It may have been washed in as a fragment, and it is not necessarily certain that the rest of a human skeleton will be found there."

The record of magnificent finds of the Mammoth Cave may be surpassed by discoveries made any day in the cane district. We never can tell, says Mr. Wissler.

N. C. Nelson, who headed a party organized for exploration and took an active part in excavating work for the museum in the Mammoth Cave and vicinity in 1916, thought the fixing of the age of the "bones" as 800 years was a bit arbitrary, as a great many things would have to be taken into consideration before the date could be fixed exactly, in his opinion.

"A number of these caves," he said, "were explored as early as 1810-1811. Saltpetre was extensively obtained from them for the war of 1812. In fact a good many were found in that way—through the search for saltpetre.

"In later years actual exploration has been carried on by naturalists, seeking blind animals and fishes, and these expeditions led to the finding of many implements and bones. Garments, sandals, slippers, &c., were found scattered in the caves, as well as vessels and gourds.

"About five years ago, I myself went in and dug a little in the entrance of two of these caves, the Mammoth and Salts caves. It was very apparent that the Indians had penetrated deeply into those caves at times and that they had also explored them to obtain flint.

"Flint, which they needed for their implements, crops out of the limestone wall. A number of places in the Mammoth Cave show distinct evidence of the work of Indians extracting these flints.

With reference to the probable age of the finds in the Kentucky cave region, Mr. Nelson said that the "most typical material found in there need not be so very ancient. Late prehistoric material at the entrance gave evidence of being very much older than finds very much further in. It had no pottery, while further in, was found considerable pottery. In early prehistoric times they raised no corn and had no pottery. That came later.

"The find of the buffalo skeleton and the human jawbone fragment is not in itself particularly interesting. Buffalo wandered all through that country in comparatively late times, but only in late times. The skeletons have been found in a great many caves, some of them right in Lexington itself. At least that is the tradition. Professor Miller himself told me.

"There is no telling how the jawbone got in. It all depends upon the actual condition in that particular place."

As to the date, a great many things would have to be taken into consideration in placing it exactly, said Mr. Nelson, but he thought 800 years an arbitrary statement.

"The find may be a very valuable one, and it should certainly be investigated further," he concluded.

BOYS' CLUB ENJOYING ITS SUMMER CAMP

Every Two Weeks a New Batch of 350 Youngsters Goes to Long Island.

SWIM, EAT AND HIKE DAILY

Organization Founded by E. H. Harriman Helps Make Good Citizens Out of Lads.

The Summer camp of the Boys Club of New York is now in full swing near Jamesport, L. I., and every two weeks a new batch of 350 youngsters, ages 8 to 18, deserts the sweltering lower east side for a joyous fortnight of bathing, hiking and camping. More than 2,000 have had the outing so far and 1,000 more, it is expected, will have their turn before the camp closes next Labor Day.

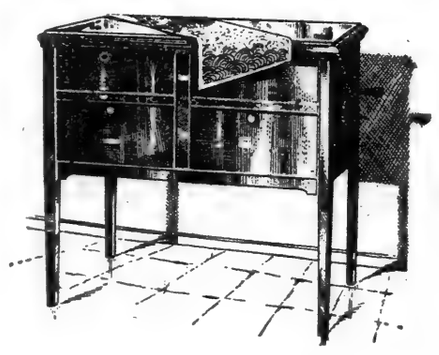
The physical benefits of the camp life are attested by the fact that every boy who goes there underweight puts on seven or eight pounds before he leaves, while the average rate of sickness is less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. All who could not already swim have been taught in the big tank at the clubrooms, Tenth Street and Avenue A, and a pulmotor kept always within easy reach on the beach has never yet been put to use.

A bugle call of reveille brings the boys tumbling from their bunks, and clad only in towels they watch the Stars and Stripes hoisted on the camp flagpole and race to the nearby sound for a before-breakfast dip. The food served is plain, but ample, with plenty of fresh milk for all, and good appetites are supplied by a daily round of games, in which the various dormitories compete for first place. Short hikes are held in the afternoons, and the day ends with a final plunge into the sound and "taps" at 9:15.

The Boys' Club was started many years ago by E. H. Harriman, and its membership has now grown to over 7,000, about all that the club's present facilities will accommodate. There are ninety-six leaders, all college men, under the directorship of Curtis Wheeler, and the President of the organization is Charles H. Sabin, head of the Guaranty Trust Company. The club has attracted many public men to its support, and former Governor Al Smith is said to be one of its most enthusiastic "rooters." It has a long record of civic usefulness in keeping boys of all ages off the streets and away from evil companionships, turning them into healthy-bodied and healthy-minded citizens.

Although first of all a social body, the club has forty beds at its disposal in various hospitals of the city, and maintains an employment bureau to find jobs for the well who want them. Among the alumni the Boys Club counts two Congressmen, three New York State Assemblymen, one Supreme Court Justice and three Judges. Thirty of the graduates are now in colleges, and many of the present members have carried off scholarships offered by the National Academy of Design and other institutions.

BLOOMINGDALE'S
Victrola News



The New Studio

VICTROLA $89.50

(A Genuine Victrola in a Console Cabinet)

In mahogany or oak finishes.

This $89.50 price includes $5 Worth of Records of your own choosing.

$5 Deposit
Balance Monthly—No Interest—No Extras

This combination in Special Finishes

$150

Polychrome, Wedgwood blue, French gray and old rose and Chinese jade green.

We suggest you mail the Coupon if you cannot call:
BLOOMINGDALE'S PHONOGRAPH DEPT.
59th St. at Lexington Ave., New York City
Third Floor

Kindly send details and literature about your $89.50 Victrolas.

Name .....
Address T-31

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Page 7, this Section.

WE overheard this in a Bloomingdale elevator last Thursday.
Shopper A: "I've never been in this store before."
Shopper B: "Well, it's a very good, economical place to shop."

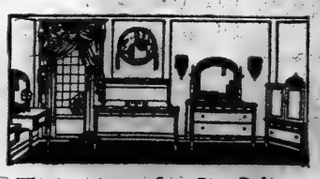
BLOOMINGDALE'S
Illustrated Store News

READ about the sale at absolute auction, of over Yonkers lots at Lawrence Seaman Park, to be held by Joseph P. Day, on August 6th, 2.30 p.m. at the premises. The advertisement appears in the real estate section of this and other papers.

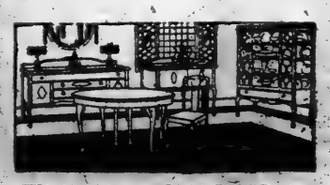
VOL. 49, No. 115 — 59th STREET at LEXINGTON AVENUE — NEW YORK, JULY 31, 1921

Such Pictures and Prices Show Scope of the Savings in this Mid-Summer Furniture Sale

These are but typical examples of the values in this event—the largest furniture event in Bloomingdale's history. The complete furniture stock here—everything—is lowered in price for this successful event



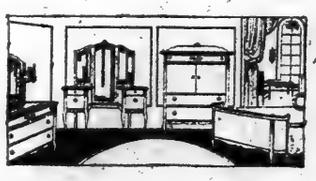
This is a picture of a 4-Piece Bedroom Suite now $375: Original adaptation from the Colonial in American walnut or mahogany. May also be had in gray enamel. Pieces may be purchased separately, but we predict every one will want the suite entire.



This is a picture of a 10-Piece Dining Room Suite: 10-Piece Suite 60-inch buffet with 48-inch table—Now $224.75. 10-Piece Suite 60-inch buffet with 54-inch table—Now $230.25. Queen Anne period American walnut of dust proof construction.



This is a picture of a 3-Piece Living Room Suite now $113.50: Frame of brown mahogany finish. Upholstering of the best steel spring construction. Covered in damask and velour combination or velour and tapestry. 2 pillows and roll.

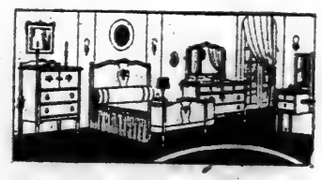


This is a picture of a Queen Anne Bedroom Suite: 4-Piece Suite, bow-end bed, with vanity dresser—Now $198: 4-Piece Suite, straight-end bed, dressing table—Now $158: 4-Piece Suite, bow-end bed, dressing table—Now $163: 4-Piece Suite, straight-end bed, with vanity dresser—Now $193: American walnut, dust proof construction.



This is a picture of a 3-Piece Living Room Suite now $195: 7-foot Divan, a low arm chair and a high back chair. Over-stuffed and covered with tapestry or velour.

Fourth Floor



This is a picture of a 4-Piece Bedroom Suite now $138: Louis XVI Suite in American walnut. Four pieces as illustrated. Separate pieces may be purchased, if desired, but at this sale price entire suites are very much in demand. Think of it, a four-piece bedroom suite for only $138! These suites are going fast, so be sure to come early.

$7.95 August Sale Price For All-Wool Blankets!



This is typical of the values in this annual August sale of blankets and domestics—a sale important enough to make worth while the buying of such things in August.

This $7.95 price for all-wool blankets for full-size or three-quarter size beds is less than half the sale price of last-August. There are 100 pairs at this price in plaids of white combined with blue, gray, tan, rose and black.

Two of many other blanket values in this event:

1500 Pairs All-Wool Blankets
$9.75, $11.50 and $14.50
Priced remarkably low, splendid quality for warmth and durability. In plaids of blue and white, tan and white or gray and white, for ¾ or full size beds.

1000 Pairs White Blankets
$5.50 and $7.50 Pair
Exceptionally fine quality blankets, soft and warm. White with various colored borders for single beds, ¾ beds or full size beds. Prices hard to equal and which winter will find higher priced.

Main Floor

Sale Of Linens Begins



Only a few of probably thirty items are listed here but the sale includes Linen tablecloths with napkins to match; bath, face and kitchen towels. All at remarkable reductions.

300 Irish Linen Table Cloths $4.85 Each
Pure bleached all-linen cloths for square or round tables. In new circular designs that are very effective. Sizes 70 x 70 inches.

Union Linen Table Cloths $3.50 Each
Extra fine quality of Damask, half linen, half cotton. Unusual wearing quality. Size 70 x 70 inches.

Odd Table Cloths $1.50 to $3
About 350 splendid table cloths. Some are hemstitched.

Linen Napkins $5 and $6 Doz.
Heavy all-linen napkins, fully bleached. Unusually low priced. Dinner size.

100 Dozen Large Bath Towels 68c Each
Soft heavy towels, extra large and white. Other towels with Jacquard colored borders. Just the towels needed after a swim. Size 22 x 43 inches.

1000 Dozen Huck Towels $1.50 up
Now to stock up these excellent towels at this exceptional price. Superior quality for hotel, institution or home use. Per Doz. $1.50, $2 and $2.75.

Hemstitched Huck Towels, $3 and $4 Doz.
Those large, splendid wearing towels that are really a luxury as well as a necessity. They are soft and absorbent, too.

Certainly of Interest to Times Readers

REMARKABLE SALE OF
Women's and Misses' Dresses
AT HALF-PRICE OR LESS

Washable dresses are these in these five groups—their sale prices here quoted being half or less than half of original prices:

300 dresses	. . . $2.49		
150 dresses	. . $3.75	*125 dresses*	. . $8.75
150 dresses	. . 5.00	*100 dresses*	. . 12.50

Second Floor

Hosiery—Values Indeed For Women, Men, Children

Thread Chiffon Silk Hosiery $1.98—Pure, sheer chiffon silk, full fashioned with garter tops. In cordovan or black.

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery 98c—First quality, fashioned in black, white, cordovan. Exceptional value.

Women's Fibre Silk Hosiery 49c—Fashioned with seamed back, strong and of lasting quality. Black, white, cordovan, gray.

Men's Onyx Silk Socks 49c—No need to say more, this brand is well known everywhere. These are socks of the first grade thread silk too. Black or tan.

Children's Mercerized Socks 23c—White with striped tops in a variety of colors. Sizes 5½ to 9½; plenty of the larger sizes, and of a quality even at this price to stand hard wear.

Main Floor

Grocery Offers for Monday:

Bloomingdale's Pride Coffee—a delicious blend, 1 lb. cartons, 38c; 5 lb. cartons, $1.85
Bon Ton Coffee—a special blend, 5 lbs. . . . 1.19
Travancore Ceylon Orange Pekoe, 1 lb. carton, 65c; 5 lbs., 3.00
Primrose Garden—Ceylon and India, 1 lb. carton, 45c; 5 lbs, 2.00
Special Orange Pekoe Tea, 3 lbs. $1.00
Unsweetened Breakfast Cocoa, 5 lbs. . . . 68c
Bloomingdale's Pride Mayonnaise, 8-oz. bottle . 25c
Dupont Boneless Portuguese Sardines—in pure olive oil, ½ can, 30c
Tomato Sauce—Spanish style, 8 oz. can, 8c; doz., 90c
Fancy Red Alaska Salmon, 1 lb. tall can, 28c; doz., 3.10
Cherries—California Gold Leaf Brand, large can, 32c; doz., 3.75
Sliced Peaches—No. 1 can Holly Brand, 15c; doz. 1.75
Del Monte Grated Pineapple—No. 2 can, 28c; doz. 3.25

Just Note Grocery Delivery Service
Twice daily: below 135th Street—East and West.
Daily: Astoria, Elmhurst, Forest Hills, Flushing, Jamaica, Woodside, White Stone, Staten Island—North and South—Brooklyn, Bay Ridge, Bath Beach, Bensonhurst, Sheepshead Bay, Sea Gate and Coney Island.

Basement

PROMENADES with JOAN DALE

JULY 31—and tomorrow takes us into August. Away from July hot weather (we hope). And into the third week of our Mid-Summer Furniture sale!

The Furniture sale thrives under the attention it is receiving. New furniture has joined the ranks. Namely—

Gate-Legs!

The most interesting furniture event I have to report for next week is the arrival of a group of gate-leg tables!

The most interesting bargain of this group is a solid-mahogany top table, 48 x 48 inches, *special at $24!*

In this complete sale, you know, there are bedroom suites, living room, dining room and breakfast room suites. Not a room's neglected!

A Big Reason

You're quite correct—there has to be a big reason present to make right-minded people buy wool blankets during this weather!

But the people *are* (buying). Because there *is* (a reason)!

The bedding sale now in progress makes it seem like an extravagance *not* to buy now!

Those all-wool plaid blankets, for instance, are $7.95 a pair! These are the blankets that everyone needs—and they're less than half their last year's bargain price—and less, says the blanket duke, than he has ever sold such blankets for.

China Riots!

Two sales of these fifteen-piece cereals sets—special again tomorrow, at $5.69—have taken place. And they were both rather riots!

And still the demands for these cereal sets persist. So the China captain has acquired 1200 more of them. They will be present tomorrow!

The set includes two of those attractively shaped vinegar-and-oil bottles and jars for all the condiments.



The towelling chief says he makes it a point to keep any and every type of towel that is in demand.

And the range of towels in the present sale bears out the truth of his statement. Every towel one wants is there—from bathroom to kitchen! One of the best bath-towel bargains is that extra large turkish towel special. In all-white or with Jacquard colored borders, 68c.

But there's a complete size-range in bath-towels, beginning with the smallest size, special at 19c.

Huck!

If you need cotton huck towels in large quantities, there's a mere *1000 dozen*, at $1.50, $2 and $2.75 a dozen!

The all-linen—and hemmed—kitchen towels are imported from Ireland, 28c and 38c.

J. D.

Nature in Books Outdoors

WILD BOOK OF WILD BIRDS AND THEIR MUSIC. By F. Schuyler Mathews. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

COMPANIONS, FEATHERED, FURRED AND SCALED. By C. H. Donald. John Lane Company. $2.

NATURAL HISTORY STUDIES. By J. Arthur Thomson. Henry Holt & Co. $2.

THE WONDERS OF NATURAL HISTORY. By A. Frederick Collins and Virgil D. Collins. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $2.25.

WOODLAND TALES. By Ernest Thompson Seton. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

AFTER one has tramped from Flushing, L. I., to Whitestone there is an insidious parting of the ways, and Hazel Eyes and myself, both of us bound for Whitestone Landing, took the wrong turning and landed in College Point. The sun was hot; not a breeze was blowing. And along the asphalt road all shapes and sizes of automobiles whizzed. Hazel Eyes was in despair.

"Nature!" she scoffed. "You and your pleasant leafy ways and green fields! You and your dissertation on how Sir John Falstaff babbled of them! I wish you were with Sir John now!"

But Hazel Eyes was wrong. Two hours' walk on a sticky overcrowded road had worked havoc with her equanimity. The wrong turning had aggravated that temper, always an inflammable quality. And a stone in her shoe had proved to be the proverbial last straw. Hazel Eyes was mad clean through. The upshot of it all was that we took the train home, and I regaled myself with Nature in a vicarious manner, viz., by the perusal of certain books.

If one can get away from the eternal roads and find places secluded enough from the hordes of autoists Nature will speedily come into her own, however. Deep in the hearts of most people is born that instinctive love of green fields, of birds and animals and carefree loitering days. With the departure of Winter, the gradual blossoming of Spring and the long warm tides of Summer there is a stirring in the breast, a spirit of play awakening, a desire to go forth and share the unaging beauty of field and woodland and quiet stream. Whether it be tramping through cultivated country-side or camping in primeval woods or fishing or hunting, there is always something to be absorbed, some lovely truth or unobtrusive beauty.

Best of all, the birds. These feathered singers may be found wherever we go. It is often true that our knowledge of them is merely cursory, and it is a fact that certain urban dwellers cannot tell a crow from a bluebird. The ease with which one may acquire knowledge of birds is surprising. A good book in the pocket, a concentrated observation that looks for certain well defined marks, and the nature-lover is well started on his way. Such a book may be approved in the "Field Book of Wild Birds and Their Music," by F. Schuyler Mathews. Mr. Mathews has made an exhaustive study of his subject and the result is a particularly complete volume that has an added value from the large number of beautifully colored plates illustrating various species of birds. He has captured and set down in musical notation the songs of practically all our singing birds. The book should be an extremely important work for students of bird-lore, and it will be found to be not without its values for the neophyte desirous of closer intimacy with American wild birds.

It is but a step from the love of birds to the love of animals. Occasionally a writer comes along who can set down facts in such an engaging manner as to hold the reader closely by the most ordinary facts. Such a writer is C. H. Donald, whose "Companions, Feathered, Furred and Scaled," should prove a delight to the perceptive reader. It is a book to be taken out into the country with one and read under the pleasant shade of some tree while the birds are piping and whistling overhead.

Mr. Donald's thus describes trying to feed a captured bear cub:

> During the first hour he did nothing but bite his chain, turn somersaults, get his legs entangled in his collar and then swear at the top of his voice. I was going to say little voice, but though Bhaloo was little his voice was not. Even a bear gets tired after a bit, and this little chap was no exception. He finally collapsed and slept the sleep of the unjust. It was late in the evening when he awoke, and I offered him a saucer of milk with a spoonful of sugar mixed in it. Bhaloo gave it a slap and sent it flying down the hill, and then tried to bite me, ungrateful pig that he was. I then threw him a ripe apricot. He smelt it, made a long nose and then turned his back on it and carried on like a spoiled child, yelling the hillside down. It took him a long time to discover that the chain was not a pleasant thing to bite too frequently, but he finally did find this out and then turned his attention to the ground and began digging it up. I tried him once again with milk, but in vain, so gave it up for the night. Bhaloo had very lusty lungs and made the night hideous with his yells, and every soul in the compound wished him elsewhere. Next morning he was much more sober, and I found that the much squashed and trampled apricot had disappeared and only the seed remained.

Mr. Donald's book is written throughout in this pleasant style, always with an emphasis on the humors of his little animals. The book is an excellent one to while away a Summer afternoon with. It is not a book of natural history, although many a valuable hint may be found there and the sketches show that the author studied his pets with great care. If one desires to dip a bit into natural history there is an excellent introduction to that vast field of science in J. Arthur Thomson's "Natural History Studies." This book is in reality an anthology made up of carefully selected passages from the author's larger works. It thus presents in succinct form a deal of material for the elemtary student.

Another book that embraces a much wider field than Mr. Thomson's studies is "The Wonders of Natural History" by A. Frederick Collins and Virgil D. Collins. This is a book that presents in compact form an outline history of the animal kingdom from the long extinct Dinosaurs to the beasts, birds and fishes of today. Besides this, may be found a description of the evolution of man, a chapter on minerals and gems, and explanations of various natural phenomena such as meteors.

The work of Ernest Thompson Seton has long been known for its qualities and appeal to children. His new volume, "Woodland Tales," is the sort of thing that parents will desire to give their children before the Summer holidays are reached. It is a book that is made up for the most part of fairy tales illustrating various phases of nature. By using this medium the author has managed to include a surprising amount of woodland lore and botanical and natural history fact. It has been established from of old that the best method of teaching a child is by the use of allegories and this is practically what Mr. Seton's tales amount to. His book is divided into various sections—"Things to See in Springtime," "Summertime," "Autumntime" and "Wintertime," "Things to Know," "Things to Do" and "Things to Remember." A deal of Boy Scout lore is worked into the last two sections of the book. There are a large number of illustrations by the author in the book.

These five volumes, all in their different ways, suggest the delights of getting out of the city and seeing nature with a more curious eye than urban dwellers are wont to do. They bring all manner of life—bird, beast and reptile—to the reader. And they should suit all manner of tastes, from that of the six-year-old child who will listen wide-eyed to Mr. Seton's instructive fables to the elderly student who will find new interest in the Cro-Magnon man.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Three Words That May Add Years to Your Life

* * * * * *

You are the average man or woman. Life is sweet to you. You want to live long and happily. So far as possible you want to avoid disease and suffering.

GET YOURSELF EXAMINED

Don't coddle yourself. Don't worry about your health. But for heaven's sake, don't shut your eyes to Nature's warnings. Disease is insidious. It does not develop over-night. It must start somewhere. Search for it before it gets a full start and you can checkmate it. Wait until the pain comes and you may be too late.

GET YOURSELF EXAMINED

800,000 people will die in the United States this year from *preventable* disease. Who will they be? Certainly not many of the men and women who set aside a little time this week or next for a thorough physical examination.

GET YOURSELF EXAMINED

The man who has his body inspected once a year or at appropriate intervals, according to his condition, is protecting himself against development of unsuspected disease, and also against needless worry over imaginary afflictions, and worry due to exaggerating the seriousness of some simple or local trouble.

GET YOURSELF EXAMINED

It is safe to say that fully 80% of the deaths in the United States annually from organic diseases of the kidneys and urinary system, and of the heart and circulatory system (including apoplexy and paralysis), could be postponed if we could only get *all* the people to take proper care of their health.

GET YOURSELF EXAMINED

There are thousands of people drifting into chronic so-called incurable diseases. A man's whole future and that of his family may be changed by the elementary precaution of a careful physical survey, a form of inspection which a man neglects for himself, but carefully applies to all important man-made machines.

GET YOURSELF EXAMINED

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The New York Times Book Review and Magazine

SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1921 THIRTY-TWO PAGES

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PLAYING THE KING

By P. W. WILSON

OF the surprises that have followed the war, one of the strangest is the fact that, with the three great Emperors of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia driven from their ancient and solid thrones, there should remain the King of England, still firmly established in his sovereignty and, amid a world of republics, more influential today than at any previous period in his reign. This anomaly is the more challenging because King George is by birth a first cousin of the Kaiser, now living in ignominious exile, and also of the late Czar, whom he has resembled in appearance and in domestic tastes, both men inheriting much from their mothers, who were sister Princesses of the Danish royal house. Nor is it in his dynasty that King George can or would claim any particular superiority. While the House of Hohenzollern produced Frederick the Great, the House of Hanover was represented by the first four Georges, so pitilessly described by Thackeray; and one of them, the third, dying as often he had lived, insane. Also, not one monarch of that house has ever displayed the titanic energy of the Romanoff, Peter the Great. On the contrary, we now read with amusement the sycophantic eulogies showered upon George IV., "the first gentleman in Europe," and even the prestige of Queen Victoria is tested by the polite ironies of Mr. Strachey.

The British throne is capable of a gorgeous pageantry, like the opening of Parliament or the still more impressive coronations and jubilee parades. But no institution has been subjected to a fiercer furnace of ridicule. The earlier volumes of Punch are full of such destructive banter. So were the Ingoldsby Legends and the musical comedies of Gilbert and Sullivan, with their insistence on the illogical absurdity of the hereditary principle and their pictures of crowns and coronets so nearly toppling from absurd heads. In Russia and Germany this would have been lèse majesté, punishable with prison and Siberia, but in England it was all permitted, indeed encouraged, except in one case, "The Mikado," where diplomacy feared that offense would be given to upholders of divine right in Japan. But, amid all the laughter, the Court goes on as usual, either at Buckingham Palace or at Windsor Castle. Because Lewis Carroll in his Wonderland makes jokes about Kings and Queens and knights and knaves, England does not cease to play her regular games of chess and cards, where Kings and Queens are considered essential. When Mark Twain writes about a Yankee at the Court of King Arthur, he is answered by an invitation to their Majesties' garden party, where one saw him clad conspicuous in Palm Beach suit and Panama hat, while a well-groomed Goldstick told him that the King would like to meet him.

"Tell his Majesty," was the reply, "that I should be most happy to have a chat, but that I won't be responsible for the consequences." King Edward had humor. He could join in the laugh at the part he was born to play. On his stage he was a success, because he never mistook his make-up for real life. In the House of Hanover qualities have recurred every alternate generation. The serious morality of George III. was displayed by his granddaughter Victoria, and again by his grandson, George V. It is from his grandfather, Edward VII., that the Prince of Wales has derived his gay detachment from undue solemnity. When duty demands it he, too, will wear the enormous feathers in his hat and be thus photographed. But the camera also records his falls on the hunting field and his surf bathing at Honolulu, a corrective in both cases to pretense.

During the war there were moments when the Throne was bound to be embarrassed. And Mr. Lloyd George insisted on drastic action. Princes who had taken the side of Germany were dispossessed of their British peerages and pensions and expelled from the House of Lords. Monarchs fighting against the Allies were struck from the Order of the Garter, and their banners removed from St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The House of Hanover was renamed the House of Windsor. The Battenburgs were to be henceforth the Mountbattens, and seven Highnesses were changed into Marquises and Earls. The royal family was thus Anglicised, and at the British Court there was to be for the future neither Teutonic taint nor Teutonic tongue. Its habits, in speech, in thought and outlook there now a more characteristic household. Princess Patricia naught has been married Captain Ramsay, and has re her royal titles, while the of the Queen of Spain an daughter of the Earl of Le ough, whose peerage in the is one of the most recen Throne has ceased to be late al. With the of royalty in and Russia it is, isolated. It wholly upon the Commonwealth tions. And yet linues.

The reason is the British Cro as ridiculous as H. did his best it, the British would still regar a necessary polit pedient. It is British Empire flag is to the States, an emblem verse yet con loyalties which one over no ot ject. The Au does not want dian in his count both Australians dians see the head on their stamps. The wi British sovereign more important t the person of th sreign. Every s of autonomy by t minions means th in the Crown, not Imperial Parl that the empire together. Canad Australia have own House of Co and do not need to London for sentative instit But only in Lond Australia and find that link w immemorial past is supplied by th ish monarchy

The idea the King is a mere head, accepting vice of his Mi was never autho and is not true The King is a c tional severe granted—but the now in his empire Constitutions and nations, not one Mr. Lloyd Geor dern advice, w King may well that there are



"Gentlemen—the King!"

The British Crow wholly upon the Commonwealth nations. And yet linues.

The reason is the British Crow as ridiculous as H. did his best it, the British would still regar a necessary polit pedient. It is British Empire flag is to the States, an emblem verse yet con loyalties which one over no ot ject. The Au does not want dian in his count both Australians dians see the head on their stamps. The wi British sovereign more important t the person of th sreign. Every s of autonomy by t minions means th in the Crown, not Imperial Parl that the empire together. Canad Australia have own House of Co and do not need to London for sentative instit But only in Lond Australia and find that link w immemorial past is supplied by th ish monarchy

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Prime Ministers also tender vice—that General Smuts has Mear about Ireland and Mr. of Canada important object the Anglo-Japanese alliance Hughes of Australia is also the King's constitutional s and the day has passed wi Dominions could only appre

(Continued on Page 3

THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW AND MAGAZINE, JULY 31, 1921



Theatre Francais, Paris.

The French Theatre in Wartime

A Review by
ANDER MATTHEWS

ench Theatre in War-
Comédie Française: La
de Guerre, 1914-1918. Par
Truffier. Paris: Delagrave,
330 pp.

been pointed out more than
that the only two institu-
s of the Ancien Régime in
ce which have survived the
vicissitudes of the past cen-
a half and which are func-
oday in the Third Republic,
flourishing and almost as
are the Académie Fran-
the Comédie Française.
Académie Française was
under Louis XIII. by Riche-
fifty three hundred years ago;
yesterday it elected to its
ship Joffre and Foch and
eau, thus recognizing public
s it had done before in the
of Lesseps and Pasteur.
adémie Française has prob-
er had more power or more
than it has at present.
omédie Française was for-
rganized in 1680 by Louis
ears keenly interested in the
it still has as its charter the
decree signed by Napoleon
ow in 1812, and its members
lf-governing body today as
o two centuries and a half
en they recognized Molière
chief. It needs to be noted
the Grand Monarch or-
the Comédie Française in
did it by incorporating into
pany of actors which Mo-
brought back to Paris in
ter years of strolling in the
a few performers selected
companies at the Théâtre
ais and at the Hotel de
gne, both of which antedated
troupe. In fact, the com-
the Hotel de Bourgogne had
existence since the first
the seventeenth century.
is that the Comédie Fran-
the direct descendant of a
commonwealth of comedians
ame into being more than
ndred years ago, two dec-
least before the Pilgrims
Plymouth Rock, while the
waves dashed high.
s an antiquity far beyond
ny other theatrical associa-
ound that even of the
Française. To find an
parallel to this French in-
we should have to imagine
company of the Globe
(of which Burbage was the
of which Shakespeare was
r) had managed somehow
ve its corporate existence
eep alive its traditions dur-
rule of the Puritans, from
ng of the theatres to the
ion, and that its surviving
had then formed the nu-
the company of comedians
reopened the best and bril-
liant plays of Congreve and Wycherly, Vanbrugh and Farquhar, moving to Drury Lane, where it had remained generation after generation, from the days of Wilks and Colley Cibber to the days of Quin and Garrick, of the Kembles and the Keans, of Macready and Irving, creating the characters in the plays of Colman and Cumberland, Goldsmith and Sheridan, Bulwer-Lytton and Sheridan Knowles, Boucicault and T. W. Robertson, Pinero and Henry Arthur Jones. Then if this association of actors and actresses had retained its strength until this third decade of this twentieth century, the English-speaking peoples would have the equivalent of one of the most precious possessions of the French.

Although the Comédie Française was temporarily disrupted during the Revolution, its members remained loyal and it was easily reconstituted after the Terror. It kept its solidarity; it cherished its customs, and it preserved its traditions, many of them transmitted from the original performances of the masterpieces of Corneille and Molière and Racine. For example, it is believed by experts that the business of taking off a series of weitzenta one after another (which used to be done by the gravedigger in "Hamlet" and which is still done by Jodelet in the "Précieuses Ridicules") is a direct inheritance from the first performance of the first new play that Molière brought out after his return to Paris, and that it had the sanction of the author, even if it is not recorded in the text he published. It is believed also that the Comédie Française has among its heirlooms the actual chair on which Molière was sitting at that fourth performance of the "Imaginary Invalid," when he had his fatal stroke and was taken home to die.

A few weeks ago, in reviewing Professor Lancaster's edition of the "Memoir" of Mahelot I mentioned the Register of La Grange, who was Molière's leading man and who has supplied us with invaluable information. The Comédie Française for now more than a century has kept its own official register of its activities. To supplement this (which remains in manuscript) there are half a dozen or half a score of other chronicles. Fifty years ago, during the Commune, when a section of the Comédie Française went over to London, that sterling actor Got, who had charge of the venture, kept a diary which he was induced to publish. In 1877, when the whole company paid its memorable visit to London and evoked from Matthew Arnold his plea for the establishment of a corresponding organization in England, Sarcey went along and recorded the triumphs of the brief season. And now we have a companion account of the experiences of the Comédie Française during the four years of the great war.

This record has been prepared (with the aid of notes taken from day to day) by M. Jules Truffier, who has been connected with the Théâtre Français for more than half a century. I recall seeing him in 1878 (and finding him admirable) in the part of the young prefect in the "Monde ou l'on s'Ennuie," a part originally performed by Coquelin. M. Truffier is not a great actor, but he is a good actor, with a fair share of the necessary native gift and with the advantage of solid training. His position in the company has been honorable, although never pre-eminent. He is the author of half a dozen little plays and of two or three books of verse. To him we owe the noble sonnet on the "Burial of Molière," nobly rendered into English by Andrew Lang. He seems to have been a second in command, so to speak, at the Théâtre Français during the four years of war. In this record he reveals his loyalty and his devotion to the House of Molière, although as its historiographer he discloses himself a little lacking in specific levity. He is somewhat ponderous and somewhat too prone to inform us as to his own sayings and doings.

Nevertheless and notwithstanding, his little book is welcome. It is not only a history of the Théâtre Français during four years of doubt and of danger, it supplies suggestive side-lights on the psychology of the people of Paris in wartime. And incidentally it contains several items of information which have a special interest for us Americans.

Almost the first thing which had to be done when war broke suddenly and when the Germans arrived almost at the gates of Paris was to safeguard the artistic treasures, paintings and statues, drawings and engravings, which make the Théâtre Français one of the most attractive of the many museums of Paris. In the halls and lobbies thus disencumbered, it was proposed to establish a hospital ward, as had been done in 1870, when Croisette and Sarah Bernhardt and Favart served as volunteer nurses; but this was vetoed by the surgeons, as the Théâtre Français could not provide the facilities now deemed essential.

The administrator, Albert Carré, was in service as a lieutenant, and Emile Fabre was appointed a temporary substitute. Not until December, more than two months after the Battle of the Marne, were the playhouses of Paris authorized to open their doors; and for the rest of the Winter of 1914-15 the Comédie Française gave only two performances a week. The most popular play during the war was the Alsatian pastoral of Erckman-Chatrian, "L'Ami Fritz," for which M. Truffier had provided a fourth act, in which the spectators were shown the marriage ceremony of the lovers and in which all the leading actors and actresses appeared in Alsatian costumes, representing the guests at the wedding feast.

In July, 1915, the Comédie Française gave an outdoor performance (in the courtyard of the Sorbonne) of that most powerful of Greek tragedies, "Oedipus the King," with Mounet-Sully as the stricken monarch, apparently the last time that he sustained the character, as he died not long afterward. In the Théâtre Français itself the Comédie Française organized a series of benefits, for which it prepared special programs. One of the earliest was devoted to the most famous war songs from remote antiquity to the present time; and one of the most striking of the later benefit performances consisted of recitations of the poems evoked by the war, of which the issue was still uncertain. In January, 1917, a performance was given in honor of the American volunteers killed while fighting for France, at which several of Alan Seeger's poems (translated by André Rivoire and Noslère) were recited, and at which there were present representatives of the Lafayette Squadron of aviators and of the various other American organizations then at work in France.

One of the most significant pieces of information in M. Truffier's little book is his record of the fact that in the first month of the war, when the life of the capital seemed to be suspended and when the street traffic was less than ever before, the quiet was so unusual that it became possible to hear the church bells ordinarily inaudible because of the roar of the city. Probably it was this remark which suggested to M. Truffier the preparation of a lecture on the "Voice of the Chimes" accompanied by the recitation of some of the many poems celebrating the carillon. One of these lyrics was Emile Blémont's translation of "The Bells" of Edgar Allan Poe; and it was recited by Mlle. Bartet with so much skill and so much power that it had to be inserted again and again in the programs of the regular evening performances. In the threescore years and ten since Poe died, probably few lyrics in our language have been recited more often or with more elocutionary effect than "The Bells," but to us who speak English its appeal has seemed to lie in its marvelous melody, in its dexterous utilization of the vowel-sounds of our own language, and we cannot but wonder how the poem must have sounded when transferred to an alien tongue and bereft of its native sonorities.

"A BREEZY DAY."



Painted by Norton in 1870.

Queries and Answers

Communications for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, NEW YORK TIMES. They should be written on one side of the paper only, and must contain the name and address of the writer as an evidence of good faith. Owing to the great demands on the columns, only queries of particular interest will be printed.

QUERIES

"Through the Mist"

B. O.—Can any one tell me from what poem these lines are taken:

She sees through the mist
The hills which the sunshine
Eternal has kissed.

"If in Winter"

T. G.—Can any of your readers give me the author of the following lines:

If in Winter you shall drive
Birds from crumbs you shall not thrive,
But if you feed them they will fly
Up to tell it in the sky.

For kindness has a merry wing,
Gratitude a voice to sing
To the seraph with his pen
Writing all the deeds of men.

Every angel weeps when he
Pens a tale of villainy;
But if kindly deeds he write
Heaven dances will delight.

"A Servent"

O. B. S.—Can any reader locate an old quotation about three things which are a great misfortune. The only line I remember is:

A servent when he ruleth.

"June Comes"

VERNA HOLMES—Can any one give the name of the author of the following lines:

June comes and the moon comes
Out of the curving sea
Like a frail golden bubble
To hang in the lilac tree.

June comes and a croon comes
Up from the old gray sea,
But not the longed-for footstep
And the voice at the door for me.

"On New England's Coast"

M. R.—Can any one locate the verses including these lines:

The Mayflower on New England's coast
Hath furled her tattered sails,
And through her * * * shrouds
December breezes * * *

"God Is Your Partner"

A. G. H.—Who wrote the poem containing these lines, "God is your partner, make your plans large."

"Once I Was Pure"

C. E. W.—Can any of your readers furnish me with the poem that begins as follows:

Once I was pure as the beautiful snow,
But I fell; fell like a snowdrop from heaven to hell.
Fell to the streets to be trodden by men
Caring naught for my soul within.
Merciful God, have I fallen so low?

"If Every Star"

L. B. A.—Can any of your readers supply the rest of the poem quoted below, giving the author's name:

If every star that decks the sky
Were gem indeed;
Were ruby, diamond, sapphire, pearl,
Each to exceed
In brilliancy and beauty fair
Aught ever known before,
And I might give them to my love.

"With Homes of Glass"

J. S. M.—Can you tell me where I can locate a Chicago newspaper poem of about a dozen years ago, a few lines of which are all I can recall:

In speaking of a person's faults,
Pray don't forget your own;
Remember those with homes of glass
Should seldom throw a stone.

"When the Zuyder Zee"

I. V. J.—Many years ago, at an exposition, I saw a raised map of Holland framed and on the frame part some lines beginning:

When the Zuyder Zee goes dry
and drained is the Y—

The rest I have forgotten and hope some one can recall it for me, as I have sought for it in vain.

"Civilization's Great Gift"

A. H. L.—Can you advise me the missing part of the following:

Home is civilization's greatest gift,
Men fight for it in peace,
Die for it in war.
* * * * * *
It is worthy of all effort.

"The Mystic Weaver"

M. A. M.—Will you or some of your kind readers locate for me the author of the poem, "The Mystic Weaver," or the poem if not too long?

"Davy Jones's Locker"

C. H. B.—Can any of your readers tell me who wrote the poem for the song of the sea, "Down in the Locker of Davy Jones," and also who is the publisher of same?

As I recall it the first verse started:

Shipmates of mine, there's an old sailor bold,
Who roams in the depths of the sea,
Far 'neath the brine, so the old story's told,
He is waiting for you and for me.

ANSWERS

A Scottish Prophecy

ROBERT BARBOUR, Montclair, N. J.—In your issue for July 10, Thomas Clancy asks for the origin of the lines:

Unless the fates are faithless grown,
And prophet's voice be vain,
Where'er is found this sacred stone
The Scottish race shall reign.

They are a translation of an ancient prophecy in Latin, as follows:

Ni fallat fatum, Scoti, quocunque locatum
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur
Ibidem.

Of this prophecy, Dean Stanley says: "The fact that it was circulated and believed as early as the fourteenth century is certain."

Here is another translation:

If fates go right, where'er this stone is found,
The Scots shall monarchs of that realm be crowned.

Here is another:

Unless the fates are faithless found
And prophet's voice be vain,
Where'er is placed this stone, e'en there
The Scottish race shall reign.

Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable, in quoting the Latin lines, refers to Lardner, i., p. 67. I do not know what Lardner or what work is referred to, but the inquirer may.

"New Every Morning"

LOUELLA D. EVERETT, Boston, Mass.—The poem, "New Every Morning," of which "M. S. S." quotes the first verse in the issue of July 10, 1921, is by Sarah Chauncey Woolsey, better known as "Susan Coolidge," author of many books for girls, including the Katy Did Series, and of several volumes of poems. She was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1845, and died in Newport, R. I., in 1905. The poem wanted has six verses, as follows:

NEW EVERY MORNING.

Every day is a fresh beginning,
Every morn is the world made new.
You, who are weary of sorrow and sinning,
Here is a beautiful hope for you—
A hope for me and a hope for you.

All the past things are past and over,
Tasks are done and the tears are shed,
Yesterday's errors let yesterday cover;
Yesterday's wounds, which smarted and bled,
Are healed with the healing which night has shed.

Yesterday now is a part of forever,
Bound up in a sheaf, which God holds tight;
With glad days, and sad days, and bad days, which never
Shall visit us more with their bloom and their blight,
Their fullness of sunshine or sorrowful night.

Let them go, since we cannot relieve them,
Cannot undo and cannot atone;
God in his mercy receive, and forgive them!
Only the new days are our own;
Today is ours, and today alone.

Here are the skies all burnished brightly,
Here is the spent earth all reborn,
Here are the tired limbs springing lightly,
To face the sun and to share with the morn
In the charm of dew and the cool of dawn.

Every day is a fresh beginning;
Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain,
And in spite of old sorrow and older sinning,
And puzzles forecasted, and possible pain,
Take heart with the day and begin again.

Others who answered this query were Adele G. Maisch and John E. Norcross, New York; B. V. Imbrie, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. C. M. Brasted, Hornell, N. Y.; Ethel Gilbert, Carthage, N. Y.; W. C. Kerr, Uniontown, Pa.; Mrs. F. H. Townsend, Jamaica, N. Y.; Grace M. Palmer, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; George R. Lovis, New Haven, Conn.; Edith L. Wilcox, Binghamton, N. Y.; Mrs. Warren C. Perkins, Stonington, Conn.; Mrs. E. A. Hancock, Pawtucket, R. I., and Eleanor P. Jones, Carbondale, Pa.

"The Last Hymn"

LUCY B. COLLINS, Cleveland, Ohio.—In answer to "E. L. E.'s" query about the poem, "Look to Jesus," in your issue of July 10, this poem is entitled "The Last Hymn," by Marianne Farningham, and was a favorite recitation with old-time elocutionists. It may be found in any of the following books of recitations: "Best Selections," No. 5, "Choice Selections," No. 14, published by Penn Publishing Company; Fulton & Trueblood's "Choice Readings," Glna & Co., and Soper's "Scrap Book Recitations," No. 5, published by T. S. Denison, New York.

Others who answered this query were Mrs. Annie Kerns, S. J. Starratt, Mrs. Elisabeth M. Ascher, Adele G. Maisch, Lillian B. Crowell and Emma F. Christ, New York; Katherine Purdy, Ithaca, N. Y.; Lillian B. Zeck, Savannah, Ga.; Mrs. Clara McGuire, Mannington, W. Va.; Mrs. Warren R. Dix, Elisabeth, N. J.; Mrs. Thomas H. Harper, Staten Island, N. Y.; Edward Prentis, New London, Conn.; Mrs. F. H. Townsend, Jamaica, N. Y.; Sarah H. Moore, Troy, N. Y.; Louella D. Everett, Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Charles W. Stitt, Middletown, N. Y.

"Gen. Lee at the Wilderness"

VIRGINIA H. MILEY, Portsmouth, Va.—In answer to the inquiry of "W. F. H." in your issue of July 10, 1921, I wish to say the lines are from a poem entitled "General Lee at the Battle of the Wilderness," and may be found in "Southern Poems of the War," gotten up by a Miss Emily V. Mason.

Others who answered this query were Nancy L. Wright, Lynchburg, Va., and "S. H. D.," Washington, D. C.

By Charles Lamb

CAROLINE BENSEL, New York.—In reply to Edwin C. Treat (issue of July 10), the lines which he misquotes should read: "* * * I even think that sentimentally I am disposed to harmony. But, organically, I am incapable of a tune * * * and are by Charles Lamb. They may be found in "A Chapter on Ears" in "The Essays of Elia."

Others who answered this query were "C. K.," New York; E. L. Crook, Hartford, Conn.; E. B. Valentine, New York; Mrs. J. R. Chamberlain, Raleigh, N. C.; Harriet E. Hughes, New York; William J. Gaines Jr., Columbia, S. C.; F. L. Norton, Birmingham, Mich.; E. Krause, New York, and Marie L. Cummings, Knoxville, Tenn.

"Etidorhpa"

E. D. GRIZZELL, Durham, N. C.—"Etidorhpa," inquired for by "L. M. D." in your issue of July 10, is a novel by John Uri Lloyd, better known as author of "Stringtown on the Pike." The setting of Etidorhpa is the cavern-ous regions of Kentucky, and the book is a narrative of the experiences of an apostate member of a secret fraternity, who was doomed to spend his life in the mysterious caverns. The title, Etidorhpa, is the reverse spelling of Aphrodite.

E. R. Dreyer, New York, writes that the book was published by the Robert Clark Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and J. A. Hagerman, Pittsburgh, Pa., states that it was also issued by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Others who answered this query were Carol Brown, Crittenden, Ky.; Alfred Richards, Hartford, Conn.; E. R. Collins, Cleveland, Ohio; Francis E. Hays, New York; Horace M. Engle, West Chester, Pa.; Henry S. Saunders, Toronto, Canada; Donald Hendry, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Clifford Greve, New York.

"Are All the Children In?"

EMMA B. KING, Indianapolis, Ind.—I am pleased to send a copy of the poem, "Are All the Children In?" for which "J. M. E." inquires in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW AND MAGAZINE of July 10.

More than fifty years ago my mother cut the poem from a paper and parted it in a book of devotions. It has been familiar to me for so long, although I have never seen it anywhere else, nor do I know who wrote it.

This poem is too long to print, but the first three verses are:

The darkness falls, the wind is high,
Dense black clouds fill the western sky;
The storm will soon begin;
The thunders roar, the lightnings flash,
I hear the great round raindrops dash—
Are all the children in?

They're coming softly to my side;
Their forms within my arms I hide;
No other arms are sure.
The storm may rage with fury wild,
With trusting faith each little child
With mother feels secure.

But future days are drawing near:
They'll go from this warm shelter here
Out in the world's wild din;
The rain will fall, the cold winds blow,
I'll sit alone and long to know
Are all the children in?

Others who answered this query were E. N. Root and Catherine F. Carlin, New York; Fannie Buford, Semora, N. C.; Mrs. Lincoln Bush, East Orange, N. J.; J. W. Pentecost, Scranton, Pa., and Junius Smith, Montclair, N. J.

"The House With the Green Shutters"

E. E. CONLIN, Downsville, N. Y.—The book about which "A. R. C." inquires in your issue of July 3, is "The House With the Green Shutters," by George Douglas, published by McClure, Phillips & Co., New York, in 1905. The book has no hero nor heroine, no love interest whatsoever. It was strongly endorsed by Andrew Lang, who declared the author to be equal to Stevenson, Balzac and Flaubert as a novelist. The book was highly praised in London and declared to be a photographic sketch of the Scotch people, in their everyday relations with one another. The book is said to have created a furor in Scotland at the time of its publication, where it was strenuously denounced.

Others who answered this query were F. Arlene Jackson, East Orange, N. J.; A. Jeffrey, Watkins, N. Y.; John Nichol, Nyack, N. Y.; George Anderson, Scranton, Pa.; T. M. Morrow, Westmount, Province of Quebec, Canada; J. C. Logie, Fordham, N. Y.; Louella D. Everett, Boston, Mass.; Jessie S. Greenough, Montclair, N. J.; J. K. Hardie, Rockville Centre, N. Y.; James Shand, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Caird, New London, Conn.; F. N. Churchill, Penn Yan, N. Y.; D. F. Blackman, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. E. Hand, New York, and John Holmes, Hartford, Conn.

"Somewhere"

LOUELLA D. EVERETT, Boston, Mass.—The two lines quoted by Grace H. Saunders in the issue of July 10 are the closing ones of Mrs. Julia Caroline Ripley Dorr's poem, "Somewhere," which was first published in Scribner's Magazine in 1874. The complete poem follows:

Somewhere
How can I cease to pray for thee?
Somewhere
In God's great universe thou art today;
Can He not reach thee with His tender care?
Can He not hear me when for thee I pray?

What matters it to Him who holds within
The hollow of His hand all worlds, all space,
That thou art done with earthly pain and sin?
Somewhere within His ken thou hast a place.

Somewhere thou livest and hast need of Him;
Somewhere thy soul sees higher heights to climb;
And somewhere still there may be valleys dim,
That thou must pass to reach the hills sublime.

Then all the more, because thou canst not hear,
Poor, human words of blessing, will I pray,
Oh! true, brave heart, God bless thee, wheresoe'r
In His great universe thou art today.

Others who answered this query were Eleanor B. Crothers and Ruth Milholland, New York; Louise F. Hovey, Portsmouth, N. H.; Carrie M. Havens, Gloversville, N. Y.; R. Sinclair Hertell, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; E. A. Chittenden, St. Albans, Vt.; Mrs. John M. Miller, Baltimore, Md.; Annie E. Dickinson, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Mrs. J. O. Day, New Haven, Conn., and M. Burt, Hartford, Conn.

"Success"

HARRIET G. GUILD, Windham, Conn.—In answer to the query of "A. M. B." in your issue of July 10, regarding the author of the lines, "He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much," &c., I may say that they were written by Bessie A. Stanley and the entire quotation may be found in a little booklet called "Cheery Thoughts," containing poems and quotations collected by Montrose L. Bernet and published by the Acmegraph Company of Chicago. The lines in which the above quotation occurs are entitled "Success."

This query was answered also by T. C. Durham Jr., Adolf Bowski, Dorothy Mansfield, Adele G. Maisch, Helen F. Paelian and Ilma Crapsley, New York; Thomas Glancy, Toronto, Canada; Willard H. Alger, Factoryville, Pa.; Nelson H. Barnes, Providence, R. I.; E. M. Bradley, Albany, N. Y.; Edna A. Brown, Troy, N. Y.; Henry Klein, Kingston, N. Y.; Mrs. F. H. Townsend, Jamaica, N. Y.; Louella D. Everett, Boston, Mass., and Emma B. Kaufman, Providence, R. I.

UNCLE NED

A correspondent, John T. Cook, rebukes James C. Young, author of the article "Foster of the Folk Songs" in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW AND MAGAZINE of July 10, for misquoting the song "Uncle Ned," which, like all folk songs, is naturally subject to variations as it passes from singer to singer. Mr. Cook's version is as follows:

UNCLE NED

There was an old darky and his name was Uncle Ned,
And he died long ago, long ago.
He had no wool on the top of his head
In the place where the wool ought to grow.

Chorus

Then lay down the shovel and the hoe,
Hang up the fiddle and the bow;
For there's no more work for poor old Ned,
He's gone where the good darkies go.

His fingers were long as the cane in the brake,
And he had no eyes for to see!
And he had no teeth for to eat a hoe-cake,
So he had to let the hoe-cake be.

One cold, frosty morning old Ned died,
Massa's tears they fell like the rain;
For he knew when Ned was laid in the ground
He'd never see his like again.

STEPHEN C. FOSTER.

HEBRAIC TONGUE RESTORED.

The translation of a third work from the pen of the early nineteenth century French philosopher, Fabre d'Olivet, has just been issued by Putnam. It is "The Hebraic Tongue Restored, and the True Meaning of the Hebrew Words Reestablished and Proved by Their Radical Analysis," and like the earlier two "Hermeneutic Interpretation," and "The Golden Verses of Pythagoras," has been translated into English by Nayan Louise Redfield.



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EVERED
By BEN AMES WILLIAMS

N. B. in The Boston Transcript says that "it has the serene beauty of northern New England, from whose rock-strewn upland pastures and forests of pine, the human life it has engendered has caught a peculiar austerity and ruggedness and quiet depth." He might have added, "with appealing flashes of tenderness like the New England autumn."

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London Book Talk

LONDON, July 20.

I HAVE been spending a few days at Margate, that wonderful confluence of sun and sea and wind in Thanet. The quality of the Margate air is so fine that even doctors cannot explain it; they are content to order their patients into it. Literary men and journalists have gone there, or to its near sister resorts, for many generations. "What is it that sets one's spirits dancing so, on getting out of London?" asked Thackeray, and asked it in Margate. And he went on: "How delightfully quiet the night is! The gas lamps round the little bay look as if they were sticking swords into it." Yet in Margate some of his saddest memories found their home. It was here that he began to suspect the nature of his wife's mental depression. This was in 1840, after the birth of his third child. "My wife," he wrote afterward, "was first sickening at that moment: I * * * used to walk out three miles to a little bowling green and write there in an arbor —coming home and wondering what was the melancholy oppressing the poor little woman." It is very probable that this little ten garden and bowling green were those still existing on the cliff edge overlooking Kingsgate Bay and known as "Captain Digby's." What he wrote in this arbor was an early article on Fielding for The Times. He received 5 guineas for it, which he thought poor pay. In Margate he laid the scene of his delightful "Shabby Genteel Story."

A three-mile tramway ride through the breezy open field country, where now the corn is yellow to harvest, brings one to that most cheerful little place, Broadstairs. It is full of memories of Dickens, who spent many a Summer month there. All the main aspects and outlines of Broadstairs are as Dickens knew them sixty or seventy years ago when, at various times, he lived at No. 40 Albion Street, and at the Albion Hotel, where he finished "Nicholas Nickleby." A tablet on the front of the hotel records this fact. Close by, on the sea front, is the double-fronted cottage where lived a Miss Strong, the original of Betsy Trotwood in "David Copperfield." Overlooking the little harbor, a conspicuous object on the cliff, is Fort House, which a late owner renamed "Bleak House," to the confusion of many; the house has no connection whatever with the novel or with Mr. Jarndyce. Here, in the room whose bay window faces the North Sea, the last words of "David Copperfield" were written. It was at Broadstairs, also in 1842, that Dickens completed his "American Notes." In one letter he wrote: "I have not written a word this blessed day. I got to New York yesterday and think it goes as it should." He wrote his description of Niagara here and sent a draft of his proposed dedication to John Forster for his approval. Parts of "The Old Curiosity Shop" were written at No. 40 Albion Street, close to the present Albion Hotel. In fact, little Broadstairs was Dickens's seaside workshop for many years. His letters abound in happy descriptions o the place. He looks at the floating lights on the Goodwin Sands, se on miles out, and sees them "perpetually winking after dark, as if they were carrying on intrigues with the servants." He was delighted with the smallness of everything in Broadstairs, itself so small. To the Earl of Carlisle, in 1851, he jocularly wrote: "The general character of Broadstairs, as to size and accommodation, was happily expressed by Miss Eden, when she wrote to the Duke of Devonshire (as he told me), saying how grateful she felt to a certain sailor, who asked leave to see her garden, for not plucking it bodily up and sticking it in his buttonhole." Yet Broadstairs, in the end, became too noisy for Dickens—"vagrant music" worried him, and after 1850 he discontinued his visits.

A few miles around the coast is Ramsgate, and it may be doubted whether of all people who love it more than a negligible number know that Heinrich Heine found repose there a hundred years ago. Stunned and bewildered by London, he fled to Ramsgate to collect his thoughts and to exorcise "the black mood that came over me when I stood in the evening on Waterloo Bridge and looked down at the waters of the Thames." He wrote to a friend in Germany: "I am high up at present, on the last cliff at Ramsgate, and I am sitting in a high balcony, and as I write I look down over the lovely wide sea, whose waves clamber up the rocks and roar their most joyous music for my heart."

The whole strip of coast from Ramsgate to Birchington has more than casual associations with Gray, Cowper, Heine, Dickens, Charles Lamb, Keats, Thomas Hood, Richard Barham ("Thomas Ingoldsby") and Dante Gabriel Rossetti; and in the white cliffs and curving bays we see the background of their emotions. Rossetti's tragic descent to the grave under his chloral habit ended at Birchington just forty years ago. Sir Hall Caine was with him, and so was the late Mr. Watts-Dunton. You find his grave in the little churchyard, under a monument designed by Madox Brown and an epitaph written by William Michael Rossetti, in which he is described as "honored among painters as a painter, and among poets as a poet." Keats stayed at Margate, but only briefly, and with little satisfaction. "This treeless affair," he called it, and packed his bag for Canterbury.

The giving of books as a definite form of benevolence (using that stale word in its real sense) was an outcome of the war period, during which immense numbers of books were collected from the British public and sent to the battlefields and to the hospitals. The good they did was, and remains, incalculable. Today we are being reminded that the book hunger which was thus satisfied was also sharpened and widened, and the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John Hospital Library has just made a new appeal to booksellers and book owners to continue their gifts. A committee of booksellers has been formed to promote a continuous supply of books to hospitals and convalescent homes and to arrange channels by which privately owned books may reach these institutions. This spells immediate and deferred benefit to literature and to the book trade. Far too many old books are "pulped" when they have reached a certain stage of wear and tear, a stage at which they may begin a new ministry to the sick and suffering.

Meanwhile, the editor of the London Bookman's Journal aptly reminds us that it is quite 200 years since Thomas Guy, one of the most famous of the eighteenth century London booksellers, founded Guy's Hospital in Southward. This splendid hospital stands and works today in its quaint and venerable precincts near the south end of London Bridge. It must be admitted frankly that Guy did not pile up his immense fortune by bookselling alone. In him mammon and literature dwelt oddly together. He kept his shop at "Lucky Corner," that butt-end of Lombard Street and Cornhill which is such a feature of the great Bank of England and Mansion House centre of the City. Here he sold the first Bibles printed at Oxford and published schoolbooks and theological works. But he had other and less respectable ways of making money. At once benevolent and miserly, he was a shrewd speculator, and was one of the few men who bought and sold South Sea stock at the right time. He gathered money and spent little. He used to dine on his shop counter, spreading a newspaper for a tablecloth. Such was the man who founded one of the noblest of London charities. A censorious world tried to account for the anomaly, and the story that found favor was this: Guy fell in love with his maid servant, and in view of this event he had so far expanded his soul as to order that the pavement in front of his shop should be repaired up to a particular stone which he had marked. The girl, while her master was out, watched the pavers at work, and, observing a broken place, she asked them not to miss it. They replied that Mr. Guy had ordered them to go no further than the marked stone. "Well," she replied, "mend it; tell him I bade you, and I know he will not be angry." But the poor girl had miscalculated. Mr. Guy was so angry that he broke off his engagement, renounced all idea of marrying and took to founding hospitals and almshouses. He died at the age of 80, after giving immense sums to charity and endowing his great hospital with more than £200,000.

It becomes more than ever clear that American literature is obtaining a great hold on British readers. The "Impressions of American Literature" which Mr. C. E. Bechhofer has been contributing to recent numbers of the Times Literary Supplement has been most interesting and enlightening, and they form a kind of textbook of information for English publishers. Mr. John Lane is bringing out James Branch Cabell's "Jurgen" here, and also his "Figures of Earth." The writings of Mr. H. L. Mencken are to become familiar to us in the hands of Mr. Jonathan Cape, who has prepared a list of books he will publish by the younger American writers under the heading, "The New American Literary Movement." The English success of Mr. Sinclair Lewis's "Main Street" is complete, and we are to have, again from Mr. Cape, our own edition of Mr. Waldo Frank's "Our America" under the title, "The New America."

JOHN O' LONDON.

New Anatole France Book

THE Revue de Paris of June 15 begins the publication of a new book by Anatole France. It is called "La Vie en fleur," and carries on the "souvenirs" of the famous French man of letters which were begun at almost the hour of his birth in "Petit Pierre," published two years ago. "La Vie en fleur" takes Pierre Nozière, the name under which the author has chosen to tell his story, at the age of 8, and is to bring him down to manhood and his entry into the world. It is not an exact autobiography, and readers of "Petit Pierre," "Pierre Nozière" and "le Livre de mon Ami" will recall the charming mixture of fact and fancy which makes up those books.

If the young Anatole France is to be identified with Pierre Nozière, the Anatole France of today, at the age of 77 years, doubtless appears in "La Vie en fleur" in M. Dubois, who speaks in the true France style. He is the mild and yet terrible breaker of images.

M. France also has some things to say about his old enemy, the French Academy, of which he is a member, and he has M. Dubois dispose of military glory and soldiering in a remarkable page.

M. France has a pessimistic word on modern French style. "Alas," he says, "one will find in these souvenirs of Petit Pierre neither Racine, Saint-Cyr and the court of Louis XIV., nor the good style of the niece of Madame de Maintenon. In her time the language was in all its purity, it is much spoiled since. But I have had to write in the language of my time. These pages are filled with little things painted with great exactitude. And I am assured that these bagatelles, coming from a true heart, may give pleasure."

What Teeth Can Do

(Continued from Page 16)

"natural" molasses, maple sugar, honey, or any kind of sweet fruit.

For the same reason the authors condemn for children "pearled" barley, polished rice, white crackers and biscuits of every variety, oatmeal, and "other foodless foods which have been robbed of most of vital life-giving elements in the endeavor to make these substances look pretty and to cater to a vitiated appetite, created by usage and custom, for these degerminated and demineralised food products." Distilled water is also declared to be of no use as a food. Whey is said to be an excellent food for the teeth, because it is rich in lime and other mineral salts.

A piece of ice is asserted to be excellent for the baby to bite on during the period when he is cutting his teeth. This is the reason: It mechanically diminishes the blood supply, lessens congestion and causes constriction of the dilated blood vessels.

Pyorrhoea is an inflammation of the dental periosteum, and the structures in which the tooth is imbedded, developing pus, and progressing to the decay of the tooth processes, and final loosening and loss of the teeth. The foregoing definition is given by the authors, who assert that "it is calculated that ninety out of every hundred people in the world have pyorrhoea—or conditions which, if untreated, might lead to pyorrhoea — which makes this disease one of the most insidious of all human ailments. It is found even among savages, notwithstanding the generally held opinion to the contrary.

Pyorrhoea can be prevented. It can be cured, the authors say, by treatment which they describe.

A chapter is devoted to sone therapy. This tells how to relieve toothache by means of pressure around the joints of the fingers corresponding to the aching teeth. There are chapters on mouth washes and toothbrushes, while one recommends chewing gum as a beneficial habit. How the dental dispensary has benefited industry is also described, while free dental clinics are urged as the country's greatest need.

We are told that 80,000,000 artificial teeth are made in this country every year.

An article by a dental patient, who tells "how I found health in a dentist's chair," concludes the book.



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Holding the Mirror Up in Washington

Pictures by CESARE


President Harding.

THE MIRRORS OF WASHINGTON. Anonymous. With Fourteen Cartoons by Césare and Fourteen Portraits. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

IN addition to the sincere flattery shown in the choice of the title of this book, its obvious imitation of "The Mirrors of Downing Street" goes also to theme and treatment. It singles out fourteen American public men and over most of them pours acrid criticism. Of this volume, too, the authorship is concealed. That it is plural there is some internal evidence, on simple inspection. The style varies suspiciously in different chapters. The work, or the inspiration for it, plainly came from one or more Washington correspondents. That youth had something to do with the production may be inferred from several slips—such as letting the statement go that the Civil War Governor of Indiana, Oliver P. Morton, was a Democrat, and also the implication that both Mr. Root and Mr. Taft were members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet at the end of 1908. If minor errors like these are part of the very heaven of being young, so is the rather ostentatious cleverness of the writing. It creaks at times under the strain of heavy-footed epigrams. And the reader is constantly having an elbow dug into his ribs to remind him of the exceeding smartness of the author.

The method employed is the same in the case of nearly every one of these satiric portraits. First, a neat little formula is found, or invented, for each man. All his varied qualities are summed up in a single phrase, drawn from the pigeonhole. The result is, naturally, in many cases, a miracle of fantastic inadequacy. But comprehensive justice was, of course, the last thing aimed at in these pages. They were meant to be piquant and provocative, and they are; though they will provoke many feelings which the writer could scarcely have intended rousing. His stories, more or less authentic, and his characterizations which irresistibly recall the "legends" affixed to moving pictures, are set off with here and there a French tag, and with quotations, as a sort of guarantee of learning, from Macaulay and Junius. Citation of the latter is an unconscious betrayal of animus. Behold the modern excoriation of the modern Duke of Grafton!

Striking at big game from the very beginning, the book opens by holding up its mirror to President Harding. But it is a distorting and cracked glass. This chapter must have been written very soon after March 4, for many of its positions have been destroyed by subsequent events. One of the keys used by the author to unlock Mr. Harding's heart is the assumption that he is a man utterly without initiative, and does nothing except as directed by the managers of his party. This is applied, most ludicrously, even to the President's urging of the Colombian Treaty, which was well known to be gall and wormwood to most of the Republican leaders. And in a dozen other ways Mr. Harding has belied the characterisation of him in these pages as a man without force or courage.

The entire picture given of the President is patronising and almost contemptuous. He is described as a man vain of his good looks and smitten with his literary style. The whole account of him would make him out a third-rate intellect and an amiable but flabby character. Refutation in detail would be easy; but it is enough to point out the amazing levity and recklessness of a writer who would rush into print with judgments that were in the way of being proved preposterous and false even before they were published.

Having written down a President, to decry an ex-President was easy. The chapter on Mr. Wilson makes no apology for attacking a broken and beaten man. Everything must yield to the author's desire to advance and expound his "explanations." It lies in a "certain inferiority" on the part of the ex-President. This is his shrinking from rough contacts with his fellowmen, and his unwillingness to make a fight for his convictions. The fault developed early. Mr. Wilson studied law, but when he found that to practice that profession would require him to meet juries face to face and struggle openly with rivals, his instinct of a recluse triumphed and he abandoned the bar for teaching. The fact that this theory is left grotesque by countless incidents of Mr. Wilson's public career does not trouble the writer of the "Mirrors." He will stick to his supposition though the heavens fall. It might have occurred to him to look at the numbers of the dead and dying along the ex-President's trail before asserting that Mr. Wilson always ran away from a contest. That, however, would have been fatal to this "study" of Mr. Wilson; and it would have been out of the question for the author to let an ugly fact crush his beautiful hypothesis beyond recovery in print.

From one man to another the book passes lightly on, and always with a single method. This is to seek out the master weakness and make it account for everything. The blithe author goes up to Mr. Hughes, Mr. Root, Mr. Hoover and the others, strikes his hand upon the spot and says: "Thou allest here and here." The Secretary of State has a powerful intellect, but he is cold and dry. Mr. Hoover is fatally handicapped by having no social small talk and no political sagacity. The trouble with Senator Lodge is that he is all selfish ice, from circumference to centre. So it goes. The men who get off easiest are Colonel Harvey, Mr. Baruch, Colonel House and Senator Penrose. This is not to say that in the direction of each of them are not thrown little squirts of vitriol.

Few competent judges will agree that the critical analyses of character given in this volume are either fair or sound. They are too slapdash, too biased. But the work is readable, and the interest in it, which will no doubt be considerable, will in general be found mainly in its gossip, its insinuations, its limited tales and its telling stories out of school. Some of these are old, several are new, but no affidavits are attached. A sample or two may be quoted:

A story tells just how Senator


Borah. Lodge. Penrose. Johnson.


Ex-President Wilson.

Kellogg went to the President to oppose the Colombian Treaty. After hearing Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Harding remarked: "Well, Frank, you have something on me. You've evidently read the treaty. I haven't."

A longer extract hinges upon our "getting back into Europe" by the naming of Ambassador Harvey to sit with the Supreme Council. Says the "Mirrors":

When the news of this appointment reached the Capitol, Senator Brandegee of Connecticut hurried down to that structure across the street from the White House whose architectural style so markedly resembles the Ultonic Style of President Harding, the State, War and Navy Building, official residence of Mr. Hughes.

Harvey being, in a sort, Brandegee's Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, the Senator's object was to tell Mr. Hughes what Harvey should do in the Supreme Council. Mr. Brandegee has the gift of direct and forceful speech. In his earnestness, he dispenses with the elegancies and amenities. The upper ranges of his voice are not consistatory.

In this tone he developed views regarding the country's foreign relations with which Mr. Hughes could not agree. The Secretary of State combated the assertion from Connecticut precisely as he combats counsel of the other side when a $500,000 fee is at stake. The discussion was energetic and divergent.

Mr. Brandegee hurried back to the Capitol and summoned other Senators to his office, all there who were especially concerned about the [illegible] of Colonel House to Europe extraordinary.

He was excited. His voice was nasal. His language, in that select gathering, did not have to be parliamentary. He told the Senators that they could expect no favorable Treaty by the next White House occupant [illegible] "that whispered" — but nothing like direct quotation that "that whispered" Secretary of State would soon get us into the League of Nations, being able for his purposes to wind President Harding about his little finger.


Knox. Hoover. House. Hughes. Root. Baruch. Harvey. Lansing.

John Keats, "Regular Fellow"

A Review by
RICHARD LE GALLIENNE

THE JOHN KEATS MEMORIAL VOLUME. Issued by the Keats House Committee, Hampstead. John Lane Company. $5a Net.

POEMS OF KEATS, AN ANTHOLOGY. In Commemoration of the Poet's Death, Feb. 23, 1821. (By T. Cobden-Sanderson.) Moffat, Yard & Co.

POSTERITY, to whom the unappreciated poet proverbially appeals, has seldom behaved so handsomely as in the case of John Keats. Both as man and poet, Keats was, as it seems to us now, quite fatuously misunderstood and underrated by his contemporaries, and the evolution of a true estimate of him in both capacities is one of the most gladdening things in the history of criticism. Keats belongs to that company of the romantic dead whose personalities were so vital or so engaging that they affect us as though still alive. New hopeless lovers for Mary Stuart are born with each new generation, new adoring friends for Charles Lamb. And the more we know of Keats, particularly as we study his manly, common-sense, and deep-thoughted letters, the closer we draw him to our hearts and envy the three or four friends, such as Leigh Hunt and Reynolds, who knew him for what he really was, not "pinnacled dim in the intense inane," not the "mawkish," sensual, rather sticky sniveler and purveyor of erotic and disgusted sensations and poetic languor, "burning joy's grape upon his palate fine" but the serious young high priest of a beauty which was also mystically truth, the austere self-critic of his own muse, as well as the high-spirited English lad who could on occasion handle his fists with skill, as a certain immortalised "butcher boy" discovered, the gay human companion and the true and loyal friend.

So far from being the specialised, one-sided, pickly "esthete" of his party legend, so effeminate as to be "snuffed out by an article," the real Keats, as we have at length come to know him, was, without question, one of the most all-round and lovable of human beings. He was, in the slang of our time, very much of "a regular fellow," as well as one of the greatest of English poets; and, as we realise what a splendid comrade he must have been, we have a quite brotherly feeling toward him, and have something like a personal happiness and pride in his so victoriously coming into his own. Then he was so refreshingly modest about his own achievement. "In his own eyes," writes Professor de Sélincourt, "the achievement that we celebrate today was merely the fruit of an early state in his education, the uncertain prelude to a loftier strain." "I have left no immortal work behind me," he said, "but if I had had time I should have made myself remembered." "If I had had time" I twenty-five he had only "had time" to leave us the great "Odes," "The Eve of St. Agnes," "Lamia," "Isabella," "Hyperion," two immortal sonnets, not to speak of "Endymion," which he found so "mawkish" as to be in two minds whether to publish it at all. Such a proud humility before his chosen art was the surest measure and surety of his ambition but of the potential scope of his genius. One cannot but contrast certain complacent personalities of our own times, and smile. How differently

[illegible]
Across the sea,
Affront us and,
And seem to shake the spheres.

One is the more glad that at the very end, with Severn at his bedside, he should have had a calm, intuitive glimpse of his future fame, a juster realisation of what he was leaving behind; "I think I shall be among the English poets at my death." With what a ringing emphasis, seventy years after, another great English poet was to take up that phrase, and stamp it with the authority of a criticism such as Keats found nowhere in his own time. "He is—he is with Shakespeare." Such praise from Matthew Arnold was praise indeed. No other critic had placed Keats quite so high before. But in the years that have passed since that famous dictum no one has arisen to dispute it. It was no mere enthusiasm. Matthew Arnold was not given that way. More and more it seems that it has gone unchallenged because it is true. Where else, in what other company, is Keats to be put? "He is—he is with Shakespeare." Yet the friendliest of his contemporaries would have rubbed their eyes at such a statement. Byron, who blunderingly, if good-naturedly, took up the cudgels on his behalf, thus incidentally perpetrating the "Who killed John Keats?" legend, even he would have laughed the idea to scorn. That he should be "with" Byron would have seemed absurd enough—not to speak of his being still more loftily placed on the sacred hill. Even Shelley again, who was to be most musical of his mourners, for all his splendid threnody, had but a limited conception of the greatness of the Adonais he mourned. On this matter Mr. Clutton-Brock, in his essay on "Keats and Shelley—a Contrast," has these very interesting comments:

> It is commonly supposed [he writes] that, because Shelley wrote "Adonais," he must have admired Keats's poetry greatly; but "Hyperion" was the only poem by Keats which he praised highly, and this seems to prove that he did not perceive his real excellence. For "Hyperion" is only the finest student's work in the world; Keats himself knew that, and could not finish it. * * * Shelley, no doubt, admired "Hyperion," because it was Miltonic and epic—in fact, everything that Keats did not wish to become. * * * As for Shelley, there was more dogma, even formula, than understanding in his attitude to Keats. Keats was a young poet, a friend of radicals, if not one himself, and so to be encouraged; in "Adonais" he is any poet who has died young and stupidly reviled. It is not Keats who makes the poem, but the situation, and it is wonderful, not through any quickening from Keats's genius, but through Shelley's peculiar power of poetising an abstract situation.

One cannot but smile to realise that Keats was even more blind to the excellence of Shelley's own poetry.

As for Keats [says Mr. Clutton-Brock], he does not appear to have been interested in Shelley's poetry at all. He wrote to him about "Prometheus Unbound," advising him to curb his magnanimity, be more of an artist, and load every rift with ore—in fact, to write as he himself was writing. * * * It is curious that the fanatic to Shelley hid the poet from him, as from Hazlitt, and we may guess that he would be astonished now to know that Shelley, like himself, is held to be one of the great poets.

These quotations are made from a "memorial volume" which constitutes one of the most valuable, as well as attractive, tributes ever paid to a great poet. It is issued under the auspices of "The Keats House Committee, Hampstead," a committee formed to purchase the house at Hampstead, in the garden of which Keats, one Spring morning in 1819, seated under a plum tree, wrote the "Ode to a Nightingale." According to E. V. Lucas, one of the contributors, "the house and grounds equally can be little changed since Keats's time; more mature, that is all; or here and there gone to decay. The plum tree beneath which he listened and wrote still exists (it is to the right of the entrance path, between an apple and a pear), but it has been pollarded so drastically that I doubt if it will blossom again. But as a monument it should persist." In a delightful paper entitled "A Morning's Work in a Hampstead Garden," Sir Sidney Colvin retells, with some new detail, the story of that famous poem, and to the accompaniment of an excellent facsimile of the MS., as Keats handed it to his friend and host, Charles Brown, he makes a careful analysis of the verbal changes made by the poet as he worked. It is a most suggestive commentary, and Sir Sidney may be reassured that he has certainly not "rubbed the least particle off the bloom of one of the most beautiful and justly loved of English poems."



John Keats. After the Sketch by Severn, 1818.

The volume is most various and comprehensive in its contents, which include critical and illustrative essays by well-known pens, poetical tributes by quite a "galaxy" of living poets, English, American, French, Italian, Russian, Swedish, Czech, Serbian, and, not least interesting, a section devoted to "Eastern Contributions," poems of tribute, and translations in Bengali, Sanskrit, Maithili, Gujarati, Persian, Arabic, and Hindi, reproduced in the various picturesque scripts of those Oriental tongues. Here is the beautiful tribute of Professor Dhan Gopal Mukerji of Allahabad:

> We bring you the listening East:
> The jungle untrodden of Pan,
> The fierce-serene Himalayas,
> And Gods that dream away Worlds.
> We bring you the blessings of Shiva,
> Who drank the venom of Death,
> And like the piping of Krishna
> Has made Life a deathless Love:
> As the philomel hushes the night,
> Where the jungle stillnesses sleep,
> We bring you our anguish for speech,
> We bring you our Silence—the East.

Of the English poetical tributes, those of Thomas Hardy, John Drinkwater, and Mr. Sturge-Moore strike one most; of the American, those of Mrs. Lizette Woodworth Reese, and this charming note, "A Roman Twilight," by Clinton Scollard:

> The purple tints of twilight over Rome;
> Against the sunset great Saint Peter's dome,
> And through the gateways peasants wending home.
>
> Shadows that gather round the Aventine;
> And just above the dim horizon line
> The star of Hesper, like a light divine.
>
> A perfume faint as of forgotten sweets,
> As though these came, far-borne through lonely streets,
> The breath of violets from the grave of Keats!

All these various tributes from the four winds of the world are remarkable evidence of the universality of Keats's genius, and they have the more romantic interest being offered to a poet for whom, least of all among his contemporaries, such an offering could have been foreseen. But, more important than this romantic significance of the volume, as I have already implied, is its value as presenting an authoritative body of Keats criticisms by several of the most acute and delicate critics of the day. The papers I especially refer to are "The Warton Lecture on John Keats," by Ernest de Sélincourt; "The Second Version of Hyperion," by Lascelles Abercrombie; "The Poet of Stillness," by John Bailey; "Keats and 'Philosophy,'" by A. C. Bradley; "Keats and Shelley—A Contrast," by A. Clutton-Brock; "John Keats," by Arthur Lynch; "A Note on the Composition of 'Endymion,'" by J. W. Mackail; "A Note on John Keats," by Arthur Symons; "Keats and Haydon," by Hugh Walpole, and "Keats," by Bernard Shaw. Not merely is each of these essays available in itself, but the significant thing about them all is the remarkable unanimity with which these several critics, writing, necessarily, without knowledge of what their confrères were saying, are at one in recognising the intellectual as well as the esthetic quality of Keats's genius. His esthetic quality they take for granted, as the undisputed poet of "beauty," par excellence, but that which chiefly interests them all is the significance Keats attached to beauty, the "truth" side of beauty which he emphasised in his memorable gnomic phrase: "Beauty is truth, truth beauty." Keats, as Arthur Lynch reminds us, regarded himself as "a philosopher first, a poet afterwards," and it is to the serious, hard thinking, behind the loveliness of his work, the mind that had reflected on human life, "the burden of the mystery," with a quite Wordsworthian intensity, that, one after another, these various critics are chiefly concerned to draw attention. Ernest de Sélincourt admirably sums up for all his fellow-contributors when he says:

> Keats is a great poet, first of all, because he had the supreme sensitiveness of a poet's imagination, and caught up the beauty about him as a lake takes color and shadow from the sky, partly because he was a born artist and studied with constant devotion the technique of his art, but also because he had a mind and spirit bent on applying to his art the searching test of hard thought and vital experience. We only read Keats aright when we learn from his own lips that he wrote, not for art's sake only, but for the sake of truth and for the sake of life. He did not throw up the study of medicine in order to become a minor poet.

In commenting on that stone of frequent stumbling, Keats's phrase, "O for a life of sensations rather than thoughts," Lascelles Abercrombie thus admirably illuminates Keats's real meaning, which, he says, rather was, "O for a life of intuitions rather than of concepts!" "Now," he adds, "that is precisely the life of an artist; and that is what the *whole* nature of Keats eventually aspired to become. * * * For sooner or later his intuitive faculty was bound to accept his intellectual experiences. * * * We all know the early Keats, the creature of the impassioned senses and the enchanted fantasy; the Keats of the poems. But this is not the Keats of the Letters, or only a piece of him. A personality of remarkable intellectual force, of shrewd, humorous sense, of unerring criticism, of deep sympathies; that is the Keats the letters give us—that is *the man*. But the artist, at first, was not coextensive with the man." What that artist might have developed into, if he had but "had time," Lascelles Abercrombie thus indicates:

> A poet inspired by all the riches of a nature richer than any other then known among men. The poet that was fiercely striving into being was not to be the Keats of "Lamia" and "St. Agnes' Eve," and the "Odes" over again; but a poet after the order of Alighieri, a poet possessed by the vision of destiny. However, Fanny Brawne and the tubercle bacillus between them arranged the affair otherwise.

Thus the young "Cockey" poet whom The Edinburgh Review advised to go back to his "gallipots," has come not only to be "with Shakespeare," but with Dante! Surely a most notable revenge of the old whirligig! But more than that even. He is "with" Bernard Shaw! I confess to having experienced something like a shudder at seeing Mr. Shaw's name in the list of contents. What could that "Orson of the Muse" be doing in that "galère"? Mr. Shaw himself confesses surprise at the incongruity of his situation, evidently, for him—if one can imagine it—he feels a little awkward. "Being at this moment asked to write about Keats, a thing I should never have dreamed of doing on my own initiative," he says, "I find myself with nothing to say except that you cannot write about Keats." But then, with characteristic perversity, Mr. Shaw proceeds to write uncommonly well "about Keats." And, curiously enough, we find him in line with the other critics in taking Keats seriously from the intellectual point of view—as something of a "prophet-poet," no less. "It often happens that a prophet-poet begins as a literary poet, the prophet instinctively training himself by literary exercises for his future work"—just exactly what Mr. Abercrombie has been saying, in other words. It remained, however, for Mr. Shaw to affiliate Keats and Karl Marx; but admire how he does it: "Keats achieved the very curious feat of writing one poem of which it may be said that if Karl Marx can be imagined as writing a poem instead of a treatise on Capital, he would have written 'Isabella.' The immense indictment of the profiteers and exploiters with which Marx has shaken capitalistic civilization to its foundations, even to its overthrow in Russia, is epitomized in "—

Books and Authors

IN a spirited letter, recently received, John Spargo differentiates between Bolshevism and Menshevism as follows:

> It is not true that the difference between Bolshevism and Menshevism is that Bolshevism confiscates all private property today, while the Mensheviks will confiscate it tomorrow. In the first place, the principal leaders of the Mensheviki have again and again repudiated the program of confiscation. They have consistently and uncompromisingly stood upon the broad ground of constitutional polity. As against the theory of government by aggressive minority and the confiscation of private property by that minority, the Mensheviki have stood for a representative democratic government based upon equal suffrage and for dealing with the questions of property and industrial organization through the instrumentalities of the legal process common to such Governments. They are no more committed to confiscation, therefore, than is every upholder of the American Government. Certainly, if the Congress of the United States by legal methods and processes confiscates private property, that fact will have to be accepted as final. When national prohibition was enacted, for example, the value of millions of invested capital was wiped out. That was confiscation of private property. In that sense, and in that sense only, are the Mensheviki committed to confiscation.

John Burroughs's posthumous book, "Under the Maples," will be published in mid-Autumn by the Houghton Mifflin Company. An interesting feature of the book will be a description of a holiday spent with Colonel Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill.

Rose Wilder Lane, author of "Diverging Roads," "The Making of Herbert C. Hoover," &c., is in Vienna, at the Red Cross headquarters, working for the relief of Vienna's poor, many of whom, she says, are of the professional classes, delicate, highly educated and totally unused to receiving charity.

General Count Luigi Cadorna's villa in Florence was forcibly broken into and several papers bearing on the war were taken. It is believed that the stolen documents were some that General Cadorna planned to use in the war histories he is writing and that the theft was committed by political enemies whose responsibility for the Caporetto disaster would have been revealed when these papers appeared in Cadorna's forthcoming books.

A book of verse written by women—from Anne Askewe to Sylvia Lynd, the 16th century to the present day—has been compiled by J. C. Squire, editor of the London Mercury. He has written a prefatory essay to the volume and the Oxford University Press will publish it shortly.

Hall Caine's forthcoming novel, "The Master of Man," will be published the latter part of August. According to the publishers, the theme of the book is the "conflict between public duty or religious principle and private interest."

Rex Beach's new book, "Oh, Shoot! Confessions of an Agitated Sportsman," tells of the humorous adventures of the author and Fred Stone. It has been published by Harpers.

In "Highly Colored," which Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish this Fall, the negro characters which appeared in Roy Cohen's earlier books, "Polished Ebony" and "Come Seven," reappear.

On Aug. 7 Plattsburg will open the first army instruction camp for citizens since 1916. The response to join the Plattsburg movement was so enthusiastic that enrollment had to be discontinued three weeks ago. Ralph Barton Perry has written the complete history of "The Plattsburg Movement," from its inception in some students' camps in 1913 down to the present, with especial attention to its service in the war. Mr. Perry, who is a professor of philosophy at Harvard University, is well qualified to be the historian of this scheme of military instruction for citizens, for, as Secretary of the War Department Committee on Education and Special Training, he was in constant and close touch with its war development. In the writing of his book Mr. Perry has had access to all official records and reports and has had the co-operation of various people who were connected with one or another phase of the development of officers, students and artillery training camps.

The third volume of Montrose J. Moses's "Representative Plays by American Dramatists" has just been published, covering the sixty years between 1850 and 1911. Mr. Moses has edited the plays given in the volume and written a general introduction explaining his selection of dramas for this modern period, besides a long introduction to each play that is biographical, critical and historical. He furnishes also a bibliography of general works dealing with the American theatre and a bibliography for each play which includes books and articles concerning both play and author.

William Collins & Co., London, have issued the following statement concerning the long delay in the publication of Walter de la Mare's novel, "The Memoirs of a Midget":

> A great deal of care has been taken over the production of what is certain to prove one of the outstanding publications of the year, and just when its publication was being most energetically prepared the industrial situation became such as seriously to jeopardise the chances of its appearance this Spring. However, the book will be brought out at once.
>
> In America the publication date has been delayed by strikes.

A. Edward Newton, author of "The Amenities of Book Collecting," just before sailing for Europe, inscribed 265 pages to be bound with the limited edition of his new book, "A Magnificent Farce and Other Diversions of a Book Collector," which the Atlantic Monthly Press will issue early in the Autumn.

"Invisible Tides," Beatrice Kean Seymour's first novel, although published less than a month ago, is already a best seller. It has been especially popular in England, where the author is known as the wife of the poet, William Kean Seymour.

One of the important Macmillan publications this month is "Industrial Government," written by John R. Commons and other members of the Economics Department of the University of Wisconsin. Their investigation of industrial management in this country was financed by some Wisconsin manufacturers who wanted a report on the best in modern industrial practice.

An English noblewoman had the following codicil written into her will:

> My cat's-eye pendant surrounded with diamonds and platinum chain to Miss Ethel M. Dell, authoress, in appreciation of the pleasure I had derived from reading her books, especially "The Knave of Diamonds."

Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish this Fall a new story by Alice Duer Miller entitled "Manslaughter."

Frances R. Sterrett, author of "Up the Road with Sally," "Nancy Goes to Town," &c., has written a new novel called "These Young Rebels." The theme is the perennial one of the friction between the older and younger generations.

Stuart Henry's "French Essays and Profiles" after several delays has just been published by E. P. Dutton & Co. The first part of the book contains a number of essays, some of which have had magazine publication. The French poet, Leconte de Lisle, is treated in one chapter and in another, a beautiful woman, "The Daughter of the French Romantics," whose salon in the nineteenth century equaled in interest and influence some of the famous salons of previous centuries. Other chapter headings indicate the variety of contents: "The Sociological Rôle of the Forest," "The Great Era of the French Ballet," "Hedda Gabler and the Parisians," "The Gray and Gay Race," "The Production of Noted Persons in France." Sketches of eminent French men and women of the nineteenth century, most of them based on personal acquaintance, comprise the second part of the book. Among them are François Coppee, Coquelin the Elder, Dumas, Gyp, Frederic Mistral, Pierre Loti, Judith Gautier and Jules Claretie.

The death of Harry Hawker, the first aviator to attempt a transatlantic flight, recalls Francis Hackett's poem, "The Aviator," written when Hawker was believed to be lost, during those six days spent on the Danish steamer before the world knew of his safety:

> Good-by, sweet pride of man that flew,
> Sweet pain of man that bled,
> I was the lark that spilled his heart,
> The golden arrow sped.
>
> So endlessly the gray-lipped sea,
> Kept me within his eye,
> And lean he licked his hollow flanks
> And followed up the sky.

The poem is reprinted in Mr. Hackett's new volume of essays, "The Invisible Censor," published by B. W. Huebsch.

Louis Rhead has for some time been engaged on a new angling book that will advocate radical changes in the tackle used, in the various modes of fly casting, in the use of flies and lures more true to nature. Mr. Rhead's two previous books dealt entirely with the food of game fishes.

Professor Emory Holloway in his search for the unpublished and uncollected works of Walt Whitman, which he has compiled into a two-volume work that Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish this Fall, has unearthed the following vitriolic editorial written by the Bard of Camden for The Hempstead Inquirer:

> Our young men entertain an idea that there is something very manly in having a segar stuck in the corner of their lips or a round ball of sickening weed that a dog would not touch, rolling in their mouths. Boys, like monkeys, are generally ambitious of apeing their superiors, and many a young fellow has voluntarily undergone hours of misery in learning how to smoke or chew, in order that he might perfectly acquire this noble accomplishment and assume the attributes of manhood. There is something very majestic, truly, seeing a human being with a long roll of black leaves held between his teeth and projecting eight or ten inches before him. It has been said by some satirical individual that a fishing rod is a thing with a hook at one extremity and a fool at the other; it may with much more truth be affirmed that a segar generally has a smoky fire at one end and a conceited spark at the other.

Mary Louis Molesworth, English novelist and author of books for children, died this month in London. Mrs. Molesworth was for many years, in popular estimation, the leading writer of books for the young. Among her early novels was "He Was Young and She Was Old," which was published under the name of Ennis Graham. Her later novels included "Hathercourt Rectory," "The Red Grange" and "Neighbors." Among the children's books were "Carrots," "Her Baby," "Cuckoo Clock," "A Charge Fulfilled" and "Little Old Portrait."

Arthur Guiterman, whose latest collection of poems, "A Ballad Maker's Pack," will be published early in August by Harper's, writes from England:

> Just now I'm loafing and tramping among the cliffs and on the moors of North Devon, living on strawberries, clotted cream and incomparable scenery; and I am dreading getting back to cities and the regular routes of travel so highly esteemed by normal, civilised people. I'm beginning to do a little work again, a few lyrics, and I'm hoping that I will be able to do more. Work is a most pernicious habit; if once you've contracted it you're never thoroughly happy without some of the drug as a sedative to your conscience.

MID-SUMMER FICTION

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Current Magazines

MARY AUSTIN contributes an article on "American Women and the Intellectual Life" to the August Bookman, which is well worth absorbing. Miss Austin declares, "That conventions of women collegians are no longer composed exclusively of women whose shirtwaists stick out as much in the back as the front, must be charged to that development of democracy which makes your means of justifying your existence in society identical with your method of maintaining yourself in it." Miss Austin ends her discussion with a prophetic note, which sums up her argument. She writes:

As life and learning, following the trend of modern science, have more and more to do with one another, there will doubtless be increasing authentication of our women culture which must make itself felt in the institutional world. But before the perfect adjustment can take place there will probably occur a period of sharp antagonism, such as preceded the granting of woman suffrage. Probably if is inevitable that social growth should take place by successions of such crises. I see nothing to regret in such a possibility in America. There nas never been a genuine woman culture, based upon generic differences in the woman approach, and the experiment might well be worth undergoing. It might, indeed, have distinct service to perform in the abolition of the Fook-Bah tradition of learning among men, and the rise among women of new and necessary appreciations of intellectual form.

Several other features of unusual interest may be discovered in this issue of the Bookman by those who search. Gelett Burgess, with absolutely no self-consciousness or mock modesty, contributes an article about himself. Several extracts from Stephen Vincent Benet's unpublished novel, "The Beginning of Wisdom," present that young poet as a decided success in prose. Young Mr. Benet is to have the unique honor of two magazines running extracts from this one novel simultaneously. As to whether or not this is good art is a matter for the editors of those periodicals to judge for themselves. At least, each magazine will help its competitor along.

Pierre Loving's sketch of Eugene O'Neill is entertaining, albeit it brings nothing new to the surface regarding the author of "The Emperor Jones," and Zona Gale offers a long effort in uneven verse entitled "News Notes of Portage, Wisconsin. 1: Violin."

Margaret Deland continues to find inspiration in Old Chester. The August issue of Harper's Magazine includes the opening instalment of a novelette by this author entitled "When Old Chester Wondered." Blessed are those authors who have created a type or a place sufficiently popular, so that they may return to it time and again. E. V. Lucas contributes an amusing essay "On Being a Foreigner." In Edmund Gosse's last volume, "Books on the Table," it will be remembered that that sterling English critic held Mr. Lucas up as the finest modern English essayist. The late John Burroughs is represented by some paragraphs on nature subjects, and a number of excellent short stories by Maxwell Struthers Burt, Alexander Porterfield, Mary Heaton Vorse and Laura Spencer Porter make this issue, as it should be, a genuine midsummer number.

The August issue of McClure's Magazine includes the first instalment of a new serial by Mary Roberts Rinehart. It is called "The Breaking Point," and from this first sample appears to rank well with Mrs. Rinehart's previous efforts. The reader will find romance and mystery well coated with thrills in this tale. Several entertaining short stories, all built on the amusement and thrill order, may be found, among them being "The Campbells Are Coming," by Meredith Nicholson; "The Enchanted Mountain," by Ferdinand Reyher; "The Talker," by Sophie Kerr; "The Silver Screen," by Gouverneur Morris, and "The High Illusion," by Marion Strobel.

Harper's Bazaar for August contains a number of surprisingly fine fashion articles and plates and some unusual features in fiction. Among these last may be pointed out "The Mysterious Destruction of Mr. Lewis Apple," by Arnold Bennett; "Oh, La-La," by Mildred Cram; "The Magic Candlestick," by Margery Williams (Pamela Bianco's mother), and "Toujours, Priscilla," by Gene Markey.

The Theatre Magazine for August appears with some exceptionally fine examples of photography. The two pictures by Nicholas Muray, which are included, show how far that photographer has traveled in developing his profession into an art. The reader will find an excellent account of William Archer's "The Green Goddess" in this issue, some of the dialogue being given.

The Reviewer for July 15, that little magazine published at Richmond, Va., as a rallying point for Southern writers, appears with an article by Edward Hale Dierstadt as its chef-d'oeuore. Margaret Prescott Montague writes in a light manner of "The Ban on Death" and Mary Dixon Thayer discusses "The Great Author." The usual number of book reviews make up a large part of the magazine.

Frederick O'Brien, who has made the South Seas peculiarly his own in travel-writing mainly because of his engrossing manner of depicting the life there, is to be heard from again in the August issue of Asia. This time it is "The Dangerous Islands" which he writes about, and the article exhibits his usual skill in character drawing and sustained writing.

In the August number of the American Magazine young Cornelius Vanderbilt tells why he went to work. The reasons are as old as rich young men going to work. The emphatic insistence by this magazine on the virtues of material success, implicit in its endless articles on men who have achieved commercial and business and professional importance through what Horatio Alger might term "elbow grease," mark it as what is popularly known as the typical American magazine. It is the sort of effort by which foreigners judge us, and as such it is misleading. America is not as engrossed in business as this magazine would lead one to believe. Surely the arts have their place. Leaving aside the short stories, some of the titles in the table of contents are: "The Story of a Great Engineer," "'Look Ahead, Then Back Your Judgment to the Limit!'" "He Didn't Want to Be Poor All His Life," "Getting 'The Extra Percentage of Power' Out of People," "Training Men to Hear and See Straight" and "You Will Be Amazed at the Wonders of Cold Storage."

Current History

THE Anglo-Japanese Alliance, if renewed in its present form, will compel Great Britain to fight the United States in case of a war between us and Japan. Such is the alarming thesis of an article in the August Current History Magazine by George L. Koehn, a professor in an Oregon college, who cites the text of the alliance itself as proof. The Chinese Minister at Washington writes on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and it contains the text of recent diplomatic utterances bearing on China's destiny.

Both the mistakes and the merits of the American occupation of Santo Domingo are discussed with incisive frankness by Horace G. Knowles, former Dominican Minister, and by H. S. Krippene, a Dominican business man. These two articles are accompanied by documents on the proposed withdrawal of the Marines.

"Why the Greeks Are Fighting Turkey" is the story of intolerable cruelties inflicted on the Greeks in Asia Minor, told by A. T. Polyzoides, a Greek-American journalist. The Turkish side is presented by Clair Price in a noteworthy article—"Mustapha Kemal and the Greek War"—while the latest developments in that war are also summarized. "The Upbuilding of Czechoslovakia," by J. H. Wallis, contains interviews with that republic's foremost leaders, including President Masaryk. On the other hand, an article by Dr. Anthony Pessenlehner, a Hungarian-American, bitterly assails Czechoslovakia's right to separate Statehood. "The Jewish Problem in Poland," by James Jay Kann, tells with surprising frankness why the Jews are hated by the Poles, and sheds a flood of light on the anti-semitism in Poland.

J. Ellis Barker, the English publicist, presents startling facts and figures to show "How Trade Unions Are Ruining British Industry." The union policy of restricting output, he says, has gone to such lengths that five British miners now do only as much work as one American miner. "The Rapid Increase of Divorce," by Gustavus Myers, is an informing and rather disquieting fact-story of American life. In "The War Won on the Eastern Front" Captain Gordon-Smith cites evidence to show that the Central Powers were finally beaten, not in France, but in Turkey and the Balkans. Frank Parker Stockbridge, apropos a recent scientific expedition, recalls the whole amazing story of "The Quest of the Missing Link," from the days of Darwin to the latest conclusions of evolutionary science.

Besides these special features the August Current History Magazine relates the main events of the preceding month in half a hundred different countries, with numerous illustrations and many pages of the world's best cartoons.

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and then Mr. Shaw goes on to quote the three verses in which Keats tells how Isabella's two brothers amassed their wealth, through miners, factory-workers, pearl-divers, and so on, an indictment which amply justifies Mr. Shaw's startling claim for it, and ending with the stinging sarcasm:

> Why were they proud? Again we ask aloud,
> Why, In the name of Glory, were they proud?

And Mr. Shaw, too, pays his tribute to the manliness and the "geniality" of Keats. Poets, not being conspicuously genial as a rule, he says, "Keats alone remains for us not only a poet, but a merry soul, a jolly fellow, who could not only carry his splendid burthen of genius, but swing it round, toss it up and catch it again, and whistle a tune as he strode along. But there is no end to talking about poets; and it often prevents people reading them; so enough." From which it will be seen that Mr. Shaw is growing quite human. One contribution of great importance I must not forget, giving, indeed, to the volume the importance of an "editio princeps," is Miss Amy Lowell's contribution of a certain "lost letter" of Keats to his friend Richard Woodhouse, which Miss Lowell discovered in a batch of Keats's letters bought from Mr. Quaritch some years ago. The letter is very long and full of Keats's characteristic fun and humanity." I wish I had space to quote more from it than this phrase: "My poetry will never be fit for anything—it doesn't cover its ground well"; as I wish I might quote from Miss Lowell's vigorous poem "On a Certain Critic," whom she wishes John Keats were alive to damn. But, if one may say so, she scarcely needs any assistance.

A fit companion to this "memorial volume" is the anthology selected and arranged by Mr. Colden Sanderson, after an interesting plan, designed "to illustrate, as does Keats's poetic development and the course of his destiny"; a beautiful book, tastefully and admirably printed, with that touch of luxury in its simplicity appropriate for Keats.

Bringing Goethe Back

A Review by
WILLIAM LYON PHELPS

LIFE OF GOETHE. By P. Hume Brown, with a prefatory note by Viscount Haldane. Illustrated. Two Volumes. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

WE can't get along without Goethe. He was a unique combination of intellectual and emotional forces. In practical wisdom, good temper, and insatiable intellectual curiosity, he was like Benjamin Franklin—what a wonderful book their conversations would have made! But he had also dramatic and lyrical gifts of the highest order. He called himself a child of this world; but he added that one side of his nature pointed toward heaven. He was a living Academy of Arts and Sciences. No man has ever played so large a part in the literature of his native land. I do not know what others think about it, but if I had to choose between the "Complete Works of Goethe," which stand on my shelves before me as I write, and all other books written in German, I would unhesitatingly choose Goethe. He was Germany's greatest poet, dramatist, critic, biographer and novelist; his contributions to natural history and to scientific discovery were remarkable; he was a profound student of the arts, and above all of the art of Life.

I am glad I never tried to get along without Goethe. When I was a boy I saw his name so frequently quoted in books, that I was impelled to read him, though I had to find out the pronunciation of his name. I read Carlyle's translation of "Wilhelm Meister," published by that extraordinary person, John B. Alden, in New York—is his name still remembered in the book business? I was so charmed by this novel that years later, when I heard the opera "Mignon" for the first time, the characters on the stage thrilled me with recognition. I read Taylor's marvelous translation of "Faust"; the "Elective Affinities"; a little later I got hold of John Stuart Blackie's book, "The Wisdom of Goethe"—why is it Scotsmen are always writing about him? and there I found maxims enough to save the world.

When I was an undergraduate, I delivered an original oration, "Goethe As a Religious Teacher," which rather surprised some members of the Faculty, who had not thought of him in that galley. As a matter of fact, however, he is a fruitful religious teacher—though he particularly disliked the ascetic ideal. Like so many other famous men, he drew nearer and nearer to Christianity as he descended into the vale of years; it is curious how often "wise men," after trying other plans of life and thought, finally discover, by a process of elimination, the truth of what children learn from their mothers' lips.

Peter Hume Brown, the author of this biography, died "in the Winter of 1918," whatever that may mean. He was a Doctor of Divinity, and a professional historian, having been Historiographer Royal for Scotland and Professor of Ancient Scottish History and Paleography at the University of Edinburgh. His sound and accurate scholarship is displayed in every chapter of these two portly volumes; he makes no statements that are not founded on scrupulous investigation. One of his best friends is Lord Haldane, whose translation of Schopenhauer I read in 1887, and have been grateful to both author and translator ever since. From 1808 to 1912 Lord Haldane and Dr. Brown went every year to Germany to collect materials for this work. In 1913 the first portion of it was published, called "The Youth of Goethe." The author prepared the rest of the manuscript for the press, with one notable exception, Chapter XXIII—dealing with the Second Part of "Faust." This chapter is written wholly by Lord Haldane, as he has every reason for believing that he is accurately representing his friend's views. Lord Haldane's sister revised all the manuscript, before it was finally sent to the printers. Thus the biography is not only written by Dr. Brown but is at the same time a monument to his memory erected by two of his closest friends.

Lord Haldane says:

> To write this life of Goethe had long been his ambition, and he had put into the execution of his task the closest consideration and the most extended research. Goethe was his favorite teacher as well as his favorite poet; and his ambition was to try to make the greatness of the man clear to the Anglo-Saxon world.

What is the result? The result is an authoritative work, indispensable to every student of Goethe, which must be consulted by all future writers on the theme.

It should be remembered that Dr. Brown was a historian and not a literary critic. The style has more sincerity than luminosity. Someone said that Emerson's biography written by Holmes was the life of a thrush written by a canary. Dr. Brown had every qualification for this task except inspiration. The Germans are the most sentimental people in the world and the Scots the least. It is a triumph for Goethe's mind and character that after being studied by a Scot for twenty years, with cold, keen scrutiny, he looms up greater than ever. Brown evidently loved Goethe, but he loved truth even more; he had the historian's passion for accuracy. In these pages he proceeds circumspectly, avoiding both rhapsody and irony. It is an honest, sound piece of work. I wonder what attracted him to Goethe in the beginning.

Although the biography is lacking in brilliancy, wit, humor and flashes of the light of the imagination, I found it steadily interesting, and read every page with pleasure. The most objective parts are the best, naturally, but there is a certain intellectual elevation that keeps the reader in a glow. One somehow feels that Goethe meant more to Brown than these two thick volumes display. Was the difficulty merely one of expression? Was he afraid to let himself go?

Of course no one has ever caught Goethe's secret. We know more details about his life and career than about any other great writer in history; but the real Goethe is eternally elusive. Baroness von Stein probably knew him best; but he never surrendered completely either to her or to any one else. He always kept back something—a good deal, in fact. In addition to the universality of his interests, Goethe was a Romantic, a Classicist, a German, a Greek, a Pagan, a Christian, who worshipped the art of the Greeks, and who worshipped Shakespeare even more. He loved the best wherever he found it, both in body and in spirit. He sings and sings at the same time.

Still, Dr. Brown succeeds in representing Goethe as a man and not as an Olympian. There are many intimate passages where the daily life and habits and idiosyncrasies are made clear. The chapters on Goethe's youth are particularly valuable; his irrepressible spirits, his vivacity in society, his love of practical jokes, bring him plainly before us. In maturer years he substituted practical wisdom for practical jokes. His long friendship with the Duke and the immense help he rendered to the duchy as a statesman are admirably described; and the famous journey to Italy constitutes one of the best-written portions of the whole work.

It is interesting, too, to see how fair and judicial is his comparison of those two richly flavored books, Boswell's "Life of Johnson" and Eckermann's "Conversations with Goethe." We might almost say that the greatness of the two heroes was in inverse ratio to the adroitness of their biographers. While Boswell's "Life of Johnson" is a consummate work of art, Eckermann's record shows no constructive or imaginative power such as marks a creative artist. While Eckermann makes Goethe discourse, Boswell makes Johnson talk, and talk in such a manner and in such a variety of circumstances that his record is a succession of dramatic scenes. On the other hand, in depth, range and universality of appeal the utterances of Goethe are beyond the reach of Johnson. Johnson, Carlyle wrote, "sees and knows nothing beyond England. Outside his own people, neither his personality nor his talk has interested the world, whereas the thought of Goethe, which has the idiosyncrasy of no people and the impersonal character of unbiassed search for truth, remains of permanent interest to every educated mind." This will go down hard with Johnsonians, but it is true.

(Those who wish to come very close to Goethe without crossing the ocean should visit the wonderful Goethe collection in the Yale University library, brought together and sympathetically exhibited to all comers by Mr. Speck.)

In order to illustrate Goethe's genius as a poet, many lyrics are printed, fairly representing the different periods and experiences of his life. These are well chosen, but it would have been a good idea to make use of the best translations, as Dr. Brown has usually done with the prose extracts. The poems are in each instance given in the original, followed by the English version, and to show how inferior some of these translations are one has only to compare that of the famous song from "Wilhelm Meister" (Page 292) with Carlyle's rendering:

> Who ne'er hath ate his bread with tears;
> Who ne'er through troubled midnight hours
> Upon his bed hath weeping lain,
> He knows you not, ye heavenly powers.
>
> Ye lead us onward into life,
> The wretch leave to his guilty way,
> Then leave him to remorse's sting;
> For on its debt on earth must pay.

Here follows Carlyle:

> Who never ate his bread in sorrow,
> Who never spent the darksome hours
> Weeping and watching for the morrow,
> He knows ye not, ye gloomy powers.
>
> To earth, this weary earth, ye bring us,
> To guilt ye let us heedless go,
> Then leave repentance fierce to wring us;
> A moment's guilt, an age of woe!

I wish that Dr. Brown might have seen James Elroy Flecker's translation of "Knowest Thou the Land," for it has an extraordinary felicity.

Goethe's immense and permanent services not only to German drama, but to the German theatre, are clearly brought out. For many years Goethe did a vast deal of drudgery as Director of the Weimar Theatre, because he believed that by elevating the theatre the whole mind of the nation would be enlarged. The excellence of German theatres in later times and their influence on thought as well as art were certainly largely owing to Goethe's foresight and energy.

Two final summaries of Goethe are given. After an excellent analysis of that most difficult work, the Second Part of "Faust," Lord Haldane remarks: "What is certain is that for a mind less large than his and with less range, complete failure would have been inevitable. But Goethe's mind and range were alike probably beyond anything the world has seen since Aristotle."

And in the final chapter, after reflecting at length on Goethe's aims and his virtues, his art, religion and personality, and after endorsing the Frenchman Scherer's statement that he was "one of the outstanding great among the sons of men," Dr. Brown adds: "For productiveness, combined with originality in so many fields, he can hardly be said to have his parallel."

There is no doubt that our scientific-minded Scotch historian did not stop at the admiration point; he certainly loved the man. Through his carefully guarded sentences, with which episodes and epochs terminate, glimpses of a passionate affection may be seen, in spite of the author's determination not to betray himself. Who knows? Perhaps the very warmth, richness, variety, pulsiveness, and flexibility of Goethe's nature started an irresistible attraction on our Scotch Doctor of Divinity, even as the sunshine of Italy appeals to those living in the gray metropolis of the North.

Goethe was surely something more than a great mind. Despite his preoccupation with self-culture, he was never cold-hearted. During his whole time, those who knew him best loved him most.

Of brilliant critical writing, there is more in Carlyle's two prefaces to "Wilhelm Meister" than in these two volumes; but here are the facts accurately ascertained, historically and judiciously presented. This standard "Life of Goethe" is an illustration of just how firmly one may grasp a great subject, armed only with scholarship, character, intelligence and common sense. It is an illustration of the highest service rendered by hands and feet, without wings.

An Anglo-American Humorist

INDISCRETIONS OF ARCHIE. By P. G. Wodehouse. George H. Doran Company.

ALTHOUGH any attempt to classify P. G. Wodehouse's "Indiscretions of Archie" with typical flight fiction of English nativity will be fraught with disaster, one cannot help but attempt the hopeless task of assigning the author in his proper group. Mr. Wodehouse is English but English with a difference. He has lived so long in the United States (six or seven years) and he has applied himself so thoroughly to the American idea of musical comedy that his humor contains an added bite. He is not as gentle and leisurely as, for instance, Mr. A. A. Milne, who has a successful play now running on Broadway, or E. V. Lucas (to select an older man), whose recent visit to this country will be remembered most pleasurably by those who came in contact with him. In the first place, Mr. Wodehouse is an emphatic comedian. His types are of that light, extremely gossamer material that may hardly be expected to last, but which affords many a spontaneous smile. Mr. Lucas may be expected to last. Besides being the newest authority on Charles Lamb of contemporary letters (his life of that delightful but unfortunate Englishman is one of the abiding monuments of our times) he has written a number of travel books and novels of a distinctly high literary order. Mr. Milne may last; he promises well, but he has yet to do work of sufficiently high order to become memorable. As it is, he has proved himself a delightful essayist on the most inconsequential themes and a writer of decidedly amusing comedies.

Mr. Wodehouse belongs to a more popular order than either of these two. His latest novel, "Indiscretions of Archie," may be described as a comedy on picaresque lines. In other words, it moves forward by episodes which apparently are the result of serialization or the placing together of a number of short tales about this singular personage, Archie Moffam. Archie is one of those young English lilies of the field who neither toil nor spin. Yet beneath Archie's superficial worthlessness and helplessness in a material world are the indications of what the old novelists termed "a sterling character." He is true unto himself and also sufficient unto himself. From the moment that he protests about the Hotel Cosmopolis until that final instant when his ferocious father-in-law, who owns the hotel, is inveigled into friendship and English slang at the same time, Archie is never at a loss for words. Indeed, the book, as a whole, depends upon Archie's particularly racy lingo. He is monstrously English among American exaggerations, which include his business-like and irate parent by law, the typical American press agent, one or two temperamental actresses, rough New York policemen, and what not. Life always moves for Archie, and most of the time it moves with a bang.

In the first place, Archie is penniless. In the second place, he marries Lucille Brewster not knowing that her father is owner of the hotel which he had left so ingloriously—almost jauntily—but a few days before. In the third place, he is always willing to help. And the man who is always willing to help gets into hundreds of trouble, as Archie finds out only too well. He tries to help a press agent out by secreting the pet snake of an actress in the hotel where he dwells. Said snake gets loose, and the result may be imagined. Again he tries to help his brother-in-law out in a love affair, something that no man who reasons consecutively will attempt. Then there are such episodes as calming an irate actress down and sending her back to her rehearsals, the sad failure of attempting to buy a figurine for his father-in-law and which results in his bidding against that worthy person, and the deplorable result of siding an Italian waiter. Archie, however, never loses his sang froid. He ends up in his father-in-law's good graces and as manager of that business-like person's new hotel.

It is not so much the episodes that count in the success of Mr. Wodehouse's book as the characterization. Archie is broad but he rings true. He is intensely amusing and his English slang is delightful. Daniel Brewster must also be given a word of praise. Mr. Brewster is the typical gruff business man of New York, and he becomes an excellent foil for Archie. The book is spun thin and exceedingly light at times, but it is sufficiently well knit to hold the reader. The humor rings so true, and the picture of this nonchalant yet blundering young Englishman is one that only a man who knows English life extremely well could picture.

Mr. Wodehouse is fairly familiar to American readers by this time. His stories appear in several of our magazines and his musical comedies have been successful on Broadway. In other words, he has acclimated himself in the most emphatic fashion. This Englishman is not by any means a new writer, for his first book appeared as long ago as 1902. Since then book after book has followed with surprising consistency. The easy, agreeable vein of Mr. Wodehouse appears to run thin hardly ever. He possesses that facility, so marked a part of the virtues of the English writer of light essays and fiction, of always having something entertaining to say. And if the material in itself is not entertaining, the manner in which it is handled is. There is nothing more difficult than a light and sparkling style. And three manifestations of it are to be discovered in Messrs. Wodehouse, Milne and Lucas.

Mr. Lucas is of deeper, loftier virtue. He is somewhat akin to his beloved Charles Lamb. At times he can write with the utmost distinction in a serious vein, as much of his two-volume life of Charles and Mary Lamb serves to show. His output has been remarkable, and it is interesting to observe the list of his works, which may be found in his recent volume of essays, "Adventures and Enthusiasms." His novels, which he dubs "entertainments," are seven in number; there are nine volumes of essays, seven volumes of travel, four efforts at biography, eight anthologies, eight books for children, four collections of selected writings and two edited works. If we put aside the last two groups it will be observed that he is responsible for forty-three books. And in the Fall he has a new book entitled "Roving East and Roving West," which is to be published by the George Doran Company. In it he will describe his wanderings in India and the United States. "Adventures and Enthusiasms," published by Doran, is a typical Lucas book when that writer is enjoying his lighter moments. He contains bits of everything, biography, observation, literary criticism, travel description and humor. It is the Lambsian spirit, necessarily broader than it was in the days of Charles Lamb. Lucas is light and sprightly, but not so unfeignedly so as P. G. Woodhouse. He is a better proseur than Wodehouse and appears to have a vaster background from which to work. He is in the English tradition, but Mr. Wodehouse, one feels, is rather shifting to the American idea of humor. He is more a creator of broad fun than the gentle humor that is so much a part of E. V. Lucas's work.

Mr. Milne, on the other hand, is a definite humorist as the English understand them. He is, or has been, a member of the staff of Punch. A representation of his best work is to be found in "Not That It Matters," a volume of essays published some time ago by E. P. Dutton & Co. The proper description of the material in this book is persiflage. There are short and witty bits about all sorts of things, his library, goldfish, daffodils, lunch smoking as a fine art and thoughts on thermometers. A volume of A. A. Milne's plays (alas, not containing "Mr. Pim Passes By") is also to be purchased on this side of the ocean. If anything, Mr. Milne is more akin to Mr. Wodehouse than Mr. Lucas is. It is to be suspected that if Mr. Wodehouse had not imbibed so many refreshing draughts of Americanisms during his stay on this side of the Atlantic he would be similar in general characteristics to Mr. Milne. The three men, however, serve to show three well-defined types of English humor.

Mr. Lucas is the fully developed man of letters, one, we are sure, who has a great library and who loves to wander through cities and countries redolent with literary atmosphere. He is a master of the essay form, a litterateur of distinguished ability and probably will take a definite place in the great line of English essayists. Mr. Milne is of slighter timbre but amusing for a' that. His prose is compact with blitheness and wit; his sentences gently rounded; his words keenly chosen to suggest a deft humor of a high order. Mr. Wodehouse is the broad comedian, almost American in his tendencies, clever in construction and characterization.

The "Indiscretions of Archie" is not by any means a book of vast values, but it is a clever and unforced exemplification of clean and unforced fun. Although the situations taken in themselves partake of the quality of low humor, this fact is excellently veiled by the deft manner with which Mr. Wodehouse handles his material. He is as careful as either Mr. Lucas or Mr. Milne to exhibit nothing but good taste. The low comedy of American writers is often subject to lapses from good taste, and it is a deplorable fact that vulgarity often creeps in. Mr. Wodehouse brings something new. He shows that low comedy need not be vulgar. It is not so long ago that dramatic critics were remarking on the cleverness of his musical comedy librettos and declaring that such efforts as he produced marked a new genre in such stage efforts. It may be a far cry from Mr. Wodehouse to Mr. Lucas, but with Mr. Milne as a connecting link it is not so far as one may suppose.

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THE PILGRIM SPIRIT. The Tercentenary Pageant. By George P. Baker. Boston: The Marshall Jones Company, 212 Summer Street.

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SONNETS FROM MARCUS AURELIUS. By James Vila Blake. Chicago: The Thomas F. Hapin Company.

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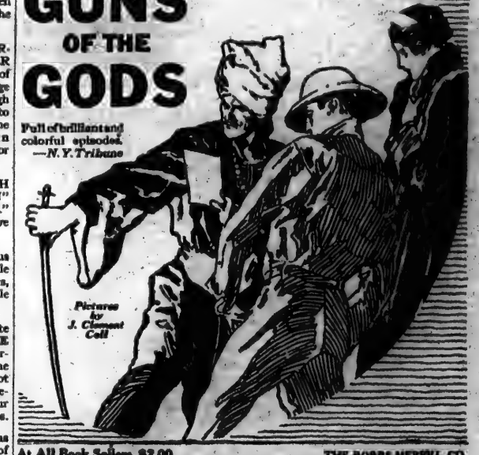
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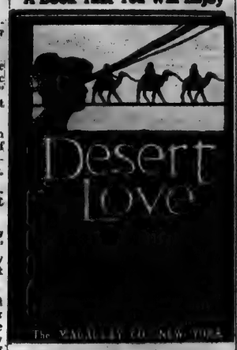
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Latest Works of Fiction

(Continued from Preceding Page)

door, bringing new life and possibilities to the old plantation and love for her heart. While it is primarily a love story, and a very romantic one, the novel has its realistic pictures of life and of people in many and varied surroundings, all of them infused with such vitality—and especially those of the cotton plantation — as to give the reader the feeling of looking at real life. There is a definite plot, whose threads are gathered up from widely scattered sources and woven together, often in unexpected ways. But the greatest charm of the book, and it has a good deal of charm, is that which comes from the personality of the narrator, the girl whose "lantern of love" lights her heart and her footsteps for so many years and leads her finally to happiness. It is a first novel, but it carries much promise for future work.

CLERAMBAULT

CLERAMBAULT: The Story of an Independent Spirit During the War. By Romain Rolland. Translated by Katharine Miller. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

IN a brief foreword addressed " to the Reader " M. Rolland declares that " this book is not a novel," and goes on to further explanation that it is in no sense an autobiography, either." Nevertheless, it uses the form of fiction, and therefore, whatever the underlying purpose may be, its classification is with the fictional forms of literature. The Muse of Fiction wears an ample robe, and within its flowing folds shelters many varieties of offspring. To M. Rolland the purpose of this bit of fiction is so much more important than its form and all that he is trying to say through its medium is so absolutely true that in his eyes it becomes a gospel and to call it a novel a sort of mockery. His denial that it is autobiography must be also somewhat discounted. Undoubtedly it is not autobiographic in form—as it is fictional in form—but it is autobiography in the spiritual sense. For his central figure, Clerambault, evolves and circulates ideas identical with those that Rolland so passionately set forth in his book " Above the Clouds," which won for him during the war so much antagonism because of its pacifist sentiments. That book was published during the early part of the war. This one appears to have been written, still during the war, as a reply to the bitter criticism which poured upon him in France, England and America because of his stand in that crucial time. For it repeats and even more passionately emphasizes all the ideas that he then set forth.

M. Rolland's purpose, or, rather, one part of his purpose, has been to show how men are influenced by the psychology of the crowd and how they will pursue and persecute any one who dares to withstand them and set himself in opposition to the psychological influences which they obey. His Clerambault, at the beginning of the war and of the book, is an author of some renown, a kindly, warm, uncritical, simple nature, very happy in his circle of friends and in the smaller circle of his family, consisting of his wife, son and daughter. These human relations are carried through the book in the manner of fiction, with its developments and involvements. The son goes to the front and its killed and the daughter falls in love with the son of the man who most abominates the teachings of Clerambault and finally shoots and kills him because, in the murderer's conviction, he is an enemy to their country.

At first, after the declaration of war, Clerambault is carried on the swift stream of the emotions and enthusiasm of the French people. Of the fervor with which the youth of France rushed to her defense M. Rolland makes this explanation, going back for its causes to the conditions which had existed for some years before the war:

> These young people sought employment for their strength, which really embarrassed them, but they did not find it in the ideals of the noblest among their elders; the humanitarianism of a Clerambault was too vague, it contented itself with pleasant hopes; without risk or vigor, which the quietude of a generation grown old in the talkative peace of parliaments and academies alone could have permitted. * * * It had not the strength to make a choice between widely differing courses of action. One might be a patriot as well as an internationalist, or build in imagination peace palaces or dreadnoughts, for one longed to know, to embrace, and to love everything. This languid Whitmanism might have its esthetic value, but its practical incoherence offered no guide to young people when they found themselves at the parting of the ways. They welcomed the war, for it put an end to all this indecision, it chose for them, and they made haste to follow it.

The author tells how Clerambault sought, " in everything that he saw, heard or read, for arguments to prop up his will to believe in the holiness of the cause." For many pages he follows his hero through this phase, including the return of the son on furlough, the disillusionment that was evident in his eyes and manner, his death at the front, the sensing by the father of the different spiritual attitude of his daughter toward the war, Clerambault's days and nights of agony until he comes forth a convinced pacifist. Through the rest of the book, about three-fourths of its space, he goes about proclaiming in conversation and speech, in published articles and books, the ideas Rolland has been advancing ever since the beginning of the war. There are long conversations with his friends and his enemies, he gathers a circle about him, they organize a society, he prepares to launch a wide and forceful propaganda, he is nicknamed by the newspapers and the people " The One Against All," he is attacked by crowds in the streets, it becomes dangerous for him to go out, he is summoned to appear before a Magistrate on grave charges. All this is told in connection with analysis of Clerambault's spiritual development, happenings of his personal life, the events of the war. Finally, soon after Good Friday, 1918, he is shot in the street and killed by a man who looks upon him as the worst enemy of France, a man whose son, a soldier at the front, his daughter loves and expects to marry.

But, although M. Rolland presents his thesis in fictional form, by applying it to the events and developments of the war he intends a much wider application for his ideas. He intends all this to show how thoughtless and cruel and unseeing is the mob spirit at all times and in all places and how great is the necessity that the individual who can think for himself should do so fearlessly. " This book," he says, " is not written about the war, although the shadow of the war lies over it. My theme is that the individual soul has been swallowed up and submerged in the soul of the multitude, and, in my opinion, such an event is of far greater importance to the future of the race than the passing supremacy of one nation. * * * Every man worthy of the name should learn to stand alone and do his own thinking, even in conflict with the whole world. * * * He who would be useful to others must first be free himself; for love itself has no value coming from a slave."

HEEL OF ACHILLES

THE HEEL OF ACHILLES. By E. M. Delafield. The Macmillan Company.

WITH all the subtlety and delicate skill we have learned to look for in her work, E. M. Delafield relates the history of Lydia Raymond, who was " a situation snatcher." From the hour when, a little girl, 12 years old, Lydia reflected with " immense satisfaction " that she was an orphan, and consequently " the centre of attention and compassion," until, many years later and after her own daughter's wedding, " the scattered groups of relatives and friends coalesced, surrounding her " she always managed to take whatever limelight there was to be had. Up to the time of her marriage, her experiences are told in detail; after that, the incidents are lightly sketched, merely indicated, in fact, until the culmination of her long struggle with her daughter Jennie, whose individuality and desire for self-expression were as strong even as Lydia's own—and who was the one person Lydia ever really loved. Her marriage and widowhood are passed over quickly; it is with the rise to power of the new generation that the climax comes, a climax hastened by the war.

Yet, supreme egotist that she is, always and from the very first seeking her own advantage, Lydia has been so well drawn, she is so thoroughly natural, that the reader regards her without any feeling of repulsion. Her attitude toward her daughter, her wish to shield Jennie, to keep for herself all the sacrifices and all the rendering of service, is the attitude of many a good and loving woman. She wanted Jennie's gratitude, Jennie's complete submission; she would, if she could, have made of Jennie a spineless weakling. " For herself, the beau rôle, for Jennie, that of foil." But Lydia was quite intelligent enough to understand what the old rector meant when he pointed out to her " the infinitely subtle atonement that might yet be hers." Intelligent enough to understand, but not strong enough to turn her back on the habits of a lifetime and refuse to yield to the final supreme temptation, with all its manifold commitments for the future. The woman of 40-odd was the developed child of 12; the only resolve she failed to carry out was this resolve of an atonement which would have been a contradiction of all her nature and all her methods. For all the others whom she met and knew, sacrifice meant personal suffering; " for Lydia it meant standing aside, being denied the importance of personal suffering and the exploitation of it."

From first to last, the novel is all Lydia. Lydia's experiences as the little girl whose cynical old grandfather taught her that one should " always let the other people talk about themselves "—a rule she accepted and practiced undeviatingly—as the accountant at Mme. Elena's smart establishment, lodger in a Bloomsbury boarding-house, private secretary to Sir Rupert Honoret and, last and most important, as Jennie's mother are invariably in the foreground. It is Lydia, Lydia's plans and ideas and reactions that matter. Very intelligent, passionless, self-possessed, her instinctive self-control increased by her early recoil from her mother's sentimentality and vacillations, hers is a very interesting character, carefully and accurately portrayed, admirably developed. She is at once an individual and an easily recognized type. Her gift for turning such seemingly untoward events as the Margoulies episode to her own credit, the " acute self-interest " which prompted the excellent behavior of the little girl in Regency Terrace, and made her work to win popularity in school, in Miss Nettleship's boarding-house and in the millinery establishment where she worked, as well as in the Devonshire village, is coupled with a certain fastidiousness which saves it from vulgarity. They are not material gifts, but rather " the things of the spirit " that Lydia accepts, and for which she is quite unable to make any return in kind. But of this inability of hers only a very few are ever aware; her gentle, kindly husband discovered it before his death, the little Cockney Rose Graham knew it, and so did the shrewd old Grandpapa, who told her she was " a situation-snatcher." Their verdict never impressed her very profoundly, until at last, at the end of a twenty years' silence, her sister-in-law Joyce had a scene with her in which she called her " a monstrous egotist." This denunciation, brought forth by Lydia's relations with Jennie, came at a moment when those same relations were making Lydia very unhappy. At last she saw herself as she was, acknowledged the truth summed up in Grandpapa's phrase " a situation-snatcher." Only the acknowledgment came too late.

The novel is interesting and well written. There are one of two weak places in it, but for the most part it is very real. The many minor characters are all living people, with the exception of the man Lydia married, who is never much more than a shadow. It has cleverness, insight and variety.

THE DARK GERALDINE

THE DARK GERALDINE. By John Ferguson. With frontispiece. John Lane Company. $2.00.

TWO murders, several attempts at murder, a small image with closed eyes, a secret society, a hidden treasure, a number of would-be possessors of the treasure, and a message written in a language long since forgotten by all save a very few scholars, are among the factors that help to make John Ferguson's new mystery story, " The Dark Geraldine," a very lively yarn. Peter Graham, who had a very great deal to do with the unraveling of the secret, himself tells the tale of the startling adventures which befell him and his friend Allan Macgregor, adventures which won for him the hand of Brigadier General O'Connor's beautiful daughter. It is true that the reader feels less like congratulating than condoling with him over this especial result of his perplexities and exploits, but then the love story part of the book is one of comparatively small importance.

In the little village of Gert, " lying tucked away in a fold of the West Perthshire hills," lived Peter Graham, assistant to Robert Lawson, writer to the Signet, and Gert was the sleepiest of sleepy little places; a dog fight was the most exciting thing that ever happened there. But one evening a certain elderly Colonel Duncan came to see Mr. Lawson at his office, and stayed late. It was while he was there that the mysterious sailor came, who sold him the small metal image. And after Colonel Duncan left the office he was never seen alive. From the way his body was found, his death seemed simply a regrettable accident. But only a little more than a month after his abrupt end Mr. Lawson, too, died suddenly. His death also would have seemed entirely accidental had it not been for one strange circumstance attending it, and that circumstance made his elderly sister, Miss Jean, declare it to be the work of a secret enemy. But Peter attributed it to other causes, and not until he received a strange and peremptory message was he convinced that there were hidden, sinister forces at work behind it all. From that moment his own danger and his own hairbreadth escapes began. In spite of an American such as never existed on land or sea, the tale is cleverly and ingeniously worked out, and holds the reader's interest as all good mystery stories should.

Working With the Human Motor

THE HUMAN MOTOR; or, The Sciences Who Foundations of Labor and Its Industry. By Jules Amar. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $10.

THE author of " The Human Motor," Jules Amar, is Director of the Research Laboratory of Industrial Labor at the Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers, in Paris, and his work was published in France just before the breaking out of the World War. Owing to war conditions it has not until the present been translated and published in English. But this fact does not affect its current value, since the experimental investigation of the matters with which it deals practically stopped during the war period, except with regard to the disabled soldiers. The work is a scientific study and assembling of all the physical and physiological data connected with the efficiency of the human body in industrial work. The author first makes a résumé of the general principles of mechanics, laying much emphasis upon the importance of their application to the study of the human body as a machine. Human energy, the laws of its expenditure, the yield of the human machine and the physiological effects of labor next take up his attention. Under the subject of " Man and His Environment " M. Amar collates the results of his own and other scientists' investigations of the effect upon the human body of man's aliment—in the mooted question of alcoholic drinks he concludes, after surveying the reports of many investigators that their use does not advantage and is likely to injure the human machine—of his physiological troubles, of sleep and rest, of morphological, social, moral and professional influences, and of his external environment, such as atmospheric pressure, dust, solar action, noises, tools. There is a chapter on the making of scientific measurements of the human body and of the energy which it puts forth, while the final section considers the body as a machine in its relation to industrial labor.

M. Amar makes frequent reference to the researches and conclusions of the two Americans who have gained fame along these lines, Taylor and Frank Gilbreth. But he insists that Taylor did not give sufficient weight to physiological factors, which he emphasizes, and the consequent question of fatigue. " The knowledge of the basic principles governing human labor," he says, " has today reached a pitch which was undreamed of twenty years ago. * * * These scientific principles can be applied to workers of any sex, age and strength. Further, they give due weight to the intellectual factor in industrial occupations. Man is indeed an automatic engine, but science can improve its working and can exhibit its beneficent effects in increased wages and improved bodily health. * * * In truth, it is an incredible thing that there should exist a science able to restrain or suppress the waste of human energy and that its sovereignty is not yet extended to all its domains, that its beneficial power is not employed to the profit of society and to the advantage of the workers. * * * Taylor's system, supplemented by due consideration of physiological conditions and applied patiently, wisely, tactfully, gives a scientific solution of the social problems of industry, the relations between capital and labor. Its principles must be accepted and its practice applied, because it is, as has been finely put by one of our great writers, the function of science ' to throw across the clouds of today the rainbow of the peace of tomorrow.' "

Psycho-Pathology of Reformers



"And as to the man or woman who is trying to reform everybody else—look out!"

HAVE you a little animal-lover in your home—one who is so sympathetic to poor dumb brutes that he must nurse and feed every stray cat or dog that comes around? Watch him, lest he pull out some poor kitten's whiskers or kick a crippled dog down the back stairs!

Are you acquainted with a man so obsessed with honesty that he is positively unhappy if the gas meter registers less than he thinks it should? If you are, keep your silverware locked up when he's around!

Or do you know some one so intensely religious that he is almost a fanatic; who measures every little act by his conscience, and is personally pained by every evil and near-evil he sees in the world? He may be all right, but there is at least a possibility that he is the Original Sinner, driven to his abnormal goodness in order to counteract the hidden impulses to evil that torment him.

These paradoxes have become commonplaces to the new psychology, which has discovered that each of us is a Jekyll-Hyde creature, with the most extraordinary thoughts and desires crawling about below the surface of his soul. The psychological principles that underlie the paradoxes explain much that is puzzling Americans nowadays, according to Dr. A. A. Brill, New York psychiatrist, one of the leaders in his specialty of mind analysis. The basis of these principles, says Dr. Brill, is the association of abnormal contrasts. A man who is always painfully good is likely to be at heart bad. One who is abnormally kind to animals may be revealing in his exaggerated kindness a repressed desire to torture them. One who is forever looking after the moral welfare of others, and trying to make sure they commit no sins, is himself likely to have a mind which would not bear public inspection.

This psychology of contrasts, plus crowd psychology, Dr. Brill believes, is the explanation of prohibition, blue laws and reform waves. He disapproves all these from the standpoint of a psychologist and physician. He supports his views by citing cases from his own medical experience, and to his first-hand knowledge he has added a formidable collection of news items, clipped from day to day, containing dramatic exemplifications of his beliefs.

" It can be set down as almost a certainty," said Dr. Brill, a few days ago, " that the abnormally good person, the self-righteous person, is pursuing virtue so madly because, instinctively or unconsciously, he is the reverse of good. He is constantly imbued with the feeling of sin, and in self-protection he throws his tendencies to evil in the opposite path, which is all very well if he does not go too far with it. I am compelled to look with suspicion on any one, other than those training for some definite religious calling, who devotes over-much study to religion. It is an indication that he is conscious of great sin in himself.

" And as to the man or woman who is trying to reform everybody else—look out! Not only is it almost perfect proof that he is unhealthily anxious to do the same things that he seeks to prevent others from doing—it shows traces of other ugly traits as well. The man who sees evil in pictures of nudes, who is distressed by every reference to sex in books and on the stage, and who rails at short skirts and scanty bathing suits, is showing a decided trend toward ponophilia—the love of the libidinous. The man who is constantly finding indecency in people and things about him is convicting himself of perversion. If he were not strongly attracted by the unclean, for the very sake of uncleanness itself, he would notice little of the things that now shock him. I have been much interested to learn that two conspicuous professional reformers have large collections of obscene pictures, to which they are adding constantly, and which they exhibit occasionally to those they think sufficiently pure in heart not to be harmed. That seems to me strikingly significant.

" An audience listening breathlessly to a reformer describing the iniquities of the outside world is a valuable study. The fascinated hearers are deriving vicariously the same pleasures that an audience at a crook play gets when it applauds the exploits of the lawbreaker instead of those of the detective who represents law and order, thus expressing its repressed anti-social nature.

" There is a marked trace, too, of pathological aggression in the make-up of many professional reformers. They actually obtain morbid pleasure in dominating others, in making others do their bidding and in building up a barrier of thou-shalt-nots against everything they find pleasant to people not like themselves. On the other hand, their own unconscious guilt stimulates them to do penance and compel others to do penance likewise. This is illustrated clearly in a certain type of super-virtuous person who gloats over his own self-denial. This type is analogous to the ' holy men ' of the Middle Ages who flagellated themselves and were revered for their godliness. They were not godly at all. They were simply perverted, victims of masochism."

Dr. Brill has devoted much attention in the past few years—before prohibition and since—to alcoholism. Although he is almost a teetotaler himself, his conclusions are far away from those professed by the prohibitionists. He says his opinion is that alcohol is not nearly the demon it has been painted, but, on the contrary, is actually a good thing—even for most of those who apparently have been ruined by it.

" Prohibition is not likely ever to be enforced," said Dr. Brill, " because alcoholic drinks answer too deep a need in human beings. But if it should be enforced, people would be driven to substitutes, and in general these substitutes would be worse than alcohol.

" My familiarity with the cases of hundreds of alcoholics, both in hospitals and in private practice, has convinced me that practically all individuals who chronically drink to excess are defective—they are emotionally and mentally more or less diseased. I do not mean that a psychopathic examination would reveal them all to be mentally deficient, though many of them are; but, judged by the standard of continuous effort, they are below normal.

" Some cases of chronic excessive alcoholism I have been able to cure by psychoanalytical methods. But here is the astonishing part—since their cure their behavior has been such that their relatives and physicians regret that they are not still alcoholics. They all possessed a deep-seated instability of character, which expressed itself before their cure in excessive alcoholic indulgence. After the drink habit had been broken, there still came the nervous explosions which previously had been absorbed comparatively harmlessly in drinking, and they found other and more damaging outlets. One woman, of good family and fine education, resorted to other indulgences which brought her disgrace and her family shame. In addition she became the prey of fits of depression in which she frequently spoke of suicide. Another patient, a man of brilliance and education, committed a half-dozen indictable offenses after he had been cured of alcoholism. And I could give many other examples.

" Of course I do not mean to say that there have not been many, many cases of excessive drinkers who were cured and then succeeded in finding some innocuous outlet, and led successful lives thereafter. But the chances are excellent that the ex-alcoholic will become something worse.

" When you turn to the case of the average man or woman who found pleasure in moderate alcoholic indulgence and now is denied it, you face a serious situation of a different sort. It is more than a coincidence that every civilized people in history has made and drunk alcoholic liquors and that non-drinking races have always been overcome by drinking races.

" Alcohol does supply a genuine and healthy want in people. It is an admirable counterpoise to the stress of civilization. Life—modern life in the cities particularly—is difficult. We live under a constant strain in our efforts to make a livelihood and in our relations with other members of society. It is necessary to break this strain sometimes, to allow our inhibitions to relax, to be ourselves. Alcohol, in moderate amounts, provides this relaxation. Nerves which are kept taut too long will snap. Already, imperfect as is the enforcement of prohibition, you see one result of these unrelieved nerves in the increase in suicides.

" If every man were working in a job ideally suited to him, and were perfectly adjusted in all the other relations of life, there would be no drink problem. Indeed, there would be no problems of any sort. But since most of us are not fully adjusted, we must, in self-defense against the difficulties of life, find some artificial means of adjustment, for civilization as such is altogether artificial. Life is hard and monotonous for most men. Alcohol in moderation softens the edges of life and gives it color.



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" The division of labor which has come with our modern economic and industrial system has resulted in making the work of the average man monotonous drudgery. A workman, instead of making a whole shoe and getting from his work the joy of the craftsman creating something, makes one of a great number of parts, the same part day after day. His work offers him no outlet whatever, for what creative joy can he obtain by punching holes in pieces of leather in monotonous succession? The worker becomes restless and dissatisfied. The glass of beer or wine actually helps make the laborer to feel more contented with life. It lets him give vent to the play instincts which reality denies him and which his organism demands. Life is such that all of his primitive impulses are fettered and the only emotional outlet open to him is through companionship with his family and friends. Mild alcoholic beverages are the most potent factors in the promotion of such social pleasures.

" I am not in favor of the American bar, of course. No one is, except those who profited commercially from it, but study of the individual shows that it is better to give him some substitute for his primitive impulses than to let him live through them.

" Depriving a man of all stimuli, such as alcohol, tobacco and prizefights, pushes him back to a state which is altogether incompatible with his present existence, and, whether society likes it or not, he will have to resort to something more harmful to himself and society. Actual prohibition of alcoholic beverages would hurt the normal person, make the abnormal more abnormal, and put a premium on hypocrisy and dishonesty, of which we have quite enough already."

Going back to the principle of association of abnormal contrasts as the explanation of fanaticism of practically every sort, Dr. Brill remarked that it was exemplified in a hundred other tendencies remote from fanaticism.

" The association of contrasts," he said, " is shown, for instance, in the surgeon who has sublimated his instincts for cruelty into service for the race; in the base drummer in the band who, as often as not, is a shy, shrinking man, who can thus make his ego heard without embarrassment; or in the coward who bullies when he thinks it is safe. The bravest soldiers, I have heard, sometimes have been those who at heart were terribly afraid and who flung themselves recklessly into danger as a very means of choking back their fear.

" Our newspapers only too often carry accounts of excessively good persons suddenly going wrong—such as the suburban minister who devoted much of his attention to reforming and in whose slimming was denied because of his immorality. The public always reads these accounts with shocked surprise, but the lapses of these people do not in every instance indicate that they are hypocrites. It is usually a case of their repressed desires, which they have sublimated into some opposite channel, becoming so strong that they overflow the channel and burst out through the primitive path."

Dr. Brill did not say so directly, but he indicated that a psychoanalysis of some of our professional reformers would make a fascinating story—but it couldn't be printed.

The Dilemma of the Emigrant



In the Same Boat.

BY ANNE O'HARA McCORMICK.

NO more help wanted," is the sign hung out for the immigrant at every national door. In most cases it means: "No more trouble wanted. We have all we can do to handle what we have." But whatever kind of social or industrial or political indigestion the sign indicates, its effect is to make most of the world a forbidden land to the individual who has any reason to wish to change his habitat.

No more are there Open Doors and Lands of Opportunity for the Hebraean man with the hoe. The dollar value of war lords, classical education, money and deserving Democrats is as nothing to the fatal taint of the immigrant. He used to be dazzled with free passages, and bounties and irresistible eloquence. He was besought with soft promises of milk and honey to go forth to the waste places and make them blossom, and to the far ends of the earth to dig the roads and lay the rails that would bring them nearer. Now he is not wanted anywhere. He is offered no inducement to go or to stay. The adventurous peasant who was once the inspiration of poets, the hope of office seekers, the wealth of the Steel trust and the coal industry in now the great undesirable of the inhospitable earth. He is doomed not to wander but to stay put; not to become a rolling stone but to remain a mossback; not to sift strange pebbles out of a far potato field but to worry the same old rocky hillside that he knows; not even to enjoy the change to the modern comforts of an up-to-date jail, but to go back to the familiar medieval cell in the old home town.

Every country is crying for human labor. There is probably more work that needs to be done this minute, and less energy and will to do it, than ever before in the history of the world. But even the neediest lands do not want to import labor. Wherever you go you hear the same story—of hordes of producers who either refuse to produce or whose demands make production a luxury that nobody can afford. The workers seem all determined not to work at all or to work somewhere else. The clamor for the right of exile is more insistent than any clamor ever was for the right of citizenship.

Most of Central and Southern Europe gives one the impression of a whole populace beating against locked doors. America, the great desired of all undesirables, is the curse of a thousand swarming ports at this moment. I heard an infernal hail of these curses the other day outside the besieged and battered gate of an American Consulate in Italy. It sounded like a chorus of damned souls, the hideous imprecations of peoples whose acquaintance with hell gives a frightful fluency to their cries of anger and despair.

The agent of an Italian steamship company, facing the ruin of one of the few prospering after-war industries in Italy, announced that there would be no ships for American travelers if Italian immigrants were not allowed to land in the United States. "Do you suppose it pays to run boats for first-class passengers?" he demanded with a snarl. Having come over on a Mediterranean liner in which 150 first-class passengers, paying from two to four hundred dollars on the average, occupied more space and required a hundred times more comfort and service than 1,500 steerage passengers paying $100 each, I was quite sure that it did not. And having observed the kind of consideration accorded to their chief asset by carrying companies by land and sea, I was more disposed to sympathy with the curstag of the thwarted emigrant than with the indignation against "American's selfish exclusiveness" on the part of these balked transporters of profitable human freight.

Italians are loudest in their complaints against the new restrictions of the United States Government. The one country in the world in which the emigrant is more profitable than the stay-at-home is already forgetting its old scores against Mr. Wilson in this new score against his successor. It adds injury to insult. But to get the full effect of the new policy on the other side of the world, it is necessary to go to one of those ports in which are bottled up the discontents and exhaustions of Central Europe—Austria, Hungary, Serbia and the old Balkan States—and of the thin and hungry streams that trickle down from Russia and up from the Near East. There the fugitives have not enough energy to curse. They sit around the streets and the docks in a kind of dumb and desperate patience, waiting for some miracle to save them from going back to the miseries they thought they had escaped. They are neither angry nor bitter. Their flight for them represented the culmination of all human effort, the utmost struggle for survival. They are finished.

The only way out of intolerable conditions for a good many in Europe today is the way of escape. The vision of a continent untouched by war, whether it is the devastation and ruin of the great war that is ended or the alarms, uncertainties and dangers of the little wars still going on, makes America more than ever a Land of Promise. If the streets are not quite so glamourously paved as once they seemed, they are at least solid under the feet, unchoked by the wreckage of unending feuds, unhaunted by the wraiths of old oppressions and new hungers. To those "plain people" our exclusiveness in shutting them out makes us a good deal more unpopular than any policy of political isolation. Whether or not the United States is leagued with Europe in an association of powers makes infinitely less difference to them than the fact that it is leagued against Europe in refusing to harbor its surplus population. Our attitude in turning our back does not enrage them half so much as our firmness in closing our doors.

The United States gets most of the blame for this new exclusiveness, even though it is not alone in its problem or in the solution it has adopted. The South American republics, the present mecca for Italian emigration, are adopting a policy less drastic but still restrictive. And England, with almost no immigrants, is keeping out even the peripatetic waiter and barber by the characteristically quiet and informal method of refusing him a "visé." I was told by an Italian waiter in France that he and hundreds of others had been trying vainly since the end of the war to obtain a British permission to return to England. A Roman barber who had plied his trade for twenty years in London has not yet succeeded in getting back. He had a house and a little garden in an English suburb, he informed me, in which he and his family could live like human beings, in decency and comfort. Now, for himself, his wife and two children, he has a single room in one of the new, ramshackle tenements of Rome, for which he pays ten lire a day.

"I am living like a beast," he said bitterly. "My wife is dying of it. She could not exist on her war pittance, so we had to eat up all our savings. I came back to Italy voluntarily to take my part in the war. I served for nearly four years in the mountain trenches, with frozen ears, frozen feet, four wounds. And now where am I? My life wrecked—and no way of escape anywhere. England won't have me back. Italy doesn't want me. I'm trapped. There are thousands like me, in Italy and other countries, victims of war, sadder than the dead, because we live to see what it all comes to."

Another barber who had been three years in New York had the same tale to tell. "Even if I could get back, I could never save up my passage money out of what I make here," he complained. "But if ever I do manage to set foot on the Battery again, Italy may fight wars till she's strangled, for all of me. America ought to make it harder to get in. It's the only country in the world worth the effort. And if I ever complain about anything over there again, I hope I may be shot!"

That barber is one of many returned aliens whom Europe has Americanized. There ought to be a special clause in the immigration laws taking in all those who left the country for good reason and wish to come back. There would be no doubt about their own good citizenship, and their influence would be excellent for the morale of those malcontents whose memory of what they have left behind is in need of refreshment.

The immigration problem does not worry the republic of the United States any more than it worries the republic of San Marino. One of the few cheerful facts in a world perishing for lack of a sense of humor is that the same difficulty that has been so profoundly agitating the greatest of democracies is just as profoundly agitating the smallest. The convulsing struggle of an overfed population of a hundred million trying to heave off the alien incubus in a kind of promethean nausea becomes convulsing in another sense when you watch the symptoms of the same national stomach-ache in a population of ten thousand. San Marino is one of the most exhilarating political exhibits in the world. It is all democracy in miniature reduced to dimensions so unimportant that it is about the only place left on the planet where the traveler has the heart to laugh. Elsewhere the mere size and noise of agitations stifle the sense of proportion. In San Marino one rediscovers the human comedy.

I went to San Marino, a mere pin point on the map, because it is the only country in Europe I could enter without a "visé." It is hardly more than a rock, a kind of inland Gibraltar jutting out of the hills about twelve miles back of the town of Rimini and the Adriatic, impregnable in the old days because of its position and impregnable now because it has nothing that anybody wants. Italy probably preserves it as a curiosity, like Pompeii or the Roman Forum. There is no other reason why she should respect the Papal guarantee of independence to this hilltop and ignore so many more important Papal claims. An Italian Government inspector who was my neighbor in the jolting motor bus which is San Marino's only means of communication with the world hinted darkly that the maintenance of the little republic was becoming a luxury for Italy. A San Marino official informed me in an equally confidential whisper that it was hard linen for a peaceful, independent State to be entirely surrounded by modern Italy. In the picturesque Palazzo del Governo were posted solemn manifestos, setting forth in words as measured as the preamble to the Covenant of the League of Nations, the ancient and unbroken tradition of hospitality of the republic, which had never refused the sanctuary of a free State to political refugees from the time that San Marino had fled there from the tyranny of Diocletian until it had given asylum to Garibaldi against the pursuing armies of Austria. That right of sanctuary was now being abused, the manifesto added, and bringing disaster and danger to the State. For the sake of its own peace and safety, the republic was forced for the first time in its history to modify its policy of unquestioning welcome to the stranger.

In other words, San Marino also finds itself obliged to take measures against the undesirable alien. There was an extraordinary session of the sixty members of the Great Council,

to the Island of Inisheeny, small, barren and peopled by Flanagans, just off the coast from Carrigahooly, and all the villagers at once determined to prevent them. Finally Molly, by dint of force of character and girlish charm, inveigled the elderly rector into taking them himself in his boat. They have aroused the suspicion of the English Inspector of Police, Patterson, who is sure they are Sinn Feiners, bent on gun running or stirring up revolution, and that it is his duty to keep them under watch; and they have quickly aroused the suspicion and hostility of all the villagers and the Flanagans of Inisheeny, who think they are secret agents of the Revenue Service, and will interfere with the illicit making and sale of whisky, in which the Flanagans are engaged. And the innocent old rector finds himself involved more or less in both suspicions, and tangled up in the real errand of the Floyds, which is to look for the sword of Left-Handed King Cormac and the chalice of Saimacius, which had been buried on the island a thousand years ago. Molly's father is an innocent-minded old archaeologist likely, his daughter said, "to get ratty" if he thought any one else was trying to get ahead of him in a find of this sort. And when he discovered that the "crannog" in which they had been buried had been opened and the treasures taken he decided that the rector had known what he was looking for and had forestalled him. So they all get tangled up in their false assumptions and cross-purposes, and there are storms and accidents and the whole bewildering action finally comes to its climax in the absurdest and most successful burglary that an author ever invented, a burglary in which the always active, cheerful and charming Molly plays an important part. The situation at the end interests the rector, and causes him to wonder how it will come out. For the Sinn Feiners in command, he says, are opposed to the illicit whisky business, with which Patterson, the police Inspector, promises not to interfere. "I want to know," he remarks, "how Patterson means to act when he is arrested by the officers of the Irish Republic for robbing the English Treasury, and is afterward rescued by Poacher Quin and a party of Fianagans."

THE GRINDING

THE GRINDING. By Clara Boise Bush. 315 pages. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

HAVE you ever drifted along a "bayou" in a lugger spreading crimson sail, or listened to stories of the mythical hero, Nore Pinel, as you drove behind mules from Esperance to Malabar? On one side fields of glinting tasseled cane, on the other cabins thatched with palmetto leaves, near which fishermen's nets are drying. Fires smolder under wooden frames and half-naked children run here and there, stirring masses of color-colored shrimp put out to smoke. This is the Louisiana sugar plantation country, untrod by the novelist since George Cable wrote "Old Creole Days" and "Posson Jone', " now touched with fresh glamour by Clara Boise Bush in "The Grinding."

The opening scene, a Mardi Gras carnival in New Orleans, and afterward the life of Catherine Maine and her brother on their half-ruined plantation, is described with a strong pictorial quality, the effect less of searching detail than of a general panoramic distinctness. A moment that stands out is the discovery of a break in the levee, endangering, after eleven months' labor, the entire crop:

> Something cold touched her foot. Starting back, she perceived a long thread of water stealing through the grass like a snake—then another and another. She was in a labyrinth of tiny streams.

One quickly adds that it is the sort of book in which misfortunes are resolved into benefits. The flood subsides and the process of sugar-making (which has apparently more stages than has the life of a salmon) continues through the delectable consistencies of "sirop de batterie," "cuite," from which famed pralines are made, leaving "bagasse," the broken stalks.

Emphasis upon this grinding make possible a rather subtle treatment of the other going on, one is allowed to suppose, in the soul of the proud beauty, Catherine. The thing is not made incredible by its swiftness. Gradually it comes to light that two years of hardship on the lonely plantation have taught her certain A B Cs of living, in other days as strange to her as Arabic, namely: (1) Work is sometimes pleasant; (2) people of the "lower classes" may be attractive even to those above their sphere; (3) life presents certain situations which cannot be conquered by physical beauty.

Page 315 leaves Catherine flying down the front path after a man whom once, for failure in homage due her, she vowed she never would forgive.

Episodes in dialect, faithfully reproduced and spiced with a rich sprinkling of Creole superstition, add the humor needed to rede "The Grinding" from oversweetness. In mellow feeling for country ways and in carefulness of telling it lies a cut above the usual romantic love story in a romantic setting.

A LANTERN OF LOVE.

A LANTERN OF LOVE. By Della MacLeod. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.

IN a double sense there is personality in this story—the personality of the author that shines through narrative and characters as a lamp shines through alabaster and the personality of the heroine, who makes herself manifest as an intense and vivid and high-souled woman whose spirit is valiant and faithful and confident. It is a tale wholly in the romantic spirit—romance refined away from all the histrionic trappings and the material envelopings of the usual romance, and reaching out, with head held high and starry eyes fixed upon the far away, for the things that are of spiritual rather than material consequence and seeking to put them into words. It is written in the first person, partly in the form of a diary and partly in that of letters addressed now and then through a number of years to an almost unknown man, a man whom she has seen for a few minutes two or three times. But she has loved him from the first and has kept the thought of him constantly in her inmost soul as a "lantern of love" to lead her through the years, confident that some time their paths will cross again and their hearts will know each other. The scene at first is in and about New York and in Bermuda, with the heroine, a girl from a cotton plantation in Mississippi, trying to cultivate her voice and expecting to become a great singer. Then something happens to her throat, she knows that her hopes have been blasted and she goes back to the cotton plantation, where half the story takes place. The author has a notable faculty for presenting the life and the people of a place with actuality even while she is telling her story with a pen dipped in the colors of romance. To the heroine has descended the gift and the temperament of an Italian grandmother, an opera singer who cast away fortune and fame, relatives and friends, to go with the man she loved to the Mississippi plantation. And from her childhood the heroine has been accustomed to be encompassed now and then with a miracle-working mystery which carried her out of herself, and gave her the voice and the gift of her ancestress. When her voice fails and this miracle is no longer repeated and her lantern of love burns dim the old plantation seems to her a forlorn place in which to bury herself. But after a time she begins to see how much her own selfishness has been to blame for her disappointments, and she takes a new attitude toward life. And, finally, her capable hands and sympathetic heart help to clear away many material difficulties, the mystic miracle encompasses her again, her gift is hers once more and the unknown man comes to her very

(Continued on Following Page)

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THOREAU TAKES A VACATION WITHOUT PAY



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PAN. By Knut Hamsun. Alfred A. Knopf. $2.

THEY do not speak the truth, who say that Pan is dead. So long as there are leafy thickets and tiny brooks that slip their way among the sedges, so long as Spring nights come when there is "a rustling everywhere in the woods, beasts sniffing, birds calling one to another," Pan will never die, but live and laugh at those who fancy that his power is gone forever. It is a wild, a pagan and unmoral power, this which belongs to the great god Pan, and that must needs be a wild and pagan tale which, like this strange novel by Knut Hamsun, celebrates his power. It is Pan who lives and reigns in the Nordland forest, and only when those forces which we call the forces of civilization enter in and tacitly dispute his rule does trouble come.

It is a very long way indeed from the intensely artificial life of the Norwegian capital which Knut Hamsun attacked so bitterly in his recently translated "Shallow Soil" to this tale of the forest. "From the hut where I lived, I could see a confusion of rocks and reefs and islets, and a little of the sea, and a bluish mountain peak or so; behind the hut was the forest," writes Lieutenant Thomas Glahn, who tells the story of the brief summer-time when he, a young man of 28, dwelt in the little shack in the forest. The story he tells, but not its sequel. That is written by another hand, unnamed, intensely antagonistic. In its outline, the story is simple enough. Lieutenant Glahn, living as a hunter in the forest, meets Edwarda, the daughter of Mack, chief trader in the small Nordland settlement of Sirilund. He supposes her to be about 15 or 16, though she is really 20, and fancies her as direct and simple and unsophisticated as he is himself. He falls in love with her, and she takes a fancy to him. But the very completeness of his subjugation is his undoing, and she soon turns from him to one who is less simple, more a man of the world. There is another girl, Eva, with whom Glahn consoles himself, or at least tries to console himself, for Edwarda's cavalier treatment. And Eva, to whom he gives nothing, gives him everything. Edwarda's caprice costs him the life of his best friend, the dog Aesop, who has been his faithful companion, but even that loss does not change the love for her he tries so hard to deny. This attempt at denial is the one trace of something like sophistry in a very simple, very primitive character. Glahn is a man of the woods; he shows himself utterly gauche, crude even in the simple society of the Nordland settlement. He is conscious of his blunders, and suffers from them, and immediately commits others. Only when he is alone with his dog in the vast silence of the forests is he quite at his ease, and at his best. Yet he is a handsome man, with "a beautiful smile," and eyes like an animal, a man women adore, and one who is quite without moral restraint, or scruple or remorse. That there is anything in the least out of the way in his relations with Eva and Henriette and Maggie never seems to occur to him. He accepts these as he does the incidents of his forest life—quite simply, and as a matter of course.

Through this simplicity, this very absence of any sort of moral struggle or of any save the most primitive kind of introspection, Knut Hamsun has contrived to enhance the lyric quality of his book. Much of it is a veritable song; a song in praise of the forests, of the long Northern nights, of the sea in its calm and in its anger. "If the wind veered round, the peaks in the distance would almost disappear, and there came a storm, a southwesterly gale; a play for me to stand and watch. All things in a seething mist. Earth and sky mingled together, the sea flung up into fantastic dancing figures of men and horses and fluttering banners on the air." As in other of Knut Hamsun's books, the sea is a presence, a persistent influence. The foreground here is the forest, as in "Shallow Soil" it was the city of Christiania. But, as in "Shallow Soil," it was the fortunes and misfortunes of their ventures on the sea which had so much to do with determining the lives of certain of the characters, so here, too, the sea is an influence, a power less directly felt, but always existent. In "Hunger" the way of escape was the sea; in "Pan" the sea is the way of an attempt at escape which does not succeed. And as "Shallow Soil" expresses a hatred of the insincerities which so often spring from those compromises which group-living enforces and must necessarily enforce, so does this other, "Pan," express praise of the free and irresponsible life of the forest, where the hunter depends for his livelihood on the game he kills with his rifle. Knut Hamsun, as we all know, starved in cities, starved literally, not figuratively; and these early experiences have probably had much to do with the bias so evident in his work.

It is a strange and beautiful book, this "Pan." It is also a book which requires a good deal from the reader, both of sympathy with its mood, and of a definite type of visualisation. The author seems to have shunned drama, as interfering with the lyricism of his story. He dwells not at all, appears indeed sedulously to avoid dwelling on such incidents as the death of Aesop. The reader is given little more than the bare facts. The pathos, the drama he must discern for himself, through the power of his own sympathetic imagination. One must pause every now and then to consider and appreciate some situation which might easily be overlooked. It is Edwards, naturally inclined toward the artificial, who longs for crises and effective situations. Her entrance into it first enhances, then destroys the happiness of Glahn's life, there in the hut in the forest. There is pity in that destruction, but none of the poignancy which made "Hunger" a book impossible to forget. For all the tragedy of its ending, there in the tiger-haunted Indian jungle, far away from the stately Northern forests, the book does not impress one as having been written in a sorrowful mood. Its dominant note is one of beauty; the beauty of the evening hours when "there was a fairy glimmer * * * over wood and field; the sun had gone down and dyed the horizon with a rich red light that stood there still as oil. The sky all open and clear; I stared into that clear sea and it seemed as if I were lying face to face with the uttermost depth of the world." The passing of the snow and ice, the short Northern Spring and Summer with their long radiant nights, then Autumn. "A few more stars have come in the sky, and from now on the moon looks like a shadow of silver dipped in gold. There is no cold—nothing, only a cool stillness and a flow of life in the woods"; and the brief idyl is at an end, the idyl which had begun with the coming of the Spring. The loveliness of all these obscures the ugliness which is the result of human frailty, human pretense. The majesty of the forest-clad Northern mountains, the glory of the raging Northern sea—these are the memories which remain with us when we lay aside this latest translation from the work of the great Norwegian writer, Knut Hamsun.

LOUISE MAUNSELL FIELD.

MRS. RINEHART'S MYSTERIES

SIGHT UNSEEN and THE ONLY CONFESSION. By Mary Roberts Rinehart. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.75.

MRS. RINEHART won success at the very beginning of her literary career with her mystery detective stories, "The Circular Staircase" and "The Man in Lower Ten," published a dozen years ago, in which she showed a notable talent for the constructing of complicated, mysterious plots wherein a crime darkly mysterious enough to baffle Sherlock Holmes himself is cleared up, little by little, with unexpected turns and flashes of revelation. She has ventured widely since then into other forms of fiction, but she is essentially a story teller and in all her fictional work it is always the story that most deeply interests her. The two novelettes that comprise this new volume are both concerned with mysterious crime and the solution of the mystery. The first is particularly interesting for the skillful way in which the author has used psychic experiment as an integral factor in the plot. A little club of half a dozen people are in the habit of meeting at one another's homes once a week for dinner and talk or reading on specific subjects. One of the number varies the program when they meet at her house and now and then gives the members a surprise. She has planned such a surprise when they meet at the beginning of the story and find the room prepared for a séance with an amateur medium, or "sensitive." While in a trance the medium talks not a little nonsense but intersperses it with sentences that indicate that a murder has been or is being committed. But there is no surety of where or when. Soon after the members leave, one of their number, a physician, is called to the house of a neighbor where a man has committed suicide. He takes with him another of the club members, the narrator of the story, which is told in the first person, and together they verify some of the statements they had heard a few minutes before from the lips of the medium in the trance. As time goes on the two men do some amateur detective work, which rather deepens than clears the mystery, but another session of the club with the medium results in more clues, and these are all substantiated by the discoveries of the two investigators. When the mystery is solved it must be said that definite doubts remain in the reader's mind as to whether the various events could have taken place, in accordance with that explanation, as the narrator says they did, without necessitating the presence of one of the actors in the drama in two different places at the same time.

Spiritual forces enter into the mystery of the second story, "The Confession," wherein remorse seeks a queer path for its outworking and conscience shows its power in bizarre ways. This story is a curious example, interesting because such instances are very rare, of a theme that might have been worked out with equal success with exactly the same plot and characters by the opposite method. Mrs. Rinehart's story is wholly objective and gives only the barest glimpses now and then, save as the narrator and the reader see further and more by the imagination of the mental and spiritual life and sufferings of the little, frail, aristocratic, white-souled old lady who had committed the murder that is the basis of the plot and concealed all evidence so that no one guessed what she had done. But practically the same story could be written from the standpoint of the old lady, portraying the workings of conscience that force her to contrive a scheme by which her hidden confession can be found and the spiritual torment which, when her plans appear to be working out, compels her to haunt her old house in order to find out if her confession has been found. That would have afforded a psychological study in remorse and fear and terror and the imperious powers of conscience. But Mrs. Rinehart's story is an objective narrative of events that are mysterious, puzzling, disturbing, that absorbe the reader's interest, that seem sometimes to touch the skirts of unseen forces, but are finally explainable in material terms. It is probably a less deeply moving but a more interesting story than the other would be. At any rate, it is an exceedingly good tale of its kind. Both novelettes are written, with the exception already noted, with that there is no surety of where or when. Soon after the members leave, one of their number, a physician, is called to the house of a neighbor where a man has committed suicide. He takes with him another of the club members, the narrator of the story, which is told in the first person, and together they verify some of the statements they had heard a few minutes before from the lips of the medium in the trance. As time goes on the two men do some amateur detective work, which rather deepens than clears the mystery, but another session of the club with the medium results in more clues, and these are all substantiated by the discoveries of the two investigators. When the mystery is solved it must be said that definite doubts remain in the reader's mind as to whether the various events could have taken place, in accordance with that explanation, as the narrator says they did, without necessitating the presence of one of the actors in the drama in two different places at the same time.

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ADVENTURE IN IRELAND

ADVENTURERS OF THE NIGHT. By G. A. Birmingham. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.90.

WHEN it comes to devising situations and plots rich in quizzical humor there is no other novelist writing in English who can compare with Canon Hannay, who prefers to be known when he indulges in authorship as G. A. Birmingham. Nor is there any other who can so light up his pages with whimsical humor of statement. This new story fairly effervesces with both these humorous qualities, while it has also a tangled plot of adventure and of mysterious developments that keeps the reader guessing as to what it all means and how it is going to turn out. It is rather thinner and simpler in quality than some of his previous novels, but it is a good story, full of laughter and chuckles and excitement. It is told in the first person, the narrator describing himself as an elderly country parson, who has been for twenty-five years rector of Carrigahooly, where he had prided himself on the peaceful satisfaction of the unbroken monotony of life. Then came the three-day advanture of which the story tells, and now, he repines, "I ask for nothing better than more adventures. But, alas! I am not at all likely ever to be mixed up again in such an affair."

The adventure came about because an elderly gentleman named Floyd and his daughter Molly came to the town determined upon making a trip

presided over by the two Captains Regent. The smallest republic successfully limits the powers of the President by having two of them and prevents the Parliament from being a burden by letting the members attend to their farms or other business, except when occasion demands their deliberations. From what I was able to gather from the mysterious reticence of small officials, who, having attained a world problem, are evidently determined to treat it in the secret manner approved by world statesmen, the wave of trouble in San Marino is the backwash of the political whirlpool in Italy. The country roundabout has been the theatre of spirited battles between the Fascisti and the communists, and the latter acquired the habit of evading the law and the vengeance of their adversaries by beating a safe retreat to the traditional sanctuary of San Marino. This is bad enough for Italy, which sees herself mocked and defied over the back fence, as it were; but it is worse for San Marino. America knows that agitators do not cease from agitating when they emigrate, and San Marino's overnight citizens are no exception to the rule. Worse still, having got rid of any small handful of her trouble makers, Italy will not take them back again! We were able to puff up the steeps of San Marino without being vised, but coming back we were stopped by a foolish little barricade of sticks and hold up by half a dozen surly soldiers until we had shown passports and cards of identity that authorized us to get into Italy.

The dilemma of the disturber, thus halted on the road between a San Marino which will not keep him and an Italy which will not take him back, is sufficiently ticklish. But it is nothing to the difficulty of San Marino, saddled forever with her dozen or so of unnegotiable and unexportable "Reds." One may laugh at the toy barricades and the solemn conclaves and the whispering anxiety of the harassed fathers of the smallest republic, but San Marino has just as much reason as the largest to "view with alarm" her immigration problem. It is just as big, and even more threatening. I have not enjoyed anything more in Europe than standing in the main piazza of San Marino, a high stone shelf that commands the whole twenty-two square miles of the republic and an enchanting purple panorama of Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic, listening to arguments for and against the tradition of hospitality to the alien and the stranger. The sentimental pleas for the oppressed and the denunciations of the ingrate paralleled an immigration debate in the Congress of the United States so closely that it might have been a parody. San Marino made it very evident that lawmakers are everywhere thundering and pontifical, whether they rule a hilltop or a continent; and that no hilltop nowadays escapes the Continental perplexities.

It makes evident, also, that the problems faced by every country today are universal problems. The question of immigration has its economic, social and political aspects, all very thoroughly covered by experts and statisticians. But it is first of all a human question. It would be extremely interesting, and much more enlightening than the study of statistics, to travel up and down Europe inquiring into the personal reasons for the general desire to move. Even casual questions yield unexpected answers and reveal that the causes of emigration are not always what they are expertly supposed to be.

The emigrant of today is not generally in search of more freedom. Outside of Russia, Turkey and the East, the European has quite as much personal liberty as the American of either the North or the South. If anything, the resident of Rome or Vienna or Prague or Bucharest does more as he pleases than the resident of New York. A man may flee from the oppression of circumstances, but seldom any more from the oppression of governments. Most European Governments are oppressed rather than oppressive. They are not strong or stable enough for any high-handedness, even against their enemies.

Again, excepting Russia and a strip of Central Europe and the East, the European laborer is better off today than he was before the war. He is getting a fairer share of the fruits of his labor. He is better paid, better clothed, better fed. He has forced himself upon the attention of Parliaments. Governments are afraid of him. Nothing strikes a traveler today so much as the poverty of the old rich and the prosperity of the old poor. In Italy, the country which protests most vociferously against our new immigration laws, the people in the country districts which supply immigrants are enjoying more comfort than they have ever known. Along the Adriatic coast from Ancona to Venice they all ride bicycles or motorcycles. They are all well dressed. I have observed street crowds, cafés and shop windows from Naples to Trieste and I never before the war saw in Italy so many people spending money and amusing themselves. There is unemployment, of course, but not more in proportion than in America. There is intolerable taxation, but on neither hemisphere are the working classes its chief victims. There is an acute housing problem, but only worse than ours in that the traditional standards of living are lower in old countries than in new. On the whole, the would-be emigrant would have to face in another land struggles quite as hard as these he leaves behind.

Yet he wishes to exchange his old acre for any new one. Wherever he is not seems a better place than where he is. The populations of the world are restless. The present fever for emigration is just as much a disease of the war as revolutions, social hysterias and national hatreds. It is one symptom of the universal delirium. No one is the same as he was; no one but has suffered spiritual disorganization as disturbing as the disintegration of empires. And the first unreasonable but inevitable reaction is the impulse to get away. Conditions of life may not be much better in another part of the world, but they will at least be different. There never was a time when restrictive laws were more galling, because there never was a time when there was so much human restlessness chafing against all prohibitions.

In the town of Rimini, haunted as much as any city of the Old World by dead ambitions and dead loves and the poignancy of a past greater than the present, I encountered a musical cook. He sat shelling peas in a shady courtyard beneath my window, and while a rapt household neglected its labors sang arias from Italian operas in a voice that would have thrilled Francesca or Isotta. I was not surprised to hear he wanted to go to America. Everybody in Italy wants to go to America. "But why?" I asked him. "Suppose, failing to make the Metropolitan, you were lucky enough to get a job as cook, do you think you would be as well off in the steaming basement kitchen of a New York restaurant as you are here in your own courtyard, surrounded by your friends and free and happy enough to sing all day long? Why should you want to emigrate?

He considered it seriously. "Perhaps," he answered with perfect courtesy, "for the same reason the Signora likes to travel. I cannot believe she is as comfortable in Rimini as she would be at home. But is it not true that we see the change?"

The emigrant used to adventure forth in search of liberty, a chance to work, or larger opportunities. He still may seek these things, but what he desires above everything else is change. The Golden Fleece is still the dream of argonauts, partly, of course, because it is golden, but precisely because it is new and strange and not quite measurable. The European peasant is not so resigned and stolid and inarticulate as he was. He is pounding at all doors and most angrily at the doors that shut him out. He curses the Government that prevents his restlessness from trying something new and then he goes back where he came from and makes it hot for the Government that has to keep him.

Storrs of Jerusalem

ONE of the several picturesque figures brought into world view on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean during the war was Ronald Storrs. He was "Brigadier General Storrs" during the later months of his service as Military Governor of Jerusalem. But with the coming of formal peace, he doffed both his military title and khaki and continued uninterruptedly his constructive service as Governor—the first Governor, since the deliverance of the Holy Land by Lord Allenby, of what has been appropriately called the "City of Cities."

Storrs was a highest honor man in his day in Cambridge, and, serving under a succession of pro-consuls in Egypt and the Near East, including Cromer and Kitchener, he came to know intimately all sections of the Oriental public. He spoke not only all the European languages in wide use, but also Arabic and Turkish, had the English scholar's acquaintance with Greek and Latin and was found in the Governorate in Jerusalem one morning composing a greeting in Hebrew to the Jewish community on one of their festival days. His accomplishments as a musician and his appreciation of other arts give him other avenues of appeal to his variegated constituency. He is one of the few Englishmen to have honorary membership in the American Phi Beta Kappa Society.

At a public reception in his honor in London, upon his return to England on a brief furlough, Lord Northcliffe summarized his unique service as follows:

"It is easy to see that among 'the two-and-seventy jarring sects' which inhabit the Holy Places any new Governor must be regarded with a suspicion, which rapidly matures in the minds of each section, that he is unduly prejudiced in favor of all the others. His success is a high tribute to his tact and administrative skill.

"But Mr. Storrs has done more than preserve his neutrality. While we were still at war in the Summer of 1918 he formulated and began to carry out a scheme of town-planning in Jerusalem such as here in English towns had been discussed for years but had ended mainly in discussion. Town planning anywhere means a battle against vested interests, and I do not suppose that anywhere in the world there is a greater congestion of vested interests than within the four walls of Jerusalem. With a real knowledge of Oriental art, he has stimulated the revival of many of its forms, notably in encouraging and making possible the preservation of old buildings, as when he set town-makers to work to renew the tiling of the Mosque of Omar.

"These activities, although striking in a time of universal war, are, perhaps, of minor importance. What is of permanent value is the fact that now, after two years of peace, while the world still seethes with unrest, Palestine, which more than any other country ought to be in the melting-pot, is quietly enjoying an unlooked-for prosperity. This, I think, shows the supreme importance of personality in government, as opposed to mere technical efficiency. Experts can be obtained at a price for any duty, but the man who can enter bodily into the life of a strange community, with a reciprocative sympathy and affection, is harder to find. The Governor of Jerusalem must be a man accustomed to speaking in public, and to speaking in many tongues. In Arabic he answers the Arabs, in Hebrew the Jews, the Franciscans in Italian, the Dominicans in French, the Orthodox Christians in Greek, and the Armenian community in their own tongue."

How thoroughly, intimately and effectively Mr. Storrs has entered into the life of Jerusalem this fuller statement of his policy suggests:

"Over and above the normal official activities of Government, every effort has been made to get into touch with the people, and to give them interests and recreation tending to bring them into contact with each other and with the governing race. A chess club has been founded and a school of music for both sexes, at which three or four scholarships are open to talent. A salon, or academy of painting, sculpture, textiles, architecture and town planning, will be held next Spring, and every effort is being made to develop the civilized and cultural side of the people. He has found it necessary quite early in the day, with the object of preserving intact the traditional appearance of the city, to forbid by proclamation the use of stucco and corrugated iron within the walls, as also the destruction or erection of any buildings without his permission in writing. This prohibition and other like precautions had necessitated three things: First, a technical adviser to instruct him and them to carry out his instructions; secondly, the active co-operation of the various heads of communities; and, thirdly, money.

"He has formed the Pro-Jerusalem Society, membership in which is open to all, and on whose councils sit next to one another in friendly conclave the Grand Mufti, the Orthodox and Catholic Patriarchs, the Grand Rabbi, members of Franciscan and Dominican orders, French and Italian architects, members of the Zionist Commission, and the Mayor of Jerusalem, by whom all projects having to do with the welfare of the city are discussed. The official language found to be most convenient is French, but animated asides are from time to time discharged in Arabic, Hebrew and even Armenian.

"With the money collected the weaving industry has been restarted. The famous Mosque of Omar, known by the Arabs as the Dome of the Rock, and built over the summit of Mount Moriah, was covered largely with brilliantly colored tiles, whose date extended over many centuries. Neglect by the Turks and exceptionally severe Winters has damaged both towers so badly that one of the faces of the mosque is now almost denuded. An Armenian expert from Damascus has found near the mosque the original ovens, deserted and buried for centuries, in which many of the tiles must have been fired. With money from the society those kilns have been restored, and tiles are now being made in the ancient manner. These, so soon as they reach a sufficiently high standard, will be used, with the approval of the Moslem authorities, to cover the bare spaces of the mosque. The work actually carried out by the society is of importance, but of still more importance is the innovation that round the same table, seated in a German hospice, on chairs stamped or branded with the crown and monogram of Wilhelm II., can be gathered the chiefs of various and opposing sects, sinking their differences and working together for the good of Jerusalem."

Those whose faith had its cradle in this land (whether Christian, Jew or Mohammedan) must have a real satisfaction that a man of such pious heritage, rich experience, fine instincts, and broad sympathies is the Governor in its capital. It is characteristic of his attitude that when a request was made of him as Military Governor for a concession to run a street car line to Bethlehem and to the Mount of Olives, he replied that the first rail section would have to be "laid over the dead body of the Military Governor."



General Ronald Storrs.

After a Sketch by John S. Sargent.

A Japanese Statesman's Recollections of Roosevelt

By JULIAN STREET

This article will appear in a chapter of Mr. Street's new book, "Mysterious Japan," soon to be published by Stokes, Lane & Co.

NEVER while in Japan did I feel quite so close to home as on the several occasions upon which I sat in the study of Viscount Kentaro Kaneko in Tokio listening to his reminiscences and looking at his souvenirs of Theodore Roosevelt.

The Japanese has been more widely known in the United States or is more familiar with our ways than Viscount Kaneko (Harvard, '78), Privy Councilor to the Emperor, Chairman of the commission which is engaged in preparing the history of the reign of the late Emperor Meiji and President of the American-Japan Society of Tokio.

I found him living in a good-sized but not ostentatious house, purely Japanese in architecture. But it was not purely Japanese in its equipment. Like the houses of other noble gentlemen accustomed to see much of foreigners, it had carpet over the bell matting, rendering the removal of shoes unnecessary, and some of its rooms were furnished in the Occidental style.

Such rooms, in Japan, usually are stiff reception rooms, which look as if they were used only when visitors from abroad put in an appearance; but Viscount Kaneko's study held a homelike feeling that was very pleasant, and which made me think the room was frequented by the master of the house when no guests were present. On the walls were framed photographs of notables, European and American, with the Roosevelt family very much to the fore.

Beneath the photograph of President Roosevelt was a peculiar inscription in the familiar hand-writing, so famous and boyish—writing as unlike that of any other great man as Roosevelt himself was unlike any other great man.

When I had ceased to read the inscription Viscount Kaneko called my attention to the frame. "That frame," he said, "is made from a piece of Oregon pine which was brought among other presents to the Shogun by Commodore Perry. The Emperor gave me a piece of the wood, and I had the frame made from it, and a writing box on which the scene of Perry's arrival is depicted in gold lacquer."

There was also a photograph of Mrs. Roosevelt with two of her sons and one of Quentin Roosevelt as a child astride a pony, with an inscription to the Viscount's son Takamaru, dated Aug. 7, 1903. In the corner of the frame was inserted a photograph which the Viscount had caused to be taken of Quentin's grave in France.

Viscount Kaneko was a student at Harvard when Roosevelt entered the University, but they were two years apart and did not know each other there. Their first meeting occurred in Washington in 1898, when Roosevelt was Civil Service Commissioner and Viscount Kaneko was returning to Japan after having visited the principal countries of Europe for the purpose of studying Parliamentary forms. The first Japanese Parliament met in the year following, 1890, when Japan adopted a Constitution.

In looking back upon my interviews with the Viscount I find myself marvelling today, as I did then, at the detailed accuracy of his memory. He recounted events of fifteen and more years before with a vividness and an attention to detail that was extraordinary. It was as if he had refreshed his memory by reading from a diary.

"I had two letters of introduction to Roosevelt," he told me, "when I went to Washington in 1890. One had been given to me by James Bryce, later Viscount Bryce, who was then in Gladstone's Cabinet. The other I received from my friend Dr. William Sturgess Bigelow.

"When Dr. Bigelow gave me the letter he said: 'This will introduce you to a man who will some day be President of the United States.' I always remembered that, and watched Roosevelt's career with the more interest for that reason.

"On reaching Washington I called on Roosevelt at a private boarding house where he was living, and he returned my call next day. Naturally I perceived at once that he was a man of extraordinarily vigorous mind. I enjoyed him greatly, and was pleased and interested, after my return to Japan, to see him steadily ascending. He became Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Colonel of the Rough Riders, Governor of New York. 'Now,' I said to myself on reading that he had been elected Governor, 'he is on the way to fulfilling Dr. Bigelow's prophecy.' Then he became Vice President, and I thought, 'That is too bad. They have shelved him. He won't be President, after all.' But McKinley was assassinated and Roosevelt came to the White House.

"Early in 1904, at the time of our war with Russia, I was sent to the United States on an unofficial embassy. I went first to New York, where I remained for a week; then to Washington. There I called on my old friend Mr. Justice Holmes of the Supreme Court.—'Brother Kaneko' he used to call me—requesting him to take me to the White House to meet the President, who I thought would not remember me. But Justice Holmes had disagreed with Roosevelt over the Northern Securities case, and did not feel that he was persona grata at the White House just then. Therefore I arranged through our Minister, Mr. Takahira, for a meeting.

"One morning in May, 1904, the Minister took me to call upon the President. Our appointment was for 10:30. We were not kept waiting long. I will never forget the picture of Roosevelt as he quickly thrust open the door and rushed into the room.

"The Minister had no chance to present me.

"'I am delighted to see you again, Baron!' the President exclaimed in that wonderful hearty way of his. And as we shook hands he threw his arm over my shoulder, demanding: 'Why did you stay for a week in New York? Why didn't you come and see me right away?'

"During our talk, which lasted an hour, he let me see that he was absolutely neutral in his official attitude toward our war with Russia, but made me feel that he had much personal sympathy for Japan. He declared frankly that popular sentiment in the United States was favorable to Japan, and added that the Russian Government had complained that American army and navy officers were openly pro-Japanese. This had made it necessary for him to issue a proclamation of neutrality. But though, as President, he was particular to be scrupulously just to both sides, I was in no doubt as to the friendliness of his private sentiments.

"He advised me not to stay in Washington, but to make my headquarters in New York, coming over to Washington to see him when it was necessary. This I did, and as time went on, and we became closer friends, he often did me the honor of inviting me to luncheon *en famille* at the White House.

"At one of these luncheons I told him of Doctor Bigelow's prophecy, and of how I had watched him mounting step by step to its fulfilment. That seemed to please him.

"'Edith,' he called across the table to Mrs. Roosevelt, 'do you hear that? Here is a man who has kept a friendly eye on me from away off in Japan.'

"Once at one of these intimate White House luncheons he remarked that as President it was necessary to preserve a certain style. 'Coming to see us here,' he said, 'you don't get an accurate idea of what our family life really is. You must come and pay us a visit at Oyster Bay this Summer when we get home. Then you will know more about us.'

"He did not forget the invitation, but early in July, 1905, repeated it by telegraph. I went to Oyster Bay and stayed over night. It was in many ways a memorable experience.

"He was always greatly interested in our samurai tradition and in the doctrine we call bushido—military knight ways. I remember his asking me how much money was required for the keeping up of a samurai's position. I explained that there were different classes of samurai—that the Shogun had himself been a samurai and that others of various grades came below him.

"'Middle-class samurai,' I said, 'do not need a great deal of money. They require only enough for dress to be worn on social occasions, for the education of their families, and the maintenance of their political position, whatever it may be. They need no money for pleasures or extravagances.'

"'Just the same,' the President replied, 'a man doesn't want to fall behind his ancestors, materially or otherwise. Take my own case: I want to keep my place as my forebears kept theirs. I desire neither more nor less than what my father had. I want my children to be able to grow up in this old home at Oyster Bay just as the children of my generation did.' Then he began to ask me more about the details of samurai life.

"'What about doctors' bills?' he asked. 'You didn't mention that item in estimating the expense of living.'

"I told him of a curious custom we used to have. In each samurai class there were families of doctors who were endowed by the Government, the profession being passed down from father to son. These doctors took care of samurai families of the rank corresponding to their own and charged nothing for so doing. Twice a year, in January and July, when it is customary to give presents, presents were given to the doctors. They also took care of the poor as a matter of charity.

"That interested him, too. He was always intensely interested in the samurai, because our samurai virtues were virtues of a kind he particularly admired—courage, stoicism, faithfulness to duty and love of country.

"We sat on the wide veranda, overlooking the lawn sloping down toward Long Island Sound. Mrs. Roosevelt sat with us, knitting. It was July, but she was knitting mittens. Presently a maid came and spoke to her, and she left us.

"When she came back she said to me, 'Baron, I want to ask a favor of you. Quentin has been crying. He took great pains to clean his pony today, to show it to you, and we promised that he should be allowed to do so. He has been riding around the lawn hoping you would notice him.'

"Of course I sent for Quentin, and he appeared proudly upon his pony. I asked him to ride around the lawn, which he did.

"'You ride splendidly!' I said, when he drew up again before the porch.

"'Do you think so?' he asked, evidently much pleased.

"'Indeed I do!' I said, and asked him to go around the lawn again.

"When he came back I told him about my son, who was just his age. 'I shall have him learn to ride,' I said, 'and when he can ride as well as you can I shall have his picture taken on a pony and send it to you.'

"That," continued the Viscount, "is how we happen to have this picture of Quentin on his pony. He sent it to my son, and my son sent him a picture. I always like to think of the good-will there was between those two boys—an American boy and a Japanese boy who had never seen each other.

"That night we sat talking in the drawing room which is to the left of the hall as you go into the house. Mrs. Roosevelt was still knitting mittens for the children. It was all delightfully simple and homelike. I could hardly believe that I was in the home of the head of a great nation. In those days the house was lighted with kerosene lamps, yet in Japan I had been using electric light for fifteen years.

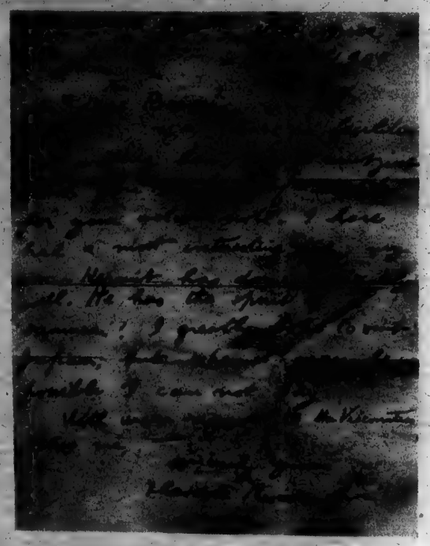
"At about 10 o'clock Mrs. Roosevelt said good-night to us and retired. Before she went upstairs she moved about, fastening windows and putting out lamps in parts of the house in which they would not be needed any more. Then she brought candles and matches so that we should have them when we were ready to go to bed.

"After an hour's talk about the war, which was still raging, the President rose and lit the candles. Then he put out the remaining lamps, and conducted me upstairs to my room. It was a cool night. He

(Continued on Page 21)



Viscount Kentaro Kaneko.



Facsimile of Colonel Roosevelt's Letter from the Jungle to Baron Kaneko.

The Wide World and Vermont

A Review by
CHARLES WILLIS THOMPSON

IMPRESSIONS AND COMMENTS. Second Series, 1914-1920. By Havelock Ellis. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.75.

SILVER FIELDS AND OTHER SKETCHES OF A FARMER SPORTSMAN. By Hoxsland E. Robinson. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.75.

WALT WHITMAN loved "to sit by the side of a road and watch the world go by," and Sam Walter Foss popularized the habit for him. Many a man loves to do the same sort of thing. Here are two essayists who have been doing it for several years and enjoy telling us what they have seen. But Havelock Ellis has seen the whole world go by, and Howland E. Robinson has confined his gaze to the Vermont hills. There is a lot to see and to think about in Mr. Robinson's restricted area, however, and all there is to see he puts before us, so that we can see it, too. In his chapter on "Danvis Farm Life" he can include an essay of respectable Baconian length on the waywardness of sheep, and another on getting the barn up. Incidental to this is a whole and hearty treatment of the drawing of the bee. The highest praise a reporter can give another is to say, "You made 'em see it." Well, Mr. Robinson makes you see it, from bass fishing in Sungahneefuk to trapping up Little Otter. These are descriptions of real outdoor life, the kind of stories farmers, hunters, trappers and fishermen tell each other; and no one who has been there can read them without feeling their enchantment.

As for Havelock Ellis, it is the world as a whole that he sees go by. He published a first volume of "Impressions and Comments" some time ago, but this second volume is written in the shadow of the war, in the six years from 1914 to 1920, and the tragedy of its beginning, its course, and its aftermath falls heavily upon his pages. It is not a war book, however. The same sunny observer looks steadfastly on what he sees, though it would be untrue to suggest that he is unmoved by it. He remains cynical on the surface, but becomes deeply indignant an inch below. His philosophy of life is now too deeply rooted to be changed even by a tragedy, but his reactions to the tragedy are curious to see. James Huneker spoke of his first volume as "notes garnered from a rich, full life not more than a page or two in length." The description is still good; war has not soured that rich, full nature.

He has written these essays at odd places all over the world, but the places make but little mark upon his writing. Wherever a fancy seizes him he jots it down, and his thought in Ravenna may be as unsuggestive of Ravenna as his thought of Yarmouth, the latter a town which he makes a thing of beauty. He begins with Professor Bayille's discovery that the ancient inhabitants of Ecuador, "some hundreds of thousands of years ago," used modern dentistry "on much the same level as among us." On this he very properly ridicules our notion that the refinements of luxury are the produce of what we call our modern civilization. But we already know, as he mentions a minute later, that before Homer's time the men of Crete "constructed their sanitary conveniences on exactly the same principles which it is the boast of modern hygiene to devise, while the costumes of their women, whose portraits were first lately revealed, evoked the surprised comment, 'But they are Parisians!'" That remarkable character, Ambrose Bierce, after demonstrating that a fissure in the earth's crust, on land or water, would destroy the earth, calmly added, "No doubt this has happened many times already." Before such a sentence speculation drops her knitting.

In February, before the war, Havelock Ellis praised the English for their occasional outbreaks "of that most quintessential English quality, the love of liberty." He notes a distinction. "In other more or less allied countries, in the United States, in France and Belgium, there is, or there has been under some aspect at some period, a jealous appreciation of the rights of the individual—so long as he observed the elementary rules of law and order—to his own liberty of action when that liberty ran counter to the notions of the mob." But only in England was there so fierce and sensitive a resentment to guard this liberty. He offers in evidence the welcome which England gives to political exiles of other lands, though admitting her own "arbitrary arrogance in India or in Egypt." He calls his country "a net in the sea to catch all the wild and restless free men whom their own countries irked or their own countries cast out."

So it pleases one to see how the prim moralist and the enterprising policeman are forced to adopt all the shiftiest tricks of their respective crafts so that they may avoid offending that profound instinct of the Englishman. Let them but offend, let them but seem to offend, by deviating a hair's breadth from their shifty path, and I rejoice to see the righteous ferocity of the Englishman flare up as he seizes the offender by the throat and flings him into the gutter.

Within the next four years England was to have its turn. It did not suffer much from the prim moralist, but it suffered a good deal from the energetic policeman. The time was to come when men of Mr. Ellis's cast of mind would complain bitterly of the enforcement of the Defense of the Realm law, even as their fellows over here were to complain of the enforcement of the orders issued from one and another branch of the Government. Even then, however, the British pacifists did not have so much to complain about as did their American brothers.

Sometimes when a thing seems funny to an Englishman it does not seem funny to an American at all. They seem to think of Lord Lyons over there as quite a comic character because he was always quite successfully keeping his country out of war. Mr. Ellis relates of Lord Lyons, giving it as a ludicrous anecdote, that he once said that the only credit he ever took to himself was that he had "resisted the temptation to do something, which always besets one when one is anxious about a matter." This fussy way of putting the case was Lord Lyons's own, and may have been intended to be a humorous one; but there was nothing humorous about his keeping the United States out of war with Great Britain, in which Lincoln's inexperience and Seward's wrongheadedness were about to plunge us when we had the Confederacy. Lyons was not so wise when he kept England from coming to the rescue of France against Germany when the Franco-Prussian war was under way; if he had acted differently he would have prevented the World War. But in that case he looked to the immediate welfare of his own nation, and lacked the prophet's insight. His action in both cases was that of a strong man, stronger than the Cabinets that sent him, as he proved in both cases by going aside from their instructions. No American who knows his own country's history will ever forget Lyons at the ear of Seward, giving him secret information of the danger this country was in and allowing him to read a dispatch which Lord Russell intended for Lyons's eye alone. As for his action in Paris when his Government plainly wanted to play both ways Lyons simply disappeared and never reappeared again until the French cause was lost. He accomplished the end the Government wanted, but avoided the disgrace of meeting France in council and betraying her.

At San Petronio, Mr. Ellis wrote, "There is no genius for church architecture in Italy, because, I suppose, there is no genius for worship. (How could there be a genius for worship in the land that produced ancient Rome?)" It is dangerous to speculate on what causes cultures. A little while ago Houston Stewart Chamberlain was proving that no race produced any culture that was worth while except the Teutonic, and hinting strongly that Jesus was a German, while he was quite sure both of Dante and the sons of Anak. Not long ago the Germans were proving that the Americans, having a genius for dollar-making, could not also have a genius for fighting. Twenty-three years ago, after the Spanish war, a Spanish statesman was quoted as saying, indignantly, "It was concealed from us that the Americans had already fought two wars with England, one with Mexico, besides a civil war of their own."

Considering the plan of Mr. Ellis's book, it is amazing how connected it seems. After all, why shouldn't it be? It is one man looking out of the windows of his house, train or ship, day by day, and reporting, not so much what he sees as what has been stored in his mind during many years. Whatever comes out at the experience of a new sight he reports. What an acute, though slight, bit of observation is this:

> It often strikes me how different reading is when one has garnered in the greater part of life's experiences from what it was when one was still at the seedtime of life. When one is very young, to read is, as it were, to pour a continuous stream of water on a parched and virginal plain. The soil seems to have an endless capacity to drink up the stream, sometimes with prolonged, perpetual rapture, sometimes with impartial calm indifference, endlessly, unpausingly, with never a disturbing echo.
>
> But when one is no longer young, to read is a very different matter. The parched plain has become a luxuriant forest with lakes and streams in the middle of it. Every image which enters it evokes ancient visions from the depth of its waters, and every tone rustles among the trees with a music so rich in haunting memories that one grows faint beneath their burden.
>
> So now, when I open a book, it often enough happens that I lay it down, satisfied, on the page at which I opened.

Mr. Ellis is not a good quoter, for he quotes without knowledge, or at least without fresh reference to the author, as when he cites such a passage as "Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest." Pope wrote "going guest," not "parting," and did it for the sake of the alliteration. But as Mr. Ellis can quote a present-day poet correctly, it is evident that he is one of those who simply won't honor those old fellows by reading them. It is not a matter of verifying. Writers like Mr. Ellis ought not to have to verify Pope—or Emerson, whom they continually misquote by saying, "All the world loves a lover." Both those writers were precise in their choice of words, and deserve to have what they wrote respected and preserved as they wrote it.

He has a delicious chapter praising Somerset men for their admirable mediocrity. Their typical man, he says, was Bagehot, all of whose would-be eulogists stumble over one note: "The tameness of Bagehot, his mediocrity, his inability not only to fall but to rise, his serenely limited common sense, his perpetual attitudes as of a Tory on the spiritual plane." It is a little hard to follow him in his list of Somerset mediocrities, at least when he includes Dunston, Locke, Hobbes, Thomas Young, Pym, Prynne, Hales and Roger Bacon. He admits the greatness of Fielding and lifts Blake out of his ancestry altogether.

Mr. Ellis tells how, 30 years ago, he and others stood around Maxim as that architect of death explained his new gun. "But will this not make war very terrible?" he asked. "No," responded Maxim confidently. "It will make war impossible." He wrote this reminiscence on the day Maxim's death was announced, Nov. 30, 1916, and added: "Even the brilliant inventor who in the dawn of the Metal Age first elongated the useful daggerlike knife into the dangerous sword was doubtless convinced that he had made war impossible."

The Interlaken Library

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The Battle of the Spirits

THE EARTHEN VESSEL. A Volume Dealing with Spirit Communication Received in the Form of Book Tests. By Pamela Glenconner, with a preface by Sir Oliver Lodge. 155 pages. *New York: The John Lane Company.* $1.50

THE FOUNDATIONS OF SPIRITUALISM. By W. Whately Smith, author of "Mechanism of Survival." 123 pages. *New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.* $2.

THE CHURCH AND PSYCHICAL RESEARCH. A Layman's View. By George E. Wright, author of "Practical Views on Psychic Phenomena." 147 pages. *New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.* $1.60.

THE OTHER SIDE OF GOD'S DOOR. By Mabel Nixon Robertson. 158 pages. *New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.* $2.50.

THE PROBLEMS OF MEDIUMSHIP. By Alessandro Zymonidas. 249 pages. *New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.* $3.

SPIRITUALISM AND THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY. An Explanation of Spiritualistic Phenomena and Beliefs in Terms of Modern Knowledge. By Millais Culpin, with an introduction by Professor Leonard Hill. 230 pages. *New York: Longmans, Green & Co.* $2.

IN this group of books spirit phenomena are considered from almost every conceivable viewpoint. Five of them were written by persons who at present are convinced that the various manifestations observed or discussed were supernormal; that they emanated from the discarnate who now dwell in one or another of the planes in the spirit land. The logic of these authors is ingenious and in several instances impressive. One of the writers holds that telepathy is a generally accepted fact, and argues that even if some of the alleged spiritistic phenomena are attributable to it, as many skeptical investigators assert, nevertheless the very fact of telepathy is proof of survival of mind after death because one mind is able to communicate with another without the intervention of an intermediate agent.

But the writer of the sixth book, who is a psychologist and physician, declares that there is no true evidence of the existence of the telepathic hypothesis. He maintains that all manifestations of alleged extra-terrene origin are simply the result of willful fraud, too credulous observers, or of unconscious deceit. He ridicules the existence of discarnate spirits offered by Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir Conan Doyle and other scientists, living and dead, whose investigations have centred around the activities of the Society for Psychical Research. This writer rends the fabric of their theses volently and in his own particular way, but, it must be confessed, he does not make out as complete a case for his contentions as might be expected from the energy of his language.

One thread runs consistently through the works from the hands of the five protagonists of the genuineness of the phenomena which they either describe or comment upon, and that is that no message received from alleged discarnate spirits is in any way inconsistent with, antagonistic or inimical to, the doctrines of the Christian religion. That is, there is nothing to indicate that these alleged communications emanate solely, as many contend, from spirits of evil design and thought. In all the messages quoted in these books there is nothing blasphemous or derogatory to the religious faith held by any one. Wherefore, some of the authors contend, the Church should neither condemn nor spurn the evidence offered by discarnate spirits of a life hereafter, but should welcome it as an aid to strengthen faith and stimulate spiritual interest.

But the interest of sincere investigators as well as of the idly curious will easily centre in Lady Pamela Glenconner's book "The Earthen Vessel," because in it is described a new method of proof which ranks methods hitherto employed, and which, in the opinion of the author and other believers, precludes the possibility that these messages emanate from any source other than that from which they purport to come, namely, from the discarnate spirits of those who have died upon earth.

Sir Oliver Lodge has written a prefatory and explanatory note to the book. There is, undoubtedly, a peculiar and readily understandable sympathy between Lady Glenconner and Sir Oliver. His son Raymond lost his life in the great war, and Sir Oliver's book "Raymond" was the result of communications purporting to come from the spirit of the young man. Lady Glenconner also lost a son, Edward Wyndham Tennant, in the war, and "The Earthen Vessel" has as its basis messages alleged to have been communicated by young Tennant in the spirit land; but the method of proof is a new one, and one which those who maintain that there is nothing in the spiritistic hypothesis will have difficulty in controverting successfully.

Lady Glenconner herself can hardly be considered as a crass amateur at this kind of thing. She says that from her youth she has been familiar with the circle of scientists who have made noteworthy investigations on behalf of the Society for Psychical Research.

In the order of progression the methods by which alleged spirit messages have been transmitted in modern times have been by raps or table tipping; by automatic writing in which mediums in the so-called trance state write what is dictated by alleged discarnate spirits, and by cross-correspondence, a method which has been rather baffling to those who seek to prove the fallacy of the entire spiritistic theory, and which will be explained later. Table tipping and automatic writing are explained by fraud, conscious or unconscious, and by telepathy between medium and sitter, in the opinion of skeptics and out-and-out non-believers.

It is confidently asserted by Lady Glenconner that she has spoken with her son by means of book-tests which he and his spirit friends have devised. Her conviction, however, does not rest upon the evidence of the book-tests alone. "They are but so many blades in a green pasture," she says, "a few clear drops in the waters of comfort that have been, and remain, an inexhaustible stream. * * * These book-tests destroy the possibility of telepathy, and they require of the long arm of coincidence a very long arm indeed. In the best instances messages have been traced and proved apposite, in books described and found in houses unknown to the medium (as in Book-Tests I. and II., and Book-Tests X. and XI.), and unknown both to medium and recipient (as in Book-Tests XIII. and XIV.)."

It must be admitted that this method of alleged spirit demonstration is an improvement over the commoner methods in vogue, and that it is harder to reconcile it with fraud, either conscious or unconscious, especially where both sitter and medium are persons of unimpeachable character, such as Lady Glenconner, and as many reliable witnesses have testified Mrs. Leonard, the principal medium in this case, to be. Mrs. Leonard was employed for years by the Society for Psychical Research in its investigations.

Good as it is, the book-test has been superseded by an even more spectacular one. Lady Glenconner's book had already gone to press when she was informed by a clergyman who lived at a distance, and who in recent correspondence had conveyed to her messages in the shape of book tests purporting to emanate from her son's spirit, that a spirit, believed to be that of the clergyman's father, had devised the following test: He would indicate certain words and passages that the message declared would appear on the front page of *the next day's* London Times, naming the columns and the positions in the columns that these were to occupy. The predictions proved to be correct. An account of these amazing tests is added to the book as an appendix. As far as known, no explanation of this phenomenon has been given other than the one claimed for it by the adherents of alleged spirit manifestations.

In order to explain the book-tests an example is given here. Lack of space prevents giving one of the best, for they are too long. It should be explained that Feda, Mrs. Leonard's alleged spirit control, is an abbreviation for the name of a Hindu ancestress of Mrs. Leonard.

Feda (speaking through Mrs. Leonard for Edward Wyndham Tennant): "This is a Book Test, now, for Mother. It isn't good enough, he says, it is so very *ordinary*, but it will do as a sign that he is sending it.

"He says you will find it in the same room downstairs, as the one to David" (a reference to a previous message), "in the sixteenth book, counting from right to left, Page 27.

"The letter S is prominent on the title page. There is a book by Mercy-Mer[illegible]-some name like 'Mercy'—close by it on the same shelf."

The book, on searching, proved to be "The Life of George Washington." On the title page, "Soldier and Statesman" follows the name. On the twenty-seventh page is an allusion to the family of George Washington, six children in all, one dying in infancy—which is identical with the family of Edward Wyndham Tennant, who purported to be giving the Book Test; and there follows an allusion to George Washington's remembrance of his father's fondness:

"And to his mother's forming care," the passage continues, "he ascribed the origin of all to which he had attained."

On the same shelf, three books from the one specified, there was a volume by Merriman, "The Sowers."

We bear witness to the truth of the above.

(Signed) GLENCONNER,
DAVID TENNANT.

This room was unknown to Mrs. Leonard.

Glenconner is Lord Glenconner, Lady Pamela's husband, and David Tennant is their son.

It would be mort fitting perhaps to describe the book tests as an amplification of automatic writing rather than as a new method, since the messages from the alleged spirits were taken down in writing by the medium.

"The Foundations of Spiritualism," by W. Whatley Smith, is the book recommended to the Anglican clergy at the recent Lambeth Conference by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who urged his hearers to adopt the attitude toward the spiritualistic theory taken up by the author in this volume. The acceptance of this work by so eminent an ecclesiastic entitles it to respectful consideration.

The book contains a calm, dispassionate analysis of the grounds upon which the theory and practice of spiritualism have been built up. Mr. Smith considers the claims of its practitioners as well as the solutions of the phenomena proposed by anti-spiritualists. The various classes of phenomena are described; and the author further notes exactly how far these have been verified or not by evidence susceptible of proof.

The publishers put this book forward as the most sane, unprejudiced and dependable book that has yet appeared on the subject of spiritualism. It embraces an exact and easy bibliography, thus enabling inquirers to pursue their studies of the phenomena mentioned in detail.

There are references to the substances which Geley and Schrenck-Notzing have asserted were extruded by mediums in materialisations. These substances have been said elsewhere to have been susceptible of laboratory analysis into their elements. I think I am voicing the opinion of the majority of average-minded persons when I say that their mental attitude toward these strange, and often repugnant, substances is similar to that of the Amherst College professor when told by his daughter that some men had just blasted open a rock and that a long-imprisoned toad had hopped out.

"And, father," she concluded, "Henry said he wouldn't have believed it unless he had seen it."

"I'm different from Henry," responded the hard-headed college man. "I wouldn't have believed it even if I had seen it."

The author expresses this opinion after a thorough examination of all phases of spirit phenomena:

Meanwhile, I am of opinion that, taking into consideration all the available evidence, the balance of probabilities is, on the whole, in favor of the spiritistic explanation—not by any means overwhelmingly, but still distinctly so. It is quite possible that as our knowledge of abnormal psychology increases and new and more crucial tests of survival are devised—and, perhaps, fail—that I shall alter this opinion. But at present the trend of research seems to me to be in this direction.

"The Church and Psychical Research," by George E. Wright, is a concise and dispassionate review of the implications of psychical research on traditional Christian beliefs by a layman. As the author points out, the most useful function which a little book such as this can perform is, indeed, to serve as a directory to the larger sources of evidence and argument.

Mr. Wright calls attention to the fact that many excellent persons believe that psychic research is wrong and that they confound psychic research with spiritualism, thinking that the latter as a religious system is the outcome of the former. As a matter of fact, spiritualism, as a church or religious system, was founded in 1847. The British Society for Psychical Research was founded in 1885 for the purpose of researches into telepathy and related subjects. Research into attempts to communicate with the dead was simply an expansion of its functions, and in this respect only does it impinge in any way upon religion.

We find, however, says the author, throughout the records of the alleged communications, nothing whatever of an evil nature, nothing tending, even remotely, to subvert faith or morals.

This book contains examples of the so-called cross-correspondences, including the celebrated classical one called "The Ear of Dionysius," which is too long either to reproduce or explain here.

Cross-correspondences are alleged communications to different mediums in different places (they may be continents apart) by the same alleged spirit or group of spirits, which messages when brought together make sense but which considered alone are simply nonsense. Such a record obtained through one medium is a mere jumble of words; all sections of the record when assembled from different mediums form a readable, coherent communication. The alleged spirit communicators purport to convey the messages in this intricate manner to show that fraud cannot enter into the calculations.

It is as though different sections of a jigsaw puzzle were brought from widely separated places to one room and there assembled. The assembling places in these instances are societies for psychical research.

In "The Other Side of God's Door" Mabel Nixon Robertson has recorded some rather unusual messages obtained by herself as the medium in the presence of members of her family and sometimes when a few intimate friends were present. She began by table-tipping, but soon developed ability as an automatic writer. The message which gave her the most satisfaction purported to come from Mary Baker Eddy. Here it is:

I came because I could never refuse to come to those who, as Christ said, "love Me and keep My commandments." Oh, my children, there is one tear of sorrow in my life with God's children in the spheres within His consciousness. I taught with my soul His great truth of Healing—I denied with my soul His great truth of spirit—connection with the earth-plane—I make one great confession through you now! Send it forth! My followers will, at first, be indignant. You will live to see the result and be called "blessed." Through earthly prejudice and lack of personality caring for a connection on earth with those who had gone, I deliberately chose to shut the doors, and, after closing them, to see that every little chink and crevice was closed, too, to shut out the Truth! I shut out the Truth to my own mortal mind, but my soul knocked with constant knocks upon that door. Each time my mortal mind cried, "Healing! Healing!" and to myself each time I stilled the knocks. Oh, that I had had the knowledge of the healing of sorrow that I had of the healing of pain! It is a far higher knowledge! I could have had it, but I shut the door! My thousands of followers are shutting the door! It must be opened! *I only taught a half Christ—a half Christ! When I could have taught a whole Christ, a whole Christ!* Tell my followers to make Him whole by each, bit by bit, building up the body that I tore down—the promise of the spirit land connected with this earth life of today. Call me again! Help dry the one tear in my life beyond you, yet all about you.

MARY BAKER G. EDDY.

The italics and punctuation are as given in the record. It should be stated that Mrs. Robertson is not, nor has she ever been, a Christian Scientist.

Other messages, purporting to come from Lord Kitchener, the Angel Gabriel, and one of the Gods of the Old Testament, are not so impressive.

"The Problems of Mediumship," the author, Alessandro Zymonidas, says, is not intended for those who question the fact of men's survival or who do not acknowledge the reality of the spirit world. It begins at a point where psychics find themselves confronted by a variety of paths to the attainment of occult powers. It warns them against entering the paths which, in the author's opinion, should be avoided, and points out the right ones.

This book may be properly regarded as one of the curiosities of literature. It gives a fantastic description of the so-called spirit planes and of the dwellers thereon. Running through it is a note of warning against trafficking with those who dwell on the "Elemental Astral Plane," where are to be found the "serpent men" and "vampires." Some of the latter are attached to persons on earth today, the author declares, and prey upon the public.

The number of fairies, elves, &c., on earth, he says, is becoming fewer and fewer, because they are finishing their evolution, and going on into their rightful condition in their own spirit realms.

The author does not mention the word insanity, but he issues this warning: "The public does not know how many pupils, trained for the 'rainbow path,' have * * * died in the struggle to regain their bodies. When, therefore, a person finds that he or she can hear those weird musical harmonies, or voices in perpetual conversation, the words confused and rambling, or can see rainbow lights or rainbow anything, every sort of development ought to be at once stopped."

Millais Culpin, in "Spiritualism and the New Psychology," offers explanations of alleged spirit phenomena by natural causes. He sets great store by the subconscious memory, that wonderful storehouse that we are beginning dimly to understand and explore. He says there is no evidence to show that one brain can communicate energy to another brain, that is, without the intervention of the special senses. He expresses the belief that the so-called phenomena result from fraud, deceit, either conscious or unconscious, hysteria and suggestion.

The author seeks to tear down the structure of faith in spirit manifestations erected by the late Sir William Crookes, Sir Oliver Lodge and other scientists of international repute. He points out that nearly all of them are or were physicists, who, as a class, are transparently honest, since they could not dream of deceit or imposition in their laboratory work. Hence, he says, it is easy to impose upon them and they are as gullible as children.

And there the great question remains: Do these manifestations emanate from discarnate minds? Or are they all humbugs? Or are they surreptitious intrusions of the subconscious into the conscious—fugitive memories, long imprisoned, that have escaped for a little while?

Whom Dancing Does Not Make Young



"What does she pay him?"

By HELEN BULLITT LOWRY

THIS is a story of how it came about that the lonely woman opened her heart to me.

"Dance and stay young," the old gentleman of seventy-six Summers had glowingly declared, and it was so recorded by me in an interview. He told how the mind and the body alike found the fountain of Ponce de Leon through the magic of the toddle and the stimulus of ballroom conversation. The published interview brought a letter, in a nice Spencerian hand, antedating by a decade and a half the period of the "round" school of penmanship.

"Yes," it said, "I thoroughly agree with the old gentleman in his remarks about the way to the Fountain of Youth. But would you please write a sequel on the other side of the picture—of the woman over 40 who is perfectly desirous of staying young—but whom nobody asks to go dancing. There may be other willing 'old ladies,' who lack the ways and means. I went for a while to a public dance hall—paid an instructor—but oh! the indignity of it!"

Two days later, and we sat over a cup of tea, while she poured out her heart to the one woman in her life whom she could safely count on never seeing again—until there lay revealed the epic tragedy that Cleopatra herself could not have escaped without the assistance of an asp—that even Helen eventually experienced, when the fat had accumulated under her chin some twenty years after the fall of Troy. Middle-aged Helen, too, may once upon a time have answered the advertisement in the Sparta Gazette, "Argive Street Dancing Rink, dancing instructors furnished, male and female, at reasonable rates." But that story belongs to Homer's nodding time.

Mine concerns the woman of frank 45, across the tea table from me—with daylight afternoon light showing up the un-hennaed, graying hair, the skin puffing slightly around pretty blue eyes, and a figure not stout, but unarguably mature—standing with feet far more reluctant than ever were mere girlhood's, where the river flows into the Dead Sea of middle age. She was the ex-Southern belle type that withers or stoutens, but somehow still sparkles from the very habit of receiving pretty speeches from men—like a stage all lit and the actors ready, though the audience has filed out by the nearest exit.

"I don't know how to grow old gracefully," she began. "Growing old gracefully consists, you see, in losing all your interest in men and settling back into women's conversation and women's matinées. I realise how undignified my position is—and yet a man's would not be undignified. A man of 45, happily married, is considered all the more normal because he loves innocent gayety and dancing and play. I am happily married, too, and I've led a decorous life. But, all my life, ever since my gay girlhood, I've been accustomed to men being attracted to me—and wanting to walk with me and dance with me and talk with me—not because I had anything brilliant to say—but just because I was a woman.

"Every year I learned how to handle men more tactfully. Every year they came to me more spontaneously. Life taught me sympathy. I learned to listen instead of to talk. And so I did not notice the advancing years—what you might call technique more than made up for the girlish freshness I had lost. I was like an actress of 35, whose cumulative art places her above mere girlhood."

The woman looked tragically back across twenty-eight years of admirers—with a glance which any man could write a comedy about, from Homer down to Don Marquis—and any woman a tragedy, since each woman knows that her hour lies ahead. That is nature's law of compensation to the wallflowers. I once heard an old maid say: "I was glad when I got past 30 and my family stopped expecting me to have callers drop in on Sunday."

The belle that had been went on:

"But a time comes to every actress. I'm told, when art and technique suddenly fail to balance the score of the years. Realization came suddenly to me after a year's illness and after a transfer of my husband's headquarters to New York. I looked around me and realised that men were simply not seeing me. It was not mere beauty that I had lost—but something else.

"Then I realised what loneliness was. My husband was traveling and was in town once in two weeks—anyway, he did not want to play. I met men, my husband's friends—men of my own age. They were treating me as if I were their mother. It was then that I saw the advertisement in the paper and answered it.

"The young men I danced with seemed like waiters—although they were good dancers enough. I was expected to tip them, too, when the dance was over. There was no pretense of gayety or of recreation. One I found, named Vance, who was a better dancer than the others. 'I'd like to have three more dances,' I told him, 'a waltz, a fox trot and a one step.'

"'I'm very busy this afternoon,' he answered me indifferently.

"'Can't you give me one?'

"'I told you that I was very busy.'

"The idea of me—me whom so many men have wanted to dance with—begging thus for a dance! Dancing like that sets us forward ten years, instead of gaining the Fountain of Youth, as the men may. But I don't like to do the things that the women of my own age do. I like to swim and to dive and to run on the beach and to dance, when I go to a Summer place. I don't want to sit in a rocking chair. If a middle-aged man does those things, people call him a good sport. They'll call me a joke. My body and heart are young—and I'm shelved.

"I have begun to think our mothers were wiser than we." Her plaintive voice smiled with a spark of humor, which I trust may make the years ahead less barren. "They voluntarily mounted that crest on their marriage day. Mid-Victorian prudery furnished such a dignified exit into the safety of a world inhabited by just one man, and that man your husband.

"In short, I've about decided that that's what's made all this flapper gossip." Again the pretty blue eyes in the faded face crinkled up merrily. "We older modern women have been competing with the girls on their own ground, instead of chaperoning them sedately from the safe haven of married life, as our own mothers did before us. And it's just bound to make us catty, when we aren't as popular as they are. Oh, yes, I know—that last year at home, I first had a warning of my waning power—I decided that the modern girl was willing to pay anything for a little cheap popularity. The exit of our mothers from the man game was not fraught with such danger to their dispositions."

But modern woman with her massage and liberties has no such conveniently scheduled retirement. Sometimes it may come with the first plumpness that surrounds the year-old bride in the relaxation of belonging to the younger sedentary bridge club set. Again it may come almost painlessly at her own daughter's début, as pride in her own success merges automatically into pride in her daughter's. In rare cases of an overpowering personality it may be deferred till 50.

I have seen the exit deferred artificially. When such a woman goes to a dance, she always asks a party to dine at her house previously, and thus appears in phalanx formation. Here there are two systems for selecting the personnel, though neither is without its hazards. She can ask only contemporaries in age—other women that stand with her on the Great Divide—but with the hazard of having her men stray off to younger groups of women. Or she can fill up her ranks with the young and the beautiful—which as I recall was the method of Catherine de Medici—and face the danger of being made to feel like a chaperon at her own début party.

One wealthy old woman of my acquaintance goes in for being a patron of music. Young musicians are always sure of a meal at her house and of a chance to play the piano at a musicale—but they are always young men that dance. Others who have never been married try to beat the game by still referring to themselves as girls. And you will notice that this last, and least efficient, remedy, is the only one that does not require considerable expenditure. God help the woman who stands on the crest of the Great Divide who still wants the attention of men—but whom men have ceased attending because nobody else is going to help her—least of all, her own masculine contemporaries.

For man is blessed with a magic faculty of dropping back decade by decade, until the women he dances with never pass 35.

"Why do you never select women your own age?" I asked a bachelor of 45.

"Their backs aren't supple and they are so bundled up in whalebone that they can't get the nuances of the music," he began—then stopped to think. "Yet there are some few of the older women that are as good dancers as the girls—only the flappers have dancing plus something else that makes you yourself feel young. Anyway, the chances are so few that you'll find an older woman an A-No. 1 dancer that you don't take the chance of asking her to dance offhand till somebody has vouched for her. If she makes good you will ask her again."

So it would seem a case of the older woman keeping her dancing in order in case somebody ever asks her to dance with him. Like the evening dresses of social climbers, her dancing may hang unworn in the closet until the mode passes and toddles go out—even as long skirts come in.

To this and there exists the professional dancer, since nature is adaptive and supplies in time even tails to hang by if we keep on reducing tails a few thousand centuries. The lounge-lizard type of professional dancer who played parasite to stout women in diamonds and tried to implicate them in compromising situations has passed, but there has come in his place the cool-headed young business man who charges for his services in cold hard cash—and throws in no conversation along with his toes.

"Why should they expect understand?" he smiled, and a cynical stroking his Continental mustache. "Do they demand conversation of the salesman when they purchase a steak? Do I not earn my money? Listen. Suppose that you and I, being approximately of an age, started pass through the Soul Crusher and into the grill. We don't would notice us. We sit down at a table, utterly lost in the crowd. We rise and dance and never a word of command.

"But when an old woman and I pass down the corridor a hundred voices whisper, 'Look at them.' We go into the grill; every eye is upon us. A giggle flutters at every table. We rise to dance. A hundred voices are whispering, 'What does she pay him?' I suffer."

"But what can the older women do about it?" I ask him.

"Philosophy," he gives a strong eloquent of the wisdom of the back door of ballrooms. "She must realize that unless she is a superior dancer she cannot compete. And even then she must realize that the flapper, who is an equally superior dancer, will be sought after than she. She has had her day. I have seen these older women chide men, 'Why did you not dance with me this afternoon?' 'Why, indeed—because he could not get side long two. A chided man never comes back. Instead she should have smiled to herself:

"'He did not dance with me this afternoon. Perhaps he will dance with me tomorrow. Meanwhile I will keep my lamp burning and fill it with virgin oil, and keep in practice by renting me a partner.' So it would seem that the problem hasn't been satisfactorily solved but each, like that on a Grecian urn.

Therefore, fortunate is the woman who early in life turned her back on the lure of dancing partners—for many years have not filled me her with rapturous bodies to feel the pride of possession, nor even supplied the needful cash for the dinner, theatre and supper to follow. Instead, I have been conversationally chasing that will-o'-the-wisp, the right word, the right phrase, the right sentence, to express my thoughts, my feelings, my emotions, my reactions to the world about me. Right now, while I write, I am chasing it over the Great Divide like a dozen hares. If the race lasts a week and continental mails are

Murray Hill in Three Reels



BY NEWARK W. TOWNSEND

IT has been said that his wife is Major Max's tragedy. That shows how obliquely some see the life about them, or how fiendishly some engage in bearing false witness against a neighbor—who is pretty and charming. Mrs. Max was born on Murray Hill, went to school on the Hill, and was the most sheltered young woman on either of its slopes until the Major met a way with her.

To be sure there was romance in her runaway marriage, but equally of course no tragedy. It was brisk work. The Major, then a very junior lieutenant, met and wooed Miss Van Ruyven, ordered her to meet him at the Desbrosses Street Ferry and she, always obedient, obeyed. Three hours later they were in the Philadelphia home of a colonel under whom Lieutenant Max had served; the Colonel and the Colonel's lady looked after the license and the minister and communicated the happy and really not unpleasant news to Pops Van Ruyven, a widower, who replied to the Colonel's telegram, "As I am not fond of scrapple, may I not at least be permitted to provide the wedding breakfast?"

And they've lived happily ever after, your tragedy quiffers to the contrary.

Some facts are mentioned only to prove that the Major has proper warrant to make his first important literary work a history of Murray Hill. Only recently he revealed to his wife how the work was expanding as it progressed.

"My dear," he said, "I shall make a three volume masterpiece. First I consider the Hill in its pre-Revolutionary aspect when your fair-named grandmother and aunts made hay on times in the neighborhood of the Avenue and Forty-second Street, and in later times made eyes at Rattle's officers hot on the trail of General Washington, detaining them until the tea[illegible]."

"You remember that San Francisco girl who is visiting Mrs. Jack Dunn?" Mrs. Max interrupted, and resumed after the Major assured her that he remembered the girl from the golden West. "Well, Mrs. Jack and I were showing her the slope on the Avenue today and I asked her if climbing the hill tired her. 'What hill?' she asked. 'Why, this hill, Murray HILL,' I told her. 'Oh,' she said, 'we'd think we were going down hill, not climbing, if we were hiking on a grade like this in San Francisco.' Is she not funny?"

"Comical, I'd call her," the Major replied.

"The early part — Revolutionary period I shall devote to the development of sports and pastimes on the Hill; the times when youth and beauty trekked out from Park Place and other fashionable residence quarters to shoot rabbits, to swim, to skate, to picnic and enjoy country air."

"They drop with those San Franciscans," Mrs. Max remarked. "I suppose they all have gold mines to dip out of, don't you think? Still, their taste in dress is—er—well, frank, rather. Eh? However, they have so many hills to climb out there they develop a proper excuse to be frank."

"Better than proper," the Major said. "It almost rises to the heights of the improper, judging from what I have seen of Mrs. Jack's young lady friend's dressing.

"Then we come to the settlement of the Hill; the time when sturdy and fearless pioneers like your respected papa built modest shacks of brown stone fronts, down to and including what I shall call the Triumph of Trade Period. That will allow me to sketch Murray Hill as it is today; America's bazaar and the world's promenade. I anticipate with pleasure a subject which will permit me to indulge my longing to experiment in word painting."

"That reminds me," Mrs. Max exclaimed, looking up from some knitting she has been at work on only two years, so its destined form and purpose is, naturally, not yet discoverable. "I've heard that San Francisco women—ladies, you understand—paint. They don't. They don't need to. The same mountain climbing that gives them a—what was it you said?—an excuse to be frank with impropriety about their dressing also gives them a lovely natural color."

"They have no monopoly there," the Major responded gallantly. "I've observed the same natural beauty in all you ladies of the Hill tribes. I shall devote a chapter to the subject."

"There are three unlike views which must be fused in making a composite picture of Murray Hill as it is now: Saturday's view, Sunday's, and the view presented on any other day of the week. It is the same process as that by which we futilely fancy we are going to elect a Mayor against Tammany—fusion, if you follow me."

"Indeed I follow you!" Mrs. Max cried. "Papa is always doing that—electing fusion Mayors. What he would otherwise do between the golf season in the North and in the South I shudder to think of. During the campaign he is the busiest old dear—and happy!—but after the elections his language is shocking. I wonder why?"

"Because his ancestors came from Holland," the Major explained. "When I inadvertently beat him at golf he develops the same inconsistency. While we are playing around he is a happy boy; when he pays what he owes me after the game I sorrow that a gentleman of his piety should have acquired such a store of nineteenth hole language.

"On Saturday afternoons, as I was remarking, the Avenue slopes of Murray Hill are more New Yorky than on any other time in the week. Then, New Yorkers whose ordinary paths through this vale of taxes lead nowhere near the Hill, and whose holiday holds no threat of week-end and horrors, stroll the Avenue from Madison Square to the Plaza entrance of Central Park where, at last, General Sherman and his lady scout are handsomely surrounded by the architect's and gardener's art. Yes, Saturday afternoon on the slopes of the Hill might be called New York Day. Yet those strollers can no more be assigned to a general classification than can a dish of strawberries and a cocotte of frogs' legs à la Béchamel.

"That reminds me," Mrs. Max interrupted. "We went to Mrs. Jack's for lunch and the California girl mixed us the divinest cocktail, and, as you were just saying, put a strawberry instead of a cherry in each glass. I wish, dear, you'd induce her to teach you how. You use quite a large glass, you understand, because the strawberry must top a cube of ice, and first you pour a little champagne over the berry and that makes it look crystallized."

"They dine with us tonight," said the Major with knightly complaisance. "I'll have a long private talk with Miss San Francisco."

"Perhaps you'd better not bother about it," Mrs. Max commented a little hastily. "I'll ask her to write out the recipe for me."

"The Saturday parade," Major Max resumed after a slight cough which may have revealed a subconsciousness of thirst, "proves what an interesting variety of excellence is to be found in those people of all of our five boroughs who neither go to the country nor to matinees on the afternoons of their holidays. It is the same process as that by which we futilely fancy we are going to elect a Mayor against Tammany—fusion, if you follow me."

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"On Saturday afternoons, as I was remarking, the Avenue slopes of Murray Hill are more New Yorky than on any other time in the week. Then, New Yorkers whose ordinary paths through this vale of taxes lead nowhere near the Hill, and whose

"Then in a brief chapter or two I shall treat of the Sunday avenue parade when the spell of Murray Hill serves chiefly to elevate the souls of out-of-town visitors. They mistake each other for renowned or notorious New Yorkers, and write letters home thrilling with pen pictures of our supposed most industrious and successful seekers of divorce; our most generous and impartial givers of diamonds to ladies of the chorus; our philanthropists who have not enough fingers whereon to count the colleges whose curricula have been bent by the influence of their golden showers—in a way of speaking. Few workers whose social, financial or moral deviations have been attended to by first-page headlines, but are observed on Murray Hill if you accept these thrilling letters as proof. Yet it is a significant and educating parade; helpful in converting to better ways those who in the matter of urban architecture bow down to wooden stone; helpful in spreading throughout our esteemed nation the gospel of beauty in building, in manners, in person, in attire; in—"

"Out-of-towners' attire? Oh, Major!" laughed Mrs. Max.

"As a mere man, and my modesty forbids a claim to greater distinction," the Major continued fearlessly. "I say that our out-of-town visitors, the women, of course, I mean; dress, so far as I can distinguish, but little unlike Manhattan's most devoted demonstrators of faultless fashion."

"A mere man might not detect much difference," the lady admitted, "but I could tell a visitor from a native if I were standing in front of the Mexican War shaft in Madison Square and she were in front of the library. But if you are going to write about dress, write of how funny those people must have been who wore hoopskirts and trains and—and everything."

"We sometimes talk," commented the historian of the Hill, "as some one has observed, as if our ancestors wore nothing but hoops and wigs; and forget that human passions exist even under the most complex structure of starch and buckram. They were, as Pope reminds us, glad to have fairies, an eighteenth century euphemism for beauty specialists I take it, help them.

To steal from rainbows, ere they dropped in showers,
A brighter wash, to curl their waving hairs,
Assist their blushes, and inspire their airs.
Nay, oft in dreams invention to bestow
To change a flounce or add a furbelow.

"Man and the price of sugar fall off an ddecline; but woman, civilization's ultimate and finished triumph, remains steadfastly unchanged, unchallengeable; a fixed star of loveliness to remind us that there is a heaven on earth; radiant, utterly beautiful, serene, mysterious as a fragrance wafted—"

"I must tell the cook to buy a lot of sugar," Mrs. Max said, eyeing her knitting with a surprised pout that it, like woman, remained so unchanged, "and to make our own marmalade this year. I really believe that she endured the war because it let her out of preserving."

"Your comment, Madam," continued the Major, "happily brings us to those days of the week other than Saturdays and Sundays when fruits are preserved and the whole world makes the slopes of Murray Hill its promenade and its bazaar. Let no one who hopes to know the beauties of the Hill; to feel the thrill of being part of its ever-flowing river of humanity; to study every type of man and woman civilization, both Occidental and Oriental, has fashioned; let no one, I say, who would sense all the meaning connoted by the fact that on the slopes of Murray Hill in this New World a path has been worn by eager pilgrims from every part of the earth; let no one be such a donkey as to climb the Hill other than by nature's aid. If I make myself plain, Madam, you see that I abhor those who burrow themselves inside black beetles and, wrapped in fumes of burnt gasoline, with vision obstructed, with many a traffic halt and start, think they are seeing our Hill. Up and down, it must be taken on foot.

"Now, I am not being profound about carrots and radishes, for is there not something historically important in all this world-famous avenue not the work of a thousand years, not of hundreds, but of decades! New Yorkers still live who played hookey from school for the delights of frog hunting where palaces now stand on some slope of the Hill; boys are yet in college who remember a shanty on the avenue where cabbies and teamsters stopped for their beer, and where now a temple of finance raises with grave pride its walls, loftily; from whose roof one may count scores of churches, of great hotels, theatres, towers of office buildings sheltering thousands; from whose roof one may watch crossings where pass in a day more people than all those who dwell in cities not without renown.

"Only yesterday, as you and Mrs. Jack were showing the shops to the lady of the strawberry cocktail, I was taking my customary three-mile avenue stroll from Twenty-third to Eighty-third Street, and as I became conscious that among my fellow-strollers were men and women from earth's every corner, that those who had seen the most that the world has to boast in such respect were the most impressed, most wondering, I recalled the afternoon I saw Marshal Joffre escorted over the Hill. He has seen much, surely, but the man was astonished, stunned, almost. It was not the applauding crowds—that is an old story to Marshal Joffre—but it was the beauty, the grandeur which America has concentrated on the slopes of Murray Hill which even to the eyes of that world-experienced hero brought a look of admiring wonder."

other particularly handsome service is that made for the new Cuban Palace in 1918 for ex-President Menocal of Cuba, with the handsome crest as the only ornamental feature of the cutting.

The earlier glass has the beautiful suggestion of color which has been done away with by "improved" methods, and included in the exhibition are a number of examples of superb English glass of strong design and fine proportions.

* * *

The Provincetown Exhibition.

The Provincetown Art Association, John Noble, Director, will hold its 1921 Exhibition from July 31 to Sept. 16 in its new Museum Gallery. Since last year it has been incorporated, with the consequent reorganization, and takes its place with the foremost institutions of its kind in the country. William H. Young, one of the prominent citizens of the town, is re-elected President. The Honorary Vice-Presidents, Charles W. Hawthorne, E. Ambrose Webster, George Elmer Browne, Richard E. Miller, Max Bohm, constitute the committee of artists assisting the twelve trustees.

Several years ago the Provincetown Art Association began to acquire its own property. On a corner of the main street of the town and near its centre, the roadway sign of the exhibition will invite the passerby to enter the old white Cape Cod house, with its square roof, its door with lovely leaded lights and its green blinds. The front part of the interior has been but slightly altered, affording two small exhibition rooms and a balcony, all opening into the large new gallery, which has the full height of the two stories. The original house has been extended and two skylights in the roof light this gallery, making it a superb room for exhibitions, perfect in every particular.

The museum thus offers opportunity for showing all the forms of expression in art, paintings, sculpture, etchings, water colors, block prints, &c.

The purchase of the property in 1920 links it with the 300th anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims first at Provincetown, Mass., and the Signing of the Compact here. So it is doubly fortunate that the Provincetown Art Association should own a fine example of the hereditary architecture of the Cape, and carry on its own prosperity within historic walls.

* * *

A Correction.

On the Art Page of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW AND MAGAZINE for July 24 reference to the "finedecor Gallery" twice appears in place of "Dudensing Gallery." The George Inness landscape, referred to as "the finedicor example," and that by Charles Melville Dewey are in the exhibition at the Dudensing Gallery.

A Japanese Statesman's Recollections of Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 10)

felt of the coverings on my bed, and decided that I might need another blanket. 'I'll get you one,' he said, leaving the room. And in a minute or two he reappeared with a blanket over his shoulder.

"'Come,' he said, as he put it on the bed, 'and I'll show you the bathroom.' I went with him. 'Here's soap,' said he, 'and here are clean towels. Then he took me back to my room and wished me a good night.

"As for me, I was fascinated, almost dazed. I kept saying to myself, 'This man who has lighted me upstairs with a candle, and carried me a blanket, and shown me where to find soap and towels, is the President of the United States! The President of the United States has done all these things for me. It is as great an honor as a man could have.'

"Earlier in the same year, before he moved from the White House to Oyster Bay, he went away bear hunting. That was just before Admiral Togo's victory over the Russian fleet in the Sea of Japan.

"Before leaving, the President sent for me and told me, in the presence of Mr. Taft, who was Secretary of War, that if anything of importance should come up during his absence, I was to see Mr. Taft about it, and that in the event of its being anything absolutely vital, Mr. Taft would know how to reach him.

"Mr. Taft showed me a photograph hanging on the wall of the President's office picturing the wild country to which the President was going on his hunting trip.

"I remarked playfully to him that I thought it advisable at that time that the President refrain from killing bears, whatever other animals he might see fit to slay.

"Roosevelt, sitting at his desk, overheard me.

"'What's that you are saying?' he asked.

"I repeated what I had said to Mr. Taft.

"'Why do you think I should not kill bears?' demanded the President.

"'Well, Mr. President,' I replied, 'you know that the various nations have their special symbols in the animal kingdom. America has the eagle, Britain the lion, France the cock, and Russia, well—'

"He got up, laughing, and came over to me.

"'Nevertheless,' he said, 'I shall go right ahead and kill bears!'

"Before he left on that hunting trip I went to see him and asked as a special favor that he give me the skin of one of the bears he should kill.

"He refused, saying that if he were to start presenting trophies to his friends they would all be after him.

"At that I said to him: 'If I were asking this for myself, Mr. President, I should not pursue the matter further, but I am not asking it for myself. I want that bearskin for our Emperor.'

"'Very well, then,' he said. 'You shall have it.'

"He went off on his hunting trip, and came back. Then followed the negotiations for a cessation of hostilities between Japan and Russia, and the Portsmouth Peace Conference, through which Roosevelt brought about the end of the war.

"In August of the same year, 1905, I received this letter from him."

The Viscount handed me the letter to read. It was as follows:

Oyster Bay, N. Y.,
Aug. 30, 1905.

(Personal.)

My Dear Baron Kaneko:

I cannot too highly state my appreciation of the wisdom and magnanimity of Japan, which make a fit crown to the prowess of her soldiers. Will you tell the Emperor that I shall take the liberty of sending him by you a bearskin? I want you soon to come out here and take lunch.

Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"Later," the Viscount went on, "I was asked by the President to come to Oyster Bay and select one of the skins. I, however, did not wish to presume to make the choice, so the President did that, picking out the largest skin of all and giving it to me for the Emperor Meiji. His Majesty was greatly pleased with the skin, not only because it was a trophy from the President himself, but because of the emblematic nature of the gift. That bearskin was in his library at the imperial palace in Tokio as long as he lived."

The letter dated from mid-Africa, reproduced in facsimile with this article, is to me a particularly interesting Roosevelt item. The original was written in pencil on a sheet of yellow paper, torn from a pad.

But most important of the letters shown me by Viscount Kaneko was one on the subject of Japanese-American relations. As this letter is not included in the two-volume collection of Roosevelt correspondence compiled in such masterly fashion by Joseph Bucklin Bishop, Roosevelt's literary executor, I have asked the permission of Mrs. Roosevelt and of Mr. Bishop to quote it here.

The White House.
Washington, May 23, 1907.

Confidential.

My Dear Baron Kaneko: I much appreciate your thought of Archie. The little fellow was very sick, but is now all right. His mother and I have just had him on a short trip in the country.

I was delighted to meet General Kuroki and Admiral Ijuin with their staffs. General Kuroki is, of course, one of the most illustrious men living. Through his interpreter, a very able young staff officer, I spoke to him a little about our troubles on the Pacific Slope.

Nothing during my Presidency has given me more concern than these troubles. History often teaches by example, and I think we can best understand just what the situation is, and how it ought to be met, by taking into account the change in general international relations during the last two or three centuries.

During this period all the civilized nations have made great progress. During the first part of it Japan did not appear in the general progress, but for the last half century she has gone ahead so much faster than any other nation that I think we can fairly say that, taking the last three centuries together, her advance has been on the whole greater than that of any other nation. But all have advanced, especially in the way in which the people of each treat people of other nationalities. Two centuries ago there was the greatest suspicion and malevolence exhibited by all the people, high and low, of each European country, for all the people, high and low, of every other European country, with but few exceptions. The cultivated people of the different countries, however, had already begun to treat with one another on good terms. But when, for instance, the Huguenots were exiled from France and great numbers of Huguenot workmen went to England, their presence excited the most violent hostility, manifesting itself even in mob violence among the English workmen. The men were closely allied by race and religion, they had practically the same type of ancestral culture, and yet they were unable to get on together.

Two centuries have passed, the world has moved forward, and now there could be no repetition of such hostilities. In the same way a marvelous progress has been made in the relations of Japan with the Occidental nations. Fifty years ago you and I and those like us could not have traveled in one another's countries. We should have had very unpleasant and possibly very dangerous experiences. But the same progress that has been going on as between nations in Europe and their descendants in America and Australia has also been going on as between Japan and the Occidental nations.

In these times, then, gentlemen, all educated people, members of professions and the like, get on so well together that they not only travel each in the other's country, but associate on the most intimate terms. Among the friends whom I especially value I include a number of Japanese gentlemen. But the half century has been too short a time for the advance to include the laboring classes of the two countries, as between themselves.

Exactly as the educated classes in Europe, among the several nations, grew to be able to associate together generations before it was possible for such association to take place among the men who had no such advantages of education, so it is evident we must not press too fast in bringing the laboring classes of Japan and America together. Already in these fifty years we have completely attained the goal as between the educated and the intellectual classes of the two countries. We must be content to wait another generation before we shall have made progress enough to permit the same close intimacy between the classes who have had less opportunity for cultivation, and whose lives are less easy, so that each has to feel, in earning its daily bread, the pressure of the competition of the other.

I have become convinced that to try to move too far forward all at once is to incur jeopardy of trouble. This is just as true of one nation as of the other. If scores of thousands of American miners went to Saghalin, or of American mechanics to Japan or Formosa, trouble would almost certainly ensue. Just in the same way scores of thousands of Japanese laborers, whether agricultural or industrial, are certain, chiefly because of the pressure caused thereby, to be a source of trouble if they should come here or to Australia. I mention Australia because it is a part of the British Empire, because the Australians have discriminated against Continental immigration in favor of immigration from the British Isles, and have in effect discriminated to a certain degree in favor of immigration from England and Scotland as against immigration from Ireland.

My dear Baron, the business of statesmen is to try constantly to keep international relations better, to do away with causes of friction, and secure as nearly ideal justice as actual conditions will permit. I think that with this object in view and facing conditions not as I would like them to be, but as they are, the best thing to do is to prevent the laboring classes of either country from going in any numbers to the other. In a generation I believe all need of such prevention will have passed away; and at any rate this leaves free the opportunity for all those fit to profit by intercourse to go each to the other's country. I have just appointed a commission on general immigration which will very possibly urge restrictive measures as regards European immigration, and which I am in hopes will be able to bring about a method by which the result we have in view will be obtained with the minimum friction.

With warm regards to the Baroness, believe me,

Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Baron Kentaro Kaneko,
Tokio, Japan.

The foregoing letter may well be studied at this time when, through lack of the kind of statesmanship shown by Roosevelt, the Californian situation has become worse instead of better.

On the stationery of The Kansas City Star, of which Roosevelt was an associate editor, with an office in New York, was the following:

New York, Aug. 21, 1918.

My Dear Viscount Kaneko:

I thank you for your letter; and Mrs. Roosevelt was as much touched by it as I was. Remember to give your son a letter to us when he comes here to go to Harvard. One of our newspapers, The Chicago Tribune, when the news was brought that Quentin was dead and two of his brothers wounded, spoke of my four sons as "American samurai." I was proud of the reference!

As you say, all of us who are born are doomed to die. No man is fit to live who is afraid to die for a great cause. My sorrow for Quentin is outweighed by my pride in him.

Faithfully your friend,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The foregoing, written less than five months before Colonel Roosevelt's death, was the last letter of the series.

Reading it I was reminded of what he said to me as he lay on his bed in the hospital the last time I saw him.

"We have been an exceptionally united family," he declared. "We have had many absolutely satisfying years together and, come what may, we shall always have the memory of that long period of happiness."

Plays by Italo-Americans

MARIANGIOLA: A Pastoral Drama in Three Acts. By Umberto Liberatore. Pp. 110. New York: Bagnasco Press.

PARISINA MALATESTA: A Tragedy in Three Episodes. By Armando Romano, with English verse by Ada Sterling. Pp. 244. New York: Il Carroccio Publishing Company.

THE recent successes among American theatregoers of translations of Italian plays and of Italian players performing at American theatres have inspired Italo-American poets to imagine that there might also be a demand for their dramatic poetry. It is an aspiration which deserves encouragement. Its success should react with beneficial results upon the American stage, for the ideals of these Italo-Americans are high; they completely ignore all cheap appeals to the emotions; all stagecraft which does not legitimately observe the fitting relation between cause and effect, between antecedent probability and a convincing sequence of events.

Moreover, to judge from the two plays now before us, there is the interesting aspect of the time-honored conflict between two Italian schools being transferred to American, or, at least, to New York soil. The "Mariangiola" of Liberatore is a worthy example of the sentimental school of Silvio Pellico; the "Parisina Malatesta" of Romano is a sympathetic example of what d'Annunzio has taught the modern theatre, but without that poet's annoying archaic forms and his too precise adherence to Hellenic atmosphere.

Mr. Liberatore has selected as the scene for his pastoral the most northern district of Sardinia, when, sixty years ago, all progress had been arrested by the terrible extent to which the vendetta and brigandage had absorbed the people, until replaced by religious ecstasy, when laws and the carbinieri had proved unavailing. In such a setting, inviting pure melodrama in its most sensational forms, "Mariangiola" moves with sentimental step, influenced, to be sure, by the bloody environment but never mingling with it before the audience. A stretcher brought upon the stage no more than indicates the tragedy. As for the rest, all is poetry—meditative, descriptive, sentimental—and it is very good poetry, too, of the Silvio Pellico sort. Thus it invites good reading with a sympathetic voice rather than great dramatic expression which waits upon action. Naturally, there is very little action, but the illusion of what is happening off stage is skillfully emphasized.

In the "Parisina Malatesta" of Romano we have a fine example of how a tragic, unpleasant piece of history may be made poetically and sympathetically attractive. The story deals with the love of Ugo, the illegitimate son of Stella dell'Assassino and Nicolo d'Este, Marchese di Ferrara, for the beautiful Parisina of Pesaro, the second wife of Nicolo. Byron in his poem of "Parisina," written in 1816, has preserved the original episode in verse. And the whole story, which ends in the execution of Ugo and Parisina by orders of a just but weeping Nicolo, may be read in Frizzi's "Storia di Ferrara" as drawn from the manuscripts of Sardi and Bandelli.

In giving the episode modern dramatic, poetical form Romano finds the same excuse for the lovers that Dante did for Francesca and Paolo. Instead of the designing, materialistic Parisina of the original, bent on seducing Ugo, we find a gentle, sensitive lady, who had loved Ugo at Pesaro before her marriage and had been forced to marry Nicolo for reasons of state—the price of an alliance against Venice. She has never forgotten her love at Pesaro, and on the return of Ugo from the wars to his father's house the sight of him and his unjust accusations for her inconstancy to him prove too much for the lady. The Fate in the play is Serenella of Puglia, whom Ugo has rescued from pirates. She loves her rescuer, and all the kindness shown her by the gentle Parisina and the generosity of Ugo do not prevent her from denouncing the lovers to Nicolo, who, while loving both, orders their execution and the torture of Serenella. Although a traitor to his father, the denunciations of that father by Ugo's grandfather do not cause him to turn a traitor to the State.

Thus, by reinforcing the original story with plausible episodes and a conflict of passions by which the delinquents are made to achieve a sort of emotional and poetic, if not exactly logical, justice, Romano has written an eminently modern acting play of absorbing, legitimate interest. Its literary qualities are very high; but so are its practical, theatric qualities. The spirited translation of Ada Sterling will certainly convince English readers of both of these things.

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

THE WORLD OF ART: *Daniel Gardner*



From the Portrait of Miss Elizabeth-Anne Wall. By Daniel Gardner.
Courtesy of the Knoedler Galleries.

DANIEL GARDNER is not an imposing figure in the art of his period, the period of Reynolds and Gainsborough and Lawrence and the others. He painted portraits that looked a little like Gainsborough's without Gainsborough's personal distinction or technical mastery, a little like Romney's without Romney's succulent sweetness and grace, a little like Sir Joshua's without his authority. The portraits he painted in oil, however, are few in number, and his achievements in water color and pastel have won for him more than a passing reputation and the compliment of a large and painstaking volume devoted to his activities by George C. Williamson. (John Lane Co.)

Mr. Williamson's book, through the conscience and patience with which details have been gathered and verified, presents a remarkably living and interesting picture of the eccentric little man who invited his sitters to come for their sittings at 5 o'clock in the morning, who visited at great houses and wore clothes like those of a fisherman, who worked quickly and charged well and put his money into real estate against the comfortable time when he could stop painting and live on rents, who was worshipped by his wife and returned her love so ardently that he could not bear the sight of the son after whose birth she died.

With his parsimony and his willingness to accept favors for which he made small return, he nevertheless was a lovable old creature, not without certain qualities known as sterling and with the special power of winning friendship. His friend, Mr. Pennington, who lived at Kendal, the home of his boyhood, took charge of his son for him, saw to his property for him with a maximum of returns and a minimum of commission, and in pure friendliness bought the things for him that he thought could be got nowhere so good as at Kendal, stockings which apparently he persuaded his sitters and friends were the finest anywhere to be had, for he ordered them eighteen at a time, £5 14s for the lot, and good green Kendal cloth at 18s the yard. Young Gardner was well taken care of, and the property was well managed, and the elder Gardner was able to pursue in peace his habits of life, painting always in a sacred secrecy without letting any one but his sitter into the rooms where he was working, and keeping a locked cover for his canvas, so that no one could see it until the portrait was finished; wandering in the woods to gather berries, fungi and roots from which to make experiments with pigments, dining at five, smoking his pipe, going to bed at nine, to rise before five and be at it again.

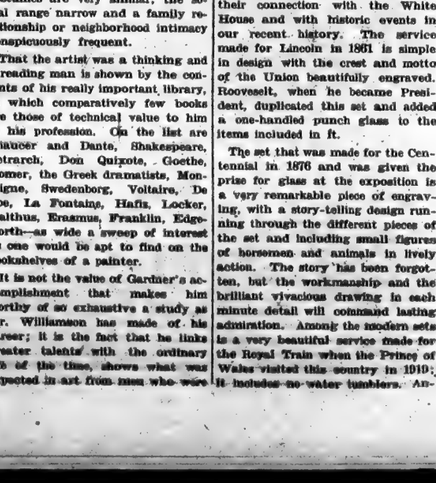
Probably from Sir Joshua he came especially to appreciate Italian art, and he made memoranda of compositions by Raphael and Michelangelo, obviously with the idea of adapting them in his portrait groups. His success was not conspicuous, many of his compositions having the crowded, even huddled appearance from which the works of the Italians and of Sir Joshua almost invariably were free. He followed the custom of the day in using for accessories to his figures stone columns and vases and flights of steps, and often, of course, painted these from originals owned by his important sittters.

The children in his pictures, as his biographer notes, are drawn with a certain buoyancy of sympathetic understanding that makes them wholly charming even when their little limbs are of the most eccentric anatomy. Obviously he delighted in children in spite of his sensitive withdrawal from the companionship of his own child, and their faces look out from his paintings, merry, natural, and often mischievous, with a less self-conscious expression than Reynolds usually evoked, and with lively spontaneous gestures. These pleasant children generally were accompanied by dogs, also pleasant, with kind expressions, handsome heads, and impossible bodies.

His own dog, "Longnose," was taught to assume and keep pose for him. Once or twice he essayed a goat with most amusing results, and he had rather better luck with a horse.

When he painted in oil he was capable of a sturdy technique, as the portrait reproduced on this page sufficiently demonstrates. Without the variety of handling which we find in the work of Reynolds, and for that matter in the work of all the masters, he develops a rugous surface that lends a vibrating quality to the general effect, and the mellow, warm color is ingratiating. His method with pastel and water color is quite individual. He painted very roughly in water color, putting a good body of color over his paper before he started working with pastel mingled with some unknown medium. This mysterious medium is variously conjectured as honey with gin; white of egg, isinglass and gum-arabic; treacle and gin, &c., with all odds in favor of the ingredient gin, and the application of the mixture was made with a brush so that the effect was that of gouache rather than pastel.

He modeled his faces very delicately and finely, especially in the small oval portraits that were his most successful achievements; but the draperies and accessories were brushed in with a heavy and somewhat careless freedom. This roughness was intentional, he writes, in the case of one of his oil paintings, as he wanted an effect at a distance and the picture was to hang in a large room. Apparently it was more or less a habit with him, however, not in the first rank, and also what was the common material from which these drew and what the personal contributions made to it by the painters themselves. No figure without its background is so interesting as any figures is against a background belonging to it. Gardner was a vivid episode in the eighteenth century background of culture from which the art of Gainsborough and his lesser companions emerged salient and extraordinary. And in the same country at the same time William Blake was working. The links that bound him and his environment have not yet been disentangled, in spite of the copious literature surrounding his art. He and Gardner represent the two opposite poles of British character.



John 2d, Earl of Mexborough, From Pastel Portrait by Daniel Gardner.
Courtesy of the Knoedler Galleries.



Elizabeth, Countess of Mexborough, From Pastel Portrait by Daniel Gardner.
Courtesy of the Knoedler Galleries.

Mr. Williamson's book is copiously and well illustrated, and it is possible for American readers to refer to many of the originals in this country in private collections and at the galleries of dealers.

American Glass.

At the Ruth Collins Gallery is a small but very interesting exhibition of American glass, not the earliest types, but the middle-aged glass that came into vogue just before the Civil War. A number of sets are interesting on account of their connection with the White House and with historic events in our recent history. The service made for Lincoln in 1861 is simple in design with the crest and motto of the Union beautifully engraved. Roosevelt, when he became President, duplicated this set and added a one-handled punch glass to the items included in ft.

The set that was made for the Centennial in 1876 and was given the prize for glass at the exposition is a very remarkable piece of engraving, with a story-telling design running through the different pieces of the set and including small figures of horsemen and animals in lively action. The story has been forgotten, but the workmanship and the brilliant vivacious drawing in each minute detail will command lasting admiration. Among the modern sets is a very beautiful service made for the Royal Train when the Prince of Wales visited this country in 1919. It includes no water tumblers. An-

Our National Bakery

By RODNEY BEAN

THE plump Congressman who was elected in the Republican landslide from a Southwestern State to serve his first term as a servant of the people was slumped back in a chair by the window of his office, gazing sorrowfully out upon the sun-baked expanse of the Capitol grounds.

A huge electric fan, which had been set upon a table at a distance of approximately three feet, tossed into spray the beads of perspiration that trickled down his forehead.

"Yes, sir," said the Congressman, "Washington has its drawbacks as a Summer resort. There is a little patch of arid country back home which I once considered warmish at this time of year. But, sir, I would consider it a godsend to be there now."

"The Weather Bureau suggested yesterday that perhaps it would be cooler," interrupted his secretary.

"Oh, d—n the Weather Bureau," snapped the Congressman fretfully. "I know it did. I think I shall move for an investigation. I—"

A jangling of bells checked the outburst, and the Congressman leaned forward, endangering the integrity of his clothing at the spots where they had stuck to the chair.

"What do the bells say, Henry?" he asked weakly of his secretary.

"It's a call for a vote on the irrigation project," was the reply. "Our district is vitally interested.



"What do the bells say, Henry?" he asked weakly of his secretary.

Are you ready, sir?" He reached over to the table to rescue a soggy collar which the Congressman had but recently discarded.

"I'm not going," declared the Congressman, like a petulant child. "I am not going."

The soggy collar, sent hurtling through the window, added emphasis to the reply.

President Harding, Cabinet members, Senators, Representatives and all others whose duty it is to be in Washington in the Summer time if Congress is held in session by pressing business are getting a taste of some of the sacrifices one must make to be a faithful servant of the people. And on some of the "perfect July days" it really is not a legitimate subject for jest.

The Weather Bureau man, who has headquarters at the national capital, may say that "the maximum temperature in Washington was 90 yesterday." He may believe it. But nobody else does. A comparison of notes, such as is made at every club in the city these evenings, demonstrates the falsity of the assertion. It is in a class with the many hopeful announcements that "indications are that the hot spell is broken. Relief tomorrow."

Ask any toiling servant of the people, from the President down, what he thinks of these predictions. The replies will vary only according to the temperament of the man and the spot where his office is situated. Try it on a member of the Shipping Board who was sentenced to perspire in a wing of the new Navy Building constructed of what is frequently referred to these days as sunbaked concrete. Or maybe you had better not go to that extreme.

"The maximum was 90 degrees." It's a lucky thing for the Weather Bureau chief that few of the servants of the people in Washington, especially the marines, who have to wear tight coats and close-fitting collars, know who he is or where he lives. The day he made that announcement the thermometer in the kiosk in Pennsylvania Avenue at Thirteenth Street recorded 110, heat waves blurred the vision, and the asphalt pavement showed the indentations made by the feet of wayfarers.

But almost everything is to be accomplished, and the machinery must grind on. Congress has yet to pass a permanent tariff law and revise the revenue laws, to mention but two of the major tasks confronting the Administration. Servants of the people may grumble and perspire and wish they had hustled when the weather was cool. It will do them no good. They face the prospect of a vacation during July and August at Washington, D. C. Most of them have become reconciled to it—because they have had to.

It gets around, then, largely to a matter of clothes. President Harding has made popular the Palm Beach suit by affecting it himself. The Palm Beach has one shortcoming—the high cost of cleansing. Prices go up with the thermometer, and a Palm Beach suit has a tendency actually to melt on a hot day in Washington. Some solve the problem by wearing Palm Beach cloth of various shades, which hide the signs of wear and tear. Other pay the price.



Almost Every One Eventually Comes to a Point Where He Sheds Clothing of Much Sturdier Material. A Few Don'ts.

Almost every one eventually comes to the point where he sheds clothing of much sturdier material. A few don't. They are objects first of wonder; later of commiseration.

The process by which a new Congressman finally gets to the Washington idea of the clothing problem is often an interesting study in human nature. It may have been his ambition to stalk through the halls of Congress in imitation of Patrick Henry, who many years ago, thrusting his hand within tight fitting, tight-buttoned, long-tailed coat, exclaimed: "Give me liberty or give me death!" The full significance of that remark is brought home to the new Congressman if he persists in affecting the Patrick Henry style of dress on a hot day in Washington.

As a rule, in the process of sartorial disintegration the vest is the first article of wearing apparel shed by the distinguished Solon. It appears on the third day after the Weather Bureau man has predicted cooler weather for tomorrow. From that time it is almost always simply a question of the physical endurance possessed by the individual. The face of the patient becomes a bit pinched after a week, and the collar fits a trifle less snugly about the neck, where comes the first sign that weight is being lost. Gradually the coat becomes looser and the belt is snugged up another hole or two. The time is approaching when will power fails. The tenth day, as a rule, finds the sufferer, arrayed in soft shirt and collar, white canvas shoes, paperweight suit and featherweight straw hat.

Every well-equipped office in Washington has an electric fan; some of them have two or three. The theory has been advanced by some that after a week of hot weather, during which the air has been properly cooked, the electric fan has its drawback in that it merely propels the heated air into the victim's face. But, nevertheless, the fan is popular, carrying with its heat waves the suggestion that at least an effort is being made to obtain relief.

This is said not entirely in jest. There actually have been discussions concerning the value of the fan.

An illustration may be given to show the extremes to which a hot spell drives some officials in their search for aid and comfort.

Soon after the personnel of the Shipping Board was announced by President Harding the new board was assigned offices in the Navy Building, a huge re-enforced concrete structure in Potomac Park at Eighteenth and B Streets, Northwest, a spot where the sun beats down with pitiless abandon. The unprotected concrete walls gradually become heated, and the effect is to convert some of the offices into huge ovens. The occupants obtain a sympathetic realization of the emotions of potatoes as they bake.

The Shipping Board offices were on the second floor, where they were subjected to the full force of the sun. Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board, the Commissioners and Mr. Lasker's assistant, Mr. O'Laughlin, discovered this soon after they took up their quarters. They immediately determined that there was a limit to the sacrifice that one should be called upon to make even to save the Shipping Board program from utter ruin, and looked about them for relief.

One day the writer braved the heat waves to call upon Mr. O'Laughlin, and, after discovering he was not in the corridor while his name was presented, was ushered into the office. Mr. O'Laughlin was perspiring in his chair.

"Overworked?" was the chance query.

"Yes, and hot," replied O'Laughlin. "Sit down and bake."

"You should have deferred your visit until tomorrow," he added. "We're going to get out of here then. We're going downstairs. They say its ten degrees cooler down there. Anyway, we're going to try it."

Outside, in the corridor, a solicitous messenger was essaying a mixture attempted a respectful smile, and completed the task by mopping his brow.

"Mighty hot, boss," he remarked.

"Yes, sir, awful hot."

An employe of the Shipping Board was standing in the corridor fanning himself with a newspaper.

"Do you expect to stick with the Shipping Board?" he was asked.

"As long as I can stand it," he replied.

Literally the officials of the Shipping Board were driven from their quarters by the heat.

Even the Executive offices of the White House present the warm appearance of late. At a recent conference with the newspaper correspondents President Harding kept up a constant mopping of forehead and neck with a handkerchief, and the correspondents joined in solemn chorus.

The government machinery, however, grinds on according to schedule, even in the hottest days. Both branches of Congress are in session, and probably will be at least during July and August, although three-day recesses may be taken by a part of the time. Committee meetings for the consideration of revenue, tariff and other important problems, however, must continue without interruption. About the best that Executive officials or legislators can hope for are week-end trips.

It has been said that Washington gets hot to the best meaning of the word, because it is built in a hollow into which the sun beats and confines the air. Certainly it was not intended for a Summer resort. Relief is to be found in trips to Rock Creek Park, where, in the evenings at least, the temperature is many degrees lower than in the heart of the city, but, returning, the heat waves greet you and hover over the souls of commuters.

The Pacific Ocean's Own Block Party

LOUISE TOWNSEND NICHOLL

A BLOCK party for the Pacific Ocean, a community centre for all the folk who live around its shores! The invitations are out, the guests are gathering, the plans are being made and there is nothing for it but to gasp and chuckle and then let it sip down. Will there not be a Council of Conciliations soon, a Parliament of Races, a little neighborhood work among the shooting stars to keep them hours' visible?

When Dr. Henry E. Jackson, head of the National Community Board, at Washington the other day for Honolulu to direct the community dinner of the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference, from Aug. 11 to 21, dreams, for an extra month or two, of stroller way the erection of the community centre itself, a Pan-Pacific building as headquarters for the Pan-Pacific Union, he seemed to be meeting of it at all. He had looked up as swiftly as if he were not running over the Pennsylvania down into Kentucky to give a talk community organization or do a social engineering. There was nothing surprising about a call from Hawaii to help in welding the twenty Pacific countries and self-governing colonies into neighbors all ready. It is the latest and farthest of this eye, as he discoursed on new job an hour before train time, and could see him drawing fine lines together across the great of the Pacific into a safe and friendly dam.

It is simply the first international recognition of the community movement," he said, "an evidence of the growing conviction that the problem of international peace is at bottom a question of the relations of all self-community organizations, a question of how to devise a plan by which large communities, called nations, can co-operate as allies rather than contend as rivals."

"Among those present."

And in any one with, say, the thoroughly diverse elements of a community council in some little town cannot beat picture the ease and hardihood with which they will draw fraternals into line, graciously to them for co-operation and have Elks and the Dutch Indies wandering chatting with equal.

The amazing thing is that the idea of the National Community Board, through developed by Dr. Jackson for several years while the United States Department of Education has been on its own feet only a little over a year. Even his work for local communities is very new and rather revolutionary. If anything can be called revolutionary which is based on the revived and ideal principles of the school and home and being smiles and the Thanksgiving feeling of practical fellowship, at the end of the year, by franchising off annually into a community of Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Salvador and Canada, Mexico and Siberia, the Philippines, Japan, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Bolivia and Cuba (all as well as those lands already mentioned) did the British Isles and

There is a promptness and clearness of imagination in this straightforward man, who used to be a clergyman, which makes it all quite possible. Here must a new map be drawn of the Pacific Ocean, with its countries curving around it in subservience. "Bound the Pacific" is what the geography teachers should have said, instead of some of the other things. As for Honolulu, "the ocean crossroads" is what it's called in the communications of the Pan-Pacific Union—and of course.

The plans for the community centre, for what a Honolulu paper describes as the Pan-Pacific Palace, are more definite in the mind of Dr. Jackson than anywhere else, but even there they are not yet formulated, and he could give no details before he left. The block party will come first in the shape of the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference, during which will be a chance for looking over the ground and communion with the trustees of the Pan-Pacific Union and a general working out of how best the microscope can be used for studying the stars. But it is certain that in this centre, instead of rooms for mothers' meetings and day nurseries and boys' clubs, there will be accommodations for the permanent conferences on commerce, the press of the world (Oh, how compactly colorful a phrase is there!), health, education and the other subdivisions of international welfare upon which the Pan-Pacific Union is already at work.

"The Pan-Pacific Union itself," Dr. Jackson said, "is a 'volunteer' association; it is not an official governmental enterprise, although it may be called semiofficial; that is to say, while it is strictly voluntary and supported by volunteer funds, nevertheless it operates through Government channels in each one of these nations, and has also received appropriations of money from some of the Governments of the member nations. Our Congress, for example, last year made an appropriation of $9,000 for this work, and this year it has been asked for an appropriation of $18,000. The significant point is that this voluntary association is doing a pioneer work, and has started a big international movement which the Governments of these nations could not as yet undertake. The purpose is to carry on this work on a fundamental basis until public opinion in these nations has been so educated that the Governments will feel justified in officially taking over the movement. This is significant as indicating the method which has to be used if we are to make great things happen."

A further idea of the needs which must be kept in mind by the builders of this fabulous house can be gotten by reading the charter of the Pan-Pacific Union, incorporated with an International Board of Trustees and presided over by C. J. McCarthy, Governor of Hawaii. Its objects are "to call an conference delegates from all Pacific peoples for the purpose of discussing and furthering the interests common to Pacific nations; to maintain in Hawaii and other Pacific lands bureaus of information and education concerning matters of interest to the people of the Pacific, and to disseminate to the world information of every kind of progress and opportunity in Pacific lands, and to promote the comfort and interests of all visitors; to aid and assist those in all Pacific communities to better understand each other, and to work together for the furtherance of the best interests of the land of their adoption, and, through them, to spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of inter-racial co-operation; to assist and to aid the different races in lands of the Pacific to co-operate in organization by the direct method of basing it on citizenship alone, those agencies working by the indirect method of federating special service organizations, and those departments of the Federal Government working at some phase of community activity."

Two general subjects, on which he will talk and around which the general discussions will be held are, he says: "The only path to peace—educate communities called nations to recognize like interests as common interests, and hence all wars as civil wars" and "People's universities—adult education for citizenship by mutual aid in self-development through community centres." It will be a rather vivid sight to see those various races and nations sitting around that round table of which Dr. Jackson talks so much, and in which he has such implicit faith, pooling their experiences in the practice of citizenship!

"The community ideal requires," he urged, leaning forward, with two fingers patting his open palm, "that the scope of education be broadened to include youths and adults as well as children, and that its contents be enlarged to embrace other processes than those of book learning. The publication of these reports, given at these conferences, will be an international indicator of progress made in adult education through the process of self-activity in local self-governing communities."

Dr. Jackson's lectures aren't written yet, and probably never will be, but he talked a little about the path-to-peace one, twinkling once in a while through his middle-aged spectacles and jabbing at the floor with his stick.

"That subtitle," he said, "about nations being communities, and like interests common interests, and all wars civil wars is the heart of the thing—the application of community principles to international affairs, and, in my judgment, the only possible way to permanent peace. It is an attempt to go behind governments and work with the people of those nations. Governments are only police powers designed for protection. The less police power we can get along with the better it is for society. Governments cannot do anything creative. They only do what public opinion compels them to do. The community principle works directly with the peoples of these nations to help them discover that they all have the same interests, and that to fight some one else is to fight themselves.

"In order to carry out this proposal in the most effective fashion, I will suggest to this conference that we stress chiefly our work with the youth of the nations, since they will affect the future most. The first step is for them to realise they have interests in common, and the first big interest which they have in common is the effort to devise a plan by which these communities called nations can get concerted action and co-operate as allies rather than contend as rivals.

"To make it very concrete, I am proposing, therefore, that we issue an international textbook for the use of the youth of the world." Just at this point Dr. Jackson dragged a watch out of his pocket and jumped to his army-shod feet. Mine were not army-shod, but I jumped to them just the same. It was partly from the desire not to try to make him lose his train, and partly from nervous exhaustion and an acute desire to scream with the terrible nightmare which had been suddenly flashed upon me of all the children of the world studying, in the various sounds and signs of the Pacific, the self-same book. That much-quoted, lovely bit of Tagore about how "on the seashore of endless worlds children meet" shone out at me. After this, I thought, hopelessly, they will have to bring those books along. For I had no doubt, in looking at the compact and forceful figure of this sturdy Utopian, that he would put this, like everything else, right straight across.

There wasn't time after that for details, but I gleaned that the book is all ready for the press, and that it deals with concerted action among nations and is designed to get thought going along those lines, and that it will be the first international textbook in existence. I was now being dragged along like Alice behind the Red Queen, and the wind whizzed so loudly through my ears that I could hardly catch it when he said that there had never before been occasion for an international book. "That is to say," I seemed to hear, "for the last two years the whole world has been thinking of the same thing at the same time. This is a most unusual psychological phenomenon, and, so far as I know, never before occurred in history." And just here, like Alice, I was suddenly stopped in my wild and futile race against time and railroad schedules and no one knows what limitations of the human imagination, and found myself, as she was always doing over and over again, quite alone.

It was down to the dimensions of a chess board that the Red Queen brought the earth, and it was something like this which had just been done for me.

The Melting Pot and the Italian in America

A Review by
WALTER LITTLEFIELD

THE ITALIAN CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN DEMOCRACY. By John H. Mariano, Ph.D. With an Introduction by F. H. LaGuardia, President of the Board of Aldermen, City of New York, and a Comprehensive Bibliography. Pp. 318. The Christopher Publishing House, Boston. $3 Net.

THE armistice had scarcely been signed when it was observed by certain American sociologists that the war cloud which was passing away revealed a condition which seemed to prove the famous "Melting Pot" to be a failure—that foreigners were being taken into this country quicker and in larger numbers than they could be assimilated with American culture. Social, economic, and even political demonstrations against the accepted American order also seemed to lend color to the charge, and among other corrective measures taken was an immigration law which reduced the material in the "Melting Pot" and subjected it to more careful scrutiny.

It was a wise law, but not because of the failure of the "Melting Pot." The "Melting Pot" had not failed. The extraordinary manner the "pot," without either boiling over or "away," made its contribution to the war measures of the Washington Government proved that. The real question was: Would the old "pot" do its duty after the war as it had before, for did not the new conditions in Europe presuppose that its material would not be the same, would not mix so easily? Hence, it was necessary to observe a little more carefully, for a time at least, what went into the "pot," with the possible idea of recasting the utensil.

As far as the Italian immigrant is concerned, Dr. Mariano of the College of the City of New York has shown how well the old "pot" worked; he also indicates how it may be recast. A careful reading of his "The Italian Contribution to American Democracy" has caused us most cordially to endorse a single observation of Mr. LaGuardia, who furnishes the introduction:

> Dr. Mariano in emphasizing the need and value of a closer and sympathetic understanding of the individual traits and qualities that this type has to give has performed a distinct service, and the book ought to be read and studied by all interested in social and public problems, particularly in the present time.

The volume is a fine example of analytical and synthetical labor; the form of presentation has the best scientific approval. Thousands of reports, municipal, State, Federal, have been made to contribute their most significant data; scores of books have been read: the most interesting, if not, indeed, the most important, features are the answers to a questionnaire which the author sent out to 1,000 individuals particularly fitted to respond in an illuminating manner.

As New York, next to Naples, is the city which has the greatest Italian population in the world, it is natural that Dr. Mariano's survey should be more or less concentrated here and that the conditions found elsewhere in the country should be examined in the light of those here. The frontispiece is a diagram of Greater New York showing the distribution of foreign-born Italians in units of 1,000.

The greatest problem which confronts American institutions in dealing with the Italian population is the same which confronts Italian institutions in the Peninsula. This great problem is how to overcome illiteracy in the quickest and the most beneficial manner. Over there they know how, but have not always the means for a remedy; over here we have the means in plenty at hand, but, unfortunately, we do not always know how to apply them. To the general public here and to many of our institutions and officials, who should know better, an Italian is always an Italian. But while this is true politically it is not true sociologically. Eighty per cent. of Italians come from the South and of these 70 per cent. are illiterate. But Dr. Mariano justly emphasized the fact that "the great disparity in mental and material cultures between the Northern and Southern adult Italian immigrant is reduced to a nullity in the case of their offspring, showing the powerful leveling influence of American democracy and systems of education.

It is this second generation which presents the most difficult situation in a community, for, having no respect for the virtues of its fathers, it readily falls a prey to their vices and thus is more easily acted upon by the vices of its American environment, adding to them many detrimental importations. What was simply liberty for the fathers often becomes complicated license for the sons, and under this force the family life which was uplifting in Italy becomes degraded in America. A little "schooling" is deemed sufficient, where none was obtainable before, and the end too often shows that American institutions in being ignorantly or perveritedly employed contribute to the criminality of the Colonia quite as often as they do to its virtues.

Then there are the Prominenti, those adult Italo-Americans whose native wit enables them to employ things American to the detriment of the second generation, or those among it who are in the transition period. Of these evil forces the author has almost nothing to say. Possibly it is because they cannot be well interpreted from mere statistics. To place a Prominento who happens to be wealthy and well known in the category of those for whom American institutions have done most is sometimes misleading.

Dr. Mariano draws an intelligent distinction between the "older" and the "newer" generation of immigrants, but without that characterization which is the basis of their difference as revealed in their status before they came. Those who came here before 1890 were usually forced to come through political or economic exigency; those who are coming here today come voluntarily, and those who do not so come—well, there is a great difference between fleeing from the actual tyranny of a king and the imagined tyranny of a democracy. The older generation of émigrés knew how to become valuable American citizens without losing either their language or their culture; the younger generation of immigrants apparently does not, or at least statistics show that they do not. We do not agree with the author when he implies that the older generation needs the new much more than the new does the older.

In various ways the author shows that unless the influence of American institutions on the second generation be changed the result will be a product which is neither distinctively American nor yet characteristically Italian. The most powerful force exerted upon the second generation is that of club life. The native love of sociability, of organization, the ambitions of leadership do not disappear with the second generation. It finds its expression through various types of organizations, which run from the "gangs" in the tenement districts to the professional organizations of teachers, lawyers and doctors—purely social, athletic, religious, benevolent, vocational and scientific. The author devotes over forty pages to these organizations as they exist in New York City. He describes their characteristics, but allows the reader to draw his own conclusions in regard to their influence.

In his questionnaire, the answers to which occupy about fifty pages, the author set three questions, the first of which was to be answered only by Americans of Italian extraction, the second only by Italians in New York City, and the third only by Americans of other descents than Italian. The questions are:

1. What does the American of Italian extraction gain most through his contact with our American democracy?
2. What does the American of Italian extraction lose through his contact with our American democracy (American life, institutions, customs, &c.)?
3. What is the chief contribution that the American of Italian extraction makes to our American democracy?

Some of the writers addressed answered briefly, some at length, and among the latter were chiefly those of the older generation, who had become Americans politically without ceasing to be Italians socially. Here is a passage from Luigi Criscuolo which will be found extremely pertinent because it describes what he imagines the younger generation should think about:

> I have great hopes for the American of Italian birth and extraction. Those boys who follow the ideals of such men as Garibaldi, Mazzini, Washington and Lincoln cannot go wrong. Those boys who disdain small ward politics and strive to get ahead by honesty and integrity have a great future. The Italian is naturally idealistic and patriotic. This is proven by the response of the young men and women to the appeals made in the Liberty Loan campaigns. Avanti!

In denoting Italian losses Joseph Francolini is merciless, but evidently sincere; he says that the American democracy robs the Italian of morality, respect, supervision by parent, respect for authority and the habit of thrift. This is the opinion of a well-known Italian banker. That of a well-known physician is equally characteristic. Dr. de Liguori writes:

> A man of education loses nothing; he can lose only the stupid habit of trusting a monarchy and monarchs, the only and real obstacles to the natural progress of civilized society. One who is ignorant may be led to believe that liberty is license and in this way lose a right understanding of the liberty that is his for the first time in this country.

In answering the third question ex-Mayor George B. McClellan, who knows Italian and has lived much in Italy, writes:

> His industry, his frugality and his thrift, his cheerfulness, his straightforward simple nature, his courage and his devotion to the land of his adoption make the American of Italian extraction one of the most valuable national assets.

In similar vein Robert Underwood Johnson, late Ambassador at Rome, writes:

> Industry, good workmanship and friendly manners.

A careful examination of the answers to the three questions shows that, in most cases, the writers had in mind, just as Luigi Criscuolo did, Italians of the older and perhaps of the newer generation of immigrants, but not the Italo-Americans of the second generation whose fathers belonged to one or the other of the preceding classes.

Dr. Mariano's summary of this symposium will be found to be one of the most interesting and discriminating chapters in his book. It is a searching commentary on the limits of human observation. And it is to be sincerely regretted that he has not seen fit to comment in similar vein upon the statistics he has gathered in regard to Italo-Americans now occupying prominent positions in the medical, legal and other professions, so as to see in what manner they had taken advantage of the American democracy, and whether the association had been good or evil. Possibly here the author holds his pen over the difficulty of generalization, which is about the only thing that one can do with statistics, but the results of which are most unsatisfactory.

After all, character is the main thing, and of that statistics form a poor criterion. Some of the older generation, the émigré class, would find a life work among the tenements if they could only be induced to return there; others would advance in the right way because they had never left that environment; others still would gain salvation and good citizenship only by burying themselves in an American environment, and this American environment would not be the loser by their presence.

Although Dr. Mariano emphasizes the need and value of a closer and more sympathetic understanding of the individual traits and qualities of the Italo-American he does not tell us how we are to proceed to bring such a situation about. In "The Italian Contribution to American Democracy" we have a very intelligent and coherent exposition chiefly obtained through statistics. The foundation is laid and the reader is expected to erect the edifice. But surely Dr. Mariano, as an able sociological architect, should have furnished us with a few plans, a few suggestions, a few hints. Possibly he reserves these things for another volume that shall be as inspiring in the constructive field as this one is informing in the expository.

Playing the King

(Continued from Page 1)

Throne through a subordinate Minister, the Colonial Secretary. In granting Constitutions to the Dominions, Britain did not realize that she was providing pillars for the throne, with foundations laid far beyond her shores. As matters now stand, a revolution in England would shatter the British Empire. If England wanted a change, it is by no means certain that the change would be welcome in Canada and New Zealand.

A new importance must be attached, therefore, to the personality of the British sovereign. We have seen him restraining Mr. Lloyd George's comments on French policy, smoothing over another of the Prime Minister's indiscretions which had disturbed Colonel Harvey, and initiating proposals for a truce in Ireland. The King's relations with his Prime Minister are thus a subject which will greatly interest the historian. Their friendship began with King Edward's death. Other Ministers kissed hands with the new monarch, and uttered the usual protestations of loyal sympathy. Mr. Lloyd George, however, exclaimed: "I want to tell you, sir, that in your father we had not only the King but a personal friend." King George was moved and replied: "Mr. Lloyd George, you are the first man who has said to me a human word." With that almost uncanny tact of which he is master, Mr. Lloyd George recognized that the Queen is, first and foremost, a mother. As Minister in Attendance, therefore, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as he then was, usually brought presents for the youngsters, who, with their parents, found him irresistible. As Prime Minister Mr. Lloyd George has no right to expect from the King more than acquiescence in his policy. But he knew that the sovereign was a man endowed with a touch of the obstinacy which led George III. to alienate the American Colonies and obstruct Catholic Emancipation. It was the obstinacy which enabled Queen Victoria to prevent a warlike dispatch going to President Lincoln, and yet betrayed her into hostility to United Italy. In King George's case this obstinacy forced Parliament to revise the brutal terms of the Protestant Declaration as drafted in the eighteenth century; it carried the King and Queen to the Coronation Durbar in India and to the opening of Parliament in Belfast. It impelled him to defend his personal character in a court of law. To stand well with the King has seemed to the adroit Prime Minister, therefore, to be worth a little diplomacy. How successfully diplomacy was applied we may judge from the unprecedented honor paid Mr. Lloyd George when the entire royal family met him at the station on his return from the negotiations in Paris.

Since that day Mr. Lloyd George has had to face many crises, and in more than one of them he has "played the King" as the reserve card in his hand. When Labor does not quite know how to retreat from an impossible position, trade union leaders are seen at Buckingham Palace. And so with the Dominions, the Irish, the Indian Empire, the Ambassadors of foreign countries. This "playing the King" has been of an immense assistance during the chaos, but it is a game that must, in the nature of things, work both ways. The King is also "playing Lloyd George." When a Minister begins to depend on the Crown in his difficulties, instead of depending wholly on Parliament, he endows the Crown with a discretion over his own future. There are many matters in which he will not wish to offend the Crown. And the King who has carried out the suggestions of his Minister may consider that he is entitled also to make suggestions. Why should not the Prince of Wales attend the Washington conference as "spectator"?—and so on. The influence of George III. over parties in Parliament was enormous. Even William Pitt, the younger, only governed with the King at his back. Things are not thus at Westminster today, but if Mr. Lloyd George's majority became less compact the time might easily come when the King could say that perhaps the people should be consulted. The Sovereign would scarcely order a dissolution of Parliament, but he might advocate it. And if his advocacy were rejected and things went wrong afterward, he would be able to remind Ministers in these difficulties that his counsel had not been followed.

In working an unwritten Constitution these daily pressures and persuasions count for a good deal, especially when a sovereign is at the other end of the telephone. As Bagehot has told us, he cannot be talked to quite as we talk to one another. And in King George's case he has on his side not only royal status but knowledge. On India he can say to Mr. Lloyd George: "I have been there. I have traveled that country from shore to shore." Of Australia he can add that he opened the first Parliament of the Commonwealth. And so for Canada and the rest of the British Empire. King George spent his early years as a real sailor. He worked as any "middie" works, commanded ships as any other officer commands ships, learned navigation and machinery, and lived more afloat than on shore. Much of his life is devoted to meeting people, and they, the best minds, on the whole, in the country. This must broaden any serious man's judgment. And the King and Queen are thus serious in their public service. Their piety is not an invention of flatterers; it is an ascertained fact. Their answer to socialism is a sympathetic and attentive ear for any Socialist who has anything real to say. Will Crooks of Woolwich and Poplar was their valued friend, and often he has told me of his trips on the trams with the King and Queen. He would tell them stories full of a pathetic and tender humor, and they would listen and laugh and learn. Britain and her dominions are, in fact, republics; subjects of the King are, in fact, citizens; but it is still curious how an adaptive genius has utilized royal forms, elsewhere outworn and effete and even mischievous.

Pictorial History of Baseball

By JAMES C. YOUNG

THE story of baseball is told almost inning by inning in a remarkably interesting collection of photographs, diaries, scorebooks and other data pertaining to the Babe Ruths and Alexanders the Great of other years, which is to be placed on view in the New York Public Library within a few days. This collection was made by the late Albert G. Spalding and covers the majority of men who have answered to "batter up" on any prominent team. It includes about 3,000 items, some of which are scrapbooks, running into other thousands of clippings, and represents the most complete baseball library ever got together. Mrs. Spalding presented the collection, believing that it would be of the greatest value here and more accessible to more followers of the game than anywhere else.

The photographs serve to visualize the growth of baseball even better than the written record. The first of these were made back in the 50's, when almost any kind of dress would seem to have been used. Then the uniform started to develop with the game, and in the 60's and seventies it was a gay creation of red and blue caps, striped suits and fancy stockings. Some of the old pictures show teams wearing long trousers, gathered about the bottom in bicycle fashion. Mustaches, sideburns and even full beards were prominent as facial adornments. But the players began to feel the need of "action" photographs. These were taken by time exposures in studios instead of on the playing field, and the attempt to make them realistic is often amusing. A favorite pose shows a player with hands ready to receive a fly ball, the ball tied by a string from above. And the string is faithfully reproduced. Others were made of a player sliding into base, the base being a sofa pillow.

There has been a great deal of controversy about the origin of baseball. What might be accepted as an authoritative statement appears in the first of the Spalding Guides, issued in 1878, where it is said that "the Englishmen who watched American clubs in England and accused them of playing rounders were not so far out of the way."



Baseball in the Seventies. After an Old Print from the Spalding Collection.

It is certain that rounders was played in this country throughout the early part of the last century. Then came a game called townball, and the next development was the Massachusetts game, in which four bases were used, as today. These bases consisted of six-foot stakes, and the ball was soft. The New York game followed, the ball was made somewhat harder, and plates in the ground were substituted for the stakes. A batter was out if a player caught the ball on the first bounce, and he could also be put out when hit by a thrown ball in running bases. During the early 40's the New York Club defeated all-comers.

In the Fall of 1845 the Knickerbocker Club was organized and laid down rules which were surprisingly like those of the present. This team abolished the practice of throwing the ball at a runner, which had led to many injuries, and substituted the rule that he must be touched with it before reaching base. The first game of this team took place on Oct. 6, 1845, when it defeated its opponents by three "aces," having a total of eleven. The score or name of the other team does not appear in the club's books, which preserved only its own scores.

Baseball steadily gained favor. Most of the teams would seem to have been "scrapped up." The second which compared with the Knickerbockers in point of organization was the Gotham team. They began playing in 1850, and the Eagles took the field in 1852. When these teams met it was a gala occasion. The home players, or those who had been challenged, were required by the courtesies of the game to furnish refreshment afterward. During the play the sidelines were packed with ladies fair and all the players' friends, which led to intense rivalry. The umpire was just as unpopular then as now, and a brick well thrown was not unusual.

After the game a feast was often spread on the field. There was everything from lemonade to stronger libations, and a royal free-for-all not infrequently ensued. This sort of thing was strongly opposed by the Knickerbockers and other representative teams, but the typical corner-lot match usually ended in a fracas.

Henry Chadwick, called "the father of baseball," undertook to improve morale and encourage the playing of the game for the game's sake. The middle 50's brought many new teams into existence, and in 1857 a convention of baseball players took place in New York, where the rules were further improved. This convention met again the next year and for some time thereafter. At the meeting of 1858 the National Association of Baseball Players was formed, and in that same year the Atlantic team of Brooklyn was organized, afterward to rank as one of the best. A typical score between the Atlantics and the Eckfords proves the Atlantics to have won on Aug. 5, 1858, by 41 to 29.

In 1860 the Excelsiors were the New York champions, and some idea of the men who helped to develop baseball may be gained from their picture. By 1861 twenty-two organized teams were playing in the metropolitan district. That same year Chadwick wrote what probably was the first handbook of rules, called "Beadle's Dime Baseball Player"—the name taken from the publisher.

The Elysian Fields, on which a part of Hoboken now stands, were a favored meeting place for teams in the New York district. The crowds became so dense that many a game broke up in a general mêlée. Then the first parks were built, crudely enough, compared to the stadiums of today. The rules were codified in something like a standard form in 1864, when the bound catch for an out was eliminated.

Other teams had been organized in the West and the ball had been made still harder. This worked havoc upon the hands of players. In the beginning a rule required that the pitcher must toss up the ball by underhand delivery, and from this practice this player took his title. But the overhand ball soon began to be developed. Speed became an element, and the catcher needed real grit for his job.

A list of clubs published in 1867 gives the names of 266 organized teams for the country. In that year the National Club of Washington made the first tour, playing in many cities of the Midwest. This gave an impetus to the game which brought new teams into existence. The famous Cincinnati Red Stockings of 1869 played all season without a defeat, winning fifty-seven games. The next year Chicago had its first professional team, and a number of Eastern and Western nines invaded "enemy territory," adding sectional interest to the game. Boston won the championship in 1871 and for three succeeding seasons. In 1874 the team went to Europe with the Athletics of Philadelphia and gave the Old World its first glimpse of the game which had captivated the New. The players undertook cricket matches with English teams, and won many of them, although Spalding notes that they played eighteen men against twelve for the English, which was considered a fair handicap to overcome the American inexperience.

A fair idea of the monetary side of the game may be obtained from the balance sheet of the Boston Club in 1875, when receipts were $37,767.06, players' salaries $20,685 and net profits $3,261.07, a sum the mere mention of which would offend a latter-day magnate.

The game had taken hold also in the colleges, and Spalding cites the best college match of 1875 as that between Princeton and Yale, Princeton winning, 3 to 0. In 1876 the National League was formed and baseball definitely came into its own. Spalding's first book came out two years later, when he gave the records of all players on professional teams for 1877. J. White of Boston led the batters with .385 for forty-eight games.

But the spread of baseball brought attendant evils with it. There were many hints of thrown games, and professional baseball suffered something of a setback. Many people turned away from the paid players for the corner-lot league. It looked for a time as if the higher development of the game might be seriously affected.

These elements led to the formation of the American Baseball Association in 1882, which started with six clubs and opened a fight on the National League. Cincinnati won the new pennant, with 54 victories out of 80 games. Browning of Louisville topped the batters with an average of .382. From that time forward competition between the two leagues has continued to be keen and baseball has become the national pastime.

One of the features of the Spalding collection is a number of cartoons by Homer Davenport, covering many angles of the game and adapting it to national topics as a means of illustration and caricature.

GREAT MOMENTS IN NATURAL HISTORY



The Discovery of Poison-Ivy: Father Adam Selects the Wrong Goods for His Summer Suit.

Drawn by Hugh Lofting.

Henry Edward Manning, England's Greatest Cardinal

A Review
By MARVIN GARVIN EGAN

HENRY EDWARD MANNING, His Life and Labors. A New Biography by Shane Leslie. Demy Octavo, 540 pp., with Illustrations. New York: P. J. Kenedy Sons. $7.50

IT is fortunate that Mr. Purcell published his famous life of Cardinal Manning, which Mr. Shane Leslie now supplements and corrects. Otherwise, the great English Cardinal might have been presented to the world as one of those faultless characters by the kind of biographer whose ultra-piety prejudices us against the saints. As it is, the omissions rather than the commissions of the late Mr. Purcell have been the means of giving the world a biography which, apart from its subject, must rank as one of the best biographies of the twentieth century. It has all the charm and interest of Lytton Strachey's life of Queen Victoria. It is even, by implication, a more satisfactory interpretation of the second part of the nineteenth century, and it deals with a character unusual in the history of modern England. Not that Henry Edward Manning was not English to the core, but that he was not insularly English. Insularity, a defect in Manning's compatriot, Cardinal Newman, had limited the charm and interest of even the greatest of Englishmen since England had become so sufficient for herself; and if we analyze the charm which clings to the memory of Cardinal Pole, of Sir Philip Sidney, of Byron and Shelley, we discover that foreign influences and perceptions of foreign ways of thinking had a great deal to do with it.

It was Cardinal Newman's belief that "home-keeping hearts are best" which almost lost him that red hat, that crown of the Pope's approbation, which he desired so earnestly.

And here, though it may seem out of place in the beginning of this review, one must admit that the strictures made by Lytton Strachey in his delightfully malicious "Eminent Victorians," on Manning's assumed attempt to prevent Newman from receiving the Cardinalate, are clearly dissipated. The difference between these two distinguished men was one of temperament. Newman was extremely temperamental, while Manning had as much temperament or the understanding of temperament as an Iroquois chief. The difference between the two men is traced with exquisite care by Shane Leslie; he accentuated it when he says that while Manning was throwing his whole weight into the work of Florence Nightingale, to supply nurses for the Crimean War, Newman was writing a pamphlet on "The Turks in Europe."

These two differed on almost every question, except that of the divinely ordained mission of the Catholic Church. Newman was extremely doubtful as to the opportuneness of the definition of the infallibility of the Pope in matters of faith and morals when speaking to the whole Church. He was in favor of the sending of the sons of Catholics to the English universities, and his views on the temporal power of the Pope were, in 1870, directly opposed to Manning's.

Shane Leslie says:

> Pius justified Manning on the infallibility, and Leo justified Newman on the question of allowing Catholics to Oxford. Manning himself went back on the temporal power, except as a mathematical point of sovereignty. Their difference were exaggerated by a horde of Protestant journalists, Catholic busybodies and excitable converts. As Manning wrote to Lady Herbert (Jan. 15, 1866): "It is strange what efforts they make to believe that we are divided above all, Dr. Newman and myself. I should be ready to let him write down my faith, and I would sign it without reading it. So would he." They had a right to differ on the drink question, as Newman wrote to his brother Francis: "As to what you tell me of Archbishop Manning, I have heard that some of our Irish bishops think that too many drink shops are licensed. As for me, I do not know whether we have too many or too few."

Out of their rivalry and suffering the strength and progress of the Church was molded in England. Newman had to bear the balking of his schemes, and Manning had to endure to read every brick thrown at him by critics the sacred initials J. H. N.

When Newman and Manning were still Anglican Protestants they were very far apart in their points of view. Manning had married Miss Sargent, and he writes to Samuel Wilberforce that he supposes Newman's confidence was shaken in "married priests." Three years before this Manning had made this criticism of Newman's "Sermons":

> I feel that it is the hardest book to criticise I ever met with, because it contains so much truth, and because its fault is rather defect than disease. Without being able to say why, I feel, something in the complexion of his views very unsatisfactory. Of course, it is a packed volume, and pointed at particular errors. It exhibits religion most fully and pointedly as a system of requisitions, but seems to cramp the attractive, encouraging and cheering spirit of our better hope. And the omission of the agency of the Holy Spirit as a person continually present, helping, teaching, strengthening, guiding and enabling us especially unfortunate.

The processes of Cardinal Manning's conversion to the Catholic Church are traced by Shane Leslie through a sure knowledge of the psychology of the man and the figures of the "Romanifers," like Dr. Pusey, in the Anglican church, sketched with a sure hand and a sense of humor not irreverent—a sense of humor which accompanies at intervals the author's view of Cardinal Manning himself, which certainly does not desert him when he deals with the ponderous and elaborately conscientious Gladstone. When Manning became a Catholic Gladstone said to the person who told him the news that he felt as if Manning had "murdered his mother." The Duke of Newcastle wrote on April 11, 1851:

> I mourn over what I must think the great error of a pure and noble mind seeking the true light, but I cannot cease to love and admire the man who makes the sacrifices (which I know you have) in obedience to what he believes to be right.

Manning himself said: "I had the sort of happiness and sadness which I suppose I should have if I had died and come back again." The accusation, often repeated, that as a widower Cardinal he had seemed to forget the happiness of his married life, which had lasted only four years—that is, that from his ecclesiastical height he came to reward matrimony, as Coventry Patmore phrased it, rather "a wicked sacrament," is refuted. As he drew near to the Catholic Church he seemed to think of his wife as a guardian angel. On the day he entered the Roman Accademia as a priest he made an allusion to her in his diary. It happened to be her birthday, and he wrote: "Nativity of Caroline most lamented."

As the Archdeacon of Chichester, in the Anglican Church, he had shown himself to be a prototype of what he was later in the Roman Catholic Church. He was a friend of the poor. He openly accused the Duke of Richmond of getting as much rent out of tenants and doing as little as possible for them. The story of his sympathy for the deserted girl whose sin he treated as Christ treated the sins of Magdalen is a touching example of that boundless compassion for the humble sinner which characterized him during his whole life. He was accused of being proud; and it must be admitted that he was never humble to the proud or very conciliatory to his equals. Men like Stead and Ben Tillett, who loved to damn openly aristocrats and the capitalists, and who were not too fond of organised religion of any kind, loved him. A record from one of his diaries while he was still an Anglican Archdeacon shows his method of examining his conscience.

He accuses himself of:

> Self-complacency, high aims and professions in the spiritual life. (Give me to see myself.)
> Sins of the tongue, as in London that morning, and also in repeating a Spanish blasphemy. (Set a bridle on my tongue.)
> Ostentation of learning and mean concealment of ignorance. (Show me Thy light, and in it my darkness.)
> Envy, especially in spiritual offices and state.
> Vainglory and self-flattery. Picturing and talking to myself. (Real love of Christ's name.)
> Censuring others with an aim. (Charity and simplicity).
> Anger, especially with J. L. Anderdon. (Patience.)
> To this I must add fearful want of love toward God; fearful want of repentance; fearful absence of mind in prayer. Dead, sluggish, obstinate unwillingness to pray. It is a feeling like nightmare when one cannot move.

Manning had no illusions as to the kind of life he was to lead in the church of his desire. He expected peace of heart and of soul, certainty of faith and the fullness of hope in his spirit; but he knew very well that he would be obliged to fight his way. He was too much of an ecclesiastic in temperament and he knew too much of the ways of churchmen to imagine that he was going into a new heaven of meekness, quietude and amiability. He had studied the Acts of the Apostles too well for that. He knew that, while St. Paul might dwell in ecstasy on the great fact of the Resurrection, he was, humanly speaking, looking well that his mandates as a Bishop should be obeyed, and not receiving gratuitous advice with humble grace from his colleagues. He was too conversant with the earliest history of Christianity to expect that among modern Pauls and Peters there was to be no hot difference of opinion, no theological politics or no ruthless striving to gain ends which were supposed to lead to the glory of God. If the obelisk on the piazza of St. Peter's pointed to heaven, he was quite aware that the miasmas of human frailty often clung to its base; he needed no mentor to tell him this.

Cardinal Manning, although a devout Englishman, loved the Irish, and, with the Irish, he dearly loved a fight. He hesitated very often to eat, and his dinners were most frugal, but the joy of battle was both eating and drinking to him.

Mr. Purcell had given an erroneous impression of the struggle of Cardinal Manning against the Society of Jesus in his archdiocese. In his heart he believed that the day of the old religious orders was over. They were a relic of a medieval condition that has ceased to exist, and while he had a distinct admiration for the medieval church, he rightly believed that new conditions required new methods. He yielded to no man in his acknowledgment of the great work that that later order, the Jesuits, had done, after the triumph of Luther, in making a counter-Reformation; but they were children of the Renascence, and their time was past. He held that their war against the authority of the Bishops had helped greatly to separate the England of Elizabeth from the Catholic Church.

Of their spiritual value—of their fathomless powers of sacrifice as missionaries, he was an ardent admirer; but he would not tolerate them as rivals of the secular clergy. He had something in him of Chaucer's love for the parish priest, and of his dislike for the regulars. With all his force he determined to combat the power of the Jesuits of Rome, and the victory was his. The vulgar prejudices against the Society of Jesus, fostered by ignorant novelists, rather amused him, and no word of his could be used to support that vulgar misunderstanding of the society, which is a blot on English literature and which once helped to make the feuilletons of Eugene Sue and of the elder Dumas so popular in France. While in the midst of his struggle in Rome against the society he was exchanging amiable notes with Father Gallwey, one of his chief opponents, and taking spiritual, but not ecclesiastical, political consolation from some of their number!

There is no man living who could have so justly presented the "Wars of Westminster" as Shane Leslie has done. His account leaves no room for misconception; he nothing extenuates, and if he sets down anything in malice it is malice in the harmless French sense and not in the malicious English meaning.

In world politics Cardinal Manning judged with the eye of a master. He feared, from the beginning, the pretensions of Prussia, and in 1874 Cardinal Mercier's predecessor at Malines wrote:

> In writing to the Archbishop of Posen I quoted your Lordship's words about him that his persevering attitude of apostolical courage assures us the victory in Germany. My letter reached Posen—which does not always happen—and Mgr. Ledochowski answers today, If you write to London, pray send in my name to our friend of Westminster to congratulate him on his magnificent dissertation on the neo-Caesarism. The persecution is growing. The German Caesar is no longer satisfied with the silence of Governments. He wishes them to second his war on the Church. He will not retreat. He wishes for the empire of Charles Quint, but paganised. Bismarck has threatened to withdraw his Minister from Brussels if the Bishops, and above all the Archbishop, continue to write and speak as they do. The proconsul loses his head. We will not keep silence.

As early as 1875 the Belgians were in no doubt as to the intentions of the Kaiser.

The relations of Manning to Gladstone, Disraeli, and to that great but unfortunate statesman, Sir Charles Dilke, have an entrancing interest to the students of the political history of the nineteenth century.

In 1888 Manning found himself in a changed world. The policy of Rome had become less monarchical. It was doubtful whether Leo XIII. would have uttered the syllabus of Pious IX. Leo XIII. and Cardinal Manning were both democrats. Rome had begun to look to republics and peoples. The temporal power was dying, and Manning, who had once been the most savage of Ultramontanes, did not regret his death. When a certain group of reactionary scribblers around the Pope, which had persecuted the Children of Light, Cardinal Manning sprang to the assistance of the courageous Cardinal Gibbons. Cardinal Manning's caustic allusion to the fact that such a church in Rome owed its existence and support in certain Italian latitudes was not without its effect. And Cardinal Gibbons conquered. Of the Roman curia Cardinal Manning wrote in 1887:

> They see, too, that time past and never comes back; that the Temporal Power may come back, but under new conditions; that the dynasties of the world is dying out, and a new world of the peoples is coming in; that the Confederation of Europe is widening out into the Confederation of the East and West and South of the world.

It may be that all the ambitions in a Providential preservation of the Papacy of the Democratic, or of the times of the peoples, as Cardinal Manning would term it, is the face of a Communism; and it would be well if every pastor with the people, and prelates to win their good-will.

He believed that impulse from Rome to foreign nations were out of date and actually prevented diplomatic relations from being opened between England and the Vatican. He feared especially diplomatic entanglements when it came to the question of Ireland, and he believed that the policy of Rome was perfect when Rome listened to the Bishops who represented the people.

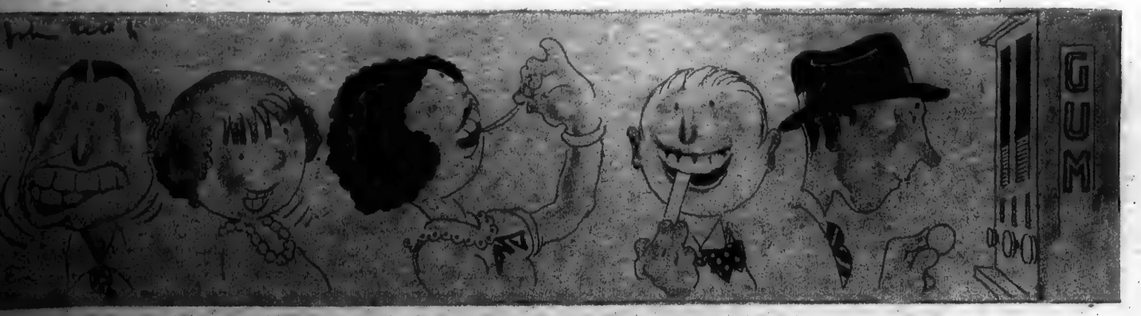
Of the Cardinal's literary tastes we learn that he regarded the works of Dickens as "a complete course in moral theology." "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," he says, "becomes animal and vulgar and loses all the bright and joyous line of the former part." Of Dumas' "Dame aux Camelias," he says, "transfigured profligacy and unchastity in halos." Aubrey de Vire's "Mary Tudor" he calls the finest drama since Shakespeare; Newman's "Apologia," "a voice from the dead." There is no doubt of the "actuality" of his tastes. He was capable, like Queen Victoria, of admiring the novels of Mrs. Henry Wood.

Mr. Leslie depicts with his usual nuance of humor the horror of the aristocratic descendants of the old Tory Catholic family at the proceedings of this mighty democratic Cardinal. The chapter on "The Coming of Democracy" is a masterly example of vivid description. It has an urgent appeal for the present relations of the employers and the employed in our own country. It is not often that a biographer treating such a serious subject, can be charming as well as truthful. Mr. Shane Leslie has succeeded in producing a faultless biography, and it is without a dull page.



Cardinal Manning

What Teeth Can Do



Chewing Gum Is Highly Recommended.

A Review by
M. EDWIN THORNE, M. D.

TH AND HEALTH: How to Lengthen Life and Increase Happiness in Proper Ours. By Thomas [illegible] and Edwin P. [illegible]. 12mo, pp. New York and Philadelphia: Otten [illegible]. $1.50 postpaid.

THE most striking feature of non-technical health books, written for the purpose of educating the public in the and conservation of the and functional activities in which nature has so lavishly endowed us, is the ease with which writers convince their readers the subject in hand is the most portant under the sun. This owns two things: First, that the thor has thoroughly mastered his ject and has brought to its prac- application an enthusiasm that [illegible] very admirable but which be- [illegible] him confidence in what says, and, second, the wonderful theories of suggestion where our [illegible] be they physical or mental—[illegible] concerned.

We are prone to think that the use psychology in medicine is some- ing of very recent origin, a matter [illegible] years or so; but this is an [illegible]. Although the mere words— psychology" and "suggestion"— have been employed glibly by a [illegible]-tipped laity in discussing health [illegible] only a short time, the principle volved is an old one.

Whant middle-aged or elderly man [illegible] not remember the terrorising [illegible] patent medicine advertisements con- ained in almanacs thirty or forty [illegible] ago? An impressionable indi- idual in perfect health would read [illegible] of those ingeniously worded [illegible] appeals to reason," and relinquish [illegible] with trembling hands, firmly con- vinced that his life was menaced by some deadly blight and that Job's [illegible] was one of ineffable ease com- pared with his own prospective fu- [illegible]. Those patent medicine edi- [illegible] were perhaps the most staring [illegible] of the same time the most subtle [illegible] amples of the practical power of [illegible] suggestion employed by a generation [illegible] ago.

The foregoing remarks are in no [illegible] wise intended to detract from the [illegible] excellence of the current crop of [illegible] health books, nor to reflect on the [illegible] sincerity and singleness of purpose [illegible] of their authors; nor is this refer- [illegible] ence to the patent medicine advertise- [illegible] ments intended as an indictment of [illegible] the "boosters" of these unscientific [illegible] nostrums are in any manner to be compared with the well-known writers of these books.

The idea meant to be conveyed is [illegible] that the authors' enthusiastic ob- [illegible] jective is so convincing that the [illegible] reader quite naturally believes that [illegible] what he is reading about is of ne- [illegible] cessity the paramount issue in a [illegible] distracted world. Thus we have [illegible] learned that we cannot live without vitamines and cannot survive more than ten days without sleep.

But along come Dr. Ryan, a well-known practical dentist, and Dr. Bowers, the same physician who assures us that the loss of sleep is fatal, with the news that there is something a good deal worse than absence of vitamines or sleeplessness, and that something is to have bad teeth. Lack of vitamines and sleep can merely kill one; bad teeth can kill one also, but if they do not, one may live in such a state of discouraged suffering that all one's life "is bound in shallows and in miseries"—which is infinitely worse than death, in the opinion of many.

These authors have written a very instructive and valuable book on how to lengthen life and increase happiness by the proper care of the teeth. It is, I believe, the first book on the subject written in a popular vein, and affords, in itself, a liberal education in the matter of oral prophylaxis and repair.



Ice Is Excellent for the Baby to Bite On.

The number of people in this country who are suffering, either physically or mentally, as the result of defective teeth is enormous—it runs into the millions. I do not refer specifically to persons who are merely suffering the temporary pain and inconvenience of a toothache; I mean the host of "chronics" who go from one physician to another—and generally to high-priced specialists at that—complaining of obscure symptoms (and often of those which are patent enough), the origin of which baffles diagnosis. Occasionally they find a physician who is sufficiently discerning to send them to an up-to-date dentist, and then, in the majority of cases, their troubles are over.

It is my firm belief that any physician who reads this book will not waste much time in hunting for the origin of any one of a score or more of ailments without recommending that the patient have his teeth X-rayed as a preliminary aid to diagnosis. In the light of the dental knowledge which has been developed in the last ten years, he may safely do this without running the risk of being considered a faddist.

While space will not permit an attempt to analyze all of the ailments which can arise from foci of infection in the canals or around the roots of teeth, which the X-ray alone can reveal, some of them may be mentioned. They include such a wide range of ailments as tuberculosis, diseases of the kidneys, rheumatism, partial blindness, partial deafness, neuritis, epilepsy, sciatica, persistent headache, general lassitude, insanity, some forms of heart disease, such as endocarditis, which is inflammation of the membrane lining the heart, and blood clots, which may plug the interior of blood vessels, causing paralysis and death.

If the reader is incredulous, he has only to remember that the hollow in a tooth can easily harbor two billion (2,000,000,000—the figures are more impressive) germs and that there may be sixty varieties of these in a single decayed spot. All of them are awaiting a favorable opportunity to get into the blood circulation, by means of which the particular kind of infection which they represent is carried to the tissues most suitable for the propagation of the germ and the exploitation of the malady.

The most impressive instance history affords of a fatality due to focal infection in a tooth—it should at least arrest the attention of all Americans—is the case of Theodore Roosevelt. At the time of his death this bulletin, signed by Dr. George W. Faller, Dr. John H. Richards and Dr. John A. Hartwell, was given to the newspapers:

Colonel Roosevelt had been suffering from an attack of rheumatism about two months. His progress had been entirely satisfactory and his condition had not given cause for special concern. * * * The cause of death was an embolus.

An embolus is a clot of blood which gets into the circulation and is stopped in a blood vessel the calibre of which proves to be too small for its passage. Dr. Faller said that in Colonel Roosevelt's case the clot was probably arrested in the lungs, but that it might have stopped in the brain.

The significant point about the ex-President's rheumatism and the resulting blood clot is that the physicians traced the trouble to an infected tooth twenty years earlier.

The reader may logically inquire: How do the authors know that the diseases enumerated can arise from bad teeth? The explanation is a very simple one: Not once, but many times, have these maladies disappeared for good immediately following the extraction of offending teeth.

Victims of insanity in considerable numbers have been cured by proper attention to decayed or the removal o. misplaced teeth.

The following example is even more striking: A woman was being treated by a physician for what he supposed was a cancer at the lower margin of the breast. It was a suppurating sore and required constant attention. One day when the physician started to dress it he exclaimed sharply:

"You have been going to some other doctor for treatment."

The patient denied it, but the doctor declared that he could smell creosote coming out of the supposed cancer.

"I went to my dentist yesterday," said the patient, "and he put some creosote in a tooth."

"Go back to him at once and tell him to pull that tooth," said the physician.

As soon as the tooth was out, the "cancer" healed. This is the astonishing explanation: The pus from an ulcerated tooth in the patient's lower jaw had followed the line of least resistance and had burrowed a channel among the muscles of the neck and chest, finally emerging at the lower border of the breast.

The authors cite scores of specific instances of obscure, distressing and dangerous maladies arising from neglected teeth. But there are other absorbing facts concerning teeth in this book of 264 pages.

The authors, however, do not advocate the ruthless extraction of teeth. They advise that all teeth be saved that can be saved, always provided that their retention does not interfere with the normal processes of health.

They quote that widely known physician, the late Sir William Osler, as saying that more diseases are brought about by neglected and decayed teeth than by excessive indulgence in alcoholic liquors, and that there is not one single thing more important to one public in the whole range of hygiene than the hygiene of the mouth.

Children's teeth should be the subject of careful and constant attention as soon as they have any. In New York City 67,000 school children fail of promotion every year because of compulsory absence, and 40 per cent. of these absences are due to toothache or tooth ulceration. It costs the city $36 a year to educate a child, and in terms of money the annual loss through these school toothaches and ulcerations is about $1,000,000.

In an examination of 10,500 school children, the British Dental Association found 86 per cent. suffering from more or less pronounced defects of teeth—the result of a diet lacking in the essential mineral elements upon which the bones and the teeth depend for their development; and of the early loss of teeth that should, if they had proper care, have been retained until they could be replaced by the eruption of the permanent teeth.

The authors warn parents to be particularly on guard against neglect of the sixth-year molars of their children. The sixth-year molar is probably the most important of all teeth, because it forms the "pillar of the dental arch," and is therefore an important factor in forming the contour of the face. It is the first molar or "double tooth" to appear, and, contrary to the general belief, is a permanent tooth. Every effort should be made to conserve it. Dr. Ryan says he has yet to see a perfect set of sixth-year molars.

It may be taken as certain that there is something of practical importance in conserving the dental health when the large insurance companies take the matter up, as many of them are doing.

The authors urge the importance of a properly selected diet in order to conserve the teeth. Mothers are urged to withhold refined sugar and candies made of refined sugar from their children. The reason is not because refined sugar actually harms the teeth by direct contact, as is popularly believed, but because these sugars lack lime and iron and other mineral salts, and "by their capacity for selective affinity abstract these salts from the bones and teeth and tissues, thereby weakening the child's vitality and producing marked deterioration in all the structures of which they are essential constituents."

If the child craves for more sugar than that which is supplied by the starch (which must be converted into sugar in the body's chemical laboratory before assimilation) in its food, the recommendation is made that it be supplied with brown sugar.

(Continued on Page 30)

Some Popular Misconceptions About Our Resident Chinese

By Major S. P. R. de RODYENKO, Chinese Military Forces, Retired.

AN American friend of mine has a Chinese servant, honest, clean and laborious. Lat at night this American called on me in great excitement. It appeared that the servant had asked for a day's leave, saying that he had to see some members of his tong down in Chinatown. My friend pictured his servant as implicated in some crime which was likely to get his and his master's name into the papers. Questioning the Chinese about his mission to his tong developed the fact that he wanted to see about an indorsement—a reference. He was buying a Victrola on the instalment plan and references were required. The various stories published about tongs, and tong wars, had never suggested that these institutions could be used in so pacific and practical a fashion.

Down in Chinatown, in Mott Street or in Doyers Street, are huge signboards indicating to the stranger where the headquarters of the various tongs are, and where he can meet people who come from his own province in China. There is no more secrecy about the tongs than there is—say—about the Kentucky Society in New York.

The tongs are organizations composed of natives of China who come from the same province or county, and in that way resemble the various State societies or clubs in this city. The difference is that the tongs have not been organized mainly for social purposes, but for mutual benefit and aid for new arrivals.

When toward the end of the last century a great number of Chinese laborers came to this country to work on railroads and other construction the Chinese, unable to speak English, naturally formed little communities of their own in the various labor camps. The work completed, a great number of them preferred to remain here, but found the average American entirely ignorant of Oriental character and psychology, disposed to regard them with suspicion because of their different customs, their queues, their strange language and weird manner of writing. Drifting to the cities—to New York, to Baltimore, Chicago and San Francisco—the exiles began to congregate where rents were cheap, and thus the foundation of the various "Chinatowns" was laid.

Now, the Chinese, although generally regarded as one race, are by no means alike—either in looks or in traits of character. The northern Chinese has peculiarities which are strange to the Cantonese who live in the South of China, and vice versa. Their languages are so utterly different that they cannot understand each other at all without the help of an interpreter. The Cantonese refer to the northerners as "military barbarians," while the sturdy men from the north bestow upon the Cantonese epithets which I prefer not to translate.

Therefore each tribe, so to say, has its own tong, and when a stranger comes to this country he calls on the tong composed of people from his province. A helping hand is extended to him and if necessary he is assisted in finding work or a place to sleep. The Chinese have not failed to realise that a man in need is liable to become a criminal, and not entirely understanding or trusting the foreigners among whom they have come to live they have made successful efforts to forestall contact with the arm of the law. But a high official of the New York police says there are no "down and outers" to be found among the Chinese. That is at least partly because the tongs, which are now well known to the authorities, collect small fees from their members and use the fund to assist those in need.

The tong wars, which at an earlier period figured melodramatically in the public eye, were a by-product of transplanted local loyalties in a strange environment. In most cases business jealousy caused some friction between members of various tongs, till the precipitate act of some hot-headed partisan brought weapons into play. The Chinese love of quibbling about little things helped along the quarrels.

For instance, when a number of years ago many Chinese had quit their work on railways and were looking for some other means of making a living, a native of Sing Ying County, in the Province of Kuang Tung, discovered that laundry work paid well and did not need much initial capital (laundry work, by the way, is by no means a man's job in China, where the woman do the washing). Other natives of Sing Ying, members consequently of the same tong, followed his example and opened laundry shops. Presently the Chinese laundry became an American institution. Other Chinese, who did not belong to that particular tong, also opened laundries. And the men of Sing Ying, who had invented the idea, and regarded it as their rightful monopoly, did not like it.

When the interlopers refused to quit, it came to hard words and worse. For these Chinese had already become Americanized so far that they resorted to blows, when in their native country they might have been content with a contest of mutual abuse and expert vilification, including the ancestors of the adversary to the remotest generations.

First it came to fist-fights. Then any kind of weapon was brought into the fight by those who were not quite sure of their pugilistic ability—a brick, a hatchet or a knife. These were chosen because of their cheapness or immediate availability. It is a mistake to believe that there are professional hatchet-men in China.

The parties to these fights never took their troubles to the authorities of this country. They had discovered that the police can barely tell the difference between one Chinese and another. In most cases the officers of the law grabbed plaintiff as well as defendant and put them both behind the bars, hoping in vain to get at the bottom of all the trouble—hoping in vain because both parties out of excess of caution lied skilfully and fantastically whenever they were asked about anything that had happened. Police and the newspaper reporters, handicapped by ignorance of the language of the offenders, and unable to penetrate the thick web of lies, put the whole thing down as a mystery backed by black oaths of secrecy, and there was nobody to contradict the story. Thus material has been provided for many a fiction writer of blood-curdling yarns, based on a total misconception of what the tongs are and how the Chinese behave. Naturally, educated Chinese smile at this sort of literature.

Even so, stories of tong wars have become obsolete. The Chinese have ceased to wage private battle among themselves. Differences between the tongs are now mostly settled by arbitration. As an outlet for their feelings, they have gone back to the national sport of calling each other's ancestors bad names.

Americanization of the Chinese in New York's Chinatown has gone fairly far, in some cases not to their advantage. Many of them have forgot the high business ethics of the unspoiled Chinese. Some Chinese students have become psalm-singing hypocrites, while others have drunk at the fountain of folly in Greenwich Village and call themselves Socialists, even Bolsheviki. But the great majority of the Chinese in this country still stick to the sound principles taught to them by their forefathers. Their honesty is above reproach, they are courteous and loyal to their friends.

Many of them, of course, were born in this country, and quite a few of them cannot speak or write Chinese. They have formed organizations for Americanizing their co-nationals. One of the most interesting of these organizations is a society of young women in Chinatown who, co-operating with a sectarian organization of American origin, are doing work that is not negligible along educational lines. Incidentally, this organization, like the Chinese Boy Scouts, sold Liberty bonds during the war.

All this indicates that Chinatown never was as mysterious as many uninformed persons used to fancy. Of late the better sort of Chinese have discovered that they have been exploited and shown at their worst, and they are trying to overcome the prejudice created against them. It is partly because of energetic efforts this way that Chinatown is losing most of its "atmosphere."

The members of the Chinese colony have not forgot that the Government of this country was the first to recognize the young Republican Government which had emerged from the chaos following the overthrow of the Manchus. They deeply appreciate also the act of the United States in deciding that the Boxer indemnity should be used to send young Chinese to this country to be educated. They have the friendliest feelings for this country, and to promote friendship between the intellectuals of China and America is one of the great aims of the Chinese students here.

It still remains true, however, that many or most Chinese in America have scant knowledge of the English language and find it difficult to explain peculiar Chinese customs, all of which have a sound and logical reason behind them. For example, why do the Chinese in this country persist in using the "kwei-tsze," or "chop stick," instead of knives and forks? The fact is that the Chinese used metal forks many centuries ago till one of their physicians discovered that contact with metal mars the delicate flavor of many a dish. So as it is rather difficult to carve forks from the wood of the brittle bamboo, the



"Down in Chinatown are huge signboards."

Chinese adopted the "kwei-tsze." Besides, the use of forks hastens the process of taking food, while the kwei-tsze necessitates the gathering of food in smaller quantities, thus enabling the eater to linger over the flavor of the dish to the benefit of his digestion.

The use of warm tea instead of cold water rests upon equally good reasons, according to their viewpoint. Ice water, they believe, along with many European nations, contributes much toward digestional troubles prevalent among Americans.

Again, the Chinese way of preparing food is equally well reasoned. Take one of the most popular Chinese dishes in this country, tsar-suey, the Cantonese pronunciation of which is "chop-suey," and the meaning in English "mixed fry."

It is simple enough to make. Peanut oil is poured into a deep frying pan, where it is heated till it smokes. Then chopped celery, onions, various kinds of meat, sprouted beans and other vegetables according to taste are added, as well as salt and seasoning. Cornstarch is used to add nutritive value, with a dash of Chinese cane syrup and of soy bean sauce for extra flavoring. Prolonged simmering over a slow fire makes the dish very easy to digest. The same process—chopping up of ingredients and cooking them over a slow fire—is used with practically every Chinese dish. It may be added that those who eat Chinese food rarely suffer from digestional or intestinal troubles.

Writers in America sometimes say that the Chinese never smile. It is true that most of the Chinese in this country have a rather sullen look. But it should not be forgotten that the Anglo-Saxons have more jovial faces than any other race and thus that cheery look is missed in others. Europeans generally look more stern, and the further one travels toward the East the more noticeable becomes the prevalence of the solemn countenance.

Chinese themselves say that the apparent surliness of the Chinese in this country can be accounted for by the ill-treatment many of them have received as newcomers. There is a disposition to regard every stranger as a prospective assailant or one from whom they may expect verbal insults or ridicule. This does not contribute toward making them look cheerful. In addition to this, many a student received his first "foreign" education from American or English missionaries, whose teachings tend not so much to cultivate the sense of humor and the jocund countenance as the serious and dignified demeanor. Western education has sometimes very peculiar results when applied to Orientals.

In fact, as those who really know them are well aware, the Chinese have a keen sense of humor, are fond of jokes and good stories and are excellent company and good sportsmen. They have a lot of personal dignity, they wait before they open up in conversation. But so does the Britisher, who is good company, too, once you know him.

The queue is no longer worn by the Chinese. In fact, either in this country or in China, the queue never was a Chinese institution, but was ordered to be worn as a sign of submission when the Manchus had subjugated the "Sons of Han," as the Chinese like to call themselves. The queue—the sign of submission—was most thoroughly hated in China and one of the first things observed at the overthrow of the Manchus was how quickly the Chinese cut off their queues. I remember how, shortly after the republic had been proclaimed in China, scaffolds were erected in many cities upon which the people walked to have their queues shorn off by an individual wielding gigantic shears, while bands played and "a good time was had by all"—including the commercial-minded chap who collected the cut-off queues and afterward sold them for good money to American and European hair exporters.

Today the Chinese are apt to resent being represented with queues, though artists find it hard to break themselves of the habit of drawing them that way. It was a picturesque and characteristic appendage. So, likewise, the citizens of the Republic of China like to be called "Chinese," rather than "Chinamen" or "Chinks."

Perhaps the greatest fault of the race is their passion for quibbling about trifles. A Chinese is capable of wasting time, temper and money over the smallest things which give an opportunity for dispute. His provincial prejudices are not left behind him, and even here in New York the squabbles between Northern Chinese and the Cantonese, who come from the South, are carried on as vigorously as at home ten thousand miles away.

The New York Times



PRESIDENT HARDING SPILLING THE BEANS—IN HIS PLATE: SCENE WITHIN THE MESS TENT

at the Edison-Ford Camp on Licking Creek, Near Hagerstown, Md., Where the President, Taking the Place of the Late John Burroughs in the Camping Party of the Famous Nature Lovers, Spent Last Week-End Far From the Social and Business Cares of His Office.

Seated About the Table, Beginning at the Left, Are: Bishop Anderson of Cincinnati, Harvey S. Firestone, George Christian, the President's Secretary; Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Mr. Edison, the President and Henry Ford; Others in the Group Being Edsel Ford, Harvey S. Firestone Jr., Their Wives and Other Ladies of the Party.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE PRESIDENT SCANS WITH THE CRITICAL EDITORIAL EYE THE LATEST EDITION OF HIS OWN NEWSPAPER, THE MARION DAILY STAR.

(Times Wide World Photos.)





TO MAKE THE POT BOIL: IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVING AT LICKING CREEK THE PRESIDENT

Hauled Off His Coat and Called for an Axe, Which He Swung Vigorously and Puffingly Until Relieved by Mr. Ford.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



AT PEACE WITH THE WORLD: EDISON-FORD CAMPERS RESTING AND READING

After Luncheon Beneath the Beautiful Shade Trees of Their Camp on Licking Creek.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



WHEN THE DINNER BELL RANG THE PRESIDENT'S AXE Was Poised in the Air, But He Dropped It With Meteoric Speed, Without Another Lick.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

HENRY FORD GIVING A DEMONSTRATION OF WOOD CHOPPING.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



CARUSO AS HE LOOKS TODAY: THE GREAT TENOR

Is Standing on the Belvedere of His Hotel at Sorrento, Gazing Across the Beautiful Bay Toward His Native City of Naples.

From a Photograph Taken Early in the Present Month. *(Times Wide World Photos.)*



CARUSO HIMSELF AGAIN.

He Is Here Shown With Mrs. Caruso and Their Little Daughter Gloria at Sorrento, Where the Metropolitan Operatic Star Is Rapidly Regaining His Full Strength.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

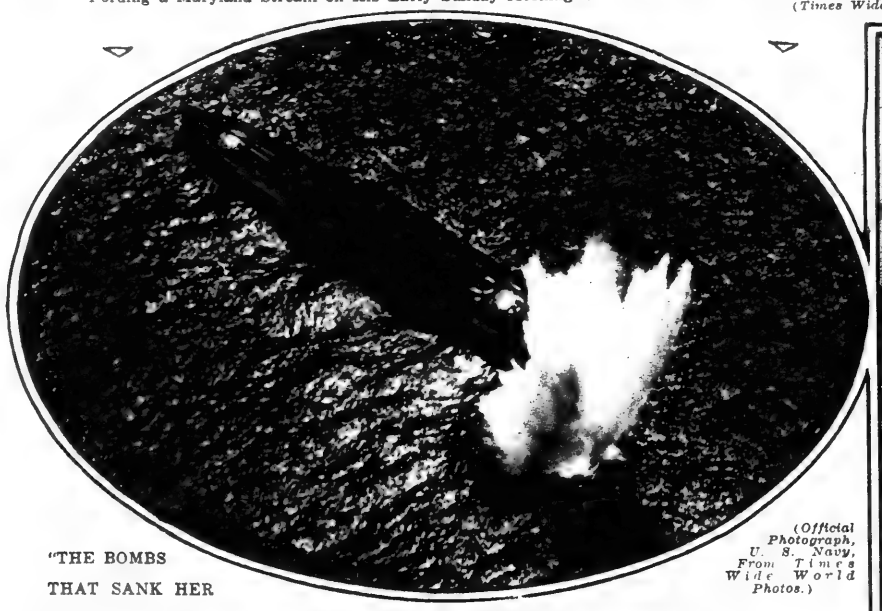


NO PROVERBIAL INSOMNIA FOR MR. EDISON WHEN THE OPEN SKIES BEND ABOVE HIM,

President Harding and Harvey S. Firestone Meanwhile Following the News of the Busy World Outside. *(Times Wide World Photos.)*



PRESIDENT HARDING, ON HORSEBACK FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS,
Fording a Maryland Stream on His Early Sunday Morning Canter Out From Edison-Ford Camp, Licking Creek, Near Hagerstown.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



"THE BOMBS THAT SANK HER WILL BE HEARD AROUND THE WORLD": TWO-THOUSAND-POUND SHOT, Dropped From an American Army Martin Bombing Plane, Explodes Near the Former German Cruiser Ostfriesland, Opening Her Seams and Sinking Her in 25 Minutes in the Recent Test Sixty Miles Off the Virginia Capes.
(Official Photograph, U. S. Navy, From Times Wide World Photos.)





PRESIDENT HARDING, HENRY FORD AND MEMBERS OF THE EDISON-FORD CAMPING PARTY
Attending Divine Services in the Licking Creek Camp on Last Sunday Morning, Conducted by Bishop W. S. Anderson.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



MISS META HANNAY
of Washington, D. C., First Woman to Take the Examination of the State Department for a Diplomatic Post, the Report Having It That She Passed With Flying Colors.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE OSTFRIESLAND, Early Victim of the Martin Bombers, Rapidly Disappearing Beneath the Waves of the Atlantic.
(Official Photograph, U. S. Navy, From Times Wide World Photos.)

DODGING THE HEAT WAVE IN LONDON: YOUNG ARTIST, Modeling in Her Studio on the Roof of a London Building, Adopts a Novel Means of Keeping in the Shade While at Work.
(Times Wide World Photos.)





FORMER GERMAN CRUISER FRANKFURT STANDING ON HER NOSE
as She Sinks in the Atlantic After the Recent Airplane Bombing Tests Off the Virginia Capes.
(Official Photograph, U. S. Navy, From Times Wide World Photos.)

LORD ASTOR AT PLAY WITH HIS CHILDREN Beside One of the Lakes Which Adorn the Grounds of His Beautiful Home at Cliveden-on-the-Thames.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



CHILDREN OF LORD AND LADY ASTOR,
the Latter Formerly Miss Nancy Langhorne of Virginia, Wading Ashore in One of the Lakes at Cliveden After Having Been Ignominiously "Shipwrecked" in a Leaky Skiff.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



GREAT OVATION TO DE VALERA IN LONDON: SCENE AT EUSTON STATION
on the Arrival of the "President of the Irish Republic" and Associates for the Conference With David Lloyd George, British Prime Minister, and Members of the British Cabinet, Irish Sympathizers in London Breaking Through the Police Lines and Shaking With Their Cheers the Huge Train Sheds on the Appearance of De Valera at His Carriage Door.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



"PRESIDENT" DE VALERA SHOWING HIMSELF AT THE WINDOW OF HIS AUTOMOBILE
in Response to the Cheers of Irish Sympathizers Who Lined Every Street Through Which He Passed in London.

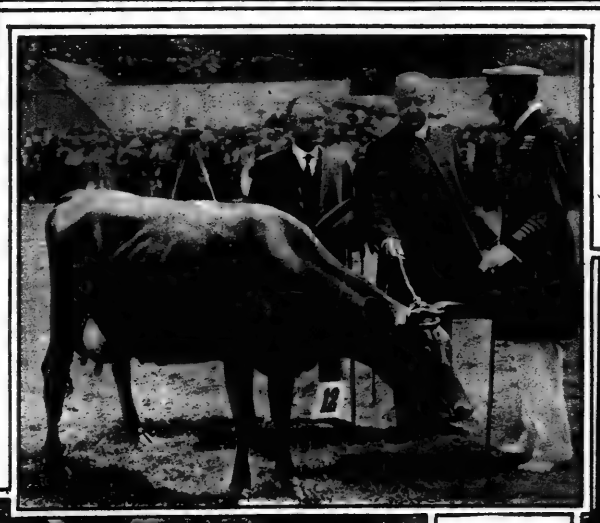




(Times Wide World Photos.)

LONDON SYMPATHIZERS WITH THE CAUSE OF IRELAND RECITING THE ROSARY AS DE VALERA'S CARRIAGE Turned Into Downing Street for His First Meeting With Prime Minister Lloyd George.

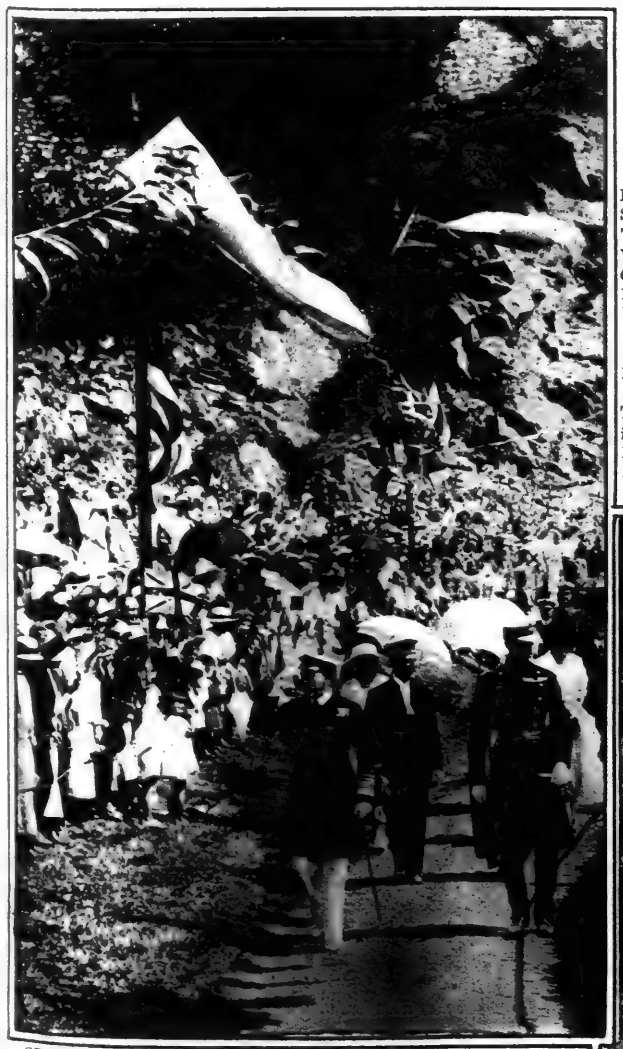
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE ENTIRE IRISH PEACE DELEGATION WHICH CAME TO LONDON FOR THE CONFERENCES WITH THE HEADS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.
In the Front Row, Seated, Left to Right, Are: "President" de Valera and "Vice President" Arthur Griffiths. Standing, Left to Right: Count Plunkett, Mr. Childers, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Miss O'Brennan, Dr. Farnam, Mrs. Farnam, Robert Barnam and Miss K. O'Connor.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



"PRESIDENT" DE VALERA ENTERING HISTORIC 10 DOWNING STREET, the Official Residence of the British Prim Ministei.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



CROWDS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AND THEIR ELDERS GREETED KING GEORGE V. AS HE LEFT MOUNT ORGUEIL CASTLE, GAYLY DECORATED IN HONOR OF THE ROYAL PARTY.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



BRITISH ROYAL VISITORS TO THE ISLAND OF JERSEY: KING GEORGE V.
Entering the Historic Mont Orgueil Castle Under an Arch of Fifteenth Century Halberds.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

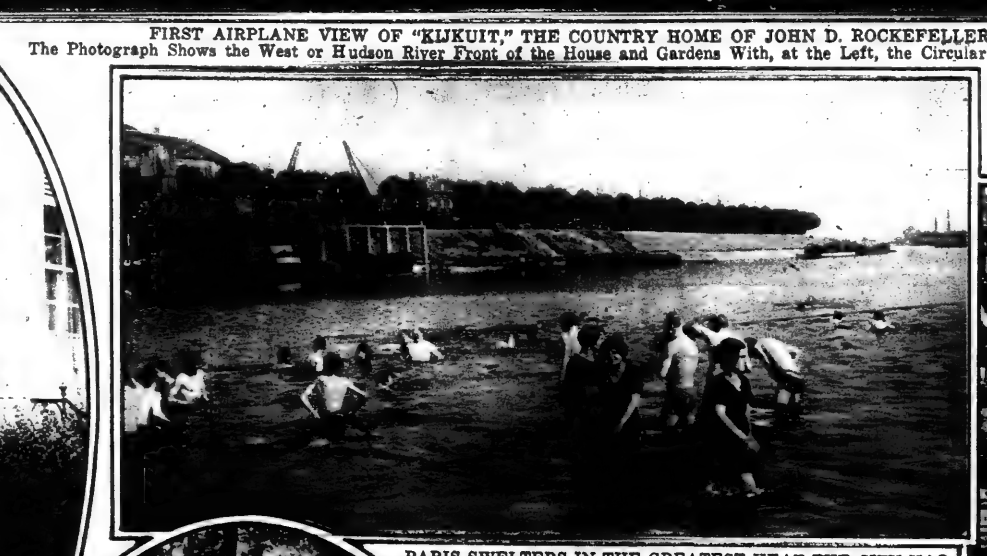
THE REV. E. P. BALLEINE, on Behalf of the Jersey Agricultural Society, of Which He Is President, Presenting to the British King One of the Finest Jersey Cows on the Noted Little Channel Island From Which They Take Their Name.



FIRST AIRPLANE VIEW OF "KIJKUIT," THE COUNTRY HOME OF JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, AMONG THE POCANTICO HILLS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
The Photograph Shows the West or Hudson River Front of the House and Gardens With, at the Left, the Circular Gardens and Its Alleys of Clipped Plane Trees; at the Right the Open-Air Swimming Pool and the Marble Temple Which Shelters the Famous Greek Statue of Aphrodite. In the Background Are Mr. Rockefeller's Private Links Bending About the Mansion, a Veritable Duffer's Dream of a Golf Course, With No Rough, No Sand Traps, No Bunkers, While in the Distance Appears the Pocantico Reservoir.
From a Photograph Taken With Mr. Rockefeller's Permission Especially for The New York Times. (© Captain James Seydam.)



TERCENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF JEAN DE LA FONTAINE,
World Famous Fabulist, Is Celebrated at His Birthplace, Chateau Thierry, the French Official Delegation Leaving the House After an Inspection of the Memorials of the Great Poet.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



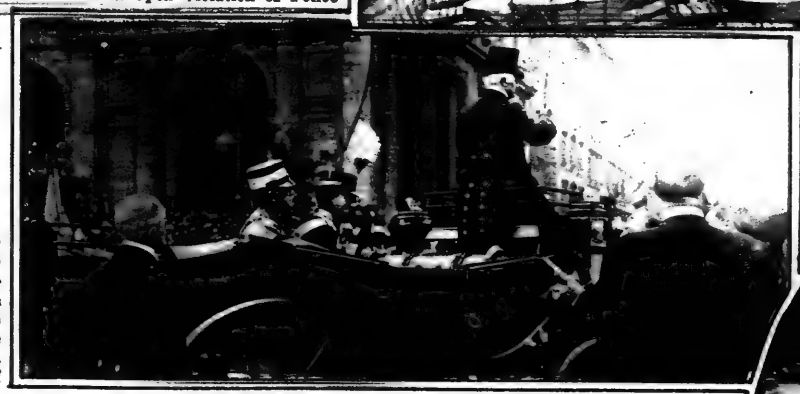
PARIS SWELTERS IN THE GREATEST HEAT THE CITY HAS KNOWN FOR MANY YEARS,
and Parisians Take to the Seine in Open Violation of Police Regulations.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



ON WITH THE DANCE: PARISIANS, IN CHARACTERISTIC FASHION, MAKING MERRY
in the Streets as Their Part of the Celebration of the 14th of July, France's National Holiday.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE FOX AND THE CROW,
One of La Fontaine's Most Famous Fables, Illustrated in Bronze in the Gardens of the Chateau in La Fontaine's Native City of Chateau-Thierry.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



CROWN PRINCE HIROHITO OF JAPAN, WITH KING VICTOR EMMANUEL III. at His Side, Is Welcomed in the Eternal City by the Mayor of Rome.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



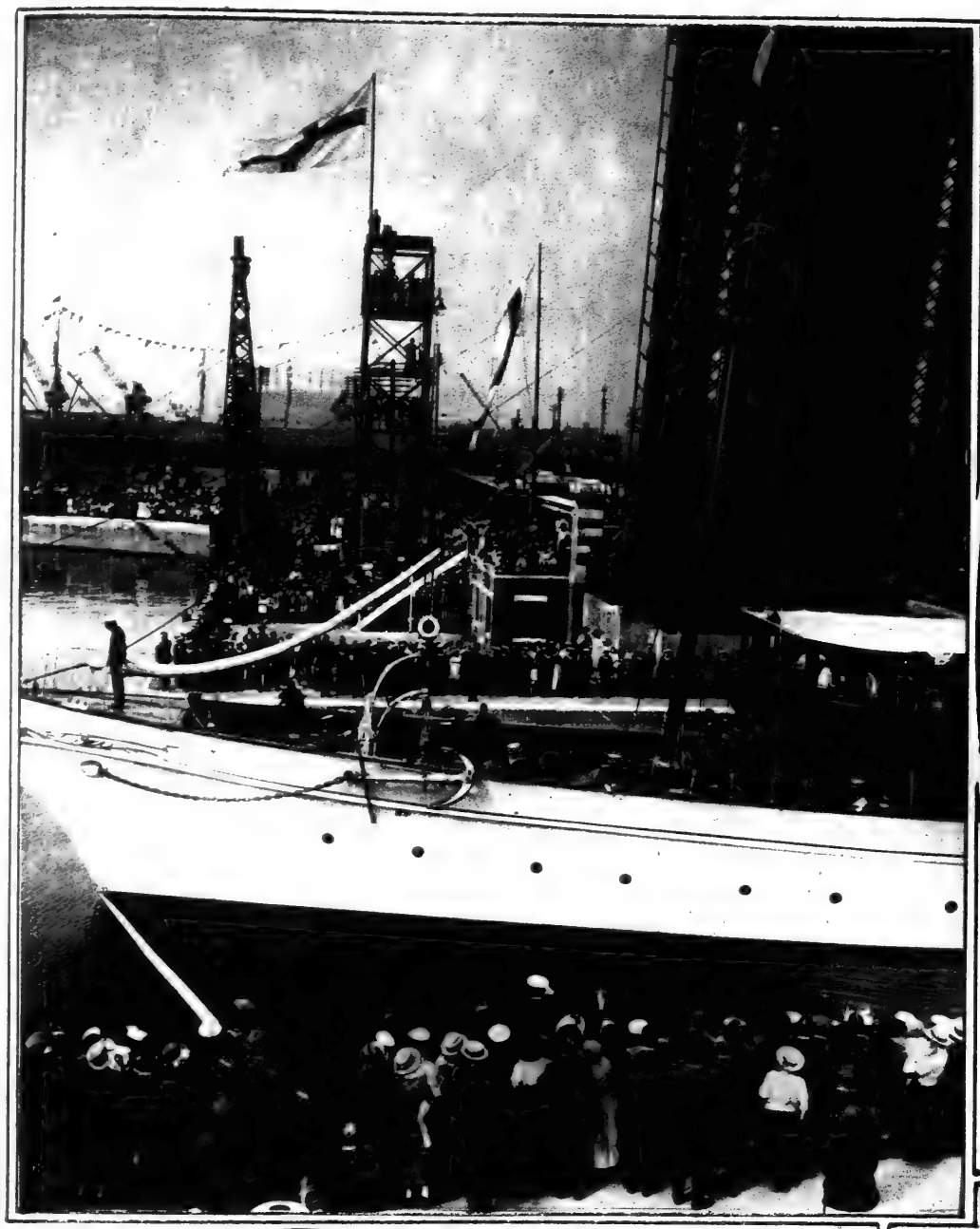
MISS MARGARET GORMAN,
a Member of Washington's Younger Set, Recently Voted the Most Beautiful Girl in the National Capital.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



AT PEACE WITH THE WORLD: GIRL OF THE THAMES,
England's Dream River, Puffing Gently at Her Briarroot While Time and Tide Float By.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



PAGEANTRY OF THE NATIONS: A SPECIAL FEATURE OF THE PILGRIM TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION
at Plymouth, Mass., in Honor of the Landing of the New England Forefathers on Plymouth Rock.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE BRITISH ROYAL YACHT VICTORIA, WITH KING GEORGE V., QUEEN MARY, PRINCESS MARY, THE DUKE OF YORK,

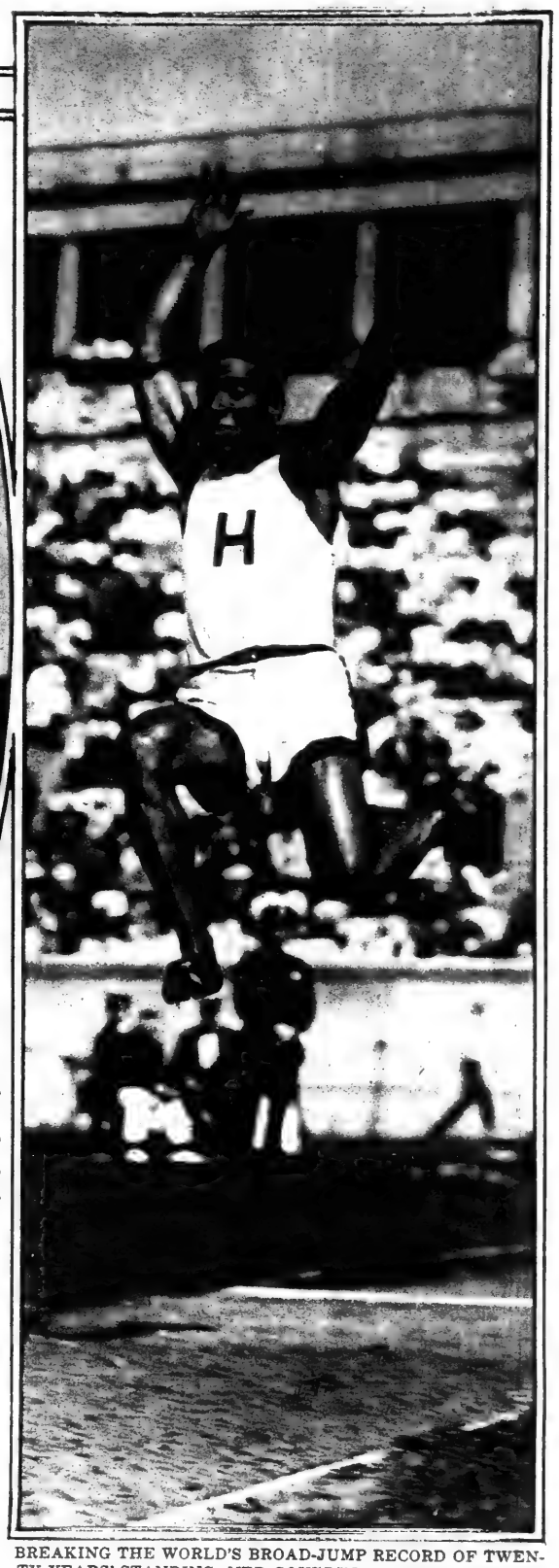
and a Distinguished Company on Board, Breaking the Ribbon at the Formal Opening of London's Newest Shipping Pier, an Extension of the Royal Albert Dock.

(© Central News Service.)



GOURDIN, NEGRO WEARER OF THE CRIMSON, in Mid-Air on His World-Record-Smashing Broad Jump in Harvard Stadium.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



BREAKING THE WORLD'S BROAD-JUMP RECORD OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING: NED GOURDIN, HARVARD'S NEGRO WARRIOR OF THE TRACK,

Catapults Himself Through the Air 25 Feet 3 Inches at the International Track Meet Between Oxford-Cambridge and Harvard-Yale in the Harvard Stadium, Throwing Into the Discard the Old Record of 24 Feet 11¾ Inches, Made by Peter O'Connor at Dublin on Aug. 5, 1901. The Photograph Shows Gourdin at the Start of the Tremendous Leap.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



M. C. NOKES, OXFORD, Second in the 56-Pound Hammer Throw, Felicitating His Victorious Opponent, J. F. Brown of Harvard.

(Times Wide World Photos.)





R. W. LANDON, YALE, WINNING THE RUNNING HIGH JUMP

in the Oxford-Cambridge Meet Against Harvard and Yale, Clearing the Bar 6 Feet 3 Inches for a New Record.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



PRINCESS FATIMA, SULTANA OF AFGHANISTAN, Her Nose and Ears Richly Bejeweled, Leaving the White House After Having Been Received by the President.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



B. G. D. RUDD, OXFORD CAPTAIN,

Immediately After Having Won the 440-Yard Dash for a New Collegiate Record, Also Finishing Second in the 880-Yard Run.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

FORMER BRITISH SOLDIERS, BLINDED IN BATTLE, EXHIBITING TO MLLE. LENGLEN, Woman Tennis Champion of the World, Tennis Nets Made by Them at St. Dunstan's Home, Regents Park, London.

(© Central News Service.)



TOM CAMPBELL, YALE, WINNER, WITH A BURST OF SPEED ABOUT TO PASS RUDD, OXFORD CAPTAIN, in the 880-Yard Dash, Rudd Finishing Second, E. W. Siemers, Yale, Third, With N. R. Milligan, Oxford, Bringing Up the Rear.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

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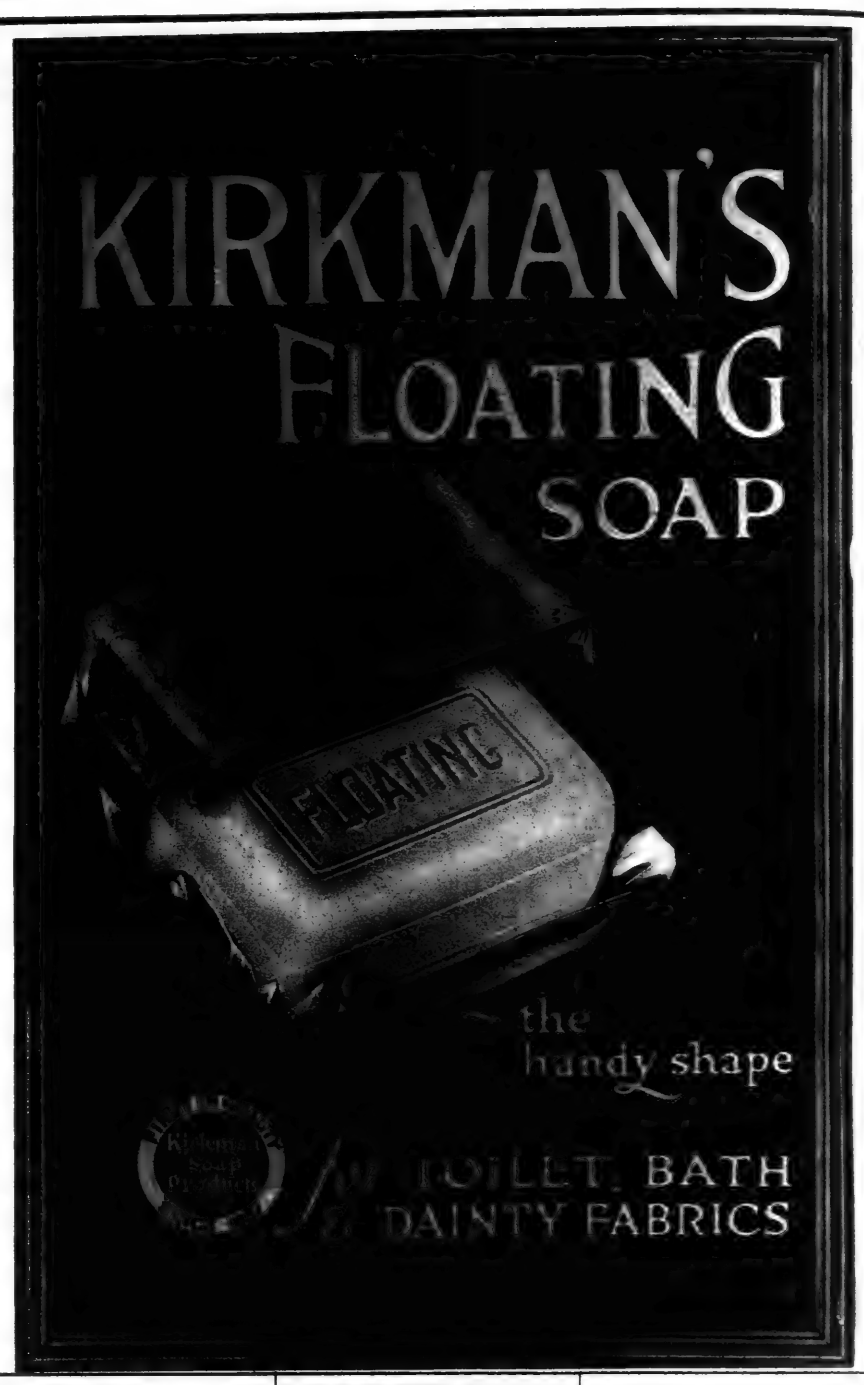
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"Broilet" broils everything—steaks—chops—ham —fowl—fish—sausages—more tasty and digestible. It makes delicious toast. With the "Broilet" there is no smoke—no odor—no spattering grease—no turning of meat.

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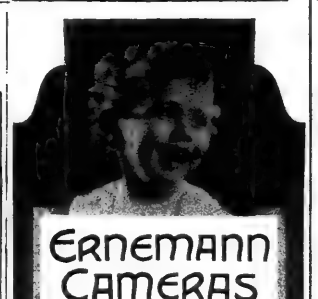
New Jersey Representative: Suite 62, 120 Market St., Newark.



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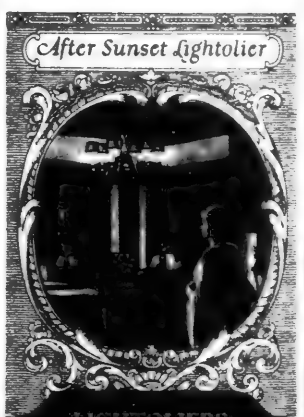


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Plain case with khaki or ribbon strap; for men or women..... **$11**

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The Best Place in New York to buy Shoes
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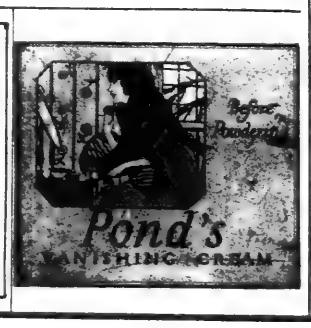
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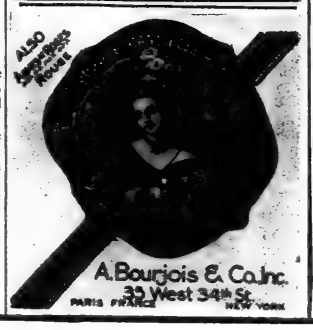


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are made to your individual order in our New York workrooms, where we specialize exclusively in making fine hair goods, which are incomparable even to the best Parisian establishments, and are not the ready made articles bought at wholesale in Paris. *Booklet on request.*

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Warranted 6 months.

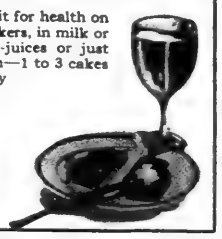
A beautiful naturally wavy head of hair is now possible by my new improved method.

Guaranteed not to dry or break the hair.
Why get a kinky wave when you can have a real Marcel at $1.00 per curl?

Permanent Wave **LEON** *Specialist for 12 years*
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Bleached or dyed hair can be successfully waved by Leon's method.

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eat it for health on crackers, in milk or fruit-juices or just plain—1 to 3 cakes a day



Sunday,
July 31, 1921

The New York Times

Rotogravure
Picture Section
In Two Parts

5



THE PROUDEST MOMENT OF THEIR LIVES: JOCK HUTCHISON,
After Witnessing the Triumph of "Long Jim," Receives Anew the British Open Championship Trophy From the President of the United States.
(Edwin Levick.)



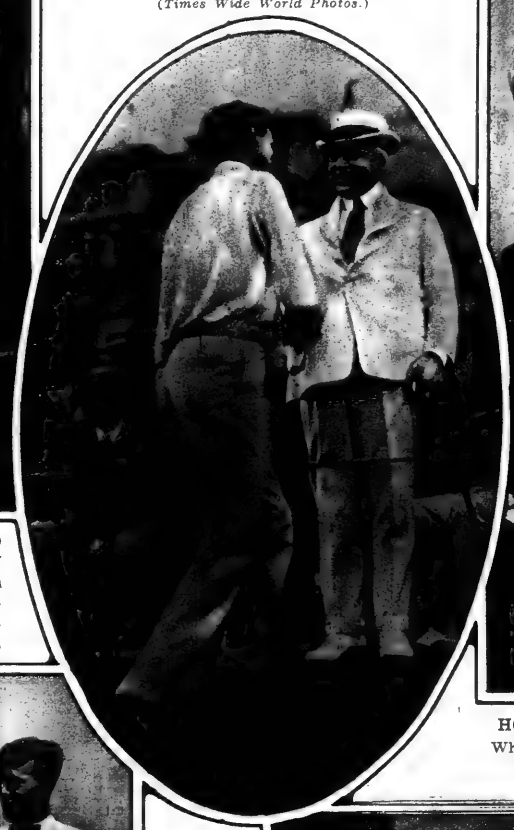
PRESIDENT HARDING,
Himself a Devotee, and, Doubtless, Sometimes a "Divotee" of the "Royal and Ancient," Presenting the American Golf Championship Cup to the Triumphant "Long Jim."
(Edwin Levick.)

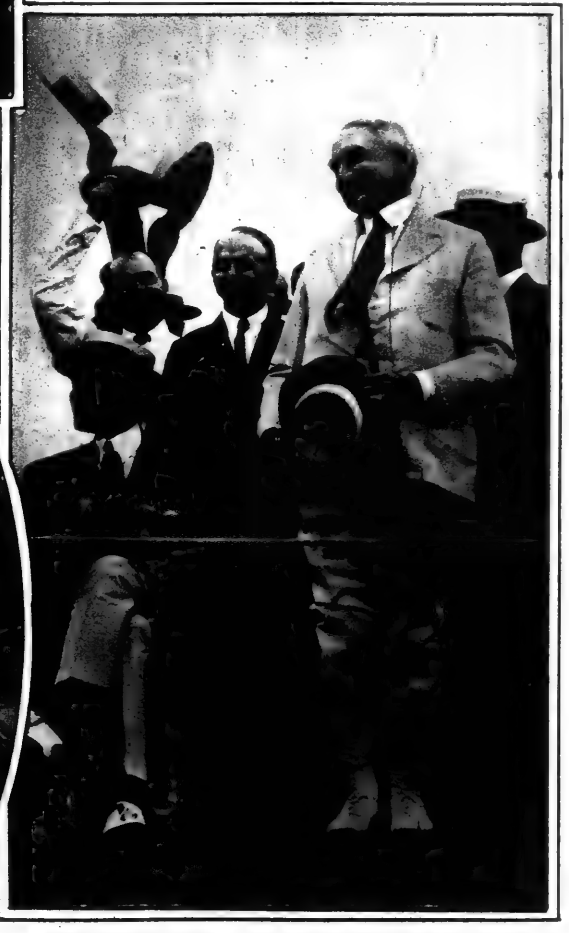


"LONG JIM" BARNES, PELHAM PROFESSIONAL, CROWNED KING OF AMERICAN GOLFERS
on the Columbia Country Club Links, Washington, D. C. From "Long Jim's" Lips Dangles His Proverbial Clover Blossom, Flower of Victory.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

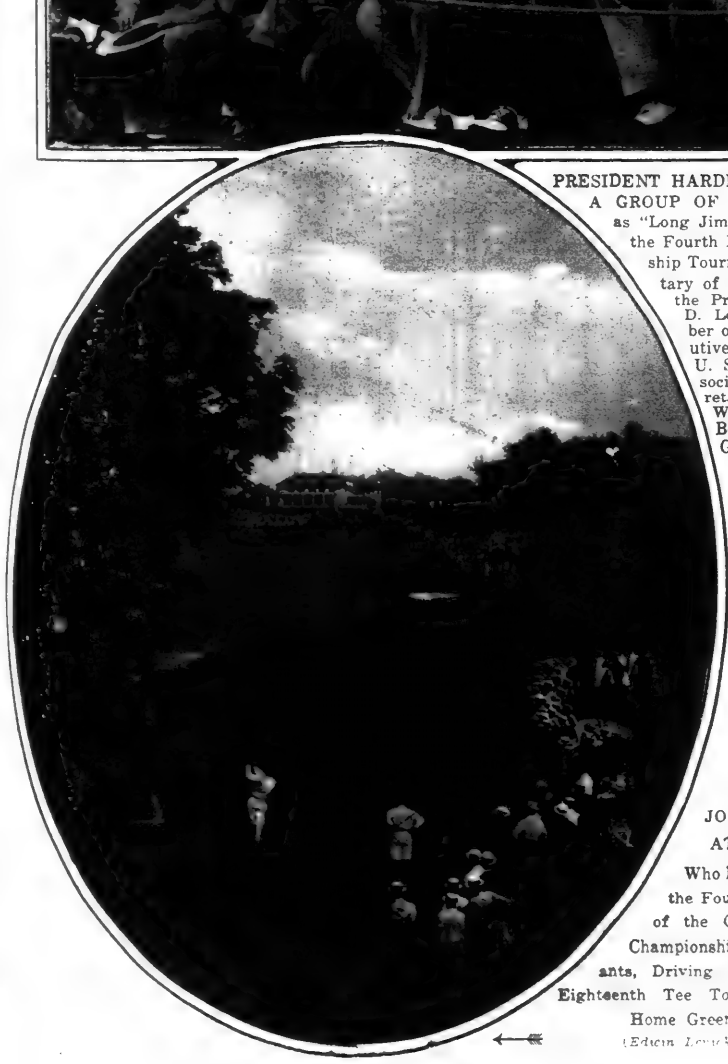


SCENE ON THE HOME GREEN WHICH THE PRESIDENT AND GUESTS VIEWED FROM THE CLUBHOUSE LAWN,
Their Faces Drawn Tense With Excitement, With "Long Jim" as "Casey at the Bat," Only He Didn't Strike Out; He Sank His Putt, the 289th Stroke for 72 Holes.
(Times Wide World Photos.)





HOW THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES LOOKED
When He Heard the "Cluck, Cluck" of "Long Jim's" Ball as It Trickled Into the Cup for the Final Putt.
(Edwin Levick.)



PRESIDENT HARDING, VICE PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, AND A GROUP OF NOTABLES LOOK ON BREATHLESSLY as "Long Jim" Barnes Limbers Up for His Final Putt in the Fourth Round of the American Open Golf Championship Tourney. In the Panel, Left to Right, Are: Secretary of Labor Davis, George Christian, Secretary to the President; A. D. Locke, Member of the Executive Committee, U. S. Golf Association; Secretary of War Weeks, Mr. Beyers, U. S. Golf Association; Howard F. Whitney, President, U. S. Golf Association, and the President and Vice President of the United States.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

"BOBBY" JONES OF ATLANTA,
Who Finished in the Fourth Group of the Open Golf Championship Contestants, Driving From the Eighteenth Tee Toward the Home Green.
(Edwin Levick.)



VICE PRESIDENT COOLIDGE,
After the Match, Chatting With "Bobby Jones," Who Finished in the Forefront of Amateurs.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

"LONG JIM," AFTER HIS FINAL PUTT,
Climbing the Clubhouse Terrace From the Green to Receive the Congratulations of the President.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

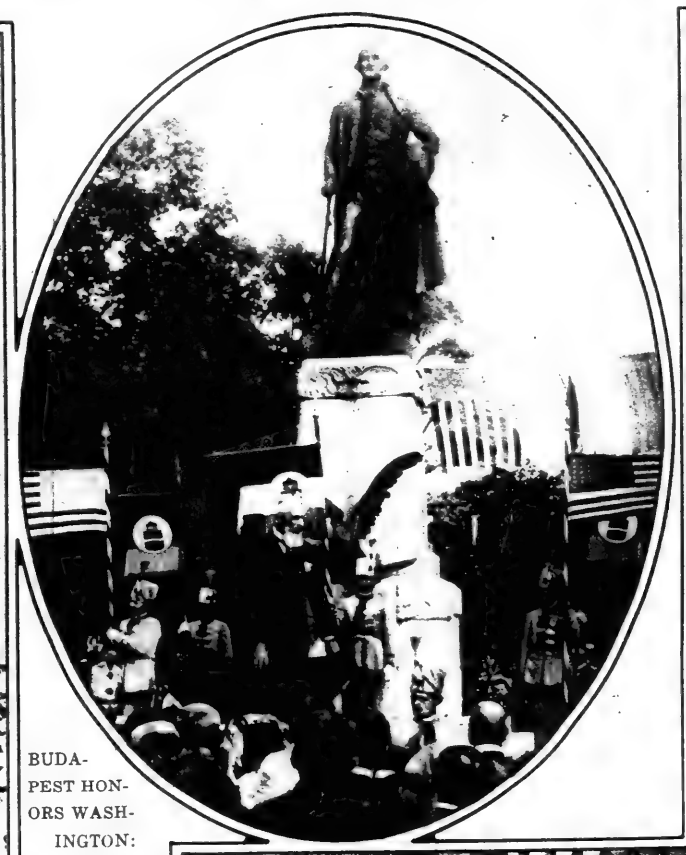


MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE, WIFE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT; MRS. ARTHUR CAPPER, WIFE OF SENATOR CAPPER OF KANSAS,
and the Vice President's Sons, Calvin Jr. and John, Viewing the Final Scene of the American Open Golf Championship From the Columbia Club Terrace.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



TO THE HEROIC BLUE DEVILS OF FRANCE:
YOUTHFUL FRENCH SOLDIERS

Draw Aside the Veil Revealing the Memorial Group Erected to the Dashing Mountain Fighters of the French Republic Under the Shelter of the Rugged Head of Hartmannsweilerkopf, Alsatian Outpost, Defended Throughout the War by the French at the Cost of Thousands of Her Bravest Men.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



BUDAPEST HONORS WASHINGTON: COUNT ALBERT APPONYI, "Elder Statesman" of Hungary, Delivering the Principal Address at the Unveiling of a Statue of "The Father of His Country," in the Budapest City Park.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



GENERAL KARL STENGER,
Former Commander of the 53rd Infantry Brigade, German Army, Who Lost a Leg in the World War, Leaving the Courtroom in Leipzig With His Wife, After His Acquittal by the German Court on the French Charge of Having Ordered His Troops to Shoot All French Prisoners, Including the Wounded, the Verdict Arousing the Anger of France.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE FRENCH OFFICIAL COMMISSION, ATTENDING THE LEIPZIG TRIALS OF GERMAN OFFICERS
Accused of Inhuman Treatment of French Prisoners During the World War, Which Has Left Leipzig Disgusted With the Character of Justice Meted Out by the German Court. In the Group, Left to Right, Are: M. Leroux, Director of the French Finance Ministry; M. Matter, Solicitor General, and M. Maneville, Former French Ambassador in Berlin.
(Times Wide World Photos.)





IMPROVING THE HOLES IN AMERICAN SWISS
CHEESE HER JOB: MISS MARY WOLFE SCHWARZ, Dairy Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Experimenting With Cheese Culture With the Hope of Improving the Domestic Article.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

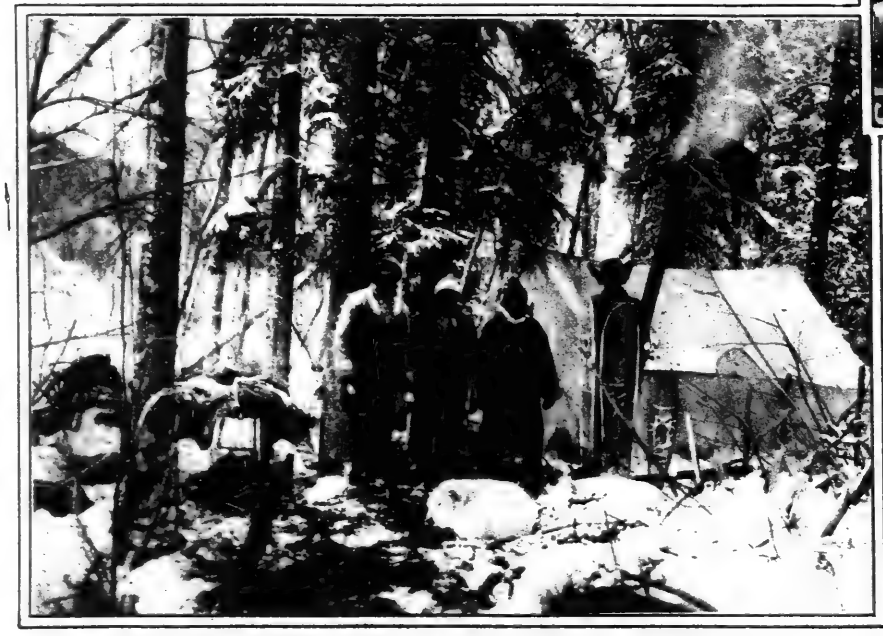


MISS MARY O'TOOLE,
Who Has Been Appointed by President Harding Judge of the Municipal Court of Washington, the First of Her Sex to Hold Such a Position in the National Capital.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

GENERAL HUMBERT,
GOVERNOR OF STRASBOURG,
and High Officers of the French Army Viewing the Unveiling of the Striking Memorial to the Blue Devils on Hartmannsweilerkopf, With a Broad Sweep of the Alsatian Hills and Valleys Stretching Out Before Them.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



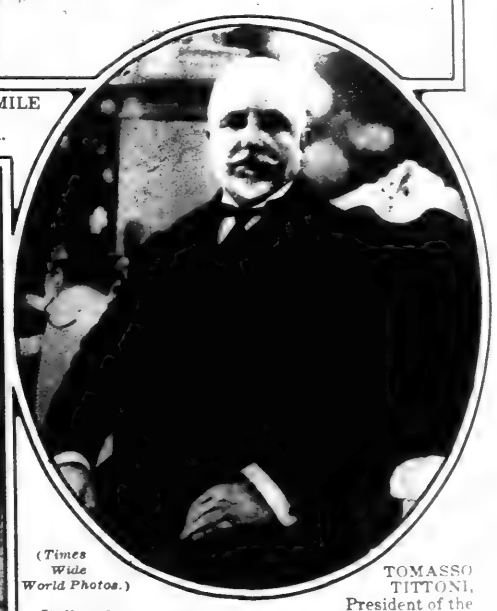
PATHFINDERS OF THE CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE, ON THEIR THOUSAND-MILE MARATHON,
Climbing the Long Hill Out of the Trail River Valley, Two-Dog Teams Drawing Each Toboggan.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



MIDWINTER 1,000-MILE DOG MARATHON ACROSS THE ARCTIC CIRCLE,
Latest Feat of Endurance of the Famous Canadian Mounted Police.
With Five Specially Selected Dog Teams Drawing Toboggans, the Party Left Dawson City Directly Northward Through the Wilderness and Snow Over the Rocky Mountain Divide to Fort MacPherson, at the Mouth of the MacKenzie River, the Photograph Showing the Camp on Trail River.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



AT THE JOURNEY'S END IN THE DELTA OF THE MACKENZIE RIVER,
Where the Marathon Runners Found a Happy Eskimo Family, the "Window" of Their House Consisting of a Solid Cake of Ice Two Feet Thick.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



(Times Wide World Photos.)

TOMASSO TITTONI,
President of the Italian Senate and Former Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Now a Visitor to the United States and Bearer of a Letter From King Victor Emmanuel III to President Harding. While Here Senator Tittoni Will Deliver a Series of Lectures at Williams College, Massachusetts.

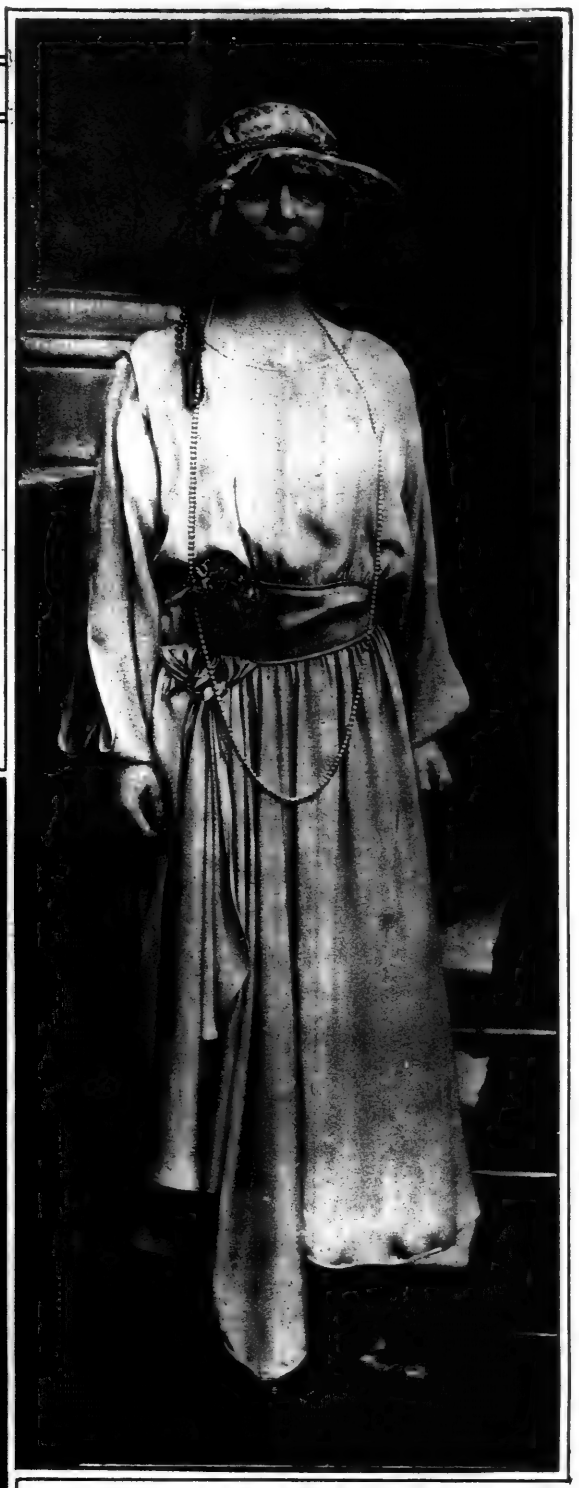


BRITISH VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR PRESENTING TO THE PRINCE OF WALES
in Manchester, England, a Handsome Rug Woven by Members of the British Legion Who Lost One or Both Legs in the Service of Their Country.



(Times Wide World Photos.)

CROWN PRINCE HIROHITO OF JAPAN
Leaving the Elysée Palace After Having Taken Leave of President Millerand of the French Republic, to Whom He Delivered an Invitation to Visit Japan in the Near Future.

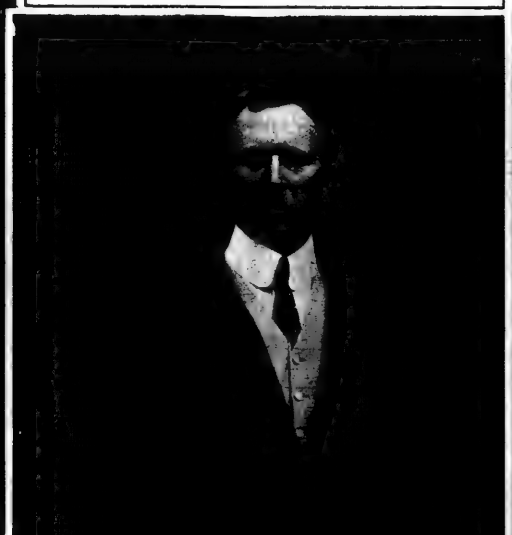




FRENCH GIRLS IN BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES OF FRIENDLY NATIONS
at the Recent Fête Given in the Tuileries Gardens for the Benefit of the Families of Disabled Soldiers of France.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



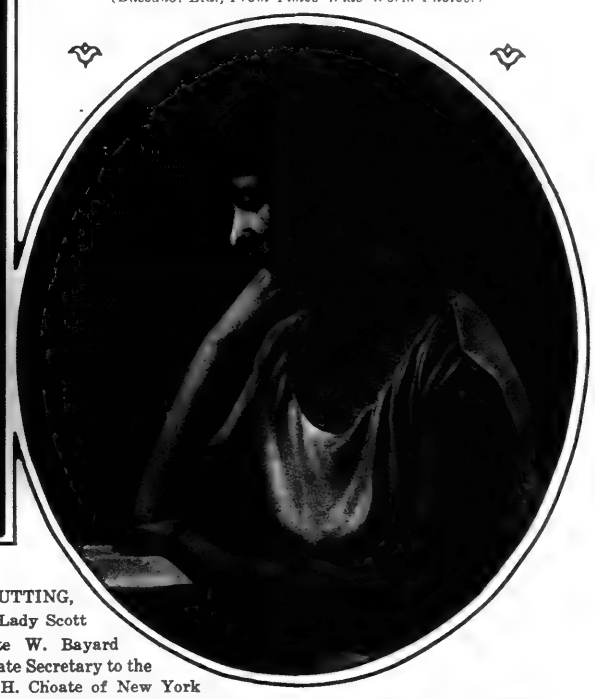
ALEXANDRE GUSTAVE EIFFEL, BUILDER OF THE EIFFEL TOWER IN PARIS,
Loftiest Structure in the World, Gives a Dinner and Reception on the Highest Platform of the Tower to United States Army Engineers Now in Paris. M. Eiffel Is Shown at the Right, While General Ferrier of the French Army, Chief of the Wireless Station on the Eiffel Tower, Is Shown Greeting Major General George Owen Squier, Head of the American Mission.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



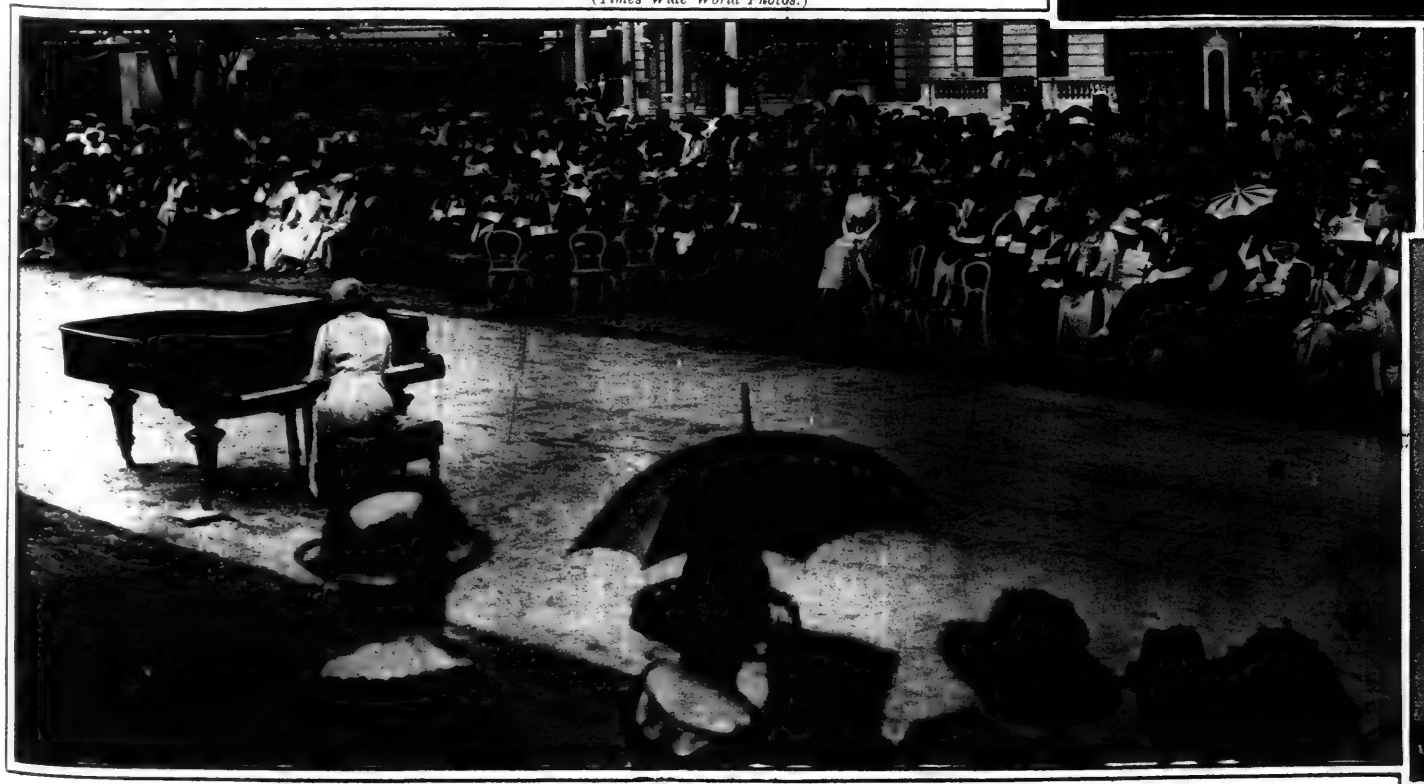


MISS LINA MORRIS
... New York and Philadelphia Wearing at Narragansett Pier a Striking Hand-Painted Costume.

KING ALBERT I. AND QUEEN ELIZABETH OF THE BELGIANS.
From New Studio Photographs Taken on Their Majesties' Recent Visit to London.
(Bassano, Ltd., From Times Wide World Photos.)



MISS IRIS CUTTING,
Daughter of Lady Scott and the Late W. Bayard Cutting, Private Secretary to the Late Joseph H. Choate of New York When American Ambassador in London. Miss Cutting Is Soon to Be Presented at Court.
(Bassano, Ltd., From Times Wide World Photos.)



NOVEL SCENE ON THE GROUNDS OF ST. JAMES'S PALACE, LONDON, WITH MISS MARGARET COOPER
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P. HODGES, ENGLISH OLYMPIC CHAMPION,
Clearing the Last Hurdle, Winner, in the Mile Race at the First Annual Sports Carnival at Croydon, England, Under the Auspices of the Croydon Sports Club.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



GENERAL PERSHING'S NIECE A BRIDE: MRS. EDWIN A. KRAFT, Formerly Miss Helen Gene Pershing, Who Turned to the Navy for the Man to Defend Her in the Battle of Life, the Wedding Taking Place in Seattle, Washington. The Bridegroom Was a Senior Grade Radio Operator in the World War, and Was Seriously Injured When His Vessel Was Torpedoed Off the French Coast. (*Paffs.*)



A COMPOSER OF OPERAS AND A COMPOSER'S DAUGHTER: LADY DEAN PAUL, Wife of Sir Aubrey Dean Paul and Daughter of Wikniawski, Violinist, Who Has Written a Number of Operas Under the Pen Name of Poldowski, Her Latest Being "Silence," and Who Is Now in America in Connection With the Production of This and Others of Her Operas.
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FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD: MINNIE MADDERN FISKE, ACTRESS, With Her Canine Pets in Front of Her Log Cabin at Camp Veery, Echo Island, Big Moose Lake, Adirondacks.
(*Ewing Galloway.*)



A ROYAL "SHY" AT AUNT SALLY: QUEEN ALEXANDRA, in Spite of Her Seventy-six Years, Insisted, at the London Hospital Bazaar, on Indulging in That Plebeian Sport Known at Coney Island as "Hitting the Nigger on the Head."
(*Times Wide World Photos.*)



MRS. HERBERT SHIPMAN OF NEW YORK, WIFE OF THE RECTOR OF THE CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, AND MRS. MARTIN BROWN SAPORTAS, FORMERLY MISS MARION TIFFANY, A JUNE BRIDE, AT NEWPORT. ⟶



CHILDREN OF FORMER GOVERNOR AND MRS. CHARLES S. WHITMAN OF NEW YORK: OLIVE AND CHARLES S. WHITMAN JR., at Newport for the Summer Season.
(*Photos Alexander A. Brown.*)



A FLOWER FETE ON THE OISE: MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH TOURING CLUB, French Boy Scouts, Girls of the Racing Club and Other Sport-Loving Organizations of France, Hold Their Summer Festival on Adam Island, Not Far From Where the Waters of the Oise Merge With Those of the Seine.
(*Times Wide World Photos, From L'Illustration.*)



WILLIAM MOUNTAIN, NEW GRAND EXALTED RULER OF THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF THE ELKS, Sandwiched Between Miss Mary Philbin and Miss Gertrude Olmstead, Winners of the Elks' Beauty Contest at the Recent National Convention of the Order at Los Angeles, Cal.
(*Milligan.*)



CHIEF RED WOLF OF THE SIOUX TRIBE, and Long the Scout Companion of "Buffalo Bill," Calling to Pay His Respects to Mrs. W. F. Cody, Buffalo Bill's Widow, at Her Home at Cody, Wyo.
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BEULAH McFARLAND,
in "Two Little Girls in Blue," at the George M. Cohan Theatre.



"BIG BILL" EDWARDS IN THE BIG WOODS: FORMER U. S. COLLECTOR of Internal Revenue for New York City, Sketched by A. Hoen in His Camp, Aloha, Near Milford, Conn., in the Foothills of the Berkshires.
(From Times Wide World Photos.)



EMMA DUNN AS THE BLIND MOTHER,
in "Sonny," With Which the Cort Theatre Will Open Its New Season.
(Nickolas Muray.)



W. T. TILDEN JR.,
Tennis Champion of the World, in Play at Newport for the State Tennis Championship of Rhode Island.
(Central News Service.)



(Edward Thayer Monroe.)

KATHLEEN MARTYN,
in "Sally," at the New Amsterdam Theatre.



PARIS IDEAS FOR MIDSUMMER DRESSES, SEEN AT THE FAMOUS LONGCHAMPS RACE COURSE AND IN THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.
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MARGUERITA SYLVA,
Who Has Deserted the Operatic Stage for the Dramatic in "The Skylark," at the Belmont Theatre.
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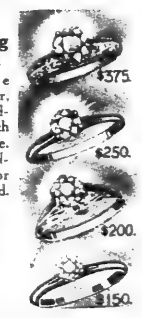
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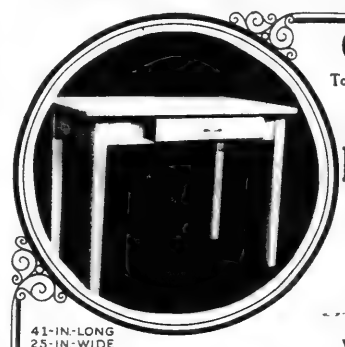


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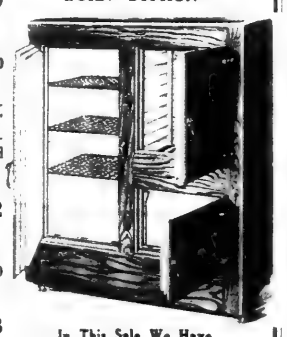
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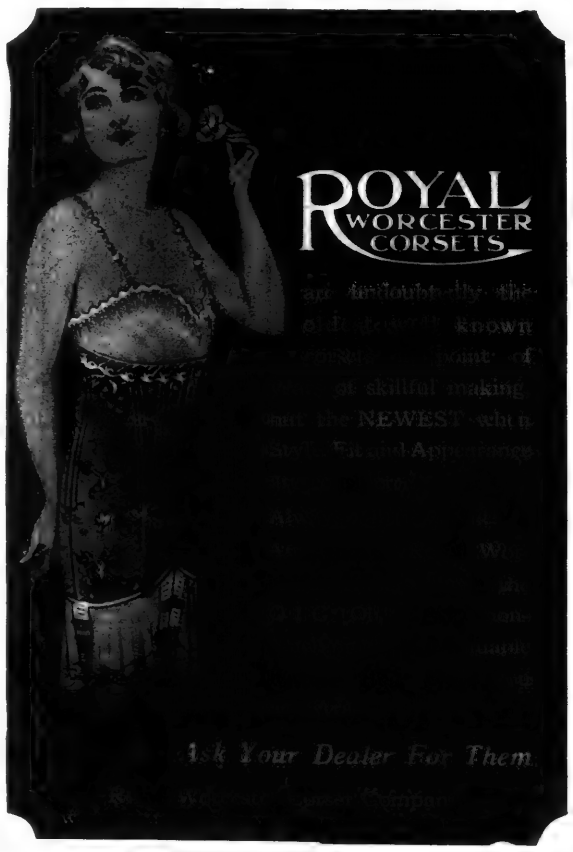
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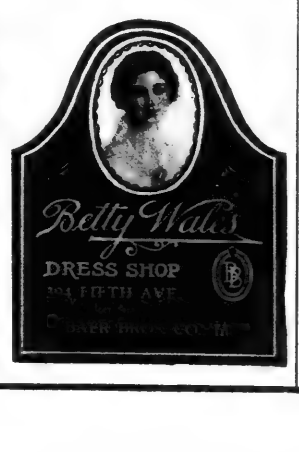
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Section 6 | DRAMA—MUSIC FASHIONS STEAMSHIPS AND TOURS

The New York Times.

DRAMA—MUSIC FASHIONS STEAMSHIPS AND TOURS | Section 6

X SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1921. X

THE STAGE IN AUGUST—A SEASON SLOW TO START

Gossip *of the* Rialto

NOTHING in the theatre, it seems, is quite so ephemeral as the plans of the Brothers Barrymore—but nevertheless it may now be definitely set down that both Lionel and John will appear again under the direction of Arthur Hopkins during the coming season. Lionel Barrymore will open in Boston some time in September in a play from the French of Henri Bernstein, to be called, on this side of the water, "The Claw." A few weeks later, it is understood, "The Claw" will come to New York.

John Barrymore is now in Europe and the length of his stay there is uncertain. It is possible that he may do a bit of film acting before returning; in that event it would be November or thereabouts before he could be seen here in another play. Whatever the date, however, Mr. Hopkins will produce a new play for John Barrymore. It will not be "Lord Byron" and it will not be any one of the several other works mentioned as possibilities. The play is selected and arrangements are being made for its production—but in the meantime Mr. Barrymore is in Europe and Mr. Hopkins will say nothing at all.

William Anthony Maguire, author of "Six-Cylinder Love," writes to correct the statement of a week ago that some four or five last acts were written for that comedy before a satisfactory one was found.

"When we went into rehearsal with the last act," writes Mr. Maguire, "ten days before the opening of the play, I did not like it. I felt that it was too long, and for many other minor reasons I wanted to withdraw it. Thereupon I rewrote the act and put the new version into rehearsal two days later. This version has not been changed or altered in the least, in rehearsing or at any time since."

Marjorie Rambeau, in Zoe Akins's "Daddy Goes a-Hunting," will open at the Plymouth Theatre on Sept. 2. In all probability, however, the piece will have another title. . . . The La Salle Theatre in Chicago is to be torn down to make way for an office building, which may or may not contain a theatre. . . . Frederick Stanhope, well known as a director on this side of the water, is reported to be considering confining his activities to London hereafter. Mr. Stanhope has a considerable interest in "The Wrong Number" ("On the Hiring Line"), which is a huge success overseas.

It is said that Tessa Kosta may have the title rôle in the revival of "The Merry Widow," coming to the Knickerbocker on Labor Day. . . . "Neighbors," tried out of town by John Cort last month, will come to New York under the title of "The Checkbook." . . . Harry Fox, after all, will not be in the cast of "The Pink Slip," in which Bert Williams will be seen at the Central. Bobby Watson, remembered as the dressmaker of "Irene," probably will have the rôle. . . . Nora Bayes, according to a rumor, will be a headliner in Shubert vaudeville this season. . . . Louis Mann will be seen during the coming season in a new play by Samuel Shipman and Clara Lipman. . . . Galsworthy's "The Pigeon" will be revived at the Neighborhood Playhouse during the coming season.

"Kid" is extravagantly hailed by those who witnessed it in Atlantic City during the last week. The play is Mr. Belasco's adaptation of a French farce, with scenery and properties brought from France. Lenore Ulric is the star of the piece, and the Belasco Theatre will have it before very long. . . . Speaking of Mr. Belasco, it is reported that Lionel Atwill will appear in Sacha Guitry's "The Grand Duke," which Mr. Belasco will offer during the coming season. . . . Eva Le Gallienne and Joseph Schildkraut are said to be considering a production of "Romeo and Juliet." . . . A new Winchell Smith play, entitled "Tips" (written in collaboration with Tom Cushing, who made the adaptation of "Blood and Sand"), was produced in Asbury Park last Monday by John Golden. The other new Smith opus, "The Wheel," will come to the Gaiety on Aug. 29. . . . Ronald Adair is the flossy name of the actor who will play the title rôle in "Tarzan of the Apes," coming to the Broadhurst. . . . Irene Franklin will be in the cast of "The Greenwich Village Follies." . . . Ethel Barrymore will be back at the Palace during the coming week, again in "The Twelve-Pound Look."

The hot weather and the general apprehensions regarding the early season are combining to hold down the number of new productions during the first few weeks of August. There was a time when it seemed likely that a dozen new pieces would come to town before Aug. 15, but the number has now shrunk to five. "The Skylark" and "The Teaser" have been revealed; "Getting Gertie's Garter" will come to the Republic tomorrow; "The Temperamentalists" and "Tangerine" will open during the week of the 8th. When the 15th arrives, however, the dam will burst. During that week, according to the present plan, will come "The Nightcap" to the Thirty-ninth Street, "Honors Are Even" to the Times Square, "Dulcy" to the Frazee, "Nobody's Money" to the Longacre, "Sonny" to the Cort, "Sonya" to the Forty-eighth Street, and probably at least two others.

Mr. Belasco, feeling certain that he has a winner in "Kiki," and desirous of revealing it at the psychological moment, will wait until the end of September—or so it is said—before presenting it at his playhouse in Forty-fourth Street.

Robert Milton, newly appointed stage director for William Harris, is just back from Europe with varied impressions of England, France, Germany and Italy. He arranged with Ludwig Fulda to make a German dramatization of "The Charm School," which Alice Duer Miller and Mr. Milton wrote together. In exchange, Mr. Milton brought back manuscripts by Sudermann and Fulda.

"German acting—ensemble acting, that is—is no longer what it was," says Mr. Milton. "Individual genius flares up, but there are no organizations such as there used to be. All of the big German directors are directing pictures as well as stage productions, and my own opinion is that their work suffers from this diffusion of interest. Also, the actors, with a double career now open to them, refuse to sign up for the season, or for several seasons, as they formerly did. They do not want to interfere with more profitable picture engagements and so the most they will engage for at a time is one part. Their work also suffers from scattered interest. Occasionally there are some productions of amazing interest, such as one I saw of 'Richard III.,' played on a great flight of stairs, with no other scenery, but the general standard has fallen. German opera, fortunately, is still maintained at its high level. I heard 'Salome,' with Strauss conducting, and there was a thrill!"

The best ensemble acting in Western Europe now is at the Comédie Française, according to Mr. Milton, who admits that he was no admirer of the French theatre before the war. He feels that this famous company has made great progress, while the Germans have retrogressed. Mme. Simone, who created no sensation in this country when introduced by George C. Tyler—Mr. Milton directed her on that occasion—is now the reigning favorite at the Comédie Française. Mr. Milton said that she was giving magnificent performances, and the company as a whole was marvelous. At the Vieux Colombier he saw a production of "Twelfth Night" by Jacques Copeau's company that he said was the best acting of a Shakespeare comedy he had ever seen.

In Italy Mr. Milton saw Mme. Eleanora Duse given an ovation as the audience rose and cheered her at a regular performance in Milan. He also had breakfast with Mme. Duse—reminding her of the days when she had played at his father's theatre in Russia and he with other boys had unhitched horses from her carriage, so that they could drag her to the theatre themselves. After breakfast Mme. Duse hurried off to a rehearsal at 8:30!

The name of the house now being finished by Walter C. Jordan, just back of the New Amsterdam Theatre, will be the National. The opening attraction, as the daily papers revealed during the week, will be Brock Pemberton's production of Sidney Howard's "Swords," in which Clare Eames will have the leading rôle. As for the National Theatre, a description of it is at hand. It will seat 1,200; it will achieve "the paradoxical feat of being both a capacious and an intimate house." There will be but a single balcony. The interior is finished in burnished walnut and gold. What is more, those who have inspected the theatre declare that it is a good-looking theatre and a distinct addition to this town's huge and ever-growing list.

Morris Gest fails to see anything in the approaching season to justify him in embarking upon a huge spectacular production, but for all that New York will not be without its spectacle. There will be the Hippodrome—there was a time when it seemed possible that there would not be the Hippodrome, but Powers's elephants could not be left to starve. Hence "Get Together," with the good old ice and a ballet headed by none other than Fokine, supreme in his field. And, if still further spectacle is demanded, there will be a huge production at the Century around Christmas time—just what nobody will say at present, but it will be offered on a grand scale and based upon a popular novel, even as was "Ben-Hur" and "The Garden of Allah." The Shuberts will be the producers.

A posthumous work by Harry James Smith, author of "A Tailor-Made Man," will be tried in Indianapolis during the coming week by Stuart Walker's stock company. It is a play entitled "Two Kisses."



Dudley Digges, in "Liliom," Is Adding Another Finely Etched Characterization to the Many That He Has Already Contributed as a Member of the Theatre Guild. In a Summer During Which Even the Revues Are Suffering, "Liliom" Continues to Fare Well at the Fulton.

The Crowded Story of George White

WHEN a dancer out of vaudeville, emerging from the varieties while still in his twenties, presents three successful revues on Broadway in as many seasons, he may be considered to have qualified definitely among the producers. The success of George White's first "Scandals" may have been largely a piece of good fortune—Mr. White himself is inclined partly to that viewpoint—but the splash created by the second and third editions must be attributed to something else.

George White is only 29 years old. Of the various ambitious folk who have entered the lucrative annual revue field opened up by Mr. Ziegfeld, only White and John Murray Anderson can be said to have won success. The achievement of White is somewhat the more remarkable since there have been but few influences in his life that would seem to have qualified him for a producer of revue. Born on the east side and brought up—from hand to mouth, as it were—on the docks and the race tracks of half a dozen cities, White to date has had an active and varied time of it.

His name in the beginning was George Weits. He was born not far from the Delancey Street Bridge, but the age of 7 found him selling newspapers in Toronto, where his parents had removed. There, falling in with the crowd that hung around newspaper delivery wagons, the youthful White found buck-dancing a popular pastime, and began to practice it. Between the ages of 7 and 11—significant numerals in view of the life that White was living at that time—he did all the various odd jobs that fall to a boy who is willing to turn his hand to anything to make a few dollars. He sold newspapers; on holidays he hawked flags; he peddled balloons on outings; he danced occasional steps in barrooms and on ferryboats in exchange for such random coins as were tossed to him; he did a hundred and one odd jobs.

As White himself puts it, he was a tough kid. When he was 11 he ran away to Buffalo, going thence to Detroit. Not far from Detroit was Windsor, with its horse racing, so to Windsor went the dauntless eleven-year-old White. He got a job exercising horses, and there began an association with the race track that has continued, intermittently, up to the present time. When the races moved on to Latonia, White went with them, but for some reason or other he quarreled with his employer, and a few weeks later, accordingly, found him stranded in Cincinnati.

It was then that he decided to come to New York. He was barely 12 at the time, and it was five years since he had left New York—but they were five years so crowded with incident that he was probably the equal of the average boy of 17, so far as wordly wisdom was concerned. With only a few pennies in his possession, White rode from Cincinnati to New York in box-cars, occasionally emerging from them along the route to help himself to enough fruit to live on. When he arrived in New York he set out immediately for the east side, the location of which he vaguely remembered, and on the way he passed a Postal Telegraph office with a "Boys Wanted" sign in the window. So a messenger boy he became.

During all these vicissitudes White never had abandoned his dancing, and on the side had also acquired a certain virtuosity with the harmonica. He now used these twin accomplishments to bring himself to the attention of the manager of the Postal office in the hope of receiving more lucrative assignments. (Messenger boys of White's class were paid at the rate of 2 cents for each message delivered.) He continued as a messenger for some months—the end came abruptly and marked a turning point in his career.

He was sent, at 3 o'clock one morning, to deliver a telegram to one Donovan—known as "Piggy" Donovan—proprietor of a dance hall on the Bowery, just below Canal Street. When White arrived at his destination, after being mysteriously ushered through darkened hallways, his first glimpse of the dancing floor opened a new world to him. A youth with drooping cigarette pounded out melodies on a piano, while another accompanied him on the accordion with considerable skill. As White was being piloted across the floor to Donovan a dance was just being finished, and at its conclusion a negro boy shot out on the floor and began to dance. The crowd threw him coins. Young White watched the dance to the end, then turned and began to walk slowly toward the door. When he had reached it he turned back, approached Donovan for a second time, and asked if he couldn't show him a few steps.

"Think you can dance, do you?" asked Donovan.

"Better than he can," replied the messenger boy, indicating the young negro.

"Hey!" yelled Donovan to the accordion player, "play this kid a buck!"

So White, with all the nerve in the world and no nerves at all, danced his best—and the crowd went crazy. That was the beginning of his professional dancing career. The telegraph office never saw him again—he threw away the receipt book and kept on wearing the uniform. With the young negro as his partner—an unequal partnership, since White collected the money and gave the other a few scattered coins—the newly found dancer toured the east side dance halls nightly. He became easily the best known dancing figure on the east side—not unnatural in view of the fact that he had added hard work to his terpsichorean talent. He haunted the burlesque houses, and when he found a dancer with a new step White practiced it until he had mastered it. As "Swiftie" White he turned up on most of the amateur nights along the Bowery, and invariably walked off with the first prize.

Even vaudevillians of recent memory will recall the team of Ryan and White. White was 14 years old when he met Bennie Ryan—the meeting taking place in Steve Brodie's place. They struck up a friendship and formed a dancing partnership, securing their first engagement in burlesque with Sam Scribner's "Gay Morning Glories," although White had to swear that he was 16 before he was engaged. He stayed with Ryan for four years and during that time the two dancers worked themselves into vaudeville and finally into musical comedy. The musical comedy was "The Echo," produced at the Globe in 1910. When they went together in burlesque the two dancers received $18 a week apiece, and in "The Echo" their salaries were still under $100.

While in "The Echo" the team quarreled and separated, and White's next engagement was in the first Winter Garden show in 1911. It was in this production, aided only by some vague descriptions imparted to him by Al Jolson, that White originated and danced the turkey trot—one of the great dancing sensations of the century. He carried it with him to the 1911 "Follies," but internal troubles caused him to be dropped from that entertainment shortly after the opening. A Parisian contract, coming along when he was penniless, took care of him for the remainder of the season.

Since then he has spent most of his time in vaudeville, in which field he began to come rapidly to the fore as an originator of dances and a producer of popular entertainment. He spent one more season with Mr. Ziegfeld's "Follies" (1915), but again he left that entertainment with no kindly feelings toward its producer. He produced his most ambitious vaudeville act in 1918, and it was the emphatic success of this production that inspired him with the ambition to present a revue that should run two hours and a half instead of just half an hour.

He had just $12,000 when he produced the first "Scandals." With this sum as his capital he found a scenic studio that would trust him, in view of a small amount down, and then a costumer who was willing to enter into a similar agreement. So "The Scandals of 1918" opened at the Liberty Theatre; as revues go it was an inexpensive production, costing not more than $50,000. On the opening night it was such a decidedly bad show that White's producing days appeared to be over than and there. The next day White set to work, eliminating and substituting, and on the second night the show was close to good. When his show was closed by the actors' strike, however, White was just exactly penniless, and he would have been unable to reopen if Sam H. Harris had not come to his aid. Mr. Harris lent White $8,000—the only money, outside of White's, that has ever been invested in one of the White productions.

The piece resumed in leisurely fashion after the strike, with the odds still vastly against it. When the engagement at the Liberty ended, White had just enough money to transport the production to Philadelphia. There the miracle happened. "The Scandals of 1919" played to capacity during its entire road tour and made a profit of well over $100,000. White was on his way. The second "Scandals" did the same. The third one is doing even better than that by playing to capacity in New York—and George White, at 20, is a successful producer.

NOTES OF THE LONDON STAGE

GILBERT MILLER has announced in London that George Arliss will begin a London engagement in "The Green Goddess" in September of 1922—Mr. Arliss's first London appearance, incidentally, in about twenty years. Mr. Miller declares, also, that he will produce "The Dream Merchant," now being finished by William Gillette. He intimates, also, that the American production of Sacha Guitry's "The Grand Duke" will be seen at the Lyceum. Mr. Belasco will produce the piece here; Mr. Miller has the rights for London.

This is the current line-up in the London theatres, with parenthetical (A) indicating those plays that are American in source:

Aldwych	"James the Less"
Ambassadors	"If"
Apollo	"Hunky Dory"
Comedy	"A Family Man"
Criterion	"Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure"
Daly's	"Sybil"
Duke of York's	"The Wrong Number" ("On the Hiring Line") (A).
Empire	"Some Detective" ("The Dummy") (A).
Gaiety	"Pins and Needles"
Garrick	French season
Globe	"The Knave of Diamonds"
Haymarket	"The Circle"
Hippodrome	"The Peep Show"
Pavilion	"London, Paris and New York"
Lyceum	"Abraham Lincoln"
Lyric	"After Dinner"
Oxford	"League of Notions" (A)
Prince of Wales	"The Gypsy Princess"
Hammersmith	"The Beggar's Opera"
St. James	"The Night of the Party"
St. Martin's	"A Bill of Divorcement"
Savoy	"Paddy the Next Best Thing"
Shaftesbury	"Out to Win"
Strand	"A Safety Match"
Wyndham's	"Bull-Dog Drummond

A scant American representation, it will be seen. Moreover, "Some Detective" is in a sense a revival, for "The Dummy" has been seen in London before under its original title. The present production is an enlarged vaudeville sketch, padded out with motion pictures.

"Chu Chin Chow," it will be seen, is no more: "The Wandering Jew" has closed, and Mr. Maude is no longer acting "Grumpy" at the Criterion. "Mary" is also gone—apparently not quite the big hit that it was reported to be.

Marie Lohr will embark late this month on a Canadian tour of twenty weeks, but apparently she has no expectations of descending into the States. . . . Charles Hawtrey has just scored a success at the Criterion in a play entitled "Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure" (previously known as "Spanish Treasure"), by Walter Hackett. . . . Drury Lane, completely remodeled except for the four walls, will be reopened about Christmas time. . . . "Treasure Island" has been bought for London by Arthur Bourchier. . . . Norman McKinnel is to do "The Jest" in London. . . . A play entitled "My Lady," by Edgar Wallace, opened at the Playhouse on July 18. . . . "Up in Mabel's Room" was a London failure. . . . Clemence Dane, author of the highly successful "A Bill of Divorcement," has now written "Will Shakespeare," which has the poet as its leading character. Many months from now the new piece will follow "A Bill of Divorcement" at St. Martin's. . . . Godfrey Tearle will play the leading rôle in a forthcoming production of "Arlequin," adapted from the French by Louis N. Parker.

After all, Mr. Gilpin is not acting "The Emperor Jones" in London this Summer. The actor's illness is said to have brought about the change in plans.

London is hugely enjoying its melodrama these days. "Out to Win," "Bull-Dog Drummond" and "The Knave of Diamonds" are all thrillers, and are listed by The London Daily Telegraph as lasting hits. Five others are named—Maugham's "The Circle," Dunsany's "If," Miss Dane's "A Bill of Divorcement," the American "Wrong Number," and Ian Hay's "A Safety Match."

William J. Locke's newest novel, "The Mountebank," has been dramatized by Ernest Denny, and will be produced in London with Dennis Eadie in the leading rôle.

Louis N. Parker, the author of "Disraeli," contributes an interesting article to The Daily Telegraph under the title of "My Theatre." Declares Mr. Parker, in part:

"I want to make the acquaintance of a millionaire. Not an ordinary millionaire; he must have brains; at any rate, he must not be brainless; he must have a certain quality of brain; he must admire beauty in life and art. He need not understand it; he need not know why a thing is beautiful; he need only believe in beauty; and, above all, he must believe in me and admire me. He can do all this at a distance.

"Having secured his million, then I will look for an architect. He must be very young; so young that he has no preconceived idea of what a theatre is. He must not have traveled all over the world examining existing theatres, because those are what I especially want to avoid. My theatre is not to have a vast and glittering auditorium in, which the audience can see nothing but each other; where the stage is only visible at the expense of a cricked neck; in which the seats can only be reached by maiming yourself and your fellow-beings; and to arrive at which you have to pass through drinking saloons. Nor do I want a stage with a concrete floor and the same mechanism for moving scenery, the same lighting plant, that did duty in the reign of Queen Anne (since deceased). I want a stage on which it shall not take six men to move one wing, nor forty men to work the lines. On the contrary, my stage will benefit by every development of modern science and modern engineering; it shall not only be up to date (as they say), but capable of being kept up to date, whatever the future date may be.

"The audience will be gently and firmly instructed in its duties toward the performers. For instance, late comers will be courteously invited to wait in the foyer until the act is over. If they refuse, their money will be returned. Under no circumstances will they be admitted while the performance is in progress.

"'Receptions' will be rigidly suppressed. At present the action of a play is held up, often at a crucial moment, while the public expresses its delight at the entrance of Mr. Spoopendyke or Miss Delacour. What new play can stand that in its most sensitive part, in its first act, just when a complicated intrigue is being laboriously made clear? In the same connection there shall be no preliminary interviews with the performers, in which the leading lady or the stage cat tells a gasping public what an epoch-making masterpiece she (or he) considers the new play. I have noticed that the epoch thus foretold is frequently limited to one week. Nor will my exterior walls be plastered with photographs which usually arouse a fierce determination not to see the play they misrepresent.

"I wish I dare suppress all programs. I should do so in the case of a new play. Would it not be a strange new joy to be invited merely to see "A New Play" without knowing who was the author, who was to play in it, what it was about, whether it was comedy or tragedy, melodrama or farce? Think of the riveted attention the audience would have to exercise. In the case of some plays the audiences might even leave the theatre still not knowing whether they had seen a farce or a tragedy. And if the play had been a failure the author would have the choice of preserving his anonymity, and so escaping the mental scarification he suffers under our prevailing barbarous customs.

"What shall we play? What shall we not? Understand that my company will consist of ladies and gentlemen who make acting a profession; not of young people for whom it is a charming hobby in the intervals of golf. So they will be ready for anything. My theatre will be a museum of the drama, in which the old and the new will be equally at home. We will play Shakespeare, not according to Mr. So-and-So, but according to Shakespeare. But we will play Shakespeare only in reasonable doses. Strange as it may seem, we have other dramatists. There is a magnificent repertory, to all intents untouched. We sneer at many plays our fathers enjoyed, because we have not seen them, just as our sons will sneer at plays we think are upheaving the world. The gentleman in a taxicab wonders how any one could ever have ridden in a growler. Ten years hence the taxicab will be in an obscure corner of the London Museum. We call ourselves the Heirs of the Ages, but our own heirs are growing up all around us; they talk condescendingly of 'Papa' Wagner, and write patronizingly of Ibsen as 'one of the old gang.' Therefore let us not be puffed up. We will make room for the new, but we will honor the old. There may be good in Sheridan Knowles.

"I hope I have made it quite clear how fine my scheme is. It is (take my word for it) simple, practicable, easy of accomplishment. Only one thing is lacking—the check. My address is in the telephone book."

The Mail Bag

St. Louis as Example.

To the Dramatic Editor:

St. Louis has solved the problem of municipal opera.

Perhaps the peculiarities of the St. Louis climate have had something to do with it, for a cool Summer evening is practically unknown out there. But it is more likely that the responsibility can be divided between the natural advantages of Forest Park and the abnormal willingness of the City Government to take a real interest in its outdoor opera season and to carry out practical plans in a practical fashion.

It was Margaret Anglin who selected the site for Missouri's municipal opera some years ago and who dedicated the natural amphitheatre with a performance of "As You Like It." Since then the city has built up the entire bank in front of the stage with concrete and placed over 9,000 chairs on the declivity. There are pergolas where the crowds can find shelter on wet nights and cushions are provided with waterproof attachments that will quickly render the dampest of seats inhabitable.

The stage is larger than that of the Hippodrome, curtainless and backed by two huge trees that give stability to all outdoor scenery. When a set has to be changed, blinding lights flash out just above the orchestra, an effective barrage for any movements in the semi-darkness behind them.

But the most surprising thing about the municipal opera of St. Louis is the répertoire. There was a performance of "Aida" years ago, with the customary circus features. But last year they turned to light opera and legitimate opera comique, and discovered that this was it at the public liked.

The season just coming to a close has included such works as "Fra Diavolo," "The Chocolate Soldier," "The Beggar Student," "Chimes of Normandy," "Pirates of Penzance," "San Toy" and "Sari." The bill has been changed every week, which means that the competent stock company has been kept busy.

Unquestionably, St. Louis has something absolutely unique in this outdoor municipal opera. It is artistically satisfying, and it draws a steady audience. This double distinction alone would set it apart.

There are some free seats at the top of the Forest Park enclosure, generally occupied by people who come in motor cars, and the prices range gradually from 25 cents to $2. On the final night of "The Chocolate Soldier" over ten thousand people were within hearing of the stage.

When "Fra Diavolo" opened it was raining. The audience gathered under the pergolas and waited for over an hour. Then it cleared, the seats were covered with rubber cushions, and a pleasant time was had by all.

What if the Sextet from "Lucia" was unexpectedly inserted at one point? The crowd was getting its money's worth, and incidentally hearing some very good music, well performed. They have ideas of their own out in St. Louis, but they might be adapted to other places.

Between the acts they sell pop, and the Boy Scout ushers eagerly discuss the merits of the performance. There is enthusiasm here, and real interest. It is all founded upon honest facts, regardless of theories.

It looks as though the St. Louis municipal opera would live, for it is already practically paying for itself.

New York, July 28, 1921. S. S.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play.	Theatre.	Premiere.
Lightnin'	Gaiety	Aug. 26, '18
The Bat	Morosco	Aug. 23, '20
The First Year	Little	Oct. 20
Sally	New Amsterdam	Dec. 21
The Green Goddess	Booth	Jan. 18, '21
Mr. Pim Passes By	Garrick	Feb. 28
Nice People	Klaw	Mar. 2
Liliom	Fulton	Apr. 20
Just Married	Shubert	Apr. 26
Two Little Girls in Blue	George M. Cohan	May 3
The Last Waltz	Century	May 10
Shuffle Along	63d Street	May 23
The Broadway Whirl	Times Square	June 8
The Whirl of New York	Winter Garden	June 13
Ziegfeld Follies of 1921	Globe	June 21
George White's Scandals	Liberty	July 11
Snapshots of 1921 (2d eng.)	Selwyn	July 25
The Skylark	Belmont	July 25
The Teaser	Playhouse	July 27

The New Play

WHOEVER starts the theatrical season a-rolling, Mr. Woods is never further away than just around the corner. From that hiding place he will emerge tomorrow night to offer the only new production of the week—a characteristic farce.

GETTING GERTIE'S GARTER—*Tomorrow night at the Republic Theatre.*

This entertainment was originally written by Wilson Collison under the title of "Up in the Haymow," and since then it has been done over, more or less extensively, by Avery Hopwood. The title is apparently deemed sufficient to describe the nature of the proceedings; the advance announcement from Mr. Woods's office, at all events, reveals nothing of the play, albeit a good deal of human nature.

The cast will include Hazel Dawn, Walter Jones, Dorothy Mackaye, Adele Rolland, Louis Kimball, Lorin Raker, Donald MacDonald, Eleanor Dawn and Ivan Miller.

SCREEN A NOVEL IN THE MILL

It would be interesting to know what Gertrude Atherton really thinks of the movies. Her first story for the screen was shown in photoplay form at the Capitol Theatre last week and it seems to contain evidence that she has had some experiences in the cinema world not altogether to her taste.

In the first place, this picture was originally announced as "Noblesse Oblige," which apparently was the title Mrs. Atherton gave it. When the announcement appeared last November, however, the present writer ventured the prediction that the title would never see the screen. He is not gifted with any special powers of divination. He's just been doing the movies for more than three years—and "Noblesse Oblige" came out as "Don't Neglect Your Wife"!

And the story seems to have undergone certain alteration and adaptation calculated to make its final title more fitting than the name Mrs. Atherton gave it. It starts out as an historical romance of the 60s, and, though not especially original in plot, it nevertheless presents an interesting and, presumably, a trustworthy view of social life in the San Francisco of the period. It is provided with settings and characters that give it verisimilitude. And when the action switches to the famous Five Points of New York, the interest in it is increased by the addition of the new environment and its contrast with the earlier setting. Clearly Mrs. Atherton's idea was to present a story of a period and of people vivifying it. Evidently she was less concerned with plot and action as such than with character and setting. The surmise is that her story had the interest of history touched with romance.

But this is not the story filmed as "Don't Neglect Your Wife." Although it starts well enough, and does arouse interest in its place and people, it soon degenerates into an uninspired movie melodrama, incredible, homiletic and conventional. Its people become automata, acting as no human beings ever acted, obviously stalking through a mechanical plot. The ending is a foregone conclusion to any one sufficiently interested to anticipate it. Surely Mrs. Atherton did not write "Don't Neglect Your Wife."

But this is not to say that what she did write was suited to the screen. In all probability she wrote an excellent novel, parts of which have reached the screen and are a great deal better than the movie stuff in which they are imbedded, but the point is that she wrote a novel. Or so it seems. There does not appear to be any evidence that she composed a photoplay. When working up her story, did she think in terms of phrases and sentences or in terms of moving pictures? Was she novelist or cinematician?

CONCERNING the remarks about the photographic effects of "The Conquering Power" and the question of the distribution of credit for them, which appeared in this column week before last, J. B. D. Meador of the Metro Pictures Corporation writes:

"Mr. Seitz is a photographer among a hundred but, at the same time, the unusual and striking photographic effects that have been obtained in these productions of Mr. Ingram's are largely the result of Mr. Ingram's own ideas in composition and photography. As strange as it may seem, in getting these remarkable results, he uses less light than any of our other directors."

In reference to Charles Albin's criticism of the omission of Mr. Seitz's name from the list of those responsible for "The Conquering Power," Mr. Meador says that full credit is given the photographer in the prints and publicity matter put out by Metro, and that, wherever his name does not appear on the screen, it is because the exhibitor has taken it out, presumably to shorten the running-time of the picture.

IT is estimated by Ray Rockett that the average five-reel photoplay is composed of about four reels of pictures and one of subtitles, and he thinks that the proportion of the latter is too large. His comment on the subject follows:

"The motion picture is a story told in visualized action by players working to a definite purpose. It is a drama in living pictures. The subtitle as originally used had for its sole purpose the explanation of things that could not be told by the action or to express the passage of time. A clever subtitle may get a laugh, but it is the action of the play that people pay to see.

"The argument that mental action cannot adequately be expressed by mimetic art without the use of a spoken subtitle is a fallacy. More real dramatic action may be put over in a close-up showing repression than in all the shouted subtitles that ever were written. Many an actor spoils the effect of his work by letting his body get in the way of his mind, but properly interpreted mental action will not need a subtitle to explain it. A subtitle should be used wherever necessary, but that is the end of its usefulness, otherwise the photoplay of the future will evolve into a thing which will be more like a film of illustrated subtitles than a motion picture with subtitles as merely incidental to the pictorial text.

"Physical action is but a good, bad or indifferent reflection of mental action and, if good, few words of explanation are needed—if bad, subtitles, no matter how clever, will not save the picture. A lesser element is that pictures are more easily understood by the common mind than written text, and the subtitle must not go over the heads of the proletariat.

"Again, multiplicity of subtitles makes impatient the man who goes to see pictures, and the straining after effects to subtitles is as distressing as meaningless scenes in the picture.

"The ideal picture is one with the dramatic actions interpreted as nearly perfectly as skilled playing and direction can do it with the fewest possible subtitles, but those also lucid, pat and clever."

PICTURE PLAYS AND PEOPLE

AN interesting report on the use of motion pictures in the classroom has been made by Rowland Rogers, Chairman of the Curriculum Committee of the Visual Instruction Association, to Ernest L. Crandall, President of the association and also Director of Lectures in the New York public schools. Mr. Rogers says that during the year 1920-21 two regular courses of instruction in the city schools were supplemented by the use of motion pictures, a course in biology and one in United States geography, and that, although the pictures used were "makeshifts," no specially made films being available, the experiment proved so successful that "the number of films used in these courses will be increased next year," and "the number of schools which use the films will also be increased."

Mr. Rogers adds that during the year tests were made in New York and elsewhere to "determine the value of films as a means of instruction," and he instances the results obtained in Public School 62 in New York, where it was found that pupils "instructed by motion pictures followed by oral instruction" averaged 23 per cent. higher in examinations than the pupils receiving only oral instruction.

The report contains additional matter of interest, which must be omitted here for lack of space.

William Fox has made a clean sweep of his three pictures on Broadway, but only to replace them with as many more. Yesterday "Thunderclap," directed by Richard Stanton, from a scenario by Paul H. Sloan, with Mary Carr, Violet Mersereau and Paul Ellis in the cast, followed "A Connecticut Yankee" into the Central Theatre; today "Shame," written by Emmitt J. Flynn and Bernard McConville and directed by Mr. Flynn, with Rosemary Theby, William V. Mong, John Gilbert and George Siegmann in the cast, takes the place of "The Queen of Sheba" in the Lyric, and next Wednesday the long run of "Over the Hill" at the Park Theatre will be terminated by the entrance into that house of "A Virgin Paradise," directed by J. Searle Dawley from a scenario by Hiram Percy Maxim, with Pearl White in the leading rôle.

What the Pennsylvania censors can do to a picture when they really want to give their scissors exercise is illustrated in a complaint from Samuel Goldwyn. "An Unwilling Hero," with Will Rogers in the principal part, seemed to be a censor-proof picture, but, says Mr. Goldwyn, the Pennsylvania board ordered the following deletions:

View of hobo holding gun up close to Rogers's back, following subtitle: "You stick right here."

Subtitle: "We'll set fire to the sheds. That'll get the men out of the house and leave only the women inside."

Subtitle: "Then we'll rush the house grab the money and scoot."

Views of hoboes seen gathering and placing brush around shed.

All views of hobo kneeling down, lighting and setting fire to brush.

View of hobo opening safe and taking out bag of money and placing it inside his coat.

And the same celluloid czars mutilated "Made in Heaven," with Tom Moore in the principal part, as specified below:

Subtitle: "If it's only a matter of marrying somebody, why not try me? Satisfaction guaranteed." The words "satisfaction guaranteed" are objected to.

Subtitle: "I'll keep it, try me. A man should never be without a wedding ring. There's no telling when he'll need it in a hurry."

Subtitle: "That first marriage of ours didn't take. I'll explain later." The words "The first marriage of ours didn't take" are objected to.

"Peter Ibbetson," widely known as a novel and a play, will have to be identified by its Du Maurier content, if possible, when it appears on the screen, for the title given by Paramount to the motion-picture version is "The Love Dream." Does this foreshadow a "happy" ending, in which Peter and the Duchess of Towers really—or reely—do overcome all obstacles and marry just like other folk, especially in movie land?

Harry Myers, the Yankee in "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," will play opposite Marie Provost in her first picture for Universal, "The Girl Who Knew All About Men," which King Baggot is directing.

And now—honor where honor is due, the perpetuation of fame for the famous—a commemorative tablet is to be placed on the house in Fontainebleau where Charlie Chaplin was born, it is asseverated by First National's publicity department. French cinema folk will do it, says the report.

Beth Brown, a member of the Cinema Composers' Club of Columbia University, has been appointed editor and title writer of the C. I. Chester productions.

"A Heart to Let," with Justine Johnstone (Realart), and "Coincidence," with June Walker (Metro), are recommended, with certain cuts specified, as family films, in the current bulletin of the National Motion Picture League.

Mary MacLaren is to play the rôle of the Queen in "The Three Musketeers," with Douglas Fairbanks.

The Week's Films.

CAPITOL—"When Lights Are Low," with Sessue Hayakawa, directed by Colin Campbell, from a story by Lloyd Osborne, an R-C picture; "Quaint Holland," a Lyman H. Howe travel picture.

STRAND—"Mother o' Mine," produced by Thomas H. Ince, directed by James Nibla, adapted by C. Gardner Sullivan from "The Octopus," by Charles Belmont Davis, an Associated Producers picture; "Hops," a Sport Pictorial, edited by Grantland Rice; a Toonerville Trolley comedy.

RIALTO—"Crazy to Marry," with Roscoe Arbuckle, directed by James Cruze, adapted by Walter Woods from a story by Frank Condon, a Paramount picture; "Tricked," with Irving Cummings; "Swat the Fly," a Kinota Review.

LYRIC—"Shame," directed by Emmett J. Flynn from a story by himself and Bernard McConville, with John Gilbert, Rosemary Theby, Doris Pawn and George Siegmann in the cast, a William Fox picture, beginning this afternoon.

PARK—"A Virgin Paradise," with Pearl White, directed by J. Searle Dawley, from a story by Hiram Percy Maxim, a William Fox picture, beginning Wednesday afternoon. Over the way remaining through Tuesday.

CENTRAL—"Thunderclap," directed by Richard Stanton, from a story by Paul H. Sloane, with Mary Carr, Violet Mersereau and J. Barney Sherry in the cast, a William Fox picture, opened yesterday.

RIVOLI—Elinor Glyn's "The Great Moment," with Gloria Swanson, second week.

CRITERION—"The Golem," &c., opened June 19.

ASTOR—"The Old Nest," opened June 20.

LOEW'S NEW YORK—Today and tomorrow, "The Conquest of Canaan," with Thomas Meighan; Monday, "Not Guilty," with Sylvia Breamer; Wednesday, "Little Italy," with Alice Brady, daily change of program.

PLAZA—Today, tomorrow and Tuesday, "A Tale of Two Worlds," from a story by Gouverneur Morris; Wednesday and Thursday, "Ghosts of Yesterday," with Norma Talmadge; Friday and Saturday, "Don't Call Me Little Girl," with Mary Miles Minter.

FOX'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC—First part of week, "The Black Panther's Cub," with Florence Reed, and "The Ten Dollar Raise"; second part, "Straight From Paris," with Clara Kimball Young, and "Live and Let Live."

BROOKLYN STRAND—Roland West's "Nobody," with Jewel Carmen.

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PLAZA Gouverneur Morris' Madison Ave. at 59th St. "A Tale of Two Worlds" Norma Talmadge in "Ghosts"

COSTLY COUNTY LINES

Mr. Wallstein Points Out Need of Reorganization of Borough Governments

ALTHOUGH doubtful whether local sentiment would sanction the elimination of borough lines as a step forward in the reorganization of the City Government, Leonard M. Wallstein, co-author with Henry Bruere of the book "Study of County Government," feels sure that the complete reorganization at least of county government is the first and most obvious thing to be done toward simplifying our cumbersome city charter.

"County government is useless and costly," said Mr. Wallstein last week. "It is substantially the same as it was in the year 1777 and it is obsolete now.

"The counties which are included within the city of Greater New York began their existence when the only subdivision of the State was the county, and our whole governmental system was built up around the county and with the county as a unit. With the lapse of time, cities have grown up throughout the State which have overlapped or included county lines. These cities, of course, have required their own separate government, and the result is that the primitive organization of county government adapted to scattered rural communities has persisted, with certain elaborations, in spite of the development of large urban populations needing municipal government, which have grown up side by side with them.

"Since 1777 no attempt has been made to assimilate the county within the city government or amalgamate the two in order to promote economy and efficiency and avoid duplication and friction.

"New York City is the worst example of this piece of governmental stupidity. Greater New York, besides being divided into five boroughs, includes five counties each of which has precisely the same geographical limits as the borough. Before the inclusion of various counties into the Greater City, the City of Brooklyn was smaller than Kings County. When the borough system was devised, Brooklyn, Gravesend, Flatbush, Flatlands and New Utrecht were amalgamated into the Greater City. Kings County was included in this way.

100 Per Cent. Increase in Twenty Years.

"When Greater New York was formed part of Queens County was lopped off and the small portion excluded from the greater city soon became part of Nassau County.

"Bronx County was part of New York County, which included two boroughs, Manhattan and the Bronx. This amalgamation was a step in the right direction, but it showed a glimmering of sense which was too good to be true or to continue, and a new county was unnecessarily created called Bronx County.

"County government has been a fertile field for partisan politics, special legislation, soft political patronage and unwarrantable extravagance, of which the taxpayer is the victim. This expense is still on the increase, as a glance at the figures will show."

Mr. Wallstein's memorandum follows:

Budget Appropriations for County Purposes.

1901	$3,701,916.17
1905	4,097,090.81
1910	6,355,124.84
1915	7,033,716.82
1921 (in round numbers)	10,028,000.00

This indicates an increase of $6,299,000. This means that we spent $6,299,000 more in 1921 than in 1901 for county government, an increase of nearly 200 per cent. in twenty years.

Budgetary Allowances for 1921 for New York County.

County Clerk's Office:	
For personal service	$201,000
For other than personal service	4,000
District Attorney's Office:	
For personal service	899,000
For other than personal service	41,000
Register's Office:	
For personal service	304,000
For other than personal service	3,000
Commissioner of Records:	
For personal service	100,000
For other than personal service	1,000
Surrogates' Court—Commissioner of Records:	
For personal service	77,000
Public Administrator:	
For personal service	37,000
Sheriff:	
For personal service	213,000
For other than personal service	12,000
National Guard and Naval Militia:	
For personal service	839,000
Charitable Institutions other than city wide	93,000
Supreme Court:	
For personal service	1,188,000
For other than personal service	23,000
Appellate Division:	
For personal service	27,000
For other than personal service	19,000
Court of General Sessions:	
For personal service	472,000
For other than personal service	7,000
Surrogates' Court:	
For personal service	295,000
For other than personal service	15,000
Commissioner of Jurors:	
Personal Service	73,000
Other than personal service	5,000
Jurors' fees	600,000
For disbursements and fees	38,000
Stenographers' fees	33,000
Witnesses' fees	11,000
City records other than city wide	39,000
Miscellaneous county charges	121,000
Total for New York County	$5,010,000

"From Bronx County," continued Mr. Wallstein, "the total is $1,248,000, for Kings $2,745,000, for Queens $787,000 and for Richmond $238,000, which, added to the disbursements for New York County, amounted in whole numbers to $10,000,000.

Multiplicity of Officers.

"There are forty-one separate county departments. The heads of twenty-seven of these are elective—District Attorney, County Clerk, Sheriff, Register, &c. This adds to the confusion of the voters. The multiplicity of the officers for which they must vote on the day of a municipal election makes it impossible for them to exercise much discrimination, and but one of the separate county departments is necessary to efficient government in this city.

"To show what a fertile field they afford for the nourishing of political patronage only one example need be cited, that of the addition of the latest separate county department in 1918, the office of Commissioner of Records in the Bronx. This job is a political sinecure. The bill which created it was introduced in the Legislature by Senator Cunnigan and signed by Governor Whitman. The amendment which was introduced later required the appointment of an official twenty days after the act. By what appeared to be a bi-partisan agreement a distribution of the various offices thus created was effected between the two parties.

"The duty of the Commissioner of Records is to restore old records which have become dim or worn out. There is no reason why the County Clerks and Registers should not do this work together with their other work. For this department in the year 1919 there was appropriated $20,095, all for personal service except $155. In 1921 there was appropriated $44,000, of which $34,000 was for personal service. No comment is needed to show that the purpose of such a department is not to serve the people with economy.

"The creation of this office in the Bronx is typical of the creation of many other offices in county government. Year after year salaries and expenditures go on increasing, and the elimination by amalgamation of this useless and cumbersome system meets with the constant and vigorous opposition of those who are interested in profiting by its

"Until 1912 Bronx County was part of New York County. In the year 1912, since we did not seem to have complications enough, a new county was created whose government began Jan. 1, 1914. It is interesting to notice the effect of this on the expense account.

"In the year 1913, while the Borough of the Bronx was still part of New York County, the budgetary appropriation of New York County (including Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs) was $3,883,271.67. After the establishment of Bronx County it might have been reasonable to expect that the expenses of New York County would go down, since she had lost a large part of her territory and of her population. Instead of this, in 1914 the budget of New York County, without the Bronx, was a little bigger than it had been with the Borough of the Bronx: $3,906,164.34. In addition to this there was the budget for the new County of the Bronx, $273,911. For 1921 the budget of Bronx County is $1,248,000.

One Bright Spot.

"County government could be completely eliminated and its functions amalgamated with those of the centralized city without the loss of one scrap of efficiency and with the saving of a million dollars.

"The one bright spot in the progress of county government shows the trend which this amalgamation should take: In the old days we had eleven Coroners who were county political appointees, and not necessarily even physicians. The first step toward improvement was to make them borough officials, elected borough-wide. These were unqualified, except for their ability to obtain political graft. We now have a Chief Medical Examiner, who is a municipal officer appointed by the Mayor after competitive civil service examination, who, in turn, appoints his subordinates, also after competitive civil service examinations.

"The new scheme is unquestionably honest, effective and economical, and it shows the trend which our constructive work in the reorganization of the City Government should take.

"Instead of having five separate County Clerks at each election, why not have one central official, known as the Clerk of Courts, to be the repository of documents—judgments, liens, &c.—his office could be amalgamated with that of the City Clerk, who takes care of marriage licenses.

"Many county departments have a separate legal staff. These could be abolished and all the law work done by the Law Department of the city.

"The county office of Commissioner of Records could be abolished and his work done by the new City and County Clerk.

"The office of Commissioner of Records was at the time it was created meant to be a temporary office, which when its job was done, should pass from the scene. There is no reason for continuing to restore old records which have already been restored. His office should be abolished.

"The five Commissioners of Jurors could be abolished and their work accomplished by one Commissioner of Jurors, with able assistants.

"The Public Administrator's functions should be vested in the City Chamberlain.

"The office of Sheriff, in so far as he is a peace officer, has been atrophied by the New York City police. His office, in so far as he is a jailer, has been absorbed by the Department of Correction. There remains nothing for him but the execution of mandates, accomplished by himself and the City Marshals. A single city-wide official with assistants could do this work just as well and save the salaries of a host of Deputy Sheriffs, Marshals, &c.

"This reminds me that there is one ray of sunshine right here, in that for years the Sheriff of New York County was permitted to keep for himself one-half the fees in addition to a salary of $15,000 a year. This was stopped by the Legislature.

"The District Attorney's office, I now believe, should be left as it is.

"Instead of our three Registers, we should have one city-wide Register. He could do the work with competent assistants.

"As for the courts, the confusion among our courts is too notorious even to mention it. Lawyers of all people should be able to familiarize themselves with the complications constantly arising because of appearing in the Supreme Court, New York County, instead of the City Court, &c., but the red tape is too much even for them.

"Unfortunately, in the City of New York each government activity has grown up by itself with its own set of traditions and has become the stamping ground of a particular set of politicians, who use their power to retain it, and constantly force compromises instead of permitting a simplification of the entire system. This simplification should take the form of replacing each group of five co-ordinate elective offices by one appointive office with an adequate staff. This would increase efficiency, effect economy and place responsibility where it belongs.

"We have seen a Democratic Governor attempting to economize for a Republican State. We have never seen until now a Republican Governor showing a desire to effect economy in a Democratic city. The very novelty of the situation seems to promise additional hope and a new prospect of achievement."

IMPROVING P. O. BRANCHES

SINCE its return to Washington after investigating conditions in the New York Post Office, the Joint Postal Commission has placed its recommendations before Postmaster General Hays. Most interesting in the list is the one urging a return to the use of underground tubes for the quick handling of mail. In spite of the protests of business men, mail tubes in New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis and Philadelphia were abandoned during Postmaster General Burleson's administration.

Senator Charles E. Townsend, Chairman of the Joint Commission, in speaking of the investigation in New York City, said:

"As to the New York situation, it was proposed by Postmaster General Burleson and his associates to construct a tunnel between the two railroad stations at a cost of $3,000,000. The members of the Joint Postal Commission found that this plan was not at all desirable and would prove merely a waste of money. We ascertained that a private enterprise was considering the construction of such a tunnel, and that if we wanted to use it we could get the right to do so from this company. This prevented the expenditure of $2,225,000.

"When we first commenced our investigations into New York Post Office conditions we found the motor car service in the most deplorable condition. As a result of our investigation, this branch of postal activities has been greatly improved until there has been at least $25,000 a quarter saved. The new arrangement has already been put into effect by the department. In connection with the motor car service we found that all the available space had not been properly utilized. A great percentage of the cars were out of repair; there existed no adequate means for repairing them. It has since been demonstrated that the present quarters are sufficient, by proper utilization, by keeping the cars in good repair and by giving better attention as to service.

"The Air Mail Service partly affects New York City. It was recommended by the last Administration that this service was a paying one. They were running a line from New York to Washington, which neither expedited the mails nor made any proper demonstration of flying. As a result of our investigation that service has been discontinued—at a saving of at least $150,000 a year.

"The Government rents a great many buildings all over the country for Post Offices, and most leases contain provisions for cancellation by the Government at any time. We believe that these provisions can be eliminated, as no cancellations occur, and landlords impose extra charges upon the Government on account of these clauses. In conjunction with these stipulations landlords also agree to provide office furniture, for which equipment the Government is called upon to disburse enormous and exorbitant sums of money. As the result of our investigation we expect to recommend that the Government procure and own furniture and other equipment for Post Offices. All can then be standardized, purchased at a vast economy in cost, and indeed I believe we can save at least $2,000,000 a year by the reformation of our leases.

"We looked over the Post Office branches in New York City while there and found some of these offices in excellent repair. But a great many of them are in the most deplorable condition. The leases for some of these latter places will soon expire, and with our recommendations as to equipment matters should be greatly improved.

"We advocate acceptance of the proposition of the New York Central Railroad to construct a building on what is known in New York as the Milk Station, which will greatly relieve the Grand Central situation and furnish some respite at least for the congestion caused by the parcels post.

"We recommend the expenditure of $75,000 on the City Hall station. We are favorable to the construction of a building back of the Pennsylvania Station, adjacent to the present Post Office there, and are studying a way to get this building constructed upon the most favorable terms possible to the Government. We likewise recommend the proposal to erect an additional Post Office at Thirtieth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. Our hearings, when we were in the City of New York, induced us to believe that the city and its civic organizations were willing to co-operate with the Government in obtaining Post Office property without being fleeced by those having such property to sell or lease."

NEAR EAST BENEFIT.

SINCE its construction four years ago, the beautiful Rosemary Theatre, on the Roland Conklin estate, at Huntington, L. I., has been opened to the public once or twice each year for the presentation of some artistic performances for the benefit of a recognized charity.

This year the theatre will be used for two outdoor performances, the evenings of Aug. 12 and 13, which a group of theatrical stars, under the direction of John Drew, will give for the benefit of the Near East Relief.

There are larger open air theatres in the country than the Rosemary, which has a seating capacity of 4,000, but travelers say that there are none more charming. Situated on a hillside bordering an inlet of Long Island Sound at the north end of the Conklin estate, the audience of the theatre commands a view of the juncture of Cold Spring Harbor and the Sound, with the blue Connecticut hills beyond.

The Rosemary auditorium is a succession of sodded terraces, each having room for several rows of chairs. The semi-circular, grass-grown stage is separated from the audience by a lagoon, fed from artesian wells on the estate. Between the acts the stage is screened from the audience by a curtain of steam, in front of which a thin fountain spray bubbles up from the ground and splashes musically into the lagoon.

In October, 1917, Roland Conklin and the late Mrs. Conklin, who together planned and constructed the theatre, dedicated it to public service with the first performance, which was a benefit to raise funds for the Huntington hospital.

The programm for the Near East Relief will include several striking new features differentiating it from performances of past seasons. Well-known actors and actresses who have promised to appear include William Faversham, Grace George, Montague Love, Carroll McComas, Lionel Atwell, Elsie Mackay, Doris Keane, Basil Sydney, Patricia Collinge, Olive Wyndham and others. Miss McComas will open the program reciting a new Cosmo Hamilton prologue. A group of dancers, under the direction of Kosloff of the Russian Imperial Ballet, will appear in an original dance creation, composed especially for the occasion.

MUSIC

A SUMMER ORCHESTRA

BECAUSE of its start in the most disturbed orchestral situation that New York has known, the present personnel of the city's chief contributing organization for symphonic music in Summer time is of interest to many besides those persons attending the nightly concerts in open air.

After almost a month of adjustments and changes, Arthur Judson, manager of the Stadium Concerts, and David Dubinsky, his orchestra manager, have announced that their orchestra is constituted as it will be for the remainder of the season. The list of men now playing under Mr. Herbert includes some principal musicians of perhaps a majority of the large symphony orchestras outside of New York.

When the local musicians' union forbade its members to play, the Stadium's practical directors scoured the country from Philadelphia to Minneapolis for men by telephone, telegraph and personal travel. The efforts so exhausted Mr. Dubinsky, who is principal second violin player in the orchestra and was orchestra manager of the Philadelphia Orchestra, that, after the second concert in the Stadium, he collapsed and was in a hospital two weeks recovering.

At the head of the first violins as concert master is Isadore Berger, composer and concert violinist and previously concert master of the Chicago Opera Company. Another first violinist is Samuel Belov, a member of the Eastman Orchestra of Rochester, N. Y., and previously of the Philadelphia Orchestra. Mr. Dubinsky leads the second violins.

Among the 'cellists are Arthur Hoinickel and Carl Klannsteiner, both of the Chicago Opera, and Arthur Hadley of Boston, brother of Henry Hadley, who conducted the first three weeks of the concerts. Chief among the bass viols is Anton Torelli of the Philadelphia Orchestra. Another virtuoso on an instrument rarely regarded in the solo class is Oscar Schwartz, tympanist, of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

In the wind choir are Antonio and Joseph Horner, two brothers who are first and second horns of the Philadelphia Orchestra, and Richard Lindenhahn, first horn of the Minneapolis Orchestra, previously with the Metropolitan. William Hebs, first trumpeter, was brought from the Chicago Orchestra.

For woodwinds there are Marcel Tabuteau, first oboe in Philadelphia and formerly of this city; Fortunato Covone, first flute of the Chicago Opera; Julius Furman, piccolo, Chicago Orchestra; Daniel Bonade, first clarinet, Philadelphia Orchestra; Henry Cunnington of the Minneapolis Orchestra, first bassoon; Powell Kruse of the Chicago Opera, second bassoon and contrafagotte.

Others in the ensemble of eighty are Al Clarke of the Cleveland Symphony and William Zeller of the Chicago Opera, trombone players. The harpist is Margaret Jiskra, wife of Wenzel Jiskra, first bass of the Chicago Orchestra, in which she also plays.

Following are the programs at the Stadium this week:

TONIGHT.

Overture—"Le Roi d'Ys" ..... Lalo
Hymn to St. Cecilia ..... Gounod
Concerto in E flat ..... Liszt
Oliver Denton, Pianist.
Excerpts from "Natoma" ..... Herbert
Kamannoi-Ostrow ..... Rubinstein
Ballet, "Sylvia" ..... Delibes
"La Bamboule" ..... Coleridge-Taylor

MONDAY, RUSSIAN NIGHT.

Procession from "Feramors" ..... Rubinstein
Two movements, Symphony No. 4 ..... Tschaikovsky
Letter Scena, "Eugen Onlegin" ..... Tschaikovsky
Nina Koshetz.
Ballet, "Prince Igor" ..... Borodin
"Caucasian Sketch" ..... Ippolitov-Ivanov
Air, "Czar's Bride" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Mme. Koshetz.
Two Preludes ..... Rachmaninoff
Turkish March ..... Moussorgsky

TUESDAY, HERBERT NIGHT.

Festival March, introducing "Auld Lang Syne."
Prelude to Act. III., "Natome."
Aubade and Pete Nuptiale, from "Suite Romantique."
Irish Rhapsody, "Erin, O Erin."
Overture, "Mlle. Modiste."
Adieu, from "The Only Girl."
Cello Solo, Mr. Herbert.
American Idyl, "Indian Summer."
Fantasy, from "Elleen."

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3.

Symphony in No. 5 ..... Tschaikovsky
Air, Henri Scott, Bass-Baritone.
Rakoczy March ..... Berlioz
Overture, "Carnival" ..... Dvorak
Suite, "L'Arlesienne" No. 2 ..... Bizet
Rhapsody No. 2 ..... Liszt

THURSDAY, ALL-WAGNER.

Overture, "Rienzi."
Prelude, Act III., and Dance of Apprentices, "The Master Singers."
Prelude to "Lohengrin."
Spinning Song and Sailors' Chorus, "Flying Dutchman."
Prelude to "Parsifal."
Ride Journey, "Dusk of the Gods."
Quintet, "The Master Singers."
Overture, "Tannhauser."

FRIDAY, SYMPHONY NIGHT.

Symphony No. 7 ..... Beethoven
One movement from Symphonie Espagnole ..... Lalo
Allegro modierato.
Mr. Wilkinson.
Symphonic Poem, "Phaeton" ..... Liszt
Intermission.
Solemn March ..... Tschaikovsky
Dream Music, "Hansel and Gretel" ..... Humperdinck
Capriccio Espagnole ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff

SATURDAY, AUG. 6.

Overture, "La Gazza Ladra" ..... Rossini
Angeli's Serenade ..... Braga
Chinoiserie (new) ..... Swinnen
Love Scene, "Esclarmonde" ..... Massenet
Kermesse ..... Godard
Overture, "Dragons de Villars" ..... Maillart
Neapolita Scenes ..... Massenet
Song, "Naughty Marietta" ..... Herbert
Southern Rhapsody ..... Hosmer

NINTH WEEK OF BAND.

NEXT Friday on Columbia's campus the Goldman Concert Band will play a program of "request" numbers, prior to the following week's rest. The series will be resumed Aug. 15 and expanded to five nights each week.

Three programs for the present week include:

MONDAY, AUG. 1.

Overture, "Mariana" ..... Wallace
Largo, "New World" symphony ..... Dvorak
Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6 ..... Liszt
Bacchanale, "Samson and Delilah" ..... Saint-Saens
Cornet Solo, Ernest S. Williams.
Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... Mascagni
Excerpts from "The Bohemian Girl" ..... Balfe

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3.

March, "Judas Maccabeaus" ..... Handel
Overture, "Il Guarany" ..... Gomez
Minuet ..... Paderewski
Tone Poem, "Finlandia" ..... Sibelius
Pilgrims' Chorus, "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
Air from "Louise" ..... Carpentier
Helen Stover, soprano.
Slavonic Dance ..... Dvorak
Excerpts from "Ruddigore" ..... Sullivan

FRIDAY, AUG. 5.

Triumphal March, "Aida" ..... Verdi
Overture, "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Largo ..... Handel
Second Polonaise ..... Liszt
Three Marches ..... Goldman
"A Soldier's Dream" ..... Rogers.
Ernest S. Williams, cornet.
Procession of Knights, "Parsifal" ..... Wagner
Dance of the Hours, "La Gioconda" ..... Ponchielli

MUSIC IN THE MOVIES.

Music in the "movies" falls under the two weeks' notice given to many theatre orchestras, so the present week's programs may be doubly prized as the last on the old basis.

Madeleine MacGuigan, violinist, returns in Wieniawski's "Russian Airs" at the Strand. The orchestra adds Grieg's "Peer Gynt."

Cadman's "Morning of the Year" is a duet for Marie Samaan and Budworth Frazier at the Capitol, where a quartet sings Burleigh's "Deep River."

Suppé's "Beautiful Galatea" and Lehar's "Gypsy Love" supply orchestral pieces at the Rialto. Previous programs continue at the Rivoli and Criterion.

CONCERNING "EILI, EILI."

MANY inquiries come to this newspaper as to melodies used in Josiah Zuro's arrangement of music for an unusual picture play, "The Golem." The air, "Min a Metzar" is by Lazar Saminsky, a European composer of reputation, now visiting New York. Similarly the famous "Eili, Eili" is by Jacob Sandler, who led a choir in the Bronx when the late James Huneker first learned of him at the time his song was sung by Sophie Braslau at the Metropolitan.

Present remark is again justified by the announcement that Emanuel List, basso, who last year sang the "Eili, Eili" thirty times in "Humoresque" at Hugo Riesenfeld's theatres, has now carried the air in "The Golem" to a grand total of 500 repetitions. Fred Jagel sang the tenor for five weeks, recently succeeded by Charles Garden, while Jean Booth, contralto, and the Criterion Ensemble continue their original parts in Mr. Zuro's harmonization of the song set to the Twenty-second Psalm, beginning "By the waters of Babylon."

"Naturaly," wrote Mr. Huneker in THE TIMES of May 4, 1919, "I believed the melody to be the echo of some tribal chant sung in the days of the Babylonian captivity, and perhaps before the days of the prehistoric Summerians and the epic of Gilgamesh. Others have made the same error.

"Judge of my surprise when, in a copy of The American Jewish News, I read that the composer of 'Eili, Eili' is living, that his name is Jacob Kopel Sandler and that he wrote the music for a historical drama, 'Die Bine Mosche' ('The Sons of Moses'), which deals with the Chinese Jews.

"Mr. Sandler had written the song for Sophie Carp, a Yiddish actress and singer. 'The Sons of Moses' was a failure, and a new piece, 'Brocha, the Jewish King of Poland,' was prepared. It was produced at the Windsor Theatre on the Bowery. The song, not the play, was a success.

"Then the music drifted into queer company, for music is a living organism and wanders when it is not controlled. Finally Sophie Braslau got hold of it, and the composer, who was directing a choir in a Bronx synagogue, was astounded to hear of the acclamations of a Metropolitan Opera House Sunday night crowd.

"His daughter had listened to 'Eili, Eili,' and brought home the good news. After troublesome preliminaries, 'Meyer Beer,' the pen name of the musical editor of The American Jewish News, was able to prove beyond peradventure the artistic parentage of the song, and Jacob Sandler is in a fair way to be idolized in his community, as he should be."

OPERA NOTES AFIELD.

FIRST afield for a New York season's opening is the San Carlo Opera Company, which will begin on Sept. 26 a four weeks' engagement at the Manhattan Opera House. There will be three weeks at the Philadelphia Metropolitan and two weeks at the Boston Opera House, with a later tour to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Mr. Gallo has opened subscriptions at Aeolian Hall for the Manhattan performances, divided in three pairs weekly with a popular Wednesday matinee and Saturday night. Guest artists will again assist in the standard Italian operas as well as others in French and English.

Geraldine Farrar recently visited Ravinia Park, Chicago, to hear "La Navarraise," which she is to revive at the Metropolitan. Alice Gentle sang Massenet's heroine in the West, as she will on the Scotti Opera Company's tour in September, and Mr. Scotti also was among those who heard her at Ravinia.

Chicago's famous Summer opera in its eleventh season has produced fourteen operas at prices from $2 down to 75 cents. There are 1,800 seats under roof and 2,000 more within earshot on the green. The Chicago Orchestra furnishes fifty players, with a chorus of over thirty, and stars including Hackett, Rothier, Stracciari and Florence Macbeth, with Papi conducting and Agnini of the Metropolitan in charge of the stage.

Regina Vicarino, Jean Barondess, Henrietta Wakefield, Elinor Merlo, Salvatore Sciaretti, Romeo Boscacci, Italo Picchi and Natale Cervi are named in the roster of singers in Cincinnati's Summer opera at that city's Zoological Park, directed by Ralph Lyford of the Cincinnati Conservatory.

What is said to be the "first successful attempt to train a local chorus" is a feature of this enterprise. The Cincinnati Orchestra supplies forty players during the season from June 28 to Aug. 20. Prices are from $1.50 to 25 cents, with additional free seats for many more on paying a 25-cent gate admission to the park. The Summer expects to finish its term "without a loss," which is further said to be unusual.

WITH THE ORCHESTRAS.

The Russian Symphony Orchestra is announced for a second week's festival at Starlight Park in the Bronx, where tomorrow Herma Meath is solo pianist in Rubinstein's D-minor concerto.

Goldman's Band on Tuesday plays the last of its concerts in Central Park, including Paderewski's minuet, an air from "Louise" for Helen Stover, and excerpts from "Ruddigore."

Parts of "Aida," "The Prophet" and the Strauss "Blue Danube" are in the American Orchestral Society's list Tuesday noon at the Battery and Thursday in Madison Square.

"Avalon," "Santa Lucia" and "Old Kentucky Home" are on Harry Barnhart's list for a big crowd to sing with the Community Chorus tonight in Central Park.

Stephen Foster's and other men's songs that Americans know by heart make up New York University's program next Thursday, patterned on the old "country singin' school."

Tonight's free concert in the Straus Hall of the Educational Alliance has been arranged by C. A. Briggs, editor of the Musical Advance.

Rene Pollain will assume command of the New York Symphony Orchestra tomorrow at Chautauqua, N. Y., where Mr. Pollain will conduct the Damrosch players for the final three weeks of their season.

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FASHIONS FALL FABRICS

FROCKS for the coming season are built on a fabric foundation, for from the stuffs provided by the weavers the fashions are created. And before a new season arrives or one realizes that there will be a change in fashion, or new models have appeared, the materials have been designed, tested and woven in quantity. So that if a designer should wish for "something different" there would be no likelihood of his finding other than a mere shadow of his dream. He has been preceded, indeed, on the high road of style, and the groundwork has been done so beautifully and so thoroughly that he is, as a rule, more than pleased with what he finds ready to his hand.

Just now, if one braves the heat, there are to be found new styles in fabrics start, for there were so many fine designs which demanded materials with more than the ordinary amount of heaviness. This year these stuffs have reached the acme of perfection, and their number and beauty of texture will astonish the beholder. They would seem to presage the advent of any number of new models that will have the distinction lines that are heavy and clinging. These materials, too, lend themselves most artistically to the draped skirts and bodices, which promise to be a feature of the newer Fall models, and the subtlety of their patterns, expressing themselves upon two surfaces of contrast, are not the least charm that they have about them.

There is a jacquard jersey-velour that is particularly attractive, and a kitten's ear brocade, alongside of a jacquard



New Designs for Fall Fabrics.

a-plenty. They are Winter things, generous in their splendor, and with a little imagination one can all but visualize the gowns and coats and frocks that will in good time make their appearance as a result of the arrival of these good-looking stuffs. They are not in the shops as yet. They are just emerging from factory hiding places, fresh and new and shining.

For the Fall and Winter seasons they are doing a great many homespuns and thick tweed suitings. Some one recently brought the word from Paris that suits were passé. But it seems that in this country we shall always want the suit in some guise or other, and for Fall wear a heavy tweed suit, with somewhat of a sporting quality about it, is preferred. This type of fabric offers many opportunities for the development of new suit fashions, for, though the homespun suit was very popular during the spring, it had by no means reached the high water mark of approval from the women of the country as a body. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that tweed and homespun suits will increase in favor, as they lend themselves splendidly to the heavy wear which the modern woman is apt to demand from them.

The homespun fabrics are in lightish colors, and will be used, so it is predicted by those who know, for one-piece dresses to be worn for every-day all-around service. Already a number of them are seen made up in the sleeveless model, which has been so popular during the passing season, and more of them are bound to appear later when the demand for garments that will keep out the cold is more insistent. This woolen material has the distinct advantage of lasting through weather and other adversities without great hurt to its system, and, therefore, maintains its popularity.

The soft, woolly fabrics have by no means lost their prestige, judging from the quantities and the new weaves that are shown for Fall. There are wool velours and some of those shimmering-surfaced, soft-piled fabrics that promise to be used quite extensively.

Then there are twills, cashmeres and serges that hold their places for this season's gowns just as they have done for many past seasons. They cannot be said to be the newest things on the market, but they remain because there is always a steady demand for materials of this character, especially in the darker tones.

For evening wear velvets promise to be among the most popular of materials, and to that end they are being woven in some of the most beautiful colors that have ever been presented, which suggests the subject of dye-tyns, and judging from the quantity and the variations of coloring that have been prepared, these are bound to be among the leading fabrics for Fall and Winter dresses.

Because the suit has gone out of public favor, the dress and coat that match have developed a sudden popular appreciation which brands them the thing of the moment, or of the coming month, to be entirely correct. Now for a combination of this character the softer stuffs are needed, for there is always about them that softness of alignment demanding for its proper expression something in a fabric that will lend itself artistically to the dominant tone. Therefore, fayetyns, velvet and velours and all the softer woolen fabrics are bound to be used unstintingly in carrying out the newer silhouette.

In the realm of silks we come upon a number of new designs that have a distinction peculiar to the season now approaching. They are astonishingly heavy, and, as a rule, they do not exhibit shiny surfaces, except in the case of brocades of diversified patterns, which scintillate or disturb light with attractive variety.

The crêpes will continue, it is evident, to hold a firm place in dressmaking realms, but they are heavier than before, with surfaces that are not so decidedly crêpy; that is, the crêpe in them is a little less conspicuous than it has been in the past, while the fabric itself is somewhat heavier. There is the Shantung crêpe, the Drapella crêpe, Charmeuse, a crêpe satin (with a crêpy surface on one side and a shiny surface on the other), and the kitten's ear crêpe. The last named has long been a favorite.

Last season brocades took on a good Manchu crêpe. These have allover patterns, showing a portion of the crêpy surface, while the remainder presents a decidedly satiny surface. All of this means that the wrong side makes precisely the same pattern in an opposite manner, and it is shiny on one side and dull on the other.

Taffetas woven in shimmering styles are among the silks shown for Fall. They are done so that a thread of one color forms the crepe surface, and a deeper or a lighter tone of the same that forms the thread that runs in the opposite direction. One of the prettiest of these is called a butterfly taffeta, taking its name, no doubt, from the changeable and illusive quality of the color of a butterfly's wing.

There are many brocaded chiffons embroidered with chiffon and gold threads

Suits and wraps will be made from this material, which is admirably suited to the demands of street attire. A fabric of this character trimmed with bands of fluffy fur has a distinction about it that can be gathered by no other combination of materials. And there is something decidedly dressy about it all, added to which the material is capable of being handled in big folds and draped in lines peculiar to itself, which could not be achieved with nearly as much ease in any of the woolen designs.

Those silk and woolen fabrics are woven in sports patterns, so that skirts and sport coats can be worn in combination with other materials. Some of the patterns are in stripes, others quite plain, and some in blocks, small and large. This material does not confine itself to two tones of the same tint, but indulges in all sorts of contrasts of colors, which go to make up plaids and stripes and combinations of the two ideas.

For evening wear chiffon promises to be one of the favored materials, and toward this end we see it in most illusive shades and colorings. The paulette chiffons and the various qualities of indestructible voiles are among those most reliable and can be depended upon to keep their colors and to prove effective under all sorts of lighting conditions.

Chiffons with velvet brocade are embroidered with medallions and various other patterns done in silk or metal threads in contrasting colorings. These will be used for the more formal gowns and for those that are draped in such a way that they make the material the centre of interest of the gown.

Some of the printed chiffons are beautiful to behold, although, as is the case with the printed silks, they are not nearly so prevalent as they have been during some former years. Those that one finds are in combinations of subtle colors, which are particularly attractive when they are printed upon the transparent surface of chiffon.

GIRL SCOUT LEADERS

How Students From Fourteen States Are Being Trained at Columbia

STUDENTS from fourteen States are taking the course in Girl Scout leadership at Columbia University this Summer. The class, ranging from the singer in a musical to crowd into the six-weeks' work enough information to carry them through the work they have planned on their return home. Under the direction of Mrs. Jean Hadley Brownell, the class is now being put through twelve-hour tests.

"Dodgeball tests are just preliminary citizenship tests," said Mrs. Brownell. "Each Girl Scout must be able to draw an American flag with the correct dimensions, recite the Star-Spangled Banner, pledge allegiance to the flag, know the full names of the President of the United States and the Governor of their own State. With these a Girl Scout must promise to 'do a good turn daily' and to 'be prepared' for any emergency.

"On Monday and Tuesday the class meets in the gymnasium of the Thompson Building, at 120 Broadway, where there is plenty of room for practising wigwagging, and making and knot tying. One of the chief things I am trying to impress upon them is to teach the serious aims of scouting by means of games. Children need their play time and scouting fills in the breaks between school and undirected play by making work play.

"After the tenderfoot tests have been passed we take up second and first-class work, which is much more involved. These consist of the following: Knowing the history of the American flag, six birds, animals, trees and flowers, the thirteen points of the compass and use of the compass, how to prevent fire, map making, sending and receiving the International code, tests in home nursing, first aid, knot making and swimming fifty yards.

"In teaching the International code, which is one of the tests for a first-class Girl Scout, we study the alphabet first in small groups. Then we choose three judges and line up the rest of the class in three rows. A word is selected by each row of girls, each girl representing a letter. One at a time each signals her letter. The row first demonstrating the word correctly wins the game. Even the grown-up Scout leaders are just as eager to have their patrol win as the smaller Scouts. It all the Scout studies.

"We work out programs to meet the needs of the individual towns where the students live. In every community there is some special problem. Some children need scouting in order to teach them how to play; others need it to teach them how to work. Scout activities are not haphazard affairs. All these students will have a definite outline of work for the coming Winter.

"Hiking is almost the biggest attraction in scouting. It includes the nature study, bird and animal hunting and pioneer work. Many city children have the idea that cooking by gas is the only possible means of preparing a meal until they go off on a supper hike. Then they learn how to build a woodsman's fire with a crane or spit to cook their meal.

"Father, mother and daughter hikes are popular with both the Scouts and their parents. The girls range from 12 to 18. Often there is lack of sympathy between them and their parents, especially among the foreign-born. On these hikes the Scouts get all the meals and wind up the evening with a special Scout program of stunts. Recently

PENNSYLVANIA'S HONOR

THE State of Pennsylvania has made a remarkable advance in its legislative provision for its public school system. Not only have the salary schedules and the teacher-training requirements of the State of New York been reached, but in some items surpassed. This has been accomplished under the able leadership of Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, formerly Deputy Commissioner of the State of New York.

The following is a summary of the principal educational measures enacted by the General Assembly of the State at its recent session:

Establishing a State Council of Education, to consist of nine business and professional men and women; such council to supersede the State Board of Education and the College and University Council. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is made the chief executive officer and the President of the State Council of Education.

After Sept. 1, 1927, no person may be employed in any school in the State who does not show graduation from an approved college or university or an approved State normal school, or who does not furnish evidence of equivalent education. Provision is made for Summer courses of nine weeks each in the thirteen State normal schools and in twelve of the colleges and universities of the State to enable those now in the service to obtain such further education and training as may be required to meet the standards set for 1927.

Transferring the certification of teachers from County and City Superintendents in the State Department of Public Instruction.

Establishing a State-wide salary schedule with increments for teachers, but making salaries and increments contingent upon qualifications and efficient service.

Advancing the requirements for the position of County Superintendent by prescribing as qualification for such office graduation from an approved college or university or State normal school, and, in addition thereto, six years' experience in school work, three of which must have been in an administrative capacity.

Increasing the salaries of Assistant County Superintendents from $1,800 to $2,500 per year and grading the salaries of County Superintendents from $2,500 to $6,000, most Superintendents receiving increases ranging from $500 to $1,000; also establishing a salary schedule for City Superintendents.

Establishing a new method of apportioning funds by which the State pays 80 per cent. of the minimum salaries prescribed for rural school teachers and from 35 to 55 per cent. of the minimum salaries of teachers in the other districts of the State. This action requires an increase in the amount appropriated by the State from $24,000,000 to $30,000,000.

Making sufficient appropriations to State normal schools to meet the maintenance and operating expenses of such institutions without charging tuition of students, and also providing a salary schedule for the Faculties of the State normal schools. The amount of the appropriation to State normal schools is increased from $1,700,000 in 1919 to $5,000,000 in 1921.

Standardizing the elementary course in all public schools and private schools and requiring that such course shall be taught in English and from English texts.

Increasing the length of the minimum school term in the State one month.

Strengthening in various ways the compulsory attendance law, and authorizing the employment of attendance officers for the full calendar year.

Encouraging the consolidation of schools by providing that a school district shall be entitled to receive annually $200 for each school which is permanently closed or discontinued, and providing for the payment by the State of one-half of the cost of transportation of children to consolidation schools; prohibiting the organization of independent districts unless such organization is approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; also authorizing the establishment of union school districts.

Creating in the State Department of Public Instruction an extension bureau which shall have charge of Americanization work and other educational extension affairs, and appropriating $125,000 for this work.

Authorizing the establishment of the first of three State truant schools, and appropriating $180,000 therefor.

Providing that a building shall be erected on the Capitol grounds for the use of the State Department of Public Instruction, and naming such building the Thaddeus Stevens State Educational Building. In this way the State proposes to commemorate the service of the Great Commoner, regarded as the founded of the Pennsylvania State common school system.

Authorizing the State Department of Public Instruction to determine high school courses, and providing for the establishment of junior high schools.

Requiring the establishment of kindergartens on the petition of the parents or guardians of at least twenty-five children of kindergarten age, and authorizing school boards to levy a special tax of two mills in their respective districts for the support of such kindergartens.

It is doubtful if any State has ever made a greater educational advance in a single year than this summary indicates.

SALESMANSHIP TRAINING.

MERCHANTS of Syracuse have offered their co-operation to Syracuse University in aiding the advanced students in research work. One of the courses, offered by the university for the first time this year, deals with retail mercantile business, according to the Federal Bureau of Education. The new course will undertake to work out a plan for a model retail store, with the aim of encouraging students to strive for perfection in the retail profession. A marked practical value will be given the courses by lectures by local retail merchants and their expert assistants. As far as possible students will be employed for part time in retail stores. Considerable attention will be given to retail salesmanship, problems of buying, stock keeping, accounts and records, advertising, display and equipment, personnel, and various forms of executive work.

"Keeping a Scout health record is much more interesting than following the hackneyed plan of a lecture, and the results are better, too."

Kentucky is represented in the Columbia course by Miss Mary Akeley, who is the domestic science teacher in a mountaineer school located at Oneida, Clay County. According to Miss Akeley the children there come to school are from very poor families that have had to fight for their existence.

"Because of too much responsibility in childhood they have grown old beyond their years. None of them knows how to play, and though they live in the country they are wholly ignorant about nature. Miss Akeley expects to start several Girl Scout troops in the school with the aim of teaching the children how to play and enjoy their work at the same time.

This course is in its fourth year at Columbia and counts two points toward a B. S. or B. A. degree. Universities and colleges all over the country recognize the value of scouting and include it in their curriculums. Other colleges giving courses in Scouting for Girls are Simmons, Smith, Elmira, Hunter, New Rochelle, Rochester, Vassar, University of Cincinnati, Carnegie Institute, University of Pittsburgh, Cornell and Brown University.

SUBWAY JOY RIDERS.

NEW YORK has its bus riders and taxi joy riders, its ferryboat fans and a number who still seek the front seat of a trolley car as a vantage point for sight seeing and stray breezes. But there is another class, fewer in numbers perhaps, than those named, but as enthusiastic for its particular diversion. Clustered before the chained doorway at the front end of a subway express almost any hour of the day one may see two or three men. Always there are children who seek this place close to the motorman where they can watch the shining tracks come toward them and see the ever-changing lights of the signal blocks, but with the children there are always a few older ones.

The natural inference to draw of one

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VACATION BIBLE SCHOOLS

Growing Movement Which Keeps Children Interested in Summertime.

MAKE children safe for the world," said Walter M. Howlett, speaking of the work of the Daily Vacation Bible Schools, of which he is Director. The organization had a field day in Bronx Park on Friday. It has enrolled for July and August 4,500 children in New York City. Throughout the United States it has about 3,000 vacation schools in operation.

"In this country," continued Mr. Howlett, "twenty million school children are turned loose during the Summer months, and while for some of them it is a happy time, for others it is a time of demoralization and danger. Church buildings accessible to these children are being equipped as daily welfare centres, teachers provided, and a program on broad non-sectarian lines worked out. We welcome alike Catholics, Protestants, Jews—all nationalities and creeds. More than 55 per cent. of the children are not affiliated with any church. During the last three years the work has grown from 30 schools in the metropolitan district to 300, and in the United States from 750 to 3,000.

"There is some of the handicraft work of the children," he said, pointing to a table full of toys, baskets and needlework.

Two of the best specimens, a painted Fifth Avenue bus in miniature and a disconsolate muzzled puppy in hammered brass, reposed among wooden airplanes, gay jumping-jacks and practical baskets. It was explained that the airplanes, many of them, would fly as far as 100 yards, and that the boys showed great skill and ingenuity in the making. To each child is given one toy of his or her own making to take home at the end of the term. The others go to the little shut-ins at the Crippled Children's Hospital. A demonstration of the value of story-telling, which is part of the school's program, was that of a small boy who at the end of the term had finished only one toy, a painted jumping-jack, of which he was very proud. The day came for the children to go with their extra toys to the hospital and distribute them. It was a trying moment for the young mechanic. He had worked too hard through the hot Summer months to give his only treasure away lightly. After all, he wanted it himself. Still undecided, he went with the other children on visiting day and watched them give their toys one by one to the bedridden boys and girls. At last he handed over his jumping-jack and went home empty handed.

The "project method" has been tried successfully in most of the schools, and the children as they are enrolled are allowed to express their Summer experiment, and, with as little supervision, work it out their own way.

Through the medium of the vacation schools many foreign students have become [illegible] educational and social [illegible] work, and out of a Summer [illegible] often grows an interest [illegible] and child problems [illegible] vocation undetermined when the experiment was undertaken. Barnard and Mount Holyoke Colleges give their support and supply workers to several of the centres.

"There is no thought of proselytizing," pointed out one of the members when telling of the work of the branch at 13 Doyers Street, where twenty little Chinese are learning, as one of them said the other day, "to be Americans."

In the undulate curriculum of the daily Bible schools there is no hell-fire or damnation taught. The children learn bravery from the story of David and Goliath, obedience from the pathos of Eve's banishment from her pretty flower garden, and unselfishness from the tale of the widow's mite. "Service" is the watchword of the classes. While the Bible lesson is an incidental part of the work, the larger purpose of which is to check up on the idleness and unguarded drift of child life during the Summer, it gives the story-telling hour a colorful and dramatic quality, a historical value.

President [illegible] was interested in the work of [illegible] vacation school at Raritan, N. J., when he visited it in the course of the Fourth of July holiday and heartily approved the plan of keeping children off the street and busy during their holidays. Among the members of the International Association of the Daily Vacation Bible Schools are Senator [illegible] C. Foster, Canada; Dean Shailer Mathews, Illinois; Dr. G. F. Boyard, California, James R. Skillman, Kentucky, [illegible] Mary E. Woolley, Massachusetts, Henry M. Leland, Michigan; the Rev. Dr. William Bancroft Hill, New York, John Wanamaker, Pennsylvania, Walter E. Cushing, Quebec; Dr. M. G. Buckner, Tennessee; Chang Po-Ling, China; the Rev. T. Ukai, Japan. The Board of Directors includes George E. Allison, Russell Colgate, Samuel H. Gillespie, Charles C. Goodrich, John P. Munn, James [illegible] Post, George W. Schurman, Finley [illegible] Shepard, Leonard W. Williams and John S. Wurts, a Philadelphia lawyer who gives more than half his time to active work in the schools. Mr. Colgate, who is President of the International Association, also gives his personal supervision to several of the schools.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.

EVERY State now has a compulsory school attendance law, according to information recently furnished by the United States Department of Labor through the Children's Bureau. The bureau has recently completed an analysis of education laws affecting child labor, the results of which are published in a report entitled "State Compulsory School Standards Affecting the Employment of Minors."

In five States attendance is required until 18 years of age, in two of these in certain districts only. In three until 17, and in thirty-two until 16. One State requires attendance until 15, six others and the District of Columbia until 14, and one State requires attendance until the age of 12 years, but applies this to illiterates only.

Unfortunately, the exemptions in the majority of States are so numerous that they greatly limit the application of the law. The most common exemptions are for employment, or upon completion of a specified school grade. Four States specifically exempt for work in agricultural pursuits, three with no age provision. The laws of fourteen other States contain loosely worded provisions exempting a child at any age, which might be used to cover absence for farm work as well as for many other purposes. Several States exempt a child whose services are necessary for the support of himself or others, without any age or educational provision.

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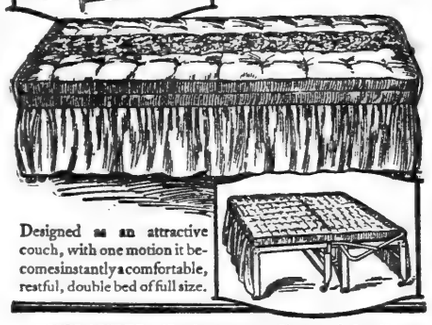


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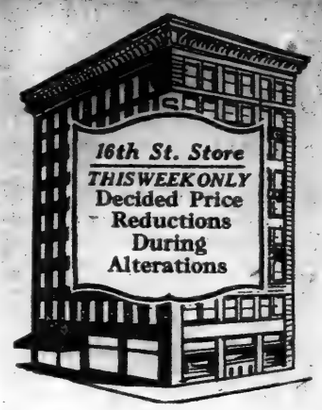
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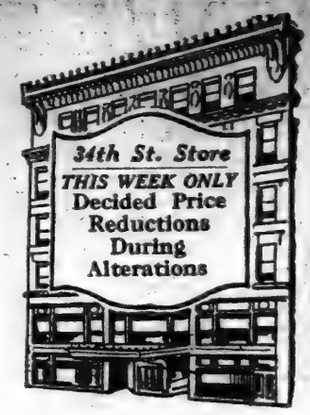
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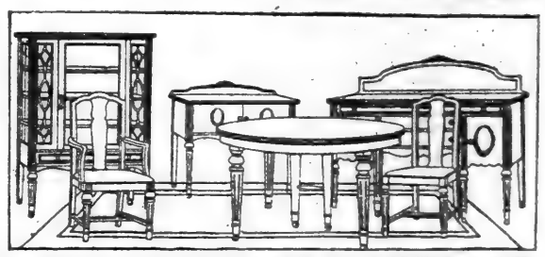
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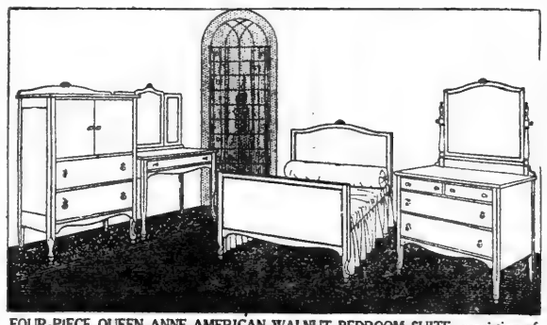


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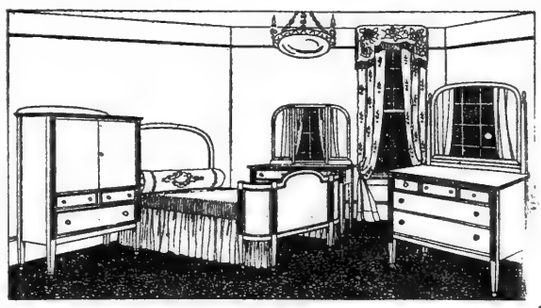
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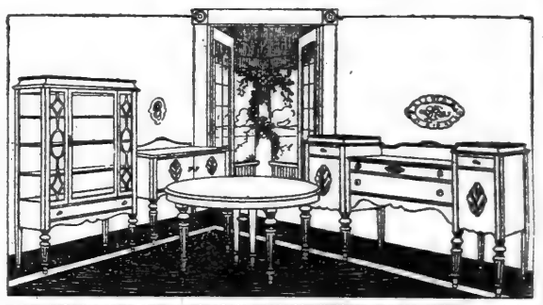
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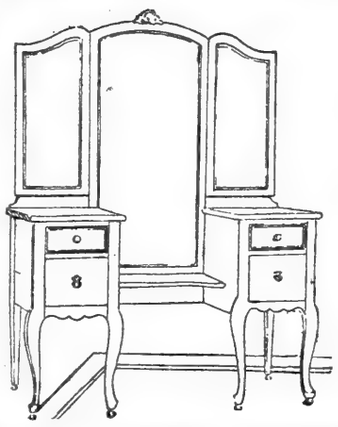
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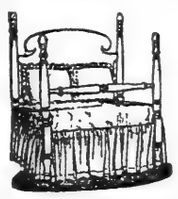


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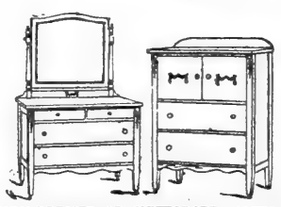
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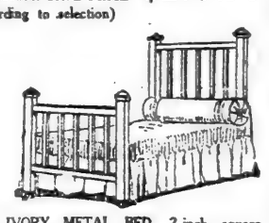
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AKELEY OFF TO AFRICA

On Way to Unexplored Equatorial Region, Hunting Man-Like Gorillas

OUR destination is entirely indefinite," said Carl Akeley, the sculptor-explorer, discussing his proposed African trip, in the American Museum of Natural History the other day. Mr. Akeley was helping his workers remove a cast from part of a group which he has just finished for the museum. The subject, a native lion hunt in Africa, is the result of material gathered on his last journey, and will become part of the permanent exhibition in African Hall.

Despite the general confusion attendant upon immediate departure for a long and dangerous trip—examination of guns, photographic materials, lists of supplies—and a modesty very hard to penetrate, the explorer talked a few minutes about the contemplated trip to the Belgian Congo. He is now on his way across the Atlantic.

"We hope to bring back a gorilla family," he said. "Not only that, but also a series of pictures made in the habitat of the man-like apes. We plan to study them at close range for the purpose of obtaining scientific results for the museum. Just where we will find the best specimens or what we will find, I am unable to conjecture, as it is a new part of Africa to me—an unexplored country. In fact, this will be an entirely new adventure."

With the exception of the photographic equipment, including the Akeley long range cameras, most of the supplies will be procured in London. The party, consisting of Mr. Akeley, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Bradley, Alice Bradley (8 years old), her nurse, and a stenographer, will go directly from London to Cape Town, and then over the Cape to Cairo Railroad. Just where they will leave the railroad after reaching the Belgian Congo is undetermined. The party will be carried by native porters and will sleep in their tents wherever camp is pitched each night. The women will wear Burberry knickerbockers with light Norfolk jackets, and each will carry a camera and small Winchester. There will be one heavy elephant gun in the party.

With the exception of staple articles, such as flour and bacon, the travelers will rely upon the country for meat and game and the vegetables which the natives raise.

"No, we anticipate no trouble with natives," Mr. Akeley said in answer to a question about the nature of the peoples he would encounter in the wilds. "It has been my experience that man in his natural state is less terrifying than the civilized products." The hunter of big game smiled rather enigmatically and looked at a group of three enormous elephants in one corner of the studio, evidently wishing to change the subject.

"Are those a recent capture?"

"No, they were bagged in 1911, when I went to Africa with Theodore Roosevelt. I've studied the elephant for twenty years, and I'm not yet acquainted with him. He's a hard fellow to know. Civilization may tame him, but will never understand him." He spoke reminiscently of his many experiences in the home of the elephant, of the herd of 700 he had seen in wild stampede, of their vagaries and habits. "While this trip," he added, "is not primarily an elephant hunt or study, we will undoubtedly get a few, as well as hippo and the African antelope now rapidly growing scarce."

Of the dangers of the trip, climatic or otherwise, the hunter would have nothing to say. After all, living was a matter of common sense and could be done as intelligently in Africa as in America. "As most of our work will be done at an altitude of from 5,000 to 10,000 feet, the weather conditions will make little difference. And even in Africa I have never felt the heat as I have in New York in the last few days. If there is humidity in the air, it is cool. Never like this."

AERIAL MAIL SERVICE.

ECUADOR and Nicaragua are establishing aerial mail service, and in China forty planes are operating 800 miles from Shanghai to Peking, according to The Nation's Business. Passengers and parcels are carried as well as postal matter and on letters thus delivered in Old Cathay are stamps bearing by way of fitting contrast a pictured airplane beside a picture of the Great Wall.

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IN BRUSSELS there were sounds of revelry by night, according to Byron, before the battle of Waterloo. And now also, after a greater Waterloo. There is like revelry in the land where Laurence Sterne assured the British soldiers "swore dreadfully." As noise it is not quite so voluminous, nor stridently penetrative, in Brussels of this year of grace as it was during the nights preceding the World War. Nevertheless, the constant influx of visitors keeps the streets and boulevards in a gala of almost festival vivacity until long after midnight. As the days lengthen, and the evenings grow fairly warm (for northern latitudes), restaurant keepers place their chairs and tables on those parts of the pavement to which they lay claim, and visitors sit in the open, keeping their beer or coffee, watching each other and the moving throng.

Surface cars run in as usual, the crowd is almost as large as during the days of King Leopold, the department stores are all apparently doing good business, shops (closed for years) are now redecorated, and flourishing. Their customers spend money with freedom, in the hotels and lace factories, (lavishing rewards on professional "guides" who likewise receive commission from vendors of lace) and visit the markets, the Bourse, the Cathedral, Bois de Cambord, historical "Mannikin Pis," the Museums, and the Hotel de Ville, erected half by Belgians and half by Spaniards, the latter probably under the aegis of Charles V. of Spain, who styled himself "Emperor of Germany," and was patron of the Portuguese adventurer, Magellan, discoverer of "All Saints" Straits, which posterity determined should be known as the Straits of Magellan.

In the Grand Place can be seen the Palace of the Dukes de Brabant, and the house in which once resided Victor Hugo, while in the same square visitors from the United States can inspect a range of buildings recently acquired for the transaction of New York banking business—the very first American enterprise to obtain a footing in this historic enclosure.

Brussels and Antwerp have not yet become puritanical and damsels of dubious youthfulness, in not altogether opaque attire, are in evidence; while the persistent snobbery of the Continental mind, so keenly fostered in Germany, is apparent in the fact that some of the more select cafés do not admit any masculine visitor unless he be an officer—in uniform.

I did not linger long enough in Malines to find out whether that place enjoyed the same appearance of prosperity; but such is on the surface. If we took away the visitors from afar, we should perceive some sorry spectacles in both Brussels and Antwerp. The latter, which attracted the encomiastic attentions of Napoleon and Marie Louise, has, in the vicinity of the docks, at least 300 cafés, with Belgian bar girls. Schipperke Street (with its Crystal Palace) is just as conspicuous in this regard as was the case fifteen year ago.

The German occupation was not an unmitigated evil for Antwerp. The invaders brought so much money with them that new cafés and restaurants sprang up to meet the increasing demand. Such now famous establishments as the "Sevigné" owe their beginning to the prevalence of Teuton money. True, the Germans commandeered Belgian money of any value, replacing it with iron, but the face value of the iron is still recognized, and it is accepted as current coin.

When I first paid a visit to Antwerp after the armistice, it was almost impossible to find a fragment of brass in the city. Door handles, chandeliers, everything else made of brass had disappeared. However in the London Tavern, Rue de Londres, the proprietress, a native of Ypres, had foreseen the descent of the enemy, and had taken her chandelier to pieces, secreting the parts inside the metal chimney of her stove. The inquisitorial German officer bade her light a fire. The fire burned and he was satisfied. When the enemy withdrew her chandelier was one of the few specimens of the brazier's art to be found in Antwerp. Now the shop windows are as resplendent as those in Fifth Avenue or Westbourne Grove, London.

Most Belgians drink coffee, wine or the locally brewed lager beer, the workmen taking their beer on draught, and the well-to-do from bottles. Britons and Americans prefer something with more "kick" in it, and imbibe cognac, whisky or British bottled beer. A few accredited agents in Antwerp are amassing fortunes by bottling Bass's ale and Guinness's stout. The local beer is retailed at prices ranging from 50 centimes to a franc, in most cafés; and the British or Irish malt liquors, from 1 franc 75 centimes to 2 francs, or more in better cafés, such as the "Sevigny."

At present, the law prohibits the sale of spirituous drinks in cafés, which legally must confine themselves to coffee, tea, wines, or beer. However, this rule is frequently evaded, and before dinner it was not difficult to get a "gout" (glass of cognac) at a cost of about one franc 25 centimes. In Belgium recently money has been fluctuating between 12 and 16 francs to the dollar, but, with the depreciation in the value of their notes, the Belgians have increased their prices, and even expanded them, so that, instead of being one of the cheapest countries in Europe (even comparing with Switzerland in this respect), as was once the case, it is as expensive a place as one can visit. By the way, the American soldier in Germany is astonished at the amount of service, material, and comestibles he can procure for his dollars—so much so, that many military visitors from the United States are returning to the Rhine, after their discharge from the American Army.

Though spirits are barred in cafés, and the proprietors caught selling them are fined heavily and their establishments closed for a fortnight or longer, shopkeepers may sell spirituous liquors as long as they are disposed—providing the purchaser buys two bottles of similar size, each containing the same kind of spirit. It is an amusing fact that, of the countries I have recently visited, Australasia is the cheapest in which to purchase Scotch or Irish whisky. At the antipodes of Great Britain the ordinary bars dispense whisky from the British Isles at 2 cents a "go," whilst in the best clubs the members help themselves from the bottle, paying 18 cents a "go." In Britain the same quantity, or less, of whisky is retailed at 1s. 4d., and in Belgium the prices of such well-known brands as Black and White, John Dewar, Johnny Walker, Tiserne, Haig and Haig, White Horse, and King George is 37 francs for a so-called quart. Cognac runs to various prices, ranging from 12 francs to 75 francs the bottle; Schnappe, Bols, Geneva, or "squareface," from 13 francs to 22 francs, according to quality and repute; Moselle or other wines are about 3 francs the bottle. Champagne is of elastic value. I have been asked to pay as much as 40 francs for a bottle.

Belgium is a small country, comprising not more than about 11,400 acres, with a computed population, outside Brussels (which is said to hold 750,000 people) of about seven millions; and, after its disastrous experience during the war, is compelled to import much more than it sends abroad. From the United States she takes cereals in imposing quantities, and much bacon and lard, these comestibles being especially scarce, as most of the piggeries were destroyed and their occupants either eaten or purloined by the invaders. Indeed, all kinds of provender have been needed. But now there exists many signs that the peasant proprietors are getting back to form. Before the war they used to cultivate every inch of their inexpansive holdings, leaving only a cart's width of roadway between their properties, and growing lettuce on the very banks sloping toward the roadway. Also, practically every cottager had a lamb (or, in fullness of time, a sheep) tied to the back door of his house and fed upon the spare vegetable produce of the garden. Pigs and sheep are still conspicuous by their absence, but many of the country places begin to show signs of recovery. In the vicinity of Malines pastures have been plowed and devoted to the production of profitable vegetables, probably with a view to the ready markets to be found at Brussels and Antwerp.

In Holland I once bought a serviceable pair of men's wooden sabots for 16 cents; but that could not be done today. Shoes are pretty dear, as Belgian prices go; those of poor quality cost 45 francs, a respectable pair will cost about 75 francs. In considering prices, we must remember that, for every hundred cents spent upon the organization, distribution, raw material, and general expense involved in the production of an article, such as a shoe, the European workman receives 25 per cent., whereas, the same workman, if employed in the United States, will get 40 per cent. Yet the American producer can compete in many respects with his less fortunate trade opponent, owing to superior organization.

The kilo is a little over two pounds in weight, and American lard fetches, retail, 7 francs the kilo. Butcher's meat, of fairly good quality, can be procured at about 13 francs the kilo. Horseflesh, which is much appreciated in Belgium and Holland (especially for sausage-meat), is 6 francs the kilo. Red cabbage is regarded as a luxury, and can be bought at about 2 francs the kilo. The best American or British cheese runs to 12 francs the kilo; eggs are about 45 centimes each; and potatoes about 45 centimes the kilo.

According to the latest available returns, Belgium owns 191 vessels of steel, 7 of iron and 10 of wood, which makes her cargo-carrying ships total 208 in all. But then she extends hospitality to an enormous number of barges to traverse her canals and to glide down the River Scheldt with the tide (which often rises 18 feet), from the small gasoline boat to the stately vessels of the Red Star Line, running from New York to Cherbourg, Southampton (or Plymouth) and Antwerp, usually making a stay at the chief Belgian seaport of about eight days.

Belgian industries have been severely checked by the world-wide craze for economy, and her iron works at Liége are not showing as high a ratio of output as they were soon after the cessation of hostilities. Her cotton factories are almost dormant. Belgian glass is, however, still in extensive demand, and this she sends abroad in considerable volume, her exports to the United States also including thousands of wicker chairs and other forms of basket work.

In a country of mixed breeds, the political situation is doubtful; but there seems to be little prospect of the theories of the late Karl Marx finding expression in deeds, especially after the experiences of Russia and Ukrainia. But changes have taken place in public opinion, and the Clerical Party is not now omnipotent, as in the days of King Leopold. Then the cities often voted Democrat, while the peasants supported the priests, who are at present somewhat unpopular. In Belgium there are church schools and "public" schools, at the latter of which a scholar learns French, Flemish and English. It is asserted that the Clerical schools give so much religious instruction as to interfere with more mundane forms of information. The Radicals declare that a boy in the top class of a Clerical school, if sent to a "public" school, must go to the third class, and practically begin his education over again; whereas a boy in the third class of a "public" school, if sent thence to a Clerical school, will automatically take his place in the top class. In the Belgian calendar there is a saint for practically every day in the week, all the year round; so, what with religious instruction and "holy days," in celebration of some religious event, the scholar lacks time to study science or foreign languages.

Many Belgians maintain that the French and British are keeping Belgian money depreciated for their own advantage, and all seem to agree that Germany is really reaping the fruits of victory. I was in Antwerp upon the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of King Albert, and perceived many genuine signs of loyalty. On the other hand, the Socialists promoted a counter demonstration of a most orderly character, and, with their marching thousands, bands and banners, made a display indicative of the powerful ramifications of that organization.

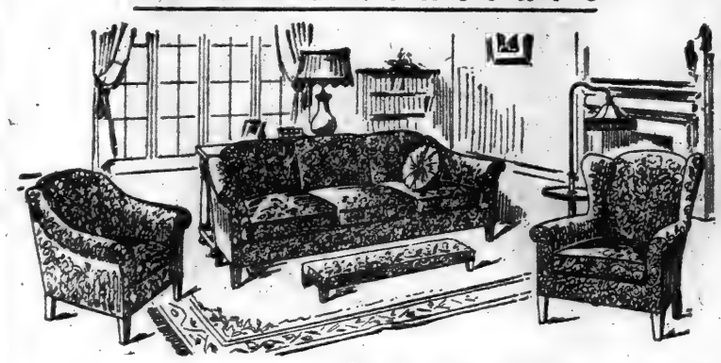
OYSTERS' LIVER COMPLAINT.

TWO professors in physics at London University, England, are conducting exhaustive tests, on behalf of The Daily Mail, with a view to finding a possible difference between ordinary and Japanese pearls. A Japanese pearl is produced by inserting a seed pearl or mother of pearl into the liver of the oyster.

Mr. Alfred E. Calvert, a Fellow of the Chemical Society, stated recently that the several specimens of Japanese pearls he possesses are identical in weight, color and lutre with ordinary pearls, and they are produced by the oyster from the same material and by the same process as the other variety.

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Three-Piece Living Room Suite, sofa, arm chair and wing chair (illustrated), upholstered in tapestry of handsome pattern; has loose, roomy cushioned spring seats and spring edges; a very special offering. Was $300.00; now half price, at..... $150.00

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LAST WEEK we announced a reduction of ONE-HALF on all upholstered Living Room Suites and a similar price cut on individual pieces from our regular stock of standard furniture. The response was so generous that, for the benefit of those who delayed, we have arranged to continue this sweeping reduction for a short time. Included in the living room suites are patterns which combine artistic and decorative effects, readily adaptable to present day needs. When it is considered that these offerings are the highest type of Herschmann Period Furniture, the following specimen prices will readily indicate the saving:

Living Room Suite, three pieces, beautifully upholstered in blue and taupe figured velour; has loose cushions and spring seats and arms. Was $600.00; now half price at $300.00

Handsome Mahogany Gate-Leg Table, opens to 44 inches; has one very deep drawer; convenient size when closed. Was $70.00; now half price at.....$35.00

Mahogany Secretary and Desk of Chippendale design; four large drawers, roomy shelves, latticed doors, desk space perfectly arranged. Was $165.00; now half price at.....$82.50

Davenport Table of Louis XVI design, with crotch mahogany top; 20 inches wide, 70 inches long; four legs at each end. Was $120.00; now half price at.....$60.00

Three Piece Living Room Suite, upholstered in figured frieze of handsome design on seat, arms and back, balance in plain velour to match; loose cushion seats, overstuffed arms; mahogany frame. Was $1450; now half price at.....$725.00

Walnut Bookcase, as two large glass doors with ornamental frames; deep shelving and of convenient size. Was $110.00; now half price at.....$55.00

Lacquered Secretary and Desk, with handsomely toned Oriental design on front; commodious shelves and convenient drawer space. Was $285.00; now half price at.....$142.50

Dainty Mahogany Spinet Desk, of interesting design; made to give the maximum use in small space. Was $110.00; now half price at.....$55.00

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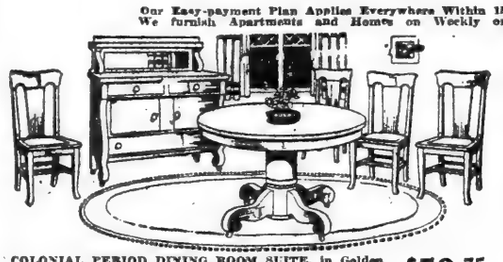
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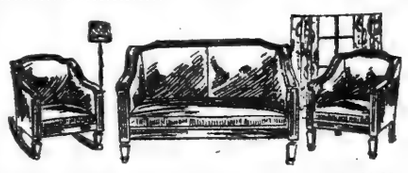
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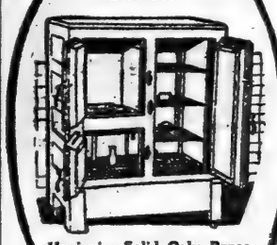
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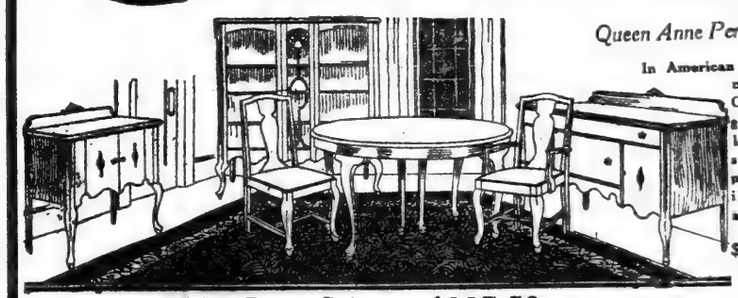
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High Grade Sligh Make Chifforobe



in genuine mahogany as illustrated, at $54.98

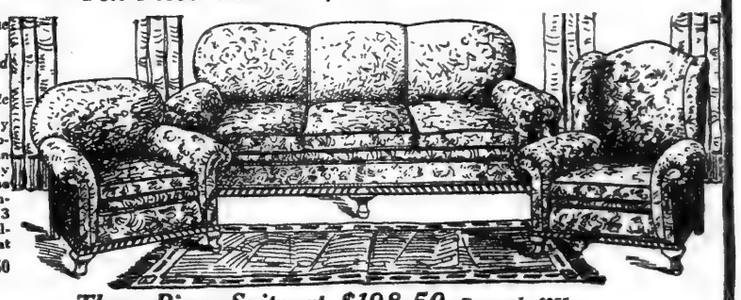
Queen Anne Period Suite



In American walnut or mahogany. Chairs with genuine leather slip seats; 10 pieces, as illustrated, at $337.50

Ten-Piece Suite at $337.50 Formerly $500

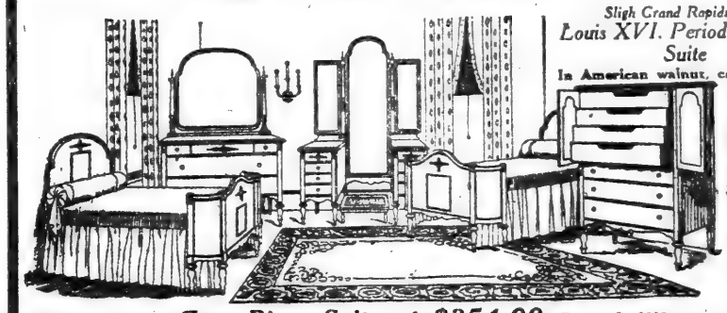
Queen Anne Period Overstuffed Living Room Suite



Neatly carved, upholstered in tapestry with loose spring cushions; 3 pieces, as illustrated, at $198.50

Three-Piece Suite at $198.50 Formerly $275

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Louis XVI. Period Bedroom Suite



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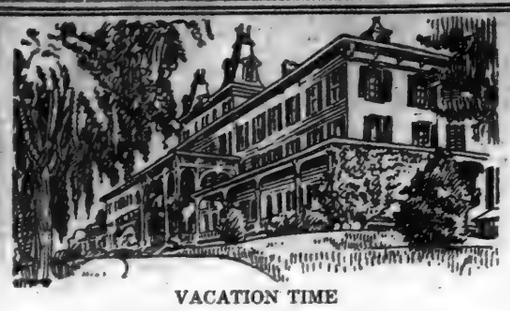
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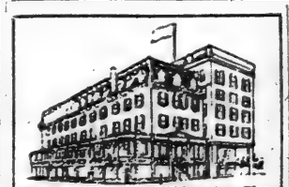
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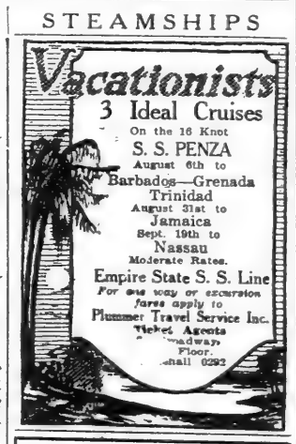
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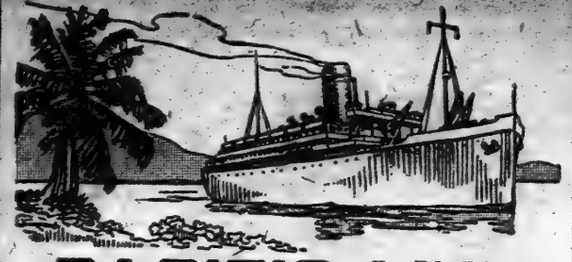
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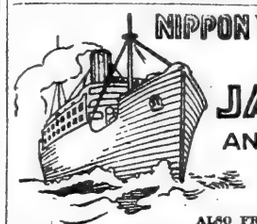
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LIVERPOOL

TAMARI	Aug. —		
CARMANIA	Aug. 13	Sept. 10	Oct. 8
ALBANIA (new)	Aug. 20	Sept. 27	Nov. 1
CARONIA	Aug. 27	Sept. 24	
SCYTHIA (new)	Sept. 6	Oct. 11	Nov. 15

PLYMOUTH, HAMBURG AND DANZIG.

SAXONIA	Sept. 15	Oct. 29	Dec. 13

LONDONDERRY AND GLASGOW

COLUMBIA	Aug. 13	Sept. 10	Oct. 8
ALGERIA	Aug. 20	Oct. 4	—
CAMERONIA (new)	Aug. 27	Sept. 24	Oct. 22

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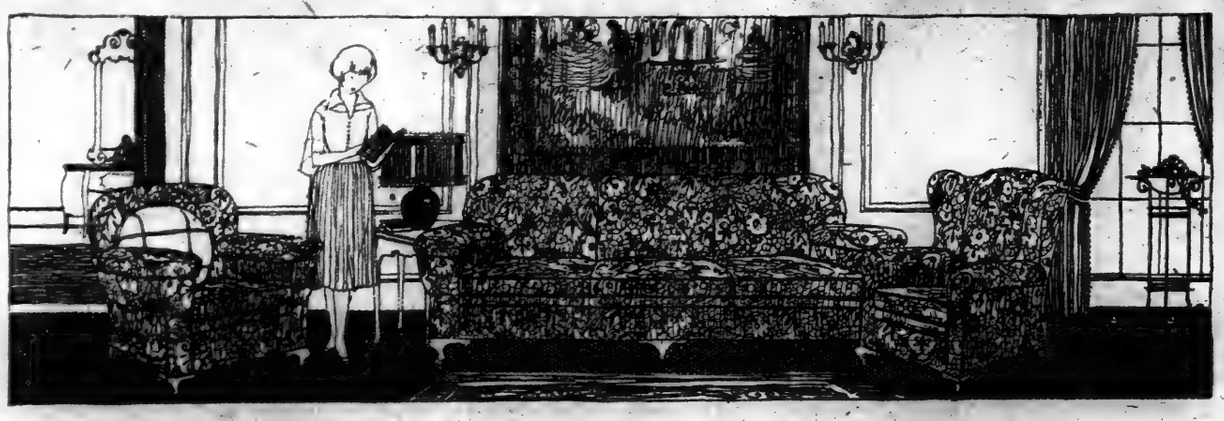
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Other Remarkable Offerings in the Sale

Bedroom Furniture

Bedroom Suite, Louis XVI, 8 pieces; dark walnut	$1,340.00	$670.00
Bedroom Suite, 5 pieces; gray, Louis XVI	848.50	450.00
Bedroom Suite, 5 pieces, Queen Anne, walnut; bedsteads with bent footboards	359.25	275.00
Bedstead, full size; Heppelwhite, mahogany	135.00	50.00
Bedstead, Dresser, Chiffonier, walnut	172.00	86.00
Bedstead, Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table, walnut	211.00	105.50
Chifforobe, walnut	$113.00	$83.50
Semi-vanity Table; walnut, Queen Anne	135.00	75.00
Bedstead, Dresser, Chifforobe and Vanity Table, walnut, Queen Anne	415.00	295.00
Bedroom Suite, 8 pieces; parchment finish, with floral decorations	450.00	325.00
Bedroom Suite, 8 pieces; yellow, with floral decoration	450.00	325.00
Bedroom Suite, 7 pieces; ivory enamel; Louis XVI	1,250.00	575.00

Living Room Furniture

Gate-leg Table, 35 x 48 in.; large drawer	$36.00	$23.75
Day Bed, mahogany finished, Colonial design	29.75	22.50
Living Room Suite, 3 pieces; blue tapestry, Chippendale legs	325.00	267.00
Living Room Suite, 3 pieces; verdure tapestry of fine quality	578.00	426.00
Living Room Suite, 3 pieces; Italian type; damask and velvet combination	800.00	400.00
Living Room Suite, 3 pieces; solid mahogany and cane; velvet damask upholstered	1,205.00	737.50
Living Room Suite, 3 pieces; tapestry covered; Chippendale legs	$321.50	$267.00
Tea Wagon, mahogany, turned posts, rubber tires	37.50	22.75
Tea Wagon, Queen Anne, mahogany finish	49.00	29.25
Living Room Suite, 3 pieces; mahogany and cane; damask velvet	1,000.00	500.00
Sofa and Arm Chair, mahogany, tapestry covered	550.00	275.00
Library Table, mahogany, Italian Renaissance	109.75	75.00

Dining Room Furniture

Dining Room Suite, 10 pieces, mahogany; 54-in. table, china cabinet with glass back and shelves	$840.00	$525.00
China Cabinet, carved golden oak; bent ends	85.00	58.75
Dining Room Suite, French Chippendale mahogany; 10 pieces	585.00	475.00
Dining Room Suite, 10 pieces; Queen Anne	$471.75	$295.00
Dining Room Suite, Queen Anne, 10 pieces; 54-in. table	600.00	395.00
Dining Room Suite, 10 pieces, walnut, Queen Anne	645.00	425.00
Buffet, golden oak	94.50	47.25
Dining Room Suite, 10 pieces, mahogany, small size	435.00	310.00
Dining Room Suite, 10 pieces; Jacobean oak; solidly built	416.25	287.75

A. & S.—Fourth floor, East and Central.

A Half-Price Sale of

Dainty Voile and Swiss Bed Sets, *with Curtains to match.* This is an opportunity to secure the best of Summer bed sets at a small expenditure—in fact we are safe in saying these prices are low beyond comparison with the same quality goods elsewhere.

Fine Voile Bed Spread and Bolster Cover, in pretty floral decoration in rose, blue and rose or gold and blue. For full size bed. $6.50, reduced from $12.95.
Ruffled Curtains to match, 2½ yds. long. $2.60 pr., reduced from $5.25.
Fine Voile Bed Sets in same colorings as above. $4.95, reduced from $9.95.
Curtains to match, 2¼ yds. long. $1.60 pr., reduced from $3.25.
Fine Dotted Swiss Bed Sets, in rose, blue or gold, for full size bed. $6.95, reduced from $13.95.
Ruffled Curtains to match, 2½ yds. long. $2.50 pr., reduced from $4.95.

A. & S.—Third floor, Central.

An Enormous Sale of

Women's Higher-Priced Skirts

Cloth and Silk Models

150 Skirts of Flannel, Wool Jersey, Homespun, Prunella and Wool Canton; pleated or tailored styles. Formerly $11.75 to $15.75, at $8.75.
100 Skirts of Prunella cloth, or Flannel in plain and novelty stripes; pleated and sports models. Formerly $16.95 to $19.75, at $12.75.
150 Silk Skirts in novelty Crepes, Country Club Sports Satin, Roshanara, etc.; pleated and sports models, at $8.75.
200 Silk Skirts in various silk weaves, at $6.75.
300 Tub Skirts in Gabardine, Surf Satins or plaid Eponge. Formerly $2.89 to $5.95, at $1.95 and $3.85.

A. & S.—Second floor, Central.

Sheets and Pillow Cases

Odd Lots—Reduced

Some good bargains for the housekeeper who needs new bed-muslins; sizes before hemming.

Hemmed Muslin Sheets—standard quality.

81 x 99 in.
90 x 99 in.
90 x 108 in. } $1.84 each

81 x 99, hemstitched or scalloped, $1.95 each

Muslin Pillow Cases,
45 x 38½ in.; hemstitched, 47c each

Bleached Sheeting, soft finish,
72 in. wide, 35c Yd.

A. & S.—Street floor, East.

Reductions in Popular Dress Goods

All-Wool Dress Serge
$1.59 yd.
Reduced from $2.25.
48 inches wide and in navy blue or black.

Canton Crepe
$1.98 yd.
36 inches wide, in all the wanted sports colors as well as white, navy blue and black.

A. & S.—Street floor, Central.

A Sale of Women's Silk Stockings

98c & $1.39 Pair

Women's White thread silk Stockings with mercerized tops and soles at 98c Pair.

Women's full-fashioned thread silk Stockings in "irregulars"; Black only. Some with all-silk tops, others with mercerized tops and soles, at $1.39 Pair.

A. & S.—Street floor, Central.

An Early-in-the-Week Sale of

2,000 Women's Cotton Blouses, $1.29

Especially good models for the Sleeveless Jumper Dresses! A half a dozen Blouses for every Jumper Dress does not seem too many when one can find them at this little price!

Fashioned of fine white Voile or Batiste, some of the Voiles have a dainty colored figure. Collars and frills, short and long sleeves—trimmed with Valenciennes or Filet laces. Sizes 34 to 46.

A. & S.—Second floor, East.

Remarkable Values in

Women's Fine Summer Shoes in Pumps and Oxford Styles

Women's Strap Pumps, at $4.95 Pair
Reduced from $7.95.
Tan Russia and Gun Metal 1-strap Pumps, finished with harness buckle. Flexible welted and stitched soles, flat heels.

Women's Brown Oxfords, at $5.95 Pair
Reduced from $8.95.
1,000 Pairs of brown Kidskin Oxfords, with perforated wing and straight tips, welted and stitched soles, Military or Cuban heels.

Boys' Scout Shoes, $2.95 Pair
Reduced from $3.95.
Made of specially treated tan stock, with welted soles. Sizes 10 to 6.

A. & S.—Second floor, West.

A List of Little-priced Summer Silks, Sports Satins, $2.74 Yard

White and colored Sports Satin of lustrous fibre silk and cotton. Nice selection of colors.

White Country Club Satin, $3.69 Yd.
All-white silk and fibre silk in plaid and striped patterns.

Imported Shantung 89c Yard
All-silk, natural color, will launder perfectly. 32 inches wide.

A. & S.—Street floor, West.

The Half-yearly Clearance of

Rugs—Carpets—Linoleums

In conjunction with the Furniture Sale we make these specially attractive Clearance offerings in our Floor-covering stocks.

Prices are down 10, 15, 20 per cent., and even more, on TODAY'S prices. The list is long and varied; here is but a part of it:

Wilton Rugs

9 x 12 ft.	$94.50	from	$115.00
	69.50	from	83.50
9 x 10½ ft.	38.25	from	44.50
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	64.50	from	74.50
6 x 9 ft.	39.50	from	59.50

Velvet Rugs

9 x 12 ft.	$39.50	from	$48.50
	36.75	from	45.50
	28.75	from	37.50
8¼ x 10½ ft.	32.50	from	39.75
6 x 9 ft.	22.50	from	29.75
	19.75	from	24.00
27 x 54 in.	2.39	from	4.19

Tapestry Brussels Rugs

9 x 12 ft.	$22.50	from	$25.50
	19.50	from	24.50
8¼ x 10½ ft.	18.25	from	24.50
6 x 9 ft.	10.50	from	11.50

Wool Velvet Carpets
Oriental, Persian and two-toned designs; with hall and stair carpets to match; also plain colors.
$2.25 yard from $2.89
2.19 yard from 2.74
$1.45 yard from $1.79

Tapestry Brussels Carpets; 8 wire; $1.39 yard from $1.89

Linoleums

INLAID LINOLEUM in tile, block and parquet patterns; blue, tan, green, brown and other colors. $1.69 Sq. Yd., from $2.14 — 97c Sq. Yd., from $1.59

CORK LINOLEUM; slightly imperfect in printing; burlap back; variety of patterns, specially priced at 69c Sq. Yd.

A. & S.—Third floor, East.

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1921.

PUZZLING PELLAGRA

Much That Is Mysterious in Recrudescence of Disease—Where Opinions Conflict

By VAN BUREN THORNE, M. D.

THE unusual prevalence of pellagra this Summer in the States composing the Southern cotton belt, which has been brought to public attention by official reports made to Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming of the Public Health Service by experts of his department, creates renewed interest in a disease the origin of which has been the subject of controversy for at least two hundred years.

There is a wide divergence of opinion concerning the inroads which the disease has made, or is likely to make, this year, between residents of the cotton belt and the Federal health authorities.

Since its appearance in this country about fifteen years ago it has afforded a fascinating study to both laboratory workers and clinicians, who have pursued their researches in centres where a large percentage of the population was afflicted with it. The probable number of cases this season is put in the neighborhood of 100,000, but it must be remembered that these figures are obtained by estimate only, for in much of the invaded territory the registration of pellagra patients is not demanded by the health authorities.

Just a decade ago 100,000 cases were annually registered in Italy, with its population of 37,000,000. Italy, indeed, may very properly be called the cradle of pellagra, since it has been recognized there for centuries, although it has prevailed to a limited extent in other sections of Europe, including the British Isles.

Mortality Rate 10 Per Cent.

It has been found in forty-four States of the Union, and just ten years ago Captain Joseph L. Siler (now Colonel Siler) of the United States Army, one of the foremost investigators of the disease, told the present writer that in his opinion there were at least 10,000 cases in the South. A year later Public Health Service officials put the number of victims in the South at 50,000, and Captain Siler informed me that he concurred in that opinion. In 1915 the estimate was 75,000, and in 1916 it had risen to 100,000. The mortality, according to Federal experts, is about 10 per cent. of those who are afflicted.

One strange feature of the recrudescence of this disease, and one which tends to confirm the opinion now generally held by Public Health Service physicians as to its origin, is the fact that there is a very marked increase both in the area affected and the total of pellagra victims during those years in which economic conditions are notably bad in the cotton belt, as they are generally known to be this year.

It cannot be denied that in spite of the lucid explanation of the Public Health Service concerning the cause of pellagra, an explanation which at present has the active support of perhaps a majority of medical men in this country, there is still much that is puzzling and mysterious about it. This will be the more readily understood when it is explained that there are four separate causes given for it by four distinct groups of scientists who have spent years of earnest endeavor in the attempt to solve the mystery. Each group reached definite conclusions, only two of which are in any way related to each other, and each is prepared to prove by fact and deduction that its conclusions offer the only tenable solution to any one who is interested sufficiently to read its report or to listen to its individual members talk about pellagra.

In Italy physicians hold fast to the "spoiled maize" theory. They declare that it is caused there by eating bad corn. On the other hand, Dr. Louis W. Sambon, head of the London School of Tropical Medicine, who is the most eminent and enthusiastic European investigator of the disease, points out that pellagra was known in Italy before America was discovered, and hence before Indian corn, or maize, was introduced into Europe. Moreover, he says, on several expeditions to Italy for the purpose of studying the origin of the malady, he found persons suffering from pellagra who had never even heard of maize. To offset this again the late Cesare Lombroso of Turin, the distinguished physician and criminologist, asserted that he had produced the disease experimentally by the injection of an extract made from spoiled maize.

Buffalo Gnat Under Suspicion.

Professor Sambon, after extensive and intensive study in Italy during his most notable expedition, on which he was accompanied by Captain Siler, announced as his conclusion that pellagra was a water-borne disease disseminated by an insect, probably the buffalo gnat. His reasons for this opinion were that it could be found it most prevalent along swiftly flowing brooks and that the peaks of the disease was coincident with maximum appearance of these insects. His opinion, to which he has clung tenaciously since, as far as I am aware, and to which many physicians adhered, has been overshadowed in the United States by the subsequent conclusions of two other groups of men. The opinions reached by these American groups, after long and careful study, are opposed to each. Apparently effective methods of combatting the disease have been evolved from the logical application of each of these theories, and if one may venture an opinion, it seems reasonable to suppose that pellagra could be entirely eradicated by the application of the principles involved in both theories, since they are in no sense irreconcilable so far as application goes.

The first of the two American conclusions, and the earlier to be announced, was that put forward by the Thompson-McFadden Pellagra Commission. The commission's work was carried on under the auspices of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. Those who were active in making the actual investigations were Captain Siler, who was lent to the hospital by the army; P. E. Garrison, Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Navy, and W. G. MacNeal, Director of Laboratories at the Post-Graduate. Funds for the investigations were furnished by Colonel Robert M. Thompson of New York and C. H. McFadden of Philadelphia.

Dr. Siler and Dr. Garrison established a field headquarters in Spartanburg, S. C., the centre of a mill district in which pellagra prevailed, with annual recrudescences, in June, 1912. Some patients were sent to the New York Post-Graduate Hospital by the field workers for observation, study and treatment under the direction of Dr. MacNeal.

Quite early in the course of the investigation Drs. Siler and Garrison expressed the opinion that if the disease was carried by insects, as Professor Sambon believed, the agent was not the buffalo gnat, as he had suggested, but the stable fly.

Discard Previous Theories.

After four years' work, however, the commission's physicians discarded all previous theories and laid the blame on bad sewerage systems or the entire absence of such systems. The logic of this theory was apparently substantiated by the fact that the installation of an efficient sewerage system was followed by a disappearance of pellagra in the district covered by it. These physicians at the same time expressed the opinion that the disease was of an infectious nature.

Coincident with the work of the Thompson-McFadden commission, experts of the United States Public Health Service were carrying on independent investigations. Twelve convicts who volunteered to be subjects of experimentation were selected. They were incarcerated in a Southern prison, and, it may be mentioned, they were pardoned as a result of their willingness to aid the cause of science.

These men were rendered pellagrous by living on a diet free from proteins or in which proteins were almost lacking. That they became true pellagrins is the assertion of those who had medical charge of them. They were restored to normal health by the simple expedient of adding to their diet foods which contained the elements of which they had been deprived for a period of months.

As a result of this classic experiment, the Federal health authorities announced that pellagra was nothing more nor less than one of the so-called "deficiency" diseases, and, as such, akin to beri-beri, the Oriental ailment which results from an almost exclusive diet of polished rice; scorbutus or scurvy, which attacks explorers and sailors on long voyages, during which they cannot get enough fresh food elements, and probably rickets in children who are not properly fed. It results, therefore, according to physicians of the Public Health Service, from an "unbalanced" diet. An "unbalanced" diet, in the modern meaning of the term, is one in which essential food elements, called vitamines by physiological chemists, is lacking. Vitamines are substances which are contained in peas, beans, the husks of cereals, such as rice, &c., and in the skins of various fruits. That beri-beri, a form of polyneuritis, characterized by a diseased condition of the peripheral nerves, resulting in partial paralysis, swelling of the legs and general dropsy, is caused by eating polished rice has been proved by successfully treating victims of the disease by the administration of rice husks or roughage containing the vital food factors. This theory and practice, Federal experts say, are applicable in pellagra.

Clash of Scientists.

It will be seen, therefore, that there is a scientific clash between two distinguished groups of American physicians over the origin and method of treating pellagra. As has been suggested, however, this ought not to interfere with a sincere effort to meet a grave crisis. Indeed, by working together, it seems as if these scientists ought to be able to control, and ultimately to eradicate, pellagra in the United States.

Looking more closely at the points of difference between the conclusions of the two groups, one finds that the Public Health Service reports the disease to be not infectious; the Thompson-McFadden commission says that it is. The former says that hygienic and sanitary environment has nothing to do with the disease; the latter says the best way to handle pellagra is to have perfect sanitary environment.

Dr. Joseph L. Goldberger, who has had charge of the investigation for the Public Health Service from the beginning, expressed views that were considered radical at the time in the course of a conversation at which Dr. Siler and the writer were present. This was several years ago, at the time he had plunged into his researches with characteristic energy and enthusiasm. The conclusions he has since drawn as the result of long and patient investigation seem to bear out his primary contention—that pellagra was due to dietary errors.

It should be noted that as in the case of Dr. Siler's rooted belief that the installation of adequate sewerage has modified the prevalence of pellagra to a remarkable extent in circumscribed areas, this has also been the case following the practical application of the lessons learned as the result of Dr. Goldberger's experiments; for in the year 1916 the pellagra deaths were reduced by half. That this result was attributed to the general adoption of Dr. Goldberger's deficiency theory is evidenced by the New York Medical Journal's editorial comment in July, 1917:

"The very remarkable drop in the rate in 1916 appears to bear out the tentative conclusions of the Government workers who are now studying pellagra, namely, that the disease is not of infectious origin, but is probably one of the so-called 'deficiency' diseases induced by insufficient, poorly balanced dietaries. The year 1914 and the first half of 1915 were periods of depression in the cotton belt, and this was reflected in higher pellagra rates.

"In the latter part of 1915 and in all of 1916 prosperity prevailed, and the industrial and agricultural communities of the South enjoyed a more abundant and varied ration. Future observation and experiment by Government authorities will probably definitely determine whether this explanation of the declining death rate of the disease is entirely satisfactory.

"It is shown, furthermore, that the disease is much more prevalent among the colored people than among the whites, and is much more frequent among females than males. Thus, in the five-year period, 1911-1915, the rate among colored females was highest, 20.3 per 100,000; among the colored males it was 6.4; among the white females, 4.2, and among the white males, the least of all, 1.7 per 100,000. It would be very interesting to learn why females in this country have, approximately, three times the pellagra mortality rate of males.

Young More Immune.

"Another interesting fact is that the incidence of the disease increases with age. There is no exception to this fact up to the age of 65. After the rate remains fairly stationary."

Following the 1916 period prosperity reigned in the cotton belt; the small farmers and laborers did not want for food sufficiently varied to ward off pellagra; but a lean year has come again with its limited diet available to the majority of the inhabitants of the cotton belt, and the evil concomitant—pellagra—has appeared once more over a widespread area.

The disease is characterized by weakness, lassitude, a brownish skin eruption on parts exposed to the solar rays and mental disturbances ranging from melancholia of a mild type to a severity necessitating the confinement of patients to asylums.

According to Dr. Goldberger, there should be a pellagra expert in every cotton State working under the direction of the Public Health Service and in cooperation with the local health authorities. A clinic should be maintained in each State, he says, where a hundred pellagrins who have not reached the serious stage of the disease could be treated and instructed in regard to the proper diet. These hundred could be used as agents in an educational campaign in which the essential information could be disseminated in the neighborhoods from which they originally came.

In Dr. Goldberger's opinion, it would take four months to impart the necessary instruction. In the meantime the hundred pellagrins would be supplied with at least one wholesome meal a day, to consist of one pint of milk, a portion of lean meat, the best of bread and butter and vegetables. Such a diet contains the necessary proteid content to offset the damage that had already been done and effect a cure. The thing that is needed to carry out the plan is money. The annual appropriation for such an emergency is hardly one-tenth of what would be required.

It seems to the writer that the Post Office Department could very well cooperate effectively in the campaign at trifling expense. Posters explaining the nature of the disease and methods of combating it could be displayed in every post office in the affected area, while dwellers in rural districts could be informed by means of handbills distributed by the drivers of the free delivery vehicles.

BROADWAY'S TRAFFIC JAM

Restaurateurs and Merchants Are Bitter Over New Rules, but Harris Calls Them Good

THE special traffic regulations that have been holding sway over New York's theatre district from 7 P. M. to midnight, for the last few months, are causing a partial eclipse of the white lights, in the opinion of business men in the district. "Autos, autos everywhere, and not a place to stop," is the burden of the dirge sung in the once gay quarter by merchants and restaurateurs, both big and small, and even by the bootblack, the barber, the candy-stick maker, as they lament a decease of $15,000,000 in their combined annual income—at least, that is the estimate they put on their losses since the new traffic regulations went into force.

For the more harmonious rendition of the lament of the 50,000 business men in the district, the Heart of New York Business Men's Association was recently organized. It hopes, by concerted action, to bring the melancholy melody to the ears of the Police Department, and thus move it to alter the traffic rules that sweep the currents of pleasure-seekers right past their doors, without giving them a chance to do business.

According to the officials of the new organization, it was during the aforesaid hours that New York frivoled, with its purse-strings opened, and spent more money than at any other time. The old traffic system, which made a hopeless tangle of thousands of vehicles crowding to the theatres and held up long lines of tooting taxis and private cars, may have been very inconvenient from some standpoints, but at least it made movement leisurely and gave people a chance to spend money while waiting for the jam to clear away.

Complaints About Haste.

An automobile owner might fume at delays, but if he worked up an appetite while waiting to get ahead, he could park his car and drop in for a bite. But under the present system a driver can stop barely long enough to get his bearings. He has no chance to buy a collar or get a shoe-shine, much less to eat a table d'hôte dinner. The traffic policemen, obeying their new instructions, are all for the spirit of "Keep moving, there!"

Is a diner going to order a big meal at 6:30 o'clock when he knows that, after having finished his oysters on the stroke of 7, he will see a bluecoat standing next to his car at the curb with a summons in his hands? "No," answers the Heart of New York Business Men's Association.

Apparently, the pedestrian patronage of Forty-second Street and vicinity, although it crowds the sidewalks sufficiently to cause discomfort to those who do not travel on rubber tires, is considered a small factor in the activities. The big losses are attributed to the haste that is being imposed upon the automobilist.

"Fifteen millions is a conservative estimate of the losses incurred in the theatre district by the traffic regulations," said Paul Henkel of Keen's Chop House, Vice President and organizer of the association. "There are about 400 first-class eating places in the district, and they are losing on an average of $5,000 a month of their former revenue. This makes a total of $24,000,000 a year, and includes only one phase of activity, although it is the one hit most heavily."

"Here are some concrete examples of how the new regulations hurt business: No cars are permitted to stop longer than necessary to discharge passengers on any avenue or side street anywhere in the region between Thirty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, and Sixth and Eighth Avenues. A man, driving his own car, leaves it at the curb, as he used to do—at 6:30, for instance. He comes into a restaurant with his family and orders a dinner. A few minutes past 7, when the evening traffic orders start, the diners may have just finished their soup. In comes a policeman. 'Whose car is that?' he asks. The diner owns up to the accusation and is told that he must get his car out of the way or receive a summons. What can he do? He gets up and walks out with his family, and we are left with a steak on the grill and the rest of the order canceled. Just this sort of thing happens all the time. It has been the experience of all restaurateurs in the district for the last three or four months."

Losing One's Motor Car.

"Similar things may happen even after traffic hours are well under way, in fact any time between 7 and midnight. Diners often leave their cars at the curb without the officers knowing it right away. He may have walked past just before they arrived, or he may be at the other end of the block. When he comes back on his rounds he finds the car there and orders it away. Sometimes a man is just getting out of his machine; he sees an approaching policeman wave his hand at him and he jumps in again and drives off, thinking he has violated some ordinance, without waiting to hear that he could park his car beyond Sixth or Eighth Avenue. These are the things that are entailing the great losses in patronage felt all over the Times Square section."

At the last meeting of the association, as an illustration that the trouble is general, a merchant told the story of a man who purchased $8 worth of candy in his store. While it was being wrapped up a policeman came in and shouted, "Who owns that car?" The purchaser hurried out and the merchant was left in possession of a neatly wrapped package. There are hundreds of such stories being told up and down the line here.

"I heard the case of a man, who was making an automobile tour with his wife, and took a room in a hotel in the theatre district, while their traveling clothes were being pressed and cleaned," said Mr. Henkel. "A note was sent to them that their car was ordered away; they called for their clothing in a hurry, and the tailor and the hotelman lost out. Another man told me how he arranged to have his wife meet him with his car and dine before going to the theatre. She was not permitted to stand anywhere near the appointed place, and after waiting until 9 o'clock he went home. Thereafter, they decided to dine outside of the theatre district. Why, if a man has a headache on Broadway, he's got to keep on going to Fifty-ninth Street to get a dose of medicine."

According to Mr. Henkel, practically every business within the reach of even the faintest glimmer of the white lights is suffering from the same cause. It seems as if almost any ailment at all in the region of white lights can be traced to traffic regulations. If more fortunate passers-by on Broadway, between 7 and 12 o'clock, should see a half-shaven man reaching quickly for the throttle of his car, it would be because he was scared away from under the barber's razor at the threat of a summons. The man with a ten-cent shine nicely completed on one foot and Jersey mud still left on the other heard his motor horn calling him irritably from around the corner under the pressure of a finger of the law.

"They will all tell the same stories," said Mr. Henkel, "whether haberdasher, theatre man or beauty parlor. These little incidents are only the immediate effect of the traffic system. But it is going much deeper. It is changing the whole attitude of the thousands who come each night to the heart of New York. The glory of the Great White Way in the past has been its democracy and bohemian atmosphere, its freedom from small restrictions. Foreigners will tell how they feel the city's aloofness during the day, but that on Broadway at night they feel at home. The traffic regulations are changing that. Formerly it was just 'Where do we go?' Now it is 'Where can we leave the car?'

There is always worry and anxiety. A large part of the Broadway throngs were made up of people who drove in from the city's outlying sections, knowing that they could leave their cars near by the restaurant or theatre and enjoy themselves without a care of thought of a summons. Now they must place their cars beyond Sixth or Eighth Avenue and walk all the way to their destinations. Instead of doing that they are beginning to prefer staying away altogether. People cannot come to a place to be gay when they are up against such inconveniences. The difference on Broadway is already very noticeable. It is comparatively dead.

"We are not confusing the present decrease in business with other causes. Prohibition had its effect on the restaurant, but that was a long time ago. The general business depression had a definite effect, but that has been discounted in calculating the new decline due to traffic regulations. The new decline has been getting worse and worse for several months, and began with the inauguration of the present system."

Booms in Other Streets.

Many business men in the restricted district say there is a marked boom going on along Sixth and Eighth Avenues and below Thirty-eighth and above Fifty-ninth Streets, beyond the borderland of traffic rules. One owner of a chain of restaurants points out that his place near Forty-second Street, formerly his busiest, has now fallen away behind, while another, just below Thirty-eighth Street, has taken a sudden increase. The manager of one of the oldest eating places on Broadway, near the Opera House, says he is losing more

(Continued on Page 5)



Two Other Powers Interested in Disarmament

FEARFUL OF FILM CENSOR

Griffith and Other Producers Picture What May Happen Under Governor's New Board

By JAMES C. YOUNG.

THE movies are growing moral. After tomorrow no drama of the screen can be shown in New York which does not measure up to a conception of what is proper, as defined by Governor Miller's new board of three censors. The whole motion picture industry is anticipating that definition with an interest keener than it ever has taken in any single piece of legislation. The further development of the moving picture may be largely influenced by this board, even its existence threatened.

Despite all that has been said about the wealth and power and importance of the industry, it is awaiting the censors' rulings in a helpless kind of way. They simply do not know what to expect and have no way of finding out until the board goes to work. In other States and cities they have learned that every censorship board is different, each with a contradictory set of ethics and ideas of what constitutes the proper mental fare for the public. Pictures which have been received in Pennsylvania have been called black in Kansas.

Motion picture production rapidly is approaching the point where it is not a question of pleasing the public, but of getting by the censors. The producers are endeavoring to out-guess the censors. It is a difficult and dangerous game, in which anything up to a million may be at stake. The fate of a picture in at least three of the largest States of the union now rests upon the pleasure of three or four persons in each State. The political, religious or other prejudice of the board may destroy in a moment the work of months and the investment of large capital. One man may be able to accomplish this, in the case of a tie vote. Even the state of that man's digestion can be the determining factor.

David Wark Griffith stopped long enough from the filming of "The Two Orphans" to say a few things about the censorship.

"I don't expect it to bother my productions one bit," he said, "but I am against it in principle. Censorship might be a very good thing for pictures shown exclusively to children. But the censoring of all pictures to fit them for the childish mind is like looking at life through the wrong end of a telescope. If we must have censors, they should be confined to the elimination of whatever might be obscene, indecent or immoral. But there is no exact standard. The censors can only rule arbitrarily and in accordance with their best beliefs. What one group may approve another is certain to condemn."

It was a blazing hot day, and both of the orphans showed the effects as they waited for Mr. Griffith to leave the censors and get back to Revolutionary Paris. There were about 100 people in the set, a crooked street, bringing to life all the misery of old France. Two women in the foreground started quarreling over a hard loaf of bread and the camera picked up its tune. Then they did it all over again, which is a way they have in the movies.

"No doubt most censors are honest and well-meaning," said Mr. Griffith, returning to the present. "But the idea which they represent is repugnant to every liberty-loving American. When the censor changes the caption of a moving-picture scene he arrogates to himself the right of interfering with the printed word. That is an important point. Note it carefully. For a great many years such a thing has been unknown in America. But the censors of moving pictures are now rewriting captions. It is only another step to the censorship of the published word in all forms."

As to Scantily Clothed Women.

The orphans were ready to go on again. Two French grandees came into the street, and there was a stir as emaciated crones gathered about and stared hostilely into their faces. One of the grandees tried to treat the thing lightly, bowing in mock graciousness. But two fierce fellows walking along the street sent him in flight. Then the camera stopped.

Many of the women in the set were scantily clothed, a faithful reproduction of things as they were in that far-off time. Most of them were old and bent, but there were some both young and pretty. A couple of these wore short dresses with bare limbs below.

"Do you think the censor will let that pass?" was the question asked.

"I can't believe that any person would find objection," said Mr. Griffith. "What we are doing here is historically true. A rag of clothing was a boon at that time, a loaf of bread something which people died to get. The poor were found dead with grass in their mouths—starved. So it would be absurd to see anything improper in the attitude of these girls.

"But there is no saying where the censorship will end. It may make impossible the production of a great many classics. It is extremely likely to limit the dramatic possibilities of the screen until a producer can only undertake simple little plays. This would mean, of course, the sacrifice of skill and organization, art and talent, upbuilt during the last dozen years by the most intensive effort which any new field of art ever knew. The censorship is a step backward."

Now the chief conspirator, a starved, tragic-looking chap, was conferring with the two sans-culottes who had run the grandee out of the scene. They held high confab in the foreground while children played up the street and the women resumed their quarreling and lamentations. But it was too hot even for a revolution to go on indefinitely. Mr. Griffith laid aside the megaphone and shook a finger at the imaginary censor.

"There have been bad moving pictures," he said, "but there are bad plays, books, newspapers and every other form of entertainment or instruction. Because a book is bad would be no reason to prohibit other books or to bring all books under the rigid rule of censorship. That is the fate which has befallen the moving picture in several States. The effect of all this is to establish an autocracy in one of the greatest industries of the nation. It means hobbling a business which runs into many millions of annual turnover, employs thousands of persons, and furnishes entertainment to the multitude. But more than all that, the censor is a sinister figure on the skyline of American liberty. His coming marks a departure from the principles which our fathers set up, and for which Americans were taught to live and even die when necessary."

The mind of the censor is an interesting study. Like Bret Harte's "Heathen Chinee," he has "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain." In different sections there is a wide variance on the things considered censorable. Chicago has an aversion to any incident which smacks of crime, and the moving picture makers say that is because so many crimes are committed there. This remark gains point when it is known that the police constitute the board of censors.

In a recent serial called "Velvet Fingers," brought out by the Pathé organization, there was a scene where the villain and his trusty men cut down a tree, making it fall across the road, in order to intercept an approaching automobile. But the police stepped in and said that it must not be.

"Naturally, we asked on what grounds," said Gilson Willetts, Pathé production manager, "and they told us that this scene was instruction in crime, the very thing the board most strongly opposed. We replied that cutting down a tree and blocking a road was scarcely a crime. Then the police went into details, explaining that in the first place the villain and his band had trespassed on private property when they left the road to enter the woods. The tree did not belong to them and they had no right to cut it down. In addition, it was a breach of the peace to block the road, with possible injury to autoists. Finally, if the villain wanted that car stopped, he should apply to the Sheriff or some constituted officer of the law and have it done by due process.

Censor's Idea of "Indecent."

"There is no way of answering an argument like that," continued Mr. Willetts. "We simply didn't try, but made the cut, and strung the incidents together as best we could. It shows to what lengths the censor goes. We had another interesting case in a comedy called "Now or Never," starring Harold Lloyd. One of the scenes showed him undressing a little girl who was traveling in his care on a Pullman sleeper. The censors took that out because it was 'indecent.'

"Illustrations of this sort are almost endless. In the 'Avenging Arrow' one character demanded of a girl her 'unqualified friendship,' and the censors wanted to know what that meant. In 'The Faith Healer' it was necessary to take out a scene which showed the stoning of the healer. The censors held that that incident might be taken as a reflection upon religion. We could have cited them to exalted examples, but made the change as the easiest way around.

"There have been so many odd objections that even the most unusual are becoming commonplace. In a Western film we had to eliminate a scene where a group of cowboys watched a girl getting aboard a train because her dress was short. It would not be necessary to go West for real scenes of this kind, but the censors wouldn't have it that way."

Mr. Willetts also pointed out other features in what he considered the somewhat remarkable code of ethics of censors. Practically all censors agree that the villain must not pick the pocket of the victim, rifle his luggage or otherwise commit a crime in the view of all. But should the heroine wish to get a key in the pocket of the capitalist who holds a mortgage on her father's farm, that is all right, because it is going to be proved that the capitalist did not really have a right to the mortgage.

In Chicago and Ohio the opposition against showing crimes of any kind is emphasized. In Pennsylvania the subject of birth is strongly condemned by the censors. Kissing is unpopular with censors both in Pennsylvania and Baltimore. Kansas is against all of these things.

Just how the censor works is a subject on which the public long has been curious. An interesting case is that of "The Whistle," made by William S. Hart and brought out by the Paramount organization. The picture has a somewhat oratorical foreword, containing these lines:

"Since the day of Plato and Socrates there have been many men of wisdom, but none sage enough to solve the struggle eternal between Capital and Labor." The Pennsylvania censorship board changed this to read "one of the eternal struggles of life."

It might be objected in favor of the board that the description smacked of propaganda. So far there are no laws against propaganda on the screen or the presentation of whatever may be the viewpoint of author, actor or producer. And the Pennsylvania board could scarcely defend the charge of propaganda in its own handiwork. One title of the Hart picture read: "The

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BADOGLIO AND HIS MISSION

Some Handicaps He Has Had to Contend With in Presenting Italy's Claims

By WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

GENERAL PIETRO BADOGLIO, former Chief of Staff of the Italian Army and now a life member of the Supreme War Council, is again in New York City in order to take part this afternoon in the congress of Italian societies being held at the Garibaldi Memorial on Staten Island. Since he landed at this port on July 13 from the Giuseppe Verdi, almost immediately departing for Washington to be the guest of the United States Government for a few days, he has been religiously fulfilling the mission on which he was sent—to impart to Americans of Italian extraction certain details of Italy's performance in the war and to thank them for helping to crown that performance with success.

There are about 3,000,000 Italian-born Americans for whom his message was particularly intended, to say nothing of the 5,000,000 of Italo-Americans of the second and third generations, some of whom rather look with contempt upon the Italian tradition before they have really learned to appreciate the American. But all, also possibly Americans of other extractions, needed enlightenment on Italy's war effort, what it cost her in lives and treasure, and how her reward compares with that bestowed upon others of the victorious belligerents. The whole picture was so badly painted abroad from the conditions under which Italy entered the war to the circumstances of the Diaz armistice and the aftermath of Fiume, that what actually took place needs an authoritative interpreter. Such an interpreter is General Badoglio.

The Italians bent on recovering Italia Irredenta paid little attention, at first, as to how the news or their victories or defeats would reach foreign lands. At first, it meant nothing to them whether, in transit, the news became colored with the views of Downing Street or the Quai d'Orsay. Their faith in their allies was simple. When they finally discovered their mistake, and at some expense began a foreign campaign of education, they realized that it was too late. The harm had been done. Their propaganda was too obvious.

In the early Autumn of 1917 Rome and the Italian Embassy at Washington and elsewhere had solemnly declared that so many German divisions released from the Russian front were prepared to join the Austrians in attacking Italy. "Not so," said Downing Street and the Quai d'Orsay; "our Italian friends are mistaken." But they were not mistaken. Von Below and Caporetto proved that. Hence Caporetto has gone down in popular foreign history as a monumental error in preparedness, if nothing worse, on the part of Italy, rather than what it really was—a lack of knowledge on the part of her allies of the true situation on the Italian front. Cadorna shows in his recently published book as plain as day the military possibilities of the Bainsizza salient, if only England and France had sent him the heavy artillery promised him before he undertook the offensive. If these guns had been sent him there is a strong probability that the war would have been ended a year before it was, but ended on the Italian front—anathema at London and Paris. And although this may be a matter for debate, a supporting analogy is shown in a matter about which there can be no debate: In the following year Diaz utterly annihilated the Austrian Army and secured an armistice a week before the Germans signed an armistice which permitted the orderly withdrawal of their army to the German frontier.

An Unfounded Boast.

On these and many other kindred topics General Badoglio has been attempting to inform all those who are so fortunate as to understand the Italian tongue. It is a pity that he does not speak English, for his mission is greatly in need of a larger audience. Once in a while, however, when he has seemed to utter an unfounded boast about his country, his words, denuded of their context, have been reproduced in the English-language press and commented on in a manner of ridicule which, in certain circumstances, is worse than unfriendliness. This happened at Baltimore, where he stated that without Italy the war would have been lost, and he cited Ludendorff to bear him out.

Now General Badoglio having no brief to speak for others of the allied and associated nations, it was natural that he should claim what he did for Italy, particularly before an Italian audience and because it was the truth. Italy saved the war for the Entente several times: Her sympathetic neutrality in August, 1914, permitted the release of 200,000 French troops from the Italo-French frontier, many of whom, under Foch a month later, gave the Germans the decisive stroke at the first Battle of the Marne; Italy's entry into the war saved the Russian front in the Spring of 1915; two years later her drive across the Isonzo made possible the drive of Brusiloff; finally, in the Summer and early Autumn of 1918 the drive across the Piave and the Bainsizza prevented any Austrian troops from being sent to aid the Germans after the first coup de Foch of July 18 on the French front.

The truth about the efforts of individual nations in the great war is only to be gained by a comparative study of the different fronts. It must also me remembered that General Badoglio is exploiting Italy because Italy needs exploiting, and that, on the other hand, he would probably be the last to deny, in other circumstances, that without certain other nations the war would have been lost just as certainly as without the aid of Italy.

France could not have been spared at the Battle of the Marne; the fleet of England could not have been spared at any time; Belgium could not have been spared at Liége and Namur, nor could the Serbians at Kruchevatz; what would have become of Egypt if the Grand Sherief of Mecca had not revolted against Turkey? And finally if Russia had not begun the war the United States certainly could not have ended it. Even the Greeks could make out a rather good case over their tardy entrance, as any one can see by reading the Treaty of Sèvres. No nation which aided the Entente could have been spared, and Italy at certain periods, as has been shown, least of all. But also Russia, France, England and the United States had their indispensable periods.

Just how General Badoglio interprets his mandate is here given in his own words:

La mia particolare missione, è di dare il saluto della patria a tutti i connazionali. Io visiterò i principali centri, da Pittsburg, Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, dappertutto dove sono grandi collettività di Italiani. Io porterò a tutti essi il messaggio di affetto dell'Italia, e l'espressione della gratitudine per la generosa cooperazione da essi data e durante la guerra e durante il presente periodo di ricostruzione.

This read in translation:

My special mission is the salutation of the motherland to all her children. I shall visit the principal centres, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, where there are particularly large collections of Italians. I shall bear to all of them the affection of Italy and the expression of her gratitude for their generous co-operation given during the war and during the present period of reconstruction.

The Fame of Badoglio.

Before the United States entered the war 100,000 Italians had left their American homes to fight on the Italian front. Later there were over 300,000 Italo-Americans and Americans of Italian extraction enrolled in the armies of the United States. It therefore seems proper that Italy should wish to salute them and to express her gratitude to them all, through the mouth of one of her most distinguished commanders and in the mother tongue. If incidentally he can also tell them something about their motherland of which they had heretofore been ignorant, why, so much the better. New bonds are often made the stronger where respect is rekindled for the old.

Of course, Diaz might have come, but it is characteristic of the man that he did not. When, after Caporetto, he succeeded Cadorna, and there was talk of putting Badoglio in the place of Forro as Under-Chief of Staff, "No," he said "if I am to command, he must have a free hand. Badoglio must not be diverted by the War Office as Porro was." And what Diaz often generously said during the last year of the war—after the Piave, after Vittorio Veneto—"He did it," as two months ago, when the American patriotic mission was talked about, he said: "He goes."

Legend is over the appendage of fame, and in this the fame of Badoglio is not exceptional. Many stories might be related of him, particularly his conversations with the poeta-condottiere of Fiume, Gabriele d'Annunzio, but it seems best to quote the simple sketch written out for THE TIMES by Colonel Marchese Vittorio di Bernezzo, the Military Attaché at the Italian Embassy at Washington:

"General Pietro Badoglio is one of the most brilliant Generals of the Italian Army. (Born 1871, Second Lieutenant, 1890.)

"In the Libian war he had already shown his high qualities, both as field artillery officer and as staff officer; so that at the outbreak of the great war he was able to take part in it with perfect moral and technical preparation.

Months in the Trenches.

"He was first Chief of Staff of a division and then of an army corps, and it was in this position, in the Spring of 1916, that, well aware of the capital importance of Mount Sabotino as fulcrum of the Austrian defenses of Gorizia, he requested and obtained from his corps commander the honor of taking command of the brigade which would have the principal part in the attack of that important position.

"There, under Mount Sabotino, he lived for months in the trenches with his soldiers, studying minutely the terrain, the ways of approach, the passages and the weak points of the enemy's defensive system, and prepared the complete plan of attack, down to the smallest details.

"After having repulsed the Austrian offensive in the Trentino in June, 1916, the Italian reserves were rapidly moved to the Isonzo, and the long-awaited attack on Gorizia began.

"Badoglio, then Colonel, jumped off at the head of his brigade, completely surprising the enemy, and, applying the plan which he personally had studied so deeply, was able to occupy Mount Sabotino in a very short time, and with relatively minimum losses. Mount Sabotino was the key to all the defensive system of Gorizia.

"Having its defenses surprised and broken, Gorizia fell into the hands of the Italian troops, and one of the most brilliant feats of the war was accomplished, principally due to the audacity, the study and deep preparation of the man who had thought out and accomplished the capture of Mount Sabotino.

"For this action of exceptional im-

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BIG SCOPE OF ARMS PARLEY

Possible Subjects of Discussion as Seen by Ex-President of Japan Society

By LINDSAY RUSSELL.

(Mr. Russell was for several years President of the Japan Society. He is Chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations.)

THE attention of the world is at present centred on the coming conference in Washington on disarmament and the situation in the Pacific.

Obviously the United States cannot call a conference on Pacific problems and at the same time limit the discussions or name the subjects without the consent of the other nations invited to the conference. It must deal with all questions—the problems of all countries in the Pacific.

If Japan's title to Yap is questioned, then the British Empire's mandates for other former German islands also must be considered.

It would be futile, so far as restoring the sovereignty of Shantung is concerned, to eliminate Japan from Kiao-Chau and leave Great Britain in Wei-Hai-Wei, part of that very province!

The United States has questioned the mandate to Japan of the Island of Yap on the ground that we are not a party to the Treaty of Versailles. May not any of the former allied or associated powers not party to the Washington conference refuse to be bound by decisions of this latter conference?

In calling such a conference the Harding Administration is unconsciously reversing itself as to non-interference in European affairs, for it must be apparent that Far Eastern problems are intimately associated with the European powers. We are entering the international cockpit by the back door, and will find ourselves, unless checked, in European politics in their most virulent form.

China, in truth, is a checkerboard of European politics. Hardly a move can be made by the United States in China without trespassing upon some other country's possessions.

We are entitled to speculate as to what may be the subjects of the conference. With a view of stimulating intelligent public interest the following agenda is submitted:

I. DISARMAMENT OR LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS BY

(1) Great Britain, (2) United States, (3) Japan, (4) France, (5) Italy.
(The countries are listed in order or size of strength of navies.)

II. PACIFIC PROBLEMS.

A—United States' Problems.
1—The Philippines.
(a) Give them independence?
(b) Independence to be internationally guaranteed?
(c) Continue as United States' possession with expensive military and naval defense for a frontier 6,000 miles from our mainland?
2—Barring of Oriental immigrants from our mainland.
3—Admission of Orientals to Hawaii in response to demand of sugar planters.
4—Assurance of protection to
(a) Panama Canal,
(b) Hawaiian Islands,
(c) Guam,
(d) Midway Islands,
(e) Samoan Group.
5—Maintaining "open door" in China.

B—British Empire's Problems.
1—Protection of Pacific possessions through renewal of Anglo-Japanese alliance (in force for twenty years and automatically in force until July, 1922)?
2—Exclusion of Orientals (Chinese, Japanese and Indians) from British Dominions.
3—Retention of interests in China.
(a) Great Britain holds
1—Hongkong, taken from China after opium war.
2—Wei-Hai-Wei, part of Shantung taken from China following seizure of Kiao-Chau by Germany and held under similar terms.
3—Economic control of Yangtse Valley.
4—Control of maritime customs.
5—Control of Tibet.
4—Keep Australia a white man's country.
5—Retension of former German Pacific islands under mandate to
(a) Australia,
(b) New Zealand,
(c) Great Britain.
6—Satisfying conflicting Pacific interests of Dominions.

C—Japan's Problems.
1—Surplus population, where emigrate?
2—How insure an adequate supply of raw materials for industries on which population depends, for living?
4—Maintenance of law and order in neighboring States.
5—Disposition of former German Pacific islands awarded by mandate to Japan (this includes Yap Island).
6—Disposition of Kiao-Chau (former German possession); disposition of Formosa and Kwang-Tung Peninsula (the latter captured from Russia in Russo-Japanese War).

D—France's Problem.
France holds Indo-China, taken by conquest; additional territory taken during World War.

E—China's Problems.
1—Establishment of strong central Government.
2—Regaining sovereignty.
3—Maintenance of law and order.
4—Protection of life and property of foreigners resident in China.
5—End of opium and morphine traffic.

F—Holland's Problem.
The Dutch East Indies.

G—Italy's Problem.
Italy has only some mining and business concessions in China.

H—Pacific Central and South American Problems.
1—Internationalization of Panama Canal.
2—Shall Monroe Doctrine be considered as caring for Pacific interests of these countries?

I—Siberia's Problems.
1—To be independent?
2—Remain a province of Russia?
3—How is law and order to be maintained pending a permanent status? By Japan or allied powers?

J—Problems common to all powers interested in China.
1—Restoring China's sovereignty.
(This involves giving up territory previously mentioned as held by foreign powers; giving up armies and navies maintained in China; giving up extraterritorial courts and Post Offices and supervision of collection of customs.)
2—Insuring a strong central Government.
3—Character and extent of foreign financial control.
4—Elimination of opium and morphine traffic.

SOME PACIFIC ANOMALIES.
1—Equal opportunity demanded in the Far East by Western powers, but denied to Far Eastern peoples in Western countries.
2—Exclusion of Hindus and Indians, governed by Great Britain, from other parts of the British Empire.
3—"Open door" in China demanded by all powers but denied to China by these same powers in their respective countries.
4—The United States upholds the Monroe Doctrine in the Western Hemisphere, but looks with disfavor upon a similar doctrine for the Orient.
5—We complain at Japan's action in China, but ignore similar actions on the part of other powers in China. Thus, while professing friendship for China, we are in reality showing enmity toward Japan.
6—The United States, while avoiding European politics directly, nevertheless becomes indirectly involved in them through Pacific problems.

NEW YORK'S NEW ARMY

National Guard, Reserve and Regular Army Forces That Will Constitute Second Corps

OF the 2,000,000 men who, under the National Defense act, amended June 4, 1920, Congress will be able to call into the field in case of a national emergency, 181,871 will be furnished by the States of New York, New Jersey and Delaware, comprising the Second Army Corps Area. This number is to be allocated as follows: New York, 137,323; New Jersey, 41,710; Delaware, 2,988. These men will form the Organized Reserve Corps strength for this area of the Citizens' Army, which, in accordance with the estimates of the War Department, will approximate by 1924 a national force of 1,400,000 men.

The first step in the reorganization scheme in the three States has been the appointment of boards by General Robert Lee Bullard, Commander of the Second Army Corps, after conference with the Governors. The New York National Guard Board consists of Lieut. Col. Samuel G. Shartle, R. A.; Lieut. Col. Edward Olmstead, Inf., R. C.; Major Allan L. Reagan, Inf. R. C., and Major Snowden Fahnestock, Inf. R. C. On the New Jersey National Guard Board are Lieut. Col. Shartle, R. A.; Colonel Thomas D. Landon, Inf., R. C.; Lieut. Col. David Flynn, Ordnance R. C., and Captain David S. Hill, Quartermaster R. C. The Delaware National Guard Board has not yet been appointed.

The New York Reserve Corps Board members are Lieut. Col. Shartle, R. A.; Lieut. Col. Edward Olmsted, Inf. R. C., Major Snowden Fahnestock, Inf., R. C.; Major E. T. Riggs, Inf. R. C., and Major Delanay K. Jay, Inf. R. C. The New Jersey Reserve Corps Board consists of Lieut. Col. Shartle, R. A.; Major Jacob S. Buist, Ord. R. C., and Captain Christopher C. McMahon, R. C. On the Delaware Reserve Corps Board are Lieut. Col. Shartle, R. A.; Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Miller, Ord. R. C.; Lieut. Col. Meredith I. Samuel, Med. R. C.; Major Coulter Craig, Ord. R. C., and Major Aiken Simmons, Coast Art. R. C.

The duty of these boards will be the selection of headquarters for the various units according to geographical allocation; the size of the unit to be determined by allotment based on the military man power of the district.

The present force of the National Guard in the Second Army Corps area is as follows:

	Men.	Officers.
New York	15,417	772
New Jersey	3,263	181
Delaware	538	34
Total	19,218	987

This will be raised to a wartime strength of between 40,000 and 50,000 men. The plan at present is to take in fifty new men a company during the year 1922 and after that sixty-five until the required number is reached in 1924. The National Guard will be subject to Government call in State emergencies such as strikes, riots and all disturbances of public peace, and also when forces beyond what the regular army can furnish are required. But the Organized Reserves are subject to service only after Congress has declared a state of war.

There will be twenty-four companies of the National Guards utilized in the coast defenses, the preliminary plans for which are under the direction of Brig. Gen. Robert E. Callan, regular army, now stationed at Fort Totten, L. I. One regiment of the New York National Guard will be changed into an anti-aircraft regiment.

The New Jersey Brigade of the Forty-fourth Division, National Guard, will be the Fifty-seventh Infantry Brigade, composed of the 113th and the 114th Regiments. These two regiments are now in camp at Sea Girt, N. J., under command of Brig. Gen. Howard S. Borden, with regular army officers as instructors. The New York Brigade of the Forty-fourth Division, National Guard, will be the Eighty-seventh Artillery Brigade, composed of the 165th (Sixty-ninth New York) and 174th (Seventy-fourth New York) Regiments. The Sixty-ninth, New York, was in camp at Camp Fort Niagara, with regular army officers as instructors. Brig. Gen. James W. Lester is in temporary command of the famous Twenty-seventh Division, General O'Ryan, its overseas commander, having been granted a two years' leave of absence.

The divisions allotted to the Second Army Corps area are: One division, regular army; two divisions (Twenty-seventh Division and Forty-fourth Division), National Guards; three divisions (Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth and Ninety-eighth Divisions), organized reserves.

The Seventy-seventh Division will draw its quota of reserves from the area which includes Long Island and the counties, Dutchess, Ulster, Sullivan, Orange, Putnam, Rockland and Westchester. The Ninety-eighth Division will draw from Northern New York, and the Seventy-eighth from the States of New Jersey and Delaware. Colonel John L. Bradley, regular army, the newly appointed Chief of Staff of the Seventy-seventh Division, when seen at his office in the Army Building the other day said:

"This call for a citizen army is meeting with splendid response, and we plan to make this the greatest division in the Second Army Corps area in point of discipline, training and efficiency. A number of men whose business takes most of their time have come in and offered their services. To these men it is a real sacrifice to give even a short period of training to the new army." Colonel Bradley also said that Colonel Whittlesey of "Lost Battalion" fame and other officers who had served with distinction in France with the Seventy-seventh had offered to help in the work of reorganization.

The Chief of Staff of each division of the organized reserves will have detailed to him eleven officers and eleven enlisted men from the regular army to assist in the building up of the organized reserve units. It is now planned to have one regular army officer serve in an executive capacity with each regiment or larger unit of a division.

As fast as units are allocated to towns, cities and localities, the regular army officers assigned to this duty will confer with the men picked from the roster of the Reserve Officers Corps as it now stands. These reserve officers will in turn call meetings at which other officers of the World War who are not members of the reserve will be encouraged to apply for commissions, and ex-service non-commissioned men will be encouraged to become members of the enlisted reserve. It has been pointed out that enlistment must be made at unit headquarters nearest a man's residence. An exception is made, however, in the case of a man living in New Jersey whose place of business is in New York. He may enlist in either his residence or business district.

"For the first time in the history of our country there is to be a trained, organized and balanced force which may be readily developed into an adequate war component of the Army of the United States," said a military authority. "The welding together of the regular army, the National Guards and the Organized Reserves into a unified army does away entirely with the Prussian idea of autocracy. The system is not militaristic, but is something like the Swiss system of mobilization. The great citizen army will be a reasonable preparation by the country to do something it may have to do in time of war, and it will be the mission of the regular army to keep up with military development in the world and impart this information to the other two components of the Army of the United States."

During the time that the organized reserve members are in camp or on duty, they will receive full army pay and expenses. The minimum period of training required is fifteen days a year. Commissioned officers must enlist for five years and enlisted men for three years.

A plan is now being formulated to give courses of lectures and technical talks the coming Winter to the members of the Reserve Corps and National Guard officers who are interested in special subjects and wish to qualify for better posts. The matter of Federal appropriations still pending will largely determine the scope of the work.

SCIENTISTS' BATTLE-LINE AGAINST NEW INSECT ENEMIES

THE annual loss in the United States as a result of the damage done by insects exceeds $1,500,000,000, in the opinion of Government experts, and this total would be doubled, if not trebled, but for the vigilance of the Federal Agricultural Department's Bureaus of Entomology, Plant Industry, Animal Industry and other official agencies.

The loss to farm crops alone, as a direct result of insect damage, is estimated by the experts of the Government to be $1,100,000,000 annually, and it is with this particular phase of the great battle against these enemies of fruit trees, cereals, vegetables, feed grasses and flowers that this article deals; that is, with the activities of the Bureau of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture, at the head of which is Dr. Leland O. Howard, one of the best known authorities in the world on this branch of scientific work.

The insect population includes not hundreds but thousands of species, not all of them, however, the enemy of plant life, for, as the interview with Dr. Howard will disclose, among the best friends of the farmer and the nurseryman are thousands of little flying and creeping things that battle against the advance of the Hessian fly, the boll weevil and other farm pests.

Official estimates of the average annual losses to agriculture in the United States due to insect infestations are:

Kind of Crop.	Annual Damage.
Cereals	$430,000,000
Vegetables	190,000,000
Fruits	141,000,000
Cotton	140,000,000
Hay	116,000,000
Farm forest products	22,000,000
Tobacco	16,000,000
Sugar crop	8,000,000
Other crops	29,000,000
Total	$1,101,000,000

To this total may be added the following; and these, too, are official figures:

Natural forests and forest products	$100,000,000
Products in storage	100,000,000
Insect-borne diseases of man	150,000,000
Insect damage to domestic animals	100,000,000
Total	$450,000,000

Some of the most damaging of the insects that ravage the farms, orchards and grazing lands of America are immigrants transported from Europe, Asia and other distant lands in the cargoes of ships, on the hides of imported animals, and in some instances perhaps by human beings. A short time ago one of the worst of the European pests—the European cornborer was discovered in the corn fields near Boston and it has subsequently extended its field of activity into parts of New York State.

Another recent arrival, also from Europe, is the satin moth that, unchecked, destroys poplar and willow forests. The Bureau of Entomology is now in the midst of a hard fight to exterminate this moth by the use of a specially developed poisonous spray.

The Aspen Borer.

Another trouble maker that is very busy at this time is the so-called aspen borer, a beetle that unless exterminated can destroy whole forests of trees essential in the manufacture of paper. Poplar and aspen trees, both valuable to the paper industry, are favorite victims of this beetle and in some areas where these trees predominate the standing dead and fallen trees exceed 50 per cent. of the total. This borer is most active between altitudes of 6,500 and 9,000. It has not been found above 9,000 feet. The Department of Agriculture in its warfare against this pest has found the most effective means of eradicating it to be the destruction of brood trees which are easily identified by their scarred trunks and deformed branches. The other means, which is however not practical in large forests, is the use of the spray.

Two species of the flea beetle, one of the most persistent enemies of the vineyard, is also the object of a vigorous attack by the Bureau of Entomology. An arsenate of lead solution has proved to be the most effective means now available for the extermination of the pests.

"The boll weevil," said Dr. Howard, "is justly described as the curse of the Cotton Belt States. The damage done by this insect varies from year to year. As the rainfall increases the damage as a rule increasses in proportion, a fact that is proved by a reference to cotton areas.

"It is perhaps a safe estimate when I say that for several years the loss due to boll weevil infestation has been about 400,000 bales annually. From 1892 to and including 1917 the loss in cotton due to the boll weevils was placed at about 4,550,000 bales valued, according to prices current over that period, at somewhere in the neighborhood of $250,000,000. This loss measured in dollars has of course been increased by a huge amount since 1917, and preliminary reports indicate that this year the weevil is having one of his busiest years.

"To fight this pest the Bureau of Entomology in addition to its activities in Washington maintains a central station at Tallulah, La., where some of our ablest men are constantly at work experimenting on ways and means that some day we hope will make possible the eradication of this costly pest that crossed the Rio Grande into the United States from Mexico about thirty years ago. Since that time it has continued its course north and east, until today there is not a State in the cotton belt that does not have its boll weevil problem.

"The boll weevil is about one-third of an inch in length, sometimes one-fourth of an inch, with a breadth about one-third that of the length, this measurement including the snout, which is about one-half the length of the body. It is grayish or brown in color, and so far as records show breeds in no plants except cotton. The Summer life of a weevil is in the majority of cases about fifty days, while in the cooler seasons they sometimes live as long as six months.

The Alfalfa Weevil.

"Another of the weevils is the alfalfa weevil, which was first discovered by farmers near Salt Lake City and which since 1904 and 1905 has been gradually extending its activities at the rate of about ten miles a year. This insect appears to be less harmful in Europe than in America, and it does less damage to crops in high altitudes than to those that are cultivated in the lower valleys. It is a green wormlike insect about one-fourth of an inch long, and the period of activity is generally from late May to early July. Fields infested by this insect at a distance appear to be frost-bitten. Spraying has proven to be the most efficient means for the eradication of this pest.

"The San Jose or as it is also called the Chinese scale is one of the deadliest of the orchard infesting pests. On peach trees its tendency is to infest to greater extent the older limbs and branches rather than the newer growth, while on apple and pear trees the terminal twigs are generally infested. Peach trees will usually be killed in a few seasons while pear and apple trees as a rule maintain a feeble existence for a much longer period.

"An infested tree may be saved by pruning out the dead and badly injured wood and afterward controlling the scale by spraying. Pruning and spraying will also save apple and pear trees.

"Once the San Jose scale becomes established in a locality it spreads by various agencies. In the eradication of the scale, or to be more accurate its control, there are numerous predacious and parasitic enemies of the pest, which render important service. Among the more common of the predacious insects is the so-called pitiful ladybird beetle, a small black beetle that may be found by any observing person in scale-infested orchards.

"Still another friendly insect that renders service in a good cause by eating the scale is the so-called twice-stabbed ladybird beetle. I may also mention certain very minute four-winged flies which are true parasites of the scale insects, some attacking the insect and others their eggs. While the benefits that follow the activities of these parasites are great, the fact remains that the control of the scale by these agencies alone cannot be depended upon. The answer to the problem is, of course, the spray, which should be thoroughly applied in the late Fall after the foliage is down, at any time during the Winter when freezing conditions prevail or in the Spring before the foliage appears.

"The codling moth is another enemy of the orchard and is the principal cause of wormy apples. This pest is also known as the apple worm. However, this is one of the pests that is now under control, and, by careful and proper spraying the apple grower can save from 90 to 95 per cent. of his crop. Owing, however, to the vast extent of the apple industry the loss to the crop each year in the United States due to this worm is estimated at about $12,000,000, while the sprays and labor necessary to control the worm represent an annual outlay of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

"Another orchard pest, the insect known as thrips, appeared in the pear, prune and cherry orchards of California in 1903, and the result of the invasion was a loss that in 1905 and 1906 averaged probably $500,000. As the result of the work of the Government experts a means of controlling the pest was found, and the use of the spray has reduced the loss to practically inconsequential figures.

"The peach borer, a native insect, has been a curse to our peach orchards for generations and has caused the death of more peach trees than all other insect enemies of the peach combined. Recently the Bureau of Entomology perfected a treatment that has come into very general use, and which has produced uniformly satisfactory results. It is estimated that already the annual saving will total many millions of dollars.

"In California the citrus industry was for a time seriously threatened by the white scale. To combat this pest the Australian ladybird beetle was introduced into the infested regions, and the money saved to the citrus groves will amount to millions of dollars. The same useful beetle was introduced in the truck-growing sections of tidewater Virginia, and it is estimated that its coming meant an annual saving to the truck growers of that section of perhaps $2,000,000.

"The sweet potato has taken its place among the great money-producing crops of America. The value of the crop is annually far in excess of $100,000,000. A few years ago this industry was endangered as a result of the activities of the sweet potato weevil, which had gained a strong foothold in various Southern States. In some instances the crop losses averaged from 25 to 50 per cent. and entailed a large financial loss. In one year, 1917, it was estimated that the sweet potato loss in Texas alone, due to this weevil, amounted to at least $1,800,000, the total loss to the Gulf country having been placed in some years as high as $3,500,000. The control of this weevil is a subject of experimentation, and gratifying results have been achieved.

Outwitting the Hessian Fly.

"The Hessian fly is without question the most injurious insect enemy of wheat in the United States. There have been years when the damage to the American wheat crop, due to this pest, has exceeded $100,000,000. Some years ago it became known, through experiments conducted by the late Professor F. M. Webster, that wheat sown on certain dates in the Fall was, as a rule, immune to Hessian fly infestation. Subsequently Dr. A. D. Hopkins published the 'safe dates,' which varied with longitude, latitude and elevation above sea level. Dr. Hopkins states that recent experiments indicate quite conclusively that the first general coloring of the foliage, especially on hickories, dogwood, birch, ash, &c., is, as a rule, coincident with the safest and best time to begin sowing wheat on any farm within the range of Winter wheat culture.

"In the battle with the Hessian fly there is no doubt that parasites play a very important part in controlling the pest, and if we only knew the whole truth of the matter we should find that these minute friends of the farmer are worth to him many times their weight in gold. There are instances where these parasites have overcome the pest so effectively as to almost exterminate it in certain sections of the wheat-growing areas. There are more than twenty of these parasites.

"Next to the Hessian fly the chinch bug is probably the most destructive of the pests that attack cereal crops, corn being the crop upon which it inflicts the greatest damage.

"The most effective means of combating these pests is to trap them by plowing a deep furrow along the edge of the field on the land side of the plow toward the field to be protected. In dry weather the sides of the furrow can be made so smooth and the sides so steep that the bugs find it easier to crawl along the bottom than to climb up the sides. Circular holes from thirty to forty feet apart are then dug in the furrows; into these the bugs fall in great numbers, where they may be easily exterminated with the use of kerosene oil. In wet weather a line of crude petroleum or liquid tar may be maintained in the furrow bottom and across this the bugs will not pass.

"Other enemies of the cereals are the cutworms, the grasshopper, the army worm and the white grubs. The last named are the young of the common May or June beetles, which require three years to complete their life cycle. The billbug, snout beetles, or 'elephant bugs,' generally attack bottom corn in the Southern States, and one of the best ways to exterminate this enemy of the cornfield is by rotation of crops.

A New Enemy.

"One of the most deadly enemies of plant life is the European corn-borer, which was first discovered in Massachusetts four years ago. This pest, in areas where corn is not grown, will attack a great variety of plants, among them celery, string beans, spinach, potatoes, turnips, as well as many flowering plants, such as geraniums, chrysanthemums, gladiolas and different species of grasses. It is probably the most dangerous pest so far as the plant life of the nation is concerned that has been introduced into the country. To suppress the corn-borer, infested fields should be burned or otherwise destroyed and the work must be done thoroughly.

"The striped cucumber beetle, a little yellow and black striped pest, is another trouble maker—with which we must contend. The Colorado potato beetle, which belongs to the list of pests, does damage that totals in a year millions of dollars. The bean ladybird operates principally in the semiarid sections of the Southwest. It is estimated that the potato crop of the United States is reduced each year more than 100,000,000 bushels as the result of damage done by bugs and insects, the worst of them being the Colorado beetle. But for the fact that numerous species of insects and animals destroy vast numbers of these bugs annually, the loss would be very much greater. The quail, the robin and the crow are among the birds that are on the right side in the battle with this troublesome beetle. Between thirty and forty species of insects are also numbered among the enemies of the pest. Spraying is the most effective of the means for controlling this bug."

LONGER LIVES OF LEADERS OF TODAY

THE business and financial leader of America today lives on the average twenty years longer than did the leader in the days of ancient Greece and Rome. The hustle and bustle of American life have not brought a lower average age at death. The period of activity of the successful man is longer today than it once was and the peak of his career is at a later age than formerly. These are the outstanding facts of a study just completed by Superintendent A. J. Barker Savage of Broad Street Hospital.

Dr. Savage has compared the expectations of life of forty-one Americans selected by B. C. Forbes as the foremost business and financial leaders of the United States with the ages at death of forty-one Greeks and Romans selected by Plutarch as leaders in the life of the Mediterranean countries in the few centuries before and after the coming of Christ. The study compares the average ages of such Americans as J. Ogden Armour, T. Coleman du Pont, and Thomas A. Edison with the lengths of life of Caesar, Antony, and Socrates.

The average age of the Americans is 63.8 years, and to this was added 10.5 years, the expectation of life for a man aged 64.8, so that the average age at death will be about 74.3. Of the ancients, the average age at death was 55.7.

"The intensive concentration of American life has not brought about early deaths of those who have had to struggle for success," says the report. "The average length of human life is now probably about fifty years. In the sixteenth century the best estimate that is to be had of it places it at nineteen years; at the close of the eighteenth century it was a little over thirty years, and now it has so increased that we shall have to readjust our definition of the length of a generation.

"But we have not yet reached the maximum in longevity. The prediction of living to 2,000 years of age may be that of a visionary, but it is certain that on top of our present life span fifteen more years might easily be added by proper attention to health and the signs of illness.

"Attention to health, assisted by medical and surgical advice, has already brought about the lowering of the death rate in the past and the increasing of the span of life. Pronounced declines in the death rate in recent months are to be found for influenza, pneumonia, tuberculosis, organic heart disease, cerebral hemorrhage, Bright's disease, and especially for deaths from conditions incidental to childbirth.

"The result is that not only is death coming later, but the period of most successful activity is coming later in life and is longer. Once 40 to 45 years was the age at which a man was considered to be at the height of his career. Sir William Osler was reported to have said that it would not make much difference to the progress of the world if men were chloroformed when they attained the age of 60. But such a statement will be less likely to come from the doctor of the future. In the group of forty-one Americans selected for their success in business only two are under 50, and there are but few of the others who would have appeared on such a list when they were only 50."

The age comparisons made in the study given out by the Downtown Hospital Association, which is soon to undertake the raising of a $1,000,000 membership fund for the expansion of Broad Street Hospital, are as follows:

ANCIENTS.	Age at Death.	MODERNS.	Age at Death.
Caesar	55	J. Ogden Armour	58
Plato	80	George F. Baker	81
Lucullus	54	A. C. Bedford	57
Lycurgus	71	Alexander G. Bell	74
Cato, younger	49	Henry P. Davison	54
Timoleon	74	Robert Dollar	73
Galba	74	W. L. Douglas	76
Marcus Aurelius	59	James B. Duke	60
Antony	56	T. C. du Pont	58
Tacitus	69	George Eastman	67
Socrates	71	Thomas A. Edison	74
Eumenes	44	James A. Farrell	58
Demetrius	43	Henry Ford	58
Numa Pompilius	43	James B. Forgan	65
Archimedes	74	Elbert H. Gary	73
Nero	31	William A. Gaston	62
Phocion	85	C. W. Goethals	63
Caius Gracchus	32	Daniel Guggenheim	66
Otho	37	John H. Hammond	66
Agesilaus	84	August Heckscher	73
Brutus	36	A. Barton Hepburn	75
Alexander	33	Samuel Insull	72
Agis	24	Otto H. Kahn	54
Alcibiades	46	Minor C. Keith	73
Aristides	65	E. F. Kingsley	54
Cicero	63	C. H. McCormick	62
Demosthenes	62	J. P. Morgan	74
Dion	55	William H. Nichols	69
Flaminius	54	John H. Patterson	74
Tiberius Gracchus	30	George M. Reynolds	56
Marcellus	60	J. D. Rockefeller	83
Marius	68	Julius Rosenwald	59
Pericles	61	John D. Ryan	57
Pompey	58	Charles M. Schwab	50
Pyrrhus	46	John G. Shedd	71
Romulus	57	James Speyer	60
Themistocles	65	C. Vanderbilt	48
Aristotle	62	F. A. Vanderlip	57
Augustus	40	Paul M. Warburg	63
M. Cato	85	John N. Willys	48
Artaxerxes	40	Thomas E. Wilson	53
Av. age at death	55.7	Av. present age	63.8
		Expectation of life	10.5
		Ave. age at death	74.3

TRYING JOB OF KING'S COOK

THE position of cook for the King is not as alluring as one would suppose, especially if the kingdom happens to be located in East Africa, according to the Rev. John Roscoe, who recently completed a tour of investigation in East Africa on behalf of the British Government and the Royal Society. In a lecture quoted in The London Daily Mail Mr. Roscoe amused his hearers in describing the duties of the royal servants at Bunyoro, one of the places he visited.

"The King's chief cook has a very trying job," said Mr. Roscoe. "The custom is that every morning he brings to the King a pot of specially prepared meat, with which he must walk all round the royal enclosure. With his face whitened, he enters the presence, and in a dead silence throughout the court, which may not be broken by coughing or sneezing on pain of instant death, the chief cook puts a piece of meat at the end of a fork into the King's mouth.

"These servants find the ordeal so trying," added Mr. Roscoe, "that they can only carry it out for a few days, after which they are sent away for a six weeks' holiday. That is all the meat the King is supposed to have in a day, and for the rest he lives on milk."

POLICEWOMEN'S SCHOOL

Training Given First Graduates Recently Turned Out by City's Unique Institution

By CAROL BIRD.

NEW YORK CITY has the first and only training school for policewomen in the world. Twenty-five policewomen received graduation certificates from the unique school at the close of its first session, which opened in May and closed about June 15.

The training school is conducted at the Women's Precinct, at 414 West Thirty-seventh Street. The woman's station house, the first police station in the country to be managed entirely by women, was opened March 15, with Mrs. Mary E. Hamilton as director and Mrs. Isabel Goodwin officer in charge. The station is headquarters for twenty patrolwomen and fifty-six policewomen.

There were only two women on the force three years ago; today applicants for the first civil service examination for patrolwomen number hundreds. But educational requirements do not cease with the civil service examination, for Mrs. Mary E. Hamilton, formerly director of the Women's Precinct, who has recently been transferred to Headquarters, believes that a training school for policewomen is a most necessary institution. As a result, classrooms, lecture hall, library, gymnasium and rest room at the women's station house will be used for the women students.

The Women's Precinct is a centre for conducting three important branches of work in which women are particularly interested, the training school for policewomen, a City Guest Dormitory for moral girls, and a women's information bureau. The City Guest Dormitory is an especially important factor. In establishing the dormitory as a feature of the women's program, and having it constitute a branch of the Women's Precinct, it is aimed to remedy an existing evil which results in the present system of placing runaway girls, who have committed no crime, and in most cases are not immoral, in private homes, maintained principally for the detention of immoral girls and women, pending investigation or trial.

The City Guest Dormitory will have a staff made up of a director, trained nurses, on day and night duty; a dietitian, physical director, a sewing teacher, house mother and housekeeper. There will be a director's room, an assistant director's room, room for medical clinic, girls' dormitory, recreation and workroom and a dining room and kitchen.

It was Mary E. Hamilton, former director of the Women's Precinct, who transformed the old, dingy, dirty building into an attractive place, even though it is a police station. The lounging room for policewomen is decorated in cream and white, with purple curtains and cushions around the seats. The reading tables are covered with current magazines. Upstairs is a dormitory with twenty beds, lockers, mirrors and showers. Flowers abound and boxes filled with geraniums are in the windows.

Prevention Better Than Cure.

"There was a time when it was the popular idea that law and order should be maintained solely by means of the club," said Mrs. Hamilton, organizer of the Policewomen's Training School. "Today prevention of crime is considered more highly important. I believe that women look at the matter of crime and its prevention in a particularly broad and farsighted way. I might point out that within the last year there have been 1 00 fewer cases in the Children's Court.

"Women must possess not only physical and mental qualifications for their jobs as policewomen, but they must bring to them the spiritual quality, which is indispensable. When a woman fills out an application to attend our training school for policewomen we look into her physical and mental fitness. In addition she must have a social viewpoint, and the more elastic it is the better. She must have a philosophy, and a good, sound philosophy, of life.

"The runaway girl is distinctly the police woman's problem. Statistics show that 10,000 runaway girls come to New York every year. It is the mecca for the girls with the wanderlust. They come to New York, for a hundred and one reasons. Some are dissatisfied with home conditions—it, in many cases, is the old case of the foreign-born parent and the American-born girl, and the two being unable to properly adjust themselves to one another. Some girls from small towns, who get into trouble, come to New York to hide. It is a big place, and they feel that they can live down the scandal here. The lure of the stage and the movies attracts many girls, while still others come here because the advantages for work and education are more attractive than in most cities. Properly trained policewomen will know how to handle these runaway girls diplomatically and efficiently, helping them to solve their problems and seeing that they are protected and kept from harm while their individual cases are being invcstigated.

"The dance hall is also the policewoman's domain, for it is possible for her to mingle with the crowd unnoticed and detect any subtle, bad influences. Frequently she discovers girls who are too young to frequent such places unescorted. In the twelfth annual report of the New York Probation and Protective Association a serious vice is mentioned as the product of the commercial dance hall—that of the practice adopted by some halls of employing young girls to dance with men patrons.

The so-called instructresses are not paid any wages, it is said, but receive from the managers of the hall a small sum for each dance (sometimes as little as five cents) and also tips from the patrons. Girls find that they can readily earn much more in the dance halls than in the factory or store without working nearly as hard, and in addition have a very exciting time. The path away from regular work and later even into professional immorality is an easy one.

Dance Halls Visited.

"A Philadelphia delegation called at the Women's Precinct recently to confer on the dance problem. It appears that Philadelphia is having what they believe to be a dance craze epidemic. Doubtless they expected that New York would be suffering from the same malady. Without warning, ten or twelve average public dancing resorts were visited recently and, to our great satisfaction and the astonishment of our guests, New York was found dancing whole-heartedly and gayly, but not wildly or immorally. The shimmy and its modifications are not worrying us. We are keeping it within bounds, and know that, as a child tires of its toys and requires new ones from time to time, so New York tires of its fads and will soon create a new dance, which we hope will be inspired by some lover of the beautiful rather than the grotesque and fantastic.

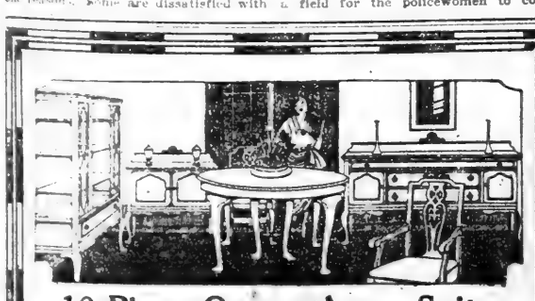
"Our training school for policewomen was established primarily in order to standardize the work of women police and better equip them to carry out a broader protective, preventive and corrective program. The work of women in police matters may be classified as protective, preventive, corrective and general. Of these the most important is the protective work, particularly as it concerns children, girls and women. Protective work includes the supervision and regulation of commercial amusements and public places—that is, dance halls, cabarets, moving picture theatres, bouts, railway stations, parks and streets. It involves a difficult feature—patrol work. In doing protective work properly the policewoman must be more than a patrol officer. She must also be a social worker.

"Preventive work is the second large field of activity, and demands not only strong individual effort on the part of the policewoman but also the co-operation of all organizations whose object is to improve conditions and work for the general welfare of the community. It demands a definite movement to change the environment that causes delinquency and crime. Frequently this can best be done by handling each case by itself. Again it requires broad, sweeping educational campaigns in which the aim is to arouse public opinion against certain existing conditions. It is too large a field for the policewomen to cover alone.

"In the protective and preventive work the policewomen act more or less as civil officers in preserving peace, preventing and detecting crime, but the fact must not be lost sight of that in the community the policewoman is fundamentally a protective officer with police power, and when a crime is committed it is her duty to make an arrest and bring the criminal to justice. In order to accomplish this it is necessary for her to do a certain kind of patrol duty during the day and night in places where children, young girls and women might be caught in the net of crime or walk deliberately into it.

"The policewoman must assist in securing evidence in special cases, apprehend runaway girls, locate missing persons, investigate questionable circumstances and places, detect crime, encourage voluntary probation when it is advisable or voluntary commitment, secure physical and mental examinations, supervise detention homes and handle the cases of women and girls at station houses and headquarters."

New York's training school for policewomen will be attended by women throughout the country. Two hundred and fourteen applications for entrance to the training school from outside have been received.



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A LIGHTNING FLASH

Estimate of Horsepower in Stroke That Shivered Giant Oak

By E. A. DICKSON.

FOR days and days the region had had high barometric pressure. The heat was intense. Not a leaf stirred. Then, all in a few hours, clouds gathered, thick and dark, and a storm rolled up the valley from the southwest, which for intensity of fury had not been matched for years.

Somewhere in that solid mass of storm clouds there is one (at least one; there may be a great many) composed of myriads of dancing, bobbing, whirling ice crystals, every crystal electrically formed. All carrying as great electrical charges as they can hold, they take shapes that make it easiest for equalization of electric tension to be brought about by discharges and exchanges among themselves. Each crystal has legions of points, each point providing an easy path for an equalization.

As the cloud drifts with its fellows it writhes and twists within itself as does thick black smoke boiling out of a factory chimney. The myriads of charged ice crystals therefore, are hurried now up, now down, now this way, now that, approaching each other, receding, exchanging charges, discharging, re-charging, transmitting.

The cloud is drifting over a forest drenched by preceding rain clouds. The electrical exchanges go on, combinations of crystals occur, groups form, the charge is concentrated more and more, till the ice crystal cloud is one great charged condenser, ready, at the slightest lessening of the atmospheric tension, to discharge its entire store to earth.

On over the forest drifts the cloud, tipped with leaves offer no easy paths; but there, in a little clearing, standisk no higher than its fellows, is a gaunt leafless red oak, dead long since, seasoned as it has stood. Its heart-wood is still solid. Signs of decay do not penetrate more than a few inches from the surface. Ninety-six feet it holds its topmost bare twig above the earth, but it is not the height that attracts. It is that point of the dead twig, aimed directly at the passing cloud, and it is enough.

B-r-r-r-ipp! Bang! and the thunder rolls its echoes up and down the valley.

Four thousand square inches of solid, seasoned red oak rent, splintered and scattered in every direction. Pieces as large as scantlings are thrown seventy feet away from the tree. (I who took the measurements know.) The trunk itself is deeply rent.

In the twinkling of an eye the bolt sought out the shortest path to ground. In one-twentieth part of a second it chose the topmost twig most nearly perpendicularly over the base of the tree, even selecting the side of the twig that would give it the shortest path to earth. It followed down that side of twig and branch, till a jog in the trunk would have thrown it off its straight path, ran around, and went to ground on the other side of the tree trunk.

Now it takes a stress of 1,100 foot-pounds to shear one square inch of seasoned red oak, when the force is applied parallel to the grain of the wood. Four thousand square inches sheared in the twentieth part of a second; 4,400,000 foot-pounds applied for that small fraction of time. One hundred and sixty thousand horsepower is the amount of energy hurled against that unfortunate tree. One hundred and nineteen thousand three hundred and sixty kilowatts; if it took a million volts to overcome the resistance, the current would have a strength of 119 amperes. A blackberry bush four feet away from the base of the tree was withered, shriveled, dried up.

Now this energy may have been expended directly, by the ether waves, disturbed by what we know as electricity. Water may have penetrated into cracks and crannies of the wood, and been instantaneously converted into steam by the heat of the passage of the current. Steam occupies at least 750 times as much space as the water that makes it.

The sudden change, therefore, from liquid to vapor, in such confined spaces as the cracks and crannies to which the water had penetrated, would cause the energy of the lightning may have manifested itself in this manner, or again the water in the crannies may have been instantaneously decomposed into its elements, hydrogen and oxygen, by the passage of the electric current through it. These gases would require even more space than the steam and would, if anything, have made an even more violent explosion.

However the energy was expended, the result was that the tree was rent, and what is left of it is visible evidence that that cloud, as it travelled with the storm, bearing along its myriads of ice-crystals, and these crystals, by their friction with the air, accumulated a potential energy of 4,400,000 foot-pounds, capable of being expended at the rate of 160,000 horsepower.

WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY.

EXACTLY 11,049 men and women have received degrees from the University of Wisconsin, according to the new alumni directory.

This total does not include ninety-eight who have received diplomas as graduates of the two-year course in agriculture. The alumni army will be increased by more than 1,000 next June. Of the 16,837 degrees granted, 14,339 are first degrees, 2,418 higher degrees, and 106 honorary degrees.

ESSEX MOTOR CARS

ESSEX

ESSEX MOTOR CARS

Its Owners Say:

"My next car another Essex—

In a recent investigation conducted by a great national magazine, to determine what percentage of owners would get the same make of car, when they bought again, the Essex showed next to the highest percentage. Only one car, higher in price, and far longer on the market, excelled it in owner preference, by a margin so narrow as to be almost negligible.

So these letters accurately reflect the feeling of nearly every Essex owner.

"Considers No Other Car"

"The fleet of Essex cars purchased for the use of our salesmen is proving more than satisfactory. We are pleased to advise these cars, on which we keep detailed records, have averaged 18.4 miles per gallon of gasoline, are very economical on lubricating oil, and extremely easy on tires. We are so well pleased with Essex cars and their low operating cost that we would not consider using any other equipment, regardless of first cost."

R. E. THEINHARDT, Manager
State Implement Co.,
Helena, Mont.

"To Increase Essex Fleet"

"Our Essex cars were purchased 10 months ago. The upkeep has been far below normal—a big factor in this line since a car is put to the supreme test, considering various drivers of questionable ability, and the number of hours in service each day without proper attention from renters.

"The only expense to date has been grinding the valves, outside of ordinary cleaning. We have over 50 cars of different makes in our fleet, but our experience with Essex has been so satisfactory we expect to add substantially to the present number in the near future."

PARSONS BROS.
Rental Service
Los Angeles, Calif.

"Every Essex Sells Another"

"The performance of my Essex, which has been driven approximately 10,000 miles, has been absolutely satisfactory. As I believe the Essex cannot be excelled by any car, I am placing my order today for a roadster to be used as our office car.

E. O. DAVIS
Paducah Hosiery Mills
Paducah, Ky.

"Too Good to Trade"

"We will not trade in any of our Essex cars, but will use them another season. They were used continually since the Spring of 1920, and the men who drive them requested me not to trade them in this year, as each is convinced he has the very best car on the road, and the best motor he ever rode behind.

"As rapidly as our ---s are retired we will take on the Essex. They are just as light on tires, use less gas than the --, cover mileage faster, are easier on the men. Practically no time out for repairs."

WALRATH & SHERWOOD
LUMBER CO.
Omaha, Nebr.

"Replaces Essex With Essex"

Ralph Cerf, wholesale grocer of Los Angeles, recently bought six new Essex roadsters, because the five used previously by his salesmen were so satisfactory. This is the record of the first five:—

"In service 16 months. Highest mileage 27,000 miles. Lowest mileage 13,000. Highest expense on any of the cars was $86.20. The average of all five was $43.85. City driven cars averaged 14 to 16 miles on gasoline. The country driven cars averaged 18 to 20 miles on gasoline."

"50,000 Miles of Hard Service"

"I purchased my Essex August 23, 1919. I have used the car continually in the rent car service, over all kinds of mountain roads and through the oil fields, putting it through the most severe tests. I have driven the car 50,000 miles and my gasoline mileage has averaged 23.7 miles per gallon. I ran three original fabric tires 24,000 miles and the fourth tire 28,000 miles.

"The upkeep of the car is very low, and I think this a wonderful record. My next car will be an Essex."

W. A. HALL
Bakersfield, Calif.

and I tell friends to buy Essex"

"Only Essex for Me"

"Have driven my Essex 20,354 miles in 7 months. Gas consumption averaged 19 miles to the gallon. Twenty-four gallons of oil were used. No repairs whatever were made during this period, and the engine was not cleaned until approximately 12,000 miles had been covered. Have driven cars the last 6 or 7 years. Cars with me have to do exceptionally heavy service, and this year will be the first I have ever used the same car for the second season, as I am doing with my Essex.

"Naturally it would be hard to sell me anything but an Essex in the future—not only for endurance, but for getaway, 'pep' and all around performance."

P. E. GUAY
Sherbrooke,
Quebec

"Glad to Tell Others"

"My Essex roadster, purchased in August, 1919, and driven over 26,000 miles to date, very satisfactory. Am always pleased to recommend the Essex."

WALTER T. ANTHONY
National Cash Register Co.
Manchester, N. H.

"I Am Your Best Salesman"

"Have driven my Essex 16,400 miles. Had driven 8 different makes of light cars and none would last me a season. I drive a car hard—bad roads, all weather. Upkeep has been practically nothing. Its remarkable performance and the satisfaction it has given has led to many more Essex sales, as I believe I have been instrumental in selling more Essex cars than any of your salesmen. The car today is free of squeaks and rattles."

A. I. BRUETT
A. I. Bruett Piano Co.
Milwaukee, Wis.

"50,000 Miles—Never Failed"

"My Essex was purchased in March, 1919, and has been driven more than 50,000 miles. My car will average 20 miles to the gallon of gasoline in the city and will give greater mileage in the country. My total repair expense has been less than $150. It has never failed me, and I would not consider any trade that you could afford to offer.

"I believe I could sell an Essex to any prospect who would drive my car for 30 minutes."

FIRMAN L. CARSWELL
Firman L. Carswell Mfg. Co.
Kansas City, Mo.

Why buy any car blindly when it is so simple a thing to ask owners?

Find out how the car you are thinking of buying has served others. What mileage does it give on gasoline, oil and tires? What are upkeep costs? Is the second or third 10,000 miles just as satisfactory as the first?

Would the owner you inquire of buy another car of the same make?

You can be guided by what owners tell you. Ask them for the facts. We urge buyers to do that no matter whether they are considering Essex or another car.

Of course the good looks, easy control, getaway, power and speed of Essex are quickly seen. It is simple to show and convince anyone of its superiority in these qualities over any car within hundreds of dollars of its price.

But the real quality of Essex cannot be shown in the new car. Time only emphasizes its long life. The many details that prolong its efficiency are not conspicuous in a casual examination.

The Essex frame does not weave. The body, doors, radiator, every part fits and stays snug and tight, and free of noises. As you buy a car for transportation the most important question is the way it fulfils that requirement. Its constancy and reliability—its capacity to stand hard use—even abuse—are of first importance. Those things determine value.

Owners will tell you that Essex does these things. And whatever car you consider should be judged by what old time owners say of it. And we feel no car will receive such endorsement as Essex.

Remember Essex Prices Have Been Reduced $350

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Inc.

Broadway at 61st Street, Circle Building

BROOKLYN, N. Y. 1421 BEDFORD AVE.
JAMAICA, L. I. BERGEN AND HILLSIDE AVES.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. 507 MAIN STREET
BRONX, N. Y. 2460 GRAND CONCOURSE
JERSEY CITY, N. J. 2376 BOULEVARD
NEWARK, N. J. 866 BROAD ST.
WHITE PLAINS 196-198 MARTINE AVE.

(941)

Continued from Page 5.

partisans, Colonel Badoglio was promoted General on the field.

"He was later Chief of Staff of the Second Army and Commander of the 27th Corps.

Reorganization of Army.

"After the Italian army's retreat on the Piave in October and November, 1917, General Badoglio was named Chief of Staff of the army.

"In this high position he gave proof of all his fine qualities of citizen and soldier. With untiring energy and with firm faith in the future of his country, he put himself to work for the reorganization of the Italian Army and to study plans of defense of the line held by the army and an eventual offensive.

"He had been one of the most capable collaborators of General Diaz, then Commander-in-Chief, and the results obtained can be easily estimated by the defeat of the Austrians on the Piave in June, 1918, and by the great victory of Vittorio Veneto in October of that same year.

"After the armistice of Villa Giusti, in which General Badoglio had a most important part, as chief of the representatives of the Italian Supreme Command, General Badoglio took in hand the immense work of demobilization of a force under arms of over 5,000,000 men.

"General Badoglio was promoted during the war six times on his service in the field (the greatest number of such promotions received by any man in the army). The last promotion was the one which made him a full General.

"He has been awarded the highest Italian and foreign decorations."

METROPOLITAN BUENOS AIRES.

BUENOS AIRES believes strongly in public utilities competition. It has four telephone companies, with resultant cut rates to subscribers. Automatic telephones are being installed, and it is said the South American metropolis is likely to beat New York to the use of these per capita.

In many ways Buenos Aires is as up to date as any city in the world. It has all electric street car lines and an honest-to-goodness subway, where the passengers have to hang to straps and are packed in like sardines in a box. It maintains a complete communication system with all agricultural, industrial and commercial centres through South America and handles a large proportion of all the exporting and importing trade south of the Equator. It supports grand opera, and its women are as smartly and expensively dressed as any who can get the fashion news from Paris.

But the horse has not been superseded by the automobile. There are four times as many horses and carriages on the street as private motor cars, seven times as many horse-drawn cabs as taxis and thirty-eight times as many wagons as auto trucks.

TIRES

ECONOMY

THIS is the day of ECONOMY and SAVING. We practice it to the very utmost—We purchase for cash in enormous quantities from manufacturers of STANDARD MAKES—We economize to the last penny, selling for cash only through our own chain of stores—YOU get the benefit of this economy in a SAVING TO YOU of 30% to 50%.

Tires Fully Covered by Our Guarantee.

6,000 Miles on Fabric—8,000 Miles on Cords.

Goodrich
Diamond
Miller
Federal
Firestone
General
Horseshoe
United States
Fisk

SIZE	Fabric	Grey and Red Tubes	Cord Red Tube
30x3	$ 9.34	$1.40	$2.30
30x3½	11.55	$17.32 1.65	2.70
32x3½	13.87	22.54 1.79	2.96
32x4	18.50	30.53 2.64	3.45
33x4	19.44	31.47 2.72	3.60
34x4	19.85	32.24 2.90	3.75
33x4½	25.53	35.30 3.42	4.50
34x4½	26.37	37.84 3.47	4.65
35x5	32.33	44.77 3.78	5.70

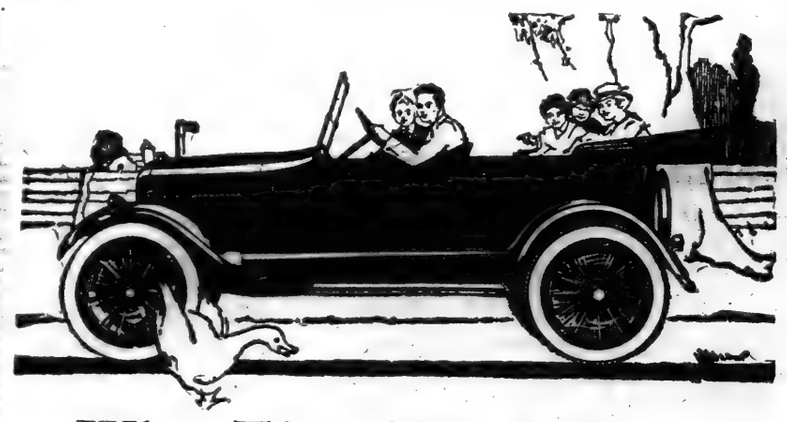
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GIANT PNEUMATIC TRUCK TIRES
36x6, $60; 38x7, $65; 40x8, $75; 42x9, $75; 44x10, $90

Amalgamated Tire Stores Corporation
Amalgamated Building
1934 Broadway, at 65th Street
Telephone—Columbus 3202
Mail orders receive prompt attention.
Open Evenings

Popular Cars

Cars by well-known makers offered in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times Advertisements subject to investigation.



Why This Tidal Wave of Buying Overland Cars?

Men are buying them for business.
Families are buying them for pleasure.
All are buying them for *profit!*
Buying them for the immediate saving of $200.
Buying them for the consistent saving in upkeep, gasoline and tires.
Buying them because Overland averages better than 25 miles per gallon.
Buying them because Triplex Springs make Overland a *comfortable*, light car.
Because the all steel body—and its baked enamel finish will last for years—and look new for years.
Because the brakes and steering are safe, the controls are convenient—the starter and electric light are designed with the car.
Buying because the Overland fits comfortably with a million incomes and offers health and happiness to a million homes.

Now $200 Less
F. O. B. Toledo

Touring	$695
Roadster	695
Coupe	1000
Sedan	1275

Formerly

Touring	$895
Roadster	895
Coupe	1425
Sedan	1695

Overland
Now $695

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.
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All Present Models Will Be Continued
OPEN EVENINGS

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Ask About Reasonably Easy Payments
OPEN EVENINGS

Newark: 526 Broad Street. Tel. Mulberry 4030.
Main Service Station: 531 West 57th St. Circle 8300.

CHANDLER SIX

July, 1913, Then

$1785

July, 1921, Now

It was a five-passenger touring *then*. It was a new car and a good one. It sold for $1785. Many of the Chandlers built that year are still in active service.

The big, handsome, powerful seven-passenger Chandler of today, developed and refined as these years have passed, would have sold for twice as much *then*. It sells for $1785 *now*.

The Chandler policy *then* was high quality at low price, and that is the policy *now*, always has been and always will be.

Other cars of many kinds and many motors have come and gone in those eight years, while the Chandler lives and multiplies its friendships.

Before You Buy Any Other Car, See the Chandler

SEVEN SPLENDID BODY TYPES

Seven-Passenger Touring Car, $1785 — *Two-Passenger Roadster, $1785* — *Four-Passenger Roadster, $1785*
Four-Passenger Dispatch Car, $1865 — *Seven-Passenger Sedan, $2885* — *Four-Passenger Coupe, $2785* — *Limousine, $3385*
(Prices f. o. b. Cleveland, Ohio)

Cord Tires Standard Equipment

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Elsey Motor Co.
Newark
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HULETT
Motor Car Company
INCORPORATED
1884-1886 Broadway at 62d St.
Telephone Columbus 1011.

Brooklyn
Farrell Auto Co.
Jersey City
Massoline Motor Car Co.
Jamaica
Bennett Motor Car Co.

The Chandler Motor Car Company, Cleveland, O.

Private Showing

IF THIS were a page advertisement telling in detail all the features of the newest Winton Six, we would be unable tomorrow morning to handle the crowd around the car.

But the Winton Six is not a car for the crowd. It is exclusively for those who want the newest and the finest. And we are showing it by appointment. Simply call Columbus 3580 and we will arrange the appointment at an hour and place to meet your personal convenience. Direct factory branch Broadway at 70th St.

Winton Six

RAY

Ray Challenges the World

On August 1st and 2nd, at the Electrical Testing Laboratories, 80th and East End Avenue, New York, the *Ray* Battery will go into competition against any other make of storage battery in the world.

All batteries in this test will be handled by the engineers of the laboratory.

Makers of other batteries are invited to set their product beside the *Ray* for these trials. The only restrictions are that the batteries shall be opened and inspected before the test, and that samples of the production plates shall be submitted with the batteries.

The tests will include duration of discharge, charging at excessive rates, in fact, every nature of test to determine the durability and long life of the various batteries.

Battery men, automotive engineers and the public are cordially invited

Ray Battery Co., Ypsilanti, Mich.
Ray Battery Sales Corporation, 1926 Broadway
Eastern Distributor. Phone Columbus 9485.

BANK SALE
TO LIQUIDATE ADVANCES ON
NEW COMET
AUTOMOBILES
$1,485
DELIVERED N. Y. INCLUDING WAR TAX.
List Price $2,000.
SPECIFICATIONS
9 N. Red Seal Continental Motor,
Borg & Beck Clutch,
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Wagner Ignition System,
Columbia Axles,
125-inch Wheelbase,
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LYRIC GARAGE,
42-44 WEST 62D ST.
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAY.

SCHEBLER
CARBURETOR CO., Inc.
58 WEST 65TH ST.
AT BROADWAY
Telephone Col. 6418—6419
Special outfits for the following cars ready to attach:

Ford	Buick Little Six
Studebaker Six	Stearns Light Four
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Liberal allowances on old carburetors

OPEN SECURITY MARKET.
Investors should consult the Open Security Market of The Annalist for list of bonds and stocks advertised by brokers and dealers with bid and asked prices. The Annalist is published every Monday by The New York Times Company. 15 cents at news stands; $5.00 a year by mail.—Advt.

BROADWAY'S TRAFFIC JAM

Continued from Page 1.

than $3,000 a week, and that he may find it advisable to close down after 7 o'clock. Traffic congestion is one of New York's greatest handicaps, but it appears that the great industry of subsidiary entertainment was built upon the prospects of the traffic in front of its doors continuing to loiter along as it had always done.

There are those who go so far as to predict the actual wane of the Great White Way, as the masses of the automobilists seek other parts of the city less hampered by restrictions. Mr. Hensel finds plausibility in this warning in the fact that there are fewer shows on Broadway this Summer than would be expected, and also that the theatres about Columbus Circle are doing a more lively business than ever. The theatre-ticket agencies themselves complain of the haste that barely gives them time to make change, and one agent tells of a chase out to the street to complete a transaction more quickly than a summons could be served.

One Hotel's Grievances.

The Hotel Astor estimates a loss of 200 dinners a night.

"One of our diners ordered his chauffeur to be at the door at a certain time," said an official of the hotel. "A few minutes after the appointed time he appeared on the street looking for his car. He went inside again and returned a little later. The car had not yet arrived. Finally, after almost an hour, he stepped out just as his chauffeur drove up. The chauffeur had appeared at the appointed time, but had been ordered on by the traffic policeman, when his passengers did not get in immediately. In order to get back, he had to drive west on Forty-fifth street, down Eighth Avenue to Forty-second street, and up Broadway again. This took a few minutes, and while he was doing it the owner came out looking for him. They missed each other three times, and at last the chauffeur happened to arrive just as the owner appeared at the curb.

The man who drives his own car, say the restaurant men, has absolutely no chance. Many times a diner will go out of the hotel expecting to find his car where he left it, only to discover that it has been pushed over to Eighth Avenue in his absence. Then it is up to him to find it. "Hotels in the theatre district will soon be only for pedestrians," added the hotel man.

In a recent letter to the Broadway Association the Astor management expressed its opinion that the "present traffic regulations seem to be built entirely upon the theory that several thousand people arrive by automobile at the theatres in this neighborhood at practically the same moment, and that at the close of the theatres the congestion of automobiles must be dispersed and disposed of expeditiously. To accomplish this, all the business interests of the locality and the comfort and convenience of all citizens who have occasion to visit what was once the centre of night life of the city are sacrificed during the entire period from 7 P. M. to midnight.

"To dine at a hotel or restaurant in the restricted areas one must order his car to return at an exact time, and then dine with his watch in his hand, for if he is not on the sidewalk at that precise moment his car must leave the door and make a circuit of several blocks. Any one of these circuits consumes from twenty to thirty minutes. To attend any one of the moving picture houses he is subject to the same conditions.

"The man who drives his own car is not given any consideration, for no parking spaces whatever are provided and it does not seem right that owner-driven cars should be forced completely out of the restricted area from 7 P. M. to midnight. These people come into the district to spend money.

"Formerly one could obtain a taxi at hotels, restaurants and known stands. Now he has to stand at the curb, watch them as they pass, and if he sees one vacant get it if he can.

"It would seem that Broadway, one of the famous thoroughfares of the world, is worthy of being something more than a northbound race course with every automobile exceeding the speed limit."

Taxi drivers are not permitted to enter the area unless they have a passenger. "The way we get around that," said one of that ever resourceful class, "is to pick up a good-natured fellow before we get there and ask him if he wants a ride to Forty-second Street. The cop takes a look at us, sees we have a passenger and lets us through. When we are by we ask the fare to get off, and then we can cruise up Broadway looking for fares. When we get to Fifty-ninth Street we have to go down one of the outside avenues and do it all over again. Each one of us is losing about $10 a night. We used to get most of our business just cruising up and down. Now we have to stand in line on Eighth or Sixth Avenue near some theatre, and maybe we get one trip. We can't stand at the curb as we did. In those days a fellow with his girl would pass a taxi on the corner and get generous before he could reach the subway station. But now that there is no temptation for him he is satisfied with the five-cent circuit."

Deputy Harriss's Views.

Dr. John A. Harriss, special Deputy Commissioner of Traffic, author and donor of the light-tower system that solved the problems of Fifth Avenue's traffic jams, believes that the traffic regulations for the theatre district are operating as successfully as any scheme can operate in the face of the difficulties presented by that section of New York.

"There is only a small faction that is objecting to the present system," said Dr. Harriss. "Some time ago I put it up to the Broadway Association to change the system if it desired, but after hearing the reason which had led me to the device now operating, the association seemed glad to leave things as they were. The only constructive suggestion for change made so far is to postpone the hour of enforcement from 7 until 7:30. The Broadway Association has a committee of three members working upon this modification. The Police Department is striving to solve the traffic tangles of New York's congested centres in a way that will benefit business men, not hinder them, and the department will therefore consider any modifications whatsoever and accept those that appear to be helpful.

"There is only one way to untangle traffic, and that is by experiment. It is impossible to foresee success with certainty. For instance, the experiment on Central Park West at Columbus Circle was abandoned. We tried this on the suggestion of a member of the traffic squad."

Dr. Harriss referred to the three-day trial given to shunting cars off Central Park West at Sixty-third Street into Broadway, to prevent traffic backing up at Columbus Circle. This method, however, cut off the stream of vehicles on Central Park West for three blocks and left a series of automobile agencies staring at a suddenly empty pavement, as though a drought had left them high and dry.

"We gave this up and we will give up any other scheme that is harmful. But the Fifth Avenue system certainly works, and the department expects to control the theatre district by a similar system and is waiting for the city's appropriation to supply the necessary lights.

"I am sure, if we went back to the old plan, everybody would want the present one again. I don't think there is much to the argument that business is hurt by the prevention of parking during theatre hours. How may cars can stop in front of a theatre? Three or four, and then its curb space is all occupied. As a matter of fact, most of the cars that used to stand along Broadway were not cars belonging to patrons, but taxis looking for fares. Besides, parking in the narrow side streets creates permanent crowding that is dangerous to the rapid movement of fire apparatus in case of emergency.

"The taxi men may object to standing in line and waiting their turn, but they were largely responsible for the old tangles. There are about 4,000 of them who want to cruise around at will, and it is easy to see that only some definite system can overcome the confusion they cause in this way.

"If New Yorkers would start for the theatre at 7:30, there would be no congestion; but the theatre crowds start about 8:20 and must be handled in a few minutes. You can't change people's habits, but you can direct their traffic. The old system caused so much intolerable delay and confusion that people often dismissed their cars and walked a large part of the distance through the theatre district. It was one grand jam from the Opera House to Forty-eight Street. Without a general plan, one driver can hold up a hundred others. I have seen a taxi pick up a passenger going up Broadway, and then hold up the whole line while calmly turning around to start down town. Now, it is true that a car must go a little out of its way to get down, by going through a side street; but is it not better to have the few that changed their direction, when once on Broadway, take a little longer, than interfere with the great stream that goes right on?

"How many autoists are actually shoppers at night? A very minor per cent. But policemen are human; if they know a man's errand will take only a brief time, they will not interfere. Yet, if a man did want to cross the street in his car to do some shopping, he would have had to buck traffic both ways under the old scheme, and he would have to turn around when he got across. Now he can merely slant across while keeping right on in the direction of traffic. But again, I want to emphasize that the department is trying to solve traffic puzzles to assist the business men, and is willing to make any alterations that will be improvements."

FEARFUL OF FILM CENSOR

Continued from Page 1.

Chapple Home, a realm which does not jump at the imperious call of the whistle." For this caption the board substituted "The Chapple Home, the domicile of a manufacturer not typical of those of today," a man not bad of heart, yet who does not realize that his interest lies in seeing that the interests of his employes are equally as well protected as his own."

Another title read, "You've had six years to make this place safe. You've been thinking of dollars. You haven't had time to think of lives," for which was substituted "You had no right to put off making this place safe even if it took your last penny."

Once more, the original title read, "Connor's widow came to you and you sent her away with a few filthy dollars when you killed her husband." The censor's substitute read, "When Connor's widow came to you why didn't you act like the decent bosses of today?"

In the Hart picture, the eliminations ordered by the Pennsylvania board concerned titles instead of the picture itself, with one exception. This incident represented the maiming of a boy, which certainly could have been shortened to advantage. But in all of the picture there was only this one incident which the board deemed objectionable, although it found marked fault with the captions, adding weight to the "reasoning of Mr. Griffith that the printed word is falling under supervision equally with the moving picture, and with much more far-reaching possibilities.

The excisions from the Hart picture showed not only the actual workings of the censorship, but proved that any board may change the whole tenor of a picture, rewrite its titles to suit its members and give the production an unintended significance. This may mean that the films of tomorrow will be different in every State and so generally altered and reduced that they will be well-nigh unrecognizable after they have been to the censor a few times.

The producers admittedly are endeavoring to outguess the censors. One of them said that his directors had introduced a number of incidents into several films which it was practically certain the censors would order cut, in the hope that this would satisfy them and permit the rest of the pictures to be run without mutilation.

The producers said that this plan worked well enough until one board passed all of the obviously objectionable features and took the literal heart out of the play at another point. To the protests of the producers a member of the board privately admitted that "they had to cut something," and he did not see that it made much difference what.

Not long ago a picture was released here showing an execution. This scene has been practically barred for several years by all censors, and, what is of much more importance, by public good taste. But the producers felt that it was vital to the picture. They filmed the scene as a silhouette enacted behind a screen. When developed it still was so gruesome that they decided it impossible to get this scene passed in any of the States where censors hold sway.

A Philadelphia newspaper got hold of a photograph of the scene, and on the day that the picture was released in Pennsylvania the paper printed the photograph as an illustration of the kind of scenes which the censors had cut out. The paper was so confident about the matter that its editors failed to confirm the supposed elimination of the exposition. It developed that the censors had passed the scene without question. This, of course, put them in a ridiculous position. For several days the newspaper, the censors and a number of other bodies high and low were trying to explain. All of which goes to prove that the censors have "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain."

Announcing

The New Buick "Four"

VALVE-IN-HEAD Buick MOTOR CARS

Here is a Thoroughbred Four Completing the Famed Buick Line

The new Four-Cylinder Buick, here announced, is a thoroughbred—a pedigreed car well worthy of its name.

Down to the very last detail, this new model possesses every quality of enduring serviceability, complete comfort, and distinctive appearance that have always characterized Buick automobiles.

The advent of this new Four makes the Buick 1922 line complete. It offers to purchasers of a car of this size all the quality and service that go to make up the name "Buick."

The Buick Valve-in-Head Engine—A Power Plant That Has Proved Itself

The engine, of course, is of the time-tested Buick Valve-in-Head type. The year-after-year concentration of Buick's engineering skill and experience in building Valve-in-Head motors assures the highest standard of performance obtainable today.

Every other unit is of a quality equal to the power plant. The whole assembly constitutes a perfectly balanced chassis which is of typical Buick construction. The equipment of Cord Tires is merely evidence of the quality which characterizes the entire car.

Two open and two closed body types mounted on the *Buick built chassis* comprise the new series.

Even the most casual inspection of the details of design and workmanship will reveal that full measure of quality which motorists have learned to associate with Buick.

A Great Car—Prices Make It An Even Greater Value

Obviously a high grade automobile—a genuine Buick production—the prices listed below make this great Four even greater. A value such as this is possible only because of the combination of Buick engineering skill devoted to the one ideal of quality, Buick production facilities developed over nearly a quarter of a century, and Buick's nation-wide distribution and service organization.

The Buick Motor Company is proud of the Buick Four. It has the faith of long experience in this newest addition to its line. It places upon it unreservedly the Buick guarantee carried by every Buick automobile produced. That its confidence is well placed is manifested not only by the keen interest with which motorists have awaited this announcement, but also the advance orders placed by distributors, dealers, and the general public.

Prices

22-34 Two Passenger Roadster	$ 935
22-35 Five Passenger Touring	975
22-36 Three Passenger Coupe	1475
22-37 Five Passenger Sedan	1650

All Prices F. O. B. Flint, Michigan

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FACTORIES—FLINT, MICHIGAN.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT—BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

QUAKERS' WORK OVERSEAS

Friends' Service Committee Active in Russia, as Well as in Austria and Germany

THERE is little hope of a settled condition in Austria as long as the present rate of exchange remains 800 kronen to the dollar," said Wilbur K. Thomas, Executive Secretary of the Friends' Service Committee, who has just returned from Vienna. "Wages have not advanced in proportion to the cost of living. While foreigners, especially Americans, going into the country consider living costs very low, the native is finding it extremely hard to get along."

As to Austria's future, Mr. Thomas said that the best hope was an alliance between Rumania, Bulgaria, Jugo-Slavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Austria. In that way, in his opinion, Austria would have access to the sea, and the petty border wars and feuds now riddling the country and demoralizing life would cease. He told of a farmer who had his farm buildings on Austrian territory and his fields in Czechoslovakia. As the Czech authorities would not allow him to harvest his crops on the disputed territory, he was obliged either to sell his cows or let them starve.

"Despite the scarcity of cows," continued Mr. Thomas, "our committee had succeeded in getting 600, and the milk is used to feed 60,000 children under six years of age—mostly hospital cases. The American Relief Administration feeds them only above the age of six. Many of these children were so bow-legged from malnutrition (the bones of the leg being too soft to support the body) that it has become necessary to break the bones and straighten the legs. The hospitals are full of such cases. This Winter we intend to concentrate on the salaried and professional classes. A professor who at the pre-war rate of exchange was earning a salary of $1,100 a month is now earning $7 a month, and other professions are paid in that proportion. It is impossible for these people to exist without help. Clothes as well as food will be supplied where possible.

"Vienna is in a measure resuming its pre-war life. The trams which a year ago only ran two hours in the morning and two at night now run all day. The opera house is again thrown open to the public, and in most of the parks concerts have been resumed. Only in the outskirts do you notice the marks of extreme poverty. To relieve the congested housing conditions brought about by an influx of refugees from other countries, the Austrian Government is giving to each man who will build his own home a plot of ground and sufficient cement for a house. Many of the houses are being built out near the Royal Forest, where the court used to hunt in the days of the monarchy. The forest is slowly being demolished."

Mr. Thomas, who was called into conference a few days ago by Mr. Hoover relative to the proposed Russian program of the Relief Administration, said that his committee had had five workers in Moscow for the past year, that these workers had distributed $600,000 worth of food to undernourished children and had been able to give them clothing, and that the work would be continued with an increased personnel in the coming year. The workers had been courteously treated by the Soviet Government.

From Vienna Mr. Thomas traveled to Poland and inspected the work of the Friends' Committee there. It operates entirely in the rural and outlying districts, where farmers are being helped to get their fields under cultivation. Many of these fields have not been plowed for six years. The refugees are slowly coming back and with them are many Russians who have drifted in from their destitute country.

"In Germany there is the greatest progress," he said. "The people are through with war. Young Germany has suffered too much to be tolerant of old traditions. Our work there will be cut down one-half this coming Winter. Under the direction of Mr. Hoover, the Friends' Service Committee fed 1,010,000 children last Winter, but not more than 500,000 will get assistance next Winter."

The committee is not entirely an American organization, but has a British connection. During the first year of the war it had a maternity home at Chalons. This has been given to the French people. More than 1,300 babies have been born in the hospital since 1914.

Mr. Thomas explained that it was the policy of the committee to withdraw from a country as soon as the emergency was over. The work in France closed with the deeding of the Chalons hospital, and through Central Europe the Friends' activities will be discontinued before there is any danger of pauperizing those receiving help.

RIO JANEIRO'S FREE MARKET

A NEW venture in Rio de Janeiro, which has met with great success, is the "Free Markets." They have been established to help the poorer classes and the unemployed. At the close of the first four weeks of operation the total returns from all of the products sold amounted to 434,446 milreis, the amount increasing from week to week. The milreis is quoted at about 10 cents United States currency.

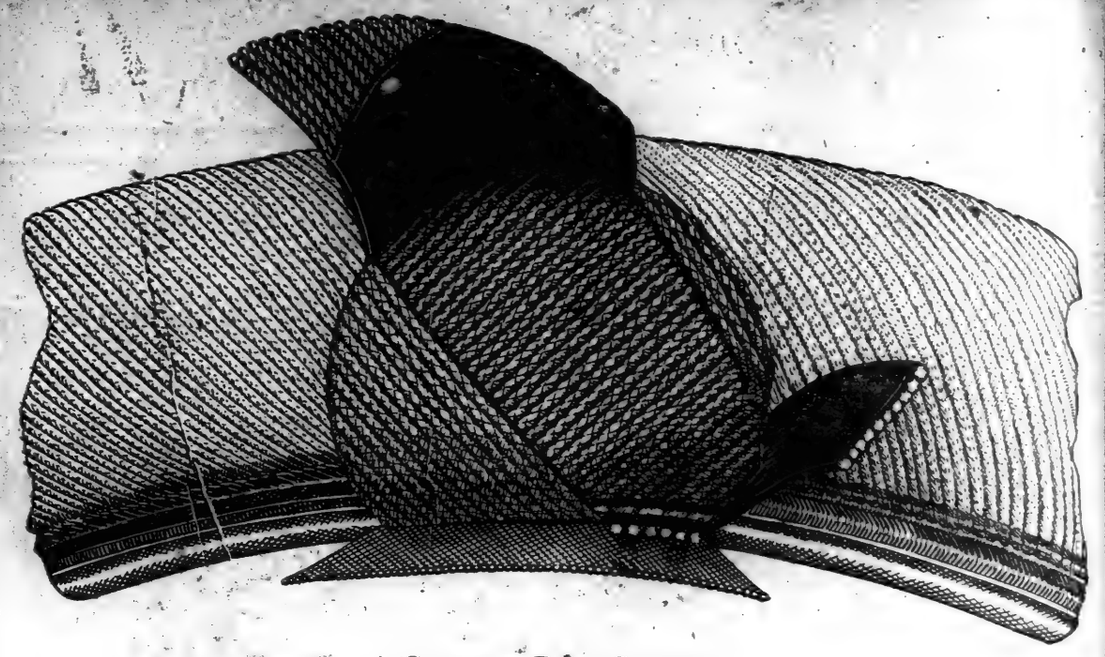
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REO

New Models— New Prices

Here's the news you have been waiting for.

For months past the one query most often propounded in motoring circles has been, "What is Reo going to say—and when?"

Here's the answer.

New Closed Models—4-passenger Coupe and 5-passenger Sedan—are now available.

New Prices on Touring and Roadster models effective August 1st.

Story is too long to tell here. 'Twould take a page to tell you about one model alone.

Besides you will have to see these new Reos to fully appreciate.

Suffice to say, all Passenger Car Models have that wonderfully silent, sweet-running, amazingly powerful Reo Six Motor—the greatest motor in the world of its size and for its purpose.

In every genuine advance in automotive science—in all that makes for greater motoring satisfaction—this Six upholds Reo traditions of leadership and merits the title, "The Incomparable—the Six of Sixty Superiorities."

The epitome of Reo engineering experience—the last word in coach building.

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Nobby Cord Tires all 'round and—a greatly reduced price—also effective August 1st.

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Wherever Motor Trucks are known this Speed Wagon is known as the best.

It fits every business—meets every carrying need.

Range of usefulness is practically unlimited—most versatile as well as most dependable.

Always the lowest priced commercial car of its carrying capacity, this Speed Wagon is now a better buy than ever.

When you've seen these new Reos and heard the new prices, you'll say, Reo is today, more than ever, "The Gold Standard of Values."

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31x4	16.65	....	1.80
32x4	17.85	28.44	1.85
33x4	18.95	29.28	1.90
34x4	19.50	30.12	1.95
34x4½	20.00	33.00	2.60
33x4½	22.50	33.84	2.75
36x4½	23.50	34.68	2.80
35x5	....	35.00	3.00
36x5	24.00	37.50	3.15
37x5	25.00	38.50	3.30

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Y. M. C. A. IN MOTOR WORK

Has Exerted an Influence for Thoroughness in Automobile Mechanics

By H. CLIFFORD BROKAW.
Industrial Director, West Side Y. M. C. A. Auto Schools.

ONE of the distinct successes in the motor world within recent years has been the value of automobile mechanical instruction given to thousands of young men and women throughout the country. The value of this instruction was especially emphasized during the war period in the training of hundreds of young men for arduous motor truck and ambulance service by the schools conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association and the Knights of Columbus. Of the 104 recognized automobile schools in the United States it is estimated that 66, or more than 50 per cent., are conducted by the Y. M. C. A. They are located in twenty-nine States in addition to the District of Columbia and Hawaii, and are run in connection with the educational work of the association's 120,000 resident and 20,000 correspondence students enrolled in the various courses last year.

The Y. M. C. A. was the pioneer in providing instruction in automotive mechanics. The work grew out of a demand on the part of young men for courses relating to all phases of the automobile industry. As the automobile became popular, both as a pleasure car and a commercial vehicle, the need arose for men capable of operating, repairing, selling and advertising them; also for men to act as executives, administrators and maintenance men in the industry.

The driver of a car, whether it be touring or truck, has under his control a valuable piece of commercial mechanism often worth from $4,000 to $8,000. Knowledge of driving is necessary to its greatest welfare. Knowledge of automotive mechanics is also necessary. Without it there is apt to be excessive depreciation, repair, gas and oil bills and expenses for legal help for protection in case of damage or accident matters.

In the early days of the automobile the garages, repair shops and service stations seemed in many cases to exist for the purpose of extracting the last atom of joy out of owning a car, so inferior were many of the mechanics in technical information, and good will for the automobile industry was often placed in jeopardy. It is probably safe to say that much of the improvement in this situation is due to the skill which automobile mechanics have acquired in Y. M. C. A. courses.

At first the only courses given were in shop work and road work. Later courses were introduced in mechanical repairing, vulcanizing, starting, lighting, ignition, storage battery repairing, oxy-acetylene welding, fuel economy, road testing, machine tool practice as related to the production or finishing of certain automobile parts, and now at the West Side Branch in New York City a course in automobile principles is taught by motion pictures. The schools have also educated thousands of men in the art of selling. They have also been conducting effective courses in advertising.

More than 1,500 students are studying automotive mechanics through correspondence courses of the United Y. M. C. A. schools. While such instruction by mail has its drawbacks it also has some definite advantages. For instance, the student can study at any time and place that suits his convenience and he gets individual instruction in all points covered.

An important feature of the instruction is the idea instilled in the minds of students that, in addition to merit of ability, men of character are needed in the industrial world. This has tended to produce men in the automobile industry who are not only capable but honest men who render a service in keeping with their charges.

In addition to automotive courses, the regular work of the Y. M. C. A. in industry has reached many of the men working in automobile manufacturing plants. Through shop meetings conducted in these plants men have been inspired to better living. Through recreational activities they have received a new enthusiasm for doing well their share of the work in the great industry's development.

The automobile school of the West Side Y. M. C. A. is the largest in the East. It occupies three buildings, and the acquisition of a fourth is contemplated to accommodate its expansion. During the last seventeen years since its organization it has trained 21,609 men and women who have increased to some extent at least their technical knowledge of the automobile.

With about 10,000,000 motor cars and trucks in the country and with the number steadily increasing, it can be seen that a vast army of efficient drivers, skilled automobile mechanics, garage managers and service station owners must be constantly recruited and trained if the industry is to continue its successful progress. When railroad repair men go on strike the consequent deterioration in rolling stock reaches the point of a country-wide calamity, and measures are quickly urged for a settlement. The country would be faced with great economic loss if there were any serious shortage of good automobile mechanics. The number available at the present time is inadequate.

INCREASE IN AUTO USE.

FORTY-SEVEN States, which in 1920 reported 8,541,005 motor vehicle registrations, report a total of 8,776,523 for the present year, according to figures obtained by the Chamber of Commerce of Akron, Ohio. The compilation shows an increase in motor vehicle registrations this year of 235,528. New York is the only State whose motor vehicle registrations are not included. Adding its 1920 registry of 670,290 cars, the grand total would be more than 9,000,000 motor vehicles.

Of the forty-seven States reporting, twenty-two show decreases from the previous year's registrations. They are Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah and Washington.

Ohio has the second largest number of vehicles registered, being next to New York. Nevada, which in 1920 was at the bottom of the list with 10,464, shows a still further decline in registrations, reporting only 9,822 this year.

Pennsylvania leads in respect to increase, showing 60,861 more registrations than a year ago. Ohio is second with an increase of 55,610. Massachusetts ranks third with an increase of 37,249, California fourth with 35,112 and Illinois next with 18,664.

MOTOR TRUCK FEES.

AT the beginning of 1921 there were seven States in which motor trucks were registered at the same rate as passenger cars. In recent years there has been a tendency in most States to increase the fees required for motor trucks above those required for passenger cars. This increase is usually based on the weight of the truck and its carrying capacity, its horse power, or a combination of these factors. The most general practice seems to be toward limiting the maximum total road weight of the vehicle and basing the registration fee on the capacity of the truck.

In Colorado, New Mexico and Oregon, in addition to the registration fees, a State tax on gasoline or other products used for the propulsion of motor vehicles is also levied. In some States motor cars are taxed as personal property in addition to the required registration fees.

FAVOR LOUD AUTO HORNS

THE automobile horn that makes the path of a moving automobile and a loudest noise has found a warm advocate in Hudson Maxim, inventor of the silencer for guns, whose device raised among innumerable persons irritated by noises the hope that the silencer might some day be applied effectively to garrulous human beings. His advocacy of the loud and startling signal for automobiles was made known by Mr. Maxim recently at a gathering of inventors in the offices of Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison, former chief engineer to Thomas A. Edison. Dr. Hutchison is the inventor of the Klaxon horn.

Mr. Maxim, regarded as an authority on the subject of noise and anti-noise devices by the younger inventors who look upon him somewhat as their dean, did not mince any words when he took issue with judges and zealous crusaders against loud automobile signaling devices and other noise producers intended for warning those who may step into the path of danger.

"When a man steps in the way of an approaching automobile," said Mr. Maxim, "he ought to be startled. If he isn't startled he is sure to be run down and probably killed or fatally injured simply because he didn't make any particular effort to get out of the way of danger. Efforts have been made by all kinds of well-meaning persons to suppress the loud automobile signaling devices, but they are in error, and if they stopped to think, they would realize that the loudest and most startling sound that can be produced by a motorist as a warning signal is the very thing which is so necessary nowadays. Indeed, it should be compulsory for motorists to equip their cars with the most nerve-racking sound producers, instead of instruments that emit soft and soothing sounds. For the latter are the kind that give the person in danger a false sense of security by soothing his feelings, and he is all the more likely to stay in the path of an approaching automobile, so equipped for signaling, and be killed.

"On the other hand if a man is in the path of a moving automobile and a harsh and loud noise is produced to warn him of danger, his first impulse is to jump, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he will jump to safety if warned in time.

"That the startling noise is the best as a warning signal is confirmed by a study of the elemental laws which govern the lives of lower animals. Animals of prey have developed a sense which tells them that it is wrong to make any harsh noise that will warn their intended victims of their approach. Hence the tiger and the panther and similar beasts attack their victims with the greatest stealth.

"Compare their method of attack with that of the bull. The latter animal makes all the noise he can. He does a great deal of bellowing and cavorting before he charges his victim, and the latter can generally manage to get out of the way in ample time if he wants to avoid being gored."

Mr. Maxim was commended for his views on the subject of the loud automobile horn, and not one of his associates took issue with him.

WOMEN FAVOR GOOD ROADS.

EVIDENCE of the widespread interest in good highways was shown at the recent meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Salt Lake City. In endorsing the Townsend bill for national highways, now before Congress, Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman of Chicago, Chairman of the Department of Applied Education, said: "It is not necessary for us to point out the real interest of American women in highway matters. The influence of real highways on country life, on economics, on education, is now generally understood. What is needed is a national highway policy which will conserve Government funds, and, through concentration of Federal money on main highways, will give us a connected system at the earliest moment and the least expense."

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It is the resolve of Nash Motors to continue to build into each Nash car such remarkable value that should it ever be impossible to get delivery on a Nash no man will accept a substitute without regret.

Steadily we concentrate all of the energy and ability of this great manufacturing institution on finding ways to make Nash cars finer and Nash values greater.

Maintaining the excellence of Nash performance is the expert Nash owner service, standardized throughout the country by a factory policy. Every Nash representative is required to maintain proper facilities; to render competent, courteous attention to every Nash owner.

THE NASH MOTORS CO.

NEW PRICES

NASH SIX		NASH FOUR	
5-passenger touring car	$1545	5-passenger touring car	$1195
2-passenger roadster	1525	2-passenger roadster	1175
4-passenger sport model	1695	3-passenger coupe	1735
7-passenger touring car	1695	5-passenger sedan	1935
4-passenger coupe	2395	*f. o. b. Milwaukee*	
7-passenger sedan	2695		
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All Nash models, both open and closed, have cord tires as standard equipment

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PACKARD

Prices Reduced

The Packard Motor Car Company announces the following new prices on Packard Cars and Trucks:

PACKARD TWIN-SIX

	Former Price	*New Price*	*Amount Reduced*		*Former Price*	*New Price*	*Amount Reduced*
Touring	$6000	$4850	$1150	Sedan	$8450	$6800	$1650
Runabout	6000	4850	1150	Duplex Sedan	8450	6800	1650
Phaeton	6000	4850	1150	Coupe	8200	6600	1600
Limousine	8350	6650	1700	Duplex Coupe	8200	6600	1600

PACKARD SINGLE-SIX

	Nov. 1920 Price	*New Price*	*Amount Reduced*		*Nov. 1920 Price*	*New Price*	*Amount Reduced*
Touring	$3640	$2975	$665	Sedan	$4950	$3975	$ 975
Runabout	3640	2975	665	Coupe	4835	3750	1085

PACKARD TRUCKS

Model	*Capacity, dependent upon hauling conditions*	*Former Price*	*New Price*	*Amount Reduced*
EC	1½ to 3 Tons	$3700	$3500	$ 200
ED	2 to 4½ Tons	4450	4100	350
EF	4 to 7½ Tons	5550	4500	1050

Prices at Detroit

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY *of* NEW YORK
Broadway at 61st Street

Brooklyn: 1037-53 Atlantic Avenue
Long Island City: Queens Boulevard at Hill St.
White Plains: Mamaroneck at Martine Avenue
Poughkeepsie: 239 Main Street
Newark: Broad Street at Kinney
Jersey City: Boulevard at Carlton Avenue
Plainfield: 628 Park Avenue
Paterson: 489 Broadway
Hartford: Washington Street at Park
New Haven: 204 York Street
Springfield: 852-54 State Street
Pittsfield: 164 Wahconah Street

Ask the man who owns one

BOY SCOUTS

Boys in Greater New York wishing to become Scouts may obtain information and be assigned to troops by application at the local councils of the boroughs in which they live: Bronx, 1200th Street and Mott Avenue; Brooklyn, 201 Montague Street; Manhattan, 73 Madison Avenue; Queens, 120 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Richmond, 105 Stuyvesant Place, New Brighton.

ONE of the important committees of the Boy Scouts of America is the group known as the National Court of Honor. It is an advisory board in the awarding of the sixty-seven merit badges open to first-class Scouts. The subjects in which awards are made range from blacksmithing to sculpture, from apiary to aviation, from botany to pioneering. The committee also passes upon cases of life-saving.

Hitherto there have been three grades of medals awarded for life-saving service, but in the future there will be only one. That will be given in cases where actual risk to the rescuer's life is involved. Members of the Awarding Committee include Frederick K. Vreeland, explorer and camper; Dr. William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Gardens; Dillon Wallace, explorer and camper, and David Abercrombie. The Chairman is Daniel Carter Beard, National Scout Commissioner.

During 1920 thirty-two boys got medals for heroic service in the saving of life, and fifty-seven received letters of commendation for praiseworthy rescue work. The following typical cases came before the court for investigation and award:

Gordon Seyfried, South Orange, N. J. Killed in an attempt to take a revolver from a woman about to commit suicide.

Edward Goodnow, Springfield, Mass. Lost his life in an effort to save another lad from drowning.

Russell Grimes, Broken Bow, Neb. Killed while trying to save the driver of a runaway train.

Leroy Hunt, Denver, Col. Rescued boy on skating pond by plunging into icy water and pulling him out.

Lawrence Seabrook, Passaic, N. J. Saved five-year-old child from burning to death.

Phillip Faucette, Memphis, Tenn. Entered burning building and rescued baby one moment before building collapsed.

Leroy Gillette, Washington, D. C. Saved four people who were wrecked in the falls of the Potomac.

Charles Gregory Hammer, Gloucester, Mass. Heroic rescue on a cake of floating ice.

Ralph F. Gildewall, Miller, Mo. Jumped from wagon and snatched child from in front of rapidly moving train.

William F. Rudland, Brooklyn, N. Y. Saved boy from drowning in deep water distant from shore.

Joseph H. Mardis, East Liverpool, Ohio. Rescued Scoutmaster who was lying across high voltage electric wire.

Van Garmen, Kewanee, Ill. Saved child from being run over by motor truck, by holding him beneath truck until it passed over.

Aubrey Campbell, Bluefields, Nicaragua, S. A. Saved man from drowning, submerging self to hold man above water.

The following case, that of a boy in Charlton, Iowa, is cited as a fair example of Scout preparedness in time of emergency, involving not only the will to save but the power to think and act quickly and efficiently when life and death are at stake:

At midnight, a few months ago, George Mebie learned that a boy and girl were in the flames of a burning country house.

Covering his head with a wet cloth, and saturating his clothing, the Scout plunged into the flames and brought out the unconscious girl, whom he wrapped in bedclothes. Returning the second time, he was unable to find the boy. For the third time he entered the blazing house, but as he climbed the stairway it gave way beneath him, and, clinging to a beam, he swung himself to the second floor, where he found the boy tucked into a trunk—just as the burning floor gave way. Scout, boy and trunk were hurled into the basement.

The Scout pulled the unconscious lad out of the trunk, pushed him through a cellar window and climbed out after him. Then, using his first-aid kit, he bandaged the children's burns, and fainted while bandaging his own.

The Court of Honor is making an effort not only to recognize courage and presence of mind but also to insist on the safeguarding of life at all times and under all conditions. In the rare instances in which boys lose their own lives, the court leaves no stone unturned in investigating the responsibility for loss of life.

Across the Line and Back.

A hundred Boy Scouts from Los Angeles have just returned from a bicycle trip to Mexico. They visited the old Spanish section of Tia Juana, saw the sea caves at La Jolla, and went through the old mission of San Juan Capistrano. Auto trucks carried the bedding and camp equipment.

Joseph Butler, a thirteen-year-old Star Scout of Troop 2, Alliston, Mass., recently lived up to his rank by extinguishing the flames which had caught the clothing of a four-year-old child by wrapping her in a burlap bag he chanced to be carrying.

Job Before Pleasure.

Boy Scouts in Jacksonville, Fla., managed traffic and conducted information and first-aid stations for the huge crowd which assembled in the city to celebrate the opening of the new St. John's River Bridge. At the recent Children's Day Festival they assisted in looking after the thousands of small children who were the guests that day of the Spanish Fort Park Boosters' Association.

No Jay-Walking.

During the Providence "No Accident Week," Scouts distributed red cards to careless breakers of traffic rules. On the cards were printed such statements as, "When you jay-walk you take a chance. Please do your share to make the streets safe."

"Jay-walking was permissible when traffic was horse-drawn. Today it is dangerous. Conditions have changed."

"Please, for your own safety, cross streets only at crossings."

Two thousand Boy Scouts turned out in Paris on July 17 to welcome the Chief of the Seneca Indians. Big Hawk is visiting France under American auspices to teach woodcraft in the Boy Scout camps.

He Wears Badge at Last.

"Bill" Hatry, a thirteen-year-old Philadelphian, was enthusiastic about scouting. It was the wish of his heart to earn the right to wear the badge and go on hikes and do all the rest of the regular boy stuff. But there was a weak heart to prevent him from entering fully into the strenuous activities.

He died still outside the pale of his desires. Knowing how much he had coveted the privilege of being a Scout, his Scout friends arranged that he be buried in the uniform, wearing the insignia upon his breast.

The Scout oath was administered over the boy's body, with sixteen Scouts in attendance.

Around the World for Boys.

Sven Knudsen, a Danish teacher who started scouting in one of the Danish gymnasiums (state high schools) in 1909, is visiting New York in the course of a round-the-world trip, studying boy life and boy programs. He has been sent out by the Danish Board of Education. While in this vicinity he will visit the camp in the Interstate Park and the Seascout camp at Marion, Mass.

Camp in City Parks.

That it was possible to use and enjoy city parks without abusing the privilege was the substance of the object lesson recently taught to Minneapolis citizens by local Scouts who camped for three days at North Commons and left the place in better condition than they found it. The Superintendent of Parks will permit camps in every park next Summer.

Visitors' Day on Bear Mountain.

Many prominent New Yorkers visited the camp at Bear Mountain last Wednesday, as guests of the Greater New York Committee, of which Franklin D. Roosevelt is Chairman. The party spent the day inspecting the tents and grounds where 2,100 boys were enrolled. As the visitors departed, more than 100 boats filled with Scouts at attention lined the shore of the lake. The rest of the 2,100 boys stood at attention along the roadway.

More Seascouts.

From Dec. 1, 1920, to July 15, 1921, there was an increase of 50 per cent. in the number of Seascout troops organized in this country. The United States is divided for Scouting purposes into twelve regions. Only one of these, the Tenth, comprising Minnesota, South Dakota and North Dakota, has no Seascouts. The reason is quite obvious.

State.	Ships. Dec. 1.	Ships. July 15.	Seascouts. Dec. 1.	Seascouts. July 15.
New York	9	14	119	219
Rhode Island	3	5	105	130
New Jersey	5	6	94	129
Massachusetts	4	6	61	86
Connecticut	4	4	70	82
Michigan	3	5	28	74
Texas	1	4	13	71
Washington	3	3	29	68
Illinois	..	4	..	53
Wisconsin	2	3	26	42
Pennsylvania	3	3	75	40
Delaware	2	2	32	26
Oregon	1	2	13	23
Tennessee	1	1	15	15
Oklahoma	..	1	..	14
Iowa	..	1	16	16
California	1	1	12	12
Georgia	..	1	..	9
Alabama	..	1	..	9
Hawaii	..	1	..	15
Kentucky	1	1	18	18
Missouri	1	1	9	9
Indiana	1	1	9	9
Ohio	1	1	9	9
Kansas	..	1	..	9
Nebraska	1	1	9	9
	55	76	770	1,225

Region.	Ships. Dec. 1.	Ships. July 15.	Seascouts. Dec. 1.	Seascouts. July 15.
One	11	15	219	296
Two	14	20	217	347
Three	10	6	120	81
Four	2	3	28	58
Five and six	1	2	16	36
Seven	7	13	54	142
Eight	3	4	40	49
Nine	1	5	13	86
Ten	..	..	..	..
Eleven	3	6	41	89
Twelve	1	2	10	27
	55	76	770	1,225

New Zealanders Reorganize.

New Zealand Scouts are being reorganized on non-military lines. The work of the Young Citizens' League, a league to teach citizenship to young men about to become voters, is to be coordinated with the Scouts. Co-operation with the Government is effected through its Forestry Department.

Scouts Help Airmen.

A system of model airways covering the continent, is planned by the United States Army Air Service. The use of all operators or owners of aircraft. It contemplates various chains of landing fields, supplemented by frequent emergency fields and identification markers connecting the principal cities. The air service will appeal to the chambers of commerce, aerial clubs and civic organizations to assist. The Scouts have already promised co-operation and will construct identification markers, guard wrecked planes, submit monthly reports on emergency landing field conditions, and assist aviators in trouble. The first of the model airways is to be between Washington and Dayton, Ohio, with five main stations, ten subsidiary stations, and twenty emergency fields.

Scouts of Casper, Wyo., have formed an official "Sanitary Squad" which undertakes to see that the school yards and buildings are clean and sanitary.

Scouts of Bucyrus, Ohio, made an efficient collection of outstanding library books for the public library, conducted a clean-up in an old cemetery, where they reset stones and markers, and acted as guides and messengers for over 400 delegates at the State Young People's Conference.

Four hundred and three cases of efficient first aid rendered by Scouts during 1920 is the record of the Boy Scouts of St. Louis.

In Arlington, Mass., Troop 6 supplied a chain of bird stations with food during the Winter.

In Trumansburg, N. Y., Troop 2 bought lumber, paint, &c., and made and placed village street signs.

St. Paul Scouts distributed in one day 30,000 handbills and 5,000 windshield stickers for the Good Roads bill.

Boy Scouts of Riverside, Cal., took a tree census and reported not only numbers but species and location of each. For five years past they have guarded and patrolled the trails leading to the summit of Rubidoux Mountain, on the occasion of the Easter sunrise service.

Scouts in Louisville, Ky., are organized as "Guardians of Property" and have taken a pledge to safeguard property at home, church and school.

Detroit Scouts helped direct traffic during holiday rush, and are regularly appointed traffic aids, operating in shifts near school buildings and using semaphore signals at bad crossings.

Over 7,000 Boy Scouts are registered as Forest Guides in the State of Pennsylvania, pledged to protect the wild animal and plant life of the State and practice and spread the doctrine of fire prevention.

Tulsa (Okla.) Scouts carried on a "Spring offensive" against the bay-worm and collected nearly a ton of glass, sharp pieces of metal and other debris from roads in the interest of tire safety.

A road running from coast to coast, a memorial to the eager and strenuous spirit that was Theodore Roosevelt, is being traversed at various points on its long course by Scout travelers. Many groups of boys saved their money for automobile trips this Summer. The familiar initials T. R. marked in white upon a red ground between white bands, will eventually lead from Portland, Ore., to Portland, Me., cutting an irregular line through all the States of the northern border. Parts of the highway are already finished. Vermont's portion in particular lures the feet of the Summer voyager. From Lake Champlain to the Connecticut River, it loiters through some of the most charming country of New England. Through the Green Mountains, along the lakes and tumbling little rivers, "the Vermonter's road is not the road that's quickest but the road that's loveliest."

A booklet that suggests the beauty and interest of this country has been issued by the State division of the association to promote the highway, under the title of "Glimpses Along the Roosevelt Memorial Highway in Vermont."

The following poem, entitled "Wanted—A Man to Lead," is from British Headquarters Gazette:

There isn't a lad but wants to grow
Manly and true at heart,
And every lad would like to know
The secret we impart.
He doesn't desire to slack or shirk—
Oh! haven't you heard him plead?
He'll follow a man at play or work,
If only the man will lead.

Where are the men to lead today,
Sparing an hour or two,
Teaching the lad the game to play
Just as a man should do?
Village and slums are calling—come,
Here are the boys, indeed.
Who can tell what they might become
If only the man will lead?

Motor and golf and Winter sport
Fill up the time a lot,
But wouldn't you like to feel you'd taught
Even a boy a knot?
Country and home depend on you,
Character most we need;
How can a lad know what to do
If there isn't a man to lead?

Where are the men to lend a hand?
Echo it far and wide,
Men who will rise in every land,
Bridging the "Great Divide."
Nation and flag and tongue unite
Joining each class and creed,
Here are the boys who WOULD do right
But where are the MEN to lead?

FRENCH BUDGET FOR 1921

By PAUL FULLER JR.

New York, July 28, 1921.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

AMERICANS who have recently studied industrial and financial conditions in France, and particularly those who have lately returned from that country, evince a general feeling of optimism. Social conditions are far better than elsewhere in Europe or even in America. The radical element (in the American sense), owing to the fact that France is mainly an agricultural country, has never been really dangerous, and has received the severest kind of a rebuke since the armistice. One may live for months in France without hearing the word "Bolshevism."

The figures of France's exports and imports indicate a healthy increase in the former and show that France is importing only necessaries, and principally raw materials. For the first four months of 1920 French imports amounted, in round figures, to ten billion five hundred million francs, and her exports for the same period to four billion five hundred million francs. In 1921 the imports decreased to slightly over seven billion and the exports increased to seven billion five hundred million; for the first four months in 1920, therefore, there was an unfavorable balance of nearly six billion, and for the same period during 1921 there was an excess of exports over imports of two hundred and eighty-two million francs. The people have now passed through the stage of after-war extravagance, and the traveler in France is impressed with the feeling that the French people are all alive to the needs of the hour, and that they are thinking far more of work than of play. The French peasant, by nature very suspicious and on his guard against possible imposition, shows his complete confidence in the present currency, and is saving his banknotes as he did his gold in pre-war days.

One of the most amazing and encouraging facts with regard to France is the way in which the French people are economizing. Statistics show that during the last year the people of France saved approximately 33 per cent. of their income. If we compare this figure with our own savings during the same period, we will get an idea of the spirit dominating France today.

In spite of all these encouraging signs, it is often said that the great deficit in the budget makes France's prospects very dismal indeed. This attitude is not confined to America, but exists to a certain extent in France as well, and is due in part to a lack of knowledge of the Continental budgetary system and in part to the way in which the estimates of France's expenditures and receipts have been stated. The fact is that no such deficit exists.

In America the term "budget" has no exact and technical definition. In France the budget is the estimate of yearly Government expenditure, and is subdivided into ordinary and extraordinary budgets. The first refers to the normal annual cost of maintaining the different departments of Government, and the latter to unusual items of expenditure which are not of annual recurrence. The ordinary budget should be balanced by ordinary revenues of the Government and the extraordinary budget by a temporary increase in tax rates or by means of loans or other unusual revenues.

By no possible distortion of the term can budget be said to include war damages and pensions, which, by treaty, the vanquished nation is bound to pay, and yet it is precisely by such a distortion that France's alleged "deficit" is arrived at, for the estimates of Treasury advance against the German indemnity are included in the French budget law for 1921. A brief examination of the budget proper for 1921 will make this clear:

	Francs.
The ordinary budget is	23,302,000,000
The extraordinary budget is	3,236,000,000
Or a total for the year	26,538,000,000
The estimated resources are	
proceeds of permanent taxes	17,625,000,000
Exceptional taxation	5,650,000,000
Total	23,375,000,000

These figures show a comparatively insignificant deficit of about three billion francs, which, at current rates of exchange, is about two hundred and ten million dollars. With the business revival that we are all looking for this deficit would be largely decreased by the sales tax (taxe sur the Chiffre d'Affaires). On the other hand, if the Treasury advances on account of German reparations be counted in the budget under the head of "Depenses Recouvrables" or otherwise, we are face to face with a fictitious but staggering deficit of some nineteen billion five hundred million francs.

To have included in the statement of the 1921 budget the amounts to be spent for reparation and pensions—that is, the amounts which France will advance or of which she will secure the advance against the German indemnity—was calculated to deceive any but Treasury officials and others familiar with the French budget system.

It may reasonably be said that whether France's advances for reparations are not properly included in the budget is a matter of form, for, if the amount of Germany's indemnity will not cover the total of these advances, France will, in the end, be obliged to face a real deficit. The fact is, however, that the principal amount of expenditures for reparations is less than the sum which France is to receive by way of German indemnity under the Treaty of Versailles.

According to the figures of the French Information Service in the United States, the amount of French war damages was estimated by the French War Damages Commission at two hundred and twenty billion francs, made up as follows: For pensions, seventy billion francs, and for destruction of property, &c., one hundred and fifty billion francs.

Computations from which these estimates were derived were made early in 1920. Since then cost of labor and material has very considerably decreased in France. In calculating as of this date, therefore, the amount of damages—or rather the cost of reconstruction—one must take into consideration this decrease in prices. According to figures supplied by the French Information Service in the United States, this decrease amounts approximately to 580 for April, 1920 (taking that figure as an index), to 320 for June, 1921. The one hundred and fifty billion francs, therefore, which was the estimated amount of material damages as of the first date should now be reduced to approximately eighty-three billion francs. The pensions, of course, are not affected by rise in exchange or decrease in prices; so that, with the reduction in the cost of reconstruction, the amount which France will have to pay in pensions and in the devastated regions would total one hundred and fifty-three billion paper francs. The German indemnity as fixed at present amounts to one hundred and thirty-two billion gold marks. Of this amount France is to receive 52 per cent., or sixty-eight billion gold marks, which is equivalent to eighty-five billion gold francs. Allowing for a rise and stabilization of exchange (which, curiously enough, in this circumstance, as in many others, would not be immediately favorable to France), and assuming that the paper franc should rise to 10 cents, or one-half of its normal value, the total amount which France is to receive from Germany would be one hundred and seventy billion francs. This would leave a balance in favor of France, after the payment of pensions and reconstruction cost, of seventeen billion francs, which could be applied on account of interest payments on advances made.

But as the German indemnity is to be made in deferred payments, no one at present can predict how long it will take to complete the delivery of the bonds and the redemption of the same. In the meantime pensions must be paid and the work of reconstruction must go forward. How can this be accomplished without financial dislocation for France in the interim?

I believe the answer is to be found, certainly in so far as the reconstruction account is concerned, in the law of July 31, 1920. The object of the law is twofold: first, to eliminate the cost of reconstruction from the annual estimate of expenditures (it should never have so appeared), and second to speed up the work of reconstruction. The general provisions and practical working of the law can best be described by quoting from an article in the Fortnightly Survey of French Economic Conditions, published by the French Commission, as follows:

In the Finance Law of July 31, 1920, were incorporated a number of articles which had for objective the hastening of the work of reconstruction. Certain of these articles are worthy of rather complete analysis and explanation. Their purpose is to permit the paying at once to the sinistre full recompensation for the damage he suffered in the war, by means of annuities, so as to enable him to undertake immediately full reconstruction of whatever plant and property had been destroyed.

As no contract can be made between the Government and a sinistre who has suffered less than 1,000,000 frs. damages, the law permits groups of sinistres to combine their claims and to make a collective contract with the Government for payment by annuities. This privilege is also permitted to corporations, towns and cities, which may make such contracts with the Government on behalf of their inhabitants. In practice, the law works as follows:

1. Method of Obtaining Annuities:

The sinistre makes a contract with the Ministère of Finance by virtue of which the sum due him is paid in annual instalments, not less than 15 nor more than 30 in number. These annuities are calculated on the basis of 6 per cent. per annum. The Minister of Finance furnishes the sinistre with an order bond, to which are attached coupons for the amount of each annuity to which the sinistre is entitled.

2. Use of Annuities:

The sinistre is thus in possession of a collateral. With this collateral he is in a position to obtain a loan. The law requires that this loan be made through a trustee, who must receive the approval of the Minister of Finance. This trustee is in fact one of the underwriting bankers of the loan. The law further requires that any annuities loaned against such collateral must be placed in the hands of the aforesaid trustee. The trustee is not permitted to disburse any funds to the borrower until the latter has provided certificates from Government engineers stating the value of reconstruction work actually done.

3. Guarantees of Loans against Reconstruction Annuities:

These loans, therefore, bear triple guarantee:

(a) That of the collateral of the French Government. This collateral requires that the Government pay to the lender, through the trustee, the sums required for the integral payment of interest and amortization of the loan made against the annuities.

(b) The credit of the borrowing sinistre.

(c) The value of the plant reconstructed. Reconstruction is assured by the requirement of the law mentioned above, that no sum be paid the sinistre without certificates of work done from the Government engineers. An example of the use of this law for reconstruction purposes will be found in Part II. of the Survey.

So far the law only provides for private financing in France for reconstruction work. There remains the question of pension advances against Germany's Treaty debt, and also the method of arranging the Government annuities so that they can be used as collateral in foreign financing. These are problems involving separate and special study, but the solution is the same in principle as that applied by the law of July, 1920, to the payment for reconstruction work.

It would be obviously beyond the scope of this letter to attempt to detail the financial operations by which Germany's debt to France could be used not only for securing funds to defray cost of reconstruction but to pay pensions for the next few years as well.

My object has been merely to point out the false and misleading impression created by including in any budget estimates treasury advances on account of Germany's debt.

The figures given are necessarily approximative, but show, I believe, that there is no serious deficit in the present French budget, and that by careful study and able financing the problem of repairing the damage and waste caused by four years of war can be accomplished without any dangerous strain upon or threatened disaster to French Government finance.

PAUL FULLER JR.

NEW SONG BIRDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your very interesting editorial article in Sunday's (July 24) paper on "Rival Song Birds" suggests the question, Why cannot we also enjoy the music of the nightingale, skylark and song thrush or blackbird? They are, I think, insect eaters and, as such, would be valuable. It is said that the skylark has been turned loose on Long Island, near Brooklyn. He certainly has not multiplied.

These birds are migrants and could not endure our severe winters. As a solution of this difficulty I propose that some of them be imported and turned loose in the South, say in Southern Florida, at Mobile, New Orleans and about the mouth of the Rio Grande in Texas, where they could live during the Winter, and then, if there is any inherent tendency to move north in the Spring, they could do so and return with their young in the Fall; or if, as I believe, migration was originally a swarming-out process, the action of that tendency will eventually make them our Summer visitors.

When I heard the song of the nightingale, not being able to describe it in musical terms, I could only think of it as of a forty-canary power (parodying Byron). The song of the blackbird I thought of as between our catbird at its best and the brown thrasher.

J. S. PROUT.

Fishkill, New York, July 27, 1921.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GIVING A THOUGHT TO FIRE INSURANCE

Principle of Adequate Coverage and Partial Losses—Eighty Per Cent Insurance to Value—Reason for Co-insurance or Assured's Participation—What Service Accomplishes.

[Third of a Series of Eight Sketches. Previous Articles Will Be Mailed on Request. The Fourth Will Appear in "The N. Y. Times" Next Week.]

RATE making in fire insurance is based on the expectation, first, that most fires will be extinguished near the point of origin (thus producing what we term "partial losses," or losses less than the insurance), and, second that all property will be insured for a fair proportion of its value.

Eighty per cent insurance to value, for instance, fairly meets everyday conditions. Furthermore, on an 80 per cent basis the owner has a personal interest of 20 per cent in his property's safety. This does not mean that he must carry 20 per cent of his own liability, for we will give him a still lower premium rate if he fills up the gap between 80 per cent and 100 per cent, but in consideration of a premium rate based on 80 per cent insurance, we do insist upon his contracting to take out policies for that agreed percentage of his values—or stand in the place of the insurance he does not provide. This is usually called "co-insurance," its technical name being "Reduced Rate Average Contribution Agreement," because if an owner carries less fire insurance than the average necessary to prevent rate discrimination between insurants, he must share in his own loss so as not to unbalance the experience (results) in his class.

Without an understanding of fire underwriting fundamentals, a man may reason this way: "I have a well-built property worth about $100,000 in a good neighborhood, under good fire protection and not likely to burn (all of which was taken into consideration, by the way, in his schedule rate), so I will insure for $5,000 which will cover my probable loss."

He has reckoned without his host, because we cannot issue our policies on that basis. With only $5,000 fire insurance (without the "co-insurance" agreement), a $5,000 fire would mean to him a property loss of only 5 per cent, but to us an insurance loss of 100 per cent.

On the basis of the premium rate produced by schedule, he should have carried $80,000 insurance and paid the requisite premium therefor. Then a $5,000 fire loss would turn that "total" insurance loss into a "partial" loss. We rated that man's property on a basis as 100 is to 80 (5 to 4) and he wants us to assume a liability—at the same rate of premium—as 100 is to 5 (20 to 1). That would be a gamble, pure and simple, and fire underwriting is not a gamble, but a calculation based on the law of average when spread over many thousands of separated properties and a period of years. We could secure no average on the basis he proposes except at prohibitive rates.

Above all, "co-insurance" prevents rate discriminations—a cardinal principle. Were some men to carry only $5,000 and others $80,000 at the same rate of premium on practically identical risks, equal in value, it would result in unbalancing the whole "experience" on that class of risks by reducing the premiums and increasing the losses. This would be gross discrimination against and at once establish unfair rates for the prudent man who for his own protection provides the $80,000 fire insurance. That is why the man who will not pay the premiums to meet the requirement of 80 per cent fire insurance to property value, must pay the penalty at the other end in a reduction in the amount he may collect when loss comes.

If you believe that "a system of fire insurance rating which does not discriminate between safe construction and unsafe construction, and between carefulness and negligence, is an injury to the community" (as one of the students of our business wrote many years ago when advocating schedule rating), we can demonstrate to you the fairness and the reasonableness and the desirability of fire insurance as today sold by the stock companies that are co-ordinated (not combined) to make your security greater, to make your property safer, to prevent your neighbor from damaging you, to make your community better, to make your life and the lives of your neighbors and of all other citizens safer, to make your city cleaner and healthier and more habitable and to help you solve your housing problems in saving your property from destruction by preventable fires and in paying honest losses promptly so that your destroyed houses may be rebuilt without needless delay.

This is a rather large order, but after all it represents an everyday function of stock fire insurance, in addition to indemnification for losses, though the underlying service functions so unobtrusively that the uninformed do not see it.

Stock fire insurance companies stand behind the business credit of the nation. Of all the insurance carriers their standard of solvency is the highest; their supervision the most rigid; their taxes paid to the State the largest, and their contracts the safest and the best.

JOHN B. MORTON
President
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On News Stands Today

Menace of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance
If renewed in its present form, this alliance will compel Great Britain to fight against the United States in case of war between us and Japan. Such is the alarming thesis of this article by Professor George L. Koehn of Reed College, who cites the text of the alliance itself as proof.

China's Destiny in the Balance
Alfred Sze, Chinese Ambassador at Washington, tells why his Government is against the Anglo-Japanese alliance. With important documents bearing on China's fate.

The Plight of China
Jesse Willis Jefferis summarizes the causes of China's weakness.

Santo Domingo To Be Free
Horace G. Knowles, former Minister to Santo Domingo, reveals some serious mistakes made by the American authorities on the eve of withdrawal from the Island Republic.

The American Exit From Santo Domingo
Text of Admiral Robison's proclamation of withdrawal, with the change of policy due to protests which it called forth.

Santo Domingo's Title to Independence
A fair statement of both sides of the case, by H. S. Krippene, an American living in Santo Domingo.

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The story of the unutterable wrongs suffered by millions of Greeks in Asia Minor, as related by A. T. Polyzoides, the noted Greek-American editor.

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A brilliantly written article by Clair Price, an American newspaper man who lived among the Turks, and who presents the situation as it looks to the Turkish Nationalists.

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A surprisingly frank article by James Jay Kann, who has studied the Polish problem in Poland, and who points out the causes of anti-Semitism there.

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J. Ellis Barker, the English publicist, presents astonishing facts and figures showing how labor unions, by limiting output, are causing Great Britain to fall behind in the race for world business.

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Official details of the whole $11,000,000,000 owed to our Government by the Allies.

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A curious and knotty problem concerning a customs boundary—one of the unsettled points of the Treaty of Versailles.

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Captain Gordon-Smith brings strong arguments to show that the allied victory was gained, not in France, but in Palestine and the Balkans.

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The story of the new Czech Republic, told by J. H. Wallis, with hitherto unpublished interviews with that nation's foremost leaders, including President Masaryk.

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A hostile Hungarian view of the Czech Republic, by Dr. Anthony Pessenlehner, who assails its right to live as a separate State.

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Section 8 SPORTING NEWS

The New York Times.

FINANCIAL NEWS Section 8

S SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1921. S

GIANTS OVERHAUL PIRATES IN RACE

Gain Tie for First Place by Breaking Even While Corsairs Bow to Braves.

REDS SHARE TWIN BILL

Toney Bombarded for 8-1 Defeat in Opener, but Barnes Rescues Second, 12 to 1.

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Circuit Drive Clears Left Field Fence —Toney and Young Indulge in Fisticuffs.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—At the point farthest north on the National League pennant ladder the Giants are resting tonight. First place is not entirely theirs, as the Pittsburgh Pirates have an equal share on the precarious footing, but to all intents and purposes the Giants regard their chase after the Pirates as at an end. By breaking even with the Reds here this afternoon while the Boston Braves were taking the measure of the Corsairs in Smoketown the McGrawmen came on even terms with Gibson's pennant chasers, finally reducing the four-game lead which separated the two clubs as recently as last Tuesday. The scores today were 8 to 1 against the Giants in the opener and 12 to 1 in their favor in the second half of the twin bill.

It was a happy crowd of New York athletes who raced to the clubhouse this afternoon after a long siege of battling. There was some disappointment when the first game went against them, but the victory in the second half, while the scoreboard was telling the tale of Boston's triumph at Pittsburgh, made every last Giant an optimist. They have two games here with the Reds tomorrow and are hoping to take both while the Pirates are idle. As the Giants figure the race, they will be able to hold the front ranks once they arrive here and only time now stands between them and leadership.

Kelly Gets Eighteenth Homer.

Standing out as the big event of the triumph in the nightcap number was another home run by George Kelly, his eighteenth of the current campaign. It was a mighty blow by the New York first baseman, one of the longest he has made since he first attained prominence as a slugger. In the fourth inning, with Ross Young on first base as the result of a single, Kelly drove a ball over the left field fence, the longest ever made in a championship game at Redland Field. It is thus described to distinguish it from the exhibition home runs turned loose by Babe Ruth here last Monday. Babe hit his record-makers to centre and right fields, and Kelly pickled the left-field fence, as New York sluggers now hold all long-distance hitting marks at the local park.

Besides putting on a pair of ball games and featuring one with a record smash, the Giants furnished what was not on the program. It was a rough and tumble mixup between Ross Young and Fred Toney which started in the New York dugout between games and extended to the field in front of the dugout, while other members of the Giants lugged to entangle the belligerent pair. What started all the trouble is not known, but it is supposed to have been the outgrowth of the first game when Toney was driven from the mound. When finally separated each of the batters was able to move around without assistance and neither showed any marks of the conflict.

It was Jess Barnes's stellar pitching and some old-time slugging by his mates that carried the Giants to the top of the heap in the second game after they had barely escaped whitewash at Rube Marquard's hands in the opener. Jess was steady and effective all the way, holding the Reds to five scattered hits, and he came to the rescue in the pinch for Marquard in the first game. The Reds put over their lone marker in the fifth inning, long after Barnes had ceased to be any worrying about the outcome.

Second a Walkover.

The Giants made the second game as easy for Barnes as the home team had made the first a walkover for the Rube. In this respect the two games were extremes. In the first place the Reds got the great pitching and batted at will. In the second the Giants got the high-class pitching and did the hitting. Adolfo Luque, who has been one of Pat Moran's standbys this season, was clubbed off the peak in the fifth frame and Hod Eller came on to absorb more punishment for an inning, after which he took the long trail to the clubhouse. Bob Geary finished, but the game was all packed for delivery before Bob threw a ball.

Meusel's single to right and a fly by Smith which fell untouched among Bohne, Routh and Neale gave the Giants a man in the second. In the third Burns walked and Bancroft squeezed him home. That was enough to win, but the Giants added two more in the fourth on Young's single and Kelly's home run. In the fifth Barnes, Burns and Frisch got bases, filling the bases, and Eller relieved Luque. A single by Young, a double steal by Frisch and Young, Hargrave's poor throw, Kelly's walk, an out and Rawlings's single ran the total up to five runs for the inning before the side was retired.

In the sixth Barnes's walk, Cunningham's single and Frisch's hit filled the bases. Geary then replaced Eller and a sacrifice fly by Young scored Barnes. Meusel's single, a passed ball and Kelly's single added another run in the seventh. Barnes eased up in the ninth under a safe lead and the Reds were able to push over the run that prevented a shutout.

Marquard An Enigma.

Brilliant pitching by Rube Marquard prevented the Giants from becoming dangerous at any stage of the opening game. The veteran southpaw amply repaid with the New York sluggers after the Reds had presented him with an early lead, and there was no doubt about the outcome after the fourth inning. Rube allowed his old team only six hits and they came too far apart to be of any advantage. Up to the ninth inning George Kelly, who doubled along the left-field line in the fourth frame, was the only visiting player to pass first base.

Fred Toney had little that was puzzling to the Reds. He got through the first inning in fine shape, the home team going out in order, but the bombardment got under way in the second, and from that time to the end of the fourth hits and runs came in rapid

Continued on Page 3, This Section.

Ruth's Homer Keeps Him One Day Ahead of Last Season

After going a stretch of twelve days without a major league home run, though he hit some in exhibition games during the interval, Babe Ruth resumed his circuit hitting yesterday and saved himself from falling behind his 1920 schedule for the first time this year. It was one year ago yesterday that Ruth hit his 36th home run, and a year ago today he made his 37th. Failures yesterday and today would have carried the Babe under his 1920 figures for the first time, but now he is safe until Tuesday next, as he got his 38th last season on Aug. 2. Ruth's 1921 record is as follows:

Date.	Against.	At Bats.	On Base.
April 16	Harris, Phila. (R.)	N. Y.	0
April 20	Russell, Boston (R.)	N. Y.	1
April 21	Moore, Phila. (L.)	Phila.	1
April 22	Rommell, Phila. (R.)	Phila.	1
April 25	Johnson, Wash. (R.)	N. Y.	0
May 2	Jones, Boston (R.)	Boston	0
May 6	Erickson, Wash. (R.)	Wash.	0
May 7	Johnson, Wash. (R.)	Wash.	0
May 10	Middleton, Det. (R.)	Detroit	1
May 13	Dauss, Detroit (R.)	Detroit	1
May 14	Bagby, Cleveland (R.)	Clev.	2
May 17	Uhle, Cleveland (R.)	Clev.	0
May 25	Shocker, St. L. (R.)	St. L.	2
May 29	Keefe, Phila. (R.)	N. Y.	0
May 31	Zachary, Wash. (L.)	Wash.	2
June 3	Davis, St. Louis (R.)	N. Y.	0
June 10	Bagby, Cleveland (R.)	N. Y.	0
June 11	Middleton, Det. (R.)	N. Y.	2
June 13	Sutherland, Det. (R.)	N. Y.	1
June 14	Ehmke, Detroit (R.)	N. Y.	0
June 15	Ehmke, Detroit (R.)	N. Y.	1
June 16	Dauss, Detroit (R.)	N. Y.	1
June 24	Mogridge, Wash. (L.)	N. Y.	1
June 29	Bush, Boston (R.)	N. Y.	0
July 2	Russell, Boston (R.)	N. Y.	1
July 3	Myers, Boston (R.)	N. Y.	1
July 5	Hasty, Phila. (R.)	N. Y.	0
July 11	Kerr, Chicago (L.)	Chi.	1
July 13	Davis, St. L. (R.)	St. L.	1
July 12	Davis, St. L. (R.)	St. L.	1
July 15	Van Gilder, St. L. (R.)	St. L.	1
July 18	Cole, Detroit (R.)	Detroit	1
July 30	Coveleskie, Clev. (R.)	N. Y.	0

SENATORS WIN BY 9TH INNING RALLY

Singles, Hit Batsman, Base on Balls and Sacrifice Fly Defeat Tigers, 4-3.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Washington defeated Detroit, 4 to 3, in an exciting game today by scoring twice in the ninth inning, on singles by Milan and Harris, a hit batsman, a base on balls and a sacrifice fly by O'Rourke, who earlier in the game made a home run with one man on base.

The score:

WASHINGTON (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	DETROIT (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Judge,1b	4	0	0	1	1	Blue,1b	4	1	2	4	0
Milan,rf	4	1	2	1	1	Bush,2b	2	0	0	3	2
Rice,cf	3	1	0	2	0	Cobb,cf	3	0	2	1	0
Miller,lf	4	0	0	2	1	Veach,lf	3	0	1	3	1
Harris,2b	4	0	2	2	3	Heilmann,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Shanks,3b	3	1	2	2	1	Flagstead,as	4	0	1	2	1
O'Rourke,as	3	1	1	3	4	Bassler,c	3	0	1	2	1
Picinich,c	3	0	1	4	0	Bagent,3b	3	0	0	3	1
bBrower	0	0	0	0	0	aCole	0	1	0	0	0
Courtney,p	0	0	0	0	0	Parks,p	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson,p	2	0	0	0	2	Leonard,p	2	0	0	0	2
cSmith	0	0	1	0	0	Jones,3b	1	1	1	1	0
Gharrity,c	1	0	0	1	0	Oldham,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Middleton,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	4	7	27	14	Total	28	3	9	26	8

a Ran for Sargent in eighth.
b Batted for Picinich in eighth.
c Batted for Johnson in eighth.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3

Three-base hits—Jones, Blue. Home run—O'Rourke. Sacrifice hits—Bush, Veach, O'Rourke. Double plays—Picinich and Judge; Bush, Flagstead and Blue. Left on bases—Detroit 8, Washington 4. Bases on balls—Off Johnston 3, Leonard 1, Middleton 1, Parks 1. Hits—Off Leonard 5 in 7 innings, Parks 4 none out, one on base, in eighth; Oldham 3 in 1 1-3; Middleton 0 in 1-3, Johnson 9 in 7. Hit by pitcher—By Oldham (Rice), Struck out—By Johnson 1, Leonard 1. Winning pitcher—Courtney. Losing pitcher—Oldham. Umpires—Evans and Dineen. Time of game—2:05.

CUBS AND PHILLIES DIVIDE.

Goldie Rapp Hits Safely in Both Games, Making Record 26.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The Chicago Cubs and Philadelphia broke even in a double header here today, the locals winning the first, 8 to 7, while the visitors won the second, 6 to 5.

Rapp hit safely in each contest and now has a record of safe hitting in twenty-six consecutive games.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	PHILADELPHIA (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Flack,rf	5	1	3	0	0	Rapp,2b	4	1	2	1	3
Hollocher,ss	3	1	1	4	3	J.Smith,2b	4	2	1	2	3
Kelleher,3b	4	1	1	1	5	King,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Grimes,1b	4	1	2	12	1	Lebourveau,lf	4	2	3	1	0
Barber,lf	4	1	1	1	0	C.Walker,rf	4	2	1	1	0
Maisel,cf	4	1	1	4	0	Konetchy,1b	5	0	3	11	0
Deal,3b	3	0	1	1	1	Williams,cf	5	1	2	3	0
Daly,c	4	0	0	8	0	Parkinson,as	4	0	1	4	3
Alexander,p	4	2	2	1	2	Bruggy,c	4	0	1	8	0
						Meadows,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	35	8	14	27	12	aMonroe	1	0	0	0	0
						Winters,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Total	40	7	14	24	14

a Batted for Meadows in eighth.

Errors—J. Smith, Kelleher.

Chicago	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	—8
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	—7

Two-base hits—Konetchy, Lebourveau (2), Hollocher, Williams, Grimes, Flack, Alexander, Rapp. Three-base hits—Rapp, Deal, Kelleher. Home runs—Alexander, Lebourveau, J. Smith. Sacrifice hits—J. Smith, Hollocher, Deal. Double plays—Konetchy (unassisted); Meadows, Rapp and Parkinson. Left on bases—Philadelphia 8, Chicago 7. Bases on balls—Meadows 2, Alexander 1. Hits—Off Meadows, 10 in 7 innings; Winters, 4 in 1. Struck out—By Alexander 3, Meadows 1. Wild pitch—Meadows. Losing pitcher—Meadows. Umpires—Brennan and Quigley. Time—2 hours.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A	CHICAGO (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A
Rapp,2b	5	2	3	2	3		Flack,rf	5	1	3	0	0	
J.Smith,3b	4	1	2	1	3		Hollocher,ss	4	1	2	1	3	
Lebourveau,lf	5	1	2	1	0		Kelleher,2b	5	1	2	1	4	
C.Walker,rf	5	0	1	1	0		Grimes,1b	5	1	1	14	0	
Konetchy,1b	4	1	1	13	0		Barber,lf	2	1	1	3	0	
Williams,cf	5	2	1	2	0		Maisel,cf	3	0	1	1	0	
Parkinson,ss	3	1	2	1	5		Deal,3b	3	0	0	1	2	
Peters,c	4	0	1	3	0		Daly,c	3	0	0	6	0	
Ring,p	4	0	0	0	0		aTwombly	1	0	0	0	0	
							Wirtz,c	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	39	6	13	27	12		Freeman,p	0	0	0	0	0	
							York,p	0	0	0	0	0	
							bMarriott	1	0	0	0	0	
							Jones,p	2	0	0	0	1	
							cSullivan	1	0	0	0	0	
							Total	35	5	10	27	11	

a Batted for Daly in eighth.
b Batted for York in third.
c Batted for Jones in ninth.

Errors—Konetchy, Kelleher, Barber.

Philadelphia	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Parkinson, Rapp, Flack 2. Home run—Kelleher. Sacrifices—J. Smith, Deal, Maisel. Double play—J. Smith, Parkinson and Konetchy. Left on bases—Philadelphia 9, Chicago 8. Base on balls—Off York 2, Ring 3. Hits—Off Freeman, 6 in 3 2-3 innings; York, 3 in 1 1-3; Jones, 4 in 4. Struck out—By Freeman 1, York 1, Jones 3, Ring 3. Wild pitch—Ring. Losing pitcher—Freeman. Umpires—Quigley and Brennan. Time of game—1:48.

BASEBALL TODAY. 3:00 P. M., POLO Grounds. Yankees vs. Cleveland.—Advt.

INDIANS RIDE OVER YANKS ROUGHSHOD

Defeat the Huggins Clan in First of Series by Free-Silver Margin, 16 to 1.

BABE GETS HOMER NO. 37

Furnishes Fans Only Opportunity to Cheer—Coveleskie Is Hero, From Cleveland Viewpoint.

Frontiersmen of elder days were wont to assert that there was no good Indian except a dead Indian. If this authority can be considered valid, there wasn't even a half way decent Indian at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, for all of them were thoroughly alive. They failed, however, to observe the rules of civilized artfare, under which there is much precedent for leaving a defeated foe his side-arms. They didn't leave the Yankees a thing except their cuticle, and that was sadly marred. The score—hold your breath—the score was 16 to 1.

Now this might have pleased William J. Bryan, who is the real parent of that particular formula of panacea, but it would have been hard to find in the crowded stands of the Brush Stadium enough confirmed Bryanites to man a lawn mower. Therefore exultation over the affair was sparse. It was confined, in fact, to the dugout of the visiting players and to a chap in the stand who had bet a pair of gloves against a kiss, or some foolish thing like that.

A multitude gathered to watch the first game of the series, which bids fair to have a heavy bearing on the ultimate possession of the American League pennant for the current season. There were about 35,000 persons on hand, and they were genuine, dyed-in-the-wool fans, most of them of the thirty-third degree. They wanted to yowl and they had brought with them for that purpose their larynxes, tonsils and lungs. Poor things, they had to go home with their systems all clogged up with unsmitted howls.

However, there was one occasion for a genuine outburst on the part of the crowd. That came when the lone Yankee run of the matinee blazed its way around the circuit. It was in the sixth inning that George Herman Ruth, a citizen who has had his name in the papers on previous occasions, planted the ball into the right field bleachers for his thirty-seventh home run of the season. The bases were absolutely devoid of runners at the time, as may have been already surmised.

Shawkey Roughly Treated.

The mainspring of the affair was Stanley Coveleskie, who pitched not only as if he were in training for another notable world's series display, but as if he were already fit for it. Ruth's homer, a triple by Wallie Pipp and five singles were grudgingly meted out to the Manhattantites by the Cleveland pitcher and he scattered the allowance around so that, save for the mighty wallop, already mentioned, none of them was worth a rap, so to speak.

Robert Shawkey was Manager Huggins's nominee for the hurling post and Robert had a very unpleasant time of it. The only heart of gold he gave Huggins its brevity. He was pounded from the box in the third—he would have been in the second if his fast hadn't been pretty firmly planted—and Rip Collins took his place, only to cop a pinch hitter's way in the fifth and Ferguson finished the game, which was already finished before he came.

The battle opened with a thud, for Charley Jamieson, leading off, sent a offering of Bob Shawkey to right field for a clean single. If Robert was dismayed by this inauspicious start the fact was not to be discerned by the unaided optic. He simply turned on his fifth man's juice and whiffed Wambsganss. The monarch of the tribe, Tris Speaker, shot a liner to Frank Baker, who doubled up the galloping Jamieson by a swift throw to first.

After the Yankees had passed out in swift succession in their part of the first, the invaders bombarded Shawkey for three runs in the second, all in the same time shot the tranquility of the huge throng full of holes. Pipp gathered up Elmer Smith's grounder, and made the out unassisted. Larry Gardner plugged one past Baker, who beat Peck's throw to first. Sewell bored the right central regions with a one-baser, and Gardner got to the third station on the hit. Doc Johnston now made his appearance, a thing, so far as was observed, not particularly villainous. Yet, beneath his comely exterior, lay depths of malevolence almost incredible.

Johnston whaled the sphere to deep right centre, where Fewster and Meusel gathered and held a consultation regarding the strange globular object and what should be done with it. Finally they decided to get rid of the thing by tossing it back to the diamond. Aaron Ward got hold of it, but didn't want it for any purpose, so he threw it in the general direction of the plate. It got away from Wallie Schang, whom nobody was backing up.

Johnston Dents Plate.

All this time Indians were pouring over the plate in numbers that seemed like masses to the perturbed fans. Johnston tore all around the circuit, and found Gardner and Sewell awaiting him upon his return to the dugout. Tris Speaker clapped him on the back and promised him a wreath of mignonette and sunflowers as soon as the florist shop hove in sight. O'Neill, unabashed, Shawkey to Pipp, and Coveleski whiffed.

All this wasn't so pleasant as to cause a wave of joy to engulf the stands, but the sorrow was mild compared with the dense fog of melancholy that saturated the premises in the course of the next session, when the Ohioans got the game by the neck and squeezed it into their travelling mask. They did it by handing Shawkey for four sharp thumps in this period and to cash in the same number of tallies. This heartless treatment caused the withdrawal of Bob and the entrance of Rip Collins to the mound.

Jamieson singled to centre at the outset of this unhappy third and was sacrificed to second by Wamby. Tris Speaker drew four wide ones. Smith drove a one-base blow to centre and Jamieson crossed the disk, Speaker flitting to the third corner. Gardner's one-bagger to left tallied Speaker, Smith pausing at second. Sewell filed to Meusel, but the interruption was brief, for the irrasistible Doc Johnston smashed a triple to right which scored Smith and Gardner. Thereupon Collins succeeded Shawkey. The new comer passed Orwell, but Johnston was caught at the plate on a double steal.

That made the tally 7 to 0, which seemed to the casual observer quite a tidy lead. It failed to satisfy the Indians, for they wanted all the runs in the world. They made it an even dozen in the fifth when they batted all the way around. Speaker was the first man up for the visitors and he got a life when Ward messed up his grounder. Sewell and Jamieson contributed doubles and Smith and Johnston made singles. All these activities, stewed gently for a few minutes with comments furnished by the home athletes, resulted in the quintet of markers suggested above.

Add Brace in Sixth.

Another brace of hostile runs breezed over the tile in the sixth after Ferguson went into the box. The singles of Messrs. Speaker, Smith and Sewell, with a had throw by Ruth, furnished the needed power.

It was in the latter portion of this

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Grey Lag Beats Black Servant by a Nose In $20,000 International Handicap

Special to The New York Times.

WINDSOR, Ontario, July 30.—Grey Lag, distinguished son of Star Shoot and Miss Minnie, by Meddler, heralded by turf writers in the East as "the best American three-year-old," this afternoon won the $20,000 Devonshire International. The star of the Rancocas stable proved his worth over a route of a mile and a furlong, defeating Colonel E. R. Bradley's colt, Black Servant, by a nose in 1:50. The time for the race broke the track record by 2 3-5 seconds.

Bygone Days was third, ten lengths back. Then came Dark Horse and Rady.

The Eastern colt flashed to the front at the start, but only for an instant. Black Servant shot forward like a bullet from a gun, and sprinted to a lead which he held right to the wire, when Grey Lag got his head in front under severe urging. Both the winner and Black Servant were ridden out.

By post time of the fifth race, the feature of the day's card and hailed by horsemen as one of the greatest races of the decade, the crowd of 25,000 had absorbed the idea that the Devonshire International was no ordinary test of speed and courage. Throughout the stands on the quarter stretch and in the mutuel sheds it was Kentucky against the East—Bradley against Hildreth.

It is surprising the following which the Bradley colt had, and if sentiment had anything to do with the winning of this race, then Colonel Riley Bradley would have been $20,000 richer tonight. Today's victory for Grey Lag is his eighth win in nine starts during the present season. On July 7, at Aqueduct, in winning the Dwyer Stakes, the Rancocas colt equaled Goaler's American record of 1:40 for a mile and an eighth, made last month at Belmont Park, and beat Man o' War's 1:49 1-5, made in the Dwyer Stakes July 1, 1920. Goaler, in making his mark, carried but 94½ pounds. Man o' War carried 128. Grey Lag that day had an impost of 123 pounds.

In today's race the Rancocas Stable's star toted 126 pounds, while Black Servant was imposted with 123 pounds.

CARDINALS DEFEAT BROOKLYN, 8 TO 6

Grimes Buffeted About by St. Louis Sluggers in Second Game of Series.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Burleigh Grimes, the spit-ball pitcher of the Brooklyn Dodgers, became the Carpentier of baseball here today when the Cardinals pounded him for sixteen hits and half as many runs to take the second game of the series by a score of 8 to 6. Burleigh, buffeted about all afternoon, was greeted with a first inning salvo that gave St. Louis a four-run start.

The Dodgers hit well behind their star but when they crept within hailing distance, Burleigh promptly lost his charm and allowed the Cardinals to slip further away into the distance.

The Cards started in the first when Stock singled and took second on a short passed ball. Hornsby got the better of a close decision and walked. McHenry put the centre of population past him pitcher's box with an infield hit that filled the bases. Grimes became grim. He whistled four to Les Mann, none of which invaded the plate zone, and the cardinal outfielder walked, forcing Stock in. Lavan, who hit right fairly all day, then exploded a double to right, on which Hornsby and McHenry scored, while Mann stopped at third. Everything would have been lovely had Olson not fumbled Clemons's grounder. But he did and Mann counted with the final of four runs. Doak lined to Griffith.

McHenry's triple and Clemons's sacrifice fly to Myers gave the Cardinals another in the third before the Dodgers swung into their stride.

Myers opened the fourth with a double to right and took third when Neis flashed a drive through Hornsby for a hit. Lavan brought Myers across with a line drive to McHenry in deep left. Kilduff and Miller were unable to aid the situation further.

Burly Burleigh, he of mastodonic frame, opened the fifth with a double down the left field line. Grimes put Jack Smith a run, but Burleigh was unable to advance on the out. Johnston sent his pitcher to third, however, with a single to left. Griffith, a terror in later innings, succumbed to a weak curve and popped just as weakly to Lavan. Myers spoke in accents strong with a single to centre, scoring Grimes and sending Johnston to second. Neis fell upon an offering for an apparent triple, but Jack Smith's great catch against the right field fence transformed it into an out.

In the seventh the Dodgers brought about the downfall of Doak. Johnston lined to centre for a single and took third when Griffith doubled to right. Rickey, fully advised by the portion of his anatomy present, left the game and replaced him with "Dixie" Walker. Hy Myers lent his approval with a single to centre that scored both runners and brought the Dodgers within one run of the Cardinal total of five.

It remained this way until the seventh, when the Cardinals scored two more. Fournier opened with a single and tried to advance on a short passed ball, but was nipped at second on Miller's fine throw to Olson. Stock started all over again with a single, and Doak—by put him on third with a double to right. McHenry was intentionally passed, filling the bases for Mann and Lavan, who fanned, and it looked as if Burleigh would emerge from the situation glorious and triumphant. But he tossed one high and wide of Miller's glove with the call two strikes and one ball on Lavan. Stock scored on the wild pitch. Lavan then singled to right, scoring Hornsby, but McHenry was out at the plate on Griffith's fine throw to Miller.

With two out in the Dodger eighth Johnston singled through Lavan and completed the circuit ahead of Griffith when Tom drove into the upper right field bleacher for a home run.

The score:

ST. LOUIS (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	BROOKLYN (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Smith,rf	4	0	1	5	0	Olson,ss	5	0	1	2	5
Fournier,1b	4	0	3	6	1	Johnston,3b	4	2	3	1	0
Stock,3b	5	2	3	0	2	Griffith,rf	5	2	3	4	1
Hornsby,2b	4	1	2	1	3	Meyers,cf	5	1	3	2	1
McHenry,lf	5	2	2	4	0	Neis,lf	4	0	3	0	1
Mann,cf	3	1	1	3	0	Janvrin,1b	4	0	1	7	1
Lavan,ss	3	0	3	5	2	Kilduff,2b	5	0	1	2	0
Clemons,c	4	0	0	4	0	Miller,c	4	0	0	4	0
Dillhoefer,c	0	1	0	0	0	Grimes,p	4	1	2	1	2
Doak,p	3	0	0	1	2	aRuether	1	0	0	0	0
Walker,p	0	0	0	1	0	bKrueger	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	8	14	27	9	Total	42	6	16	24	13

a Batted for Neis in ninth.
b Batted for Miller in ninth.

Errors—Lavan (3), Olson, Janvrin.

St. Louis	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	—6

Two-base hits—Lavan, Myers, Grimes, Griffith, Hornsby. Three-base hits—McHenry. Home run—Griffith. Stolen base—Stock. Sacrifices—Johnston, Fournier, Clemons, Janvrin. Left on bases—Brooklyn 11, St. Louis 8. Bases on balls—Off Grimes 5, Hits—Off Doak 11 in 6 innings; Walker 5 in 3. Struck out—By Grimes 3, Walker 1, Grimes. Winning pitcher—Doak. Passed ball—Miller. Umpires—Hart and McCormick. Time of game—3:10.

BRAVES WIN OPENER FROM PIRATES, 1-0

Score Only Run in Fourth Inning —Oeschger Bests Cooper in Mound Battle.

PITTSBURGH, July 30.—Boston won the first game of the series from Pittsburgh here today, 1 to 0. Oeschger and Cooper pitched good ball, but in the fourth inning the Braves bunched hits for the only run of the game. Southworth's fielding featured the contest.

The score:

BOSTON (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	PITTSBURGH (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Powell,cf	4	0	0	3	0	Bigbee,lf	4	0	1	4	1
Barbare,ss	4	0	1	3	2	Carey,cf	4	0	0	5	0
Southwick,rf	4	1	1	2	0	Maranville,ss	2	0	1	2	4
Nicholson,lf	3	0	1	7	0	Whitted,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Boeckel,3b	3	0	2	2	0	Barnhart,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Holke,1b	4	0	0	9	0	Tierney,2b	4	0	1	2	0
Ford,2b	3	0	1	2	4	Grimes,1b	3	0	1	9	0
O'Neil,c	3	0	0	2	1	Schmidt,c	3	0	0	5	0
Oeschger,p	4	0	2	0	3	Cooper,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	33	1	8	27	11	Total	29	0	4	27	8

Error—Cooper.

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Boeckel, Ford, Grimm. Three-base hit—Boeckel. Stolen bases—Barbare, Boeckel, Southworth, Nicholson. Whitted. Double plays—Ford, Barbare and Holke; Grimm (unassisted); Bigbee and Grimm. Left on bases—Boston 8, Pittsburgh 6. Bases on balls—Off Oeschger 3, Cooper 2. Struck out—By Oeschger 2, Cooper 4. Umpires—Klem and Emslie. Time of game—1:31.

WHITE SOX TAKE TWO.

Beat Athletics 9 to 7 and 9 to 1—Faber Gets 21st Victory.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30. — Chicago took two games from Philadelphia today, 9 to 7 and 9 to 1. Home runs by Falk, Collins and Strunk, scoring six runs, helped to win the first game.

Faber won his twenty-first game in the second contest, holding Philadelphia to four hits. C. Walker's home run in the ninth inning prevented a shutout for Philadelphia.

Ray Morell was received today by Manager Mack from Dugan, who departed from the city Thursday without leave.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	PHILADELPHIA (A)	Ab	R	H	P	A
E.Johnson,ss	5	1	2	1	3	Witt,rf	4	1	1	5	0
Mulligan,3b	5	1	2	2	3	Dykes,2b	4	1	2	1	3
Collins,2b	4	1	1	5	2	J.Johns'n,cf	4	0	1	1	5
Strunk,cf	4	2	3	1	0	C.Walker,lf	4	1	1	5	0
Falk,lf	5	1	1	3	0	Griffin,1b	4	0	0	12	1
Sheely,1b	5	0	2	10	0	Perkins,c	4	0	2	2	0
Bratchi,rf	4	0	0	4	0	Myatt,c	0	0	0	4	0
McClellan,cf	0	0	0	0	0	McCann,ss	4	1	2	1	2
Schalk,c	5	1	0	3	0	Galloway,3b	4	1	2	3	4
Kerr,p	3	1	2	0	1	Harris,p	1	0	0	1	2
Wilkinson,p	0	0	0	0	0	Hasty,p	1	0	0	0	1
						aStyles	1	0	0	0	0
Total	40	9	13	27	10	bWelch	0	1	0	0	0
						Total	38	7	13	27	13

a Batted for Harris in fifth.
b Batted for Keefe in ninth.

Errors—Witt, Griffin (2).

Chicago	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	4	—9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	—4

Two-base hits—E. Johnson (3), Strunk. Home runs—Falk, Collins, Strunk. Sacrifices—Collins, Dykes. Double plays—Mulligan and Sheely. Left

SHAWNA IS VICTOR ON CORRECTED TIME

V. S. Nilse's Schooner Takes Commodore's Trophy in N. Y. Y. C. Cruise.

ACUSHLA ANOTHER WINNER

Captures Cup for Sloops in Close Match—Events Mark Close of Port-to-Port Racing.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 30.—The cruising and racing fleet of the New York Yacht Club, which left Glen Cove, Long Island, astern last Wednesday morning, is riding at anchor here tonight in Brenton's Cove after a week in which the yachts encountered every kind of weather except hurricane winds. The racing crews are not sorry to see the port-to-port racing end, for, although they have sailed some very successful matches, having two days' seagoing crowded into one is a little more than they bargained for.

Nobody on the regatta committee, so far as can be ascertained, ordered the blanket of fog which shut down on Block Island Sound yesterday afternoon, not to lift until this morning. For several hours rain pelted through the mist, and the wind, such as there was, made merry-go-round of the compass needle. It was a long watch for all hands, a long watch of peering through stygian blackness and of constant sybing ship.

The last of the racers which left New London at noon yesterday got into Great Salt Pond Harbor, Block Island, at 8 this morning, and before 1 o'clock all except a few who had had an especially strenuous time were over the line on the final race of the week—the dash to Newport for the Commodore's cups.

Shawna Home First.

The Commodore's trophy for schooners will not be harbored in New York State, for, on corrected times on rating measurement, it was awarded to the Boston-owned Shawna, a 65-footer, owned by Elmer J. Bliss. The cup for sloops will go to L. Gordon Hammersley's Acushla, unless a protest made against that yacht's equipment should be allowed by the committee, when it will be awarded to Mr. Morgan's own sloop, Grayling. The class prize of the fifty-footers will follow the Commodore's cup.

It was almost a dead heat among the four leaders, Acushla, Grayling, Istalena and Spartan, only one minute and fifteen seconds intervening between the first and the fourth boat. Incidentally, Spartan was the winner in the class in yesterday's race. Spartan's white hull sifted through the fog to ghostlike a wraith across the finish line late last night, but something better than ten hours after the start.

In the forty-foot class today another New England boat was returned the winner. Squaw, which is owned by John S. Lawrence of Marblehead, defeated Pampero, the property of Charles L. Andrews, which was the only other entrant.

Among the four thirty-footers which started, Ogden Reid's Lena proved the fastest boat. Nautilus, which had won the Vice Commodore's cup for sloops, getting in after 10 o'clock last night, finished at the end of the procession.

From one standpoint, the most interesting race of the day was that between the Class A sloops, which was won by C. B. Keeler, and Addison Hanan's Nahma, the Indian Harbor defender of the Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup. Nahma, which usually rates in Class B, with a Sterling length of 36 feet, had been ballasted to submerge her/torate against Alice's longer waterline. Less than a minute separated the gaff-rigged keeler sloop and the Marconi-rigged Nahma at the finish. Nahma had got seventy-five extra square feet of headsail as the result of increasing the defender's waterline, and he expressed himself after the race as greatly pleased with the performance of the new boat, which promises to be a serious contender next week for the Astor Cup and the King's Cup.

Shonnard Wins Again.

In the various schooner classes the Shonnard two-master Sonnica kept up her winning streak in Class C. In the other classes, namely, D, E and F, the Bliss yacht, Shawna, proved in each case to have been first on corrected time, although not in each case was she first boat-for-boat.

In the schooner races from New London, for the Vice Commodore's cup, Dervish, owned by Earle Kimball of Providence, kept up the battle with the elements after the others had gone in under their auxiliary power, and was awarded the trophy.

Among the Larchmont sloops, Georgia, Grey Dawn and Maisie, Georgia got in first, but her victory was protested by one of the other yachts. Should this protest be allowed, L. V. Lockwood will get the prize, Maisie having finished second.

In order that the yachts might get into Newport a little earlier today, the Race Committee shortened the course to seventeen miles. The start was delayed by the wind until after 12 o'clock, but shortly after noon a good breeze from the south of east gave the Corinthians a beam wind which enabled them to fetch handily.

"Lay Day" Today.

Tomorrow will be a "lay day" at this port. The official order is to dress ship at 8 o'clock, and the unofficial order to attend the many teas and dinners which have been scheduled for the entertainment of the yachtsmen by the Summer colony. Most of the professional sailors, attached to the fleet, will, however, have a busy time of it cleaning ship and getting their vessels into trim for the races for the Astor Cup, the King's Cup and the cups offered by the Newport Yacht Racing Association on the first three days of the week. The port-to-port matches sailed were made under cruising time, which meant a dinggy lashed to the deck, extra stores, and in the case of the yachts which carry racing club topsails, the change to working topsails in place of racing canvas.

Nearly a hundred yachts are flying here tonight. A showing of craft which is very gratifying to the Yacht Club Committee and to all others in the club who had urged the resumption this year of something approaching the pre-war activities of the organization. The contests next week over the triangular courses off Brenton's reef light vessel, will mark the height of a brilliant yachting season.

The summaries:

SCHOONERS—CLASSES C AND F.

Sonnica, N. F. Ayres	2:58:06	1:58:48
Shawna, E. J. Bliss	3:02:12	1:47:26

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 30-FOOTERS.
Start, 12:46.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Carolina, George Nichols	2:59:33	2:13:35
Acushla, L. G. Hammersley	3:00:17	2:14:17
Istalena, G. M. Pynchon	2:59:27	2:13:27
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	2:59:25	2:13:25
Virginia, L. F. Crofoot	3:00:05	2:17:35
Spartan, H. B. Plant	2:59:20	2:13:20

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 40-FOOTERS.
Start, 12:45.

Maysee, F. D. M. Strachan	3:00:33	2:20:33
Squaw, J. S. Lawrence	3:17:40	2:36:50
Sally Ann, S. Borden	3:00:35	2:20:35
Pampero, C. L. Andrews	3:19:30	2:38:30
Edwara, Harold Wesson	3:20:56	2:39:56

CLASS O, SPECIAL.
Start 12:51.

Maisie, L. V. Lockwood	3:02:35	2:41:35
Gray Dawn, P. H. Johnson	3:02:57	2:42:57
Georgia, H. M. C'parthwaite	3:03:30	2:34:30

CLASS N.
Start 12:51.

Allie, C. D. Keeler	3:41:39	2:49:39
Nahma, Addison G. Hanan	3:32:01	2:41:01

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 30-FOOTERS.
Start 12:51.

Mipah, D. H. Richardson	4:02:28	3:06:28
Nautilus, M. B. Hatfield	4:04:08	3:08:08
Lena, Ogden Reid	3:37:24	3:01:24
Alera, F. W. Belknap	4:00:07	3:07:07

Start, 11:53.

	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Boat and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Dervish, H. E. Kimball	1:39:04	12:21:13

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 50-FOOTERS.
Start, 12:00.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Spartan, H. B. Plant	10:28:20	10:28:20
Istalena, G. M. Pynchon	10:30:38	10:30:38
Carolina, Geo. Nichols	10:51:21	10:51:21
Virginia, L. F. Crofoot	11:11:38	11:11:38
Acushla, L.G. Hammersley	11:38:07	11:38:07
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	Withdrew	

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 40-FOOTERS.
Start, 12:05.

Monsoon, F.D.M. Strachan	11:11:12	11:06:12
Squaw, J. S. Lawrence	11:16:00	11:11:00
Shawara, H. Wesson	11:31:43	11:26:43
Sally Ann, S. Borden Jr.	11:53:08	11:48:08

SLOOPS, CLASS N.
Start, 12:05.

Nahma, A. G. Hanan	11:27:02	11:22:02
Alica, C. D. Keeler	Did not finish	

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 30-FOOTERS.
Start, 12:08.

Nautilus, M. E. Hatfield	11:47:55	11:37:55
Alexa, F. W. Belknap	3:23:06	15:15:06
Lena, Ogden Reid	4:00:35	15:50:35
Alica, Ghardardi Davis	5:00:00	17:50:00
Mirpah, D. R. Richardson	Did not finish	
Hougua, W. G. Low Jr.	Did not finish	
Adios, F. L. Richards	Did not finish	

THE VICE COMMODORE'S CUP.
SCHOONERS.

Dervish	12:31:13

Others withdrew.	Corrected		Corrected
Sloops.	Time.	Sloops.	Time.
Spartan	9:50:37	Virginia	10:35:25
Istalena	9:54:35	Pampero	10:46:13
Carolina	9:58:06	Shawara	10:46:43
Nahma	10:17:46	Acushla	10:51:54
Lynnoon	10:21:14	Sally Ann	11:08:08
Nautilus	10:23:28	Alexa	13:58:51
Squaw	10:31:02	Lena	14:36:08

RUN—BLOCK ISLAND TO NEWPORT.
MILES, 17.

SCHOONERS, CLASS C.
Start 12:41.

	Elapsed Time.	Corr. Time.
Sonnica, H. S. Shonnard	2:00:00	1:47:26
Vagrant, H. S. Vanderbilt	2:02:44	1:53:44
Ohonkara, Carll Tucker	2:50:38	2:00:38

SCHOONERS, CLASSES D AND E.
Start, 12:41.

Shawna, E. J. Bliss	2:09:22	1:47:26
Windward, E. F. Greene	2:30:34	2:15:51

SCHOONERS, CLASS E.
Start, 11:55.

Shawna, E. J. Bliss	2:09:22	1:47:26
Dervish, H. E. Kimball	2:33:11	2:13:51

THE COMMODORE'S CUP.
SCHOONERS.

	Corr'd Times.		Corr'd Times.
Shawna	1:47:26	Ohonkara	1:56:07
Vagrant	1:48:44	Queen Mab	2:09:48
Sonnica	1:48:11	Dervish	2:13:51

Windward not measured.

SLOOPS.

	Corr'd Times.		Corr'd Times.
Acushla	1:45:53	Monsoon	1:58:21
Grayling	1:46:39	Shawara	1:36:42
Istalena	1:46:41	Sally Ann	1:57:41
Spartan	1:46:42	Maisie	1:01:12
Carolina	1:47:09	Alice	2:01:42
Virginia	1:51:09	Gray Dawn	2:04:07
Squaw	1:53:28	Lena	2:06:19
Nahma	1:53:31	Mirpah	2:11:21
Georgia	1:54:07	Alera	2:12:04
Pampero	1:53:45	Nautilus	2:13:04

JAZZ FIRST AT FINISH.

Potts's Yacht Victorious in Knock-about Class at Rumson.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 30.—William B. Potts's Jazz won today's knockabout race after being led by Samuel Riker Jr.'s Frances, over half of the race. Chester Simons's Aphrodite was a close third and Andrew V. Stout's Widgeon a close fourth.

In the third class race, William B. Potts's Loon, cleverly sailed by W. B. Potts Jr., won a close race, finishing one second ahead of Jacques Bramhall's Ldwina. In jibing his boat Edna Gordon Miller upset the little racing craft and he, with James Klite, was thrown into the river. Both boys are good swimmers and were soon rescued by Captain Frank Vanbrunt, who towed the capsized boat and drenched skippers into the clubhouse with the club launch.

The summaries:

KNOCKABOUT CLASS.
Start, 4:07 P. M.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time
Boat and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S
Jazz, W. B. Potts	5:35:10	1:18:10
Frances, Samuel Riker Jr.	5:36:12	1:19:12
Aphrodite, Chester Simons	5:37:34	1:20:24
Widgeon, A. V. Stout	5:37:58	1:20:58
Rupus, R. H. Borden	5:30:00	1:22:50
Margaret, J. A. Haskell	5:40:58	1:33:58

BIRD CLASS.
Start, 4:12 P. M.

Loon, W. B. Potts	5:10:21	58:21
Edwina, Jacques Bramhall	5:10:22	58:22
Sexteta, Walter C. Janney	5:10:50	58:50
Albatross, W. S. Jones	5:18:18	1:03:18
Viero, Samuel Riker Jr.	5:15:25	1:00:25
Flicker, Mrs. J. P. Kellogg	5:13:30	1:05:20
Snipe, Henry Riker	5:10:10	Disqual.
Edna, Gordon Miller	Capsized.	

To Play Postponed Game Sept. 12.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 30.—The baseball game between the Pittsburgh and Boston National League teams, postponed yesterday, will be played off on Sept. 12 as part of a double header, it was announced today by officials of the Pirates.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
At Syracuse.
FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3	6	0
Syracuse	5	9	1

Gordonier and Tragesser; Olsen, Kircher, Caldera and Gilham.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3	9	0
Syracuse	9	12	0

Rogers and Bengough; Dodson and Gilham.
At Toronto.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	4	10	2
Rochester	10	13	3

Snyder and Devine; Murray, Morgan and Mattox.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	70	25	.760
Buffalo	62	44	.585
Rochester	55	45	.550
Toronto	53	49	.520
Newark	49	59	.427
Jersey City	42	57	.424
Syracuse	42	60	.412
Reading	33	71	.317

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Jersey City at Reading
Baltimore at Newark.
Toronto at Rochester.
Buffalo at Syracuse

Eastern League.

Worcester 6, New Haven 4.
Pittsfield 4, Bridgeport 1.
(First game.)
Pittsfield 3, Bridgeport 2.
(Second game.)
Springfield 4, Albany 2.
(First game.)
Springfield 4, Albany 3.
(Second game.)
Hartford 3, Waterbury 2.
(First game.)
Hartford 4, Waterbury 1.
(Second game.)

American Association.

Milwaukee 5, Columbus 0.
St. Paul 2, Louisville 1.
Indianapolis 3, Minneapolis 2.
Toledo 12, Kansas City 3.

JADE LEADS OPAL IN RACE ON SOUND

Small Fleet Engages in Orienta Y. C. Regatta, but Contests Are of Interest.

With the New York Yacht Club taking away the larger classes on its annual cruise and with several other yachts taking part in long distance races, there was only a small fleet in the annual regatta of the Orienta Yacht Club on Long Island Sound yesterday. Still, thirty-eight craft came to the starting line and they managed to have a good scrap once the wind set in from the southwest.

Unfortunately the breeze did not arrive until late in the afternoon. As a result, the committee, headed by J. Bister, used good judgment in giving all divisions short courses. As it was, it was late in the evening when the final yacht was timed. The largest class to fill was the first division of the handicap class, which was won on corrected time by Amoret.

Allure was the only Long Island Sound schooner to finish. Jade was the winner in the Jewel Class. Mingo was the only Class U boat to finish. In the Victory Class, the winner was Alerte, which has been doing such good work all year. Acadian won in the Handicap Class, third division. The Star Division was led home by Saturn, the property of G. W. Elder.

The Orienta one design class was headed by Thane and the sailing canoes of the same club were led by the craft sailed by N. Brown. Hottentot won among the Shell Island dories. The New Rochelle one design class was won by Virginia, and Liris again led home the Southampton one design division.

The summary:

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.
Start, 2:15; Course, 10¾ Miles.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Sally Ann, A. E. Black	5:01:09	3:46:09
Amoret, P. C. Pfeiffer	5:58:01	3:43:01
Mingvin II., P. A. Klavec	6:37:57	4:22:57

Corrected time on Amoret, 3:43:01; Sally IX., 3:22:44; Mingvin II., 3:50:37.

SOUND SCHOONERS.
Start, 2:20; Course, 10¾ Miles.

Allure, J. S. Appleby	4:36:56 4:16:56
Algol, L. Hawthorne	Did not finish

JEWEL CLASS.
Start, 2:25; Course, 10¾ Miles.

Jade, E. Willard	4:26:19 2:01:19
Opal, J. Appleby	4:37:06 2:12:06

CLASS U.
Start, 2:25; Course, 10¾ Miles.

Mingo, H. T. Hornidge	6:29:25 4:03:25
Tern, W. T. Hardgrave	Did not finish
Feather, A. Clark	Did not finish

VICTORY CLASS.
Start, 2:30; Course, 10¾ Miles.

Alerte, R. Martin	6:29:52 3:59:52
Blue Jacket, J. B. Ford	6:34:05 4:04:05
Ace, Adrian Iselin	6:31:08 4:05:03
Mongolia, H. M. Curtis	6:35:04 4:05:04

HANDICAP CLASS—THIRD DIVISION.
Start, 2:33; Course, 6 Miles.

Acadian, F. E. Raymond	4:41:06 2:06:06
Quakeress III., C. L. Weygand	5:55:44 3:00:44

Corrected time on Acadian, 2:06:06; Quakeress III., 3:00:06.

HANDICAP CLASS—FOURTH DIVISION.
Start, 2:35; Course, 6 Miles.

Fly, Arthur Iselin	5:31:52 2:56:52
Mary E. II., J. J. Donovan	5:30:35 2:55:35

Corrected time—Fly, 2:42:50; Mary E. II., 2:55:35.

STAR CLASS.
Start, 2:40; Course, 6 Miles.

Saturn, G. W. Elder Jr.	5:37:50 2:57:50
Twinkle, J. G. Alley	5:36:01 2:58:01

Canus Minor, O'Brien & Adler
Gemini, L. M. Pirie

	5:52:04 3:12:04
	5:51:37 3:17:13

ORIENTA ONE-DESIGN CLASS.
Start, 3:20; Course, 6 Miles.

Thane, A. L. Snow	6:02:18 2:42:18
Salty, J. Hagerty	6:08:48 2:48:48
Scot, A. Camcron	6:09:08 2:49:08
Alice, A. K. Griffen	6:10:01 2:50:01

NO. 3 NEW ROCHELLE ONE-DESIGN.
Start, 2:50; Course, 6 Miles.

Virginia, A. R. Bastine	5:38:50 3:08:50
Nereid, G. Garitt	Did not finish

SOUTHAMPTON ONE-DESIGN.
Start, 2:50; Course, 6 Miles.

Liris, T. J. McCahill Jr.	5:54:06 3:04:06
Queen, J. D. Baudouins	5:58:41 3:08:41

SHELL ISLAND DORIES.
Start, 2:55; Course, 6 Miles.

Hottentot, A. Hills	6:03:15 3:08:15
Elsa, W. Elmer	6:04:38 3:09:38
Marina, A. O. Ehrens	6:10:39 3:15:39
Slip-a-Long, A. B. Wieman	6:24:41 3:29:41
Flying Fish, H. Stoln	Did not finish
Vista, E. Schloasser	Did not finish

ORIENTA SAILING CANOES.
Start, 3:20; Course, 3 Miles.

N. Brown	5:59:32 2:39:32
T. Goodwin	5:59:33 2:39:33
S. Burch	Did not finish

WILD CAT WINNER IN KITTEN CLASS

Seawanhaka - Corinthian Yacht Club Resumes Its Week-End Racing Off Centre Island.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 30.—With Larchmont Week at an end, the members of the Seawanhaka - Corinthian Yacht Club resumed their week-end racing off Centre Island today. There was a race in the morning for the Kitten Class, and in the afternoon the Fish and the Kitten classes held another regatta. The morning brush was sailed in a north-northwest breeze. The winner was Wild Cat, which belongs to D. De Zeyman.

The summary:

KITTEN CLASS.
Start, 11:15 A. M. Inside course.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Wild Cat, D. De Zerman	1:00:40	1:51:40
Miss Puss, E. F. Whitney	1:21:00	2:00:00
Scat, A. D. Weekes Jr.	1:21:40	2:11:40
Tiger Cat, C. E. Pettinos	1:37:01	2:22:01
Skow, J. F. Birmingham	1:37:24	2:22:24
Con-Fras, C. E. F. McCann	1:47:50	2:32:50
Fuss Cat, Fuller and Coudert	1:52:40	2:37:40
Catnip, R. M. Wood	2:30:00	3:15:00
Krazy Kat, H. D. Whiton	2:30:00	3:44:00
Wood Pussy, C. N. Bliss	Did not finish.	
Bob Cat, Loeb & Outerbridge	Disqualified.	

The racing in the afternoon was in a decidedly stronger breeze. In the Sixteen Class, the brush was very close. There was only twenty-two seconds difference between the first and the third yacht. The winner was Scat, the property of A. D. Weeker Jr. In the Fish Class, Sculpin, the property of Franklin Remington, was the winner.

The summary:

FISH CLASS.
Start, 4:00, Club Course.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Sculpin, F. Remington	6:23:25	2:23:25
Shark, J. F. Birmingham	6:38:40	2:38:40
Cockle, Outerbrodge & Horsey	6:39:42	2:39:42
Snapper, W. E. Roosevelt	6:42:43	2:42:43
Valador, G. Nichols	6:44:35	2:44:35
Rhrina, W. A. Stewart	Withdrew.	
Cod, C. m. Fair	Withdrew.	

KITTEN CLASS.
Start, 4:05, Club Course.

Scat, A. D. Weekes Jr.	6:00:05	1:55:05
Wild Cat, D. De Zerman	6:00:14	1:55:14
Miss Puss, E. F. Whitney	6:00:27	1:55:27
Kittiwink, C. A. Stone	6:07:12	2:02:12
Fuss Cat, Fuller & Coudert	6:10:06	2:05:06
Tiger Cat, C. E. Pettinos	6:11:03	2:06:03
Krazy Kat, H. D. Whitten	6:13:36	2:07:36
Catnip, R. M. Wood	Withdrew.	
Wood Pussy, C. N. Bliss	Withdrew.	

WAHNETA FINISHES FIRST.

Is Winner in Arrow Class Over Indian Harbor Course.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 30. — So night was the breeze from the southwest this afternoon that the yachts in the Arrow Class races made slow progress over the Indian Harbor five-mile course. The Wahneta, owned by F. R. Kimberly and sailed by his son, F. R. Kimberly, finished first. F. H. Bontecou's Keewayden was disqualified. There were no races in the Indian Harbor one-design knockabout.

Leading Batsmen of the Major Baseball Leagues

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Hellmann, Detroit	96	363	90	164	.426
Cobb, Detroit	77	300	78	138	.460
Speaker, Cleveland	96	334	74	116	.383
Tobin, St. Louis	91	401	62	151	.377
Williams, St. Louis	89	326	72	122	.361

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Hornsby, St. Louis	93	364	80	140	.412
Young, New York	84	305	57	109	.364
Nicholson, Boston	85	172	38	63	.366
McHenry, St. Louis	91	340	66	124	.359
Mousel, New York	90	364	68	130	.354

(Includes all games to date.)

GIANTS OVERHAUL PIRATES IN RACE

Continued from Page 1, This Section.

succession for the home team. Toney was nicked for ten safe slams before he departed at the end of the fourth inning. Brown batted for the big pitcher in the fifth and then Bill Ryan took up the hurling duties with the score 6 to 0 against the McGrawmen. Ryan did well in a lost cause for three innings and then gave way to a pinch hitter, Causey yielding the last two runs. Marquard carried a shut-out into the ninth inning before he was maced for the only run scored by the Giants.

A single to center by Jake Daubert with one down in the second inning started Toney on the chutes that led from the mound to the clubhouse. Duncan sent the run over with a triple to right field and Pat tripped lightly over the dish when Wingo shot a single to left. Kopf got another single, Marquard went out on strikes and then a pass to Neale filled the bases. Toney pulled through without further trouble when Bohne fouled to Snyder.

Another run decorated the home half of the third. After Groh had singled and died stealing Roush walked, stole second and scored an extra base on Snyder's poor throw. Daubert hit to Frisch, whose throw to the plate was fast enough to get the runner, but Snyder dropped the ball and Roush was safe.

Three More For Reds.

More trouble for Toney and more runs for the Reds in the fourth. Wingo singled to left and finished his journey when Kopf's slam to right took a bad hop past Young and netted three bases. Marquard and Neale furnished no help, but Bohne beat out a grounder to Lavagetto and Kopf scored. Groh scratched a hit past Bancroft which put Bohne on second and Roush drove a clean single to left which scored Bohne, Groh reaching third on the play. Daubert's second on the throw-in. Daubert's pass filled the bases but Bancroft was under Duncan's high fly for the third out.

Ryan took up the flinging duties in the fifth and the Reds got only one hit and no runs during his three innings. Causey went to the mound in the eighth after Cunningham had batted for Ryan, and the Reds got their last two runs off Cecil. With one out Marquard was safe on a poor throw by Frisch, Neale walked and Bohne doubled to right, scoring Marquard and sending Neale to third. Groh's sacrifice fly to Burns scored Neale.

In New York's half Meusel's single to centre and Berry's triple to the same section saved the Giants from a shut-out.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Neale,rf	3	1	0	4	0	Burns,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Bohne,2b	5	2	1	2	3	Bancroft,ss	3	0	1	1	3
Groh,3b	4	0	2	1	1	Frisch,3b	4	0	0	3	3
Roush,cf	4	1	1	2	0	Young,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Daubert,1b	3	1	1	5	0	Kelly,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Duncan,lf	4	1	1	4	0	Meusel,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Wingo,c	4	1	3	5	0	Rawlings,2b	3	0	0	1	4
Kopf,ss	4	1	2	2	4	Snyder,c	3	0	0	4	2
Marquard,p	4	1	0	0	1	Toney,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Brown,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	8	12	27	8	Ryan,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Berry,2b	1	0	1	0	1
						Gaston,c	1	0	0	1	0
						Cunningham	1	0	0	0	0
						Causey,p	0	0	0	0	0
						cGonzales	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	33	1	6	24	14

a Batted for Toney in fifth.
b Batted for Ryan in eighth.
c Batted for Causey in ninth.
Errors—Frisch, Snyder (2), Kopf.

Cincinnati	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	x	—	8
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1

Two-base hits—Kelly, Bohne. Three-base hits—Duncan, Kopf. Berry. Stolen base—Duncan. Sacrifice—Groh. Double plays—Kopf, Bohne and Daubert; Snyder and Bancroft; Bancroft, Rawlings and Kelly. Left on base—Cincinnati 7, New York 5. Base on balls—Off Marquard (Meusel), Toney 3, Ryan 1. Hits—Off Toney, 10 in 4 innings; Ryan, 1 in 2-3; Causey, 1 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Marquard (Meusel). Struck out—By Marquard 2, Toney 1, Ryan 1. Losing pitcher—Toney. Umpires—Moran and Rigler. Time—1:45.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,cf	2	2	2	2	0	Neale,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Bancroft,ss	3	1	1	2	3	Bohne,2b-3b	4	1	1	1	3
Frisch,3b	5	1	3	0	3	Groh,3b	3	2	0	0	1
Young,rf	3	2	2	2	0	Roush,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Kelly,1b	2	1	1	11	1	Daubert,1b	3	1	1	5	1
Meusel,lf	3	2	2	2	0	Duncan,lf	3	0	0	6	0
Rawlings,2b	3	0	1	1	4	Hargrave,c	2	0	1	3	0
Smith,c	5	0	2	0	0	Kopf,ss	3	0	0	3	1
Barnes,p	4	2	2	1	2	Luque,p	1	0	1	0	3
Cunham,cf	4	1	2	1	0	Bressler,lf	1	0	0	1	0
Stengel,rf	0	0	1	0	0	Fonseca,2b	2	0	0	2	1
						Geary,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	12	18	27	14	Douglas,c	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	32	4	5	27	11

Errors—Duncan, Hargrave.

New York	0	1	1	2	5	1	1	0	0	—	12
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1

Two-base hits—Burns, Roush. Three-base hit—Burns. Home run—Kelly. Stolen bases—Frisch (2), Young. Sacrifices—Bancroft, Young (2), Kelly. Double play—Fonseca and Bressler. Left on bases—Cincinnati 4, New York 6. Bases on balls—Off Luque 1, Eller 2. Hits—Off Luque 8 in 4 1-3 innings, Eller 4 in 3, Geary 6 in 3 2-3. Struck out—By Luque 1, Passed balls—Hargrave, Douglas. Losing pitcher—Luque. Umpires—Rigler and Moran. Time of game—2:00.

FOUR CRAFT IN LONG RACE.

Begin Round Trip to the Cornfield Light Vessel.

Four of the six yachts entered in the first race for the New Rochelle-Cornfield Light Vessel Challenge Cup, a trophy presented this year by Commodore Eugene C. Myrick, got away to a good start in a nice southeast breeze yesterday. The starting line was off Echo Bay and the course took the craft to Cornfield Light Vessel and thence back to the finish line, which will be off Echo Bay, at the mouth of New Rochelle Harbor.

Azor, the property of former Commodore Charles A. Marsland, led the craft across the starting line. Then came Lady M., which belongs to Commodore Myrick, donor of the trophy; Jabberwock, the property of H. M. Curtis, and Rear Commodore Edward Groth's Constance. As the wind came, the yachts had a close reach down the Sound. They are expected to reach the finish line some time today.

The race was suggested by John R. Brophy, the new Chairman of the Race Committee of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, to give seaworthy cruising yachts a chance at a long-distance brush. Chairman Brophy managed the start. He was assisted by William M. Porter and Gerald W. Ford, both members of the Race Committee. The names, owners and time allowance of the yachts that started follow:

Yacht and Owner.	Allowance.
Lady M., E. C. Myrick	1:29:59
Azor, C. A. Marsland	1:52:00
Jabberwock, H. M. Curtis	1:36:00
Constance, E. Groth	2:32:35

Horseshoe Champion in Test.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 30.—George May, Akron City fireman, who won the 1920 world's championship horseshoe tournament played at Akron, was matched today to meet Charles C. Davis of Columbus in an eleven-game contest here next Friday night. Davis this week defeated Charles Bobbitt of Lancaster, who won the 1921 national tournament played at St. Petersburg, Fla.

SKEETERS LOSE TWO GAMES TO READING

Tail-Enders Take Double-Header From Jersey City by 3 to 2 and 14 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Pa., July 30.—The Jersey City Skeeters suffered a rude set-back at the hands of the Reading tail-enders here today, when the locals captured both ends of a double-header by scores of 3 to 2 and 14 to 5.

Tecarr blanked the Reading Miners in the first game until the eighth inning, when they tied the score. In the ninth Wolfe doubled, reached third on Swarts's long foul to Kane and scored the winning run when Brady booted Kane's throw to third. Swarts was touched for twelve safeties, but kept them well scattered.

The second contest was called at the end of the seventh inning by agreement. Both sides gave a loose exhibition of fielding and errors figured in most of Reading's tallies. Manager Hoblitzel clouted two triples, which produced five runs, and a two-bagger.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

| READING (L.) | AB | R | H | PO | A | JERS

ROYCE ROOLS WINS YONKERS HANDICAP

Veteran Campaigner Gallops Home in Getaway-Day Feature at Empire City.

MY PLAY FAILS IN DEBUT

Brother of Man o' War Gets a Poor Ride and Finishes Last Among Seven in the Sixth Race.

Taps were sounded at Empire City yesterday with the thirteenth running of the $4,000 Yonkers Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth as the main attraction of the closing session, and in the absence of the topnotchers which had originally been named, the veteran Royce Rools easily captured the purse. He had little opposition from the small field of but three starters and galloped in front all the way to win by eight lengths from Sweep Clean with Thunderstorm last, three lengths further back.

There were few good horses left for the getaway card and platers ruled in most of the events, but in spite of this a large crowd turned out. The patrons came, no doubt, because this was the last opportunity to see the horses run for a month. The Empire City meeting brought to a close the Spring and Summer season on the metropolitan tracks, the sport now shifting to Saratoga, to return to Belmont Park in September.

Billy Gibson, who manages the lightweight champion, Benny Leonard, and also guides the destinies of Royce Rools, had hardly expected that his old and rheumatic campaigner would be able to win $5,430 in an afternoon. It looked more like a Summer's work for Royce Rools. But the fates decided otherwise. The exodus for Saratoga left Royce Rools standing out boldly among the remaining horses of the sixty-three nominees. The old fellow has improved greatly in recent weeks and is again displaying the quality which made him a stake horse a few seasons ago.

Royce Rools is Odds-on Choice.

Royce Rools was made an odds-on choice by natural selection and was well supported. He never gave his backers much to be uneasy about. When the barrier went up Fairbrother took him to the front at once, gained a good lead and then took a strong hold on the horse and rated him along for the balance of the distance. Thunderstorm, which seemed to have gone stale, tried desperately to get up to the leader in the run through the back stretch, but he could make little headway. At the far turn Royce Rools had been taken under a strong pull and Thunderstorm got within a length of him, but Fairbrother clicked his heels and Royce Rools drew away readily again. It was all over then, except for the putting up of the numbers. The winner gulped through the stretch and Thunderstorm, final chasing him, yielded second place to Sweep Clean in the final furlong.

There was probably more interest manifested in the final race, a five-furlong dash for maiden two-year-olds, because among the starters was the Lexington stable's My Play, a full brother of Man o' War. My Play is a handsome big colt and has had a large visiting list in the paddock, where he was generally admired. Out in the oral market he was being quoted at 7 to 10, having been made a strong favorite, albeit because of the fact that he was a brother of the noted champion.

Just how good My Play is remains to be proven at some other time. He did not have a chance to show his merit yesterday. In fact, he finished absolutely last in the field of seven, hardly living up to the traditions of the family. But My Play began his career under the handicap of having to live up to a ready-made reputation. He boasts of Fair Play and Mahubah as parents, and anything they send to the races is expected to at once emulate Man o' War.

My Play might have given the public a glimpse of his best speed had it not been for a timid ride by Andy Schuttinger, who took him back when he was slightly pinched off and then came with the field, closed with a rush and only missed the victory by inches. Finnish Maid came from far back to get up for third place, about five lengths back of Sweepy. Margaret White, which made the early pace, retired at the turn.

Half a dozen platers of the variety that eat more than they can earn, had the second event to themselves. This was at a mile and a furlong and Salute won it at 7 to 5, with La Kross second and Bombast third. Grundy, which was an equal favorite with Bombast, brought up the rear of the procession. He had been fancied by the public, but he did not fancy running on a warm afternoon. He tried to keep up with Salute for half a mile, and then his mind turned to oats and a shady stall and he quit utterly.

The failure of My Play caused much comment, recalled the failure of Playfellow, also of this famous strain. However, My Play is deserving of consideration and should hardly be judged on his first performance. He did not run as though he had fully learned how to use his speed. After being taken back until he was clear of the others he did not show the speed that might be expected of him. He appeared to be running greenly and not to know exactly what it was all about. There seems little doubt that he will improve with racing education and will live up to the traditions of his family.

The highweight handicap sprint over the short six-furlong route brought out another small field. But three horses answered roll call. These were War Note, Whisk and Quecreek. War Note won by half a length from Whisk, with Quecreek two lengths further back. The official handicapper had asked a lot of the three-year-old Quecreek. He assigned him the top weight of 133 pounds and the impost anchored the horse. War Note, which had given a smart performance back of Purchase recently, had all the speed. He went to the front at the break, set a fast pace and was two lengths in front at the head of the stretch. Whisk made a determined challenge in the final sixteenth, got dangerously near, and War Note had to be shaken up, but he responded to a tap of the whip and held his rival safe.

Lady Mother Is First.

The opening dash for two-year-olds at five and a half furlongs went to F. A. Kelley's Lady Mother, which won by a head from the Xalapa Farm's Sweepy, with Finnish Maid third. It was a lucky victory for the winner, for Sweepy was much the best. Like My Play, he got a timid ride from

BOB DIBBLE RETAINS HIS SCULLING TITLE

Canada's Champion First in Senior Quarter-Mile Singles at Henley Regatta.

PHILADELPHIA FOUR WINS

Vesper Boat Club Crew 12 Lengths Ahead in Senior Race—Detroit Eights Nosed Out.

ST. CATHERINES, Ont., July 30.—Bob Dibble of the Toronto Dons, champion single sculler of Canada, successfully defended his title today when he won the quarter-mile senior singles dash at the Canadian Henley. He finished a few feet ahead of E. B. Butler of the Toronto Argonauts.

Hilton Belyea of St. John, N. B., who recently won the New England championship at Boston, proved a disappointment, finishing last. W. E. G. Gilmore of the Bachelor Boat Club, Philadelphia, was third and E. P. Hayes of Hamilton, fourth. Dibble's time was one minute, 18 4-5 seconds.

Belyea, however, won the senior single sculls race at one and one-half miles, one of the feature events of the regatta. W. E. G. Gilmore of the Bachelor Boat Club, Philadelphia, was second and Bob Dibble of the Toronto Dons was third.

Belyea's time was 8 minutes, 40 2-5 seconds. A. S. Steacy, Brockville, was fourth; J. H. Durnan of the Toronto Argonauts, fifth, and W. Durnan, Toronto, sixth.

Belyea's victory was a surprise because of his poor form earlier in the day in the quarter mile dash.

The Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia won the senior four-oared race easily crossing the line twelve lengths ahead of the Argonauts of Toronto. The course was one mile and 550 yards straightway and the winners negotiated the distance in 7 minutes 21 5-5 seconds.

The Argonaut Olympic crew of Toronto was third; Ottawa Rowing Club, fourth; Hamilton Rowing Club, fifth.

The Dons' crew, captained by C. Dick, was victorious in the senior 140-pound four-oared event, defeating the Argonaut boat easily. Another Don crew, stroked by Carter, committed a foul by rowing out of its lane and was disqualified. No time was taken.

The Lachine Rowing Club of Montreal won the senior 140-pound eights, covering the Henley distance in 7 minutes and 15 seconds. Two crews of the Detroit Boat Club crossed the finish line less than a length behind the winner.

Crews of the University of Toronto finished first and second in the senior eights, with the Detroit Boat Club third, Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto fourth and the Hamilton Rowing Club fifth. The time was 6 minutes 41 1-4 seconds.

MAIA LEADS STAR CLASS.

Linkfield's Yacht Makes Good Showing in Bayside Race.

A freakish sort of wind, which amounted to nothing at the start and then suddenly became vigorous, greeted the skippers of the Bayside Yacht Club when the fleet lined up in Little Neck Bay for the start of the weekly races, which were resumed yesterday after a two weeks' let-up because of the attractions at Larchmont.

When a dozen yachts—eleven of the Star class and a lone Bayside Bird—lined up for the start, a veritable calm developed and for thirty-five minutes the Corinthians realized that they were at the mercy of the elements. They could not budge their little craft a single inch, and just as it appeared as if it would be necessary to have the event called off, a slight breeze came up from the south, and as the yachts started it shifted toward the southwest and an interesting race developed.

Not wanting to take any further chances with the wind, the committee elected to have the entrants go around the four-mile triangular course only once instead of twice, as is customary when the wind is good.

B. L. Linkfield carried off the honors among the Star yachts with the Maia. His little yacht made fast time over the reach for home. He crossed the finish line 2 minutes and 19 seconds ahead of William L. Inslee in the Taurus. W. C. Crosby, in the Mars II., was third, 1 minute and 41 seconds behind the Taurus.

F. C. Smith's Redwing of the Bird class, which scored a sailover, covered the course in 1 hour 29 minutes 30 seconds.

The summary:

STAR CLASS.

Start, 4:35. Course, 4 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Maia, B. L. Linkfield	5:55:50	1:20:50
Taurus, W. L. Inslee	5:58:09	1:23:09
Mars II., W. C. Crosby	5:59:50	1:24:50
Themis, Van Winkle and Pingry	6:01:20	1:26:20
Big Dipper, J. Robinson	6:01:39	1:26:39
Starlight, A. Nesbett	6:02:08	1:27:08
Neptune, C. F. Searing	6:08:12	1:28:12
Aria, George Abbott	6:08:13	1:28:13
Southern Cross, A. Knapp	6:08:14	1:28:14
Little Bear, E. Burden	6:08:40	1:28:40
Mereid, W. R. Teller	6:04:57	1:29:57

BAYSIDE BIRD CLASS.

Start, 4:30.

Redwing, F. C. Smith	5:59:39	1:29:39

BOATS GATHER FOR MEET.

More Than 100 Motor-Driven Craft Assemble on Gravesend Bay.

More than 100 motorboats gathered on Gravesend Bay yesterday afternoon for the annual Summer meet of the Waterway League of America. The rendezvous was off the Brooklyn Motor Boat Club. Early in the afternoon the craft began to arrive and by evening there was an exceptionally large fleet at anchor off the clubhouse. Earlier in the day the yachtsmen visited the various lower bay clubs. The squadron was led by President Rauch.

Last evening there was a shore dinner at the Excelsior Yacht Club. Then came an official reception and a dance at the Ben Machree Yacht Club. Today there will be motorboat races in the morning and a regatta for sailing craft in the afternoon. They will be managed by Commodore H. Rottermer of the Gravesend Bay Yacht Club. Commodore Dudley, who was in charge of the rendezvous, stated that the squadron was the largest that has ever gathered for the annual meet of the association.

Among some of the well-known craft at the rendezvous were Smarty II, Keewayden, Mack, Naughty Girl II, Atlanta, Johanna, Clara May and Rydion. These will all race today.

27 POWER BOATS OFF.

Start 112-Mile Race for the Commodore Scripps Trophy.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—Twenty-seven power boats left here tonight in the annual race from Rocky River to Put-in-Bay and return, a distance of 112 miles, for the Commodore William E. Scripps Reliability Trophy, valued at $5,000. The winner is given its custody for one year and a championship flag. Cash prizes amounting to $1,000 go to the first ten skippers to finish, the winner getting $300.

Fourteen cabin cruisers represented the Cleveland Yacht Club, four the Rocky River Yacht Club, four the Detroit Yacht Club, two the Cleveland Boat Club, and one the Toledo Yacht Club.

The Pirate, of Detroit, winner of last year's race, was a starter and is generally conceded an excellent chance to win.

82 and 12 the Range of Years Of Grand American Nimrods

The entries for the Grand American Handicap received to date by the American Trapshooting Association include the names of probably the oldest and the youngest of those who will take part in the event. James F. Porter of Chicago, who acknowledges 82 years, and who has taken part in many past Grand American Handicaps, has entered. Incidentally, his entry was No. 82 on the list. The youngster is James F. Bonner of New York, known to trapshots of this section as Little Jimmy Bonner. He is twelve years of age. Although young in years and small of stature Little Jimmy can generally be counted upon to break more than 90 per cent. of the targets he shoots at.

GRODEN IS VICTOR IN HANDBALL MATCH

Defeats Rebarber, 21-6 and 21-13, in Open A. A. U. Tournament at Brighton Beach.

Edward Groden of the Trinity Club, who shares the junior national handball doubles championship title, gained the semifinal round in the open A. A. U. handball tournament on the court of the Brighton Beach Baths yesterday afternoon when he scored a victory in his third round match. S. Rebarber, an unattached competitor, opposed Groden, but the latter's fine play carried him through victorious in straight games without really being extended. Groden's triumph was scored, 21—6, 21—13.

William Sakman, another Trinity Club representative, who is part holder of the Metropolitan A. A. U. doubles title, and J. Van Camvenberg, Eastern District Y. M. C. A., engaged in a spirited match which was interrupted by a shower before it was completed. Van Camvenberg, playing strongly, captured the first game by 21—16. In the second game, however, Sakman recovered and squared the match. The score was 21—6. Then, before the players had time to begin the third and decisive game, rain intervened and necessitated a postponement until next Saturday, when competition in the doubles also will be started.

In the only other match decided in the third round, Walter Schwartz of the Eastern District Y. M. C. A. carried C. J. O'Connell, Trinity Club, through three spirited games before submitting to defeat. O'Connell finally won by scores of 12—21, 21—12, and 21—17.

The summaries:

Open A. A. U. Handball Tournament—Third Round—Edward Groden, Trinity Club, defeated S. Rebarber, unattached, 21—6, 21—13; C. J. O'Connell, Trinity Club, defeated Walter Schwartz, Eastern District Y. M. C. A., 13—21, 21—12, 21—17; William Sakman, Trinity Club, and J. Van Camvenberg Eastern District Y. M. C. A., 16—21, 21—4, rain.

Wiggins and Stone to Box Here.

New Orleans boxing fans were so impressed with the recent showing of Chuck Wiggins of Michigan, in his bout against Martin Burke at the Crescent City, that Wiggins has been matched for a fifteen-round bout with Jack Stone of New York, for Aug. 8. The bout will be held at the Tulane Club.

CUE WORLD STIRRED BY HOPPE'S TACTICS

Champion's Recent Utterances Bring Reply From Barclay, Manager of Belgian Star.

Willie Hoppe's announcement that he will defend his balkline billiard title against any challenger who is willing to post a forfeit to go as a side bet of $1,000 for each 1,000 points of the match, on a winner-take-all basis, has caused something of a furore in cue circles. In spite of the fact that this is supposed to be billiards' off season, when all is usually peacefully quiet, several of those who rank as contenders for the crown are making arrangements to take Hoppe at his word, and the prospects at this time are that next Fall and Winter will be an extremely busy time among the balkliners. It is understood that Jake Schaefer is making plans to challenge the champion, and Edouard Horemans, through his manager, Shepherd G. Barclay, has already announced that the conditions laid down by R. B. Benjamin, Hoppe's manager, are acceptable to him and that as soon as Horemans returns to this country from Belgium, in September, he will be prepared to talk business with Benjamin.

While discussing the matter Barclay said:

"If Hoppe's representative has selected the present time to talk because Horemans is at home in Belgium, he is making a serious mistake. It so happens that Horemans's interests are being cared for while he is away. This deft is something new in Hoppe's tactics. Last season, when Horemans was here, we could not arrange a championship match with him. He wouldn't discuss playing 18.1 at all, and we could not get together on terms for a meeting at 18.2. Hoppe claims that he is the balkline champion. That means champion at both 18.1 and 18.2. If he is going to defend his balkline title, then he should play matches at both styles.

"Moreover, though he would talk about half of his title, the 18.2 half, last season Hoppe refused to play a match of more than 1,000 points. A match of 1,000 points meant that luck would be an important factor in deciding the issue. Horemans is not a gambler and will not back his luck. He is a professional billiard player and will back his billiards. Throughout last season, from January to June, Horemans let Hoppe know time and again that he was willing to play him, winner take all, for any amount if Hoppe would risk his championship in matches at 18.1 and 18.2 of a reasonable length.

"Horemans was willing to concede everything to Hoppe—American rules, American equipment and even a winner-take-all basis, although he does not approve of it. Hoppe must know that the longer the match the more complete the test of skill with the chances all in favor of the better player winning.

"If Hoppe persists in evading the issue at 18.1 there will be nothing left for Horemans to do after his return to this country in September but claim the world's championship at that style of play and announce himself ready to defend it against all challengers. If Hoppe wants some quick action let him declare his willingness to play Horemans in an 18.1 match of from 3,000 to 4,500 points to begin two weeks after Horemans comes back to America or about Oct. 1. If any one is trying to convey the impression that Horemans is afraid of the winner-take-all basis now is the time to try him out."

Since announcing that next season he would engage in challenge matches for the title Hoppe has made no specific statement regarding 18.1 balkline, but the opinion obtains in billiard circles here that Willie will not hesitate to defend his championship at that style of billiards as well as at 18.2.

Chicago Cub Fan Bewails Fancy Names in Line-Up

"They say," said an old Chicago Cub fan recently, "that there's nothing in a name, but I claim that there is. Take the old Cub machine, for example. There was Frank Chance, Joe Tinker, Artie Hoffman and Jimmy Sheckard—all fellows with regular names. But look at the line up today. There's Clarence Twombly and Percy Jones and Virgil Cheeves. Don't tell me that the game hasn't changed."

MISS BROWNE WINS STATE TENNIS TITLE

Continued from Page 1, This Section.

recovered had she thought them worth the trouble.

Miss Wagner played her accustomed game well. She placed cleverly from back court, but she has not the resourceful all-court game required to meet Miss Browne on even terms. She had especial difficulty in handling Miss Browne's drives to her backhand. In the two sets Miss Browne made 27 earned points and 36 errors, while Miss Wagner had 19 earned points and 39 errors.

The point score and stroke analysis:

FIRST SET.

										Pts.G.
Miss Browne	0	4	6	1	4	4	4	4	5	32 6
Miss Wagner	4	6	4	4	2	2	1	2	3	28 3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Plac's.	Ser.	Aces.	D.F.
Miss Browne	8	8	7	2	1	1
Miss Wagner	13	10	13	1	0	1

SECOND SET.

										Pts.G.
Miss Browne	6	0	7	5	2	2	4	4	4	34 6
Miss Wagner	4	6	5	3	4	4	2	0	1	27 3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Plac's.	Ser.	Aces.	D.F.
Miss Browne	8	14	18	0	0	0
Miss Wagner	9	7	5	0	0	0

RECAPITULATION.

	N.	O.	Pl.	S.	A.	D.	F.	E.	P.
Miss Browne	13	22	25	2½	1	2	37	36	
Miss Wagner	13	17	18	0	0	1	19	39	

In the final of the women's doubles Mrs. Bundy was the dominating figure, though Mrs. Hitchins supported her well with her chops and cuts. Miss Agner did the greater part of the point-winning for the losers.

The summaries:

Women's New York State Singles Championship, Challenge Round—Miss Mary K. Browne, challenger, defeated Miss Marie Wagner, holder, 6—3, 6—3.

Doubles, Final Round—Mrs. May Sutton Bundy and Mrs. Carl V. Hitchins defeated Miss Clare Cassel and Miss Marie Wagner, 6—3, 6—4.

New York Sectional Doubles Championship, Semi-Final Round—Ludlow and Philip Vandeventer defeated Herbert L. Bowman and Henry H. Bassford, 8—6, 20—18.

Final Round—Theodore R. Pell and Lyle E. Mahan vs. Vandeventer brothers, 6—4, 5—all, unfinished.

BUFF TO DEFEND LAURELS.

Flyweight Titleholder Will Meet White Tomorrow Night.

Johnny Buff, veteran Jersey City boxer, who holds the American flyweight title, is reported in earnest training for his bout against Jabez White of Albany, scheduled for tomorrow night at the Armory A. A. of Jersey City. The lads are slated for a twelve-round encounter as the feature attraction on the bill arranged by Matchmaker John Jennings. In the semi-final bout Knockout Phil Kaplan will engage Eddie Hogan of California.

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TRACK MEET DREW 7,700 SPECTATORS

Cambridge-Oxford Games Were Financial Success, According to Crimson Management.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 30.—The recent track meet between Harvard and Yale opposed to Cambridge and Oxford was a big success financially. There were 7,700 tickets disposed of.

The Harvard management guaranteed the Britishers $8,000 for their appearance in the Stadium. This expense is fully covered by the receipts of the meet, and after all the bills are received and receipted there may be a small balance to be divided between Harvard and Yale.

The dispute as to whether Harold Abrahams of England defeated Edward Gourdin in the 100 is not justified as far as the efficiency of the officials or their experience is concerned. From the press stand it appeared that the Briton won by a narrow margin.

The judges of the race were E. E. Babb, former President of the New England A. A. U.; A. Geiger, the present Chairman of the Athletic Board of the S. A. A., and Major F. H. Briggs, delegate on the N. E. A. A. U. Geiger is also connected with the local amateur athletic union. They have all had years of experience in judging, and without knowing each other's choice were unanimous in selecting Gourdin for first place.

This week Gourdin became an employe of the Harvard Athletic Association, and has been set the task of preparing the football index of 25,000 graduates for the receipt of application blanks. There are more than 1,500 names of men who have changed their addresses since last season. This job will give the world's champion broad jumper an opportunity to make money enough to start him off on a three-year course through the Harvard Law School.

TENNIS DRAW ANNOUNCED.

Tilden to Play Only in Doubles at Newport Tourney.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 30.—Drawings for the singles of the Casino invitation tennis tournament, which opens here Monday, were announced today. Zenzo Shimidzu, opposing C. Kelleher, is well down in the first round list. William M. Johnston, playing against J. Wheelright, appears in the upper half of the second round. In the lower half of the second round, J. B. Fenno will meet Vincent Richards, and R. Norris Williams 2d will oppose K. S. Pfaffman.

William T. Tilden will not appear in the singles, but will take part in the doubles.

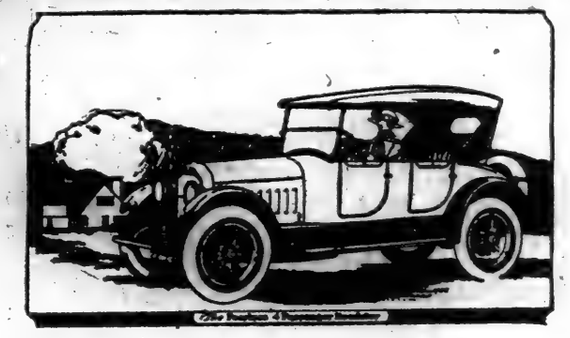
The draw:

First Round—L. B. Rice vs. W. E. Davis; E. T. Herndon vs. W. M. Washburn; C. M. Bull Jr. vs. James Davies; G. M. Wheeler vs. W. S. Anderson; F. C. Beggs vs. L. De Turenne; N. W. Niles vs. G. D. Biddle; M. H. Voshell vs. J. P. Duncan; Philip Neer vs. E. Reynal; W. F. Johnson vs. A. H. Chapin; D. P. Robinson vs. F. Roche; M. Horn vs. H. Kinsey; G. Kelleher vs. Zenzo Shimidzu; L. E. Williams vs. C. J. Curley; A. H. Chapin vs. G. P. Gardner Jr.; J. D. Ewing vs. H. C. McCarthy; R. Kinsey vs. C. R. Shaw.

Second Round—Upper Half—J. W. Foster vs. M. Duane; Arnold Jones vs. E. L. Levy; William M. Johnston vs. J. Wheelright; Craig Biddle Jr. vs. W. Rosenbaum.

Second Round, Lower Half—J. L. Werner vs. R. N. Dana; J. B. Fenno vs. Vincent Richards; H. C. Johnson vs. W. J. Bates; K. S. Pfaffman vs. R. Norris Williams 2d.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS.

Recovery in Stocks, With Light Trading—Advance in Foreign Exchange Rates.

The week ended yesterday with a general though moderate advance in the stock market, irregular recovery in foreign exchange, and a bond market more than usually active for a midsummer Saturday, with prices well maintained. In the outside markets, perhaps the most interesting movement was that of cotton prices, which continued the precautionary recovery that has reflected doubts as to Monday's monthly Government estimate.

Thus far, there has been little response on the cotton market to the fact that the condition estimate of a month ago was the lowest July percentage on record, the acreage estimate the smallest since 1900 and the crop indication the lowest in a quarter of a century. The cotton trade doubtless had in mind not only the abnormally large "carry-over" of old-crop cotton, but the facts that last year's July estimate on planted area was marked up a million and a half acres in subsequent reports and that the 62% per cent. condition of the July report was raised to 70% in August and 74½ in September. Somebody had blundered badly in the department's statistical bureau and the blunder was most unfortunate for the South, which held its cotton for 40 cents on the basis of the midsummer estimates of a deficient yield, only to learn in the Autumn that the actual crop was the largest since the record-breaking yield of 1914.

On the Stock Exchange the day's changes were not important. Comparison of closing prices with those of a week ago shows great confusion of movement for the week. Neither industrial stocks nor railway stocks have moved consistently as a group, but on the whole the market has reflected reaction in active shares from the 5 to 15 point recovery from the low prices of June. Prices of investment bonds scored advances almost without exception and closed at or within a fraction of the week's highest.

It was a curious incident, illustrative of the change from the banking machinery of pre-war days, that a week in which Wall Street money rates had declined abruptly to the lowest in four years should have ended with a $13,000,000 deficit in the Associated Banks' reserve. Before the era of the Federal Reserve, such a bank statement would have been accepted as either explaining or foreshadowing a sharp rise in money rates, and it would have been caused either by outflow of reserve money to the interior or by sudden expansion of loans. Neither cause has existed during the past week; the New York Reserve Bank's gain of $13,124,000 in the system's central gold fund showed that interior reserves were moving to New York and yesterday's bank statement reported $31,000,000 reduction in loans, which are now $1,081,000,000 under the maximum of last October and lower than in any week since the beginning of August, 1918. Saturday's deficit was wholly caused by $20,800,000 reduction of reserve credits at the Federal Bank; probably due to the running-out of rediscounted collateral, and sure to be rectified this week.

MONEY.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1921.

Call money rates on the Stock Exchange, as usual on Saturday, were nominal. The highest rate for call loans during the week was 5½ per cent., from which figure there was a gradual reduction until 3½ per cent. was reached on Thursday, the latter the lowest rate since Nov. 3, 1919. The highest renewal rate was 5½ per cent., and the lowest 4½ per cent., which was the minimum rate since Sept. 18, 1919. Outside the Stock Exchange, rates were uniformly half a point under those prevailing in that institution. Time money eased off from the long standing 6 and 6½ per cent. quotation to 5½ and 6 per cent., and although there was a shading of the 6 per cent. rate for the nearer maturities the bulk of the week's business was done on a 6 per cent. basis. Commercial paper was easier, with most of the best names discounting at 6 per cent., and slightly higher for other classes. Bankers' acceptances rates were marked down from ⅛ to ⅜ of 1 per cent. for all maturities.

Call Loans.

Following is the range of call money rates in this week for a series of years:

	High.	Low.	Rul'g.		High.	Low.	Rul'g.
1921	5½	3½	4½	1917	2½	1½	2¼
1920	8	6	7	1916	2¾	2	2¾
1919	18	6	9¾	1915	2	1¼	1¾
1918	6	4	5¼	1914	2½	1½	1¾

Time Loans.

Mixed collateral, 60 to 90 days	5¼@6
4, 5 and 6 months	5½@6
All industrial collateral, 60 to 90 days	5½@6
4, 5 and 6 months	5½@6

Range in this week for time money, 60-day loans, mixed collateral:

1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.
6	6	5¼@6	5¼@6	4½@4¾

Commercial Paper.

Best names, 4 to 6 months	6 @6¼
Other names, 4 to 6 months	6@6¼

Ranges in this week for choice names, 60-90 days, merchants' paper:

1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.
6	6¼	6	5¼@6	4½@4¾

Discount Rates Federal Reserve Bank.

Commercial paper, 15 days, 5½; 16 to 90 days	5%
Liberty bonds, Victory notes and Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 15 days, 5½; 16 to 90 days	5½

Open Market Rates.

Call loans against acceptances	4½
Prime bankers' acceptances eligible for purchase or rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks. Rates quoted are for discount at	Bid. Asked.
30 days	5¼ 5
60 days	5¼ 5
90 days	5¼ 5
4 months	5¼ 5
6 months	5¼ 5
Non-member and private bankers, 60-90 days	5½

London Market.

Money on the London market was unchanged at 3½ per cent.; short bills unchanged at 4½ per cent. and three months' bills unchanged at 4½ per cent.

Gold bullion on the London market unchanged at 115s 2d. Taking the British Mint's standard price of 85 shillings per fine ounce as par, the market's quotation would represent a price of 133 1-3 for gold at London. On the same basis the highest London price for gold this year was 136%, on Jan. 3; the highest of the period 140¾, on Feb. 6, 1920.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Exchanges of checks at the New York Clearing House, $615,300,000; balance, $58,100,000; Federal Reserve Bank's credit balance, $37,600,000; clearings this day a year ago, $758,472,949.

Total exchange of checks for the week in New York City as reported by the Clearing House was $3,301,662,132; compared with $3,345,548,699 the preceding week. Following is the comparison with the corresponding weeks in previous years:

1921	$3,301,662,132	1917	$3,302,271,300
1920	4,123,765,985	1916	2,992,807,876
1919	4,750,847,625	1915	2,148,530,378
1918	3,386,375,118	1914	1,248,437,123

Total exchanges of checks for the week for the country as a whole, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, was $6,131,319,242, as compared with $6,306,570,542 the preceding week. Following is the comparison with corresponding weeks in previous years:

1921	$6,131,319,242	1917	$5,880,274,831
1920	8,242,257,591	1916	4,796,667,836
1919	8,123,883,045	1915	3,823,767,898
1918	6,223,678,181	1914	2,870,190,980

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	64.78	64.00	64.70	+ .52
25 industrials	72.39	72.10	72.39	+ .51
50 stocks	68.58	68.05	68.54	+ .43

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
July 29	64.03	62.80	63.54	+ .38
July 28	64.36	62.86	63.47	— .44
July 27	64.21	63.23	63.86	+ .06
July 26	64.54	63.02	63.80	— .51
July 25	64.79	63.52	64.31	+ .36
July 23	64.00	63.31	63.83	+ .36
July 22	63.58	62.72	63.08	+ .27

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

July—	High.	Low.	Last.
*1921.	66.80 July 1	61.54 July 15	62.76
1920.	86.06 July 9	78.37 July 27	78.73
1919.	93.56 July 17	86.19 July 1	89.80
1918.	72.78 July 6	70.45 July 15	71.67
1917.	82.44 July 3	77.56 July 19	80.49

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

*1921.	78.13 May 6	56.36 June 21	63.76
†1920.	94.07 Apr. 8	74.45 Feb. 13	78.73

Full Years.

1920.	94.07 Apr. 8	62.70 Dec. 22	87.96
1919.	99.20 Nov. 5	69.74 Jan. 21	85.869
1918.	86.16 Nov. 12	64.12 Jan. 2	72.38
1917.	90.46 Jan. 4	77.57 Dec. 20	86.85

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change. Day.	Month. Year.
40 issues	70.95	+2.57	+4.21

DAILY RANGE OF BONDS.

July 29	70.95 +.31	July 19	69.40 +.12
July 28	70.64 +.23	July 18	69.28 —.15
July 27	70.61 +.16	July 16	69.45 —.02
July 26	70.26 +.21	July 15	69.48 +.06
July 25	70.05 +.16	July 14	69.56 +.06
July 23	69.89 +.22	July 13	69.48 +.12
July 22	69.67 +.12	July 12	69.39 +.07
July 21	69.55 +.19	July 11	69.29 — ..
July 20	69.36 —.04		

YEARLY RANGE OF BONDS.

*1921.	71.60 Jan. 20	67.56 June 30	70.95
†1920.	73.54 Jan. 10	63.57 May 21	86.74

Full Years.

1920.	73.14 Oct. 21	63.57 May 21	86.86
1919.	79.05 June 2	71.05 Dec. 19	78.09
1918.	82.36 Nov. 12	75.66 Sep. 27	78.78
1917.	89.48 Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 20	76.98

*To date. †To corresponding date last year

PRICES AND TRADE.

Course of Business Readjustment in the Western Market.

"In practically all lines of mercantile trade," according to the Chicago Reserve Bank, "counter-currents are at work attendant on the readjustment of prices. In some instances liquidation of stocks has reached the point where the merchandise bought at the top prices has been exhausted, and re-orders at reduced prices are stimulating trade activity. In others, merchandise bought at the high prices is moving slowly, even when offered by the merchant at a loss.

"In some lines, the depletion of stocks is stimulating the demand on the wholesaler. Conditions in the wholesale dry goods line are regarded as satisfactory, while the volume of sales is fairly good; in some instances it is reported better than a year ago. Some of the large dry goods houses report that they are selling more units, even in the face of a decrease in the dollar sales. Necessarily, this is a factor in the increased sales by wholesalers, the latter being traceable to smaller stocks carried by the retailer, compared with last year, and to the need of more frequent replenishment of those stocks."

Wages and Prices in Poland.

Taking the average of both wages and cost of living in Poland as par for the actual figures of April, 1920, statistical computations in that country reckon that by January of the present year, the average cost of living had risen to 384, but the average of wages to 500. It is stated that in April of 1920, the highest wages paid in Warsaw ranged from 400 to 500 marks, whereas in January, 1921, they ranged from 2,000 to 2,500.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Week-End Settlements Bring a Stronger Tone to Principal Exchanges.

Week-end settlements ruled fluctuations in the foreign exchange markets and the desire of many dealers and bankers to wipe the slate clean of commitments and to start afresh on Monday brought about a small rally which exceeded half a cent in sterling and which ran proportionately through the balance of the list. One of the features was the steadiness of Rome exchange, which has been unsettled and weak for several sessions, on reports of labor troubles in Italy. The range for all markets was not a wide one, and again reflected the midsummer idleness which has been their characteristic for the last two weeks.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1921.

Range of Rates, Sight Exchange.

	High.	Low.	Final.	Friday's Final.
LONDON	$3.56⅜	$3.56	$3.56⅜	$3.56⅜
PARIS	7.61	7.60	7.61	7.56¾
ROME	4.26⅛	4.23⅜	4.26⅛	4.18¾
AMSTERDAM	30.80	30.76	30.78	30.72
BERLIN	1.24	1.23	1.24	1.23¾
MADRID	12.83	12.80	12.82	12.79

Closing Rates.

Parity of exchange is given as reported by the United States Mint, except in countries with a silver standard, where parity fluctuates with the price of silver.

Europe.

	Saturday.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
STERLING—Par $4.86⅝ per sovereign.			
Demand	3.56⅜	3.57¾	3.73¼
Cables	3.56⅝	3.58⅛	3.73¾
Com., 60 days	3.52⅜	3.54⅝	3.67
Com., 90 days	3.51¾	3.53	3.67⅛
FRANCE—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	7.61	7.73⅝	7.68
Cables	7.62	7.74½	7.69
ITALY—Par 19.3 cents per lira.			
Demand	4.26⅛	4.34	5.35⅛
Cables	4.27	4.34½	5.36
BELGIUM—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	7.39	7.52	8.13
Cables	7.40	7.53	8.14
GERMANY—Par 23.8 cents per mark.			
Demand	1.24	1.29¼	2.26
Cables	1.24½	1.29¾	2.27
AUSTRIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.11¾	.14	.59
Cables	.12	.14½	.60
CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	1.28	1.32	2.25
Cables	1.29	1.33	2.30
DENMARK—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	15.15	15.25	15.60
Cables	15.20	15.30	15.70
FINLAND—Par 19.3 cents per finmark.			
Demand	1.55	1.68	4.80
Cables	1.57	1.69	4.85
GREECE—Par 19.3 cents per drachma.			
Demand	5.56	5.62	12.85
Cables	5.59	5.65	12.95
HOLLAND—Par 40.2 cents per florin.			
Demand	30.76	31.36	34.125
Cables	30.78	31.38	34.25
HUNGARY—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.26⅝	.30⅝	..
Cables	.27	.31⅝	..
JUGOSLAVIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.			
Demand	.56	.62	1.33
Cables	.56⅛	.63⅛	1.37
NORWAY—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	12.78	12.83	15.65
Cables	12.83	12.88	15.70
POLAND—Par 23.8 cents per mark.			
Demand	.0065	.0065	.0061
Cables	.006	.006	.0058
RUMANIA—Par 19.3 cents per leu.			
Demand	1.28	1.28	12.70
Cables	1.29	1.29	12.75
SERBIA—Belgrade	Par 19.3 cents per franc.		
Demand	2.50	2.51	6.25
Cables	2.50½	2.53	6.30
SPAIN—Par 19.3 cents per peseta.			
Demand	12.83	12.87	15.20
Cables	12.84	12.88	15.32
SWEDEN—Par 26.8 cents per krone.			
Demand	20.42	20.55	20.95
Cables	20.47	20.60	21.05
SWITZERLAND—Par 19.3 cents per franc.			
Demand	16.38	16.43	17.03
Cables	16.40	16.45	17.09

IN THE MOTOR INDUSTRY.

Past Quarter's Average Output Seven-Eighths of 1920.

Automobile production in the United States for the three months ended June 30 was 87 per cent. of the corresponding period in 1920, according to information received by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. The manufacturer with the largest production is operating at about 136 per cent. of the 1920 basis, and all others are averaging about 57 per cent., or more than double the rate for the first quarter of the year. The monthly changes in the accessory purchases by manufacturers, past due accounts and total notes outstanding show up as follows:

	Total Purchases. Per Cent. Change. Increase.	Past Due Accounts. Per Cent. Change. Increase.	Notes Outstanding. Per Cent. Change. Increase.
February	66.15	*17.07	80.08
March	93.30	*16.57	*16.38
April	82.93	*4.40	5.94
May	.13	*15.64	*16.77
June	*15.19	4.79	*10.87

*Decrease.

The above figures show that while purchases held their own during May, as compared with April, they declined more than 15 per cent. in June. In May the total past due accounts showed an encouraging decrease of 15 per cent. in May, but a 4 per cent. increase in June. Total notes outstanding, however, showed a substantial decrease in both months.

Rise and Fall of French Prices.

Calculations by the Paris statisticians, taking the 1914 prices as par, state that whereas the cost of food reached its maximum last Winter, with an average of 326 for Paris and 350 for the provinces, it had fallen in March of the present year to 258. An ordinary suit of clothing, it is stated, had risen from 70 francs to 500 francs in 1920, but has fallen during the present year to 375, while what is called a suit "de luxe" has fallen from 1,200 francs to 600.

Advance in Stocks at Berlin.

The advance in the German stock market has continued during recent weeks. The Frankfurter Zeitung's average of stock prices toward the end of June was 15,628, as compared with 15,134 on June 13, with 13,438 on March 5, but with 17,013, the high record average, touched on Jan. 8.

OUTCOME OF THE BANKING POSITION

Opinions of Financiers on Probable Sequel to the Accumulation of Surplus Reserves.

Last week's rise in the Federal Reserve's ratio of cash holdings to notes and deposits to the highest percentage since Nov. 15, 1917, has revived discussion in many quarters as to what will be the eventual effect on the money markets of this remarkable movement. The present ratio of 63% per cent. (when the law requires only 40 per cent. reserve against note circulation and 35 against deposits) means, when figured out from last week's returns, that the Reserve system now holds almost exactly $1,000,000,000 more cash than is legally required against existing liabilities.

When the impending great increase in reserves was clearly in sight last Spring, the New York Reserve Bank Directors long hesitated to reduce the rediscount rate from the 7 per cent. level, and it was well known in Wall Street that their reluctance was due to a feeling that such action might start a new outburst of speculation. When the opening of May the New York rate has been three times reduced, standing now at 5½ per cent.; yet in the twelve weeks since the first reduction was made the bank's rediscounts have been cut down $210,000,000, or more than 60 per cent., its note circulation $95,000,000, or 13 per cent., and there has been absolutely no revival of speculation. Even the loan account of the New York private banks has been reduced $300,000,000 during the same period.

Opinion in banking circles varies as to the probable outcome. Practically all experienced financiers agree that reviving speculation and renewed use of credit on a large scale depend on other circumstances than the mere existence of an unused credit fund. The accumulation of cash in banks represents at present, according to their view, the deflation of prices and liquidation of debt as unmistakably as does the reduction of bank loans and rediscounts. It was recalled last week that in the year after the panic of 1907 the surplus reserve of the New York banks under the old system rose to $66,000,000, the highest in thirteen years, and that six months after the panic of 1893 the surplus similarly rose to $111,600,000, much the largest on record. In both cases the cause for the increase was the rush to New York of idle currency released by the trade reaction, following large import of foreign gold and accompanied by reduction of loans. On neither of those occasions was speculation stimulated. After 1893, although the high-record "bank surplus" was reported in February, 1894, there was no revival of speculation until the middle of 1895, and that was followed by renewed reaction. The same thing happened after 1907.

Bankers pointed out last week three possible sequels to this rapidly expanding fund of idle credit. The first probable result, which happened on the other occasions referred to, is a redistribution of reserve money from the great city banks to the interior. That would come with even a moderate revival of home trade. Revival of trade in foreign countries, especially if our own imports were to increase, might eventually lead to partial redistribution of the Federal Reserve's gold among other countries—a movement which reached large proportions in 1919.

If, in addition to this, our market in the course of time absorbs on a vastly larger scale, the financial obligations of European Governments and business enterprises, the unused credit fund would be extensively drawn upon. But there is a considerable body of opinion which also maintains that the existing position makes an active speculative movement strongly probable next year, when home finance and industry had got on their feet again.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

In a Quiet Saturday Market.

The stock market during the short period of trading yesterday morning advanced in most sections of the list in spite of the fact that business was on a very small scale. Rails were again prominent, under the leadership of Northern Pacific, which rose to a new high level for the current movement. Great Northern preferred, Canadian Pacific, Atchison and Southern Pacific were some of the other dividend paying issues which attracted attention despite the inactivity, and the lower priced railroad shares moved up in sympathy. Studebaker was the feature among the motors, the advance being attributed to expectation of a favorable earnings statement. This was published after the close of the market and was exceedingly favorable. The steel stocks displayed strength under the leadership of Steel common, which gained 1¼ points and closed at the highest price of the day, 76¾. An exception to the entire list was the weakness in the chemical stocks. Virginia Carolina Chemical common breaking 2 points, while the preferred dropped 6. Allied Chemical lost 1¾.

The Feeling of Wall Street.

It has been many a long day since the mass of week-end letters from brokers to their clients, which go out from Wall Street by the thousands at the end of each week, have been so uniformly optimistic as those which went out Friday and Saturday nights. Taken as a whole, a fine line of demarcation is drawn between rail stocks and industrials, with first choice given to rail securities by most of the advisers. The theory generally held, if these letters may be said to reflect Wall Street's opinion, is that the recent low prices have been the result of a swing downward which has carried them too far, just as prices went to high in the Autumn market of 1919. Most weekly predictions were rather freely made that the pendulum had completed the down-swing and is starting upward.

German Reparations Payments.

A good deal of confusion of ideas seemed to exist regarding the date of Germany's payment of instalments on the reparations indemnity. This has been caused mainly by the fact that the thousand million mark instalment due June 1 was by agreement paid mainly in twenty drafts on the German Treasury for ¥10,000,000 each, endorsed by German banks and with a three months' maturity. A number of these twenty drafts have been already paid off in cash, and that payment was responsible for the increase in the New York Bank's account of "Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents" from $12,076,000 on May 25 to $37,974,000 and June 1, and $47,402,000 on June 8. In the third week of June, however, that account decreased from $40,176,000 to $21,173,000, and it is slightly lower now. The formal statement of the assigned German payments for this Summer, as published in London at the end of May, stated that on June 1 1,000,000,000 gold marks must be paid; on July 1, bonds for 12,000,000,000 gold marks must be delivered; on July 15, the first quarterly instalment of the annual 2,000,000,000-marks payment must be made, and on Aug. 15 the first quarterly payment of the 26 per cent. of the value of Germany's exports. The second instalment of the annual 2,000,000,000-mark payment is due Oct. 15, and on Nov. 1 the German Government's bond for 38,000,000,000 gold marks must be delivered to the Reparations Commission.

A Side Light on the Bond Market.

A fact with some bearing on the probable attitude of the investing community is the active competition now observable among trust companies and investment houses to get the placing of new domestic loans. This is noticeable in municipal issues, and no lot of bonds is too small, or offered by a community too far away, to attract Wall Street's attention. The situation was illustrated this week, when a comparatively small issue attracted fifteen separate bidders, the difference between the bids of the first ten applicants being less than one point.

The Pennsylvania Case.

Many railroad executives feel that the Pennsylvania Railroad controversy now before the United States Railroad Labor Board at Chicago will prove the test case in the complicated problem of rules and working conditions which are to govern railroad labor. In this case the Federated Shop Crafts, the railroad department of the American Federation of Labor, is contesting the action of the Pennsylvania in negotiating as to rules and working conditions with representatives of various classes of workers who were chosen by ballot. It is virtually a test of the grip of the unions on their men and the freedom which is to be allowed railroad managements in arriving at working agreements, according to one official, and the decision is awaited with the keenest interest. The Labor Board is expected to take action on the case within a few weeks.

Stocks Leaving Wall Street.

The records of many investment houses and of the express companies that handle the packages disclose that shipment of stocks from the financial district, during the last two weeks, has been unusually heavy. This means out-of-town buying. It is the general practice, in the case a house has a branch office in the Middle West, to ship to that branch all securities purchased in its section and to provide redistribution from there. The same is to be seen in the South and the Far West. One package of securities shipped by a house during the latter part of the week was insured for very close to $1,000,000, most of it represented in stocks.

Claims of the Railroads.

Estimates in connection with the settlement plan put forward by the Harding Administration indicate that the carriers' claim against the Government, on accounts arising out of Federal control, will aggregate close to $1,400,000,000, consisting of $400,000,000 in unpaid compensation and depreciation and about $1,000,000,000 for undermaintenance and balances due for supplies and various materials. It is also figured that the balance spent by the Railroad Administration on capital improvements awaiting funding is approximately $533,000,000. But, since the carriers have agreed to waive the major portion of the undermaintenance claim, the figure of a billion dollars for undermaintenance may be reduced by some $600,000,000, which would cut the total claims to approximately $800,000,000. In addition to this, there remains $200,000,000 owed by the Government on the six-months' guaranty.

A Contest in Coco-Cola.

Reports have filtered into Wall Street during the last week that a sharp contest is on between two factions in Coco-Cola and that these interests are at present engaged in garnering the stock against the day when the present voting trust expires and control passes to the group able to show the most stock or proxies. Differences of opinion between the one group, now in control, and the other group, which formerly had a great deal to do with the corporation's management, are said to centre about the elimination of the dividend earlier in the year.

"Saratoga Wires."

It was learned that many of the big professional operators of Wall Street are preparing to leave for Saratoga over the week-end to attend the racing season at that resort which begins tomorrow. But it is not expected that this will have any great effect on stock market business. Usually, when the big traders go South in the Winter, those who remain at home to scare stock market gossip read of "Palm Beach selling" or buying as the case may be. Wall Street may now prepare for heavy "buying" or "selling" orders coming from Saratoga, depending on the moods of the speculators.

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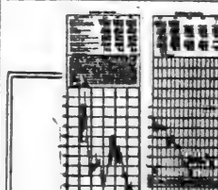
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1921.

Day's Sales.	Friday.	Thursday.	A Year Ago.	Two Years Ago.
138,826	408,187	472,002	171,945	Ex. Closed.

Year to Date.	Same Period 1920.	1919.	1918.
101,804,738	135,316,710½	174,729,720	81,968,309

1921. High.	1921. Low.	Sales.	Stock and Dividend Rates.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net. Chge.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.
40	30	100	Air Reduction (4)	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛	30	30½
1½	½	200	Alaska Gold Mines	½	½	½	½		⅜	½
1¾	1	400	Alaska Juneau	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛	1⅛	1¼
53½	35	4,000	Allied Ch. & Dye (4)	38	38	35¾	36	+ 1¼	36⅛	36½
93⅞	83	100	Allied C. & D. pf. (7)	86½	86½	86½	86½	+ ½	85½	86½
39¼	28⅞	300	Allis-Chalm. (4)	31⅜	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅜	31	32
65½	34⅜	1,100	Am. Ag. Chemical	35¼	35¼	34⅜	34⅜	— 1⅜	34	35½
54	46½	100	Am. Bank Note (4)	52	52	52	52	+1	51	53½
33¼	31½	300	Am. Bosch Magneto	31	31¼	31	31¼	+ ¼	31¼	32
32¾	23½	1,200	Am. Can	26½	26½	26¼	26¼	+ ¼	26⅜	27
129¾	115¼	425	Am. Car & Fdy. (12)	122¾	123½	122½	123½	+ ¾	123	124
13⅜	8	100	Am. Hide & Leath.	11	11	11	11	..	11	11¼
59½	52	200	Am. Ice (5)	57	57	55¼	55¼	— 1⅝	55	57
65	57	100	Am. Ice pf. (6)	63	63	63	63	..	60	61
53⅜	29⅝	100	Am. International	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛	33	33¼
11⅜	8	100	Am. La F. F. En. (1)	9	9	9	9	..	8⅝	9
62½	21	100	Am. Linseed	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛	24½	26
91½	73½	300	Am. Locomotive (6)	82	82½	82	82½	+ 1	82	83
10	4	100	Am. Safety Razor	4	4	4	4	..	4	4¼
14	6¼	200	Am. Ship & Com.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛	6¾	7
44⅜	32⅜	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	37	37	37	37	+ ⅛	37	37⅛
98	63¼	200	Am. Sugar Ref. (7)	68¼	68⅝	65¼	68⅝	+ 2½	68¼	69¾
107¾	85⅝	400	Am. Sugar R. pf. (7)	88⅝	89	88½	88½	— ⅜	88	89
88	40¾	1,300	Am. Sum. Tob. (8)	46¼	47¼	47¼	48¾	+ 2	47	48⅜
108½	95¾	800	Am. Tel. & Tel. (9)	105

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FOR JUNE QUARTER

Net Income Equivalent to $6.83 a Share on $60,000,000 Common Stock.

GAIN IN LAST THREE MONTHS

Production of Cars Nearly Doubled as Compared With Same Quarter in 1920.

The Studebaker Corporation for the three months ended June 30 reports net income after all charges, taxes and reserves, for inventory adjustments, of $4,270,547, which after payment of the preferred dividend was equivalent to $6.83 a share earned on the $60,000,000 of outstanding common stock. In the first three months of the year the company reported net profits of $2,110,577, or the equivalent of $3.23 a share on the same amount of stock. For the first six months of the current year net income amounted to $6,381,124, or the equal of $10.06 on the common stock, which is $3.06 more than the annual dividend requirements of $7 a share. In the first half of 1920 earnings were equal to $11.86, as net income in that period amounted to $7,479,057.

Detailed figures of income and expenses for the three months ended with June 30, as compared with the corresponding period of 1920, follows:

	1921	1920
Net sales	$33,059,884	$22,240,299
Net earnings	6,403,927	5,618,359
Int. and exchange	270,834	*113,606
Net profits	$6,136,093	$3,731,965
Res. for ex. exp.	965,546	
Res. for Fed. taxes	1,060,000	725,000
Net income	$4,270,547	$3,006,965
Pf. dividends	171,500	179,550
Com. dividends	1,050,000	1,050,000
Surplus	$3,049,047	$1,777,415
*Credit.		

Consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 1921, compares with Jan. 1, 1921, as follows:

ASSETS.

	June 30, '21	Jan. 1, '21
Plant and property	$36,421,503	$36,162,605
Citizens' Homes Co.	2,269,046	2,266,833
Trade name and good will	19,807,277	19,807,276
Inventories	20,926,304	28,076,753
Cash	6,376,030	4,226,234
Sight drafts	3,318,068	2,137,094
Investments	1,582,908	826,010
Accounts and notes receivable	5,879,784	5,628,774
Deferred charges	299,511	471,692
Total	$96,880,381	$99,604,211

LIABILITIES.

Preferred stock	$9,800,000	$9,800,000
Common stock	60,000,000	60,000,000
Notes payable		8,500,000
Accounts payable	3,802,413	2,312,341
Miscellaneous	3,165,772	3,188,832
Reserve for Federal taxes	2,617,023	2,335,000
Special surplus	3,945,000	3,645,000
Surplus	13,700,173	9,822,048
Total	$96,880,381	$99,604,211

A. R. Erskine, President of the company, in commenting on its operations

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
City of Bergen 8s	98	98½
City of Berne 8s	99¼	99⅝
City of Christiania 8s	99¼	99⅝
City of Zurich 8s	99½	100⅛
Argentine 5s	68	69
Belgium 8s	101	101¼
Belgium 6s	93⅝	93⅞
Belgium 7½s	101	101⅜
Kingdom of Sweden 6s	85½	86
Dom. of Canada 5½s, 1921	99⅝	100
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	92¾	92⅞
Dom. of Canada 5½s, 1929	92¼	92⅜
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	88½	89
Danish Municipal 8s, Series A	102	102½
Danish Municipal 8s, Series B	101⅜	102⅜
Denmark 8s	102	102⅝
Chinese Government 5s	46½	47½
Norway 8s	103⅜	103¾
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	77⅞	78½
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	78	80
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	65	67
Brazil 8s	100⅛	100⅜
Republic of Chile 8s	99	99⅛
Dominican Republic 5s	79¾	80
City of Lyons 6s	83	84
City of Marseilles 6s	83	84
City of Bordeaux 6s	83	84
City of Paris 6s	99⅝	99⅞
City of Copenhagen 5½s	78½	79
French Government 5s	100¼	101
French Government 7½s	96	96⅜
Swiss Confederation 8s	100	100⅛
Japanese 4½s	85¼	85⅝
Japanese 4½s, second series	85½	85⅝
Japanese 4s	70½	71
City of Tokio 5s	58	62
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	99⅞	100
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1922	98⅜	99
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1929	88⅞	89
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	87	87¼
United States of Mexico 5s	44	44½
United States of Mexico 4s	32⅜	34
Italy 6½s	88½	89
San Paulo 8s	98½	99

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRE-WAR LOANS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	100¾	101¼
2s, c, 1930-1960	100¾	100⅝
4s, r, 1925-1944	..	..
4s, c, 1925-1944	..	..
Panama 2s, r, 1936	100¾	101⅛
Panama 2s, c, 1936	100¾	101¼
Panama 3s, r, 1938	100¾	101¼

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex. pf.	43½	45
Ad Rumely, pf.	13	15
Do pf.	39	50
Alb & Sus.	135	..
A A Cables	104	106½
Allis-Ch M pf.	..	73
Am S 1st pf.	85	90
Am Ag Ch pf.	59	61
Am Bk N	46	49
Am B Sug	30	31
Do pf.	60	70
Am B S & Fdy	41	46
Do pf.	90½	93
Am C Oil pf.	81	83
Am C & F pf.	109	110
Am Chicle	13	15
Am Coal	75	..
Am Cot Oil	18	19
Do pf.	39	41
Am D S	44	44¾
Am Exp	117	122
Am H & L pf.	54	60
Am Lin pf	56	63
Am Le pf.	101	106
Am M & G	11⅝	13
Am Rad	67½	70
Am Sm pf.	69	69
A	66	69
Do B	73	..
Am S & R pf.	71	71¾
Am Snuff	100	106
Do pf.	72	82
Am Sti Fd	26½	26¾
Do pf.	79	81
Am S Tob pf.	73	83
Am T & C	48	54
Am Tob. B	121¼	122
Do pf	91	91
Am Wtl pf	80	87
Am Wl pf.	94¾	96
Am W Pa pf.	23	25
Am Zinc	8	9
Do pf	25¾	26¾
Art Metal	11	14
Do ctfs	10	13
Atl Ref pf	108	108
Atlas T	13¼	17
Ann Arbor	8	10
Ann Arbor pf	25	35
Assets R	1¼	1⅝
Asso D G	30¾	32
Do 1st pf	62¼	64½
Do 2d pf	54	56
Assoc Oil	96	100
Atl Fruit	4¾	5
Atl & A	4¼	4¾
Atl C L	87½	89
A G & W		
Do pf	18	19
Aza Nichols	8½	9½
Do pf	80½	87
Auto Sales	9⅜	10
Bald L pf	96	97
B & O pf	51	52
Bar Leath	60	65
Do pf	78	86
Barnet Leath	16	17
Do pf	87	90
Batop M	14	16
Bayuk Bros	85	90
Beech-Nut Pack	90	97
Bklyn Ed	90	97
Bklyn Un Gas	59½	61
Brown Shoe	39	41
Do pf	71½	88
Bruns Ter	3	3⅞
Bruns-Bal-Co	90	97
Buff & S	76	78
Do pf	41	43
Burns Bros		
pf	106	110
Bush Ter		100
Caddo Oil	10¼	12¼
Cal & Hec	4¼	4½
Cal P pf	70	74
Cal & Ar	46¼	46¾
Canada Sou	46	46⅜
Case Plow	4⅛	..
Case (J I) pf	75	78
C R R of N J	170	190
C'tain-teed	33	35
Do 1st pf	..	87½
Do 2d pf	70	75
Chi & Alt	6¾	7¾
Do pf	9	13
Chi Ch Bk ctfs	1	1¼
Do pf	1	1¼
Do 1st pd	6	7¼
Chi Cit W	73	83
Do pf	17¼	18
Chi Fn T	40½	51
Chi Mail		
M & Om	50½	54
Do pf	72	90
C, C, C & St L	37	40
Do pf	60	64
Cl & Pitts	58½	63¾
Do spec	83	88
Cin-Bell	30	30½
Do pf	80	..
Col F & I	22¾	23½
Col Gas	58	58
Do 1st pf	83	88
Do 2d pf	45	48
Col Gr pf	19½	24
Com Prod	6	8
Cons Dist	7	7¾
Cent C pf	75	95
Cent Fdy	60	63
Cent F R pf	102	103
Cerro S pf	77	82
C-Am Sug	16½	18¾
Do pf	72	75
Chal Sug	33	50
Do 1st pf	67	85
Do 2d pf	54	64
Chandler Mot	100	104
Chesebrough	110	112
Chic Pneu T	11	13
Chic Yellow C	32	35¼
Childs Co	3	3¾
Do pf	78	86
Chile Copper	13½	13⅝
Chino Copper	32	32¼
Cities Service	90	92
Do pf. B	87	88
Do pf. C	87	88
Clev Metal	50	60
Coast Line	30	40
Coca-Cola	50	52
Colo Fuel	11¾	12
Colo Power	30	37
Colo Southern	2	2¾
Do 1st pf	26	27
Do 2d pf	10½	12
Seab A L		
pf	87	90
Shat-Ariz	6¾	7
S-S S & L	34	35
Do pf	66	71¼
So P R S		
pf	90	90
So Ry pf	45¾	47
S & N pf	70	72¾
Stand Mill pf	66	77
Stewart W	34½	35¾
Studeb Co		
pf	92¼	93
Sweets Co	12	14
Sup Oil	4¼	4⅝
Sup Sti 1st pf	54	55½
Tamtor. A	7	10
T P L Tr	230	300
Third Av	16	17
Tide W Tr	130	180
T St L & W ctfs	10	12
Do pf ctfs	16	18
Tran & W	31½	34½
T C R T	38	45
Do pf	101	105
Und Typo	13½	16
Do pf	101	115½
U T Car		10
U Cig Sts	125	130
Do pf	96	104
U Ry Inv	8½	9
Do pf	19	20¾
U S C I P	15¾	16
Do pf	43	45
U S Exp	54	60
U S Ind A	49¾	51
Do pf	85	85
U S Smelt	30	31
U S Tr pf	106	110
Utah Sec	9	10
Van R Ist pf	76	80
Va I, C & Coke	70	80
Vivaudou	6¼	7
Wabash R	10¾	11¾
Wab pf A	22¾	23¾
Do pf. B	14	16
W F Exp	57	63
W M pf	20	25
West Pac	27¾	28
Do pf	63	66
West U T	63¾	66
W E & M	42¾	43
West A B	80	89
Wheeling St	10¼	12¾
W & L E	84	87
Do pf	100	104
White Mot	58	59
White Cont	28	29
Woolworth	112	114
Do pf	107	
Wor Pump	39¼	40
Do pf	91	92
Do pf. B	86	89
N Y Dock	29½	32
Do pf	50	52
N Y, L & W	50	90
N Y Shipb	30	37
N Y O & W	17½	18½
N Y S Rys	26	..
Norf So	8¼	10
Norf & W	96	97
Do pf	64	67½
Nunnally	9⅝	10
Nova S S	21¼	25½
Ohio F S	8	8
Ohio F S	41	45
Orph Circ	20	20½
Ont Min	3¼	4¼
Otis Elev	87	90
Do pf	75	90
Otis Stl pf		50
Owens Bot	28	30
O P & R	1⅞	2
Pac Coast	14	30
Do 1st pf	50	100
Do 2d pf	30	50
Pac Dev	2	10
P G & E	54	55
Pac Mail	9¼	10½
P T & T	47	52
P M Rl	10	12
Do pf	66	72
Pan-Am P	43⅝	49
Par & B	9⅜	11¾
Pa S Stl	8	8½
Penney pf	88	94
Pere M pf		
pf	51	54
Phelps D	38	39
Pierce-A	60	70
Do pf	75	86½
Pitts C pf	84	88
P, Ft W & C		
pf	119	..
Pitts S pf	75¾	80
P & W Va	27¾	28¾
Do pf	73	85
Pond C C	14½	15¾
Pr Stl Car pf	83	90
P S, N J	68	69½
Rand M	19	20
R R Sec, I		
O sh rct	55	57
Ry Stl Spr pf	98	110
Ray C G	12¼	12¾
Rdg 1st pf	39¼	39¾
Rem Typ	19	20
Do 1st pf	58	75
Do 2d pf	45	55
Rens & S	101	..
Repl Steel	30	35
Rep I & S pf	84	85
Rep Truck	11¼	13
R Reis	5	8
Do 1st pf	48	55¼
St Jos Ld	11	12
San C Sug	2	2¾
Savage A	27	27
Savage A	10½	12
Seab A L pf	87	104¼
Shat-Ariz	6¾	7
S-S S & L	34	35
Do pf	66	71¼
So P R S pf	90	90
So Ry pf	45¾	47
S & N pf	70	72¾
Stand Mill pf	66	77
Stewart W	34½	35¾
Studeb Co pf	92¼	93
Sweets Co	12	14
Sup Oil	4¼	4⅝
Sup Stl 1st pf	54	55½
Tamtor. A	7	10
T P L Tr	230	300
Third Av	16	17
Tide W Tr	130	180
T St L & W ctfs	10	12
Do pf ctfs	16	18
Tran & W	31½	34½
T C R T	38	45
Do pf	101	105
Und Typo	13½	16
Do pf	101	115½
U T Car		10
U Cig Sts	125	130
Do pf	96	104
U Ry Inv	8½	9
Do pf	19	20¾
U S C I P	15¾	16
Do pf	43	45
U S Exp	54	60
U S Ind A	49¾	51
Do pf	85	85
U S Smelt	30	31
U S Tr pf	106	110
Utah Sec	9	10
Van R Ist pf	76	80
Va I, C & Coke	70	80
Vivaudou	6¼	7
Wabash R	10¾	11¾
Wab pf A	22¾	23¾
Do pf. B	14	16
W F Exp	57	63
W M pf	20	25
West Pac	27¾	28
Do pf	63	66
West U T	63¾	66
W E & M	42¾	43
West A B	80	89
Wheeling St	10¼	12¾
W & L E	84	87
Do pf	100	104
White Mot	58	59
White Cont	28	29
Woolworth	112	114
Do pf	107	
Wor Pump	39¼	40
Do pf	91	92
Do pf. B	86	89

NEW SECURITIES AT LONDON.

Smallest Quarterly Issues Since the First Year of the War.

Issues of new securities on the London market during the three months ended with June were £65,281,900, as compared with £63,292,600 in the first quarter of the year and with a recent minimum of £61,195,000 in the third quarter of 1920. The showing was, however, much the smallest recorded for the June quarter in any year since 1913.

During the first half of the present calendar year, issues of British Government securities were £70,241,000, as against £207,742,406 in the corresponding period of 1920; but loans to foreign countries, including both Government and private enterprises, rose from £3,822,700 in the first half of 1920 to £30,764,900 in the first half of 1921.

UNITED GAS SHOWS GAIN.

Net Earnings for Year Were $40,102 More Than in 1920.

The United Gas & Electric Corporation showed net earnings for the year ending June 30 of $3,748,408, an increase of $40,102 over the record for 1920. Total gross earnings were reported at $12,493,207 against $11,225,742 in 1920, making an increase of $1,267,465.

Total operating expenses were $8,744,799 against $7,437,281 in 1920. The net earnings for June were $324,911, an increase of $73,282 compared with June of the preceding year. Gross earnings for June were $962,670 against $892,637 for the same month in 1920.

SWIFT BONDS TO GO ON SALE

$25,000,000 Issue Expected to Be Offered at 97½.

It is expected that $25,000,000 Swift & Co. 7 per cent. ten-year debentures will be publicly offered by bankers in Chicago and New York on Monday. The bonds probably will be offered at 97½, callable at 102½. There will be no sinking fund. The company's $25,000,000 2½-year 6 per cent. notes, maturing Aug. 15, which the present issue is to retire, were offered in February of 1919, at 99½ and interest.

Announcement was made yesterday that the City of Toledo issue of $1,176,000 had been sold.

Guffey-Gillespie Meeting Aug. 21.

Stockholders of the Guffey-Gillespie Oil Company have been notified of a special meeting called for Aug. 21, for the purpose of voting on changing the name of the company to the Tidal Osage Oil Company.

SILVER BULLION.

Bar silver in London up ¼d. at 39½. New York price for domestic bar silver unchanged at 99¼ cents per ounce, the Mint price; "foreign" silver up ⅛c at 61¾c.

Range of prices for silver bullion for the present year to date:

	Highest.		Lowest.	
London	42½d	Jan. 5	39½d	Mar. 5
New York	68⅝c	Jan. 6	52⅝c	Mar. 9

Range for the year 1920:

London	89½d	Feb. 11	88¼d	Dec. 10
New York	$1.87	Jan. 22	59½c	Dec. 10

GO FAR IN GERMANY

Banker Moseley Got a Haircut in Berlin for 6 Cents and Rented a Victoria for Another 6.

MANSION RENT $450 A YEAR

Things Higher in Paris, and He Says Exchange Must Be Adjusted to Help Trade.

One of the things which strikes the traveler abroad is the purchasing power of his American dollar. Translated into marks, for instance, it brings a return in commodities or services far out of proportion. This is true in practically every country of Europe, where the dollar demands a heavy premium over the depreciated currencies in circulation there. Mercer P. Moseley, Vice President of the American Exchange National Bank, who has just come back from a trip which took him through the principal countries of Europe, gives an interesting account of his observations of what the dollar will buy abroad.

"To an American," he says, "many things are ridiculously low when bought with marks that cost us about a cent and a half or three quarters. For $100, I got, in Berlin, 7,300 marks. An excellent room in one of that city's leading hotels is 100 marks a day. A hair cut in the same hotel is 4 marks or 6 cents. A prominent Berlin business man took me around to illustrate the rental and value of unimproved and improved real estate. He showed me his home—located in one of the city's choicest and most select streets—thirteen magnificent rooms, with baths. The rental was 30,000 marks a year, or $430 in American money. I rode in a victoria from my hotel to the Winter Garden, a distance of about half a mile. The charge was 4 marks, or 6 cents. At Cologne, my room in the leading hotel cost 33 marks, or about 50 cents a day. My breakfast, which consisted of peaches, cherries, two eggs, coffee, cream, rolls, butter and jam was 22 marks, or about 33 cents—all much too cheap if world trade is to function again.

"Ordinary labor in Germany receives 300 to 500 marks a week, while the Government is doling out a pittance of 11 marks a day to the unemployed.

"By comparison, prices to Americans in France are much greater than in Germany. The depreciated French franc sounds like it involves the possibility of happy days in Paris at minimum cost. Forget it. The simple expedient of charging a greater number of francs is applied with a precision that makes it appear to be a scrupulously rehearsed national policy. For a room and a bath at a good hotel I paid 175 francs.

"It is folly to think that the flow of international trade can be re-established with exchanges as they stand."

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1921.

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Day's Sales	$5,884,300	$3,768,500	Ex. Closed.
Year to Date	1,763,900,885	2,239,990,450	1,885,282,437

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAR LOANS.

Sales	Issue.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chg'e.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Yield.
299	—Liberty 3½s, 1932-'47	87.94	87.94	87.76	87.76	— .20	87.90	87.96	4.50
..	—Liberty 1st 4s, 1932-'47	..	..	..	..	..	87.70	87.86	4.82
..	—Liberty 2d 4s, 1927-'42	..	..	..	..	..	87.54	87.64	4.93
58	—Liberty 1st cv. 4½s, 1932-'47	87.84	87.88	87.74	87.82	— .04	87.82	87.88	5.10
412	—Liberty 2d cv. 4½s, 1927-'42	87.78	87.78	87.54	87.60	— .18	87.54	87.62	5.22
493	—Liberty 3d 4½s, 1933-'38	91.96	91.96	91.70	91.80	— .12	91.70	91.80	5.65
1	—Liberty 3d 4½s, reg	91.72	91.72	91.72	91.72	— .20	..	..	..
771	—Liberty 4th 4¼s, 1933-'38	87.94	87.94	87.72	87.90	— .14	87.74	87.80	5.32
1	—Liberty 4th 4¼s, reg	87.78	87.78	87.78	87.78	+ .04	..	..	..
9	—Victory 4½s, 1922-'23	98.62	98.62	98.62	98.62	— .02	98.60	98.62	4.34
1,098	—Victory 4½s, 1922-'23	98.62	98.66	98.60	98.60	— .06	98.60	98.62	5.53
1	—Victory 4½s, reg	98.44	98.44	98.44	98.44	— .02	..	..	..

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

Chinese Ry 5s
2 ..... 46½
Cy of Bergen 8s temp ctfs
1 ..... 98¾
7 ..... 98½
5s10f.. 98
4 98
5s10f.. 97¼
Cy of Brne 8s
2 ..... 99⅝
5 ..... 99½
1 ..... 99¾
Cy of B'deaux 6s
1 83
2 ..... 83½
Cy of Christiania 8s K, L & Co ctfs
3 100
2 ..... 99½
Cy of Copenhagen 5½s
3 ..... 78¼
11 ..... 78⅝
C of Lyons 6s
3 84
Cy of Paris 6s
3 ..... 99⅝
Cy of Zurich 8s receipts
3 100
1 ..... 100½
5s10f.. 99
Danish 30an 8s
1 ..... 102½
3 102
Dom of Can 5½s 1929
16 ..... 92⅜
14 ..... 92¾
French Gov 5s
16 ..... 100⅜
5 101
1 ..... 100⅝
10 101
Ty 4s
15 96
2 ..... 95¾
6 96
1 ..... 95⅞
18 96
5 ..... 95¾
1 96
French Gov 5½s
2 98
1 ..... 98¼
Gt Brit & Ire 5½s, 1921
1 ..... 99⅞
Gt Brit & Ire deb 6½s
Interim ctfs
1 ..... 101¼
14 ..... 101½
B & O prior lien 3½s
5 ..... 86¾
3 ..... 86¾
gold 4s
3 ..... 69¾
2 70
cv 4½s
2 ..... 70¾
2 71
3 ..... 70¾
49 71
10 ..... 70¾
ref 5s
1 ..... 72½
11 ..... 72¾
5 ..... 73½
6s
5 ..... 90¾
5 ..... 90½
2 91
T P & W V 4s
4 66
T Cin div 4s
1 58
Bell Tel of Pa 7s
1 ..... 104½
3 ..... 104½
Beth S ext 5s
15 ..... 102½
1 ..... 102¾
2 ..... 102½
3 ..... 102⅝
5 102
8 102
Kingdom of Norway 8s
2 ..... 103¾
Kingdom of Sweden 6s
1 ..... 85½
Rep of Chile 8s trust ctfs
2 99
6 99
Rep of Cuba 5s of 1904
3 78
Sao Paulo 8s
18 ..... 99¾
1 ..... 99¾
Swiss Confed 8s
1 ..... 105⅝
1 ..... 106¼
5 105
Un Kingdom of Gt Brit & Ire 5½s, 1921
1 ..... 99⅞
Due Rwy 5s
20 84
Ed Elec Ill 5s
2 ..... 55¾
1st gen 5s
3 89
Cent N E 4s
1 44
cv 4s, Ser A
3 ..... 59¾
Ser E
3 ..... 74¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
2 ..... 75¾
conv 4½s
2 ..... 78¾
conv 5s
3 ..... 83¾
C, B&Q gen 4s
1 80
Ill div 4s
3 ..... 84½
3 ..... 84¾
C&Erie 1st 5s
1 ..... 73¾
Chi Gt Wn 4s
5 ..... 52½
Chi, M & St P gen 4s, Ser A
1 69
gen 4½s
4s, 1925
1 75
Ann Ar 1st 4s
3 55
Arm & Co 4½s
7 ..... 79½
At Tp & S Fe gen 4s
12 ..... 78¾
5s30f. 77¾
2 ..... 78¾
2 ..... 78¾
3 ..... 79¾
con 4s, 1955
7 ..... 77¼
con 4s, 1960
3 ..... 78¾
adj 4s stpd
3 ..... 72½
Rocky Mt div 4s
10 ..... 72¾
Atl Fruit temp 7s
1 ..... 89¼
Atlantic Ref deb 6½s
Interim ctfs
1 ..... 101¼
1 ..... 101¾
B & O prior lien 3½s
5 ..... 86¾
3 ..... 86¾
gold 4s
3 ..... 69¾
2 70
cv 4½s
2 ..... 70¾
2 71
3 ..... 70¾
49 71
10 ..... 70¾
ref 5s
1 ..... 72½
11 ..... 72¾
5 ..... 73½
6s
5 ..... 90¾
5 ..... 90½
2 91
T P & W V 4s
4 66
T Cin div 4s
1 58
Bell Tel of Pa 7s
1 ..... 104½
3 ..... 104½
Beth S ext 5s
15 ..... 102½
1 ..... 102¾
2 ..... 102½
3 ..... 102⅝
5 102
8 102
Kingdom of Norway 8s
2 ..... 103¾
Kingdom of Sweden 6s
1 ..... 85½
Rep of Chile 8s trust ctfs
2 99
6 99
Rep of Cuba 5s of 1904
3 78
Sao Paulo
Swiss Confed 8s
1 ..... 105⅝
1 ..... 106¼
5 105
Un Kingdom of Gt Brit & Ire 5½s, 1921
1 ..... 99⅞
Due Rwy 5s
20 84
Mo K & T 1st
4s
2 62
3 ..... 62¾
20 ..... 62¾
Mo Pac gen 4s
4 ..... 54¼
4 ..... 54¾
1 ..... 53⅞
5 ..... 54¼
2 54
2 ..... 54¾
N O & N E
1 ..... 68¾
N Y O deb 6s
2 ..... 92½
gen 4½s
17 ..... 87¾
deb 4s 1934
10 79
deb 4s 1942
10 75
L S col 3½s
1 67
N Y C RR gtd
4½s
1 77
N Y N H & H
conv deb 6s
1 ..... 61¼
2 61
N Y Q Rys cn 5s
1 ..... 58¾
2 56
N Y Tel 4½s
1 ..... 82¼
N Y Wat & S
4½s
1 ..... 87½
Nor Pac 4s
4 ..... 73¾
2 ..... 73¾
ref & imp 6s
1 ..... 100¾
N Pac Ry 3s
3 ..... 50¾
O R & N con 4s
5 ..... 77½
O S L gtd ref 4s
1 84
5 ..... 83⅝
1 ..... 83⅞
1 ..... 83¾
O-W RR & N 1st & ref 4s
3 ..... 73¼
P M C tem 8s
5 ..... 95⅞
P-Am Pet & M equip 7s
1 ..... 85¼
P RR gen 4½s
7 ..... 79¾
3 80
gen 5s
3 88
1 ..... 88¼
temp 6½s
44 ..... 99¾
2 ..... 99⅞
2 ..... 99¾
gold 7s
1 ..... 103¾
1 ..... 103¾
P & R Inc 4s
1 ..... 22½
1 22
Pere M 1st 6s
10 83
Pa Co cv 5s
1 92
P C C & St L gen 5s Ser A
20 ..... 82¾
P Gas & E 1st
6 65
1 ..... 65¾
Read gen 4s
1 ..... 76½
1 ..... 76¾
St L I M & So unif & ref 4s
5 ..... 73¾
10 ..... 73¾
R & G 4s
10 76
St L & S F gen 4s Ser A
2 ..... 62¼
2 ..... 62¼
St L S W cn 4s
1 ..... 65¾
1 ..... 65¾
St L & S F adj 5s
1 ..... 67½
2 ..... 67¾
1 68
income 6s
10 57
8

MANY BONDS CALLED AHEAD OF MATURITY

Industrial Issues Totaling $10,168,500 to Be Paid in August.

BIG INCREASE OVER JULY

Easier Money Market and Reduced Production Two Contributing Factors.

One of the reflections of the easier condition of the money market, which has witnessed call funds at 4½ per cent. this week, is the unusually large amount of bonds called for payment during the month of August in advance of their maturity dates. This, in large measure, may be traced not alone to the easing of the call money situation, but to the fact that many of the large corporations at their present rate of production do not need nearly so much capital as they do to operate in a normal year.

Bonds called for payment in August are all industrial issues, totaling $10,168,500, as compared with $4,839,000 in July and $4,976,500 in August, 1920. Of the total amount $8,930,500 is payable in entirety, while the balance of $1,238,000 is composed of various small issues which are called to meet sinking fund requirements.

The largest and most important item is American Agricultural Chemical convertible debenture 5s, 1924, the entire outstanding issues of $5,035,000 being called for payment on Aug. 1, 1921, at par. These bonds were originally issued in 1914, in the amount of $7,000,000 and were offered at 97½ and accrued interest. Of the amount originally offered, a portion have been converted into common stock.

The American Tobacco Company has called $3,333,000 7 per cent. notes, due Nov. 1, 1922, for payment on Aug. 15, at 101. These notes are a part of a serial issue of $25,000,000 put out on Nov. 1, 1915. On Dec. 31, 1920, $8,333,000 were retired and on Nov. 20, 1920, $3,333,000 were retired. After the forthcoming payment, there will remain outstanding $10,000,000, which are due on Nov. 1, 1922.

In all instances of the bonds which have been called for payment in advance of maturity the interest on the securities ceases on the day they are called.

The following compilation of bonds called for payment in advance of maturity in August, 1921, with due date, amount and called price, has been made by Low Jones & Co.:

ENTIRE ISSUES CALLED.

	Due.	Amount.	Price.
Aug 1 [illegible]	1924	$5,035,000	101
Aug [illegible]	1927	502,500	102
Aug [illegible]	1921	3,333,000	101
Total		$8,930,500	

PARTS OF ISSUES CALLED.

Aug 1 [illegible]		$70,000	100
Aug 1 [illegible]	1942	42,000	100
Aug 1 Am Pipe and [illegible]	1922	36,000	102½
Aug 1 [illegible]	1934	30,000	105
Aug 1 A [illegible]	1937	25,000	100
Aug 1—Roanoke Ir[illegible] Co.	1958	21,000	105
Aug 1—Granite [illegible]		11,000	102½
Aug 1—Chappell [illegible]	1941	3,000	103
Aug 1—Copper [illegible]	1922	1,000,000	101
Total		$1,238,000	
Published [illegible] for August.		$10,168,500	

GOLD PRODUCTION PROBLEM

Difficulties of the Present Market Shown in a Company Report.

Reviewing the situation in the gold fields, the annual report to the shareholders of the Crown Mines at Johannesburg states that, as compared with 1914, the working costs of the mines last year showed an increase of 31 per cent. [illegible] ished, or of 52 per cent. per fine ounce, while the tonnage mined per European worker showed for the same period a decrease of 11½ per cent. and the tonnage mined per native worker a decrease of 19½ per cent.

The problems confronting the gold mining industry are stated to be those of working costs and the supply of unskilled labor. But the Chairman added that was satisfied that we have seen the worst as far as costs are concerned, and that it is unlikely that there will be any fresh upward movement of prices."

Influences on the Silver Market.

The variety of influences operating on the silver market is illustrated by the comment of a London bullion house on the recent firmness of the silver market. It is there stated that "an appreciation in the value of the United States dollar can help in a double way to sustain the value of silver. It tends to enhance the cost of silver sales from the United States, but it also raises the value of gold in London, and by so doing renders gold shipments from India more likely. Inasmuch as Indian sellers of gold often set off their gold sales by silver purchases, a demand is generated for silver, which naturally may stimulate the price."

J. C. Penney Gross $4,570,225.

The J. C. Penney Company for the first six months of 1921 reported total sales of $4,570,225, from which a gross profit of $4,570,225 was reported. The net profits, after all deductions, amounted to $621,638, from which was deducted $28,437 for preferred dividends, leaving a surplus of $593,201.

Floating Debt of British Treasury.

In June, 1920, the total floating debt of the British Treasury was £1,291,314,000. It had been reduced to £1,275,330,000 at the end of last March, but in June, 1921, had risen again to £1,363,822,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

James W. Macartney and Norris W. McLean, both formerly of Glidden, Day-Mee & Co., have established a firm at 71 Broadway, under the name of Macarthey & McLean to transact business in unlisted stocks and bonds.

A. A. Housman & Co. announce that Maxwell B. Smith now is connected with their trading department, specializing in the European loans of American railroads, Japanese government and other foreign obligations.

L. F. Rothschild & Co. announce that Joseph G. Markel has become associated with them in their bond department.

Jerome B. Sullivan & Co. have issued for distribution a circular which deals with Germany's prospect for recovery.

The Guaranty Trust Company has been appointed transfer agent of stock of the Belgian American Coke Ovens Corporation, consisting of 100,000 shares of preferred, par value $100, and 200,000 shares of common without nominal or par value.

A new copartnership has been formed under the name of Boylan, Shrewsbury & Co., with offices at 15 Broad Street, to carry on a general investment and brokerage business, specializing in Canadian securities. The partnership consists of Charles E. Boylan Jr. and Talbot Shrewsbury.

The Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce announces that Commercial attaché Henry C. MacLean of Rome will be at the Custom House until Aug. 3, where he is available for information as to commercial and economic conditions in Italy.

1920 WORLD TRADE ABOUT 100 BILLIONS

International Commerce Increased $37,500,000,000 Since the War Began.

World international trade in 1920 aggregated approximately $100,000,000,000 in value, compared with $63,000,000,000 in the closing year of the war and $40,000,000,000 at its beginning. "The 1920 figures of world trade," says a statement from the National City Bank, "are based on the published trade reports of twenty principal countries whose international commerce ordinarily forms about two-thirds of that of the world." The $100,000,000,000 total is ten times the world trade of 1870, the bank says, "when the United States took on its coat and entered seriously into world trade. In that year, 1870, our international trade was about 8 per cent. of that of the world; in 1913 approximately 11 per cent.; in 1918 about 14 per cent., and in 1920 again about 14 per cent.

"Prior to the war we supplied but about one-sixth of the manufactures entering international trade and in 1920 nearly one-third. Our manufactures exported, amounted to little more than $1,000,000,000 per annum and in 1920 were more than $4,000,000,000, having thus increased 300 per cent. in value in the 1913-1920 period, while world international trade was increasing 150 per cent. in nominal value in that same period. The official valuation of our manufactures exported in 1920 was nine times as much as in 1900, and manufactures formed 52 per cent. of the total domestic exports in 1920, against 45 per cent. in 1910, 35 per cent. in 1900, 21 per cent. in 1880 and 15 per cent. in 1890.

"It is proper to add," says the bank's statement, "that the estimate of $100,000,000,000 as the nominal value of the world's international trade in 1920 follows the custom of the statistical organizations of the leading countries by stating the equivalent at the approximate par of exchange."

"A study of the details of the 1920 trade figures indicates that imports form an unusually large share of the aggregate international trade of the world. As nearly as can now be determined the nominal value of the merchandise imported by all countries of the world in 1920 will aggregate about $55,000,000,000, and the exports about $46,000,000,000, making the share which imports formed of world trade in 1920 about 55 per cent., against an average of about 52 per cent. in the pre-war years. The abnormally high importation of many countries in 1920 is apparently the cause of the heavy falling off in our exports in 1921, especially as the excessive imports of 1920 consisted chiefly of manufactures."

UTILITIES GAIN EXPECTED.

Reports for Second Quarter Better Than in First Period.

Bankers and operating officials closely identified with the public utility industry express the belief that considerable improvement probably will be noted during the remaining six months of the year as a result of lower operating costs. The first half largely was a period of readjustment. With many of the companies effects of rate adjustments were only beginning to be felt, and net earnings for the second half are expected to show material improvement. Statements by some of the leading companies for the second quarter record material improvement over the first quarter. Electric light, power and gas companies report business from domestic consumers as showing gains. Power business, especially in the larger industrial centres, has shown a decrease, but any change for the better in general industrial conditions is expected to be quickly reflected in the earnings of the utility companies.

Almost without exception, electric power companies are handicapped for lack of generating capacity to meet industrial demands, according to a summary made by H. L. Doherty & Co., and any sudden increase in load on these power facilities would put a severe strain on them in their present situation. Now, in the opinion of the bankers, is the time when these companies should be preparing to meet greater demands.

NEW CURB CUTS RATES.

Schedule of Commissions Put Back to Pre-War Levels.

H. L. Casey, Secretary of the Curb, Stock and Bond Market of N. Y., Inc., the organization which continues to do business on Broad Street, has announced that commissions for buying and selling stocks or bonds will be reduced to pre-war rates effective on Monday, Aug. 1.

The new rates will be 2 per cent. of the amount involved on all securities selling under $1 a share; $3.12 a hundred for all securities selling between $1 and $3; $5 a hundred for those selling between $3 and $5; $6.25 for those quoted between $5 and $10, and $12.50 for those selling over $10. The minimum commission on any transaction will be $1.

Two New Dividend Rulings.

The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange has ruled that Manhattan Railway Company, on which a dividend of $1.75 was declared payable to stock of record June 30, be quoted ex dividend on Aug. 1, and that Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, on which a stock dividend of 100 per cent. has been declared payable Aug. 20 to stock of record Aug. 8, be not quoted ex dividend until further notice and that certificates must bear a due bill for the dividend.

Wheat Shipments and Frozen Credits

Speaking of the heavy movement of wheat from the farms during the last few weeks, the Kansas City Reserve Bank writes that "proceeds of the shipments are beginning to find their way into country banks. The increasing inflow of new wheat money is beginning to ease up the situation of the agricultural sections, and to influence further liquidation."

German Reparation and Taxes.

Preliminary details of the taxation plan for the German reparations state that the only definite announcement is of the raising of the corporations tax to 30 per cent., at which rate the tax is expected to yield this year 1,050,000,000 marks.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

(Quoted on a Percentage Basis.)

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1922-36	6%	6.70	6.35
Balt & Ohio	1921-37	4½	7.25	6.75
Bethlehem Steel	1921-30	7	7.50	7.00
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1921-33	4½ & 6	6.85	6.40
Canadian Pacific	1921-35	4½@6	7.10	6.70
Ches. & Ohio	1924-35	6½	6.75	6.40
Chi. & N. West	1921-22	4½	7.00	6.50
Do	1923-36	6½	6.75	6.35
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1921-37	4½@5	7.75	7.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1921-24	5	7.10	6.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1921-29	5 @6	6.85	6.40
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	7.00	6.45
Erie Railroad	1921-28	4½, 5, & 6	8.00	7.00
Illinois Central	1921-27	4½@6	7.00	6.50
Do	1925-36	6½	6.70	6.35
Lou. & Nashville	1921-23	5	7.00	6.50
Do	1922-38	6½	6.75	6.35
Mariand Tank L.	1921-27	8	9.25	8.50
Michigan Central	1921-32	5 @6	6.70	6.35
Minn. & St. Louis	1921-27	5 @6	7.75	7.00
Mo., Kan. & Texas	1921-24	5	8.00	7.00
Nat'l Steel Car L.	1921-28	8	9.00	8.10
New York Central	1921-32	4½@6	7.00	6.40
Do	1921-35	7	7.00	6.40
Norfolk & West.	1921-24	4½	7.00	6.50
Northern Pacific	1921-30	7	6.90	6.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1921-39	4½, 5, & 6	8.25	7.25
Pacific Fruit Exp.	1925-33	7	8.75	8.40
Pa. Gen. & Texas.	1921-23	4 @4½	7.00	6.25
Pittsb. & L. Erie	1921-33	6½	6.75	6.40
Reading Co	1921-27	4½	7.00	6.50
Seaboard Air Line	1921-27	4½@6, 6	7.75	7.00
Sinclair Refining	1921-23	6	8.75	8.25
Southern Pacific	1921-25	4½	7.00	6.50
Do	1924-33	7	6.75	6.37
Southern Railway	1921-36	4½@5	7.50	6.75
Union Pacific	1924-33	7	6.70	6.35
Virginian Railway	1921-36	6	7.50	6.80

MEXICO SHIPPING LESS PETROLEUM

July Exports Likely to Fall to 3,500,000 Barrels Owing to Tax Recently Imposed.

HEAVY FIRST HALF OF YEAR

Total of 98,000,000 Barrels Shipped, With 17,591,971 Sent Out in July.

Petroleum exports from Mexico during the first half of the year were at a record rate, shipments having been approximately 98,000,000 barrels, or at an annual rate of slightly less than 200,000,000 barrels. In the full year 1920 the exports aggregated about 153,700,000 barrels, and in 1919 about 80,000,000 barrels. Shipments in January amounted to 18,481,137 barrels, this being the largest monthly total in the history of the oil industry in that country. Following that, there was a gradual falling off in exports until May, when the total was 14,066,044 barrels. In the early part of June, however, President Obregon issued his decree imposing an export tax on Mexican oil, which went into effect on July 1. As a result of this, all companies having property in Mexico increased their shipments at a rapid rate, in order to get as much oil out of the country as possible before July 1. Consequently June shipments aggregated 17,591,971 barrels, an increase of 3,525,927 barrels over the shipments reported in May.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was the largest shipper of oil from Mexico during June, the exports of that company alone amounting to 3,650,105 barrels, an increase of 1,613,551 barrels as compared with May. Mexican Petroleum ranked second, followed by Mexican Eagle, Atlantic Lobos, Texas Company and the Mexican Gulf Oil Company. The following table gives the shipments of the various companies during June, as compared with the previous month:

	June.	May.
Standard Oil of N. J.	3,650,105	2,036,554
Mexican Petroleum	2,719,540	2,074,088
Mexican Eagle Oil	2,070,140	1,846,148
Atlantic Lobos Oil	1,358,741	1,171,521
Texas Company	832,445	718,926
Mexican Gulf Oil	1,060,624	819,277
Atlantic Gulf Oil	918,965	1,036,177
International Petrol	885,904	1,144,658
Island Oil	736,090	825,078
Freeport (Sinclair Oil)	726,106	580,628
Corona (Royal Dutch)	456,124	176,005
East Coast (So. Pac.)	267,727	242,106
General Petroleum	202,010	295,595
Penn-Mex Fuel	75,120	412,602
Miscellaneous	1,082,670	486,611
Total	17,591,971	14,066,044

According to estimates of some of the leading oil men, it is not expected that total shipments for July will be more than 3,500,000 barrels, because of the cessation of operations on behalf of the leading producers who are unable to ship the product and still show a profit after meeting all tax payments.

Decline in British Revenue.

During the quarter ended June 30 British Government revenue decreased £110,818,067 from the same period of 1920, while expenditures decreased only £13,307,948. A surplus of revenue for the quarter in 1920, amounting to £30,258,214, has therefore been turned into a deficit for the quarter in 1921 of $67,-251,895. It is stated in the London prices, however, that the difference is largely accounted for by decrease in the proceeds of sales of held-over war material by the Government.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for June—

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Gross	$2,004,593	$1,882,801	$1,785,433
Def. aft. tax	998,148	1,116,863	215,673
Net oper. inc.	176,519	*270,779	138,511
6 mos. gross	11,659,886	10,971,401	9,812,665
Bal. aft. tax	916,308	*525,544	344,788
Net oper. inc.	284,147	*1,062,922	*103,285

*Deficit.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for June—

Gross	1,858,507	2,327,042	2,569,432
Def. aft. tax	698,748	1,116,863	1,332,673
Net oper. def.	638,038	*18,227	*350,745
6 mos. gross	14,240,767	17,241,984	14,088,587
Bal. aft. tax	750,745	2,627,267	1,526,062
Net oper. inc.	1,131,102	3,118,365	1,678,956

*Income.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL for June—

Gross	6,331,524	7,285,700	6,385,813
Bal. aft. tax	1,459,689	*783,062	1,471,634
Net oper. inc.	1,459,689	*783,062	1,471,636
6 mos. gross	34,484,225	39,123,630	35,783,567
Bal. aft. tax	4,840,483	2,457,731	6,535,842
Net oper. inc.	4,808,464	1,000,186	5,945,129

*Deficit.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for June—

Gross	1,253,389	1,370,387	1,160,854
Def. aft. tax	17,815	284,734	72,586
Net oper. def.	23,755	280,625	*86,920
6 mos. gross	7,092,003	7,781,125	6,021,754
Def. aft. tax	584,537	515,756	379,364
Net oper. def.	683,653	489,177	385,536

*Income.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for June—

Gross	2,209,246	2,165,504	1,792,570
Bal. aft. tax	350,973	343,152	336,479
Net oper. inc.	343,490	309,689	308,003
6 mos. gross	13,120,307	12,148,490	11,830,534
Bal. aft. tax	2,078,159	1,891,113	2,511,231
Net oper. inc.	2,016,953	2,113,018	2,303,866

PERE MARQUETTE for June—

Gross	3,141,106	3,296,196	2,843,382
Bal. aft. tax	467,215	434,857	706,950
Net oper. inc.	427,425	223,711	640,913
6 mos. gross	16,953,867	17,554,381	15,638,076
Bal. aft. tax	1,395,286	308,988	2,622,971
Net oper. inc.	1,132,041	*888,568	2,206,328

*Deficit.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for June—

	1921.	1920.	Decrease.
Gross	1,945,673	2,427,749	482,076
Net aft. tax	354,411	318,617	*35,794
Total income	417,268	545,157	127,890
Bur. aft. chgs.	138,989	23,349	115,640
6 mos. gross	11,008,701	13,933,468	2,024,767
Net aft. tax	1,582,011	1,825,608	243,597
Total income	2,046,300	2,731,896	685,596
Sur. aft. chgs.	868,556	1,068,961	716,386

*Increase.

TEXAS PACIFIC for June—

Gross	2,688,127	3,236,172	2,907,538
Net aft. tax	381,597	524,344	495,062
Net oper. inc.	276,786	392,106	491,279
6 mos. gross	17,840,491	19,373,487	16,344,972
Bal. aft. tax	1,481,965	1,297,689	1,321,299
Net oper. inc.	810,278	1,230,577	806,183

Public Utility.

UNITED GAS & ELECTRIC CO. AND SUBSIDIARIES for June—

	1921.	1920.	Increase.
Gross	$962,670	$892,637	$70,033
Net aft. tax	254,911	231,628	23,283
Total income	349,508	287,078	62,430
Bur. aft. chgs.	332,006	91,443	40,563
12 mos. gross	12,493,307	11,225,742	1,267,565
Net aft. tax	3,748,406	3,788,510	*40,102
Total income	4,021,145	4,048,863	*25,718
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,418,876	1,628,223	*297,347

*Decrease.

MEETINGS ANNOUNCED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meetg.
Fisk Rubber Co.	Aug. 8	Sep. 3	Sep. 2
Iowa Cent. Ry. Co.	Aug. 13	Sep. 3	Sep. 2
Keystone T. & Rub.	July 8	.....	Aug. 1
North Am. Co.	Aug. 6	Aug. 27	Aug. 18
Otis Steel Co.	July 25	.....	Aug. 15
Phillips-Jones Corp.	July 20	.....	Aug. 18

FOR RIGHTS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Settlement Date.	Priv. Expires
D., L. & W.	June 15	.....	.....	Aug. 20

DUE BILLS.

The following stocks carry due bills:

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co., from Aug. 8 until further notice.

Durham Hosiery Mills, Pfd., from July 20 until Aug. 1.

Manhattan Railway Co. (also Gtd.), from June 30 until Aug. 1.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.
Ariz. Ext	1	2
Ariz. Trip Top	1	2
Ariz. Silver	18	20
Black Hawk	3	
Boston Mont.	73	75
Chief Con.	2¾	3
Calaveras	7	8
Crystal, new	31	32
Dunlap	5	6
Eagle B.	2	2½
Eureka Cro.	41	42
Fortuna	3	
Gadsden	40	45
Hecla	4	
Iron Cap	5¼	6
Iron Blossom	15	16
La Rose	15	22
Majestic	6	8
Mex. Metals	40	
Midway Mines	26	
Mut. Div. Tr.	26	28
Monarch	14	15
Nat. L. & K.	2	
Nixon	2	7
Rainier	2	3
Seven Metals	6	7
Silver Reef	3	5
U. V. Ext.	22½	24
Yukon	¼	1

ENGLAND HAS LARGE FOREIGN HOLDINGS

Despite Belief Here of Wartime Reduction, They Still Total About $15,000,000,000.

SELL AMERICAN STOCKS

Exports Shift From £487,000,000 in 1913 to £1,336,000,000 in 1920—Imports Gain.

Banking communities of the United States, generally, have believed that most of England's investments were called home during the war, or were so collected and segregated in other countries as collateral for war loans that the total available has been cut down comparatively to a small total. The war has greatly changed the character and size of these investments, of course, but, according to facts brought out at the Summer meeting of the British Institute of Bankers, present investments abroad still amount to about $15,000,000,000.

Edgar Crammond, in detailing before the Institute data on this post-war development, said that before the war Great Britain's foreign and colonial investment amounted to about £3,554,000,000, about evenly divided between British dominions, colonies and other foreign countries. "This aggregate," he said, "comprised only the capital invested in colonial or foreign loans or in public undertakings and companies. It did not include any provisions for the very large amounts of capital privately invested abroad in the purchase of bonds, &c., or the capital employed by the principal British banking, mercantile and shipping houses. If it be assumed that these private investments were equivalent to 10 per cent. of the public investments (a very moderate estimate), a further sum of £350,000,000 must be added to the total, making the aggregate value of all British investments abroad, at the end of 1913 £4,000,000,000.

"The principal changes in these investments since 1913 are the sale of the bulk of our American holdings and a large proportion of our Canadian and Japanese stocks and a great reduction of our South American properties. These sales amount, in the aggregate, to about £1,000,000,000, leaving the present value of our investments abroad at approximately £3,000,000,000. On the other hand, whereas in 1913 the foreign holdings of the British securities were negligible, we now owe about £1,000,000,000 in respect of our war debt to the United States and other Allies."

The manner in which the British balance of trade was shifted about was illustrated by the following figures presented at the British Institute of Bankers (last six figures omitted):

CREDITS.	1920.	1913.
Exports of domestic products	£1,527	£487
Re-exports	223	117
Excess of bullion exports	43	03
Invisible exports—		
Interest on investments abroad	140	185
Earnings of banking, mercantile, com. and ins. houses	50	55
Total	£2,121	£1,004
DEBITS.		
Imports—		
Commodities	£1,967	£741
Bullion and specie	.....	76
Invisible Imports—		
Capital invested abroad	50	135
Foreign loans repaid	150	.....
Interest payable on foreign holdings of British securities and earnings of foreign companies in United Kingdom	30	25
Total	£2,137	£1,026

THE CLAIM ON RUSSIAN GOLD

Comment on the Recent Decision of an English Court.

The situation regarding exports of Russian gold, as regarded in English financial circles, is thus summed up in the bulletin of one of the largest London bullion houses: "Judgment was given yesterday," the circular states, "in the Chancery Division on the important question as to whether a holder of Russian 5 per cent. bonds of 1906 or deposit notes issued under a ukase of the late Czar, dated Aug. 29, 1897, had any claim upon Russian gold rubles deposited in the Bank of England. Justice Peterson decided that a holder of these securities had no such claim.

"It remains to be seen whether the matter will be debated in a higher court. Most of the gold which may come on offer in the world's markets will be destined primarily for the United States. Since any decision that may be made by the legal courts of that country with regard to Soviet gold will be awaited with special interest."

On Way to Aid Cuban Merchants.

The Cuban Cotton Textile Creditors Protective Committee, with headquarters in New York, announces that George B. Hayes, its representative, is expected to arrive in Cuba on or before Aug. 1 to promote their work. The committee, which was organized to study the conditions in Cuba and to ascertain what steps could be taken to aid merchants there to pay their debts to merchants in the United States, 85 per cent. of merchants in Cuba says that after presentation by Mr. Hayes of the first claims in behalf of the committee, all payments on account of amounts due merchants here should be made to the committee through its representative and that all such payments would be prorated among the merchants in this country who have filed claims with the committee.

NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1921.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
400 Acme Coal	1½	1½	1½
400 Acme Pack	1¾	1¾	1¾
250 Amal Leath.	10	9¾	10
100 Bath Motors	68c	68c	68c
10 Borden	95	90	95
300 Brit-Am Tob			
regist'd	11¾	11¾	11¾
200 Can Ir & F	1¾	1¾	1¾
212 Sariisie Tire	5¾	5	5
200 Can Ter Sug	1¼	1¼	1¼
25 Con Fin	48	48	48
25 Do pf	62½	62½	62½
2 Du Pont pf	65	65	65
200 Durant Mot.	28½	28¼	28¼
50 Griffith Cl A	10	10	10
200 Elgin Motors	4¼	4¼	4¼
300 Em Food Pr	26½	26½	26½
680 Glen A Coal	34½	34½	34½
2,500 A-B Col M	35c	35c	35c
2,000 A-P-M of A	35c	35c	35c
2,000 Big L Cop	26c	25c	26c
15,800 Bos & Mont	75c	73c	74c
200 Can Cop M	33c	33c	33c
500 Candel Silv	35c	35c	35c
1,500 Cash Boy C	6c	5c	6c
300 Consol Cop	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,700 Cortez Silv	80c	78c	80c
200 C C G M	1¼	1¼	1¼
6,800 Div Ext M	35c	35c	35c
500 El Salv M	20c	20c	20c
3,200 Eureka H M	25c	25c	25c
25 Eureka H M	25c	25c	25c
7,120 Gold C Min	8c	7c	7c
2,800 Goldf 57 M	40c	39c	40c
700 Gold Ex M	12c	12c	12c
8,000 Hafmill D M	12c	11c	12c
200 Hecla Min	4¼	4¼	4¼
4,000 Boom	10c	10c	10c
700 Am Nat Gas	9½	9	9½
5,400 Bos-Wyo Oil	70c	69c	70c
900 Carib Synd	4¼	4¼	4¼
20 Cities Serv	119	119	119
500 Do bikrs aft	13¾	13¾	13¾
110 Dominion Oil	7¾	7½	7¾
100 EdmondsO&R	1¼	1¼	1¼
600 ElkBasinCon	5¾	5¾	5¾
500 Emp Ry 1st	27c	27c	27c
5,800 Engrs Pet	50c	47c	50c
200 Federal Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
20 Galena Sig	33	32½	32½
251,800 Ill Pr & L	38c	38c	38c
1,000 Fay Pet	2c	2c	2c
5,500 Gulf Oil	2c	1c	2c
2,500 Hudson Oil	18c	18c	18c
4,000 Int Petr	10¾	10¾	10¾
500 Livingston	27	27	27
500 Lyons Pet	96	96	97

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

200 Ang-Am Oil	15¾	15¾	15¾
30 Buckeye P L	80	80	80
10 Illinois P L	151	151	151

BONDS.

(In lots of $1,000.)

7 Alum Mfg 7s	97½	97½	97½
9 A T & T Co. '24	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Anaconda 8s	88½	88½	88½
1 Do 7s. '29	93¾	93¾	93¾
10 Ang-Am O 7½s	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Beth Stl 7s. '22	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Do 7s. '23	98½	98½	98½
3 Do 7s. '35	94½	94½	94½
7 Can N R 7s. '35	100¾	100¾	100¾
20 C & P T 5s. '51	60¾	60¾	60¾
2 Con Gas 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Cop E A 8s. '22	101	101	101
12 Do 8s. '25	102¼	101½	102¼
7 Goodrich 7s	98	98	98
3 Grd Trunk 6½s	96¾	96¾	96¾
3 Gulf Oil 7s	98	97¾	97¾
2-Heinz 7s. '30	99½	99½	99½
57 Inter R T 7s	98	97¾	98
9 Ill Cen 6½s. '36			
w i	101¾	101¾	101¾
62 Int R T 7s	80½	79¾	79¾
5 Kenne Cop 7s	93¾	93½	93¾
5 Lib.McN&L 7s	94¼	94¼	94¼
5 Liggett & M 6s	99½	99½	99½
12 Morris & Co 7½s	99¾	99¾	99¾
11 Nat Leather 8s	94½	94½	94½
18 NY, NH & H 4s	57	57	57
4 Russ Gov 6½s	15	15	15
1 Do 6½s	16	15½	16
5 Sears-R 5s. '31	100	100	100
5 Do 7s, 2 yr	98½	98½	98½
1 Do 7s, 3 yr	97½	97½	97½
1 Sou Ry 6s	97	97	97
11 SONY 6½s. '33	100¾	100¼	100¾
1 Do 7s. '25	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Do 7s. '27	102	102	102
4 Do 7s. '27	103	102½	103
2 Do 7s. '30	104	104	104
22 Swift & Co 7s	97	96½	96¾
22 Tex Co 7s. nts	99¾	99¾	99¾
18 Un Drug 8s	100	100	100
3 U R of Hav 7½s	95¾	95½	95½
12 Vacuum Oil 7s	101	101	101

PUBLIC UTILITIES

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Fri-day. Bid.
Am Gas & Electric	102	104	
Do pf	88¾	89	
Am Light & Traction	85	86	
Am Light & Trac pf	75	78	
Am Power & Light	53	55	
Am Power & Light pf	62	63	
Am W W & Electric	3	5	
Am W W & El 1st pf	46	49	
Am W W & El partic	7	9	
Appalachian Power	2	3	
Appalachian Power pf	30	35	
Carolina Power & Lt	26	30	
Cities Service	119	121	
Cities Service pf	42¾	44	
Cities Service of B	4	5	
Cities Service bnks shs	13¾	14	
Colorado Power	6¼	7¼	
Colorado Power pf	5	8	
Columbus Electric pf	55	..	
Com Pow, Ry & Lt	10	12	
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	30	31	
Conn Power pf	71	75	
Eastern Texas Elec	75	..	
Eastern Texas Elec pf	71	..	
El Paso Electric	97	100	
Elec Bond & Sh pf	80	82¼	

Bonds.			
Am W W & Elec con 5s	56½	57¼	
Appalachian 1st 5s, '41	69	72	
Cities Service deb B	100	100	
Cities Service deb C	75	80	
Cities Service deb D	73	77	
Con Power 5s, '53	83	86	
East Tex Elec 5s, '42	73	77	
Empire Gas & F 7s, '24	88	93	
El Paso Elec 5s, '52	80	83	
Galveston El 1st 5s, '40	70	75	
Galveston-Hous 5s, '54	70

FAVORABLE FACTORS GIVE COTTON SPURT

Week-End Influences and Trade Purchases Cause Improvement—Gain, 12 to 15.

Favorable factors received more attention in the cotton market yesterday, resulting in an advance of 12 to 15 points. Resistance shown by dry goods prices to the recent decline of more than a cent in raw material was reflected in sentiment. As holders liquidated early in the week preparatory to the Government report at noon tomorrow, those on the other side of the account were covering yesterday. This demand, assisted by trade purchasers, caused improvement throughout the session.

Because favorable week-end figures did not appear until after Friday's close influence was not felt until the opening yesterday. There was little cotton for sale. Although October touched 12 cents at the opening, purchases by several houses with mill and European connections ran prices to 12.14 a few moments after the call. Further reports of a poor crop prospect in Texas were in circulation, little being said about prospects elsewhere. Heavy shedding was indicated at points in Oklahoma, though general conditions in that State are believed to be about the best in the entire belt. New York commercial publication in its summary of Texas and Oklahoma indicated a falling off in condition figures for both States. That the crop is from ten days to two weeks late in Texas is regarded highly important—an early plant is more apt to escape serious loss than a late plant.

Temperatures of 60 as far north as Kansas City at 8 o'clock in the morning indicated warm weather over Sunday. Though a quantity of January for sale around 12.60 had a quieting influence on ring sentiment, the advance held a little pressure appeared. While Liverpool closing Friday at an advance of 30 American points from low figures, room traders were less disposed to contest an advance than earlier in the week. Several operators covered contracts put out during the decline, as there would be only two hours' trading on Monday before the report from Washington.

New Orleans kept ahead of New York, sending buying orders on differences. January contracts were absorbed and the tone improved until all positions sold higher than on Friday. It was not until December touched 12.70, an advance of 30 points, that demand was supplied. Predictions of continued warm weather prevented development of any substantial selling pressure the remainder of the morning.

Yesterday's trading saw a steadily advancing premium on December over October and January. After selling around 40 points over October recently, December has gained until it sold 53 points over yesterday. Despite lower money rates, it still costs 20 to 26 points a month to carry the large New York stock, which shows no signs of diminishing. A quantity of cotton of high grade provides an element of uncertainty for buyers of the October positions. Larger spot interests are basing mill business on December, which tends to attract buying to that month.

The certificated stock increased to 138,852 bales yesterday, compared with 136,638 bales on July 1. The total in licensed warehouses is 147,917 bales, against 31,186 bales in 1920. Middling cotton was quoted at 12.15, compared with 40 cents a year ago.

The following shows the statistical position of cotton as figured by The Financial Chronicle:

	This Wk	Last Wk	Last Yr
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Port receipts ..	98,712	98,434	124,645
Since August 1	6,713,411	6,614,699	6,818,954
Port stocks ..	1,347,936	1,447,274	784,713
Interior receipts.	80,334	73,265	98,708
Since August 1	1,746,577	7,466,065	7,168,128
Interior shipments	108,840	121,454	47,406
Interior stocks	1,129,231	1,157,647	871,707
Amt. brt into st.	172,816	166,229	97,299
Since August 1	11,565,262	11,392,446	12,237,644
No. Sprns taken	56,985	17,285	21,573
Since August 1	2,088,516	2,031,531	3,066,497
South consump.	73,000	73,000	77,000
Since August 1	3,138,000	3,063,000	3,724,000
Ex to Gt Britain	58,992	20,333	15,256
Since August 1	1,753,073	1,714,081	3,038,489
Exp to France	8,304	14,182	200
Since August 1	575,436	567,232	854,219
Other exports ..	110,269	101,794	27,120
Since August 1	3,234,843	3,144,574	2,768,722
Total exports ..	157,465	136,311	42,576
Since August 1	5,563,451	5,425,986	6,361,430
World's vis sup	6,148,428	6,248,327	4,926,857
Of which Amer.	4,108,428	4,207,327	3,932,857
Liverpool stocks	1,095,000	1,098,000	943,000
Continental stks	581,000	558,000	444,000
U. S. stocks	136,141	155,500	35,623
New Orleans stks	61,549	118,191	227,568
Galveston stks..	242,792	274,039	112,822
Savannah stocks	146,901	150,121	62,990
Charleston stks.	199,083	246,039	237,805
On shipbd wtg cl	121,776	121,184	61,384

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
October	12.00	12.16	12.00	12.14@15	12.02
December	12.57	12.70	12.56	12.65@66	12.50
January	13.34	12.57	12.34	12.60@61	12.49
March		13.06	12.91	12.93	12.84
May	13.04	13.19	13.04	13.08	12.97

The local market for spot cotton was quiet 15 points advance, 12.15 for middling upland.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 11.45, 15 points advance; New Orleans, 11, unchanged; Augusta, 10.75, unchanged; Memphis, 10.75, unchanged; Houston, 11.35, 15 points advance; Little Rock, 10.50, unchanged.

GERMAN PRICES AND WAGES.

Popular Ideas on the Matter Disputed From Berlin.

A review of the economic situation in Germany, written from Berlin, states that prices of German commodities are today almost exactly what they were in February, 1920, notwithstanding the foreign depreciation of the mark in the meantime and the heavy decline in gold prices in the United States. It is further stated that wages, when allowance is made for the purchasing power, are in reality 30 per cent. higher than before the war, and that the belief that the German workingman works for abnormally long hours is erroneous. In this connection, it is stated that the working time is prevalently eight hours, and only seven in the coal mines, and that a bill is under consideration reducing working hours in all mining industries to seven.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Memberships Transferred—Cleveland Cobb to Bertram S. Rosenbaum, at Sartorius, Smith & Lowell, 20 Broad Street; Nathaniel F. Glidden Jr. to William L. Wilson, at Carlisle, Mellick & Co., 43 Exchange Place; Rogers L. Barstow (deceased to Frederic C. Haskins, Chase & Barstow, Boston, Mass.; Ferdinand Richter to William Hutchinson Putnam, Putnam & Co., Hartford, Conn.

Membership Posted for Transfer—Richard R. Brown (deceased) to James K. Brown; sponsors, H. Kierstede Hudson, Herbert C. Sierck.

Dissolutions of Partnerships—On July 30, 1921, William J. Hoey & Co.; on Aug. 1, 1921, Walter C. Stokes & Co.

New Partnerships—Chase & Barstow, July 28, 1921, Boston Mass.; Frederic C. Haskins, Joseph H. Hall, Putnam & Co., July 28, 1921, Hartford, Conn.; William Hutchinson Putnam, Henry Trowbridge Allen, E. Welles Eddy, F. Edward Boston, Stokes, Hodges & Co., Aug. 1, 1921, 66 Broadway; Walter C. Stokes, William C. Downing, John King Hodges; special, Walter C. Stokes.

Change in Firm—Estabrook & Co. (effective July 24, 1921), F. Foster Sherburne, deceased, interest ceased.

New Address—Eugene A. Sichel, at Raynolds, Fish & Co., 15 Broad Street.

Branch Office—James E. Bennett & Co. (new), Memphis, Tenn., Fred M. Cook, manager. Gwynne Brothers, New York, 25 Broad Street; discontinued. Harris, Winthrop & Co. (new), New York (30 East Forty-second Street); John Freeland and Frederic Bull, managers. H. L. Horton & Co. (new), Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; E. H. Curlette, manager. E. F. Hutton & Co. (new), Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Arthur D. Keefe, manager. McCormick & Fagan (new), Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; resident partner. McDonnell & Co., San Francisco, Cal. (341 Montgomery Street); discontinued. Thomson & McKinnon, Washington, D. C.; discontinued.

VARYING STATE OF TRADE.

Summary of the Different Industries, by an Eastern Reserve Bank.

A summary of the business situation, based on reports made by a great number of individual firms to the Philadelphia Reserve Bank, is published in that institution's bulletin for the end of July. Demand for merchandise is described as good in agricultural products, cement, shoes, silk and leather; as excellent in full fashioned hosiery; as improving in sugar, tobacco and groceries, and as "fair" in automobiles, carpets and rugs, cotton goods, hardware, lumber, pottery and woolen yarns. On the other hand, demand is poor in coal, coke, raw cotton, iron and steel, heavy underwear and raw wool, and is only steady in woolen cloth.

The tendency of prices is summarized as follows: Anthracite coal and carpets and rugs are higher; agricultural products, cotton goods, cotton yarns, hosiery, leather, paint, shoes, silk, sugar, and woolen goods are firm; automobiles, bituminous coal, coke, raw cotton, groceries, hardware, iron and steel, paper, paper boxes and heavy underwear are lower.

As to the condition of the industries regarding supply of raw materials, these are reported as "abundant," "sufficient," "plentiful," or "easily obtainable" in every industry excepting silk and tobacco, where they are described as scarce for spot delivery and as scarce in some grades.

OIL WORKERS' WAGES CUT.

Reductions of 30 to 50 Per Cent. Accompany Fall in Prices.

The oil industry, like most other lines of business, has made fairly rapid strides in the matter of readjustment of wages, and as a result the cost of production has been materially reduced in line with the severe drop in prices of the crude product. Wages in some sections have been reduced 30 to 50 per cent.

Wages paid to pumpers range from $120 to $155 per month, compared with a peak scale paid by some of the larger companies of from $170 to $200 per month during the boom period of last year. Before the war pumpers received on an average from $80 to $100 a month, which was considered a good wage in those years. Cleaning out drillers are now receiving about $200 per month, as compared with a wage scale of $400 a month commanded last year, and rotary drillers are now receiving from $9 to $10 per day, as compared with a peak wage of $15 per day. The high wages, however, were paid when oil prices were quoted as from 50 to 70 per cent. above current quotations. Semi-skilled workers are now drawing from $4 to $5 a day, as compared with $7 and $8 a day under the flush time scale.

CONDITIONS IN NORWAY.

Bank Reports Recent Strike Caused Little Economic Loss.

According to the June report of the Bank of Norway, the note circulation of the banks show the usual increase of that time of year, namely from 416.2 million kroner in May to 418.4 million kroner in June. That the increase was not larger was probably due to the dullness after the recently terminated strike.

The strike, in the opinion of the bank, did not cause any economic losses worth mentioning to the concerns that were affected by it. On the contrary, it was of advantage to some concerns which were burdened with too much stocks on hand and too large a number of laborers, as it enabled them to adjust their production to present conditions.

The money market is comparatively easy in Norway, as indicated by the fact that the recently offered mortgage bank loan of 8 million kroner was oversubscribed by about 50 million kroner. At the same time a loan of 40 million kroner far various Governmental purposes was floated by a single bank.

EQUIPMENT BIDS REJECTED.

Delaware & Western Not Satisfied With Electrification Proposals.

All bids for supplying electrical equipment for the Delaware & Hudson Railroad's proposed electrification of some of its mileage in the anthracite region have been rejected, it was announced yesterday. The bids were examined last Friday, the last day upon which they could be submitted, but none was found satisfactory.

The bids were received by Gibbs & Hill, the consulting engineers for the Lackawanna, and it was said that new offers would probably be advertised for soon. The only two companies that submitted figures for furnishing the heavier equipment were the General Electric and Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing companies.

OUR TRADE WITH EUROPE.

Striking Change in Our "Export Balances" in June and the Fiscal Year.

The complete report of the Department of Commerce on exports and imports of the United States by countries of origin or destination, during June and for the fiscal year ending June 30, preliminary data of which were published yesterday, shows many striking changes. For the fiscal years ending June 30, 1921, 1920 and 1919, comparison of our exports to the various continents is as follows (000 omitted):

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Europe	$3,408,890	$4,884,155	$4,644,937
North America.	1,646,016	1,635,813	1,288,157
South America.	623,450	490,944	400,646
Asia	547,247	798,136	604,721
Oceania	257,181	193,235	206,082
Africa	134,029	128,755	85,157

For the fiscal years ending June 30, 1921, 1920 and 1919, comparison of our imports from the various continents is as follows (000 omitted):

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Europe	$987,950	$1,179,460	$373,931
North America.	1,207,459	1,486,450	1,053,387
South America..	485,249	860,944	568,374
Asia	815,445	1,368,669	836,753
Oceania	153,471	157,891	190,008
Africa	54,871	185,195	81,085

Changes in our balance of trade with the principal European countries in June and in the fiscal year, as compared with the two preceding years, are shown by the following:

ENGLAND.

	1921.	1920	1919.
Mo. June.			
Exports ..	$64,428,831	$120,229,606	$297,838,937
Imports ..	14,842,304	43,575,491	13,724,373
Exc.exps.	$49,586,527	$70,654,115	$279,114,564
12 mos. (000 omitted).			
Exports ..	1,326,377	2,151,336	2,149,249
Imports ..	327,786	524,020	157,107
Exc.exps.	$998,591	$1,627,316	$1,992,142

FRANCE.

	1921.	1920	1919.
Mo. June.			
Exports ..	$12,675,508	$26,820,082	$114,724,112
Imports ..	10,850,807	16,164,497	8,383,246
Exc.exps.	$1,824,701	$30,655,625	$106,340,866
12 mos. (000 omitted).			
Exports ..	432,567	716,811	979,289
Imports ..	149,851	172,022	62,691
Exc.exps.	$282,716	$544,789	$916,578

ITALY.

	1921.	1920	1919.
Mo. June.			
Exports ..	$32,742,637	$22,715,019	$48,013,674
Imports ..	4,945,511	5,503,846	3,190,890
Exc.exps.	$17,797,126	$17,211,173	$44,822,784
12 mos. (000 omitted).			
Exports ..	$92,140	$96,065	$92,140
Imports ..	59,096	92,430	21,575
Exc.exps.	$243,044	$305,645	$450,567

GERMANY.

	1921.	1920	1919.
Mo. June.			
Exports ..	$30,786,515	$18,700,154	$8,758,013
Imports ..	6,975,358	8,340,073	266,996
Exc.exps.	$23,820,157	$11,160,081	$8,491,017
12 mos. (000 omitted).			
Exports ..	381,771	202,176	8,818
Imports ..	90,773	45,065	944
Exc.exps.	$290,998	$157,091	$7,874

RYE THE SENSATION IN CHICAGO GRAINS

Week's Wheat Receipts Largest on Record—Armour Sales Break the Corn Market.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 30.—There is a mix-up in the July rye deal. Hanson, New York exporter, who had the bulk of the contracts, sold July to a moderate extent. There were orders to sell July and buy September at 17½ cents difference; at the last there were no sellers of September and buyers of July. Bid July up from $1.29 to $1.52½, with the close at that point, or 3¾ cents higher than yesterday. September closed at $1.15, up 2¾ cents. There were deliveries of 335,000 bushels and considerable defaults, the trade being mixed up, some of the local traders defaulting because they thought the price was too high as compared with wheat, the rye being 10 cents over the price of July wheat—a usual situation. No. 3 rye was taken by the Eastern interests at 7 cents under No. 2.

The wheat market was a small affair. There was plenty of July on track at times, with prices off 2 cents, but the close was the top on shorts covering. Country offerings were lighter, and the cash demand not so good. Southwestern markets were all lower, while cash premiums here are unchanged. 3,177,000 bushel; week ago, week were 22,197,000 bushels, practically the largest on record, and 13,000,000 bushels more than last year.

The corn market was another small affair, with Armour selling July in sufficient volume to break the price 2 cents, while the distant futures were ¼ cent higher.

Trading in oats was largely by elevator people here and in the Northwest, who bought September and sold December at 3 cents difference. Exporters were in the market for heavy oats, but found no sellers.

Primary receipts for the day were of wheat, 3,177,000 bushels; week ago, 3,830,000; year ago, 1,526,000, and corn, 662,000 bushels; week ago, 588,000; year ago, 440,000.

Shipments were of wheat, 2,842,000 bushels; week ago, 219,000; year ago, 743,000, and of corn, 658,000 bushels; week ago, 1,131,000; year ago, 379,000.

Today's Chicago prices for the principal commodities were as follows:

WHEAT.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.23½	1.20	1.22¾	1.23	
Sept.	1.24⅝	1.22⅜	1.23	1.23⅝	1.34⅜
Dec.	1.27⅜	1.25¼	1.26½	1.26¾	1.38⅛

CORN.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.65	.62⅜	.62¾	.64¼	
Sept.	.60¼	.60	.60¼	.60¼	1.34⅜
Dec.	.60¾	.60¼	.60¼	.60¼	1.20⅜

OATS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.35¾	.35¼	.35¼	.35¼	
Sept.	.38⅝	.38¼	.38¼	.38⅝	.63⅛
Dec.	.41⅝	.41¼	.41¼	.41⅝	.62⅜

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.32½	1.27½	1.27½	1.29	
Sept.	1.15	1.11¼	1.15	1.12	1.65
Dec.	1.12	1.10	1.10	1.10¼	1.56⅜

PROVISIONS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	12.12	12.10	12.10	..	..
Sept.	12.22	12.12	12.12	12.12	18.20
Oct.	12.32	12.25	12.25	12.27	18.57
Jan.	10.40	10.30	10.30	10.30	..
Ribs—					
July	10.25	10.70	10.75	..	..
Sept.	10.82	10.80	10.82	10.77	15.87
Pork—					
Sept.	18.70	18.60	18.60	..	25.25

COMMODITY PRICES.

Hardening Tendency to Metal Prices—Grains Also Higher—Other Foods Little Changed.

Grain prices, with the exception of oats, were higher in yesterday's cash markets. Other foodstuffs, with the exception of pork, which was lower, were generally unchanged. Metals were all higher, with the exception of steel billets, which were quoted unchanged. Spot cotton was higher, while printcloths continue to be quoted at 4¾ cents.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business July 30, a week before and a year ago:

FOODSTUFFS—	July 30, 1921.	July 23 1921.	1920.
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.39	$1.39	$2.45
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.79	.79½	1.62
Oats, No. 2 white	.51½	.52¾	.98
Flour, Minn., patent	10.00	9.75	13.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¾	.06¾	.10¾
Sugar, granulated	.06	.060	21.00
Butter, cream, 92 score	.43½	.43	.55
Eggs, fresh - gathered, firsts, per dozen	.27	.34	.58
Lard, Mid. W.	12.75	12.60	18.65
Pork, mess	34.00	34.00	33.00
Beef, family	16.00	19.00	30.00
METALS—			
Iron, 2X, Phila	31.85	31.85	62.06
Steel billets, Pitts	30.00	33.00	65.00
Lead	4.40	4.40	9.00
Copper	12.00	12.25	19.00
Tin	26.50	26.75	48.25
TEXTILES—			
Cotton mid. upland	12.15	12.65	40.00
Printcloths	.04⅝	.04⅝	.13

Highest and lowest prices for the year 1921 to date as follows:

	Highest—		Lowest—	
Wheat (new)	$1.36⅜	July 14	$1.31¼	July 6
Wheat (old)	2.12	Jan. 12	1.42	July 5
Corn	.85	Jan. 3	.74½	June 28
Oats	.60¾	Jan. 3	.46	July 5
Flour	10.50	Jan. 13	8.00	Apr. 14
Coffee	.17¾	Jan. 12	.05¼	Mar. 18
Sugar	.06¾	Mar. 18	.052	June 28
Lard	13.85	Jan. 7	9.50	May 31
Butter	.57	Jan. 3	.29	May 30
Eggs	.37	Jan. 3	.23¾	May 25
Pork	32.50	Feb. 2	24.00	July 19
Beef	28.00	Jan. 28	14.00	July 9
Iron	33.25	Jan. 25	31.00	July 28
Steel	43.50	Jan. 8	30.00	July 28
Lead	5.25	Jan. 19	4.00	Feb. 28
Copper	13.00	Jan. 4	11.75	Mar. 11
Tin	29.50	Jan. 4	26.50	July 26
Cotton	18.25	Jan. 10	10.85	June 20
Printcloths	.06	Jan. 19	.04¼	June 24

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market closed 16@20 points net lower.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Clos'g Prev. Bid.	Close. Ask.
Spot				8.65	8.75
July	No sales			8.60	8.75
August	8.75	8.73	8.67	8.71	8.84
September	8.84	8.68	8.72	8.71	8.88
October	8.83	8.70	8.80	8.80	8.50
November	8.42	8.32	8.30	8.30	8.40
December	8.45	8.30	8.32	8.32	8.50
January	8.40	8.34	8.34	8.34	8.50
February	8.45	8.45	8.40	8.40	8.61

PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 7,061 packages. Speculative operators were anxious to buy at current rates. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 44@44½c; extras (92 score), 43½c; firsts (90 to 91 score), 41@43c; firsts (88 to 89 score), 38½@40c; seconds (86 to 87 score), 35@37½c; lower grades, 32@34c; unsalted, higher than extras, 45½@46c; unsalted, extras, 44½@45c; unsalted, firsts, 39@44c; unsalted, seconds, 36@38½c. Packing dairy, tubs, finest, 42@43c; good to prime, 39@41c; common to fair, 32@38c; ladles, current make, firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 27½@28c; lower grades, 26@27c; packing, current make, No. 1, 28c; No. 2, 27c; lower grades, 23@26½c.

EGGS—Receipts yesterday, 14,540. Tone, high grade, firm. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 41@42c; extra firsts, 38½@40c; firsts, 34@37c; seconds, 28@33c; inferior, 22@27c; trade eggs, 25@30c; dirties, packed, No. 1, 26@27c; No. 2 and poorer, 20@22c; checks, fair to choice, dry, 22@24c. Refrigerator eggs in cases paid to exporting dates), special marks, fancy, 38c; firsts, 35@37c; seconds, 31@34c; whites, 40@44c; nearby and nearby Western hennery whites, extras, 53@55c; extra firsts, 48@52c; firsts, 44@47c; gathered whites, first to extra, firsts, 44@52c; undergrades, 38@43c. Pacific Coast, white, extras, 52@54c; extra firsts, 48@51c; firsts, 44@47c; undergrades, 38@43c. Other Western and Southern gathered whites, 32@43c. State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery browns, ex tra, 44@46c; brown and mixed colors, gathered, extras, 41@42c; firsts to extra firsts, 34@40c.

BERLIN EXPORTING SILVER TO AMERICA

$1,000,000 Announced as Now on Way to Be Used for Credit Purposes.

Silver, which won a service stripe in the war, with a rank only below that of gold, is beginning to flow back to the United States, from which there were heavy exports during the war's early days. Curiously enough, it is coming back via Germany, which has picked it up in all parts of the world in exchange for marks or for goods. The Reichsbank has held on to its silver since the signing of the armistice with something akin to desperation, but the terms of the Reparations Commission must be met, and the nation is slowly loosening its hold on the metal.

A shipment last week, valued at approximately $1,000,000, the first officially announced, will be used for credit purposes here. Considerable silver already has been received, in irregular shipments. It is reported that imports of silver this year have been in the neighborhood of $5,000,000, including the current shipment. It is understood by bankers here that the Reichsbank has about 30,000,000 ounces of silver in its vaults. It is worth now about $18,000,000.

Disposal of the silver requires careful salesmanship, as any large offering probably would upset the price. The New York market for so-called foreign silver (other than the domestic product, which commands a staple market of 99¾ cents under the Pittman Purchase act) has been fairly steady of late, advancing from 57 cents to above 61 cents per ounce. The London silver has also been fairly steady, suggesting that no great offering of the surplus stock has been permitted to come into the market. With a prospect that the silver market will improve on revival of buying from the Far East, a more advantageous course open to the bankers has been to hold the silver as collateral against credits advanced to Germany.

THE "CAR SHORTAGE."

Troublesome Situation Developing in the Western Grain Country.

"There is a decided tendency among farmers," the Chicago Reserve Bank reports, "to market their wheat as fast as it is thrashed, and this already has resulted in some congestion at grain terminals and a shortage of grain-carrying cars. The railroads have not been in a financial position to increase their equipment or to repair a sufficient number of cars to care for the requirements should the grain movement become unusually heavy.

"Cars arriving at Chicago and other terminals are not being unloaded and released promptly, partly due to the strike of elevator employes and partly due to market conditions. This, together with the congestion at ports, is proving a serious handicap to the railroads in providing for the grain movement. The traffic men admit that they cannot handle the movement if all the grain is offered for shipment as soon as thrashed."

The German Premium on Gold.

From Berlin it has been stated that at the end of June the Reichsbank was buying gold at the regular rate of 300 paper marks for a 20-mark gold coin and of 42,500 marks for one kilogram of fine gold. This would indicate that the price of gold in Germany, on the old-fashioned basis of reckoning normal Mint value as par, is 1500.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Books Close.
Buff., Roch. & P.	1	—	Aug. 15	Aug. 8
Do pf.	2	S	Aug. 15	Aug. 8
Clews & P. sp. pf.	50c	Q	Sep. 1	*Aug. 10
Do regtd.	87c	Q	Sep. 1	*Aug. 10
Del. & Hudson	2½	Q	Sep. 20	*Aug. 27
Del., Lack. & W.	100	Stk	Aug. 20	Aug. 8
Illinois Central	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	*Aug. 5
Pennsylvania	50c	Q	Aug. 31	*Aug. 1
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Detroit United	2½	Stk	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
K. C. Power & L. 1st pf.	66 2-3c	M	Aug. 1	*July 20
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
W. Penn. Rys. pf.	1½	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
W. Penn. Tr. & W. pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
W. Penn. Tr. & W. pf.	1¾	Acc	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
TRUST COMPANY.				
Kings County	2	Q	Aug. 1	July 25
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.				
Am.Art W.com.& pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Am. Bank Note pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Am. Brass	2		Aug. 15	*July 30
Am. Tel. & Cable	1½	Q	Sep. 1	*Aug. 31
Am. Tob. A & B	3	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Am. Water Works & El. 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	*Aug. 1
Amparo Mining	2½	Q	Aug. 10	July 30
Bates Mfg.	6	—	Aug. 1	*July 25
Beacon Light	3	—	July 30	July 25
Berkey & Gay pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 23
Beth. Steel A & B.	1¼	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 15
Do 8% pf.	2	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 15
Do 7% pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 15
Bond & Mtg. Guar.	4	Q	Aug. 15	*Aug. 8
Boston Duck	6	—	Aug. 1	*July 25
Boston Mfg. 1901 pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 10
Brompton P. & P. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 16	*July 31
Bunte Bros. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 26
Clinchfield Coal	¾	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 10
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2	Q	Aug. 25	Aug. 5
Consol. Gas, N. Y.	1¾	Q	Sep. 15	*Aug. 11
Cont. Guaranty	3	Q	Aug. 2	July 28
Cont. Paper B. com. & pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 8
Detroit Brass	½	M	Aug. 1	July 25
Diamond I. & C. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 26
Diem & W. Paper pf.	1¾	Q	July 31	*Aug. 15
Dow Chemical	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	*Aug. 5
Du Chemical pf.	1¾	Ex.	Aug. 15	*Aug. 5
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Dow Drug	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	*July 20
Durham Hosiery pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	*July 20
Edmonds Oil Ref.	3	M	Aug. 16	July 28
Emerson Shoe pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 28
Empire City Safe D.	4	Q	Aug. 6	July 27
Erwin Pipe Line	2	Q	Aug. 1	*July 15
Fall River G. Wks.	3	Q	Aug. 1	*July 15
Franklin Co.	6	—	Aug. 1	July 27
Franklin Co.	4	Ex.	Aug. 1	July 27
Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Granite Mills	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	*July 25
Greelock Co.	2	—	Aug. 1	July 19
Harmony Mills pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 27
Imperial Oil	2	M	Aug. 15	July 30
Inland Steel	25c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Int. Harvester pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Jeff. C. & I. pf.	2½	—	Aug. 15	*Aug. 8
Lake of W. Mill.	3	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Lee Rubber & Tire	50c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Liggett & Myers com. & com. B.	8	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Lima Loco. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	*July 15
Lyman Mills	6	—	Aug. 1	*July 21
Madison Safe Dep.	1	—	Aug. 1	*Aug. 10
Madison Safe Dep.	1	Ex.	Aug. 15	*Aug. 10
Manomet Mills	3	Q	Aug. 2	July 28
Massachusetts Mills.	3	Q	Aug. 10	*July 28
Melville Shoe	50c	Q	Aug. 1	*July 26
Merchants' Refrig.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	*July 28
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 23
Mich. Drop Forge	25c	M	Aug. 1	July 23
Mich. Stamp pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Monarch Knitting pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	*July 15
Narragansett Mills.	4	—	Aug. 1	July 28
Nashawena Mills.	2	—	Aug. 2	*July 25
Nat. Auto F. Alarm (Ohio)	1	Q	Aug. 1	*July 26
Nat. Carbon pf.	2	Q	Aug. 1	*July 30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	*July 21
Nat. Refining	1¾	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 9
Nat. Refining	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 19
Nat. Steel Rolling pf.	2	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 20
Nonquitt Spinning	3	Q	Aug. 2	*July 26
Package Machinery	50c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 23	Aug. 4
Penn. Coal & Coke	$1	—	Aug. 10	*Aug. 4
Pepperell Mfg.	2	—	Aug. 1	July 25
Pierce, Inc.	2	Q	Aug. 1	July 25
Pitts. Steel pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Portland (Me.) G. L.	3.50	—	Aug. 1	July 14
Pr. Steel Car pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 30	Aug. 9
Pratt & Ref. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 25
Pure Oil	50c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Sagamore Mfg.	10	Q	Aug. 1	July 27
Sharp Mfg.	3	Q	Aug. 22	Aug. 10
Simmons pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Smith (A. O.) pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Southern Pipe Line	2	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Standard Milling	3	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 20
Stand. San. Mfg.	2	Q	Aug. 1	*July 29
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 10	*July 29
Stewart Mfg.	2	Q	Aug. 1	July 25
Thompson-Star. pf.	4	—	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Troxel Mfg. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	*July 20
Troy Cotton & Wool.	3	Q	Aug. 1	July 28
Union Cotton Mfg.

The New York Times.

DOCTORS ABANDON NOTED CITY BLOCK

Business Changes Crowding Physicians Out of Fiftieth Street.

LOFTS ON DWELLING SITES

Thirty Houses Have Undergone Radical Changes Within a Few Years.

Fiftieth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, long famous as one of the most popular doctors' blocks in the city, has undergone a remarkable transformation recently. Despite the encroachments of trade in the adjacent blocks, this portion of Fiftieth Street successfully resisted the inevitable business invasion for a long time. The fact that Columbia University owns practically all of the land with the exception of the Sixth Avenue frontage and a few houses adjoining on the street, made it possible to retain the high-class residential character for a long period. With the steady growth of business on Fifth Avenue, it became impossible to rent homes there for residence occupancy, while, for trade purposes, their leasing value was materially enhanced. The Columbia Trustees therefore have leased many of the houses on long terms for business, and the fact that five-story loft structures are going up in the block shows that the university owners are not averse to a radical alteration in the old-time dwelling type.

Until a few years ago this Fiftieth Street block was one of the best-known doctors' blocks in the city. Nearly every other house had its physician's name plate on the door or in the front window. This reputation the block retained for more than a quarter of a century, and during that time many physicians of national reputation lived and had their office there. One of the oldest residents is Dr. Robert Abbe, and his house at 12 is among the few thus far unchanged. Other doctors who have been identified with the block include E. Guernsey Rankin, A. B. Cragin, Fessenden N. Otis, L. Bolton Bangs, E. S. Peck, E. C. Seguin, Charles H. Peck, H. C. Taylor, Arthur Fisk, George H. Ryder, Frank Boynton, W. W. Gilfillan and A. R. Ledoux.

One of the most striking changes in the five-story loft nearing completion at 15, the site of a fine residence occupied for many years by the banker, Frank S. Hastings. The lower portion of the house at 8 has just been torn out for remodeling into stores. Adjoining, at 4 and 6, the two brownstone dwellings are cut back to the building line and altered into small apartments. The house at 4 was, fifteen years ago, the home of Foxhall Keene, one of America's most celebrated polo players. Benjamin Nicoll, whose name was also familiar to lovers of polo a few years ago, and who recently died at his home in Morristown, lived at 18, and that house has also been altered for business.

A brief survey of the block discloses the fact that about thirty houses have been distinctly altered for trade, of which eighteen are on the north side. Practically all of these have been cut back to the building line, providing stores on the ground floor, and generally on the parlor floor, with living apartments above. It is also interesting to note that among the business ventures there is the Blue Plate Tea Room at 36. Among the houses on the south side which show business changes are those at 2, 10, 12, 18, 34, 38 and 54, and prominent among the trade alterations on the north side are 3, 5, 17, 19, 25, 27, 29, 35, 37, 51, 57, 69, 71 and 73.

That the demand for business space there is steadily increasing is clearly indicated by the amount of alteration work now in progress and projects now being closed for materially changing other residences for commercial uses. Good prices are being obtained for both the ground floor and parlor story space and several reasonably large business leases for a side street block were closed last week. Of the space available for business one sees few vacancies in a survey of the block. Very few doctors' names are now to be seen in the block.

HARLEM AND BRONX WANT NEW BRIDGE

Realty Interests Ask City to Spend $10,000,000 to Connect Them With Long Island.

Owners of real estate in Harlem and the Bronx have joined forces with all of the other interests in these sections to advance the project of building a bridge between 125th Street and Long Island City. Plans for the proposed structure show a double-decked bridge extending from 125th Street, near Third Avenue, to Second Avenue in Long Island City, a total distance of about three miles.

It is proposed to build the structure of concrete and steel, which is to be partly supported by piliars resting on Randall's Island. The present plan is to connect the bridge with the Bronx by means of a spur. This idea has brought the Bronx into hearty accord with the plans. This spur, if the present plans are adhered to, will extend to St. Ang's Avenue and Southern Boulevard. It is the present plan to use the upper tier of the proposed bridge for surface, trolley and rapid-transit cars and the lower tier for pedestrians, wagons and automobiles.

Internal Revenue Collector Frank K. Bowers, who is the Republican leader of the Twentieth Assembly District, points out that the bridge will afford a direct line of communication from Montauk Point, Long Island, to Fort Lee Ferry at the foot of West 125th Street, and that later, when the Hudson is bridged, the connection will be extended to practically the whole of New Jersey and, by the aid of the trunk railroads, to practically every section of the United States.

In discussing the matter Mr. Bowers said that for many years Harlem had been contributing its share to the building of bridges and for other expensive improvements demanded by other sections of the city and that he thought the city should be willing, without consuming much time in arguments and red tape, to take the necessary steps so that the building of the proposed bridge might be begun without any more delay.

When the matter was under discussion in 1917 it was suggested that a subway be built under 125th Street to the Hudson River so that cars and trains traversing the bridge could make a continuous run between the Hudson and Long Island City. It was suggested that such a subway would lead to a tunnel under the Hudson to the Jersey shore.

Among the advantages the proposed bridge would bring to the city especial mention was made of the alleged fact that it would result in increasing the value of real estate along the route on both sides of the Harlem and East Rivers, and that this increase would, in a few years, go a long way toward paying interest on the investment. The estimated cost of the proposed bridge, including approaches, is between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000. Within a short time the Board of Estimate will be asked to approve the plans for the bridge, and when this approval is obtained a request will be made for an appropriation big enough to make a substantial start in the work.

Suburban Buyers.

Duross Company sold for L. W. Travis the Montague farm, on New Brunswick-Trenton Turnpike, New Brunswick, N. J. Mr. Travis took in exchange a two-family house at 9 Crooks Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

Meister Builders sold to Louis A. Fischer the 75-acre farm known as the Finberg farm, at White House, N. J., for immediate occupancy.

John Crawford sold the house and half an acre of land at the corner of Highland Avenue and Flax Hill Road, South Norwalk, Conn., to Dr. Hartley G. Dewey of New York.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold for the estate of William B. Rice a plot in the Bryn Mawr Park section of Yonkers to Charles H. Hayes.

Aaron Futterman sold nine lots on the ocean front at Edgemere, L. I., to Harry Futterman.

THE CITY OF NEWARK TO EXPEND $1,250,000 IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEWARK BAY AS A SEAPORT

Unwilling to Wait Longer for Government Aid the City Authorities Authorize the Issuance of Bonds to Provide Funds for Deepening of Channel to Accommodate the Largest Vessels—Plan Endorsed by Business Men

The City of Newark, unwilling to wait any longer for the possible action of Congress toward the furtherance of a truly Federal project, has shown its good faith by the decision of the Director of the Department of Streets and Public Improvements, of which the Bureau of Docks is a part, to proceed at its own expense by the further issuance of bonds in the amount of $1,250,000 with the deepening of the United States Government channel in Newark Bay from the existing thirty-foot depth in the Kill van Kull to and including the city's own channel at its Port Newark Terminal development project to a depth of thirty feet.

Discussing the project yesterday Arthur J. Simpson, engineer in charge of the Bureau of Docks of the City of Newark, N. J., said: "This work will start at once and the years of preliminary work, upon which over $4,000,000 had been expended in the development of nel, of about 300 acres of additional land south of the city channel. In connection with this south side development, which, when completed, will be available as warehouse and industrial sites, three large modern piers, 200 feet wide and 1,200 feet in length, provided with direct rail connections and equipped with the most modern cargo handling devices, have been planned. In addition to this, a marginal wharf fifty feet wide, extending along the south side of the ship channel, will be constructed, together with the necessary connecting highways to make this additional improvement accessible."

The project under way at the present time is only part of a comprehensive plan of development worked out by the Department of Streets and Public Improvements for the development of Port Newark Terminal.

"The fact that the completion of the thirty-foot channel will make a direct route to the Atlantic Ocean, that modern docking and cargo handling facilities will be available, and that Newark is the eastern terminus of a number of transcontinental trunk line railroads, together with the recent inauguration of a unified control, known as the Port of New York Authority, places Newark in its true light as a seaport.

"Efforts to induce shipping to locate in Newark have heretofore failed to materialize, due to the lack of sufficient channel depth. This has handicapped Newark further, as the Federal Government could not see its way clear to deepen the channel; claiming that the tonnage plying up and down the bay was insufficient to warrant the necessary expenditure."

The City of Newark has already expended over $4,000,000 on the development of Port Newark Terminal, which project was actually started in 1913. A twenty-foot channel depth is now available through Newark Bay up to and including the ship channel at Port Newark Terminal. The city has completed the development of 250 acres of land east of the C. R. R. of N. J. within the P. N. T. zone, of which area 133 acres have been sold to and are now occupied by the United States Government as a modern army supply base, and 113 acres have been leased to the Emergency Fleet Corporation, upon which site has been built one of the largest and most modern shipbuilding plants in the United States. This shipyard saw the origin and successful completion of the standardized steel ship.

This entire development, now occupied by the Army Supply Base and the Submarine Boat Corporation, is completely equipped with modern docks, freight handling devices, direct connections from rail to ship, freight classification yards, and accessible highway connections which include the necessary bridges, eliminating all grade crossings.

The City of Newark has about completed the construction of Hayes Avenue, a new diagonal thoroughfare across the P. N. T. development zone west of the C. R. R. of N. J., which, when completed, will open up about 300 acres, available for modern industrial site development with direct rail connections and improved highway access. This is all a part of the comprehensive plan of development which the City of Newark is undertaking to develop its meadows. Realizing the wonderful possibilities that lie within their expanse, the city is acquiring all the meadow land it can secure.

Another quick result from the work proposed by the City of Newark is expected to be the continuation of work started during the war by the Pennsylvania Railroad on the largest freight classification yard in the world.

Senator Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, discussing the Newark Bay plan recently, said: "I want to emphasize the fact that this project is in no sense a local one. The problems it proposes to solve are in the vital interest of the whole country.

"They are matters of ordinary common sense, of business sense. The trade of this country and of the world must be done at lowest cost in keeping with quantity and character, and therefore the country must take advantage of the possibilities of the waterways in and around New Jersey. New York and New Jersey must not antagonize each other, nor are they doing so.

"They must mobilize their resources for the great good of the whole country. If they grasp what you seek they will be giving to the nation and to the world one of the most important elements in the world-wide demand for American commerce, American goods of all kinds.

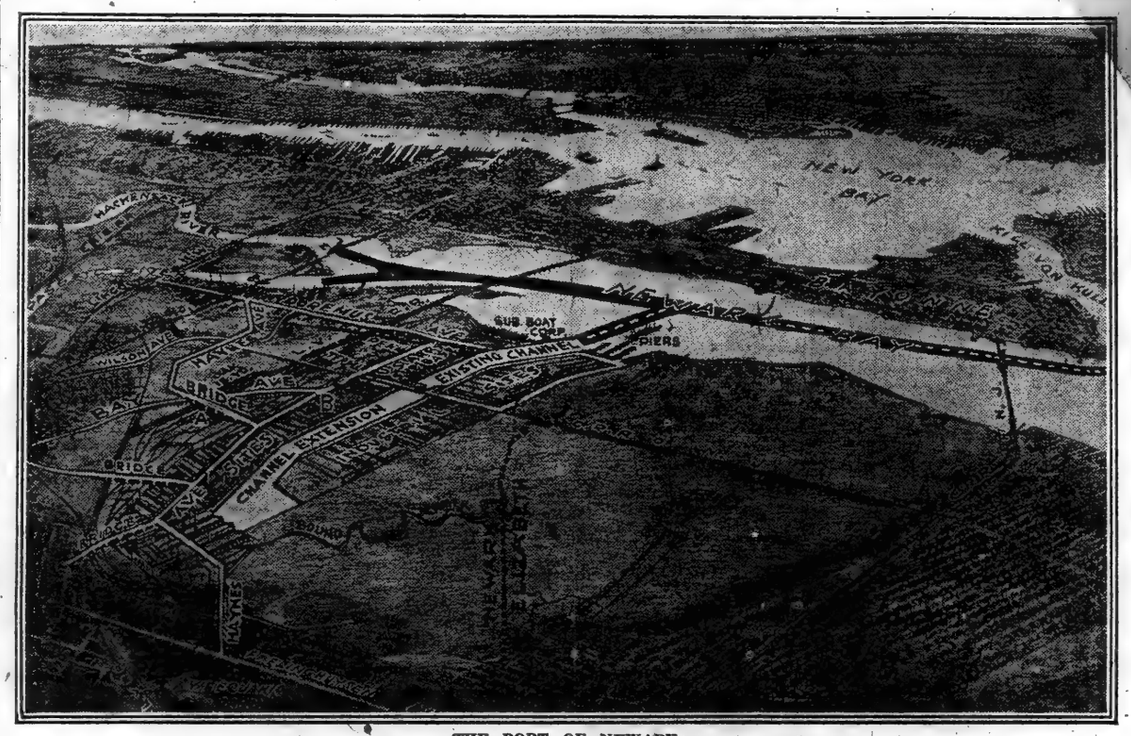
"There is now a merchant marine of 1,300 ships. Don't send them across the water in ballast, but load them with the products of the South, the West and all other sections of the country. New Jersey will help. Newark has already helped by spending millions of dollars on the meadows adjacent to the bay."

Taking on the same subject Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey said: "New Jersey, located as it is upon the Atlantic Ocean, is distinctly a maritime State. The great problem at the present time is the question of enlarging the terminal facilities of the great transcontinental lines that cross our State and have their terminals on this side of New York Bay.

"To relieve the congestion, it is absolutely essential that all projects for the development of deeper waterways should be encouraged by Congress.

"I believe that the efforts to deepen and improve the Newark Bay, not to mention Hackensack and Passaic Rivers and adjacent waters, should receive the hearty support of the two Senators and all the Congressmen from New Jersey. Nor should the project be deemed a local one in any sense.

"There is an imperative demand to relieve the congestion in New York Harbor. All commercial and maritime interests, and all transcontinental trunklines and ocean-going steamship lines as well, are deeply concerned in this proposition, for they have more at stake than has New Jersey itself."



THE PORT OF NEWARK.

The Black Line Indicates the Present 20-Foot Channel in Newark Bay, Which Is Now Being Dredged to 30 Feet, as Shown by the Dotted White Line. It Will Be Finished by Christmas. The Map Describes the Present and Proposed Improvements by the City of Newark.

Port Newark Terminal, will finally bear fruit as the result of Newark's activity.

"The completion of this new project will permit navigation of oceangoing vessels up to the docks already in existence and to those which it is proposed to build; and the rapid leasing of large tracts of available land by individuals and corporations is expected to follow.

"The actual work of creating a navigable thirty-foot channel and the further development of Port Newark Terminal by the reclamation of additional municipal lands south of the existing ship channel was started on June 8 of this year (1921), and will require about 500 working days to complete at the expenditure of approximately $1,000,000.

"The work now being initiated consists of the dredging of a thirty-foot channel in Newark Bay with a bottom width of 200 feet along the lines of the existing Government project from Kill van Kull to and including a portion of the city channel at Port Newark Terminal.

"In addition to this, modern timber retaining bulkheads are to be constructed for the reclamation, hydraulically, using the material excavated from the chan-

$1,500,000 NEWARK STORE ADDITION

Four old buildings, including the historic eight-story Metropolitan Building at Market and Washington Streets, Newark, N. J., are being razed, and ground will soon be broken for what in all probability is the most extensive downtown building operation that Newark has witnessed in many years. The four bays at the extreme left of the picture show the extent of the Market street side of the new building.

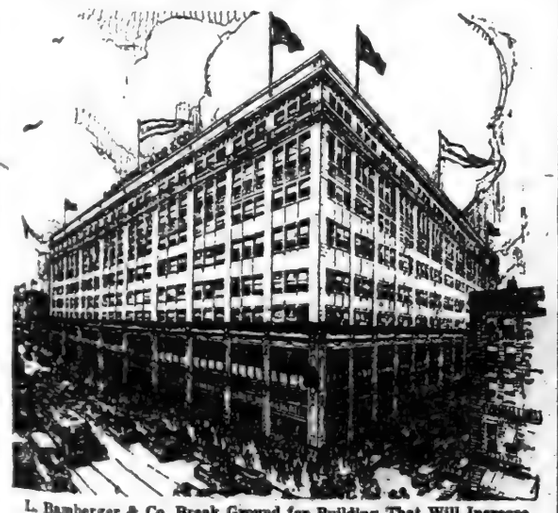
Shortly after the completion of the present Bamberger store in 1912, this firm, realizing that future expansion would be necessary, began to acquire additional land in the block in which the new building was situated. Parcel after parcel passed into their hands until the entire block bounded by Market, Halsey, Bank and Washington Streets came under Bamberger control.

It is upon the Washington and Market Street corner that the firm is now preparing to erect an addition which, when completed, will increase the size of the present store by 25 per cent., or, in round numbers, afford an additional 100,000 gross square feet, giving the greater store in the neighborhood of a half million gross square feet of floor space. The present frontage on Market Street is 144 feet.

The new building will increase this to 258 feet. The present frontage on Washington Street is 117 feet, which will be increased to 200 feet.

There will be three large entrances on Market Street and one on Washington Street. The Halsey Street entrances, of which there are three, will remain as they are.

Jarvis Hunt of Chicago, the architect of the present building, has drawn the plans for the new addition. Martin Schwab of Chicago is the consulting engineer. Taussig & Flesch, also of Chicago, are the fixture architects. The building will be erected by the Geo. A. Fuller Company.



L. Bamberger & Co. Break Ground for Building That Will Increase Size of Present Store 25 Per Cent.

NEW BOWERY BANK.

Ground Broken Last Week for East Forty-second Street Building.

The Bowery Savings Bank broke ground last week for the construction of its new fourteen-story office building on Forty-second Street, opposite the Grand Central Station.

The work marks the first effort to improve the site of the old Grand Union Hotel, which was condemned by the city and razed so that the Lexington Avenue subway could be built.

The new building, which will occupy the easterly 104 feet of the property, will extend through to Forty-first Street. It will house a branch of the Bowery Savings Bank.

Henry Mandel, who owns the remainder of the property, contemplates the early erection of a large office building facing on Park Avenue.

The new bank building is expected to be ready for occupancy in the Fall of 1922. Brown, Wheelock Company, Inc., have been made the renting and managing agents. York & Sawyer are the architects.

Apartment Sales.

Duross Company sold for the Minturn estate, Frederic de Peyster Foster, trustee, to Margaret Roberts, represented by D. Kempner & Son, the five-story apartment house at 1,855 Third Avenue, between 102d and 103d Streets. The sale was a cash transaction and the seller takes back a purchase money mortgage of $17,500 for five years at 6 per cent.

Manhattan Dwelling Sales.

James H. Cruikshank purchased from Margretta R. Eidlets 341 West Seventy-first Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, on lot 15 by 102, held at $25,000. The Hagerstrom-Calfen Company was the broker.

BUILDING IN QUEENS

From the rate at which applications for permits are being filed with the Building Bureau of Queens Borough, it is probable that the borough will stand near the top of the list of cities of the United States doing extensive building when the figures for July are made public.

During the past week, according to statistics compiled by the Housing Bureau of the Queensboro Chamber of Commerce, applications for buildings to cost $900,000 were filed. The employes of the Building Department are working overtime to keep the records up to date, and Superintendent John W. Moore has asked for additional help.

In June the applications for permits represented a total cost of $4,975,400, but the total for July is expected to exceed that sum.

The announcement was made that the first steps in the development of the Thompson Hill section of Long Island City with apartment houses was about to begin. The Queens Realty Corporation bought of Franklin Petit and the Herbert Dongan Construction Company the block, with a frontage of 200 feet on Queens Boulevard, extending from Lowery Street to Bragaw Street, with a depth of 150 feet. They will immediately start the construction of a six-story brick moderate-priced apartment house covering the entire plot and costing $750,000.

In addition, the Realty Company obtained an option on the adjoining block front on Queens Boulevard, 200 by 500 feet, on which they plan to erect three similar units. Accommodations will be provided for several hundred families.

WATERFRONT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly To Sell 285 Lots at Amityville, L. I.

Bryan L. Kennelly will sell at absolute auction next Saturday, Aug. 6, at 2 P. M., 258 waterfront Summer bungalow lots, at Breezy Point, Amityville, L. I.

On Wednesday of next week Mr. Kennelly will hold a special auction sale-day at 12 o'clock noon at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street. Heading an attraction list of properties to be offered will be "The Oasis," an estate of 65 acres situated at White Plains and Harrison, Westchester County, two blocks from the North Street entrance of the Biltmore Country Club.

Other properties to be sold are: The southeast corner of Bryant Avenue and Beacon Road, 100 by 200, Highland Park, Atlantic Highlands, completely furnished Queen Ann cottage, the five-story remodeled dwelling, 20 by 102.2, at 68 West Eighty-third Street; the five-story remodeled dwelling, 18.6 by 102.2, at 103 West 76th Street; the three-story frame dwelling, 25 by 100 at 1,736 Van Buren Street, the Bronx; vacant plot 100 by 100, south side of Teasdale Place, the Bronx; the two-story, two-family dwelling, 25 by 100, at 1,609 Melville Street, the Bronx, and the two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 100, at 2,017 Vyse Avenue, the Bronx.

The Bronx Market.

Julius Trattner sold for the C. W. S. Realty Corporation the five and one-half story apartment at 626 East 137th Street, on a lot 37.6 by 100, to Meyer Feldman, for investment.

Richard Dickson sold for F. Bernstein 1,151 Lawrence Avenue, a one-family dwelling.

DWELLING MARKET.

Lower Prices in Residence Properties Needed for Active Market.

Prospective buyers in the upper east side continue to ask for American basement dwellings and residence properties selling for $35,000 or $40,000, but the market for medium-priced houses is pretty well drained, the supply being far short of the demand.

A representative of Pease & Elliman, in discussing the private house situation, said:

"We look for a tendency to ease in prices, and when that situation really comes, we expect a very active market in small dwellings. The present condition is one in which the owner holds out for higher prices, while the home-seeker refrains from buying in the hope that lower prices will prevail in the near future.

"At present, the greatest activity in the dwelling field is found in the area east of Park Avenue, between Park and Third Avenues, and running from Sixtieth to Eightieth Street. The tendency last year was to go the other side of Second and Third Avenues, but there is practically no activity there now.

"That there is need of a downward tendency in prices from those that prevailed during the boom last year can be seen from the fact that there is not more than a 7 to 10 per cent. difference in prices from last year. Of 100 houses we have had for sale during the past year, 95 have been held for the same price they brought in 1920.

"In all our sales of small houses during the past three months, only half a dozen dwellings brought what we consider low prices.

"We thought the owners might liquidate their holdings and sell, but that has not been the case. However, we feel that the owners will weather the storm, and that a period of great activity will follow in the wake of this slump."

'BUY YOUR COAL NOW AND HELP THE MINER'

Building Managers and Owners' Association Advises Its Members.

The Building Managers and Owners' Association of New York has issued the following circular to its members advising them to buy coal now:

"The Fuel Committee has recommended that now is the time to buy your coal. We especially recommend that you give this subject serious attention and definite action. We can help the miner, the operator, the railroad carrier and ourselves by buying coal now.

"The famine and idleness at the coal mines should be enough to interest you and put the coal in the cheapest storage possible, which is 'in our own coal bins.'"

A grade of No. 1 buckwheat coal having the following analysis: Moisture, 5.11; volatile, 4.16; carbon, 73.14; ash, 15.39; B. T. U., 11,322, is being offered in New York delivered in the bins at $4.90 per gross ton. The railroad bill of lading being your guarantee for weight.

"In the opinion of Secretary Hoover the price of coal at the mines is not too high at the present time. The tendency in the Autumn and Winter is an increase in the percentage of disabled cars and the inability of the railways to finance their maintenance, which makes serious the situation, as it affects the movement of coal.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission has been sending out warnings that the people should now buy their coal. The Government will not give any priority orders.

Chairman Clark of the Interstate Commerce Commission says that the public utilities should secure their winter supply of coal before the increased demand for coal for other purposes leads to possible difficulty at transportation."

OPEN NEW FERRY.

Bronx Celebrates Start of Clason Point-College Point Line.

The opening of the Municipal Ferry between Clason Point in the Bronx and College Point in Queens on Saturday, Aug. 6, will be the occasion of a parade and banquet under the auspices of the Sound View Taxpayers' Association and affiliated clubs and associations of the Bronx.

Mayor Hylan and many of the city, borough and county officials are expected to review the parade, which will be held on Sound View Avenue, proceeding south to the new ferry-boat landing. The committee has made arrangements to have several bands and about 3,000 persons in line when the parade starts at 3 o'clock.

Following the parade there will be a banquet at 7 o'clock in Martin J. Kane's Hotel, Pugsley and Sound View Avenues. M. A. Husson of 1,952 O'Brien Avenue, Secretary of the Sound View Taxpayers' Association, is in charge of the dinner arrangements.

Building Construction Figures.

The total value of new buildings and alterations, miscellaneous structures and plumbing permits for which plans were filed during the first six months of 1921 in Brooklyn was $71,131,073.

The total for the first half of 1920 was $50,670,901. The total of new building plans filed at Brooklyn, including dwellings, apartment houses, theatres, offices, factories and stores, was $63,808,055.

Plans were filed in Queensboro during the first half of 1921 for new buildings to cost $28,438,521, as compared with structures to cost $22,510,246 in the corresponding six months of 1920. The total of new buildings for Bronx during the first six months of 1921 was 1,192, to cost $26,404,450, as compared with 630 buildings for the first half of 1920, costing $11,750,180.

In the entire City of New York, plans were filed during the first six months of 1921 calling for an expenditure in excess of $184,000,00, a gain for the first six months of 1921 over the first half of 1920 of $30,000,000.

PROTECTIVE HOUSING LEAGUE ABANDONED

Nathan Hirsch and Samuel Untermyer Withdraw From Work Started Last June.

MONEY WILL BE RETURNED.

Public Indifferent to Plan to Provide Homes and Relieve the Housing Situation.

The work of organizing the Citizens Protective Housing League, begun last June by Nathan Hirsch and Samuel Untermyer, has been abandoned and the efforts of those interested in the plan will cease tomorrow.

In withdrawing from the plan which provided for the enrollment of 300,000 members, Mr. Hirsch said:

"When I agreed to head a league for the benefit of the people of Greater New York, and when Mr. Untermyer, at my solicitation, accepted the post of advisory counsel, it was understood that the public itself should create the organization by the first of August and that the league would not function until 300,000 persons had joined, each paying a membership fee of $1.

"A sound and workable plan whereby the public might perfect this organization was presented, headquarters were established at 408 Lexington Avenue, where information and literature were available, and meetings were held throughout the city to stimulate the movement. The press was exceptionally generous in giving aid.

"In spite of these efforts, however, this plan, conceived and offered for the benefit of the citizens of New York, has not met with enough response to warrant carrying it further—at least at this time.

"It is quite true that the enrollment was numerically large, but it was not large enough to justify further effort on the part of men and women who had given so generously of their time to make the league a success. Personally, I am deeply concerned for the tenants, knowing as I do what the future has in store for them.

"The failure of the people to take advantage of this opportunity to protect themselves from profiteering landlords, to stimulate the building of homes that rents may be reduced and to perfect a powerful league which could offset the landlords' finely perfected organizations and unquestionably keep on the statute books the rent laws due to expire in November, 1922—all at a negligible expense to themselves—is due primarily to two facts.

"The first is apathy on the part of the public, which requires a tragedy, fire to prove it needs better factory laws, or a new York Central Tunnel disaster to safeguard the terminal. The second has been the ability of minor politicians to create the impression that the league was being formed for some mysterious political purpose which even they, themselves, could not fathom.

"The movement, of course, was non-political, as well as non-money-making and non-charitable, and the politicians, of course, were the small fry of their profession, who feared that an organization of thinking men and women, able and honestly directed, could seriously interfere with their time-honored pursuits. The attack was general, it came from Republicans, Democrats and Socialists alike and was conducted along well-established lines.

"The plan itself, I am happy to say, met with no adverse criticism. Nor did the fact that members were required to pay a dollar a year. The idea was that with a membership of 300,000 they would have a very decisive voice at Albany; that the only way to reduce rents is to build more houses and that $1 a year is a small sum to pay for able legal advice and court service. But against this was the apathy for which the American public is noted when the shoe is not actually pinching the foot, and the fact that they might be used for some political purpose.

"In view of all the facts, we have decided to suspend the work of organization. No further action will be taken by us—at least until, in the words of Mr. Untermyer, 'the public conscience is more thoroughly aroused.' I feel that I have done my duty, and I am certain that Mr. Untermyer and all others who have aided this humanitarian movement have done theirs.

"Every dollar received in dues will be returned in full as expeditiously as clerks can get the checks in the mail."

ACADEMY OF ARTS' NEW HOME

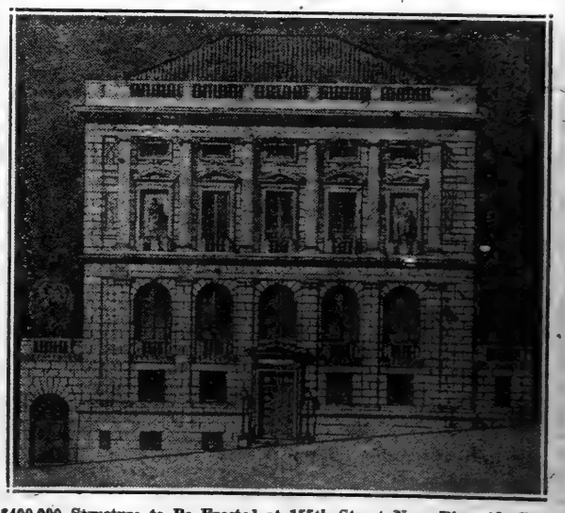
Contracts have been awarded the Hegeman Harris Company for the erection of the new home of the American Academy of Arts and Letters on 155th Street, just east of Riverside Drive, on a plot given by Archer M. Huntington.

The new structure will most suitably round out the magnificent series of art and educational edifices comprising the greater part of the block bounded by Riverside Drive, Broadway, 155th and 156th Streets.

The architects, McKim, Mead & White, estimate the cost of the building at about $4,000,000.

Excavation work began last week on the 100-foot frontage of 155th Street. It will be a three-story structure. The façade will be limestone, in simple but imposing design, ornamented with Doric pilasters and Ionic columns, and it is expected that the Academy will be able to hold its first meeting there early next Fall. The 100-foot frontage in the rear, facing 156th Street, will be improved at a later date with a home similar in character for the National Institute, and in the meantime the Institute will occupy rooms in the main Academy building.

The American Academy of Arts and Letters now occupies as its home the former building of the American Geographical Society at 15 and 17 West Eighty-first Street, opposite Manhattan Square.



$400,000 Structure to Be Erected at 155th Street Near Riverside Drive on Site Given by Archer M. Huntington.

Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer

Discount the Future

Give your money a chance to work for you while you work for yourself, and while you sleep, by "buying a few lots now" in one of the finest semi-suburban residential sections close to New York at

Lowerre Summit Park

Just beyond Van Cortlandt Park
Adjacent to Park Hill

YONKERS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

Remember—the recent sale of James Gordon Bennett Lots in Yonkers, and the eagerness with which these 1,400 lots were snapped up by the buyers at that sale, which was one of the most successful I have ever held. That sale was concrete evidence of the present demand for and future value of well-located lots in Yonkers.

Lowerre Summit Park, comprising one of the best residential sections of Yonkers, is ideally situated on a high ridge overlooking the Hudson River and Van Cortlandt Park. Numerous fine homes within and bordering on Lowerre Summit Park characterise the location, which is convenient to three stations on Putnam Division of N. Y. C. R. R., and, via trolley, to 242nd St. terminal station of the Interborough Broadway-7th Ave. subway. These "fixtures" assure the future of this fine location for a home.

All the remaining lots in

Lowerre Summit Park

are to be sold, separately, for whatever they may bring, at

Absolute Public Auction

By Order of Samuel J. Bloomingdale
for Bloomingdale Bros.

Next Saturday, Aug. 6th

At 2 P. M., on premises, rain or shine, under mammoth tent

400 Yonkers Bungalow LOTS

Located on Wendover Road, Linn Avenue, Putnam Avenue, Ritchie Drive, Marshall Road, the right of way of the Putnam Division of the New York Central R. R. and adjacent streets and avenues.

70% at 6%—60% at 5½%—50% at 5%
May Remain on Mortgage

New York Title & Mortgage Company policies free

Messrs. Brennan, Curran & Bleakley, Attys.,
for Bloomingdale Bros.,
18 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

Savings Bank Books, on proper assignment, as well as Liberty Bonds, at market value, accepted as deposit.

GO TO THE PROPERTY TO-DAY

Take Interborough-Broadway-7th Avenue Subway Express to Van Cortlandt Park, and thence by trolley on Broadway and McLean Avenue, to the property; or take the New York Central Railroad (Putnam Division) from the Grand Central Terminal, or Sedgwick Avenue Station, to the Lincoln Station, which is right at the property; or the same railroad to the Lowerre Station, 5 blocks from the property; or Caryl Station, on the same road, 7 blocks from the property.

Send for Bookmap
67 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK CITY

Auction Sales

conducted by me this year have literally swept New York off its feet. And yet, early in the year, there were well-known investors and speculators who took the pessimistic view that the Real Estate market was "dead."

These men simply had not studied conditions. They did not realize that the plain people of New York were sick and tired of unreasonable rent raises, and were ready for any opportunity that promised relief. They also underestimated the good effect of "Tax Exemption," which means that if a man buys a lot and begins to build his house before April 1st, 1922, that house is tax exempt for ten years up to $5,000 valuation on a one-family dwelling, or $10,000 on a two-family dwelling, and so on. But—the public understood, and "Made the Market."

And this "People's Market" has been so strong since "Tax Exemption" that people who were not familiar with conditions in New York must have thought the market was being flooded with lots. They did not figure on the six million population of New York, or that we grow a whole city every year.

Fact is, after having sold Ten Thousand Lots recently, we had a most remarkable sale on July 16th and 18th of the James Gordon Bennett Estate lots in Yonkers. Although it was the intention to sell only 900 lots, the bidding was so intensely active that it was decided to offer the remaining 500 sites, with the result that 1,400 instead of 900 lots were sold.

The present market is a good market—a strong market—and a wonderful opportunity for those who are carrying large blocks of vacant property to sell—to "DO IT NOW."

The Joseph P. Day organization created the present market at a time when "Doubting Thomases" a-plenty said there was no market.

If you wish the full benefit of our work, and to take advantage of this good market—"DO IT NOW!" This "live" organization of more than 100 thoroughly trained, qualified real estate salesmen—the largest and best equipped in the world, and growing stronger daily—CAN DO THE JOB FOR YOU!

Since May 1, 1921, I have spent about $400,000 in advertising vacant lots. Through this advertising campaign, I have received names of thousands and thousands of buyers now in the market for city and suburban vacant lots. Adding these names to the names of buyers already in my files, gives me a list of potential buyers second to none in the world.

Submit Your Problem—WE DO THE REST!

Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer

Absolute Auction Sale

BY ORDER OF FAIRCHILD REALTY COMPANY

Estate of Thomas Adams, Deceased,
and Estate of DARWIN R. JAMES, Deceased.

139 QUEENS and BROOKLYN LOTS

78 LOTS—RIDGEWOOD, QUEENS
at St. James Park, one block from Fresh Pond Road Station of B. R. T. Ridgewood "L," on Hughes, Chaffee, McPherson, Fremont and Shaler Streets and Catalpa Ave.

37 LOTS—GREENPOINT, BROOKLYN
Two blocks from Meeker Avenue trolley, on Varick and Stewart Aves., Cherry and Anthony Sts.

20 LOTS—COOPER HEIGHTS, QUEENS
Middle Village section, between Richmond Hill and Glendale on Proctor St., Harkow and Cook Place, near Metropolitan Ave. trolley and Metropolitan Ave. station on B. R. T. Ridgewood "L."

4 LOTS—BROOKLYN
at and adjoining the corner of Irving Ave. and Covert St., near Halsey St. trolley to Park Row, Manhattan.

46 ACRES—JAMAICA, QUEENS
In Hillcrest and Jamaica Estates section, on Grand Ave., near Briarwood Road, short distance from Hillside Station and B. R. T. "L" terminal.

3 ACRES—SPRINGFIELD, QUEENS
on Broadway and Chestnut St., near L. I. R. R. station and Merrick Road.

Next Wed. Night, Aug. 3rd

At 8 P. M., Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague St.

80% 10% on day of sale, 10% in 30 days in monthly instalments of 2%

70% @ 6%—60% @ 5½%—50% @ 5%
May Remain on Mortgage

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO. POLICIES FREE.
Savings Bank books, on proper assignment, as well as Liberty Bonds, at market value, will be accepted as deposit.

Messrs. STEWART & SHEARER, Attys., 45 Wall St., N. Y. C.
Messrs. WINGATE & CULLEN, Attys., 20 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

Send for Bookmap

Public Auction Sale

TO CLOSE THE CEDARHURST ESTATES

4 Handsome Dwellings

and

41 Residential Plots

from one quarter to one acre plots

Cedarhurst, L. I.

On Broadway, Cedarhurst, Washington Aves. and Sealy Drive

Saturday, August 13th

at 2:30 P. M., on premises, under mammoth tent on Cedarhurst Ave., South of Broadway, Rain or Shine.

70% on Mortgage

Title Guarantee & Trust Co. Policies Free to Buyers

Larkin, Rathbone & Perry, Attys.,
80 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Send for Bookmap
TELEPHONE CORTLANDT 0744

REAL ESTATE. | REAL ESTATE.

PARTITION SALE
AT
LARCHMONT, N. Y.,
OF
Gentleman's Show Place

MARY WILLS BROSE,
Plaintiff,
—against—
ELIZABETH G. CHERRY, individually and as Administratrix of the Estate of Moses R. Cherry, deceased, et al,
Defendants.

Absolute sale under a judgment of partition to be held on the premises at the southwest corner of Woodbine Avenue and Larchmont Avenue, Larchmont, New York, at eleven o'clock A. M. on Monday, August first, 1921. The premises consist of about one-half acre of ground with large three-story brick and frame dwelling of sixteen rooms, besides several bathrooms, parquet floors and all improvements, together with three-car garage.

GEORGE C. APPELL,
Referee.

J. Edward Quinn,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Postoffice Address,
22 West First Street,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Charles H. Bard,
Auctioneer.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LOCATION

2 East 46th Street. 30'x100'

TO merchants and others who appreciate a remarkable location this highly desirable five story and basement business building will appeal as a permanent home. Secure investment, liberal terms to responsible parties.

Your own broker or
HENRY MANDEL, 565 Fifth Ave.
VANDERBILT 280

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Write for Booklet "T"

Sage Foundation Homes Co.

Forest Hills Gardens

15 MINUTES FROM PENN. STATION

A place for those who appreciate Artistic Surroundings.

A choice of houses and plots for sale.

47 West 34th St.
New York

Forest Hills
Long Island

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS paid by discriminating buyers shows what they think of the beautiful tapestry brick and stucco houses in

Norwood Gardens

A Colony for Artistic People

EIGHT ROOMS, two private baths and a two-car heated garage; tapestry brick and white marble stucco; living room 18x20 feet, with large open fireplace, cozy sunroom, with French windows. Price $15,000, easy terms.

TAKE ANY SUBWAY to Grand Central subway station, transfer to Queensboro Subway (Ditmars Ave. line) to Grand Ave. station; or, take B. R. T. Broadway train to Queensboro Bridge Plaza and change to Ditmars Ave. train.

BY MOTOR, from Queensboro Bridge Plaza follow left branch of the elevated road to Grand Ave. station and turn right to the houses on Seventh Ave.

RICKERT-BROWN REALTY CO., 52 Vanderbilt Av., N.Y.C. Tel. Vanderbilt 9484

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ACT QUICK GET FIRST PICK

Improved lots in high-class restricted residential section with ideal commuting facilities are sold at a

50% DISCOUNT

FOR A LIMITED PERIOD

A $800 DOLLAR LOT FOR 600 DOLLARS

MIDLAND-JEROME CO., Inc., YONKERS
Office on Property
YONKERS AVE. AND DUNWOODIE STREET
Phone Yonkers 5864
Yonkers Ave. trolley passes property.

N. Y. City Branch Office
523 West 146th St. P. O. Bldg. Phone Audubon 209.



"BREEZY POINT"

AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND

Directly on Great South Bay

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE

258 WATERFRONT BUNGALOW LOTS

And One Attractive Five Room Bungalow
On Cleek's Boulevard and Adjoining Streets
to be sold

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6

ON THE PREMISES, 2 P. M., RAIN OR SHINE.

EASY TERMS—90% may remain on mortgage for 1 or 3 years; or lots may be paid for in 36 equal monthly instalments. Title Guarantee & Trust Co. policies issued FREE to all purchasers.

An Ideal Location for Summer or All-Year Home.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Inc.
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS,
149 BROADWAY, N. Y. C. PHONE CORT. 1547.
SEND FOR ILLUS. BOOKMAP. OFFICE ON PROPERTY.
EVERY LOT A WATERFRONT.

Special Auction
SALES DAY
Wed., Aug. 3

At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. C.

"THE OASIS"

Situated at
HARRISON & WHITE PLAINS
NEW YORK

65 acres of most beautifully landscaped grounds in Westchester, with large frontage on North St. and Kennilworth Road. Gardener's cottage, 6 rooms and bath; electric light. Garage for 2 cars and numerous outbuildings. Two city blocks to North St. entrance of Exclusive Biltmore Country Club and surrounded by finest estates in America.

Highland Park,
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.
S. E. Cor. Bryant Av. & Beacon Rd.
3 story Queen Anne cottage, completely furnished; all modern conveniences. Garage. Plot 100x800. Exceptional offering.

68 WEST 83RD ST.
5-story remodelled dwelling, size 20x102.2.

103 WEST 76TH ST.
5-story remodelled dwelling, size 18.6x102.2.

303 WEST STREET.
4-story brick warehouse with cellar, size 20.6x62.5x irreg.

120 CHARLTON STREET.
3-story and basement brick dwelling, size 19x51.10.

EXECUTORS' SALE
S. S. TEASDALE PL., BRONX.
Vacant plot, size 100x100, 224 ft. east of 3rd Ave.

2017 VYSE AVE., BRONX.
2-story and cellar frame dwelling, size 25x100.

1736 VAN BUREN ST., BRONX
3-story frame 2 family dwelling, size 25x100.

1609 MELVILLE ST., BRONX.
2-story and cellar 2 family dwelling, size 25x100.

Send for Illustrated Bookmap

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc.
Real Estate Auctioneers
149 Broadway. Tel. Cort. 1547

REAL ESTATE.

SUB-LEASE

$3 a square ft. and up

Overlooking Central Park at Columbus Circle

Unit of 299 sq. ft.
" " 300 " "
" " 338 " "
" " 379 " "
" " 546 " "
" " 963 " "

Larger units can be arranged

HENRY M. BIRDSEYE
Gotham National Bank Building
1810 Broadway
Tel. Columbus 1425

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted, Small Modern House

5 or 6 rooms, large living rooms and electricity essential. Easy commuting distance from New York City. About $7,000; $1,000 down and small monthly payments. Address D. E., P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station, New York City.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

57 EAST 93RD ST.

FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST

Three-story and basement private house; upper floors converted into kitchenette apartments; lower floors particularly well adapted for professional requirements.

Price Attractive. Terms Arranged.

Apply to your own broker or Joseph L. Hersog, 45 Rose St., New York. Tel. Beekman 1481.

21-Year Lease For Sale

ON 6-STORY MERCANTILE BLDG., 33D ST., OFF. MADISON SQUARE
Splendid Opportunity
BUSINESS ADAMS PROPERTY
179 8th Ave. & CO. Chelsea 3354

FOR SALE
268 W. 84th St.
26.4x102, 6-story fireproof elevator apartment.
E. W. VAN VOORHIS,
160 Broadway. Tel. Cortlandt 367.
BROKERS PROTECTED.

Absolute Bargains in Dwellings
30th St., near Lexington, 4-story dwelling. Owner will sacrifice for $15,000.
Facing Stuyvesant Park, 4-story dwelling, formerly Stuyvesant Fish's residence. Offer solicited.
JOHN FINCK, 198 Broadway

STANLEY WOLFSON
REAL ESTATE
HAS REMOVED TO
103 PARK AVE. (41st St.)

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BROADWAY CORNER

10-story high-class fireproof apartment; 120x100; price $600,000. Lots or other property taken in part payment.

Vicinity 57th Street and Park Ave.

9-story and basement fireproof high-class apartment; two 8s with 3 baths each on a floor. Price $400,000. Terms arranged. Possession of 5 apartments October 1, 1921. Owner will exchange for private house.

Many other fine opportunities for investors and speculators; principals apply

Byrne & Bowman
30 East 42nd Street
Telephone Vanderbilt 2371

FOR SALE
269-71 WEST 38TH ST.
IN NEW GARMENT CENTER.
SIZE 41x100
REASONABLE PRICE.
Full Commission Paid to Broker.
PHONE MURRAY HILL 2104
Vanderbilt 8884

D. ZUCKERMAN CO.
2 East 33rd St., N. Y. City

Opportunity of a lifetime
FOR A PHYSICIAN
In the 50's near 5th Ave.
WONDERFUL BARGAIN
Malcolm E. Smith, Inc., 185 Mad. Av.
Vanderbilt 7353.

FOR SALE
An American Basement House
258 WEST 91st ST.
12 rooms, 4 baths; perfect condition; easy terms. Apply
SHARP & CO., 2489 Broadway.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

4 East 67th Street
Substantial four-story and basement brick dwelling, 27x100; restricted rear light; price $125,000, less than land value; small cash payment; immediate possession; might consider leasing for long term of years or take smaller house in part payment; brokers protected. F. B. ROBERT, 217 Broadway. Barclay 2343.

6 5-STORY TENEMENTS
HARLEM. 25x100.
Rent $10,176. Price $7,200. Terms to suit.
FERRIS CRONIN
152 W. 42d St.

INVESTORS
Fireproof loft building near 5th Avenue and 23d Street, fully rented at $36,600, can be purchased for $150,000. Shows return of over $12,000 net.
Dr. Weimark, 17 East 14th Street.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$1,000 CASH

WHY PAY RENT
when with $1,000 cash you can own your own home in

Arleigh

Fifteen Minutes from Grand Central Subway Station. Five Cent Fare. Adjoining the New 60-Acre Million Dollar Water Front Park.

Ten Years' Tax Exemption

Six and seven rooms, with heated garage and private driveway. Tapestry brick, parquet floors, white enamel trim, hot water heat, tiled bath and kitchen. Price $11,000.

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Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Page 7, Section 2.

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Complete country home at Bronxville has been put on the market. Modern Colonial residence, 4 master's bedrooms, billiard room, 3 servants' rooms, 3 tiled baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity. Garage for 2 cars with 3 rooms and bath. Attractive grounds with flower and vegetable gardens, fruit and shade trees. The owner is obliged to sell and will accept a figure greatly below actual value

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With its acres of velvety [illegible] wonderful majestic shade and ornamental trees; the gorgeous display of flowers, shrubbery, &c., and its magnificent 16-room dwelling with 5 baths and other features [illegible] one of the finest estates in [illegible] County. Sacrifice $80,000.
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COLONIAL BRICK RESIDENCE. Located on ¾ acre, commanding a superb water view; fine old shade trees and various shrubs. House contains 9 rooms, 3 baths, sun parlor, hot water heat, gas and electricity, slate roof, modern in every detail. Garage for 2 cars. Private bathing beach privileges. Near station and school. Price reduced to $30,000. Apply S-8802. Phone Larchmont 700.

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CHARMING NEW HOME. Stucco on hollow tile residence, containing 9 rooms, 3 baths, including spacious living room, solarium, dining room, all with open fireplaces, also sun and sleeping porches. Hot water heat, all improvements. Garage for 2 cars. Large, attractive plot with numerous shade trees and various shrubs. Within 5 minutes' walk of station. Asking $20,000. Apply Y-353. Phone Yonkers 1234.

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NEW DWELLING built under owner's personal supervision, containing many special features, arrangement of interior most attractive, 9 rooms, 2 baths, sewing, shower, hardwood floors, all modern conveniences. Garage. Situated on about an acre of beautifully shaded lawns, artistically landscaped. Asking price much below actual investment. Apply N-1110. 11-13 North Avenue. Phone New Rochelle 140.

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EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to purchase a very desirable modern home. Solid tapestry brick construction, most attractively decorated, contains 9 rooms, 4 baths, triple floors, hot water heat, instantaneous hot water heater, electric ice box, vacuum cleaner, gas range, copper screens, metal weather strips. Garage. Plot 80x125, fine shade trees and shrubbery. 3 min. walk from station. Apply S-8202. Phone Pelham 1997.

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A dignified Colonial home of excellent construction, built about eight years ago; plot 80x200; 9 good sized rooms, 3 baths, enclosed porch, fully equipped with shades, screens, awnings, etc.; best location in Greenacres; owner must sell; offers this house at a very attractive price.

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Here's a Bargain.

A beautiful brick and white shingle cottage, in finest section of Pelham Manor; plot 100x190, with fine shade trees; 8 rooms, 3 baths, sun porch, breakfast porch; modern in its equipment and all in perfect condition. Owner has been asking $27,500; now ready to consider any reasonable offer.

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$12,500.

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A Compact Little Home.

A compact little home in private part off the main road, yet only 5 minutes' walk to station; exceptionally durable construction; fine shrubbery and gardens; 4 nice bedrooms, large living room with fireplace, hot water heat, gas and electricity. Owner has been asking $23,000. Will consider offer under $20,000.

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Attractive Semi-Bungalow—8 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements. Hardwood floors and trim; large enclosed porch. Hot-water supply. Large plot. Convenient to station and schools. Price $20,000. Phone Yonkers 529 for Sunday inspection.

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Exceptional Bargain, $25,000—Charming Colonial residence, seven rooms, two baths. Fieldstone garage with five rooms and bath. Greenhouse, cow stable and chicken coops. All kinds of fruit; picturesque woodland. In splendid environment in the hills of Westchester, within an hour of New York City.

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Owner going away—must sell his home of 9 rooms, bath, all improvements; plot 75 ft. front, 2-car garage; slate roof; perfect condition. Price $13,000.

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The type that is hard to find; large living room, library, billiard room, dining room and kitchen; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; all modern improvements; perfect condition. 6-room cottage, large garage and stable; many fruit trees, brook. 7 acres of exceptional land, 1½ miles to station. Owner's price of $32,500 represents real value.

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Charming English stucco home, slate roof. Large living room, breakfast porch, sun porch, 4 master bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, 3 baths; 2-car garage; easy distance to station.

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Nearly an acre in the Manor; hollow tile and stucco, tile roof. Best of construction and finish, 5 master sleeping rooms, 4 baths, large garage with quarters. Offered at less than cost.

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A charming Colonial brick dwelling, slate roof, is offered for sale at attractive figure—10 minutes' walk to station or bathing beach. Entrance hall with lavatory and coat closet, large living room with open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, enclosed sun porch and open veranda having water view; 4 family chambers, 2 tiled bathrooms with showers; 2 maids' rooms, bathroom and storeroom; steam heat, gas and electricity; 3-car garage. ¼ acre; fine, large shade trees.

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Short distance from main station; hollow tile and stucco, Spanish tile roof, built 9 years ago; solid white oak floors throughout, oak panelling and trim. Rooms very spacious, high ceilings, large centre hall and Colonial stairway, with stained glass windows; 5 chambers and 3 baths arranged in suites on second floor; servants' quarters and bath on third floor; tiled kitchen; grounds beautifully planted; 2-car garage. Very imposing, substantial and aristocratic, a gentleman's small estate. Owner, who wants to sell, will sacrifice. He has placed a price of $40,000 for immediate sale. There is a $15,000 mortgage, and he expects all cash for this price. This house alone cannot be contracted to be built today for the price asked. One of those rare bargains you, Mr. Buyer, hear of but never get because you don't act. Grab this opportunity.

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Beautifully located house; built for owner's own use; substantial and in splendid condition; 12 rooms, 2 baths and shower, hot water heat, gas, electricity, extensive porches; 3-car garage, including man's apartment, with bath; handsome grounds, trees and shrubbery.

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Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Mount Vernon, New York

Handsome Colonial Residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, breakfast room, heated garage; plot ½ acre. House has steam heat, electric lights, oak floors, open fireplace.

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First Floor—Hall, large living room, open fireplace, sun parlor, dining room, breakfast porch, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen.

Second Floor—Four large master bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, shower, linen room, sleeping porch.

Third Floor—Two-room bath, storage room, hot water heat, gas and electricity, hardwood floors, white and mahogany trim. List price $6,000. Can be had for less than $20,000. Very liberal terms. Possession.

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Six master's bedrooms
Two tile baths
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7 room cottage, garage, near depot; every modern improvement; large plot of ground; most modern heating system. Price 8,250

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Gentleman's home, on corner, few minutes from depot; excellent section; 10 rooms and bath; every modern improvement; large double car garage; fruit trees, etc.; $2,500 cash. Price 13,500

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BABYLON

On the Great South Bay.

A beautiful little country place, consisting of eight acres; handsome old trees, shrubs and flowers, a two acre lake, large stable, with conservatory, man's quarters; hot water heat. House has every improvement and convenience, four open fireplaces on first floor, two on second; four master's bedrooms, two baths, two maids' rooms, one bath, lavatory; parquet floors, etc. Owner anxious to sell. Price $55,000. Terms. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply

Upjohn & deKay, Phone 15.

Water Front Beautiful location, Flanders, only 18 miles out. Shore rights; unobstructed views, bathing, yachting; large corner plot; abundance trees, shrubs; attractive, well-built all-year house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; every improvement. SELL $35,000. FREE, CLEAR. Easy terms.

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8-room cottage $5,200

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Carefully restricted—easy terms.

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Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Page 7, Section 2.

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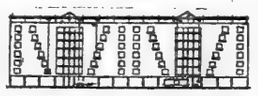
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Suitable for manufacturing; exceptional light; sprinkler system. Immediate occupancy. Apply Partos Realty Corp., 100 West 21st St. Phone Chelsea 2044.

For Rent
3rd & 6th Floors
41 BROAD STREET
2000 sq. ft. each floor
Very reasonable terms
Immediate Possession.
V 854 Times Downtown.

PENN TERMINAL BLDG.
SEVENTH AV., 30TH TO 31ST ST.
17th FLOOR
10,000 Sq. Ft. Will Divide. Good Light.
REGENT REALTY CO., 33 West 42d St.,
Or Your Own Broker.

47 East 57th St.
Adjoining Harry Collins'
STORE TO LET
Huberth & Huberth
2 Columbus Circle

TWO UPPER LOFTS
EACH 50x90
At 437-439 West 16th St.
SUITABLE LIGHT MANUFACTURING OR STORAGE.
Immediate possession.
APPLY ON PREMISES.
Phone Watkins 6064.

1658 SQ. FT.
To Sub-Lease at Once
FIFTH AVE., Cor. 38th St.
Splendid light; four windows facing Fifth Ave., each eight feet wide; ideal space for offices or showrooms for high-grade business.

BROADWAY STORES FOR RENT
EXCELLENT LOCATION.
THE ROXBOROUGH, N. W. COR. 92D ST.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY,
OR I. ZIMMER,
299 Broadway. Phone Worth 0874.

BUSINESS HESS PROPERTY
Brooklyn.
WITH RAILROAD SIDING.
FACTORY SPACE TO LET
New reinforced concrete b'ld'g; 62,400 sq. ft. on each floor; large and small units; sprinklered; open daylight all sides; subway station at door; 15 minutes' ride to Park Row; remote from other factories; in residential neighborhood. FREN-BROOK CORP., on premises, 3,611 14th Av., B'klyn. Brokers protected.

New Jersey.

FOR RENT
Modern Brick
Factory Building
at Perth Amboy, N. J.
15,000 Square Feet Floor Space.
2 stories and basement, large windows, wonderful light on all sides, suitable for any kind of manufacturing.
For full particulars address
Box 732, 209 Cable Bldg.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

7TH AVE. & 56TH ST.
CORNER STORE
FOR RENT
EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION; STORE ROOM 25x85; GARAGE WITH REPAIRING PRIVILEGE 17x60. LOFT OVER THE GARAGE 18,30. ALSO THREE LOFTS ABOUT 1,100 SQUARE FEET EACH.
Inquire Hotel Wellington.
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 1000.

11 & 13 East 49th St.
Two Parlor Floors, 23x95 ft.
ELEGANT SHOW WINDOW, ELEVATOR, ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; EXCEPTIONAL GOOD LIGHT. WILL CONSIDER ONLY HIGH-CLASS RETAIL CONCERNS OR OFFICES.
POSSESSION One floor August 1. One floor October 1.
Apply Charles Brown,
13 East 49th St.
PHONE PLAZA 5191.

COSMOS
167 WEST 71st ST., at B'WAY
DENTISTS' AND DOCTORS' OFFICE BUILDING
Exclusive, beautiful, light offices, with reception rooms, all arranged with necessary plumbing and compressed air. Telephone and elevator service.
$1,000 Up
P. H. ZAGAT, 347 5th Av. Vanderbilt 2121.

WAREHOUSE & DOCK
TO LEASE
52d & 53d ST., EAST RIVER
18,000 sq. ft., 20-ft. ceiling; 100% sprinkled. Apply 43 Leonard St., Room 216.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

APARTMENTS

1 WEST 68TH ST.
Corner Central Park West
7 Rooms, 2 Baths

58 Central Park West
Corner 58th Street
8 Rooms, 2 Baths

129 East 82d St.
Corner Lexington Ave.
4 Rooms, Bath
6 Rooms, 2 Baths

993 PARK AVE.
Corner 84th Street.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths

1000 PARK AVE.
Corner 84th Street
6 Rooms, 2 Baths

2178 BROADWAY
Corner 77th Street
9 Rooms, 3 Baths

204 WEST 110TH ST.
Bet. B'way & Amsterdam Ave.
7 & 8 Rooms, 3 Baths
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
For other apartments, possession Oct. 1st, Apply
BING & BING
110 West 40th St. Bryant 6410

APARTMENTS

4 EAST 48TH ST.
Near 5th Av.
2 Rooms & Bath

22 EAST 48th ST.
2 & 3 Rooms & Bath

74 EAST 54th ST.
4 Rooms & Bath

78 EAST 54th ST.
3 Rooms & Bath

25-27 WEST 56th ST.
2, 3 & 5 Rooms & Bath

114 EAST 59th ST.
3 Rooms & Bath

145-7 EAST 60th ST.
2 Rooms & Bath

27 EAST 62nd ST.
6 Rooms & Bath

435 PARK AVENUE
5 Rooms & 2 Baths

1006 FIFTH AVENUE
2, 3 & 5 Rooms & Bath

Harris, Vought & Co.
8 East 40th St. Vanderbilt 31.

Elevator Apartments
Highest Type of Buildings

315 Central Park West
Northwest Corner 91st St.
10 Rooms & 3 Baths.
Corner Duplex Apartment
7 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Facing Park

150 West 79th St.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
All Outside Rooms

157 West 57th St.
3 & 4 Rooms & Bath.
Housekeeping Apartment
Maid Service Optional

15 East 48th St.
2 Rooms & Bath
Non-Housekeeping Apartment. Restaurant, Maid and Valet Service

In Some Instances Possession of the Above Apartments May Be Obtained Prior to Oct. 1st, 1921
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co.
505 FIFTH AVENUE
Murray Hill 6960

The Berkeley
Fifth Ave. at Ninth St.
AMERICAN PLAN ONLY
OFFER FROM OCT. 1ST
Non-housekeeping Apartment
THREE ROOMS AND BATH
Open fireplace, high ceilings, attractive outlook.
$2,400 unfurnished & $2,800 furnished.
FOUR ROOMS AND BATH
with extra store room and large hall, open fireplace, overlooking Fifth Ave.
$3,000 unfurnished & $3,400 furnished.
ALSO
A smaller two-room apartment, overlooking Fifth Ave., at
$2,000 unfurnished & $2,300 furnished.
American plan table of the highest class, $25 per week.
Nothing Rented European Plan.
Apartments Now Being Shown
J. D. MILLER, Mgr.,
Under *KNOTT Management.*
Telephone Stuyvesant 7822.

ELDORADO
Central Park West, Cor. 91st St.
Restaurant, Roof Garden,
APARTMENT HOTEL
Non-Housekeeping Suites of
1 TO 3 ROOMS
Rent including maid service.
Rental $70 to $125.
Inquire on Premises or
SHARP & CO., 2489 Broadway.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SMALL APARTMENTS

840 Seventh Ave.,
Corner 54th St.
Three and Four Rooms

321 West 55th St.
West of Broadway
Three Rooms

350 West 55th St.
West of Broadway.
1, 2 and 3 Rooms

300 Central Park West
Corner 56th St.
One and Three Rooms

434 West 120th St.
Corner Amsterdam Av.
2, 3 and 4 Rooms

45 Tiemann Pl.
Old No. 600 West 127th St.
One Block South of B'way & 125th St. Subway Station.
Two Rooms
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
For Other Apartments, Possession Oct. 1st, Apply
BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Bryant 6410.

399 Park Avenue
S. E. Corner 54th Street
2d and 5th FLOORS
10 Rooms, 3 Baths

124 West 72d Street
Near Broadway
Special Doctor's OFFICE
Ground Floor Front
Several Attractive
4 & 5 Rooms
APARTMENTS
FOR FULL INFORMATION
Phone Vanderbilt 4230
PARK AVENUE OPERATING CO., INC.
512 Fifth Avenue

Furnished—West Side.

Westover Court
Bachelor Apartments
210 WEST 44th ST.
Furnished, Unfurnished
2-3-4 Rooms & Baths
A real home for business men in Times Square. Hotel Service rendered which takes care of every want.
S. A. TERREY, Mgr.

104 WEST 70TH ST.
SUBLET UNTIL OCTOBER 1
Immediate possession, four extra large rooms, bath, maid and hotel service.
Will sacrifice. Apply
E. F. ULLMAN JESSEL
Apartment 69, Hotel Walton

94TH ST., 314-321 WEST
High-Class Elevator Apartment.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE
6 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS WITH BATH $1500
4 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS WITH BATH $1200
Immediate Possession.

103 W. 54th St.
FURNISHED APARTMENTS
1-2-3 Rooms
Rents $840 to $1,800
MAID'S SERVICE INCLUDED
POSSESSION NOW OR OCT. 1
Apply on premises or
N. A. BERWIN & CO., 103 Park Ave.

HOTEL BERESFORD
Central Park West, 81st to 82nd St.
One Especially Desirable Corner Suite of
4 ROOMS & BATH
overlooking Central Park and Manhattan St.

HOTEL SEVILLIA
117 West 58th St.
3 and 4 Rooms and Bath
Immediate and Fall Occupancy
Unfurnished—West Side.

The Lorington
1 WEST 70th ST.
Facing Central Park. One of the best built apartment houses in the exclusive Central Park section.
For Immediate or October Occupancy
One Apartment of 11 Rooms, 3 Baths
One Apartment of 10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Renting Agent on Premises
MALCOLM E. SMITH, Inc.
185 Madison Ave. Tel. Vanderbilt 7383

3, 4 AND 6 ROOM apartments, in modern buildings; tiled halls, electric vacuum cleaners, phone in halls; easy housekeeping homes; worth from $10 to $15 per room monthly.

RENT ONLY $5 TO $10
per room. We sell these apartments to clean, careful tenants on our co-operative plan, at $100 per room, payable $100 on 3, $200 on 4, and $300 on 6 room apartments, balance $10 monthly; after the $300-$400 or $600 has been paid, the rest will only be $3.50 to $5.50 per room monthly; the 6-room apartments are 200 feet from 5th Av., near Central Park; the others have a beautiful river view; references required.
CALL 10 TO 6; SUNDAY 1 TO 5.
OFFICE, 411 E. 106TH ST.

301 WEST 57TH ST.
TWO ROOM STUDIO
KITCHENETTE APARTMENT
Also 2 Room Kitchenette
Elevator Service, perfect light; $1100 up
P. H. ZAGAT, 347 5th Av. Vanderbilt 2121

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Unfurnished—West Side.

Hotel Esplanade
Opposite the Schwab Mansion
305 West End Ave.
At Seventy-Fourth Street

Only when surrounded by one's own furniture, hangings, pictures, belongings, is the atmosphere of an established home engendered. One never quite feels *settled* in a transient, furnished apartment hotel. There are no accomodations for weekly, monthly or seasonal guests at *The Esplanade*; it is a permanent abode for discriminating persons who desire privacy, meticulous service, spacious rooms and correct appointments.

Leases may now be made for immediate occupancy or for term commencing October 1st. Suites of two or more rooms; none furnished.

As suggestive of effective appointments, several suites have been furnished for exhibition by H. F. Huber and Company.

GEO. E. DANIELS, Resident Manager
Phone Columbus 7200 or
MARK RAFALSKY & CO.
21 EAST 40th STREET
Telephone: Vanderbilt 8087

255 WEST END AVE.
at 72nd Street
3 and 4 Rooms, Bath

440 WEST END AVE.
Corner 81st Street
7 Rooms, Bath
8 Rooms, 2 Baths

808 WEST END AVE.
Corner 99th Street
9 Rooms, 3 Baths
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
can be arranged on a few apartments.
Samuel A. Herzog
299 Madison Ave. Murray Hill 7484

The Dorilton
171 West 71st St., Cor. B'way.
Apartments of
7 & 10 Rooms
2 West 88th St.
Cor. Central Park West.
8 Rooms & 3 Baths
Buckingham Court
310 West 99th St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths
The above apartments are for either immediate possession or possession October 1st.
Apply on premises or
Manhattan Leasing Co.
140 Church St. Phone Barclay 6390

Our Fall List
of apartments
TO RENT
IS NOW READY
2 to 14 Rooms, 1 to 4 Baths
mailed on application
SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 W. 72d St. Col. 7240

610 WEST 111TH
6 rooms, front; $1,800.
Elevator. Now vacant. Lease.
562 W. 113th., Cor. B'WAY
8 rooms, 2 baths; $2,500.
Possession October or sooner.
410 WEST END AVE., at 79th
8 rooms, redecorated; $2,400.
Possession October 1st.
126 CLAREMONT AV., at 122d
8 rooms, 2 baths; $2,100.
6th floor. Possession Sept. 1.
PARTICULARS OF MR. McGEE.
Dwight Archibald & Perry, Inc.
Watkins 5360. 157 West 234.

COSMOS
167 West 71st St. at B'way
DENTISTS' AND DOCTORS' OFFICE BUILDING
Exclusive, beautiful light offices, with reception rooms, all arranged with necessary plumbing and compressed air. Telephone and elevator service.
$1,000 up.
P. H. ZAGAT, 347 5th Av. Vanderbilt 2121

55 West 55th St.
Modern 9-Story Apartment House.
Apartments, 3 & 4 Rooms
Immediate Possession or Oct. 1st.
Apply on premises, or
N. A. BERWIN & CO., 103 PARK AV.

THE GOYA
611 West 156th St.
6 Rooms and Bath
in high-class elevator apartment house, directly opposite the grounds and buildings of the Hispanic Museum and Art Society and adjoining subway station. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

19-21 WEST 31ST STREET.
Fireproof Apartments
2-3 Rooms.
Every modern convenience.
Elevator and Maid Service.
A. A. HAGEMAN,
67 West 36th St. Fitzroy 63

411 WEST END AVE. Cor. 99th
10 rooms, 2 baths, $3,000-$3,750.
157 WEST 79TH ST.
6-7 rooms, 2-3 baths, $3,000-$3,500.
130 CLAREMONT AVE.
4-7 rooms, $1,200-$1,800.
Apply to Superintendents or
LOUIS SCHLECHTER,
Riverside 1070. 2,561 Broadway.

12th St., NEAR 5th AVE.
31-33 WEST. "ARDEA" ELEVATOR APARTMENT: AN UNUSUAL SUITE OF 7 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH; MODERN; EXCELLENT SERVICE; $3,900 PER ANNUM; POSSESSION SEPT. 1. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

MODERN APARTMENTS TO LET

789 West End Ave.
Cor. 86th St.
4, 7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,000 to $4,800.

345 West 88th St.
Near Riverside Drive.
11 Rooms, 4 Baths, $4,200 and $7,000
5 Rooms, 2 Baths, $4,000.

Manchester
255 WEST 108TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
6 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,500.

501 West 110th St.
Cor. Amsterdam Ave.
5 Rooms and Bath, $2,700.

304 West 92d St.
Near West End Ave.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,200.

La Grange
1 WEST 81D ST., Cor. C. P. W.
5 Rooms and Bath, $2,000.

Luxor
260 WEST 115TH ST. Cor. Broadway.
4 Rooms and Bath, $1,200.

504 West 111th St.
Near Broadway
5 Rooms and Bath, $1,400.
4 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 and $1,400.

109-111-113 West 74th St.
Non-Elevator.
2 Rooms, Kitchenette and Bath, $1,000, $1,200, $1,400.

Cornwall
253 WEST 94TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,200.

Hendrik Hudson
611 WEST 110TH ST., Cor. Riverside Dr.
3 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,100 to $2,200.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,200.
5 Rooms, 1 Bath, $1,800.

Stuart
320 WEST 108TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
6 Rooms and Bath, $2,500.

841-5 West End Ave.
Cor. 101st St.
5 Rooms and Bath, $1,000.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,650 and $2,000.
Non-Elevator.

545 West 125th St.
Near Manhattan St. Subway Station.
4 Rooms and Bath, $600 and $1,000.
5 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, $1,200.
Non-Elevator.

Oregon
101 WEST 54TH ST., Cor. 7th Ave.
2, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath, $1,500 to $2,500.

61 West 74th St.
Cor. Columbus Ave.
3 Rooms and Bath, $1,000 to $1,200.
4 Rooms and Bath, $1,200.
5 Rooms and Bath, $1,400 to $2,000.

661 West 179th St.
Cor. Broadway.
5 Rooms and Bath, $600.
Non-Elevator.

NOTE—With few exceptions immediate possession of these apartments may be had.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d Street, Near B'way. Telephone 7240 Columbus.



Broadway and 98th St.
Southwest Corner
Now open for inspection
Ready for occupancy September 1st
A magnificent fireproof building embodying every known improvement, the last word in apartment house construction; every new idea of builder's art has been installed, private house rooms, abundance of closet space, 8 elevators, roof garden, ballroom, etc.

Suites of 4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms
$2,300 to $5,500
Maid Service Furnished If Desired
Agent on Premises Daily and Sunday or
HARRY SCHIFF, Hotel Monterey, B'way & 94th St.



Fort Tryon Arms
Fort Washington Ave. at the Cor. of 183rd St.

An exclusive apartment house in an exclusive section. Large, splendid rooms with excellent light. 24-hour elevator service.

Private Tennis Court for the exclusive use of the tenants

Just a Few Choice Apartments Left
4 & 5 Room Apartments
Rentals $130 to $175
9979 Wadsworth

Unfurnished—West Side.

THE WENDOLYN
on Riverside Drive and 100th St.

Overlooking the Hudson

This distinctive corner apartment house, commanding New York's finest view of the stately Hudson, with a room arrangement only equalled by Park Avenue's finest apartments, offers a few magnificent apartments at attractive rentals—*from October 1st.* Exceptionally large light rooms with an abundance of closet space and all the very latest improvements—and in addition an unusual service.

9-10-11 ROOMS with three baths

Apply on premises, or
DONOVAN ESTATE, INC.
80 Broadway Bowling Green 1280

Immediate Possession
Fireproof Buildings
640-644 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
(Cor. 141st St.)
5, 6 & 7 Room Apartments
1, 2 and 3 Baths.
Also apartment, suitable for DOCTOR, with private entrance.
3569 BROADWAY
(Cor. 146th St.)
3 and 4 Room Apartment.
82-84 WEST 12TH ST.
4 Room Apartment.
Apply on premises, or
Newmark, Jacobs & Newmark,
1,042 St. Nicholas Av., N. Y.
Tel. Wadsworth 8240.

The **Royalton**
BACHELOR APARTMENTS
Single Rooms—Room & Bath
2 Rooms & Bath. Studio Apartment.
HOTEL SERVICE—RESTAURANT
44 W. 44th Street

60 RIVERSIDE DR., COR. 78th
Just Completed—Two Apartments occupying entire 3d and 4th floors in large private residence overlooking Hudson. Private elevator and all conveniences. An exclusive apartment, with exceptionally large rooms, in New York's most desirable location. Rent, Tel. 7248 Schuyler.
Owner Resides on premises.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Possession at Once

350 WEST 71ST ST.
6 Rooms & Bath; $2,100 to $2,300
172 WEST 79TH ST.
8 Rooms & Bath; $2,200 to $2,500
225 West 80th St. (Cor. Broadway)
8, 6 Rooms, 2 Baths; $2,000 to $2,500
18 WEST 82ND ST.
2 Rooms and Bath; $1,000 to $1,800
BELNORD, 225 WEST 86TH ST.
8-9-10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $4,200 upward
131 Riverside Drive (Cor. 85th St.)
9 Rooms, 3 Baths; $5,000.
321 WEST 92ND ST.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $4,500
209 WEST 97TH ST.
8 Rooms, 1 Bath, $2,000
315 WEST 98TH ST.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,900
160 WEST 87TH ST.
2-6 Rooms & Bath, $1,200 to $5,000.
312 WEST 109TH ST.
5 & 7 Rooms, $1,600 & $1,900
622 WEST 113TH ST.
6-7 Rooms, $1,700 to $2,100

NOTE:—Not possession in few cases.
Wood, Dolson Co., INC.
80th St. & B'way. Phone Schuyler 1100

36 Central Park South
Near Plaza Hotel, Clubs and the centre of exclusiveness.
2, 3 & 4 Rooms & Baths
All modern conveniences
3 elevators
Apply to Manager on premises.

777 WEST END AVE.
Southwest Cor. 98th St.
Modern 12-story fireproof building.
Two Apartments of
10-ROOMS, 3 BATHS
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
One Duplex Apartment
One Corner Apartment
All Outside Rooms
ALSO AN 8 ROOM APARTMENT
Unusually large rooms, well planned. Southern exposure.
SHARP & CO. 2489 BROADWAY

417 WEST 21ST STREET
Chelsea District
1-2 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette, $780 to $1,500.

128 EAST 29TH STREET
Corner Lexington Avenue
5 Rooms, Bath, $1,200.

268 WEST 73RD STREET
2 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette, $1,080 to $1,680.

LOUIS CARREAU, AGENT
796 6th Av. (48th).

22 Minutes from 42d St. and Miles nearer Paradise

THIS is not the title of a song, but a remark made by a resident of *Jackson Heights* who was describing the community in which he lived. Doubtless many others will voice the same sentiment, as the surroundings exceed expectations and the apartments never fall below them. A few choice 4, 5 and 6 outside room apartments are now ready for occupancy at prices ranging from $85 to $125 a month with a modest initial payment. At the end of the sixth year you own the apartment, which is tax exempt for ten years. If you are seeking an opportunity, here is an opportunity that is looking for you.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION

JACKSON HEIGHTS
Take Queensboro Subway at Grand Central — Corona Line to 25th Street Station

22 Minutes from 42d Street

100% Co-Operative Ownership
"La Touraine"
50 Morningside Drive, N. W. Cor. 115th St.

Adjacent to COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, TEACHERS COLLEGE, HORACE MANN SCHOOL, LINCOLN SCHOOL, and CATHEDRAL of ST. JOHN the DIVINE.

On an investment of $325 TO $350 PER ROOM you will enjoy permanent lease on an apartment in this high-class elevator building, and also become a part owner of one of the choicest properties in New York. Superbly located on the crest of Cathedral Heights, overlooking Morningside and Central Parks.

Six Room Suites with Bath	$1950
Seven Room Suites with Bath	$2100
	$2450

Representative on Premises

Spotts & Starr, Inc.
Co-Operative Dep't.
Times Building Tel. Bryant 4000

MARIAN GARDEN APTS.
820-830 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEAR 158TH STREET.
NEW BUILDING READY SEPT., 1921.
3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms
LARGE CENTRE GARDEN.
RENTS $1,080 TO $1,860...NOW BEING LEASED.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES
or
ANTHONY CAMPAGNA, OWNER
200 West 72nd St., at B'way. *Tel. Columbus 4454.*

Unfurnished—West Side.

THE CLEARFIELD
324 WEST 103RD ST.
CORNER RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
11 Rooms, 3 bathrooms, $6,000,
Including a very desirable room on roof directly over apartment, suitable for studio or billiard room.
Also 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $4,200.
Passenger and service cars; unusually attractive house, ideally located.
DWIGHT ARCHIBALD & PERRY, Agts.,
Watkins 3380. 137 West 23d.

THE ROCKFALL
545 West 111th St.,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
8 and 9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
$3,000 to $3,800.

THE WENOIT
604 West 112th St.,
Bet. Broadway and Riverside Drive.
7 Rooms, $2,200.
NASSOIT & LANNING,
80th St. & B'way. Tel. 6360 Riverside.

Hotel Peter Stuyvesant
Central Park West, at 86th St.
Suites now being shown for rental
UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED
1 Room and Bath, $900 up
2 Rooms and Bath, $1000 up
3 Rooms and Bath, $1200 up
To see many as desired.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
WM. F. INGOLD, MANAGER

101 West 80th St.
7 large rooms and 2 baths
Sublet to Oct. 1, 1922
—$2700 per annum—
Immediate Possession. Inquire Supt.

10th St., 31 West
Exclusive house; 7 very large rooms, bath, heat, electricity; $2,400. Superintendent on premises.

Unfurnished—East Side.

940 PARK AVE.
Corner 81st St.
Modern fireproof apartments ready for occupancy; 6 rooms, 2 baths, $3,600; 7 rooms, 2 baths, $3,900, one left; 8 rooms, 2 bath, $4,700, one left; 4 rooms, bath, one left, $2,600. All housekeeping apartments.
Apply for Rental on Premises.

68-70 East 86th St.
7 and 8 Rooms, $3,500 to $4,000
Immediate possession can be arranged.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Tel. 9200 Plaza

12 EAST 87TH ST.
Exceptional apartment in exclusive house near 5th Av. 14 large rooms and 4 baths. All modern conveniences. Only one apartment on each floor.
RENT $15,000.
SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 W. 72d St. Tel. 7240 Columbus.

1219 Madison Ave.,
S. E. CORNER 88TH ST.
9 rooms, cor., $3300
8 rooms, light, $2800

3 E. 85 St. at 5th Ave. $6,500
The 5th Ave.
8 Outside Rooms
Fashionable Residential Section
5th Ave. & 85th St. Rental $4,000

Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Page 7, Section 2.

New Apartments Just Completed
192d St., at University Ave.
Couple short blocks from Jerome Ave., Lexington Ave. Subway and "L" stations at Fordham Road and Charlotte Road, also convenient to stations and other trolley lines.
An exclusive residential neighborhood.
5 Large Rooms Foyer and Bath
Very handsomely appointed, possessing every up-to-the-minute improvement. Ample closets, etc.
RENTS VERY MODERATE
Renting Agent on Premises.

University Heights
JUST COMPLETED
2315 Andrews Ave.
Block west of University Av.
IDEAL APARTMENTS LOCATION
3-4-5 ROOMS
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
5 min. walk to Lexington Av. Sub., 6th and 9th Av. "L" Express Station, Fordham Road.
Reasonable Rent. Apt. on Premises.

MELROSE COURTS
GARDEN APARTMENTS
163d ST. and TELLER AVE.
One block from N. Y. Central Melrose Station.
Two blocks north 161st St. Crosstown.
Now Ready for Occupancy
ONLY A FEW LEFT
5-6-7 ROOMS $103 $145
ALSO
READY For occupancy about OCT. 1
3-4-6 ROOMS $82 $126
Apply on Premises or
Niewenhous Company, Inc.
816 EAST 161ST ST.

Just Completed
Ready for Occupancy
167 St. & Sheridan Ave.
1 Block East of Concourse
4 Room apartments
with every modern improvement.
3 minutes' walk to Lexington Av. Subway & 6th & 9th Av. "L" at 167 St. express station.
REASONABLE RENTALS
Agent on Premises

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

62 PIERREPONT ST.
4 Rooms and Bath
68 MONTAGUE ST.
5 Rooms and Bath
Immediate Possession
For other apartments, possession Oct. 1, apply
BING & BING
119 West 40th St., New York City.

Unfurnished—Westchester County.

YONKERS
5 rooms, bath, enclosed sun parlor; rental $75 per month.
6 rooms, bath, in 2-family house, $85 per month; with garage, $95.
EDW. P. BAKER,
30 South Broadway, Yonkers.

Unfurnished—New Jersey.

EAST ORANGE—APARTMENTS
Immediate Occupancy.
Situated in one of the most select residential sections of One of the Oranges, of Fireproof and Soundproof Construction. Elevator Service, Solarium and Promenade on Roof, Community Garage, Separate Maids' Quarters, together with every convenience of the most Modern Apartments.
Affording an unbroken view of the surrounding country and situated in the Centre of a most Extensive and Elaborate arrangement of Lawns.
Conveniently situated to the D., L. & W. Railroad and the Hudson Tubes. Thirty-five minutes to Cortlandt St. and forty-five minutes to 42d St. and Broadway.
With a few remaining apartments of 1, 2, 4 and 5 rooms with 1 bath and 5 rooms with 2 baths; will be decorated to suit tenants leasing Sept. 1 and Oct. 1.
RIDGEWOOD COMPANY,
74 South Munn Av., East Orange, N. J.
Phone for an appointment,
or apply to Supt., on premises.
Orange 588-J Orange 6200

MORTGAGE LOANS.
HAVE money to loan on real estate, first and second mortgages, leaseholds, interests in estates, merchandise or other good collateral. Cohen Brothers, 36 Wall St.

SPECIAL FUNDS, MORTGAGE MONEY for Manhattan and Bronx real estate.
HILTMORE REALTY CORPORATION,
TIMES BLDG. BRYANT 7788-1837.

$200,000
to loan on good, safe second mortgages, New York City only; will also finance building operations. M. S. Ames, 7 East 42d St.

MONEY advanced to real estate owners on rents; liberal terms; easy payments; confidential. S 824 Times Downtown.

SMALL mortgages discounted; send full particulars. George W. Royall, S,183 7th Av.

$1,500,000
to Loan on Mortgages.
Duross Co., 261 Broadway, Barclay 8784.

$50,000 TO LOAN, first mortgage, 6 per cent. Bowman, 115 West 42d St.

$5,000 TO LOAN on first mortgage; give all particulars. H 561 Times.

MONEY loaned on real estate and chattels; reasonable, confidential. 812 World Bldg.

MONEY for second mortgage, reasonable terms. Hyams, 324 8th Av. Penn. 1086.

MORTGAGE money for firsts and seconds. Hofmann, Times Building. Bryant 3941.

MORTGAGE LOANS WANTED.
WANT loan of $115,000, repayable over a period of eleven years, interest at 6 per cent. and bonus; loan secured by assignment of lease on store property netting $200,000 during the same term. G 87 Times.

$30,000 WANTED, bond, mortgage, New Jersey residence, value $75,000. B 488 Times.

CITY REAL ESTATE.
Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

FIVE-STORY apartment, 50x120; rent $11,520; cash $10,000; sacrifice. Michaelson, 1,162 Hoe Av.

A PRIVATE 7-room house, steam heat, electric lights; 50x100; near subway station; $10,000. Losers, 871 Brook Av.

WEST SIDE, corner, near Concourse; rent $17,000; price $100,000; great bargain. Edward Polak Inc., 287 Tremont Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

ESTATE BARGAINS.

$5,000 CASH, TERMS TO SUIT,
Five-story Double Flat,
117th St., near Lenox Av.

$5,000 CASH, TO SETTLE ESTATE,
PRIVATE HOUSE, WEST 138ST ST.,
PRICE $14,500.

$10,000 CASH, EASY PAYMENTS,
Five-story 50-foot Walk-up,
Near 181st St. (west side) subway.
JACOB HORN,
1,917 7th Av. University 6966.

A QUAINT HOUSE
Giving private court in heart of Greenwich Village can be bought for $4,000 cash and $4,500 mortgage, easy terms; nine rooms, two baths, electricity, steam gas heaters, two open fireplaces; front parlor; white shutters; grey shutters; purchaser can occupy entire house or occupy two upper floors as duplex apartment and let ground floor at rental covering all carrying charges. Seen by appointment only. Phone 321 Chelsea.

BARGAIN, BARGAIN!
Corner elevator apartment house below 125th St., near Broadway. Broadway corner apartment house, near 146th St., block front. Owners 1924 story walk-up, rent $10,000; sell or exchange for country place or farm. Hofmann, 240 West 146th. Audubon 2480.

FIVE-STORY building on Chambers St., 25x75. For sale or lease; possession May, 1922.
JOHN A. FOWLER,
280 West 23d St. Bryant 2976.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—26 West 17th St.; furnished or unfurnished two-story and basement, 4 rooms, private floors, 2 baths, three bath apartments; $20,000; $15,000; unfurnished; 50% cash, mortgage; possession immediate. Inspection Monday to Wednesday, 2 to 5, or by appointment. Phone Murray Hill 4320.

FOR SALE—32 West 12th St., furnished or unfurnished, three-story and basement, parquet floors, two baths, gas and electricity; $25,000 furnished, $20,000 without furniture has a mortgage for $12,000. For inspection every day from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.

BARGAIN—West 90d, near Park, 22x100; 5-story, 6-room flat; now used as furnished rooms; steam heat, hot water; in good order throughout; possession Sept. 1. Owner, Hotel, 10 East 47th St.

FOR SALE or lease, 551 West 161st St., near Broadway; 4-story brick dwelling, vacant, 18x100; 12 rooms, 2 baths, first-class condition, hardwood floors and trim; $16,000; can be seen any time. 236 East 90th St., Lenox 4355.

THREE-STORY and basement, 9 rooms, 2 baths, block from West 181st subway; immediate possession; price $14,000, $4,000 cash. Permit from Cusack, 176 West 72d. Columbus 6847.

FOR RENT, 449 West End Av., near 82d St.; immediate possession; with slight alterations can be improved as a high-class rooming house; terms, lease. Inquire Wood, Dolson Co., Broadway, cor. 80th St.

WALK-UP apartment house, 18 family, 3 stories; well constructed; first mortgage $28,000; asking $65,000; rents $10,500, October $18,000; small amount of cash. Coughlan & Co., 200 West 72d.

FOR SALE—Private house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, thoroughly up to date in every respect and first class condition; parquet floors throughout; price $30,000. 24 Hamilton Terrace. Telephone Audubon 2688.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS section, new law walk-up; price $50,000; rent over $9,000; cash required $12,000; principals only. Emanuel King, 702 West 181st, corner Broadway.

PLOT 75x100.
West 182d St., 100 feet east of St. Nicholas Av.; improved on all sides; subway station. Apply Wright Barclay, Inc., 320 5th Av. Telephone Pennsylvania 8890.

TRO ST., 38 WEST—20x102, west side's most modern dwelling, 14 rooms, 5 baths, parquet to top floor; price $43,000, cash $12,000; guaranteed possession. Coughlan & Co., 200 West 72d.

WEST 70TH ST.—Private houses for sale between Broadway and West End Av., either singly or in plots suitable for erection of apartment houses. Pendleton, 229 West 70th St.

BARGAIN.
231 West 118th St., 5-story single flat, 8 rooms and bath on each floor; furnace heat, hot water; low rents, $3,750; price, $19,500. R. Goldberg, 684 Broadway.

TWO estates owning several free and clear cold water tenements have placed their properties with us to sell. Buyers for such property will do well to see us. Charles F. Noyes Company, 118 William St.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—West End Av., in the 80s; modern throughout; 17 rooms and 3 baths; must sacrifice for quick sale. Room 1002, 110 West 34th St., New York.

RESIDENCE, 12 rooms, unfurnished; lease Oct. 1; electric light, parquet floors; West End section; special appointments; Monday, Tuesday; only $315 month. L 262 Times.

WEST 70S (near B'way)—4-story dwelling property and furnishings can be purchased reasonable; $8,000 cash required; possession; several others. Cusack, 176 West 72d.

MAIDEN LANE, 114, SOUTHEAST CORNER PEARL ST., 5-STORY, 22x22.
APPLY F. A. GAYNOR,
80 MAIDEN LANE.

BUILDERS desire to procure lots from owned suitable for taxpayers or apartments; willing to subordinate or take active interest. T 1071 Times Harlem.

WEST 70S—15-room house; clear title; $2,000 cash required; balance easy terms; quick action necessary. J. & E. Realty Corp., 5 Columbus Circle.

WEST 90S—11-room house, 2 baths, modern; near Central Park; cash necessary to buy $3,000, or will rent $275 per month. J. & E. Realty Corp., 5 Columbus Circle.

A PLOT, 80x100, on 42d St. between Broadway and Eighth Av., for sale or long term lease; may consider to put up a building to suit tenant. M. Salmon, 25 Park Row.

16TH ST., near Irving Place—Four-story dwelling, built deep, 25x103, price $32,500; terms; possession. J. L. Van Sant, owner, 119 Nassau St.

VALENTINE CORNER, Wadsworth Av. and 185th St., 50x80; old frame house; price $25,000; easy terms. Monroe Howell, Owner. Boonton, N. J. Tel. 346.

FOR RENT.
2-family house, Washington Heights; immediate possession. Chas. A. DuBois, 3,551 Broadway, 146th St.

SIX-STORY elevator apartment house, 2-5, 1-7, ground floor; 1-5, 1-7, 1-8, upper floors; low rents, $20,250; price $102,000 cash $9,000. Coughlan & Co., 200 West 72d.

THREE BROWNSTONE HOUSES
39th St., near 5th Av., about 60x100; cheap; no agents. Sheldon, 222 Market St., Newark, N. J.

WEST 70S—4-story, 25 feet; 2-story dining room extension; 18 rooms; electric light; immediate possession; very reasonable terms. Vasa K. Bracher, 200 West 72d St.

A BARGAIN, 70s (near 3d Av.)—Four tenements, 100x100; 4 lots, 98th St., adjoining 6th Av. Owner, Room 1620, 38 West 42d St.

FOUR-STORY brownstone house on 48th St., a few feet west of 5th Av. Inquire Joseph E. Marx, 201 West 83d St.

LEXINGTON AV., 2,018, 2,015, 2,017, 5-story dwellings, 10 rooms each; sell separately; low price; $2,000 cash each; possession. Van Sant, owner, 119 Nassau St.

ABOVE 125TH ST.—8 story, all improvements, up to $7,000 cash. 318 Grandview Av., Far Rockaway, N. Y.

APARTMENT house, 5 story, 18 apartments, immediate possession can be had of all apartments. Edgar & Feinberg, 500 5th Av.

GRAND CONCOURSE, CORNER 178D.
Builder's opportunity. Quick action eliminates operator's profit. X 2210 Times Annex.

DAYLIGHT FACTORY, 14,800 sq. ft.; Grand Central Terminal section; sell reasonable. Owner, Murray Hill 6667.

LITTLE CASH buys Heights apartment; low rents; $8,200; long term mortgages; bargain. Levy, 152 West 42d, Room 909.

HOUSE, 12 rooms, $17,500; fine residence; 1 or 2 families, best location Greenwich Village. Durose, 155 West 14th.

$16,000 cash buys six-story elevator; rents over $30,000; price $105,500; other bargains. P. A. Edmiston, 5 Beekman St.

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN—West 20s, choice 4-story residence; excellent for roomers; easy terms. Write Oliver, 12 West 60th.

PRIVATE HOUSE, 234 EAST 41ST ST., newly renovated, electricity; vacant; easy terms. Owner on premises Monday all day.

FORT WASHINGTON AV.—12x100; all grade; no rock; bargain. Thompson, Austin & Co., Inc., 141 Broadway. Rector 5023.

AMERICAN BASEMENT, 14 ROOMS, 65th St., between Madison and Park Ave. LOBEI REALTY CORP., 597 PARK AV.

WEST 50S (near 6th Av.)—3-story building, size 20x100; price low; possession. Albert H. Stout, 51 West 50th.

112TH ST., 7th Av.; 5-story improved, income $7,600; price $86,000. M 912 Times Downtown.

MADISON AV. dwelling, near 90th; 50 feet; 3 stories; possession; less than $40,000. Welles, 345 Lexington. Vanderbilt 486.

ELEGANT private home, suitable business, club, hospital, gentlewoman's exchange. Murray Hill 1475.

MUST sell private dwelling between Park and Madison Av., on 122d St.; reasonable. Hofmann, Times Building. Bryant 581.

EAST 61ST ST.—Four-story private residence; price $21,500. Murray Hill 4639.

$11,500 BUYS 3-story dwelling, 32, near 3d Av. S 408 Times.

EAST 70'S—Attractively furnished 4-story, remodeled American basement. 2641 Plaza.

AT SUTTON PLACE,
East 57th, 19 rooms; open rear. Plaza 2065.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

VIEW OF RIVER.
Situated just off the drive in the upper 90's with a continual breeze off the river, a beautiful four-story and basement brick and limestone private residence, 12 spacious rooms, 3 modern baths, 2 story extension, front bay window, parquet floors, Rudd instantaneous hot water heater, handsome interior decoration, including heavy oak panelling, Japan cloth wall tapering and linen wall paper, interior like a new house; dimensions 20x60x100.5; one of the finest houses on West Side; owner leaving city; immediate possession; free and clear; price $60,000 terms. James P. Walden, 618 Longacre Building. Phone Bryant 8000.

LIVE WIRES, ATTENTION!
Harlem, near 125th St.—95 ft. front, high class 5-story walk-up; showers, tile, parquet floors, &c.; rents $30,000; price $110,000. Lenox Av., corner, above 125th St.—Six stories and stores; rents $19,000; price $110,000; terms to suit; immediate action required.
ARTHUR CUTLER & CO.,
291 Broadway. Tel. Worth 5190.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS.
WEST 111TH—6 story; rents $30,500; price $105,000; only $9,000 cash required.
WEST 80S—East (8,700); price $14,500; five-story; cash $4,000; bargain.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE (190th St.)—Rent $28,800; price $125,000; cash $15,000; 8 rooms.
HARRIS EXCHANGE,
TIMES BUILDING. BRYANT 8320.

PRIVATE DWELLING, 941 St., near Central Park West—Three story brownstone, two story extension, 10 rooms and two baths, gas and electricity; hardwood floors; price $34,500.
D. KEMPNER & SON, INC.,
522 5th Av. Murray Hill 4015.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to buy on 3d Av., near 103d St.—Five-story tenement and with two stores; four threes on a floor; rents, $6,600, low; no lease; price $55,500; commanding terms.
D. KEMPNER & SON, INC.,
522 5th Av. Murray Hill 4015.

FINE STONE PROPERTY on Amsterdam Av. and 89th St.—Five-story flat, two stores, two threes on a floor; ranges and hot water; rent $4,800; price $52,000; terms to suit.
D. KEMPNER & SON, INC.,
522 5th Av. Murray Hill 4015.

FOUR LOTS, FINEST LOCATION, FORT WASHINGTON AV. AND 183D ST. KITTREDT 8117.

FOR SALE—18 WEST 21ST ST.
Three story and basement brownstone private dwelling; size 18x100; 11 rooms and bath; possession Oct. 1; price $21,500; first mortgage $13,000 at 6 per cent. for three years. Inquire 27 Graham Court, Street, 81-83 Seaman Ave., N. Y. C.

$50,000 NET PROFIT YEARLY
on investment $20,000; five-story new law apartment, 50 rooms; Dyckman section; steam, electricity, telephone service; 10-year lease; rent $38,400; price $100,000. Armstrong Bros., 217 Madison Av. Graham Read.

FURNISHED ROOMS, HOMES on 72d St., 15 rooms, two baths, with required; possession Oct. 1; $14,000; mortgage $8,000; interest and taxes only $1,200. M. H. Gaillard & Co., 1,170 B'way (26th St.).

BARGAIN in 70s; finest residential street, near Riverside Drive; 4 stories, 25 feet wide; 12 rooms, 2 baths; electric light, immediate possession; will consider vacant lots. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. Columbus 7240.

253 WEST 57TH ST.
Five-story American basement dwelling for sale; 15 rooms, 2 baths; west side and tastefully decorated; rent $2,700; apply to the corner of Riverside Drive. William A. White & Sons, 45 Cedar St. Tel. John 700.

OWNER leaving country will sacrifice magnificent single flat; steam heat, electric light; income $4,000; price $25,000; can occupy seven rooms, have rest free and net 10 per cent. on $9,000 investment. Simmore Realty Corp., Times Building.

WAVERLEY PLACE
(Near Washington Square North)—Five-story Colonial apartment; renovated; one apartment to floor, with all conveniences; price $50,000.
PEPE, 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

WEST 88TH ST., few doors from Drive; 18 rooms, 3 baths, electric light, parquet floors; perfect condition; owner, leaving city, will sacrifice at $35,000; worth $40,000; cash $6,000. Coughlan & Co., 200 West 72d.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!
Concourse, 100 feet, aroavated, choice location above Fordham Road; ready, rare remarkable bargain, $20,000, no less. Tremont Realty Agency, 501 Tremont Av.

QUICK ACTION.
Six story elevator; upper West Side; income $20,250; $12,000 cash required.
E. J. MAAS REALTY CO., INC.
200 West 102d St. Phone Riverside 0904.

116TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.
Five story, with 2 stores, 50 foot front; steam heat, hot water; rents low; $6,100; price $45,000.
R. TELFAIR SMITH, 11 EAST 10TH ST.

BUILDING 4 story, 50x100; near Chelsea piers; elevator 8x16; price $80,000; immediate possession; rent $6,000; light, suitable warehouse, laundry, garage, factory. Durose Co., 261 Broadway, Barclay 8784.

BARGAIN—Private house, Madison Av., near 125th St.; income $3,400 annually; for business or family use; price $15,000, $5,000 cash. Ralph Brown Co., 47 West 42d. Murray Hill 4820.

LENOX AV. CORNER (below 125th St.)—25x80; 5-story; possession Oct. 1; assessed at $34,000 and can be bought for less; mortgage $20,000 for 5 years. Goodwin & Goodwin, 1234 St. and Lenox Av.

MURRAY HILL APARTMENTS.
Almost 50 ft. frontage; price $70,000; $15,000 cash; will show over 25% on investment; rents over $12,000. Maurice Wertheim, 408 Lexington Av.

BROADWAY, 5,781 (AT 224TH ST.)
Bargain, two-family, all improvements; plot 62x162; immediate possession; open today; 1 to 7 P. M. Thomas R. Crawford, 1,929 Amsterdam Av.

THREE-STORY dwelling in Lenox Hill section; less than $30,000. Joseph A. Cassidy, 206 Broadway. Tel. 6943 Cortlandt.

FOR SALE, or on long term lease, between 34th and 40th Sts., plot 46x98, four and five story buildings, lease until May, 1922. WRITE L. K., Room 802, 1,238 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NEAR 72d St. subway station, 4 story and basement, 22x102; 14 rooms, 3 baths; perfect for rooming house or alteration; price $27,500; cash $5,000. Coughlan & Co., 200 West 72d.

$120,000 APARTMENT, West 91st St.; rents $21,000, cash $17,000; a bargain; long mortgage, $50,000; 16 families; rents $2,200; cash $10,000. 40 per cent. net, and other bargains. T 1078 Times Harlem.

FOR SALE, 21 year lease and furniture of 180-room hotel; net profit $45,000 per year; price $75,000, half cash; principals only. McGrath & Warren, 5 Columbus Circle.

MADISON AV., NEAR 116TH ST.
25 foot double; $10,000 cash.
Bargain price, low to owner.
M. M. Hayward Co., 2,040 B'way.

9TH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.:
25 ft. four-story and basement; 18 rooms; must be sold; price reasonable.
R. TELFAIR SMITH, 11 EAST 10TH ST.

WEST 150S—Five-story new-law, 2 fives, 3 sixes floor; rental $15,800; long-term mortgages; asking $91,500; $20,000 cash. Cusack, 176 West 72d.

GREENWICH AV.
Three-story and basement; plot 20x75; monthly tenant; price $14,000.
PEPE, 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

EAST SIDE HOUSES.
SALE. PLAZA REALTY CO., RENT.
425 PARK AV. TEL. PLAZA 6091.

FOR SALE—Corner elevator apartment house, plot 100x100, near West 145th St.; very easy terms. WRITE H. G., Room 852, 1,328 Broadway, N. Y. City.

ATTENTION, INVESTORS!
We have several walk-ups for sale at a bargain price. Apply to Whitney-Foster Corporation, 180 West 72d St. Columbus 8400.

$4,250 CASH above mortgage will buy 20-family east side tenement netting 25 per cent. at old rents; good condition. OWNER, 834 Times Downtown.

HARLEM, corner, 7-story elevator; finest condition; rental $18,000; price $90,000; cash $15,000; sacrifice, owner. E 1260 Times Bronx.

EAST SIDE cold-water double; 30 per cent. net on investment; operation expense is very small; $7,000 cash, balance on mortgage. T. M., 188 Times.

LEASE FOR SALE; VERY GOOD-PAYING PROPOSITION; 18 ROOMS, 5 BATHS.
SWIMMING POOL; GARAGE; WHOLE HOUSE RENTED. 50 WEST 86TH ST.

FOR SALE, 15-year lease of 100-room hotel; net profit $25,000 per year; price $65,000; cash $30,000 required; principals only. McGrath & Warren, 5 Columbus Circle.

BLOCK FRONT, 125x100, near 150th St., west side; will exchange for income property. Norman Denser, 3,807 Broadway.

25 FEET FRONTAGE—Steam heat, 4 baths; on Riverside Drive, 4 story and basement; price $40,000. James P. Walden, Bryant 8000.

DWELLING bargain; 25 feet front; 8 story; near Broadway and 79th; price $36,000. Durose, 261 Broadway, Barclay 8784.

FIFTY-FOOT PLOT, Washington Heights, near Broadway; $6,000 cash; will subordinate balance. Norman Denser, 3,807 B'way.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS FOR SALE.
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
W. D. MORGAN, 3,573 B'WAY (147TH ST.)

WE HAVE a number of west side private dwellings to $800 and up. Coughlan & Co., 200 West 72d.

HOUSE West 50th; 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms; $22,000. Morgan, 63 West 50th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

GRAND CONCOURSE AND BOULEVARD.
Block front, 205th to 206th Sts., two cornera, finest location on Concourse, overlooking Van Cortlandt, Bronx and Pelham Bay Parks, Palisades, Jerome and Williamsbridge Reservoirs; suitable several large apartment houses; no rock known; three minutes to Bedford Park or Mosholu stations of elevated railroad. Concourse busses pass every few minutes. Two frames house now on property, one fourteen spacious rooms, all modern improvements; these can be sold to move away as they are exceptionally well built. Charles Bohlen, 233 3d Ave.

TO LIQUIDATE CORPORATION WILL SELL FOR LESS THAN $60,000.
Three 4-sty. four-story corner, near Jackson Av. subway, 32x100, eleven apartments, five rooms, bath, three stores, steam heat, electric lighted halls; recently redecorated; rental $7,000 a year. Address A. M., 27 Times.

DISTINCTIVE HOMES
AT LOW COST.
Beautiful suburban surroundings; near subway and central stations; seven rooms; all improvements; tiled bath and kitchen; $8,500 up. Address Architect, Room 514, 368 Broadway.

CROTONA AV., 1,926, Bronx—Two-family frame house; all improvements; steam heat, electricity; splendid condition; for three block from park; immediate possession; price $14,000, cash $4,000. Owner on premises.

LOT 50x110, adjoining apartment house corner Southern Boulevard and Longwood Av., subway station; most desirable section of the Bronx; can be bought at remarkably low price, less than assessed value. Mann, 149 West 36th St.

WOODLAWN HEIGHTS, half hour Grand Central, 8-room two-family detached; garage; electric light, steam heat; paved

HARLEM AND BROOKLYN

When there is occasion to insert an advertisement in The New York Times or any of the publications issued by The New York Times Company, take or send orders to The Times branch offices in Harlem or Brooklyn, maintained for the convenience of advertisers and subscribers in these localities.

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The New York Times

HARLEM OFFICE
141 West 125th Street,
west of Lenox Avenue.

BROOKLYN OFFICE
300 Washington Street,
near Fulton St. and Myrtle Ave.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

THREE-FAMILY frame house for sale, location Bronxville; 30 N. Y. Times Annex.

NEW 6½-ROOM—Modern one-family home for sale; all improvements; garage; 5c. from New Rochelle station. Apply 247 Av. station.

NICE PLOT, $1,700, near railway station. Apply N. G 886 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

NEW well built bungalow, 28x37.6; plot 60 x 100; five large rooms, tiled bath, tiled sink, tiled gas range, instantaneous water heater, darkened cellar, improved furnace, laundry and extra toilet in cellar; concrete foundation; 5 large rooms can be made on second floor; garage 12x18; one block from Bronxville station; 20 minutes' ride between the Broadway-Flushing station and Bayside; $9,200. Owner, 78 Central Av., Flushing. Occupancy Aug. 15.

PART HOUSEKEEPING—Living, dining room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms and bath above; private (heated) garage beneath; some improvements; only $11,000-$12,000; $1,000 cash, balance on terms. Frank E. Phelps, 221 Ditmars Av. Take Ditmars Av. (Astoria) interborough subway train from Grand Central Station (5c fare), 17 minutes.

READY—Immediate occupancy, 10-room house, on plot 50x100; steam heat, electricity, parquet throughout; excellent location; near Brooklyn Manor station; 17 minutes to New York; price $21,500; terms to suit. Percy Sullivan, 1,611 Woodhaven Boulevard, near Jamaica Av., Woodhaven. Telephone Richmond Hill 1136.

NEW GARDENS—Four blocks from station, modern, tax exempt dwelling, 6 rooms, electric, fireplace, sun porch, garage, driveway, excellent construction, solid concrete foundation; the equal of house selling at $12,500; price for quick sale $9,500. O. H. Black, Myrtle and Jamaica Avs., Richmond Hill. Phone 5613 Richmond Hill.

RICHMOND HILL, north side, two-family, up-to-date, well-built house, 6-4 general heat location; 5 and 6 rooms, 2 porches; 3-car garage; upper floor rent pays all expenses; your rent free; price $20,000. Roth, 130 West 17th St., New York City. Chelsea 1880.

TAX EXEMPT.

De luxe 7 rooms, double porches; tiled kitchen; modern improvements; sold on easy terms. 111 10th St., Richmond Hill; Palo Fuites, "L" to Greenwood station, walk 1¼ south of Liberty Av.

WOODHAVEN—Brick, 7, tile bath, steam, electricity, gas, porch; 6 years old, perfect condition; also neighborhood; near Jamaica "L" and Woodhaven Station L. I. R. R.; $7,200; big concession all cash. Owner, 1353 Madison Square.

HAVE $1,500 cash equity in a 2-ft. lot, north side of Jamaica Av., best block; will exchange for any reliable make 5-passenger sedan or touring car. Phone Richmond Hill 9036.

APARTMENT for sale, Queens; 5 outside rooms, co-operative ownership; furnished, unfurnished; golf, tennis, playground. Phone 3397W Newtown. Meade, 174 25th St., Elmhurst, L. I.

BUILDER must sacrifice 2 houses, 6 and 8 rooms each, all improvements; best location in Broadway, Flushing. Apply owner, 8 South 21st St., Flushing.

Staten Island—For Sale or To Let.

NEW DORP, S. I.—PLOT 75x200; ALMOST NEW 11-room house, all improvements; garage, chicken house and plenty of room; 5 blocks from trolley and 5 blocks from station; also a short walk to the bay; must be seen to be appreciated; iron fence all around plot; price $12,500; cash $4,000. Frank Spencer, 116 Nassau St., New York.

FORT WADSWORTH, S. I.—Bargain, house 10 rooms, all improvements; garage; plot 200x100, fruit trees; convenient to ferries and subway. Ralph Brown Co., 47 West 42d. Murray Hill 4820.

PRINCESS BAY—16 acres; 5 minutes depot; title guaranteed; $425 per acre. Princess Bay Co., 20 Broadway, Manhattan.

PRETTY HOME, best condition; near trolley; $7,000, $1,500 cash. G 864 Times Downtown.

TWO LOTS, $700; improvements, trolley, asphalt avenue; easy terms. E 585 Times Downtown.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

AN OPPORTUNITY

is afforded you to purchase a home in a very desirable section of Yonkers at a price you will actually be ashamed to take it for; it is of stucco construction, copper leaders and gutters and in perfect condition; you will not have to spend a cent on it for years; it has 7 large rooms, oak floors, mahogany trim and living room enclosed sun parlor with Italian marble floor; beautiful grounds overlooking the country for miles. The price has been $21,000, but for quick action and if sold within ten days we have been authorized to offer it at $16,000—on terms; you will have to act quickly, as bargains of this sort don't remain long on the market. Thos. S. Burke, 506 South Broadway, Yonkers. Phone 5060.

TWO ACRES, three-room cottage, wild brush land, near big pond, boat and fishing, bathing, on lane, off main road, mile from Montrose depot, hour out, $750; eight acres, half mile depot, main road, old-fashioned pine house, good view, shade, poultry houses, barn, fruit, commuting, hour, sale, $8,000; 178 acres, plain farmhouse, water by gravity to door, brook, timber, half mile from State road, ten miles out, $5,000; brook farms, State road, $100 an acre, good buildings, cheap camp site places, wild, picturesque, elevated, remote, 50 acres with shack, fruit, barn, springs, $1,250; talk to us on phone first. Alexander, U. S. 420, Vanderbilt 1991, Country Estates Bureau, Peekskill 485, Sundays; appointments.

GLENWOOD LODGE—Two splendid mansions linked together; up-to-date plumbing, decorations, electrification, furnishings, delightfully appealing; Pasadena—Hudson; garage 2 half hour Grand Central; street car close; airy rooms; private baths; select people; best service; 17 years' experience; single, $20 to $40; double, $40 to $75 per week; references and interview required. Annis Lane, 390 North Broadway. Phone Yonkers 5414.

HOW ABOUT THAT NEW HOME on one of these plots?
50x120, paved street, $900.
50x180, all improvements, $1,200
50x100, all improvements, $2,200.
50x125, all improvements, $3,000.
75x125, all improvements, $3,500.
Look at these today. Terms arranged.
BURKE STONE, INC., Post Road and Beach Av., Larchmont. Phone 852.

CHARMING SITUATION, OVERLOOKING Hudson — High-class brick and shingle dwelling; 4 master's, 2 maids' bedrooms, baths; electricity, gas, foyer; mantels, fireplaces; ground 10,000 square feet; trees; 7 minutes to station; early possession. 3 Phillipse Place, Yonkers.

CROTON-ON-HUDSON.

For rent or sale, 10-room modern brick house, with every improvement; open fireplace, steam heat, electricity; two-car garage; 2 acres; high elevation; view of Hudson for over 20 miles. Adolph Weiss, Owner, 154 Nassau St. Beekman 7603.

BUILDER must sacrifice 2 houses, 6 and 8 rooms each, all improvements; best location in Broadway, Flushing. Apply owner, 8 South 21st St., Flushing.

Staten Island—For Sale or To Let.

NEW DORP, S. I.—PLOT 75x200; ALMOST NEW 11-room house, all improvements; garage, chicken house and plenty of room; 5 blocks from trolley and 5 blocks from station; also a short walk to the bay; must be seen to be appreciated; iron fence all around plot; price $12,500; cash $4,000. Frank Spencer, 116 Nassau St., New York.

FORT WADSWORTH, S. I.—Bargain, house 10 rooms, all improvements; garage; plot 200x100, fruit trees; convenient to ferries and subway. Ralph Brown Co., 47 West 42d. Murray Hill 4820.

PRINCESS BAY—16 acres; 5 minutes depot; title guaranteed; $425 per acre. Princess Bay Co., 20 Broadway, Manhattan.

PRETTY HOME, best condition; near trolley; $7,000, $1,500 cash. G 864 Times Downtown.

TWO LOTS, $700; improvements, trolley, asphalt avenue; easy terms. E 585 Times Downtown.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

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75x125, all improvements, $3,500.
Look at these today. Terms arranged.
BURKE STONE, INC., Post Road and Beach Av., Larchmont. Phone 852.

A SACRIFICE FOR CASH—New stucco house, every improvement; garden and garage; wonderful home; built by a builder for his own use. 104 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, 3 blocks north Dyre Av. station, Westchester & Boston Railroad.

Phone Hillcrest 5397.

TIRED RENTPAYER can join me, building your own home, cost $10,000 and up; half cash; one-half first-mortgage; only first-class homekeepers wanted, in finest residential section; ready for Fall occupancy; or quick sale. 682 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE—Fine seven-room house, bath, toilets, cellar, city water, hot-water heating, shade and fruit trees, garage two cars, outbuildings; splendid view of Hudson; 100x150 ft. plot. Daniel Lounsberry, Manie St., Croton-on-Hudson. Phone 80, Party W.

TWO semi-detached, six rooms each, fireplace, steam heat, gas, near school, 10 minutes station, restricted residential neighborhood, country surroundings, with city conveniences; price $9,500, $10,500. Kervan, Twelfth 5312 Bronxville.

CHAPPAQUA—For sale, distingue stone house, right angled house, 8 rooms, three baths, garage, brook, orchard; three-acre woods, with fear-room bath cottage or lodge. Elkins. Tel. 185.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

At Colonial Heights, artistic seven-room house; garage; large plot; fine view; all improvements. Full particulars, L. H. Tasker, 156 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 4300.

DESIRE leasing, prepar. to purchase high location Westchester property, amply detached house, minimum 10 rooms, all improvements; commuter. X 3315 Times Annex.

WHITE PLAINS—8 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; plot 50x125; garage; fine location; $12,800. V 422 Times.

HARTSDALE — Landscaped plot, 100x165; house 7 rooms, bath; steam, gas, electric; selling $10,500; make offer. V 423 Times.

SCARSDALE.

Building plot, 50x100, well located; price $1,000. Write Box 522, Scarsdale.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

MOUNT VERNON.

6-room stucco house, with country club; new 6-room stucco house, all latest improvements; price $16,500. New 6-room house and garage, $12,500.

RYE.

Sacrifice sale, fine 8-room cottage; all improvements, $11,800.

PORT CHESTER.

A big selection of various houses, from $8,250 to $25,000.

A. LEVIN & CO.,
412 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY.

PELHAM—Ideal situation for a boarding house; 11 rooms; on a large plot; fine lawn; near main line station; $16,000

Stucco house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, enclosed porch, garage; $13,500 to $40,000.

7 rooms, bath, garage; lot 100x100; $15,000.

5 rooms, bath, 50x100; near sta., school; $8,500.

CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE.

J. M. AMUNDSEN, 135 WOLF'S LANE.
Tels. 1186-2138 Pelham, N. Y. Open Sundays.

WESTCHESTER ACREAGE.

7-acre plot, with spring lake; also ¼ acre to 8 acre plots, having water, sewer and electric lighting; very reasonable; fine neighborhood; convenient to depot; these plots are offered these sites, all the finest in Westchester County; well-known architect on premises, will submit plans of artistic house suitable for each plot; will also build and help finance party who buys plots. Address Plots, Box W A., 148 Times.

NEW ROCHELLE—Must sell beautiful home in Rochelle Heights; first floor: centre hall, living room, dining room, pantry and kitchen; second floor, four bedrooms and 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms on third; garage; improvements consist of open fireplace, hot water heat, gas and electricity, shrubbery, &c.; mortgage $12,000; asking $24,500. J. A. Reilstab, 8 Division Av., 1,017 New Rochelle. Phone 1017.

EXTRAORDINARY—Two acres, artistically landscaped, ornamental trees, shrubbery, beautiful lawns, flowers, fruits, vegetables, apple orchard, 9-room dwelling, wide porches, electric washer, garage, chicken house, chickens, large vegetable garden; coal supply in cellar; asking $40,000; may be seen by appointment. E 840 Times Downtown.

LARCHMONT MANOR—Colonial house and garage on half-acre plot for sale; house contains eight rooms and baths; the grounds have a variety of shade, fruit and ornamental trees; excellent value at $30,000. Joseph A. Cassidy, 206 Broadway. Tel. Cortlandt 6942.

NEW ROCHELLE—Exceptional bargain of 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity, steam heat; in very good condition; plot 75x165; shrubbery, shade trees; fruit section; convenient to station, schools and stores. Asking $14,500. Drummond, 17 East 42d St. Telephone Murray Hill 7323, New Rochelle 8242.

TO RENT.

Occupancy Oct. 1, Philippse Manor apartment, 5 large outside rooms, 2 baths, large porch, overlooking river; community social life and all outdoor sports; $75 per month; inspection by appointment. Farley Organization, 12 East 44th St., city. Murray Hill 7720. Office also at Philippse Manor station. Phone Tarrytown 540.

READY TO BUILD ON

one acre; large frontage; beautiful stone wall; stone garage; good landscape; improvements in street; near trolley, station and water; just the place for modern bungalow. Price $1,000. Owner, STEPHEN J. STILWELL, MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Telephone 354, Opposite Depot.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

New Colonial house of 7 rooms and 2 baths in the Pelham Manor section; $15,000; hardwood flooring, sun parlor; only 10 minutes from station; easy terms; open for inspection at any time; this property can also be rented under 3-year lease at $175 per month.

BURKE STONE, INC. PELHAM 1078.

LARCHMONT—White clapboard Colonial house of 7 rooms, tile bath, gas, electricity, hot-water heat, breakfast porch, open fireplace, French doors; plot 80x105; nicely landscaped; garage; 6 minutes' walk to two railroad stations; reduced to $15,000. Drummond, 17 East 42d St. Telephone Murray Hill 7323, Larchmont 564.

FOR SALE—Sacrifice price, $17,600; only $4,000 cash; creole-colored shingled-bungalow; has 7 rooms; will sell unfurnished and out; ready for immediate occupancy; 8 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplaces, steam heat; 3 extra sleeping porches; situated in Pine Manor section; a desirable location; or would rent for 3 years. 671 James St., Pelham Manor. Phone Pelham 4838W.

LOOK!

HARRISON, stucco house, six rooms; all improvements; hot water heat; open fireplaces; hardwood floors; tiled bath, sleeping porch; garage; lot 50x120.

FOR SALE $8,500; half cash.

STEPHEN J. STILWELL,
Tel. 394. Opp. Depot, MAMARONECK, N. Y.

A REAL home in beautiful Harbor Heights, Mamaroneck, 41 minutes New Haven, 15 minutes to station; 8 large rooms, bath; every up-to-date improvements, including garage; beautiful grounds; immediate possession. J. Herman, Mamaroneck. Telephone 448-J.

SNAP IT. SOME ONE WILL.

Fifty acres, fully equipped; 37 miles New York; 10 cows, 2 horses, automobile, harmony; 1,000 chickens; $150; tenant, bath, steam heat; $100 monthly milk route; 2 miles large city; everything, $15,000; terms; offer wanted. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5th Av., N. Y.

RYE—SALE OR RENT.

Unfurnished, handsome, well built house; 12 large rooms, every improvement; one acre; double garage and chauffeur's apartment; accessible to shore front and finest bathing.

COMPETE LIST OF RYE PLACES.
STEWART C. SCHENCK, 11 EAST 42D ST.

UNFURNISHED rentals of 7 to 12 rooms, with all modern improvements, restricted residential sections, from $150 up, in Pelham, New Rochelle, Larchmont and Mount Vernon. Drummond, 17 East 42d St. Telephone Murray Hill 7323, New Rochelle 3242, Larchmont 564, Rye 552.

NEW ROCHELLE.

For sale, beautiful stone and stucco residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths, fireplaces, hardwood floors, beam ceilings, heavy construction, large plot, garage, near schools, stations; big bargain; owner leaving for Europe. 75 Hamilton Av., Rochelle Heights Park.

CHAPPAQUA, N. Y.—Furnished house, immediate rental, yearly; central Westchester, hour; convenient station; 3 bedrooms, 2 baths; electricity, gas, telephone; garden, orchard; garage; moderate. Travis, Tel. Chappaqua 162.

PLEASANTVILLE—New, modern 7-room house with sun porch, garage, cellar, house; half acre land; 5 minutes' walk from station; very high and healthful location; bargain at $9,500. Olaf Bergmark, owner and builder, Pleasantville, N. Y.

SHORT-DISTANCE HOMES

anywhere in Westchester. State your wants. Mrs. Hirsch, 7 Ardsley, N. Y. Tel. Dobbs Ferry 319M.

PELHAM—Attractive new residence; bargain; easy terms; large plot, ten rooms, garage, four minutes' walk New Haven station; seen by appointment. Phone Vanderbilt 9710.

FOR SALE—8 room house, white and mahogany trim; attractive interior, excellent condition; residential section; 5 minutes to station; garage. Price $15,500. Owner, 60 Lockwood Av., New Rochelle, New York.

ACREAGE in large Hudson River commuting town for sale, 100 acres, suitable golf, homes development or hotel site; magnificent river views; water, gas, electric light, sewer. Owner, K 289 Times.

LARGE furnished country house, near Harmon, until December; electricity; complete plumbing; garage; four acres; fruit; panoramic view of Hudson; $175 monthly. Telephone Columbus 0732.

FOR SALE—Three free and clear lots in high-class section of Mount Vernon; price $4,500, or will exchange for income-bearing apartment house and add cash if necessary. ACC, Room 1115 World Building.

FOR SALE (Westchester)—10-room house, choice section Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, convenient New Haven station. Box R, Kelley Advertising, 799 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE, White Plains—Two-family concrete house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; hot water heat; best section; $12,500. C. C. Carpenter, Grant Av. Phone 65R.

AT LARCHMONT — Am starting a 7-room house, in finest section; terms to suit. Country Home League, 152 West 42d St. Tel. Bryant 2945.

POST ROAD NURSERY.

How out; auto travel passing property offers excellent market for stock; $20,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

FIELDSTON, Riverdale-on-Hudson—12-room house, stucco and 12-inch hollow tile, slate roof; attractive grounds; reasonable price. Owner, Room 612, 500 5th Av.

8 rooms; large plot; $14,000. Box 522, Scarsdale.

FOR SALE—House, 9 rooms, bath; improvements; garage, 2 cars; lot 50x200; price $10,000, terms. Box 158 Mamaroneck, N. Y.

COLONIAL HEIGHTS, four lots; beautifully situated; need money; bargain. S 819 Times Downtown.

$750 CASH buys nice suburban home, near station, commuting distance, Harlem Division. Wallace, 2,099 Valentine Av., Bronx.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

GREAT NECK.

WATER FRONT.

2¼ acres—one of the finest Sound BEACH FRONT homes, beautifully landscaped; 2-car garage and apartment; residence has 7 master bedrooms, 5 baths, commodious living quarters, beautifully furnished; for sale or immediate occupancy, with or without furnishings.

BAKER CROWELL, INC.,
47 West 34th St., New York.
Fitzroy 2790.

GREAT NECK.

$85,000 buys a beautiful home, completely furnished; residence of 3 master bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 maids' rooms; with garage; this is an exceptional value.

BAKER CROWELL, INC.,
47 West 34th St., N. Y.

GREAT NECK.

A unique, secluded roomy house; 4 master bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 maids' rooms, with garage; this is offered at exceptionally low price of $15,000, with reasonable terms.

BAKER CROWELL, INC.,
47 West 34th St., N. Y.

A REAL COUNTRY HOME.

40 minutes N. Y., 10 minutes station; excellent residential section; house is attractive; 9 rooms and bath; laundry, electric light, gas, hot water heat, sun parlor and porch; extra large plot; garden, fruit and shade; nice barn and poultry house. Property is in Baldwin; is not a speculative offering; owner's business in Jersey necessitates sale; asking $15,000; reasonable terms. Photo, particulars. THOMAS J. MORRIS, 1,270 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

KEW GARDENS.

Ten rooms, two baths, stucco on hollow tile; four bedrooms, billiard room; copper gutters and leaders; fireproof roof; one-car garage; not in Queens Boulevard assessment area. C. J. Adams, 211 Abingdon Road, Richmond Hill 3044, Watkins 4885.

FOR SALE—A two or three family house; perfect condition; newly decorated; large lawns, hedge enclosed; corner plot; two blocks from station and bus; 10-cent fare; one block from schools; wide porches; parquet floors; electric light; steam heat; large baths; fruit trees. 108 West 16th St., Whitestone, L. I. Phone Flushing 412.

LONG BEACH—Regardless of the boom, there is one bargain left in Long Beach—all-year brick and stucco, plot 60x100, beautifully laid out; house has 10 rooms, 2 baths, steam, gas, electric; unfurnished; $15,000, open to offer furnished; cash required, $5,000; immediate possession. S 808 Times Downtown.

DEVELOPERS, ATTENTION!

Rockville Centre, 66 acres, cleared land, 20 miles from city, 40 minutes by train; asphalt streets; adjoins incorporated village of Rockville Centre; electricity; 7 minutes to station; tax rate 90 cents; suitable for high-class development. For plan, price, &c., write Room 1112, 99 Cedar St., N. Y.

NEW—Seven-room house, three minutes from Lynbrook railroad station; hot water heat, fireplace, all improvements; large plot; beautiful landscape planting; price $8,950. LEWIS & W. LEWIS,
47 West 34th St., New York City.
Tel. Fitzroy 2790. Sundays, Roslyn 258.

DOUGLASTON.

new Colonial on the new reduced price basis; benefits by tax exemption; one large corner plot 100x100; 8 rooms and 3 baths and 2-car garage; living room 22x15, dining room, porch, &c.; metal weather strips; vacuum vapor heat; decorations; ground landscaped; ready to move into on or before Sept. 1. Douglaston 1886, or write S 816 Times Downtown.

TAX-EXEMPT—NORTH SHORE.

Why wander aimlessly, wasting time and energy, when I have all the salable homes on the North Shore from Flushing to Port Washington? Real homes from $6,000 to $75,000; $2,000 cash; balance like rent. P. S. Freeman, 2 Depot Lane, Broadway, Flushing. Telephone Flushing 0760.

FOR SALE—Long Island, in restricted community 35 minutes from New York, beautiful and commodious house on plot 100x100, one block from Atlantic Ocean; interior of house can be finished to suit purchaser; finished to suit purchaser; for sale at a bargain price on good terms. M 613 Times Downtown.

BRIGHTWATERS—6-room Colonial bungalow, every modern convenience; 2-car garage; owner leaving; $8,500; terms; all fruit trees; near bathing beach; $9,000. Owner, Box 232, BRIGHTWATERS.

BARGAIN—Seven-room house; all improvements; 5 minutes' walk from station; plot 50x125; price $7,500; easy terms. See W. H. O'Brien, 19 Atlantic Av., Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y.

HOTEL and four cottages, including seagoing steamer; rowboats; reason for selling, health; responsibility; no agents. Klinker, 1,147 Park Av.

FOR SALE—At Jamaica, Hillcrest, modern seven-room dwelling; large rooms, spacious closets, Colonial fireplace; two-car garage; plot 50x100. 55 Orchard St.

LYNBROOK—New eight-room house, porch; built day work; bath, fireplace, gas and coal range, hot water heat; five minutes station. Phone Watkins 6044.

COLONIAL residence on terrace, 12 rooms, bath, lawn facing 5 lots in Elmhurst, $15,000; easy terms. Apply E. Burkhardt, 11 Manheim St., Elmhurst, L. I.

CHAPPAQUA, N. Y.—Furnished house, immediate rental, yearly; central Westchester, hour; convenient station; 3 bedrooms, 2 baths; electricity, gas, telephone; garden, garden, orchard; garage; moderate. Travis, Tel. Chappaqua 162.

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SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$8,000 FIRST MORTGAGE.

Only Small Cash Payment Required.

Rare opportunity to secure beautiful new stucco home, 6 rooms, bath and bath; large living room, open fireplace, sun parlor; parquet floors; lovely flowers and trees; rest and quiet; restricted residential property; tax exempt; 5 blocks from Flushing Bay; fine boating and bathing; only 23 minutes from Grand Central (Corona line); five-cent fare; New York City subway and trolley; fine auto roads. See B. Hickman, Humphreys St., East Elmhurst, L. I.

PLANDOME, L. I., across from Great Neck—New brick residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, 5 bedrooms, brick garage; very fine planting and old trees; 5 minutes to station; waterfront rights with the property; price reduced from $30,000 to $26,000; a real bargain; terms, $6,000 cash, 10-year mortgages. WILLIAM J. MOCK,
25 East 40th St., New York.

KEW GARDENS.

HOUSES AND PLOTS.

Owned and controlled by the KEW GARDENS CORPORATION. The soundest values in high-class residential property.

Hilltop plots, facing Forest Park (600-acre city park), have just come on the market.

New 6, 7 and 8 room houses, on favorable terms.

EDGEWORTH SMITH, Inc., Sole Agents,
1 West 34th St. Kew Gardens.
Fitzroy 5250. Richmond Hill 1713.

BEECHHURST (Whitestone Landing)—Owner moving West, will sell at a bargain 6-room house, lot 50 by 100, garage, hot water heat, gas, electricity, coal in cellar; house in good condition, newly painted, comfortable home for Summer and Winter; 30 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, two blocks from station to house, near bathing beach; must be seen to be appreciated. Aug. 15; reasonable terms given; save agent's commission. Call Flushing 2339-W.

BROADWAY FLUSHING.

$14,500, $1,000 cash, balance like rent; new 7-room Colonial; tax exempt; 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, living room with open fireplace, built-in bookcase; thoroughly modern; oak floors throughout, decorated; excellent location; plot 50x125; immediate possession; 5 minutes to Broadway station, 20 minutes to Pennsylvania Station. Durand, 2 Depot Lane, Broadway Flushing. Telephone Flushing 0760.

DOUGLASTON,

new Colonial on the new reduced price basis; benefits by tax exemption; one large corner plot 100x100; 8 rooms and 3 baths and 2-car garage; living room 22x15, dining room, porch, &c.; metal weather strips; vacuum vapor heat; decorations; ground landscaped; ready to move into on or before Sept. 1. Douglaston 1886, or write S 816 Times Downtown.

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BEAUTIFUL modern home, 11 rooms, 2 baths, extra toilet, large foyer hall, laundry, pantries, large living room, open fireplace, sun parlor, 25x12; sleeping porch, panelled sunroom, 9 master bedrooms, parquet floors, quartered oak trim; electric light, steam heat; garage; corner plot, 80x100; exceptional shade facilities; 10 minutes' walk from station; on road to Rockaways and Long Beach; price $10,000. Owner, Chas. Dworak, 130 Broadway, Lynbrook.

SOUTHHAVEN—Gentleman's country estate, 55 acres; large water front on deep river; wide frontage on Montauk Highway; old-fashioned residence, 22 rooms; large outbuildings; delightful home for a retired merchant or an official; $17,000, $7,000 cash. J. B. Swezey, Patchogue, L. I.

BAYSIDE, L. I.—21 minutes out on North Shore, near water, on plot 50x100; new house, three bedrooms, tiled bath, steam heat, electricity, gas, automatic hot water system; large front and rear screened porches, unobstructed facilities; 10 minutes' TAX EXEMPT FOR 10 YEARS; $10,500; take second mortgage. Owner, Box S 1063 Times Annex.

FREEPORT, L. I.

Owner must sacrifice beautiful new stucco bungalow with large living room, Dutch dining room, kitchen, tile bath, 3 bedrooms, double floors, hardwood trim, all latest improvements, for only $7,500; worth $9,000. Inquire H. Albright, store, 3 Railroad Av., Freeport. Open Sundays.

FOR AUGUST, well-furnished, attractive cottage, 5 rooms, bath, sleeping porch, garage, electric lights, gas; beautiful view; maid service; meals if desired; $300. Hollaswood Hall. Tel. Hollis 6400.

DOUGLAS MANOR—Finest year-round section, 22 minutes, golf, bathing, shade, gas, electricity; houses for sale. Griffiths, Douglaston.

SACRIFICE—Five acres, St. James; beautiful corner, main road. 21 East 125th.

LOST AND FOUND

Rate 55 Cents an Agate Line.

LOST—Saturday morning, 9 o'clock, Sea Beach Express to Times Square, leather wallet, embossed "Columbia, 1922"; contents, bills in marked envelope, change, silver pocket box. Finder please return to address on envelope or C. U. Donahue, 2,165 65th St., Brooklyn. Reward.

LOST—Left in Riverside bus, July 28, black silk bag, containing sum of money and steel rosary beads and small cross; reward for return of all or deep gratitude for beads and cross, to room clerk, Hotel Albert, West 11th St.

LOST—Brief case, black, on Brighton Beach subway line, Friday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, containing auditor's working sheets; valuable to reward. Audit Bureau of Circulation, Knickerbocker Building, Broadway and 42d St.

LOST—Black purse, containing money, driver's license, watch, owner's name on back, valuable as keepsake; reward; left in Black & White taxi or Gimbels store. J. H. Spengler, Camp Vail, N. J.

LOST—Black leather brief case, train 6:35 New York, via Hudson Tubes, 11-2 P. M., Tuesday; reward. W. B. Tracy, Studio Lane, Bronxville or phone Bronxville 3828-W.

LOST—Gamma Eta fraternity pin, July 21, large reward. Telephone apartment operator, Morningside 4475. Apt. 52.

LOST—Wrist watch, near 3d Av., 10th St.; reward. F 598 Times.

$75 REWARD

for return of platinum and diamond wrist watch, lost July 12 between Deal and Asbury Park, N. J. A. R. Lee & Co., Inc., 15 William.

$200 REWARD for diamond and platinum bar pin lost Wednesday afternoon in 5th Av. shopping district. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 46th St.

Wearing Apparel.

LOST—July 26, black silk duvetyne unfinished dress; reward. Prospect 4228.

Found.

FOUND—Following articles are reported "Found" that don't belong to our subscribers: Bags (various kinds), watches, furs, dogs, jewelry. Phone Bryant 3129 for our terms. National Lost Property Bureau.

FOUND—Thursday, gents' watch, 20 Broad St. Identify 18 Broad St. Bowining Gr. $100.

Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Monday, brindle Boston bull; name of dog, "Clara," and owner on collar; reward. Grace E. Walters, Sammis Av., Huntington, L. I. Phone Huntington 383.

FOUND—Dog, name Henry Joseph Fox. Owner telephone Mt. Kisco 130-W, any Sunday.

Jewelry.

LOST—A round sapphire and pearl pin, between 30th and 36th Sts. Friday; valued for association; reward. Room 601, 60 Broadway.

LOST—Platinum and diamond bar pin, Thursday, Flatbush to New York; reward. Povey, 633 Mt. Prospect Av., Newark, N. J. Branch Brook 4275.

Jewelry.

LOST—Will gentleman who picked up lady's gold Elgin watch, monogram E. A. H. from S. A. B., at Times Square Building at 5:45 P. M. Friday, kindly return to Room 905, Times Building. No value to anyone.

LOST—Friday, platinum bar pin, containing three pearls and small diamonds, between Biltmore Hotel and Holland-America Line; very liberal reward. Return Cashier, Biltmore.

LOST—Near 50 West 54th, platinum and gold cigarette case, gold cigar cutter; reward $25, no questions asked. Edward E. Anger, Supt., 50 West 54th.

LOST—Gold vanity, Sunday, from Far Rockaway; reward. Garson, Columbia 8hirt, 729 Broadway.

LOST — $50 reward; gentleman's diamond ring, bathroom Hotel Grand. Return to Manager.

LOST—Unset diamond, Hoboken to Gimbel's, New York, via Hudson Tubes, 11-2 P. M., Tuesday; reward. W. B. Tracy, Studio Lane, Bronxville or phone Bronxville 3828-W.

LOST—Gamma Eta fraternity pin, July 21, large reward. Telephone apartment operator, Morningside 4475. Apt. 52.

LOST—Wrist watch, near 3d Av., 10th St.; reward.

W. F. BATSON
Country Real Estate Farms
489 Fifth Avenue, New York

July 28, 1921.

The New York Times:

A six-line advertisement of a Westchester 10-acre farm in The New York Times brought us a number of prospects, and the first man to whom we showed the property bought it on sight. In the same issue an advertisement of a $30,000 estate in the Berkshires was replied to by several interested prospects. Another announcement of a country place in Westchester County resulted in more replies than we could easily handle for two days.

W. F. BATSON.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Mountain Av.

We will build you a home in the finest residential section of Montclair, on large plots of ground, in a style to suit purchasers, either frame or brick, from $20,000 to $30,000

We also have in another fine section the following houses completed and ready for occupancy:

$23,000—10 rooms, 3 baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch, double garage.

$18,000—8 rooms, 2 baths, sun parlor, double garage.

$17,000—9 rooms, 2 baths, sun porch, garage.

And under construction in a still different location a number of 6 and 7 room houses from $9,800 to $12,000.

GEORGE E. SCHERER, Owner and Builder,
47 Watchung Av., Upper Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 4102.

A QUAINT little Colonial home on an old-fashioned street, located in a beautiful grove of white birches and shading oaks, of six rooms and bath; can be occupied and title secured on the payment of $1,750, balance of $7,750 may remain on mortgages, which can be reduced as you now pay rent; splendid neighborhood; high elevation; only a few minutes' walk to R. R. express station or best commuting road out of New York City; over 300 commuters from this section now boating, bathing, skating, sledding, golf and tennis available. It's a bargain; wonderful place for children. Quick. P. O. Box 1107, City Hall Station, New York City.

THIS company desires to dispose of a beautiful residence in Orange, N. J., which it has lately acquired in a business deal; the house has 12 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, electricity, hard wood and marble floors, and stands in large plot of ground with beautiful shade trees in the very finest residential section of Orange, six minutes' walk to Lackawanna Railroad and trolley; this property can be purchased on your own terms at one-half its market. Jersey City Galvanizing Co., 74 Morgan St., Jersey City.

RIDGEFIELD PARK—$6,500, beautiful residence home, 8½ rooms, tiled bath, finished attic, hardwood trim, beamed ceilings, parquet floor, steam heat with connection for furnace, hot water supply; modern gas kitchen, also gas hot water heater; electric light, sewer, paved street; all assessments paid, near station, stores and schools; California style bungalow $300 cash, balance $65 monthly, including principal and interest. Come out today. John A. Baldwin, opposite station.

RIDGEWOOD—7 rooms, bath, sun parlor, steam heat, electric and gas; large corner lot with open fireplace; garage for cars in the roof for 100 chickens; fruit trees, Packer, No. 1, Ridgewood, P. O. Box 94, Woodcliff Lake, New Jersey.

RIDGEWOOD—Eight-room house, in excellent condition both inside and out, located in the best section of this picturesque town; 6 minutes station; unexcelled train service; price $9,500, it's a bargain, come and see for yourself. Owner, 36 South Maple Ave. Phone 1080.

88 MAPLEWOOD AV., Maplewood—For sale, may rent 8 rooms, 2 baths, steam, electric, parquet, fireplaces, sleeping porch, screens, garage, gardens planted; fruit; ideal location 4 minutes to station; plot 100x305; inspection Saturday and Sunday afternoons; immediate possession. South Orange 6743M.

BOONTON—MOUNTAIN LAKES.
Homes within the hour
from $5,000 to $50,000.
On the Lackawanna Railroad.
CLARENCE A. TAYLOR,
Boonton, N. J.
Phone Boonton 178W and 458.

FOR SALE—Modern house, 7 rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; hot water heat, electric light, garage; shrubs and fruit trees; commuting distance of New York; lot 75x150 feet; $7,500. Address P. O. Box 152, Fountain Park, Montvale, N. J.

$1,000 cash, about $50 per month buys suburban residence, 11 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements, in fine residential locality; half hour city, 5 minutes trains, stores, &c.; beautiful view, mountains; 30 minutes from N. Y. C.; excellent commuting service; price $6,500, $2,000 cash, balance to suit. Apply Owner, Benson, tel. Beekman 6068, N. Y. C., or Box 323 Ramsey.

READY TO MOVE IN.
$1,200-$1,500 CASH.

New homes, 6 rooms, bath, pantry and reception hall, very modern, with large plot, 50x125, fully graded and sidewalks in, three blocks to trains and trolleys; price $7,500; balance over cash payment on easy terms. Paul M. Thiers, Inc., Park Ave., Park, N. J. Telephone Hackensack 1215J.

COLONIA, N. J.—New, attractive bungalow for sale, five large rooms and bath; large, light cellar with laundry; hot and cold water and furnace; plot 50x100; 45 minutes to New York on Penn. main line; property, ten-minute walk from station; price $4,800, $500 down, balance to suit. Phone Rahway 3803M.

ASTONISHING BARGAINS — Very easy terms, old and new houses, most desirable sections of New Jersey, 40 minutes to New York; automobiles taken when satisfied. DO NOT BE MISLED BY AGENTS' ADS. SEE Raymond Moore, owner and builder, West Englewood station corner. Tel. Englewood 1716-J 1315-M.

FOR SALE—Westfield, N. J., home 8 rooms, modern; owner leaving city and must sell promptly; hardwood floors, electricity, gas, screened porch and large screened sleeping porch; lot 70x150; select residential section; 1 E. Bachelder, 613 Arlington Av. Phone Westfield 783 J.

IDEAL HOMES.
Several new houses, 30 minutes from Hudson Terminal, in beautiful restricted section; six and seven rooms, every improvement; near station; large plots; $8,300 to $10,000; easy terms; quick action necessary. Frank Miller, 13 Park Row. Barclay 8635.

143 ACRES on hilltop at Chatham, N. J.; station one mile; large hard road frontage, with electricity, telephone and daily mail delivery; three country clubs convenient; $200 an acre. EUGENE JOBS-H. F. BECK CO., Agents, Lackawanna station, Summit, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD—Eight-room house, in excellent condition both inside and out, located in the best section of this picturesque town; 6 minutes station; unexcelled train service; price $9,500, it's a bargain, come and see for yourself. Owner, 36 South Maple Ave. Phone 1080.

MAGNIFICENT six-room residence—$8,500—electricity, gas, hot water heating; tiled bath, open fireplaces, breakfast-sleeping porches, artistically decorated; hardwood throughout; screened; magnificent corner condition; garage, unlisted thoroughfare; immediate possession. Frederick Rimo, Ridgefield Park, Hackensack 2170.

RAMSEY, N. J.—High altitude, very healthy climate, fully modern bungalow, 5 rooms and bath, steam heat; plot 110x150 (more if wanted); grape arbor, fruit trees, &c.; beautiful view, Ramapo Mountains; 30 minutes from N. Y. C.; excellent commuting service; price $6,500, $2,000 cash, balance to suit. Apply Owner, Benson, tel. Beekman 6068, N. Y. C., or Box 323 Ramsey.

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$1,000 cash, about $50 per month buys suburban residence, 11 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements, in fine residential locality; half hour city, 5 minutes trains, stores, &c.; beautiful view,

Long Beach, Long Island, N. Y.

July 26, 1921.

The New York Times:

I am elated with results obtained from my advertisement under Country Board in The New York Times. An insertion on Friday and Sunday brought splendid responses and I've made many reservations for people from many points.

JACK TROIDL.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

STORE, Hudson Terminal, for select business. Apply William S. Constant & Co., 115 Broadway. Rector 4996.

Equitable Building, corner suite, 800 feet; 2 rooms; $2,000 yearly. William S. Constant & Co., 115 Broadway. Rector 4996.

Part furnished office, with service; about 800 feet for $90 monthly. William S. Constant & Co., 115 Broadway. Rector 4996.

VERY DESIRABLE CORNER TO LET FOR ANY PURPOSE IN HEART OF BUSINESS SECTION DOWNTOWN. WEST SIDE. 3 STORIES AND BASEMENT, ABOUT 5,000 SQUARE FEET; VERY REASONABLE. INQUIRE FOSTER HOLDING CO., INC., 225 OCEAN PARKWAY, BROOKLYN.

OFFICES TO SUBLET
CORNER 57TH AV. AND 42D ST.
TWO VERY LARGE ROOMS, FIT FOR BROKER OR BUSINESS; OLD LEASE; VERY LOW RENTAL. APPLY
HARRIS SHIRT CO.
40 WEST 57TH ST., NEW YORK.
PHONE BRYANT 9507.

CORNER BRICK BUILDING, one-story, also 6x100; ceiling height 22 feet; steam heated; in first-class condition; ideal for any business requiring extra height; lease for term of years; premises northwest corner 177th St. and Amsterdam Av. Owner, CHARLES M. ROSENTHAL, 133 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 7842.

PART of centrally located ground floor to let to manufacturing jeweler or die sinker, with use of machinery and presses if desired; good opportunity to develop, with possibility of becoming interested in old business. Medalle Art Company, 137 East 25th St.

LOFT, Lafayette and Canal Sts., 5,000 sq. ft.; 100 per cent sprinkler; cheap; fine light. Henry Trenkmann. Phone 5515 Canal.

LOFTS—Boom, 21 White St., 50x100; also 25x100, 125 West 24th St.; 25x110, 128 Bleecker St., store and basement, 20x100; also basement, 25x100; 343 West 26th St., 68x100, top floor, 200 pounds capacity. Owner, Fitzroy 4842.

GRAND CENTRAL ZONE.
Several desirable corner stores and buildings; long leases, attractive rentals.
MAURICE WERTHEIM,
605 Lexington Av. Phone Murray Hill 83.

TO LET—Part of factory, on main floor, about 4,000 square feet, including office space, with or without the use of 100 h.p. boiler, artesian well and 1,400 gallon gasoline tank. Phone Greenpoint 6372.

BEAUTIFUL STORE TO SUBLET.
Having secured larger quarters will sublet beautiful equipped store; 25x100, suitable for dress jobber, fully furnished show and stock room. Abram Adler Co., 16 West 30th St.

DESIRABLE OFFICES,
5th Av. and Times Square section.
large, small and in suites.
BILTMORE REALTY CORPORATION,
TIMES BUILDING. BRYANT 7738-1527.

2ND, 53 WEST—3 rooms, 650 sq. ft. 7th floor; this building especially adapted for physician, 3 doctors; $3,000 year, $1,200 each room; all alterations, lighting, plumbing done suit tenant.

18TH ST., 109 WEST.
The Shopping Centre of New York.
Very desirable, large parlor floor store, 20 feet show window; electric fixtures, telephone; possession; any high-class business.

WILL SUBLET offices during year's absence; small furnished suite, including waiting room and two small offices; use telephone, $125 month. LEE, 345 5th Av.

DESK ROOM, or part of office, to congenial party; location desirable office building, Broadway knit goods section. G 841 Times Downtown.

TO LEASE.
DESIRABLE STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES, all parts of New York, Bronx, Brooklyn.
CROWELL AGENCY, 312 WORLD BLDG.

OFFICE TO RENT—About 500 square feet; light corner room; reasonable rental. St. James Building, 1,133 Broadway, corner 26th St., Room 826.

DESK ROOM in modern office building, immediate vicinity financial, cotton, coffee and sugar exchanges. $25. Bowling Green 6833.

TO SUBLEASE, two light, airy offices, beginning Sept. 1; rent reasonable; extraordinary opportunity. Irving Berlin, Inc., 1,367 Broadway.

MILLINER or furrier wanted to rent part of specialty shop in best Madison Av. district; good light workroom; very reasonable. G 31 Times.

EXCELLENT small office, overlooking Trinity Churchyard and water front; telephone service; $100 month. 111 Broadway, Room 812.

LOFTS 7,000-7,000 SQUARE FEET
100 per cent sprinklered, Garment Section
BILTMORE REALTY CORPORATION,
TIMES BUILDING. BRYANT 7738-1527.

OFFICE completely furnished, with telephone and every convenience, to sublet cheap. Call Monday, Suite 224, 5 Columbus Circle.

FIFTH ST.—First fine, light loft, suitable showroom or studio; rent $2,500. Only high-class tenant considered. Phone Mar. 8300 Murray Hill.

OFFICES for rent at 42 Broadway, small suite of well appointed offices; unfurnished for immediate occupancy. Inquire Room 1441. Telephone Broad 5428.

18TH ST.—5TH AND 6TH AVS.
4,000 to 5,000 square feet to sublease; up-to-date building; low insurance. Watkins 4410.

DESK space and private office, telephone and stenographic service, reasonable rental Holland Building, 5th Av. at 50th St., Room 701. Longacre 7590-7591.

TWO connecting rooms, 1,400 square feet, modern building; rent $1,600. Apply Superintendent, 460 4th Av.

DESK ROOM in high-class large, cool office, Aeolian Bldg., 101 Park. Stenog., tel. Vanderbilt 8434.

47TH ST., 19 EAST—Large room, suitable artist, architect or interior decorator. Inquire coffee house.

HOTEL COMMODORE
Beautiful street level floor, splendid future assured. Phone 83 Murray Hill.

STORE, with up-to-date front and 5-year lease, 42d St. and 9th Av., to let. Long-acre 1236.

STORES and basement, 34 East 11th St., near Broadway; 2½-year lease. Eagle Mills.

56TH ST., 46 WEST—Ground floor store with large workroom at rear if desired; alteration to suit.

PRIVATE OFFICE; light; opposite City Hall; telephone privileges. G 842 Times Downtown.

DENTAL OFFICE (complete), high class; West 70's. Hofmann, Times Building, Bryant 2941.

OFFICE, desk room; light, stenographer, telephone; reasonable. Room 617, 38 Park Row.

TO LEASE, at 7 West 42d, studio No. 36, unfurnished, lease extends 9 months. Telephone Vanderbilt 8382 for information.

PRIVATE OFFICE.
Knickerbocker Bldg., Room 310. A. Bolter, 153 West 42d.

OFFICE, 200 square feet, vicinity 5th Av., 34th St.; furnished or unfurnished; private phone if desired. B 212 Times.

OFFICE, DESK SPACE, 1,778 Broadway, corner 57th, Room 25. Telephone Circle 2266.

CORNER STORE and basement, 75x100 each. Ideal for furniture business, good location, subway station on corner. W. N., 204 Times.

30TH, 43 WEST (Upstairs Store)—1,300 feet; excellent light north and south; open for inspection. Owner, Riverside 9682.

PART OFFICE, Hartford Building, 41 Union Square. Call afternoons only. Henry Cowan.

WILL sublet all or part of office, Madison Square section. Apply Room 312, Townsend Bldg., 1,123 Broadway, Monday.

ATTRACTIVE single store, Columbus Av. Inquire Lewenfels. Telephone Cortlandt 8014.

OFFICE, desk room to rent; mailing, telephone accommodations. Mitchell, 1 East 42d.

HALF of light, airy, furnished or unfurnished office. $26. Bowling Green 2900.

DESK ROOM to rent, furnished. Tel. Cort. 1088. Room 316, 30 Church St.

LUNCH COUNTERS, ALSO CIGAR STAND. ENTRANCES AT 252-258 WEST 29TH
LIGHT LOFTS, WILL DIVIDE ½ OR ¼; ELEVATORS; HEAT. 252-258 W. 29TH.

STORE AND BASEMENT, 50 FT. FRONT, WILL DIVIDE; HEAT. 252-254 W. 29TH.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE for rent; phone and door service. Schuyler 6113.

LARGE AND SMALL OFFICES, all private, reception, telephone service; furnished or unfurnished; with or without desk room; SWITCHBOARD SERVICE; $3 up; where all your mail will be properly answered, where the light is good, office kept clean, including towel service, space for name on office door and hall directory; also small and telephone service to responsible party, $5 a month. NO LEASE REQUIRED. Call Stuyvesant 5138.

EXTRAORDINARY SERVICES!!!
Manufacturer will rent private desk room in large office building, near City Hall, together with stenographic and telephone services; also storage space in large building with receiving and shipping services free; all for $10 monthly. Write for appointment. W $30 Times Downtown.

STORE AND BASEMENT, 6x90.
LOFT 62x80.
Excellent light, front and rear; wide street; good shipping facilities; all improvements; passenger and freight elevators; immediate possession; reasonable rent; owner on premises.

460-462 BROOME ST., CANAL 9098.

ATTENTION! HOTEL MEN!
Long lease and complete furnishings for sale of small hotel in fine location; net profit over $25,000 annually; principals only. Apply to Whitney-Foster Corporation, 160 West 72d St. Columbus 6400.

LOEW BUILDING Unusually desirable high-class private office in suite, very attractively furnished; outer offices and reception room; with or without telephone, stenographic services. S 821 Times.

TO LET—Either of two attractive offices, corner 23d St. and 5th Av., furnished or unfurnished; 275 sq. ft. and 700 sq. ft.; very reasonable. Phone 2185 Gramercy. Room 609, 10 West 23d St.

WONDERFUL DISPLAY SPACE.
ENTIRE FIRST FLOOR FRONTAGE.
1 WEST 34TH ST., CENTURY BLDG.
Sq. ft.; pctg. 100%.
150, 300, 550, 600 sq. ft.; pctg. low.
Supt. on premises. Fitzroy 5082.

40TH ST., 47 EAST—Doctor or dentist's offices; very desirable location; ground floor; 2 large rooms, reception hall, lavatory, room, and lavatory. Phone Agent, Bryant 2936.

STORES for rent, 3d Av., between 56th-57th; also corner store, modern fronts, on block with Woolworth's, alongside of Bloomingdale's. Inquire 1 East 125th. Monningside 7488.

3761, between 10-12 A. M.

259-261 WEST 124TH.
8,500 square feet for lease; good location for any wholesale business. Watson, Architect, 1 East 125th. Morningside 7488.

WILL divide real estate office, suitable attorney, insurance agent or light manufacturer; electricity, heat. Inquire 2-6 P. M., Hagmayer, 2,119 3d Av. (116th).

MADISON AV., 961 (76th St.)—Beautiful, large, light basement, front room unfurnished; very desirable. Phone Rhinelander 7716.

SPACE FOR RENT.
About 500 square feet; light all around, including telephone service; no manufacturing. Ben F. Levis, 37 West 26th.

FIFTH AV., 306-311 (32D), ROOM 305.
Desk room, name on door and bulletin board; mail and telephone privilege with use of desk part time.

LOFTS—SIXTH AV., ABOVE 23D, 50x100; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, 100% SPRINKLERS. C. G. KELLER, 100 WEST 23D.

FRONT OFFICE SPACE.
Second floor, above street; very light; reasonable rent; opposite St. Paul's Church. 18 Vesey St.

800 SQ. FT. desirable space, 12 windows, partitioned; immediate possession; reasonable rent. Apply Room 2602, 110 West 40th St. Bryant 4958.

DESK SPACE in Grand Central Terminal; phone, stenographer; exceptional facilities; just like having your own offices; moderate rent. G 81 Times.

OFFICE WITH SHOW WINDOW, SUITABLE FOR BUILDER, ARCHITECT OR REAL ESTATE, AT 59 57TH ST., GROUND FLOOR. PHONE 1850 STUYVESANT.

RENT, showroom and workspace to let, desirable for printer; must be permanent and reasonable. M 894 Times Downtown.

TEA ROOM, location downtown, street floor, about 2,000 square feet. B 385 Times.

LOFT, 1,200 feet, by linotyper near City Hall. M 938 Times Downtown.

LAWYER wants furnished office, use of law library. R 1062 Times Harlem.

FACTORIES.

FACTORY
FOR SALE OR LEASE.

40,000 square feet of floor space in a well-constructed building can be leased for 25c. per square foot or on a sale with the income from adjoining building will pay all carrying charges on the property. Building is 100x125, three stories high, with twenty city lots. Immediate possession. Has all modern improvements, splendid labor section, good shipping facilities and fine transportation. Robert J. Patterson, Jr.
537 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tel. Greenpoint 2000.

MODERN BRICK FACTORY, mill construction, sprinkler system, electric elevator, 4,000 pounds capacity; fenestra windows, 4 sides; power 4 miles; corner Clarendon, Halstead and Orient Avs., Jersey City, N. J.; 4 stories; maple flooring, basement concrete; building 70x140 feet, in extension; about 30x15 feet, of fireproof vault and men and women's comfort room; also extension 27x27 feet boiler and engine room, with new 150 h. p. boiler; price in fee simple or 21-year lease; all on plot 125x175 feet, about 60,000 square feet, including yard space; will lease for 10 years; adjoining land of about 42,000 square feet can be had; located at Woodside station of Central R. R. of N. J., 23 minutes from New York, 13 minutes to Newark. Telephone Bergen 1084. F. A. Lohmeyer Co., 314 Claremont Av., Jersey City, N. J.

FOR SALE, BUILDING, 50x140, FULLY EQUIPPED WITH 70 MACHINES, CUTTING TABLES, WIRING, &c.; LIGHT ON ALL SIDES; SITUATED IN NEW JERSEY, 40 MILES FROM NEW YORK; RENTED; WILL SELL BUILDING WITH OR WITHOUT MACHINES, &c/; SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING OF SILKS, BOYS' BLOUSES, LADIES' WAISTS OR KINDRED LINES; REASONABLE TO RIGHT PARTY. X 2294 TIMES ANNEX.

FACTORY—Modern Brooklyn factory, 4,000 square feet; will sublease with use of machinery for one year, beginning August 1, at $400 per month, exclusive of power. Equipment consists of lathes, shapers, milling and screw machines, gang drills and punch presses; plenty of light; conveniently located; splendid opportunity. Write for appointment, 24 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

30,000 SQUARE FEET.
For sale or lease, one-story brick building; heavy or light manufacturing, storage warehouse; low price, low insurance; immediate possession; will subdivide part of it; 30 minutes from New York. L 266 Times.

20,000 SQUARE FEET, Yonkers—Modern factory; immediate possession; 3 floors; splendid light; suitable for all forms of manufacturing; live steam, electric elevator; easy to obtain labor. Full particulars, Central American Hat Co., 25 North Broadway, Phone Yonkers 5868.

WANTED—Building area, 15,000 square feet, by responsible manufacturer; long-term lease, or will buy on suitable terms; must have electric power and siding, within commuting distance of New York. Manufacturer, G 61 Times.

FOR SALE—Up-to-date factory building with modern machinery; suitable for making ladies' dresses and waists; near New York; terms reasonable. S 771 Times Downtown.

OVERALL FACTORY at Falls Creek, Pa.; thirty machines, fully equipped; brick building, $40 monthly rent; plenty experienced help; suitable terms. Kohn Mfg. Co., Bradford, Pa.

A CREAMERY PLANT near New York, suitable for cannery or business requiring abundance cold, pure water.
L. W. VALENTINE,
373 4th Av.

TO LET for business, from 3,000 to 18,000 square feet for rent in modern factory building; extremely light. Woolf Instrument Corporation, 73 Roebling St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

4TH AV., 233—Studio for rent to Nov. 1; piano; north light; $50. Inquire of Supt.

15TH, 102 EAST (Hotel Laclede) — Two rooms, bath; $18 week up.

17TH, 210 EAST—Woman will share apartment with business woman. Reasonable. Call 7 to 10 evenings, Apt. 16.

36TH, AT LEXINGTON AV.—1-2-3 ROOMS, WITH BATH, RUTLEDGE HOTEL, UNENCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING WOMEN; ROOM WITHOUT MEALS, $10 WEEK AND UP; ROOM WITH MEALS, $17 WEEK AND UP.

51ST, AND LEXINGTON AV.—Attractively furnished apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; complete; $75. Stuyvesant 6723. Tompkins.

38TH, 127 EAST (Park Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath; parlor, bedroom, kitchen; 12th story; comfortable and exceptionally quiet; $75 weekly.

57TH ST., 47 EAST—Large room, kitchenette, bath; $60 monthly.

39TH, 36 WEST—Centrally located, 2 rooms and bath; large living room; charmingly furnished; mahogany; excellent service; private phone.

HOTEL EAST—Sublet, rooms and bath, for August and September. Apply Hotel Touraine.

47TH ST., 19 EAST—One or two rooms and bath. Inquire coffee house.

48TH ST., 25 EAST (corner Madison Av.)—Two large corner rooms, handsomely furnished; immense tile bath, with shower; kitchenette; wood-burning fireplace; hotel service; rent 3 months or year; now or October. Apply Superintendent.

52D, 145 EAST—In high-class elevator apartment, 5 light rooms, rent of Summer; reasonable rent. Tel. Plaza 8574, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

56TH ST., 18 EAST—Sublet, sacrifice, divide apartment, 1, 2, 3 rooms; cut rate; quick action. Kramer, Jacinto Motel.

64TH ST., 22 EAST—One room and dressing room, kitchenette, bath; low rent; owner abroad. Housekeeper shows, or telephone Melrose 5563.

82D ST. (near Park)—Splendidly furnished 5-room apartment, for August; southern exposure; $150; references required. Phone Lenox 3818 before 12.

82D ST. AT MADISON AV.—1, 2, 3 ROOMS WITH BATH; ASHTON; UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND CONVENIENCES; IDEAL HOME FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE; SUMMER RATES $25 UP.

93D, 126 EAST—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; moderate rental; immediate possession.

21 ROOMS—6 BATHS.
An unusual opportunity for rent, furnished, for two years from Oct. 1, a large, beautifully furnished apartment; it is located on an upper floor in one of the best of Park Av. apartment houses below 59th St.; can be rented at approximately value of unfurnished apartment.
PETER GRIGG.
522 5th Av. Vanderbilt 7857.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, choice localities; long, short leases; east, west side; 4 to 12 rooms. Clark Realty Co., 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ARTISTIC, COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS FOR REFINED PEOPLE.
Two and three rooms, bath and kitchenettes, in hotel and theatre district; exquisitely furnished; must have good references; $75, $100, $150 and $200. Phone Owner, Plaza 645.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished 3-room apartment; large bath, shower; ten large windows; beautifully decorated at cost of $900; rental furnished; 50th, near 5th Av.; high-class business man, going abroad, year lease. B 345 Times.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished or unfurnished 5-room physician's apartment; ten windows; separate private entrances; 60th, near Madison Av. fine building; $225; possession now or September; just decorated. S 388 Times.

ELEGANT TOP floor, two large airy rooms, fine remodeled house, near 5th Av., 50's east side, kitchen, private roof, large tile bath, all conveniences, beautifully furnished; price unfurnished; suitable for bachelor; just decorated; now or Aug. 15; leaving city; lease two years. B 346 Times.

FOR JULY AND AUGUST
2 room and bath apartment, linen and all service, $75 monthly. Hotel Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th St. Phone Stuyvesant 1410.

GRAMERCY PARK, 36—Seven-room apartment, $400 per month. Call Luther, Room 1623, Pennsylvania Hotel, until 11.

GRAMERCY PARK, 36 EAST—7 rooms, $400. E. Van Winkle. Tel. Col. 1077.

LEXINGTON AV., 176—One-room apartment, kitchenette, electricity, $50. Mad. Sq. 5978. Chambers.

MADISON AV., 230—Three rooms and bath, kitchen, richly furnished; music allowed; telephone, elevator. Inquire Mrs. Gay.

MADISON AV.—2-room apartment, kitchenette, piano, Victrola, $75. Broad 5066 Sunday.

MADISON AV., 1,431, Apt. 20—Three rooms; telephone, electricity, elevator; French family. Richer.

MADISON AV., 980—3 rooms and bath, electricity, gas; $80 monthly, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 1.

MADISON AV. (75th)—2 large rooms, kitchenette, bath; reasonable. Rhinelander 7716.

PLAZA REALTY CO.
433 PARK AV. TEL. PLAZA 6891.
An unusual selection of the most exclusive east side apartments and dwellings.

PARK AV. (80s)—Unusually attractive 8 large, light rooms, 3 baths, including 2 master and 2 maids' bedrooms; immediate occupancy for year. Telephone Lenox 7177 or 1200 Lenox.

PARK AV., 8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $5,400 YR. 3 master's, 2 maid's; top floor; October, 1 year. Plaza 410, Monday.

TILL Oct. 1, cool, attractive studio apartment, with kitchenette, suitable two; near Vanderbilt Hotel; $75 per month; references required. Telephone Spring 398.

YOUNG WOMAN will take lady as paying guest; comfort, independence. Rhinelander 8054.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV.—4 beautiful large rooms, complete for housekeeping; cool, airy; bargain; to October. Particulars Madison Square 5860.

11TH, 111 WEST—Attractive 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Apply Tuesday, 11-5.

16TH, 57 WEST—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; elevator; moderate; cool; four exposures.

10TH ST., 60 WEST—Four rooms and bath, $85. Mrs. Brusewitz.

12TH ST., 151 WEST—3 outside rooms, bath, hollenty; partly furnished; special rate August-September; references required. Mrs. Cardwell.

16TH, 125 WEST—Airy, attractive three rooms and bath. Rear Apartment 112.

19TH ST., 144 WEST.
2-3-4 rooms, each private bath, electricity, phone; Summer rates. Muller.

22D ST., 362 WEST—Attractive two-room studio apartment; $75; August-September. Phone Watkins 10481 Sunday before 3 P. M.

22D, 238 WEST—Large, cool studio, kitchen, bath, telephone; $12 weekly; second floor; August or longer; near subway. Truesdale.

22D, 261 WEST—4 beautiful rooms in modern apartment house for 3 months; $125 per month. Superintendent.

24TH, 438 WEST—Room, bath, private entrance; garden; cooking; owner interior decorator.

28TH, 11 WEST—Large, attractive 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Madison Square 5147. Traynor.

29TH ST., 351 WEST—Sublet parlor floor, two very large rooms, kitchenette, bath; piano, phone; references. Phone Chelsea 1327.

22D ST. 9 WEST—Very fine 2-room apartment, furnished. See maid upstairs.

37TH, 32 WEST—Large, attractive 2 rooms; excellent location; suitable one or two gentlemen. Call Sunday, Keeler.

39TH ST., 110 WEST—Neatly furnished 2 rooms; all service.

40TH, 80 WEST—Beautiful large three-room studio apartment, overlooking Bryant Park. Apt. 23; August, September. Vanderbilt 3046.

42D, 223 WEST—Luxuriously furnished bachelor apartments, consisting of parlor, bedroom and bath, $30 to $50 weekly; full hotel service.

44TH, 236 WEST—Large front, airy, cool, attractively furnished 3 or 4 room apartment; parlor, piano, bedroom, running water, large kitchen, bathroom, very convenient; Summer rates. Phone Bryant 6265, Roberts.

44TH, 44 WEST—Desirable bachelor apartment for two months or longer at sacrifice; immediate possession. Phone Bryant 4194 before noon.

47TH, 210 WEST (Westover Court)—Bachelor apartment; high-class hotel service; meals. See Resident Manager, Bryant 5860.

65TH, 341 WEST—New elevator building; cleanliness, furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, tiled bath, showers, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; unquestionable applicants; highest references essential; $75-$125 up monthly. Longacre 3580.

42D ST., 105 WEST.
Opposite Friars Club, modern furnished apartments. Apply at Furrier's on second floor.

67TH, 69 WEST—Large room, kitchenette, private bath; electricity, telephone; private entrance.

50TH ST., 74 WEST—Finely furnished modern two rooms and bath; $85; lease to suit. Telephone Circle 8202.

50TH ST., 59 WEST—Attractive apartment; entire floor, two extremely large rooms, kitchen, bath; large closets; modern; $200.

51ST ST., 10 WEST—One exceptionally large room, bath and kitchenette, furnished, elevator apartment. Apply Wollins & Bull, 599 Washington St. Phone Spring 9042.

51ST ST., 308 WEST—Completely furnished apartments in a first-class elevator house; night and day service. Apply Superintendent.

52D, 41 WEST—Beautifully furnished apt., kitchenette; immediate possession; Summer rates. Hayward.

54TH ST., 204 WEST—Sublet beautifully furnished 4-room apartment, large front living room, 2 light bedrooms, den with day bed; $160 monthly; hotel service; restaurant. Hotel Harding, Circle 2500.

54TH ST., West (between Broadway and 7th Av.)—One-room apartment, with bath, cool, hotel service, $20; 2-room suite, outside living room, airy bedroom; $25. Hotel Harding, Circle 2500.

54TH ST., 29 WEST—Large, handsomely furnished room, private bath; also single room.

55TH ST., 20 WEST—Two rooms, bath and kitchenette; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 24 WEST—Large, attractive room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 25 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 30 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 32 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 34 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 36 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 38 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 40 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 42 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 44 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 46 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 48 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 50 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 52 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 54 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 56 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 58 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 60 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 62 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 64 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 66 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 68 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 70 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 72 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 74 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 76 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 78 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 80 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 82 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 84 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 86 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 88 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 90 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 92 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 94 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 96 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 98 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 100 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 102 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 104 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 106 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 108 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 110 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 112 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 114 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 116 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 118 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 120 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 122 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 124 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 126 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 128 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 130 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 132 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 134 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 136 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 138 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 140 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 142 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 144 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 146 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 148 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 150 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 152 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 154 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 156 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 158 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 160 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 162 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 164 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 166 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 168 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 170 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 172 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 174 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 176 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 178 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 180 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 182 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 184 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 186 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 188 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 190 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 192 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 194 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 196 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 198 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 200 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 202 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 204 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 206 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 208 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 210 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 212 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 214 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 216 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 218 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 220 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 222 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 224 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 226 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 228 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 230 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 232 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 234 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 236 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 238 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 240 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 242 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST., 244 WEST—Large, cool room, kitchenette, bath; $75 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

55TH ST.,

LEXINGTON AVE., 1,046—House remodeled, entire ground floor; garden; also parlor floor; suitable dentist or physician; 1-2 room apartments; bath; kitchenette, $60 up.

LEXINGTON AVE., 542—Elevator apartments, 3-4 rooms, suitable dentist or doctor.

MADISON AV., 1,182.
1 rooms and bath; immediate possession. On the premises or J. Romaine, Brown & Co., 50 East 42d.

MADISON AV., 1,311 (corner 67th St.)—4 rooms, 2 baths; high-class apartment; also outside rooms; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

MADISON AV., 1,381—High class elevator apartments, 7 and 9 rooms, 2 baths. Apply Supt.

MADISON AV., 1,481 (corner 86th St.)—Large rooms, suitable for dentist or doctor; immediate possession. Apply Supt.

MADISON AV., 640 (Hoffman Arms)—Eight large light rooms and bath; also 5 rooms and bath; for rent Oct. 1; moderate rents.

PARK AVENUE, 815 (75th St.).

7, 8 and 10 room apartments, from Oct. 1, or immediate possession. Agent on premises.

PARK AV., 880 (corner 67th)—Unfurnished, three attractive service apartments, each containing two bedrooms, living room and bath; all facing the avenue; non-housekeeping. Inquire Superintendent on premises, or Rose Rhinelander 86.

PARK AV., 1,229 (cor. 80th)—High-class elevator apartment; one 7, one 8 room, 3 baths, corner; immediate L or October possession. Tel. Harlem 1518.

PARK AV., 901 (corner 83d St.)—7 unusually large rooms, 2 baths, 7th floor; immediate possession; $4,200. William S. Denison Co., agents, 156 Nassau St. Denison 1000.

PARK AV., 1,119—Beautiful unfurnished corner apartment; master bedrooms with baths, possession Sept. 1. Address Box 3, 1,000 3d Av.

PARK AV.—New building, 7 large rooms, 1 bath; no maid; rooms; sublease at $4,700. Murray Hill 7367.

PARK AV.—8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. LENOX 6866.

PLAZA REALTY CO.
400 PARK AV. TEL. PLAZA 880.
9-10 ROOMS. IMMEDIATE, OCT. POSSESSION.

SUTHERFORD PLACE, 2 (facing Stuyvesant Park)—Single flat, 6 rooms; rent $140.

Unfurnished—West Side.

9TH AV., 48.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, sleeping porch. Murray Hill 4960.

9TH AV., 2,146—8 rooms and bath, heat, hot water, electric light; immediate occupancy. Apply Goodwin & Goodwin, 260 Lenox Av.

9TH AV., 880 (43d St.)—A beautiful home of two rooms, not just furnished apt.; refined surroundings, couples, bachelors preferred; lovely private bath, plenty hot water, real stoves to cook, electric fan, gas, linen, telephone, maid service; $80 month; $25 rebate. Lucile.

9TH ST., 43 WEST—3 rooms, bath; one large with fireplace; modern; $85, unfurnished; available Aug. 15; permanent. Ring bell 7500, week days.

9TH AV., 807—Five rooms; all improvements, lease $85.

10TH ST., 66-68 WEST (Washington Square Section)—Six rooms, every modern convenience, newly decorated; $160. Supt. on premises.

10TH ST., 44 WEST—Sublease, 4-room apartment, living room suitable for studio; open fireplace, modern; fireproof elevator building; $2,200. Apply 6B.

10TH ST., 66 WEST—5 and 6 rooms, modern conveniences; reasonable rent.

10TH ST., 60 WEST—4 rooms and bath; elevator; reference; immediate possession.

10TH ST., 128 WEST—ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH, $1,918 TO $2,100; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. MANAGER.

12TH ST., 105 W.—Four rooms, steam, parquet floors; electric light, telephone.

12TH, 344 WEST—Handsome four, five, six room apartments; parqueted; telephone, steam.

13TH, 258-260 WEST—Beautiful three, four, five room apartments; telephone, steam.

16TH, 140 WEST—6-7 large, light rooms, parquet floors; electric; telephone.

22D, 447 WEST—Artist's studio, Aug. 1; 2 rooms and bath, $80, from Oct. 1, 2 rooms and bath, $50 to $75; 4 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $150; modern, select. Reynolds bell.

23D, 261 WEST—3 beautiful rooms, tiled kitchen, shower, telephone; $75. Supt.

24TH, 10 WEST—Studio apartment. Immediate occupancy; bath, conveniences; very reasonable. Moore

25TH ST., 4 WEST—Skylight studio; $45 monthly. Janitor or Kalvin & Lincoln, Inc., 221 4th Av. Stuyvesant 7780.

25TH ST., 41 WEST—Two light, modern rooms, tiled bath, $75 monthly. A. A. Hagaman, 61 West 36th St. Fitzroy 0420.

27TH, 43 WEST—Large alcove room, bath, kitchenette; three large windows; open for inspection. Owner Riverside 9682.

27TH, 210 WEST (Westover Court)—Bachelor apartment; high-class hotel service; Beth. Tee Resident Manager. Bryant 5860.

28TH ST., 44 WEST—APARTMENT 3 ROOMS, LARGE BATH, KITCHENETTE. APPLY GULDEN, 680 5TH AV.

28TH ST., 37 WEST—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; immediate possession. See agent on premises.

29TH, 67 WEST—2 rooms, bath and kitchenette. Donovan, Cortlandt 4335.

29TH, 10 WEST — STUDIO ROOM, TX16; KITCHENETTE, FIREPLACE; $40; TWO ROOMS, OVERHEAD SKYLIGHT, $30 MONTHLY.

29TH, 347 WEST—Parlor floor to lease, suitable for physician. Inquire janitor or Wadsworth 5833.

30TH, 4 WEST (overlooking 5th Av.)—Exceptional, suitable residence or doctor's office; 9 rooms, 3 baths; elevator; immediate August. 14 months. Seen 10 to 5. Thomas Wadsworth 5791, Claire.

30TH, 5 WEST—Large front room, kitchenette, bath; fireplace; southern exposure; elevator; lease; moderate rental. Beitner, Circle 8646.

30TH ST., 47 WEST—Second floor in private house, 3 rooms, 2 baths; newly decorated; modern.

30TH, 27 WEST—High-class two and four room apartments. Apply A. H. Stout, 81 West 30th St. Circle 0582.

30TH, 59 WEST—STUDIO ROOM, 14x22, KITCHENETTE ALCOVE; $65 MONTH. TWO-ROOM APARTMENT, SMALL STUDIO, 7X13, $30; OPEN FIREPLACES.

31ST, 10 WEST—High-class studio apartments, 1, 2 and 5 rooms; immediate possession. Apply Bolling & Bull, 590 Washington St. Spring 6900.

31ST ST., 58 WEST—Back parlor extension, private bath, electricity; living or business.

31ST (Near 5th Av.)—Three huge, sunny rooms, two baths, kitchenette. Circle 2633.

34TH, 301 WEST—Two rooms, bath; modern; newly furnished. Circle 9137, Smith.

34TH ST.—Doctor, dentist office, waiting room, &c., to rent; moderate; all conveniences. Phone Circle 8815, Apt. 1B, or call, 6-7:30 P. M., 145 West 35th St.

34TH ST., 44 WEST—Two rooms, bath and kitchen; also large room, alcove and bath; modern house, elevator.

34TH, 327 WEST—Two extra large rooms, bath and all improvements; strictly modern. J. K. Moore, 315 West 57th. Columbus 8884 and 2364.

34TH, 339 WEST—Cozy modern apartment 2 rooms, bath, heat, hot water, electricity. J. K. Moore, 315 West 57th. Columbus 8884 and 2364.

35TH ST., 44 WEST—A beautiful 2 and 3 room apartment to lease; reasonable rent; immediate possession. Agent, on premises.

35TH ST., 330-332 WEST (at Columbus Circle)—2 and 3 rooms, bath, new building, thoroughly modern, rent $900 to $1,500. Superintendent on premises.

36TH ST., 27 WEST—2-4-6 rooms; elevator apartment; high class. $1,500 to $2,400. Superintendent.

36TH, 320 WEST—Attractive 6-room apartment. Apply Supt. Immediate possession.

40TH, 106 WEST—Modern 8-story elevator building. 2 rooms, $1,600-$1,800.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

40TH ST., 108 WEST—High-class, modern elevator apartment, three rooms and bath; immediate possession. C. Beaudry, 8894 Columbus.

40TH, 30 WEST—Two and three extra large rooms, high-class building, near Park; all modern improvements. Agent on premises.

40TH ST., 211 WEST—4 light rooms and bath.

40TH STREET, 345 WEST.
5 ROOMS, $125;
modern elevator house; all improvements.

40TH ST., 9 WEST—Elegant two-room and bath, modern apartment. Inquire $B, of Superintendent.

41ST, 121 WEST—Two large rooms, bath, apartment; homelike house; owner resident.

41ST (336 West End Av.)—Four rooms and bath; parquet floors; all improvements; all very light rooms.

41ST, 15 WEST—Studio and apartment of 1, 2 and 5 rooms, bath, kitchenette, foyer; elevator house.

42D, 119 WEST—2 large bright rooms, kitchenette, bath apartments; reference; lease.

42D ST., 362 WEST (Opposite Schwab's Manhattan)—Three exceptionally large rooms, bath, kitchenette, entire floor; $175.

42D ST., 346 WEST—Two and 3 room apartments and bath; high-class; $1,250 to $1,500.

42D, 264 WEST.

STUDIO APARTMENTS; REFERENCES.

42D ST., 257 WEST—Seven or eight rooms, three baths, all large outside rooms, south exposure; possession now or Oct. 1. Superintendent on premises.

44TH, 33 WEST—Very large 1, 2, 3 room apts.; also entire floor; newly remodeled; lease; references. Owner.

220 WEST 70TH ST.,
12 ROOMS, 4 BATHS;
$4,000 PER ANNUM;
including steam heat and hot water.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 148 WEST 72d ST.

46TH (343 West End Av.)—One large, light ground floor front room, kitchenette, bath, telephone, beautifully furnished; immediate possession; $35 monthly; unquestionable references.

46TH ST. WEST—Very attractive parlor floor, 3 large rooms and bath, suitable for physician or dentist. Call Circle 2626.

46TH, 200 WEST—Space doctor's office; also tearoom; also studio suites.

47TH, 172 WEST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, electric light, telephone; furnished, unfurnished; $70; immediate occupancy. Apt. 1C.

48TH, 250 WEST (Cor. Broadway).
Housekeeping apartment, 2 and 3 rooms; immediate possession; $1,100 and $1,400.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

48TH ST., 101 WEST (THE EWELIND).
Three rooms and bath;
$1,300 and $1,700.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

48TH, 109 WEST—Entire floor, three rooms, bath, electricity; gentlemen; or furnished.

49TH, 135 WEST—Exclusive 3 and 4 room apartments; real kitchen; Oct. 1. Schuyler 4637.

49TH ST., 164-166 WEST—Park Street, private rear; 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; rents $75 to $150.

50TH, 161 WEST—Large, light 8 rooms, bath, 2 toilets; modern improvements; 4 flights, walkup; $100 monthly.

50TH ST., 153 WEST—Seven rooms, bath; reference.

51ST ST., 9 WEST—Two large rooms and bath, with maid service; kitchenette, elevator; all improvements; possession at once. Wood, Harmon Co., 86th St. and Broadway. 1100 Schuyler.

51ST, 158 WEST—Five rooms in modern elevator apartment house; newly decorated; $2,500. Supt.

52D, 70 WEST—Two rooms, 18 feet square, bath, kitchenette, south exposure; open view of park; every modern improvement; Sept. 1. Also large room.

53D, 201 WEST (Corner of Amsterdam Av.)—5-room apartment, one flight up; suitable dressmaker or milliner. Inquire janitor in basement.

53D, 25 WEST—Elegant apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; reasonable rent.

54TH, 201 WEST—Lease my beautiful 5 rooms, August, September or longer; reasonable; Apt. 1, 1 P. M.

54TH ST., 15 WEST—7 rooms, bath, electric light; $1,400; immediate possession.

54TH ST., 36 WEST—Two rooms and bath, electric light, parquet floors.

54TH ST., 321 WEST—Large room, hot and cold water, bath; gentlemen or couple. Owner.

55TH, 406 WEST.
Six exceptional rooms, with bath.
Immediate possession; $1,100.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

55TH ST., 332 WEST—Four, five room apartments; immediate possession. Riverside.

55TH ST., 257 WEST—Eight rooms and two baths, large duplex studio room 23x28; all other rooms southern exposure; high-class, modern building; possession Oct. 1; $3,800. Payson McL. Merrill, 9 East 44th St. Murray Hill 8300.

56TH, 53 WEST—HIGH CLASS CALIFORNIA TYPE FOUR-ROOM HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT, EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, SPACIOUS CLOSETS.

56TH ST., 555 WEST—High-class California type, 4 rooms, unfurnished house keeping apartments; exceptionally large, light rooms, spacious closets.

56TH ST., 303 WEST (at West End Av.)—2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; modern. Superintendent on premises.

56TH ST., 320 WEST—Entire floor, 12 rooms, 4 baths; very desirable.

57TH, 116 WEST.
Wonderful studio, north skylight; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; newly redecorated; lease, $1,200.

57TH, 116 WEST—2 beautiful rooms, bath, kitchenette privilege; every improvement; well kept house; lease, $80 to $100.

57TH, 24 WEST—Parlor floor, suitable 2 physicians; other 2-room apartments.

58TH ST., 322 WEST—Two exceptionally large rooms, unfurnished or partly furnished, suitable for two bachelors; high-class; $100; lease; immediate possession. $780 Schuyler.

58TH, 62 WEST—Two beautiful rooms and kitchen, in high-class house; $60; lease; immediate possession. Schuyler 8769.

58TH, 306 WEST—Exquisite parlor floor, 3 enormous rooms, bath, kitchenette; sacrifice.

58TH, 305 WEST (Riverside)—Skylight apartment, 3 small rooms, bath, kitchenette; $65.

59TH ST., 48-52 WEST
(NEAR CENTRAL PARK).
3-5 ROOMS, BATH; ALL LIGHT;
PARQUET FLOORS.
HOUSEKEEPING AND NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS; $40 MONTH UPWARD.
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED.

59TH AND WEST END AV.—Very attractive corner; 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; river views; rent Summer or longer. Telephone Riverside 3725, Apt. 25.

59'S, WEST—Floor, private house, furnished or unfurnished. Phone 1021 Riverside.

61ST, 257 WEST—Two and three room, bath, fine rand pantry suites to lease; all light, outside rooms; immediate occupancy or from Oct. 1; personal management of resident owner; moderate rent. Apply Supt.

62D, 314 WEST—Exceptional opportunity; occupant leaving city; entire floor, one door off Riverside; large, bright living room, bedroom, fireplaces, dressing room, with running water; bath, with tub and shower; pantry, tiled kitchen, range, refrigerator, china closet; newly decorated; numerous closets; lease to October, 1922, $175.

62D ST., 309 WEST—From October 1st; one and two rooms, bath and kitchenette; large outside northern exposure, southern exposure.

63D, 137 WEST—2 beautiful south front rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity, gas, service included; newly redecorated; lease, $85.

63D, 253 WEST—Three exceptionally large rooms, bath, kitchenette; entire floor; $150; also 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $90.

65TH ST., 55 WEST—3 and 4 room apartments; also 6 rooms, with additional 3-room dental apartment; immediate possession; rents exceptionally cheap for Summer months; fireproof building. Apply on premises or Kempe & Co., 251 West 86th. Schuyler 5810.

65TH ST., 336 WEST—6 large front rooms, redecorated apartment, overlooking Riverside Drive; new; desirable four rooms, co-operative ownership; $45 monthly. Broadway Apartment Specialists.

65TH ST., 210 WEST—Front corner apartment, large living room, bedroom, with 4 windows, bath and kitchenette; new building; excellent service; must leave New York; available at sacrifice; immediate possession. Ask for Mrs. Geta.

65TH ST., 42 WEST—Newly decorated large rooms, bath and kitchen apartments. Riverside 2796.

67TH, 306 WEST—Six sunny rooms, redecorated; southern exposure; elevator; telephone; immediate possession; unusual transit facilities. Ernest Tribelhorn.

68TH, 215 WEST—Desirable corner, 7 rooms, large foyer, 3 baths, beautifully furnished, piano, piano player, Victrola; for 1 or 2 years. Information Monday 12 to 2 at 2,600 Schuyler.

68TH, 215 WEST—Desirable corner, 7 rooms, large foyer, converted in 6 rooms, 3 baths; 2 years' lease, reasonable. Information Monday, 12-2, 2600 Schuyler.

69TH, 244 WEST (Cor. Broadway)—Newly decorated elevator apartment, 8 rooms and bath; immediate possession; rental $2,000. Phone Riverside 4546.

69TH ST., 317 WEST.
Nine-story fireproof building, 7 rooms, $2,800.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

100TH ST., 314 WEST.
5 AND 6 ROOMS; $2,000 TO $2,200.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

101ST, 4 WEST (near Park)—Six rooms, telephone, electricity; near L; $90. See superintendent or phone Academy 2383.

104TH, 216 WEST—Seven rooms, bath, electricity, parquet floors; walk-up; $115. Janitor.

104TH, 218 WEST—Modern 4 rooms; steam heat, hot water, electric light, bath, large kitchen; $75. Rose.

105TH, 248 WEST—Large room, hair mattress, brass bed, lavatory, shower, elevator, telephone; gentleman; $9. Apt. 5, South.

105TH, 50 WEST—Fine housekeeping suite, $65; front housekeeping room, three windows, $15; single rooms. Academy 2880-8535.

105TH, 4 WEST.
6 rooms, elevator, all improvements. Supt.

107TH (2,788 B'way)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, elevator; attractive. 1600 Academy. Supt.

105TH, ? WEST—Modern, 5 rooms, elevator and telephone; near Central Park.

109TH, 242 WEST—Six-room apartment; immediate possession; references. Apply on premises.

111TH ST., 208 WEST.
Five-room apartment; first-class order; possession immediate. See Superintendent.

115TH ST., 600 WEST.
Modern 12-story building; 6 all outside rooms; $1,000.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

115TH ST., 305 WEST—Six large, light rooms; all conveniences; elevator; rent reasonable. Apply Supt.

115TH ST., 45 WEST—Two and three rooms, kitchenette, bath, electric lights, &c; near subway station.

114TH ST., 606 WEST (overlooking South Field, Columbia University)—Elevator, modern fireproof building; immediate possession; 8th floor, 7 rooms; $2,400.

115TH ST., 650 WEST—Sublet two rooms, bath, kitchenette, August-September; option new lease. Call or phone Morningside 3100.

115TH ST., (370 Manhattan Av.)—Five, six beautiful rooms; immediate possession; reasonable.

116TH ST., 321 WEST (cor. Manhattan)—Select neighborhood, convenient; 2 rooms, all latest improvements; $100. Supt. on premises.

117TH ST (Manhattan Av.)—Husband and wife occupying new six large rooms and bath, elevator apartment, would share with other couple (share $56.50). Telephone appointment, Bowling Green 3115, Monday.

118TH ST., 348-354 WEST—HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS: ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, IN 4-5-6-8 ROOMS; RENT REASONABLE. SUPT.

121ST ST., 100 WEST—Seven-room apartment; modern corner building, with elevator; excellent location; most rooms face street; $1,500 per annum. Apply Superintendent or Carstairs & Linnekin, Inc., 221 4th Av., Stuyvesant 7780.

121ST ST., 414 WEST.
Four rooms, $1,000-$1,200.
Modern elevator apartments.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

122D ST., 515 WEST—Five-room elevator apartment, furnished or unfurnished, Aug. 1 to Oct. 1; can be leased from Oct. 1, unfurnished, $90. Morningside 5490. Apt. 6C.

122D, 521 WEST—5 rooms and bath, elevator, full service; immediate occupancy.

122D, 521 WEST—2 rooms and bath, elevator, full service; immediate occupancy.

122D, 502 WEST—Five and six room elevator apartments, $100-$115; possession.

123D ST., 449 WEST—5 rooms, parlor floor; rent $45.

128TH, 166 WEST—6 large, light rooms, improvements, near cars, subway, elevated.

124TH, 574 WEST—Four beautiful, large rooms; elevator; latest improvements; front apartment.

132D, 201 WEST—6 rooms and bath, heat, hot water; immediate occupancy.

136TH ST., 614-16 WEST (137th St. B'way subway)—6 rooms and bath, all improvements; $85; now vacant. Apply on premises or Shaw, Rockwell & Sanford, 1 West 125th St.

141ST, 622 WEST.
Near Riverside Drive—Modern fireproof building; attractive apartments, 5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths; reasonable; immediate possession. Superintendent, or Winfield Realty Co., 1,472 Broadway.

141ST, 539 WEST—Exclusive private house, large room, kitchenette, adjoining bath; improvements.

146TH ST., 521 WEST—Large room, hot and cold water, bath; gentlemen or couple. Owner.

150TH, 408 WEST.
Six exceptional rooms, with bath.
Immediate possession; $1,100.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

151ST, 605 WEST—Beautiful 7-room elevator apartment, 1 building from Drive; southern exposure; can be seen Sunday, Audubon 6585.

156TH ST., 570 WEST—Fine rooms, elevator, $87.50; October; new lease $100. Cameron.

157TH, 465 WEST.
High-class apartments, 5 rooms, $1,200.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

157TH, 502 WEST—Six beautiful rooms, $125; immediate possession; wonderful closets. Superintendent.

158TH, 611 WEST.
Corner Riverside Drive; modern 9-story building, 4-room complete apartment; $1,400.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

161ST (between Fort Washington Av. and Riverside Drive)—3 rooms. Apply office Hudson View Construction Co., 900 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St. Telephone Wadsworth 6335.

162D ST., 666 WEST—Six rooms, bath and extra toilet; facing river; high-class elevator apartment house; $125. Apply on premises or Realty Supervision Co., 45 West 34th St.

162D, 604 WEST—6 beautiful light rooms for rent.

163D ST., 600 WEST (corner Broadway)—High-class elevator apartment house, 3 rooms, $80; 4 rooms, $90.

163D ST., 544 WEST—5 rooms, all latest improvements; $75.

164TH, 559 WEST—4 light, beautiful rooms to sublet; all open; reasonable rent.

165TH (631 Edgecombe Av.)—Elevator, corner apartment; all improvements; 3 rooms, $60.

172D, 790 WEST—Four large sunny rooms overlooking Hudson. Chaloner, Apartment 5A.

174TH, 590 WEST (corner of St. Nicholas Av.)—Three rooms and kitchenette, elevator apartment, all improvements, reasonable. Apply on premises.

175TH, 561 WEST—Select neighborhood; 4 rooms, bath, electric light, $65.

179TH ST., 710 WEST—Five rooms and bath; every modern convenience; possession; lease. Apply premises, or C. M. Folsom & Co., 390 West 120th.

179TH (2,390 AMSTERDAM AV.)—Elevator apartment; all improvements; four elegant rooms; $70.

180TH, 575 WEST—4 beautiful, large front rooms; foyer; Heights; wonderful view Hudson; every improvement; reasonable. Wadsworth 9262.

181ST, 736 WEST—High-class elevator apartments, 3, 4, 5 and 6 rooms; rents reasonable. Apply on premises or phone Longacre 2535.

182D ST., 612 WEST (Apt. 1)—Must sell furniture, three-room apartment, kitchenette and bath; can move same for $45; bargain. Call Sunday evening.

189TH ST., 561 WEST—Three rear rooms, $60; immediate possession.

AIRY APARTMENT.
GREENWICH VILLAGE.
Five large rooms, two fireplaces, outside dining porch apt., open on three sides; steam heat, electricity; private entrance over stable; $125. Leased at once. Telephone mornings, Spring 7705.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT, private house, large living room, one large, one smaller bedroom, bath, real kitchen; partly furnished if desired; convenient to elevated and 80th St. express subway. Telephone Riverside 6666.

BROADWAY, 3,905, COR. 163D ST.,
5 and 6 large, light rooms; all improvements; elevator. Apply Superintendent, or Arthur Cutler & Co., 291 Broadway. Worth 3190.

BROADWAY, 2,131.
7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS;
RENTAL, $2,800 UPWARD.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 148 WEST 72D ST.

BROADWAY, 1,966—Fifteen minutes Grand Central, new desirable four rooms, co-operative ownership; $45 monthly. Broadway Apartment Specialists.

BROADWAY (204th St.)—Four rooms of a five-room up-to-date apartment; is reasonable; seen by appointment. F 4 Times.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 333.
6, 7 and 8 room apartments for rent from October. Inquire Samuel L. Ries, 33 West 40th St. Vanderbilt 2494.

320 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
3 to 8 rooms.
Rental $1,200 to $3,500.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

CENTRAL PARK, 66—6 rooms, complete; bargain; Summer, longer, $115. Columbus 6514.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 325—Unfurnished apartment, 6 rooms and bath. Apply Superintendent.

CLAREMONT AV., 180 (one block from Riverside Drive, near 124th St.)—2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; immediate possession.

CONVENT AV., 470 (corner 151st St.)—6 large rooms, modern elevator apartment; rent $825; immediate occupancy. Tel. 4390 Audubon.

CONVENT AV., 435 (Corner 149th St.)—Eight rooms, corner; immediate possession.

DOCTORS' DENTISTS'
most desirable suites at 20 West 31st St., 331 West 86th St.,
352 Central Park West.
G. W. CAHAN, 331 WEST 86TH ST.

DOCTOR share suitable office, dentist's suite; Central Park West, 70's; beautifully furnished; reasonable. Dr. Fadwe, Hotel San Remo.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE—Three rooms, will sublease or share with another practitioner. Columbus 2369.

DOCTOR'S or dentist's exclusive suite, with service, in physician's apartment. Riverside 3425.

DO YOU KNOW that for $500 you may become a tenant-owner with perpetual lease of six rooms and bath in well-located modern elevator apartment, upper west side, with monthly rental of $427 Possession. M 935 Times Downtown.

DYCKMAN ST., 209.
Six, seven rooms; first-class order; city, country combined; near Broadway subway.

FIVE attractive rooms, improvements; excellent neighborhood; immediate possession; adults preferred. Jerome 2408.

FIRST FLOOR apartment, two rooms, bath; electricity, fireplaces, gas heat; use of back yard; $80. 6 Minetta St. Seen any time.

FOR DOCTORS OR DENTISTS.
724 St., 228 West—Elevator building; two and three room suites; convenient to subway. Louis P. Dowdney, 347 West 72d St. Columbus 8446.

FOUR rooms (a high-class elevator apartment, $1,050); possession at once. Apply Frederick Zittel & Sons, 2,221 Broadway, Schuyler 9700.

FT. WASHINGTON AV., 622 (COR. 171 ST.).
FT. WASHINGTON AV., 622 (COR. 180 ST.).
5 and 6 room apts. (elevator); rent moderate. Apply Supt., Fitzroy 2002. Wadsworth 4500, 9824.

FT. WASHINGTON AV., 454 (Nathan Hale)—High-class elevator; exceptional 7-9 room apartments. Corbett, Inc., 261 Wadsworth 9220.

GREENWICH VILLAGE.
Grove St., 36; very attractive four-room apartment, with north light, skylight in living room, also 16x20, open fire; modern in every detail (owner, 261 Broadway); immediate possession; rent $1,500. Apply Mr. Schmidt, Supt.

GREENWICH VILLAGE—Three-room apartment and parlor floor. Call Monday, 64 B 8th St.

HAMPTON PLACE, 29—Six-room apartment, 2d; completely renovated. Inquire S. Klein, 713 Eastern Parkway, Depator 4780.

HOTEL SPENCER ARMS,
60TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
Ideal suites of 2, 3 and 4 rooms and baths, outside exposure, full hotel service and restaurant; fireproof; moderate rentals. Telephone Columbus 2900.

IN OLD CHELSEA.
Small two-room bachelor apartments, $37.50 to $45.50; newly remodeled; resident owner; references. G 85 Times.

MORTON ST., 47 (below 10th)—Five, six room elevator apartments; parqueted; electricity.

NATIONAL STORAGE, 146 West 96th St.—Storage $1 per month vanload, motor vans, moving; moderate rates. 1700 Riverside.

NEAR subway, 7 rooms, all improvements; heat; two porches; $75. Phone Newtown 2696-R.

ONE ROOM, large, water, gas kitchenette, considerable furniture, West 14th St., near subway; $20 month. E 186 Times.

PLAZA CHAMBERS (108 West 58th)—Entire parlor floor; two immense light rooms, foyer, bath, suitable doctors, dentists, bachelors.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575 (corner 135th)—Three-room apartments, all improvements and extra toilets; one with all rooms facing Drive, $180 monthly; another with Drive view, $138 monthly; possession now; also leasing others for Oct. 1; take subway; or 5th Av. bus passes door.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125-(84th St.)—Eight rooms and 2 baths; 10 rooms and 3 baths; all light rooms. Apply Supt., or Louis P. Dowdney, 347 West 72d St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440—Five rooms; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 60 (cor. 78th)—Two rooms, bath; elevator; private house; $125.

SETTLE your apartment proposition now; if you are paying $100 a month and upward see Alfred H. Blood, 50 East 42d. Telephone Murray Hill 7057.

SIX rooms, ground floor, corner apartment; immediate occupancy; $135. Inquire on premises, 5 West 66th St.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 806—Five-room elevator apartment, parlor floor, 3 rooms facing St. Nicholas Av.; suitable for professional purposes. Apartment 2.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 961
Corner 158th; high-class building.
5 rooms, $1,200.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 880, (155th).
Beautiful 5-room apartment, elevator, cool and light; immediate possession. Supt.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 930—Five rooms, bath, overlooking Park; $100; elevator service.

THREE rooms, bath and kitchen; entire floor; private residence; $75; near 157th St. and Broadway. G 71 Times.

THREE rooms, kitchenette and bath. Inquire 14 Mount Morris Park West.
SHARP & CO., 2,489 BROADWAY.

THREE-ROOM studio apartment; skylights; Times Square district. Coffey, Fitzroy 1937.

TO LET—Upper and lower apartments in new two-family houses, Flatbush; six rooms; enclosed porch; garage; all improvements; $125. Apply J. Lacov, 1,111 Avenue D, Flatbush.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 870 (160th St.)—High-class elevator apartment, seven rooms; reasonable rental. Apply on premises or phone Longacre 3535.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 706 (148th)—Fireproof building, exceptional 6-7 room apartments. Cortlandt 3661; Audubon 6804.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS (At Washington Bridge)—Five rooms, all outside, adjoining park; equal to Riverside Drive at half the price. Apply Superintendent, Tremont 4676.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.
Apartments, the most desirable to be had; all sizes and rentals. Call us up and let us know what you want.
GEORGE F. SPERING 8347.

WEST END AV., 924.
SUITES 4 TO 10 ROOMS, 1 TO 4 BATHS; RENTAL, $1,800 TO $5,500.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 148 WEST 72D ST.

WEST END AV., 855 (corner 102d St.)—Four and five rooms, with 2 baths; fireproof building; rent moderate.

WEST END AV., 974—One-two beautiful rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished, unfurnished.

WEST END AV., 920 (at 106th)—8 large rooms, 2 baths; $2,600.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

MARTHA AV., 4,376 (240th)—Beautiful six room, one-family home of refined Christian family; select neighborhood, Woodlawn Heights; business people preferred; steam heat, electricity; $75 monthly; reference; lease.

DENTIST OR DOCTOR—Two beautiful corner rooms, prominent residential thoroughfare; every modern improvement; splendid location; rent $110. Edward Polak, 587 Tremont Av.

FIVE-ROOM up-to-date apartment facing Concourse; all latest improvements; selected tenants. Inquire L. G., 114 5th Av., Room 1406. Telephone Watkins 8370 all week except Sunday.

VALENTINE AV., 2,493 (corner Fordham Road)—Elevator apartment, 6 rooms and bath, all improvements. Apply on premises or R. H. Scobie, agent, Fordham Road and Webster Av.

FEATHERBED LANE, 117—Apartment, 4 large rooms, bath, beautiful location, for desirable tenants; $90 month. Tel. 4681 Tremont.

GRAND AV., 2,487—To lease, 3-room apartment, new, high-class house; select location, 2 blocks Fordham Road station Jerome Av. subway and L. Apply Superintendent.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, 2,425—Three and five rooms in Crystal dwellings. See agent on premises.

LORING PLACE, 1,912 (Corner Burnside Av.)—Five large outside rooms, up-to-date, near subway and "L"; rent $80.

7 AIRY ROOMS, porch, 2-family dwelling; modern improvements; $110. 1,702 Topping Av., 174th. Belmont station Jerome subway.

AVENUE ST. JOHN, 920 (Bronx)—Six splendid rooms in modern apartment house; all modern conveniences; responsible tenant only.

SHERMAN AV., 946 (163d St.)—Two blocks east Concourse-Jerome Av. Line; new apartments, 4 rooms. Apply premises.

ELEVATOR apartment; all modern improvements; 4, 5 and 6 rooms. Tel. Intervale 4441, Superintendent.

UNIVERSITY AV., 1,975—4 elegant rooms, furniture like new, for sale; no dealers. Phone Fordham 10139.

UNIVERSITY AV., 1,601 — Four-room apartment, with foyer; concessions until Oct. 1; $85.

PROSPECT AV., 990 (cor. 164th).
SEVEN ROOMS, BATH, ELEVATOR.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS; $106.

SIX ROOMS decorated, improvements; $80. 3,017 Kingsbridge Terrace, near Broadway subway, 231st St.

UNIVERSITY AV., 1,611—Three and four room modern apartment. Telephone 2501 Tremont.

ARTHUR AV., 2,181 (182d)—6 rooms, all improvements, $75; 3-family house.

UNIVERSITY AV., 1,975 (Bronx)—3 and 4 elegant rooms. Phone 10139 Fordham.

UNIVERSITY AV., 2,374 (a. e. cor. of Fordham Road)—6 rooms, elevator; rent $110.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

35 MINUTES FROM TIMES SQUARE
AND 25 MINUTES FROM WALL STREET.
Grand View apartment, vicinity of golf links, opposite beautiful park; magnificent view of Narrows; 3-4-5 rooms, unobstructed light; every conceivable improvement; rent $900 P. A. and up; 4th Av. 101st St., Shore Road. Apply to Supt. or own broker.

FEDFORD SECTION—Four rooms, bath, half block from subway; immediate possession; owner of co-operative apartment, leaving city, must sacrifice; building owned by tenants, not speculative corporation; good American families; restricted. For particulars phone Fordham 9840W.

JAMAICA AV., Cor. Cleveland St., Facing Park—4 and 5 rooms, strictly up-to-date; two blocks from Cleveland station, Fulton elevated; three blocks from L. I. R. R. Warwick Station. Apply superintendent on premises, or telephone John J. White, agent, Flatbush 9400.

SOUTHERN, light, modern rooms, all improvements; access to all cars, one minute to Prospect Park. Address 462 15th St., Brooklyn. South 3621.

FOUR minutes from Wall St., 140 Willow St., Brooklyn; one block Clark St. subway station; two rooms and bath; maid service; reference; rent $65.

FOUR rooms, bath and real kitchen, $100; overlooking Prospect Park; both subways; 15 minutes Manhattan. Telephone Prospect 6945.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 68, with harbor view. 2 rooms, bath and kitchen, $25.
3 rooms, bath and kitchen, $35.

FIVE rooms, front, every modern improvement, in high-class apartment house; convenient to subway and car lines; $75. Apply Supt. Grand Court Apartments, 420 Grand Av., Astoria, or phone 324 Astoria.

Furnished—West Side of City.

REFINED elevator apartments, 5 and 8 rooms, $100-$175; river view; 30 minutes Grand Central; Sunday inspection. Call 6 P. M. Rice, 380 South Broadway, Yonkers. Phone 5000.

LARCHMONT, near station, four rooms, bath, large rooms, desirable neighborhood, $60. See by appointment; next month. Call Lee, Larchmont 819. Furnished if desired.

APARTMENT six rooms; all improvements; South Yonkers; convenient railroad, subway; rent, $70. Hagemeier, 93 Post St., Yonkers.

CHOICE 5-6 rooms, all modern conveniences, $70-$85. Call office, 380 South Broadway, Yonkers.

Classified Advertising Rates

Rates for words to an Agate line. For Agate (Minimum space two lines.) Line
Situations Wanted (Female)..... 10c
Situations Wanted (Male)..... 15c
Help Wanted..... 40c
Male and Female..... 40c
Agents Wanted..... 40c
Apartments to Let and Furnished Rooms..... 40c
Country Board..... 40c
Summer Resorts..... 40c
Real Estate..... 40c
Business Chances..... 40c
Automobiles..... 40c
Boats..... 40c
Pets..... 40c
Poultry and Supplies..... 40c
Live Stock..... 40c
Wanted to Rent..... 40c
Miscellaneous..... 40c
Financial..... 40c
Personal..... 40c
Lost and Found..... 40c
Auctions..... 40c
Business Opportunities (Agents Only)..... 15c
Buyers' Wants and Offerings to Buyers 15c

For insertion in the Sunday edition, advertisements of schools, financial, hotels, country board and to respond to the Times Box Service must be received by Times Downtown Office by 11 A. M. Saturday. All other classified advertisements out later than 3 P. M. Saturday.

Telephone orders for insertion in the daily edition must be received by 6 P. M. on the day preceding insertion.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

47TH, 179 WEST—Large front room, twin beds; also front basement.

48TH, 150 WEST—Single and double rooms, quiet; refined people.

48TH, 6 WEST—Beautifully furnished parlor and bedroom, bath adjoining; use of kitchen; three large windows; southern exposure; piano; phone; elegant house. Vernon.

48TH, 76 WEST (Apt. 1)—1 room, $6; 1 large room, $15; 2 rooms, running water, $20; clean.

48TH ST., WEST—Attractive room, all improvements, for a gentleman; homelike. Telephone 1567 Schuyler.

49TH, 542 WEST—Attractive rooms, single and double; Summer rates. Schuyler 10435.

49TH, 40 WEST—Beautiful small and large rooms; private house; all conveniences.

49TH, 343 WEST—Absolutely first-class every particular; front room (twin beds); lavatory; medium room; lavatory; gentlemen.

49TH, 231 WEST (Broadway)—Airy front suite; player piano, telephone; housekeeping privileges; $15; or front bedroom, $6. Lackawanna 1967.

49TH, 542 WEST—Elegant, large, front, steam; kitchenette, bath, electricity.

49TH, 502 WEST (corner West End)—Attractive room, private house; all modern conveniences; see and appreciate real home.

50TH ST., 122 WEST—Large and small desirable room; gentlemen; references; private family.

50TH, 228 WEST (Riverside)—Large, attractive room and bath; other rooms, near bath.

50TH, 176 WEST—Large, medium rooms, $60, $45; kitchen privileges. Riverside 7966.

50TH, 360 WEST (Broadway)—Beautiful large, cool rooms, adjoining bath; private house.

50TH, 535 WEST—Large and small rooms, new house; basement; bath; reasonable.

50TH, 803 WEST—Large, luxurious front room; cheap to Sept. 1; references.

50TH, 37 WEST—Large rooms, private bath, twin beds; kitchenettes; service; reasonable.

50TH, 321 WEST—Large bay window room, private bath; other rooms; residence.

50TH ST., 303 WEST—Two large rooms with bath; newly decorated; other room.

50TH, 44 WEST—Large, small rooms, private baths, kitchenette privileges.

50TH, 311 WEST—Newly renovated, large, small rooms; $10 up; select; references.

51ST, 134 WEST—2 very desirable connecting rooms, next bath; electricity, telephone; every convenience; moderate; references. Mrs. Rogers.

51ST, 291 WEST (near Broadway)—Cool, large room for 1 or 2 persons; kitchen privileges, subway. Borchert.

51ST, 204 WEST—Large attractive room, private bath, electricity; references; beautiful outlook.

51st, 31 WEST—Two single rooms; modern; business people. McGuinness, 2466 Riverside.

51ST, 31 WEST—Desirable double, single rooms, private bath; cool, quiet; moderate.

51ST, 206 W.—Independent suite, bath adjoining cool; piano, phone; subway. Looby.

51ST, 66 WEST—Two attractive connecting rooms, bath; small room; Summer rates.

52D, WEST—Christian family rent 2 medium; running water; Summer rates. Riverside 9661.

52D, 21 WEST—Exceptionally beautiful room; twin beds, private bath, electricity; $15.

52D, 35 WEST—Room, running water, elevator, business men; Fourth East.

52D, 250 WEST (Broadway)—Handsome two-room front suite, twin beds, lavatory; single room; gentlemen; reference. 2 West.

52D, 254 WEST—Two large pleasant front rooms, centrally located; electricity, telephone.

52D, 327 WEST—Large, airy room, dressing room; electricity; gentlemen, business couple.

52D, 329 WEST—Two medium-sized single rooms, running water, electricity; $18.

52D, 139 WEST—Elegant large room, private bath, light housekeeping; also single.

53D, 303 WEST—Beautiful large room, 1 flight front; private bath; refinement.

53D, 108 WEST—Airy, bright room, kitchen privilege; couple. Murray, 4270 Riverside.

54TH (Riverside)—Outside room; bath, running water; gentlemen; references. Phone Riverside 7871.

54TH, 319 WEST (Apt. 12)—Beautiful room; Summer rates, private family. Call after 6 o'clock evenings.

54TH, 33 WEST—Owner's residence, near Park; every convenience; double, single; reference.

54TH, 34 WEST—Large room, first floor, private home; bath; electricity; medium room, $7; well kept; homelike; reasonable.

54TH, 60 WEST—Large, adjoining bath, continuous hot water; kitchenette privileges; electricity.

54TH, 12 WEST ($32)—Large double, running water; 2 beds; reasonable.

54TH (West End Av.)—Three, four rooms; short or long lease. Riverside 10071.

55TH, 254 WEST—Exclusive home, large comfortable room; also single, running water, private bath; gentlemen. Apt. 7.

55TH, 318 WEST—Large, well-lighted, handsomely furnished room with dressing room; also room adjoining bath; reference.

55TH, 136 WEST—One, two rooms, kitchenette privileges; electricity, telephone; private house.

55TH, 238 WEST—Attractive top floor room, front, lavatory, electricity; American home.

55TH ST. (841 West End Av.)—Nicely furnished outside room; business woman only; $9. Riverside 5812. Apt. 1E.

56TH (2,647 B'way, Apt. 8S.)—Large comfortable room, running water, elevator, reasonable.

56TH, 548 WEST END—Desirable room, running water; reasonable. 5186 River. Compton.

56TH, 311 WEST (Broadway)—Attractive, good clean room; bachelor in single gentleman's apartment; Summer, $7; electricity; references. Connell.

56TH, 216 WEST (Corner B'way)—Large outside room, refined, $9, gentleman. Arbuckle.

56TH, 320 WEST—Cool double and single, private baths, kitchenettes; telephone; references.

56TH, 348 WEST—Parlor; piano, electricity, running water; also large front room.

56TH, 358 WEST—Cool front room; no other roomers; kitchen privileges. Jacobs.

56TH, 302 WEST—Small room, running water; large closet; electricity; $7.

56TH, 255 WEST—Attractive, light room, adjoining bath; private family; gentleman. O'Hara.

56TH ST., 10 WEST—Single room, use kitchen; private family; business girl. Hasse.

56TH (west of Broadway)—Handsome suite; gentlemen. Academy 1227.

56TH, 347 WEST—Nicely furnished room, electricity, running water. Johnson.

56TH and BROADWAY—Large front beautifully furnished room and bath, private family; to responsible high class elevator apartment; all conveniences. H 553 Times.

56TH, 144 WEST—Double front room, private house; references; $12. 1060 Murray Hill.

56TH, 61 WEST—Front room, elevator, kitchen privileges; $9-$7. Apartment 21.

56TH, 61 WEST—Good sized room in elevator apartment; $6. Apt. 2.

56TH, 328 WEST—LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH; LAVATORIES. COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; ALSO SINGLE ROOMS; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

56TH, 336 WEST (near Broadway)—Small room, elevator apartment; homelike; references. Academy 1602.

56TH, 354 WEST—Large, airy rooms, housekeeping privileges; $10, $12; private house.

56TH, 325 WEST (Apt. 94)—Single room, comfortable, clean, airy, $7; elevator.

56TH, 313 WEST (Riverside)—Outside room, bath, refined home; reasonable. Apt. 1.

56TH, 313 WEST (7th floor)—A beautiful, large room, overlooking the Hudson.

56TH ST. (off Broadway)—Beautiful, large, cool room; Christian family; no other roomers; gentleman. Private Academy 127. Dalton.

110TH ST., 372 WEST—Manhattan Av. apartment 31, separate room, kitchen, bath, telephone; $6.

West Side.

110TH, 200 WEST (2D)—Exceptionally desirable single room, toilet, lavatory; reasonable; gentlemen.

110TH ST., 200 WEST—Large, airy room, permanent; references. Telephone 7070 Apt. 1L.

111TH ST., 602 WEST (Riverside)—Large, nicely furnished room, bath; private. Apt. 4A.

111TH ST., 117 WEST—Large front room, with dressing room.

112TH ST., 138 WEST (Apt. 4)—Rear front; very large, neatly furnished.

112TH, 504 WEST—Large, airy, double front room; piano; also single. Ford.

112TH, 307 WEST—Delightful Broadway front room, adjoining bath; large closet; strictly private family. Cathedral 7000 (Apt. 6W).

113TH ST. (Cor. Broadway)—Beautiful large corner room, also smaller room. Telephone Cathedral 7060. Henry.

114TH (near Driveway)—High-class newly furnished room; family. Vanderbilt 5403, Fri. 1, 9-5 Monday.

114TH, 317 WEST (Apt. 21)—Unusually attractive room, private; $12.

114TH, 325 WEST (opposite Columbia)—Unusually large, beautifully furnished room; lavatory adjoining; references. Cathedral 7813; call mornings or evenings.

114TH-B'WAY—Large, cool, front room, private family, convenience, reasonable. 6,464 Morningside.

116TH, 822 WEST—Attractive room, $10; gentleman; references. Apt. 5S.

116TH ST., 419 WEST (Apt. 54)—Large room in private home, with freedom of whole apartment; every convenience; very reasonable.

116TH ST., 419 WEST—Single room, high-class apartment; elevator. Apt. 21.

116TH, 606 WEST—Clean, comfortably furnished room, lavatory; moderate rent. 228.

119TH, 616 WEST, Apartment 61—Extremely desirable single room, adjoining bath, gentleman only.

116TH, 604 WEST—Single, double, top floor, elevator, cool, private family. Allen.

116TH, 620 WEST (Apt. 103)—Cool room, with balcony overlooking river; southwest.

116TH, 606 WEST (near subway)—Nice front room. Hudson view. Apt. 10L.

118TH, 210 WEST (HOTEL CECIL), ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATHS; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

118TH ST., 270 WEST—Pleasant room, another adjoining; bus No. 5; breakfast privilege. Hopper.

119TH ST., 480 WEST—Single outside room. Apt. 6S.

1218T, 501 WEST (Morningside Heights)—Attractive Summer location, near restaurants, parks, tennis courts, Columbia University and all transportation; dining room in building; artistically furnished rooms; $8 to $18 weekly; showers; parlors; dancing; references required. Mrs. Young, telephone Morningside 4886.

1218T, 201 WEST (Apt. 1)—Room; Christian family; running water; conveniences; gentlemen.

1218T, 420 WEST—Attractive, comfortable room, $7; references. Morningside 4680, Apt. 6S.

122D ST., 321 WEST—Large front room for one or two ladies; use of kitchen. Brennan.

122D, 506 WEST—Sitting bedroom, 2 windows, $7.50; one $5; kitchen privileges.

122D, 620 WEST (Apt. 8C)—One or two man, by small private family. Phone Morningside 4446.

122D, 416 WEST (Apt. 52)—Large, airy, bright, attractive single room, $8.

124TH, 510 WEST—Attractive single, double, cheap; cool; electricity, phone. Apt. 7.

124TH, 31 WEST (near Lenox)—Rooms, nurses only. Harlem 4631. Apt. 5W.

125TH ST., 609 WEST (Apt. 2B; Audubon 2350)—Single outside room; $7.50; references.

139TH, 609 WEST—Comfortable light room, near buses and subway; business men only. Inquire Apartment 14C, evenings.

139TH, 605 WEST (Apt. 1C)—Furnished room, kitchen; subway; conveniences. Riverside. Sunday.

139TH, 609 WEST (Apt. 4B)—Large front room, next bath, $9; smaller, $6.

140TH, 600 WEST—Beautiful large front room, $12; elevator, gentleman. Apt. 2.

142D ST., 605 WEST—Apt. 32; large room, elevator; suitable couple; kitchen privileges.

142D, 501 WEST—Large front room, suitable two persons; twin beds.

143D, 549 WEST—Cool room, next bath; American family reasonable. Apt. 21.

143D, 600 WEST—Large front room, small English home; gentlemen only. Apt. 41.

144TH ST., 510 WEST (Apt. 6C).

Large room, attractively furnished, southern exposure, elevator, all conveniences; kitchen privileges; suitable young refined business couple; no other roomers. Audubon 1960. William A. Smith.

147TH ST. (near B'way)—Large front room, 2 windows, use of shower, dressing room, adjoining tile bath; electricity; every convenience; $9; also same only smaller, $7; private house. Phone 5870 Audubon.

144TH, 502 WEST—Outside room; 1-2; running water; private. Apt. 5S.

144TH, 483 WEST—Large, attractive, airy room with or without private bath.

147TH, 531 WEST—Large furnished room; suitable for 2 or 3 people.

147TH ST., 610 WEST—Attractive front room in private house; near Riverside.

148TH, 562 WEST—Unusually large, suitable three, kitchen privileges; $12. Apt. 46.

148TH (3,605 B'way)—Large room, facing Hudson; private family; references. Apt. 3S.

149TH, 561 WEST (Broadway)—South front airy suite, kitchenette; $14. Lewis.

151ST, 585 WEST (Apt. 25)—Desirable large room; elevator; couple or two women; kitchen privileges; reasonable.

152D, 594 WEST—Large, light, airy room, newly furnished, all modern improvements, phone. Apartment 1.

152D, 547 WEST—Large, airy front room, adjoining bath, refined surroundings; references.

152D (3,675 Broadway)—Superior front, 3 French windows; reasonable; Hudson view. Williams.

157TH STREET & BROADWAY—Convenient to subway, buses; large master bed room, elevator apartment; private family; home comforts; rent $12. Call 10-12 A. M., No. 550 West 157th Street, Apt. 6S.

157TH, 550 WEST (Apt. 101)—Neatly furnished room, suitable 2; kitchen privileges.

158TH ST., 550—Lady will rent room or share beautiful five-room apartment with responsible woman or couple; references. Supt., tel. Aud. 6344.

164TH ST., 545 WEST—Two or three furnished rooms to sublet. Apt. 5I.

170TH, 633 WEST—Nicely furnished room, light, cool, adjoining bath. Apt. 3A.

172D, 551 WEST—Clean room, business woman or couple; housekeeping privileges; window alone; references. Logan, Schuyler 8246.

180TH (647 Fort Washington Av.)—High-class elevator building; large, attractive room, private lavatory. Wadsworth 9905. Apt. 8A.

181ST (160 Wadsworth Av.)—Large outside front room; three windows; block subway, bus; kitchen privilege. Wadsworth 9083. Hughes.

181ST (Ft. Washington Av.) — Beautiful large, airy room, two windows, adjoining bath, suitable two people; private family; no other roomers. Wadsworth 9220. Apt. 9.

181ST, 605 WEST—Light, attractive room; modern; elevator; conveniences; kitchen privilege. Hess.

183D, 539 WEST—Corner room, 4 windows; kitchen privileges; smaller; running water, private bath, elevator; $7 up. Simpson.

184TH, 553 WEST—Beautiful room; business girls, couple; kitchen privileges; references.

185TH ST., 583 WEST—Beautifully furnished room; modern private house; references.

187TH ST. (450 Audubon)—To reliable, clean party large room, bath, kitchen, dining privilege; reasonable. Wadsworth 3095. Schultz.

192ND ST., 530 WEST—Handsomely furnished large outside room, every convenience, $10; high-class house. Apartment 6A.

ARTIST, WEST SIDE—Business woman will rent living and bedroom, $16.50 week. M 392 Times Downtown.

BROADWAY, 2,005—Large room, running water; spacious wardrobe; adjoining bath; private family; breakfast optional; $8. Richelieu, Audubon 6666.

BROADWAY 2,460 (91st)—Large front room, 3 windows; reasonable; gentleman; references. Cook.

BROADWAY, 5,000 (193d St.)—Beautifully furnished large room, with refined couple; telephone, bath; high-class apartment. Apt. 6.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370—Large outside room, gentleman or business lady. Furlong.

CENTRAL PARK WEST—Two young people's quarters, single, private, modern, homelike; all improvements; reasonable. Telephone Riverside 10000.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 211—Wanted, business woman to share housekeeping apartment with young woman; $4 weekly. Apartment 6W.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.

Two parlors, man, business, near 8th St.; private family; reasonable. Phone 1,

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (97th, 98 W.)—Independent suite, bath; gentleman; reasonable. Deane.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 2E—Newly furnished outside room; private family; references. Mrs. Harman.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 512—Cheerful room, running water; kitchen privileges; $10. Teledano.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 307—Cool room, facing park, $9; others $7. Arenson.

CHARLTON ST., 39 (Greenwich Village)—Attractive rooms, all conveniences; near subway; references.

CHRISTIAN business girl will share apartment with refined young lady. Call Sunday, 1,124 Woodycrest Av. (160th St.) 6A.

CLAREMONT AV., 350 (Apt. 36)—Neat, cool room; American family; adults; elevator; near subway, Drive, Columbia College; moderate rental. Phone Morn. 211. Mrs. Adamson.

CLAREMONT AV., 200 (125th St., Broadway Subway)—Large outside room; $12; elevator; near Riverside. Phone Morningside 211, Apt. 4L.

CLAREMONT AV. 160—Beautiful two-room front suite, kitchen privileges; elevator; $65.

COMFORTABLE ROOM, electricity, phone, adjoining bath. 330 West 95th, Apt. 6.

DESIRABLE furnished room, business man only, no other roomers; seen after 6 P. M.; references. Castes, 317 West 42d.

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73 MACDOUGAL STREET—Furnished room overlooking garden, laundry privileges, $25 per month.

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MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54 (116th)—Large, comfortable room, running water; business man. Phone Cathedral 7040. Mrs. Wise. Apt. 1.

MOUNT MORRIS PARK, 34 (124th)—Attractive room, electricity, phone; subway, L, bus.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 884 (Cor. 160th St.)—One or two immaculate rear rooms, private bath, strictly private family, secluded, separate entrance, home surroundings, breakfasts if desired. Apt. 1G. Tel. Audubon 9600.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (157th station)—exceptional room, private bath; every convenience for comfort and privacy. X 2218 Times Annex.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202—Unusual room, beautifully furnished, facing river, adjoining bath; gentleman.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 596 (137th)—Attractive single; private lavatory; $8; exclusive. Apt. 21.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 888 (157th subway)—Large double room; couple or two gentlemen. Audubon 8100. Apt. 5F. Kent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 116 (84th)—Single, double rooms, connecting baths. Apartment 2 South.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (90's)—Single room; running water; convenient. Phone Riverside 8386.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 547 (Apt. 2D)—Exceptional double room, private wash room, adjoining bathroom; $12.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (cor. 94th) — Large room, adjoining bath, running water, in small family. Phone Riverside 3287.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102 ($2d) — Elegant large studio suite; private bath; exclusive residence, elevator, gentleman. Apt. 2.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 862—One large, cool, two connecting rooms. Apt. 8A.

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WADSWORTH AV., 140 (Apt. 21)—Room in private family; best references required.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—One or two attractive rooms, immaculate, beautiful view, elevator, home conveniences, for American lady or couple. Wadsworth 9711, Apt. 8G, before noon.

WASHINGTON SQUARE (121 Waverley Place)—2 large, connecting rooms, adjoining bath; electricity, telephone, twin beds; gentlemen, business couple.

WASHINGTON SQUARE S. (82 Washington Place)—Beautiful suite; light, airy; kitchen privileges; reasonable; elevator. Apt. 13.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 33½—Two housekeeping rooms, overlooking park; refined business women. Klotz.

WEST END AV., 986—Exceptional rooms, single, double; shower; electricity; newly furnished; corner apartment; gentlemen; references; Summer rates.

WEST END AV., 873—Large, comfortable furnished room on third floor, with large closet and running water, kitchenette privilege; $45 Winter, $40 Summer.

WEST END AV., 986 (corner 106th)—Large, attractively furnished outside room, running water; gentleman. Telephone Academy 9080, McQueen.

WEST END AV., 700 (94th)—Large corner, two gentlemen; one smaller; reasonable. Baldwin.

WEST END AV., 662 (92d)—Large front room, water, electricity; adjoining bath.

WEST END, 617 (90th)—Large, modern, cool room, bath; private residence; references.

WEST END AV., 539 (corner 101st)—Rooms; private family; Apartment 4F.

WEST END AV., 1487 (86th)—Large and single, newly decorated, home surroundings.

WEST END, 410 (79TH)—Cool double front room; very desirable. Apt. 3N.

WEST END AV., 911—Beautiful, large front room, bath; electricity; single rooms.

WEST END AV., 700 (94th)—Delightfully cool, light double, single rooms. Britten.

$17.80 PER WEEK, PERMANENT.

Rooms, with private bath; modern hotel service, suites 2 rooms and bath, $30 and upward; 12-story fireproof building. HOTEL ABERDEEN, 234 St., between 9th Av. and Broadway. Phone PENNSYLVANIA 1600.

NURSES.

Have private rooms, kitchen privileges, also dormitory in connection with registry; subway.

ANNA BOSS NURSES' REGISTRY,
605 West 181st. Wadsworth 2196.

Bronx.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS—In home of university professor, for one or two bachelors, large front second floor living room with one or two bedrooms, $100-$140 a month; breakfasts if desired. 2,317 Loring Place, near Fordham Road. Telephone Fordham 5070 evenings.

WALTON AV., 949 (corner East 164th)—Comfortable furnished rooms, with board; German cooking; pleasant locality; detached house, with ground; 20 minutes from Wall St., Lexington Av. subway; reasonable terms. Melrose 4630.

Brooklyn.

PRIVATE FAMILY will share beautifully furnished apartment (enclosed porch) with one or two persons of refinement; convenient to subway; 20 minutes to Manhattan; fair price; references. Phone Shore Road 9637.

MANHATTAN BEACH — Cool, spacious double room, comfortably furnished; private residence; near boardwalk and subway; suitable couple or two gentlemen. Coney Island 1043.

PARK SLOPE—Large front room and alcove, furnished or unfurnished; kitchenette privileges; 17 minutes home to Wall St. 207 Berkeley Place. Phone Sterling 2015.

FOR RENT—One or two furnished rooms, modern; near subway or trolley; attractive yard. Phone Flatbush 2128W.

19TH ST., 1,471—Six beautiful rooms; all improvements and garage; rent, $80.

Long Island.

WHITESTONE—Two rooms and bath, all improvements; business couple. Call Flushing 9282.

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WEST END AV., 986 (corner 106th)—Large, attractively furnished outside room, running water; gentleman. Telephone Academy 9080, McQueen.

WEST END AV., 700 (94th)—Large corner, two gentlemen; one smaller; reasonable. Baldwin.

WEST END AV., 662 (92d)—Large front room, water, electricity; adjoining bath.

WEST END, 617 (90th)—Large, modern, cool room, bath; private residence; references.

WEST END AV., 539 (corner 101st)—Rooms; private family; Apartment 4F.

WEST END AV., 1487 (86th)—Large and single, newly decorated, home surroundings.

WEST END, 410 (79TH)—Cool double front room; very desirable. Apt. 3N.

WEST END AV., 911—Beautiful, large front room, bath; electricity; single rooms.

WEST END AV., 700 (94th)—Delightfully cool, light double, single rooms. Britten.

$17.80 PER WEEK, PERMANENT.

Rooms, with private bath; modern hotel service, suites 2 rooms and bath, $30 and upward; 12-story fireproof building. HOTEL ABERDEEN, 234 St., between 9th Av. and Broadway. Phone PENNSYLVANIA 1600.

NURSES.

Have private rooms, kitchen privileges, also dormitory in connection with registry; subway.

ANNA BOSS NURSES' REGISTRY,
605 West 181st. Wadsworth 2196.

Bronx.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS—In home of university professor, for one or two bachelors, large front second floor living room with one or two bedrooms, $100-$140 a month; breakfasts if desired. 2,317 Loring Place, near Fordham Road. Telephone Fordham 5070 evenings.

WALTON AV., 949 (corner East 164th)—Comfortable furnished rooms, with board; German cooking; pleasant locality; detached house, with ground; 20 minutes from Wall St., Lexington Av. subway; reasonable terms. Melrose 4630.

Brooklyn.

PRIVATE FAMILY will share beautifully furnished apartment (enclosed porch) with one or two persons of refinement; convenient to subway; 20 minutes to Manhattan; fair price; references. Phone Shore Road 9637.

MANHATTAN BEACH — Cool, spacious double room, comfortably furnished; private residence; near boardwalk and subway; suitable couple or two gentlemen. Coney Island 1043.

PARK SLOPE—Large front room and alcove, furnished or unfurnished; kitchenette privileges; 17 minutes home to Wall St. 207 Berkeley Place. Phone Sterling 2015.

FOR RENT—One or two furnished rooms, modern; near subway or trolley; attractive yard. Phone Flatbush 2128W.

19TH ST., 1,471—Six beautiful rooms; all improvements and garage; rent, $80.

Long Island.

WHITESTONE—Two rooms and bath, all improvements; business couple. Call Flushing 9282.

NEWLY furnished cosy and desirable, with wash basin, instantaneous hot water, elevator, to bathroom; near R. R. station and bay; telephone; also room for one auto; breakfast served; private family; business man or woman; reasonable. P. O. Box 64, Bay Shore, L. I.

QUEENS, Long Island—35 minutes Penna. Sta., ½ blocks from depot; one or two newly furnished rooms in new private house; congenial couple; Christian home; private family; every comfort for refined; rooms business women only; $6 and $7 per week; references required. Call Sunday. No. 81 Grand Central Terminal.

FAR ROCKAWAY—Nicely furnished master bedrooms; also housekeeping apartments; beautiful private home; elegantly furnished; near ocean; reasonable. 1,000 Wavecrest Av. Atlantic Av. trolley station.

FOR RENT, reasonable, 3 beautiful rooms with bath house, also privilege of kitchen, dining room, parlor. Apply on premises, 2,311 Grove St., corner Clark, Far Rockaway or Phone Vanderbilt 7068.

LONG BEACH (near station, beach)—Educated young gentleman would share lovely room, private cottage, with refined gentleman until October; $100. 114 East Chester St.

ROCKAWAY PARK—Two nestly furnished rooms and kitchen; private dwelling; near station. 211 Beach 117th St. Tel. Belle Harbor 1247.

IN REFINED private house congenial gentleman can be accommodated, board optional; no other guests. Telephone Bayside 179S3L.

TWO modern furnished rooms; reasonable for August, September; near Ocean Station. 212A Beach 117th St., Rockaway Beach.

KEW GARDENS—Large, cool furnished room; select suburb; private family; high class. Phone, Monday, Richmond Hill 2202.

Westchester County.

CHESTER HILL, Mount Vernon—In private home residence with large, cool porches; desirable furnished rooms, single or en suite; private bath if desired. 11 Fletcher Av., near New Haven station.

RYE—Overlooking Sound and park; room with private family; refined surroundings; garage for season only; references. Tel. Rye 337W. B 237 Times.

NEW ROCHELLE (26 Thomas Place)—Room on bathroom floor; home of private family; breakfast if desired; references exchanged.

NEAR station, Sound; nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences. Phone Larchmont 506J.

New Jersey.

LARGE FRONT ROOM, furnished, five windows, one block from beach, suitable for business man; $10 week. Rose Elm Cottages, 1,424 Pacific St., Atlantic City, N. J.

LARCHMONT—

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge bookkeeping, operate Burrough's bookkeeping, stenotype machines; law, commercial; dependable executive; $30. M 618 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 1 year's experience; best references; typist; knowledge of Bookkeeping. 846 reference. F 615 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; substitute, steady or part time, during August; also typewriting at home; references. R 1003 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge bookkeeping, also writing. beginner. Fannie Levitt, 548 Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, beginner, knowledge; Radio Guidman, 436 Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, willing, no clerk work. Bell Penman, 27 Watkins St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, knowledge bookkeeping, beginner. Fannie Levitt, 548 Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, beginner, knowledge; Radio Guidman, 436 Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, willing, no clerk work. Bell Penman, 27 Watkins St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, efficient, quick, accurate, rapid. [illegible] Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretarial training, [illegible] Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriting wanted, extra [illegible] manuscripts, specifications; [illegible] Circle 8629.

STENOGRAPHER experienced, high school graduate, [illegible] knowledge English $18. [illegible] Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, efficient, [illegible] Roseboluth, Belle Harbor 342.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced law or litigation; [illegible] temporary or permanent. F 314 any work, Times.

STENOGRAPHER, switchboard operator, Christian, desires permanent position; $24. [illegible] Times Down town.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, high school graduate, operate Monitor; $22. Kitts, 5 West 117th St.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT, high school graduate, six years experience; initiative $25. G 545 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, two years' experience, office assistant, references; $18. M 900 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience, accurate, willing, reliable; $15. M 885 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, twenty-two, quick, accurate, three years' experience; salary $22 to $25, excellent references. B 188 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, superior education, best references anywhere; $25. G 80 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience, reliable, refined, references; $20. G 851 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian; 10 years' assistant engineering, export; $27. G 811 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; rapid dictator, three months' experience, $ 540 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, [illegible] position where efficiency [illegible] appreciated. K 284 Times.

[illegible] assistant, [illegible] Downtown.

[illegible] French-English, thoroughly [illegible] in office work, references [illegible] Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; high school graduate $25. E 23 West 143d St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, refined and courteous; [illegible] Operator, 2,110 Main.

TEACHER—Experienced high school, teaches language, [illegible] and library; or assist management of home; good following. B 264 Times.

TEACHER, French wishes pupils, coaching [illegible] conversation; city or country. Mlle. Hawker, 20 Manhattan Av. Cathedral 8540.

TEACHER, English to foreigners, neglected education college graduate. Brophy, 246 West 76 St.

TEACHER temporary position; work with children office work. Experienced. G 73 Times.

TEACHER, French lessons, young lady, graduate Paris University. Cathedral 6282.

TRAINED NURSE with family to Italy; would take charge of child or invalid. Telephone Lin. 10 Beech 114

TYPIST, stenographer, office routine, willing worker. Miriam Lederman, 1,823 Dodge St. Brooklyn.

TYPIST, 3 years office work references. 120 Franklin St., Astoria. Telephone Astoria 2064.

WAITRESS, colored, experienced tea room, hotel or city or nearby. Fleming, 2,441 7th Av., Apt. 36. Audubon 1340.

WOMAN, colored, wishes day's work; washing, hours or half time work. Davis, 334 West 99th St.

WOMAN, young, colored days work; also chamber work. Apply Morris Apartments, 9228 Myrtle Avenue.

WOMAN, reliable, care for apartment for mornings, afternoons. Adams, 575 West 172d.

WOMAN, reliable, washing, cleaning, day's work; references. Box 10, 1,509 2d Av.

YOUNG Christian lady, college graduate, versatile, wishes position for August, country and reliable, excellent references. B 227 Times.

YOUNG LADY [illegible] specialty, wishes to act in Porto Rico as agent for the manufacture of handmade [illegible], hand-crochets, table [illegible], etc., or [illegible] Address Mrs. B. M. B., Box 72, Managua, P. R.

YOUNG LADY, 17, business school graduate, stenography, [illegible] operating, accurate, willing, reliable; wishes position [illegible] Times.

YOUNG LADY desires [illegible] to attend to [illegible] references. Phone Jamaica 8340 or M 886 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, [illegible] no objection to [illegible] 1273 St. [illegible] Times.

YOUNG LADIES, two, desirous of paying for college course with positions evenings; one thoroughly [illegible] bookkeeper, both familiar office details. L 284 Times.

YOUNG LADY, Danish, cultured, speaks English, desires position with refined family; will take care of one or two children if not [illegible] Times.

YOUNG LADY, Spanish translator, general office work, [illegible] experience, excellent references. K 2 Latin American [illegible] Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, 22 years of age, desires position as head waitress or in executive capacity; best references. Box 20, 320 9th St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY, refined, wishes care one or two children for hours daily. K. 5,540 West 140th, Apartment 4.

YOUNG LADY desires position in physician's office. [illegible] New Rochelle 1409.

YOUNG LADY, Spanish speaking, to assist doctor. [illegible] 63d St.

YOUNG WOMAN, highly experienced domestic science [illegible] hospital, four years' domestic science teaching, public schools, large Western city, special work also with motherless girls, ages 12 to 15, including theory and practice, cookery, scientific laundry work, sewing, dynamism and music classes, desires position visiting literary ability. G 83 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, 18 years teacher and business woman, good correspondent, writing forceful, result-getting letters, control and general literary worker, executive, charge small office, used typewriter, employed; valuable position utilizing literary ability. G 83 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, excellent musical and literary education, pleasing appearance, good disposition, fond of traveling and out-door sports, desires position as chaperon to young lady, or companion to gentlewoman. Address Companion, Room 906, Times Bldg.

YOUNG WOMAN desires connection where extensive literary, editorial and research experience will be of value, adaptable. K 285 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, college trained, perfect French, English, seeks position, companion, care, secretary, knowledge of books. K 231 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, part-time position stenography, refined, educated; references. G 78 Times.

Employment Agencies.

BERTA CARLSON, SWEDISH AGENCY, 2,280 Broadway, corner 82d St. Phone Schuyler 1076.

BUREAU—Thos. Andresen Scandinavian Agency, 1,204 Broadway, near 83d St. Schuyler 2662.

SHEPHERDS AGENCY—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 134d St. Morn. 8240

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, 34, MARRIED; PRESENT EMPLOYED LARGE CORPORATION HAVING FACTORIES, BRANCHES THROUGHOUT U. S., CAPACITY SYSTEMATIZER, ADVISORY GENERAL ACCOUNTANT; INSTALLATION; COST SYSTEMS; EXCELLENT CREDENTIALS; IMMEDIATE ENGAGEMENT; REASONS; CURTAILMENT; SALARY $3,000. G 32 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, 33, first class senior public accountant, auditor with accountant or as comptroller, chief accountant, &c., heavyweight; at least $5,000. M 933 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT—Modern accounting systems installed, books opened, written up, audited and closed, statements and tax returns prepared by experienced public accountant; rates $10 per month up. M 606 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, executive, Christian, 31, experienced general accountant and statistician, with initiative and adaptability, purchasing and manufacturing experience; university graduate. G 41 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, 25; desires permanent position; 5 years' experience general accounting, both manufacturing and mercantile; salary commensurate with ability. X 2196 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, American, Christian, 28, married; cost, factory, office management, purchasing, supervision, modern methods; statistics; manufacturing condens; preferred. G 796 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, cashier, office manager desires change; age 45; quick, accurate; 25 years' practical experience corporation accounts; initial salary $45. E 926 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, executive ability, former court reporter, desires to locate as secretary busy executive assistant to C. P. A. commercial; age 25; credentials. G 561 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, office manager, 10 years' experience, wants position with good concern; high-class man; first-rate references, moderate salary. M 886 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, executive—Christian, 31, experienced accountant, executive, department manager, bookkeeper; Pace graduate. E 859 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT and general office man, 32, married, broad experience, thoroughly capable, seeks real opportunity; initial salary $45. Phone Winthrop 8383.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR—Many years' experience large corporations and public accountings; capable managing large forces; available immediately. F 196 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, consulting, auditor and supervisor books, prepares statements, installs systems; rates moderate. G 846 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, 2½ years' public experience, handles audits without supervision, college graduate, desires position. B 373 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, executive, 34, 14 years' experience, general accounting department, manager and auditor. G 808 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT—Books opened, tax reports, arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $20 mo. up. Goldwater, 299 Broadway Worth 5068.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, office manager, open, close, balance any books; $40; take entire charge. Brown, 995 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT-CORRESPONDENT, 42, foreign languages, general business experience, references, cash bond, desires suitable connection. M 918 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, certified (New York), books opened, audited and systems installed, certified financial statements. G 93 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager; high-class man; excellent references; Christian. L 283 Times.

ACCOUNTANT seeks temporary or part-time engagement business concern or public accountant. B 709 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, certified, considerable experience; available full or part time; recommended. G 49 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, certified public, New York, wishes temporary engagement. M 881 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, certified, 8 years' practice, open for temporary engagement. L 201 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 28, La Salle graduate, wishes connection with certified firm. K 275 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER desires position several afternoons a week. T 1070 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT seeks part-time engagement, Midout, 237 St. James Place, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, desire position, part or full time. E 1230 Times Bronx.

ADVERTISING—Selling plan and "copy man" of 15 years' experience; service of advertising agency if required; planned campaigns or special work magazines, newspapers, house organs, booklets, printed business literature, available immediately; interview solicited. S 785 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING, SALES EXECUTIVE WANTS REAL OPPORTUNITY; SALARY AND SHARE; UNINCUMBRANCED; AGGRESSIVE, ANALYTICAL WORKER; EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, PERSONALITY EXCELLENT. G 98 TIMES.

ADVERTISING, sales promotion man, 23, married, desires connection with live organization, capable correspondent, understands all branches business routine, advertising, lay-out work, copy; now employed; university graduate. B 191 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN,
10 years' industrial, publication and service experience; seasoned copy writer, thoroughly familiar with layout, make-up, illustrating, printing and engraving methods. B 376 Times.

ADVERTISING—Young man, 24, nine years' experience (agency and publisher), knows printing, engraving, make-up; can write result-getting copy; also sell space; best references, salary $40. B 245 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, experienced copy-writer and all-around man, who plans and executes campaigns of all kinds, desires opportunity to prove ability, originality and earnestness. S 840 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN, experienced enough to keep up routine, young enough to contribute ideas and enthusiasm (25); 3 years advertising copy, 1 year, general planning; salary $2,500. S 401 Times.

ADVERTISING—Capable solicitor and manager, extensive varied experience, wide acquaintance, seeks engagement where resourceful worker and producer is wanted; best references. E 180 Times.

ADVERTISING—Specialist on manufacturers' circular and mail order work; will divide time between several non-competing accounts; salary $25 week. L 269 Times.

ADVERTISING WRITER—FREE LANCE. Formerly copy chief of big agencies. Quality divertisements, booklets, house organs and letters that sell. S 425 Times.

ADVERTISING—Young man, 3 years' experience, lettering, designing, layouts, knows engraving, printing, typography, seeks opportunity. T 170 Times.

ADVERTISING and window dresser's assistant; college education; credit expert; experience. M. M. Raften, 20 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ADVERTISING MAN, plans campaigns, writes copy; reasonable rates. E 219 Times.

ADVERTISING man available half days, mornings; thoroughly experienced. E 843 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN desires position; architect, construction company or builder; thirty years' experience mercantile, [illegible] residence; diplomee of Ecole des Beaux Arts; will work for moderate rate per hour; regular or overtime. L 290 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNER, would be extremely valuable in office where young man with American university and European training who combines designing ability with broad office experience, is required. G 22 Times.

ARCHITECT, available for year's contract; extended business experience; competent executive; will consider any proposition. Professional, G 13 Times.

ARCHITECT-DRAFTSMAN, general practical construction and alteration experience; complete work; 12 years' experience, desires position L 265 Times.

ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER wishes position with live-wire concern where ability will be appreciated; best reference. G 44 Times.

ASSISTANT BUYER toys, housefurnishings, knows line thoroughly, desires affiliation. R 1001 Times Harlem.

AUDITOR, assistant auditor, assistant comptroller, American, experienced accountant; knowledge banking, Spanish and Portuguese. E 306 Times.

AUTOMOBILE supply salesman, expert valuator, position anywhere. Box 1, 236 Lynch St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER.
Thoroughly experienced, accustomed to entire charge of department; monthly financial statements, profit and loss statements and all statistical reports; age 40; unquestionable references; salary $45. G 491 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER.
Thoroughly experienced bookkeeper; trial balances, income, profit and loss, financial statements, typist, correspondence, credits, payroll, modern office, factory management; college education. G 68 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, 25, five years' practical experience, thoroughly competent, double entry, financial statements, collections, knowledge stenography, desires permanent responsible position; $27. highly recommended. Lester Miller, 56 East 87th St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER, Accountant, Office Manager—Thorough accountant; over 20 years' experience mercantile, manufacturing corporations; competent take entire charge; trial balances, opening, closing, financial reports; highest credentials. G 76 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MANAGER—Am 30 years, thoroughly experienced and reliable; know my business; have excellent references; I need a position; do you need a good man? Moderate salary; please interview me. K 281 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, young; knows Spanish, Italian fluently, English, good knowledge of French; good experience in import and export trades and boo keeping. Write M. 507 Amsterdam Av.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, 12 years' experience, desires position evenings in hotel or any other concern who can use such a man. Yours from 9 P. M. to 2 A. M. E 851 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, 8 years' thorough experience, controlling accounts, trial balances, &c.; capable correspondent; salary $30. B. B., 380 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, DESIRES WORK EVENINGS; UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCES; BOND. O 205 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, six years' practical experience accountant, stenographer, typist; temporarily unemployed; high school credentials. W., 5,612 20th Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, experienced office manager, systematizer, expert correspondent; draw up financial and income tax reports. E 215 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and Correspondent (24), experienced, college education, real live wire; conscientious worker; references. Box 460, 205 7th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, experienced, competent, trial balances, controlling accounts, &c.; references as to ability and honesty. G 76 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 29, married, Christian, employed at present, desires position as cashier; high grade; trial balances, statements, &c.; $33. 40 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, 22, 9 years' experience; capable take full charge books, controlling accounts, financial statements; $30-$35 week. 36 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, DESIRES WORK EVENINGS; UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCES; BOND. O 205 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER-SECRETARY, bookkeeping and secretarial experience, college training; best references. William S. Baron, 8 East 107th St., N. Y. Phone Harlem 3900.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, correspondent, constructive ability, college education. F 604 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, experienced, competent controlling accounts, trial balances, &c. B 256 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, desires evening work; books opened and written up; finest references. B 872 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, 7 years' experience in marine insurance and general accounting, take full charge. E 856 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, high school graduate, desires responsible position; best references; age 23. M 181 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT—Books open, tax reports, arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $20 mo. up. Goldwater, 299 Broadway Worth 5068.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, knowledge of accounting, desires permanent position. B 125 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 20 years' experience, wishes position in charge of office; best references. T 1080 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 25, college education, stenographer, executive experience; $35. E 316 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 30; ten years' experience; A1 references; $30. A 12 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent, controlling accounts, financial statements, &c. F 601 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, double entry, controlling accounts; accurate, willing worker. H 569 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, thorough experienced complete set, desires connection; references. 241 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, 9 years' experience; highest references; moderate salary. L 263 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, offers services mornings. B 263 Times.

BOY, 16, public school graduate, wishes position where he can learn trade; willing and obliging; reference. W. McManus, 321 East 43d.

BOY, 2 years high school, wishes position with advancement. B 244 Times.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION Superintendent, age 42; 18 years' experience; knows estimating and new work handled quickly and economically. E 208 Times.

BUTLER-VALET—Excellent cook, chauffeur; will do all work in bachelor apartment; city references. Toolberg, 1,467 Fox St., Bronx.

BUTLER or valet, neat, colored, young man, with city references; eight years' experience. G 69 Times.

BUTLER-VALET, Japanese, wants work for single gentleman. 146 West 65th St.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC, GARDENER Exceptional ability, above the average, with best personal references covering past 10 years; industrious, [illegible] Scotch-American, desiring a worth-while position; at liberty Tuesday. H 723 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 35, married, Irish-American, 12 years' experience driving Pierce, Locomobile, Packard, Cadillac; seven years last position; expert repair man; three years as foreman; Harry Smith, 501 West 171st, 8930 Wadsworth.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, desires position city or country; 10 years' experience on Pierce-Arrow, Packard, Cadillac, Hudson; good mechanic; best of private references; expert traffic driver, neat, careful, willing. George Prentiss, 20 J. Av. Chelsea 1,000.

CHAUFFEURS—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 10278.

CHAUFFEUR, American, 42, 14 years' experience, mechanic, reliable, careful driver, only first class cars; city or country; wages $40 per month. Chandler, 118 West 84th St. Phone 8430 Schuyler.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC (28), married, 12 years' experience, wishes private position; neat, polite, and careful driver; best reference. Jos. F. Davis, 464 Pulaski St., Brklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, French, 30, speaks Italian, Spanish, good mechanic, careful driver, with long experience, wishes position private family; go anywhere. F 307 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Swiss, French, married, 35 years old, 12 years' experience; first-class car and small car; desires private position; no shop expenses. Girardin, 440 West 39th.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 10 years' experience, expert mechanic, careful driver, position city or country; private. Smith, 106 West 60th St.

CHAUFFEUR — Gentleman recommends exceptionally trustworthy, temperate, economical chauffeur-mechanician. Employer, 1,378 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, Japanese, 15 years' experience, desires position; best references. Kameda, 341 Lexington Av. Tel. Murray Hill 3308.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC—Married man wishes position with private family, city or country; 9 years' experience. Parfet, 9084 Schuyler.

CHAUFFEUR, PACKARD EXPERT, SIX YEARS PACKARD FACTORY; SEVEN YEARS LAST EMPLOYER; AGE 34; GO ANYWHERE. E 322 TIMES.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, wishes private position; seven years' experience; all repairs cars; excellent references; will consider temporary position. T 1074 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, mechanic, 7 years' experience, wishes position, private; experienced Packard, Cadillac; best references. Spira, 1,433 1st. Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position private family; careful driver; reference; 10 years' city experience. Lenox 1018. L 294 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, exceptional mechanic, careful traffic driver, eight years' experience; best reference. James Stricker, care of Grant, 200 West 82d St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 10 years' experience, 31, married, all makes cars, wish private position. T 1076 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, young man, 23, wants position on private place; can drive private or commercial. E 180 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, long experience, driving and repair; any car; best reference; go anywhere. Ken, 724 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; four years with one family; make own repairs; city, country. Rubano, 2,186 2d Av., City.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, Japanese, generally careful, wishes position private family, country preferred. K., 146 West 65th St.

CHAUFFEUR, married, mechanic; careful; fine reference, Burnham. Phone Morningside 6960, Apt. 25.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, single, wishes position city or country. Burns, 434 7th Av., Brooklyn, South 534.

CHAUFFEUR wishes private position; good references. Ed Ryan, 203 East 77th St.

CHEF, young, well educated Scandinavian, desires position, private or public; best of references. H 894 Times.

CHEMIST
wishes position during forenoon only; exclusive practical manufacturing experience; good research chemist. F 310 Times.

CHEMIST—School analyst, two years' experience B. S. Chemistry, desires position with industrial house F 622 Times Downtown.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER, 32, Gentile, Tech graduate, nine years' experience, offers [illegible] and ability to manufacturer to help reduce costs and save waste; remuneration to be based only on savings effected; no salary. E 869 Times Downtown.

CIVIL ENGINEER
desires position with construction firm, age 25; education, 3½ years M. I. T. (finishes month ago); served 3 years overseas; 18 months as engineer officer in charge of construction; will take anything to start with firm wishing my services; 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. E 185 Times.

COLLECTOR, real estate or maintenance man wants position; honest, reliable; excellent references; 15 years in own business; salary mod rate; can take entire charge of property. G 224 Times.

COLLEGE MAN, expert chauffeur and mechanic, wishes employment until October; best references. R. K. T., care Trebor, Ltd., 12 East 48th St. Vanderbilt 8126.

COLLEGE MAN, age 21; graduate leading Eastern technical school, desires position; would like to learn selling; no securities. G 34 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 23, knowledge bookkeeping, capable correspondent; moderate salary. B. B., 200 Times.

COMMERCIAL ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, Cornell graduate, 8 years Westinghouse apparatus, Navy Lieutenant, wishes connection; technical end; observe with view future; business and war references on adaptability, character, ability; Southerner. G 409 Times.

COMPANION-SECRETARY-VALET; educated young man; correspondence solicited. Lowell E. Valentine, 335 Hayward Av., Rochester, N. Y.

COMPANION to gentleman or miners for trip abroad; young lawyer, B. A., LL. B., knows several languages. X 2196 Times Annex.

CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT.
Construction superintendent with 25 years' practical experience on [illegible] buildings and railroad construction; will go anywhere; salary $4,500 to $5,000 per year. Address M. B. P. O. Box 87, City Hall Station, New York.

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER, BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT, TECHNICALLY TRAINED; HIGH GRADE, BROAD EXPERIENCE, FIELD OR OFFICE. D 81 TIMES.

CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT, broad experience, all types building operations; preferably out of town. R. Seaman, 204 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

CONTRACTOR'S ENGINEER, experienced in heavy construction work; five years supervising engineer on industrial buildings for contractors and owners; estimating, purchasing materials and closing contracts, wants position where executive ability is essential; technical graduate. B 787 Times Downtown.

COOK, Japanese, experienced, wants situation in city; excellent references. E 311 Times.

CORRESPONDENT—Chief correspondent of national distributing company desires new connection; moving, live wire writer; responsible executive; experienced house organ editor, form letter and booklet writer, &c.; give details. G 87 Times.

CORRESPONDENT-SECRETARY, possessed of initiative and adaptability, capable of relieving principal of detail; $35 weekly. 27 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

CORRESPONDENT, mail order; expert stenographer, forceful letter writer; knowledge musical instruments; age 24. Phone Blythebourne 0765.

COST ACCOUNTANT, graduate University of Pennsylvania; ten years' experience, expert correspondent, executive; highest credentials. B 410 Times.

COST CLERK, assistant time study bookkeeper; office routine; married. E 1264 Times Bronx.

COUPLE — Well-experienced cook, reliable housekeeper; expert chauffeur, master mechanic; best references; city, country; neat, light-colored Americans, Ages 28; no washing. 235 W. 139th St. Henry Smith. Audubon 227 [illegible]

COUPLE, cook,—butler, chauffeur; Irish-Americans; no laundry; reference. L 289 Times.

CREDIT MAN AND OFFICE MANAGER OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH RESPONSIBLE CONCERN; 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; HIGHEST REFERENCES. G 798 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DOORMAN, hotel or apartment house, 15 years' references. A 10 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, engineering, technical graduate, 12 years' experience, structural steel, reinforced concrete, bridge work; competent, reliable. E 880 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN-DESIGNER, architectural, college training, 17 years' varied experience, rapid, accurate, wants temporary engagement. A 5 Times.

DRAFTSMAN - DESIGNER, many years' experience, desires work, making drawings and tracings. J. A. Essenson, 245 West 104th St.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, accurate and neat; six years' practical experience, tracing, detailing, layout and designing. G 2 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, technical training, experienced New York City; neat, accurate. H 588 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, first-class architectural man, 12 years' experience all classes of work, seeks position. F 2 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, 4 years' experience; structural machinery, detailer. M 905 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN—Expert mechanical, making patent; steady or temporary position. B 258 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, machine designer, desires additional work. E. D. Roberts, 48 East 41st St.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, six years' experience, layout, detail; expert tracer. H 570 Times.

DRAWINGS design construction, tracings all kinds, finished at home quick, reasonable by mechanical engineer. Lucas, 122 La Salle St.

EDITOR, 34, Christian, advertising-editorial expert; take full charge; forceful writer; business getter; exceptional record. B 425 Times.

EDITOR, now with weekly food trade journal; available Sept. 6; can take complete charge. K 211 Times.

EDITOR, technical, general; college graduate; attracts advertising. E 169 Times.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, thoroughly conversant application of the vacuum tube; would consider proposition involving spare time. M 566 Times.

ELECTRICIAN'S HELPER wishes steady position; four years' experience. 20 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

ELECTRICIAN desires position with electrical contractor; estimate; drive car. G 60 Times.

ELEVATOR STARTER, experienced, middle-aged man, wishes position, office or loft building; reference. J. McManus, 321 East 43d St.

ELLIOTT-FISHER bookkeeper operator, Spanish correspondent, wishes position or few hours evening; will consider position in any Spanish-speaking country. M 899 Times Downtown.

ENGINEERING,
graduate Mass. Institute of Technology, 8½ years' marine engineering and allied experience, shipyards and outside manufacturers, desires position either office or selling; branch of engineering considered. F 513 Times.

ENGINEERING STUDENT, mechanical drafting and field experience, desires to connect with sales engineer's office as assistant. Mr. Tocker, 23 West 48th St., Bayonne, N. J.

ENGINEER,
wide range of construction experience here and abroad, wants to connect with a contracting firm. C 290 Times.

ESTIMATOR
Desires situation as estimator and superintendent for general contractor or structural steel; $55 week. B 411 Times.

ESTIMATOR, canvasser, building line; supervisor for builders and architects. R 1265 Times Bronx.

EXECUTIVE.
30, progressive, virile type, seeks connection where his ability and training could accomplish more; now connected with one of the largest, most successful operations as merchandising executive, but uncontrollable circumstances render his growth slow; college education, excellent character and personality; activities covered manufacturing, purchasing, importing and retailing of general merchandise; has sold in several States; a tactful and result producing correspondent and capable buyer; possesses a sound business head and will accept a moderate initial remuneration or make an investment for the right opportunity. H 573 Times.

EXECUTIVE
who has held positions as master mechanic, designer, production manager, superintendent and works manager for the past 14 years, desires connection with a firm in need of a man thoroughly capable of handling and organizing a large number of men; for the manufacture of interchangeable parts, precision machinery, automobiles and engines; up to date in modern methods of manufacture and production; age 36, married; best of reference furnished. X 2269 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE, available as
GENERAL MANAGER,
SALES MANAGER,
SECRETARY-TREASURER,
EXPERT CORRESPONDENT.
Any capacity requiring brains, culture, erudition, adaptability, diplomacy, dependability, experience.
$10,000 a year man, plus,
and able to prove it.
PERMANENT.
M 602 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE—American, with unusually wide foreign and domestic trade experience, seeks new connection; speaks Spanish and German fluently, and French and Portuguese reasonably well; has been assistant to the head of the foreign trade department of a large international bank six years, having formerly been in the American Consular Service in Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Halifax; wants to utilize this experience to best advantage. E 836 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, extended business and selling experience; Cornell graduate; organizer. G 34 Times.

EXECUTIVE, 38, 18 years with present concern, wide national acquaintanceship, desires position with smaller organization; wide experience, including purchasing, selling, finance; publicity relations; prefer connection with responsible organization requiring versatile and resourceful management for a property requiring reorganization. G 940 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.
Young man, age 21, college graduate, with rather limited business experience, but possessing a broad general education and executive ability of high order, is looking for an opening in which the immediate salary may be moderate, but which must assure a rapid advancement after ability is proven. E 375 Times.

EXECUTIVE.
High-grade American, Christian, 36 years of age with extraordinary knowledge of sales, purchasing and general management. B 1031 Times Farlm.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, experienced in industrial building construction, field and office work, capable of managing, superintending and speeding up jobs, estimating, closing contracts and ordering material. X Am. Sec. C. B. 79th St. Downtown.

EXECUTIVE—General sales manager for local or national distribution seeks connection with responsible concern where future will be assured as results obtained; highest credentials offered, covering period of 20 years' successful sales work. B 214 Times.

EXECUTIVE.
Young business man, age 30, pep and determination; splendid experience industrial management, executive, sales work. E 211 Times.

EXECUTIVE, export, import, thorough experience; speaks also Spanish, French, German; will travel; open for position. B 255 Times.

EXECUTIVE of broad and extensive experience in construction along civil and mechanical engineering lines. L 368 Times.

EXPERT MACHINIST and
FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT.
Competent organizer and handler of men; secures maximum output with economy of time, labor and material; 15 years as foreman and superintendent of one of largest automotive industries; now available as such, or in charge of large machine shop, motor or vice station or factory; highest references; reasonable salary. For interview address SUPERINTENDENT, S 820 Times.

FARMER-GARDENER.
Life's experience as charge of estate; best results in all branches cattle, poultry, trees, shrubbery, flowers, lawns, roads, &c.; 42; married; will board help; best references, home mornings. L. D. E., 23 Hunt Place, White Plains, N. Y.

FARM WORK return board room, desired by college graduate. F 308 Times.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVE.
Young man, American, living in Europe, will fill orders for all sorts of novelties for personal use or home decoration; excellent taste and judgment; correspondence solicited. E 212 Times.

FOREMAN, mechanic, capable, industrious, expert on production system, wishes connection where above is wanted. M 666 Times Downtown.

FRENCH, English stenographer, Spanish translator, desires position, bank, export. G 91 Times.

GARDENERS want work in the South (Florida preferred) for the Winter months; gardeners and men handy at gardening, care of grounds, &c. D. Robinson's Sons, Revere Beach Parkway, Everett, Mass.

GARDENER, head, married, desires position on estate, where an industrial man with wide experience in all branches of horticulture is needed; excellent references. Box 202, Weehawken, N. J.

GARDENER, Superintendent, landscape; expert on flowers; take entire charge first-class large estate; wages $100, board, room; single; references. H 901 Times.

GARDENER, competent, wishes position; best references. X 2248 Times Annex.

GENERAL UTILITY MAN, working knowledge of plumbing, painting, carpenter and electrical work; three enlistments U. S. Army; character excellent; don't belong to union and don't want to; age 30; know how to buy autos and keep my mouth shut; out of town work preferred. L 264 Times.

GENTLEMAN sportsman and war veteran, 29, of exceptional connections and with extensive experience in executive and sales work, desires a connection with good returns, sufficient and interesting condition not undesirable; will travel or go to foreign parts. S 506 Times.

GUARD—Man to act as guard in bank, broker's or paymaster's office; experience; references. J. Hecht, 2,504 7th Av.

HOTEL MANAGER, thoroughly experienced, wishes position for Fall and Winter, either hotel or apartment house. Robert M. Crouch, the Deighton, Point Pleasant, N. J.

HOUSECLEANING, floors waxed, windows cleaned, &c.; town or country. Carter, 201 West 142d St. Phone Morningside 8373.

HOUSEWORKER—Japanese wishes position as housewoker or kitchen helper. M. Middle, 200 East 15th St., city.

JAPANESE CHEF, valet, excellent, take entire charge bachelor's apartment or family; references. Yamada, 109 Central Park West.

JAPANESE desires position as butler, or entire charge small family; excellent cook; best references. Yama, 341 Lexington Av.

JAPANESE, butler, valet, desires position; excellent city references. Gima, 341 Lexington Av.

JAPANESE young student wants position in family. E 177 Times.

MAN, native, 50, references; caretaker estate, handy own tools; would represent as resident agent, repairing; country preferred. Box 646, 1,104 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

MAN, middle age, desires position butler or valet, good family or gentleman; can keep home repaired; honest, reliable; references. 20 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

MAN, with export knowledge of corporation, wishes connection with a reliable concern. E 847 Times Downtown.

MAN, educated, refined, personal or estate guard, secretary; any position of trust; highest references. T 1072 Times Harlem.

MAN, middle-aged, wants a position of trust; bond or cash security if required. Thornton, 96 West 162d St.

MAN, middle aged; garden, house, kitchen, anything; references. Ingebright, 145 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

MAN, Wall Street experience, as confidential messenger and stock transfer man; A1 references. K 271 Times.

MANAGER of branch office nationally known security house forced by illness of wife to go West, leaving New York Sept. 1st, via. automobile; would represent reliable firm as salesman of anything with merit while enroute, and take over territory somewhere West of Minneapolis; accustomed to meeting high-grade men; route West to conform with wishes of house. X 2233 Times Annex.

MANAGER.
Chemical engineer, American, 33, great initiative, sales and production record in chemicals, textiles and machinery; linguist; reliable concern for capacity must change location personal reasons. F 607 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVE.
Works manager or superintendent; production, equipment

APARTMENT RENTING CO.
176 West 72nd Street
New York

July 27, 1921.

The New York Times:

We inserted an advertisement in The New York Times offering a furnished three-room apartment for rent at $125 per month and as a result rented the apartment the same day.

L. T. HORAN.

HELP WANTED—Female.

DEMONSTRATORS AND SALESWOMEN as health instructors to mothers; straight salary $15 per week while learning, with $25 additional when sales, making earnings worth $40 to $75 weekly; a reliable firm, established 1873, needs several more women to fill its demonstrating and sales forces to assign sales manager; also two for road work outside Greater New York; if you are over 25 years of age, neat in appearance, unemployed and in a position to start work at once, call in person MONDAY morning, 10 to 12 only, for appointment; expenses advanced. 930 Arbuckle Building, 167 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Borough Hall subway station.

DESIGNER

an infants' dresses; one who is capable to take complete charge of the manufacturing; splendid opportunity for the future for the right party; must be thoroughly experienced and some will recommended. X 2277 Times Annex.

DESIGNER — WE HAVE AN EXCELLENT POSITION OPEN FOR AN EXPERIENCED DESIGNER IN CHILDREN'S INTERMEDIATE WHITE DRESSES. APPLY IN PERSON OR BY LETTER. BLASKOFF & CO., 16 WEST 32D ST.

DESIGNER—WAISTS.

On fine and medium priced goods in all materials; splendid opportunity.

SON & ASH,
106 MADISON AV.

DESIGNER, INFANTS', CHILDREN'S HEADWEAR.
ATTRACTIVE SALARY TO PARTY capable of producing chic, high-class line; give full particulars in strict confidence.
Box H. H. 103, 45 East 27th St.

DESIGNER'S ASSISTANT, ribbon novelties, bows, rosettes; one able to create and carry out ideas. Apply by letter. Krueger, 395 4th Av.

DESIGNER—First-class sketchmaker and designer wanted on high-grade tie silks; must be able to create ideas; rare opportunity for the right man. S 506 Times.

DESIGNER, experienced in paper pattern. Miss Olsen Royal Pattern Co., 25 West 38th, 8th floor.

DESIGNER on art needlework goods; confidential. Box 899, 209 Cable Building.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR—CREDIT DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN FINANCIAL CORPORATION HAS PERMANENT OPENING FOR DICTAPHONE OPERATOR WHO IS RAPID AND INTELLIGENT; HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE PREFERRED; EXPERIENCE IN TRANSCRIBING ESSENTIAL; SALARY $100 A MONTH. TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 7880 MONDAY MORNING, BETWEEN 9 AND 11.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, AT LEAST ONE YEAR'S EXPERIENCE; SALARY $25-$30; REMINGTON MACHINE; TEMPORARY POSITION; CLOSED SATURDAYS ALL DAY. CALL MONDAY AFTER 10 A. M. W. & J. SLOANE, 5 EAST 47TH ST.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, EXPERIENCED, FOR LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL 395 4TH AV., 7TH FLOOR.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR—Splendid opportunity with large advertising house; write detailed experience, age, salary desired, &c. to ——, S 1 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR in old-established Christian firm must be competent; state salary wanted and previous experience. S 429 Times Downtown.

DICTATING MACHINE TRANSCRIBER—Small office; good advancement; salary $20. Mr. Gray, 413 Broadway, fifth floor.

DRESSMAKER.

A desirable all-year-around position with good opportunity for advancement is opened for a young woman under 30, who has had a good education and experience in a first-class dressmaking establishment. Apply in person or by letter to

E. DOUGHTY,
The Butterick Publishing Company,
Spring and Macdougal Sts., N. Y.

DRESSMAKING FINISHERS.
EXPERIENCED; HIGH CLASS HOUSE. FRANCES CO., 10 WEST 56TH.

DRUGGIST WANTED, GOOD PAY. BETH DAVID HOSPITAL, 1,823 LEXINGTON AV.

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR.

There is an opening in our store for an Educational Director with executive ability, initiative, training in salesmanship and experience in retail store educational work. The applicant must be thoroughly democratic in spirit; must have held a similar position in a high-grade department store. Write stating experience, education, age and salary expected to

WALTER M. BRILL,
Personnel Manager,
BUTZLER BROTHERS CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

for fashion description writing and general editorial work; no previous experience necessary, but ability to write essential; college education desirable. Answer by letter, giving age, education and experience.

S 523 TIMES.

ELLIOTT FISHER OPERATOR in large woolen house; must figure and copy; will only consider experienced; state age, salary and references. Woolens, S 477 Times.

ELLIOTT-FISHER BILLING CLERK; experienced; closed Saturdays, open Sundays. Call Sunday after 9 A. M., S. Liebovits & Son, 73 Leonard St.

ELLIOTT-FISHER BOOKKEEPING OPERATOR wanted; must be experienced on controlling accounts. Ballo Electric Supply Co., 239 Canal St.

EXECUTIVE, college graduate; now employed in production costs, organizing, business management and sales management; handling large number employes; highest references. H 492 Times.

FILING CLERK, 22 to 40 years of age, wanted for permanent position, by a manufacturing concern in Jersey City; state age, exact education, business experience and salary expected. X 2230 Times Annex.

FILM CLERK—Complicated card filing system; must be good typist; position permanent; salary to start $20; give age and full particulars as to past experience. Address Box 59, Room 702 World Building, New York.

FILMS and stencil cutters in circulation department, 12th floor, Pictorial Review Co., 7th Av. and 39th St.

FINISHERS, expert, on ladies' fancy work. Also hand and machine pressers. Apply Modiscott, the Cleaner, Mass. and Carson Aves., Atlantic City, N. J.

FITTER, experienced in making garments from sketches; must be good sewer and fitter; permanent position; state full past experience and salary; preference given to women with paper pattern experience. X 2020 Times Annex.

FORELADY

to take charge of stitching department; plain sewing; Singer, single and double needle and buttonhole machines. Willcox & Gibbs machines. Reply giving age, experience and salary desired. W. T. 356 Times.

FITTER for high class dressmaking establishment, must be snappy and progressive; only one with substantial experience in that capacity need apply; big future for right party; answer all week. S 280 Times.

FORELADY for small factory, fine underwear specialty; splendid opportunity for neat, intelligent woman; state experience, age and salary expected. S 510 Times Downtown.

FORELADY, EXPERIENCED ON LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. APPLY, COUTS CABLE BUILDING.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.

A neat young woman in small family, 3 adults, 1 child 3 years old, located in beautiful country station (second Mount Vernon); 30 minutes' ride to Grand Central Station, N. Y.; salary $12 week. A. S. Rogers, 30 Castilla Av., Bronxville, N. Y. Tel. Bronxville 1264.

GIRLS, 20-30 YEARS.

Only those who read figures easily need apply; references required. Apply Employment Bureau, American Bank Note Co., Lafayette Av. and Manida St., Hunts Point, Bronx.

GIRL, white, to care for baby and apartment; sleep in; business couple. Call Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Werner, 2,065 Morris Av., Apt. 5S, 3 blocks from Burnside Station 6th Av. "L."

GIRL—Family returning back to Germany wishes a German girl or governess to take care of children on the trip over. S. Bergmann, Silberon, N. J.

GIRL, intelligent, thoroughly familiar with filing and card system. M. Gugenheim, Inc., 344 5th Av.

GIRL, Swedish, for general housework, 2 adults in family, in apartment on West Side Av. Telephone Riverside 2577.

GIRLS, train for selling in drug store; a good opportunity. Apply Women's Employment Department, 11th floor, 191 5th Av.

GIRL, young, for general work; no cooking or laundry. 281 West 12th St.

GOVERNESS, English, for girl 9, to travel abroad; must be neat, cheerful, active, good traveler and able to tutor fifth-grade studies and French; salary $75 per month. Apply after 5 o'clock Monday at 2 East 56th St., Room 58. Miss Turnbull.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE

for bank work, knowledge of typing desirable; no experience necessary; state age, education and salary desired. N. C., 611 Times Downtown.

HOSTESS—YOUNG WOMEN LEARN TEA-ROOM SERVICE; MUST HAVE PLEASING PERSONALITY, EXECUTIVE ABILITY. SCHRAFFT'S, 47 WEST 22D.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted by U. S. Army Captain (widower) stationed at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., for general housekeeping and cooking; 2 children (girls), ages 11 and 13 years; permanent position; good home; no laundry; German preferred; state wages. Write Captain Felix, Quarters 9A, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. Tuesday.

HOUSEKEEPER—Gentleman with four children ranging in age 9 to 16 years, requires services of lady to act as supervisor of children and house; cook, maid and chauffeur also kept. Applicant should be lady of culture and education, with undeniable references. Apply, giving full details, in confidence, and salary required to L 286 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted for 550 bed hospital situated 25 miles from New York City, with 200 employes; duties do not include care of wards, kitchen or dining rooms; must be thoroughly experienced in institutional work, efficient, honest and a hard worker. X 2208 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER for better class of furnished room houses; write giving wages and full particulars. E 132 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted; neat, light work; good pay. 804 West 71st. Columbus 8316.

HOUSEWORKER—We want two women—one a cook, the other a second girl-nurse—in our small, modern home in Hartsdale, Westchester County; salary to start will be made satisfactory and increases will be paid for length of service; we do not want beginners, so unless you are really experienced do not apply; women 30 to 40 years of age preferred. Apply in person or telephone Monday morning or thereafter, E. M. Wilson, 366 Madison Av., New York City. Telephone Vanderbilt 7800.

HOUSEWORKER wanted; general work; must also be good cook; desirable position for right party; no washing; settled woman; write fully, giving references. Mrs. Bruce Edwards, White Plains, N. Y.

HOUSEWORKER, general, neat, reliable; not over 40; family of 4; $30; desirable position Long Island seashore now; later New Jersey suburbs; call Monday, 3d floor, 340 Madison Av. (450 St.).

HOUSEWORKER, general, woman who wants good home in Westchester and willing help with child. Apply Monday morning 10 to 12. Apt. 5B, 267 West 89th St.

INSTRUCTOR FOR INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF WOMEN'S UNDERGARMENTS AND TEACH IN A TRAINING SCHOOL THE DIFFERENT SEWING MACHINE AND OTHER OPERATIONS NECESSARY IN THE MANUFACTURING OF OUR PRODUCT.

WE ARE LOOKING FOR AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG WOMAN WITH TEACHING ABILITY WHOM WE CAN TRAIN TO TAKE CHARGE OF THIS SCHOOL.

$1,800 A YEAR TO START. IN ANSWERING GIVE AGE, NATIONALITY, EDUCATION AND PAST EXPERIENCE.

BOX 896, 209 CABLE BLDG.

LADY SUPERVISOR.

Permanent position with long-established concern; lady about 25 to 35 years of age, high school education preferred; one capable of supervising girls' work in large Jersey manufacturing plant; good salary to right applicant. Address R 15 Times, stating full details, which will be held in strict confidence.

MAID wanted to assist on wards. House of the Holy Comforter, 196th St. and Grand Concourse.

MAID, kitchen, for institution; $60 per month. Apply with references, 301 East 19th St.

MANAGER—An experienced and competent manager of the commissary department of a large select Summer boarding house; salary $125. 31 N. Times Square, Brooklyn.

MANICURE—All around girl. Mme. Kern Beauty Parlor, 67 Clark St., Brooklyn.

MILLINERS.

R. H. MACY & CO., INC., require several competent milliners who have had several seasons' experience in the best shops; must be able to make frames, &c.; all year positions and large airy daylight workrooms; good salaries. Apply any time during the day at Office of Employment Manager, 2d Balcony, rear, 34th St. entrance.

MILLINERY DESIGNER.

ORIGINAL IDEAS, YOUTHFUL HATS. SMARTEST RETAIL TRADE; HIGHEST SALARY. APPLY ALL WEEK.

MILDRED HAT SHOP,
2,449 B'way (bet. 90th and 91st Sts.)

MILLINERS,

COPYISTS AND MAKERS, EXPERIENCED ON THE FINEST HAND-MADE HATS. ONLY THOSE NEED APPLY.

KNOX HAT CO.,
601 GRAND AV., BROOKLYN.

MILLINERY SALESLADY.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, CAPABLE TAKING CHARGE; SALARY NO OBJECT. APPLY ALL WEEK.

MILDRED HAT SHOP,
2,449 B'way (bet. 90th and 91st Sts.)

MILLINERY DESIGNER;
ONE HAVING THOROUGH EXPERIENCE AND ORIGINAL IDEAS, FOR POPULAR-PRICED HATS; DO NOT APPLY UNLESS FORMERLY CONNECTED WITH SUCCESSFUL WHOLESALE OR RETAIL HOUSE; STEADY POSITION; APPLICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. A. B., 207 TIMES.

MILLINERY
MODEL AND SALESWOMAN, EXPERIENCED WHOLESALE TRIMMED HAT HOUSE, CAN SECURE STEADY POSITION; SALARY. FOUGEMAN BROS., MIRSH, 49 WEST 20TH.

MILLINERY MODELS,
for finest millinery; splendid opportunity for those with experience. BLUEBIRD HATS, INC., 5 WEST 37TH.

MILLINER,
one accustomed to high-class trade only. E. & E. Bizon, 52 West 57th, 1 flight up.

MILLINERY COPYISTS, EXPERIENCED, ON FINE HAND-MADE HATS. APPLY F. W. SETBEL CO., 206 EAST 23D.

MILLINERY SALESLADY and designer, with Southern experience, in exclusive shop in South. Apply Room 508, 311 5th Av.

MILLINERS WANTED — YEARLY POSITION. 1,576 B'WAY. MAISON ROSE.

MODELS, SIZE 16.

STYLISH YOUNG LADIES;
PERMANENT AND LONG SEASON;
CLOAKS AND SUITS.
APPLY ALL WEEK.

E. A. DAY CO.,
136 MADISON AV.

MODELS.

YOUNG LADIES TO TRY ON MISSES' AND JUNIOR COATS AND SUITS.
APPLY ALL WEEK.

HARRY KITZINGER & CO.,
1,333 BROADWAY.

MODELS, SIZE 16,

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES, FOR HIGH CLASS DRESS HOUSE.
STEADY POSITIONS.
SALARY $20-$25.
APPLY ALL WEEK.

CORONET COSTUME CO.,
37 WEST 32D ST.

MODELS WANTED,

STYLISH YOUNG LADIES, SIZE 16; STEADY POSITION; GOOD PAY.

JOSEPH ENGEL CO.,
134 WEST 47TH.

MODELS, SIZE 16,

Tall, attractive young ladies for coat and suit house; good salary; long season.

HECHT & PITOFSKY,
200 7TH AV. (27TH).

MODELS.

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES
HIGH-CLASS DRESS HOUSE.

HELLMAN & BLOTTA,
321 5TH AV.

MODELS, SIZE 18.

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES
FOR HIGH-CLASS DRESS HOUSE.

M. & H. RENTNER,
498 7TH AV.

MODELS, SIZE 16,

TALL, ATTRACTIVE, STYLISH YOUNG LADIES; SALARY $35; STEADY TO RIGHT PARTY.
APPLY ALL WEEK.

JOSEPH ECKSTEIN,
40 EAST 30TH ST.

MILLINERY MODELS,

YOUNG LADIES WITH EXPERIENCE IN SELLING PREFERRED. APPLY MORNINGS.

FARRINGTON & EVANS CO.,
392 6TH AV.

MODELS, SIZE 16,

FOR HIGH-CLASS DRESS HOUSE; HIGHEST SALARY; GOOD, STEADY POSITION.

AARONS & HOMES,
21 WEST 38TH ST.

MODELS (CHILD'S),

TO TRY ON CHILDREN'S COATS.

HARRY KITZINGER CO.,
1,333 BROADWAY.

MODELS, SIZE 36.

IN DRESS HOUSE; TALL STYLISH.

BRAMBIR & HENDRICKS,
105 MADISON AV., AT 30TH ST.

MODELS, SIZE FULL 40,
try on dresses in showroom; proper height and grace are absolutely essential.

MAX GREENBERG & CO.,
116 MADISON AV.

MODELS, SAMPLE SIZE 16,
TALL, STYLISH YOUNG LADIES TO TRY ON GOWNS; STEADY POSITION ALL YEAR.

ED GERRICK & CO., INC.,
35 WEST 32D ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES FOR SHOWROOM TO TRY ON MISSES' COATS, SIZE 16; LONG SEASON, GOOD SALARY.
E. J. WILE & CO.,
498 7TH AV.

MODELS,
stylish young ladies, size 16 and 36, for coat and suit house; good position and salary to the right parties. Apply all week,

BRAND & BADGER, 333 7TH AV.

MODELS, SIZE 36, FOR LARGE LADIES' COAT HOUSE; MUST BE EXPERIENCED; GOOD PAY; LONG SEASON. APPLY ALL WEEK. BERNSTEIN & MEYERS, 2 WEST 33D ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16; CLOAK AND SUIT; LONG SEASON; SALARY $35. M. B. KAUFMAN, 8 WEST 32D ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
FINE DRESSES; EXCELLENT SALARY; PERMANENT POSITION; CLOSED SATURDAY. APPLY ALL WEEK.
JAFFE, 31 EAST 32D.

MODEL, GOOD 36 FIGURE, ONE WITH EXPERIENCE ON FURS PREFERRED.
MENCZER & NADLER,
57 WEST 38TH.

MODELS—STYLISH YOUNG LADIES FOR SHOWROOM; LARGE 16 OR SMALL 36. APPLY ALL WEEK, WILKIN & ADLER, 500 7TH AV.

MODELS, SIZE 36, TALL, ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES FOR COATS & SUITS. PHILIP MORKOWITZ & SONS, 3 EAST 28TH.

MODEL—ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADY, WITH EXPERIENCE IN FINEST DRESS HOUSES. L. WARSCHAUER CO., 10 EAST 22D ST.

MODEL wanted; high-class coats, size 36; tall, attractive; call all day. Joseph Kay, 15 West 38th St.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
Tall, stylish young ladies, try on gowns.
L. GRAUER, 33 EAST 33D ST.

MODEL wanted by exclusive coat house, size 16, experienced; steady position, good pay. Harry Greenberg Co., 29 West 36th St.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
Attractive; good salary. Isaac Loewenberg Co., 1,140 Broadway.

MODEL, size 16, for coats and suits; able to assist in office; good position. Kagul, 40 West 37th St.

MODEL—Young lady to assist in showroom as model for trimmed hats. Apply after 10 A. M. Monday, Apt Co., 5 West 47th St.

MODEL, JUNIOR AND MISSES, FOR COATS. H. ZAIDENBERG & LE KASHMAN, 122 WEST 37TH.

MODEL, size 36, for coats; steady position. Cohen & Landau, 12 West 30th.

MODEL, PERFECT 16; STEADY. FRANCES, 9 WEST 30TH ST.

MODEL, SIZE 16; DRESSES. GREENBERG, WEINER & CO., 31 WEST 27TH.

MODEL 16; must be good saleslady on dresses. Hunvald, 115 West 37th.

MOTHER'S HELPER, white; good home, subway; 3 months. Apply Monday, after 9, De Leske, 287 Amsterdam Av.

MULTICOLOR OPERATOR.

MUST THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND OPERATION OF MACHINE; BE RAPID AND ACCURATE IN SETTING UP; HOURS, 9 TO 5, IN O'CLOCK SATURDAY ALL YEAR; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED.

MANAGER,
BOX 37, STATION D, N. Y. CITY.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR wanted; knowledge typewriting; $15 start; good advancement. K 873 Times.

NURSE, SIZE 16.

TALL, ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES; SALARY $35; STEADY TO RIGHT PARTY.
APPLY ALL WEEK.

JOSEPH ECKSTEIN,
40 EAST 30TH ST.

NURSE OR MOTHER'S HELPER wanted for baby girl one year; references required. Mrs. T. E. Cooper, Morristown, N. J.

NURSE take charge of two children, aged 3 and 5; city for Winter; references. Telephone Schuyler 9000, 1,000 Central Av. or Lafayette Place, Woodmere, L. I.

NURSE (R. N.) for shrieking room; small general hospital near New York; apply by letter, stating experience, references and salary expected. Box 1, Times Annex.

NURSE, white, for infant; only child in small family. Call Monday, 301 West 106th St., Apartment 5-D.

NURSE, visiting, experienced, for two-year-old child; whole or part day. Call 494 West 180th, Apartment 2D.

NURSE, undergraduate, wanted. House of the Holy Comforter, 196th St. and Grand Concourse.

NURSES, graduate, wanted for floor duty; $90 month with maintenance. Homeopathic Hospital, Yonkers.

NURSE for 5-year boy; suburban; state age, religion, experience, nationality, salary, references. S 248 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Exceptional opportunity for young lady to act as introductor of visitors and assist in office work; must be tactful, courteous and settled. Apply to Mr. Lipser, N. Y. Waist Stores, 115 West 30th.

OFFICE GIRL with general advertising agency experience, who can take complete charge of inside work; replies held confidential. S 531 Times.

OFFICE WORKER, some knowledge of stenography and bookkeeping; must be accurate at figures and capable of handling detail work; state education, experience, religion, salary expected. S 573 Times Downtown.

ORDER CLERK.

INTELLIGENT WORKER TO TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE OF PURCHASING RECORDS LARGE CLOTHING MANUFACTURER; KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY ESSENTIAL. D. R., 600 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PHARMACIST—Opening for registered pharmacist. Apply Women's Employment Department, 11th floor, 191 5th Av.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER — Established business; space in furnished office in exchange for minimum service. Phone Plaza 9240.

SALESWOMEN.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,
REQUIRE
SALESWOMEN
FOR
JEWELRY.

THE MOST LIBERAL SALARIES TO CAPABLE SALESWOMEN WHO ARE ACCUSTOMED TO SELLING JEWELRY.

APPLY
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 WEST 38TH ST.,
NINTH FLOOR.

SALESWOMEN.

R. H. MACY & CO. have vacancies in several departments of the store for saleswomen of the BETTER TYPE.

Apply any time during the day at office of Employment Manager, 2d balcony, rear, 34th St. entrance.

SALESWOMEN.

The Butterick Publishing Co. requires saleswomen for pattern department; permanent positions. Apply Monday, between 10 and 12, to

BUTTERICK BUILDING,
Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.
Take 7th Av. subway to Houston St.

SALESWOMEN.

An opportunity is offered for ladies to sell a security that has an especial appeal to women folk.

Large earnings are possible on a commission basis, for either whole or part time workers.

Apply at Room 602, 31 East 40th St., Tuesday, after 9 A. M.

SALESWOMEN, EXPERIENCED, FOR HIGH-CLASS DEPARTMENT STORE OUT OF NEW YORK CITY; PERMANENT POSITION. GOOD PAY AND MOST PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING EXPERIENCE AND BY WHOM EMPLOYED. S 451 TIMES.

SALESLADIES.

Have several openings for competent dress saleswomen with high-class 5th Av. experience; salary and commission. Apply all week, manager
BETTY WALES DRESS SHOP,
894 5TH AV.

SALESLADY, PERFUMES,
in retail department carrying very high class line of perfumes and toilet requisites; permanent position.

Apply
529 WEST 42D ST.

SALESWOMAN — Bright, clever young women (all tennis players (imperfect club members) a $5.50 subscription book produced by the National Lawn Tennis Association; easy seller; to high-grade people; profitable commission basis. Robert Hamilton Co., 50 Union Square.

SALESWOMAN to sell high-grade engraved stationery and announcements to better class firms, banks, &c.; commission; pleasant, profitable work for one who likes to sell. Apply letter only, Robert Hamilton Corp., 50 Union Square.

SALESLADIES to sell household appliances; nothing to carry; can earn $90 to $75 per week; salary and commission. Call or write Lee Sales Appliance Co., 108th St. and Jamaica Av., Woodhaven, L. I. Take Jamaica train.

SALESLADIES
to introduce new violet ray machine to consumers. Call after 5 o'clock all week, Room 1114, 1,270 Broadway.

SALESWOMEN of ability to sell new accessory which every automobile owner will readily appreciate and want; 40 per cent. commission assures excellent and immediate income. Call 1 to 4 afternoons, Room 806, 95 Liberty St.

SALESLADY, EXPERIENCED, FOR RESIDENT BUYER'S OFFICE; SALARY OR COMMISSION OR BOTH; FOR WELL KNOWN, LONG ESTABLISHED DRESS HOUSE. BOX 898, 209 CABLE BUILDING.

SALESWOMEN—Must be thoroughly experienced selling dresses and wraps; liberal salary and commission to good saleswomen.
CHARLES WECHSLER,
1,633 BROADWAY AT 51ST ST.

SALESWOMEN—Unusual opportunity is offered 4 high-grade women desirous of earning attractive income selling life insurance; commission basis. Apply Monday, 9 to 4 P. M., 144 E. Golden, Suite 1201, 521 5th Av.

SALESWOMAN, 30 years or older, superior type, in old-established cake and candy store; steady position; no night or Sunday work; $18 to start; experience desirable. S 264 Times.

SALES MANAGER, now employed, selling by mail in person, managing outside men; have introduced new articles; drawing account, commission; excellent references. H 400 Times.

SALESWOMEN calling on drug and department store trade, handle side line wonderful nail polish powder; very attractive; commission basis. Y. S., 206 Times Harlem.

SALESLADY wanted for an up-to-date millinery shop open four evenings a week; excellent position. Philip's Millinery Co., 604 West 181st St.

SALESWOMAN TO SELL ADVERTISING SPACE ON MILLINERY TRADE PAPER; COMMISSION BASIS TO START. S 441 TIMES.

SALESLADY, experienced on dresses; good appearance; good salary and bonus. Fifth Av. Shop, 340 5th Av.

SALESLADY in reception room, exclusive photograph studio; refined personality. S 264 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER with advertising agency experience; this position calls for initiative as well as ability; head of agency's department; splendid opportunity for young woman who is a thoroughly competent stenographer and who is interested in a permanent connection with a growing enterprise; will be required to keep in close touch with all work as it passes through the department, to assist the chief above all, take and transcribe dictation accurately and to type neatly all copy to be submitted to clients. Do not answer this unless you have had actual experience in this line of work. Give full particulars regarding yourself. S 479 Times.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER
and CASHIER.
Established publishing house wants office assistant immediately for temporary position that may become permanent; advertising or publishing experience valuable; good working conditions, pleasant surroundings; must be bright, reliable, accurate stenographer, between 18 and 30 years; state qualifications, references and salary. Box 290 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER for responsible position in editorial office; must be capable of taking dictation in Yiddish and in English and operate such typewriters, also assume responsibility of office occasionally; knowledge of correct use of English and of office details absolute essentials; exceptional opportunity for intelligent, reliable and fast stenographer; Saturdays off; state full experience, references and present association. S 446 Times.

SECRETARY WANTED.

Secretary, to co-operate with writer; must have personality to develop into platform work; salary $75 per week to start for right party; state education, age, nationality, experience, accomplishments, and you operate typewriter, take dictation, have you literary experience, if so what have you accomplished; give full information in response if you are interested. P 587 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER of advanced education, capable and willing to assume responsibility; requirements permanent, refined environment; hours 9 to 5:30; salary $30 to start; state salary expected refer to your experience and nationality. N. C. M., Room 1544, 25 Broad St., New York.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER
for busy executive of manufacturing concern, thoroughly competent young lady, accustomed to rapid dictation and transcribing accurately; state experience, salary and nationality; give phone number. L. P., 72 New York Times, Brooklyn.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER — Efficient young lady of good education and refinements essentials are reliability, intelligence, accuracy, good composition, and neat. Apply own handwriting, stating age, complete experience, salary desired and qualifications in detail; Christian firm. F 610 Times Downtown.

SKETCHERS.

Nemser Gowns, 6 East 46th, requires services of experienced sketchers on high-class gowns; splendid opportunity.

STAMPER—Young girl for pattern papers. Miss Olsen Royal Pattern Co., 25 West 38th, 8th floor.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, IN THE OFFICE OF A LARGE CORPORATION; STATE REFERENCES, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. S 557 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER and typist in large manufacturing concern; one with knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; write full particulars stating experience, age and salary expected. Box B. N. K., 160 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in law office; must be experienced; state in handwriting general qualifications, education, age and salary desired; permanent position. M 940 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER WITH OFFICE EXPERIENCE. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. BAUMANN'S, 8TH AV. AND 16TH ST.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, Bronx position; $25 to start, with free lunches; Oliver machine; if not an Oliver operator practice in our office will make you one. Call 310 Broadway. Ask for Miss Carlson.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, highly efficient as secretary Christian advertising agency; salary $25 to start; also substitute $6 per day; references required. P 536 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; must be rapid, accurate and capable of assuming responsible duties; state experience in detail and salary. W 1106 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, able to see clients, age 20 to 30; good position; $22; will increase; give age, church, experience, reference. A. M. 101 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady willing to learn dictaphone; good chance for advancement; state age, salary. Box 861, 209 Cable Building.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper; experienced, accurate figurer; good handwriting best reference required. A. Stieglitz & Co., 11 Union Square West.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced; one week's work; possibly more; $20; give age, experience and telephone number. S 1049 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, neat, accurate, in Catholic Church goods house; state experience and salary. M 909 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Permanent position; law office; knowledge bookkeeping preferred; state nationality, qualifications and salary expected. E 878 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, experienced in office of large manufacturing concern; good opportunity for advancement. W. H., 200 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, quick, accurate, intelligent, in broker's office; salary to start $22; rapid advancement if satisfactory. Write W. H., Room 1101, World Building.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST accustomed to general office routine; state experience, age, salary desired and references in first letter. V 847 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian firm; must be rapid, accurate, capable of assuming responsible duties in advertising office. Call Room 1031, 47 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHER—Capable operator Underwood machine; office steel mill; salary $25 to start; state age, experience. M 937 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and competent bookkeeper; must have good handwriting and neat appearance; salary to start $18. Normana, 279 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER having building construction or engineering experience; state fully experience, salary, &c.; Christian firm. S 541 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in office of wholesale silk house, young lady with some experience. Address in own handwriting, stating age, references and salary expected. S 529 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, accurate; neat hand written application stating age, education, references, experience, salary; permanent position. H. R., 182 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, and clerk in law and real estate office. Write fully experience and salary expected, Room 1511, 220 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER—Permanent position; $20; experience and capability absolutely necessary. National Binding Machine Co., 260 West 81st., 5th floor.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, EXPERIENCED, SUBSTITUTING FOR TWO WEEKS, APPLY MONDAY MORNING, 15-19 FERRY ST.

STENOGRAPHER who can translate English dictation into French and German; state experience and salary. W 1110 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, for professional office, experienced, accurate, neat; state compensation. W 81 New York Times, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced in office work; salary $18, chance for advancement. X 2206 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, about 2 years' export experience, preferably in coal; must be accurate; advancement. Apply to Room 1711, 25 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping for permanent position. Apply Monday, 4-5 P. M., Room 550, 47 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced girl wanted immediately by Christian firm; give full details first letter. S 540 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, 4 hours daily; state past experience and salary required. Write Q., 708 Columbus Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted for stock broker's concern; references required. Apply Suite 1447, 42 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, familiar with Noiseless machine; state experience, nationality and salary. S 456 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, capable young lady; permanent position; one with little knowledge of export. Room 615, 1,480 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER—English-Spanish; experienced; state experience and salary expected. P. O. Box 1090.

STENOGRAPHER wanted who can operate monitor typewriter; salary $15; apply by letter. S 546 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, cloak and suit house experience; state age, experience and salary. S 843 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, experienced; state age and salary desired. S 580 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS—Two, thoroughly experienced; $17 to $20. Room 4, 23 Union Square.

STENOGRAPHER for general offices work; good at figures; steady employment; references required. Write S 510 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, part time; shorthand, speaking French preferred. Russell, 358 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER

in office of large shirt house; must be able to translate and write Spanish; a most desirable position for young lady qualifying; state salary expected. L. W., 175 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK in office of large shirt house; must be capable of neat appearance; a most desirable position for young lady qualifying. Call F. Jacobson & Sons, 580 Broadway.

STOCK GIRL

for high-class shop; must be neat and refined; steady position, quick advancement. Alphen, 490 5th Av.

MODELS ($35), SIZE 16.
15 MODELS WANTED

FOR MISSES' SUITS; LONG SEASON.
APPLY ALL WEEK,

ROSENSCHEIN BROS.,
11 EAST 26TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER, FOR PROFESSIONAL MAN; MUST BE GOOD ENGLISH SCHOLAR, CAPABLE OF HANDLING WORK CONNECTED WITH PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR TRAINING; STATE FULLY EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS, BUSINESS EXPERIENCE AND AGE; SALARY $25. V 841 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.

HAVING AT LEAST 3 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; SPEED AND ACCURACY ESSENTIAL; SENSIBLE BUSINESS GIRL; SALARY $23-$25. H. K., 647 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER for semi-literary business in Yonkers; qualifications: good education, good grammarian, liking of literature, keen intelligence, exactness in stenography; short hours; work important but easy to girl properly equipped; education and habitual reading; age over 21; commercial experience not necessary; starting salary $15 (as good as $22 in New York); speedy advancement. X 2290 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.

Thoroughly experienced competent young woman; steady position; excellent opportunity.

HECHT BROS., 53 WEST 14TH.

STENOGRAPHER—Must be thoroughly experienced for resident buyer's office; splendid opportunity for bright and ambitious young lady to learn buying; ready-to-wear experience preferred, but not essential. Apply by mail stating age, experience and salary desired to begin. Room 1600, 38 West 32d St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY — Good opportunity, Christian house; state age, education, religion, experience and salary. P. O Box 34, Station V, New York.

STENOGRAPHER, temporary position, Christian house; state age, education, religion, experience and salary. G. W. Carnrick Co., 417 Canal St., Department B.

STENOGRAPHER—Intelligent young woman who is competent stenographer, capable of taking rapid dictation and transcribing it accurately; a good future and permanent position if satisfactory; salary $936 per annum; an opportunity for a beginner; salary commensurate with ability. Reply, stating age, education and experience, H 12 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.

CHRISTIAN firm wants well-educated, well-mannered EXPERT stenographer-secretary with some literary ability or experience; must be well recommended, intelligent, keen worker; age 21 to 25; duties commence Monday; state salary and telephone number. E 527 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.

Foreign department of a large downtown b

KALT LUMBER COMPANY
312-334 East 64th St.
New York City

July 26, 1921.

The New York Times:

As a result of our Help Wanted advertisement in The New York Times last Sunday, for a lumberman, we obtained a very promising man for the position. A good number of applications were received, several from men experienced in our line of business. The advertisement in The Times was answered by a larger number of experienced lumbermen than was a similar advertisement in a local trade journal.

PRYOR H. KALT, President.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOX OFFICE GIRL, $18.
Young, pretty ushers, $15.
Two small girls for water trays, twins preferred, $12.
Positions Sept. 5.
Apply by Phone only for Interview,
Mr. Manager, Room 312.
Strand Theatre Building.

A GOOD POSITION AWAITS YOU if you can operate the BURROUGHS ADDING and BOOKKEEPING machines; we have a number of positions in banks paying high salaries and offering splendid opportunities. Burroughs School for Operators, Room 607, 377 Broadway, corner Vesey St.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE, INC.

U. S. Realty Bldg.
115 BROADWAY.

Exclusive Agent for Many of the Most Prominent Concerns of New York.

We need the following at once:

BOOKKEEPER—(1)—Controlling accounts &c.; must live in Bronx; $35.
STENOGRAPHER—(1)—5 or 6 years' general experience to work as Secretary in a law office; $30.
STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY — (1)—Some reception work; $30.
BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER—(1)—Efficient in both; to work with executive; $35.
STENOGRAPHER—(1)—With banking experience; $25.
STENOGRAPHER — (1)—Prefer Jersey resident for extreme west side; $30.
LEGAL STENOGRAPHERS—(10)—Experienced; temporary and permanent; $20-$35.
CLERK—(1)—26-30 years; several years' experience printing business, cost analysis, and estimating, &c.; unusual prospects; salary commensurate.
STENOGRAPHERS—(20)—Well educated efficient, applicants with good personalities; splendid opportunities:
SPORTING GOODS, uptown; $25.
TRADE PUBLICATION; $25.
CLAIM ADJUSTMENTS; $25.
FILMS, uptown; $25.
ENGINEERING—Upper west side; $25.
CONSTRUCTION—Uptown; $25.
SALES—Experienced, mature; $25.
MANUFACTURING; $23.
ADVERTISING; $23.
STEAMSHIP; $23.
TRUST COMPANY—Uptown; $22.
INSURANCE, $22.
ELLIOTT FISHER BOOKKEEPER OPERATOR; $25.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR—(1)—Uptown; bank; $23
TELEPHONE OPERATOR & STENOGRAPHER—(1)—Uptown; $25.
STENOGRAPHERS—
(20)—We list below a few of the numerous stenographic positions with first-class organizations offering exceptional opportunities for advancement; some high school training; good personalities:
INVESTMENTS; $90 month.
BANKING; $26.
JEWELRY; $20.
STEAMSHIP; $20.
INSURANCE; $18-$20.
ENGINEERING; $18.
TYPISTS—(15)—In following lines: Insurance, wholesale groceries, purchasing; rapid and accurate; $16-$20.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER — LEDGER CLERKS—(3)—Uptown, New York and Brooklyn; D. knowledge accounts payable; good penmanship; $18-$20.
TYPIST & CLERK—(1)—Capable of handling details; good at figures, &c.; $20.
CLERKS—(6)—Filing, good at figures; good penmanship, uptown; $16-$17.
BURROUGHS STATEMENT OPERATOR—Banking; $20.
COMPTOMETER OPERATOR—(1)—$18.
MONITOR SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR & CLERK—(1)—Pleasing personality; $17.
BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE OPERATOR—(1)—$15.

NO ADVANCE CHARGE.

DOYLE AGENCY,
18 East 40th, 154 Nassau St.,
210 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPERS, Burroughs bookkeeping machine, $25.
BOOKKEEPERS, $30, $25, $20.
BOOKKEEPERS and stenographers, $30, $25, $20.
LEDGER CLERKS, $20, $18.
COMPTOMETER OPERATORS, $18, $20.
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $25, $22, $20.
OFFICE ASSISTANTS, file clerks, $20, $18, $16.
STENOGRAPHERS, $35, $30, $25; permanent.
STENOGRAPHERS, $18 to $20; permanent and temporary.
Typists, $15, $18, $20; beginners, experienced.
We open at 8:30. No applications after 2 P. M. Call at our nearest branch office.

HAMILTON
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, INC.,
6 CHURCH ST., OR 109 LIBERTY ST.

One block below Cortlandt St. station of the 6th Av. "L."
We have over 75 immediate openings for stenographers, Elliott Fisher operators, multigraph operators, &c.
As early call on us will solve your need of a position.
Why go elsewhere when we have so many positions for you to choose from.
MRS. HEUBACH IN CHARGE OF DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN.
NO REGISTRATION CHARGE.

EQUITABLE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

EXPERIENCED BUSINESS WOMEN WANTED TO QUALIFY FOR FIRST-CLASS FIRMS.

SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS, DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, BOOKKEEPERS, MACHINE OPERATORS, GENERAL OFFICE WORKERS.

Equitable Industrial Relations Service, Inc., 334-160 West 45th, at B'way. Bryant 8835.

PERSONNEL EXCHANGE, INC.,
26 JOHN ST.

STENOGRAPHERS, law, $25-$35.
SECT. STENO., downtown, $28.
STENO. STENCIL CUTTER, $26.
COMPT. OPERATOR, downtown, $25.
TYPIST, 10 various positions, $16-$26.
ELLIOTT FISHER BILLER, night work, $35.
ASST. BKPERS (2), understand D. E., $20-$23.
STENO, Brooklyn, $85 month.
TYPIST CLERK, good at figures, $18.
NO REGISTRATION FEE. CALL 9 to 2.

BRODY AGENCY,
229 Broadway.
Established 1910
If you are competent and reliable we can place you immediately.
Stenographers, legal, brokerage, exporters, hardware, steamship, oil, paper, &c., $15-$30.
Bookkeepers, $22-$35.
Bookkeeping stenographer, $25; typists, $12.
Typists, Switchboard, $20. Many others. Free registration.

J. H. EARLY,
220 WEST 42D ST., 10TH FLOOR.
A large number of permanent and temporary positions for stenographers, $25-$35.
Stenaphone Ops., $22-$25. Typists, $18-$20.
Elliott-Fisher Bkkpg. Opr., $25. Proofreader, File Clerk, Dewey Decimal, $23. Tel.Opr.,$20.
Married woman preferred, good personality, intelligent; experience not necessary; $20.

WEAVER EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.
574 5TH AV. (47TH ST.)
Executive secretary, college woman, $35; stenographer-reception clerk, $25-$30; stenographer, $20 to $22; also temporary.
TYPISTS AND CLERKS, $18-$20.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.

"NATIONAL"
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

Employment Agencies.

EXECUTIVE SERVICE.
22 EAST 42D STREET.
WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.
ALICE DANA COLTER.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, attractive out-of-town position; $30-$35.
BOOKKEEPER, able to open set of books; new office; $30.
STENOTYPIST, good educational background; unusual opportunity, $35-$40.
SECRETARY, college education; $1,800.
STENOGRAPHER, legal experience; $30.
STENOGRAPHER, high-school training; $25.
STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced in filing; $30.
TYPIST, charge of small department; must be rapid and accurate typist; $22.
TYPIST, experienced in Engraving Department; $20.
TYPIST, knowledge of bookkeeping, good penman; $25.
ELLIOT-FISHER OPERATOR, knowledge of bookkeeping; $30.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, $25.
GENERAL CLERICAL, $18.

Unusual opportunities for temporary STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS are constantly occurring with us.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
1 BEEKMAN ST., 34 PARK ROW.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
STENO.-SEC'Y.—Downtown; $35; textile.
STENO.—ADVERTISING; $35.
STENO.-SEC'Y.—Doctor's office; $25.
STENO.—Law; downtown; $35, $30, $25.
STENO.—Brokerage; $30.
STENOS.—Numerous positions downtown.
STENOS.—Harlem, $25; uptown, Brooklyn, $30, $25, $20, $18.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR—$20.
BOOKKEEPERS—$35, $30, $25.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—$23.
FILE CLERKS—Library system, $85 mo.; position Brooklyn.
FILE CLERK—Knowledge dictaphone; $25.
UNDERWOOD BILLER—$23.
ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR — Downtown; $28.
OFFICE ASSISTANT—Good at figures; $18; downtown.
TYPISTS—$20, $18, $16.
TEL. OPERATOR, TYPIST—$20, $18, $16.
OFFICE ASSISTANT—Bronx; $15.
BEGINNER—$10.

BUREAU OF BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS,
170 BROADWAY, ROOM 1019.
BOOKKEEPERS, $20-$40; STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$20.
SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, $30-$40.
STENOGRAPHERS-BOOKKEEPERS, $28-$35.
BILL CLERKS, TYPISTS, TABULATORS, DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $16-$28.

FITCH PERSONNEL SERVICE,
15 EAST 40TH ST. MURRAY HILL 2929.
Secretary-Stenographer and interviewer; stenographer for bank; typists, $75-$85; dictaphone operator; bookkeeper, thoroughly experienced, capable taking off trial balance, $25; clerks; H. S. education telephone operators, 1½ years' C. O. experience.

MILLROSE PERSONNEL SERVICE, 51 East 42d St.—To stenographers who desire permanent superior positions with Christian firms we offer secretarial positions, $30, $25, $23; competent bookkeepers are invited to register.

COMMERCIAL
REFERENCE COMPANY,
145 Nassau St., 38 Park Row.
STENOGRAPHERS (6), $30, $25, $20.
BOOKKEEPERS (5), $30, $25.
TYPISTS, $20, $18.

KIMMER EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
ROOM 617, 132 NASSAU ST.
Stenographers, typists, banking, law, commercial; good salaries. Call early. No registration fee.

JUPP AGENCY, 82 NASSAU.
STENOGRAPHERS, LAW, $20-$30.
STENOGRAPHERS, NUMEROUS, $20-$25.
BOOKKEEPER, HOTEL EXPERIENCE, $100
SWITCHBOARD, $15; CLERKS, TYPISTS.

MISS C. L. McGUINESS,
CARE NEW YORK BAR ASSOCIATION,
42 WEST 44TH ST.
Positions in high-class law offices available for competent stenographers.

FILING COURSES, $15.
Girls, ladies, learn filing, typewriting; comptometer, switchboard; old reliable; Capitol Business School, 112 East 23d; 138 Decatur, Brooklyn.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 NASSAU ST. MISS GRIFFIN.
STENOGRAPHERS, $25, $30; permanent, temporary.
TYPIST-CLERK, good at figures, $20.

BLANCHE REID AGENCY
orders being filled by Brown Agency, 200 Broadway; excellent openings for bookkeepers, assistant bookkeepers, junior clerks and office assistants with well-known firms.
BERNICE A. DRYER, 15 EAST 40TH ST.
Good stenographers immediately; superior positions, permanent and temporary; many other vacancies.

STENOGRAPHERS, IMMEDIATELY, TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT; MANY LEGAL. FULTON AGENCY, 93 NASSAU ST.

BRISTOL BUREAU, 500 5TH AV.,
has position for secretaries and stenographers. Call 9 to 1.

McCARTHY AGENCY, 66 Nassau—Free registration; stenographers, $25, $20, $18, $15; bookkeepers, $30, $25, $20; typists, $20, $18.
STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.
ALERT AGENCY, 489 6th Av.—Stenographers, $25-$20; Christian, firm.

Instruction.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED WOMEN—NATION-WIDE DEMAND FOR TRAINED WOMEN; ALL DEPARTMENTS, HOTELS, CLUBS, APARTMENT HOUSES; UNCROWDED FIELD; FINE LIVING, QUICK ADVANCEMENT; OUR METHODS ENDORSED BY LEADING HOTELS EVERYWHERE. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS, LEWIS HOTEL TRAINING SCHOOL, DESK 123, WASHINGTON, D. C.

A PRIVATE SECRETARY,
fitly employed, enjoys an excellence of position that is truly enviable. YOU will do well to give thought to training in Secretarial Efficiency. Our courses—the spare-time hours—open the way. Drake Business Schools, New York and Brooklyn. Phone Beekman 2723, or Prospect 7486 for catalogue.

DESIGNING, draping, pattern cutting, dressmaking and millinery thoroughly taught for home use or business; individual instruction; day and evening classes; pupils may enter any time. McDowell Dressmaking and Millinery School, 25 West 45th St.

SELF SUPPORT IN A MONTH.
We train you and place you. Call or send for catalogue. Over 5,000 graduates; day evening and correspondence courses. New York School of Filing, 1170 Broadway, cor. 28th.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
527 5th Avenue, at 44th Street.
The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Write for Catalogue 9.

CENTURY CORSET SCHOOL,
41 West 33d St.
Corset making, designing, grading, cutting, sewing taught by correspondence. Call or write.

GOOD-PAYING POSITIONS ASSURED
graduates our school of beauty culture; become a practical cosmetician. Independence follows; day and night courses, easy terms. Marinello, 366 5th Av., 4th floor.

ALL voices contemplating career opera, concert, church, musical comedy, vaudeville, apply for hearings Tuesday. Miss Armond, 104 West 70th. Columbus 2934. Closed today, Monday.

STENOGRAPHY in all languages, special Summer courses, private lessons exclusively, skill acquired in 6 to 8 weeks. Interboro Institute, 63 Park Row.

McDOWELL DRESSMAKING-MILLINERY School. Established 1876. Open all Summer. Designing, dressmaking, millinery taught. Good positions. 25 West 35th.

LEARN HAIR AND BEAUTY CULTURE.
Large earnings and opportunities; day, evening classes. Call, write. Booklet F. Wilfred Academy, 153 West 44th.

WANTED—Girls, women, over 17, wishing Government clerical positions; $109 month. For particulars apply immediately Z 2244 Times Annex.

EARN $50 weekly through Prof. Rohrer's famous Hairdress, Manicure, Beauty School, 119 West 42d St., or Brooklyn, 15 4th Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT—Young man in office of certified public accountant; must possess accounting training and one with practical experience preferred; write fully, giving age, education, experience and salary expected. S 797 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER—Young man, experienced in accounting department work and production report; must appearance; good opportunity for willing worker; give full details as to experience and expectation; replies confidential. V 424 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted for permanent work in the office of certified public accountants; write stating age, experience and salary desired. S 563 Times.

ACCOUNTANT—PROMINENT FIRM OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS SPECIALIZING IN INSURANCE FIELD HAS OPENING FOR THE SERVICES OF A COMPETENT MAN WITH INSURANCE ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE, TO LOCATE IN PHILADELPHIA AS ASSISTANT TO MANAGER OF BRANCH OFFICE IN THAT CITY. PREVIOUS PUBLIC ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE DESIRABLE, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL. THE MAN WHO WE SELECT MUST HAVE GOOD EDUCATION AND A PLEASING PERSONALITY. REPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING NAME, ADDRESS, TELEPHONE NUMBER AND AGE; DETAIL OF EXPERIENCE FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS, REFERENCES AND SALARY DESIRED. S 816 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT—Well known firm of certified public accountants invites applications from men now disengaged for position as manager of report department, preferably a college graduate with a keen sense of English who has had some actual auditing experience. The vacancy constitutes a splendid opportunity for an accountant who either by preference or disability has elected to have rather than field work. Please give full particulars regarding qualifications. S 390 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS, junior, semi-senior, to act bookkeeper, cashier Protestant institution; temporary, prospect permanency; audit experience under C. P. A., good penmanship, essential; handwriting, stating age, references; junior per diem rate paid. E 863 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, solicitor, experienced man; commission basis; leads furnished. Bureau of Modern Advertising, 240 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT, by C. P. A.; state experience and salary to start. G. M., 293 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, with experience at auditing; steady position; state age and salary. F 593 Times.

ADVERTISING—YOUNG MAN,
with some experience in motor car sales and advertising, desired by large exporter of motor cars; must be able to write excellent letters, good advertising and catalogue copy and to present forcefully and clearly intensive sales ideas to distributors.
If letter giving details of experience is promising an interview will be arranged; state salary desired. A. H., 317 Times.

ADVERTISING.
A first-class advertising agency requires immediately (under certain conditions) a man experienced in advertising and merchandising textiles; trade and consumer proposition on a trademarked suiting; must be competent to direct all details of a national campaign and able to exhibit previous work and results; alluring possibilities for an experienced merchandiser; partnership considered if preferred to salary; next to proved ability, speed a prime requisite. Write fully to save time and give phone number. S 516 Times.

ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE.

Must have experience to manage direct by mail department for substantial advertising corporation; produce ideas that will command respect of over 50 highest class clients; give age, experience, salary. H 550 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER—LARGE CORPORATION MANUFACTURING SPECIALTY MACHINERY REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF HIGH-GRADE ADVERTISING MANAGER; MUST HAVE PREVIOUS TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE, SUCCESSFUL RECORD AND FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES; STATE AGE, SALARY EXPECTED, EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES. S 554 TIMES.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR—Man of strong, forceful ability and experience, can earn over $100 weekly selling novelty advertising; weekly drawing account against 40% commission; give telephone address and detailed experience, age, reference, &c., in first letter. M 614 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN, must have experience in merchandising and sales management and be an exceptional copy writer and correspondent; this is a spare time proposition to start, but a high-class, permanent proposition will result to the right party. B 374 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, with following among advertisers in Manhattan district, to sell space for established home publication, large circulation; extremely liberal commission; carried unlimited. Wm-ad-Service, Room 704, 32 Court St., Brooklyn.

ADVERTISING and SALES PROMOTION MAN to work with salesmen, follow up their calls; must be good correspondent, know printing and working of sales organization. Write full details, S 833 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING novelty salesmen to handle one of the latest and most fascinating little advertising novelties ever created; big profit in the advertising field; we pay $18.75 commission for one order; state experience if any. E 862 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SALESMEN—High powered men to handle quick-action campaign; foreign publication in conjunction hundredth anniversary; opportunity to earn large commissions. Call Deaner, 249 West 34th St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITER wanted, experienced, for first-class Spanish publication; commission. Apply Spanish American, 1,263 Broadway.

ADVERTISING man with one or two accounts, desirous of increasing his earnings, can make an arrangement to work with an old agency. S 798 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN.
Must be thoroughly experienced lighting fixture business. S 798 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING ART SOLICITOR, experienced; 35% commission. Ross-Iriquois Hotel.

AISLE MEN—Men thoroughly efficient in department store work, who are desirous of locating out of New York City, can find excellent opportunities at Meyer Brothers, Paterson, N. J.; permanent positions. Apply Superintendent.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, expert on fireproof apartment house construction in New York City. Rouse & Goldstone, 512 5th Av.

ARTIST—Figures, commercial; crackerjack line and color; part or full time. Call with samples, 3 West 29th St., 11th floor.

ARTIST'S color, lettering, design room proposition. Room 318, 116 West 39th, Monday, A. M.

ARTISTS, two photo retouchers; state experience, S 474 Times.

ARTISTS capable of drawing floral and conventional designs. Box 909 Cable Bldg.

ARTISTS, figure and decorative; submit work. Room 712, 145 West 45th St.

ASSISTANT SALESMANAGER.

Large manufacturers of high-class architectural building material require man of experience in securing contracts through architects and building trade; state age, experience and salary; only men of actual experience considered. B 382 Times.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN for printing ink factory; only experienced man need apply; state age, experience and salary wanted. X 2817 Times Annex.

AUDITOR, first-class, wanted for large hotel; must be experienced in up-to-date methods of handling hotel accounts and capable of directing the work of a large department; some experience with a public accountant firm a recommendation, although not a necessity; good salary and splendid prospects for the right man; only replies giving full particulars (in confidence) as to past experience and salary expected will be considered; no inquiries will be made until after interview. B 396 Times.

BAKER—Master cake; one understands bread; take charge bakery, assist with prices; good opportunity right man; American preferred; references. T 1055 Times Harlem.

BANK MEN.
Successful bank men wanted as new business getters, who are experienced and thoroughly trained, for a new banking organization; those with experience among the leading manufacturers of men's and women's wear, a splendid opportunity for highest type men; communications in confidence; drawing account, commission basis. S 569 Times.

BILL CLERK, Moon Hopkins billing machine; must be quick and accurate at figures. Write, stating age, experience and salary, Shipley Construction Supply Co., 42d St. and 2d Av., Brooklyn.

BINDERY—Young man to assist factory manager of large blank book establishment; must have bindery experience; good opportunity for willing hard worker; Christian firm; state experience, reference, &c. V 867 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.

must be college graduate, have thorough knowledge double entry and trial balance; must also have executive ability. Apply by letter only stating qualifications.

HARRY COLLINS,
460 PARK AV.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT—Young man, about 21 years of age, quick at figures and accurate; who has had some sales ledger experience; also expected to make himself generally useful; $20 to start, with advancement; steady position and a good opportunity for a live young man who wants to get ahead. H 9 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Young married man 25 to 30 years old, preferably one with knowledge of keeping factory costs and who understands general controlling accounts; salary $20; state experience and references; permanent. S 834 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, familiar with trial balances, control accounts and general accounting; a splendid opportunity for advancement is offered in a Christian concern to a young man who has initiative and will qualify for bigger things; state full experience in reply; salary start $18. Address Box 2, 225 Times.

BOOKKEEPING machine (Underwood) operator wanted by New York Stock Exchange firm; must understand business, also be good penman. State address, age, experience and expectations. Address "G. A.," P. O. Box 922, City Hall Station, New York.

BOOKKEEPER—Active, progressive young man, capable handling books, making detailed statements, trial balance; bond required; answer fully in handwriting, stating salary; permanent. V 857 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING EXPERIENCE, AGE, SALARY, INTERNATIONAL HDKF. MFG. CO., 137TH ST. AND WILLOW AV., BRONX.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; good, experienced man with good habits; must have A1 references; capable of taking full charge of an office; state salary required. S 472 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for accounts payable ledger; must be familiar with modern voucher systems and capable of handling large volume of work; state age, experience and salary desired at start. Address S 490 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced in dress house, to take full charge of office, controlling accounts. Apply Sunday, Monday and Saturday, Wiesen, Cohen & Smith, 45 West 25th.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, qualified to take charge of office; good opportunity; give details, experience; $20 start. Write Better Body Builders, 140 East 25th.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, correspondent; must have 5 years' experience and ability to take charge of active office. S 555 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.
One having good handwriting, experienced on ledger and capable figuring interest. Box 894, 209 Cable Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER, capable take complete charge manufacturing office; excellent opportunity to right party. World Rubber Products, 518 West 58th.

BOOKKEEPER—Must write good hand and thoroughly understand bookkeeping; advancement; state age, salary expected. E 882 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT in club; $100 a month, meals; bonus; club experience preferred; state age, reference. B 401 Times.

BOY wanted in large textile corporation; excellent opportunity for advancement; state age, experience and salary desired. S 803 Times Downtown.

BOYS
EXPERIENCED IN
GENERAL OFFICE WORK AND FILING.
QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, GIVING EXPERIENCE, AGE, SALARY XPECTED. H 9 TIMES.

BOYS wanted in large dry goods commission house; two bright boys; salary not to exceed $12 per week; advancement as ability warrants. Answer in own handwriting, V 843 Times Downtown.

BOY, in head office of large manufacturing company, 16-17 years of age; good opportunity for clean, willing boy; state age, experience and salary. F 609 Times Downtown.

BOY for lace department of import and commission house; only one having experience need apply, stating age, references and salary expected. S 799 Times Downtown.

BOY for office in large steel corporation; age 15-16 years; must be willing worker and have good references. E 855 Times Downtown.

BOY, 15-16.
Splendid opportunity; none returning to school in September need apply. Mr. A. H. Alexander, Room 714, 70 5th Av.

BOY for office and to run errands. Apply by letter, stating education and experience; salary $10 week. Box 15, 717 St. James Bldg.

BOY—Must be bright and efficient, for resident buyer's office. Apply by mail, stating experience and salary to begin. Room 1606, 38 West 32d St.

BOY, 14-16, for large insurance office; excellent opportunity. Write, stating references and salary desired, F 606 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted to assist in office and carry light packages; bring references. Boue Soeurs, 13 West 56th St.

BOY to assist in sample department of large woolen house. Write, giving references and salary expected, X 2156 Times Annex.

BOY—Strong, willing boy, over 16, for mailing department in advertising office; $15 weekly. A 11 Times.

BOY for stock and shipping department, steady employment; references required. Write S 511 Times.

BUYER wanted by Middle Western department store for following departments: muslin and knit underwear, house dresses, Kimonas, aprons, girls' coats and dresses to 16 years, infants' wear, corsets, ladies' and children's sweaters; must be live wire. Write, stating experience, salary, &c. S 515 Times.

BUYER—We require the service of an A1 silk, woolen and domestic buyer; permanent position, with good salary and other considerations. Apply Monday or Tuesday from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 5 to 6 P. M., at Hoffman & Hartblay, 117 West 33d St., New York City.

CARETAKERS—Couple, trustworthy, references wanted August. Call Sunday, 685 West End Av.

CASHIER and cigar clerk with New York hotel experience; quick worker. Apply Hotel Shelburne, Brighton Beach, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

CHAUFFEUR, white, for high-grade foreign car; must have long experience; good mechanic; one who has driven foreign car preferred; give references and experience. Apply Reliable, S 825 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced mechanic, driver Cadillac; $30. Apply, with references, Berg, 144 Water, Monday, between 10 and 12.

CHAUFFEUR and general utility man for country home. Call between 10 and 2. Lustbader, 423 Madison Av.

CLERKS.
RECENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

A LARGE PUBLIC UTILITY CORPORATION OFFERS PERMANENT POSITIONS IN ITS TEST DEPARTMENT TO ALERT, AMBITIOUS YOUNG MEN. WRITE, STATING AGE, SALARY AND EDUCATION.

CHIEF TESTER,
BOX 87, STATION D, N. Y. CITY.

CLERK wanted by New York office of steel mill, with stock and order record experience preferred; must operate typewriter. Apply in own handwriting, stating age and salary desired, S 817 Times Downtown.

CLERK or law student at moderate salary; law office; state age, salary and references. G 850 Times Downtown.

CLERK—Young man, junior clerk in highest class cigar store. S 845 Times Downtown.

COLLECTION SOLICITOR, thoroughly acquainted with the mercantile collection field; good opportunity for an alert business getter; salary or commission; state full details as to salary, experience. X 2309 Times Annex.

COLLECTION MANAGER with considerable experience wanted by large corporation handling instalment accounts. Application should include age, experience, references and salary expected. S 536 Times.

COLLECTOR wanted on instalment business; experienced only need apply; references and security required; salary and commission. Mutual Credit House, 691 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COLLECTOR, real estate, city; salary and commission; $500 cash bond required. Dalland, 162 West 34th.

COLLEGE GRADUATE in claim department of prominent casualty insurance company, as an investigator and adjuster of personal injury claims; good opportunity for intelligent, quick-witted, resourceful young man, preferably about 24 years of age; in reply state age, name of college and year of graduation, business experience. S 820 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, unmarried, between 22 and 30, is required for the traveling staff of an established service corporation; no selling; must be of good appearance, energetic, ambitious, adaptive, intelligent, willing to work; this has h future. Write for appointment, giving particulars. S 791 Times Downtown.

COMPOSITORS
MONOTYPE KEYBOARD OPERATORS
CYLINDER PRESSMEN

Positions are open for high-class tradesmen who are desirous of making a permanent connection with a long established St. Louis, Mo., firm now operating an open shop.
Country printers also will find here an opportunity to locate in this city at a rate of wages that will insure a good living as well as a chance for future development.
Applications are solicited only from thoroughly experienced compositors and keyboard men, also cylinder pressmen who are familiar with color and register work.
Apply, giving full particulars to Employment Department, WOODWARD & TIERNAN PRINTING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

COMMISSION AGENT wanted for the famous imported Selters-Sprudel water; liberal commission. Apply Pabst, 606 West 49th St.

COST ACCOUNTANT
and factory manager; practical experience in routing and cost work in manufacturing concern; best references required. Ficks Reed Co., 529 Borden Av., L. I. City.

CORRESPONDENT — Systematic, earnest young man, experienced in handling sales correspondence with retail merchants (preferably for ready-to-wear mail order wholesale house).
Opportunity to become assistant advertising manager in rapidly growing concern, under direction of broadly experienced advertising and sales executive; familiarity with mailing lists, printing, illustrations, cuts, &c., desirable, but not essential.
Sell yourself in your letter to get interview; give particulars of experience, age and salary desired at start. Address S 490 Times.

CREDIT MANAGER—A large corporation needs the services of a thoroughly experienced credit manager; applicants must possess either wholesale grocery or packing house experience or both; the position will eventually lead up to executive head of department and the entire supervision of domestic and foreign credits; age of applicants should be between 35 and 45, forceful, diplomatic and possess the ability to work out policies and supervise a large force both at home office, in the field and at branches; commencing salary $3,500 to $4,000 per annum; all replies considered confidential. Address P. O. R., Box 971, Buffalo, N. Y.

CREDIT MANAGER—CAPABLE ASSISTANT TO CREDIT MANAGER, FAMILIAR WITH WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, SILK AND MILLINERY ACCOUNTS. APPLY JAMES G. JOHNSON & CO., 8 WEST 32D ST.

CREDIT MAN—Opportunity for man capable assuming responsibility of managing office and credit department in wholesale shoe house; Christian firm. S 852 Times Downtown.

CREDIT INVESTIGATOR who is now employed can increase his income (commission) by communicating with E 879 Times Downtown.

CREDIT CORRESPONDENT wanted, silverware jobbing house; 6 hours weekly. S 543 Times.

CUTTER wanted, experienced, for men's fine shirts, to work in the Piedmont section of North Carolina; mild Winters, cool Summers; desirable and economical living conditions; permanent position; state salary expected. X 2292 Times Annex.

CUTTER—WOOLEN JOBBING HOUSE WANTS MAN EXPERIENCED CUTTING CLOTH BY THE YARD; SALARY $28; STATE DETAILED EXPERIENCE. BOX 871, 209 CABLE BLDG.

DESIGNER wanted, first-class Brussels and Wilton designer, one accustomed to high-grade work. Write, giving experience and submit sample of work. MOHAWK CARPET MILLS, Inc., Shuttleworth Bros. Co. Branch, Amsterdam, N. Y.

DESIGNER WANTED
who can produce high-class tailored dresses; wonderful opportunity.
GLASSER & WEINSTEIN, 38 West 32d.

DESIGNER-ENGRAVER for monogram watch case and jewelry design; first-class position for A1 man. Write V. W., 1,358 Broadway.

DESIGNER on art needlework goods; confidential. Box 899, 209 Cable Bldg.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, AT LEAST ONE YEAR'S EXPERIENCE; SALARY $25-$30; REMINGTON MACHINE; TEMPORARY POSITION; CLOSED SATURDAYS ALL DAY. CALL MONDAY AFTER 10 A. M. W. & J. SLOANE, 6 EAST 47TH ST.

DISTRIBUTING AGENT to handle automobile specialties in the Bronx; these articles are demanded by the insurance companies; party must be able to carry small stock of goods; commission. Apply 109 West 63d St.

DOORMAN—Bright and intelligent man between ages of 30 and 45, wanted as doorman in a leading importing house; must be of good appearance and address and a live wire. Address, stating experience, salary expected and references in detail. Box 863, 209 Cable Building.

DOORMAN, BY LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE; GOOD POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY; STATE EXPERIENCE. BOX 889, 209 CABLE BLDG.

DRAFTSMEN—Technical specialists, at least 5 years' practical experience, assured suffident work at home, spare, full time, provided they qualify making prompt deliveries, C. O. D., in A1 patent office, machine shop, and jig and fixture drawings; very attractive details; state specialty. Phone number, rate per day. E 197 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, young man, willing to spend several months erecting grate bars and drafting, with opportunity to learn business thoroughly and eventually assume charge of production department; salary to start $22 per week; state experience. F 624 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, capable, quick sketching studies, exteriors and interiors, wanting of its products by mail, water and trucks; experience in handling men and laying out work essential, also office organization and supervision; no traffic knowledge necessary; if you think you can fill the position, write, giving name, residence, age, experience in detail, with names of concerns, positions held and salaries received in each; also state salary for which you are willing to start. V 859 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN—Only those experienced in metal furniture need apply. Write experience, age, nationality, salary expected. E 876 Times Downtown.

DRUG CLERK, licensed, experienced, 8 A. M., 6 P. M., alternate Sundays off; salary, $125 monthly and meals. Apply Monday, 9 A. M., Roosevelt Hospital, 59th St. and 9th Av.

EDITOR, technical, with mechanical engineering experience, able to read technical French; knowledge of Italian desirable. H 5 Times.

ELECTRICAL WIREMEN.

Wanted, a few electrical wiremen, experienced in the installation of power switchboards, motors and generators.
Write, stating age, education and experience, to

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
227 East 30th St., N. Y. City.

ELECTRICAL—Man wanted who understands all makes and types of Electric Watt-Hour Meters thoroughly; can repair all instrument volt meters and ammeters; one who can handle men; best references; state salary. G 822 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICIAN—One who can test and install all makes and types of electric Watt-Hour Meters, both A. C. and D. C.; must be capable; state salary; steady employment. G 821 Times Downtown.

ELLIOTT-FISHER BILLING CLERK, experienced; closed Saturdays; open Sundays; call Sunday after 9 A. M. S. Liebovitz & Son, 75 Leonard St.

ELLIOTT-FISHER BOOKKEEPING OPERATOR wanted; must be experienced on controlling accounts. Baily Electric Supply Co., 268 Canal St.

ENGINEER, with mechanical engineering experience and editorial training; able to read technical French; knowledge of Italian desirable. Times Annex.

ENGRAVER Litho commercial house, all-around man who can handle pen; also salary, experience, references. M. L., 645 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATING CLERK—An assistant estimator in wholesale plumbing supplies business; must have some knowledge of prices of plumbing goods; state salary expected and experience. B 779 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR—Capable estimator wanted; male; must know high-class catalogue work and standard cost system. V 834 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE WANTED—AN EXPERT MANUFACTURER EXECUTIVE, WITH COMPREHENSIVE KNOWLEDGE OF OVERALL, PANTS AND WORK SHIRTS MANUFACTURING, TO TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE OF LARGE FACTORY; SALARY FROM $4,000 TO $6,000 PER YEAR, DEPENDENT UPON ABILITY, EXPERIENCE AND RESULTS SECURED. STATE AGE AND GIVE FULL STATEMENT OF PAST EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES AND PRESENT CONNECTION; ONLY MEN OF EXCEPTIONAL QUALIFICATIONS NEED REPLY. ADDRESS THEO. WEISS & CO., INC., CULTIVATE OF SOL WEISS, SECRETARY,

REPRESENTATIVES.

Direct Russian buyer wants two young and high calibre road representatives; a large commissionee to advertise the house in a personal direct way; to the right men proven ability will be paid big returns; write or call Mr. Morris, Room 819, 55 Broadway.

ROOM CLERK and general assistant, summer hotel, near New York; high-class place; give experience and references. S 844 Times.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATOR.

Must be expert on Brown & Sharpe hand-Fashioned work; capable of grinding and setting tools. Vulcan Electric Heating Co., 107 West 13th.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER for executive, college graduate, 25 to 30 years of age; position requires initiative and ability to think and use quickly; appearance and personality important considerations; $35 per week at start. Reply in longhand, stating age, college and degree, experience, S 1055 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, wholesale woolen house; experienced in cutting, baling and city deliveries; thorough knowledge of woolen trade; steady position; state references and salary expected. S 482 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK for hosiery concern; one thoroughly experienced and having excellent references; married man preferred. Apply Monday morning, J. R. Deaton Co., 351 4th Av.

SHIPPING CLERK

for wholesale cloak house. Address, stating experience and salary desired. M L., 307 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, with knowledge of typewriting; references. Call Monday morning, O. V. Bernuth, 153 East 90th St., city.

SHOWCARD WRITER, state age, experience and salary wanted. E 960 Times Downtown.

SILK SALESMAN, experienced cutting-up trade; commission basis. S 503 Times.

SOLICITORS WANTED, HIGH-CLASS MEN, TO SECURE MEMBERSHIP IN A WELL-NECESSARY TRADE ASSOCIATION; EASY TO CLOSE; HIGHLY REMUNERATIVE COMMISSION BASIS. APPLY O'CONNOR-FYFFE ADVERTISING, 289 6TH AV.

SOLICITORS—New York City daily has opening for 5 industrial page solicitors; permanent employment, liberal commission; only experienced men with good record considered; applications treated as confidential. Address, with full particulars, Box 28, Room 703, World Building, N. Y. C.

SOLICITORS—Employment agency requires hotel experienced men to secure orders for employment; good proposition on commission basis. B 196 Times.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN; experienced, with adding machine or similar record; must be young, alert and a hard worker; proper training and backing given; want man we select to start at once. Our product is automobile device which eliminates gear grinding; $3,000 salary and liberal commission. Write for interview, giving all details; state whether you can drive a car. S 551 Times.

STOCK CLERK, experienced. Yale Knitting Mills, 15 East 26th.

STORE MANAGERS.

We have several openings for men experienced in women's wear stores who have a knowledge of window trimming and stock arts. Salary to leave town. Apply to Mr. Lipser, N. Y. Waist Stores, 115 West 30th.

STENOGRAPHER.

Interesting work; good chance for advancement in publication department of manufacturing concern of high standing; must be ambitious, able to think, careful, and understand difference between poor and good English; advertising or printing experience helpful but not necessary; state age, education, experience, if any, and salary desired. Write Oakley Chemical Co., 22 Thames St., New York, or phone Rector 9625.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, experienced, in large wholesale house; must be quick, accurate; state experience. G 805 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, $20 to start; good opportunity. Call 606 West 49th St.

SUPERINTENDENT

of woodworking plant by New York concern manufacturing high-grade wood specialties; applicant must be well versed in modern wood shop practice, such as machine work, tool and fixing work; also finishing of mahogany goods; reply, giving age, experience in full and salary expected. 20 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

TAILOR.

PRACTICAL LADIES' TAILOR

TO MANAGE ALTERATION ROOM.

STIX, BAER & FULLER,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

We require the services of an experienced and capable tailor to manage large alteration room.

A man who has had similar experience will find this opportunity worthy of investigation.

Apply in person or by letter to New York Office, 1,107 BROADWAY.

TEACHERS—Educated men, over 23, to give private lessons in elementary English, college, correspondence institution. S 561 Times.

TECHNICIANS, dental, 2 wanted; only men of good appearance and willing to advance need apply; permanent position with good salary to start. Apply 500 5th Av., Room 607.

TEXTILE ADVERTISING SOLICITOR WANTED.

Highly successful morning business newspaper requires energetic man to solicit textile advertising; liberal salary and commission considered; great opportunity. Apply by letter only, Y 863 Times Downtown.

TOOLMAKER, highest references, none other need apply, by manufacturing concern that designs and builds its own machines; pleasant working conditions; permanent job if satisfactory; 70c. per hour. E 858 Times Downtown.

WINDOW TRIMMER and manager for several blouse and underwear shops in New York City. C. D., 200 Times Downtown.

WOODWORKER—First-class airplane woodworker, experienced on machines and cabinet work and capable of operating vertical spindler. Apply Grumman Iron Works Sperry Aircraft Co., Farmingdale, L. I.

YARN HOUSE

requires the services of a sales manager who can also act as credit; must be thoroughly familiar with all details pertaining to thrown silk, artificial silk, cotton and worsted yarn. Applicant must have successful record. To right man excellent opportunity with fair salary is offered. Give full details in first letter. X 2222 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, high school education, 17-20, wanted downtown banking office; general office work and errands; knowledge of Italian desirable; give full particulars. M 627 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted for large suburban Christian club; office assistant, to live at club; knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting essential. Reply in own handwriting. Box O, Larchmont, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN about 18 years of age wanted for clerkship in large commercial house operating in the northern part of Manhattan; must be accurate at figures and a good penman. S 112 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN as assistant clerk, familiar with all details of gray goods department in dry goods commission house; experience in this line essential; salary to start $20 per week. M 889 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to prepare himself for traveling position with manufacturing firm; must be energetic and ambitious; state age and salary expected. V 861 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17, wanted by large export house; high school education desirable; must be willing to start at bottom; good opportunity. M 926 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to learn wholesale shoe business, beginning in stock department; answer in own handwriting. C. E. Wethey Shoe Co., 78 Reade St.

YOUNG man with knowledge of litho to act as salesman in local territory; state experience, references and salary expected. C. B., 636 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN can earn $100 weekly or more by selling high-class publication in city on commission; write particulars and references. X 2270 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN

experienced, to install mail order system for shirt house; good position offered. Box 884, 280 CABLE BLDG.

YOUNG MAN as shipping clerk with small concern; splendid opportunity; state particulars and salary desired. Box 18, 717 St. James Bldg.

YOUNG MAN wanted, who can mark and cut work shirts, in large Western factory; must have ability and initiative. 2291 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN to start at bottom and learn textile business in sales department; excellent opportunity. S 822 Times.

YOUNG MAN to take charge of silk piece goods department; must have wholesale experience. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, salary, &c., P. O. Box 11.

YOUNG MEN WANTED

for electrical work and electrical carriage shop over 17; steady employment; interesting work and rapid advancement; previous experience not necessary; $16 per week to start; hours 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.; half day Saturday. In answering please give the following information: Age, weight, education and previous employment, if any. V 826 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN.

We have a number of openings for single young men, between the ages of 19 and 25 years, to learn the installation of telephone switchboards; no experience necessary; good pay while learning; apply by letter only.

J. G., 624 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, AGE 25-30 YEARS, WITH COMPLETE HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION OR ONE WITH SOME YEARS' COLLEGE EDUCATION, FOR GENERAL CLERICAL WORK IN PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT OF CATHOLIC MERCANTILE HOUSE; FAIR PENMANSHIP, ACCURACY IN DETAIL AND SYSTEM ARE DESIRABLE QUALIFICATIONS; APPLICATIONS WILL BE HANDLED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIALLY; STATE EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES. H 8 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN,

BUILDERS' HARDWARE MANUFACTURER,

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT,

requires the services of a progressive and energetic young man; one having knowledge of the technical terms of building construction need apply; state age and salary. S 774 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN,

earnest, capable, with glove experience, as house salesman for wholesale glove concern; permanent position assured to real producer. Write, stating full particulars, age, salary desired, &c., K. K., 822 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19 to 20, aggressive, good appearance, tactful, representing well known library service in city; experience unnecessary; unusual opportunity; salary $18, with commission; give reference. S 858 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN

experienced salesman handling wholesale fancy dry goods. Address, stating salary wanted,

WHOLSALE,

BOX 139 MADISON SQUARE.

YOUNG MAN, neat writer and good at figures, to post reports to cost sheets; splendid opportunity for advancement in small but progressive manufacturing concern; salary start $14; state age and previous experience in replying. Address A. N., 323 Times.

YOUNG MAN—Concern manufacturing high-grade non-alcoholic beverage, has opening for number of men and young men with or without selling experience, to call on consumers; commission basis. Call 1,235 2d Av., near 65th St.

YOUNG MAN wanted by large insurance agency; splendid opportunity; no previous experience necessary; salary $12 per week; state education and religion. Write to Box 1A, 1111 St. Paul Building, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN with some knowledge of export and general office work. A. B., 104 Times.

YOUNG MAN to learn special brazing; must be capable of following instructions. Vulcan Electric Heating Co., 107 West 13th.

YOUNG MAN, about 15, to make himself useful in office of large corporation. Apply 12th floor, 16 West 36th St.

YOUNG MAN wanted by dress house, Schoen & Newman, 1,225 Broadway.

HEAD OF STOCK.

CRETONNES.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

33D ST. AND BROADWAY.

WISH TO ENGAGE A HEAD OF STOCK FOR CRETONNES SECTION OF THEIR UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT. TO QUALIFY FOR THIS POSITION, THE APPLICANT MUST HAVE A MOST THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THIS LINE. EXCELLENT POSITION WITH LIBERAL SALARY.

APPLY SELLING SUPT., 5TH FLOOR.

ARE YOU THE MAN?

An old established, well-known brush manufacturer is looking for a capable selling manager. He must have the ability to manage a large territory with headquarters in St. Louis, Mo., and secure business from both large and small buyers. A liberal drawing account will be allowed against commissions averaging from $5,000 to $8,000 a year.

In confidence, please state age, selling experience, present occupation and reasons why you think you are the man. S 812 Times Downtown.

EXPERT SANDWICH MAN

for our delicatessen department.

Apply

PARK & TILFORD,

529 West 42d St.

WAREHOUSE COMPANY desires solicitor, one who has following; salary and commission. E. X., 114 Times Downtown.

A FIRST-CLASS Eastern leather belting manufacturer requires representative; salary or salary and commission; experience absolutely necessary—otherwise don't apply. X 2152 Times Annex.

SIDE LINE—Low-priced shears and scissors for salesmen calling on department, hardware and general stores; liberal commission; state references, territory. Irwin Mfg. Co., 6B Cliff St., New York City.

AN experienced literary writer for occasional work; state qualifications fully. X 2247 Times Annex.

Salesmen.

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORY SALESMEN. REQUIRE AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORY SALESMEN; MEN WHO HAVE A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF SAME; ONLY THOSE WITH A BIG ACQUAINTANCE AMONG DEALERS AND GARAGES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES WILL BE CONSIDERED; COMMISSION.

APPLY MR. SCHWARZ, SALES MANAGER, BETWEEN 9 AND 12 MONDAY, 236 WEST 55TH, ROOM 714.

AUTOMOBILE salesman wanted with established firm handling one of the best selling cars on the market; must be in earnest; if you want to joy ride or sleep late in the morning do not apply; commission; answer. X 2235 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN, commission basis only. Halsey Motor Car, 1,252 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

AUTOCAR MECHANICS—Mechanics familiar with Autocar; steady work. Apply Monday 9 A. M. See Mr. Appleton, 553 West 23d.

WANTED, AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN.

We are one of the largest and most firmly established automobile distributers in Brooklyn, handling a passenger car of established national reputation; our sales department has two vacancies to be filled by men with high selling records; to the right man we will make a splendid proposition; no others need apply; drawing account against commission basis. 1,491 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

BOND SALESMAN, with established clientele, wanted by investment bond house, dealing in public utility securities; replies treated confidential; salary or commission. X 2275 Times Annex.

BUYER wanted by Middle Western department store for following departments: Neckwear, ribbons, popular-priced jewelry, purses, gloves and hosiery; must be live wire. Write, stating experience, salary, &c., S 514 Times.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES, SALESmen; part time; commission basis. E 106 Times.

CORSET SALESMAN WANTED.

One who has wide acquaintance with trade in New York City and New England; one with managerial ability to handle New York office and build up a sales organization; for such party we have excellent proposition; salary basis. H 11 Times.

DISTRICT RETAIL SALES MANAGERS.

The Torrington Company, an $11,000,000 concern, needs immediately, capable, experienced retail sales managers to direct sales of Torrington Electric Vacuum Cleaners to dealers; must have executive ability and be capable of directing work of house-to-house specialists; good salaries and commissions for right men.

See Mr. G. W. Richardson, at 2,307 Woolworth Bldg., between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. Monday, or 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Tuesday.

The Torrington Company, National Sweeper Division, Torrington, Conn.

DRUG SALESMEN WANTED TO INTRODUCE FAMOUS FRENCH HEALING ANTISEPTIC TO DOCTORS OR DRUGGISTS AS A SIDE LINE. SALARY OR COMMISSION OR BOTH. F 633 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Salesmen.

DRESSMAKERS' SUPPLY SALESMAN

A well known and popular dressmakers' supply house with a high-class clientele must increase its volume of sales.

In order to do this we need a cracker-jack, live wire, experienced salesman who has his own line among the dressmakers, ladies' tailors, either in the city or out of town; we cannot use any one unless he has his own following and can produce results.

We are in a position to make an interesting proposition if we can find the right man; liberal commission on each drawing account; in answering this ad state age, experience and weather at present employed. Answer

L 246 TIMES.

EMBROIDERY SALESMAN.

Large embroidery house is open for high-class man who has a following among cloak, suit and dress trade for bonnaz hand and machine embroidery; drawing account against commission. Phone Madison Square 1960.

FORD SALESMEN.

NEW PLEASURE CARS AND TRUCKS; COMMISSION BASIS. WILLIAM KRAUSS GARAGE CORP., AUTHORIZED AGENT, 310TH ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.

FURNITURE SALESMEN wanted; must have experience instalment and cash business; good salary; steady position; state age and experience. Apply by letter only, Lahn Furniture Co., 586 9th Av.

GLOVE SALESMAN,

experienced in glove line only, acquainted with New York City, Brooklyn and Newark large department store trade; wonderful opportunity with glove importing house; state experience and salary desired. A. G., 318 Times.

HARDWARE SALESMAN WANTED, WELL ACQUAINTED WITH NEW YORK METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RETAIL HARDWARE TRADE; REFERENCES REQUIRED; SALARY OR COMMISSION; WRITE FULLY ABOUT YOURSELF. ADDRESS

S 794 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HIGH-GRADE

EXECUTIVE SALESMAN

wanted to take full charge national campaign of big sellers (specialty) to jobbers, department stores, stationers, jewelers, &c.; good salary and a percentage; must have wide acquaintance and know short cuts in introducing and selling; state age and past experience; all answers treated strictly confidential. Address S 450 Times.

HIGH-GRADE notions salesman; also fancy goods and art embroideries salesman; must have successful record and metropolitan trade following; exceptional opportunity for right men; salary and commission. R. H. Mahon, 5th Floor, 130 West 42d St.

HOSIERY SALESMAN for New York City—Experienced hosiery salesman, thoroughly acquainted with trade in city; excellent opportunity with an advertised line of infants', children's and misses' hose; 5% commission basis; apply by letter, stating full qualifications. Dr. A. Posner, Shoes, Inc., 140 West Broadway, New York City.

HOSIERY SALESMAN for State of Jersey—Experienced hosiery salesman thoroughly acquainted in Jersey to cover State; excellent opportunity with an advertised line of infants', children's and misses' hose; 5% commission basis; apply by letter, stating full qualifications. Dr. A. Posner, Shoes, Inc., 140 West Broadway, New York City.

HOSIERY SALESMAN with established trade; represent 5th Av. house; complete line; state territory; drawing account against commission. S 528 Times Downtown.

LARGE New York corporation manufacturing a reference work in great yearly demand by industrial, commercial, financial and shipping interests, executives and libraries, will add a few high-calibre able salesmen with proven records, to its present organization, after training. This is the biggest permanent opening in the city today and only those who have made large earnings and possess education, refinement and good personal appearance can qualify; commission basis; state experience, age and nationality, to Sales Director, V 848 Times Downtown.

MAGAZINE SALESMEN, ATTENTION!

Those of experience and ability offered exceptional connection which may become permanent; cover near-by resorts and local territory; drawing account when qualified. All day Monday and Tuesday, the Jewish Tribune, 141 West 33d.

MEN'S NECKWEAR SALESMEN,

thoroughly experienced, high-grade, with established trade in following territories: Middle West and Mid-South; commission basis. H. C. C. & Co., 1,164 Broadway.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALESMAN—A large manufacturing concern, making a strong line of ladies' and children's flannelette gowns and pajamas, would like to place their line with a good muslin underwear salesman as side line; only those handling a strong line with good retail following need apply; several good territories open; commission basis; all information confidential. Box 869, 209 Cable Building.

NECKWEAR SALESMEN—We are open for several experienced neckwear salesmen, who wish to make connections for various territory throughout the country; we will only consider applications from men who have established trade with haberdashers and dry goods stores; all applications will be treated in strict confidence; commission basis. Rosenbaum & Lipner, 49 West 23d.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT SALESMEN.

This is an opportunity to associate yourself with an established and rapidly growing manufacturer of office equipment. The markets for KARDEX are practically untouched and are more active today than at any time during the history of the business.

KARDEX is the dependable line for you to sell—it is not affected as other lines by business conditions—the demand is constant and the prospects unlimited in number.

Salesmen, make at all times 100 per cent. of the income to which your ability entitles you. Avoid temporary connections and positions which are uncertain. Start building now for a real future.

KARDEX will pay you generously in direct proportion to your ability and your efforts. (Commission).

Have you the ambition, the stamina and the ability to succeed? Will you match a week or two of your time against ours to learn KARDEX Business Control?

Phone or write for an interview or call to see W. K. PAGE, between 10 and 12 A. M. Monday or Tuesday.

KARDEX SALES COMPANY,

10 EAST 44TH ST.

OIL SALESMAN for Greater New York and surrounding territory; drawing account against commission can be handled as a side line. X 2188 Times Annex.

PRINTING SALESMAN wanted, one who controls commercial trade, to connect with a good, up-to-date equipped plant on a profit sharing basis. S 954 Times Downtown.

PRINTING SALESMAN by plant doing high-class color and half-tone work; drawing account and real co-operation for a producer. G 58 Times.

RIBBON SALESMAN for cutting-up trade; must have following; commission basis. Write particulars. Ribbons, Room 932, Tribune Bldg.

SECURITY SALESMEN.

Men accustomed to selling high-grade securities are offered an unusually attractive commission in selling a sound, high-yielding issue that has stood careful investigation. This security has unusual merit and offers a splendid opportunity to high-class salesmen. Call at Room 73, 7th floor, 13 West 24th St., 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SECURITY SALESMAN.

Our bank guarantees return of money to our stockholders if dissatisfied with purchase; no possibility of loss to investor; can be sold as side line with other security; commission; investigate. S 487 Times.

SECURITY SALESMEN.

We want four high-grade, successful salesmen to sell a high-grade preferred stock with bonus of common on a very liberal commission basis. Call at 382 5th Av., Room 801.

Salesmen.

SECURITY SALESMEN.

PROSPEROUS CORPORATION, A DIVIDEND PAYER, WHOSE ASSETS ARE PROTECTED BY REAL SAFEGUARD, AND WHOSE EXPANDING BUSINESS REQUIRES ADDITIONAL CAPITAL, IS NOW OFFERING AN ALLOTMENT OF ITS SECURITIES; HIGH-GRADE MEN OF PROVEN ABILITY WILL FIND THIS AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE BIG EARNINGS ON VERY LIBERAL COMMISSION BASIS; THIS IS AN ISSUE OF SECURITIES OF THE KIND THAT APPEALS TO SECURITY SALESMEN OF LARGE CALIBRE. INTERVIEW IN CONFIDENCE OBTAINED BY WRITING TO X 1288 TIMES ANNEX.

SECURITY SALESMEN.

Excellent names. Commission liberal.
Absolute proof. Aggressive campaign.
Record dividends. Successful corporation.
National necessity. Heartiest support.
BROKER, H. H. 626 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SHIRTS—House salesmen wanted for large shirt manufacturer; only those having shirt experience will be considered; state in detail experience, age and salary. S 530 Times.

SILK SALESMAN having broad acquaintance with wholesale hat trade; a good opportunity with liberal commission arrangement, for the right man with satisfactory references. Apply by letter or in person, Le Bettinson & Cade, Inc., 417 6th Av., New York.

SHOE SALESMAN.

Experienced retail shoe salesman; opportunity for road position selling a nationally advertised product; salary and commission; $3,500 to $5,000 a year; state in detail education, experience and references; all replies strictly confidential. National Advertiser, S 779 Times Downtown.

SHOE SALESMAN wanted to sell shoe stores and shoe repairmen; one speaking Italian preferred; salary and commission. Interview between 10 and 12 or 2 and 4 Monday, Pioneer Products, Inc., 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

SILK SALESMAN wanted for city and Boston; only experienced need apply; straight commission. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av.

SPECIALTY SALESMEN.

Established manufacturer selling fuel saver to apartment house owners requires two more thoroughly reliable specialty salesmen; drawing account against commission. Mr Sherwin, Room 1101, 130 West 42d St.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN—Active businessgetter with service-selling experience can establish good, permanent income selling our nationally advertised sales managers' atlas; salary and commission. G 50 Times.

SPECIALTY SALESMEN for live proposition; excellent opportunity for those already calling on automobile accessory dealers and jobbers to increase their income by carrying our quick selling lines; liberal commission to right party. M 619 Times Downtown.

SPECIALTY SALESMEN.

Three high-grade experienced men to sell widely known machine to banks, theatres, stores, restaurants, factories, &c.; those who are prepared to work can earn $5,000 upward on a liberal commission basis, with drawing account after trial period. If you are in earnest and desire to connect with a high-class manufacturing concern, apply after 11 A. M.,

5 COLUMBUS CIRCLE, SUITE 111.

STOCK SALESMEN

Foreign language speaking stock salesmen, ITALIAN, SPANISH, POLISH, &c. If you are looking for a real proposition, here is your opportunity to establish yourself with a strong industrial institution. If you wish to better your conditions and provide for a bright future, tell us so. We will help you to do the rest regardless of your past experience. We want is men to prove that they possess real red blood. Representatives needed in every city in U. S. and Canada; commission. Write, call or phone today to

DAVIS CAN SERVER CORP.,

175 5th Av., Room 811.

ASHLAND 7682.

STOCK HEAD, SILK DEPT.

Large dry goods house wants young liveWire man as head stock clerk in their silk department; must have ability to wait on trade; do not apply unless you know something about silks and are willing to work hard and conscientiously; state salary expected. S. S., 272 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN—Established substantial concern, a leader in the machinery line, requires experienced security salesman of clean record, who can get quick results with an attractive offer of five-year notes with bonus; commission basis. Address for appointment, G 836 Times Downtown.

THE MUNSINGWEAR CORPORATION,

334 FOURTH AVENUE,

Will consider applications for one city and one road territory now open, only from salesmen who are now, and have been for a period of years, successfully selling dry goods, department store and men's wear trade, either in New York or in some nearby section; give complete business history to date and fullest details, by mail only (do not call in person); otherwise no appointment can be arranged; if you have replied to this advertisement before, do not apply again. Address Charles R. White, Eastern Sales Manager. Drawing account and commission.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR BIG SALESMAN.

One of the oldest, largest and financially strongest stove manufacturers in the United States has an opening in the Eastern territory for a well qualified salesman acquainted with furniture and hardware trade in the East.

This position offers large earning opportunities and carries with it charge of showroom, stock and salesmen who will be added from time to time.

For the man who wants a permanent position with a large institution this opening is one in a thousand. All applications must be by mail, and unless full particulars as to past experience, present connections and personal facts are given, no attention will be paid. All answers in confidence. Address X 2252 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGERS

Salesmen.

A new banking institution conducting a campaign to get new business wants highest grade sales managers and salesmen to follow up leads and interview the leading manufacturers of men's and women's wear on an unusually attractive and well-advertised selling proposition whose previous experience brought them into intimate touch with large merchants in the textile line and who have made successful records in their first undertakings will find here an unusually splendid opportunity, with earning possibilities above the average; drawing account, commission basis; communications in confidence. S 553 Times.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE—One of our clients has authorized us to select for New England territory a sales representative to operate from their New York office, already established; he must have experience with the general routine of office and manufacturing records; one who has been a sales success for at least three years and is now seeking greater opportunity; remuneration based on commissions, with drawing account; reply for New York appointment, giving age, sales experience and earnings during the last five years; applications will be treated in strict confidence. Victor C. Breytspraak Co., 109 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMEN, with strong following among men's furnishings or drug stores, to sell seal packed handkerchiefs; good opportunity for active men; commission. S 811 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN—Large paper house is desirous of experienced salesmen, coarse and flat paper; excellent opportunity; salary and commission. Apply Monday morning, Room 802, 305 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted; must be acquainted with the retail drug trade, to represent well-known drug house in the metropolitan district; liberal commission paid. Write full particulars, Box 16, 1,563 3d Av.

SALESMAN, with a strong following in the city and vicinity, to sell popular price girls' coats; salary or commission. Call Watkins 8210 for appointment.

SALESMEN ON SKIRTS.

New England, South, West and Coast; must have large following; good opportunity; commission basis. L. K., 268 Times.

SALESMEN, drapery material, to take side line of trimmings; compact sample line; good proposition; all territories; commission. S 473 Times.

SALESMEN, upholstery material, to take side lines of trimmings; compact sample line; good proposition; all territories; commission. S 476 Times.

SALESMAN and estimator, fully acquainted with sash, door and trim business; state previous experience and salary wanted. X 2290 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.

Hosiery salesman for New York and Brooklyn to carry high-grade line; Summer and Winter line now ready, commission. S 508 Times.

SALESMAN, popular line of middy blouses and bloomers; New York, Brooklyn territory; big commissions. T 1072 Times Harlem.

SALESMEN (confectionery specialty men), metropolitan district; exceptional opportunity energetic salesmen; commission and drawing account. G 837 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN,

SELL CORRUGATED BOXES; MAN WITH TRADE PREFERRED; SALARY, COMMISSION. WRITE ONLY, I. M., 138 E. 17TH.

SALESMEN wanted to sell Ford cars; must be hustlers; every assistance given by this live organization; experience not necessary; commission basis. E 1268 Times Bronx.

Salesmen.

SALESMEN.

The "Chief" sent for me Thursday. He said, casually, "Woolsey, why did you come with us?"

I thought a full minute. "Because," I said, "I liked the outfit."

I felt that summed it up.

It evidently wasn't the answer he expected, for he pressed me further.

"Why," he persisted, "did you turn down that Baking Powder proposition last month? That was a good offer."

"How in the world did you learn about that?" I stammered.

"Never mind. I am simply trying to drive home a point. WHY did you turn it down?" countered the "Chief."

"That's easy," I answered. "I like it here. I'm happy here. I'm making money. I'm going to make more and more money. Little old 'General Depression' won't get me here like he did in years gone by when I was selling books, insurances, motion picture film, trading stamps and toilet articles. Here I have an absolute necessity."

My "Chief" nodded encouragingly.

"Each of you boys who have made yourselves part and parcel of this business agree as to why you came and why you stay. Each man has expressed his regret that he didn't come with us earlier in his career," he remarked.

Suddenly he grew very serious. "Peace, Happiness and Prosperity," he murmured, "are what you have achieved. Isn't that true?" he demanded.

I realized then WHY this man stopped why he was patient with you, why he was so intensely human. It was because he understood me and my problems.

For the first time I saw that HE had all along been by my side—not behind, prodding, nor ahead, pulling.

Shoulder to shoulder we had made the grade together. As I looked back I saw it had been "fun."

But he was speaking again, in that quiet, easy way he has when something big is on.

"Now that you are on the road toward Peace, Happiness, Prosperity, can you helping the other fellow to find his way, as you were helped to find yours?" He took the sting out with a smile.

He let this sink in.

Then he dropped the bomb.

Said he, "The Directors have passed on your recommendations, the money has been voted you. You are to go ahead with our expansion plans."

I was pleased, and I said so, remarking that in 1922 we would make more progress than we had since we started.

This is where the bomb exploded.

"1922 NOTHING. You are to begin NOW. To uhave the money; have you the men?" he demanded.

I was nonplussed, and he saw it.

This advertisement is a plea for men—men to sell consumers, men to sell dealers, men to sell jobbers, men to manage branches, districts, States.

That seat at the Directors' table depends upon my ability to get and train the requisite personnel, and to do it within ninety days.

So within a few weeks twenty men out of the thousands who read this will have their chance to qualify for these Executive positions, which spell "Peace, Happiness and Prosperity."

Remember that this is NOT a stock-selling proposition. Our stock is closed to buyers and there is none for sale. Our work is to sell a tangible piece of merchandise, an absolute necessity, everywhere, and all the time.

Whatever you are now doing, no matter how young you are or how old you think you believe in yourself, if you know yourself, and know that you have the DESIRE TO DO, and the WILL TO SUCCEED, phone me, write me, or write me, special delivery, at the earliest possible moment, for I will make my selection from the first one hundred replies, in the order received.

I will see no one, except by appointment, made beforehand.

Before you come in to keep your appointment, look us up in Dun's or Bradstreet's.

There is no Royal Road to these executive positions. You have to go out and show us your worth. The preliminary basis is, of course, purely a commission one, and during this period you only draw against accrued commissions.

You don't have to know our line.

PHONE MR. WOOLSEY,

FITZROY 232,

or write

ASBESTOS PRODUCTS CORPORATION, SUITE 953, 1,328 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN, EXPORT.

Thorough knowledge of Spanish; experience in cotton goods; one capable of handling own correspondence for export department of large wholesale dry goods house. Write, giving full details and salary desired, Box 882, 209 Cable Bldg.

SALES MANAGER; also neat, intelligent salesmen, over 25, to place our well-known protective service with storekeepers, manufacturers, garage owners; commission 40 per cent.; good men average $100 weekly; if you are fluent talker with sales experience, apply 44 Court St., Brooklyn, Room 405.

SALESMEN,

INFANTS' WHITE DRESSES, FOR THE EAST, SOUTH AND PACIFIC COAST. COMMISSION BASIS ONLY.

BOX B. P. 103, 43 EAST 27TH ST.

SALESMAN of education and pleasing personality, to sell food product of unusual merit on salary and commission basis; personal interview and real sales ability essential. Call between 10 and 12, Soy Products, 263 West 12th St.

SALESMEN of experience, selling ability, for the latest and most attractive office utility, one which sells at sight and is great in demand; men with ability can earn minimum $15 daily, commission. Apply Room 1408, 805 Broadway, after 3:30 P. M.

SALESMAN selling building specialties, knows building trade in New York; drawing account, commission; state experience. E 184 Times.

SALESMEN, calling on drug and department store trade, handle side line; wonderful nail polish powder; very attractive commission basis. Y. S., 206 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN—Toys, dolls, tree ornaments; good opportunity for live man that can make good; jobbing trade only; commission basis. Room 903, 31 Union Square.

SALESMAN on high-grade line of lamps and lamp shades; must have well-known manufacturer; commission basis; all territories. Box 411, 205 7th Av.

SALESMAN to carry as side line a complete line of ladies' handbags on commission basis; all territories open; wonderful opportunity to make money. S 535 Times.

SALESMAN, sell bloomers jobbers, department stores; experienced only; commission basis. Weil Made Bloomer Co., 285 Powell St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN wanted, calling on confectioners, bakers or bottlers, to sell extracts and food colors on commission basis. Box 31, 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, sporting goods, thoroughly experienced, for our Bronx store; salary and commission; apply by letter only in full detail. W. Landay, 311 6th Av.

SALESMAN, FURNITURE,

experienced salesman man for uptown retail store; salary basis. Call or write Associated Furniture Dealers, 32 Union Square.

SALESMAN, single man preferred, for advertising specialty; salary and commission. 104 5th Av., Room 1807.

SALESMEN, acquainted with grocery and delicatessen trade, to sell malt and hops; good opportunity; commission. S 539 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced tires and tubes, for Brooklyn; live wires only; liberal commission. W 84 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

SALESMAN having a following in paper and twine line; commission basis; wonderful opportunity for right party. S 534 Times.

SALESMEN, custom tailoring; large firm; liberal commission; excellent salesroom. Apply P. O. Box 161, Station D.

SALESMAN, experienced, with good following, for city, sell hand-made millinery; good opportunity; commission. S 483 Times.

Salesmen.

SALESMEN.

High-grade men, who value their services over $15,000 a year, on commission basis, to sell a security that statistics show yields the largest returns and greatest amount of safety of all investments; only superior men with good connections considered.

Suite 1104,

1 WEST 34TH ST.

Between 11 and 4.

SALESMEN,

With a security which IMMEDIATELY ATTRACTS ATTENTION and AROUSES INTEREST, your sale is half made, isn't it?

With a liberal commission and actual leads, real leads, you surely can make money even in these strenuous days.

One of our men made more than $250 in his first week selling from leads which we furnished him.

Men already occupied who desire to add to their earnings through spare-time efforts may receive either a small salary or a commission for introducing our salesmen to prospective clients.

If you want to know more about what we've got, call any day this week between 9:30 and 12, at Suite 539, Knickerbocker Bldg. Ask for Mr. Gray.

SALESMEN,

LACE ASSORTMENTS,
BOXED FOR SPECIAL SALES.
QUANTITY OPERATIONS ONLY.
NO OPEN STOCK.
SMALL PACKAGE SAMPLES.
QUICK SELLERS.
LIBERAL COMMISSION.
FOUR TERRITORIES OPEN—
EAST, MIDDLE WEST, SOUTH.
PROFITABLE SIDE LINE.

ADDRESS IMPORTER, B 397 TIMES.

SALESMEN WANTED.

SALESMEN EXPERIENCED IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY LINE FOR TERRITORY EASTERN STATES. STATE DETAILS IN FULL IN FIRST LETTER. SALARY AND COMMISSION.

F 5 TIMES.

SALESMEN WANTED—WE OFFER UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO AMBITIOUS YOUNG MEN WHO HAVE NATURAL SELLING ABILITY AND ARE WILLING TO TRAVEL; SELLING EXPERIENCE IN FACTORY SUPPLIES DESIRABLE BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; WE PAY SALARY AND EXPENSES; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. V 864 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN — AGGRESSIVE SALESMEN, EXPERIENCED IN SELLING SPECIALTY TO THE HOUSEWIFE, CAPABLE OF HIRING AND TRAINING SALESMEN; MUST HAVE AUTOMOBILE; SALARY, BONUS. A LOW ALLOWANCE FOR CAR, TO MAN SELECTED FOR POSITION.

CALL BEFORE 10 A. M.,

MR. NIETMAN,

346 LIVINGSTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESMEN, SPORTING GOODS.

Thoroughly live-wire salesmen, must be familiar with some or all of the following lines: Golf, tennis, football, tackle, guns, ice skates, shoes, &c.; wonderful opportunity to connect and make good with one of the largest sporting goods firms in New York City.

DAVEGA, 831 BROADWAY.

SALESMEN,

experienced, capable selling approved war tax record to proprietors soda fountains and similar places business; splendid opportunity for live wires, as Government is penalizing vendors who are not keeping proper records and must use registering commission basis; exclusive territory to producers. Apply Monday, 229 West 42d, Room 208. Mr. Jenkins.

SALESMAN.

Good opportunity for live man to sell malt syrup and hops to retail trade in New York, on a good commission basis, for a concern having over 600 active accounts; experienced men preferred; must supply own automobile and give bond. Write K. B., 58 Harrison St., City.

SALESMEN, UNDERWEAR.

One of the largest muslin and silk underwear concerns requires experienced salesmen for following territories: New England, South, Coast and Middle West. Only first-class men, thoroughly acquainted with trade, need reply, stating experience. Commission basis. Box B. G. 103, 43 East 27th.

SALES

THE TOWER
27 Webb Avenue
Ocean Grove, N. J.

July 27, 1921.

The New York Times:

Our two-line advertisement in The New York Times brought inquiries from high class applicants and seven reservations. There were no results from a similar advertisement in two other morning newspapers.

MISS E. F. WOICKENHAUER.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Salesmen.

SALESMEN.

WINDOW SHADE CONTRACTS.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY.

WISH TO ENGAGE A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED WINDOW SHADE MAN WITH AN EXPERT KNOWLEDGE OF FABRICS TO SOLICIT ORDERS FROM ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND OWNERS. THIS IS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN. LIBERAL DRAWING ACCOUNT, WITH COMMISSION.

APPLY SELLING SUPT., 5TH FLOOR.

SALESMAN
or
EXECUTIVE

We are looking for a man who, is thoroughly familiar with the present unfavorable export conditions now existing with American exporters and South American merchants. A highly remunerative position is open for a man who can convincingly outline our proposition to New York exporters regarding foreign collections; both salary and commission; our most essential requirement is salesmanship. Mr. Goldsoll, Room 1701, 25 West 43d St.

SALESMAN.

Prominent textile manufacturer has opening for young man on sales force.

Textile experience unnecessary but strong personality and highest degree of salesmanship required.

Position entails extensive traveling and offers unusual opportunity for development, salary and commission.

State age, experience, other qualifications, replies treated confidentially.

V 846 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN,
YELLING OR NECKWEAR.
3 TERRITORIES.

Large New York City department store trade, medium-sized New York City and Brooklyn trade, New York State and Pennsylvania; state experience and qualifications good proposition for right men; salary and commission.

N. C., 136 TIMES.

SALESMEN.

Unusual opportunity offered to 2 high-grade men; can earn $6,000 to $15,000 annually selling life insurance; experience not necessary, as we train our men; successful lead system; commissions. Call Mr. H. A. Shomo, Suite 1130, 111 Broadway.

SALESMEN,

familiar with various sections of country, experienced in selling confectionery by jobbing and retail trade; good opportunity for live wires; salary and commission.

REPETTI, INC.,
14th St. and Ely Av.,
Long Island City.

SALESMAN,

Preferably ex-supply officer, offered excellent opportunity selling the army and navy for nationally known manufacturer whose confections are the most popular in the service; good reputation on commission basis to competent producer. S 502 Times.

SALESMEN to represent a well-advertised brand of hair nets, good men to call on retail trade in city and vicinity; men acquainted with office trade; good side line men as well as exclusive territorial men; valuable assistance will be given to the right men; competitive prices; quality right because we are importers, not jobbers; commission and drawing account arranged. Apply in person or by mail, Blue Ribbon Hair Net, 127 7th.

SALESMAN

WHO CAN SELL LINE OF WELL-KNOWN TABLE LUXURIES; STATE IN YOUR ANSWER EXPERIENCE AND DISTRICT ACQUAINTED IN. STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 1042, NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMEN.

THE LARGEST FINANCIAL INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD REQUIRES SALESMEN IN THEIR BANK DEPARTMENT; APPLICANTS ARE 35 OR OVER AND CAN QUALIFY; YOU MAY COMMENCE WITH THIS LIFE WORK EVEN WITH OVER $25,000,000 ASSETS.
NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY,
C. E. TOWNSELL, 25 WEST 43D ST.

SALESMAN WANTED TO COVER IOWA AND MINNESOTA WITH A LINE OF WOMEN'S NECKWEAR; ONLY THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE IN THIS OR KINDRED LINE NEED APPLY. A GOOD PROPOSITION FOR AMBITIOUS PERSON. DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION. ENGEL, BAUER & CO., 39 EAST 28TH.

SALESMEN

Our salesmen make $100 a week. If you want to make a similar total income come in and see us; show you how to do it. This is not a stock proposition, but a business to business canvass for specialties for wiring homes; experience not necessary, but only ambitious men need apply; commission only. See Mr. Brady, 172 Lefferton St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN—Wholesale jewelry and novelty man for Illinois and adjacent States; must have good following among jewelry and department store; give full particulars, stating account L. E., 294 Times.

SALESMEN
to carry a side line of satin boudoir slippers for various territories; our line is small but complete, and can be sold in conjunction with line of women's high-grade shoes; big item for holiday business; commissions.
SLIPPERETTE, 85 5TH AV.

SALESMEN—Travel New York and Pennsylvania; live wires who can close deals for responsible realty corporation; no soliciting; unusual opportunity, on commission basis, permanent. M 852 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN AND CANVASSERS—Office hands furnished; experience unnecessary, $15 per week drawing account to start against commission; state age and references. M Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—We have a very attractive proposition to offer to a real candle salesman; commission basis; one who can produce; reliable products. Inc., 342 East 38th St., Bet. 1st and 2d Avs.

SALESMEN—FURNITURE.
Conscientious, hard workers with experience need apply; references required to carry high-grade Reed furniture in New England and Atlantic States on salary basis. Picks, Reed Co., 239 Bordea Av., L. I. City.

SALESMEN or distributors wanted calling on garages and automobiles accessory jobbers to handle the most complete line of raised arm and straight arm, brass and aluminum radiator caps and spot-light brackets for all makes of cars; also Ford and Chevrolet Flanged "De Luxe" hub caps; line is already established throughout the United States with the best association jobbers; this is positively the best and most complete line on the market; other articles of necessity being regularly added; commission contract on all goods coming from your exclusive territory whether sold by us or yourself; references required. Write N. T. Miller Parts Corporation, Indianapolis.

SALESMAN.

Unusual opportunity; well known national publicity concern has unusual opportunity for man of character and dependability; the work requires traveling and man capable of earning $1,000 monthly (net) commissions; to the man who will qualify the position is permanent; expenses advanced. In answering state your experience as salesman, age, &c. Address Vice President, P. O. Box 505, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMAN WANTED.

One of proved ability, energetic and anxious to make good in a big way; this is a real man's proposition, and an opportunity seldom offered; must have personality and capable of interesting highest grade executives in sales letter service of proved merit; if you are above the $15,000 a year class, this will interest you; drawing account against commission. P 519 Times.

SALESMAN, with a knowledge of the automobile and accessory business, to call on the dealer, garage and fleet owner; must be a reliable man, able to present our products in a capable and successful way; the proposition is an excellent one, with a nationally known manufacturer; the opportunity for personal growth is excellent; commission basis with a weekly adjustment; state age, nationality and phone number, if possible. S 554 Times.

SALESMAN—SWEATERS,
wanted by well-established manufacturer of sweaters and fancy knitted goods, to cover Pennsylvania, Ohio; only experienced men of proven ability, thoroughly familiar with knit goods, capable doing big business will be considered; excellent opportunity for permanent connection; house has large following throughout territory; state full particulars in letter; drawing account. B 392 Times.

SALESMEN—We have an opening for a few live salesmen to sell the Smith cord tire, guaranteed 12,000 miles; Mac-Tag inner tube, guaranteed 15,000 miles, and other specialties connected with the automobile industries; a liberal proposition and exclusive territory; liberal commission. Call or write our salesroom, Liberty Distributors, Inc., 465 8th Av.

SALESMEN—Toy and housefurnishing commission lines doing a national business can use a few high-calibre men having experience in this line; must be accustomed to selling from photo and catalogue; state age, experience, territory covered and selling capacity; good salary to the right party; all replies confidential. Address B. S., 23 East 26th St. (Room 1013), New York.

SALESMAN—Leading trade paper offers exceptional opportunity to live wire, producing advertising; salesman willing show his worth on straight commission basis before expecting drawing account; to such a proposition is offered that will make possible substantial income with big permanent future. Write fully, age, experience and earning power for interview. H 492 Times.

SALESMAN, drapery, road man; an old-established manufacturer of drapery and upholstery staple goods, now selling direct to the retail trade, is prepared to consider applicants for all territories; compact line, weight five pounds; no objection to side line; give past experience in confidence; salary or commission. S 480 Times.

SALESMAN—Large wholesale, hosiery, underwear and general dry goods house has an opening for thoroughly experienced young man with large following among the retail and variety stores to travel State of New York; drawing account against commission. Reply, giving age, experience and territory previously covered, S 784 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—Advertising signs; a capable man with experience in selling high quality advertising signs or kindred line by old-established firm on commission; describe properly fully; selling previous experience, territory covered, age, &c.; replies treated confidential. M. B. Langdon, P. O. Box 1,042, New York City.

SALESMEN TO CALL ON MERCHANT TAILORS IN THE EAST; YOUNG MEN WITH SELLING EXPERIENCE TO SELL WOOLENS OR TAILORS' TRIMMINGS OR HAVE PLACED SAMPLE WOOLEN LINE PREFERRED; GOOD OPPORTUNITY, STATE AGE AND FULL PARTICULARS REGARDING PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, SALARY. BOX 868, 209 CABLE BUILDING.

SALESMEN to represent prominent junior corporation, for Pennsylvania and New York State, other for Ohio, Michigan, Indiana; only experienced men with established trade, accustomed to earn big money, wanted; commission, with liberal drawing account. Call 141, Schlussel Advertising Agency, 1,270 Broadway.

SALESMEN—The largest manufacturer of standard household electric appliance desires very good men, sell direct to consumer; only those of integrity and willing to work need apply; substantial future assured if you make good; men now employed by us or mission, and bonus to start; apply mornings only. Premier Service Co., 2,010 Broadway.

SALESMEN—Firm of New York packers require several experienced men acquainted with grocery and delicatessen trade for city and outside territories, all or part time, to handle no cook and cook malt syrup and other food specialties on commission basis. Phone Lenox 6316 mornings for appointment, or address New York Superior Products Co., 538 11th Av., New York City.

SALESMAN, live wire, with following, felt slippers and bathing shoe buyers, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, wanted by progressive manufacturer; big opportunity to one capable of earning $10,000 per annum; large established trade given right party; commission basis. Address, full particulars, S 399 Times.

SALESMAN TO REPRESENT MANUFACTURER OF SILKS, PIECE GOODS, FROM DENVER WEST; EXCELLENT LINE OF PLAIN AND FANCY GOODS; NOT KNOWN IN BUSINESS; THOROUGHLY APPLICATIONS MUST INCLUDE DETAILED INFORMATION OF EXPERIENCE; COMMISSION. T 595 TIMES.

SALESMAN, RELIABLE, ENERGETIC MAN, WITH GOOD'S FOLLOWING, CALLING ON JOBBING AND RETAIL TRADE, TO CARRY GOOD-SIDE LINE OF FANCY HAIR ORNAMENTS; COMMISSION BASIS. WRITE, STATING QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE IN FULL. BOX 847, 209 CABLE BUILDING.

SALESMAN TO REPRESENT BROAD SILK MANUFACTURER IN SOUTHERN STATES WITH EXCELLENT LINE OF PLAIN AND COVERT-TY-FABRICS; MUST HAVE SILK EXPERIENCE; ONLY EXPERIENCED SALESMEN CONSIDERED; COMMISSION. T 595 TIMES.

SALESMAN, IVORY GOODS HOUSE, FOR MIDDLE WEST; MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN LINE AND HAVE TRADE; COMMISSION BASIS WITH DRAWING ACCOUNT. X 2272 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMEN

ATTENTION!

Last Sunday we inserted the following advertisement in New York's leading newspapers:

"Of late, quite a number of men have joined our organization who have made this statement: 'I have been reading your advertisement for a number of weeks but didn't believe your statement that you had an opportunity for an inexperienced man to make the large earnings mentioned in your advertisement. It seemed too good to be true. I know now you have exactly the opportunity you state you have and my only regret is that I lost a number of valuable weeks before making up my mind.'"

We have printed during the last two months the earnings of many of our men—$250 the first week out for one man with NO PREVIOUS SELLING EXPERIENCE, a few weeks later over $1,100 in one week for the man. Another man, never in business before, over $650 in a week, &c., &c. Last week two of our men made over $300 each in two days' time.

We are marketing one of the most revolutionary products ever placed before the American public—a product backed by a group of well-rated, well-known New York business men.

Our proposition to YOU is this:

GAMBLE enough of your time to call at our office and we either can or cannot prove to you

1. That you have the opportunity to make $10,000 to $20,000 in commissions this year, in assisting us in raising the capital necessary to market the above mentioned product—

2. That by or beforp the end of this year you have the opportunity of stepping into an executive position in the merchandising end of of our business, where this opportunity is limited solely by your own ability.

If we CAN prove this to you, you have found the opportunity that comes to every man—ONCE. If we CANNOT, you have wasted your time. IS IT A GOOD GAMBLE?

A NATIONAL ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN ON THIS PRODUCT IS JUST STARTING AND OVER 2,000 WINDOWS IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT WILL SHORTLY BE DISPLAYING IT.

NOW is the time to form a connection with the enterprise—and GROW WITH IT.

Tomorrow (Monday) at 12 o'clock sharp, we will hold a short meeting at which this product will be thoroughly demonstrated and full details given regarding this remarkable opportunity.

Kendall Products Corporation,
Suite 1002, 709 Sixth Avenue.
(bet. 40th and 41st Sts.)

SALESMAN.

Responsible New York house, the largest in its particular field, will consider one or two HIGH-CALIBRE specialty men for territory near by and Middle West to close contracts for a very high-class direct advertising service, the value of which is shown by the prominence of its subscribers and by its BIG renewals. Position is one that will pay $7,000 to $18,000 per year on commission basis. The type of man we want may feel skeptical about answering a blind ad, therefore we list below our telephone number. Satisfy us that you are big enough and we will arrange time for interview convenient to us both. Phone after 10:30 A. M., Watkins 7290. Ask for Sales Director.

SALESMEN,
experienced preferred.
SEAL-TIGHT-LEAK PROOF
ROOF COVERING,
LIQUID AND PLASTIC.

Long fibre asbestos base blended scientifically with pure waterproofed asphalt, rubberized gums and high-quality oils; positively no adulteration of materials.

BEST QUALITY PROPOSITION.

LOW PRICE—LARGE COMMISSIONS.

There are now opportunities in our organization for men to quickly become territory sales managers.

Call
FI-BESTOS MFG. CO., INC.,
1 WEST 34TH ST., ROOM 307.

SALESMAN wanted by large plumbing & heating supply house; capable man; one fully acquainted with details; to one willing to work hard exceptional opportunity is offered; salary and bonus; answer stating age, qualifications, firms connected with for last five years; all replies confidential. M 882 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN NOW CALLING ON DRY GOODS, NOTION AND FANCY GOODS TRADE WITH AUTOMOBILE OUT OF TOWN, DESIRING A SPLENDID SIDE LINE OF A FEW ARTICLES ON COMMISSION, WILL FIND IT HIGHLY PROFITABLE TO WRITE H. B. 646 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN, calling on cigar, drug, novelty, hardware, department stores, sporting goods trade, &c., to sell nationally advertised smokers' articles and household necessities; full time or as a side line on commission basis; state territory, selling experience and references. M. D. Bernhardt, 148 Chambers St.

SALESMAN, hair nets; experienced man who has called on department store notion buyers and large retail drug stores in Ohio; high class established hair net line; we have a good trade in Ohio; only experienced man who can enlarge same wanted; Ohio resident preferred; commission basis; drawing account. Box 875, 209 Cable Building.

SALESMEN—Refrigeration house wants several young men of high-calibre and possessing a large acquaintance to advertise the house in a personal direct way; to the right man a position will come quickly with an attractive salary. Call 26 West 44th St. Jako Co.

SALESMEN
TO SELL HAIR NETS AS A SIDE LINE; ONE OF THE LARGEST HAIR NET MANUFACTURERS HAS SEVERAL OPENINGS FOR ABLE SALESMEN WHO ARE NOW CALLING ON DRY GOODS AND DRUG TRADE THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES PACIFIC CO., 44 EAST 25TH.

SALESMEN wanted, to sell our specialties as a side line on commission, to the wholesale and retail grocery trade, department stores, &c., in New York, New Jersey and Brooklyn. Call mornings between 10 and 11 o'clock. Arthur Lestle Co., 122 Charles St., New York City.

SALESMEN for gen's straw hats by manufacturer making popular-priced hats; one for Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas; another for Boston and New England; must have established trade; commission basis. Address A. Z., 313 Water St., N. Y.

SALESMAN to sell high-grade engraved stationery and announcements to better class firms, banks, &c.; commission; pleasant, profitable work for one who likes to sell. Apply, letter only, Robert Hamilton Corporation, 50 Union Square.

SALESMAN—To sell nationally advertised carbon line to Army and Navy Headquarters and exchanges in metropolitan district; 10 per cent. commission; no drawing account; give full experience in answer. S 425 Times.

SALESMEN for house representing manufacturers of lighting glass and electric fixtures for metropolitan and Eastern territories; knowledge of lines and trade essential; straight commission. X 2253 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, Continental Casualty Co., accident, health department; personal producer; permanent; renewals; advancement; rare opportunity; commission. Ask for Mr. Work, 10 Nassau St.

SALESMEN with hotel and restaurant experience, to sell new butter cutter; commission; great demand; price reasonable; branch managers required. Apply W. Reiber, 9-12, Room 1109, 45 West 34th St.

SALESMAN, wholesale hosiery and underwear; experience in line preferred, but not essential; if you are alive and a hustler state age, experience; commission or salary. S 430 Times.

SALESMEN Fuel Savers. Exceptional proposition. Large commissions. Sales protection and engineering supervision. Easy selling proposition. Call the Dey-Motion Corporation, 773 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN FOR A WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE; MUST BE A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN AND FURNISH AU REFERENCES; GUARANTEE AND COMMISSION. M 913 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN, covering New Jersey, Westchester or Long Island, calling on garages, to handle 3-A Piston Rings on commission.
PISTON RING CO.,
147 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMEN to represent a well-established line of suitcases and traveling bags throughout United States; commission. Apply Samuel Sherman, 9 Desbrosses St.

SALESMAN, high-grade line white aprons, side line, metropolitan district, Long Island, New Jersey; commission basis. Unique, 101 5th Av.

SALESMEN wanted, laces, embroideries; side line; 25% per cent. commission; smaller territories; samples light. G 854 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted to carry line of kimonos for out of town; experienced; commission only. Metropolitan Kimono Co., 56 Greenwich St.

SALESMEN, experienced, to carry side line of ladies' silk underwear; all territories open; state references; commission only. S 464 Times.

SALESMEN, NECKWEAR,
to carry side line of marabou neckwear to Middle West, coast and South; pay commission of 15 per cent. X 2260 Times Annex.

SALESMEN calling on retail haberdashers to handle quick-selling rubber felt; liberal commission; side line if desired. Call 41 Warren St., first floor.

SALESMAN, popular priced dress house, for city trade; experience in the line; commission basis; state full details in first letter. Room 1013, Flatiron Building.

SALESMAN, experienced toys and novelties, call on jobbers and retailers, general import line; strict commission basis; state experience. M. K., 210 Times.

SALESMAN, manufacturer store fixtures and cabinet work; commission; good territory to reliable man. S 802 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, visiting hardware and grocery trade, to handle stoves, ranges, enemal; side line; commission or conditional salary; big s ller; all territories. T 1069 Times Harlem.

SALESMEN by wholesale ribbon house to call on retail, also cutting-up trade; only those with experience in line need apply; salary and commission. B 391 Times.

SALESMEN—New Jersey, Greater New York, selling painters' and plumbers' supplies, commission. Telephone Sunday from 9 to 3 for appointment, Wadsworth 3493.

SALESMAN — Trunk salesman for retail leather goods store. Apply London Luggage, 132 West 34th.

SALESMEN.

SALES EXECUTIVES.

A corporation engaged in building apartments for renting purposes is organizing a sales force for the purpose of selling a limited amount of their own securities.

An opportunity is offered the experienced or inexperienced salesman to sell this allotment on a very liberal commission basis, with bonus, with an active participation in the business to those who work and are therefore successful.

The sales are made on an altogether new and successful plan and results are assured in a field that is unique.

Apply after 9 A. M. any day at
ROOM 602,
21 EAST 40TH STREET.

SALESMEN.

SALARY AND COMMISSION.

Two experienced salesmen, college education, to be introduced to people of means to secure them as co-operative customers in one of the largest chain store systems in the country.

Call after 9 o'clock, ask for
Mr. Lowell or Mr. Lamb,
Third floor, 110 West 34th St.

SALESMAN WANTED,

muslin, silk, flannelette, Philippine hand embroidered underwear for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota; only those with experience and established trade need apply; liberal commission.

BIRKENFELD, STRAUSS & CO.,
83 WEST 27TH ST., N. Y.

SALESMEN, BE LARGE PAINT AND FIBRE ROOF COATING MANUFACTURERS; MUST BE WILLING AND CONSCIENTIOUS WORKERS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES; EXCLUSIVE TERRITORIES; EXPERIENCE NOT ESSENTIAL; NO COMMISSIONS; SALARY AND EXPENSE ONLY; STATE REFERENCES AND COMPENSATION EXPECTED. V 850 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN—In reorganizing our bulk grease department we need several high-powered, experienced house getters to specialize on the garage trade; liberal commissions, drawing account; give full information, age, &c., by mail only. J. W., the R. M. Hollingshead Corp., 87 35th St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN—We are desirous of adding a few additional salesmen to sell Stove Lustre, a product well known to grocers, part stores, &c.; if you think you can tackle this line, we can offer you a good proposition on commission basis. Write Huberman, 469 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN—A live, ambitious salesman to sell special made shoes for men direct to consumer; a real opportunity with a future; liberal commission and credit on repeats; for full particulars call at N. Y. office, Benjamin-Johnstam, Room 818, 245 West 47th St., New York.

SALESMEN; no experience necessary; exceptional opportunity for live man to make real money selling new $3 service; should sell to every one viewed; virgin field; no competition; salary or very liberal commission basis. Apply at once, Suite 802, 505 5th Av.

SALESMEN—Exceptional opportunity for salesmen of inexpensive patented display fixture to sell to retail stores; quick sales and returns; capable men can earn $75 up commission weekly; sales manager positions open for those making good. Call 10 to 12 A. M., 520 West 27th St.

SALESMAN WITH FOLLOWING AMONG DEPARTMENT STORE BUYERS, TO CARRY OUR EXCLUSIVE LINE OF LADIES' LEATHER BELTS; ALL TERRITORIES; COMMISSION BASIS.
CAMBRIDGE LEATHER GOODS CO.,
137 5TH AV.

SALESMAN, men's straw hats, by manufacturer making popular priced line, for Washington, D. C., Maryland and Pennsylvania; must have established trade; commission basis. Address A. Z., 313 Water St., N. Y.

SALESMAN to sell high-grade engraved stationery and announcements to better class firms, banks, &c.; commission; pleasant, profitable work for one who likes to sell. Apply, letter only, Robert Hamilton Corporation, 50 Union Square.

SALESMAN—To sell nationally advertised carbon line to Army and Navy Headquarters and exchanges in metropolitan district; 10 per cent. commission; no drawing account; give full experience in answer. S 425 Times.

SALESMEN for house representing manufacturers of lighting glass and electric fixtures for metropolitan and Eastern territories; knowledge of lines and trade essential; straight commission. X 2253 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, Continental Casualty Co., accident, health department; personal producer; permanent; renewals; advancement; rare opportunity; commission. Ask for Mr. Work, 10 Nassau St.

SALESMEN with hotel and restaurant experience, to sell new butter cutter; commission; great demand; price reasonable; branch managers required. Apply W. Reiber, 9-12, Room 1109, 45 West 34th St.

SALESMAN, wholesale hosiery and underwear; experience in line preferred, but not essential; if you are alive and a hustler state age, experience; commission or salary. S 430 Times.

SALESMEN Fuel Savers. Exceptional proposition. Large commissions. Sales protection and engineering supervision. Easy selling proposition. Call the Dey-Motion Corporation, 773 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN FOR A WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE; MUST BE A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN AND FURNISH AU REFERENCES; GUARANTEE AND COMMISSION. M 913 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN, covering New Jersey, Westchester or Long Island, calling on garages, to handle 3-A Piston Rings on commission.
PISTON RING CO.,
147 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMEN to represent a well-established line of suitcases and traveling bags throughout United States; commission. Apply Samuel Sherman, 9 Desbrosses St.

SALESMAN, high-grade line white aprons, side line, metropolitan district, Long Island, New Jersey; commission basis. Unique, 101 5th Av.

SALESMEN wanted, laces, embroideries; side line; 25% per cent. commission; smaller territories; samples light. G 854 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted to carry line of kimonos for out of town; experienced; commission only. Metropolitan Kimono Co., 56 Greenwich St.

SALESMEN, experienced, to carry side line of ladies' silk underwear; all territories open; state references; commission only. S 464 Times.

SALESMEN, NECKWEAR,
to carry side line of marabou neckwear to Middle West, coast and South; pay commission of 15 per cent. X 2260 Times Annex.

SALESMEN calling on retail haberdashers to handle quick-selling rubber felt; liberal commission; side line if desired. Call 41 Warren St., first floor.

SALESMAN, popular priced dress house, for city trade; experience in the line; commission basis; state full details in first letter. Room 1013, Flatiron Building.

SALESMAN, experienced toys and novelties, call on jobbers and retailers, general import line; strict commission basis; state experience. M. K., 210 Times.

SALESMAN, manufacturer store fixtures and cabinet work; commission; good territory to reliable man. S 802 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, visiting hardware and grocery trade, to handle stoves, ranges, enemal; side line; commission or conditional salary; big s ller; all territories. T 1069 Times Harlem.

SALESMEN by wholesale ribbon house to call on retail, also cutting-up trade; only those with experience in line need apply; salary and commission. B 391 Times.

SALESMEN—New Jersey, Greater New York, selling painters' and plumbers' supplies, commission. Telephone Sunday from 9 to 3 for appointment, Wadsworth 3493.

SALESMAN — Trunk salesman for retail leather goods store. Apply London Luggage, 132 West 34th.

SALESMEN,
ABLE SALESMEN FOR
ESTABLISHED BUSINESS.
The addition of several specialties has made it necessary for us to enlarge our sales force; proposition has been selling with great success for the last seven years.

Men have made all the way from $5,000 to $30,000 a year, in commissions; it is a proposition that enables a conscientious, hard-working man to get the very biggest possible returns on his efforts; sold to a wide field of prospects in small towns and metropolitan centres; is a money-making proposition. A profitable investment for retail merchants, neither stocks nor bonds, but a machine now used in many of the highest-class retail stores in America, and we have a number of letters on file saying that the proposition pays more per square foot of floor space than anything else the merchants have in their stores, even without advertising this proposition would be a big success, but we do advertise nationally, in trade papers and through the mails. Our system of co-operation has been pronounced by many salesmen to be faultless. Naturally, this proposition is not open to everybody, but to men who can qualify we will be glad to give full particulars. If you are over 26 years of age, have a good, clean record, and willing to work, call at office of HOLCOMB & HOKE MFG. CO. Monday and Tuesday, between 9 and 12 and 2 and 4, ROOM 2007, 132 WEST 42D ST. and ask for Mr. JESS.

SALESMEN.

A national real estate organization is enlarging its sales force and therefore has an unusual opening in its various branches for men between the ages of 25 and 40 years, with some natural selling ability, to sell their securities now yielding 12%.

Experience unnecessary. You will receive free training, which will enable you to earn from $100 to $200 per week, and rapid advancement to good paying executive position.

Our live leads, liberal commission, safety of principal and large earning power will appear to you. Call or write, Suite 719, Knickerbocker Building, 42 and Broadway, 10-2.

SALESMEN,
ATTENTION!
WE NEED FOUR SALESMEN OF ABILITY TO WORK WITH PROMINENT DEALERS PROMOTING THE SALE OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES; SALARY AND COMMISSION. CALL 9:30-12.
APPLIANCE DISTRIBUTING CORPORATION, WAREHOUSE AND GENERAL OFFICES,
673 EIGHTH AVENUE.

SALESMEN, by prominent exclusive hosiery firm, experienced salesmen, New York, Pennsylvania and Eastern territories; commission basis; only those having a good following and acquainted with the line need apply; good opportunity for right men. S 462 Times.

SALESMAN to sell woolen and worsteds to the women's wear cutting-up trade; must be experienced and successful; drawing account and commission; good line for the right man. R. E. Byram, with L. F. Dommerich & Co., 254 4th Av.

SALESMAN, experienced, by embroidery importing firm to sell imported embroidery to the underwear and children's dress trade; must have past record, none others need apply; excellent opportunity; salary and commission. W. R., 205 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced in automobile top material, to sell auto top makers; salary, $25 and commission; if results are satisfactory in six months party will receive shares in business; give full particulars in letter. H 483 Times.

SALESMAN, capable of selling bulk soap to automobile trade in territory adjacent to New York city; unusual proposition to right man. Apply in writing only, giving full information regarding experience, age, &c., G. F. Anderson, 57 35th St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN — Dunn's Commercial Service offers an unusual opportunity to experienced salesmen who are seeking a connection where a future is assured with very liberal commissions and bonus to start. Call after 10 A. M., 27 East 22d St.

SALESMEN wanted on excellent line of washable kiddie clothes; all territories open; only those with experience need apply; commission basis only; side line proposition considered. 36 North Main St., Freeport, N. Y.

SALESMEN to call on grocers, delicatessen stores to sell a food product of the highest merits on worth-while commission basis; must be furnished A1 references. 32 N. Y. Times B'klyn.

SALESMAN—We have an exceptional opportunity for an A1 sporting goods salesman; only one having experience and large acquaintance in the line considered; state salary and experience. Address "Sport," 318 Times.

SALESMAN, city and traveling, silk ribbons, vanities, complete quality line, priced right; attractive commission basis. Call afternoons all week. Standard Novelty, 103 Lexington Av.

SALESMAN, reliable man, to sell new patented article, electrical display ad., in demand by every retail store in Greater New York; big income assured to live man. Box 52, Station O, New York.

SALESMAN wanted to sell Chinese baskets as a side line on straight commission basis; attractive proposition. Call Monday and Tuesday, 10 to 12 A. M., H. Kalho, Room 808, 277 Broadway.

SALESMAN, SILKS, EXPERIENCED IN CUTTING-UP TRADE; ON SALARY AND COMMISSION; ONLY THOSE HAVING GOOD FOLLOWING NEED ANSWER. BOX 845, 209 CABLE BUILDING.

SALESMEN, with experience in selling typewriters, adding machines, kindred line can place themselves in a real money-making position; commission basis 100%. New Electric Sealing-Machine Corp., 316 W. 31st.

SALESMAN with established restaurant, bakery or steamship trade to sell canned goods; unusual proposition; commission. H 497 Times.

SALESMAN on printing wanted; one who controls commercial trade, to connect with a good proposition; state full particulars and profit sharing basis. S 503 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN—Energetic men wanted to take orders for nationally advertised line for automobile and hardware trade; commission. G 776 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, experienced men to sell Ford cars and trucks; commission basis. Caswell Motor Co., 3,180 Broadway, or 651 West 125th Street.

SALESMAN for popular auto accessory line; must be capable of handling sales force; exclusive territory; liberal commission. X 2246 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced, for knit goods; those with following preferred; wonderful opportunity; salary or commission. H 527 Times.

SALESMAN for Middle West, for wholesale art embroidery house, on commission basis. Apply by letter, Box 878, 209 Cable Building.

SALESMEN, DOLLS.
One experienced selling dolls; salary or commission; give full particulars. Box 874, 209 Cable Building.

SALESMAN calling on banks and bankers for high-class publication as side line; salary and commission; state full particulars first communication. T 853 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—A thorough salesman and sales manager, take charge of going business; state fully experience. G. E., care Advertising Office, 947 2d Av.

SALESMAN, experienced; sell twine, rope and burlap; commission. M 927 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, furnishings; must be thoroughly experienced; no others need apply; good salary. Brill Bros., 44 East 14th St.

SALESMAN, experienced selling laces, embroideries, small Western towns; salary. G 5 Times.

SALESMAN to carry side line novelty Kewpie dolls; commission; all territories open. Schlesinger Bros., 259 5th Av.

SALESMEN, 10, experienced, sell barbers' supplies; salary and commission. La Belle, 469 Broadway.

SALESMEN, ice cream salt, experienced men preferred; good opportunity for the right men; salary and commission. S 328 Times.

SALESMAN—Carry side line men's neckwear, Greater New York; commission basis. F 1258 Times Bronx.

SALESMEN for flavoring extract house; only those with trade need apply; salary and commission. C 1174 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN to carry as side line ladies' and men's hosiery; small sample line; commission. S 741 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, infants' coats, bathrobes; local territory; commission basis. T 593 Times.

SALESMAN, for Mavis, Mary Garden and Djer Kiss powder product; commission. V 840 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, calling on fancy goods buyers to carry line fancy combs; commission. Box 860, 209 Cable Building.

SALESMEN to handle beautiful line imported show cards; something new; city or road; commission. Import Litho, 114 East 28th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Salesmen.

WANTED SALESMEN.

400 MEN NEEDED FOR EXECUTIVE POSITIONS.

The Business Builders has contracted to expand seven GOING industrial concerns by supplying them with men and with money.

We shall need during the coming year 400 men to share the work of expanding these concerns, and to take over the direction of the sales force as permanent jobs in these concerns.

These organizations have been accepted as clients by the Business Builders, after rigid investigation by industrial engineers of national repute, who attest to their sound value and worth.

QUALIFICATIONS.

The men who are needed by Business Builders and these concerns, are men of native intelligence, who have the ability to work, and who can be trained to fill positions of authority and responsibility. If they have these qualities, we shall bear the expense of training them, and they will learn while they learn. They are put to work under a staff of men who rank with the greatest salesmen in America, under the personal direction of James W. Elliott. 90 per cent. of the successful men in this organization never had any previous experience in salesmanship.

107 MEN PROMOTED.

One hundred and seven have already been promoted to positions paying from $5,200 to $15,000 a year. Four hundred and fifty more such positions are open to men who qualify.

INDUSTRIAL LEADERS AMONG DIRECTORS.

The men who are on the boards of directors of those concerns which Business Builders has contracted to expand by supplying funds through the sale of securities and by supplying them with an executive man power, are an index to the character of these organizations.

Nicholas T. Ficker. J. M. Gilbert.
E. St. Clair Lewis. H. v. Briesen.
Charles Urban. Otto v. Bohrenk.
George E. Daniels. Marshal J. Root.
N. E. Parish. Judge Emil Fuchs.
Edwin S. Reese. George Glynn.
Samuel R. Phillips. Robert W. Plaka.
C. E. Knoeppel. Ross J. Ellsworth.
William Gettinger. Hon. John D Works.
S. S. Bretz. Hon. Chas. F. Murphy.
W. R. B. Whittier. Charles Abbott.

JAMES W. ELLIOTT,
His Life in His Work.

The Businesss Builders was founded a year and a half ago by James W. Elliott, who believed that building the man power of an organization should go hand in hand with financing it. He started his organization with fifty salesmen. He has now a force of more than 1,000, and occupies the 12th and 13th floors of the Knickerbocker Building.

James W. Elliott is primarily a salesman. Before he was 20 he had sold goods in every State in the Union. His unusual ability as a sales manager is well known to sales executives throughout the country. He is writer of "Man Measurers," which have been used by over 700 American industrial concerns to stimulate their sales forces. He is a large institution in the United States familiar with the products of his pen.

ADVANCEMENT AND OPPORTUNITY.

His organization has been built up under his personal direction and inspiration, on a basis of merit. Success is achieved by any man who merits it. University graduates, corporation lawyers, college professors, telephone linemen, clerks, bookkeepers, work together and secure promotion on the basis of accomplishment.

EARNING WHILE LEARNING.

The selling of securities is the means through which executives are trained. The immediate-earning power in commissions during the period of training is attractive. The average weekly checks of the men who are making good carry substantial figures—ranging from $75 to more than $100.

Call between 10 A. M. and 1:45 P. M., Sunday excepted, or between 7 and 8:30 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted. Ask for Mr. Wells, 12th floor.

JAMES W. ELLIOTT'S BUSINESS BUILDERS, INC.,
12th and 13th Floors,
Knickerbocker Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

SALESMEN.

ENERGETIC MEN TO SELL STOCK IN GOING CONCERN; DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION TO CO-OPERATE AND EVERY ASSISTANCE RENDERED. ROOM 802, 18 EAST 41ST ST.

SALESMAN for curtain and art linen house who has had former experience in wholesale dry goods line to take charge of a selling campaign. Reply P. O. Box 881, Yonkers, N. Y. State sal